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ENLARGED AND IMPROVED EDITION.

A

NEW AND COPIOUS

LEXICON

OF THE

LATIN LANGUAGE:

COMPILED CHIEFLY FROM THE

MAGNUM TOTIUS LATINITATIS LEXICON

OF

FACCIOLATI AND FORCELLINI,

AND THE GERMAN WORKS

OF

SCHELLER AND LUENEMANN.

EDITED BY

F. P. LEVERETT.

A NEW EDITION,

EMBRACING THE CLASSICAL DISTINCTIONS OF WORDS, AND THE

ETYMOLOGICAL INDEX

OF

Freund's Lexicon.

BOSTON:

WILKINS, CARTER, & CO.

1851.

(a)

PREFACE TO NEW EDITION.

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THE present edition of Leverett's Lexicon will be found to be much improved by the transfer to its columns of the classical distinctions of the words from the Lexicon of Dr. William Freund, of Germany. The classical character of the words is marked by placing a figure directly under the first letter of the word in its column; except that where there is not room for this, the figure is generally inserted at or near the end of the line.

1. A word with no figure under it, is *Classical, and fully Ciceronian*; or else it is a proper name, to which classic laws do not apply.

2. The figure 1, placed under a word, denotes that it is *rare in Cicero*. These words are *Classical*, but not of the first authority; though many of them are peculiar to that writer.

3. The figure 2, placed under a word, denotes that it is *Classical, but not Ciceronian*. The classical prose writers are Cicero, Cæsar, Sallust, Livy, Velleius, Celsus, the two Senecas, Quintilian, Tacitus, Suetonius, Pliny the elder, and Pliny the younger.

4. The figure 3, placed under a word, denotes that it *does not belong to classical prose*. Some of these words are *Ante-Classical*, and some of them are occasionally found in the *Poets*; but most of them are *Post-Classical*, belonging to *Low Latin, Ecclesiastical Latin, Medieval Latin*, and many of them to the *New or Modern Latin*, coined chiefly for the convenience of the sciences.

While transferring the above notes and marks, a catalogue was very carefully made out, of all the words in each Lexicon, which are not found in the other. On comparing these catalogues, it was found that the number of additional words in each Lexicon is nearly equal; the difference being sometimes in favor of the one, and sometimes of the other. But the value and importance of the additional words found in Leverett, so far as a knowledge of the Latin language is concerned, very far exceeds that of those found in Freund; the distinction in favor of the former consisting chiefly in Latin words found in *good*, and often in *classical* writers; and the distinction in favor of the latter consisting chiefly in *New or Modern Latin Scientific Terms*, and *Proper Names*.

The *Etymological Index*, from the same source as the above, will be found a valuable acquisition.

BOSTON, 1850.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1850,

By J. H. WILKINS,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

P R E F A C E .

THE present work was undertaken in the belief that an important want existed, and with the hope of doing something to supply that want. The Latin dictionaries now in common use, whatever may be said of the manner in which they do what they propose to do, are essentially deficient in the plan on which they are executed. It is somewhat remarkable that, for nearly a century past, so little has been done in England towards the systematic lexicography of the Latin tongue. Not that the researches of the learned have been either shallow or fruitless, but that no one has been found to turn them to account. This work by no means pretends to make up the defect, but aims chiefly to present the classical student with the results of the investigations of the most eminent lexicographers, which might otherwise have been inaccessible from an inconvenient form or an unknown language.

The sources from which this Lexicon has been chiefly compiled are, as the title-page sets forth, the great Lexicon of Forellini and the Latin-German Lexicons of Scheller and his epitomist, Lünemann. Of the faithfulness of the execution of the work, the public will judge; but it may not be amiss to state, in few words, the characteristics of the plan on which it is founded.

The peculiar province of lexicography is, doubtless, the exact definition of words; but considered even thus strictly, it is not wholly independent of many other sources of knowledge. The mere notation of a word, indeed, is an encroachment upon orthography, one of the parts of grammar; and the least attempt to explain a technical term, a trespass upon the particular art to which it may belong. It is vain, then, if it were desirable, to avoid touching, or even entering to some extent into, other apparently distinct departments of knowledge. But there seems to be no valid reason why a dictionary, certainly, of an ancient language, may not in some measure assume the form of an encyclopedia, if fuller illustration of the meaning and use of words is thereby afforded, more especially as such a work must needs fall into the hands of many who are scantily furnished with the means of information upon the auxiliary departments of history, antiquities, &c., not to say grammar. In such a case, the work is better overdone than come tardy off. It is hoped, then, that the occasional detail, which has been indulged in with respect to these accessory matters, so far from being viewed as superfluous, will prove some recommendation of the work. It will be perceived, for instance, that in such words as *castra*, *circus*, and the like, and especially in the names of public officers (as *consul*, *tribunus*, &c.), many things are introduced which, though strictly belonging to the province of antiquities, throw light upon the meaning of the words and their derivatives. It will also be observed that, in accordance with the same principle, much care has been bestowed upon proper names and their derivative adjectives and substantives. This, it is presumed, is none the less important for having been hitherto so much neglected. The vast and imposing mythology of the ancients was admirably adapted for the groundwork of their poetry, and the poets have accordingly built much upon it. It being thus, in a measure, the staple of their works, it is not surprising that passing allusions are made to their mythical gods and heroes, with a frequency which can never be approached in similar cases in any modern language; and that, from the names of these illustrious personages, they have formed various epithets, — as the flexible nature of their languages, especially the Greek, enabled them to do, — which would be utterly unintelligible without some acquaintance with their fabulous traditions. The same remark applies with equal force to those ancient cities and hills, which had become consecrated by so many recollections, that their names were the property of the poet. No one would guess that *Perimedeus* meant *magical*, or that *Titania astra* meant *the sun*, or what *equus Trojanus* would denote in its figurative sense, unless he had some knowledge of the derivation of these words. This holds good also of other similar derivative adjectives. When we find in Catullus *Odissem te odio Vatiniano*, this is a riddle

to us, till we learn that Cicero, by his raillery and sarcasm, made his enemy Vatinius the object of such hatred, that *odium Vatinianum* became a by-word. Examples of this kind might be multiplied almost without number. It has not been attempted, of course, to introduce all, or nearly all, the proper names which could be found in the circle of Roman authors, but chiefly such as are of frequent occurrence, or are marked by some peculiarity, which has been the occasion of derivatives being formed from them. The admirable compilations of Forcellini and Scheller have afforded all that was necessary in this respect.

As to the significations of words, it is hoped that, both on the score of exactness and copiousness, the present work will not prove unworthy of regard. The various meanings of the words are generally illustrated by a number of examples, which, in their turn, are also frequently translated. Though here some diversity will be observed in different parts of the work, yet it is believed that, even in those parts least fully illustrated by examples, nothing important has been omitted. The intention has been, in all cases, to give every meaning which a word could be found to bear, and to distinguish, as carefully as might be, its various shades and modifications. Here, too, it will be seen that the *particles* have not been neglected, which, though not usually esteemed of so great moment, are certainly worthy of care and study, as being, if not the bone and sinew, certainly the joints of language. It is hoped, too, that the strong temptation which is offered to form new English words after the Latin, has not often been yielded to, but rather that a large store of good English words and idioms will not be found wanting. Much care has been devoted to the correct interpretation of the names of animals and vegetables; in which point, the dictionary of Lünemann has been of great use.

This work is also intended as a Gradus. The quantity of the syllables, so far as it could be ascertained, has been marked. As a general rule, a vowel before a mute and liquid in the succeeding syllable has been regarded as common, and marked accordingly (˘), when an instance could be found where it was used short, or when its vowel was clearly short by nature. Hence it may have happened that some syllables have received the common mark, which are in actual use only long or short, but which by analogy are common. Thus the word *hydrus* never, perhaps, has the penult actually short; but, as the *υ* in *ὑδωρ* is naturally short, and the *γ* in *hydropicus* is found short, it has the common mark. Where so many syllables have been marked, several typographical and other errors must undoubtedly have crept in. It is hoped they are few.

Something remains to be said in relation to the derivation of words. This has been given in those cases where a sure or probable one suggested itself. Some derivations from old Greek roots may appear rather forced, but it should be remembered that the element which is common to the two languages was probably derived from a common stock, and not drawn by one from the other; so that we should expect to find the languages more akin in their roots than in their derived words. Where no satisfactory or probable root could be found, the etymology has been left uncertain.

In the arrangement of the meanings of words, Scheller and Lünemann have generally been more closely followed than Forcellini. They possess a manifest advantage, in a work of this kind and size, in bringing the phrases and idioms, which are given under a word, each into the place which its signification points out, and in incorporating the participles with the verbs to which they belong. It is proper to state, that some portions of the work are nearly a translation of Lünemann.

As to the labor of such a work, no one can form an adequate notion, without having actually been employed upon a similar undertaking. More than two years have elapsed since the preparation, and nearly two since the printing was first commenced. During the whole of this period, at least one, and, for a short time, three persons, besides the editor, were employed at once in preparing the work for the press. Mr. T. G. BRADFORD, well known as a thorough and accurate scholar, prepared a small part of the original copy; Mr. W. PIRSCHER, a German by birth, also a critical and diligent scholar, prepared a still larger portion; and Mr. H. W. TORREY, to whose unwearied industry and critical accuracy a large share of the merit of the work, if any there be, is to be attributed, has devoted much of his time from the very commencement of the undertaking.

F. P. L.

LATIN-ENGLISH LEXICON.

A

Ā (*a*), first letter of the alphabet. — **Ā** As a numeral letter, it denotes 500; with a dash over it, **Ā**, 5,000. — **Ā** *A*. with a period after it, signifies the *prænomen*, as *A. Cæcina*, *Aulus Cæcina*. — **Ā** *A*. sometimes stands for an entire word, as *A. A. A. Auro*, *Argento*, *Ære*. — **Ā** *A*. on the tablets used by judges on trials, stood for *Absolve*, *I acquit*, as *C. for Condemno*, *I condemn*, and *N. L. for Non liquet*, *It doth not appear*. Hence *A* is called by Cicero *littera salutaris*, and *C. tristis*. *A*. on the tablets used by the people in assemblies for passing laws, stood for *Antiquo*, *I reject*, as *U. R. for Uti rogas*, *As you propose*, *h. e. I approve*.

Ā, **XB**, **ĀBS** (*ἀπὸ*, *ἀπ'*), *from*. *A* is used only before words beginning with a consonant; *abs* generally before those beginning with *t* and *q*; *ab* for the most part before vowels, and sometimes before consonants. — **Ā** *A* and *ab*, *by*, with passive and neuter passive verbs, and names of living beings. *Cic. Eratosthenes a Serapione et ab Hipparcho reprehenditur*. But after verbs passive, they may sometimes be rendered *from*. — **Ā** *From*, implying exemption or removal. *Cic. Vacatio a causis*.

— **Ā** *Contrary to*, *Liv. Ab re, foreign from the purpose*. — **Ā** Also in the sense of the prep. *per*. *Plaut. Ab se cantat* *cujā sit*, *h. e. per se, suas sponte*; but *a se* sometimes implies *de suo*. *Suet. Nummos a se dividere*. — **Ā** Joined with *sto*, *sum*, *dico*, *facio*, *ago*, and similar words, in the sense of *favere*, *to take one's part*, *stand by*, *profess the same principles as*, *persist in*. *Cic. Stare a mendacio*. *Cic. Critolaus erat ab Aristotele*.

— **Ā** *From*, expressing the nearness and distance of places. *Cæs. Passus sexcentos ab his castris idoneum locum delegit*. — **Ā** *In point of*. *Cic. Summus inparati cum a militibus, tum a pecunia*. — **Ā** *On*, in the sense of relative position. *Liv. Ab occasu et ortu solis, on the east and west*. — **Ā** Joined with verbs, they sometimes imply the efficient cause, as also the moving cause. *Cic. Ab amore scribere, out of love, for very love*. — **Ā** *Of*, in the sense of country or relation. *Liv. Turnus ab Aricia*, *h. e. Aricinus civis*. — **Ā** *From*, as the commencement of a period. *Cic. A puero*. *Cic. A principio, from the very first*. So *Cic. A primo*, for *primum* or *a principio*. — **Ā** *After*, *at*, as regards time and place. *Liv. Ab his præceptis concionem dimisit, after, or with, these injunctions*. *Hirt. Secundus a rege, h. e. primus post regem*. — **Ā** *Ab aliquo* *solvere*, *dare*, *numerare*, *representare*, *suppeditare*, imply *payment by an agent*. *Cic. Ut, tibi quod debet, ab Egnatio solvat, by the hands of Egnatius*. But *ab aliquo possidere*; *itinere*, *actu*, *re* *quāpiam ab aliquo uti*; *ab aliquo aquam ducere*, bear quite a different sense, *to possess a thing, to go through one's ground, &c. against the will, &c.*

— **Ā** Sometimes habitation. *Ter. A vobis, h. e. a domo vestra*. — **Ā** Sometimes they denote *union or connection*. *Lucr. Ceres est ipsa ab Iaccho, h. e. Iacchi amica*. — **Ā** They are also joined with certain nouns, denoting offices, and signify the person who holds the office;

thus, *A commentariis*, *i. e. qui in commentarium refert, et veluti diarium conficit, a registrar*. *Ab epistolis, a secretary*. *A rationibus, an accountant, an auditor of accounts*. *A studiis, a tutor, a preceptor*. *A pedibus, or servus a pedibus, a lackey, a footman*. — **Ā** They also sometimes signify in comparison *with*. *Gell. Ab illo friget*. — **Ā** Also for *tenuis, up to*. *Plin. Cadus a summo plenus, full to the top*.

— **Ā** Used also as a circumlocution of an adj. or a gen. *Ter. A nobis crepuere fores, h. e. nostræ, our doors*. — **Ā** They are elegantly joined with *prope* and *usque*. — **Ā** In composition, they signify generally *privation*, sometimes *separation*. *A* is only joined with *m* and *v*; *ab* with *a, d, e, f, i, j, l, n, o, r, u*. Two words compounded with *ab* change the *b* into *u* for the sake of euphony, viz. *aufero* and *aufugio*. — **Ā** *Ab* is prefixed, in composition, to words beginning with *c, t, and q*. Significat autem retractionem in partem posteriorem, sicut in *abstraho*, et aliquando privationem, ut in *abstemius* quasi *sine temet*.

A, interject. See *Ah*. **ĀARŌN** (Hebr.), *m. 3. 'Aarōn, brother of Moses, high priest of the Hebrews*. *Aron* is also found, the second syllable being taken out, whence *Aroneus*.

AB. See *A* & *Ab*.

ĀBĀ (*ʾĀbā*), *m. 1. a mountain of Armenia*. — **ĀBĀ** (Syr.), *ʾĀβā*, or *ʾΑφά*, *h. e. frater*.

ĀBĀBŌS, for *Abavus*, which see.

ĀBACĒNĀ, *w. f. a city of Media*. *Ptol.*

ĀBACĒNUM (*ʾΑβακείνον*), *i. n. a town of Sicily*. *Suid.*

ĀBACTŌN (*ʾΑβὰξ*), *ii, n. same as Abaculus*.

ĀBACTŌR (*abigo*), *ōris, m. ἐλατὴρ βοῶν, 3 a stealer, or driver away, particularly of cattle*. *Mimic. Fel. Abactor boum*.

ĀBACTŌS (Id.), *us, m. 4. a driving away 2 by theft, or by force, actus abigendi*. *Plin.*

ĀBACTŪS (Id.), *a, um, driven away, furto, 3 aut per vim abductus*. *Cic. Abacti greges*.

— **Ā** In the sense of *exactus, expulsus, driven off, turned adrift*. *Propert. Stabulis mater abacta suis, h. e. prohibita, non admissa*. *Horat. Abacta nulla Veia consuetudo, h. e. non deterita*.

— **Ā** *Abacta* *not, i. e. spent, gone, exacta*. *Virg.* — **Ā** *Abacti oculi, i. e. enecti, et intus recedentes, hollow, sunken eyes*. *Stat.* — **Ā** *Abactus venter apud Paul.* est fetus medicamentis ejectus, *an abortion*.

ĀBACŪLOS (*abacus*), *i, m. a square piece 2 of glass in mosaic work*. *Plin.*

ĀBĀCŌS (*ἄβαξ*), *i, m. a bench, counter, table, sideboard*. *Juven. Lectus erat Crodio Procula minor, urcecoli sex, ornamentum abaci*. — **Ā** *A writing-table, a board on which geometrical figures were delineated, table of arithmetic, arithmetical chart*. *Pers.* — **Ā** *A dice-board, chess-board*. *Sueton. Cum inter initia imperii eburneis quadrigis in abaco luderet, h. e. parvis quadrigis ex ebore factis in alveolo lusorio Circensia certamina ludendo representaret*. — **Ā** Also, *a geometrical or geographical chart*. *Martian. Capell.* — **Ā** Also, *square tablets of marble, glass, &c. used as ornaments of the walls of a room; often called compartments, or compartitions*. *Vitruv.*

— **Ā** In architecture, *a square table, cube, or stone, on the chapter of pillars*. *Vitruv.* — **Ā** *Abacus solis, the disk of the sun*. *Cæl.*

ĀBĀESTŪS (*ab & æstuo*), *as, n. same as 3 Æstuo*. *Tertull.*

ĀBĀGIŌ (*ab & ago*), *ōnis, f. a proverb, saying, adage*. An obsolete word, same as *Adagium*. *Varro.*

ĀBALIENĀTIŌ (*abalieno*), *ōnis, f. an 1 alienating, making over to another by sale, cession or contract*. *ἀπαλλοτριώσις. Cic.*

ĀBALIENĀTŪS (Id.), *a, um, partic. estranged, alienated*. *ἀπαλλοτριωμένος, alteri traditus, venditus*. *Cic. Vectigalibus abalienatis, sociis vexatis, regibus, atque omnibus gentibus exinanitis*.

— **Ā** Also in the sense of *disjunctus, severed, separated*. *Liv. Sero nunc desideratis (patriam) diminuti capite, abalienati jure civium, servi Carthaginiensium facti*. — **Ā** *Figur. estranged, as regards the mind*. *Cic. Esse animo abalienato*.

ĀBALIENŌ (*ab & alienus*), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. in law, to alienate, sell away, ἀπαλλοτριῶν, quod meum erat, alienum facio, vendo*. *Paul. Dig.* — **Ā** Also *to sell in any way and make over to another*. *Cic. Hujuscemodi res commissa est nemini, ut idem agros populi Rom. abalienaret*. — **Ā** *Figur. to alienate one's affections, set one at variance*. *Cic. Aliquis voluntatem a se abalienare*. *Nepos. Totam Africam abalienarunt*. — **Ā** With the *abl.* without a prep. *Nepos. Quod Tissaphernes perjurio suo et homines suis rebus abalienaret, et Deos sibi iratos redderet*.

— **Ā** For *separare, disjungere, to separate*. *Plaut. Nisi mors meum animum abs te abalienaverit*. — **Ā** *Abalienare sensus apud Scribon. est soporare, to deprive of one's senses, take away one's reason*.

ĀBĀMBŪLĀNTES, *going away, abscedentes, ἀπερχόμενοι*. *Paul. ex Festo.*

ĀBĀMITĀ (*ab & amita*), *w. f. the sister 3 of one's great grandfather's or great grandmother's father, that is, of one's third grandfather, by the father's side*. *Cælius.*

ĀBĀNTE (*ab & ante*), *before, same as 3 Ante*.

ĀBĀNTĒS (*Abas*), *a, um, adj. pertaining or belonging to Abas*. *Ovid. Nuper Abanteis templo Junonis in Argis*.

ĀBĀNTIĀDES (Id.), *w. patronymie mascul.* *Ovid. Torquet in hunc hastam calido de vulnere raptam Ulter Abantiades, h. e. Perseus pronepos Abantis*. Fuit enim filius Danaes filia Acrisii filii Abantis.

ĀBĀNTIĀS (Id.), *adis, f. a patronymic, denoting the daughter or granddaughter of Abas*. Among the poets, it generally stands for *Danae*, the granddaughter of Abas through Acrisius, or for *Atalanta*, the granddaughter of the same through Jasius, king of the Argives.

— **Ā** By the same name *Eubœa* is denoted, now called *Negropont*. *Plin.*

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ĀBĀRITĀNŌS (*Abaris*), *a, um, adj. belonging to Abaris, a city in Africa*.

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ĀBĀRITĀNŌS (*Abaris*), *a, um, adj. belonging to Abaris, a city in Africa*.

Pliny, among other reeds, mentions *arundo Abaritana*, as peculiarly adapted to fishing.

ABAS, antis, m. son of Metanirn, changed by Ceres into a lizard. Ovid. — ¶ Another, the 12th king of the Argives, son of Lynceus by Hypernestra, father of Aerisius and Prætus, grandfather of Danae, and great grandfather of Perseus. From him the kings of the Argives were called *Abantiade*. — ¶ Others of the same name occur in Virgil and Ovid.

ABATON (a privative and βαίω, to go 3 or ascend, i. e. inaccessible), i, n. an edifice in Rhodes. Vitruv.

ABATOS (Id.), i, f. the name of a region or spot in the Nile, so called because none but priests were allowed to go to it. Senec. and Lucan.

ABAVIA (ab & avia), æ, f. n. great grandfather's, or great grandmother's mother, by father's or mother's side, a third grandmother. Caius Dig.

ABAVUNCULUS (Id.), i, m. the brother of a third grandmother, by the mother's side.

ABAVUS (ab & avus), i, m. a great grandfather's, or great grandmother's father, a third grandfather, by either side. Cie. — ¶ Sometimes for a more distant ancestor. Cie.

ABAX (ἄβαξ), ācis, f. same as *Abacus*, 3 which see.

ABAZEA (a privat. and βάζω, to speak), orum, n. festivals in honor of Dionysius, king of Asin. Cie. Others more properly read *Sabazia*.

ABBĀ, æ, f. a city of Africa. Liv. 3 **ABBAS** (Syr.), ātis, m. nn. abbot or chief 3 of a convent. Κοινοβιάρχης.

ABBREVIŌ (ab & brevis), as, a. to 3 shorten, abridge, diminish, βραχύνω. Veg.

ABDERA (Ἀβδῆρα), æ, f. a city of Thraee, the birthplace of Protagoras and Democritus. — ¶ The people were noted for stupidity; hence Juvenal says, *Vervecum patriam*. Cie. Consules rem ad Senatum detulerunt: hic Abdera, non tacente me, h. e. summa stupiditas. — ¶ Another city in Hispania Batica, founded by the Carthaginians. Plin.

ABDERITX, & **ABDERITES** (Abdera), æ, m. one from Abdera. Cie.

ABDERITANUS & **ABDERITICUS** (Id.), 3a, um, pertaining to Abdera. Mart. Abderitanæ pectora plebis habes, i. e. you are a fool.

ABDICATIO (abdicō), ōnis, f. a disowning, disinheriting, ἀποκήρυξις, ejectio filii ex paterna domo, et familia cum hereditatis privatione. — ¶ Also the same as recusatio, or dimissio, a renouncing, laying down. Liv.

ABDICATIVĒ (Id.), adverb. negatively, in 3 the negative. Martian. Capell.

ABDICATIVUS (Id.), a, um, negative. 3 Apul.

ABDICATUS (Id.), a, um, partic. disinherited, cut off from one's fortune, ἀποκηρυκτος. Quintil. Abdicatus ne quid de bonis patris capiat. — ¶ Also dimissus, depositus, renounced, or laid down. Sallust. Senatus decernit, ut abdicato magistratu Lentulus, itaque ceteri in liberis custodiis habeantur. — ¶ Also rejectus, abjectus, disowned, forsaken abandoned. Plin. Gens sola in ulla femina, omni Venere abdicata.

ABDICŌ (ab & dicō), as, are, a. to turn out of doors, disinherit, to cease to own as a son. Plin. — ¶ Abdicare filium, to deprive a son of all his rights as a son, to disown him: exheredare filium, is only to disinherit him. — ¶ In the sense of rejectere, deponere, to lay down, resign. Abdicare se magistratu, is to resign one's office before the term has expired; but deponere magistratum, is to go out of office at the expiration of the time appointed. — ¶ Generally to reject, throw off. Plin. Utinam posset e vita in totum abdicari aurum, h. e. tolli ex usu humanæ vitæ. — ¶ With the infin. in the sense of negare, to deny, to say no.

ABDICŌ (ab & dicō—ab contradicts—I am far from saying), is, ixi, ictum,

ἀντιστάται, ἀντιστάται, aversari, rejectere, to refuse, reject. It is used in judicial and augural affairs: to take away by verdict, not to acknowledge, to disapprove, not to consent to. Pandect. Vindicias filie suæ ab se abdidisse.

ABDITE (abditus), adverb, secretly, privately, occulte, latenter, secreto, κρυφῶς, ἄσπν. Cie.

ABDITIVUS (Id.), a, um, separated, concealed. Plin.

ABDITUS (Id.), a, um, secreted, hidden, occultatus. Horat. Latet abditus agro. — ¶ Also occultus, occult, mysterious, reserved. Cie. Res occultæ, et penitus abditæ. — ¶ Substantively. Horat. Abditæ rerum, hidden things. Lacret. Terræ abditæ, the bowels of the earth.

ABDŌ (ah & do, I put away from view. Do, in its compounds, is often to put or place), is, didi, itum, ēre, a. to hide, conceal, κρύπτω, celare, occultare, tegere. Cie. An amici tui tabulas abdidierint. Virg. Lateri capulo tenuis abdidit enseni. — ¶ It signifies also, remove, amovere, rejectere, to remove, to put away. Virg. Hunc quoque, ubi aut morbo gravis, aut jam senior annis Deficit, abde domo nec turpi ignosce senectæ. (Servius aliter exponit, sed minus recte.) Lueret. Res dubias animus ab se protinus abdit. — ¶ Figur. Abdere se litteris, or in litteras, est incumbere, to give one's self up to study, to devote one's self with all application to letters. Cie. Qui ita se litteris abdidierunt. — ¶ Abdere aliquem in insulam, apud Tacit. est deportare, relegare, to banish.

ABDŌMEN (abdo, quod abdi et tegi solet, aut quod alimenta in ea abditur, aut intestina ibi sint abditæ), inis, n. the abdomen, the fat of the lower part of the belly, περιττωνας. Juvenal. Montani quoque venter adest abdomine tardus. — ¶ A sow's udder. Plin. — ¶ Also pro pudendis, quæ in omni ventre sunt. Plaut. — ¶ Figur. gluttony, excess of eating, gormandizing, intemperance. Cie. Abdominis voluptates.

ABDUCŌ (ab & duco), is, xi, ctum, ēre, a. to take away, remove from any place, take by force, or otherwise, remove, abstraho, averto, ἀπᾶγω; Virg. Abduxere retro longe capita ardua ab ictu.

— ¶ Also to lend or carry any whither. Cie. in lautimias. Liv. in curiam. Cas. in servitutem. — ¶ We can say abducere vi, or abducere per vim. It may also be joined with the prep. ad, de, e, or ex, or extra. — ¶ Figur. avertere, abstrahere, avocare, a drao off, withdraw. Cie. Abduci a studio negotiis. — ¶ Abducere gradum in terga, to retreat, flee away. Sil. — ¶ Abducere somnos, to disturb one's sleep. Ovid. — ¶ Abducere potionem apud Scribon. est sumere, bihere, to drink off. Potio datur abducenda.

ABDUCTE. See *Adducte*.

ABDUCTUS (abduco), a, um, taken away, conducted away, removed, ἀπαχθεῖς. Ovid. Abducta armenta recipere. Suet. Poppæam Sabinum abductum marito nuptiarum specie recepit, withdrawn from the protection of her husband. Liv. Abductum in secretum sic alloquitur, taken aside, apart. Plin. Magna cogitatio obsecrat, abducto intus visu, withdrawn inward.

ABECEDARIUS (a be ce de), a, um, pertaining to, or in the order of, the alphabet. Augustin. — ¶ Abecedaria (subaudi ars), the alphabet, a, b, c. Fulgent. — ¶ Abecedarium, ii, the alphabet.

ABEL, elis, & **ABELUS** (Hebr.), i, Abel. 3 Ἀβὴλ, & Ἀβήλος.

ABELLĀ, æ, f. a town of Campania, called also *Avella*. Virg. et quos maliferæ despectant mœnia Abellæ: mulieram appellat, quia in ejus agro magna est earum nukum copia, quæ *Abellinæ*, et *Avellanæ* dicuntur.

ABELLANA (abella) nux. See *Avellana*.

ABELLINÆ (Id.) nuces, f. pl. filberts, the same as were called *Avellinæ*, from *Abella* or *Abellinum*, towns of Campania. Plin.

ABEŌ (ab & eo), is, ii & ivi, itum, n. to go away, depart, go, ἀπέρχομαι, discedo. Liv. Hæc locutus sublimis abiit.

Ter. Abire ab aliquo, h. e. ab alienjua edibus discedere. Tacit. Abire sedibus. h. e. a patria discedere. Cie. Abire ad Deos. Liv. Abire ex oculis. Cie. Abire sub jugum. Ter. Abire deambulatum. Plaut. Abi querere. Virg. Ardet abire fuga. h. e. fugere. — ¶ Abire viam. Plaut. Tu abi tacitus tuam viam, go your own road, on your own business. — ¶ Used also for effluere, præterire, to pass away. Cie. Abiit illud tempus. — ¶ Also for evanescere, desinere, to vanish, stop, cease. Lucan. Spes abiit. — ¶ Also for mutari, converti, to be changed, altered, to grow into, to become, to turn to. Ovid. Sive abeunt studia in mores. Cie. Fructus prædiorum abeunt in sumptus, go to defray the expense. — ¶ Also in relation to things sold by auction, for elabi, effugere, to escape from, to slip from. Cie. Cogitare cepit, si res abiret ab eo mancipio, quem ipse apposuisse, sibi nullam prædam esse. — ¶ Also for discedere, deserere, to depart from, forsake, desert. Cie. Ab jure abire. — ¶ Also for dicendo transire ab una in aliam rem, to pass from one thing to another. Cie. Quid ad istas ineptias abis? — ¶ Abire non magistratu est magistratum deponere, to go out of office. So abire sacerdotio. — ¶ Abire in diem est in aliud tempus differri, to be put off to another day. Ter. Præsens quod fuerat malum, in diem abiit. — ¶ Eleganter successum, vel impunitatem significat. Cie. Ad summam non posse istæ sic abire, ennot run on thus, pass or go off so. Catull. Non non hoc tibi, salse, sic abibit, you shall not, believe me, go on so. Senec. Hoc abierit, this will pass, go off. — ¶ Abire e vita est mori, to die. Cie. Cato autem sic abiit e vita, ut, &c. — ¶ Abi, imperative, is variously and elegantly used; sometimes expressing flattery or praise. Plaut. Abi, ludis me, credo, go to, you banter me. Sometimes expressive of contempt, indignation and disgust. Ter. Abi, nescis inescare homines. To this manner of expression belong these curses:—Abi in malam rem, apud Plaut. Abi in malam pestem, apud Cie.; and the like. — ¶ Abin' for abis ne? Plaut.

ABEQUITUS (ab & equito), as, n. l. ἀβιπίπλω, equo abeo, vel aufugio: to run away on horseback, to ride away. Liv. Ut prætores inter tumultum pavidi abequitaverint Syracusas. Others read *adequitaverint*.

ABERRATIO (aberro), ōnis, f. a wandering or straying away from, mennis of shunning or escaping, divesture of, ἀποτροπή, actus aberrandi, et translate avocamentum, declinatio. Cie. Sive hanc aberrationem a dolore delegerim.

ABERRŌ (ab & erro), as, n. l. to stray from, deviate, go off from, ἀπαγορεύω, erro, digredior, recedo, via deflecto. Plaut. Puer aberravit inter homines a patre. — ¶ Figur. to deviate unawares, to miss, to swerve from, not to accord or agree with. Ovid. Admonitu liber aberrat amor, h. e. recedit. Cie. Dicentem aberrare proposito facile patiebar. Al. leg. a proposito, to talk out of the purpose, go astray from, lose sight of one's purpose. Cie. Aherrare a miseria, to forget one's wretchedness for a time. — ¶ Also absolutely, I find a respite. Cie.

ABESUS (ab & edo), a, um, devoured, eaten up. Prudent.

ABFORĒ (ab & fore; the letter b is retained, as in obfaturus, and not changed into f, because affore and affuturus have a contrary sense), to be about to be wanting, ἀπείσθην, abfuturum esse. Virg. nihil abfore credunt, Quin omnem Hesperiam penitus sua sub juga mittant.

ABFUTURUS (ab & futurus), a, um, that will be wanting, particip. future of absum. Cie.

ABGREGARE (ab & grex, -gis), Festus 3 says, est ab grege ducere, to part or separate from the flock: adgregare, ad gregem ducere: segregare, ex pluribus gregibus partes seducere: unde egregius dicitur e grege lectus, &c.

ABHIEMAT (ab & hiemat), ābat, im-
3 pers. it is winter, cold as winter, stor-
my, same as hiemat. *Plin.* Cum se-
reno cœlo fulgetræ erunt, et tonitrua,
abhiemabit. Ita legit Harduinus et
MSS. *Abi* et hiemabit.

ABHINC, & **AB HINC** (ab & hinc), ngo,
since, &c. ἄρ' ἀπὸ τοῦδε, adverb of past
time, ante hoc tempus. *Cic.* Quas-
tor fuisti abhinc annos quatuordecim.
— ¶ Sometimes of future time. *Pal-
lad.* Septimo anno omnes dentes equi
explantur: latent abhinc ætatis notæ,
from this date forwards, henceforth. —
¶ Also of place, ex hoc loco, from hence.
Lucret. Aufer ab hinc lacrimas, barde,
et compesce querelas.

ABHÖRRENS (abhorreo), tis, averse from,
foreign from, unlike, unsuitable, alienus,
dissimilis. *Liv.* Absurdæ, et abhor-
rentes lacrimæ. — ¶ It is joined with
the abl. with a or ab; and sometimes
with the dat.

ABHÖRREŌ, es, rui, a. 2. to abhor, dread,
μυῖσται, alienus sum, fugio, asper-
nor. *Cic.* Omnes aspernabantur, omnes
abhorrebant. — ¶ It is joined some-
times with the dat. — ¶ Joined with
the acc. it has nearly the same sense
as horreo, and signifies to have an av-
ersion to a thing present or absent, which
we dread to see or hear. It is joined
also with the abl. with the prep. a or ab,
which are sometimes understood. —
¶ Figur. to be at variance, in a state of
discrepancy, inconsistent with. *Liv.* Ab-
horrent inter se orationes. *Liv.* Abhor-
rebat a fide, it was a matter altogether in-
credible. — ¶ To be disqualified, unfitted.
Cic.

ABJECTĒ (abjectus), adverb, abjectly,
meanly, poorly, sorriely, despondingly.
Cic.

ABJECTIŌ (abjicio), ōnis, f. a throwing
away, a taking away. *Quintil.* — ¶ Figur.
despondency, dejectedness. *Cic.*

ABJECTŪS (abjicio), a, um, east off,
thrown away, rejectus, projectus. *Tac.*
Abjecta extra vallum corpora ostentui.
— ¶ Also dejected, prostratus, thrown
or cast down, laid prostrate. *Valer.*
Max. Fortis, et animosa civitas Spartana
jacet armis nostris abjecta. — ¶ Also
pro vili, neglecto, abject, debased, mean,
humble. *Cic.* Nihil abjectum, nihil
humile cogitare. *Valer. Max.* Abjec-
tissimum negotium. — ¶ Also pro
humili, demisso, low, contemptible. *Cic.*
— ¶ Also pro debilitato, fracto, broken
down, depressed. *Cic.* Exanimata uxor,
abjecta metu filia.

ABIEGNEŪS (abies), a, um, made of fir;
same as *Abiegnus*.

ABIEGNŪS (Id.) (the termin. gnus is
from the Greek γυνος), a, um, made of fir,
belonging to fir-wood, of deal, qui est ex
abiete, ἐλάτης. *Liv.*

ABIENS (abco), euntis, particip. going
away, departing, ἀπερχόμενος, disce-
dens. *Cic.* Abiens magistratu.

ABIĒS (unc.), etis, f. a fir-tree, ἐλάτη.
— ¶ As the tree is well adapted to
ship-building, it is put by the poets by
metonymy for a vessel. *Virg.* Labitur
uncta vadis abies. — ¶ Also for any
thing else made of the tree. *Virg.*
Longa transverberat abiete pectus, h. e.
spenr of fir. *Plaut.* Obsignata abies
h. e. tabellæ abiegnæ perscriptæ, a letter.

ABIETINŪS (abies), a, um, adject. made
of fir-wood, abiegnus. *Apul.* Abietinum
vas. Others read *argentum*.

ABIGĀ (abigo, quia vñ partus abigendi
habet), æ, f. the herb ground-pinc, also
St. John's wort. *Plin.*

ABIGĒTŌR (abigo), ōris, m. same as
Abigens. *Paulus Jctus*.

ABIGĒTŪS (Id.), us, m. a driving away,
or thieving of cattle, ipsum abiei crimen,
ἀπειλασία. *Macer Dig.*

ABIGĒŪS (Id.), i, m. a stealer, or purloiner
of cattle, ἐλατήρ βοῶν. *Ulpian.*

ABIGŌ (ab & ago), gis, ēgi, actum, a. 3.
to drive away, to drive, ἀελαύνω, pel-
lere, expellere. *Plin.* Venti nubes abi-
gunt. — ¶ It is often used for pecudes
furari, to steal cattle, whence *abigeus*,
abactor, &c. *Cic.* Familias abriperunt,
pecus abegerunt. — ¶ It signifies also
sine vi, aut dolo abducere, agere, to
conduct, lead away. *Varr.* Greges ovium

longe abiguntur ab Apulia in Samnium
æstivatum. — ¶ *Abigere* factum apud
Colum. est immaturum factum ejicere,
to procure abortion, cause premature birth,
make to miscarry. So *abigere* partum
medicamentis. *Cic.* — ¶ *Abigere* aliquem
a cibo est prohibere, to prohibit, to hinder
one from obtaining. *Plaut.* — ¶ Figur.
Plin. Abigere fastidium. *Plaut.* las-
titudinem. *Eun.* apud *Cic.* pestem.

ABJICIŌ (ab & jacio), is, jeci, jectum,
a. 3. to throw, to throw away, ἀποβάλλω,
rejicio, jacio, projicio. *Cic.* Abjicere scu-
tum. *Cæs.* Tragulam intra munitiones
castrorum, to throw within. — ¶ Also
dejicere, sternere, to throw on the ground,
prostrate, quasi, debase, humble. *Cic.* Ab-
jicere se in herbam. *Plin.* se humi.
— ¶ Figur. deponere, rejicere, to lay
by, throw aside, remove. *Cic.* Abjicere
curam reipublicæ Id. consilium belli
faciundi. — ¶ Also dejicere, demitte-
re, to debase, lower, demean. *Cic.* Senatus
auctoritatem abiecit, et ordinum concor-
diam disjunct. Id. Abjicere se, to de-
mean, vilify, undervalue one's self. Id. Mag-
na confessione intercessorem abjicere,
h. e. oratione percellere, prostrare. —
¶ Abjicere versum, h. e. submisce, et
minime actuose pronuntiare. *Cic.* —
¶ Abjicere animum, to be discouraged
or disheartened, to despond. — ¶ The
first syllable is long, but sometimes by
poetic license made short, j being drop-
ped. *Javenal.* In mare nemo hunc abi-
cit sæva dignum, veraque Charybdi.

ABILA, f. l. Ἀβίλη, n. town near the
river Jordan. — ¶ Also Abila, now
Bellinas, Ἀβίλα, a town in Decapolis.
Plin. — ¶ Also a mountain in Mauri-
tania; see *Abyla*.

ABITIŌ (abco), ōnis, f. a going away,
departing, ἀπέλευσις, discessio. *Teren.*

ABITŌ (Id.), is, or as, n. 3. or l. frequent.
to go away, depart.

ABITŪS (Id.), us, m. a going away, de-
parting, ἀπέλευσις abitio, discessus.
Cic. Ne post abitum quidem hujus
importunissimæ pestis. — ¶ Some-
times the place by which we may go away,
the outlet. *Tac.* Cæteri terga præbuere
difficili effugio, quia circumjecta vehi-
cula sepebant abitus.

ABJUDICĀTŪS (abjudico), a, um, given
away by judgment, taken away by a judg-
ment or sentence. *Liv.*

ABJUDICŌ (ab & judico), as, ære, a.
1. to take away by sentence, ἀποδικάζω.
To this word *adjudico*, to award by
sentence, is opposed. *Cic.* Judicabit,
Alexandriam regis esse; a populo
Romano adjudicabit. — ¶ Figur. in
the sense of auferre, adinere, to take
away, withdraw. *Cic.* Rationem veritatis,
integritatis, fidei ab hoc ordine abjudi-
cari. *Plaut.* Equidem me a vita abjudi-
cabo, h. e. vita me privabo. — ¶ Some-
times respuere, rejicere, to reject, refuse,
quit, renounce. *Cic.*

ABJUGŌ (ab & jugo, are), as, ære, a.
3. ἀποζεύγνυμι, properly to remove from un-
der the yoke; figur. to separate, remove,
ἀποχωρίζω. *Pæur.*

ABJUNCTŪS (abjugo), a, um, unyoked,
separated, removed. *Propert.*

ABJUNGŌ (ab & jungo), is, nxi, netum,
a. 3. to loose from the yoke, unyoke,
ἀποζεύγνυμι, jumentum curru solvo, ju-
gum aufero. *Virg.* It tristis arator Mæ-
rentem abjungens fraterna cæde juven-
cum. — ¶ Figur. separare, remove,
to remove, separate, ἀποχωρίζω. *Cic.*

ABJURĀTIŌ (abjuro), ōnis, f. a false
3 denial upon oath of any thing in one's
possession, or with which one is intrusted,
rei creditæ abnegatio cum perjurio. *Isid.*

ABJURĀTŪS (abjuro), a, um, denied with
a false oath, perjurio negatus. *Virg.*

ABJURŌ (ab & juro), as, ære, to deny
1 falsely upon oath, forswear, ἀπορννυμι.
Sall. Abjurare creditum.

ABLACTĀTŪS (ab & lac), a, um,
weaned, a lacte depulsus. *Hieronym.*

ABLAQUEĀTIŌ (ablaqueo), ōnis, f. an
2 opening of the ground about the roots of
vines or trees, a baring of the roots
of trees, ablaqueatio, fossio circa ra-
dices arborum, ut amoveantur, quæ illas
illigant, aut impediunt. *Colum.* An-
tunnalis ablaqueatio sedulo facienda.

ABLAQUEŌ (for ablaqueo, fr. lacus, dat.

lacui, fr. λάκος, a ditch), as, āvi, ātum,
a. l. to dig about, or bare the roots of the
trees, to remove the useless roots, or weeds
Cato. Circum oleas autumnitate abla-
queato, et stercus addito.

ABLĀTIŌ (aufero, ablatus), ōnis, f. a
3 taking away, auferendi actus. *Tertull.*

ABLĀTŪS (Id.), a, um, taken away, re-
moved. *Tacit.* Juliano pratura ablata.
Plin. Lac ablatus igni, taken from
the fire. *Ovid.* O demens, Colchisque
ablata venenis, h. e. veneficiis alienate.

— ¶ With infin. *Stat.* Stamine primo
Ablatus tellure mori, h. e. cui fata
negarunt mori in terra. — ¶ Also
carried or borne away by force. *Ovid.*
Crura nec ablato prosunt velocia cervo,
h. e. aquis diluvii abrepto.

ABLEGĀTIŌ (ablego), ōnis, f. a sending
2 away, removing, banishing, ἀποπέμψις,
ἀποπομπή, missio in alium locum, rele-
gatio. *Liv.* Ablegatio juventutis ad
Veliternum bellum.

ABLEGĀTŪS (Id.), a, um, sent away,
dismissed, dimissus, alio missus. *Cic.*
Dimisso, atque ablegato consilio.
Florus. Itaque ablegato equo, similis
furenti primam in aciem procurrit, hav-
ing left his horse, he rushed like a mad-
man, &c. *Justin.* Ablegatus in Persas
ab avo, removed, banished.

ABLEGMĪNĀ (ablego, to separate; as
3 tegmina from teger), um, n. plur. those
parts of entrails which were sacrificed to
the gods. *Fest.*

ABLEGŌ (ab & lego), as, a. l. to send
1 away, to remove out of the way, ἀποπέμψω,
ἀποστέλλω, amandare, alio mittere,
remove. *Liv.* Pueros venatum ableg-
gavit. — ¶ *Cic.* Legatio a fratris
adventu me ablegat, prevents me from
meeting my brother on his arrival.

ABLIGŪRIŌ (ab & ligurio), is, ire, a.
1. 4. to spend riotously in eating and drink-
ing, to waste, consume, run through,
καταλιχνεύω, liguriendo absumo. *Ter-
ent.* Patria abliguriet bona. —
¶ Obscenum sensum habet apud *Sue-
tor.* — ¶ *Abligurrio* is also read.

ABLŌCŌ (ab & loco), as, a. l. to let out
2 for hire, to let. *Sueton.* Ut domum in
reliquam partem anni ablocaret.

ABLŪDŌ (ab & ludo), to jest unaptly,
3 hence not to suit), is, n. to be different,
to differ in appearance or likeness, to be un-
like. ἀπεμφαιδώς, dissimilis, aut abso-
lus sum. *Horat.* hæc a te non multum
abludivit imago.

ABLŪŌ (ab & luo, λύω, to wash), is, ui,
1 uiŭm & ūtum, a. 3. to wash, to wash off, to
make clean, to purify, ἀπονίπτω, lavando
sordes aufero, eluo, purgo. *Cic.* Ulyssi
pedes abluens. *Valer. Max.* Abluere
sudorem. — ¶ To wash away, as ap-
plied to a stream. *Senec.* Torrens
abluuit villas, et intermixtos ovium gre-
ges devehit. — ¶ Also to expiate.
Ovid. Ablue præteriti perjuria temporis,
inquit: Ablue præterita perfida verba
fide. — ¶ *Lucret.* Abluere sitim. Id.
Abluere sibi umbras, to remove. —
¶ Figur. *Cic.* Sed omnis ejusmodi per-
turbatio animi placatione abluatur.

ABLŪTIŌ (abluo), f. a washing, washing
2 off, cleansing, ἐκνίψις. *Macrob. Plin.*
ABLŪTŪS (Id.), a, um, washed, washed
off, lotus, ἀπονίφθεις. *Curt.* Squalor
ablutus.

ABLŪVIUM (Id.), ii, n. n flood, deluge,
3 diluvium, universalis inundatio, κα-
τακλυσμός. Obsolete. *Lohr.*

ABMATĒTERĀ (ab & matertera), æ,
f. the sister of a great-grand-
mother (abavia), or third grandmother,
by the father's side, abavæ soror ex parte
paterna, quæ et matertera maxima ap-
pellatur. *Cains Dig.*

ABMITTŌ (ab & mitto), is, mīsi, mīssum,
a. 3. to send, to send off. *Plaut.*

ABNĀTŌ (ab & nato), as, n. l. to swim
3 away, ἀπονήχομαι, alicunde natando
recedo. *Stat.*

ABNECŌ (ab & neco), as, are, a. l. to
kill, destroy, same as *neco*, ἀναίρω,
ἀποκρίνω. *Plant.*

ABNEGĀTIŌ (abnego), ōnis, f. a denying
ABNEGĀTIVŪS (Id.), a, um, adject.
1 negative. *Priscian.*

ABNEGĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, one who denies.
3 *Tertull.*

ABNEGŌ (ab & nego), gas, a. l. to deny,

refuse, be unwilling to grant, ἀπαρνεῖσθαι, nego, abnuo. Virg. Rex tibi conjugium abnegat. Horat. Comitem abnegat.

ABNĒPŌS (ab & nepos), ōtis, m. a great grandchild's son, a third grandson, filius pronepotis, vel proneptis; et refertur ad avavum, διὰ τὸ γονεῖς. Sucton. Ejus abnepos patronus Senatus dictus. See *Adnepos*.

ABNĒPTYS (ab & neptis), is, f. a great grandchild's daughter, a third grand-daughter, filia pronepotis, vel proneptis. Sucton.

ABNĪTŌR, in *Arnob.* for *Abnuo*.
ABNŌBĀ, w, m. a mountain of Germany, where, according to Pliny, the Danube has its rise: hence the Danube was formerly called *Abnobaenus*.

ABNŌCTŌ (ab & nox), as, are, n. to sleep? or spend the night abroad, away from home, foris pernocio, noctu domo absum. *Seac.*

ABNŌDĀTŪS (abnōdo), a, um, freed from knots, a nodis purgatus. *Colan.*

ABNŌDŌ (ab & nodo), as, are, a. to cut off the knots from trees. *Colum.*

ABNŌRMIS (ab & norma), e, adj. irregular, without rule, singular, sine norma, aut lege. *Horat.* Rusticus, abnormis sapiens, crassaque Minerva, h. e. sapiens ille quidem, sed non alicui Sapientum, seu Philosophorum sectæ addictus, non ad aliorum normam sapiens, ut loquitur *Cic.*

ABNŌENS (abnuo), tis, denying, not admitting of, not brooking, renuens. *Tacit.* Vitellii imperium abnuentes.

ABNŌEŌ, es, a. to deny, refuse, an obsolete word for *abnuo*.

ABNŌMERŌ (ab & numero), as, a. 1. to cast up the sum. *Gell.*

ABNŌŌ (ab & nuo, obsol.), is, ui, a. 3. to deny or refuse by countenance or gesture, to express dissent by a nod, ἀπονεύω, capitis nutu, vel manu significo, me nolle, aut non assentiri: to which *admo* is opposed. *Liv.* Mann tamen abnuat, quicquam opis in se esse. — ¶ It is oftener put for nolle, recusare, negare, to be unwilling, to refuse, to deny. *Cic.* Non recuso, non abnuo. *Id.* Intelligas, quid quisque concedat, quid abnuat. *Tacit.* Abnuere crimen. *Id.* Quamquam suscipiendum bellam abnuisset.

— ¶ Joined with the infin. *Liv.* Nec abnuabant melioribus parere. — ¶ In the passive, impersonally. *Liv.* Nec abnuatur ita fuisse. — ¶ Put also for detrectare, abjicere, repudiare, to refuse, throw off, reject, not to acknowledge. *Tacit.* Iussa ducis. *Liv.* Imperium. *Virgil.* Omen. — ¶ It is applied also to inanimate things. *Tibul.* Seu tibi par poterunt, seu, quod spes abnuat ultra, h. e. quod sperare non licet. *Tacit.* Hanc adversus urbem Titus, quando impetus et subita belli locus abnueret, aggeribus vineis que certare statuit, the situation not permitting, the position not admitting of. — ¶ Also not to approve. *Col.* Genus ruris. — ¶ It has no supine: abnuiturus occurs.

ABNŌTIVŪS (abnuo), a, um, adj. 3 negative, involving denial, ἀποφατικός, qui negandi vim habet. *Paulus Dig.*

ABNŪTŌ (frequent. from abnuo), as, 3 are, to express dissent by the nod, to keep refusing, sæpe abnuere. *Plaut.* Quid mi abnutas? *Ty.* Tibi ego abnuto?

ABŌLĒFACIŌ (abolere facio), is, ere, a. 3 to destroy, undo, ruin. *Tertull.*

ABŌLĒŌ (ab & oleo, to grow, obsol. 2 I make not to grow, I cause to fade), es, i, ōlitum a. 2. to blot out, to disannul, efface, abolish, destroy, ἐξαλείφω, ἀφανίζω, ἀμαρῶ, deleo, tollo, destruo. *Quintil.* Si consuetudo vicerit, vetus lex sermonis abolebitur. *Tacit.*

Abolere imagines. *Liv.* Abolere alicui inagistratum. — ¶ In *Virg.* 3. *Georgic.* v. 559. abolere viscera unda est tabida animalium viscera ita aqua purgare, ut omnis inde tabes eluatur. — ¶ In *Jure* abolere accusationem est eam penitus omittre: abolere crimina est delere, extinguere. *Martian. Digest.*

— ¶ Aboleri absolutely for extingui, mori, to die. *Plin.* Multi extitero, qui non

nasci optimum censerent, aut quam ocissime aboleri. — ¶ As a neuter verb. *Liv.* Aliis omnibus cladis Caudina: nondum memoria aboleverat, ous not yet obliterated, effaced, forgotten. *Gell.* Si non illa etiam ex duodecim Tabulis de testimoniis falsis poena abolevisset, had not grown into disuse, become obsolete.

ABŌLĒSCŌ (aboleo), is, ere, n. to go to nothing, to be reduced to a state of nihil, to be annihilated, ἀπονίκαι, ad nihilum redigor. *Virg.* tantique abolescet gratia facti.

ABŌLĒTYŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. an abolishing, 2 aauling, effacing, cancelling, abrogating, rescinding, ἀφαισιμός, actus abolendi. *Tacit.* Abolitio tributorum.

ABŌLĒTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a destroyer, qui 3 abolet. *Tertull.*

ABŌLĒTŪS (Id.), a, um, partic. destroyed, consumed, abolished, antiquated, gone to decay. *Tacit.* Deum ædes vetustate, aut igni abolite. *Plin.* Abolita nomina.

ABŌLLĀ (ἀμβολῆ for ἀναβολῆ, clothing, fr. ἀναβάλλω, to place around, to clothe), æ, f. a military robe, opposed to toga, the robe of peace. *Varr.* Toga detracta est, et abolla data ad turbam mihi, tera militiæ munera belli mi præstarem. *Scr.* ad illud *Æn.* 5. v. 421. duplicem ex humeris dejecit amictum, duplicem, inquit, amictum, id est abollam, quæ duplex est, sicut chlamys. — ¶ Philosophers also sometimes used this kind of robe, but it was longer, fuller, and made of cheaper materials. *Martial.* Cerea quem mudi tegit uxor abolla grabati. *cæron* vocat, quia valde trita erat, et præterea sudore, et collectis sordibus quasi cera infecta: *uorcan*, quia simul cum ea etiam in lecto cubabat, et pro ludice adhibebat. *Juvenal.* audi facinorosam majoris abollæ. *Stoicus* occidit *Baream*, h. e. sanctioris, severiorisque Philosophiæ, qualis fuit *Stoicorum*. *Id.* abollam *Pegaso* Præfecto urbis tribuit *Urbe* proficiscenti *Albam*: from this passage, some have thought that it was also a garment worn by Senators.

ABŌMINĀBILIS (abominor), e, βδελυ- 3 pŏs, abominable, detestable. *Hieron.*

ABŌMINĀMENTUM (Id.), i, n. any 3 thing abominable, worthy of abhorrence. *Tertull.*

ABŌMINĀNDŪS (Id.), a, um, part. abominable, to be abhorred, ominous, unlucky, execrable, βδελυκτός, of a passive signif. *Plin.* Abominandum exitium.

ABŌMINĀNTER (Id.), adverb, abominably, ominously. *Cassiod.*

ABŌMINĀTŪS (Id.), ōnis, f. aa abominating, deprecating, abomination. *Lactant.*

— ¶ Also any thing that ought to be held in abhorrence. *Tertull.*

ABŌMINĀTŪS (Id.), a, um, particip. 3 that hath abhorred. *Liv.* Abominatus mentionem facinoris. — ¶ In a passive sense, abominoted, detested, execrated. *Horat.* Parentibusque abominatus *Anibal*.

ABŌMINŌ, as, a. to abominate, eschew as 3 being detestable. Used in the active voice by *Plaut.* Multum abomina.

ABŌMINŌR (ab & omen), āris, dep. 1. to 2 deprecate as ominous or unlucky, to execrate as a thing of bad omen, ἀποτρέπω, malum omen abjicio, avertō, deprecor. *Plin.* Incendia inter epulas nominata, aquis sub mensas profusis, abominamur. — ¶ Hence the expression, quod abominor, which Heaven far-fend, avert, prevent from happening. *Ovid.* Si mea mors redimenda tua (quod abominor) esset. — ¶ Generally for detestari, execrari, to abominate, detest, abhor, execrate, βδελύσσομαι. *Liv.* Quod igitur vos maxime abominamur, vos ante omnia optaretis, in meliore vestra fortuna de pace agitur.

ABŌRĒGINĒS (as being in a country ab origine), um, m. sunt conditores, auctoresque originis, γενάρχαι, et πρωτόγονοι a Græcis appellati, the aborigines, the original inhabitants of a country. *Plin.*

— ¶ Particularly the first inhabitants of Italy, in *Latina*, under *Saturn* and *Janus*. *Justin.* Italiæ cultores primi Aborigines fuere, quorum rex *Saturnus*.

ABŌRĒŌR (ab, signifying privation, &

orior), ēris, rtus sum, dep. 3. & 4. to die, perish. *Var.* Vinum, quod ibi natum sit, si prægnans biberit, fieri ut aboritur. Subintellige factus, h. e. ut factus aboritur. — ¶ Figur. *Lucret.* Pallorem existere toto Corpore, et infringi linguam, vocemque aboriri, h. e. intercludi, deficere: quod in magnis timoribus evenire solet, to become dumb, to be struck speechless.

ABŌRISCŌR (aborior), ēris, dep. 3. to 3 perish, die. *Lucret.*

ABŌRTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. abortion, a miscarriage, premature delivery. *Cic.*

ABŌRTIŌ, is, ire, a. to miscarry, ἐξαμ- 1 βλῶ. Tribuitur *Plinio*.

ABŌRTIVŪS (Id.), a, um, that causeth or 2 procreth abortiva, ἐκτροπικός, abortum faciendi vim habens. *Plin.* — ¶ Also born out of due time. *Horat.* ut abortivus fuit olim *Sisyphus*. *Juvenal.* Cum tot abortivis secundam *Julia* vulvam Solveret. — ¶ *Martial.* l. 6. epigr. 93.

Pullus abortivo nec cum putrescit in ovo: ovum abortivum dixit, in quo pullus ante tempus formatus, atque adeo ibi corruptus est. — ¶ Abortivum subst. sc. medicamentum, a medicine or drug producing abortion. — ¶ Figur.

for the subst. *abortus*.

ABŌRTŌ (Id.), as, are, to miscarry, abor- 3 tum facere. *Varro*.

ABŌRTŪS (Id.), a, um, born, risca, ἀνα- 3 φαις, exortus. *Abortus* is read by some in several passages of *Liv.* & *Stot.* but *abortus* is to be preferred.

ABŌRTŪS (Id.), ns, m. abortion, miscarriage, untimely birth, ἐκτροπα, fetus immature editus, et mortuus. *Cic.* *Tertullæ* nollem abortum. *Plin.* Fœminis quidem abortus facere non dubitat, h. e. inferre. *Plin.* Audies neptem tuam abortum fecisse, h. e. passam esse

— ¶ Applied to trees which are stunted, as it were abortions of trees. *Plin.* — ¶ Fig. To the writings of the learned, which have not been well elaborated. *Plin.* Quoniam audio et *Stoicos*, et *Dialecticos*, *Epicureos* quoque parturire adversus libellos, quos de Grammatica edidi, et subinde abortus facere, &c. h. e. libros edere imperfectos. — ¶ Abortum, i. n. *Ulpia*.

ABPĀTRŪS (ab & patruus), i, m. the brother of one's great grandfather's father (abavi), of one's third grandfather, by the father's side. *Cuius Digest.*

ABRĀDŌ (ab & rado), dis, si, sum, a. 3. 1 to scrape, or shave off, ἀποτίρω. *Plin.* Abradere barbam. — ¶ Figur. auferre, demere, to carry away, scrape together, get out of, procure. *Plin.* *Cic.* Posteaquam videt, nihil se ab *Cæcina* posse litum terrore abradere.

ABRĀHAM, *ABRAM*, *ABRAHĀMŪS* 3 (Hebr.), in *Gen.* *Abra*, *Prudent.* & *Abrahæ*, *Tertull.* in *Dat.* *Abrahæ*, *Tertull.* *Acc.* *Abrahā*, *Prudent.* *Abraham* also indec. according to *Charis.* The patriarch *Abraham*. — ¶ Hence *Abrahæus* & *Abramius*, a, um, pertaining to *Abrahā*.

ABRĀSŌR. See *Arrasar*.

ABRĀSŪS (abrado), a, um, shavea off, short, ἀπετραμένος, radendo ablatu. *Cic.* Supercilia penitus abrasa. *Lucan.* Abrasæ fauces, h. e. esculentorum asperitate exulceratæ.

ABRĀXĀS (Ἀβράξας), æ, m. the name of 3 God, invented by the heretic *Basilides*, the letters of which, according to the Greek method of reckoning, make 365, equal in number to the days of the year. *Tertull.*

ABRĒLĒCTŪS (ab & relictus), a, um, 3 derelictus, abandoned, forsaken, deserted. *Tertull.*

ABRĒPTŪS (abripio), a, um, partic. taken away, torn asunder, ravished, taken away by main force. *Liv.* Virgo a complexu patris abrepta. *Tacit.* Occisi centuriones, abrepta signa.

ABRĒPTŪS (ab & rapio), is, i, ptum, a. 3. to take away, carry off, drag away by force, ἀπαρπάζω, vi rapio, vi traho, abstraho. *Cic.* Voluntate omnes tecum fuerunt, tempestate abreptus est unus. *Id.* Abripere aliquem de convivio in vincula. *Id.* Abripere aliquem ad questionem. *Propert.* Qua sacer ab-

ripitum cæco descensus hiatu, *h. e. in abruptum desinit, patet in præceptis.* — ¶ In the sense also of corripere, vi prehendere, to seize, constrain. *Valer. Max.* Abripi a lictore, et mactari iussisti. — ¶ Abripere se, to take one's self off, betake one's self away, abscond. *Plaut.* Ita abripuit repente se subito. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Enn etiam si natura a parentis similitudine abriperet, renooed him.

ABRŌDIÆTŪS (ἀβροδιατός), leading a delicate life. *Plin.*

ABRŌGATŌ (ab & rodo), is, si, um, a. 3. to gnaw off, to gnaw, ἀποκναίω, est rodeno abscindo. *Plin.*

ABRŌGATŪS (abrōgo), ōnis, f. abrogation, the act of abrogating, repealing, reversing, revoking, annulling, disannulling, actus abrogandi, ἀποχρηστονίου, ἀποκρῶσις. *Cic.*

ABRŌGATŌR (Id.), ōris, one who annuls, repealeth, qui abrogat. *Arnob.*

ABRŌGATŪS (Id.), a, um, part. abrogated, annulled, abolished, taken away. *Cic.* Imperium abrogatum. — ¶ *Cod. Theod.* Bonis omnibus abrogatis, confiscat.

ABRŌGŌ (ab & rogo), as, āre, a. to annul, abolish, abrogate, prevent from remaining in force, ἀκύρω, ἀναρῶ, rescindo, dissolvo, antiquo, infirmo, irritum facio. Proprie est rogatum tollo, cum de legibus sermo est. See *Rogo*. — ¶ Abrogare alicui magistratum, to deprive of his office, to depose. *Cic.* Si tibi magistratum abrogasset. — ¶ In general, abrogare is put for auferre, detrhere. *Cic.* Abrogare fidem jurisjurandi. *Plin.* Abrogare vires beneficii. *Ovid.* Et nimium scriptis abiogati ille meis, *h. e. nimium detrahit, is too much prejudiced against, detracts too much from the credit of.* — ¶ Abrogatur legi. *Pandect.*

ABRŌNŪS SĪLO, a Latin poet in the time of Augustus. *Senec.*

ABRŌSŪS (abrōdo), a, um, part. gnawed, gnawed away, corroded. *Plin.* Abrosæ corporis partes.

ABRŌTŌNTES (ἀβρότοντες), æ, m. Colum. Vinum abrotanites, wine seasoned with southernwood.

ABRŌTŌNUM (Id.), i, n. and ABRŌTŌNŪS, i, m. the herb lad's-love; or, according to most, southernwood. *Lucan.* — ¶ Abrotanum is also read. — ¶ Abrotanum is also a town of Africa. *Plin.*

ABRŪMPŌ (ab & rumpo), is, ūpi, uptum, 1 a. 3. to break, to break off, to burst asunder, to sever, ἀπορρῖννυμι, rumpo, frango, perrumpo. *Liv.* Fuga abruptumque vincula jumentorum. *Tacit.* Crurum, et poplitum venas abruptit. — ¶ It is oftener used for a violent separation. *Tacit.* Abrumpuntur laxati ordines; nec restitui quivere, &c. *Plin.* Mare Asian abruptum Europæ. — ¶ Figur. To end a thing suddenly, to break off. *Seacc.* Fata sua abruptum, *h. e. vitam sibi adimere.* *Lucan.* herbis medios abruptiminos annos. *Virg.* abruptumque fas, *h. e. violare.* *Tacit.* fidem per scelus. *Id.* spes, et metus. *Id.* simulationem, to lay aside. — ¶ *Virg.* Medium sermonem abruptum. — ¶ Abrumpere se, to free one's self, as if by bursting one's bonds. *Cic.*

ABRŪPTĒ (abruptus), adverb, abruptly, 2 hastily, inconsiderately. *Quintil.* Nec abrupte, nec unde libuit incipiendum. *Justin.* Abrupte agere, *h. e. temere, precipitanter, sine prævia consultati-one.* — ¶ *Ammian.* Velut incitatos torrentes, hostes abruptius inundantes, *h. e. liberius, et effusius, with exceeding fury, impetuously.*

ABRŪPTŪS (abrupto), ōnis, f. a breaking, a breaking off or asunder, actus abruptendi, ἀπορρῖνσις. *Cic.* — ¶ Figur. divorce. *Cic.*

ABRŪPTŪS (Id.), a, um, partic. & adject. broken, broken off, burst asunder, perruptus, fractus. *Tacit.* Equus abruptis vinculis vagus. *Virg.* Ubi ad terras abrupto sidere nimbus it mare per medium, *h. e. effusa tempestate.* *Apul.* Abrupti imbres, heavy showers, immoderate rain. *Flor.* Torrentes abrupti, rapid, impetuous torrents. — ¶ Also, divisus, separatus, divided, separated. *Liv.* Plebs

veluti abrupta a cetero populo. — ¶ Also, interruptus, interrupted. *Stat.* Et caligantes abrupto Sole Mycenæ, *h. e. cum Sol ad cenam Thyestes radios, lumenque condidit, et diem velut interruptit.* — ¶ Also, præruptus, divulsus, atque adeo præceps, et invius, steep, precipitate, steeply falling, craggy. *Liv.* Locus in miram altitudinem abruptus. *Curt.* Rupes undique præceps, et abrupta. *Plin.* Nihil altius, abruptiusque. *Plin. Jun.* Abruptissimæ ripæ. — ¶ Absolutely as a subst. *Stat.* Jamque iter extremum cœlique abrupta tenebat, *h. e. altissimas cœli partes.* *Flor.* Positis per abrupta castris, amidst steep or craggy places. *Virg.* Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, *h. e. in sinum profundum.* — ¶ Figur. *Abinovan.* Abrupta fides, promise broken, treaty violated. *Tacit.* Abrupta spes, hopes blasted, withered, lost. *Tacit.* Galbæ amicitia in abruptum tractus, *h. e. in præceps.* *Tacit.* Per abrupta inclauerunt, in an unyielding manner. *Tacit.* Abrupta contumacia, *h. e. præceps, et extrema.* *Plin.* Sibilus serpentibus longus testudini abruptus, interrupted, stopped. *Quintil.* Nec, cui tenue ingenium erit, sola velit fortia et abrupta, exalted, elevated, sublime. *Quintil.* Studia abrupta, desultory. *Id.* Salustiana brevitatis, et abruptum sermonis genus, *h. e. concisum, truncatum, vel non coherens, et veluti interruptum.* — ¶ Abruptus homo, refractory. *Ter-tull.*

ABS (ἀπὸ, others from ἀψ, back), from, by, the same as a or ab, but seldom used except by comic writers. See *A, Ab.*

ABSCĒDENS (abscedo), tis, departing, going off or away from, standing aloof, ἀφιστάμενος. *Plin.* — ¶ Abscedentia, in writers on medicine, imposthumes, abscesses, swellings of corrupt matter in the body, ἀποστήματα. *Cels.*

ABSCĒDŌ (abs & cedo), is, essi, essum, n. 1 3. to depart, retire, go away from, ἀφίσταμαι. *Apulei.* cedo, discedo, recedo. *Liv.* Nunquam Senator a curia abscessit, aut populus e foro. *Ovid.* Procul abscedere. *Nepos.* Thebani Sparta abscessissent. — ¶ In medicine, to imposthume, suppurate. *Cels.* — ¶ Figur. *Liv.* Abscedere incepto, to desist from, leave off, give up. *Id.* Civilibus muneribus abscedere, to retire from office. *Sil.* Credens abscedere vitæ, Quod sopor eripiat, tempus, is lost, is subtracted. — ¶ Also, a pass. impers. *Liv.* Nec ante abscessum est, quam, &c.

ABSCĒSSIŌ (abscedo), ōnis, f. ἀποστασις, 1 a going away, a departing from, a decreasing, a diminution. *Cic.*

ABSCĒSSŌS (Id.), us, m. a departing 1 from, a retiring, abscessio, recessus. *Cic.* — ¶ An imposthume, abscess, sup-puration, ἀποστήμα. *Cels.*

ABSCIDŌ (abs & cædo), is, idi, isum, a. 1 3. to cut, to cut off, ἀποκείνω. *Ovid.* Abscidit jugulo pectusque, humerum-que sinistram.

ABSCINDŌ (ab & scindo), is, idi, issum, 1 ēre, a. to tear off, rend away, cut, cut off, part asunder, ἀποκότω, scindo, lacerō, divido. *Cic.* Tunicani ejus a pectore abscidit. *Virg.* Plantas abscindere de corpore matrum. *Tacit.* Abscin-dere venas. *Plaut.* Abscindere lin-guam alicui. *Virg.* Humeris abscin-dere vestem. — ¶ Figur. *Liv.* Nos omnium rerum respectum, præterquam victoriæ, nobis abscondamus, let us lay aside every other consideration, regard for every thing else. *Horat.* Abscindere reditus dulces, *h. e. intercludere, impe-dire.* *Id.* inane abscindere soldo, *h. e. separare.*

ABSCISE (abscisus). See *Abscisus*. 3

ABSCISSĒ (abscisus), adverb, briefly, concisely, ἀπορῶμος, breviter, concise, velut abscondendo superflua. *Valer. Max.*

ABSCISSŪS (abscondo), ōnis, f. a cutting, 2 cutting off or away, ἀποκοπή, actus abscondendi. — ¶ Figur. interruption, as of the voice. *Scribon.* — ¶ Also an or-atorical figure, otherwise called præcisio and aposiopesis, when the sense is left incomplete. *Auct. ad Heren.*

ABSCISSŪS (Id.), a, um, cut off or away,

lopped off, torn asunder, divided. *Horat.* Caput abscisum. *Plin.* Insula abscissa a continenti. *Cæs.* Abscisus in duas partes exercitus. — ¶ Also, abruptus, præruptus, steep, craggy, precipitous. *Liv.* Saxum undique abscis-sum. — ¶ Figur. *Liv.* Abscissa spes, cut off, blasted, forlorn. *Cic.* Res abscissa, *h. e. afflictæ, imminutæ.* *Alii leg. accisa.* *Quintil.* Cur alia paucioribus verbis satis plena, vel nimium, alia pluribus brevita, et abscissa sunt? *h. e. trunca, manca, non coherenter.* *Scribon.* Abscisus sonus vocis, *h. e. interruptus, impeditus.* — ¶ Some-times for rigidus, severus, durus, cruel, severe, rigoros, resolved, resolute. *Valer. Max.* Abscisior justitia. — ¶ *Abscisus, absciso, and abscisio, are found in some approved edd. 3*

ABSCONDITE (absconditus), adverb, 1 hiddenly, privately, secretly, abstrusely, latenter, obscure, κρυπτός. *Cic.* Abscondite disserere.

ABSCONDITŌR (abscondo), ōris, m. one 3 who hides or conceals. *Jul. Firmic.*

ABSCONDITŪS (Id.), a, um, hidden, con-cealed, secret, abstruse, ἀποκρυφός. *Cic.* Insidie absconditæ.

ABSCONDŌ (abs & condo), is, ondi, & ondidī, onditum, seldom onsum, a. 3. to hide, to keep secret, to conceal, κρύπτω, celo, abdo, occulto. *Cic.* Quo studio-sius absconditur, eo magis apparet. *Curt.* Fumus absconderat celum. *Virg.* Abscondere fugam furto, *h. e. furtim fu-gere.* — ¶ In the pass., as applied to the constellations, to set, to be hidden from view. *Virg.* Ante tibi Eoæ At-lantides abscondantur. — ¶ Abscon-dere locum alicui, to lose sight of by retiring. *Virg.* Aerias Phæacum abscondimus arces. — ¶ Figur. to leave behind. *Senec.* Cursu rapidissimi temporis primum pueritiam abscondi-mus, deinde adolescentiam, &c.

ABSCONSĒ (absconsus), adverb, secretly, 3 privily. *Hygin.*

ABSCONSŪS (abscondo), a, um, part. less 3 used than absconditus; hidden, secreted. *Fulgent.*

ABSENS (ab—s inserted for euphony—& ens, pres. part. of sumi, but not in use), tis, absat, not here, out of sight, gone away, remote, wanting. Applied both to persons and things. *Cic.* Et præsens tecum propediem, et dum aberis, absens loquar. *Gell.* Illos versus ex Octavio Annali absentes dixi, *h. e. memoriter recitavi, cum liber abesset.* — ¶ Absente nobis for absente me, or absentibus nobis, is an ancient form, sometimes used by comic writers. *Terent.* Nes-cio quid profecto absente nobis turba-tum est domi. — ¶ Sometimes applied to the dead. *Plaut.*

ABSENTIA (absens), æ, f. absence, ἀπο-v-lia. *Cic.*

ABSENTIVŪS (absens), long absent, diu-3 tius absens. *Petron.*

ABSENTŌ (Id.), as, āre, to cause to be ab-3 sent, ablego, absentem facio. *Claudian.* — ¶ Hence absentans for absens. *Sidon.*

ABSIDA, æ, f. same as Absis. *Paulin.* 3 Nolan.

ABSIDATŪS (absis), a, um, adject. 3 arched or vaulted over. *P. Victor.*

ABSILIŌ (ab & salio), is, ii, & ui, ire, a. 3 to leap or spring away from, to fly away, ἀποπηδάω, saltu fugio. *Lucret.* Aut procul absiliebat, ut acrem exiret odo-rem. *Stat.* Fugere feræ, nidolosos tepentes Absilitum (metus urget) aves.

ABSIMILIS (ab & similis), le, unlike, 2 dissimilar, dissimilis, ἀνόμοιος. *Sueton.* Non assimilis facie Tiberio principi fuit.

ABSINTHIATŪS (absinthium), a, um, 2 adj. seasoned with wormwood. *Senec.* Pu-eris daturus potionem absinthiatu pocu-li. — ¶ Absinthiatum, scil. vinum, wine seasoned with wormwood. *Lamprid.*

ABSINTHITES (Id.), æ, m. wine temper-ed, or mixed, with wormwood, wormwood wine, vinum absinthio conditum. *Col-umell.*

ABSINTHIUM (ἀψίνθιον), ii, n. the herb wormwood. *Plin.* — ¶ Figur. bitter-ness. *Quintil.*

ABSINTHŪS (Id.), ii, m. wormwood, same as Absinthium. *Var.*

ABSIS, or **APSIS** (ἀψις and ἀψις, ἴδος. Grace primo significat connexionem: deinde curvaturam rotæ, h. e. the fellow in which the spokes are inserted), ἴδης, f. the curvature or bend of an arch, an arched ceiling, a vault. *Plin.* — *¶* The sanctuary vaulted, or arched over, the choir. *Paulin. Nolan.* — *¶* Round and hollow dishes, or bowls. *Ulpian. Dig.* — *¶* Absis stellarum, the circle which a star describes in its course: the apsis. *Plin. Commissuras apsidum, the nodes.*

ABSISTĒ (ab & sisto), is, stīti, stītum, 2 ēre, n. to stand off or aloof from, depart or retire from, ἀφίσταται, discedere, recedere. *Plaut.* Ubi illa est, quæ me hic reliquit, atque abstīti? *Virg.* nec custos abstīti limine Jannus. *Virg.* to-tuque ardentis ab ore Scintillæ abstī-tunt, h. e. erumpunt. — *¶* Often put for desistere, relinquere, διαλείπειν, to retire from, leave, quit, give up, relinquish, desist from. *Liv.* Absistere incepto. — *¶* Joined with infin. *Virg.* Absiste moveri, cease. — *¶* It is found with the dat. *Silius.* absiste labori Ancipiti. *Al. leg. labore.* — *¶* Pass. imperson. *Liv.* Si non absteretur bello. — *¶* Without any case, to stop, cease, desist. *Tacit.* Cæde visa miles abstīti.

ABSYTŪS (ab & situs), a, um, removed, 3 distant from. *Paulin. Nolan.*

ABSŌCER (ab & socer), ēri, m. a husband's 3 or wife's great grandfather. *Capitolin.*

ABSŌLĒSCŌ (ab & soleo; or abs & oleo), 3 is, n. 3. to fall into disuse, to grow obso-lete, or out of date, ἀπαρχαιῶνται, obso-lescere, insolitum fieri. *Tertull.*

ABSŌLVŌ (ab & solvo), is, olvi, lūtum, a. 3. to loose, unloose, untie, ἀπολύω, solvo, vinculis libero. *Apul.* — *¶* Figur. liberare quocumque modo, to set at liberty, discharge, absolve, liberate, release. *Cic.* A Fannio judicio se absolvat? h. e. ex parte Fannii se liberet a litibus. *Tacit.* Is annus populum R. longo bello absolvit. — *¶* In law, to acquit. *Cic.* Drusus erat de prævaricatione a Tribuni Erariis absolutus. *Cic.* Hunc hominem Veneri absolvit, sibi condemnat. *Id.* Servus ille innocens omnibus sententiis absolvitur, is fully acquitted. — *¶* Also dimittere, expedire, to despatch, dismiss, let go, send away. *Plaut.* Te absolvam brevi. *Id.* Omnino ut te absolvam, nullam conspicio avem, that I should let you go. — *¶* Absolvere creditorem, to pay, to pay off. *Ulpian.* — *¶* Often to finish, complete, bring to a close. *Cic.* Ut Veneris eam partem absolvet. — *¶* Absolvere rem paucis, to despatch in a few words. *Sallust.* De Cæcilinæ conjuratione paucis absolvam. — *¶* Absolvere promissum, to fulfil, act up to one's promise. *Varr.* — *¶* Absolvere fidem, h. e. liberare, cui contrarium est fidem obligare. *Tacit.* — *¶* Absolvere diem, to die. *Avien.* — *¶* Absolvere litem, est dirimere. *Tereatian.*

ABSŌLŪTĒ (absolutus), adverb, absolutely, perfectly, completely, entirely, τελῶς, perfecte. *Maerob.* Ut absolutius li-queat. *Cic.* In oratoris artibus, ques-tionis genere proposito, quod sint ejus formæ, subjungitur absolute, determi-nately, precisely. *Cic.* Vivere feliciter, absolute, h. e. free from every care, pros-perously. — *¶* Briefly, concisely. *Au-son.* Possum absolute dicere, sed dul-cius circumloquar.

ABSŌLŪTYŌ (absolvere), ōnis, f. an absol-ving, discharging, acquitting, ἀπολύεις, liberatio a crimine. *Cic.* Absolutio Vir-ginum. — *¶* Also perfection, τελειώσις. *Cic.* Ilanc absolutionem, perfectionemque in oratore desiderans. — *¶* In oratory, completeness. *Cic.* — *¶* A dis-charge from debt. *Modestin.*

ABSŌLŪTŌRĪŪS (Id.), a, um, absolutory, appertaining to acquittal, generally from an accusation, but sometimes in a more extensive sense. *Sueton.* Duas tabellas, damnatoriam et absolutoriam cognos-centibus dedit.

ABSŌLŪTŪS (Id.), a, um, let loose, free, unrestrained, solutus, ἀπολευμένος. *Prudent.* Absolutus vinculis. — *¶* Al-so judicio liberatus, acquitted, discharg-

ed, released, ἀπόλυτος, ἄφετος. *Cic.* Absolutus improbitatis. — *¶* Also completus, ad finem perductus, finish-ed, completed. *Cic.* Absolutum offendi in ædibus tuis tectum. *Martial.* En quanto jacet absoluta casu! h. e. dejecta, diruta, atque adeo finita. — *¶* Al-so perfectus, perfect, absolute, εὐτελής. *Cic.* Neque appellatur vita beata, nisi confecta, et absoluta. — *¶* Also sim-plex, sine adjunctione, absolute, entire. *Cic.* — *¶* Absoluta causa, a clear cause, about which no question can arise. *Ulp.* — *¶* Absoluta donatio, uncondi-tional. *Paul.* — *¶* Absolutus creditor, paid off and discharged. *Plaut.*

ABSŌNANS (ab & sono), tis, same as *Absonus*, or *Abhorrens*. *Justinian.*

ABSŌNŪS (ab & sonus), a, um, adject. 1 dissonant, discordant, harsh in sound, grating, out of tune, a recto sono alien-us, discrepans, ἀκρόός. *Cic.* Vox extra modum absona atque absurda. — *¶* Figur. unsuitable, disagreeable, ill-adapted. *Horat.* Fortunis absona dicta. *Lucret.* Prava, cubantia, prona, supina, atque absona tecta, h. e. non respon-dentia ceteris ædium partibus.

ABSŌRBEŌ (ab & sorbeo), bes, hui, rarely absorpsi, absorptum, a. 2. to absorb, to sup or suck in, to swallow, devour raven-ously, ingulf, καταπίνω, sorbendo absumo: proprie de rebus liquidis dicitur. *Plin.* Lens optima, quæ maxime aquam absorbet. — *¶* Hence of the sea and other waters. *Cic.* Oceanus vix videtur tot res tam cito absorbere potuisse. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Quodammodo absorbet orationem meam.

ABSŌRPTYŌ, or **ABSŌRTYŌ** (absorbeo), 2 ōnis, f. a beverage, drink, sort of con-gealed liquor, rich potion, sorbitio. *Sueton.*

ABSPĒLLŌ, or more properly **ASPĒLLŌ** (abs & pellō), is, ūli, nisum, a. 3. to drive away, remove, banish, repello, arceo, removeo, ἀπαρσθ. *Cic.* Sed longe a leto numine aspellor Jovis. *Plaut.* Aspel-lere metum alicui.

ABSQUE (abs & que, a syllabic adjec-tion), without, χωρίς, ἀνευ, sine. *Plaut.* Absque sole. — *¶* Sometimes except, bating, all but. *Gell.* Eundem esse ver-sum absque paucis syllabis. — *¶* By comic writers for nisi, if not, but for. *Terent.* Nam absque eo esset, recte ego mihi vidissem, but for him. *Id.* Quam fortunatus sum ceteris rebus, absque hæc una foret! were it not for this one thing. *al. leg. hac.*

ABSTANTĪA, æ, distancer, interval, space 3 between. *Vitriv.*

ABSTĒMIŪS (abs & temetum, abstinence 2 from wine), a, um, not addicted to wine, sober, abstemious. *Ovid.* Vina fugit, gaudetque meris abstemius undis.

Plin. Mulieres vini abstemiæ. — *¶* In general of one who is abstemious as re-gards any thing. *Horat.* Si forte in medio postiorum abstemius herbis Vi-vis, et urtica. — *¶* Also temperate, sparing. *Auson.* Vini, cibique abstemius, lætus, pudicus, pulcher. — *¶* Sometimes of one that hath not tasted wine for a certain time, that hath not tasted wine. *Apulei.* — *¶* Simply fasting, that fasteth. *Auson.* — *¶* Prandium abstemium, without wine. *Gell.*

ABSTERGEŌ (abs & tergeo), es, ersi, er-sum, a. 2. to wipe, wipe off, clean, cleanse, ἀπορπίβω, tergeo, diluo, purgo. *Plaut.* Tu labellum abstergeas. — *¶* Also to break in pieces, to shatter. *Curt.* Col-lidi inter se naves, abstergerique invicem remi. — *¶* Figur. auferre, vel fu-gare, to take away, remove, dispel, dissi-pate. *Cic.* Consolabor te, et omnem abstergebo dolorem.

ABSTERGŌ (abs & tergo), is, rsi, rsum, a. 3. same as *Abstergeo*. *Titinn.* Ever-rite ades, absterge araneas.

ABSTERREŌ (abs & terreo), es, ui, errī-tum, a. 2. to frighten away, terrify, alarm, deter, ἐκφοβέω, ἀποτρέπω, terrore in-jecto avertō, repello, removeo. *Liv.* Alii e turribus portæ saxis, sudibus, pilis absterrent hostes. *Cic.* A pecuniis capiundis homines absterre. *Tacit.* Nisi Pharasmanem bello absteruisset. — *¶* Absterre aliquid alicui, to take away, to remove. *Lucret.*

ABSTERSŪS (abstergeo), a, um, wiped wiped up, wiped off, or away. *Cic.*

ABSTINAX (abstineo), acis, adject. ab 3 stinēt, absteatious. *Petron.*

ABSTINENS (Id.), tis, adject. and part abstaining from, temperate, moderate, spariu, ἐγκρατής, moderatus, continens circa pecuniam, alieni minime cupidus, in cibo, et potu, aliisque ad victum, et vitam necessariis temperans et parcus. *Cic.* Esse abstinentem, continere omnes cupiditates, præclarum est. *Horat.* Au-imus abstinentes ducentis ad se cuncta pecuniæ. *Plin.* Homo est alieni abstinentissimus.

ABSTINENTER (abstinens), adverb, with 1 moderation, modestly, harmlessly, discretely, disinterestedly, ἐγκρατῶς, cum abstinentia, moderate. *Cic.* Abstinenter versatus.

ABSTINENTĪA (Id.), æ, f. an abstaining from, abstinence, moderation, discreteness, ἐγκράτεια, virtus ab illis rebus absti-nens, quæ perperam appetitans. It is particularly opposed to avarice and covetousness, and differs from continen-tia, the refraining from forbidden pleasures. — *¶* Yet they are often used promiscuously by the best writ-ers; hence uprightness, disinterestedness, blamelessness. *Nep.* Adeo excelebat Aristides abstinentia, ut unus cognomine Justus sit appellatus. — *¶* Also temperance in eating and drinking, so-briety, diet. *Quintil.* Febrem quiete, et abstinentia mitigavit. — *¶* Also ab-stinence from all kinds of food, starvation. *Tacit.* Egressus Senatu vitam abstinen-tia finivit — *¶* Also of other things. *Senec.*

ABSTINEŌ (abs & teneo), es, nui, en-tum, a. 2. to abstain from, keep from, or out of the way of, keep aloof from, ἀπέχο-μαι, cohíbeo, contineo, tempero. *Cic.* Ut se maledictis non abstineat. *Horat.* Abstinit Venero, et vino. *Tacit.* Tiberius, et Augusta publico abstine-re, refrained from appearing in public, did not appear abroad. *Cic.* A quibus ne in quidem jam te abstines. — *¶* With the infin. *Sueton.* Quando ita præfari non abstinerit. — *¶* Also joined with quin, ne, or quo minus. *Sueton.* Ut ne clarissimi quidem viri abstinerunt, quo minus et ipsi aliquid scriberent. — *¶* Among the poets, sometimes with the gen. like the Greek. *Horat.* Abstineo irarum, cal-ideque rixæ. — *¶* With the acc. of a thing, to keep or ward off, to hold back, restrain, not to enforce. *Cic.* Ab alienis mentes, oculos, manus abstinerere. *Plaut.* Potin' ut me abstineas manum? cannot you keep your hands off me? — *¶* In the same sense, with the acc. of a person not reflective. *Liv.* Quamquam Romano bello fortuna eum abstinuit. — *¶* Also impersonally. *Liv.* Ut sa-cro auro abstineretur. — *¶* Abstinerere, cavere, immuno esse, to be free from. *Plaut.* Qui ea curabit, abstinebit cen-sione bubula.

ABSTŌ (ab & sto), as, stīti, n. 1. to stand 3 afar off, at a distance, aloof from, ἀφίστα-ται, longe sto. *Horat.* Ut pictura poe-sis erit, quæ, si propius stes, Te capiet magis, et quædam, si longius abstes.

ABSTRACTŪS (abstraho), a, um, drawn 3 off, separated from. *Cic.* Animus ab-stractus ab integra, certaque ratione. — *¶* Also vi abductus, taken away, carried off by force. *Virg.* Abstractæ hoves.

ABSTRAHŌ (abs & traho), is, axi, acum, a. 3. to draw or pull off or away, to tear or drag away, to take away by force, avel-lo, ahñco, abripio, ἀποχωρίζω, ἀφαίρῶ. *Terent.* Quis igitur enim ab illa abstrax-it? *Cic.* Cum Metellus abstraheretur e sinu gremioque patriæ. *Id.* De ma-tris conspectu avellere, et abstrahere. *Cæs.* Abstrahere liberos in servitutem. *Curt.* Abstrahere aliquem ad supplicium capitale. — *¶* Also with the abl without a prep. *Tacit.* Ut ea specie Germanicum suetis legionibus abstraher-etur. — *¶* Also figuratively. *Cic.* Abstrahi a consuetudine. *Sallust.* A bono, honestoque in pravum ab-strahi.

ABSTRŪDŌ (abs & trudo), is, ūsi, ūsum,

a. 3. properly, *to push out of sight*; hence *to hide, conceal, cast away, banish*, ἀπο-
θεῖν, ἀποκρύπτειν, abscondo, intus abdo,
de industria celo. *In loco or in locum* ab-
strudat senex. — *Plaut.* Jam in cerebro
colaphos abstrudam tuo, h. e. *will bary*.
ABSTRUSUS (abstrudo), a, um, partic. and
adject. hidden, concealed, abditus, recon-
ditus, ἀποκρύβους. *Cic.* Penitus abstru-
sas insidias alicui ponere. *Sueton.* Ab-
strusus gestatoria sella. *Virg.* Semina
flammae Abstrusa in venis silicis. —
Figurat. *Cic.* Disputatio copiosa illa
quidem, sed paulo abstrusior. —
Abstrusus homo, a person that is
close, reserved, that conceals his thoughts.
Tacit. Abstrusus, et tristissima quaque
maxime dissimulans Tiberius.
ABSTULUS, is, obsolete, from *tulo*, obsol.;
3 for *aufero*. *Plaut.*
ABSUTUS (ab & sutesco), inis, f. dis-
3 use, want or denial of intercourse with,
desuetudo. *Apulei.*
ABSUM (ab & sum), abes, abfui, irreg.
to be absent, or out of the way, to be dis-
tant, ἀπέχει, remotus sum, disjunctus
sum; significat distantiam tum per-
sonae, tum rei. *Terent.* Ita ut sit, domi-
ni ubi absunt. *Cic.* Te abfuisse tamdiu
a nobis dolui. *Plaut.* Abesse ab domo.
Ovid. Ibas sine conjuge Creten, Et
poteras nupta lentus abesse tua. —
With nouns of time and distance.
Cic. Etsi abfui magnam partem con-
sulatus tui. *Id.* Edixit, ut ab urbe
abesset millia passuum ducenta. *Id.*
Castra, quae aberant bidui. *Id.* Loca
quae absunt biduum, aut triduum. —
With adv. longe, prope, procul, mul-
tum, parva, and the like. *Id.* Tu autem
abes longe gentium. *Id.* Quoniam
propius abes, since you are not so far off
as you were. — Figurat. to be removed
from, far from, i. e. not to have, to be
free from, to have nothing to do or in com-
mon with, to be disinclined to, not to belong
to, not to be suitable or becoming. *Cic.*
Longe aberit, ut argumentis credat Phi-
losophorum, he will be at some distance
from believing, acquiescing in, admitting,
&c., will not easily be brought to credit,
&c. *Id.* Abesse a culpa. *Id.* A quo
mea culpa absit. — Sometimes,
desse, to be wanting. *Varr.* Si cui
vetustate dentes absunt. *Cic.* Abest
historia litteris nostris. — Abesse
ab aliquo, sometimes to be inferior
to. *Cic.* Multum ab iis aberat L.
Fusius. — Aliquem abesse alicui,
to be wanting in his assistance, to withhold
his help. *Cic.* Mirari desinat, me, qui
Autronio abfuerim, Syllam defendere.
— Tantum abest ut, is an elegant
form of speech, with or without another
ut following; so far from, &c. *Cic.*
Ego vero istos tantum abest ut ornem.
ut effici non possit, quin eos oderim; so
far from commending them, setting them
in a favorable light, &c., I cannot but,
&c. *Id.* Id tantum abest ab officio,
ut nihil magis officio possit esse contra-
rium. *Id.* Tantum porro aberat, ut
binos scriberent; vix singulos confe-
cerunt. — It is used also by epiphora,
without the following member.
Cic. Dixerim, me vel plurima vincula
tecum summæ conjunctionis optare:
tantum abest, ut ego ex eo, quo ad-
stricti sumus, laxari aliquid velim.
— Tantum abest ab eo, ut, is used
in like sense; so far from. *Cic.*
Tantum abest ab eo, ut malum mors
sit, ut verear, ne, &c. — Tantum
absum, personally for tantum abest, is
found. *Mirt.* — It has elegantly
after it the particle quin. *Liv.* Nam
multum abfuit, quin ab exilibus inter-
ficeretur, he wanted very little of, &c., was
within a trifle of, &c. *Cic.* Aberit non
longe, quin hoc a me decerni velit, I
shall want but a little of being brought to,
&c., shall very quickly be persuaded to, &c.
Gracchus apud eundem in *Orat.* Abesse
non potest, quin ejusdem hominis sit
probos improbare, qui improbos probet,
it cannot be otherwise, but that, &c. —
Absit; ne dii siverint; God forbid!
heaven forefend! heaven avert! may the
day never come! may it never happen!
Apulei. Absit, ut Milonem hospitem

deseram. — *Præscens* abst, παρὼν
ἀπορρεῖ, a proverb applied to him,
who, though present in body, is absent in
mind. *Plaut.* Audis quæ dico, tametsi
præscens non ades.
ABSUMEDUS (absumo), edinis, f. con-
3 sumption, waste, δαπάνη. *Plaut.*
ABSUMO (ab & sumo), is, mpsi, mptum,
a. 3. to take away, to consume, destroy,
make an end of, δαπανῶ, διαφθείρω, con-
sumo. *Cic.* Dicendo tempus absumere.
Plin. Jan. Incendium domos absump-
sit. *Florus.* Absumere spatium jactus,
h. e. ita progredi aciem, ut jaciendorum
missilium facultatem adintra hostibus.
Plin. Umbrae (solis) absumuntur, h. e.
are no more seen, fade away, because
the sun is vertical. — To enjoy.
Ter. Satietaem amoris absumere, to
enjoy his love even to satiety. — Also,
to slay, put to death, cut off. *Virg.* Me
primam absumite ferro. *Liv.* Plures
fames, quam ferri, absumpsit. *Tacit.*
Absumi fame, to die of hunger, to be
furnished to death. — Absolutely.
Plaut. Absumpti sumus, we are undone.
— Also, to finish. *Colum.*
ABSUMPTIO (absumo), ōnis, f. n con-
3 suming. *Ulpian.* Res, quæ in absump-
tione sunt, consumable commodities, that
admit of being consumed.
ABSUMPTUS (Id.), a, um, consumed,
wasted, consumptus. *Horat.* Res ab-
sumptæ, substance wasted, expended.
Virg. Absumpta salus, all chance of
safety lost, destroyed, cut off.
ABSURDE (absurdus), adverb, absurdly,
1 awkwardly, foolishly, foreign from the
purpose, ἀρόπως, inepte, ab re. *Cic.* Ab-
surde respondere. *Julian.* Longe ab-
surdis constituitur. *Augustin.* Absur-
dissime dicere.
ABSURDITAS (Id.), atis, f. absurdity,
folly, inconsistency, hallucination. *Claud.*
Mamert.
ABSURDUS (ab & surdus), a, um, adject.
absurd, harsh, grating, ἀρστος, ἄλογος,
ἀνόητος, inconveniens, ineptus, abso-
nus, ab re alienus. Proprie videtur
dici de sono, aut voce incoadita, et
absona, quæ surdis auribus audiri digna
est. *Cic.* Vox absona, et absurda. —
The use of the word is more frequent-
ly figurative, as of any thing absurd,
inconsistent, foolish, ridiculous, extra-
vagant, unapt, foreign from the purpose or
subject. *Cic.* Jam vero illud quam in-
credibile, quam absurdum! *Id.* Est
hoc auribus, animisque hominum ab-
surdum. *Id.* Multo absurdiora sunt ea,
quæ, &c. *Id.* Absurdissima mandata.
— Absurdus homo is one who is unfit-
ted for any thing, clumsy, awkward, unapt.
Cic. — Non absurdum ingenium,
non omnino ineptum, mediocre, by no
means inferior or despicable. *Sallust.* —
Absurdus and ineptus differ in this; the
former implying incompatibility, the lat-
ter merely ineptness or unsuitableness.
ABSINTHIUM. See Absinthium.
ABSURTUS (Absyrus), idis, f.; in plur.
Absyrtides, Idum; islands in the Adri-
atic, so called from Absyrus. *Plin.*
ABSURTUS (Ἀψυρτος), i, m. otherwise
called Ægialeus, a son of Æetes, king
of Colchis, and Hypsen. His sister Me-
dea, as she fled with Jason, tore his
body to pieces, and strewn his limbs in
her father's way, to stop his pursuit.
Ovid.
ABVECTUS (abveho), a, um, carried off
or away, avectus. *Catul.*
ABVEHO. See Aveho.
ABVERTO (ab & verto), is, a. 3. to turn
away, or the contrary way, to turn off,
averto, ἀποτρέπω. *Plaut.* The best au-
thorities read averto, which see.
ABUNDANS (abundo), antis, part. and adj.
abounding, abundant, copious, plentiful,
plentiful, overflowing, richly-stocked, afflu-
ens, copiosus, εὐρύπος. It is properly
used of waters overflowing. *Virg.* In-
certis si mensibus annis abundans Exit.
Vitruv. loca abundantia, h. e. filled with
water. — It is most frequently used
of any thing abundant, copious, &c. *Cic.*
Non erat abundans, non inops tamen;
non valde nitens, non plane horrida
oratio. *Cic.* Tu abundantior consilio,
ingenio, prudentia quam Crassus. *Id.*
Timæus et rerum copia, et sententiarum

varietate abundantissimus. — It is
specially used for dives, rich, wealthy,
affluent. *Cic.* Multa, et lauta suppellex,
non illa quidem luxuriosi hominis, sed
tamen abundantis. — It is joined
with the gen., as well as the abl. *Nepos.*
Via omnium rerum abundans. *Claudi-*
an. Abundans corporis, large in size.
— Ex abundanti, over and above
what is immediately requisite, beyond
what necessity calls for, as a work of su-
pererogation. *Quintil.*
ABUNDANTER (abundans), -ius, -issime,
1 adv. abundantly, copiously, largely, co-
piously, large, περισσῶς. *Plin.*
ABUNDANTIA (Id.), æ, f. abundance,
plenty, plenteousness, exuberance, εὐρυ-
πία, περισσότης. It seems properly to be
used of liquids. *Plin.* Abundantia
lactis. *Vitruv.* Abundantia palustris,
h. e. of marshy water. — It is most
often used of any abundance what-
ever. *Cic.* Abundantia amoris erga me
tui. — Absolutely, i. e. without gen.,
riches, wealth, affluence. *Tacit.*
ABUNDANTIUS (Id.), ōnis, f. an overflowing
2 of water, an inundation, aquæ abundan-
tia. *Plin.*
ABUNDE (abundus), adverb, abundantly,
1 in abundance, richly, plentifully, amply,
sufficiently, enough, εὐπόρως, abundan-
ter, copiose, affatim, large. *Cic.* Erit
abunde satisfactum toti huic questioni.
— It governs also the gen. *Virg.*
Terrorum, et fraudis abunde est.
— It is joined also to adject. *Sallust.*
Abunde magna præsidia. — Abunde
esse alicui, est satis superque esse.
Cels. Huic abunde est, demittere se in
aquam calidam, it is enough for him to,
&c., it will be amply sufficient if he, &c.
Plin. Mihi abunde est, si satis expressi,
quod edicetur, I am content, satisfied, if,
&c. my object is answered, if, &c. *Id.*
Utrumque tam magnum est, ut abundo
sit alterum efficere, there is enough to,
&c. — It seems not to be compared.
ABUNDO (ab & undo), as, avi, atum, n.
1. to abound, more than suffice, to be over-
stocked, overflow, εὐπορέω, περισσεύω.
Properly used of the overflowing of
rivers, &c. *Liv.* Quando aqua Albana
abundasset. — It is oftener used of
any thing abounding, &c. *Cic.* Villa
abundat porco, hædo, agno, gallina,
lacte, caseo, melle. *Cic.* Cum ex reli-
quis, quæ nonis April. fecit, vel abun-
dare debeam. *Lucret.* quæ de terris
nunc quoque abundant Herbarum gene-
ra, ac fruges, arbustaque læta, h. e.
erumpunt, enascuntur, et vclut exun-
dantes aquæ e terra exsiliunt. —
Absol. to be rich, wealthy, in affluent
circumstances. *Cic.* Et absentes adsunt,
et egentes abundant, et imbecilles valent.
— The difference between
abundare and redundare is that between
abundance and superfluity; but the dis-
tinction is not always observed.
ABUNDUS (abundo), a, um, abundans,
3 copious. *Gell.* Rarely used.
ABVOLUS (ab & volo), as, avi, atum, n.
1. to fly off or away, to take one's depar-
ture, volando abeo. *Cornel.* Gall. See
Arolo.
ABUSIO (abutor), ōnis, f. an abuse, an
2 applying to another use; in which sense
it is very seldom used, but generally
means the rhetorical figure κατάχρησις.
Quintil. Per abusionem sciaricos etiam
omnes vocamus, qui eadem vel quoque
commiserint.
ABUSIVE (Id.), adverb, in a sense, or
meaning, different from the natural and
accepted one, per figuram abusionem,
κατάχρηστικῶς. *Quintil.* — For
form's sake. *Ammian.*
ABUSQUE (ab & usque), prep. with nbl.
2 from as far as; chiefly found in the
poets. *Virg.*
ABUSUS (abutor), us, m. an applying to a
1 different use, abuse, a consuming by un-
lawful use (as of provisions). *Cic.* —
Hence simply, in law, consumption,
use. *Ulpian.*
ABUSUS, a, um, particip. with pass. sig-
nif. from
ABUTOR (ab & ntor), eris, abusus sum,
1 dep. 3. to abuse, turn to improper use,
apply to a wrong end, or to a purpose dif-
ferent from the intended one, κατάχρησται,

παπαχάραμα, male utor, perperam adhibeo. *Cic.* Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? *Terent.* Abuti muliere, *h. e.* eam vitare. — *¶* With *acc.* chiefly in comic writers. *Lucrēt.* Sentit enim vim quisque suam, quam possit abuti. — *¶* Sometimes in a good sense, for utor, to apply to one's own use contrary to original intention, to turn out of the natural course to one's own purpose. *Cic.* Nos sagacitate canum ad utilitatem nostram abutimur. — *¶* Also, to use or avail one's self of, without reserve. *Quintil.* — *¶* Also, to use up, consume by using, waste, run through. *Cic.* Nisi omni tempore, quod mihi lege concessum est, abusus ero, *h. e.* take up all the time in speaking. — *¶* Sometimes passively, to be consumed, used up. *Plaut.* Ubi illa, quae dedi ante? *Le.* abusa sunt. — *¶* Abutor is said of those things which perish in the using; utor of those which are permanent; usui est ager, domus; abusus vinum, oleum.

ABYDĒNŌS (Abydos), a, um, adjct. of or belonging to Abydos, Ἀβυδώνιος, ad Abydum oppidum pertinens. — *¶* Abydenus, i, an inhabitant of Abydas. *Ovid.* Mittit Abydenus salutem.

ABYDŌS, and **ABYDŌS**, i, f. & m. Ἀβυδός, a town of Asia in Troas, on the Hellespont, the abode of Leander, opposite Sestos in Thrace, the abode of Hero. *Ovid.* — *¶* Abydum, n. is found in *Plin.* — *¶* Abydus is also a town of Egypt, the residence of Meanon. *Plin.*

ABŪLA (Ἀβύλη), w, f. a mountain of Africa, one of the pillars of Hercules, opposite to Calpe in Spain. *Mela.* See *Abila*.

ABŪSSŌS (Ἀβυσσός), i, f. water that does not admit of being sounded by line, an unfathomable lake, a bottomless pit, an abyss. — *¶* Hell, the great fiery lake. *Prudent.* in *Haarungen*.

AC (atque, atq', etc, *ae*; others from *καί*; by metath. *aik*, *ae*; others differently), copul. conj. and, *kaí*, et, atque. Almost never placed before a vowel or *h*. — *¶* Elegantly placed at the beginning of a period, to mark a transition. *Cic.* Ac vide quid differat inter meum opinionem, et tuam. — *¶* After the adv. *aegre*, *aliter*, *contra*, *iusta*, *pariter*, *perinde*, *secus*, *similiter*, and others of a similar kind, *ac* is put in the sense of *quam* or *ut*, *than*, *as*. So after *simul*. *Cic.* Qui illis aequae, *ac* tu ipse, gauderet, *just as much as you*. *Liv.* Aequae enim parabit, *as si ipse id bellum gesturus esset, as earnestly as if*, &c. *Liv.* Vestrum nomen iuxta, *ac* Deos immortales intuetur. *Liv.* Perinde *ac* debellatum in Italia foret, *just as though*. *Cic.* Cujus ego salutem non secus, *ac* meum, tueri debeo, *not otherwise than my own*. *Id.* Similiter facis, *ac* si me roges. — *¶* In like sense it is put after the adjectives, *contrarius*, *similis*, *dissimilis*, *par*, *alius*, *diversus*, and the like. *Cic.* Contrarium decernebat, *ac* paulo ante decreverat. *Id.* Aliud illi, *ac* tibi videri potest. Sometimes also without these words, but in like sense. *Cic.* Digne *ac* mereor, *as I deserve*. *Terent.* Oblitus sum hodie, *ac* volui, dicere. *Donat.* explains this last, *contra quom, or secus ac*. — *¶* Also after comparatives. *Cic.* Diutius abfuturus, *ac* nollem. — *¶* Pro eo *ac* debui, *as I ought to do*. *Sulp.* ad *Cic.* — *¶* It is put, also, for et quidem, and that too, and in truth. *Terent.* Faciam boni tibi aliquid pro ista re, *ac* lubens, and in truth with good will, *ay*, and with pleasure too.

ACACIA (ἀκακία), w, f. a kind of thorny shrub, from which gum-arabic is produced. *Plin.*

ACADEMITA (Academus; or from ἄκος, a remedy, and δῆμος, people, because this was the place of restoring minds to a healthy condition; or ἐκός and δῆμος, apart from the people), written anciently also Ecademia, w, f. a place near Athens, where Plato taught philosophy: ἀκαδημία, *Suidae*; ἀκαδημία, *et* ἐκαδημία, *Stephano*. — *¶* Also, a celebrated gymnasium in that place, with its buildings. — *¶* By meton. the academical philosophy and sect. *Cic.* — *¶* *Diog. Laert.* names three Academical

sects; the old, the middle, and the new: *Cicero* two; the old and new. Several mention five. — *¶* Also, a country seat of *Cicero*. — *¶* The penult is made long in the best writers.

ACADEMICĒ (academia), es, adjct. femin. according to the Greek form, for *Academica*, Ἀκαδημική. *Cic.*

ACADEMICŌS (academia), a, um, belonging to the Academia at Athens, ἀκαδημικός. — *¶* Belonging or relating to the Academia of *Cicero*.

ACADEMŌS, i, m. a hero, thought by some to be the same as *Cadmus*.

ACALANTHIS (ἀκαλάνθης), Idis, f. probably the goldfinch. *Virg.* Litoraque balcyoneni resonant, acalanthida dummi: others read *et acanthida dummi*.

ACANŌS (ἄκανος), i, m. or f. a thorny plant, perhaps the common thistle. *Plin.*

ACANTHICĒ (ἀκανθική μαστίκη), es, f. lachryma helixines herbae, the gum of the herb helixine. *Plin.*

ACANTHILLIS (ἀκανθίλλης), Idis, f. the herb wild asparagus. *Apulei.*

ACANTHINŌS (acanthus), a, um, adjct. belonging to the herb brank-ursin, or bear's foot, ἀκανθώδης, qui est acanthi, vel acantho similis. *Plin.* Enphorbia specie thyrsi, foliis acanthinis. *Id.* Acanthina vestis, *h. e.* acanthi foliis in-texta. *Salmassius* explains it, *garments made of the down*, &c.

ACANTHIŌN (ἀκάνθιον), ii, n. a shrub resembling the white thorn. *Plin.*

ACANTHIS (ἀκάνθης), Idis, f. probably a goldfinch. *Plin.* Et acanthi in spinis vivit. — *¶* Also, the name of an herb, otherwise called *senecio*, by the Greeks *erigeron*, *groundsel*. *Plin.*

ACANTHIŌS (acanthus), a, um, adjct. belonging to the city Acaanthus. *Plin.*

ACANTHŌS (ἄκανθος), i, m. the herb branch-hirein, or brank-ursin, bear's foot. *Propert.* At Myos exiguum flectit acanthus iter, *h. e.* Myos caelatura flexuoso opere in acanthi formam elaborata. — *¶* Also, acanthus, i, f. a thorny tree, probably the *mimosa Nilotica* of *Linnaeus*. *Virg.* Quid tibi odorato referam sudantia ligno Balaamaque, et baccas semper frondentis acanthi? — *¶* Also, a town in Macedonia. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, an island in the Propontis. *Plin.*

ACAPNŌS (ἄκαπνος), a, um, adjct. that doth not emit smoke. *Martial.* Ligna acapna, *h. e.* dry wood. — *¶* Acapnon mel, *h. e.* honey procured without smoking the hive. *Plin.*

ACARNAN (Ἀκαρναν), ānis, adjct. one from Acarnania, an Acarnanian, a Carnian. *Virg.* Quorum alter Acarnan, Alter ab Arcadia. *Sil.* Annis Acarnan, *h. e.* the Aekelens. — *¶* Acarnan, or, as others read, Acarnas, others Acharnan, a very stony mountain of Attica. *Senec.*

ACARNANĪA (Ἀκαρνανία), w, f. Acarnania, now Carnia, part of Epirus, separated by the river Aekelous from Aetolia.

ACARNANICŌS (Acarnania), a, um, adjct. of or belonging to Acarnania. *Liv.*

ACARNĒ. See *Acharne*.

ACĀSTŌS (Ἀκάστος), i, m. son of Pelias, king of Thessaly, a distinguished hunter.

ACATALECTICŌS, and **ACATALECTŌS** 3 (ἀκαταληκτικός, and ἀκατάληκτος), a, um, adjct. acatalectic, wanting nothing, entire (spoken of a verse that has the complete number of syllables, without defect or superfluity).

ACATALECTŌS (ἀκατάληκτος), incomprehensible. *Tertullian.*

ACXTIUM (acatus), ii, n. a sort of small vessel, a pinauc, cock-boat, barge, skiff. *Plin.* — *¶* The plur. occurs in the fem. in *Gell.*

ACATŌS (ἀκατος), i, f. same as *Aentinm*. *Tertull.*

ACAUNUMARGA (a privat. *καυνός*, bitter, and *inarga*, marl), w, f. a sort of sandy, red earth, or clay, or marl. *Plin.*

CAUSTŌS (a privat. and *καίω*), adjct. that will not burn, incombustible by fire, incombustible (as of the asbestos, the antithus, and the like). *Plin.*

ACCA LAURENTIA or **LĀRENTIA**, w, f. the wife of *Faustulus*, and nurse of *Romulus* and *Remus*; in honor of whom

the festival *Laurentalia* or *Accabia* was yearly celebrated in the month of December. *Liv.* & *Varr.* — *¶* Also, the sister and companion of *Canilla*. *Virg.*

ACCALIA (Acca), ium, n. the festival in honor of *Acca Laurentia*. *Varr.*

ACCANTŌ, or **ADCANTŌ** (ad & canto), 3 as, a. l. to sing to, or by the side of, juxta, vel simul cano, προσάδω. *Stat.*

ACCEDŌ (ad & cedo), is, essi, essum, n. 3. to draw near or nigh to, to approach, arrive at, come to, accost, παρὰ ἵναται, ὑπέρχουμαι, advenio, appropinquo, proximus fio. *Cic.* Cum ego ad Heracleam noctu accederem. *Id.* Neque illum si eo accessisset, abiturum. *Id.* Homo verecundus in Macedoniam non accedit. *Id.* Poterone Ariminum tuto accedere? *Enn.* apud *Gell.* Accedit muros Romana juvenus. — *¶* Accedere in aliquid, to rush upon, to attack. *Valer. Flacc.* — *¶* Joined with the infin. *Apulei.* — *¶* It is used of those who go to bid at auction-sales. *Nep.* Ad hastam publicam nunquam accessit. — *¶* In the sense also of adjungi, addi, adjici, to be added, joined, annexed. *Cic.* Ad virtutis summam accedere nihil potest. *Id.* Annus tertius accessit desiderio nostro, et labori tuo. *Tacit.* Societatem nostram volentes accesserant. *Liv.* Hæc tibi a me dotalia dona accedent. — In this sense it is often used in law. *Paul. Digest.* Si proprietati meæ usufructus accesserit. — *¶* It is elegantly placed at the beginning of a clause, and serves to connect it with the preceding sentence. *Cic.* Accedebat, ut tu adolescens existimare, ego, &c., there was this, too, to take into the account, that, &c. — *¶* Sometimes, to acquiesce in, give consent to, coincide with. *Quintil.* Accedam in plerisque Ciceroni. *Nepos.* Ad hoc consilium cum plerique accederent. — *¶* Sometimes, it signifies likeness, to approach, to be like. *Cic.* Accedere prope ad similitudinem alicujus. — *¶* Also, to favor, to be on the side of. *Sueton.* Conatibus Galbae primus accessit. — *¶* Accedere ad Republicam, to engage in public life, in affairs of state, to begin to serve the state in the capacity of magistrate or general. *Cic.* — *¶* Accedere alicui animum, to recover one's spirits, to derive courage, or confidence. *Cic.* Rumore adventus nostri Cassio animus accessit. — *¶* Accedit pretium, or Accedit pretio, *h. e.* pretium augetur, the price is increased. *Plin.* Scis tu, accessisse pretium agris? — *¶* In the pass. impersonally. *Cic.* Ad eas cum accederetur.

ACCELERATŌ (accelero), ōnis, f. an 2 accelerating, hastening, hurrying, quickness, expeditum. *Auct.* ad *Heren.*

ACCELERŌ, and **ADCELERŌ** (ad & celerō), as, āvi, ātum, a. & n. l. to hasten, accelerate, be quick, make haste, be expeditious, σπουδάζω, κατασπεύδω. festino, propero. *Cæs.* Accelerare iter. *Cic.* Si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur.

ACCENDIUM (accendo), ii, n. a burning, 3 a fire, ἔκκαυστος. *Solin.*

ACCENDŌ (ad & cando, obsol. I make to shine, from which candeo), dis, ndi, nsum, a. 3. to set on fire, to set fire to, to light up, ἄπτω, ignem excito. *Cic.* Deus ipse solen, quasi lumen accendit. — *¶* Also, in the sense of urere, to burn. *Horat.* Ignis accendit obsessam Ilion. *Ovid.* accendi igni. *Id.* accendere tedas. *Id.* aras, *h. e.* in aris ignem excitare. — *¶* Accendi, candefieri, to be made to glow. *Plin.* de auro. Primum bonitatis argumentum est, quam difficillime accendi. — *¶* Accendere, illustrare, to make bright, cause to shine. *Claudian.* sol diem accendit. — *¶* Figur. to excite, inflame, stir up, brighten, increase. *Vellei.* Ad consequendos quos priores ducimus, accendimur. *Sallust.* Quæ res Marium contra Metellum vehementer accenderat. *Curt.* Accendere iram. *Tacit.* uxorem in maritum. *Liv.* Accendi in rabiem. *Cels.* Accendere febrem. *Curt.* Accendere fiduciam. *Ovid.* Accendere vitia. *Liv.* curam ingentem alicui. — *¶* Accendere pretium, to add to, or enhance, the price or value

of any thing. *Senec.* Crystallina, quorum accendit fragilitas pretium. *Incedo* is used in like sense.

ACCENSEO, and **ADCENSEO** (ad & censeo), es, sui, nsitum, & nsum, a. 2. to add to, or to the number of, to reckon among the list of, συναριθμῶ, adscribere, adnumerare. *Non.*

ACCENSITUS, from *Accenseo*.

ACCENSUS, and **ADCENSUS** (accenseo; others from accio), i, m. a public officer, whose business it was to attend on the magistrates, and suamion courts; a messenger or servitor belonging to a court, &c., a παραστάτης, usher, mace-bearer, sergeant, headle, ὑπαγέρτης. — *¶* Also supernumeraries, soldiers kept in reserve. *Festus.*

ACCENSUS, and **ADCENSUS** (accendo), a, um, partic. and adj. set on fire, set fire to, in flames, lighted up, illuminated, διυκεκαυμένος, inflammatus. *Cic.* Accensæ faces. — *¶* Also, scolding hot, boiling. *Senec.* Ustus accenso Pelias ahen. — *¶* Figur. inflamed, excited, stirred up, animated, enraged, exasperated. *Liv.* Accensus injuria. *Virg.* Spes accensa, h. e. aucta. — *¶* Accensus or Adensus, a, am, is also a particip. from accenseo, enlisted, incorporated, enrolled. *Liv.*

ACCENSUS (Id.), us, m. a kindling, or lighting up, accendendi actus. *Plin.* but the reading is disputed.

ACCENTIUNCULA (accentus), æ, f. ac-3 centual murk, accent, tone, note, modulation, harmony, accentus. *Gell.*

ACCENTOR (ad & cantor), ðris, m. one 3 who sings to or with another, προσῳδῶν. *Isidor.*

ACCENTUS (ad & cantus), us, m. song, 2 melody, harmony, music, an accompaniment, same as cantus, προσῳδία, *Solin.* — *¶* With grammarians, accent, modulation of tone, sound, or voice. *Quintil.* — *¶* Accentum hiemis, the depth of winter. *Sidon.*

ACCEPSO is an ancient form for *accipero*, from *accipio*, or, as *Noaius* explains it, for *accipio*.

ACCEPTA (accipio), æ, f. a portion or al-3 lotment of land. *Siculus Flacc.*

ACCEPTABILIS (accepto), e, adj. ac-3 ceptable, worthy of acceptance, pleasing, grateful, accipi dignus; εὐπρόσδεκτος. *Lactant.*

ACCEPTABULUM. See *Acetabulum*.

ACCEPTATIO. See *Acceptio*.

ACCEPTATOR (accepto), ðris, m. one 3 that receiveth. *Tertull.* 3

ACCEPTILATIO (accepti latio, in which 3 form it sometimes occurs), ðnis, f. (verbal) absolution or discharge from obligation, liberation from agreement, compact, or promise; quitance, acquittance (by record of month). *Pandect.*

ACCEPTIO (accipio), ðnis, f. an accepting, 1 or receiving, accipiendi actio, πρόσληψις. *Cic.* — *¶* The granting of a proposition, or the conceded proposition itself. *Apul.* — *¶* Acceptio vocis, a comprehending of what is said. *Siculus Flacc.*

ACCEPTITO (accepto), as, a. 1. to receive, or accept, same as accepto, προσδέχομαι. *Plant.* apud *Non.*

ACCEPTO (frequentat. from accipio), as, a. 1. to receive, to accept, submit to, ὑποδέχομαι; of nearly the same signif. as accipio. *Plant.* Qui res, rationesque heri euro, argentum accepto, expenso, et cui debet, dato. *Quintil.* *Zeno*, *Cleantes*, *Chrysippus* mercede a discipulis acceptaverunt. — *¶* Among ecclesiastical writers, to receive with pleasure; whence *acceptabilis*, and *acceptator*. *Tertull.*

ACCEPTOR (accipio), ðris, m. qui ac-3 cipit, ἄκπτηρ, one who receives. *Plant.* Qui illorum verbis falsis acceptor fui, h. e. approbator.

ACCEPTORIUS (acceptor), a, um, adj. 3 that receiveth, holdeth, containeth. *Front.* de *Aquaduct.*

ACCEPTRIX (Id.), ðeis, f. she who re-3 ceives, quæ accipit, δέκτρια. *Plant.*

ACCEPTUS (accipio), a, um, partic. and 3 adj. received, accepted, δέκτος. *Cic.* Accepta, et devorata pecunia. — *¶* Often the same as *charus*, *gratus*, *jucundus*, *grateful*, *pleasing*, *acceptable*, χαρίεις. *Cic.* Quod vero approbaris,

id gratum, acceptumque habendum. *Cic.* Nihil est Deo acceptius, quam cætus hominum, &c. *Liv.* Acceptissimus militum animis. *Plaut.* Acceptissimus apud te servus. —

¶ With the adv. *bene*, *male*, *valde*, and similar words, treated, entertained. *Cic.* Tribus tricliniis accepti valde copiose. — *¶* In accounts, *acceptum referre* (and sometimes *acceptura ferre*) denotes scribe in tabulis, te accepisse, to mark, or set down, on the debtor's side, as received; as *expensum ferre* means scribe, te dedisse, vel expendisse, to note down in one's book of accounts moneys paid or expended. *Cic.* In the same way are to be taken *accepto ferre*, and in *acceptum ferre*, or *referre*. *Cic.* Negabat, opus in acceptum referre posse. *Referre* in *acceptum opus*, is to write in the account-book, that the work has been done according to contract, and of course to be paid for. — *¶* These expressions are also figurative: hence *acceptura ferre*, or *ferre alieni aliquid*, to acknowledge a debt, make an acknowledgment to any one of a debt, both in a good and bad sense. *Cic.* Ut esset nemo, qui non mihi vitam suam, liberos, rempublicam referret acceptam. *Ovid.* Acceptum refero versibus esse nocens. — *¶* As a law term, *acceptura* or *accepto facere*, and *acceptum habere*, to acknowledge a payment and give a discharge, either verbally or in writing. *Ulpian.* — *¶* The same, *Figur.* *Cic.* Sponsionem acceptam facere, h. e. remittere, a sponsione facta discedere. *Plin.* Quamobrem culpa ejus non nature fiat accepta, will not sit on nature's back, must not be ascribed to nature. *Catull.* Acceptum face, redditumque votum, ratify, make good your promise. — *¶* Acceptum rogare, or *accepto rogare*, to ask for a receipt or discharge. *Ulpian.* *Digest.* — *¶* *Accepto liberare*, on the part of the creditor, to acknowledge payment. *Ulpian.* It is to be remarked, however, that these forms are generally used by jurists, where the payment is merely nominal.

ACCERSO, with its derivatives. See *Arcesso*, &c.

ACCESSIBILIS (accedo), e, accessible, 3 that may be approached. *Tertull.*

ACCESSIO (Id.), ðnis, f. a going near 3 to, an approaching, the act of drawing nigh to, actus accedendi, πρόσδος. *Cic.* Cum ad corpora necessitate tum accessio fieret, tum abcessio. — *¶* It is specially used of fevers or other diseases, a fit, relapse; to which are opposed *decessio* and *remissio*. *Cels.*

— *¶* Often an accession, addition, increase, enlargement, ἐπίδοσις, πρόσθεσις. *Cic.* Accessionem adjungere ædibus, h. e. ædes ampliari addita parte aliqua, to enlarge, or add to the size of, a building. *Sueton.* Morbi accessio, a paroxysm, fit, periodical exacerbation of a disease. — *¶* *Senec.* Venire in accessionem, to come in as an a guest, appendage, make-weight. — *¶* Also, an honorary gift over and above the taxes or payment, to which *decessio* is opposed. *Cic.* Populus publice coactus est ei conferre lucri tritici medimnum XXVI, et accessionem HS CIO CIO. *Colum.* Ligna, et ceteras parvas accessiones exigere, honorary gifts or allowances. — *¶* *Figur.* *Cic.* In omnibus meis epistolis, quas ad Cæsarem mitto, legitima quædam est accessio commun-3 dationis tue, I uniformly introduce a compliment in favor of you. — *¶* Also, the thing itself which is added, an appendage. *Plin.* Turba gemmarum potamus, et smaragdus teximus calices, et aurum jam accessio est, gold is now a mere appendage, mere addition, h. e. minus pretiosum in poculis. — *¶* Among jurists, all the persons or things accessory to a contract or obligatio are expressed by *accessio*. *Paul.* *Digest.* Utique principalis debitor perpetuat obligationem; accessiones autem an perpetuit, dubium est.

ACCESSITUS (frequentat. fr. *accedo*), as, 3 n. 1. to approach frequently, to be in the habit of going to. *Cato.*

ACCESSOR (accedo), ðris, m. one who is 3 added. *Val. Max.*

ACCESSUS (Id.), us, m. an approaching or drawing near to, a coming, πρόσδος, accessio. *Cic.* Solis accessus, discessusque. *Id.* Accessus nocturnus ad urbem. *Gell.* Accessus morbi, et recessus. — *¶* *Figur.* *Cic.* Tum accessus ad causam, tum recessus. —

¶ Sometimes put for the place itself, through which we approach; a pass, defile. *Sueton.* Explorare accessum ad insulam. *Virg.* Omnem accessum lustrare. — *¶* In *Vitruv.* a kind of machine.

ACCYANUS (Accius), a, um, adj. per-3 taining to the poet *Accias*. *Cic.* Posuisti versus Accianos.

ACCIDENS (accido), tis, particip. falling down at, or before, προσπίπτων. *Cic.* Ad pedes omnium accidentem *Clodio*. *Tacit.* Deprecabundus, et genibus principis accidens. — *¶* As a substantive, an accident, disaster, calamity, mishap, misfortune, circumstance, casualty, event, accident, hap, incidental peculiarity or quality. *Quintil.* Causa, tempus, locus, occasio, instrumentum, modus, et cetera, rerum sunt accidentia. — *¶* Ez accidente, ex eo quod accidit, from that event, from that circumstance. *Pompon.* — *¶* Per accidents, accidentally, casually, us hap may be. *Firmic.*

ACCIDENTA (accidens), æ, f. an acci-2 dent, any thing that happens. *Plin.* Esse vero illam naturæ accidentiam, etiam in locis quibusdam, apposto occurrit exemplo, that that is a mere accident in the common course of nature.

ACCIDIO (ad & cado), is, idi, tsim, a. 3. to cut off, to cut, to lop, to cut down, to fell. *Cæs.* Accidunt arbores tantum, ut summa species earum stantium relinquantur. — *¶* *Figurat.* omnino concidere, evertere, prorsus extenuare, to ruin utterly, destroy entirely. *Liv.* Hostes in aciem invitos extraxit; et ita prælio uno accidit Vestinorum res. See *Accisus*.

ACCIDIO, and **ADCIDIO** (ad & cado), is, 2 idi, n. 3. to fall, to fall down at or before, προσπίπτω, cado, vel juxta cado. *Cæs.* Ut missa a Gallis gravius acciderent, fell with greater effect, made a heavier impression. *Terent.* Accidere ad genua, to prostrate one's self before any one. *Liv.* Genibus alienjuss accidere. —

¶ It is used also for *pervenire*, to arrive, to come. *Liv.* Repente fama accidit, classem Punicam adventare. *Id.* Quod ubi ad aures accidit regis. *Plin.* Clamor accidit auribus nostris. *Cic.* Quod me vetas quidquam suspicari accidisse ad animum tuum, that any thing has occurred that will have been welcomed by you. *Id.* Quod ad oculos, animumque acciderit, that was calculated to please the eye, and delight the understanding. — *¶* It is joined also with the acc. being governed by the prep. in compos. by *Plaut.* Mihi paternæ vocis sonitus aures accidit. — *¶* With acc. and prep. in, it is used for *quadrare*, *convenire*, by *Terent.* Istuc verbum vere in te accidit, has turned out well for you, will suit you exactly. — *¶* It is most often put for *evenire*, *contingere*, to happen, occur, fall out, συμβαίνει, with the dot, expressed or understood, and generally in the third person. *Cic.* Accidit præter opinionem. *Id.* Ut omnia, quæ non nostra culpa nobis accidunt, fortiter ferre debeamus. — Also with the particle *quod*. — And with other cases, governed by prep. *Cic.* Quæris ex me, quid acciderit de judicio, quod, &c. It is also sometimes joined with the infin. but not often. *Cic.* — *¶* Si quid alieni accidat, and si quid humanitus accidat, if any thing should happen, befall, are forms of speech especially used in wills, denoting possible death. *Cic.* Chjus heres non in testamento quisquam scriptus erat, si quid pupillo accidisset, if aught should befall the ward, if the ward should die. *Id.* Si quid mihi humanitus accidisset. *Contingo* and *evenio* are used in a similar sense. —

¶ Between *accidere* and *contingere* there seems to be this difference: the former is more often used of *unfortunate*, the latter of *fortunate* events; but the distinction is not always observed. *Ac-*

cidere also refers to events which happen fortuitously and unexpectedly; contingere to those which result from previous causes, although unexpected: this distinction, too, is not always observed.

ACCINCTUS, and **ADCCINCTUS** (accingo), a, um, particip. and adjct. *girt, belted, fitted with, furnished with, accoutred, equipped, praecinctus, snucioctus.* Tacit. *Feminae pellibus accinctae assultabant.* Id. *Accinctus ferro.* Liv. *Gladiis accincti.* — ¶ *Accinctus miles, an armed soldier.* Tacit. — ¶ *Figur. munitus, tectus, defended, fortified, securc.* Tacit. *Juvenis potentie promptae et studio popularium accioctus.* — ¶ Also, *expeditus, paratus, promptus, quia qui cinctus est, habilior est ad agendum, prepared for, prompt, alert, active, expeditious, εὐζώνος.* Plin. *In omnia intenta bonitas, et accincta.* — ¶ Also, *parcus, moderatus, moderate, limited, restrained, confined, in which sense disinctus is opposed to it.* Plin. — ¶ Also, *instructus, ornatus, furnished, provided, adorned.* Valer. Flacc. *Accioctus gemmis fulgentibus ensis.*

ACCINGO, and **ADCCINGO** (ad & cingo), 2 as, nxi, nctum, a. 3. to gird, to begird, to gird on, περιζώννυμι, cingo, praecingo. Virg. *Laterique accinxerat ensen.* — ¶ In a wider sense it is put for *instruere, ornare.* Virg. *Paribusque accingitur armis, to provide one's self with, put on, take in hand, equip one's self with.* — ¶ *Figur. for parare, instruere, to prepare, make ready, to provide with necessary things, cover, guard, protect: with se, to arm one's self, to set about a thing, ἐπιχειρέω, ἐτοιμάζω, παρασκευάζω.* Ducta est translatio ex eo, quod qui aliquid facere aggreditur, alte cingi solet, quo habilior, expeditiorque sit. Virg. *Ille se praedae accingunt.* Liv. *Accingi ad consulatum.* Id. *In discrimine.* Valer. Flacc. *Accingere animos futuris.* Theit. *Se quoque accingeret juvene, partem curarum capessituro, h. c. muniret.* — ¶ Also, *with the infn.* Virg. *Arduentes accingar dicere pugnas Cæsaris.* — ¶ Also, *with the acc. without a prep.* Virg. *Magicas accingier artes.* — ¶ And as a neuter verb. Virg. *Accingunt omnes operi.* But in such passages, *se, &c.* may be understood.

ACCIO (ad & cio), is, i vi & ii, itum, a. 1. 4. to send for, call, call in, summon, desire to come, προσκαλέω, evoco, advoco, arcesso. Cic. *Si accierit, accurram.* Id. *Iarnspices accire ex Ietruria.* Liv. *Alloquei peregre in regnum.* Tacit. *Ut fidissimis amicorum in Pontum missis effligim suam acciret, send for, fetch.* — ¶ *Figur. Vellei. Accire mortem, to kill one's self.* Cic. *voluptatem, to procure.*

ACCIPIENSER. See *Acipenser.*

ACCIPIO (ad & capio), is, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. to receive, take, λαμβάνω, recipio, capio, sumo. Cic. *Quod dat, accipimus.* Id. *Accipere iofuriam ab aliquo.* Id. *Manibus.* Justin. *In manum.* Plaut. *Ex tua accipi manu pateram.* Cic. *De iis rebus, quas eum dolo malo mancipio accepisse de Vario diceret.* — ¶ Often in the sense of *tractare, excipere, to receive, treat, entertain, ἐπιδέχσθαι.* Cic. *Leniter hominem, elementerque accipit.* Id. *Accipere aliquem verberibus ad necem.* Id. *Verbis male accipere.* Terent. *Accipit homo nemo melius, neque prolixius, h. c. cenam dat, convivio excipit.* — ¶ Also, *pati, ferre, to bear, bear with, take, brook, put up with, endure.* Cic. *Patienter accipere admonitionem.* — ¶ Also, *audire, intelligere, to hear, comprehend, understand, take, (as, do you take me in the right sense?) catch (as, he caught my meaning).* Cic. *Accipite nunc, quid imperarit.* Id. *Accipere aliquid auribus.* — ¶ Also, *interpretari, vel intelligere, to interpret, explain, put a meaning upon, understand.* Cic. *Quod rogas, ut in bonam partem accipiam, ego vero in optimam.* — ¶ Also, *percipere, sentire, to derive, to feel, to be sensible of.* Cic. *Magnum ex epistola tua accepi voluptatem.* — ¶ Also, *cog-*

noscere, percipere, to conceive, comprehend, get a notion of. Cels. *Quo facilis accipi possit.* — ¶ Also, *recipere, to receive, take, admit.* Cic. *Accipere aliquem in amicitiam.* Tacit. *Cuncta sub imperium.* — ¶ Also, *suscipere, to undertake.* Terent. *Mea causa hanc causam accipite.* Id. *Nihil satis firmi video, quamobrem accipere hunc mihi expedit metum, take on my shoulders, &c.* — ¶ Also, *consequi, to obtain, attain, gain, win, get.* Cic. *Cum palam iam primus acceperit.* — ¶ Also, *admittere, probare, to admit, approve, accept of.* Cic. *Accipere excusationem.* Id. *causam.* Liv. *omen.*

ACCIPIER (accipio; others ὀξυτερος), cipitris, m. a bird of prey; applied generally to all rapacious birds, but particularly to the hawk, fuleon; called by Virg. *sacer*, probably from being a bird of prophecy, from which omens were derived. — ¶ *Figur. a rapacious, a thievish person.* Plaut. *Impure, labes populi, pecuniae accipiter.* — ¶ It is found fem. in *Lueret. l. 4. v. 1003.*

ACCISO (accido), a, um, partic. *cut, cut off, or down, felled, περικοπέis, casus.* Tacit. *Accisis crinibus nudatam expellit domo maritus.* Virg. *accisa ornus ferro.* — ¶ *Figur. imminutus, afflictus, extenuatus, consumptus, consumed, wasted away, destroyed, overthrown, quashed.* Virg. *fames Accisis coget dapibus consumere mensas.* Liv. *Accisae Latinorum copiae.* Horat. *Integris opibus novi non latius usum, Quam nunc accisis.* Liv. *Accisae res, unfortunate, unsuccessful.*

ACCITIO (accio), ōnis, f. a calling, summoning, actus acciendi, accitus, παράκλησις. Arnob.

ACCITO (id.), a, um, particip. *called, summoned, sent for, evocatus, arcessitus.* Sallust. *Acciti ibant.* Tacit. *Accita a Vitellio auxilia.* Curt. *Classis Macedonum ex Graecia accita.*

ACCITO (id.), us, m. a call, calling, summons, citation, evocatio, accitio, παράκλησις. Used in the abl. sing. only. Virg. *accitu cari geitoris.*

ACCLAMATIO, and **ADCLAMATIO** (acclamo), ōnis, f. a loud cry or shout, clamor, noise, ἐπιφώνησις, clamor. Columell. *In cegendis, recipiendisq; ovibus acclamatione, ac baculo minetur.* — ¶ Also, *vox et clamor multitudinis assentientis, landantis, probantis, acclamation, shout of applause, huzza.* Liv. *Acclamationes multitudinis assentatione immodica pudorem onerantis.* — ¶ *Acclamatio* is used of the voice; *plausus*, of the hands. Quintil. *Ut populus Romanus admiratione sui suam non acclamatione tantum, sed etiam plausu confiteretur.* — ¶ Taken also in a bad sense, *pro clamore*, et *strepitu adversantium, exsibilantium, maledicentium, a shout of disapprobation, an outcry against any one, a crying against, hissing, exploding, ἀντιφώνησις, διαφώνησις.* Cic. *Non modo ut acclamatione, sed convicio, et maledictis impidiretur.* — ¶ *Acclamatio* is also a rhetorical figure, the same as *epiphonema, ἐπιφώνημα, exclamation.* Quintil.

ACCLAMO, and **ADCLAMO** (ad & clamo), 1 as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to cry out, to raise a clamor: same as *clamo*, and is generally applied to a multitude; ἐπιφωνέω, ἐπικράζω. Cic. *Populus cum risu acclamavit ipsa esse.* Lin. *Prosequentibus cunctis, servatore, liberatoreque acclamantibus.* — ¶ Frequently, *to applaud, to shout in favor of one, to huzza by way of approbation, honor, or rejoicing.* Capitolin. *Lectis litteris, statim senatus acclamavit, Gordiane Auguste, Dii te servent.* Tacit. *Populus, et miles tantam nobilitatem astruerent, Neroni Othoni acclamavit.* — ¶ In pass. imperson. Sueton. *Acclamari etiam in Amphitheatro libenter audit, Domino, et Dominae feliciter.* — ¶ In a bad sense, *for clamore obstrepere, contradicere, to disapprove by clamor, to shout at or against, to express indignation or disapprobation by shouting, διαφωνέω.* Cic. *Non metuo, ne mihi acclametis.*

ACCLINATUS, and **ADCLINATUS** (accli-

no), a, um, partic. *inclined, leaning over or towards, bent over, inclinated, προσκλινθείς.* Petron. *Adclinatus lateri navis.* Liv. *Castra acclinata tumulo, a camp pitched on the slope or declivity of a hill.* Stat. *occidit horror Aequoris, et terris maria acclinata quiescunt, h. e. quasi reclinata, et iacentia litoribus, atque adeo tranquilla.*

ACCLINIS, and **ADCLINIS** (adelino), e, adjct. *leaning upon or against, resting upon, supported by, bending forward, shelving, acclinatus, προσκλινών.* Virg. *corpisque levabat Arboris acclinis trunco.* Claudian. *arbores fult is Acclines humeros.* Stat. *Acclines clypeis alios.* — ¶ *Figur. prone, inclined.* Horat. *Acclinis falsis animus meliora recusat, h. e. addictus, innoxius, vel etiam propensus.* — ¶ Instead of *acclinis, acclivis* is found in many edd.

ACCLINO, and **ADCLINO** (ad & clino), 2 as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to lean or incline towards, to bend forward, ad aliquid flecto, inclino, προσκλίνω. Ovid. *Circumspectit Atyn, seque acclinavit in illum.* Alii leg. *inclinavit ad illum.* Stat. *Gaudebat strato latus acclinare leoni, to rest his side upon, to repose upon.* — ¶ *Figur. to incline to, to be favorably disposed, with acc. se.* Liv. *Haud gravate acclinatos se ad causam Senatus, h. c. fautores cause Senatus.*

ACCLIVIS, and **ADCLIVIS** (ad & clivus), e, adjct. *steep, up-hill, rising, ascending, erectus, arduus, ascensus habens erectum, cui contrarium est declivis; ἀνώγειρος, προσάντης.* Cic. *Pa via pars valde acclivis est.* Virg. *tumulus acclive solum, collesque supinos.* Cic. *Una ex parte leniter acclivis aditus, the entrance, or pass, was of easy ascent.* See *Aclivis.*

ACCLIVITAS, and **ADCLIVITAS** (acclivis), ātis, f. a bending upwards, steepness, ascent, acclivity, ἀνώγειρία, ascensus terrae erectus. Cic. *Ab eo flumine pari acclivitate collis nascebatur.*

ACCLIVUS, and **ADCLIVUS**, a, um, adjct. *steep, sloping upwards, ascending; same as Aclivus.* Ovid. *acclivo Clymeneia limite proles Venit.*

ACCOGNOSCO, and **ADCOGNOSCO** (ad & cognosco), is, a. 3. to know, to know well, to recognize, probe cognosco. Petron. *Adcognosco, inquit, Cappadocem.*

ACCOLA (adcolo), ae, m. a borderer, 1 a near inhabitant or neighbor, one who lives near or hard by, πάροικος. Liv. *Pastor accola ejus loci nomine Cacus.* Virg. *Accola Vulturii.* — ¶ *Figur. of a river.* Tacit. *Quin ipsum Tiberim nolle prorsus accolis fluvii orbatum minore gloria fluere, h. e. fluvii in ipsum influentibus.* — ¶ Sometimes, it is used as a collective noun in the sing. Sil. *accola Celtæ Incubueret.* — ¶ Cic. *Habitate apud se Cererem Enneuses arbitrantur: ut mihi non cives illius civitatis, sed omnes sacerdotes, omnes accola, atque antistes, Cereis essent videantur; i. e. Enneuses adeo Cereis cultui addictos esse, ut non tanto Ennam incolere, sed Cereris templum accollere videantur.*

ACCOLLO (ad & colo), is, colui, cultum, a. 1. 3. to dwell near, παροικέω, προσοικέω, juxta, vel circa colo. Plin. *Quasi silvestre nimen accolentium.* Tacit. *Accolere Rhenum.* — ¶ Also pass. Plin. *Bætis fluvius crebris dextra laevaque accollitur oppidis.*

ACCOMMODATE (accommodatus), adv. verb. aptly, fitly, agreeably, suitably, ἐπιτηδείως, apte, apposite. Cic. *Dicere quam maxime ad veritatem accommodate.* Id. *Definire rem uberius, et ad popularem intelligentiam accommodatus.* Id. *Vivere ad naturam accommodatissime.*

ACCOMMODATIO (accommodo), ōnis, f. 1 an adapting, applying, adjusting, fitting, accommodating; Figur. *accommodatio, willingness to comply with, condescension, apta dispositio, ἐπιτηδείωσις.* Cic. *Elocutio est idoneorum verborum et sententiarum ad inventionem accommodatio.*

ACCOMMODATUS (accommodo), a, um, partic. & adjct. *accommodated to, fitted, adjusted, suited to, designed for, aptatus.*

Cic. Corpora viva cum mortuis, adversa adversis accommodata quam aptissime colligabantur. — ¶ Oftener in the sense of aptus, appositus, fit, suitable, proper, intended for, calculated to, ἐπιτηδεύς. **Cic.** Sententiae ad probandum accommodatae. **Id.** Lex vobis accommodata. **Id.** Concionibus accommodatior. **Id.** Exemplum temporibus suis accommodatissimum.

ACCOMMODŌ (ad & commodo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to adapt, adjust, fit, ἐφαρμόζω, apto. **Cic.** Africano coronam sibi in convivio ad caput accommodanti. **Virg.** laterique accomodat ense. **Viruv.** Quorum dentes in saxa forata accommodantur. **Curt.** Non eandem effigiem habet, quam vulgo Diis artifices accommodaverunt, h. e. tribuerunt, aptarunt, assigned. — ¶ Figur. to adapt, fit, apply, accommodate, add. **Cic.** Meum consilium accommodabo ad tuum. **Id.** orationem auribus multitudinis. **Id.** testes ad crimen, h. e. adhibere, adjungere, to bring. **Sucton.** animum negotio, to apply. **Cic.** Ut iidem versus in aliam rem posse accommodari viderentur. — ¶ Also, to lend, tender the use of. **Cic.** Si quid iste suorum Edilibus accommodavit. **Id.** Dum illi placere vultis, ad tempus ei mendacium vestrum accommodavistis. **Plin.** His tu, rogo, intentionem scribentis accommodas, h. e. curam, et studium idem legendis his adhibeas, quod is, qui scripsit, adhibuit. — ¶ Among jurists, to interpose. **Ulpian.** — ¶ Also, to interpret a law favorably, according to the spirit, not the letter. **Ulpian.** — ¶ Denique saepius apud eosdem Jctos pertinet ad eas actiones, quas Praetor suppleturam legitimarum actionum causa dat, qui tunc accommodare dicitur. **Pompon. Digest.**

ACCOMMODŌS, and **ADCOMMODŌS** (ad & commodus), a, um, adj. apt, suitable, fit, meet, idoneus, aptus, ἐπιτηδής. **Virg.** Est curvo anfractu valles, accommodata fraudi. **Veget.** Accommodum labori animal, bos.

ACCONGERŌ, and **ADCONGERŌ** (ad & con, & gero), is, essi, estum, a. 3. same as congero, συμπέρω. **Plaut.** Nam ego huic dona accessi, I have conferred on him frequent benefits.

ACCORPŌRŌ, and **ADCORPŌRŌ** (ad & 3 corporo), as, a. 1. to incorporate, unite with, adjungo, admisceo, ἐπισμαρτῶ. **Anian.**

ACCREDŌ, and **ADCREDO** (ad & credo), is, didi, ditum, n. 3. to credit, give credit to, assent to, believe. **Nepos.** Primo non accreditit. **Plaut.** Quisnam istuc accredit tibi. **Horat.** tibi nos accredere par est.

ACCREDŌ, and **ADCREDO**, is, ancient form for **Accredo**. **Plaut.**

ACCREMENTUM (accresco), i, n. an increasing, increase. **Plin.** Mollique, ac fertili accremento. **Horduin.** has nutrimento.

ACCRESCO, and **ADCRESCO** (ad & cresco), scis, crevi, ētum, n. 3. to grow, increase in size or quantity, ἐπιγίνομαι, ἐπαύξαναμαι, cresco, augeo. **Cic.** Flumen subito accrevit. **Tacit.** Aggerabatur nihilominus caespes, jamque pectori usque accreverat. — ¶ Also, in the sense of adjungi, addi, to be added, joined, to accrue. **Stat.** gremio miseris accrescere uatos, h. e. augeri numerum. **Plin.** Veteribus negotiis nova accrescunt.

ACCRETŌ (accresco), ōnis, f. an increasing. **Cic.** Accretio luminis Lunæ, ac diminutio.

ACCRETŌS, and **ADCRETŌS** (Id.), a, um, partic. growing to, qui per additionem crevit. **Plin.** Emca araneo accreta, quam chrysallidem appellant, h. e. crescens araneoso textu involuta.

ACCOBATŌ, and **ACCOBITŌ** (accubo), ōnis, f. a lying down, or sitting at table, the act of reclining at meat, ἀνάκλισις, actus accumbendi, et usurpatur fere in re tricliniari. **Cic.** Accubatio epularis amicorum. — ¶ Sometimes, the couch itself. **Sportian.** in *Ælio Vero*. Accubationes, et mensas de rosis, ac lilis fecerit. Others read accubitatio, in the same sense.

ACCOBITALIŌ (Id.), um, n. sc. stragula; 3 coverings spread over couches, on which the ancients reclined at table. **Trebell. Poll.**

ACCOBITATŌ, } See *Accubatio*. 3
ACCOBITŌ, }

ACCOBITŌ (frequentat. from accubo, 3 with the same signif.), as, n. 1. **Sedull.**

ACCOBITUM (Id.), i, n. a seat, or couch, to recline on at table, ἀνάκλιντῆριον, stibadium, sedes cenatoria triclinio similis, quæ postquam tricliniaries lecti in desuetudinem abierunt, ad accumbendum mensæ adhibita est stragulis, et pulvillis instrata, quæ inde *accubitalia* dicta sunt. In eo autem a triclinio differebat, quod erat continuus, et perpetuus quasi lectus plures capiens, triclinium vero tribus fere constabat lectis inter se divisus. Ita *Casaubon.* et *Salmas.* ad *Lamprid.* in *Heliogab.* cap. 19. docent.

ACCOBITŌS (Id.), us, m. the same as *Accubatio*. **Stat.**

ACCOBŌ, and **ADCOBŌ** (ad & cubo), as, ūbui, cūbitum, n. 1. to lie, or recline next to, or by the side of, jaceo, juxta cubo, adjaceo, παρὰκειμαι. **Plin.** Accubantes effodiunt. **Horat.** cadus, qui nunc Sulpicii accubat horreis, h. e. jacet repositus. **Virg.** sicubi nigrum Illicibus crebris sacra nemus accubat umbra, h. e. sicubi umbra jaceat sub nigro nemore; *hypallage*. — ¶ Also, to recline or sit down at meat, ἀνάκειμαι, κατὰκειμαι. **Cic.** Accubantes in conviviis. **Id.** Accubans apud Vestorum. **Plaut.** Ubi lubet, ire licet accubitum. **Liv.** Eodem etiam lecto Scipio atque Hasdrubal accubuerunt. — ¶ With acc. governed by ad in compos., which is rare. **Plaut.** Prandi, potavi, seortum accubui.

ACCOBŌ (Id.), adverb, lying near; a word made by *Plautus* to answer to *assiduo*. **Trucul.** I. 4. 67.

ACCOBŌ, and **ADCOBŌ** (ad & eudo), 3 is, properly to add by coining, to coin more; but used only in the figurat. sense, to add more, to goin more. **Plaut.** *Mere.* 2. 3. 96.

ACCOBŌ (ad & eubo), bis, cūbui, cūbitum, n. 3. to lie down, or sit down at table, to recline near one or meat, ἀνάκειμαι. It implies the act rather than the state. **Cic.** Vir accubaret nemo. **Virg.** epulis accumbere Divum. **Plaut.** Age, accumbe igitur, come then, sit down to dinner with us. **Martial.** Accubuit genitor cum plebe deorum. — ¶ Summus accumbere, and supra or superior accumbere, are applied to him who reclined at the head of the couch: inedius, to him who reclined next; h. e. in the middle: infra, to the third in order: imus was used, if a fourth occupied the same couch. On ordinary occasions, the second place was most honorable. **Cic.** Accubueram apud Volturnum, et quidem supra me Atticus, infra Verrius. **Plaut.** Tu Sagaristio, accumbe in summo. — ¶ It is joined sometimes with oce. without a prep. **Plaut.** Potes, et seortum accumbas. — ¶ Also simply to lie, but rarely. **Martial.**

ACCOBŌLĀTE (accumulo), adverb, plen- 2 tifully, copiously, in abundance, σπορηδόν. **Apulei.**

ACCOBŌLĀTŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a heaping 2 together, aggeratio terræ circa arborum radices ad eas tutandas contra aeris injurias. **Plin.** See *Accumulo*.

ACCOBŌLĀTŌR, and **ADCOBŌLĀTŌR** 2 (Id.), ōris, m. one who heaps together, accumulates, qui accumulatur. **Tacit.**

ACCOBŌLŌ, and **ADCOBŌLŌ** (ad & cū- 1 mulo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to accumulate, heap together, amass, ἐπισμαρτῶ, ἀσποίζω, ad eumulum addo, augeo, coacervo. **Plin.** Venti accumulantes arenæ congeriunt. **Cic.** Auget, addit, accumulatur. **Prudent.** accumulare caput crinibus, h. e. crines accumulando, et in tutulum componendo ornare. — ¶ Specially, to heap new earth about the roots of trees, ἀσπείρω; the opposite of abluere. **Plin.** Ferventibus locis accumulatur æstate radices, operiuntque, ne solis ardor exurat: aliubi abluant, perfatusque admittunt. **Id.** Accumulare raphanos. **Id.** vineas. **Id.** germi-

nationem terra. — ¶ **Figur.** addere, congerere, to add to, bestow, ἰσθον, load with (spoken of gifts, honors, &c.). **Lucr.** Accumulare eadem cædi. **Virg.** alicui honorem. **Id.** curas. **Virgil.** Animam nepotis Iliis saltem accumulem donis, h. e. hæc dona accumulem animæ nepotis: *hypallage*.

ACCORĀTE (accuratus), adverb, diligently, elaborately, accurately, carefully, attentively, cautiously, exactly, fully, in detail, ἀκριβῶς, ἐπιμελῶς, summa cura, studiose. **Cic.** Studiose, accurateque aliquid facere. **Id.** Accuratus mihi perscribas velim. **Id.** Accuratissime tutari aliquem. **Terent.** Fallere aliquem saltem accurate, at least with caution and circumspection.

ACCORĀTŌ (accuro), ōnis, f. diligence, I scrupulousness, exactness, niceness, strictness, scrupulousness, accuracy, cura, diligentia, actus ipse accurandi, ἐπιμέλεια. **Cic.** In inveniendis, componendisque rebus mira accuratio.

ACCORĀTŌS (Id.), a, um, particip. & adj. done with care, elaborate, studied, exact, choice, strict, circumstantial, accurate, ἐπιμελής, cum cura factus, elaboratus. **Cic.** Accurata orationis copia. **Id.** Accuratus quoddam, et exquisitus dicendi genus. **Id.** Accuratissima diligentia. **Plaut.** Accurata malitia, spite, fraudulent dislike, studied malice. — ¶ Absolutely. **Plaut.** Ille, quod in se fuit, accuratum habuit, quod posset mali facere, h. e. accuravit, did oit in his power to, &c. **Id.** Accurato, et properato opus est, there is need of carefulness and despatch.

ACCORŌ, and **ADCORŌ** (ad & euro), as, 1 āvi, ātum, a. 1. to do with care, to take care of, attend to any thing. **Cic.** Melius accurantur, quæ consilio geruntur. **Plaut.** Pensum meum lepide accurabo. **Id.** Quod facto opus est, volo accurare. **Id.** Accurare aliquam rem sobrie, ac frugaliter. **Id.** Accurare prandium alicui. — ¶ Accurare victum et eultum humanum, to provide. **Cic.**

ACCORRŌ, and **ADCORRŌ** (ad & eurro), is, accurri & accēcurri, ursum, n. 3. to run, to run to, either on foot, on horseback, or in a vehicle, ποσπρέχω, ad aliquem locum curro. **Cic.** Is igitur si accierit, accurram. **Id.** Accurrisse Roman dicitur. **Id.** Accurres in Tusculanum, ut scribis. **Suet.** Accurrere in auxilium. **Id.** ad visendum. **Cæs.** Consiliis equo admissis ad eum accurrit. — ¶ Also with acc. without a prep. **Apulei.** Percita, ac satis trepida nie accurrit. — ¶ In the pass., impersonally. **Tacit.** Accurritur ab universis. — ¶ **Figur.** **Cic.** Isæ imagines ita nobis dicto audientes sunt, ut simul atque velimus accurrant, h. e. occurrant animo.

ACCORRŌRŌS. See *Antecursorius*.

ACCORRŌS, and **ADCORRŌS** (accurro), 2 us, m. o running to, o flocking together, a concurrence, actus accurrendi, ποσδρόμῃα. **Tacit.** Accursus populi.

ACCOŚĀBĪLĪS (accuso), e, reprehensible, 1 describing of censure, blameworthy, accusationis dignus. **Cic.** Quorum accusabilis est turpitude.

ACCOŚĀTŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. κατηγορία, a complaining before a court, the act of accusing, an accusation, indictment, impeachment. **Cic.** Ratio judiciorum ex accusatione et defensione constat. — ¶ The speech wherein one is accused.

Plin. Cum accusationem legisset, qua fuerat usus, &c. — ¶ In a pass. sense, crimination. **Liv.** Subscribere odiis et accusationibus Annibalis, h. e. quibus Annibal accusatur.

ACCOŚĀTĪVŌS (Id.), a, um, accusative, 2 appertaining to accusation, ad accusandum pertinens, ut *Accusativus casus* apud grammaticos. **Isidor.**

ACCOŚĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an accuser, a plaintiff. **Cic.** Accusator vehemens, et molestus. — ¶ Also on informer. **Juvenal.** Accusator erit.

ACCOŚĀTŌRIĒ (accusatorius), adverb, 1 with the design, or mind, of an accuser, critically. **Cic.** Accusatorie dicere.

ACCOŚĀTŌRŌS (accusator), a, um, adj. of or belonging to an accuser, or accusation, accusatory. **Cic.** Accusator a lex.

ACCUSATRIX (Id.), *icis*, f. she that accuses, a female accuser. *Plin.* Ut notum accusatrici ejus facerent. — *¶* Also, she that blames, reprimands. *Plant.* Ego te volui castigare, tui accusatrix ades.

ACCUSATUS (accuso), a, um, partic. accused, arraigned, impeached before a judge. *Cic.* Accusatus apud prætorem rei capitalis. *Nepos.* Accusatus crimine. — *¶* Also, blamed, rebuked. *Cic.* Africanus a se ipso sæpe accusatus.

ACCUSITIO (frequentat. from same), as, 3a. 1. to accuse or blame frequently, to be in the habit of accusing. *Plaut.*

ACCUSIO (for *accuso*, from *ad* & *causa*, a judicial process), as, *avi*, atum, a. 1. to accuse in judgment, arraign, impeach, blame, reprimand, κατηγορεῖν, judiciale verbum, hoc est aliquem criminis cuiuspiam reum in iudicio facere, crimen ipsum exponere, argumentis, et testibus probare. *Cic.* Accusant ii, qui in fortunas hujus invaserunt; causam dicit is, cui nihil reliquerunt. *Nepos.* Nequis anteactarum rerum accusaretur, neve multaretur. *Cic.* Suis eum, propriisque criminibus accusabo. *Id.* Sexcenti sunt, qui inter sicarios, et de beneficiis accusabant. — *¶* Extra-judicially, to complain of, blame, chide, find fault with. *Cic.* Me tili exuso in eo ipso, in quo te accuso. *Sollust.* Mollitium socordianque alicujus accusare. *Id.* Accusare Senatium, quod in eo auxilii nihil esset. *Quintil.* Accusare tabulas, h. e. falsas esse ostendere. — *¶* Postulo, defero, and accuso, properly differ thus: postulo, I ask leave to accuse; defero, I inform against a person by name; accuso, I make and support the charge by proof.

ACE (*ἄκη*), es, f. a city in Phœnicia, afterwards called Ptolemais, now Acre. *Plin.*

ACEDARIA. See *Aectaria*.

ACENTETA (*ἀκέντητος*), *orum*, n. plural, without points or dints.

ACER (*acer*), es, acui, n. 2. to be tart, sour, or acrid, ὀξύς, acidum esse: et fere de vino dicitur. *Cato.* Vinum, quod neque acat, neque muceat.

ACERPHALUS (a priv. & κεφαλή), i, m. wanting the head, cephalus. *Isidor.*

ACER, *eris*, n. a maple-tree, ὀφένδραμος. *Plin.*

ACER (*ἀκὴ*, a point), *æris*, *acre*, adject. sharp, sour, tart, pungent, poignant, acrid, ὀξύς, ὀξύς. acrimoniam habens, saporemque mordacem, qualis est in aceto, cæpa, alio, acerbis pomis, et hujusmodi. *Cic.* Humores nimis acres. *Cels.* Acetum acerrimum. *Plin.* olter. Mel ex dulci acre, siccit, yet tart; bitter-sweet. — *¶* Its figur. use is very extensive: sharp, brisk, powerful, vehement. *Ovid.* Nasibus acer, quick-scented. *Cic.* Acerrimus sensus videndi. *Horat.* Acris tibia, h. e. quæ acutum habet sonum. — *¶* Also, as applied to colors, bright, gay. *Senec.* — *¶* Also, cruel, keen, savage, fiery, impetuous, furious. *Cic.* Acerrimum bellum. *Id.* Acris supplicium. *Lucret.* acris egestas, h. e. dura. — *¶* Also, severe, austere, churlish, ill-tempered, ill-natured. *Cic.* Acris vitiorum incusatio. *Id.* Utendum verborum gravitate acriore. — *¶* Also, stout, brave, bold, enterprising, gallant, valiant, valorous, fierce in arms, courageous. *Horat.* Acres potiores. *Virg.* Acer equus, a spirited horse, mettlesome steed. — *¶* It is joined sometimes with the gen. *Vellei.* Acer belli juvenis. — *¶* Also with the abl. with prep. in, or without a prep. *Cal.* Acer in rebus gerendis. *Vellei.* Mithridates bello acerrimus. — *¶* It also signifies diligeat, attentive, strenuous, intense. *Cic.* Acerrimus defensor. *Id.* Aeri memoria esse, tenacious. *Virg.* acer curas venientem extendit in annum Rusticus, h. e. providus. — *¶* Also acute, quick, keen, sharp, penetrating, piercing. *Cic.* Acerrimo ingenio vir. *Id.* Acerrimus æstimator. — *¶* Acerrima consilia, powerful, violent, energetic. *Ilirt.* — *¶* Acere is used as an adverb for acriter. *Pers.* acere despat in mores. — *¶* Acer is commonly only masc. and acris only fem.

ACERBE (acerbus), adverb, sharply, severely, bitterly, harshly, keenly, virulently, acutely, dure, severe, aspere, πικρῶς,

χαλεπῶς. *Tacit.* Acerbe inerepare aliquem. *Cic.* Acerbicus inveli in aliquem. *Sucton.* Delectus acerbissime agere. — *¶* Also, crudeliter, cruelly. *Cic.* Acerbe necare.

ACERBITAS (Id.), *atis*, f. sharpness, harshness or bitterness of taste, sourness, tartness, eagerness. *Cic.* Fructus non lætos, et uberes, sed magna acerbitate permixtos tulisse. — *¶* Figur. virulence, moroseous. *Cic.* Ut monito acerbitate careat. — *¶* Also, sorrow, affliction, anguish, discomfort. *Cic.* Omnes acerbitates, omnes dolores, cruciatuque perferre. — *¶* Also, harshness. *Cic.* Nec acerbitem sententiarum, nec disserendi spinas probavit. — *¶* Also, too great severity, rigor, austerity. *Cic.* Acerbitas morum, immanitasque natura.

ACERBITUD (Id.), *inis*, f. same as *acerbitas*. *Gell.*

ACERBO (Id.), as, *avi*, atum, a. 1. to im-3 bitter, curage, exasperate, πικραίνω, acerbum facio, exaspero, significatione translata. *Valer. Flacc.* mortemque cadentis acerbat. — *¶* Acerbare crimen, or scelus, to aggravate, heighten. *Virg.* formidine crimen acerbat. — *¶* There are probably no examples of this word except in the 2d and 3d pers. sing. ind. pres., and the pres. partic., which is found in *Sil. Ital.* l. 6. v. 117.

ACERBOS (acer), a, um, unripe, sour, tart, harsh, πικρός, στρογγύς, proprie de fructibus namaturis dicitur. It differs from *austerus*, as being greater in degree. *Plin.* Oleum quam acerbissima oliva optimum fieri. *Lucret.* Neptuni corpus acerbum, h. e. anarum, salsum. — *¶* It is applied to anything happening before its time: premature, immature, imperfect. *Nepos.* Mors acerba. *Cic.* Funus acerbum. *Varr.* Virgo acerba, h. e. nondum matura viro. *Cic.* Impolita res, et acerba. — *¶* Also, cruel. *Id.* Acerbissima impiorum pœna. — *¶* Also, inimical, unfriendly, bitter. *Cic.* Acerbissimus hostis. *Virg.* Acerba odia. — *¶* Also, troublesome, hard, severe, harsh. *Cic.* Mala majora, et acerbiora verbis facere. *Lucret.* In rebus acerbis, h. e. in adversis. *Nepos.* Acerbior imperio uti. — *¶* Also applied to sounds, harsh. *Senec.* Sibili, et acerbissimæ respiraciones. — *¶* As applied to the disposition, severe, austere, morose, rigorous. *Sucton.* Naturæ acerbæ vir. *Ovid.* Mater acerba in suos partus. — *¶* Acerbum incendium, destructive. *Cic.* — *¶* Acerbæ faciliæ, cutting speech, sharp sentences, satirical language. *Tacit.* — *¶* Acerbi tumuli, hard to ascend. *Flor.* — *¶* Acerba, nent. plur., is used by the poets for *acerbe*. *Virg.* Acerba fremens.

ACERNUS (acer), a, um, adject. made of 3 maple-wood, ex acere confectus, σφευδάμνινος. *Virg.* trabibus contextus acernis.

ACEROSUS (acus), a, um, adject. full of 3 chaff. *Lucil.*

ACERRA (unc.), æ, f. a censor, a pan or vessel to burn incense in, arcula, seu vasculum, in quo thus ponitur incensandum in sacrificiis, θυμιατήριον, λιβανωτήριον. *Horat.* Quid velint flores, et acerra thuris Plena, miraris.

ACERRÆ, *arum*, f. *Acerræ*, a town of Campania, on the river Clanus. *Virg.* vacuis Clanus non æquis Acerris: vacuas vocat, h. e. infrequentes propter Clanii inundaciones, inquit *Servius*. — *¶* Also, a town of Umbria, *Acerra Vatria*. *Plin.*

ACERRANUS (Acerræ), a, um, adject. belonging to *Acerræ*. *Liv.*

ACERSECOMES (ἀκερσεκόμης), is, m. with long or flowing hair, capillatus, intonsus. *Juvenalis* pro puero eatamito (nam hi intonsi erant) posuit. *Sat.* si nemo tribunal Vendit acersecomes.

ACERVALIS (acervus), e, heaped up: 1 *Cicero* translates the figure, called by the Greeks σωπεῖρης, by this word. 2 *Dinin.* c. 4.

ACERVATIM (acervo), adverb, by heaps, σωρηδόν, per acervos, acervando. *Lucret.* Confortos ita acervatim mors accumulabat. — *¶* In a mass. *Cic.* Acervatim jam reliqua, judices, dicam,

ut ad ea, quæ propiora causæ sunt, perveniam, h. e. summam, promiscue, by the gross, summarily.

ACERVATIO (Id.), *onis*, f. a heaping up, 2 piling, or laying one thing upon another, an accumulating, actus acervandi, accumulatio. *Plin.*

ACERVATUS (acervo), a, um, heaped, or piled up, accumulatus, aggeratus, σωπετής. *Plin.* — *¶* Crowded, accumulated. *Liv.* In immenso aliarum super alias acervatarum legum eumulo.

ACERVUS (acervus), as, *avi*, atum, a. 1. 2 to heap up, to accumulate, σωρεύω, both properly and figuratively. *Plin.*

ACERVUS (unc.), i, m. a heap, hoard, or pile, σωρός, ὄκος, θήμων, cumulus rerum acervatarum. *Cic.* Acervi corporum. — *¶* A crowd, multitude. *Cic.* — *¶* *Acervus* is also the figure sorites. *Pers.* Inventus, Chrysippe, tui finitor acervi. *Horat.* Dum cadat elusus ratione mentis acervi.

ACESCERE (aceo), is, acui, n. 3. to grow tart, 2 to turn sour or eager, ὀξίζω, acidum fieri. *Horat.* Sincerum est nisi vas, quodcumque infundis acescit. *Ulpian.* Dig. Si vinum acuit.

ACESIS (ἀκείσις), is, f. a sort of borax, used in medicine; or, as some say, the herb *earnoli*, or *water-sage*. *Plin.*

ACESTA (Acetes), æ, f. a town of Sicily, called from *Acestes*, according to *Virgil*; also called *Egesta* and *Segesta*.

ACESTES, æ, m. son of *Criniscus*, a river of Sicily, and *Egesta*, a Trojan woman. *Virg.* Trojanoque a sanguine clarus Acestes.

ACETABULUM (acetum), *orum*, n. a vessel from accipio, as if *acceptabulum*, i, n. a vessel for holding vinegar, a vinegar-cruet, ὀξύβαφον. *Isidor.* — *¶* Also, cavities in the claws of crabs, &c. *Plin.* — *¶* In anatomy, the pan in the joints of bones. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, certain cavities in flowers or herbs, the cup, the calix. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, jugglers' cups, or boxes. *Senec.* — *¶* Also, a certain measure, fifteen Attic drachmæ. *Plin.*

ACETARIA (acetum), *orum*, n. raw herbs eaten with vinegar, oil and salt, a salad. *Plin.*

ACETO, as, a. 1. to stir, agitate; the ancient form of *agito*, according to *Paulus*.

ACETO (acetum), as, n. 1. to turn sour. *Apul.*

ACETUM (aceo, acetum, obsol. sup.) i, n. vinegar, ὄξος, vinum acidum. *Horat.* Acre acetum. *Cato.* Mulsum acetum, mead. — *¶* Figur. raillery, sharpness, wit, satire, gall, indignation; any thing biting. *Horat.* Ast Græcus postquam est Italo perfusus aceto, h. e. salibus Romanis mordacibus, et conviciis aspersus, et laceratus, biting wit. *Pers.* Mendose colligis, inquit Stoics hic, aurem mordaci lotus aceto, h. e. acri iudicio, et ingenii perspicacia in Dialecticis prastans. *Plant.* Ecquid habet is homo aceti in pectore? h. e. acumen, prudentiam.

ACETUM mēl, ἄκτιον μελί, h. e. the best honey. *Plin.* Others read *acaton*, from ἄκοιτος, h. e. pure, without sediment.

ACHÆIAS (Achaia), *idos*, f. she that is from Achaia, Achaïan. *Ovid.* Inter Acheiadas longe pulcherrima matres; others read *Achaiadas*.

ACHÆMENES, is, m. grandfather of *Cyros*, and first king of the Persians. *Horat.*

ACHÆMENIA, æ, f. Ἀχαιμενία, part of Persia. *Steph.*

ACHÆMENIDÆ (Achæmenes), *arum*, m. Ἀχαιμενίδαι, the descendants of Achæmenes. *Plin.*

ACHÆMENIDES, is, m. a companion of *Ulysses*. *Ovid.*

ACHÆMENIS (ἀχαιμενίς), *idis*, f. an herb growing in Persia. *Plin.*

ACHÆMENIUS (Achæmenes), a, um, Persian, belonging to Persia, Ἀχαιμενίσιος. *Lucan.* Achæmenis Sine.

ACHÆUS, i, m. a king of *Lydia*. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, the son of *Zethus*, who was a son of *Hellen* and of *Creusa*, daughter of *Ercechtheus*; from whom the *Achei* or *Activi* derived their names. *Strabo*.

ACHÆUS (Ἀχαιός), a, um, adject. pertaining to Achaia, Ἀχαιοί, ad Achaïam pertinens. *Lucret.* Achaïis in finibus. — *¶* Pertaining to Greece. *Juvenal*

Achæa fœx, *h. e.* Græculi homines. *Stat.* Achæa præmia, *h. e.* corona ex olea, quæ dabatur victori in ludis Olympiis. — *¶* Achæi, ñrum, inhabitants of Achæia. *Plin.* — *¶* Achæi is also the name of a people of Scythia, on the Black sea, of Grecian origin, whence their name *Ovid.*

ACHAÏA ('Αχαΐα), æ, *f.* a country of Peloponnesus, on the gulf of Corinth. —

¶ The name is also applied to all Greece.

ACHAÏAS, iadis. See *Achæias*.

ACHAÏCŪS (Achaia), a, um, pertaining to Achæia; also to Greece. *Cic.* In medio Achæico cursu. *Virg.* Achæica castra. — *¶* Achæicus is also the surname of *L. Mummius*, who conquered Achæia and destroyed Corinth. *Plia.*

ACHAÏS (Id.), idis, adject. *f.* Achæia, 3 Grecian, 'Αχαΐς, Achæa. *Ovid.* Per tot et Hæmonias, et per tot Achæidas urbes. — *¶* As a substantive, Achæia or Greece. *Ovid.* Pars ego Nympharum, quæ sunt in Achæide, dixit.

ACHAÏŪS (Id.), a, um, adject. Achæian, 3 Grecian. *Virg.* Achæia manus.

ACHARNÆ ('Αχαρνæ), ñrum, *f.* a town of Attica.

ACHARNANŪS (Acharnæ), a, um, adject. of or belonging to Acharnæ.

ACHARNÆ, or **ACHARNÊ** (ἀκάρνη), cs, *f.* a kind of sea-fish; thought by some to be a sort of cod-fish, *u.* whitening. *Plin.* — *¶* Acharnæ is also a town of Magnesia, in Thessaly. *Plin.*

ACHARNIDÊS. See *Atarnites*.

ACHATES (ἀχάτης), æ, *m.* & *f.* an achat, or agate, a precious stone or gem, gemmæ nomen deductum ab Achate Siciliæ fluvio, juxta quem primum reperta est. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a river in Sicily. *Plin.* — *¶* Achates, æ, *m.* the faithful companion of *Æneas*. *Virg.*

ACHELŪIAS (Achelus), ñadis, adject. femin. In plur., the Sirens, as daughters of Achelus. *Ovid.*

ACHELŪIS (Id.), idis, *f.* adject. pertaining to Achelus. Acheloides, the Sirens. *Ovid.*

ACHELŪIŪS (Id.), a, um, 'Αχελῷος, relating or belonging to Achelus. *Ovid.* — *¶* Achelŷus heros, Tydeus, a hero from *Ætoliæ*, so called because Achelus is a river of that country. *Stat.* — *¶* Achelŷia pocula, water. *Virg.*

ACHELŪS (Αχελῷος), i, *m.* now Aspropotamo, a river rising in Pindus, separating *Ætolia* from *Acarnania*. *Plin.* — *¶* In fabulous history, the father of the Sirens. *Ovid.* — *¶* In consequence of the antiquity of the stream, Achelus is used for water in general. *Macrob.*

ACHERŌN ('Αχέρων), ontis, *m.* now Campaiano, or Savuto, a river of the *Bruttii*. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a river of Epirus, now *Velichi*, or *Verlichi*. *Plia.* — *¶* Among the poets, a river of the infernal regions. *Virg.* — It is often also put for the infernal regions. *Virg.*

ACHERŌNTIÆ, æ, *f.* now Acerenza, Cerenza, a small city of Lucania, on the coasts of *Apulia*. *Horat.*

ACHERŌNTINI (Acheron), ñrum, people in the *Bruttium* territory, near the river Acheron. *Plin.*

ACHERŌS, 'Αχέρως, same as *Acherœa*, or river of the *Bruttii*. *Liv.*

ACHERŌNS, untis, *m.* & *f.* same as *Acheron*, the infernal regions. *Lucret.*

¶ Acherus ulmorum joculariter dicitur ab *Plauto Amph.* 4. 2. 10. de servo vapulante virgis ulmæis, scilicet in cujus tergo moriuntur virgæ.

ACHERŌNTICŪS (Acheruns), a, um, adject. of or belonging to Acheron, the infernal regions. *Plaut.* Acherunticus senex, *h. e.* decrepit, near death.

ACHERŪSIÆ ('Αχερουσία λίμνη), æ, *f.* sc. palus; now *Lago della Collucia*, a lake near *Cumæ*. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a lake in Epirus. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, *Acherusia* specus is a cave of *Bithyia*, near *Hieraclo*. *Mela.*

ACHERŪSIS, idis & idôs, *f.* 'Αχερουσίας; same as *Acherusia* specus. *Valer. Flacc.*

ACHERŪSIŪS ('Αχερουσιος), a, um, adject. pertaining to *Acherusia*. *Liv.* — *¶* Acherusia templa, Acherontia, belonging to the infernal regions. *Lucret.* — *¶* Acherusia vita, a miserable life. *Lucret.*

ACHETÆ (ἀχέται, from ἤχος, sound), ñrum, *m.* singing cicadæ, grasshoppers. *Plin.*

ACHILLEÆ, æ, *f.* same as *Achilleos*.

ACHILLEIDES ('Αχιλλείδης), eidês, *m.* the son of Achilles, patronym. *Ovid.* Written also *Achillides*.

ACHILLEŪS ('Αχιλλεύς), i, *f.* an herb which Achilles is said to have found and used in healing the wound of Telephus. *Plia.*

ACHILLES ('Αχιλλεύς), is, *m.* a celebrated Grecian hero, son of Peleus and Thetis. *Ovid.*

ACHILLEUM ('Αχιλλείον), i, *n.* a soft and compact kind of sponge, used for wiping wounds, &c. *Plin.*

ACHILLEŪS (Achilles), a, um, adject. belonging to Achilles, 'Αχιλλεύς, ad Achillem pertinens. *Virg.* Stirpis Achilleæ fastus. — *¶* Achilleas status, naked statuas, holding a lance, like Achilles. *Plin.* — *¶* Achilleus cothurnus, tragic, epic, sublime style. *Propert.*

¶ Achillea insula, the island Achillea, at the mouth of the Borysthenes, so called because Achilles was there hurried; called also *Leuce*. *Plin.* — *¶* Another island near *Somos*. *Plin.* — *¶* Achilleus cursus, 'Αχιλλεύς δρόμος, a peninsula on the Black sea. *Pompon. Mela.* — *¶* Achilleum, sc. oppidum, a town in Troas. *Plin.*

ACHILLEŪS, ei, *m.* same as Achilles.

ACHIVŪS, a, um, Grecian, belonging to Greece; same as *Achæus*. *Ovid.* Achiva turba. — *¶* Achivi, ñrum, properly people of Achæia, but used for all the Greeks, 'Αχαιοί. *Cic.*

ACHILIS, is, *f.* a wild beast, of the elk species. *Plin.* Others read *machlis*.

ACHŌRES (ἀχώρες), um, *m.* a scurf, or scald on the head, ulcera capitis, tenui humore manantia, ita dicta ab a privativa, et χῶρος, spatium, quia non amplum occupant locum. The second syllable is made short by *Æthil. Macer.* — *¶* *Acores* is also read.

ACHRĀDINĀ (Achras), a, part of the city Syracusæ, joined with the other parts of the city by a bridge. Fortasse ita dicta est, quia eo loco olim sylvestris pyrus enata fuerit, quæ Græcè ἀχρῆς dicitur, et inde adject. ἀχράδινος. *Liv.* — *¶* *Acradina* is also read.

ACHIRAS (ἀχρῆς), ñdis & ñdos, *f.* a wild pear-tree. *Coluva.*

ACIÆ (acus), æ, *f.* a needle-full of thread, thread in the needle, thread. *Ccls.* — *¶* Ab acio, et acu omnia exponere, is a proverb, and means to enter into a full and particular account. *Petron.*

ACICŪLĀ (acus), æ, *f.* a small needle or pin, used in the head-dress of a Roman. *Cod. Theodos.* — *¶* Others read *acucula*.

ACIDĀLIÆ ('Ακιδάλια), an epithet of *Venus*. *Virg.*

ACIDALIŪS (Acidalia), a, um, adject. of or belonging to *Venus*. *Martial.* Ludit Acidalio, sed non manus aspera, nodo, *h. e.* the girdle of *Venus*. *Id.* Nomen, Acidalia meruit quod arundine pingi, *h. e.* calamo ex arundine, quæ nascitur circa fontem Acidalium, qui sacer est *Gratiis*, et *Veneri*. Vel intelligit arundinem *Cnidiam*, quæ aptissima erat calamis scriptoriis. *Cnidus* autem est *Veneri* sacra.

ACIDE (acidus), adverb. with acidity; figur. with disgust, with offence. *Vulgar.* Et non acide feras in anima tua.

ACIDITĀS (Id.), ñtis, *f.* acidity, sourness, tartness, harshness. *Marcell. Empir.*

ACIDŪLŪS (Id.), a, um, adject. somewhat sour or tart, sourish, aliquantum acidus, subacidus. *Plin.* Pyra acidulo sapore jucunda, honey-pear.

ACIDŪS (aceo), a, um, adject. sour, acid, 2 eager, tart, sharp, biting, δξύδης, aceti saporem, vel odorem habens. *Plin.* Sapor acer, acutus, acerbus, acidus, salsus. *Plant.* Acidissimum acetum, *h. e.* very sharp. — *¶* *Acida creta*, aceto macerata, soaked in vinegar. *Martial.* — *¶* Figur. harsh, disagreeable, unpleasant. *Horat.* Quod petis, id sane est inivisum, acidumque duobus. *Petron.* Nullus sonus unquam acidior percussit aures meas. *Senec.*

Homo acidæ linguæ, h. e. dictis asper maledictus.

ACIËS (ἀκίς, gen. ἀκίδος, ἀκίος), ñi, *f.* the sharp edge, or point, of any thing, ἀκίς, ἀκμή, pars acuta ferri, aut alterius rei, qua secatur, aut pungitur. *Cic.* Aciem securium. *Virg.* Acies falcis. *Plin.* Acies vitri. *Id.* Aciem trahere, or aciem excitare, to whet, point, sharpen, set an edge on. *Id.* Aciem ferri præstringere, *h. e.* to blunt. — *Acies* ferri also signifies steel, χάλυψ. *Plin.*

Neque alia genera ferri ex mera acie temperantur. — *¶* *Acies* often signifies the organ of sight, the apple or pupil of the eye, the shine of the eye; the eye itself. *Cic.* Acies ipsa, qua cernimus, quæ pupula vocatur. *Virg.* Huc geminas nunc flecte acies. *Plin.* Offendere oculorum aciem, to offend the sight. *Id.* Reficere, to refresh or relieve the eye. *Cic.* exacuere, to sharpen, or quicken the sight. *Plaut.* præstringere, to dazzle.

¶ Also, a line of soldiers, file, squadron, battalion. *Liv.* Prima acies hastati erant, the first rank, or van. *Vellei.* Fugata equestres acies, fugatæ alæ, the cavalry. *Cæs.* Tertiam aciem laborantibus subsidio mittere. *Id.* Triplici instructa acie, the army being drawn up in three lines. *Liv.* Ab novissima acie ante signa procedere, from the last rank, from the rear. — *¶* Also for an entire army in battle array, τάγμα.

Sallust. Statuit non præliis, neque acie, sed alio more bellum gerendum, not by a regular mode of warfare, not by pitched battles. *Id.* Non acie, neque more prælii, sed catervatim. *Liv.* Agmina magis, quam acies pugnabant, more like troops on a march, than an array drawn up in line of battle, in battle array. *Cic.* Quibus ego si aciem exercitus nostri ostendero, &c. *Id.* Aciem instruere. *Tacit.* aciem componere. *Cæs.* institueret. *Liv.* turbare. *Id.* restituere. *Id.* Tota acie dimicare. *Tacit.* Aciem disjicere, to rout, put to flight, throw into confusion, discomfit. — *¶* Also applied to a fleet in battle array. *Nepos.* Classis ab utrisque in prælium deducitur: quarum acie constituta, &c. — *¶* Sometimes, a battle, fight, action, contest. *Cic.* Quid districtus ille tuns in acie Pharsalica gladius agebat? *Nepos.* Acie decernere. — *¶* Sometimes, the field of battle. *Nepos.* Producere militum in aciem. *Liv.* Excedere acie. — *¶* Figur. in the first place, force, power, progress, might, weight, influence; ducta translatione ab acie ferri. *Cic.* At nōs vicesimum jam diem patimur hebescere aciem horum auctoritatis. — *¶* In the next place, acuteness, discernment, shrewdness of intellect, quickness of apprehension, talent, ability; ducta translatione ab acie oculorum. *Cic.* Nulla acies ingenii tanta, quæ penetrare in cælum, terram intrare possit. *Id.* Animi acies obtusior. *Id.* Præstringere aciem mentis. *Id.* Aciem animi curare, ut non cæcetur erroribus. — *¶* Also, the field of dispute, debate, discussion, contention; ducta translatione ab acie militum. *Cic.* Ad philosophos me revocas, qui in aciem non sæpe prodeunt. *Id.* Nos autem jam in aciem, dimicationemque venimus. *Plaut.* Orationis aciem contra conferam, *h. e.* verba tanquam aciem militum contra disponam. — *¶* *Flor.* Rerum diversitas aciem intentionis abruptit, breaks off the thread; defeats the intent; confuses the mind, intent on so much and such various matter. — *¶* *Acies* Vulcania, the violence of the flames. *Virg.* — *¶* *Acii*, as well as *acie*, is sometimes read for *aciei*. *Gell.*

ACILIŪS, a, um, belonging to the *Acilium* gens at *Rome*, of which family was that *M. (Manius) Acilius Globio*, who was honored with a statue for having conquered *Antiochus*. *Liv.* — *¶* There was another of the same name, before whom *Cicero* accused *Verrès*, whose father proposed the *Acilian* law de repetundis. *Cic.*

ACINÆ, æ, *f.* See *Acinus*.

ACINACES (ἀκινάκης), is, *m.* a cimeter, falchion, short crooked sword, gladius Persarum, sive Medorum, et Scytharum proprius, brevior et Romanorum pugioni similis, retro tamen aliquan-

tum curvatus, qui aptabatur femori, et fortasse etiam dextro, non sinistro. *Valer. Flocc.* Insignis manicis, insignis acinae dextro.

ACINACEUS. See *Acinaticius*.

ACINARIUS (acinus), a, um, *adject. rel.* relating to grapes, used for holding grapes. *Varr.*

ACINATICIUS (acinus), a, um, *adject.* 3 *Acinaticium*, sc. vinum, a costly kind of sweet wine made of dried grapes, minus wine, vinum ex passis uvæ acinis confectum, pretiosum valde, et in deliciis habitum. *Cassiod. Variar.* — *¶* In *Cassiodor.* some read *acinacum*, others *acinaticum*.

ACINOSUS (acinus), a, um, *adject. full* of grapes, grape-stones, kernels, berries, &c. acinis abundans. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, like grapes, or grape-stones. *Plin.*

ACINUS (unc.), i, m. **ACINUM**, i, n. seldom *ACINÆ*, æ, f. a grain, or grape, raisin, berry, kernel, &c., fructus arboris, qui sub tenui pellicula humorem continet, cujus partes sunt folliculus, succus, caro, et granum, sive viaceus: et dicitur non de granis uvæ solum, sed de aliis quoque arborum fructibus. *Plin.* *Acinorum* nucleus, the kernels of grape-stones. — *¶* *Acini* and *buccæ* differ in this; the former grow in clusters, the latter in a more scattered manner; though the distinction is not always preserved. — *¶* *Acinus*, or *acinos* (ἀκίνος), is a fragrant herb, thought by some to be the wild basil. *Plin.*

ACIPENSER (unc.), ēris, and **ACIPENSIS**, is, m. a large fish, held in great estimation amongst the Romans, supposed by some to have been a sturgeon; but this is very uncertain. *Macrob.*

ACIS, cis & īdis, m. now *Freddo*, on account of its coolness, a fountain or river in Sicily. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, the son of *Favunus*, changed into a river of this name. *Ovid.* — *¶* *Acis*, f. one of the *Cyclus*. *Plin.* — *¶* Some read *Acys*.

ACITARE. See *Aceto*.

ACLIS (ἀκλῖς), īdis, f. a kind of short dart, or arrow. *Valer. Flacc.* — *¶* *Achlys*, *achlydis*, is also found in some edd.

ACMONIDES (ἄκμων, ἄκμονος, an anvil), æ, m. one of *Vulcan's* workmen. *Ovid.* ubi fingere ferrum *Brontes*, et *Steropes*, *Aemonidesque* solent.

ACNÜA, or **ACNÆ** (ἄκνα, or ἄκνα, by syncope ἄκνα), æ, f. a measure of land one hundred and twenty feet square, called also *actus quadratus*. *Varr.*

ACETON. See *Acetum* mel.

ACOLUTHUS (ἀκόλυθος), **ACOLYTHUS**, and **ACOLITHUS**, i, an inferior priest, a priest's acolyth, an under deacon. *Isidor.*

ACONÆ (ἀκόνη), es, f. h. e. cos, a sharp stone. *Plin.* *Nascitur* (*aconitum*) in nudis cautiis, quas *aconas* nominant.

ACONTI (ἄκοντι), h. e. sine pulvere, sine pugna; hence *without labor or fatigue*, *without exertion or labor*, easily. *Plin.*

ACONTITUM (ἄκοντιον), i, n. according to some, *aconite*, *wolf's-bane*, *monk's-bane*, *poison*. *Plin.* — *¶* The poets also call all poisonous plants by this name.

ACONTIÆ (ἀκοντίων), ærum, m. shooting stars, meteors, ἀκοντίαι, stellæ crinitæ jaculi modo velocissime volantes. *Plin.*

ACOPUS (ἄκωπος), f. h. e. without weariness, relieving weariness. Applied to gemma. Others read *acopis*. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, m. herb, lupine. *Plin.*

ACOPICUM (Id.), medicamentum, same as

ACOPUM (Id.), i, n. a medicine against faintness or weariness, a strengthening medicine. *Cels.*

ACOR (aceo), ōris, m. sharpness, sourness, tartness, acidity, aceti sapor, ὀξύτης. *Columel.*

ACORES. See *Achores*.

ACORNÆ (ἄκωρνα), æ, f. a sort of thistle, genus *cardui*, colore rufo, et succo pingui. *Plin.*

ACORUS, i, f., and **ACORUM**, i, n., and **ACOROS**, and **ACORON** (ἄκωρος, and ἄκωρον), according to some, the herb sweet-cane, garden-flag, or galangal. *Plin.*

ACOSMOS (ἄκωσμος), plain, without ornament, unembellished. *Lucr.*

ACQUIESCERE, and **ADQUIESCERE** (ad & quiesco), is, ēvi, ctum, n. 3. to repose,

rest, take rest, ἐπαπαύσασθαι, idem fere quod quiesco. *Cic.* Vitandi calor causa *Lanuvii* tres horas acquieveram. *Catull.* Desiderato acquiescere lecto. *Curt.* in lecto. *Id.* Acquiescere somno. *Nepos.* a lassitudine. *Gell.* Ut interea labor hic vigiliario, suavitate paulisper vocum acquiesceret, h. e. cessaret, et recrearetur. — *¶* *Figur.* to rest, have rest, find rest. *Cic.* Cujus in animo improbitas versatur, nunquam sinit eum respirare, nunquam acquiescere. *Liv.* Res familiaris acquiescit, h. e. hinc rest, is not expended. — *¶* Also, to acquiesce in, dwell with delight upon, to be pleased or delighted with. *Cic.* Nulla est res publica, quæ delectet, in qua acquiescam. *Id.* Qui maxime *Clodii* more acquiescunt. *Senec.* Acquiescere spei blandæ. *Sueton.* Nihil lenior in convictores *Graculos*, quibus vel maxime acquiescebat, to whom he was so attached, so partial. — *¶* Also, to assent, be of the same opinion, put confidence in. *Sueton.* Vaticinante *Catta* muliere, cui velut oraculo acquiescebat. *Ulpian. Digest.* Sed si reprobata est hæc reputatio, et adquevit, gives consent, is content. *Cicero.* Tu, cum es commotus, acquiescis, assentiris, approbas, you acquiesce, yield, consent, approve. — *¶* Elegantly used for *mori*, to die. *Nepos.* Sic vir fortissimus, multis, variisque perfunctis laboribus, anno acquievit septuagesimo.

ACQUIRERE, and **ADQUIRERE** (ad & quæro), is, quisivi, quisitum, a. 3. to acquire, get, procure, gain, obtain, ἐπιρρυχάω. *Cic.* Sibi ut quisque malit, quod ad usum vitæ pertinet, quam alteri acquirere concessum est. *Id.* Mihi quidem ipsi quid est, quod ad vitæ fructum possit acquiri? *Virg.* viresque acquirit eundo. *Phadr.* Acquirere sibi famam. *Flor.* Galliam, *Thraciam*, *Britannos*, to conquer, reduce, subduc. — *¶* Placed absolutely, it sometimes signifies to acquire wealth, grow rich. *Juvencul.* Mox acquirendi docet insatiabile votum. — *¶* Sometimes put for conciliare, to succeed in obtaining, to add, to get. *Plin.* Acquirere odorem vino. *Justin.* Dummodo inimicis suis hostes acquirerent.

ACQUISITIO (acquiro), ōnis, f. the act 3 of acquiring, ἐκρησις, actus acquirendi. *Tertull.* — *¶* Applied also to a collection of water. *Frontin.*

ACRA (τὰ ἀκρα), neutr. plur. the heights of a mountain, the top or summit of a hill, a cape, promontory. *Apulci.* — *¶* Also, *acra* (ἡ ἀκρα), æ, f. *Plin.* — *¶* *Acrae*, ærum, f. an elevated city of Sicily. *Sil.* — *¶* *Acraeus* (ἀκραῖος), a, um, *adj.* having a temple on an eminence, or a promontory. *Liv.* *Acraeus* Jupiter.

ACRADINA. See *Achradina*.

ACRAGAS, antis, m. a mountain of Sicily, with a town of the same name, which was otherwise called *Agrigentum*, now *Girgenti* and *Agrigento*. *Virg.* — Hence *Agragantinus* or *Acragantinus*, a, um, pertaining to *Agrigento*. *Lucr.*

ACRATOPHORUM (ἀκρατοφόρον), i, n. a small vessel for the purpose of holding wine, a wine bottle. *Cic.*

ACREDERE (acer), īnis, f. sharpness or pungency of taste. *Plin.*

ACREDULA (acer, from its shrill note), æ, f. a bird, thought by some to be a nightingale; by others, an owl; by others, a wood-lark; by others, a goldfinch, linnæus. *Isidor.* — *¶* By some thought to be a frog.

ACRICULUS (acer), a, um, *adject.* somewhat sharp, acrid, or pungent, sourish, aliquantum acer, et vehemens. *Cic.*

ACRIDIA, f. or **ACRIDUM** (Id.), i, n. the herb scammony, or purging bird-weed, ita dicta fortasse ab *acrimonia succi*. *Isidor.*

ACRIFOLIA, a, um, *adject.* See *Aquifolius*.

ACRIMONIA (acer), æ, f. acidity, tartness, sourness, harshness of taste, ὀξύτης, vis acris, et mordax saporis, acritas, gustus asperitas. *Plin.* *Acrimonia* discutere, acrid humors, acidity. — *¶* Also, a stinging, burning. *Cato.* *Acrimonium* brassicæ. — *¶* *Figur.* *acrimonium*, severity, irritability of temper, keenness, vehemence, confidence, iatrepidity, assurance, liveliness, vivacity. *Cic.*

ACRIS. See *Accr.*

ACRISTOS (Ἀκρίσιος), ii, m. the king of the *Argives*, father of *Danae*, and grand-father of *Perseus*. — *¶* Hence *Acristonæus*, a, um, pertaining to *Acrisius*. *Ovid.* *Acrisio*nes arces, h. e. *Argos*. *Columel.* *Acrisio*nei amores, h. e. of *Danae*. *Sil. muri*, h. e. *Ardea*, founded by *Danae*. — *¶* Hence also, *Acristonæus*, īdis, īdis, fem. patronym name of *Danae* *Virg.* — *¶* And *Acristonæides*, æ, m. patron. name of *Perseus*. *Ovid.*

ACRITAS (acer), ātis, f. same as *Acritudo*. *Gell.*

ACRITER (Id.), vehemently, keenly, sharply, eagerly, ὀξύτης, ἐνθους, σφόδρα, vehementer, intento animo, aut viribus. *Ovid.* *Flumine* perpetuo torrens solet acrius ire. *Cic.* *Acerrime* agere aliquid. — *¶* Also, attentively, clearly, deeply, intensely. *Cic.* *Acerrime* contemplari. *Id.* *Adolescens* non acriter intelligens. *Id.* *Acutius*, atque acrius vitia videre. — *¶* Also, valiantly, stoutly, courageously, vigorously. *Id.* *Acriter* se morti offerens. — *¶* Also, exceedingly, particularly, very. *Plin.* *Smaragdi* acriter virides. *Plaut.* *Acriter* egere. — *¶* Also, magno studio, studiously, diligently. *Horat.* *Acrius* cavere. — *¶* Also, severely, cruelly. *Cic.* *Virgis* acerrime cadere. — *¶* Also, rigide, aspere, with asperity. *Plaut.* *Acriter* inclinare aliquid.

ACRITUD (Id.), īnis, f. sharpness of taste, acritude, pungency, ὀξύτης, ὀξύτης, vis admordendi, dissolvendi, qualis in aceto est. *Vitrur* — *¶* *Figur.* spirit, vivacity. *Gell.*

ACROAMA (ἀκρόαμα), ātis, n. any thing agreeable to hear, pleasant to the ears, as a musical symphony of players on the flute, lyre, &c., a concert, interlude, opera. *Sueton.* — *¶* By metonymy, n. singer, musician, minstrel, player. *Cicero.* Ipse ille maxime ludius, non solum spectator, sed actor, et acroama. Ubi *Cicero* aperte significat tibicenem, qui histioni fabulas agentis adstat musico sono. — *¶* Also, by meton., a pleasant reciter of stories, anecdotes, jokes; a humorist. *Cic.*

ACROAMATICUS. See *Acroaticus*.

ACROASIS (ἀκροασίς), is, f. a literary discourse, lecture, lesson, dispute on a literary subject. *Vitrur.* *Callias* acroasim fecit, h. e. disseruit, disputavit, docuit multos audientes, gave lessons of instruction, or lectures, to a large audience. — *¶* It seems also to be taken for a place or room where literary men meet, a lecture-room, school. *Cic.*

ACROATICUS, and **ACROAMATICUS** 3 (ἀκροάομαι), a, um, *adject.* ἀκροατικός, et ἀκροατικός, qui auditur, q. d. auscultatorius, pertaining or belonging to more subtle or more elevated doctrines, in opposition to *exoteric*. *Gell.*

ACROBATICUS (ἀκροβατικός), a, um, *adject.* fit to ascend by, adapted to climb by, e. g. ladders, scaffolding; ad ascendendum aptus, scansorius. *Vitrur.*

ACROCERAUNIA (ἄκρον and κερύνος), ōrum, n. very high mountains between *Albania* and *Epirus*. *Plin.* — *¶* The extremity of this range forms a promontory, called *Acroceraunium* by *Plin.*, and *Acroceraunia* by *Hor.* — *¶* *Figur.* applied to any dangerous place. *Ovid.* hæc *Acroceraunia* vita. — *¶* Hence *Acroceraunius*, a, um, *adj.* *Plin.* *Acroceraunii* montes.

ACROCHORDON (ἀκροχορδών), ōnis, f. a sort of hard protuberance growing under the skin, a wart or mole; biles, furuncles, blains, tubercles, pimples. *Celsus.*

ACROCORINTIUS, and **ACROCORINTIUS** 3 (Ἀκροκόρινθος), i, f. a mountain and fortress hanging over the city *Corinth*. *Plin.* *Corinthus* ex summa sua arce, quæ vocatur *Acrocorinthus*, in qua fons *Pirene*, diversa duo maria prospectans.

ACROLITHUS (ἄκρον and λίθος), a, um, *adject.* having the extremities made of stone. *Trebell. Poll.*

ACROMA. See *Acroama*.

ACRON, ōnis or ontis, m. king of the *Cenitians*. *Propert.* — *¶* There were others also of the same name.

ACRÖPÖDIUM (ἄκρον and ποῦς), *il*, the 3 base or pedestal of a statue, ἀκροπόδιον, basis statuae. *Hygin.*

ACRÖSTICHS (ἄκρον, caput, and στίχος, versus), *ichdis*, *f.* an acrostic; a poem in which the sum of the first letters in every line, taken in order, makes up a word, or words, expressive of the name of the person or thing on which the poem is written, ἀκροστιχίς, vox Græca Græce scribenda, et usurpanda. *Sidon.*

ACRÖTËRIA (ἀκροτήρια), *örum*, *n.* plur. the top, ridge, height, summit of any thing, projection; vox Græca, quæ significat summities, extremitates, vertices cujuscunque rei; hence capes, headlands, promontories; also, little pedestals placed at the tops of columns to support statues, or perhaps the images themselves. *Vitrue.*

ACRÖTHËMIUM (ἀκροθύμιον), *ii*, *n.* a kind of hard excrescence under the skin, a tubercle, a wart, wen, swelling. *Cels.*

ACRUFOLIUS. See *Aquifolius*.

ACTA (ἀκτῆ), *æ*, *f.* the sea-shore, sea-coast, strand, litus maris, vel secessus in litore. Vox Græca, sed quam usus in Latinum sermonem inexit. Probably to be found only in the *abl. sing.* and *acc.* and *abl. plur. Nepos.* — *¶* Also, a pleasant retirement to the sea-shore; an estate on the sea-shore. *Cic.*

ACTA (ago), *örum*, *n.* plur.; it also occurs in the *sing.*, actum, *i*, *n.* acts, actions, deeds, τὰ πράχθέντα, res gestæ, actiones, actus. *Ovid.* Si tamen acta Deos nunquam mortalia fallunt. — *¶* Very often, *gloriosas exploits.* *Ovid.* Divitis ingenii est immania Cæsaris acta Condere. — *¶* Item de rebus publice gestis a Senatu, a Magistratibus, ab Imperatoribus, et significant tum leges, decreta, et jussa, tum ea omnia, quæ ad rem publicam pertinentia quocumque modo ab iis aguntur, acts, decrees, resolutions, orders in council, πράγματα. *Cic.* Acta Cæsaris servare. *Sueton.* Acta belli. *Id.* In acta alicujus jurare, quod fœbat quoties alicujus acta tam sancta habebantur, ut Numinis instar essent. — *¶* Acta forensia, facts at law, common pleas, legal process. *Pandect.* — *¶* Acta publica, and acta, the public records, the registers in which the public acts were entered, ὑπομνήματα, ἀναγραφὰι. *Plin.* In publica acta mittere. *Senec.* Beneficium in acta non mitto, *h. e.* I do not divulge. *Tacit.* Acta patrum componere, *h. e.* perscribere. — *¶* Also, acta, acts, registers, books, or journals, belonging to courts of judicature; reports of adjudged cases. *Paul. Digest.* Acta circumducere, *h. e.* delere. *Id.* Actorum exempla, reports of cases. — *¶* Acta militaria, military records. *Vege.* — *¶* Ab actis, a notary, register, registrar. *Inscript.* apud *Græter.*

ACTÆON, *önis*, *m.* Ἀκταίων, υἱός, son of Aristæus and Autonoe, the daughter of Cadmus, changed by Diana into a stag, and torn in pieces by his own dogs. *Ovid.*

ACTÆUS (Acte), *a*, *um*, *adj.* Attic, Athenian, Ἀκταῖος, Atheniensis. *Ovid.* Actei ignes, *h. e.* amores Boreæ in Orithyiam puellam Atheniensem. *Colum.* Actæum mel Hymetti. *Stat.* Imbres Actei, *h. e.* sparsio mellis. *Id.* Actæa virgo, *h. e.* Minerva Athenarum Dea. — *¶* Also, relating to the sea-shore: from acta, ἀκτῆ, litus. *Virg.* Amphion Diræus in Actæo Aracyntho. But this may be referred to the former.

ACTE (ἀκτῆ, a sea-coast), *es*, *f.* the territory of Attica, Ἀκτῆ, regio Atticæ ita quondam appellata, quia maxima ejus pars in litore posita est. *Plin.* — *¶* Acte is also a shrub, by some thought to be a species of the elder-tree, wallwort, or dwarf-elder, ἀκτῆ ἄγρια. *Plin.*

ACTIACUS (Actium), *a*, *um*, *adj.* pertaining to the promontory and city Actium. *Plin.* Sollicitudo Martis Actiaci, *h. e.* the battle at Actium. *Sæton.* Actiaci ludi, *h. e.* quos Augustus in honorem Apollinis dicavit, qui apud Actium templum habuit. *Ovid.* Actiææ frondes, *h. e.* laurea Apollini sacra.

ACTIAS (Acte), *adis*, *adj.* *femin.* an Athenian woman. *Virg.* — *¶* Actias Cæsar, *h. e.* conquered at Actium. *Stat.*

ACTIO (ago), *önis*, *f.* an act, action, operation, πράξις, generatim accipitur pro omni operatione, atque actu. *Cic.* Actiones appetitionibus consentaneæ. *Id.* Actio vitæ, *h. e.* vita, quæ in actione consistit, active life, the business of life, manner of passing life. — *¶* Actio gratiarum, a giving of thanks, the act of rendering thanks. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, business, management, negotiation, treaty. *Cic.* Suscipere actionem aliquam. — *¶* In oratory, and the drama, the action, or delivery of a speech: quæ etiam pronuntiatio dicitur, ὑπόκρισις. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, a speech before a court, particularly in support of an accusation, an accusation, information, charge, γράψις, δίκη. *Cic.* — *¶* Among jurists, an action at law, arraignment, judicial process. *Cic.* Dare alicui actionem alicujus rei, *h. e.* dare alicui potestatem agendi in judicio de re aliqua: quod est Prætoris, aut Judicis. *Id.* Actionem postulare, to call for leave to raise an action. *Id.* Actionem instituire, to draw up a process. *Id.* Actionem alicui intendere, to bring an action against one. *Quintil.* Actio competit in alicquem, *h. e.* potest aliquis in judicium vocari. *Sueton.* Restituere actionem iis, qui formula existerunt, leave to bring in a fresh writ. *Ulpian.* Agere actione aliqua, to commence an action. — *¶* Also, a form of process, writ, form to be observed in raising or maintaining an action, judicial proceeding. *Cic.*

ACTITÖ (ago), *as*, *a*. *i.* frequentat. to be in the habit of acting, to plead frequently. *Tacit.* Actitare mimos. *Cic.* Actitare multas causas.

ACTIUM (Ἀκτιον), *il*, *n.* now Capo Fegale, a promontory and city near the entrance of the Ambracian gulf, where Augustus defeated Antony and Cleopatra. *Sueton.*

ACTIÖNCÖLA (actio), *æ*, *f.* dimin. a short oration, or treatise; a brief information, or accusation. *Plin.*

ACTIÖS (Actium), *a*, *um*, *adj.* pertaining to Actium. *Propert.* Actius Phæbus, *h. e.* qui magnifico templo ab Augusto amplificato apud Actium colebatur.

ACTIÖS (ago), *a*, *um*, *adj.* consisting in action, active, effective, practical, ἐνεργητικὸς, πρακτικὸς, qui agit, seu in actione consistit: to this word is opposed contemplativus, qui solam rerum meditationem importat sine actione. *Senec.*

ACTÖR (Id.), *öris*, *m.* one that puts in motion, qui agit. *Stat.* flexæ Balearicus actor habet, *h. e.* fundam in gyrum agens, antequam lapidem jaciatur. — *¶* Also, an agent, doer, worker, performer, ὁ πράττων, qui facit. *Cic.* Dux, auctor, actor rerum illarum. — *¶* Often, an actor, comedian, player. *Cic.* Gestus summorum actorum. — *¶* Also, a pleader. *Cic.* Moloni Rhodio et actori summo causarum, et magistro. — *¶* Also, a plaintiff. *Ulpian.* *Digest.* — *¶* Also, an agent, steward, procurator, proctor, manager of affairs for others, διοικητής, πρὸς πρὸς. *Erat* autem hic plerumque e servorum numero, honestiore tamen præ ceteris loco, et gradu. *Ulpian.* — *¶* Actor summarum pecuniarum tantum, et ejus rationes tractabat. *Sueton.* — *¶* Actor publicus, the factor of the emperor. *Tacit.*

ACTÖRIDES (Ἀκτορίδης), *æ*, *m.* Patroclus, the grandson of Actor. *Onid.*

ACTRIX (actor), *icis*, *f.* a female who performs an action before a court of justice, a female plaintiff. *Impp.* *Constantin.* et *Licin.* *Cod.*

ACTÖARIÖLUM (actuarium), *i*, *n.* a small barge, pinnace. *Cic.*

ACTÖARIÖS (ago), *a*, *um*, *adj.* nimble, light, agilis, levis, qui facile agi, et impelli potest. *Ilence*, actuaria navis, quæ mole parva cito agi facile potest: ideoque humilior ceteris est, et tum velis, tum remis instruitur, a frigate, or brigantine, a light galley, a fly-boat, pinnace. *Cæs.* — *¶* Actuaria, absol. and actuarium, sc. navigium, are used in the same sense. *Cic.* — *¶* Actuarium limes, a lane, generally 12 feet broad. *Hygin.*

ACTÖARIÖS (Id.), *ii*, *m.* a public notary,

clerk, register, writer, scribe; a short hand writer. *Sæton.* 3

ACTUM, *i*, *n.* See *Acta*, orum.

ACTUMEST, and **ACTA RES EST** (Id.), all is over, all hope is lost, 'tis all over, we are undone. *Plant.* Actum hodie est de me, I am utterly ruined. *Cic.* Actum jam de isto est.

ACTÖÖSE (actiosus), *adverb.* actively, strenuously, earnestly, vigorously. *Cic.*

ACTÖÖSÖS (ago), *a*, *um*, *adj.* active, I ever active, busy, effective, practical, actívus, ab agendo non cessans, πρακτικὸς. *Cic.* Virtus actiosa.

ACTÖS (ago), *us*, *m.* a road between fields for beasts of burden, &c., to pass, semita inter agros ducta, qua argenta, et vehicula agi, hoc est duci possunt. Est enim hæc prima, et naturalis notio verbi *Ago*. — *¶* Also, the right to drive beasts of burden or a vehicle between fields. *Ulpian.* — *¶* Also, a space or measure of ground: minimus, quadratus, et duplicatus. Actus minimus was 120 feet by 4; quadratus, 120 square; duplicatus, 120 by 240. *Varr.* — *¶* Also, actio, action, act, doing, πράξις. *Quintil.* In ceteris actibus vitæ. — *¶* Also, cursus, impetus, impulsus, motion of a thing, impulse. *Virg.* Pertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu. — *¶* Often, the management, direction, or administration of affairs, πρᾶγματῶν. *Trajan.* Cum ad pristinum actum reversus fuerit. — *¶* Also, stewardship. *Martian.* Actum gerere, *h. e.* actorem esse.

— *¶* Sometimes, negotium, res gerenda, business, employment. *Sueton.* Residua diurni actus, the residue of his daily business. *Senec.* In actu mori, to die employed. *Quintil.* Attrita quotidiani actu forensi ingenia, exercised at the bar. — *¶* Actus rerum, the management of causes, the method of proceeding. *Sæton.* — *¶* Also applied to the Dies fasti, *h. e.* the days on which courts were held. *Sæton.* — *¶* By jurists sometimes used in opposition to verba or vox, fact, act, deed. *Ulpian.* — *¶* Applied to stage-players and dancers, feats, gestures. *Sæton.* — *¶* Also, the acts into which plays are divided. *Horat.* — *¶* Figur., in this sense, for part, act. *Cic.* Ille restat actus.

ACTÖS (ago), *a*, *um*, *partic. led.* conducted, driven away, ductus. *Liv.* Cum actæ boves ad desiderium relictarum fugissent. — *¶* Also, impulsus, compulsus, tossed or driven about. *Horat.* ille Notis actus ad Oricum. — *¶* Also, admotus, brought up or near. *Virg.* Accelerant pariter acta testudine Volsci. — *¶* Also, infusus, inmissus, driven, thrown. *Colum.* Pali in parietes vehementer acti. *Virg.* Masta acta per armos. — *¶* Also, sparsus, diffusus, spread, diffused. *Virg.* ignea venis Omnibus acta sitis. — *¶* Also, agitatus, agitated, beaten about. *Virg.* Nunc eadem fortuna viros tot casibus actos Insequitur. — *¶* Also, coactus, driven to it, forced, compelled. *Virg.* Prodigii acti cælestibus. — *¶* Also, factus, perfectus, finished, achieved, performed, done. *Sallust.* Postquam de rebus Vaccæ actis comperit. — *¶* Also, transactus, past, over. *Virg.* melior quoniam pars acta diei. — *¶* Acta vita, *h. e.* ante acta, life spent, gone by. *Cic.* Conscientia bene actæ vitæ. — *¶* Actum or acta agere, and actam rem agere, to tire one's self to no purpose, to spend one's time idly, to bottle moonshine. *Cic.* Tu, malum, iniques, actum ne agas. *Liv.* Scio multis videri, rem actam hodierno die agi. — *¶* Actum habere quod egeris, to approve, to set down as well done. *Cic.*

ACTÖTUM (Id.), *forthwith*, anon, presently, ἀντίκα, confestim, sine dilatione. *Cic.* Ego mortem actutum futuram puto.

ACÖLEATÖS (aculeus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* that hath a sting, κεντρωδὲς, aculeum habens; et dicitur de apibus, vespis, scorpionibus, et aliis animalibus cauda ferientibus. *Plin.* — *¶* Applied also to plants, &c., prickly, sharp-pointed. *Plin.* Aculeatæ herbæ. — *¶* Aculeati etiam dicuntur quidam pisces, qui rostrum, vel spinas aculeatas habent. *Plin.* — *¶* Aculeatus ictus, qui aculeo fit, made by a sting. *Plin.* — *¶* Figur

biting, stinging, sharp, piquant, keen, quibbling. Cic. *Aculeata* sophismata, *sophistical arguments, quibbling questions, sophistry, quibbles, quiddities.* Id. *Aculeatas* epistolas, *sharp, piquant, keen epistles.*

ACULEUS (acuō), i, m. a *sting, κίντρον*, *spiculum tenuissimum* i. *caudis vesparum, apum, crabronum, et similibus.* Cic. *Apis aculeum sine clamore ferre non possumus.* — ¶ Also, a *prickle*, as in thorns, herbs, hars, hedgehogs, fishes, &c.; a *point*, as of swords, arrows, &c. Plin. *Aculeus spinarum.* Liv. *sagittæ.* — ¶ Figur. it is variously and elegantly used: *sharpness, sophistry, severity, a cutting remark, sharp saying, cunning fetch, smart reply, &c.* Cic. *Aculeos* severitatis *judicium* *evelere, to blunt the edge of the severity.* Id. *Domesticarum solitudinum aculei, the goading anguish, trouble, pain.* Cic. *Aculei* contumeliarum.

ACUMEN (Id.), inis, n. the *sharp, the utmost point or extremity of any thing, the tip, ἀκμή*, pars *summa alicujus rei in acutum desinens, inuero, acies.* Cic. *Acumen styli.* Id. *Acumen* *Scorpii, h. e. the sting.* — ¶ *Auspicum ex acuminibus*, is thought to be derived from the glittering of the points of spears, darts, &c. Cic. — ¶ Figur. *acumen* *saporis, sharpness, or pungency of taste.* Plin. *Arnob.* *Dolorum acuminibus* *tortari, the stings, goading pains, torture.* — ¶ It is often applied to the mind, *acuteness, quickness, sharpness, sagacity, ingenuity, subtilty of genius, shrewdness of intellect, δεινότης.* Juvenal. *quis priscum illud iniretur acumen, Brute, tum?* — ¶ Also, a *sharp saying, subtilty of argument, sophistry.* Cic. *Acumen* *dialectorum.* Horat. *Meretricis acuminia, knavish arts, craft.* — ¶ Cic. *acuteness, subtilty, as applied to style.*

ACUMINŌ (acumen), as, a. to *make sharp* or *pointed, to point, ὀξύω*, *acutum* *facio.* Laet.

ACUS (acus), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. to *whet, sharpen, point, ἀκονάω, ὀξύω*, *proprie de falce, cultro, et hujusmodi, quæ aciem habent.* Horat. *Acuere* *ferum.* — ¶ Figur. *exacuere, perspicacem reddere, to excite, incite, sharpen, exercise.* Cic. *Non solum acuere, sed etiam alere ingenium.* — ¶ Also, *excitare, incitare, to stimulate, rouse, provoke, egg on, instigate.* Cic. *Acuere* *aliquem ad crudelitatem.* Seacc. *audaciam, to increase their boldness, render their courage more daring.* Virg. *Postquam visa satis primos acuisse furores, h. e. to have kindled.* Id. *Auditisque* *lupos acuunt balatibus agni, h. e. excite their hunger.* Id. *acuuntque metum mortalibus ægris, h. e. augment.* Id. *curis acuens mortalia corda, h. e. stimulating, putting in action.* Liv. *Acuere* *studia, h. e. vulgi favorem augere.* Valer. Max. *Acuere* *studia, h. e. excitare studia litterarum.* Valer. *Acuere* *fletus, h. e. increase.* — ¶ Also, *to mark with an acute accent.* Quintil.

ACUS (acus, a needle), i, m. a *long fish, with a saunt sharp like a needle; thought by some to be the horn-back, or horn-beak, the needle-fish.* Plin.

ACUS (ἄχυσ for ἄχυρον), acēris, n. *chaff, the husks of corn.* Varr. — ¶ Columell. *has acus, us, f.*

ACUS (ἀκίς, a point), us, f. a *needle; a bodkin, or crimping-peg.* Cic. *Acu punctum.* Juvenal. *Ille supercilium madida falgire tinctum Obliqua prodicit acu, h. e. calamistro.* Ovid. *Acu pingere, to embroider, or flower with the needle.* — ¶ *Acus* *in fibula, the tongue of a clasp or buckle.* Trebell. Poll. — ¶ *Acu* *rem tangere, to touch the thing with a needle, to hit the nail on the head, to guess right.* Plant.

ACUTĒ (acutus), adverb, *sharply, acutely, quickly, keenly, of the senses, ὀξύως, λιγέως.* Lucrēt. *Acute* *cernere.* — ¶ Figur. *ingeniose, subtiliter, ingeniously, apprehensively, wittily.* Cic. *Acute, arguteque* *respondere.* Id. *Acutissime* *cogitare.* — ¶ *Correctly, but without ornament, as regards style.* Cic. *Illæ tenuius, et acutius, et subtilius tractantur; hi autem gravius, et ornatius.*

ACUTULUS (Id.), a, um, diuin. *adject.* 1 *somewhat acute, or subtle.* Figur. Gell. *Acutulus, et minutus doctor, a sophist, or sophister, a smatterer.*

ACUTUS (acuō), a, um, *adject.* *seldom* *partic. sharp-edged, pointed, pricly, ὀξύς, ῥηγντικός*, *proprie de ferro dicitur, quod aciem habet, pungit, penetrat, aut secat.* Plaut. *Vide, ut sit acutus culter probe, well-sharpened.* Horat. *Acuta tela.* Ovid. *mille sagittis Unam seposuit. sed qua nec acutior ulla, &c.* Plin. *Ubi acutissimum videt stirpem.*

— ¶ Applied to any thing which terminates in a point. Plaut. *Acutus nasus.* Ovid. *Acuta cacumina.* Plin. *Acuti anguli.* Lucrēt. *Acuta elementa, h. e. atomi figura acuta.* Plaut. *Magno capite, nutis oculis, ore rubicundo, ubi non aciem visus, ut quidam putant, sed figuram notat.* — ¶ *Sharp, shrill, piercing, pungent, biting, penetrating, scorching, as applied to the senses.* Horat. *in amicorum vitis tam cernis acutum.* Plin. *Acutus odor.* Plin. *Sapor austerrus, acer, acutus.* Horat. *Solem acutum.* Id. *geluque Flumina constiterint acuto.* Horat. *Vox acuta.* Id. *Acutus stridor.* Id. *Ara acuta, h. e. sharp or shrill.* — ¶ *Dangerous, ns applied to violent diseases.* Cels. *Acuta febris.* Plin. *Acuta (febris) pericula, hazardous, great dangers.* — ¶ It is very frequently applied to the mind, *ingenious, subtle, acute, quick, nice.* Cic. *Homo valde est acutus.* Id. *Quia multa venient in mentem acuta atque subtilia.* Id. *Acute sententia.* Id. *Acutus ad excogitandum.* Id. *Vir ingenio, prudentiaque acutissimus.* Nepos. *Callidus, et acutus ad fraudem.* Horat. *Acutis Naribus, h. e. acerbis, et sagacibus ad judicandum.* Stat. *Motu Spartanus acuto mille cavet inortes, h. e. pleno artis, callido, subdolo.* Horat. *Acuta belli, h. e. hazards of war.* Cic. *Acuta studia, deep studies.* — ¶ *Acutus* is applied by Cic. to an orator whose style is correct but without ornament. Cic. *in Orat. c. 25.*

ACYLOS (ἄκυλος), li, f. the *fruit of the hoba-aak, an acorn.* Plin.

ACYRŌLŌGIA (ἄκρως, improper, and λόγος, speech), *improper speaking, inaccurate diction.* Isidor.

ACYS. See ACIS.

AD (shortened from apud: others differently), to, unto, πρός, prep. governing the acc., and signifying motion to a place: in quo differt ab in, quæ notat ingressum loci, ad vero vicinitatem, e. g. venire ad Urbem est Romam accedere: venire in Urbem Romam ingredi. Dicitur autem non solum de loco, sed etiam de re alia quolibet. Cic. Cum ego ad Heracleam accederem. Id. Hic annus, qui ad laborem tuum accessit.

— ¶ Often also, as regards persons. Cic. Cum Senatus ad Cæsarem supplex accederet. — ¶ Sometimes in the sense of apud, at, near, among, before, hard by, both as regards persons and places. Cic. Oppidum ad montem Taurum. Liv. Rem ausus plus famæ habituram ad posteros, quam fidei. — ¶ Also, for in cum verbis quietem significantibus, at, in. Cic. Ad omnes introitus armatos opponit. Cic. Ad Apollinis, sc. ædem, in the temple of Apollo. — ¶ Also, for usque ad, even to, as far as: et dicitur de loco, de parte, seu mensura, et de tempore. Cæs. Ab angulo castrorum munitionem ad flumen perduxerat. Colum. Cum ad fauces vas repleverat. Cic. Sophocles ad summam senectutem tragedias fecit. Id. De amicitia omnes ad unum idem sentiunt, h. e. omnes usque ad unum, all together, all to a man. In this sense it is elegantly applied to a sum of money. Cic. Quid opus est? inquam: rationes conferatis; assident, subducunt: ad nummum convenit, the accounts agree to a farthing. To this also belongs the following. Cic. Hæc iste ad insaniam concupierat, even to madness, to desperation; and Liv. Incautos ad satietatem trucidabit, till ye are glutted with slaughter. — ¶ Also, for versus, to, towards. Cic. Ad meridiem spectans. — ¶ Also, for circiter, about,

up to, to the amount of. Liv. Ad viginti matronis per viatorem accitis. — ¶ Also, for adversus, against, to counteract. Virg. clypeosque ad tela sinistræ Protecti obijcunt. — ¶ Also, for secundum, following, in accordance with, according to. Cic. Esse sapientem ad normam alicujus. — ¶ Also, for præ, denoting comparison, in comparison with. Cic. Ad universi celi complexum, compared with the whole range of the heavens. — ¶ Also, for præter, besides, in addition to. Cic. Si ad cetera vulnera hanc quoque mortiferam plagam infixisses. — ¶ Also, for quod attinet ad, as far as regards, in whatever pertains to. Cic. Vir ad usum ac disciplinam peritus, ad casum fortunæque felix. — ¶ It often denotes time. Varr. Turdi eodem revolant ad æquinoctium vernum, about the vernal equinox. And is often used for post, after, after the lapse of. Cic. Nesicio quid intersit utrum illuc nunc veniam, an ad decem annos. — ¶ It often also denotes the use, the end, the object, the cause of any thing, for. Cic. Ut ea potestate, quam tu ad dignitatem permisisses, ad quæstum uteretur. Id. Ne ad ludos pecuniæ decernerentur, to defray the expense of the games. Id. Ad quid laboramus res Romanas? to what purpose, with what intent? Alii niter leg. Terent. Alce canes ad venandum. Liv. Ad Prænestini famam belli novas legiones scribendas cœnserunt, h. e. propter famam. — ¶ It also denotes an office or employment. Cic. Servus ad manum, h. e. amanuensis. Propert. Lygdamus ad cyathos, h. e. butler. But in this sense, the prep. a, with an abl., is more frequently used. — ¶ Ad hoc, ad hæc, besides this, add to this. Cic. Ad hæc prædia etiam in censu dedicavisti. Liv. Ad hoc promissa barba, et capilli efferaverant speciem oris. Id. Cum ternis cohortibus, ternisque turmis, ad hoc velitis. But sometimes ad hoc signifies to this end, followed by ut. Tacit. Ad hoc tantum majori fratri prælatum est, ut prior occideretur. — ¶ Ad quo is an ancient form of speech, and signifies to what mark, limit, extent. Non. — ¶ Ad id sometimes signifies down to that period. Tacit. — ¶ Ad id quod, beside that. Liv. — ¶ It is sometimes used instead of the dat. Liv. Arpi restituti ad Romanos. Plaut. Hunc ad carnificem dabo. — ¶ Ad vinum disertum esse, over one's cups, while drinking. Cic. — ¶ Ad verbum, word for word. Cic. Ad summam, in a word, briefly. Cic. Ad liquidum, in a liquid state. Liv. Ad extremum, ad postremum, ad ultimum, at length, at last. Ad summum, to the highest degree. Cic. — ¶ In composition, this prep. either implies motion to, as in adeo, adduco, or strengthens the sense, as in adamo. If the words, with which it is compounded, begin with the letters C, F, G, L, N, P, R, S, T, d is often changed into the following letter, as in accorro, affero, aggero, alligo, annumera, apporto, arrogo, assumo, atinco; but often the d is retained, as accorro and adcurro, &c.; but agnasco is excepted, in which d is dropped or changed into g. When ad is joined to words beginning with a vowel, or the consonants B, D, and M, it always remains entire, as adamo, addo, adhibeo, admitto, advoco. When q follows ad, d is either retained or changed into c, as acquiesco and adquiesco, acquiro and adquiro. — ¶ Ad for at. See At.

ADACTYD (adigo), ōnis, f. a *forcing, compelling, constraining, compulsion.* Liv.

ADACTUS (Id.), us, m. properly, the 3 same as *adactio*; hence Lucrēt. *dentis adactus, h. e. morsus, bite, gripe.*

ADACTUS (Id.), a, um, *partic. forced, pushed, driven in, struck into, ἐμπηχθεῖς* vi impulsus, infusus, immissus. Virg. viribus ensis adactus Transiit costas. Id. alte vulnus adactum, h. e. impressum. Plin. Cuneus arbori adactus Ovid. ferro per pectus adacto. Plin. Armo collyrii modo in fistulas adacta Tacit. Adactæ tormentis ardentis hæc

tæ erates parantibus, hurled onward, projected. *Virg.* *diversum ad litus adacti, pushed, impelled, driven.* *Plin.* *Pilum sub oculo adactum.* — *¶* Also, impulsus, coactus, obliged, forced, compelled. *Cæs.* *Adactus ad iusjurandum.* *Tacit.* *Adactus in verba Vitellii, obliged to swear homage, fealty, allegiance to Vitellius.* *With the infin.* *Senec.* *Ira adacta opes suas spargere.* — *¶* Also, subactus, brought under. *Stat.* — *¶* *Adactum tempus, in Lucr.* *l. 5. v. 1234, is time which has arrived or is at hand.* — *¶* *In Propert.* *lib. 3. eleg. 21. v. 14. and in Hygin.* *fab. 14. fashioned, formed, shaped.*

ADÆQUATĪŌ (adæquo), ōnis, f. *an 3 equalizing, making equal.* *Tertull.*

ADÆQUATŌS (Id.), a, um, *on a level with.* *Cic.*

ADÆQUE (ad & æque), adverb, *equally, the same as, as much as, so much, ἐπὶ ὡς, pæreque, pariter.* *Plaut.* — *¶* *It has elegantly after it the particles utque, ut, and those which are usually placed after æque.* *Plaut.* — *¶* *It is also, though very rarely, joined with comparatives.* *Plaut.*

ADÆQUŪS (ad & æquo), as, āvi, ātum, *a. l. 1. to equal, make equal, ὁμοῦλίζω, æquo, æqualem facio.* *Liv.* *Omnia tecta solo adæquare, level, raze.* *Cæs.* *Adæquare eursum alicujus.* — *¶* *Figur.* *to equal, to make equal.* *Cic.* *Adæquare vitam Deorum, live as long as the gods.* *Sul-lust.* *Adæquare famam, atque gloriam alicujus, render himself as famous as, &c.* *Cæs.* *Adæquare se alicui virtute.* *Tacit.* *Claudius libertos sibi, et legibus adæquavit, made equal, &c.* *Cic.* *Adæquare virtutem cum fortuna, to be as brave as he is fortunate.* *Id.* *Adæquare commemorationem nominis nostri cum omni posteritate.*

ADÆRŌ (ad & æs), as, āvi, ātum, *a. l. 3 to estimate, value, appraise, rate, in money, ἐξαρρῶνός, ære, hoc est pecunia æstinare, seu taxare.* *Cod. Theodos.* *Species non aliter adærentur, nisi ut in foro rerum venalium distrahuntur, let the rate be laid on in proportion to the market.* — *¶* Also, *per æra, et calculos summam alicujus rei colligere, to compute, reckon, calculate.* *Plin.*

ADÆSTŪS (ad & æstuo), as, n. *1. to over-3 flow, or boil over.* *Stat.* *Adæstuat amnis, h. e. swells and roars.*

ADÆGERŌ (ad & aggero), as, a. *1. to heap 2 up earth, throw up in heaps, aggerem facio, terram accunulo.* *Cato.* *Cum ver adpetet, terram adaggerato bene.*

ADÆGIŌ, ōnis, f. and **ADÆGIUM**, ii, n. *a 3 proverb, saying, adage.* *Varr.—Plaut.* **ADÆLIGŌ** (ad & alligo), as, āvi, ātum, *2 to tie or bind to any thing, περιπνῶ, ad aliquam rem ligo, vincio.* *Plin.* *Adalligare aliquid clam.*

ADÆMĀNTEŪS (adamas), a, um, *adject. of adamant, adamantinus, ἀδαμαντίνος.* *Figur.* *hard us adamant.* *Manil.* *Atque adamanteis Discordia vincta catenis.*

ADÆMĀNTYNŪS (Id.), a, um, *adject. of adamant, adamantine, ἀδαμαντύνος, qui est ex adamante, vel ad adamantem pertinens.* *Lucr.* *Adamantina saxa, h. e. diamonds.* — *¶* *Figur.* *hard like adamant, hard as iron, infrangible.* *Horat.* *Si figit adamantinos Summis verticibus dira necessitas Clavos.*

ADĀMĀS (a privative & ἀμαρῶ, to subdue), *antis, m. a diamond, adamant, ἀδάμας.* *Plin.* — *¶* *Figur.* *put for any thing extremely hard, impenetrable, inexorable.* *Ovid.*

ADĀMBULŌ (ad & ambulo), as, n. *1. to walk, pace, walk up to, walk by the side of, προσβαίνω, ad, vel juxta aliquem locum ambulo.* *Plaut.* *Adambulabo ad ostium.* *Apulei.* *Adambulabam lateri ejus.*

ADĀMŌ (ad & amo), as, a. *1. to love greatly or desperately, to be enamored of, ἐπερφηλόω, valde amo, deamo.* *Senec.* *Si virtutem adamaveris, amare enim parum est.* *Cic.* *Cum signa quædam pulcherrima vidisset, adamavit, fell in love with, was deeply struck or impressed with.* *Ovid.* *Stultus Achilleos non adamasset equos.* — *¶* *Used also in a bad sense.* *Quintil.*

ADAMUSSIM. See *Amussis.*

ADĀPERIŌ (ad & aperio), is, erui, ertum, *2 a. 4. to open, throw open, ἀνοίγω, same as aperio, or omnino aperio: ad enim auget.* *Plin.* — *¶* Also, *detegere, to uncover, disclose, open to view.* *Senec.* *Equo desiliam, enput adaperiam, semita cedam.* *Stat.* *Adaperta fides, h. e. manifest, evident.*

ADĀPERTILIS (adaperio), e, *adject. 3 that may be opened, qui aperiri potest, προαναίρετός.* *Ovid.*

ADĀPTŌ (ad & apto), as, a. *1. to adapt, fit, adjust, apto, accommodo, ἐφάρμοζω.* *Hence, adaptatus, a, um.* *Sucton.*

ADĀQUŌ (ad & aquor), as, a. *1. to water, 2 sprinkle with water, πορίζω, aqua perfundo, irriro.* *Plin.* — *¶* Also, *to water cattle.* *Sucton.* — *¶* *Adāquor, āris, depon., is a word in military use, to fetch or get water, provide water, ὑδρεῖω.* *Hirt.*

ADĀRCĀ, æ, and **ADĀRCĒ** (ἀδάρκης, or ἀδάρκη), es, f. *written also Adarcha, Adarces, Adarcion, and Adarchos, a kind of froth or salt foam, growing on canes in fens and marshes.* *Plin.*

ADĀRESCŌ (ad & aresco), is, ui, *incept. 3. 3 to grow dry, become dry, be dry.* *Cato.* *Ubi anurca adauerit.*

ADĀRŌ (ad & aro), as, a. *1. to plough, same as Aro.* *Plin.*

ADĀUCTŌ (adaugeo), as, a. *1. to in-3 crease, frequentat.; same as Adaugeo.* *Accius apud Non.*

ADĀUCTŪS (Id.), us, m. *an increasing, augmenting, increase, increment, incrementum, ἀυξησις.* *Lucr.*

ADĀUGEŌ (ad & augeo), es, auxi, *aug-1 tum, a. 2. to augment, increase, add to, αὐξάνω, ἐπαύξω, same as augeo, or ad-2 dendo augeo.* *Cic.* *Hæc maleficia aliis nefariis cumulant atque adaugent.* *Id.* *Facti honestas adaugetur.*

ADĀUGESCŌ (adaugeo), is, n. *3. to 3 be increased or enlarged, ἐπαυξάνομαι, eresco, adaugeor.* *Cic.*

ADĀXINT, for *adegerint.*

ADĀBĪŌ (ad & bibo), is, bībi, *a. 3. to 3 drink, drink hard, drink much, quaff, same as bibo, προσιπνῶ.* *Tert.* *Is mihi, ubi addibit plus paulo, sua quæ narrat facinora!* — *¶* *Figur.* *to hear attentively, imbibe.* *Horat.* *nunc adbibere puro Pectore verba puer.*

ADĀBITŌ (ad & bito), is, n. *3. to go, go 3 near, approach, same as bito, hoc est eo, προσβαίνω.* *Plaut.* *Ædipol si addibites propius, os denasabit tibi.*

ADĀBLĀTERĀNS (ad & blatero), *antis, partic. prattling, chattering, blaterans.* *Apulei.*

ADĀCANTO. See *Accanto.*

ADĀCENSUS. See *Accensus.*

ADĀCERSO. See *Accerso.*

ADĀCIDO. See *Accido.*

ADĀCLĀMO. See *Acclamo.*

ADĀCLĀRŌ, and **ADĀCLARŌ** (ad & claro), as, a. *1. to make clear, demonstrate, de-2 clare, show, declaro, ostendo.* *Liv.*

ADĀCLINIS, (See *Acclinis, Acclivis.*

ADĀCLIVIS, (See *Acclinis, Acclivis.*

ADĀCOGNOSCO. See *Accognosco.*

ADĀCONDCŌ (ad & conduco), is, a. *3. same as conduco.* *Plaut.*

ADĀCORPŌRO. See *Accorporo.*

ADĀCREDO. See *Accredo.*

ADĀCRESCO. See *Accresco.*

ADĀCURRO. See *Accurro.*

ADĀDECET (ad & decet), *ēbat, impers. 2. 3 it behooveth, becometh, is fit, πρέπει, con-2 venit, decet.* *Plaut.* *Nam peculi probam nihil habere addecet clam virum.* *Id.* *Impudentem hominem addecet, molestum ultro advenire ad alienam domum, it is the way of an impudent fel-2 low.*

ADĀDENSEŌ (ad & denseo), es, a. *2. to 2 thicken, make thick, crowd, same as den-2 seo.* *Virg.*

ADĀDENSŌ (ad & denso), as, a. *1. to 2 thicken, make thick, condense.* *Plin.*

ADĀDĪCŌ (ad & dico), is, ixi, *ictum, a. 3. to give up, make over, assign, surrender, adjudge, καταδικάζω, ἀποκηρύττω, ἀπεμ-2 πολέω, adjudicare, attribuer, tradere, alicui quidpiam.* *It is one of the three solemn words in which was included the whc's judicial power of the prætor; Do, Dico, Addico.* *Prætor dabat judi-2 cem, recuperatores, &c., the prætor ap-*

pointed judges and gave the form of a writ for trying, &c.; dicebat jus, &c., pronounced sentence, &c.; addicebat bona, &c., adjudged the goods, &c. *Cic.* *Creditorem addicere debitoribus suis.* *Id.* *bona alicui.* *Liv.* *liberum hominem in servitutem, to sentence or 2 adjudge to bondage.* — *¶* *Addicere judicem, or arbitrum, for dare, to appoint or assign.* *Digest.* *So, Addicere iudicium, to allow a trial.* *Macrob.* — *¶* *Addicere aliquid in diem, to adjudge a thing to a man for a certain price, unless, before some appointed day, the owner or some other person offer a higher price.* *Dig.* — *¶* *In auctions, or public sales, or the letting out of any thing, rem alicui addicere, to let pass or adjudge to the highest bidder.* *Sucton.* *Cui amplissima prædia in auctionibus hastæ minimo addixit, to whom he let the estates go for almost nothing.* *Cæs.* *Addicere bona alicujus in publicum, h. e. publicare, to confiscate, sell by auction.* *Cic.* *Addicitor id opus H.S. DLX millibus, h. e. locatur.* — *¶* Also, *to sell, make over by private contract.* *Cic.* *Antonius regna addixit pecunia.* *Horat.* *huic tu Dic ex parte tua, seu fundi, sive domus sit Emptor, gaudentem numo te addicere, say, that you are willing to let him have a cheap bargain, that he has only got to name his terms.* — *¶* *Figur.* *in re augurali addicere dicuntur aves, to consent to, approve, ratify.* *Liv.* *Cum omnium sacellorum exaugurationes admitterent aves, in Terminis fano non addixere.* *Tacit.* *Addicentibus auspiciis.* — *¶* *Figur.* *Cic.* *Parad. 4. in princip.; to prove.* — *¶* Often, *to devote, dedicate one's services to, both in a good and bad sense.* *Cic.* *Senatus, cui me semper addixi.* *Vellei.* *Agros omnes addixit Deo, h. e. dicavit, consecravit.* *Cic.* *Addicere aliquem libidini cujuspiam.* — *¶* *Addicere aliquem morti, supplicio, &c. est damnare, to condemn, to doom.* *Cic.* — *¶* *Addicere se alicui rei, sometimes in the sense of incur-2 bere, operam dare, to apply one's self.* *Val. Mar.* *Addicere se operibus nature, to devote one's self to the study of nature.* — *¶* *Addicere aliquem ad iusjurandum, for cogere, adigere, to force, com-2 pel.* *Sallust.* — *¶* *Addicere snos amos, apud Ovid.* *Metam. l. v. 617. h. e. cedere, alteri tradere, to give up, resign: alii tamen legunt addicere.* — *¶* *Addicere nomini alicujus, h. e. attribuer, ascribere, to impute, ascribe to any one.* *Gell.*

ADDICTE. See *Adducte.*

ADDICTIŪS (addico), ōnis, f. *actus addi-2 cendi, the act of adjudging, &c.* *Cic.* *See Addica.*

ADDICTŪS (Id.), a, um, *partic. & adject. made over or away, assigned by public decree, alienated, adjudicatus sententia Prætoris, ἀποκηρύχθεις, πρόσθετος, cum dativo.* *Ulpian.* *Dig.* *Addictus fundus alicui.* *Claudian.* *Addicto censu cumulare æraria, by confiscating other peo-2 ple's property.* — *¶* Also, *venditus, sold, vended, ceded.* *Plaut.* *Mulier ad-2 dicta, atque adducta.* — *¶* Also, *locatus, let out to hire.* *Cic.* *Addictum opus* — *¶* *Addictus iudex, appointed by the presiding judicial magistrate, for the hearing of a cause.* *Ulp. Dig.* — *¶* Also used of one delivered over to his cred-2 itors for debt, sentenced or adjudged to bondage, given in bondage to his creditors, δανεύων, προσκείμενος. *Liv.* *Ne quem vestrum judicatum, addictumque duci patiar.* — *¶* *Figur.* *destined to the serv-2 vice of, devoted to.* *Cic.* *Quem addic-2 tum, debitum, obstrictum vobis, ac liberis vestris habebitis.* *Id.* *Habere fidem, et religionem alteri addicere pecunia accepta.* — *¶* Also, *bound, under obligation.* *Horat.* *Nullius ad-2 dictus jurare in verba magistri.* — *¶* Also, *condemned to, given up to, be-2 queathed to, given up to be devoured by.* *Horat.* *Addictus feris.* — *¶* Also, *ad-2 dicted to, inclined or devoted to.* *Petr.* *Addictus histrionia.*

ADDISCŌ (ad & disco), discis, didici, *a. 1. 3. to learn, προσμαθάνω.* *Cic.* *Atque velocius puer addidicerat.* *Ovid.* *Et quiddam visa est addidicisse novi.* —

¶ Also, to find out, be apprised of, hear. Justin. Quos cum tanta celeritate venire rex addidicisset, in fugam vertitur.

ADDITAMENTUM (addo), i, n. an addition, increase, accession to, additament, προσθήκη, accessio, appendix. Apulei. Additamentum pretii. — ¶ Also used figuratively. Cic.

ADDITIVUS (Id.), ōnis, f. an adding together, 2 an addition, accessio, adjunctio. Quintil. Figurarum additio.

ADDITIVUS, and **ADDITIVUS** (Id.), 3 a, um, adject. additional, that is added, qui additur. Cels. Digest.

ADDITIVUS (Id.), a, um, adject. same 3 as *Additivus*. Priscian.

ADDITUS (Id.), a, um, partic. and adject. added, προσεθεμένος, adjunctus, adjectus. Tacit. Additus numero Deorum. Horat. Medumque flumen gentibus additum Victis. — ¶ Also, datus, appositus, placed near or over, affixed, properly as a keeper or tormentor; hence, ever present and persecuting, hostile; often used in this sense by the poets. Horat. custos nequitia additus. Virg. Teucris addita Juno, h. e. assidue præsens, et veluti adfixa, atque adeo molesta, infesta, inimica. — ¶ Also, inditus, injectus, applied. Plin. Succus caprifici additus in cava dentium. — ¶ Addito tempore, addita ætate, in process of time. Plin. — ¶ Addito, sc. hoc, with this besides, moreover that. Tacit.

ADDIVINANS (ad & divinans), antis, 2 divining, conjecturing, guessing, divinans. Plin.

ADDŌ (ad & do), is, dīdi, dītum, a. 3. to add, προστίθημι, adjicio, adjungo. Cic. Additit historiarum maiorem sonum vocis. Id. Ad amorem meum aliquantum addidisti. Ovid. In scelus addendum scelus est, in funera funus. Cic. Addere aliquid de suo. Plant. Addere aliquid dono alicui, to throw in as a free gift. Lucr. Illud in rebus non addunt. — ¶ Also, for, injicere, immittere, immiscere, to throw, cast in or upon, mingle with. Tibull. Nec quisquam flammæ sedulus addat aquam, throw water on the fire. Cic. Eas epistolas in eundem fasciculum velim addas. — ¶ Also, dare, indere, to appoint, give, put. Plant. Addere custodem alicui. Ovid. Adde manus in vincla meas. Virg. Addere frena equis. Id. cum carceribus sese effudere quadrigæ, Addunt se in spatia, h. e. dant se cursui per campos. Id. jagis addidit arcem, h. e. placed on. Sil. Addunt frugiferis inimica incendia rēmis, set on fire. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Addere alicui alacritatem scribendi, to increase in any one the inclination to write. Id. alicui animos, to fire one's courage. Virg. ardorem mentibus. Val. Flacc. Necdum clara, quibus se se fuga mentibus addat, h. e. in quorum mentes, et pectora se injiciat metus, et fugiendi cupiditas. Liv. Addere gradum, to quicken one's pace or speed. Ovid. aliquem astris, h. e. to deify. Horat. calcar alicui, to prick forward, to stimulate. Liv. fidem alicui rei, to confirm, corroborate, give credibility to. Claudian. finem litibus, make an end of, finish, close. Plant. vitium pudicitie, to abuse, violate. Claudian. alicui nomen, to name. Sallust. Quorum majores Punico bello multum reipublice addiderant, h. e. assisted, ennobled.

ADDŌCĒS (ad & doceo), es, a. 2. to 3 teach. Horat. Addocet artes. Al. leg. ac docet.

ADDORMISCŌ (ad & dormio), is, n. 3. 2 to sleep, fall asleep, dormio, obdormisco. Sueton.

ADDŪX, æ, m. now Adila, a river in the north of Italy, which empties into the Po. Plin.

ADDUBITATIVUS (addubito), ōnis, f. a 3 doubting, doubt, uncertainty, dubium, dubitatio. Martian. Capell.

ADDUBITATVS (Id.), a, um, doubted of, doubtful, the subject of doubt, de quo dubitatur. Cic.

ADDUBITŌ (ad & dubito), as, n. 1. to doubt, doubt a little, be somewhat in doubt, almost the same as dubito, ἀμφισβητέω, προσεδουάζω. Cic. It is followed either by an acc. or abl. with de, or by

num, an, or utrum. Cic. has in his addubitare.

ADDŪCŌ (ad & duco), is, nxi, uctum, a. 3. to conduct, bring, fetch, παρᾶγω, ad aliquem, vel ad aliquid duco. Cic. Adducere exercitum. Terent. Adducere ante oculos. Id. Puero nutricem adducit. Nepos. Adducebat eum, qui querebat, ad eos qui conferebant. Id. Puero scorta adducebantur. — ¶ Also, affere, inducere, to bring on, induce, cause, occasion. Horat. Adducere sitim. — ¶ Also, ad se trahere, tendere, to draw, pull, or draw to, draw tight, tighten, stretch, straiten. Petron. Adducere ostium, h. e. draw to, shut. Liv. Cum apparitor Postumium laxo vinciret, quin tu, inquit, adducis eum? Virg. Adducere arcum. — ¶ Figur. draw together, contract. Virg. sitis miseris adduxerat artus. Ovid. Adducit cutem macies, draws, contracts, causes to shrink, shrivels, wrinkles. Senec. Adducere vultum ad tristitiam, to wrinkle the forehead, knit the brow, frown. — ¶ Also, to bring to, to straiten, reduce. Cic. Adducere aliquem in summam angustiam, to bring one into difficulty. Nepos. ad desperationem, to drive to despair. Cic. ad arbitrium alterius, to reduce into a state of dependence on any one's will or pleasure. Cic. Adducere aliquem in invidiam falso crimine, to render odious. Id. in summam expectationem, to raise upon the tip-toe of expectation. Terent. ad misericordiam, to move to compassion. Cic. in iudicium, to bring to trial, arraign, sue, summon before a court of justice. Id. ad populum, h. e. to arraign before the people. Id. in opinionem ut, &c. to induce one to believe, that, &c. Id. Adduci in sermonem, to become a subject of discourse. Id. in eum locum res adducta est, ut, &c., was brought to that pass, that, &c. Liv. Adducere ad effectum, to draw to a conclusion, bring to an end. Nepos. in eam consuetudinem, ut, &c., to accustom, so that, &c. Id. aliquem in suspitionem alicui, to render a subject of suspicion with any one. Cic. Adducere aliquid in honorem, to heighten the reputation of. — ¶ To induce, bring, persuade. Cic. Ista enim me res adducebat. Id. Ex eorum sermonibus adducor, ut sperem. Liv. Adducor, ut credam. Sueton. Adduci nequeo, quin existimem, &c. Valer. Mor. Neque honorum magnitudine adduci potuit, quo se blandiorem gereret. — ¶ Also, afferre, to allege, show, cite. Modest. Digest. Potest quis illam rationem adducere, quoniam, &c.

ADDŪCTE (adductus), adverb, probably found only in the comp. adductus; by drawing closer to one's self; hence, with greater force or effect. Auson. Nemo adductus jacula contorsit. — ¶ Figur. severely, rigorously. Tacit. Gothones regnantur paulo jam adductus, quam cetera Germanorum gentes; others read addictus, more abjectly, meekly, slavishly.

ADDŪCTVS (adduco), a, um, partic. and 2 adject. brought, conducted, brought forth or forward, perductus, προσήγμενος. Sallust. Eorum magna pars, uti jussum erat adducti. Id. Adductus ad Senatum. Curt. Adducta moles, h. e. brought up or near. — ¶ Also, tractus, dragged. Ovid. Adductaque funibus arbor Corruit. Id. Nos tamen adductos intus agemus equos, checked by the reins. — ¶ Perductus, ductus, brought to, led to. Sallust. Adductus in spem. Cic. Signa Myronis satis ad veritatem adducta, h. e. satis experimentia veritatem. — ¶ Also, redactus, straitened, reduced. Cic. Adductus in angustum. Senec. Animus adductus in tedium. — ¶ Also, inductus, impulsus, persuaded, induced, prevailed on. Cic. Præmio, gratia adductus. Cæs. Iis rebus adducti. — ¶ Also extentus, tightened, stretched, bent, drawn (as of a bow), drawn back; the opposite of remissus. Cic. In agro ambulanti ramulum adductum, ut remissus esset, in oculum recidisse. Virg. adducto constitit arcu, with bow ready bent. Id. adducto torquens hastile lacerto, h. e.

retracto, et postea vibrato brachio. Ovid. adducta collum percussa securi Victima. — ¶ Also, contractus, contracted, wrinkled. Claudian. adductis digitis inflectere nervis. — ¶ Figur. severus, rigidus, modo, serious, reserved, austere. Tacit. Modis familiaritate juvenili Nero, et rursus adductus, quasi seria consociaret. — ¶ Also, contractus, strict, severe, rigid. Tacit. Adductum, et quasi virile servitium. Alii leg. addictum. Plin. In concionibus eadem, quæ in orationibus, vis est, pressior tamen, et circumscriptior, et adductior, more brief, concise.

ADĒDŌ (ad & edō), is, edī, ēsum, a. 3. to 1 eat, consume, cat up, swallow, devour, καταφάγω, in totum edo, consumo. Virg. Sæpe flavos ignotus addedit Stelio. — ¶ Figur. to consume. Ovid. cum me supremum addederit ignis. Alii leg. adusserit. — ¶ Adest for addedit. Lucan. l. 6. v. 265.

ADĒLPHI (ἀδελφοί), ōrum, m. The Brothers (a play of Terence).

ADĒMPTIVUS, and **ADĒMPTIVUS** (adimo), 2 ōnis, f. a taking away, a depriving, ἀφαίρεσις, actus adimendi, ablatio. Cic.

ADĒMPTVS, and **ADĒMPTVS** (Id.), a, um, partic. taken away, ἀφαιρεμένος, ablatum, ereptum. Liv. Ademptum imperium. Horat. Ademptus Hector, h. e. medio sublatus, mortuus, cut off, destroyed.

ADĒŌ (ad & edō), adverb, so, so far, to such a degree, inasmuch, τοσοῦτον, οὗτως usque eo, in tantum. Terent. Nam me ejus spero fratrem propinodum jam reperisse, adolescentem adeo nobilem. Cic. Rempubliam funditus amissimus, adeo ut Cato vix vivus effugeret, quod, &c., inasmuch that, &c. It is generally followed by ut; but when placed at the beginning of a clause, and not followed by ut, expresses a cause, for, but is emphatical, and may be rendered so, so much, so very. Cic. Adeo summa erat observatio in bello movendo, so very great was, &c. Plin. Adeo omnia majoribus curæ erant. Liv. Adeo quanto rerum minus, tanto minus cupiditatis erat, so clear it is that, in proportion to the smallness, &c. — ¶ It is sometimes joined with non, nihil, so very little, so far from. Liv. Adeo non tenuit iram, ut gladio cinctum in senatum se venturum diceret. Liv. Hæc dicta adeo nihil moverunt quemquam, ut legati prope violati sint. — ¶ It stands for eo, to that place, properly and figur. so far. Terent. Adeo res redit si quis, &c., the matter is come to that pass. Id. Adeo rem rediisse, ut, &c.? are we arrived at such a pitch of misfortune, that, &c.? — ¶ In transitions, it seems sometimes redundant, or may be rendered too, indeed. Cic. Magis adeo id facilitate, quam alia culpa mea contigit. Virg. Hinc adeo media est nobis via. — ¶ Also used for vero, but now. Cic. Id adeo ex ipso senatus consulto cognoscite. Id. Id adeo, si placet, considerate. — ¶ Atque adeo, also sive adeo, in the middle of a clause, is put for imo or vel potius, and serves to qualify the expression, even, nay even, nay rather, or rather, ay and, but what is more. Auct. ad Herenn. Postquam isti vicerunt, atque adeo victi sunt. Cic. Tu ne etiam, atque adeo vos, meam fortunam deprimitis? Id. Adolenscens tunc, atque adeo noster. Id. Via reperienda est, qua ad Apronii quæstum, sive adeo qua ad istius ingentem prædam possim pervenire. — ¶ But sometimes atque adeo is used in the sense of atque etiam or atque ideo, and therefore, for this reason. Cic. Atque adeo antequam de incommodis Siciliæ dico, pauca mihi videntur de provincie dignitate esse dicenda. — ¶ Adeo dum, and adeo usque dum, adeo donec or donec, adeo usque ut, usque adeo quoad, till, until. Plant. Adeo dum, quæ tum haberet, peperisset bona, until he had made the fortune which he then possessed. See Usque. — ¶ Adeo followed by quasi, as, just as, just so much. Terent. Gaudere adeo cepit, quasi qui cupiunt nuptias. — ¶ It is also followed by quam or ut, so, so much, — as. Liv. — ¶ It is used also

in the sense of *multo magis, much more*. *Tacit.*

IDEŌ (ad & eo), *adis, ādivi, ādii, ādītum, īre, a. to go to, of places or persons, προσβαίω, προσέρχομαι, accedo ad aliquem, or ad aliquod eo. Sacton.* Quod Alexandrium se inconsulto adisset. *Cic.* Priusquam Romani, atque in horum conspectum adiretis. — ¶ Often, to approach for the purpose of examining, to review, reconnoitre. *Sallust.* Consul oppida, castellaque munita adire. *Tacit.* Adire cum cura. *Id.* Inter primores equo insigni adire. — ¶ Of persons, to go up to, approach. *Plant.* Adeunt, consistunt, copulantur dexteras. *Cic.* Ad me adire quosdam memini, qui dicerent, &c. *Id.* Te adeunt fere omnes, si quid velis. *Curt.* Adire propius, et colloqui, to come near, draw nigh. *Tacit.* Coram adire, et colloqui, to come forward. *Id.* Adire aliquem scripto, to address one by letter. *Id.* Aliquem legationibus, to go in the capacity of ambassador to any one. *Plant.* Aliquem verbis, to accost. — ¶ Also, to approach in a hostile manner, to attack. *Terent.* Nunc prior adito tu: ego in insidiis hic ero. — ¶ Sometimes, to come. *Plant.* Accede ad me, atque adi contra, stand with me face to face. *Id.* Adi huc modo, come hither. *Id.* Nunc eam rem vult, scio; mecum adire ad pactionem, to come to an agreement, strike or conclude a bargain. — ¶ Adire in jus, *h. e.* accedere ad causam agendam, to go to law. *Cic.* Cum ad Praetorem in jus adissemus. — ¶ Figur. suscipere, subire, to undertake, to take upon one's self, undergo, incur, adopt; both in a good and bad sense. *Cic.* periculum capitis. *Id.* inimicitias. *Cic.* Tum primum nos ad causas et privatas, et publicas adire cepimus, *h. e.* to undertake suits at law. *Id.* Adire ad rempublicam, to undertake an affair of state. — ¶ Adire deos, aras, oracula, libros, &c., or ad deos, to approach as a suppliant, to consult, inspect. *Cic.* Ut essent simulacra, quæ venerantes, deos ipsos se adire crederent. — ¶ Adire hereditatem, to take possession of an estate as the legal heir, to succeed to an inheritance. *Cic.* Cum ipse hereditatem patris non adisses. — ¶ Adire manum alicui, to gull, cozen, chouse, jcer, deride. *Plant.* Avaræ Veneri pulchre adii manum. — ¶ In passive, used impersonally. *Cic.* — ¶ The pass. particip., *aditus* and *adundus*, are used. *Cic.* Laboribus susceptis, periculisque aditis. *Ovid.* Hæc quoque erat pedibus non adeunda meis.

ADĒPS (from *adipiscor, adeptus*, as it implies increase; others differently), *ādīpis, m. and f. fat, grease, στέαρ, pinguedo liquida sine sensu, quæ nequeat facile durari, nam quæ concrevit, sebum dicitur. Quintil.* Sibi quoque tenuandas adipēs, &c., *h. e.* corpus ad moderatam maciem esse redigendum. *Colum.* Quæ res ad creandas adipēs multum conferunt, to fatten. — ¶ Sometimes, for *sebum, tallow, suet. Augustin.* Quid de adipe respondebitis, qui prope omnes Italas lucernas illuminat? — ¶ Figur. of men, fatness. *Cic.* Nec mihi esse Lentuli sonnum, nec Cassii adipem, nec Cethegi temeritatem pertimescendam. — ¶ Also of trees, same as *Alburnum*, which see. — ¶ Also, rich land, *marl. Plin.*

ADĒPTIŌ (*adipiscor*), *ōnīs, f. a getting, ob- taining, acquiring. Cic.* — ¶ *Adeptus*, *us, m.* same as *Adeptio. Paulin. Nolan.*

ADĒPTŌS (*Id.*), *a, um, particip. that has obtained, gained, acquired, επιτυχών. Plin.* Tam multis gloriam ejus adeptis. *Tacit.* Adepti gloriam. — ¶ Passively, obtained. *Tacit.* Litteras ad exercitus, tanquam adempto principatu, misit. *Ovid.* palmas inhonestet adeptas.

ADEQUITŌ (ad & equito), *as, āvi, ātūm, n. 1. to ride up to, or near to a place, ad aliquem locum equitare, προσεπλάω. Liv.* Quo tam ferociter adequitasset, inde se fundi, fugarique. *Tacit.* Adequitare castris. *Liv.* Adequitare Syracusas. *Curt.* In primos ordines adequitare. *Sueton.* Adequitare juxta aliquem. — Also, with an *acc.* with-

out a prep. *Cas.* Equites propius tumulum accedere, et nostros adequitare.

Al. leg. ad nostros.

ADERO. See *Adaro.*

ADERRŌ (ad & erro), *as, āre, n. 1. to stray towards or near a place, approach. Stat.* Et blandi scopulis Delphines aderant.

ADESCATŌS (ad & esca), *a, um, fed, 3 nourished, pampered, nutritus, altus. Cal. Aurel.*

ADESŌDUM (*ades, imp. & dum*), *come 3 hither! this way! here! hœ! πρόσθι. Terent.* Sosia, adesdum: pauciste volo.

ADESŌRIŌ (ad & esurio), *ūris, īvi, īre, 3 n. to be very hungry, valde esurio, βοδλιμάω. Plant.*

ADESŌS (*adedo*), *a, um, caten, eaten up, devoured, consumed, conesus, consumptus, assumptus, κατασθόμενος. Liv.* Pinarii extis adesit ad ceteram venient dapem. *Horat.* Adesi lapides. — ¶ Figur. consumed, squandered, used up, weakened. *Tacit.* Adesis fortunis omnibus.

ADĒXTIM, } and many others beginning
ADĒCTO, } with *ad*; see *Adxtim, Ad-*
fecto, &c.

ADFRANGŌ, and **ADFRANGŌ** (ad & frango), *is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. to break or dash against, same as frango, or ad aliquid frango, allido. Stat.* plenisque adfrangere parvos Uberibus. Others read *adfringo*.

ADFRĒMŌ, and **ADFRĒMŌ** (ad & fremo), *is, mui, n. 3. to murmur to, to rage, to rage greatly, same as fremo, or ad aliquid fremo. Silias.* Boreas stridentibus adfremit alis.

ADFRINGŌ. See *Adfrango*.

ADFRĪŌ, and **ADFRĪŌ** (ad & frio), *as, a. 1. to pound, thresh, powder, triturate, reduce to powder or dust, επιτριβω, same as frio, or ad aliquid frio, comminuo, contero. Varr.* Item alius aliud adfriat, aut aspergit, ut Chalcidicum, aut Caricam cretam, aut absinthium, *h. e.* conterit, et tanquam tectorium pavimento, et parietibus granarii inducit.

ADGĒMŌ, and **ADGĒMŌ** (ad & gemo), *is, mui, n. 3. to groan at, same as gemo, or ob aliquam rem gemo, προσορνεύω. Ovid.* Adgemit Alcides. *Alii leg. et gemit. Id.* Aggemit et nostris ipsa carina malis.

ADGLOMERO, and many words beginning with *ad*; see *Agglomerō, &c.*

ADGŪBERNŌ (ad & gubernō), *as, āvi, ātūm, a. 1. same as gubernō, to govern, rule, manage, steer, guide. Florus.* Pedibus iter adgubernans, utre suspensus.

ADHĒREŌ (ad & hæreo), *es, hæsi, 2 hæsum, n. 2. to adhere or stick close to, to grow to or near to, συμπρόσκειμι, προσέχω, ad aliquid hæreo, insidco. Plin.* Lingua crocodili tota adhærens.

Horat. Sive gravis lateri crateris limus adhæsit. *Cas.* Tragula casu ad turrim adhæsit. *Ovid.* Fronte tamen Rhæti non irrita cuspis adhæsit. — ¶ Also, to be near, adjacent. *Tacit.* Et modica silva adhærebat. — ¶ Figur. to adhere to, to be constantly near, to hang upon.

Cic. In me omnia conjurationis nefaria tela adhæserunt. *Id.* Tenesc memoria, cum P. Sextius quæstor sit cunctis suffragiis factus, tum te vix, invitis omnibus, non populi beneficio, sed consulis, extremum adhæsisse? *h. e.* extremo loco quæstorem esse factum, barely got elected quæstor? *Liv.* Lateri adhæreere gravem dominum, *h. e.* valde vicinum esse, imminere. *Sacton.* Regebatur triumpho arbitrio, quos una habitantes, nec unquam non adherentes, &c., ever at each other's elbow. *Plin.*

Comitem perpetuo alicui adhæreere.

ADHĒRESCŌ (*adhæreo*), *scis, n. 3. in-cep. to grow close to, to stick to, to adhere to, συμπρόσκειμι, προσέχωμαι, adhæreo, vicinus sum, inhæreo. Plin.* Adhærescente roscida lanugine. *Id.* Spodos evolat e fornacibus, et tectis adhærescit. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Argumentum ratio ipsa confirmat, quæ simul atque emissa est, adhærescit, applies close, is decisive, in point. *Id.* Ad quancunque disciplinam, tanquam ad saxum, adhærescunt. *Id.* In his locis adhærescere, *h. e.* consistere, stay, remain, abide, tarry. *Id.* Non tam ea, quæ recta essent, probari, quam quæ prava sunt,

fastidiis adhærescere, *h. e.* non tam recta hæere animo probanti, quam prava fastidienti. *Tacit.* Multo comitatu ventitatu domum, egressibus adhærescere, to wait on, be in attendance on, when going out. — ¶ Also, to be retarded, to flag. *Cic.* Oratio ita libere fluctat, ut nunquam adhæresceret.

ADHĒSE (*adhæsus*), *adverb, stammer-3 ingly, hæsitando, hærendo. Gell.*

ADHĒSIŌ (*adhæreo*), *ōnīs, f. an adhering to-3 gether, adhesion, προσκόλλησις, actus ad-herendi. — ¶ Adhæsitatio, the same. Cic.*

ADHĒSŌS (*Id.*), *us, m.* same as *Adhæ-*

3 sio. Lucet.

ADHĀLŌ (ad & halo), *as, n. 1. to breathe 2 upon, afflo, προσπνέω. Plin.*

ADHĀMŌ (ad & hamus), *as, a. 1. to catch with a hook, to compass, hamo captare. — ¶ Figur. to angle or strice after.*

Cic. Qui serius honores adhamaverunt,

vix admittuntur ad eos.

ADHĪBEŌ (ad & habeo), *es, bui, hūm, a. 2. to adopt, use, employ, utor re aliqua ad aliquid faciendum, ἐπέχω, προσφέρω, προσάγω. Plant.* Cur non adhibuisti, dum isthæc loquereris, tympanum? *Cic.* Numerus iambicus adhibetur, in fabulis. *Id.* Adhibere reverentiam adversus homines, profess or make a show of respect. *Id.* Officium quod adhibet erga illos. *Colum.* diligentiam pastinationi. *Cic.* misericordiam in fortunis alicujus, et sapientiam in salute reipublicæ. *Id.* vim alicui, to have recourse to force. *Id.* Cum adhibemus ad eos orationem hujusmodi, when, in conversing with them, we use language to this effect. *Id.* Adhibere cautionem privatis rebus suis, to use caution. *Id.* severitatem in filio. *Id.* crudelitatem in aliquem. — ¶ Also, adjungere, advocare, admittere, recipere, to take, admit, receive. *Cic.* Adhibuit sibi in consilium quidecim principes, cum quibus causas cognovit. *Cic.* A tuis reliquis non adhibemus, *h. e.* in consilium. *Cic.*

Adhibere aliquem ad causas, to call one to plead. *Gell.* Adhibere nutrices puero, *h. e.* to give. — ¶ Also, admoveere, to lay, apply, adapt. *Virg.* Adhibere manus medicas ad vulnera. *Cic.* remedia morbis. *Id.* manus vectigalibus, to lay hands on the revenue. *Ovid.* vincula captis, *h. e.* injicere. *Senec.* manus pomis, to stretch forth, hold out. *Gell.*

tibias ad os, et inflare, put to the mouth. — ¶ Also, afferre, to bring, bring on. *Cic.* Ut oratio, quæ lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem afferat. *Id.* Adhibere alicui voluptates, supply joy, furnish matter of delight, contribute pleasure. — ¶ Also, exhibere, offerre, dare, to offer, pay, give. *Cic.* Adhibere cultus, honores, preces Diis immortalibus. *Id.* odores ad deos. — ¶ Also, excipere, tractare, to behave to, treat, use. *Cic.* Quos ego universos adhiberi liberaliter, optimum quemque hospitio, amicitiaque conjungi dico oportere. *Id.* Quintum filium severius adhibebo, shall carry matters with a higher hand towards, treat with greater severity. — ¶ Also, addere, to add, join. *Liv.* Ut eos uno tumulto contereget, adhiberentque lunatis titulum, &c. *Digest.*

Adhibere heredem fratri, *h. e.* to make joint heir with. — ¶ Adhibero animum, to attend to. *Cic.* — ¶ Adhibere vultum aliquo, to turn one's countenance, to look. *Ovid.* Huc adhibe vultus, et in una parce duobus. *Sa Plant.* Huc adhibete aures. — ¶ Adhibere aliquem procul, to remove. *Plant.* — ¶ Adhibere se, conduct one's self, carry one's self. *Cic.* — ¶ Adhibere motus alicui, to excite in, to arouse. *Cic.* — ¶ Adhibere modum, to fix a limit, to prescribe bounds. *Cic.* Adhibere modum vitio. — ¶ Adhibere fidem, to act with honor, fidelity, integrity. *Cic.* Adhibere fidem in periculis amicorum. Also, but rarely, to give credit to. *Auson.* — ¶ Adhibere moram, to put off, defer. *Pompon. Digest.* — ¶ Adhibere memoriam, to keep in mind, to remember. *Nepos.* Nullam adhibuit memoriam contumeliæ. — ¶ Adhibere patientiam, to endure, brook with patience. *Liv.*

ADHĪBITIŌ (*adhibeo*), *ōnīs, f. the act of*

holding on or towards, the application.

ADHINNYŌ (ad & hinnie), is, ivi & ii, 1 itum, n. 4. to neigh after, ad aliquem hinnie, *πρόσχρεμετίζω*, et est proprium equi ad alterius equi conspectum hinnie. *Ovid.* Femina cornipedi semper adhinnit equo. — *¶* Figur. used in a bad sense, to desire, to lust after. *Plaut.* — *¶* Cic. in *Pison.* c. 28. sic ad illius orationem adhinnivit, ut, etc., *h. e.* was so delighted with the speech which counterailed his lust.

ADHORTATIŌ (adhortor), ōnis, f. an 1 exhortation, encouraging, inciting, hortatio, incitatio. *Cic.*

ADHORTATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an encour- 2 ager, one who exhorts, qui adhortatur, *ἐγκληυστής.* *Liv.*

ADHORTATŪS (Id.), us, m. an exhorting, 2 adhortatio. *Apulei.*

ADHORTŌR (ad & hortor), āris, ātus sum, depon. 1. to exhort or encourage to any thing, to exhort, encourage, *παράκαλέω.* *Tacit.* Nullo adhortante, sibi quisque dux, et instigator. *Cic.* Adhortari milites. *Id.* aliquem ad certam laudem. *Tacit.* in bellum. — *¶* Figur. *Catull.* Ferus sese ipse adhortatus, *h. e.* having roused himself.

ADHUC (ad & huc), adverb, hitherto, thus far, as yet, hucusque, ad hoc usque tempus. It is joined with verbs in the pres., past, or fut. tenses. It sometimes has usque before or after it. *Plin.* Ipse pauculis adhuc diebus in Tusculano commorabor. *Cic.* Cæsari pro te, sicut adhuc feci, libentissime supplicabo. *Cels.* Gangranam vero, si nondum plane tenet, sed adhuc incipit, curare non difficillimum est, but is as yet growing, in an incipient state. *Nepos.* Qua pugna nihil adhuc est nobilius. *Tercnt.* Cessatum usque adhuc est. — *¶* *Plaut.* *Capt.* 2. 3. 25. has the gen. *Locorum* after it. — *¶* Sometimes, in the sense of præterea, insuper, beyond that, more than that, more still, besides. *Plin.* Sunt adhuc aliquæ non omittendæ in auro differentie. — *¶* Also, for etiamnum, still, as yet, even yet. *Ovid.* Sed nimum prosperas, et adhuc tua messis in herba est. *Pers.* Stertis adhuc?

ADJACENS (adjaceo), entis, lying contiguous, adjaceat, bordering upon, nigh to, proximus, vicinus, *γείτων.* *Tacit.* Adjacentes populi. *Id.* Adjacentia Tiberi corpora.

ADJACEŌ (ad & jaceo), es, cui, n. 2. to lie contiguous, or border upon, to lie near, *πρόσκειμαι*, juxta jaceo, adhæreo. *Tacit.* Cum pars militum munitionibus adjacerent. *Liv.* Tuscus ager Romano adjacet. *Nepos.* Gentes, quæ mare illud adjacent. *Pompon.* *Mela.* Urbes ad Syrtim adjacent.

ADJACULATŌS (ad & jaculatus), a, um, particip, hurled at or near. *Mortian.* *Capell.*

ADIANŪM (*ἀδιανον*), i, n. and **ADIANŪS**, i, f. the herb called maiden-hair, or Venus' hair. [A herb growing about springs of water, having small leaves like coriander, and groweth not in England, although some take it for maiden-hair. It may be called Venus-hair, or coriander maiden-hair: others name it to be well fernæ. *T. COOPER.*] *Plin.*

ADIAPHŌRŌS (a priv and *διαφέρω*, to differ), indifferent, that which is neither good nor bad, *ἀδιάφορος*, indifferens. *Cic.*

ADJECTIŌ (adjicio), ōnis, f. an addition, increase, augmentation, *προσβολή*, *ἐπιβολή*, additio. *Liv.* Romana res adjactione populi Albani acta. — *¶* In architecture, a swelling projection on the shaft or pedestal of a pillar. *Vitrur.* — *¶* Among jurists, sometimes, an enhancement in the price, increase of value. *Hermonian.* *Dig.*

ADJECTIVŌS (Id.), a, um, adjective, that which is added. *Priscian.* nomen, an adjective or epithet.

ADJECTŌS (Id.), ns, m. the act of adding, the adding, actus adjiciendi, seu immit- tendi, injectus, conjunctus, *ἐπιβολή*. *Vitrur.* — *¶* Also, an approach, drawing near, being applied near or close to. *Lucret.*

ADJECTŌS (Id.), a, um, added, united, additus, *ἐπιβεβλημένος*, *πρόσθετος*. *Horat.* Adjecti Britanni imperio.

ADIGŌ (ad & ago), adigis, adēgi, adac- tum, a. 3. to drive, to drive in, to plunge, thrust, iapel, vi impello, conjicio, im- mitto, *πρόσάγω*. *Plin.* Adigere taleam malleo. *Id.* clavum æreum in arborem. *Tacit.* vulnus per galeam. *Sil.* ferrum in viscera. *Liv.* ferrum alicui.

¶ Also, to drive, bring, conduct. *Plaut.* Quis has huc oves adēgit? *Tercnt.* Noctu te adigent horsum insomnia, will drive you this way. *Virg.* Vel pater omnipotens adigat me fulmine ad umbras. *Sucton.* Adigere equos per publicum. *Tacit.* Dum adiguntur naves, *h. e.* in mare impelluntur, are pushed off to sea. *Virg.* Quis deus Italian, quæ vos clementia adēgit? — *¶* Also, to throw against. *Cæs.* Adigere flammam turri. — *¶* Figur. to force, compel, drive. *Tacit.* Acri cupidine ad- gi, to be stimulated. — With the infin.

Id. Silanus mori adigitur. *Virg.* vertere morsus Exiguam in Cererem pen- nuria adēgit edendi. — Also, with ut. *Latin.* Pacat. Quod ut dicerem, nullus adigebat. — *¶* Adigere ali- quem arbitrum, or ad arbitrum, to oblige one to submit to an arbitration, to summon by a subpoena. *Cic.* — *¶* Ad- igere aliquem ad, or in jusjurandum, or jusjurandum, and adigere aliquem ju- rejurando, or sacramento, to oblige to make oath, to bind by an oath. *Sallust.* Cum ad jusjurandum populares sceleris sui adigeret. *Tacit.* Sacramento Othonis adegere, compelled to swear al- legiance to Otho. *Cæs.* Ipse idem jusju- randum adigit Afranium. — *¶* Ad- igere in verba, in *Tacit.* *Hist.* 4. c. 16. absolutely, to oblige one to swear accord- ing to a particular form, to make one swear to observe. *Liv.* Pavidus tribunus adjurat in quæ adactus est verba. — *¶* The first syllable is made long by *Lucret.* 1. 3. v. 936. Nec desiderium nostri nos adigit ullum. *Al. leg.* adigit.

ADJICIALIS (adjicio), or **ADITIALIS** (aditus), e, adject. Adjicialis cæna, a public dinner, a splendid entertainment or sumptuous feast, a regal meal [properly, on entering upon a public office, if de- rived from *aditus*]. *Plin.*

ADJICIŌ (ad & jacio), is, jēci, jectum, a. 3. to cast towards or against, apply to, bring in contact with, ad aliquem locum jacio, *προσβάλλω*. *Colum.* In vini sextarios decem salis tres cyathos ad- jicere. *Cæs.* Adjicere telum aliquo. *Cic.* oculos aliquo, to cast one's eyes in any particular direction, towards any place. — *¶* It often signifies juxta ponere, addere, adjungere, to place near or in the vicinity of, to add, *προστίθημι*. *Horat.* Adjecisse prædam Torquibus exiguus renidet. *Cels.* Adjicere aliquid cibo. *Cic.* ad bellicam laudem ingenii gloriam. *Vellei.* decus alicui.

Ovid. quid virus in angues Adjicis, et rabidiæ tradis ovile lupæ? — *¶* Figur. admove, applicare, to apply, devote. *Tercnt.* Ad virginem animum adjecit, has set his mind on, given his affections to the girl. *Liv.* Adjecit animum ad consilium, has set his mind on a plan. *Id.* Novo etiam consilio adjecit ani- mum. *Cic.* Plane videbant, adjectum esse oculum hereditati, that there was a design entertained of compassing the estate. *Vellei.* Parthus adjecit Arme- niæ manum, *h. e.* invasit, attacked, in- vaded. — *¶* Sometimes, absol., to en- hance the price, bid higher. *Cic.* Supra adjecit *Æschro.* — *¶* Adjicere album calculem, *h. e.* approbare, to approve. *Plin.* — *¶* *Virg.* *Æn.* 10. v. 182. Ter- centum adjiciunt, &c., is explained by *Serrius*, assentiuntur, consentiunt, ac- cedunt. — *¶* Sometimes, used absol., it signifies loquendo addere, to say besides, to add besides. *Tacit.* Adjecerat Tiberias, non id tempus censuæ. — *¶* Adjicere expectationem alicui, to increase, to excite. *Quintil.* — *¶* Adj- icere animos, to encourage, rouse one's courage. *Ovid.* — *¶* The poets some- times reject j, and make the first syl- lable short. *Adicio* is also read sometimes in prose writers

ADIMŌ (ad & emo), imis, ēni, emptum, a. 3. to take away, remove, deprive of, deny, *ἀφαιρέω*, eripio, aufero. *Cic.* Adimere alicui sonnum. *Plaut.* Adi- mere alicui compedes. *Horat.* aliquem letho, to rescue from destruction. — *¶* With the infin. *Horat.* Adimam cantare severis, *h. e.* forbid.

ADIMPLEŌ (ad & impleo), es, ēvi, ētum, 3 a. 2. to fulfil, execute, accomplish, dis- charge, finish, *ἐπιτελέω*, exsequi, seu præstare id, quod quis debet. *Paul.* Digest. Adimplere id, quod promisit.

ADIMPLETIŌ (adimpleo), ōnis, f. an 3 accomplishing, fulfilling, completion, im- pletio. *Tertull.*

ADIMPLETŌS (Id.), a, um, filled, satis- fied. *Jul. Firmic.*

ADINDŌ (ad & indo), is, indidī, inditum, 3 a. 3. to put, fix, or thrust in, immitto, in- jicio, *ἐπιτίθημι*. *Cato.*

ADINSTAR. See *Instar.*

ADINVENTIŌ (ad & inventio), ōnis, f. 3 invention, contrivance, plan, means, in- ventum, consilium. *Modestin.* Digest.

ADINVENTŌS (ad & inventus), a, um, particip. found out, invented, contrived, discovered, devised, inventus, excogita- tus. *Cic.*

ADIPALIS (adepts), e, adject. fat, made of fat. *Arnob.*

ADIPATŌS (Id.), a, um, adject. fat, lard- 1 ed with fat, oily, greasy, unctuous, rich, *στέαρῶνς*, pinguis, opimus. *Lucil.* Adipata puls. — *¶* Figur. gross, ack- ward, unpolished. *Cic.*

ADIPISCŌR (ad & apiscor), iscēris, adeptus sum, dep. 3. to acquire, get, procure, obtain possession of, compass, *καταλαβάνω*, *ἐπιτυγχάνω*, consequor, nanciscor. *Cic.* Adipisci senectutem, to arrive at. *Liv.* jus sum, to obtain his right. *Tercnt.* De eadem causa his ju- dicium adipiscier, *h. e.* to gain a second hearing. — *¶* With the gen. *Tacit.* Arma queis Galba rerum adeptus est. *Alii leg.* rem Romanam. *Id.* Dum dominationis adipisceretur. *Alii leg.* apisceretur: alii dominationes: alii de- nique aliter. — *¶* With the acc. of a person, it signifies to arrive at, come up with, reach, overtake. *Liv.* Fugientes Gallos Macedones adepti ceciderunt. — *¶* Also, suscipere, capessere, to take upon one's self, to undertake the management of. *Cic.* Ab- jecta omni cunctatione adipiscendi magistratus sunt, et gerenda respublica. *Sucton.* Nero in adipiscenda morte Epaphroditum manu adjunctus existima- batur, *h. e.* in killing himself. — *¶* Fig- ur., assequi, intelligere, to attain, under- stand. *Cic.* Nisi hoc mirum est, quod vis divina assequi non possit, si id mens humana adepta non sit.

ADIPSŌS (a priv. and *δίψος*, thirst: be- cause it allays thirst), i, f. a sort of green palm-tree of the smell of a quince, *ἀδιψος*. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a plant, the same as glycyrrhiza, liquorice. *Plin.*

ADITIALIS. See *Adjicialis.* 2

ADITICŌLŌS (adeo), i, m. dimin. of adi- 3 tus. *Festus.*

ADITYŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a going to, or up to, 3 approaching, accosting, *πρόσδος*, actus adeundi, aditus. *Plaut.* Quid tibi huc ventio est? quid tibi hanc aditio est?

h. e. itio ad hanc, why is it that you are for accosting her? — *¶* Aditio heredi- tatis, or absolutely, entering upon an inheritance. *Julian.* Digest.

ADITŌ (Id.), as, n. 1. to go frequently to, 3 to be in the habit of going to, to frequent. *Enn.* Ad eum aditavere.

ADITŌS (Id.), a, um, particip. See *Adco.*

ADITŌS (Id.), us, m. a going to, approach, entry, access, *πρόσδος*, ingressus, aditio, accessio. *Cic.* Urbes permultas uno aditu, atque adventu esse captas. — *¶* Also, the place by which one approaches or enters. *Cic.* Aditus insulæ muniti mirificis molibus. *Id.* Claudere omnes aditus. — *¶* Among jurists, in refer- ence to the servitudes of estates, the right of going to one's estate or farm, through that of another person. *Ulpian.* *Digest.* Præstare aditum alicui. *Sa Pompon.* Aditus ad sepulcræ. — *¶* It often refers to a person, and signifies the power of meeting, seeing or conversing with one. *Cic.* Aditus ad eum diffi-

ores fuerunt, it was somewhat difficult to get admitted to him. *Id.* Faciles aditus ad eum privatorum, it was easy for individuals to get admitted into his presence. *Id.* Omnes aditus ad Sullam intercludere. *Nepos.* Aditum petentibus conveniendi non dare, to refuse admittance to. *Senec.* Superbos aditus regum colere, to seek to be introduced to. *Justin.* Obtinere aditum regis, to obtain an audience. — *¶* *Figur.* an opening, entrance, method, way, means, opportunity. *Cic.* Sed est alius quoque quidam aditus ad multitudinem, but there is yet another way to conciliate the affections of the people. *Id.* Dare alicui aditum ad summam auctoritatem. *Id.* Aditus ad honorem. *Id.* Si qui mihi erit aditus de tuis fortunis agendi, if I shall find an opening, an opportunity. *Quintil.* Facere sibi aditum ad aures, to lend an ear, allow one's self to be appealed to, be accessible, accommodating, obliging.

ADJUBEO (ad & jubeo), es, a. 2. to command, enjoin, order, same as jubeo. *Plaut.*

ADJUDICATIO (adjudico), ōnis, f. an adjudging, assigning by sentence. *Ulpian.* — *¶* The right or power of adjudging. *Ulpian.*

ADJUDICŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 3 adjudge, assign, give sentence in behalf of, award, attribute, ἐπιδικάζω, προσκρίνω, per sententiam, aut judicium aliquid alicui attribuo, addico, assigno: the opposite of *abjudico*. *Cic.* Qui sunt isti Decemviri, quos perspicuum regnum Alexandriæ Ptolemæo gratis adjudicatos? *Id.* Mulierem Veneri in servitutem adjudicat. *Id.* Adjudicare causam alicui, to pass sentence in favor of any one. — *¶* It is applied to other things, as well as judicial affairs. *Horat.* Et nunc, si quid abest, Italici adjudicat armis. — *¶* Also, to deliberate, determine, resolve. *Plaut.* Adjudicato, cum utro hac nocte sies.

ADJUGO (ad & jugo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 2 to unite, join, or couple together, ἐπιζεύγνυμι, conjungo, ad aliquid jingo, ut fit, cum duo boves ad unum jugum junguntur. *Figur.* it is taken in general in the sense of jungere, conjungere, to join, to join together, to couple. *Pacuv.* — *¶* Adjugare vites, h. e. in jugum disponere, to fasten up vines for the purpose of forming an arbor. *Colamell.* Jugam, from which *adjuugo* in this sense is derived, is here a frame for supporting vines.

ADJUMENTUM (adjuvo; as if adjuvamentum), i, n. assistance, help, aid, furtherance, βοηθεια, ἐπικουρία, auxilium, subsidium, præsidium. *Cic.* Esse alicui magno adjumento ad victoriam. *Id.* Esse alicui adjumento in causis.

ADJUNCTIO (adjungo), ōnis, f. an adding or joining to, conjunction, union, πρόσθεσις, additio, accessio. *Cic.* Virtutis adjunctio. — *¶* Also, an exception or condition annexed, an addition. *Cic.* Esse quasdam cum adjunctione necessitudines, quasdam simplices, et absolutas, &c. — *¶* Also, an inclination, favorable disposition towards. *Cic.* Tribus rebus homines maxime ad benevolentiam ducuntur, beneficio, spe, adjunctione animi, vel voluntate. — *¶* Also, a figure in rhetoric. *Cic.* and *Quintil.*

ADJUNCTIVUS (Id.), a, um, adjunctive, adjunct, added to, qui adjungitur. *Priscian.* — *¶* Adjunctivus modus, subjunctive. *Diomed.*

ADJUNCTOR (Id.), ōris, m. one who adds, qui adjungit, ἐπιθετης. *Cic.* Ille Gallie ceterioris adjuctor, h. e. Pompey, by whose means Cisalpine Gaul was added to the government of Caesar.

ADJUNCTUS (Id.), a, um, partic. & adj. added, united, joined to, bordering on, additus, proximus, continens, conjunctus, πρόσκατος. *Nepos.* Insula adjuncta oppido. *Cic.* Ut aliquis metus adjunctus sit ad gratiam. *Id.* Ut ad ea, quæ propria hujus causæ, et adjunctiona sunt, perveniam. *Horat.* Semper in adjunctis, ævoque morabimur aptis, h. e. near to, conformable, suitable to. *Ærnob.* Ventum est ad veram, et adjunctissimam questionem, h. e. appo-

site, pertinent. *Cic.* Verba ad nomen adjuncta, epithets, adjectives. — *¶* Adjuncti equi, h. e. ad currum juncti sub jugo, harnessed, yoked. *Ovid.* et adjunctos aureus urget equos. — *¶* Adjunctum, i, n. an adjunct. *Cic.* — *¶* Adjunctum, i, n. is also an adjunct, as used by logicians. *Cic.* — *¶* Adjuncta, ōrum, n. pl. adjuncts or circumstances, as used by rhetoricians. *Cic.*

ADJUNGŌ (ad & jungo), jungis, junxi, junctum, a. 3. to add, join, adjoin, annex, unite, addere, jungere, conjungere, προστίθημι, προσάγω. *Nepos.* Hujus de virtutibus satis erit dictum, si hoc unum adjunxero, &c. *Virg.* ulmis adjungere vites, to tie, wed. *Cic.* Totam ad imperium populi Romani Ciliciam adjungere. *Id.* se socium fugæ alicujus, to accompany in his flight. *Id.* alicui sibi, to admit os an associate. *Nepos.* sibi alicuique ad amicitiam. *Terent.* sibi alicuique beneficio. *Liv.* alicuique in societatem. *Cic.* se ad rationes alicujus, to unite one's self to the interests, &c. *Id.* sibi auxilium, to procure assistance. *Id.* sibi benevolentiam lenitate audiendi, to conciliate one's affections or good-will. *Id.* Adjungere auctoritatem, et fidem rebus committitis, to give an air of authority to, impose an air of credit upon. *Terent.* animum aliquo, to give one's attention. *Id.* animum ad aliquid studium. *Id.* Adjungere imperium amicitia, to obtain. — *¶* Adjungere jumenta, equos, to yoke, harness. *Horat.* pllostello adjungere mures.

ADJURATIO (adjuro), ōnis, f. a swearing, 3 adjuring, invoking with an oath, actus adjurandi, obtestatio. *Apulci.*

ADJURO (ad & juro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 1 to swear, to swear solemnly, ἐπιορκώ, ἑξορκίζω, same as juro, or valde juro. *Cic.* Adjurasque, id te, me invito, non esse facturum. *Terent.* Per omnes tibi adjuro Deos, nunquam eam me deserturum. *Ovid.* Promisit pater hanc: hæc adjuravit amanti. *Liv.* Censores edixerunt ut præter commune jusjurandum, hæc adjurent. *Virgil.* Adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, h. e. by the Styx. *Catull.* adjuro teque, tuumque caput, h. e. by you and by your head. — *¶* Also, to conjure, invoke or beseech with an oath. *Vopise.*

ADJUTABILIS (adjuto), e, adject. assisting, helping, of a nature to help, auxiliarius, βοηθητικός. *Plant.*

ADJUTOR (adjuvo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 frequentat. to help, assist, succor, βοηθῶ, auxilior, opem fero. *Terent.* Pamphilumne adjutem, an auscultem seni. — *¶* It is joined sometimes with the dat. of a person alone. *Petron.*

ADJUTOR (Id.), ōris, ātus sum, comm. 1. 3 to succor, assist, to be assisted, auxilior. *Lucret.*

ADJUTOR (Id.), ōris, m. an aider, abettor, helper, assistant, fartherer, promoter, auxiliator, βοηθός, οὐνεργός. *Cic.* Honoris L. Flacci adjutorem. *Id.* Ille absens in omnibus adjutor. *Id.* His adjutor contra patriam inventus est nemo. *Id.* Fortissimus adjutor ad rem perficiendam fuit. *Id.* Tyndaridæ fratres adjutores in præliis. — *¶* Also, one who sides with or professes the same principles as, a partisan. *Cic.* Epicurus ejus adjutor, auctorque sententia. *Id.* Auctor, et adjutor legis. — *¶* Also, a substitute, deputy, locum-tenens. *Quintil.* Scio, id fieri apud Græcos, sed magis per adjutores, h. e. ὑποδιδασκάλους, under-masters, ushers, school-assistants. *Gell.* Tiro Ciceronis adjutor in litteris studiorum ejus, assistant in his studies, literary secretary.

ADJUTORIUM (adjutor), ii, n. help, 2 assistance, succor, auxilium, βοηθεια. *Quintil.*

ADJUTRIX (Id.), icis, f. a female assistant, helper, succor, quæ adjuvat, συμπράττει. *Cic.* Quæ res Plancio in petitione fuisset adjutrix. *Id.* Minerva adjutrix consiliorum meorum. *Id.* Assensatio vitiorum adjutrix, the fartherer, abettor, promoter, fomentor. **ADJUTUS** (adjuvo), a, um, assisted, holpen,

aided, seconded. *Nepos.* Auctus, ad junctusque a Demosthene. *Ovid.* pennis adjunctus amoris.

ADJUVŌ (ad & juvo), as, jūvi, jātum, a. 1. to help, succor, aid, assist, βοηθῶ, opem fero, auxilior. *Plaut.* In re mala animo si bono utare, adjuvat. *Liv.* Antiochum, Ætolosque adjuvatos pronunciat. *Id.* Fortes fortuna adjuvat. *Nepos.* Sua sponte eos adjuvum profectus. *Cic.* Adjuvare alicui in filiarum collocazione. *Id.* Non ad obtinendum mendacium, sed ad verum probandum auctoritas adjuvat. *Petron.* Adjuvatos nos divina providentia. *Cic.* Merorem orationis lacrymis suis adjuvare, increase, add to. *Liv.* ignem, to add fuel to the fire. *Plaut.* insaniam alicujus, to increase, aggravate. *Quintil.* In hæc adjuvabatur. *Lucan.* sanguis ruens Tiberina in flumina rivo Herentes adjuvit aquas, h. e. increased and propelled. — *¶* It is sometimes joined with ut. *Cic.* Ut amplissimum nomen consequeremur, unus præter ceteros adjuvisti. — *¶* Sometimes with the infin. *Plin.* Phalangia incubant inagnum numerum: qui ut emersit, matrem consumit, sæpe et patrem: adjuvat enim incubare. — *¶* Sometimes with the acc. of a thing, and the dat. of a person. *Gell.* Operam inmatuam dent, et messen hanc nobis adjuvant. Also, in the active, as an imperson. See first example: and in the pass. *Sallust.* A me pro virili parte dictum, et adjuvum fuerit.

ADLABOR, } and many other words be-
ADLABORO, } ginning with *adl.* See *Allabor*, *Allambo*, &c.

ADLACRYMANS, and **ALLACRYMANS** (ad & lacrymans), antis, weeping, wailing, lamenting. *Apulci.*

ADLUCTOR, and **ALLUCTOR** (ad & luctor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to struggle with or against, same as luctor, or contra alicuique luctor. *Apulci.*

ADMATURO (ad & inaturo), as, āre, a. 1. 2 to accelerate, quicken, mature, ripen, accelero, maturo, επιταχύνω. *Cæs.*

ADMENSUS (admetior), a, um, particip. that has measured, with the acc. *Cic.* Digest. In singulas metretas, aut in singulos modios, quos quasve admensus eris. — *¶* Passively, measured. *Cato.* Dominus vinum admetietur: quod admensum erit, pro eo dominus resolvit.

ADMENTATIO. See *Amentatio*.

ADMETIOR (ad & metior), iris, mensus I sum, dep. 4. to calculate, measure, take measure of, προσμετρέω, same as metior. *Cic.* Frumentum isti ex area admetiri licebat. *Cato.* Vinum emptoribus admetiri. — *¶* Passively, to be measured. *Ulpian.* Antequam vinum admetiatur. — *¶* Often, to distribute according to measure, to measure out by a certain rule or standard. *Sueton.* Frumentum quoque in annonæ difficultatibus sæpe levissimo, interdum nullo pretio, viri-tim admensus est.

ADMIGRO (ad & migro), as, āvi, ātum, 3 n. 1. to approach, go along with, become attached to, accedo, adjungor. *Plaut.*

ADMINICULATŌR (adminiculo), ōris, 3 m. one who assists, qui opem fert, qui adminiculatur, adjutor, συμβοητής. *Gell.*

ADMINICULATUS (Id.), a, um, support-3 ed, propped up, adminiculis fultus. *Plin.* Vites adminiculate subdibus. — *¶* *Figur.* assisted, aided, backed, fortified, secured. *Varro.* Tribunitio auxilio adminiculati.

ADMINICULŌ (adminiculum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to prop up, support, vitem adminiculatis, seu pedamentis fulcio, munio, στήριζω. *Colum.* Vitem adminiculato, arborique jungito. — *¶* *Figur.* to help, assist. *Varro.*

ADMINICULŌR (Id.), ōris, ātus sum, I depon. 1. to prop, support, same as adminiculo. *Cic.*

ADMINICULUM (for admaniculum, fr. manus; that to which I apply my hands, that by which I hold), i, n. a prop, stay, or shore (used to support vines and fruit-trees), χάραξ, στήριγμα, palus, pedamentum, fulcrum ad vites, aliasve fructiferas arbores fulciendas

Cic. Vites claviculis adminicula, tanquam manibus apprehendunt, atque ita se erigunt, ut animantes. — ¶ Also, in general, a support, staff, stay, prop, thing to hold by, handle. **Plin.** Adminicula gubernandi (in navi) invenit Typhis, the rudder. — ¶ **Figur.** a support, a stay, &c. **Cic.** Hanc igitur partem relictam explebimus, nullis adminiculis, sed, ut dicitur, Marte nostro.

ADMINISTER (ad & minister), tri, m. a servant, inferior officer, manager, δάκνο-
vos, ὑπηρετής, qui ministrat, aut alicui opem præbet. **Cic.** Jovi se consiliarium, atque administrum datum. **Sallust.** Juhet aggerem jacere, et super aggerem impositis turribus, opus, et administris tutari, h. e. in opere constitutos, the laborers, workmen, persons employed on the work. — ¶ **Figur.** an assistant, a promoter, an abettor. **Cic.** Administer istius cupiditatum.

ADMINISTRĀ (administer), æ, f. a female assistant, handmaid, que ministrat, ὑπηρετής. **Cic.** Multe sunt artes eximie, hujus administræ, comitesque virtutis.

ADMINISTRATĪO (administro), ōnis, f. the management, administration, dispensation, or care, of an affair, actus ipse administrandi, curatio, procuratio, διοίκησις, διαχείρισις. **Cic.** Administratio belli. **Id.** Vacare omni curatione, et administratione rerum. **Tacit.** Officia, et administrationes. **Vitrur.** Administratio aquæ, the dividing or allotting of the water into regular channels. — ¶ Also, simply, aid, help, assistance, contrivance. **Cic.** — ¶ In **Cic.** sometimes, simply, the using of, use: e. g. **Eximus,** administrationesque Brundisini portus impedire instituit.

ADMINISTRATĪVŌS (Id.), a, um, ad-2 ject. calculated for action, active, ad ministrandum, seu agendum aptus. **Quintil.**

ADMINISTRĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. a manager, administrator, one who appoints, regulates, directs, governs, qui administrat, διοικῆτης. **Cic.** Administrator belli gerendi. — ¶ Also, a servant, an attendant, a slave. **Cic.**

ADMINISTRATŌS (Id.), a, um, administered, managed, governed, ruled, διοικῆ-
Seis, curatus, gubernatus. **Tacit.** Male administrata provincia.

ADMINISTRĒO (ad & ministro), as, āvi, ātum, n. & a. 1. to act, do his part, minister, attend, serve, wait upon, work, do work or service, administer to, minister help, ministerium, et operam alicui sive personæ, sive rei adhibeo, διακονέω, ἐπεχειρέω. **Cic.** Neque illa nostris facultas aut administrandi, aut auxiliandi dabatur. **Plant.** Conductam esse eam, que hic administraret ad rem divinam tibi. — ¶ Often, to administer, manage, conduct, direct, govern. **Cic.** Administrare rem familiarem. **Id.** leges, et judicia. **Sallust.** oppida et fines alicujus populi. **Nepos.** illustriores legationes. **Vet. lap.** apud **Murator.** horologium, to regulate. — ¶ Admin-
istrare sementem, vindemiam, fœnise-
cium, to pay attention to sowing, &c. **Varr.** — ¶ Administrare bellum, to have the management of, to be the leader in a war, and to prepare and arrange the things necessary for waging a war. **Cic.** But it also signifies, simply, to wage war, carry on war. **Cic.** Idem cum Theotonis bellum administravit. — ¶ Fre-
quently in the sense of *agere*. **So Valer. Max.** que omnia Romano jussu, Lusitani-
nis manibus administrata sunt, were executed, achieved, accomplished, performed, done. **Cic.** Legionarii, qui dexteram partem operis administrabant, h. e. who were attacking the town on the right. — ¶ Also, to provide, supply. **Cic.**

ADMIRABILIS (admiror), e, adject. admirable, worthy of admiration, wonderful, marvellous, θαυμάσιος, admiratione dignus, admirandus. **Cic.** Res nova et admirabilis. **Id.** Admirabilis in dicen-
do vir. **Id.** Admirabilior oratio. **Phedr.** Iulianus cantus cunctis auribus admirabilis. — ¶ Wonderful, unusual, of uncommon occurrence. **Jacual.** Improb-
itas illo fuit admirabilis ævo.

ADMIRABILITAS (admirabilis), ātis, f.

admirability, admirableness, the quality or state of being admirable or of raising wonder, θαυμάσιότης, id quod admirationem habet. **Cic.** 1

ADMIRABILITER (Id.), adverb, admirably, wonderfully, exceedingly, θαυμάσιως, cum admiratione, seu admiratione, mirandum in modum. **Cic.** Omnia in hoc mundo admirabiliter adminis-
trari.

ADMIRANDŪS (admiror), a, um, adject. admirable, worthy to be admired, worthy of admiration, astonishing, amazing, θαυ-
μάσιος, admiratione dignus, admirabilis. **Nepos.** Contingens, elemens, patiensque admirandum in modum, to an astonishing degree.

ADMIRATĪO (Id.), ōnis, f. the act of admiring, admiration, wonder, amazement, θαυμάσιος. actus admirandi, miratio, stupor. **Cic.** Homines admiratione ob-
stupescunt. **Lic.** Admiratio consilium incessit. — ¶ Often, admiration joined with esteem, respect, reverence, or veneration. **Cic.** Magna est admiratio copiose sapienterque dicentis. **Id.** Admiratione afficiuntur, qui anteire virtute putantur, are the theme of admiration, are looked up to with admiration. **Nepos.** In ipso aspectu cuius injiceret admirationem sui.

ADMIRĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. an admirer, θαυμάσιος, qui admiratur. **Senec.** — ¶ Also, one who esteems. **Quintil.** Ad-
mirator nimis antiquitatis, who has too great an esteem for, who dotes too strongly on, antiquity.

ADMIRŌR (ad & miror), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to wonder greatly, marvel, be astonished or amazed, he surprised, θα-
μάζω, same as miror, or valde miror, stupeo. **Cic.** Admiratus sum brevitate epistolæ. **Id.** Admiratus sum, quod tua manu scripsisses. **Id.** De diplomate, admiraris, quasi nescio ejus te flagitii insimularem. **Id.** Ne quis sit admiratus, cur, &c. **Id.** In quibus hoc primum est, in quo admiror, cur, &c. **Id.** Partim, admirantium, unde hoc studium extitisset, partim, &c. **Id.** Hoc maxime admiratus sum, mentionem te hereditatum ausum esse facere. **Id.** Admirati sumus, quid esset, cur nobis Stoicos anteferebas. **Horat.** admiror, quo pacto judicium illud fegerit **Nepos.** Cum admirarentur, non jam de eo sumptum esse supplicium, a quo, &c. — ¶ Also, to look at with admiration, regard, or esteem, to appreciate. **Cic.** Ingenium tuum, Crasse, vehementer admirans. **Id.** Admirari res gestas alicujus. — ¶ To look at with desire. **Cic.** Nihil hominem, nisi quod honestum, decorumque sit, aut admirari, aut optare, aut expetere oportere. — ¶ **Horat.** Nil admirari, prope res est una Numici, Solaque, que possit facere, et servare beatum, to be astonished at nothing, to look on every thing with a cool and undisturbed eye, to judge of every thing dispassionately, to value nothing above itself.

ADMISCĒO (ad & misceo), isces, iseni, istum & itum, a. 2. to mix or mingle together, to bleed with, properly and figur., ποσινύβω, misceo, commisceo. **Cic.** Bonis omnibus explere mundum, nihil mali admiscere. **Id.** Admiscere huic generi orationis illud alterum, &c. — ¶ **Figur.** **Cic.** In hac ego legatione sim, aut ad id consilium admiscere? shall I intermeddle with, concern myself with, &c. **Id.** Trebatium vero meum, quod isto admisceas, nihil est, h. e. in this affair. **Terent.** Ita tu isthæ tu misceas, ne me admisceas, don't embroil me likewise, don't make me a party too. **Id.** Ne te admisce: nemo accusat, Syre, te, have you nothing to do with it.

ADMISSĀRIOS EQUOS, and **ADMISSĀRIŌS** (admitto), ii, m. a stallion, ἀβά-
βῆρης, equus, qui ad sobolem creandam equibus admittitur. **Varr.** — ¶ Also of other animals. **Varr.**

ADMISSŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. admission, ad-
mittance, access, introduction, audience, leave to address, salute, &c. εἰσδοχή, actus admittendi, introductio ad aliquem, aditus: et præcipue facultas adeundi principem salutandi, alloquendi gratia, aut petendi. **Plin.** An quis-

quam non in primis laudibus ferat ad missionum tuarum facilitatem? **Plin.** Dare alicui admissionem alicujus, to allow to be introduced to a person. — ¶

¶ **Magister admissionum**, master of ceremonies, one who introduced visitors. **Am-
mian.** Proximus admissionum, an as-
sistant to the master of ceremonies. **Id.** — ¶ Also used for *admissura*. **Varr.**

ADMISSIONĀLIS (Id.), is, m. an usher 3 of the bed-chamber, εἰσάγωγός, dicitur is, ejus officium est admittere amicos in cubiculum ad Principem salutandum. **Lamprid.**

ADMISSUM (Id.), i, n. a fault, misdoing, 1 offence, trespass, scelus admissum, pravi facinus, ἀνάγκη. **Liv.**

ADMISSŪRA (Id.), æ, f. the putting together of the male and female for the sake of propagating the species, ὄρεία, ὄρεσις, actio qua mares gregum admittuntur ad feminas, propagande sobolis gratia. **Varr.** Admissuram facere, h. e. mares feminis admittere.

ADMISSŌS, a, um, admitted, let in, introduced, introductus, προσδεχθείς. **Horat.** Spectatum admissi risum teneatis amici? **Terent.** Ad eam non admissa sum. **Sueton.** Admissus in conspectum. — ¶ Also, committed, of crimes. **Sueton.** Admissa perfidia. **Nepos.** Admissum scelus. **Cic.** — ¶ Also, let loose, pushed on, spurred on. **Ces.** Admissis equis. **Ovid.** Hæc erit admissa meta terenda rota. **Id.** Nec capit admissas alveus altus aquas, h. e. rushing on. **Id.** Admisso sequitur vestigia passu, h. e. at a rapid pace.

ADMISTUS. See *Admixtus*.

ADMĪTŌ (ad & mitto), is, isi, issum, a. 3. to send or to onward, to give a loose to, push forward, immitto, εἰσάγω. ποσάγω. **Liv.** In Postumium Tarquinium equum infestus admisit, pushed onward to meet. — ¶ Of beasts, either male or female, to couple, to cause to couple. **Plin.** — ¶ It is often used for recipere, to receive, admit, introduce, εἰσδέ-
χεσθαι, and is applied both to persons and things. **Plin.** In mare jecitur, aut ut freta admittamus, eroditur aquis. **Id.** Echenais piscis in cibos non admittitur. **Id.** Admittere apium ad cibos. **Id.** Smaragdi admittentes visum, transparent. **Cic.** Quam multis custodiis opus erit, si te semel ad meas capsas admisero, if I shall let you enter. **Id.** Domum recipere legatum hostium, in cubiculum admittere. **Id.** Cæsar tertius Saturnalibus apud Philippum, nec quemquam admisit, admitted no one to his presence. **Nepos.** Neque domum ad se filium admisit. **Sueton.** Admittere aliquem ad lecticam, to allow to sit in one's presence. **Id.** aliquem ad genua, to suffer any one to kiss or embrace one's knees. **Id.** plebem ad campestris exercitationes, to grant leave to go in for the purpose of seeing, &c. **Id.** plebem satulationibus. — ¶ Admittere aliquem in or ad consilium (very seldom in consilio), to consult, to admit to counsel or consultation. **Cic.** Nec ad consilium casus admittitur. **So.** Admittere aliquem ad honores, ad officium, in numerum imperantium, to give admittance, admit, choose. **Sueton.** — ¶ **Figur.** of bad actions, to commit. **Cic.** Si Milo admisisset aliquid, quod non posset honeste vereque defendere. **Plaut.** Quid tandem admisi in te, ut loqui non audeam? what have I ear done? So Admittere aliquid in se (acc.). **Cic.** Qualis quisque sit, quid agat, quid in se admittat. — ¶ Also, to undertake. **Nepos.** In nitendo, quod semel admisisset, tanta erat cura, ut non mandatum, sed suam rem videretur agere. — ¶ Also, to permit, allow. **Plin.** Placuit egredi in litus, et e proximo aspicere, eequid jam mare admitteret, quod adhuc vastum, et adversum permanebat. **Terent.** Tu quod cavere possis, stultum admittere est, to permit to go out, to allow. — ¶ Also, to receive, admit. **Quintil.** Quo facilius aures judicum, que post dicturi erimus, admittant. **Liv.** Pacis mentionem admittere auribus, to give an ear to, give heed to. — ¶ Also, to pardon, to let pass. **Plaut.** Tibi hanc admittam noxiam unam, will let this pass,

will pass over, connive at this. Aliamittum. — ¶ In angury, as to the birds, to approve, allow, *Plaut.* Impetratum, inaugurat quovis admittunt aves, on er gice good omens. *Liv.* Aves r serant. — ¶ Also, to appr recognize, or confirm. *Martius* Admittere exensationem. — of trees, to inoculate or — — ¶ Admittere fidem, t to believe. *Claudian.*

ADMIXTIO, and ADMIS

Iceo), ōnis, f. a mixture

blending together. *Cic.*

ADMIXTUS, and ADM

um, mixed with, mingled

and figur. *Cic.*

ADMÖDERÖR (ad & modere

3 sum, dep. 1. to refrain, with

as moderor, tempero, προσηδύνω, κα.

χω. *Plaut.*

ADMÖDÖLÖR (ad & modulator), āris, ātus

3 sum, dep. 1. simul modulator, accino,

προσάδω. *Claudian.*

ADMÖDUM (ad & modus), adverb, very,

much, exceedingly; of a truth, in good

truth; just, exactly, altogether; παρτε

λώς, πάνυ, omnino, prorsus, plane,

certe. *Cic.* Signum admodum am

plum, et excellens. *Id.* Non admodum

grandis natu, sed tamen etate proveci

us, not very old. *Flor.* Pretextatus

admodum filius, not more than a boy,

still wearing the toga praetexta. *Cic.*

Utrique gratum admodum feceris, you

will in very deed do both of them a favor.

Id. Qui me admodum diligunt. *Id.*

Aut nihil, aut obscure admodum cer

nerere. *Terent.* Quamquam hae inter

nos nuper notitia admodum est, al

though of a truth 'tis but a short time

since our acquaintance commenced. *Cic.*

Ratio admodum paucis salutaris, to very

few. *Liv.* Equestris pugna nulla ad

modum fuit, there was no engagement

of cavalry to speak of. *Cic.* In quo mul

tum admodum fortunae datur, much in

truth, very much. *Auct. ad Herenn.*

Quae maxime admodum oratori accom

modata est, of a truth very much, very

much indeed, most of all. — ¶ It is

elegantly joined with nihil. *Cic.* Cu

rio litterarum admodum nihil scie

bat, nothing at all. *Id.* Alter non mul

tum, alter nihil admodum scripti reli

quit, nothing worth mentioning. — ¶ It

is often joined to adject. of number.

Liv. Armorum magnam vim transtulit,

nullam pecuniam admodum, of money

nothing to speak of. *Id.* Secuti sunt

eum admodum quingenti equites, about

five hundred, five hundred to a man.

Curt. Mille admodum equites premi

serat, up to a thousand, a thousand and no

more. *Id.* In laevo cornu Bactriani

ibant mille admodum, Dahæ totidem,

a thousand in all. *Liv.* Sex millia hos

tium caesa, quinque admodum Roma

norum, about five, five at the very most.

Id. Mille admodum capiuntur, a thou

sand on the whole. *Justin.* Post menses

admodum septem, after about seven

months. *Id.* Congregati admodum quin

genti sparsos hostes consecretantur, tru

cidatisque admodum novem millibus,

having assembled to the amount of about

five hundred, &c., and having put nine

thousand in all to the sword. — ¶ In

answers, yes, undoubtedly, just so, espe

cially in comic writers. *Terent.* Adv

enis modo? Pa. admodum, I am, to a

moment. — ¶ It is good. *Cic.* Scis, so

lere, frater, in huiusmodi sermone,

ut transiri alio possit, admodum, dici,

enough on this head. — ¶ Admodum

quam, how very. *Plaut.* Ex amore hic

admodum quam savus est! how very

cruel he is become! *Gell.* Voce admodum

quam suavi, exceedingly sweet.

ADMENIO (ad & mēnia), is, ivi, itum,

3 a. 4. to lay siege to, to invest, besiege,

operibus mēnia cingo, obsideo, πολιορκέω. *Plaut.*

ADMÖLYÖR (ad & molior), Iris, itus

3 sum, dep. 4. to move with great effort,

niti, conari, ἐπιχειρέω. *Plaut.* Ad hi

rudinum nidum visa est simia, as

cessionem ut faceret, admolirier. —

¶ Also, to construct near: as applied to

difficult works. *Curt.* Rupes præaltas

natura est. — ¶ Admoliri

cui rei, to lay hands on any

laur.

(ad & moneo), es, ui, ōnitum,

remind, put in mind, warn, sug

admonish, advise, ἐπαυαμνῆσθαι,

in memoriam redigo, moneo. *Cic.* Qui

ment amice, docendi sunt. *Sal*

Admonere alium egestatis, alium

litatis suae. *Cic.* Epistola, in qua

de Telluris, et de porticu Catuli

admones. *Id.* Illud te esse admo

um volo. *Nepos.* Simulque admo

nt, si ipse his facile careret, liberis

amen suis prospiceret. *Plin.* Admo

nit aeditui parcere oculis. *Horat.* Sol

acrior ire lavatum Admonuit. *Tacit.*

Excedendum potius, ignavi admo

bant. *Cic.* Quam multi inopes, nullo

somnio ad thesaurum rependum ad

monentur! — ¶ Also, to incite, encour

age, stimulate, urge on, lash. *Spartian.*

Equum expavescentem admonere.

Virg. pendens in verbera telo Admo

nuit bijugis. — ¶ Used also of inani

te things. *Liv.* Adversæ res admo

nuerunt religionum. *Tacit.* Ea res ad

monuit, ut, &c.

ADMÖNTIO (admonere), ōnis, f. a re

mind, recalling to mind, warning, ad

monishing, advising, ὑπομνησις, actus

admonendi, seu in memoriam revoca

ndi. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, admonition, ad

vice, encouragement, exhortation, παρ

αίνεσις. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, reprehension,

castigation, correction, reproof. *Cic.*

ADMÖNTÖR (Id.), ōris, m. one who re

1 mends, admonishes, ὑπομνησιαστής, qui

admonet, seu in memoriam revocat.

Cic. — ¶ Also, hortator, παραινέτης,

one who incites, encourages, urges on.

Onid.

ADMÖNTRIX (admonitor), icis, f. she

3 who reminds, admonishes, advises, quæ

admonet. *Plaut.*

ADMÖNTUM (admonere), i, n. a calling

1 to mind, admonition, admonitio, παρ

αίνεσις. *Cic.*

ADMÖNTUS (Id.), us, m. an advising,

1 suggesting, intimating, warning, advice,

ὑπομνησις, admonitio. Found only in

abl. sing. *Cic.* Interea admonitui Allo

brogum pratoremi misi, qui ex adibus

Cethegi, si quid telorum esset, efferret.

Ovid. Flet tamen admonitu mortis,

Elisi, tuæ, on being put in mind of your

death. *Id.* Admonitu recreatur amor,

by recalling to mind. — ¶ Also, insti

gation, exhortation. *Cic.* Admonitu tu

perfecti libros ad Varronem. — ¶ Al

so, reprehension, reproof, correction.

Ovid.

ADMÖNTUS (Id.), a, uni, particip. ad

vised, admonished. *Cic.*

ADMÖRDEÖ (ad & mordeo), ordes, ad

3 mordæ, orsum, a. 2. to bite or gnaw into

anything, saue as mordeo, or morden

do abrodo, ἐπιδάκνω. *Virg.* Admorso

signata in stirpe cicatrix. — ¶ Figur.

to gnaw into, to exert from. *Plaut.*

ADMÖTIO (admoveo), ōnis, f. an apply

1 ing, bringing in contact with, actus ad

movendi, πρόσφασις, πρόσθεσις. *Cic.*

ADMÖTÖS (Id.), i, um, applied, brought

near, mode to approach, coming in contact

with, πρόσθεσις. *Cic.* Quæ, nisi ad

moto igni, ignem concipere possit.

Sueton. Ad publica munera admotus,

advanced or promoted to some public office.

Sil. genus admotum Superis, h. e. re

lated to the gods.

ADMÖVEÖ (ad & moveo), es, mōvi,

ōtum, a. 2. to put near, bring near to,

apply, bring in contact with, προστίθεμαι,

ad, or prope aliquem moveo, adhibeo,

juxta pono. *Tacit.* Scalas manibus

admoveo. *Cic.* Admoveo aures, et

subauscultando excipere voces. *Id.*

fasciculum ad naves. *Id.* exercitum

propius urbem. *Liv.* exercitum admo

vere Ariminum. *Virg.* Ventus admo

verit to oræ Siculæ, shall carry you nigh

to. — ¶ Figur. adhibere, to employ,

to apply, admit. *Cic.* Admoveo stimu

los alicui, h. e. to excite one. *Id.* men

tem ad voces alicujus, h. e. to give ear

to, attend to. *Id.* curationem ad ali

quem, to apply. *Sueton.* medicos alicui.

Id. aliquem in convivium, et ad alæ

lusum, to admit, introduce. *Curt.* queni

piam in fastigium (dignitatis), h. e. pro

moveo, to promote, raise. *Sueton.* ali

quem ad curam reipublicæ, to intrust

with the management, &c. *Id.* ad spem

successionis, to call or invite to the hope,

&c. *Ovid.* preces. *Curt.* manum ope

ri, to commence operations. But *Ovid.*

Admoveo manus operi, to take in hand:

Plin. to undertake, labor upon: *Liv.* ali

cui admoveo manus, to lay hands upon,

use roughly. — ¶ Admoveo alicui

alicui, sometimes means to bring into

intimate friendship. *Vellci.* Mors Agrip

pæ admovit propius Neronem Cæsari.

— ¶ *Curt.* Admoveo desiderium pa

triæ, to excite. *Liv.* Admoveo terrorem

— ¶ *Curt.* Admoveo diem lethi, and

Lucan. Admoveo horas mortis, to

hasten or anticipate death.

ADMÖYÖ (ad & mugio), is, ivi, itum, n.

3 4. to low for, or after; ἐπιμυκάσθαι, pro

prie de bobus dicitur, cum aliorum

mugitibus respondet. *Ovid.* Mollibus

in pratis admugit femina tauro.

ADMÖRMÖRATYÖ (adurmuro), ōnis, f.

a murmuring in approbation or disap

probatian of a thing, a whispering. *Cic.*

ADMÖRMÖRÖ (ad & murmuro), as, āvi,

ātum, n. 1. to murmur (generally in a

bad sense), to whisper at, submissa voce

murmuro. Joined with the acc. either

without or with the prep. ad. *Cic.*

ADMÖTYLÖ (ad & mutilo), as, āvi, ātum,

3 a. 1. same as mutilo; figur. to fleece,

bilk, chouse, cheat, (out of money, &c.)

Plaut.

ADNASCÖR, AGNASCÖR, ADGNAS

CÖR, and ANNASCÖR (ad & nascor),

ōris, ātus sum, dep. 3. to grow to, ad

here to as an ercescence, προσφύομαι, in

re aliqua nascor. *Plin.* Viscum in

quercu, robore, pruno adnasci. *Id.*

Metallorum, agnascientium eis na

tura indicata est. — ¶ By jurists,

agnascor is particularly applied to heirs

born after a will has been made. *Cic.*

Cui filius agnatus sit, ejus testamen

tum non esse ruptum, judica. *Ulpian.*

Qui sui heredes agnascuntur. —

¶ Adgnaseor is also applied to those who

become agnati by adoption into a family.

Paul. Digest. Qui in adoptionem datur,

his quibus adgnaseitur, cognatus fit;

ADNUNTIO. See Annuntio.

ADNŪTŌ, and ANNŪTŌ (adnunō), as, n. 1. frequentat. to nod with the head, make signs with the head; with dat. The opposite of abnuto. Plant.

ADNŪTRIŌ, and ANNŪTRIŌ (ad & nutritio), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to nourish, to nourish or train up near to. Plin. Singulis (arboribus) denas sæpe adnutriunt vites.

ADŌBRŪŌ (ad & obruo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 2 3. to cover with earth, to bury in the ground, καταχθω, καταβάλλω. Colum. Segetes adnota terra adobruere.

ADŌLEŌ (ad & oleo), ōles, ōlii, ultum, 3 n. 2. to smell or emit a scent, same as oleo or valde oleo, hoc est odorem spiro, ὀζω. Plant. Unde hic, amabo, unguenta adolent? others read obolent, and adolent. — It is generally used as an act. verb. and commonly applied to sacrifices in the sense of cremare, incendere, to burn, consume by fire, ὀυμνῶ; because things burnt emit a more powerful smell. Ovid. Quaque feres gressum, adolebunt cinnama flammæ.

Id. Viscera qui tauri flammis adolenda dedisset. Tacit. Igne puro altaria adolentur. Virg. Verbenasque adole pingues, et mascula thura, hnt according to Servius, to increase. Lucrct. adolentque altaria donis, h. e. cumulant. — Adolere honores, to offer victims, &c. to the gods. Virg. Junoni Argivæ jussos adolemus honores.

ADŌLESCENS (adolesco), entis, growing, increasing, qui crescit, αυξανων. Gell.

ADŌLESCENS (Id.), entis, adj. & subst. 1 m. & f. a young man, youth, one past the state of boyhood: a young woman, νεανίας. μεῖραξ, homo qui pueritiam excessit, et nondum ad juventutem pervenit: ita dictus, quod eo maxime tempore crescat. A person was called adolescens, according to Isidor., from his 14th to 23th year: according to Varro, from the 15th to the 30th: but the term is sometimes applied to those who are older. Cic. Hominem adolescentem alienare nolui. Id. Adolescents vel puer potius. Id. Africani filia adolescens. Sallust. Uti adolescentior ætati concederet Mamercii. — Figur. Cic. Adolescentior Academia, h. e. recens, nova.

ADŌLESCENTIA (adolescentia), æ, f. youth, adolescence, the age succeeding boyhood. See Adolescents. Cic.

ADŌLESCENTIOR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. to 2 follow the ways, pursuits, &c. of youth. Varr.

ADŌLESCENTŪLA (Id.), æ, f. a young woman, νεανίσκη, parva adolescens. Terent.

ADŌLESCENTŪLŌS (Id.), i, m. a young man, a youth, stripling, μεράκιον. Cic. Imberbis adolescentulus. Nepos. Adolescentulis quam plurimos habere amatores.

ADŌLESCENTŪRIŌ (Id.), is, ire, n. 4. to 3 act the part of a young man, to be youthful. Labor.

ADŌLESCŌ (ad & olesco), escis, ōlēvi, 1 rarely ōlui, adultum, n. 3. to grow, grow up, increase, αυξανω, same as cresco, angeor. It is applied to all things capable of increase. Cic. In eo qui natus sit, qui adoleverit, qui didicerit. Ovid. ter senos proles adoleverat annos. Plant. Ad aliquam ætatem adolescere. Plin. Enthymenis filium in tria cubita triennio adolevisse.

— Figur. to grow, increase, advance, become greater. Sallust. Postquam respublica adolevit. Vellei. Quorum numerus in tantum adolevit, nt, &c. Tacit. Vix credibile est quantum superbiæ, socordique Vitellio adoleverit. Id. Ver adolebit, comes on, advances. Id. Adolescebat interea lex majestatis, began to be of more force. Virg. Georg. 4. v. 379. applies it to a sacrifice, to be kindled; but it may be understood in the sense of increase. See Adoleo. — Actively, to fasten or join together. Sallust.

ADŌLŌ, as, for adoro, as read by some 3 in Tertull.

ADŌNĪA (Adonis), ōrum, n. the festival of Adonis, τὰ Ἀδωνια. Ammian.

ADŌNIS (Ἀδωνίς), is & īdis, m. a beauti-

ful young man beloved by Venus, who was slain by a wild boar. Ovid. — Adonis is also a certain fish. Plin.

ADŌNIUM (Adonis), ii, n. Ἀδώνιον, a plant, said to have sprung from the blood of Adonis. Plin. — Adonium, sc. genus carminis, Adonic versc. Serv. de metr.

ADŌPERIŌ (ad & operio), is, erui, ertum, 2 a. 4. to cover, cover over. Lactant. Pellem setis adoperuit. Liv. Capite adoperito. Juv. Tempora adoperita cucullo.

ADŌPINŌR (ad & opinor), āris, depon. 3 1. to imagine, think, fancy, conjecture, same as opinor, conjicio. Lueret.

ADŌPTĀTIŌ (adoptio), ōnis, f. an adopting, adoption, actus adoptandi, adoptio, ὑιοθεσία. Gell.

ADŌPTĀTITIŌS, and ADŌPTĀTICIŌS 3 (Id.), a, um, adopted, adoptatus, ὑιοθετος. Plant.

ADŌPTĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. one who 3 adopts, qui adoptat, ὑιοθετῶν. Gell.

ADŌPTĀTŌS (Id.), a, um, adopted, ranked as a son, in filium ascitus, εἰσποιητός. Cic. Adoptatus patricius a plebeio. Suet. Adoptatus testamentum. Ulpian. Digest. Nepos in locum filii adoptatus.

— Also, electus, assumptus, assumed. Plin. Unus hominum ad hoc ævi, felicis sibi nomen asseruit; civili nempe sanguine, ac patriæ oppugnatione adoptatum. — Also, exoptatus, wished for, desired. Cic. Quorum mihi fuit adventus adoptatissimus. Alii leg. optatissimus, alii exoptatissimus. — Figur. Colum. aliena stirpe gravata Mitis adoptatus curvetur frugibus arbor, fruit not its own, h. e. grafted upon it.

ADŌPTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. an adopting, adoption, ὑιοθεσία, assumptio alieni filii in suam familiam, atque adeo in locum filii naturalis. See Arrogatio. Cic. — Figur. of grafting. Plin.

ADŌPTIVŌS (Id.), a, um, adject. adoptive, relating to adoption, acquired by adoption, made by adoption. Neque amissis sacris paternis, in hæc adoptiva venisti, h. e. belonging to the family into which you have been adopted. — Figur. applied to ingrafting and inculting. Ovid. Fissaque adoptivas accipit arbor opes, h. e. is made by grafting to produce fruit not natural to it.

ADŌPTŌ (ad & opto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to choose, pitch upon, assume, take, same as opto (qua significat eligere), assumo, eligo. Varr. Quos hi administratos sibi adoptabant optiones vocari cœpti. Martial. Aliquod gratum Musis tibi nomen adoptes. Plant. Socium te mihi adopto ad meam salutem. Id. Qui manutorem me adoptavit bonis, h. e. selected me to protect the property.

Cic. Quem sibi illa defensorem sui juris, ultorem injuriarum, actorem cause totius adoptavit. Horat. Frater, pater, adde, ita quemque facietus adopta, h. e. adopt him, as it were, for a father or brother. Ovid. Ileruscas Turanus adoptat opes, h. e. seeks for himself. — Specially, to adopt, take for a son, ὑιοθετῶ. Cic. Filium senatorem populi R. sibi velle adoptare. Nepos. Testamento aliquem adoptare. Plant. Adoptare sibi aliquem pro filio. Sueton. Adoptare aliquem in familiam, nomenque. Justia. in successionem regni. Plant. Adoptat illum puerum subreptitum sibi filium. — Adoptare aliquem ab aliquo, to take one from another to be one's child. Cic. Is, qui hunc minorem Scipionem a Paulo adoptavit. — Adoptare aliquem, to give a name to. Plin. Batia Oceanum Atlanticum, provinciam adoptans, petit, h. e. giving its name to the province: which from it is called Batia. So Id. A Smyrna Ilermus campos facit, et nomini suo adoptat. Id. Adoptare aliquem in nomen aliquod. — Adoptare se alicui, to join one's self to another, as it were, to incorporate one's self with, to put one's self into an order. Plin. Qui se potentie causa Casaris libertis adoptasset. — Figur. applied to the ingrafting of trees, to assume. Ovid. Venerit insitio: fac ramum ramus adoptet.

ADŌR (perhaps for athor, fr. ἀθήρ, a beard of corn: others differently), ōris & ōris, ζεῖα, a kind of wheat, pure wheat, spelt, genus faris. Hor.

ADŌRABILIS (adoro), e, adject. adorable, worthy of adoration. Apulei.

ADŌRANDŌS (Id.), a, um, commanding adoration, to be worshipped, adorable. Juvenal.

ADŌRĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. adoration, worship. Liv. Conveniens oratio tam humili adorationi fuit.

ADŌRĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. one who worships or adores. Tertull.

ADŌRĀTŌS (Id.), a, um, adored, worshipped. Stat. concessit cetera pubes Sponte, et adorato rediit ingloria disco, h. e. salutē, which is the simple signification of the word. Ovid. Venit adoratus Caducifer, h. e. rogatus, implored.

ADŌRDINŌ (ad & ordino), as, a. 1. to 3 set in order, dispose, arrange, same as ordino, dispono. Apic. Adordinare patellam.

ADŌRDŌR. See Adorsus. 3

ADŌREĀ (ador), æ, f. an allowance of corn 3 to an army after the gaining of a victory. Hence, figur., glory, honor, praise, renown, warlike glory; perhaps, also, victory. Horat. pulcher fugatis Ille dies Latio tenebris Qui primus alma risit adorea. Claudian. Hæc omnes veterum revocavit adorea laudes.

ADŌREUM (Id.), i, n. same as ador or adoremur far. Columell.

ADŌREŌS (Id.), a, um, adject. of spelt (ador), or pertaining to it. Columell. Adoremur semen. Virg. adorea liba, h. e. liba ex farre, addito melle, ut oleo, ut Servius docet.

ADŌRIA. See Adorea.

ADŌRĪŌR (ad & orior), ōriris, ortus sum, depon. 4. and 3. to attack, assail, invade, ἐπιτίθειν, invado, aggredior. Cic. Inermem tribunal alii gladiis adoriuntur. Id. Adoriri aliquem a tergo. Liv. urbem vi. Tacit. Variis criminationibus aliquem adoriri. — Also, to attempt, strive, try, take in hand, undertake, go about, ἐπιχειρῶ. Cic. Hoc quoque ipsum continuo adoriatur. Nepos. Fortuna sua mobilitate, quem paulo ante extulerat, demergere est adorta. — Also, to begin, commence. Catull. Canere hoc suis adorta est moribunda comitibus. Cic. Ἠπακλείδιον, si Brundisium salvi, adoriemur, h. e. shall begin to write. — Adoriri aliquem, sometimes to approach one for the purpose of accosting. Terent. Cesso hunc adoriri? — The 2d and 3d persons are usually given—iris, itur, and ēris, itur: iris, itur, are the more certain. — Adorio is found Næv. ap. Prisc.

ADŌRNĀTE (adornatus), elegantly, finely. 2 Sueton.

ADŌRNĀTŌS (adorno), a, um, adorned, ornamented. Cic. Vidi forum, comitumque adornatum ad speciem magnificæ ornatum. — Also, provided, fitted out, furnished, accoutred, equipped, παρασκευασθείς. Liv. Juvenem armatum adornatumque adversus Gallum producunt. — Figur. adorned, embellished. Vellei. Tantis adornatus virtutibus.

ADŌRNŌ (ad & orno; ad increases), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to ornament, embellish, adorn, κοσμέω, ἐπικοσμέω, same as orno, or valde orno. Liv. Insigni veste aliquem adornare. — Often, to put in order, furnish, provide, prepare, fit out, παρασκευάζειν. Cic. Italix duo maria maximis classibus, firmissimisque præsidis adornavit. Cæs. Pompeius naves magnas onerarias adornabat. Terent. Adornare fugam, to put one's self in a condition for flying. Plant. Adornare viti-cum ad fugam. Terent. Continuo hæc adornant, ut lavet. Plant. Tragulam in te injicere adornat. — Figur. to arrange, draw up, prepare. Cic. Adornare testium copiam. — To honor. Cic. Lætor mea consilia a te probari de adornando adolescente. Plerique alii leg. ornando.

ADŌRŌ (ad & os: I move my hand to 2 my mouth, by way of reverence), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. hence, generally, to adore, worship, revere, venerate, προσκυνέω,

veneror. *Tacit.* Adorare vulgus, jacere oscula. *Plin.* Elephantum regem adorant, genua submittunt. — ¶ Adorare curam priscorum, to honor, venerate. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, to pray, solicit by prayer, pray for. *Liv.* Cum hostia cæsa pacem Deum adorasset. *Virg.* Junonis magnæ primum prece munus adora. *Plin.* Adorare Deos large, h. e. to sacrifice to. — ¶ Sometimes, to address. *Stat.* — ¶ Adoro was anciently used for ago. *Fest. c. legg. xii. Tab.* Si adorat furto, h. e. accuses of theft before a court.

ADORSUS (ad & orsus), a, um, partic. having begun, commenced; attempted, from adordior, not used. *Gell.* Qui tyrannum interficere adorsi erant.

ADORTUS (adorior), a, um, partic. having attacked, having assailed. *Nepos.* — ¶ Also, but rarely, being assaulted, attacked, assailed. *Flor.*

ADOSCULOR (ad & osculor), âris, depon. 3 1. to kiss; same as osculor. *Dictys Creten.*

ADPLORO. See *Applo.*

ADPLUMBATUS, and APPLUMBATUS 3 (ad & plumbatus), a, um, soldered with lead, plumbo conglutinus. *Poul. Digest.*

ADPLŪO. See *Applo.*

ADPOSCO, and APPOSCO (ad & posco), 3 oscis, a. 3. to demand besides, to ask, ask earnestly, demand, solicit; same as posco, or valde posco, προσαιτίζω. *Horat.* si plus adposcere visus. *Terent.* Talenta dotis adposcent duo.

ADPRECOR, and APPRECOR (ad & precor), âris, âtus sum, dep. 1. to pray, worship, implore, same as precor, or valde precor. It is generally used of prayers to the gods. *Horat.* Rite deos prius apprecati.

ADPRENSO. See *Apprenso.*

ADPRESSUS, and APPRESSUS (adpri-3 mo), a, um, partic. pressed to, ar close to. *Tacit.*

ADPRIMO, and APPRIMO (ad & premo), 2 is, essi, essum, a. 3. to press, bring near, or attach to any thing, ad aliquam rem premo, adstringo. *Plin.* Virgam sedare ventris dolores impositam ita, ut tunica, cinctique corpori adprimeretur. *Id.* Elephantias ad ossa carnes adprimere.

ADPRIMUS, } and many words be-
ADPROMITTO, } ginning with adp.
ADPROPERO, } See *Apprimus, Ap-*
promitto, &c.

ADPUGNO, and APPUGNO (ad & pugno), 2 as, âvi, âtum, a. 1. to combat, fight against, attack, contra pugno, oppugno. *Tacit.* Adpugnare castra.

ADPULSUS. See *Appulsus.*

ADQUE, for atque, is often read on ancient monuments.

ADQUIRO. See *Aequiro.*

ADQUO (ad & quo), adverb, for quoad, as far as, as much as, how far. *Afranius apud Non.*

ADRACHINE (ἀδράχνη), es, f. a tree, growing wild, resembling the arbut tree. *Plin.*

ADRADO (ad & rado), is, âsi, âsum, a. 3. 2 to scrape or shave away, to cut, slit, cut osiant, ἐπιξέω, abrado, radendo aufero. *Columel.*

ADRAPIDUS (ad & rapidus), a, um, ad-ject. rapid, violent, swift. *Gell.*

ADRASTEIA, and ADRASTIA (Ἀδράστεια), æ, f. a goddess, who punished wickedness, particularly pride, otherwise called Noeasis. *Virg.* in Ciri. — ¶ Also, a country and city in Mysia. *Plin.*

ADRASTIS, (Adrastus), idis, patronym. feminine. daughter of Adrastus. *Stat.* Antigonen, viduamque Creon Adrastida leto Adinovet, h. e. Argia, daughter of Adrastus, wife of Polyneices.

ADRASTUS, i, m. a king of the Argives, father-in-law of Tydeus and Polyneices, one of the seven princes who besieged Thebes. *Ovid.*

ADRASUS (adrado), a, um, partic. shaven, shorn, scraped off, lopped off, rasus. *Horat.* Adrasum quandam vacua tonsoris in umbra.

ADREMIGO (ad & remigo), as, n. 1. to row 3 to or towards, remis aliquo feror, προσέπρω. *Flor.* Adremigantem litori classem vident. *Id.* Cretes portibus suis adremigaverunt.

ADREPŌ, and ARREPŌ (ad & repo), epis, epi, eptum, n. 3. to creep to or towards, steal softly to, προσέπρω, ad aliquid repo, reptando accedo. *Plin.* Rubetæ adrepentes foribus. *Id.* Ad matris mammam adrepens infans. — ¶ Figur. to creep into, to insinuate one's self into, to ingratiate one's self with. *Cic.* Ad istius amicitiam adreperat. *Tacit.* Occultis libellis sævitæ principis adrepi, he contrives to reach the heart of the prince in spite of the known cruelty of his disposition. *Horat.* Leniter in spem adrepe officiosus.

ADREPTANS, and ARREPTANS (ad & reptans), antis, particip. approaching by stealth, sensim adrepens, et accedens. *Plin.*

ADRESPONSUM. See *Responsus.*

ADRIA,

ADRIANUS, } See *Hadria. &c.*

ADRIATICUS.

ADRŌGO. See *Arrogo.*

ADSCALPENS (ad & scalpens), tis, particip. *Apulei.* Adscalpens aurem dexteram, scratching or tickling the ear.

ADSCENDO. See *Ascendo.*

ADSCIŌ, and ASCIŌ (ad & scio), is, a. 4. Same as *Adscisco.* *Virg.*

ADSCISCO, and ASCISCO (ad & scisco), iscis, scivi, scitum, a. 3. to take, receive, approve, acknowledge, admit, unite, προσεφθαι, ἐπάγομαι, aliunde assumo, adjuugo, arcesso, recipio, et vim habet approbantis, et ad se recipientis. Scisco enim est probare, sancire, constituere. *Sallust.* Plurimos ejusque generis homines adscivisse sibi dicitur, to have united to himself. *Id.* Adsciscere aliquem socium. *Liv.* voluntarios ad spem prædæ. *Tacit.* aliquem in commilitium. *Virg.* Adsciscere generum alicui. *Cic.* Adsciscere sacra ex Phrygia, h. e. adopt. *Id.* Adscisci ab aliqua civitate. *Id.* Adsciscere sibi oppidum, to gain over. *Id.* consuetudinem, to approve, admit. *Id.* sibi sapientiam, to arrogate, assert. *Id.* sibi laudem. *Id.* Tu vero ista ne asciveris, h. e. do not approve, adopt.

ADSCITUS, and ASCITUS (adscisco), a, um, assumed, derived, introduced, received, admitted, ἐπεισακτος, assumptus, acceptus, deductus. *Cic.* Sacra a Græcis adscita. *Sueton.* Adscitus testamento in bona, et nomen. *Ovid.* Tu certe scis hæc, Superis adscite, videsque, Cæsar. *Id.* Adscitas dapes, h. e. longe petitas, dainties imported from abroad, costly cakes. *Nepos.* Amitti civitatem Romanam alia adscita, h. e. acquired or received. *Id.* Tanta erat suavitas sermonis Latini, ut apparet in eo nativum quendam leporem esse, non adscitum, h. e. not acquired, not artificial. *Stat.* Adscita proles, an adopted son. — ¶ Adscitus, us, m. 4. an object of desire. *Cic.* 5. de *Finib.* c. 7.

ADSCRIBO, with its derivatives, see *Aseribo, &c.*

ADSELLŌ, and ASELLŌ (ad & sella), as, n. 1. to go to stool, ad sellam familiarem ire alvi exoneranda causa, ἀφοδεύω. *Veget.* — ¶ It is found also as an active, and also a deponent verb. ADSEŌ, and ASSERŌ (ad & sero), âris, sêvi, situm, a. 3. to sow, plant, sow near, same as sero, or juxta sero, προσφύτενω. *Varr.* — ¶ See *Assero.*

ADSESSOR. See *Assessor.*

ADSESSUS. See *Assessus.*

ADSIBILO, and ASSIBILO (ad & sibilō), 3 as, âvi, âtum, n. and a. 1. to hiss, hiss at, whistle, ad aliquid sibilō. *Stat.* Implorantem animam dominis adsibilat ariæ, h. e. of a serpent, hisses out his breath; dies.

ADSICCO. See *Assucco.*

ADSIGNIFICŌ (ad & significo), as, a. 1. 3 to signify, intimate, show, ἐπισημαίνω, same as significo, ostendo. *Varr.*

ADSILO, } and many other words be-
ADSIMILO, } ginning with ads. See *Assilio, &c.*

ADSTITUS, and ASSYTUS (adsero), a, um, 3 planted by or near, juxta satus, or plantatus, προσφύτευεις. *Varr.* Vitis adsita ad olus. *Horat.* Populus adsita. — ¶ Also, situated or placed near. *Anson.* Atria quid memorem viridantibus adsita pratis?

ADSOLŌ (ad & solvi), as, a. 1. to lead 3 to the ground, to dealish. *Tertull.*

ADSŌNŌ, and ASSŌNŌ (ad & sono), as, 3 uni, itum, n. 1. to answer by sound like an echo, to accord, to respond, ad sonum cujuspiam rei respondeo, ἐπηχέω. *Ovid.* Planxere et Dryades: plangentibus adsonat Echo. — ¶ With acc. *Apulci.* 1. 11. *Mctana.*

ADSPŌ, and ASPŌ (ad & spuo), is, adspui, âtum, uere, a. 3. to spit at or upon, προσπύω. *Plin.*

ADSUCTUS (ad & suctus), a, um, sucked, sucked strongly. *Lucret.*

ADSUM (ad & sum), âdēs, adfui, adesse, to be present, on the spot, at hand, to be here, παρῆμι, παρὰνύμαι, præsens sum. *Cic.* Cum vos, Catule, et Cæsar, non adessetis. *Id.* Adesse in Senatu. *Id.* Adsunt ex Aphrica, h. e. are here from Africa. *Id.* Adesse ad portam. *Apulei.* Prima face cubiculum tuum adero, I shall be in your chamber. *Terent.* Adesse domi. *Id.* Dona adsunt tibi a Phædria. — ¶ It is often applied not only to those who are actually present, but are ready with assistance or advice. *Cic.* Obsecro, C. Aquilli, vosque qui aestis in consilio. Hence, to defend as an advocate, be counsel for, aid, abet, assist, succor, stand by. *Cic.* Rogavit me Cæcilius, ut adessem contra Satrium. *Ovid.* Forte aderam juveni. *Sueton.* Adesse clientibus. *Cic.* Ego tuis rebus sic adero, ut difficillimis. *Virg.* Adsis o Tegææ, favens. *Horat.* Si vocata partibus Lucina veris adfuit.

— ¶ Also, to come upon, press upon. *Sallust.* Numidæ infensi adesse et instare. — ¶ Also, to appear on trial as defendant. *Cic.* Adesse ad judicium. *Vellei.* Persequamur notam severitatem censorum, qui Lepidum angurem adesse jusserunt, h. e. to appear and defend himself. — ¶ Also, simply, to be. *Plaut.* Apud te adsum. *Cic.* Tanti aderant morbi vesice, et viscerum, ut, &c. — ¶ Also, to be at hand, to be near, to be approaching fast. *Cic.* Quæ omnia adesse, atque impendere videntur. — ¶ Adesse animo, often implies presence of mind, to be of good courage. *Cic.* Ades animo, et omite timorem. Also, to give heed, attend, give attention. *Cic.* Adesote omnes animis, qui aestis corporibus. — ¶ Isthic adesto, stay here. *Cic.* — Huc ades, hither! this way! come hither. *Virg.* Huc ades, o formose puer. — ¶ Adsiem, ies, iet, &c., used especially by comic writers for adsim, is, it. *Terent.* Jam partus adsiet. — ¶ Adforem, es, et, used for addessem, es, et. — ¶ Adfore, fut. infin. for adfuturum esse. — ¶ When f follows the prep., d is often changed into f: thus adfui or affui. — Assum, assim, &c., are also read for adsum, &c.

ADSŪ, and ASSŪ (ad & suo), uis, ui, 3 âtum, a. 3. to sew or stitch to, ad aliquam rem suo, consuo, προσπύω. *Horat.*

ADVECTIŌ (adveho), ōnis, f. a carrying, 2 or being carried, conveyance, ἐπαγωγή, actus advehendi. *Plin.*

ADVECTITIŌS (Id.), a, um, brought from 2 abroad, foreign, imported, aliunde advectus, ἐπακτός. *Sallust.* Vino advectitio.

ADVECTŌ (Id.), as, âre, a. 1. frequentat. 1 to bring, conduct, import, ἐπάγομαι. *Tacit.* Rei frumentariæ copiam advectare.

ADVECTUS (Id.), us, in. same as advectio. *Tacit.* It occurs only in abl. sing.

ADVECTUS (Id.), a, um, partic. carried, borne, conveyed from one place to another, both of persons and things, aliunde vectus ad locum aliquem, invectus, comportatus, ἐπακτός. *Cic.* Cisio celeriter ad urbem advectus, domum venit. *Virg.* Classis advecta. *Plin.* Venales trans mare advecti, imported from beyond sea.

ADVEHIŌ (ad & veho), is, exi, ectum, ère, a. 3. to conduct, carry, or remove from one place to another, to import from abroad, to convey, both of persons and things, aliunde aliquid ad aliquem locum veho, sive curru, sive equo, sive navi, comparto, importo, εισκομίζω, ἐπάγω. *Cic.* Cum ex iisdem agris frumentum ex

decumis Romam mancipis advexissent. *Liv.* Navibus, quæ advexerant legatos. *Plin.* Advhere aliquid trans mare. *Plaut.* Eam huc in Ephesum advehit. *Pers.* Saperdas advehe Ponto. — ¶ The pass. is elegantly used of persons. *Plaut.* Ascendi in lembum, atque ad navim advעהor, go on board. *Sallust.* Marius paucis diebus Uticam advexitur. — ¶ With the acc. without a prep. *Tacit.* Quosque advectus erat. — ¶ Put also for ferre, afferre, adducere, to bring, carry. *Senec.* imbres Auster advexit, brought on. *Ovid.* Advexit unda rates, bears, carries, supports.

ADVĒLŌ (ad & velo), as, a. l. to veil, 3 cover, ἐπιβύλιον, same as velo. *Virg.* Advolat tempora lauro.

ADVĒNĀ (advenio), æ, m. and f. a stranger, foreigner, new comer, foreign, strange, not native; applied to persons and things, ἑστικός, qui non est civis, aut inquilinus, sed externus. *Terent.* Est e Corintho hic advēna annis paupercula. *Cic.* Zeno Cittieus advēna quidam, et ignobilis. *Plin.* Ciconiæ æstatis advēne. *Orid.* Amor advēna. *Id.* Tiberis advēna. *Plin.* Advēnam sureulm. — ¶ Figur. A stranger, inexperienced, unacquainted. *Stat.* Juvenis non advēna belli.

ADVĒNĒRŌR (ad & veneror), āris, ātus 3 sum, dep. 1. to worship, worship exceedingly, venerate, prostrate one's self before, adore, σεβάσθαι, veneror or valde veneror. *Varr.* Adveneror Mincram.

ADVĒNIENS (advenio), entis, coming, arriving, qui venit ad aliquem locum, προσερχόμενος. *Cic.*

ADVĒNTŌ (ad & venio), is, ēni, entum, n. 4. to come, come to, arrive, arrive at, to come to hand, ad locum aliquem venio, pervenio, προσέρχου. *Terent.* Advēnis modo? *Tacit.* Advēnit proficiscendi hora. *Cic.* Quem ex Hyperboreis Delphos ferunt advēnisse. *Id.* Quancunque in provinciam advenerit. *Plaut.* Cum ad forum advenero. *Tacit.* Properantibus Pæsus advēnit, came upon, came up icū, overlook. *Val.* Flacc. Vos tectis Advēsse meis, h. e. in mea teeta. — ¶ With acc. alone. *Virg.* Tyriam qui advēneris urbem. — It is elegantly joined with the supine. *Ter.* Tentatum advēnis.

ADVĒNTITIŪS, and ADVĒNTICIŪS (advenio), a, um, adventitious, foreign, derived from abroad, qui aliunde quæcunque ratione alicui advēnit; and is opposed to proprius, innatus, insitus, ἐπίσκιος, ἐξωτικός, συμβεβηκός. *Cic.* Nec enim ille externus, et adventitious habendus est tepor, sed ex intimis maris partibus agitatione excitatus. *Id.* Adventitiis copiis, foreign auxiliaries. — ¶ Pecunia adventitia, opposed to sua, extraordinary, out of the usual course. *Cic.* Ut ager hac adventitia pecunia reciperetur, money arising from new taxes. *Id.* Si adventitia pecunia petitur ab eo, cui non sua redditur, money derived from any other source than that of inheritance. *Liv.* Fructus adventitius crediti, rights and reliefs that arise out of lauded property over and above the rents. — ¶ Adventitia dos, not derived from the father. *Ulpian.* Digest. — ¶ Adventitius casus, adventitious circumstance. *Scævola Pand.* — ¶ Adventitia cæna, given to one on his return from travel. *Sueton.*

ADVĒTŌ (Id.), as, n. 1. frequentat. to come frequently, to come on, come, approach, arrive at, προσέρχεται, appropinquo. *Sallust.* Ubi lux adventabat. *Id.* Ad Italian adventare. *Virg.* ad urbem. *Sallust.* Qua tempestate urbi Romanæ, fatum excidii advēnarit. *Tacit.* Advētare Parthis, h. e. accedere ad Parthos, jungendi se cum illis gratia. *Stat.* portis. — ¶ With acc. without a prep. *Tacit.* Propinqua Seleuciæ adventabat.

ADVĒTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one coming 3 from without, or abroad, quilibet homo externus advēniens. *Plaut.*

ADVĒTŌRIŪS (advortor), a, um, re- 3 lating to the coming of any one; offered to a comer. *Martial.* Excipere adventoria (cæna).

ADVĒTŌS (advenio), us, anciently i,

m. a coming, an arrival, παρποία. *Cic.* Ut me levatit tuus adventus, sic discessus afflilit.

ADVĒRBERŌ (ad & verbero), as, a. 1. to 3 strike, beat, παρτίγω, same as verbero, or valde verbero. *Stat.* auratis advēberat unguibus armos.

ADVĒRBIUM (ad & verbum), ii, n. an adverb, ἐπίρρημα. *Priscian.*

ADVĒRĒŌR (ad & vereor), ēris, itus sum, 3 dep. 2. to fear, fear greatly, be afraid of. *Accius.*

ADVĒRĒRĒS (ad & verro), entis, suscep- 3 ing near or towards, ad aliquem locum verrens. *Stat.*

ADVĒRSABILIS. See Aversabilis.

ADVĒRSANS. See In Adversor.

ADVĒRSĀRĪX (adversus; quia scribe- rentur in adversa tantum, non in adversa pagina; others differently), ōrum, sc. scripta; n. pl. a journal, common-place book, note-book, book of memoirs, memorandum-book, day-book, book in which the occurrences of the day were noted down, loose papers; a posting-book, a journal that is to be transcribed into the ledger-book, ἐφημερίδες, diaria. *Cic.*

ADVĒRSĀRĪX (adversor), æ, f. a female adversary or opponent, quæ adversatur vel in iudicio, vel in alia quapiam re. *Cic.* ADVĒRSĀRĪŪS (Id.), a, um, contrary, opposite, at variance, inimical, with the dat. ἐναντίος, qui adversatur. *Cic.*

ADVĒRSĀRĪŪS (Id.), ii, m. an adversary, as one who opposes us in a court of justice, who bids against us at an auction, &c., ἀνταγωνιστής, qui alicui adversatur et præsertim qui adversus aliquem in iudicio agit. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, in the sense of hostis, an enemy in war. *Nepos.*

ADVĒRSĀTĪŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. an opposing, 3 resisting, actus adversandi. *Tertul.*

ADVĒRSĀTRĪX (Id.), icis, f. a female 3 opponent, opposer, gainsayer, contradicter, quæ adversatur. *Plaut.*

ADVĒRSĒ (adversus), adversely, opposite- 3 ly, contrarie. *Gell.*

ADVĒRSIM. See Aversim.

ADVĒRSIO. See Aversio. 1

ADVĒRSITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. difference, variance, contrariety, opposition, ἐναντίω- μα, contrarietas, et repugnantia. *Plin.*

ADVĒRSITŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a servant 3 that goes out to fetch his master home after dinner, qui adversum, hoc est, obviam alicui præcedit. *Plaut.*

ADVĒRSŌ (advorto), as, a. 1. frequentat. same as advorto. *Plaut.* Animo adversa- vi sedulo, ne herum usquam præterirer, I have been most attentive to this point, &c.

ADVĒRSŌR (adversus), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to oppose, resist, oppugn, thwart, ἐναντιοῦμαι, adversus, seu contrarius sum, resisto. *Plaut.* Exorando, haud adversando sumendam operam censeo. *Terent.* Noli adversari mihi. *Cic.* Adversari libidini alicujus. *Id.* Adversari quominus aliquid fiat. *Cic.* Adversante, et repugnante natura aliquid facere. *Tacit.* Adversari regem; but adversari is read by some.

ADVĒRSŪS (advorto), a, um, opposite, over against, fronting, right opposite to, or towards us, ἀντικείμενος, ante, seu contra nos positus, objectus, oppositus: to which aversus is opposed. *Cic.* Solem adversum intueri, to gaze full at the sun, look the sun in the face. *Id.* Adversum alicui stare. *Id.* Dentes adversi, the front teeth. *Id.* Vulnere adverso accipere, in front. *Virg.* Adverso flumine lembum subigere, up or against the stream. — ¶ Ex ad- verso (also written exadverso), se, loco, opposite, in front, right over against. *Liv.* Portus ex adverso positus. — ¶ Often, for contrarius, adverse, inimical, hostile, contrary, opposing. *Terent.* Adversus nemini. *Cic.* Mentis impro- borum mihi infensæ et adversæ. *Cesar* ad *Cic.* Omnia secundissima nobis, adversissima illis accidisse. *Plin.* Ne- que est testudine aliud salamandram adversus. *Ces.* Adversissimi navi- gantibus venti. *Plin.* Esse in adversa opinione, of a contrary opinion, opposite way of thinking. *Tacit.* Adverso ru- more esse, to bear a bad character. *Id.* Adversis animis aliquid accipere, with indignation. *Vetus Poeta* apud *Cic.* Adversa avi aliquid facere, with a bad

omen, with ill luck. *Liv.* Valetudo ad- versa, sickness, ill health, indisposition — ¶ Adversæ res, calamities, mishaps, misfortunes, adversity. *Cic.* — In the same sense, adversum, i, n. is often used. *Cic.* Nilil adversi. *Sueton.* Adversa temporum. — ¶ In adversum, in a contrary direction. *Gell.* — ¶ Adver- sus is also a participle of the verb ad- vorto, which see.

ADVĒRSŪS, and ADVĒRSUM (Id.), adv. and prep. against, in front of, opposite or right opposite to, over against, facing, towards; same as versus or contra ali- quam rem. *Plaut.* Aggrediar homi- nem, est ne adversum? est quasi col- laturus pedem. *Id.* Si audias, quæ dicta dixit, me adversum, tibi, h. e. in my presence. *Nepos.* Ventus tunc ad- versum proficiscentibus, blows against. *Gell.* Unguentatus adversum speculum ornatur, at or before the glass. — ¶ Also, of ascending, up. *Plaut.* Adversum clivum, up the hill. *Ces.* Adversus montem. — ¶ Ire adversum, to meet. *Plaut.* Venire adversum alicui. *Id.* Quis est hæc, quæ me adversum ince- dit? who is coming towards me? — ¶ Often put for erga, apud, towards, to. *Terent.* Et id gratum fuisse adversum te, habeo gratiam. *Cic.* Pictas est jus- titia adversum deos. *Id.* Quomodo me gererem adversus Cæsarem, deport myself before Cæsar. — ¶ Sometimes for secundum, according to. *Ulpian.* Bonorum possessio data aut contra tabulas testamenti, aut adversus tabu- las, aut intestati. — ¶ Very often for contra, against, κατὰ, πρὸς. *Cic.* Hos- tis legitimus, adversus quem totum jus feciale est. *Id.* Pecuniæ conciliatæ ad- versum leges, adversum rempublicam. — ¶ Exadversum, or ex adversum, in the sense of adversum, opposite, right opposite, over against, aenē, e regione, ex adverso. *Nepos.* Exadversum Athe- nas classem constituere. *Alii leg.* adversum. *Apul.* Exadversum Mileto. *Plaut.* Video exadversum Pistoclerum.

ADVĒRTŌ (ad & vorto), entis, erit, er- sum, to turn to or towards, ad aliquam partem vorto, convertito, ἐπιστρέφω. *Gell.* Brundisium navem advertimus. *Terent.* Illa se se huc advertat in hanc nostram plateam. *Colum.* Bal- nearia occidenti æstivo advertantur. *Virg.* terræque advertere proras. *Liv.* classem in portum. *Ovid.* Advertere aures ad vocem. — ¶ Advertere ani- mum, mentem, to apply one's thoughts, to attend, observe. *Cic.* Quid ille sperare possit, animum advertite. *Tacit.* rebus levissimis. *Lucret.* animos ad religio- nem. Without the prep. *Ces.* Post- quam id animum advertit. — Hence, ab- solutely, advertere, to advert to, apply one's thoughts to, give one's attention to, attend, heed, observe, perceive, understand. *Tacit.* Quoties novum aliquid adverte- rat. *Virg.* qua ratione quod instat, Conferri possit, paucis, adverte, docebo. So, Advertere alicui rei. *Tacit.* — ¶ Also, in the sense of ad se vertere, convertito, to draw or attract to one's self, or itself. *Tacit.* Advertit ea res Ves- pasiani animum, ut vexillarios e legionibus deligeret. *Liv.* Advertebat ea res Sabinos. — ¶ Advertere in aliquem, for animadvertere, punire, to punish, chastise. *Tacit.* In P. Marcium Con- sules more prisco advertere.

ADVĒSPERASCIT (ad & vespascent), ēbat, rāvit, impers. it grows late, grows towards evening; even-tide is coming on fast, is fast approaching, ἑσπέρα γίνεται, vespertinum tempus adventat. *Cic.* Cum jam adversperasceret, discessi- mus.

ADVIGILŌ (ad & vigilo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to watch, to watch over; to keep watch and ward, ἀγρυπνέω, same as vigilo, or diligenter vigilo ad aliquam rem. *Tibull.* advigilare nepoti. *Cic.* Ut advigiletur ad eustodiam ignis. — ¶ Figur. To take care or exert one's self; give one's attention to anything. *Terent.* Tanto magis te advigilare æquum est.

ADVIVŌ (ad & vivo), is, ixi, ictum, n. 3. to live near, or with, to live. *Scævola Digest.* Donec advivet. *Tertull.* Dile mihi: omnibus natis mater advivit?

ADULABILIS (adulor), e, adj. *flattering, full of flattery, adulatory, fawning, wheedling, cum adulatione factus. Ammon.* — ¶ Also, open to flattery. *Eunius.*

ADULANS (Id.), antis, *fawning, cringing, dicitur de bestiis cauda blandientibus. Ovid.* — Also, of men. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, worshipping, revering. *Liv.*

ADULATYŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *the fawning of dogs. Cic.* So of doves. *Plin.* — ¶ Oftener, flattery, adulation, excessive compliment; soothing, glossing, *κολακεία, assentatio. Cic.* — ¶ Also, worship, reverence. *Liv.*

ADULATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a flatterer, κολακῆς, assentator. Auct. ad Heren.*

ADULATŌRIŌS (adulator), a, um, *flattering, adulatory, belonging to a flatterer, κολακῆστικός. Tacit.* Exemplar apud posteros dedecoris adulatorii habetur.

ADULATRIX (Id.), icis, f. *a female flatterer, κολακίς. Trebell. Pollio.*

ADULATŌS (adulor), a, um, *having flattered. Nepos.* Adulatus est Antonio. — ¶ Also, flattered. *C. Hemina.*

ADULESCENS, ADULESCENTIA, are sometimes written for *adolescens, adulescentia.*

ADULŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to caress, soothe, please with blandishments, fawn upon, voce aut gestu blandior; diciturque de bestiis, corporis gesticulatione, et caudæ motu alicui blandientibus. Lucret.* Longe aliopacto gannitu vocis adulant. *Columel.* Canes mitissimi furem quoque adulant. *Alii leg.* adulantur. — ¶ Also, to flatter. *Valer. Max.* Dionysium adulare.

ADULŌR (unc.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to soothe, fawn upon, voce, et gesticulatione, motuque blando corporis, et caudæ blandior. Est enim proprium canum, aliarumve bestiarum gesticantium, et blandientium. Columel.* Canes mitissimi furem quoque adulantur. — ¶ Oftener, to flatter, please with blandishments, tickle the ear, cajole, coax, *κολακεύειν. Cic.* Horrentem, trementem, adulantem omnes videre te volui; vidi. *Quidam leg.* omnibus. *Id.* Adulari, atque admirari fortunam alicujus. *Tacit.*

Adulari Neronem, aut Tigellinum. *Nepos.* Adulari Antonio. *Liv.* Præsentibus adulando semper. — ¶ To prostrate one's self in reverence, to worship. *Valer.* Ephestionem more Persarum adula. — ¶ Passively, to be flattered, *κολακεύεσθαι. Cic.* Cavendum ne assentatoribus patefaciamus aures, nec adulari nos sinamus.

ADULTER (ad & alter; or from adulor, to fondle), ĕri, m. *an adulterer, one who violates another's wife, μοιχός, alienæ conjugis corruptor. Cic.* — ¶ Sometimes, in a wider sense, a gallant, seducer, debauchee, lecher, lewdster. *Horat.* — ¶ Applied also to brute animals. *Claudian.* — ¶ Also, to ingrafted trees. *Manil.* — ¶ And to land. *Prudent.* — ¶ Sometimes put for adulterator, one who adulterates, forges, falsifies, counterfeits. *Codic. Justinian.* — ¶ Sometimes used as an adj. in the above senses. *Plin.*

ADULTERA (adulter), æ, f. *aa adulteress, quæ cum alieno marito concumbit, μοιχαλῖς. Horat.* — ¶ Applied also to beasts. *Plin.*

ADULTERĀTYŌ (adultero), ōnis, f. *adultery, the corrupting of any thing by a base mixture. Plin.*

ADULTERĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who adulterates, debases, lessens the value of a thing by base admixtures. Claud. Saturnin. Digest.*

ADULTERĀTŌS (Id.), a, um, *adulterated, debased, sophisticated. Plin.* — ¶ Also, adulterio corruptus, debauched, defiled. *Sæton.*

ADULTERINŌS (adulter), a, um, *adject. adulterous, spurious, bastard, begotten basely, ex adulterio natus, μοιχικός. Plin.* — ¶ Applied also to brute animals, not thorough-bred, not full-blooded. *Id.* — ¶ Figur. adulterated, sophisticated, falsified, forged, false. *Cic.* Adulterinos nummos. *Sallust.* Adulterinæ claves.

ADULTERIUM (Id.), ii, n. *adultery, vio-*

lation of the marriage-bed, μοιχεία, alieni thori violatio. *Cic.* Deprehendi in adulterio. — ¶ Also, of brute animals. *Plin.* — ¶ Figur. *Id.* Adulteria arborum, h. e. ingraftings. *Id.* Adulteria mercis, h. e. adulterations, adulteration, debasement by foreign admixture.

ADULTERŌ (adulter), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to commit adultery, μοιχεύω, adulterium committo, alienum virum, aut feminam corrumpto. Justin.* Mulier adulterare eum Græco adolescente solita. *Sæton.* Proculum mori coegit, compertum adulterare matronas. *Id.* Q. Pompeii filiam adulteratam opinatus a P. Clodio, &c. — ¶ Figur. to corrupt, adulterate, debase, counterfeit, falsify. *Cic.* Simulatio tollit judicium veri, idque adulterat. *Ovid.* Ille suam faciem transformis adulterat arte, chonges.

ADULTERŌR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. *as some consider it. Same as adultero.*

ADULTŌS (adolesco), a, um, *particip. grown up. Justin.* Adultis inter pastores. — ¶ Often an adj. grown up, full grown, adult, perfect, mature, ripe; and is applied properly to animals and plants. *Cic.* Virgines adultæ. *Id.* Adulta ætate puer. *Plin.* Adulti catuli delphinorum. *Id.* Adultiores pulli hirundinum. *Horat.* Adultæ vitium propagines. *Catull.* capellæ ubera adulta lacte, distended or full. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Non nascentibus Athenis, sed jam adultis. *Id.* Adulta pestis reipublicæ. *Tacit.* Adulta nocte, midnight. *Id.* Auctoritas adolescentium nondum adulta, not yet full, confirmed, established by continuance, rooted. *Id.* Partis nondum adultis, not yet grown to their strength. *Vellei.* Adulta viribus Dalmatia, conframed in its strength. — ¶ Adultus for crematus. See *Adolco.*

ADUMBRĀTIM (adumbro), advrb, faintly, slightly, somewhat obscurely, indistinctly, *σκιωδώς. Lucret.* Non tamen ut eorum quæ sunt, vereque rotunda, Sed quasi adumbratim paulum simulata videntur, h. e. not exactly, only in a certain degree.

ADUMBRĀTYŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a sketching, tracing out faintly, rough sketch, rough draft, σκιαγραφία, rudis, et imperfecta rei descriptio, aut imago. Vitruv.* — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, pretence, appearance, outward show. *Valer. Mar.*

ADUMBRĀTŌS (Id.), a, um, *shadowed, shaded, darkened, umbra tectus. Petron.* — ¶ Also, sketched, traced out or shadowed, represented, imperfect. *Cic.* — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* — ¶ Often used in a bad sense, false, counterfeited. *Cic.* Eschrio, Pippæ vir adumbratus, the pretended or nominal husband. *Tacit.* Adumbrata letitia, with feigned joy.

ADUMBRŌ (ad & umbro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to shade, cover over, screen, σκιεῖν, ἄζω, umbram inducere. Colum.* Palmeis tegitibus vineas adumbrabat. — ¶ Also, to sketch, trace out slightly, to paint the first draught of a picture, to mark with different gradations of colors, to shade, σκιαγραφεῖν. *Valer. Max.* Quod pictor adumbrare non valuit, casus imitatus est. — ¶ Figur. to represent, describe, imitate, any thing in any manner. *Cic.* Eloquentiæ speciem, et formam adumbrare. — ¶ Ementiendo adumbrare, to contrive, invent. *Cic.*

ADUNCITĀS (aduncus), ātis, f. *aduncity, l curvitas in acutum desinens, καμπύλότης. Cic.* Aduncitate rostrorum, by crooked or hooked snouts, by curved trunks or beaks.

ADUNCŌS (ad & uncus), a, um, *crooked, hooked, curved, καμπύλος, acumen curvum habens unci modo. Cic.* Serrula adunca ex omni parte dentium. *Ovid.* Adunci hami. *Ovid.* magni præpes adunca Jovis, h. e. the eagle with hooked beak.

ADUNŌ (ad & unus), as, a. 1. *to collect into one, gather together, unite, ενδύνω, congreco. Justin.* Cum adunata omnis classis esset. *Pallad.* Membra divisæ partis adunare.

ADVŌCĀTA (advoco), æ, f. *a patroness. Figur. Cic.* Adhibes artem advocatam etiam sensibus.

ADVŌCĀTYŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *attendance on*

a friend when called to assist him with one's presence or counsel, support yielded to any one in a court of judicature. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, advocacy, the office or act of pleading the cause of another. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, counsel, advice, consultation, deliberation. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, for advocati, friends, advocates. *Liv.* Cum ingenti advocacione. *Cic.* Hæc advocatio. — ¶ Also, a space of time allowed the defendant for the purpose of getting together his friends, and adopting the best measures relatively to his defence. *Cic.* Binas advocaciones postulat, h. e. postponements. — ¶ Hence, figur., every delay, lapse of time. *Senec.* Nimis magnam advocacionem dedi. — ¶ In *Tertull.* comfort, consolation.

ADVŌCĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an advocate, a friend; same as advocatus. Tertull.*

ADVŌCĀTŌS (Id.), i, m. *an advocate, a friend called upon by another to assist him with his advice or presence in court; he that defendeth another man's cause for friendship's sake, συνήγορος, qui alteri adest in causa. Cic.* — ¶ Also, the person who pleads a cause, a counsellor, a patron. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, a friend, an adviser, on any subject. *Cic.* — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Adhibet oculos advocatos, as assistants.

ADVŌCĀTŌS (Id.), a, um, *being called, summoned, invited, called together, παρακληθεῖς. Nepos.* Concione advocata. *Catull.* Deus tibi non bene advocatus, h. e. not invoked in due form.

ADVŌCŌ (ad & voco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to call, or call to one, προσκαλέω, same as voco, or ad me voco, and especially auxilii, consilii causa arcesso. Sallust.* Ego vos, quo pauca monerem, advocavi. *Tacit.* Advocare Deos testes. *Id.* aliquem in auxilium. *Liv.* plebem ad concionem. *Ovid.* Advocari ægro, h. e. ad ægrum. *Horat.* Advocari gaudiis, h. e. ad gaudia. — ¶ Often as a forensic term, to send for some friend to assist one with his counsel or presence. *Cic.* In his quos tibi advocasti. *Id.* Viros bonos complures advocat. *Id.* Advocare aliquem contra alium. — ¶ Also, as some thing, to advocate, patronize, defend. *Lactant.* — ¶ *Plin.* 1. 5. ep. 8. a med. to ask for more time; hence, to delay. — ¶ Figur. to summon, call to one's support, employ, use. *Virg.* omniaque arma Advocat. *Senec.* advoca astus. *Plin.* Advocare purpuram Diis placandis, h. e. to put on the purple robe; which was the custom of the priests in sacrifices. — ¶ In *Tertull.* to comfort.

ADVŌLĀTŌS (advolo), us, m. *a flying to or towards. Cic.*

ADVŌLĀTĀNS (ad & volitans), tis, fly-ing, flying about, sæpe advolans. *Plin.*

ADVŌLŌ (ad & volo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to fly to or towards, προσπέτομαι, versus aliquem locum volare. Cic.* Avis advolans ad eas aves. *Plin.* In agrum Volaterranum palumbium vis e mari advolat. *Id.* Papilio luminibus lucernarum advolans. — ¶ Figur. to run to, go up quickly to. *Cic.* Romam advolavit. *Id.* Advola in Formianum. *Id.* Advola ad nos. *Plin.* Delphini advolant in auxilium, run, rush, hasten. *Cæs.* Ad pabulatores advolaverunt, rushed upon. *Cic.* Advolabit ad pectus, will rush into my mind. *Cic.* Rostra Cato advolat.

ADVŌLVŌ (ad & volvo), is, olvi, ōlūtum, a. 3. *to roll any thing to or towards, προσκυλλω,volvendo adduco. Virg.* totasque Advolvere focis ulmos, ignique dedere, rolled, heaped up on the fire. *Plin.* Advolvere se ad ignem, to roll himself towards the hearth. — ¶ Advolvere se, or pass. advolvi, applied to suppliants, to fall down, to prostrate one's self. *Liv.* Tribus circuit, omnium genibus se advolvens. *Vellei.* Genibus ejus advolutus est, he fell down at, fell prostrate before his knees. *Tacit.* Genua advolveretur.

ADVORSUM, } See *Adversum, Ad-*

ADVORSOR, &c. } *verso, &c.*

ADVORGEŌ (ad & urgeo), urges, ursi, to pursue, press upon, same as urgeo, or valde urgeo, premo, επισπέρχω. *Cels.* Dens digito adurgendus. *Horat.* Cæsar

ab Italia volantem Remis adurgens, giving chase to her, pursuing her close.

ADURŌ (ad & uro), is, ussi, ustum, a. 3. *ta set on fire, burn, scorch, same as uro, or valde or penitus uro.* Cic. Capillum adurent. Liv. Adussisse complurium vestimenta. Horat. Flammis aduri Colchicis. — ¶ To dry up, parch, blister, of the cold, and winds. Virg. Ne tennes pluvia, rapitive potentia solis Acrior, aut Boreæ penetrabile frigus adurat. Cart. Rigor nivis multorum adussit pedes. — ¶ Also, to inflame. Plin. So Cels. Medicamenta adurentia, caustic, caustical, corrosive. — ¶ Figur. of love. Horat. Te Venus adurit ignibus.

ADUSQUE (ad & usque), prepos. even to, as far as, usque ad. Written also separately. It is oftener used by poets than prose writers. Virg. Menelaus adusque columnas Exultat. Gall. Vini libidine adusque ludibria ebriosus. — ¶ As an adv. Apulei. Adusque deraso capite, h. e. altogether.

ADUSTIŌ (adiuro), ōnis, f. a burning, 2 scorching, parching, or scalding, ἐνίκαισι, actus adurendi, ustio. Plin. Adustio picis. Id. Ulcera frigore, aut adustione facta, by burning. — ¶ Inflammation caused by rubbing or otherwise. Plin.

ADUSTŌS (Id.), a, um, burnt, scorched. Ovid. Et crepet in mediis laurus adusta focus. Plin. Loca deserta, et sole adusta. Id. Adusta sanantur cancri cinere, the parts burned or scalded. Senec. Sol adustus, h. e. adurens. Al. leg. adultus. — ¶ Also, of cold, parched. Ovid. Nec sic marino ore pallet adusta gelu. — ¶ Petron. Areaque attritis aret adusta pilis, h. e. of a bald head, the hair being, as it were, singed off. — ¶ Adustus color, sun-burnt colour. Plin. Lapis adusto colore. Liv. Adustio coloris.

ADŪTI (ad & utor), to use up. Cato 3

ADŪNĀMŌS (ἀδυνάμος), weak. Plin. Adynamon vinum.

ADŪTUM (ἀδύτρον), i, n. the innermost 3 part of a temple, the chancel. Virg. et manibus vittas, Vestamque potentem, Aeternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem. — ¶ Figur. inmost recess. Lucret. Ex adyto tanquam cordis responsa dedere. — ¶ Adytus, us, m. Accius.

ÆA (Αἶα), æ, f. a city of Colchis, on the river Phasis. Plin.

ÆACIDES (Æacus), idie, m. Αἰακίδης, a descendant of Æacus. It is applied to the sons of Æacus; to Phacus. Ovid. Met. 7. 668; to Peleus and Telamon. Id. Met. 8. 4; and to Peleus. Id. Met. 12. 365. — ¶ To the grandsons; often to Achilles. Ovid. Met. 12. 82; to Achilles and Ajax. Id. Met. 13. 33. — ¶ To Pyrrhus, son of Achilles, the great-grandson. Virg. Æn. 3. 296. — ¶ To the descendants in general. Silius. — ¶ Hence, Æacidæus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Æacus or his descendants. Ovid. — ¶ Also, Æacidinus, a, um, adj. pertaining, &c. Plant. minæ, Achillean, like those of Achilles.

ÆACIUS. See Ai.

ÆACŪS (Αἰάκος), i, m. son of Jupiter, king of Ægina; for his piety and justice said to have been appointed by Pluto one of the judges of the infernal regions. Hor.

ÆEĀ, æ, or ÆEĒ, es, f. Αἰαίη, an island near Italy, opposite Sicily, where Circe, or, according to some, Calypso, is said to have dwelt. Plin.

ÆEŌS (Αἰαῖος), a, um, of or pertaining to Circe. Virg. Æeæque insula Circes. Ovid. Æeæ artes, h. e. magic arts. — ¶ Propert. Æeæ puella, Calypso, who dwelt in Æeæ.

ÆEAS (Αἰᾶς), anti, m. a river of Epirus, called also Aous. Plin. — ¶ Also, Ajax. Auson.

ÆEASTOR, { See Eeaster, Edepol.

ÆEAPOL.

ÆDES, and **ÆDIS** (unc.), is, f. a house, habitation, dwelling, edifice, οἶκος, domus, in qua habitatur. Properly, every building, particularly in a city (villa is a building in the country); but in this sense, the plural is generally used, though the singular is sometimes used. Cic. Apud istum in ædibus. Id. Ædes

regiæ. Plant. Ædis nobis area est, aueps sum ego, the house stands me in the stead of a place to foul in, &c. — ¶ Sometimes, a room, chamber, apartment in a house. Plant. Insectatur omnes domi per ædes. Curt. Excubabant proximi foribus ædis, in qua rex acquiescebat. — ¶ Also, a temple, house of worship, ναός; generally with some word added, as Ædes Pacis, Ædes sacra, Ædes Deorum, &c. Cic. Ædes sacra. Id. De æde Telluris admones. Liv. Ædes Mercurii dedicata est. Horat. hæc ego ludo, Quæ nec in æde sonent, &c., h. e. in the temple of Apollo, where poets recited their poems. Horat. Ventum erat ad Vestæ, sc. ædem. Cic. A Vestæ, sc. æde. — ¶ Dux, tres, quatuor, &c. ædes, two, three, &c. temples. Binæ, ternæ, &c. ædes, two, three, &c. dwellings, but in the last sense, duæ, tres, &c. are also used. — ¶ Figur. the cells, the hives of bees. Virg. — ¶ Ædes inscribere; see Inscribe.

ÆDICŪLA (ædes), æ, f. a small habitation, 1 small house, low building, cottage, οἰκίδιον, parva ædes, or domus; it is generally found in the plur. num. Cic. Habuit ædículas in Carinis. — ¶ Also, a room, chamber, apartment. Plant. — ¶ Also, a small temple, or chapel adjoining to a temple, ναῖδον: sive ea majori templo juncta, aut inclusa sit, sive non. Cic. Aram, et ædiculam, et pulvinar dedicare. — ¶ Also, the shrine or niche in which the image of the Deity was kept. Plin. Ædiculam æream fecit in Græcæstasi.

ÆDIFICATIŌ (ædifico), ōnis, f. a building, the act of building. Cic. — ¶ Also, an edifice, a building, a collection of houses or buildings. Cato apud Gell.

ÆDIFICATIŌNŪLA (ædificatio), æ, f. 1 a small building, parva ædificatio. Cic.

ÆDIFICATŌR (ædifico), ōris, a builder, architect, founder, fabricator. Cic. — ¶ Elegantly used of one who has a passion for building, both in a bad and good sense. Nepos.

ÆDIFICATŌRIŌS (ædificator), a, um, 3 adj. Figur. causing. Tertull.

ÆDIFICIUM (ædifico), ii, n. an edifice, structure, fabric, building, of any nature or kind. Cic.

ÆDIFICŌ (ædes & facio), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to build: intransitively. Horat. Diruit, ædificat. — ¶ Also, to build, erect, rear a building, properly so called. Cic. Ædificare domum. Id. urbem. — ¶ But it is also used in the widest sense, to fabricate, construct. Cic. Ædificare navem. Id. hortos, to lay out. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Ædificare rempublicam, h. e. constituere. Juvenal. tot adhuc compagibus altum Ædificat caput, h. e. ornat in tutulum. — ¶ Ædificare locum, to erect buildings on a place. Pompon. Digest. Insulam ædificare. Cic. Prædola belle ædificata, h. e. provided with suitable buildings.

ÆDILIS (ædes), is, m. na Edile, a Roman magistrate whose business it was to superintend the repairs of the temples and other public buildings; to regulate the markets, games, weights and measures; to see that the streets and conduits were kept clean; to provide for solemn funerals, plays, &c.; διοικητικός, διοικητικός. Liv. — ¶ The Edile was also the supreme magistrate in some of the Roman colonies and municipia. Juvenal. — ¶ Ædilis, e, adj. pertaining to the Edile. Plant.

ÆDILITAS (ædilis), ātis, f. the office of Edile. Cic.

ÆDILITIŌS, and **ÆDILICIŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. pertaining to the Ediles. Cic. Ædilitium munus. Id. Vectigal Ædilitiorum, sc. munerum. Id. Repulsa Ædilitia, h. e. in being candidate for the office of Edile. — ¶ Ædilitius vir, one who filled the office of Edile. Cic. Ædilitius est mortuus.

ÆDIS. See Ædes.

ÆDITIŌS, and **ÆDITŌS** (ædes), i, m. the keeper of a temple, sacrist, a kind of overseer or church-warden, qui sacras ædes servat, ἐφορῦλαξ. Varro.

ÆDITŌENS (ædes & tuens), entis, a

keeper of a temple, same as æditimus Lucet.

ÆDITŌS (ædes & tueor), i, m. a keeper or overseer of a temple, a sacrist, ἐφορῦλαξ, same as æditimus. Sueton. — ¶ According to Gellius, in Cic. Verr. the best copies have æditami. — ¶ Figur. in Horat. l. 2. ep. 1. v. 229, laudatory poets. Others think reference is made to Valerius Æditius, an ancient poet.

ÆDŌN (ἀνδών), ædōnis, f. a nightingale. Senec. — Hence Aedonius, a, um, adj. Carm. in Pisou. vox.

ÆDŌI, and **ÆDŌI**, and **ÆDŌI**, drum, also **ÆDŌES** and **ÆDŌES**, a nation in Celtic Gaul, between the Loire and Saône. Cæs. — Hence Ædiciens, a, um. Auson.

ÆETES (Αἰήτης), and **ÆETĀ**, æ, m. king of Colchis, father of Medea, and brother of Circe, owner of the golden fleece, in quest of which the Argonautic expedition was undertaken. Ovid. — ¶ Hence Æetiās, ādis, and Æetinė, ēs, and Æetis, īdos, Medea, daughter of Æetes. Ovid. — Val. Flacc. — ¶ Also, Æetæus, and Æetæus, a, um, adj. Catull. — Val. Flacc.

ÆGEŌN (Αἰγαῖον), ōnis, m. a giant, fabled to have had a hundred hands. Virg. — ¶ Ægeon, ōnis, m. a sea-god, son of Pontus and Terra. Ovid. — ¶ Also, the Ægean sea. Stat.

ÆGEUM (unc.) **MARE**, or **ÆGEUM**, i, n. the Archipelago. Plin.

ÆGEUS, a, um, adj. of, or in, or pertaining to the Ægean sea, Αἰγαῖος. Cic. Ægeus gurgis. Horat. per Ægeos tumultus, h. e. storms in the Ægean sea. Ovid. Cyclades Ægeæ, h. e. lying in the Ægean sea. Stat. Ægea Venus, h. e. who is said to have sprung from the Ægean sea.

ÆGAN, h. e. Ægeum mare. Valer. Flacc.

ÆGATES, um, f. islands in the Mediterranean, near Lilybæa, a promontory of Sicily. Sil.

ÆGER (unc.), ægra, ægrum, weak, infirm, faint, sick, ill, indisposed, νοσῶν, qui morbo correptus est. Cic. Homines ægri morbo gravi. Id. Infirma atque ægra valetudine esse. Nepos. vulneribus. Liv. ex vulneribus. Apulei. Psyche ægra corporis. — ¶ As a subst. a sick person. Cic. Ne ægri quidem omnes convalescunt. Hence, servus ab ægris, an overseer of an infirmary, one intrusted with the care of sick persons. Inscript. apud Reines. — ¶ Figur. weak, infirm, &c. Cic. Maxime ægra, et prope deposita reipublice pars. Sallust. Antinus æger avaritia. Virg. vastos quatit æger anhelitus artus, shortness of breath, difficulty of breathing. — ¶ Applied all so to inanimate things. Virg. victum seges ægra negabat. — ¶ Often, sorrowful, unhappy, troubled or afflicted in mind, low-spirited, downcast, downhearted, desponding. Vetus Poeta apud Cic. Medea animo ægra. Plant. Æger ab animo. Virg. Ægri mortales. — ¶ Also, disheartening, sickening. Plant. Nunquam quicquam meo animo fuit ægrius. — ¶ As a subst. sorrow, grief. Lucet. cui nihil ægri accidit. — ¶ It is sometimes joined with the gen. Liv. Æger animi juvenis. Sallust. Æger consilii, h. e. at a loss. Sil. timoris, h. e. anxious through fear. Id. delicti, h. e. ob delictum. — ¶ Ægris oculis aliquid aspicere, to look on any thing with envy or spite, with an evil eye. Tacit. — ¶ Æger and ægrotus, according to Servius, differ thus: the former is applied as well to the mind as the body; the latter only to the body.

ÆGERIA, and **ÆGERIA**, æ, f. Αἰγερία, the nymph and goddess of a fountain and grove near Rome, with whom Numa Pompilius pretended to have nightly meetings. Liv.

ÆGEUS (Αἰγέως), [two syllables], ei & eos, m. son of Pandion, and king of Athens, the father of Theseus. Ovid. — ¶ Hence, Ægides, ie, m. Theseus, son of Ægeus. Ovid. — ¶ Ægidæ, the descendants of the same. Ovid.

ÆGIALĒ (Αἰγιάλη), es, f. or **ÆGIALĒA** (Αἰγιάλεια), æ, f. the wife of Diomedes. Stat.

ÆGIALEUS (Αἰγιαλεύς), ei & eos, m

[four syllables], brother of Medea, called also *Absyrtus*. Cic. — ¶ Others of the same name. Hygin.

ÆGILŌPIUM (ægilops), ii, n. a fistula in the eye, αἰγίλωπιον. Plin.

ÆGILŌPS (αἰγί & ὤψ), ōps, f. a fistula in the corner of the eye, a sty. Celsus.

¶ Also, daruel, or cockle, a weed which grows amongst barley. Plin. — ¶ Also, a tree like the beech (fagus). Plin.

¶ Also, a sort of bulbous plant. Plin.

ÆGINA, e, f. Αἴγινα, a city and island, near the Peloponnesus, named after Ægina, the daughter of Asopus, king of Boeotia, by some considered to be the mother of Æacus. Cic. — ¶ Hence, Æginensis, e, adj. and Ægineticus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the island Ægina. Val. Mar. — Plin. — ¶ Also, Ægineta, e, m. an inhabitant of Ægina. Cic.

ÆGIS (αἰγίς, a goat's skin), ūdis, f. the shield of Jupiter or Minerva, said to be covered with the skin of the goat Amalthea. Hence it is used in general to signify a breast-plate, coat of mail, or shield of a god, but particularly the shield or ægis of Pollas. Ovid. — ¶ Figur. a shield, a means of defence. Ovid. — ¶ Also, the heart of the female larch-tree, the part next the pith. Plin.

ÆGISŌNUS (ægis & sono), a, um, adject. 3 sounding with the ægis. Valer. Flacc.

ÆGISTHUS, m. Αἰγισθος, the son of Thyestes, by his daughter Peleopa, who, in conjunction with Clytemnestra, the wife of Agamemnon, murdered him and Atreus, and was himself slain by Orestes, son of Agamemnon.

ÆGLE (αἰγλή, brightness), es, f. aae of the Naiads, daughter of Jupiter. Virg. — ¶ Also, one of the Hesperides. Serv.

ÆGOCEPHALUS (αἰγί & κεφαλή), i, m. αἰγοκέφαλος, a bird, perhaps the same as ægoliis, said by Plin. to have no spleen.

ÆGOCERAS (αἰγί & κέρας), ātis, n. an herb, the same as fenugreek Græcum, fenugreek or goat's horn. Plin.

ÆGOCERUS (Id.), ōtis & i, m. the sign of 3 the Zodiac, Capricorn, αἰγοκέρας. Lucan.

ÆGOLETHRON (αἰγί & ὄλεθρος), i, n. a poisonous plant, especially injurious to goats. Plin.

ÆGOLUS (αἰγί), i, m. αἰγόλιος, a bird, thought by some to be the same as the night-hawk or screech-owl. Plin.

ÆGON (Αἰών), ōnis, m. the Ægean sea. 3 Stat. See Ægeum. — ¶ A shepherd, mentioned by Virg.

ÆGONCHOS (αἰγί & ὄνυξ), αἰγόνυχος, the herb grucamel. Plin.

ÆGOPITHALMUS (αἰγί & ὀφθαλμός), i, n. a gem, like a goat's eye. Plin.

ÆGOS FLUMEN (αἰγί & flumen), a city, not a river, in the Thracian Chersonese. Nepos.

ÆGRE (æger), adverb, unwillingly, discontentedly, with chagrin, with inconvenience, graviter, moleste, ægro, invitove animo, δυσχερῶς. Cic. Si quis ægre ferat, se pauperem esse. Id. Nihil vili melius: itaque careo ægre. Plaut. Ægre pati. Liv. Quod ægrius patimur. Sallust. Ægrissime ferre aliquid. — ¶ Ægre esse alicui, to be unpleasant, troublesome, to any one. Terent. Ægre est, this grieves me, this is hard. Id. Non te pro his curasse rebus, ne quid ægre esset mihi? that nothing should happen to displease me, put me out, grieve me. Plaut. Quid tibi ex filio nam, obsecro, ægre est? what is it connected with your son that grieves you? Id. Nescio quid meo animo ægre est, something troubles me, I am not at ease. — ¶ Ægre facere alicui, to trouble, vex, displease. Plaut. — ¶ Ægre habere, to bear it ill, to be displeased. Plaut. — ¶ Ægre often signifies with much ado, hardly, not easily, χαλεπῶς. Cic. Ægre me tenui. Id. Nihil ægrius factum est. Sallust. Omne bellum summi facile; ceterum ægerime desinare.

ÆGREŌ (Id.), es, n. 2. to be sick, ill, indisposed, νοσῶν. Lucret.

ÆGRESCŌ (ægreo), scis, n. 3. to grow sick or infirm, ἀσθενέω, æger fio. Plin. Ægrescent corvi. Lucret. morbis ægrecinus lisdem. — ¶ Often, figur., to be grieved, distressed. Tacit. Ne tam promptus in pavore longiore sollicitudine ægreceret. Virg. ægrecitque

medendo, grows worse by the attempt to cure it. Stat. ægrecit cura parentis, the anguish increases.

ÆGRIMŌNIA (æger), e, f. distress of I mind, sorrow, sadness, grief, affliction, anguish, ægritudo animi, mæror, cura, λύπη. Cic.

ÆGRITUDŌ (Id.), ūnis, f. sorrow, grief, affliction, anguish, sollicitudo, care, λύπη, perturbatio animi propter impendens, aut præsens malum, sollicitudo, cura, molestia, angor. Cic. Ægritudine affici. Sallust. Nimis mollior ægritudinem pati, to brook misfortunes too impatiently. — ¶ It also signifies mela-dy, bodily infirmity, complaint, illness, disease, νόσθημα. Plin.

ÆGRŌR (Id.), ōris, m. disease, malady, 3 morbus, νόσθημα. Lucr.

ÆGRŌTATŪ (ægrotus), ōnis, f. disease, sickness, impaired health, illness, νόσθημα, properly of the body, as ægritudo of the mind. Cic. — ¶ It is also applied to the mind, disease or unhappy state of the mind. Cic. Ægrotationes animi, qualis est avaritia, &c.

ÆGRŌTŌ (ægrotus), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to be sick, ill, or infirm, to labor under indisposition, ἀρρωστέω, ἀσθενέω, ægro corpore sum, morbo corripior. Cic. Periculose ægrotare. Id. Gravissime ægrotans. — ¶ Fig. to be sick, suffer, not to be in a right condition. Horat. Ægrotare vitio aliquo animi. Cic. Ea res, ex qua animus ægrotat.

ÆGRŌTUS (æger), a, um, sick, infirm, weak, ill, diseased, ἀρρωστος, νόσθημα, æger, morbo laborans. Cic. Cum ad eum ægrotum venissem. Horat. Ægrotum corpus. — ¶ Often used as a subst. Cic. Ægrotus dum anima est, spes esse dicitur, while there's life, there's hope. — ¶ Figur. infirm, weak, disordered. Cic. Ægroti, et prope desperata respública.

ÆGPTILIA (Egyptus), e, f. sc. gema; a gem with red and black streaks, found in Egypt. Plin.

ÆGPTUS, i, f. Egypt, Αἴγυπτος, formerly called Aeria, afterwards by the name of Ægyptus, the brother of Danaus. Plin. — ¶ Hence Ægyptiacus, a, um, adj. and Ægyptius, a, um, adj. Egyptian, belonging to Egypt. Plin.

ÆLINŌN (αἰ or al, alas, and Αἶνος, Linus), the name of a song of Apollo, lamenting the death of his son Linus. Ovid.

ÆLLŌ (ἄλλα), us, f. Ἀελλῶ, one of the three Harpies. Ovid. — ¶ The name also of a dog. Ovid.

ÆLŌRUS (αἰλῶρος), i, m. a cat. Gell.

ÆMATHIUS. See Æmathius.

ÆMILŌS, a, um, adject. Æmilian. — ¶ Æmilias gens, a patrician gens of that name. — ¶ Æmilias tribus, the name of a rustic tribe. — ¶ Æmilias via, or Æmilias, the name of three public roads: one, extending from Placentia through Parma, Rhegium, &c. to Ariminum, where it joined the via Flaminia: a second, through Pisa and Luna, to Dertona: a third, considered by some the same as the first, from Ariminum to Aquileia. Hence, Æmilias regio, the country along the first of these roads. Mart.

ÆMŌN. See Æmon.

ÆMŌNIA (Αἰμονία), or HÆMŌNIA, e, f. Æmonia or Thessaly. Plin. — ¶ Hence, Æmonides, ārum, m. the Thessalians, applied to the Argonauts by Val. Flacc. because many of these were from Thessaly, or because their leader, Jason, was from that country. — ¶ Hence, also, Æmōnis, ūdis, f. a woman of Thessaly. Ovid. — ¶ Also, Æmonius, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Thessaly. Ovid. puppis, h. c. Jason's ship Argo. Val. Flacc. adulter, h. c. Jason. Ovid. artes, h. c. magic arts. Id. heros, h. c. Achilles, who was a Thessalian. Id. equi, h. c. the horses of Achilles. Id. arcus, h. c. the sign of the Zodiac, Sagittarius, considered by some to be Chiron, the teacher of Achilles.

ÆMŌLA, e, f. See Æmulus.

ÆMŌLATŪS (emulor), ōnis, f. emulation, desire of superiority, thirst for pre-ferment, ζηλος, imitatio honoris, aut virtutis alicujus, studiumque ejus assequenda. Nepos. — ¶ Oftener, rivalry, competition, strife, envy, jealousy; ὀυζηλία, ζηλορυνία. Cic. — ¶ Figur.

Plin. Pictura fallax est in æmulatione naturæ.

ÆMŌLATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an emulator, rival, competitor. Cic.

ÆMŌLATŌS (Id.), us, m. emulation, rivalry, envy, æmulatio cum contentione, et invidia conjuncta, ὀυζηλία Tacit.

ÆMŌLŌ (æmulus), as, a. 1. to emulate, strive to equal or imitate. Apulei.

ÆMŌLŌR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to emulate, strive to imitate, endeavor to equal or excel, choose for a pattern of imitation, ζηλώω, alicujus dotem, seu virtutem imitor, et adhibita laudabili contentione, et conatu assequi studeo. Plaut. Quoniam æmulari non licet, nunc invides. Nepos. Æmulari Agamemnonem. Horat. Pindarum. Tacit. severitatem alicujus. Id. Æmulantium inter se regum paratus, striving for superiority. Quatit. Pueri in scholis, positus invicem cujusque generis quæstionibus æmulantur, contend with a spirit of rivalry, or a desire of excelling each other. Cic. Iis æmulamur, qui ea habent, &c. Justin. Cui æmulari consueverant. Tacit. Æmulari aliquem vitii, to match in crime or villainy. — ¶ Also, to envy, be jealous, enviously to rival, φθονέω. Cic. Obtruncare vero alteri, aut illa invidiosa æmulatione, quæ rivalitati similis est, æmulari, quid habet utilitatis? cum sit æmulantis angeli alieno bono, &c. Liv. Tanquam mihi ab infimo quoque periculum sit, ne mecum æmuletur. — ¶ Figur. applied to inanimate things. Plin. Basilicæ uvæ Albanum vinum æmulantur. — ¶ Æmulandus, particip. deserving of being emulated, fit pattern for imitation. Plin. — ¶ Æmulari, to fear, or be jealous of, as a rival. Propert. Ipse meas æmulor umbras.

ÆMŌLŌS (unc.), a, um, adject.; it is often used as a subst. in the masc. and feau., a rival, emulator, imitator, one who strives to equal or excel. Cic. Æmulus atque imitator studiorum. Id. Mulier æmula domesticæ laudis. Gell. — ¶ Sometimes, invidious, spiteful, disposed to detract or derogate from the reputation or interest of another. Tacit. Quem, remoto æmulo, æquior sibi sperabat. Tacit. Æmulus Volgeso. Plin. Æmulu insidiantes. Vellei. Sublata imperii æmula, the rival. Justin. Æmulus regni, a competitor for. Hence, a rival (in an affair of love). Cic. Si non tanquam virum at tanquam æmulum removisset. — ¶ Figur. of inanimate things, like, of equal worth with, equal to. Plin. Lacus Briganinus mustelas æmulas marinis generat. Id. æmulum Solis. Also, invidious, envious, hurtful, baneful. Virg. æmula senectus.

ÆMUS. See Æceus.

ÆNĒA, or ÆNĒA, e, m. Αἰνείας, a town of Macedonia, said to have been founded by Æneas. Hence, Æneates, and Æniānes, um, m. inhabitants of this town. Liv.

ÆNĒAS, e, m. Αἰνείας, son of Venus and Anchises, the hero of Virgil's Æneid, from whom the Romans pretended they were descended. He was drowned in the river Numicius, and, after death, was placed among the gods, and called Jupiter Indiges. Ovid. and Virg. — ¶ Hence, Æneāde, ārum (& um), m. the Trojans, the followers of Æneas; also, the Romans. Virg. — ¶ Æneādes, e, m. and Æneides [three syllables], or Ænīdes, e, m. the son or descendant of Æneas. Virg. — ¶ Also, Æneis, ūdis & ūdos, sc. musa, for carmen, the Æneid of Virgil. Ovid. — ¶ Also, Ænēus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Æneas. Ovid. arma, the war of Æneas, related by Virgil, or Virgil's Æneid.

ÆNĒATŌR (æneus), ōris, m. a trumpeter, 2 one who sounds a trumpet. Sueton.

ÆNĒOLŌS (æneus), a, um, adject. nude 2 of copper or brass. Petron.

ÆNĒŌS (es), a, um, adject. made of 2 copper or brass, braten, χαλκός, ex ære factus, estque omnino idem ac æreus. Cic. Æquus æneus. Plin. Tuba ænea. Horat. Latius ut in Circo spatiare, aut æneus ut stes, h. c. that thou mayest have a brazen statue erected to thee. — ¶ Some-

times, of the color of copper, bronze, or brass. Sueton. — ¶ The poets divide the diphthong by diæresis, making the first vowel short, the second long. Martial. l. II. epigr. 76. It is also written *atheneus*. — ¶ Figur. æneus or æneus, lasting, firm, indissoluble. See *Athenus*.

ÆNIGMA (αἴνιγμα), *ātis*, n. an enigma, riddle, obscure question. Cic. —

¶ Hence, a dark saying, obscure passage. Juvenal. Iegum ænigmata.

ÆNIGMATISTA, and **ÆNIGMATISTES** 3 (ænigma), *æ*, m. an enigmotist, a trafficker in riddles, one who deals in obscure and obnoxious matters. Siden.

ÆNIPES. See *Aenipes*.

ÆNEOBARBUS, or **ÆNEOBARBUS**, or **ÆNEOBARBUS** (æneus & barba), i, m. a cognomen of the *Donatiana gens* at Rome. When Castor and Pollux had met L. Domitius, the founder of the gens, on his return from the country, and had directed him to inform the senate and people of a victory, concerning which there had been no previous information, he placed no confidence in their report; upon which, to show their words were entitled to belief, they touched his beard, which immediately became of a brazen color. Sueton.

ÆNUS. See *Ahenus*.

ÆOLIA (Æolus), *æ*, f. a country near Sicily, consisting of seven islands, Lipara, Hiera, Strongyle, Didyme, Eriphusa or Ericusa, Pheniceia, and Evonymos; named after Æolus, son of Jupiter, who reigned here. These islands are called Æoliæ, Liparæ, and Vulcaniæ, now the Lipari islands. Plin. — ¶ These islands are fabled by the poets to be the residence of Æolus, god of the winds. Virg.

ÆOLIPYLÆ (Αἰολός, Æolus, or the wind, and πύλη), *ārum*, f. colipyles, nauchines for calculating the force of the winds, Αἰολοπύλαι. Vitruv.

ÆOLIS, *idis* & *idos*, f. and **ÆOLIA**, *æ*, f. (Αἰολίς), a country of Asia on the Ægean sea, between Ionia and Mysia. It is sometimes used in a wider sense, and includes Mysia and Troas. Liv. and Plin. — ¶ Hence, *Æolēs*, um, and *Æolii*, *ōrum*, m. Æolians, inhabitants of this country. Cic. — ¶ Also, *Æolicūs*, a, um, adj. Æolic, belonging to Æolia. Plin.

ÆOLYOS (Æolus), a, um, adj. Αἰόλιος, pertaining to Æolus; also, to Æolis, or Æolia, in Asia. Ovid. Æolii postes, h. e. fores domus Athamantis Æoli filii. Valer. Æolium aurum, h. e. the golden fleece of the rava, on which Phryxus and Helle, grandchildren of Æolus, were carried. Ovid. Æolia virgo, h. e. Arne, or Canace Æoli filia. Horat. Æolia puella, h. e. Sappho, called Æolia either from using the Æolic dialect, or from her country, Lesbos, which was near Æolis, said to have been built by the Æolians. Horat. Æolium earmen, h. e. Sapphicum, aut Alcaicum; for Alcaeus was from Lesbos. — ¶ Æolia Sibylla is also a Cumean sibyl, because Cume was a colony from Æolis. Grat. in Cynege.

ÆOLUS, i, m. Αἰολός, a son of Hellea, and grandson of Deucalion, whose seven sons by Enarete were Cretheus, Sisyphus, Athamas, Salmones, Deion, Magnes, and Perieres; his daughters, Canace, Halcione, Psidice, Calyce, and Permede: Macareus was also a son. — ¶ Hence, *Æolides*, *æ*, m. a son or descendant of Æolus. Virg. Hortator scelerum Æolides, h. e. Ulysses, said to have been the son of Sisyphus. — ¶ Also, *Æolīs*, *idis* & *idos*, f. daughter of Æolus. Applied by Ovid to Halcione, also to Canace. — ¶ Æolus is also a son of Jupiter, the king of the Æolian islands, and god of the winds. Virg.

ÆON (αἰών), *ōnis*, m. an Æon, an imaginary deity, said to exist from eternity; eternity, everlastingness. Tertull.

ÆQUABILIS (æquus), *e*, *æquol*, of the same quality, quantity, dimensions, &c., among its parts, equal, qui pariter in omnes, et æqualiter distribuitur, equalis, par, *ἴσος*. Cic. Par est, quod in omnes æquabile est. Id. Motus certus, et æquabilis, uniform, equal, al-

ways the same. Sallust. Pulveris vis æquabilis, h. e. quæ semel exorta diu, et æqualiter durat. Senec. Virium illis major est, et æquabilior firmitas. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Æquabile, et temperatum orationis genus, even, uniform, equal, always the same. Tacit. Cunetis vitæ officiis æquabilis, uniform and consistent in the discharge of the duties of life. Id. Æquabilis in suos. Id. Æquabili auctoritate apud aliquem vigere. Sallust. Vir fama æquabili, et inviolata, equally sustained. Cic. Nihil ea jurisdictione æquabilis.

ÆQUABILITAS (æquabilis), *ātis*, f. equality, evenness, consistency, uniformity, equality. Cic. Æquabilitas motus.

— ¶ Figur. uniformity, mildness, moderation of conduct. Cic.

ÆQUABILITER (Id.), adverb, equally, evenly, impartially, uniformly. Cic. Æquabiliter prædam dispertire. —

¶ Figur. equally, &c., also, calmly. Sallust. Æquabilis, atque constantius.

ÆQUÆVUS (æquus & ævum), a, um, 2 coeval, of the same age, ὁμηλίς, æqualis, ejusdem ætatis, generally used by the poets. Virg. — ¶ Also, of inanimate things. Plin. Lotos æquæva Urbi.

ÆQUALIS (æquus), *e*, equal, like to, similar, resembling; of equal consistency or appearance with, ἴσος, ὁμοίος, par, similis, æquus. Cic. Partem pedis esse æqualem alteri parti. Id. Creticus, et ejus æqualis Pæon. Id. Virtutes sunt inter se æquales. Sæton. Æqualis membris, et congruus, well proportioned. Columel. Favonius lenis æqualis æstivis mensibus perlat, equable, equal, uniform, even, smooth, constant, consistat, always the same. Liv. Imber æqualior æcidens auribus. Tertull. Æqualissima porticus. — ¶ Also, even, level, plain, flat, ὁμαλός. Ovid. æqualis ab omni Parte. Tacit. Mons æquali dorso continuus. — ¶ Equal in duration. Liv. Urbem mortali corpori æqualem esse, h. e. will not survive this body. — ¶ Also, coeval, cotaneous, contemporary; also, as a subst., a contemporary, one like or equal in years. Cic. P. Orbius meus fere æqualis. Id. Livius Ennio æqualis fuit. Id. Philistus æqualis illorum temporum. Cic. In memoriam notam, et æqualem incurro, the remembrance of occurrences in my own time. Id. Deiotari benevolentia in populum R. est ipsius æqualis ætati, is coeval with his own existence. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Oratio rebus ipsis par et æqualis, h. e. equal to. Vellei. Potius æqualem civem, quam eminentem agere principem, h. e. on a level with the rest. Horat. Nil æquale fuit homini illi, h. e. consistent.

ÆQUALITAS (æqualis), *ātis*, f. evenness, levelness, ὁμαλότης. Plin. — ¶ Also, equality. Cic. — ¶ Also, similarity or equality of age. Cic.

ÆQUALITER (Id.), adverb, equally, just the same. Cic. Frumentum civitatibus æqualiter distributum. Tacit. Æqualis, atque constantius provincias regere, h. e. more uniformly and consistently.

ÆQUANIMITAS (æquus & animus), *ātis*, f. equanimity, evenness of mind, temper, or disposition, εὐννομοσύνη, æquus animus. Terent. Bonitasque vestra adjutans, atque æquanimitas, favor, candor, indulgence.

ÆQUANIMITER (Id.), adverb, calmly, coolly, dispassionately, with evenness of temper, with an unruffled mind or disposition. Sulpic. Sever.

ÆQUANIMUS (Id.), a, um, calm, even, 3 temperate, moderate, sober-minded, equanimous; neither elated nor dejected, εὐννώμων. Anon.

ÆQUATĪO (æquo), *ōnis*, f. an equalling, equalizing; equality. Cic.

ÆQUATĪO (Id.), a, um, made equal to, equal, ἰσῶσεις. Cæs. Equato periculo. Plin. Equata nox diei. Virg. æquatis elassem procedere velis, h. e. filled with an equal or steady breeze. Hence, Id. Equatæ spirant auræ. — ¶ Also, made plain or smooth, levelled. Cic. Equata agri planities.

ÆQUE (æquus), adverb, equally, in an equal degree, just the same as, similarly,

alike, pariter, similiter, ἴσως, ὁμοίως. It is used absolutely; or joined with adjectives or adverbs of the positive degree; or it has the particles *et*, *atque*, *ac*, *atque*, *ut*, *cum*, following it. Cic. Benevolentia civium fortasse non æque omnes egent. Nepos. Adeo gravi morbo afficitur oculus, ut postea nunquam dextero æque bene usus sit. Cic. Æque libenter. Id. Procurator æque utriusque necessarius. Terent. Quid Davus narrat? Da. Æque quicquam nunc quidem, h. e. æque nunc narrat aliquid, ac antea narrabat, quod est nihil narrat. Cic. Nisi æque amicos, et nosmetipsos diligamus, as much as ourselves. Id. Hi eoluntur æque, atque illi, equally with, as much as. Cels. Id æque adustum atque excisum, impleri non potest, as much as. Nepos. Ut jumenta æque nitida ex castello educeret, ac si, &c. Liv. Nihil æque eos terruit, quam robur, ac color imperatoris. Cic. Cn. Pompeium æque, ut unumquemque vestrum, pro salute mea laborasse. Terent. Novi æque omnia tecum, as well as you. — With the comp. in Plaut. Capt. 3. 5. 42. — And with the abl. like a comp. Id. Nullus est hoc meticulosus æque, as much as this man. So Plin. l. 35. e. 3. — ¶ Sometimes it is repeated in the sense of *æque ac*. Horat. Æque pauperibus prodest, locupletibus æque. Tacit. Æque discordiam, æque concordiam excitans, their union or discord was equally destructive. — ¶ It also signifies justly, uprightly, in Seneca, Med. v. 198, if the reading be *æque*; and in Plaut. Mil. act. 5. v. 22. — ¶ Sometimes willingly. Frognant. Sallustii apud Scervium. Sin vis obstat, ferro, quam fame, æquius perituros.

ÆQUI, *ōrum*, m. an ancient people of Italy. Liv. — ¶ Hence *Æquicōla*, or *ūla*, *æ*, m. and *Æquicōlus*, i, m. one of the Æqui. Virg. — ¶ Also, *Æquicus*, and *Æquiculus*, or *Æquiculus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the Æqui. Liv. and Sil.

ÆQUI BONIQUE FACERE, to take in good part, acquiesce in. Apulei.

¶ Also, to care not to be contented. Liv. Ceterum si vos nec eura ejus civitatis, nec exemplum, nec periculum movet, ne serpat latius contagio ejus mali; nos æqui bonique facimus, we rest content; we are not concerned about it. Cic. Tranquillissimus animus meus totum istue æqui boni facit, takes all that in good part. — ¶ Æqui bonique partem dicere, to propose any thing reasonable, to speak rationally or consistently with reason. Ter.

ÆQUICRURĪOS (æquus & crus), a, um, 3 adject. having equal legs, equicrural, isosceles, æqualia habens crura, ἰσοκράλῃς, a word used by mathematicians. Martian. Capell.

ÆQUIDIALE (æquus & dies), is, n. the 3 equinox, ἰσημερία. Festus.

ÆQUIDIANOS (Id.), a, um, adject. equinoctial. Apulei.

ÆQUIDISTANS (æque & distans), *antis*, 3 equally distant, equi-distant, used by mathematicians. Martian. Capell.

ÆQUILATĀTĪO (æquus & latus), *ōnis*, f. equal breadth, uniform largeness. Vitruv.

ÆQUILATERĀLIS (æquus & latus, *eris*), 3 e, adject. having equal sides, equilateral. Censorin.

ÆQUILATEROS (Id.), a, um, equilateral, that hath its sides equal. Martian. Capell.

ÆQUILĀTOS (Id.), *eris*, n. an equality 3 (or correspondency) of sides, ἰσὸπλευρος, equilaterus. Anon.

ÆQUILIBRIS (æquus & libra), *e*, kept in 2 equipoise, evenly balanced. Vitruv.

ÆQUILIBRITAS (æquilibris), *ātis*, f. 1 the equal distribution of a thing, the exact state of equilibrium. Cic.

ÆQUILIBRIUM (Id.), ii, n. equilibrium, equipoise, equality of weight, a level state or condition. Senec.

ÆQUIMANOS (æquus & manus), a, um, adject. abalidexter, one who uses both hands alike, ἀμφιδέξιος, περιδέξιος, qui sinistra manu æque utitur ac dextera. Anon.

ÆQUIMELIUM, or **ÆQUIMELIUM**

(æquis, *h. e.* level with the ground, and Melius), ii, n. a place in Rome, near the Capitol, where the house of Sp. Melius was razed to the ground, as a punishment for his ambition. *Liv.*

EQUIMENTUM. See *Equipmentum*.
EQUINOCTIALIS (æquus & nox), e, 2 equinoctial, pertaining to the equinoxes. *Scæv.*

EQUINOCTIUM (Id.), ii, n. the equinox, *ἰσημερινός*. *Cic.*

ÆQUIPAR (æque & par), āris, equal. 3 *Auson.*

ÆQUIPARABILIS (æquiparo), e, od- 3 mitting of comparison, worthy of being compared or equolled, comparable, analogous. *Plaut.* Quid videbis Diis magis æquiparabile? *Id.* Non esse æquiparabiles vestras cum nostris factiones.

ÆQUIPARATIO (Id.), ōnis, f. an equal- 3 izing, likening, comparing. *Gell.*

ÆQUIPARŌ (æque & paro), as, āvi, 2 ātum, a. l. to make equal, to equal, *ἰσῶω*, parem facio, æquo. *Nepos.* Æquiparare alicum labore. *Liv.* Ut nemo sociorum me æquiparare posset. *Pacur.* apud *Gell.* Æquiparent Jovi. — *¶* Also, to compare. *Liv.* Jovis, Solisque equis æquiparari dictatorem, in religioni etiam trahebant. *Plaut.* Mars haud ausit dicere, neque æquiparare suas virtutes ad tuas. — *¶* Sometimes, in a neuter sense, to be equal. *Ulpian. Digest.* — *¶* Æquipero is also read.

ÆQUIPEDŌS (æquus & pes), a, um, that 3 hath equal legs, isosceles. *Apulei.*

ÆQUIPOLLĒNS (æque & pollens), tis, 3 equivalent, equipollent. *Apulei.*

ÆQUIPONDĪUM (æquus & pondus), ii, 2 n. a counterpoise, weight. *Vitruv.*

ÆQUITAS (æquus), ātis, f. equality, *ἰσότης*, æqualitas. *Senec.* Portionum æquitate. *Sucton.* Æquitas membrorum, proportion, symmetry. — *¶* Oftener, figur., equity, impartiality. *Cic.* — *¶* Sometimes, justice. *Cic.* — *¶* Often, moderation, evenness of mind, equanimity. *Nepos.* — *¶* Also, reasonableness, moderation of affections, tranquillity of mind, resignation. *Cic.*

ÆQUŌ (æquus), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to 1 level, make smooth, *ῥαβδαῖω*, æqualem facio, complano. *Justin.* Convexa vallium æquare. *Virg.* Aream æquare cylindro. *Vellei.* Æquare solo urbem, to level with the earth, to raze to the ground. Hence, fig. *Liv.* Solo æquare dictaturas, et consulatus, *h. e.* penitus tollere, to do entirely away, abolish. — *¶* Æquare frontes; see *Frons*. — *¶* Also, to equal. *Curt.* Pectora æquabat, reached as high as the breast. *Id.* Argenti facti pondus quingenta millia talentorum æquabat, amounted to the sum of, &c. *Plin.* Æquat pretia margaritarum, is of the same value with, &c. — *¶* Also, to make equal. *Cic.* Hi libri jam se illis fere æquarunt. *Vellei.* Æquare alicum sibi per omnia, to put on a level with one's self at all points. *Virg.* Imperium teris, animos æquabit Olympo, *h. e.* æque extendet. — *¶* Also, to compare, confront with. *Liv.* Ne æquaveritis Annibali Philippum: Pyrrho certe æquabitur. *Cic.* Æquare, et conferre scelera alicujus cum aliis. — *¶* Also, to equal, to come up to, to attain. *Plin.* Eam picturam imitati sunt multi, æquavit nemo. *Virg.* Sagitta æquans ventos. *Liv.* Æquare cursu alicum, to keep up with in the race. — *¶* Also, to distribute into equal parts, to divide equally. *Virg.* operumque laborem Partibus æquabat justis. *Id.* æquabat luctus, et mutua Mavors Funera, *h. e.* couled equal slaughter on both sides. — *¶* Æquare ludum nocti. *Virg.* to play all night long.

ÆQUŌR (Id.), ōris, n. any level or smooth surface, a plain, flat, *πλαῖς*, æquus locus, planities. It is used of any level surface, as land, &c. *Virg.* æquore campi exercere equos. So, absolutely, *Id.* æquore toto. *Lucret.* æquor speculorum. — *¶* Oftener, the level surface of the sea, the sea. *Virg.* Arctos Oceani metuentes æquore tingi. *Id.* fessas æquore matres, wearied with sailing, fatigued with the voyage. *Ovid.* Concita ventis æquora mulcere. *Curt.*

Profundum æquor. — *¶* Also, of a river, especially when flowing gently. *Virg.* 8. *Æn.* v. 89.

ÆQUŌREUS (æquor), a, um, belonging to 3 the sea, marine, *πелаῖος*, *θαλασσιος*, ad æquor maris pertinens, marinus. *Martial.* Æquoreæ aquæ. *Column.* Æquoreus pater, *h. e.* Oceanus. *Virg.* Æquoreum genus, *h. e.* fishes. *Ovid.* Æquoreus rex, *h. e.* Neptune. *Id.* tridens, *h. e.* Neptune's trident. *Lucan.* ab æquorea origine quartus, *h. e.* the fourth in descent from Neptune. *Lucan.* Æquoreus Achilles, *h. e.* son of Thetis, a goddess of the sea. *Ovid.* æquoreos Britannos, *h. e.* surrounded by the sea. *Val. Flacc.* busta, *h. e.* on the shore.

ÆQUŌS (unc.), a, um, level, smooth, plain, equal, *ῥαβδός*, planus, æqualis. *Cic.* Æquus, et planus locus. —

¶ Convenient, advantageous, suitable for fighting, ascending, or for any purpose. *Liv.* Saxum ascensu æquo, of easy ascent. *Nepos.* Etsi non æquum locum videbat suis. *Cæs.* Æquiore loco. *Sucton.* Tempore æquo, fit or convenient season. — *¶* As a subst., a plain. *Liv.* Facilem in æquo campi victoriam fore, a level, the level of a plain. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Ex æquo loco alloqui, *h. e.* to address one's equals. — *¶* Also, equal, like, similar, *ἴσος*, par, similis. *Virg.* passibus æquis. *Senec.* Æquum arcibus aggerem attollere. *Terent.* Utinam esset mihi pars æqua amoris tecum, *h. e.* that we loved each other alike. *Vellei.* Ut æquum ei jus esset, quam erat ipsi. — *¶* Ex æquo, equally, alike, on an equality. *Plin.* Cum quibus ex æquo degunt, *h. e.* with equal rights and customs. — In æquo stare, and in æquo esse, to be equal. *Senec.* Non in æquo illis stetimus. — In æquo ponere alicui, to make equal. *Liv.* — *¶* Figur. just, equitable, fair, impartial, honest, upright, *ἐπικλῆς*, *δικαίος*. *Cic.* Prætor æquus, et sapiens. *Id.* Præbere se æquum alicui. *Id.* Æquissimus æstimator. *Cic.* Æqua jura. — Also, as a subst. in this sense, equity, justice. *Cic.* Ex æquo et bono, non ex callido, &c. *Sallust.* Fit reus magis ex æquo et bono, &c. — *¶* Also, generally, reasonable, right, fair, moderate. *Cic.* Æqua et honesta postulatio. *Id.* Sed Possidonium, sicut æquum est, dimittamus, as is right, as is fitting. *Terent.* Quæ liberum scire æquum est adolescentem, that which he ought to know, &c. *Id.* Æquum censent, nos, &c., they think it right, &c. *Id.* Non æquum facis, you do not act fairly. *Id.* Non æquum dicis, you do not speak reasonably. *Id.* Si ita æquum censens, if so you think fit. *Sallust.* Injurias gravius æquo habere, to resent an injury with too much severity. — *¶* Also, favorable, friendly, propitious. *Cic.* Non æquo senatu. *Id.* Et æqui et iniqui, both friends and foes. *Virg.* Æquis oculis aspicere, with a favorable eye, benign aspect. — *¶* Also, moderate, calm, unruffled. *Horat.* memento Componere æquus. *Id.* Æquam memento rebus in arduis Servare mentem. *Cic.* Animus æquus, potent and easy mind. So *Plaut.* Animus æquus optimum est æumnæ eondimentum, composed, undisturbed, always the same. Hence, æquo animo, willingly, patiently. *Cic.* Æquo animo te moneri patieris. *Nepos.* Æquo animo ferre aliquid. — *¶* Instead of a dat. it is sometimes followed by an acc. with the prep. *in.* *Cic.* pro Quint. c. 14.

ÆR (*ἀήρ*), æris, m. the air, atmosphere. *Cic.* — *¶* Often, the weather. *Cic.* Aer crassus. *Ovid.* Aere non certo corpora languor habet, *h. e.* when the weather is changeable. — *¶* It is found, though rarely, in the plural. *Lucret.* — *¶* Sometimes, poetically, a mist, or cloud. *Virg.* At Venus obscuro gradientes aere sepsit. — *¶* Also, color, or exhalation. *Lucan.* l. 4. v. 433. — *¶* Aer summus arboris, the top or tallest shoot of a tree. *Virg.* 2 *Georg.* v. 123.

ÆRĀ (*αἶρα*), æ, f. the herb darnel, *tnes*. *Plin.* — *¶* Æra, æ, f. (not used by classic writers), money computed: an epoch of time, era. *Isidor.*

ÆRĀMENTUM (æs), i, n. a vessel or

any other thing made of copper or brass, a brazen caldron, *χαλκῶμα*, quodcumque opus ex ære factum. *Plin.* 2

ÆRARIUM (Id.), ii, n. the place where the public money was kept, the treasury, exchequer, *ταμείον*, *δημόσιον*, locus, in quo publicum æs, hoc est publica pecunia reponitur, servaturque ad reipublicæ usus. *Cic.* Referre pecuniam in ærarium. — *¶* Also, the public money, national revenue. *Cic.* Adificare domum ex ærario. — *¶* Ærarium differed from *fiscus*; the former being the public treasury, the latter, that of the prince. But by jurists, ærarium is sometimes taken in the latter sense.

ÆRARIŌS (Id.), a, um, adject. relating to copper, brass, or bronze, *χαλκευτικός*, ad æs pertinens. *Plin.* Ærariæ officinæ (or absolutely, ærariæ), *h. e.* a place where brass is worked. *Id.* Æraria metalla, *h. e.* copper mines. *Id.* Ærarius faber (or ærarius, absol.), *h. e.* a worker in brass, &c. *Martial.* Ærarium marculi, braziers' hammers. — *¶* Also, relating to money. *Cic.* Propter ærarium rationem, *h. e.* æris. *Id.* Tribunos ærarios, *h. e.* officers who took care of payments made out of the treasury. *Varr.* Milites ærarii, mercenary soldiers. — *¶* Ærarius, ii, m. sc. homo, one deprived by the censors of the right of suffrage, and of serving in the army, and only retained as a citizen, that he might pay his tax (æs), whence the name. *Cic.* Referre alicum in ærarios. — *¶* Ærariæ annonæ, yearly or monthly pensions, paid in money. *Cod. Theod.*

ÆRATŌS (Id.), a, uni, adject. covered over or adorned with copper or brass, ære tectus, aut ornatus, *κεχαλκευμένος*. *Cic.* Lectos æratos, et candelabra ænea. *Horat.* Æratæ naves, having brazen beaks. So *Virg.* Ærata elassis. *Stat.* Ærata prora. — *¶* Also, made of copper or brass. *Propert.* ærata pila, *h. e.* sphaera Archimedis ex ære. *Id.* æratæ catenæ. — *¶* According to some, made of iron or steel. *Virg.* æratam quatiens Tarpela securem. *Tibullus.* Tela ærata. *Ovid.* hasta æratæ euspidis. — *¶* Æratæ acies, armed troops. *Virg.* — *¶* Figur. by the poets, for strong, impenetrable. *Propert.* ærato Danae circumdata muro. — *¶* Also, provided with money, rich. *Cic.* Tribuni non tam ærati, quam ærarii.

ÆRĒS (Id.), a, um, made of copper, brass, 2 or bronze, brazen, *χαλκῆος*, ex ære factus. *Plin.* Æreus clavus. *Virg.* Ærea puppis, *h. e.* ærata. — Also, of the color of copper, brass, or bronze. *Plin.* — *¶* Æreus, i [absol.], sometimes for æreus nummus, coin, money. *Vitruv.* — *¶* Figur. æreum sæculum, the brazen age, the third age, which succeeded the silver age. *Serv.* ad *Virg.* l. *Æn.* v. 452.

ÆRĪĀ (aer), æ, f. the goddess Juno, so called, because queen of the air. *Mart. Capell.* — *¶* An ancient name of Egypt, and also of the island Crete. *Gell.*

ÆRĪFER (æs & fero), a, um, adject. bearing brass or things made of brass, &c. *Ovid.*

ÆRINŌS (era), a, um, of or relating to the herb darnel, or tares, *αἶρινος*. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, ex ære factus, made of brass. *Varr.* apud *Non.*

ÆRĪPES (æs & pes), ēdis, adject. that 3 has feet of copper or brass, brazen-footed, *χαλκῆπους*, æreos pedes habens. *Ovid.* — *¶* Sometimes, swift-footed. *Auson.*

ÆRISONŌS (æs & sonus), a, um, sound- 3 ing with brass, *χαλκεόφωνος*. *Sil.* Ærissona antra, *h. e.* sounding with the arms of the Curetes. *Claudian.* Ærissonæ urbes, *h. e.* with the cymbals, clnshed together, when the moon wns in eclipse. *Valer.* Ærissonus mons, *h. e.* Diudymus, resonnding with the arms of the Corybantes. *Stat.* ærisoni lugentia flumina Nil, *h. e.* sounding with the timbrels, used by the priests of Isis.

ÆRĪŌS, nnd **ÆRĒŌS** (aer), [the first oftener used], a, um, aerial, relating to the air, *ἀέριος*, ad æra pertinens, vel qui in ære flt. *Cic.* Aerii volatus avium. *Horat.* Aeræ domus, *h. e.* heavenly abodes. *Ovid.* Aerias vias carpere,

to fly. *Valer. Flacc.* Nunc aerii plantaria vellet Perseos. — ¶ *Aerium* mel, aerial honey, because it was anciently believed to be made of dew that falls from the air on the flowers. *Virg.* — ¶ *Figur.* by the poets, high, lofty. *Virg. Alpes.* *Ovid. cornua.* — ¶ *Spes* aëria, empty, airy hope. *Arnob.*

ÆRIZŪSA (part. from ἀερίζω), æ, f. a precious stone, according to some the turquoise. *Plin.*

ÆRŌ (αἶρω, same as tollo), ōnis, m. a basket, bag, or sack, κόβη, coplinus, vel aliud quoddam vas ex vimine, sparto, vel ulva, storem, aut tegetis modo confectum, ac tollendo, ferendoque aliquid idoneum. *Plin.* Ærones arena pleni.

ÆERŌPE (ἀἴρ & ὤψ, ὄρος), es, f. the wife of Æteus, seduced by his brother Thyestes. *Ovid.*

ÆRŌSŪS (æs), a, um, abounding in copper or brass, χαλκώδης, ære abundans. *Festus.* — ¶ Also, mixed with copper or brass. *Plin.* Aurum ærosuin. *Scævola Digest.* Pecunia ærosa, bad money, counterfeit coin. — ¶ Ærosus lapis, endmia, one of the ingredients of brass. *Plin.*

ÆRŪCA (Id.), æ, verdigris, green vice. *Vitruv.*

ÆRŪGINŌSŪS (ærugo), a, um, rusty 2 (spoken of copper), ῥωγός, ærugine plenus. *Senec.* In æruginosus lamellis. *Id.* Æruginosus manus, h. e. filthy.

ÆRŪGŌ (æs), æruginis, f. rust (of copper), æris rubigo, et proprie in ære cum viridescit, ῥίς χαλκός; rubigo vero in ferro, ῥίς σιδήρεον. *Cic.* Æs Corinthium in æruginem incidit. — ¶ Also, verdigris. *Plin.* — ¶ *Figur.* money. *Juvenal.* — ¶ Also, thirst after gain, avarice. *Horat.* — ¶ Also, envy, spite, malice, rancor, hate, malignity, malevolence; nam quemadmodum ærugo æs consumit, ita invidus alterius macrescit rebus optimis. *Horat.*

ÆRŪMNA (unc.), æ, f. labor, toil, hardship, μέριμνα, ὀΐζος, τλαιπωρία, labor quilibet onerosus, laboriosa ægritudo. *Cic.* — ¶ In general, difficulty, calamity, trouble, misfortune, mishap, misery, adversity. *Cic.*

ÆRŪMNABILIS (ærumna), e, full of 3 trouble or misfortune, unfortunate, calamitous, lamentable, ærumnis plenus, ὀΐζυρός. *Lucret.*

ÆRŪMNŌSŪS (Id.), a, um, oppressed with labor or fatigue; overwhelmed with misfortune. *Cic.* Ærumnosus, et infelix. *Id.* Omnium ærumnosissima. *Senec.* Nihil est ærumnosius sapiente.

ÆRŪSCATŌR (ærusco), ōris, m. a vagrant, beggar, one who gets money by any means. *Gell.*

ÆRŪSCŌ (æs), as, āvi, ātum, to get 2 money in any way, extort money by false tales of distress, act the vagabond, χαλκο-λογῶ. *Senec.*

ÆS (unc.), æris, n. copper, brass, bronze, χαλκός. When a native metal is spoken of, it signifies copper; but when wrought in any way, as in vessels, statues, coins, &c., brass or bronze. *Cic.* Statua pedestris ex ære. *Plin.* Simulacrum ex ære factum Cereri. *Plin.* Æs Cyprium, copper. *Id.* Æs fustum. *Id.* Ducere aliquem ex ære, h. e. to make one's image in brass. — ¶ Often, by synecdoche, any thing made of copper, bronze, or brass. *Cic.* Cujus æra refigere debebamus, h. e. the brazen tablets, on which the laws were engraved. *Vellei.* Nocturnus æris sonus, h. e. ærei crepitaculi. So *Horat.* Æra ænata. *Propert.* æra rotunda Cybebes, h. e. cymbals. *Enn.* Ære prolato adstitit, h. e. a shield. *Virg.* Ardentis clypeos, atque æra micantia cerno, h. e. brazen arms. *Id.* Ære ciere viros, h. e. tuba ænea, brazen trumpet. So *Juvenal.* sat. 2. v. 118. *Lucan.* Æra spirantia, h. e. brazen statues. *Claudian.* ære vetusto florere, h. e. brazen images of one's ancestors. *Ovid.* Cum vero faciem dempto nudaverat ære, h. e. helmet. *Id.* æra unica, h. e. brazen hooks. — ¶ Often, money, coin. *Ulpian. Digest.* Etiam aureos unumquodque æs dicimus. *Virg.* gravis ære. *Horat.* Illic meret æra liber, h. e. pretium habet. *Id.* Nec tamen ignorat, quid distent æra lupinis, he knows his

business; he can distinguish true money from counterfeit. — ¶ *Per æs, et libram, &c.* See *Mancipium.* — ¶ *Æs alienum.* See *Alienus.* — ¶ It is put also for as, because as was originally a pound of brass, and counted by weight; also for the plural of as; also for parts of the as, as the triens, &c. *Liv.* Qui milibus æris quinquaginta census fuisset, h. e. fifty thousand asses. *Juvenal.*

Nec pueri credunt, nisi qui nondum ære lavantur. — ¶ Also, wages, hire. *Liv.* Annua æra habes: annuam operam ede. *Id.* æra procedunt, the pay keeps running on. *Senec.* Ad æs exit, h. e. quod mercedem, et lucrum querit. — ¶ Æra is also coin or counters, used in adding up accounts; hence the items of an account. *Cic.* Quid tu, inquam, soles, cum rationem a dispensatore accipis, si æra singula probasti, summam, quæ ex his confecta sit, non probare?

— ¶ *Figur.* in ære meo esse, to be closely connected, friendly. *Cic.* — ¶ Ære suo censeri, to be valuable for one's self, not to need any other recommendation. *Senec.* Also, alienus æris esse, to be of any estimation or value. *Gell.* — ¶ Ære suo aliquem lacerasse, to pay in like coin; to have an answer ready. *Plaut.*

ÆSALŌN, ōnis (αἰσάλων), a small bird. *Plin.* By others, a hawk.

ÆSCHYLŌS (Αἰσχύλος), i, m. the name of a celebrated Greek tragic poet.

ÆSCHYNŌMENE (αἰσχυνομένη), sc. herba; the sensitive plant or shrinking-shrub. *Plin.*

ÆSCŪLAPIŪS (Ἀσκληπιός), i, m. the son of Apollo and Coronis, the pupil of the Centaur Chiron, from whom he learned the healing art; he enlarged this branch of knowledge, and on that account was reckoned among the gods. The Romans introduced his worship from Epidaurus, where he was especially worshipped, and erected a temple to him. *Ovid.*

— ¶ Æsculapium, ii, n. the temple of Æsculapius. *Vitruv.*

ÆSCŪLETUM, and ÆSCŪLETUM (æsculus), i, n. a thicket or forest of oaks (æsculi), locus æsculis consitus. *Horat.*

ÆSCŪLEŪS, and ÆSCŪLEŪS (Id.), a, um, relating to the bay-oak. *Ovid.* Æsculeæ capiebat frondis honorem, h. e. a crown made of the leaves of the oak.

ÆSCŪLŌS, and ÆSCŪLŌS (unc.), i, f. a kind of oak supposed to answer to our bny-oak; a mast-tree: some think that thereby was meant the holm-oak; others, again, the beech. *Virg.*

ÆSERNIĀ, and ÆSERNIĀ, æ, now Isernia, Sergna, a city of Samnium in Italy, near the river Volturinus. *Cic.*

— ¶ Hence Æsernius, and Esernius, a, um, of or pertaining to Esernia. *Plin.*

— ¶ Æsernius, i, m. is also the name of a noted gladiator, whose combats with Pacidianus, or Placidianus, an equally famous gladiator, gave rise to the proverb Æsernius cum Pacidiano, applied to the contentions of two equally celebrated men. *Cic.*

ÆSIS, is, m. Αἴσις, a river on the borders of Umbria and Picenum, on which was a town of the same name. *Plin.*

ÆSŌN, ōnis, m. Αἰσῶν, ovis, the brother of Pelias and father of Jason. *Ovid.*

— ¶ Hence, Æsonides, æ, m. Jason. *Ovid.*

— ¶ Also, Æsonius, a, um, of or pertaining to Æson. *Ovid.*

ÆSŌPŌS, i, m. Æsop, Αἴσωπος, a Phrygian philosopher, and writer of fables, by condition a slave, in the time of Cræsus, king of Lydia. — ¶ Hence, Æsopæus, Æsopiæus, and Æsopiæus, a, um, of or pertaining to, or in the manner of, Æsop. *Phæd.* — ¶ Æsopæus is also the name of a very distinguished tragic actor, the friend of Cicero. *Cic.*

ÆSTĀS (æstus), ātis, f. the summer, Σέπας, commencing, according to Varro and Columella, on the 9th of May; according to Ovid, on the 14th; and ending on the 7th of August, according to Varro, on the 12th according to Columella and Pliny. More anciently, it extended from the vernal to the autumnal equinox, supposing the year to be divided into two seasons, summer and winter. *Cic.* Affecta jam prope æstate, it being towards the close of summer. So

Id. Æstate summa. *Tacit.* Æstate jam adulta, it being now the heat of summer. — ¶ Sometimes used by the poets for the whole year. So *Vellei.* Novem denique æstatibus, during nine campaigns, as these were usually made in summer. — ¶ Sometimes, the serene sky, summer air; also, summer heat. *Virg.* Per æstatem liquidam, through the serene sky; the liquid noon. — ¶ Æstates, spots, which in summer are occasioned by the heat of the sun. *Plin.*

ÆSTIFER (æstus & fero), a, um, adject. 3 bringing or causing heat, hot, hot as summer, sultry. *Virg.* Canis æstifer. *Lucan.* Æstiferæ Libyes arva.

ÆSTIMABILIS (æstimo), e, that may be estimated, estimable. *Cic.*

ÆSTIMATŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. an estimating, valuing, setting a value upon. *Cic.* Æstimatione frumenti. *Id.* Æstimatione census, an estimate or valuation. — ¶ Used also for the thing estimated or valued. *Cic.* Mihi et res, et conditio placet, sed ita, ut numerato malim quam æstimatione, I had rather have the estate for a certain sum, than in exchange for another. *Id.* Quando æstimationes tuas vendere non potes, h. e. prædia, quæ per æstimationem a debitoribus tuis accipere coactus es lege Cæsaris. *Id.* Non sis eo consilio, ut cum me hospitio recipias, æstimationem te aliquam putes accipere, h. e. jacturam aliquam facere rei familiaris, qui enim prædia in solutionem debiti a debitoribus lege Cæsaris accipiebant, jacturam faciebant. — ¶ Also, price, worth, value. *Catull.* — ¶ Also, judgment or opinion about a thing or person, decision; a rule or standard. *Cur.* Quanta esset altitudo intueri jubent, ac nuntiare Alexandro, non eadem ipsum, et incolas æstimatione munimenta metiri. *Tacit.* Æstimatione recta severus, deterius interpretantibus tristior habebatur, by a habit of estimating every thing by a correct standard. *Plin.*

Æstimatione nocturnæ quietis, dimidio quisque spatio vitæ suæ vivit? if we take into the account. *Vellei.* Semper infra aliorum æstimationes se metiens, h. e. favorable estimating. — ¶ Also, consideration, worth, regard. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a right to value; a right to judge. *Liv.*

ÆSTIMATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who values, estimates. *Cic.* Callidi rerum æstimatorum. — ¶ Also, one who judges, forms an opinion of any thing. *Cic.* Injustus rerum æstimator.

ÆSTIMATŌRIŪS (Id.), a, um, adject. 3 concerning or belonging to valuing or appraising. *Ulpian.* Æstimatoria actio.

ÆSTIMATŌS (Id.), us, m. same as 2 æstimatione. Used only in the abl. sing. *Plin.*

ÆSTIMATŌS (Id.), a, um, particip. valued, estimated, dicitur de rebus, de quarum pretio iudicium factum est, ἀποτιμῶν. *Plin.* Æstimatus assibus quinis. *Id.* Viride Appianum æstimatum sestertius in libras. *Festus.* Æstimata pœna, ab antiquis ab ære dicta est, qui eam æstimaverunt ære, ovem decussi, bovem centussi, h. e. a pecuniary fine rated or assessed by a judge. *Nepos.* Litem æstimatam solvere, to pay the costs of his suit. See *Æstimo.* — ¶ Also, perpensus, judicatus, criticised, considered, decided for or against. *Tacit.* Lectum, æstimatumque carmen.

ÆSTIMŌ (æs), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to estimate, value, appreciate, τιμᾶω, pretium, valoremque alicui rei statuo, æstimationem facio. *Cic.* Æstimare frumentum III denariis. *Id.* Æstimare aliquid pecunia, to set a value on any thing in money. *Id.* Magni æstimare pecuniam. *Id.* Prata, et areas magno æstimare. — ¶ Æstimare item, to estimate the sum or fine to be paid by a person on conviction, to rate the damages. *Nepos.* Ea lis quinquaginta talentis æstimata est. But *Cæs. lib. 5. B. Gall.* c. 1. Arbitros dat, qui litem æstimant, pœnamque constituent, h. e. estimate the amount of the injury. — ¶ Æstimare nomina alicui, to estimate or fix the sum of money to be paid by any one, as due from him. *Cic.* Illarum rationum illa

eunt nomina, quæ Dolabellæ sunt æstimata, the share of accounts due. —

¶ *Figur.* of any thing, to estimate, rate, *κρίνω, ὀρίζω.* Cic. Magno æstimare virtutem. Id. Antoridatem alicujus magni æstimare. Id. Vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa æstimat. Sallust. Æstimabit, qualis illa pax aut deditio sit, ex qua, &c. Sueton. Quantopere dilectus sit, facile est æstimare. Horat. virtutem æstimat annis, h. e. by antiquity. Tacit. In universum æstimanti, plus penes peditem roboris, judging altogether. Id. Prave æstimare. Curt. Æstimare aliquid vita, h. e. as dearly as life. Martial. Ecquid te satis æstimas beatum? do you count yourself sufficiently happy? — ¶ Rarely, for existimare, to think, believe. Phædr. Ridicule hoc magis dictum, quam vere, æstimo.

ÆSTIVÆ (æstivæ), adverb, properly, in 3 a summer way, as in summer. Plaut. Æstivæ admodum viaticati sumus, h. e. sparingly.

ÆSTIVŌ (Id.), as, ævi, ætum, n. l. 2 to retire for the summer to a cool retreat for the purpose of shunning the hot weather, to pass the summer in a country-house or seat; to pass the summer, τὸ θέρος διαίεσθαι, propter æstum evitandum alicubi conmorari: quemadmodum hibernare est hiemem aliquo in loco transigere. Varr. Greges ovium longe abiguntur ex Apulia in Samnium æstivatum. Plin. Intra septem eam æstivanti pastores.

ÆSTIVŌS (æstus), a, um, relating to the summer, summer, *ἑπιδός*, qui est æstatis, vel æstate fit. Cic. Æstivus menses rei militari dare, liberos jurisdictioni. Id. Æstivus locus, h. e. aptus ad æstivandum, a place adapted to retire to from the summer heat; fit to summer in. So Martial. sub urbe rus habemus æstivum. Flor. Præneste æstivæ deliciae, a delightful retreat in summer. Horat. Aura æstiva, summer breeze. Plin. Myrrha æstiva, h. e. quæ æstate inciditur. Liv. Æstivi saltus, h. e. inhabited in summer. Hygin. Circulus æstivus, the Tropic of Cancer. — ¶ Æstiva castra, or æstiva, orum, n. summer quarters, a stationary summer camp, in which the soldiers remained during a campaign, when not in battle array; hence, a campaign. Cic. Dum in æstivis essemus Id. Nulla ex trinis æstivis gratulatio, on having completed three campaigns. Vell. Perducere æstiva in mensem Decembrem. — ¶ Æstiva is also applied to cattle, a summer residence. Hence, in Virg. Georg. 3, 472. the flocks themselves.

ÆSTIVANS (æstuo), antis, hot, boiling, bubbling, estuating, troublous. Colum. Sol æstivans. — ¶ *Figur.* fluctuating, embarrassed, troubled, agitated. Cic. Hunc æstuantem, et tergiversantem judicio ille persequitur. Sallust. Quæ cum multis dies noctesque animo æstivans agitaret. Catull. Animo æstivante.

ÆSTIVARIUM (æstus), ii, n. a creek, or arm of the sea in which the tide reciprocates; a frith, fret, an estuary. Cæs. Ithura concisa æstuariis. — ¶ Also applied to rivers. Plin. Inter æstuarina Batis, oppidum Nebrissa. — ¶ Also, tunnels or vent-holes for drawing off bad air from pits. Plin.

ÆSTIVATŌ (æstuo), ōnis, f. a ferment, commotion, agitation, estuation. Figur. Plin.

ÆSTŪS (æstus), as, ævi, ætum, n. l. 1. to be very hot, to boil with heat, *καυσόμηναι*, æstu ferreo. Cic. Sitiendo, agendo, æstuando, with enduring thirst, cold, and heat. Ovid. Æstare sub pondere. Juvenal. Si dixeris, æstuo, sudat. Virg. Exustus ager morientibus æstuat herbis. — ¶ Also, to boil, undulate, flow, fret, estuate. Horat. Maura semper æstuat unda. Lucret. ventis pulsa vacillans Æstuat arbor, h. e. is tossed to and fro. Gell. æstuantis anime iter, h. e. the windpipe. Virg. æstuat ignis, etreams, roars. — ¶ Also, to burn with love, or desire. Ovid. At rex Odrysus, quamvis secessit, in illa Æstuat. Claudian. Æstare in aurum, h. e. to burn with the desire of money. So Æstare

desiderio, invidia, &c., to burn. Cic.

— ¶ Oftener, to be anxious, to be perplexed, undecided, disturbed in mind, &c. Sallust. Æstare, multaque in pectore volvere. Horat. Æstuat, et vitæ disconvenit ordine toto. Cic. Æstuat dubitatione.

ÆSTŪSSE (æstuosus), adverb, with heat. 3 Horat. Inarsit æstuosius, with more heat; more furiously. — ¶ Also, greedily, eagerly, hoily. Plaut.

ÆSTŪSŌS (æstus), a, um, hot, full of heat, sultry, *καυσός*, æstu, calore plenus. Cic. æstuosus, et pulverulenta via. Plin. Æstuosissimi dies. — ¶ Also, undulating, boiling, rising in surges. Horat. Freta æstuosas.

ÆSTŪS (from perf. pass. of αἶθω), us, m. any burning or scorching heat, hot weather, magnus calor, fervor, αἶθος, καύων. Sallust. Labore, et æstu languidus. Horat. Caniculæ vitabis æstus. Cic. Homines agri cum æstu, febrique jactantur, &c. Velas Poeta apud Cicero. Æstus ulceris, the inflammation. Virg. Incensi æstus, the heat of the fever; the fever at its height. Horat. oleumve momorderit æstus, the drought. — ¶ Also, the ebbing and flowing of the tide; flux and reflux of the sea. Cic. Quid de marinis æstibus dicam? Sallust. Æstu secundo, the tide being favorable. — ¶ Also, the swelling sea, a stormy sea. Virg. furit æstus arenis. Virg. delphines Æquora verberant caudis, æstumque secabant. — ¶ Also, of water in a kettle, a boiling or bubbling up. Virg. — ¶ *Figur.* the overpowering force of a thing, ardor, fury. Cic. Ne æstus nos consuetudinis absorbeat, the tide of custom; the force of habit. Id. Hunc quoque absorbit æstus quidam non insolite adolescentibus gloriæ, an eager desire after glory. Id. Æstus ingenii, force or vivacity of genius. Flor. Furoris æstus (sc. belli), the furious tide of war. Horat. Stultorum regum æstus, the rage, violence. Ovid. Æstus pectoris, h. e. love. — ¶ Also, doubt, uncertainty, agitation of mind, trouble, perplexity, wavering. Plin. Explica æstum meum. Virg. Vario nequiquam fluctuat æstu. Lucret. Æstus mentis.

ÆTAS (for ævitas, from ævum), ætis, f. age, time of life, *ἡλικία*, tempus vitæ hominis, ceterorumque animantium. Ætates omnes Varro sic divisit, infantiam, pueritiam, adolescentiam, juventam, senectam. Tubero Pueros appellavit, qui minores essent annis XVII; ad annos XLVI, Juniores; supra eum annum, Seniores. Cic. Ineuntis ætatis inscientia. Id. Ab ineunte ætate, from a child; from the period of childhood. Id. Bona ætas voluptatibus fruitur libentius, youth. Plaut. Ætas mala, old age. Id. integra, the flower of youth. So Id. media. Cic. Gravitas constantis ætatis, h. e. virorum, of manhood. Id. Infirma ætas. Id. ingravescens. Id. affecta, advanced age. Cic. Ætate antecellere, to be considerably advanced in years. Id. Ætate procedere, to advance in age. Terent. Ad omnia alia ætate sapius rectius, as years roll over. Tacit. Quarta decimum ætatis annum explere. Cic. Id ætatis hominem, a man of his age. Id. Id ætatis jam sumus, ut, &c., we are arrived at that time of life now, that, &c. Id. Ut primum per ætatem judicium facere potueris, so soon as ever you shall have reached that time of life which will enable you to judge, &c. Nepos. Thucydides, qui ejusdem ætatis fuit, who was contemporary with him. Tacit. Cum ceteris idem ætatis nobilibus, of the same age. — ¶ Also, life, age of man. Cic. Ætas acta honeste, a life well spent. Id. Ætatem agere, to live. Id. Consumere in studio aliquo. Id. contere in litibus. Id. Degere inter feras. Plin. Exigere in aliqua re. Cic. Usque ad adolescentiam meam processit ætate, lived. Id. Ultimum tempus ætatis. Id. Vix singulis ætatibus binos oratores laudabiles constitisse, two in a single age. Id. Tertiam jam ætatem hominum vivebat:—in this passage, some consider ætas to be 100 years, others 30. Plin. Obiit Amphiphras apud Thebas, una ætate ante Ili-

eum bellum, h. e. annis triginta septem, ut Hardinus ostendit. Horat. Altera jam teritur bellis civilibus ætas, h. e. about 30 years. Nepos. Cum primis ætatis suæ comparabatur, with the leading characters of his time. — ¶ Also, time in general. Cic. Heroicis ætatibus, i. e. the heroic ages. Virg. Omnia fert ætas. Stat. Quid crastina voiceret ætas, the coming day. Horat. Nec delevit ætas. Propert. Et quascunque tulit formosi temporis ætas, h. e. tempus illud, quo puellæ omnes formosæ nascebantur. — ¶ Also, ætas, figur., for homines ætate. Liv. Tum enim vero omnis ætas currere obvi, h. e. persons of all ages. Horat. Quid nos dura refugimus ætas? h. e. generation. Id. Romam perdemus devoti sanguinis ætate. Ovid. Disce tamen veniens ætas, age. Plaut. Sibi inimicus inagis, quam ætati tuæ, h. e. tibi. Id. Væ ætati tuæ, Wo betide you! — ¶ Used also of inanimate things. Papias. Ætates ædificiorum. Plin. Murimum ætatis oleo annuo est, oil kept a twelve-month is quite old enough. Hence ætatem ferre, to wear well. Cic. — ¶ Ovid makes four ætates mundi, aurea, argentea, ænea, and ferrea. — ¶ Ætate, sc. per, used adverbially, always, forever, διὰ βίον. Terent. Quid, malum, me ætatem censes velle id assimulari? Also, a long time. Terent. Jamdudum ætatem, an age ago. Ætate is used also in the same sense. Flor. Relictas sibi a majoribus sedes, ætate, quasi jure hereditario possidebant. — ¶ In ætate, sometimes, occasionally, now and then. Plaut. In ætate utile. Id. In ætate haud bonum est, h. e. nunquam in vita bonum est.

ÆTATŪLA (ætas), æ, f. the tender age of 1 children; sometimes of youth; also, the age of a human being when spoken of slightly or jestingly. Cic. In primis puerorum ætatulis. Plaut. vos (mulieres) quæ in munditiis, mollitiis, deliciis ætatulam agitis, &c.

ÆTERNABILIS (æterno), e, eternal 3 Cod. Theodos. Æternabilis urbs, h. e. Roma.

ÆTERNITAS (æternus), ætis, f. eternity αἰδιότης, tempus, sine et principio cærens. Cic. Quæ sunt, quæque futura sunt, ex omni æternitate definita esse fataliter, from eternity. Id. Denum nihil aliud in omni æternitate cogitantem, from all eternity, from everlasting. Id. Hoc est verum ex æternitate, h. e. always has been. — ¶ Also, time immemorial, a very long time. Id. Divinatio ab omni æternitate repetita. Sæcton. Cupido æternitatis, perpetuæque fame. Plin. Cedri materiæ æternitas, durability, durability. — ¶ Æternitas was also a title of the Emperor. Plin. Ep. Ragatus, Domine, a Nicensibus per æternitatem tuam, salutemque, ut, &c.

ÆTERNŌ (Id.), adverb, eternally, perpetually. Plin.

ÆTERNŌ (Id.), as, ævi, ætum, a. l. 1. to 2 eternize, immortalize, perpetuate, make famous forever and ever, *ἀθανάτισω*, æternum, seu perpetuum facio. Horat. virtutes in ævum Æternæ.

ÆTERNŌS (for æviterus, from ævum), a, um, eternal, everlasting, that endureth forever, αἰδιός, perpetuus, qui neque principium, neque finem temporis habet. Cic. Deus beatus, et æternus. —

¶ Oftener, durable, lasting, perpetual. Sallust. Vobis æterna sollicitudo remanebit. Plin. Nec est ulli ligno æternior natura. Ovid. Æterni ignes, h. e. the fire in the temple of Vesta, ever burning. Plin. Æterni mores, immemorial, or deserving eternity, or divine. So Tibull. Æternus Homerus, immortal in fame. Tacit. Erga mea munera, dum vita suppetet, æterna erunt, h. e. not to be forgotten. Virg. Tum pater æterno fatur devinctus amore, h. e. very great. Curt. Æternis sordibus squalidum, h. e. of long standing. — ¶ Æterna urbs, h. e. Rome. Constant. Cod. — ¶ In æternum, and æternum, eternally, everlastingly, forever, always, ever, to last forever, æi. Liv. Urbs in æternum condita. Quintil. Supremum, et in æternum. — Æternum also signifies ever, constantly, continually, unremittingly, incessantly.

Virg. Æternum latrans. *Id.* gleba æternum frangenda.

ÆTHALIA, and **ÆTHALĒ** (Ἀιθάλυ), æ & es, f. now *Elba*. *Plin.* — *Æthalia* was also an ancient name of *Chios*, now *Scio*: *Plin.*

ÆTHER (αἰθήρ), ēris & ēros, m. the ether, the upper air, in which the sun and stars move, the sky, firmament, the whole region of the air; the heavens. *Cic.* Aerem amplectitur immensus æther, qui constat ex altissimis ignibus. *Id.* Restat ultimus, omnia cingens, æther. *Horat.* Ferar per liquidum æthera. *Virg.* Sub ætheris axe. *Id.* Apes trans æthera vectæ. *Id.* fama super æthera notus. *Id.* rex ætheris altus *Jupiter*. — *Æ* Sometimes, light, splendor, brightness, sheen. *Valer. Flacc.* simul æthere plena corusco *Pallas*. — *Æ* In fabulous narrative, *Æther* is the highest god, or *Jupiter*. *Lucret.* Pater Æther. *Virg.* Pater omnipotens Æther. — *Æ* So, in general, for all the gods. *Claudian.* — *Æ* Also, the upper world, h. e. the earth, in opposition to the regions of the dead. *Virg.* *Æn.* 6, 435. — *Æ* *Æther* is never used in the pl. except by later writers.

ÆTHERIUS, and **ÆTHEREŪS** (æther), a, um, *æthereal*, *ethereal*, relating to the ether, αἰθέριος, ad ætherem pertinens, qua ignem elementarem, vel ejus locum supremum in cælo significat. *Cic.* Altissima, æthereaque natura, id est ignea, quæ, &c., the ether. *Horat.* Post ignem ætheria domo Subductum. — *Æ* Also, aerial, belonging to the air. *Lucret.* Ætheriæ nubes. *Virg.* vesi aura ætheria, to breathe the vital air, to live. *Ovid.* ætheria aqua, h. e. rain. — *Æ* Also, celestial, heavenly. *Martial.* Ætherius pater, h. e. *Jupiter*. *Cic.* Haustus ætheriæ, h. e. a sagacity derived from heaven. *Tibull.* Taurus inons ætherio vertice, h. e. reaching to heaven. *Catull.* Isque per ætherias me tollens advolat umbras, h. e. scattered through the heavens. *Martial.* Imputat ætherios ortus hæc prima parenti, h. e. hæc dies in lucem edidit parentem, et ætheria aura vesi dedit. *Virg.* Ætheriam servate deam, h. e. *Pallas*, or her image, the *Palladium*. — *Æ* *Luna*, the moon, was formerly called ætheria terra, when compared with the earth. *Macrob.*

ÆTHIOPIA (Æthiops), æ, f. *Æthiopia*, now *Abyssinia*, Αἰθιοπία, a country of *Africa*, divided into *Orientalis*, *Eastern*, and *Occidentalis*, *Western*. *Plin.* — *Æ* Hence, *Æthiopicus*, a, um, adj. *Æthiopian*, belonging to *Æthiopia*. *Plin.* — *Æ* Also, *Æthiopsis*, idis, f. a plant growing in *Æthiopia*. *Plin.*

ÆTHIOPS (αἰθώ & ὄψ, ὄψς), ὄψς, m. an *Æthiopian*, negro, blackamoor. *Plin.* — *Æ* Used also as an adj. *Cic.* Cum stipite *Æthiope*, an *Æthiopian* blockhead.

ÆTHRA (αἰθήρ), æ, f. the clear, seræe sky, 3 the pure ether. *Virg.* lucidus æthra *Sidereæ* polus. — *Æ* Also, the air, sky, heavens. *Virg.* volans rubra fulvus *Jovis* ales in æthra. *Stat.* Æthræ rector.

ÆTYOLOGIX (αιτιολογία), æ, f. (a figure of speech), a showing of a cause or reason. *Isidor.*

ÆTITES (ἀετὶς) **LAPIS**, or **ÆTITES**, æ, m. the *ætites*, or rather *actites*, the eagle stone, found in the nest of the eagle, ἀετίνης. *Plin.*

ÆTITIS (*Id.*), f. ἀετίνης, a gem resembling an eagle in color. *Plin.* Others read *Actites*.

ÆTNA, æ, and **ÆTNE** (Αἴτνη), es, f. a volcanic mountain of *Sicily*, in which is said to have been the forge of *Vulcan* and the *Cyclops*. Beneath it is said to lie the giant *Typhæus* or *Typhon*, or, according to *Severus*, *Enceladus*, and to belch out fire. *Ovid.* — *Æ* Hence, *Ætnæus*, a, um, and *Ætnensis*, e, pertaining to *Ætna*. *Virg.* Ætnæi fratres, h. e. *Cyclopes*. *Val. Flacc.* Ætnæus dcus, h. e. *Vulcan*. *Sil.* triumphus, h. e. *Sicilian*. *Cic.* Ætnensis ager.

ÆTOLIA (Αἰτωλία), æ, f. a country of *Greece*, on the confines of *Epirus*. *Cic.* — *Æ* Hence, *Ætolicus*, *Ætoli*, and *Ætölus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Ætolia*, *Ætolian*. *Plant.* Aper *Ætolicus*, h. e. quem *Hercules* occidit. *Ovid.*

Ætoli heros, h. e. *Diomedes*, who formerly reigned in *Ætolia*. *Ovid.* Arma *Ætolia*, h. e. of *Diomedes*. So *Sil.* *Ætolie* umbre. *Virg.* *Ætolia* urbs, h. e. *Arpi*, founded by *Diomed*, in *Apulia*. *Sil.* *Ætoli* campi, h. e. region of *Cannæ*, in *Apulia*. *Horat.* *Ætolie* plagæ, h. e. in allusion to *Meleager*.

ÆVITĀS (ævum), ātis, f. an age; age. 3 [Same as ætas, which is the contracted form.] *Cic.* — *Æ* Also, eternal duration. *Apul.* and *Varr.*

ÆVITERNŪS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. eternal, 3 everlasting. [Same as æternus, which is a contracted form.] *Varr.*

ÆVUM (αἶϐν, v being inserted), i, n. 1 length of time, duration, eternity. *Lucret.* Innumerabilibus plagis vexata per ævum. — *Æ* Among philosophers, it means duration, with a beginning, but without end. — *Æ* Also, time or period of life, life, age. *Cic.* Ævo sempiterno frui. *Sallust.* Ævi brevis. *Horat.* Crescit occulto, velut arbor, ævo *Fama* *Marcelli*, h. e. by a hidden growth, imperceptibly. *Id.* Traducere leniter ævum, to pass away life agreeably. *Id.* Agere ævum, to live. *Ennius.* Agitare ævum. *Lucret.* degere. *Id.* consumere in curis inanibus, to consume or waste away life. *Claudian.* transigere in arvis patriis. *Vellei.* Impendere omne spatium sui ævi in rem aliquam. *Horat.* in eum si quis te percontabitur ævum, shall inquire my age; how old I am. *Virg.* Confectus ævo, worn down with age. *Ovid.* Flos ævi, the flower or prime of youth. *Valer. Flacc.* Primum ævum, early life. *Virg.* Integer ævi, in the vigor of life. *Tacit.* Grandis ævo parens, advanced in years. *Lucret.* Expelli ævo, to die. — *Æ* Also, an age, generation. *Plin.* Nostro ævo. *Vellei.* Ingenia nostri ævi, times. *Ovid.* nulli datus omnibus ævis, in any age. *Plin.* Simulacrum tot ævis incorruptum, for so many ages. *Id.* Duiant ævis tecta, for ages. *Horat.* Ter ævo functus, having lived three ages. — *Æ* Also, men living at the same time. *Plin.* — *Æ* Also, time. *Tacit.* Extinguere sequentis ævi memoriam. *Id.* Per tantum ævi, for so long a time. *Plin.* Ad hoc ævi, down to the present time. *Id.* In omni ævo. *Id.* Per omne ævum. *Id.* A condito ævo, from the beginning of time. *Id.* Ævi ejus rex, at that time king. *Horat.* In ævum veniens, for the time to come. *Id.* Nobilis in omne ævum, forever; for age. — *Æ* In ævum is the same as in omne ævum. *Id.* Æternare virtutes alienjuss in ævum. *Plin.* Prærogare figuras in ævum, to transmit to posterity.

ÆVŪS, i, m. time, age, life; an ancient form, the same as ævum. *Lucret.* omnem possit durare per ævum.

ÆFER (unc.), Āfrā, Afrum, relating to *Africa*, *African*. *Martial.* Afrā *Nomas*, h. e. *Numidia*. *Horat.* Afrā avis, h. e. gallina *Numidica*. *Horat.* Afro murice, h. e. *Gedalian*. *Horat.* Dirus *Afer*, h. e. *Annibal*.

AFFABILIS, and **ADFABILIS** (affari), 1 e, adj. affable, accessible, easy of access, easy to be spoken to, of easy address, courteous, complaisant, humane, gentle. *Cic.* Cum in omni sermone omnibus affabilem se esse vellet. *Virg.* Nec visu facilis, nec dictu affabilis ulli. Others read *effabilis*. *Senec.* Alius erit affabilior, alius expeditior.

AFFABILITAS, and **ADFABILITAS** 1 (affabilis), ātis, f. affability, courtesy, kindness, gentleness, complaisance, easiness of address, εὐπροςήγορία, comitas, et facilitas in sermonibus. *Cic.*

AFFABILITER, and **ADFABILITER** 3 (*Id.*), adverb, affably, courteously, kindly, cum affabilitate, comiter, φιλικῶς. *Spartian.* Affabilliter est allocutus. *Gell.* Hæc tum *Favorinus* affabilissime dicebat.

AFFABRĒ, and **ADFABRĒ** (ad & fabre), 1 adverb, skilfully, ingeniously, exquisitely, cunningly, curiously, in a workmanlike or masterly way, artificiose, eleganter, scite, δαιδαλέως. *Cic.*

AFFAMĒN, and **ADFAMĒN** (affari), īnis, 3 n. discourse, language, address, speech. *Apulei.*

AFFANIÆ (unc.), ārum, f. trifles, toys,

gimcracks, idle discourse, stuff, nonsense. *Apulei.* 3

AFFĀRĪ, and **ADFĀRĪ** (ad & fari), ātu * sum, depon. 1. defect. to address, accost, speak to, commune with, same as alloqui, προσφώνειν, προσλέγεσθαι. *Cic.* Licet enim versibus iisdem mihi affari te, Attice, quibus affatur *Flaminium* ille vir. *Id.* Cum hunc nomine esset affatus, called or addressed him by name. *Id.* Liber ille, quo hic me affatus, quasi jacentem excitavit, introduced himself as addressing me. *Stat.* Blande affari aliquem. *Id.* blandis verbis. *Virg.* Hos ego affabar. *Id.* hostem affare. *Id.* Sic positum affati discedite corpus, h. e. having said a last farewell, as was customary at funerals. — *Æ* Affatus, used pass. by *Apul.*

AFFĀTIM, and **ADFĀTIM** (ad & fatim, 1 abundantly), adverb, abundantly, superabundantly, largely, copiously, sufficiently, ἄδῶν, abunde, large, satis, et plus etiam aliquanto quam satis. *Cic.* Affatim satiat. *Sallust.* Parare commectum affatim. *Plaut.* Affatim est, tūis quite enough as it is. *Id.* usque affatim, as much as ever you like. *Id.* Affatim est hominum.

AFFĀTŪS, and **ADFĀTŪS** (affari), us, 3 m. a speaking to, talking or conversing with, accosting, addressing; talk, parley, discourse, προσήγορία, προσφώνημα, alloquium, allocutio. Generally used by the poets. *Virg.* — *Æ* Also used of familiar intercourse by letter. *Claudian.* Hænc, an imperial rescript. *Imp. Leo.* *Cod.*

AFFECTĀTIŪS, and **ADFECTĀTIŪS** (affecto), ōnis, f. an ardent desire to obtain or accomplish anything. *Senec.* — *Æ* It is oftener used in a bad sense, unhappy imitation; mistaken zeal; affectation, κακοζηλία. *Quintil.* — *Æ* Also, in a bad sense, a strong or ardent desire. *Tacit.*

AFFECTĀTŌR, and **ADFECTĀTŌR** 2 (*Id.*), ōris, m. one who has a vehement desire for any thing; generally used in a bad sense. *Quintil.*

AFFECTĀTŪS, and **ADFECTĀTŪS** (*Id.*), 2 a, um, affected, affected zealously; strongly wished for or aimed at, ardently desired, earnestly endeavored after, generally in a bad sense. *Sueton.* Infamiam affectati regii nominis discutere. *Tacit.* Affectatum imperium. *Quintil.* Nitidius aliquid, atque affectatus, h. e. refined with greater care and study.

AFFECTIŪS, and **ADFECTIŪS** (afficio), ōnis, f. a condition or affection of the mind; passion, disposition, desire, motive; affection, love, πάθος, same as affectus. *Cic.* Commotio, et affectio animi. *Id.* Animi talis affectio, neminem ut violenter commodi mei gratia, such a disposition. *Plin.* Erga fetum affectio. — *Æ* Also, by jurists, inclination, will. *Paul.* Digest. Affectiōnem tenendi non habent. — *Æ* Also, any state or affection of the body; sickness, ailment. *Cic.* Corporis firma affectio. — *Æ* Also, of things in general, natural state, disposition, constitution. *Cic.* Affectio astrorum valet ad quasdam res, h. e. with reference to aen. *Cic.* Quædam ad res alias affectio, relation, connection.

AFFECTŪS, and **ADFECTŪS** (afficio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to seek after with anxiety, aim at studiously, solicit, try to gain, anxie, et cum affectu exquiro, appeto, accerso, et generatim primum animum ad faciendum habeo, σπουδάζω. *Nepos.* Munditiam non affluentem affectabat. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Hic est in quibusdam verbis quædam similitudo, non tam affectanda, quam illæ superiores, sed tamen adhibenda nonnunquam. *Plin.* Affectare diligentiam, to exert diligence, zeal. — *Æ* Also, in a bad sense, to covet or desire madly; to aspire to. *Plin.* Uniones affectant et pauperes femina. *Curt.* Affectare immortalitatem. — *Æ* Also, studiously to imitate, to strive after, to affect. *Quintil.* Affectare crebrum anhelum. *Tacit.* Affectare famam clementiæ. *Id.* studium carminum. — *Æ* Also, to try to gain over, to solicit, compass. *Tacit.* Studia militum spe successionis, to try to gain the favor of, &c. *Sallust.* Civitates formidine, aut

ostentando præmia affectare. — ¶ Affectare iter, or viam, to enter upon and attempt a way or path, direct one's course, to take a course to attain to. Both liter. and figur. *Virg.* viamque affectat Olympo, h. c. ad cælum. *Cic.* Nunc vero quam viam muniet, quo iter affectet, videtis, what intention he has, what aim he is pursuing. *Al. leg.* quod iter affectet. *Terent.* Ad dominas qui affectant viam, who would get into favor with the mistress. *Id.* Hi gladiatorio animo ad me affectant viam, come against me with an ill intent. *Plaut.* Scio, quam rem agat: ut me deponat vino, eam affectat viam, he means to lay me under the table; fuddle me with drink. — ¶ Affectare spem, to have hope, to hope. *Liv.* Potiusdè Africæ spem affectans. — ¶ Affectare dexteram, eagerly to extend the right hand. *Virg.* Verum ubi nulla datur dextram affectare potestas. *Al. leg.* dextra (abl.) sc. viam. — ¶ In re Venerea affectare est concubitus appetere. **AFFECTOR**, and **AFFECTOR**, aris, ātus 3 sum, depon. 1. same as affecto. *Varr.* apud *Diomed.* — ¶ Also, passively, for affici, or disponi ad concubitus. *Apulei.* **AFFECTUOSUS**, and **AFFECTUOSUS** 3 (affectus), a, um, adject. amoris, et affectus plenus, kind, friendly, affectionate. *Macrob.* **AFFECTUS**, and **AFFECTUS** (afficio), us, m. a condition, an affection, or emotion of the mind, passion, affectio, et motus animi sive bonus, sive malus, πάθος. *Cic.* Affectus animi in bono viro laudabilis. *Quintil.* Continuum affectum nonnullæ materiæ desiderant, require being treated of in language calculated to act upon the passions without remission. *Plin.* Colhibere affectus — ¶ Also, desire. *Javenol.* Si res ampla domi, similisque affectibus esset. — ¶ Also, love, affection, tenderness. *Sueton.* — ¶ Also, persons to whom one is attached. *Apulei.* Carissimis orbatu affectibus. — ¶ Also, will, consent, inclination. *Labeo Digest.* — ¶ Also, malady, indisposition, disease. *Cels.* **AFFECTUS**, and **AFFECTUS** (Id.), a, um, disposed, affected, inclined, constituted, dispositus, constitutus, comparatus, animatus, ἐμπάθος, διαρήμενος. *Cic.* Sapiens eodem modo erit affectus erga amicum, quo in se ipsum. — ¶ Also, moved. *Cic.* Varie sum affectus tuis literis. *Id.* Avide sum affectus de fano, h. e. ardeo desiderio. — ¶ Lictores affecti ulmeis virgis, provided with, armed. *Plaut.* — ¶ It is also variously rendered, according to the word with which it is joined. *Cic.* Affectus beneficio, treated kindly. *Id.* Animi affecti virtutibus, vitiis, atibus, inertis, endured, tintured. — ¶ Also, afflicted, oppressed, harassed. *Cic.* Affectus molestia. *Id.* morbo. *Vellei.* Remiges inopia affectissimi. *Cic.* Syracusanam civitatem, ut abs te affecta est, &c., as it has been treated by you. — ¶ Punished. *Tacit.* Supplicio affectus. *Curt.* verberibus. *Id.* clade. — ¶ Absolutely, of one suffering from disease, indisposed, sick. *Liv.* Color imperatoris, quem affectum visuros crediderant, bearing in his face the marks of indisposition. *Cic.* Cum ita affectus esset, ut si, &c., sibi ipse diffideret, was so much cost down and indisposed that, &c. *Id.* Cæsarem Neapoli affectum graviter videram, taken seriously ill. *Sueton.* Jam quidem affectum, sed tamen spirantem, at the point of death, but still breathing. *Liv.* Affectæ vires corporis, strength weakened, impaired. *Sueton.* Agra, et affecta mancipia, weak, infirm, sickly. — ¶ Figur. debilitated, weakened, impaired, lessened, nearly spent. *Cic.* Partem istam reipublicæ male affectam tueri. *Liv.* Affecta res familiaris. *Id.* Opem rebus affectis orare. *Tacit.* Affectam fidem juvare. *Silius.* Jamque hienie affecta mitescere cœperat annus. *Gell.* Non confecto anno, sed affecto. *Cic.* Affecta prope ætate, towards the close of. *Id.* Affecta ætas, well advanced. *Id.* Affectus senectute, advanced in years. — ¶ *Cic.* in *Top.* c. 2. and in

Partit. c. 2. going hand in hand with the subject of discussion.

AFFERĒ, and **ADFERĒ** (ad & fero), ers, attūli, allātum, to take, bring, carry, ἐπιφέρω, fero, apporto. *Cic.* Afferre munus alicui. *Id.* litteras alicui. *Id.* litteras ad aliquem. *Id.* Nihil novi ad nos afferrebat. *Id.* Afferre consolationem alicui. *Id.* consulatum in familiam, to bring the office of consul into the family. *Id.* consilium alicui, to give advice. *Id.* communes utilitates in medium. *Id.* memoriam, to remind. *Id.* delectationem alicui. *Id.* suspicionem, to make one suspect. *Id.* auctoritatem, et fidem orationi, to give weight and credit to. *Id.* animum vacuum ad scribendas res difficiles, h. c. to apply the mind, while disengaged. *Id.* metum alicui. *Id.* moram. *Id.* finem, to make an end of. *Id.* utilitatem. *Id.* dolorem. *Id.* luctum, et egestatem. *Id.* salutem. *Id.* medicinam. *Id.* perniciem. *Id.* necessitatem dicendi, to constrain, compel. *Id.* opinionem populo, h. c. to induce the people to believe. *Id.* crimen alicui, h. c. to charge with the commission of a crime. *Id.* animum alicui, to encourage. *Id.* æs alienum, involve in debt. *Id.* cladem populo Romano. *Id.* mortem uno ictu, to slay, kill, destroy. *Id.* vim alicui, to employ force against. *Varr.* Canes afferunt dentes in dominum, h. c. attack with their teeth. *Cic.* Afferre manus alicui, to lay violent hands on. *Cic.* Afferre manus suis vulneribus, quod paulo ante dixerat scindere dolorem suum, to renew one's pain or grief. *Id.* Afferre manus templo, h. c. to spoil it. Sometimes, Afferre manus, to succor, help, assist. *Id.* Pro se quisque manus affert. — ¶ Afferre se aliquo, generally a poetical form, to betake one's self, go. *Plant.* Ejus jussu nunc luc me affero. *Virg.* se se a mœnibus affert. *Catull.* Abite illic, unde malum pedem attulistis, h. e. whence you have come. *Alii leg.* tulistis. — ¶ Often, afferre signifies to assert, allege, cite. *Cic.* Nihil igitur afferunt, qui in re gerenda versari senectutem negant, they assert but little to the purpose. *Id.* Afferre justas causas. *Id.* rationes. *Id.* ætatem, to plead age in excuse. *Id.* aliquid ad defensionem, to allege in defence. — ¶ Also, to tell, bring word, report, declare, announce. *Cic.* Battonius miros terrores ad me attulit. *Id.* Rumores qui de me afferuntur. *Liv.* Afferre compertum, to report as fully ascertained, bring certain tidings of. — ¶ Also, to make for, contribute; help, assist. *Cic.* Illa præsidia non afferunt oratori aliquid, ne, &c. — ¶ Also, to produce, bring forth. *Cic.* Agri fertiles; qui multo plus afferunt, quam acceperunt. **AFFICIŌ**, and **ADFICIŌ** (ad & facio), is, ēci, ectum, a. 3. to move, affect, influence, touch, make an impression on, ἐντιθῆναι, significat motum aliquem in animum, aut affectum inducere sive in bonam, sive in malam partem. *Cic.* Littere tuæ sic me affecerunt, ut non dare tibi beneficium videret, sed accipere a te. *Id.* Quonam modo ille vos vivus afficeret, qui, &c., would move. *Id.* Affici a gratia, aut a voluptate, give a loose to, submit to, be moved by. *Id.* Ut eorum, qui audirent, ita afficerentur animi, ut eos affici vellet orator, their minds might be affected at the pleasure of the speaker, &c. *Alii legunt* Ut ii qui audirent, ita afficerentur animis, &c. *Quintil.* Primum est, ut afficiamur, antequam afficere conemur. *Plin.* Consules oportere sic affici, ut se publice magis, quam privatim obligatos putent, conceive such sentiments as will lead them to think, &c. *Id.* Sunt in usu et Corinthia, quibus delectatur, nec afficitur, but is not strongly affected, impassioned. — ¶ It is also applied to the body, to weaken, to debilitate, to afflict with disease. *Liv.* Ut prius ætus, labor, fames, sitisque corpora afficerent, quam, &c. *Cels.* Pulmo totus afficitur. *Tacit.* Pisonem uno vulnere in mortem affecit. *Nepos.* Affici morbo, to be affected with disease. *Plin.* torminibus, et inflationibus, suffer pain, &c. *Capitolin.* Afficere corpus, to render weak, infirm. —

¶ Also, to treat both well and ill. *Pny. nian. Digest.* Filius, quem pater male contra pietatem afficiebat. — ¶ Also, to bring towards a close. *Cic.* — ¶ It is most often put for dare, addere, augere, ornare, and is variously rendered, according to the noun with which it is joined. *Cic.* Afficere beneficio, to bestow kindness on. *Id.* aliquem præmio, to reward, remunerate. *Id.* aliquem lætitiâ, to gladden, exhilarate. *Id.* voluptate, to please. *Id.* supplicio, also pœna, to punish. *Id.* molestia, to grieve, distress. *Id.* Affici sollicitudine, et inopia consilii, to labor under distress and want of means. *Terent.* Afficere injuria, to injure. *Cic.* ignominia, to reproach, render an object of ignominy. *Id.* honore, to honor. *Id.* laude, to praise, commend, laud. *Id.* muneribus, to give presents to. *Id.* nomine, to name, give a title or name to. *Ovid.* vultum medicamine, to paint. *Cic.* macula, to stain, color with reproach. *Id.* Affici dolore, to grieve, be sorrowful. *Id.* Afficere morte, to kill, destroy. *Id.* sepultura, to bury. *Id.* exilio, to banish, consign to exile. *Id.* Affici admiratione, to be looked up to with admiration, be admired. *Id.* Afficere stipendio, to pay one's wages or hire. *Plaut.* præda, atque agro, adoreaue, to enrich with spoil, &c. *Id.* gloria, to render glorious. *Id.* bonis nuntiis, to delight with good news. *Virg.* pretio, to pay the price, pay for. *Flor.* fœderibus pudendis hostem, to oblige to accept dishonorable terms. *Justin.* verberibus, to beat. *Sueton.* aliquem rerum, et verborum acerbitatibus, to maltreat by word and deed. *Vellei.* Italiam gravibus, variisque casibus, to bring upon Italy heavy calamities and mishaps. *Mortiol.* Affecit clientem dominicò, h. e. obliged him to sup nt home. *Varr.* Afficere loca luce, to light, enlighten, illuminate. **AFFICTITUS**, and **ADFACTITUS** (aff-3 fectus), a, um, added to. *Varr.* **AFFICTUS**, and **ADFACTUS** (affingo), a, um, added to, joined to, fastened to, both liter. and figur. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, feigned, falsely ascribed. *Lactant.* **AFFIGŌ**, and **ADFIGŌ** (ad & figo), is, ixi, ixum, a. 3. to fix or fasten to, attach to, fix upon, affix, προσάπτω, προσποιέω, ad aliquid figo, addo, appono. *Cic.* Minerva, cui pinnarum talaria affigunt. *Quidam leg.* affigunt. *Id.* Litteram illam ita vehementer ad caput affigunt, ut, &c. *Liv.* Laceratos verberibus cruci affigere, to crucify. *Virg.* radicem affigere terræ. *Id.* Affigere flammam lateri turris. *Lucret.* Affigere oscula, to kiss. *Morat.* Atque affigit humo divinæ particulam auræ, h. c. fixes to the ground, keeps intent on earthly things. *Alii legunt* affligit humo, dashes to the ground. — ¶ Figur. *Quintil.* Affigere aliquid animo, to impress upon the mind. *Cic.* Huic generi malorum non affigitur illa opinio, attached to. *Quintil.* Affigere litteras pueris, h. c. to imprint, impress on the memory of. *Arnob.* Affigere sibi ritum religionis confiatum rationibus nullis, to attach himself to a religious creed founded upon no principle of reason. **AFFINGŌ**, and **ADFINGŌ** (ad & fingo), ingis, inxi, ictum, a. 3. to form, fashion, make; oftener, to add by fashioning or framing, to attach, to devise in addition, fingendo, seu formando addere, aptare, προσπλάττω, προσποιέω. *Cic.* Itaque nec ei manus affinxit, quia nec capendum quidquam erat, nec repellendum. *Cæs.* Addere, et affingere rumoribus. *Tacit.* Affingere novum crimen alicui, to attach, impute. — ¶ Figur. to add. *Cic.* Parvis momentis natura aut affingit, aut mutat, aut detrahit. — ¶ Also, to attribute, bestow, ascribe, adopt: falsely to ascribe. *Cic.* Affingere alicui falsam laudem — ¶ Sometimes, to form, delineate, to conceive in imagination. *Apulei.* **AFFINIS**, and **ADFINIS** (ad & finis), e, adject. contiguous, adjoining, πρόσ-σπος, ὁσπος, qui alicui vicinus est, et præsertim qui agros habet alterius agris vicinos. *Liv.* Gens affinis Mauris. — ¶ Very often, and also as a subst., related by marriage, a relation by mor-

riage. Cic. Alter mihi affinis erat. *Valer. Max.* Cum affinis esset Caesaris. *Tercnt.* Et gener, et affines placent. *h. e. son-in-law and his parents.* *Plant.* Megadonorus meus affinis, *h. e. son-in-law.* — Affinia vinctula, the ties of affinity or alliance by marriage. *Ovid.* — ¶ *Figur.* an accomplice, associate, cooperator, partaker; one privy or accessory to an undertaking. Cic. Huic facinorosi affines. *Liv.* Affinis noxæ. *Terent.* Neque illarum affines esse rerum. *Plant.* Publicis negotiis affinis, occupied in the business of the state.

AFFINITAS, and **ADFINITAS** (affinis), *ātis*, f. vicinity, near union, connection, vicinitas, finium conjunctio, præsertim in agris. *Varr.* — ¶ *Oftener, affinity, alliance by marriage, κηδεστρία.* Cic. Affinitate se devincire cum aliquo, to become related to by marriage. *Vellei.* Contrahere affinitatem. *Id.* Pacere affinitatem inter aliquos. *Id.* Recipero aliquem in arctissimam affinitatem. *Nepos.* Coniungi affinitate cum aliquo. *Id.* Pervenire in affinitatem alienius. *Liv.* Affinitatem jungere cum aliquo. *Plaut.* Adstringere affinitatem inter aliquos. — ¶ *Figur.* vicinity, connection, similarity. *Gell.* Tanta est affinitas corporibus, mentibusque, so immediate is the connection.

AFFIRMANTER, and **ADFIRMANTER** (affirmans), adverb, solemnly, assuredly, affirmatively. *Gell.*

AFFIRMATĒ, and **ADFIRMATĒ** (affirmatus), adverb, affirmatively, positively, assuredly. Cic. Quod affirmate promiseris. *Gell.* Plerique Græcorum affirmatissime scripserunt.

AFFIRMATŪS, and **ADFIRMATŪS** (affirmo), *ōnis*, f. an affirmation, declaration, positive assertion; a speaking point blank. Cic. Est enim iusjurandum affirmatio religiosa. *Cæs.* Venire in spem affirmatione alicujus, &c., to derive hope on being assured by any one. *Plin.* Constantissima annalium affirmatione, transiturum, &c., by the uniform declaration of the annals, that, &c. *Curt.* Multa affirmatione abnuere, to persist firmly in denying.

AFFIRMŪS, and **ADFIRMŪS** (ad & firmo), *as, āvi, ātum*, a. 1. to confirm, ratify, corroborate, assure, confirm, firmum facio, διαβεβαιόωμαι, βεβαίω. *Liv.* Affirmare opinionem. *Id.* Affirmare dicta alicuius. *Id.* Affirmare aliquid auctoritate sua. — ¶ *Oftener, to affirm, assert, declare solemnly or positively, say confidently, καράφημι.* Cic. Omni tibi asseveratione affirmo. *Liv.* Affirmare jurejurando. Cic. Valde affirmare. *Quintil.* Fortissime affirmare. *Liv.* Affirmare pro certo. *Id.* Certum affirmare non ausim.

AFFIXŪS, and **ADFIXŪS** (affigo), *a, um*, 1. fixed or fastened to, affixed, nailed to, παραπηγμένος. Cic. Prometheus affixus Caucasos. — ¶ *Affixum and affixa, by jurists, a fixture or fixtures.* — ¶ *Figur.* constantly attached to, or attending, as of a friend or companion. Cic. Jubes eam mihi esse affixum tanquam magistro. *So, Tibull.* Anus noctu affixa foribus, *h. e. remaining constantly before the doors.* — ¶ *Also, firmly fixed, ever present.* Cic. Causa in anima, sensuque meo penitus affixa. *Tibull.* Pensis affixa puella.

AFFLATŪS, and **ADFLATŪS** (afflo), *us*, m. a breathing upon, breath, gust of wind, blast, breeze, gale, πρόσπνευμα, επίπνοια, flatus, spiritus, ventus. *Plin.* Regio omni afflata noxio carens, free from all unwholesome air. *Ovid.* Deneget afflatus ventus, et aura suos. *Plin.* Afflatus montium, the air coming from the hills. *Id.* Afflatus maris, a breeze from the sea. *Columnell.* Solis afflatus, by the violent heat of the sun. — ¶ *Also, breath, air exhaled by living animals.* *Plin.* Polypus afflatus terribili canes agebat. *Ovid.* Frondes afflatus ardent. *Silius.* Tabes afflatus, and Pestis afflatus, pestilential blast. — ¶ *Varr.* uses afflatus for the aspirate H. — ¶ *Figur.* inspiration, divine heat, enthusiasm, ενθουσιασμός. Cic. Nemo vir magnus sine aliquo afflato divino unquam fuit. — ¶ *Also, splendor, radiance.* *Plin.* Leni afflato simulacra refovente.

AFFLEŌS, and **ADFLĒŌS** (ad & fleo), *es, ēvi, ētum*, n. 2. to weep at or over, to join in weeping, επιδακρύω, fleo. *Plant.* 3

AFFLICTATŪS, and **ADFLICTATŪS** 1 (afflicto), *ōnis*, f. affliction, sorrow, trouble, vexation, distress. Cic.

AFFLICTŪS, and **ADFLICTŪS** (affligo), *ōnis*, f. affliction, sorrow, pain, anguish. Cic.

AFFLICTŌS, and **ADFLICTŌS** (frequenter affligo), *as, āvi, ātum*, a. 1. to agitate, toss or drive this way & that, shatter as a storm doth a ship, agito, vexo, luc illuc impello, επιδιδω. *Cæs.* Naves tempestas afflictabat. — ¶ *Figur.* to afflict, vex, torment, distress, harass. *Tacit.* Ne quartadecima legio afflicta- ret Batavos. *Id.* Afflictae hostes vulneribus. *Id.* Italiani luxuria, sævitique afflictae. *Id.* and Cic. and *Sueton.* morbo afflicti. *Lucet.* amore. — ¶ *Afflic- tare se, and afflicteri, to be afflicted; to sorrow, grieve, give a loose to distress.* Cic. Cum se Alcibiades afflicteret, &c. Cic. Afflicteri, et lamentari.

AFFLICTOR, and **ADFLICTOR** (id.), *ōris*, m. a troubler, vexer, tormenter; a scourge. Cic.

AFFLICTŪS, and **ADFLICTŪS** (id.), *3 us*, m. a dashing on or striking together; a collision. *Apulei.* — ¶ *Also, prostration, a dashing to the ground.* Cic.

AFFLICTŪS, and **ADFLICTŪS** (id.), *a, um*, dashed or driven with force against, dashed down, laid prostrate, agitated, damaged, injured, hurt, allisus, vel prostratus, εὐσπεισθείς. *Cæs.* Quæ gravissime afflicte erant naves, &c. *Flor.* Infantes ipsos afflictos humo. Cic. Navis afflicta ad scopulos. *Column.* Arbor senio, aut tempestate afflicta. *Val. Flacc.* Et tonat afflicta domus ignea massa, *h. e. malleis contusa, battered, beaten.* — ¶ *Figur.* troubled, harassed, distressed, afflicted. *Tacit.* Italia novis cladibus afflicta. *Liv.* Afflicta urbs pestilentia. Cic. Græcia perculsa, et afflicta. *Id.* Religionis prostrata, et afflicta. *Id.* Afflictione conditione esse. *Id.* Afflictum erigere. *Id.* excitare. *Sueton.* Afflicte copiæ, army discomfited, beaten. *Id.* Pro afflicto statim lamentata est, lamented him as one devoted to ruin. *Id.* Afflicti supplicii Christiani, afflicted, tormented, persecuted. *Tacit.* Afflicta fides, ruined or broken credit. *Flor.* and *Lucan.* Afflicte res, state of misfortune. *Justin.* Res, quamvis afflicte, nondum tamen perditæ. *Stat.* Afflictus pudor. — ¶ *Of the mind, afflicted, distressed, oppressed.* *Virg.* Afflictus vitam in tenebris, luctuque trahebam. Cic. Aegritudine afflictus. *Id.* Afflictus, et fractus animus. — ¶ *Also, bad, wicked, depraved.* Cic. Homo afflictus, et perditus, *h. e. quasi vitiis mole oppressus, obrutus, profligatus, abjectus; atque adeo improbus, pessimus.*

AFFLIGŪS, and **ADFLIGŪS** (ad & fligo), *is, ixi, ietum*, a. 3. to throw violently or dash against any thing, to throw to the ground, overthrao, ενεσπείω, επιδιδω, allido, vi impello, prosterno. *Cæs.* Infirmas arbores pondere affligunt. *Plant.* Nolo equidem te affligi, I don't wish that you should fall to the ground. *Senec.* Pocula affligere. *Plant.* Te ad terram, scelus, affligam. *Ovid.* terræ affligere aliquem. *Tacit.* Affligere caput saxo, to dash the head against a stone. *Horat.* Affligere humo. Cic. Alligere donum. *Id.* statnam. *Id.* monumentum. *Tacit.* aliquem in mortem, even to death. *Column.* Lupinum, si non ante hyemem convaluerit, frigidibus affligitur, droops to the ground. Cic. Affligi morbo, to labor under a disease. *Tacit.* Funes affligebat hostes. — ¶ *Sometimes, to strike.* *Tacit.* Tricrarchus fusti caput ejus afflixit. — ¶ *Figur.* to harass, distress, vex, disquiet, trouble, impair. Cic. Vituperando rem affligere, to debase, lower, vilify, demean. *Id.* Animos affligere metu. *Id.* Affligere equestrem ordinem. *Liv.* Affligere aliquem bello. Cic. Affligere aliquem judicium sententiis, *h. e. to impair one's character by a conviction.* *Id.* Vectigalia bellis affliguntur, are impaired, lessened. *Plin.* Affligere opes alicujus, to impair, injure, weaken, break down the power of any one. Cic. Pompeius ipse se afflixit, was the cause of his own ruin. *Sueton.* Affligere negotium, to injure, hurt, ruin.

Plin. and *Flor.* Affligere mores, to ruin, corrupt. Cic. Senectus enervat, et affligit homines. *Id.* Levare alicujus adventu, et discessu affligi, to be grieved, hurt. *Cnrt.* Vehementer affligi desiderio alicujus.

AFFLŌS, and **ADFLŌS** (ad & flo), *as, āvi, ātum*, n. 1. to blow upon, to breathe; to breathe upon, επιπνέω, ad aliquid spiro. flatu, spiritum contingo. It is used not only of the wind, but also of the breath of animals; also of other things, which seem borne by a sort of wind or blast, as fire, lightning, the influence of the heavenly bodies, odors, &c. *Plin.* Cum udam (fidam) quidam ventus afflavit. *Ovid.* Afflare crinem sparsum cervicibus. *Horat.* Afflare alicui. *Virg.* Nos ubi primus equis Oriens afflavit anhelis, *h. e. quasi contigit afflatu equorum cursu anhelantium.* *Plin.* Afflari in fronte. *Lucet.* et calidum membris afflare vaporem. *Ovid.* fulmina, quorum Ignibus afflari proxima queque solent, arc vult to be struck or blasted. *Liv.* Afflari incendio. *Clau- dian.* sole. *Ovid.* afflatos funesti tæbe veneni. *So, Val. Max.* afflatum repulsa, having received a repulse. *Propert.* Adflavit tibi non Arabum de gramine odores. — ¶ *Figur.* Cic. Rumor afflaverat, *h. e. had gone forth.* *Id.* Sperat, sibi anam posse aliquam afflari, in hoc crimine, voluntatis, assensionis eorum, quibus, &c., *h. e. fautores sibi eos, qui, &c.* *Tibull.* Felix, cui placidus leniter afflat Amor, is favorable. *Flor.* Romam terror afflabat, *h. e. reached to.* *Senec.* Illo (animo) vitato, hoc quoque afflavur, is tainted. — ¶ *Also, to inspire, hurry away by violent passion or overheated imagination, ενθουσιάζειν.* *Virg.* Silylla afflata numine. Cic. Poetam mentis viribus excitari, et quasi divino quodam spiritu afflari. *Alii leg.* inflari. *Pers.* Audaci afflate Cratino, filled with the spirit and boldness of Cratinus. — ¶ *Afflare aliquem juvenia, to present, &c.* *Clavdian.* So, *Virg.* afflare alicui honorem, to bestow beauty upon. *Tibull.* indomitis gregibus Venus afflat amores, kindles in them the spirit of love.

AFFLŌENS, and **ADFLŌENS** (affluo), *entis*, partic. and adject. generally an adject. abundant, επιρρέων, abundans; properly of water and other fluids. *Vitriv.* Affluentiores aquæ sunt. Cic. Unguentis affluens. — ¶ *Figur.* copious, plentiful, profuse, abundant, affluent; abounding in, plentifully stocked with, περιουσιάζων. *Sueton.* Affluens numerus senatorum. Cic. Urbs hominibus, studiisque affluens. *Id.* Homo bonitate affluens. *Id.* omni lepore, et venustate. *Id.* domus omni scelere. *Id.* Divitior mihi, et affluentior, &c. *Angustin.* Largitor affluentissimus, most affluent, liberal, bountiful. — ¶ *In a bad sense, superabundant.* *Nepos.* — ¶ *In Phædr.* homo vestitu affluens, *h. e. having on a long, trailing robe.* — ¶ *Annos affluentes, years which come on, come rolling on.* *Hor.*

AFFLŌENTER, and **ADFLŌENTER** (affluens), abundanter, copiously, plentifully, δαψιλώς, copiose. *Apulei.* Vinum affluenter immissum. Cic. Affluentius voluptates undique haurire. *Nepos.* Affluentius vivere, more profusely.

AFFLŌENTYX, and **ADFLŌENTYX** (id.), *1 as*, f. a flux, a flow or effluence of humors, επιρροια, profluvium. *Plin.* — ¶ *Figur.* abundance, plentifulness, εὐπορία. Cic. **AFFLŪS**, and **ADFLŪS** (ad & fluo), *is, ūxi, ūxum*, n. 3. to flow to or towards, or in, επιρρέω, ad aliquem locum fluo, fluendo accedo. *Plin.* Æstus bis inter duos exortus Lunæ affluunt, bisque remeant. *Tacit.* Rhenus ad Gallicam ripam latior, et placidior affluens. — ¶ *Figur.* to run or flock towards, meet together, assemble. *Virg.* ingentem comitum affluxisse novorum Invenio admirans numerum. *Liv.* Copiæ affluabant. *Tacit.* Affluentibus auxiliis Gallorum. — ¶ *Also, to come to one imperceptibly or in great quantities, to creep in, steal upon, insinuate itself with.* Cic. Voluptas ad sensus eum suavitate affluit. *Ovid.* Affluit incantis insidiosus amor.

— *¶* Also, to have in abundance, to abound. *Lucr.* Affluere divitiis, honore, et laude. *Plaut.* frumento. *Cic.* voluptatibus. — *¶* To be in abundance, to abound. *Sallust.* Cum domi otium, atque divitiæ affluerent, fuere tamen, &c. *Liv.* Ubi effuse adfluunt opes.

AFFÖDIÖ, and **ADFÖDIÖ** (ad & fodio), 2 ödis, ödi, ossum, a. 3. to add or join by digging, ad aliquem locum fodio. *Plin.* Furto vicini cespitem nostro solo adfodimus, h. e. fodiendo, nostro solo adjungimus.

AFFÖRE. See *Adsum*.

AFFÖRMIDÖ, and **ADFÖRMIDÖ** (ad & 3 formido), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to be sore afraid, φοροβέσθαι, valde timeo. *Plaut.*

AFFRANGO, and many words beginning with aff. See *Adfrango*, &c.

AFFRICÖ, and **ADFRICÖ** (ad & frico), 2 as, icui, ictum, a. 1. to rub, *rab* against any thing, *προσ-ρίβω*, ad aliquid frico. *Colamel.* Vitosum locum arbori affricant. *Plin.* Anguis inaratro herbæ se se affricans. — *¶* Figur. to impart by rubbing. *Seneca.*

AFFRICTÖS, and **ADFRICTÖS** (affricō), us, m. a rubbing upon or against any thing, *πρόσ-τριβίς*. *Plin.*

AFFULGEÖ, and **ADFULGEÖ** (ad & fulgeo), es, ulsi, n. 2. to shine, appear bright or resplendent; to shine upon, fulgens appareo, fulgeo, *ἐπιλάμπω*. *Ovid.* Non Venus (the star) affulsit. *Horat.* Instar veris vultus tuus affulsit. *Sil.* postrema nitenti affulsit vultu ridens Venus (the goddess). — *¶* Figur. to appear, show itself. *Petr.* Verum pudicitiae, amorisque exemplum affulsisse. — *¶* Often, to wear a bright aspect, shine favourably upon. *Liv.* Spes affulsit. *Id.* Et mihi talis aliquando fortuna affulsit. *Valer. Mar.* Cretensibus nihil tale praesidii affulsit. *Flor.* Ut prima affulsit occasio.

AFFUNDÖ, and **ADFUNDÖ** (ad & fundo), is, üdi, üsum, a. 3. to pour or sprinkle upon, *προσ-χέω*, fundo, diffundo, spargo. *Tacit.* Mosæ fluminis os annem Rheum Oceano affundit. *Id.* Affundere alicui venenum in aqua frigida. *Plin.* Affunditur æstuarium e mari flexuoso meatu, *fluvio*, &c. *Plin.* Annis plurimis affusus oppidis, h. e. washing or flowing near. *Id.* Colonia annæ Ibero affusa, h. e. washed by. — *¶* Figur. to add to, join to, communicate. *Tacit.* Ut peditum auxilia median aciem firmerent, equorum tria millia cornibus affunderentur. *Id.* Affundere alicui vin vitalem. *Sil.* Affusus puppes ventis, h. e. filling the sails. — *¶* Affundi, to prostrate one's self before. *Flor.* (Illa) affusa genibus Cesaris. *Ovid.* Affusæque jacent tumulo.

AFORE, same as *Abfore*.

AFÖRIS, for a foris.

AFRÄNYÄ, æ, f. the wife of Licius Bucio, a senator, whose want of modesty was such, that she was in the habit of pleading her own causes before the judges. Hence, *Afrania* is proverbially used of any immodest woman. *Val. Mar.*

AFRÄNYÖS, ii, m. a celebrated comic Latin poet, praised by Cicero. *Hor.* Dicitur Afrani toga convenisse Menandro, h. e. Afranius, in his comedies, is said to have imitated Menander. Hence, *Cic.* Afrania, or Afraniana fabula, a drama written by Afranius. — Some refer it to Afrania, and understand the story of Afrania.

AFRICÄ, æ, f. Africa, one of the four quarters of the globe, Ἀφρικῆ, Ἀιβόν. *Plin.* — *¶* It is often used for a particular portion of Africa. *Plin.* — *¶* Hence, *Africæ*, a, um, adj. African, relating to Africa. *Cic.* Africanum bellum. *Id.* Africana causa, h. e. the war against Cesar, renewed in Africa by the partisans of Pompey. — *¶* Africæ, ærum, sc. fere, panthers. *Liv.* Ludis Circensibus sexaginta tres Africanæ lussæ. — *¶* Africanus was the agnomen of two Scipios, from their victories in Africa. *Liv.* — *¶* Also, *Africus*, a, um, adj. African, pertaining to Africa, Ἀιβικός, Africanus. *Liv.* Africa terra. — *¶* Africus ventus, oftener *Africus*, absolutely, the south-west wind, so called because coming to the Romans from Africa. *Seneca.* Africus furibundus, et

ruens. *Virg.* creberque procellis Africanus. *Hor.* Africæ procellæ, h. e. raised on the African sea; or by the south-west wind.

AFUTÖRÖS, same as *Abfuturus*.

AGAMEMNÖN, önis, m. Ἀγαμέμνων, önos, the son of Atreus, brother of Menelaus, king of Mycenæ, and commander of the Greeks in the Trojan war. On his return from Troy, he was killed by his wife, Clytemnestra, assisted by Ægisthus. — *¶* Agamemno, as the nom., occurs in *Stat.* and *Cic.* — *¶* Hence, *Agamemnönides*, æ, m. a descendant of Agamemnon: applied by *Juv.* to his son Orestes. — *¶* Also, *Agamemnönius*, a, um, of, belonging, or relating to Agamemnon. *Virg.* Orestes Agamemnönius, h. e. son of. *Propert.* puella, h. e. *Iphigenia*, daughter of.

AGÄNIPPÄ, es, f. Ἀγανίπη, a fountain of Boeotia, on mount Helicon, consecrated to the Muses. *Ovid.* — *¶* Hence, *Aganippæus*, a, um, *Propert.* and *Aganippicus*, a, um, *Sidon.* of or pertaining to Aganippe. — *¶* Also, *Aganippis*, idis & idos, adj. f. of or belonging to, or near to, Aganippe. *Ovid.*

AGÄPE (ἀγάπη), es, f. love, benevolence. 3 Tertull. — *¶* Also, the feast of the early Christians, to which the poor were invited. *Tertull.* — *¶* Also, feasts in honor of the martyrs were called *agape*.

AGÄRICUM, and **AGÄRICÖN** (ἀγᾱρικόν), i, n. agaric, a kind of mushroom, growing upon high trees, of a white color, and good for purging away phlegm. *Plin.*

AGÄSÖ (ἀγάζων), önis, m. a slave whose business it was to take care of horses, drive beasts of burden, &c., a groom of the stable, ostler. *Liv.* — *¶* Sometimes, an ass-driver, muleteer. *Apulei.* — *¶* Also, an low slave. *Horat.*

AGÄTHIRKSI, ðrum, m. Ἀγαθύρσοι, a nation of the Scythians, on the Palus Mæotis, who were in the habit of painting their bodies. *Virg.* picti Agathyrsi.

AGÄVE, es, f. Ἀγαυή, the daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, and wife of Echion, king of Thebes: in a fit of madness, she tore in pieces her son Pentheus. Hence, a tragedy so called.

AGÖ (ago), come, come on; well; well, let it be so; well, if it must be so; go to, imper. of ago, used adverbially, and joined with all the persons of both numbers, either by itself alone, or with the particles *dum*, *vero*, *nunc*, *tauto*, *sane*, *jam*, *sis*, &c. — *¶* Thus it is often used for exhorting, inciting, or urging. *Terent.* Age, da veniam filio. *Virg.* En age, rumpe moras. *Id.* Eja age. *Terent.* Age dum, hoc mihi expedi. — *¶* Often, also, for acceding, affirming, approving, implying, also, exhortation. *Cic.* Age, sit ita factum: quæ causa, cur Roman properaret? *Terent.* Age, age, jam ducat: dabo. *Cic.* Age sano, inquam: sed erat equius, &c. — *¶* It expresses, also, indignation. *Terent.* Age nunc, jam ego pol hodie, si vivo, tibi ostendam, herum quid sit periculi fallere. — *¶* It is elegantly used in transitions, both to express urgency and assent. *Cic.* Infero mari nobis, incerto cursu, hieme maxima navigandum est. Age jam, cum fratre, an sine? well then. *Id.* Age nunc, refer animum, sis, ad veritatem. — *¶* So agile with plural nouns. *Virg.* Quare agite, o tectis juvenes succedite nostris. *Liv.* Agite dum, clamorem tollite hic.

AGELÄSTÖS (a priv. & γελᾱω), i, m. that never laughs. *Plin.*

AGELÖLÖS (agellus), i, m. a little field, 3 diminut. *Catall.*

AGELLOS (ager), li, m. a small piece of ground, a small enclosure of land, a little field. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, a small landed estate. *Nepos.*

AGEMÄ (ἀγᾱμα), ätis, n. a squadron or battalion of soldiers (in the Macedonian army); a brigade or company. *Liv.*

AGENÖR, öris, m. Ἀγνώρ, öpos, son of Belus, and king of Phœnicia; according to others, son of Neptune, of whose race was Dido, the founder of Carthage, hence called by *Virg.* Agenoris urbs. — *¶* Hence, *Agenöræus*, a, um, concerning or belonging to Agenor. *Ovid.* Ageno-

reus bos, h. e. under the semblance of which Jupiter carried off Europa, daughter of Agenor. *Silius.* Purpura Agenoreis saturata micabat ahenis, h. e. purple dye of Tyre, a city of Phœnicia, where Agenor reigned. — *¶* Carthaginian. *Silius.* Agenoreæ arces, h. e. Carthage. *Id.* Agenorei nepotes, h. e. the Carthaginians. *Sil.* Aganoreus ductor, h. e. Annibal. — *¶* Hence, also, *Agenorides*, æ, m. a descendant of Agenor; applied to Cadmus, his son. *Ovid.*; to Perses, a descendant of another Agenor. *Ovid.*; also to Phineus. *Val. Flacc.*

AGENS (ago), entis, particip. See *Ago*. It sometimes signifies powerful, forcible, producing an effect; active, efficacious. *Cic.* Utendum imaginibus agentibus, acerbis, insignitis, quæ occurrere, celeriterque percutere animum possint. — *¶* Agentes in rebus, were certain magistrates, who executed various commands of the emperors in the provinces, and among other things attended to the providing of corn. *Cod. Justia.* So, *agentes rerum.* *Aurel. Vict.* — *¶* Sometimes *agens* signifies an accuser. *Martian.* Digest. Quod inter agentem, et debitorem convenit. — *¶* Also, a land-measurer. *Hygin.*

AGÖR (ἀγρός), ägri, m. a field, farm; ground, land, an estate, landed property, ἀγρός, χωρος, terra culta manibus hominum, ut fruges ferat. *Terent.* Agrum hunc mercatus sum: hic me exerceo. *Cic.* Agri frugiferi. *Id.* Agrum colere. *Virg.* conserere. *Coluba.* proscindere. — *¶* Ager is often put for a collection of fields, a territory. *Cic.* Ager Volaterranus. *Nepos.* In agro Troade.

AGERÄTÖN (ἀγᾱράων), a plant, so called because it does not easily wither. *Plin.*

AGESILÄÖS, i, m. Ἀγισίλαος, a celebrated king of Sparta, and general, son of Archidamus. *Nepos.* — *¶* Also, a name of Pluto. *Lactant.*

AGGÖLO. } See *Adgelo*, *Adgemo*. 3

AGGER (aggero, ðre), ðris, m. a heap or pile of any thing, as of stones, earth, wood, rubbish, turf, &c., a mound, rampart, bulwark; a bank, mole, or dam, to prevent the overflowing of rivers, χάμα, σποδός, tumulus, seu acervus terræ, aut ruderis aggesti. *Cic.* Aggere, vineis, turribus oppidum oppugnare. *Id.* Oppidum cingere vallo, et fossa, aggere maximo, vineis, &c. *Id.* Agger oppugnandæ Italiae Græcia. *Virg.* primasque in litore sedes Castrorum in morem, pinnis, atque aggere cingit. *Id.* aggeribus ruptis cum spumeis amnis Exit. *Cæs.* Aggerem jacere. *Id.* extruere. *Plin.* construere. *Cæs.* congerere. *Liv.* promovere ad urbem, to advance or push it forwards to the walls of the city. For *agger*, in war, served not only as a rampart, but also as a foundation for towers. *Varr.* facere. *Flor.* Congestis cadaveribus aggerem efficere. *Virg.* molirique aggere tecta, h. e. domos ex aggesta terra facere. — *¶* Used also of any heap or mass of earth, &c. *Virg.* Aggere fossas complere. *Cæs.* Cratibus, atque aggere paludem explere. *Cur.* Implere cavernas aggere. — *¶* Also, the materials of which an ogger is composed. *Cæs.* Qui paulo longius, aggeris petendi causa, processerant. — *¶* Sometimes, a high-road or highway, a causeway. *Kutil.* Aurelius agger, h. e. the Arctian way. *Sidon.* Antiquis tibi nec teratur agger. So, *Virg.* Agger viæ, ridge or middle of a highway. — *¶* Poetically, sometimes, a mountain. *Virg.* Alpini aggeres. — *¶* Stat. Aggerem Milvium, bridge.

AGGERÄTÖS (aggero), önis, f. a heaping up or accumulating; a heap of earth, stones, rubbish, &c., a mound. *Vitruv.*

AGGERÖ (agger), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to heap or pile up, to accumulate, σπορῶναι, accumulo, accumulo, in aggeris morem coacervo. *Cur.* Exhaustiendas esse regiones, ut illud spatium aggeraretur, h. e. aggere impleatur. *Virg.* Multaque præterea Laurentis præmia pugne Aggerat. *Id.* Aggerare cadavera. *Tacit.* Trames vastas inter paludes aggeratus. *Apul.* Convalles spinetis aggeratae, h. e.

covered thick. *Phædr.* Aggerare quadrantes patrimonio, to add a few farthings to, &c. — *¶* Aggerare arborem et circa arborem aggerare, to heap earth about the roots. *Columell.* Omnes arbores fructiferæ circumfossæ aggerari debent. — *¶* Figur. to increase, add. *Virg.* Aggerare iras. *Stat.* Aggerare omne promissum dictis.

AGGERŌ, and ADGERŌ (ad & gero), is, 2 essi, estum, a. 3. to bring, carry, or convey any whither; to lay on a heap, heap upon, *περιστρώω*, ad aliquid gero, assero, gerendo cumulo. *Plin.* Terra aggesta fluminibus. *Cic.* Luta, et linum aggerere. *Tacit.* caespitem. *Plin.* flores *Virg.* tellurem tumulo. *Plaut.* aquam alicui. *Id.* Ulro aggerere aliquid ad aliquem. — *¶* Figur. in words to add, heap up; in general, in a bad sense, as of accusers. *Tacit.* Amici accendentis offensionibus callidi, intendere verba, aggerere falsa, &c.

AGGESTIŌ, and ADGESTIŌ (aggero), 3 ōnis, f. a heaping or piling up of earth, rubbish, &c. *Pallad.*

AGGESTŪS, and ADGESTŪS (Id.), us, m. a heaping or piling up, an accumulating, aggestio, concervatio, *σώρευσις*. *Tacit.* — *¶* *Tacit.* Aggestus copiarum, h. e. a gathering together of the means of subsistence.

AGGLŌMERŌ, and ADGLŌMERŌ (ad & 3 glomero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. properly, to gather into a clero, ad aliquid glomero. Figur. to flock or crowd together, unite, associate, *συναγείρω*. *Virg.*

AGGLŪTINŌ, and ADGLŪTINŌ (ad & glutino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to glue or stick together, fasten together by means of any viscous matter, agglutinate, cement, solder, glutine conjungere, ferruminae, *προσκολλάω*, *προσάπτω*. *Plin.* Agglutinando auro. *Cels.* Ovi album in linteolum illinere et fronti agglutinare. *Id.* Agglutinanda cucurbitula est in genibus, a cupping-glass must be applied, fastened on. — *¶* Figur. to join, add. *Plaut.* Ad malu'n malæ res se agglutinant.

AGGRAVESCŌ, and ADGRAVESCŌ (ad & 3 & gravesco), is, n. 3. to grow worse and worse, become heavy, grievous, or troublesome, *ἐπιβαρύνωμαι*, gravis, molestusque fio; et dicitur fere de morbo. *Terent.* Male metuo, ne Philumenæ magis morbus aggravescat.

AGGRAVŌ, and ADGRAVŌ (ad & 2 vo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to render heavy, weigh down, aggravate, *ἐπιβαρύνω*, valde onero, graviores reddo. *Plin.* Aggravare pondus. *Id.* ruinam pondere. *Id.* Odor aggravans capita. *Id.* Aggravare ictus. — *¶* Aggravare morbum, to make greater or worse, to heighten. *Plin.* Aggravari vulnera introitu eorum, qui, &c., aggravated, rendered fretful, exasperated. But, morbus aggravat, grows worse, becomes more dangerous. *Sueton.* Morbo quartanæ aggravante. — *¶* Figur. to press or bear hard upon, to be grievous or troublesome to, to incommode; to heighten, aggravate. *Lin.* and *Senec.*

AGGREDIŌR, and ADGREDIŌR (ad & gradior), ēris, essus sum, dep. 3. to go to or up to, come near, approach, accost, *ἐπέρχομαι*, *ἐπιβατεύω*, adeo, accedo. *Cic.* Aggredi aliquo. *Petron.* Res electissimas ridentes aggredimur, h. e. we reach after the choicest dainties. *Plaut.* aggredior hominem. *Id.* Quin ad hunc Philenium aggredimur? *Sallust.* Legatos alium ab alio diversos aggreditur, h. e. goes to and sounds. *Sō.* *Cic.* Si nec Drusus facilem se præbuerit, Damasippum velim aggrediari, that you try. — *¶* Often, to attack, assail, assault, encounter. *Cic.* Quis audeat bene comitatum aggredi? *Sallust.* Milites palantes, inermes aggredi. *Id.* Aggredi aliquem audacius. *Id.* Aggredi murum. — *¶* Figur. to undertake, take in hand, attempt, go about, proceed with, prepare for, enter upon, commence. *Cic.* In omnibus negotiis, priusquam aggrediari, &c. *Id.* Sic aggredior ad hanc disputationem, quasi, &c. *Id.* Magnum quid aggredi. *Virg.* Aggredi honores. *Plaut.* Pessimum aggressu scelus. *Cic.* Aggredi dicere.

— *¶* Aggredi aliquem pecunia, to try to bribe, corrupt. *Sall.* — *¶* In some modes and persons, it is found of the 4th conj. in *Plaut.* Aggrediri dolum. *Id.* Etiam tu me aggredire? *Id.* Quin ad hunc Philenium aggredimur? — *¶* Passively, to be assailed. *Justin.* Facillimis quibusque aggressis.

AGGREGŌ, and ADGREGŌ (ad & grego, 1 not used, from grex), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to gather together, assemble, collect; unite, associate, attach, *ἐπισυναθροίζω*. *Curt.* Oppidani aggregant se Amphotero. *Cic.* Eodem collectos naufragos aggregare. *Id.* Aggregare filium ad interitum patris, to involve the son in the same destruction with his father. *Id.* voluntatem snam ad dignitatem alienius. *Id.* aliquem in numerum amicum.

AGGRESSIŌ, and ADGRESSIŌ (aggredior), ōnis, f. an attacking, assaulting; attack, assault. *Apulei.* — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Cuique animos prima aggressionē occupaverit, infirmabit, excludetque contraria. — *¶* Also a rhetorical figure, the same as *epichirema*. *Quintil.*

AGGRESSŌR, and ADGRESSŌR (Id.), 3 ōris, m. one who assails, assaults; an assailant, aggressor. *Ulpian.* Digest. — *¶* A robber, a plunderer. *Ulpian.*

AGGRESSŪR, and ADGRESSŪR (Id.), 3 æ, f. an assaulting, assailing, attacking. *Ulpian.* Digest.

AGGRESSŪS, and ADGRESSŪS (Id.), us, m. an attempting, undertaking, commencing. *Jul. Firmic.* — *¶* Also, an assaulting, assailing. *Ulpian.* Digest.

AGILIS (ago), e, swift, nimble, speedy, 2 ogile, sprightly, qui facile agitur, seu movetur, celer, promptus, *ἐνταπὸς*, *γρηγορός*. *Liv.* Agilis classis. *Stat.* Dextra agilis. *Ovid.* Agilis rota. *Senec.* Aer agilior, et tenuior. — *¶* Figur. quick, &c. in action, opposed to tardus, remissus; brisk, quick, prompt, ready, active, clever. *Horat.* oderunt agilem, gnavumque remissi. *Vellci.* Vir multiplex in virtutibus, navus, agilis, providus. *Senec.* Sensus agiliores sunt animalibus mutis. *Sisen.* apud *Non.* Agilem dari facilemque victoriam, speedy.

AGILITAS (agilis), ātis, f. agility, quickness, swiftness, speediness, mobility, nimbleness, activity. *Liv.* Agilitas navium. *Curt.* rotarum. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Agilitas, ut ita dicam, mollitiesque naturæ.

AGILITER (Id.), swiftly, quickly, nimbly, 2 actively. *Amnian.* Agiliter præterito ponte. *Columell.* Bos agilius enitatur.

AGINX (ago), æ, f. that wherein the beam 3 of a balance is hung, and turns. *Tertull.* AGITABILIS (agito), e, adjunct. light, 3 easy to be moved or driven. *Ovid.* agitabilis aer.

AGITATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a moving, or stirring; motion, agitation. *Cic.* Agitationes fluctuum. *Id.* Agitatio, et motus lingue. *Columell.* Agitatio terræ, the cultivation of the earth, ploughing, digging. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Ad quod adhibenda est actio quidem, non solum mentis agitatio, occupation of the mind; exercise of the faculties, contemplation. *Id.* Studiorum agitatio vitæ æqualis fuit, the prosecution of, &c. *Senec.* Opus est sapienti agitatione virtutum, the exercise or practice of. *Valer.* Agitatione rerum ad virtutem capessendam excitari, the doing or performing of.

AGITATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a driver of cattle, horses, &c. *ἀγορεύς*, qui equos, aut alia iumenta agit. *Virg.* Tardi agitator aselli. — *¶* Also, a charioteer, coachman. *Virg.* equorum agitator Achillis. — *¶* A charioteer at the Circensian games. *Sueton.* Agitator Præsinus.

AGITATRIX (Id.), icis, f. she that drives, 3 that which sets in motion. *Arnob.* Silvium agitatrix Diana, huntress of the forest.

AGITATŪS (Id.), us, m. a moving, stirring; motion, agitation; properly, and figur., the same as agitatio. *Varr.*

AGITATŪS (Id.), a, um, agitated, tossed, driven to and fro; vexed, troubled, harassed, vexatus, jactatus: it is fre-

quently taken in a bad, but sometimes in a good sense; both properly and figur. *Sallust.* Arena agitata vento. *Cic.* Agitatus, et fluctuans. *Horat.* Zephyris agitata Tempe. *Cic.* Æquitas multis injuriis jactata, atque agitata. *Id.* Rebus agitatis, the case being duly considered. *Quintil.* Actio paulo agitator, action, or gesture, somewhat more violent. — *¶* Also, stirred up, incited, stimulated, instigated. *Flor.* Gens sacris legibus agitata in exitium urbis. — *¶* Also, agitated, handled, debated, treated, discussed, tried; investigated turned over. *Cic.* Res agitata in concionibus. *Vellci.* Res sæpe agitata animo meo. *Virg.* scenis agitatus Orestes, h. e. often represented.

AGITŌ (ago), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. frequentat. to set in motion, to drive, conduct, ducere, ante se pellere pecora, jumenta, &c., *ἀγείν*. *Virg.* Spumantem equum agitare. *Id.* Agitare currus quadrijugos ad flumina. *Nepos.* Triremem in portu agitari jubet. — *¶* Also, to follow, pursue, chase. *Cic.* Aquila insectans alias aves, et agitans. *Virg.* Galbancoque agitare graves nidore chelydros. *Id.* Endimus insidiis, totaque agitavimus urbe. — *¶* Also, to toss about, drive to and fro, agitate. *Cic.* Mare ventorum vi agitari. *Cic.* Agitari inter se concursu fortuito. — *¶* Item, to pass, spend. *Virg.* agitant sub legibus ævum, pass or spend their life. *Sallust.* Agitare vitam. So absol. *Id.* Gallia malis fructibus ipsa vix agitata, hardly sustains itself. — *¶* Also, to be, live, dwell, inhabit; vitam, ævum, or some like word, being understood. *Sallust.* Illi propius inare agitabant. *Tacit.* Dum vacuis per medium diei porticibus agitat, passes his time. — *¶* Also, sape facere, exercere. *Sueton.* Agitare convivia, to feast or banquet. *Tacit.* Agitare fenus, to lend money on interest. *Cic.* festos dies, to keep, celebrate a feast. *Sallust.* imperium, to administer the reins of government. *Plin.* justitiam, to practise justice. *Virg.* choros, to dance. *Tacit.* latrocinia, to rob. *Plaut.* custodiam, to keep watch, to guard. *Sallust.* inducias, to keep, observe, act up to the conditions of. *Id.* Agitare pacem, to be at peace. — *¶* Figur. to agitate, vex, trouble, disquiet, torment, harass, drive to desperation or madness. *Sallust.* Agitabatur animus inopia rei familiaris, et conscientia scelerum. — *¶* Also, to exercise. *Senec.* Tempus idoneum agitando per studia ingenii. — *¶* Also, to rail at. *Horat.* Centurie seniorum agitant expertia frugis. — *¶* Also, to meditate, think of, weigh, ponder over, resolve in the mind. *Terent.* Id agitans mecum sedulo, inveni remedium huic rei. *Sallust.* Mihi multa cum animo agitant. *Cic.* Agitare rem aliquam animis. — *¶* Also, to think of, meditate, prepare, set about. *Virg.* Vos agitate fugam. *Flor.* Agitare mœnia novæ urbis. *Tacit.* Agitare de supremis, meditating self-destruction. *Virg.* aliquid jamdudum invadere magnum Mens agitat mihi. — *¶* Also, to treat of, to consider. *Cels.* Febres et ulcera agitare. *Tacit.* Illic agitavere, placeretne obstrui Pannoniæ Alpes. *Cic.* Agraria lex a Flavio trib. plebis vehementer agitabatur, was pushed forward, or attempted to be passed. *Liv.* Agitare consilia defectionis, to harbor notions of rebellion. — *¶* Also, to incite, stimulate, stir up, instigate. *Flor.* — *¶* Also, to go to law. *Paul.* Digest. — *¶* Agitare gaudium, lætation, luctum, *Sallust.* in *Catil.* c. 49. to exhibit symptoms of gladness, &c. — *¶* Agitare verbis fastidia alicujus, to rebuke, chide, scoff at, &c. *Horat.* epod. 12. v. 13. — *¶* Agitari diversum, to be perplexed. *Sallust.*

AGITATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a driver of cattle, horses, &c. *ἀγορεύς*, qui equos, aut alia iumenta agit. *Virg.* Tardi agitator aselli. — *¶* Also, a charioteer, coachman. *Virg.* equorum agitator Achillis. — *¶* A charioteer at the Circensian games. *Sueton.* Agitator Præsinus.

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quam acies. Cic. Ut inde agmine quadrato ad urbem accederet, *h. e. an army marching in the form of a square, or prepared for battle.* Liv. Primum agmen, *the van-guard.* Id. Extremum agmen, *and Id. Novissimum agmen, the rear-guard, rear.* Sallust. Constituerunt agmen, *to keep the troops in order while marching.* Cæs. Nonnullæ cohortes in agmine Cæsaris, alie in equites incidunt. Liv. Frequenti agmine equitum figere. Curt. Jam equestre agmen movebatur. — ¶ Tacit. lib. 2. Ann. cap. 5. Agmen impedimentorum, *the baggage which follows an army on its march.* So, Liv. Agmine rerum captarum, *train of booty.* — ¶ Sometimes, *the act of marching, a march.* Sallust. Ne miles gregarius in castris, neve in agmine servum, aut jumentum haberet. Liv. Agminibus magis, quam acie pugnatum est. Id. Effuso agmine abire, *to march in disorder, in a careless manner.* — ¶ Sometimes, *an army, or part of an army, halting or engaged in battle; frequent in the poets.* Flor. In turres vibratæ faces tota hostium agmina ardentibus ruinis operuere. Horat. Rudis agminum, *h. e. in commanding an army.* — ¶ Also, *a troop, multitude, body, band, number, either in motion or not.* Cic. Agmen perpetuum totius Italiæ viderem. Liv. Ingens mulierum agmen. Ovid. Agmina comitum. Ovid. Graniferum agmen, *h. e. a large body of ants.* — ¶ Also, of other things, *as of animals, water, oars, &c., motion, speed, course, aim.* Virg. Illi (duo dracones) agmine certo Laocöonta petunt, *with a sure, steady motion.* Id. extremæ agmina caudæ, *the movement of the extremity of the tail, as it were, the rear of an army.* Id. Agmine remorum celeri, *with the quick motion.* Virg. leni fluit agmine Tiberis. Id. agmen aquarum, *a shower.* — ¶ Agmina fati, et volumina, in Gell. lib. 6. cap. 2. *the order and course of fate.* — ¶ Agmen occupationum in Plin. 1. 2. ep. 8. *a long series of business.* — ¶ Terna agmina dentis, in Stat. 5. Theb. v. 509. *three rows of teeth.*

AGMINATIM (agmen), adverb, by multitudes, in troops, herds, or flocks. Solin. — ¶ Figur. Apulei. Poculis agminatim ingestis.

AGNĀ (agnus), æ, f. *a ewe lamb, ἀρνί.* Horat. seu poseat agna, sive malit hædo.

AGNĀLIĀ, um, n. same as Agonalia. Ovid.

AGNASCOR. See Adnascor.

AGNĀTĪŌ, ADGNĀTĪŌ, or ADNĀTĪŌ (adnascor), ōnis, f. *the growing upon or to any thing, πρόσθους.* Apulei. Thyrsum, eum adnationibus secundum genicula, *h. e. with small shoots growing near the joints or knots.* — ¶ Also, *agnation, kindred by the father's side, descent from the same father in a direct male line.* Cic. Jura agnationum. — ¶ The birth (of a child) after the father's will has been made. Pandect.

AGNĀTŪS, ADGNĀTŪS, or ADNĀTŪS (Id.), a, um, adject. *growing upon or to any thing, as hair, nails, &c., πρόσθους, πρόσθόμενος, in re aliqua natus.* Plin. Agnata petris gemma. — ¶ Also, *a relation by the male side, συγγενής.* Cic. — ¶ Varr. Ad agnatos et gentiles est deducendus, *should be committed to the custody of his kinsmen, as madmen were by the civil law.*

AGNELLŪS (agnus), i, m. dimin. *a little lamb, lambkin.* Plaut.

AGNĒS (Id.), a, um, adject. *relating or belonging to a lamb.* Plin. and Plaut.

— ¶ Agnina, æ, absol. *the flesh of lambs.* Plaut. — ¶ Agnina dupla, *h. e. the flesh of lamb as if twice as old as it should be.* Plaut.

AGNITĪŌ (agnitus), ōnis, f. *an acknowledgment or recognition.* Pandect. — ¶ Recognition, cognizance. Cic. Ad agnitionem animi, *h. e. far the mind to investigate or take cognizance of.*

AGNITŪS, and ADGNITŪS (agnosco), a, um, ocned, acknowledged, recognized, avowed. Tacit. Agrippina silens, eoque minus agnita. Sallust. Super omnes mortales gloria agnita. — ¶ Also,

known. Sallust. — ¶ Agniti natales, acknowledged as legitimate. Pompon. Digest.

AGNŌMEN, and ADNŌMEN (ad & nominatio), ōnis, n. *a name or title bestowed for some particular action, signal service, &c., a surname, ἐπωνυμία.* Cic. — ¶ Cognomen sometimes stands for agnomen. Cic.

AGNŌMINĀTĪŌ, and ANNŌMINĀTĪŌ (ad & nominatio), ōnis, f. *allusion of one word to another by resemblance of sound, agnomination; a pun, παρρηγοσία; a figure of words among rhetoricians.* Auct. ad Herenn. Quos homines vincit, eos ferro statim vincit.

AGNŌS (ἄγνος), i, *a kind of willow, commonly called Agnus Castus; the Chastetree, Park-leaves, or Abraham's balm.* Plin.

AGNŌSCŌ, ADGNŌSCŌ, and ADNŌSCŌ (ad & nosco), ocnis, ōvi, agnītum, a. 3. *to acknowledge, recognize, own, ἀναγινώσκω.* Agnosco differs from cognosco: the former is used of things and persons before seen or known, the latter of those not seen or known. Virg. Parvam Trojam agnosco. Sueton. Agnosco percussorem. But this distinction is not always observed, and agnosco signifies, also, *to know, comprehend, see, acknowledge, admit, approve, subscribe to, agnize, avow, confess.* Cic. Deum agnosce ex operibus ejus. Id. Cum totius Italiæ concursus facti illius gloriam libens agnovisset. Paul. Digest. Agnosce judicium alienius.

— ¶ Agnosce filium, or parentem, &c., *to acknowledge or adopt as a son, &c.* Sueton. — ¶ With jurists, agnosce honorum possessionem, *to lay claim to an estate, to take possession.* Caus Digest. — ¶ Agnosce cantum auribus, *to hear.* Cic.

AGNŌS (ἄγνος, pure), i, m. *a lamb, ἀρνός, fetus est ovis, qui annum nondum egressus est.* Horat. Serpentes avibus gementur, tigris agni. Cic. Villa abundat porco, hædo, agno, *h. e. the flesh of lambs, &c.* Plaut. Jam ego te lie agnum faciam, et medium distruncabo, *h. e. tanquam agnum te distruncabo.*

AGŌ (ἄγω), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. *to set in motion: to conduct, drive, lead, as cattle, &c.* Virg. Capellas, potum pastas age. Liv. Jumenta agebat. Horat. pecus egit altos Visere montes. — ¶ It is used also of the chase and war, *to pursue, chase.* Virg. Cervum agere. Justin. Hostem in fugam agere. — ¶ Also of vessels, chariots, &c., *to guide, direct, steer, drive.* Tacit. Agere naves in amnem adversum. Ovid. Agere currum.

— ¶ Also of men. Nepos. Vincit ante se Thyum agebat, *drove before him.* Tacit. Agere aliquem in exilium, *to banish.* Horat. Agere aliquem Orco, *to send to Hades, cut off.* Id. Si quis ad illa deus subito te agat, *impels.* Virg. diversas querere terras Anguriis agimur divum. Terent. Quo hinc te agis? *whither go you?* Horat. Illum ageat penna metuente solvi fama superstes, *raise, bear up.* — ¶ Also of other things. Cic. Agere cuniculos ad ararium, *to drive or dig a mine.* Cæs. Agere vineas, *to push forward.*

— ¶ Also, *to emit, cast forth, shoot out.* Cic. Agere spumas. Lucret. scintillas. — ¶ Also, *to drive in.* Sil. agit costis penetrabile telum. — ¶ Also, *to do, perform, act, execute, πράττειν.* Cic. Mihi enim, qui nihil agit, esse omnino non videtur. Colum. Nihil agendo homines male agere discere. — ¶ Also, *as life consists in action, to live.* Tacit. Apud illos homines, qui tunc agebant.

— ¶ Also, *to abide, tarry, remain.* Virg. Gætulis agerem si sytibus ævum. Tacit. Agere inter homines desinere, *h. e. mori.* — ¶ Also, *to pass, spend, consume.* Liv. Agere vitam ruri. Cic. Ætatem agere in litteris. Id. Agere annum octogesimum, *to be at the age of eighty.* — ¶ Very often, *to procure, contrive, manage.* Cic. Ut ad scriberem, mecum egerunt. Id. Id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur.

— ¶ To treat, to discuss. Cic. De quo præsens tecum egi diligenter. Id. Non du-

bito, quin mirere, quod tecum de eadem re agam sæpius. Id. Aguntur injuriæ sociorum, *agitur vis legum, agitur existimatio, veritasque judiciorum, the wrongs of our allies are called in question, &c.* Horat. Nam tua res agitur, paries, &c., *it is your concern, your business, that is at stake.* — ¶ Agere cum populo, *to address the people on the passing of a law.* Gell. — ¶ Also, *to manage, conduct, direct.* Ovid. Agere censuram. Sueton. fiscum. Paul. Digest. rempublicam Nepos. bellum. — ¶ Also, *to plead a cause in a court of judicature.* Plin. Si agendi necessitas instat. — ¶ Oftener, *to do all the things pertaining to the forum and courts of justice; hence, Plin. Agentur res, the court shall be held.* Cic. Agere forum Tharsi, *h. e. to hold the court and administer justice.* — ¶ Very often, *to go to law.* Cic. Agere cum aliquo ex syngrapha. Id. Agere furti, *h. e. to bring an action for theft.* Mortian. Digest. Agere adversus aliquem de inofficioso testamento. Vellei. Agere aliquem reum incestus, *to accuse, arraign.* — ¶ Used also of oratory. Cic. Deformitas agendi, *of delivery.* — ¶ Also of sacred rites, *to sacrifice, perform a sacrifice.* Ovid. Semper, agone? rogat; nec nisi jussus agit. Varr. Agumentum, *quod ex immolata hostia desectum in jecore imponendo, agendi causa, h. e. sacrificii peragendi.* — ¶ Also of the stage, *to act, play a part on the stage, represent theatrically.* Cic. Ballionem illum eum agit, agit Chæreani. — ¶ Hence, figur. Tacit. Agere amicum, *to act the part of a friend.* Sueton. Non principem se, sed ministrum agere, *to act the part not of a prince, but of an attendant.* Id. Agere se pro equite, *put himself off for a knight.* — ¶ With the adv. bene, male, and the like (and in this sense it is often used as a pass. imper-son.), *to treat, use, well or ill, &c.* Valer. Mar. Bene egissent Athenienses cum Miltiade, si, &c., *would have behaved well to.* Cic. Agitur preclare, si, &c., *are do well, provided that, &c.* Id. Intelliget secum actum esse pessime, *he will find his condition to be but indifferent.* — ¶ Agere animam, *to give up the ghost, breathe one's last, die.* Martial.

— ¶ Agere et ferre, ἀγειν καὶ φέρειν, *to destroy with fire and sword, destroy utterly, ravage.* Liv. Tum deum fracta pertinacia est, ut ferri, agique res suas viderunt. Figur. Auct. Diol. de Oratorib. Nunc principes in Cæsaris amicitia agunt, feruntque cuncta, *h. e. dispose of at their pleasure.* — ¶ Aliud agere, or alias res agere, *not to mind what one says; to be attending to something else.* Cic. Animadverti, judices, eum jocari, atque alias res agere. Id. Oppianicum aliud agentem. — ¶ Hoc age, and hoc agite, *mind what you are about; be attentive, on your guard; properly of sacred rites, but applied to other things.* Terent. Hoc agite, amabo, attendi, I pray you. — ¶ Actum agere. See Actus.

Actum est, Age, Agedum. See Actum est, &c.

AGŌGĀI (ἀγωγαί), ārum, f. *ditches to convey away the water from mines.* Plin.

AGŌN (ἀγών, ōnos), ōnis, m. *a contest, game; match at any exercise, as jousting, wrestling, boxing, &c.* Plin. Gymnicus agon, *an exhibition of gymnastic games, as running, wrestling, &c.* Sueton. Agon musicus, *a contest about skill in music.* Id. Nunc demum agon est, *h. e. now you must exert yourself—the time is come to act.*

AGŌNĀLIĀ (unc.), ium, or iōrum, ibus, n. *festivals celebrated yearly among the Romans.* Ovid. — ¶ Agonalis, e, adj. *pertaining to these festivals.* Varr.

AGŌNENSIS (unc.) porta, *a gate of Rome, called also, Collina or Quirinalis.* Festus.

AGŌNĪĀ, ōrum, n. same as Agonalia; also, *cattle sacrificed at that festival.* Ovid.

AGŌNŌTHETĀ, and AGŌNŌTHETES (ἀγωνοθέτης), æ, m. *the overseer and director of games or contests.* Spartan.

AGŌRĀNŌMŌS (ἀγορανόμος), i, m. *an officer among the Greeks, who had the direction of the market, like the Ædilis plebis among the Romans.* Plaut.

AGRARIUS (ager), a, um, *adject.* *nr* or *belonging to land, fields, ἄγρικός, ad agros pertinens.* Cic. *Agraria lex, h. e. about dividing public lands among the people.* Hence, *Id.* *rem, this plan or scheme.* Liv. *Triumvir agrarius, who had the direction of this distribution.* — *¶ Agrarii, ōrum, those who favored or promoted the Agraria law from their desire to possess the lands.* Cic.

AGRESTIS (Id.), e, *adject.* *belonging to the fields, rustic, rural, growing in the country, ἄγρικός, χωρικός, qui ex agris est, vel ad agros, et rus pertinet, rusticus.* Tibull. *Falx agrestis.* Virg. *poma.* Colum. *semina, the seeds of wild plants.* Nepos. *Vestitu agresti.* Plin. *Agrestes feminae.* Cic. *Hospitio agresti.* Senec. *Alumnus agrestis, h. e. Agisthus, because nourished in the country by goats.* Virg. *armat agrestes, peasants, countrymen, rustics.* — *¶ Figur.* *clownish, unpolished, savage, uncivilized, wild, coarse, ill-bred, rude, rough.* Cic. *Dominus agrestis.* Id. *Fera, agrestisque vita.* Id. *Rustica vox, et agrestis.* Id. *Libri agrestes.* Id. *Quae barbaria India vastior, aut agrestior?* Cic. *Agrestiores Musae, h. e. ruder sciences, which are not remarkable for elegance and softness, such as jurisprudence.* — *¶ Also, wild, that of a beast.* Ovid. *Vultus agrestes.* Propert. *Agrestem figuram.*

AGRICOLA (ager & colo), e, m. *one that cultivates the fields, whether by his own hands or by means of slaves, &c., a husbandman, agriculturist, farmer, countryman, γεωργός.* Cic. *Deiotarus diligentissimus agricola.*

AGRICOLATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *husbandry, 2 tilling of the ground, agriculture, agri cultura.* Colum.

AGRICULTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, a *tilling of the 1 ground, tillage, agriculture, agri cultura.* Cic.

AGRICULTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *a husbandman, farmer, agriculturist, tiller of the ground, qui agrum colit.* Liv.

AGRICULTŪRA (Id.), e, f. *agriculture, tilling of the ground, tillage, husbandry, agrorum cultura, γεωργία.*

AGRIMONIA (ἀγριμώνη), e, the herb *gerimony, also called cupatoria.* Cels.

AGRIŌN (ἀγριός), ii, n. *a kind of wild radish.* Plin.

AGRIPETĀ (ager & peto), e, m. *one who 1 seeks lands, whether honorably or otherwise.* Cic.

AGRIPPĀ (uic.), e, m. *one born with the feet foremost, ὁ ἐπὶ πῶδας γεννηθεὶς, qui nascendo pedes prius exserit.* Plin. — *¶ Agrippa is also the surname of many Romans.*

AGRIPPINĀ (Agrippa), Ἀγριππίνη, the daughter of M. Agrippa, granddaughter of Augustus, wife of Germanicus, and mother of Caligula. Tacit. — *¶ Another, daughter of the former wife of Domit. Agnobarbus, mother of Claudius Nero.* Tacit. — *From her was named Colonia Agrippina, or Agrippinensis, the place of her birth, now Cologne.* Tacit.

AGRIŌS (ἀγριός), a, um, *wild.* Plin. 2

AGROSŌS (ager), a, um, *rich in land.* Varr. 3

AGYIEUS (Ἀγυιεύς), ēi or ēos, m. [three syllables], a name of Apollo, as presiding over streets and ways, ἀγυιαί. Horat. *Levis Agyieu.* Ἀγυιεύς.

AGYLLĀ, e, f. *a city of Etruria, otherwise Cere.* Plin.

AGYRIUM, ii, n. *now S. Filippo d'Argirone, an ancient town of Sicily.* Cic.

AH, AHA, A (from the sound), interjections, expressing various affections of the mind. As grief, *ah! ah me! alas! woe is me! wretch that I am! aī at.* Indignation and reproof, *ah! ah!* Consolation and encouragement, *ah! ah!* Deprecation, stay, pray. Laughter and joy, *ha! ha!* Contradiction or correction, *ah no!* Astonishment, *aha!* Plant. and Ter. 3

AIIAHE. See *Ahu.*

AIIENEŌS (for aeneus), a, um, *made of copper, brass, or bronze, brazen, χαλκίος; a poetic word for aeneus, which see.* Horat.

AIIENYPS, and AIIENIPES (aeneus, or aeneus, and pes), ēdis, *having brazen feet, brazen-footed, χαλκίπους.* Ovid. *Narrat ahenipedes Martis arasse boves.*

Est qui legit Narrat et aripedes; alii Narrat aripedes, h. e. veloces instar aeris, ἀερίπους; alii denique Rettulit aripedes.

AIIENUM (aes), i, n. *a brazen vessel, a caldron.* Virg. — *¶ Often, a boiler, wherein purple and other colors were dyed.* Martial. *Non est lana mihi mendax, nec mitor aheni: Sic placeant Tyriæ, mea mea tinxit ovis.* Hence, Senec. *Sidonium ahenum, purple.*

AIIENŌS (Id.), a, um, *of brass, copper, or bronze, χαλκίος; chiefly used by the poets; the same as Aeneus, and Aeneus.* Lucr. *Signa aheni.* — *¶ Figur.* *hard, strong, stern, inexorable.* Horat. *cuneos inanu Gestans aheni.*

AHEU. See *Ahū.*

AIIORŌS, or AIIORŌS (a priv. and ὥρα), cut off prematurely, or by a violent death. Tertull.

AIIŪ, or AHEU, or AIIAHE (iōŭ), an interjection of sorrow or a troubled mind; *alack! woe's me!* Ter. *Ahu, tace, obsecro. Alii leg. an, alii ah.*

AI (aī), *ah! alas!* an interject. of lamentation. Ovid.

AIIĀN (Aīas), ācis, m. *the name of two Grecian heroes in the Trojan war. One was called Telamonius, from his father Telamon; the other Oileus, from his father Oileus.* Ovid.

AIIENTĪA (aio), e, f. *affirmation, affirmatio.* 3 *ing. Martian. Capell.*

AIIGLEUCŌS (αἰγίλευκος), a kind of sweet wine that never fermented, stum. Plin. Others read *aigleues.*

AIIŌ, h. e. ais-ne. See *Aio.*

AIIŌ, or AIIŌ (unc.), āis, āit, defect. to 1 *say, speak, φημί, same as loquor, dico.* Terent. *Nisi quid pater ait aliud.* Id.

Hodie uxorem ducis? Pa. Aiant, so they say. Plant. Te surripuisse, aiebas. Id. *Ita vosmet aiebatis.* Sallust. *Tarquinius a Cicerone im-ssum aiebant.*

Cic. *Debere eum aiebat, &c.* Horat. *O te, Bollane, cerebri Felicem, aiebam taciturnus.* — *¶ Aiant, or ut aiant, or quomodo aiant, as they say; as the saying is.* Terent. *Ut quimus, aiant, quando ut volumus, non licet.* — *¶ Often, to affirm, assert, testify, vouch, aver.* Cic. *Diogenes ait, Antipater negat.* Cic. *Negantia contraria aientibus, h. e. to affirmatives.* — *¶ Aiant, for ais ne? do you say? aiant tu? aiant tandem? aiant vero? do you really say so? is it really the case? am I to believe you? Plant. Aiant vero? Cic. Aiant tu? verum hoc fuit? sine me?*

Joined also with the plur. Liv. *Aiant tandem? num habetis?* — *¶ Ait* in some passages is thought by some to be the third pers. perf.

AIIŌS (aio), ji, m. *a god among the Romans, who announced the coming of the Gauls, with the additional name Loquens in Cic. and Locutius in Liv.*

AIIZŌŌN (αἰζὼν & ζωός), ōi, n. *an herb called aye-green, sea-green, everlasting, or honselrek.* Plin.

AIIĀ (contr. from the old word axilla), e, f. *a wing, πτερόν, membrum illud, quo aves volant.* Cic. *Galli plausu premunt alas.* Ovid. *Librare corpus in alas.* Id. *Movere alas.* Virg. *Quatere, to flap the wings.* Plin. and Mart. *Expandere, explicare, to spread.* Virg. *Niti alis, to soar.* — *¶ Also, in the human frame, the arm-hole or arm-pit, with the hair growing therein, μασχάλη.* Plin. *Halitus oris, et alarum vitia.* Juven.

Alas vellit. — *¶ The whole arm or shoulder, in Liv. 1. 30. c. 34.* — *¶ In beasts, the part corresponding to the arm-pit of a man.* Plin. — *¶ In trees and plants, ala is the hollow under the branches or twigs.* Plin. — *¶ Figur.* *wings, i. e. whatever is added to the sides of a building, as a gallery, &c.* Vitruv. — *¶ Alae velorum, in Virg. Æn. 3. 520. sails.* So, Propert. *classis centenis remiget alis, oars.* — *¶ Also, the wing of an army.* In the Roman army, the allies, both foot and horse, were stationed on the wings. The cavalry of the Romans were also stationed on the wings; hence *ala* sometimes denotes cavalry, *any body of cavalry.* Liv. *Dextera ala (in alas divisum socialem exercitum habebat) in prima acie locata est.* Cic. *Cum te*

Pompeius alae alteri præfecisset. Virg. Dum trepidant alae, while the horsemen are in haste, riding quickly up and down.

ALĀBĀNDĀ, e, f. and **ALĀBĀNDĀ**, ōrum, n. *a city of Caria, Ἀλάβανδα, ἡ, and Ἀλάβανδα, τῇ.* Cic.

ALĀBARCHES. See *Arabarches.*

ALĀBASTER. See *Alabastrum.*

ALĀBASTRITES, e, m. *alabaster, a kind of stone or marble, ἀλάβαστρίτης.* Plin. —

¶ Also, a precious stone, so called because found near Alabastron, in Egypt. Plin.

ALĀBĀSTRUM, i, n. and **ALĀBĀSTER** (ἀλάβαστρον & -ης), i, m. *an alabaster box of ointment, a box for holding perfumes, a box of ointments.* Plin. —

¶ Also, the form or shape of the same. Plin. *In virides alabastris fastigato, &c., the cups or buds of the rose (so called from their resembling the shape of an alabaster box of ointment).*

ALĀBĒTĀ (ἀλαβῆς), which cannot be held in the grasp), e, m. *a fish found in the Nile.* Plin.

ALĀCER (unc.), eris, cre, and hic, and hac *alacris*, and *hoc cre*, *adject.* *lively, brisk, sprightly, in high spirits, ready, active, prompt, αἶψ, πρόθυμος, erectus, promptus, paratus, gestiens, hilaris; ab ἀδρακός, h. e. sine lacrimis, lætus: vel quasi non lacer, sed intentus sensibus universis; vel quasi alis acer, festinus, velox.* Used of men, animals, and sometimes of inanimate things. Cic. *Videbant Catilinam alacrem.* Id. *equum, spirited, mettlesome.* Anct. ad Herenn. *Feras bestias videmus alacres, ready, fierce, eager for attack.* Virg. *Alacres sylvas, lively.* Claudian. *enses.* Cæs. *Ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer, et promptus est animus.* Nepos. *Alacrior ad rem gerendam factus.* Cic. *Alacrem animo esse.* — *¶ Also, swift, light, nimble, quick, agile, speedy.* Sallust. *Cum alacribus saltu, cum velocibus cursu certabat.* — *¶ Also, cheerful, joyful, blithe, glad, merry, gay.* Virg. *alacris palmas utrasque tetendit.* Tacit. *Alacre vulgus.*

¶ Also, roused, excited; desirous, impatient. Stat. *Alacres odio.* Cic. *Multos alacres expectare.*

ALĀCRITĀS (alacris), ātis, *promptness, eagerness, ardor, spirit; liveliness, briskness, alacrity.* Cic. *Mira sum alacritate ad litigandum.* Id. *Addere alicui alacritatem scribendi.* Id. *Canum alacritas in venando.* Gell. *Vigores quidam mentium, et alacritates.* — *¶ Also, gladness, excessive joy, rapture, ecstasy, transport.* Cic. *Inanis alacritas, id est ketitia gestiens.* — *¶ Also, joy at an unexpected event.* Liv. *Alacritate perfecti operis.*

ALĀCRITER (Id.), adverb, *cheerfully, 3 promptly, briskly, eagerly, with animation or spirit.* Aamian. *Militem in certamen alacriter insurgentem revocare ductores.* Justin. *Repetito alacrius certamine.*

ALĀMĀNNĪ, or **ALĀMĀNNĪ**, ōrum, Ἀλαμανοί, the Almans, an ancient people of Germany that bordered on the Hercynian forest, between the Rhine, Danube, and Maine. Claudian. — *¶ Alamannia, or Alemannia, e, f. the country of the Alemanni, Germany.* Claudian. —

¶ Alamannicus, or Alemannicus, a, um, German, belonging to the Alemanni. Aamian.

ALĀNĪ, ōrum, m. Ἀλανοί, the Alani, a Scythian nation of Asia, beyond the Black sea, who afterwards also extended themselves into Europe. Plin. — *¶ Alānus, i, m. one of the Alani.* Martial. —

¶ Alānus, a, um, Alanian, pertaining to the Alani. Claudian.

ALĀPĀ (Hebr.), e, f. *a slap or blow on the cheek with the open hand, a cuff or box on the ear, ἄπασμα, ictus manu expansa in maxillam inflicti.* Juvenal. *ridere potest qui Mamercorum alapas.* Phædr.

Ducere alapam alicui, to inflict a cuff or blow upon. Phædr. *Multo majoris alape mecum veneunt, h. e. liberty; because, among other forms of punishing a slave, the master or licitor gave him a blow upon his head.*

ALĀRIS (ala), e, *adject.* same as *Ala-* 2 *rius.* Liv. — *Absolutely in Tacit. Ann. 15. c. 10.*

ALARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. pertaining to or stationed on the wings of the Roman army. *Cæs.* Cohortes alarie, h. e. auxiliary. So, *Liv.* Alarii equites. — It is also used absol. *Cæs.*

ALATERNUS, i, f. a small tree or shrub, with leaves like the ilex and olive, which bears neither fruit nor seed. *Plin.*

ALATUS (ala), a, um, winged, bearing 3 wings, alas habens, περρωτός, πτερόεις. *Virg.* Ut primum alatis tetigit magalla plantis, speaking of Mercury. — *¶* Figur. swift, quick. *Ovid.* Alatis equis.

ALAUDA (Gallic), æ, f. a lark, κορυδαλός. — *¶* Alaudæ, ærum, m. the soldiers of a legion enrolled by Cæsar: the legion itself was called Alauda. *Cic.* and *Sæton.*

ALAZON (ἀλάζων), ðnis, a bragger, 3 boaster, braggart, braggadocio; a sweller, blustering fellow, a bully. *Plaut.*

ALBA (albus), æ, f. a pearl. *Lamprid.*

ALBA, æ, and ALBA LONGA, Ἀλβα, a city in Latium, founded by Aeneas, at the foot of a mountain called from it Albanus. *Virg.* — *¶* Alba is also the name of several other towns, as Alba Marsum, Alba Julia, Alba Græca. — *¶* Probably the word Alba properly means an eminence or mountain (Alpes is of close affinity); hence it is the name of several cities, which were perhaps built on elevated sites.

ALBANYA, æ, Ἀλβανία, a country in Asia, on the Caspian sea, now called Georgia, &c. The inhabitants were called Albani. *Plin.*

ALBANUS (Alba), a, um, adj. pertaining to Alba Longa, Alban. *Liv.* Albana pax, h. e. with the inhabitants of Alba. — *¶* *Liv.* Albanus mons, the mountain near which Alba was built. *Id.* Albanus Lacus, a lake near Alba. *Quintil.* Albanæ Columnæ, h. e. made of stone quarried in the mons Albanus. *Martial.* Albana commissatio, a feast on this mountain at the time of the Quinquatria. — *¶* Albani, ðrum, the inhabitants of Alba Longa. *Liv.*

ALBANUS, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Albania, Albanian. *Plin.* Albanum mare, h. e. the Caspian.

ALBARIUS (albus), a, um, adj. belonging to the whitewashing of walls. *Tertull.* Albarius tector, or Albarius, ii, m. a whitewasher, plasterer. *Plin.* Albarium opus, or albarium, ii, n. whitewash, whitening, plaster, parget, mortar, stucco.

ALBATUS (albo), a, um, clothed or arrayed in white, λευκείμενος. *Cic.* Cum ipse epuli dominus albatu esset.

ALBEDO (albus), ðnis, f. whiteness. *Apul.* 3

ALBENS (albeo), entis, being white, white, qui albet, ὑπόλευκος. *Tacit.* Ossa albertia. *Id.* Albentes spumæ. *Id.* Membra in pallore albertia. *Cæs.* Albente cælo, at day-break, dawn of day, rise of day, day-spring.

ALBENSIS, e, adj. of or belonging to the city Alba (not Alba Longa). *Plin.*

ALBEDO (albus), es, n. 2. to be white, λευκαίνωμαι, albus sum. *Ovid.* canis alber capillis.

ALBESCENS (albesco), entis, growing white, whitening, qui albescit, ὑπόλευκος. *Horat.* Albescent capillus, turning gray, growing hoary. *Paul.* Digest. Albescente cælo, the day now breaking.

ALBESCO (albeo), is, n. 3. to grow white or 1 whitish, begin to be white, whitens, albere incipio, albico, λευκανθίζω. *Cic.* Mare albescit. *Virg.* ut primum albescere lucem vidit, the day dawning, breaking.

ALBYCERA (albus & cera) olea, a kind of olive, so called from its color, and from being like wax. *Plin.* — Called also albiceris.

ALBYCERATA (albus & cera) ficus, a kind of fig, so called from its color and resemblance to wax. *Plin.*

ALBICO (albus), as, avi, ætum, n. 1. to be whitish, ὑπόλευκός εἶναι, aliquantum albus sum. *Plin.* Mutat colorcin, sed ex nigro albicare incipit. *Id.* Albicans cauda. — *¶* Also, to be white. *Horat.* Nec prata canis albicant pruinis.

ALBICOLOR (albus & color), ðris, white, 3 of the color of white. *Coripp.*

ALBICOMUS (albus & coma), a, um, having white hair, white-haired. *Venant.* Fortun.

ALBIDULUS (albidus), a, um, somewhat 3 white, whitish. *Pallad.*

ALBIDUS (albus), a, um, whitish, somewhat white, a little white, rather white. *Ovid.* Spuma albidula. *Cels.* Pus crassius, et albidius. *Id.* Pus crassissimum, albidissimumque.

ALBINEUS (Id.), a, um, rather white, 3 somewhat white, whitish, ὑπόλευκος, albidus. *Pallad.*

ALBINOVANUS, i, m. C. *Pedo Albinovanus*, a heroic poet. *Quintil.* — *¶* *Celsus Albinovanus*, a friend of *Horace*.

ALBINUS (albus), i, m. the same as albarius, a plasterer, whitener, pargeter. *Cod. Justin.* — *¶* Albinus is also a Roman surname of the Posthumian gens. — *¶* Clodius Albinus, the name of a Roman emperor.

ALBION (albis rupibus), ðnis, Great Britain, Albion, Ἀλονίον. *Plin.*

ALBIS, is, m. the Elbe, a river of Germany. *Tacit.*

ALBITUDO (albus), ðnis, f. whiteness, 3 hoariness. *Plaut.*

ALBO (Id.), as, a. 1. to make white, whitens, 3 blanch, bleach. *Priscian.*

ALBOR (Id.), ðris, m. a white color, whiteness, the white, as of an egg, to which it is generally applied. *Pallad.*

ALBUCUS, i, a kind of herb. *Plin.*

ALBUEUS, is, f. a kind of vine. *Columel.*

ALBUGO (albus), ðnis, f. a horny induration of the membranes of the eye; a disease of the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteness; the albugo; a white speck on the eye, a hair; a pearl, web, or pin, that grows over the sight; saffusion; λεύκωμα, λεύκωσις. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, scurf or scales in the head, beard, or brows; scald, dandruff. *Plin.*

ALBULA (albulus), æ, f. the ancient name of the Tiber. *Virg.* — *¶* Albula, æ, or Albula, ærum; s. æque, sulphur baths in the region of Tibur, now Tivoli. *Plin.*

ALBULUS (albus), a, um, dim. somewhat 3 white, whitish, ὑπόλευκος. *Catull.* Albulus columbus. *Martial.* Albulia freta, h. e. foaming.

ALBUM (Id.), i, n. a white color, white, whiteness, λεύκωμα, albus color, pars alba alicujus rei. *Virg.* maculis insignis, et albo. *Liv.* Columnas polidas albo locavit. *Cels.* Album ovi, the white of an egg. *Id.* Album oculi, the white of the eye. *But.* Columel. Album in oculo, a white speck in the eye, the albugo. — *¶* Also, a white table, wherein the Prætors entered their edicts, actions, decrees, &c. *Paul.* Sentent. Qui album raserit, corruerit, &c. *Sene.* Sedere ad album, h. e. circa Prætoris formulas et judiciorum occupari. *Quintil.* Alii se ad album, ac rubricas transtulerunt, &c. Also, the table wherein the Pontifex Maximus described the remarkable occurrences of each year. *Cic.* Hence, also, a matricular register, book to enrol names in; a list of names, muster-roll. Album judicium, contained the names of the judges, or jury-men; senatorium, those of the senators, &c. *Sueton.* Splendidum virum albo judicium erasit. So, *Tacit.* Eradere alicquem albo senatorio. *Sueton.* Nomen suum in albo profectum citaredorum adscribere. *Sene.* Mittere alicquem in album. *Liv.* Referre in album. *Plin.* Quum hanc operam conciderem, non eras in hoc albo, h. e. you were not in the number (list) of those to whose judgment I intended to submit my work.

ALBUMEN (Id.), ðnis, n. the white of an egg. *Plin.*

ALBUNEA, æ, f. a fountain (and grove, according to some), among the mountains in the neighborhood of Tibur, together with the nymph presiding over it. *Virg.* — *¶* Also, the name of a sibyl, dwelling in this region, on the banks of the river Anio. *Laetant.* Also called Albuna by Tibull., according to some.

ALBURNUM (albus), i, n. the white sap or inner bark of trees, liable to rot and be worm-eaten, στέαρ δένδρον. *Plin.*

ALBURNUS (Id.), i, m. nov. Alburno, Montagna di Siegnano, or M. della Petina, a mountain of Lucania, so called from the white appearance of its summit. *Virg.* — *¶* Also, the name of a god worshipped by the Romans on this mountain. *Tertull.*

—¶ Also, a com. subs., a small white fish, supposed to be a bleak or a blay. *Auson.*

ALBUS (ἀλφός, h. e. λευκός), a, um, white,

λευκός; albus denotes, properly, a pale white, candidus, a bright or shining white, as in snow, or made white by the art of the fuller; hence, ater is opposed to albus; niger to candidus: the distinction, however, is not always observed. *Cic.* Alba, et atra discernere. *Id.* Quæ alba sint, quæ nigra, dicere. *Plant.* Alba barba, hoary, gray, snowy. *Plaut.* Albis dentibus deridere, h. e. with immoderate laughter, so as to expose the teeth. So, *Juven.* Albis pedibus, with bare feet. *Cic.* Albus atterve fuerit, ignorans; a proverbial expression of contempt, h. e. being quite unacquainted with. *Cic.* Alba avis, proverb. for a rare thing. — *¶* Sometimes, pale. *Martial.*

¶ Also, lucky, fortunate, happy, because white things were assigned especially to the Dii Superi. *Sil.* Albus dies. *Plin.* Album calculum adicere rei, h. e. to assent to. *Horat.* Albus et ater genius. Hence, a white hen seems to have been a fortunate sign. *Sueton.* Galb. 1., to which place Javen. *Sot.* 13, 141, perhaps refers. — *¶* Also, clothed in white, for albus. *Hor.* — *¶* Also, clear, bright. *Hor.* Stella alba, h. e. Castorum sidus. To this may be referred, *Sil.* Albus dies. *Martial.* Albus lues, glowing. Hence, *Sene.* Albus sententia, h. e. clear, simple, perspicuous. — *¶* Also, making clear, making clear weather. *Hor.* Albus Notis. *Id.* Albus Iapix. — *¶* Albo rete aliena bona oppugnare, in *Plaut.* h. e. by a plausible fraud. Or, to seize on another's property by the prætor's album, as it were by a net. *Al.* leg. albo ariet. *Al.* pariete.

ALCÆUS, i, m. a lyric poet of Mitylene, in Lesbos. *Quintil.* — Hence, Alcæus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Alcæus, Alcæa. *Sidon.* metrum Alcæicum, the Alcæic verse, so called because first used by Alcæus.

ALCATHOË, es, f. Ἀλκαθόη, a city in Greece, otherwise called Megara. *Ovid.*

ALCATHOËS, i, m. a son of Pelops, king in Megara. — Hence, *Ovid.* Urbs, or mœnia Alcathoi, h. e. Megara.

ALCE (ἀλκή), es, or **ALCES**, is, f. a north 3 ern wild beast, perhaps the elk. *Cæs.* and *Plin.* — *¶* Alce, *Ovid.* *Metam.* 3, v. 217, is the name of a dog.

ALCEA (ἀλκία), æ, f. marsh-mallows. *Plin.*

ALCEDO, or **HALCEDO** (κέειν ἐν ᾧ, to lie in the sea), ðnis, and **ALCEDONE** (κέειν ἐν ᾧ, to brood in the sea), es, f. a bird, of which it is said that she breeds in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation; a halcyon or king-fisher. *Plin.*

ALCEDONIA (alcedo), ðrum, ἀλκυονίδες, 3 the days during the incubation of the king-fisher, at which time, it was thought there was always a calm. — Hence, figur., quiet, peaceable times, halcyon days. *Plaut.*

ALCESTE, es, and **ALCESTIS**, is, f. Ἀλκίστη, the daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus, who devoted herself to death, to secure her husband's life. *Ovid.*

ALCEUS, ei & eos, m. Ἀλκεύς, dissyllab. the father of Amphitryon, whose wife, Alceia, was the mother of Hercules, who is hence, according to some, called Alcides.

ALCIBADES, is, m. Ἀλκιβιάδης, Alcibiades, a very distinguished Athenian. *Nepos.*

ALCIBION (ἀλκιβίων), ii, n. an herb used in curing the bite of serpents. *Plin.*

ALCIDES (Alceus, or from ἀλκή), æ, m. Hercules, Ἀλκείδης. *Virg.*

ALCIMEDÆ, es, f. Ἀλκιμέδω, the wife of Jason, and mother of Jason. *Hygin.* and *Val. Flacc.*

ALCIMEDON, ontis, m. the name of a distinguished sculptor. *Virg.* — Hence, Alcimodontæus, a, um, of or pertaining to Alcimodon. *Campol.* in Litholæ. Alcimodontæum præsepium, h. e. made with the greatest skill.

ALCINOËS, i, m. Ἀλκίνοος, the son of Nausithous, king of the Phæacians in Corsica, renowned for his justice and riches, who entertained Ulysses with great liberality and hospitality. His orchards were proverbially famous. *Virg.* Pomæque, et Alcinoi silvæ, h. e. fruit-trees. *Ovid.* Alcinoos dare pomæ, used of anything superfluous. *Horat.* Juventus Alcinoi, h. e. voluptuaries, sensualists.

ALCIS, idis, f. a name of Minerva. *Liv.*

ALCITHOË, es, f. Ἀλκίθῳ, a Theban woman, daughter of Minyas, changed by Bacchus into a bat. *Ovid*.
ALCMÆD, and **ALCMÆDŌN**, ōnis, m. Ἀλκμαίων, ὄνος, son of Amphiarus and Eriphyle, who, in obedience to his father's command, slew his mother. After the perpetration of this act, he was tormented by furies. *Ovid*. — Hence, **Alcmædnius**, a, um, of or pertaining to Alcmæon. *Propert.* furie.
ALCMAN, anis, m. Ἀλκμάν, a very ancient lyric poet. — Hence, **Alcmanium metrum**, the Alcmanian measure, which was invented or much used by this poet. *Plin*.
ALCMENÆ, æ, and **ALCMENÆ**, es, and **ALCUMENÆ**, æ, f. Ἀλκμήνη, the wife of Amphitryon, and mother of Hercules by Jupiter. *Propert.*
ALCŌN, ōnis, m. a skilful Cretan archer, the companion of Hercules, to whom, perhaps, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 11, refers. *Serv. ad Virg.*
ALCYŌN, and **HALCYŌN**, ōnis, f. Ἀλκυών, same as Alcedo and Alcyone, which see. *Virg.*
ALCYŌNÆ, or **HALCYŌNÆ**, es, f. Ἀλκυώνη, and Ἀλκυόνη, the daughter of Æolus and Ægiale, and wife of Ceyx: from grief at the death of her husband, she threw herself into the sea. Both were changed into king-fishers. *Ovid*. — ¶ Another Alcyone was one of the Pleiades, daughter of Atlas. *Ovid*.
ALCYŌNEUS, and **HALCYŌNEUS**, ei & eos [four syllab.], m. a giant who fought against the gods, and was slain by Hercules. *Claudian*.
ALCYŌNĒUS (Alcyone), and **HALCYŌNĒUS**, a, um, adject. Ἀλκυόνειος, relating or pertaining to the king-fisher. *Columel.* dies, Halcyon or quiet days. — ¶ Alcyoneum medicamen, or Alcyoneum, i, a preparation or drug for removing spots from the face. *Ovid* and *Plin*.
ALCYŌNIDES dies, same as Alcyonei. *Plin*.
ALĒA (unc.), æ, f. a game in which the tesserae or tali were thrown; any game of chance; gaming or play of all sorts, κύβος. *Cic.* Alea ludere. *Id.* In alea aliquid perdere. *Sueton.* Indulgere aleæ. *Id.* Prosperiore alea uti, to have fortune at command, be lucky. *Sueton.* Aleam ludere. *Ulpian.* Si quis eum, apud quem in alea lusum esse dicitur, verberaverit, in celebri editione *Torrentini* deest in. *Paul.* Repetitio ejus, quod in alea lusum est. *Javolen.* si luditur alea pernox. — This play was forbidden at Rome, at least for money, except during the Saturnalia. *Cic.* De alea condemnatus. — ¶ Proverbially. *Sueton.* Jacta est alea, the die is cast. — ¶ *Figur.* risk, chance, hazard, luck, fortune. *Cic.* Non perspicitur, aleam quandam inesse hostiis deligendis? *Liv.* In dubium imperii, servitioque aleam ire. *Id.* Alea belli. *Id.* Dare summam rerum in aleam non necessarium. *Columel.* Subire aleam. *Senec.* Adire aleam. *Horat.* Periculose plenum opus aleæ. *Lucan.* Alea fati, the decision of fate; fatality. *Plin.* M. Tullius extra omnem ingenii aleam positus, h. e. extra omnem dubitationem, quin sit omnibus ingenio preferendus. — ¶ *Emere* aleam, to purchase any thing uncertain in its nature, such as the produce of the casting of a net, &c. *Ulpian.* *Digest.* — ¶ **Alēa** is also an epithet of Minerva. See **Alens**.
ALĒARIŪS (alea), a, um, adject. Amicitia alearia, h. e. friendship formed at the gaming table. *Ammian.*
ALĒATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a dice-player, gambler. *Cic.*
ALĒATŌRIŪS (aleator), a, um, adject. of or pertaining to dice or gaming. *Cic.* Damna aleatoria, losses at play. *Sueton.* Forum aleatorium calefactimus, the dice-board. *Gell.* Aleatorio ritu. — ¶ Aleatorium, absolutely, a dining-room, gaming house, gaming ordinary. *Sidon.*
ALĒBAS, or **ALĒVAS**, æ, m. Ἀλῆβας, a tyrant of Larissa, in Thessaly, who was killed by his body-guards. *Ovid*. — Hence, sanguis Alebas, his son Scopas. *Id.*
ALEBRIA, h. e. bene alentia. *Festus.* 3
ALĒC, or **ALEX**, and **HALĒC** (ἀλκός,

salted; or ἀλκυῖς, pickle, brine), ōcis, n. and f. and sometimes m. a sort of pickle, brine, commonly made of small salted fish, or a pickle consisting of such fish; for this pickle was prepared in different ways. *Horat.* — ¶ Also, perhaps, the fish itself, from which the pickle was prepared, for example, a herring. *Cato*.
ALĒCTŌ (a priv. and λήγω, to cease), us, f. Ἀληκτῶ, ōs, Alecto, one of the three Furies. *Virg.*
ALĒCTŌRIĀ (ἀλέκτωρ), æ, f. sc. gemma, a stone found in the mure or gizzard of a cock, of the bigness of a bean, and of a crystal color. *Plin*.
ALĒCTŌRŌLŌPHŌS (ἀλέκτωρ and λόφος), i, the herb cock's-comb, so called from its resemblance to the comb of a cock, ἀλεκτορόλοφος. *Plin*.
ALĒCŪLĀ, and **ALĒCŪLĀ**, and **HALĒCŪLĀ**, and **HALĒCŪLĀ** (alec), æ, f. same as alec. *Columel.*
ALĒIŪS, contract. Alēus, a, um, adject. Ἀλῆιος. Aleii campi, the Aleian plains, in Lycia, where Bellerophon was thrown down by the winged horse Pegasus. *Cic.*
ALEMANNI, &c. See **Alamanni**.
ALĒŌ (alea), ōnis, m. a dice-player, gamester. *Catull.* Nisi impudicus, et vorax, et aleo. *Alii leg.* helluo. *Sallust.* Quicumque impudicus, adulter, ganeo, aleo, &c. Others omit aleo. *Tertullian.* Fures balnearum, et aleones et lenones.
ALĒS (ala), ālitis, m. and f. a bird, chiefly of the larger kind, a fowl, ὄρνις. *Virg.* Jovis ales lapsa plaga Ætheria, h. e. the eagle. *Id.* ales exterrita pennis. *So.* *Id.* fulvus Jovis ales. *Horat.* ales additus custos. *Plin.* Alites villaticæ, h. e. hens, geese, pigeons, &c. — ¶ Sometimes, ales canorus, or ales, absol. a swan, used figur. for a poet. *Horat.* — ¶ Among the Latin augurs, alites are birds from whose flight omens were derived; oscines, from whose singing they were taken. *Cic.* Tum huc, tum illic volent alites: tum a dextra, tum a sinistra parte canant oscines. Hence, *Horat.* Mala alite and Lugubri alite, h. e. with unlucky omens, at an unhappy time. — ¶ Often used by the poets as an adj. winged, flying. *Ovid.* Dens ales, h. e. Mercury. *Id.* Victor Abantides alite fertur equo, h. e. the winged horse Pegasus. *Claudian.* Fama ales. — ¶ *Figur.* swift, fleet, light, rapid, quick. *Virg.* tres ignis, et ālitis Austri. *Ovid.* passu volat alite virgo. *Sil.* alite plumbo, h. e. glande plumbea, quæ fundam mittitur. — ¶ *Aliti*, in abl. *Senec.* Ego inter auras aliti curru velar. — ¶ *Ales*, joined with a verb of the pl. num. in *Ovid. Metam.* 5. v. 298. Ales erant, numeroque novem sua fata querentes.
ALESA. See **Halesa**.
ALĒSCŌ (alo, -is), is, n. 3. to grow, increase, αὐξάνω, same as cresco. *Lucret.* Donicum alescendi summum tetigere cacumen.
ALETRIUM, and **ALATRIUM**, ii, n. Ἀλᾶτριον, Alatri, a city in Latium. *Frontin.* — ¶ Hence, **Aletrinas**, ātis, adj. of or pertaining to Alatrium. *Cic.*
ALĒVAS. See **Alebens**.
ALĒŪS (Alis, for Elis), a, um, adject. same as Elius, pertaining to the city Elis. *Plaut.* — ¶ Alea Minerva. See **alea**. — ¶ *Campi Alēi*. See **Aleins**.
ALEX. See **Alec**.
ALEXANDER, dri, m. Ἀλέξανδρος, the son of Philip, king of Macedonia, surnamed the Great. *Curt.* — ¶ There were several others of the same name.
ALEXANDRIĀ, and **ALEXANDREĀ** (Alexander), æ, f. Ἀλεξάνδρεια, the capital of Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great. *Plin.* — ¶ There are several other cities of the same name. — ¶ Hence, **Alexandrinus**, a, um, Alexandrian, relating to Alexandria, particularly to the capital of Egypt. *Sueton.*
ALEXETER (ἀλέξω), ēris, m. ἀλεξήτωρ, a defender. *Alexeter*, in *Plin.* l. 34. c. 8. is the name of a statue made by Polyclethus. Others read differently.
ALEXICACŌS (ἀλέξω and κακός), i, m. ἀλεξίκακος, the repeller or averter of misfortunes; an epithet of Apollo, and also of Hercules. *Lactant.*
ALEXIPHARMACŌN (ἀλέξω and φάρ-

μακον), i, n. an antidote or medicine against poison, enchantments, and witchcraft, ἀλεξιφάρμακον. *Plin*.
ALĒA (unc.), æ, f. an herb or weed, growing on the sea-shore, or in the sea; seaweed, reits; a sort of sedge. *Horat.* Alga inutilis. — ¶ Often used for an insignificant or mean thing. *Id.* Vilior alga. — ¶ Also, a plant used in dyeing. *Plin*.
ALĒGENS (algeo), tis, cold, chill, chilly; algidus. *Plin.* Vites meliores algentibus locis, quam calidis. *Plin.* Olusatri succus algentes calefacit potus. — ¶ **Algentes** togas, in *Martial.* cold, not keeping off the cold.
ALĒGENSIS (alga), e, adject. nonrished in sea-weed. *Plin*.
ALĒGĒŌ (ἀλγέω, I am in pain), es, alsi, n. 2. to be cold, to be chill, to starve with cold, gaake or shudder with cold, ψύχεται, patior frigus, frigidus sum; of which æstuo is the opposite. *Cic.* Erudient juventutem venando, currendo, esuriendo, sitiendo, algendo, æstuando, by accustoming them to the extremes of cold and heat. *So.* *Horat.* Multa tulit fœtque puer, sudavit, et alsit. — ¶ *Figur.* Juvenal. Probitas laudatur, et alget, h. e. is neglected, starves.
ALĒGESCŌ (algeo), is, n. 3. to grow cold, or cool, algore corripior. *Prudent.* rabiem flammamque algescere cogit, to subside, die away, become extinguished.
ALĒGIĀNĀ, a kind of olive-tree. *Colum.*
ALĒGIDŪS (algeo), a, um, adj. cold. *Ca.* 3 tull. Algidia Idæ nive. — ¶ Used as a proper name, Algidus, sc. mons, a mountain in Latium. *Liv.* and *Hor.* *So.* Algidum, sc. oppidum, a town on this mountain. *Flor.* *So.* *Ovid.* Algidia terra, h. e. the region of the city and mountain; and *Mart.* Algidus secessus. — ¶ **Algidensis**, e, adj. prodneer or growing on mount Algidus. *Plin*.
ALĒGIFICŪS (alguis & facio), a, um, caus-3 ing cold. *Gell.*
ALĒGŌR (algeo), ōris, m. great cold, cold, 1 shivering, chillness, ψύχος, κρύος. *Sallust.* Corpus patiens inedia, vigilia, algoris. *Plin.* Corpus contra algores munire. — ¶ Also, winter. *Plin.* Algore modo dempto, excepting the winter.
ALĒGŌSŪS (alga), a, um, weedy, full of seaweed, alga abundans. *Plin*.
ALĒGŪS (algeo), us & i, m. cold, starvation, same as algor. *Lucret.* hiems sequitur, crepitans ac dentibus algus. *Alii leg.* algor. *Plaut.* Tu vel suda, vel peri algu.
ALĒA, æ. See **Allia**.
ALĒĀ (alius), sc. via; the abl. of alius, used absol. as an adv. by a different way. *Plaut.* Jupiter nos pergentes alium alia disparat. *Flor.* Cum alia minutatis, alia irrepsisset. *Liv.* Equites sine duce relictis, alii alia in civitates suas dilapsi sunt, some one way and some another.
ALIĀCMŌN, ōnis, m. Ἀλιάκμων, a river of Macedonia, separating it from Thessaly. *Cæs.* Written also Alyacmon, Aliagmon, and Iliacmon.
ALIĀS (alius), in another way, after another fashion; at another time, on another occasion, whether past, future or indefinite. *Cic.* Alias sæpe nobis multa quærita sunt. *Id.* Sed plura scribemus alias. *Id.* Itaque et illi alias aliud de iisdem rebus sentiunt. *Liv.* Non alias ad illum spectaculum tanta multitudo occurrit. — ¶ It is sometimes repeated several times in the same sentence, sometimes—sometimes, now—now, one while—another while. *Cic.* Nec potest quisquam alias beatus esse, alias miser, sometimes happy, sometimes wretched. *Id.* Alias transire, alias referre, alias quære-re, alias facere, &c. Sometimes, other particles, such as interdum, plerumque, aliquando, &c., supply the place of one alias. *Cic.* Habebat interdum vim, leporem alias. — ¶ With quam following, otherwise, in a different manner. *Curt.* Non alias, quam simulatione mortis, tutiorem. — ¶ It signifies, also, in other respects, otherwise. *Tacit.* No reges Numidarum, et alias infensi, cupidine auri ad bellum accenderentur. — ¶ Also, sometimes. *Plin.* Professus abstinentiam cibi, alias vini. — ¶ Also, as for the rest. *Apulei.* Dolio, quod erat semio brutum, sed alias vacu-

um. — ¶ Also, but rarely, elsewhere. *Justin.* Nusquam alias tam torrens fre-
tum. — ¶ Also, for no other cause. *Tacit.* Non alias magis indoluisse Cæsarem ferunt, quam quod, &c.

ALIBI (alius & ibi, elsewhere, in another place, ἀλλοῦ, alio in loco. *Cic.* Nec usquam alibi. *Liv.* Alibi primum, alibi postremum agmen, alibi impedimenta, &c., the van-guard in one place, the rear in another, &c. *Id.* Medium spatium torrentis alibi aliter cavati, of various depths in different places. *Plin.* Hæc alibi, atque alibi utilior, &c., more useful in one place than in another. It is often followed by quam. *Tacit.* Ne alibi quam in Theatro, Pantomini spectarentur, in no other place but the Theatre. *Tacit.* Posse principem alibi, quam Romæ, fieri, out of Rome as well. *Quintil.* Pleraque quæ natura non sunt reprehendenda, alibi, quam (sc. ubi) res permiserit, turpia habentur. — ¶ In any thing else, in any other business or affair. *Liv.* Nec speis salutis alibi, quam in pace impetranda esse, in nothing else but the obtaining of a peace. *Cels.* Hic quoque, ut alibi, in this as well as other cases, &c. *Terent.* Neque istic, neque alibi, neither on this, nor on any other occasion. — ¶ Also, elsewhere, h. e. with another person or other persons. *Ter.* Habebam alibi animum deditum.

ALIBILIS (alo), e, nourishing, nutritive, full of nutriment, rich. *Varr.* Lac maxime alibile. — ¶ Passively, which readily receives nourishment, and thus becomes fat, easy to fatten. *Varr.*

ALICA (Id.), æ, f. a kind of corn, resembling wheat, spelt. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a kind of pottage, or drink made of spelt, or any other sort of corn; framenty, flummary, barley broth, &c., much used in medicine. *Cels.*

ALICARIUS (alica), a, um, adject. of or pertaining to spelt. *Alicariæ* meretrices, according to Festus, solitæ ante pistrina alicariorum versari quæstus gratia, mean prostitutes. — ¶ *Alicarius*, ii, m. one who grinds or prepares spelt. *Lucil.* apud *Charis.*

ALICASTRUM (Id.), i, n. a kind of corn, resembling alica. *Columel.*

ALICUBI (aliquis & ubi), somewhere, in 1 some place; anywhere, in my place, ἐν ἑνὶ, in aliquo loco, usquam, usquam. *Cic.*

ALICULA (ἀλλίξ, ἱκος, a tunic with sleeves, *Hesych.* corrupted to ἄλλίξ, æ, f. a short, light, upper garment. *Petron.*

ALICUNDE (aliquis & unde), from some 1 place or other, πῶθεν, ex aliquo loco. *Cic.* Præcipitare aliquem alienunde. — ¶ Also, from some person or some thing. *Cic.* Non quo alicunde audieris, sed te ipsum putare, not that you have heard it from any one, &c.

ALID. See *Alis.* 3

ALIENATIO (alieno), ðnis, f. nn alienating, alienation, abdication, making over to another, ἀλλοτριώσις. *Senec.* Venditio est alienatio, et rei suæ, jurisque in ea sui in alium translatio. *Cic.* Alienatio sacrorum, h. e. when the sacred rites of one family come into another family. — ¶ *Figur.* an estranging, separation, estrangement, as of friends, aversion, dislike, enmity. *Cic.* Tuamque a me alienationem ad cives impios, &c. *Id.* Subita defectio Pompeii, alienatio consulum. — ¶ *Alienatio* mentis, or, absol., alienation, delirium, deprivation of reason. *Cels.* and *Senec.*

ALIENATUS (Id.), a, um, estranged, alienated, transferred by sale, &c., made over to another. *Ulpian.* Digest. Parte (usus-fructus) alienata, conditio deficit. *Nepos.* Oppida alienata restituit patriæ, h. e. quæ per defectionem aliis dominis se dediderant. — ¶ *Figur.* alienated, or estranged, in attachment or affection; set or turned against, ἀλλοτριωθείς. *Nepos.* Timore ab eo alienati. *Cic.* Animus alienatus. *Sallust.* Voluntate alienatus. *Tacit.* Alienato animo esse erga aliquem. — ¶ Also, set aside, or withdrawn from the rank of a friend. *Sallust.* Meque falsa suspitione alienatum esse sentiebam. — ¶ Also, nurse from, disinclined to. *Cic.* A falsa autem assensione magis nos alienatos esse,

quam, &c. — ¶ Also, deprived of thought or reason, bereaved of one's faculties, delirious. *Sucton.* Signum alienatæ mentis ostendit. *Liv.* Alienatus sensibus. *Id.* Alienatus ad libidinem animus, h. e. given over to lust. — ¶ *Cels.* Alienata membra, deprived of feeling, without feeling, insensible, mortified, dead. *So, Senec.* corpus.

ALIENIGENÆ (alienus & genus), æ, all genders, a stranger, foreigner, one born in or belonging to another country, an alien. Properly of men, but is applied to things. *Cic.* Homo longinquus, et alienigena. *Id.* Suos deos, aut alienigenas colere. *Valer. Max.* Ne alienigenæ justitiæ obliiti videamur, examples of justice in foreign countries. *Gell.* Neque vino alienigena, sed patrio usuros.

ALIENIGENOS (Id.), a, um, adject. foreign, strange, extraneous, exotic, ἑξωτικός, extraneus, peregrinus. *Valer. Max.* Alienigena exempla. *Id.* Mulier alienigeni sanguinis. — ¶ Also, heterogeneous, heterogenceal, ἑτερογενής, ἀνομογενής. *Lucret.*

ALIENŌ (alienus), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to make different or other than what it is, ἀλλοτριῶ, alienum, vel alium esse facio. *Plant.* Certe ædopol tu me alienabis nunquam, quin noster siem, you will never make me any other than what I am. *Plin.* Sagopenium, quod apud nos gignitur, in totum transmarino alienatur, h. e. is different from. Or it may be translated, is set aside by the foreign. — ¶ *Alienare* mentem alicujus, to drive out of one's senses, drive mad, make delirious, ἐξοτρῶναι. *So,* alienari mente, to be mad, beside one's self, out of one's mind, delirious, ἐξοτρασθαι. *Liv.* Junonis iram ob spoliatum templum, alienasse mentem ejus ferebant. *Plin.* Quod si successerit, alienari mente, ac vel ex equo hominem decidere. — ¶ Absolutely, *Senec.* Odor sulphuris, quia natura gravis est, sapius haustus alienat, kills, or renders insensible. *So, pass. Cels.* Intestina alienantur, are corrupted, deadened, become mortified. — ¶ Often, to alienate, make over by cession, contract, &c., transfer, make a transfer of. *Cic.* Alienare vectigalia. *Ulpian.* Alienare aliquid alicui. — ¶ Also, to separate, remove, cast off. *Terent.* Ita nos alienavit, hinc expellens us as outcasts from the family. *Justin.* Cum velut occisos alienasset, h. e. concealed. — ¶ *Figur.* to alienate, estrange or withdraw the affections, set at variance. *Cic.* Quibus cum omnibus eadem republica reconciliavit, quæ alienarat. *Id.* Alienare a se omnes bonos. *Id.* Alienare a se voluntatem alicujus. *Vellei.* Alienare sibi animum alicujus. *Tacit.* Ne supplicio ejus ferox gens alienaretur, should revolt. *Cic.* Alienari ab interitu, conceive an aversion to, have an abhorrence or dread of. — ¶ Also, to exempt, or, perhaps, hinder from appearing. *Cod. Theod.* Quos aut objectus debilitatis alienat, aut senectus pigra remoratur.

ALIENŌS (alius), a, um, belonging to another, derived from another source, foreign, ἀλλότριος, qui alterius est, seu ad alium pertinet. *Cic.* Difficilis est cura rerum alienarum. *Id.* Epicurus in Physicis totus est alienus, h. e. borrows every thing from others. *Liv.* Alieno Marte pugnare, h. e. snid of cavalry fighting on foot. *Virg.* Vulnus alienum, h. e. intended for another. *Cic.* Verba aliena, h. e. metaphorical. *Ter.* Alieno more vivere, according to the will of another. As a subst. *Sallust.* Alieni appetens, of the property of another. — ¶ *Æs* alienum, money owed to another, debt, τὸ χρεός. *Cic.* Esse in ære alieno, to be involved in debt. *Id.* Habere æs alienum. *Id.* Æs alienum facere, to run into debt, contract debt. *So, Id.* suscipere. *Id.* contrahere. *Id.* In æs alienum incidere. *Sallust.* conflare. *Cic.* Ære alieno oppressum esse. *Cæs.* Laborare ex ære alieno, to be distressed from debt. *Cic.* Ære alieno aliquem obstringere, to bring into debt. *Id.* Liberare aliquem ære alieno. *Id.* Æs alienum dissolvere, to pay, liquidate. *Id.* Ære alieno exire, to get out of debt. — ¶ Often, of another family, n stranger, alien, not

connected by friendship or acquaintance. *Plaat.* Apud me cenant alieni novem. *Cic.* In alienos, in suos irruerat. *Id.* Neque amicis, neque alienioribus. *Id.* Tuum factum alieni hominis, meum amicissimi. *Cæs.* Se suaque omnia alienissimis crediderunt. *Liv.* Non alienus sanguine regibus, h. e. allied to kings. — ¶ Also, averse from, unsuitable to. *Cic.* Homo non alienus a literis. *Id.* Alienum majestate sua. *Senec.* Ambitioni alienus. *Sallust.* Domus non aliena consilii. *Columel.* Alienissimus vita rusticæ. — ¶ Also, alienated or estranged in one's affections, at variance with, inimical to. *Cic.* A me est alienior. *Id.* Alieno animo esse in aliquem. *Terent.* ab aliquo. *Tacit.* Vespasiano alienus. *Cic.* Ex alienissimis amicissimos reddere. — ¶ Also, foreign from the purpose, unsuitable, unseasonable, inconsistent, incongruous, incoherent, futile; contrary, hurtful. *Cic.* Illi causæ maxime est alienum. *Terent.* Alieniore ætate, at a more improper age. *Nepos.* Non alienum videtur docere. *Ovid.* Aliena loqui, to talk foolishly. *Nepos.* Alienissimo sibi loco, very disadvantageous, unfavorable. *Senec.* Alieno in loco laud stabile regnum est, the sovereignty does not remain long in the hands of an usurper. *Cels.* Cibi stomacho non alieni. *Cic.* Vir egregius alienissimo reipublicæ tempore extinctus, at a most unlucky time for the commonwealth. — ¶ Also, exempt, free, privileged. *Cod. Theod.* A collatione alienum.

ALIFER (ala & fero). See *Aliger.*

ALIGER (ala & gero), era, erum, winged, ἄλῃ, πτερός. *Stat.* Jovis aliger Arcas nuntius, h. e. Mercurius. *Virg.* Aligerum agmen, h. e. a flock of birds. *Ovid.* aligero tollitur axe Ceres, h. e. chariot drawn by winged dragons. Others read alifero. — ¶ *Aligeri*, ðrum, subs. Cupids, Loves. *Sil.* aligeris instat Cytherea.

ALII, ðrum, people of Elis. See *Alis.* *Plant.* belligeris Ætoli cum Aliis.

ALIMENTARIOS (alimentum), a, um, relating to nourishment, σιτικός, ad alimentum pertinens. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Legem alimentariam, h. e. perhaps, about dividing corn among the people. *Ulpian.* Digest. Alimentaria causa. — ¶ *Alimentarius*, ii, m. one to whom subsistence has been left by will. *Ulpian.* Si alibi domicilium heres, alibi alimentarius habet.

ALIMENTUM (alo), i, n. nourishment, nutriment, sustenance, food, victuals, aliment, τροφή. *Cic.* Alimenta corporis. *Cels.* Plus alimenti est in pane, quam in ullo alio. — ¶ Also, any thing which nourishes or supports. *Ovid.* picem, et ceras, alimenta cetera flammæ. *Id.* Concipit Iris aquas, alimenta que nubi- bus affert. — ¶ *Figur.* *Ovid.* alimenta vitiarum. *Tacit.* Alimentum famæ. *Liv.* Addidit alimenta rumoribus, h. e. increased the reports.

ALIMŌDI, i. e. alius modi. *Festus.* 3

ALIMŌN (a priv. and λιμός, h. e. allaying hunger), i, n. according to some, an esculent shrub, with leaves like the olive. Others, olus maritimum salsum (from ἄλιμος, from ἄλς, the sea). *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a kind of shrub or excrecence hurtful to the growth of trees. *Plin.*

ALIMŌNIÆ (alo), æ, f. nourishment, nutri-
2 ment, food, aliment, same as alimentum. *Plant.*

ALIMŌNIUM (Id.), ii, n. aliment, same 2 as alimonia. *Varr.*

ALIŌ (alius), adverb, to another place, ἄλλῃ, ἄλλοτε, ἐτέρωτε, in alia loca. *Terent.* Fortasse tu profectus alio fueras. *Cic.* Arpinum ne mihi eundem sit, an quo alio. *Liv.* Quo alio, nisi ad nos, confugerent? whither else? — ¶ Also, to another thing; to another person or other persons. *Cic.* Sermonem alio transferamus. *Id.* A te causam alio transferre-
bant. — ¶ Also, to another end, purpose, intent, or use. *Cic.* Appellet hæc desideria naturæ; cupiditatis nomen servet alio. *Liv.* Plebem nusquam alio natam, quam ad serviendum. *Nepos.* Hoc longe alio spectabat, atque videri volebant.

ALIŌQUI, and **ALIŌQUIN** (alius & quin), otherwise, in other respects, on other

accounts, for the rest, *ei δὲ μὴ, ἄλλως*. *Liv.* Mors Marcelli cum aliquo miserabilis fuit, tum quod, &c. *Sucton.* Praelatus aliqui. — ¶ Also, else, were it not thus, otherwise. *Cic.* Credo, minimum olim istius rei fuisse cupiditatem: alioquin multa exstant exempla maiorum. — ¶ Also, in any other respect, way, or manner. *Morat.* l. 1. sat. 4. v. 3.

ALIORSUM, and **ALIORSUS** (for *alioversum* & -us), towards another place, ἄλλοσε, versus alium locum. *Plant.* Mater ancillas jubet aliam aliorum ire, some one way, and some another. — ¶ Also, to another person. *Gell.* Infans aliorum datus. — ¶ Also, to another thing. *Gell.* Sed id aliorum pertinet. — ¶ Also, in another way, otherwise. *Terent.* Aliorum, atque (than) ego feci. **ALIOVERSUS**, and **ALIOVERSUM** (alio & versus or -um), anciently *Aliovorsus*, and *Aliovorsum*, properly, towards another place; with a different intent, otherwise. *Plant.* Atqui ego istuc alioversum dixeram, non istuc, quod tu in simulas.

ALIPES (ala & pes), ἄλεις, having wings on the feet, πτερόπους, alas habens in pedibus. *Ovid.* Sacra Dei alipedis, h. e. *Mercury*. So, absol. *Id.* mactatur vacca Minervæ, Alipedi vitulus. — ¶ Also, swift, fleet, nimble, active, ὀκλύπους. *Lucret.* Alipedes cervi. *Virg.* Alipedumque fugam cursu tentavit equorum. So, absol. *Id.* *Æn.* 7, v. 277, h. e. horses.

ALIPHÆ. See *Allife*.

ALIPILUS (ala & pilus), i, m. one who, in the baths, plucked the hair from the armpits of the bathers. *Sence.* Alipilum, dum vellit alas.

ALIPTES (ἀλείπτω), æ, m. one who anoints, as in a bath, ἀλείπτως. *Cic.*

ALIQUA (aliquis), sc. via; i, some way, πῃ, per aliquem locum. *Liv.* Si qui evassissent aliqua. — ¶ Also, se. ratione; by some means or other, in some sort. *Virg.* Et si non aliqua nocuisses, mortuus esses.

ALIQVAMMVLTVS (aliquam, se. paritem, & multus), a, um, considerable in number, quantity, &c., aliquantum multus. *Cic.* Sunt vestrum aliquam multi. *Apulei.* Post aliquamultum temporis.

ALIQUANDŌ, or **ALIQUAMDIŪ** (aliquam, se. paritem, & diu), adv. for some time, ἐπὶ χρόνον, aliquo tempore, non autem longo admodum. *Cic.*

ALIQUANDŌ (aliquis, or alius, & quando), at some time which is not defined, sometimes, occasionally, ποτὲ, ἐνίοτε, aliquo tempore. *Cic.* Lentuli pœna compressus convertit se aliquando ad timorem. *Id.* Utilitatem aliquando cum honestate pugnare. *Quintil.* Confirmatio aliquando totius causæ est, aliquando partium. *Cic.* Quod si aliquando concitata manus ista plus valuerit. *Id.* Concedis, adhuc artem omnino non esse, sed aliquando futuram, but that some time or other it will be. *Id.* Illucescet aliquando ille dies, that day will some time or other dawn. — ¶ With verbs of past time, it seems sometimes to signify formerly, on former occasions. *Cic.* Veritus sum deesse saluti Pompeii, cum ille aliquando non defuisset meæ. — ¶ It sometimes has a signification similar to tandem, which, for the sake of clearness, is often joined to it, at length, now at last, finally. *Cic.* Collegi me aliquando. *Id.* Aliquando nsum loquendi populo concessi. *Id.* Tandem aliquando Catilinam ex urbe eieci.

ALIQUANTILLVS (aliquantus), a, um, a very little, ever so little. *Plant.*

ALIQUANTISPER (aliquantum), for a short time, a little while, δι' ὀλίγον χρόνον. *Plant.*

ALIQUANTŌ (aliquantus), adverb, especially joined to comparatives and particles of time, somewhat, considerably. *Cic.* Epulatur una non modo non contra legem, sed etiam intra legem, et quidem aliquanto. *Id.* Aliquanto post. *Id.* Postea aliquanto, a short while after. *Id.* Profectus est aliquanto ante. *Id.* Aliquanto amplius. *Plaut.* Aliquanto rectius. *Nepos.* Aliquanto crudelior.

ALIQUANTVLVM (aliquantulus), adverb, a little, a very little, paululum.

Cic. Cum aliquantulum progressus esset. *Terent.* Aliquantulum subtristis. *Terent.* Aliquantulum avidior.

ALIQUANTVLVS (aliquantus), a, um, a little, a very little. *Hirt.* Aliquantulum frumenti numerum. — ¶ It is oftener used as a subst. with a gen. *Cic.* Aliquantulum suspicionis.

ALIQUANTVM (Id.), somewhat, some, a little, rather, ποσόν τι, nonnihil, aliqua ex parte. *Cic.* Aliquantum acquivi. *Id.* Aliquantum procedere. *Plant.* Aliquantum ventriosus. *Terent.* Aliquantum inquiror. *Liv.* Aliquantum ampliorem, angustioreque.

ALIQUANTVS (alius & quantus), a, um, adject. some, somewhat, considerable; it neither means little nor much, it is less than multus and more than paucus, ποσός τις, nonnullus. *Salust.* Aliquanto numero hostium potiti. *Id.* Timor aliquantus, sed spes amplior. *Id.* Aliquantam partem gloriæ demperat. *Liv.* Per aliquantum spatium seuti. *Id.* Aliquantum emensus est iter. — ¶ In the neut. gen. it is used as a subst. with the genit. *Cic.* Aliquantum animi afferre alicui. *Id.* Aliquantum laudis. *Id.* Aliquantum noctis assumere, some part, some considerable part of the night. *Sueton.* Aliquantum vasculorum.

ALIQUANTENVS (aliqua, se. parte, tenus), 2 in some measure, to a certain degree or extent, somewhat, rather, considerably, μέχρι τινός, usque ad aliquam partem, sive ex aliqua parte, aut aliqua ratione. *Plin.* Canibus aliquatenus rubentibus. *Quintil.* Aliquantenus lucidior.

ALIQUĪ, an ancient form of nom. sing. for aliquis, which see.

ALIQUIS (alius & quis), qua, quod, and quid, some, somebody, some one, any, any one, τις, quidam; aliquis denotes a person or thing indefinitely known; quidam denotes what is definitely known, but indefinitely described. It is used either as a subst. or an adj. *Cic.* Non est tua ulla culpa, si te aliqui timeant. *Id.* Alicui Græculo otioso. — ¶ It is joined with words signifying number. *Cic.* Tres aliqui aut quatuor. *Plaut.* aliquos viginti dies, h. e. circiter viginti, some twenty days or so, about twenty days. *Alii leg.* aliquot. *Cato.* Quadringentos aliquos milites. — ¶ Aliquod is an adj.; aliquid, a subst. *Nepos.* Detrimentum aliquod afferre. *Cic.* Qui furatur aliquid, something, any thing. Aliquid is often followed by a subst. in the gen., and also by an adj. in the gen. neut. of 2d decl.; but this adj. is often in the same case with aliquid. *Ter.* Aliquid monstri. *Id.* boni. *Liv.* indefensi. *Cic.* Aliquid extremum. *Liv.* improvisum. *Virg.* magnum. — ¶ Aliquis, as a participle, governs the gen. plur., or is joined with the abl. with de, e, or ex. *Cic.* Expectabam aliquem meorum. *Cic.* Aliquis ex nobis robustioribus. *Id.* Mitte ad nos de tuis aliquem tabellarium. *Id.* Trium rerum aliqua consequemur, out of three things something. — ¶ It is often elegantly joined to adj., particularly unus, without, however, altering the signification of the word. *Cic.* Majorem aliquam esse causam. *Id.* Implicari aliquo certo genere vivendi. *Id.* Vir bonus utilitati omnium plus, quam unius alicujus, aut suæ consulti, of any individual. *Id.* Ad unum aliquem confugere. *Id.* Istam ipsam questionem, dicite, quis obsignavit? unum aliquem nominare, mention names. — ¶ Aliquis often stands for aliquis alius. *Cic.* Dubitas, si hic morari æquo animo non potes, abire in alias terras? *Id.* Ira, aut aliqua perturbatione. — ¶ Aliquid is used also as an adv. *Cic.* Vereor, ne, tibi illum succensere aliquid, suspicere. *Plin.* Aliquid fessus. — ¶ Esse aliquem, and esse aliquid, to be of some consequence, or note, to have some weight, τι εἶναι. *Cic.* Meque, ut facis, velis esse aliquem, quoniam qui fui, et qui esse potui, jam esse non possum. *Juvenal.* Aude aliquid brevis Gyaris, et carcere dignum Si vis esse aliquis. *Al. leg.* aliquid. *Cic.* Si unquam in dicendo

fuimus aliquid. — ¶ Est aliquid, it is no trifle, it is of some consideration. *Cic.* Est istuc quidem, Læli, aliquid: sed nequaquam in isto sunt omnia. *Ovid.* Est aliquid nupsisse Jovi, Jovis esse sororem. So, Dicere aliquid, to say something worth the while. *Cic.* Ille ad artificium suo non recessit, et tamen dixit aliquid. So, also, Fieri aliquid, will be something yet; will get on despite of difficulty. *Terent.* Credo, impettrabo, ut aliquot saltem nuptiis prodant dies: interea fiet aliquid. — ¶ *Cic.* Aliqua republica, and *Id.* Aliquo statu reipublicæ, in a tolerable condition.

ALIQUISPAM (aliquis), aliquapiam, aliquodpiam, and aliqidpiam, any, some, same as aliquis: piam adjectio syllabica est, nihil per se significans. *Cic.* Si aliquapiam vi expelleretur ex hac urbe. *Alii leg.* aliqua quapiam. *Id.* Aliquodpiam membrum tumidum. *Alii leg.* aliquod quippam.

ALIQUISQUAM (Id.), aliquaquam, aliquodquam, and aliqidquam, any, same as aliquis. *Liv.* Nec Lycios Rhodius, nec ullos alicuiquam, qui nati liberi sint, in servitutem dari placere. *Al.* aliter leg.

ALIQUŌ (aliquis), an old dat. used as an adv. some whither, to some place, any whither, ποῦ. *Terent.* Aliquo profugiet militatum. *Id.* Concedas hinc aliquo ab ore eorum aliquantisper. *Id.* Interea in angulum aliquo abeam, into some corner hereabouts.

ALIQUŌT (alius & quot), indec. pl. adj. some, several, some certain, a few, not many, τινές; nec multi, nec pauci. *Terent.* Aliquot me adiere. *Cic.* Accipi aliquot epistolas. *Id.* Cum aliquot sæcula viguissent. *Terent.* Aliquot hos sumam dies, a few days, or these few days.

ALIQUŌTIES (aliquot), several times, certain times, on different occasions, ὁσάκις, ἐνίοτε, aliquot vicibus. *Cic.* Qui hanc causam aliquoties apud te egit.

ALIQUŌVERSUM, or **ALIQUŌVŌRVSUM**, one way or other, versus aliquem locum. *Plaut.* Ego pol istam jam aliquovorsum tragulam decidero.

ALIS, for alius, and **ALID**, for aliud, an anc. form used by *Lucret.* and *Catull.* 3 **ALIS**, idis, f. same as *Elis*, idis. *Plaut.* **ALISMA** (ἄλισμα), ātis, n. an aquatic herb supposed to be the same with water plantain. *Plin.*

ALITER (alius), adverb, in a different way or manner, otherwise; in any other way, else, ἄλλως, alio modo, secus. *Cic.* Assentior: fieri non potuit aliter. *Id.* Aliter amicitiae stabiles permanere non possunt. *Id.* Aliter cum tyranno, aliter cum amico vivitur. *Cels.* Aliter aliterque, in different ways, variously. *Terent.* Sin aliter vester animus est. — ¶ It is joined with the adv. longe, multo, nihilo, &c. *Cic.* Verum longe aliter est. *Varr.* Nec multo aliter tendendum hoc pecus. — ¶ It often has after it the particles *ac*, *atque*, *et*, *quam*, &c. *Cic.* Ne sim salvus, si aliter scribo, ac sentio, if I write differently from what I think; write one thing and think another. *Sueton.* Non aliter ac si conscius, et participes foret, just the same as though, &c. *Cic.* Aliter, atque ostenderam, facio, otherwise than. *Id.* De puero aliter ad te scripsit, et ad matrem de filio. *Id.* Ne aliter quam ego velim, meum laudet ingenium. *Liv.* Non aliter classem revocaturum, nisi, &c. — ¶ For aliqui, or eorum. *Salust.* Aliter sine populi jussu, nullius eorum rerum consuli jus est, moreover, for the rest, however, nevertheless. *Cic.* Aliter ampla domus dedecori domino sæpe fit, si est in ea solitudo.

ALITOR. See *Altor*.

ALITURÆ (alo), æ, a nursing, breeding, rearing. *Gell.* 3

ALITVS (Id.), a, um, nourished, nursed, maintained, reared, brought up. *Curt.* Cæsis silvis flammam excitaverunt, quæ igni alita, &c. *Valer. Max.* Triumphis alita virtus.

ALIBĪ (alius & ubi), elsewhere, in another place, the same as alibi. *Varr.* Aliubi cum decimo, aliubi cum quinto decimo.

ALIUM, ii, n. *garlic*. See *Allium*.

ALIUNDE (alius & unde), adv. *from another place; from another person or other persons; from another thing*, ἀλλοθεν, ex alio loco, ex alia persona, ex alia re. *Plin.* Nec fere aliunde, quam ex Hispania. *Cic.* Andire aliunde posse. *Id.* Aliunde mutuati sumus. *Id.* Non aliunde pendere, *on any other thing*. *Cic.* Verbum sumptum aliunde, *from another thing*, h. e. a figurative word. *Liv.* Qui aliunde stet semper, aliunde sentiatur, *who always espouses one party, while his heart is with another*.

ALIUS, a, um, same as *Elicius*.

ALIUS (ἄλλος), alia, aliud, genit. alius, dat. alii, &c. *another, other, alter*; but *alius* is applied to one of many, *alter* to one of two; diversus, dissimilis. *Cic.* Hic tuum alius ex alia parte; enimvero, &c. *Id.* Aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, *it is one thing, it is another*. *Id.* Comparationum duo sunt genera, unum de eodem et alio, alterum de maiore et minore. — *¶ Alius* is often repeated, though sometimes other words of similar import are used in its stead. *Liv.* Quæ minus tuta erant, alia fossis, alia vallibus, alia turribus munebat. *Cic.* Cum aliis Q. Frater, aliis C. Poininus, reliquis M. Anneius præessent. *Id.* Proferebant alii purpuram, thus alii, gemmas alii, vina nonnulli Græca. *Id.* Alias bestias nantes, alias volucres, serpentes quasdam, quasdam esse gradientes; earum ipsarum partim solivagas, partim congregatas; immanes alias, quasdam cieures, nonnullas abditas. *Tacit.* Alii superstantes præliarentur, pars occulti muros subruerent. — *¶ Alius* is often also elegantly repeated in the same or in a different case, or the adv. *alio, alibi*, and the like, are added. *Cels.* Cum aliter aliterque in eodem morbo febres accedunt, non easdem inordinate redire, sed alias aliasque subinde oriri, *one and then another, afresh; a succession of fresh ones*. *Liv.* Alia atque alia appetendo loca, *first one, and then another*. *Cic.* Habes Sardos venales; alium alio nequiores, *each more worthless than the other*. *Id.* Ut ipsi inter se alii alii prodesse possent, *one another*. *Id.* Ideo multa conjecta sunt, aliud alio tempore, *sometimes one thing, and sometimes another*. *Id.* Signa, et ornamenta alia alio in loco intuebantur, *some in one place, and some in another; in different places*. *Sueton.* Cum ceteros alii alium alia de causa improbarent, *objected to one for one reason, and another for another*. *Liv.* Duo reges alius alia via, ille bello, hic pace, civitatem auxerunt. *Id.* Equites alii alia dilapsi sunt, *some one way, and some another*. *Id.* Cum alii alio mitterentur, *in different directions*. *Id.* Jussit alios alibi fodere, *some in one place, and some in another*. *Cic.* Illi alias aliud iisdem de rebus sentiunt, *sometimes think one way, and sometimes another*. *Id.* Alter ab aliis digeruntur, *differently by different persons*. *Liv.* Alii aliunde coibant, *from different quarters*. — *¶ Alius* ex alio, *one after the other*. *Cic.* Me aliud ex alio impedit. *So.* *Salust.* Alius post alium. and *Liv.* Alius super alium. — *¶ It* is elegantly joined with *loque*: it is also often followed by *ac, atque, et, quam, præter*, and the like; or it sometimes governs the *obl.* without a preposition. *Cic.* Longe alia nobis, ac tu scripseras, nuntiantur, *quite different from that which*, &c. *Id.* Non alius essem, atque nunc sum. *Id.* Lux longe alia est solis, et lychnorum. *Id.* Numquid aliud ferret præter arcem. *Cels.* Panis fermentatus, et quisquis alius, quam ex tritico est, and *made of any other corn but wheat*. *Epist.* ad *Cic.* Nec quidquam aliud libertate quæsisse. *Phædr.* Accusator alius Sejano, *other than*. — *¶ It* often stands for *reliquus, the rest, remainder, remanent, residue*. *Liv.* Vulgus aliud trucidatum. — *¶ Alium* facere, *to change*. *Plaut.* Quam cito alium fecisti me! alius ad te veneram. *Id.* alius nunc fieri volo, *h. e. I will dress myself differently; or take another mask*. — *¶ Aliud* agere, *or alias* res agere,

to have something else to do; consequently, not to have time for something. Yet it may be rendered, *to have one's thoughts upon something else; consequently, not to pay attention to something*. *Cic.* — *¶ The* gen. is properly *alius*, and *dat. alii*, but we find also *alii* and *alii* in the gen., and *alii* in the dat.

ALIUSMODI (alius & modus), of another kind, sort, or fashion; otherwise. *Cic.* Res aliusmodi est, ac putatur.

ALIUSVIS (alius & volo), aliavis, aliudvis, *any one else, quivis alius*. *Cic.*

ALIUTA, otherwise, an anc. form for *3 aliter*. *Fest.*

ALLABOR, and ADLABOR (ad & labor), *1* eris, apus sum, dep. *3.* to come quickly to, as it were imperceptibly, flow to, glide to, slide to, arrive at, reach, juxta, or ad aliquam rem labor, aut fluo, prospéro. *Virg.* mare crescenti allabitur æstu. *Liv.* Angues duo ex occulto allapsi. *Virg.* viro allapsa sagitta est. *Senec.* Allapsus genibus, *h. e. having fallen at or before*. *Virg.* Fama allabitur aures. *Id.* Curetum allabimur oris, *h. e. sail to, land at*.

ALLABORÖ, and ADLABORÖ (ad & laboro), as, *avi, ætum, u.* and *a. 1.* to labor upon any thing; labor hard, ἐπιπνέω, circa aliquam rem laboro. *Horat.* Ore allaborandum est tibi. *Id.* Simpliciter myrto nihil allabores, *h. e. laborando nihil addas, add with labor or care*.

ALLÆVÖ, and ADLÆVÖ (ad & lævo), or ALLÈVÖ, and ADLÈVÖ, as, *avi, ætum, a. 1.* to make plain, level, or smooth; to plane, polish. *Columell.* Nodos et cicatrices allavere.

ALLAMBÖ, and ADLAMBÖ (ad & lambö), is, *a. 3.* to lick. *Prudent.* allambunt ora cerastæ. — *¶ Figur.* to touch. *Quintil.* Allambentes flammæ.

ALLAPSÖS, and ADLAPSÖS (allabor), us, *m.* a quick gliding to, an approaching by stealth. *Horat.* Serpantium allapsus tinet.

ALLASSÖN (ἀλλάσσω, *I change*), ontis, changing. *Vopise.* Allassontes caices, of a color that changes as it is differently presented to the light.

ALLÄTRÖ, and ADLÄTRÖ (ad & latro), *2* as, *avi, ætum, n. 1.* to bark at or to, with the dat. or acc. προσυλακτῶ. *Aurel. Vict.* Puncti canes allatraverunt. — *¶ Figur.* of the sea dashing against the shore, to roar to or at. *Plin.* Tot sinus Peloponnesiorum lancinant, tot maria allatrant. — *¶ Also*, to speak ill of, backbite; rail at, slander, or accuse maliciously; detract or derogate from, bespatter with calumny, asperse. *Silius.* nigro allatraverat ore Vioctorem invidia. *Liv.* Cato allatrare Africanæ magnitudinem solitus erat.

ALLÄTUS, from *affero*.

ALLAUDÖ, and ADLAUDÖ (ad & laudo), as, *avi, ætum, a. 1.* to praise, commend, extol. *Plaut.* ingenium allaudat meum.

ALLECTÄTYÖ (allecto), önis, f. an enticing or alluring; a lullaby. *Quintil.* ALLECTYÖ, and ADLECTYÖ (allego), 3 önis, f. an electing, abaiting to certain privileges; also, a levying of soldiers. *Capitolin.* Hispanis exhaustis, Italica allectione verecunde consuluit. *Id.* Jussit eos, qui præturas non gessissent, sed allectione accepissent, post eos esse, qui vere prætores fuissent, *h. e. qui assumpti fuissent inter prætorios viros, et ornamenta prætoria obtinuisent, licet præturam nunquam administrassent*. *Pandect.* Allectionis querendus est honor, *h. e. of receiving the honors of a consular man, without having held the office of prætor*.

ALLECTÖ (allicio), as, *avi, ætum, a. 1.* frequenter. *to entice, allure, be in the habit of enticing*. *Cic.* Ad agrum fructudum allectat. *Id.* Allectare, atque invitare.

ALLECTÖR (allicio), and ADLECTÖR, 2 öris, m. one who entices, wheedles, decoys; an enticer, allurer. *Colum.* — *¶ Also*, one who held a certain office, probably the collector of the emperor's tribute. This office was called *allectura*. *Inscript.* vet.

ALLECTÖS, and ADLECTÖS (allego), a, um, chosen, elected, admitted to certain privileges. *Sueton.*

ALLECTÖS (allicio), a, um, *allured, enticed, decoyed, invited*. *Quintil.*

ALLEGATYÖ (allego), önis, f. a sending *1* or a message; a deputed of a person to make a request, solicit a favor, grant, &c., παραγγελία, actus allegandi, cum aliquis ad alium mittitur. *Cic.* Cum sibi omnes ad istum allegationes difficiles, omnes aditus arduos, ac potius interclusos viderent, *h. e. cum viderent difficile esse aliquem mittere ad istum, qui deprecaretur*. *Id.* Quanta iste cupiditate, quibus allegationibus illam sibi legationem expugnavit! *by what importunities! by what incessant solicitations!* — *¶ Also*, an allegation, or adducing any thing by way of proof, plea, or excuse; the alleging of a cause for doing any thing. *Ulpian. Digest.* Stomatitis uxorem ream faciat, ab ænocinii allegatione repellat maritum ab accusatione?

ALLEGATÖS (Id.), us, m. same as *allegatio*. *Plaut.* Allegatu meo venit

ALLEGÖ, and ADLEGÖ (ad & lego), as, *avi, ætum, a. 1.* to send on an errand or message, depute to ask or solicit any thing, παραπρω, est mittere ad aliquem locum, vel hominem, sed privatim (nam publice legare dicimus) et fere alicujus rei petende gratia. *Liv.* Cum patrem, primo allegando, deinde coram ipse rogando fatigasset. *Cic.* Petit a me Rabonius, et amicos allegat: facile impetrat. *Id.* Homines nobiles allegat iis, qui, &c. *Id.* Allegarem te ad illos, qui, &c. *Cic.* Inter allegatos esse, persons sent or deputed; or it means cited, named, as below, which is preferable. *Plin.* Allegata precibus (dat.) tellure, *h. e. being deputed to intercede for them*. *Plaut.* Alium ego isti rei allegabo, *h. e. I will commission, or depute*. *So.* *Id.* Allegare aliquem ad aliquod negotium. — *¶ Also*, of things, to send to one, to cause to reach, to present. *Apul.* Allegare preces deis. *Tacit.* Munera, preces, mandata Scydrotthemidi allegant. — *¶ Also*, to allege or adduce in the way of excuse or proof, to mention or name. *Plin.* Petis, ut libellos tuos legam; adhibes preces, allegas exemplum. *Quintil.* Allegare dignitatem alicujus. *Plin.* Allegare decreta. *Id.* Allegare aliquid Senatui, *h. e. to point out, inform*. *Tacit.* Mandata regis sui Scydrotthemidi allegant, *h. e. explain; or as above*. *Cic.* Edidit ad (h. e. præter) allegatos Cn. Lentulum, *deputed, or cited, named*.

ALLEGÖ, and ADLEGÖ (ad & lego), is, 2 ægi, ectum, a. 3. to choose one into any body, to choose, elect, admit, καταλέγω, adscisco, adjungo, coopto, legendo addo. *Liv.* Augures de plebe allegerentur. *Sueton.* aliquem in Senatum. *Id.* inter patricios. *Senec.* Allegi cælo, to be admitted among the gods. *Also*, *Sueton.* Allegere milites in sui custodiam, to appoint or choose.

ALLEGÖRIÄ (ἀλληγορία), æ, f. an allegory; a figure of speech, in which something is meant beyond the literal signification of the words. *Quintil.*

ALLEVÄMENTUM (allevo), i, n. alleviation, ease or comfort. *Cic.*

ALLEVÄTYÖ (Id.), önis, f. a raising or lifting up. *Quintil.* — *¶ Figur.* an easing or assuaging; alleviation, ease, comfort. *Cic.*

ALLÈVÖ, and ADLÈVÖ (ad & levo), as, 3 *avi, ætum, a. 1.* to lift up, raise aloft, ἐπαίρω, sublevo, in altum tollit, de imo, et ubi quid jacet, vel projectum est, sursum levo. *Quintil.* Supercilia allevare, et demittere. *Tacit.* Allevare supplicem. *Senec.* velum, to hoist the sail. *Senec.* aliquem in eolum. — *¶ Figur.* to assuage, soften, lighten, mitigate, relieve. *Cic.* Allevare sollicitudines alicujus. *Curt.* Allevare animum a morore. *Quintil.* Allevare afflictum. *Tacit.* Allevate notæ, *h. e. removed*. — *¶ Absol.* *Cic.* Allevor, eum loquor tecum absens, *I am relieved, comforted, at ease*. *Plaut.* Ubi se allevat, ibi me allevat, *relieves or comforts*. *Ovid.* nec viribus allevor ullis, *h. e. nor am I relieved by any power of medicine*. — *¶ Allevare* is also used of those who are raised to importance and influence. *Flor.* C. Cæsar eloquentia, et spiritu, et jam

consulatu allevabatur. So, *Quintil.* Summis eloquentiæ viribus allevanda sunt, *to be raised, heightened, set off.*

ALLEX (unc.), allieis, m. ἐφελέκμενος, qui allicit, allector. *Plaut.* Tu ne hic amator audes esse, allex viri? *h. c.* canade. *Alilleg. alex, vel hallex, et exponunt, fæx virorum, an abject, baseminded scoundrel; a nidget, potroom.* — *¶* Allex in *Isid.* Gloss. est pollex pedis.

ALLIA, and **ALYIA**, æ, f. a river in Italy, flowing into the Tiber, near which the Romans were defeated by the *Gauls*, now *Caminata*, or *Rio de Mosso*, 'Αλλίας, et 'Αλῖος. *Virgil.* Infaustum Allia nomen. — *¶* Hence, *Alliensis*, e, relating or belonging to the river *Allia*. *Liv.* Alliensis dies, *h. c.* the day on which the defeat near *Allia* took place, which was classed among the unlucky days.

ALLIATOS (allium), a, um, *adject.* provided or mixed with leek or garlic; smelling of garlic. *Plaut.*

ALLICEFACIO (allicio & facio), æcis, a. 2. 3. to invite, allure, entice, decoy, same as *allicio*. *Sucton.*

ALLICIUS, and **ADLICIUS** (ad & lacio, obs.), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. to attract, invite, allure, entice, decoy, inveigle, seduce, ἐφέλκω, ἐπάγομαι, traho, attraho, induco, illicio, invito. *Cic.* Adolescentem non allicere volui. *Id.* Magnes ferrum ad se allicit, et trahit. *Id.* Allicere aliquem ad misericordiam. *Ovid.* Merum allicit somnos. *Lucret.* sonus allicit aures, *h. c.* charms.

ALLIDŌ, and **ADLIDŌ** (ad & lēdo), 1 is, isi, isum, a. 3. to dash one thing against another, to dash to the ground, throw against the ground; to break in pieces by bringing violently in contact with any other substance, ἐπέεῖδω. *Lucret.* ut si quis prius, arida quam sit *Creta* persona, allidat pilæve, trative. *Cæs.* Allidere aliquid ad scopulos. — *¶* Figur. to cluse to be wrecked, to bring into great danger; in pass. to be unfortunate, to suffer damage, to fall into danger. *Cic.* Servius allisus est. *Senec.* Qui periculis undique imminentibus, non alliserit virtutem, *h. c.* who does not lose his firmness, suffer shipwreck of his firmness.

ALLIFÆ, **ALLIPHÆ**, **ALIPHÆ**, or **ALIFÆ**, ærum, f. 'Αλιφαί, 'Αλλιφαί, *Alife*, *Alif*, a town in Italy, in *Samniun*, near the river *Vulturinus*. *Liv.* — *¶* Hence, *Allifanus*, a, um, of or pertaining to *Alife*. *Cic.* Allifanus ager. *Hor.* Invertunt Allifanis vinaria tota, sc. poculis.

ALLIGATIUS, and **ADLIGATIUS** (alligo), 2 ōnis, f. a binding, tying, joining to any thing, as of vines or trees; so of other things, a binding, &c., a band, &c., alligation. *Vitruv.* Alligationibus continere aliquid. *Columell.* Arbustorum sive putatio, sive alligatio finiendi est.

ALLIGATOR (Id.), and **ADLIGATOR**, 2 ōris, m. a binder or tier of one thing to another. *Columell.*

ALLIGATORA (Id.), æ, a binding of one 2 thing to another; a ligature. *Columell.*

ALLIGŌ, and **ADLIGŌ** (ad & ligo), as, ævi, ætum, a. 1. to bind or tie to any thing; used of things, as vines or trees; or of persons; ἐξαρτῶ, ad aliquid ligo, vincio. *Columell.* Vites alligantur. *Cic.* Alligare aliquem ad palum. — *¶* Also, in general, to bind, to bind or wrap up, tie, join, unite, to fetter. *Tacit.* Servitutem adit: alligari se, ac venire patitur. So, *Cohum.* Alligati, fettered slaves. *Martial.* Alligare caput lana, to bind. *Justin.* Alligare vulnus, to bind up or dress a wound. *Plin.* Tingendis lanis ita colorem alligans, *h. c.* fixing, making fast or durable. *Senec.* Alligatus calculus, *h. c.* pained up, unable to move. *Martial.* Lac alligatum, *h. c.* coagulated, curdled, soured. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Ne forte qua re impediatur atque alliger, should be shackled, impeded. *Stat.* Alligare iter, ta hinder, block up. *Virg.* Palus inamabilis unda alligat, shuts in. *Cic.* Lex omnes mortales alligat, ties, obliges, binds, obligates. *Id.* Alligare populum *R.* novo genere questionis.

Id. Beneficio alligari. *Id.* Alligare aliquem stipulatione. *Varr.* Alligare pecuniam, *h. c.* to engage to pay a sum. *Justin.* Alligari in fœdera societatis. *Terent.* Alligare se furti, to shoo himself guilty. *Cic.* Alligare se scelere.

ALLINŌ, and **ADLINŌ** (ad & lino), is, lēvi, litum, a. 3. to anoint, besmear, daub, bedaub, ἐπιχρίω, ungendo induco, inungo. *Horat.* incompitis (versibus) allinet atrum *Transverso* calamo signum, *h. c.* will draw a mark over, will blot out. — *¶* Also, to ntach to, fasten to, fix upon. *Plin.* Adlinere schedam supina tabula. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Nulla nota, nullus color, nullæ sordes videbantur his sententiis allini posse. *Senec.* Allinere alteri vitia sua, infect or taint with.

ALLIUM (unc.), and **ALIUM**, ii, n. garlic, leek, σκόροδον. *Virg.* Allia, scryllumque, herbas contundit olentes. *Pers.* Caput alli, the head of a leek, root of garlic.

ALLŌBRŌX, ōgis, in plur. num. **ALLŌBRŌGES**, ōgum, m. people of Gallia *Narbonensis*, whose capital city was *Vienne*, now *Vienne*. *Cæs.* — *¶* Hence, *Allobrogicus*, a, um, of or pertaining to the *Allobroges*. *Plin.* — Also, a name of a *Q. Fabius Maximus*, who conquered that people. *Vellei.*

ALLŌCŪTIUS, and **ADLŌCŪTIUS** (allo-2 quor), ōnis, f. a speaking to any one; a speech, address. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a consolatory address; consolation, comfort. *Catull.* — *¶* Also, a language made by the commander to his soldiers.

ALLŌQUIUM, and **ADLŌQUIUM** (allo-2 quor), ii, n. a speaking with any one, conference; an address, speech; conversation, talk, discourse, especially if it be to persuade or console. *Liv.*

ALLŌQUŌR, and **ADLŌQUŌR** (ad & 1 loquor), ēris, quātus, or cūtus sum, dep. 3. to speak or talk to any one; to address, accast, προσεπεῖν, ad aliquem loquor. *Cic.* Quem nemo alloqui vellet. *Virg.* te adloquor. *Sueton.* Allocuturus milites. *Plaut.* Diis gratias agere, et alloqui, *h. c.* to pray to. — *¶* Also, to administer consolation, console, comfort, παραμυθεῖσθαι. *Varr.* Adlocutim mulieres ire aiunt, cum eunt ad aliquam locutum consolandi causa. *Senec.* Alios parentes alloqui in luctu decet: tibi gratulandum est.

ALLŌBESCIT, and **ADLŌBESCIT** (ad & lubet), ēbat, impers. 3. it becomes pleasant, pleasing, agreeable, lubet, placet, ἐπαίσκει. *Plaut.* hercle vero jam alubescit. — *¶* Personally, to oblige, comply with. *Apulei.* Nonnunquam basiare volenti promptis saviolis allubescibat. — *¶* *Apulei.* allubescere aquis, *h. c.* to go gladly to drink the waters, to be fond of drinking the waters.

ALLŌCŌ, and **ADLŌCŌ** (ad & luceo), es, uxi, n. 2. to shine upon, to shine, προσλάμπω. *Sueton.* Flagrante triclino inquit, nobis alluxit, sc. ignis, has lighted us, given us light. *Senec.* Die non esse contentum, nisi aliquis igniculus alluxerit. — *¶* Figur. *Plaut.* Tibi fortuna faculam allucere vult, to kindle, light.

ALLUCINATIO, **ALLUCINOR**. See *Alucinor*.

ALLŪDIUS, and **ADLŪDIUS** (alludo), as, 3 ævi, ætum, n. 1. to joke, jest, be playful or sportive; to caress. *Plaut.*

ALLŪDŌ, and **ADLŪDŌ** (ad & ludo), is, ūsi, ūsum, n. 3. to play or sport with one, joke, jest, rally, cum aliquo ludere, joculari, colludere, πορπαίζω. *Ovid.* Et nunc alludit, viridique exultat in herba. *Plin.* Delphinus alludens natantibus. *Terent.* Ad scortum alludere. — *¶* Used also of inanimate things, to play with, sport with. *Plin.* Tripolium in maritimis nascitur saxis, ubi alludit unda, *h. c.* splashes gently, as it were, playfully. *Ovid.* alludentes undas. *Senec.* Et curvata suis fetibus, ac tremens Alludit patulis arbor liatibus. *Valer.* Ac velut ante comas, ac summa cacumina silvæ Lenibus alludit flabris levis Auster. — *¶* Sometimes with the acc. *Catull.* Omnia quæ fluctus salis alludebant. — *¶* Fig. To do any thing in jest, or for the sake of jest, as to dispute jestingly.

to jest. *Cic.* Galba alludens. *Senec.* Philosophiæ alludere, *h. c.* to practise philosophy in jest. *Id.* spei alludens, favoring, smiling upon. — *¶* Also, to allude to. *Valer. Max.* Homeri versibus allusit.

ALLŪS, and **ADLŪS** (ad & luo), is, ui a. 3. to flow hard by or near to, to wash or touch upon, as a river, the sea, &c., ἐπικλύω, juxta fluo, mædofacio. *Cic.* Ita jactantur fluctibus, ut nunquam alluantur. *Id.* Non alluntura mari mœnia extrema. *Id.* Fluvius latera hæc alluit. *Virg.* Et marc, quod supra, teneant, quodque alluit infra.

ALLŪVIES (alluo), ēi, f. a land-flood, a 2 pool or standing water occasioned by the overflowing or inundation of rivers, πρόσκλυσις, aquarum exundatio, qua loci antea sicca alluuntur, et aquis obteguntur. *Liv.*

ALLŪVIUS, and **ADLŪVIUS** (Id.), ōnis, f. 1 the rising or swelling of a river, an overflowing or inundation of water; a flood, deluge, alluvies. *Apulei.* — *¶* By jurists, the washing up of land or soil by a river: the land itself. Hence, *Cic.* Jura alluvionum, the right of possession of land washed up.

ALMŌ, ōnis, m. now *Dachia*, and *Rio d'Appio*, a small river near *Rome*, in which the image of *Cybele* was wont to be washed by her priests. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, the god of the same river. *Ovid.*

ALMŌS (alo), a, um, cherishing, nourishing; genial, bountiful, gracious; mild, favorable, propitious; fair, beautiful, beautiful, worthy of reverence, sacred, δμνιος, τρῶφιμος; a poetic adj. used especially of the deities. *Horat.* Almæ filius Maie. *Id.* Almæ Veneris progenies. *Virg.* Alma Ceres. *Id.* Almus ager. *Lucret.* Liquor almus aquarum. *Virg.* Almæ vites. *Id.* Alma lux *Horat.* Alme Sol. *Senec.* Alma nox. *Virg.* Alma parens. *Stat.* Alma ubera. *Plaut.* Alma nutrix. *Virg.* Alma Trivia. *Id.* Alma Phœbe. *Id.* Alma Cybele. *Ovid.* Alma Pales. *Virg.* Alma Sibylla. *Propert.* Alma sacerdos. *Lucret.* Alma dulcedo. *Horat.* Alma adorea, *h. c.* gloria, quæ alit virtutem. So, *Tibull.* Alma pax. *Silius.* Alma Carthago, *h. c.* altrix virorum. *Horat.* Almæ Musæ, *h. c.* studiorum altrices. *Emilius apud Cic.* Alma fides: *h. c.* vel quia nimirum *Dea* habita est: vel quia fide alitur humana societas.

ALNEUS (alnus), a, um, *ad.* of alder. 2 *Vitruv.*

ALNŌS (unc.), i, f. an alder-tree, an alder, κλήδρα. *Vitruv.* — *¶* Among the poets, what is made of the tree, as a ship, a beam, pillar. *Lucan.* nullasque vado qui Macra moratus Alnos. *Id.* ut spumeus alnos *Discussa* compage feras, *h. c.* the piles of a bridge. *Id.* obliquas excipit alnos, *h. c.* beams of alder. — *¶* The poets sometimes fable, that the sisters of *Phaethon* were changed into alders; at other times, they say into poplars. *Virg.*

ALŌ (unc.), is, alui, alitum, and altum, a. 3. to increase or support by feeding, αἰξω, incrementum do, augeo. *Horat.* Monte decurrens velut amnis, imbres Quem super notas alnere ripas. — *¶* In general, to nourish, cherish, feed, support, keep, maintain. *Cic.* Animantes aluntur. *Id.* Aleitur et sustentabitur iisdem rebus, quibus, &c. *Id.* Cum agellus eum non satis aleret. *Id.* Alere exercitum suis fructibus. *Id.* Ali lacte. *Id.* Alere canes. *Nepos.* aliquem publice, to maintain at the public expense. *Cic.* Stellæ aluntur terræ vaporibus. *Plin.* Clematidis folia illita infantibus capillum alunt, nourish, strengthen, cause to grow. *Justin.* Alere incendium. — *¶* Also, figur. *Cic.* Ilonos alit artes. *Id.* Alere gloriam. *Id.* audaciam. *Id.* ingenium. *Id.* spem alicujus. *Tibull.* Spes alit agricolas. *Cic.* Mens alitur discendo. *Id.* Memoria vestra nostræ res aluntur. *Nepos.* Alere luxuriam. *Ovid.* Divitiis alitur luxuriosus amor. — *¶* To defend, to cherish. *Cæs.* Ne tanta, et tam conjuncta populo Romano civitas, quam ipse semper aluisset, &c.

ALŌE (ἀλόν), es, f. the aloe, or aloes-tree.

Plin. — ¶ *Figur.* bitterness. *Juvenal.* Plus aloes, quam mellis habet.

ἈΛΩΕΥΣ, ei & cos, m. Ἀλωεύς [three syllab.], one of the *Giants*, son of *Cannace* by *Neptune*, father of *Otus* and *Ephialtes*, who are hence called *Aloidae*. *Lucan.*

ἈΛΩΠΕCΙΑ (ἀλωπεχία), α, f. a disease causing the hair to fall off by the roots; the scurf, scald; scalding or scall; morbid baldness (so called from the disease being usual with foxes). Generally used in the plur. *Plin.*

ἈΛΩΠΕCΙΑΣ (ἀλωπηγῆς), ἄdis, f. a kind of fish, the sea-fox. *Plin.*

ἈΛΩΠΕCΙS (Id.), ἴdis, f. ἀλωπεκίς, a sort of vine producing clusters of grapes resembling the tail of a fox. *Plin.*

ἈΛΩΠΕCΥRUS (ἀλωπηγῆ and οὐρά), i, f. an herb like a fox's tail, shaggy and mossy; tailed wheat, fox-tail, ἀλωπεκοῦρος. *Plin.*

ἈΛΠΕS, ium, f. pl. more usual than the sing. the Alps, Ἀλπεῖς, a high range of mountains, which separated Italy from Gaul and Germany. *Cic.* Transcendit Alpes. — ¶ Used, also, for any mountainous range. *Silius*, 2, 333, calls the *Pyrenæes* by this name. — ¶ Hence, Ἀλπίνus, a, um, adj. Alpine, relating to the Alps. *Liv.* Alpinae gentes. *Virg.* Alpinus rigor. *Plin.* Alpini mures, h. e. marmots. — ¶ Ἀλπίcus, a, um, is also found. *Nepos.*

ἈΛPHἈ (ἄλφα), indecl. the name of the 3 first letter of the Greek alphabet, as beta, βῆτα, is of the second. *Juvenal.* — ¶ Jestingly, the first or most distinguished in any thing. *Martial.*

ἈΛPHἈBETUM (ἄλφα and βῆτα), i, n. 3 the alphabet. *Terull.*

ἈLPHECIBEX (Ἀλφεῖβοια), α, f. the daughter of *Phegeus*, and wife of *Alcæon*, who is said to have killed her brothers, from love for her husband. *Præper.*

ἈLPHECYS, or ἈLPHECYS (Ἀλφεῖδης), i, m. a river of *Peloponnesus*, flowing from mount *Stymphalius* through *Arcadia* and *Elis*, which is said, by the poets, to flow under the sea as far as *Sicily*, and there to unite with the fountain *Arethusa*, near *Syracuse*; and, for this reason, is represented as a lover of the nymph *Archusa*. *Ovid.* Quo properas *Arethusa*? suis *Alpheus* ab undis, &c. *Martial.* Viderat *Alphæi* præmia, h. e. the Olympic games, which were celebrated near this river. *Senec.* Sacer *Alpheus*, so called because the statue of *Olympian Jupiter* used to be sprinkled with this water, &c. — ¶ Hence, *Alphæias*, ἄdis, f. sc. nymph, the nymph and fountain *Archusa*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, *Alphæus*, a, um, of or pertaining to *Alpheus*, *Alphean*. *Virg.* *Alpheus* Pisæ, h. e. founded by *Arcadians*.

ἈLPHECYS (alpheus), i, m. perhaps, one who cures the leprosy (alpheus). *Martial.*

ἈLPHECYS (ἄλφος), i, m. a distemper which covers the body with a kind of white scales, leprosy. *Cels.*

ἈLSIDENἈ, a kind of onion. *Plin.*

ἈLSINE (ἀλσίνη, from ἄλσος), es, f. an herb called chick-weed, or mouse-ear. *Plin.*

ἈLSIOSUS (algeo), a, um, adj. subject to cold, liable to catch or take cold, liable to be frost-bitten, chilly, cold by nature, ὀδύριος, qui frigore facile læditur. *Plin.*

ἈLSIUM, ii, n. a town in *Etruria*. *Vell. Pat.* — ¶ Hence, *Alsiensis*, e, and *Alsius*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Alsium*. *Cic.* and *Sil.*

ἈLSIUS (algeo), a, um, adj. cold, chill, ὀδύριος, the same as *alsiosus*. *Lucret.* *Alsia* corpora. — ¶ *Alsius* is used by *Cic.* as a neut. comp. from *alsus*, not in use, more cool, refreshing.

ἈLTANUS VENTUS, or ALTANUS, i, m. a wind, according to *Pliny*, rising out of the earth; according to *Vitruv.* a south-west wind; *Servius* takes it for a wind rising from the sea.

ALTARE (altus), is, n. an altar upon which they sacrificed to the *Dii Superi*, βωμὸς θυμῆλη; ara, which was lower, was an altar used in sacrificing both to the *Dii Superi* and *Inferi*: but the distinction is not always observed. *Plin.* Accendi ex his altaria aræve debeant. — ¶ The *pl.* altaria is also

used where only one is spoken of. *Liv.* Annibalem altaribus adnotum.

— ¶ *Altare* differs also, properly, from *ara*, in being the superstructure, while *ara* was merely the base of an altar.

ALTARIUM, ii, n. an altar, same as altare. *Sever. Sulpic.*

ALTĒ (altus), adverb, on high, high, highly, aloft, ὑψοῦ, excels, sublimer. *Cic.* Cruentum alte extollens pugionem. *Id.* Tollere se a terra altius. *Id.* Alte cadere, to fall from on high, from a great height. *Sucton.* Cum aquila altissime volasset. *Virg.* Alte constermit terram frondes, h. e. altum in terra cumulum facientes. *Curt.* Alte aliquid constituere, on high. *Virg.* Suras alte vincere. — ¶ Also, deeply, low, to a great depth, βαθύς. *Cic.* Cum sulcus altius esset impressus. *Liv.* Ferrum haud alte in corpus descendisse. *Virg.* Alte abdere caput. — ¶ *Figur.* high, &c.; deeply, &c. *Plin.* Ingenium altissime assurgit. *Cic.* Incipit longo, et alte petito præmio, h. e. with a long exordium, far-fetched preamble. *Curt.* Altius iram suppressere, h. e. more deeply. *Cic.* Altius aliquid perspicere, h. e. more deeply, acutely. *Cic.* Verbum aliquid transferre altius, h. e. too boldly, in a manner too far-fetched.

ALTĒR (according to some, from ἄλλος and ἕτερος), ēra, ērum, gen. altērius, dat. altēri, &c. one of two, the other, ἕτερος. *Liv.* Alter Consul Q. Fulvius triumphavit. *Id.* Alter ex Censoribus petiit ab Senatu, &c. *Cic.* Utique C. Pansa, A. Hirtius consules alter, ambove rationem agri habeant, one of the two. *Id.* Quorum fortasse utrumque erit; alterum certe, one or the other. *Liv.* Nec in alterius favorem inclinatos, neither one nor the other. — ¶ The plur. is used when two bodies or classes of persons or things are opposed to each other; or when the subst., with which it is joined, wants the sing. *Cic.* Adductus sum tuis unis et alteris literis. *Id.* Ad Brutum nostrum hos libros alteros quinque mittemus, these second five books. *Sallust.* Utrique alteris freti, both relying on one another. *Varr.* Alteri totidem, as many more. — ¶ *Alter* is used, in Latin, to express general relations, which, in English, are expressed by *another*, because, in reality, only two are considered in relation to each other. *Cic.* Detrahare alteri, et sibi assumere. — ¶ *Alter* is often elegantly repeated either in the same or a different case. *Cic.* Quorum alter exercitum perdidit, alter vendidit, the one hath lost, the other hath bartered away. *Id.* Alteri dinicant, alteri victorem timent, one party fight, the other, &c. *Terent.* Curremus æquam uterque partem: tu alterum, ego item alterum, I the one, you the other. *Cic.* Alteros propemodum jam sumus experti, de altero nemo est, quin cogitet. *Id.* Uterque numerus plenus, alter altera de causa habetur, one for one reason, another for another. *Id.* Milvo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo; ergo alter alterius ova frangit, the one breaks the eggs of the other. *Liv.* Qui noxii ambo, alter in alterum causam conferunt. *Sallust.* Carthaginenses et Cyrenenses alteri alteros aliquantum attriverant. — ¶ When alter, repeated, refers to two words going before, the first *alter* is applied to the former and the second to the latter; though not always. — ¶ In enumerations, it is put for the second, holding the second place. *Horat.* Alteris te mensis adhibet Deum. *Cic.* Quadrienio post alterum consulatum. *Id.* Proximo, altero, tertio, reliquis consecutis diebus non intermittebas, &c. Hence, after numeral adjectives, it is rendered by some, the second. *Id.* Altero vicesimo die, the 22d day. *Liv.* Anno trecentesimo altero, quam condita Roma erat, 302d year. Others, however, in this connection, consider after the same as *primus*, first; as in *Virg.* Alter ab illo, the first, h. e. next after him. So, *Id.* alter ab undecimo annus, the 12th year; though this, by some, is rendered

13th. *Ter.* Unus et item alter, one and the other, h. e. several, some; first one and then another; one after the other. *Cels.* Altero quoque die, every second day. *Liv.* Altera die quam, two days after; the second day after. — ¶ *Alter* idem, and alter ego, a second self, a very dear friend. *Cic.* Amicus est tanquam alter idem. So, *Cic.* Cleomenes qui alterum se Verrem putabat, considered himself a second *Verres*, another *Verres*. *Id.* Me sicut alterum parentem observat. On the other hand, *alter* sometimes signifies different, changed, opposite. *Horat.* Quoties te speculo videris alterum. — ¶ *Alterum tantum*, as much more, just so much more. *Liv.* Militibus ex præda centenos binos asses, et alterum tantum centurionibus atque equitibus divisit. *Cic.* Pars pedis altero tanto, aut sesqui maior. *Arp.* Via altero tanto longior. — ¶ It is put, sometimes, for *alius*, another, when no definite person or thing is alluded to. *Phedr.* Canis parturiens cum rogasset alteram. *Cic.* Si cum altero contrahas. — ¶ *Alteræ* for *alteri*, fem. in dat. sing. *Terent.* Hoc ipsa in itinere alteræ dum narrat.

ALTERCĀTIŌ (altercor), ōnis, f. a wrangling or quarrelling, noisy debate, altercation; a bickering, brawling, strife, contention, variance, jarring, reasoning, disputing between persons or parties. *Cic.* Redeo ad altercationem: surgit pulchellus puer: obicit mihi, &c. *Id.* Facere altercationes. *Id.* Oriri altercationem cum aliquo de aliqua re. *Liv.* E disceptatione, altercationem facere. — ¶ A dispute before a court, between two parties, which consists of question and answer, and not a connected speech and argument. *Cic.*

ALTERCĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a wrangler, 2 disputant, disputant, arguer, reasoner, controvertist, brawler, bickerer, jangler. *Quintil.*

ALTERCŌR (alter or alternus), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. and ALTERCŌ, as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to altercate, dispute, contend, debate, wrangle, brawl, quibble, jangle, jar, be at variance, διαδικάζομαι. *Cæs.* Labienus altercari cum *Vatinio* incipit. *Terent.* Cum patre altercasti dudum. *Liv.* Mulierum ritu inter nos altercantes. — ¶ Especially before a court, to dispute or debate by reciprocal interrogations and answers. *Cic.* Crassus in altercando invenit parem neminem. — ¶ *Figur.* contending. *Horat.* Altercante libidinibus pavore. — ¶ Also, with the acc. *Apul.* Dum hunc et hujusmodi sermonem altercamur, h. e. converse.

ALTERCUM, i, n. the herb henbane. *Plin.*

ALTERNĀTIŌ (alternus), ōnis, f. the reciprocal succession of things, alternation. *Apulei.* Alternatio partium. — ¶ With jurists, sometimes an alternative, this or that. *Ulpian.*

ALTERNĀTUS (Id.), a, um, arranged alternately, alternating. *Plin.* Nervis cervi alternatis, et dorcadis. *Sil.* Atque alternatos sociato consule fasces. *Id.* inter varias Fortuna utrinque virorum Alternata vices. *Senec.* Ex splendidis, sordidisque alternata series. — ¶ *Ulpian.* Alternata conditio, alternative.

ALTERNE (alternus), adverb, by turns, 2 alternately, reciprocally. *Plin.*

ALTERNŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to do 2 any thing by turns; vary, alter, change, interchange, reciprocate, ἀμείβω, vicissim alterum duorum ponere, intermiscere, non continuata serie ponere. *Plin.* Oliva alternare fructus cogitur, to produce fruit every other year. *Plin.* Hirundines in fetu alternant cibum. *Ovid.* alternant spesque timorque fidem, h. e. modo fiduciam spes affert, modo timor adimit. *Id.* Alternare vices. — ¶ Also, without case. *Plin.* Arborum fertilitas omnium fere alternat, alternates, h. e. bears every other year. *Virg.* Hæc alternanti potior sententia visa est, wavering.

ALTERNŌS (alter), a, um, adj. acting or done by turns, one after another, interchangeable, mutual, reciprocal, every other, alternate, ἀμειβῶν, qui vicissitudinem habet, et non continuato, sed intermisso ordine fit. *Cic.* Pedes aut choreos,

aut heroos, aut alternos esse oportebit, &c. *Liv.* Alternis pane verbis, as it were at every other word. *Cels.* Invicem alternis diebus, every other day. *Cic.* Epigrammata alternis versibus longiusculis, with every other line a long one; consisting of long and short lines alternately. *Plin.* Grues alternis pedibus insistentes, sometimes on one leg, sometimes on the other. *Horat.* Alterno pede terram quatere, to dance. *Ovid.* Per alternas vices, by turns, alternately. *Claudian.* Alterna Thetis, *h. e.* flowing and ebbing. *Horat.* Alterni sermones, dialogues; discourses by way of dialogue. *Virg.* Vix hostem, alterni si congregianur, habemus, *h. e.* every other one of us, every second man. *Catull.* Alternum fœdus amicitiae, *h. e.* mutual. *Alii leg.* alternum. — *¶ Cic.* Legem ferre de alternis consiliis rejiciendis, *h. e.* about permitting both the accuser and criminal, the one after the other, to reject, for once, all the judges appointed by the prætor. *So, Id.* Rejectione alternorum judicium. — *¶ Alternis*, and sometimes *alterna*, are used adverbially for alternis vicibus, alterna vice, alternately, in turns, first one, and then the other, reciprocally. *Virg.* Alternis dicetis. *Liv.* Agere varie, rogando alternis, suadendoque cœpit. *Senec.* Alternis Vatinii, alternis Catones, *h. e.* alternately vicious and virtuous. *Apulei.* Ciliis alterna connivens. — *¶ Altera* sometimes among the poets, though rarely, signifies both. *Stat.* alternas servant prætoris ripas. **ALTERUTER** (alter & uter), alterutra, alterutrum, genit. alterutrius, and alterius utrius, dat. alterutri, &c. It is commonly declined without change of the first part, alterutra, alterutri, alterutrum; but in the gen., where elision is difficult, alterius utrius is found in many edd. of Cicero, the one or the other, one of two, one or other of two, ἐκάτερος, alter ex duobus. *Cic.* Utrum te perfidiosum, an prævaricatorem existimari navis? video necesse esse alterutrum. *Pompel.* in *Cic.* Dello mandaram, ut alteruter vestrum ad me veniret. *Horat.* Alterutrum velox victoria fronde coronet. — *¶ Alteruter* is sometimes used for uterque, both one and the other, both. *Colum.* **ALTERUTERQUE** (alter & uterque), alterutrâque, alterutrumque, genit. alterutriusque, &c., both one and the other, both, same as uterque, but rarely used. *Plin.* **ALTHÆA** (ἀλθαία), *w. f.* a sort of wild mallows, marsh-mallows, water-mallows. *Plin.* — *¶ Althæa*, also a proper name, the daughter of Thestius, wife of Æneus, and mother of Meleager. *Ovid.* **ALTICINCTUS** (alte & cinctus), *a, um*, 3 *girt high*, ὑψηλός. *Phædr.* Ex alticinctis unus atriensibus. — *¶ Also* written *alte cinctus*. *Senec.* **ALTILIS** (alo), *c, adj.* reared, fed, or fattened for human food, σιτιστός. *Varr.* Boves altiles ad sacrificia saginati. *Plin.* Altiles cochleæ. — *¶ Often*, fat, fattened, fed, crammed. *Plin.* Gallina altilis. — *¶ Figur.* large, gross. *Id.* Altiles asparagi. — *¶ Absolutely*, fat or fattened poultry. *Javenal.* Minor altilis. *Horat.* Satur altilium. — *¶ Actively*, nutritive, nourishing. *Macrob.* Altilis sanguis. — *¶ Plaut.* Altilis dos, rich. **ALTINUM**, *i, n.* Altino, Ἀλτινον, a town on the shore of the Adriatic, famous for its sheep. *Martial.* — *¶ Hence*, Altinas, *atis*, *adj.* of or pertaining to Altinum. *Colum.* — *¶ Also*, Altinus, *a, um*, *adj.* the same as Altinas. *Colum.* **ALTISYNDOS** (alte & sono), *a, um*, *adj.* 3 that soundeth from above, high sounding, sounding from on high: thundering, ὑψηλός, a poetic word. *Cic.* Ille Jovis altisoni subito pinnata satelles. *Claud.* Altisonus maritus, *h. e.* Jupiter. *So, Senec.* altisonus parens. — *¶ Figur.* Juvenc. Maronis altisoni carmina, *h. e.* sublime, high-sounding. **ALTITONANS** (alte & tonans), *antis*, thundering from on high, ὑψηλὸς. *Lucret.* Altitonans Vulturnus. **ALTITUDOS** (altus), *inis, f.* highness, loftiness, height. *Cic.* Altitudo ædium. — *¶ Also*, depth. *Cæs.* Altitudo fluminis. *Id.* Opus in mirandam altitudinem de-

pressum. — *¶ Figur.* height, loftiness. *Cic.* Altitudo orationis, sublimity. *Gell.* animi, greatness of soul, nobleness of spirit, magnanimity. — *¶ Figur.* depth. *Sallust.* Ad simulanda negotia altitudo ingenii incredibilis, *h. e.* inscrutableness. *So, Tacit.* animi, reserve. **ALTIVOLANS** (alte & volo), *antis*, flying 3 *oa high*, soaring, ὑψιπέρης. *Lucret.* Altivolans solis rota. **ALTIVOLUS** (Id.), *a, um*, soaring on 2 *high*. *Plin.* **ALTIVOLUS** (altior), *a, um*, somewhat high, rather high, something higher than common, aliquantum altus. *Sucton.* **ALTOR** (alo), *oris, m.* a nourisher, cherisher, maintainer; a foster-father, for alitor. *Cic.* **ALTINSECS** (alter & secus), *adverb*, 3 *on the other side*, ex altera parte, ἐτέρω. *Sev.* *Plaut.* — *¶ Sometimes*, on both sides. *Lactant.* **ALTRIX** (alo, for alitrix), *icis, f.* a female 1 nourisher, cherisher, feeder, or maintainer; a foster-mother, nurse. *Cic.* Terra parens, alitrix. *Virg.* terram altricem. **ALTROVORSUM** (alter & versum), *on the 3 other side*. *Plaut.* **ALTUS** (alo), *a, um*, for alitus, fed, nourished, cherished, supported, maintained. *Cic.* Urbs in qua et nata, et alta est eloquentia. *Id.* Vapores, quibus altæ et renovatæ stellæ, &c. *Apic.* Avem altiorum, fatter. **ALTUS** (perhaps from alo, altus, nourished; consequently, having grown high; high), *a, um*, high, tall, lofty, ὑψηλός, sublimis, excelsus. *Virg.* Alti montes. *Cic.* Columella altior. *Id.* Altissimus Cæli complexus. *Id.* Editus in altum, raised up aloft; set on high. *Plia.* Vapor ex alto cadit, rursumque in altum redit. *Virg.* Maia genitum demittit ab alto, from on high; from heaven. — *With the gen.* of measure. *Vitruv.* Turrem altam cubitorum sexaginta. *Plin.* Singula latera pedum lata tricenum, alta quinquagenum. — *¶ It* signifies, also, deep, sunk deep. *Cæs.* Altissima flumina. *Id.* Altior aqua. *Plaut.* Ex alto puteo. *Cic.* Altæ stirpes, *h. e.* set deep. *Id.* Altissimæ radices. *Senec.* Altum vulnus. *Virg.* Alta fundamenta. — *¶ Altum*, absol. the open sea; the deep, the main. *Cæs.* Naves, nisi in alto constitui non poterant. *Id.* Naves in altum provectæ. *Cic.* Ex alto emergere. *Liv.* Eminent in altum lingua, in qua sita est (urbs). *Fig.* Cic. Imbecillitas in altum provehitur. — *¶ Figur.* in the first sense, high, lofty, elevated, exalted, noble, great. *Cic.* Alta oratio. *Id.* Vir excelsus, et altus. *Id.* Alto animo esse, high-minded, of a lofty spirit, magnanimous. *Id.* Homo sapiens, et alta mente præditus, of an elevated mind. *But, Quintil.* Mens placida, et alta, *h. e.* tranquilla, ut solent esse maria alta. *Horat.* Judex alto vultu reiecit dona nocentium, sterni, lofty, disdainful. *Virg.* nil altum mens inchoat, nothing lofty, sublime, noble, elevated, grand, excellent. *Plia.* Altioribus se studiis, artibusque dedere, higher, more noble. *Id.* Altissimum, planeque poeticum ingenium, most sublime. *Id.* Altissimæ conditiones, highest offers. *So, Virg.* Altus Apollo, lofty, great. *Cic.* Vir altus, et excellens. — *¶ Also*, ancient and noble. *Ovid.* Claudia Quinta genus Claudio referebat ab alto. *Virg.* genus alto a sanguine Teucris. *Valer.* Flacc. alta gente satus. — *¶ Alta* voice, with a loud, clear, piercing voice. *Senec.* Hæc satis alta voce. *Catull.* Conclamate iterum altiore voce. *So, Quintil.* Altissimus sonus. — *¶ Ex* alto petere, or repetere, to trace far back, from the beginning. *Virg.* Quid causas petis ex alto? *Cic.* Quæ de nostris officiis scripserim, ex alto repetita, &c. — *¶ Figur.* in the sense of deep, profound, great. *Horat.* Somnus altus, a deep or profound sleep. *Virg.* Altus sopor. *Virg.* Altum silentium. *Petroa.* Et mentem timor altus habet. *So, Tacit.* Altior pavor. *Virg.* Premere altum corde dolorem. *Id.* manet alta mente repostum, treasured up in the depths, or in most recesses of the heart. *Curt.* Alta dissimulatione præmere consilium. *Id.* Altior consilio aliquid con-

cipere. *Vopisc.* Denique ut erat altus risit, et tacuit, *h. e.* secret in his thoughts, inscrutable. *Quintil.* Altissima eruditio, profound learning. *Ovid.* Velle, sed et alto dissimulare, puto. **ALUCINATIUS** (alucinor), **ALLUCINATIUS**, or **HALLUCINATIUS**, *onis, f.* carelessness, blundering, error, oscitancy, hallucination, oversight. *Senec.* **ALLUCINOR**, **ALLUCINOR**, **HALLUCINOR**, or **HALLUCINOR** (unc.), *aris*, *atus* sum, *dep.* 1. without an acc., to dote, talk idly, be inattentive, not to have one's thoughts about one, to be thoughtless, to dream, as it were, to trifle. *Cic.* Epistolæ nostræ debent interdum alucinari. — *¶ With* an acc., to do any thing in a trifling manner, to prattle. *Cic.* Quæ Epicurus oscitans alucinatus est. **ALVEARE** (alveus), *is*, and **ALVEARIUM**, *ii, n.* a bee-hive, hive, κυψέλη. *Colum.* Cum vetus alveare numero apum destituitur, &c. *Virg.* alvearia vimine texta. *Plin.* Vivit in alveariis apum. — *¶ Also*, a place where bee-hives stand. *Varr.* Circum villam totam alvearium facere. — *¶ In Tertull.* a kneading trough. **ALVEATUS** (Id.), *a, um*, channelled, 3 *trenched, guttered, hollowed, excavated*, in modum alvei excavatus. *Cato.* **ALVEOLATUS** (alveolus), *a, um*, made hollow like the channel of a river, channelled, &c., κοιλωτός, in modum alveoli cavatus. *Vitruv.* **ALVEOLUS** (alveus), *i, m.* dimin. a small channel of a river, parvus fluminis alveus. *Curt.* — *¶ Also*, a small hollow vessel of wood; a tray, trough, κυψέλη. *Liv.* — *¶ Also*, a small gaming-board; a chess-board or tables. *Varr.* apud *Gell.* Tessera quibus in alveolo luditur. *Cic.* Alveolum poscere. **ALVEUS** (alvus), *others* from alluo, because alluit ripas, *i, m.* the channel or bed of a river, κοίτη. *Quintil.* Pleno alveo fluere. *Plin.* Alveo navigabili. *Virg.* lembum in præceps prono rapit alveus amni. — *¶ Also*, an oblong trench, as for planting vines. *Plin.* — *¶ Also*, a deep, oblong vessel, a trough; a bathing tub; also, the stone cavity of the bath, where people bathe. *Liv.* Fluitantem alveum, quo expositi erunt. *Cic.* Alveus ille, an equus Trojanus fuerit, qui, &c. — *¶ Also*, the hull, hulk, bottom, or hold of a ship; the body of a ship. *Sallust.* Alveos navium. — *¶ Also*, by synecdoche, a ship, a vessel. *Ovid.* Canas alveus haurit aquas. *Propert.* Portabat sanctos alveus ille viros. — *¶ Also*, a boat, skiff, a bark. *Vellei.* Cavatum ex materia alveum conscendere. *Virg.* simul accipit alveo ingentem Æneam, genuit sub pondere cymba. — *¶ Also*, a hive, bee-hive. *Plia.* Apes alveo se continent. — *¶ Also*, a chess-board; gaming-board. *Plin.* Transtulit alveum cum tesseriis lusorium e gemmis duabus, latum pedes tres. *Valer. Max.* Alveo, et calculis vacare. **ALVINUS** (alvus), *a, um*, troubled with the gripes, belly-ache, colic, ὑποκοιλίος. *Plin.* **ALUM**, *i, n.* and **HALUS**, *i*, the herb camfrey, σμόρνυον πεπρατον. *Plin.* — *¶ Also*, a sort of garlic. *Plin.* **ALUMEN** (unc.), *inis, n.* alum, a kind of mineral salt. *Plin.* **ALUMINATUS** (alumen), *a, um*, tinctured with, or tasting of alum, ἀντιπηρωτός, as, aqua aluminata, que transit per venas aluminis, apud *Plin.* **ALUMINOSUS** (Id.), *a, um*, aluminous, aluminatus. *Vitruv.* Aluminosi fontes. **ALUMNA** (alo), *w, f.* a foster-child, nursing, pupil, quæ ab aliquo alita est, et educata, ἡ τροφήμιος. *Plaut.* Nostra hæc alumna est tua profecto filia. *Cic.* Vos (ranæ) quoque signa videtis, aquæ dulcis alumna. — *¶ Figur.* *Cic.* Jam bene constitutæ civitatis quasi alumna quedam eloquentia, *h. e.* colitur, et crescit in civitate jam bene constituta. — *¶ Also*, a nurse, foster-mother. *Plia.* Italia omnium terrarum alumna eadem, et parens. *Flor.* Clieus, et alumna Urbis Ostia. But these are referred by some to the first signifi. **ALUMNATUS** (alumnus), *a, um*, brought up, cherished, maintained, educated, tutored, alitus, educatus. *Martian.* Capell.

— *¶* Also as a partic. of a deponent verb, with an act. signif. *Apulei.*
ALUMNUS (alo), i, m. a pupil, nursling, foster-child, τροφίμος, qui alitur al ali quo, et educatur. *Horat.* Quid vocat dulci nutricula majus alumno. *Tacit.* Rediret legionum alumnus, h. e. born and brought up in the camp. *Id.* Vatinius sutrinæ tabernæ alumnus. *Horat.* dulces alumni, h. e. vernulae, little slaves, born in the house. — *¶* *Figur.* *Cic.* Aristoteles, alique Platonis alumni, h. e. discipuli, followers, scholars, pupils, disciples. *Id.* Quasi alumnus disciplinæ meæ. *Id.* Pacis alumnus, h. e. the child of peace, friend of peace. *Plin.* Alumnus fortunæ. *Martian.* Dies alumnus, h. e. birth-day. — *¶* Also, a foster-father; one that nourisheth, maintaineth, bringeth up. *Martian.* *Capell.* — *¶* As an adj. *Prudent.* moderator alumni gregis, h. e. disciples, pupils. *Avien.* Lapsus alumnus (Tibris), nourishing.
ALUNTUM, ii, n. a city of Sicily. *Plin.* — *¶* Hence, Aluntius, a, um, Aluntian. *Plin.* Aluntium vinum.
ALUTA (unc.), æ, f. soft tawed or tanned leather, βόρσα. *Cæs.* Pelles pro velis, alutæque tenuiter confectæ. *Martial.* Inguina succinctus nigra aluta. — *¶* Also, a shoe, sandal. *Juvenal.* Appositam nigre lunam subtexit alutæ. *Martial.* rupta cum pes vagus exit aluta. — *¶* Also, a leathern purse or scrip. *Juvenal.* Tumida superbus aluta. — *¶* Also, a cosmetic covering, or patch for the face. *Ovid.* Arte supercilii confusa nuda repletis, Parvaque sinceris velat aluta genas. — *¶* *Martial.* Ulcus habet, Priami quod tendere possit alutam, h. e. mentulam languidam, frigidam.
ALVUS (unc.), i, f. the belly, pounce, abdomen, κοιλία, γαστήρ. *Cic.* Alvi natura subjecta stomacho, cibi, et potionis est receptaculum. *Cels.* solvere, to loosen, purge, relax. *So, Id.* Alvum ciere, ducere, subducere, dejicere, elicere, liquare, mollire, &c. *Id.* Pluribus diebus non descendit alvus, the body is costive. Also, *Id.* Fluxus, and liquida alvus, relaxation of the bowels, looseness, flux. *So, Id.* alvus cita, fusa, soluta, &c. But, *Id.* Stringere alvum, to bind, astringe, and also, alvum cohibere, comprimere, suppressere, firmare, sistere, inhibere, &c. *So, Id.* alvus adstricta, belly-bound, costive, and also, alvus dura, compressa, &c. — *¶* In plur. *Plin.* Sapor raphani medicamenti instar ad eliciendas alvos. — *¶* Sometimes alvus signifies looseness, flux. *Colum.* Alvus corpus, ac vires carpit. — *¶* Also, the excrement; ordure, stool. *Cels.* — *¶* Sometimes, the womb. *Cic.* Cum prægnans Dionysium alvo contineret. — *¶* Often, a beehive. *Varr.* Media alvo, qua introeant apes, &c. *Plin.* Alvi melle plenæ.
ALYACMON. See *Alicomon*.
ALYATTES, is and ei, m. a king in Lydia, father of Cræsus. *Horat.*
ALYPON (άλυπον), i, n. the herb terrible, or white turbit. *Plin.*
ALYSSON (άλυσσον), i, n. the herb madwort. *Plin.*
AM (contracted from ἀμφί), an inseparable prep. used only in composition, around, concerning. When compounded with words beginning with a vowel, it takes b, as in *ambio*: before p, it is not changed, as *amputo*: in other cases, it is changed into an, as in *anquiro*. — *¶* *Am* is also an ancient form for *cam*. *Lucret.*
AMA. See *Homa*.
AMABILIS (amo), e, adj. worthy of being loved or esteemed, lovely, desirable, amabile, ἐράσιμος, dignus amore. *Cic.* Filiolam *Am* et amo, et amabilem esse certo scio. *Id.* Amabilior mihi. *Id.* Amabilissimum nodum amicitiae tollere.
AMABILITAS (amabilis), atis, f. amiableness, loneliness, φιλότης, morum comitas, formæ venustas, ad amorem alliciens. *Plaut.*
AMABILITER (Id.), adv. amiably, sweetly, ἡδῶς, γλυκῶς, suaviter, humaniter, ita ut tibi amorem concilies. *Antoninus* ad *Cicer.* Si amabiliter in me cogitare vis, &c. *Horat.* Lusi amabiliter. —

¶ Also, lovingly, tenderly, affectionately. *Ovid.* Spectet amabilius juvenem.
AMALTHEA, æ, f. Ἀμαλθεΐα, a nymph, daughter of Melissus, king of Crete, who suckled Jupiter with the milk of a she-goat. *Ovid.* — *¶* A horn of the goat, which had been broken off, was called cornu Amaltheæ, or cornu copie. But others give the last name to the horn of Achelous. Some believe the goat itself was named Amalthea. — *¶* Amalthea, æ, f. and Amalthæum, i, n. the libraries of Cicero and Atticus were so called. *Cic.* — *¶* Amalthea, æ, f. is also the name of the Cuman sibyl. *Tibull.*
AMANDATIUS (amando), onis, f. a sending away or afar off, dismissing, removing, consigning to exile, banishing. *Cic.*
AMANDUS (a & mando), as, avi, atum, a. i. to send away or off of the way, remove, dismiss, banish, ἀποπέμπω, alio mitto, longe ire jubco, removeo, relego. *Cic.* Amandare hominem Lilybæum. *Id.* in Græciam. *Id.* Catone amandato. *Id.* infra mortuos amandatus. *Id.* Natura res similes procul amandavit a sensibus.
AMANDUS (amo), a, um, adj. amiable, lovely, charming, amari dignus, amabilis. *Horat.* condice modos, amanda Voce quos reddas.
AMANS (Id.), tis, loving, foud of, affectionately attached to, qui amat, amicus, φίλῶν. *Cic.* Hirus quam se ipse amans sine rivali! *Id.* Homines amantes tui. *Id.* Si quem forte cognosti tui amantior, quam temporis. *Id.* Ad nos amantissimos tui veni. *Ovid.* Amans cruoris. — *¶* Used, also, of inanimate things. *Cic.* Amantissimis verbis uti. *Id.* Quo ipsum nomen amanti indulgentiusque maternum, hoc, &c. — *¶* Absolutely, for amator, a lover, wooer, suitor, sweetheart. *Propert.* Durius in terris nihil est quod vivat amante. *Terent.* Amantium iræ amoris integratio est.
AMANTER (amans), adv. lovingly, affectionately, tenderly, in a friendly manner, intimately, cum amore, φιλικῶς. *Cic.* Expectare amanter adventum alicujus. *Id.* Obscurare aliquem amantissime. *Id.* Nihil potuit fieri amanti.
AMANTIYA (Ἀμαντία), æ, f. a seaport of Illyrian Macedonia, now Ragusa. *Cæs.* The inhabitants of this town were called Amantiani by *Cæs.*; Amantes and Amantini by *Plin.* But the Amantini were also a people of Pannonia. *Plin.*
AMANTIOSIS (a & manus), is, m. a clerk, secretary, notary, slave employed by his master to write letters, &c., a scribe, scrivener, copyist; an amanuensis, ἑπογραφεύς. *Sueton.*
AMANTUS, i, m. a mountain or range between Syria and Cilicia, joining mount Taurus. *Cic.* Hence, Amantienses, ium, its inhabitants. *Cic.*
AMARACINUS (amaracus), a, um, adj. relating to the herb sweet marjoram, ἀμαράκινος, qui est ex amaraca herba. *Plin.* Amaracinum unguentum. *Id.* Oleum amaracinum. — *¶* Amaracium, i, n. absol., is put for unguentum amaracinum. *Lucret.* — Hence, proverbially, *Gell.* Nihil cum fidibus graculo, nihil cum amaracino sui (dat.).
AMARACUS, i, m. and f. and **AMARACUM** (ἀμαράκος), i, n. a plant commonly called sweet-marjoram or feverfew. *Plin.*
AMARANTUS (ἀμάραντος), i, m. amaranth, everlasting; a never-fading flower. *Plin.* and *Ovid.*
AMARE (amarus), adverb, bitterly; figur. 2 sarcastically, keenly, πικρῶς, acerbè, asperè, acriter. *Plaut.* E linguis dicta dulcia datis, corde amare facitis. *Senec.* Admonebo non amare. *Macrobi.* Amarius aliquem reprehendere. *Sueton.* Amarissime congestis probris.
AMARITAS (Id.), atis, f. bitterness. *Vi-*
2 truv.
AMARITIES (Id.), ei, f. bitterness. *Ca-*
3 tull.
AMARITUDUS (Id.), inis, f. bitterness; 2 sharpness, tartness, pungency of taste, πικρότης, πικρία γαστρως, amarus sapor. *Plin.* Amaritudo absinthii. *Id.* Amaritudines hebetare. — *¶* *Figur.* bitterness, harshness, grievousness, biting sarcasm, disagreeableness. *Justin.* Ama-

ritudo decretorum. *Valer. Maxim.*
odii. *Plin.* carminum. *Quintil.* vocis, too great or unnatural vehemence and harshness.
AMAROR (Id.), oris, m. bitterness, πικρό-
3 τῆς, amaritudo. *Lucret.*
AMAROLENTUS (Id.), a, um, adj., bitter, biting, pungent, sharp; acrimonious, keen, same as amarus, or valde amarus. *Gell.*
AMARUS, a, um, adj. bitter; biting, pungent, πικρός, saporem habens dulci contrarium, asperum, insuavem. *Cic.* Sensus judicat dulce, amarus, lene, asperum. *Virg.* Amare salices. *Plin.* Amariore succi. *Id.* Iris gustu amarissima. *Catull.* Inger mi calices amariore, h. e. full of stronger wine. *Cels.* Os amarum, h. e. bitterness or bitter taste in the mouth. — *¶* *Figur.* Amarus odor, disagreeable, unpleasant. *Plin.* Fructus ipse amarus et odore. *So, Amarus sonus.* *Stat.* — *¶* Often, sad, harsh, grivous, calamitous, unpleasant, revolting. *Tibull.* Nunc et amara dies, et noctis amariore umbra est. *Ovid.* Ferre casus patienter amarus. *Id.* Amara pericula ponti. *Horat.* Cadus amara curarum eluere efficac, troubles, cares, affliction, distress. *Virg.* Amarus rumor. — *¶* Also, acrimonious, cutting, keen, sharp, sarcastical. *Ovid.* Incessere aliquem dictis amaris. *Quintil.* Amari sales. *Virg.* Hostis amare. — *¶* Also, morose, ill-natured, crabbed, sour, difficult to please. *Cic.* Amariorem me senectus facit. *Terent.* Amara mulieres. — *¶* Also, severe, violent. *Stat.* Amaro gelu.
AMARYLLIS, idis, f. Ἀμαρυλλίς, the name of a rustic maiden. *Virg.*
AMARANTHUS, i, a small town in Eubœa, where Diana was worshipped. Hence, Amarynthus, idis, f. Amarynthian, as applied to Diana. *Liv.*
AMASENUS, i, m. a river in Latium. *Virg.*
AMASIA, æ, f. Ἀμάσεια, a town in Pontus, where Strabo was born. *Plin.*
AMASIUS (amo), onis, m. a lover, same as 3 amosius. *Apulei.*
AMASIS, is, m. Ἀμασις, a king of Egypt. *Lucan.*
AMASIUS (amo), ii, m. a lover, suitor, 3 sweetheart. *Plant.*
AMASTRA, æ, f. a town of Sicily. *Sil.*
AMASTRIS, is, f. Ἀμαστρίς, a city in Paphlagonia, on the shore of the Euxine sea. *Plin.* — *¶* Hence, Amastriacus, a, um, adj. *Ovid.*, and Amastrianus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Amastris. *Plin.*
AMATA, æ, f. a name given by the Pontifex Maximus to every Vestal Virgin, when he chose her. *Gell.*
AMATHIUS, untis, f. Ἀμαθίους, a city, on the island Cyprus, sacred to Venus. *Virg.* — *¶* Hence, Amathuntia, æ, f. an epithet of Venus. — *¶* Amathusiæcus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Amathus. *Ovid.* — *¶* Amathusius, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Amothus. All Cyprus, according to *Plin.*, was called Amathusia, which also was an epithet of Venus. *Tacit.* Veneri Amathusiæ. *Ovid.* Culte puer, puerique parens Amathusia culti.
AMATIUS (amo), onis, f. love, the state of 3 being in love, actus amandi, ἔρως; it is generally used in a bad sense. *Plaut.* In plur. amationes, intrigues. *Plant.*
AMATOR (Id.), oris, m. a lover, friend; one who loves or is attached to any person or thing, φίλῶν, qui amat, amicus. *Cic.* Amator noster. *Nepos.* Amator antiquitatis. *Cic.* sapientia. *Horat.* Ruris amatores. — *¶* Often used in a bad sense, a lover, gallant, ἐραστής. *Plant.* and *Cic.*
AMATORCULUS (amator), i, m. dimin. 3 a pitiful lover. *Plaut.*
AMATORIE (amatorius), adv. in a bad sense, like a lover, amorously, tenderly, affectionately. *Cic.*
AMATORIUS (amator), a, um, adj. relating to love or lovers, amatory, amorous, amorous, ἐρωτικός, ad amorem pertinens, vel alliciens. *Cic.* Amacreontis tota pœsis amatoria est. *Id.* Amatorius sermo. *Sueton.* Amatorium medicamentum, h. e. a philter, a love potion.
E

So, *Plin.* Amatorium virus, and also Amatorium, ii, absol., a means of procuring love, a love potion. *Plin.*

AMATRIX (amo), icis, f. an amorous woman, a woman of strong passions, quæ amat, ἐπιπρία. *Martial.* Sappho amatrix. — ¶ As an adj. *Martial.* Amatrices aquæ.

AMAZON (a priv. and μαζός), ōnis, f. an Amazon, Ἀμαζών. The Amazons were warlike women, who first dwelt in Sarmatia, near the river Tanais, but afterwards in Cappadocia, near the river Thermodon. *Curtius.* — ¶ Figur., by *Ovid.*, a raaiden who has enlisted under the banner of love. — ¶ Amazonicis, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the Amazons, Amazonian. *Plin.* — ¶ Amazonius, a, um, adj. Amazonian, of or pertaining to the Amazons. *Hor.* Amazonia securis. *Ovid.* Amazonius vir, h. e. Hippolytus, son of the Amazon Hippolyte. — ¶ Amazonis, idis, an Amazon; same as Amazon. *Virg.*

AMBACTŪS, i, m. a servant. Hence, Ambacti, in *Cæs.*, the vassals or dependants of the old Gallic knights.

AMBADEDŌ (am, ad & edo), is, a. 3. to eat or gnaw round; consume, waste. *Plaut.*

AMBAGE (am & ago), f. used only in the 2 abl. sing.; in the plural, used throughout; a going round, a round-about way, turning, winding, περίοδος. *Ovid.* ambage viarum. *Virg.* Dædalus ipse dolos tecti, ambagesque resolvit. *Plin.* Itinerum ambages. *Claudian.* remotas Tethyos ambages. *Apulei.* Hordeum frictum, et sub eadem mola meis quasatum ambagibus, going round. *Plin.* Luna multiformi ambage torsit ingenia contemplantium, by the circuitous route which it describes, or path which it traces out. — ¶ Figur. a long circumstance of words, winding story, tedious narration; round-about stories, preambles; shifts, prevarications, subterfuges, evasions, quibbles, quirks, quiddities. *Virg.* per ambages, et longa exorsa. *Liv.* Vix pueris dignas ambages. *Plaut.* Ambages mitte. *Terent.* Ambages narrare. *Horat.* Ne te longis ambagibus morer. *Id.* Quando pauperiem, missis ambagibus, horres, to cut the matter short, speak in one word. *Id.* Immemor ambagum vates, h. e. of the *Splinz.* — ¶ *Plin.* Tarquinius Superbus dectuenti papavera, sanguinarium illud responsum hac facti ambage reddidit, h. e. by this enigmatical action. *Liv.* Aureum baculum inclusum corneo ad id baculo tulisse donum Apollini dicitur, per ambages effigiem ingenii sui, h. e. an enigmatical representation or emblem. *Plin.* Etiam sine his immensa vite ambage circa auguria, h. e. uncertainty, perplexity.

AMBAGIOSŪS (ambage), a, um, adj. expressed ambiguously, wrapped up in uncertainty, intricate. *Gell.*

AMBARVALIS (am & arvum) hostia, the victim, which was sacrificed for the fruits of the field, which, before the sacrifice, was led around the fields. *Virg.* The festival was called Ambarvalc, sc. sacrum, or Ambarvalia, sc. sacra.

AMBEDŌ (am & edo), ēdis, ēdi, ēsum, a. 2 3. to eat or gnaw round, consume, waste, περιφάγος, circum edo. *Tacit.*

¶ Hence, ambēsus, a, um, partic. *Virg.* Robora ambesa flammis, timber consumed round, half consumed by the flames.

AMBENS, for ambedens. *Lucret.*

AMBIANI, ōrum, m. people of Belgic Gaul, in whose territory was the city now called Amiens. *Cæs.*

AMBIFARYŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. double; ambiguous. *Arnob.*

AMBIGX (ἀμβίξ, ἰκος), x, f. a small vessel in the shape of a pyramid. *Apic.*

AMBIGŌ (am & ago, to think or do), is, n. 3. to busy one's self with two things at the same time; to doubt, hesitate, be in a state of uncertainty or suspense, ἀμφισβητέω, dubito, et inter duas, aut plures sententias, utram eligam, anceps sum. *Justin.* Cui rei primum occurreret, ambigebat. *Tacit.* Ne quis ambigat, decus, pudorem, corpus, cuncta regno potiora habere. *Id.* Imperitos animos quænam post Augustum militiæ conditio, ambigentes. *Gell.* In hac causa, de qua tu

ambigis. *Cic.* Omnis res habet naturam ambigendi. — ¶ As a pass. imperson. *Cic.* In eo genere, in quo quale quid sit ambigitur. *Horat.* Ambigitur quoties, uter utro sit prior. — ¶ Also, to contend, argue, dispute. *Cic.* Ut inter eos, qui ambigunt, conveniat, quid sit id, de quo agatur. *Id.* Ambigere de vero. — ¶ Also, to litigate, contest. *Cic.* Ambigunt agnati cum eo, qui est heres, si filius, &c. *Id.* Ambigere de fundo. *Id.* de hereditate. *Terent.* de finibus. *Liv.* de regno. *Id.* Regni certamine ambigebant fratres. — ¶ Sometimes as a passive verb, with a nom. of the object. *Cic.* Nihil est quod inter homines ambigatur, h. e. which can be questioned. *Id.* In iis causis, quæ ambiguntur, h. e. about which there is a contention. *Lucret.* Ambigitur status. — ¶ Also, to go about or round. *Tacit.* Ambigans patriam. *Al.* ambiens.

AMBIGŪE (ambiguus), adv. ambiguously, doubtfully, obscurely. *Cic.* Ambigue loqui. *Tacit.* Ambigue agere, h. e. with doubtful sincerity. *Id.* Ambigue pugnare, h. e. with doubtful success.

AMBIGŪITAS (Id.), atis, f. ambiguity, uncertainty, obscurity, doubtfulness; equivocation, prevarication. *Cic.* Ambiguitate nominis errare. *Liv.* Ambiguitas verbi. *Quintil.* Exquisitas ambiguitates.

AMBIGŪS (ambigo), a, um, adj. ambiguous, doubtful, uncertain, obscure, equivocal, ἀμφίβολος, dubius, incertus, qui duplicem, aut etiam multiplicem significationem habere potest. It is used of words which can be taken in a double sense, but is also applied to any thing of a doubtful or ambiguous nature. *Cic.* Verba ambigua distinguere. *Id.* Oraclia ambigua. *Id.* Ambiguum nomen. *Liv.* Esse ambigua fide in amicitia allicujus, doubtful, not to be relied on, hollow, false, unfaithful, insincere. *Virg.* Domus ambigua. *Id.* spargere voces ambiguas, h. e. to scatter abroad dark hints, propagate scandal, defame. *Plin.* Puer acris ingenii, sed ambiguus, but likely to turn out either well or ill. *Horat.* Puer vultu ambiguo, h. e. who might be taken for a girl. *Claudian.* Ambigui mares, h. e. eunuchi. *Ovid.* Ambiguus Protheus, changeable. *Tacit.* Ambiguus præliis, bello non victus, h. e. in battle now victorious, now vanquished. *Tacit.* Ambigua res, calamity, misfortune. *Silius.* Ambiguus vates, h. e. speaking ambiguously; but some apply it to Proteus, changeable. — ¶ It is joined also with the gen., but not among the orators. *Tacit.* Ambiguus imperandi, doubtful whether or not to assume the reins of empire. *Id.* pudoris, ac metus, in suspense between shame and fear. *Id.* futuri. — ¶ Ambiguus, i, n. absol., signifies aa ambiguous word or thing, an ambiguity, uncertainty. *Cic.* Ambiguorum complura sunt genera. *Horat.* Servare in ambiguo, to keep in doubt, in a state of uncertainty. *Tacit.* Non sane alias magis in ambiguo Britannia fuit, h. e. uncertainty, hazard. *Plaut.* Esse in ambiguo, to doubt, be uncertain.

AMBIŌ (am & eo), is, ivi and ii, itum, a. 4. imperf. ambiebam or ambibam, to go round or about, κυκλώω, περιβάλλω, circum eo. *Cic.* Ut terram lunæ cursus proxime ambiret. *Ovid.* Ambibat Siculæ fundamina terræ. *Lucret.* jubet pavidis a civibus urbem Ambiri. — ¶ Also, to surround, encircle, encompass, environ, invest. *Curt.* Muros, turresque urbis præaltum mare ambiebat. *Vellei.* Insula, quam annis Euphrates ambiebat. *Virg.* clypei oras ambiit auro. *Tacit.* Ambire vallum armis. *Ovid.* Ambire terræ. — ¶ Also, to go about collecting votes as candidates for office, to seek favor or preferment, solicit, &c. φιλοτιμίζεσθαι. *Cic.* Quod si comitia placet in Senatu habere, petamus, ambiamus. *Sueton.* Cum ambient, ut legibus solveretur, multi contradicerent. *Plaut.* Ambire sibi Magistratum. Hence, to solicit zealously, sue or seek after with importunity, endeavor to gain by earnest entreaty, &c. *Plaut.* Ambire palmam histrionibus. *Tacit.* Pauci,

qui ob nobilitatem plurimis nuptiis ambiuntur. *Virg.* Ambire aliquem conubiis, to circumvent or win the favor of by the pretext of a marriage. *Val. Flacc.* Ambitus senex. *Virg.* quo nunc regnam ambire furentem Audent affatu, h. e. seek the presence of. *Horat.* Ambire fortunam sollicita prece. *Tacit.* Donec ultro ambiretur consulatum accipere, h. e. was solicited to accept. — ¶ Particip. *Ambitus*.

AMBITIŌ (ambio), ōnis, f. a going round. *Solin.* Vimineos alveos circumdant ambitione tergorum bubulorum. — ¶ Frequently, a soliciting or canvassing for favor, pacts of honor, &c., σπονδαρχία. *Cic.* Quid de nostris ambitionibus, quid de cupiditate honorum loquar? *Id.* Magistratum summa ambitione a populo contendere. Hence, a pressing solicitation, importunity. *Justin.* Cum admitti magna ambitione ægre obtinuisset. — ¶ Oftener, in a bad sense, an eager desire of honor, popularity, power, &c., ambition. *Cic.* Miserrima est omnino ambitio, honorumque contentio. *Salust.* Ambitio multos mortales falsos fieri subegit. *Horat.* Laborare ambitione misera. *Sueton.* Ut colonis civitas adimeretur, quod per ambitionem data esset, for the sake of popularity. — ¶ Hence, any thing calculated to excite attention, or gain favor, ostentation, parade, show, pomp. *Nepos.* Magna eum ambitione Syracusas perduxit. *Tacit.* Funerum nulla ambitio. — ¶ Often, flattery, adulation, excessive courtesy. *Cic.* Ambitione labi. *Tacit.* Ambitionem scriptoris facile adverseris; obtretractatio, et livor pronis auribus accipiuntur. *Horat.* Ambitione relegata te dicere possum, &c.

AMBITIOSŪS (ambitiosus), adverb, humbly, condescendingly, submissively, courtteously, with artful complaisance, like one canvassing for votes; ambitiously, with a strong desire of obtaining honor, preferment, &c. *Liv.* Ambitiose petere regnum. *Quintil.* Ambitiosissime petere provinciam. *Cic.* Ambitiosius facere. *Id.* Corrige orationem non ambitiose, h. e. not sparingly or indulgently, to gain the favor of the author. *Tacit.* Ferre casum aliquem ambitiose, h. e. with affected firmness, to gain a reputation. *Martial.* Ambitiose tristis, h. e. affectedly severe and stern.

AMBITIOSŪS (ambitio), a, um, adj. going or winding round. *Plin.* Jordanis, quatenus locorum situs patitur, ambitiosus. *Horat.* Lascivis hederis ambitiosior. *Solin.* Creta stipata magnis, et ambitiosis oppidis, an extensive circuit of cities; others understand it figur., splendid, noble. — ¶ Figur. thirsting after honor, distinction, &c., ambitious; both in a good and bad sense. *Cic.* Qui ita sit ambitiosus, ut omnes vos, nosque quotidie persalutet. *Id.* A me hoc contendit homo minime ambitiosus, minime in rogando molestus. *Id.* Ne forte me in Græcos tam ambitiosum factum esse mirere, h. e. desirous of gaining the favor of the Greeks. — ¶ Also, one who is desirous of being looked up to, sought after, solicited, &c. *Tacit.* Sexus muliebris ambitiosus. *Id.* Si locuples hostis est, avari; si pauper, ambitiosi. *Ovid.* Turba celestes ambitiosa sumus. — ¶ Also, of things. *Cic.* Ambitiose, et fucosæ amicitiae, h. e. interested friendships; friendships contracted from motives of interest and ambition, not for sincerity's sake. *Id.* Non tam ambitiosæ rogationes, quam necessariae. *Quintil.* Ambitiosissimum glorandi genus est deridere, haughty, overbearing. *Sueton.* Ambitiosæ sententiæ, h. e. partial. *Tacit.* Ambitiosum imperium, h. e. obtained by obsequious entreaty. *Id.* Rmores ambitiosi, h. e. circulated to gain popularity. *Id.* Ambitiosa mors, h. e. to gain fame. *Martial.* Ambitiosa atria, gorgeons palaces. *Lucret.* Et quæstorum terra pelagoque ciborum ambitiosa fames, h. e. eager. *Sueton.* Ambitiosius quam domus suæ majestas postularet, h. e. too condescending. *Horat.* Recidere ornamenta ambitiosa, h. e. excessive, superfluous. *Quintil.* Ambitiosis utilia præferre, h. e. to those intended for display.

AMBULUS (Id.), *us, m. a going round or about, revolution; a compass, circuit, circuitus, in gyrum conversio.* Cic. *Ambitus siderum.* Horat. Et properantis aquæ per amenos ambitus agros. Tacit. *Seculorum ambitus.* Petron. *Alligata mutuo ambitu corpora, h. e. embrace.* — ¶ Also, the circumference or periphery of a circle; a circuit, orbit. Sueton. *Terrarum, et cæli ambitus.* Id. *Ambitus lacus.* Plin. *Ambitus palmæ.* Id. *Folia ambitu serrato.* Id. *Per ambitum, round about, circuitously.* Tacit. *Castra lato ambitu.* — ¶ Figur. the rounding of a period; a period, full stop. Cic. *Perfectus, et completus verborum ambitus.* Liv. *Multos circa unam rem ambitus fecerim, si, &c., I should launch out too widely, digress too far.* Sueton. *Pluribus, et per ambitum verborum rem enuntiare, by circumlocution, periphrasis; periphrastically.* — ¶ Also, generally in a bad sense, an artful condescension or complaisance in canvassing for votes, soliciting popular favor, seeking after office, preferment, &c., a canvassing, or standing for a place, compassing it by earnest solicitation, bribery, courting of popular favor, &c., φιλοτιμία, δέσπαις, παραγγελία. Cic. *Liberalitatem, ac benignitatem ab ambitu, atque largitione sejungere.* Id. *Lex ambitus.* Sueton. *Lex de ambitu, corruption and bribery.* Id. *Condemnare de ambitu.* Cic. *Damnatus ambitus.* Id. *Deferre nomen alicujus de ambitu.* Flor. *Reus ambitus.* Sallust. *Interrogare aliquem legibus ambitus.* Tacit. *Pervincere contra ambitum alicujus.* Nepos. *Effusæ ambitus largitiones.* Senec. *Segnis hic ibit dies, tanto petitis ambitu, besought with such earnest solicitation.* — ¶ Also, pride, ostentation, parade, boasting. Senec. *Relinque ambitum: tumida res est, &c. Prudent. Ambitus funeris, a pompous funeral procession.*

AMBIVIUM (am and via), *ii, n. a way having two paths, a place where two ways meet, ἀμφόδος.* Varr.

AMBŌ (ἀμφω), *ambæ, ambo, adj. both; ambo is both taken together; uterque, both taken singly.* Terent. *Qui utramvis recte norit, ambas noverit.* Cic. *Summus enim ambo belle curiosi.* Propert. *Ambos una fides auferet, una dies.* — ¶ *Ambo for duo, two.* Virg. *partes e via findit in ambas.* — ¶ *Ambo for ambæ.* Plaut. *Merc. 2, 1, 7.*

AMBRACIAX, *æ, f. Ἀμβρακία, a city of Epirus, near the Ambracian gulf, formerly the court of king Pyrrhus.* Liv. — ¶ *Ambraciensis, e, adj. of or pertaining to Ambracia.* Liv. — ¶ *Ambraciotes, æ, m. Ambracian.* Plin. *Vinum Ambraciotes (ὄλυνος Ἀμβρακιώτης).* — ¶ *Ambracius, a, um, same as Ambraciensis.* Plin. *Ambracius Sinus.* Stat. *frondes, h. e. coronæ laureæ.*

AMBRŌSIAX (ἀμβροσία), *æ, f. ambrosia, the food which the gods are supposed to have eaten; fabled by the poets to have been the meat of the gods, as nectar was their drink.* Cic. *Non ambrosia deos, aut nectare, &c.* — ¶ Also, an unguent of the gods, very efficacious in imparting strength, &c. Virg. 4. *Georg. v. 415.* — ¶ Also, the name of several plants, but particularly that which was also called botrys and artemisia. Plin. — ¶ Also, a certain antidote against poison. Cels. — ¶ Hence, *Ambrosiacus, a, um, adj. ambrosial.* Plin. *Vitis ambrosiaca; so called perhaps from its deliciousness.* — ¶ *Ambrosius, a, um, adj. ambrosial, relating to ambrosia.* Martial. *Ambrosiæ lapes.* — *Ambrosius* is also fragrant with ambrosia (the unguent of the gods). Virg. — *Ambrosius* signifies also sweet, delicious. Silius. *Ambrosiis succis.* — Also, immortal, divine. Claudian. *Ambrosio sinu.* Apul. *Ambrosium corpus.*

AMBUBAIAX, *æ, f. same as ambubcia.* Plin.

AMBUBAIÆ (Syr.), *arum, f. musical girls from Syria that prostituted themselves at Rome.* Hor. and Sueton.

AMBOBEIAX, *æ, f. the common endive, εὐχόρυ, or succory.* Cels. — ¶ In Plin.

ambugia and ambula are found, meaning the same plant.

AMBŌLACRUM (ambulo), *i, n. a place to walk in, a walk, piazza, gallery, peristyle, cloister, περίπατος.* Plant. and Gell.

AMBŌLANS (Id.), *antis, walking, moving, ambulatorius.* Martial. *Nos offendimur ambulante cæna, h. e. at which the dishes are quickly brought in, and as quickly removed.*

AMBŌLATILIS (Id.), *e, movable, not fixed.* 3 ed. Vitruv.

AMBŌLATIŌ (Id.), *ōnis, f. a walking, πορεία.* Cic. *Ambulatio pomeridia.* Id. *Sed hæc ambulationibus Compitaliis reservantur.* Cels. *Ambulatio plana, a walking on level ground.* — ¶ Also, a walk, place to walk in, piazza, &c., περίπατος. Cic. *Nihil restabat præter balnearia, et ambulationem, et aviarium.*

AMBŌLATIŌNCŪLAX (ambulatio), *æ, f. a 1 short walk.* Cic. — ¶ Also, a small place for walking in. Cic.

AMBŌLATŌR (ambulo), *ōris, m. a go-3 er up and down, rambler, wanderer, lounge; pedler, περιπατητικός, qui huc, et illuc ambulat.* Colum. and Martial.

AMBŌLATŌRIŪS (ambulator), *a, um, adj. 2 ambulatory, movable, not fixed, πορευτικός.* Plin. and Vitruv. — ¶ Also, fit for walking upon. Ulpian. *Digest.* — ¶ Figur. it is applied to incorporeal things. Ulpian. *Ambulatoria voluntas, h. e. changeable, unsettled.* Id. *Ambulatoria conditio, h. e. which goes from one to another.* So, Justinian. *Ambulatoria actio.* Paul. *Dig. Ambulatoria legis potestas.*

AMBŌLATRIX (Id.), *icis, f. a female 3 wanderer, stroller.* Cato.

AMBŌLATŪRAX (ambulo), *æ, f. the act of 3 walking; an amble, ambling puce.* Veget.

AMBŌLATŪS (Id.), *'s, m. a walking, the 3 act of walking.* Arnob.

AMBŌLŌ (for amulo, from ἀμολῶ, versor in loco; others from am, round; others differently), *as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to walk, walk along, go a foot-pace or step by step; to amble, βαδίζω, eo, incedo, gradior; to go a walking, walk for exercise, pleasure or business, &c., περιπατέω.* Plant. *Non domi est, abiit ambulatum.* Cic. *Ambulare cum aliquo in hortis.* Id. *Ambulare in sole.* Sueton. *Ambulare pedibus per urbem.* — ¶ Also, to march. Veget. *Pedites educuntur ambulatum.* — ¶ But generally, to walk, go afoot. Plin. *Ægyptii mures bipedes ambulanti.* Cic. *Si recte ambulaverit is, qui hanc epistolam tulit.* Id. *Triduo septingenta millia passuum ambulare.* Id. *Eo modo Cesar ambulat, ut timeam, ne, &c., proceeds so very rapidly, that, &c.* Plaut. *Bene ambula, et redambula, a pleasant walk and safe return to you!* So, Id. *Bene ambulo, a pleasant walk to you!* — ¶ *Ambulare in jus, to go to law.* Plaut. and Terent. — ¶ Sometimes as an act. verb with the acc. Cic. *Maria ambulavisset, h. e. per maria.* And as a passive verb. Plin. *Si statim bina stadia ambulenter.* — Also, impersonally. Varr. *Sedetur, ambulatur, loquitur.* Gell. *Cum sedetur, ambulatur.* — ¶ Used also of inanimate things, as ships, rivers, &c. Cato. *Amnis, qua naves ambulant, sail.* Plin. *Nilus ambulans, flowing.* — ¶ Figur. Plin. *Caput (legis) per omnes leges ambulavit, h. e. was inserted in all the subsequent laws.* Ulpian. *Digest.* *Ambulat eum domino bonorum possessio.* Cuius. *Emptio ambulat per plures personas, h. e. transit.*

AMBŪRŌ (am and uro), *is, ussi, ustum, a. 3. to burn all about, burn, scorch, parch, περιφλέγω, circum uro.* Cic. *Ut Clodius ambureretur.* Plaut. *Qua tangit, omne amburit.* Id. *Nimis calebat, amburebat gutturem, burned, scalded.* Sueton. *Amburere partem vestis, et capillos.*

AMBŪSTIŌ (amburo), *ōnis, f. a burning, 2 scorching, or scalding; a burn, scald, περικαύσις.* Plin.

AMBŪSTIŪLĀTŌS (Id.), *a, um, burnt, 3 scorched, half-roasted, ambustus.* Plaut.

AMBŪSTŪS (Id.), *a, um, half-burnt, scorched; burnt.* Cic. *Ilujus ambusti tri-*

buni pleb. intermortuæ conciones, scorched. Sueton. *Ambustum theatrum.* Horat. *Phaeton ambustus.* Tacit. *Magna vis frumenti ambusta.* Plin. *Pulli ad cinerem ambusti, burnt to ashes.* —

¶ Also, injured by cold, benumbed. Tacit. *Ambusti multorum artus vi frigoris.* Valer. *Place. Ambusta pruinis umina.* — ¶ Figur. injured in a moderate degree. Cic. *Reliquiæ fortunarum ambustæ.* Liv. *Qui damnatione collegæ, et sua prope, ambustus evaserat, h. e. had come off as it were scorched, had barely escaped.* So, Cic. *Harsusp. 3.* — ¶ *Ambustum, i, n. absol. a burn, scald, blister.* Plin. *Gallæ nucleus sedat ambusta.*

AMECUM, and **AMECAM**, ancient forms for amicum and amicean. Fest.

AMELLŌS (according to Servius, from Mella, a river in Gaul), *i, m. an herb or flower, supposed to be the same with starwort, sharewort, or cleomepane.* Virg.

AMENANŌS, *i, m. a river in Sicily.* Ovid. — ¶ As an adj. Ovid. *Amenana flumina.* Others read *Amasena.*

AMENS (a mente, far from his mind), *entis, adj. out of his mind or wits, beside himself, foolish, silly; confounded, distracted, senseless, terror-struck, άνοος.* Virg. *Arma amens capio.* Id. *Amens formidine.* Liv. *Repentino terrore amens.* — With a gen. Virg. *Amens animi.* — ¶ It often signifies insane, mad. Cic. *Homo amentissimus.* Id. *Laodiceci multo amentiores ultro arcessierunt.* — ¶ It is also applied to inanimate things, mad, raging. Catull. *Amenti furore cæcus.* Claudian. *Amens terror.* — ¶ Also, to those things which are done from want of sense, foolish, mad. Cic. *Amentissimum consilium.*

AMENTIX (amens), *æ, f. madness, insanity, frenzy, folly, absurdity, άνοια, άπνοια, dementia.* Cic. *Animi affectionem lumine mentis carentem, nominaverunt amentiam, eandemque dementia.* — ¶ Also, consternation, stupor, distraction, έκστασις. Ovid.

AMENTŌ (amentum), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to fit or bind with a thong or strap; to hurl or dart by means of a thong, throw from a thong.* Lucan. *Jaculum amentavit habena.* — ¶ Figur. Silius. *Amentante Noto, helping or urging on.* Cic. *Amentata hystia, h. e. an argument which one has ready for use; others explain it, an argument to which additional force is to be imparted.*

AMENTUM (unc.), *i, n. a strap or thong by means of which javelin and other missile weapons were thrown with greater force, lorum, quo vincuntur missilia tela ad validius jaculandum.* Liv. *Humor jaculorum amenta emolliat.* Cæs. *Epistola ad amentum tragula deligata.* Virg. *Amenta torquent, h. e. the uncaps, to which the thongs were attached.*

AMERIA, *æ, f. now Amclia, Ἀμερία, a city in Umbria.* Plin. — ¶ Hence, *Amerinus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to America, Amerian.* Cic.

AMERIMNŌN (ἀμέριμνον), *i, n. a plant called heart's ease, good against melancholy.* Plin.

AMES (unc.), *itis, probably masc. a pole or staff to stay up nets, a fowler's staff, a pole or fork for stretching nets; also, a pole or staff to support or carry other things.* Horat. *amite levi rara tendit retia.* Pallad. *Amites basternarum.*

AMETHYSTINĀTŪS (amethystinus), *a, um, adj. clothed in a garment of the color of amethyst.* Martial.

AMETHYSTINŪS (amethystus), *a, um, 3 adj. of the color of an amethyst, of an amethystine purple, or violet color.* Martial. *Vestes amethystine.* — Also, absol. amethystine, sc. vestimenta. Juvenal. — ¶ Amethystini trictes, cups adorned with amethysts; others refer it to the color of the wine; and others think the cups were made of amethyst. Martial.

AMETHYSTIZŌNTES (ἀμυστιζόντες), *resembling the amethyst in color.* Plin.

AMETHYSTŌS (ἀμυστος), *i, f. an amethyst, a precious stone, of a purple or violet color.* Plin. — ¶ Also, a certain kind of vine or grape. Columella.

AMETOR (ἀμήτωρ), ōris, m. *motherless*. 3 *Tertull.*

AMFRACTUS. See *Anfractus*.

AMIA (ἀμία), ō, f. a *sea-fish*, of the tunny species. *Plin.*

AMIANTOS (ἀμίαντος), i, m. the *amiantus*, *asbestos*, or *amiant-stone*; a fossil stone that may be split into threads and filaments, and is unconsumable by fire; *earth-flax*, *salamander's wool*. *Plin.*

AMICA (amica), ō, f. a *mistress*, *concubine*, *courtesan*; a *miss*, *sweetheart*; a *gazan*, ἑρωμένη, ἑταιρα, *mulier impudica*. *Cic.* and *Terent.* — Sometimes used in a good sense. *Terent.*

AMICABILIS (amico), e, *adject.* *amicable*, 3 *friendly*, *social*; relating to *friendship*, φιλικός, *amicus*. *Cod. Justin.*

AMICALIS (amicus), e, *adj.* same as *amicabilis*. *Apulei.*

AMICE (Id.), *adv.* in a *friendly manner*, *cordially*, *kindly*, *benevolently*, φιλοπρεπώς. *Cic.* Amice, et benevole erga aliquem. *Id.* Familiarissime, atque amicissime vivere cum aliquo. *Id.* Vivere simpliciter, fideliter, vitæque hominum amice. *Cæs.* Amicissime loqui de aliquo.

AMICIMEN (amicio), inis, n. same as *amicus*. *Apul.*

AMICIO (am & jacio), ōis, icui & ixi, ictum, a. 4. to *cover*, *clothe*, *dress*, ἀπείχω, *operio*, *circumtego*, *vestio*. *Ovid.* amicitur vitibus arbor. *Flor.* Amicit vitibus montes. *Horat.* Et piper, et quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis. *Sueton.* Dum salutabatur, et calcenbat ipse se se, et amiciebat. *Id.* Amiciri veste. *Horat.* Ossa amicta pelle. *Id.* Nube candeantes humeros amictus, *veiled*. *Cic.* Amictus læna, *clothed*. *Id.* toga. *Plaut.* Amicior gloriose.

AMICITER (amicus), *adv.* in a *friendly* way, *amice*. *Plaut.*

AMICITIA (Id.), ō, f. *friendship*, *amity*, φιλία. *Cic.* Est mihi amicitia cum aliquo. *Id.* Amicitia est inter aliquos. *Nepos.* Esse in amicitia cum aliquo. *Cic.* Amicitiam colere. *Id.* contrahit significatio virtutis, *binds*, *tightens*, *draws close*. *Id.* gerere. *Id.* Recipere aliquem in amicitiam. *Id.* Tueri amicitiam. *Id.* Jungere amicitias cum aliquibus. *Id.* Vir plurimis amicitis, *with a large circle of friends*. *Id.* Expetere amicitias. *Id.* comparare. *Id.* Conferre se ad amicitiam alicujus. *Terent.* Uti amicitia alicujus. *Cæs.* Dedere se amicitie alicujus. *Nepos.* Accedere ad amicitiam alicujus. *Id.* Parere sibi amicitiam. *Id.* Pervenire in intimam amicitiam alicujus. *Cic.* Manere in amicitia. *Id.* Deserere jura amicitie. *Id.* Funditus evertere amicitiam. *Id.* Dissociare amicitias. *Id.* dimittere. *Id.* dissuere, et discindere. *Id.* Renovere se ab amicitia alicujus. *Id.* dirumpere, *to dissolve the ties of friendship*, *to clip the knot*, &c. *Nepos.* Dedere ab amicitia alicujus. *Cic.* Repudiare amicitiam alicujus. *Liv.* Renuntiare amicitia alicui. — Also, an *alliance*, a *league of friendship*, as between different states. *Liv.* Legati Oroandensium eum venissent amicitiam petentes. *Id.* Violare amicitiam populi R. *Sallust.* Colere amicitiam populi R. *Cæs.* Pacem, et amicitiam cum rege aliquo facere. — Sometimes, for *amicus*, a *friend*. *Sueton.* and *Tacit.* — It is applied also to irrational things. *Plin.* Amicitia est rutæ cum fico in tantum, &c. *Id.* Amicitia vitium.

AMICITIES (Id.) ēi, f. *friendship*. *Luc.* 3 AMICOS (amicus), a3, a. 1 *to win over*, 3 *propitiate*, *appease*, προσάγειν, *concilio*, *placo*, *amicum facio*, *propitium reddo*. *Stat.* Ac prior Cēclides solita prece nunen amicat.

AMICTORIUM (amictus), ii, n. a *covering* which is thrown over or wrapped round the neck and breast, used by women. *Martial.* — Also, any *covering*. *Cod. Theod.*

AMICTUS (amicio), us, m. properly, an 2 *outer garment*; ἐπίβλημα, as the toga, pallium, &c., but is also used for any garment, clothing, covering. *Tibull.* Frustra jam vestes, frustra mutatur amictus. *Virg.* Duplicem ex humeris reject amictum. *Cic.* Imitari amic-

tum alicujus, aut statum, aut motum, h. e. *manner of dress*. *Virg.* Velare capita amictu Phrygio. *Id.* Et multo nebulæ Dea fudit amictu. *Lucret.* cæli mutemur amictum, h. e. *the air*, by which we are as it were clothed and encircled. — Figur. *Colum.* curvi vomere dentis Jam virides lacerate comas, jam scindite amictus, h. e. *the herbs and plants which cover the earth*.

AMICOLA (amica), ō, f. *dimin.* a little contemptible courtesan or mistress, τὸ ἐπώτιον. *Cic.*

AMICULUM (amicio), i, n. a *small outer garment*, ἀμύσημα. *Cic.* Amicæ amictus amiculo. *Nepos.* Agresti duplici amiculo circumdatur.

AMICULUS (amicus), i, m. *dimin.* a *dear friend*, *old acquaintance*. *Cic.* Quid de Docimo amiculo meo? *Horat.* Disce, docendus adhuc quæ censeat amiculum. *Catull.* Jam te nil miseret, dure, tui dulcis amiculi.

AMICUS (amicus, a, um), i, m. a *friend*, φίλος, qui honeste amat, et recto familiaritatis et benevolentie vinculo conjunctus est. *Cic.* Alba tuus antiquissimus non solum amicus, verum etiam amator. *Terent.* Parare amicos. *Id.* Orare amicos alicujus. — Also, an ally. *Cic.* Deiotarus ex animo amicus, unus fidelis populo R. — Also, a counsellor, confidant, domestic to a prince. *Nepos.* — Also, a patron. *Horat.* Nec potentem amicum largiora flagito. *Juvenal.* Magnos amicos.

AMICUS (amo), a, um, *adj.* *friendly*, *kind*, *cordial*, *benevolent*, *favorably inclined*, qui amat, *benevolus*, *favens*, φίλος. *Cic.* Tribuni plebis sunt nobis amici. *Id.* Amicus animus. *Id.* Ut ego amicio invenire Cilicum ætatis, quam nostro. *Id.* Successor conjunctissimus, et amicissimus. *Nepos.* Amicus non magis tyranno, quam tyranni. *Id.* Amicio omnium libertati, quam suæ dominationi. *Virg.* Numen amicum. *Ovid.* studiis adsit amica meis. *Horat.* Amica luto sus. — Applied, also, to inanimate things, *suitable*, *favorable*, *favoring*, *propitious*, *convenient*, *opportune*, *fit*, *profitable*. *Virg.* per amica silentia lunæ. *Id.* irrigare imbres amicos. *Horat.* Sidus amicum, *propitious*. *Stat.* Tempus amicum fraudibus, *fit*. *Ovid.* Navis fertur vento amico, *favorable*. — *Horat.* Nec diis amicum, nec mihi, te prius obire, *Mecenas*, h. e. *it pleases neither the gods, &c.* — *Cæs.* Amicæ civitates, *confederated*. — Some critics, in *Cic.* l. 3, *Fam.* Ep. 2, read *amicitor*, *compar.* for *amicior*; and so in some other passages.

AMILCAR, or HAMILCAR, ārīs, m. Ἀμίκαρ, a leader of the Carthaginians, father of Annibal. *Nepos.* — There were, besides, several others of the same name.

AMINEUS, or AMINEUS, or AMINEUS, or AMINIUS, or AMINEUS, a, um, *adject.* *Aminean*, of or belonging to Aminea, a region of Italy, celebrated for its wine. *Virg.* Amineæ vites.

AMISSIO (amitto), ōnis, f. the act of losing, a loss. *Cic.*

AMISSUS (Id.), us, m. a loss, amissio. *Nepos.*

AMITA (unc.), ō, f. a father's sister; an aunt by the father's side, πατράδελφη, patris mei soror; nam matris soror matertera dicitur. *Cicero.* Cluentia quæ amita hujus Aviti fuit. — *Paul.* Dig. Amita magna, h. e. *avi soror*, a grandfather's sister, great aunt. *Id.* Amita major, h. e. *avi et avie amita*, seu soror proavi, et proavia, a great grandfather's sister. *Id.* Amita maxima, h. e. soror abavi, the sister of a great grandfather's father; also called abamita.

AMITERNUM, i, n. Ἀμίτερνον, a town of the Sabines. *Liv.* — Hence, Amiterminus, a, um, *adj.* *Colum.* and Amitermus, a, um, *adj.* of or pertaining to Amiternum. *Virg.*

AMITHAON, or AMYTHAON, ōnis, m. the son of Cretheus, and father of Melampus. *Ovid.* Amithaone natus. — Hence, Amithaonius, or Amythaonius, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to or springing from Amithaon, Amithaonian. *Virg.* Amithaonius Melampus.

AMITINUS (amita), a, um, *adj.* descended from a father's sister. *Pandect.* — Amitini, and amitiuæ, are *cousins german*, children of the brother, and those of the sister.

AMITTĒ (a & mitto), is, īsi, issum, a. 3. to send away, dismiss, let go, abire sinere, dimittere, amandare, ἀφίημι, ἀποπέμπω. *Cic.* Usque eo premere eorum capita mordicus, dum illæ captum amitterent. *Plaut.* Et te, et hunc amittam hinc. *Id.* Quia te servavi, me amissisti liberum. *Terent.* Vis me uxorem ducere, hanc me vis amittere? *Id.* Neque quo amittam a me invenio, &c. *Id.* Virginem e conspectu amisi meo, have lost sight of. *Cic.* Amittere prædā de manibus, to let slip, allow to escape. *Plaut.* Amittere prædā manibus. *Id.* Tibi hanc amittam proxiam unam, h. e. *will excuse*, let pass, pass over. *Cic.* Amittere occasionem, to let slip, lose. *Id.* Amissæ occasiones, suffered to pass by. *Id.* Amittere tempus. *Id.* Assiduitate molestiarum sensum omnem humanitatis ex animo amittere, h. e. *to banish from the heart, &c.* — Often, also, to lose, throw away, ἀποβάλλω. *Cic.* Classes amissæ et perditæ. *Id.* Amittere jus exercitus, et imperii. *Id.* civitatem. *Id.* oppidum. *Id.* filium, h. e. *by death*. *Id.* Litem aut obtinere, aut amittere. *Nepos.* animam. *Id.* Reconciliare milites, amittere optimates, h. e. *their favor*. *Id.* fidem, h. e. *to become faithless*. *Phædr.* fidem, h. e. *to lose one's credit*. *Justin.* speim.

AMMI; ios, and AMMIUM (ἄμμι and ἄμμιον), ii, n. *amy*; an herb resembling cummin. *Plin.* — It is written also ami and amium.

AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS, i, m. a Grecian by birth, by profession a soldier, who, in the fourth century of the Christian era, wrote the later history of the Romans.

AMMÖCHRYSOS (ἄμμος, sand, and χρυσός, gold), or HAMMÖCHRYSOS, i, m. a precious stone, shining like gold-sand, ἀμύχρυσος. *Plin.*

AMNÖDÝTES, or AMNÖDITES, or HAMMÖDÝTES (ἄμμος, sand, and ὄδυνω, to enter), ō, m. ἀμνοδότης, a kind of serpent in Africa, of a cubit's length, living in the sand, and resembling it in color. *Lucan.*

AMMÖN (ἄμμος, sand; others consider it as an Egyptian word), ōnis, m. Ἀμμων, a name of Jupiter, worshipped in the deserts of Libya, under the form of a ram, where a temple was erected to him; in this temple was a famous oracle. *Curtius* and *Mela.* — Hence, Ammonis cornu, a precious stone of the color of gold, of the shape of a ram's horn. *Plin.* — Hammon is also read.

AMMONEO, es, for Admoneo.

AMMÖNÝXOS (ἀμμόνιανός), a, um, *adject.* *ammonian*. *Plin.* sal, a kind of native salt, said to be found under the sand, in Libya. — Ammoniæum, i, n. sc. gummi, gum ammoniac, or armoniac, distilling from a tree near the temple of Jupiter Ammon. *Plin.* — Cels. Thy-miama ammoniacum, a perfume or scent made of the gum.

AMMONITRIX. See *Admonitrix*.

AMMÖNÝTRUM (ἄμμος, sand, and νίτρον, nitre), i, n. a mass composed of sand and nitre, ἀμμόνιτρον. *Plin.*

AMMOVEO, es, for Admoveo.

AMNACUS, or AMNACUM, i, the herb pellitory. *Plin.*

AMNENSIS (amnis), e, *adj.* situated near 3 a river, περιποτάμιος. *Festus.*

AMNESTIA (a privat. and μνέσθαι), ō, f. an *amnesty*, or act of oblivion, ἀμνηστία. *Ulpian.*

AMNICOLA (amnis & colo), ō, m. & f. dwelling or growing on the banks of a river, περιποτάμιος. *Ovid.*

AMNICULOS (amnis), i, m. a small river, rivulet, brook. *Liv.*

AMNICUS (Id.), a, um, *adj.* relating to a river, ποτάμιος. *Plin.* Amnici calami. *Id.* Insula in Savo Metubarris (now Zagabria) amnicarum maxima, h. e. of those formed by rivers. *Auson.* Super amnica terga, h. e. the water of the river.

AMNIGENÄ (amnis & gigno), ō, m. & f. 3 born or produced in a river, child of the

river, ποταμογενής. *Valer. Flacc.* quid si amnigenam mirere Choaspen? *Ausou.* Amnigenas inter pisces. *Alii leg.* amnigenos, as from Amnigenus, a, um.

AMNIS (am & no, nare; or from ambio), is, m. and sometimes f. a river, ποταμός, fluvius. *Cic.* Liqueores pernicii amnium. *Id.* Profluens amnis. *Plaut.* Advellet aqua adversa per amnem. *Tacit.* In amnem Rhenum projicere. *Id.* Transgredi amnem. *Id.* evadere. *Curt.* and *Liv.* vado trajicere. *Curt.* and *Virg.* Secundo amne, down the river. *Id.* Adverso amne, up the stream. *Cic.* Sedatus amnis, placid, smooth, unruffled, calm. *Horat.* quietus. *Id.* taciturnus. *Id.* rapidus. *Id.* volubilis. *Virg.* Spumosi amnes. *Lucan.* Violenti vorticis amnis. *Id.* tumidus. — *¶* Also, a torrent. *Virg.* ruit de montibus amnes. — *¶* Also, the sea, ocean. *Tibull.* qua fluitantibus undis solis anhelantes abluunt amnis equos. — *¶* Perhaps, also, a lake. *Plin.* in Paneg. cap. 82. — *¶* By synecdoche, water. *Virg.* hoc fuscum laevis splendentibus amnem inficit. — *¶* Also, for the flowing of any liquid. *Pollad.*

AMOR (unc.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to love, be fond of, regard tenderly or affectionately, ἀγαπᾶω, benevolentia complector, charum habeo. *Amare* est ex appetitu, diligere ex ratione; but this distinction is not always observed. *Cic.* Te semper amavi, dilexique. *Id.* Amare aliquem ex animo. *Id.* Amare aliquem, charumque habere. *Id.* unice patriam, et cives. *Id.* aliquem amore singulari. *Terent.* aliquem plus quam oculos suos. *Plaut.* corde, from the soul, bottom of the heart. *Cic.* Cura, ut valeas, et me, ut amas, ama. *Virg.* Dignus amari. *Cic.* Cicerones pueri amant inter se, love each other. — *¶* It is very often used in a bad sense, either with or without an acc., to become enamoured, to fall in love. *Terent.* Meum gnatum rumor est amare. *Id.* Omnes qui amant, graviter sibi dari uxorem ferunt. *Id.* Amare mulierem nunc maxime. *Id.* misere. *Id.* a lenone, h. e. by means of a pimp, or one who is in the power of, &c. *Quintil.* meretricem in matrimonium. — *¶* Often, to delight in, to be fond of, to take great pleasure in. *Nepos.* Amare litteras. *Virg.* otia. *Cic.* Amare nomen, orationem, vultum, incessum alicujus. *Horat.* Hic ames dici pater atque princeps. *Cic.* Delectantur me tuae litterae, in quibus primum amavi amorem tuum. — *¶* Amare aliquem de aliqua re, or in aliqua re, to be grateful, to feel under obligations, to some one for something. *Cic.* De radusculo multum te amo. *Id.* Et in Attilii negotio te amavi, you have obliged me in the affair of Attilius. *Terent.* bene facis: merito te amo. *Plaut.* Soror, parce, amabo. *Anter.* quiesco. *Adaph.* ergo amo te. — *¶* Amare se, to be pleased or satisfied with one's self, to value or think much of one's self. *Cic.* Quam se ipse amans sine rivali! *Id.* In eo me valde amo. *Id.* Facile poterimus, nisi nosmetipsos valde amabimus, judicare, unless we are partial to ourselves. — *¶* Si me amos; amabo; amabo te, are forms of entreaty; I pray you, I beseech you, as you love me. *Cic.* Si quidquam me amas *Terent.* Id, amabo, adjuta, me, I pray you, pray do. *Cic.* Amabote, advola. *So.* *Terent.* amabote, ut illuc transeas. *Plaut.* amare ait te multum Erotium, ut, &c. — *¶* Ita me dii ament, or amabunt, so help me all the powers of heaven. *Terent.* Ita me dii ament, credo. *Id.* Non, ita me dii bene ament, *Id.* Sic me dii amabunt, ut, &c. — *¶* Figur. it is used of inanimate things. *Horat.* amatque janua limen, the gate is fond of the threshold, as being constantly closed. *Plin.* Palma toto anno bibere amat. *Horat.* Quo pinus ingens, albaque populus Umbram hospitalem consociare amat. *Sallust.* Omnia, quae ira fieri amat. — It signifies, also, to be accustomed, to be wont, διδάσκει. *Tacit.* Eadem decernuntur, plerisque additis, ut ferne amat posterior adulatio. *Horat.* Aurum per medios ire satellites, Et perrumpere amat saxa po-

tentius Ictu fulmineo. *Id.* libelli Stoici inter sericos Jacere pulvillos amant.

AMOEBEUS, ei & eos, m. Ἀμοιβεύς, 3 an Athenian harp-player. *Ovid.*

AMŒNE (amœnus), adverb, delightfully, 2 pleasantly. *Plin.* Habitare amœnissime. *Plaut.* Fumificare amœne. *Apulei.* Venis constitit amœne, with a pleasant look and mien. — *¶* Figur. *Gell.* Latius ea, et amœnius, exsequebatur.

AMŒNYTAS (Id.), atis, f. pleasancess, delightfulness, desirableness: it is generally used of places. *Cic.* Amœnitas fluminis. *Id.* Amœnitates orarum, et litorum. *Nepos.* Domus amœnitas. — *¶* Figur. *Plin.* Amœnitates studiorum. *Gell.* Amœnitas orationis. *Tacit.* vitæ, a life of pleasure. *Plaut.* Hic me amœnitate amœnia amœnius oneravit dies. — *¶* Used, also, as a term of endearment. *Plaut.* Uxor mea, mea amœnitas, my delight, my darling.

AMŒNYTER (Id.), adverb, pleasantly, 3 delightfully. *Gell.*

AMŒNŌ (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to render delightful, gladden, exhilarate, cheer; εὐφραίνω. *Cassiod.*

AMŒNŌS (amo), a, um, adj. pleasant, delightful, sweet, charming, ἡρόδωρος, ἀσπός, aspectu jucundus; it is generally used of places, which, from situation and natural beauty, excite feelings of delight. *Cic.* Devertere in locum amœnum. *Justin.* Calum Asiae amœnius urbium multitudine. *Horat.* Amœnum rus. *Id.* Amœne rosæ. *Id.* aquæ, et anræ. *Virg.* Amœna vireta. *Plin.* Amœnior villa. *Tacit.* Amœnissima ædificia. — *¶* Amœna, òrum, absolutely, sc. loca, pleasant places, delightful retreats. *Tacit.* Per amœna Asiae, atque Achaie. *Id.* Amœna litorum. — *¶* Figur. *Tacit.* Amœna vita, pleasant. *Id.* Amœnum ingenium. *Aurel. Vict.* Quodque est lati animi, vel amœni, h. e. devoted to pleasant sights. *Gell.* Amœnissima verba. *Id.* Amœniores litteræ. *Liv.* Cultus amœnior, a too luxurious or voluptuous manner of living (used of a vestal), or too elegant manner of dress. *Gell.* Amœni homines, pleasant, gay, merry, good-humored. *Id.* Puer delphino amœnus, h. e. dear to, beloved by.

AMŒLIOR (a & melior), tris, itus sum, 2 dep. 4. to remove from one place to another, to remove or put out of the way without effort or difficulty, ἀποσείω, ab uno in alium locum molior, hoc est amoveo, removeo. *Tacit.* Amoliri obstantia silvarum. *Plin.* Amoliri e medio. *Lucan.* quantum Fortuna humeris jam pondere fessis Amolitur onus! Also, Amoliri se, to retire, go away, remove, withdraw. *Plaut.* Sed ego cesso me hinc amoliri. *Terent.* Hinc vos amolimini. And also, Amoliri aliquem, to send away, despatch, put away, discharge, ἀποπέμπειν. *Curt.* Amoliri aliquem ab oculis. *Gell.* Amoliri a se se aliquem. *Tacit.* uxorem. *Id.* aliquem specie honoris. — *¶* Figur. to repel, drive away. *Plin.* Religiosum id gestamen amolienti periculis arbitrantur. *Tacit.* and *Petron.* Amoliri crimen, et invidiam ab aliquo. *Id.* dedecus. *Liv.* Amolior, et amoveo nomen meum, h. e. I set aside, lay no stress on. — *¶* With a pass. signif. *Plaut.* Jube hæc hinc omnia amolirier. *Apulei.* Corpora amolita, h. e. separated.

AMŒLITŪS (amolior), ònis, f. a removing away. *Gell.*

AMŒMYS (ἀμώμυς), idis, f. a plant or shrub like the genuine amomum, but inferior. *Plin.*

AMŒMUM (ἀμώμω), and **AMŒMŌN**, i, n. a small shrub growing in Armenia, with fruit round like a cluster of grapes, and leaves like the white vine, of which the Romans used a fragrant ointment. *Plin.* — *¶* Used also for this ointment itself or any precious ointment. *Ovid.* and *Pers.*

AMŒR (amo), òris, m. love, affection, tenderness, fondness, regard, desire, ἔρως, charitas, studium. Of men and things. *Cic.* Institus est menti cognitionis amor. *Id.* Amor consulatus. *Id.* gloriæ. *Horat.* habendi. *Id.* virtutis. *Id.* laudis. *Cic.* Magnitudo et vis amoris. *Id.* Fu-

lor amoris, h. e. of lust. *Id.* Ab his intus noster in te amor profectus. *Id.* Amor multitudinis commovetur opinione liberalitatis (actively). *Id.* Amori nostro plusculum etiam, quam concedit veritas largiare (passively). *Id.* Respondere amori amore. *Id.* Respondere alicui in amore. *Id.* Amplecti aliquem amore. *Id.* Conciliare amorem alicui. *Id.* Habere amorem erga aliquem. *Id.* Habere amorem in rem publicam. *Id.* Habere aliquem in amore. *Id.* Amare aliquem amore singulari. *Id.* Ardere amore alicujus, h. e. to be enamoured of. *So.* *Id.* Flagrare amore. *Id.* Esse in amore alicui, to be an object of affection to any one. *Id.* Amore alicujus facere aliquid. *Id.* Amore impulsus. *Catull.* Inducere aliquem in amorem. *Horat.* sentire amorem. *Id.* Torqueri amore. *Virg.* Teneri amore. *Curt.* Effundi in amorem alicujus. — *¶* It is used also in the plur. num. both in a good and bad sense. *Cic.* Amores hominum in te. *Id.* Quid amores, et deliciae tuæ, Roscius? *Id.* Pompeius nostri amores. *Id.* Piliæ salutem dices, et Atticæ, deliciis atque amoribus meis. *Id.* Est is mihi in amoribus, h. e. dearly loved by me. *Id.* Amores, et hæc deliciae quæ vocantur, quæ firmiter animo præditis diutius moleste non solent esse, &c. *Horat.* nec tibi Vespere Surgente decedunt amores, Nec rapidum fugiente solem. *Plaut.* Meos amores eloquar, the intrigues that I have had. — *¶* Sometimes amores is put for the one that is loved. *Plaut.* Hinc amores tuos si vis spectare. — *¶* Among the poets, Loves, Cupids, the companions or sons of Venus. *Stat.* ipsi erraretis Amores. *Claudian.* Pennatique nurum circumstantur Amores. — *¶* Very often Amor is a proper name of Cupid, the son of Venus, Cupid, Love; the god of love. *Virg.* Paret Amor dictis caræ genitricis. — *¶* It is sometimes put for any natural desire; and figur. is used of inanimate things. *Lucret.* Amor edendi. *Plin.* Quarum radices amore solis, atque inlbris in summa tellure spatiantur. — *¶* Amor est mihi hoc facere, it gives me pleasure, I love. *Stat.* rore pudico Castaliæ flavos amor est tibi mergere crines. *Virg.* si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros. — *¶* Amos, for amor, in nom. sing., is read in *Plaut.* *Curcul.* 1. 2. 2.

AMORABUNDŌS (amor, ns from amor), 3 a, um, adj. full of love, desire, &c. *Gell.*

AMORIFER (amor & fero), a, um, adj. 3 causing love. *Venant.* *Fortun.*

AMORIFICUS (amor & facio), a, um, adj. 3 same as amorifer. *Apulei.*

AMŒTŪS (amoveo), ònis, f. a removing away, removal. *Cic.*

AMŒVŪS (a & moveo), òves, òvi, òtum, a. 2. to remove from a place, take away, withdraw, ἐξαίρειναι, a loco moveo, removeo. *Cic.* Cupiditates omnes amovere. *Plaut.* Amovere aliquem loco. *Cic.* Lex Porcia virgas ab omnium civium corpore amovit. *Id.* Amovere aliquem a procuratione frumentaria. *Id.* Nebulonem illum ex istis locis amoveo. *Sueton.* Amovere turbam creditorum terrore. *Plaut.* Amovere crapulam, h. e. to throw off, shake off. *Id.* somnum, et socordiam ex pectore, oculisque. *Id.* a se segnitiam. *Id.* suspicionem ab aliquo. *Liv.* exire culpam ab se. *Tacit.* metus. — *¶* Amovere se, to retire, withdraw. *Sueton.* Statuit se e medio amovere. *Terent.* Te hinc amove. — *¶* Amovere aliquem, to banish. *Tacit.* Silium quæstorem amovendum in insulam censuit. *Id.* Amovere suspectos emulationis, to get rid of. — *¶* Also, to steal, to remove secretly, to purloin. In this sense it is frequently used by jurists, especially in speaking of the thefts committed by one's relations or intimate friends. *Paul.* Dig. Si filia familias res amoverit. *So.* *Hor.* Boves per dolm amotas.

AMPECTŌ (am & pecto), is, exi, exum, a. 3. to comb, card, dress, as wool; to beat. *Plaut.* Extensio ampectitate crura fustibus, belabor. Others read ampectitote.

AMPELITIS (ἀμπελος), idis, f. ἀμπελῖς

ῥις, a kind of resinous earth, like bitumen, with which the vines were besmeared to kill worms. *Plin.*

AMPELODES MOS (ἀμπελοδεσμός), *i*, a plant with which vines were tied. *Plin.*

AMPELOLEUCE (ἀμπελος and λευκή), *white*, *es*, *f*. a wild vine; white vine, briony or wild nep, ἀμπελολεύκη, vitis alba. *Plin.*

AMPELOPRASON (ἀμπελος and πράσον, garlic), *i*, *n*. a plant which grows in vineyards, probably field-garlic. *Plin.*

AMPELOS agria, wild vine, ἀμπελος ἀγρία, Latine labrusca, et uva lampra. *Plin.*

AMPELOS Chironia, an herb, so called from Chiron, who discovered it; otherwise called vitis nigra, or briony. *Plin.*

AMPHIMERINON (ἀμφί and ἡμέρα), a quotidian fever, genus februm, ἀμφημερινός πυρετός, febris quotidiana, quæ nunquam intermittit. *Plin.*

AMPHIARAEUS, *i*, *m*. Ἀμφιάραος, a famous Grecian soothsayer, father of Alcmaeon and Amphilocheus: he foresaw that he should perish in the Theban war, and therefore concealed himself; but, being betrayed by his wife, Eriphyle, he was compelled to go to the war, and was swallowed up with his chariot by the earth. After his death, on account of his knowledge of futurity, he was worshipped by the Greeks, as a god. *Cic.* and *Ovid.* — *Hence*, Amphiaræus [six syllables], *a*, *um*, *adj.* of or pertaining to Amphiaræus. *Propert.* — *Hence* Amphiaræides, *w*, *m*. a descendant, more particularly the son, of the same, as Alcmaeon. *Ovid.*

AMPHIBALUS (ἀμφιβάλλω), *i*, or **AMPHIBALUM**, *i*, or **AMPHIBOLÆ**, *es*, an upper or outer garment. *Sulpic. Ser.*

AMPHIBIUM (ἀμφίβιον ζῶον), *sc.* animal, properly, living a twofold life; hence, that which lives equally on water and land, an amphibious animal. *Varr.*

AMPHIBOLIA (ἀμφιβολία), *w*, *f*. amphibology, discourse of dubious meaning; equivocation, where a sentence may be understood in a twofold sense. *Cic.* — *Hence* Later writers use also amphibologia. *Isidor.*

AMPHIBOLUS (ἀμφίβολος), *a*, *um*, *adj.* amphibolous, ambiguous, uncertain, doubtful. *Martian. Capel.*

AMPHIBRACHIUS (ἀμφιβραχῆς), *ῥos*, *m*. or **AMPHIBRACHUS**, *i*, properly short on both sides; hence, *sc.* pes, a foot consisting of a short, a long and a short, as trimeter. *Quintil.* — *To this foot is opposed amphimacrus, oftener called creticus, as cārānēs. Quintil.*

AMPHIBRÆVIS, same as amphibrachius.

AMPHICTYONES (Ἀμφικτύονες), *um*, *m*. the deputies of the Grecian states, who met twice a year, to deliberate on the common concerns of Greece, and to settle differences between individual states. *Cic.* — In Livy, they are called conventus Pylæicus.

AMPHICYRTOS (ἀμφικύρτος), curved on both sides; applied to the moon, when more than half full. *Macrobius.*

AMPHIGENIA (Ἀμφίγενεια), *w*, *f*. a city of Messenia, in Peloponnesus. *Stat.*

AMPHILOCHIA (Amphilochus), *w*, *f*. a region in Acarnania, with a city of the same name, but which was also called Argos Amphilochicum, from its founder. *Cic.* — *Hence* Amphilochi, *orum*, *m*. the inhabitants of this region. *Liv.*

AMPHILOCHUS, *i*, *m*. Ἀμφίλοχος, a soothsayer, the son of Amphiaræus, who founded Argos Amphilochicum. *Liv.* — *Hence* There was another of the same name, the son of Alcmaeon and Manto. *Liv.* — *Hence* Another was an Athenian writer on husbandry. *Varr.* and *Colanmel.*

AMPHIMACRUS pes. See Amphibrachius.

AMPHIMALLUM (ἀμφίμαλλον), *i*, *n*. a garment fringed, or shagged, on both sides. *Plin.*

AMPHION, *ōnis*, *m*. Ἀμφίων, a Theban king, son of Jupiter and Antiope, according to some the son of Mercury, from whom having received a lyre, he played so sweetly upon it, that he is said to have attracted the stones themselves to the building of the walls of Thebes. On account of the pride of Amphion and his wife

Niobe, they and their children were slain by Apollo and Diana. According to some, Amphion killed himself. *Ovid.* — *Hence* Amphionius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* of or pertaining to Amphion. *Propert.*

AMPHIPOLIS, *is*, *f*. Ἀμφίπολις, a city of Macedonia. *Plin.* — *Hence* Amphipolitæus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Amphipolitan, of or belonging to Amphipolis. *Justin.* — *Hence* Amphipolites, *w*, *m*. an Amphipolitan. *Varr.*

AMPHIPROSTYLUS (ἀμφιπρόσταυλος), *sc.* ædes, a building with columns both before and behind. *Vitrur.*

AMPHISBÆNA (ἀμφίς and βαίω), *w*, *f*. a serpent which, from having the power of moving with either end foremost, was supposed to have two heads, the amphisbæna, ἀμφίςβαίνα. *Plin.*

AMPHISSA, *w*, *f*. Ἀμφίσσα, a city of Phocis, on the limits of the Locri Ozoli. *Lucan.* — *Hence* Amphissius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* pertaining to Amphissa, which was, perhaps, a city in Lower Italy. *Ovid.*

AMPHITAXE, *es*, *f*. a precious stone, which seems to have been of a magnetic nature. *Plin.*

AMPHITAPUS (ἀμφίταπος), *a*, *um*, shaggy or hairy on both sides. *Varr.* Amphitapa, *sc.* vestis, a coverlet shaggy on both sides. *Ulpian.* Amphitapa, *pl.* *sc.* vestimenta.

AMPHITHALAMUS (ἀμφιθάλαμος), *i*, *m*. an antechamber in a Grecian house, which adjoined the chamber of the master of a family. *Vitrur.*

AMPHITHEATRALIS (amphitheatrum), *e*, *adj.* relating to an amphitheatre. *Plin.* and *Martial.*

AMPHITHEATRICUS (*Id.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* the same as amphitheatralis. *Symmach.* — *Hence* Amphitheatrica charta, *Plin.* 1. 13. c. 12. a kind of cheap paper, so called because first made in or near the amphitheatre in Alexandria.

AMPHITHEATRUM (ἀμφιθέατρον), *i*, *n*. a building in a circular, or rather oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another, where spectators might behold spectacles, as stage plays, shows of gladiators, fights of wild beasts, &c., an amphitheatre. *Sueton.* and *Martial.*

AMPHITRITE, *es*, *f*. Ἀμφιτρίτη, the daughter of Oceanus or Nereus and Doris, wife of Neptune, and goddess of the sea. *Claudian.* — *Hence* By metonymy, the sea, main. *Ovid.* nec brachia longo Margine terrarum porrexerat Amphitrite. *Catull.* Illa ridem cursu prima imbuat Amphitriten, *h. e.* first sailed over the deep.

AMPHITRYON, or **AMPHITRYON**, and **AMPHITRYON**, *ōnis*, *m*. Ἀμφιτρυών, a king in Thebes, husband of Alemena, who was the mother of Hercules by Jupiter. *Ovid.* and *Plant.* — *Hence* Amphitryonides, *w*, *m*. a descendant or son of the same. This patronymic is applied to Hercules. *Catull.*, *Ovid.* and *Virg.*

AMPHORAX (ἀμφί and φέρω), *w*, *f*. a vessel, usually made of clay, furnished with ears or handles; used especially for wine, but also employed for other purposes; a flask, bottle, flagon, jar, firkin, &c. *Horat.* Bacchus in amphora. *Cato.* olearia, *h. e.* an olive-jar. *Horat.* Deripere horreo Bibuli consulis amphoram, *h. e.* a cask of wine laid in noble Bibulus was consul. — *Hence* Fuit etiam earum usus Romæ in angiporis, ubi constitebantur amphoræ curtæ ad exonerandas vesicas populi Romani Quiritium. (Tale sepulcrum pro olla sepulchrali imprecatur lenæ. *Propert.* 1. 4. eleg. 5. v. 73.) — *Hence* Amphora is also a measure of liquids, called also quadrantal, containing eight congi and forty-eight sextarii. Perhaps, in different passages, it signifies different quantities. *Cic.*

AMPHORALIS (amphora), *e*, *adj.* *Plin.* Amphorale vas, a vessel of the capacity of an amphora, holding an amphora.

AMPHORARIUS (*Id.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* belonging to an amphora. *Pandect.*

AMPHRYSIUS, and **AMPHRYSUS**, *i*, *m*. Ἀμφρύσιος, a small river of Thessaly, flowing into the Sperchius. It is celebrated among the poets, who say, that near it were the fruitful pas-

tures of Admetus, king of Thessaly, whose flocks Apollo tended for nine years, when deprived of his rights as a god by Jupiter. *Ovid.* and *Virg.* — *Hence*, Amphrysiaëus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* of or pertaining to Amphrysus. *Stat.* — *Hence* Amphrysus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* of or pertaining to Amphrysus and Apollo. *Virg.*

AMPLE (amplis), *adverb*, *ampl*, *largely*, *profusely*, εὐρέως, μεγαλειώς, εὐπόρως, late, magno numero. *Cels.* Ample valetudinarios nutrire. — *Hence* Figur. copiously, bountifully, sumptuously, magnificently. *Cic.* Sublate ampleque dicere, with richness of style. *Id.* Exornare ample, magnificeque triclinium. *Id.* Amplissime dare agrum militibus. *Id.* Efferre aliquem supremo die suo quam amplissime. *Flor.* Satis ample sonabant in Pompeiani nominis locum Cato, et Scipio, nobly enough. — *Hence* Comparative, *amplius*, which see.

AMPLECTOR (am & plecto), *ēris*, *exus* *sum*, *dep.* 3. to embrace, encircle, surround, clasp, enclose, περιβάλλω, circumnecto, complector, comprehendo, cingo, quod brachiis extensis homines facere solunt. *Plaut.* Amplecti genua alicui. *Id.* Compedes amplectuntur crura Tacit. Aram amplecti. *Liv.* Quantum munimento amplecteretur loci. *Plin.* Amplecti locum exhedra. *Virg.* Et molli circum est ansas amplexus acantho. — *Hence* Figur. *Cic.* Me amicissime quotidie magis Cæsar amplectitur, *h. e.* loves, cherishes. *Id.* Amplecti aliquem amore. *Id.* Amplecti plebem, *h. e.* to court the favor of. *Horat.* hoc se amplectitur uno, *h. e.* he hugs himself, or is pleased with this one consideration. *Cic.* Amplecti virtutem alicuius. *Id.* liberet animum alicuius. *Id.* Te vehementer rogo, ut hanc cogitationem toto pectore amplectare, *h. e.* that you weigh or consider this matter with the utmost attention. *Id.* Dignitates hominum amplectitur. *Id.* Amplecti officiis amplitudinem alicuius. *Id.* jus civile. *Id.* Neque ita amplecti artem, ut, &c. neque eam totam repudiare. *Tacit.* rempublicam. *Id.* amicitiam alicuius. *Justin.* spe regnum. *Cic.* aliquid pluribus verbis, *h. e.* to say, to explain. *Virg.* cuncta meis amplecti versibus, *h. e.* comprehend, include, take in, comprise. *So*, *absol.* *Plin.* Totius ponti forma breviter amplectenda. *Tacit.* Quos lex majestatis amplectitur. — *Hence* Amplecto, *is*, *act.* and amplector, *pass.* and amplector, *āris*, *dep.* 1. are read by some.

AMPLEXOR (amplector), *āris*, *ātus* *sum*, *i* *depon.* 1. to embrace, same as amplector. *Cic.* Amplexari aliquem familiariter. *Plaut.* Amplexari, atque osculari inter se. *Id.* Facere modum amplexandæ. *Id.* Aram amplexantes. — *Hence* Figur. *Cic.* Appius totum me amplexatur, *h. e.* dearly loves, cherishes. *Id.* Amplexari judicium suum. *Id.* otium. *Id.* Amplexari voluptatem. *Id.* Auctoritatem censorum amplexator. — *Hence* Amplexo, *act.* and amplexor, *pass.* are read by some.

AMPLEXUS (amplector), *us*, *m*. the act of embracing, a surrounding, encircling encompassing. *Cic.* Serpentis amplexus, *grasp*, *hug*, *embrace*. *Plin.* Inferiorem Egypti partem Nilus, dextra lævaque divisus, amplexu suo determinat. *Stat.* Collibus incurvis, viridique obsessa corona Vallis in amplexu nemorum sedet. — *Hence* It is oftener used of man, an embrace, clasping. *Virg.* Cum dabit amplexus. *Tacit.* Amplexu tenere aliquem. *Vellei.* Circumfundam amplexibus alicuius. *Senec.* Ruere in amplexus. *Ovid.* Ire in amplexus. — *Hence* It is used *absol.* in a bad sense. *Sil.*, *Petr.*, *Juvenal.*, *Ovid.* and *Martial.*

AMPLIATIS (amplio), *ōnis*, *f*. an amplifying, increasing, enlarging, extending, amplificatio, augmentum. *Tertull.* — *Hence* Also, a suspension of judgment, deferring to pass sentence, adjourning of a trial. *Ascon.* and *Senec.*

AMPLIFYCATIO (amplifico), *ōnis*, *f*. an amplifying, increasing, enlarging, extending, αυξησις, augmentum. *Cic.* Amplificatio rei familiaris. *Id.* pecuniæ

Id. honoris, et gloriæ. — ¶ Among rhetoricians, an *amplification*, a *magnifying* or *heightening* of a thing, an *exaggerated representation*. *Cic.*

AMPLIFICATOR (*Id.*), ōris, m. an *amplifier*, *enlarger*. *Cic.*

AMPLIFICE (amplificus), adverb, *richly*, *magnificently*, *splendidly*. *Catull.* amplifice vestis decorata. Others read *amplificæ*, &c.

AMPLIFICŌ (amplūs & facio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to *enlarge*, *amplify*, *augment*, *increase*, *enhance*, ἀυξάνω, amplum facere, dilatare, ampliāre, augere. *Liv.* Amplificare urbem. *Valer. Mar.* numerum Senatus. *Cic.* sonum. *Id.* pretium. *Id.* fortunam. *Id.* voluptatem. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Amplificare facultatem disserendi. *Id.* aliquem honore, et gloria, to *dignify* or *extol*. *Plin.* Amplificare, atque augere aliquem festinatis honoribus. *Cæs.* auctoritatem alicujus. *Id.* Gratia et dignitas amplificata. — ¶ To *amplify*, *heighten*, *exaggerate*. *Cic.* Summa laus eloquentiæ est amplificare rem ornando. *Id.* Aliquid amplificare dicendo. *Id.* Amplificare gloriam alicujus. *Id.* virtutem suis laudibus.

AMPLIFICŪS (*Id.*), a, um, adject. *great*, *splendid*, *amplius*, *magnificus*. *Fronto.*

AMPLIŌ (amplūs), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to *increase*, *enlarge*, *add to the size of*, ἀμυλῶ, μεγαλύνω, ἀυξάνω, amplum facio, augeo. *Cels.* Ampliare plagam. *Id.* Vulnere ampliāto. *Sueton.* templum. *Id.* imperium. *Horat.* rem, h. e. to *increase one's wealth*. *Tacit.* servitia, h. e. to *increase the number of the slaves*. *Sueton.* and *Plin.* numerum. *Sueton.* censum Senatorum. *Id.* privilegia. *Martial.* Ampliare sibi spatium ætatis. *Pundect.* Ita ut ex usuris aleretur, prout ætatem ampliaret, h. e. in *proportion to the number of years he should live*. *Id.* Ampliare dotem. *Plin.* vires. — ¶ Figur. *Martial.* Ampliare nomen alicujus, h. e. *render glorious*. — ¶ Also, to *delay judgment*, *defer passing sentence*, *adjourn a trial*. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

AMPLITER (*Id.*), adverb, *abundantly*, *largely*, *copiously*, *richly*, *affluently*, *magnificently*, *at a high cost*, ample, largiter, magnifice, θαυσιλῶς. *Plaut.* Obsonari ampliter. *Id.* Accipere aliquem ampliter. *Id.* Facere sumptum ampliter. *Plaut.* Occupatus sum ampliter, *very*. *Gell.* Laudare ampliter. *Id.* Dicere aliquid ampliter, h. e. *to say any thing nobly*.

AMPLITUDŌ (*Id.*), ūnis, f. *ampleness*, *amplitude*, *greatness*, *largeness*, *magnitude*, *extent*, *bulk*, *size*, πλάτος, spatium, aut *magnitudo* alicujus rei. *Cic.* Simulacrum modica amplitudine. *Sueton.* Egregia corporis amplitudo, *stature*. *Varr.* Amplitudo membrorum. *Tacit.* valli. *Id.* soli. *Plin.* Oppidum septuaginta stadiorum amplitudine. *Id.* Amplitudo foliorum. *Gell.* amplitudo numeri, the *plural number*. — ¶ Figur. *dignity*, *grandeur*, *excellence*, *distinction*. *Cic.* Amplitudo est potentia, aut majestatis, aut aliquarum copiarum magna abundantia. *Id.* Homines, in quibus summa auctoritas est, atque amplitudo. *Id.* Majestas est amplitudo, ac dignitas civitatis. *Id.* Splendor, et amplitudo. *Id.* Claritas, et amplitudo. *Id.* Amplitudo nominis. *Id.* Summa amplitudine dignum putari. *Id.* Amplitudo animi. *Nepos.* Amplitudo rerum gestarum. *Plin.* Amplitudo fortunæ. — In the plur. *Cic.* Amplitudines bonorum. *Gell.* Amplitudines virtutum. — ¶ Amplitudo orationis, in *Gell.* 1. 7. c. 14. a *fluent and splendid style*.

AMPLIŪS (compar. of ample), adverb, *more*, *further*, πλέον. It is often placed absolutely. *Cic.* Non luctabor tecum, Crasse, amplius. *Id.* Bestiæ eo contentæ non querunt amplius, h. e. *no more*, *nothing beyond that*. *Cic.* Quid queris amplius? *what do you ask more?* *Sallust.* Amplius morari alicquem. *Cic.* Quid enim amplius ad ejus laudem immendam facere potuisset? *what circumstance could contribute more, &c.?* *Id.* Habetis eum, ut nihil dicam amplius, qui se ho-

mines coegisse fateatur, *to say nothing more than that*. *Id.* Solem amplius duodeviginti partibus confirmant majorem esse, quam terram, *eighteen times as large as*. *Terent.* Quam vellem Menedemum invitatum amplius, *besides*. *Cic.* Bestiis sensum, et motum dedit, homini hoc amplius, quod addidit rationem, *still more*, *inasmuch as, &c.* *Id.* Obtemperare cogito præceptis tuis: hoc amplius navicularum habere aliquid, &c., and *more than that*, and *besides*. *Id.* Cui enim essem assensus, decrevi hoc amplius, &c. — ¶ Amplius was also the form whereby the prætor or presiding magistrate postponed the examination of a cause or a trial to another day. Hence, *Cic.* Amplius pronunciare. *Id.* Vel judicari primo poterat, vel amplius pronunciari. — ¶ Amplius sometimes governs the gen. *Cæs.* Si amplius obsidium velit, dare pollicentur. — Also, the *abl.* as a *compar.* *Sallust.* Cum initio non amplius duobus millibus labuisset. *Id.* Morari amplius opinione. *Lucret.* Amplius æquo. — It is often followed by *quam*, which, however, is often suppressed. *Cic.* Paulo amplius, quam privatus. *Nepos.* Nolo amplius quam centum jugera. *Cic.* Orationes amplius centum quinquaginta. *Nepos.* Cum de ipsius exercitu non amplius hominum mille cecidisset. *Al. leg.* cecidissent. *Cæs.* In deditionem venerunt amplius millia viginti quatuor. *Liv.* Thracum decem haud amplius millia. *Cic.* Amplius sunt sex menses.

AMPLIŪSCŪLŌS (amplior), a, um, ad-3 ject. *Apulei.* Ampliuscula fortuna, *some-what large or splendid*.

AMPLŌCTI, an ancient form for *amplēcti*. *Priscian.*

AMPLŌS (ἀνάπλεως, ἀμπλέως), a, um, adj. *large*, *spacious*, *ample*, *great*, *extensive*, *roomy*, πλατὺς, spatiosus, patens, latus, et ex omni parte se se diffundens. *Cic.* Ampla domus. *Id.* Amplissima curia, amplissimum gymnasium. *Sueton.* Mortali specie amplior, *larger in size than man usually is*. *Horat.* Amplæ divitiæ. *Liv.* Amplissima vestis. *Plin.* Amplior potentia. *Sueton.* Amplior exercitus. *Pundect.* Amplius pretium. *Plin.* Ampliores aquæ. *Terent.* Amplior morbus, h. e. *more severe*. *Plin.* Amplissima dies horarum quindecim, h. e. *the longest*. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Quidquid enim est, quamvis amplum sit, id certe parum est tum, cum est aliquid amplius. *Id.* Ampla occasio. *Lucret.* Amplæ vires. *Terent.* Ampliores iræ, *more violent*. *Proper.* Pœna sera, sed ampla. *Id.* Spes ampla nepotum. — ¶ Very often, *splendid*, *illustrious*, *distinguished*, *magnificent*. *Cic.* Amplissima res gestæ. *Id.* Amplis præmiis adficere aliquem. *Id.* Ne ullum munus ædilitatis amplius, aut gratius populo esse possit. *Id.* Ampliorem honorem alicui tribuere. *Nepos.* Amplo funere efferre aliquem. *Id.* Amplissimus triumphus. *Liv.* Sibi amplum esse urbem ab se captam frequentari, h. e. *it is honorable or glorious*. — ¶ In reference to men, *amplius* signifies *noble*, of *great distinction*, *illustrious*, in *great esteem*. *Cic.* Is mihi videtur amplissimus, qui, &c. *Id.* Et quidem ampli homines, sed immemores dignitatis suæ. *Id.* Amplissimum collegium decemvirale. *Id.* Amplissimi ordines. *Id.* Amplæ, et honestæ familiaræ. *Cæs.* Amplissimo genere natus. — ¶ Amplissimus ordo, the *very illustrious order*, h. e. *the senatorial*. *Amplissimus* was also the title of *consuls*, *generals*, &c. *Plin.* and *Sueton.* — ¶ Amplius orator, h. e. *one who expresses himself at large and with oratorical embellishments*. *Cic.*

AMPTRŌO. See *Amtruo*.

AMPŪLLĀ (unc.), æ, f. a *bottle*, *jug*, *flask*, *eruct*, λήκυθος, made of glass or any other material, as leather, &c., and used especially for containing oil; also for vinegar, &c. It is supposed to have had two handles, and to have been big-bellied. *Plin.* Ampullæ vitreæ aceti. *Martial.* vitreisque tepentem Ampullis potas semisupinus aquam. *Cic.* Ampulla aut strigilis, h. e. *a flask of oil for the bath*. — ¶ Figur. *turgid* or *inflated*

expressions, *bombast*. *Horat.* Projicit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba.

AMPŪLLACEŪS (ampulla), a, um, ad-3 ject. *like an ampulla*. *Plin.* pyra.

AMPŪLLARIŪS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. of or 3 pertaining to ampullæ or flasks. *Plaut.*

— ¶ Ampullarius, ii, m. *one who makes ampullæ or flasks*. *Plaut.*

AMPŪLLŌR (*Id.*), āris, dep. 1. to *swell*, 3 rant, bluster, talk big, deal in *rhodomontade*; use a pompous or inflated style in writing. *Horat.* Tragica desævīt et ampullatur in arte.

AMPŪLLŪLĀ, æ, f. Dim. of ampulla.

Sulp. Sev.

AMPŪTĀTĪŪS (amputo), ōnis, f. a *cutting* or *lopping off*. *Cic.* — ¶ The wood itself, which is cut off. *Plin.* — ¶ Amputatio vocis, *loss of voice*. *Cælar.*

AMPŪTŌ (am & puto, to lop), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. properly, to *cut round*; to *cut* or *lop off*, to *prune*, *amputate*, περικόπτω, ἀφαίρεσθαι, cædo, abscindo, resecō. *Cic.* Amputare vitem ferro. *Sueton.* caput alicui. *Senece.* humeros trunco tenus. *Colamell.* Scalpello usque ad vivum resecare, et amputare scabiem. *Plin.* Amputare testes; also, in the same sense, *Senece.* Amputare exoletos. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Amputare multitudinem sententiarum, *ubridge*. *Id.* Volo esse in adolescente, unde aliquid amputem. *Id.* narrationes. *Senece.* longa colloquia. *Justin.* moras. *Tacit.* numerum legionum, *diminish*, *reduce*, *lower*. *Cic.* Infracta et amputata loquuntur, h. e. *mutilated sentences*.

AMPŪCŪS, i, and AMPŪX, ūcis, m. the father of the celebrated soothsayer *Mopsus*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Hence, *Amphycides*, æ, m. the son of *Amphyus*, h. e. *Mopsus*. *Ovid.*

AMSANCTŪS (am & sanctus), i, m. a lake in Italy, said by some to be in the territory of the *Hiirpini*, emitting pestilential vapors. *Cic.* — The poets fable that here was an entrance to the infernal regions. *Virg.*

AMSEGETES (am & seges), they whose 3 land lies by the highway. *Fest.*

AMTRŪŌ (am & trua, a ladle used for stirring), or AMPTRŪŌ, as, n. 1. to turn or wheel round in the dance. *Lucil.* apud *Fest.*

AMŪLETUM (amolior), i, n. an *amulet*, *charm*, *spell*; a preservative (usually hung round the neck) against poison, enchantment, or other harm, φυλακτήριον. *Plin.*

AMŪLIŪS, ii, m. Ἀμούλιος, the son of *Proca*, and brother of *Numitor*, whom he stripped of his kingdom, and ordered his grandsons *Romulus* and *Remus* to be thrown into the *Tiber*. *Liv.*

AMŪLUM. See *Amplum*.

AMŪRCĀ (ἀμοργή), æ, f. the lees of oil. *Plin.* and *Virg.*

AMŪRCARIŪS (amurca), a, um, adject. of, or pertaining to, or filled with, lees of oil. *Cato.*

AMŪSŌS (ἀμωσος), i, ignorant, unlearned, illiterate; ignorant of music. *Vitruv.*

AMŪSSIS (unc.), æ, f. a mason's or carpenter's rule, or line, κανὼν, ποσάγωνιον. *Varr.* and *Auson.* — ¶ Ad amussim, to a nicety, perfectly, exactly, precisely. *Gell.* — *Adamussim* is also used.

AMŪSSITATŪS (amussis), a, um, adj. nicely done, exactly wrought. *Plaut.*

AMŪSSIUM, ii, n. same as amussis; or opus ad amussim exactum, exæquatum, et perfectum. — Others explain it, an instrument for finding the direction of the wind. *Vitruv.*

AMŪCLĀE, ærum, f. plur. Ἀμύκλαι, a city of *Læonia*, near *Sparta* and *Therapne*, the residence of *Tyndarus*, and birthplace of *Castor* and *Pollux*. *Statius.* *Apollinæ* *Amyclæ*, so called because *Apollo* was worshipped there. *Sil.* *Leda*, because *Leda* dwelt there. — ¶ Hence, *Amyclæus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Amyclæ*. *Ovid.* *Castori* *Amyclæo*, et *Amyclæo* *Polluci*. *Stat.* *Amyclæa mater*, h. e. *Leda*. *Id.* olores, h. e. in allusion to the fable of *Jupiter* and *Leda*. Hence, *Martial.* *Pluma Amyclæa*, h. e. *a swan's feather*. *Id.* corona, h. e. *at this*

pugilistic games in Amyclæ. *Sil.* Canopus, because Canopus, its founder, came from Amyclæ. *Martial.* venenum, and *Ovid.* ahenum, *h. e.* a purple color or dye, used at Amyclæ. — Also, Amycleus, Spartan. *Silius.* — ¶ Hence, also, Amyclides, æ, m. son of Anayclas (*h. e.* Hyacinthus), the reputed founder of Amyclæ. *Ovid.* — ¶ *AMŶCLÆ*, ærum, f. is also a town of Latium, between Caieta and Tarracina, near Fundi. In this region was produced the famous Cæcuban wine. *Virg.* Tacitis Amyclis, so called, perhaps, because, on account of frequent false alarms, it was forbidden by law to say any thing of the approach of an enemy; hence, when the enemy did actually come, all keeping silence, the city was taken and destroyed. — ¶ Hence, Amyclæus, a, um, pertaining to Amyclæ. *Plin.* Sinus Amyclæus; which is also called Fundanus, Formianus, and Cajetanus. — ¶ Amyclæ, es, f. is also read, as the name of both these cities.

¶ *AMŶCŬS*, i, m. Ἀμυκος, a son of Neptune and the nymph Melite, king of the Berytians, famous for his skill in the management of the cestus, slain by Pollux. *Val. Flacc.* — ¶ Amyci portus, was in Bithynia or Belyrgia, near the Thracian Bosphorus, famous for the death of Anaycus. *Plin.* — ¶ Others are mentioned by *Virg.* and *Ovid.*

¶ *AMŶDŌN* (Ἀμυδών), ōnis, f. a city of Pæonia, in Macedonia, which sent auxiliaries to the Trojans, according to *Hom.* *Javénal.*

¶ *AMŶGDALĀ* (ἀμυγδάλη), æ, f. an almond; nux quæ et Græca et Thasia dicitur. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the tree itself, the almond-tree. *Plin.* — ¶ Amygdalæ faucium, kernels at the root of the tongue, in the neck or throat, like almonds. *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, Amygdalaceus, a, um, adj. like the almond-tree. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, Amygdaleus, a, um, adj. the same. *Pallad.* — ¶ And Amygdalinus, a, um, adj. relating to almonds, made of almonds, amygdaline. *Plin.* Oleum amygdalinum, oil of almonds. *Id.* Amygdalina pruna, *h. e.* which have been grafted on an almond-tree.

¶ *AMŶGDALITES* (ἀμυγδαλίτης), æ, m. a plant of the spurge kind, so called from its leaf, which resembles the leaf of an almond-tree. *Plin.* — ¶ Amygdaloïdes, the same. *Apulei.*

¶ *AMŶGDALUM* (ἀμυγδαλον), same as amygdala. *Pallad.* and *Columel.*

¶ *AMŶGDALŬS* (ἀμυγδαλος), i, f. an almond-tree. *Pallad.*

¶ *AMŶLŌ* (amylum), as, a. l. to raise up or thicken with frumenty. *Apic.* Amylare jus.

¶ *AMŶLUM* (ἄμυλον), and *AMŬLUM*, i, n. a kind of food made of unground wheat, a sort of frumenty. *Plin.*

¶ *AMŶMŌNĒ*, es, f. a daughter of Danaus, the mother by Neptune of Nauplius, the father of Palæmedes. *Propert.* — ¶ A fountain near Argos. *Ovid.*

¶ *AMŶNTĀS*, æ, m. Ἀμύντας, father of Philip, king of Macedonia. *Curt.* — ¶ Also, the name of a shepherd. *Virg.* — ¶ Amyntiades, æ, m. son of Amyntas, *h. e.* Philip. *Ovid.*

¶ *AMŶNTŌR*, ōris, m. king of the Dolopians, father of Phœnix. *Ovid.* — ¶ Hence, Amyntorides, æ, m. son of Amyntor. *Ovid.*

¶ *AMŶSTYS* (ἄμυστις), ūdis, f. a way of drinking practised amongst the Thracians, which was done without drawing the breath. *Horat.* Neu multi Damalis meri Bassum Thracia vincat amystide.

¶ *AMŶTHAON*, Amythaonius. See *Amithaon*, &c.

¶ *AN* (ἀν for ἐάν), adv. *ei m.* Used in a simple question. *Terent.* An abiit jam a milite? is he gone? *Cic.* An potest ulla esse excusatio? *Id.* An me censetis deerturnum fuisse, ut, &c.? do you think, then, that I, &c.? *Id.* An Seythes Anæchæsis potuit pro nihilo pecuniam acquirere, nostrates philosophi non poterunt? could, then, &c.? — ¶ In the beginning of a sentence, it is elegantly joined with *vero*. *Cic.* An vero tibi Romulus ille aut pastores, et convenas congregasse, aut, &c.? does it appear, then, to you, that Romulus, &c.? —

¶ It serves very frequently to express a doubt, and is sometimes repeated, but the first an is sometimes elegantly omitted. *Cic.* Nos hic te ad mensem Jannarium expectamus, ex quodam rumore, an ex literis tuis ad alios missis. *I know not whether from report, or from, &c.* *Id.* Paucis, antequam mortuus est, an diebus, an mensibus, an not sure whether days or months. *Id.* Quæsi, an apud Leccam fuisset, nec ne, whether he was staying, or no. *Nepos.* Huic uni contigit, quod nescio an ulli, which perhaps never occurred to any one else. *Tacit.* Neque Senatus in eo curat, an imperii extrema dehonestarentur, whether they were disgraced, &c. *Cic.* Refert etiam qui audiant, Senatus, an populus, an judices; frequentes, an pauci, an singuli, whether the Senate, or the people, &c. *Tacit.* Cæsar de se nihil addidit, metu invidiæ, an ratus conscientiam facti satis esse, whether it was because he feared it might wake him disliked, or because he thought, that, &c. *Id.* Longum utriusque silentium, ne irriti suaderent; an eo descensum erebant, ut, &c., or because they thought that the matter was already brought to that pass, that, &c. *Id.* Inertum metu, an per invidiam, uncertain whether it was from fear, or, &c. — ¶ Sometimes ne or utrum is put in the former place instead of an, either with or without an interrogation. *Cic.* Quæsitum est, in totone circuitu orationis, an in principis solum, an in extremis, an in utraque parte numerus tenendus sit. *Id.* Unum illud nescio, gratulæne tibi, an timeam. *Id.* Romane venio, an hic maneo, an Arpinum fugio? *Terent.* Roga, velint, an non uxorem, whether he will have her or not. *Cic.* Id utrum Romano more locutus sit, an quomodo Stoici dicunt, postea videro. *Liv.* Utrum hostem, an vos, an fortunam utriusque populi ignoratis? — ¶ An is often joined to ne, so as to form one word, anne. *Cic.* Nam quid ego de consulatu loquar? parto vis, anne gesto? *Id.* Cum interrogetur, tria pauca sint, anne multa. — ¶ An non, which, too, are often united (annon), are the same as nonne, in an urgent inquiry; the same as necne, in a doubtful question. *Terent.* An non dixi, hoc esse futurum? did I not tell you that this would be the case? *Id.* Pater ejus reddit, an non? is he returned or not? — ¶ An? for an non? *Ovid.* An fera indiere bella cogit, &c.? — ¶ An is often joined with the verbs nescio, dubito, and the like, and conveys a doubt, which, however, inclines to affirmation. *Cic.* Est quidem id magnum, atque haud seio, an maximum, and perhaps of the very utmost consequence. *Nepos.* Si per se virtus sine fortuna ponderanda sit, dubito an hunc primum omnium ponam, *I am inclined to place him.* — ¶ Also, though rarely, an is put for sire. *Liv.* Cum id modo constaret, jure, an injuria eripiendo esse reos. *Ovid.* Unaque pastorem vidisset, an arva colentem Vox erat, hac gressus signa puella tulit.

¶ *ANĀ*, and *ANĀS*, æ, m. Guadiana, *Avas*, a river of Spain. *Plin.*

¶ *ANĀ* (ἀνά), a medical word, when an equal 3 measure or weight of different things is signified. *Veget.*

¶ *ANĀBASIS* (ἀνάβασις), is, f. a Greek 3 word, signifying ascent; hence the name is given to a plant, in Latin called *equisetum*, which is a climbing plant; the herb horse-tail. *Plin.*

¶ *ANĀBATHRUM* (ἀναβαθρον), i, n. a pulpit, rostrum; elevated seat at exhibitions, ἀνάβαθρον, pulpitum, pegasus, tabulatum, quod ascenditur ludorum spectandorum causa. *Juvénal.*

¶ *ANĀCAMPERŌS* (ἀνακαμψέρος), ōtis, f. an herb which, on being touched, was supposed to have the power of producing reconciliation among friends, causing love to be reciprocated, &c. *Plin.*

¶ *ANĀCEPHALĒOSIS* (ἀνά and κεφαλή), is, f. a repetition, or swimming up, of what has been said, a recapitulation, ἀνακεφαλῶσις. *Quintil.*

¶ *ANĀCES*, m. plur. num. an epithet of the three gods who are called Διόσκουροι,

that is, sons of Jupiter, *Tritopatreus*, *Eubuleus*, and *Dionysius*, according to *Cic.* 3. de nat. *Deor.* e. 21., where others read *anactes*, ἄνακτες, that is, kings. Others assign this epithet to *Castor* and *Pollux*, who are also called Διόσκουροι.

¶ *ANĀCHITES* (ἀναχίτης), æ, m. the diamond; so called because it was considered as a remedy for heaviness and disquiet of mind. *Plin.*

¶ *ANĀCHŌRETĀ* (ἀναχωρέω, to retire), æ, 3 m. an anchorite or anchorite; a hermit, recluse, ἀναχωρητής. *Sulp. Sever.*

¶ *ANĀCLINTĒRIUM* (ἀνακλίνω), ii, n. 3 a bolster, ἀνακλιντήριον. *Spartian.*

¶ *ANĀCELIASMŬS* (ἀνακοιλιασμός), i, a purge, an opening medicine. *Col. Aurelian.*

¶ *ANĀCRĒŌN* (Ἀνακρέων), ontis, m. a Greek lyric poet of Teos, in Ionia. — ¶ Hence, *Anacreontæus*, *Anacreontius*, and *Anacreonticus*, a, um, of or pertaining to *Anacreon*. *Quintil.*

¶ *ANĀCTŌRIUM* (ἀνακτίριον), ii, n. the name of several plants the herb gladder, or sword-grass, a sort of sedge; also, nigwort or motherwort. *Apulei.* — ¶ Also, a town of *Acarnania*. *Plin.*

¶ *ANĀCTŌRIŬS* (*Anaetorium*), a, um, adj. pertaining to *Anaetorium*. *Silius.*

¶ *ANĀDEMĀ* (ἀνάδημα), ātis, n. a kind of 3 ornament which women wore on their heads, like a garland; a coronet or border, ribbon, fillet. *Lucret.*

¶ *ANĀDIPLOSIS* (ἀναδίπλωσις), is, f. a 3 figure of rhetoric, in which the same word is repeated in the same period; anadiplosis, reduplication, conduplication, conduplication. *Martian. Capell.*

¶ *ANĀDŶOMENĒ* (Ἀναδουμένη), es, f. emerging; so *Venus* emerging from the sea is called, a picture painted by *Apelles*. *Plin.*

¶ *ANĀGALLIS* (ἀναγallis), ūdis, f. the herb pimpernel, or chickweed. *Plin.*

¶ *ANĀGLŶPTĀ* (ἀνάγλυπται), ōrum, neutr. plur. se. vasa, vessels or plates; chased or embossed. *Plin.* Others read *maglypha*.

¶ *ANĀGNIĀ*, æ, f. *Anagni*, a city of Latium. *Virg.* — ¶ *Anagninus*, a, um, adj. pertaining to the same. *Cic.* Muniepes Anagnini. *Id.* Anagninum, se. prædium, a landed estate at or near *Anagni*.

¶ *ANĀGNOSTES* (ἀναγινώσκει, to read), æ, m. a reader, person (usually a slave) employed to read to another, ἀναγνώστης, lector. *Cic.* Puer festivus, anagnostes noster. *Nepos.* In familia aut pueri litteratissimi, anagnostæ optari, et plurimi librarii.

¶ *ANĀGŌGE* (ἀνάγω), es, f. a figure of speech called *anagoge*; religious exaltation; mystical allusion to something higher than what is expressed, ἀναγωγή, subvection, elatio. — ¶ Among medical writers, it means a raising of blood, as from the lungs, &c. *Col. Aurel.*

¶ *ANĀGRAMMĀ* (ἀναγράμμα), ātis, n. ἀνάγραμμα, and *ANĀGRAMMATISMŬS*, i, m. ἀναγραμματισμός, anagrammatismos, the art or practice of making anagrams; also, an anagram, transmutatio, vel transpositio litterarum, ut *Laudator*, *adulator*; *Galems*, *angelus*.

¶ *ANĀGŶRŌS* (ἀνάγυρος), i, f. the herb beautrefoil. *Plin.*

¶ *ANĀLECTĀ* (ἀναλέγω), ōrum, n. plur. the fragments or crumbs that fall from table; broken meat, offals, refuse, ἀνάλεκτα. *Martial.*

¶ *ANĀLECTĀ* (*Id.*), æ, m. a slave who gathered up the crumbs, offals, &c., that were left at table, ἀναλέκτης, servus mediastinus, qui reliquias, et purgantia cœnarum humi inter eœnandum projecta colligit. In *Senec.* ep. 27. ut grammaticos haberet *analectas*, *h. e.* collectors of the words which fell.

¶ *ANĀLECTIDES* (ἀναλεκτίδες), um, f. pads or stuffings with which girls were wont to correct their shape. *Ovid.* Conveniunt teneas scapulis *analectides* altis. Others read *analectrides*.

¶ *ANĀLEMMĀ* (ἀνάλημμα, edita structura), ātis, n. a lofty structure, or observatory, for the calculation of time by the increase or decrease of shadows, used before the invention of sun-dials. *Vitruv.* — Others understand it, an instrument or figure for ascertaining the altitude of the pole and the meridian of a place.

ANALOGIA (ἀναλογία), *æ*, *f.* analogy, 3 *similitudo, resemblance, proportion, ἀναλογία, proportio, conventia, similitudo.* Quintil. — ¶ Hence, **ANALOGICUS**, *a, um, adj.* analogical, pertaining to analogy. Gell. — ¶ **ANALOGUS**, *a, um, adj.* analogous, bearing resemblance or proportion. Varr.

ANANCÆUM, and **ANANCÆON** (ἀναγκῆ), *i, n.* a kind of large vessel to drink from. Plaut.

ANANCHITIS (ἀναγκητῆς), *idis, f.* a precious stone. Plin.

ANAPÆSTUM (ἀναπαιστος), *i, n. sc.* carmen, an anapestic verse, versus constans pedibus iis, qui anapæsti vocantur. Cic. — ¶ Hence, **ANAPÆSTICUS**, *a, um, adj.* anapestic; as, Cic. carmen, an anapestic verse.

ANAPÆSTUS (ἀναπαιστος), *i, m. sc.* pes. I an anapest. Quintil. — ¶ Also, a verse consisting of anapests. Cic.

ANAPHE, *es, f.* an island in the Cretan sea. Plin. and Ovid.

ANAPHORÆ (ἀναφορὰ), *æ, f.* a rising or mounting up; in astronomy, the rising of the heavenly bodies. Plin. — ¶ In oratory, the repetition of a word in the beginning of a verse or clause, which is also called *epanaphora*.

ANAPHORICUS (ἀναφορικὸς), *a, um, adj.* raising, regulated according to the rising. Vitruv. Anaphorica horologia, dials regulated according to the rising of the sun. Others read *anapora*. — ¶ In Jul. Firmic. anaphorici, persons who raise blood, as in consumption.

ANAPOS, *i, m.* Ἀναπος, or **ANAPIS**, *is, m.* a river in Sicily. Ovid.

ANARRHINON (ἀνάρρηνον), an herb like pimpernels. Plin.

ANAS (unc.), *anātis, f.* a duck or drake, ἄνα. Varro and Ovid.

ANAS, *æ, m.* the Guadiana, a river in Spain. Plin.

ANASSUM, *i, n.* a river in Italy. Plin.

ANASTASIS (ἀνάστασις), *is, f.* a rising again, resurrection, resurrectio. Lactant.

ANASTROPHE (ἀναστρόφη), *es, f.* anastrophe, a figure by which words that ought to precede are postponed, inversion, ἀναστροφή, inversio.

ANATARIUS (anas), *a, um, adj.* relating to a duck, νησοῦτος, ad anatem pertinens. Plin. Anataria aquila, *h. e.* a kind of eagle which lives on ducks; the ospray (Falco Haliaetus, L.).

ANATHEMA (ἀναθήμα), *ātis, n.* a gift 3 hung up in a temple and dedicated to some god, a votive offering, ἀνάθημα. Prudent. — ¶ But anathema, *ātis, n.* ἀνάθεμα, an anathema, curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority, excommunication. Augustin.

ANATHYMIASIS (ἀναθυμίασις), *is, f.* 3 vapor, exhalation. In medical writers, wind generated in the stomach. Petron.

ANATYCOLA (anas), *æ, f.* a small duck or drake, a duckling, νησαῖον, νήττιον; any aquatic bird, smaller than a duck. Cic. — ¶ Used, also, as a word of endearment. Plaut. Dico igitur me anaticulam, columbam, vel catellum, darling duck.

ANATILIA, *æ, f.* S. Gilles, in France, a town of Gallia Narbonensis. Plin.

ANATINUS (anas), *a, um, adj.* of a duck, νησοῦτος. Plaut. — ¶ **ANATINA**, *æ, f.* duck's flesh. Petron.

ANATOCISMOS (ἀνα and τόκος), *i, m.* a renewing of usury, and the taking the interest of interest; compound interest, ἀνατοκισμός. Cic.

ANATOMIA, *æ*, and **ANATOMICA**, *æ*, or 3 **ANATOMICE** (ἀνατέμνω), *es, f.* anatomy, the art of dissecting and studying the structure of the body, ἀνατομική. Macrobiol. — In Cael. Aurel. Anatomia, the dissection. — ¶ Hence, **ANATOMICUS**, *a, um, adj.* anatomical, relating to anatomy. — **ANATOMICUS**, *i, m. absol.* an anatomist. Macrobiol.

ANATONOS (ἀνα and τένω), *a, um, adj.* extending upwards, ἀνάτονος. Vitruv.

ANATRESIS (ἀνατρίσις), *is, f.* a perforating, piercing, or boring, ἀνάρρησις, perforatio. Cael. Aurelian. Anatesis testæ, *h. e.* a trepanning, perforating with the trepan.

ANAUDIA (a priv. and ἀνδῆ), *æ, f.* dumbness, inability to speak, ἀναυδία, privatio vocis, et loquelæ. Cael. Aurel.

ANAXAGORAS, *æ, m.* a philosopher of

Clazomenæ. Cic. — ¶ Hence, **ANAXAGOREUS**, *a, um, adj.* pertaining to Anaxagoras, Anaxagorean, Ἀναξαγόρειος. Vol. Flacc.

ANAXARCHUS, *i, m.* Ἀναξάρχος, a philosopher of Abdera, a disciple of Democritus and friend of Alexander the Great. Val. Max.

ANCALA, *æ*, and **ANCXILE** (ἀγκάλῃ), *es, f.* the ham of the leg behind the knee, poples; ἀγκάλῃ, que vox significat quidem ulnam brachii, vel potius ejus curvaturam; sed per similitudinem potest etiam ad genu transferri. Cael. Aurel.

ANCARIUS, or **ANGARIUS** (ἀγκάριος), *ii, m.* an ass or other beast of burden. Lucil.

ANCEPS (am & caput), *ancipitis, adj.* *m. f.* and *n.* that hath two heads, ἀμφικέφαλος, utrinque habens caput. Ovid. Tum sacer ancipiti mirandus imagine Janus. — ¶ Also, twofold, or double, as in form or shape. Ovid. Ancipitem securum, *h. e.* two-edged. Liv. Munimenta ancipitia. — ¶ Also, double or twofold in nature; double in quality or condition. Cic. Bestiæ, quasi ancipites, *h. e.* amphibious. Id. sapientia. — ¶ Double or twofold, by reason of two causes or objects. Liv. metus. Cæs. terror. Cic. eura. — ¶ Double, *h. c.* on both sides. Liv. prælium. Id. hostis. Nepos. periculum. — ¶ Double, having a double signification. Liv. sententia. Gell. vocabulum, *h. c.* having a double signification, as well good as bad. Horat. jus. — ¶ Double in disposition, not to be depended upon, faithless, doubtful, uncertain. Liv. animus. Curt. fides. Virg. matres. Horat. Sequor hunc, Lucanus an Appulus, anceps, *h. e.* uncertain. — ¶ Double, as to event, doubtful, uncertain, critical, hazardous, dubious. Cic. fortuna belli. Liv. Mars belli. Cic. easus. Id. causa. Lin. res. Tacit. valetudo. Liv. Anceps erat. Virg. dolus, *h. e.* various or manifold; or inexplicable, incomprehensible. Tacit. Vox ipsi anceps, dangerous. Virg. formido, *h. e.* irresolute. Tacit. In ancipiti est republica, *h. e.* the republic is in danger. — ¶ Double, as regards exposition. Cic. disputation, *h. e.* argued on both sides.

ANCHIALUS, and **ANCHIALOS** (Ἀγχιάλος, *h. c.* properly, near the sea), *i, f.* a city of Thrace, near the Black sea. Ovid. — Anchialum in Plin.

ANCHIALUS; in Martial. epigr. 95, 11, per Anchialum, is thought by some to be per Deum vicentem, from the Hebrew. Others explain it differently.

ANCHISES, or **ANCHISÆ**, *æ, m.* Ἀγχίσις, the son of Copsy, and father of Æneas by Venus. Virg. — ¶ Hence, **ANCHISEUS** or **ANCHISÆUS**, *a, um, adj.* of or belonging to Anchises. Virg. — ¶ **ANCHISIDES**, *æ, m.* son of Anchises, *h. e.* Æneas. Virg.

ANCHISITES, *æ, m.* a wind blowing from Anchisa, a port of Epirus. Cic. Flavit ab Epiro lenissimus Anchisites. Others read differently.

ANCHISTRUM, or **ANCISTRUM** (Ἀγκίστρον), *i, n.* a crooked surgical instrument, a surgeon's forceps. Cael. Aurel.

ANCHORA. See **ANCORA**.

ANCHUSA (ἀγχούσα), *æ, f.* the herb orchard or alkonet; a kind of bugloss or ox-tongue. Plin.

ANCILE (unc.), *is, n.* a kind of small, oval shield. A shield of this kind, in the time of Numa Pompilius, was believed to have fallen from heaven, with the admonition, that the Roman empire would continue, as long as this shield should be preserved at Rome. Whereupon Numa caused eleven shields, similar in appearance, to be made, that the genuine one might not be known. These the Salii, or priests of Mars, carried about in solemn procession in the month of March annually. Ovid. — ¶ Also, any shield, when ancient armor is mentioned. Virg. Succinctus trabea, lævæque ancile gerebat. — ¶ Used, also, as an adj. Val. Max. Arma ancilia. Juvenal. Sudavit clypeis ancilibus. — ¶ Gen. pl. also, anciliorum. Horat.

ANCILLÆ (dim. of ancula), *æ, f.* a maid-servant, handmaid, waiting-woman; a female slave, δμῶν, mulier serva. Terent.

Ab Andria est ancilla hæc. Cic. Cum muliebri et delicato ancillarum puero-rumque comitata. Sallust. Occultans se in tugurio mulieris ancillæ. — ¶ Figur. Plin. Terra usus mortalium semper ancilla. — ¶ It is applied as a term of contempt to men who are basely addicted to any pursuit or object, a minion. Sallust. Fusidius ancilla turpis, honorum omnium dehonestamentum.

ANCILLARIOLUS (ancilla), *a, um, adj.* 2 *one who is in love with maid-servants or female slaves.* Martial. Ancillariolum tua te vocat uxor.

ANCILLARIS (Id.), *e, adj.* relating to a handmaid; servile. Cic.

ANCILLOR (Id.), *aris, ātus sum, dep. I.* to serve, wait, attend on, be a slave to; figur., to be too much addicted to any pursuit, to be basely subservient. Apulei. Cetera membra ancillari, et subservire capiti. Titinn. apud Non. Uxoribus ancillantur. Plin. Ancillare sidere.

ANCILLULA (Id.), *æ, f.* dimin. a little handmaid. Terent. and Ovid. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Præsto esse virtutes, ut ancillulas.

ANCIPES for **Anceps** in Plaut. Rud. 4. 4, 114.

ANCISUS, and **AMCISUS** (am & cæsus), 3 *us, m.* a cutting round, cutting away on the sides. Used in the abl. sing. Varr.

ANCISUS, and **AMCISUS** (am & cædo), *a, um, cut round the edges, cut away.* Lucret.

ANCŌN (ἀγκών, the elbow, the curvature of the elbow), *ōnis, m.* hence, in consequence of the resemblance, ancones, the arms of a workman's square; the elbow of a square or rule, where the perpendicular and basis meet so as to form a right angle, as in the letter L. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, ancones, certain parts or members of the vestibule or portico of a house, in the form of the letter S; consoles or projections in architecture like brackets in the form of that letter. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, ancones, hooks, handles, or hold-fasts. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, ancones, wooden forks or poles with hooks for the spreading of nets. Græc. — ¶ Also, an utensil or vessel. Paul. Dig. — ¶ Also, ancones, the arms of a chair. Cael. Aurel.

ANCŌN (ἀγκών; from its resemblance), *ōnis, f.* and **ANCŌNÆ**, *æ, f.* Ancona, a city of Italy in Picenum on the Adriatic, built by the Greeks. Juvenal. Ante domum Veneris, quam Dorica sustinet Ancon. Cic. Anconam Ventidius venerit.

ANCORÆ (ἄγκυρα), or **ANCHORÆ**, *æ, f.* an anchor. Virg. tum dente tenaci Ancora fundabat naves. Plin. Ancoris navigia infrenare. Cæs. Jacere ancoras, to cast or drop anchor. Cic. solvere, to weigh anchor. Cæs. tollere. Liv. vellere. Cic. præcidere, to cut the anchor-ropes, cut away the anchor. Nepos. Tenere navem in ancoris, *h. e.* at anchor. So, Cæs. Expectare in ancoris. Id. Consistere ad ancoram. Flor. Stare in ancoris, to ride at anchor. Quintil. Frumentum ad ancoras perdere, *h. e.* navibus ancoræ alligatis. — ¶ Figur. Varr. Ancoras tollere, *h. e.* to depart. — ¶ Figur. ancora, hope, refuge, support. Sil. ancora fessis Ultima cur Fabius.

ANCORALIS (ancora), or **ANCHORALIS**, *e, rel.* relating to an anchor. Apulei. — ¶ **Ancorale**, *is, n. absol.* the anchor-ropes. Liv.

ANCORARIUS (Id.), or **ANCHORARIUS**, *a, um, adj.* belonging to an anchor, ancoralis. Cæs.

ANCŪLUS and **ANCŪLÆ** seem to be the same as *minister, ministra.* Fest.

ANCUS, *i, m.* the fourth Roman king, Ancus Martius. Liv.

ANCYLOBLEPHARON (ἀγκύλος, incurvus, and βλέπω, video), *i, n.* an imposthume in the eye, whereby the eyelids adhere to each other. Cels.

ANCYRÆ, *æ, f.* the capital of Galatia, or Gallo-Græcia, now Angora. Plin. — ¶ Also, a city in Phrygia. Id. — ¶ **Ancyranus**, *a, um, adj.* pertaining to Ancyra in Galatia. Claudian. Ancyran triumphi. Gruter. Inscript. Ancyranum monumentum, *h. e.* on which the deeds of Augustus were inscribed.

ANDABATA (ἀναβάτης; d inserted), *æ,*

m. a sort of fencer or gladiator, who fought hoodwinked on horseback. Cic.
ANDEGAVI, ōrum, a nation in Gallia Celtica or Lugdunensis, whose country, Andegavia, is now called Anjou. Their chief town was Andegavum, now Angers. Plin.
ANDES, ium, m. the same as Andegavi. Cæs. — ¶ Andes, is, m. a village in the Muntau territory, the birth-place of Virgil. — Hence, Andinus, a, um, adj. of Andes, the village. Sil.
ANDRACHINE (ἀνδράχην), es, f. the herb purslane, the same as portulaca or portulaca. Plin.
ANDREMŌN, ōnis, m. the husband of Dryope, and father of Anaphissus. Ovid.
ANDRŌS (Andros), a, um, adj. from Andros, Andrian. Terent. — ¶ Andria, æ, sc. femina, a woman of Andros. Ter.
ANDRŌDAMAS (ἀνδρόδαμας, h. c. domitor virorum), antis, m. a sort of blood-stone. Plin. — ¶ Also, a precious stone, a marcasite or fire-stone. Plin.
ANDRŌGEŪS, i, and **ANDRŌGEŪS**, o, m. Ἀνδρόγεως, ō, a son of Minos, slain by the Athenians; whereupon Minos made war upon them, and compelled them to send him every year several noble youths to be devoured by the Minotaur. Virg. and Ovid. — In the acc. Andrageon occurs in Propert., as from Androgeon. — ¶ Androgeŷus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Androgeus. Catull.
ANDRŌGYNŌS (ἀνδρ- and γυνή), i, m. a hermaphrodite, scrat (will-gill); person uniting both sexes, ἀνδρόγυνος, hermaphroditus, monstrum hominis de utroque sexu participans. Cic.
ANDRŌMACHE, es, and **ANDRŌMACHA**, æ, f. Ἀνδρομάχη, daughter of Etion, king of Thebes, a Cilicia, wife of Hector, and mother of Astyanax. After the death of Hector, Pyrrhus carried her into Greece. Molossus was their son. Pyrrhus afterwards gave her in marriage to the soothsayer Helenus, son of Priam. Virg.
ANDRŌMEDE, es, and **ANDRŌMEDA**, æ, f. Ἀνδρομέδη, the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope; on account of the pride of her mother, she was bound to a rock to be devoured by a sea-monster; but Perseus freed and married her. She was placed at last by Minerva in the heavens, as a northern constellation. Ovid. In Hor. Andromeda pater, h. e. Cepheus, a constellation.
ANDRŌN (ἀνδρ-, ἀνδρός), ōnis, m. that part of the house in which the men resided; the apartment set aside for the men, ἀνδρῶν, ὄνος Vitruv. — ¶ Also, passages or long galleries. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, a space left between the walls of two separate parts of a house, or between two different houses, for the rain water to fall through. Plin.
ANDRŌNĪCŪS, i, m. Ἀνδρόνικος, the name of a man. A Latin poet, Andronicus, a slave by condition, who, after being manumitted, was called L. Livius Andronicus. Fragments of his works are still extant. Liv. — ¶ Another Andronicus, a grammarian, a Syrian, is mentioned by Sueton.
ANDRŌNĪTIS (ἀνδρονίτης), īdis, f. the apartment for the men. Vitruv.
ANDRŌS, i, and **ANDRŌS**, i, f. Ἀνδρός, Andro, an island in the Ægean sea, one of the Cyclades, with a town of the same name, opposite the shores of Eubœa and Attica. Plin. and Ovid. — ¶ Another island of the same name in the Irish sea, near Britain. Plin.
ANDRŌSACES (ἀνδρόσakes), n. the herb summer navel-wort. Plin.
ANDRŌSÆMŌN (ἀνδρ-, ἀνδρός, and αἶμα), n. the herb tusan or tustan; all-heal, St. John's wort, ἀνδρόσαιμον; called also ascyron. Plin.
ANECLOGISTŪS (a privat. and ἐκλογίζομαι), i, m. not necessitated or liable to give an account of one's conduct; allowed to act at will or discretion; with free power to act according to circumstances, ἀνεκλόγητος, qui rationem suæ administrationis reddere non tenetur. Ulpian. Dig.
ANELLŪS (anulus), and **ANNELLŪS**, i, m. dimin. a little ring, δακτυλίειον,

parvus anulus. Horat. notatus Cum tribus anellis. Plaut. Anellus aureolus.
ANEMŌNE (ἄνεμος, wind), es, f. the anemone or wind-flower; corn-rose, wild poppy; pass-flowers, rose-parsley, celandine, ἀνεμώνη. Plin.
ANETHUM (ἀνήθον), i, n. the herb anise or dill. Plin. and Virg.
ANEURISMĀ (ἀνεύρισμα), ātis, n. a tumor arising from the excessive dilatation or rupture of the coats of the artery, an aneurism. Veget.
ANFRACTŪS, and **AMFRACTŪS**, us, m. and **ANFRACTUM** (am & frango), i, n. the turning or turning of a way, in or out, backward or forward; a winding or bending, σκολιωμα, περίοδος, obliqui viarum flexus in se recurrentes. Nepos and Cæs. — ¶ Also, a circuit, revolution, compass. Cic. Solis anfractus. Valer. Flacc. Mollis anfractus levioris equi. Lucan. longis anfractibus circumire urbem. — ¶ Anfractus maris, or terræ, crooked windings, creeks. Lucan. — ¶ Used also of anything winding or tortuous, tortuosity, wrath, flexure. Varr. Cum irrigavit cavata aurium anfracta. Plin. Cornua arietum convoluta in anfractum. Valer. Flacc. Immensis recubantem anfractibus anguem. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Quid opus est circuitione, et anfractu, ut, &c. Id. Oratio sit circumscripta non longo anfractu, a long circumstance of words. Id. Vita tranquilla, et quieta, remota a procellis invidiarum, et hujusmodi judiciorum anfractu, intricacy; protractedness.
ANFRACTŪS, and **AMFRACTŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. winding, having windings or bendings, περιόδενσιμος, flexus, tortuosus, anfractus habens. Ammian.
ANGARIĀ (ἀγγαρεία), æ, f. a provision or charge for horses, carriages, ships, &c., on the public service, for the purpose of expediting the means of communication; compelled service for this purpose. Arcad. Dig. — ¶ Angariālis, e, adj. pertaining to the same. Cod. Theod.
ANGARIŌ (angarius), as, a. l. to press 3 horses, teams, &c., for the public service, ἀγγαρία, est cogere ad aliquid publice perferendum. Ulpian. Dig. Angariare naves.
ANGARIŪS, same as *Acarius*. 3
ANGELĀ (ἄγγελω), æ, f. an angel. Tertull.
ANGELICŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. fit for announcing, ἀγγελικός, ad nunciandum aptus. Diomed. — ¶ Also, pertaining to angels, angelical. Prudent.
ANGELŪS (angelus), i, m. a little corner, ἄγγελιον. Lucet.
ANGELŪS (ἄγγελος), i, m. a messenger. 2 Sence. — ¶ Also, a celestial messenger, an angel. Augustin., Tertull., Prudent., Hieronym., Arnob.
ANGERŌNĀ, or **ANGERŌNĪA**, æ, f. Ἀγγελῶνη, among the Romans, the goddess of silence. Plin. and Macrob. — ¶ Hence, Angeronalia, ium & ōrum, n. the festival in honor of this goddess. Varro.
ANGINĀ (ango), æ, f. a disease of the throat, called the squinancy or quinsy; an inflammation of the internal fauces, sore throat, σνάγχη, genus morbi acutissimi, quo fauces anguntur, ac strangulantur, et subus maxime, et canibus infestus. Plaut. and Cels.
ANGIPŌRTŪS (angustus & portus, the same as aditus), us, m. and **ANGIPŌRTUM**, i, n. a narrow way, alley, or passage; a narrow street, lane, στενοπός. Ter. and Cic.
ANGITIĀ, and **ANGUITIĀ**, æ, f. the sister of Medea, who pointed out to the Morsi antidotes against poison, in consequence of which she received divine honors. Virg.
ANGLĪ, ōrum, m. the Angli, a nation in Lower Germany. Tacit.
ANGŌ (ἄγχω), is, anxi, a. 3. to stifle, choke, strain, strangle, throttle, twitch, gripe, proprie significat constringere, suffocare, strangulare. Virg. Corripit in nodum complexus, et angit inhaerens Elisos oculos, et sicum sanguine guttur. Id. quatit ægros Tussis anhela sues, ac faucibus angit obes. Sil. Atque angens utraque manu sua gut-

tura livor. — ¶ Also, to make narrow, to compress. Lucan. At liber terræ spatiosus collibus hostis Aere non pigro, nec inertibus angitur undis, h. c. is enclosed, shut in. Columell. Stirpes præfractæ angunt oculos spongiarum. — ¶ Also, to cause pain. Plin. Ardeolæ in coitu anguntur. — ¶ It most often refers to the mind, to straiten, to cease, vex, trouble, torment. Cic. Me illa cura angit. Id. Angere, et sollicitum habere alicui. Id. Angi expectatione alicujus rei. Id. decessu amicorum. Id. de aliqua re. Id. Angi animi. Plaut. Angi animi. Liv. Parentes eorum ea cura angebat. Lucan. Curis mordacibus angere animum.
ANGŌR (ango), ōris, m. properly, a compression of the throat, throttling, whether by disease or accident. Plin. Occupat illico fauces earum angor, the quinsy, sore throat. — ¶ Figur. angustia, vexation, grief, sorrow, ἄχος, λύπη. Cic.
ANGUIŌMŌS (anguis & coma), a, um, 3 adj. with snaky hair. Ovid.
ANGUIŌLŪS (anguis), i, m. dimin. a small serpent, ὀφιδιον. Cic.
ANGUIFER (anguis & fero), a, um, ad 3 ject. snake-bearing, serpent-bearing. Property. Gorgon anguifera. — ¶ Anguifer, ēri, the constellation Serpentorius, otherwise called Ophiuchus. Columell.
ANGUIGENĀ (anguis & gigno), æ, gen. 3 d. of a snake or serpent, angue natus. Ovid.
ANGUILĀ (anguis), æ, f. aa col, grig, snig, ἔγχελis. Javenal. Vos anguilla manet longæ cognata colubræ. — ¶ Plaut. Anguilla est, elabitur, a proverbial expression for a very cunning person: he is a slippery fellow, arch knave.
ANGUIMANŪS (anguis & manus), i, m. 3 an elephant. Lucet.
ANGUINŪS (anguis), a, um, adj. relating to a snake, snakey, ὀφιδόνος. Ovid. Anguineis comis. — ¶ Also, like a serpent in appearance. Columell. Anguineus cucumis.
ANGUINŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a serpent or snake, like a snake, ὀφιδόνος, ὀφιαίος, anguineus. Pacuv. apud Cic. Quadrupes capite brevi, cervice anguina, aspectu truci. Plin. Anguinus adeps. Id. Anguina vernatio, h. e. pellis, quam angues vere deponunt, a snake's slough. Id. Anguinus cucumis. — ¶ Anguinum, i, n. absolute. sc. ovum. Plin.
ANGUIPES (anguis & pes), ēdis, adj. 3 snake-footed. Anguipedes, among the poets, is an epithet of the giants. Ovid.
ANGUIS (unc.), is, m. & f. a snake, serpent, adder, ὄφis, serpens, draco. Servius says angues are properly of the water; serpentes of the earth; dracones of temples. But this distinction is hardly ever observed. Cic. Anguis vectem circumjectus. Id. Angues volucres vento invecatæ. Tacit. Unam anguem in cubiculo visam. — ¶ Virg. latet anguis in herba, a proverb, a snake in the grass, all's not so smooth as it looks, there's danger near. — ¶ Anguis signifies also any thing which should be detested and shunned, as snake in English. Plaut. Odisse alicuius æquo atque angues. Horat. Cane pejus et angue vitare aliquid. — ¶ Anguis is also a constellation, known also by the name of Draco, the Dragon. Virg. — Anguis is also another constellation, otherwise called Hydra. Ovid. — Finally, there is a third constellation, by name Anguis, and is the Serpent, which Anguitenens or Ophiuchus is represented as holding in his hand.
ANGŪLĀRIS (angulus), e, adj. angular, having corners or angles, γωνιαίος, angulos habens. Cato. pilæ ex lapide angulari. Columell. Extremitates agrorum ordines, quos vocant angulares.
ANGŪLĀTŪS (angulo, are, from angulus), a, um, adj. having angles or corners, γωνιαίος, angulos habens. Cic.
ANGŪLŌSŪS (angulus), a, um, adj. having corners, full of corners or nooks. Plin.
ANGŪLŪS (ἄγκυλος, curved), i, m. an angle, corner, nook, γωνία. Cic. Figura, quæ nihil habet incisum angulis, nihil anfractibus. Cæs. Hujus lateris alter

angulus, qui est, &c. *Plin.* Gemma plurium angulorum. *Id.* Anguli oculorum, *κάνθοι ὀφθαλμῶν*. * *Id.* parietum. *Id.* Angulus acutus. *Lucret.* obtusus. *Cic.* Ferri in terram et in mare ad angulos pares, *h. e.* perpendicularly. *Senec.* Meridianus circulus horizontalis rectis angulis secat. — ¶ Also, a bay, gulf. *Cato* apud *Charis*. Mare velis florere videres ultra angulum Gallicum. — ¶ Often, a corner, nook, retired or unfrequented place. *Cic.* Nemo non modo Romæ, sed nec ullo in angulo totius Italiæ fuit, quem, &c. *Horat.* Ille terrarum mihi præter omnes Angulus ridet. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Me ex hoc, ut ita dicam, campo æquitatis ad istas verborum angustias, et ad omnes literarum angulos revocas.

ANGUSTĒ (angustus), adv. straitly, closely, narrowly. *Cic.* Recepissem te, nisi anguste sederem. *Cæs.* Angustius pabulabantur. *Id.* Ut quam angustissimi Pompeium contineret. *Id.* Anguste uti re frumentaria, to make provisions go far on account of their being scarce. *Id.* Eo anno frumentum, propter siccitates, angustius provenerat, the crops were scanty. — ¶ Figur. narrowly, briefly, concisely, closely. *Cic.* Concludere brevis, angustiusque, briefly. *Id.* Definire aliquid presse, et anguste. *Id.* Anguste et exiliter dicere. *Id.* Disputando urgere angustius, to press the matter closely.

ANGUSTYĀ (Id.), æ, f. a narrow place; narrowness, straitness, στενωπία, locus angustus. Oftener used in the plur. than in the sing. *Sallust.* Angustie loci. *Sueton.* vicorum. *Tacit.* itinerum. *Cic.* Corinthus posita in angustis. *Id.* Angustie fretorum, straits. *Id.* Penetrare per angustias. *Nepos.* Claudere adversarios angustis locorum. *Justin.* Angustis includi. *Curt.* In angustis deprehendi. *Cic.* Angustia spiritus, difficulty of breathing. *Plin.* Angustie urinae, difficulty of passing, &c. *Id.* Coire in angustias, to grow strait. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Verborum angustie. *Id.* Angustia conculse orationis. *Id.* Angustie pectoris. — ¶ Angustie temporis, shortness of time; the being pressed or straitened for want of time. *Cic.* — ¶ Angustie pecunie, rei familiaris, ærarii, &c., and sometimes angustia, narrowness of circumstances or means, poverty, indigence. *Cic.* Æs alienum, angustie rei familiaris. *So.* *Cæs.* Angustie rei frumentarie, scarcity of provisions. *Tacit.* stipendii. *Id.* fortunæ. — ¶ Angustia rerum, want of property. *Tacit.* — ¶ Angustie also signifies difficulty, distress, perplexity. *Cic.* Qui hunc in summis angustias adductum putaret, the greatest distress. *Id.* Compellere aliquem in angustias. *Cæs.* Cum in his angustis res esset.

ANGUSTYCLAVIUS (angustus & clavus), i, m. one who wears, or has the right of wearing, upon his tunic an angustus clavus, *h. e.* a narrow stripe of purple, properly a privilege of the Roman knights. *Sueton.* Interfuit huic bello pater meus Suetonius Lenis, tertie decimæ legionis tribunus angustyclavus.

ANGUSTŌ (angustus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. to straiten, restrain, στενωπῶ. *Lucan.* Qua maris angustat fauces saxosa Carystos. *Id.* nulloque humore rigatus Aeris alternos angustat pulmo meatus, impedes the respiration. *Senec.* Servorum turba, que quamvis magnam domum angustet. *Id.* Angustanda sunt patri-monia, ut, &c. *Catull.* Iter cæsis angustans corporum acervis. *Stat.* tumidos animam angustaret in artus, *h. e.* was stifling, choking. *Id.* agmina The-seus Angustat clypeo, *h. e.* closes the troin.

ANGUSTŌS (ango), a, um, adj. strait, narrow, close, confined, limited; short, brief, scanty, στενός, arctus, strictus, brevis. *Cic.* Angusti pontes. *Sallust.* Iter angustum. *Cæs.* Angustos fines habere. *Horat.* Angusta rima. *Ovid.* papyrifero qui non angustior anne. *Cæs.* Fauces portus angustissimæ. *Tibull.* Angustis habenis equum compescere, *h. e.* drawn

tight. *Id.* Angustum agmen turbæ, *h. e.* dense, crowded. *Cic.* Angustus spiritus Demosthenis, shortness of breath. *Plin.* Angustus odor rosæ, *h. e.* not diffusing itself far. — ¶ As a subst. *Virg.* Angusta viarum, narrow paths. — ¶ Also, of time, short, limited. *Ovid.* Angusta nox. *Id.* Angusta dies. *Lucan.* Angustum tempus. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Disputationes angustæ, short, without rhetorical diffuseness. *Id.* Angustus animus, *h. e.* abject, vile, base. *So.* *Id.* Homines minuti, et angusti. *Propert.* Callinachus angusto pectore, *h. e.* who does not use high-sounding words. *Cic.* Venire in angustum, to be reduced to a state of difficulty or distress. *Id.* Perturbationes animi contrahere, et in angustum deducere, *h. e.* to restrain. *Id.* Contracta res, et adducta in angustum. *Id.* Concludi in exiguum, et angustum. *Terent.* In angustum cogi, to be brought into difficulty. *Cæs.* Res est in angusto. *Cels.* Spes est in angusto. — ¶ Often, pinching, sparing, scanty; poor. *Horat.* Angusta pauperies. *Juvencal.* Res angusta domi. *Senec.* Angusta mensa. *Cic.* Angustior liberalitas, more restrained, confined. — ¶ Res angustæ, sometimes, adversity. *Horat.* — ¶ *Cæs.* Angusta fides, when one's credit is not good. — ¶ In *Cels.* Angusta sagitta, pointed.

ANHELĀTĪŌ (anhele), ōnis, f. a difficulty 2 of breathing, panting, anhelation. *Plin.* — ¶ Perhaps, in *Plin.* 37, 6. Quædam in iis cælestis arcus anhelatio est, shading, play of colors.

ANHELĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who is 2 afflicted with a difficulty of breathing, who pants hard. *Plin.*

ANHELITŌS (Id.), us, m. shortness of breath, panting, puffing and blowing, difficulty of breathing, painful respiration. *Cic.* Anhelitus moventur. *Plaut.* Anhelitum ducere. *Id.* Recipere anhelitum, to take breath again after toil, to respire. *Id.* Vix suffero anhelitum, I can scarcely recover my breath. *Plin.* Tussim veterem et anhelitum emendat, disordered respiration, asthma. — ¶ Also, breath. *Ovid.* Male odorati anhelitus oris, *h. e.* offensive breath. *Plin.* Anhelitum reddere, ac per vias recipere. — ¶ Also, vapor or exhalation. *Cic.* Odor unguentorum, vini anhelitus, fumes. *Id.* Anhelitus terræ, a windy vapor.

ANHELŌ (am & halo), as, āvi, ātum, n. & a. 1. to breathe with difficulty, to pant, puff and blow, be out of breath, ἀσπναιω, crebro, et vehementius solito respirare, ut fit post cursum, aut alium laborem corporis. *Ovid.* Principio clivi vester anhelat equus. *Id.* Nullus anhelabat sub adunco vomere taurus. — ¶ Figur. *Virg.* striduntque cavernis Stricturæ Chalybum, et fornacibus ignis anhelat, *h. e.* quasi anhelando e fornacibus expirat, issues forth with a furious blast. *Stat.* Inessaque pondere tanto Subter anhelat humus. — ¶ With the acc. *Stat.* Phlegmæ ceu fessus anhelat prælia, *h. e.* on account of the fatigue of fighting. — ¶ Also, to emit by breathing, breathe forth. *Lucan.* Antraque lethiferi rabiem Typhonis anhelant. *Martial.* Siccos pinguis onyx anhelat æstus, *h. e.* exhales a dry vapor. *Valer.* Flammugitor anhelat Vesuvius. *Pers.* Scribere grande aliquid, quod pulmo animæ prælargus anhelat. *Justin.* Anhelans inopia, gasping, extreme. — ¶ Anhelare crudelitate, scelus, &c., to breathe out cruelty, &c. *Act.* ad *Herem.* & *Cic.*

ANHELŌS (anhele), a, um, adj. mostly 3 used by the poets, out of breath, breathing with difficulty, panting, afflicted with shortness of breath, asthma, &c., ἀσπναιός. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* Equi anhelis solis. *Virg.* Pectus anhelum. *Id.* Senes anhelis, *h. e.* laboring under the asthma, asthmatic. *Stat.* vires anhelæ, *h. e.* exhausted, panting. — ¶ Also, causing to pant or breathe short, attended with hard breathing. *Ovid.* Cursus anhelus. *Id.* Anhelæ febres. *Lucret.* Anhelæ sitis. *Virg.* Tussis anhelæ. *Claudian.* fastigia montis anhelis. *Stat.* Anhelæ dies.

ANHĪDRŌS (ἀνδρῶς), i, f. a daffodil. *Apu-lei.* Also, Anydros.

ANYĀTRŌLŌGĒTŌS (ἀνιάτρολόγητος, 2 ignorant of medicine. *Vitruv.* ANYCĒLLĀ (anicula), æ, f. dimin. a little 3 old woman. *Varr.* ANYCĒTUM (ἀνίκητον), i, n. anis-seed. *Plin.*

ANYCŪLĀ (anus), æ, f. dimin. a little old woman, a sorry old woman, γραιδίον. *Senec.* Anicula gloriatur senectute longa. *Cic.* Ista, que vos dicitis, sunt tota commentitia, vix digna lucubratione anicularum, such as would hardly do credit to the lucubrations of a silly old woman.

ANYĒN, ēnis, and ANYŌ, ōnis, and ANY-ENŪS, i, m. 'Aniōn, a river of the Sabines, in the Tiburtine territory, which flows into the Tiber about three miles from Rome. *Cic.* — ¶ Anio is generally used as nomi., and Aniēnis, Aniēni, &c. in the oblique cases often for Ani-onis, &c. — ¶ Hence, Anienicōla (Anio & colo), æ, m. and f. dwelling near this river. *Sil.* — ¶ Aniēnis, e, adj. of or pertaining to the Anio. *Liv.* tribus, one of the country tribes in the Tiburtine district, through which the Anio flows. — ¶ Aniēnus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the Anio. *Virg.*

ANIGRŌS, i, m. 'Antypos, a river of Peloponnesus. *Ovid.*

ANILIS (anus), e, adj. relating to an old woman, old, aged; silly, doting, γαϊκός. *Ovid.* ad litus passu processit anili. *Virg.* Aniles vultus. *Id.* cure. *Cic.* Superstitiones pæne aniles. *Horat.* Fabellæ aniles, old wives' tales; idle talk.

ANILITĀS (anilis), ātis, f. the old age of 3 women, anility, dotage. *Catull.*

ANILITER (Id.), adv. like an old woman, 1 foolishly, dotingly. *Cic.*

ANIMĀ (like animus, from ἀνεμος), æ, f. air, breath; a breeze of wind, ventus, aer. *Virg.* Quantum ignes, animæque valent. *Claudian.* nec talibus unquam Spiravere Notis animæ. *Lucret.* Aurumque leves animæ, calidique vapores. *Horat.* Impellunt animæ lintea Thraciæ, north winds. — ¶ Also, the air, as an element. *Cic.* Inter ignem et terram aquam Deus, animamque posuit. — ¶ Also, air inhaled and exhaled, breath. *Plaut.* Dic, amabo, an fœtet anima uxoris tuæ? *Id.* Animam nequeo vortere: nimis nihili tibi cen siem. *Cic.* Qui non modo animum integrum, sed ne animum quidem puram conservare potuisset. *Virg.* animas, et olentia Medi Ora sovent illo, &c. *Cic.* Ne cirenitus ipse verborum sit aut brevior, quam aures expectent, aut longior, quam vires atque anima patiatur. *Id.* Ducere animam spiritu, to breathe, respire. *Terent.* Animam comprimere, to stop the breath. *Id.* recipere, to take breath. *Alii* leg. animum. *Tacit.* Interclusa anima, breath stopped. *Plin.* Animæ gravitas, strong or bad breath. — ¶ Very often, the living principle, vital spirit, life; but animus is the thinking faculty; the soul, ψυχή. *Plin.* Deus totus est sensus, totus visus, totus auditus, totus animæ, totus animi, totus sui. *Juvencal.* indulsit communis conditor illis Tantum animas, nobis animum quoque. *Senec.* Animantia quemadmodum divido? ut dicam, quedam animum habent, quedam tantum animum. *Id.* Difficile est animum perducere ad contemptum animæ. *Cic.* Si tibi omnia suæ præter animam tradidit, life excepted. *Sallust.* Libertas, et anima nostra in dubio est. *Cic.* De vita vestra, de conjugum vestrarum, ac liberorum anima, &c. *Id.* Si tunc P. Sextius animam, quam vix retinuit, edidisset. *Ovid.* Accedent animæ tempora parva mea, a few short moments to my life. *Cic.* Agere animam, to be in the last agonies. *Id.* efflare, to breathe out life, to die. *Ovid.* exhalare. *Virg.* effundere. *Ovid.* expirare. *Id.* finire. *Nepos.* deponere. *Id.* Eum anima reliquit. *Curt.* Anima eum defecit, his life was gone. *Terent.* Animam relinquam potius, quam illas deseram. *Id.* alicui extinguere. *Plaut.* adimere. *Virg.* auferre. *Ovid.* eripere. *Plaut.* Privare aliquem anima. *Virg.* projicere. *Id.* dare. *Id.* Pur-

pure: un vomere animam, *h. e. life-blood*. Sunt qui aliter leg. *Tacit.* Trahere animam precariam inter infestos, *to drag on a precarious existence, &c. Tercat.* Animam debere, *to owe one's life, h. e. to be over-ruled with debt.* — *¶* Sometimes anima is used in the sense of animus, the thinking faculty, the soul. *Cic.* Anima rationis, consiliiq. particeps. *Sallust.* Ingenii facinora, sicut anima, immortalia sunt. *Sueton.* Stella crinita per septem dies fulsit: creditumque est, animam esse Caesaris in caelum recepti. *Cic.* Causa in anima sensuque meo penitus affixa, atque insita. — *¶* Sometimes for a living creature, particularly man. *Horat.* Plotius, et Varius Siniuisse, Virgiliusque Occurrunt, animæ, quales nec candidiores, &c. *Tacit.* Vcs Treveri et ceteræ servientium animæ. *Lactant.* Animæ rationis expertes. *Stat.* Hi fibris, anima que litant, *h. e. the victim.* — *¶* *Propert.* Animæ silentes, shades, ghosts, spirits. — *¶* Sometimes used as expressive of endowment, and applied to those whom we love as dearly as our own life. *Cic.* Vos meæ carissimæ animæ quam sapissimè ad me scribite. *Id.* Considerandum vobis etiam atque etiam, animæ meæ. *So, Horat.* animæ dimidium meæ. — *¶* Also, of plants and trees, the vegetative principle. *Scacc.* and *Plin.* — Also, of the earth, the vegetative power. — *Plin.* Also, of the grape. *Plin.* Anima uvæ, *h. e. the juice.* — *¶* *Plaut.* Anima putei, water. *Phædr.* Anima amphoræ, the vapor or odor from the lees of the wine. — *¶* The dat. and abl. pl. animis is more correct than animabus. *Cic.*

ANIMABILIS (animo), *e, adj. animative.* *Cic.*

ANIMADVERSIO (animadverto), *ōnis, f. attention, observation, consideration, επίστασις, ἐπιλογισμός, consideratio, attentio, notatio. Cic.* Notatio naturæ, et animadversio peperit artem. — *¶* Also, reprehension, reproof, censure, animadversion. *Cic.* Nec enim effugere possemus animadversionem, si semper iisdem pedibus ateremur. — *¶* Also, castigation, punishment, κόλασις. *Cic.* Animadversio vitiūrum. *Id.* Animadversio Dolabellæ cum in audaces, sceleratosque servos, tum, &c. *Sueton.* Animadversione capitali punire aliquem. *Papin. Dig.* Animadversionem habere, *h. e. to have the right of inflicting (capital) punishment.* *Cic.* Animadversionis paternæ metus.

ANIMADVERSOR (animadverto), *ōris, m. an observer, one who observes, gives heed, considers. Cic.* Animadversor vitiūrum.

ANIMADVERTO (animum & adverto), or its ancient form **ANIMADVORTO**, *is, rti, rsum, a. 3. to take heed, attend, observe, take notice of, perceive, consider, κάλλομαι εἰς νοῦν, animum adverto, attendo, considero, cognosco. Cic.* Quid est, Catilina? equid attendis? equid animadvertis horum silentium? *Id.* Nonne animadvertis ex tot tabulis pictis, quam multi, &c.? *Id.* Dignitas tua facit, ut animadvertatur quidquid facias. *Id.* Animadverto enim, et didici ex tuis litteris, te habuisse rationem, ut, &c. *Virg.* His animadversis. *Cic.* Illud etiam animadverto, quod qui proprio nomine perduellis esset, is hostis vocaretur. *Terent.* Alios tuam rem credidisti magis, quam te te, animadversuros, *h. e. would take care of. Varr.* Sues animadvertuntur a facie, &c. *Gell.* Animadvertere ad verba. — *¶* *Cic.* Illud me non animadvertisse, ut adscriberem, &c., *ta meditate, to purpose.* — *¶* Used especially of lictors, when they preceded magistrates, and ordered the people to go out of the way, or directed them to pay proper respect to the magistrates. *Liv.* Consul animadvertere proximum lictorem jussit, *to take notice, do his duty. Sueton.* Consule theatrum introeunte cum lictor animadverto ex more jussisset, &c., *h. e. to pay their respects.* — *¶* Also, to punish, κόλαζειν. *Ulpian. Dig.* Si quis adversus ea fecerit, prout quæque res erit, animadvertam. *Cic.*

Magistratum nummos poposcit, cum ille non daret, animadverit. *Id.* Tu qui institueras animadvertere in eos, qui perperam judicassent. *Sueton.* Multa sub eo et animadversa severe et coercita, &c. *Cic.* Animadvertere in aliquem indicta causa. *Sallust.* verberibus in cives. *Ulpian. Dig.* in aliquem gladio. *Id.* in servos ultimo supplicio. — *¶* Animadvertendus, *a, um, which ought to be taken notice of for punishment, to be punished. Cic.* Res in primis a magistratibus animadvertenda. *Id.* Ea sunt animadvertenda peccata maxime. *Tercut.* O facinus animadvertendum!

ANIMAL (anima), *ālis, n. a living creature, an animal, ζῷον. Cic.* Animal providum et sagax, homo. — *¶* Sometimes used of beasts alone. *Varr.* Multa ab animalium vocibus translata in homines. *Plin.* Si quæ animal autem intraverit.

ANIMALIS (*Id.*), *e, adj. composed of air, airy, aereus, ἀερώδης. Cic.* Natura animantis vel terrena, vel ignea, vel animalis, vel humida. — *¶* Also, having life, living, animate, ἐμψυχος. *Lucret.* Animale genus. *Id.* Animalia corpora. *Cic.* Colligata corpora vinculis animalibus. *Id.* Ut mutum in simulacrum ex animali exemplo veritas transferatur. — *¶* Animalis hostia, *a victim, whose life alone is sacrificed to the gods; but its flesh is appropriated to the use of the priests, &c.: it is distinguished from hostia consultoria, which was sacrificed, that the will of the gods might be ascertained by consulting the entrails, &c. Macrob.* — *¶* Animales Dii, those who, from the state of man, have been made gods. *Labco ap. Sero.*

ANIMANS (animo), *antis, particip. giving life, animating. Plin.* Terræ halitus animans florem. — *¶* Also, possessing life, living, alive, animate, ἐμψυχος. *Cic.* Deos Velleius multique alii ne animantes quidem esse concedunt. *Id.* Mundus est animans, compositus rationis. — *¶* As a subst. (masc. for a rational being; fem. for a living being, in *Cic.*), *an animal, a living creature, man. Cic.* uses it as neut. in the plur. only. *Cic.* Ita orientur animantes (sc. homines), quos et vivos alatis, &c. *Lucret.* sensus animantem quamque tuentur. *Cic.* Animantium aliæ coriis tectæ sunt, &c. *Horat.* sed hic stilus haud petit ultro Quinquam animantem, *any man now alive.*

ANIMATIO (*Id.*), *ōnis, f. an animating. Tertull.* — Also, for animal or animans, a living creature. *Cic.*

ANIMATUS (*Id.*), *us, m. life, living principle; in abl. sing. Plin.*

ANIMATUS (*Id.*), *a, um, animate, possessing life, alive, ἐμψυχος, qui animam habet. Cic.* Animata inanimatis anteponantur. *Id.* Stellæ divinis animatæ mentibus. — *¶* Often, disposed, affected, inclined, διακείμενος πρὸς τινα. *Cic.* Causam, quam Pompeius animatus melius quam paratus suscepit, better disposed than prepared. *Id.* Qui quamquam non adest, tamen sic animati esse debetis, ut si ille adesset, so disposed. *Plaut.* Hoc animo decet animatos esse amatores probos. *Cic.* Syracusanam civitatem, ut abs te affecta est, ita in te esse animatum videmus. *Id.* Socii infirme animati, et novarum rerum expectatione suspensi. *Nepos.* Insulas nonnullas bene animatas confirmavit, well affected. *Ulpian. Digest.* Hostili animo adversus rempublicam animatus. *Sueton.* Male animatus erga principem exercitus, ill affected. *Justin.* Ut quomodo circa se animati essent, cognosceret. *Macrob.* Animatus in necem alicujus, bent on destroying. *Plaut.* Si quid animatus es facere, fac, &c. — *¶* Also, valiant, stout-hearted, brave, courageous, θυρικός. *Plaut.* Milites armati, atque animati probe.

ANIMO (anima & animus), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to communicate breath to, blow, blow into, animam, seu flatum inspirare, ἐμψύσσω. Apulei.* Duas tibias uno spiritu animavit. *Arnob.* Animare buccinas. — *¶* Oftener, to animate, make

alive, quicken, ἐμψύχω. *Pacuv.* apud *Cic.* Quidquid est hoc, omnia animat, format, alit, &c. *Cic.* Utcumque temperatus sit aer, ita pueros orientes animari, atque formari. *Plin.* Semen animatur. *Ovid.* Animare guttas cruentas capitis Gorgonei in angues. *Pallad.* Animare arbores quotidianis rigationibus. *Tacit.* Mattiaci ipso terre suæ solo, ac cælo acrius animantur, are made more courageous, quickened. — *¶* Figur. to animate, enliven. *Stat.* Si quid Apellei gaudent animasse colores. *Claudian.* Animare taxos, *h. e. to kindle.* — Also, to incite. *Maerob.* Ut Eustathius, quæ dixerit, animetur aperire. — Also, to refresh. *Ilygin.* cibo potuque.

ANIMOSE (animosus), *spiritedly, bravely, courageously, fearlessly, ὑποειδώς, πο-θύμως, magno, et constanti animo, intrepide, fortiter. Cic.* Nimis animose ferrox. *Id.* Annosæ, et fortiter facere aliquid. *Senec.* Animosius dicere aliquid. *Sueton.* Animosissime comparare gemmas, torennata, signa, *h. e. eagerly, without any fear of the expense.*

ANIMOSITAS (*Id.*), *ātis, f. impetuosity, ardor, spirit, θύμωσις, animi impetus, spiritus, vis, contentio. Avarian.* Abiecta resistendi animositate.

ANIMOSUS (anima & animus), *a, um, adj. windy, full of wind, blowing violently, ἀνεμώδης, spirans, perfians. Virg.* Animosi Euri. *Ovid.* Animoso vento. *Id.* animosa guttura, *h. e. through which the breath proceeds.* — *¶* Also, animate, alive, ἐμψυχος. *Propert.* Animosa signa, statues that seem to breathe. — *¶* Figur. courageous, bold, undaunted, spirited. *Cic.* Fortis et animosus gladiator. *Id.* Animosior senectus est, quam adolescentia, et fortior. *Horat.* Rebus angustis animosus, atque Fortis appare. *Ovid.* Equus animosus. *Id.* Animosa bella gerere, *h. e. which require great mind and courage. So, Martial.* Animosa pericula. — *¶* Allegor. *Stat.* l. 6. *Théb.* v. 395. Frigus animosum, *h. e. timor cum animositate conjunctus.* — *¶* *Jabolen. Dig.* Empor animosus, one who is eager to purchase and is deterred by no expense. *So, Tacit.* Animosus corruptor.

ANIMOLA (anima), *æ, f. dimin. a little 3 life, little soul. It is used either as a term of contempt, or as one of endearment. Serr. Sulpic. ad Cic.* In unius mulierculæ animula si jactura facta est, tantopere commoveris? *Adrianus Imp. in quodam carn. apud Spartian.* c. 25. Animula vagula, blandula, &c.

ANIMOLUS (animus), *i, m. dimin. a little 3 the soul, dear heart (a term of endearment). Plaut.* Mi animule, mea vita.

ANIMOS (ἀνψος), *i, m. (properly wind, breath). Sometimes used for anima, h. e. vita, life. Virg.* Una eademque via sanguis, animusque sequuntur. *Curt.* Linqui animo, to faint away, swoon. *Plaut.* Animo male est: aquam velim, I am not well. — *¶* Usually, the soul, in opposition to the body, the mind, θυμός. *Cic.* Omnium quidem animos immortales esse, sed fortium bonorumque, divinos. *Id.* Cogitare aliquid cum animo suo. *Terent.* Cogitare in animo. *Nepos.* Meditari animo. *Liv.* Statuere apud animum suum. — *¶* Adungere, adicere, applicare animum ad aliquam rem, to attend, to direct the attention to. *So, appellere animum, adhibere, advertere, &c.* — *¶* Animus is sometimes joined with mens: animus signifies the inspiring, desiring, feeling, willing, part of our nature: mens, the higher powers of the soul, the intellectual, reasoning, thinking powers. *Liv.* Animus, qui nostre mentis sunt, eosdem in omni fortuna geminus, gerimusque: neque eos secundæ res extulerunt, nec adversæ minuerunt. *Cæs.* Ut non mediocriter omnium mentes, animosque perturbaret. *Id.* Tanta erat summa rerum expectatio, ut alius in aliam partem mente atque animo traheretur. *Virg.* magnam cui mentem animumque Delius inspirat vates, an enlightened mind and lofty spirit. *Gell.* Tanquam quodam secessu mentis atque animi facta a corpore, ecstasy of mind

& soul. *Id.* Neque mentem animumque ejus consistere, neither his head nor his heart. *Terent.* Mala mens, malus animus, a perverted mind, a ticked heart. — ¶ It is often put for one's thoughts, will, purpose, design. *Cic.* Nobis erat in animo, I had intended, had designed. *Id.* Nam istum exheredare in animo habebat. But, *Cic.* Semper in animo habui, te in meo esse, I have always thought, have always believed. *Tacit.* Magnus mihi animus est, hodiernum diem, &c., I have great hope; great expectations. *Plaut.* Teneo quid animi vestri super hac re sciet, I am aware what you think, what your thoughts are. *Terent.* Quid illi credis animi tum fuisse, ubi, &c.? what do you suppose he was thinking of? *Id.* Multis modis cum istoc animo es vituperandus, with that purpose, resolve of yours. *Nep.* Animo si isto eras, erum non prelio cecidisti? *Terent.* Jamdudum animus est in patinis, my whole mind has been set on; my whole thoughts have been devoted to. — Animo meo, as I imagine. *Plaut.* Nam pol equidem, meo animo, ingrato homine nihil impensius est. *Cic.* Hoc, meo quidem animo, summi, &c. — ¶ Animus for memoria, the memory. *Virg.* Omnia fert ætas, animum quoque. *Terent.* Etiam nunc mihi scripta illa dicta sunt in animo Chrysidis, are engraved on my mind, on the tablet of my memory, &c. — ¶ Also, inclination, disposition, regard, esteem, affection, love. *Cic.* Qui, quo animo inter nos simus, ignorant. *Id.* Pro mutuo inter nos animo. *Id.* Meus animus erit in te liberosque tuos semper, quem, &c. *Id.* Animo non mobili, sed stabili esse in aliquem. *Cæs.* Esse bono animo in aliquem, to be favorably inclined or disposed. — ¶ Often, for the emotions and affections of the mind, love, hatred, anger, &c. *Horat.* Ira furor brevis est: animum rege, qui nisi pareat, imperat. *Liv.* Vincere animum. *Plaut.* Depugnare cum animo suo ab ineunte ætate. *Terent.* Animum suum explorare, to satisfy himself, have his heart's desire. *Id.* Animo morem gerere, to humor or gratify one's inclination. *Id.* Animo obsequi. *Ovid.* indulgere. *Cic.* Virtute, atque animo resistere temeritati. *Id.* Animo magno, fortique esse. *Id.* Animo perculso, et abjecto esse. *Id.* Imbecillo animo esse. *Id.* Acer, et præsens animus. *Cæs.* Tenuis, atque infirmus animus. *Id.* Nostris animus augetur. *Cic.* Bono animo es, be of good courage; take heart. *Terent.* Addere alicui animum, to embolden. *Ovid.* Sumere animum, to derive courage (in which sense it is often used in the plur.). *Cic.* Quæ civitas est in Asia, quæ unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus capere possit? *Id.* Efferre animos, pride. *Virg.* Tollere alicui animos dictis, to encourage with exhortations. *Plaut.* Animos ejusdem pulchra juvenis ceperat, the affections. — ¶ Used also of inanimate things. *Virg.* Dant animos plagæ. *Stat.* Utrapidus torrens, animos cui verna ministrant Flumina. *Virg.* Exuerit silvestrem animum, h. e. nature. — ¶ Ex animo, sincerely, unturnly; to which de industria is opposed. *Terent.* Paulum interesse ceuses, ex animo omnia, ut fert natura, facias, an de industria? — ¶ Animi causa, or gratia, for the sake of diversion or amusement. *Cic.* Animi et aurium causa, to divert the mind and please the ear. *Id.* Hic simiolus, animi causa, me, in quem inveheretur, delegat. *Cæs.* Quid ergo Romanos in illis munitionibus, animine causa quotidie exerceri putatis? — Also, animi causa, with good will, willingly. *Senec.* Nulum invenies exsilium, in quo non aliquis animi causa moretur. — ¶ Anime mi, my life, my dear. *Terent.* Ne crucia te, obsecro, anime mi, mi Phædria. *Plaut.* Mi anime, mi Trachalio. — ¶ Animus is rarely used of the living principle of brutes for anima. *Cic.* Bestiæ, quarum animi sunt rationis expertes. *Apulei.* Equum insunt nudum, et solum corpus ejus, et animum contemplanur.

ANYO. See *Anien*.

ANISOCYCLUS (a privat. and ἴσος and

κύκλος), a, um, adj. having unequal circles or rings. Hence, subst. *Vitrur.* Anisocylorum versationes, h. e. a sort of elastic springs, as some explain it.

ANISUM (ἀνισον), i, n. and ANISUS, i, m. the herb nise. *Plin.*

ANIUS, ii, m. the son and priest of Apollo, king of Delos, and father of Andrus, from whom the island Andros was named. *Virg.*

ANNĀ, æ, f. "Avva, Anna Perenna, a goddess, worshipped among the Romans, said to have been the same as Anna, sister of Dido. *Ovid.*

ANNĀLIS (annus), e, adj. of a year, of the duration of a year, ἐνιαυτός, annum durans. *Varr.* Solis cursus annalis. *Ulpian.* Dig. Annalis actio. *Paul.* Dig. Annalis bonorum possessio. — ¶ Relating to years, as Annalis lex, a law which fixed the ages at which the various magistracies might be held. *Cic.* Legibus enim annalibus grandior ætatem ad consulatum constituiebant. — ¶ Annālis, is, m. sc. liber, and more frequently in plur. annāles, ium, sc. libri, annals, chronicles, histories of things done from one year to another. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Hence, Annales Maximi, h. e. which were made out by the Pontifex Maximus. *Cic.*

ANNARIUS (Id.), a, um, same as Anna-3 lis. *Lamprid.*

ANNASCOR. See *Adnascor*.

ANNAVIGO. See *Adnavigo*.

ANNE. See in *An*.

ANNECTO (ad & necto), and ADNECTO, is, exui, exui, a. 3. to knit, join or tie to; to connect, fasten, annex, append, attach, unite, adjoin, affix, ἐπιπλέκω, προσείπω, ad aliquid necto, conjungo. *Salust.* Linteæ operimenta ferreis laminis adnexuerant. *Petrone.* Annectere pedes, et manus institit. *Cic.* Ad linguam stomachus annectitur. *Plin.* Nona regio annectitur septimæ. *Valer. Max.* Adnectere remedia corporibus ægrorum, to apply.

ANNELLUS. See *Anellus*.

ANNEXUS (annecto), and ADNEXUS, us, m. a tying or joining to. *Tacit.*

ANNEXUS (Id.), and ADNEXUS, a, um, connected, tied, fastened, joined, united. *Cic.*

ANNIBAL, and HANNIBAL, ālis, m. Ἀννίβας, a Carthaginian name. There were several of this name, the most distinguished of whom was the son of Hamilcar, who, in the second Punic war, having crossed over to Spain, and taken Saguntum and several other cities, crossed the Alps, and entered Italy. After various successes in Italy, he was at last vanquished in Africa by Scipio Africanus the elder. He fled to Antiochus at Ephesus, and afterwards to Prusias, king of Bithynia, but, not finding himself safe from the Romans, he destroyed himself by poison, which he constantly carried in a ring. *Nepos.* — ¶ The penult in the oblique cases is short in *Martial*, *Horat*, *Juvenal*, and *Silius*; but the grammarians *Probus* said it was long on the authority of *Ennius* and *Plautus*. So the oblique cases of *Asdrubal*, *Hamilcar*, *Himpsnl*.

ANNICERII (Ἀννίκερσι), ōrum, m. eer-2 tain philosophers, so named from their head or teacher, *Anniceris*. *Cic.*

ANNICULUS (annus), a, um, adj. of a year, a year old, ἐνιαυτός, qui est unius anni. *Varr.* Tauros, unum anniculum, alterum bimum. *Nepos.* Virgo annicula. *Colum.* Annicula ætas. *Ulpian.* Anniculus filius.

ANNIFER (annus & fero), a, um, adj. 2 bearing all the year round. *Plin.* Citreæ, et juniperus, et ilex anniferæ habentur. — ¶ *Plin.* Anniferæ plantæ, or annifera, ōrum, h. e. which produce a new stock or stalk every year.

ANNISUS (annitor), and ADNISUS, us, m. exertion; support, help, aid. *Symmach.*

ANNITÖR (ad & nitor), and ADNITÖR, l'ris, isus & ius sum, dep. 3. to rest or lean upon any thing, ἐνδοκῆσθαι, ad aliquam rem niti, hoc est incumbere, in-niti. *Cic.* Natura solitarius nihil amat, semperque ad aliquid tanquam adminiculum annititur. *Virg.* hasta ingenti

annixa columnæ. *Tacit.* Oleæ annixa *Val. Maz.* Annixus genibus, kneeling. — ¶ Also, to strive, aim at, labor upon, exert one's self to reach or obtain. *Liv.*

Pæno, cepisse jam se urbem, si paululum adnitatur, eredente. *Plin.* Omni ope, ut viveret, annixus est, strove all he could to, &c. *Sallust.* Mihi acius adnitendum est, uti, &c. *Liv.* Omni ope annisi sunt; ut, &c. *Sallust.* Adniti summo studio ad aliquid patrandum. *Id.* Piso in Hispaniam pro prætoris missus est, adnitente Crasso. *Tacit.* Etiam mediis patrum annitentibus retinere morem. *Plin.* Rogas, ut agam Firmianorum causam: quod ego quamquam plurimis occupationibus distentus, adnitar, will strive to do. *Virg.* Cy-mothoe, simul et Triton, annixus, acuto detrudunt naves scopulo. *Scrivani* remarks, that annixus is the ancient form, but annisus or adnixus, a more recent one. *Id.* Summis adnixus viribus. *Liv.* Patres hoc idem de intercessoribus legis annisi. *Id.* Annisurum, ut appareat exsilio sibi irritatos, non fractos animos esse. [3]

ANNIVERSARIÆ, adv. yearly. *Augustin.*

ANNIVERSARIUS (annus & verto), a, um, adj. anniversary, returning with the revolution of the year, yearly, annual, ἐτήσιος, qui singulis annis vertentibus fit, hoc est quotannis. *Cic.* Sacris anniversariis. *Id.* Pestos dies anniversarios agere. *Id.* Cælum constantissime conficiens vieissitudines anniversarias. *Liv.* Equorum velut anniversariis armis adsuerat civitas. *Flor.* Anniversarii hostes, h. e. who attack every year. *Varr.* Habere anniversarios vienos, quibus imperes, medicos, tullones, &c., h. e. whose assistance you may yearly use.

ANNÖ, and HANNÖ, önis, m. Ἀννων, the name of several Carthaginian men. *Justin.* and *Liv.*

ANNOMINATIO. See *Agnomination*.

ANNON. See in *An*.

ANNONA (annus), æ, f. the yearly produce of the earth, corn, the year's increase; provisions, as flesh, fruit, wine, &c., βίος, σιτηπέποιον, res frumentaria, et quidquid ad annum victum necessarium est. *Tacit.* Annone subsidia. *Id.* Præficere aliquem annonæ. *Id.* Provincia annonæ fecunda, containing all manner of necessaries. *Cic.* Annona pretium, nisi in calamitate fructuum, non habet. *Id.* Difficultas annonæ. *Liv.* Annona eompressa, kept in and monopolized, in order to keep up the price. *Tacit.* Præfectus annonæ, person appointed to regulate the markets. — ¶ *Colum.* Annona musti, the supply of wine necessary for a family during the year. *So, Id.* lactis, &c. — ¶ Often, the price of provisions, corn, &c. *Cæs.* Jam ad denarios quinquaginta in singulos modios annona pervenerat. *Martian.*

Dig. Cogere aliquem vilis præstare frumentum, quam annona exigat. *Senec.* Habet institores aqua, et annonam variam. *Cic.* Annona carior. *Liv.* arrior. *Id.* laxior. *Sueton.* gravior.

Plin. media, of an ordinary price. *Tacit.* acris plebem fatigat. *Id.* Gravitas annonæ. *Id.* sævitia. *Quintil.* incendi-um. *Cic.* caritas. *Id.* vilitas. *Id.* Annona ingravescit. *Plin.* augetur, the price of provisions increases. *So, Cæs.* crescit. *Sueton.* Temperare annonam macelli, to regulate the price of meat. *Cic.* levare, to lower the price. *So, Liv.* laxare. *Id.* Annona laxat, grows cheaper. But, *Pacat.* arctare annonam. and *Varr.* exandefacere. and *Id.* incendere, to raise the price. *So, Ulpian.*

Dig. onerare. *Plin.* flagellare. *Vellei.* Annona gravis urit plebem. — *Figur.* *Horat.* Vilis amicorum est annona. — ¶ Sometimes it is put for a store or abundance of corn, provisions, &c. *Cic.* Annona flagitabatur. *Tacit.* Pellicere populum annona. — ¶ Sometimes, a soldier's allowance of provisions. *Veget.*

— ¶ In plur. num. annonæ, arum, yearly or monthly payments made in corn, fruit, &c. *Cod. Justin.* — ¶ Also, loaves of bread, paid to laborers. *Lamprid.* — ¶ Annona, æ, a goddess of corn and other provisions. *Inscript.* apud *Gruter.*

ANNONARIUS (annona), a, um, adj. ³ relating to victuals or provisions. *Veget.* **ANNOSITAS** (annosus), ætis, f. old age, ⁵ deepitude. *August.*
ANNOSUS (annus), a, um, adj. *any* ² years old, aged, *πολυετής*, qui est multorum annorum, antiquus, vetustus. *Plin.* Annosum ævum. *Ovid.* Annosa anus. *Horat.* cornix. *Plin.* Annosæ arbores. *Ovid.* Annosum vinum. *Augustin.* Annosior aliquis. *Id.* Annosissimus homo.
ANNOTAMENTUM (annoto), and **AD-3 NOTAMENTUM**, i, n. annotation, remark. *Gell.*
ANNOTATIO (Id.), and **ADNOTATIO**, ² ñis, f. a noting down, observing, remarking; annotation. *Gell.* and *Plin.* — *¶* Also, simply, a specification in writing. *Pandect.* Privata testatio, seu annotatio. — *¶* Among jurists, the entering of the name of an absent person among the accused. *Macer. Dig.* — *¶* Sometimes, an emperor's rescript, subscribed with his own hand. *Cod. Just.*
ANNOTATIONOLA (annotatio), and **ADNOTATIONOLA**, a, f. a short annotation or observation. *Gell.*
ANNOTATOR (annoto), and **ADNOTATOR**, ² TÖR, ñis, m. an observer, remarker, annotator; used in a bad sense by *Plin.* — *¶* Also, one who notes and reckons the income arising from taxes, and the fruits of the earth. *Cod. Theod.*
ANNOTATUS (Id.), and **ADNOTATUS**, ³ us, m. a remarking, annotating. *Valer. Maxia.*
ANNOTYNUS (annus), a, um, adj. of ² a year, a year old, *ἐπείτειος*, unius anni. *Plin.* Novus fructus in his cum annotino pendet. *Columell.* Ungues custodum annotinos rescato. *Cæs.* Annotivæ naves, vessels of last year; ready or built the year before.
ANNOTUS, and **ADNOTUS** (ad & noto), as, ² avi, ñum, a. l. to note down, remark, observe, write notes on, *ἐπισημαίνω*, notam apponere, et memorie causa adscribere aliquid, et addiscendi causa observare, et scribendo adicere. *Colamell.* Ut meminisset, atque adnotaret, quid, et quando, et cui dedisset. *Quintil.* De quibus pauca annotabo. *Plin.* Ep. Librum annotare, et excerptare. *Id.* Annotare cursim. *Sueton.* Exemplaria emendare, distinguere, et annotare. *Plin.* alter. Qua in re et illud annotare succurrit, unum, &c. *Id.* Non omittendum quod Annales adnotavere, tripedaneæ, &c. *Sueton.* Cum annotasset insculptum monumento militem Gallum, ab equite Romano oppressum, having observed. *Lactant.* Libros suos annotare, to cottle, deaominate. *Plin.* Hæc litora conchylio, et pisce nobili annotantur, h. e. are fished for, are noted. *Paul.* in *Pandect.* Alioquin et illud annotaremus, esse, &c., to remark upon with blame, to blame. — *¶* Also, to note oae, or designate as an accused person, in the capacity of a magistrate, and to order what shall be done with him; to enter an absent man's name among the accused. *Pandect., Suet. and Plin. Ep.* — *¶* To assign as a place of exile. *Ulpian.* insulas.
ANNOTALIS (annus), e, adj. annual, occurring yearly. *Araob.* — *¶* Also, of a year, a year old. *Jul. Paul.* — *¶* Also, lasting a year. *Vet. lap.* apud *Marrator.*
ANNULUS. See *Annulus*.
ANNUMERATIO (annumero), and **ADNUMERATIO**, ñis, f. a numbering, calculating. *Modestia. Digest.*
ANNUMEROR (ad & numero), and **ADNUMEROR**, as, avi, ñum, a. l. to number, count, enuumerate, *ἐναριθμεῖν*, numero. *Cic.* Pecuniam annumerare, et reddere alicui. *Id.* Annumerare verba lectori. — *¶* Also, to add to a former number. *Cic.* His libris annumerandi sunt sex de Republica. *Id.* His duobus annumerabatur nemo tertius. *Id.* Verum ego forsitan, propter multitudinem patronorum in grege annumerer. *Quidam MSS.* habent in gregem. *Ovid.* et mihi nomen Tunc quoque cum vivis annumerarer, erat. *Tacit.* Potentiam, no-
 ilitatem, ceteraque extra animum, eque bonis, neque malis annumerant. *Ovid.* Se quoque in exemplis annume-

rare solet. *Paul. Dig.* Servi, quos paterfamilias inter urbanos annumerare solitus sit.
ANNUNTIATIO (annuntio), and **AD-3 NUNTIATIO**, ñis, f. an announcing. *Augustin.*
ANNUNTIOR (ad & nuntio), and **ADNUN-2 TIOR**, or **ANNUNCIOR**, as, avi, ñum, a. l. to announce, proclaim, publish, *προσ-αγγέλλω*. *Plin.* Annuntiare multa e longinquo. — *¶* Annuntiare salutem alicui, to salute. *Cic. Attic. l. 12. ep. 1.*, where others read differently. — *¶* Simply, to relate. *Apul.*
ANNUS (ad & nuo), and **ADNUS**, is, ui, a. 3. to give assent by a nod, assent by a nod; approve, agree to, allow, permit, grant, acquiesce in, *προσνεύω*, capitis nutu assentio, approbo, affirmo; to which *annus* is opposed. *Cic.* Id toto capite annuit. *Plaut.* Quid nunc? datutine estis, an non? annuunt. *Virg.* non adversata petenti Annuit. *Id.* Audacibus annue cæptis, h. e. favor, approve of. *So, Plin.* Superest, ut promissis Deus annuat. *Tacit.* Annuere crimini. *Id.* Annuere paci. *Liv.* Amicitiam se Romanorum accipere annuit, he said that he consented or agreed to accept, &c. *Id.* Cum annuisset se venturum. — *¶* Also, simply, to nod, beckon. *Tacit.* Flavio assistenti, annu-
 entique, an dstringeret gladium, cædemque patrarat, renuit. *Plaut.* Neque illa ulli homini, nutet, nictet, annuat. — *¶* Sometimes, with acc. of the thing, and dat. of a person, to promise, to destine something for some one. *Virg.* Nos tua progenies, cæli quibus annuis arcem. *Id.* Sin nostrum annuerit nobis victoria Martem, h. e. shall give us success. *Valer. Flacc.* Hanc mihi militiam annue. — *¶* *Cic.* Quos iste annuerat, h. e. had designated by a nod; if the reading be correct. *Liv.* Annue nitum Campanis, h. e. show favor. — *¶* Simply, to affirm. *Tacit.* Vi tormentorum victis quibusdam, ut falsa annuerent.
ANNUS (an for am, *anoad*; or from *ένος*, *Æol.* *έννος*, a year), i, m. a year; that period in which the earth performs a entire revolution round the sun, *ένος, ένιαυ-
 τός, λυκάβας, έννος*. *Nepos.* Cum annorum octoginta in Ægyptum ivisset, at the age of eighty years. *Ulpian. Dig.* Esso annorum viginti. *Scævola.* Esse annis sexdecim. *Nepos.* Quinquaginta annorum imperium. *Tacit.* Hunc exitum habuit Galba tribus et septuaginta annis. *Cic.* Annus natus viginti septem, se. ante. *Id.* Crassus habebat quatuor et triginta annos, totidemque annis mihi etate præstabat. *Plin.* Hæc ædes nunc circiter annum 450 habet. *Juvenal.* Præcedere quatuor annis. *Ovid.* Æqualis alicui annis, of the same age, coeval. *Cic.* Quartum annum ago, et octogesimum, I am in any eighty-fourth year. *Id.* Vivere ad annum centesimum. *Id.* Vixit annos septuaginta. *Plin.* Sæmulla centum decem annis vixit. *Id.* Corvinus centum annos implevit. *Tacit.* Vergens annis, h. e. growing old. *Stat.* Integer annorum, in the vigor or prime of life. *Virg.* Grav-
 is annis, loaded with years. *Id.* Maximus annis. *Juvenal.* Improbus annis, petulant by reason of his youth. *Terent.* Pannis, annisque obsitus. *Sueton.* Anno ineunte. *Horat.* Anno pleno, h. e. at the close of. *Cic.* Nondum centum et decem anni sunt, cum lata est lex. *Plaut.* Viri nostri domo ut abierunt, hic tertius annus, since they went away. *Id.* Lex anno post, quam lata sit, abrogata. *Liv.* Anno ante. *Cic.* Anno decimo-
 sexto post Reges exactos. *Id.* Postero anno. *Id.* Anno superiore, the preceding year, last year. *Liv.* Consules prioris anni, of the year preceding. *Id.* Hoc anno Romæ triumphatum. *Id.* Principio anni. *Id.* Initio statim anni. *Cic.* Anno exeunte, at the close of the year. *So, Liv.* Extremo anno. *Tacit.* Extremo anni. *Id.* Exitu anni. *Id.* Fine anni. *Nepos.* Dare alicui annum temporis, to allow one a year. *Terent.* Mulieres dum moliuntur, dum comuntur, annus est, are a twelvemonth in, &c. *Varr.* Anni tempus, season of the year. — *¶* The

poets often un, *annus* for a part of the year, a season of the year. *Virg.* For-
 mosissimus annus. *Horat.* Annus hi-
 bernus. *Id.* Annus pomifer. *Stat.* Piseumque domus non æstuat annum, h. e. summer, the season of the Olympic games. — *¶* Annus, meus, tuus, &c., the year in which by law I, &c. can stand as candidate for an office. *Cic.* Si in nostrum annum incidit, firmior candidatus fore videatur. *Id.* Ut si ædilis fuisses, post biennium tuus annus esset. — *¶* Annus is, also, age, time or period of life, ætas, vel ætatis tempus. *Propert.* Dum vernat sanguis dum rugis integer annus. — *¶* Also, the growth of the year, fruit, corn, &c. *Lucan.* Agricolaë raptis annum flevire juvenis. *Tacit.* Arare terram, et expectare annum, h. e. the harvest. *Stat.* Pharius annus, h. e. corn from Egypt. — *¶* The ace. *aanum* signifies a whole year, the period of a year. *Cæs.* Regiam potestatem annum obtinere. *Liv.* Matrone annum, ut parentem, eum luxerunt. — *¶* The abl. *anno* signifies the last year; also, for a whole year, in a year's time, for which in *annus* is generally used. *Lucil.* Utrum anno, an horno te abstuleris a viro. *Plaut.* Quatuor minis ego emi istanc anno uxori meæ. *Liv.* Qui anno jam prope senatum non habuerint. *Aæul. Viet.* Corpus ejus matrone anno luxerunt. *Plin.* Uno bonni jugo conseri anno quadragena jugera, justum est, in one year. *Cic.* Ter in anno. *Liv.* Tres in anno dies. *Plin.* Bis anno. — *¶* Ad annum, for the coming year, for the next year. *Cic.* Ut tibi Cæsar, faciendum est ad annum. *Id.* Quem ad annum tribunum plebis videbam fore. — *¶* In annum, for a year. *Liv.* Prorogare alicui imperium in annum. *Horat.* Provisæ frugis in annum copia. *Id.* Differre aliquid in annum. *So, Cic.* In hunc annum. *Id.* In multos annos. — *¶* In hoc anno more rarely than hoc anno.
ANNUTO. See *Adnuto*.
ANNUTRIO. See *Adnutrio*.
ANNUS (annus), a, um, adj. which lasts a year, of a year's duration. *Cic.* Annua provincia. *Id.* Ut simus annui, h. e. that we remain only oae year in the province. *Id.* Annuum tempus. *Ovid.* nox erat annua nobis, seemed to me a year long. *Horat.* spatio longius annuo. *Plaut.* Penus annuus, sufficient for a year. *Id.* Annua vita. *Sueton.* Annui magistratus. *Tacit.* Annue copię, provisions for a twelvemonth. — *¶* Also, that which recurs every year, anniversary, yearly, annual. *Cic.* Annue commutationes. *Id.* Annue varietates frigorum, et calorum. *Virg.* Annua sacra. *Tacit.* Annui ludi. *Plin.* Annua vice, each year. *So, Id.* Annus vicibus. — *¶* *Annium*, i, n. absolute, and more frequently the pl. *annua*, orum, a yearly pension, a yearly provision; yearly supplies. *Ulpian.* Si cui annum relictum fuerit. *Sueton.* Juliam uxorem et peculio concesso a patre, præbitisque annuis fraudavit. *Plin.* Publici servi annua accipiunt.
ANODYNÄ (*ἀνώδυνος*), se. medicamenta, anodynes. *Cels.*
ANOMALIA (*ἀνωμαλία*), æ, f. irregularity, deviation from what is usual, anomaly, eccentricity. *Varr.*
ANONIS (*ἀνώνις*), is, f. the herb petty-whin, cammaock, or rest-harrow (so called from stopping the plough, or harrow, in its progress, by its stringy roots). *Plin.* — It is also called *ononis*, *idis*.
ANONYMOS (*ἀνώνυμος*), without name: thus a plant is called. *Plin.*
ANORMIS. See *Abnormis*.
ANQUIROR (am & quæro), is, sivi, situm, a. & n. to seek after eagerly, make diligent search after, search carefully, inquire earnestly after, endeavor to find, *ἀναζητέω, ἐξετάζω*, diligenter circum-
 quaque quæro, inquiri, quæro, investi-
 tigo. *Seuæ.* At vos per agros corporis partes vagas Anquirite. *Cic.* Quæ ad vivendum sint necessaria, anquirat, et paret. *Id.* Ut non anquirat alicum, apud quem evomet, &c. *Id.* Semper aliqui anquirendi sunt, quos diligamus, et a quibus diligamur. —

¶ Also, to discuss, examine into, investigate. Cic. Aut anquirunt, aut consultant. Lucret. Protrahere in lucem, atque omnes anquirere nisis. Tacit. Nec diu anquirendum, quin Agrippina anteiret. — ¶ *Intransitive*, a judicial word, to impeach, accuse, proceed criminally against a person. Liv. de perduellione. Tacit. de morte alicujus. — Also, a judicial word, to accuse, particularly of the tribunes, when they accuse any one before the people, and at the same time assign his punishment beforehand. Liv. capite de aliquo. Id. Anquirere capitis. Id. pecunia, h. e. to sentence to a fine.

ANQUISITIO (anquisitus), adverb, comparative anquisitus, diligently, accurately, elaborately. Gell.

ANQUISITIO (anquiro), ōnis, f. the same as inquisitio. Var.

ANSA (unc.), æ, f. the handle of a cup or other vessel, λαβίς, τὰ ἄκρα, manubrium, quo vas aut poculum in manu prehendi, et teneri potest. Virg., Murt., Ovid.

— ¶ Also, the handle of other things, any thing to lay hold of. Petron. Ansa ostii, the handle of a door. Plin. crepidæ, the band of a shoe, shoe-string. So, Tibull. Ansa colligat pedes. So, Cels. 6, 13. Vitruv. gubernaculi, the tiller. Vitruv. stateræ, the checks of a balance. Vitruv. Anse ferreæ, iron hooks, cramps. — ¶ Figur. occasio, opportunity. Cic. and Plaut.

ANSANCTUS. See Amsanctus.

ANSATOS (ansa), a, um, adj. having a handle, or handles, qui ansam habet, ὄρεσις. Columell. — ¶ Ansæ, sc. hastæ, h. e. furnished with a thong. Enn. apud Non. — ¶ Plaut. Ansatus homo, with his arms a-kimbo; with his hands fixed to his sides, so that his arms resemble handles.

ANSER (unc.), ōris, m. a goose, gander, χίψ, χηνός. Cic. and Virg. — ¶ Virg. Anser Amynceus Ledæ, h. e. swan.

— ¶ Anser is also the name of a certain petulant and licentious poet. Ovid.

ANSERARIUM (anser), ii, n. a place in which geese are fed.

ANSERCOLUS (Id.), i, m. dimin. a little goose, a gosling. Columell.

ANSERINUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a goose. Plin. Anserinus adeps, goose-grease. Ulpian. Dig. Anserina lana, the down of geese.

ANSOLA (ansa), æ, f. a little handle, parva ansa. Apulci. — ¶ Also, a ring or iron hook, driven into a wall or stall, for the purpose of fastening horses, &c. Apul. — Also, a finger-ring. Augustin. — Also, a ring of a chain. Id. — ¶ Also, a string or band of a slipper. Val. Mur.

ANTACHATES (ἀνταχάτης), æ, m. a precious stone resembling the agate. Plin.

ANTÆ (unc.), ārum, f. the posts or cheeks of a door, door-posts, ἰμῆες, παραστάδες. Vitruv. — Hence, Vitruv. Ædes in antis, a temple with pillars in front.

ANTÆOS, i, m. Ἀνταῖος, n. Libyan giant, brother of Busiris, slain by Hercules. Ovid. — ¶ Also written Antæus.

ANTAGONISTA (ἀντί and ἀγωνίζω), æ, m. an adversary, enemy, antagonist, ἀνταγωνιστής, adversarius. Hieronym.

ANTANACLASIS, is, f. ἀντανάκλασις, a figure in rhetoric, when the same word is repeated in a different and even a contrary sense.

ANTANDROS, i, and ANTANDROS, i, f. Ἀνταῖος, S. Dimitri, a city in Mysia. Virg. — ¶ Hence Antandrius, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to this city. Cic.

ANTAPŌCHIA. See Apocha.

ANTARTICUS (ἀνταρκτικός), a, um, 3 adj. southern. Pylgin.

ANTARIUS (ἀνταῖρος), a, um, adject. 3 Antarii fuses, πρότοννοι σχοῖνοι, steady ropes used in a machine for drawing up great weights. Vitruv. Antarii fuses ante laxi collocentur.

ANTE (ἄντα, before), prep. governing the acc.; before, as respects time, place, and persons. Cic. Ante tribunal tuum, M. Fauni, ante pedes vestros, iudices, inter ipsa subsellia cades futurae sunt. Id. Ante oculos vestros. Id. Ante suum fundum. Id. Ante prætorium. Id. Ante oppidum Nolani. Id. Dicere

causam ante judicem. Auct. ad Herenn. Venire ante imperatorem. Nepos. Vincium ante se Thyum agebat. Cæs. Ante ceteras cohortes procurerat. Cic. Qui honos togato habitus est ante me nemini, h. e. before me, before my time. Virg. Ante Jovem nulli subigebant arva coloni, before the reign of Jupiter. Cic. Mortuus est ante istum prætorem, h. e. before that man was prætor. Id. Ante philosophiam patefactam. Id. Ut ad eam voluntatem, si quam in illum ante has meas litteras contulisti, &c., h. e. before you received this letter of mine. Liv. Per hunc castissimum ante regiam injuriam sanguinem juro. — ¶ It often has after it quam. Sucton. Ante paucos dies, quam ædilitatem iniret, a few days before, &c. Id. Ante paucos, quam periret, menses. Colum. Si sulci ante annum fiant, quam vineta conserantur.

— ¶ It is joined with adverbs of time in o, as multo, paulo, tanto, &c. Liv. Multo ante noctem. Id. Aliquanto ante lucem. — ¶ It is often placed between the subst. and adj. Liv. Dies ante paucos. Sucton. Paucos ante menses. Id. Aliquot ante annos. Plin. Tertium ante diem. — ¶ It is also sometimes put after qui. Nepos. Athenienses diem certam Chabria præstituerunt, quam ante, &c. Cic. Diem statutos laxam, quam ante si solverint, &c. — ¶ In dates, ante diem is put for die. Cic. Ante diem VI Calendas Novembris, for die sexto ante, &c. Id. a. d. III, Cal. Mai., h. e. ante diem tertium Calendas Maias, the third day before the Calends of May. Hence, in ante diem, &c., ex ante diem, &c., are often used. Cic. Diem edicti obire neglexit: in ante diem quartum calend. Decembris distulit. Id. De Q. Fratre nuntii nobis venerunt ex ante diem non Jun., h. e. from the fourth of June. — ¶ Ante diem, ante tempus, sometimes signify, before the suitable or proper day or time. Ovid. Filius ante diem patrios inquit in annos. Cic. Factus est consul bis: primum ante tempus, iterum suo tempore. — ¶ With persons, it also expresses comparison. Bulbus ad Cic. Eum, quem ante me diligo, more than myself. Liv. Ante Alexandrum, et ante Pyrrum, et ante omnes alios imperatores esse, superior to Alexander, &c. Tacit. Nullos mortalium armis, aut fide inte Germanos esse. Liv. Longe ante illos pulchritudine insignis. Virg. scelere ante alios immanior omnes. Nepos. Unus ante alios carissimus. — ¶ Ante omnia sometimes signify first of all, the very first; and sometimes, above all, especially, chiefly. Cels. Alus ante omnia ducitur. Liv. Eo ante omnia insignis, quia matronæ annum lixerunt. Id. Ante omnia invisum ipsam ingenium atrox. — ¶ ANTE is often used adverbially, generally of time before, on a former occasion, formerly. Cic. Ante ad te falsum scripseram. Id. Et feci ante, et facio nunc. Cels. Ceteri ante, et post, eadem faciendi sunt. Id. Ante caput, deinde reliqua par auferatur. Liv. Ut in publico pericub ante, sic tum in suo. Id. Et paulo ante non adjuvi, et tunc exclusi. Liv. Sicut ante dictum est. Plin. Si unquam antea alias, if ever on a former occasion. Cic. Ante dicere aliquid, to predict, prophesy, foretell. Id. Longe ante vider aliquid, to foresee. Sucton. Multo ante prospicere. Liv. Paucis ante liebus. Id. Annis duodecim ante. Id. Ante annis septendecim. Cic. Dicit vix potest, quam multa sint, quæ espondeatis ante fieri oportere, quam id hanc rationem extremam necessariam devenire. See Antequam. In later. Flacc.

Ante comas silvæ altitud Austri: at illum protinus sensere camæ, at first. Ovid. Ante, deos homini quod conciliare valeret, Far erat, et purpurea mica salis, formerly. — Virg. Igiari antemalorum, h. e. of former evils. — ¶ Sometimes an adv. of place, before, in front. Sulpic. ad Cic. Post me rat Ægina, ante Megara. Liv. Fluvius ab tergo, ante circaque oram, &c. Cic. Si aut manibus ingrediatur quis, at non ante, sed retro, forwards.

ANTEA (ante & ea, abl. as in antehac), adverb, before, aforesaid, formerly, heretofore, erst, in time past, same as ante, but limited to time. Cic. Non accusabimur posthac; neque hercule antea negligentes fuimus. Id. Tempus hoc magis idoneum, quam unquam antea. Id. Appius in sermonibus antea dictabat, postea dixit etiam in Senatu. Id. Semper antea cum uxore; tum sine ea. Id. Ilunc audiebat antea, nunc præsentem vident. Id. Te antea, quam tibi successum esset, decessurum fuisse. Liv. Clypeis antea usi sunt, deinde scuta pro clypeis fecere.

ANTEACTUS (ante & actus), a, um, also, ANTE ACTUS, done formerly or in time past, over, spent, gone by. Cic. Vita antea. Lucet. ætas. Id. tempus. Id. vetustas, days of yore. Nepos. Accusare aliquem rerum antea. Ovid. Antea fateri, one's former actions or deeds.

ANTEAGO (ante & ago), is, ægi, actum, a. 3. also ANTE AGO, to lead before. Sil. Anteagitur conjux.

ANTEAMBULO (ante & ambulo), ōnis, 3 m. n. servant whose business it was to walk before his master, clear the way, &c.; a client, who walked before his patron in public, in order to show him the greater respect. Martial.

ANTECANIS (ante & canis), is, m. the lesser Dog-star, so called from its rising before the greater Dog-star. Cic. Others read ante canem. Written, also, anticanis. In Greek, προκύων, whence the Latin progen.

ANTECANTAMENTUM (ante & canto), 3 i, n. or ANTECANTAMEN, inis, n. that which was sung before the Mysteries, as they went in procession; a prelude, prelude, overture. Apulci.

ANTECAPIO (ante & capio), is, cæpi, captum & ceptum, a. 3. also ANTE CAPIO, to take possession of beforehand, preoccupy, προλαμβάνω, occupo, ante occupo. Tacit. Nam Medos Pacorus anteciperat. Id. Pontem anteciperat. — ¶ Antecipare tempus, to anticipate. Sallust. Maxime festinans tempus legatorum antecapere. Id. Optimum factu ratus, noctem, quæ instabat, ante capere, ne quid eo spatio novaretur.

ANTECAPTUS. See Antecaptus.

ANTECEDENS (antecedo), tis, antecedent, going before, preceding, foregoing, past, προπορεύς, προίων, præcedens, antepositus. Cic. Omnia quæ fierent fieri causis antecedentibus. Plin. Antecedens annus. — ¶ Antecedentia, among rhetoricians, antecedents. Cic. — ¶ Also, surpassing, superior, greater. Cic. Ætate paulum his antecedens Ser. Galba. Murcel. Dig. Antecedentis gradus homines non possunt eas ducere, quas iis, qui inferioris dignitatis sunt, ducere non licet.

ANTECEDO (ante & cedo), is, essi, esum, n. and a. 3. to go before, precede, take the lead, get the start, προερχομαι, ante eo, præcedo. Cæs. Antecedere magnis itineribus. Cic. Pompeius expeditus antecesserat legiones. Id. Si huic rei illa antecedit, huic non antecedit. Cels. Exercitatio semper antecedere cibum debet. — ¶ Often, to surpass, outdo, exceed, excel. Cic. Quantum natura hominis peccidibus antecedit. Id. Antecedere alicui ætate. Justin. alicquem ætate. Plaut. alicui virtute. Nepos. alicquem honore. Id. alicquem in aliqua re. Curt. Antecedere fidem magnitudine rerum, h. e. to exceed belief. Plin. Antecedere pretio, to exceed in value.

ANTECELLENS (antecello), entis, superior, excelling, surpassing. Cic.

ANTECELLO (ante & cello), Gr. κέλλω, h. e. curro, is, n. and a. 3. to excel, surpass, exceed, be superior to, ὑπερέχω, præsto, supero, præcello, excello, major sum. Cic. Causa, quæ criminibus ceteris antecellit. Id. Ædes duæ, quæ longe ceteris antecellunt. Id. Sensus hominum multo antecellit sensibus bestiarum. Id. Antecellere omnibus ingenii gloria. — ¶ With an acc. Cic. Qui eloquentia ceteros antecellit. Alii ceteris. Vuler. Max. Qua constan-

tia victoriae quoque gloriam antecellit. *Tacit.* Antecellere omnes fortuna. — ¶ In the pass. *Auct. ad Herenn.* An ad inferiores, qui omnibus his rebus antecelluntur.

ANTECEPTUS (ante & captus), a, um, also written antecaptus, and ante captus, taken beforehand, preoccupied; prevented, anticipated. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

ANTECESSIO (antecedo), ōnis, f. a going 1 before, preceding. *Cic.*

ANTECESSOR (Id.), ōris, m. he that 2 goeth before, precedes; an antecessor, har-binger, προδρομος, qui antecedit. In warfare, antecessores, forerunners of the army, pioneers. *Sucton.* Iruperant jam agminis antecessores. — ¶ Also, antecessores, anciently, law-teachers, law-professors. *Justin.* Triboniano, necnon Theophilo, et Dorotheo viris illustribus, et facundissimis antecessoribus accessitis. — ¶ Antecessor is also a predecessor. *Paul. Dig.*

ANTECESSUS (Id.), us, m. properly, 2 a going before, antecedence. — In antecessum dare, solvere, necipere, &c., h. e. dare, aut accipere aliquid ante tempus constitutum; beforehand, before the right-ful time; in advance, before it is due. *Senec.* Ego quid cui debeam, scio: aliis post longam diem repono, aliis in antecessum. *Id.* Unum haec epistola in debitu solvet; duo in antecessum accipe. *Id.* Bene credi tibi scio: itaque in antecessum dabo. *Quintil.* Prosit mihi, quod apud negotiatores solet: in antecessum dedi. *Alii leg.* antecessum. — ¶ Figur. *Flor.* Adeo certa victoriae spe, ut praedam in antecessum pacatione dividerent, h. e. in advance, before they had obtained it.

ANTECURRENS (ante & currens), tis, running before, forerunning, preceding. *Vitruv.* Stella solem antecurrens.

ANTECURSOR (ante & cursor), ōris, m. a forerunner. — In warfare, antecursores, forerunners, precursors, pioneers; also, the advanced guard of an army. *Cas.*

ANTECICO (ante & dico), is, ixi, ictum, a. 3. also, ANTE DICO, to say before-hand, predict, praedico, πρόβημι. *Cic.* Antedicere ea, quae, &c.

ANTEdictus (ante & dictus), a, um, also, ANTE DICTUS, said or mentioned before, previously suggested. *Amnian.*

ANTEEO (ante & eo), is, ixi, irreg. a. to 1 go before, precede, take the lead, πρόειμι, ante eo, praecedo. *Cic.* Anteibat lictores, non cum bacillis, sed, ut hic praetoribus anteeat, cum fascibus duobus. *Jorat.* Te semper anteit saeva necessitas. *Sucton.* Anteiore equo, aut pedibus. *Id.* Anteiore vehiculo. — ¶ Very often, for superare, antecedere, excellere, to surpass, outstrip, outdo, excel. *Cic.* Anteiore alicum virtutibus. *Nepos.* Anteiore omnes auctoritate. *Tacit.* Gravitate sumptuum reditus anteiore, to live beyond one's income, spend more than the receipts will cover. *Cic.* Qui iis aetate anteibat. *Cas.* Operibus (abl.) anteiore. — ¶ Used sometimes in the pass. *Cic.* Nec se aequales tui, propter istam causam, abs te antei putant. *Senec.* Grave est a dterioribus honore antei. *Tacit.* Ne ab aliis apud Vitellium antei-rentur. — ¶ Sometimes for praevire, to anticipate, prevent. *Tacit.* Scaurus, ut dignum veteribus Aemiliis, damnationem anteiit, prevented his condemnation by laying violent hands on himself. *Id.* Incendium anteiit remedia velocitate mali. *Tacit.* Antecamus, dum tempus datur. — ¶ Anteiore mictorati alicujus, in *Tacit. Ann.* 5. c. 3. to resist. — ¶ *Silius.* Idem, quid Boreas, quid vellet crastinus Auster, Anteiabat, knew beforehand. — ¶ Antibo for anteibo; antisse, &c., for antesse, &c., occur in *Tacit.*; anteat for anteat in *Ovid.*

ANTEFACTUS (ante & factus), a, um, done beforehand or foretime; the same as ante factus, which form is also used. *Gell.*

ANTEFERO (ante & fero), fers, tūli, lātum, irreg. a. to carry or bear before, προφέρω, ante, prius fero. *Tacit.* Virginti familiarum imagines antelatae sunt. *Virg.* Dixit, et anteculit gressum; others, ante tulit. — ¶ Oftener for anteponere, to set before, prefer, give

the preference to, προτιμάω, προκρίνω. *Cic.* Bibuli fortunam omnium triumphis, victoriisque anteferre. *Id.* Qui me antetuleritis nobilitati. *Nepos.* Antetulit irae religionem. *Cic.* Me antelaturum voluntatem tuam commodum meo. *Id.* Iniquissimam pacem justissimo bello anteferre. *Id.* Anteferre se alicui. *Id.* alicum alicui honore, gratia, fortunis. *Nepos.* Ut antefatur huic nemo. *Cic.* Cum ipse ceteris esset omni honore antelatus.

ANTEFIXUS (ante & fixus), a, um, fixed 2 before, affixed. *Tacit.* Truncis arborum antefixa ora, human skulls fixed upon, &c. — ¶ As a subst. antefixa, orum, n. figures, or ornaments, affixed on high to houses and temples. *Liv.*

ANTEGENITALIS (ante & genitalis), e, 2 adj. before birth. *Plin.* Antegenitale experimentum, h. e. an experiment derived from those things which existed before one's birth.

ANTEGRADIOR (ante & gradior), ōris, 1 essus suni, dep. 3. to go before, precede, προβαίω, anteo, praecedo, ante gradior. *Cic.* Stella Vencris Lucifer Latine dicitur, cum antegreditur solem (is the harbinger of the sun); eum subsequitur autem (sets after him), Hesperos. — ¶ Particip. antegressus, a, um, preceding. *Cic.* Causis antegressis, from causes preceding.

ANTEHABEO (ante & habeo), es, ui, 2 itum, a. 2. to prefer, προτιμάω, praefero, antefero, antepono. *Tacit.* Ne divulgata atque incredibilia veris antehabebant.

ANTEHAC (ante & hac), adverb, before, beforetime, formerly, in time past; hitherto, until now, πρό τοῦ, ante hoc tempus. *Terent.* Quod antehac fecit, nihil ad me attinet. *Cic.* Antehac quidem sperare saltem licebat; nunc etiam id ereptum est. — ¶ Also, before that time. *Salust.* Sed ea saepe antehac fidem praediderat. *Tacit.* Ut antehac flagitiis, in tunc legibus laborabatur.

ANTELOGIUM (ante & λόγος), ii, n. a 3 preamble or preface; a prologue to a play. *Plant.*

ANTELOQUIUM (ante & loquor), ii, n. 3 the opening or praemial part of a composition or speech; a proem, exordium, initium loquendi, exordium, προοίμιον. *Symmach.* — ¶ Also, the right to speak first. *Marob.*

ANTELUCUS (ante & lux), a, um, adj. before daylight, early. *Cic.* Coenae antelucanæ, h. e. continued all night till daylight.

ANTEMERIDIANUS (ante & merides), a, um, adj. before noon, noon-tide or mid-day, προμεσηβρινός, qui est, vel fit ante meridiem. *Cic.*

ANTEMITTO (ante & mitto), or ANTE 2 MITTO, is, isi, issum, a. 3. to send first or before, despatch forward, προπέμνω, praemittit. *Solin.* Flumen transituri in minimis antemittunt. *Cas.* Equitatum omnem antemittit. *Id.* Antemissis equitibus.

ANTEMNE (ante & amnem), ārum, f. a town of the Sabines, so called because situated in front of the river Anio. *Virg.* — ¶ Hunc Antemnas, ātis, m. and f. an inhabitant of this town. *Liv.*

ANTEMONIENS (ante & monens), also, ANTE MONENS, entis, warning or admonishing beforehand, qui ante monet. *Valer. Facc.*

ANTEMURALE (ante & muralis), is, n. 3 a counterfort, spur, buttress; an outwork, counterscarp, parapet, barbacan. *Hieronym.*

ANTEMURANUS (ante & murus), a, 3 um, adj. placed or stationed before a wall. *Amnian.*

ANTENNĀ (unc.), or ANTEMNĀ, æ, f. κεραι, in cross-piece to which the sail of a ship is fastened, the sail-yard. *Virg.* Cornua antennarum, the two ends of the sail-yard. *Hirt.* Demittere antennas ad medium alium.

ANTENOR ōris, m. Ἀντήνωρ, n Trojani princeps, tw of whose sons were married to daughters of Priam. He was in favor of making peace with the Greeks, and restoring Helen. After the destruction of Troy, he went to Italy and founded Patnium. *Virg.* and *Liv.* — ¶ Hence, Antenorās, a, um, adj. of or pertaining

to Antenor; Patavian or Paduan. *Martial.* — ¶ Antenoridæ, ārum, m. sons of Antenor; also, inhabitants of Padua. *Virg.* and *Serv.*

ANTEOCCUPATIO (anteoccupo), ōnis, f. an anticipating, obviating, forestalling, or preventing; prolepsis, a figure in rhetoric. *Cic.*

ANTEOCCUPO (ante & occupo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. also, ANTE OCCUPO, to anticipate, preoccupate, prevent, forestall. *Cic.*

ANTEPÆNULTIMUS (ante & pæna 3 & ultimus), a, um, also, ANTEPÆNULTIMUS, antepenultimate. *Diomed.*

ANTEPAGMENTUM (ante & pago or pango), i, n. the ornaments of porches or doors, &c., wrought in wood or stone; garnishing in carved work set on door-posts. *Vitruv.*

ANTEPARO, as, a. 1. same as ante paro. *Propert.*

ANTEPARTUS (ante & partus), or ANTEPARTUS, a, um, partic. prepared or acquired before. *Plant.*

ANTEPEDES (ante & pes), or ANTEPEDES, um, m. clients that walked before their patrons. *Juvenal.* — ¶ Antepedes, also, the fore-feet. *Cic.*

ANTEPENDULUS (ante & pendulus), a, 3 um, adj. hanging down before, ante pendens. *Apulei.*

ANTEPILANUS (ante & pilanus), i, m. in the Roman army, the antepilani were the two first lines of soldiers; in the first were the hastati; in the second the principes; in the third the pilani or triarii. *Liv.* — ¶ *Amnian* makes this word the same as antesignanus.

ANTEPOLLEO (ante & polleo), es, n. & a. 2. to exceed in power, excel. *Apulei.* Quae civitas cuncta Thessalia antepollebat. *Id.* Toto vertice cunctos antepollebat.

ANTEPONO (ante & pono), is, osui, ōstim, a. 3. to set or place before, present, προτίθημι, ante aliquem appono. *Plant.* Bonum anteponam prandium prausolibus. *Id.* Quid antepones Vencri a jentaculo? h. e. quid appones Vencri a jentaculo? *Tacit.* Equitum Romano- rum locos sedilibus plebis anteposuit. *Id.* Nullo metu, non antepositis vigiliis.

— ¶ Oftener, for praefere, antefere, primas dare, to prefer, to give a higher place or rank. *Cic.* Longe Academia illi ac Lycæo tuum hoc suburbanum gymnasium anteponam. *Id.* Amicitiam anteponere rebus omnibus. *Id.* se alicui. *Nepos.* alicum alteri in familiaritate. — ¶ Sometimes ante is separated from the verb. *Tibull.* Libam agricolæ ponitur ante Deo, h. e. apponitur Deo agricolæ. *Cic.* Suo generi me meum ante non ponere.

ANTEQUAM (ante & quam), or ANTEQUAM, adv. of time, joined generally with the indic., sometimes with the subj. before, before that, πρίν ἢ, πρίν ἢ, priusquam. *Cic.* Antequam de incommodis Sicilia dico, pauca mihi videntur esse de provincie dignitate dicenda. *Id.* Dabo operam, ut istuc veniam, antequam plane ex animo tuo effluo. *Id.* Antequam delectata est Atheniensium civitas hac laude dicendi, multa jam memorabilia effecerat. *Id.* Cui fui semper amicus, antequam Rcipublicæ est factus inimicus. *Id.* Equidem antequam tuas legi litteras, in hominem ire cupiebam. *Id.* Antequam de Republica Patres Conscripti dicam (subj.) ea, quæ dicenda hoc tempore arbitror, exponam vobis, &c. *Id.* Neque defatigabor, antequam percepero. — ¶ It is often separated by tmesis, other words being interposed; and the two words are sometimes transposed. *Cic.* Ut te ante videret, quam a vita discederet. *Liv.* Nec ante finitum est, quam tribunus militum. *Lucret.* quam nascimur ante. *Martial.* Victicem laurum, quam venit ante, vides.

ANTERIDES (ἀντηρίδες), um, f. butresses, props, or shores, set against walls, to hinder them from falling. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Hence, Anteridion, ii, n. dimin. a little prop or stay. *Vitruv.*

ANTERIOR (ante), ōris, adj. comparative, anterior, fore, foremost; also, the former, which was before. *Amnian.* Ac-

terior chlamydis pars. *Symmach.* Anteriores litteræ tuæ. *Sulpic. Sever.* Anteriores Reges. *Prudent.* Anterior chao.

ANTERŌS, ōtis, m. 'Αντέρως, ὠτος, the son of Mars and Venus, a god who punished slighted love. *Cic.* — ¶ In plur. anterotes, a kind of amethyst. *Plin.*

ANTĒS (unc.), ium, m. rows, as of soldiers, planted vines, flowers and shrubs; borders of flowers. *Colum. and Virg.*

ANTESIGNANŌS (ante & signum), i, m. 3 antesignani, chosen soldiers, who fought before the standards, generally in the first line, or wherever the standards might be, and were never the velites, but the heavy-armed troops. *Liv. and Cic.* — ¶ Figur. a leader or commander. *Cic.*

ANTĒSTŌ (ante & sto), and ANTISTŌ, ias, stēti, n. l. to excel, be superior, be distinguished. *Cic.* Crotoniatie multum omnibus corporum viribus et dignitatibus antesteterunt. *Nepos.* Eloquentia antistat innoctiæ.

ANTĒSTŌR (some from ante; others from am; & testor), āris, ātis sum, dep. l. to call one for a witness to an arrest, &c., by touching the ear, προδιαμαρτυρῶ, in testem vocare. *Horat. licet antestari? ego vero Oppono auriculam: rapit in jus.* *Plaut.* Antestari servum. — ¶ Also, to call one as a witness, extrajudicially. *Cic. Te, Magne, tamen antestaretur.* *Alii leg.* attestaretur.

ANTEVENIŌ (ante & venio), is, enī, en-2 tum, a. and n. 4. to get before, get the start of, praevenio, προφθάνω. *Sallust.* Exercitum Metelli antevenit. *Plaut.* Temptori huic hodie anteveni. *Sallust.* Consilia et insidias hostium antevenire, to prevent, thwart. — ¶ Also, to excel, exceed, surpass. *Tacit.* Ubi multum (beneficia) antevenero, have become much greater. *Plaut.* Amor omnibus rebus, et nitoribus nitidis antevenit. *Sallust.* Antevenire aliquem per virtutem.

ANTEVENTŪLŌS (antevenio), a, um, 3 adject. *Apul.* crines, hanging before.

ANTEVERTŌ (ante & verto), and, anticiently, ANTĒVŌRTŌ, is, rti, rsum, a. and n. 3. to precede, prevent, forestall, anticipate, thwart, φθάνω, praevenio, anticipo, praevertō. *Cic.* Neque a sole longius unquam unius signi intervallo (stella) discedit, tum antevertens, tum subsequens. *Id.* Vidit necesse esse Miloni proficisci Lanuvium illo ipso die: itaque antevertit. *Id.* Ipsum cum tecum agere conari, Fannius antevertit. *Plaut.* Mæiores mi antevortunt gaudiis. *Terent.* Miror, ubi ego huic anteverterim, h. e. where I got before her. *Tacit.* Antevertere damnationem veneno. — ¶ Also, to place before, prefer. *Cæs.* Cæsar omnibus consiliis antevertendum existimavit, ut Narbonem proficisceretur. — ¶ Also, as a deponent, to prefer. *Plaut.*

ANTĒVŌLŌ (ante & volo), as, n. & a. l. 3 to fly before, to get the start by flying or rushing forward, volando præcedere. *Claudion.* Antevolant Zephyros pennæ. *Sil. Fulvius* antevolans agmen. *Virg.* Antevolant, sonitumque ferunt ad litora venti.

ANTĒVŌRTA (anteverto), æ, f. a goddess of past events, as Postvorta was of future events. Also called by Ovid, *Porrima.* *Macrob.*

ANTHALIUM (ἀνθάλιον), ii, n. a kind of herb. *Plin.*

ANTHEDŌN (ἀνθηδών, ὄνος), ōnis, f. a species of the medlar-tree. *Plin.* — ¶ Anthedon is also a city in Palestine. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a city and harbor in Boeotia, opposite Eubæa. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a harbor in Argolis, on the Saronic gulf. *Plin.* — ¶ From Anthedon, the town in Boeotia, comes Anthedonius, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. *Stat.*

ANTHEMIS (ἀνθεμῖς), īdis, f. the herb chamomile. *Plin.*

ANTHEMUM (ἀνθεμον), i, n. an herb supposed to be of the species saffrage. *Plin.*

ANTHERA (ἀνθηρῶς, floridus), æ, f. a composita or medicine made from flowers. *Cels.*

ANTHERICŌS (ἀνθέρικος), i, m. the stalk of the daffodil. *Plin.*

ANTHIAS, æ, m. ἀνθίας, a certain fish. *Plin.*

ANTHINŌS (ἀνθινος), a, um, adj. made of flowers. *Plin.* Anthinuni mel, honey gathered in the spring from the early flowers.

ANTHŌLŌGICA (ἀνθολογικά, from ἄνθος, flos, and λόγος, sermo), ōrum, & Gr. ὄν, n. Libri Anthologicon, books containing choice sentiments, collected from various sources. *Plin.*

ANTHRAX (ἀνθραξ, coal), ācis, m. mountain cinabar in its rude state, so called from resembling burning coal. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, a carbuncle, a red spot or pimple, an ulcer. *Æmil. Mac.* — ¶ Hence, Anthracias, æ, m. and Anthracitis, īdis, f. a gem resembling a burning coal, a carbuncle. *Solin. and Plin.* — ¶ Also, Anthracites, æ, m. a sort of blood stone. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, Anthracinus, a, um, adj. coal-black. *Varro.*

ANTHRISCŌS, i, f. and ANTHRISCUM (ἀνθρίσκον), i, n. an herb like scandix or chervil. *Plin.*

ANTHRŌPŌGRAPHŌS (ἀνθρωπος and γράφω), i, m. a portrait painter. *Plin.*

ANTHRŌPOLATRA (ἀνθρωπος and λα-3 τρεύω), æ, m. a man-worshipper. *Cod. Just.*

ANTHRŌPŌPHAGŌS (ἀνθρωπος and φάγω), i, m. a man-eater, cannibal, one who feeds on human flesh. Some Scythian tribes are thus called by *Plin.*

ANTHŌS (ἀνθος), i, m. a small bird; probably, Motacilla flava, L., the spring wagtail. *Plin.*

ANTHŌLLŌN (ἀνθόλλιον), ii, n. an herb like a lentil, good against obstructions in the urinary passages, and for stanching blood. *Plin.*

ANTHŌLLIS (ἀνθόλλις), īdis, f. an herb like ground-ivy, ἀνθύλλις. *Plin.*

ANTHŌPŌPHŌRĀ (ἀντὶ and ὑποφέρω), æ, f. a figure in rhetoric, wherein the objections that an adversary may start are anticipated, ἀνυποφορά. *Senec.*

ANTIÆ (ante), ārum, f. forelocks. *Apul.*

ANTIANUS, ANTIAS, ANTIATINUS. See *Antino.*

ANTIACCHŌS (ἀντιβακχεῖος), se, pes, 3 a foot in verse, the opposite of bacchius, consisting of two long syllables and one short. Some grammarians make it to consist of one short and two long syllables.

ANTIBŌREUM, se. horologium (ἑντιβόρειον, facing the north point, looking towards the north), a kind of dial. *Vitruv.*

ANTICATŌ, ōnis, m. Cæsar's Reply to Cicerō's Treatise in praise of Cato. *Gell. and Juvenal.*

ANTICHTHŌNES (ἀντὶ and χθών), mm, m. those people, who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet exactly opposite to ours; antipodes, ἀντίχθονες, same as Antipodes. *Plin.*

ANTICIPATŌ (anticipo), ōnis, f. anticipation, notion or apprehension of a thing previous to inquiry, πρόληψις. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a figure of speech in which something is anticipated; prolepsis. *Jul. Ruffin.*

ANTICIPŌ (ante & capio), as, avi, ātum, a. and n. l. to take before, preoccupy, take by the forelock, get the start of, προλαμβάνω, ante capio, præcipio, ante occupo, anteverto. *Cic.* Anticipare rei molestiam. *Sueton.* Anticipare mortem. *Stat. viam.* — ¶ Also, to come before, anticipate, prevent. *Plin.* Venti uno die anticipantes. *Lucret.* Sol anticipat. *Varr.* apud *Nvo.* Anticipate, atque adde calcar. — ¶ Also, to excel. *Auson.*

ANTICŌS (ante), a, um, adj. fore, in the l fore part, before, straight before. *Cic.*

ANTICYPRIOS. See *Cyprios.*

ANTICŌRA, æ, f. a city in Phœcis, called also Anticyrria. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, an island in the Ægean sea, in the Molian gulf, where hellebore grew in abundance, the juice of which was used in cases of madness, &c. *Horat.* ambitiosus, et audax Naviget Anticyram. *Pers.* Anticyras melior sorbere meracas, hellebore.

ANTIDĒŌ, is, for anteo, is. *Plaut.*

ANTIDIAC, before, aforesaid, formerly, same as antehac. *Plaut.*

ANTIDŌTUM (ἀντὶ and δίδωμι), i, n. 2 and ANTIDŌTŌS, i, f. an antidote, pre-

servative against poison, medicine to expel poison, counter-poison. *Phædr. and Cels.*

ANTIENSIS. See *Antium.*

ANTIGŌNE, es, or ANTIGŌNA, æ, f. 'Αντιγόνη, daughter of Œdipus, king of Thebes, sister of Eteocles and Polipuces, put to death by Cr. on, because, contrary to his orders, she had buried the body of Polynices (or the bodies of both brothers). *Juvenal.* — ¶ Also, a sister of Priam. *Orid.*

ANTILIBANŌS, i, m. 'Αντιλίβανος, a mountain of Syria or Phœnicia, opposite Libanus, whence its name. *Cic.*

ANTILŌCHŌS, i, m. 'Αντίλοχος, the elder son of Nestor, slain in the Trojan war. *Juvenal* and *Hor.*

ANTIMETABŌLE (ἀντὶ and μεταβάλλω), 3 es, f. a figure in rhetoric, in which the same words are repeated in the same sentence, but in an opposite connection, and thus conveying a different idea. *Isidor.*

ANTINŌMIA (ἀντὶ and νόμος), æ, f. a contradiction between two laws, or two clauses in the same law. *Quintil.*

ANTIŌCHENSIS, e, adj. of Antioch. *Tacit.* — ¶ Of king Antiochus. *Val. Max.*

ANTIŌCHENŌS, a, um, adj. relating to Antioch. *Venat.* Fortun. — ¶ Also, of king Antiochus. *Gell.*

ANTIŌCHEŌS, a, um, adj. Antiochean, relating to the philosopher Antiochus. *Cic.*

ANTIŌCHIA (Antiochus), or ANTIŌCHEA, æ, f. Antioch, 'Αντιόχεια: there were many ancient cities of this name; the most celebrated of which was in Syria, on the Orontes, founded by Antiochus, the father of Seleucus. *Cic.*

ANTIŌCHIENSIS, e, adj. pertaining to Antioch in Macedonia. *Plin.*

ANTIŌCHINŌS, a, um, adj. relating to Antiochus, the philosopher. *Cic.*

ANTIŌCHŌS, a, um, adj. relating to Antioch. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, relating to the philosopher Antiochus. *Cic.*

ANTIŌCHŌS, i, m. many kings of Syria — ¶ Also, a philosopher. *Cic.*

ANTIŌPĀ, æ, f. 'Αντιόπη, daughter of Niæus, and mother of Amphion and Ze thus, by whom she was avenged, when persecuted by Dirce. *Propert.* — ¶ Others of the same name.

ANTIPATHĒS (ἀντιπαθής), is, f. a kind of black stone, not transparent, and said to be good against witchcraft. *Plin.*

ANTIPATHĒA (ἀντιπάθεια), æ, f. a natural aversion or repugnance, αντι-ψυ. *Plin.*

ANTIPIATĒS, æ, m. 'Αντιπάτης, a cruel king of the Læstrygones, who slew and ate his guests. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a son of Sarpædon. *Virg.*

ANTIPHERNĀ (ἀντὶ and φερνή, a dow-3 ry), ōrum, n. plur. presents made by the bridegroom to his bride in lieu of her portion, a jointure, τὰ ἀντίφερνα. *Justinian.*

ANTIPHRAŌSIS (ἀντὶ and φράζω), is, f. a figure of speech, in which words are used in a sense opposite to their proper and received meaning, ἀντίφρασις. *Hieronym.* — ¶ Also, a kind of irony. *Quintil.*

ANTIPŌDES (ἀντὶ and ποῦς), um, m. the inhabitants of that part of the globe which is directly opposite to us, the antipodes, ἀντίποδες, ἀντίχθονες. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, figur. of persons who turn day into night and night into day. *Senec.*

ANTIPŌLIS, is, f. Antibes, a city in Gallia Narbonensis. *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, Antipolitānus, a, um, adj. Antipolitan, pertaining to Antipolis. *Martial.*

ANTIPTŌSIS (ἀντὶ and πίπτω), is, f. a 3 figure in grammar, by which one case is put for another, ἀντίπτωσις. *Serv.*

ANTIQUARIŌS (antiquus), a, um, adj. 2 relating to antiquity. *Hieron.* Antiquaria ars, h. e. the art of reading and copying ancient writings. — ¶ Antiquarius, ii, m. subst. a lover of antiquity, of ancient words, writings, &c. *Sueton.* — Also, a transcriber of ancient manuscripts, a copyist, &c. *Cod. Theod.* — ¶ Antiquaria, æ, f. subst. a female antiquary, one who employs herself about ancient writings. *Juvenal.*

ANTIQUATŌ (antiquo), ōnis, f. a re-3 pealing or disannulling of a law; a doing away of the penalty formerly affixed to

the transgressing of any particular law. *Cod. Theod.*

ANTIQUUS (antiquus), adv. after the fashion of the ancients. *Hor. Dicere antiquus. Tacit. antiquius.* — ¶ Also, formerly, in time past, in days of yore. *Solin. Antiquissime regnasse.*

ANTIQUITAS (Id.), *ātis*, f. antiquity, ancientness. *Cic. Fabulæ ab ultima antiquitate repetite, from the very earliest antiquity. Id. Antiquitas generis. Nepos. Requiere aliquid ab aliquo de antiquitate, h. e. things of ancient date. Tacit. Antiquitas obscura.* — ¶ Also, the ancients, people of the olden time. *Cic. Antiquitas proxime accedit ad deos. Plin. Fabulose narravit antiquitas.* — ¶ Also, ancient custom. *Cic. Plena antiquitatis.* — ¶ Antiquitates sometimes signifies history of ancient things. *Gell. Hujus moris multa sunt testimonia in antiquitatibus perscripta.* — ¶ Antiquitas also signifies, the practices of ancient times, ancient manners, honesty, goodness, integrity. *Cic.*

ANTIQUITUS (Id.), adverb, of old, anciently, in former times, in days of yore. *Cæs. Belgas Rhenum antiquitus transductos. Nepos. Tectum antiquitus constitutum. Plin. Paneg. Jam inde antiquitus, from remotest antiquity.* — ¶ Sometimes, formerly, in a more limited sense. *Cæs.*

ANTIQUO, as, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. 1. to make old, put on the old footing; hence, to annul, make void, repeal, abrogate, *παλαίω.* *Cic. Legem antiquare. Id. rogationem. Liv. Lex antiquata.*

ANTIQUUS (ante), a, um, adj. old, what was a long time ago, ancient, of long standing, *ἀρχαῖος*, *priscus*; antiquus is opposed to *novus*, as *vetus* to *recens*. *Cic. Viri antiqui; or, Hor. simply, Antiqui, the ancients, those who have lived before us. Cic. Antiquior dies, an older day or date. Id. Tres epistolas tuas accepi: igitur antiquissimæ cuique respondebo. Id. Causa antiquior memoria tua. Plin. Scelus antiquum et vetus. Id. Historia vetus atque antiqua. Liv. Facere in antiquum, to set on its old footing.* — ¶ Hence, for *præteritus*, past, gone by, former. *Ovid. Longior antiquis hiems.* — ¶ Also, old, what has been made, done, or has existed a long time. *Hor. Antiqua templa. Id. Antiquissima scripta. Nep. Antiquum genus, an old family. Terent. hospes. Virg. saxum, which has lain there a long time.* — So of manners, habits, and customs, which have been long adopted. *Ter. Morem antiquum, atque ingenium obtines. Id. Duritia tua antiqua.* — Also, among the poets, for *senex*, old. *Virg. Antiquus Butes.* — ¶ Used particularly as a commendation, of the old fashion, of the old school, good, worthy, honest. *Cic. Antiqui homines. Ter. Homo antiqua virtute. Cic. Homo antiqui officii, h. e. of the complaisance of the old school.* — ¶ Old in fame or reputation, celebrated, famous. *Virg. Antiqua terra. Id. urbs.* — ¶ Also, Antiquior, preferable, deserving to be preferred, important above other things. *Cic. Antiquior in senatu sententiæ dicendæ locus. Id. Nec quicquam habui antiquius, quam ut, &c. So the superl. Liv. Lounge antiquissimum ratus est sacra facere. Cic. De Tullia mea tibi antiquissimum esse video.*

ANTIRRHINON, same as *anarrhinon*.

ANTISAGOGĒ (*ἀντι* and *εἰσάγω*), es, f. 2 a figure in rhetoric, by which something is brought forward contrary to what might naturally have been expected, *ἀντισταγῶν*, *contraria inductio. Mart. Capell.*

ANTISCIH (*ἀντι* and *σκιά*), *trum*, m. they 3 whose shadows are cast in an opposite direction from ours; and who, of course, dwell in an opposite part of the earth, *ἀντίσκιν.* *Amalian.*

ANTISCORODON (*ἀντισκρόδον*), i, n. a sort of *gnrlic*. *Plin.*

ANTISOPHISTĀ (*ἀντι* and *σοφιστής*), *æ*, m. counter-sophister, one who takes the opposite side of the question; an opponent, *ἀντισοφιστής. Sucton.*

ANTISPASTOS (*ἀντι* and *σπάω*), se, pes, 3 i, an antispast, consisting of one short syllable, two long syllables and one short, as

ἀβυδᾶβιτ. Dioned. — ¶ Hence, Antispasticus, a, um, adj. Antispasticum metrum, h. e. consisting chiefly of antispasts. *Dioned.*

ANTISPŌDŌS (*ἀντισπόδος*), i, mutter substituted in the place of spodium; n kind of medicinal ashes made from certain herbs. *Plin.*

ANTISSA, *æ*, f. a city of Lesbos; hence, Antissæi, the inhabitants of the same. *Liv.*

ANTISTES (antisto), *itis*, m. & f. a president, commandant, head. *Columell.*

— ¶ Very frequently, one who presides over a temple, or the administration of sacred rites, a priest; a priestess. *Cic. Antistites cæremoniarum, et sacrorum. Nepos. Antistites Jovis. Liv. templi. Valer. Mar. Ne deæ vestitus perita deesset antistes.* — Among Christian writers, antistes is the same as *episcopus*, a bishop, a prelate. — ¶ Also, one who has great knowledge of a thing, and is, as it were, initiated in all its secrets, one eminent in, a master in. *Cic. Artis dicendi antistes. Plin. Plato sapientie antistes. Quintil. Antistes juris. Id. medicæ artis.*

ANTISTITĀ (antistes), *æ*, f. a priestess, 1 chief priestess. *Cic. fani. Ovid. Phæbi. ANTISTO. See Antesto.*

ANTISTRŌPIĒ (*ἀντιστροφῆ*), es, f. and 3 **ANTISTRŌPIĀ**, *æ*, f. a rhetorical figure, whereby several members of a sentence are made to end in the same word. *Mart. Capell.*

ANTITHESIS (*ἀντίθεσις*), is, f. a figure 3 of grammar, by which one letter is put for another; as, *illi* for *illi*. *Dioned.*

ANTITHETON (*ἀντι* and *τίθημι*), i, n. a 3 figure of rhetoric, by which contraries are opposed to each other; counterposition, *ἀντίθετον*, *contrapositum. Mart. Capell.*

ANTIUM, ii, n. now Anzio, a city of Latium, on the Tuscan sea, once the capital of the Volsci, where was a famous temple of Fortune. It was distant about 30 miles from Rome. *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, Antianus, a, um, adj. *Cic. — Antias, ātis*, adj. *Liv. — Antiatus, a, um*, adj. *Sucton. — Antiensis, e, adj. Val. Max. — Antian, belonging to Antium, being in Antium.*

ANTIUS, a, um, adj. a Roman gentile name. *Gell. Antia lex, a law to restrain sumptuous living, proposed by Antius Restio.*

ANTIZEUGMĒNŌN (*ἀντιζεύγμενον*), i, n. 3 a grammatical figure, so called, by which several words are made to depend upon one verb. *Mart. Capell.*

ANTIYĀ (*ἀντλία*), *æ*, f. an instrument or machine for drawing up water, a pump. *Martial. and Sucton.*

ANTONINUS, i, m. 'Αντωνίνος, the name of several Roman emperors. — ¶ Hence, Antoninianus, a, um, adj. Antoninian, belonging to Antoninus. *En trop.*

ANTONIUS, ii, m. 'Αντώνιος, a name of several Romans: among them was M. Antonius, a celebrated orator praised by Cicero; C. Antonius, a colleague of Cicero in the consulship; M. Antonius, triumvir, and sworn enemy of Cicero. — ¶ Hence, Antonianus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to an Antonius. *Cic. latrocinium, h. e. of the triumvir. Gell. orationes, h. e. against the same. Lepid. in Cic. ep. Antoniani, the adherents and soldiers of the same. Cic. dicendi ratio, h. e. of the orator Antony.* — So, Antonius, a, um, adj. *Lentul. in Cic. ep. leges, h. e. the laws proposed by the Antony who was afterwards triumvir.*

— ¶ Also, Antonianus, tri, m. dimin., used to express contempt, a little Antony, an ape of Antony. *Cic.*

ANTONMASIA (*ἀντοναμασία*), *æ*, f. a trope by which a common name (as the name of some dignity, office, &c.) is put for a proper one, *antonmasin*, as, *Ever-sor* *Corthaginis*, for *Seipio*. *Quintil.*

ANTRUM (*ἄντρον*), i, n. a cave, cavern, den, grotto, deep recess, specus vel caverna; generally used by the poets. *Virg. viridi projectus in antro.*

— ¶ Figur. *Juvencul. Clausum antrum, h. e. lectica, a sedan.*

ANUBIS, is & *idis*, m. 'Ανουβις, an Egyptian word signifying a dog; for the Egyptians worshipped Mercury under

the form of a dog; a god of the Egyptians. *Virg.*

ANULARIS (anulus), and **ANNULARIS**, e; also, **ANGLARIUS**, a, um, and **ANGLARIUS**, a, um, adj. relating to rings, annular. *Anularis color, Plin. in ji. c. 6. l. 35. qui fit ex creta admixtis vitreis gemmis contritis, quæ a pauperibus in anulis gestari solent. Hence, Plin. and Vitruv. anularia creta.* — ¶ *Sueton. Scæle anulariæ, a place in Rome where rings were sold, according to some.*

ANLARIUS, and **ANNLARIUS** (Id.), i, m. a maker of rings, ring-maker; a goldsmith. *Cic.*

ANLĀTUS, and **ANNLĀTUS** (Id.), a, 3 um, adj. ornamented with a ring or rings. *Plant. — ¶ Apul. Anulati pedes, h. e. fettered.*

ANLŌS, and **ANNLŌS** (anus or annus), 3 i, m. a ring, finger-ring, especially for scaling, n seal ring. It was formerly the privilege of the Equites to wear golden rings. *Cic. Annulum induere. Plin. induere pollici. Sueton. aptare digito. Id. eximere. Id. sibi detrahere. Plant. Obsignare tabulas anulo. Cic. Sigillum in cera anulo imprimere. Tacit. Donare aliquem anulis, to choose into the equestrian order. So, Id. Honore aliquem anulis.* — ¶ Also, any thing like a ring, as in *Plin.*, a ring for a curtain; in *Martial.*, a ring or link of a chain. — Also, Id. a ringlet of hair. — Also, in *Vitruv.* an ornament for the capital of a Doric column.

ANŌS (annus; others from a priv. and *voēs*), us, f. an old woman, old wife, *γραις*, *mulier vetula. Cic. — ¶ As* an adj. *Catull. Charta anus. Plin. terra. — ¶ In gen. anciently annis. Terent.*

ANŌS, i, m. the fundament, rectum, anus. *Cic. — ¶ Hence, Anulus, i, m. dimin. Cato.*

ANXIĒ (anxius), adverb, anxiously, with 2 anxiety, with grief. *Sallust.*

ANXIETĀS (Id.), *ātis*, f. the being inclined 2 to anxiety; fretfulness, anxiety, solicitude, perplexity, grief, sorrow, disquiet. *Plin. Quem divortii anxietate diximus mortuum. Curt. Anxietas animi.*

— ¶ Sometimes, thoughtfulness, carefulness; over-exactness, scrupulosity. *Gell. Anxietas, et quasi morositas disputationis. Quintil. Querendi, judicandi, comparandi anxietas.*

ANXIFER (anxius & fero), a, um, adj. 3 causing anxiety, trouble, pain, &c. *Cic. ANXITŌDŌS (anxius), *inis*, f. anxiety, 1 solicitude, perplexity, anxietas. *Cic.**

ANXIŌS (ango), a, um, adj. inclined to anxiety; anxious, disquieted, vexed, troubled, uneasy; apprehensive, solicitous, fearful, *ἀσχυος*, *περιλυγής. Cic. Anxio animo esse. Id. Egritudines anxie. Id. Anxi et iracundi senes. Tacit. Anxi-judicium, apt to hesitate. Id. Anxius, an reperiret, &c. Sallust. Anxius, quid facto opus sit. Id. Anxius, ne bellum oritur. Id. Ira, et metu anxius. Plin. Pro salute anxius. Sallust. Anxius animi. Ovid. furti. Id. Anxia vitæ tuæ, h. e. concerning your life. So, *Tacit. Anxius sui. Sueton. ea re. Id. omni adverso. Liv. gloria alicujus. Quintil. de fama ingenii. Lucan. ad eventum alicujus rei. Tacit. Anxium esse erga aliquem. Id. Habere aliquem anxium, h. e. to wake one full of anxiety.* — ¶ With *rec. Liv. Snam vicem anxii. — ¶ Gell. Elegantia orationis anxia, h. e. labored, affected, quaint. — ¶ Also, difficult, troublesome. Plin. Spina myrrhæ similis, accessu, propter aculeos, anxio.**

ANXŌR, *ūris*, m. and n. a seaport of Latium, afterwards called Tarracina, now Terracina, situated on a hill. *Horat. Saxi candidibus Anxur. Martial. Anxur candidus. — ¶ In this town was worshipped Jupiter, called Anxurus, Anxur or Anur. Virg. — ¶ Hence, Anxūras, ātis*, adj. of or belonging to Anxur. *Liv.*

ANŶTŌS, i, m. an Atheist, one of the accusers of Socrates. *Hor. Anyti reus, h. e. Socrates.*

ANŶYĀ, *æ*, f. 'Αονία, a mountainous part of Bæotia, in which are the mountains Aōnes; among which was mount Helicon,

sacred to the muses, and the verse-inspiring fountain Aganippe. The whole of Boeotia is sometimes called Aonia. Gell. — ¶ Hence, Ἀόνιος, um, m. mountians of Boeotia. Virg. — The people of Boeotia are also called Aones. Serv. ad Virg. — ¶ Ἀόνιος, idis, f. adj. Aonian. Aoni-des, um, pl. the muses. Ovid. — ¶ Aonius, a, um, adj. Aonian, Boeotian. Ovid. Aoniae urbes. Id. Aonia humus. Id. Aonia undæ, h. e. the sea washing Boeotia. Id. Hercules Aonius, because born at Thebes. Id. Aonius vir, h. e. Amphiarus, who perished in the Theban war, &c. Id. Aonius deus, h. e. Bacchus, whose native country was Thebes. Id. Aonius fons, h. e. Aganippe. — Hence, pertaining to the muses. Ovid. Aoniae sorores, the sister muses. Id. Aonia lyra. Id. Aonii vates, h. e. poets. Stat. Aonius vertex, h. e. Parnassus, which was not far from the Aonian mountains of Boeotia.

ΚΩΡΝΟΣ (a privat. & ὄρνις, ideo, a bird), and ΚΩΡΝΟΣ, i, f. ὄρνις πτερν, a steep and high rock or fortress in India. Curt. — ¶ Also, a lake in Epirus; so called from its pestiferous exhalations; for birds, in attempting to fly over it, are said to have fallen dead. Plin. — ¶ For the same reason, Avernus, the poisonous lake of Campania, is also called Aornus. Virg.

ΚΩΣ, i, m. a river in Macedonia. Plin. ΑΠΑΓΕ (ἀπαγε), interject. from the Greek imperative, with the nec. take away, away with. Plaut. Apage istas a me sorores. Id. Apage te a me, get away, hence! away! — Or it is used absolutely, away! hence! begone! away! Plaut. Apage, non placet me hoc noctis esse. Id. Apage, haud nos id deceat. Terent. Apage sis.

ΑΠΑΜΕΑ, and ΑΠΑΜΙΑ, æ, f. Ἀπάμεια, a city of Syria, on the Orontes. Plin. — ¶ Another of the same name in Bithynia. Plin. — Hence, Apamæus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to this city. Plin. — ¶ Also another, in Great Phrygia. Cic. — Hence Apamensis, e, adj. and Apamæus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to this city. Cic.

ΑΠΑΡΚΤΙΑΣ (ἀπαρκτός), æ, m. the north wind. Plin.

ΑΠΑΡΙΝΕ (ἀπαρίνη), es, f. a kind of herb, thought by some to be goose-grass, clivers, wild tansy, herit, madder. Plin.

ΑΠΑΘΙΑ (ἀπάθεια), æ, f. npathy, freedom from passion or mental perturbation, cold-blooded indifference, exemption from natural feelings, stoicism. Gell.

ΑΠΑΤΥΡΟΣ (ἀπατύρος), i, f. a temple of Venus Apaturia, on the Cimærian Bosphorus, in Asia Minor, with a city or village of the same name. Plin.

ΑΠΕΛΙΟΤΕΣ, and ΑΠΗΛΙΟΤΕΣ (ἄπιδ and ἡλιος), æ, m. the east wind. Plin. and Gell.

ΑΠΕΛΛΑ, æ, m. perhaps the name of a Jew, who lived about the time of Horace. Hor. — This name also occurs of other persons. Cic.

ΑΠΕΛΛΕΣ (Ἀπελλῆς), is, m. a famous painter in the time of Alexander the Great. Cic. — Hence Apellæus, a, um, adj. pertaining to the same. Propert.

ΑΠΕΝΝΙΝΟΣ, i, m. Ἀπεννίνος ὄρος, the Apennines, a range of mountains extending through Italy, &c. Virg. and Cic. — Hence Apenninica, æ, m. and f. an inhabitant of the same. Virg. — Also, Apenninigena, æ, m. and f. a native of the same, springing from the same. Ovid. and Claudian.

ΑΠΕΡ (according to some, from κἄρος), ἄρι, m. a wild boar, a boar, a brawn, porcus silvester. Virg. Setosus aper. Cic. Ingens aper. — ¶ Also, a sea-hog, porpoise. Plin. — ¶ Aper is also a Roman name or surname.

ΑΠΕΡΙΘ (ad & pario), ēris, ērui, erturi, ire, a. 4. to open or set open, ἀνοίγω, pando, quod clausum erat patefacio. Terent. Aperire ostium. Cic. Aperire epistolam. Id. Littere aut interire, aut aperiri, aut intercepti possunt. Sueton. Aperire testamentum. Virg. Aperire alicui viam. Cic. alicui reditum ad suos. Plin. exitum. Sallust. iter ferro, to cut his way through with the sword. Plin. Arbor florem aperire incipit solis

exortu. Id. Ver aperit navigantibus maria. Juvenal. Fuste aperire caput, to break, split, cleave. Cic. Aperire ludum, to set up a school. Pnal. Dig. parietem, h. e. to make a door or window in the wall. Ulpian. Dig. puteum, to sink a well. — ¶ Often, detegere, to uncover, unveil. Cic. Ut corporis partes quædam aperiantur. Id. Aperire caput. Plin. Aperire capita aspectu magistratum. Tacit. Dies faciem victoriæ latius aperuit, displayed, discovered, showed, disclosed. Liv. Cum calescente sole dispulsa nebula aperuisset diem. Virg. aperit ramum, qui veste latebat. — ¶ Aperire locum alicui, to open, h. e. to render accessible. Liv. Incognitum famæ aperuerunt armis orbem terrarum. Pompon. Mel. Britanniam tandem clausam aperit. Valer. Flacc. pelagus quantos aperimus in usus! — ¶ Aperire se, to become visible, to appear, come forward, show one's self. Cic. Stella vespertinis temporibus delitescit, maturius se aperit. Plin. Marcia aqua in specus mersa, in Tiburtino se aperit. So, Virg. Quarto terra die primum se attolleret tandem Visa, aperire procul montes. Id. Et formidatus nautis aperitur Apollo. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Nec ita claudenda est res familiaris, ut eam benignitas aperire non possit. Liv. alicui occasionem. Cic. sententiam suam, to disclose. Nepos. alicui suos sensus. Id. Expectandum dum se ipsa res aperiat. Id. Hoc aperuit ejus dementia. Id. Quid sentient, aperuerunt. Cic. Aperire dubia. Terent. Aperire se, to discover himself, make himself known. Auct. ad Herenn. Si de clementia nostra aperiemus, if we shall enlarge upon. Cic. De Oppio factum est, ut volui, et maxime quod DCCC aperuisti, h. e. you promised.

ΑΠΕΡΤΕ (apertus), adv. -ius, -issime, openly, clearly, distinctly, manifestly, plainly, φανερός, manifeste, clare, plane. Cic. — ¶ Also, in open daylight, publicly. Cic. Eum ipsum dolorem tulit paulo apertius, showed it a little too publicly.

ΑΠΕΡΤΙΘ (aperio), ὄνις, f. an opening, 3 the act of opening. Varr.

ΑΠΕΡΤΘ (Id.), as, ære, frequentat. same 3 as aperio. Plaut.

ΑΠΕΡΤΟΡΑ (Id.), æ, f. an opening, throw-3 ing open, same as apertio. Vitruv.

— ¶ Also, an aperture, opening, open place, hole, breach. Vitruv.

ΑΠΕΡΤΟΣ (Id.), a, um, partic. and adj. open, lying open, wide open, set open, standing open. Cic. Nihil tam clausum, neque tum reconditum, quod non istius cupiditati apertissimum, promptissimumque esset. Sueton. Apertæ fores. Cic. Cælum ex omni parte patens, atque apertum. Virg. Apertus campus. Plin. Aperto mari navigare. Cic. Apertus locus. Liv. Peloponnesus nulli apertior, quam navali bello. Virg. Portis apertis. Id. Apertum cælum, h. e. serene. Cic. Apertæ naves, h. e. which have no covering, or deck. — ¶ Apertum, i, n. absolutely, an open place. Plin. Volare in aperto. Id. Prodire in aperta. Horat. Fugere per apertum. Liv. Castra in aperto posita. Tacit. Aperta Oceani, h. e. the middle of the ocean. — ¶ Apertus often signifies, naked, uncovered. Varr. Capite aperto esse. — ¶ Also, open, public, ἐμφανής. Cic. Illum ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium conjecimus. Id. Simulatas partium obscuræ, partim apertæ. — ¶ Figur. clear, manifest, evident, appearing. Cic. Aperta narratio. Id. Aperta et perspicua res. Id. Apertus dolor. Gell. Apertis verbis dicere. Virg. Aperta pericula, evident, staring one in the face. Nepos. Apertum est hoc mihi. Cic. Quis apertior in judicium adductus est? h. e. more manifestly guilty. — ¶ Sometimes, sincere, faithful, trusty, open, undisguised, frank, candid, honest. Cic. Animus apertus. Id. Apertum pectus, an honest heart. — In a bad sense. Cic. Ille (Catilina), ut semper fuit apertissimus, non se purgavit, sed indicavit, &c., h. e. most impudent and audacious. — ¶ In aperto esse, sometimes signifies, to be an easy thing, to be easy. Tacit. Cum fessos

hieme, atque inopia hostes aggredi, in aperto foret.

ΑΠΕΧ (apio, not used, to bind or tie), ἀπί- cis, m. properly a little woollen tuft, or tassel, which the flamen, or high-priest, wore on the top of his cap; hence, the flamen's cap or mitre. Liv. Apicem Dialem alicui imponere. — Also, a cap, &c. of one not a priest. Cic. Ab aquila Terquinius apicem impositum putent, &c. Hor. Apices regum, diademæ. — ¶ Often, also, the top or summit of any thing, especially when pointed. Juvenal. Apex montis. Plin. obelisci. Colamell. falcis, h. e. the point. Plin. Apices volucrum, h. e. the crests on the heads. Virg. arboris. Id. galeæ, h. e. the crest of the helmet. Ovid. Flamma ter accensa est, apicemque per aera duxit, h. e. rose to a point. — ¶ Sometimes, the mark or accent over letters. Quintil. Malus utrum arborem significet, an hominem non bonum, apice distinguitur. — ¶ Also, the forms of the letters of a word, the letters themselves. Gell. Vix ipsos litterarum apices potui comprehendere, discern, or distinguish, the letters. — Also by synecdoche, a letter, written message, epistle. Sidon. Apicum oblator, h. e. who brings a letter. Cod. Just. Augusti apices, h. e. the rescript of the emperor. — ¶ Figur. height, authority, dignity, grandeur, power, eminence. Cic. Apex senectutis est auctoritas. Horat. hinc apicem rapax Fortuna cum stridore acuto Sustulit; hic posuisse gaudet, h. e. the height of honors or riches. Ulpian. Digest. Disputare de apicibus juris, subtilities. Amob. Nullum apicem quæstionis prætermittere, nice point, minute inquiry.

ΑΠΕΧΑΒΘ (apex), ὄνις, m. a black-pud-3 ding; a sort of sausage. Varro.

ΑΠΗΛΑ (ἀφήλη), æ, f. a kind of pulse, wild vetch. Plin.

ΑΠΗΛΑΧΕ (Id.), es, f. probably the dandelion. Plin.

ΑΠΗΛΕΡΕΜΑ, and ΑΠΗΛΕΡΕΜΑ (ἀφαίρεω), ātis, n. a sort of frumenty or flummary made of alica or spelt, ἀφαίρεμα and ἀφαίρημα. Plin.

ΑΠΗΛΕΡΕΣΙΣ (Id.), is, f. a figure in grammar, by which a letter or syllable is taken from the beginning of a word; aphæresis ἀφαίρεσις. Serv.

ΑΠΗΛΕΥΣ, i, m. Ἀφαρεύς, a king of the Messenians. — ¶ Also, one of the Centaurs, slain by Theseas. Ovid. — Hence, Aphareus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Aphareus. Ovid.

ΑΠΗΕ. See Ilinphe.

ΑΠΗΣΑΣ, antos, m. Ἀφέσας, a mountain of Peloponnesus, in Argolis, near lake Lerna. Stat.

ΑΠΗΙΔΝΑΕ, ārum, f. a village of Attica. Sene. — Apidua, æ, is also found. Ovid.

ΑΠΗΡΑΚΤΟΣ (ἀππακτός, sc. ναῦς), i, f. or 3 ΑΠΗΡΑΚΤΟΝ, i, n. an open vessel, without decks or hatches, a brigantine, galley, galliot. Cic.

ΑΠΗΡΟΒΕΣ (ἀφρώδης), m. and f. foamy, like foam. Apal. Ilerba ceratitis, sive aphrodes, h. e. wild poppy.

ΑΠΗΡΟΔΙΣΙΑ (Ἀφροδίτη), æ, f. a city of Apulia, otherwise called Venusia, sacred to Venus. Serv.

ΑΠΗΡΟΔΙΣΙΑ (Ἀφροδίσια), ōrum, n. pl. a festival of Venus. Plaut.

ΑΠΗΡΟΔΙΣΙΑΧΕ (Ἀφροδίσιαν), es, f. a gem of a reddish-white color. Plin.

ΑΠΗΡΟΔΙΣΙΑΣ (Ἀφροδισιάς), ādis, f. an island in the Persian gulf, sacred to Venus. Plin. — ¶ Also, another near Cadiz. Plin. — ¶ Also, a town of Scythia. Plin. — ¶ Also, a town and promontory in Curia. Plin. — Hence,

Aphrodisiensis, f, adj. of or pertaining to Aphrodisias, in Curia. Plin.

ΑΠΗΡΟΔΙΣΙΟΝ, ii, n. Ἀφροδίσιον, a temple of Venus, near Antium; also, a town. Plin.

ΑΠΗΡΟΔΙΤΑ, æ, and ΑΠΗΡΟΔΙΤΕ, es, f. Ἀφροδίτη, Venus. Auson.

ΑΠΗΡΟΝ, i, n. ἄφρον, a kind of wild poppy, otherwise called nphrodes. Plin.

ΑΠΗΡΟΝΥΤΡΟΝ (ἀφρός and νίτρον), i, n. the froth of nitre, saltpetre, ἀφρόνιτρον. Plin.

ΑΠΗΤΗΑΕ (ἀφθαι), ārum, f. the aphthæ 3 or thrush. Cels. and Marcell. Emp.

APHŶX, α, and APHŶĒ (ἀφῆ), es, f. a small kind of fish; an anchovy, μιννωῖα, loach, bleach, sprat. Plin.

APIACUS (apium), a, um, adj. of or like parsley. Plin. Apiaca brassica. Others read apiana, in the same sense.

APIANUS (apis), a, um, adj. Apiana uva, muscadel grapes. Plin. Apianis apes dedere cognomen, præcipue earum avidæ.

APIARIUM (Id.), ii, n. an apiary, place for breeding bees. Columell. and Gell.

APIARIUS (Id.), ii, m. one who keeps or breeds bees. Plin.

APIASTELLUM, i, n. an herb, the same as herba scelerata, crow-foot. Apul. — Also, the same as bryonia, briony. Apul.

APIASTRUM (apis), i, n. an herb which bees delight in; balm-gentle, balm, mint, μελισσόφυλλον. Varr. — Also, wild parsley. Plin.

APIATUS (apium or apis), a, um, adj. dotted or spotted (so as to resemble parsley seed, or bees). Plin. Mensæ apiatæ.

APICX (ἀπικος), ovis, a kind of small sheep that had no wool on the belly. Varr. and Plin.

APICATUS (apex), a, um, adj. wearing a tufted cap or mitre. Ovid.

APICIUS, ii, m. the name of several Roman epicures. Senece. — Hence, Apicianus, a, um, adj. Apician, of Apicius. Plin. — Also, Apicius, a, um, adj. Apician. Plin.

APICULA (apis), æ, f. dimin. a little bee. 3 Plin.

APIDANUS, i, m. a river of Thessaly. Ovid. and Plin.

APINA and TRICX, f. two towns of Apulia, proverbially mean. Plin. — Hence, apinæ et tricæ, worthless things, trifles. Martial.

APIO. See Apo.

APIUS ISCHIAS (ἄπιος and ισχῆς), h. e. raphanus agrestis, horseradish. Plin.

APIROCXLUS (ἀπειρος and καλός), ignorant of the rules of propriety and decorum. Gell.

APIS (unc.), is, f. the bee. Cic. — In gen. pl. apum or apium.

APIS, is or idis, m. ἄπης, a certain ox, sacred among the Egyptians. Cic.

APISCOR (apio), eris, aptus sum, dep. 3. to get, gain, acquire, procure, τυγχίνω, almost the same as adipiscor, which is oftener used, consequor, obtineo. Cic.

Ait, eum nescio quo penetrasse itineribus, occultandi sui causa, an maris apiscendi, reaching. Sulpic. ad Cic. Vidimus magnam ex ea re te laudem apisci. Tacit. Summa apiscendi libido. Id.

Qui id Flaminium apisceretur. Plaut. Sine sacris hereditatem sum aptus effertissimam. Catull. dum aliquid cupiens animus pregestit apisci. — Also, to seize. Lucr. Cessabant apiscialios avidi contagia morbi. Plaut.

Sine, me hominem apisci. — Also, to understand, apprehend. Lucr. Nec quæ sub sensu cadat ullo tempore nostros; Nec ratione animi quam quisquam possit apisci. — It is found with the gen. in Tacit.

APIUM (apis, because loved by bees), ii, n. parsley, smallage, cellery, &c. σέλινον. Plin. and Virg.

APLUDX, and APPLUDX (perhaps from applaudo, as being separated from the corn by dashing it with the hands), æ, f. the chaff, husks, or winnowings of corn. Plin. — Also, bran. Gell.

APLUSTRE (ἀπλουστρον), is, n. and in pl. Aplustria, and Aplustra, an ornament of a ship, fixed up on the top of the stern, on which a staff was raised, to which were attached flags, banners, streamers, &c. Lucan. and Cic.

APLYSIE (a priv. and πλύνω), ærum, f. the worst sort of sponges. Plin.

APŌ (ἀπῶ), is, a. 3. to bind, bind to, tie, fasten, alligo, vinculo connecto. — Apio is also read: both obsol.

APŌCHIA (ἀποχί); æ, f. a receipt, a note given by which money is acknowledged to have been received, a written acknowledgment of the payment of a debt; the opposite of which is antapocha, a writing by which the debtor attests that he has paid the money. Ulpian. Dig. — Hence, the verb apochare, to make

out and give a receipt to the debtor. Cod. Theod.

APOCLETI, ðrum, m. See Apocletus.

APŌCŌLŌCŪNTŌSIS (ἀποκολοκύντωσις, from ἀπὸ and κολοκύντη, cucurbita, a pumpkin), is, f. the title of a writing composed by Seneca, on the death of the emperor Claudius, in ridicule of the apotheosis.

APŌCŌPE (ἀποκόπτω), es, f. a grammatical figure, by which a letter or syllable is cut off from the end of a word, apocope, ἀποκοπή.

APŌCRISARIUS, or APŌCRISIARIUS (ἀποκρίνω), ii, m. a delegate, deputy, commissary, surrogate, ἀποκρισιάριος. Justinian.

APŌCRŶPHŪS (ἀποκρύβος), a, um, adj. 3 apocryphal, not canonical or authentic, of uncertain authority. Apocryphi libri, apocrypha opera, the Apocrypha. Tertull.

APŌCŶNŌN (ἀπὸ and κύνων), a little bone, said to be in the left side of a venomous species of frogs. Plin.

APŌDES (a priv. and πῶς), um, m. martins, martinets, a kind of swallow, ἀποδες. Plin.

APŌDICTICUS (ἀποδεικτικός), a, um, 3 adj. demonstrative. Gell.

APŌDIXIS (ἀποδείξις), is, f. a demonstration, evident or conclusive proof. Quintil.

APŌDŌSIS (ἀπόδοσις), is, f. redditio. 3 Sometimes, the second part of a period, answering to the first, which is called the protasis. — Also, a figure of speech, by which the members of a period answer to each other.

APŌDŶTERIUM (ἀποδῶ), ii, n. the room where they undressed previously to going into the bath, the dressing-room, ἀποδυτήριον. Cic.

APŌGÆUS (ἀπὸ and γαῖα), a, um, adj. proceeding from land, ἀπόγειος and ἀπόγειος. Plin.

APŌGRAPHUM (ἀπογράφω), i, n. a copy 2 from the original of any writing or picture; a transcript, draught, ἀπογραφον. Plin.

APŌLACTIZŌ (ἀπολακτίζω), as, a. 1. 3 properly, to strike with the heels, kick; hence, figur. to spurn, scorn, despise, reckon of no account. Plaut.

APŌLECTUS (ἀπολέγω, to select), i, m. Apocleti are parts of the tunny-fish, cut for salting. Plin. — Also, the tunny-fish. Plin. — Apocleti, ðrum, m. principal scutors or counsellors, select men, among the Greeks. Liv. They are also called apocleti, ἀπόκλητοι.

APŌLLŌ, inis, m. the god of music, poetry, &c. Ἀπόλλων, ὄνος, a god, otherwise called Phœbus, the son of Jupiter and Latona, brother of Diana. He is said to have been the inventor of the art of shooting with the bow, of soothing, of the healing art, of music and poetry, and is said to have presided over the muses. He was also regarded as the god of shepherds. In later times, he was confounded with the god of the sun. Cicero enumerates several of this name. — Apollinis urbs (magna), a city in Upper Egypt, novo Edfu. Plin. — Apollinis oppidum, a town in Ethiopia. Plin. — Apollinis promontorium, a promontory in Africa Proper. Plin. — Hence, Apollināris, e, adj. of or pertaining to or sacred to Apollo. Liv. Apollināris circus, h. e. the Flaminian, sacred to Apollo. Cic. Ludi Apollinares. — Hence, Apollināris, is, f. se. herba, also called hyoscyamus, henbane. Plin. — Also, a species of solanum, nightshade. Apul. — Hence, also, Apollinæus, a, um, adj. relating or belonging to Apollo. Ovid. medullæ. Id. proles, h. e. Esculapius. Id. Frater Byblidis Apollinæus, h. e. the grandson of Apollo. Id. urbs, h. e. Delos. Id. ars, h. e. of soothing; also, of healing. Id. vates, h. e. Orpheus. Claudian. nemus, h. e. of laurels, which were sacred to Apollo.

APŌLLŌDŌRŌS, i, m. Ἀπολλόδορος, a rhetorician of Pergamus, who taught Augustus in Apollonia. — Hence, Apollodoræus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same, a pupil of the same. Quintil. — Also, a grammarian of Athens, who wrote a mythological work, parts of which are still extant. Cic. — There were also several others of the same name.

APŌLLŌNIA, æ, f. Ἀπολλωνία, the name of several famous cities in Epirus, Crete, Sicily, Syria, Thracia, &c. Plin. — Apolloniates, æ & is, m. one that is from Apollonia. Cic. Diogenes Apolloniates. — Apolloniātæ, ærum, and Apolloniātēs, um & ium, m. inhabitants of Apollonia. Liv. — Apolloniaticus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Apollonia. Plin. — Apolloniensis, e, adj. of or pertaining to the same. Cic.

APŌLLŌNIS, idis, f. a city in Lydia, whose inhabitants were called Apollonidenes, or Apollonidienses. Cic.

APŌLŌGATIŌ (ἀπόλογος), onis, f. a fabulous narration, fable, tale, same as apologus. Quintil.

APŌLŌGŌ (ἀπολέγω, to reject), as, a. 1. 2 to reject. Senece.

APŌLŌGŌS (ἀπὸ and λέγω), i, m. a fable, apologue, story contrived to teach some moral truth, ἀπόλογος. Cic.

APŌNŌ (a & pono), is, a. 3. to put away, lay aside. Plaut. Apone hic sitellam. Terent. Rastros apone. — Also written appono.

APŌNŌS (a priv. and πόνος, pain, sickness), i, m. Ἀπονός, a fountain of warm and medicinal waters, about eight miles from Padua. Plin. and Martial. — As an adj. Martial. Apona tellis.

APŌPHŌRETA (ἀποφέρειν, to carry away), ðrum, n. plur. presents given to guests at feasts (at the Saturnalia, chiefly), to carry home with them, ἀποφύρα. Sueton.

APŌPHŶGIS (ἀποφυγή), is, f. the spring of a column, where it first springs from its base; according to others, the fillet, square, or listel, which terminates the shaft of the column at the top and bottom; the prophage; originally, a ring affixed to a wooden pillar at the joining, to prevent it from yielding or splitting. Vitruv. — Others read apophysis, and perhaps more correctly.

APŌPLEXIA, æ, and APŌPLEXIS (ἀποπληξω), is, f. apoplexy, a sudden privation of all sensation, ἀποπληξία, and ἀπόπληξις. Jul. Firm. and Cæd. Aur.

APŌPROGMEŌNĀ (ἀποπροηγμένα), exceptionable. Cic.

APŌPSIS (ἀποψις), is, f. a high place 2 which commands a beautiful prospect, a country seat in an elevated position. Fronton.

APŌRIA (ἀπορία), æ, doubt, difficulty, perplexity. Cic.

APŌSCŌPŌN (ἀποσκοπῶν), ontis, taking aim; a picture of Antiphilus, in which a satyr is represented as taking aim at a mark. Plin.

APŌSIŌPESIS (ἀποσιωπήω), is, f. a figure by which the speaker, through some affection, as sorrow, anger, &c., breaks off his speech before it is concluded, aposiopesis, ἀποσιωπήσις. Quintil.

APŌSPIRAGISMA (ἀποσφράγισμα), ætis, n. the device on a seal, impression on a ring or seal. Plin.

APŌSTEMX (ἀπόστημα), ætis, n. an aposteme or pustule; a hollow swelling filled with purulent matter, a collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst, an imposthume, abscess. Plin.

APŌSTŌLŌS (ἀποστείλλω), i, m. a person deputed by another, ἀπόστολος. — Among jurists, Apostoli, letters dismissory, from an inferior to a higher judge, as in cases of appeal. Cod. Just. — Among Christian writers, the apostles, legates of Jesus Christ. Tertull.

APŌSTRŌPHĒ, es, and APŌSTRŌPHX (ἀποστροφή), æ, f. an apostrophe, a figure of rhetoric, where the speaker, in the midst of his discourse, turns all at once from the judge or his hearers, and addresses himself to some other person or thing, ἀποστροφή, aversio. Quintil.

APŌSTRŌPHŌS, and APŌSTRŌPHŌS (ἀποστροφος), i, m. an apostrophe, a mark of elision expressed by a comma. Dionys.

APŌTHECA (ἀποθήκη), æ, f. a place where any thing is kept or laid up, a repository, store-house, a safe or press to keep things in. Cic. — Often, a place for keeping wine, in the higher part of the house, distinguished from the wine-cellar, cella vinaria, which was larger, and in the lowest part of the house. Colum.

ἈΡΟΘΕΩΣΙΣ (ἀροθέωσις), is, f. deification. *Tertull.*

ἈΡΟΘΗΣΙΣ (ἀροθεσις), is, f. the same 2 as *Apophysis*. See *Apophysis*.

ἈΡΟΧΥΩΜΕΝΟΣ (ἀροχυνόμενος), scraping, wiping. The name of a celebrated statue of *Lysippus*, of a man rabbiag and wiping himself in a bath. *Plin.*

ἈΡΡΑΡΑΤΕ (apparatus), adverb, with 1 great preparation, saumptuously, magnificently. *Cic.* Edit et bibit apparate. *Plin.* Potes apparatus cōnare apud multos.

ἈΡΡΑΤΙΩ (appari), ōnis, f. a preparing, getting ready, preparation, particularly a careful preparation, κατασκευή, apparatus. *Cic.*

ἈΡΡΑΤΩΣ, and ἈΡΡΑΤΩΣ (Id.), us, m. a preparing, getting ready, furnishing, preparation; provision, equipping, equipment, habiliement, furniture, apparatus, entertainment, splendor, magnificence, παρασκευή, apparatio, et praesertim ea, quae copiam, ac magnificentiam habet adjunctam. *Cic.* Defectant enim magnifici apparatus, vitaeque cultus, &c. *Id.* Epularum apparatus. *Id.* Tenui apparatu contentum esse. *Tacit.*

Exhausti conviviorum apparatus principes. *Cic.* Apparatu regio accipere aliquem, with a provision suitable to a king. So, *Nepos*. Apparatu regio uti, to keep up the splendor or state of a king. *Cic.* Belli instrumenta, et apparatus. *Nepos*. Apparatum, et munitiones incendere, et disjicere, the works or engines of the besiegers. *Cic.* Ludorum venationumque apparatu pecunias profundere. *Id.* Apparatus triumphi, pomp. *Id.* Omnis totius operis designatio, atque apparatus. *Sucton.*

Apparatus rei divinae, h. e. the instruments of sacrifice. *Plin.* Apparatus Darii, furniture. *Id.* Apparatus argenteus, a service of plate. *Ulpian.* Dig. Apparatus tabernae, utensils. *Plin.* Apparatus vini, h. e. things used to keep wine. *Id.* Apparatus marmorum. — *¶* Figur. splendor, show. *Cic.* Dicere cansam nullo apparatu, pure, et dilucide.

ἈΡΡΑΤΩΣ, and ἈΡΡΑΤΩΣ (Id.), a, um, prepared, ready, provided, furnished, equipped, accoutred, παρασκευασμένος, adornatus, instructus. *Plaat.* Apparatus sum, ut videtis, I am quite ready. *Tercut.* Omnia appadata jam sunt. *Cic.* Domus omnibus instructor rebus, et apparatio. *Id.* Ludi apparatissimi, et magnificentissimi, splendid, sumptuous, costly, magnificent. *Sucton.* Apparatus sum fufus. *Senee.* Apparatus epulae. — *¶* Figur. studied, labored, forced, affected. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Apparata oratio. *Id.* verba.

ἈΡΡΑΡΕΩ, and ἈΡΡΑΡΕΩ (ad & pareo), āres, arii, aritum, n. 2. to appear, come in sight, be seen, make one's appearance, φαίνωμαι, prodire, adesse, praesto esse. *Cic.* In quibus subelliis haec ornamenta, ac lumina reipublicae viderem, in his me apparere nollem. *Id.* Si navicula apparuisset. *Id.* Equus rursus apparuit. *Id.* Quoniam illud majorem vigiliam opus in tuo nomine apparuit, came out or made its appearance under your name. *Id.* Nullum in eo eloquentiae vestigium apparet, no trace appears. *Id.* Unde appares, o Socrate? an quidem dubium non est, quin ab Alcibiade? whence came you? *Plaut.* Jam ego apparebo domi, I shall be at home presently. *Cic.* Anguis ille, qui Sullae apparuit immolanti. *Cas.* Cum lux appareret. *Cic.* Apparere quæstioni, to be present, attend, assist. — *¶* Apparere alicui, in particular, to attend, wait on, be present to take and execute orders, as a lictor, or attendant upon any magistrate (whence apparitor), as a secretary, slave, or any attendant. *Liv.* Quatuor et viginti lictores apparere Consulibus. *Id.* Collegis novem singuli accensi apparebant. *Nepos.* Ennemen cum ab anno vigesimo septem annos Philippo apparuisset, h. e. as a scribe, &c. *Virg.* Ille Jovis ad solium, saevique in limine regis Apparent. — *¶* Often, to be apparent, certain, evident, clear, or manifest. *Cic.* Non dissimulat, apparet, esse comitum. *Nepos.* Quas impendere, jam apparebat omnibus. *Liv.* Appariturum, quibus populis societatem jungi displi-

cuisset. *Cic.* De quo quid sentiam, nihil attinet dicere, cum appareat, ipse quid fecerim. *Id.* Quid rectum sit, apparet; quid expedit, obscurum est. *Id.* Fuit, ut apparet ex orationibus, scriptor sane bonus. *Id.* Apparet atque exstat, utrum sinus earum rudes, an didicerimus. *Id.* Sive confictum est, ut apparet, sive, &c. *Plin.* Inde apparet paratos esse, &c. *Id.* Ex quo apparet antiquior origo. *Id.* Atheniensium monumētis apparet. *Liv.* Apparet id etiam cæco, 'tis plain, even to a blind man.

— *¶* *Cic.* Meumbra nobis ita data sunt, ut data esse appareant, &c., for apparent, by a Greek construction. — *¶* Opera or promissum apparet, is performed, achieved, made good. *Cato.* Si opus non apparet, &c., h. e. if the work does not appear, is not duly performed. *Plaut.* Ratio apparet, the account is correct. *Tercut.* Fac sis, promissa appareant. — *¶* Apparere ad aliquem, apud *Varr.* is the same as apparere alicui, to be clear.

ἈΡΡΑΡΙΤΙΩ (appareo), ōnis, f. the office 1 or service of an apparitor or public attendant. *Cic.* In longa apparitione singulare, et prope incredibilem patris Marcilii fidem, abstinentiam, modestiamque cognovi, h. e. in the office of interpreter. In *Augustin.* Apparitione paucorum, private attendantes. — *¶* Also, the public attendants themselves. *Cic.* Quos ex necessariis apparitionibus tecum esse voluisti. *Ulpian.* Dig. Apparitione praesidis interveniente.

ἈΡΡΑΡΙΤΩΡ, and ἈΡΡΑΡΙΤΩΡ (Id.), ōris, m. an apparitor, beadle, serjeant, pursuivant, marshal, clerk; an attendant on a superior officer or magistrate, παραστῆτης, κλητὴρ, δορυφόρος, nomen generale omnium, qui magistratui alicui apparere solent, ejusque imperio praesto esse, ut accensi, viatores, interpretes, lictores, scribe, praecones, &c., item custodes corporis, qui principem comitantur. *Cic.* Sit lictor non suus, sed tuae lenitatis apparitor. *Liv.* Apparitores regii. — *¶* Also, a military attendant. *Horatius.*

ἈΡΡΑΡΙΤΩΡΑ (Id.), æ, f. the office of 2 apparitor or beadle. *Sucton.*

ἈΡΡΑΡΩ, and ἈΡΡΑΡΩ (ad & paro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to prepare with care, make preparations for, get ready, put in order; furnish, equip, provide, παρασκευάζω, parare, adornare, instruere, comparare. *Cic.* Facilius apparabis ea, quae tempus, et necessitas flagitat. *Tercut.* Apparere nuptias. *Id.* cōnam. *Cic.* Ornare, et apparare convivium. *Id.* ludos. *Id.* bellum. *Sucton.* triumphum. *Plaat.* auxilium alicui. *Cic.* iter ad eadem faciendum. *Sucton.* fugam. *Plaut.* Hanc sedepol rem apparabat. — With the infin. *Id.* Vah, de lenire apparas. *Sucton.* Apparans trajicere. *Stat.* meanque excindere gentem Apparat. — *¶* Impersonally. *Tercut.* Dum apparatur, while things are getting ready. — *¶* Figur. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Apparere animum auditoris ad audiendum. *Cic.* Apparere crimina in aliquem.

ἈΡΡΕΛΛΑΤΙΩ (appello), ōnis, f. naming, calling by name or title, an appellatio, a name, denomination. *Cic.* Regum appellationes venales erant. *Sucton.* Nihil esse reipublicam; appellationem modo sine corpore, ac specie. *Plin.* Salutare aliquem appellatione patris. — *¶* Appellatio litterarum, h. e. pronouncement, utterance of the letters. *Cic.* and *Quintil.* — *¶* Often, an appealing, appeal. *Liv.* Jus appellationis. *Plin.* Appellatio ad populum. *Cic.* Intercessit appellatio tribunorum, h. e. to the tribunes. — *¶* Also, the same as nomen appellativum. *Quintil.*

ἈΡΡΕΛΛΑΤΙΥΣ (Id.), a, um, adj. appellative; among grammarians, appellativum nomen, a common noun.

ἈΡΡΕΛΛΑΤΩΡ (Id.), ōris, m. one who appeals, an appellant. *Cic.*

ἈΡΡΕΛΛΑΤΩΡΙΟΣ (appellator), a, um, adj. appellatory, relating to an appeal. *Ulpian.* Dig.

ἈΡΡΕΛΛΙΩ (appello), as, a. 1. frequently, to call, to call frequently. *Gell.* and *Tacit.*

ἈΡΡΕΛΛΩ, and ἈΡΡΕΛΛΩ (according to some, from ad and pello, āre, not used, to speak), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to call, name, term, cuttle, προσαγορεύω, nominare, vocare. *Cic.* Appellare aliquem nomine, to call by name. So, *Cas.* and *Cic.* aliquem nominatim. *Cic.* O Spartace! quem enim te potius appellem? *Id.* Appellare nomen alicujus, to call any one by name. *Id.* aliquem fratrem. *Nepos.* Cognomine justus est appellatus. *Virg.* Appellare aliquem victorem, h. e. to pronounce or declare. *Plin.* Colos appellavit chrysolithum aureus, chrysoprasum herbaceus, melleus melichrota, called by name, denominated. *Id.* Appellare auctores, to cite or quote from authors. *Cic.* Nutu, et significatione appellare aliquem, h. e. to designate. *Id.* Te autem, M. Antoni, tēsentem appello. *Id.* Utinur eodem jure in vobis, quæ in lege non appellantur, are not named or mentioned. — Appellare litteras, to name, pronounce. *Cic.* De sono vocis, et suavitatis appellandarum litterarum. — *¶* Frequently, to speak to, address, accost. *Cic.* Tum appellat hilari vultu hominem Bulbus, ut blandissime potest. *Id.* Appellare aliquem superbius. *Id.* aliquem asperius. *Id.* verbo graviore. *Plaut.* aliquem illepidem. *Sucton.* milites, to address the soldiery. *Plaut.* Paucis est, Euclio, quod te volo de communi re appellare, I wish to have a little conversation with you. *Liv.* Appellare aliquem de proditione, to solicit or tempt to treachery. *Quintil.* aliquam de stupro, to attempt to have illicit intercourse with, beset the chastity of, &c. So, absol. in the same sense, appellare aliquam. *Senee.* and *Ulpian.* Dig. — *¶* Appellare aliquem litteris, to address by letter. *Cic.* Crebris nos litteris appellato. — *¶* With the infin. to assert, declare, affirm. *Liv.* Virgini manum injecit, serva sua natum, servanque appellans esse. *Alii aliter legunt.* — *¶* Also, to call upon, invoke, entreat, beseech. *Cic.* Quem enim alium appellem? quem obtestor? &c. *Id.* Vos etiam atque etiam implo, et appello. *Id.* Qui deus appellandus est? *Nepos.* Itaque appellatus est a Flavio Atticus, was applied to, was entreated. — *¶* Hence, to appeal from one judge to another, ἀποκαλέω. *Cic.* Appellare prætorem. *Id.* A prætore tribunos appellare. *Id.* Tribuni appellabantur, were appealed to. *Paul.* Dig. Appellare ad Imperatorem. *Ulpian.* Dig. adversus aliquem. *Scaevola.* contra aliquem. *Modestin.* Dig. adversus sententiam praesidis. *Id.* ex sententia. *Paul.* Dig. a sententia. *Cod. Just.* de sententia. — *¶* Often, also, as regards a creditor, to ask one to pay a debt, to demand payment for money owed, before a court of justice or otherwise. *Cic.* pro *Quint.* c. 12. uses it four times in this sense. *Id.* Tulliola tum muusculum flagitat, et me, ut sponsorem appellat. *Id.* Appellare aliquem de pecunia. *Quintil.* Magna pecunia appellabilis a creditoribus. *Senee.* Avarus exactor ad horam, et diem appellat. — Hence, figur. *Plin.* Appellare solum, to dun the soil, h. e. by culture to force it to bear. — *¶* To call to account or summon before a court of justice, accuse. *Cic.* Cavendum est etiam, ne major poena quam culpa sit, et ne iisdem de causis alii plectantur, alii ne appellantur quidem.

ἈΡΡΕΛΛΩ, and ἈΡΡΕΛΛΩ (ad & pello), is, āppli, āpplum, a. 3. to drive or cause to go to or towards, προσηγορεύω, applicare, admove, it is very frequently used in navigation. *Cic.* Cum Persæ mille numero navium classem ad Delum appulissent. *Liv.* Eo anno Alexandrum Epiri Regem in Italiam classem appulisse constat. *Quidam leg.* classe. *Virg.* Hinc me digressum vestris Deus appulit oris. *Curt.* Navigia litori appellere. In the pass. *Cic.* Cum ad villam nostram navis appelleretur. *Id.* Appellitur navis Syracusas. *Id.* Alios ex Hispania fugientes ad Siciliam appulos esse, made for Sicily. *Vell.* Ripæ suorum appulsus est. — *¶* Used also of other things. *Varr.* Armentum

ad aquam appellendum. *Ulpian. Dig.* Appellere pecus ad flumen. *Plaut. Ad ignotum arbitrum me appellis. Cæs.* Turres ad opera Cæsaris appellebat. *Manil.* Appellere fluctum ex æquore in aliquem locum, *h. e. to draw off. Senec.* Appellere ferrum, *h. e. gladium admove-re, to threaten with a sword. —* ¶ Absol. to go near, approach; make for (*spoken of ships*). *Accius apud Cic.* Visus est in somnis pastor ad me appellere. *Valer. Flacc.* Dardaniis tunc primum puppis arenis appulit. *Virg.* Ausonius exercitus appulit oris. *Lic.* Ad insulam, quam Baechium vocant, appulerunt. *Sueton.* Cum Puteolos oneraria nave appulisset. *Id.* Navis Dertosam appulit. — ¶ With the acc. without a prep. *Tacit.* Sola Germanici triremis Chaucorum terram appulit. — ¶ Figur. *Terent.* Poeta cum primum animum ad scribendum appulit, *applied, devoted. Id.* Animum ad uxorem appulit, *brought his mind to matrimony. Cic.* Valde hercule timide, tanquam ad aliquem libidinis scopulum, sic tuam mentem ad philosophiam appulisti. *Id.* Nec tuas unquam rationes ad eos scopulos appulisses, ad quos S. Titii afflictam navem videres. *Plaut.* Appellere aliquem ad probrum, damnum, flagitium, *h. e. to bring to, or lead into. Id.* aliquem ad mortem.

APPENDEO (ad & pendo), es, a. 2. to 3 weigh; same as appendo. *Apic.*

APPENDICULĀ (appendix), æ, f. dimin. 1 a short appendage, accession, addition. *Cic.*

APPENDIX (appendo), icis, f. an addition, accession, appendage, προσθήκη. *Cic.* Appendicem animi esse corpus. *Liv.* Carpetanorum eum appendicibus Olcadum, &c., auxiliary troops. *Varr.* Hæc adiciendum appendicem, partem quintam, de iis saginandis, *h. e. an appendix. Id.* Appendices fundi, *h. e. accessories of an estate, such as the neighborhood, street, &c. —* ¶ *Apuleius* uses it in its proper and literal sense, something hanging or suspended from. — ¶ Also, a kind of thorny shrub, the *holie thorn* or *hawthorn*; according to others, the *barberry-bush*; the berries are called by *Plin.* appendices.

APPENDO, and APPENDŌ (ad & pendo), is, endi, ensum, a. 3. to suspend to; hence, to weigh, ad aliquid pendere, hoc est suspendere, et usurpat pro suspendere in statera vel libra ad pondus cognoscendum, σταυρίζω, ταλαντίζω. *Cic.* Tanti acervi nummorum apud istum construuntur, ut jam appendantur, non numerentur pecuniæ. *Liv.* Nondum omni auro appenso, not being yet weighed. *Cic.* Appendere aurum aurifici, *h. e. to weigh out. Id.* Tibi sua omnia adnumeravit, appendit. *Plin.* Sex millia numero murenarum mutuo appendit, *h. e. to lend by weight. Ulpian. Dig.* Pater puellæ id aurum in dotem viro appendit. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Verba appendere, to weigh.

APPETENS, and APPETENS (appeto), entis, adj. eagerly desirous of, thirsting or longing after, fond of, δρεγόμενος, cupidus, optans. *Cic.* Appetens gloriæ. *Il.* Nihil est appetentius similium sui, nihil rapacius quam natura. *Id.* Sumus appetentissimi honestatis. — ¶ Also, in a bad sense, for avidus, avarus, covetous, greedy. *Cic.* Animus gratus, non appetens, non avidus. *Salust.* Alieni appetens, sui profusus.

APPETENTER (appetens), adverb, with 1 eager desire, eagerly, earnestly, fondly. *Cic.*

APPETENTIA (Id.), æ, f. appetency, eager 1 desire, fondness for. *Cic.*

APPETIBILIS (appeto), e, adj. desirable, 3 ble, appetible, ἐπιθυμητός. *Apulei.*

APPETITIO (Id.), ōnis, f. the attempt to 1 lay hold of any thing. *Cic.* — ¶ Often-er, appetite, inclination, strong desire. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, appetite, hunger. *Gell.*

APPETITUS (Id.), us, m. appetite, natural desire, ὁρμή. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, invasion, inroad, assault, attack. *Anian.*

APPETITUS (Id.), a, um, assailed, attacked. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, desired, eagerly wished for. *Cic.*

APPETO, and APPETŌ (ad & peto), is,

ivi & ii, itum, a. 3. to approach or lay hands on any thing for the sake of obtaining it, to try to get, catch at, ad aliquid accedereprehendendi causa. *Cic.* Appetere aliquid manibus. *Plin. A. Manl.* Torquatus obiit, dum in cœna placentam appeteret. *Id.* Appetere dextram osculis, *h. e. to kiss the right hand. To this may perhaps be referred Cic. Salu-*

tari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, &c. — ¶ Hence, to assail, assault, attack. *Plin.*

Ungues non nisi appetendo protendunt. *Cic.* Cum Cottam appetisset, telum ei e manibus ereptum est. *Id.* Appetere

vitam alicujus ferro, atque insidiis. *Cæs.* humerum gladio, to strike at the shoulder. *Ovid.* genas ungue. *Liv.*

os oculosque hostis rostro et unguibus. *Ulpian. Dig.* aliquem judicio. *Id.* aliquem per calumniam. — ¶ Also,

to approach, come to, arrive at. *Cic.* Adeone copiis abundat, ut is, qui ex Asia fugere dicebatur, Europam appetere conetur? *Id.* Mare terram appetens. *Liv.* Veiosque futa appetebat.

— ¶ Often, intransitively, of time, to approach, draw near, be at hand. *Cæs.*

Dies appetebat septimus. *Tacit.* Appetente jam luce, at the approach of light. *Liv.* Ubi non appetit. *Plaut.* Cui par-

titudo appetit. *Senec.* Appetit finis. — ¶ Very often, to wish for, desire

eagerly, covet, both in a good and bad sense. *Cic.* Bona natura appetimus. *Id.* Voluptatem appetere. *Id.* alienos

agros cupide. *Id.* regnum. *Cæs.* cupidissime amicitiam alicujus. *Cic.* sibi aliquid. *Id.* nomen consulis. *Id.* ali-

quid per avaritiam. *Id.* partem aliquam laudis ex aliqua re. *Sueton.* studiosissime artes scenicas. *Id.* rhetoricam. *Cic.* ad jus pontificium civile.

Id. Ego inimicitias potentium pro te appetivi. *Sueton.* Appetere mortem timore. — So, of the appetite. *Sueton.*

caseum. — With the infin. *Stat.* — ¶ *Liv.* Munitionibus alia atque alia appetendo loca, *h. e. by taking in more land.*

APPYX VIA, and absol. APPYX (Appius), æ, f. ὁδὸς Ἀππία, one of the principal

Roman roads, leading from the Porta Capena of Rome to Capua, laid out and paved under the direction of Appius Claudius,

when censor: it was afterwards continued to Brundisium. *Liv.* — ¶ Appia aqua, the water which the same Appius conducted to Rome. *Liv.*

APPYANUS (Id.), a, um, adj. Appian, of or pertaining to Appius. *Liv.* Appiana libido. *Tacit.* Appiana cædis molitor

Narcissus. — ¶ Appianum, i, a kind of green color. *Plin.* — ¶ Appiani, ōrum, inhabitants of Appia, a city in Greater Phrygia. *Plin.*

APPYIAS (Id.), ædis, f. patronym. a name given to Minerva by Cicero to compliment Appius. — ¶ Also, the statue of a

nymph placed at the outlet of the fountain of Aqua Appia. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, similar statues, near the temple of Venus. *Ovid.*

APPINGO, and APPINGO (ad & pingo), ingis, inxi, ictum, a. 3. to paint, depict; add by painting, παρὰγράφω. *Horat.*

Delphinum silvis appingit, fluctibus aprum. — ¶ Figur. to add, to write in addition. *Cic.* Appinge aliquid novi. —

In this sense, it may also be derived from pango.

APPYUS, ii, m. a Roman prænomen. There were many celebrated men of this name in the Claudian gens. *Sueton.*

APPLAUDO, and ADPLAUDO (ad & 1 plaudo), audis, ausi, ausum, a. & n. 3. properly, to beat or strike so as to make a noise, to clap. *Ovid.* Applauso corpore paluis. *Sil.* Cervicis applausu sonitus, patted. — ¶ Hence, to applaud, to express

favor or approbation by clapping the hands, stamping with the feet, huzzaing, &c. ἐκπρόσω. *Plaut.* Agite, applaudamus. *Id.* Nobis clare applaudite. *Cic.* Quid ego nunc dicam eni generi civium

maxime applaudatur?

APPLAUDOR, and ADPLAUDOR (ap- 2 plaudo), ōris, m. one who expresses approbation by clapping the hands, &c., an applauder. *Plin.* in Paug.

APPLAUSUS (Id.), us, m. an applauding by clapping the hands, &c., applause. *Cic.*

APPLICATIO (applicio), ōnis, f. the act of

applying, application, inclination. *Cic.*

— ¶ Also, the attaching of one's self to another to secure his protection; client-

ship. *Cic.* Jus applicationis, the right which a patron had to the effects of a client dying intestate.

APPLICATUS, and ADPLICATUS (ap-

plico), a, um, part. and adj. applied, at-

tached, united; adjoining or contiguous to; inclined. *Varr.* Auribus (equi) applicatis, *h. e. short and close to the head.*

Liv. Leucas colli applicata, *h. e. built on the side of a hill. —* ¶ Also, of ships

steered or brought to land. *Cæs.* Applicata ad terram naves, landed or moored.

— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Occupatio ad aliquam rem applicata, directed, applied.

Id. Omne animal applicatum est ad se diligendum, inclined.

APPLICITUS, and ADPLICITUS (Id.), 2 a, um, part. & adj. applied or joined to, united, contiguous, adjoining. *Plin. Ep.*

Applicatum est cubiculo hypocaustum perexiguum. *Quintil.* Vites arboribus applicatæ. *Justin.* Applicito captivo,

having caused one of the prisoners to be brought into his presence; or when the prisoner drew near. *Quintil.* In parvis

rebus sit ille pressus, et velut applicitus rei cultus, *h. e. crutch fitted.*

APPLICUS, and ADPLICUS (ad & plico), as, avi, atum, & icui, ictum, a. 1. to

apply, bring near or in contact with, attach, unite, προσπαίζω, adjungo, admoveo. *Cic.* Applicare se ad flammam.

Id. Applicare se alicui in itinere. *Cæs.* Applicare se ad arborem, *h. e. to lean against. Columell.* Sarmenta egerere;

et ad sepiem applicare. *Liv.* Applicare castra flumini, to pitch the camp near the river. *Id.* meribus scalas, to apply,

fix. *Plin.* Aurum applicatur vulneratis, is applied by way of cure. *Ovid.* oscula

feretro, *h. e. to kiss. Id.* asellum ulmo, to bring up to the elm. *Sueton.* sudarium ad os. *Virg.* aliquem terræ,

to throw to the ground. *Id.* ense, drive or thrust in. — ¶ *Ovid.* Applicare

boves aliquo, to drive or bring. — ¶ Of vessels, to direct, steer, or bring to

land, &c. *Liv.* Applicare classem in Erithram. *Id.* naves terræ. *Cic.* navem ad naufragum natantem. *Virg.* Quæ

vis te immanibus applicat oris? *h. e. brings you. Ovid.* Applicor in terras tuas. *h. e. I am driven or brought. So, absol.*

having se, or navem, understood. *Justin.*

Cum Hercules ad litus Amazonum applicit, approached. *Id.* Applicare aliquo.

Ulpian. Dig. Per mare Asiam applicare. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Applicare voluptatem ad honestatem, *h. e. to join or add.*

Martial. unum annum bis senis mensibus, *h. e. to add. Cic.* Ad aliquem

quasi patronum se applicare, to attach or join himself. *Id.* Quo accedam? quo

applicem? whither shall I apply for help? *Terent.* Ille egens applicat primum ad

Chrysidis patrem se, *h. e. applies for assistance. Cic.* Applicare se ad fami-

liaritatem alicujus, to attach or devote himself. *Nepos.* Ut civitates Græcæ ad Atheniensem societatem se

applicarent. *Cic.* Sicilia se ad amicitiam fidemque populi R. applicuit. *Id.*

Me ad Molonem applicavi, *h. e. I attacked myself to Molo, for the sake of his instructions. Id.* Applicare, et ad-

jungere se ad virtutem. *Terent.* se ad studium musicum. *Horat.* aures alicui

rei, give heed, lend an ear. *Terent.* animum ad deteriorem partem, to give

himself up to the worse side, to take a wrong course. But, *Plaut.* animum ad frugem. *Cato apud Gell.* se ad convivia.

Ulpian. Dig. se ad munera, et honores, devote himself. *Columell.* aliquem alicui officio. *Pompon. Dig.* idoneum servum rei communi, *h. e. to set*

over. *Quintil.* finitionem in rem, *h. e. to apply, adapt. Id.* verba verbis, *h. e. to join in order. Paul. Dig.* alicui usuras, to impose the payment of.

Ulpian. alicui crimina, to fasten upon. *Paul. Dig.* Demonstratio moliebria neque vesti,

neque mudo applicari potest, cannot be applied to, predicated of. — ¶ Applicare gustatum, in *Plin.* to place the sense of taste in.

APPLODO, and ADPLODO (ad & plodo, 1 for plaudo), is, ōsi, ōsum, a. 3. to beat

or strike upon or against any thing. *Apulci.*

APPLORĒ, and ADPLORĒ (ad & ploro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to weep at or with, lament, deplore, bewail, προσδαρπῶ. *Horat.* and *Senec.*

APPLUDA. See *Apluda*.

APPLUMBĀTUS. See *Adplumbatus*.

APPLŪ, and ADPLŪ (ad & pluo), is, n. 3. to rain upon, to rain; same as *pluo*. *Plin.*

APPŌNĒ, and ADPŌNĒ (ad & pono), is, ōsni, ōsitum, a. 3. to place near or by the side of, apply to, bring in contact with, attach, unite, add, προστίθῃμι, ἐπιτίθῃμι, prope pono, admoveo, adjungo, addo. *Petron.* Apponere cucumam focu. *Plaut.* aliquid ad ignem. *Cic.* manus ad os. *Id.* Omnes columnæ inachina apposita dejectæ. — ¶ Sometimes, to add, in writing or otherwise. *Cic.* Apponere notam ad malum versum, to put a mark on. *Horat.* Ætas illi, quos tibi demperit, Apponet annos. *Plaut.* Apponere no' in aliquid alicui rei de suo. *Id.* laborem ad damnum. *Gell.* Instructus fore arbitramur hoc, si exemplum apposuerimus. — Apponere aliquid luero, to mark or set down as clear gain. *Horat.* Quem sors diernum cumque dabit, lucro Appone. — ¶ Apponere alicui rectorem apud *Sucton.* to appoint, &c. So, *Id.* Apponere alicui pædagogum. *Id.* scrutatores saluatoribus. *Id.* aliquem alicui pro junitore, to appoint as a porter. So, also, *Cic.* Apponere eustodem alicui. *Id.* Apponere accusatorem alicui, to appoint privately, to suborn. So, *Id.* Apponere calumniatores. *Id.* Apponere sibi prævariatorem. — ¶ Apponere aliquid gratiæ, to reckon or consider it as a favor. *Terent.* Neutiquam officium liberi hominis esse puto, cum is nihil promereat, postulare, id gratiæ apponi sibi, to require that it be imputed to him as a favor; to consider it in the light of an obligation conferred. — ¶ *Cic.* Qui vitis modum apponit, is partem suscipit vitiorum, whoever prescribes bounds to vices, admits a part of them, or approves of vices to a certain degree. — ¶ Often, also, to serve up or set before one at table. *Cic.* Cœnam isti dabat; apposuit patellam, in qua, &c. *Id.* Apponere aliquid in vasis fœtibus. *Plin.* aprum in epulis. *Sucton.* convivis panes. *Id.* cœnam lautiozem, prepare, serve up. *Virg.* Apponere aliquid mensæ. *Horat.* Ne panis adustus apponatur. — ¶ Also for pono, to lay, place. *Terent.* Hunc ante nostram janam appone. *Parsus in Lex. Crit.* thinks this should be written with one p. See *Apono*. — ¶ The perfect apposivi, for apposui, is an ancient form. *Plaut.*

APPŌRRECTŪS (ad & porriġo), a, um, ex-3 tended, stretched near. *Ovid.* Infantemque vident, apporreetumque draconem. APPŌRTĀTŪS, and ADPŌRTĀTŪS (ap-2 porto), ōnis, f. the bringing or carrying to a place. *Vitrur.*

APPŌRTŪS, and ADPŌRTŪS (ad & porto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to bring or carry to, conduct, convey in any way, ἐπιφέρει, εἰσφέρει, affero, adveho. It properly signifies motion to a place, and asporto from a place. *Cic.* Mercatura multa undique apportans. *Id.* Ea (signa) populo Romano apportavit. *Plaut.* Apportare magnas divitias domum. *Cic.* Lapidem cadere, et apportare machina sua. *Varr.* Cochleæ, quæ de Illyrico apportantur. *Plin.* Indicum apportatur ex India. — ¶ Often, to bring, bring on, bring with. *Terent.* Ille haud scit, paulum huius quantum ei damni apportet, how much loss this small gain will bring or cause to him. *Id.* Apportare malum. *Lucret.* Anni tempora apportant morbos. — ¶ Apportare adventum aliquo, in *Plaut.* to arrive, come to. — ¶ Also, to bring news, announce. *Terent.* Quidnam apportas? *Lucret.* Apportare aliquid auribus.

APPŌSCO. See *Adposco*.

APPŌSITĒ (appositus), adverb, fitly, conveniently, properly, suitably, appositely. *Cic.* Dicere appositè ad persuasionem. APPŌSITŪS, and ADPŌSITŪS (appono), ōnis, f. a placing to or nigh to, applying,

uniting, adding; application, opposition. *Cal. Aurelian.* Appositio cucurbitæ. *Cic.* Sine appositione exemplorum; *Al. leg.* expositione.

APPŌSITUM, and ADPŌSITUM (Id.), i, 2 n. an adjective, epithet. *Quintil.*

APPŌSITŪS, and ADPŌSITŪS (Id.), us, m. an applying or putting to. *Plin.* APPŌSITŪS, and ADPŌSITŪS (Id.), a, 2 um, part. & adj. put to or nigh to, applied, contiguous, added, joined. *Senec.* Aer continuus terræ est, et sic appositus, ut statim illi futurus sit, unde illa discessit. *Plin.* Callis gemma nascitur in rupibus, leviter adhærens, nec ut agnata petris, sed ut apposita. *Cic.* Gladium propter appositum e vagina eduxit. *Tacit.* Castellum Luppia flumini appositum. *Plin.* Decima regio Italiae, Adriatico mari apposita. *Id.* Platanus itineri apposita, h. e. near the road-side. *Id.* Apposita aure ad glaciem, put near. *Id.* Aemoneæ vellere appositæ menstria cient, applied. *Liv.* Lartius moderator et magister consulis appositus. *Sucton.* Appositus alicui pædagogus, h. e. appointed. — Of meals, *Cic.* Apposita secunda mensi, the second course being served up. *Id.* Apposita obsonia. — ¶ Appositum, i, n. absolute, a thing near or similar. *Cic.* Appositum est, ac propinquum. — ¶ Figur. inclined to. *Quintil.* Judex juri magis, an æquo sit appositus, whether he is more inclined to strict law or to equity. — ¶ Very often, fit, proper, suited, convenient, well-adapted, apposite. *Cic.* Menses ad agendum maxime appositos. *Id.* Locus minime appositus ad tolerandam calamitatem. *Vorr.* Ager alius est ad vitem appositus, alius ad frumentum, alius ad aliam rem. *Cic.* Homo bene appositus ad istius audaciam. *Id.* Appositior ad defensiva signa. *Varr.* Non omnis apta natio ad pecuariam: Galli appositissimi, maxime ad jumenta. *Id.* Equus æger appositus ad medendum, susceptible of cure.

APPŌTŪS, and ADPŌTŪS (ad & poto), a, 3 um, that hath drunk sufficiently, well-drunk, qui multum potavit, bene potus. *Plaut.*

APPRECŌR. See *Adprecor*.

APPREHENDŪS, and ADPREHENDŪS (ad 1 & prehendo), endis, ensi, ensium, a. 3. to catch or lay hold of, take, seize, λαβῶν, prehendo, arripio, capio. *Sucton.* Apprehendere manu aliquem. *Id.* Apprehendere manum alicujus osculandi causa. *Terent.* Apprehendere aliquem pallio. *Plaut.* Si in mari reti apprehendi, qui tuum potius est, quam meum? *Cic.* Vites sic clavienlis adminicula tanquam manibus apprehendunt. *Id.* Atomi cohaereunt inter se, et aliæ alias apprehendentes continuantur. *Plin.* Apprehendere aliquid morsu. *Id.* Mordicus apprehendere aliquid. *Id.* Quantum apprehenderint tres digiti, h. e. a pinch. — ¶ Sometimes, to seize upon, take forcible possession of. *Cic.* Apprehendere Hispanias. *Cæs.* Militibus expositis, Pharus apprehendit, atque ibi præsidium posuit. *Ulpian.* Digest. Apprehendere furem, to apprehend, catch. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Quidquid ego apprehenderam, statim accusator extorquebat e manibus, whatever argument or defence I laid hold on. *Quintil.* Apprehendere aliquid cum iudicio. *Plin.* palmam. *Ulpian.* Dig. possessionem alicujus rei, to seize on. — ¶ Apprehendere for intelligere, to understand, to perceive, is used by *Tertull.* and *Cal. Aurel.* — ¶ Also, to include, comprehend. *Pompon.* in *Paudeet.* easum aliquem testamento. — ¶ The poets sometimes contract the word to apprehendo. — ¶ It is also written *apprehendo*. *Gell.*

APPRIŌMĀ, and ADPRIŌMĀ (ad prima), same as *apprime*. *Virg.* — Also read *ad prima*.

APPRIŌMĒ, and ADPRIŌMĒ (adprimus), adverb, above every thing else, first of all, especially, very, particularly, chiefly, much, exceedingly, πάλα, μάλιστα, πάν, in primis, valde, perquam. *Cic.*

APPRIŌMŪS. See *Adprimus*.

APPRIŌMŪS, and ADPRIŌMŪS (ad & primus), a, um, adj. by far the first. *Liv.* *Andron.* ap. *Gell.* — Obsolete. 3

APPRŌBĀTŪS, and ADPRŌBĀTŪS (ap-probo), ōnis, f. an approving; approbation, applause. *Cic.* — ¶ Sometimes, inclination, will, disposition. *Cr.* — ¶ Also, proof, confirmation. *Cic.* Approbationem adjungere. *Id.* Huc positio indiget approbationis.

APPRŌBĀTOR, and ADPRŌBĀTOR 1 (Id.), ōris, an approver. *Cic.*

APPRŌBĒ, and ADPRŌBĒ (approbus), 3 adverb, very well. *Plaut.*

APPRŌBŪS, and ADPRŌBŪS (ad & probō), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to approve, commend, applaud, praise, δοκιμάζω, comprobo, laudo, assentior. *Cic.* Ego meum consilium vehementer approbo. *Id.* Magno elamore approbare aliquid. *Id.* Omnium assensu approbatus. *Id.* Quod actum est, dii approbent. *Id.* Diis, hominibusque approbantibus i. e. with the approbation of. — ¶ Also, to prove, confirm, establish by argument, demonstrate, make evident. *Cic.* Hæc autem, quia ipsum ex re perspicitur, et verum esse intelligitur, nihil attinet approari. *Tacit.* Approbare industriam, et innocentiam alicujus. *Sucton.* His qui e plebe sibi filios, filiasve approbant, singula nummorum millia dividebat, h. e. to those plebeians who proved to him that they had sons or daughters, &c. *Id.* Præsentī quoque Caio talem et se, et exercitum approbavit, ut, &c. *Plin.* Approbare aliquid monumentis. *Id.* Ossa anguim eundem approbant effectum. — With the infin. *Sucton.* Et quo magis degenerasse eum a civili more approbaret. *Plin.* Motu demum corporum vivere eos approbant, h. e. they show that they are alive. — ¶ Also, to justify, to render satisfactory or acceptable, in which sense *Cic.* generally uses *probo*. *Tacit.* Dum ipse majoribus, dum posteris mortem approbaret. *Id.* Approbare excusationem. *Stat.* Elin adit, primosque Jovi puer approbat annos. *Plin.* Approbare satis artem suam, to recommend. *Vitrur.* and *Phæd.* opus, h. e. to perform satisfactorily to any one, according to contract.

APPROBRAMENTUM, for Opprobriamentum.

APPRŌBŪS, and ADPRŌBŪS (ad & probō 3 bus), a, um, very good. *Cæcil.* apud *Gell.* APPRŌMITTŪS, and ADPRŌMITTŪS (ad 1 & promitto), is, isi, issum, a. 3. to promise or make one's self responsible for another, to become surety for another, pro alio promitto, ἀνεγγυῶ. It is a law term. *Cic.*

APPRŌPERŪS, and ADPRŌPERŪS (ad & propero), as, āvi, ātum, n. & a. 1. to make great haste, hasten, hurry towards; same as *propero*, or valde *propero*, festino, ἐπισπεύδω. *Cic.* Eunque, ut approperet, adhorteris. *Id.* Approperare ad cogitatum facinus. *Ovid.* portasque intrare patentes Appropera. — ¶ Also, with an acc., to accelerate, cause to make haste. *Tacit.* Mortem approperavit. *Liv.* Opus approperatum est.

APPRŌPINQUĀTŪS (appropinquo), ōnis, 1 f. the act of approaching, an approaching, drawing near. *Cic.*

APPRŌPINQUŪS, and ADPRŌPINQUŪS (ad & propinquo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to draw nigh, approach, come on, approximate, ἐγγίζω, propinquus fio, accedo. It is used both of time and place. *Cæs.* Janque hiems appropinquabat. *Cic.* Tuus adventus appropinquat. *Id.* Catulus ille, qui jam appropinquat, ut videat, h. e. who will soon see. *Id.* Nobis libertas appropinquat. *Id.* Ad summam aquam appropinquant. *Auct. de B. Hispan.* Iniquum in locum appropinquare. *Cæs.* Centuriones, qui jam primis ordinibus appropinquabant, h. e. who were near obtaining, &c. — ¶ Pass. impers. *Cæs.*

APPUGNO. See *Adpugno*.

APPULSIUS. See *Apulcius*.

APPULS. See *Apulus*.

APPŪLSŪS, and ADPŪLSŪS (adpello), us, m. a steering or making for land (spoken of ships), approach; also, in general, access, approach. *Liv.* Hostem portibus, et litonum appulsu arceret. *Ulpian.* Dig. Appulsus pecoris ad aquam. *Cic.* Appulsus solis. *Id.* Frigoris et caloris appulsus sentire.

APPULSUS, and **ADPULSUS** (Id.), a, um, partic. driven to, guided, landed. It is generally used in navigation. *Cic.* Navis appulsa Veliam est, put into port at Velia. *Id.* Alios ad Siciliam appulsos esse dicebat, made for, approached. See *Appello*.

APRARIUS (aper), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to wild boars. *Paul. Dig.*

APRICATIO (apricus), ōnis, f. a basking in the sun. *Cic.*

APRICITAS (Id.), ātis, f. *Plin.* Regio 2 apricitatis inclute, h. e. remarkably sunny. *Colum.* Apricitas diei, warmth of the sun, sunshine, clearness.

APRICOR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to bask in the sun. *Cic.* Alexander offerebat Diogeni apricanti.

APRICUS (aperio), a, um, adj. sunny, exposed to the sun, ὁπρῆλιος, soli expositus; to which ὁπρῆtis is opposed. *Cic.* Apricus locus. *Id.* hortus. *Senec.* Vallis aprica. *Colum.* Locis apricioribus. *Plin.* Buxus amat aprica, sunny places. *Id.* Aprica Alpium. — *¶* Also, delighting, or growing, in the sunshine. *Horat.*

APRICUS nocte flores. *Virg.* apricus statio gratissima mergis, basking in the sun. *Pers.* Aprici senes. *Colum.* Aedificium sinistrum soli, et apricis flatibus, h. e. to the warm southern breezes. — *¶* Also, serene and warm. *Colum.* Apricus celi status. *Id.* Apricissimus dies. — *¶* Figur. *Horat.* Quidquid sub terra est, in apricum proferet atas, bring to light, publish abroad, give publicity to, promulgate.

APRILIS (Id.), is, m. the month of April, Ἀπρίλιος, Ὀυρηγλιών, vel potius, Μοῦνηξιόν, secundus anni mensis apud Romanos. — *Aprilis* is properly an adj., and when used absol., mensis is to be supplied. *Ovid.* Apriles Idus.

APRINUS (aper), a, um, adj. relating to a wild boar. *Plin.*

APRONIA, æ, f. the black vine, bryony. *Plin.*

APRONIANUS (Apronius), a, um, adj. Apronian, of or concerning Apronius; which was a Roman name. *Cic.*

APRŌXIS, is, f. an herb, the root of which was supposed to catch fire at a distance. *Plin.*

APRUGNUS (aper), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a wild boar. *Plaut.*

APUS. See *Abis*.

APSICTOS (ἄψικτος), a black and heavy gem, which, being heated by the fire, is said to retain the heat for seven days. *Plin.*

APTE (aptus), adv. closely, tightly, compactly. *Cic.* Mundi corpus ita apte coheret, ut dissolvi nullo modo queat. — *¶* Hence, it oftener signifies, fitly, aptly, appositely, suitably, properly, conveniently. *Cic.* Cothurni laus est ad pedem apte convenire. *Plin.* Apte compositi flores. *Lib.* Apte locare equitem. *Cic.* Facere aliquid apte. *Id.* Apte, distincte, orate dicere. *Id.* Dicere aliquid ad tempus apte. *Id.* Verba inter se quam aptissime cohererant extrema primis. *Plin.* Aptius suis referentur locis.

APTUS (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to fit, adapt, accommodate, adjust. *Colum.* Cum autem eam tabulam sic aptaveris, gravia pondera superimponito. *Sueton.* Aptare anulum digito. *Horat.* enses dexteris. *Virg.* classem velis, h. e. to fit the fleet for sailing, to furnish it with sails. — *¶* Also, to prepare, get ready, furnish, put in order. *Horat.* Aptare idonea bello. *Sueton.* Aptare naves. *Virg.* Aptare se pugne. — *¶* Figur. *Horat.* Nolis longa ferie bella Nubiantia Mollibus aptari citharæ modis, to be adapted to. *Quintil.* Aptare se ad primum velut aspectum orationis. *Id.* Aptare sententias vocibus. *Cic.* Verbum ad id aptatum, suitable, adapted.

APTŌTA (a priv. & πῆρω, to fall), 3 se. nomina, aptotes, indeclinable nouns, ἄπτωτα. *Diomed.*

APTUS (properly, a partic. from the obsol. apio or apo), a, um, adj. added to, tied, connected. *Cic.* Gladius e lacunari aptus, suspended from. *Eun. ap. Cic.* O fides, apta pinnis, for cui pinnæ aptæ sunt, h. e. winged. So, *Virg.* Cœlum stellis fulgentibus aptum. — Hence, figur. depending on. *Cic.* Nemo potest non beatissimus esse, qui est totus aptus ex

sese, who depends wholly on himself for happiness. *Id.* ex verbis. *Id.* Ex quo aptum est officium. *Id.* Rudentibus apta fortuna. — *¶* Also, joined together, compacted, composed. *Cic.* Quantum (genus) aptum ex illis tribus. *Lucret.* Inter se apta. *Id.* Uniter apta. — Especially, well joined together, or arranged. *Cic.* Oratio apta et numerosa, a measured and harmonious style. — Hence, apt and dissoluta, also apta and dissipata, are opposed to each other by *Cic.* de Orat.

— *¶* Hence, hanging together, adhering, connected, united. *Cic.* Aptæ sint inter se. *Lucret.* Inter se singulariter apta. — Hence, in good condition or order. *Cic.* provincia. *Liv.* quinquiremes.

— *¶* Adapted, fit, meet, proper, suitable, apposite, convenient. Construed with the dat.; or with the acc. and ad; or used absol. *Cic.* Calcei apti ad pedem. *Id.* Locus aptior ad insidias. *Id.* Homo aptissimus ad jocandum. *Nepos.* Aetati aptissimus. *Liv.* exercitus. *Cic.* Aptus mihi, h. e. congenial in disposition. *Liv.* In quod minime apti sunt. — *¶* Aptus, part. See *Apiscor*.

APŌA, æ, f. a kind of fish, same as *Aphya*, which see. *Plin.* — *¶* *Apua* is, also, a town of Liguria; the inhabitants of which are called *Apuani*. *Liv.*

APUD (unc.), prep. governing the acc. both of place and person, at, close by, near, with, by, among, on the part of. *παρά, πρὸς, prope, juxta.* *Cic.* Apud oppidum castra feci. *Id.* Cum in lecto Crassus esset, et apud eum Sulpicius sederet. *Id.* Tantopere apud nostros iustitia culta est, ut, &c., by or among. *Id.* Consequi gratum apud viros bonos. *Id.* Præmia apud me minimum valent. *Id.* Vir eruditus apud patres nostros, h. e. in the time of. *Terent.* Apud sæculum prius. *Cic.* Apud senatum verba facere, h. e. before. *Id.* Dicere pro re apud consilium. *Id.* Loqui apud populum. — *¶* Sometimes, in. *Cic.* Is cenam dabat apud villam. *Id.* Apud exercitum est. *Terent.* Apud forum. *Sallust.* Apud animum meum statuo.

— *¶* Apud aliquem often signifies, in one's house. *Cic.* Cenare apud aliquem, at such a one's house. *Id.* Apud matrem recte est. *Id.* Apud te. *Id.* Brutum apud me fuisse, at my house (in my absence). — *¶* Apud aliquem also signifies, in such a person's writings. *Cic.* Ut scriptum apud Cælinum est. *Id.* Ut ille apud Terentium, qui, &c. *Plin.* Inveni apud auctores. — *¶* Apud se esse, to be in one's senses, to have one's wits about one. *Terent.* Tu fac, apud te ut sies, be at the alert; be at your guard. *Id.* Vix sum apud me; ita animus commotus est mihi, I am hardly myself, hardly in my senses. *Id.* Præ iracundia non sum apud me, I am quite beside myself with rage. — *¶* Apud sometimes follows its case. *Tuclit.* Miscenum apud, et Ravennam.

APULEIUS, and **APPULEIUS**, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Apuleius; which was the name of several Romans. *L.* Apuleius Saturninus, a turbulent tribune of the people. *Cic.* Lex Apuleia, proposed by this man; as, de majestate: de colonis: frumentaria.

APULENSIS, e, adj. of or pertaining to Apulum, a town in Dacia. *Ulpian.* Colonia Apulensis, this town, otherwise called *Alba Julia*.

APŪLIĀ, and **APPŪLIĀ**, æ, f. a country of Lower Italy, divided into two parts, *Daunia* and *Pœucetia*, by the river *Aufidus*. *Cic.* and *Horat.* — *¶* Hence, *Apulicus*, a, um, adj. *Apulian.* *Horat.* Apulicum mare, the Adriatic. — *¶* Hence, also, *Apulus* and *Appulus*, a, um, adj. *Apulian.* *Horat.* *Apula* gens.

APUS, ōdis. See *Apudes*.

APŪRINUS, and **APŪRENUS** (ἀπύρινος and ἀπύρηνος, of a priv. and πυρῆν), a, um, adj. having no kernel; so a pomegranate is called, which has tender kernels or seeds. *Plin.* and *Martial.*

APŪRŌN (a priv. and πυρ) sulphur, sulphur that has not been burnt. *Plin.* — *¶* *Apyron aurum*, gold not refined. *Plin.*

APYRŌTUS, for *Acanthus*, which see.

AQUA (from the Celtic *ach*), æ, f. water (formerly considered one of the elements),

every water or collection of water, ὕδωρ humor gelidus, unum ex quatuor elementis, ex quibus mundus constat. *Cic.* Aquæ marinæ. *Virg.* dulces. *Plin.* Aqua puteana. *Colum.* fontana, spring water. *Id.* fluvialis. *Ovid.* pluvialis, rain water. *So.* *Cic.* pluvia. *Horat.* caelestis. *Gell.* nivalis. *Cic.* profluens, running water. *Plin.* stagnans, aut pigra. *Varr.* viva. *Ulpian.* Dig. quotidiana, h. e. for daily use. *Cic.* Ducere aquam per fundum alicujus. *Id.* deducere ad utilitatem agri. *Horat.* haurire. *Cic.* trahere e puteo. *Id.* Perfundere aliquem aqua. *Plaut.* Dare aquam manibus. *Liv.* Petere aquam et terram, to deaand earth and water, in token of submissio. *So.* *Curt.* postulare. *Liv.* Aquæ magnæ, et ingentes eo anno fuerunt, heavy rains. *Cic.* Ad aquam, h. e. ad mare, at the water's edge, on the shore. *Ovid.* terra—aqua, by land and sea. *Cic.* Aqua Albana, h. e. Lacus Albanus, Alban lake. *Plaut.* Aquam aspergere alicui, properly, to sprinkle water on one, as in a swoon; hence, to resuscitate, and figur. to encourage, cheer. *Horat.* Aquam præbere, to give an entertainment; because water was used for washing. *Cic.* Aqua et igni interdiceret alicui, h. e. to drive into banishment. — *¶* Aqua is also the water in the clepsydra. *Quintil.* Aquam perdere, to waste the water of the clepsydra, h. e. to lose or waste time. *Id.* Aqua deficit actionem, h. e. the water in the hour-glass fails before the speech is concluded. *Cic.* Mihi aqua hæret, I am at a loss. — *¶* Aquæ plur. water in baths, and the baths themselves. *Cic.* — Hence, several places were called *Aquæ*, on account of baths or medicinal springs. — *¶* Also, water in the body, as tears, the dropsy, &c. *Propert.* Ex oculis multa cadebat aqua. *Cels.* Aqua inter cutem. And so, *Cic.* Aqua intercus, the dropsy. — *¶* The water of baptism; baptism. *Tertull.* — *¶* *Aquai* for *aquæ*. *Lucret.*

AQUADUCTUS (aqua & ductus), ōnis, f. 2 a conveying or drawing off of water. *Virg.*

AQUADUCTUS (aqua & ductus), us, m. a conduit, or conveyance of water by pipes; an aqueduct. *Cic.* — *¶* Written, also, aquæ ductus.

AQUÆMANILE. See *Aquimale*.

AQUAGIUM (aqua & ago), ii, n. a conveyance of water, aqueduct. *Pompon. Dig.*

AQUALICULUS (aqualis), i, m. dimin. 2 the ventricle, stomach, maço. *Senec.* — *¶* Also, the lower part of the belly, paunch. *Pers.*

AQUALIS (aqua), e, adj. of or pertaining to water. *Varr.* apud *Non.*

AQUALIS (Id.), is, m. a vessel for holding water, water-pot, ewer, laver, ὑδρία. *Plaut.*

AQUARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to water. *Varr.* Vas aquarium. *Cato.* Rota aquaria, h. e. for drawing water. *Gell.* Psylli re aquaria defecti, h. e. suffering from want of water. *Cic.* Aquaria provincia, h. e. the superintendence of waters and aqueducts. *Plin.* Aquariæ cotæ, h. e. which, when used for sharpening, are sprinkled with water. *Colum.* Aquarii sulci, h. e. by which the water is drawn off. — *¶* *Aquarium*, ii, n. absol. a place to water in. *Cato.* — *¶* *Aquarius*, ii, m. absol. a slave employed to fetch water, a waterman. *Juvenal.* veniet conducit aquarius. — Also, a superintendent of waters; one whose business it was to take care of the waters, aqueducts, &c. *Cal.* ad *Cic.* — *¶* *Aquarius* is also the name of one of the signs of the Zodiac. *Cic.* and *Horat.*

AQUATE (aquatus), adv. with water. 3 *Plin.* Cerotum temperate aquatus. *Cal.* *Aurelian.* Vinum aquatissime temperatum, h. e. mixed with much water.

AQUATICUS (aqua), a, um, adj. relating to water, living or growing in water, or near the water, aquatic. *Plin.* Aquaticæ aves. — *¶* Also, moist, watery, rainy. *Plin.* Aquaticus panis, h. e. which is kneaded with much water. *Ovid.* Aquaticus Anster. *Plin.* In aquaticis natus calamus, in moist or watery places.

AQUATILIS (Id.), e, adj. aquatic, living

or growing in water. Cic. Vescimur bestiis et terrenis et aquatilibus et volatilibus. — ¶ Also, having a watery taste. Plin.

AQUATYŌ (aquor), ōnis, f. the act of getting, carrying, or fetching water; a watering. It is frequently a word in military use. Cæs. Quatuor millibus passuum aquationis causa procedere. *Auct. de B. Hispan.* Regio habens copiosam aquationem, h. e. an abundance of water, or watering-places. Id. Aquatione longa, et angusta uti, h. e. to have a long and narrow way to go to procure water. Plin. A Copto camelis itur, aquationum ratione mansionibus dispositis. Colum. Mutare pabula, et aquationes totius regionis, to change the pasture and water. Plin. Aquationes Autumnii, h. e. the autumnal rains.

AQUATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a waterer, one employed to fetch water. Cæs. Aquatores ab equitatu premi nostro.

AQUATŪS (aqua), a, um, adj. watery, 2 aqueous, thin like water, diluted with water, fluid, liquid. Pallad. Aquatus humor. Senec. Medicamentum aquatus. — ¶ Also, mixed with water. Augustin. Potionem aquatam madidi nauseant. Id. Vinum aquatissimum.

AQUENSES, ium, m. with the additional name Taurini, the inhabitants of *Aquæ Tauri*, a town in Etruria. Plin.

AQUICALDENSES, ium, m. inhabitants of *Aquæ Calidæ*, in Hispania Tarraconensis. Plin.

AQUICELŪS, i, m. pine kernels, boiled in honey, so called by the Taurini. Plin.

AQUIFŌLYŪS (acus & folium), a, um, adj. having sharp-pointed leaves. Hex aquifolia, a sort of holly; the scarlet holm. Plin. — ¶ There is also another species of the *Ilex aquifolia*, a shrub with sharp-pointed leaves, that produces the cocum, or scarlet grain, used in dyeing cloth; some take it for the holly-tree. Plin.

— ¶ It is also called absol. *aquifolia*, e, f. and *aquifolium*, ii, n. Plin. — ¶ It is also used as an adj. *aquifolius*, a, um. Cato. Vectes aquifolios. — ¶ It is also written *agrifolius* (ἀγρία), aerifolius, and aerifolius.

AQUILA (unc.), æ, f. aa eagle, a well-known bird. Plin. — ¶ Among the poets, represented as bearing the thunder-bolts of Jupiter. — ¶ *Aquila* is also the standard or principal banner of the Roman legio, which was intrusted to the care of the *Primipilus*; hence, *aquila* stands for the office of a *Primipilus*. Plin. and Juvenal. — ¶ Also, a constellation. Cic. — ¶ Also, a fish, the sea-eagle, a species of ray. Plin. — ¶ Also, *aquila*, in buildings, perhaps, figures of eagles; or the uppermost story in buildings, spreading out like the wings of an eagle. Tacit. — ¶ *Aquilæ* senectus, an active, hale old age. Ter.

AQUILEIA, æ, f. now *Aquileia*, Ἀκυληΐα, a city of Italy, on the river *Timavus*. Liv. — ¶ Hence, *Aquileiensis*, e, adj. of *Aquileia*. Liv.

AQUILENTŪS (aqua), a, um, adj. full of 3 water, moist. Varr. Luna aquilenta.

AQUILEX (aqua & lego; aad aqua & elicio), ēgis & icis, m. one skilled in seeking out and collecting springs for fœnia aqueducts. Plin.

AQUILIANŪS, or **AQUILLIANŪS**, a, um, adj. of *Aquilius*, a Roman jurist. Cic.

AQUILIFER (aquila & fero), ēri, m. an eagle-bearer, officer who carried the chief standard of the Roman legion. Cæs.

AQUILINŪS (aquila), a, um, adj. relating to an eagle, *aquilæ*. Plaut.

AQUILŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. the north wind, Boreas. Cic. — ¶ *Aquilo* is the same as the Greek Boreas, and signifies, properly, a wind blowing from the north-north-east; but, especially among the poets, it is confounded with *Septentrionalis ventus*, the north wind; and also, by synecdoche, put for any violent wind.

— ¶ According to the fable, *Aquilo* was the husband of *Orithyia*, and father of *Calais* and *Zetres*. Ovid.

AQUILŌNALIS, or **AQUILŌNĀRIS** (aquila), e, adj. of or pertaining to the north, northern. Cic.

AQUILŌNĪŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. northern; 10

relating to the north wind. 3 Plia. —

¶ Pertaining to *Aquilo*, as a person. Stat. Ismarii, Aquilonia pignora, fratres, h. e. *Zetres* and *Calais*, sons of *Aquilo*. So, Propert. Aquilonia proles.

AQUILŪS (aqua), a, um, adj. dark, dun, of 3 the color of deep water, sun-burnt, swarthy. Plant. Colere aquilo. Sucton. Colorem inter aquilum, candidumque.

AQUIMINARIŪM (aqua & manus), ii, n. 3 and **AQUIMINALE**, is, n. a ewer, laver, basin. Ulpian. Dig. — ¶ Also written *aquemanile* and *aquamanale*.

AQUINUM, i, n. *Aquino*, Ἀκοῖνον, a city of Latium. Cic. — ¶ Hence, *Aquinas*, ātis, adj. of or belonging to *Aquinum*. Tacit.

AQUIPENSER. See *Acipeuser*.

AQUITANIA, æ, f. a part of Gaul, between the Loire and Pyrenees. Cæs. — ¶ Hence, *Aquitānicus*, and *Aquitānus*, a, um, *Aquitānian*. Plin. and Tibull.

AQUŌR (aqua), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to get, draw or fetch water; to water, ὕδρεῖν. Cæs. Premebantur Afraniani pabulatione, aquabantur egre. Sallust.

Castris aquatum cgressus. Mart. Multitudo aquatum unum in locum conveniebat. Virg. Sub mœnibus urbis (apes) aquantur.

AQUŌSŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. watery, 2 abounding in water, moist, plashy. Colum. Locus aquosus. Plin. Aquosior ager.

Cato. Aquosissimus locus. Virg. Aquosa liems. Id. Aquosus Orion, h. e. bringing rain. Propert. Crystallus aquosa, h. e. bright and pellucid, like water.

Horat. Ida aquosa, h. e. full of springs. Id. Languor aquosus, h. e. the dropsy. Ovid. Mater aquosa est Thetis, h. e. a nymph of the sea.

AQUŌLA (Id.), æ, f. dimin. a little water, 1 plash, brook. Cic.

AR, an obsolete form of ad. Plant. Ar me 3 advenias. Some read ad me. — ¶ It is used in composition, as in *arbitr*, accessio, &c.

ARĀ (αῖρω), æ, f. any elevation of earth, stone, &c., an altar. Cic. Consecrare aram alicui deo. Id. Dedicare aram. Virg. Ara sepulchri, a funeral pile.

¶ Also, a reef, a rocky islet. Virg. — ¶ Also, a monument. Cic. Ara virtutis. — ¶ Altars were erected in the halls of dwelling-houses, upon small fire-places. Hence, Cic. Pro aris et focus certamen, for home. Id. In aris et focus est respublica. — ¶ Also, a place to flee to for protection, place of refuge. Cic. In aram tribunatus confugere. Id. Confugere ad aram legum.

— ¶ The Altar, a constellation to the south of the Scorpion's tail. Cic.

ARABARCHES, æ, m. Ἀραβάρχης, a tax-gatherer, clerk of the customs. Juvenal. Nescio quis Ægyptius, aut Arabarches. — Cicero applies this epithet to Pompey, because he had increased the customs. The best editions read *Alabarches*.

ARABĪA, æ, f. Arabia, Ἀραβία, a peninsula in the south-western part of Asia, divided by the ancients into Arabia Deserta, Petraa, and Felix. Plin. — ¶ Also, a town of Arabia, now Aden. Pompon. Mela.

— ¶ Hence, *Arabīcus*, *Arabīus*, and *Arabūs*, a, um, and *Arabūs*, ābis, *Arabian*, *Arabic*. Plin. Sinus Arabicus, the Red sea. Id. Spina Arabica, h. e. acacia. Plaut. Arabius odor. Propert. Pastor Arabs.

ARABĪCĀ (Arabicus), æ, f. a gem, supposed to be a sort of onyx. Plia.

ARABICE (Id.), adverb. Plant. Olant mœdes Arabice, of Arabian odors. Solin. Arabice vocantur, in Arabic.

ARABĪLIS (aro), e, adj. arable, that may 2 be ploughed or tilled. Plin.

ARĀBS, ābis, all gen. an Arabian, Arab, Ἀραβ. Tibull. Eoi Arabes. Virg. Domos Arabum.

ARĀCHIDNĀ (ἀράχιδνα), æ, f. chickling vetch, a leguminous plant. Plin.

ARĀCHNĒ, es, f. Ἀράχνη, a Lydian woman, who was turned into a spider by Minerva. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a sort of sun-dial. Vitruv.

ARĀCHNĒA, æ, f. Ἀράχνηα, *Arachne*. Manil.

ARĀCHŌSIĀ, a country between Persia and India, Candahar. Plin. — Hence,

Arāchōsīi, ōrum, m. the people of *Arachosia*. Justin.

ARĀCIĀ (unc.) ficus, a kind of white fig. Plin.

ARĀCŌS (ἀρακος), i, m. a leguminous plant, the wild pea. Plin.

ARĀCYNTHŪS, i, m. Ἀράκυνθος, a mountain of Acarnania. Plin. — Also, a mountain of Boetia. Virg.

ARĒŌSTYLŌS, ōis, having the columns 2 wide apart, areostyle. Vitruv.

ARĀNEX (ἀράχνη), æ, f. a spider. Virg. Laxos in foribus suspendit aranea cæses. — ¶ Also, a spider's web, cobweb. Ovid. Summo pendet aranea tigno. Plin. Salicis fructus in araneam abit, down resembling a cobweb.

ARĀNEĀS (aranea), antis, adj. *Apulei*. 3 Araneantes fauces, h. e. through which, as if choked up with a spider's web, no food has passed for a long time.

ARĀNEŌLA (diminutive, from aranea), æ, f. a small spider. Cic.

ARĀNEŌLŪS, i, m. the same as *araneola*. Virg.

ARĀNEŌSŪS (araneum), a, um, like a cobweb, downy. Plin. Araneosa fila, small fibres like cobwebs. — ¶ Also, full of cobwebs. Catull. Situs araneosus.

ARĀNEUM (aranea), i, n. a spider's web, cobweb. Phædr. Tollere aranea. — ¶ Also, a rime or dew, like a cobweb, which spoils olives and grapes. Plia.

ARĀNEŪS (Id.), i, m. a spider. Plin. — ¶ Also, a kind of sea-fish. Plin.

ARĀNEŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. Plin. Araneum genus, the spider kind. Id. Aranea texta, spiders' webs. — ¶ Mis araneus, a shrew-mouse, field-mouse. Colum.

ARAPENNIS. See *Arepennis*.

ARĀR, āris, and **ARĀRIS**, is, m. a river of Gaul, now called the Saône. Cæs.

ARĀTYŌ (aro), ōnis, f. the act of ploughing or tilling. Plin. — ¶ Also, agricultural, tillage. Cic. — ¶ Also, a ploughed field. Plin. — ¶ Particularly, *Arationes*, public farms or allotments of land, in the provinces, let out to cultivators. Cic.

ARĀTIŌNCŪLA (diminut. from aratio), 3 æ, f. a small field of arable land. Plant.

ARĀTŌR (aro), ōris, m. a plougher, 2 ploughman, tiller or cultivator of the land. Plin. Arator incurvus. Ovid. Taurus arator. — ¶ Also, an agriculturist, farmer, particularly a holder in public farms. Cic. — ¶ Also, a constellation. Farr.

ARĀTRŌ, or **ARTRŌ** (aro), as, to plough over again, plough down growing corn in order to check its luxuriance. Plin.

ARĀTRUM (aro), i, n. a plough. Cic.

ARĀTRŪS, i, m. a Greek poet, author of a poem on astronomy, translated by Cicero. — Hence, *Arātēus*, a, um. Cic. Nostra quædam Aratea, sc. carmina, poems of *Aratus*.

ARAUSIO, ōnis, f. a town of Gallia Narbonensis, now Orange. Plin.

ARĀXES, is, m. a river of Armenia, now *Aras*. Virg. Pontem indignatus Araxes. — ¶ Also, a river of Persia, now the Beademecr.

ARBELĀ, ōrum, n. Ἀρβηλα, a town of Assyria, now Erbil.

ARBĪTER (ar or ad & bito), tri, m. an arbitrator, umpire, judge, referee, mediator, manager between two parties. Cic. Esse arbitrum inter aliquos. Id. Statueret aliquem arbitrum alicujus rei. Pandect.

Compromittere in arbitrum, to submit to arbitration. Horat. Arbitrator pugnæ. Ovid. Arbitrator es formæ. Plin. Taurus innumerum gentium arbitror, h. e. the boundary. — ¶ Also, a master, lord. Horat. Arbitrator Adriæ. Id. Arbitrator biendi. Ovid. Cæsarem arbitrum imperii. Id. Martem armorum arbitrum. Tacit. Arbitrum regni agere, to have in his own hands the disposal of. — ¶ Also, a witness. Cic. Remotis arbitris, ad se adolescentem jussit venire. Id. Loca ab arbitris libera, free from witnesses; without intruders. Plaut. Mihi quidem jam arbitri vicini sunt, spies. Curt. Secretorum omnium arbitror, privy to. — ¶ Also, a spectator. Plaut. æqui, et just hic eritis omnes arbitri. — ¶ Horat. Locus maris arbitror, that overlooks.

ARBĪTRĀ (arbitrator), æ, f. a female witness. 3 Horat. Arbitrator Nox et Diana.

ARBĪTRĀLIS (Id.), e, adj. of an arbitrator. 3 tor. Macrobi.

ARBITRARIŌ (arbitrarius), adv. doubt-
3 fully, probably. *Plant.*
ARBITRARIŌS (arbitrator), a, um, adj. re-
lating to arbitration, or to an arbiter. *Pau-*
dict. *Judicia arbitraria.* *Id.* *Arbitraria*
actio. — *¶* Also, arbitrary, depending
on the will. *Gell.* — *¶* Also, uncertain.
Plant. *Certum, non arbitrarium.*
ARBITRATRIX (arbitror), icis, f. mis-
3 tress, raler. *Tertull.*
ARBITRATUS (Id.), us, m. will, judg-
ment, opinion, pleasure, choice, liking.
Plant. *Thus arbitratus sit: comburas,*
si velis. *Cic.* *Facere aliquid suo arbi-*
tratu, agreeably with his own will or
pleasure. *Id.* *Vivere suo arbitratu.*
Plaut. *Tuo arbitratu, certainly, if it be*
your pleasure. *Cic.* *Cujus arbitratu sit*
educatus, under whose direction, guidance.
ARBITRIUM (arbitrator), ii, n. the judg-
ment or sentence of an arbitrator. *Cic.*
Aliud est judicium, aliud arbitrium. *Id.*
Arbitrium rei uxoriæ. — *¶* Also, deter-
mination, decision. *Horat.* *De te splen-*
dida Minos fecerit arbitria. *Liv.* *Libera*
de quoque arbitria agere. — *¶* Often,
will, pleasure, inclination, choice, dispo-
sition. *Cic.* *Jovis nutu et arbitrio,*
cælum, terra, marique reguntur. *Id.*
Mentes ad arbitrium suum movere, at
discretion, will, pleasure. *Id.* *Vivere ad*
arbitrium aliorum, non ad suum, at the
will of other people. *Liv.* *Arbitrium ven-*
dendi salis, the privilege of selling.
Tacit. *Relinquere aliquem arbitrio suo,*
to leave him to follow his own will. *Id.*
Esse in arbitrio alicujus, to be dependent
upon. *Id.* *Obtinere arbitrium rei Ro-*
manæ, h. e. imperium, summam potes-
tatem. *Sueton.* *Alieni arbitrii esse, to*
be dependent upon any one. *Liv.* *Arbitrii*
mei est hoc facere, it is in my power.
— *¶* In *Cic.* *Arbitria funeris, funeral*
expenses. — *¶* Sever. in *Ætina.* *Cura*
sine arbitrio est, absence of any one.
ARBITRO. See *Arbitror.* 3
ARBITROR (arbitrator), aris, atus sum, dep.
1. to judge, think, imagine, be of opinion,
ὑποῦμαι. *Terent.* *Arbitror: certum non*
seimus, I think s. . *Cic.* *Tamen, ut ar-*
bitror. — *¶* Also, to give judgment or
sentence, to determine in the capacity of ar-
bitrator, to arbitrate. *Pauclat.* — *¶* Also,
to watch, take notice, observe, pry narrow-
ly into, listen attentively to. *Plant.* *Dicta*
nostra arbitrari. *Apulei.* *Curiose arbi-*
trari aliquid. — *¶* Also, to weigh, con-
sider, look into, examine. *Gell.* *Diligen-*
tius carmina arbitrati sunt. — *¶* Arbi-
trari fidem alicui, to put faith in. *Plant.*
— *¶* Passive. *Plaut.* *Continuo arbi-*
tratur uxor tuo gnato, h. e. oculis velut
queratur. — *Also, to be considered, judg-*
ed of. *Gell.* *Quæstio a prudentibus viris*
arbitrata est. — *¶* Under an active
form. *Plaut.* *Si arbitrarem dignum.*
ARBOR, and ARBOS (unc.), oris, f. a tree.
Cic. *Serere arbores.* *Id.* *cadere.* *Id.*
Arbor fici. *Liv.* *abetis.* *Sueton.* *palmæ.*
Id. *Arbor cupressus.* *Liv.* *Arbori infeli-*
ci suspende, the gibbet, the cross. —
¶ Also, the mast of a ship. *Virg.* *Arbo-*
rem mali. — *¶* Also, the timber of a
vine-press; the press itself. *Plin.* —
¶ Also, any thing made of wood. *Virg.*
Centena arbore fluctus verberat, h. e.
centum remis. *Ovid.* *Pelias arbor, h. e.*
the ship Argo. — *¶* Also, a sort of sea-
fish. *Plin.*
ARBORARIŌS (arbor), a, um, of or per-
3 taining to trees. *Plin.* *Picus arborarius,*
the highhold or woodpecker. *Solin.* *Arbo-*
rarii proventus, profits arising out of tim-
ber. *Cato.* *Arborariæ falces, bills to lop*
off branches.
ARBORATOR (Id.), oris, m. a pruner or
2 lopper of trees. *Plin.*
ARBORESCĒ (Id.), is, n. 3. to grow into
2 a tree. *Plin.*
ARBORETUM (Id.), i, n. a place where
3 trees grow, a wood, copse, plantation,
grove. *Claud.* *Quadr. apud Gell.*
ARBOREŌS (Id.), a, um, of or relating to
2 trees. *Plin.* *Arborea folia.* *Virg.* *Ar-*
borei fetus, h. e. poma. *Varr.* *Arbo-*
reæ falces, h. e. putatorie. *Propert.*
Arborea coma, h. e. foliage. — *¶* Also,
like a tree, tree-like. *Plin.* *Arborea am-*
plitudo. *Virg.* *Cervi cornibus arboreis,*
h. e. magnis.
BOS. See *Arbor.* 3

ARBUSCŪLA (diminut. from arbor), æ, f.
a little tree, plant, shrub. *Colum.* *Arbus-*
cula fici. — *¶* *Arbuscula erinita,*
the tuft on the head of a peacock. *Plin.*
— *¶* Also, a machine with a wheel, for
pushing forward engines of war. *Vitrav.*
— *¶* Also, a woman's name. *Horat.*
ARBUSTIVŌS (arbustum), a, um, adj.
2 planted with trees. *Colum.* — *¶* *Colum.*
Arbustiva vitis, a vine tied to a tree and
growing up by it.
ARBUSTŌ (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to
2 plant trees for vines to grow amongst.
Plin.
ARBUSTUM (arbor), i, n. a plantation,
shrubbery, thicket; an orchard planted with
trees for vines to grow up by, a vineyard.
Virg. *Ipsi te fontes, ipsa hæc arbusta*
vocabant. *Cic.* *Pratis, et vineis, et ar-*
bustis res rusticæ lætæ sunt. — *¶* Also,
a tree. *Cato.* *Copulare vitem arbusto.*
ARBUSTŌS (Id.), a, um, planted with
trees. *Plin.* *Arbusto agro.* — *¶* Also,
supported by or growing to a tree. *Plin.*
Arbusta vitis.
ARBUTĒS (arbutus), a, um, relating to
the arbutus-tree. *Virg.*
ARBUTUM (Id.), i, n. the fruit of the ar-
butus tree, a wild strawberry. *Virg.* —
¶ Also, the arbutus-tree, arbutus, or wild
strawberry. *Virg.* — *¶* Also, a tree in
general. *Rutil.*
ARBUTŌS (unc.), i, f. the arbutus or straw-
berry-tree. *Virg.*
ARCA (arceo), æ, f. a chest, coffer, trunk,
desk. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a coffin. *Horat.*
— *¶* Also, a wardrobe, clothes-chest. *Cato.*
— *¶* Also, a coffer. *Cic.* — *Hence,*
ready money. *Cic.* *Arce nostra confidi-*
to. — *¶* Also, the public chest. *Sym-*
mach. — *¶* Also, a sort of cage, or
place of solitary confinement. *Cic.* —
¶ Also, a boundary-mark. *Innoc.* —
¶ Also, a wooden case used to keep off the
water, in the building of piers, &c. *Vitrav.*
ARCADIÆ, æ, f. Arcadia, Ἀρκαδία, a dis-
trict of the Peloponnesus, whose inhabit-
ants were noted for the innocence and sim-
plicity of their manners. — *Hence,* *Arca-*
diæus, and Arcadiūs, a, um, and Arcas,
adis, Arcadian. *Juvénal.* *Arcadius ju-*
venis, stupid. *Senec.* *Arcadinn sidus, the*
Great Bear. *Virg.* *Menætem Arcadem.*
ARCANĒ, and ARCANŌ (arcannus), ad-
verb, secretly, privately, in secret. *Cæs.*
Arcano enim paucis familiaribus suis
colloquitur. *Colum.* *Arcanius.*
ARCANUM, i, n. a villa of Q. Cicero, now
the town of Arce. *Cic.*
ARCANUM (arcannus), i, n. a secret.
3 *Virg.* *Arcana fatorum.* *Tacit.* *Indi-*
cem arcani. *Juvénal.* *Arcanum prodere.*
ARCANŌS (arca), a, um, adj. secret, close,
1 hidden, concealed, private, unknown. *Virg.*
Arcanos tibi credere sensus. *Id.* *Arcana*
fata. *Tacit.* *Arcanus fons.* *Id.* *Arcanus*
terror. — *¶* Also, mysterious,
magical. *Stat.* *Arcanos liquores.* *Claudian.*
Arcano succo. — *¶* Actively,
that conceals, keeps secret. *Ovid.* *Nox*
arcana. *Plant.* *Dixisti arcano.*
ARCARIŌS (Id.), ii, m. treasurer, caf-
3 ferner, comptroller. *Lamprid.*
ARCAS, adis, m. Ἀρκάς, an Arcadian.
Virg. *Cantare periti Arcades.* *Martial.*
Arcas pius, h. e. Mercury. — *¶* Also,
as an adj. *Arcadian.* *Virg.*
ARCATUS. See *Arquatus.*
ARCEŌ (ἀρκέω), es, arcui, a. 2. to keep or
ward off, prevent from approaching, re-
move, drive away. *Cic.* *Illum arcuit*
Gallia. *Id.* *Hunc a tuis aris arcet.* *Id.*
Adolescentia a libidinibus arcenda est.
Virg. *Arcere aliquem periculis.* *Cic.* *homi-*
nes ab improbitate. *Tacit.* *vim extre-*
mam. *Liv.* *bellum.* *Virg.* *Asilum arce-*
bis pecori. *Ovid.* *Quam lex furivos ar-*
cet habere viros. — *¶* Also, to restrain;
hold, contain. *Cic.* *Hos custodia arcea-*
mus. *Id.* *Flumina arcere, to keep within*
their banks.
ARCERĀ (arca), æ, f. a covered cart. *Varr.*
ARCESILĀS, æ, m. an Academic philoso-
pher. *Cic.*
ARCESIŌS, ii, m. a son of Jupiter, and
the father of Laertes. *Ovid.*
ARCESSITŌR (arcesso), oris, one who
sends for, or invites. *Plin.* *Ep.* —
¶ Also, an accuser. *Ammian.*
ARCESSITŌS (Id.), us, m. a culling, send-
2 ing for, inviting. *Cic.*

ARCESSŌ (arceo), is, ivi, itum, a. 3. to
call, send for, invite, summon, fetch, προ-
καλέω, μεταπέμπω. *Cic.* *Ab aratro ar-*
cessabantur. *Id.* *Nos accessivi in pa-*
triam. *Nepos.* *Agrippam ad se accessum*
jussit. *Cic.* *Qui nuntiaret Bassum ar-*
cessi. *Cæs.* *Arcessere quempiam mer-*
cede, h. e. conducere. *Colum.* *boves er-*
longinquo, to fetch. *Cic.* *librum alicu-*
jus. — *¶* Also, to summon to a court of
justice, arraign, accuse. *Cic.* *aliquem ca-*
pitis. *Sallast.* *aliquem pecuniæ captæ.*
Tacit. *majestatis.* — *¶* *Figur.* *Cic.* *a*
capite, quod velimus, arcessere, h. e. pe-
tere. *Id.* *Translationes orationi splen-*
doris aliquid arcessunt, h. e. procurare,
give. *Petron.* *Longe arcessere fabulas*
Curt. *Divinos honores arcessere, to*
court, covet. *Cic.* *Arcessitum dictum,*
affected, forced. *Sueton.* *Arcessita joca,*
far-fetched.
ARCHAICŌS (ἀρχαῖος), a, um, adj. sim-
ple, plain, old-fashioned. *Horat.* *Archai-*
cis lectis. But the best editions have
Archaias, i. e. made by Archias.
ARCHANGELŌS, i, m. an archangel, one
3 of the highest order of angels, Ἀρχαγγε-
λος. *Tertall.*
ARCHĒŌTĀ, or ARCHĪŌTĀ (ἀρχεῖω-
3 τής), æ, m. a keeper or superintendent of
the archives; keeper of records, recorder.
Pauclat.
ARCHĒTYPUM (ἀρχέτυπον), i, n. the
2 archetype or original copy of any thing;
the first draught of a picture. *Plin.* *Ep.*
ARCHĒTYPŌS (ἀρχέτυπος), a, um, origi-
3 nal. *Juvénal.* *Archetypos Cleanthas,*
original pictures or busts of Cleanthes.
— *¶* *Martial.* *Archetypos nugas, the*
original copies of his epigrams. *Id.*
Archetypos habes amicos, h. e. uteris
amicis tanquam signis archetypis.
ARCHEZŌSTIS, is, f. the white vine. *Plin.*
ARCHIAS, æ, m. a Greek poet. *Cic.* —
¶ Also, a fashionable cabinet-maker in
Rome. — *Whence* *Archiascus, a, um, made*
by Archias. *Horat.* *Lectus Archiascus.*
ARCHIATRŌS, ARCHIATRŌS, and
3 **ARCHIATER** (ἀρχιατρός), tri, m. a
chief physician. *Cod. Just.*
ARCHIDIACŌNŌS (ἀρχιδιάκονος), i, m.
3 an archdeacon. *Sidon.*
ARCHIEPISCOPŌS (ἀρχιεπίσκοπος), i, m.
3 an archbishop. *Cod. Just.*
ARCHIERĒUS (ἀρχιερεύς), ei & eos, m.
3 a chief priest. *Lamprid.*
ARCHIGALLŌS (ἀρχων & Gallus), i,
m. the chief-priest of Cybele. *Plin.*
ARCHIGENES, is, m. a physician in Rome,
in the time of Trojan. *Juvénal.*
ARCHIGŌBERNŌS (ἀρχικύβερνος), i, m.
3 a chief pilot, or chief steersman. *Pauclat.*
ARCHILOCHŌS, i, m. Ἀρχίλοχος, a Gre-
cian poet noted for the severity of his sa-
tire. *Cic.* — *Hence* *Archilochiūs, a,*
um, Archilochian. — *Severe, sharp.* *Cic.*
Archilochia edicta.
ARCHIMAGIŌS (ἀρχιμάγειος), i, m.
3 a chief cook. *Juvénal.*
ARCHIMANDRITĀ (ἀρχιμανδρίτης), æ,
3 m. an abbot, chief of a convent or monas-
tery. *Sidon.*
ARCHIMEDES (Ἀρχιμήδης), is, m. a cele-
brated mathematician of Syracuse. *Cic.*
and Liv. — *Hence* *Archimēdēs, and*
Archimēdūs, a, um, of or by Archi-
medes. *Martian.* *Cop.*
ARCHIMIMŌS (ἀρχίμιμος), i, m. the
chief player, or a pantomime, chief of mimic
actors. *Sueton.*
ARCHIŌTĀ. See *Archeota.*
ARCHIPIRATĀ (ἀρχιπειρατής), æ, m. an
arch pirate, leader of pirates. *Cic.*
ARCHITECTA (architectus), æ, f. a fe-
male architect. *Plin.* *Architectæ naturæ*
vis. — *Some read* *architectio, h. e. archi-*
teature.
ARCHITECTIO. See *Architecta.*
ARCHITECTŌN (ἀρχιτέκτων), ōnis, m.
an architect, a master-builder. *Plant.* —
¶ *Figur.* *A contriver, trickster.* *Plant.*
ARCHITECTŌNICĒ (ἀρχιτεκτονική), es,
f. the art or science of building. *Quintil.*
ARCHITECTŌNICŌS (ἀρχιτεκτονικός),
a, um, relating to architecture, architecte-
tonic. *Vitrav.* *Rationes architectonicæ,*
the rules of architecture.
ARCHITECTŌR (architectus), aris, atus
1 sum, dep. 1. to construct, frame, fashion,
fabricate, build, ἀρχιτεκονέω. *Vitrav.* —
¶ Passiv. *Nepos.* *Fragment.* *Ædes archi-*

teclata ab Hermodoro. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Architectari voluptates, to devise, contrive, invent.

ARCHITECTŪRA (architectus), *æ*, *f*. architecture, the art or science of building. Cic.

ARCHITECTŪS (ἀρχιτέκτων), *i*, *m*. a professor of the art of building, a contriver of a building, builder, architect, engineer. Cic. — ¶ Figur. the author, deceiver, artificer, contriver of any thing. Cic. Architectus beatæ vitæ. Id. Stoici architecti pæne verborum. Id. Architectus sce-leris.

ARCHIUM, and ARCHIVUM (ἀρχεῖον), *3*, *i*, *n*. the archives, places where the public records were kept. Tertull.

ARCHON (ἀρχων), *tis*, *m*. a chief magistrate at Athens. Archon. Cic.

ARCHYŦAS, *æ*, *m*. Ἀρχύτας, a distinguished philosopher of Tarentum. Cic.

ARCIFINALIS (arceo & fines), *e*, *adj*. 3 Arcifinales and Arcifinii agri, fields occupied by a victorious enemy after expelling the former proprietors. Frontin.

— Others explain these phrases; territories having no certain limits, but bounded by rivers, mountains, and woods. Isidor.

ARCIO (ar & cio), *is*, *i*, *vi*, *itum*, *a*. 4. to send for, fetch, invite, προσκαλεῖσθαι. Cic. Ego arciam pueros. Others read acciam.

ARCION (ἀρκεῖον), *i*, *n*. bardock. Plin.

ARCIPOTENS (arcis & potens), *entis*, 3 one skilled in the management of the bow, a skilful archer. Valer. Flacc. Arcipotens Apollo.

ARCITENENS (arcens & tenco), *entis*, *adj*. 3 ject. holding the bow, bow-bearing. Virg. Pius Arcitenens, *h. e.* Apollo. Arnob.

Arcitenentes Diana et Apollo. — ¶ Also, the constellation Sagittarius. Cic.

ARCTATIO (arcto), *ōnis*, *f*. a making tight, contracting. Varr.

ARCTĒ, and ARTĒ (arcus), *adv*. straitly, tightly, closely, strictly. Plaut. Arcte colligare. Cic. Arcinus compacti alicquem. Id. Arcte, et graviter dormire, profoundly, deeply, soundly. Sallust.

Signa arcitus collocat, in closer order. Plaut. Arcte, contentaque habere alicquem, to hold tight, treat with severity. Cic. Arcinus adstringi ratio non potest, the argument cannot be brought to bear closer. Plin. Arcissime diligere, passionately. Gell. Arcinus, et pressius conflictari, in close conflict. Sallust. Ire quam arcissime. — ¶ Ovid. Arcte appellare, to shorten in pronunciation.

ARCTICOS (Ἀρκτικός), *a*, *um*, *adj*. northern, arctic. Hygin. Circulus arcticus, the arctic circle.

ARCTO (arctus), or ARTO, *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a*. 1. to straiten, confine, draw tight or close, strain, crowd, pack, clench, στενέω. Plin. Vitis contineri debet vimine, non arctari. Colum. Transversos fustes spisse arctare. Martialis. Atria immodicis arctat imaginibus, *h. e.* crowds. Id. Arctatus labor, shortened. — ¶ Figur. Pandect. Arctare, aut prorogare tempus. Id. Arctare alicquem, to press or push for time. Id. Arctare se, to allow one's self but a short time. Liv. In honoribus omnia arctata. — ¶ Also, to shut, close. Petron. Dies solemnus ludum arctaverat.

ARCTOPHYLAX (Ἀρκτοφύλαξ), *ācis*, *m*. a constellation near the Greater Bear, Bootes. Cic.

ARCTOS, and ARCTŪS (ἄρκτος), *i*, *f*. 3 the constellation of the Bear (properly, two, the Greater and the Lesser, the former of which is likewise called Charles's Wain). Cic. Arcti due nunquam occidentes. Virg. Gelidas enavit ad Arctos. — ¶ Also, the north. Lucan. Arcto subacta.

ARCTŪS (Ἀρκτός), *a*, *um*, *n*. northern. 3 Martialis. Arctous polus. Lucan. Arctum frigus.

ARCTURUS (Ἀρκτοῦρος), *i*, *m*. the principal star in the constellation of Bootes. Cic. — ¶ Also, the constellation itself. Virg.

ARCTŪS, and ARTŪS (arceo), *a*, *um*, *adj*. strait, tight, narrow, restrained, confined, close. Cic. Arctioribus vinculis teneri. Lucan. Arcta obsidio. Horat. Arcta convivia, crowded. So, Id. Arctum theatrum. Plin. Cernere aliquid arctiore cribro, with a very fine sieve. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Arcissima vincula amoris. Curt. Arcta propinquitate conjunctus,

very near relationship. Horat. Arctum animum solvere, *h. e.* angustum, depressum, sollicitum. Cic. Arctus somnus, a deep or sound sleep. Sueton. Arcissimæ tenebræ. Sueton. Arcta annona, dearth or scarcity of provisions. — ¶ Also, difficult, afflictive. Tacit. Arctæ res. Ovid. Rebus in arctis ferre opem alicui. Liv. Arcta petitio, a hard contest. — ¶ Also, severe, rigid. Plin. Arctæ leges. Lucret. Arcta jura. — ¶ Absolut. Horat. Desilire in arctum. Plin. Colligere volumina in arctum, to reduce, abridge.

ARCTUS. See Aretos.

ARCTARIŪS (arcus), *a*, *um*, *adj*. 3 taining to bows. Veget. Fabrica arcuaria, for making bows.

ARCTARIŪS (Id.), *ii*, *m*. a maker of bows. ARCTATILIS (Id.), *e*, *adj*. bent or curved 3 like a bow, arched. Sidon.

ARCTATIM (arcuatus), *adverb*, in a 2 curve, crookedly. Plin.

ARCTATIO (arceo), *ōnis*, *f*. an arch. 3 Front.

ARCTATŪS (Id.), and ARQUATŪS, *a*, 2 *um*, *adj*. bent in the form of a bow, arched, inflected; arched over, vaulted. Ovid. Arcuato cælum curvamine signans. Liv. Curru arcuato. Plin. Perducere aquam arcuato opere, by arched work. — ¶ Also, afflicted with the jaundice. Lucret.

ARCTBALLISTA (areus & ballista), *a*, 3 *f*. a cross-bow, steel bow. Veget.

ARCTBALLISTARIŪS (arcuballista), *ii*, 3 *m*. an arcuballister, a shooter with a cross-bow. Veget.

ARCTŪLA (diminutive, from arca), *æ*, *f*. a little chest or box, casket. Cic. Arculas muliebres. Id. Isocratis discipulorum arculas consumpsit, *h. e.* ornaments of style. — ¶ Also, the cylinder or barrel of a water organ. Vitruv.

ARCTULARIŪS (arcula), *ii*, *m*. one that 3 makes caskets, boxes, &c.; a cabinet-maker. Plaut.

ARCTŪS (arcus), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a*. 1. to 2 head in the form of a bow, κάμπτω. Plin. See Arcuotus.

ARCTOPOTENS. See Arcipotens.

ARCS (unc.), and anciently ARQUŪS, *us*, and sometimes *i*, *m*. a bow, τόξον. Cic. Arcus intentus in alicquem, drawn, aimed. Virg. Arcus adductus. Horat. remissus. Virg. Intendere arcum. Id. incurvare. Id. Spicula arcu dirigere. — ¶ Also, the rainbow, ἵρις. Cic. Arcus ex nubibus efficitur. Horat. Arcus pluvius. — ¶ Also, an arch, vault, ἀΐς, καύπα. Ovid. Pumice vivo nativum duxerat arcum. Sueton. Decernere alieni marmoreum arcum cum tropæis, a triumphal arch. So, Tacit. arcus, absol. — ¶ Also, any thing arched or curved. Virg. Portus curvatur in arcum. Id. Pressos propaginis arcus expectant, shoots bent down to the ground. Ovid. Immeos sinuatur in arcus. Propert. Acies geminos lunarat in arcus. — ¶ Also, an arc of a circle. Senec. Coronam si divideris, arcus erit. — ¶ In dativ. plural, arcibus. — ¶ Feminine gender by Ennius ap. Priscian.

ARDEA, *æ*, *f*. a heron or hern, ἐρωδιός. Plin. Ardea alba, the egret or dwarf heron; stellaris, the bittern; cinerea, the blue heron. — ¶ Also, a city of Latium, the capital of the Rutulians. Virg. — Hence, Ardēas, ātis, and Ardēatnus, *a*, *um*, belonging to Ardea. Cic. In agro Ardeati. Nepos. Ardeatinum prædium. Liv. Ardeates, the inhabitants of Ardea.

ARDELIŪS (unc.), *ōnis*, *m*. a busybody, 3 meddler, intermeddler, tattler, impertinent trifler, intruder. Phædr. 2. 5. Mortalis. 2. 7.

ARDENS (ardeo), *entis*, *on* fire, burning, fiery. Martialis. Aqua ardens, boiling hot. Plin. Ardentissimum tempus æstatis. Id. Ardens febris. Id. Vis ardens, the power to burn, property of burning. Martialis. Ardens Falernum.

Ardentes papule. — ¶ Figur. eager, ardent, impatient. Cic. Græci ardentes his studiis. Id. Antonius ardens odio vestri, burning, glowing. Id. Ardentes dolore. Id. amore. Sallust. Animus ardens in cupiditatibus. Cic. Mortem ardentiore studio petere, *h. e.* vehementiore. Id. Ardens oratio. Id. Ardentes in eum litteras ad me misit,

a letter full of bitter invectives. Virg. Juvenum manus emicat ardens.

¶ With the gen. Stat. Ardentem cordis. ARDENTER (ardens), *adverb*, hotly, ardently, keenly, earnestly, eagerly. Cic.

Ardenter cupere aliquid. Id. Ardentius sitiens voluptates. Plin. Ardentissime diligere.

ARDEŌ (unc.), *es*, *arsi*, *arsum*, *n*. 2. to burn, be on fire, blaze, καίωμαι, flagro, conflagro, cremor. Cic. Caput arsisse Servio Tullio dormienti. Id. Domus ardebat in Palatio. Horat. Hospes pæne arsit, *h. e.* incendio ædium conflagravit. Id. Largior arserit ignis. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Ardere podagræ doloribus, to be afflicted, troubled, tormented. Id. Cum arderet Syria bello. Sueton. Ardente in Africa bello, raging. Liv. Ardentes siti fauces. — ¶ Cic. Ardentes oculi, sparkled with anger. So, Virg. Ardentes oculi. — ¶ Also, to glow like fire, blaze, shine, glitter. Virg. Tyrioque ardebat murice læna. Id. Campi armis ardent. Id. Clypeus ardens. Id. Apes ardentes auro. — ¶ Applied to the mind, to burn, boil, glow, be on fire. Cic. Ardere ira. Id. furore. Id. studio historiæ. Id. cupiditate, metu, conscientia. Justin. odio alienijus. Id. Res ardet invidia, *h. e.* laborat. So, Plin. Ardere infamia. — ¶ Ardere amore alicujus, to burn with love towards, be enamored of. Cic. Ardebat amore illius hospitæ. Absolut. Ovid. Ambo ardebant. Id. Deus arsit in illa. Horat. Arsit Virgine. Sil. Nympha ardens puero, in love with. — With the accusative. Virg. Corydon ardebat Alexin. Horat. Donec non aliam magis arsi. — ¶ Also, absol. of other passions. Cic. Non solum incendere judicem, sed ipse ardere videre. Ovid. Ardet, et iram non capit ipsa suam, is enraged. Sallust. Ad reprehendenda aliena facta ardet omnibus animus, is prone, ready, eager, impatient. Cæs. Animi ad ulciscendum ardebant. Virg. Implacabilis ardet. Id. Ardet in arma magis, impatient for the fight. — ¶ With the infinitive. Ovid. Ruere ardet utroque, desires. Virg. Ardet abire fuga.

ARDEŪLA (ardea), *æ*, *f*. a heron. Plin.

ARDESCŌ (ardeo), *is*, *n*. 3. to grow hot, 2 become hot, take fire, φλέγομαι. Lucret.

Omnia motu percalefacta vides ardescere. — ¶ Figur. of the passions, to glow, burn. Virg. Ardescit tuendo. Lucret. Ardescere Venere. Ovid. in iras. Tacit. in incestas nuptias. Id. Voce, vultu, oculis ardescere. — ¶ Also, to become violent, increase. Virg. Frenitus ardescit equorum, grows more frequent, increases fast. Tacit. Questus magis ardescabant. Id. Ardescens pugna. Id. Pugionem in mucronem ardescere jussit, to be sharpened.

ARDIFER (ardor & fero), *a*, *um*, *adj*. 3 causing heat, burning. Varr.

ARDŌR (ardeo), *ōris*, *m*. heat, burning heat, fire, καύμα. Cic. Fore aliquando, ut omnis hic mundus ardore deflagret. Id. Nimbis solis ardores. Plin. Refrigerare ardores corporum in morbis, fever. — ¶ Also, dazzling brightness, splendor, any strong light. Cic. Stellarum ardore micantes. Hygin. Ardor officit oculis. — ¶ Figur. Liv. In medio ardore belli, heat, fury. — ¶ Also, eagerness, impatience, ardent desire, ardor. Cic. Ardor mentis ad gloriam. Id. Ardor amoris. Id. Ardor animi. Tibull. Dissimulare ardorem, *h. e.* amorem. Sueton. Ardor militum pugnam deprecantem. Justin. Injicere ardorem militibus. Ovid. Furit ardor edendi, hunger. — ¶ Cic. Ille imperatorius ardor oculorum, fiery eyes, glowing like fire. Vellei. Ardor oris, commanding expression, animated looks. — ¶ Also, pain. Lucret. Sive voluptas est, sive est contrarius ardor.

ARDŌENNA, *æ*, *f*. a forest in Gaul, the forest of Ardennes. Cæs. Silva Arduenna.

ARDŪITAS (arduus), *ātis*, *f*. height, steep- 3 ness; a place difficult of access. Varr.

ARDŪS, *a*, *um*, *adj*. high, lofty, steep, difficult to reach. Cic. Difficili ascensu, atque arduo. Sallust. Locus asper atque arduus. Liv. Collis aditu arduus. Ovid. Ardua

via. — *¶* Arduum, absol. a lofty place; a steep, height. *Horat.* Scandere per arduum. *Tacit.* Excidere ardua castellorum, h. e. castella in arduo loco sita. — *¶* Arduus, erect, tall, lofty, stately, upright. *Horat.* Ardua cervix equi. *Ovid.* Ardua cedrus. *Id.* Arduus aether. *Virg.* Sese arduus infert. — *¶* Figur. difficult, hard, troublesome, laborious, arduous. *Cic.* Opus arduum conatur. *Id.* Rerum arduarum, ac difficultium perpessio. *Id.* Difficilem atque arduum sectam sequi. *Plin.* Res ardua invenit. *Liv.* Id arduum factu erat. *Sallust.* Arduum res gestas scribere. — *¶* *Horat.* Rebus in arduis, in adversity.

ARE. See *Arefacio*. 3

AREA (areo), *æ*, f. an area on which corn is beaten, a threshing-floor, barn-floor. *Virg.* Area æquanda cylindro. — *¶* Also, an open surface, field, plain, flat, area, square or place in a city. *Cic.* Aream præclaram habebimus. *Horat.* Campus et areæ composita repetantur hora. *Sueton.* Vacuus areas occupare, et edificare. *Pandect.* Ades ad aream redigere, to raise, pull down, lay even with the ground. — *¶* Also, a yard, court. *Plin.* Resedimus in area domus. — *¶* Also, a compartment or bed in a garden. *Varr.* — *¶* Also, a bird-catcher's floor. *Plaut.* Aupeps quando concinnavit aream, offundit cibum. — *¶* *Tertull.* Area sepulchralium, a church-yard, cemetery. — *¶* Also, a halo. *Senec.* Tales splendores Græci areas vocaverunt. — *¶* Also, the scurf, scald. *Cels.* — Hence, a bald spot. *Martial.* — *¶* Figur. matter, subject, field. *Ovid.* Hæc animo area digna meo est. *Cic.* Area scelerum. *Martial.* Vitæ tribus areis peractis, periods.

ARCTEUS, ARCTEUS, or ARCTEUS, *a*, um, adj. *Tibull.* Arcteos campos, *Babylonian*, so called from the city of *Arceia* or *Aracea* in *Babylonia*.

AREFACIO (areo & facio), *âcis*, *eci*, actum, *a*. 3. to dry, make dry, ξηραίνω. *Varr.* — *¶* *Arefacio*, by syncope. *Cato.* — *¶* By transposition. *Lucr.* facit are, for arefacit.

AREFIO (areo & fio), *is*, actus sum, to grow dry, become dry, ξηραίνω. *Plin.*

ARELAS, âtis, and **ARELATE**, *es*, f. a town of *Gallia Narbonensis*, now *Arles*. *Cæs.* — Hence, *Arclâtensis*, *e*, adj. of *Arelate*. *Plin.*

AREMORICUS (ar mor, Celtic, on the 3 sea), *a*, um, adj. *Cæs.* *Aremoricæ civitates*, *Armorican*, on the coasts of the modern *Normandy* and *Brittany*.

ARENA (areo), *æ*, f. sand, grit, gravel, ἄμμος, minutissimus pulvis. *Virg.* Arena nigra, slime. Also, in plur. in *Virg.*, *Horat.*, &c. — *¶* Sand, a sandy place. *Cic.* Arenam emere. — Also, soil. *Virg.* Arena pinguis. — *¶* Also, the sea-shore, coast, strand. *Virg.* — *¶* Also, that part of the amphitheatre where the gladiators fought, because it was covered with sand to prevent them from slipping, or to absorb the blood that was shed; the arena; the amphitheatre. *Martial.* and *Juvenal.* — *¶* Hence, any place of contention. *Flor.* Belli arena, scene, field, theatre. *Plin.* Ep. In arena mea, in my line or profession, as an advocate. — *¶* Written, also, harena.

ARENACEUS (arena), *a*, um, adj. of sand, sandy, like sand. *Plin.* Terra arenacea. *Id.* Arenaceum semen, h. e. like sand.

ARENARIUS (Id.), *a*, um, adj. of or relating to sand. *Serv. ap. Virg.* Arenarius lapis, sand-stone. — *¶* *Arenarius*, *ii*, m. a teacher of the rudiments of arithmetic, because the numbers were written on a table strewn with sand. *Tertull.* — *¶* *Arenaria*, *æ*, sc. fodina, a sand or gravel-pit. *Cic.* So, in *Vitruv.* Arenarium, *ii*, n. — *¶* Also, adj. relating to the arena, to combats in the amphitheatre. *Amniza.* Arenaria fera. *Petron.* Arenarius, sc. gladiator. — *¶* Written, also, harenareus.

ARENATIUS (Id.), *ônis*, f. a spreading or 2 laying on of mortar mixed with sand, as on a wall. *Vitruv.*

ARENATUS (Id.), *a*, um, adj. raised with 2 sand. *Cato.* Calx arenata. — *¶* Hence, Arenatum, *i*, n. a mortar which consists

of one part of lime and two parts sand; sand-mortar. *Plin.* and *Vitruv.*

ARENIPÖDINÄ (as if arenae fodina), *æ*, 3 f. a sand-pit, gravel-pit. *Ulpian.* *Dig.*

ARENIVAGUS (arena & vagus), *a*, um, 3 adj. wandering on the shore. *Lucan.*

ARENOSUS (arena), *a*, um, sandy, abundant in sand. *Virg.* Litus arenosum *Libyæ*. *Plin.* Lapis arenosior. *Id.* Ut quod sit arenosissimum subsidat.

ARENS (areo), *tis*, dry, droughty, thirsty, devoid of water, lacking moisture. *Tacit.* Loca arentia. *Virg.* Arens rivus *Xanthii*. *Id.* Rosæ arentes. *Ovid.* Arenem sitim levare unda. *Horat.* Arente fuisse trahere pocula.

ARENÖLÄ (arena), *æ*, f. dimin. small sand or grit, very fine sand. *Plin.* Arenulæ, quæ inveniuntur in cornibus cochlearum.

AREÖ (unc.), *es*, *ui*, n. 2. to be dry, to grow dry or droughty, ἀρῶμαι, aridus sum, siccus, et sine humore. *Ovid.* Succis (telus) aret ademptis. *Plant.* Utinam fortuna nunc anatina uter, uti cum exivissem ex aqua, arerem tamen. *Ovid.* Et fauces arent, vixque est via vocis in illis. *Id.* Garrulus in media *Tantalus* aret aqua, h. e. is thirsty.

AREÖLÄ (area), *æ*, f. dimin. a small open space in or near the house; a court-yard; a little bed in a garden. *Plin.* and *Colu.*

AREÖPAGUS, and **AREÖPAGOS** (Ἀρεῶς and πᾶγος), *i*, m. properly, the hill of *Mars*; hence, a building at *Athens*, in which the members of the *Areopagus*, or chief criminal court of the *Athenians*, held their meetings. — Also, this court itself. *Cic.* — *¶* Hence, *Areopagita*, *æ*, m. and *Areopagites*, *æ*, m. one of the judges of the *Areopagus*, an *Areopagite*. *Cic.* — *Figur.* an incorruptible judge. *Id.*

AREPENNIS, or **ARAPENNIS** (Gallic), *3 is*, m. a measure of ground, half an acre. *Colum.*

ARES, *is*, m. Ἄρης, *Mars*, the god of war. 3 *Plaut.*

ARESCÖ (areo), *is*, n. 3. to grow dry, be- 1 come dry, to dry up. *Plant.* Da mihi vestimenti aliquid aridi, dum mea arescunt. *Cic.* Arescit lacryma. *Tacit.* Arescens nuda.

ARETÄLOGUS (ἀρετάλογος), *i*, m. properly, a prattler about virtue; a prattler, babbler, idle talker; a braggart, talkative fellow, boaster, jester, buffoon; a sorry philosopher. *Juvenal.* mendax *Aretalogus*. *Sueton.* Aut acroamata, et histriones interponebat, ac frequentius *Aretalogos*.

ARETHÖ, *ontis*, a river of *Epirus*, called, also, *Aruchthus*. *Liv.*

ARETHÜSA, *æ*, f. Ἀρεθούσα, a fountain of the island *Ortygia*, which belonged to *Syracuse*. *Cic.* — The river *Alpheus* in *Elis* is fabled to flow under the earth to *Sicily*, and to unite with this fountain: hence, *Arethusa*, a nymph, whose lover was *Alpheus*. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — *¶* Hence, *Arethuseus*, *a*, um, adj. pertaining to *Arethusa*. *Claudian.* — Also, *Arethūsis*, *ilis*, adj. f. *Arethusian*. *Ovid.* *Arethusides* *Syracuse*. — *Arethusius*, *a*, um, adj. *Arethusian*; *Syracusan*. *Silius.*

ARETIUM, or **ARRETIUM**, *ii*, n. a city in *Etruria*, now called *Arezzo*. *Cic.* — *¶* Hence, *Arethinus* (or *Arr.*), *a*, um, adj. of or pertaining to this city. *Martial.*

AREÜS, or **ARÜS** (Ares), *a*, um, of or pertaining to *Mars*, Ἀρεῖος. *Tacit.* *Areum* iudicium, h. e. of the *Areopagus*.

ARGÆUS, *a*, um, of or pertaining to *Argæus*, a high mountain of *Cappadocia*. *Claudian.* and *Plin.*

ARGANTHÖNYUS, *ii*, m. a *Tartessian* king, of great age. *Cic.* — *¶* Hence, *Arganthoniacus*, *a*, um, adj. *Arganthonian*. *Sil.*

ARGEI (Ἀργεῖοι), *örum*, m. places at *Rome*, appointed probably for sacrifices and other religious purposes. *Liv.* — *¶* *Argei*, also, the images of men made of rushes, thrown annually into the *Tiber*. *Ovid.*

ARGEMÄ (ἀργός, white), *âtis*, n. a web, or pin; in the eye, which, within the black of the eye, looks white, and on the other side of it, red. *Plin.*

ARGEMÖN (ἀργεμον), *i*, n. an herb, called also *lappa cacaria*. *Plin.*

ARGEMÖNĒ (ἀργεμόνη), *es*, f. an herb, called also *ingrinalis*. *Plin.*

ARGEMÖNÄ, *æ*, f. probably the same as *argemone*. *Plin.*

ARGENTÄRIA (argentarius), *æ*, f. sc. taberna, a banking-house, bank. *Plaut.* and *Liv.* — *¶* Also, *argentaria*, sc. ars, the profession of a banker. *Cic.* *M. Fulcinus*, qui *Romæ* *argentariam* non ignobilem fecit. *Id.* *Argentarium* dissolvere. *Ulpian.* *Dig.* exercere. *Id.* administrare. — *¶* Also, *argentaria* sc. fodina, a silver mine. *Liv.*

ARGENTÄRIUM (Id.), *ii*, n. a case 3 cupboard to set plate in. *Pandect.*

ARGENTÄRIUS (argentum), *a*, um, adj. relating to silver or money, ἀργυρεός. *Plin.* *Creta argentaria*, a sort of marl with which they scoured silver. *Id.* *Argentaria* metalla, mines of silver. *Id.* *Plumbum* argentarium, h. e. like silver. *Jabolen.* *Dig.* *Argentarius* faber, a silversmith. *Plaut.* *Argentaria* inopia, scarcity of money. *Id.* *Argentaria* opes. *Id.* Sunt meretrices omnes elecebæ *argentaria*, h. e. coaxing away money. *Id.* Invenire alicui auxilium argentarium, help with one's purse. *Liv.* *Taberna argentaria*, banking-house. *Ulpian.* *Dig.* *Argentaria* mensæ exercitor, h. e. money-changer. — *¶* *Mons Argentarius*, a mountain on the coast of *Etruria*. *Rutil.*

ARGENTÄRIUS (Id.), *ii*, m. a banker, person who takes money on interest, cashier, cash-keeper, money-changer. *Cic.*

ARGENTÄTUS (Id.), *a*, um, adj. plated or ornamented with silver, silvered, silvered over. *Albinovan.* *Argentata* sandalia. *Liv.* *Argentati* milites, h. e. having their shields plated with silver. *Plaut.* Semper tu ad me cum argentata accedito quærimonia, h. e. quere mecum, sed simul argentum affer.

ARGENTEÖLÖS (argenteus), *a*, um, adj. 3 dimin. of silver, adorned with silver; when a small thing is spoken of. *Plaut.*

ARGENTEÜS (argentum), *a*, um, adj. of silver, made of silver. *Cic.* *Aquila argentea* bractea. *Id.* *Denarius argenteus*. In the same sense, *argenteus*, absol. in *Tacit.* — *¶* Also, bright as silver, like silver. *Virg.* *Argenteus* anser. *Plin.* *Cometes argenteo* crine. *Id.* *Arbor folio argenteo*. *Id.* *Gemma argentei* coloris. *Ovid.* *Fons nitidis argenteus* undis. — *¶* Also, adorned with silver. *Cic.* — *Figur.* *Plaut.* Remittere alicui salutem argenteam, h. e. a silver greeting, or money. *Id.* *Amica tua facta est argentea*, h. e. has been sold for silver. — *¶* *Flumen argenteum*, and absol. *Argenteus*, a river of *Gallia Narbonensis*. *Plin.*

ARGENTIEXTEREHRÖNIDES, or **ARGENTIEXTEREHRÖNIDES** (argentum & exterebro), a word made by *Plautus*; one who extorts or wheedles away money from others, a sponger. 3

ARGENTIFÖDINÄ, or **ARGENTI FÖDINÄ**, *æ*, f. a silver mine. *Vitruv.* and *Plin.*

ARGENTÖRÄTUS, *i*, f. a city of Germany, 3 *Strasburg*. *Amnizian.* — *¶* Hence, *Argentoratensis*, *e*, adj. of or pertaining to this city. *Amnizian.*

ARGENTÖSUS (argentum), *a*, um, adj. mixed with silver. *Plin.*

ARGENTUM (ἀργός, or ἀργενρός, white), *i*, n. silver, ἀργύρον. *Plaut.* and *Horat.* — *Cic.* *Argentum factum*, wrought silver, silver plate. *Liv.* *infectum*, h. e. not wrought. *Cic.* *signatum*, h. e. stamped or coined. — *¶* Also, silver plate, any thing made of silver. *Cic.* *Argentum purum*, h. e. silver plate without figures. *Id.* *ælatum*, h. e. with figures, or embossed. — *¶* Also, silver money; money. *Terent.* *Argentum* numerare. — *¶* *Argentum vivum*, quick-silver. *Plin.* and *Vitruv.*

ARGESTES (ἀργεστής), *æ*, m. the north-west wind. *Plin.*

ARGEÜS (Ἀργεῖος), *a*, um, adj. *Argive*, 3 *Grecian*; same as *Argivus*. *Horat.* *Tibur Argeo positum* colono.

ARGI. See *Argos*.

ARGIA (Ἀργία), *æ*, f. the daughter of *Adrastus*, king of the *Argives*, and wife of *Polpuces*. *Stat.*

ARGILETUM (according to some, from *Argus* and *letum*, because a certain *Argus*

is said to have been slain there; or from *argilla* (argila), because clay was said to be formerly dug there), i, n. a place in Rome, where were the shops of booksellers, cobblers, &c. *Virg.* and *Varro*. — ¶ In *Martial*, it is separated into two words by tmesis. — ¶ Hence, *Argiletanus*, a, um, adj. belonging, or to be found, in the place *Argiletum*. *Martial*. and *Cic*.

ARGILIOS, ii, m. *Nepos*. *Argilius* quidam adolescentulus, h. e. either the name of an individual, or one from *Argilus* in Macedonia; an *Argilian*. Compare *Thucyd.* 1, 133.

ARGILLA (ἀργίλλος, or ἄργιλος): æ, f. white clay, potter's earth. *Cic*. *Homulus* ex argilla et luto fictus.

ARGILLACEUS (argilla), a, um, clayey, partaking of the nature of argil, consisting of argil, argillaceous. *Plin*.

ARGILLOSUS (Id.), a, um, full of clay, clayey. *Varro*.

ARGIPHONTES (Ἀργειφόντης), æ, m. the slayer of *Argus*; an epithet of *Mercury*. *Arnob*.

ARGITYS (ἀργός, white), idis, f. a kind of vine bearing white grapes. *Isidor.* and *Columell*.

ARGIVUS (Ἀργεῖος), a, um, adj. *Argive*, ad *Argos* pertinens. *Cic*. *Argivus* orator. *Horat*. *Augur Argivus*, h. e. *Amphiarus*.

— ¶ Also, *Grecian*. *Virg*. *Argiva* castra. *Id*. *Juno Argiva*, h. e. who favored the *Greeks*. — ¶ *Argivi*, ñrum, the *Greeks*. *Valer. Max*.

ARGO (Ἀργώ), u, f. 3. decl. the ship *Argo*, the name of the ship in which *Jason* and his companions, the *Argonauts*, sailed to *Colchis* in quest of the golden fleece. *Val. Flacc*.

— ¶ Hence, *Argonauta* (Ἀργῶ and ναῦτης), æ, m. an *Argonaut*. *Vol. Flacc*.

— But, *Argonauta* (ἀργός, lazy, and ναῦτης), an idle, sluggish sailor. *Martial*.

— ¶ Hence, *Argonautica*, ñrum, n. pl. se. scripta, the title of a poem of *Valer. Flaccus* on the *Argonauts*.

— ¶ Hence, also, *Argõus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to the ship *Argo*; also, of or belonging to *Argus*, who is said to have built the ship. *Val. Flacc*.

RGOLIS, idis, f. Ἀργεῖα, Ἀργολίς, a country of *Peloponnesus*. *Plin*.

— ¶ *Argolis* is also an adj. *Idis*, f. *Argive*. *Ovid*.

— ¶ Hence, *Argolicus*, a, um, adj. *Argive*, *Argolic*; *Grecian*. *Plin*.

Argolicus sinus, the gulf of *Napoli*.

ARGONAUTA. See *Argo*.

ARGOS (Ἀργος), n., in plur. *Argi*, ñrum, m. [the sing. of this word is a Greek form, and has only the nom. and acc. cases; the plur. is a Latin form] now *Argo*, a city of *Peloponnesus*, capital of *Argolis*. *Ovid*. and *Plin*.

— It is sometimes used for the whole of *Greece*. *Lucan*.

— ¶ There were several other cities of the same name.

ARGOUS. See *Argo*. 3

ARGUMENTATIÖ (argumentor), ñnis, f. the producing or bringing forward of proof, arguing; the evidence or proof itself, argument; a syllogism. *Cic*.

ARGUMENTÖR (argumentum), ñris, ñtus sum, dep. 1. to argue, prove by argument. *Cic*. Neque ego in causis, si quid est evidens, argumentari soleo. *Id*.

Es argumentatus amoris hoc esse signum. *Id*. Quid argumentamur, quo pecunia pervenerit? fecit ipse indicium. *Liv*.

Nec, jure an injuria cæsi sint, argumentari refert. *Cic*. Argumentari de voluntate alicujus, h. e. to show by proof or conjecture. *Colum*. Argumentari in aliqua re. — ¶ Also, to adduce as argument or proof. *Cic*. Illa non argumentabor. *Liv*. Argumentari multa.

ARGUMENTÖSÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. rich in material. *Quintil*. Opus argumentorum, elaborately wrought, artfully worked up.

ARGUMENTUM (arguo), i, n. every thing whereby any thing can be proved or made good, an argument, reason, proof. *Cic*. Argumentum autem est ratio, quæ rei dubiæ facit fidem. *Id*. Multis argumentis, deos esse, docere voluisti. *Id*.

Adstringere breviter argumenta. *Id*. Refellere aliquid argumentis. *Id*. Ducere argumenta ex conjunctis. *Quintil*. Solvere argumenta. — ¶ Also, a sign, token, mark, evidence, presumption.

Cic. Cum illa certissima sunt visa argumenta, atque indicia sceleris, &c. *Id*. Quæ res pertenui nobis argumento, indicioque patefacta est. *Id*. Scire cupio, quid habeat argumenti ista manumissio. *Id*. Quod autem idem inæstimationem meam reprehendit, idem jocum, magno argumento est, me in utroque fuisse moderatum. *Plin*. Argumento haud dubio conjectari. *Id*.

Argumentum est, quod nisi ante Favonium collectæ, novas vires resumunt, the sign or mark to judge by is, that, &c. *Id*. In argumentum, quoniam ibi libertatem publicam meruisset, in proof of having there merited, &c. — ¶ Also, circumstance, reason, cause. *Plin*. Ex argumento nomen accepit scorpionis herba.

Seimen enim habet ad similitudinem caudæ scorpionis. *Id*. Ab hoc dehiscendi argumento *Rhegius* *Græci* nomen dedere oppido. — ¶ Also, matter treated upon: an argument, theme or subject, either of a speech, a poem, or other writing, of a painting, or sculpture. *Quintil*.

Veritus fortasse, ne nos in *Catonem* nostrum transferamus illinc mali quid; etsi argumentum simile non erat. *Cic*. Dare alicui argumentum epistolæ. *Id*.

Quis est, qui isti aetati non possit, quam velit petulanter, etiam si sine ulla suspitione, at non sine argumento, maledicere? yet not without material. *Id*.

Tragici Poetæ cum explicare argumenti exitum non possunt, confugiunt ad deum, h. e. a tragedy or drama. *Virg*. At levem clypeum sublati cornibus Io Auro insignibat, jam setis obsita, jam bos; Argumentum ingens, h. e. subject, or device. *Cic*. Ex ebores diligentissime perfecta argumenta erant in valvis, h. e. bass-reliefs. *Phædr*.

Hoc argumentum monet, h. e. fable. — ¶ Argumenta is distinguished by *Cic*. from rationes; the former meaning the facts or material for reasoning; the latter, the reasoning itself.

ARGÖÖ (unc.), is, ui, ñtum, a. 3. to show, demonstrate, make clear or evident, prove, δειχέω, ostendere, demonstrare, probare, affirmare. *Cic*. Quod autem non licet, id hoc uno tenetur, si arguitur non licere. *Horat*. Amantem et languor, et silentium arguit. *Liv*. Speculatores non legatos venisse arguebat. *Plaut*. Cum peribat vidi, non ex auditu arguo. *Horat*. Laudibus arguitur vini vinosus *Homerus*. *Ovid*. Apparet virtus, arguiturque malis. — ¶ Often, also, to accuse, blame, impeach, κατηγορέω. *Cic*. Servos ipsos neque accuso, neque arguo. *Id*. Arguere alicquem facinoris. *Id*. quempiam aliquo crimine. *Id*. Argui de aliquo crimine. *Id*. Occidisse patrem *Sex. Roscius* arguitur. *Justin*. Illum ut dominum et tyrannum, illum ut proditorem arguentes. *Plaut*. Argutus malorum facinorum, accused. *Sucton*. Arguere solécismum factum ab adversario. *Id*. temeritatem alicujus. — ¶ In *Sallust*. fragm. arguitur.

ARGÖS, i, m. Ἀργός, the hundred-eyed keeper of *Io*, slain by *Mercury*, by order of *Jove*, whereupon *Juno* placed his eyes in the peacock's tail. *Ovid*.

— ¶ There are others of the same name. — ¶ In *Plaut*. *Argus* is an adj. same as *Argivus*, *Argive*.

ARGÜTATIÖ (argutor), ñnis, f. a creaking. 3 Catnll.

ARGÜTÄTÖR (Id.), ñris, m. a cavilling 3 disputant, subtle sophist. *Gell*.

ARGÜTÖ (argutus), adv. shrewdly, wittily, acutely, subtly, artfully, ingeniously. *Cic*. Acute, arguteque respondere. *Id*. Argutissime disputare. *Plaut*. Argute obrepere, h. e. cunningly. *Cic*. Ut aliquid dicere possint argutius.

ARGÜTYÄ (Id.), æ, f. acuteness or subtilty of remark; shrewdness, ingenuity; used both in a good and bad sense, and generally in the plur. *Cic*. Hujus orationes tantum argutiarum, tantum urbanitatis habent, ut, &c. *Id*. Argutia, et acumen *Hyperidis*. *Plaut*. Exordii argutias contra alicquem. *Id*. Exi e culina foras, mastigia, qui mihi inter patinas exhibes argutias, h. e. cavilling words. *Gell*. Importuna atque audax argutia. — ¶ Also, exquisite, clear notes, as of the nightingale; but it may be referred

to its incessant singings. *Plin*. 1. 10. c. 29 — ¶ Also, of ingenious contrivances or exquisite workmanship, as in painting, &c. *Plin*. Plurimæ præterea tales argutiæ facitissimi salis, acute or ingenious contrivances. *Id*. Propriæ hujus videntur esse argutiæ operum, custodiæ in minimis quoque rebus, delicatæ, nice, fineness of execution, exquisiteness, lively expression. *Id*. *Parrhasius* primus symmetriam picturæ dedit, primus argutias vultus, h. e. lively expression. — ¶ *Argutiæ* digitorum, the quick motion of the fingers, to give expression to the delivery. *Cic*. Nulla mollitia cervicium, nullæ argutiæ digitorum, non ad numerum articulus cadens.

ARGÜTÖLÄ (argutia), æ, f. a poor conceit, silly reason. *Gell*.

ARGÜTÖ (argutus), as, ñvi, ñtum, a. 1. 3 to prattle. *Propert*.

ARGÜTÖR (Id.), ñris, ñtus sum, dep. 1. 3 to prattle, prate, chatter, talk noisily, be loquacious, loquacem esse, loquendo obstrepere. *Plaut*. Superbulo cines argutando præficas. *Luci*. Agite, fires, mendacia argutamini. *Mæcius*. Totum diem argutatur, quasi cicada. — ¶ Also, to talk pertly, shrewdly, σοφίζομαι. *Plaut*. Pergin' argutariet? — ¶ Also, to make a noise or bustle, as by quick motion of the feet. *Titim*.

ARGÜTÖLÖS (Id.), a, um., dimin. adj. keen, acute, witty, subtle. *Cic*. Ego interea admonitu tuo perfecti sane argutulos libros ad *Varronem*. *Apulei*. Fotis famula forma scitula, et moribus ludicra, et prorsus argutula, h. e. facete loquax.

ARGÜTÖS (arguo), a, um, adj. acute, subtle, quick, shorp, ready, ingenious; smart, witty, δῶς, acutus, subtilis; applied both to persons and things. *Cic*. Quis in sententiis argutior? in docendo, edisserendoque subtilior? *Id*. Poema facit ita festivum, ita concinnum, ita elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutius. *Id*. Dicta argutissima. *Id*. sententiæ. *Propert*. dolor, h. e. ingeniose simulatus, ingeniously counterfeited; or it may be noisy. *Id*. historia, h. e. ingenious and witty; or gossiping. *Horat*. calo, h. e. cunning, crafty. *Id*. acumen. — ¶ Also, clearly indicative, significant, affording the means of discovering or concluding, conclusive. *Cic*. Argutissima exta. *Propert*. Aureus argutum sternit omen amor. — Also, expressive, persuasive, eloquent. *Cic*. Manus arguta. *Ovid*. Oculi arguti, eyes that speak, expressive eyes. *Virg*. Argutum (equi) caput, h. e. expressive of his spirit; or delicately formed; or small, short. *Catnll*. Arguta solea, h. e. setting well, so as to show the beauty of the foot. — ¶ Talkative, noisy, verbose, gossiping, prattling. *Cic*. Argutissimæ literæ, h. e. filled with trifles, minute, gossiping. *Cæsar*. ad *Cic*. Arguta sedulitas, h. e. minute or overdone exactness. *Plaut*. Strenui plus prosunt, quam arguti, et cati Facile sibi facunditatem virtus argutiam invenit. Sine virtute argutum civem mihi habeam pro præfica. *Id*. Nihil est argutum magis, quam urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant. — ¶ Also, clear-sounding, piercing, noisy, clamorous, loud; creaking, screeking. *Horat*. Newra, h. e. singing, melodious. *Propert*. aves. *Virg*. hirundo. *Martial*. cicadæ. *Id*. Arguto pollice petere matellam, h. e. by snapping the thumb. *Ovid*. forum, h. e. noisy, brawling. *Martial*. æs. *Virg*. serra. *Id*. chordæ. *Id*. ilex, h. e. rustling. *Id*. nemus, h. e. murmuring. *Colum*. valles, resounding, re-echoing. *Propert*. dolore, h. e. noisy. — ¶ Also, sharp, pungent, penetrating; of smell and taste. *Plin*. odor. *Pallad*. sapor.

ARGÛNÖS, or **ARGÛNNÖS**, i, m. Ἀργυῖος, a boy loved by *Agamemnon*, drowned in the river *Cephisus*, at whose grave *Agamemnon* raised a temple to *Venus*, who is hence called *Argynis*. *Propert*.

ARGÛRÄNCHÖ (ἀργύρεος and ἄργυρος), es, 3 f. the squinancy or argina. *Gell*.

ARGÛRÄSPIDÖS (ἀργύριον, silver, and ἀσπίς, a shield), um, m. plur. a company of soldiers in the *Macedonian* army, who wore silver shields. *Liv*.

ARGYRIPĀ, æ, f. a town of *Apulia*, also called *Arpi*. *Virg.* — Also, *Argyrippa*.
ARGYRITIS (ἀργυρίτις), *Idis*, f. litharge of silver. *Plin.*
ARGYRŌCŌRINTHIŌS (ἀργυροκόρινθος), 3 os), a, um, adj. made of that *Corinthian brass* which resembled silver. *Plin.*
ARGYRŌDAMAS (ἀργυρόδαμος), *antis*, m. a sort of adamant. *Plin.*
ARGYRŌTŌXŌS (ἀργυρότοξος), bearing a silver bow, an epithet of *Apollo*. *Macrob.*
ARIADNĀ, æ, and **ARIADNĒ**, es, f. 'Αριάδνη, daughter of *Minos*, king of *Crete*, who assisted *Theseus* in extricating himself from the labyrinth, and accompanied him on his return homeward, but was deserted by *Theseus* at *Naxos*, where *Bacchus* was enamored of her, by whom, however, she was deserted. *Bacchus* transferred her to heaven, and placed the crown, which *Venus* had given her, among the constellations, by the name of the *Northern Crown*. *Orid.* — Hence, *Ariadneus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Ariadne*. *Ovid.*
ARIANIS (ἀριανίς), *Idis*, f. a kind of herb, of a red color, growing among the *Ariani*, a people in the interior of *Asia*. *Plin.*
ARICIA, æ, f. 'Αρική, a city in *Latium*, near which was a wood, where was a temple to *Diana*, where, formerly, human victims were sacrificed: near the city was a lake sacred to the same goddess, and a hill, the resort of beggars. *Plin.* and *Martial.* — Hence, *Aricinus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the above. *Juvenal.*
ARIDITĀS (aridus), *ātis*, f. dryness, 2 drought, aridity. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the thing itself which is dry. *Pallad.*
ARIDŪLŌS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. dimin. 3 same as *aridus*. *Catull.*
ARIDŪS (areo), a, um, adj. dry, parched, dried up, thirsty, droughty, arid, ξηρός, humore carens, siccus. *Cic. folia laureæ. Virg. solum. Id. nubila. Plin. Montes aridi, sterilesque. Horat. cinis. Id. lignum. Plant. Ficus aridis victitare. Id. vestimenta. Virg. Aridus et sicco terram spuit ore viator, h. e. thirsty. Id. febris, h. e. causing thirst.* — ¶ Also, shrivelled, lean, slender, slim, thin, meagre. *Auct. Priap. carn. Uvis aridior piella passis. Ovid. Arida crura. Horat. Aridæ nates. Id. Arida canities.* — ¶ *Aridum*, i, n. absolute, dry land. *Cæs. Subducere naves in aridum, on dry ground, ashore.* — ¶ *Figur. poor, meagre, mean, coarse. Cic. victus. Id. Vita horrida, atque arida. Martial. sportula. Id. cliens. Cic. Genus sermonis aridum. Quintil. Aridus orator.* — Also, covetous, avaricious, pinching, greedy, niggardly. *Terent. Habet patrem quandam avidum, miserum, atque aridum. Plant. Pumex non æque est aridus, atque hic est senex.* — ¶ Also, of sound. *Lucret. Aridus sonus. Virg. aridus altis Montibus audiri fragor, h. e. crackling, as when dry wood is broken.* — ¶ *Aridum argentum*, in *Plant. Rad. 3. 4. 21.*, is interpreted, by some, pure, bright; by others, jingling well; by others, ready money. — ¶ *Aridus color*, a dead-brown color, the color of dead leaves. *Plin.* — ¶ An old syncopated form of *aridus* is *ardus*. *Lucil. apud Non.*
ARIENĀ, æ, f. the fruit of the *Indian tree pala*, perhaps the *banana*, according to *Plin.*
ARIES (unc.), *ētis*, m. a ram, κριός. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, an engine used in battering down walls, with a head and horns like those of a ram; a battering-ram. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a kind of shark. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. *Iygin.* — ¶ *Figur. Cic. Aries subjicitur.* — ¶ In the oblique cases, it is contracted by synæresis, among the poets, as if *ariētis*, for *arietis*. *Virg.*: and sometimes the third syllable is made long. *Stat.*
ARIETĀRIŪS (aries), a, um, adjunct. relating to a ram, or battering-ram. *Vitruv.*
ARIETĀTIŪS (arieto), *ōnis*, f. the act of butting like a ram, or using the battering-ram. *Senec.*
ARIETINŪS (aries), a, um, of a ram. *Plin.* — ¶ *Arietinum cicer*, a kind of vetch, resembling the head of a ram. *Plin.*
ARIETŌ (*Id.*), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to push

or butt as a ram, strike or drive against, beat down. *Senec. Longam viam ingressus es; et labaris oportet, et arietes, et cadas, et lasseris, et exclames. Plant. Quis est, qui tam proterve nostras ades arietat? beats violently at Accius apud Cic. Aries cornibus committitur, et in me arietat. Senec. Acies arietant inter se, h. e. rush or fall upon each other; engage in battle. Id. Arietare in aliqua re, h. e. incideré, incurere, offendere, to ubi foul on, run or strike against. Id. Ubi aliquid animum insolitum arietari percussit, h. e. to be disturbed, harassed. 2*

ARILATOR. See *Arrilator*. 3

ARIMĀSPĪ, drum, m. 'Αριμασπί, a people of *European Sarmatia*. *Plin.* and *Gell.* — In sing. *Lucan.*

ARIMINUM, i, n. 'Αρίμινον, a city in *Umbria*, on the shore of the *Adriatic*, now *Rimini*. *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, *Ariminensis*, e, adj. of or pertaining to this city. *Horat.*

ARINĀ, æ, f. a Gallic word, signifying, according to some, *rye*; according to others, *one-grained wheat*. Otherwise called *olyron*. *Plin.*

ARILŌR, &c. See *Harilolr*.

ARĪŌN, and **ARĪŌ**, *ōnis*, m. 'Αοίων, a celebrated musician and lyric poet from *Methymna* in *Lesbos*. When he was returning from *Tarentum* to his native city, and the sailors, to obtain possession of his wealth, had conspired against his life, he is said, after playing on his lyre, to have sprung into the sea, and to have been carried to *Peloponnesus* by a dolphin which had been attracted by his song. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Arionius*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Arion*. *Ovid. Arionia lyra.* — ¶ *Arion* was also a horse, which had the gift of prophecy, which *Neptune* is said to have produced from the earth, by striking it with his trident. *Stat.*

ARIS (ἀρίς), *Idis*, f. an *Egyptian plant*, similar to *aroc*. *Plin.*

ARISTĀ (unc.), æ, f. the beard of corn, the awn, ἀθήρ. *Cic.* — ¶ Sometimes, an ear of corn; corn itself. *Ovid. maturis albescit messis aristis. Virg. Liber, et alma Ceres, vestro si munere tellus Chaoniam pingui glandem mutavit arista.* — ¶ Also, the ears of spikenard. *Plin.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, put for the summer, the year. *Virg. Post aliquot mea regna videns mirabor aristas: but this is also referred to the second meaning, and post is then adverbial. Claudian. Necdum decimas emensus aristas.* — ¶ Also, applied to the hair, standing erect, like the beard of an ear of corn. *Pers. Alges, cum excussit membris timor albus aristas.* — ¶ Also, *aristæ*, herbs in general. *Val. Flacc. 7, 365.* — ¶ Also, small bones, and spines of fishes. *Auson.*

ARISTĒŌS, i, m. 'Αριστῆος, a king of *Arcadia*, the son of *Apollo* and *Cyrene*, daughter of *Peneus*, a river in *Thessaly*. *Virg.*

ARISTĀLTHĒĀ (ἀρισταλθαία), æ, f. the herb marsh-mallows or white mallons. *Plin.*

ARISTĀRCHŌS, i, m. 'Αρίσταρχος, a grammarian of *Alexandria*, who severely criticised the verses of *Homer*. *Cic.* — Hence, *Aristarchus* is used for any severe critic, and sometimes in a good sense. *Cic.* — ¶ Hence, *Aristarchus*, a, um, of or pertaining to *Aristarchus*. *Aristarchēi*, drum, those who, like *Aristarchus*, severely criticise the writings of others. *Varr.*

ARISTIDA. Same as *Holcus*.

ARISTIDĒS, is, m. 'Αριστειδης, an *Athenian*, called just, on account of the purity and integrity of his life. *Nepos.* — ¶ Also, a *Theban painter*, in the time of *Apelles*. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a *Milesian amatory poet*. *Ovid.*

ARISTIPPŌS, i, m. 'Αριστιππος, a philosopher of *Cyrene*, a city in *Africa*, founder of the *Cyrenaic sect*. *Cic.* — Hence, *Aristippus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. *Cic.* — ¶ There was also another of the same name, the grandson of the above-named philosopher. *Gell.*

ARISTŌ, or **ARISTŌN**, *ōnis*, m. 'Αρίστων, ovis, a philosopher of *Chios*, disciple of *Lysias* and *Zeno*, named *Scepticus*, the skeptic. *Cic.* Hence, *Aristonēus*, a,

um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. *Cic.* — ¶ There were also several others of the same name. *Cic.*

ARISTŌCRATĪĀ (ἀριστοκρατία), æ, f. an aristocracy: a form of government which places the supreme power in the hands of the nobility. — Hence, *Aristocraticus*, 'Αριστοκρατικός, adj. and *Aristocraticus*, 'Αριστοκρατικός, adv. Only used by Latin writers in Greek characters. *Cic.*

ARISTŌLŌCHĪĀ (ἀριστολογία, and ἀριστολόχεια), æ, f. the herb birth-wort, or heart-wort. *Plin.*

ARISTŌPHĀNĒS, is, m. 'Αριστοφάνης, a very celebrated *Athenian comic poet*. He wrote 54 comedies, eleven of which are still extant. His sons were *Atarotes*, *Philippus*, and *Phileterus*, who also were comic poets. *Horat.* — Hence, *Aristophanicus*, or -ius, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Aristophanicus*. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a critic of *Byzantium*. *Cic.*

ARISTŌRIDĒS, or **ARĒSTŌRIDĒS**, æ, m. 'Αριστορίδης, the son of *Aristor* or *Arestor*, h. e. *Argus*. *Ovid.*

ARISTŌTELES, is, m. 'Αριστοτέλης, *Aristotle*, a famous philosopher, of *Stagira*, pupil of *Plato*, founder of the sect of the *Peripatetics*, and teacher of *Alexander the Great*. *Cic.* — Hence, *Aristotelēus*, or -ius, and in some edd. -icus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Aristotle*. *Cic.*

ARISTŌXENŌS, i, m. a philosopher of *Tarentum*, a musician, a scholar of *Aristotle*. *Cic.*

ARĪTHMETICĀ, æ, and **ARĪTHMETICŌS** (ἀριθμητική, sc. τέχνη), es, f. the science of numbers, arithmetic. *Senec.*

ARĪTHMETICŌS (ἀριθμητικός), a, um, arithmetical. *Vitrue.* — ¶ *Arithmetica*, orum, n. the art of numbering, arithmetical. *Cic.* — ¶ *Arithmeticus*, i, m. an arithmetician. *Inscript. apud Reines.*

ARITHMŌS (ἀριθμός), i, m. number. 3 *Tertull.*

ARITUDŌ (areo), *inis*, f. dryness, drought, 3 siccity. *Plant.*

ARIUSYŌS. same as *Arvisius*.

ARMĀ (from *armi*, the shoulders; others from perf. pass. of ἄρω, to fit), drum, n. plur. *armis* for defence of the body, as helmet, shield, &c., in opposition to *tela*, arms for attack, as missile weapons. *Sallust. Arma atque tela.* — In the narrowest signification, simply a shield. *Virg. Colligere se in arma, h. e. to conceal himself behind his shield. Id. Lausum exanimem super arma ferebant, h. e. on a shield.* — ¶ Also, arms, both offensive and defensive, when arms in general are spoken of. *Liv. Arma equestris, the whole equipments of a horseman. Cic. Arma capere, or sumere. Id. deponere. Vellei. ferre contra aliquem. Cic. Armis decertare, or decernere, or, Nepos. dimicare, or, Virg. certare, to fight with arms. Cæs. and Liv. Ad arma! to arms (a battle cry).* — ¶ *Arma* is often used for *war, warfare*, as the Romans only bore arms in time of war. *Cic. Armorum exitus semper incerti. Id. Venire ad arma. Id. Res spectat ad arma. Nepos. Inferre arma Italiae. Cic. Arma civilia, civil war. Virg. Arma referre, to renew the war. Horat. componere, to end. Cic. Discedere ab armis. Id. Esse in armis. Liv. Denuntiatione armorum terrere urbes. Virg. Sequi arma. Id. Movere viros in arma. Id. Vocare in arma. Cic. Vocare ad arma. Virg. Mittere aliquem in arma.* — ¶ Also, for armati, armed troops. *Liv. Nulla apparuerunt arma. Id. Nostro supplicio liberemus Romana arma, h. e. array. Virg. Quæ sibi arma conciliet, h. e. troops, auxiliary troops.* — ¶ Also, battle, action, contest, fight. *Virg. In arma feror.* — ¶ Also, warlike deeds. *Virg. Pietate insignis et armis.* — ¶ *Figur. arms, h. e. all things or means for injury or defence. Cic. Arma senectutis. Id. prudentie. Id. iudiciorum et legum. Virg. Movet arma leo. Ovid. Contra Borean ovis arma ministrat. Cic. Armis et castris res tentata est, h. e. with all one's power or might; with might and main.* — ¶ Also, instruments and implements for all uses. *Virg. Arma Cerealia, h. e. implements for threshing corn and making*

bread. *Id.* *Georg.* I, 160. implements of husbandry. *Id.* Arma colligere, *h. e.* sails, ropes, and other things used in vessels. *Id.* Navis spoliata armis, *h. e.* rudder, helm. *Martial.* Arma tendendis apta capillis, *h. e.* for shaving, &c. — *¶* *Arionum*, for *armorum*. *Paeuv. ap. Cic.* **ARMAMAXA** (ἀρμάμαξα), or **HARMAXA** (ἡρμάξα), *æ, f.* a Persian chariot, sedan, or litter. *Curt.*

ARMAMENTA (armo), *ōrum*, *n.* plur. implements or utensils for any purpose; in ships, tackling, ropes, oars, rudders, sails, &c. *Liv.* Componere armamenta. *Plin.* Vinearum armamenta, supports, &c. — *¶* But sails and masts are not always included under this word, or are separately mentioned. *Cæs.* Spes in velis armamentisque consistit.

ARMAMENTARIUM (armamenta), *ii*, *n.* an arsenal, place where arms are deposited, armory. *Cic.* Ex ædificiis, armamentariisque publicis arma populo dare. *Juvenal.* Armamentaria cæli.

ARMARIOLUM (arnarium), *i*, *n.* dimin. a little chest, or closet: a cabinet. *Plaut.*

ARMARIUM (arma), *ii*, *n.* a chest, closet, safe, place where books, plate, money, &c., are deposited, σκευοθήκη, capsula, arca, repositorium in quo nummi, vasa, libri, aliæque reconduntur. *Cic.*

ARMATŪRA (armo), *æ, f.* the various kinds of armor: *urnature*. *Cic.* Armatura varia peditatus et equitatus. *Id.* Cohortes nostra armatura, *urned* in the Roman way. *Cæs.* Numidæ levis armatura, *light-armed*. — *¶* Also, *armed soldiers*. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Levis armatura, *light-armed soldiers* or *velites*. To this are opposed *Veget.* Gravis armatura; and *Liv.* Gravior armatura (*ol. leg. armatu*), *heavy-armed soldiers*. *Veget.* Armaturæ duplæ, *soldiers who received a double ration* (annonæ). — *¶* Also, *an exercise in arms*. *Veget.*

ARMATŪS (*Id.*), *us*, *m.* armor, &c. same *2* as *armatura*, found only in *abl. sing.* *Liv.*

ARMATŪS (*Id.*), *a*, *um*, *armed*, equipped, *2* *accounted*. *Virg.* Armatus ferro. *Ovid.* Dextra Jovis armata trisulcis ignibus. *Propert.* Manus armata sagittis. *Tibull.* Priapus armatus falce. *Plin.* Armatus unguib. *Virg.* Classes armatæ. *Ulpian.* Dig. Vi armata uti adversus aliquem, *to attack by force of arms*. *Id.* Manu armata aggredi aliquem, *with arms in one's hands*. — *¶* Armatum concilium, *h. e.* one at which the persons about to deliberate meet provided with arms. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* — *¶* Armati, *ōrum*, *armed men*, *men in arms*, *troops*, *soldiers*. *Nepos.* Navem armatis ornare. *Id.* Decem millia armatorum. — *¶* Figur. *armed*, *furnished*, *fitted*, *provided*, *equipped*, *fortified*. *Cic.* Urbs armata muris. *Virg.* Sagitta armata felle veneni. *Cic.* Incredibili audacia armatus. *Id.* Erecti, citati, parati, armati animis esse debemus. *Plin.* Armatus majestate. *Sil.* Armatum fide pectus. *Id.* Mens armata dolis. — *¶* Armati anni, *years which are spent in arms*, *invoicing war*. *Sil.* Ut longa imperia, atque armatos proreget annos, *campaigns*.

ARMENIA, *æ, f.* Ἀρμενία, a country of Asia, lying between Taurus and the Caucasian mountains, and extending from Cappadocia to the Caspian sea. It was divided into Great and Small Armenia, the one in the east, the other in the west. *Plin.* — *¶* Hence, Armeniacus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Armenian, of or pertaining to Armenia. *Plin.* Armeniacus triumphus. *Columel.* Armeniacæ, *sc.* arbor, the apricot-tree. *Plin.* Armeniacum prunum; and, *Columel.* Armeniacum, *sc.* prunum, or pomum, the apricot. — *¶* Armenius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Armenian, of Armenia. *Cic.* reges. *Colum.* Armenium, *sc.* pomum, or prunum, the apricot. *Plin.* Armenium, *sc.* pigmentum, a costly blue color, ultra-marine, made of a stone brought from Armenia, perhaps the lapis lazuli.

ARMĒNTĀLIS (armementum), *e*, belonging *3* to a herd of cattle. *Virg.* Armentalis equa, a mare trained up for breeding. *Prudent.* Armentales viri, *h. e.* who have the care of the herds. *Id.* Armentale culmen, *h. e.* a shepherd's cottage.

ARMĒNTĀRĪŪS (*Id.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of or belonging to a herd. *Solin.* — *¶* Armen-

tarius, *ii*, *absol.* a herdsman, grazier. *Lucret.* and *Virg.* — *¶* Armentarius was also the name of the cooper or Galearius Maximianus, in allusion to his original station in life. *Aurel. Vict.*

ARMĒNTYTIŪS, and **ARMĒNTICYŪS** (*Id.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of a herd. *Varr.*

ARMĒNTIVŪS (*Id.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of a herd. *Plin.*

ARMĒNTŌSŪS (*Id.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* abounding in herds of cattle. *Gell.* Italia armentosissima.

ARMĒNTUM (probably for aramentum, from *aro*), *i*, *n.* a herd of large cattle, ἀγέλη, majorum bestiarum grex. It properly signifies cattle serviceable in ploughing. Collectively, neat cattle, oxen, kine. *Virg.* Sobolem armento sortire quotannis. *Ostener plur.* *Varr.* Grex armentorum. *Cic.* Greges armentorum, *h. e.* cattle. — Also, applied to horses. *Virg.* — It may also be translated a herd. *Plin.* Armenta bonum. — Hence, every herd or multitude. *Plin.* applies it to cynocephali: *Virg.* to deer; and also to great sea animals. — *¶* Also, *u* single ox, &c. *Hygin.* Centum armenta. — To this meaning, several of the other examples may be referred.

ARMIFER (arma & fero), *a*, *um*, bearing *3* arms, in arms, armed, clothed in armor; warlike. *Ovid.* — *¶* Producing arms or armed men. *Senec.* Arvum armiferum.

ARMIGER (arma & gero), *a*, *um*, *adj.* bearing arms, armed. *Cic.* Armigero in corpore hæc tela exerceantur. And *absol.* *Curt.* — *¶* An armor-bearer. *Virg.* Armiger Jovis, *h. e.* the eagle. *Figur.* *Cic.* Armiger Catilinæ, an accomplice. *Ovid.* Tradidit armigeræ jaculum, *h. e.* to a nymph who served as armor-bearer. — *¶* Claud. Armiger sulcus, producing arms or armed men.

ARMILĒ. See *Armillum*. *3*

ARMILLĀ (armus), *æ, f.* a bracelet or ring worn on the left arm by soldiers who had distinguished themselves in battle, with which they were publicly presented by their general. *Liv.* Centuriones armillis aureisque coronis donavit. — *¶* Also, bracelets worn by women. *Plaut.* — *¶* Also, a hoop, ferrule. *Vitruv.*

ARMILLĀTŪS (armilla), *a*, *um*, having or wearing a bracelet. *Sueton.* Armillata turba. — *¶* Also, collared, wearing a collar. *Prop.* Armillati caues.

ARMĪLLUM (armus), *i*, and **ARMILĒ**, *is*, *n.* a vessel for wine, carried on the shoulders at sacrifices. *Varr.* — *Lucil.* Anus rursus ad armillum, to be at one's old tricks.

ARMILŪSTRUM (arma & lustro), *i*, *n.* a place in Rome, where the Romans annually sacrificed in arms. *Liv.* In armilustro visum est lapidibus pluere. — The festival is called *Armilustrium*. *Varr.*

ARMINŪS, *ii*, *m.* Herman, a celebrated German chief, who defeated Varus. *Tacit.*

ARMIPŌTĒNS (arma & potens), *entis*, *3* *adj.* powerful in arms, valiant. *Virg.*

ARMIPŌTENTĪA (armipotens), *æ, f.* courage, bravery, valor, intrepidity. *Annian.*

ARMISŌNŪS (arma & sonus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *3* *resounding with the noise of armor*. *Virg.* Pallas armisona.

ARMŌ (arma), *as, ævi, ætum*, *a. l.* to arm; fit out, equip, or coparison for war, ἐπλί-ζω, armis induo, aut munio. *Cic.* Multitudinem hominum armare. *Sallust.* Armare maximas copias. *Virg.* Sparum armat manus. *Tucl.* Armare triremes. *Cæs.* naves. *Nepos.* Armare et excitare Regem adversus Romanos. *Plin.* Apes armanur aculeis. — *¶* Also, to fit, strengthen, fortify, exerce. *Virg.* Armare sagittas veneno, to tip. *Cic.* accusatorem omnibus rebus. *Id.* temeritatem concitate multitudinis auctoritate publica. *Nepos.* Armare se imprudentia alicujus. *Cic.* se eloquentia. *Virg.* pudor armat in hostes. *Flor.* Cupido dominandi Cæsarem furialibus facibus armanit.

ARMŌRĀCĒA (ἀρρορακία), and **ARMŌRĀCĪA**, *æ, f.* and **ARMŌRĀCIUM**, *ii*, *n.* a sort of wild radish; horseradish. *Plin.*

ARMŌRICŪS. See *Armericus*.

ARMŪS (ἀρμός), *i*, *m.* the shoulder; most commonly of brutes. *Ovid.* Ex humeris

armi fiunt. *Horat.* Armi lcorpis. *Plin.* Uni homini humeri, ceteris armi. *Virg.* Equi fodere calcaribus armos, the flanks. — *¶* Also, sometimes, the shoulder of a man. *Virg.*

ARNĀ, *æ, f.* a town in Umbria. *Sil.* — *3* Hence, Arnates, *ium*, the inhabitants of Arna. *Plin.*

ARNŪS, *i*, *m.* a river of Etruria, now the Arno. *Liv.* — Hence, Arnensis, *e*, of or on the Arnus. *Liv.* Tribus Arniensis.

ARŌ (ἀρῶ), *as, ævi, ætum*, *a. and n. l.* to plough. *Horat.* Bos est enectus arando. *Cic.* Cum terra araretur. *Plaut.* Arare mavelim, quam, &c. *Horat.* Arare agrum. — *¶* Also, to till, cultivate; farm. *Sallust.* Quæ homines arant, navigant, ædificant. *Horat.* Arat Falerni mille fundi jugera. *Cic.* Cives Romani, qui arant in Sicilia. See *Arator*. — *¶* Figur. *Ovid.* Rugæ tibi corpus arant. — *¶* Poetic. to plough the sea, sail over. *Virg.* Vastum maris æquor arandum. — *¶* In re Venerea. *Plaut.* — *¶* *Ovid.* Arare litus, a proverb, to labor in vain. — *¶* To intersect. *Tibull.* — *¶* To acquire by husbandry, to reap. *Cic.* Decem medimna ex jugero arare.

ARŌMĀ (ἀρώμα), *ātis*, *n. u.* spice. *Colum.*

ARŌMATICŪS (ἀρωματικός), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *3* aromatic, spicy, fragrant. *Sportian.*

ARŌMATITES (ἀρωματίτης), *æ, m.* a precious stone, of a spicy smell, like myrrh. *Plin.* — *¶* Aromatites vinum, hippocras, wine brewed with spices. *Plin.*

ARŌNĒŪS (Aaron), *a*, *um*, *adj.* pertaining *3* to Aaron. *Paulin.* *Nolin.*

ARŌS, *i*, *f.* and **ARON**, or **ARUM** (ἄρον), *i*, *n.* the herb wake-robin. *Plin.*

ARPI, *ōrum*, *m.* a town of Apulia, now Arpi. *Plin.* — Hence, Arpinus, *a*, *um*, of Arpi. *Liv.* Arpini, the inhabitants of Arpi.

ARPINUM, *i*, *n.* a town of Latium, now Arpino. It was the birthplace of Cicero and Marius. — Hence, Arpinas, *ātis*, and Arpinus, *a*, *um*, of or from Arpinum. *Cic.* Arpinates aquæ. *Martial.* Chartæ Arpinæ, *h. e.* the writings of Cicero. *Juvenal.* Novus Arpinas, *h. e.* Cicero.

ARQUĀTUS. See *Arcuatus*.

ARQUUS. See *Arens*. *3*

ARRA, **ARRĀBO**. See *Arrha*, *Arrhabo*.

ARRĒCTARIŪS (arrigo), *a*, *um*, perpendicular, erect. *Vitruv.*

ARRĒCTŪS, and **ARRĒCTŪS**, *a*, *um*, particip. See *Arrigo*. — *¶* *Adj.* high, steep. *Liv.* Alpium arrectiora. Some read *arctiora*.

ARRĒPO. See *Adrepo*. *3*

ARRĒTIUM. See *Arctium*.

ARRĪA (ἀρράβων), and **ARRĀ**, *æ, f.* earnest-money, the money given in token that a bargain is ratified. *Plin.*

ARRĪABŌ, and **ARRĀBŌ** (ἀρράβων), *ōnis*, *m. n.* token or pledge. *Terent.* — *¶* Earnest-money. *Plaut.*

ARRĪENICUM (ἀρρενικόν), *i*, *n.* arsenic, the same as arsenicum. *Plin.*

ARRĪHĒNŌGŌNŌN (ἀρρενὸν ὄνον), *i*, *n.* the herb rag-wort. *Plin.*

ARRĪDEŌ (ad & rideo), and **ARRĪDEŌ**, *es, isi, tsui*, *n. and a. 2.* to smile or look pleasantly upon, smile upon with approbation, approve, προσεχάω. *Cic.* Arrisisset adolescens. *Horat.* Ridentibus arridet, laugh with. *Terent.* Arridero omnibus. *Cic.* Leniter arridere. *Pasiv.* *Id.* Nam si arrideantur. — *¶* Figur. *Petron.* Mihi fortunæ arriserit horra. *Lucret.* Tempestas arridet. — *¶* Also, to please, be satisfactory. *Cic.* Quod mihi arriserat. *Horat.* Quibus arridere velim.

ARRĪGŌ, and **ARRĪGŌ** (ad & rego), *is*, *2* *exi*, *ectum*, *a. 3.* to lift or set up, to raise, ἵστημι, ὀρῶ. *Virg.* Leo comas arrexit. *Id.* Arrectæ horre comæ, standing on end. *Terent.* Arrigere aures, to listen, hearken, be attentive. *So.* *Virg.* Arrectis auribus. — *¶* Ob-sceno sensu, apud *Sueton.* and *Martial.* — *¶* Figur. to excite, rouse, enimate, encourage. *Sollust.* Certamen animos arrexit. *Virg.* Arrexerit animos Itali. *Id.* Arrectæ spes.

ARRĪLĀTŌR, *ōris*, *m.* a chafferer. *Laber*

ARRĪPIŌ, and **ARRĪPIŌ** (ad & rapio), *is, ipui, eptum*, *a. 3.* to take by force or violence; to catch or snatch at, seize, lay hold of, προσπαῖω. *Sueton.* Arripere

caput capillo. *Plaut.* aliquem barba. *Terent.* Arripere aliquem medium, to take by the middle. *Plaut.* Manum arripere mordicus. — ¶ Also, to attack, invade, take forcible possession of. *Virg.* Arripere castra. *Tacit.* Proinde arripere fessos. *Virg.* Arripere locum. — ¶ Also, to take, take up. *Nepos.* Vestimenta arripuit. *Plaut.* Arripere gladium. *Virg.* terram velis, to gain the shore. *Liv.* arma. *Tacit.* Arripere naves, h. e. capture, et conscendere. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Unde animam arripuerimus. *Id.* Maximus dolor, qui simulatque arripuit, interficit. *Id.* Arripere sibi cognomen ex aliorum imaginibus. *Id.* aliquid ad reprehendum. *Id.* facultatem lœdendi, to take, seize. *Id.* patrociniū æquitatis, to take upon one's self, undertake. *Id.* maledictum ex trivio. *Liv.* Occasionem arripere, to seize the opportunity. *Terent.* Subinonuit me servus: quod ego arripui, which I took up at once. *Justin.* Alexandrum somnus arripuit, overtook. — ¶ Also, to learn. *Cic.* Avidè arripere litteras Græcas. *Id.* Celeriter arripere res innumerabiles. *Nepos.* Litterarum studium etsi senior arripuerat, had cogently espoused. — ¶ Also, to accuse. *Suon.* Statim quæstor ejus in præjudiciū aliquot criminibus arreptus est. — ¶ *Horat.* Primores populi arripuit, ridiculed, satirized.

ARRISIO (arrideo), ōnis, f. a smiling with 2 approbation upon any thing. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

ARRISOR (Id.), ōris, m. an applauder, approver, flatterer. *Senec.*

ARRODŌ, and ADRODŌ (ad & rodo), is, ōsi, ōsum, a. 3. to gnaw, gnaw round, nibble at. *Plin.* A muribus arrosus. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Ut illa nitidula Reipublicam conaretur arrodere.

ARRŌGANS (arrogō), antis, proud, haughty, overbearing, self-conceited, presumptuous, insolent, arrogant. *Cic.* Minax, atque arrogans. *Id.* Quid est tam arrogans? *Tacit.* Arrogans minoribus. *Quintil.* Pigritia arrogantior. *Macrob.* Arrogantissimum proverbium.

ARRŌGANTER (arrogans), adv. proudly, haughtily, insolently, arrogantly. *Cic.* Nihil dicam arrogantius. *Oros.* Arrogantissime præsumere.

ARRŌGANTIŌ (Id.), æ, f. pride, haughtiness, conceitedness, presumption, arrogance, ἀλαζωνία. *Cic.* Ex arrogantia odium, ex insolentia arrogantia. *Id.* Sermo plenus arrogantie. — ¶ Also, pertinacity, obstinacy. *Liv.*

ARRŌGATIŌ, and ADRŌGATIŌ (arrogō), ōnis, f. an adopting of a person who is master of himself, or of age. *Gell.*

ARRŌGŌ, and ADRŌGŌ (ad & rogo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to interrogate, question. *Plaut.* Venus hæc volo arroget te. — ¶ Also, to adopt a person of full age. *Gell.* — ¶ Arrogare sibi aliquid, to arrogate, claim, or attribute to one's self unjustly, ἀλαζονεύομαι. *Cic.* Ego tibi tantum tribuo, quantum mihi fortasse arrogo. *Id.* Arrogare sibi sapientiam. *Tacit.* sibi nobilitatem, aut modestiam. — ¶ Also, to confer or bestow. *Horat.* Fortuna imperiis decus arrogavit. *Id.* Scire velim, pretium chartis quotus arroget annus, sets a value upon. *Id.* Nihil non arroget armis, h. e. omnia in armorum vi posita esse putet. — ¶ *Liv.* Arrogare dictatorem consuli, to add to, associate with.

ARRŌSOR (arrodo), ōris, m. who gnaws, gnawer. *Senec.*

ARRUGIA, æ, f. a gold mine, χρυσωρυχία. *Plin.*

ARS (ἀρῆν), artis, f. an art, faculty, quality; method, way or mean; contrivance, skill, ability; science, profession, occupation, employment. *Cic.* Notatio naturæ, et animadversio peperit artem. *Id.* Instructum esse magnarum artium disciplinis. *Id.* Optimarum artium scientia. *Tacit.* Artes civiles. *Id.* militares. *Quintil.* Ars imperatoria. *Id.* rhetorica. *Plin.* musica. *Id.* medendi. *Id.* Artes liberales. *Cic.* ingenue. *Id.* Facilitate artem aliquam. *Ovid.* Discere artes. *Horat.* Exercere artem. *Cic.* Variari in arte aliqua. *Id.* Dicere ex arte, & e. artificiose. — ¶ Also, exquisite

art, skill. *Virg.* Arte laboratæ vestes, wrought curiously. *Ovid.* Et tripodas septem, pondere, et arte pares, of equal weight and workmanship. *Id.* Plausus tuic arte carebat, h. e. erat simplex, et sincerus. *Id.* Qui canit arte, canat. *Gell.* Arte compositus capillus, artificially, not naturally. — ¶ Also, books treating of the arts and sciences. *Cic.* Artes oratoriæ, works on rhetoric. — ¶ Also, works of art. *Horat.* Divite artium, quas Parrhasius protulit. — ¶ Also, a quality good or bad. *Horat.* Hac arte Pollux, arces attigit igneas. *Tocit.* Malas artes. — ¶ Also, skill, contrivance, exertion, industry. *Terent.* Quid est, quod tibi mea ars efficere hoc possit amplius? — ¶ Also, fraudulent contrivance, deceitful art, stratagem. *Liv.* Capti eadem arte sunt, quæ ceperant Fabios. *Virg.* Novas artes pectore versat, new wiles. *Id.* Ille dolis instructus, et arte Pelasga. — ¶ Artes, for the Muses. *Phædr.* Muemosyne artium peperit chorum.

ARSACES, is, m. Ἀρσάκης, the founder of the Parthian empire. *Justin.* — Hence, Arsaciūs, a, um, of Arsaces. *Martial.* Arsacia aula.

ARSACIDÆ, æ, m. the common appellation of the Parthian monarchs, successor of Arsaces. *Tacit.* — Hence Arsacidæ, the Parthians. *Lucan.*

ARSENICUM (ἀρσενικόν), i, n. a mineral substance, arsenic, orpiment. *Plin.*

ARSENŌGŌNŌN. Same as Arrhenogonon.

ARSIS, is, f. ἀρσις, the elevation of the 3 voice in the enunciation of a syllable, opposed to thesis. *Mart.* Capell.

ARTABANŌS, i, m. Artabanus, a Parthian king. *Tacit.*

ARTACIÆ, es, f. Ἀρτάκη, a fountain in the land of the Læstrygons. *Tibull.*

ARTATŌS. See Arcto.

ARTAXATA, ōrum, n. plur. Ἀρτάτα, a city of Armenia, on the Araxes, now Teflis. *Juvénal.*

ARTE. See Arcte.

ARTEMIS, idis, f. Ἄρτεμις, Diana. *Plin.*

ARTEMISIA, æ, f. Ἀρτεμισία, the wife of Mausolus, king of Caria. *Gell.* — ¶ The herb mugwort, or motherwort. *Plin.*

ARTEMISIUM, i, n. Ἀρτεμισιον, a promontory of Eubœa. *Nepos.*

ARTEMŌN, and ARTEMŌ (ἀρτέμων), ōis, m. a sail of a ship; according to some, a top-sail; according to others, a main-sail. *Plant.* — ¶ The pulley of a crane, or other machine, whereon the ropes run. *Vitruv.*

ARTERIA (ἀρτηρία), ōrum, n. plur. the windpipe. *Lucret.* Facit asperiora arteria clamor.

ARTERIŌ (ἀρτηρία), æ, f. the windpipe, called, also, by Cicero, aspera arteria. In plur. *Sueton.* Arterias et fauces fovere. — ¶ Also, an artery, or canal, conveying the blood from the heart to the other parts of the body. *Cels.* Juncta est vena arteriis. *Cic.* Venæ et arteriæ a corde profectæ.

ARTERIACĒ (ἀρτηριακή), es, f. a medicine for the windpipe. *Cels.*

ARTERIACŌS (ἀρτηριακός), a, um, adj. 3 relating to the windpipe. *Cal.* Aurelian.

ARTHRISIS. Same as Arthritis. *Prudent.*

ARTHRITICŌS (ἀρθριτικός), a, um, adj. 1 gouty, podagrical, arthritic. *Cic.*

ARTHRITIS (ἀρθριτις), idis, f. any distemper that affects the joints; the gout, arthritis. *Vitruv.*

ARTICŌLAMENTUM (articulo), i, n. the 3 juncture or articulation of the bones, a joint. *Scribon.* Larg.

ARTICŌLARIS (artculus), e, adj. articulus morbus, the gout. *Plin.*

ARTICŌLARIŌS, the same as articularis. *Cato* and *Plin.*

ARTICŌLATE (articulatus), adv. distinctly 3 ly, clearly, articulately (spoken of the voice). *Gell.*

ARTICŌLATIM (articulo), adv. joint by joint, limb by limb, piecemeal. *Cic.* Articulatim dividere. — ¶ Also, distinctly, point by point. *Cic.*

ARTICŌLŌTIŌ (articulo), ōnis, f. the shooting of plants from joint to joint, or from knot to knot. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a disease of vine-shoots. *Plin.*

ARTICŌLŌTŌS, a, um, particip. from

articulo. — ¶ Adj. articulate, distinct. *Solin.* Articulata verba eloquuntur.

ARTICŌLŌ (artculus), as, avi, atum, a. 1. as it were, to divide into small members or joints; hence, to articulate, utter distinctly. *Lucret.* Voces articulata lingua.

ARTICŌLŌSŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 2 joints, or knots; jointed, knotted. *Plin.* Radix articulosa. — ¶ *Figur.* *Quintil.* Articulosa partitio, h. e. full of minute divisions and subdivisions.

ARTICŌLŌS (diminutive, from artus), i, m. a small joint, juncture, or commissure; a joint, or knot, ἄρθρον. *Plin.* Nodos corporum, qui vocantur articuli. *Id.* Articuli alarum. *Cæs.* Crura sine nodis, et articulis. *Cic.* Dolores articulorum, pains in the joints; any arthritic disease; the gout. *Pers.* Cum lapidosa chiragra fregerit articulos. — ¶ Also, the fingers. *Ovid.* Sollicitis supputat articulis. — ¶ *Quintil.* Molli articulo tractare aliquem, gently, softly. — ¶ Also, the knots in the branches of trees. *Cic.* Ad articulos sarmentorum. — ¶ *Figur.* of speech, joints. *Cic.* Verba quæ quasi articuli, connectunt membra orationis. — Also, a small clause or member of a sentence. *Cic.* Articulis membrisque distincta. — ¶ Also, the article; a part of speech. *Varr.* — Any part of speech. *Pand.* — ¶ A clause of a sentence. *Id.* — ¶ A section, chapter. *Id.* — ¶ Also, a short period of time. *Plin.* — In articulo, instantly, immediately. *Cod.* Just. — ¶ Also, the fit moment; the nick of time. *Cic.* In ipso articulo temporis. *Terent.* In ipso articulo oppressi! *Curt.* In quo me articulo rerum mearum fortuna deprehenderit, in what an unlucky moment. — ¶ *Sueton.* Per eosdem articulos, et gradus producendus sit, separate gradations, steps. — ¶ Articulus causæ, the hinge on which the whole cause turns. *Arnob.* Ventum est ad ipsum articulum causæ. *So.* *Pandect.* Non possunt omnes articuli singulatim comprehendere, every case, point or matter. — ¶ Articulus montium, hills, locks, or risings on great hills. *Plin.*

ARTIFEX (ars & facio), f, icis, m. and f. an artificer, artist. *Cic.* Artifices scenici, and absol. *Liv.*, comedians, players. *Quintil.* Artifices statuarum. *Senec.* Artifici jucundius est pingere, quam pinxisse, for a painter. *Curt.* Artifices cum fidibus sui generis ibant, minstrels, musicians. *Petron.* Artifex peritus, a skilful fowler. *Gell.* Artifex rhetoricus, an abstraheretician. *Propert.* Morbi artificem, the healer, physician. — ¶ Also, skilful, tried, practised. Often as an adjunct. *Sueton.* Miles decollandi artifex. *Tacit.* Locusta artifex veneni. *Plin.* Vir artificis ingenii. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Græci dicendi artifices. *Id.* Artifex callidus comparandarum voluptatum. *Quintil.* Artifex in lacrymas alicujus. *Tacit.* Artifex serendæ in alios invidiæ. — ¶ Artifex equus, well trained, or broken in. *Ovid.* — ¶ With the infinit. *Pers.* Negitas artifex sequi voces. — ¶ Also, crafty, cunning, artful. *Virg.* Crudele artificis scelus. *Terent.* O artificem probum! — ¶ Also, a contriver, maker, framer, creator. *Cic.* Artifex mundi Deus. *Plin.* Artifex omnium natura. *Cic.* Consuetudo artifex suavitatis. — ¶ Also, labored ingeniously, curiously or exquisitely wrought. *Quintil.* Motus artifex. *Plin.* Artifices argutia. *Pers.* Artifex vultus.

ARTIFICIŌLIS (artificium), e, adjunct. 2 artificial, made with art. *Quintil.*

ARTIFICIŌLITER (artificialis), adv. artfully, artificially. *Quintil.*

ARTIFICIŌSĒ (artificiosus), adv. skilfully, artificially. *Cic.*

ARTIFICIŌSŌS (artificium), a, um, adj. artificial, made by art. *Cic.* Ea genera divinandi non naturalia, sed artificiosa dicuntur. — ¶ Also, skilfully made, ingeniously contrived, exquisitely wrought. *Cic.* Artificiosi operis. — ¶ Also, skilful, accomplished. *Cic.* Rhetores artificiosissimi. — ¶ Also, artificial, requiring art. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Multo est artificiosius ipsum scribere ex arte.

ARTIFICIUM (artifex), ii, n. an art, handicraft, trade, τέχνη, τέχνημα, τέχνη. *Cic.* Oblivisci artificium, et

studium deponere. *Pandect.* Scire plura artificia. *Senec.* Sordidissimi artificii institor. — ¶ Also, skill, science, contrivance, artifice, dexterity, ingenuity. *Cic.* Simulacrum singulari artificio perfectum. — ¶ Also, art, the rules of art. *Cic.* Non esse eloquentiam ex artificio, sed artificium ex eloquentia natum. *Id.* Componere artificium de jure civili. — ¶ Also, artfulness, artifice, device, sleight. *Cæs.* Vicisse Romanos artificio. *Cic.* Artificium quoddam excogitandum est. *Id.* Erudita artificio simulationis. — ¶ Also, craft, fraud, wicked contrivance. *Cæs.*

ARTIÖ (arctus), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to drive in so as to fit tight. *Cato.* — ¶ Also, to bind. *Prudent.*

ARTO. See ARCTO. 2

ARTÖCÖPÖS (ἀρτοκόπος), i, m. a baker. 3 *Firmic.*

ARTÖCREAS (ἀρτόκρεας), ätis, n. a meat-pie or pasty, pie composed of bread and flesh. *Pers.*

ARTÖLAGANÖS (ἀρτολάγανον), i, m. a kind of fine bread or cake. *Cic.*

ARTÖPTÄ (ἀρτόπτης), w, f. a kind of vessel to bake bread in, a bread-pan. *Plant.* — ¶ Also, a baker, or, according to some, a batter. *Juvenal.*

ARTÖPTICÖS or-TYÖS (artopta), a, um, *Plin.* Artopiticus panis, bread baked in the nrtopta, h. e. fine bread.

ARTRARE. Same as Aratrare.

ARTÖATIM (artuatus), adverb, limb by 3 limb. *Jal. Firm.*

RTÖATÖS (artus), a, um, adj. torn to 3 pieces. *Jal. Firmic.*

ARTÖS (ἄρω), us, m. a joint, or commissure, by which the bones in animal bodies are connected together, ἄσπον. *Cic.* Digitorum artus. *Plin.* Artus suffraginum. *Lucan.* Omnis palpitat artus. *Tacit.* Artus elapsi in pravum. *Quintil.* Artus moti loco, dislocated. *Cic.* Dolor artium, the goat, arthritis. — ¶ Often, the limbs, τὰ μέλη. *Ovid.* Corumpere febris artus. *Virg.* Per artus sudor iit. *Id.* Sopor fessos complectitur artus. *Tacit.* Venenum cunctos ejus artus pervasit. *Cic.* Omnibus artibus contremiscere. — ¶ Figur. of plants. *Plin.* Stat per se vitis, artus suos in se colligens, tendrils. — ¶ Also, figur. strength. *Q. Cic.* Nervos atque artus sapientie. — ¶ *Plaut.* n. plur. Artua comminuum.

ARTUS. See Arctus.

ARVÄLIS (arvum), e, adject. pertaining to cultivated fields. *Varr.* and *Plin.* Arvales fratres, a college of twelve priests, who yearly offered solemn sacrifices for the fertility of the ground.

ARVEHÖ, is, the same as adveho. *Cato.*

ARVERNÖ, ßrum, m. a people of Aquitania, in the modern Auvérigne. *Cæs.* — Hence, Arvernus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to the same. *Plin.* Arvernium vinum.

ARVIGÄ, w, a ram, particularly ns a victim. *Varr.*

ARVIGNÖS (arviga), a, um, adj. the same as arietinus. *Varr.*

ARVINÄ, w, f. fat, grease, suet, tallon. *Virg.* Clypeos tergunt arvina pingui. — ¶ Also, fatness. *Prudent.* — ¶ Also, a Roman agnomen. *Liv.*

ARVISÖS, a, um, adject. *Virg.* Arvisia vina, wine from Mt. Arvisius, in Chios.

ARVLÄ (diu from ara), w, f. a little altar. *Cic.* — ¶ Among the Campanians, Arula, heaps of earth about planted elms. *Plin.*

ARENÖS (ἄρνηκος), i, m. a goat's beard. *Plin.*

ARNDIFER (arundo & fero), a, um, 3 adject. bearing reeds. *Ovid.*

ARÖNDINÄCÖS (arundo), a, um, adj. like a reed, arundinaceous. *Plin.*

ARÖNDINETUM (Id.), i, n. a place where reeds grow. *Cato.*

ARÖNDINEÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. made of reeds, abounding with reeds, arundineous. *Virg.* Arundinea silva. *Plin.* Arundinea panicula. *Ovid.* Arundineo carmine, h. e. the music of the pipe. — ¶ Also, resembling a reed. *Plin.* Radice arundinea.

ARÖNDINÖSÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. abounding in reeds or canes. *Catull.*

ARÖNDÖ, inis, f. a reed or cane, κάλαμος. *Horat.* Equitare in arundine longa.

Virg. Fluvialis arundo. *Ovid.* Longa parva sub arundine cannae. — ¶ Also, an angling rod. *Tiball.* Captat arundine pisces. *Ovid.* Moderari arundine lium. — ¶ In fowling, a lime-twig. *Petron.* Tectis arundinibus tangere volucres. — ¶ Also, a pen. *Pers.* Inque manus chartae, nodosaque venit arundo. *Martial.* Tristis arundo, h. e. calamus severi scriptoris. — ¶ Also, a pole, club, stake. *Petron., Plaut., and Varr.* — ¶ Also, the shaft of an arrow; an arrow. *Virg.* Per ilia venit arundo. *Id.* Hæret lateri lethalis arundo. — ¶ Also, a pipe or flute. *Virg.* Agrestem tenui meditator arundine musam. *Sueton.* Arundine canere. — ¶ Also, a measuring-staff. *Prud.* — ¶ Also written harundo; and so its derivatives.

ARÖNDÖLATIÖ (arundo), önis, f. a prop 3 ping up of vines by means of reeds. *Varr.*

ARÖPIUM, i, n. a town in Iapydia. Hence, 3 Arüpünäs, ätis, adj. m. belonging to Arupium. *Tibull.*

ARÖSPEX, &c. See Hruspex.

ARVUM, i, n. and ARVÖS (aro), i, m. a field ploughed but not sown, a fallow field. *Plant.* Non arvis hic, sed pascuis est ager. — ¶ Also, arable land, glebe; a field. *Sallust.* Numidae pabulo pecoris magis, quam arvo student. *Virg.* Optima putri arva solo. *Horat.* Arvum pingue. *Virg.* Lieta arva. *Ovid.* Arva olivifera. — ¶ Sometimes, a region, country. *Ovid.* Quali jaceamus in arvo. — ¶ *Virg.* Arva Neptunia, the sea. — ¶ Eleganter transferitur ad muliebrem naturam. *Lucet.* Ut muliebria conserat arva. *Virg.* Genitale arvum. — ¶ Anciently, arvæ, aram, f. Nervius and Pacuv.

ARX (ἄρκα), arcis, f. a lofty place, height, steep, top or summit of a hill. *Virg.* Ad Riplneas arces consurgit. *Id.* Arx calli. *Horat.* Arces igneæ, and, *Ovid.* Ætherias arces, the heavens. *Ovid.* Umbrosa Parnassi arce. *Virg.* Septem muro circumdedit arces, h. e. hills. *Stat.* Arx galeæ. *Senec.* Arx corporis, the head. — ¶ Also, a castle, fortress, citadel, ἀκρόπολις. *Cic.* Tarento amissio, arcem tamen retinuit. *Nepos.* Arcem oppidi occupare. *Id.* Muire arcem ad urbem obsidendam. — ¶ Also, a town, city. *Horat.* Thebanæ conditor arcis. — ¶ Figur. a bulwark, shelter, refuge, safeguard. *Cic.* Hanc urbem arcem omnium gentium, the citadel of the whole world. *Id.* Africa omnium provinciarum arx. *Tacit.* Classis arx communitum. *Cic.* Lex repetundarum arx sociorum. *Id.* Invadere in arcem causæ. *Id.* Arcem Stoicorum defendere. — ¶ Also, the top, summit of anything. *Lucan.* Attingere arcem juris, h. e. summum imperium tenere. *Silius.* Perduci ad summas arces laudum, to reach the pinnacle of glory. *Tacit.* Arx eloquentiæ. — ¶ Arcem ex cloaca facere, proverb. h. e. to make a mountain of a mole-hill. *Cic.*

ÄS (εἰς), ässis, m. a unit of measure, weight, &c. Hence, an as, n Roman copper coin, which was divided into twelve parts, called uncie. *Horat.* vilis as. *Id.* Perdere omnia ad assem, to the last farthing. *Catull.* Omnes unius æstiniæ assis, as of little importance. *Id.* Non assis facere aliquid, not to value at a farthing. — ¶ Also, any thing that may be divided into twelve parts. *Plin.* Ep. Heres ex asse, heir to the whole estate. *Sidon.* Rem ex asse cognoscere, entirely, thoroughly. *Colum.* In assem, and in asse, in all, on the whole. — ¶ Also, a pound weight. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, nn nre. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a foot measure. *Colum.* — ¶ Used by some mathematicians for the number six, or a whole divided into six parts. *Vitruv.*

ÄSÄRÖTUM (ἀσάρωρον), i, n. a tessellated 3 pavement, floor variegated with pebbles or tiles of different colors. *Stat.*

ÄSÄRUM (äsarpon), i, n. the herb foalbit, foalfoot, or wild spikenard. *Plin.*

ÄSBESTINUM (ἀσβεστινον), i, n. a kind of cloth made of amianthus, inconsumable by fire. *Plin.*

ÄSBESTÖS (ἄσβεστος), i, f. a kind of stone found in Arcadia, probably amianthus. *Plin.*

ÄSBÖLÖS (ἄσβολος), i, m. one of Actæon's dogs. *Ovid.*

ÄSCALABÖTES (ἀσκαλαβώτης), æ, m. a sort of lizard, an evet, or cft. *Plin.*

ÄSCALÄPHÖS, i, m. Ἀσκάλαφος, son of Acheron, turned by Ceres into an owl. *Ovid.*

ÄSCALIÄ (ἀσκαλία), w, f. a kind of thistle, or artichoke. *Plin.*

ÄSCALÖN, and ÄSCÄLÖ, önis, f. Ἀσκάλων, Ascalon, a town of Palestine. *Plin.* — Hence, Äscälönus, a, um, of Ascalon. *Plin.* Ascalonia cæpa, a shalot or eschalot.

ÄSCÄNIÖS, ii, m. called also Ilus and Iulus, Ἀσκάnios, Ascanius, the son of Cræusa and Jencas. *Liv.* and *Virg.*

ÄSCÄNIÖS, a, um, adject. *Plin.* Ascanius lacus, in Bithynia. *Id.* Ascanius portus, in Troas. *Id.* Ascaniæ insulæ, in the Ægean sea. *Virg.* Sonantem Ascanium, a river of Bithynia.

ÄSCAULES (ἀσκαύλης), w, m. a bagpiper. 3 *Martial.*

ÄSCENDIBILIS (ascendo), e, adj. that 3 may be ascended. *Pompon.*

ÄSCENDÖ, and ÄDSCENDÖ (ad & scandö), is, endi, ensum, a. and n. 3. to ascend, mount, climb, ἀναβαίνο. *Cic.* In murum ascendere. *Virg.* Scalis ascendere muros. *Cic.* Ripam ascendere. *Cæs.* Ascendere jugum montis. *Nepos.* Ascendere in navem. *Tacit.* classem. *Lucet.* currum. *Cic.* in equum. *Liv.* equum. *Cic.* in concionem, to mount the rostrum. *Sucton.* Ascensu curru. *Cæs.* Mons ascendendus. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Ascendere unum gradum dignitatis. *Id.* A minoribus ad majora ascendere. *Id.* ad honores. *Id.* Ascendit in tantum honorem eloquentia, has grown into such reputation. *Id.* Ascendere in summum locum civitatis. *Curt.* ad gradum aliquem amicitie. *Cic.* Vox gradatim ascendit, rises. — Hence, ascendentes, ascendants, kindred reckoned upwards. *Pandect.*

ÄSCENSIBILIS (ascendo), e, adj. that 3 may be ascended. *Cal. Aurel.*

ÄSCENSIÖ, and ÄDSCENSIÖ (Id.), önis, f. the act of ascending, an ascent. *Plaut.* — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* advancement.

ÄSCENSÖS, and ÄDSCENSÖS (Id.), us, m. the act of ascending; an ascent, ἀνάβασις. *Cic.* Ascensu ingrediens arduo. *Id.* Difficili ascensu atque arduo. *Id.* Repellere aliquem ab ascensu templi. *Liv.* Scalis ascendens tentare. — ¶ Figur. arising, advancement. *Cic.* Ad honoris gradum ascensus. *Id.* In virtute multi ascensus. *Id.* Ad jactationem ascensus. *Plin.* Siderum ascensus, their rising.

ÄSCIÄ, w, f. a chip-axe, hatchet, σκέπαρνον. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a mason's trowel. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, a spade, hoe. *Pallad.*

ÄSCIBÖRGIUM, i, n. a town in Gaul, now Eschenberg, or Asberg. *Tacit.*

ÄSCIÖ (ascia), as, ävi, ätum, a. i. to chip, 2 heve, or polish with the axe. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, to stir with a trowel. *Vitruv.* calcem.

ÄSCISCO. See Adscisco.

ÄSCITES (ἀσκήτης), w, a kind of dropsy. 3 *Cal. Aar.*

ÄSCIÖS (ἄσκιος), a, um, adj. without shadow. *Plin.* Ascia loca, places where, at certain times, no shadow is cast. *Id.* Ascii, people inhabiting such places.

ÄSCLEPIADES, w, m. a Greek poet. — Hence, Äsclepiädëus, a, um, Äsclepiadean. *Diomed.* Metrum Äsclepiadeum. — ¶ Also, a distinguished physician. *Cic.*

ÄSCLEPIÄS (ἀσκληπιᾶς), ädis, f. the herb swallow-wort. *Plin.*

ÄSCÖPERÄ (ἀσκόπηρα), w, f. a leathern bag or sack. *Sueton.*

ÄSCRÄ, w, f. Ἀσκρα, a village in Boetia, the residence of Hesiod. *Ovid.* — Whence, Äscræus (Ἀσκραῖος), a, um, of Äscræ. *Virg.* Äscræus senex, and, absol. *Ovid.* Äscræus, h. e. Hesiod. So, *Virg.* Äscræum carmen. *Ovid.* Äscrææ oves. — ¶ Also, Propert. Äscræi fontes, of Helicon, because Äscræ stood at the foot of Mt. Helicon.

ÄSCRIBÖ, and ÄDSCRIBÖ (ad & scribo), is, ipsi, iptum, a. 3. to annex by writing, add to a writing, subscribe, προσγράφω. *Cic.* Nomen emptioni ascribere. *Id.* Aliquid in legem ascribere. *Id.* Ascripsisse eundem Syllam in ean-

dem legem. *Id.* Hoc in omnibus legibus non ascriberetur. *Id.* Ascribere salutem alicui, to send a greeting. — ¶ Also, to join, ndjoin, add, nunez, class, rank. *Cic.* Ascribat ad iudicium suum meam sententiam. *Id.* Hunc ad tuum numerum ascribito. *Id.* Ascribe me talem in numerum. *Id.* Ascribere alicui ad amicitiam. *Id.* Ascribere alicui socium laudibus alicuius. *Id.* pœnam fœderi. *Liv.* notam motis Senatu. *Cic.* alicui comitem alicui. *Id.* alicui in civitatem, h. e. civem facere. *Id.* Ascribere civitati. *Id.* Ascriptus civis. *Horat.* Ascribi ordinibus Deorum. *Tacit.* Ascribere alicui militiam. — ¶ Also, to enrol. *Liv.* Colonos trecentos ascripserunt. — ¶ Also, to attribute, impute, refer, ascribe. *Cic.* Bonos exitus ascribere diis immortalibus. *Plin.* Jovi aquila ascribitur. — ¶ Also, to fix upon, determine. *Phædr.* Ascriptus dies.

ASCRIPTIŌ, and ASCRIPTIŌ (ascribo), ōnis, f. an addition in writing. *Cic.* **ASCRIPTIŌS, and ASCRIPTIŌS** 1 (ascriptus), a, um, adj. added, chosen, enrolled. *Cic.* Ascriptitius civis, a naturalized foreigner. *Cod.* Justin. Ascriptitii servi, bondsmen fixed to the soil. *Id.* coloni, freemen bound to dwell on the land.

ASCRIPTIŌS, and ASCRIPTIŌS 3 (Id.), a, um, adj. *Plaut.* Ascriptivi milites, supernumeraries.

ASCRIPTOR, and ASCRIPTOR (ascribo), ōris, m. one who subscribes his name, a favorer, promoter of any thing. *Cic.* Venalis ascriptor. *Id.* ascriptor dignitatis mee. *Id.* Ascriptores legis Agrariæ.

ASCŪLUM, i, n. a town of Picenum, now Ascoli. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a town of Apulia, now Ascoli di Satriano. — Hence, **ASCŪLĀNĒNSIS, e.** Vellei., and **ASCŪLĀNŪS, a, um.** *Plin.*, of Asculum. And *Cic.* **ASCŪLĀNĒ, ōrum,** the inhabitants of Asculum.

ASCYRŌIDES (ἀσχυροειδής), is, f. a plant resembling the ascyron. *Plin.*

ASCYRŌN (ἀσχυρον), i, n. the herb St. John's wort, called, also, androsæmon.

ASDRŪBAL, or HASDRŪBAL, ālis, m. the name of several Carthaginian generals. *Liv.*

ASELLA (dimin., from asina), æ, f. a 3 small ass. *Ovid.*

ASELLŪLŌS (diminut., from asellus), i, m. a little ass, a young ass. *Arnob.*

ASELLŪS (diminut., from asinus), i, m. an ass-colt, a little or young ass, any ass, ὄνιον, ὄνισκος. *Cic.* Asellus onustus auro. — ¶ Also, a delicate sort of fish; according to some, a cod-fish. *Plin.* — ¶ Aselli, two stars in Cancer. *Plin.* — ¶ A Roman cognomen. *Cic.*

ASEMŌS (ἀσημος), a, um, adj. without 3 stripes. *Lamprid.* Tunica asema, a garment without the purple or clavus on it.

ASIA, æ, f. Ἀσία, one of the three great divisions of the old world. *Cic.* and *Plin.* — Also, for Asia Minor. *Cic.* — Also, for the kingdom of Pergamus. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, **Asiā, one of the Nereids.** *Virg.* — ¶ **Asiācus, Asiānus, and Asiāticus, a, um, adj.** and **Asis, idis, adj. f.** Asiatic. *Liv.* Asianam rem. *Cic.* Asiani, ōrum, Asiaticus. *Id.* Asiaticum bellum. *Ovid.* Asida terram. *Cic.* and *Quintil.* Asiaticum dicendi genus, ornate and diffuse. *Cic.* Asiatici oratores, those who use the Asiatic style. *Quintil.* Asiani, absol., in the same sense. — ¶ Asiaticus, the surname of Scipio. — ¶ Asia, also, a sort of rye (secale). *Plin.*

ASIANE (Asianus), adverb, after the manner of the Asiatics. *Quintil.*

ASILŌS, i, m. a horse-fly, gad-fly, dun-fly, or breese, ὀϊστρος. *Plin.* and *Virg.* — ¶ Also, the sea breese. *Plin.*

ASINĀ (asinus), æ, f. a she-ass, ἡ ὄνος. *Varr.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a Roman surname.

ASINĀLIS (Id.), æ, adj. ass-like, unman-3 nerly. *Apulei.*

ASINARIŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to a 3 ass, asinine. *Cato.* Mola asinaria. *Varr.* Asinarius (se. pastor), a keeper of asses.

ASININŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. asinine, of an ass. *Varr.* Asininus pullus. *Plin.* Asinimum lac. — ¶ Asinina pruna, a sort of plum, so called from its being of little value. *Plin.*

ASINIŌS, ii, m. the name of a Roman gens. — Hence, **Asiniānus, a, um,** of or relat-

ing to Asinius or to the Asinian gens. *Cic.* Asinianum crimen.

ASINŌS (unc.), i, m. aa. ass. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a thick-headed fellow; a dolt, blockhead, loggerhead, wasskull, dunce. *Plant.* Neque ego homines magis asinos unquam vidi. *Cic.* Scio me asinum germanum fuisse. *Terent.* Asinum tantum. — ¶ Asinus ad lyram, a proverb, equivalent to the English, a soro to a fiddle. And, Qui asinum non potest, stratum cœdit, applied to one who wreaks his vengeance on an innocent person. — ¶ In *Catul.* 97, 10, according to some, the upper millstone.

ASINŪSCA, æ, f. a sort of wild vine. *Plin.* **ASIO** (unc.), ōnis, m. a horn-owl. *Plin.* **ASIOS, a, um, adj.** in the region Asia in Lydia. *Virg.* Asia pilus, in the valley of the Caster. *Id.* Asia prata.

ASŌPIADES, æ, m. Ἀσωπιάδης, the grandson of Asopus, h. e. Ææus. *Ovid.* **ASŌPIS, idis, f.** Ἀσωρίς, the daughter of Asopus, h. e. Ægina, mother of Ææus. *Ovid.* — ¶ Adject. Stat. Asopide ripa.

— ¶ Also, an ancient name of Eabœa. *Plin.* **ASŌPŌS, i, m.** Ἀσωπος, a river of Bœotia. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a king of Bœotia. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a river of Phrygia. *Plin.*

ASŌTTA (ἀσώτεια), æ, f. prodigality, extravagance, profusion. *Gell.* **ASŌTŪS** (ἀσώτος), a, um, adj. prodigal, extravagant, lavish, dissolute. *Cic.*

ASPALATHŌS (ἀσπλάθος), i, m. the rose of Jerusalem, or our lady's rose. *Plin.*

ASPĀRĀGŪS (ἀσπράγος), i, m. a shoot, sprout. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, asparagus. *Plin.*

ASPARGO, for Aspergo. **ASPĀSIA, æ, f.** the wife of Pericles, distinguished for her wit, eloquence, and accomplishments. *Cic.*

ASPECTABILIS, and ADPECTABILIS 1 (aspecto), e, adj. visible, that may be seen. *Cic.* Corpore et aspectabile. — ¶ Also, worthy to be seen. *Apulei.* Nihil est aspectabilius.

ASPECTĀMEN, and ADPECTĀMEN (Id.), inis, n. view, sight. *Claud. Maecert.*

ASPECTŌ, and ADPECTŌ (frequent., from aspicio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to look often or attentively at, look in the face, ἐσπᾶω, ἐσπᾶω. *Cic.* Quid me aspectas? quid meam fidem imploras? — ¶ Also, to regard, observe. *Tacit.* Jussa principis aspectare. — ¶ Figur. *Virg.* collis adversas aspectat desuper arces, overlooks, overhaags. *Tacit.* Mare insulam aspectat, looks toward. — ¶ Also, to look up with admiration. *Lucret.* Illum aspectari, claro qui incedit honore.

ASPECTŪS, and ADPECTŪS (aspicio), us, m. a looking at, u beholding; the sight, ὄψις. *Cic.* Oculi aspectum quo volunt, facile convertunt. *Id.* Referre aspectum in aliquem locum. *Id.* Venire sub aspectum. *Id.* Cadere sub aspectum. *Id.* Res venusta ad aspectum, to look at. *Id.* Uno aspectu, at one look. *Id.* Amittere aspectum, to lose the sight. — ¶ Also, the sight, presence. *Tacit.* Exsuere aspectum alicujus rei, to withdraw from the sight of. *Id.* Parcere aspectui alicujus, not to go into the presence of any one. *Cic.* Vitare aspectum hominum. *Id.* Carere aspectu civium. — ¶ Also, countenance, look, aspect, air. *Nepos.* Ipso aspectu cuius injicere admirationem sui. *Tacit.* Vultu, et aspectu exterere legiones. *Plin.* Tristitia aspectu. *Tacit.* Oceanus cruento aspectu. — ¶ Also, appearance, figure, color. *Plin.* Herba aspectu roris marini. *Id.* Carbunculi aspectus nigrioris. *Id.* Columnæ aspectu discolori. — ¶ Aspectus siderum, their being visible, in sight. *Plin.*

ASPELLO, Sec Aspello. 3

ASPENDŪS, i, f. and **ASPENDUM, i, n.** a town in Pamphylia. Whence Aspendius, a, um, adj. of Aspendus. *Cic.* Aspendius citharista. *Nepos.* Aspendii, ōrum, the inhabitants of Aspendus.

ASPER (unc.), a, um, adj. rough, rugged, harsh; craggy, τραχύς. *Cic.* Loca læves, an asperi. *Sæton.* Per aspera et devia. *Id.* In asperina insularum devchi. *Plin.* Aspera, et confragosa loca. — ¶ Also, uneven, not level, rough to the touch. *Martial.* Manus aspera. *Virg.* Glacies aspera. *Id.* Pocula aspera signis, embossed with reliefs. *Sæton.* Asper nummus, new money,

rough from the mint. — ¶ Also, sharp prickly, pointed. *Tibull.* Aspera barba, *Virg.* Aspris sentibus. *Lucan.* Asper mucro. — ¶ Of taste, rough; tart, harsh to the taste, biting, acrid, pungent. *Terent.* Asperum vinum. *Plin.* Asper sapor maris. *Id.* Allium asperi saporis. *Id.* Asperimum piper. *Id.* Herba asperimi gustus. — ¶ Of smells, unpleasant, disagreeable, strong-smelling. *Plin.* Herba odoris asperi. — ¶ Also, that makes rough. *Martial.* Aspera tussis. — ¶ *Quintil.* Aspera vox, rough, harsh. — ¶ Figur. unpolished, uncouth. *Cic.* Aspera, tristis, horrida oratio. — ¶ Also, stubborn. *Cic.* Homo natura asper. *Horat.* Monitoribus asper. *Sil.* Asper frena pati, difficult to train. — ¶ Also, cruel, savage, bloody. *Virg.* Pugna aspera. *Sallust.* Bellum asperimum. *Virg.* Bos aspera cornu. *Tibull.* Aspera turba canum. *Ovid.* Asper lupus. *Id.* Fata aspera. *Id.* Odia aspera. — ¶ Also, severe, reproofful, reviling, abusive. *Cic.* Licinius asper, maleficus. *Tibull.* Verba aspera. *Horat.* Asperimus in malos. *Cic.* Asperioribus facietis perstringere. *Cur.* Vox asperior, taunting words. — ¶ Also, troublesome, calamitous. *Cic.* Asperis temporibus. *Sallust.* Asperas res tolerare. *Id.* Asperum negotium. *Id.* Malas res, spes multo asperior. *Virg.* Venatus asper victu. — ¶ Also, severe, perilous, stormy. *Liv.* Maria aspera. *Vellei.* Asperima hiems. *Justin.* Cælum asperum, a cold climate. — ¶ Also, austere, hardy, manly. *Liv.* Asperior sententia. *Vellei.* Aspera censura, harsh. *Quintil.* Aspera lex, severe, rigorous. *Silius.* Aspera virtus, strict, inflexible. *Virg.* Carthago studiis asperina belli. *Justin.* Gens bellis aspera. *Sæton.* Virgo aspera, h. e. Diana virilibus studiis dedita. *Horat.* Asperiora studia, more manly pursuits. — ¶ Also, hard to be borne. *Val. Flacc.* Aspera regum juga perpeti.

ASPERATIŌ (aspero), ōnis, f. a making rough, roughness. *Macrob.*

ASPERĒ (asper), adverb, roughly, harshly, keenly, bitterly. *Cic.* Aspere, et acerbè accusare alicui. *Id.* Aspere, et vehementer loqui. *Id.* De nobis asperime loqui. *Id.* Asperius scribere de aliquo. *Vellei.* Asperime sœvire in alicui.

ASPERGŌ, and ADSPERGŌ (aspergo), 2 inis, f. a sprinkling with water, besprinkling; water sprinkled. *Petron.* Aquæ asperginem. *Virg.* Spumant aspergine cautes, the spray. *Ovid.* Sanguis aspergine tinxerat herbas. — ¶ *Plin.* Parietum aspergines, the moisture on the walls.

ASPERGŌ, and ADSPERGŌ (ad & spargo), ergis, ersi, ersum, a. 3. to sprinkle, besprinkle, bedew, αἰνᾶω, προσπᾶσω. *Cic.* Aspergere aram sanguine. *Plin.* Aspergere olivam sale. *Cic.* guttam bulbo (a play upon the names Gutta and Bulbus), to add. *Virg.* Aspergere virus pecori, to infect, taint. — ¶ Also, to scatter. *Virg.* Jussos asperge saporis. *Plin.* Aspergere glandem bubus, h. e. dare. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Viro labellum aspergis. *Id.* Vitæ splendorem maculis aspergis istis? *Id.* Aspergere alicui molestiam. *Id.* Aspergi suspicione. *Nepos.* Aspergi infamia. *Cic.* Aspergere sales orationi, intermix with wit. *Id.* Genus facetiarum mendaciumculis. *Id.* Comitatem gravitati. *Id.* Hoc aspersi, ut scires, &c., h. e. addidi epistolæ. *Avct.* ad Herenn. Aspergere alicui lingua, h. e. to revile. *Valer. Mar.* Aspergere aures regis gemitu, to reach. — ¶ *Gell.* Auditumcula de Catonis familia aspersus es, h. e. you have heard something.

ASPERITAS (asper), ātis, f. roughness, ruggedness of things and places. *Cic.* Asperitas saxorum. *Gell.* Asperitas squamarum. *Plin.* Vasa in asperitate excisa. *Cic.* Asperitas viarum, unevenness, cragginess. *Sallust.* Locorum asperitate muniti. *Id.* Supervadere omnes asperitates. — ¶ Of taste, harshness, sharpness, tartness. *Plin.* Asperitatem vini. *Id.* Asperitas aceti. — ¶ Of the throat, voice, and breathing, roughness, hoarseness. *Lucret.* Asperitas vocis. *Tacit.* Asperitas

soni. *Plin.* Asperitas faucium. *Id.* Asperitatem animæ, difficulty of breathing. — *¶* Figur. *Ovid.* Asperitas frigoris. *Tacit.* hiemis. — *¶* Also, harshness of temper, roughness of manners, want of polish or breeding. *Nepos.* Avunculi asperitatem veritus est. *Cic.* Asperitas, et immanitas naturæ. *Horat.* Asperitas agrestis. *Valer. Max.* Asperitas tragica. — *¶* *Cic.* Asperitas contentio-nis, violence. *Id.* In his asperitatibus rerum, h. e. troubles. *Ovid.* Asperitas verborum. *Tacit.* Asperitas remedii. *Sallust.* Asperitas belli, h. e. difficultas. **ASPERITER** (Id.), adverb, the same as 3 *aspere*. *Nepos.*
ASPERTUDŌ (Id.), īnis, f. roughness, 3 *asperity*. *Cels.* Also, *Aspritudo*.
ASPERNABILIS, and **ADSPERNABILIS** 3 (asperor), e, adj. contemptible, worthy of contempt. *Gell.*
ASPERNAMENTUM, and **ADSPERNAMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. a despising, con-temning. *Tertull.*
ASPERNANTER, and **ADSPERNANTER** 3 (asperans), adverb, contemptuously. *Ammon.*
ASPERNATIŌ, and **ADSPERNATIŌ** (as-peror), ōnis, f. a despising, disdaining; neglect. *Cic.*
ASPERNATOR, and **ADSPERNATOR** 3 (Id.), ōris, m. a despiser, scorner, con-temner. *Tertull.*
ASPERNŌR, and **ADSPERNŌR** (ad & asperno), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to turn away from, reject, avoid, shun, spurn, καταφρονέω, ἀποκρίνω. *Cic.* Animal aspernatur dolorem. *Id.* Cujus furo-rem deos a suis aris aspernatos esse con-fido. *Id.* Gustatus, quod valde dulce est, aspernatur, ac respuit. *Id.* Asper-nari sermonem alicujus. *Id.* Asperna-ri preces. *Id.* Liberalitatem Regis, to refuse the favor. *Id.* Honor minime as-pernandus. — *¶* Also, to slight, despise, disdain, contemn. *Terent.* Vestram fami-liam aspernatur. *Propert.* Cave, sis, non aspernata sepultos. — *¶* *Passiv.* *Cic.* Pauper aspernatur. *Auct. B. Af.* Ab omnibus aspernari. *So, Liv.* 34. c. 40.
ASPERŌ (asper), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make rough or harsh, to roughen, τραχύνω. *Columnell.* Asperculi paulum formatis gradibus asperantur. *Virg.* Hiems as-perat undas. — *¶* Also, to whet, sharpen, edge. *Tacit.* Asperare pugionem saxo. *Id.* Sagittas asperant ossibus. — *¶* Figur. *Quintil.* Asperare composi-tionem orationis, h. e. minus æquabili-tem reddere. *Stat.* Asperat discordia fratres, exasperates. *Tacit.* Asperare aliquem carminibus. *Id.* iram victoris. *Id.* crimina, to aggravate, heighten. *Val-er. Flacc.* Sirius asperat ignes.
ASPERSIŌ, and **ADSPERSIŌ** (aspergo), ōnis, f. a sprinkling, besprinkling. *Cic.* Aspersio aquæ.
ASPERSŌS, and **ADSPERSŌS** (Id.), us, m. a sprinkling. *Plin.*
ASPERTŪS (asper), īnis, f. a plant with prickly leaves. *Plin.*
ASPHALTIŌN (ἀσφάλτιον), ii, n. bita-minous clover. *Plin.*
ASPHALTIŌNES (Ἀσφαλτίτης), æ, m. the Dead sea, or lake Asphaltites, in Pales-tine. *Plin.*
ASPHODELŌS (ἀσφόδελος), i, m. the as-phodel or day-lily; the daffodil. *Plin.*
ASPICIŌ, and **ADSPICIŌ** (ad & specio), icis, exi, ectum, a. and n. 3. to look at, be-hold, see, ἐμβλέπω, δέκω, προσβλέπω. *Cic.* Equum aspexit. *Id.* Furtim non-nunquam inter se aspiciabant. *Plaut.* Aspicere ad me. *Id.* Ad terram aspicere. *Virg.* Aspicere aliquid aquis oculis. *Plin.* Aspicere in obliquum. — *¶* Also, to look favorably upon. *Virg.* Jupiter, Aspicere nos, h. e. adjuvare. — *¶* Also, to look up to, esteem. *Nepos.* Eum magis milites, quam qui preerant, aspici-ebant. *Senece.* Si forma velit aspicere, to be admired for his beauty. *Ovid.* Si genus aspiciatur, if birth is looked up to. — *¶* Also, to visit, go to see. *Liv.* Eubæam aspicere jussi. — *¶* Also, to view, ex-amine. *Liv.* Operibus aspiciendis ope-ram dabat. *Id.* Cum situm omnem re-gionis aspexisset. — *¶* *Colna.* Tabu-latum aspexit meridiem, looks toward.
ASPIXLŌNES (ἀσπιλάτης), æ, m. a precious stone. *Plin.*

ASPIRĀMEN, and **ADSPIRĀMEN** (aspi-ro), īnis, n. figur. *Valer. Flacc.* Blanda aspiramina formæ, an air of beauty; liveliness of expression.
ASPIRATIŌ, and **ADSPIRATIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. a blowing. *Cic.* Aspiratio terrarum, exhalation. *Id.* Aspirazione aeris, respiratio. *Id.* (Cæli) aspiratio pesti-lens, of the air. — *¶* Also, the rough breathing, or letter h. *Quintil.* Nota aspi-rationis.
ASPIRŌ, and **ADSPIRŌ** (ad & spiro), as, āvi, ātum, n. & a. 1. to breathe or blow upon any thing, ἐπιπνέω. *Cic.* Pulmones se contrahunt aspirantes, when expira the air. *Plin.* Si minima aspiret aura. *Cels.* Ne ad eum frigus aspiret. *Virg.* Aspi-rant aure in noctem, h. e. flatu secun-do spirant, become favorable. *Id.* Ven-tos aspirat eunti, sends favoring winds. — *¶* Figur. to second, favor, be propi-tious to, further, promote. *Virg.* Aspirat fortuna labori. *Id.* Aspirate canenti. *Ovid.* Dii ceptis aspirare meis. *Horat.* Tibia choris aspirat, accompanyes. — *¶* Also, to inspire, infuse, breathe into, pour into. *Quintil.* Ut nobis tantum ingenii aspiret. *Virg.* Dictis aspirat amorem. — *¶* Often, to aspire to, desire to reach or obtain, to approach, come near, attain to. *Cic.* Ad Ciceronem aspirasti. *Id.* Fortuna ad me aspirare non potest. *Id.* Aspirabit in curiam? *Id.* In cam-pum aspirasse Syllam? *Id.* Ex bellica laude aspirare ad Africanum nemo po-dest, equal, rival. *Virg.* Nec equis aspirat Achillis. *Cic.* Ad meam pecu-niam aspirat. — *¶* Also, to pronounce with the aspirate. *Quintil.*
ASPIS (ἀσπίς), ūdis, f. a small venomous serpent, an asp. *Cic.* Aspidas in deo-rum numero reponemus. — *¶* Also, a shield. *Justinian.*
ASPLENŌ (ἀσπληνον), i, n. the herb spleea-wort, milk-wort, ceterach. *Plin.*
ASPORTATIŌ (asporto), ōnis, f. a carry-ing away. *Cic.*
ASPORTŌ (abs & porto), as, āvi, ātum, 1. a. 1. to carry off or away, ἀποκρίνω. *Cic.* Simulacrum asportandum curavit. *Id.* Asportare te velle ex Sicilia litteras suspicantur, carry away. *Nepos.* Oni-nia Træzenem asportant. — *¶* Also, to take or conduct away. *Virg.* Hinc aspor-tare Crensam. *Terent.* Quoquo hinc asportabitur terrarum.
ASPRATIŌ (asper), e, adj. scaled, scaly. 3 *Plin.* Aspratiles pisces.
ASPREŌ (Id.), īnis, f. roughness. 2 *Cels.*
ASPRETUM (Id.), i, n. a place rough with 2 crags, bushes, brambles, a brake. *Liv.*
ASPRITUDŌ. See *Asperitudo*. 2
ASSA, plur. of assnu. See *Assus*.
ASSABINŌS, i, m. a god of the Æthiopi-ans. *Plin.*
ASSAMENŌ (assis), ōrum, n. deal-boards, planks of timber sawed. *Plin.* Assamenta portarum.
ASSARACŌS, i, m. son of Tros, brother of Ganymedes and Ilus, and grandfather of Anchises. *Virg.* Gens Assaraci, the Ro-mans. *Ovid.* Frater Assaraci, the con-stellation Aquarius, into which Gony-medes was fabled to have been transfor-med.
ASSARIŌS (asso), a, um, adj. roasted. 3 *Cato*.
ASSĀTURA (Id.), æ, f. roasted meat; a 3 roast. *Vopisc.*
ASSECLA, and **ADSECLA** (assequor), æ, m. a mean attendant, slave, menial. *Cic.*
ASSECTATIŌ, and **ADSECTATIŌ** (as-sector), ōnis, f. an attending, waiting on, or accompanying; attendance. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, observation, constant study. *Plin.* Cæli assecratio.
ASSECTĀTOR, and **ADSECTĀTOR** (Id.), ōris, m. an attendant, follower. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, a disciple, follower. *Plin.* Porcii assectatores. *Id.* Assectator philoso-phicæ, h. e. a philosopher. *Id.* Assectator eloquentie alicujus, an imitator.
ASSECTOR, and **ADSECTOR** (frequent., 1 from assequor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to follow after, attend, wait upon, accom-pany, ἀκολουθεῖω. *Cic.* Cum ædilitatem peteret, eum Galba assectaretur. *Sucton.* Omnibus officiis Pompeium assec-tatus est. — *¶* Also, to dog. *Horat.*
ASSECŪLA, and **ADSECŪLA**, æ, m. the same as asseccla. *Juvenal.*
ASSECŪTOR, and **ADSECŪTOR** (asse-

quor), ōris, m. a follower. *Martian Capell.* 3
ASSEFŌLŌM, ii, n. the herb dogstooth or dogsgrass. *Apulei.*
ASSELLO. See *Adsello*.
ASSENSIŌ, and **ADSENSIŌ** (assentio), ōnis, f. the act of assenting or approving; assent, applause. *Cic.*
ASSENSŌR, and **ADSENSŌR** (Id.), ōnis, m. one who assents, approves. *Cic.*
ASSENSUS, and **ADSENSUS** (Id.), us, m. assent, agreement, approval, approbation. *Cic.* Assensu suo comprobare aliquid. *Id.* Cohibere assensum a rebus certis. *Id.* Vulgi assensu judicari solet. — *¶* Figur. *Virg.* Vox assensu nemorum ingeminata. *Id.* Assensu conspirant cornua rauco.
ASSENTATIŌ (assentor), ōnis, f. the act of assenting, approving. *Vellei.* — *¶* Often, flattery, adulation, wheedling. *Cic.* Assentatio vitiorum adjutrix. *Id.* Assentatio turpis.
ASSENTATIŌNCŪLA (diminut., from 3 assentatio), æ, f. a coaxing, compliment. *Cic.*
ASSENTĀTOR (assentor), ōris, m. one who assents. *Tertull.* — *¶* Also, a flatterer, coxer, wheedler, κόλας, δῶψ. *Cic.* Patefacere aures assentatoribus. *Id.* Assentator mulierum.
ASSENTĀTORIÆ (assentator), adverb, 1 flatteringly, fawningly. *Cic.*
ASSENTĀTRIX (Id.), icis, f. a female 3 flatterer. *Plaut.*
ASSENTIŌ, and **ADSENTIŌ** (ad & sen-tio), is, enisi, ensum, a. and n. 4. and **AS-SENTIŌR**, īris, ensus sum, dep. 4. to assent, approve, subscribe, agree, συγκατατίθημι. *Cic.* Advertebantur Pompeii familiares assentire Volcatio. *Id.* Huic assentuntur reliqui. *Id.* Vehementer assentiri alicui rei. — *¶* Impers. *Id.* Bibu-lo assensum est. *Id.* Assentiri quid-quam falsum. *Id.* Multa assensa, re-ceived as truth. *Id.* Ne his temere as-sentiamus. *Al. leg.* assentiamur.
ASSENTŌR (ad & sentio), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to assent or agree to, ap-prove. *Plaut.* Tibi assentabor. *Vellei.* Iis assentabatur. — *¶* Also, always to assent or say yes to one; hence, to fawn upon, flatter, θωπεύω, κολακεῖω. *Terent.* Omnia assentari. *Cic.* Mihi ipse assen-tor. *Id.* Ut nihil nobis assentati esse videamur. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Baïæ tibi assentantur.
ASSEQUŌR, and **ADSEQUŌR** (ad & se-quor), ēris, quātus & cūtus sum, dep. 3. to come up with, reach, join, arrive at, find, ἐπικαταλαβάνω, ἐφικνέσθαι. *Cic.* Si es Romæ, jam me assequi non potes. — *¶* Figur. to gain, obtain, compass, procure. *Cic.* Assequi maturitatem, to arrive at maturity. *Sallust.* magistra-tum. *Cic.* gradus honorum. *Id.* ali-quid precibus. *Id.* aliquid in dicende. *Justin.* Assequi virtute, ne signior vide-are. — *¶* Also, to equal, reach, match. *Cic.* Merita tua non assequar. *Id.* Assequi prudentiam alicujus. *Plin.* Ep. Ingenium alicujus. — *¶* Also, to reach by an effort of the understanding, perceive, comprehend, understand. *Cic.* Assequi aliquid conjectura. *Id.* aliquid suspici-ione. *Curt.* aliquid animo, to conceive, imagine, picture to one's self. — *¶* Also, to seize. *Terent.* — *¶* *Passiv.* *Cic.* Ut hac diligentia nihil horum assequi po-tuerit: others read hac diligentia.
ASSER (assero), ēris, m. a pole, or piece of wood; a small beam, pole, dokis, dok-iov. *Cæs.* Asseres pedum duodecim in terra defigebantur. *Liv.* Longi duo validi assesres ex inferiore parte in terra defigebantur. *Id.* Asseribus falcatis detergere pinas murorum. — *¶* Also, a pole, or beam, used by chairmen. *Jave-nal.* Juvenes longo premit asseres Me-dos. *Sueton.* Lectorum cum asseribus in auxilium accurrerunt. — *¶* Also, a plank, board. *Vitruv.*
ASSERCŪLUM, i, n. and **ASSERCŪLUS** (diminut., from asser), i, m. a little pole or beam, dokidion. *Cuta.*
ASSERO, to sow near. See *Adsero*. 3
ASSERŌ, and **ADSERŌ** (ad & sero), is, erui, ertum, a. 3. to claim or take as one's property. — *¶* Hence, *Terent.* Liberali illam assero causa manu, claim her by an action of freedom, h. e. claim a slave

to be free. So, *Liv.* *Asserere* aliquem in libertatem. *Cic.* in liberali causa. *Plant.* Illam a lenone asserito manu. *Liv.* Virginem in servitute asserere, to claim her as a slave. — ¶ *Figur.* *Ovid.* *Asserui* me, I have freed myself, escaped. *Martial.* Gaudia utraque manu asserere, hold fast. — ¶ Also, to assert, claim. *Justin.* Gallæci Græcam sibi originem asserunt. *Sueton.* *Asserere* sibi dominationem. *Ovid.* sibi laudes alienas. *Curt.* sibi patrem Jovem. *Quintil.* sibi nomen sapientis. — ¶ Also, to maintain, defend, vindicate. *Flor.* Latini Tarquinius asserabant. *Sueton.* *Asserere* commune libertatem. *Id.* *Asserere* dignitatem. — ¶ Also, to free, rescue. *Plin. Ep.* A mortalitate asserere to hoc uno monumento potes. *Id.* *Asserere* aliquem ab injuria oblivionis. — ¶ Also, to assign, attribute. *Senec.* Nec enim lapidis illi duritiam asserimus. *Plin. Ep.* Te studiis asseris, devote yourself. — ¶ *Ovid.* *Asserere* aliquem cælo, to claim for him a heavenly origin. — ¶ Also, to assert, affirm, avow, declare. *Tacit.* *Asseruit* Tiberius solitum (clypeum) diciatorem. *M. Senec.* *Asserens*, minus verendum esse, &c. *Quintil.* *Asserere* quæ fixeris.

ASSERTIŎ, and **ADSSERTIŎ** (asserto), 2 ōnis, f. the formal or judicial assertion that one is free or not. *Quintil.* Situe liber quies in assertione. — ¶ Also, an affirmation, assertio. *Arnob.*

ASSERTŎR, and **ADSSERTŎR** (asserto), 2 ōris, m. one who claims a slave to be free; an assertor of liberty. *Sueton.* Populo assertores flagitante. *Senec.* Gladium assertorem libertatis. — ¶ Also, one who claims another to be a slave. *Liv.* 3. c. 45. calls M. Claudius, who claimed Virginia as his slave, assertor. — ¶ Also, an advocate, supporter, defender, deliverer. *Sueton.* Assertores dignitatis patriciorum. *Id.* Assertor generis humani. *Martial.* Assertores Camillos.

ASSERTUM (Id.), i, n. an assertion, confirmation, proof. *Martian.* *Capell.*

ASSERVŎ, and **ADSERVŎ** (ad & servo), 1 ōis, i, v, i, tūm, n. 4. to serve, help, second. *Cic.* Contentioni vocis asseruiunt.

ASSERVŎ, and **ADSERVŎ** (ad & servo), as, āvi, ātūm, n. 1. to take care of, watch over, keep, φυλάττω, διατηρέω. *Cic.* Ut domi meæ to asservarem, rogasti. *Id.* *Asservare* aliquem liberis custoditis. *Liv.* aliquem in carcerem. *Terent.* Ille tibi asservandus est, you must keep an eye upon him. — ¶ Also, to preserve. *Plin.* *Asservare* pisces sale. *Id.* pisces in sale.

ASSESSIŎ, and **ADSESSIŎ** (assideo), 1 ōnis, f. a sitting by one. *Cic.*

ASSESSŎR, and **ADSESSŎR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who sits by a magistrate to assist him with his counsel; an assessor. *Cic.*

ASSESSŎRA (assessor), ō, f. the office of 3 assessor. *Ulpian.* *Dig.*

ASSESSŎS, and **ADSESSŎS** (assideo), us, 3 m. a sitting by one. *Propert.*

ASSESTRIX, and **ADSESTRIX** (asses-3 sor), icis, f. a midwife. *Afran.*

ASSEVERANTER, and **ADSEVERANTER** (asseverans), adverb, confidently, positively, affirmatively. *Cic.* Loqui valde asseveranter. *Id.* asseverantius.

ASSEVERATĒ, and **ADSEVERATĒ** (asseveratus), adverb, positively, earnestly. *Apul.* — Hence, *Gell.* Tragedias asseverate actitavit, with great effect, emphatically.

ASSEVERATIŎ, and **ADSEVERATIŎ** (assevero), ōnis, f. an assertion, declaration, affirmation, asseveration, κατάφασις. *Cic.* Omni tibi asseveratione affirmo. *Quintil.* Quorundam probatio sola est in asseveratione, et constantia. *Plin. Paneg.* Quæ asseveratio in voce, confidence, boldness. — ¶ *Tacit.* Multa asseveratione coguntur Patres, with affected gravity.

ASSEVERŎ, and **ADSEVERŎ** (ad & severus), as, āvi, ātūm, a. 1. to assert, declare positively, affirm with assurance, κατάφημι, βεβαιόωμαι, ισχυρίζομαι. *Cic.* Quemadmodum adversarius de quaque re asseveret. *Id.* Pulchre asseverat se ab Oppianico destitutum. *Id.* Unum illud firmissime assevera-

bat. *Tacit.* *Asseverare* ordinem agminis, to state positively. *Id.* Viri gravitatem asseverantes, assuming, affecting. — ¶ Sometimes, to show, denote. *Tacit.* Rutilæ comæ Germanicam originem asseverant. — ¶ Passiv. impers. *Cic.* Utrum asseveratur in hoc, an tentatur? — ¶ *Apulci.* *Asseverare* frontem, to assume an air of gravity.

ASSIBILO. See *Adsibilo*, 3

ASSICCESCŎ, and **ADSSICCESCŎ** (ad & 2 siccesco), is, n. 3. to grow or become dry. *Colum.*

ASSICCŎ, and **ADSSICCŎ** (ad & sicco), as, āvi, ātūm, a. 1. to dry, ξηραίνω. *Colum.* Uvam assiccare. *Id.* *Assiccare* aliquid in sole. *Senec.* *Assiccare* lacrymas.

ASSICULUS. See *Ariculus*.

ASSIDEŎ, and **ADSIDEŎ** (ad & sedeo), es, ēdi, essum, n. 2. to sit, sit down, sit near or by the side of, παραδεδύω, προσεδέω. *Plant.* *Asside* hic, pater. *Cic.* *Assedit*: sursum ego. *Id.* In bibliotheca assedimus. *Id.* In carcere noctes diesque assidere, h. e. sedendo manere. *Id.* *Assidere* in schola. *Sallust.* Hiempsal dextra Adherbalem assedit. *Plant.* *Assidere* apud carbonem. *Sueton.* in lecto. *Id.* humi. — ¶ Also, to be at hand; to be ready to assist. *Cic.* Cum Pompeius Lentulo frequens assideret. *Tacit.* *Assidere* valetudini alicujus. — ¶ Sometimes, to discharge the duty of assessor. *Tacit.* — ¶ Also, to attend to, devote one's self to. *Plin. Paneg.* *Assidere* gubernaculis. *Tacit.* *Assidere* iudiciis. *Plin. Ep.* tota vita literis. — ¶ Also, to besiege. *Virg.* Mœnibus assidet hostis. *Plin. Paneg.* *Assedis*se ferocissimis populis, fixed your camp among. *Liv.* *Assederunt* prope mœnia Romana. — ¶ *Figur.* *Horat.* *Parcus* assidet insano, is near being a madman. — ¶ *Activ.* *Virg.* Muros assidet hostis. *Tacit.* Castellum assidere. *Whence, pass.* *Sallust.* Urbs assidetur. *Sil.* *Assessos* muros.

ASSIDŎ, and **ADSIDŎ** (ad & sideo), is, n. 3. to sit down, sit by. *Cic.* *Assidamus*, si videtur. *Cato.* Eo mulier assidat. *Terent.* *Assido*: occurrunt servi. *Plant.* *Assidite* hic in ara.

ASSIDŎE, and **ADSIDŎE** (assiduus), adv. constantly, perpetually, without intermission, assiduously, συνεχώς. *Cic.* *Assidue* cantare. *Id.* *Assiduissime* mecum fuit. *Plin.* *Alia* suis locis dicentur assidue, fully.

ASSIDŎITAS, and **ADSIDŎITAS** (Id.), 2 ātis, f. a constant or frequent attendance. *Cic.* Quotidiana amicorum assiduitas. *Id.* *Præbere* assiduitatem alicui. — ¶ Also, a frequent or constant appearance in public. *Sueton.* Ut vitato assiduitatis fastidio, auctoritatem absentia tueretur. *Cic.* *Medici* assiduitas, the frequent presence. — ¶ Also, the frequent use or presence of any thing, frequency. *Cic.* *Assiduitas* bellorum. *Id.* *epistolarum*. *Id.* *molestiarum*. *Auct. ad Herenn.* *Ejusdem* verbi assiduitas nimia. — ¶ Also, assiduity, closeness of application. *Cic.* *Terentia* pergrata est assiduitas et diligentia. *Id.* *Assiduitate* aliquid consequi.

ASSIDŎŎ, and **ADSIDŎŎ** (Id.), adverb, 2 same as assidue. *Plant.*

ASSIDŎŎS, and **ADSIDŎŎS** (assideo), a, um, adj. properly, settled, and consequently, having landed property; hence, rich. *Servius* Tullius divided the Roman people into the assidui, or rich proprietors, and the proletarii, or those who had little or no property. *Cic.* *Lex Ælia* Sentia assiduo vindicem assiduū esse jubet. — ¶ *Whence, figur.* *Gell.* *Assiduus* scriptor, a classical writer. — ¶ Constantly present. *Cic.* *Romæ* fuit assiduus. *Sueton.* *Assiduus* circa scholas. *Varr.* *Assiduiores*. — ¶ Also, constant in attendance upon one. *Q. Cic.* Qui per negotium poterunt, ipsi tecum ut assidui sint. — ¶ Also, assiduous, persevering, diligent, industrious. *Cic.* *Assiduus* dominus. *Id.* *Flagitator* assiduus et acer. *Liv.* *Hostis* assiduus. *Propert.* *Assiduus* bella gerit. — ¶ Also, frequent, continual, incessant. *Cic.* *Assiduæ* lacrymæ. *Id.* *Assidui* imbres. *Id.* *Labor* assiduus. *Id.* *Assidua* scriptura. *Lueret.* *Assiduo* motu. *Tacit.* *Assidua* damna. *Horat.*

Assiduæ noctes. *Sueton.* *Vasa* assiduisimissimi usus.

ASSIGNATIŎ, and **ADSIGNATIŎ** (assigno), ōnis, f. an assignment, allotment, distribution. *Cic.* *Assignatio* agtorum. See *Assigno*.

ASSIGNATŎR, and **ADSIGNATŎR** (Id.), ōris, m. an assigner, appointer. *Ulpian.* *Dig.* See *Assigno*.

ASSIGNIFICŎ. See *Adsignifico*.

ASSIGNŎ, and **ADSIGNŎ** (ad & signo), as, āvi, ātūm, a. 1. to seal. *Pers.* *Assigna* tabellas. — ¶ Also, to assign, appoint, allot, distribute. *bestow, give, ποσ-ρίζω, προστάσσω. Cic.* Duo millia jugerum alicui assignare. *Id.* *Assignare* alicui inferiorem partem ædium. *Liv.* *Assignare* alicui ordinem aliquem in militia. *Tacit.* alicui dignationem principis. *Justin.* curam castrorum. — ¶ Also, to commit, coassign. *Justin.* *Eumenem* assignari custodibus præcepit. — ¶ *Figur.* *Plin. Ep.* *Bonos* juvenes assignare famæ, to make known. — ¶ Also, to impute, attribute, ascribe. *Cic.* *Assignare* culpam fortuna. *Tacit.* Fortia facta gloriæ principis assignare. *Vellei.* *Assignare* gloriam alicujus rei euipiam. — ¶ *Quintil.* Verbum in clausula positum assignatur auditori, is impressed upon.

ASSILIŎ, and **ADSIILIŎ** (ad & salio), is, ilui, ultum, n. 4. to leap, or jump, towards or upon any thing, επιπηδῶ, ἀνάλλομαι, ἐπιθορέω. *Plin.* *Torpedo* cornicula exerit, assultantes pisciculos attrahens, donec tam prope accedant, ut assiliat, leap, or spring upon them. *Ovid.* *Assiliunt* fluctus. *Id.* *Miles* assiluit mœnibus. *Sil.* *Fera* assilit in ferrum. *Colum.* *Assilientem* admissarium calcibus proturbat. *Ovid.* *Metuit* tactus assilientis aquæ. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* *Neque* assilientum statim est ad illud genus orationis, nor ought we to pass at once, at one bound, as it were, to, &c.

ASSIMILANTER, and **ADSIMILANTER** 3 (assimilans), similarly. *Nigid. ap. Non.*

ASSIMILATIŎ, and **ADSIMILATIŎ** (assimilo), ōnis, f. a resembling. *Plin.*

ASSIMILIS, and **ADSIMILIS** (ad & 1 similis), e, adj. like, similar, ὅμοιος. *Lucret.* *Assimilis* ratione. *Cic.* *Assimilis* spongiis mollitudo. *Virg.* *Cadenti* assimilis. *Ovid.* *Fratribus* assimilis. *Id.* *Assimilem* sui.

ASSIMILITER (assimilis), and **ADSIMILITER**, adv. in like manner, similarly. *Plant.*

ASSIMILŎ, and **ADSIMILŎ**, as, āvi, ātūm, a. 1. to make like, compare, ὁμοίω. *Tacit.* *Deos* in humani oris speciem assimilare. *Ovid.* *Convivia* assimilare freto. *Plin.* *Italia* folio quæno assimilata. *Others* read assimilare, assimilatus.

ASSIMULATIŎ, and **ADSIMULATIŎ** (assimulo), ōnis, f. a dissembling, counterfeiting. *Auct. ad Herenn.*

ASSIMULŎ, and **ADSIMULŎ** (ad & simulo), as, āvi, ātūm, a. 1. to feign, pretend, counterfeit, προσποιέομαι. *Terent.* *Assimulabo*, quasi nunc exeam. *Id.* *Assimulare* se letum. *Id.* se amicum alicujus. *Ovid.* *Assimulavit* animum, took the form of. *Cic.* *Assimulata* virtus. *Tacit.* *Assimulata* litteræ. *Terent.* *Venire* me assimulabo. See *Assimilo*.

ASSIPONDYUM (as & pondus), ii, n. the 3 weight of an as; a pound weight. *Varr.*

ASSIS (unc.), and **AXIS**, is, m. and f. a board, plank, γὰβις, ἄξω, tabula sectilis. *Cæs.* *Trabes* axibus religaverunt. *Plin.* *Pavimentum* quernis assibus contabulare. *Id.* *Mandragoræ* radix secatur in asses, slices. — ¶ Also, a valve, sucker of a pump. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, the same as *As*. *Donat.* *ad Terent.*

ASSISTŎ, and **ADSIISTŎ** (ad & sisto), istis, stiti, n. 3. to stand near, by, or by the side of, stand, παρίσταμαι. *Cic.* *Accede*, nate, assiste. *Plant.* *Mane* tu, atque assiste illico. *Ovid.* *Adstistere* lecto. *Cic.* *Assistere* ad fores. *Id.* *In* ponte unus assisteret. *Cæs.* *Assistere* in conspectu alicujus. *Virg.* *Quem* Turnus super assistens. — ¶ With the accusative. *Stat.* *Assistere* equos. *Val. Flacc.* *Nec* illas adstiteris impune trabes. — ¶ Also, to stand, stand upright. *Lucret.* *completque* querelis Frondiferum nemus

assistens. *Cic.* Ita jacere talium, ut rectus assistat. *Ovid.* Recto assistere trunco, *h. e.* stare erecto corpore. — *¶* Also, to be present at, stand by. *Horat.* Assistito divinis. *Sueton.* Puer assistens curæ Larium cubiculi. *Quintil.* Iudices aut assistentes, *by-standers.* — *¶* Also, to aid or assist with one's presence, or advice, in a court of justice. *Plin. Ep.* Assistebam Varenō.

ASSITUS. See *Adsitus*.

ASSIUS, a, um, *adj.* of *Assus*, a town of *Troas*. *Plin.* Assius lapis, a species of limestone, which possessed the property of hastening putrefaction.

ASSO (assus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to roast, 3 broil, ὀπτάω. *Apulci.*

ASSOCIŪS, and ADSOCIŪS (ad & socius), 3 a, um, *adj.* that associates with. *Cassiod.* ASSOLEŪS, and ADSOLEŪS (ad & soleo), es, n. 2. to be usual, to be wont. *Cic.* Deinde quæ assolent. *Id.* Ut assolet. *Id.* Cum multa adsoleat veritas præbere vestigia sui.

ASSONŌ. See *Adsono*. 3

ASSODESCŪS, and ADSODESCŪS (incept., 3 from assudo), is, n. to begin to sweat. *Varr.*

ASSUDŪS (ad & sudo), as, n. 1. to sweat with toil, ἐπιδρῶ. *Claudian.* — *Figur.* *Plant.* Corculum assudassit (for assudaverit) ex metu.

ASSUEFACIŪS, and ADSUEFACIŪS (assuesco & facio), ācis, ēci, actum, a. 3. to accustom, habituate, inure, use to a thing, ἐθίζω, προσεθίζω. *Cic.* Assuefacere se armis. *Valer. Max.* se equo. *Cic.* Ceteras nationes imperio populi R. parere assuefecit. *Id.* Scelerum exercitatione assuefactus. *Tacit.* Luxui assuefactus. *Ces.* Assuefacti superari. *Liv.* Ad supplicia Patrum plebem assuefaciant.

ASSUESCŪS, and ADSUESCŪS (ad & suesco), escis, ēvi, ētum, n. and a. 3. to accustom one's self, inure one's self, ἐθίζω. *Cic.* Si enim assuevi. *Tacit.* Per voluptates quieti assuescere. *Sueton.* Assuescere Republicæ. *Liv.* legibus. *Quintil.* in re aliqua. *Ces.* Ūri assuescere ad homines possunt. *Cic.* Ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere. *Ovid.* Assuescent pati. — *¶* Assuescere alieni, interdum significat consuetudinem libidinis cum aliquo habere. *Curt.* — *¶* Also, to accustom, habituate, inure. *Horat.* qui Pluribus assuerit mentem, for assueverit. *Flor.* Armenios in hoc servitutis genus assueverat. By hypallage, *Virg.* Ne tanta animis assuescite bella, for ne assuescite animos tantis bellis. — *¶* Passiv. impers. *Liv.* Cui longo tempore assuescitur.

ASSUETŪDŪS, and ADSUETŪDŪS (assuesco), inis, f. an accustoming, inuring; custom, habit, use. *Liv.* Assuetudine mali cesserant animos. *Ovid.* Longa assuetudine. *Tacit.* Assuetudine voluptatum. *Id.* Seu natura, sive assuetudine, whether naturally or from habit. — *¶* Pro turpi consuetudine libidinis causa. *Tacit.* Nero assuetudine Actes devinctus.

ASSUETŪS, and ADSUETŪS (Id.), a, 2 um, accustomed, inured, habituated, used. *Cic.* Homines labore quotidiano assueti. *Id.* Vicinitas non assueta mendaciis. *Liv.* Assuetior montibus. *Virg.* Mensis assuetus herili. *Id.* Assueti muros defendere bello. *Liv.* Romani Gallici tumultus assueti. *Senec.* Manus assuetæ ad sceptrā. *Liv.* In iura assuetus. — *¶* Also, usual, wonted. *Phædr.* Ut assuetum prestes vicem. *Plin.* Assuetæ fontes. *Ovid.* Longius assuetō, further than usual. *Stat.* Assuetō propior, nearer than common.

ASSULĀ (dimin., from assis), æ, f. a splinter, a chip, or thin piece of wood, οὔλαξ, οὔλιον. *Plin.* Assulis tedæ subjectis. *Plant.* Foribus facere hinc assulæ, to split in pieces. — *¶* Also, a chip or shiver of stone. *Vitruv.* Assulæ dicuntur, quæ marmorarū ex operibus deiciunt. — *¶* Also, a thin board, a lath. *Sueton.*

ASSULĀTIM (assula), adverb, in shivers, 3 or splinters; piecemeal. *Plant.*

ASSULITANS, and ADSULITANS, antls, tottering, quaking, starting. *Catull.* Ponticuli assulitantes.

ASSŪLŌSĒ (assula), adverb, in shivers or 2 splinters. *Plin.*

ASSŪLTIM, and ADSŪLTIM (assilio), 2 adverb, by bounds, jumps, or leaps. *Plin.*

ASSŪLTŌS, and ADSŪLTŌS (frequent., 2 from assilio), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to jump or leap towards any place, to jump upon, ἐπιπνῶω. *Plin.* Canis assultans. — *¶* Also, to assault, assail, attack.

Tacit. Tertia vigilia assultatum est castris. *Id.* Assultare per campos. *Id.* Assultare latera et frontem exercitus.

ASSŪLTŪS (Id.), us, m. a jumping towards any place, a leap; an assault. *Virg.* Variis assultibus irritus urget. *Tacit.* Assultibus et velocitate corporum uti in prælio.

ASSUM. See *Adsum*.

ASSŪMŌS, and ADSŪMŌS (ad & sumo), is, umpsi & umsi, umptum & untum, n. 3. to take, take to one's self, assume, choose, adopt, use, προλαμβάνω. *Cels.* Assumere cibum. *Cic.* Aliquantum noctis assumere. *Id.* voluptatem. *Id.* sibi artem aliquam. *Id.* Assumere aliquid foris ad probandum. *Id.* sibi laudem ex re aliqua. *Id.* sacra Cereris de Græcia. *Liv.* Hærnicos in societatem armorum. *Sueton.* sibi collegam in consulatu. *Plin.* Ep. aliquem in nomen, to adopt. *Id.* Paneg. aliquem sibi filium. *Tacit.* uxorem. *Justin.* aliquam in matrimonium. *Horat.* aliquem convivam. *Id.* aliquem amicum. *Tacit.* arma. *Quintil.* aliquid in exemplum, *h. e.* ad imitandum. *Cic.* Si id mihi assumo. — *¶* Also, to assume, take for granted, in logic. *Cic.* Assumit autem Cratippus hoc modo, &c.

ASSŪMPTIŪS, and ADSŪMPTIŪS (assumo), ōnis, f. a taking or choosing, πρόσληψις. *Cic.* Dignum assumptione. — *¶* Also, the minor proposition in a syllogism. *Cic.* Assumptione non concessa, nulla conclusio est.

ASSŪMPTIVŪS, and ADSŪMPTIVŪS (Id.), a, um, *adj.* assumptive, that is assumed, extrinsecus. *Cic.* Assumptiva (sc. pars) est, quæ aliquid defensionis foris assumit. See, also, *Quintil.* 1. 7. c. 4.

ASSŪO. See *Adsaō*. 3

ASSŪRGŪS, and ADSŪRGŪS (ad & surgo), urgis, urxeri, urectum, n. 3. to rise, rise up, ἐπανάσταται. *Cic.* Vos quæso, qui eam detulistis, assurgite. *Liv.* Ex morbo assurgere, to recover. — *¶* Also, to rise out of reverence or respect. *Cic.* An quisquam in curiam venienti assurrexit? *Virg.* Utque viro Phæbi chorus assurrexit omnis. — *¶* *Figur.* *Virg.* Vina Timolius assurgit quibus, yields the palm. — *¶* Passiv. impers. *Cic.* Ut maioribus natu assurgatur. *Liv.* Cum assurrectum ei non esset. — *¶* Also, to rise up, ascend, tower, grow, increase. *Virg.* Septemque assurgit in ulnas. *Id.* Assurgere in auras. *Plin.* Pyramis assurgit trecentis sexaginta tribus pedibus. *Liv.* Inde colles adsurgunt. *Tacit.* Colles clementer assurgentes. *Virg.* Non cæptæ assurgent turres, *h. e.* non exstruuntur. — *¶* Also, to rise, rise up, swell. *Virg.* subito assurgens fluctu nimbus Orion. *Cels.* Tumores assurgunt. — *¶* *Figur.* *Virg.* querelis Non iustus assurgis. *Id.* Tum vero assurgit iræ. *Flor.* Assurgere in ultionem. *Vellei.* in triumphum, et pontificatum. *Quintil.* Raro assurgit Hesiodus, soars.

ASSŪRIUS same as *Assyrius*.

ASSŪS (unc.), a, um, *adj.* roasted, ὀπτός. *Horat.* Simul assis niscueris elixa. *Scribon. Larg.* Assa ova. — *¶* Hence, absol. Assum, i, n. roast meat; a roast. *Cic.* Usque ad assum vitulinum, down to the roast veal. — *¶* Also, dry, mere. *Cels.* Assæ sudationes, *h. e.* sweating without bathing. Hence, absol. *Cic.* Assum (sc. balneum), a sweating-room. *Id.* sol assus, *h. e.* the sunshine only without ointment. — *¶* *Varr.* Cantare assa voce, without instrumental accompaniment. *Cato.* Assa tibia canere, without vocal accompaniment. — *¶* *Juvenal.* Hoc monstrant vetulæ pueris repentibus assæ, dry nurses.

ASSŪRIA, æ, f. Ἀσσυρία, a country of

Asia, east of the Tigris; now Kurdistan. — Hence, *Assyrius*, a, um, of *Assyria*, *Assyrian*. And, absol. *Assyrii*, ōrum, the *Assyrians*. *Cic.* — As the Assyrians at one time conquered a great part of Western Asia, *Assyrius* is often used for *Median*, *Phænician*, &c. *Justin.* Assyrium stagnum, *h. e.* the lake of *Tiberias*, in *Palestine*. *Virg.* Assyrio fucatur veneno, *h. e.* *Tyrian purple*. *Ovid.* Assyrium ebur, *h. e.* *Indian*. *Plin.* Malus Assyria, the citron or lemon-tree.

AST, conj. but, and yet, however, nevertheless, ἀντάρ, ἀλλά, the same as at. *Cic.* Tu crebras a nobis litteras expecta: ast plures etiam ipse mittito. *Virg.* Ast ego quæ divum incedo regina. *Liv.* Bellona, si victoriam duis, ast ego templum tibi voco, I for my part. *Plant.* Neque mores antiquos servas, ast captas novos.

ASTĀ, æ, f. novw *Asti*, a town in *Liguria*. *Liv.* — *¶* Also, a town in *Spain*.

Whence, *Astensis*, e, *adj.* of *Asta*. *Liv.*

ASTACIDĒS, æ, m. the son of *Astacus*, *h. e.* *Menalippus*. *Ovid.*

ASTACŪS, i, m. ἀστράξ, a kind of shell-fish, perhaps a crab, or lobster. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a town in *Bithynia*. Whence, *Plin.* Astacenus Sinus, now the gulf of *Nikmid* or *Nicomedia*.

ASTĀPHIUS (ἀσταφίς), ūdis, f. a dried grape, raisin. *Plin.*

ASTĀRTĒS, es, f. Ἀστάρτη, the *Syrian Venus*. *Cic.*

ASTER (ἀστήρ), ēris, m. a star. *Macrob.*

— *¶* *Plin.* Aster Atticus, the herb starwort, or sharewort. — *¶* *Plin.* Aster Samius, a kind of bright earth dug up in the island of *Samos*.

ASTERIĀ, æ, and ASTERIĒ, es, f. Ἀστερίη, a daughter of *Polus*, and sister of *Latona*. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, a sort of gem having the appearance of a star. *Plin.*

ASTERIACE (ἀστεριακή), es, f. a sort of medicine. *Cels.*

ASTERIĀS (ἀστερίας), æ, m. a kind of heron. *Plin.*

ASTERICUM (ἀστερικόν), i, n. the herb called pellitory of the wall. *Plin.*

ASTERIŌN (ἀστέριον), ii, n. a kind of venomous spider. *Plin.*

ASTERISCŪS (ἀστερίσκος), i, m. a mark 3 in form like a little star, an asterisk. *Isid.*

ASTERITES (ἀστέριτης), æ, m. a sort of 3 basilisk or cockatrice. *Apul.*

ASTERNŪS, and ADSTERNŪS (ad & sternō), is, strāvi, ātum, a. 3. to strew near, to lay prostrate, παρασπορέω, κατασπῶν-νῶω, juxta sterno. *Ovid.* Phaetonta nocte dieque vocant, adsternunturque sepulcro.

ASTIMĀ (ἄσθμα), ātis, n. difficulty of 3 breathing, asthma. Hence *Asthmaticus*, a, um, troubled with an asthma, asthmatical. *Plin.*

ASTICUS same as *Astyceus*.

ASTIPŌLATIŪS, and ADSTIPŌLATIŪS

2 (astipulor), ōnis, f. on assent or agreement, συγκατάθεσις. *Plin.* Senecæ astipulatio. — *¶* Also, a modulating the voice, so as to adapt it to the sentiment. *Quintil.* Accedit enim proprietas rebus tali astipulatione.

ASTIPŌLATŪR, and ADSTIPŌLATŪR (Id.), ōris, m. he who joins another in making stipulations, a surety. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, a witness, voucher. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, one who assents or agrees. *Cic.*

Stoicorum astipulator.

ASTIPŌLATŪS, us, m. the same as astipulation. *Plin.*

ASTIPŌLŌR, and ADSTIPŌLŌR (ad & stipulor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to assent to, agree with, συγκατατίθεμαι. *Liv.* Astipulari irato consuli.

ASTITŪS, and ADSTITŪS (ad & statuo), 2 uis, ui, ātum, a. 3. to place, place or set near, προστίθμι. *Auct.* ad *Hercum*. Astituere reum ad lectum ægroti. *Plant.* In genua astitutus, ploceod on my knees.

ASTŌ, and ADSTŌ (ad & sto), as, astiti, n. 1. to stand, take one's stand; stand by or near, παρίστημι. *Virg.* Sedes astare relictas. *Plant.* Si iste stabit, astato simul. *Id.* Cave, ne cadas; asta. *Id.* Vix asto præ formidine, can scarcely keep on my legs. *Plant.* Astare in genua, to kneel down, fall on the knees. *Ovid.* in latus obliquum, to stand on one side. *Virg.* Arrectis auribus asto. *Cic.*

Astare in conspectu alienjus. *Tacit. tribunali. Sucton. mensæ. Id. pri foribus. Lucet. ante aras. Virg. Iris supra caput astitit. Tacit. Astare in ripa. —* ¶ *Figur. Lucet. finis vitæ mortalibus astat. Plant. Amanti hortor, asto, admono, I am at hand; am ready to lend assistance. —* ¶ *Particip. astans, autis. Cic. Astante, atque audiente Italia tota, being present. Id. Maxima frequentia civium astante. —* ¶ *Plin. Minerva in Parthenone astans, in a standing posture. Virg. Attoniti squamis astantibus hydri, standing out. —* ¶ *Also, remaining the same, entire, safe. Eun. apud Cic. Adstante ope Barbarica.*

ASTŌMĪ, ōrum, m. Ἀστομοί, a people of India, said to be without a mouth. *Plin.*

ASTRĒĀ, æ, f. the goddess of justice, Ἀστραία. *Ovid. —* ¶ *Also, the constellation of the Virgin. Lucan.*

ASTRĒŌS, i, m. Ἀστροῖος, Astræus, one of the Titans, to whom Aurora bore the winds. Hence, Astræus, a, um, adj. of Astræus. *Ovid. Astræi fratres, the winds.*

ASTRAGALIZŌTES (ἀστραγαλιζῶντες), um, m. the dice-players, h. e. a group of statuary by Polyclethus. *Plin.*

ASTRAGALŌS (ἀστραγάλος), i, m. and ASTRAGALUM, i, n. the ankle-bone. — ¶ *Also, a die. —* ¶ *Also, a root or wreath about a pillar. Vitruv. —* ¶ *Also, the herb pease-earth-nut. Plin.*

ASTRALIS (astrum), e, adj. pertaining to the stars, starry. *Augustin.*

ASTRANGULĀTUS. See *Adstrangulatus*.

ASTRĀPE (ἀστραπή), ēs, f. a flash of lightning. *Plin.*

ASTRAPIAS (ἀστραπίας), æ, m. a precious stone, resembling flashes of lightning. *Plin.*

ASTRAPŌPLECTŌS (ἀστραποπληκτός), a, um, adj. struck or blasted with lightning. *Senec.*

ASTRĒPŌ, and ADSTRĒPŌ (ad & strepo), 2 is, ui, itum, n. 3. to make a noise at or to, ἐκκτυπέω, ψοφῶ. *Senec. Scopuli astrepunt, resonant, ro i. Tacit. Astrepebat vulgus, reversis incipiens. Plin. Pangæ. Irritis precibus incipis anres astrepebant, dinned, stunned. —* ¶ *Also, to applaud with clapping of hands, shouts, &c. Tacit. Astrepebat huic vulgus. Id. Vulgus clamore et vocibus astrepebat. —* ¶ *Also, act. to shout out, repeat or declare with shouts. Tacit. Ut eadem astreperent.*

ASTRICTĒ, and ADSTRACTĒ (astriectus), 1 adv. closely, strictly, briefly, compendiously. *Plin. Ep. Ea quæ pressius, et astriectus, scripsi. Id. Non minus non servat modum, qui astriectus, quam qui effusus dicit. Cic. Orationem non astriectæ, sed remissius numerosam.*

ASTRICTIŌ, and ADSTRACTIŌ (astrin-2 go), ōnis, f. astringency, astriction. *Plin. ASTRICTŌRIŌS, and ASTRICTŌRIŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. astrigent. Plin.*

ASTRICTŌS, and ADSTRACTŌS, a, um, 2 particip. See *Astringo. —* ¶ *Adject. costicæ. Cels. Alvus fusior aut astriectior. Id. Corpus astriectum, bound. —* ¶ *Also, astrigent. Plin. Gustus astriectus. —* ¶ *Also, tight, bound tightly. Horat. Astriectus soccus. —* Applied to style. *Cic. Astriecta eloquentia, concise. So, of a speaker or writer. Id. Ille quidem astriectior. —* ¶ *Also, stingy, niggardly. Propert. Astriectus pater. Tacit. Astriecti moris, of a niggardly disposition. —* ¶ *Ovid. Astriectæ aquæ, ice-bound. —* ¶ *Also, wrinkled, knit. Martial. Astriecta frons.*

ASTRICTŌS (astrum), a, um, adj. of stars, 3 starry. *Varr.*

ASTRIDENS, and ADSTRIDENS (ad & stridens), entis, hissing, hissing at. *Stat. ASTRIFER (astrum & fero), a, um, ad-3 ject. poet. bearing stars, starry. Stat. ASTRIGER (astrum & gero), a, um, ad-3 ject. poet. star-bearing, starry. Stat.*

ASTRINGŌ, and ADSTRINGŌ (ad & stringo), is, inxi, ictum, a. 3. to bind close or straitly, tie, fasten to; bind, straiten, tighten, draw together. *Horat. Arcius atque hedera procerâ astringitur illex. Plant. Astringite isti vehementer manus. Ovid. Astringere vinculum. Petron. Toto pectore alicquem astringere, to clasp to the breast; en-*

brace closely. Curt. Totum opus bitumine astringitur. — ¶ *Also, to contract, restrain. Columell. Frondes astringere, ne umbra viti noceat, to lop. Cic. Alvus tum astringitur, tum relaxatur. Senec. Astringere frontem, to contract or knit the brows; frown. Quintil. Astringere vultum superciliis. —* ¶ *Also, to shut, close. Ovid. Limen astriectum. Quintil. Astringere labra. Virg. Venas astringit hiantes. —* ¶ *Also, to bind the body, ἐπιστύβειν. Cels. Alvum astringit labor. —* ¶ *Applied to the effect of cold. Curt. Imbrem vis frigoris concreto gelu astrinxerat. Id. Vis frigoris astringebat corpora, benumb- ed. —* Hence, to refresh by cooling. *Martial. remissum corpus astringas brevi salone. —* ¶ *Of taste, to be sour; to tickle the tongue, &c. Plin. Radix glycyssides gustu astringit. Id. Donec linguam astringat leniter, nec mordet. —* ¶ *Figur. Plant. Astringere affinitatem inter aliquos. Cic. Totam Galliam sempiternis vinculis astringere. Id. Hujus tanti officii servitutem astringam testimonio sempiterno. Id. Ad astringendam fidei. Id. Astringi lege. Flor. Astringere hostes obsidibus, to hold in check. Cic. aliquem suis conditionibus. Id. orationem numeris. Id. Arcius astringi ratio non potest, cannot be pressed closer; cannot be made to bear with greater effect. Id. Astringi sacris, bound to perform. Id. necessitate, to be necessitated. Plin. Ep. Astringere aliquem ad temperantiam, to bind or oblige. Sucton. militem ad certam formulam stipendiorum. Quintil. se ad servitutem alicujus. Ovid. aliquem alicui, to subject one to the power of another. Sucton. se iurejurando pro salute alicujus. —* ¶ *Also, to collect into a small compass, compress, abridge. Cic. Brevisiter astringere argumenta. Quintil. Luxuriantia astringere. —* ¶ *Also, to convict. Plant. Astringere se furti. Cic. se magno scelere. —* ¶ *Also, to graze, touch lightly. Plin.*

ASTRIŌS (ἀστριος), i, f. and ASTRION, i, n. a sort of gem found in India. *Plin.*

ASTRŌBŌLŌS, i, f. a precious stone. *Plin.*

ASTRŌITES (ἀστροίτης), æ, m. a precious stone. *Plin.*

ASTRŌLOGIA (ἀστρολογία), æ, f. astronomy. *Cic.*

ASTRŌLOGŌS (ἀστρολόγος), i, m. an astronomer. *Cic. —* ¶ *Also, an astrologer. Sucton.*

ASTRŌNŌMIA (ἀστρονομία), æ, f. astronomy. *Senec.*

ASTRŌNOMICŌS (astronomia), a, um, adj. astronomical, ἀστρονομικός. *Manil.*

ASTRŌNŌMŌS (ἀστρονόμος), i, m. an astronomer. *Jul. Firmic.*

ASTRŌCTIŌ, and ADSTRŌCTIŌ (as-3 trin), ōnis, f. an adding to. — ¶ *Figur. Martian. Capell. Ex oratoris astrictione colligitur, h. e. from the additional proofs. Id. Melicæ astrictiones, compositions.*

ASTRŌCTŌR, and ADSTRŌCTŌR (Id.), 3 ōris, m. who brings proof. *Venant. Fortun.*

ASTRUM (ἄστρον), i, n. a constellation, celestial sign consisting of different stars, a cluster of fixed stars, sidus. *Virg. Duodena astra, the twelve signs of the zodiac. Martial. Astrum Ledaum, h. e. Castor et Pollucis, the constellation Gemini. —* ¶ *Also, a single star, heavenly body, stella, ἀστήρ. Horat. Fugat astra Phæbus. Cic. Astra quæ sunt infixa certis locis. Id. In æthere astra volvantur. Virg. Astrorum ignes. Id. Astra ignea. —* ¶ *Hence, astra, the heavens. Virg. Sic itur ad astra. Horat. Educere aliquem in astra. Id. Rusticus urbem Tollit ad astra, praises to the skies. Cic. Tollere in astra laudes alicujus. —* ¶ *Also, applied to the sun. Cic. Annum solis, id est unius astri reditu metimtur.*

ASTRŌB, and ADSTRŌB (ad & struo), 2 is, inxi, uctum, a. 3. to build near, join one building to another, προσικοδομῶ, παροικοδομῶ. *Plin. Ep. Villæ quæ de sunt astringere. Colum. Novum ædificium veteri astruere. —* ¶ *Figur. to add, annex, superadd. Plin. Ep. Astruere aliquid dignitati. Tacit. nobilitatem*

alicui. — ¶ *Also, to ascribe, impute. Martial. An quæ Neroni falsus astrui scriptor? —* ¶ *Quintil. Sed quædam ex iis, quæ dicta non sunt, sibi ipse astruit, imaginis. —* ¶ *Also, to strengthen. Cas. Astruere contagionem laterculo, h. e. laterculo structo munire. —* ¶ *Also, to supply, provide with. Curt. Gentis levissimos falsis criminibus astruit.*

ASTŪ, or ASTY (ἄστυ), indecl. neut. the city of Athens. *Cic. Theseus omnes in Astu, quod appellatur, se conferre jussit. Nepos. Xerxes accessit Astu. Id. Instquam Astu venit. Tercut. An in Astu venit?*

ASTŪLA, same as *Assula*.

ASTŪPEŌ, and ADSTŪPEŌ (ad & stu-2 peo), es, ui, n. 2. to be amazed at, be astonished at, ἐκθαυμάζω. *Senec. Divitiis astupere. Ovid. Astupet ipse sibi.*

ASTŪR, ūris, adj. Asturian, of Asturia, a country in the north-western part of Spain. *Plin. Asturum regio. Martial. Astur equus. —* ¶ *A species of hawk. Jul. Firmic.*

ASTŪRA, æ, m. a river of Spain, now *Tuerto. Flor. —* ¶ *Also, a river, island, and town of Latium. Cic. As the name of an island and town, it is fem.*

ASTŪRCŌ (Astur), ōnis, m. an Asturian jennet or genet, an ambler. *Plin. —* ¶ *Also applied to other horses of like action. Petron. Asturco Macedonicus.*

ASTŪRIA, æ, f. Asturia, a district of Spain. *Plin. —* Hence, Asturicæ, a, um, adj. Asturian. *Id. Asturica gens. —* ¶ *Asturicæ, æ, f. a city of Asturia, now Astorga. Id.*

ASTŪS, us, m. craft, subtilty, cunning, 3 κνάρη, πανουργία. *Tacit. Astus hostium in perniciem ipsis vertebat. Id. Astu aggredi alicquem. Plaut. Docte, atque astu.*

ASTŪTĒ (astutus), adv. craftily, shyly, cunningly, archly, κνάρη, πανουργος. *Varr. Astutus. Gell. Astutissime.*

ASTŪTIA (Id.), æ, f. craftiness, archness, κνάρη, πανουργία, κακοποία. *Cic. Si aut confidens astutia, aut callida esset audacia. Id. Aliter leges, aliter philosophi tollunt astutias. —* ¶ *Also, address, circumspection, waciness. Cic. Quæ non astutia quadam, sed aliqua potius sapientia sequitur sum.*

ASTŪTŌLŌS, a, um, sly, arch, diminut. 3 from astutus. *Apul.*

ASTŪTŌS (astus), a, um, adj. wary, shrewd, sagacious, ingenious, κνάρη, πανουργός, ἀστικός, astu plenus. *Cic. Ratio astuta. Id. Homo astutus. Martial. Solers et astutus. —* ¶ *Also, artful, designing, knavish. Cic. Homo astutus, fallax, malitiosus. Tacit. Gens non astuta, nec callida.*

ASTY. See *Astu*.

ASTYĀNAX, āctis, m. Ἀστυάναξ, son of Hector and Andromache, thrown from a tower by Ulysses, and killed. *Ovid. —* ¶ *Also, a tragic actor in Rome. Cic.*

ASTYŌS (Asty), a, um, adj. ἀστυκός. *Sucton. Astyci ludi, games celebrated in Athens, in honor of Bacchus. Others read differently.*

ASTYĒLIS. See *Astyis*.

ASTYĒLŌS, i, m. Ἀστυλος, Astylus, one of the Centaurs. *Ovid.*

ASTYĒALĒĀ, æ, f. Ἀστυάλαια, now *Stampalia*, one of the Cyclades islands. *Ovid. Hence, Astypalæensis, e, Cic. Astypalæicus, a, um, Plin., and Astypalæus, a, um, Ovid. of Astypalæa.*

ASTYĒTIS (ἀστυρίς), idis, f. a sort of lettuce. *Plin. Others read astylis.*

ASYLĀ, æ, f. an herb, the same as *ferus oculus. Plin.*

ASYLUM (ἀστυλον), i, n. on asylum, sanctuary, place of refuge. *Liv. Aperire asylum. Tacit. Asyla statuere. Cic. Confugere in asylum.*

ASYMŌLŌS (ἀσύνολος), a, um, adj. 3 that hath paid no reckoning, scot-free. *Terent. Asymbolum venire unctum, atque lautum a balneo.*

ASYNDETŌN, and ASYNTHETŌN (ἀσύν-3 δετον, and ἀσύνθετον), i, n. asyndeton, a figure of speech, where a conjunction copulative is left out; as, Veni, vidi, vici.

AT, conj. but, yet, ἀλλὰ, sed, verum. Used

to mark a distinction. *Cic.* Midæ formicæ in os tritici grana congesserunt; at Platonem, &c. — ¶ Opposition. *Cic.* Non foris at domi. — ¶ Used also to qualify an admission, or statement. *Cic.* Itaque anteverit; at quo die? *Id.* Una mater oppugnat; at quæ mater, it is true that, &c., but then. *So, Terent.* Leno sum, at ita, &c. — ¶ It is often joined with other particles. *Cic.* Satis naturæ fortasse; at patriæ certe parum. *Liv.* Ceteri nihil contradicere, at enimvero. *Cic.* At contra quacumque iter fecit, &c. *Plant.* At jam posthac temperabo. — ¶ In the beginning of a sentence, it often serves as a transition-particle. *Cic.* At videte hominis audaciam. *Id.* At quæ est ista tertia decuria? — ¶ It is often employed in anticipating an objection. *Cic.* At latitatus sum. Quid? ergo in tanta lætitia, &c., but you will say that I rejoiced. — ¶ Also, in the figure of speech by which a person immediately replies to a question which he has proposed himself. *Cic.* Quid tandem impedit te? mosne majorum? at persæpe, &c., but then, and yet. *Id.* Quid porro querendum est? factumne sit? at constat. A quo? at patet. — ¶ At least. *Cic.* Obsecravimus, ut aliquam, si non propinquitatis, at ætatis suæ rationem haberet. *Id.* Si non bonam, at aliquam rationem afferre. — ¶ It sometimes implies concession. *Cic.* Non ita laudat Curionem. At potest ille aliquid prætermittere, indeed, to be sure. — ¶ It also expresses entreaty, invocation. *Cic.* At per deos immortales, quid est, quod de hoc dici possit? *Horat.* At o deorum quisquis in celo regis. — ¶ Also, execration, and imprecation. *Terent.* At te dii, deæque perduint, may the gods. — ¶ Threatening. *Plant.* At tibi ego oculum excutiam tuum, begone, or I will, &c. — ¶ Astonishment and indignation. *Terent.* Exi foras, scelestè; at etiam restitas. — ¶ As an explicative. *Horat.* At illi fœda cicatrix, &c., for a scar had disfigured. — ¶ At enim, at vero, and at eñem, are often used to give vehemence to the expression. — ¶ At at, or atat. See *At at*.

ATABULUS, i, m. a burning hot wind, sometimes felt in the southern part of Italy, the sirocco. *Horat.* Montes quos torret Atabulus.

ATACINUS. See *Atax*.

ATAGEN. Same as *Atagen*.

ATALANTA, æ, and **ATĀLANTĒ**, es, f. Ἀταλάντη, daughter of Schæneus, celebrated for her speed in running. — ¶ Also, a daughter of Jasius, and a celebrated huntress, of whom Meleager was enamored. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Atalantæus*, a, um, adj. of *Atalanta*. *Stat.*

ATALANTIÆDES, æ, m. *Parthenopæus*, the son of *Atalanta*. *Stat.*

ATARGATIS, or **ADARGATIS**, is, and **ATARGATA**, æ, f. na Assyrian goddess, called also *Derecto* and *Derec*. *Plin.*

ATARNITES, æ, m. *Hermias*, prince of *Atarne*, in *Mysia*. *Ovid.*

AT AT, or **ATĀT**, interject. expressing surprise, astonishment. O! strange; O! wonderful; ha! you do not say so! *Terent.* At at da hercle verba mihi sunt, ah! — ¶ Fear. *Terent.* Militem secum ad te quantas copias adducere? At at, ay, there's the rab. *Plant.* At at ecce ipsum, but lo! here he comes! — ¶ Grief. *Plant.* At at, pevi hercle ego miser, alas! — ¶ Sometimes the same as *at*. *Plaut.* At at concedam huc: audio aperiri fores.

ATAVIA (atavus), æ, f. a great grandfather's or great grandmother's grandmother; a fourth grandmother, ἐπιμάρμη. *Pandect.*

ATAVUS (for *atæ avus*), i, m. a great grandfather's or great grandmother's grandfather; a fourth grandfather, ἐπίπαππος. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, an ancestor. *Horat.* *Atavis* edite regibus.

ATĀX, æcis, m. a river of *Gallia Narbonensis*, now called the *Aude*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Atācinus*, a, um, adj. born or living on the *Atax*. *Mela.* *Colonia Atacina*, the town of *Narbo*.

ATELLA, æ, f. Ἀτέλλα, an ancient town of the *Osei*, in *Campania*. *Cic.* — Hence,

Atellānus, a, um, adj. *Atellan*, of *Atella*. *Cic.* *Municipium Atellauum*. — ¶ *Atellana fabula*, or *Atellana*, absol., a comic interlude or farce, which was invented at *Atella*. *Liv.* — ¶ *Atellānus*, i, m. a player in an *Atellan farce*. *Cic.* Whence, *Atellānicens*, and *Atellānius*, a, um, relating to an *Atellan* play. *Sueton.* *Atellanicum exordium*. *Cic.* *Atellanius* versus.

ATER (unc.), atra, atrum, adj. black, coal-black, sable, dark, brown, dusk, dun, niger, obscurus, μέλας. See *Albus* and *Pallus*. *Cic.* Alba et atra discernere. *Ovid.* *Pilius ater*. *Id.* *Atra capillus*. *Lucret.* *Atra sanguis*. *Horat.* *Atra nubes*. *Id.* *Atra nox*. *Ovid.* color. *Terent.* panis. *Virg.* *Atra venena*. *Id.* *Ater odor*, smoke. *Horat.* *Ater sinus*, troubled, stormy. *Virg.* *Atra tempestas*, that overcasts the heavens. *So, Id.* *Atra hiems*. *Id.* *Atrum nemus*, shady. — ¶ Also, clothed in black. *Horat.* Designatorem decorat lictoribus atris. — ¶ Also, foul, loathsome. *Horat.* ut turpiter atrum Desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne. *Virg.* *Atra ingluviæ*. — ¶ Also, sad, gloomy, mournful, dismal. *Propert.* Extremi funeris atra dies. *Virg.* *Atra eupressus*. *Lucret.* *Atrum funus*. *Horat.* *Atra mors*. — ¶ *Atri dies*, unlucky days. *Gell.* — ¶ Also, obscure, difficult to comprehend. *Stat.* *Ater Lyeophon*. — ¶ Also, sharp, cutting, severe, satirical, malignant. *Horat.* *Atris* versibus oblinere aliquem. *Id.* *Atro dente* aliquem petere. — ¶ Also, vexatious, gloomy, terrible, savage. *Horat.* *Atra cura*. *Id.* *Atræ lites*. *Claudian.* *Atra fames*. *Lucret.* *Atra formido*. *Virg.* *Atra timor*. *Id.* *Atra tigris*. *Id.* atraque late Horrescit strictis seges ensibus. *Horat.* *Atræ* viperæ. — ¶ *Ovid.* *Dies atro* signanda lapillo: and *Omnis calculus* demittitur ater in urnam, h. e. in allusion to the practice of voting by white and black pebbles, the former acquitting, and the latter condemning the accused.

ATERNUM, i, n. a town in Italy, now *Pescara*. *Liv.*

ATERNUS, i, m. Ἀτερνος, a river of Italy, now called the *Pescaro*. *Plin.*

ATESTĒ, is, n. a town in Italy, now *Este*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Atestinus*, a, um, adj. of *Ateste*. *Martial.*

ATHAMANYA, æ, f. a district of Greece, on the borders of *Epirus* and *Ætolia*. *Liv.* — Hence, *Athamānes*, um, the inhabitants of *Athamania*: *Cic.* — And *Athamānus*, a, um, adj. of *Athamania*. *Propert.* *Athamania litora*.

ATHAMANIS, idis, adj. f. a woman of *Athamania*. *Ovid.*

ATHAMANTIÆDES (Athamas), æ, m. a son of *Athamas*. *Ovid.*

ATHAMANTYS (Id.), idis, f. the daughter of *Athamas*, h. e. *Helice*. *Ovid.*

ATHAMAS, antis, m. Ἀθάμας, *Athamas*, king of *Thessaly*, son of *Æolus*, husband of *Ino*, and father of *Helle*, *Melierte*, *Phryxus*, and *Learehus*. In a fit of madness, caused by the anger of *Juno*, he pursued his wife and his son *Melierte*, who, having thrown themselves into the sea, to escape his fury, were changed into sea-deities; *Ino* into *Leucothea*, and *Melierte* into *Palæmon*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a mountain of *Thessaly*. *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, *Athamantæus*, and *Athamantēus*, a, um, adj. of, from, or belonging to *Athamas*. *Ovid.* *Athamanteus sinus*. *Plin.* *Meum Athamanticum*, bear's-scart.

ATHENÆ (Ἀθήναι), ærum, f. pl. *Athens*, the capital of *Attica* and principal city of Greece. — Hence *Atheniensis*, e, and *Athæus*, a, um, adj. *Athæian*. *Nepos*. *Civis Atheniensis*. *Lucret.* *Athænis* in mœnibus. — ¶ *Athenienses*, ium, the *Athævians*. *Cic.*

ATHENEUM, i, n. Ἀθήναιον, a place in *Athens*, dedicated to *Minerva* (*Athene*), to which the poets resorted to recite their works, &c. *Lucret.* — ¶ Also applied to similar places in other cities. *Aurel. Vict.* *Ludum ingenuarum* artium, quod *Atheneum* vocant, constituere, h. e. in *Rome*.

ATHĒOS, and **ATHĒOS** (ἄθεος), i, m. an atheist, one who denies the existence of Gods. *Cic.*

ATHERA (ἀθήρα), æ, f. a kind of pulse or grain; pap for children. *Plin.*

ATHERIANOS, a, um, adj. *Atherion*. *Cic.* Tu istic te *Atheriano* jure delectato, h. e. probably so called from a jurist of the name of *Atherius*.

ATHEROMA (ἀθήρωμα), ætis, n. a kind of swelling in the neck or arax-pits, so called from its containing matter like gruel. *Cels.*

ATHESIS, is, m. Ἀθεσις, a river of *Cisalpine Gaul*, now the *Adige*. *Virg.* *Athesis amœnus*.

ATHĒUS. See *Athæos*.

ATHILA, æ, f. See *Athlon*.

ATHLETA (ἀθλητής), æ, m. a wrestler; a prize-fighter, champion, any one who exhibits at the public games, athlete. *Cic.* — ¶ Figur. one who by practice has become skilful in any art. *Varr.* *Pecuarii* athlete.

ATHLETICE (athleticus), adverb, stoutly, 3 lustily, vigorously, athletically, ἀθλητικῶς. *Plant.*

ATHLETICUS (athleta), a, um, adj. athletic, relating to an athlete, ἀθλητικός. *Cels.* *Athletico victu corpus firmare*. *Gell.* *Ars athletica*. — ¶ *Athletica*, æ, f. absol. the athletic art. *Plin.*

ATHLON (ἄθλον), i, n. a prize of victory; 3 also, the struggle for victory; toil. *Hygin.* In athlo funebri. *Petron.* Hæc sunt vera athla. (Others read, hæc est vera athla.) — ¶ *Athla* is used in astrology to signify all the hardships and accidents incident to human life. *Manil.*

ATHOS, or **ATHO** (Ἀθως), gen., dat., and abl. -o; acc. -o or -on; and **ATHON** (Ἀθων), ðnis, m. mount *Athos*, a mountain of *Macedonia*, now called *Hægion Oros*, or *Monte Santo*. *Juvénal.* *Velficitus Athos*. *Virg.* Aut *Atho*, aut *Rhodopen*, aut alta *Cerania* telo Dejicit.

ATILIUS, ii, m. *Atilius*, a Roman gentile name (nomen). Hence, *Atilius*, and *Atiliānus*, a, um, adj. *Atilian*. *Liv.* *Atilia* lex. *Cic.* *Atiliana prædia*. *Valer. Max.* *Atiliana* virtus, h. e. alluding to *M. Atilius Regulus*.

ATINÆ, æ, f. Ἀτινα, a city of *Lotium*. *Virg.* — Hence, *Atinæus*, ætis, adj. of *Atina*. *Cic.* *Atinas campus*. *Id.* *Atinætes*, the inhabitants of *Atina*.

ATINIA, æ, f. a sort of elm. *Plin.*

ATINIUS, ii, m. a Roman gentile name (nomen). Hence, *Atinius*, a, um, *Atinian*. *Gell.* *Atinia* lex.

ATIZOË (ἀτιζών), es, f. a gem of a silvery lustre. *Plin.*

ATLANTES (Atlas), um, m. Ἀτλαντες, a barbarous people of *Libya*. *Plin.* See *Atlas*.

ATLANTEUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *Atlantean*, *Atlantie*, Ἀτλανταῖος. *Ovid.* *Pleides Atlanteæ*. *Horat.* *Atlanteus finis*. *Claudian.* *Atlantei recessus Oceani*.

ATLANTYACUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *Atlantie*, *Atlantean*. *Silius*. *Atlantiaco litore*. *Culpan.* *Atlantiaci portus Olympi*. h. e. borne by *Atlas*. *Auson.* *Atlantiaco profundo*.

ATLANTIÆDES (Id.), æ, m. a son or descendant of *Atlas*, Ἀτλαντιάδης. *Ovid.* **ATLANTIÆS** (Id.), ædis, a daughter of *Atlas*. *Silius*. *Atlantiadum sororum*, h. e. the *Pleides*.

ATLANTYCUS (Id.), a, um, *Atlantie*, of *Atlas*, Ἀτλαντικός. *Cic.* *Atlanticum mare*. *Martial.* *Atlantica munera*, h. e. wood that grew on mount *Atlas*.

ATLANTYON (Id.), ii, n. the lowermost vertebra of the neck, the *Atlas*. *Plin.*

ATLANTIS (Id.), idis, adj. femin. of or belonging to *Atlas*. *Lacan.* *Sectos Atlantide silva*. *Propert.* *Atlantidos Calypsus*. — Hence, absol., *Atlantis* (sc. *silia*), a daughter of *Atlas*. And *Atlantides*, um, the daughters of *Atlas*. *Virg.* *Eos Atlantides, the Pleiades*. And *Atlantis* (sc. *insula*), an island of which many fables are related, but whose situation, if it ever had a real existence, is in the highest degree uncertain. *Plin.*

ATLAS, antis, m. Ἀτλας, avros, a lofty mountain of *Africa*, fabled by the ancients to bear up the heavens. — ¶ Also, a king of *Mauretania*, father of the *Pleides* and *Hyades*. — ¶ Also, a giant. *Juvénal.* *Navum vocamus Atlanta*. — ¶ *Atlantes*, um, colossal statues of men used instead.

of columns in architecture, called, also, telamones.

ATŌCIUM (ἀτῳκίον), ii, n. a medicine that prevents conception by females. *Plin.*

ATŌMOS (ἄτομος), i, f. an atom, an indivisible corpuscle; the least possible particle of matter. *Cic.* Ille atomos, quas appellat, id est corpora individua, &c. — *¶ Paolin. Nolan.* Minimæ atomus arenæ, a grain of the finest sand. — *¶ Terent.* In atomo, in the twinkling of an eye. — *¶ Also, masc. Viruv.*

ATQUE (ad & que), conj. and, καὶ; the same as ac and et, and most commonly used before vowels, but also before consonants. *Cic.* In periculis urbis atque imperii, gravissimus atque acerbissimus reipublicæ casus, &c. *Id.* Copia sententiarum atque verborum. — *Atque—atque, both—and. Virg.* Atque deos atque astræ. *So, Cic.* Tum venustatem atque ordinem. — *¶ Atque etiam, and also, and besides. Terent.* Cupide accipiat jam faxo, atque etiam bene dicat secum esse actum. — *¶ Atque adeo, and even, or rather. Cic.* Hoc consilio, atque adeo hac amentia impulsus. — *¶ Atque ita, and exactly so. Terent.* Atque ita opus est. — *¶ In the beginning of a sentence. Cic.* Atque ut omnes intelligant. *Id.* Atque scitote, judices, &c. — *¶ Bat, but now, for atqui. Cic.* Saluti reipublicæ fuit. Atque is, &c. *Terent.* Atque aliquis dicat. — *¶ After contra, aliorum, aliter, secus, magis, and the like, and after alius, contrarius, and the like, and also after comparatives, than. Cic.* Simulacrum Jovis contra, atque ante fuerat, ad orientem convertere. *Terent.* Aliorum atque ego feci. *Cic.* Aliter, atque ostenderam, facio. *Id.* Secus, atque dici solet. *Terent.* Magis verum, atque hoc. *Cic.* Contrario motu, atque calum. *Sueton.* Sententia gravior, atque ipse sensisset, excepta. *Horat.* Arctius atque hedera procerâ astringitur ilex. — *¶ After eque, similiter, juxta, and the like, and after æquis, similis, dissimilis, par, talis, idem, and the like, as. Cic.* Me colit æque, atque patronum sum, as mach as. *Id.* Neque vero illum similiter, atque ipse eram, commotum esse vidi. *Id.* Aliquid ab isto simile, atque a ceteris esse factum. *Nepos.* Cum totidem navibus, atque erat profectus, with as many ships as he set out with. *Id.* Pari eum, atque illos, imperio esse jussit. *Lic.* Trucidant inermes juxta, atque armatos. *Cic.* Simul atque, as soon as. — Sometimes the preceding word is understood. *Plant.* Quem esse amicum ratus sum, atque ipsius sum mihi, h. e. æque atque. — *¶ Especially, and indeed, and that too. Cic.* Negotium magnum est navigare, atque id mense Quintili. *Plant.* Num quæ adventientis ægritudine objecta est? (M.) atque acerrima. *Id.* Tu me vidisti? (Se.) atque his oculis quidem. — *¶ Immediately, at once, quickly. Virg.* Si brachia forte remisit, Atque illum in præceps prono rapit alveus amni. *Liv.* Ille atque præceps cum armis prociidit ante proram. *Enn. op. Gell.* Atque atque accedit muros Romana juvenus. — *¶ Certainly, yea, yes. Plaut.* Sed videone ego Pamphilippum? atque is est. — *So, also, expressing surprise. Terent.* Atque eccum! Ha! there he is. — *¶ Martial* uses it for nec. *Nec clavis, nec canis, atque calix.*

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ATQUIN, the same as atqui. *Plaut.*

ATRACES (Atrax), æcum, m. the inhabitants of the town of Atrax, in Thessaly. *Plin.*

ATRACIDES (Id.), æ, m. a son of Atrax, 3 or a native of the town of Atrax, a Thessalian. *Ovid* calls Cæneus, Atracides.

ATRACIS (Id.), idis, f. a daughter of 3 Atrax, or a native of Atrax, a Thessalian woman. *Ovid* calls Hippodamia, Atracis.

TRACTYLIS (ἀτρακτύλις), idis, f. wild carthamus, or wild saffron. *Plin.*

ATRAMENTUM (ater), i, n. any black liquor. *Horat.* tractata notam, labemque remittunt Atramenta. — *¶ Also, the black liquid emitted by the cuttle-fish or ink-fish. Cic.* Atramenti effusione sepis se tutantur. — *¶ Also, ink for writing. Cic.* Calamo et atramento temperato. — *¶ Also, vitriol, or shoemaker's black. Cic.* Sutorio atramento absolutus putatur. — *¶ Also, black paint or pigment. Plin.* Opera atramento illinere. *Id.* Atramentum tectorium. *Id.* Atramentum Indicum, Indian ink.

ATRAMITÆ, ærum, m. Ἀδραμίται, a people of Arabia. *Plin.* — Hence, Atramicus, a, um, adj. of or from the region of the Atramiæ. *Plin.*

ATRATVS (ater), a, um, adj. blackened, μελανθεῖς. *Cic.* Fluvius atratus sanguine. — *¶ Also, clothed in black. Cic.* Quis unquam cœnarit atratus? *Propert.* Solis et atratis luxerit orbis equis, h. e. alluding to eclipses of the sun.

ATRAÏX, æcis, m. Ἀτραίξ, a river of Ætolia. *Plin.* — *¶ Also, a town of Thessaly. Liv.* — *¶ Also, one of the Lapithæ, father of Cæneus and Hippodamia; whence Atracius, a, um, Thessalian. Stot.* Atracia ars, magic.

ATREBATES, æum, m. a people of Gaul, occupying the modern Artois. *Cæs.* — Hence, Atrebatius, a, um, adj. of the Atrebatæ. *Trebell. Poll.*

ATREUS (dissyl.), ei & eos, m. Ἀτρεὺς, son of Pelops, a king of Mycenæ. Having quarrelled with his brother Thyestes, he served up the sons of the latter at a feast made for the unhappy father. Hence, Atreus, a, um, adj. Atrean, Argive. *Stat.* Atreus sanguis.

ATRIARIUS (atrium), ii, m. a porter, 3 door-keeper. *Pandect.*

ATRICOLOR (ater & color), oris, adj. of a black or dark color. *Ovid.*

ATRIDES, and **ATRIDÆ** (Atreus), æ, m. a descendant of Atreus, particularly Agamemnon and Menelaus, sons of Atreus, Ἀτρεΐδης. *Virg.* and *Ovid.*

ATRIENSIS (atrium), is, m. a principal slave, who had the care of the atrium, a steward. *Cic.*

ATRIOLUM (Id.), i, n. a little hall, an antechamber. *Cic.*

ATRIPLEX, icis, n. the herb orage or orach, ἀτρίπλεξ. *Plin.*

ATRITÆS (ater), ætis, f. blackness. *Pl.* 3

ATRIUM (unc.), ii, n. the inner court or hall of a Roman house, surrounded by covered galleries. It was the common sitting-room of the family, and contained the images of the master's ancestors. Here the mistress sat at work, surrounded by her female slaves; here the family took their meals; and here the clients assembled to wait for the appearance of their patron. The atrium also contained the domestic altar. *Cic.*, *Plin.*, and *Viruv.* — *¶ The poets use atria in the plural, for halls. Virg.* Atria longa pateſcunt. — *Figur.* the whole house. *Ovid.* Nec capient Phrygiæ atria nostra nurus. *Stat.* Atria celi. — *¶ There was often an atrium in temples and other public edifices. Cic.* Atrium Libertatis. *Id.* Atria auctionaria, h. e. in which public sales took place.

ATROCITAS (atrox), ætis, f. cruelty, atrocity, severity, δεινότης, ἀπὸνεία. *Cic.* Atrocitas ista quomodo in Academicam irruerit, nescio, insensibility, callousness. *Id.* Atrocitas animi. *Id.* Rei atrocitas. *Id.* facti. *Id.* Immanissima facta augere atrocitate verborum, acerbity, harshness. *Id.* Mitigare atrocitatem temporum, the misery of the times. *Colum.* maris, the fury, violence, rage. *Quintil.* formularum, unchangeable exactness.

ATROCITER (Id.), adverb, cruelly, atrociously, barbarously, severely, harshly. *Cic.* Atrociter minitari alieni. *Tacit.* Atrocius sœvire. *Cic.* De ambitu cum

atrocissime ageretur in Senatu. — *¶ Figur.* *Cic.* Contenta voce atrociter dicere; et submissa leniter. *Gell.* Vehementer, atque atrociter dicere. — *¶ Also, impatiently, reluctantly. Tacit.* Labores itinerum atrocius accipiebantur.

ATROPHIA (ἀτροφία), æ, f. atrophy, cachexy. *Cal. Aærel.*

ATROPHUS (ἀτροφος), a, um, adj. laboring under an atrophy. *Plin.*

ATROPUS, i, f. (Ἀτροπος), Atropos, one of the three Parcæ. *Martial.*

ATROX (ἀτρώξ), œcis, adj. raw, crude. *Fest.* — *¶ Figur.* savage, atrocious, fierce, barbarous, cruel, ἀπρηγής, ἀπηλεγής, δεινός, ἄπριος. *Cic.* Res scelestâ, atrox, nefaria. *Tacit.* Atrox facinus. *Id.* Poppea odio atrox. *Gell.* Atrocior injuria. *Sallust.* Bellum magnum, et atrox. *Liv.* Atrocior cædes. *Plin.* Atrocissimi tauri silvestres. *Liv.* Atrox ingenium. — With the gen. *Tacit.* Atrox odii Agrippina. — *¶ Also, terrible, horrible. Plin.* Atrocissima effigies sævissimi domini. *Tacit.* Filia longo dolore atrox. — *¶ Also, stormy, rough, inclement. Plin.* Atrox hiems. *Tacit.* Nox nimbo atrox. *Id.* Atrox tempestas. — *¶ Also, hot, scorching. Horat.* Flagrantis atrox hora caniculæ. — *¶ Also, severe, violent. Cic.* generi orationis vehementi, atque atroci. — *¶ Also, bitter, ominous, grievous. Cic.* Atrocissima litteræ. *Tacit.* Atrocibus undique nuntiis exterritus. *Id.* Atrox rumor. *Vellei.* Atrocissima calamitas. *Tacit.* Atrox invidia. *Id.* valetudo, h. e. a dangerous disease. — *¶ Also, inflexible, firm, resolute, intrepid. Horat.* Et cuncta terrarum subacta præter atrocem animum Catonis. *Silius.* Atrox fides.

ATTA (ἄττα), æ, m. a term of respect used by the young in addressing the old; my father. *Fest.* — *¶ Also, a Roman cognomen. Horat.* Attæ fabula, h. e. of T. Quintius Atta, a dramatic poet. — *¶ Also, a Roman prænomen. Sueton.* Atta Claudio, gentis princeps.

ATTACTUS. See *Attingo*. 3

ATTACTUS (atingo), us, m. a touching, 3 touch. *Virg.* Volvitur attactu nullo.

ATTAGEN (ἀτταγην), œnis, m. and **ATTAGENA**, æ, f. a heath-cock, or wood-cock, highly prized by the Romans, for its delicate taste. *Horat.* Attagen Ionicus.

ATTALIA, æ, f. a city of Æolis, in Asia. Hence, Attalienses, ium, the inhabitants of Attalia. *Cic.*

ATTALUS, i, m. Ἀτταλος, the name of several kings of Pergamus, the last of whom was noted for his wealth and luxury, and is said to have invented the art of working cloth of gold. He made the Roman people his heir. Hence, Attalicus, a, um, adj. of or relating to Attalus. *Horat.* Attalica urbes, h. e. of his kingdom. *Prop.* Attalica vestes, broadened. *Plin.* absol. Attalica (sc. aulica), tapestry worked with gold. — *¶ Horat.* Attalici conditionibus, the richest, amplest.

ATTAMEN (at & tamen), conj. but, but 1 yet, for all that, however, οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ, ἀλλ' ὅμως. *Cic.*

ATTAMINUS, and **ADTAMINUS** (ad & 3 taminus, obsol.), as, ævi, ætum, a. 1. to contaminate, pollute, defile, σπιλῶ, μιάνω. *Justin.* Attaminare virginem. — *¶ Also, to take unlawfully. Copitolin.*

ATTAT. See *At at*. 3

ATTATÆ (attat), interject. expressing 3 surprise. *Plaut.* Attate: nunc demum scio, ah! well, well! *Id.* Attate! meus pater hic quidem est, but hold! — *¶ Also, threatening. Plaut.* Attate! cædendus tu homo es.

ATTAGIA, æ, f. a cottage, hut, καλύβη. 3 Juvenal. Maurorum attagias

ATTELABOS (ἀττέλαβος), i, m. a small locust without wings. *Plin.*

ATTEMPERATE, and **ADTEMPERATE** 3 (attemperatus), adverb, seasonably, in the nick of time. *Terent.*

ATTEMPERUS, and **ADTEMPERUS** (ad & 2 tempero), as, ævi, ætum, a. 1. to join, add. *Viruv.* — *¶ Also, to fit, adjust. Senec.* Errantem gladium sibi attemperat.

ATTENDUS (ad & tendo), endis, endi, en tum, a. 3. to stretch, stretch towards, ex

tend, ἐπιτείνω. *Apulei.* Attendere arcum. *Id.* cælo manus. *Accius* apud *Non.* Attendere anrem, *ta* incline, *tenul.* — *¶* Attendere animum, and attendere, absol., to attend, give heed, mind, give or direct one's attention to, apply one's mind to, προσέχειν νοῦν, διατείνεσθαι, ἐφιστάσθαι. *Cic.* Attendite animos ad ea. *Liv.* Jubeat peritos lingue attendere animum. *Terent.* Aequo animo attendite. *Cic.* Audi atque attende. *Id.* me dicentem attendite. *Id.* Stuporem hominis attendite, mark the stupidity. *Id.* Curare et attendere aliquid. *Sollast.* Suorum et hostium res pariter attendere, to watch, keep an eye on. *Plin. Ep.* Attendere sermonibus malignis. — *¶* Also, to apply or devote one's self to. *Sucton.* Attendere cruditioni. *Id.* juri. — *¶* With de and the ablat. *Cic.* De necessitate attendemus. — *¶* Also, to add, affix. *Quintil.* Signum ad aliquid attendere.

ATTENTATIŌ (attento), ōnis, f. the act of trying or attempting, καταπειρασμός. *Symmach.*

ATTENTE (attentus), adverb, attentively, diligently, carefully. *Cic.* Attente audiens. *Id.* Attentius auditus. *Id.* Attentissime audire aliquem. *Horat.* Spectare aliquid attentius. *Cic.* Acris et attentius cogitare. *Sallust.* Attentius agere.

ATTENTIŪ (attendo), ōnis, f. attention, application. *Cic.* Attentio animi.

ATTENTŌ (ad & tento), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to attempt, try, make trial of, ἀπειράσασθαι. *Claudian.* Attentare arcum digiti, h. c. to try to bend. *Valer. Flacc.* Attentare aliquem lacrymis, to attempt to move. *Stat.* Attentare aliquem bello, h. c. to assail. — *¶* Used in a bad sense, to try, sound, solicit. *Cic.* Omnium inimicos diligenter attentare. *Horat.* Attentas jura, h. c. attempt to overthrow. *Pandect.* Attentare pudicitiam, to attempt. — *¶* Also, to attack, assail. *Cic.* Quam urbem, illa scelera manu attentari suspicabamur.

ATTENTŪS, a, um, particip. from attendo and attineo, which see. — *¶* Adjective, attentive, scandalous, diligent. *Cic.* Attento animo excipere aliquid. *Id.* Acerima et attentissima cogitatio, deep, close. *Id.* Tenere animos attentos ad aliquid, intent on. *Horat.* Attenta auris. *Cic.* Facere judicem attentum, et docilem. *Id.* Præbere se auditorem attentum. *Quintil.* Index attentior circa jus. — *¶* Also, thrifty, frugal, penurious. *Cic.* Paterfamilias prudens et attentus. *Id.* Attenta vita et rusticana. *Horat.* Durus nimis attentusque videris, covetous, selfish.

ATTENUATE (attenuatus), adverb, simply, plainly. *Cic.* Attenuate, pressequere dicere.

ATTENUATIŌ (attenuo), ōnis, f. a lessening, diminishing, extenuating. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Dilucida expositio cum attenuatione suspensionis. — *¶* *Id.* Verborum attenuatio, simple and unaffected style.

ATTENUATŪS, a, um, particip. from attenuo. — *¶* Adj. thin, slender, slight. *Plin.* Foliorum exilitas attenuata usque in fila. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Fortuna rei familiaris attenuatissima. *Id.* Paululum attenuata voce uti, shrill. *Cic.* Oratio attenuata, simple, plain.

ATTENŪ, and ADTENŪ (ad & tenuo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make thin, attenuate, lessen, λεπτόνω, ἱσχυαίνω. *Plin.* Attenuans lambendo cutem. *Catull.* Falx attenuat ulbram. *Ovid.* Attenuat juvenum vigilata corpora noctes. — *¶* Also, to enfeeble, diminish, impair. *Cic.* Attenuare opes. *Id.* Attenuare curas. *Cic.* Bellum attenuatum atque imminutum. *Liv.* Vires morbo attenuata. *Cæs.* Legio præliis attenuata. — *¶* Also, to bring low, humble. *Horat.* Insigne attenuat Deus.

ATTERŪ, and ADTERŪ (ad & tero), ēris, 2 trivi, tritum, rarely atterui, atteritum, a. 3. to rub against or upon, προσπίβω, ἐντριβώ. *Horat.* Cerberus leniter atterens candam. *Plin.* Asinus spinetis se scabendi causa atterens. — *¶* Also, to impair by rubbing, to chafe, to wear away by use, impair. *Phla.* Dentes usu atteruntur.

Plaut. Atterere alicui aures, to call to witness by touching the ear. *Propert.* Imbelles atterit hasta manus. *Plin.* Femina equitatu atteruntur. — *¶* Also, to bruise, crash, beat down. *Virg.* Errans bucula surgentes atterat herbas. — *¶* Also, to wear, weaken, impair, destroy. *Curt.* Præliis etiam secundis atteruntur copie. *Sallust.* Annibal Italiae opes maxime attriverat. *Id.* Atterere famam.

ATTETATIŌ (attestor), ōnis, f. attestation, testimony. *Macrob.*

ATTETŌR, and ADTETŌR (ad & testor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to bear witness, to attest, ἐπιμαρτυρέω. *Plin.* L. Scipio hoc attestabat. *Phædr.* Hoc attestatur Aesopi fabula. *Senec.* Fulmina attestata, which confirm the omens before given, confirmatory.

ATTEXŌ, and ADTEXŌ (ad & texo), is, 1 exui, extum, a. 3. to weave, add by weaving, συνάπτω, παραπλέκω. *Cæs.* Lorice ex cratibus attextuntur. — *¶* Figur. to unite, join, add. *Cic.* Vos autem ad id, quod erit immortale, partem attextitote mortalem.

ATTIHS, or ATTIS (Ἀτθίς), īdis, adj. 3 feminin. *Attic, Athenian.* *Martial.* Matres Attides. — *¶* Substantiv. the province of Attica. *Pomp. Mela.* Omnium Atthis clarissima. — *Also, a swallow.* *Martial.* — *Also, a nightingale:* because *Progne* and *Philomela*, daughters of an *Athenian* king, were changed into these birds. — *¶* The name of a woman, a friend of *Sappho*. *Ovid.*

ATTIANŪS, a, um, adj. *Cæs.* Attiani milites, the soldiers of *Attius Vnus*.

ATTICA (Ἀττική), ō, f. a province of Greece, containing Athens.

ATTICE (Ἀττική), es, f. a kind of ochre. 3 Cels.

ATTICE (Atticus), adverb, after the Attic fashion. *Cic.* Attice dicere. *Quintil.* Attice pressus Orator.

ATTICISŌS, and ATTICISŌS (Ἀττικισμός), ī, m. a polite method of speaking, such as was used at Athens; Atticism. *Quintil.* Atticismus ille redolens Athenarum proprium saporem.

ATTICISSŌ (Ἀττικίζω), as, n. 1. to speak 3 with elegance; imitate the practice of the Athenians in speaking. *Plaut.*

ATTICŪRGES (Ἀττικουργής), is, adject. 3 made in the Attic or Athenian style. *Vitr.*

ATTICŪS (Ἀττικός), a, um, adj. *Attic, Athenian.* *Plin.* Attica regio. *Ovid.* Attica apis, h. c. of Mt. *Hymettus*, famed for its honey. *Martial.* Attica pellex, h. c. *Philomela*. *Horat.* Attica virgo cum sacris Cereris, h. c. *Canephora*. *Vellet.* Attica fides, h. c. sincera, certa. Adeo enim certa Atheniensium in Romanos fides fuit, ut semper, et in omni re, quidquid sincera fide gereretur, id Romani, Attica fieri, prædicarent. — *¶* Attici, ōrum, the inhabitants of Attica, the Athenians. *Phædr.* — *¶* Used in regard to style, philosophy, eloquence, &c. *Quintil.* Attici limati et emuncti. *Cic.* Demosthenes, quo ne Athenas quidem ipsas magis credo fuisse Atticas. *Martial.* Lepore tinctos Attico sales narrat. *Cic.* Atticorum aures teretes, et religiose. *Id.* Attica subtilitas. *Id.* Quidquid est salsum aut salubre oratione, id proprium Atticorum (sc. oratorum) est. — *¶* Atticus is also a surname of *T. Pomponius*, on account of his love of Athens, and his long residence there.

ATTIGO, and ADTIGO, for attingo. 3 *Plaut.*

ATTIGŪS, and ADTIGŪS (attingo), a, 3 um, adj. bordering upon, contiguous. *Apulei.* Domus attigua.

ATTILIUS. See *Attilius*.

ATTILŪS, ī, m. a large fish found in the Po. *Plin.*

ATTINEŪ, and ADTINEŪ (ad & teneo), 2 es, inui, entum, a. 2. to hold, keep, keep hold of, δέχων, κατέχω. *Plaut.* Nunc jam cultros attinet. *Id.* Attinere aliquid ante oculos. *Tacit.* aliquem publica custodia. *Id.* militem castris. *Id.* Attineri in palatio. *Id.* domi valetudine infensa. *Id.* Ni victorem exercitum attinisset obscurum noctis. — *¶* Also, to occupy, keep possession of, watch, guard. *Tacit.* Ripam

Danubii legionum duæ attinebant. *Id.* Signatum argentum ærario attinebatur. — *¶* Also, to pertain, appertain, touch, relate, have reference to, προσήκειν. *Terent.* Comperiebam, nihil ad Pamphilum quidquam attinere. *Plaut.* Negotium hoc ad me attinet. — *¶* Quod attinet, with respect to. *Cic.* Quod ad abstinentiam attinet. *Id.* Quod ad eam civitatem attinet. — *¶* Also, to be useful or expedient. *Cic.* Nihil attinnit. *Id.* Quid attinnit, cum his discrepare? of what use was it? *Plaut.* Sed quid istud ad me attinet? *Terent.* Ea nihil ad te attinet. *Cic.* Quid me attinet? — *¶* Also, to stretch, extend, reach to. *Curt.* Scythæ ad Tanaim attinent.

ATTINGŪ, and ADTINGŪ (ad & tango), ingis, īgi, actum, a. 3. to touch gently, touch, come in contact with, ἐπά-τομαι. *Cic.* Teruncium attigit. *Id.* Flumen attigi. *Terent.* Si illam digito attingerit uno. *Nepos.* Pedibus terram attingere. *Tacit.* Nullos cibos attingere. *Cæs.* Prius quam aries murum attingisset. *Terent.* Attingere mulierem, h. c. rem cum ea habere. — *¶* Also, to reach, arrive at. *Cic.* Asiam a tigisti. *Cæs.* Navibus Britanniam attingere. — *¶* Also, to touch, or border upon. *Cæs.* Eorum fines Nervii attingebant. *Cic.* Capadocia Ciliciam attingit. *Id.* Macedonia tantis barbarorum geribus attingitur. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* De his rebus ne quid servus attingat, intermeddle with. *Id.* Ante quam voluptas, aut dolor attingerit. *Liv.* Erunt perpauci, quos ea infamia attingeret. *Cic.* Si qua cura te attingit, h. c. afficit. *Propert.* Attingere gaudia, h. c. to enjoy. *Valer. Flacc.* Vox attingit aures. *Cic.* Attingere Rempublicam, h. c. to engage in public affairs. *Id.* forum, h. c. to prosecute a suit. — *¶* Also, to treat slightly of, touch lightly upon. *Cic.* Sero ac leviter Græcas litteras attingissem. *Nepos.* Attingit quoque poeticon, paid some attention to. *Cic.* Strictim attingere aliquem librum, to scan or run over, peruse cursorily. *Id.* Breviter perstringere, atque attingere aliquid. *Nepos.* Summas tantummodo attingere, to touch merely upon the heads. *Plin.* Aliquid capitulatum. *Cic.* Res gestas verbis. *Tacit.* Ut seditionem attigit, as soon as he touched upon the subject of the conspiracy. — *¶* Also, to relate to, concern, belong. *Cic.* Partim ejusmodi sunt, ut singulos attingant. *Id.* Naturam attingit humanam. *Id.* Ab eo, quod rem attingit, &c. *Id.* Labor non attingit deum. *Id.* Cognatione aliquem attingere, to be related to. *Plin. Ep.* Iis quos sanguine attinget. *Cic.* Summa necessitudine attingere aliquem, to be intimately connected with. — *¶* Also, to befall. *Apul.* Si quid eam humanitas attingisset.

ATTIS. See *Atthis*, and *Atys*.

ATTOLLŪ, and ADTOLLŪ (ad & tollo), 2 is, a. 3. to lift, or raise up; to raise, elevate, ἐπαίρω, ἐξάίρω. *Quintil.* pedem. *Ovid.* caput. *Terent.* pallium. *Plaut.* signa, to hoist, spread, display. *Virg.* se in femur. *Liv.* manus ad cælum. *Ovid.* oculos humo. *Id.* aliquem ulnis, to lift up in the arms. *Plin.* partus snos, to raise to the breast. *Virg.* humeris, to bear up on the shoulders. *Plin.* Attollitur opus in altitudinem viginti quinque cubitis, is raised, built up. *Id.* Herba attollens se a terra. *Id.* Mons in cælum attollitur. *Id.* Regio attollitur in montes. *Tacit.* Euphratem attolli, scilicet. *Virg.* Attollere molem, and, *Id.* arcem tectis, to build. — *¶* Figur. *Quintil.* vocem, to raise. *Tacit.* rempublicam bello, to aggrandize. *Id.* aliquem laudibus, to extol. *Id.* famam alicujus rei. *Lucan.* Attollere nomen alicujus ad sidera. *Virg.* Attollere animos, to be emboldened. *Id.* Serpens attollens iras.

ATTONDEŪ, and ADTONDEŪ (ad & 2 tondeo), ondes, ondi, onsum, a. 2. to clip, shear, shave close, ἐντερίω. *Plaut.* Attonsa oves. *Cels.* Caput attonsum habere. — *¶* Also, to cut or lop. *Virg.* Vitem attondens. — *¶* Also, to crop, browse upon. *Lucan.* Attonsa ar-

va, *reaped, bare.* *Id.* Attondent virgulta capellæ. — *¶* Figur. *Plaut.* Is me usque attondit doctis dolis, *cheated, chanced.* — *¶* *Cic. E poeta vet.* Laus attonsa, *h. e. diminished.*
ATTŌNITĒ (attonitus), adverb, *amazedly.*
2 Plin.
ATTŌNITŪS, and **ADTŌNITŪS**, a, um, 2 particip. from attono. — *¶* Adj. *stupidified, amazed, thunderstruck; alarmed, affrighted, aghost.* *Liv.* Attonitus terrore belli. *Senec.* Mentis attonitæ stupor. *Virg.* Attonitis hasere animis. *Martial.* Attonito regnat in igne manus. — *¶* Also, *raving, wild, raving mad.* *Petr.* Attonito efferatque vultu. — *¶* Also, *possessed with the deity, divinely inspired.* *Virg.* Attonitæ Baccho matres. *Horat.* Ternos ter cyathos attonitus petet Vates. — *¶* Also, *of that which causes astonishment.* *Virg.* Attonitæ magna ora domus, *terrible.* *Lucan.* Attonitus metus, *stupifying.*
ATTŌNŌ, and **ADTŌNŌ** (ad & tono), as, 3 ui, itum, a. 1. to astonish, amaze, *stupidify, alarm, ἀποπλήττω, ἐκπλήττω.* *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, *to strike with the thunderbolt.* *Senec.* Ipsa altitudo attonat summa. *Curt.* Attonitis auribus, *defensed with thunder.* *Ovid.* Qnis furor vestras attonit mentes? See *Attonitus.*
ATTORQUEŌ, and **ADTORQUEŌ** (ad & torqueo), es, orsi, ortum, a. 2. to hurl, *brandish.* *Virg.* Jaculum attorqueus.
ATTORREŌ (ad & torreo), es, a. 2. to 3 roast. *Apic.*
ATTRACTIŪS (attrahio), ōnis, f. a drawing 3 on, drawing together. *Pallad.* Rugarum attractio. — *¶* Quintil. Adjiciebant et attractionem, ut fasciatia, a part of speech expressing several individuals collectively. Others read *attractationem.*
ATTRACTŪS, a, um, particip. from at- 2 traho. — *¶* Adj. *contracted, wrinkled.* *Senec.* Attractionem frontein.
ATTRAHĪŌ, and **ADTRAHĪŌ** (ad & tra- 1 ho), is, axi, actum, a. 3. to draw, draw towards, *attract, ἐπισύρω, ἐφέλκω.* *Cic.* Te Romam attrahere. *Id.* Adducit a Veneris, atque adeo attrahitur Lollius, *is dragged by force.* *Martial.* Attrahere alicui in manu prope se. *Liv.* Tribunos attrahi ad se jussit. *Virg.* Attractus ab alto spiritus, *heaved.* *Plin.* Attrahere animam, *to draw the breath.* *Id.* Magnes attrahens ferrum, *attracting.* *Ovid.* Attrahere lora, *to tighten or pull in the reins.* *Senec.* Vultus tuus colligit rugas, et attrahit frontem. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Ea me ad hoc negotium provincia attraxit. *Brutus ad Attic.* Accessere, et attrahere malum aliquod, *to bring upon one's self.* *Cic.* Similitudo attrahit ad amicitiam. *Ovid.* Attrahere novos discipulos.
ATTRACTĀTĪŪS (attracto), ōnis, f. a 1 touching, handling, stroking with the hand. *Gell.* — *¶* See *Attractio.*
ATTRACTĀTŪS (Id.), us, in, a touching, 3 handling. *Pacuv.* apud *Cic.* Attractatu amplificatis dolorein.
ATTRECTŌ, and **ADTRACTŌ** (ad & 1 tracto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to touch, feel, handle, stroke with the hand, *ψηλάφω, ψάω.* *Cic.* Attractare libros. *Virg.* Attractare sacra. *Cic.* Attractare uxorem alicuius, *h. e. impudice tangere.* — *¶* Also, *to seize, take possession of.* *Liv.* Regius gazas attractare. — *¶* Figur. *Tacit.* Attractare aliquid quod non obtineretur, *to aim at, reach after.* *Nazar.* Attractare virtutes alicuius, *to mention.*
ATTREMŌ, and **ADTREMŌ** (ad & tre- 3 mo), is, ui, n. 3. to tremble at. *Stat.*
ATTREPIDŌ, and **ADTREPIDŌ** (ad & 3 trepido), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to hobble along. *Plaut.*
ATTRIBŪŌ, and **ADTRIBŪŌ** (ad & tri- 3 buo), nis, ui, ātum, a. 3. to attribute, bestow, give, ascribe, impute, lay to the charge of, *ἀποδίδωμι, ἀποτίτω, προσνέμω.* *Cæs.* Gladiatribus equos attribuit. *Tacit.* Attribueri alicui locum in militia. *Cic.* alicui provinciam. *Liv.* Pontifici sacra omnia attribueri, *consign, commit.* *Cic.* alicui causam calamitatis, *attribute, lay the blame on.* *Id.* bonos exitus diis immortalibus. *Id.* Attribueri alicui ubi orationem, *to put words into the mouth of.*

— *¶* Also, *to assign, subject.* *Cic.* Insula Rhodiis attributa. — *¶* Also, *to add.* *Cic.* Attribueri ad amissionem amicorum miseriam nostram. — *¶* Also, *to pay, assign money for the payment of a debt, &c.* *Cic.* Tantam pecuniam redemptori solvendam, attribuendamque curant. *Liv.* His rebus omnibus terni in millia aris attribuerentur.
ATTRIBŪTĪŌ (attribuo), ōnis, f. an assign- 3 ment of money. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, an attribute. *Cic.*
ATTRITIŪS (attero), ōnis, f. a rubbing, 3 rubbing in. *Lamprid.* — *¶* Also, a rubbing off, attrition. *Martial.* Capell.
ATTRITŪS, a, um, particip. from at- 3 tero. — *¶* Adject. *worn with rubbing, worn away.* *Virg.* ansa. *Martial.* Toga attrita. *Cic.* Mentum simulacri paulo attritus. — *¶* Also, *worn with treading.* *Catull.* Pulvinus attritus. — *¶* Also, *worn small.* *Ovid.* attritas versabat rivus arenas. — *¶* Also, *excoriated, bruised.* *Plin.* Attritæ partes, and absol. *Id.* Attritis medetur cinis muris silvatici cum melle. — *¶* Figur. *broken down, impaired, debilitated.* *Petr.* Attritis rebus egenus. *Sueton.* Attritæ facultates. *Tacit.* Attritæ Italiæ res. — *¶* *Juvenal.* Attrita frons, *impudent, brazen-faced.*
ATTRITŪS (attero), us, m. a rubbing of 3 one thing against another. *Plin.* Teritur lignum ligno, *iguemque concipit attritu.* — *¶* Also, *communion, a breaking into small pieces.* *Plin.* Attritu subigere cibum. — *¶* Also, *a fretting or galling of the flesh by friction.* *Plin.* Ulcera ex attritu facta.
ATTYS. See *Atys.*
ATŪRRŪS, and **ATŪRRŪS**, i, m. a river of 3 Gaul, now called the Adour. *Luc.* Ripas Aturi. *Tibullus* calls it *Atur.*
ATŪPŪS (ἄτυπος), a, um, adj. *stuttering, stammering, having an impediment in the speech.* *Puadect.*
ATŪS, and **ATŪS**, ūos, and **ATTYS**, 3 ūdis, and **ATTIN**, inis, m. "ἄτυς, "ἄ- τυς, "ἄττις, "ἄτιν, ūos, a Phrygian youth, whom Cybele chose for her priest, but whom, on his breaking his vow of chastity, she punished by driving him mad. Having mutilated himself while in a state of frenzy, he was turned by the goddess into a pine-tree. *Catull.* Furibunda Atys (in the femin. on account of his self-mutilation). *Ovid.* Cybeleius Atys. — *¶* *Atys* is also the name of a son of *Hercules.* *Tacit.* — *¶* Also of the founder of the Atian nation. *Virg.* — *¶* Also of a king of Alba. *Liv.*
AU, interject. expressing fear, or depre- 3 cating. *Hold! prythee! peace!* *Ter.* Au, tace, obsecro. *Id.* Au, obsecro.
AVĀRE (avarus), adverb, *covetously, avariciously, greedily.* *Cic.* Nihil avarie esse faciendum. *Colum.* Avarius exigere opus. *Senec.* Horas suas avarissime servare.
AVARICUM, i, n. a town of Gaul, now 3 Bourges. *Cæs.* — *Hence, Avaricensis, e, of Avaricum.* *Cæs.* Avaricensia præmia.
AVARITER (avarus), adverb, *covetously,* 3 *greedily.* *Plaut.*
AVARITIĀ (Id.), æ, f. *avarice, covetousness, greedy desire of money.* *Cic.* Homo ardens avaritia. *Sallust.* Avaritia profunda. — *¶* Figur. *eager or insatiable desire of; thirst after.* *Curt.* Avaritia gloriæ. *Hence, plur.* *Cic.* Omnes avaritias.
AVARITIÆ, ei, f. the same as *avaritia.* 3 *Lucret.*
AVĀRŪS (aveo), a, um, adj. *covetous, avaricious, sordid, stingy, φιλαργυρος, φιλοχρήματος.* *Cic.* Homo avarus et furax. *Id.* Avariores magistratus. *Id.* Homo avarissime et spurcissime. — *¶* Also, *of inanimate things.* *Virg.* Fuge litus avarum, *h. e. inhabited by avaricious men.* *Horat.* Avara frans. *Id.* Avaræ spes. — *¶* Also, *greedy, desirous.* *Horat.* Præter laudem nullius avarus. *Id.* Ventri donabat avaro, *hungry.* *Claudian.* Cædis avarus, *eager for.* *Ovid.* Avara fata. *Horat.* Avarum mare. *Virg.* Avarus Acheron, *insatiable.*
AUCĒLLĀ, and **AUCILLA**, and **AVY-** 3 **CELLĀ**, æ, f. the same as *avicula.*

AUCEPS (for aviceps, from avis & ca- 3 pio), cūpis, m. & f. a bird-catcher, Fowler, ὀρνιθευτής, ὀρνιθοῦρας. *Ovid.* Non avis aucupibus monstrat. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Aucesps syllabarum, *h. e. u caviller, copious critic.* *Id.* Peritissimus aucesps voluptatum. *Plaut.* Ne quis nostro huic aucesps sermoni siet, *an eavesdropper.*
AUCHĀTÆ, and **AUCHEŪÆ**, ārum, m. 3 Ἀυχάται, a people of Seythia. *Plin.*
AUCILLA. See *Aucella.*
AUCTĀRIUM (augeo), ii, n. increase, 3 addition, something trown in over and above the regular weight or measure. *Plaut.*
AUCTIFER (auctus & fero) a, um, adj. 3 fruitful, fertile, productive. *Cic.* ap. *Augustin.*
AUCTIFICŌ (auctus & facio) as, a. 1. to 3 increase, honor. *Arnob.*
AUCTIFICŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. *increas-* 3 *ing, enlarging.* *Lucret.* Auctifici motus.
AUCTIŪS (augeo), ōnis, f. the act of adding 3 to, increasing or enlarging, *αὐξήσις.* *Macrob.* Auctio dierum. — *¶* Also, *an auction, public sale.* *Plaut.* Vis conclamari, auctionem fore? *Cic.* Auctionem se facturum esse proscibit. *Id.* Proscribere auctionem, *to announce.* *Quintil.* proponere. *Cic.* Bona, auctione constituta, vendere. *Plin.* Vendere aliquid in auctione. *Ascon.* Vendere bona auctione. *Sueton.* Auctiones hastæ, (because, at sales ordered by a judicial tribunal, a spear was set up). *Id.* Sedere in auctione, the place where the sale was held.
AUCTIŌNARIŪS (auctio), a, um, adj. *re-* 3 *lating to a sale of goods by auction, auctionary.* *Cic.* Atria auctionaria, in which auctions were held. *Id.* Proferre tabulas auctionarias, *announcing a sale by auction.*
AUCTIŌNŌR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 3 1. to sell by auction, put up to public sale, *ἀνοκηπύρω.* *Cic.* Auctionari in compitis. *Cæs.* Difficultas auctionandi. — *¶* *Ascon.* Bona auctionari, *to buy at auction.*
AUCTITŪS (frequent., from aucto), as, a. 2 1. to increase, accumulate. *Tacit.* Fere auctitare pecunias. — *¶* Also, *to honor, pay honors to.* *Arnob.* Sacris numinum potentiam auctitare.
AUCTŪS (frequent., from augeo), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to increase, *αὐξάω.* *Lucret.* Unde omnes natura creet res, auctet, alateque. *Catull.* teque bona Jupiter auctet ope, *enrich.*
AUCTŌR (augeo), ōris, m. & f. *an author,* 3 *creator, maker.* *Virg.* Auctor frugum. — *¶* Also, *a founder, establisher, leader, head; institutor, inventor.* *Virg.* Genetris auctor. *Sueton.* Illenses Romanæ gentis auctores. *Virg.* primus pater urbis, et auctor, *founder.* *Id.* primusque Potitius auctor, *instructor.* *Id.* nihil auctor Apollo Subvenit, *inventor of medicine.* *Lucan.* Mercurius auctor citharæ. — *¶* Also, *the maker; cause.* *Plin.* Statua auctoris incerti. *Virg.* Vulneris auctor. — *¶* Also, *an author, writer of a book.* *Cic.* Lectitare auctores. *Sueton.* Evolvere auctores. *Liv.* Invenire apud auctores. *Cic.* Auctor religiosissimus rerum Romanarum, *historian, interpreter.* *Id.* Malus auctor Latinitatis. *Horat.* Sordidus auctor Naturæ, *verique, a bad writer (in respect of style).* *Cic.* Dicendi gravissimus auctor Plato, *teacher.* — *¶* Also, *a reporter, announcer, informant.* *Cic.* Luculentus auctor. *Id.* Se id certis auctoribus comperisse. *Id.* Auctorem rumorem habere. — *¶* Also, *a seller.* *Cic.* Cæsenius auctor fundi. *Id.* A malo auctore emere. — *¶* Also, *a surety; voucher for the validity of the right which the buyer has to the property purchased, βεβαιωτής.* *Ulpian.* Fidejussorem ob evictionem dare, quem vulgo auctorem secundum vocant. *Plaut.* Alienos inancupatis, alienos manumittitis, nec vobis auctor ullus est, nec vosmet estis ulli. — *Hence, figur.* *Cic.* Auctor beneficii populi Romani. *Virg.* Non si mihi Jupiter auctor Spondeat. — *¶* Also, *an adviser, guardian.* *Liv.* Majores nostri nullam ne privatam quidem rem agere feminas sine auctore voluerunt. *Cic.* Quod mulier sine tu-

tore auctore promiserit. *Id.* Deberi viro dotem, quam mulier nullo auctore dixisset. — ¶ *Also, an approver, authorizer, consenter.* *Cic.* Ut nemo civis Romanus libertatem possit amittere, nisi ipse auctor factus sit. *Liv.* Patres deinde si dignum creaveritis, auctores fient, *will ratify the nomination.* — ¶ *Also, an agent.* *Cic.* Præclarus iste auctor suæ civitatis. *Id.* Hunc habent auctorem doloris sui, *employ him to represent their grievances.* — ¶ *Also, adviser, instigator, furtherer or promoter by advice, example, &c.* *Cic.* Esse auctorem pacis. *Id.* Non suscipiendi belli gravissimum auctorem fuisse. *Id.* Auctorem esse alicujus interficiendi. *Plin.* Auctor spei. *Cic.* Legibus per vim et contra auspicia ferendis auctor. *Id.* Esse auctorem alicui de re aliqua. *Id.* Mihi, ut absini, vehementer auctor est. — ¶ *With the infin.* *Cic.* Tibi non sim auctor, te quæque profugere, *adviser.* *Liv.* Auctores sumus, tutam majestatem Romani nominis fore, *we pledge ourselves.* — ¶ *Auctor and suasor differ in this, that suasor is one who gives advice, auctor one who adds influence or authority.* We consider only the counsel of the former, but we take into consideration the dignity and power of the latter. *Cic.* Hujus deditiois ipse Posthumius suasor et auctor fuit. *Sueton.* Alium dicentem auctore eo Senatui se adisse, verba mutare, et pro auctore, suasorem, dicere coegit. — ¶ *Auctores fieri, applied to the senate, is to ratify, to approve.* *Liv.* Ut legum, quæ comitiis centuriatis ferrentur, patres auctores fierent. — ¶ *Sallust.* Scriptorem, et auctorem rerum, the doer, the performer. Others read auctorem. — ¶ *It is used of persons and things in the fem.* *Liv.* Auctor mortis, *h. e. femina.* *Virg.* Auctor ego, *h. e. Juno.*

AUCTORAMENTUM (auctoro), *i, n. wages or hire given to induce persons to perform any service, ἐντιμωσιον.* *Cic.* Est enim illis ipsa merces auctoramentum servitutis. *Sueton.* Auctoramento eentenum millium. — ¶ *Also, the contract to render such service.* *Senec.* Illius turpissimi auctoramenti verba sunt, uri, vinciri, ferroque necari.

AUCTORITAS (auctor), *âtis, f. property in or right to a thing, dominion, αὐθεντία, jus, et dominium super re aliqua legitime acquisita.* *Cic.* Usus auctoritatis fundi biennium est. *Id.* Rata auctoritas harum rerum omnium a jure civili sumitur. *Gell.* Quod subreptum erit, ejus rei æterna auctoritas esto, *h. e. the property in stolen goods is never lost to the original owner.* *XII. Tabul.* apud *Cic.* Adversus hostem æterna auctoritas, *h. e. a foreigner can never acquire property by length of possession or prescription.* *Id.* Habere aliquid jure auctoritatis, *h. e. possession.* *Sevola Dig.* Exhibere instrumentum auctoritatis, *h. e. title-deed.* — ¶ *Also, liability, responsibility, βεβαίωσις.* *Paul.* sententiar. Venditor auctoritatis manebit obnoxius. — ¶ *Also, commission, authority to act.* *Cic.* Provincia Senatus auctoritate, exercitu et pecunia instructa. *Liv.* Tribuni plebis æs auctoritate senatus ad populum tulerunt, ut, &c. *Pandect.* Interponere auctoritatem tutoris. — ¶ *Also, power.* *Cic.* Socios auctoritate nostri imperii salvos præstare. *Plin.* Lietores custodes auctoritatis. — ¶ *Also, authority, force, weight, interest.* *Cic.* Auctoritatis pondere aliquid superare. *Id.* Totius hujusce rei quæ sit vis, quæ auctoritas, quod pondus, ignorant. — ¶ *Also, influence, the power to persuade, convince, &c., credit, reputation, esteem, regard.* *Cic.* Ad faciendam fidem auctoritas queritur. *Id.* Vincere aliquem auctoritate. *Id.* Habere auctoritatem. *Id.* facere, *h. e. parere.* *Id.* dare. *Id.* tenere. *Id.* interponere. *Id.* Valere auctoritate apud aliquem. *Cæs.* Præstare auctoritatem inter aliquos. *Cic.* Sequi auctoritatem alicujus. *Id.* Adducere aliquem ad suam auctoritatem. *Id.* Ejus auctoritas multum apud me valet. — ¶ *Defugere auctoritatem, to deny one's self to be the author.* *Terent.* Jubeo, cogo, atque

impero: nunquam defugiam auctoritatem. *Cic.* Attende jam, quam ego defugiam auctoritatem consulatus mei. — ¶ *Esse in auctoritate alicujus, under the influence.* *Liv.* — ¶ *Price, value, worth.* *Sæon.* Auctoritas, dignitasque formæ. *Plin.* Auctoritas præcipua lupo pisci. *Id.* Auctoritas unguentorum. — ¶ *Also, authority, in the sense of that which carries authority with it.* *Cic.* Num destitit uterque nostrum in auctoritatibus, in exemplis versari? *Id.* Omissis auctoritatibus, ipsa re et ratione possumus exquirere veritatem. *Id.* Tot graves legationes cum publicis auctoritatibus, *h. e. authorized publicly.* *Id.* Ducere argumenta ab auctoritate. *Id.* Recitatur vobis jurejurando devincta auctoritas, *h. e. testimony on oath.* — ¶ *Senatus auctoritas, an ordinance of the senate, which was wanting in some of the formalities, necessary to constitute a consultum or decree, but is often used for senatusconsultum.* *Cic.* See *Senatusconsultum.*

AUCTORĒ (Id.), *as, âvi, âtum, a. l.* 2 to let out for hire. *Quintil.* Quidam, ut patrem sepeliret, auctoravit se. *Liv.* Eo pignore velut auctoratum sibi proditorem ratus est, bound to serve. — Hence, *Plin.* Magis auctoratum populum Romanum, exposed to greater danger. — ¶ *Also, to bind, devote.* *Tertul.* Ad ignes quidam se auctoraverunt. — ¶ *Vellei.* Auctorare sibi mortem, to court, bring on one's self. — ¶ *Tertull.* Observatio satis auctorata, approved, sanctioned.

AUCTORĒR (Id.), *âris, âri, âtus sum,* 3 dep. 1. to let out for hire. *Apulei.* — ¶ *Also, to guaranty.* *Pandect.*

AUCTRIX (Id.), *icis, f. she that causes or produces, that sells, that guaranties.* *Tertull.* Materia auctrix universitatis. *Pandect.* Auctricem conveniri consequens est, *h. e. eam, quæ vendidit, vel fidejussit.*

AUCTŪS (augeo), *us, m. increase, growth, 2 augmentation, αὐξάνω.* *Liv.* Maximis auctibus erescere. *Plin.* Aquarum æctu. *Id.* Auctus diel. *Lacan.* Distinti corporis auctum. *Lucret.* Cædere arboris auctum, *h. e. a large tree.*

AUCTŪS, *a, um, particip. from augeo.* — ¶ *Adject. enlarged, increased.* *Liv.* Res Romana in dies melior, atque auctior. *Id.* Re, fortunæque auctior. *Lucret.* Auctior animi vis. *Liv.* Ancior et amplior majestas. *Cæs.* Socii honore auctiores.

AUCUPATIŪS (aucupor), *ônis, f. bird-catching, fowling.* *Quintil.* Declam.

AUCUPATORIŪS (Id.), *a, um, useful in 2 fowling.* *Plin.* Proficiunt (calami) in aucupatorium quoque amplitudinem, *h. e. to a size convenient for fowling.* *Id.* Aucupatoria arundo.

AUCUPATŪS (Id.), *us, m. fowling.* *Ca-3 pitolin.*

AUCUPIUM (anceps), *ii, n. bird-catching, fowling, ἀνιδοσῆμα.* *Cic.* Aucupium atque venatio. — ¶ *Figur.* *Plant.* Aucupium facere auribus, *h. e. to listen.* *Id.* Aucupia verborum, cavils, quibbles. — ¶ *Also, game.* *Cels.*

AUCUPŌ (Id.), *as, âvi, âtum, a. l. and 3 **AUCUPŌR**, *âris, âtus sum, dep. 1. to go a bird-catching or fowling, ἀνιδοσῆμα.* *Varr.* Alio loco ubi aucupere. — ¶ *Figur.* to observe, watch, spy in secret. *Plant.* Aucupennus ex insidiis clanculum. — ¶ *Also, to hunt after, seek after studiously, watch for, seek or get by cunning.* *Cic.* Lepide mæcator aucupavi, have gotten a good booty. *Id.* Navibus longis tranquillitates aucupari. *Id.* Aucupari verba, to catch up, *h. e. to cavil at.* *Id.* Aucupari gratiam alicujus assentationicula. *Flor.* favorem populi. *Cic.* Aucupari tempus, to watch for. *Ovid.* Aucupor mendaces somnos, I seek anxiously after.*

AUDACIŪS (audax), *æ, f. boldness, audacity, impudence, ὁλμός, ὁλμα.* *Cic.* Audacia fidentie appositum est ac propinquum, et tamen vitium est. *Id.* Audaciæ potius nomen habet non fortitudinis. *Id.* Homo incredibili importunitate et audacia. *Id.* Audacia immanis ad omne facinus. *Curt.* Temeritate atque audacia insignem esse. — ¶ *In the plural.* *Cic.* Istorum audacias ac libidines rescare. — ¶ *Also, spirit,*

courage, valor. *Sallust.* Majores nostri neque consilii, neque audaciæ unquam eguere. *Liv.* Non enim frangere audaciam vestram, sed differre in majorem gloriam volui.

AUDACĒTER, and **AUDACĒTER** (Id.), 2 adverb, *boldly, confidently, courageously; audaciously, impudently, ὁπακῶς.* *Cic.* Audacter, libereque dicere aliquid. *Id.* Callide, audacter, impudenter. *Id.* Multa audaciter, multa improbe fecisti. *Nepos.* Audacius instare hostibus. *Liv.* Omnia audacissime incipere. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Poetæ transferunt verba audacius.

AUDACŪLŪS, *a, um, adj. somewhat bold,* 3 diminut. from *audax.* *Gell.*

AUDĀX (audeo), *âcis, adj. bold, confident, resolute, courageous; audacious, presumptuous, daring, desperate, ὁπακός, ὁπακός,* used both in a good and bad sense. *Cic.* Homo petulans et audax. *Id.* Temerarius et audax. *Id.* Ad facinus audacior. *Nepos.* Adolescentes audacissimi. *Terent.* Facinus audax. *Liv.* Consilium audax. *Plin.* Spes audacior. *Virg.* Audacibus annue ceptis. *Id.* Audax viribus. *Claudian.* Audax animi. *Horat.* Audax omnia perpeti. — ¶ *Figur.* *Quintil.* Verba audaciora. *Id.* Audacior hyperbole. *Horat.* Audaces dithyrambi. *Id.* Audax poeta. — ¶ *Also, hanghty, proud.* *Catall.* Audax cave sis.

AUDĒNS (Id.), *tis, bold, confident, brave, intrepid, courageous, ὁπακός.* *Virg.* Audentes fortuna juvat. *Id.* Audentior ides. *Tacit.* Audentissimus quisque miles. *Valer. Flacc.* Spes audentior. — ¶ *Figur.* *Quintil.* Æschines audentior et excelsior.

AUDENTER (audens), *adv. boldly, brave-2 ly.* *Tacit.* Audentius progredi.

AUDĒNTIŪS (Id.), *æ, f. boldness, confidence, spirit, ὁπακός.* *Tacit.* Nec deficit audentia Druso. — ¶ *Figur.* *Plin.* *Ep.* Cui tibi similis audentia negetur? the like liberty or license.

AUDEŌ (unc.), *es, ausus sum, n. 2. to dare, adventure, attempt, presume, ὁλμα.* *Cic.* Non audeam confiteri. *Id.* Nunquam est ausus optare. *Brat.* Verba tua recognosce, et aude negare, &c., and deny, if you can. With the accus. by an ellipsis of facere, aggredi, or the like, to attempt, endeavor, undertake. *Vellei.* Tantas res audere. *Terent.* Qua audacia tantum facinus audeat? *Virg.* Audent cum talia fures? *Liv.* Audere ultima. *Tacit.* Multa hostilia ausus. *Id.* Audere periculum, to brave. *Id.* vim alicui; and in aliquem. — ¶ *With quin.* *Plant.* Ut non audeam profecto, percunctanti, quin promam omnia. — ¶ *Absolutely.* *Tacit.* Longius audere. *Virg.* Audere in prælia. — ¶ *Figur.* *Quintil.* Audere aliquid licentius et lætius. — ¶ *Passive.* *Liv.* Multa per vim audebantur. *Tacit.* Ausis ad Cæsarem Codicillis. *Liv.* Res est audenda. — ¶ *Also, to be able.* *Plant.* Commovere me miser non audeo. — ¶ *Also, to wish.* *Plant.* Ecquid audes de tuo istuc addere? — ¶ *Earlier writers used ausi in the perfect.* *Cato.* Non ausi recusare. — Hence, *ausim, is, it, for ausim.* *Liv.* Nec dicere ausim.

AUDIENS, *entis, particip. from audio.* — ¶ *Adj. obedient.* *Cic.* Si potest tibi dicto audiens esse quisquam. *Plant.* Audiens sum imperii. — ¶ *Often, as a substantive; a hearer.* *Cic.* Inflammaré animos audientium.

AUDIENTIŪS (audio), *æ, f. attentive hearing, attention.* *Cic.* Facit sibi audientiam oratio, commands attention. *Plant.* Fac populo audientiam, make the people keep silence. *Apulei.* Audientiam alicui tribuere, to give an audience. — ¶ *Also, a judicial hearing, examination.* *Cod Just.* Inter litigatores audientiam tuam impertiri debebis. — ¶ *Also, the hearing, the ears.* *Arnob.* Audientia numinum nulli est clausa lingue. — ¶ *Also, the faculty of hearing.* *Prudent.* Surdis fruendam reddere audientiam.

AUDIŌ (αὐδῶ, voice), *is, âvi & âi, itum,* a. 4. to hear, hearken, listen, perceive or learn by the ear, ἀκοῖω. *Terent.* Audin' Clinia? *h. e. audisne?* *Cic.* In quo, ut audio, magnum odium, &c., as far as I understand. *Terent.* Plus milies audiui. I have heard him repeat it more than a thou-

sand times. *Cic.* Te enim propediem censorem audiemus, shall hear it said that you are censor. *Id.* Bibulus audiebatur esse in Syria, was said to be. *Id.* Attente audire aliquem. *Id.* Ex aliis audire. *Id.* Audivi ista de maioribus natu. *Id.* Sæpe audivi a maioribus natu. *Id.* Majores natu audivi dicere. *Id.* Audistis dici. *Plaut.* Non ex auditu arguo, from hearsay. So, *Vellei.* crudelior auditu, even beyond report. — With *cum.* *Cic.* Quis unquam audivit, cum ego de me nisi coactus dicerem. — *¶* Also, to hear, judicially. *Cic.* Nemo illorum iudicium audiendum sibi de ambitu putavit. *Senec.* Audire de capite alicujus. *Virg.* Castigatque, auditque dolos. — *¶* Also, to hear, applied to pupils. *Cic.* Te annum jam audientem Crispinum. *Id.* Cleanthes, qui Zenonem audivit, h. e. received instruction from. — *¶* Also, to approve. *Cic.* Nec Homerum audio, &c. — *¶* Audio, I grant it, well be it so. *Terent.* So, *Cic.* Non Audio, I deny it. — *¶* Also, to hearken, lend an ear, regard. *Cic.* Dii immortales meas preces audiverunt. *Horat.* Audire dei mea vota. *Virg.* Auditi cæli genitor. — *¶* Also, to obey. *Cic.* Velleim te audisse amicissime monentem. *Id.* Næ ego istam sapientiam non audiam. *Virg.* Audit currus habenas, heeds. *Ovid.* Quæ (sagitta) magis audiat arcum. — *¶* Also, to be styled. *Horat.* Tu recte vivis, si curas esse, quod audis. *Id.* rexque, paterque Audisti coram. — *¶* Hence, Bene or male audire, to be praised or blamed, to have a good or bad character. *Id.* κακῶς ἀκούειν. *Cic.* Ut ille male audiat. *Id.* Velle bene audire a bonis viris. So, *Cic.* Minus commode audire, for male audire. — *¶* In grammar, audiri, to be understood. *Quintil.* Stupere gaudio Græcus. Simul auditur cæpit, h. e. the word capit is understood. — *¶* Audibam for audiebam, and audibo for audiam, are poetical.

AUDITIŌ (audio), ōnis, f. the act of hearing, a hearing, ἀκοή, ἀκρόασις. *Cic.* Fabellarum auditio. *Id.* Auditione expetere aliquid, to desire a thing from mere hearsay. *Id.* Accipere aliquid auditione. — *¶* Gell. Obire auditiones, to attend lessons. *Id.* Eisdem auditiones colere, the same school. *Cic.* Usus, auditio, lectio. — *¶* Also, a lecture, lesson, discourse. *Gell.* Illas auditiones vesperi faciebat. See *Acroasis*. — *¶* Also, any thing heard, report, hearsay; news. *Cic.* Fictis auditionibus fortunas innocentium subijcere. *Cæs.* Illis auditionibus permoti. *Tacit.* Falsas auditiones depellere. — *¶* Also, the sense or faculty of hearing. *Apulei.* Auditionem æreæ naturæ participem.

AUDITIŌNCŪLA (auditio), æ, f. a short story. *Gell.*

AUDITŌR (audio), ōris, m. one who hears, a hearer, auditor, ἀκουστής. *Cic.* Auditores suæ gloriæ. *Id.* Prebere se auditorem attentum. — *¶* Also, a follower, pupil, disciple, scholar. *Cic.* Ptolemæus Theophrastus auditor. — *¶* Also, a reader. *Varr.*

AUDITŌRIUM (auditorius), ii, n. an auditor's, assembly of hearers, audience. *Plin.* Ep. Adhibito ingenti auditorio, librum recitavit. — *¶* Also, a hall in which lectures are delivered, courts of justice held, &c. — Therefore, a school, lecture-room. *Quintil.* Cujus rei gratia plenum sit auditorium. *Sucton.* Circa auditoria professorum assiduus. *Auct. dial. de Irtatorib.* Auditorium extruere. *Fondec.* Adesse auditorio, in court. *Ulpian.* Auditorium Principis, an audience chamber. — *¶* Also, the hearing of a cause. *Pandect.*

AUDITŌRIŪS (audio), a, um, appertaining to hearing. *Carl. Anrel.* Auditoriæ cavernæ.

AUDITŪS (Id.), us, m. the sense of hearing. *Cic.* Auditus semper patet. — *¶* Also, a report, hearsay. *Tacit.* Plurimum auditu accipi, h. e. to be heard of by many. *Cic.* Nihil enim præter auditum habeo.

AVE. See *Aveo*.

AVELLŌ (ab & vello), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. 2 to carry off or away, ἀνάγω. *Plaut.*

Avehere aliquem a patria. *Liv.* Aliquid domum. *Tacit.* Avehere in alias terras. *Virg.* Alias avexerat oras. *Liv.* Equites Ægyptum avexit. Hence, avehi, to be carried away, h. e. to depart, go away. *Virg.* Creditis avectos hostes? *Liv.* Citato equo ex prælio avehi, to retire from the fight.

AVELLĀNŪS (Avella), a, um, adj. of Avella, a town of Campania. *Plin.* Nux Avellana, a hazel-nut, filbert. And absol. *Plin.* Avellanæ nucleus. — *¶* Also, a hazel-tree. *Plin.*

AVELLŌ (ab & vello), is, avulsi and avelli, avulsim, a. 3. to pull off, tear away, pluck off, ἀποσῆω. *Cic.* Poma ex arboribus vi avelluntur. *Plin.* Eubœa avulsa Bœotiæ. *Virg.* Avulsim humeris caput. — *¶* Figur. *Terent.* Avellere se se ab amica, to tear one's self away. *Cic.* Filium de complexu matris avellere. *Id.* Avulsus a meis. *Id.* Ægrotatio, quæ avelli inveterata non possit. *Tacit.* Avellere milites castris. *Stat.* Ensem avellere dextra, to wrest or wrench from the hand. — *¶* Also, to take away. *Terent.* Sperat hoc (rus) a me avellere. *Pandect.* Fundus emptori avelli non potest.

AVENĀ, æ, f. a species of bearded grass, oats, βρώμος, or βρόμος. *Virg.* Urit campum avenæ seges. — *¶* Also, haver-grass, a sort of wild oats. *Id.* Steriles dominantur avenæ. — *¶* Also, a straw, stalk, stem. *Plin.* Iini gracilis avena. — *¶* Also, a pipe. *Virg.* Silvestrem tenui Musam meditaris avena. **AVENACEŪS** (avena), a, um, adj. oaten. *Plin.* Avenacea farina, oatmeal.

AVENĀRIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. pertaining to oats. *Plin.*

AVENTER (avens), adv. eagerly, earnestly. *Annian.*

AVENTINUM, i, n. mount Aventine, one of the seven hills upon which Rome was built. *Liv.* Jungere Palatio Aventinum. — Hence, Aventinus, a, um, of mount Aventine. *Ovid.* Aventina silva. *Id.* Aventinum jugum, the Aventine hill. — Aventinensis, or Aventinensis, e, an epithet of Diana, who had a temple on mount Aventine. *Val. Max.*

AVEŌ (ἀέω), es, a. 2. to desire earnestly, long for, covet, wish, defect. ἐπιθυμῶ, γίγχομαι. *Cic.* Aveo scire quid agas. *Id.* Aveo genus legationis, &c. *Ovid.* Accedere avens, wishing.

AVEŌ (unc.), and **HAVEŌ**, ēre, n. 2. defect. to be well, to be happy. *Mauritin.* Aveo plane et avebo. . . cum is avere jubet, qui jam fecit, ut averem. More used in the imper. as a term of salutation: *Mayest thou be happy, well.* Used both on parting from friends, and on meeting them. *Sucton.* Ave, Imperator, hail! *Martial.* Matutinum ave, his morning salutation. *Cotull.* Atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale, adieu! farewell! *Carl.* ad *Cic.* Simulatque mihi have dixit, as soon as he had said me the usual salutation. *Sallast.* Haveto (at the end of a letter), farewell! *Martial.* Marcus avere jubet, solutes you, bids you good-morrow.

AVERNŪS (ἀόρνυς), a, um, without birds, 3 not frequented by birds (from a priv. & ὄρνυς). *Lucret.* Loca Avernæ. Absol. *Virg.* Avernæ (sc. loca) sonantia silvis, places from which issued deadly exhalations. Hence, Avernus, i, m. a lake of Campania, near Cumæ, which emitted such exhalations. *Cic.* Lacus Avernus. — *¶* As the poets placed here the entrance to the infernal regions, Avernus is used to signify hell, the shades. *Martial.* Taciti regnator Avernus, h. e. Pluto. *Virg.* Imis Achæronta affatur Avernus. — Hence, a new adj. Avernus, a, um, of or relating to Avernus. *Virg.* Lucus Avernus. — *¶* Also, of hell, infernal. *Virg.* Stagna Avernæ. — *¶* Avernalis, e, of lake Avernus. *Horat.* Avernales aquæ.

AVERRŌ (ab & verro), ris, erri, ersum, a. 3. 3. to brush away. — *¶* Also, to take away. *Hor.* Pisces averrere mensa.

AVERRUNCŌ (ab & verrunco), as, a. 1. 2 to turn away, avert, forefend, ἀπορῆνω. *Cic.* Dii averruncent. *Liv.* Placuit averruncandæ deum iræ victimas cædi.

AVERRUNCŪS (averrunco), i, m. the Averter of evil, a god of the Romans. *Varr.*

AVERSĀBILIS (aversor), e, adj. abominable. *Lucret.* Scelus aversabile.

AVERSĀTŪS (Id.), ōnis, f. shunning, aver-sion. *Quintil.*

AVERSĀTRIX (Id.), icis, f. she that shuns, loathes. *Tertall.*

AVERSIŌ (averto), ōnis, f. the act of turning from or away. Hence, a rhetorical figure, whereby the attention of the hearer is diverted from the subject before him; apostrophe. As in the following passage of *Virgil*: Non ego cum Danais Trojanam excindere gentem Aulide juravi. See *Quintil.* l. 9. c. 2. — *¶* Aversione, or per aversionem emere or vendere, to buy or sell by the lot or gross. *Pandect.* — *¶* Also, aversion, dislike, hatred. *Diety.* Cret. Patriam deserere, deorum coactum aversione. *Auct. B. Hispan.* Ex aversione legatos jugularunt.

AVERSŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *Cic.* Aversor pecuniæ publicæ, the embezzler of the public money.

AVERSŌR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to turn aside; to turn from in disgust, refuse, shun, abhor, abominate, ἀπορῆποι, ἀπορροιάζομαι. *Cic.* Illicere homo, aversari, rubere. Others read, versari. *Id.* Aversari advocati. *Liv.* Exemplo filium aversatus, having turned his back on. *Ovid.* Aversari honores. *Tacit.* aspectum alicujus. *Liv.* preces. *Carl.* imperium, h. e. detrectare.

AVERSŪS, a, um, particip. from averto. — *¶* Also, turned away. *Plin.* Sol aversus, setting or going down. — *¶* Also, that has his back turned towards one. *Cic.* Aversus et adversus impudicus es, before and behind. *Galba* ad *Cic.* Aversos hostes aggredi, from behind; in the rear. *Virg.* Aversi tenere facem, with their heads turned away; with their eyes averted. *Liv.* Cædebantur aversi, with their backs to the enemy. *Plin.* Ursi arborem aversi derepunt, descend backwards. — *¶* Also, inverted, reversed. *Val. Flacc.* Averso siccebat vulnera cæstu. *Plin.* Aversa manus. *Martial.* Scribere in charta aversa, h. e. on the back or wrong side. — *¶* Who or which is behind one. *Varr.* Pecus averso sole agere, with the back to the sun. — Absol. Aversum, i, n. the back or hind side. *Liv.* Ad aversa insulæ trajicere. *Vellei.* Per aversa castrorum. *Plin.* Aversa montis. *Id.* Circumagere collum in aversum, backwards. — *¶* Figur. alienated, averse, contrary, hostile. *Virg.* Aversa deæ mens. *Horat.* Aversos componere amicos. *Tacit.* Aversus animus. *Cic.* Aversus a musis. *Id.* Aversus a vero. *Id.* Aversissimo animo esse ab aliquo. *Senec.* Vultus aversior. *Horat.* Aversus mercaturis. *Quintil.* Defensionis aversion. *Tacit.* Quos nobis aversos animi cognoverat.

AVERTĀ, æ, f. a cloak-bag, portmanteau. *3 Cod. Just.*

AVERTŌ (ab & verito), is, erti, ersum, a. 3. to turn off or away, avert, remove, ἀπορῆνω. *Cic.* Lepidus seavertit, turned away. *Id.* Flumina avertere, to turn the course of. *Id.* Avertere aliquid ab oculis. *Cæs.* iter ab aliquo loco, to bend. *Cic.* hostem ab urbe. *Id.* aliquem a spe adipiscendi. *Id.* mentem, or animum alicujus ab aliqua re. *Id.* cogitationem a miseriis, to divert. *Cic.* Avertere orationem, to turn, change. *Horat.* Ranæque palustres avertunt somnos, banish. *Sallast.* Avertere animos popularium, to alienate, estrange. *Liv.* Avertere classem in fugam. *Id.* culpam in alium. *Id.* se ad consuetum imperium. — *¶* Passive. *Cæs.* Totius Galliæ animi a se avertentur, h. e. alienarentur. *Sallust.* Boechus statim avertitur, is put to flight. — With the accus. *Virg.* Equus fontes avertitur, loathes. *Petron.* Hominum avertitur agmen, abandons. — *¶* Dii omen avertant, or, absol. Dii avertant, the gods forbid. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, to purloin, embezzle. *Cic.* Istum pecuniam publicam avertisse. *Id.* Hereditatem avertere. *Cæs.* Prædam domum avertebant. *Catull.*

Avertere pellem, to carry off, bear away. *Liv.* Ingentem prædam averterunt. — **¶** Followed by the *abl.* without a preposit. *Virg.* Italia avertere Regem. *Lucret.* Locis avertit seminis ictum. — **¶** Rarely by the *dat.* *Propert.* Quod mihi non patrii poterant avertere amici, *h. e.* a me avellere. *Valer. Flacc.* Avertere aliquem alicui, *h. e.* abducere. — **¶** Also, *absol.* *Virg.* Avertens rosea cervice refulsit, *h. e.* avertens se. *Id.* Tum prora avertit. **AUFERĒ** (ab & fero), *ers*, abstūli, ablātum, a. irreg. to take or bear away, carry off; withdraw, remove, ἀφαιρῶμαι, ἀποῖναι. *Terent.* Vos isthæc intro auferite. *Plaut.* Tibi habe, aufer, utere. *Id.* Aufer manum. *Terent.* Iusanis? aufer, se. te, begone. *Cic.* Qui de conviviis auferantur, are caridæ from table. *Tacit.* Hi per delectus alibi servituri auferuntur. — **¶** Auferre se, and auferri, to retire, go away, withdraw. *Plant.* Aufer te domum. *Terent.* Aufer te hinc. *Virg.* Conversisque fugax auferitur habenis. *Id.* Ad ætherium pennis auferitur Olympum. So, *Phædr.* Ore nostro caput incoluine abstuleris. — **¶** Also, to leave out or off, cease. *Terent.* Aufer mihi, oportet, away with that word oportet. *Plant.* Aufer ista, quæso. *Id.* Jurgium hinc auferas. *Id.* Aufer nugas. *Horat.* Aufer me vultu terrere. — **¶** Also, to obtain, gain possession of, receive. *Cic.* Liberalissimum decretum abstulimus. *Id.* Auferre responsum ab aliquo. *Id.* paucos dies ab aliquo, to obtain a few days' respite. *Plant.* Item, to gain, carry. *Horat.* Aufert Pacuvius docti famam senis. *Cic.* Quis est, qui hoc non ex priore actione abstulerit? has not learned. *Terent.* Id inultum nunquam auferet, he shall never do that with impunity. *Id.* Parasiti personam inde ablatam, borrowed, derived. — **¶** Also, to extort. *Cic.* Ut in foro statuerent (statuati), abstulisti: ut in curia, coegisti. — **¶** Also, to take away by force, or unlawfully, or against one's will. *Cic.* Auferre alicui aliquid. *Id.* Auferre et abducere aliquid. *Id.* Ab hoc abaci vasa omnia abstulit. *Id.* Pecuniam de ærario auferre. *Id.* alicui auriculam mordicus, to bite off. *Liv.* alicui caput, to behead. *Quintil.* alicui vitam veneno, to kill one by poison. *Cic.* alicui spiritum cum cruciatu. *Horat.* Timor aufert somnos, banishes. *Tibull.* Auferre dolorem. *Cic.* Hi ludi dies quindecim auferent, will take up, consume. *Plin.* Mare Europam aufereus Asiæ, separating. — **¶** Also, to carry off, cut off (life). *Horat.* Abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem. *Vellei.* Varum acies abstulit, cut off, destroyed. — **¶** Also, to rescue, withdraw, extricate. *Plin.* Auferri periculo. *Flor.* Abstulit virtus paricidam, extricated, exempted. — **¶** Also, to carry away. *Ovid.* Auferor in scopulos. *Id.* Ventis ablata. *Id.* Aufertur Persens in ortus, flies. So, *Plin.* Bubo aufertur transversus. *Tacit.* Pavore fugientium auferebantur. — **¶** Figur. *Cic.* Ne te auferant aliorum consilia, *h. e.* lead you astray. *Plin.* Auferre aliquem transversum, *h. e.* to divert one from his purpose. *Quintil.* Auferri admiratione. *Ovid.* Auferimur cultu, *h. e.* allicimur ad amandas puellas ab earum cultu, et decipimur. *Horat.* Somnus nie aufert, carries me off. — **¶** *Lucan.* Auferre ruinam, to bring down, hasten. **AUFIDENĀ**, æ, f. a town of Italy, in Samnium. *Liv.* — Hence, Aufidenātes, ium, the inhabitants of Aufidena. *Plin.* **AUFIDIŪS**, ii, m. a Roman name. Hence, Aufidiānus, a, um, of Aufidius. *Cic.* Aufidum nomen, *h. e.* the debt of Aufidius. **AUFIDŪS**, i, m. a river of Apulia, near Canus, now the Ofanto. *Horat.* — **¶** Also, used adject. *Sil.* Aufida stagna. **AUFUGIŪ** (ab & fugio), ūgis, ūgi, n. 3. to flee or run away, fly from, ἀποφύγω. *Cic.* Cum multis libros surripisset, aufugit. *Plaut.* Aufugere domo. *Liv.* ex aliquo loco. *Apulei.* Aufugere ad aliquem, take refuge with.

AUGĒ, es, and **AUGĒX**, æ, f. Ἀυγῆ, Ἀυγεία, daughter of the Arcadian king Alceus, and mother of Telephus, by Hercules. *Ovid.* **AUGĒAS**. See *Angiās*. **AUGĒŌ** (from the obsol. αὐγῶ), es, auxi, ancium, a. 2. to increase, amplify, augment, magnify, enlarge, αὐξάνω, αὐξῶ. *Nepos.* Augere possessiones suas. *Cic.* Et agris et urbibus augere Rempublicam. *Sueton.* classem. *Id.* numerum. *Id.* Augere iter, to lengthen the march. *Id.* vocem, to exalt the voice. *Cic.* alicui dolorem. *Id.* Munus summi verbis augere, to set off, magnify. *Id.* Consuetudo auget benevolentiam. *Terent.* Augere suspicionem, to heighten. — **¶** Also, to provide, equip, adorn, bless, exalt, dignify. *Cic.* Augere aliquem divitiis. *Tacit.* amicos largitione, to enrich. *Id.* Augeri filia. *Cic.* Aer terram auget imbris, makes fruitful. *Id.* Augere aliquem scientia. *Id.* Senectus augetur consilio. *Tacit.* Augetur Agrippina cognomento Augustæ, is honored. — **¶** Augere aliquem, *absol.* to advance, promote, enrich. *Cic.* Augere, atque ornare aliquem. *Sueton.* In semet augendo parvus, in assumendo honoris. — **¶** In a bad sense. *Terent.* Angeri damno. *Plant.* morore, to be afflicted. — **¶** Also, to amplify, heighten, exaggerate, *h. e.* by words. *Cic.* Augere et amplificare res. *Id.* Rem augere landando. *Anet.* ad Herenn. Augere atrocitatem peccati. — **¶** Also, to praise, commend, extol. *Cic.* Augendi alterius causa, &c. — **¶** Augere aram, to enrich by offerings, load with offerings. *Plant.* Aliquid cedo, qui hanc aram augcam. *Virg.* Si qua ipse meis venatibus (aras tuas) auxi. — **¶** Also, to generate, produce. *Lucret.* Quodcumque alias ex se res auget. — **¶** Neutr. to grow, increase. *Lucret.* Augent labores. *Catull.* Magnis virtutibus augens, *h. e.* auctus. — **¶** *Auxim*, is, it, is an old form for *auxrim*, is, it. *Liv.* (citing an ancient formula,) Precor uti ea bonis auctibus auxitis, &c. **AUGESCŌ** (augeo), is, n. 3. to increase, grow greater, αὐξάνομαι. *Cic.* Uva calore solis augescens. *Id.* Animantes aluntur, et augescunt. *Liv.* Res tacitis incrementis augescunt. *Sallust.* Animi augescunt, courage is heightened. *Tacit.* Flumen augescens, swelling, rising. **AUGĒAS**, and **AUGĒAS**, æ, m. Ἀυγείας, king of Elis, whose stables, containing three thousand head of cattle, had not been cleansed for thirty years: Hercules achieved the task in one day, by diverting the course of a stream through them. Hence, the proverb, Augæ stabulum purgare, to undertake a difficult task. **AUGIFICŌ** (augeo & facio), as, a. 1. to increase. *Enn.* **AUGINŌS** (αὐγῆ), i, the herb henbane, the same as hyoscyamos. *Apulei.* de herb. c. 4. **AUGITĒS** (αὐγίτης), æ, m. a precious stone, supposed to be the turquoise. *Plin.* **AUGMEN** (augeo), inis, n. increase, augmentation, αὐγῆσις. *Lucret.* Augmen æquoris. *Id.* Perfectum corporis augmen, *h. e.* mass. **AUGMENTŌ** (augmentum), as, a. 1. to 3 augment. *Jul. Firmic.* **AUGMENTUM** (augeo), i, n. increase, 2 growth. *Plin.* **AUGŪR** (unc.), ūris, m. an augur, a Roman priest, who foretold events by the flying, singing, &c., of birds. The college of augurs was composed of distinguished men. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — **¶** Also, with the poets, a diviner, soothsayer, interpreter of dreams. *Ovid.* Nocturnæ imaginis augur. *Virg.* Augur Apollo, *h. e.* the god of augury. — **¶** Also, fem. *Horat.* Aquæ augur anosa cornix, the foreteller, prophet. **AUGURACŪLUM** (auguro), i, n. the place 3 in which the augurs made their observations. *Fest.* **AUGURĀLIS** (augur), e, adject. relating to augurs, augurial. *Cic.* Augurales libri, *h. e.* treating of the art of augury. *Id.* Auguralis juris peritus. *Id.* Auguralis cæna, *h. e.* given by a new augur on his installation. *Liv.* Insignia auguralia. **AUGURĀLĒ** (Id.), is, n. a place in a Ro-

man camp, where the auspices were taken. *Tacit.* Egressus augurali. — **¶** An augur's staff, or lituus. *Senec.* **AUGURĀTŪ** (auguro), ōnis, f. an augur, 1 ing, divining, or soothsaying. *Cic.* — **¶** Also, the art of augury. *Lactant.* **AUGURĀTŪS** (auguratus), adverb. *Liv.* 2 Romulus augurato regnum adeptus est, augury having been taken. **AUGURĀTŪS** (auguro), us, m. the office of augur. *Cic.* Insigne auguratus. — **¶** Also, the art of augury. *Tertul.* **AUGURĪUM** (augur), ii, n. an omen drawn 3 from the flight or singing of birds; augury, οἰωνισµα, οἰωνοσκοπία. *Cic.* In arce augurium auguribus acturi essent. *Sueton.* Capere augurium. *Ovid.* Dare alicui augurium. *Flor.* Experiri aliquid augurio. — **¶** Also, a forewarning, predition, presentiment. *Cic.* O mea verissima auguria rerum futurarum! *Id.* Inhæret in mentibus saculorum quoddam augurium futurorum. *Plin.* Auguria valetudinis, indications, symptoms. *Ovid.* Fallitur augurio spes bona suo. — **¶** Also, the interpretation of an omen. *Ovid.* Conjugis augurio mota est. — **¶** Also, the art of augury. *Virg.* Sed non augurio potuit depellere pestem. *Flor.* Vir summus augurio. See *Auspicium*. **AUGURŪS** (Id.), a, um, adject. relating 1 to augurs. *Cic.* Jus augurium. **AUGURŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 1 presage by the flight, singing, &c. of birds, augur, οἰωνίζομαι, ὀσσεύομαι. *Cic.* Rem augurare, to consult the auguries relative to the matter. *Id.* In illo augurato templo, consecrated with due attention to the auguries, formally consecrated. *Id.* Sacerdotes salutem populi augurant. — **¶** Also, to presage, divine, conjecture. *Cic.* Animus augurat quodammodo, quæ futura sit suavitas. *Id.* Cui utinam vere auguraverim. *Virg.* Si quid veri mens augurat. *Valer. Flacc.* Augurare sibi annos longos. — **¶** *Plant.* Oculis investigans astute augura, look carefully around you. **AUGURŌR** (Id.), āris, ātis sum, dep. 1. to augur, presage by auguries, οἰωνίζομαι, ὀσσεύομαι. *Cic.* Calchas ex passerum numero belli Trojani annos auguratus est. *Id.* Augurari alicui ex alitis involatu. *Id.* Augurari vere. — **¶** Also, to predict, guess, conjecture, surmise. *Cic.* Augurari alicui mortem. *Id.* Opinione auguror. *Id.* Conjectura auguror. *Curt.* Augurari aliquid mente. *Ovid.* Hac ego contentos auguror esse deos. **AUGUSTĀ**, æ, f. a title of honor applied to the wife, mother, daughter and sister of the Roman emperor. *Tacit.* and *Sueton.* It answers to the imperial majesty, imperial highness, of the moderns. — **¶** Also, the name of several cities founded or restored by the emperors. Augusta Taurinorum, now Turin: Prætoria, Aosta: Trevirorum, Treves: Emerita, Merida in Spain: &c. **AUGUSTĀLIS** (Augustus), e, adject. of or relating to Augustus. *Tacit.* Augustales Indi, *h. e.* in honor of Augustus. *Id.* Sodales Augustales, *h. e.* priests of Augustus, who were deified after his death. The same author calls them *Sacerdotes Augustales*, and *absol.* *Augustales*. — **¶** Præfectus Augustalis, the prefect of Egypt, whose authority was fixed by a law of Augustus. *Pandect.* **AUGUSTĀNŪS** (Id.), a, um, imperiol. *Tacit.* **AUGUSTĒ** (augustus), adverb. reverently, 1 with religious awe. *Cic.* Deos auguste venerari. *Id.* De religione dici potest augustus. **AUGUSTĒANŪS**, and **AUGUSTĒŪS** (Augustus), a, um, adj. of or relating to Augustus. *Frontin.* **AUGUSTĪANŪS** (Id.), a, um, adject. imperial. *Sueton.* **AUGUSTINŪS** (Id.), a, um, adject. of or relating to Augustus. *Sueton.* **AUGUSTŌ** (augustus), as, a. 1. to render 3 venerable. *Arnob.* Deos angustat. **AUGUSTŪS** (augurium), a, um, adj. august, 1 venerable, sacred, σεβαστός, σεπνός, ἱερός, proprie dicitur de loco augurato. *Ovid.* Augusta templa. *Cic.* Ara consecrata in loco augusto. *Virg.* Augusta mœnia,

built by the direction or with the sanction of auguries. — ¶ Also, venerable, majestic, awful. *Cic.* Eleusina sancta illa et augusta. *Virg.* Tectum augustum. *Id.* Sedes apum augusta. *Sacton.* Juvenes gemini angustiore forma, more majestic than ordinary. *Liv.* Miscendo humana divinis primordia urbium augustiora facere. *Plin. Paneg.* Augustissimum tribunal consului. *Id.* Augustissimus conspectus. — ¶ *Augustus* is also a title of honor given by the senate to Octavius Cæsar, and subsequently applied to his successors, equivalent to imperial majesty, emperor. *Sacton.* At a later period, flattery added the epithets perpetuus. *Eutrop.* Perpetuus Augustus; and, *Semper, Syamach.* — Hence, an adjective. Augustus, a, um, of Augustus. *Ovid.* and *Vellei.* Pax Augusta. *Ovid.* Forum Augustum. *Juvenal.* Augusto mense, the month of August, so called in honor of Augustus. *Martial.* Augustis Idibus, or the ides of August. — ¶ Also, imperial. *Martial.* Augusta aula, the imperial palace, h. e. of Domitian. *Vopise.* Historia Augusta, the history of the Roman emperors. — *Augusta charta* was a superior kind of paper mentioned by *Pliny*.

AVIA (unc.), æ, f. a grandmother, μάμη, μαμήα. *Plaut.* — ¶ *Figur.* Pers. Dum veteres avias tibi de pulmone revello, old woman's prejudices. — ¶ Also, an herb. *Colum.*

AVIARIUM (aviarius), ii, n. a place where domestic fowls are kept; a cage, coop, aviary. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, the nest or habitation of wild birds. *Virg.* Rubent aviaria baccis.

AVIARIUS (avis), ii, m. one who has the care of birds. *Colum.*

AVIARIOS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to birds. *Varr.*

AVICELLA, the same as *Avicula*.

AVICULA (dimin., from avis), æ, f. a little bird. *Gell.*

AVICULARIUS, ii, m. the same as *Aviarius*. *Apic.*

AVIDE (avidus), adv. eagerly, earnestly. *Sacton.* Hilarius, et avidus vesci. *Cic.* Avidè appetere aliquid. *Cic.* Avidissime expectare aliquid. *Liv.* Extra ordinem avidius procurare.

AVIDITAS (avidus), ætis, f. eagerness, avidity, earnestness, ardent desire, ἐπιθυμία. *Cic.* Senectus mihi sermonis aviditatem auxit, cibi sustulit. *Plin.* Aviditas ad cibos. *Cic.* Inexhausta aviditas legendi. *Id.* Infinita aviditas gloriæ. *Tacit.* Aviditas imperandi. — ¶ Also, ambition, covetousness. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, appetite, hunger. *Plin.* Lactuca aviditatem incitat. In the plural. *Id.* Bestiolarum aviditates. — ¶ Coitus desiderium. *Plin.* Aviditates feminarum.

AVIDITER (Id.), adv. eagerly, greedily. *3 Apulei.*

AVIDUS (aveo), a, um, adj. eager, earnest, desirous. *Terent.* Avidus cibi. *Liv.* Avida in novas res ingenia. *Terent.* Ad rem avidior. *Cic.* Avidus in pecuniis locupletum. *Plin.* Avidus desinere. *Ovid.* Avidus cognoscere amantem. *Cic.* Avidus laudis. *Id.* Avidissimus gloriæ. — ¶ Also, greedy, voracious. *Horat.* Avida porca. *Id.* Avidos vicinum funus ægros exanimat, glutinous, intemperate. — ¶ Of inanimate objects. *Hor.* Aures avidæ. *Ovid.* Avidus ignis. *Id.* Rapina avida. *Martial.* Avida sitis. *Plin.* Avidi oculi. *Lucret.* Avidum auricularum, as to the ears, h. e. eager to hear new and marvellous things. *Tacit.* Manus subitis avidæ. — ¶ Also, covetous, avaricious. *Cic.* Liberalis avidum fraudavit. *Plaut.* Avidis moribus esse. — ¶ Also, wide, vast. *Lucretii*, l. 5. v. 201.

AVIS (unc.), is, f. a bird, ὄρνις. *Cic.* — ¶ Especially in reference to auguries. Whence, *Ovid.* Itonis avibus; and, *Liv.* Secundis avibus, with favorable omens. *Plaut.* Avi sinistra. *Horat.* Mala avi; and, *Cic.* Adversa avi, with bad omens. — ¶ *Alba avis*, proverb. of any thing rare, uncommon. *Cic.* Quasi avem albam videntur bene sentientem civem videre.

AVITUM (avis), ii, n. the winged race. *3 Apulei.*

AVITUS (avus), a, um, adj. ancestral. *Cic.* Avitæ possessiones. *Id.* Avitum hospitium. *Propert.* Avita tropea, family trophies. *Liv.* Avitum malum, an hereditary vice. *Ovid.* Avitum merum, h. e. old. — ¶ Of brute animals. *Colum.* (of a mule). Paternam formam, celeritatemque avitam refert.

AVIUS (ab & via), a, um, adj. remote from the road, unfrequented, lonely. *Horat.* Avii montes. *Virg.* Avia virgulta. *Vellei.* Solitudines avie. — ¶ As a substantive, pathless places. *Virg.* Avia dum sequor. *Vellei.* Avia iterum. *Tacit.* Avia Oceani. *Id.* Avia saltuum. — ¶ Also, who wanders from the way, or is far from the way. *Virg.* In montes se se avius addidit altos. — ¶ *Figur.* *Lucret.* Avius a vera ratione vagaris, astray. *Id.* Morbis in corporis avius errat sæpe animus, bewildered, delirious. *Silius.* Avia cæpto consilia, h. e. aliena a cæpto. — ¶ Avius, that is away from the road, remote; Devius, that leads out of the way, devious; Invius, pathless.

AULÆ (αὐλή), æ, f. a large open space at the entrance of great houses; court-yard. *Virg.* Aulæi (for aulæ) in medio libabant pocula Bacchi. — Hence, the atrium or inner court. *Horat.* Lectus genialis in aula est. — ¶ Also, a royal palace. *Horat.* janitor aulæ Cerberus, of Pluto's palace. *Id.* Caret invidenda sobrius aula. *Cic.* Auctoritate aulæ communita, regnum obtinuit. *Senec.* In aula, at court. *Virg.* Aulas et cerea regna refingunt, the cell of the queen-bee. — ¶ Also, the attendants at the palace, the court. *Tacit.* Divisa aula erat. *Id.* Potiri aula, to engross the influence at court. — ¶ Also, a court-yard for cattle, fold, pen. *Propert.* Vacuum in aulam aries reduxit oves. — ¶ Also, for olla, a pot. *Plant.*

AULÆA (αὐλαία), æ, f. the same as *Aulæa*. *Car.*

AULÆUM (Id.), i, n. any embroidered stuff for hangings, furniture, &c.; arras, tapestry, hangings, curtains. *Virg.* Aulæis jam se Regina composuit, on cushions or seats covered with tapestry. *Horat.* Aulæa suspensa, the hangings. *Propert.* Porticus aulæis nobilis Attalicis. — ¶ Also, the siparium or curtain of a theatre. *Cic.* Aulæum tollitur, the curtain rises, which, in the ancient theatres, contrary to modern usage, took place when the play was finished. *Picadr.* Aulæo misso. *Horat.* Aulæa premuntur, the curtain is dropped, h. e. at the beginning of the play. — ¶ *Juvenal.* Picte ferentem ex humeris aulæa togæ, h. e. an embroidered garment.

AULAX (αὐλαξ), æcis, a furrow, ridge. *Auson.*

AULERCI, ðrum, pl. m. a people of Celtic Gaul. *Liv.*

AULETES (αὐλητής), æ, m. one who plays upon the flute. Hence, the surname of one of the Ptolemies. *Cic.*

AULETICUS (αὐλητικός), a, um, adj. relating to a pipe or flute, aulætic. *Plin.* Calamus aulæticus.

AULICUS (αὐλικός), a, um, adj. relating to a palace or court aulic. *Sueton.* Aulicus apparatus. — ¶ *Aulici*, ðrum, absol. courtiers. *Nepos.* Aulicorum invidia. *Sueton.* Aulici interiores.

AULIS, is & ðdis, f. Ἀυλῖς, a town and port of Bæotia, where the Grecian fleet was assembled, preparatory to the Trojan war. *Virg.* Aulide. *Lucan.* ad iniquam classibus Aulin.

AULIX, ðeis, m. a furrow, ridge, the same as *Aulæa*. *Veget.*

AULÆDUS (αὐλῶδης), i, m. a ployer on the pipe or flute. *Cic.*

AULON, ðnis, m. a mountain of Calabria. *Horat.*

AULOLARIX (Aulula, obsol. or unused, from aula or olla), æ, f. a comedy of *Plautus*, in which is introduced an old raiser who has buried a pot of gold.

AULUS, i, m. a Roman prænomen. — ¶ Also, a sort of muscle, so called from its resemblance to the pipe, αὐλός. *Plin.*

AVOCAMENTUM (avoco), i, n. a relaxation, diversion, recreation. *Plin. Ep.* Omnia mihi avocamenta eripuit dolor. *Id.* Admittere avocamenta doloris.

AVOCATIO (Id.), ðnis, f. a calling off the

attention, diverting the thoughts. *Cic.* Avocatio a cogitanda molestia. *Senec.* Quæ me sine avocatione circumstrepuunt, without distracting ray ottation.

AVOCATOR (Id.), ðris, m. he who calls off 3 or away. *Tertall.*

AVOCŒ (ab & voco), as, avi, atum, a. l. to call off or away, call or turn aside, withhold, ἀποκαλεῶ, ἀπορρέπομαι. *Cic.* Pompeium a Cæsaris conjunctione avocare. *Id.* Quos ætas a præliis avocabat. *Id.* Senectus avocat a rebus agendis. *Id.* Avocare animos a religione. *Id.* aliquem a Philosophia. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Avocare philosophiam a rebus occultis. *Id.* Avocare controversiam a propriis personis, to abstract. — ¶ Also, to divert, amuse. *Apul.* Aliquem festivitate fabulæ avocare. *Arnob.* Quibus avocare se possint, can be consoled. — ¶ Also, to turn off, drain off. *Pandect.* Avocare aquam. *Quintil.* Avocare arma, h. e. by a feiat to turn aside the arms of an opponent. — ¶ Also, to reoake, disavow. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, to take possession of. *Pandect.* Non potest avocari ei res.

AVOLŒ (ab & volo), as, avi, atum, u. l. to fly away, ἀφίπταται. *Pandect.* Pavones avolare, et revolare solent. — ¶ *Figur.* To flee away, hasten. *Virg.* Avolat ipse. *Cic.* Experiar certe, ut hinc avoleam. *Liv.* Avolant Romam. *Id.* Avolat ad equites.

AURÆ (αὔρα), æ, f. a gentle gale, breath of air. *Plin. Ep.* Frequentius auras, quam ventos (aer) habet. *Virg.* Me omnes terrent aures. *Lucret.* Aeris auras; and *Virg.* auras aeris. — ¶ Also, the wind. *Virg.* aure Vela vocant. *Horat.* Oceor aura. Aura secunda, a wind which follows the ship, that is, a favorable wind. — Hence, figur. *Ovid.* Dum flavit velis aura secunda meis. *Cic.* Aura rumoris. *Id.* Aura popularis, popular applause. *So.* Id. Aura voluntatis, marks of favor. *Liv.* captare auram libertatis, to catch at every hope of liberty. — ¶ Also, a blowing, a blast. *Cic.* Aquilonis auræ. *Ovid.* Flaminas exsuscitat aura. — ¶ Also, the air. *Virg.* Cursum per auras dirigere. *Id.* In, ad, or sub auras, into the air, on high. *Id.* Attollere se in auras. *Id.* Tendere ad auras. *Id.* Erigere fluctus sub auras. *Id.* Ferre sub auras, to make known. *Id.* reddere ad auras, to place or put in the open air. *Id.* Fugere auras, to retire under cover, to seclude or hide one's self. *Id.* vesci aura, to breathe, live. *Id.* Auras vitales capere. *Id.* Venire ad auras superas, to return from the infernal regions. — ¶ Also, an exhalation, fume, vapor, mist. *Virg.* Notas odor attulit auras. *Martial.* Quæ venit aura de croco. *Cels.* Auræ fluminum atque stagnorum. — ¶ Also, lustre. *Virg.* Auri aura. — ¶ Genitive, auræ for aure. *Virg.* Auræ simplicis ignem.

AURARIUS (aurum), a, um, adj. relating to gold. *Plaut.* Negotium aurarium. *Plin.* Auraria fornax. *Id.* Auraria metalla, gold mines *Varr.* Auraria statera, to weigh gold with. — ¶ Absol. *Tacit.* Publicare aurarias alieujus, the gold mines.

AURATÆ (auratus), æ, f. a sort of fish, a gilt-head, or dory. *Plin.*

AURATILIS (aurum), e, adject. golden-colored. *Solin.*

AURATŒRA (auro, obsol.), æ, f. a gilding. *Quintil.*

AURATUS (aurum), a, um, adj. gilt, or gilded, κεχρυσωμένος. *Cic.* Chrus auratus. *Id.* Aurata tecta. — ¶ Also, decked with gold. *Liv.* Aurati milites, h. e. having arms gilded or adorned with gold. *Virg.* Aurata tempora, h. e. having a gilded helmet. — ¶ Also, of gold, golden. *Catull.* Auratam pellem, h. e. the golden fleece. *Ovid.* Aurata monilia. — ¶ Also, of the color of gold. *Plin.* Gemma auratis guttis. *Cels.* Aurati pisces, gold-fish. *Tertall.* Auratiorem hostiam cedere.

AURELYÆ, æ, f. a city of Celtic Gaul, now Orleans. Whence, Aurelianensis, e, adj. of Aurelia. *Sidon.* Aurelianensis urbs.

AURELIANUS, i, m. one of the Roman emperors. *Vopise.*

AURELIUS, ii, m. a Roman name (nomen). Whence, *adject.* Cic. Aurelius tribunal. *Id.* Aurelia via. Aurelia was also the name of the mother of Julius Caesar; Sueton.; and of a courtesan. Cic. **AURELIUS**. Sextus Aurelius Victor was a Roman writer, by birth an African, and flourished in the fourth century. **AUREOLUS** (dimin., from aureus), a, um, *adj.* of the color of gold. Varr. Collum aureolum. — *¶* Also, of gold, golden. Plant. Anellus aureolus. Catull. Aureolum malum. — *¶* Also, ornamented with gold. Lucil. Aureolus cinctus. — *¶* Also, beautiful, comely. Catull. Aureolipedes. — *¶* Also, precious, valuable. Cic. Aureolus libellus. *Id.* Aureola oracula. — *¶* Aureolus, i, m. absol. a gold coin. Martiol. **AURESCERE** (aurum), is, n. 3. to grow of the color of gold. Varr. **AUREUS** (Id.), a, um, *adj.* of gold, golden, χρυσός. Virg. Aurea fibula. Ovid. Aureus axis erat. — *¶* Nummus aureus, and, absol., aureus, i, m. a gold coin. Cic. Aureos nummos dare. Sueton. Addidit ternos aureos. The aureus was originally equivalent in value to twenty-five denarii; but subsequently was of much less value. — *¶* Also, gilt, gilded, covered or decked with gold. Cic. Sella aurea. Virg. Aurea cingula. — *¶* Also, of a golden color. Virg. Aurea Phoebe. *Id.* Aurea sidera. *Id.* Aurea cæsaries, golden locks; flaxen hair. *Id.* Aurea mala, h. e. quinces. — *¶* Figur. beautiful, shining, resplendent. Virg. Venus aurea. Ovid. Aureus Amor. — *¶* Also, valuable, excellent, precious. Horat. Aurea medicocritas. *Id.* Aurei mores. Virg. Gens aurea. Ovid. Aurea ætas, the golden age. Horat. Aureum tempus. *Id.* Qui nunc te fruitur credulus aurea. **AURICHALCUM**. See *Orichalcum*. **AURICILLÆ**, or **ORICILLÆ**, æ, f. for auricula. Catull. Imula oricilla, h. e. imma parte auriculæ. **AURICOMANS** (aurum & comans), *antis*, 3 *adj.* with golden or flaxen hair. Auson. **AURICOMUS** (aurum & coma), a, um, *adject.* flaxen-haired. Valer. Flacc. — *¶* Also, golden-leaved. Virg. Auricomis arboris. **AURICULÆ** (dimin., from auris), æ, f. the external part of the ear. Cic. Auriculam alicui mordicus auferre. Plaut. Prehendere alicquem auriculis. — *¶* Also, the ear-lap. Cic. Auricula infima mollior, proverbially, of a soft, effeminate person. — *¶* Also, the ear. Martial. Garrere alicui in auriculam. **AURICULARIS** (auricula), a, um, *adj.* relating to the ear, auricular. Pandect. Medicus auricularius. Cels. Auricularius clyster. **AURIFER** (aurum & fero), a, um, *adj.* bearing or producing gold. Plin. Auriferum nemus. Flor. Regio aurifera. Tibull. Aurifer amnis, h. e. Pactolus. Sil. Aurifera arbor, bearing golden apples. **AURIFEX** (aurum & facio), icis, m. a goldsmith, worker in gold. Cic. **AURIFLŪS** (aurum & fluo), a, um, *adj.* washing down gold. Prudent. Quos Tagus aurifluus. **AURIFODINÆ** (aurum & fodina), æ, f. a gold mine, χρυσωρυχείον. Plin. **AURIGÆ** (aurea, absol., frenum, & ago), æ, m. and f. a driver, charioteer. Ovid. Phaethon curres auriga paterni. Virg. Auriga soror. — Particularly applied to those who contended in the races of the circus. Sueton. Auriga, idem cantor atque saltator. See *Factio*. — *¶* Also, a constellation, the Wagoar. Cic. — *¶* Also, a groom. Virg. Circumstant propere aurigæ. — *¶* Also, a pilot of a ship. Ovid. Auriga vela dedit rati. **AURIGARIUS** (Id.), ii, m. a charioteer in the circensian races. Sueton. Mercede palmarum aurigarios frandare. **AURIGATIUS** (aurigo), ñnis, f. the act of driving a chariot. Sueton. Ex aurigatione sero reversus. — *¶* Figur. Gell. Delphini et pueri lus, gestationes, aurigationes. **AURIGATOR** (Id.), ñris, m. the constellation Auriga. Arrien. **AURIGENÆ** (aurum & gigno), æ, m. sprung or produced from gold. An epithet

of Perseus, to whose mother Jupiter gained access in a shower of gold. Ovid.

AURIGER (aurum & gero), a, um, *adj.* bearing gold. Cic. Aurigeris tauris, h. e. having their horns tipped with gold. Val. Flacc. Aurigera arbor, h. e. upoa which was suspended the golden fleece.

AURIGŌ (auriga), as, ãvi, ãtum, a. 1. to drive a chariot, particularly at the public games. Sueton. Aurigavit quoque plurifariam: Olympiis vero etiam decemjugem. — *¶* Figur. Gell. Ducentibus stellis, et aurigantibus, guiding.

AURIGŌR, ãris, dep. I. the same as aurigo. Varr.

AURIPIGMENTUM (aurum & pigmentum), i, n. orpiment, yellow arsenic. It was thought by the ancients to contain gold. Plin.

AURIS (oïs), is, f. the ear. Cic. Et aures sonum percipere debent. *Id.* Erigere aures, h. e. to prick up the ears, listen attentively; and, Terent. Arrigere aures. *Id.* Admovere aurem, to incline, lend. Cic. Accipere auribus; and, Plin. Excipere auribus, to hear. Liv. Præbere alicui aurem; and, Cic. Dare aures suas alicui, to listen to one. So, *Id.* Dedere alicui aures suas. Plant. Obtundere aures, to stua the ears. Tacit. Vitare aures, h. e. colloquia hominum.

Cæs. Servire auribus alicujus, to gratify the ears, flatter. So, Trebon. ad Cic. Noli putare, me hoc auribus tuis dare, do not think I flatter you. Liv. Secundis auribus audiri, favorably. Cic. Capere aures, h. e. to charm, delight. So, Phædr. Capere aurem. — *¶* In aurem, in aure, ad aurem dicere aliquid, to speak in a low tone of voice; to whisper in one's ear. Horat. in aurem Dicere nescio quid puero. Cic. Admonere alicquem ad aurem. — *¶* Aurem vellere, to admonish, reavind. Virg. Cynthius aurem Vellit. So, Senec. Aurem pervellere. — *¶* Terent. Dormire in utramvis aurem, a proverb to express perfect security. — *¶* Figur. judgment, taste. Cic. Atticorum aures teretes. Horat. In Metii descendat iudicis aures, &c. Martial. Tergere libellum aure diligenti. — *¶* Also, the mould-board or earth-board of a plough, which served to enlarge the furrows. Virg. Binæ aures, duplici aptantur dentalia dorso.

AURISCALPIUM (auris & scalpo), ii, n. 3 *aa* ear-picker. Martial.

AURITŪLŌS (diminut., from auritus), a, 3 *um*, *adj.* long-eared. Phædr. Auritulus clamorem tollit, h. e. the ass.

AURITŪS (auris), a, um, *adject.* having 2 long or large ears. Virg. Auritosque sequi lepores. Ovid. Auritus asellus. — *¶* Hence, absol. for lepus. Arrien. — *¶* Also, listening, attentive. Plaut. Fac omnem auritum populum. Horat. Auritas quercus, the listening oaks. — *¶* Plaut. Auritus testis, a witness by hearsay. — *¶* Also, heard. Prudent. Auritas leges. — *¶* Also, ear-shaped. Plin. Aurita aduncitate rostri. — *¶* Pal-lad. Auritum aratrum, having ears or mould-boards.

AURŌCLAVĀTŪS (aurum & clavatus), a, um, *adj.* having golden stripes or studs. Vopisc. Auroclavate vestes.

AURŌRÆ (αὐρῶς ὥρα), æ, f. the dawn, 2 time before sunrise, break of day, morning, ἑως, ἥως. Plaut. Usque ab aurora. Virg. Jamque rubescere stellis aurora fugatis. Plin. Prima aurora. — *¶* Also, the east. Ovid. Eurus ad Auroram recessit. — Also, the inhabitants of the East, the Orientals. Claud. Totam secum moverat auroram. — *¶* In fable, the daughter of Hyperion, wife of Tithonus, and mother of Meonon. Virg.

AURŌSŪS (aurum), a, um, *adj.* containing 3 gold. Lamprid. Aurosa arena. — *¶* Also, gold-colored. Veget. Aurosus color.

AURŪGINEŪS (aurugo), a, um, *adj.* jmn-3 duced, or of a gold-yellow. Cæc. Aurugineus color. Al. leg. dolor.

AURŪGINŌ (Id.), as, n. 1. to be afflicted 3 with the jaundice, aurugine laboro. Ter-tull.

AURŪGŌ (aurum), ñnis, f. the jaundice. 3 Scribon. Larg.

AURŪLÆ (dimin., from aura), æ, f. a gen-

tle breeze. — Figur. Tertull. Aliquas famæ aurulas. 3

AURŌLĒNTŪS (aurum), a, um, of a gold 3 color. Prudent.

AURUM (αὖρος, to shine), i, n. gold, χρυσός. Cic. Auri venas abditas invenimus. *Id.* Aurum igni perspicui potest. Virg. Aurum factum, et infectum. Terent. Montes auri polliceri, proverb. to promise whole mountains of gold. — *¶* Also, any thing made of gold. Terent. Ancillæ onerate veste atque auro, h. e. golden ornaments. Javnal. Ventilet æstivum digitis sudantibus aurum, h. e. ring. Virg. crines nodantur in aurum. *Id.* fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, h. e. the bit. Cic. Aurum in ærario est, money. — *¶* Also, the golden age. Horat. quavis redeant in aurum Tempora prisca. — *¶* Also, lustre, brightness, splendor. Valer. Flacc. Nox recenditur auro. — *¶* Also, gold-color, yellow. Ovid. cum spicis nitido flavetibus auro.

AURUNCÆ, æ, f. a town in Campania Juven. Magnus Auruncæ alumnus, h. e. Lucilius. — Hence, Auruncus, a, um, Auruncian. Virg. Aurunci senes. Vellei. Suessa Aurunca, an Auruncian colony. — *¶* Aurunci, ñrum, the inhabitants of Aurunca. Virg.

AUSCŪLTĀTIŪS (ausculto), ñnis, f. a 2 henring, obeying. Plnat. — *¶* Also, a listening, caresdropping. Seacc.

AUSCŪLTĀTOR (Id.), ñris, m. n heorer. Cic. — *¶* Also, one who obeys. Apulei. Pastor mandati dominici serus auscultator.

AUSCŪLTĀTŪS (Id.), us, m. a henring. 3 Apulei.

AUSCŪLTŌ (auscultare, for auricula), as, ãvi, ãtum, a. & n. 1. to listen, hear, ἀκροά-σθαι. Horat. Jamdudum ausculto. Terent. Auscultare paucis. Catull. Auscultare populum. — *¶* Also, to overhear, eaves-drop. Plaut. Ad fores auscultate. — *¶* Also, to attend to, heed, believe, comply with, obey. Cic. Mihi auscultat. Plaut. Nisi me auscultas, atque hoc facis. Terent. Tu autem huic auscultas? do you mind what he says? Plaut. Auscultare crimina. — *¶* Pass. imp. Plaut. Auscultabitur, you shall be obeyed.

AUSIM. See *Audeo*. 3

AUSŌN, ñnis, m. an Ausonian. The Ausonians were the aborigines of the southern part of Italy, and are also known under the names of Auranci, Opici, and Osci. The Volsci and Æqui were of this stock. Liv. — *¶* Also, an Italian. Sil. — *¶* Adject. Ausonian. Avica.

AUSŌNÆ, æ, f. a town of Ausonia.

AUSŌNĪÆ (Ausones), æ, f. Ἀυσονία, the land of the Ausonians in Southern Italy. Poetically, the whole of Italy. Virg. — Hence, Ausŏnis, ñdis, f. and Ausŏniŭs, a, um, Ausonian, commonly used by the poets for Italian, Roman. Ovid. Ausonis ora. Virg. Ausonia terra. Horat. Ausoniæ urbes. Plin. Ausonium mare, h. e. between the Tuscan and Ionian seas. — And Ausonii, ñrum, absol., the Ausonians, or, poetically, the Italians, Latins, Romans. Virg.

AUSŌNIDÆ (Id.), ãrum, m. the Ausoi-3 ans. Virg. — *¶* And, poetically, Ital-ians, Romans. Virg.

AUSONIUS. Decimus Magnus Ausoni-us, a native of Onul, a learned rhetorician and ingenious poet of the fourth century.

AUSPĒX (for avis pex, from aves & specio), icis, m. and f. one who foretells future events by the flight, singing and feeding of birds, οἰωνοσκοπός. Horat. Providus auspex. — *¶* Also, the author, maker. Cic. Latore et auspices legis (or those who consult the nuspices about a proposed law). *Id.* Auspices nuptiarum, those who witnessed the marriage contract, and took care that the ceremonies were rightly performed. So, Cic. and Sueton. absol., auspices. — *¶* Also, director, favorer. Horat. Auspice Teucro. *Id.* Auspice musa. Virg. Divis auspibus ceptorum operum. *Id.* Dis auspibus.

AUSPICĀBILIS (auspico), e, *adject.* 3 auspicious. Arno.

AUSPICĀLIS (auspex), e, *adj.* affording 2 or relating to auguries. Plin.

AUSPICĀLITER (auspicalis), *adverb*, the same as *auspicato*. Hygin.

AUSPICATŌ (auspicatus), adverb, after consulting the auspices, after having had recourse to augury. *Cic.* Romulus auspicato urbem condidit. *Liv.* Auspicato creare magistratus. — ¶ Also, under a good omen, auspiciously, fortunately. *Terent.* Haud auspicato huc me attuli. *Plin.* Auspicatus gignuntur.

AUSPICATŌS (auspicio), *us, m.* the same as *auspiciū*. *Plin.* Pici in auspicatu magni. Others read *auspiciis*.

AUSPICATŌS, *a, um, particip.* from *auspico*. — ¶ Adject. lucky, fortunate, prosperous, auspicious. *Vellei.* Auspicatus omnibus ducere uxorem. *Justin.* Urbs toto orbe auspicatissima. *Plin.* Auspicator arbor. *Catull.* Quis vidit Venerem auspicatiorem? *h. e. happier.* *Tacit.* Auspicatissimum initium.

AUSPICIUM (auspex), *ii, n.* a consulting of the auspices, a divination by observing the flight, sounds and feeding of birds, οἰωνομός. *Cic.* In auspicio esse. — ¶ Also, *n.* taken of some event, shewn by the actions of birds. *Cic.* Aves auspiciū ratum fecere. *Liv.* Aquila auspiciū fecit. Hence, figur. *Horat.* Cui si vitiosa libido fecerit auspiciū, induce, incite. — ¶ Also, any omen. *Cic.* Fulmen optimum auspiciū. *Justin.* Felix auspiciū equus domino primus emisit. *Cic.* Optimis auspiciis gerere aliquid. *Id.* Ferre leges contra auspicia. — ¶ Auspicia habere, to have the right of consulting the auspices, which belonged to all the city magistrates. *Cic.* Omnes magistratus auspiciū habent. *Id.* Proprietores auspiciū non habent. — But this right was confined, in the army, to the commander-in-chief. Hence, *auspiciū* signifies the chief command. *Liv.* Ductu et auspicio. *So, Id.* Imperio auspicioque consulis, *h. e.* when the commander was present in person. *Sueton.* Domuit partim ductu, partim auspiciis suis, partly in person, and partly by officers acting under his command. *So, Tacit.* Ductu Germanici, auspiciis Tiberii. — ¶ Also, authority, sway, power. *Virg.* Communem populum, paribusque regibus auspiciis, *h. e.* equali potestate. — ¶ Also, pleasure, choice, will. *Virg.* Meis ducere vitam auspiciis. — ¶ Also, the beginning. *Justin.* Auspicia regni. — ¶ *Auspiciū* has a wider sense than *augurium*, being applied to any omen, and referring to the consultations of individuals, as well as to those of magistrates. *Augurium* is limited to the omens given by birds, and to the observations of the College of Augurs.

AUSPICŌ (*Id.*), *as, āvi, ātum, a.* and *n.* 1. 3 to take the auspices. *Plaut.* Auspicavi lucro faciendo. *Id.* Auspicare mustellum, *h. e.* to take an omen from, to consult. — ¶ Also, to take the auspices for, to consecrate. *Cic.* In auspicato loco. *Horat.* Non auspicatos impetus, made without attention to the auspices, inauspicious. — ¶ Also, to begin. *Justin.* In bello male auspicato.

AUSPICŌR (*Id.*), *āris, ātus sum, dep.* 1. to take the auspices, collect omens, by observing the flights, &c., of birds, οἰωνοκοπέω. *Cic.* Auspicari est oblitus. *Liv.* Fabio auspicanti aves non addixere. — ¶ Also, to begin for luck's sake. The Romans thought that those enterprises would be fortunate which were begun on the first day of the year; and it was therefore customary for every one to do something in his trade or profession on that day, just by way of an auspicious beginning. *Colum.* Cal. Januariis auspicandi causa omne genus operis instantur. — Hence, to begin, undertake. *Sueton.* Auspicari militiam. *Id.* Auspicatus est cantare.

AUSTELLŌS (dimin., from *auster*), *i, m.* 3 a southerly breeze. *Lucil.* *ap. Nou.*

AUSTER (unc.), *trī, m.* the south wind, νότος. *Horat.* Plumbens auster. *Id.* Auster nocens corporibus. *Ovid.* pluvius. *Virg.* frigidus. — ¶ Also, the south. *Plin.* In austros. *Cic.* Aquilonis, austrive partes.

AUSTERĀLIS, *is, f.* water-cresses. *Apulei.*

AUSTERE (austerus), adverb, austere, severely, rigidly. *Cic.*

AUSTERITAS (*Id.*), *ātis, f.* harshness,

roughness, tartness. *Plin.* Austeritas vini. *Id.* capæ. — ¶ Also, of colors, deepness, darkness of tint. *Plin.* Nimis floridis coloribus austeritatem dare. — ¶ Also, gravity, sternness, severity, austerity. *Quintil.* Non austeritas ejus tristis sit. — ¶ Also, rigor, strictness. *Plin.* *Ep.* 2

AUSTERŌLŌS (diminut. from *austerus*), *a, um, somewhat austere.* *Apul.*

AUSTERŌS (αὐστηρός), *a, um, adj.* of a 2 rough taste, harsh. *Plin.* Herba austero sapore. *Colum.* Austerior gustus. *Scribon. Larg.* Vinum austerissimum. — ¶ Also, of smells. *Plin.* Succus odore austerus. — ¶ Also, of colors, deep, dark. *Plin.* Colores austeri, aut floridi. — ¶ Also, of style, in statuary. *Plin.* Austero maluit genere, quam jucundo placere, massive style. — ¶ Also, grave, severe, rigid, strict, austere. *Cic.* Fortasse austerior et gravior esse potuisset. *Id.* Austero more agere cum aliquo. — ¶ Also, irksome, grievous. *Horat.* Austerus labor. — ¶ Also, cruel. *Propert.* Quælibet austeras de me ferat urna tabellas. — ¶ Also, of style, plain, severe. *Horat.* Austera poemata. *Cic.* Orator suavitatem habeat austeram et solidam.

AUSTRĀLIS (auster), *e, adj.* southern. *Ovid.* Australis polus. *Cic.* Australis regio.

AUSTRIFER (auster & fero), *a, um, adj.* bringing or causing south winds. *Sil.*

AUSTRINŌS (auster), *a, um, adj.* southern. 2 *Virg.* Austrini calores. *Plin.* Austrinus flatus. *Id.* Austrinus vertex, *h. e.* the south pole. *Id.* Austrinum tempus, *h. e.* when the south winds blow. — ¶ Absol. Austrina ōrum, southern parts or sides. *Plin.* Austrina Cypri.

AUSTRĀFRICŌS (auster & africanus), *i, m.* the south-south-west wind. *Isidor.*

AUSUM (audeo), *i, n.* an attempt, enterprise, adneaturous act. *Virg.* Fortia ausa. *Ovid.* crudelia. *Plin.* Ausum improbum. *Ovid.* Potiri auso. *Id.* Magnis excidere ausis.

AUSŌS, *a, um, particip.* from *Audeo*, having dared. *Liv.* Capitalia ausi. — ¶ Pass. attempted, undertaken. *Tacit.* Ausis ad Cæsarem codicillis.

AUT (αὐτε), *or, ἢ, conjunct.* disjunct. *Liv.* Audendum est aliquid universis, aut omnia singulis patiunda. — ¶ *Aut* aut, either—or. *Cic.* Aut bibat aut abeat. *So, Cic.* Vel—aut, and *Martial.* Aut—vel. *Also, Liv.* 44. 6. aut—aut, partly—partly. — ¶ With *vero, certe, etiam.* *Cic.* Quem tibi aut hominem aut vero deum auxilio futurum putas? *Id.* Aut reprehensionis aliquid, aut certe admirationis habituram. *Id.* Quod de illo acceperant, aut etiam suspicabantur. — *Aut* is used generally when things of a contrary nature are placed in juxtaposition; *vel* in connection with different things. For example, *Cic.* Ubi potest illa ætas aut calefcere, vel applicatione melius vel igni; aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? — ¶ *Aut* is sometimes diminutive, or at least. *Sallust.* Cuncti aut magna pars. *Virg.* Obree puppes, *Aut* age diversas. — ¶ Copulative, for *et, atque.* *Virg.* Ter voces, aut quater ingeminant, for *terque quaterque.* — ¶ Dubitative, for *an.* *Cic.* Quæsiuit num ille, aut ille defensurus esset. *Plaut.* Cœnæ causa, aut tux mercedis gratia. — ¶ For *alioqui, else, otherwise.* *Plin.* Effodiuntur balbi, aut deteriores fiunt. *Ovid.* Ne flectat retro sua lumina, aut irrita dona futura. *Virg.* Nunc manet insontem gravis exitus: aut ego veri Vana feror. — ¶ For *nec, when preceded by a negative.* *Tacit.* Neque paci aut prælio paratus.

AUTEM (αὐτε), conjunct. also, likewise. *Plaut.* Abite, tu domum, et tu autem domum. *Id.* Vehit hic et illas, vehit hic autem alter senex. — ¶ Also, but, nevertheless. *Terent.* Prandium corrumpitur; Ctesipho autem in amore est totus. *Cic.* Numeris adstrictior, verborum autem licentior. *Terent.* Salve, Demea. (*De.*) Quid autem? ah, what? *Id.* Quid hoc autem est? but what is this? — ¶ When a speaker recalls

his words for the purpose of correcting himself. *Cic.* Num quis testis Postumum appellavit? testis autem? witness, did I say? *Liv.* In Africam transcendit: transcendet autem dico? but will pass, do I say? — ¶ Also, used to express surprise at, or dissent from, what another has said. *Terent.* Ego non tangam meam? (*Ch.*) Tuam autem, furcifer? Yours, do you say? But do you call her yours? — ¶ Also, but now, but then, in stating a syllogism. *Cic.* Jus civile est æquitas, &c.: ejus autem æquitas utilis est cognitio. — ¶ Also, used after several particles; as, *ecce autem, porro autem, tuam autem, adeo autem, but lo! &c.* *Terent., and Salust.* — ¶ Also, after *nec, and neque, but neque vero* is more common. *Cic.* Neque autem ego sum ita demens. — ¶ Also, after *et.* *Plaut.* Et adire lubet hominem: et autem nimis eum ausculto libens. But generally separated by the interposition of another word. *Sueton.* Et forensia autem. *Plin.* Et caprifici autem. — ¶ Sometimes, it is merely an expletive. *Virg.* Sed quid ego hæc autem nequidquam ingrata revolve?

AUTHENTICŌS (αὐθεντικός), *a, um, adj.* 3 genuine, original, authentic. *Pandect.* tabule, the original instrument. *Id.* Testamentum authenticum. — ¶ Also, absol. in *neut.*, the original. *Pandect.*

AUTHEPSA (αὐθέψης), *v, f.* a stove-pan with a double bottom: in the upper part was placed the water, in the lower the fire. *Cic.*

AUTHOR, with its derivatives. See *Auctor.*

AUTŌCHTHŌNES (αὐτόχθονες), *um, 3* aborigines. *Apul.*

AUTŌGRAPHIŌS (αὐτόγραφος), *a, um, adj.* 2 written with one's own hand, of one's own writing, original, autographical. *Sueton.* Autographa epistola. — ¶ Autographum, *i, n.* absol. *Symmach.*

AUTŌLŌLĒS, *um, m.* a people of Mauritania. *Plin.*

AUTŌLŌCŌS, *i, m.* Αὐτόλυκος, a son of Mercury, and maternal grandfather of Ulysses. *Ovid.*

AUTŌMATŌN (αὐτόματον), *i, n.* a machine which has the power of motion without itself, an automaton. *Sueton.*

AUTŌMEDŌN, *ontis, m.* Αὐτομέδων, the chariotcer of Achilles. — ¶ Hence, a chariotcer in general. *Cic.*

AUTŌNŌE, *es, f.* Αὐτόνοη, daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Actæon. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Autōnōeūs, a, um.* *Ovid.* Autonocius heros, *h. e.* Actæon.

AUTŌPĒRŌS (αὐτόπυρος), *i, m.* a kind of household bread, made of unbolted flour, brown bread. *Plin.*

AUTOR, with derivatives. See *Auctor.*

AUTRONIŌS, *ii, m.* a Roman name. — Hence, *Autronianus, a, um, belonging to Autronius.* *Cic.* Autroniana domus.

AUTŌMNĀLIS (autumnus), *e, adj.* relating to the autumn, autumnal. *Liv.* Autumnale æquinoctium. *Varr.* Autumnale tempus. *Ovid.* Corna autumnalia. *Plin.* Rosa autumnalis.

AUTŌMNESCIT (*Id.*), *ēbat, n.* 3 autumn is coming on. *Martian.* Capell.

AUTŌMNITAS (*Id.*), *ātis, f.* the autumn, fall of the leaf, time of autumn, harvest-time. *Cato.* — ¶ Also, the fruits of autumn, harvest, ὄπωπτος. *Arnob.*

AUTŌMNŌ (*Id.*), *as, n.* 1. to cause or bring on the autumn. *Plin.*

AUTŌMNUM, *i, n.* same as *Autumnus.* *Varr.*

AUTŌMNŌS, or **AUCTŌMNŌS** (augeo), *i, m.* the autumn, the time of harvest and vintage, ὄπωπα. *Cic.* Illic, ver, æstas, autumnus. *Horat.* Pomifer autumnus. *Juvenal.* Lethifer autumnus, sickly. *Tacit.* Adulto autumnno, advanced. *Id.* Vergente autumnno, drawing to a close. *Ovid.* Septem autumni, *h. e.* years. — ¶ Also, the harvest. *Martial.* Fragrat testa senibus autumnis, *h. e.* old wine.

AUTŌMNŌS (preced.), *a, um, adj.* relating to the autumn, autumnal. *Ovid.* Frondes autumnno frigore tactæ. *Plin.* Seritur ab æquinoctio autumnno.

AUTŌMŌ (unc.), *as, āvi, ātum, a.* 1. to think, imagine, judge, suppose, οἶπα, νομίζω.

Cic. Bene quam meriti esse autumas, dicis male mereri. *Horat.* Quem insanum Chrysippi porticus et grex autumat. — *¶* Also, to say, speak, aver, relate. *Plant.* Vera autumas.

AVULSŌ (avello), ōnis, f. a plucking off, 2 tearing away. *Plin.*

AVULSOR (Id.), ōris, m. one who tears off, 2 ἀσπυζων. *Plin.*

AVUNCULŌS (diminut., from avus), i, m. a maternal uncle, mother's brother. *Cic.* — *¶* Avunculus magnus, and major, a grandmother's brother. *Cic.* and *Sucton.* — *Tacit.* also uses avunculus in the same sense for great uncle. *Pandect.* Avunculus maximus, great grandmother's brother. — *¶* Also, the husband of a maternal aunt. *Senece.*

AVUS (unc.), i, m. a father's or mother's father, grandfather, πάππος. *Cic.* Et proavus et avus prætores fuerunt. *Horat.* Avus maternus atque paternus. — *¶* Also, an ancestor. *Ovid.* Per innumeros avos, a long line of ancestors. *Virgil.* (of bees) Avi numerantur avorum.

AUXILIABUNDŌS (auxilior), a, um, adj. 3 aiding, helping. *Apulci.*

AUXILIARIS (auxilium), e, adj. assisting, 3 aiding, succoring, auxiliary. *Ovid.* De auxiliariis. *Lucan.* Numen auxiliare. *Plin.* Oleum auxiliare lethargicis. — *¶* Auxiliares milites, and auxiliores, absol., allies, auxiliaries. *Cæs.* Auxiliarius non multum confidebat. *Lic.* Auxiliares terga dant repente. *Tacit.* Auxiliares cohortes. *Id.* Dux auxiliarius.

AUXILIARIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. aiding, helping. *Plant.* Amicus auxiliarius. — *¶* Also, auxiliary. *Liv.* Auxilarii milites. *Cic.* Cohors auxiliaria. *Sallust.* Auxilarii equites.

AUXILIATOR (auxilior), ōris, m. one 2 who brings assistance, an assistant, aider, helper. *Quintil.* Litigantium auxiliator. *Tacit.* Tiberio auxiliator.

AUXILIATRIX (auxiliator), icis, f. she or that which aids. *Cassiodor.* Auxiliatrix gratia.

AUXILIATŪS (auxilior), us, m. help, aid. *Lucrct.*

AUXILIŪS (auxilium), as, a. 1. to assist. *Vitruv.* Vox ab imis auxiliata.

AUXILIŪR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 11. to assist, help, aid, succor, abet, βοηθεω. *Cic.* Senatam auxiliari. *Terent.* Te aliis consilium dare, tibi non posse auxiliari? *Cæs.* Facultas

auxiliandi. — *¶* Also, to relieve, heal. *Plin.* Auxiliantur contra scorpionum ictus. *Id.* Ferulam quibusdam morbis auxiliari, dicunt medici. *Ovid.* Nec (medicina) formidatis auxiliatur aquis.

AUXILIUM (augeo), ii, n. assistance, help, succor. *Virg.* Dare auxilium. *Cic.* Ferre auxilium alicui. *Id.* Juvaré alicuique auxilio laboris. *Nepos.* Auxilio alicuius facere aliquid. *Id.* Esse auxilio alicui. *Id.* Venire auxilio alicui. *Id.* Mittere alicuique auxilio alicui. *Cæs.* Reperire auxilium alicui rei, to find a remedy. *Sallust.* Noctis auxilio integri abeunt, favored by the darkness of the night. *Sucton.* Eripere alicui auxilium fugæ, the power of flying; means of escaping. *Id.* Emendicare pecuniam in auxilium aris alieni, h. e. to pay one's debts. *Liv.* Civitas ultima experiens auxilia dictatorem dixisset. *Quintil.* Auxilia liberorum. *Ovid.* Auxilia navis, h. e. rudder, and other instruments of navigation. — *¶* Also, medicine, remedy. *Cels.* Auxilia adversæ valetudinis. *Plin.* Reperta est auxilio herba Britannica. — *¶* Also, auxiliary troops, auxiliaries, σύμμαχοι, τὸ ἐπικουρικόν. *Cic.* Magna equitum, ac peditum auxilia. *Sallust.* Imperatoribus nostris auxilia mittere. *Cæs.* Auxiliis in medium aciem connectis. *Sucton.* Legiones et auxilia provinciatum distribuere. *Ovid.* Mitat ut auxilium sine se, precatur. — *¶* *Horat.* uses auxili for auxili.

AUXIM. See *Augeo*. 3

AUXIMUM, i, n. a towel of Italy, novo *Osinio*. *Cæs.* — Hence, Auximātēs, um, the inhabitants of Auximum. *Plin.*

AXAMENTA, or ASSAMENTA, ōrum, verses sung by the Salii, in honor of particular deities; also, poems written in praise of particular persons. *Fest.*

AXENŪS (ἄξενος), inhospitable. *Ovid.* Axenns Pontus, the most ancient name of the Euxine or Black sea.

AXICIA, æ, f. scissors to clip the hair with. *Plant.*

AXICŪLŌS (dimin. from axis), or ASSICŪLŌS, i, m. a small axletree; a pin on which a pulley turns, ἄξων. *Vitruv.* — *¶* Also, a small beam; a bar; a lever or pole. *Vitruv.* — *¶* Also, a small board; a lath. *Amnian.*

AXILLĀ, æ, f. the arm-hole, or arm-pit, 3 μασχάλη. *Cic.* — Ala, contracted from axilla, became the common form of speech.

AXIM, for *egeria*, from *Ago*.

AXINOMANTIA (ἀξινωματρία), æ, f. a 2 kind of divination, in which axes were used. *Plin.*

AXIŌMA (ἀξίωμα), ātis, n. aa axiom, proposition, maxia. *Apul.*

AXIS (ἄξων), is, m. the axletree on which a wheel turns. *Virg.* Nitens sub pondere faginus axis instrepat. — *¶* Also, a chariot, car, wagon. *Ovid.* Purpureo movet axe diem. *Propert.* Spoliis onerato axe. *Ovid.* Solis fessos excipit axes. — *¶* Also, the axis of the earth or heavens. *Cic.* Terra circum axem se convertit. *Id.* Mundus versatur circum axem cæli. — *¶* Also, the pole. *Lucan.* Axis inocciduus. *Id.* Imus in adversos axes. *Vitruv.* Meridianus axis. — Sometimes, absol. the north pole. *Cic.* Ora quam nos incolimus, sub axe posita. — *¶* Also, the heavens. *Virg.* Axem torquet stellis ardentibus aptum. *Ovid.* Etherius axis. *Virg.* Sub ætheris axe, in the open air. — *¶* Also, climate, climate, region. *Plin.* Exustus sideribus axis, h. e. the torrid zone. *Ovid.* Hesperius axis, h. e. the west. *Id.* Axis Boreus. — *¶* Also, the hook on which a hinge turns. *Stat.* Venti axem emoto cardine vellunt. — *¶* Also, a board, plank. See *Assis*. — *¶* Also, a valve, sucker of a pump. *Vitruv.* — *¶* Also, a small beam, pale, stake. *Lucan.* Stellatis axibus agger Erigitur. — *¶* Also, the axis of a volute. *Vitruv.* Axes volutarum. — *¶* Also, a wild animal, probably of the autolepe family. *Plin.*

AXIŪS, ii, m. a river of Macedonia, now the Vardar. *Liv.*

AXŌN (ἄξων), ōnis, m. a line drawn on a dial; the axis of a sun-dial. *Vitruv.* — *¶* Also, a part of a balista. *Vitruv.* — *¶* Also, axones, boards, or tablets, on which Solon's laws were written. *Gell.*

AXŌNĀ, æ, m. a river of Gaul, now the Aine. *Auson.*

AXŪNGIĀ (axis & ungo), æ, f. grease, with which the axletrees of wheels were rubbed. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, fat, or grease. *Veget.*

AXURUS. See *Anxurus*.

ĀZAN, ānis, m. a mountain in Arcadia, sacred to Cybele. *Stat.* — *¶* An inhabitant of the same. *Stat.*

AZANIÆ, nices pineæ, a kind of pine-nuts. *Plin.*

ĀZYMŪS (ἄζυμος), a, um, adj. unleavened, 3 not fermented. *Seridon.* Larg.

B.

B a mute, the second letter of the alphabet. It is often interchanged with v, and in composition is changed into u in aufero and aufugio; c, as in occurro; f, as in sufficio; g, as in suggero; m, as in summitto, &c.

BĀAL (Hebr.), the name of a Syrian god, 3 signifying, in Hebrew, Lord. *Prudent.*

BABĒ (βαβῆ), O! strange; wonderful! 3 rare! *Plant.*

BĀBYLŌN, ōnis, f. Babylon, Βαβυλὼν, a celebrated city of Babylonia, the capital of the Chaldeans, on the Euphrates, long since destroyed. *Plin.* — Hence, Babyloniacus, Babylonicus, and Babylonius, a, um, and Babyloniensis, e, Babylonian. *Plant.* Babylonica peristromata, and, absol., *Lucrct.* Babylonica (sc. aulae), richly embroidered, because the Babylonians excelled in embroidery. *Horat.* Nec Babylonios tentaris numeros, tables of nativity, astrological tables, because the Chaldeans or Babylonians were noted astrologers. — *¶* Babylonii, rum, inhabitants of Babylon, Chaldeans. *Cic.*

BĀBYLŌNIĀ (Babylon), æ, f. a part of Mesopotamia, of which Babylon was the capital. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, the city of Babylon. *Justin.*

BĀCCA, and BĀCĀ, æ, f. a berry; a small fruit of trees, as of the bay, olive, elder, and myrtle, κόκκος, ἀκρόδορον. *Cic.* Agricola cum flore oleæ videt, baccam

quoque se visurum putat. *Cato.* Baccæ myrti. *Virg.* lauri. — Particularly, the olive. *Ovid.* Quot Sicyon baccas parit. — *¶* Also, any fruit of trees. *Cic.* In arborum baccis, terraque frugibus. — *¶* Also, any round object like a berry. *Horat.* Onusta baccis, pearls. *So, Virg.* Indi conchea bæcca maris. *Ovid.* Nitebant auribus in geminis bæccæ, pendants, earrings. *Pallad.* Caprini stercoris bæcca, crotels. — *¶* Also, a link of a chain. *Prudent.*

BĀCCĀLIĀ (bæcca), æ, f. a bay-tree, or laurel, bearing great store of berries. *Plin.*

BĀCCĀLIS (Id.), e, adj. bearing or 2 abounding in berries. *Plin.*

BĀCCĀR, āris, n. and BĀCCĀRIS (Bάκχαρις), is, f. a sweet-smelling herb, supposed to be good against enchantments, clown's spikeard. *Plin.* Baccaris vocatur nardum rusticum. *Virg.* bæccare frontem Cingite ne vati noceat mala lingua futuro.

BĀCCĀTŪS (bæcca), a, um, adj. adorned with pearls, set with beads like berries. *Virg.* Monile bæccatum.

BĀCCĪĀ (Bάκχη), æ, and BĀCCĒ, es, f. a woman who celebrated the orgies of Bacchus, which was done once in three years. *Ovid.* Celebrant repetita triennia Bæccæ. *Lucan.* Referunt trieterica Bæccæ. *Liv.* Bæccis initiare aliquam, to initiate one into their rites, admit into their number. — *¶* Also, a furious, raging woman. *Plant.*

Non Bæccides, sed Bæccæ sunt acerrimæ.

BĀCCĀBUNDŌS (bacchor), a, um, adj. 3 revelling, raving. *Curt.* — *¶* Also, howling, howling. *Apulci.*

BĀCCĀŪS. Same as Bæccenus.

BĀCCĀNĀL (Bacchanalis), is, n. in pl. ia, ium and iorum, the place where the feasts of Bacchus were solemnized, the assembly of the Bacchantes. *Plant.* Ad Bæccas veni in Bacchanal. *Liv.* Omnia Bacchanalia Romæ dirurere. — *¶* Also, the festival of Bacchus. *Plant.* Bacchanal te exercuisse oportuit. — More commonly in the plural, the Bacchanals, orgies of Bacchus. *Liv.* Via una corruptelæ Bacchanalia erant. (Livy here speaks of certain private societies, in which the most revolting acts of licentiousness were committed.) *Juvenal.* Vivere Bacchanalia, to lead a debauched life.

BĀCCĀNĀLIS (Bacchus), e, adj. relating 3 to Bacchus or the feasts of Bacchus; Bacchanalian. *Maerob.* festum. *Valer. Maz.* Bacchanalium sacrorum mos.

BĀCCĀNS (bacchor), āntis, raving, reveling. *Plant.* Bæccæ bæccanti adversarier. *Cic.* Furor Cethegi in vestra cæde bæccantis. — *¶* Bæccantes, nm, the votaries of Bacchus. *Ovid.* Cithæron cantibus, et clara Bacchantum voce sonabat. — *¶* Figur. *Horat.* Thracius ventus bæccars, h. e. raging, blowing furiously.

Vitrue. — ¶ Also, a *thoug, lash.* *Juvenal.*

BALUX. See *Ballux.*

BAMBALIO (βαμβάλω), ōnis, m. a *stammerer* or *stutterer*, a *nicknack* given to *Mark Antony's father-in-law.* *Cic.*

BANDUSIA, æ, f. a *district* of *Sabium*, in which lay *Horace's estate.* *Horat.* Fons Bandusiæ.

BANTIA, æ, f. a *town* of *Apulia.* *Liv.* — Hence, *Bantinus*, a, um, adj. of *Bantia.* *Horat.* Bantini saltus.

BAPHIA (βαφεῖα), ōrum, n. plur. a *dye-house.* *Laniprid.*

BAPTÆ (βάπται), ārum, m. the *priests* of *Cotyto*, the *goddess* of *leanness.* *Juvenal.*

BAPTES (βάπτης), æ, m. a *thought* to be *amber artificially colored.* *Plin.*

BAPTISMA (βάπτισμα), ātis, n. and **BAP-**

3 TISMOS (βαπτισμός), i, m. a *washing.*

Prudent. — ¶ Also, *baptism.* *Tertull.*

BAPTISMUM, the same as *Baptismus.*

BAPTISMUS. See *Baptisma.*

BAPTISTÆ (βαπτιστής), æ, m. a *baptizer.* *3 Sæd.*

BAPTISTERIUM (βαπτιστήριον), ii, n. 2 a *bath* or *vessel* to *wash* the *body* in. *Plin.*

Ep. — ¶ Also, a *baptismal font*; a *baptistery.* *Sidon.*

BAPTIZATOR (baptizo), ōris, m. a *bop-*

tizer. *Tertul.*

BAPTIZO (βάπτίζω), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.

3 to *baptize.* *Tertul.*

BARATHRŌ (βάραθρος), ōnis, m. a *glut-*

ton, *gorgonizer*, *spendthrift.* *Lucret.*

BARATHRUM (βάραθρον), i, n. a *deep*

3pit, abyss. *Virg.* Imo barathri gurgite,

whirlpool. *Silius.* Aetnæ candente barathro.

Catull. Abruptum barathrum.

— ¶ Also, the *infernal regions.* *Virg.*

superque immane barathrum Cernatur.

— ¶ Figur. the *navy, paunch.* *Plant.*

Effunde hoc cito in barathrum, h. ē. in

ventrum. *Horat.* Barathro donare quid-

quid habes, to *consume, waste.* *Id.* Bara-

thrum macelli, said of a *greedy man.*

BARBA (unc.), æ, f. a *beard, πώγων.* *Cic.*

Tondere barbam et capillum. *Plin.*

abrader. *Ovid.* recidere. *Horat.* po-

nerere, to *shave off.* *Lucret.* demittere bar-

bam, to *let grow.* *Tacit.* promittere, to

suffer to *grow.* *Lucret.* Barba crescit.

Nepos. promissis, long. *Ovid.* longa.

Cic. Homo maxima barba. *Horat.* Sapi-

entem pascere barbam. — ¶ Also, ap-

plied to *beasts.* *Plin.* Barbæ hircorum.

Id. caprarum. *Id.* gallinaceorum. *Id.*

Mulli barba gemina insinuantur, two

barbs or *woolles.* — ¶ Also, to *plants.*

Plin. Virgultorum barba, the *toppings.*

Id. Ponticas nuces protegit barba, the

down or *wool.* — ¶ *Plin.* Jovis barba,

a *plant.*

BARBARUS (barbarus), adv. *barbarously,*

rudely, βαρβαρικῶς. *Cic.* Barbare loqui,

ungrammatically. — ¶ Also, *translated*

into Latin, because the *Greeks* called all

other nations *barbarians.* *Plant.* Mar-

cus vortit barbare.

BARBARI (βάρβαροι), ōrum, m. *Barbari-*

ans, that is, those who were not *Greeks.*

— Thus the *Romans* were called *barbari*

by the *Macedonians.* *Liv.*; and at an

early period by themselves. *Plant.* —

¶ At a later period, the *Romans* called

all who were neither *Greeks* nor *Romans,*

Barbari. — And more particularly those

people who were not subjects of *Rome.*

Cic. and *Nepos.* — ¶ Hence, because

the latter were *rude* and *uncultivated,*

barbari came to signify *barbarians, sav-*

ages. *Cic.* See *Barbarus.*

BARBARIA, æ, and **BARBARIÆ** (Bar-

bari), ēi, f. used by the *Greeks* to sig-

nify any country out of *Greece.* *Plant.*

In *Barbaria*, in *Italy* (speaking in the

character of a *Greek).* — ¶ Also, any

country out of *Greece* and *Italy.* *Cic.*

Non solum Græcia, et Italia, sed etiam

omnis *Barbaria.* *Ovid.* Quid tibi Bar-

baris numerem? *Horat.* Græcia Bar-

barie collisa, h. e. *Phrygia.* — ¶ Also,

barbarity, savageness, incivility, cruelty.

Cic. Inveterat barbariam ex Gadita-

norum moribus delere. *Flor.* Tanta

barbaries est, ut pacem non intelligant.

— ¶ Also, *rudeness, rusticity, igno-*

rance. *Ovid.* Barbaries grandis, habere

nihil. *Justia.* Deposita et mansueta

barbaria, agrorum cultus didicerunt.

— ¶ Also, *impropriety* of *speech*, a *barbar-*

ism. *Cic.* Eos aliqua barbaries domes-

tica infuscaverat. *Id.* Turba, et barba-

ria forensis, h. e. *turba illitterata.*

BARBARICARI (Barbaricus), ōrum, m.

embroiders, the same as *Phrygiones.*

Cod. Just.

BARBARICÆ (barbaricus), adv. *barbarous-*

3ly, in the style of *barbarians.* *Capitol.*

BARBARICŌS (βαρβαρικὸς), a, um, adj.

2 *barbaric*, that is, with the *Greeks*, not

Græcia; with the *Romans*, not *Græci*on

nor *Roman.* *Sueton.* Barbarica nomina.

Plant. Barbaricæ urbes, h. e. *Italian.*

Id. Barbarica lex, h. e. *Roman.* *Virg.*

Ope barbarica, by the aid of the *Oriental*;

particularly *Phrygian.* *Virg.* Barbarico

aurō superbi. *Lucret.* Barbaricæ vestes,

h. e. *embroidered in the Phrygian style.*

— ¶ Also, *rude, wild, uncultivated,*

barbarian. *Claudius.* Barbarica vita.

Barbarica silva, native forest. — ¶ Bar-

baricum, i, n. absol. (sc. solum), any

country beyond the limits of the *Roman*

empire. *Amian.* Visus in Barbarico

miles. *Eutrop.* Uterque in Barbarico

interfecti.

BARBARIÆ. See *Barbario.*

BARBARISMŌS (βαρβαρισμός), i, m. im-

2 propriety or *impurity* of *expression*, a

barbarism. *Auct. ad Heren.* Barbaris-

mus est cum verbum aliquod vitiose

effertur.

BARBARŌS (βάρβαρος), a, um, adj. bar-

baric, not *Greek* or *Roman*, foreign, out-

landish. See *Barbari* and *Barbaria.*

Plant. Poeta barbarus, *Italian* (the

words being spoken by a *Greek).* *Ovid.*

Barbaris hic sum, quia non intelligor

illi. Particularly, *Phrygian.* *Horat.*

Barbarum carmen. *Virg.* Barbara teg-

mina crurum. See *Phrygius.* —

¶ Hence, *wild, uncultivated, uncivilized,*

rude, barbarian, of persons and places.

Cic. Gentes immanitate barbaræ. *Id.*

Immanis ac barbara consuetudo. *Ovid.*

Sacra suo facio barbariora loco. *Horat.*

Barbaræ Syrtis. *Id.* Mare barbarum.

Tacit. Barbaræ aræ. *Id.* Civitas in

barbarum corrupta. *Id.* Aucto in bar-

barum cognomento, after the manner of

barbarians. — ¶ Barbarum, i, n. absol.

a sort of *plaster.* *Cels.*

BARBATŌRIA (barba), æ, f. a *cutting off*

the *beard.* *Petrus.* Barbatiorum facere.

BARBATŌLŌS (dimin. from *barbatus*),

1 a, um, adj. having a *small* or *thin* *beard.*

Cic. Barbatuli juvenes. *Id.* Barbatulos

mullos. See *Barba.*

BARBATŌS (barba), a, um, adj. having a

beard, bearded. *Cic.* Aliquis ex barbatis

illis. *Id.* Mulli barbati. — ¶ Often

applied to the earlier *Romans*, who did

not trim the *beard.* *Id.* Unum ex bar-

batis illis, exemplum imperii veteris.

Juvenol. Facile est barbatō imponere

regi, h. e. a *rule, simple person.* So, of

philosophers, who wore long *beards.*

Pers. Barbatum magistrum. h. e. *Soc-*

rates. — Absol. *Martial.* Barbatī pran-

dia nudi, h. e. a *Cynic.* *Phædr.* In-

misit se barbatus, the *goat.* — ¶ Figur.

Plin. Barbata nux, covered with a *down*

or *woolly substance.* *Martial.* Libri bar-

bati, rough with *handling.*

BARBIGER (barba & gero), a, um, adj.

3 having a *beard.* *Lucret.*

BARBITIUM (barba), ii, n. a *beard.*

3 *Apulei.*

BARBITŌS (βάρβιτος), i, m. and f. and

3 **BARBITŌN** (βάρβιτον), i, n. a musical

instrument of seven strings, the same as

lyra, a *lute.* *Horat* and *Ovid.* 3

BARBŌLA (barba), æ, f. a *little beard.* *Cic.*

1 — ¶ Also, a *Roman family name* (cog-

nomen) in the *Æmilian gens*, Q. *Æ-*

Emilius Barbula. *Liv.*

BARBŌS (Id.), i, m. a *barbel*, a *river-*

3 *barbel.* *Anson.*

BARCÆ, æ, f. a *barge, boat.* *Paulin.*

3 *Nolan.*

BARCÆS, æ, m. the founder of a celebrated

Carthaginian family, to which *Anibal* and

Amilcar belonged. *Nep.* — Hence, Bar-

cæus and *Barcæus*, a, um, adj. of the

family of *Barcæ.* *Sil.* Barcæus Juvenis,

h. e. *Anibal.* *Liv.* Barcæna factio.

BARCÆ, es, f. Βάρκη, a *town* of *Cyrenaica.*

Plin. — Hence, *Barcæi*, ōrum, the in-

habitants of that region. *Virg.*

BARCINŌ, and **BARCINŌN**, ōnis, f. a

town of *Spain*, now called *Barcelona.*

Plin. — Hence, *Barcinonensis*, e, of

Barcino. *Anson.*

BARDAËI, ōrum, m. a *people* of *Illyria.*

— Whence, *Bardæicus*, a, um, adj.

Martial. Bardæicus (sc. calcæus), a *sol-*

dier's shoe. *Juvenal.* Bardæicus judex,

a *military judge.*

BARDI, ōrum, m. poets of ancient *Gaul,*

bards. *Lucan.*

BARDIACUS, for *bardæicus.* 3 See *Bardæi.*

BARDITUS, same as *Barritus.* *Tacit.* 3

BARDŌCŌCŪLLŌS, i, m. a *coarse, short*

3 *cloak*, with a *collar* or *hood*, worn in *Gaul,*

and at *Rome*, by *slaves, soldiers*, and

rustics. *Martial.*

BARDŌS (βάρδος), a, um, adj. *slow, dull,*

heavy, stupid. *Cic.* and *Plant.*

BARGYLÆ, ārum, f. or **BARGYLÆ**,

ōrum, n. or **BARGYLŌS**, i, f. a *town*

of *Caria.* Whence, *Bargylæte*, or *Bar-*

gylæte, ārum, m. the *inhabitants* of *Bar-*

gyla. *Cic.* — And *Bargyleticus* or *Bar-*

BASILISCA (basiliscus), *æ, f. an herb, antidotal to the poison of the basilisk.* *Apul.*
BASILISCUS (βασιλίσκος), *i, m. a basilisk or cockatrice, the same as regulus.* *Plin.*
BASYŌ (basium), *as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to kiss, φιλέω.* *Catull.* Basiare multa basia. *Martial.* aliqueum.
BASYŌLŌM (diminut. from basium), *i, n. 3 a little kiss.* *Petra.*
BASIS (βάσις), *is, f. a base, a pedestal.* *Cic.* In basi statuarum incisum. *Id.* Basis columellæ. *Id.* Basis trophæorum. *Id.* Basis villæ. *Colam.* Basis arcus, the chord of an arc. *Cic.* Basis trianguli, the base of a triangle.
BASIUM (unc.), *ii, n. a kiss, φίλημα.* *Pe-*
tron. Dare alicui basium. *Id.* Spississima basia alicui impingere. *Catull.* Surripere alicui basium. *Phædr.* Jactare basia, to kiss the hand.
BASSAREUS, *ei & eos, m. a surname of 3 Bacchus, Βασσαρεύς.* *Horat.* Candide Bassareu. — Hence, *Bassaricus, a, um, of Bacchus.* *Propert.*
BASSARIS (Βασσαρίς), *idis, f. the 3 same as Baccha, a Bacchanal, Βασσαρίς.* *Pers.*
BASTAGX, or **BASTAGYA** (βαστάγω), *3 æ, f. baggage; carriage of baggage.* *Cad. Just.*
BASTARNÆ, and **BASTERNÆ**, *ārum, m. Βαστάρναι, a German tribe, dwelling near the mouth of the Danube.* *Liv.*
BASTERNÆ (probably from βαστάγω), *æ, 3 f. a sort of close litter for women, borne by two mules or panies.* *Pallad.* See *Lectica.*
BAT, *push! tush! 3 Plant.* *At. (Ps.) Bat.*
BATAVIA, *æ, f. a part of Lower Germany, 3 now called Holland.* *Enaen.*
BATAVUS, *a, um, Batavian.* *Martial.* Spuma Batava, soap. — *¶ Batavi, ōrum, a people of Lower Germany, inhabiting the modern Holland.* *Cæs.* Insula Batavorum, a district situated between two branches of the Rhine.
BATERNÆ, same as *Bastarnæ.*
BATHYLLŌS, *i, m. Βάθυλλος, a Samian boy, beloved by Anacreon.* *Horat.* — *¶ Also, a celebrated pantomime of the time of Augustus.* *Tacit.* and *Juvencal.*
BATIA, *æ, f. a sort of fish.* *Plin.*
BATILLUM, *i, n. and BATHILLŌS, i, m. 2 a fire-shovel, fire-pan, &c.* *Plin.* Batillis ferreis candentibus ramento imposito, &c. *Horat.* Prætextam et latum clavum, prunæque batillum, an incense-pan. — *¶ Also, a shovel or spade.* *Varr.* Cuius batillo sternens tollere. — *¶ Also, a paddle-staff, to strip off the curs of eura.* *Varr.*
BATYLLĀ, *æ, f. a sort of cup, goblet, or 3 bowl, ποτήριον.* *Plant.*
BATYS (βαρίς), *is & idis, m. and f. a kind of sea-fish, a skate, ray, or raaid.* *Plin.* — *¶ Also, the herb sulphure.* *Plin.*
BATRACHITES (βατραχίτης), *æ, m. a gem of the color of a frog, taad-stone.* *Plin.*
BATRACHIUM, and **BATRACHION** (βατραχίον), *ii, n. the herb croto-foot, or ranunculus.* *Plin.*
BATRACHOMYŌMACHIA (Βατραχομυομαχία), *æ, f. the Battle of the Frogs and Mice, the title of a Greek mock-heroic poem, attributed to Homer.*
BATRACHŌS (βατραχός), *i, m. a sea-fish like a frog, the devil-fish.* *Plin.*
BATTYADES, *æ, m. patronym. a descendant of Battus.* Hence, *Collimachus*, either because he was descended from Battus, or because he was a native of Cyrene. *Ovid.* Battiadæ, *ārum, the inhabitants of Cyrene, which was founded by Battus.* *Sil.*
BATTYS, *idis, f. Battis, a Coan girl, 3 famed for her exquisite beauty.* *Ovid.*
BATTŌS, *i, m. a Lacedæmonian, the founder of Cyrene.* *Sil.* — *¶ Also, a shepherd changed into a stone, called Index, by Mercury.* *Ovid.*
BATŌLUM, *i, n. a town of Campania.* *Virg.*
BATŌO, *is, ui, a. 3. to beat, strike, bruise, 3 τυπώω, κατακλύπω.* *Plant.* — *¶ Also, to feace.* *Suetan.* Mirmillonem rudibus secum batuentem confodit. — *¶ Also, to pound, bray.* *Marc. Emp.* — *¶ Also, to bind up.* *Plin.* Ut batuerent ulcera. — *¶ Also, for futuo.* *Cic.*
BAUBŌR (βαύζω), *āris, dep. 1. to bark, 3 bough, or bay.* *Lucret.*
BAUCIS, *idis & idos, f. a poor old woman, who, in reward for having entertained Ja-*

pter and Mercury in her cottage, was saved, with her husband, from a deluge, which swept off the other inhabitants of the region. *Ovid.*

BAULI, *ōrum, m. a place near Baie.* *Cic.*
BAVIŌS, *ii, m. a wretched postaster, contemporary with Virgil and Horace.* *Virg.* Qui Bavius non odit, amet tua carmina, *Mævi.*

BAXEÆ (perhaps from πᾶξ), *ārum, f. shoes, 3 or slippers, chiefly worn by philosophers.* *Plant.*

BDELLIUM (βδέλλον), *ii, n. a species of palm, yielding a fragrant gum, the vine-palm.* *Plin.* — *¶ Also, the gum of the vine-palm, bdellium.* *Plant.*

BEATĒ (beatus), *happily.* *Cic.* Beate vivere. *Senec.* Beatus. *Id.* Beatis-sime. — *¶ Also, prosperously, success-fully.* *Martial.* Enge, beate.

BEATIFICŌ (beatus & facio), *as, a. 1. 3 to make happy, bless.* *Augustin.*

BEATIFICŌS (beatifico), *a, um, adj. mak-3 ing happy, imparting happiness.* *Apulei.*

BEATITAS, *ātis, and BEATITUDŌ 1 (beatus), *Inis, f. happiness, felicity, beatitude, blessedness.* *Cic.* who calls them, however, dura verba.*

BEATŪLŌS (diminut. from beatus), *a, um, 3 adj. a little happy, rather happy.* *Pers.*

BEATŪS, *a, um, particip. from beo.* — *¶ Adject. happy, blessed, μακάριος, felix.* *Cic.* Qui beatus est, non intelligo quid requirat, ut sit beator. *Id.* Beata mors. *Id.* Beatissima vita. *Id.* Se beatum putare. *Horat.* Agricola parvo beati, *h. e. content.* *Ovid.* Beatum tempus. — *¶ Also, rich, opulent, wealthy.* *Cic.* Beatissima civitas. *Nepos.* Hominis non beatissimi suspicio-nem præbere. — *¶ Also, costly, precious.* *Horat.* Gazæ beatæ Arabum. *Propert.* Munera beata, rich presents. *Ovid.* Beatus auro. *Martial.* Beate thermæ, sumptuous. — *¶ Also, making happy, charming, delightful.* *Horat.* Novissime locum potorem rura beato? *Martial.*

Beatum nectar. — *¶ Figur. abundant, copious, plentiful.* *Quintil.* Immortalis ingenii beatissima ubertas. *Id.* Beatis-sima rerum verborum copia. — *¶ Also, dead, departed, namore.* *Ammian.* Quem cum beatum fuisse respondisset, &c. Hence, *Hieron.* Vir beate memo-rie, of blessed memory. See *Felix.*

BEBRIACUM, or **BEDRIACUM**, *i, n. a town of Italy near Verona.* *Sueton.* and *Juvencal.* Others read *Betriacum*. — Hence, *Behriacensis, or Bedriacensis, or Betriacensis, e, of Bebriacum.* *Sueton.* Behriacensis victoria, gained at Bebriacum by *Vitellius.*

BEBRŪCIA, *æ, f. an ancient name of Bithynia.* *Valer. Flacc.* — Hence, *Behrycius, a, um, of Bebrycia.* *Virg.* Bebrycia de gente.

BEBRŪX, *ŷeis, a king of the Bebrycian Goul.* *Sil.* — Whence, *Behrycius, a, um, of or belonging to Bebrux.* *Id.* Bebrycia anla. — *¶ Also, a Bebrycian, Bithynian.* *Valer. Flacc.* — *¶ Also, a Bebrycian, a Gaul.* *Sil.*

BECCŌS, *i, m. a Celtic word signifying 3 the beak or bill of a bird.*

BECHYŌN (βήχιον), *ii, n. colt's-foot, a plant.* *Plin.*

BEDRIACUM. See *Behriocum.*

BEELZEBŪB, indecl. and **BEELZEBŪL**, *3 ālis, m. Beelzebub, a Syrian god.* *Tertull.*

BELGĀ, *æ, m. a Belgian.* *Lucaen.* — *Belgæ, Belgians, a mixed race of Gauls and Germans, occupying the north-eastern part of Gaul.* *Cæs.* — Hence, *Belgicus, a, um, Belgian.* *Plin.* Gallia Belgica; and absol. *Tacit.* Belgica, the part of Gaul inhabited by the Belgians. *Virg.* Belgica esseda.

BELGIUM, *ii, n. the western part of Bel-gic Gaul, inhabited by the Atreates, Bellavaci, and Ambiaai.* *Cæs.*

BELIAL, indecl. and **BELIĀ**, *æ, m. Belial, a wicked spirit.* *Tertull.*

BELIAS, *ādis, the same as Belis.* *3 Senec.*

BELIDES (Belus), *æ, m. Βηλίδης, pa-3 tronimi. a son or descendant of Belus.*

Stat. Belide fratres, *h. e. Danaus and Ægyptus, sons of Belus.* *Ovid.* Surge age, Belide, *h. e. Lyncæus, grandson of Be-lus.* *Virg.* Belide Palamedis, descendant.

BELYS (Id.), *idis, f. patronym. a daughter 3 or female descendant of Belus.* *Ovid.* Parare necem aule Belides, *h. e. the*

fifty daughters of Danaus, grand-daugh-3 ters of Belus, of whom all but one, in one night, killed their husbands, and were therefore condemned to draw water in sieves in the infernal regions.

BELLARIA (bellus), *ōrum, n. pl. sweet-meats, dainties: the second course, con-sisting of cakes, confections, candied or preserved fruits, &c., the dessert.* *Sueton.*

BELLATŌR (bello), *ōris, m. a warrior, soldier.* *Virg.* Bellator deus, *h. e. Mars, the warrior-god.* *Liv.* Nec Roma nus mari bellator erat, practised in war.

warfare. — *¶ Also, of brute animals.* *Virg.* Bellator equus. — *¶ Also, of inanimate objects.* *Sil. ensis.* *Stat.* campus, the field of battle. — *¶ Absol.* *Juvencal.* Feroci bellatore sedens, wor-horse.

BELLATŌRIŪS (bellator), *a, um, adj. war-1 like, relating to war.* *Plin.* Ep Pugnax et quasi bellatorius stylus. *Ammian.*

Bellatoria iumenta.

BELLATRIX (Id.), *icis, adj. f. warlike, skilled in war.* *Cic.* Bellatrix iracundia. *Virg.* Penthesisilea bellatrix. *Ovid.* diva, *h. e. Pallas.* *Stat.* Bellatricesque carinæ, ships of war.

BELLATŪLŌS (bellus), *a, um, adj. 3 diminut. the same as bellulus.* *Plant.* Bella bellatula, pretty, charming.

BELLĀX (bello), *ācis, adj. warlike.* *3 Lucaen.*

BELLĒ (bellus), *adverb, prettily, neatly.* *Plant.* Buccas tam belle purpurissatas habes, charmingly. *Cic.* Hermathena belle posita, delightfully. *Id.* Prædiola belle ædificata. *Id.* Bellissime naviga-vimus, most agreeably, prosperously. *Id.* Ita belle nobis flavit lenissimus ventus, so favorably. *Id.* Bellissime mecum esse poteritis, very comfortably. *Id.* Hæc quo modo fers? belle mehercule, very well. *Id.* Belle adhuc, all well so far. *Id.* Cecidit belle, it happened luckily. *Id.* Atica belle se habet, is well. *Pers.* Enge et belle, well! bravo. — *¶ Plant.* Belle tractare, and belle tangere alicquem, to soothe, caress.

BELLERŌPHŌN, *ōntis, Βελλεροφῶν, and BELLERŌPHŌNTES, æ, m. Βελλεροφῶντης, Bellerophon, son of Glaucon and grandson of Sisyphus. He killed the Chimaera, but, attempting to mount to heaven on the winged horse Pegasus, he was thrown down and fell in the Alean field.* *Horat.* — Hence, *Bellerophon-tūs, a, um, adj. of Bellerophon.* *Prop.* Bellerophontes equus, *h. e. Pegasus.*

BELLICŌSŪS (bellum), *a, um, adj. war-1 like, soldier-like, valorous.* *Cic.* Gentes bellicosæ. *Liv.* Bellicosiores. *Nepos.* Bellicosissima gens. *Liv.* Bellicosus annus, a year of continual war.

BELLICŌS (Id.), *a, um, adj. relating to war, πολεμικός, πολέμετος.* *Cic.* Rem belli-cam administrare. *Id.* Insignia belli-cæ. *Propert.* Bellica navis, a ship of war. *Id.* Bellicus equus. *Cic.* Belli-ca mors, *h. e. in war.* *Id.* Bellica disci-plina. *Id.* Jus bellicum. *Id.* Bellica virtus. — *¶ Bellieua, absol. the signal for battle.* Hence, *bellicum canere, to give the signal for battle.* *Liv.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* Thucydides de bellicis rebus canit etiam quodammodo belli-cum. — *¶ Bellicus also signifies war-like, fierce in war.* *Vellci.* Bellica civi-tas. *Ovid.* Bellicus deus, *h. e. Romu-lus.* *Id.* Bellica dea, *h. e. Pallas.*

BELLIFER (bellum & fero), *a, um, adj. 3 warlike.* *Claudian.*

BELLIGER (bellum & gero), *a, um, adj. 3 waging war, warlike.* *Ovid.* Belligeræ gentes. *Id.* Belliger ensis.

BELLIGERATŌR (belligero), *ōris, m. 3 a warrior.* *Avien.*

BELLIGERŌ (bellum & gero), *as, avi, 1 ātum, n. 1. to wage war, carry on war, πολεμεῖω, πολεμίζω.* *Cic.* Par in belli-gerando esse possit. *Tacit.* Belligerare adversum accolas. — *¶ Figur.* *Cic.* Belligerare cum fortuna. — *¶ Depo-nent, Hygin.* Belus gladio belligeratus est.

BELLYŌ, *ōnis, m. the golden daisy.* *Plin.*

BELLIPŌTENS (bellum & potens), *entis, 3 powerful in war.* *Virg.* Magne bellipo-tens, *h. e. Mars.* *Stat.* Diva bellipotentis, *h. e. Pallas.*

BELLIS, *idis, f. the white daisy.* *Plin.*

BELLŌ (hellum), *as, avi, ātum, n. 1. to*

war, wage or carry on war, πολεμεῖω, πολεμίζω. Cic. Longe a domo bellare. Id. Cum Pœnis bellare. Tacit. Bellare de aliqua re. Curt. inter se. Valer. contra aliquem. Nepos. adversus aliquem. Id. Bellare animo cum aliquo. Stat. Magno bellare parenti. Liv. Hoc bellum a Consulibus bellatum est. Tacit. Postquam bellatum est apud Actium. — ¶ Also, to contend, fight. Stot. Bellare castu. Sil. ense. — ¶ Also, a deponent. Virg. Et pictis bellantur Amazones armis.

BELLŌNA (Id.), æ, f. the goddess of war, Έρως. Virg.

BELLOR. See *Bello*. 3

BELLŌSUS (bellum), a, um, adj. warlike. 3 Cæcil. apud Non.

BELLŌVACTI, ōrum, m. a people of Gallia Belgica, in the modern Beauvais. Cæs.

BELLŪA (bellum), and **BELLŪA**, æ, f. *any large beast, or fish; a beast, monster, ship, &c.* See *Pecus*. Sueton. Immanium belluarum, ferarumque membra prægrandia. Cic. Elephantum belluarum nulla prudenter. Id. Fera bellua. Id. Innantes belluæ. Horat. sæva. — ¶ Also, a term of reproach, a brute, beast. Liv. Volo ego illi belluæ ostendere. Terent. Sed qui pertinui autem bellua, fool that I am. — ¶ Figurat. Sueton. Ignarus quanta bellua esset imperium, what a burden.

BELLŪALIS (bellua), e, adj. brutal, bestial. Macrob. Educatio bellualis.

BELLŪATUS (Id.), a, um, Plant. Belluata tapeta, embroidered with animal figures.

BELLŪINUS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to a beast, bestial, sensual. Gell.

BELLŪLE (belle), adverb, diminut. well, 3 prettily. Apul.

BELLŪSUS (diminut. from bellus), a, um, 3 adj. rather pretty, spruce, neat. Plant.

BELLUM (duellum), i, n. war, πόλεμος. Cic. Bellum acerbum. Id. crudelissimum et maximum. Id. triste ac turbulentum. Id. grave et periculose. Id. durissimum. Ovid. Bella acris. Nepos. Bellum navale. Cic. civile. Horat. aspera. Cic. Commovere bellum. Id. parare. Id. denunciare et indicere. Id. Administrare bellum cum aliquo, h. c. contra aliquem, conduct the war. Id. (in the same sense) agere, or gerere cum aliquo. Nepos. Gerere bellum cum Aegyptiis adversus regem, in connection with the Egyptians. Liv. Bellare bellum, to carry on. Id. inferre alicui, and contra aliquem. Cæs. Bellum facere alicui. Nepos. Sedare bellum. Id. componere. — ¶ Belli (like militia), in war, in time of war. Cic. Vel belli, vel domi. Sallust. Belli domique. — Ablat. bello, in the same sense. Cic. Bello Latinorum. — ¶ Also, battle, fight, for prelium. Justin. Bellum ciere. Liv. De integro obortum est bellum. — ¶ Figur. Liv. Bellum tribunicium, contest. Cic. Bellum iudicare philosophos.

BELLŪSUS (bellua), a, um, adj. abounding 3 in monsters. Hor. Belluosus Oceanus.

BELLŪS (for bellulus, dimin. of bellus, an old form of bonus), a, um, adj. pretty, charming, neat, convenient, elegant, καλός. Petron. Bellissima occasio. Cic. Locus bellissimus. Id. Epistola bella. Id. Subsidium bellissimum senectutis otium. — ¶ Bellum est, it is proper, becoming, convenient. Cic. — ¶ Belli cibi, sweet, pleasant to the taste. Terent. Unumquodque, quod erit bellissimum, carpan. Colum. Vinum bellissimum. — ¶ Also, polite, well-bred, amiable. Cic. Non est hominis et belli, et humani. Id. Cicero bellissimus tibi salutem dicit. Plaut. Fui ego bellus, lepidus; bonus vir nunquam. — ¶ Also, pretty, handsome, beautiful. Martial. Bellæ puellæ. Plant. Mea bella, my pretty one. — ¶ Also, well, in good health. See *Sanus*. Cic. Fecit bellus revertere. — ¶ Also, good. Horat. Bella fama. Varr. Græci belliores, quam Romani.

BELLO, the same as *balo*. Varr. 3

BELLŌNE (Βελόνη), es, f. the horn-fish, horn-back, same as *uceus*. Plin.

BELLŪA. See *Bellua*.

BELLŪNUM, i, n. a town of Cisalpine Gaul, now called *Belluno*. Plin.

BELLŪS, i, m. Βήλος, the father of Danaus

and Aegyptus, and king of Egypt. See *Belides*. — ¶ Also, a river of Phœnicia. Tacit. — ¶ Plin. Beli oculus, the gem cat's-eye.

BENACŪS, i, m. a lake of Cisalpine Gaul, now *Lago di Garda*. Virg.

BENDIDIŪS (Bendis), a, um, adj. of Bendis, the Thracian Diana. Liv. Templum Bendidium.

BENE (bennis, obsol. form of bonus), adv. well, καλός, εὖ, comp. melius; superl. optime. It is used in all the senses of *bonus*. Terent. O factum bene! Id. Bene facere alicui alicui, to do one a favor. Plaut. Bene sibi facere, to enjoy one's self. Cic. Bene fecit Silius. Gell. Ingenium bene facienti habere, a disposition to do good. Cic. Plane bene. Id. Sane bene narras. Id. Rem valde bene gerere. Terent. Bene et sapienter dicere. Id. Bene mones. Cic. Bene vivere. Plaut. Bene agere cum aliquo, to act well by. Id. Bene loqui in aliquem, to speak well of. Id. Bene velle alicui, to wish well. Cic. Viri bene instituti. Id. Viator bene vestitus. Cato. Ligna ardebunt bene. — ¶ Bene dicere alicui. See *Benedico*. — ¶ Bene mereri, bene audire. See *Merere*, *Audire*. — Bene est mihi, tibi, homini, &c. it is well, or goes well with me, &c.; I am well. Plaut. Minore nusquam bene fui dispendio, never anywhere did I come off better, and at less cost. Horat. jurat, bene solis esse maritis. — ¶ Bene esse alicui aliqua re, to abound. Horat. Bene erat piscibus urbe petitis. Plaut. Ubi illi bene sit ligno. — ¶ Bene habere, to live well, enjoy the pleasures of life. Plaut. Qui et rem servat, et qui bene habet. Cic. Bene habemus, matters go on well with us. — ¶ Bene, or male habere aliquem, to treat well or ill. Plaut. — ¶ Bene est, Bene habet, 'tis well. Cic. Si vales, bene est. Lic. Bene habet: dii pium movete bellum. So, Terent. Bene habent tibi principia, h. c. succeed. Plaut. Optime habet, nothing can be better. — ¶ Bene facis, Well done! Terent. Bene fecisti: gratiam habeo maximam. — ¶ Bene facere (of medicines), to do good, be of use or avail. Cato. — ¶ Also, good! excellent! bravo! Cic. Bene, et præla-re. — ¶ In expressing wishes for one's health, welfare, &c. Ovid. Bene te, a health to you. So, dat. Plaut. Bene vobis. Id. Bene nos. Ovid. Bene domine. — ¶ Also, largely, profusely. Sallust. Bene polliceri. — ¶ Also, successfully, happily. Cic. Bene promittere extis. Cato. Quod bene eveniat. — ¶ Also, very. Cic. Litteræ bene longe. Id. Dolor bene plane magnus. Id. Bene mane, very early in the morning. — ¶ Also, opportunely. Terent. Optime te offers, in the nick of time. — ¶ Also, advantageously. Plaut. Bene vendere, dear. Cic. Bene emere, cheap. — ¶ Plaut. Bene vocas (in replying to an invitation which one declines accepting), you are very polite, or I thank you, but, &c. — See *Melius*, and *Optime*.

BENEDICĒ (benedico), adverb, in flatter-3 ing terms, kindly. Plaut.

BENEDICŌ, and **BENĒ DICŌ** (bene & dico), is, xi, etnm, n. 3. to speak well or favorably of, commend, εὐλογεῖω. Cic. Cui bene dixit unquam bono? Ovid. Tibi bene dicere. — Sometimes other words are interposed. Plaut. Bene, quaso, inter vos dicatis, et mihi absenti tamen. Id. Bene equidem tibi dico. — ¶ Bene dicere, εὐφημεῖν, to use words of good omen. Plaut. Hecia bene dicite. Id. Bono animo es, et benedice. — ¶ With later writers followed by an accusative, and then written as one word, to praise, bless. Apulei. Benedicentes deum. Pass. Tertull. Benedici deum concedet. — Also, to consecrate, hallow, bless. Lactant. Diem septimum benedixit. Sulpic. Altarium benedicere. — Hence, benedictus. Tertull. Benedicti Martyres. Apul. Herba benedicta, the herb hare's-foot. See *Bene*.

BENEDICTIŪS (benedico), ōnis, f. u 3 speaking well of one; praise, εὐλογία. Apulei. — ¶ Also, a benediction, blessing. Sulp. Sev.

BENEDICTUM, and **BENĒ DICTUM**, 3 (Id.), i, n. a good saying, praise, commendation. Terent. Benedictis si cessasset, audisset bene. — ¶ Also, a benediction, blessing. Paulin. Nolan.

BENEFACIŌ, and **BENĒ FACIŌ** (bene & facio), is, eci, actum, n. 3. to perform an act of kindness, confer a favor, do good, εὐποιῶ, εὐεργετῶ. Cic. Amicis benefacere. Plaut. Malo si quid bene facias, id beneficium interit. Id. Dii tibi benefaciunt. — ¶ Benefacere ad aliquid (of medicines), to be good for. Scribon. Larg. Ad capitis dolorem benefacit serpyllum. — ¶ See *Bene*.

BENEFACIŌS (benefacio), ōnis, f. the 3 performing of an act of kindness, benefaction. Tertull.

BENEFACŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a benefactor, 3 one who does good. Coriup.

BENEFACŌRUM, and **BENĒ FACTUM**, (Id.), i, n. a kindness, benefit, favor. Enn. apud Cic. Benefacta male locata, malefacta arbitrator. — ¶ Also, a good act. Cic. Benefactorum recordatio.

BENEFICE (beneficus), a, v. kindly, libe-3 rally, beneficently. Gell.

BENEFICENTIA (Id.), æ, f. kindness, beneficence. Cic.

BENEFICIARIŪS (beneficium), ii, m. one who receives a favor. Cæs. Beneficarii superiorum exercituum, beneficiary or privileged soldiers, who were exempted by the favor of the commander from the hard labor or menial services to which the others were liable. — ¶ Also, soldiers promoted to a higher rank by the favor of their commanding officer. Cæs. Cum beneficiariis suis, quos suæ custodie causa habere consueverat, &c.

BENEFICIARIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. 2 that may be given or received as a favor. Senec. Beneficaria res.

BENEFICIUM (bene & facio), ii, n. a kindness, favor, benefit. Cic. Dare beneficium alicui. Id. Dare alicui aliquid pro beneficio. Id. Deferre beneficium. Id. conferre in aliquem. Id. collocare apud aliquem. Id. Afficere aliquem beneficio. Id. compleri aliquem. Id. Ornare aliquem maximis beneficiis. Terent. Accipere beneficium ab aliquo. Cic. Deferre alicui alicui in beneficii loco, h. c. to confer as a favor. Id. Petere aliquid ab aliquo in beneficii loco. Id. Impetrare aliquid in summo beneficio, as a very great favor. Id. Concedere alicui alicui beneficii causa. Id. per beneficium. Gell. Beneficium alicui facere. — ¶ Also, aid, means. Cic. Beneficio tuo, through your exertions. Id. Nostri consularius beneficio, by means of. Cæs. Beneficio sortium. Terent. Hoc beneficio, by this means. — ¶ Also, a privilege, right. Pandect. — ¶ Also, a conferring of any favor, particularly of an office, a promotion. Cic. Cooptatio collegiorum ad populi beneficium transferebatur. Id. Tabula cujus beneficii. Sueton. Beneficii sui centuriones, his own creatures. — ¶ Also, a person who receives a favor. Cic. In beneficiis ad ærarium delatus est, h. c. in the list of persons to be rewarded for services done to the public. Liv. Tribuni militum antea dictorum fuerant beneficia, creatures of the dictators.

BENEFICŪS (benefacio), a, um, adj. beneficent, prove to do good, generous, liberal, bountiful. Cic. Homo beneficus. Id. Benefica voluntas. Plaut. Beneficus oratione, liberal of words. Cic. Esse beneficentissimum. Senec. Beneficentior. — Beneficior, beneficissimus, are also used by Cato.

BENEMEREOR. See *Merere*.

BENĒOLĒNS (bene & olens), or **BENĒ ŌLĒNS**, entis, adj. sweet-smelling, fragrant. Virg. Beneolentis anethi.

BENEVENTUM, i, n. a town of Samnium, now *Benevento*. Cic. — Hence, Beneventānus, a, um, adj. of Beneventum. Juvenal.

BENĒVŌLE, and **BENIVŌLE** (benevolus), adverb, benevolently, kindly, amicably, in a friendly manner, affectionately. Cic. Amice et benevole facere aliquid. Augustin. Benevolentissime accipere. See *Benevolus*.

BENĒVŌLENS (bene & volo), entis, ad-3 ject. benevolent, kind, well-meaning, ami-

cable. *Plant.* Amicus multum benevolens. *Cic.* Benevolentior esse non possum. *Id.* Fungi officio benevolentissimi. — ¶ Absol. *Plant.* Mulierem suam benevolentem convenire. See *Beacvolus*.

BENEVÖLĒNTĪA, and **BENIVÖLĒNTĪA** (benevolens), æ, f. *benevolence, goodwill, kindness.* *Cic.* Habere benevolentiam erga aliquem. *Id.* Præstare alicui benevolentiam. *Id.* Esse benevolentia singulari in aliquem. *Id.* Conferre benevolentiam erga aliquem. *Id.* Conciliare benevolentiam. *Id.* Bonam benevolentiam et fidem perspicere. *Arnob.* Individua cunctis benevolentias exhibere. — ¶ Also, *mildness, indulgence, benignity.* *Pandect.*

BENEVÖLŪS, and **BENIVÖLŪS** (bene & volo), a, um, adj. *benevolent, well-meaning, kind, friendly.* *Cic.* Benevolum nobis. *Id.* Benevolo animo facere aliquid. *Fiant.* Benevolum esse erga aliquem.

BENIGNĒ (benignus), adv. *kindly, amicably, courteously, liberally, freely, willingly.* *Cic.* Benigne ac liberaliter facere aliquid. *Id.* Benignissime communicare aliquid cum aliquo. *Id.* Benigne polliceri. *Id.* Benigne facere alicui, to act kindly towards. *Terent.* Benigne præbere quod opus est. *Id.* Benigne salutare. *Id.* Benigne audire. *Sallust.* Benigne respondere. *Horat.* Benignius tractare se. *Plin.* Benigne vivere inter se, to live on good terms with each other. *Liv.* Plebs benigne arma cepit, readily, willingly. *Horat.* Si benigne vepres pruna ferant, plentifully. — ¶ *Benigne* is also used in acknowledging a favor or courtesy, equivalent to *thanks, I am much obliged to you.* *Terent.* Quæ voles, faciamque, et dicam. *Ph.* benigne dicis. — Also, in declining an offer. *Horat.* At tu quantumvis tolle: benigne, no, I thank you. — ¶ Also, *indulgently, mercifully.* *Pandect.*

BENIGNITĀS (Id.), ætis, f. *kindness, liberality, bounty, benignity.* *Cic.* Videndum ne major benignitas sit, quam facultates. *Id.* Amicorum benignitas exhausta. *Plural.* *Plant.* Benignitates hominum perire. — ¶ Also, *kind attention, courtesy, politeness.* *Cic.* Me summa cum benignitate auditis.

BENIGNITER (Id.), adverb, *kindly, benignly.* *Tibull.* apud *Non.*

BENIGNŪS (for benignus, from bonus & genus), a, um, adj. *kind, liberal, obliging, generous, amicable.* *Cic.* Homines benefici et benigni. *Id.* Qui benigniores volunt esse, &c. *Id.* Benignus ad commodandum. *Plant.* Benignum esse erga aliquem. *Horat.* Benignum esse alicui. *Terent.* Benigno animo esse in aliquem. *Plin.* Benignissimum inventum, h. e. beneficentissimum. — ¶ Also, *plentiful, abundant, copious.* *Horat.* Benigno opulenta cornu. *Id.* Ingenii benigna vena. — ¶ Also, *fertile, fruitful.* *Tibull.* Terra benigna. *Ovid.* Benignus ager. *Pompon.* Mela. Materia benigna, a fruitful subject. — ¶ Also, *propitious, favorable.* *Horat.* Quas et benigno numine Jupiter defendit. *Id.* vultum servat fortuna benignum. — ¶ Also, *conrteous, gracious.* *Liv.* Benigno vultu exiipere aliquem. *Cic.* Oratio benigna. — ¶ Also, *pleasing, agreeable.* *Horat.* Sermone benigno tendere noctem. — ¶ Also, *easy, good-humored.* *Plin.* Apelles et in æmulis benignus. — ¶ Also, *lucky, of good omen, favorable.* *Stat.* Benignus dies. *Id.* Benigna nox. — ¶ With the genitive, *Horat.* vini, somnique benignus, indulging freely in.

BENNĀ (Gallic), æ, f. a sort of two-wheeled vehicle. *Cato.*

BĒŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make happy, bless. *Horat.* Cælo (virum) Musa beat. *Id.* Beare aliquem munere. *Terent.* O factum bene! beati, h. e. I am rejoiced to hear it. — ¶ Also, to comfort, do good to. *Plant.* Hoc me beat saltem. *Id.* Foris aliquantillum etiam quod gusto, id beat. — ¶ Also, to enrich. See *Beatus*. — Figurat. *Horat.* Latium beabit divite lugna.

BEREYCŪTŌS (Βερεύντος), i, m. a mountain of Phrygia, sacred to Cybele. — Hence, *Berecynthicus*, and *Berecynthius*,

a, um, adj. *Berecynthian.* *Plin.* Berecynthius tractus. *Claudian.* Berecynthia iuga. — ¶ Also, *relating to Cybele or her worship.* *Horat.* Berecynthia tibia, used in the rites of Cybele. *Id.* seava tene eum Berecynthio cornu tympana. *Pers.* Berecynthius Attin, beloved by Cybele. *Ovid.* Berecynthius heros, h. e. *Midas*, son of Cybele. *Virg.* Berecynthia mater, and, absol. *Ovid.* Berecynthia, Cybele.

BERENICĒ, es, f. Βερενίκη, *Berenice, wife of Ptolemy Euergetes: her hair was placed among the stars.* — Hence, *Bereniceus*, a, um, adj. of *Berenice.* *Catull.* E Bereniceo vertice cesariem. — ¶ *Berenice* is also the name of several towns. — Whence, *Bereniceis*, *Idis*, f. (se. regio), the country about *Berenice*, *Cyrenaica.*

BERGŌMUM, i, n. a town of Cisalpine Gaul, now Bergamo. — Hence, *Bergonates*, ium, m. the inhabitants of Bergamo. *Plin.*

BERŌĒ, es, f. Βερόη, nurse of Semele. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a Trojan woman. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, a sea-nymph. *Virg.*

BERŌNES, um, m. Βήρωνες, a people of Spain, mentioned by Strabo. The body-guard called *berones* by Hirt. (B. Alex. 53.) is supposed to have consisted of men of this tribe.

BERŌLĀ, æ, f. au herb. 3 Marcell. Empir.

BERŪLLŌS (Βήρυλλος), i, m. a beryl. *Plin.* — The ancients comprised the aquamarine and all blue-colored crystals under this term.

BERŪTŌS, i, f. Βήρυτος, a town of Phœnicia, now Bayreuth, or Beyroot. — Hence, *Bērŭtŭs*, a, um, and *Berytensis*, e, adj. of *Berytus.* *Plin.* Berytinum vinum. *Pandect.* Berytensis colonia.

BĒS (unc.), bessis, m. eight ounces, or two thirds of an as; eight inches, or two thirds of a foot; eight twelfths, or two thirds of any whole; eight parts of an as, whether of weight, measure, or of the coin. See *As.* Thus, *Plin.* In binos semodios furinæ satis esse besse fermenti, eight uncie or ounces. *Colum.* Bes iugeris, two thirds of an acre. *Cic.* Fenus bessibus, interest at eight per cent. *Plin.* Jan. Heres ex besse, to two thirds of the estate. — ¶ Also, eight, or the number eight. *Martial.* Bessem bibamus, eight cups. — ¶ By the mathematicians it is used for two thirds of six, that is, four. *Vitr.*

BESSĀLIS (bes), e, adject. of eight ounces, 3 or eight inches. *Vitr.* Latereuli bessales. *Martial.* Bessalis scutilla, holding eight uncie.

BĒSSĪŌrum, m. Βέσσιαι, a people of Thrace. — Hence, *Bessicus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to the Bessi. *Cic.* Bessica gens.

BĒSTĪA (unc.), æ, f. any wild animal, a wild beast, θηρίον. *Cic.* In bestiis volucribus, nantibus, agrestibus, cicuribus feris. See *Pecus.* *Id.* Ad bestias mittere, h. e. to send one to fight with the wild beasts in the circus. — ¶ Also, a term of reproach. *Plant.* Mala tu es bestia. — ¶ Also, *nase*, a Roman family name (cognomen). *Sallust.*

BĒSTĪALIS (bestia), e, adject. of a beast. 3 *Prudent.* Villi bestiales. — ¶ Fig. wild, barbarous. *Sidon.* Bestialium nationum.

BĒSTĪARIŪS (Id.), a, um, adject. relating to beasts. *Sene.* Ludus bestiarius, the contest of wild beasts, or of wild beasts with men in the public shows. — ¶ *Bestiarius*, ii, m. absol. one who fought with wild beasts at the public games. *Cic.*

BĒSTĪŌLĀ (diminut. from bestia), æ, f. 1 a little animal. *Cic.*

BĒTĀ, æ, f. the beet, βετ-λιν. *Plin.* 1

BĒTĀ, indeclinab. the second letter of the Greek alphabet, Βῆτα. *Juv.* Hoc discunt omnes ante alpha, et beta puellæ. — ¶ Figur. second. *Martial.* Beta togatorum. — ¶ *Beta*, æ, f. is also found. *Auson.*

BĒTĀCĒŪS (beta), a, um, adj. of the beet. *Varr.* Pedes betaccois seri oporteat, roots of the beet.

BĒTHĒLEM, f. indeclinab. Βηθλεέμ, a town of Judea. — Hence, *Bethlæus*, a, um, adj. of *Bethlehem.* *Paul.* Nol.

BĒTIS, is, f. the same as *Beta.* *Seren.* 3 *Sannioa.*

BĒTISSŌ, or **BĒTIZŌ** (beta), as, n. 1. to flag, a cant term used by Augustus for languor. *Sueton.*

BĒTŌ, and **BITŌ** (βῆμι), is, n. 3. to go, 3 *real*, an old word. *Varr.* Multos foras betere jussit. *Plant.* Ad portum ne bitas.

BĒTŌNICA, or **VĒTTŌNICA**, æ, f. the 3 herb betony. *Plin.*

BĒTRIACUM. See *Bebriacum.* 3

BĒTŪLLĀ, or **BĒTŪLĀ**, æ, f. the birch-tree. *Plin.*

BĒTŪLŌS, i, a sort of precious stone, supposed to possess magical virtues. *Plin.*

BIAS, antis, m. one of the seven wise men of Greece. *Cic.*

BIBĀX (bibō), æcis, adj. given to drink 3 ing; a drunkard. *Gell.*

BIBĪLIS (Id.), e, adj. potable, drinkable. 3 *Cæl.* Aureliu.

BIBITŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a drinker. 3 *Sidon.*

BIBLINŌS (biblus), a, um, adj. made of 3 the hyblus or papyrus. *Hieronym.*

BIBLIŌPŌLĀ (βιβλιοπώλης), æ, m. a 2 bookseller. *Plin.*

BIBLIŌTHĒCA (βιβλιοθήκη), æ, f. a library or hall containing books. *Cic.*

Abdere se in bibliothecam. — ¶ Also, a library or collection of books. *Cic.*

BIBLIŌTHĒCĀLIS (bibliotheca), e, adj. of a library. *Sidoa.* *Apoll.*

BIBLIŌTHĒCŪLĀ (diminut. from bibliotheca), æ, f. a small library. *Symmach.*

BIBLŌS (βίβλος), i, f. an Egyptian plant 3 or reed, called also papyrus, of the bark of which paper was first made. *Lucan.*

BIBŌ (unc.), is, bibi, bibitum, a. 3. to drink, 2 *quaff, πίνω.* See *Poto.* *Terent.* Dare alicui bibere. *Cic.* Aquam bibere. *Id.*

Bibere jucunde. *Propert.* ex aqua. *Martial.* ab amne. *Propert.* ex fonte. *Juvenal.* fectilibus. *Virg.* gemma, out of a cup set with gems. *Propert.* e gemma. *Macro.* ex auro. *Sene.* in auro, h. e. from a golden vessel. — ¶ *Cic.*

Fit invitatio, ut Græco more biberetur, &c. h. e. to pass from smaller to larger cups. — ¶ *Martial.* Bibere nomen alicujus, to toast one, which was done by drinking as many cups as there were letters in his name. — ¶ *Poetie.* Bibere flumen, to live on or near its banks. *Virg.* Qui Tiberim, Fabarique bibunt.

— ¶ Also, to imbibe, drink in; suck, suck in. *Virg.* Sat prata biberunt. *Ovid.* Hortus aquas bibit. *Plin.* Lanarum nigra nullum colorem bibunt, take. *Horat.*

Amphora fumum bibere instituta. *Virg.* Bibit ingens areus, draws up the water. *Id.* Hasta alte bibit acta erorem, drinks the blood. — ¶ *Figur.*

Horat. Pugnas bibit aure vulgus, hears greedily, swallows. *Propert.* Suspensis auribus ista bibam. *Virg.* Dido longum bibebat amorem, imbibed.

BIBŌ (bibō), ōnis, m. a drunkard, sol. 3 *Jul.* Firmie.

BIBŌSŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. given to drink 3 ing, sottish. *Laber.* apud *Gell.*

BIBŒVĪS (bis & brevis), e, adj. Dio 3 *med.* pes, a metrical foot, the same as *dibrachys.*

BIBŪLŌS (bibō), a, um, adj. that draws or 3 sucks in moisture; drinking in, soaking up. *Virg.* Favilla bibula. *Id.* Arenā bibula. *Id.* Lapis bibulus, h. e. sandstone. *Plin.* Charta bibula, blotting-paper, that sucks in the ink, blotting. *Lucan.*

Bibula papyrus, because it grows in the water. *Ovid.* Lana bibula. *Id.* Bibula nubes. — ¶ Also, *drinking deep.* *Horat.* Potores bibuli. *Id.* Bibulus Falerni.

— ¶ Hence, the Roman cognomen *Bibulus.* *Liv.* M. Calpurnius Bibulus, colleague of Julius Cæsar. — ¶ *Figur.*

Pers. Bibula aures, h. e. greedily to hear.

BICEPS (bis & caput), cīpītis, adject. 1 two-headed, having two tops or heads. *Cic.* Puella biceps. *Liv.* Biceps puer.

Pers. In bicipiti somniasse Parnasso. — ¶ *Figur.* Flor. Civitas biceps, divided into two parts or factions. *Apulei.*

Argumentum biceps, a dilemma.

BICLINIUM (bis & κλίνη), ii, n. a dining-room with two couches in it; or a dining-couch for two persons. *Plant.* and *Quintil.*

BICŌLŌR (bis & color), ōris, adj. of two 2 colors, particolored. *Ovid.* Bicolor bacca. *Virg.* Equus bicolor albis maculis.

BICŌLŌRŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. the same 3 as *Bicolor.* *Vopisc.*

BICŌMĪS (bis & coma), e, adj. having 4

double mane, a mane on each side. Equus bicornis. Veget. 3
BICORNIGER (bis & corniger), a, um, 3 adj. *two-horned. Ovid.*
BICORNIS (bis & cornu), e, adj. *having 2 horns. Ovid. Fanni bicornes. Horat. Luna bicornis. — ¶ Also, two-pronged. Virg. Furcæ bicornes. — ¶ Also, having two arms or branches. Virg. Rhœnus bicornis.*
BICORPOR (bis & corpus), is, adj. *having 3 two bodies. Cie. Bicornem afflixi manum, h. e. the centaurs.*
BICUBITALIS, e, and **BICUBITUS** (bis & cubitus), a, um, adj. *of two cubits. Plin. Caule bicubitali. Apul. Herba ramulis bicubitis.*
BIDENS (bis & dens), tis, adj. *having 2 two teeth or prongs. Plin. Ancoram bidentem. Virg. ferroque manus armata bidenti, h. e. two-pronged pliers. — ¶ Absol. u sort of mattock, grubbing-axe. Virg. gleba versis frangenda bidentibus. Juvenal. Bidentis amans, h. e. fond of agriculture. — ¶ Also, Bidens (bis & annus), tis, f. a sheep fit for sacrifice, of the age of two years. Virg. mactant lectas de more bidentes. Horat. Tentare multa cæde bidentium Deos. — ¶ Also, any sheep. Phædr.*
BIDENTAL (bidens), alis, n. a place *blast-3 ed with lightning, because a victim was sacrificed upon such spots to appease the divine anger. Horat. Triste bidentale. — ¶ Also, a person struck with lightning. Pers. Triste jaces lucis, evitandumque bidentale.*
BIDIS, is, f. a town of Sicily. Cie. — Whence, *Bidensis*, e, and *Bidinus*, a, um, adj. *of or from Bidis. Cie.*
BIDUUM (bis & dies), i, n. the period of two days. Nepos. Biduo, et duabus noctibus. Terent. In hoc biduum vale, for these two days. Cie. Ut per biduum nemo hominem homo agnosceret. Id. Loca a Brundisio absunt biduum aut triduum, two or three days' journey. Id. Castra aberant bidui. Id. Ventidius bidui spatio abest ab eo. Id. Concio biduo nulla, for two days. Sueton. Biduo post. Id. Post biduum. Id. Biduo continent, for two days successively.
BIDUUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of two days. Liv. 2 Biduum tempus.*
BIENNALIS (bis & annus), e, adj. *of two 3 years. Justin.*
BIENNIS (Id.), e, adj. *of two years' con-2 tinuance, duorum annorum. Plin. Bienni spatio. Others read biennii.*
BIENNIUM (Id.), ii, n. the space of two years. Cie.
BIFARIAM (bifarius), adverb, *in two places 1 or parts. Liv. Gemina victoria duobus bifariam præliis parta. Sueton. Bifariam laudatus est. Cie. Bifariam distribuere, into two parts. Plant. Dispartire obsonium bifarium. — ¶ Also, twice. Messala apud Gell. Bifariam cum populo agi non potest. — ¶ Also, in two ways, in a twofold manner. Pandect. Cognationis substantia bifariam intelligitur.*
BIFARIUS (διφάριος), a, um, adj. *divided 3 into two parts, of two sorts, twofold. Apulei.*
BIFER (bis & fero), a, um, adj. *yielding 2 fruit twice a year. Virg. biferi rosaria Pestil. Plin. Ficus biferæ. — ¶ Also, two-fold. Manil. biferum Centauri corpus.*
BIFIDATUS, a, um, the same as *Bifidus. 2 Plin.*
BIFIDUS (bis & findo), a, um, adj. *split or 2 divided into two parts, διχῆλός Ovid. Bifidos pedes. Plin. Lacertis lingua bifida.*
BIFISSUS, a, um, the same as *bifidus. 3 Solin.*
BIFORIS (bis & foris), e, adj. *having 3 two folds or leaves. Ovid. Bifores intrabat Luna fenestras. — ¶ Also, having two holes or openings. Solin. Nidos molitur bifori accessu. Virg. Biforem dat tibia cantum, played on a pipe with two holes.*
BIFORMATUS, a, um, the same as *Bifor-3 mis. Cie.*
BIFORMIS (bis & forma), e, adj. *having 2 two shapes, double-shaped. Tacit. Biformes hominum partus. Virg. Proles biformis Minotauri inest. Horat. biformis Vates, h. e. as a man and as a swan. Ovid. Janus biformis.*

BIFORUS, a, um, the same as *Biforis. 3 Vitruv.*
BYFRONS (bis & frons), ontis, adj. *with 3 two faces. Virg. Jani bifrontis imago.*
BIFURCUS (bis & furca), a, um, adj. *having two prongs, two-pronged. Liv. Bifurci valli. Ovid. Ramus bifurcus.*
BIGÆ (for biga, from bis & jugum), æ, f. a pair of horses yoked to a chariot, generally in the plural. Plin. Bigas primas junxit Phrygum natio. Virg. Rap-tatus bigis. — ¶ Also, a car or chariot drawn by two horses, or other animals. Tacit. Bigæ Victoria institerat. Sueton. Unius bigæ adjectione. Virg. Aurora in roseis fulgebat lutea bigis.
BIGATUS (biga), a, um, adj. *stamped with the figure of a biga. Liv. Argentum bigatum. — And absol. Liv. Quingentos bigatos numerare, a coin bearing the biga on the reverse.*
BIGEMMUS (bis & gemma), a, um, adj. *having or set with two gems. Trebell. Annulus bigemmeus.*
BIGEMMIS (Id.), e, adj. *having two buds. Colum.*
BIGENUS (bis & genus), a, um, adj. *of two kinds, mongrel. Varr.*
BIGERRIONES, um, m. a people of Gaul, whose capital was Tarbe, now Bigorre. Cas. — Hence, *Bigerrius*, and *Bigerri-tannus*, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to this people. Sidon. Bigerricus turbo, from their quarter. Auson. Bigerritana patria.*
BIJUGIS (bis & jugum), e, adj. *drawn by 3 two horses. Sueton. Curriculum bijuge. Virg. Bijuges equi, a pair of horses yoked to a chariot.*
BIJUGUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *drawn by two 3 horses. Lucr. Bijugus currus. Virg. Bijugi equi, two horses under one yoke. — And absol. Virg. Bijuges fugiens. Id. Certamen bijugum, a race with bigæ. — ¶ Figur. Claudian. Bijuges fascies, h. e. double.*
BILANX (bis & lanx), ancis, adj. *with two 3 scales or balances. Martian. Capell.*
BILBILIS, is, f. a town of Spain, the birth-place of Martial. Plin.
BILIBRA (bis & libra), æ, f. *two-pound weight. Liv. Bilibra farris.*
BILIBRIS (Id.), e, adj. *containing two 3 pounds. Horat. Cornu bilibri. — ¶ Also, weighing two pounds. Martial. Mullus bilibris. Plin. Bilibres offæ.*
BILINGUIS (bis & lingua), e, adj. *having 3 two tongues. Plant. — ¶ Also, speaking two languages. Horat. Canusini more bilinguis, h. e. speaking a mixed dialect. — ¶ Also, double-tongued, double, deceitful, false, treacherous. Virg. Quippe domnia tinet ambiguum, Tyriosque bilingues. Phædr. Quantum homo bilinguis sæpe concinnat mali.*
BILIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *abounding in 2 bile, bilious. Cels.*
BILIS (unc.), is, f. *bile, χολή. Horat. Purgare bilem. Cie. Cum bilis redundat, morbi nascuntur. Plin. Biles detrahere. Id. Bilis suffusus, the jaundice. In the same sense, Senec. suffusio luridæ bilis. Plin. Suffusus bile, having the jaundice. — ¶ Figur. cholæ, ire, wrath, anger. Cie. Bilem id commovet. Horat. Splendida bilis. Id. Memm jecur urit bilis, I burn with indignation. Juvenal. Effundere bilem, to give a loose to. Id. Movere alicui bilem. Severe. Bilem habere, to be in a passion. Plant. Bilem concire in nasum, to provoke to anger. Cels. Atra bilis, rage, fury; insanity. So, Senec. Nigra bilis.*
BILIX (bis & licium), icis, adj. *woven 3 with a double thread. Virg. Bilicem lorica-m.*
BILISTRIS (bis & Instrum), e, adj. *of the 3 space of ten years. Ovid. See Instrum.*
BILYCHNIS (bis & lychnus), e, adj. *hav-3 ing two lights. Petron. Lucerna bilychnis.*
BIMAMMA (bis & mamma), æ, f. *sc. 2 vitis, bearing two large clusters of grapes like paps. Plin.*
BIMARIS (bis & mare), e, adj. *lying on 2 two seas. Horat. Bimaris Corinthus.*
BIMARTUS (bis & maritus), i, m. *the hus-2 band of two wives. Cie.*
BIMATER (bis & mater), tris, adj. *having 3 two mothers. Ovid. Bacchum bimatrem, having been born first of Semele, and then from the thigh of Jupiter.*

BIMATUS (binus), us, m. *the age of two 2 years. Plin. Ultra binatum non vivunt.*
BIMEMBRIS (bis & membrum), e, adj. *3 having double members; with twofold limbs. Juvenal. Bimembri monstrum puero comparo. — ¶ Also, having limbs of different species. Virg. Nubigenæ bimembres; centaurs. Absol. Ovid. Lævere bimembres vulnera.*
BIMENSIS (bis & mensis), is, m. *the space of two months. Liv.*
BIMESTRIS (Id.), e, adj. *of two months. 2 Planc. ad Cic. — Abl. Horat. Porco bimestri; and Ovid. Porca bimestre.*
BIMETER (bis & metrum), tra, trum, adj. *3 consisting of two metres, διμετρος. Sidon.*
BIMOLUS (diminut. from binus), a, um, 2 adj. *of the age of two years. Catull. Pueri bimuli instar.*
BIMUS (bis), a, um, adj. *of two years, two 1 years old, of two years' continuance, διε-τής. Varr. Taurum binum. Planc. ad Cic. Legio bima. Horat. Bimum merum. Martial. Pensio bima, the rent that has now run on two years. — ¶ Cie. Sententia bima, for continuing my con-2 tract two years longer.*
BINARUS (bini), a, um, adj. *containing 3 or consisting of two things. Lamprid.*
BINI (bis), æ, a, adj. *two and two, two by two. Cie. Describebat censores binos in singulas civitates. Id. Unicuique binos pedes assignare, two to each. Id. Fenerari binis centesimis, at two per cent. per month. See Centesima. Id. Venationes bina: per dies quinque, two a day. — ¶ Also, two. Lucr. Secare aliquid in bina. — Particularly of things joined or reckoned together, as a pair, &c. Cie. Terna, aut bina verba dicebant. Id. Per binos tabellarios misi litteras. Plaut. Boves bini, a yoke of oxen. Cie. Bini scyphi. — Or with nouns which have no singular, or whose plural has a peculiar sense. Cie. Binas litteras accepisse. Id. Bina castra. Id. Inter binos ludos. Id. Bina copie. — ¶ Or joined with numerals. Quintil. Bina millia. Martial. Quater bini nummi, eight. — Also, with nouns of measure. Sallust. Verutum pedum binum (for binorum). Plin. Crassitudo binum digitorum. — ¶ Also, double, twofold. Lucr. Fieri bina. — Singular. Lucr. Bina suppellex. Id. Corpus binum, of the centaurs.*
BINOCTIUM (bis & nox), ii, n. *two 2 nights, the space of two nights. Tacit. Plusquam binocitium abesse.*
BINOMINIS (bis & nomen), e, adj. *hav-3 ing two names. Ovid. Binominis Istri, h. e. which was called Danubius and Ister. Id. Ascanii binominis, h. e. who was also called Iulus.*
BINUS, a, um. See *Bini.*
BIÖN, i, a kind of wine, made of unripe grapes, and celebrated for its sanitary qualities. Plin.
BIÖN, önis, m. *Βίων, Bion, a Greek philosopher, noted for his caustic sayings. — Whence, Biönus, a, um, adj. of or like Bion. Horat. Bionis sermonibus, satirical. — ¶ Also, Bion, a Greek pastoral poet.*
BIÖTHANXTOS (βιοθάνατος), a, um, adj. *3 that dies a violent death. Lamprid.*
BIPALIO (bis & palla), ii, n. a double 2 mattock. Cato. Terrain bipalio vertere, to dig. Liv. Fossam fodiens bipalio in-nixus.
BIPALMIS, e, and **BIPALMUS** (bis & 3 palus), a, um, adj. *two spans long or broad. Liv. Spiculum bipalme. Apul. Thyrsi bipalmi.*
BIPARTITO (bis & partio), is, ivi, itum, a. 1 4. *to divide into two parts, bisect. Colum. Ver bipartitur. Cie. Ita bipartiti fuerunt, ut Tiberis inter eos interesset. Plin. Bipartiti Ethiopes.*
BIPARTITO (bipartitus), adverb, *into two 2 parts. Cie. Classis bipartito distributa. Ces. Signa bipartito intulerunt, from two quarters.*
BIPATENS (bis & patens), entis, adj. *open-3 ing two ways, having two leaves. Virg. Portis bipatentibus adsunt. — ¶ Also, having two entrances. Virg. Consi-dunt tectis bipatentibus.*
BIPEDA (bis & pes), æ, f. a tile, or flag, 3 two feet long, used in pavements. Pat-lad.

BIPEDALIS (Id.), e, adj. *two feet long, wide, or thick.* *Cæs.* Materia bipedalis. *Id.* Bipedales trabes. *Colum.* Bipedalis latitudo. *Horat.* Modulus bipedalis.

BIPEDANEUS, and **BIPEDANUS**, a, um, adj. the same as *Bipedalis.* *Plin.* and *Colum.*

BIPPENNIFER (bipennis & fero), a, um, 3 adj. *bearing a battle-axe.* *Ovid.*

BIPPENNIS (bis & pinna), e, adject. *having two edges, two-edged, cutting with two sides.* *Virg.* Ferro icta bipenni. — *¶ Absol.* f. a *two-edged axe, a battle-axe, pole-axe.* *Horat.* Ilex tonsa bipennibus. *Virg.* Caelatamque argento ferre bipennem. — *¶ Also,* *Bipennis* (bis & penna), *having two wings.* *Plin.* Insecum bipenne. *Varr.* Bipennes plumas, *both wings.*

BIPENSILIS (bis & pensilis), e, adject. 3 that may be suspended by two sides, having two handles. *Varr.*

BIPERTIO, &c. Same as *Bipartio*, &c. 3

BIPES (bis & pes), edis, adject. *with two feet, two-footed,* *δίπους.* *Cic.* Omnium bipedum impurissimus, *bipeds.* *Plin.* Ep. Regulus omnium bipedum nequissimus, *as great a rogue as walks on two legs.* *Virg.* Bipedum equorum, *sea-horses,* represented as having only the fore legs. *Plin.* Aegyptii mures bipedes ambulant, *on two legs.*

BIPRORUS (bis & prora), a, um, adj. *with two prows.* *Hygin.* Navis biprora.

BIREMIS (bis & remus), e, adject. *with two oars.* *Horat.* Biremis scapha, *a two-oared boat.* *Liv.* Lembus biremis. *And, absol.* *Lucan.* Longa biremis. — *¶ Also,* *having two rows of oars, and, generally, subst. a galley of this sort.* *Cæs.*

BIRÖTUS (bis & rota), a, um, adj. *with two wheels.* *Non.* — Substant. *Birotæ*, a. *Cod. Theod.* a *two-wheeled vehicle.*

BIRRÖS (πυρρός), and **BÜRRÖS**, i, m. a 3 coarse outer garment, of a red color, a sort of cloak. *Vopise.*

BIS (duis), adverb, *twice; on two occasions.* *Cic.* Bis falleris, *doubly.* *Id.* Bis terque, *twice or thrice.* *Virg.* Bis die, *twice a day,* *δὶς ἡμέρας.* *Cic.* Bis in die. *Plant.* Bis tanto amici sunt inter se, *quam prius, twice as much as before.* *Virg.* Bis patet tantum. *Cic.* Bis bina, *four.* *Horat.* Bis ter, *sic.* *Id.* Bis quinque viri, *h. e. decemviri.* *Liv.* Bis millies. *Martial.* Trecenta debet Titius, *hoc bis Albinus, twice that.* *Cic.* Bis ad eundem (sc. lapidem offendere), *proverb. to split twice on the same rock, commit the same error twice.* — *¶ Also,* *a second time, for iterum.* *Martial.* Bis Frontino consule.

BISACCIIUM (bis & saccus), ii, n. a bag 3 with two pouches. *Petrone.*

BISALTÆ, ærum, m. *Βισάλται*, a Thracian tribe, dwelling near the Strymon. *Liv.* — Whence *Bisaltia*, and *Bisaltica*, æ, f. their country. *Liv.*

BISALTIS, idis, a maiden, deflowered by 3 Neptune, called also *Theophaenæ.* *Ovi.*

BISELLIUM, and **BISSELLIUM** (bis & sella), ii, n. a stool with two seats. *Varr.*

BISÖN, öntis, m. and f. a kind of wild ox, a buffalo. *Plin.*

BISSENI (bis & seni), æ, a, adj. *twice six, twelve.* *Sil.*

BISSEXTÖS dies, the bissextile or intercalary day, which was added every fourth year (leap-year), when the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of February were both styled the sixth of the calends of March (dies sextus ante Cal. Mar.). *Pandect.* *And, absol.* bissextum. *Amnian.* — *¶ So,* bissextus annus, *bissextile or leap-year.* *Augustin.* — *¶ Also,* bissextus honos, *the consulship, so called in allusion to the twelve lictors.* *Stat.*

BISTÖNES, um, the Thracians, *Βιστόνες.* *Lucan.* — Hence, *Bistönis*, idis, and *Bistonius*, a, um, adj. *Thracian.* *Horat.* Bistonidum crines, *Thracian women.* *Ovid.* Bistonis ora, *h. e. Thracia.* *Ovid.* Telus Bistonis habitata viris. *Id.* Bistonis aves, *h. e. cranes.* *Id.* Bistonius turbo, *h. e. northern.* — *¶ Bistonis*, æ, absol. *Thrace.* *Valer. Flacc.*

BISÜLCILINGUA (bisulcus & lingua), 3 æ, m. having a cloven tongue; double-tongued, deceitful. *Plant.*

BISÜLCÖS (bis & sulcus), a, um, adj. *cloven,*

or divided into two parts. *Ovid.* Pede bisulco. *Id.* Lingua bisulea, *forked.* *Plin.* Cauda bisulea. *Id.* Bisulca ungula. — *¶ Bisulea*, *cloven-footed beasts.* *Plin.*

BISÜLLABÖS (bis & syllaba), a, um, adj. 3 consisting of two syllables, dissyllabic. *Varr.*

BITHÏNYÄ, æ, *Βιθύνια*, a country of Asia, lying between the Propontis and the Black sea. — Hence, *Bithynicus*, *Bithynius*, and *Bithynus*, a, um, and *Bithynis*, idis, f. adj. *Bithynian.* *Cic.* Bithynica societas. *Horat.* Bithyna negotia. *Ovid.* Melie Bithynide. *And Bithynii*, *Plia.*, and *Bithyni*, *Tacit.* the Bithynians.

BITÖ. See *Beto*. 3

BITÖMEN (πίττα, or πίσσα), inis, n. bitumen, mineral pitch, found both in a solid and liquid state, ἀσφαλτος. *Virg.* Incende bitumine lauros. *Vitrux.* Bitumen liquidum.

BITÖMINATÖS (bitumen), a, um, adj. 2 bituminous, impregnated with bitumen. *Plin.* Aqua bituminata.

BITÖMINEÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. bituminous. 3 *Ovid.* Bituminæ rapiunt incendia vires.

BITÖMINÖSÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. bituminous, impregnated with bitumen. *Vitrux.* Bituminosi fontes.

BITÖRIGES, um, a people of Gallia Aquitania; the Bituriges Cubi, capital Avaricum, *Cæs.*; the Bituriges Vibisci, capital Burdigala. *Plin.* — *¶ Also*, singular. *Lucan.* Biturix levesque Snessones. — Hence, *Bituricus*, a, um, of the Bituriges, or of their country. *Plin.*

BIVERTEX (bis & vertex), icis, adj. *having two summits.* *Stat.* Biverticis umbra Pamassi.

BIVIRÄ (bis & vir), æ, f. a woman married to a second husband. *Varr.*

BIVIUM (bivius), ii, n. a place with two ways, or where two ways meet. *Virg.* In bivio portæ. — *¶ Figur.* a twofold means. *Varr.*

BIVÖS (bis & via), a, um, adj. *having two roads, dividing into two ways.* *Virg.* Ut bivias obsidam fauces.

BLÄCTERÖ, as, n. 1. to bleat, as the ram. 3 *Auct. carm. de Philoa.*

BLÄSÖS (perhaps *βλαστός*), a, um, 3 adj. *having an impediment in the speech, stammering, lisping, faltering.* *Jucnal.* Blæsis, atque micro titubantibus. *Martial.* Os blæsum. *Ovid.* Blæsa lingua. — *¶ Also*, a Roman family name (cognomen). — Whence, *Blæsiænus*, a, um, of *Blæsus*. *Martial.*

BLÄNDE, ærum, f. a torva in Lucania. *Liv.* — *¶ Also*, a town in Spain. *Plin.*

BLÄNDE (blandus), kindly, courteously, soothingly, gently. *Cic.* Rogare blande. *Id.* Petere aliquid blandius. *Id.* Appellare aliquid blandissime.

BLÄNDICÖLÆ, adv. the same as *blande*. 3 *Apulei.*

BLÄNDIDYÖS (blande & dico), a, um, 3 adj. *caressing, coaxing.* *Plant.*

BLÄNDIFYÖS (blande & facio), a, um, 3 adj. *soothing.* *Martian.* Capell.

BLÄNDILÖQUENS (blande & loquor), 3 entis, adj. *speaking kindly or courteously.* *Laber.* apud *Macrob.*

BLÄNDILÖQUENTIA (blandiloquens), 3 æ, f. *caressing words, flattery.* *Vetr. Porta.* apud *Cic.*

BLÄNDILÖQUENTÖLÖS (diminut. from 3 blandiloquens), a, um, adj. *coaxing, wheedling.* *Plant.*

BLÄNDILÖQUÖS (blande & loquor), a, 3 um, adj. *coaxing, flattering.* *Plant.*

BLÄNDIMENTÖM (blandior), i, n. an allurement, blandishment, caress, charm. *Cic.* Multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit. *Liv.* Multa blandimenta plebi ab Senatu data. *Ovid.* Jactare blandimenta, et preces. *Tacit.* Aggreddi alicquem per blandimenta. *Id.* Blandimentum sublevavit metum. — *¶ Also*, seasoned meats, delicacies. *Tacit.* Sine blandimentis expellunt famem.

BLÄNDIÖR (blandus), iris, itus sum, dep. 4. to soothe, caress, please, compliment, fawn upon, wheedle, flatter, μελίσσω, χαριστολογέω, κορίζομαι, ἀρεσκόμαι. *Ovid.* Et minus audacter blanditur. *Plin.* Columbae blandiuntur inter se. *Id.* Infans blandiens matri mortuæ. *Plin.* Jun. Blandiri auribus alicujus, to please or tickle the ears. *Pandect.* Blandiri sibi, to deceive one's self. — *¶ Al-*

so, applied to inanimate things. *Cic.* Voluptas sensibus blanditur. *Tacit.* Blandiens inertia. *Id.* Vitia blandientia. *Id.* Blanditur cæptis fortuna, *smiles upon, favors.* *Plin.* Pomi suavis blanditur, allures, attracts, entices. *Id.* Quædam aque blandiuntur aspectu, *invite to taste their stream.* See *Blanditus*.

BLÄNDITER (Id.), adverb, *courteously, 3 softly, kindly.* *Plant.*

BLÄNDITYÄ (Id.), æ, f. a complimenting, caressing, flattering; fair words, compliments, flattery. *Cic.* Nulla pestis major, quam adulatio, blanditia, assentatio. *Id.* Blanditia popularis. — Of tener in the plural. *Cic.* Elicere alicquem blanditiis. *Id.* Exprimere nummulos ab aliquo blanditiis. *Id.* Colligere benevolentiam civium blanditiis. *Id.* Blanditiis voluptatum deliniri. *Sacton.* Dicere aliquid per blanditiis. *Ovid.* Dicere alicui blanditiis. *Id.* Adhibere blanditiis

BLÄNDITYES (Id.), ei, f. the same as 3 *Blanditia.* *Apul.*

BLÄNDITIM (blandior), adv. *caressingly, 3 pleasantly.* *Lucret.*

BLÄNDITÖS, a, um, particip. from blandior. — *¶ Adject.* pleasing, pleasant, agreeable. *Propert.* Blanditæ rosæ. *Plin.* Blandita peregrinatio.

BLÄNDÖLÖS (diminut. from blandus), a, um, adj. *pleasing, charming, soothing.* *Adrian.* Animula vagula, blandula.

BLÄNDÖS (unc.), a, um, adj. *courteous, agreeable, pleasing, caressing, soothing, flattering.* *Æpos.* Blandus, temporibus callidissime inserviens. *Terent.* Hominum nusquam quisquam blandior. *Cic.* Voluptates, blandissimæ dominæ. *Petrone.* Blandissima oratio. *Ovid.* Blandissima carmina. *Cic.* Blandæ illecebæ voluptatis, attractive, bewitching. *Ovid.* Blandis lacertis tenere colla alicujus. *Plin.* Res Blandie legentibus. *Virg.* Blandus labor, pleasing toil. *Ovid.* Alea blanda, agreeable. *Stot.* Blandissima litora, charming, delightful. *Plin.* Blandissimus aspectus, a most beautiful view. *Lucret.* Blandus liquor amaracini, fragrant. *Manil.* Blandus sonus, grateful to the ear. *Claudian.* blando quesitum frigore somnum, refreshing. — *¶ Also*, gentle, harmless, placid. *Claudian.* Blandi angues. *Id.* Blandus fluctus, tranquil, smooth. *Ovid.* Blandi soles, mild. — *¶ Also*, persuasive. *Plant.* Nunc experiemur, uter nostrum sit blandior. *Tiball.* Blandata, *h. e. which move the gods.* — *¶ With the genit.* *Stat.* Blandus precum. — *¶ With the infinit.* *Horat.* Blandum ducere querens.

BLÄPSIGÖNYÄ (βλαψιγονία), æ, f. a discourse of bees, when they do not breed. *Plin.*

BLÄSPHEMATIÖ (blasphemo), önis, f. a 3 reviling, slander, calumny. *Tertull.*

BLÄSPHEMIA (βλασφημία), æ, f. calumny, slander: blasphemy. *Augustin.*

BLÄSPHEMIUM, ii, n. the same as *Blasphemia.* *Prudent.*

BLÄSPHEMÖ (βλασφημέω), as, ävi, ätum, a, and n. 3 1. to speak ill of, revile; speak irreverently of the Deity, blaspheme. *Prudent.*

BLÄSPHEMÖS (βλασφημος), a, um, adj. 3 one who reviles. *Prudent.*

BLÄTERATÖS (blatero), us, m. a prating, 3 babbling. *Sidon.*

BLÄTERÖ (unc.), as, ävi, ätum, a, and n. 3 1. to babble, prate, talk idly, gabble. *Horat.* cum magno blateras clamore. *Gell.* Homines stulti blaterantes. *Plant.* Blateravisti vicinis, me datrum, &c., you have been babbling.

BLÄTERÖ (blatero, are), önis, m. a blas- 3 ber, blab, busy-body. *Gell.*

BLÄTYÖ, is, the same as *Blatero.* *Plant.*

3 Nugas blatis.

BLÄTTÄ, æ, f. the black beetle. *Virg.*

BLÄTTÄGIGIS congesta cubilia blattis. — *¶ Also*, a kind of moth or worm that eats clothes and books; a tin-worm, book-worm. *Horat.* Blattarum, et tinearum epulæ. — *¶ Also*, purple cloth. *Spart.*

BLÄTTÄRIA (blattæ), æ, f. the herb purple, or moth-mullein. *Plin.*

BLÄTTÄRIÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. infested by moths. *Senec.* Blattaria balnea.

BLÄTTÄX (Id.), æ, f. purple. *Venant.*

3 Fortun.

BLÄTTÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. purple, of a 3 purple color. *Eutrop.* Blattei funes.

BLATTIFĒR (blatta & fero), a, um, adj. 3 clothed in purple. *Sidon.* Blattifer Senatus.

BLAUDENIUS, a, um, adj. of *Blaudus*, in *Phrygia*. *Cic.* Blaudentius Zenxis.

BLĒCHNŌN (βλήχων), i, n. a kind of fern. *Plin.*

BLĒCHŌN (βλήχων), ōnis, m. wild penny-royal. *Plin.*

BLEMŲĒS, ārum, and **BLEMŲĒS**, or **BLEMŲĒS**, um, m. a fabulous notion of *Ethiopia*, without heads, and having their eyes in their breasts. *Plin.*

BLENDIŲS, ii, m. a sea-fish. *Plin.* — Others read *Blēuius*.

BLĒNNŲS (βλεννός), i, m. stupid, foolish; a fool, doll. *Plaut.*

BLITEŲS (blitus), a, um, adj. senseless, 3 foolish, stupid, insipid. *Plaut.*

BLITUM (βλίτον), i, n. and **BLITEŲS**, i, m. the arrack or orrag, a pot-herb; or, according to some, the spinage. *Plin.*

BŲĀ (bos), w, f. a large water-serpent, supposed to suck the udders of cows. *Plin.* — *Also*, a disease, in which red pimples rise in the flesh. *Plin.*

BŲARIŲS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to oxen. *Liv.* Forum boarium, the beast-market. *Propert.* Arva boaria. *Plin.* Lappa boaria, an herb.

BŲĀTŲS (boō), us, m. a loud roaring or bawling. *Apulei.* Præconis boatu.

BŲSEQUA, same as *Bubsequa*. 3

BŲCCHAR, āris, or **BŲCCHŲR**, ōris, m. a king of *Mauritania*. *Liv.* — *Also*, a Moor, an African. *Juvenal.*

BŲEBĒ, es, f. *Boīβa*, a town in *Thessaly*. *Ovid.* — *Also*, a lake near the same. *Liv.* — Hence, *Bæbēiūs*, and *Bæbicīūs*, a, um, adj. *Thessalian*. *Val. Flacc.* Proles Bæbeia, the *Thessalian* nymphs. *Lucan.* Bæbicio vomere.

BŲEBEŲS, īdis, f. *Boīβῆς*, a lake of *Thessaly*; lake *Bæbe*. *Lucan.*

BŲEŲTARCHĒS (Βουτυάρχης), w, m. a chief magistrate of the *Bæotians*, i. e. *Bæotarch*. *Liv.*

BŲEŲTĀRĒ, w, f. *Βουτυρία*, *Bæotia*, a district of *Greece*, bordering on *Attica*; its capital was *Thebes*. *Plin.* — Whence, *Bæotīūs*, *Bæotius*, and *Bæotīcūs*, a, um, adj. *Bæotian*. *Plin.* Frumentum Bæoticum. *Ovid.* Bæotia inœnia. *Id.* Bæota tellus. — And *Bæoti*, absol. the *Bæotians*, noted for their stupidity. *Horat.* Bæotum (for *Bæotum*) in crasso jurares aere natum.

BŲEŲTĲS, īdis, f. the same as *Bæotia*. *Pompon.* Mela. Locris, Phocis, Bæotis.

BOĲĀ, ie, f. the country of the *Boīi*. *Ces.*

BOĲĀĒ (perhaps *βορῖα*), ārum, f. a collar, 3 with which slaves were punished. *Plaut.*

BOĲĲ, īorum, m. *Βοῖοι*, a people of *Gaul*, who passed into *Italy*, and thence into *Germany*, where they gave their name to the country they occupied. *Liv.* and *Plin.* — Hence, *Boīēmum*, or *Boihemum*, i, n. the country of the *Boīi* in *Germany*, now *Bohemia*. *Tacit.* and *Vellei.*

BŲĲĀ, or **BŲĲĀ**, w, f. a town of the *Æqui* in *Latiūm*. *Virg.* — *Liv.* uses *Volæ*, *ἄρου*. — Hence, *Boīānus*, or *Volānus*, a, um, adj. of *Volæ*. *Liv.* Volanus ager. And *Boīāni*, or *Volāni*, ōrum, the inhabitants of *Volæ*. *Liv.*

BŲLBITINĒ, es, f. a town in *Ægypt*. — Hence, *Boībitinus*, a, um. *Plin.* Boībitinum ostium, the *Boībitinic* mouth of the Nile.

BŲLBITŲN (βόλβιτον), i, n. the dang of ozen. *Plin.*

BŲĲĒTĀR (boletus), āris, n. a vessel to pickle mushrooms in; any vessel for cooking or cooking in. *Martial.*

BŲĲĒTŲS (βωλίτης), i, m. a mushroom of the best sort. *Martial.*

BŲĲĲS (βολίς), īdis, f. a missile. — Hence, *bolides*, *streaks*, or lines of fiery light, shooting across the sky. *Plin.*

BŲĲĲTES (βολίτης), w, m. the root of the herb *lychnis*. *Plin.*

BŲĲĲE (βόλοι), the name of certain precious stones. *Plin.*

BŲĲŲS (βόλος), i, m. a throw or cast of a net, or of dice. *Plaut.* Lepide jecisti bolum. *Sueton.* Bolum emere, the draught of fishes.

BŲĲŲS (βῶλος), i, m. a morsel, bit, picce. *Tereut.* Bolum mihi ereptum ē faucibus. — *Figur.* profit, gain, lack. *Varr.* Cochleæ magnūm bolum deferunt aris, yield great profit. *Plaut.* Dabit hæc tibi grandes bolos.

BŲMBĀX! an interjection of contempt, 3 *poh! pish!* *Plant.*

BŲMBĲTŲ (bombus), as, āre, n. I. to hum or 3 buzz like a bee. *Auctor carm. de Philœa.*

BŲMBŲS (βούμβος), i, m. the humming or 3 buzzing of bees; the hoarse sound or blast of a trumpet; a busy noise or hum, a murmur. *Varr.* Intus faciunt bonibum. *Lucrct.* Tuba reboat raucum bonibum. *Catull.* Multi raucisonis efflabant cornua bombis. *Martian.* *Cupell.* Bonibus tympani. *Sueton.* Tria plausuum genera, bombos, et imbrices, et testas, a ham of applause.

BŲMBŲCINŲS (bombyx), a, um, adj. made of silk, silken. *Juvenal.* Panniculus bombycinus. — *Also* *Bombycina*, absol. silk clothes. *Martial.* Furtiva bombycina.

BŲMBŲCŲS (Id.), a, um, of silk, silken. — *Also*, silky. *Plin.* Bombyciæ arundines.

BŲMBŲĲĲS (βουμβύλιος), ii, m. the larva of the silk-worm. *Plin.*

BŲMBŲX (βούμβυξ), ŷeis, nr. and sometimes f. the silk-worm. *Plin.* — *Also*, f. silk. *Plin.* — *Also*, cotton. *Plin.*

BŲNĀ DĒĀ, a goddess of the Roman women, of whose rites none but females were admitted. *Cic.* — *Also* called by *Ovid.*, *Bona Diva*.

BŲNĀSŲS (βόνασος), i, m. a wild beast like a bull, but having the mane of a horse. *Plin.*

BŲNTĀS (bonus), ātis, f. goodness, excellenc. *Cic.* Bonitas prædiorum. *Id.* vocis. *Id.* ingenii. *Phædr.* aquæ. *Plin.* vini. *Id.* Aurum quo sæpius arsit, proficit ad bonitatem. *Cic.* Bonitas causæ. — *Also* Applied to the moral qualities. *Cic.* Vir singulari bonitate. *Nepos.* Hominis excellens bonitas. *Cic.* Commendare aliquid fidei et bonitati alienjus. — *Also* Particularly, kindness, liberality, benignity. *Cic.* Quid enim est melius bonitate et beneficentia? *Id.* Ut bonitate deorum. *Id.* Adhuc bonitate. — *Also*, filial piety. *Cic.* Justitia erga parentes, pietas, vulgo autem bonitas nominatur.

BŲNNĀ, w, f. a town of *Germany*, now *Bonn*. *Tacit.* — Hence, *Bonnensis*, e, adj. of *Bonn*. *Tacit.* Castra Bonnensia.

BŲNŲNĀ, w, f. a town in *Italy*, on the river *Rhenus*, now *Bologna*. *Liv.* — Hence, *Bononiensis*, e, adj. *Plin.* Rhenus Bononiensis amnis.

BŲNŲM (bonus), i, n. any good, or blessing, τὸ ἀγαθόν. *Cic.* Summum hominis bonum. *Id.* Bonum mentis est virtus. *Id.* Bona animi, et corporis. *Id.* Bona, et incommoda, prosperity and adversity. *Id.* Ut bono litterarum, the opportunity of a mutual correspondence. *Quintil.* Eloquentiæ bonis male uti. *Id.* Bona ingenii. *Id.* Bona vocis. *Tacit.* Bona pacis, the blessings. *Sallust.* Maximum bonum in celeritate putare, the chief good. *Id.* Bonum publicum simulare, to pretend the public good. *Plin.* Bono publico, from a regard to the public good. *Liv.* Pax bono omnium parva, to the advantage of the whole community. — *Also* Bono esse alicui, to be of use or assistance to, to help, profit. *Liv.* Bono fuisse Romanis adventum eorum constabat. *Cic.* Quibus occidi patrem bono fuit. — *Plaut.* Quid mihi sit boni, si mentiar? what should I gain? what advantage would it be to me? — *Also* *Plaut.* Facere sibi bona multa, to take one's pleasure, enjoy one's self. — *Also* *Plaut.* Facere aliquid boni alicui, to confer a favor. — *Also* Bona ōrum, goods, property, effects. *Cic.* Possidere bona alicujus. *Id.* Bonorum possessio. *Tereut.* Bona patria alighnre. *Quintil.* Cedere bonis. — *Esse* in bonis, to be in possession of an estate. *Cic.* Est hodie in bonis. — In the singular. *Plaut.* Quas penes mei potestas boni.

BŲNŲS (unc.), a, um, adj. (comp. melior. superl. optimus), good, ἀγαθός, εὖδαλός, καλός, probus, integer, absolutus, perfectus, conveniens naturæ. *Cic.* Quidquid est, quod bonum sit, id expetendum est. *Id.* Vir bonus. *Id.* auctor. *Id.* poeta. *Id.* augur. *Tacit.* Boni mores, bonæ leges. *Id.* Bonæ artes. *Cic.* Bona causa. *Id.* conditio. *Id.* fama. *Id.* memoria. *Id.* Bona mens. *Quintil.* voluntas. *Id.* conscientia. *Cic.*

spes. *Id.* Bono consilio aliquid facere. *Id.* Bona tempestate navigare. *Quintil.* Bona vox. *Lucrct.* Bonus color. *Sueton.* Bona cervix. *Tereut.* Fortuna bona. *Cic.* Boni numi, good money; standard coin. *Senec.* Bonus dies, serene. *Ovid.* Bonus dies, fortunate, happy. *Cic.* Bona tempora. *Liv.* Prodigium vertetur in bonum. — *Also* Boni, ōrum, the good; the just; the upright; the patriotic. *Horat.* Oderunt peccare boni. — *Also* Sometimes applied ironically. *Tereut.* Ehdum bone vir, quid ais? *Cic.* Bone custos provinciæ. — *Also* O bone, my good fellow. *Horat.* — *Also* Boni also signifies the rich; the opulent. *Cic.* Bonorum et locupletum referta. *Id.* Viri boni usus perscrubunt. — *Also* Noble, of a good family; of good birth. *Tereut.* Illam civem esse Atticam bonam, bonis prognatam. *Plaut.* Bono genere natus. — *Also* Bonæ res, h. e. in a good condition. *Cic.* Res Hispaniensis valde bonæ, go on well. *Id.* Unde bonis meis rebus fugiebam. *So.* Gell. In re bona esse, to be prosperous. — *Also* Bona ætas, youth: the prime of life. *Cic.* — *Also* Fit, apt, suitable, convenient. *Tacit.* Campi militi Romano ad prælium boni. *Virg.* Bona bello cornus. — *Also* Skillful, practised. *Cic.* Bonus gubernator, skillful. *Tacit.* Agrippa militia bonus, practised in the art of war. — *Also* Brave, gallant. *Sallust.* Libertatem nemo bonus, nisi cum anima simul amittit. — *Also* Well-disposed, friendly. *Cic.* Eo velim tam facili uti possem, et tam bono in me. *Virg.* Sis bonus o, felixque tuus. — *Also* With words of quantity, large, considerable, material. *Cic.* Bonam partem sermonis. *Horat.* Sit bona librorum copia. — *Also* Bonum est, 'tis a good thing; 'tis well. *Plaut.* Bonum est, paucillum amare sane; insane non bonum est. — *Also* Bonum factum. *See Factum.* — *Also* In bonum exire, succeed. *Senec.* Quidquid aget, in bonum exhibit. — *Also* Quod bonum, faustum, felix, fortunatissime sit (a solemn form used in entering upon any business). *Cic.* — *Also* See *Melior*, and *Optimus*.

BŲNŲSCŲĲĀ (diminut. from bona), ōrum, 3 n. a little estate. *Sidon.*

BŲŲ (βοῶ), as, āvi, atom, n. I. and **BŲŲ**, 3 is, -n. 3 to roar, bellow, re-echo. *Ovid.* Redde memm, toto voce boante foro *Plaut.* Boat calum fremitu. *Pacur.* apud *Nov.* Clamore colles resonantes bount.

BŲŲTES (Βούτης), w & is, m. the constellation called also *Arctophylax*. *Cic.* See *Arctophylax*.

BŲRĒĀ (βόρειος), w, f. a kind of jasper. *Plin.*

BŲRĒĀĲĲS (boreas), e, adj. northern. *Av.* 3

BŲRĒĀS (Βορέας), w, m. the north-north-2 east wind, the Greek term, equivalent to the Latin *Aquilo*. *Plin.* — Often used also for *Septentrio*, the north wind. *Nep.* and *Virg.*

BŲRĒŲS (βόρειος), a, um, adj. northern. *Ovid.*

BŲRSŲCTĲES, w, m. a precious stone, probably a sort of coral. *Plin.*

BŲRŲSTĲENĒS (Βορυσθένης), is, m. a river of *Sarmatia*, now the *Dnieper*. *Mela.* — Hence *Borysthenius*, a, um, adj. *Ovid.* Amnis Borysthenius, the *Borysthenes*.

BŲRŲSTĲENĲĒ (Borysthenes), and **BŲRŲSTĲENĲĒTĒ**, ārum, m. the dwellers on or near the *Borysthenes*. *Prop.* and *Macro*

BŲS (βούς), hōvis, m. and f. aa ox, a bull, or cow. *Cic.* Bouni cervices natæ ad jugum. *Horat.* Intactæ boves. — *Also* Gen. plur. boum for borum, and dat. hōbus, or bōbus, for boviibus. — *Also* *Plaut.* Boves mortui, leather straps. — *Also* Bovi clittelas imponere, proverb. h. e. to assign one a task for which he is unfit. *Cic.* — *Also* Bos Lucas, an elephant. *Plin.* See *Lucas*. — *Also*, a sea-fish. *Ovid.*

BŲSCĀS (βουκάς), ādis, or **BŲSCĲS**, īdis, f. a species of duck. *Colum.*

BŲSPŲRŲS (βόσπρος), and less correctly **BŲSPŲRŲS**, i, m. a strait. *Plin.* Bosporus Thracicus, now, the *Bosphorus*, or the straits of *Constantinople*. *Id.* Bosporus Cimmerius, now, the straits of *Caffa*. — *Also*, plur. neut. *Propert.* Bospora capta. — Hence, *Bosporānus*, *Tacit.*, *Bosporēus*, *Sidon.*, *Bosporēus*, *Gell.*, and *Bosporius*, a, um, adj. *Ovid.* of or be-

lunging to the Bosphorus. And Bosphorani, the inhabitants of that region. Cic. **BOSTRYCHITES** (βοστρυχίτης), *æ*, m. a gem resembling a lock of a woman's hair; probably amianthus. Plin. **BOTANISMOS** (βοτανισμός), *i*, m. a weed-ing, pulling up of weeds. Plin. **BOTELLUS** (diminut. from botulus), *i*, m. 3 a sausage. Martial. **BOTHYNUS** (βόθυνος), *i*, m. a meteor having the appearance of a pit. Senecc. **BOTRONATUM** (βότρων), *i*, n. an ornament, consisting of pearls, put together so as to resemble a cluster of grapes. Tertull. **BOTRYTES** (βοτρυτής), *æ*, m. a precious stone. Plin. **BOTRYTIS** (βοτρυτής), *idis*, f. a sort of calamint. Plin. **BOTRYON** (βοτρυών), *ōnis*, m. a bunch or cluster of grapes. Martial. — *¶* Also, a kind of medicament. Plin. **BOTRYS** (βότρως), *ῥος*, f. a cluster of grapes, racemus. — *¶* Also, the herb motherwort. Plin. **BOTULARIUS** (botulus), *ii*, m. a sausage-maker or dealer. Senecc. **BOTULUS** (unc.), *i*, m. a sausage, kind of 3 neat pudding, a black pudding. Gell. and Martial. **BOVIANUM**, *i*, n. the name of two towns in Samnium. Liv. and Plin. — Hence Bovianus, a, um, adj. of Bovianum. Sil. **BOVILE** (bos), *is*, n. a stall for oxen, or 3 stall, cow-house. Cato. **BOVILLÆ**, *ārum*, f. a town of Latium, near Rome. Ovid. — Hence Bovillus, a, um, adj. of or at Bovilla. Cic. Bovilla pugna, h. e. the murder of Clodius. — *¶* Also, a village near Arpinum. — Hence Bovellanus, a, um, adj. Cic. Bovellana vicinitas. **BOVILLUS** (bos), a, um, adj. of oxen. Liv. **BOVINATOR** (bovinor), *ōris*, m. one who 2 practises tergiversations. Lucil. **BOVINOR**, *ari*, obsol. the same as Tergiversor. Fest. **BŌX** (βῶξ), *bōcis*, m. a kind of sea-fish. Plin. **BRABEUM**, or **BRABIUM** (βοαβεῖον), *ii*, 3 n. the reward or need of victory, a prize. Prudent. **BRABEUTA**, and **BRABUTES** (βρα-2 βευτής), *æ*, m. one who presided at the public games and distributed the prizes to the victors. Sucton. **BRABYLX**, *æ*, f. a plaat. Plin. **BRACX**, and **BRACCX**, *æ*, f. a covering 3 for the thighs and legs; breeches, trousers, worn by the Persians, Germans, Gauls, &c., and subsequently adopted also by the Romans. Ovid. Laxis arcant male frigora braciis. Tacit. Bracas, tegmen barbarum. **BRACATOS**, and **BRACCATOS** (braca), a, um, adj. wearing breeches or trousers. Cic. Bracate et Transalpinæ nationes. Pers. Bracati Medi. Cic. Bracate cognationis dedecus, h. e. Gallic. Plin. Gallia bracata, the province of Gaul, afterwards called Gallia Narbonensis. **BRACE**, *es*, f. a species of corn grown in 3 Gaul, used for making malt. Plin. — Others read *bronce*. **BRACHIALE** (brachium), *is*, n. a wrist-2 band, bracelet. Plin. **BRACHIALIS** (Id.), *e*, adj. of or 2 relating to the arm. Plaut. Nervus brachialis. Plin. Brachialis crassitudo, the thickness of an arm. **BRACHIATOS** (Id.), a, um, adj. hav-2 ing arms or branches. Plin. Brachiata arbor. Colum. Brachiata vineæ. **BRACHIOLUM** (diminut. from brachi-3 um), *i*, n. a little arm. Catull. Mitte brachiolum teres. **BRACHIUM** (βραχίον), *ii*, n. the fore-2 arm, or that part of the arm between the hand and the elbow; the upper part being called lacertus. Ovid. Laudat brachia et nudos lacertos. Tacit. Femine nudæ brachia ac lacertos. — *¶* Also, the whole arm. Cic. Cohibere brachium toga. Id. Extendere brachium. Ovid. exserere. Virg. contrahere. Id. at-2 tollere. Ovid. tendere cælo, and ad cælum. Horat. Fidere brachiis. Id. Lentis brachiis adherere alicui, to cling. Id. and Ovid. Circumdare brachia colo-2 to, to embrace. — The dancing of the 2 ancients consisted chiefly in artful motions of the arms. Hence, Ovid.

Brachia numeris movere, or numerosa brachia ducere, to dance. So, Id. Brachia saltantis mirare. — *¶* Figur. Ovid. Præbere brachia sceleri, to lend a hand. — Cic. Molli, or levi brachio aliquid agere, to do anything negligently. — Juvenal. Dirigere brachia contra torrentem, to swim against the stream. — *¶* Also, applied to the limbs of other animals. Plin. (of the nautilus) Prinna duo brachia retorquens, &c. Id. Polypis, sepiis, loliginibus, cancris, qui brachia in contrarium movent, arms, claws. Id. Leoni in brachiorum ossibus, fore-legs. Virg. jam brachia contrahit ardens Scorpis. — *¶* In trees, the arms or boughs. Virg. Late ramos et brachia tendens. Id. (of the vine) Brachia tonde. — *¶* Also, an arm or branch of a river. Liv. Brachio fluminis objecto. — *¶* Also, an arm of the sea. Ovid. Brachia longo Margine terrarum porrexerat Amphitrite. — *¶* Also, lines, outworks, in fortification. Liv. Consul muro Ardeæ brachium injunxerat, qua ex oppido sui commear possent, a line of communication. — *¶* Also, a pier, mole. Sucton. Portum Ostiæ exstruxit, circumducto dextra sinistraque brachio. — *¶* Also, of mountains, branches, spurs. Plin. Taurus mons brachia emittit. — *¶* Also, the yard-arm, sail-yard. Virg. Intendi brachia velis. — *¶* Also, the arms of a balista or catapult. Vitruv. **BRACHIMANÆ**, *ārum*, and **BRACHIMANES**, *um*, m. Βραχμᾶνες, the Bramins, or caste of the learned among the Hindoos. Plin. **BRACHYCTALECTUM**, and **BRACHYCTALECTICUM METRUM**, wanting a metrical foot, brachyctalectic, Βραχυκατάληκτον, Βραχυκαταληκτικόν. Diomed. **BRACTEA**, *æ*, f. a thin leaf or plate of gold, silver, or other metal; gold or silver foil. Lucet. Bractea auri. Virg. Crepitabat bractea vento. Ovid. Aspice, quam tenuis bractea ligna tegat. Plin. Ligni bractea, thin plates of wood for covering. Martial. Bractea viva, golden-colored fleecce. — *¶* Figur. Solin. Bractea eloquentiæ, tinselled words. **BRACTEATOR** (bractea), *ōris*, m. a gold-3 beater. Jul. Firmic. **BRACTEATUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. covered 3 with a thin leaf of metal; plumed, gilded. Senecc. Bracteatus leo, with a gilded mane. — *¶* Figur. Senecc. Bractea felicitas, delusive, false. — Auson. Bracteatum dictum, golden words. **BRACTEOLX** (diminut. from bractea), *æ*, 3 f. a minute leaf of gold. Juvenal. **BRANCE**. See *Bracc*. 3 **BRANCHIÆ** (βράγχια), *ārum*, f. the gills of a fish. Plin. — *¶* Singul. Auson. Branchia expirans. **BRASSICA**, *æ*, f. a cabbage. Cic. **BRATHY** (βράθυ), *ῥος*, n. the savin-tree. Plin. **BRACHMA**, *ātis*, n. h. e. abortus piperis. Plin. **BRENNI**, *ōrum*, a people of Pannonia. Horat. Brenni veloces. Others read Brenci or Brenci. **BRENNUS**, *i*, m. the name of several Gallic chiefs. Liv. **BREPHOTROPHEUM** (βρεφοτροφεῖον), 3 ii, n. an orphan asylum. Cod. Just. **BREVIARIUM** (brevio), *ii*, n. n. summary, 2 abstract, epitome, abridgment. Senecc. **BREVIATIO** (Id.), *ōnis*, f. a shortening, 3 contracting. Augustin. **BREVIATOR** (Id.), *ōris*, m. an abbreviator, 3 abridger, epitomizer. Oros. **BREVICULUS** (diminut. from brevis), a, 3 um, adj. short. Plaut. Homo breviculus, short of stature. Apulei. Grabatulus breviculus. **BREVILOQUENS** (brevi & loquor), 1 entis, adj. speaking but a few words, short, brief. Cic. **BREVILOQUENTIA** (breviloquens), *æ*, 1 f. shortness of speech, brevity. Cic. **BREVIUS** (brevi), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, a. I. to 2 shorten, abridge, abbreviate, contract. Quintil. Breviare quædam. Id. Breviatur cervix. — *¶* Quintil. Breviare syllabam, to shorten, pronounce short. **BREVIS** (perhaps βραχὺς), *e*, adj. short, 3 in respect of time. Cic. Brevi tempore.

— *¶* So, *brevi*, and more rarely in *brevi*, absol. shortly, a short time. Cic. Brevi postea est mortuus, soon after. Gell. Brevi antequam inoreretur, a short time before he died. Id. Fuit Æschylus non brevi antiquior, not a little. Flor. In brevi. — *¶* Brevi also signifies, in a few words, in brief. Cic. Tuis litteris brevi respondere. — *¶* Ad breve (tempus), for a short time. Sucton. In tenebris videre ad breve. — *¶* Also, of short duration, transitory, short-lived, short, brief. Horat. Breves rosæ. Id. Brevis dominus. Terent. Occasio brevis. Cic. Brevis oratio. Id. Cum se breves putent esse, longissimi sint. Id. Ut ego ex brevior sim. Absol. Vopisc. Breve nomen conscriptis, a summary. Quintil. Hæc ut in brevi fuisse dicenda. Cic. Hæc brevis dicam, briefly. Id. Breve id faciam, I will shorten that. Liv. Cogere aliquid in breve, to bring into a small compass. — *¶* Also, short, in space. Nepos. Via brevior. Horat. In breve cogi, h. e. to be rolled up. — *¶* Also, little, small, scanty. Horat. Breve caput. Id. Cæna brevis, a spare dinner. Ovid. Brevis mus. Pallad. Brevissimum vasculum. Juvenal. Breves Gyari. Cic. Juxta brevior etiam, quam ipse testis, shorter in stature. Sucton. Homo brevi corpore. — *¶* Brevis vada, and brevitas, absol. shallows, shoals. Virg. — So, Juvenal. Pateus brevis. Tacit. Breve litus. — *¶* In prosody, Syllaba brevis, a short syllable, h. e. which is pronounced in a shorter time than a long one. **BREVIITAS** (brevi), *ātis*, f. shortness, brevity. Cic. Brevitas temporis. Nepos. Concinnus in brevitate respondendi. Cas. Gallis brevis nostræ contemptum est, shortness of stature. Plin. Brevitas crurum, shortness. Id. arborum, low-2 ness. Gell. angusti freti, narrowness. Vitruv. guttæ, diminutiveness. Plin. Brevitatis gratia, for the sake of brevity. Cic. In dicendo brevitatis, conciseness. **BREVIOR** (Id.), *adv*. shortly, in brief, in a word. Cic. Breviter describere aliquid. Id. brevius. Id. Exposui, quam brevissime potui. — *¶* Also, in a short time. Cic. Dicere breviter, to pronounce short. — *¶* Also, of quantity, little. Plin. Parvo brevius, quam totus, a little less than the whole. — *¶* Also, of space, narrowly. Tibull. equum curvo brevius compellere gyro. **BRIAREUS**, *ei* & *ēos*, m. Βριαρεὺς, Briareus, a giant, who had a hundred arms. Virg. Centumgeminus Briareus. **BRIGANTES**, *um*, m. a people of Britain, 3 in the northern part of the modern England. Tacit. **BRIXA** (unc.), *æ*, f. a lump of trodden or pressed grapes, with which was made a second sort of wine. Colum. **BRISEIS**, *idis* & *idos*, f. Βρισηΐς, Hypodamia, daughter of Brises, and favorite slave of Achilles, from whom she was taken by Agamemnon. Ovid. **BRITANNIA**, *æ*, f. Βρεταννία, Britain, now Great Britain. Plin. — Hence Britannicus, and Britannus, a, um, adj. British. Cic. Æstus Britannici. Juvenal. Causidici Britannii. — Absol. Britanni, the Britons. Virg. Divisos toto orbe Britannos. — But Sidon. Britannii, the Bretons. — *¶* Plin. Britannica herba, the herb spoon-wort. — *¶* Britannicus was a title of honor of several generals victorious over the Britons. **BRITŌ**, *ōnis* & *ōnis*, m. a Breton, inhabit-3 ant of Bretagne, in France. Juvenal. — Also, as some think, a Briton. Auson. **BRITŌMARTIS**, *is*, f. Βριτόμαρτις, a Cretan maiden, a favorite of Diana. Virg. **BRIXELLUM**, *i*, n. a town of Cisalpine Gaul, now Bresslo. Sueton. **BRIXIA**, *æ*, f. a town of Cisalpine Gaul, now Brescia. Liv. — Hence Brixianus, a, um, adj. of Brescia. Liv. **BROCHITAS**, or **BROCHITAS** (brochus), *ātis*, f. a projection or standing out of the teeth. Plin. **BROCHIOS** (unc.), or **BROCHIOS**, a, um, 3 adj. with projecting teeth. Plaut. — *¶* Also, Brochus, a projecting tooth, tusk. Varr. Others read brochus and brochus. **BROCHION**, *i*, n. the gum of the bdellium-tree. Plin.

BRŌMIOS, ii, m. *Βρόμιος*, a surname of 3 *Bacchus*. *Ovid*. — Hence, *Bromius*, a, um, of *Bacchus*. *Cicilian*.
BRŌMOS (*Βρόμος*), i, f. *outs*. *Plin*.
BRŌMOSUS (*Βρόμος*), a, um, adj. *smell-3 ing strong, stinking, fetid*. *Cel. Aurl*.
BRONCHUS. See *Broccus*.
BRŌNTE (*Βροντή*), es, f. *thunder*. *Plin*. — ¶ Also, a *gen* called the *thunderstone*. *Plin*. In the latter case others read *Brontia*.
BRŌNTES, æ, m. *Βρόντης*, a *Cyclops*, one of *Vulcan's* workmen. *Virg*.
BRONTIA. See *Bronte*.
BRŪCHOS (*Βροχός*), i, m. a *kind of lo-3 cust*. *Prudent*.
BRŪCTEROS, i, and plur. *BRŪCTERI*.
orum, m. a *German tribe*, dwelling near the *Hercynian forest*. *Tacit*. — Hence, *Bructerus*, a, um, adj. of the *Bructeri*. *Tacit*.
BRUGES, an old form of *Phryges*. *Cic*.
BRŪMĀ (perhaps *brevisimus*), æ, f. the *shortest day of the year*, the *winter-solstice*, *mid-winter*. *Ovid*. *Bruma novi prima est Solis*. *Cic*. *Solis accessus discessusque, solstitiis brunis*. — ¶ Hence, poet-ically, the *winter*. *Horat*. *Bruma recurret iners*. *Virg*. *Nec tota claudes fenilia bruma*. *Id*. *Illo die bruma*. — ¶ Also, a *year*. *Martial*. *Brumas triginta*.
BRŪMALIS (*bruma*), e, adj. *relating to the winter-solstice*. *Cic*. *Brumale signum, h. c. Capricorn*. *Id*. *Brumali die natus*. *Plin*. *Brumalis ortus, where the sun rises at the winter-solstice*. — ¶ Also, of *winter, wintry*. *Martial*. *Brumali gaudia frigore*. *Id*. *Brumale tempus*.
BRŪMARIĀ (*Id.*), æ, f. the *herb lion's-foot*, 3 or *water-scorpion grass*. *Apulei*.
BRŪNDISIUM, and *BRŪNDISIUM*, ii, n. *Βρενδίσιον*, and *Βρενδισιον*, *Brundisium*, or *Brundisium*, a *town of Calabria*, from which travellers often embarked for *Greece*, now *Brindisi*. *Cic*. — Hence, *Brundisianus*, and *Brundisius*, or *Brundisius*, adj. of *Brundisium*. *Plin*. and *Cic*. — And *absol*. *Brundisini*, or *Brundisini*, the *inhabitants of Brundisium*. *Cic*.
BRŪSCUM, i, n. a *bunch, knot, or knur in a maple-tree*. *Plin*.
BRŪTESCŌ (*brutus*), is, n. 3. *to become brutized*. *Sidon*.
BRŪTTIĪ, *orum*, m. *Βρεττιοί*, the *people of the southern extremity of Italy*. *Ces*. — ¶ Also, their *country*. *Cic*. In *Bruttii*. — Hence, *Bruttius*, and *Bruttianus*, a, um, adj. of the *Bruttii*. *Plin*. *Bruttiani caules*. *Id*. *Bruttius ager*. *Calp*. *Bruttia pax*.
BRŪTOS (*unc.*), a, um, adj. *heavy, inert*. *Horat*. *Bruta tellus*. — ¶ Also, *insensible, without feeling*. *Plin*. *Bruta existimantur animalium, quibus cor durum riget*. — ¶ Also, *brute, senseless, irrational, stupid*. *Plin*. *Brutum animal*. *Auct*. ad *Herenn*. *Bruta fortuna, blind*. *Apul*. *Non sum tam brutus*. *Cic*. *Alorum brutorum, dull fellows*. — Hence, *Brutus*, a *Roman family name* (cognomen) in the *Junian gens*. *J. Junius Brutus*, who first bore the name on account of his assumed stupidity, drove the *Tarquins* from *Rome*. *M. Janias Brutus*, the assassin of *Cæsar*. — Whence, *Brutianus*, and *Brutinus*, a, um, adj. of *Brutus*. *Vellei*. *Brutiana castra*. *Cic*. *Brutiana consilia*.
BRŪYĀ, æ, f. a *tamarisk shrub*. *Plin*.
BRŪYŌN (*βρύον*), i, n. the *grape of the white poplar*. *Plin*. — ¶ Also, the *herb slank*. *Plin*. — ¶ Also, a *species of moss*. *Plin*.
BRŪYŌNĪĀ (*βρυωνία*), æ, f. a *wild vine, briony*. *Plin*.
BŪ (*βοῦ*), an intensive affix. *Fest*. 3
BŪĀ, æ, f. the *sound uttered by infants when 3 they ask for drink*. *Varr*.
BŪBĀLIŌN (*βουβάλιον*), i, a *wild cu-3 cumber*. *Apulei*.
BŪBĀLOS (*βούβαλος*), i, m. an *African wild beast*, of the *antelope family*. *Plin*.
BŪBASIS, *idis*, f. of *Bubasis*, a *region of 3 Caria*. *Ovid*. *Bubasis nurus*.
BŪBASTIS, is, f. *Βούβαστις*, a *town in Ægypt*. — ¶ Also, a *surname of Diana*, who was particularly honored there. *Ovid*. *Santa Bnabatis*.
BUBBATIO. See *Ballatio*.
BUBETĪ (*bos*), *orum*, m. *Plin*. l. 18. c. 3. *Ludos boum causa celebrantes, Buhetios vocabant*.

BUBILIS (*Id.*), e, adj. of *oxen*. *Absol*.
3 Cato. *Bubile*, an *ox-stall*, place where *oxen are kept*. *So*, *Plaut*. *Bubilis*.
BŪBŌ (*βῦζα*), *ōnis*, m. and f. a *horned owl*. *Virg*.
BŪBŌ, or *BŪBŪ*, is, n. 3. or 4. *to bawp, or 3 cry like a bittern*. *Auct*. *Carm. de Philom*.
BŪBŌNIUM (*βουβών*), ii, n. an *herb good against swellings in the groin*, the same with *aster and inguinalis*. *Plin*.
BŪBSEQUĀ (*bos & sequor*), æ, m. a *neat-3 herd, cow-keeper, herdsman*. *Apulei*.
BŪBŪLCITŌ (*bubulcus*), as, n. l. and *BŪ-3 BŪLCITŌR*, *āris*, dep. l. *to feed oxen, tend cattle*. *Plaut*. *Decet te bubulcitari*. — ¶ *Figur*. *to declaim like a clown*. *Varr*. *Apud rhetorum bubulcitari*.
BŪBŪLCŪS (*bos*), i, m. one who *ploughs with oxen*, a *ploughman*. *Cic*. — ¶ Also, one who *tends oxen*, a *herdsman*. *Virg*.
BŪBŪLINŌS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. of *oxen*. 3 *Veget*.
BŪBŪLŌ (*bubo*), as, n. l. *to hoot or screech 3 as an owl*. *Auct*. *Carm. de Philom*.
BŪBŪLŌS (*bos*), a, um, adj. of *oxen*. 2 *Varr*. *Bubulum pecus*. *Plaut*. *Corios bubulos, h. c. straps, lashes, flagra*. *Plin*. *Utres bubuli, made of the hides of oxen*. *Id*. *Bubulum lac, cow's milk*. *Id*. *Bubula caro, beef*. — ¶ *Bubula*, æ, *absol*. *beef, the flesh of oxen*. *Plaut*. — ¶ *Plin*. *Bubulum femur, the name of an herb*.
BŪCĀDĀ (*bos & cado*), æ, m. one who *is 3 beaten with straps of bull-hide*. *Plaut*.
BŪCARDIĀ (*βοῦς and καρδιά*), æ, f. a *gen*, shaped like the *heart of an ox*; probably a *turquoise*. *Plin*.
BŪCCĀ (*unc.*), æ, f. the *mouth, a cheek*. *Juvenal*. *Bucca excitare foculum*. *Martial*. *Bucca loquax*. *Cato*. *Implere buccam*. *Plaut*. *Inflare buccas*. *Martial*. *Sufflare buccis*. *Plaut*. *Buccæ purpuris-satæ, painted cheeks*. — ¶ *Buccas inflare* is used to express indignation, *to be angry with*. *Horat*. *Illis Jupiter ambas buccas inflet*. — ¶ *Cic*. *Quod in buccam venit dicere, whate comes uppermost*. *So*, *Id*. *Quod in buccam venerit, scribito*. *Id*. *Garrimus quidquid in buccam*. — ¶ *Petron*. *Duræ buccæ homo, impudent, brazza-faced*. — ¶ *Juvenal*. *Curtius et Matho, buccæ, idle declainers, mob-orators*. — ¶ Also, a *morsel, mouthful*. *Martial*. *Oret caninas panis improbi buccas*. — ¶ Also, a *cavity*. *Plin*.
BŪCCĒĀ (*bucca*), æ, f. a *mouthful*. 2 *Sucton*.
BŪCCĒLLĀ (*diminut. from bucca*), æ, f. 3 a *scanty morsel, or mouthful, delicate bit*. *Martial*.
BŪCCĒLLĀTUM (*buccella*), i, n. *biscuit-3 bread, bread for soldiers*. *Spartian*.
BŪCCĪNA, with derivat. See *Bucina*.
BŪCCŌ (*bucca*), *ōnis*, m. a *blubberhead, 3 fool, blockhead*. *Plaut*.
BŪCCŌLĀ (*diminut. from bucca*), æ, f. a 2 *little cheek, mouth*. *Sucton*. — ¶ Also, the *beaver or cheek-piece of a helmet*. *Liv*. *Galeas bucculasque tergere*. — ¶ Also, the *boss of a shield; the shield itself*. *Capitolin*. — ¶ Also, the *regule of a balista* are also called *buccule*. *Vitrav*.
BŪCCŌLĒNTŌS (*bucca*), a, um, *having 3 large cheeks, or a large mouth*. *Plaut*.
BŪCCĒPHĀLOS (*βουκέφαλος*), i, m. a *noble Thessalian horse, marked with the figure of a bullock's head*. Hence, the name of *Alexander's horse*. *Curt*.
BŪCERĀS (*βούκερας*), *ātis*, n. the *herb fenugreek*. *Plin*.
BŪCERŌS, and *BŪCERŪS* (*βούκερος*), a, 3 um, adj. *relating to oxen or kine*. *Lucret*. *Bucera sacra, black cattle*. *Ovid*. *Bucera armenta, herds of cattle*. *So*, *Lucret*. *Bucerie greges*.
BŪCETUM (*bos*), i, n. a *cow pasture*. 3 *Grell*.
BŪCINĀ, and *BŪCCINĀ* (*βυκάνη*), æ, f. a *herdsman's horn*. *Varr*. *Porcos consuefacere ut omnia faciāt ad bucinam, to the sound of the horn*. — ¶ Also, the *shell of the triton*. *Ovid*. *Buccina tortilis*. — ¶ Also, a *trumpet*. *Cic*. *Illum bucinam cantus exsuscitat*. *Id*. *Signum bucinā dare*. *Virg*. *Rauca bucinā*. — *Prima, secunda, tertia bucinā, &c.* the *first, second, and third signal, given at the respec-tive watches by the sound of the trumpet*. *Propert*. *El jam quarta canit venturam bucinā lucem*. *Liv*. *Ut ad tertiam luci-nam præsto essent*. — ¶ *Figur*. *Ju-venal*. *Fædæ bucinā famæ*.

BŪCINĀTŌR, and *BŪCCINĀTŌR* (*buc-3 no*), *ōris*, m. a *trumpeter*. *Ces*. — ¶ Also, one who *proclaims, publishes, or sets forth*. *Cic*. *Buccinatorem existimationis meæ*.
BŪCINŌ, and *BŪCCINŌ* (*bucina*), as, n. 3 l. *to sound a trumpet, βυκανίζω*. *Varr*. *Cum bucinatum est*. *Senec*. *Ter bucei-navit*.
BŪCINUM, and *BŪCCINUM* (*Id.*), i, n. a *trumpet; the sound or blast of a trumpet*. *Plin*. *Conchæ ad bucinum recurvæ*. — ¶ Also, a *sort of cockle, used in dyeing purple*. *Plin*.
BŪCŌLICŪS (*βουκολικός*), a, um, adj. *pas-toral, bucolic*. *Coluza*. *Bucolica loquitur poëma*. *Absol*. *Gell*. *Bucolica Virgili*. — ¶ *Auson*. *Bucolice tome, the pasto-rul cæsura, h. c. when, in pastoral poe-etry, the fourth foot is a dactyle, ending a word, as in the line of Virg. Sæpe tener nostris ab ovilibus imbuet agnus*. — ¶ *Bucolica panaces, a species of the herb panacea, gcrard, or woundwort*. *Plin*.
BŪCRĀNIUM (*βουκράνιον*), ii, n. a *neat's 3 head*. *Inscript*. — ¶ Also, the *herb calf's snout*. *Apul*.
BŪCŪLĀ (*diminut. from bos*), æ, f. a *heifer*. *Virg*.
BŪCŪLŌS (*Id.*), i, m. a *young ox, steer, or bullock*. *Colam*.
BŪFŌ, *ōnis*, m. a *toad*. *Virg*.
BŪGLŌSSĀ, æ, f. and *BŪGLŌSSOS* (*βού-3 γλωσσον, and βούγλωσσος*), i, f. the *herb bugloss or ox-tongue*. *Plin*.
BŪGŌNIĀ (*βουγονία*), æ, f. the *gaerating 3 of bees from the putrid carcasses of oxen*. *Varr*.
BŪLĀPATIUM (*βουλάπαθον*), i, n. the *herb patience, or great dock*. *Plin*.
BŪLBĀCEŪS (*bulbus*), a, um, adj. *bulba-ceous, bulbous*. *Plin*.
BŪLBĪNĒ (*βολβίνη*), es, f. a *bulbous plant, with leaves like leeks*. *Plin*.
BŪLBŌSŌS (*bulbus*), a, um, adj. *bul-2 bous, containing bulbs*. *Plin*. *Radix bul-hosi*.
BŪLBŪLŌS (*diminut. from bulbus*), i, m. 3 a *small bulb*. *Pallad*.
BŪLBŪS (*βολβός*), i, m. a *bulb, bulbous root, as of a tulip, narcissus, onion, &c.* *Plin*. *Croci bulbus*. *Id*. *asphodeli*. — ¶ Particularly, a *certain bulbous plant, with stimulating qualities*. *Ovid*. *Dauni-us, an Libycis bulbus tibi missus ab oris*.
BŪLĒ (*βουλή*), es, f. the *senate*. *Plin*. 3 *Ep*. In *bulen* a *ensoribus legi*.
BŪLEŪTĀ (*βουλευτής*), æ, m. a *senator*. 3 *Plin*. *Ep*.
BŪLEUTĒRIUM (*βουλευτήριον*), ii, n. the *senate-house*. *Cic*. In *curia Syracu-sis, quem locum illi buleuterium vocant*.
BŪLGĀ (*unc.*), æ, f. a *leathern bag, budget*. 3 *Lucil*. *Bulgum secum habet ipse*. — ¶ Also, *feminarum uterus*. *Lucil*.
BŪLĪMŪS (*βούλιμος*), i, m. *bulimy, a mor-3 bid appetite*. *Veget*.
BŪLLĀ (*unc.*), æ, f. a *babble in water, or other liquid, πορόδανξ*. *Ovid*. *Perlucida surgere bulla solent*. *Varro*. *Si est homo bulla, eo magis senex*. — ¶ Also, *bul-læ, heads of nails, or studs, embossed on doors, garments, &c.* *Cic*. *Bullas aureas ex valvis auferre*. *Virg*. *Notis fulserunt cingula bullis, studs or bosses*. — ¶ Also, a *sort of amulet of the shape of a heart, worn round the neck by children until they were seventeen years old, when it was con-secrated to the lares*. *Cic*. *Bulla orna-mentum pueritiæ*. *Pers*. *Bullasuccineis-laribus donata pependit*. Hence, *Ju-venal*. *Bulla dignus, childish*. The *bullæ* was sometimes also suspended from the neck of a favorite animal. *Ovid*.
BŪLLĀTŪS (*bullæ*), a, um, adj. *studded 3 with bosses*. *Varr*. *Bullatum balteum*. — ¶ Also, *wearing the bullæ, youthful*. *Juvenal*. — *Heres bullatus*. *Macrobi*. *Bul-latus puer*. — ¶ *Figur*. *Fulgeat Bulla-tum æthera, studded with stars*. *Pers*. *Bullatis ut mihi nugis pagina tergescat, inflated, swollen like a bubble*.
BŪLLŌ (*Id.*), is, *ivi*, *itum*, n. 4. *to boil up, bubble, brāζω*. *Pers*. *Summa bullit in unda*. — ¶ *Figur*. *Apulei*. *Bullire indignatione, to boil with rage*.
BŪLLĪTŪS (*bullio*), us, m. the *boiling 2 up of water*. *Vitrav*.
BŪLLŌ (*bullæ*), as, *āvi*, *ātum*, n. l. *to bubble, boil*. *Cato*. *Ubi bullabit vinum,*

ignem subducito. *Plin.* Bullantium
aquarum sufflatio.
BULLŌLA (diminut. from bulla), *æ, f.* a
little bubble. *Cels.*
BŪMAMMA (*bu, intens. & mamina*), *æ, f.*
a kind of large grape, swelling like a teat,
a bawest grape. *Varr.*
BŪMĀSTŪS (*βούμαστος*), *i, f.* the same as
Bumamma. *Virg.* Tūmidis, tumaste,
racemis. *Plin.* Tument mammarum
modo bumasti.
BŪMELIA (*βουμελία*), *æ, f.* a kind of
large ash-tree. *Plin.*
BŪNĪAS (*βουνιάς*), *ādis, f.* a sort of tur-
nip. *Plin.*
BŪNĪŌN (*βούνιον*), *i, n.* a sort of turnip.
Plin.
BŪPALŌS, *i, m.* a Chian artist, who, hav-
ing held up the poet Hipponactes to deris-
ion, was so severely satirized by the latter,
that he hanged himself. *Horat.* Acer hos-
tis Bupalō.
BŪPHŪIĀLMŌS (*βούφθαλμος*), *i, m.* the
herb ox-eye. *Plin.*
BŪPLEURŌN (*βούπλευρον*), *i, n.* the herb
hart's-car. *Plin.*
BŪPRESTIS (*βούπρηστις*), *is, f.* a veno-
mous insect of the kind of cantharides, like
a spider, proving fatal to cattle when eaten
among grass. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a sort
of herb which kills cattle, the burn-coi.
Plin.
BŪRA, *æ, and BŪRIS* (*βούρας*), *is, f.*
3 a crooked piece of wood, forming the trunk
or principal part of the plough. *Varr.*
Sæpe fracta bura reliquunt vomeres
in arvo. *Virg.* Magna vi flexa domatur
In burim ulmus.
BŪRDIGALĀ, *æ, f.* a town of Aquitania,
3 now Bordeaux. *Auson.* — Hence, Burdi-
galensis, *e, of* Burdigala. *Sidon.*
BŪRDŌ, *ōnis, m.* a snail engendered of a
3 horse and she-ass, *ήμιονας*. *Isidor.*
BŪRDŌNCŌLŌS, *i, m.* the herb ox-tongue.
3 *Morcell. Empir.*
BŪRGENDŌ, *ōnis, m.* a Burgundian.
3 *Plin.* and *Sidon.*
BŪRGŌS (unc.), *i, in.* a castle, fort, re-
3 doubt. *Veget.* Castellum parvulum
quem Burgum vocant. — *¶* Also, a
burgh, borough. *Isid.*
BŪRICŌS (unc.), *i, in.* a sorry horse.
3 *Pantlin. Nalan.*
BŪRIS. See *Bura*. 3
BŪRRĒ (unc.), *ārum, f.* trifles, nonsense,
folly. *Auson.*
BŪRRANICĀ, *æ, f.* a beverage made up of
3 must and milk. *Fest.*

BŪRRHINŌN (*βούρρινον*), *i, n.* an herb.
3 *Apul.*
BŪSELINUM (*βουσελινον*), *i, n.* an herb,
like garden smallage. *Plin.*
BŪSIRIS, *is & idis, Βούσσυρις*, a king of
Egypt, noted for his cruelty, said to have
sacrificed all strangers that came into
his realm. *Virg.* Illaudati Busiridis
aras.
BŪSTICETUM (bustum), *i, n.* a cemetery.
3 *Arnob.* — *¶* Also, a tomb. *Arnob.*
BŪSTIRĀPŌS (bustum & rapio), *i, in.* a
3 robber of funeral piles. *Plant.*
BŪSTŌĀLIS (bustum), *e, adj.* relating to
tombs. *Sidon.* Campus refectus bustualis-
bus favillis.
BŪSTŌARIŌS (Id.), *a, um, adj.* relat-
ing to tombs. *Cic.* Gladiator bustuarinus,
gladiator that fought at the grave of
some great man, in honor of him. *Martial.*
Bustuarina mæcha, who prostitutes
herself amongst tombs, a common whore.
— *¶* Bustuarinus, substant. the under-
taker, who burns and takes care of bodies.
Asiaman.
BŪSTUM (buro, obs., for uro), *i, n.* the
place where the bodies of the dead were
burned and buried. *Fest.* — *¶* Also, the
act of burning a corpse. *Lucret.* Cinefac-
tum busto te defebimus. — *¶* Also, the
corpse. *Stat.* Egena sepulchri Busta.
— *¶* As bodies were often burned and
buried in the same place, a tomb, *τύμβος*.
Cic. Bustum violare, &c. *Id.* Incidere
in busto. And figur. *Id.* Bustum le-
gum omnium. — *¶* Also, a funeral urn.
Propert.
BŪTĒŌ, *ōnis, m.* a kind of hawk, probably
a buzzard, the same as triorchus. *Plin.*
BŪTES, *æ, m.* *Βούτης*, Bates, son of Amy-
cus, killed by Dares at the tomb of Hector.
Virg. — *¶* Aa armor-bearer of Anchi-
ses. *Virg.* — *¶* A Trojan, killed by
Camillo. *Virg.* — *¶* A son of Telecon,
and one of the Argonauts. *Val. Flacc.*
BŪTHRŌTUM, *i, n.* and BŪTHRŌTŌS,
i, f. *Βουθροτόν*, a town of Epirus, now
Butrinto, in Albania. *Cic.* and *Ovid.* —
Hence, Buthrotius, *a, um, adj.* of Bu-
throtum. *Cic.* Buthrotius uger. Absol.
Buthrotii, the inhabitants of Buthrotum.
Cic.
BŪTHŪSYĀ (*βουθυσία*), *æ, f.* a sacrifice of
2 oen, a great and solemn sacrifice. *Sue-
ton.*
BŪTŪŌ, *ōnis, m.* a bittero. *Auct. carm. de*
3 *Philom.*
BŪTŪRUM (*βούτρον*), *i, n.* batter. *Plin.*

BŪNĀNS (buxum), *antis, adj.* of the color
of box-wood. *Apulei.* 3
BŪNETUM (Id.), *i, n.* a plantation of box-
wood. *Martial.*
BŪXĒŌS (Id.), *a, um, adj.* of box. *Colum.*
Caseus buxeis formis expiuitur. *Solin.*
Buxei luci. — *¶* Of a pale yellow color,
like box. *Plin.* Buxeus color. *Martial.*
Dentes buxi.
BŪXIFER (buxus & fero), *a, um, adj.* pro-
3 ducing box-trees. *Catull.* Cythere buxifer.
BŪXŌSŌS (buxus), *a, um, adj.* like box-
wood. *Plin.*
BŪXUM (buxus), *i, n.* box-wood. *Virg.*
3 Torno rasilis buxum. — *¶* Also, any
thing made of box-wood. *Ovid.* Inflata
murmure buxi, a pipe. *Virg.* Volubile
buxum, a top. *So, Pers.* Buxum torquere
flagello. *Juvenal.* Caput intactum buxo,
a comb. *So, Ovid.* Crines depectere buxo.
BŪXŌS (*πύθος*), *i, f.* the box-tree. *Ovid.*
Dense foliis buxi. — *¶* Also, any thing
made of the wood of the box-tree. *Virg.*
Buxus Berceynthia, a pipe.
BŪZERĪ. See *Byzeres*.
BŪBLIS, *idis, f.* *Βύβλις*, daughter of Mi-
letus. Having fallen in love with her
brother Canuus, who repelled her advances,
she put herself to death, and was changed
into a fountain. *Ovid.*
BŪLLIS, or BŪLLIS, *idis, f.* a town of
Greece, on the borders of Illyricum. *Cic.*
— Hence, Byllidenses, the inhabitants of
Byllis. *Ces.* And Byllinus, *a, um, adj.*
of Byllis. *Liv.*
BŪRSĀ, *æ, f.* *Βόρσα*, the citadel of Car-
thage. *Virg.*
BŪSSICŌS, *a, um,* the same as *Byssi-
nus*. *Pandect.*
BŪSSINŌS (byssus), *a, um, adj.* made of
cotton, *βύσσινος*. *Plin.* *So, Apul.* Byssi-
na vestis.
BŪSSŌS (*βύσσος*), *i, f.* cotton, cotton stuff.
3 *Apulei.* Vestis bysso pertexta.
BŪZĀCIUM, *i, n.* a district of Africa
proper. *Plin.* — Hence, Byzacenus, and
Byzacius, *a, um, adj.* of Byzacium. *Solin.*
and *Sil.*
BŪZANTĪUM, *ii, n.* *Βυζάντιον*, a city of
Thrace, afterwards called Constantino-
polis, Constantinople. *Plin.* — Hence, By-
zantiacus (Stat.), Byzantinus (*Auson.*),
and Byzantius (*Ovid.*), *a, um, adj.* of
Byzantium. And Absol. Byzantii, ōrum,
the inhabitants of Byzantium. *Liv.*
BŪZERĒS, *um, m.* *Βύζηρες*, a people of
Asia Minor. *Valer. Flacc.* Byzeres va-
gi. *Pliny* calls them *Buzeri*.

C.

C the third letter of the Latin alphabet.
In abbreviations, C. stands for *Caius*;
on the votes of the jury, for *condemno*;
in numeration, one hundred.
CĀBALLĀTIŌ (*caballus*), *ōnis, f.* fodder
3 for horses. *Coel. Just.*
CĀBALLINŌS (Id.), *a, um, adj.* of a
2 horse. *Plin.* Caballina caro, horse-flesh.
Pers. Fons caballinus, *h. e.* Hippocræne.
CĀBALLIŌN, *i, n.* the herb hart's-tongue,
3 spleenwort. *Apulei.*
CĀBALLŌS (*καβάλλης*), *i, m.* a horse,
3 pack-horse, saddle-horse. *Horat.* Aut
olitoris ager mercede caballum. *Id.*
Vectari rura caballo. *Juvenal.* Gorgo-
nens caballus, *h. e.* Pegasus.
CĀBILLŌNUM, *i, n.* a town of Gaul,
now Chalons-sur-Saône. *Ces.*
CĀBĪRĪ, ōrum, *m.* *Κάβειροι*, deities intro-
duced into Greece, at an early period, from
Phœnicia, in whose honor mysteries were
celebrated with much pomp, particularly in
Samos. *They were probably the sun
and moon (Moloch and Astarte) of the Phœ-
nicians.* *Acc. ap. Varr.* Celsa Cabirum
delubra, for *Cabirorum*.
CĀCĀBĀCĒŪS, and CĀCCĀBĀCĒŪS (ca-
3 cabus), *a, um, adj.* of a pot or buil-
er. *Tertull.* Motus cacabaceus, like
that of a pot boiling.
CĀCĀBĀTĒS, and CĀCCĀBĀTŪS (Id.),
3 *a, um, adj.* saoky, soupy, like a pot. *Pau-
lin.* Nolin Adificia cacabata.

CĀCĀBŌ, or CĀCCĀBŌ (*κακαβίζω*), *as,*
3 *n.* to cry or call like a partridge. *Auct.
carm. de Philom.* Cacabat hinc perdis.
CĀCĀBŌLŌS (diminut. from cacabus), *i,*
3 *m.* a little boiler. *Tertull.*
CĀCĀBŪS, or CĀCCĀBŪS (*κάκαβος*), *i,*
2 *m.* a pot, kettle, seething pot, boiler. *Co-
luta.*
CĀCĀLIĀ (*κακαλία*), *æ, f.* a plant called
wild caraway, or wild chervil. *Plin.*
CĀCĀTŪRĪŌ (*caco*), *is, n.* 4. to desire to
3 go to stool. *Martial.*
CĀCHECTĒS, or CĀCHECTĀ (*καχέκτης*),
æ, m. one afflicted with a cachexy. *Plin.*
CĀCHECTICŌS (*καχεκτικός*), *a, um, adj.*
cachectical, consumptive. *Plin.*
CĀCHEXIĀ (*καχεξία*), *æ, f.* cachexy, a bad
3 state of the humors, ill habit of body. *Coel.
Aurel.*
CĀCHINNĀBILIS (cachinnus), *e, adj.*
3 *Apulei.* Risus cachinnabilis, a violent fit
of laughter. *Id.* Homo animal cachin-
nabile, a laughing animal.
CĀCHINNĀTIŌ (*cachinnus*), *ōnis, f.* an
1 immoderate laughing, excessive laughter.
Cic. Vituperatur cachinnatio.
CĀCHINNŌ (*cachinnus*), *ōnis, m.* a great
laugher; a satirical person. *Pers.* Sum-
petulanti splene cachinno.
CĀCHINNŌ (Id.), *as, āvi, ātum, a.* 1. and
CĀCHINNŌR, *āris, ātus sum, dep.* 1. to
laugh immoderately, laugh out, laugh
aloud, *καυχᾶζω*. *Lucret.* Quam famu-

lae longe fugitant, furtimque cachin-
nant. *Cic.* Ridere convivæ, cachin-
nari ipse Apronius. — With the accu-
Apulei. At ille exitium meum cachin-
nat. Others read *exitio*. — *¶* Also,
to roar. *Acc. ap. Non.*
CĀCHINNŌS, *i, m.* loud laugh, immod-
erate laughter, a hearty laugh; laughter in
scorn or derision. *Cic.* Curio cachinnos
irridendum commovebat. *Id.* In quo
Alcibiades cachinnum dicitur subtilis-
se. *Catull.* Ridete quidquid est domi
cachinnorum. *Sueton.* Effundi in ca-
chinno. *Id.* Edere cachinnum. *Juvenal.*
Cachinnos concuti. — *¶* Also, the
roaring of the sea. *Catull.* sonant plan-
gore cachinni.
CĀCHĪĀ (*κάχλα*), *æ, f.* the herb ox-eye, or
May-weed, the same as *bupthalmos*.
Plin.
CĀCHRŪS (*κάχρυς*), *ŷos, f.* the seed of
rosemary. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, the scaly
cone of the fir, &c. *Plin.* — *¶* Also,
the white kernel of the seed of the creth-
mus. *Plin.*
CĀCIZŌTECHNŌS (*κακίζότεχνος*), *i, m.*
a censurer of art, an epithet applied to
Callimachus, because of his excessive fas-
tidiousness in censuring his own produc-
tions. *Plin.*
CACŌ, *as, āvi, ātum, a.* & *n.* 1. to go to
stool, to void, *χέζω*. *Horat.* In me veniat
cacatum Julius. *Phædr.* Canes odorem

mixtum cum merdis cacant. *Martial.*
 Facies durum cacantis. *Catull.* Cacata
 charta, soiled, filthy; or pitiful, wretched.
CACŌTHIES (κακόθης), is, n. an evil cus-
 2 tom or fashion, a bad habit. *Juvenal.*
 Insanabile scribendi cacoethes. —
 ¶ Also, a cancer, ulcer. *Cels.* Cacoethes
 curationem recipit. — Adject. *Plin.*
 Ulcera, quæ cacoethe vocant. *Id.* duri-
 tias, quas cacoethes vocant.
CACŌPHATŌN (κακόφωνον), i, n. cacophony,
 the using of harsh, incorrect, or inde-
 cent language. *Quintil.*
CACŌZELIÄ (κακόζηλία), æ, f. affected or
 2 perverse imitation, a fault of style arising
 from affectation. *Quintil.*
CACŌZELŌS (κακόζηλος), i, m. a bad imi-
 2 tator; one who injudiciously affects a pe-
 culiarity of expression. *Sueton.*
CÄCTŌS (κάκτος), i, m. a prickly plant
 with an edible stalk, the artichoke. *Plin.*
CÄCŪLÄ, æ, m. the slave of a common sol-
 3 dier, a soldier's drudge. *Plaut.*
CÄCŪMEN (perhaps for acumen), īnis, n.
 2 the peak or sharp point of a thing, the top
 or summit of any thing, κορυφή, ὄρος.
Cæs. Cacumina ramorum. *Lucret.* Sum-
 ma cacumina montis. *Ovid.* Cacumen
 herbar. *Plin.* ovi. *Id.* pyramident. *Horat.*
 Cacumina Matina, h. e. heights
 of Matinus in Apulia. — ¶ Also, the
 extremity of any thing. *Lucret.* Extre-
 mum cuiusque cacumen Corporis. *Id.*
 Ad summum venire cacumen, to the
 height of perfection. — ¶ Also, an ac-
 centual mark. *Martian.* Capel.
CÄCUMINŌ (cacumen), as, āvi, ātum, a.
 21. to make pointed, sharp, or peaked.
Ovid. Summas cacuminat aures. *Sidon.*
 saxoque cacuminat ense, sharpens the
 point of his sword. *Plin.* Ova cacumi-
 nata, peaked, sharp at the cud.
CÄCŪS, i, m. Κάκος, a robber, who, having
 stolen the cattle of Hercules, was slain by
 that hero. *Liv.* and *Virg.*
CÄDÄVER (cado), ēris, n. a carcass,
 corpse, dead body. *Cic.* Cruentum cadav-
 er canibus dilaniandum reliquisti.
Virg. Informe cadaver. *Aurel. Vict.*
 Cadaver caninum. — ¶ Also, as a term
 of reproach. *Cic.* Ab hoc ejecto cadavere
 quidquam mihi opis expetebam? outcast,
 base wretch. — ¶ Figur. *Sulpic. ad Cic.*
 Oppidorum eadavera, remain, ruins.
CÄDÄVERINŌS (cadaver), a, um, adj. of
 a carcass. *Tertull.* Cadaverina caro.
CÄDÄVERŌSŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. like a
 3 dead body or carcass, cadaverous, ghastly.
Terent. Cadaverosa facies.
CÄDIVŌS (cado), a, um, adj. that falls of
 itself. *Plin.* Cadiva poma, windfalls.
 ¶ Also, having the falling sickness, epi-
 11ptic. *Marcell.* Empir.
CÄDMEIS (Καδμήϊς), īdis, f. Cadmean.
Ovid. Cadmeida arcem, Thebes. See
 Cadmus. — And absol. (se. femina), a
 daughter or descendant of Cadmus. *Ovid.*
 Talibus ignarum Juno Cadmeida dictis
 Formarat, h. e. Sciole. — ¶ Also, The-
 11ban. *Ovid.* Matres Cadmeides.
CÄDMIA (Καδμεία), æ, f. calumnie, zinc.
 3 *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the dross or slag of a
 furnace. *Plin.*
CÄDMŌS, i, m. Κάδμος, father of Sciole,
 Agave, Ino, &c., and son of Agænor,
 king of the Phœnicians. In search of his
 sister Europa, Cadmus arrived in Bœotia,
 where he founded Thebes; and to him the
 Greeks attributed the introduction of the
 alphabet into their country. *Ovid.* Soror
 Cadmi, Europe, the quarter of the globe.
 — Hence, Cadmēus, and Cadmēus, a,
 um, of Cadmus. *Valer. Flacc.* Cadmeia
 seges, the armed men that sprung from
 the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus. *Propert.*
 Cadmeæ Thebæ, built by Cadmus.
 — Also, Theban. *Lucon.* Dirce Cadmea,
 near Thebes. And absol. *Nepos.* Cad-
 mea (sc. arz), the citadel of Thebes. —
 Also, Carthaginian. *Silius.* Cadmea
 gens (because Carthage was a Phœni-
 cian colony). — ¶ Cadmus was also a
 noted hangman in Rome, in the time of
 Horace. *Horat.* Tradere aliquem Cadmo.
CÄDŌ (κέω, κείω), is, cēcidi, cāsum, n. 3.
 to fall, πίπτω. *Suetr.* Cadere supinus.
Plaut. Cadere deorsum. *Virg.* Lapsa
 cadunt folia. *Id.* Cadunt imbres. *Cic.*
 Alte cadere, to fall from on high. *Lucret.*
 Cadere in terram. *Plin.* Cadere ad ter-
 ram. *Ovid.* Cadit a mento manus

Plin. Cadere ab alto. *Cic.* ex equo.
Plaut. de equo. *Petron.* Cælo cadunt
 fulmina. — ¶ Also, to fall, or die, in
 battle. *Nepos.* Pro prælio ipse dur, cecidit.
Id. Cadit in prælio adolescens.
Ovid. Cadere acie. *Cic.* Cadere in acie.
Tacit. tevis. *Quintil.* pro patria. *Tucit.*
 Sua manu cecidit, fell by his own hand:
 laid violent hands on himself. *Ovid.* Ca-
 dere ab aliquo, to be slain by any one;
 die by one's hand. *Sueton.* Cadere ab
 hoste. — So, of victims, to be sacrificed,
 offered. *Horat.* Tener cadit hædus.
Virg. Multa tibi ante aras nostra cadet
 hostia dextra. — ¶ Also, to decline,
 sat. *Horat.* Qua tristis Orion cadit.
Virg. Sol cadens. *Ovid.* Cadente die,
 at the close of day. — ¶ Also, to sub-
 side. *Ovid.* Cadit Euris. *Liv.* Venti
 vis cecidit. So, *Virg.* Pelagi cecidit
 fragor. And, figur. *Cic.* Animi eadunt,
 foil, sink. *Id.* Cadere animis. *Ovid.*
 Cadit ira. — ¶ Also, to fall to the
 ground, go to ruin, decay, perish. *Cic.*
 Si tanta civitas cadet. *Id.* Auctoritas
 principum cecidit. *Id.* Tua laus pariter
 cum republica cecidit. *Horat.* Multa
 cadent Que nunc sunt in honore vo-
 cabula, shall go into disuse, become obso-
 late. *Cic.* Sed tibi tamen oculi, verba
 ececidissent, your eyes and words would
 have failed you. *Id.* Nostrum uterque
 cecidit, has lost his influence; got out of
 favor. *Id.* Cadere causa, to lose one's
 suit. So, *Id.* In judicio cadere. *Horat.*
 Cadit fabula, is condemned. — ¶ Also,
 to fall, cone. *Liv.* Spes cadit ad irritum,
 vanishes. *Tacit.* Cadere in irritum. *Cic.*
 Cadere in morbum. *Id.* in offensio-
 nem alienijus. *Nepos.* in suspitionem. *Cic.*
 in conspectum, to become visible. *Id.*
 sub oculos. *Id.* sub sensum. *Id.* in
 morbum, to fall sick. *Id.* in eogitatio-
 nem, to suggest itself to the mind. *Id.*
 sub imperium. *Id.* in potestatem alicujus,
 to fall into one's hands. *Id.* In eam
 diem cadunt nummi, fall due. —
 ¶ Also, to fall out, fall off. *Plaut.* Dentes
 cadunt. — ¶ Also, to fall out, happen,
 occur. *Cic.* Aliter res cecidit, ac puta-
 bas. *Id.* Hoc cecidit mihi peropportune.
Id. Verebar, quorsum id casurum esset,
 how it would turn out. *Liv.* Sors ut cui-
 que ceciderit. *Virg.* quibus ad portas
 cecidit custodia sorti, fell to their lot.
 — ¶ Also, to belong to, become, suit,
 agree with, fit. *Cic.* Pedes, qui in ora-
 tionem eadere possunt. *Id.* In eum
 maxime cadit hoc verbum. *Id.* Non
 cadit in sapientem ægritudo. *Id.* Non
 cadit in hunc hominem ista suspicio.
Virg. Cadit in quemquam tantum se-
 culus? *Plin.* Non cadit in alium tam ab-
 solutum opus, no one else is capable of
 doing any thing so complete. — ¶ Also,
 to be terminated, end, close. *Cic.* Verba
 melius in syllabas longiores cadunt. *Id.*
 Sententia cadit numerose. *Quintil.*
 Nullum Græce verbum m littera cadit.
Cic. Et illa, quæ similiter desinunt, aut
 quæ cadunt similiter. *Similiter desinuntia*
 (ὁμοτέλευτα) are words ending with
 the same syllable; as, turpiter audes fa-
 cere, nequiter studeas dicere; but similiter
 eadentia (ὁμοειπώτα) are words that
 are declined alike, although they have
 not the same final syllables; as, homi-
 nem laudans egerent, virtutis abundantem
 felicitatis. — ¶ Also, in an obscene
 sense, for succubere. *Tibull.*
CÄDŪCĒÄTŌR (caduceus), ōris, m. a
 2 herald or ambassador sent to treat about
 peace. *Liv.* Caduceator ab Rege venerat.
CÄDŪCĒS, i, m. and **CÄDŪCĒUM**
 i, n. (κηρύκειον, κηρύκειον), a herald's
 staff. *Cic.* Caduceo ornatus, incolumis
 vel inter hostium tela versa-
 tur. *Nepos.* Tabellarium cum cadu-
 eco mittit. — Also, the rod or staff of
 Mercury, with the figure of two snakes
 twisted about it, carried by him in his char-
 acter of messenger of the gods. It was a
 symbol of peace, and must not be confound-
 ed with his magical wand (virga). *Ovid.*
CÄDŪCĒFER (caduceus & fero), ēri, m.
 3 bearing the caduceus, an epithet of Mer-
 cury. *Ovid.* Atlantiades cadueifer.
CÄDŪCĒS (cado), a, um, adj. ready to fall,
 unable to bear itself up, falling, πρόσκυμος.
Ovid. Caducis saxa eavantur aquis.
Cic. Vitis natura caduca est. — ¶ Al-

so, fallen. *Cic.* Baecæ eaducæ. *Horat.*
 Lignum caducum in caput domini. *Id.*
 Fulmen caducum. *Virg.* Frondes ca-
 duca volitant. *Id.* Bello caduci, that
 have fallen in battle. — ¶ Also, frail,
 transient, perishable. *Cic.* Corpus ead-
 uceum. *Virg.* Tempus caduco oratur
 juveni, h. e. morituro. — ¶ Figur.
 transitory, frail, perishing. *Cic.* Res
 humane fragiles caducæque sunt. *Ovid.*
 Fama caduca. — ¶ Also, vacant,
 without a proprietor. *Cic.* Caducæ he-
 reditates, to which there is no rightful
 heir. *Juvenal.* Legatum omne capis,
 necnon et dilce caducum. — ¶ Also,
 vain, ineffectual. *Ovid.* Caducæ preces.
Id. Votum caducum. — ¶ Caducus
 morbus, epilepsy, or the falling-sickness.
Apulei. — ¶ Also, troubled with epileptic
 fits. *Apulei.* Detestabili morbo caducus.
CÄDŪRCI, ōrum, m. a people of Aquitaine,
 whose capital is now called Cahors. *Plin.*
 — Hence, Cadurens, a, um, of the Ca-
 dures. *Anon.* Sedes Cadurea. *Juvenal.*
 Niveum cadurcum (sc. stragulum), a
 coverlet, bed-quilt of Cadurean linen. —
 ¶ Figur. Cadurcum signifies the bed it-
 self. *Juvenal.* Magna debetur violato
 pœna cadureo.
CÄDŪS (κάδυσ), i, m. a vessel for contain-
 ing wine and other liquids, a jar. *Ovid.*
 fragiles cados. *Virg.* Vina cadis on-
 rat. *Horat.* Cadus potus fæce tenus.
 — Also used for keeping fruits, honey,
 &c. *Plin.* Cadi ficis siceis implentur.
Id. Poma cadis condita. *Id.* Condere
 legumina in cadis oleariis. *Martial.*
 De rubro promere mella cado. *Virg.*
 Ossaque leeta cado textit aheni, h. e.
 a funeral urn. — ¶ Also, a liquid mea-
 sure, containing twelve congi. *Plin.*
CÄDŪTAS (καδύτας), æ, m. a parasitic
 plant. *Plin.*
CÄCŪÄS (κακίας), æ, m. the east-north-
 east wind. *Plin.*
CÄCŪGENŌS (cæcus & gigno), i, adj.
 born blind, τυφλογενής. *Lucret.*
CÄCŪLIÄ (cæcus), æ, f. a slow worm or
 blind worm. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, a kind
 of lettuce. *Colum.*
CÄCŪLIŌS, ii, m. a Roman name (nomen)
 of a gens. *Cic.* — Hence, Cæcilus, and
 Cæciliānus, a, um, adj. of Cæcilus. *Cic.*
 Cæciliana fabula, of Statius Cæcilus, the
 comic poet. *Id.* Cæciliānus senex, h. e.
 a personage in a play of Cæcilus. *Id.*
 Cæcilia lex.
CÄCŪNÄ, æ, m. a Roman family name
 (cognomen). Whence, Cæciliānus, a,
 um, adj. relating to Cæcina. *Martian.*
 Capell. Cæciliāna oratio.
CÄCŪTÄS (cæcus), ātis, f. blindness, want
 of sight, τυφλότης, ἀβλεψία. *Cic.* —
 ¶ Figur. blindness of mind, infatuation.
Cic. Cæcitas libidinis. *Id.* mentis.
Id. Furor animi, et cæcitas.
CÄCŪ, and **CÆCŪ** (cæcus), as, āvi,
 ātum, a. 1. to blind, make blind, τυφλόω.
Lucret. Sol etiam cæcat, contra si cer-
 nere pergas. — ¶ Figurat. *Pallad.*
 Vitis oculus cæcabitur. — ¶ Applied
 to the mind, to blind, hoodwink, confound.
Cic. Largitione cæcare mentes. *Id.*
 Cupiditate cæcatus. *Liv.* Cæcata mens
 terrore. — ¶ Also, to obscure, to darken.
Avien. denso cæcantur stipite silvæ.
Cic. Cæcata oratio.
CÄCŪBŪM, i, n. Κάκουρον, a village or
 district of Latium, on the borders of Cam-
 pania, noted for the excellence of its wines.
 Hence, Cæcūbus, a, um, adj. of Cæcu-
 bum. *Plin.* Cæcūba vites. *Horat.* Cæ-
 cūba vina. — And, absol. *Horat.* De-
 promere Cæcūbum cellis avitis.
CÄCŪLŌS, i, m. son of Vulcan, and
 founder of Præeste. *Virg.* Æn. 7, 678.
CÄCŪS, or **CÆCŪS** (unc.), a, um, adj.
 blind, τυφλός. *Cic.* Catuli cæci. *Horat.*
 Hypsæa cæci. *Id.* Si cæcus iter mon-
 strare velit, proverb. So, also, *Liv.* Ap-
 paret id quidem etiam cæco. — ¶ Also,
 dark, darksome, obscure, gloomy. *Cic.*
 Cæca nox. *Virg.* caligo. *Cic.* Domus
 cæca. *Virg.* Parietes cæci, τυφλά τεύχη.
Plin. Cæcæ gemmæ, opaque. And, of
 trees, *Id.* Cæci rami, without buds (h. e.
 oculi). — ¶ Also, secret, hidden, covered,
 occult, private. *Cic.* Res cæcæ, et ab as-
 pectus judicio remotæ. *Lucret.* Cæcæ
 causas. *Sence.* Sphinx nectens verba
 cæcis modis. *Lucret.* Natura clandes-

lina et cæca. *Id.* Tabescunt vulnere cæco. *Horat.* Cæca fata. *Liv.* Cæcum erimen, *h. e.* which cannot be proved. *Virg.* Cæcæ fores, a private door. *Id.* Cæca freta, *h. e.* hiding hidden rocks or banks. *Colum.* Cæca fossa, *everred.* *Id.* Cæci morbi, whose causes are unknown. *So.* *Sullust.* Cæcum corpus ad hostes vertere, *the back.* And, *Virg.* Cæcū vulnus, a wound in the back. *Liv.* Cæcus ictus, a blow on the back. — *¶* Also, applied to the mind, rash, headlong, headstrong, precipitate. *Cic.* Non solum ipsa fortuna cæca est, sed eos etiam plerumque efficit cæcos, quos complexa est. *Id.* Cæcus atque amens tribunus. *Id.* Cæcus amentia. *Id.* crudelitate. *Id.* cupiditate. *Horat.* quemcunque inscitia veri cæcum agit. *Phædr.* Cæca mens. *Cic.* Cæcus animo. And with the genit. *Quintil.* Cæcus animi. *Lucan.* Mens cæca fati, ignorant of the future. — *¶* Also, of the passions, that makes blind, blind. *Cic.* Cupiditas cæca. *Id.* Cæco impetu incurrere in aliquem. *Id.* Cæcus timor. *Horat.* furor. *Id.* Cæcus amor sui. *Liv.* Cæca execrationes, *h. e.* random. — *¶* Also, doubtful, uncertain. *Cic.* Cæca expectatione pendere. *Virg.* cæcosque volutat Eventus animo secum. — *¶* Cæca die emere, or vendere, *on credit*; the opposite of *Occulata* die emere, or vendere, *for ready money.* *Plaut.* Ene cæca die olivum, id vendito oculata die.

CÆCŪTŪS (cæcus), is, n. 4. to be blind, 3 or dim-sighted, to blink. *Varr.* Utrum oculi mihi cæcutiunt, an ego vidi, &c. *Apulci.* Omnes quodammodo cæcutimus.

CÆDES (cædo), is, f. o cutting, felling, cutting or lopping off, ἐκτομή, ἐκκοπή. *Gell.* Ligni atque frondium eadem facere. *Apulci.* Capilli cæde cultorum desecti. — *¶* Also, a cutting, striking, wounding; a blow. *Cic.* Si cædes, et occisio facta non erit? — *¶* More commonly, murder, slaughter, φόνος. *Cic.* Cædes, qua P. C. odium occisus est, Senatus iudicavit contra Rempublicam esse factam. *Id.* Designare aliquem ad eadem. *Sallust.* Cædem facere in aliquem. *Liv.* perpetrare. *Sueton.* admittere. *Liv.* edere. *Lucan.* peragere. *Ovid.* committere. *Tacit.* Ire in cædes. *Id.* Plenæ cædibus viæ. *Curt.* Hostes ingenti cæde prosternere. *Virg.* Furere cæde. *Liv.* Arguere aliquem cædis. — *¶* Also, of beasts, a killing, or sacrificing. *Horat.* Tentare deos multa cæde bidentium. — *¶* Also, poetically, blood that is shed, gore. *Ovid.* Aspergine cædis. *Virg.* tepidaque recentem Cæde locum.

CÆDŌ (καίω, καίζω), is, cæcidī, cæsum, a. 3. to cut, cut down, lop, fell, κόπτω. *Cic.* Arbores tempestive cædi. *Cæs.* Silvæ cædere. *Horat.* vineta. *Cic.* lapidem. *Virg.* cæduntque securibus humida vina. *Plaut.* Cædere lignum, to cut up or split wood for fuel. *Plin.* montes in marmora. — *¶* Also, to strike, beat, knock at, πλήττω. *Cic.* Cædere januum saxis. *Id.* aliquem virgis ad necem. *Plaut.* pugnis. *Id.* calcibus. *Ovid.* ense. And, absol. *Sollust.* Cædere alios, alios obtruncare. *Quintil.* Cædi discentes, should be flogged. *Id.* Cædere pectus. — *¶* Also, to kill, slaughter, destroy. *Cic.* Magnum numerum hostium eecidimus, have cut to pieces. *Liv.* Infra arcem cæsi multi. *Curt.* Cædere proditores ad unum. *Cic.* Cædere greges armentorum. — *¶* Likewise, to sacrifice, immolate. *Cic.* Cæsis hostiis deos placare. *Id.* Cædere victimas. *Virg.* cædit quas de more bidentes. *Juvenal.* Cædere Silvano porcum. An old form quoted by *Liv.* Cædere piaculum hostia, *h. e.* by hypallage, to sacrifice a victim as an expiatory offering. — *¶* Hence, figur. *Cic.* Maxime testibus cæditur, is hard pushed. — *¶* Cædere sermones, to confer, converse. *Terent.* Interea dum sermones cædimus, illæ sunt relictæ. — *¶* Cædere pignora, *h. e.* capere. *Cic.* See *Pignus*. — *¶* For other uses, see *Cæsus*.

CÆDŪS (cædo), a, um, adjunct. fit to be cut, proper for being cut. *Cato.* Silva cædua. *Plin.* Cæduæ naturæ frutex. *Id.* Arbores cæduo ligno

CÆLĀMEN (cælo), inis, n. carved work, 3 a bass-relief. *Ovid.* Clyanipei cælum.

CÆLIĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. a carver, sculptor in relief. *Cic.* Cælatoribus vasa ostendere. *Juvenal.* Curvus cælator.

CÆLIĀTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. the art of executing raised work (reliefs) in gold, silver, or bronze, by castings. *Quintil.* Cælatūra auro, argento, ære opera efficit. *Sueton.* Duo scyphi, quos Homericos a cælatūra carminum Homeri vocabat. — Also, sometimes, by engraving. *Quintil.* Tenuis lamina quam cælatūra altior rumpat. — *¶* Also, a work in relief, a relief in metal. *Plin.* Attritis cælaturis.

CÆLEBS (unc.), ibis, adj. unmarried, single, ἄζυγος, ἀλεκτρος. *Cic.* Censores cælibes esse prohibito. *Plaut.* Ille cælebs erat senex, a widower. *Martial.* Cælebs quater, four times a widower. — Also, applied to inanimate objects. *Ovid.* Desertum in lecto cælibe, lonely. *Horat.* Melius nil cælibe vita, the life of a bachelor. — Also, to animals. *Plin.* Columba cælebs, aut vidua. — And to plants. *Horat.* Platanus cælebs, *h. e.* to which the vines are not attached. *So.* *Ovid.* cælebs sine palmit truncus, solitary.

CÆLES (cælum), itis, adjunct. celestial, heavenly. *Ovid.* Cælitibus regnis pulsus. — *¶* Also, dwelling in heaven, and thence a god. *Ovid.* Cæles recens, *h. e.* Augustus. More often in the plural. *Horat.* Rex cælitum. *Cic.* Grates vobis ago, cælitēs, gods.

CÆLESTIS (Id.), e, adjunct. of heaven, heavenly, celestial, οὐράνιος. *Cic.* Orbis cælestis. *Id.* Vim cælestem. *Id.* Cogitantes supra atque cælestia. *Tibull.* Cælestia numina, heavenly powers. *Ovid.* Nubes cælestis. *Plin.* Cælestis arcus, the rainbow. *Horat.* Cælestis aqua, rain. *Virg.* Cælestis origo. *Ovid.* Bella cælestia, *h. e.* of the giants with the gods. *Id.* Petere auxilium cæleste, divine aid. *Tacit.* Cælestes honores, divine honors. *Id.* Ira cælestis, *h. e.* ira deorum. *Senec.* Nihil est cælesti cælestius. — Hence, absol. Cælestes, ium, the gods. *Cic.* Voluntas cælestium. *Liv.* Cælestes ita velle. *Tibull.* Parcite cælestes. Used in the singular. *Id.* Formam cælestis, the beauty of a goddess. — *¶* Likewise, excellent, eminent, surpassing, suprememinent, godlike, divine. *Cic.* Res a te gesta memorabilis, et pene cælestis. *Id.* Cælestes, divinæque legiones. *Quintil.* Cicero cælestis in dicendo vir. *Ovid.* Ingenium cæleste. *Martial.* Cælestia carmina. *Sueton.* Cælestis vox. *Vellci.* Cælestis animus. *Id.* Cælestissimum os Ciceronis. — *¶* In ablative, cælesti and cæleste. *Ovid.* — *¶* In genitive plural, cælestium and cælestum. *Virg.*

CÆLIBĀTŪS (cælebs), us, m. celibacy, single life. *Sueton.* Permanere in cælibatu.

CÆLICŌLÆ (cælum & colo), ārum, m. the inhabitants of heaven, celestials, deities, immortals, gods, οὐρανῖοι, οὐρανῶνες. *Virg.* Cælicolum regi, for cælicolarum. — *¶* Also, worshippers of the heavens. *Cod. Just.*

CÆLICŪS (cælum), a, um, adj. celestial, heavenly. *Stat.* Cælica tecta subit.

CÆLIFER (cælum & fero), a, um, adjunct. supporting the heavens. *Virg.* Cælifer Atlas.

CÆLIGENŪS (cælum & gigno), a, um, adj. heaven-born. *Varr.* Venus cæligena.

CÆLIPŌTENS (cælum & potens), entis, adjunct. mighty in heaven, ruling in the heavens. *Plaut.* Dii cælipotentes.

CÆLITES. See *Cælēs*.

CÆLITŪS (cælum), adverb, from above, from heaven, οὐρανθεν. *Apulei.* Quæ cælitus mortalibus exhibentur. *Amnian.* Ignis cælitus lapsus. — *¶* Also, in the later periods of the empire, when the emperors were treated with divine honors, from the caperor. *Cod. Just.* Dignitates cælitus impetrare.

CÆLIUS. See *Cælius*.

CÆLŌ (cælum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to carve figures in relief, on wood, stone, or ivory. *Virg.* Cælatum opus Alcimedontis (of wooden cups). *Plin.* Ab oriente cælavit Scopas (speaking of marble). — *¶* Afterwards applied to the casting of reliefs in gold, silver, and bronze; sculpture being employed to signify the

carving of wood, ivory, and stone, to emboss. *Liv.* Scuta argento cælare. *Cic.* Vasa cælata. *Id.* Hanc speciem cælavit argento. *Ovid.* Cælare cratera longo argumento. *Virg.* Cælare aliquid in auro. *Plin.* Centauri cælati in scyphis. — *¶* Figur. to embroider. *Val. Flacc.* Cælata multa arte velamina. — *¶* Also, to adorn. *Cælatum* musis opus.

CÆLUM, better **CŒLUM** (κοῖλον), i, n. the sky, the heavens. *Nepos.* Vesperascente cælo, the evening. *Cic.* Nos in cælum sustulerunt, exalted to the skies. *Id.* Cæsar in cælum fertur. *Id.* In cælo sum, I am happy. *Id.* Digno cælum attingere, to reach the highest pitch of happiness. *Id.* Detrahare aliquem de cælo, to rob of fame or happiness. *Tacit.* Decernere cælum Augusto. *Plin.* Dicare cælo, *h. e.* Diis. *Ovid.* Dignari aliquem honore cæli. *Horat.* Cælo Musa beat. *Ovid.* Commercia cæli, *h. e.* deorum. *Macrob.* Toto cælo errare, entirely, totally. *Cic.* Sicut aliquem de cælo delapsum, sent from heaven. *So.* *Justin.* De cælo missum. *Terent.* Quid si nunc cælum ruat? what if the skies should fall? (a proverbial expression to ridicule groundless fears.) *Virg.* æquata machina cælo. — *¶* Also, the air, region of the air. *Lucret.* In hoc cælo, quid dicitur aer. *Cic.* Cælum hoc, in quo nubes, imbres, ventique coguntur. *Id.* Hujus cæli spiritus, the breathing of this air. *Id.* Corpore vix sustineo gravitatem hujus cæli, gross atmosphere, unwholesome air. *Id.* Cælum tenue, subtile, rare. *Id.* crassum, dense. *Virg.* varium cæli prædiscere morem. *Virg.* Cælum serenum. *Plin.* austerum, severe eliaate. *Id.* Cælum mite. *Sueton.* grave, unwholesome air. *Cic.* salubre. *Flor.* molle, mild or temperate weather. — *¶* De cælo, or e cælo ici, or tangi, to be struck or blasted with lightning. *Cic.* Summanus e cælo ictus. *Virg.* De cælo tactæ quercus. — *¶* De cælo servare, to take auguries by watching the heavens. *Cic.* Proscriptis se per omnes dies comitiales de cælo servaturum. — *¶* Also, region, country. *Horat.* Cælum, non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt. *Plin.* Cæli cujusque mores. *Flor.* Ipse hominum color ab alio venire cælo fatebatur. — *¶* Also, of this world, in opposition to the infernal regions, the upper air. *Virg.* Sed falsa ad cælum mittunt insomnia Manes. — *¶* Also, of things arched or vaulted like the skies. *Vitruv.* Cælum camera, the arched roof. *Plin.* Cerebrum est proximum cælo capitis.

CÆLUM (cædo), i, n. a tool used in coring; a chisel. *Quintil.* Cælator cælum desiderat.

CÆLŪS (κοῖλος), better **CŒLŪS**, i, m. the 3 sky, heavens. *Enn.* Cælus profundus. *Lucret.* Cælus omnes convertere. — *¶* Also, the son of Æther, father of Saturn and Ops, and, according to some, of Mercury, Vulcan, and Venus; the Uranus of the Greeks. *Enn.* and *Cic.*

CÆMENTĀRĪŪS (cæmentum), ii, m. a 3 builder of walls, a mason. *Hieronym.*

CÆMENTĪTĪŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. made of rough, unkeken stones. *Vitruv.* Cæmentitiæ structure. *Id.* Cæmentitiæ parietes. — Also, Cæmentitiæ.

CÆMENTŪM (cædo), i, n. rough, unkeken stones, stones as they come from the quarry, pieces cut off from larger stones, building stones. *Cic.* In eam insulam materiam, calcem, cæmenta, atque arma convexit. *Liv.* Cæmenta muri interlita luto. *Plin.* Parcire uiros in medio cæmentis fractis, rubble-stone. *Vitruv.* Cæmenta marmorea, chips.

CÆNA. See *Cæna*.

CÆNEUS, ēi & eos, m. [dissyllab.], Καίνης, a Thessalian, originally a girl named Cænis, who was turned into a man by Neptune. *Ovid.*

CÆNĪXA, æ, f. Καίνη, a town of Latiua. *Plin.* — Hence Cæninensis, e, and Cæninus, a, um, of Cænina. *Propert.* Cænina arx. — And absol. *Liv.* Cæninenses, the inhabitants of Cænina.

CÆNIS. See *Cæneus*.

CÆPĀ, or **CĒPĀ**, æ, f. and **CÆPĒ**, or **CĒPĒ** (unc.), n. indeclinab. an onion, κρόμμυον. *Horat.* Sen porrum et cæpæ trucidat. *Plin.* Cæpas serere.

CÆPINĀ (καπα), *æ*, f. *a bed of onions, place where onions grow.* Colum.

CÆPŪLLĀ, *æ*, f. *an onion, the same as* 3 *Capa.* Pallad.

CÆRE, n. indeclinab. and **CÆRES**, *itis* & *etis*, f. *Καίρε*, and *Καίρη*, *a town of Etruria.* Liv. Exulatum Cere abierunt. Virg. Prope Caritis amnem. — ¶ Also, *adj.* of *Ceres.* Liv. Caritem populum. — And absol. Carites, *um*, *the inhabitants of Ceres.* — Liv. As the Carites received the freedom of the city, without the right of suffrage, the expression in *tabulas Carites* referre, signified to deprive a Roman citizen of the privilege of voting. Hence, Horat. Carite cera dignus, *a worthless fellow.*

CÆREFOLIUM (χαίρέφύλλον), *ii*, n. *a plant called chervil.* Plin.

CÆRETANUS (Cære), *a*, um, *adj.* of 2 *Cerc.* Plin. Cæretanus amnis, *h. c. which flows by Cære.* Martial. Cæretanum vinum. — And Cæretani, *orum*, *the inhabitants of Cære.* Valer. Mar.

CÆRIMŌNIĀ (unc.), *æ*, f. *religious ceremony, sacred rites, solemn worship, θρησκεία.* Cic. Superioris ejusdem naturæ, curam cærimoniamque afferre. Id. Conficere sacra Cereris summa religione et cærimonia. Tacit. Libri cærimoniarum. Cic. Cærimonia deorum, *reverence.* — ¶ Also, *sanctity.* Cic. Pollue cærimoniam legationis. Id. Cærimonia sepulcrorum. Plin. Annis est in magna cærimonia, *h. c. held in great veneration.* — ¶ Written, also, *ceremonia* and *cærimonia.*

CÆRIMŌNĪALIS (cærimonia), *e*, *ad-* 3 *ject.* *relating to religious ceremony, ceremonial, ritual.* Arnob.

CÆRIMŌNĪŌSUS (Id.), *a*, um, *adj.* *ded-* 3 *voted or relating to religious rites.* Ausonian.

CÆRITES. See *Cære.*

CÆRŪLANS (cæruleus), *antis*, *adj.* 3 *bluish, ceruleous.* Fulgent.

CÆRŪLEĀTUS (Id.), *a*, um, *adj.* *clothed in blue.* Vellei.

CÆRŪLEUM (Id.), *i*, n. *a blue color, min-* 2 *eral blue.* Plin.

CÆRŪLEUS, and **CÆRŪLUS** (perhaps cæ- 1 *lum*), *a*, um, *adj.* *cerulean, azure, blue.* Ena. Celi carula templa. Ovid. In carula cæli. Horat. Cærelea pubes, *blue-eyed.* — ¶ Also, *sea-green, bluish green.* Cic. Mare cæreleum. Id. Cærelei oculi Nep- 1 *tuni.* Catull. Cæreula æquora. Ovid. Cærenea via, *h. c. navigatio.* — And absol. Cæreula, *the sea (sc. fracta, or æquora).* Virg. Fluctu spumabant cæreula. Id. Cæreula verrunt. — ¶ Hence, *applied to the sea gods and to any thing connected with them.* Ovid. Cæreuleus habet unda deos. Propert. Cæreuleus deus, *h. c. Neptuneus.* Ovid. Cæreulus Nereus. Id. Cæreuleis Triton per mare curret equis. Virg. Cæreuleus currus Neptuni. — And *to river gods.* Virg. Cæreuleus Tiberis. Ovid. Coma cæreula Tigridis. — ¶ Also, *green, greenish.* Propert. Cæreuleus cucumis. Ovid. Cæreula quercus. Id. Cæreula arbor Palladis. — ¶ Also, *dark, dun, black, suble, gloomy.* Virg. Aræ cæreuleis mæstæ vittis, atraque cupresso. Ovid. Equi cærelei Plutonis, *coal-black steeds.* Tibull. Jam nox cæreleas laverat amne rotas. Stat. Nox cæreula. Virg. Cæreulea puppis Charontis. Juvenal. Mucida cærelei panis consumere frusta, *h. c. jam nigricantis.*

CÆSPŌN, *i*, n. *a kind of lettuce.* Plin.

CÆSAR, *aris*, m. *Καίσαρ*, *a Roman family name (cognomen), in the Julian gens.* C. Julius Cæsar, *the most celebrated of the name, after having conquered his rival, Pompey, overthrew the Roman republic, and exercised kingly power as sole dictator. He was murdered by a body of conspirators, and his nephew and heir, C. Julius Cæsar (Octavianus), governed the state with the title of Augustus.* — ¶ Hence, Cæsar came to signify *emperor.* — ¶ And at a later period, the reigning emperor was called Augustus, and the title of Cæsar was given to the heir apparent.

CÆSARAUGUSTĀ, *æ*, f. *a town of Spain, so called because a Roman colony was settled there by Augustus Cæsar; now Serngossa.* Plin. — Hence, Cæsaraugustanus,

a, um, *adj.* of *Cæsaraugusta.* Plin. Cæsaraugustanus conventus.

CÆSARĒĀ, *æ*, f. *Καίσάρεια*, *the name of several towns in Armenia, Palestine, Mauritania, &c.* Plin.

CÆSARĒUS (Cæsar), *a*, um, *adj.* of 3 *or relating to Cæsar, Cæsarean.* Ovid. Sanguine Cæsareo Romanum extinguere nomen. Id. Cæsarea mens. Id. Cæsarea domus, *imperial.* Martial. Cæsarei leones, *h. c. exhibited by the emperor Domitian.*

CÆSARIANUS (Id.), *a*, um, *adj.* of *Cæsar, Cæsarean.* Cic. Cæsariana celeritate uti, *h. c. Julii Cæsaris.* Nepos. Cæsarianum civile bellum. — And absol. Cæsariani, *orum*, *Cæsar's party, his partisans.* Auct. B. Afric. Cæsariani pedestres copias arbitrantur. Flor. Cæsarianorum impetus fuit. — ¶ Also, *imperial.* Martial. Domini mores Cæsarianus habet, *the courtier.*

CÆSARIĀTUS (cæsaries), *a*, um, *adj.* 3 *having long or bushy hair.* Plant. Miles cæsariatus. — ¶ Figur. Apulei. Cæsariata terra.

CÆSARIENSIS (Cæsarea), *e*, *adj.* of *Cæsarea.* Tacit. Mauritania Cæsariensis. So, Pandect. Colonia Cæsariensis in Palestina. — ¶ Hence, Cæsarienses, *ium*, *the inhabitants of Cæsarea.* Plin.

CÆSARIES (cædo), *ei*, f. *hair insofar as it* 2 *is cut, hair, a man's or woman's head of hair, κόμη.* Liv. Promissa cæsaries. Horat. Pectere cæsariem. Virg. Cæsariem effusæ nitidam per candida colla, *locks, curls, ringlets.* Catull. E Bereniceo vertice cæsariem. — ¶ Also, *the beard.* Ovid. Cæsariem longie dextra deducere barbae.

CÆSARINUS, *the same as Cæsarianus.*

CÆSĒNĀ, *æ*, f. *a town of Gallia Cisalpi-* 1 *na, now Cesena.* Plin. — Hence, Cæsēnās, *atis*, *adj.* of *Cesena.* Id. Cæsēnatis vina.

CÆSICIUS, *a*, um, *adj.* *Plant. Lin-* 3 *teolum cæsicium, a cloth of fulled linen, from cædo; or of a gray color, from cæ-* 1 *sus.*

CÆSIM (cædo), *adverb*, *with the edge, in* 1 *distinction from punctum.* Lin. Punctum magis, quam cæsim, petere hostem. Sucton. Gladio cæsim percutere aliquem. — ¶ Figur. Cæsim dicere, *in short clauses, as distinguished from membra-* 1 *tion.* Cic. Membratim adhuc; deinde cæsim diximus.

CÆSĪŌ (Id.), *ōnis*, f. *a cutting, lopping,* 1 *ἐκτομή.* Colum. Castanea cæsiō.

CÆSĪUS (unc.), *a*, um, *adj.* *grny, γλυνός.* 1 *Cic. Cæsii oculi Minervæ, γλυνκῶπις* 1 *Ἀθήνη.* Plin. Cæsii (sc. oculi) in tenebris clariores. — ¶ Also, *grny-eyed, cat-* 1 *eyed.* Terent. Rufa virgo, cæsia. — ¶ It is also *a Roman gentile name (no-* 1 *men).* Cic.

CÆSŌNIUS, *ii*, m. *a Roman name (no-* 1 *men).* Hence Cæsonianus, *a*, um, *adj.* of *Cæsonius.* Colum. Cæsonianum præceptum.

CÆSPES (cæsus), *itis*, m. *a turf, or sod,* 1 *χορτόλιθος.* Cic. Non esse arma cæs- 1 *pites, neque glebas.* Ovid. Araque gramineo viridis de cæspite fiat. Horat. Positus in cæspite vivo. Juvenal. Festus promissa deis animalia cæspes exspectat. Tacit. Exstruendo tumulo cæs- 1 *pitem ponere.* Virg. Tuguri congestum cæspite culmen. — ¶ Also *ap-* 1 *plied to ground covered with grass, though* 1 *not cut.* Virg. Hastam de cæspite vellit. Plin. Subest arena tenuissimo cæspitem corio. — ¶ Also, *a couatry.* Arrien. Istius extenti sola cæspitis sulcant Gen- 1 *tes innumere.* — ¶ Also, *a round body,* 1 *a knob.* Plin. Hoc vocatur in vite gemma, cum ibi cæspitem fecit. — ¶ Also, *a group of stalks growing in a bunch; o bush.* Plin. Saliunca herba verius, quam flos, breviterque cæspes sui generis. — ¶ Also written *cæspes.*

CÆSPITĀTOR equus, *a stumbler.* Serv.

CÆSPITĪTUS (cæspes), and **CÆSPI-** 3 **3** **TYCIUS**, *a*, um, *adj.* *made of turf.* Vop.

CÆSPŌSUS (Id.), *a*, um, *adj.* *abound-* 3 *ing in turf or tangled weeds.* Colum.

CÆSTRUM. See *Cæstrum.*

CÆSTUS (cædo), *us*, m. *a gauntlet, box-* 1 *ing-glovc, consisting of straps of bull's* 1 *hide, loaded with iron or lead, and wound* 1 *round the hands and arms of the pugilists.* Cic. Pugiles cæstibus contusi. Virg.

Manibus inducere cæstus. Id. Exuere cæstus. See *Costus.*

CÆSŪRĀ (Id.), *æ*, f. *a cutting, felling,* 2 *ἐκτομή.* Plin. Tempistica cæsura ligni. Id. Cæsura silvæ. — ¶ Also, *the* 1 *material cut.* Plin. Recentes arundinum cæsuras. — ¶ Also, *in prosody, a* 1 *cæsura.* Dioned.

CÆSŪS, *a*, um, *particip.* *from cædo, cut.* 3 *Eun. Trabes cæsa.* — ¶ Also, *struck,* 1 *beaten.* Terent. Cæsus verberibus.

Horat. pugnis. — ¶ Also, *slain.* 1 *destroyed.* Cic. Gracchus est cæsus.

Lic. Quindecim millia Romanorum in acie cæsa. Id. Ibi hostes iterum cæsi,

cut up. — ¶ Also, *sacrificed.* Sucton.

Cæse victimæ. — ¶ Inter cæsa et por-

recta, *a proverb drawn from sacrifices;* 1 *between the slaughtering of the victim,* 1 *and the placing of the entrails upon the* 1 *altar; between the cup and the lip.* Cic.

Ne quid inter cæsa, et porrecta oneris

nihil addatur. — ¶ Rûta cæsa, or ruta

et cæsa, *for eruta et cæsa, the movable* 1 *things of an estate, which were com-* 1 *monly retained by the seller.* Cic. Cum

ædes fundumve vendiderint, rutis cæsis

receptis, &c., *the movables excepted.* —

¶ Sanguis cæsus, *of the slain.* Virg.

— ¶ Also, absol. Cæsum, *i*, *a stop,* 1 *pause.* Martian. Capell.

CÆTERA, with its derivatives. See

Cetera.

CÆTRA. See *Cetra.*

CÆUS, *a*, um. *Same as Ceus.*

CÆUS, *i*. See *Caus.*

CÆYX. See *Ceyx.*

CÆYCUS, *i*, m. *Καίκος, a river of Mysia.* 1 *Virg. Mysusque Caius.* — ¶ Also,

a companion of Æneas. Virg.

CAJĒTĀ, *æ*, or **CAJĒTĒ**, *es*, f. *the nurse* 1 *of Æneas.* Virg. — ¶ Also, *a town* 1 *and port of Iulium, now Gaëta.* Virg.

— Hence, Cajetanus, *a*, um, *adj.* *of or at* 1 *Cajeta.* Val. Max. Cajetana villa.

CAJŌ (from absol. caja, *a club*), *as*, *a*, l. 3 *to beat.* Plaut.

CĀIUS, or **CĀJUS**, *i*, m. *Γαίος, a Roman* 1 *prænomen, pronounced Gaius.* Quintil.

— It was customary among the Romans

to call the bridegroon Caius, and the

bride Cuius. Hence, Ubi tu Caius, ego

Cain, *the reply of the bride, when she* 1 *was asked, on arriving at her husband's* 1 *door, who she was.* — Whence, Caiānus,

or Caijānus, *a*, um, *adj.* of *Cains.* Sucton.

Caiana nex, *the murder of C. Caligula.*

CALĀBRIA, *æ*, f. *the south-eastern part of* 3 *Italy, now Terra d'Otranto.* Horat.

Æstiosa Calabria. Hence, Calāber,

bia, brum, and Calābricus, *a*, um,

Calmbrian. Horat. Pierides Calābre,

h. c. the poems of Ennius. — And absol.

Calābri, *orum*, *the Calabrians.* Mela.

CALĀBRĪX, *icis*, f. *a kind of thorn.* Plin.

CALĀCTĀ, *æ*, f. *a town of Sicily.* Cic. —

Hence, Calactini, *orum*, *the inhabitants* 1 *of Calacta.*

CALĀGŪRIS, or **CALĀGŪRRIS**, *is*, f. *the* 1 *name of two towns in Spain.* Cala-

guris Nassica, *beyond the Ibernus, now* 1 *Calahorra.* Plin. — And Calaguris

Fibularenensis, *now Loharre.* — Whence,

Calaguritani, *orum*, *the inhabitants of* 1 *Calaguris.* Cæs. and Plin.

CALĀYS, *is*, m. *the winged son of Boreas,* 1 *by Orithyia, and the brother of Zethes,* 1 *whom he accompanied in the Argonautic* 1 *expedition.* Ovid.

CALĀMĀRIUS (calamus), *a*, um, *adj.* 1 *As, Calamaria theca, a pen-case.* Sucton.

CALĀMETUM (Id.), *i*, n. *a place over-* 1 *grown with weeds, a reed-bank.* Colum.

CALĀMINÆ insule, *orum*, f. *floating* 1 *islands in Lydia.* Plin.

CALĀMINTĪĀ (καλαμίνθη), *æ*, and

CALĀMINTĒ, *es*, f. *wild mint.* Plin.

CALĀMIS, *idis*, m. *a celebrated worker in* 1 *metal.* Cic. and Ovid.

CALĀMISTĒR, or **CALĀMISTRUS**, *i*, m. 1 *and CALĀMISTRUM* (καλαμίστρος), *i*, n. *a* 1 *crisping-pin, an iron tube to curl the hair* 1 *with.* Cic. Frons calamistri notata

vestigiis. Petron. Crines calamistro

convertere. — ¶ Also, *figur. affecta-* 1 *tion, or excessive nicety in the use of lan-* 1 *guage.* Cic. Qui volunt illa calamistris

inurere, *to set off with a flourish of words.*

CALĀMISTRĀTUS (calamister), *a*, um,

1 *adj.* *crisped, curled.* Cic. Calamistrata

coma. Id. Calamistratus saltator

CALAMITAS (unc.), ātis, f. a loss, injury, damage, calamity, disaster. Cic. Calamitas fructuum, failure of crops. Terent. Nostri fundi calamitas, the pest. Cic. Quacunque iter fecit, ejusmodi fuit, ut quædam calamitas pervadere videretur. Id. Populus R. calamitatem maximam cepit, suffered. So, Id. Accipere calamitatem. Id. Affligit aliquem calamitas. Terent. Incidit alicui calamitas. Cæs. Inferre insignem calamitatem alicui. Id. Frangi calamitatibus. Sallust. Esse in magna calamitate, distress. Nepos. Ferre moderate calamitatem. Cæs. Perferre calamitates. Cic. tolerare.

CALAMITĒS (καλαμίτης), æ, m. a green frog. Plin.

CALAMITŌSE (calamitosus), adverb, unfortunately, unhappily. Cic.

CALAMITŌSUS (calamitas), a, um, adject. calamitous, ruinous, destructive. Cic. Calamitosa tempestas. Id. Calamitosissimum bellum. Sallust. Incendium plebi maxime calamitosum. Flor. Quid hac clade calamitosius?

—¶ Also, liable to be injured by storms. Plin. Hordeum ex omni frumento minime calamitosum. Cic. Ager loco et cælo calamitosus. —¶ Also, oppressed with calamity, unfortunate, unhappy, hopeless. Cic. Fortuna magis, quam culpa calamitosi. Id. Miseri, afflicti, calamitosi. Id. Calamitosum otium. Id. O rem miseram et calamitosam! —¶ Calamitosus is stronger than infelix, and therefore more used by orators.

CALAMŌCHNŌS (κάλαμος and χνός), i, m. the same as *Adarca*. Plin.

CALAMŌS (κάλαμος), i, m. a stalk, blade, as of corn, &c. Plin. Calamus altior frumento quam hordeo. Virg. Lupini fragiles calamos. —¶ Particularly, of the reed or rush; the reed or rush itself. Plin. Non decidunt folia in calamo. Id. Calamus odoratus, the sweet rush. —¶ Figur. any thing made of reed or rushes. Virg. Calamis æquiparas magistrum, the pipe. Horat. Calami spicula Gnosii, arrows. So, Virg. Calamos armare veneno. Cic. Cum calamus sumpsissem, a pen. Martial. Prædam calamo ducit, an angling rod. Id. Calamis fallitur alcs, a Fowler's rod, lime-twigs. —¶ Also, a graft, scion. Plin. Calami exactio medullam ne nudet. Id. Pomorum calami. Id. Inscritur oleaster calamo, by a graft.

CALĀNTICA (unc.), or **CALAUTICA**, 3 æ, f. a sort of hood, or covering for the head, worn both by men and women, particularly by the Egyptians. Cic. Fragment. Calānticam capiti accommodare.

CALARIS. See *Caralis*.

CALĀTHIĀNŌS (calathus), a, um, adject. Plin. Calathiæ violæ, gentians.

CALĀTHIŌSCŌS (diminut. from calathus), i, m. a little basket. Catull.

CALĀTHŌS (κάλαθος), i, m. a basket made 3 in the shape of a lily. Virg. tibi lilia plenis frunt nymphæ calathis. Ovid. Hæc implet (floribus) lento calathos e vimine textos. Juvenol. Calathis peracta refertis velleræ. —¶ Also, a wooden or metal vessel of a similar shape. Virg. Sub lucem (lac) exportant calathis, milk-pails or basins. Id. Vina fundam calathis Ariusia, wine-cups. —¶ Also, the cup or calix of a flower. Auson. Ridentis calathi patefecit honorem.

CALĀTYĀ, æ, or **CALĀTYÆ**, Ærum, f. a town of Campania. Cic. and Plin. — Hence, Calatinus, a, um, of Calatia. Liv. Calatinus ager. And Calatini, Ærum, the inhabitants of Calatia. Id. —¶ Also, a Roman family name (cognomen). Cic.

CALĀTYŌ (calo), ōnis, f. a calling, sum-3 moning. Varr.

CALĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a crier, clerk, 2 herald. Sueton. Calator sacerdotio augurali. —¶ Also, an attendant, servant. Plaut.

CALĀURĒĀ, or **CALĀURYĀ**, æ, f. Καλαυρία, or Καλαύρεια, an island of the Saronic gulf. Mela. — Hence, Calauræus, a, um, Calauræan. Ovid. Calauræe Latoides arva, (because she was particularly worshipped there).

CALĀUTICA. See *Calantica*. I

CALCĀNEUM (calx), i, n. the heel, the

hinder part of the foot, πτέρνα. 3 Virg. Continuis rimis calcanea scissa rigeabant.

CALCĀR (Id.), āris, n. a spur, κέντρον. Horat. Incendere equum calcaribus. Liv. Concitare equum calcaribus. Curt. Subdere equo calcaria. —¶ Also, figur. any stimulus or inducement. Cic. Quasi calcar admovet. Id. Alteri calcaria adhibere, alteri frenos. Horat. Vatribus addere calcar. Ovid. Immen- sum gloria calcar habet. Lucet. calcaribus ictus amoris. —¶ Addere calcaria sponte currenti, proverb, equivalent to the English, to spur a willing horse. Plin. Jun. —¶ Also, a cook's spur. Colum.

CALCĀRĪŌS (calx), a, um, adj. pertaining to lime. Plin. Calcaria fornax, a lime-pit, or lime-kiln. — And absol. Ammian. Calcarias vino extinguere. —¶ Also, absol. Calcarius, ii, m. a lime-burner. Cato.

CALCĀTŌR (caleo), ōris, m. one who 3 treads; a treader of grapes, ληνοβάρης. Calpurn.

CALCĀTŌRIUM (Id.), ii, n. a wine-press; 3 a place where they tread or press grapes for wine, ληνός. Pallad.

CALCĀTRIX (calcator), icis, f. she that 3 treads or tramples upon, despises. Prudent. Calcatrix mundi.

CALCĀTŪRĀ (caleo), æ, f. a treading, 2 πάτησις. Vitruv.

CALCĀTŪS (Id.), us, m. a treading, 3 trampling, pressing with the feet, πάτησις. Pallad.

CALCĀMEN (calceo), and **CALCYĀ- 2 MEN**, inis, n. a shoe, sandal. Plin. Cal- cecamina amura ungi.

CALCĀMENTUM (Id.), and **CALCYĀ- 1 MENTUM**, i, n. a sandal, shoe, ὑπόδημα. Cic. Calceamentum solorum callum, cubile terra. Plin. Inducere calceamen- tum. —¶ Also, sometimes, stockings, hose (tibialia). Justin. Crura calcea- mentis texti; others read *velamentis*.

CALCĒARIUM (calceus), ii, n. an allow- 3 ance of money for the purchase of shoes. Sueton. Petunt constitui aliquid sibi cal- cearii nomine.

CALCĒĀTŌS (calceo), us, m. same as Cal- 1 ceamentum. Sueton. Calceatu patrio us- est. Plin. Fasciis in calceatu utebatur. — Also applied to beasts. Plin. Came- li in longiore itinere sine calceatu fati- sciunt.

CALCĒŌ (calceus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 2 put on shoes, to shoe, ὑποδένω. Phædr. Cui calceandos nemo commisit pedes. Plin. Calceare aliquem soccis. Cic. Homines calceati. Sueton. Se calceare, to put on one's shoes. Id. Calceare mul- las, to shoe. —¶ Figur. Plaut. Calce- ati dentes, h. e. ready for eating.

CALCĒŌLĀRĪŪS (calceolus), ii, m. a 3 shoemaker. Plaut.

CALCĒŌLŌS (diminut. from calceus), i, m. a little shoe, a shoe, ὑπόδηματιον. Cic. Calceoli repandi, shoes turned up at the end.

CALCĒŌS, or **CALCYŌS** (calx), i, m. a shoe which covered the whole foot, and of- ten the leg as high as the calf. Varr. Calcei viriles et muliebres. Cic. Calcei apti ad pedem. Horat. male laxus in pede calceus hæret. Sueton. Calceus laxatus. Id. Inducere alicui calceum. Cic. Uti calceis. Apulei. Indutus calceis. (See *Soleæ*). —¶ Calceos poscere, to call for one's shoes, h. e. to go away, be- cause, at meals, it was usual to put off the shoes, which the guests resumed on retiring. Plin. Jun. —¶ Calceos mutare, to become a senator, because the senators wore shoes with certain badges, and a person, therefore, changed his shoes on becoming one of their body. Cic. Asi- nius mutavit calceos: pater conscriptus repente factus est.

CALCHĀS, antis, m. Κάλχας, son of Thestor, and the Grecian soothsayer in the Trojan war. Virg. Vatem Calchanta. Cic. Calchantem augurum.

CALCHEDON. See *Chalcædon*.

CALCIARIUM, { See *Calcearium*, &c.

CALCIĀTUS, }

CALCYFRĀGĀ (calx & frango), æ, f. stone-wort, finger-fern, milk-wort, hart's- tongue, thought to have the power of crushing calculi. Plin.

CALCYŌ, as. Same as *Calceo*.

CALCYTRĀTŌS (calcitro), us, m. a kick- 2 ing, λακτισμός. Plin. Mulæ calcitra- tus.

CALCYTRŌ (calx), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to kick, strike with the heels, λακτίζω. Plin. Mulas non calcitrare, cum vinum bibe- rint. —¶ Figur. to refuse stubbornly. Cic. Calcitrat, respuit, non putat tua dona esse tanti.

CALCYTRŌ (calcitro), ōnis, m. a kicker, spurner. Varr. Equum calcitronem. Plaut. Si videt ire ad sese calcitronem, one who kicks the door.

CALCYTRŌSŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. disposed 2 to kick. Colum.

CALCŌ (calx), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to tread 2 or trample upon, tread under foot, πατέω, στείβω, ἐπιστείβω. Ovid. Viscera tra- xit, tractaque calcavit, calcataque rupit. Tacit. Ut pedc ac vestigio Cæsaris calca- retur, orabat. Cato. Calcare uvam. Plin. Calcare musta. Colum. Quæ velut mares calcare cœperunt, to tread the hens. —¶ Also, poetically, to tread, walk. Horat. Calcanda semel via lethi. Petron. Viam calcare. Ovid. Fruticosa litora calco. Id. durum calcamivus æquor, frozen hard. Sil. Calceatus Jovi lucus, inhabited by. —¶ Also, to press or force in. Cato. Calcare oleas in orcu- lam. Virg. Iluc ager ille malus, dul- cesque a fontibus undæ calcentur. Stot. Calcare alicui clypeum in pectora. —¶ Also, figur. to trample under foot, tread contemptuously upon, spurn, contemn, despise, abuse, violate. Propert. Calcei ossa mea. Justin. Nullam gentem adi- it, quam non calcaverit. Ovid. Vici- mus, et dominum pedibus calcamus amorem. Stat. Calceatum fœdus. Senec. Verba calcata, low, vulgar.

CALCŌLĀRĪŪS (calculus), a, um, adj. 3 Calcularius error, an error in calcula- ting.

CALCŌLATŪŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. the disease 3 called the stone, λιθίασις. Col. Anrel. —¶ Also, a calculation, computation. Cossiod.

CALCŌLATŌR (calculo), ōris, m. a cal- 3 culator, computist, accountant, λογιστής. Martial. —¶ Also, according to some, an abecedarian. Isid.

CALCŌLENSIS (calculus), e, adj. of or 3 from stones. Plin. Purpure genus cal- culense appellatur a calculo maris.

CALCŌLŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. to calculate, com- 3 pute, reckon, λογίζω, ψηφίζομαι. Prudent. —¶ Figur. Sidon. Sola clerica- tus diuturnitas pro meritis calculanda.

CALCŌLŌSŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 2 pebbles or gravel, gravelly, λιθώδης. Plin. Lateres non sunt e calculoso du- cendi solo. —¶ Also, one laboring un- der a nephritic complaint, afflicted with the gravel or stone. Plin. Ejectus lapillus calculuso.

CALCŌLŌS (diminut. from calx), i, m. a pebble, small stone, particle of gravel, λιθίδιον, κόχλας, ψήφος. Cic. Demos- thenes conjectis in os calculis, &c. Virg. Tenuis ubi argilla, et dumosus calculus arvis. Plin. Calculi marini. Id. Calculi candore laudatus dies, re- ferring to the custom of the Thra- cians, who noted lucky days by a white stone. — Hence, Plin. Jun. Dies candi- dissimo calculo notandus, h. e. a most happy day. —¶ Also, a calculus, found in the kidneys, or in the bladder. Plin. Calculorum valetudo, the gravel.

 

nors are to be conferred than have been received. *Pandect.* Error calculi, an error in reckoning. — ¶ *Figur.* *Plin.* *Jun.* Nec quoque in conditionibus deligendis ponendus est calculus, here, too, a calculation must be made. *Id.* Omnes, quos ego movi, in utraque parte calculos pone, *h. e.* weigh the arguments. *Id.* Cum re parem calculum ponere, render equal for equal. *Cic.* Ad illos calculos revertamur, to those measures. — ¶ As black and white pebbles were used in balloting, hence, a vote, sentence, suffrage, ψήφος. *Ovid.* Calculus immitem demittitur ater in urnam. *Quintil.* Causæ paucorum calculorum, *h. e.* paucorum iudicium. *Apulei.* Calculis omnibus ducatum alicui deferre, without one dissentient vote. — ¶ And figur. *Plin.* *Jun.* Si modo tu fortasse errori nostro album calculum adjeceris, *h. e.* approve.

CALDA, æ, f. See *Caldus*. 2

CALDAMENTUM (caldus), i, n. a fomentation. *Marcell.* *Empir.*

CALDARIŪS, and **CALIDIARIŪS** (Id.), a, 2 um, edj. fit for warming, pertaining to heat. *Plin.* *Jun.* Caldaria cella, a hot bath, warm bath. — Also, absol. Caldarium, *Senec.*, and *Caldaria*, *Marcell.* *Emp.* — ¶ Also, the caldron containing the hot water in hot baths. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, Caldarium æs, east brass. *Plin.*

CALDIŪS (calda), for *Claudius*, a nickname of the emperor *Tiberius*, *h. e.* heated with wine. *Sueton.*

CALDŪR (caldus), ōris, m. heat, warmth, 3 ὅρμυρ. *Varr.*

CALDŪS (contr. for *calidus*), a, um, adj. hot, warm, θερμός. *Varr.* In testu caldo coquere. *Id.* Sol caldus. *Martial.* Calda bucca. *Id.* Aqua calda. — ¶ Also, abs. Calda, æ, f. hot or warm water. *Plin.* Oleum cicinum bibitur cum pari caldæ mensura. *Martial.* Jam defecisset portantes calda ministros. — ¶ Also, a sort of mulled wine. *Colum.* — ¶ And figur. *Cic.* Aliquem caldum vocari, hasty. *So.* *Horat.* Caldior est? acres inter numeretur, *h. e.* hot-headed.

CALĒDŌNIĀ, æ, f. the north-western part of the island of Britain, Καληδονία. *Tacit.* — Hence, *Caledonius*, a, um, adj. *Caledonian.* *Flor.* *Caledoniis saltus.* *Lucan.* *Caledoniis Britannos.*

CALĒFACIŪS, and **CALFACIŪS** (calidus & facio), is, cēi, actum, a. 3. to make hot or warm; to heat, warm, θερμαίνω. *Cic.* Ad calefaciendum corpus igni adhibito. *Lucret.* calefaciteque omnia circum. *Ovid.* calefacit igne focum. — ¶ *Figur.* to chafe, excite, exasperate. *Cic.* Galinimum ad populum lucleter calefecerat. *Id.* Calface hominem. *Virg.* Calefacta corda.

CALĒFACTIŪS (calefacio), ōnis, f. a heating or warming. *Pandect.* Calefactiones thermarum.

CALĒFACTŪS (frequent. from *calefacio*), 3 as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to heat or warm frequently; heat. *Horat.* lignis calefactat ahenum. *Plaut.* Calefactare aquam. — ¶ *Figur.* *Plaut.* Ipse virgis calefactabere.

CALĒFACTŪS, and **CALFACIŪS** (calefacio), us, m. a heating, warming, ἔρμανσις. *Plin.* Calfactu fovere.

CALĒPIŪS (calidus & fio), is, irreg. passiv. to grow hot, become warm, τρομαίνω. *Cic.* Balneum calefieri iubebo.

CALĒNDĒ, and **KALĒNDĒ** (calo), ārum, f. the first day of the month, the calendæ. *Cic.* Rogat, ut sim calendis in Senatu. *Id.* Hæc scripsi ante diem IX. calend. Novemb. *h. e.* on the 24th of October. *Id.* Usque ad pridic cal. Sept. *h. e.* the last day of August. *Cato.* Pabulum frui occipito ex calend. Septembribus, on the first of September. — ¶ Hence, the month. *Ovid.* Nec totidem veteres, quot nunc, habuere calendæ. *Martial.* Intra septimas calendæ, within seven months. *Id.* Transierant binæ forsan, trinæve calendæ, two or three months. — ¶ Interest on debts was paid on the first of the month; hence, *Horat.* Tristes misero venere calendæ. *Ovid.* Janum timet, celeresque calendæ. — ¶ Ad Græcas Calendæ, on the Greek calendæ, that is, never, at latter *Lamius*, because the Greeks did not

compute by calendæ. — ¶ The matronalia were celebrated on the first of March; hence, *Juvenal.* Munera feminis tractas secreta calendis. *Horat.* Martiis calebs quid agam calendis.

CALĒNDARIUM (calendæ), ii, n. a book of accounts, or debt-book; a book in which was registered an account of the interest on money, which was paid on the calendæ of each month. *Senec.* Divitem illum putas, quia magnus calendarii liber volvitur. *Id.* Versare calendarium. *Cod.* *Theodos.* Calendario alicujus obnoxium esse. *Pandect.* Inferre aliquid calendario. *Id.* Convertere pecuniam in calendarium, *h. e.* fenori ponere. — ¶ Also, a calendar, an almanac.

CALĒNUM, i, n. and **CALĒS**, ium, f. a town of Campania, now *Calvi*, noted for its excellent wine. *Cic.* Inter Cales et Teanum. — Hence, *Calenus*, a, um, of Cales. *Cic.* Municipium Calenum. *Horat.* Prelo domitam Caleno tu bibes uvam. Also, absol. *Juvenal.* Molle Calenum, se. vinum.

CALĒŪS (unc.), es, ui, n. 2. to be warm or hot, ἀλείνω, ἀλεινύω. *Cic.* Calet ignis. *Plaut.* Qui apud carbones assident, semper calent. *Id.* Aqua calet. *Id.* Quum caletur, in summer. *Juvenal.* Calere febre. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Satis res calere Rubrio visa est, &c., thought that the company were sufficiently heated with wine. *Horat.* Calere mero. *Cic.* Crimen de nummis caluit re recenti, *h. e.* multis sermonibus pervulgatum est, was notorious, much talked of. *Horat.* Non enim posthac alia calebo femina, I will never become enamored of. *Martial.* Calere amore. *Ovid.* desiderio alicujus rei, *h. e.* to be inflamed with desire. *Horat.* studio scribendi. *Curt.* Animi calent spe, are animated. *Stat.* Mixtus lacrymis caluit dolor, was aggravated, increased. *Martial.* Calere furore, to glow, boil. *Liv.* Romani calentes adhuc ab recenti pugna. *Horat.* Aut alio mentis morbo calet, labors under. *Tibull.* Veneris bella calent, rage. — ¶ Also, to grow warm in the pursuit of, to be eager. *Juvenal.* Interea calet, et regnat. *Cic.* Calere in agendo. — ¶ Also, to be perplexed, or wavering with doubts. *Cic.* Te ipsum jam calere puto. — ¶ *Martial.* Et ungularum pulsibus calens Ister, often trod. — ¶ Also, to be in full rigor, prevail. *Cal.* ad *Cic.* Illi rumores Cumarum tenuis caluerunt.

CALES. See *Caleum*.

CALĒSCŪS (caleo), is, n. 3. to grow hot or warm, θερμαίνω. *Cic.* Calescere vel apricatione vel igni. — ¶ *Figur.* *Ovid.* Flamma propiore caleso, *h. e.* amore magis accendor, become more inflamed with love.

CALFACIO. See *Calefacio*.

CALICŪLŪS (diminut. from *calix*), i, m. a little cup, goblet. *Plin.* Caliculi urnales. See *Colygenus*.

CALIDA, æ, f. See *Calidus*.

CALIDARIUM, } See *Caldarius*. 2

CALIDIARIUS.

CALIDĒ (calidus), adv. warmly, hotly. 3 *Plin.* *Jun.* — ¶ *Figur.* promptly. *Plaut.*

CALIDŪS (caleo), a, um, adj. warm, hot, θερμός. *Cic.* Calidior est animus, quam hic ac. *Vitruv.* Calidissima hiemes. *Quintil.* Calidus dies. — And absol. *Plaut.* Calidum bibere, *h. e.* hot liquor. — So, also, *Calida*, absolut. warm water. *Cato.* Lavet calida. *Sueton.* Calidæ, se. aquæ, warm baths. — ¶ *Figur.* rash, spirited, fierce, bold. *Horat.* Calidus juvenia. *Id.* Calida rixa. *Virg.* Equus calidus animis. *Cic.* Calidum consilium, hasty. — ¶ Also, quick, prompt. *Plaut.* Calidum mendacium, a ready lie. *Id.* Opus est quadraginta minis celeriter calidis, procured with despatch.

CALĒIENDRUM (κἀλλυντρον, an ornament), i, n. an ornament for a woman's head; a coif: some think it to be false hair, a peruke. *Horat.*

CALĪGĀ (unc.), e, f. a shoe or half-boot, set with nails, and worn chiefly by the common soldiers. *Cic.* — ¶ Hence, also, the condition of a soldier; service of a soldier: military service. *Senec.* Marius ad consulatum a caliga perductus, *h. e.* from

being a common soldier. *Id.* Marius caliga dimisit? consulatus exeret.

CALĪGĀRIS (caliga), e, adj. of or belonging to a caliga. *Plin.* Clavus caligaris, the nail of a caliga.

CALĪGARĪŪS (Id.), a, um, the same as 2 *Caligaris*. *Plin.*

CALĪGĀTIŪS (caligo, āre), ōnis, f. darkness, obscurity, mistiness. *Plin.* Caligationes oculorum.

CALĪGĀTŪS (caliga), a, um, adj. wearing 2 the caliga. It is applied to common soldiers, who wore the caliga. *Suet.* Caligatus miles; and caligatus, a common soldier.

CALĪGINŌSŪS (caligo), a, um, adj. misty, foggy, obscure, dark, gloomy. *Cic.* Cælum humidum et caliginosum. *Horat.* Caliginosa nocte. *Valer. Max.* Caliginosæ tenebræ. *Plin.* Pluvius et caliginosus tractus, misty, foggy, enveloped in fog.

CALĪGŌ (unc.), īnis, f. a mist, fog, or vapor rising from the earth, inasmuch as it darkens the air. *Liv.* and *Virg.* —

¶ Also, gloom, darkness, obscurity, mistiness, arising therefrom. *Liv.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, figur. *Cic.* reipublicæ, gloomy times, troublous times of the state. *Catull.* Cæca caligo mentis, blindness. *So.* *Cic.* Discussa est illa caligo. *Cels.* oculorum, dimness of sight. *Liv.* Altitudo caliginem oculis offudisset, *h. e.* caused dizziness. *Vellei.* Augustus omnibus viris magnitudine sua inducturus caliginem, *h. e.* about to obscure or throw into the shade their fame, &c.

CALĪGŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to steam, to emit vapor, to be misty, to be overcast, to be dark or darkened, ζοφομαί, caliginosus sum. *Colum.* Amnes æstate vaporatis, hieme frigidis nebulis caligant. *Virg.* Nubes caligat. — ¶ Also, to be gloomy, dark, obscure. *Virg.* Caligans lucus. — ¶ Of the eyes, to be dim, not to see well. *Cels.* Oculi caligant. *Sil.* Caligat in altis obtutus saxis, *h. e.* the sight becomes giddy. — ¶ *Figur.* With regard to the understanding, not to see, to be blind. *Senec.* and *Plin.* Proverbially in *Quintil.* Caligare in sole, *h. e.* not to see in clear day; not to see what every one else sees.

¶ Used also of objects, which, from their height, cause giddiness to those looking down. *Juvenal.* Fenestra caligans. — ¶ Also, to appear gloomy, melancholy. *Pacuv.*

CALĪGŪLĀ (caliga), æ, f. dimin. a little 3 caliga. *Ambros.* — ¶ *Caligula* was the name of C. Cæsar, the son of Germanicus and Agrippina, daughter of M. Agrippa, and the fourth emperor of the Romans; which name was given him, because, being brought up in the camp, to obtain the good will of the soldiers, he frequently assumed their dress, &c. *Sueton.* and *Tacit.*

CALIM, an ancient form for *clam*. *Fest.* 3

CALISTO. See *Callisto*.

CALĪX (καλίξ), icis, m. a cup, chalice, goblet, καλίξ, ποτήριον, poculum, scyphus. *Plaut.* and *Cic.* and *Horat.* — ¶ Also, an eating vessel. *Varr.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, the hollow of a vessel. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the shell of a shell-fish. *Plin.* — In this sense *calyx* is oftener read.

CALLA. See *Culsa*.

CALLÆCIA. Same as *Gallæcia*. *Sil.* **CALLÆCIŪS**, a, um, adj. καλλαικός, Gallician, relating to Gallicia in Spain; which name is probably derived from *Cale*, a port in Spain. *Ovid.*

CALLAINŪS (callais), a, um, adj. καλλῆνιος, resembling in color the precious stone callais. *Plin.* gemmæ. *Martial.* Lacernæ callainæ. *Al. leg.* Callaicæ.

CALLĀIS, idis, f. a precious stone resembling a sapphire, and of a pale green or sea-green color. *Plin.*

CALLĀRIĀS (καλλῆριος), æ, m. a had-dock, whiting. *Plin.*

CALLĒNS (calleo), entis, adj. skilful, 2 learned, knowing well, practised in. *Plin.* Vatinianid callentes. See *Calleo*.

CALĒŪS (callum or callus), es, ui, n. and a. 2. to be hard or callous. *Plaut.* Plagis costæ callent. — ¶ *Figur.* to be insensible. *Sulpic.* ad *Cic.* In illis rebus exercitatus animus callere jam debet. — ¶ Also, to be skilful, to know well by experience, to be practised or versed in, to understand fully, ἐπίσταται. *Plaut.* Po-

tin' ne moneas? memini, et scio, et calleo, et commemini. *Id.* Satin' ea tenes? (So.) magis calleo, quam aprugnum calum callet. *Terent.* Quo pacto id fieri soleat, calleo. *Plin.* Callere in refamiliari. *Horat.* Duramque callet pauperiem pati. *Cic.* Callere jura Pœnorum. *Tacit.* Callere artem. *Gell.* Scite, atque docte callere aliquid. *Justin.* Nam augurandi studio Galli præter ceteros callent. *Valer. Maz.* Callere usum quotidianum alicujus rei. *Horat.* Legitimumque sonum digitis callemus et aure.

CALLIBLÉPHARUM (κάλλος and βλέφαρον), i, n. a medicine, or wash, to beautify the eyebrows with. *Plin.* — *¶* Calliblephara, adject. having beautiful eyebrows. *Plin.*

CALLICYX, æ, f. an herb said to make water freeze. *Plin.*

CALLIDĒ (callidus), adverb, skilfully, learnedly, expertly, shrewdly, right well. *Cic.* Callide, arguteque dicere. *Plant.* Callide nosse aliqueum, very well. *Nepos.* De futuris callidissime conjicere, with great sagacity. *Terent.* Callide intelligere aliquid. *Gell.* Nimis callide conscripsit epistolam ad Q. Axium. *Al. leg. calide.* *Tacit.* Callidius interpretari aliquid, with great skill. — *¶* Cunningly, artfully, craftily, knavishly. *Cic.* Bene testem interrogavit, callide accessit, reprehendit, quo voluit, adduxit. *Sallust.* Vitia sua callide occultare. *Gell.* Callide, et cum astu facere aliquid.

CALLIDYTAS (Id.), âtis, f. skilfulness, shrewdness, skill. *Nepos.* Vincebat omnes cura, vigilantia, patientia, calliditate, et celeritate ingenii. *Id.* Magnitudine animi, et calliditate præstare omnes. *Flor.* Vir acerrimæ calliditatis. *Cic.* Nec numero Hispanos, nec robore Gallos, nec calliditate Pœnos, nec artibus Græcos superavimus. *Sallust.* Patres concilio valere decet; populo supervacanea est calliditas. *Ovid.* Consilium multa calliditatis. *Plin.* Calliditas ingenii. — *¶* Also, craft, shyness, malicious cunning, designing artifice, subtlety, deceitfulness, πανοργία. *Cic.* Scientia, quæ est reincta a justitia, calliditas potius, quam sapientia est appellanda. *Terent.* Servi venere in mentem Syri calliditatis. — *¶* In *Cic.* in Partit. too great niceness or subtilty.

CALLIDŪS (calleo or callum), a, um, adj. skilful, tried, experienced, shrewd, practised. *Cic.* Agitator callidus. *Lucr.* Callida Musa. *Nepos.* Fabio callidissimo imperatori. *Tacit.* Nemo callidior rei militaris. *Id.* Callidus temporum. *Colum.* Aristoteles vir callidissimus rerum naturæ, a man who had a remarkable knowledge of. *Tacit.* Callidus accendendis offensionibus. *Gell.* Doctus homo, et in intelligendis pensitandisque veteribus scriptis bene callidus. *Ovid.* Callidus natura, aut usus. *Plant.* Homo callidus ad rem. *Claudian.* Venus dolo gaudens, et tanti callida voti, h. e. cunningly concealing. *Horat.* Tuque testudine resonare septem Callida nervis. — *¶* Used also of things, ingeniously contrived, well contrived, cunningly wrought. *Nepos.* Callidum inventum. *Horat.* Callida junctura. *Cic.* Callidissimum artificium naturæ. — *¶* Also, crafty, sly, arch, subtle, deceitful, maliciously cunning. *Cic.* Ili sæpe versutos homines, et callidos admirantes, malitiam sapientiam judicant. *Plant.* Malus, crudus, et callidus, atque subdolos. *Martial.* Callidus fur. *Plant.* Callidi doli. *Nepos.* Callida liberalitas, h. e. designing.

CALLIGRŌN, i, n. way-grass, knot-grass, a plant, the same as Polygonum mas. *Plin.*

CALLYMACHŪS, i, m. Καλλίμαχος, a Greek poet of Cyrene. *Quintil.* — Hence, Callimachus, a, um, adject. of Callimachus. *Callimachus* metrum consists of three choriambi, an anapest, and a bacchius or amphibrachys. *Serv.*

CALLYMŌS (κάλλυμος, beautiful), i, m. a kind of ætites or eagle-stone. *Plin.*

CALLIŌN, ii, n. same as Vesicaria. *Plin.*

CALLIŌNYMŌS (καλλιόνυμος, having a beautiful name), i, m. a sea-fish; the same as Uranoscopus. *Plin.*

CALLIŌPĒ (Καλλιόπη), es, f. one of the nine muses, the mother of Orpheus, presiding over heroic measure; hence, instead of muse or poetry. *Ovid.*

CALLIŌPĒA, æ, f. Καλλιόπεια, same as 3 Calliope. *Virg.*

CALLIŌPŌLIS, is, f. the name of several cities.

CALLIRHŌĒ, **CALLIRRHŌĒ**, **CALLIRHŌĒ**, es, f. Καλλιρρόη, the daughter of the river Achelœas, the second wife of Alcæon. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, the name of several fountains. *Stat.* and *Plin.*

CALLIS (callum), is, m. and f. a narrow path, especially on a mountain, track or path made by beasts, foot-path. *Varr.* and *Virg.* — *¶* Also, a way, road, path. *Valer. Flacc.* — *¶* Also, according to some, calles, pastures. *Cic.* and *Sæton.*

CALLISTŌ, or **CALISTŌ**, us & ōnis, f. Καλλιστώ, the daughter of Lycæon; a constellation; the same as Ursa Major. *Propert.*

CALLISTRŪTHIYA FICUS (καλλιστρούθιον σύκος), a fig of an excellent taste, remarkable for its coldness. *Plin.* — *¶* Also written callistruthis, idis. *Columel.*

CALLITAS. See Caltritas.

CALLITHRIX (καλλιθρίξ), trichis, f. a plant with which the hair was colored; the same as Trichomanes. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a kind of ape in Ethiopia. *Plin.*

CALLŌSŪS (callus), a, um, adj. covered 2 with thick, hard skin, full of calluses, callous, hard. *Cels.* Ulcus callosum. *Plin.* Crassior, callosiorve cutis. — *¶* Figur. covered with a thick skin, thick, hard, solid, firm. *Horat.* (de ovib.) nuncque marem cohibent callosa vitellum, h. e. eggs having a thick white. Others refer it to the shell; having a thick shell. *Plin.* Callosæ olivæ. *Id.* Callosior resina, h. e. less liquid. *Colum.* Callosi acini uvæ.

CALLUM, i, n. and **CALLŌS** (unc.), i, m. hardness or roughness of the skin or flesh, occasioned by exercise, hard labor, &c., hard flesh, callus. *Cic.* Mihi calcaementum est solorum callum, hardness of the soles of the feet. — Figur. insensibility, want of feeling. *Cic.* Consuetudo callum obduxit stomacho meo. *Id.* Diuturna cogitatio callum obduxerat animis. — *¶* Applied also to beasts, hard skin, hard flesh. *Plant.* and *Plin.* — *¶* Applied also to other things, as to apples, pears, grapes, &c. *Plin.*

CALŌ (καλέω, cō), as, a. 1. to call, call out, I proclaim. *Macrob.* Plebem in Capitolium. *Id.* dies. *Varro.* nonas. — *¶* Also, to call together, convolve. *Gell.* comitia. *Id.* Calata comitia, h. e. the comitia. Hence, *Cic.* Calatis granis, for comitiis. — *¶* It is found also written with k, kalo, and so also its derivatives.

CALŌ, ōnis, m. a slave or drudge; especially the slave of a common soldier, a soldier's boy or drudge. *Cic.*, *Cæs.* and *Lin.*

CALŌR (caleo), ōris, m. warmth, heat, ζέση, θερμότης, ardor, æstus. *Cic.* solis. *Id.* Calores magni, great heat, h. e. of the sun. *Tibull.* Vexat corpora fessa calor, h. e. the heat of a fever; a fever. — *¶* Figur. heat, ardor, vehemence, impetuosity, fire; passion, love. *Quintil.* cogitationis. *Plin.* dicentis. *Stat.* Martius.

CALŌRIFICŌS (calor & facio), a, um, 3 adj. causing warmth or heat. *Gell.*

CALPĒ, es, f. a mountain or promontory on the straits of Gibraltar, where the fortress of Gibraltar now stands. *Mela.*

CALPURNIŪS, a, um, adject. of or pertaining to the Calpurnian gens of Rome. — *¶* As a subst. C. Calpurnius Piso, the son-in-law of Cicero. — Also, T. Julius Calpurnius Scipio, a later Latin poet. — Calpurnia, a woman of the same gens. — *¶* As an adj. Calpurnian. Lex Calpurnia de repetundis, by L. Calp. Piso Frugi. — Also, de ambitu, by the consul C. Calp. Piso. — *¶* Also written Calpurnias.

CALSA, æ, f. a kind of plant. *Plin.* 27, 8. where calla is also found.

CALTHA, æ, f. the marigold. *Plin.* and *Virg.*

CALTHŪLĀ (caltha), æ, f. a woman's garment of the color of the marigold, a robe of a yellow color. *Plant.* —

¶ Hence, Calthularius, ii, m. one who colors these garments. *Plant. Aulul.* 3. 5. 35; but this reading is not generally received.

CALVĀ (calvus), æ, f. the skull, the top of the head, scalp. *Liv.*

CALVĀRIĀ (calva), æ, f. the skull, scalp; the same as calva. *Cels.*

CALVĀTŪS (calvus), a, um, adj. made 2 bald, calvus factus. — Figur. *Plin.* ez *Caton.* Calvata a vite vinea, h. e. having few vines.

CALVEFIŌ (calvus & fio), is, to become bald, calvesco. *Varr.* ne decrecente luna tendens calvefiam. Others have calvus flam.

CALVEŌ (calvus), es, n. 2. to be bald. 2 *Plin.*

CALVEŌCŌ (calveo), is, n. 3. incep. to 2 grow bald. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, of woods, to become thin. *Colum.*

CALVITAS (calvo, is), âtis, f. fraud, deception, knavery. *Pandect.* — *¶* Calitas is read by some, as for calliditas.

CALVITIES (calvus), ei, f. baldness. *Sueton.*

CALVITIUM (Id.), ii, n. baldness. *Cic.* 1. — *¶* Figur. of trees, when they are scattered here and there. *Columel.*

CALŪNIĀ (calvo, is), æ, f. wily, deceitful conduct, chicanery; especially used of judicial proceedings, false accusation or charge. *Liv.* Afferre calumniæ ad iudices de re. *Cal.* in *Cic.* Ep. Inrare calumniæ, or *Pand.* de calumnia, h. e. to swear that one does not make a deceitful, designing, malicious accusation. — Calumnia is also the judicial verdict, declaring a man guilty of bringing forward a false, &c. charge. *Cic.* Calumniæ non effugere. *Cal.* in *Cic.* Ep. Calumniæ ferre, h. e. to be declared a false accuser; but according to others, to accuse another of this crime. — *¶* Also, chicanery, chicanery in other things, h. e. wily, cunning conduct, to injure another or benefit one's self. *Cic.* religionis, h. e. a malicious, designing interpretation of the Sibylline books. — Also, in the interpretation of words. *Cic.* In jejuna calumnia delitescere. *Id.* juris. — Also, in unfounded, deceitful censure, slander, aspersion, calumny. *Cic.* academicorum. — Also, in insidious speeches in order to catch one, or in disputation. *Cic.* Arcesile. — *¶* Figur. *Cec.* in *Cic.* Ep. timoris, h. e. of vain fear which causes groundless alarm. — *¶* *Quintil.* Calumnia oratoris contra se, h. e. when he is too artificial, too labored; is unjust to himself, dissatisfied with his own exertions.

CALŪNIĀTŌR (calumnior), ōris, m. one who designedly makes a false accusation, a false, malicious accuser, a chicaner, especially before a court, συκοφάντης, κακοπράγμων, qui calumnia utitur. *Cic.* — *Plin.* Calumniator sui, one who is always blaming himself too much, over-scrupulous.

CALŪNIĀTRIX (calumniator), icis, f. she that falsely accuses, &c. *Pandect.*

CALŪNIŌR (calumnia), âris, âtus sum, dep. 1. to accuse or charge falsely. *Cic.* Aperte ludificari et calumniari. *Id.* Nam quod antea te calumniatus sum, indicabo malitiam meam. — *¶* Also, to interpret maliciously or falsely, to blame unreasonably, to cavil. *Tacit.* Innocentiam, justitiamque ejus non argueres: sermonis nimis erat; id unum calumniatus est rumor. *Phædr.* Calumniari si quis autem voluerit, Quod arbores loquantur, &c. *Gell.* Tiro verba ponit Catonis, et aliis tamen eum verbis calumniatur. *Quintil.* Calumniari se, h. e. in speaking, to be unfair to one's self, to be over-scrupulous, over-exact, over-nice. — *¶* Also, to use all kinds of pretexts or subterfuges to accomplish any purpose. *Cic.* Jacet res in controversiis, isto calumniant biennium. — *¶* Also, calumniari, sc. se, to cherish groundless suspicion, as it were, to accuse one's self falsely. *Cic.* Sed calumniabar ipse, sc. me.

CALŪNIŌSE (calumniosus), adverb, artfully, deceitfully, craftily, fraudulently.

Gauct. Calumniose petere aliquid. *Symmach.* Calumniosissime credere.

CALUMNIOSUS (calumnia), a, um, adj. full of trick, artifice, cavil, canning, false and unjust. *Pandect.*

CALVŌ (Id.), is, calvi, a. 3. to deceive. mislead. *Sallust.* apud *Prisciaa.*

CALVOR, ēris, dep. 3. to deceive, thwart, balk: same as *Calvo.* *Plant.*

CALVOS (unc.), a, um, adj. bald, having the hair fallen off, φαλακρός, cūl capillus, vel pili defluxerunt. It is used of men and brutes. *Petron.* Senex calvus. — *¶* Also, with the hair shaven or shorn off. *Plaut.* Raso capite calvus. — *¶* *Calvō nuce*, and *calvō*, absol. h. c. nuts which are smooth or bare in their shells. *Cato.* — *¶* In *Martial.* l. 12. epigr. 32. calvæ restes alioque, capisque, h. c. thin with, &c. So, *Plia.* Calva vinea.

CALX (unc.), calcis, f. oftener than m. the heel, πέτρα. *Virg.* Ferrata calce, h. e. armed with a spur. *Nepos.* Calce remittere, to kick backwards. Hence the proverb, *Ter.* Adversus stimulum calces, sc. jactare or remittere, to kick against the pricks; applied to one who vainly strives to resist superior power. — *¶* Also, the lowest part of a thing. *Vitruv.* Calx mali, the foot of a mast. *Id.* Calces scaporum. — Also, the little piece of wood cut from a tree with the graft. *Plin.*

CALX (χάλιξ, by contract. χάλξ), calcis, f. sometimes m. limestone, liac, whether shaked or not. *Cic.* In eam insulam materiam, calcem, cæmenta convexit. *Vitruv.* Calcem coquere, to burn lime. *Id.* Calx viva, quicklime. *Id.* exstincta, slaked. *Cato.* arenatus, liac mixed with sand, h. e. mortar. — Also, a stone or counter, used on a board or table for games. *Plaut.* Calcem ciere, to move. — *¶* Also, the goal, ead, or liait, in the Roman circus (because, perhaps, it was marked with lime or chalk); the ead of the course or race. Generally used figur. *Cic.* Nec vero velim, quasi decurso spatio, ad carceres a calce revocari, h. c. a fine vite. *Id.* Video calcem, ad quam quoniam sit decursum, &c. Hence, *Amiaian.* Extra calcem decurrere, proverb. to digress too far, lose sight of the main subject. — *¶* As it is uncertain whether the goal was marked with lime, some refer the signification of goal, limit, to calce, the heel.

CALYCŪLOS (calyx), or **CALYCŪLOS**, i, m. dimin. a little bud. *Plia.*

CALYDŌN, ōnis, f. Καλυδών, a city of Etolia, the royal abode of *Æneas*, the father of *Meleager* and *Deianira.* *Ovid.* — Hence, *Calydoniacus*, a, um, adjective. *Calydonian*, of or pertaining to *Calydon.* *Maail.* *Calydoniaca puella*, h. e. *Atalanta.* — Also, *Calydonis*, idis, f. adj. of or pertaining to *Calydon.* *Ovid.* *Calydonis pavidā*, h. e. *Deianira.* — Also, *Calydonius*, a, um, adj. *Calydonian.* *Ovid.* *Calydonius heros*, h. e. *Meleager.* *Id.* *Calydonius amnis*, h. e. the *Achelous*, which washes *Etolia.* *Id.* *Calydonia regna*, h. e. *Apulia*, in which *Dionodes*, grandson of *Æneas*, reigned. *Martial.* *Calydonius sus*, h. e. the wild boar slain by *Meleager.*

CALYPSŌ, ūs & ōnis, f. Καλυψώ, a nymph, the daughter of *Atlas*, or, as others say, of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*, who reigned in the island *Calypso*, which is called by *Homer* *Ogygia.* *Ovid.*

CALYX (κάλυξ), ŷcis, m. every covering which encloses any thing; hence, the bud, cup, or calix of a flower or blossom; and also, the shell of fruits. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, the shell of shell-fish, and of the turtle. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, an egg-shell. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a covering of wax, &c. round fruit, to preserve it. *Plin.*

CAMARA. See *Camera.*

CAMARINĀ, or **CAMERINĀ**, æ, f. *Kamērīna*, *Canaraia*, a city of Sicily. *Virg.*

CAMARUS. See *Camæarus.*

CAMBIO (κάμνω), is, psi, a. 4. to change, exchange, barter, ἀντιβαίνει, commutuo, permuto. *Apulci.*

CAMELĀSIĀ (κάμηλος and ἐλαῦνω), æ, f. a driving or keeping of camels, at the public cost. *Pandect.*

CAMELINŌS (camelus), a, um, adj. of or relating to a camel, καμήλειος. *Plin.*

CAMELLA (unc.), æ, f. a kind of drinking vessel. *Ovid.*

CAMELOPARDĀLIS (κάμηλος and πάρδαλις), is, f. a beast like a camel and a panther, a camelopard, καμηλοπάρδαλις. *Plin.* — *¶* *Camelopardālus*, i, m. is also read. *Capitolin.* — and in *Isidor.* *camelopardus.*

CAMELOS (κάμηλος), i, m. a camel. *Cic.* and *Plin.*

CAMENĀ (perhaps from *cano*), more correctly than *CAMENĀ*, æ, f. a Muse; the same as *Musa.* *Horat.* *Phæbus acceptus novem Camenis.* *Virg.* *Alterius dictis: amant alterna camenæ.* *Plia.* *Libri naturalis historie, novitium Camenis Quiritium opus*, a new work for the Roman Muses, h. c. never before attempted by any learned Roman. — *¶* Figur. a song, a poem. *Horat.* *Gratus insigni referam Camena.*

CAMERĀ, or **CAMARĀ** (καμάρα), æ, f. a vault, an arched covering, arched roof or ceiling. *Sallust.* *Camera lapideis fornicibus vincta.* *Cic.* *Pavimenta recte fieri videbantur: cameras quasdam non probavi mutarique jussi.* *Sueton.* *Solutilem navem, cujus vel naufragio vel camera ruina periret, commentus est.* *Propert.* *Nec camera auratas inter chubna trabes.* — *¶* Also, a kind of ship, used by those dwelling near the Black sea, with close sides and wide hold, with an arched covering. *Tacit.*

CAMERARIŪS (camera), a, um, adjective. 2 of or pertaining to an arched covering. *Plin.* *Camerarius cucumis*, h. e. one that does not creep upon the ground, but is trained to climb over arched arbors.

CAMERINA. See *Canaraia.*

CAMERINUM. See in *Camers.*

CAMERIUM, ii, n. or **CAMERĪA**, æ, f. *Kamērīa*, an ancient town of Latium, in the Sabine territory. *Plin.* and *Liv.* — Hence, *Camerinus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. *Val. Max.* — *¶* *Camerinus* is also a Roman surname of the *Salpician* gens. *Liv.* and *Javen.*

CAMERŌ (camera), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 2 to vault or arch over, to build in the form of a vault or archway. *Plin.*

CAMERS, eris, adj. of or relating to, or dwelling in, the town *Camerinum* in *Umbria.* *Cic.* — *¶* *Camertinus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the *Camertes.* *Cic.*

CAMILLĀ, æ, f. *Kamēllā*, a virgin of the 2 *Volsci*, who aided *Turnus* against *Æneas.* *Virg.*

CAMILLŌS, i, m. and **CAMILLĀ**, æ, f. an attendant on the sacrifices of a god. *Varro.*

CAMINŌ (caminus), as, a. 1. to make like 2 a furnace or chimney. *Plin.*

CAMINŌS (κάμινος), i, m. a place for containing fire, a furnace, chimney. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a forge. *Virg.* — Hence, figur. *Juvenal.* *Incede assiduo, semperque ardente camino*, h. e. with incessant labor. — *¶* Also, a furnace or chimney for heating an apartment. *Cic.* — Hence, a fire. *Senec.* *Lentis caminis*, h. e. ignibus. — *¶* Also, the crater of a volcanic mountain. *Plin.*

CAMMARŌN (κάμμαρον), i, n. aconite. *Plin.*

CAMMARŌS (κάμματος), i, m. a kind of crab-fish. *Varr.* and *Plin.*

CAMENĀ. See *Camena.*

CAMPĀ. See *Campe.*

CAMPAGŌS (unc.), i, m. a kind of shoe or 3 baskin, worn by officers and generals: not used by classical authors. Some read *campacus*; others, also, *compagus*.

CAMPĀNIĀ, æ, f. a country of Italy, the capital of which was *Copua.* *Liv.* — *¶* Hence, *Campanicus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Campania.* *Cato* and *Plaut.* — *¶* Also, *Campanus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Campania*, *Campanian.* *Cic.* *Campana colonia*, h. e. *Capua.* *Sueton.* *via*, h. e. the *Appian.* *Horat.* *morbus*, perhaps warts on the face, common in *Campania.* *Id.* *sipellax*, probably, earthen ware. So, *Id.* *trulla.* *Plin.* and *Horat.* *pons*, h. c. over the river *Savo*, on the *Appian* way, between *Capua* and *Signessa*, about 15 miles from the former place. *Martial.* *Campanus Lyceus* (vinum).

CAMPAS GENUS, same as *Caupanum* 3 genus. *Plaut.*

CAMPĒ, es, and **CAMPĀ** (κάμπη), æ, f. the palmer worm or caterpillar, eruca. *Colum.* — *¶* Also, a sea monster, as a dolphin, whale, sea-horse, &c. *Martial.*

CAMPESTER, estris, estre, and **CAMPĒSTRIS** (campus), estre, adjective, of or belonging to a plain or field, level, flat, campaign, πεδινός, πεδιάσιμος, ad campum pertinens; to which *montanus* and *collinus* are opposed. *Varr.* *Campester locus.* *Colum.* *Campestris locus.* *Liv.* *Loca campestris, level, not mountainous.* *Cæs.* *Campestre iter*, upon level ground. *Horat.* *Scythæ campestris*, h. c. dwelling in the plains. — *Campestris*, iam, absol. sc. loca, flat, open places; level ground. *Tacit.* and *Plin.* — Also, things growing on level ground. *Plia.* — *¶* Also, of or relating to, or taking place in, the *Campus Martius*, or *Field of Mars.* It was usual to have various exercises in this plain, such as those of arms, riding, the ball, &c. *Cic.* *Ludus campestris.* *Horat.* *arma.* *Sæton.* *exeritationes.* — Hence, *Campestre*, is, sc. velamentum, n. an apron or covering for the loins; properly, as worn by combatants in the *Field of Mars.* *Horat.* and *Augustin.* — It was also customary to hold the comitia in the *Campus Martius*, at which laws were made and magistrates elected. *Liv.* *Certainem campestre*, h. e. contest for offices, carried on in the *Campus Martius.* *Id.* *gratia*, h. e. influence at these elections. *Cic.* *quæstus.*

CAMPIDŌCTOR (campus & doctor), ōris, 3 m. one employed to teach and train the soldiers in military exercise. *Veget.*

CAMPŌS (unc.), i, m. every level or plain surface, as of the sea. *Ovid.* *Latus subitarum campus aquarum.* *Virg.* *Campos liquentes*, the liquid plains, the sea. — *¶* Especially, a flat, level plain, open field. *Cæs.* *Spatia frugifera atque immensa camporum.* *Cic.* *Montium altitudines, immensitatesque camporum.* — Also, in general, land, territory. *Cic.* *Campus Atinas.* — *¶* Hence, *Campus Martius*, or simply *Campus*, the *Field of Mars*, at *Rome*, wherein were held the comitia for making laws and appointing magistrates, and where the Roman youth were accustomed to exercise themselves in arms, riding, &c. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, the field of battle. *Juvenal.* and *Veget.* — Also, the camp or the field of battle, according to some, in *Tacit.* *Annal.* 12, 45. — *¶* Figur. a field of discourse: subject for discussion. *Cic.* *Campus rhetorum.* *Id.* *ad laudem.* *Id.* *In hoc campo licet oratori vagari late.* — *¶* Also, figur. field, h. e. opportunity. *Plin.* *Patet enim omnibus honoris et gloriæ campus.*

CAMŪNĪ, ōrum, m. *Kamōuvot*, a people of Italy, in *Venetia*, where is now the valley *Camonica.* *Plia.*

CAMŌRŌS (κάμπτω), a, um, adj. *Virg.* *Camura cornua*, horns bent or crooked inwards.

CANŌS (κνήδω), i, m. a sort of bridle or 3 muzzle. *Isidor.* — *¶* Also, a sort of collar, fastened round the neck of criminal slaves. *Acc.* ap. *Non.*

CANĀBIS. See *Canabasis.*

CANĀCĒ, es, f. *Kanáκη*, the daughter of *Æolus.* *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, the name of a dog. *Ovid.*

CANALICIUS. See *Canaliensis.*

CANALICŪLĀ (canalis), æ, f. dimin. a 3 little channel or pipe; a gutter, σωληνίσκος. *Varr.* and *Gell.*

CANĀLICŪLĀTŌS (canaliculus), a, um, 2 adj. channelled, excavated like a channel or pipe, in *canaliculorum modum cavatus.* *Plin.* *Semina canaliculata.*

CANĀLICŪLŌS (canalis), i, m. dimin. a 2 small channel or pipe; a gutter, trough. *Colum.* — *¶* In architecture, the fluting of a pillar, &c.; the channel of a triglyph. *Vitruv.* — *¶* In surgery, a splint. *Cels.*

CANĀLIENSIS (Id.), e, and **CANĀLICIŌS**, a, um, adj. *Plin.* *Canaliense* or *Canalicium aurum*, h. c. which is dug in shafts or pits.

CANĀLIS (unc.), is, f. and m. a groove, 2 channel, trough, out of which fowls and other animals can drink; consequently, not covered. *Varr.* *Aquam oportet per*

canales angustas serpere, quæ facile extingeri possint. *Virg.* Currentem ilignis potare canalibus undam. — ¶ Also, a canal, a ditch, trench. *Sueton.* — Hence, a place in the *Romæ* forum, so called. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, every thing resembling a groove, canal, trench, ditch. As in *Cels.* a hollow instrument used by surgeons to splint and keep close broken limbs with. — In *Vitruv.* the flute, channel, or furrow, in a pillar. — In *Calpurn.* a reed pipe. — In *Plin.* Canalis animæ, the windpipe. — ¶ Also, a way, street, road. *Apulei.*

Canale directo pergere, *h. e.* recta via. CANALITIUS, same as Canaliensis.

CANARIŪS (canis), a, um, adj. relating to or belonging to a dog. *Plin.* Angurio canario agendo dies constituentur, priusquam frumenta vaginis exeant, *h. e.* at which a dog was sacrificed. *Id.* Canaria herba, the herb hound-grass, with which dogs provoke vomiting. *Id.* Canaria insula, one of the *Fortunate* isles, in the *Atlantic*, so called from its abounding in large dogs; the *Canary* isle, from which the other islands of that cluster are called the *Canaries*. — ¶ Canarii, ōrum, a people round mount *Atlas*, in *Mauretania*, so called because they lived on dogs' flesh. *Plin.*

CANCAMŪS (καγκανος), i, n. a kind of gwa brought from *Arabia*, resembling a species of myrrh. *Plin.*

CANCELLARIŪS (cancelli), ii, m. a porter, janitor, door-keeper, waiter in the emperor's court, ad cancellos (at the grated door), qui ad cancellos janue cubiculi assistit. *Vopisc.* — ¶ Also, one who had his station at the bar of a court, a secretary, scribe, clerk of the chancery. He who was over all the other clerks, was called cancellarius, the chancellor, director of the chancery. *Cassiod.* — ¶ Not used by classic writers.

CANCELLĀTIM (Id.), adv. lattice-wise, 2 like a net, grate, or trellis. *Plin.*

CANCELLĀTIŪS (cancelli), ōnis, f. the 3 bounding of a field, setting the bounds to land. *Frontin.*

CANCELLĀTŪS (Id.), a, um, made lattice-wise, like a net, grate, or window: cross-barred, reticulated. *Plin.* Cancellata (elephant) cutis. — ¶ Also, crossed out, cancelled, obliterated, erased. *Pandect.*

CANCELLĪ (dimin. of cancri, plural of cancr, when it signifies bars), ōrum, m. a grating, lattice; also, bars, balusters, or rails, as of the forum, circus, &c. *Cic.* and *Ovid.* — Cancellus, sing., occurs in *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, boundaries or limits. *Cic.* Extra cancellos egredi, quos mihi ipse circumdedit. *Id.* Cancellis forensibus circumscripta scientia. — Also, a narrow compass or circuit. *Hirt.*

CANCELLŪS (cancelli), as, a. 1. to make 2 like a lattice, arrange crosswise. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, to cross out, cancel, erase, as a writing. *Pandect.*

CANCER (for cancrus, from καρκίνος), 3 cancri & canceris, m. the crab. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the constellation, the Crab. *Lucret.* and *Colum.* — ¶ Also, an eating or spreading ulcer, a cancr. *Cels.* — ¶ Also, in *Apulei.* cancri for cancelli, bars.

CANAVIĀ, æ, f. a mountainous region in *Albania*, bordering on *Macedonia*. *Cic.*

CANDEFACIŪS (candeo & facio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. CANDĒFŪS, fieri, factus, irreg. pass. to make glowing hot. *Plin.* Lapis candefactus. — ¶ Also, to make shining white, to bleach, polish. *Plaut.*

CANDELĀ (candeo), æ, f. a wax-light, tal- low-light, &c. *Colum.* Sebære candelas, *h. e.* to dip candles. *Liv.* Fasces involuti candelis, *h. e.* cords covered with wax, to preserve them. *Juvenal.* Candelam apponere valvis, *h. e.* to set the house on fire.

CANDELĀBRUM (candela), i, n. a candlestick, chandelier. *Cic.*

CANDENS (candeo), entis, part. and adj. 3 compar. entior; superl. entissimus. See *Candeo*.

CANDENTIA (candem), æ, f. shiny white- 3 aess, sheen. *Vitruv.* Candentia Lunæ.

CANDĒŌ (candō, I set on fire, from κάω for καίω, which often occurs in composition, as accendo, &c.), es, ui, n. 2. properly, to glow, to be glowing hot, to burn. *Ovid.* Canduit aer. *Lucret.* Can-

dens ferrum. *Colum.* Loca æstate sæ- vissime candent. — ¶ Also, of colors, to glow; hence, to shine, to be bright, to shine clearly. *Vitruv.* Candens Luna. *Tibull.* ortus, *h. e.* *Aurora*. *Virg.* eleph- antus, *h. e.* ivory. *Horat.* Vestis coco tincta candet. — Also, to be shi- ning white. *Virg.* Candens taurus. *Cic.* Candens circus, *h. e.* the milky way.

CANDESCŌ (candeo), is, n. 3. to glow 3 with heat, whiten with heat, to become hot or red-hot. *Lucret.* Ferrum candescit in igne. — ¶ Also, to grow white, whiten. *Tibull.* Caput candescere canis.

CANDETUM (from the Celtic cand, a hun- dred), i, n. a measure of land among the Gauls, from one hundred to a hundred and fifty square feet. *Colum.*

CANDICANTIĀ (candico), æ, f. white- 3 ness, a white color. *Plin.*

CANDICŌ (candeo), as, n. 1. to be white 2 or whitish. *Plin.*

CANDIDATŌRIŪS (candidatus), a, um, 1 adj. pertaining to a candidate. *Cic.* In omni munere candidatoris fungendo, in adopting every measure suitable to a candidate.

CANDIDATŪS (candidus), a, um, adj. 2 clothed or arrayed in white, candidis ves- tibut indutus, λευκαυδής, λευκοφόρος. *Plaut.* Mulieres candidatæ. *Sueton.* Vec- tores, nautæque candidati. — ¶ Candi- datus, i, m. a candidate, competitor, one who solicits preferment, posts of honor, &c., because, among the Romans, candi- dates for public offices clothed them- selves in a toga candida, *h. e.* a toga, the native whiteness of which was increas- ed by the use of chalk. *Cic.* Candida- tus prætorius, et consularis, *h. e.* a candi- date for the prætorship and consulship. *Id.* Candidati tribuniti. *Sueton.* quæ- sturæ. *Id.* ædilitatis. *Sence.* sacerdotii. *Liv.* consulatus. *Vellei.* and *Sueton.*

Cæsar, or Principis, *h. e.* one who is recommended by the emperor for a post of honor. So, *Quintil.* Sic petis tanquam Cæsaris candidatus, *h. e.* jointly, coe- relessly, as being confident of success. *Sueton.* Quæstores candidati, quæstores, or officers employed in special duties by the emperor, as those of a secretary, &c. These were also called candidati Prin- cipis. *Pandect.* — ¶ Figur. one who strives or exerts himself to obtain any thing. *Quintil.* eloquentiæ. *Plin.* in *Paneg.* immortalitatis. *Apulei.* crucis, *h. e.* cui crux instat.

CANDIDĒ (candidus), adv. of a white color, in white. *Plaut.* Candide vesti- tus, clothed in white. — ¶ Figur. can- didly, sincerely, honestly. *Cal.* ad *Cic.*

CANDIDŪLŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. dimin. somewhat white, white. *Cic.*

CANDIDŪS (candeo), a, um, adj. of a shining white, bright, shiny, clear, lucid, serææ. *Plaut.* Stella splendens candi- da. *Id.* Lux clara et candida. *Martial.* Aqua candida et serena. *Valer.* Flacc. flamma. *Id.* rota Phœbi. *Id.* nox. *Ovid.* dies. *Virg.* Luna. — Fig- ur. clear, serene, unclouded, untroubled, pleasant. *Quintil.* vox, *h. e.* clear, in opposition to fæsa, hoarse. *Propert.* convivium, *h. e.* joyful, jovial. — ¶ Also, white, snow-white, λευκός. *Virg.* candi- da populus autro liminet. *Id.* avis, *h. e.* the stork. *Sener.* ales, *h. e.* the swan. *Flor.* and *Tacit.* equus. *Virg.* lilia. *Quintil.* panis. *Ovid.* Pectora puris nivibus et lacte candidiora. *Vi- truv.* Candidissimus color. — Hence, *Plin.* Candidum ovi, the white of an egg. — ¶ Also, clothed in white. *Ovid.* pompa. *Tibull.* turba. *Martial.* cultu candida Roma, *h. e.* the Romans, clothed in white togas. — ¶ Also, applied to the complexion, fair, cleanly, beautiful. *Virg.* candida Dido. *Horat.* dux. — ¶ Also, gray even to whiteness, hoary. *Virg.* barba. *Plaut.* caput. — ¶ Fig- ur. glowing, clear, perspicuous (accord- ing to some, ortless, unaffected). *Quin- til.* Candidum, et lenç, et speciosum dicendi genus. — One who writes or speaks in this manner is also called can- didus. *Quintil.* Dulcis et candidus et fusus *Herodotus*. — ¶ Also, guileless, plain-dealing, candid, open, frank, sincere. *Horat.* animæ quales neque candidiores Terra tulit, &c. *Id.* Albi, nostrorum

sermonum candide iudex. *Ovid.* Tam felix utinam, quam pectore candidus, esset. — ¶ Also, kind, courteous, be- nevolent. *Horat.* si quid novisti rectius istis, Candidus imperti (but this may be referred to the preceding signif.). *Pe- tron.* Candidus Deus. — ¶ Also, for- tunate, happy, lucky, prosperous. *Ovid.* and *Tibull.* fatum. *Propert.* nox. *Ti- bull.* pax.

CANDŌR (Id.), ōris, m. heat, glow; sci- dom used in this signif. *Clodian.*

Æstivus candor. — ¶ Also, brightness, brilliancy, splendor, clearness. *Cic.* Solis candor. *Lucret.* Lux, et clarus candor. *Plant.* Corporis candoribus! — ¶ Al- so, the white color of a thing, whiteness. *Lucret.* Candor marmoreus *Virg.* ni- valis. *Quintil.* lunæ. *Plin.* carnis. *Id.* dentium. *Id.* Cerussæ vis est ad candorem feminarum. *Id.* Increcente pullo candor in medium vertitur, the white of an egg. — ¶ Also, fairness, beauty, comeliness. *Cic.* and *Propert.* — Figur. *Cic.* Fucatus candor, *h. e.* painted beauty, false coloring (applied to elo- quence). *Quintil.* (Livi) in narrando miræ jucunditatis, clarissimique candor- is, *h. e.* perspicuity: or, otherwise, simplicity, unaffectedness. — ¶ Also, simplicity, sincerity, candor, openness of disposition, frankness, to which liver is opposed. *Ovid.* Candor, in hoc avo res intermortua pæne. *Id.* Viribus infirmi vestro candore valemus. *Id.* Candor animi. *Phædr.* sincerum mihi Candore noto reddas iudicium, peto. — ¶ Also, innocence. *Ovid.* Si tamen ille prior, quo me sine crimine gessi, Candor ab insolita labe notandus erat.

CANDOSCCŌS (a Celtic word), i, m. a vine bent downwards, and hovering the top set in the ground, that it may grow at both ends. *Colum.* Same as *Mergus*.

CANĒS (from cāneo, entis), to be white, to be gray.

CANĒNS (from cāno, to sing), entis. — ¶ Canens, tis, f. the daughter of *Janus* and *Vendia*, and wife of *Pieus*; so called from her skill in singing. *Ovid.*

CANĒŌ (canus), es, ui, n. 2. to be white. 2 *Virg.* Dum gramina canent. *Ovid.* Canuerint herbæ rore. *Juvenal.* Et densa montem qui canet oliva. — Hence, Canens, white. *Ovid.* gelu. *Sil.* pru- ina. — ¶ Also, to be gray, hoary. *Virg.* Temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus. — ¶ Cano, ēre, oc- curs in *Propert.* to become gray.

CANĒPHŌRĀ, æ, or CANĒPHŌRŌS (κανηφόρος), i, f. a maid bearing a bas- ket. — ¶ Especially, Canephore, plur. noble Athenian maidens, who, at the sol- enn festivals in honor of *Minerva* (or *Ceres*), carried on their heads, in procession, little baskets containing the consecrated things of the goddess. *Ovid.* and *Cic.*

CANĒSCŌ (caneo), is, n. 3. to become white, to whiten. *Ovid.* Canescunt æquora remis. *Plin.* Canescentibus nimia siccitate convallibus. — ¶ Also, to become hoary, to grow gray. *Plin.* Capilli canescunt. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Oratio canescit.

CANIĀ, æ, f. a kind of nettle. *Plin.*

CANICĀE (canis), ārum, f. wheat-bran, so 3 called from its being mixed up with dog- meat. *Festus*.

CANICŪLĀ (canis), æ, f. dimin. a little 2 dog or bitch, dag in general, κυνίδιον, κυνέκος, parva canis. *Plin.* — Hence, as a term of reproach, applied to a woman. *Plant.* — ¶ Also, the Dog-star, *Sirius*. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, the constellation of the Dog itself. It is often uncertain whether the star or constellation is meant. *Cic.* and *Varr.* — ¶ Also, the dog-fish. *Plin.* — ¶ In the throw- ing of dice (tali), canicula, as well as canis, was the name of the unlucky throw, when the tali were all alike. *Pers.*

CANICŪLĀRIS (canicula), c, adj. relating 3 to the Dog-star. *Pallad.* Inchoantibus

Canicularibus diebus, dog-days.

CANINEFĀS, ātis, m. in plur. CANINE- FĀTES, CANENEFĀTES, and CĀ- NĀNEFĀTES, im & um, a people of

Loner Germany, in a part of the island of the *Butavi*. *Tacit.* and *Vellei.* — Used also as an adj. by *Tacit.*

CANINIĀNŪS (Caninius), a, um, adj.

Caninian, of or pertaining to *Caninius*, a Roman citizen. *Cic.* Qui mihi semper tuæ laudi favere visus est, etiam ipso suspiciosissimo tempore *Caniniano*, *h. e.* when *Caninius*, a tribune of the people, proposed a law about the restoration of the de-throned king *Ptolemy*.

CANINŌS (*canis*), *a, um, adj.* of or belonging to a dog, canine. *Ovid.* *Caninum* lac. *Juvenal.* *Caninus* rictus. *Id.* *Stercus caninum.* *Varr.* *Canina*, *se. caro*, dog's flesh. — *¶* Also, for dogs, or fit for dogs. *Juvenal.* *far. Gell.* *prandium*, *h. e.* mean, or without wine. — *¶* Also, doggish, resembling a dog or dogs. *Quintil.* *eloquentia*, *h. e.* quarrelsome, cutting, snarling. *Pers.* *littera*, *h. e.* the letter R, which dogs seem to utter when they bark. — *¶* *Cels.* *Canini dentes*, *h. e.* dog-teeth, the eye-teeth. — *¶* *Plant.* *Canina scæva*, *h. e.* an augury derived from meeting a dog, or from the barking of a dog at one. — *¶* Also, canine, relating to the canines. *Tertul.*

CANIS (allied to the Greek *κύων, κυνός*), *3 is, m. and f. a dog*, in general. *Cic.* *Canes venatici*, hounds. *Ovid.* *Canis Echidnaæ*, *h. e.* *Cerberus*. So, *Id.* *tergeminus*, and *Martial.* *Tartareus*, and *Senec.* *Stygius*, *h. e.* *Cerberus*. But, *Lucan.* *Stygiæ canes*, the *Furies*. *Hor.* *Cane pejus et angue vitare*. — Also as a word of reproach, dog. *Terent.* — Also, as denoting a hanger-on, a parasite. *Cic.* — Also, of a man, a bloodhound, a spy. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, a celestial sign, the constellation of the Dog, of which there were two—*Canis Major*, or *Icarus*, and *Canis Minor*, or *Erigoneus*. *Ovid.* — Also, the Dog-star. *Virg.* It is often doubtful whether the constellation or the star be referred to. — *¶* Also, the sea-dog. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a kind of chain, with which slaves were bound, called, also, *catellus* and *catulus*. *Plaut.* — *¶* Also, in dice, the dog-throw, an unlucky throw of the dice (*tali*), which happened when the *tali* came up alike. *Ovid.* and *Propert.* and *Sueton.* — *¶* *Nom. sing.* *canes* occurs in *Plant.* and *Enn.*

CANISTRUM (*κάνιστρον*), *i, n. a basket made of osiers, a bread-basket, a buck-basket.* *Cic., Virg., Juven.* and *Ovid.* — *¶* In *Pallad.* *canistros*, from *canister*, the same.

CANITIY, same as *Canities*. *Plin.* 2
CANITIY (*canus*), *ei, f. the whiteness or white color of a thing.* *Plin.* — *¶* Also, whiteness or grayness of hair; white or gray hairs; hence, old age. *Virg., Plin.* and *Horat.*

CANYTUDŌ, *f. inis*, same as *Canities*. 3 *Varr.*

CANNĀ (*κάννα*), *æ, f. a cane or reed.* 2 *Ovid.* and *Colum.* — *¶* Hence, a reed, pipe, flute. *Ovid.* — Also, a boat, gondola, bark. *Juvenal.* According to others, an utensil, made of reeds or rushes, in which oil was conveyed from Africa to Rome. — Also, *Cæl. Aurel.* *Canna gutturi*, the windpipe. — *¶* In *Apul.* *Canna Dea*, the same as the nymph *Syrinx*.

CANNABINŌS (*cannabis*), *a, um, adj.* of 2 hemp, hempen. *Varr.* and *Colum.*

CANNABIS (*κάνναβος*), *is, f. hemp.* *Plin.* 2 and *Varr.* — *¶* *Cannābus* (*κάνναβος*), *i, m.* the same. *Varr.*

CANNÆ, *ārum, f. a village in Apulia, where Hannibal defeated the Romans.* *Liv.* — *¶* Hence, *Cannensis*, *e, adj.* of or pertaining to *Cannæ*. *Cic.* *pugna.* *Stat.* *animæ*, of those slain at *Cannæ*.

CANNETUM (*canna*), *i, n. a place* abounding with reeds. *Pallad.*

CANNEŌS (*la*), *a, um, adj.* of reeds or 2 rushes. *Colum.*

CANNŪLĀ (*Id.*), *æ, f. dimin.* a small reed or rush. *Apul.*

CANŌ (*unc.*), *is, cœcni, antum, n.* and *a. 3.* to sing, *ᾄδω, μέλω*, *voce* variando, et modulando *cantum edo.* *Intrans.* used of men and birds. *Cic.* *Si absurde canat* is, quise haberi velit *musicum.* *Id.* *Ululanti voce canere.* *Id.* *ad harmoniam.* *Id.* *ad tibicinem*, to accompany a musical instrument with the voice. So, *Id.* *ad tibiam.* *Cic.* *Corvus canit, canes.* *Id.* *Victores galli canere solent, to crow.* — *¶* Also, to resound; of

men, to play upon a musical instrument, to blow. *Cic.* *Canere voce vel fidibus.* *Quintil.* *tiblis.* *Tacit.* *eithara.* *Varr.* *cornu.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* *receptui*, to sound a retreat. — Also, of wind instruments, to resound. *Plaut.* *Tubæ utrinque canunt.* *Liv.* *Tubæ cornuque cecinerunt.* *Id.* *Classicum*, or *signum canit*, for *canitur*, *h. e.* the signal is given with the trumpet, as for the march, the attack, &c. So, in *Cic.* *Symphonia canit.* — Also, of other things, to resound. *Lucret.* *Sylvæ canunt avibus.* — *¶* Transitive, to sing, to express in song. *Cic.* *carmen.* *Id.* *clarorum virorum laudes.* *Terent.* *cantilenam eandem* (figuratively), *h. e.* continually to repeat what went before; to sing the same song. *Virg.* *Veterem rana cecinerere querelam*, croaked. — *¶* Also, to describe or celebrate in song or verse. *Horat.* *Pollio regum facta canit*, sings of. *Virg.* *Cum canerem reges, et prælia.* *Quintil.* *laudes heroum ac deorum.* — *¶* Also, to sound or blow a musical instrument. *Cæs.* *classicum*, and, *Liv.* *signum*, to give the signal to the soldiers with the trumpet, as for assembling, marching, &c. So, *Cic.* and *Liv.* *bellicum.* *Cic.* *Intus carmen canere sibi*, *h. e.* to touch the strings with the left hand only, and not to use the plectrum with the right hand, as was usually done by musicians; a phrase taken from the statue of a harper at *Aspendus*: — to play a tune privately to one's self; hence, figur. to consult only one's own advantage. — Also, of speech, in *Quintil.* *Oratio voce et modulatione grandia elate canit*, *h. e.* speaks of or declares great things in an elevated manner. — *¶* Also, to prophesy, foretell, forecast, predict; because soothsayers formerly uttered their predictions in verse. *Virg. fata.* *Tibull.* *eventus.* *Facit.* *Femina, in furorem actæ, adesse exitum canebant.* — Also, of priests, who announced the oracles of the gods to men. — *¶* Also, to rehearse a magic form, because the form consisted of verse. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, to say, make known, point out, indicate; used especially by the poets. *Horat.* *præcepta.* *Virg.* *vota, for facere.* *Id.* *Gallus adesse canebat.* *Liv.* *Canere surdis auribus*, to speak to the deaf.

CANŌN (*κάνων*), *ōnis, m. a rule, canon.* 2 *Plin.* and *Auson.* — *¶* Also, a box in the hydraulic machine, in which the air is kept and distributed through canals. *Vitruc.* — *¶* Also, an annual grant, pension, under the emperors. *Iamprid.*

CANŌNICARIŪ (*canonicus*), *ōrum, m.* those who collect the canones or stipends. *Pandect.*

CANŌNICŌS (*canon*), *a, um, adj. regular,* 2 according to rule, authentic, canonical. *Vitruc.* *Ratio canonica*, same as *harmonica*, the theory of musical sounds. — *¶* Also, established according to computation or valuation, belonging to the pensions. *Cod. Just.* *pensationes.*

CANŌPŌS (*Κάνωπος*, and *Κάνωβος*), *i, m.* a city in Egypt, on one of the mouths of the Nile, now *Aboukir*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Canopæus*, or *Canopiæus*, *Canopiæus*, and *Canopitanus*, *a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to *Canopus*. *Catull., Plin., Solin.* — Hence, also, *Canopitis*, *e, adj.* the same. *Cels.* — Also, *Canopitæ*, *ārum, m.* inhabitants of *Canopus*. *Cic.*

CANŌR (*cano*), *ōris, m.* the sound or melody of song, of men and birds, cantus, μέλος. *Ovid., Lucret., and Quintil.* — Also, the song of a poet in verse. *Petron.* — *¶* Also, the sound of a musical instrument. *Virg.*

CANŌRŌS (*canor*), *a, um, adj. singing.* *Virg.* *avis.* *Cic.* *Gallus animal canorum.* *Horat.* *ales*, *h. e.* the scian. — *¶* Also, clear-sounding, sonorous, shrill. *Cic.* *vox.* *Id.* *Canorum in voce.* *Id.* *orator*, *h. e.* with a clear voice. — *¶* Also, sounding, resounding. *Ovid.* *turba*, *h. e.* tubicines. *Virg.* *Æs canorum* (tubæ). *Horat.* *Fidibus canoris.* *Plin.* *Fluvius canorum avium concentu.* — *¶* *Horot.* *Nigæ canoræ*, sounding harmoniously.

CANTABER, *ra, um, adj. Cantabrian.* *Cæs.*

CANTABRIA, *æ, f. a region of Spain*, now called *Biscaya*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Cantabricus*, *a, um, adj. Cantabrian.* *Horat.* *bella.* *Plin.* *herba.*

CANTABRUM, *i, n. bran.* *Cæl. Aur.* 3 — *¶* Also, a kind of banner or standard, under the emperors, carried about on great festivals. *Minuc. Fel.*

CANTABUNDŌS (*canto*), *a, um, adject.* 3 singing. *Petron.*

CANTAMEN (*Id.*), *inis, n. an incantation,* 3 charm. *Propert.*

CANTATYŌ (*Id.*), *ōnis, f. a singing;* 3 song, melody. *Plaut.* — *¶* Also, incantation. *Jul. Firmic.*

CANTATŌR (*Id.*), *ōis, m. a singer.* *Martial.* *Cantator cynus funeris ipse sui.* — *¶* Also, a minstrel. *Gell.* *Vetus et nobilis Ario cantator fidibus fuit.*

CANTATRIX (*cantator*), *icis, f. a female* singer. *Claudian.* — *¶* Also, an enchantress. *Apul.*

CANTERIATŌS (*canterius*), or **CANTHERIATŌS**, *a, um, adj. under-prop-*

ped, under-set, *canteris fultus* *Colum.*

CANTERINUS (*Id.*), or **CANTHERI-**

NŌS, *a, um, adj. of or relating to a* horse, ad *canterium pertinens.* *Plaut.*

Cantherino ritu. *Colum.* *Canterinium*

hoideum, barley for horses; called, also, *hordeum hexastichum.*

CANTERIŌLUS (*Id.*), *i, m. dimin.* a lit-

tle prop or stay, *parvus canterius ad ali-*

quid fulciendum. *Colum.*

CANTERIŌS, or **CANTHERIŌS** (*unc.*),

ii, m. a gelding, equus castratus. *Cic.*

Canteris albis. *Liv.* *Minime sis canter-*

ium in fossa; proverbially, of an action

without profit, and attended with danger. *Al. leg.* in fossam. — *¶* Also,

the rafter of a house, that extends from the

ridge to the eaves. *Vitruc.* — *¶* Also,

a rail or stake with cross pieces, to prop up

a vine. *Colum.*

CANTHARIAS (*cantharis*), *æ, m. a stone*

having the print of a beetle in it. *Plin.*

CANTHARIS (*κάνθαρης*), *idis, f. a poison-*

ous beetle, Spanish fly, whose venom is fa-

tal. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, a kind of beetle or

worm, destructive to corn. *Plin.*

CANTHARITĒS VINUM (*κάνθαρης*

οἶνος), a kind of foreign (not Italian)

wine, which has its name from the vine

called *κάνθαρῆος*. *Plin.*

CANTHARŌLŌS (*cantharus*), *i, m. di-*

3 min. a small glass or cup. *Arnob.*

CANTHARŌS (*κάνθαρῆος*), *i, m. a kind*

of cup, pot, or jug, with handles. *Virg.,*

Plaut. and *Hor.* — *¶* Also, a kind of

boat or bark. *Macrobr.* — *¶* Also, a

water-pipe, furnished with a stopper. *Pan-*

deect. — *¶* Also, a kind of sea-fish. *Plin.*

— *¶* Also, a knot or black spot under

the tongue of the Egyptian ox *Apis*.

Plin.

CANTHERIUS, &c. See *Canterius*, &c.

CANTHUS (*κάνθος*), *i, m. the iron with*

which a wheel is bound, the tire of a wheel.

Quintil. — Also, by synecdoche, a

wheel. *Pers.* — *¶* As a proper name,

Canthus, one of the Argonauts. *Hygin.*

and *Val. Flacc.*

CANTICŪLUM (*canticum*), *i, n. dimin.*

3 a little song, a sonnet. *Septimius Afer*

apud *Terentian.* *Maur.* — *¶* Also, a

short incantation. *Pompon. apud Non.*

CANTICUM (*cano*), *i, n. a song, ballad.*

Quintil. *Convivium canticis strepit.*

Liv. *Canticum agere motu*, *h. e.* to rep-

resent a song by gesticulation. — *¶* In

dramatic exhibitions, *canticum* was

where a single actor accompanied the

music; a monologue. *Cic.* — *¶* Also,

an incantation. *Apul.* — *¶* Also, a

scurrilous song, lampoon, pasquinade.

Apul. — *¶* Used as an adj. by *Macrobr.*

musical, consisting of singing, and mu-

sic.

CANTYLENA (*Id.*), *æ, f. a song, ballad,*

sonnet. *Gell.* — *¶* Figur. a song, *h. e.*

a thing that has often been repeated, which

has become familiar and trite. *Cic.* *Can-*

tilenam requirunt, the same old song, *h. e.*

the hundred-times-repeated rules. —

Also, what has often been said or spoken

of. *Terent.* *Cantilenam eandem canis*,

h. e. you are ever saying the same thing.

Cic. *Crebro mihi insusurret cantilenam*

illam suam, *h. e.* his well-known saying.

Brut. *oil Cic.* *Totam istam cantilenam*

pendere, &c., *h. e.* gossip, tittle-tattle

CANTILLŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to sing low, to trill, chant. *Apul.*
CANTYŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a song, madrigal, an air. *Plant.* — ¶ Also, an enchantment, incantation. *Cic.*
CANTITŌ (canto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to sing repeatedly, saepius cauto. *Cic.*
CANTYONCOLA (cantio), ō, f. dimin. a little song, canzonet. *Cic.*
CANTŌ (cano), as, āvi, ātum, frequentat. 1. n. and a. 1. to sing often; to sing, cāno, cano, cantum edo. Intransitively, to sing; used of men and birds. *Cic.* I pueri cantare, et saltare didicerunt. *Tereut.* Provocare aliquem cantatum. *Nepos.* Cantare ad chordinum sonum. *Liv.* Ad manum cantare histrioni, h. e. to accompany with singing the gestures of the actor. Hence, in *Quintil.* 11, 3., to speak or declaim in a singing tone; or, as some explain it, theatrically. *Cic.* Galli cantant, h. e. crow. — Also, to produce musical tones or notes, to sound; of men, to play, or blow; of the instrument itself, to sound, resound. *Plant.* Cantare fidibus. *Nepos.* tibiis. *Propert.* Buccina cantat. *Ovid.* Tibia cantabat. — Also, to use or repeat magic incantations. *Virg.* Cantando rumpitur anguis. — ¶ Transitive, to sing. *Gell.* versum. — Also, applied to actors who declaim verses, and with a musical accompaniment. *Sucton.* Cantare Nioben. *Id.* tragœdias. — Also, to celebrate in song, as of a poet. *Hor.* Nos convivia, nos prœlia virginum cantamus. *Virg.* Cantari dignus. *Juvenal.* Non est cantandum: res vera agitur, h. e. there is no need of poetical fiction. — Also, to be repeating frequently, to enforce by frequent repetition. *Tereut.* Harum mores cantabat mihi. *Plant.* Hæc dies noctesque tibi canto, ut caveas. — Also, to point out or indicate distinctly, or merely to say. *Plant.* Metuo, ne idem cantent (literæ). *Id.* Vera cantas, do you speak the truth? — Also, to repeat a spell or magic incantation. *Ovid.* earmen. — Also, to cause or produce by magic incantations. *Sil.* Chelydis soporem. — Also, to call up or raise by spells or charms. *Lucan.* umbram. — Also, to bewitch or enchant. *Ovid.* Cantatæ herbæ. *Id.* equi. *Id.* pabula. *Propert.* luna.
CANTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a singer. *Horat.*
2 Omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus. *Cic.* Cantor formularum, h. e. one who is continually repeating, as it were singing, &c. — ¶ Hence, a poet, bard. *Propert.* — Also, a player, actor. *Cic.* and *Hor.* — Also, an extoller. *Cic.*
CANTRIX (cantor), icis, f. a female singer, 3 songstress. *Plant.*
CANTŪRYŌ (cano), is, n. 4. to sing or repeat according to music. *Petron.* and *Fest.*
CANTŪS (Id.), us, m. the act of singing or tuning the voice; song, μέλος, vocis modulatio. *Cic.* Cantus dulcis. *Id.* Flectere aliquem cantu. *Virg.* Mulcere athera cantu. *Tacit.* Exercere cantus, to practise singing. *Cic.* fundere. *Catull.* edere, and, *Virg.* dare, to sing. *Ovid.* dare, and, *Cic.* edere, to crow. *Horat.* Cantus galli, cock-crowing. *Tibull.* avis. *Virg.* noctuæ, screeching. — ¶ Also, song, verse, poetry. *Sil.* Evhere aliquem ad sidera cantu. *Tacit.* Per compositos cantus diis grates agere. — ¶ Also, a magic song, spell, an incantation. *Tibull.* Cantibus, atque herbis solvere amores. *Valer. Flacc.* Æmoniis agitare cantibus umbras. — ¶ Also, musical sound, the sound of music, melody. *Cic.* Quotidianum cantu vocum, et nervorum, et tibiarianum. *Id.* Cantus symphoniæ. *Id.* Moderari arbitrio suo cantus, numerosque tibiæ, aut fidium. *Id.* Cantus buccinarum. *Horat.* eitharæ. *Plin.* lyre, the music of the lyre. — ¶ Also, a singing utterance. *Cic.* Orat. 18. — ¶ Also, the declaiming of an actor. *Cic.* de Orat. 1, 60. — ¶ Also, prophecy, divination. *Catull.* Parcæ caperunt edere cantus.
CANULEIUS, a, um, adj. pertaining to Canuleius, a Roman name. *Liv.* Lex Canuleia, a law proposed by C. Canuleius, a tribune of the people, admitting the plebeians to the consulship, and to intermarriage with the patricians.

CANŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. white, hoar. *Cic.*
1 Cani fluctus, h. e. foamy. *Horat.* nix. *Ovid.* plumæ cyni. *Id.* sēges, h. e. ripening. *Virg.* gelu. *Martial.* December. — ¶ Also, gray, grayish, when it is approaching to white; gray-headed. *Horat.* Cani capilli, or simply, *Cic.* and *Ovid.*, cani, gray hairs. *Ovid.* lupus, h. e. as being the usual color of the wolf. *Plant.* Cano capite esse. *Martial.* barba. *Catull.* anilitas. *Id.* senectus. *Tibull.* Canus amator. — Also, gray, h. e. old, aged. *Martial.* Sæcula cana. *Farr.* apud *Non.* Cana veritas. *Virg.* Cana Fides, et Vesta.
CANŪSIUM, i, n. Canosa, a town in *Apulia.* *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, Canusinus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Canusium. *Horat.* Canusini more bilinguis, h. e. speaking two languages, the Greek and Latin; for the first inhabitants of Canusium were Greeks. *Plin.* Canusina lana, Canusian wool, which was celebrated. Hence, *Martial.* Canusina, se. vestis, or penula, a garment of this wool. — ¶ Hence, Canusinatus, a, um, adj. dressed in a garment made of Canusian wool. *Sucton.*
CAPACITĀS (capax), ātis, f. capacity, 1 largeness, measure of a vessel, size. *Cic.* Utrum capacitatem aliquam in animo putamus esse, quo tanquam in aliquod vas, ea quæ meminimus, infundantur? *Colum.* Pro capacitate vasorum. — ¶ Also, the quantity of food which one usually eats, gluttony. *Plin.* Athletarum capacitas jumentis similis. — ¶ Figur. the right or power of receiving an inheritance or bequest. *Pandect.*
CAPANEUS, ei & eos, m. Καπαεύς 3 [three syllables], one of the seven princes who besieged Thebes: he was strack with a thunderbolt by Jupiter, as a punishment for having condemned him. *Stat.* — Hence, Capaneus, or Capaneus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. *Stat.*
CAPAX (capio), ācis, adj. able to hold, capable of containing, capacious, large, ample, big, δεκτικός, qui capere seu continere potest, magnus, amplius, latus. *Horat.* funde capacibus Unguenta de eonchis. *Id.* Capaciores affer scyphos. *Lucret.* capacis mœnia mundi. *Ovid.* Annis effusus ripis capacibus. *Sil.* Campi capaces, spacious, extensive. *Liv.* Vir cibi vinique capacissimus. *Ovid.* Circus capax populi. *Plin.* Jun. Villa usibus capax. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Aures capaces. *Ovid.* Ingenium capax, comprehensive; vast genius; great mind. *Tacit.* Vir capax imperii. *Vellei.* Laboris ac fidei capacissimus. *Plin.* Uxor omnis secreti capacissima, h. e. knowing how to keep and conceal. *Pandect.* Doli capax. *Id.* Impubes injuria: capax, h. e. able to inflict an injury. — ¶ Among jurists, capax, one who has a right to receive any thing by will or bequest. *Pandect.*
CAPEDŌ (Id.), inis, f. a pot or jug with 1 a handle, used at sacrifices; also, a drinking cup. *Cic.* — ¶ From capedo comes the dimin. capeduncula. *Cic.* — Capis, idis, f. and capula, æ, f. seem to be the same as Capedo. *Liv.* — Capula, also, a vessel for oil.
CAPELUNCŪLA. See Capedo. 1
CAPELLĀ (capra), æ, f. dimin. a young goat, a kid. *Cic.* and *Virg.* — ¶ Used, sometimes, as a term of reproach, applied to a rough, boorish, deformed person. *Ammian.* — ¶ Also, the name of a star in the constellation Auriga. *Ovid.*
CAPELLA. Martianus Mineus Felix Capella, a Carthaginian, who lived about the 490th year of the Christian era, and wrote on various subjects.
CAPELLIANŪS (capella), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a goat. *Martial.* Capelliana ruta, h. e. which the goats eat.
CAPENĀ, æ, f. anciently a town in Latium, near Rome: it was afterwards destroyed, and from it the gate Capena in Rome was named. *Cic.* and *Juvenal.* — ¶ Another town of the same name was in Tuscany, near the grove of Feronia. — Hence, Capenas, ātis, adj. of or pertaining to this town. *Liv.* — ¶ Capenas was also a small river of Tuscany. *Sil.* — ¶ Capenus, a, um, adject. pertaining to Capena, the town in Tuscany. *Virg.*

CAPER (unc.), pri, m. a he-goat, whether castrated or not. *Virg.* and *Martial.* — ¶ Also, the swell which rises from the arm-pits. *Catull.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a fish in the river Achelous, which grunts. *Plin.* — ¶ In *Manil.*, it stands for the constellation Capricorn.
CAPERŌ (caper), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to draw into wrinkles, to wrinkle. *Varro.* Frons caperata. — ¶ Also, to be wrinkled, to frown. *Plant.* Frons caperat.
CAPĒSSŌ (capio), is, ivi, itum, a. 3. to lay hold of, catch at, take up, seize, επιβάλλω. *Cic.* cibum. *Virg.* arma. — ¶ Also, figur. to lay hold of, to grasp at, to take upon one's self, take in hand, undertake, enter upon, make use of. *Liv.* fugam. *Tacit.* noctem in castris tutam et vigilem, to pass the night in safety, &c. *Plant.* consilium, to take counsel. *Liv.* pugnam, to commence. *Justin.* prælium collatis viribus. *Liv.* pericula, to face, brave. *Gell.* irrem. *Id.* matrimonia. *Tacit.* in micitias. *Id.* accusationes. *Id.* bellum. *Plin.* militium. *Tacit.* honores, h. e. to enter upon public offices. *Plin.* in Paneg. curas imperii. *Cic.* and *Sallust.* rempublicam, h. e. to undertake affairs of state, to engage in public affairs, to interest one's self in the state. *Id.* and *Sallust.* libertatem, h. e. to have a care for. *Tacit.* cærimonias. *Id.* clementiam ac justitiam. *Horat.* Capessere recta. *Gell.* philosophiam. *Tacit.* Omissis præcipitibus, tuta et salutaria capessere, to adopt. *Liv.* Capessere spectaculum oculis, h. e. to enjoy. *Cic.* Omnes mundi partes undique medium locum capessentes, nituntur æqualiter, h. e. strive after. *Id.* Animus superiora capessit, h. e. aims at, grasps at. — Also, to go any whither. *Id.* Melitam igitur capessamus. *Virg.* Capessere Italian. — Also, in a like sense, capessere se in aliquem locum. *Plant.* Capessere se domum, to betake one's self home. *Id.* Capessere se navi in altum. *Id.* Quo nunc capessis tu te hinc adversa vas? *Id.* Quam se ad vitam, et quos ad mores precipitem incitus capessat, h. e. quam vitam incipiat, sequatur. — ¶ Capessere jussa, to perform, despatch, execute. *Virg.* tuus, o regina, quid optes, Explorare labor: mihi jussa capessere fas est. So, *Plant.* Capessere imperia. *Id.* Qui hero ex sententia servare servus postulat, in herum matura, in se sera concedet capessere, h. e. res domini cito, suas se-ro exsequi. — ¶ Capessere sensus naturæ, in *Gell.* 1. 12. c. 1., to catch, h. e. understand. — ¶ Copisso, an ancient form for Capesso. *Pacuv.* ap. *Non.*
CAPHAREUS, ei & eos, m. [trisyllab.], 3 Καφαρεύς, a mountain and promontory of Fabæa, famous for the shipwreck of the Grecian fleet on its return from Troy; for, when Nauplius, the king of that island, had learned that his son Palamedes had been slain by the Greeks, he set a burning torch, in the darkness of night, on the top of the promontory, by which the fleet, being misled, was shipwrecked on the coast. *Virg.* and *Valer. Flacc.* — ¶ Hence, Capharæus and Capharæus, a, um, adj. pertaining or belonging to Caphareus. *Propert.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, Capharis, idis, adj. f. the same. *Suave.*
CAPILLĀCŪS (capillus), a, um, adj. like hair. *Plin.*
CAPILLĀGŌ (Id.), inis, f. hair. *Tertall.*
CAPILLĀMENTUM (capillor), i, n. the 2 braiding of the hair, a peruke, false hair; hair. *Sueton.* — ¶ Also, on account of the resemblance, small fibres, strings, or threads of roots, leaves, or other things. *Plin.*
CAPILLĀRIS (capillus), e, adject. relating to the hair, capillary. *Apul.* Capillaris herba, h. e. capillus Veneris. — ¶ Capillaris arbor, according to *Festus*, the same as arbor capillata. — ¶ Capillare, is, n. oil to rub the hair with. *Martial.*
CAPILLĀTIŌ (capillor), ōnis, f. the covering with hair. *Paulin.* *Nolan.* — ¶ Also, a disease of the bladder, when small things, in the form of hair, are passed. *Cal.* *Aurel.*

in Latium. Plin. — Hence, Capitulensis, e, adj. of or pertaining to the same. Pandect.

CAPITUM, or **CAPETUM** (καπιτον, from 3 κάπν, a manger), i, n. food for cattle, fodder. Cod. Theod. Species capitum (gen. pl. for capitorum), annonarumve ex horreis proferantur.

CAPNIAS (καπνίας, from κάπνος, smoke), æ, m. a kind of jasper, of a smoky hue. Plin. — Also called Capnites, æ, and Capovitis, idis. — ¶ Copnias, also, a kind of chrysolite. Plin. — ¶ Also, Capnias, ædis, f. sc. vitis, a sort of vine, with grapes of a smoky appearance. Plin.

CAPNITIS (καπνίτης), idis, f. a sort of cadmia or cobalt. Plin.

CAPNITIS, idis, f. or **CAPNITES**, æ, m. same as Capnias. Plin.

CAPNOS (καπνός, smoke), i, f. the herb fumitory. Plin.

CAPNUMARGOS, same as *Acaunumarga*.

CAPŌ (κάπων), ðnis, and **CAPŪS**, i, m. a 2 capou. Varr. and Martial.

CAPPĀ (κόππα), indeclin. the name of the 3 tenth letter of the Greek alphabet.

CAPPADŌX, ðcis, m. a river, from which the name of the country Cappadocia was derived. Plin. — ¶ As an adj. Cappadocian, of or pertaining to Cappadocia. Cic. and Horat. — ¶ Cappadocia, æ, f. a country of Asia Minor. Plin. — ¶ Cappadocius, and Cappadocus, a, um, adj. Cappadocian, of or pertaining to Cappadocia. Plin.

CAPPĀRI, n. indeclin. and **CAPPĀR**, is, n. and **CAPPĀRIS** (κάππαρις), is, f. a shrub bearing fruit called capers; also, the fruit itself, capers. Plin. Capparis firmioris ligni frutex. Martial. Capparin et putri capas alce nantes.

CAPPĀRĀ, æ, f. pursuit, same as *Portulaca*. Apulei.

CĀPRĀ (as for carpa, from carpendo, from carpo), æ, f. a she-goat, αἴξ, αἰγός. Cic. — In Virg. Capræ feræ, same as *Caprea*; and in Apulei. Capra, absol. in the same sense. — ¶ Also, same as *Caper* and *Hircus*, the offensive smell issuing from under the arm-pits. Horat. Sed nimis arcta premunt olidae convivia capræ. — ¶ Also, a constellation, the Goat, same as *Amolthea*. Horat. Insana Capræ sidera. — ¶ Also, a fiery meteor. Senec. — ¶ Capra was also a Roman cognomen, as *Aanius Capra*. Varr. — ¶ Capra palus. See *Caprea*.

CĀPRĀRIŪS (capra), a, um, adj. of a 3 goat, ad capras pertinens. Solin. — ¶ Caprarius, ii, m. a goat-herd. Varr. and Colum. — ¶ Capraria insula, according to Varro, an island, thus called from the great number of goats found there. Varro also calls it *Coprasia*. Plin. says it was situated in the gulf of Genoa. — There was also another island called *Capraria*, near Majorca. Plin. — Also, another island among the *Fortunate islands* or *Canaries*. Plin.

CAPRASIA INSULA. See *Caprarius*. — ¶ Caprasia was also a name given to one of the mouths of the Po. Plin.

CĀPREĀ (capra), æ, f. a wild she-goat: a roe, deer, gazelle, αἴξ ἀγρία, δόρυ. Ovid. imbelles capræ. Virg. Silvestres uri, capræque squæque. H. Caprea fugax. — ¶ Some make *caprea* in Varro. l. 1. R. R. c. 31. a branch of a vine that puts forth tendrils; but others consider *caprea* in this passage to be an interpolation. — ¶ *Caprea palus*, or *Capra palus* (afterwards, according to Festus, called *Caprilia*), was a marsh or lake near Rome. Ovid. and Liv.

CĀPREÆ, ærni, f. now *Capri*, an island in the Tuscan sea. Tacit. — Hence, *Caprensensis*, e, adj. of or pertaining to this island. Sueton.

CAPREIDĀ, æ, f. a certain plant, according to some, woodbine or honeysuckle. Cato. **CĀPREŌLATIM** (capreolus), adv. winding about, or intertwining with each other, like the tendrils of vines. Apulei.

CĀPREŌLŪS (caper), i, m. a young roe-buck, a cheveril, δορκάδιον, parvus caper silvestris. Virg. — ¶ Also, a forked instrument to dig with, a weeding hoe. Colum. — ¶ Also, *Capreoli*, cross pieces of timber to hold fast larger beams, and keep them together; braces. Vitruv.

and *Cæs*. — ¶ Also, in vines and other plants, *Capreoli*, tendrils. Varr. and Plin. **CĀPRICŌRNŪS** (caper & cornu), i, m. *Capricorn*, one of the signs of the zodiac. Horat. tyrannus Hesperie Capricornus undæ.

CĀPRIFICĀTIŌ (caprifico), ðnis, f. a 2 ripening of figs, by drawing off the milky juice from them by means of certain insects found about the fruit of the wild fig-tree. Plin.

CĀPRIFICŌ, as, a, l. to ripen or force figs, 2 by extracting the milky juice from them by means of certain flies, or gnats, found about the fruit of the wild fig-tree, and cutted from thence for that purpose. Plin.

CĀPRIFICŪS (caper & ficus), i, f. a wild 2 fig-tree which bears only male blossoms, called, by the Greeks, ἐρινός, remarkable on account of the gall-insect (cynips pscens of Linnæus), which passes from this tree to the cultivated fig-tree (ficus, συκῆ), and, by piercing into the substance of the bottom of the flower, hastens the ripening of the fig. Plin. — Also, the fruit of the wild fig-tree. Plin. — ¶ This tree usually grows among rocks and walls, and bursts them by the power of its roots. Horat. and Juven.

CĀPRIGENŪS (caper & genus), a, um, 3 adj. of the goat kind, αἰγογενής, ex capra genitus. Cic. pecus. — Hence, figur. Plant. Caprigenum hominum genus, goatish kind of men.

CĀPRILIS (caper), e, adj. pertaining to goats. Varr. semen. — Hence, *Caprile*, is, n. a stable or cote for goats. Varr.

CĀPRILĪŪS, ii, m. a Roman name. Varr.

CĀPRIMŪLŪS (capra & mulgo), i, m. 3 a milker of goats, goatherd. Catull.

¶ Also, a bird, which, in the night time, sucks goats, and injures their udders. Plin. **CĀPRINĒŪS**, a name given to the emperor Tiberius, in allusion partly to his lasciviousness and debauchery, and partly to his residence at *Caprea*. Sueton. — Others read differently.

CĀPRINŪS (capra), a, um, adj. of a goat, αἰγίος, ad capram pertinens. Cic. Pellis caprina. Varr. Grex caprinus. Id. Caprinum genus. Plin. Caprinum lac. Id. Sanguis caprinus. Horat. Alter rixatur de lana sæpe caprina, h. e. a mere trifle.

CĀPRIPES (caper & pes), ðdis, having the 3 feet of a goat, goat-footed; an epithet of Pan and the satyrs. Horat. and Propert.

CĀPRŌTINŪS (caper), a, um, adj. Varr. Nonæ Caprotine, the 7th day of July, when sacrifices were offered to Juno, who was called *Caprotina*, under a wild fig-tree.

CĀPSĀ (in the later Greek κάψα, perhaps from capio), æ, f. a coffer, chest, box; a book-case, writing-desk, &c.; also, a thing to keep fruit in. Cic., Horat. and Martial.

CĀPSĀRIŪS (capsa), ii, m. a slave that 2 accompanied boys of rank to school, carried their books, &c. Suet. — ¶ A slave who, at the baths, took care of the clothes of those bathing. Pandect.

CĀPELLĀ (dimin. of capsa), æ, f. a 3 small box or chest. Pandect.

CĀPSENSIS, e, adj. of or pertaining to *Capsea*, a town of Africa. Sollust. — *Capenses*, ium, m. inhabitants of *Capsa*. Sollust. — Called, also, by Plin., *Capsitani*.

CĀPSIS. See *Capio*.

CĀPSITANŪS. See *Capsensis*.

CĀPSO. See *Capio*. 3

CĀPSŌLĀ (dimin. of capsa), æ, f. a little 2 coffer, chest, or box; a small case for books, paper, and also for other purposes. Catull. Huc una ex multis capsula me sequitur. Senec. Nosti complures juvenes, barba et coma nitidos, de capsula totos, h. e. one very spruce, and fond of dress.

CĀPSŪS (probably from capsa), i, m. the inside of a coach or wagon, where the passengers sit. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, a stall, cote, or pen for cattle. Vellci.

CĀPTĀTIŌ (capto), ðnis, f. the act of 1 catching or aiming at, actus captandi. In fencing, a feint. Quintil. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Captatio verborum, a catching up; sophistry. Quintil. Jam in his amissum modum et gratiam rei nimia captatione, h. e. by excessive hunting or striving after, by excessive use. Plin.

Captatio testamenti, a will-hunting, legacy-hunting.

CĀPTĀTŌR (Id.), ðris, m. one who seeks to catch a thing, one who strives eagerly after a thing, one who is on the watch after a thing. Liv. Ut plebicola repente, omnisque auræ popularis captator evaderet. — ¶ Often, also, a will-hunter, legacy-hunter. Horat. Captatorque dabit risus Nasica Corano.

CĀPTĀTŌRIŪS (captator), a, um, adj. 3 ad captanda testamenta pertinens. Pandect. Captatorie institutiones, by which we make a person our heir on condition, and so far as he does the same by us. So, Id. scripture.

CĀPTENSŌLĀ (capio, or capto), æ, f. a captious argument, sophism. Martian. Capel.

CĀPTIŌ (capio), ðnis, f. the act of taking, the taking, ἀψίς, actus capiendi, prehensio. Gell. — ¶ Hence, in general, in speech, a sophism, fetch, catch, quirk, cavil, fallacious argument. Cic. Disentare captiones. Id. explicare. Id. refellere. Id. Multa est in verbis captio, cum in ceteris rebus, tum in testamentis, si negligitur voluntates. Id. Captiones dialecticæ. Gell. Captio-num laquei. Senec. Idem de istis captio-nibus (dialecticis) dico, quo enim nomine potius sophismata appellem? — Also, in actions, doubtfulness, a critical affair. Cic. Omnes captiones in omni sententia occurrunt, h. e. all sorts of doubts and difficulties. — Also, cunning, fraud, deceit, trick; also, the injury or loss resulting therefrom; detriment, disadvantage. Cic. Si dupondius tuus accretur, Sex. Navi; si in parvula re captio-nis aliquid vererere. Plaut. Nihil in ea re captio est. Pandect. Sæpe cum magna captione a rebus nostris avocatur. Id. Incidere in captio-nem. Plaut. Ne quid captioni mihi sit, si dederim tibi.

CĀPTIŌSĒ (captiosus), adverb, captiously, 1 deceitfully. Cic. Nec diutius captiose interroganti respondebo.

CĀPTIŌSŪS (captio), a, um, adj. captious, full of craft and deceit, fallacious, given to cavils. Cic. Fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumscribi et decipi. Id. Captiosissimo genere interrogationis uti. Id. Quo nihil captiosius, neque indignius potest dici. Id. Solvere captiosa, ambigua distinguere, h. e. sophistries. — Also, dangerous, critical, hazardous, disadvantageous. Cic. Societas captiosa. Id. Periculosum est dissolvi hoc interdictum; captiosum est omnibus, rem ullam constitui ejusmodi, quæ cum armis gesta sit, rescindi jure non possit. Pandect. Pupilli ignorantia non deliet esse captiosa ereditoribus, et ipsi lucrosa.

CĀPTIVITĀS (captivus), ætis, f. captivity, bondage, imprisonment. Cic. and Tacit. — ¶ Used, also, of beasts taken in the chase. Plin. — ¶ Tacit. Captivitas urbium, the taking of towns by storm. So, Id. absolutely. — ¶ In Apulei. Captivitas oculorum, h. e. blindness.

CĀPTIŪNCŪLĀ (dimin. of captio), æ, f. 1 Cic. and Gell. See *Captio*.

CĀPTIVŪS (capio), a, um, adj. captive, taken prisoner, deprived of liberty, enslaved. Cic. Plures captivos, quam prædones necatos, captivos. Id. Ducere aliquem captivum in triumpho. Auct. ad Hærenu. Redimere captivos ab hostibus, prisoners. Nepos. Reddere, and remittere captivos. Curt. Captivos liberatæ donare, to set at liberty. Claudian. Servitum Stygio duco captiva tyranno. — Also, what pertains or belongs to a captive. Virg. Captivus sanguis. Martial. Captiva sitis. Ovid. Crines captivi. Id. Captiva colla, h. e. for the gen. captivi or captivorum. — ¶ Also, any thing taken in war. Cæs. Naves captivæ, taken in battle. Liv. Captiva pecunia. Propert. Septem captivis debilis ibat aquis. Horat. Captivum ebur. Ovid. Injicere captivo brachia celo, h. e. nearly taken; as good as taken. — ¶ Also, of animals, caught in the chase. Ovid. Muræna captiva. Id. Captivi pisces. Id. Captiva vulpes. — ¶ Also, tied, bound. Ovid. Vix precibus Neptune, tuis capti-

va resolvit Corpora. — ¶ *Figur. Ovid.* Mens captiva, *h. e. by love.*

CAPTŌ (capio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. frequentat. to catch at, catch, strive to obtain, go in quest of, seek for solicitously. *Horat.* Pavidumque leporem, et advenant laqueo gruem Jucunda captat præmia. *Id.* Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat Flumina. *Virg.* Captare feras laqueis. *Sucton.* muscas. *Virg.* auras patulis naribus, to sniff up. *Ovid.* colla lacertis. *Martial.* trigonem. —

¶ Hence, figur. to seek to catch, *h. e. to deceive. Terent.* aliquem. *Liv.* Inter se duo reges captantes. *Plaut.* Captare cum aliquo, for aliquem. *Id.* aliquem cupiditatis (in respect to). *Paadeet.* verba, *h. e. to explain sophistically, to cavil on.* — Also, figur. to watch, to lie in wait for, to strive eagerly or earnestly after. *Liv.* tempus, *h. e. to wait for.* *Cic.* assensionem. *Id.* occasionem. *Liv.* sonitum auræ admota, to listen attentively to. *Terent.* sermonem alicujus, to try to overhear. *Cic.* solitudines, to seek after solitude. *Plin.* in Paneg. tenebras, secretumque. — Also with infinit. *Colum.* Agricola captans undique voluptates acquirere. *Ovid.* Brachiaque intendens, prendique et prendere captans. *Phædr.* Quid me, inquit, stulta dente captas ledere? try to hurt me. — ¶ Also, for capio, to take, seize. *Terent.* consilium. — Hence, to betake one's self to, to make use of, enjoy. *Virg.* frigus. *Colum.* somnos, *h. e. to sleep, or wish to sleep.* — Also, to catch, take, deceive, overreach. *Cic.* Qui te captare vult, *h. e. in your words.*

CAPTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. a catching, taking, the capture of any thing, ἀρπάζεις, ἄρπα, actus capiendi, venatio. *Plin.* Uberima piscium captura, large draught of fishes. *Id.* alitum, a fowling. *Id.* pantheræ. — ¶ Also, the thing caught, prey. *Sucton.* Aurei hami abrupti damnum nulla captura pensari potest. *Plin.* Pinxit venatores cum captura, game. — ¶ Also, profit, gain, lucre, earnings, wages; yet, in general, acquired in a dishonest or unbecoming manner. *Sucton.* Ex capturis prostitutarum, quantum quæque mereret. *Valer. Max.* In honesti lucri captura invitatus. — ¶ Also, what is obtained by begging. *Senec.* — ¶ Also, the endeavor to deceive one, cunning, deceit. *Plin.* Captura ingeniorum.

CAPTŪS (Id.), us, m. a taking or seizing. *Val. Max.* In captu bonorum suorum. — Also, what is taken or caught. *Plin.* Flos hederæ trium digitorum captum alvum emendat, as much as can be taken by two fingers and a thumb; a pinch. *Pandect.* Cum captus piscium vel avium vel missilium emitur. — ¶ Also, power of comprehension, capacity, talent, genius, ability; state, condition. *Cic.* Ut est captus hominum. *Terent.* Hic Geta, ut captus est servorum, non malus, neque iners. *Cæs.* Ubiurum fuit civitas ampla atque florens, ut est captus Germanorum.

CAPTŪS, a, um, particip. See Capio.

CAPŪA, æ, f. Καπὺή, S. Maria di Capua, a city in Campania, in Italy: the region about it was called Campānus ager. *Virg.* and *Liv.* — Hence, Capuensis, e, adj. pertaining to Capua, Campanian. *Inscript. ap. Gruter.*

CAPŪLA, æ. See Capedo.

CAPŪLĀRIS (capulus), e, adj. relating to a bier or coffin. *Lucil.* apud *Fulgent.* Capulare cadaver. — Capularis homo, a man at death's door. *Plaut.* Quid ais tu? itane tibi videor oppido Acherunticus, tam capularis? tamne tibi diu videor vitam vivere?

CAPŪLATŌR (capulo), ōris, m. one who draws oil from one vessel into another. *Cato.*

CAPULICUS is supposed to have been a kind of vessel or bark. in *Gell.* l. 10. c. 25.

Others read *capuli* (for *copulici*) or *capuli*. CAPŪLŌ (capula), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to pour off or draw (oil) from one vessel into another. *Plin.* oleum. — ¶ In *Pomp.* Mel. to strike or wound (as from capulus ensis). Or, as others make it, to catch (as for capio).

CAPŪLŌS (capio), i, m. a bier, coffin. *Varr.*

— Hence, *Plaut.* Capuli decus, used of one near his death. — ¶ Also, a handle, haft, or hilt, λαβή. *Ovid.* Capulus aratri. *Id.* Capulus sceptri. — Especially, the hilt of a sword, σπάθη. *Cic.* and *Virg.* — ¶ *Isidor.* makes it also the same as *fualis*, a rope with which beasts of burden are tied; and of the neuter gender. — ¶ Also used for mentula. *Plaut.*

CAPUS. See Capio. 3

CAPŪT (unc.), cāpitis, n. a head, κεφαλή, κάρηνον. *Cic.* Caput aperire, to uncover the head. *Id.* operire, to cover. *Plin.* Capite gigni, *h. e. with the head foremost.* *Virg.* pronum volvi in caput, to tumble headlong. *Terent.* Capite aliquem in terram statuere, to dash headlong on the ground; to brain. *Phædr.* Capite aliquem foras protrudere, *h. e. head foremost, headlong.* *Macrob.* and *Aurel. Vict.* Caput aut navem, *h. e. head or tail; a game of boys, in which was thrown into the air a copper coin bearing on one side the head of Janus, on the other a ship.* — ¶ Sometimes for the whole man, a man, person, especially when joined with certain adjectives, and in enumerations or divisions. *Cæs.* Cum hostium numerus caputum CCCXXX. millium fuisset. *Horat.* quot caput vivunt totidem studiorum millia. *Plaut.* Tringita minas pro capite tuo dedi. *Cic.* De capite libero judicare. *Terent.* Ridiculum caput! *Id.* festivum! *Virg.* carum. *Senec.* ingratum. *Justin.* nefandissimum. *Cic.* Acerbissima exactio caputum, *h. e. poll tax.* *Liv.* Sextantibus collatis in capita, by the number of heads. *Sallust.* Capite consi, *h. e. the poorest class of citizens, whose numbers only were enrolled, as they had no property.* — ¶ Also, in certain cases, applied to the whole of a beast, as in English, head. *Virg.* Sus tringita caputum fetus enixa. *Colum.* Quinque et viginti caputum grex. — ¶ Also, the upper part, top, summit of a thing, whether round or not, the head; bulb. *Liv.* papaveris, poppy-head. *Cæs.* tignorum. *Planc.* in *Cic.* Ep. pontis. *Cic.* jecinoris. *Plin.* columæ, capital. *Senec.* sylvæ, swanail or top. *Cato* and *Plin.* alli, the head or bulb. *Plin.* ulceris, the head of an ulcer or sore. — Also, what is like a head, as the extreme part or end of a thing. *Cic.* vitis, shoot. *Virg.* arcus, the ends of the bow. *Vitruv.* vectis, the long arm of the lever. *Virg.* capita montis, the projections of a rock. — When applied to a stream, sometimes, the mouth; and sometimes, the source. *Virg.* Caput amnis, the source. *So.* *Horat.* aquæ, and *Vitruv.* fontis. *But.* *Lucan.* Caput Istri, the mouth. — ¶ Hence, figur. the beginning or origin of a thing. *Cic.* A capite arcessere. *Id.* Nec caput nec pedes, neither beginning nor end. — ¶ Often used for vita, life. *Plaut.* Cui, si capitis res siet, nummum nunquam credam plumbeum, if his life were at stake. *Cæs.* Capitis pœnam, capital punishment. *Curt.* Capite luere stolidum consilium, to atone for by the forfeiture of life. *Tacit.* Capite pœnas expendere. *Cic.* Orare causam capitis, *h. e. in qua de vita alienus agitur.* *Id.* Vocare aliquem in judicium capitis. *Nepos.* Accusare capitis. *Id.* Absolvere capitis. *Cic.* Condemnare capitis, to condemn to death. *Id.* Dammare capite. *Nepos.* Adire periculum capitis, to risk one's life. *Liv.* Capite suo dimittere, *h. e. sue vitæ periculo.* — ¶ Also, civil life, one's welfare, as, for example, his good name, which is as dear to him as life. — Hence, in *Cic.* Causa capitis, *Id.* Caput defendere, *Id.* Capitis dammare, and the like, sometimes refer only to one's welfare, wealth, or good name. — Especially civil life in the judicial sense, that is, the sum of all the rights and privileges of a Roman citizen in general (which if he loses, he loses his caput). Consequently in *Cic.* Causa capitis, *Id.* Accusare capitis, are commonly (except in causa perduellionis) to be understood of exilium. — In particular, these privileges, viz. freedom, rights of citizenship, family. If a man loses these three things, it is called diminutio or diminutio capitis maxima; if

the first two, *media*; if the last only, *minima*; which last takes place, for instance, in marriages and adoptions, as *Cic.* Mulier, quæ se capite nunquam diminuit, *h. e. has never passed into another family by marriage.* *So.* *Horat.* Capitis minor, *h. e. having lost his rank as a citizen.* — ¶ *Figur.* head, leader, author. *Liv.* Capita conjurationis. *Cic.* Caput omnium Græcorum concitantiorum. *Plaut.* Caput scelerum. — Also, the head, *h. e. every thing which is most excellent of its kind.* *Nepos.* Thebæ totius caput Græciæ. *Liv.* Capita rerum, heads, the most distinguished. *Plin.* Caput regni, *h. e. head or capital city.* — Hence, chief matter, main point, chief article. *Cic.* Cæne caput, principal dish. *Id.* literarum, leading point or substance of the letter. *Id.* rerum et orationis, heads or main points. *Id.* Caput est, it is the main point. *Liv.* Fundum in Veienti, caput patrimonii, subject præconi, *h. e. the most valuable part.* — Also, the total or whole sum of taxes or tithes, whether paid in money or corn. *Cic.* De capite frumenti. — Especially, in regard to money at interest, the capital. *Liv.* — Also, capital invested in other ways. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, figur. in laws or writings, a head, division, article, chapter, paragraph, point. *Cic.* epistolæ. *Id.* legis. — Hence, the precept or dogma of a philosopher. *Cic.*

CAPŪS, ūis & ūos, m. a Trojan, the companion of *Æneas.* *Virg.* — ¶ Also, another, the son of *Assavacus*, and father of *Anchises.* *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, the name of an Alban king, the father of *Capetus* or *Calpetus.* *Liv.* — ¶ Also written *Capis.*

CAR, āris, m. a Carian, an inhabitant of Caria. *Nepos.* — In plur. Cāres, um, m. the Carians. *Virg.* — ¶ Car, also, the name of a man, who gave name to the province Caria. *Plin.*

CARA. See in Carcum.

CARABŪS (καράβος), i, m. a long-tailed lobster; according to *Beekmann*, Cancer cursor of *Linnaeus.* *Plin.*

CARACALLA, æ, f. a kind of mantle or cloak, introduced from Gaul into Rome by the emperor *Aurelius Antoninus*, who was hence surnamed *Caracalla.* *Aurel. Viet.*

CARALIS, is, f. Κάραλις, and in plur. CARALĒS, ium, f. now Cāgliari, a city of Sardinia. *Claudius.* and *Liv.* — Hence, Caralitānus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to this city. *Liv.* — Caralitāni, ōrum, m. inhabitants of the same. *Cæs.* — ¶ Also written *Calaris.*

CARALITYS, idis, f. a lake in Great Phrygia. *Plin.*

CARAMBIS, is, f. Κάραμβις, now Capo Pisello, a promontory of *Paphlagonia*, in Asia, extending into the *Euxine* sea. *Val. Flacc.* — ¶ Also, a town in the same region. *Plin.*

CARBAS (Κάρβας), æ, m. an easterly wind. 2 *Vitruv.*

CARBASĒS (carbasus), a, um, adj. made of fine flax or linen. *Cic.* and *Virg.* — ¶ Carbasinæus, a, um, adj. the same. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, Carbasinus, a, um, adj. the same. *Plin.*

CARBASŌS (κάρασος), i, f. and in plur. CARBĀSĀS, ōrum, n. fine flax, which came from Spain. *Plin.* — ¶ By synecdoche, a garment of fine linen. *Virg.*

¶ In *Scribo.* Larg. a thread. —

¶ Also, a curtain, as of a theatre. *Lucet.* Carbasus ut quondam magnis intenta theatris dat crepitum malos inter jactata, trabesque. — ¶ Also, very often, the sail of a ship. *Virg.*

tumidoque inflatur carbasus Austro. *Ovid.* Deducere carbasas, to unfurl the sails. *Id.* Subducere carbasas, to strike sail. — ¶ Also, for navis, a vessel, in *Rutil.* l. 221. — ¶ In *Claudius.* Custos Romani carbasus ævi, the Sibylline books.

¶ Used as an adj. by *Propert.*

Raptave odorato carbasas lina duci.

¶ *Pacat.* in paneg. ad *Theodos.* c. 33,

makes it of the neut. gender in the sing.,

and *Ammian.*, *uase.* in the plur.

CARBATINA (καρβατίνη), æ, f. crepida, 3 a coarse kind of shoe, worn chiefly by rustics. *Catull.*

CARBŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. a coal, burning

*coal; charcoal, ἄνθραξ. Pandect. Tor-
rere carbonem. Plin. Arbor ininus
utilis carboni. Terent. Tam excoctam
reddam atque atram, quam carbo est.
Pers. Hæc carbone notasti, h. e. you
have condemned. Cic. Caudenti carbone
adurere capillum. Petron. Carbones
vivi, burniag, on fire, glowing. —
¶ Carbonem pro thesauro invenire, a
proverb applied to those who undertake
to no purpose any thing of importance.
Phedr. — ¶ Also, sparks from burning
wood. Plin. E flagrant ligno carbo
cum cæpitu expulsiur. — ¶ Also,
ashes. Cels. — ¶ Also, a carbuncle or
livid tumor, same as Carbuaculus. Seren.
Sammon. — ¶ Carbo is also a proper
name.*

CARBONARIUS (carbo), a, um, adj. per-
3 taining to coals. *Aurel. Viet.* — ¶ Car-
bonarius, ii, m. a collier; a maker of
charcoal, ἀνθρακωπώλης, ἀνθρακός.
Plaut. — ¶ Carbonaria, æ, f. a place
where charcoal is made, ἀνθρακία. Ter-
tull.

CARBONESCERE (Id.), is, n. 3. *t. become*
3 charcoal. *Cæl. Aurelianus.*

CARBUNCULATUS (carbunculus), ñis, f.
2 a disease of trees, when, in the spring, the
buds are blasted by hoar-frost. *Plin.*

CARBUNCULUS (carbunculus), as, n. 1.
2 also, CARBUNCULOR, ñis, dep. I.
applied to trees and vines, to have the
disease called carbunculus or carbuncu-
latus. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, to have carbun-
cles. *Plia.*

CARBUNCULOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj.
2 abounding in carbuncles, or hot black
earth, which dries up what is sown in it,
carbunculo abundans. *Colum.*

CARBUNCULUS (dimin. of carbo), i, m.
a small coal, ἀνθράκιον. *Auct. ad
Herenn.* — ¶ Also, a gem resembling a
hot, burning coal, a carbuncle (but it is
probable that this name was applied to
other fiery-red gems, which are now
distinguished by the names of ruby,
garnet, jacinth, &c.). *Plin.* — ¶ Also,
an ulcer or pimple, ἄλκα, a carbuncle.
Cels. — ¶ Also, a kind of black earth,
that burns up whatever is set or sown in it;
carbuncle. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, a disease of
trees and vines. (See Carbunculation.) *Plin.*

CARCER (unc.), ñis, m. a prison, gaol.
Cic. — ¶ Also, by synecdoche, the pris-
oners, the persons confined in a prison. Cic.
In me carcerem effudistis. — Also,
as a term of reproach, as of a person
who deserved imprisonment. *Terent.*
Ain' tandem, carcer? — ¶ Also, the
barrier or starting-place, in a race-
course; more frequently, in this sense,
used in the plur., ἀφ' ἑστηρία. *Virg.*
ruuntque effusi carcerem currus. *Ovid.*
Ut celer Eleo carcere missus equus.
Virg. Ut cum carceribus se se effudere.
— Figur. in this sense. Cic. Ad carce-
res a calce revocari, h. e. to the begin-
ning of the course of life. — ¶ Also,
any enclosed place; any place of confi-
nement. *Virg.* clausa tenebris, et carcere
cæco. *Lucan.* Invisa claustra carceris
antiqui, h. e. corporis.

CARCERARIUS (carcer), a, um, adj. of or
3 pertaining to a prison, ad carcerem per-
tinens. *Plaut.* Facere quæstum carcer-
arium, h. e. ex captivis in carcerem
conjectis.

CARCEREUS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to
3 a gaol or prison. *Prudent.*

CARCHARUS (κάρχαρος, h. e. asper), i,
m. probably, a dog-fish, or shark, κάρχα-
ρίας. *Colum.*

CARCHEDONIUS (Καρχηδόνιος), a, um,
adj. Carthaginian. *Plin.* — ¶ Hence,
Carchedonius carbunculus, perhaps, the
Oriental amethyst, or garact, so called
because brought from Carthage. *Plin.*

CARCHESIUM (καρχήσιον), ii, n. the
3 upper part of the mast of a vessel, where
the sails are fastened; the head of a mast.
Lucan. — ¶ Also, a tall drinking-
vessel, somewhat hollowed in the middle,
with handles, reaching from the top to the
bottom. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, a sort of ma-
chine, a crane. *Vitruv.*

CARCHNETHRON (καρχήνηθρον), i, n.
same as Polygonos. *Plin.*

CARCINIAS (καρκινίας), æ, m. a gem of
the color of a crab. *Plin.*

CARCINODES (καρκινώδες), is, n. a can-

cerous ulcer. *Plia.* Carcinodes narium,
h. e. a polypus in the nose.

CARCINOMA (καρκίνωμα), ñtis, n. a
canker or cancer, an eating sore. Cels.
— ¶ Figur. used, also, of a person
incorrigibly bad. *Sucton.*

CARCINOS (καρκίνος), i, m. a crab, the
same as Cancer. *Lucan.* Par Geminis
Chiron, et idem quod Carcinus ardens,
Humidus Ægoceros.

CARDA. See Cardea.

CARDACES (from the Persian word
2 carda, a deed of strength), um, m. a
kind of predatory soldiers among the
Persians. *Nepos.*

CARDAMOMUM (καρδάμωμον), i, n. a
medical seed, brought from India, of the
aromatic kind, cardamomum. *Plin.*

CARDAMUM (κάρδαμον), i, n. cresses,
3 same as Nasturtium. *Apul.*

CARDEA, ie, f. a goddess, who presided
3 over the hinges of doors. *Tertull.* —
¶ Carda is also read.

CARDIACUS (καρδιακός), a, um, adj.
affecting the stomach. Cels. Cardiacus
morbus. — ¶ Cardiacus, i, m. a person
gripped at the stomach. Cic.

CARDIANUS, a, um, adj. of or from
Cardia, a city in Thrace. *Nepos.*

CARDINALIS (cardo), e, adj. relating to
a hinge. *Vitruv.* Cardinales scapi, h. e.
on the doors. — ¶ Figur. especial, re-
markable, chief. *Servius.*

CARDINALITER (cardinalis), adv.
3 especially. *Firmic.*

CARDINATUS (cardo), a, um, adj.
2 *Vitruv.* Tignum cardinatum, h. e. a
beam mortised and fitted into another.

CARDO (unc.), ñis, m. a hinge. *Virg.*
and *Plin.* In *Ovid.* Cardinem ve-
tere, h. e. to open the door. — The hinges
among the ancients were not like those
in common use with us; for the lower
hinge was only a tooth, which revolved
in a cavity, while the upper hinge
alone was fastened. Hence, *Vitruv.*
Cardines, rafters or beams, which were
let into one another so as to be turned.
Id. Cardio masculus, the tooth let in. Id.
femina, the cavity or pan in which the
tooth turned. — Especially, Cardio, the
point or tenon of a beam to be mortised or
inserted into another. *Vitruv.* — Hence,
every point or extremity, as of a crown.
Plin. Capio negavit, centifoliam rosam
in coronas addi, præterquam extremos
velut ad cardines. — ¶ Figur. the
main point or circumstance. *Quintil.*
Cardo causæ. *Val. Flacc.* Cardine
summo verti, h. e. to be in the greatest
danger. — ¶ Also, Cardines, the poles,
the extremities of the axis. *Varro* and
Cic. — Hence, the earth, considered as
the centre of revolution, is called cardio.
Plin. and *Liv.* — Hence, also, Cardio, a
quarter or region of the heaven. *Quintil.*
Quatuor mundi cardines. — Hence,
also, *Plin.* Cardio anni, the middle point
of the year, h. e. the solstice. So, also,
Plin. Cardio convexitatis (convallis);
the middle or central, h. e. the lowest
point. — Hence, also, *Plia.* Cardines
temporum, the four cardinal points of the
year, which mark the distinctions of the
seasons, the two solstices and the two
equinoxes. — Hence, also, a line drawn
through a place from north to south.
Plin. (A line from east to west is called
lines decumanus.) *Liv.* Quicquid intra
eum cardinem est, h. e. a line or bounda-
ry. *Id.* Anconem, velut cardinem,
habent, boundary or centre. *Lucan.*
Extremus cardio, h. e. senectus. —
¶ Fem. gen. in Græch. ap. *Priscian.*

CARDUELIS (carduus), is, m. a bird feed-
ing among thistles, a linnet. *Plin.*

CARDETUM (Id.), i, n. a place abound-
3 ing in thistles. *Pallad.*

CARDUS, i, m. a thistle, same as Carduus.
Capitolin.

CARDUS (unc.), i, m. a thistle. *Virg.*
and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, an edible thistle,
same as Cinara, an artichoke. *Plin.*

CARE (carus), adv. dearly, at a great
2 price, or high rate. *Varr.* Aves pingues
care vaneunt. Cic. Emit domum prope
dimidio carius, quam æstimabat.
Brut. ad Cic. Valde care æstimare ali-
quid. *Senec.* Gratuita nobis videntur,
quæ carissime constant.

CARECTUM (for caricetum, from carex),

i, n. a place where sedges grow. *Virg.*
tu post carecta latebas.

CARENARIA (carenum), æ, f. sc. olla, a
3 vessel in which carnum is made. *Pallad.*

CARENUM, and **CARONUM** (unc.), i,
3 n. wine (mustum) boiled down one third
part. *Pallad.*

CAREO (καρῶ, fut. 2. of κείρω, in a neu-
ter sense, I am clipped, cut short of), es,
ui, itum, n. 2. to be without, want, be in
want of, be free from, ὄρεσέω, ἀπορε-
τέωμαι. Cic. Carere hoc significat,
egere eo quod habere velis. Id. Amici-
tiæ, consuetudines, vicinitates quid
habent voluptatis, carento magis in-
tellexi, quam fruendo. Id. Sensu et
vita carere. Id. voluptatibus. Id. con-
suetudine amicorum, societate victus.
Id. febri. *Terent.* culpa. — Used also
of inanimate things. *Quintil.* Stilus
rudis et confusus intellectu caret. *Se-
nec.* Nullum caruit exemplo nefas. *Ovid.*
adituque carentia saxa. Id. Carituros ar-
bore montes. Id. Velu queror reditu,
verba carere fide. — ¶ Often, to be ab-
sent from, stand aloof from. Cic. Caruit
foro postea Pompeius, fruisti Senatu, ca-
ruit publico. Id. Roma caremus. Id.
Isocrates magnus orator, et perfectus
magister, quamquam forensi luce caruit,
&c. — Also, to forego, abstain from.
Sallust. Animus haud facile libidinibus
carebat. Cic. Carent temeto. *Nepos.*
Amicorum in se tuendo caruit facultati-
bus. — ¶ Rarely with the gen. or acc.
Lælius apud *Gell.* Carendum tui est.
Terent. Tui carendum quod erat. *Plaut.*
Id, quod amo, careo. — ¶ *Passiv.*
Ovid. Virque mihi, dempto fine caren-
dus, abest. — ¶ Carint for careant.
Plaut. Qui cum culpa carint.

CARES, um, m. the Carians. See Car.

CAREUM (κάρον), i, n. the herb or plant
called caracay. *Plin.* — ¶ Some think
this to be the same with chara or cara, a
root, eaten by the soldiers of Cæsar in-
stead of bread, supposed by some to be
wild cabbage or colewort.

CAREX (caro, ere), icis, f. sedge, sheer-
grass. *Virg.* Frondibus hirsutis, et ca-
rice pastus acuta.

CARIA, æ, f. Kapia, a region of Asia Mi-
nor, the inhabitants of which were called
Cares. *Plin.*

CARICA, æ. See in Coricus.

CARICUS (Καρκικός), a, um, adj. Carian,
2 of or from Caria, or pertaining to the Ca-
rians. *Plin.* Triticum Carica creta as-
pergere. — Carica ficus, and carica,
absol., a kind of fig, which grew abun-
dantly in Caria, and was there dried;
put also for any kind of dried figs. Cic.

CARIES (unc.), ñis, f. rottenness, corrup-
2 tion, putrefaction, decay, caries, εὐρύς.
Cels. Ubi caries, nigritiesve in osse est,
caries. *Lucil.* apud *Non.* Ne auriculum
obsidat caries. — ¶ Often, rottenness
in wood. *Ovid.* Vertitur in tencram ca-
riem, rimisque dehiscit, Si qua diu soli-
tis cymba vacavit aquis. *Vitruv.* Ma-
teria, cui nec caries, nec vetustas, nec
humor possit nocere. — ¶ Also, decay
of walls, buildings, &c. *Ananias.* Muri
carie vetustatis invalidi, mouldering with
decay. — ¶ Also, applied to land
which is dry and like ashes. *Colum.*
— ¶ Used, also, of wines, the flavor
and odor acquired by age; also, perhaps,
the age itself. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, of
fruit wrinkled by age, and mellow, but
not rotten. *Martial.*

CARINA (from καρῶ, fut. 2. of κείρω, I
cut), æ, f. the keel, or bottom, of a ship,
ῥόπος, ῥόπος. Cic. — ¶ From re-
semblance, it is also applied to other
things, as *Plin.* (de nucibus) Carinae pu-
taminum bifida, nucleorumque quadri-
partita distinctio, the two halves of nut-
shells. *Nemesian.* (de forma caris) mul-
tamque gerat sub pectore lato Costarum
sub fine decenter prona carinam. —
¶ By synecdoche, a ship. *Virg.* statio
male fida carinis. *Ovid.* Tunc ego to
vellem celeri venisse carina.

CARINÆ (carina), ñrum, f. a street in
Rome, where Cicero and Pompey's houses
stood. Cic. and *Virg.*

CARINARIUS (κινός, Dor. καρός), ii, m.
3 which gives a yellow color, like wax
Plaut.

CARINŪ (carina), as, a. 1. to make hollow

like the keel of a ship 3 *Plin.* Concha acatii modo carinata. — ¶ Carino (caro, ere, h. e. radere, carpere), to jeer, bounter, mock, rally, scoff. *Ennius.*

CARĪŌ (caries), as, n. l. to become rotten, to be rotted. *Martian.* Capell.

CARĪŌSŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. rotten, worm-eaten, decayed, putrified, corrupt, corious. *Cels.* Os cariosum. *Phædr.* and *Plia.* Dentes cariosi. *Plia.* Cariosum semen. *Id.* Cariosa vitis. *Martial.* Vina cariota, h. e. rendered mild by age. *Id.* Amphora cariota *Falerii.* *Varr.* Palmula cariosior. *Ovid.* Cariosa senectus. *Prudent.* Cariosi dii, h. e. the old statues of the gods. *Cato.* Cariosa terra, h. e. dried up almost to ashes.

CARIS (καρίς), ἰδης, f. a sort of lobster. *Ovid.* Loligo, durique sues, sinuosaque caris.

CARISSA, in *Lucil.*, the same as *Vofra.*

CARISIŌS, ii, m. an old Grammarian.

CARITAS (carus), ātis, f. dearth, scarcity of provisions, &c., a high price, dearth. *Cic.* annonæ. *Id.* rei frumentariæ. *Sueton.* vini. *Plin.* operariorum. *Cic.* Caritas, sc. annonæ, dearth, scarcity of food. *Id.* Annus in summa caritate fuit, there has been a great dearth or scarcity during the year. *Id.* nummorum, scarcity of money. — ¶ Figur. high estimation, great regard, high esteem, respect. *Lib.* Tanta caritate esse apud milites, in such great esteem. *Cic.* Benevolentia caritas, love full of esteem. — Hence, love which springs from esteem. *Nepos.* Caritate patriæ duci. *Lib.* Cives caritate completi. *Cic.* Tantam esse apud omnes tui caritatem, love or esteem. *Id.* Omnes caritates patria complectitur, attachments. — ¶ *Amian.* Caritates, objects of attachment.

CARMĀNĪ, ōrum, m. Kāpmanoi, *Cormanians*, inhabitants of *Carmania* in *Persia*, near the *Persian gulf.* *Pompon.* *Mela.*

CARMĒLŪS, i, m. Kāpmlōs, now mount Carmel, a mountain of *Palestine.* *Tacit.* — ¶ Also, a god worshipped among the inhabitants of this mountain. *Tacit.*

CARMEN (instead of carimen or casmen, from the obsol. casuo, h. e. cano), īnis, n. a song. *Cic.* — Also, of birds; in *Virg.*, of the owl; in *Ovid.*, of the swan; in *Claudian.*, sound or noise. — ¶ Also, a poem, composition in verse. *Cic.* Carmina fundere. *Id.* condere. *Id.* contexere. *Lacret.* pangere. *Horat.* componere. *Virg.* facere, to compose. *Horat.* scribere, to write or to compose. — Especially, the ode, lyric poem. *Horat.* — ¶ Also, an inscription, title, when in verse. *Virg.* Rem carmine signo. *Id.* Tumulo superadite carmen. — ¶ Also, prophecy, answer of an oracle, god, or prophet, in verse. *Virg.* and *Lib.* — ¶ Also, a magic form, or incantation; also, enchantment produced by such a form. *Virg.* Carmina vel celo possunt deducere Lunam. — ¶ Also, a set form of words, as of jurists, magistrates, &c. *Lib.* Lex horrendi carminis, of terrible import. *Id.* Carmen rogationis, h. e. legis. *Cic.* Carmina cruciatus, h. e. a form which directs the punishment of any one by torture. — ¶ Also, a dramatic piece. *Lib.* Suorum carminum actor.

CARMEN (caro, ere), īnis, n. an instrument to card wool or flax with. *Claudian.*

CARMENTA, æ, f. and CARMENTIS 3 (carmen), is, f. perhaps, properly, a prophetic. This name is given by *Varro* ap. *Gell.* to *Postverta* and *Prosa.* — ¶ Also, the name of the mother of *Eeander.* *Virg.* and *Lib.* — The festival called *Carmentalia* was in honor of her.

CARMENTALIS (Carmenta), e, adj. relating, belonging, or sacred to *Carmenta.* *Cic.* flamen, her priest. *Lib.* porta, a gate in *Rome*, so called from its vicinity to the temple of *Carmenta*; this gate was afterwards called *Scelerata.* — ¶ *Carmentalia*, ium, pl. the festival of *Carmenta.* *Varro.*

CARMINATIŌ (carmino), ōnis, f. a card- ing of wool, actus carminandi. *Plin.*

CARMINŌ (carmen), as, āvi, ātum, a. i. 2 to card, comb, comminute, or break wool for spinning, καίρω, διακαίρω. *Plin.* Carminare linum. *Id.* Lana carmina-

ta. — ¶ Also, to make or write verses. *Sidon.*

CARNĀ, æ, f. a goddess who presided over the hinges of doors; as such called also *Cardca.* *Ovid.* — ¶ She also took care of the growth and strength of the bones and vital parts of infants and men. *Ovid.* and *Macro.*

CARNĀLIS (caro, carnis), e, adj. of the flesh or body, carnal, σαρκικός. *Tertall.*

CARNARIUM (Id.), ii, n. an instrument furnished with hooks to hang meat, &c. upon. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, a place where meat is kept; a safe, larder. *Plia.* and *Plout.*

CARNARIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to flesh. *Martial.* Carnarius sum, pinguarius non sum, I love the flesh, not the fat.

CARNATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. grossness of habit, corpulency. *Cæl.* *Aurelian.*

CARNATŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. *Cæl.*

3 *Aurcl.* Carnatum corpus, fleshy, plump, in good keep.

CARNEADES, is, m. Kapreāds, a philosopher of *Cyrene*, head of the *Nova Academia*, and scholar of *Chrysippus.* *Gell.* — Hence, Carneadeus (or Ius), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Carneades. *Cic.*

CARNEŪS (caro, carnis), a, um, adj. consisting of flesh. *Augustin.* — ¶ *Maxim.* *Gall.* fleshy, corpulent.

CARNĪ, ōrum, m. a people of *Gallia Transpadana*, in *Italy*, in the region where *Aquileia* lies, and also in the region of *Carinthia*, *Caraiola*, &c. — Hence, Carnicus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to this people. *Plin.* *Alpes.*

CARNIFEX, and anciently CARNIFEX (caro & facio), īcis, m. a public torturer, hangman, executioner, βασανιστής, δῆμιος, servus publicus, qui torquet homines, aut interficit. *Cic.* and *Plant.* — This word is thought by some to signify sometimes a jailer. — ¶ Figur. a torment, plogac. *Tercnt.* — Also, a rogue, scoundrel, villain. *Tercnt.* and *Cic.* — ¶ Also used as an adj. *Martial.* Pedes carnifices, h. e. gouty, causing pain and torture. *Sil.* Manus carnifices, h. e. murderous. *Claudian.* epulæ, h. e. deadly.

CARNIFICINA (carnifex), æ, f. a place where malefactors are tortured and executed. *Lib.* — ¶ Also, the business or office of hangman. *Plant.* — ¶ Also, torment, torture. *Cic.* — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Carnificina est ægritudo.

CARNIFICŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. to butcher, 2 mangle. *Lib.* Neminem stantem jam vulnerari hostem, carnificari jacentes.

CARNIS, is, f. See *Caro.* 3

CARNIVŌRŪS (caro & voro), a, um, adj. 2 feeding on flesh, carnivorous. *Plin.* Serratorum dentium carnivora sunt omnia.

CARNŌSŪS (caro), a, um, adj. fleshy, 2 abounding in flesh, gross, corpulent, thick, plump, solid, used of persons and things. *Plin.* Carnosæ manus. *Id.* Folia carnosa. *Id.* Carnosæ radices. *Id.* Misy præcipuum suavitatis odoris ac saporis, sed carnosius. *Id.* Carnosissima olive. — ¶ Also, resembling flesh. *Plin.* Carnosus candor.

CARNŌLENTŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. same 3 as *Carnosus.* *Prudent.*

CARNŪTES, um, and CARNŪTĪ, ōrum, m. a people of *Gallia Lugdunensis*, in the district in which is now *Chartres.* *Cæs.* — In *Tibull.* Carnutus (sing.) occurs.

CARŌ (καίρω), is, a. 3. to card, comb, or break wool for spinning, καίρω. *Plant.* lanam.

CARŌ (unc.), carnis, f. the flesh of animals, κρέας. *Cic.* Caro subrancia. *Cæs.* Lacte et carne vivere. *Sallust.* Caro ferina. *Plin.* Carnes bubulæ. *Ovid.* Male viva caro. *Cels.* Carnem alere. *Martial.* Carnem formosam habere, a beautiful complexion. — ¶ It is also used of fruit, the flesh or meat of which is edible. *Plin.* Caro alia acinis, alia moris, alia unedonibus. *Id.* Carnes cucurbitæ. — ¶ In trees, the part of the wood next the peel or rind. *Plia.* — ¶ In gems, that part which is inferior in hardness and brilliancy. *Plin.* (de calchedoniis.) — ¶ *Caro* pudæ, a vile, abominable fellow. *Cic.* Ego istius pecudis, ac

putidæ carnis consilio scilicet, aut præsidio niti volebam. — ¶ Figur. *Quintil.* (of style). Carnis tamen plus habet, lacerorum minus, more floridness, ambitious elegance. — ¶ Also, the human body, as distinguished from the soul. *Senec.* — ¶ *Carnis* is also found as nom. *Lib.* — From this nom. comes the dimin. carnicula, as from *caro* comes *caruncula.* *Priscion.*

CARĒNUM. See *Corvum.* 3

CARŌPEŪS, a, um, adj. *Stot.* Caropeia conjunx, h. e. *Polyxo* uxor *Caropi* *Lennii.*

CARŌTĀ, æ, f. the carrot. *Apic.* 3

CARPASUM (καρπασος), i, n. a plant, the juice of which causes deep sleep and sudden strangulation, called by *Plin.* *carpathium.* This name occurs in *Pandect.*, though perhaps referring to a different plant.

CARPĀTHŌS, and CĀRPĀTHŌS, i, f. Kāpāthos, now *Scarpanto*, an island between *Crete* and *Rhodes*, and one of the *Sporades.* *Plin.* — Hence, Carpathius, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to this island. *Horat.* mare, the sea in which was this island.

CARPENTARIŪS (carpentum), a, um, 2 adj. belonging to a chariot or wagon, ἀμαξικός, ad carpenta pertineans. *Plin.* Carpentariæ fabricæ. *Trebell.* *Poll.* Usa vehiculo carpentario, h. e. carpento. — ¶ Carpentarius, ii, m. a maker of chariots, wagons, or vehicles of any kind; cartwright, wheelwright, &c. *Pandect.*

CARPENTUM (unc.), i, n. a kind of carriage, a chariot, wagon, especially for women, ἀθήνη. *Lib.* Ut (matronæ) carpentis festo profestoque uteretur. *Id.* Carpentum in vecta in forum. *Juvenal.* Carpentum rapitur *Damasippus* et ipse. *Vopisc.* Carpentum judiciali, h. e. used in the city by judges and other distinguished men. *Propert.* Carpentia serica, h. e. serico panno ornata. — ¶ Also, any kind of vehicle, ἀμαξα. *Flor.* and *Amian.* — In particular, the chariot or wagon used for public posts. *Pandect.* — In *Apul.*, Carpentum rhedæ seems to be the body of the vehicle, or place where sat the persons riding.

CARPETĀNĀ, æ, f. a region in *Spain*, in which is *Toledo.* — Hence, Carpetanus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. *Plin.* juga. *Id.* Carpetani, the people of the same.

CARPHEŌTUM, i, n. pure and white frankincense. *Plin.*

CARPĪŌLŌGĪX (καρπολογία), æ, f. a 3 collecting or picking out of straws. *Cæl.* *Aurclian.*

CARPĪŌS (καρπός), n. the herb fenugreek, fenum Græcum. *Plin.*

CARPI, ōrum, m. a people on the *Daube*, in *Dacia.* *Eutrop.* — Hence, Carpius, a, um, adj. *Vopisc.*

CARPINŪS (carpinus), a, um, adj. made 2 of hornbeam. *Plin.*

CARPINŪS, i, f. a kind of maple; hornbeam, the yoke-elm, ζυγία. *Plia.*

CARPISCŪLŪS (unc.), i, m. a kind of shoe or slipper. *Vopisc.*

CARPŌ (perhaps from κάψω), is, carpsi, carptum, a. 3. to gather, pull, pluck, δρέπω, δρέπωμαι. *Ovid.* Carpere flores ab arbore. *Virg.* uvam de palmite. *Id.* manu frumenta. — Also, to tear off, tear away. *Horat.* Coronas ex collo. *Colum.* herbas manibus, to gather, pull up. — Hence, figur. to cull, select, choose. *Cic.* (of oratory.) omnes flosculos. *Id.* paucos ad ignominiam. *Gell.* In legendo carpsi quædam. — ¶ Also, to break off, bite off, crop, graze on. *Cic.* Alia animalia carpunt. *Virg.* Carpunt gramen equi. *Horat.* Apis carpens thyma. *Varr.* Apes e malo Punico cibum carpunt, h. e. sugunt, sumunt. — ¶ Also, applied to every thing which is, by piecemeal or by degrees, taken away, enjoyed, spent, or diminished. Thus, *Propert.* Carpere pecus, to shear; or, also, to pluck. — Also, to spia. *Virg.* vellera. *Id.* pensa. *And.* to card. *Cels.* lanam. — Also, to divide piecemeal, by parcels, to tear apart, to separate, either with or without violence or force. *Ovid.* cibum, h. e. to divide into pieces. *Petron.* obsonium, to cut up,

carve. Ovid. dente fero viscera. Liv. exercitum in multas partes, to divide or parcel out. Propert. crines connexos, to rend or tear apart. Senec. artus in frusta. Cic. orationem membris minutionibus. — Also, to weaken by degrees, to lessen, impair, enfeeble, wear away, consume. Virg. vires. Ovid. Labor carpit corpus. Virg. Cæco carpitur igni. Liv. Carpi parvis damnis. Senec. Prima, quæ vitam dedit hora, carpit. Horat. Carpere tot labores, lessen, h. e. cause to be forgotten. — Also, to pluck one, h. e. to wheedle his money from him. Ovid. Et soror, et mater, nutrix quoque carpat amantem, sponge him. — Also, in war, to attack a retreating enemy, now on this side, now on that, and to seek to do him as much injury as possible, to harass, to cut off his men. Cæs. Equitatu præmissis, qui novissimum agmen carperet. Liv. Hostes carpere multifariam vires Romanas aggressi sunt, to attack in many parts at once. — Also, to carp at, or pinch with words, h. e. to calumniate or rail at (particularly, secretly or covertly), to blame, disparage, detract from, vilify, asperse. Cic. Maledico dente carpere. Cæs. Militum vocibus carpebatur. Ovid. facta. — Also, by degrees or leisurely to enjoy, or in general, to enjoy, to use, make use of. Virg. somnos. Id. auras vitales. Ovid. oscula, h. e. to kiss, to snatch or rob kisses. Horat. Carpe diem, h. e. cape, arripe. Martial. gaudia. — Also, to spend by degrees, to lead, pass. Catull. Illic mea carpitur ætas. Val. Flac. noctes securas. — Also, gradually or by piecemeal, to execute, perform, make, do. Ovid. iter, and Horat. viam, to walk, travel. Sil. fugam, to flee. Stat. volatus, to fly. — Hence, in general, to walk, ride, fly, wander through, fly through. Ovid. aera alis. Id. campos pede. Virg. prata fuga. Id. carpere gym, h. e. currere in gym.

CARPÖBALSÄMUM (καρποβάλαμον), i, n. the fruit of the balsam-tree. Cels.

CÄRPÖPHYLLOS (καρποφύλλος), i, f. laurel of Alexandria. Plin.

CÄRPTIM (carpo), adverb, by detached 2 parts, by selecting here and there. Salust. Statui res gestas populi Rom. carptim. — ¶ Also, by bits. Colum.

— ¶ Also, separately, in separate parts. Liv. Edictum propositum, ut ad stipendium petendum convenient Carthaginem, seu carptim partes, seu universi malleant. Plin. Corvi singultu quodam latrantes, si continuabunt, ventos; si vero carptim vocem resorbent, ventosum imbrem præsent, by breaks, interruptedly. — ¶ Liv. Carptim aggredi, to assault at many parts at once, at different points of attack.

CÄRPTÖR (Id.), öris, m. a carver. Juvenal. 3 venal. — ¶ Figur. a carper, caviller, censorious person. Lælius ap. Gell.

CÄRPTÖRÄ (Id.), æ, f. the act of gathering or culling, actus carpendi. Varr.

CÄRPUM (καρπός), i, n. fenugreek. Colum.

CÄRPÖS (καρπός), i, m. the wrist. Cels.

CÄRRÆ, ærum, f. Κάρραι, a city of Arabia, according to Plin. — According to others, of Mesopotamia, near which Crassus and his army were cut to pieces by the Parthians. Lucan.

CÄRRÄGÖ (carrus), inis, f. a fortification made of wagons, baggage, &c.; a barricade. Trebell. Poll. — ¶ Also, a camp equipage; the baggage of an army. Trebell. Poll.

CÄRRÄI, or **CÄRRHÄ**, örum, m. pl. a people of Caria or Syria, addicted to piracy. Vnder. Max.

CÄRRÖCÖ, önis, m. a kind of sea-fish. Auson.

CÄRRÖCX (a Celtic word), or **CÄRRÖCHÄ**, æ, f. a sort of carriage, used both by men and women, as well in the city as out of it, on journeys. Sueton. Numquam carnucis iohannis mille fecisse iter traditur. Pandect. Carnuca dormitoria, a sort of sedan. — ¶ Hence, Carrucarius, or Carrucharius, a, um, adj. relating to a carruca, car, or caroché. Pandect. — Carrucarius, ii, m. a driver of a caroché. Pandect.

CÄRRÖLÖS (dimin. of carrus), i, m. a little car. Pandect.

CÄRRÖS, i, m. and **CÄRRUM** (a Celtic word), i, n. a cart, wagon. Cæs. Ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt.

CÄRSEÖLÄNÖS, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Carseoli, a town of Latium, near the river Arno. Liv. and Ovid. — Carseolani, örum, m. the inhabitants of the same town. Plin.

CÄRTEIX, æ, f. an ancient city of Spain, on the straits of Hercules, in the neighborhood of the modern Gibraltar. Liv. — Hence, Carticianus, a, um, or Carteiensis, e, adj. of or pertaining to the same. Plin. and Auct. B. Hisp. — ¶ Carcia was also the name of another city in Spain. Liv. (if the reading be correct.)

CÄRTHÆÄ, æ, f. a city in the island Cea, the ruins of which are now called ταῖς πόλεις. — Hence, Carthæus, and Carthæius, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. Ovid.

CÄRTHAGÖ, inis, f. Καρχηδών, Carthage, a city in Africa, of great renown, said to have been founded by Dido. It was long the rival of Rome, but was at last destroyed by Scipio Africanus, the younger. Its remains lie about three miles from Tunis. — Hence, Carthaginiensis, e, adj. Carthaginian, in, or from, or belonging to Carthage. Plaut. — Carthaginienses, inum, m. the inhabitants of the same. Cic. — ¶ Carthago nova, a city of Spain, now Carthagena. Liv. — ¶ Carthagini (abl.). Plaut. and Liv. — ¶ Written, also, Knrthago.

CÄRTIBÖLUM, i, n. a square table of 3 stone, standing on one foot, to place wine on. Varr.

CÄRTILÄGINEÖS (cartilago), a, um, adj. gristly, of a gristly substance, full of gristles, cartilaginuous, χονδροειδής, ἔγχονδρος. Plin. Animalia cartilaginea, h. e. pisces, qui pro spina cartilaginem habent.

CÄRTILÄGINÖSÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as Cartilagineus. Cels.

CÄRTILÄGÖ (unc.), inis, f. a cartilage, gristle, tendon, as of the ear or nose, χονδρός. Cels. — ¶ Figur. used of other things. Plin. Carne placent palmæ, mora cartilagine. Id. Cartilagine (arundinis) bibula, h. e. the pith in the joint of a reed. Id. Cucumeris cartilago.

CÄRVENTÖS, i, f. n. city in Latium. — Whence, Carventanus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to this city. Liv.

CÄRVILÄNÖS, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Carvilius, which is the name of a Roman citizen. Gell.

CÄRÖNCÖLÄ (dimin. of caro), æ, f. a little piece of flesh, a small protuberance of flesh, σαρκίον, σαρκιδιον. Cic.

CÄRÖS (unc.), a, um, adj. dear, precious, costly, πολύτιμος, qui nimio pretio emittitur, to which vilis is opposed. Cic. Putarem annonam in macello cariorem fore. Id. Illo ipso die carissimam annonam necopinata vilis consecuta est. Plaut. Fateor me esse cocium carissimum. Plin. Aurum et argentum callando cariora facere. Justin. Facere pretium alicujus rei carius, to enhance the price. — ¶ Figur. Lucret. Nil tamen hoc habuisse viro præclarior in se, Nec sanctum magis, et mirum, carumque videtur, h. e. pluris faciendum. — ¶ Also, dear, beloved, φιλητός, ἀγαπητός, quia quæ multi sunt pretii, amari solent. Cic. Homo populo R. carus. Id. Homines mihi carissimi. Id. Frater carissimus. Id. Omnes suos caros habet; me quidem se ipso cariorem. Id. Amare alicquem, carumque habere. Id. Diligi, et carum esse, jucundum est. Virg. quo non superat mihi carior alter. Ovid. O mihi me conjux carior. Salust. Paucis carior fides, quam pecunia fuit. — Diis carus, fortunate, lucky; Fortune's favorite. Horat. Diis carus ipsis. — ¶ Cäri, örum, m. (sometimes), children. Lactant. Cum sciat se caros suos Deo relinquere.

CÄRÄÄ, ærum, f. a city of Laconia. — Also, a town of Arcadia. Hence, Caryætes, ium, m. inhabitants of Caryæ. Vitræ. — Also, Caryätis, idis, f. she that is from Caryæ, in Laconia. Plin. Caryatides, se. virginæ, virgins dedicated to

the service of the Caryan Diana (spoken of as statues). Vitræ. Caryatides, images of women used for supporters in buildings, to adorn the gable ends, &c.

CÄRÄINÖS (καρύα), a, um (and on), adj. 2 of walnuts. Plin. oleum, oil extracted from walnuts.

CÄRÄITES (καρυίτης), æ, m. a kind of spurge. Plin.

CÄRÄÖN (κάρνον), ii, n. a kind of walnut. 2 Plin.

CÄRÖPHYLLON. See Garyophyllon. **CÄRÖTÄ**, æ, and **CÄRÖTYS**, idis (καρυτός φοῖνιξ), f. a kind of date, resembling a nut, sometimes brought by poor clients to their patrons as a new year's gift. Plin. and Martial.

CÄRÖSTÖS, and **CÄRÖSTYÖS** (Caryætos), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Caryæ. Ovid. and Plin.

CÄRÖSTÖS, **CÄRÖSTÖS**, and **CÄRISÖS**, i, f. Κάπριος, a town of Eubœa, famous for its marble. Plin. and Tibull. — Also, a town in Liguria. Liv.

CÄSÄ (Hebr.), æ, f. a cottage, cabin, or hut, of turf, straw, leaves, &c.; a thatched house, καλύβη, καλύς. Cic. and Cæs. — ¶ Sometimes, a country-seat. Martial. — Also, a garden-house. Cic. — ¶ In war, barracks, camp-huts. Auct. de Bell. Hisp. — ¶ Also, a farm. Cæsiod.

CÄSÄBUNDÖS (caso), a, um, adj. ready 3 to fall, staggering, reeling. Varr.

CÄSÄRYÄ (casa), æ, f. a housekeeper. 3 Festus.

CÄSCÖ (cascus), adv. agreeably with ancient custom. Gell.

CÄSCÖS (unc.), a, um, adj. old, ancient, 3 antique, out of date. Enn. ap. Cic.

CÄSEÄLE (caseus), is, n. a place where cheeses are made or set; a cheese-loft, cheese-chamber. Colum.

CÄSEÄRÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. pertaining 3 to cheese. Pandect.

CÄSEÄTÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. mixed with 3 cheese. Apul.

CÄSÖLÖS (dimin. of caseus), i, m. a 3 little cheese, parvus caseus. Auct. Cops inter Catal. Virg.

CÄSÖS (probably a Celtic word), i, m. a cheese; a cheese. Cic. Villa abundat gallina, lacte, caseo, melle. Plaut. Mollis caseus. Varr. Facere caseos. Virg. Pinguis et ingrata premeretur caseus urbi. Plin. Figurare caseos. Pallad. Coagulare caseum. — ¶ Mollis caseus, dulcis caseus, in Plaut., are words of endearment. — ¶ Casem, i, n. Cato.

CÄSÄ, or **CÄSÄÄ** (κασία and κασία), æ, f. an aromatic shrub resembling cinnamon (cassia or canella, as some think). Plin. — ¶ Also, the same as cneoron or thymelæa, spurge flax, or mountain widow-mail. Virg.

CÄSÄLINUM, i, n. a town in Campania, where the river Casilinus empties into the Volturnus. Plin. — Hence, Casilinas, ätis, adj. Val. Max. — Casiliniensis, e, adj. Cic. — Casilinus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Casilinum. Sil.

CÄSÄINÄ (κασίνα), æ, f. the name of a play of Plautus, the principal character in which was Casina.

CÄSÄINUM, i, n. now Monte Cassino, a town in Latium, at the foot of n. mountain of the same name. Plin. — Hence, Casinas, ätis, adj. of or belonging to Casinum. Cic. — ¶ Also written Cassinum, Cassinas.

CÄSÄTÖ (caso), as, n. l. to fall often. Pandect. — ¶ Some read Cassito.

CÄSÄTÖS mons, a mountain of Egypt, where was the sepulchre of Pompey the Great, and a temple of Jupiter, who was hence called Casius. Plin. — Casius, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to this mountain. Plin. and Lucan. — ¶ Casius was also a mountain of Syria. Plin.

CÄSÖ (cado), as, n. l. to be ready to fall; 3 to stagger, totter. Plaut.

CÄSPERÄ, æ, f. now Aspra, a town of the Sabines. Virg. and Sil. — In Sil. some read Casperub.

CÄSPÄCÖS, a, um, adj. same as Caspius 3 Stat.

CÄSPÄDÄE, ærum, m. and **CÄSPÄNÄ**, 3 örum, m. people living near the Caspian sea. Val. Flacc. — Curt.

CÄSPYÖS, a, um, adj. Caspian. Plin.

Caspia gens (the same as *Caspia*, and *Caspiani*, *Drum*), people of *Asia*, on the borders of the *Caspian sea*. *Curt.* mare, the *Caspia sea*. *Plin.* portæ, and *Mela.* pylæ, and *Val. Flacc.* claustra, *h. e.* narrow passes of mount *Taurus*, near the *Caspian sea*. *Plin.* mons, *h. e.* part of mount *Taurus*, where these were. *Tacit.* *Cassiparum* (portarum) claustra.

CASSANDRA, æ, f. (also called *Alexandra*), Κασάνδρα, daughter of *Priam* and *Hecuba*, a prophetess, but whose prophecies, through the influence of *Apollo*, were never believed. *Virg.*

CASSANDREÆ, or -IÆ, æ, f. a city of *Macedonia*, near the *Therma* gulf. *Liv.* — Hence, *Cassandrensis*, e, adj. of or belonging to this city. *Liv.* — *Cassandrens* [three syllab.], ãi & ãos, m. of or derived from *Cassandria*. *Ovid.*

CASSE (cassus), adv. in vain, idly, to no purpose, παράως, frustra. *Liv.* Aversis auribus, animisque, casse ne tempus tereretur, &c. Some read *Aversis auribus*, animisque a se, ne, &c.

CASSIA. See *Casia*. 3

CASSIANUS (Cassius), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Cassius*, *Cassiau*. *Cæs. bellum*, *h. e.* carried on with the *Helvetii* by *L. Cassius*, the consul. *Vellei.* partes, *h. e.* of *C. Cassius*, one of the murderers of *Cæsar*. *Cic.* iudices, *h. e.* resembling one *L. Cassius*, a severe judge. *Plin.* Ep. schola, of the jurist *C. Cassius Longinus*.

CASSICULUS (dimin. from *cassis*), i, m. 3 a little net. *Hieronyma*.

CASSIDA (cassis), æ, f. a helmet, helm; 3 same as *Cassis*. *Virg.* and *Propert.*

CASSINUM, and **CASSINAS**. See *Cassinum*.

CASSIODORUS, i, m. *M. Aurelius Cassiodorus*, a learned Christian writer and senator of the sixth century.

CASSIOPE (Κασσιόπη), es, and **CASSIOPEA** (Κασσιόπεια), æ, f. the wife of *Cepheus*, and mother of *Andromeda*. As a punishment for her pride, in thinking her daughter more beautiful than the *Nereids*, she was compelled to see her exposed to a sea monster. She was afterwards changed into a constellation, which still bears the name of *Cassiopea*. *Hygin.* and *Propert.* — *¶* *Cassiope* was also the name of a city in *Coreyra*, where was a temple of *Jupiter Cassius*. *Plin.* and *Sueton.*

CASSIS (unc.), ãdis, f. a helmet or helm of metal, κόρυς. *Tacit.* Paucis lorice, vix uni altere cassis, aut galea. See *Galen*.

CASSIS (unc.), is, m. a hunter's net, toil, δίκτυον, generally used in the plural. *Ovid.* Casses ponere, and *Propert.* imponere, to set or lay. So, figur. *Tibull.* tendere alicui. — *¶* Of a spider's web. *Virg.* Laxos in foribus suspendit aranea casset.

CASSITA (cassis), æ, f. a lark, crested or 3 crested lark. *Grl.*

CASSITERON, i, n. originally, a composition of lead, silver, and other metals; afterwards, tin, the same as *plumbum album*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Cassiterides insule*, the tin-islands, *h. e.* the *Scilly islands*, near *England*.

CASSITO. See *Casilo*.

CASSIUS, a, um, adj. the name of a Roman gens. Among the individuals of this gens were *C. Cassius*, the murderer of *Cæsar*; *C. Cassius Longinus*, the great jurist; and *L. Cassius Longinus*, the severe judge, and author of the *lex tabellaria*. — *¶* *Cassia via*, a branch of the *Flaminian way*. *Cic.* — *¶* *Lex Cassia tabellaria*, that the judges should vote by means of tablets. *Cic.*

CASSO (casso), es, a. 1. to reader vain; 3 make of none effect, to make null or void. *Sidoa.* and *Cassiod.*

CASSUS (perhaps from *careo*), a, um, adj. void, empty, κενός, φροῦδος, μάταιος. *Plaut.* Cassa nux, a rotten or worm-eaten nut. *Id.* glans. *Plin.* granum. *Ovid.* canna, empty, unfruitful. — Also, *Cassum*, i, n. *Solin.* Aut palearum cassa, aut chartarum fila ad se rapit. — *¶* Also, void, devoid, wanting. *Lucret.* Cassum anima corpus. *Id.* Simulacra cassa sensu. *Id.* Aer cassus lumine. *Plaut.* Virgo cassa dote. *Ovid.* Cassa stipite flamma, *h. e.* deprived of fuel. — *¶* *Cassus lu-*

mine, deceased, dead. *Virg.* nunc cassum lumine lugent. So, *Id.* *Æthere cassus*. — *¶* With genit. *Cic.* Non cassum luminis enseni, *h. e.* not void of light or stars. — *¶* *Figur.* vain, frivolous, trifling, idle, fruitless, useless. *Cic.* Cassum quiddam, inani sono decoratum. *Lucret.* Sollicita cassa formidine mens. *Id.* Verborum copia cassa. *Senec.* Cassa consilia. *Stat.* Cassæ viæ, *h. e.* entered in vain. *Plin.* Cassi labores et infructuosæ preces. *Virg.* Cassa vota. *Stat.* Nunquam cassa manus, *h. e.* striking in vain. *Id.* Augur cassa futuri, *h. e.* false, vain. *Plant.* Non ecastor cassa memoro. — *¶* *Cassum*, and often in *cassua* (written also *incassum*), in vain, vainly, uselessly, μάτην, παράως. *Senec.* Quid cassum times? *Liv.* Vana incassum jactare tela, without effect. *Tacit.* Bona libertatis incassum disse-rere. *Virg.* Incassum furere.

CASTALIA, æ, f. Καστάλια, a fountain at the foot of mount *Parnassus*, sacred to *Apollo* and the *Muses*. *Horat.* Rore puro *Castalia*. — Hence, *Castális*, ãdis, adj. f. *Castalian*, in, from, or belonging to the fountain. *Martial.* *Castalides* sorores, and absol. *Castalides*, the *Muses*. *Id.* *Castalis unda*. — Also, *Castálus*, a, um, adj. belonging to the same, *Castalian*. *Ovid.* aqua. *Propert.* arbor, the laurel. *Tibull.* umbra, *h. e.* of the laurels by the fountain and on mount *Paraassus*. *Ovid.* antrum, whence oracles were derived. *Nemes.* *Castalius*, *h. e.* *Apollo*.

CASTANEA (κάστανον), æ, f. a chestnut-tree. *Plin.* Tardissime cariem sentiunt robur, suber, castanea. — *¶* *Castanea nux*, and absol. *castanea*, a chestnut. *Virg.* *Castaneæque nuces*, mea quas *Amaryllis* anabat.

CASTANETUM (castanea), i, n. a place where chestnut-trees grow. *Colu.*

CASTE (castus), adv. chastely, purely; discreetly, honestly, uprightly, virtuously; devoutly, religiously. *Cic.* Eloquentiam tueamur, ut adultam virginem, caste. *Curt.* Caste sancteque habere aliquam. *Laetant.* Docenda uxor, ut caste se gerat. *Ovid.* Caste placare deos. *Cic.* Castissime colere deos. *Liv.* Castius sacra privata facere. *Cic.* Caste et integre vivere. *Plaut.* Caste agere statem suam. — *¶* *Figur.* *Gell.* Caste pureque lingua Latina uti. *Id.* Dicendi genus caste pudiceque ornare.

CASTELLAMENTUM (castellum), i, n. according to some, a kind of meat shaped castlewise. *Arnob.*

CASTELLANUS (Id.), a, um, adj. be-1 longing to a castle or fortress. *Cic.* — *¶* *Castellani*, ãrum, m. soldiers in garri-son. *Sallust.*

CASTELLATIM (Id.), adv. castlewise. 2 *Liv.* Hostes et nocturno pavore attonitos, et circa eollem castellatim dissipatos aggredi, *h. e.* scattered about as if in various strong holds. — *¶* *Figur.* in heaps. *Plia.*

CASTELLUM (dimin. from *castrum*), i, n. a castle, fortress, fort, fortified place, redoubt, &c. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* Templum castellum latrocinii, a place of safety. *Liv.* omnium scelerum. — *¶* Also, a small town, especially when it is fortified. *Cic.* and *Nepos.* — *¶* Also, a reservoir of water belonging to an aqueduct. *Vitruv.*

CASTERIA (unc.), æ, f. a place wherein 3 oars, and other tackling of ships, are kept, while the ship is laid up. *Plaut.*

CASTIFICUS (castus & facio), as, a. 1. to 3 make pure or chaste. *Augustin.*

CASTIFICUS (castifico), a, um, adj. 3 making chaste, chaste. *Senec.*

CASTIGABILIS (castigo), e, adj. deserv-3 ing of reprehension, reprehensible. *Plaut.*

CASTIGATE (castigatus), adv. soberly, correctly, castigatis moribus. *Senec.* Vixit modeste, castigate. — *¶* Also, briefly, concisely. *Macro.* Hæc de monade castigatus, quam se copia suggerbat, *h. e.* pressius, brevius. *Augustin.* Castigatus eloqui, *h. e.* pressius, et sine verborum affluentia.

CASTIGATIUS (castigo), ãnis, f. castigatio, animadversion, chastisement, correction, επιτιμωρησις, σωφρονισμός. *Cic.* Afficere aliquem castigationibus, reprehensionibus, ignominiiis. *Senec.* Ver-

borum castigatione uti. *Liv.* Cum verborum castigatione accipere aliquem, a reproof, reprimand. *Justin.* Reprimere aliquem castigatione, to reprove. *Plin.* Castigatio censoria. *Pandect.* Castigatio fustium. *Id.* flagellorum. — *¶* *Figur.* a trimming or loppiag of plants. *Plin.*

CASTIGATOR (Id.), ãris, m. a chastiser, 2 corrector, reprove. *Horat.* laudator temporis acti Se puero, censor, castigatortorque minorum. *Liv.* Brutus castigatort lacrymarum, atque inertium querelorum.

CASTIGATORIUS (castigator), a, um. 2 adj. relating to chastisement or reproof. *Plin.* Ep.

CASTIGATUS (castigo), a, um, partic. 3 and adj. chastised, reprehended, reprovcd, castigated. *Jurenal.* vitia ultimo fictos Contemnunt Scauros, et castigata remordent. *Tacit.* Patres oblique per lites castigati. — *¶* *Figur.* *Cic.* Videsne, ut obmutuerit non sedatus corporis, sed castigatus animi dolor? somewhat checked. *Augustin.* Lur tria tanto castigatort, quanto posset esse liberior. *Gell.* Inter censorias s. veritates tria hæc exempla in litteris s. int castigatis-simæ discipline, of the strictest discipline. *Stat.* nodis et castigata jubarum Liber-tas, *h. e.* collecta, et constricta, ut in cervice equi compta sedca. — *¶* *Ovid.* Castigatum pectus, confied, kept in, and so made slender.

CASTIGUS (unc.), as, ãvi, ãtum, a. 1. to chastise, punish, correct, σωφρονίζω, επι-τιμώω, καλύζω. *Cic.* Pueros vero matres, et magistri castigare etiam solent, nec verbis solum, sed etiam verberibus. *Id.* Castigare improbos, tueri bonos. *Plaut.* servos bubulis exsuviis. *Virg.* dolos. — *¶* Often, to reprehend, blame, chide, reprove. *Cic.* In hoc me ipse castigo, quod, &c. *Id.* Et quoniam de im-pudentia dixi, castigemus etiam segnit-tem hominum, atque inertiam. *Liv.* Castigare nimiam lenitatem alicujus. *Cæs.* sequiores. *Id.* aliquem litteris. *Plaut.* dictis plurimis. *Justiu.* graviter. *Jurenal.* acerbo clamore. *Virg.* moras. *Valer.* Flacc. metus. *Lacan.* dolorem immodicum. — *¶* Also, to amend, correct, improve. *Plin.* Paeg. Castigave-runt vitia sua ipsi, qui castigari mere-bantur. *Horat.* Carmen decies castigare ad unguem. *Jurenal.* opicæ casti-gat amicæ Verba. *Stat.* Molis prægra-vidæ castigat pulvere (by sprinkling with dust to prevent its slipping) lap-sus. — *¶* *Figur.* to check, restrain. *Petron.* Castigare risum crebris potiunculis. — *¶* Also, to surround, gird, encum-pass, keep in, confine. *Sil.* Insula casti-gatur aquis. *Liv.* Equus tenax non pa-rens, frenis asperioribus castigandus est.

CASTIMONIA (castus), æ, f. chastity, ab-stinence from venereal pleasures, ἀνδρότης. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, abstinence from other vices. *Plin.*

CASTITAS (Id.), ãtis, f. chastity, ἀνδρότης. *Cic.* — *¶* *Figur.* abstinence from any vice; morality, uprightness, honesty, iac-turity. *Gell.* and *Vitruv.*

CASTITUDO, ãnis, f. same as *Castitas*. 3 Accius apud *Non*.

CASTOR (κάστωρ), ãris, m. a castor, beaver; a beast like an otter. *Plia.* — *¶* Also, *CASTOR*, ãris, m. the brother of *Pollux* and *Helen*. He and *Pollux* be-came a constellation under the name of *Gemini*, and were invoked by sailors. *Plin.* and *Seac.* — *Castores*, plur., *Castor* and *Pollux*. *Plin.* *Ædes Castorum*. So, *Id.* *Castores* ac *Victoriam* posuit, for tabulam pictam *Castorum*. — *¶* They had both one temple at *Rome*, often called *Ædes Castoris*; where *Pollux* is understood. *Cic.* — *¶* The an-cients swore by *Castor*, especially fe-males; hence, *castor* or *mecastor*. *Plant.*

CASTOREUM, i, n. and pl. **CASTOREA** (castor), ãrum, n. *castoreum*; a liquid mat-ter, of a strong smell, enclosed in bags or purses near the anus of the beaver, κάστω-ριον. *Cels.* and *Virg.*

CASTOREUS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to 3 the beaver. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, relating to *Castor*, the brother of *Pollux*. *Senec.*

CASTORINATOS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to the beaver.* *Sidon.*
CASTORINOS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or relating to the beaver.* *Marcell. Empir.*
CASTRĀ (probably increased from casa, as *claustru*), ōrum, n. plur. *Cæs. ap. Cic.* Ad portas castra habemus. *So, Cic.* Castra in radicibus Amani habuimus, *were encamped.* *Liv.* ponere, and *Cic.* collocare, and *Liv.* locare, and *Cic.* facere, and *Auct. B. Hisp.* constituere, *to pitch.* *Liv.* Castra movere loco, or, *Id.* without loco, and *Cic.* commovere, *to move the camp, to decamp.* *Liv.* Hostem castris exuere, *to take his camp.* — The Roman camp was quadrangular, provided with a rampart, palisades, and a ditch; so that an enemy, before he could take the camp, must have crossed the ditch, and torn out the palisades. It had four gates; *porta prætoria*, usually on the opposite side from the enemy, where were the tents of the general, his lieutenants, the quaestor, and the tribunes; *porta decumana*, opposite to the prætoria; on the sides, *portae principales*, namely, *principulis dextra and sinistra.* — *¶* Also, a line of circumvallation. *Cæs. Quinis castris oppidum circumdedit.* — *¶* Because the Roman army, after every march, pitched a camp, *castra* stands in enumerations for march, or days' march. *Liv.* Tertiis castris Ancyram venit, *at three marches or days' journeys.* *Cæs.* Castris quintis. — *¶* Castra, also for warfare. *Nepos.* In castra proficisci cum aliquo, *h. e. ire in militiam.* *Id.* Castris uti, non palæstra. — *¶* Places of encampment often became towns; hence *Castra* is a name of several towns. *Cæs.* Castra Corneliana (*in Africa*). — *¶* Castra prætoria, barracks for the emperor's body-guard. *Sueton.* *So, Id.* castra, *absol.* — *¶* *Cæs.* Castra navalia, and *Nep.* nautica, and *Virg.* castra, *absol.*, an encampment including ships drawn to land. — *¶* Castrorum pater or filius, a title of the emperor Caligula, because he was born and brought up in the camp; also, of other emperors. *Suet.* and *Inscript.* — *So, also, Castrorum mater, a title of Faustina, who accompanied her husband, M. Antoninus Philoſophus, in the field; also, afterwards, of other empresses.* *Capitolin.* — *¶* Figurat. Castra, applied to bees. *Virg.* and *Pallad.* — *¶* Also, of philosophical sects. *Cic.* In Epicuri castra nos coniecimus, *h. e. I have become an Epicurean.* — *¶* Also, otherwise. *Horat.* Nil cupientium castra peto. *Prop.* Hæc tua castra, *your forte.* — *¶* For *Castrum*, see *Castrum*.
CASTRĀMETŌR (for castra metor), āris, dep. I. *to pitch a camp, pitch tents, encamp, στρατοπεδεύω.* *Liv.*
CASTRATIŌ (castro), ōnis, f. castration, 2 *emasculation, σπαδωνιμός, ὀρχοτομία.* *Colum.* — *¶* In trees, a pruning or cutting away of the branches. *Plin.* and *Colum.*
CASTRĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a castrator, 3 *τομεύς.* *Tertull.*
CASTRĀTŌRIŌS (castrator), a, um, adj. 3 *relating to castration.* *Pallad.*
CASTRĀTŌRĀ (castro), æ, f. same as *Castrator*, vel locus, in quo castratio facta est. *Pallad.* — *¶* *Plin.* Castratura siliquis, see *Castro*.
CASTRĒNSIĀNŌS (castra), a, um, adj. same as *Castrensis.* *Pandect.* *Castrēnsiani, sc. ministri, servants of the emperor's palatium.* — *¶* But, *Pandect.* *Castrēnsiani, sc. milites, h. e. in castris degentes.*
CASTRĒNSIS (Id.), e, adject. relating to the camp; pertaining to war, military. *Cic.* Ex domesticis insidiis in castrense latrocinium. *Id. ap. Plin.* Mulio castrensis. *Plin.* vigilia. *Flor.* Classis quodam genere castrensis, *h. e. easily moved.* *Sueton.* Iudī, *h. e. of soldiers in camp.* *Tacit.* iurisdicção, *h. e. exercised by the general in camp.* *Liv.* triumphus, *h. e. in the camp.* *Plin.* Verbum castrense, a military phrase; camp-word. *Pandect.* peculium, *h. e. which a son collects in military service.* *Gell.* corona, awarded to him who first made his way into the enemy's camp; called sometimes callaris.

CĀSTRĪANŌS, a, um, adj. same as *Castrensis.* *Pandect.*
CĀSTRĪCIANŌS (Castricius), a, um, adject. pertaining to *Castricius.* *Cic.* — *¶* Also, for *Castrensis.* *Pandect.*
CĀSTRŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to 2 *castrate, geld, emaculate, εὐνομήζω, ὀρχοτομέω.* *Varr.* Castrare vitulos. *Plin.* Castrantur feminae sues, *h. e. in such a manner as to render them barren.* — *¶* Also, to cut off. *Plin.* and *Colum.* caudam. — *¶* Also, of trees, plants, &c. to trim, lap, prune, or check excessive growth in any way. *Virg.* Arbusta ad innum perforata castrare, *h. e. to castrate, to draw off superfluous juices.* *Cato.* vites. *Id.* Castrare arundinetum, *to thin.* *Plin.* Siligo castrata, *h. e. cleansed, sifted to a certain extent.* *Id.* Umbilicum (lupini) in sterilitatem castrare, *h. e. to gnaw out.* *Colum.* alvearia, *h. e. to take away the honey.* *Martial.* libellos, *to expurgate.* — *¶* Also, to enfeeble, impair, weaken. *Plin.* vires. *Quidam ap. Cic.* Rempubliam castratam morte Africani. — Hence, to make milder, to soften. *Plin.* vina saccis, *h. e. by straining or filtering it.*
CĀSTRUM (probably increased from casa), i, n. a castle, fort, entrenchment, redoubt; also, a fortified town, fortress. *Nepos.* Grunium in Phrygia castrum. — *¶* Castrum is also a name of several towns. *Plin.* Castrum Julium.
CĀSTŪLĀ, æ, f. perhaps, bodice or stays. 3 *Non.*
CĀSTŪLŌ, ōnis, n. a city in Spain. *Plin.* — Hence, *Castalonensis, c.* adj. pertaining thereto; *Castulonenses*, the inhabitants. *Cic.* and *Plin.*
CĀSTŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. chaste, continent, ἀνδρὸς, καὶ σαφός. *Cic.* Quis hoc adolescentem castior? *Id.* Matronarum castissima. *Colum.* a rebus veneris. *Martial.* Castus moribus, integer pudore. *So, Suet.* Casta fides, *h. e. of marriage.* *Tibull.* Casta, constant, faithful to one. — *¶* Also, in general, pure, spotless, guiltless, innocent, virtuous, not rapacious. *Cic.* Castam concionem defendo. *Plaut.* Decet nos esse a culpa castas. *Horat.* Populus frugi, castus, et virecundus. *Virg.* Casti maneant in religione nepotes, and *Id.* Nulli fas casto scelatorum insistere limen, according to *Servius*, pious. — *So, of things.* *Cic.* Res familiaris casta a cruore civili. *Id.* Castissimos ludos omni flagitio pollueret. *Id.* Præmia virtutis sancta et casta esse oportet. *Horat.* Ara castis cincta verbenis, *h. e. clean, unsold.* *Id.* Parum castis lucis, *h. e. polluted by soæ sia.* *Sil.* cervix, that has not felt the yoke. *Virg.* tæda, according to *Serv.*, pious. — *¶* Also, faithful, sincere, honest. *Cic.* Perjurum fraudasse dicitur castus. *Sil.* Casti ductoris fœdera. *Id.* Saguntimœnia caste. *Id.* Castam servate fidem, inviolate. — *¶* *Gell.* Castus sermo, chaste, elegant, correct. — *¶* Castum *Cereris*, worship of *Ceres*, which required a certain abstinence; as from bread. *Fest.* In casto *Cereris* esse, *h. e. to be prescat at or assist in this worship or service.*
CĀSTŪS (castus), us, m. a religious ceremony, sacred rite, ἄγνεια, called also *castinaonia*; properly, one which required abstinence from certain things in those who performed it; especially from incontinence.
CĀSŪĀLIS (casus), e, adject. casual, fortuitous. *Pandect.* — *¶* Also, in grammar, relating to, declined with cases, πωρικὸς. *Varr.*
CĀSŪLĀ (dimin. from casa), æ, f. a little 2 *cottage or cabin, καλύβιον, οἰκίσκη.* *Plin.* and *Juvnal.*
CĀSŪS (eado), us, m. a fall, or falling, πτώσις, πτώμα. *Cic.* Ingredi sine casu aliquo. *Liv.* Nivis casus. *Horat.* Gravio casu decidunt turres. *Plin.* vehiculi. *Lucret.* Casus stillicidii lapidem cavat. *Id.* Magno casu cadere. *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* Ad casum dare, to throw to the ground. — *Figur.* full, *h. e. death, ruin.* *Cæs.* Saturnini atque Græchorum casus. *Sueton.* Caii et Lucii casu non adeo fractus. — Also, the cud, clasp. *Virg.* hiemis. — *¶* Often, misfortune, adversity, mishap, calamity. *Phædr.* In casu

gravi. *Cic.* Casus horribilis. *Id.* relevaré. *Id.* Aliorum opibus casus suos sustentare. — In medicine, a disease, ailment, illness, or symptom of a disease. *Horat.* Casus lecto te afflxit. *Cels.* In hoc casu locis maritimis opus est. *Id.* In ceteris vero casibus, ubi ossa, &c. *So, Cæl. Aurel.* Casus virium, failure of strength. — *¶* Also, for every fortuitous, unexpected event, good or bad, accident, hap, fortune, chance, τύχη, συντυχία. *Cic.* cæco casu. *Cæs.* magnus, remarkable, peculiar (sometimes, also, great hazard, crisis). *Cic.* Aliquo casu atque fortuna. *Id.* Ad novos casus temporum rationes accommodare. *Nepos.* Reges hominibus casus adversos tribuunt, secundos fortunæ suæ. *Cic.* Casus mirificus. *Cæs.* Res plures casus recipere potest, is liable to many accidents. *Liv.* Casus irrevocabilis, an incurable situation. *Juvnal.* Itur ad casum tabulæ, to the throw of the die. *Planc.* in *Cic.* Ep. Cum in eum casum, ut, &c., into such a predicament that, &c. — Casu, abl. by chance, casually, accidentally. *Cic.* Casu non aderat. *Nepos.* Accidit casu, ut, &c. *Cic.* Non temere, nec casu. — The connection only, in several instances, determines whether casus means chance, or mischance, misfortune. — *¶* Sometimes, risk, hazard, danger. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Quæ res magnam habet casum. *Cic.* Mortis casus habet. *Virg.* potes hoc sub casu ducere somnos? — *¶* Also, (fortuitous) occasion, opportunity. *Sallust.* Aut vi, aut dolis se se casum victoriæ inventurum. *Id.* Fortunam illis præclari facinoris casum dare. *Tacit.* Casus occupandi Armeniam. — *¶* In law, a doubtful case, point. *Pandect.* In quibus casibus lex deficit. — *¶* In grammar, a case. *Cic.* Conversis casibus. *Id.* rectus, the nominative case.
CĀTĀBATHMŌS (καταβαθμός), i, m. properly, a declivity, gradual descent. *In Sallust.* Jug. 20. a precipitous place between Egypt and Africa.
CĀTĀBŌLĒNSIS (perhaps from καταβολή), e, adject. *Catabolenses* were persons, according to *Cujac*, who carried burdens on pack-horses; chiefly cara to the wall; or, according to others, to the magazines. *Pandect.*
CĀTĀBŌLICĪ (καταβολή) spiritus, evil spirits, that throw down the persons they possess; or false, calumnious spirits. *Tertull.*
CĀTACECAUMENĒ (κατακεκαυμένη, from κατακαίω), a region in Asia Minor, parched by the sun; hence, the name of a wine, *Catacecaumenites*, æ, m. *Plin.*
CĀTACHĀNNĀ (καταχήνη), æ, f. a tree 3 *inoculated with branches of different fruit-trees.* *Fronto.*
CĀTĀCHRĒSIS (κατάχρησις), is, f. a 3 *figure of speech, whereby a word is used in a very different sense from its common meaning; same as Abusio.*
CĀTĀCLISTĀ (κατακλίστος) vestis, a 3 *garment quite new and bright; so called, perhaps, because kept shut up in a chest or trunk, and taken out only on special occasions; others think it a garment closed on all sides.* *Apul.*
CĀTĀCLITĀ (τὰ κατάκλιτα), ōrum, n. pl. the clothes or coverings with which a couch is strewed, vestis stragula, qua lecti tricliniæ sternuntur. *Tertull.*
CĀTĀCLŪSMŌS (κατακλυσμός), i, m. a 3 *deluge, flood, inundation.* *Varr.* Ante cataclysmum Ogygi. — *¶* In medicine, a showering of a diseased part with water. *Cæl. Aurel.*
CĀTĀDRŌMŌS (κατάδρομος), i, m. an 2 *extended rope in the theatre, from above downwards, for rope-dancers.* *Sueton.*
CĀTĀDŪPĀ (κατὰ and δόπος), ōrum, n. pl. a place on the confines of Egypt and Ethiopia, where the Nile rushes down precipitously from high rocks. *Cic.* — The inhabitants of the vicinity are called *Cataduppi.* *Plin.*
CĀTĀEGIS (καταιγίς), idis, f. a stormy 3 *wind; a hurricane.* *Apulei.* — *¶* Also, a viad peculiar to Pamphylia. *Senec.*
CĀTĀGELĀSIMŌS (καταγέλασιμος), i, m. 3 *a baaterer, jeerer; or, according to some, a subject of ridicule.* *Plaut.*
CĀTĀGRAPHŌS (κατάγραφος), a, um, 2 *adj. painted, colored, depicted, delineated*

Catull. — Catagrapha, ὄρυμ, n. pl. pictures where one side only is presented to view; profiles. *Plin.*

CATAGŪSĀ (κατάγουσα), *æ*, f. she that bringeth back. This was the name of a beautiful statue by Praxiteles, representing Ceres bringing back Proserpine from the infernal world. *Plin.*

CATĀLECTĀ (κατάλεκτα), ὄρυμ, n. pl. 3 a collection of fugitive poetry. *Auson.*

CATĀLECTICŪS (καταλεκτικός), *a*, um, 3 adj. catalectic, wanting a syllable; a verse is called catalectic which wants a syllable at the end, or terminates in an imperfect foot. *Acotallectic* verses, on the contrary, have the full number of feet. *Prisc.*

CATĀLECTŪS (κοτοληκτός), *a*, um, adj. 3 same as *Catalecticus*. *Diomed.*

CATĀLOGŪS (κατάλογος), *i*, m. an enumeration, a catalogue, series, list. *Theronym.*

CATĀMITŪS (corrupted from *Gany-medes*), *i*, m. *Ganymedes*, the cup-bearer of Jupiter. *Plant.* — Also, a cup-bearer; and a lover, paramour; for *Ganymede* was like the cup-bearer and concubine of the king of the gods. *Apulei.* and *Auson.* — ¶ Also, any effeminate person; a quasi-*Ganymede*. *Cic.*

CATĀNA. See *Catina*.

CATĀŌNĪĀ, *æ*, f. a district in Cappadocia. *Nepos.*

CATAPHĀGĒS (καταφαγής), *æ*, m. a glut-ton, gourmandizer. *Petron.*

CATĀPHRACTĀ (καταφρακτῆ), *æ*, f. a breastplate, cuirass, coat of mail; suit of armor, *ῥωπακμαχος*. *Tacit.* — Also written *Cataphractæ*. *Tertull.*

CATĀPHRACTĀRIŪS (cataphracta), *a*, 3 um, adj. mailed, clad in mail. *Lamprid.*

CATĀPHRACTŪS (Id.), *a*, um, adj. armed with a cataphract, mailed. The *militēs cataphracti* for the most part had not only the body armed with a coat of mail, but were also provided with iron greaves for the legs; so that they cataphractus, a barbed steed, *κατάφρακτος*, *ῥωπακμαχος*.

CATĀPIRĀTES (καταπειρατῆρ), *æ*, m. a plummet; a leaden weight suspended by a string, by which depths are sounded. *Isidor.*

CATĀPLĀSMĀ, *ātis*, n. and **CATĀPLĀS-MŪS** (κατάπλασμα, and *καταπλασμὸς*), *i*, m. a plaster, poultice, cataplasm. *Cels.*

CATĀPLEXIS (κατάπληξις), *is*, f. admiration, astonishment, stupor. *Lucret.* Magna atque inmanis; cataplexis, plenaque honoris.

CATĀPLŌS (κατάπλους), *i*, m. the return of a vessel from a voyage into harbor; often put for a vessel or fleet itself. *Martial.* and *Cic.*

CATĀPŌTIUM (καταπότιον), *ii*, n. medicine to be scullioned whole; a pill. *Cels.*

CATĀPŪLTĀ (καταπέλτης), *ic*, f. a war-2 like engine, for throwing stones or javelins to a distance, a catapult. *Cæs.* — ¶ Also, the weapon itself which is discharged. *Plant.*

CATĀPŪLTĀRIŪS (catapulta), *a*, um, 3 adj. pertaining to a catapult. *Plaut.* Pilum catapultarium, *h. c.* which is thrown by a catapult.

CĀTARACTĀ, or **CĀTARRHACTĀ**, *æ*, f. 2 and **CĀTARACTES** or **CĀTARRACTES** (καταράκτης, or *καταρράκτης*), *æ*, m. a cataract, a fall of water from a high place. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a machine to stop the water of a current with; a flood-gate, sluice, lock in a river. *Plin. Ep.* — ¶ Also, a draw-bridge, portcullis. *Veget.* and *Liv.* — ¶ Also, *Cataracta*, a bird, same as *Avis Diomedea*, probably, a gull, a cormorant. *Plin.* — ¶ *Cataractes*, *æ*, m. also, a river of Pamphylia. *Plin.*

CĀTARACTRIA, *æ*, f. a word made by 3 *Plant.* *Pseud.* 3. 2. 47.

CĀTARRHŪS (κατάρρῳς), *i*, m. a deflux-3 ion of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat; a catarrh. *Cæl. Aurel.*

CĀTASCŌPIUM (κατασκοπίον), *ii*, n. a 3 vessel sent out to spy or reconnoitre. *Gell.*

CĀTASCŌPŪS (κατάσκοπος), *i*, m. a spy, 3 scout. *Auct. B. Afric.*

CĀTĀSTĀ (καθίστημι), *æ*, f. a cage, or 2 stall, in which slaves were exposed to sale. *Tibull.* quem sæpe coegit Barbara gypsatos ferre catasta pedes. *Pers.* Rigida catusta. *Martial.* avara. *Sueton.* Emp-

tus de catasta. — ¶ Also, an instrument of torture. *Prudent.*

CĀTĀSTRŌPHĒ, *es*, and **CĀTĀSTRŌ-PIĀ** (καταστροφή), *æ*, f. the development or turn of an action, the catastrophe. *Petron.*

CĀTĀSTŪS (catasta), *i*, m. a slave purchased from the catasta. *Vitriv.* and *Martial.* — Others read differently.

CĀTE (catus), adverb, skilfully, ingenious-3 ly, neatly, *νοννεχῶς*, *ρεχνικῶς*. *Plaut.* Sapienter, docte, cordate, cate. *Id.* Cate legere locum loquendi. *Id.* Mulier, quæ te novit tam cate, who knows you so thoroughly. *Cic.* Tornare cate aliquid, *h. e.* ingeniose, artificiose.

CĀTEGŌRIĀ (κατηγορία), *æ*, f. an accusation. *Macrob.* — ¶ Also, among logicians, a category, order of ideas, predicament. *Sidon.*

CĀTEGŌRICŪS (categoria), *a*, um, adj. 3 categorical, *κατηγορικός*, ad categoriam pertinens, qua prædicamentum significat. *Sidon.*

CĀTELĀ (a Gallic word), *æ*, f. a sort of 3 missile weapon used especially by the Gauls. *Virg.*

CĀTELLĀ (diminut. of *catula*), *æ*, f. a young bitch, *κυνίδιον*. *Jurcaal.* Morte viri cupiant animam servare catellæ. *Martial.* Catellæ lambentes. — ¶ Also, a small chain. *Cæcil. apud Non.* — Hence, a necklace; a bracelet. *Liv.* Prætor suos equites catellis ac fibulis donavit. *Horat.* sæpe catellam, Sæpe pericellidem raptam sibi flentis. — ¶ Used, also, as a term of endearment. *Hiéron.*

CĀTELLŪS (diminut. of *catulus*), *i*, m. a 1 little dog, whelp, puppy, *σκυλάκιον*, *κυνίδιον*. *Cic.* Catellus mortuus. *Alii leg.* Catella mortua. *Plaut.* Tantillum loci, ubi catellus cubet, id mihi sat est loci. *Juvenal.* Catellus lusor. — ¶ Used also as a term of endearment. *Plaut.* Die me anaticulam, columbam, vel catellum, &c. — ¶ Also, a sort of chain, with which slaves were bound. *Plaut.*

CĀTENĀ (unc.), *æ*, f. a chain, *σειρή*, *ἄλυσις*. *Cic.* Injicere catenas alicui. *Cæs.* Conjicere aliquem in catenas. *Id.* Tenere aliquem in catenis. *Vellei.* Catenis aureis vincere. *Horat.* Onerare catenis. *Sueton.* In catena esse, *h. c.* to be bound. *Plaut.* Esse cum catenis. *Horat.* Nectere catenas alicui. *Id.* Compescere aliquem catena. *Id.* Dare aliquem catenis. *Flor.* Catenas dare alicui. *Id.* Ducere aliquem in catenis. *Sallust.* Habere aliquem in catenis. *Liv.* Dammare aliquem, et in catenis Romam mittere. *Plin.* Custodire in catenis. *Stat.* manns insertare catenis. *Tacit.* Catenas alicui exsolvere. *Sueton.* Surripere aliquem catenis. *Plaut.* Eximere se ex catenis. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Solutus ex catenis. — *Plaut.* Catenarum colonus, *h. c.* a slave who has been long imprisoned. — ¶ Also, any tie or band. *Vitriv.* — ¶ Also, a girdle, belt, sash. *Plin.* — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Hanc immanem bestiam vincam auspiciis, constrictam legum sacratarum catenis, &c. *Horat.* Animum frenis et catena compescere. *Lucret.* inter se forte catenas ludunt in numerumque exsultant, *h. e.* choræas agunt manibus, quasi catenis invicem nexi. *Al. aliter leg.* — ¶ Also, a connected order of things, a chain of events. *Gell.* Fatum est sempiterna quædam et indeclinabilis series rerum et catena.

CĀTENĀRIŪS (catena), *a*, um, adj. of a 2 chain, bound by a chain. *Senec.*

CĀTENĀTIŌ (cateno), *ōnis*, f. a chaining, 2 tying, or biading. *Vitriv.*

CĀTENĀTŪS (Id.), *a*, um, bound by a 2 chain, chained; also, bound by any band. *Horat.* Britannus catenatus. *Martial.* Catenatæ lagenæ. *Stat.* Lingue equorum catenatæ, bridled. *Id.* lectus, *h. e.* surrounded or bound by a net. — ¶ Figur. chained or connected together. *Quintil.* and *Martial.*

CĀTENŌ (catena), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a. I.* to 2 bind by a chain, to chain, *σειρεύω*. *Venant.* Fortun. Petrus, qui cælum clave catenat.

CĀTENŌLĀ (dimin. of *catena*), *æ*, f. a 3 little chain. *Parlin.* *Nolan.*

CĀTERVĀ (unc.), *æ*, f. a multitude of men who belong together, as a troop of soldiers. *Nepos.* *Horat.* and *Veget.* — Also, in general, a mass or body of soldiers.

Cic. — Also, a company or troop of plog-ers. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, every mass or multitude collected together. *Cic.* hominum. *Virg.* avium, flock. *Tibull.* angium. *Gell.* verborum, moss.

CĀTERVĀRIŪS (caterva), *a*, um, adj. crowded together, mingled confusedly together. *Suetoa.*

CĀTERVĀTIM (Id.), adverb, in compa-2 nies or troops; in crowds, in heaps. *Liv.* and *Virg.*

CĀTHARTICŪS (καθαρτικός), *a*, um, adj. purifying, cohartic. *Cels.*

CĀTHEDRĀ (καθέδρα), *æ*, f. a chair or 3 scat, used especially by Roman ladies, soae-riech elevated, and furnished with arms and a footstool, which they not only used at home, but in which they were sometimes carried abroad. *Horat.* and *Juvenal.* — ¶ Also, a chair for teachers or lecturers. *Jurcaal.* — Hence, the office of a teacher, or professor, and of a bishop. *Auson.* and *Sidon.*

CĀTHEDRALICŪS (cathedra), *a*, um, 3 adj. of or pertaining to a cathedra, sitting on a cathedra; hence, effeminate. *Martial.*

CĀTHEDRĀRIŪS (Id.), *a*, um, adj. of or 2 pertaining to a cathedra. *Sidon.* — ¶ Cathedraría, ὄρυμ, n. same as *Cathedra*, pl. of *Cathedra*. *Pandect.* — ¶ *Senec.* Cathedrarii philosophi, public professors or teachers.

CĀTHETER (καθετήρ), *ēris*, m. a catheter; 3 a hollow and somewhat crooked instrument to draw off the urine with, when impeded by calculous matter lodged in the bladder. *Cæl. Aurel.*

CĀTHIETŪS (κάθετος), *i*, f. a perpendicu-2 lar line. *Vitriv.*

CĀTHŌLICIANI (Catholici), ὄρυμ, m. attendants or officers of the *Catholici*, who were a sort of magistrates or directors of the revenue; especially in Africa. *Pandect.*

CĀTHŌLICŪS (καθολικός), *a*, um, adj. universal, extending to all. *Plin.* Catholica siderum errantium, *h. e.* ea, quæ universim pertinent ad sidera errantia. *Tertull.* Catholica bonitas Dei. — ¶ Also, generally believed or adopted. *Tertull.* traditio. *Prudent.* fides, *h. e.* catholic, orthodox. — ¶ In *Prudent.* first syllable long. — ¶ Hence, *Catholice*, adv. in general, universally. *Tertull.* — Also, in a catholic, orthodox manner. *Hiéron.*

CĀTIĀNŪS (Caius), *a*, um, adj. pertaining to *Caius*. *Cic.*

CĀTYLINĀ, *æ*, m. *L. Sergius Catiline*, whose conspiracy against his country was crushed by *Cicero*. *Cic.* — Hence, *Catilinārius*, *a*, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Catiline*. *Cic.* and *Quintil.*

CĀTILLŌ (catillus), *as*, to lick the dishes. 3 *Plant.*

CĀTILLŌ (Id.), *ōnis*, m. lick-lish; hence, sweet-tooth, gourmandizer. *Macrob.*

CĀTILLŪS (dimin. from *catinus* and -um), *i*, m. and **CĀTILLUM**, *i*, n. a little dish or porringer, *λεκάνιον*, *λεκανίδιον*. *Horat.* and *Colum.* — ¶ *Plin.* Vaginæ catillis crepant, a silver figure of this on the sheath of a sword. — ¶ Also, the upper mill-stone, opposed to *meta*. *Paul. Dig.* But it properly signifies the under mill-stone.

CĀTILLŪS, *i*, m. brother of *Tiburtus*, for 3 whom he named the city *Tibur*. *Solia.* and *Sil.* — ¶ *Horat.* shortens the penult by dropping one of the consonants, as *Mænia Catili*. — *Stat.* shortens the first syllable. — ¶ *Catilli*, ὄρυμ, a people in the Sabine territory, and inhabitants of *Tibur*. *Sil.*

CĀTINĀ, and **CĀTĀNĀ**, *æ*, and **CĀTĀNĒ**, *es*, f. *Κατάνη*, now *Catania*, a city of Sicily, near mount *Etna*. *Cic.* — Hence, *Catinensis*, or *Catinienensis*, *e*, adj. of or pertaining to the same. *Juven.* — *Catinensis*, ium, the inhabitants of the same. *Cic.*

CĀTINUM, *i*, n. and **CĀTINŪS**, *i*, m. a dish 3 or platter, *λεκάνη*, *ρρυθλίον*. Also, a cooking vessel, a sort of pot. *Varr.* and *Horat.* — ¶ Also, for other uses; as, *Plin.* a pot to melt metals in; a melting pot or crucible; and, *Suetoa.* a censor. — ¶ Also, the air-vessel in forcing-machinery. *Vitriv.* — ¶ *Plin.* *Catini saxorum*, cavities.

CĀTLITIO. See in *Catullo*.

CĀTŌ, *ōnis*, m. a family name of the Por-3 cian gens at Rome; the most distinguished

of this name are M. Porcius Cato, the censor, who wrote several books, and is renowned for his seriousness and strictness; and M. Porcius Cato, the younger, great-grandson of the former, who killed himself at Utica, hence called Uticensis; he, also, was a man of grave, strict manners. — ¶ Figur. a man grave, strict, steady, and upright. Senec. and Juvenal. — Also, a vorose, stern man, hard to please. Phædr. — Hence, Catoninus, and Catoninus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Cato. Cic.

CATOBLEPAS (κατωβλέπας), a, m. properly, that looks downwards; the name of an Ethiopian species of bull, with the head hanging down. Plin. and Mela.

CATŌCHITES (κατοχίτης), a, m. or CATŌCHITIS (κατοχίτης), Idis, f. a precious stone, found in Corsica. Plin.

CATŌMIDIO (κατ' ὤμων), as, a. l. to 3 strike on the shoulders. Petron.

CATŌNIUM (κάτω), ii, n. hell, the lower 3 world; same as O-cus. Cic.

CATŌPYRITES (κατοπυρίτης), a, m. or CATŌPYRITIS (κατοπυρίτης), Idis, f. a sort of gem. Plin.

CATŌRCHITES VINUM (οἶνος κατορχίτης), wine made from figs. Plin.

CATTĀ, a, f. perhaps a kind of bird; 3 some explain it, n cat. Martial.

CATTI, or CHATTI, ōrum, m. a people of Germany, near the Hercynian forest. Tacit. and Plin. — Hence, Cattus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to this people. Sueton.

CATŪLA, a, f. a little bitch; a whelp, puppy. Propert.

CATŪLĀSTER (catulus), i, m. a grown boy. Vitruv.

CATŪLINŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. belonging to a whelp. Plaut. Catulina caro, and Plin. Catulina, absol. in the same sense.

CATŪLĪŌ, is, n. 4. to desire the male, used of dogs. Varr. — ¶ Figur. Leber. apud Non. lupa catulienis. — Hence, subst. Catulitio, ōnis, f. Plin.

CATŪLLĀNŌS, a, um, adj. of or from 3 Catullus. Martial. Basia Catulliana.

CATŪLLŌS, i, m. C. Valerius Catullus, a poet of Verona. Ovid.

CATŪLŌS (unc.), i, m. a little dog, whelp, puppy, κυνίδιον. Cic. Omnia in perfectis et maturis esse meliora, ut in equo, quam in equulo, in cane, quam in cutulo. Horat. venaticus ex quo Tempore cervinam pellem latravit in aula, Militat in silvis catulus, the hound. — ¶ Often, also, the young of other animals. Horat. Catuli cervæ. Id. leuæ, the whelps of a lioness. Plaut. suum. Virg. luporum. Plin. tigrium. Id. vulpium. Id. simiarum. Id. lacertarum. Id. mustelæ. Phædr. felis. Plin. delphinorum. Id. Aspidemix catulos. Id. Catuli viperæ. Id. and Virg. serpentium. — ¶ Also, a kind of chain with which slaves were bound. Lucil. apud Non.

CATŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. acute, shrill. Varr. — Hence, figur. Varr. Cata dicta, h. e. acute dicta. — ¶ It generally signifies, cunning, artful, shrewd, knowing, wise, sagacious, ready, πονηρός, πονηρός. It seems to imply rather that cunning and shrewdness which is derived from nature, than from habit and education. Cic. Quis igitur prudentem, et, ut ita dicam, catum, non ex ipsius habitu, sed ex aliqua re externa iudicet? Horat. Mercuri, qui feros cultus hominum recentum voce formasti catus. Plaut. Ita cita est et callida: habet cor: quam dicit, quod opus est! Id. Dare alicui consilium catum. Horat. Catus jaculari cervos. Auson. legumque catus, fandi que potentes.

CATŪS, or CATTŪS (unc.), i, m. a cat, αἰλῶνος, feles. Pallad.

CAVĒDIUM (cavus & ædes), ii, n. an 2 open, empty place in the middle of a house. Plin. Ep.

CAVĀMEN (cavo), Inis, n. a hollow, cavern. Solin.

CAVĀTICŪS (cavus), a, um, adj. of or 2 growing in hollow places or caves. Plin.

CAVĀPYŌ (cavo), ōnis, f. a hollow, κοιλό-3 ης, cavum. Varr.

CAVĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who hollows, 2 qui cavat. Plin. Pici arborum cavatores

CAVĀTŌRA (Id.), a, f. a hollow, cavity. 3 Veget.

CAUCALIS (καυκαλῖς), Idis, f. an herb like fennel, with a white flower; bastard-parsley, hedge-parsley. Plin.

CAUCASŌS, and CAUCASŌS, i, m. mount Caucasus, in Asia, between the Euxine and Caspian seas. — Hence, Caucasus, and Caucasus, a, um, adj. Caucasian, relating to mount Caucasus. Virg. Caucasius vertex. Plin. Caucasie portæ (also called Iberie and Albanie), a narrow pass between mount Caucasus and the Caspian sea. — Caucasii, ōrum, m. the inhabitants of this mountain. Pompos. Mela. — Caucasigēna, a, m. & f. one born on or near this mountain. Sidon.

CAUCŌN (καυκόν), i, n. the herb called horse-tail. Plin.

CAUGI, CAUCHI, or CHAUCI, ōrum, m. a people of Lower Germany. Plin.; also, Caici, in Claud.

CAUDĀ (unc.), a, f. the tail of a beast, bird, or fish, κέρκος, οὐρά. Cic. and Horat. — ¶ Pers. Caudam jactare popelato, to shake the tail like a dog, h. e. to court, or fawn upon; or like a peacock, to display the tail, h. e. to court by external show. — ¶ Horat. Caudam trahere, to have a tail stuck on behind in mockery; to be stupid or silly. — ¶ Cic. Cauda illa Verris, h. e. the last part of the word Verres. — ¶ Horat. also uses it in a bad sense.

CAUDEŌS, a, um, adj. wooden, if from 3 cauder; or, according to some, of rushes, so as to resemble a horse's tail; from cauda. Plaut. cistella.

CAUDEX (unc.), Icis, m. the stem, stock, or trunk of a tree, στῆλεχος, κορμός, στῆ-3 πος. Plin. Arbores quædam simplices, quibus a radice caudex unus. — Hence, Plaut. Caudicis provincia, the office of wood-cutting. — ¶ Also, what is made thereof; hence, anciently, a raft; then a boat or vessel for carrying provisions along the Tiber. Senec. — Hence, Caudicens lembus, h. e. ex caudice factus. Auson. — Also, Caudicariæ (cod) naves, made of rough trunks of trees; or, according to Fest., ex tabulis crassioribus. Sallust. — So, Caudicarii (cod), pl. m. men who managed such vessels, especially for carrying corn. Pandect. — ¶ Also, a stupid fellow, dolt, blockhead. Terent. — ¶ Codex, for caudex. See Codex.

CAUDIUM, ii, n. a city of the Hirpini. Liv. — Hence, Caudinus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. Liv. furnicæ, a narrow pass between Avellino and Benevento, where the Romans were shut up by the Samnites; in consequence of which they were forced to pass under the yoke, and to make a disgraceful peace. — Caudini, ōrum, the inhabitants of Caudium. Plin.

CAVEA (cavus), a, f. a hollow, hollow 2 place, cavity, κοίλωμα. Plin. — ¶ Often, n cave, or den, for wild beasts; n cage, or coop, for birds; also, a bee-hive. Horat., Cic. and Virg. — ¶ Also, a fence, trellage, or hedge, to defend young trees from cattle. Colum. — ¶ Very often, the place where the spectators sit at the theatres; the seats or benches of the spectators. Cic. Qui clamores tota cavea nuper in M. Pacuvii nova fabula; cum, &c. — The cavea was threefold; in the lowest part sat the equites and senators; in the uppermost part, the lowest of the people; in the middle, the more respectable class. — Hence, Senec. verba ad summam caveam spectantia, h. e. suited to the taste of the vulgar. — ¶ In later writers, caven is also applied to the amphitheatres. Tertull. and Apul. — ¶ Also, the theatre itself. Cic. Jam ludi publici, quoniam sunt cavea, circosque divisi, h. e. the theatre or place for dramatic exhibitions, and eirens. Plaut. Quod verbum in cavea dixit histrio. — ¶ Also, in general, any place of public exhibition; or, also, the spectators. Virg. Caveæ consessum implet.

CAVEATŪS (cavea), a, um, adj. formed 2 like the cavea of a theatre. Plin.

CAVEFACIŌ (caveo & facio), is, a. 3. to avoid, beware of. Venant.

CAVEŌ (unc.), es, cavi, cautum, n. and sometimes a. 2. to beware or take heed of, be aware, be on one's guard, νvoid, εὔλα-3 βέσθαι, fugito, declino, evito. Nepos. Animum attendere ad cavendum. Cic. Cavere aliquid. Id. interventum aliquid. Id. omnia. Cæs. vallum cæcum fossasque. Ovid. frigora. Plaut. Cautum oportuit. Cic. Cetera, quæ provideri poterunt, cavebuntur. — With prep. a, or ab. Cic. a servitio, to guard against. Id. ab homine impuro. Sallust. ab insidiis. So, Plaut. malo (ho mine), for a malo. — With cum. Plaut. Cum malo stulte cavi. Id. Mihi tecum cavendum est, h. e. a te. — With infin. Sallust. petere a populo. Virg. capro occurrere. — With subj. and ne. Cic. ne cui suspicionem darem. Horat. Cave, ne minuas. So, Cæs. Ne quid eis noceretur, a Cæsare cavetur. — And frequently without ne; especially in second pers. imperat. Cic. Cave ignoscas. Id. Cave existimes. Id. Cave putes Terent. Cave audiam. Plaut. Cave dirumpatis, for caveite. — ¶ Also, to take care, take heed, provide, see, look to it, that nothing evil or unfortunate happen to any one, to secure or place in safety by care and heedfulness. With the dat. Cæc. ad Cic. Caves tibi, you provide for your own security. Cic. Caverat adulter sibi. Sueton. securitati. Cic. veteranis. — Also, with ut. Cic. ut ea moderata sint. Colum. ut sulcos aquarios faciamus. Plaut. Cauto opus est, ut, &c. care must be taken. — And with ne. Horat. ne populus laboret. — ¶ In this latter sense, frequently, in laws. Cic. Lex sepulcris cavet, provides for. — Of jurists, when they give their clients the necessary forms and precautions. Cic. ad Trebat. Jctui. Tu qui ceteris cavere didicisti. Id. Non quærimus, quemadmodum cavemus in jure. — ¶ Also, to give security by pledge, bond, or the like. Cæs. Obsidibus de pecunia cavent. Cic. Prædibus et prædiis populo cautum est. Sueton. In duplum cavere, to give double security. Plin. Cavere capite pro re aliqua. — Also, with acc. to give security for. Pandect. Sempronio caverunt summam. Id. chirographum. — Also, ab aliquo, to demand or obtain security from. Cic. — ¶ Also, to order, dispose, cajoin, decree, establish. Cic. Testamento cavere, ut, &c. Id. Cautum est legibus, ne, &c. Tacit. De adulterio satis cavere lege Julia. Pandect. Cavere principalibus constitutionibus. — ¶ Also, to keep off, ward off. Cato. scabiem pecori. — ¶ Cave sis, or caveas, for cave si vis, is a stronger expression for cave. Plaut. and Terent. — ¶ The final syllable of cave is, according to analogy, long; but it is sometimes shortened.

CAVERNĀ (cavus), a, f. a hollow place, cavity; n cave, cavern, κρύπτη, κοίλωμα. Cic. See Spelunca. — ¶ Also, a hole. Plin. vasis fictilis. — Also, for podex. Plin. — ¶ Lucet. Cavernæ cæli, for concava, convexa, the vault of heaven. So, Manil. Aeris caverna. — ¶ Cic. Cavernæ navis, the interior of the ship, with its apartments.

CAVERNĀTIM (caverna), adv. through 3 cavities. Sidon.

CAVERNŌ (Id.), as, a. l. to hollow, make 3 hollow. Car. Aurel.

CAVERNŌSŪS (Id.), a, um, full of cavities, hollow. Plin.

CAVERNŪLĀ (Id.), a, f. dimin. a little 2 cavity or hole. Plin.

CAVILLĀ, a, f. a cavil, scoff, taunt, jeer; a joke or jest, σόφισμα. Plaut.

CAVILLABUNDŌS (cavillor), a, um, adj. apt to cavil. Tertull.

CAVILLĀTŪS (Id.), ōnis, f. a cavilling or jangling; a sophism, quirk, quibble, σόφισμα. Quintil. Omissis cavillationibus, h. e. inutilibus questionibus. Id. Verborum cavillatio, h. e. carping at, cavilling criticism of. — ¶ Cic. Orat. 2. 54. facetiousness or humor, in speech. — ¶ Also, a sharp saying, cutting remark, snillery, taunt, sarcasm; either in jest or earnest. Plaut., Liv. and Sueton.

CAVILLĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a caviller 1 jeerer, captious person, σοφιστής. Senec.

— ¶ Also, a humorous person; one who makes himself merry at others' expense, σκώπτης. Cic. and Plaut. — Hence, Cavillatōrius, a, um, adj. full of sophisms and cavils. Pandect.

CAVILLATRIX (cavillator), icis, f. 2 Quintil. Conclusio cavillatrix, cavilling, sophistical.

CAVILLATÖS (cavillor), us, m. same as 3 Cavillatio. Apul.

CAVILLÖR (probably caveo), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to cavil, argue captiously, reason unfairly, quibble. Liv. Cavillari tribunū. Pandect. Verba cavillatus, wrestling. Tacit. Verba patrum cavillantem, h. e. calumniantem, et in vanas suspiciones adducentem. Val. Maz. fata. — ¶ Often, to joke, jest; rally, banter, σκώπτειν, κερρομεῖν. Cic. togam ejus pretextum. Id. In eo etiam cavillatus est. Id. cum aliquo. Liv. tribunos plebis. — ¶ Passively. Apul. Sermo nis blanditie cavillatus, deceived.

CAVILLÖSÖS (cavilla or cavillum), a, 3 um, adj. cavilling, captious. Jul. Firmic.

CAVILLÖLÄ, æ, f. or **CAVILLÖLUM** 3 (Il.), i, n. a little quirk or cavil. Plaut. **CAVILLUM**, i, n. and **CAVILLÖS**, i, m. 3 a cavilling, jeering, jesting. Apul.

CAVITUS, for **cautus**, Plaut.; though the passage is otherwise read.

CAULÄ (perhaps for **cavila**, from **cavus**, or from **αὐλή**), æ, f. a sheep-cote, fold, pen, αὐλή. Virg. — Also, any other enclosure, of an altar, statue, &c. Inscrip. — ¶ Lucret. Caulæ corporis, passages, channels, vessels. Id. ætheris.

CAULIAS (καυλίας), æ, m. the juice of the stalk of the herb laserpitium. Plin.

CAULICÖLÖS (dimin. from **caulis**), i, m. a small, tender stalk or stem, of plants; as, Cels. of cucumbers and melons. Plin. Cauliculi ramorum, tips, from the likeness. — Hence, Cauliculātus, a, um, adj. habens cauliculos. Apul. — ¶ Hence, in architecture, an ornament on the chapter of a pillar, like wreaths or tendrils running from a stalk. Vitr. — ¶ Written also **caliculus**.

CAULIS (καυλός), is, and **CÖLIS**, is, m. the stalk or stem of a shrub or herb; as, Plin. of the bean. — Especially, of the cabbage. Cato. — Hence, the cabbage itself. Plin. — Also, a colewort. Cic. — Also, in vines and trees, tendrils, clasps; tips, from the resemblance. Plin. — ¶ Figur. of other things. Plin. pennæ, the quill. — Also, Lucil. ap. Non. for mentula. — ¶ In Cels., nom. coles.

CAULÖDES (καυλώδης), is, adj. having a large stalk. Plin. brassica, a kind of cabbage with broad leaves.

CAULÖN, ñnis, m. a city of Italy, in the 3 Brutian territory. Ovid. — Also called Caulonia. Liv.

CAUNÆ, ārum. See next word. 3

CAUNÖS, or **CAUNÖS**, i, m. son of Cyane and brother of Hyblis. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a seaport in Caria, named from him, now Copi. Cic. — Hence, Caunēus, Caunius, or Caunæus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to this city. Cic. Caunæ, se. ficus, Caunian figs. — And Caunæ, ārum, f. any dried figs. Colum. and Stat. — Caunēi, or Caunīi, the inhabitants of the city. Cic. — Also, Caunites, æ, m. of Caunos. Plin.

CAVÖ (cavus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 2 hollow, scoop, excavate, κοιλαίνω. Liv. naves ex arboribus. Virg. arbore lintres. Id. Equi ungula cavat tellurem. Plin. Luna cavaus cornua, h. e. waning. Ovid. Parmam gladio cavare, h. e. penetrare, transfodere. Plin. Oppida cuniculis cavata, h. e. undermined. — ¶ Also, in the poets, to make hollow. Virg. tegmina capitum.

CAVÖSITÄS (Id.), ātis, f. a hollow place, 3 cavity. Tertull.

CAUPÖ (probably from **καπηλός**, or allied to it), ñnis, m. an innkeeper, victualler, sutler, ξενδοδότης, καπηλός. Cic. and Martial. — ¶ Also, any retailer, chapman. Plaut. — ¶ Figur. Tertull. sapientie.

CAUPÖNX (caupo), æ, f. an inn, tavern, eating-house, ξενοδοχείον, καπηλεῖον. Cic. and Horat. — ¶ Also, a hostess, fe-

male sutler. Lucil. and Apul. — ¶ Also, the business or occupation of a caupo. Pandect. Some read **Cauponia**.

CAUPÖNÄNS (Id.), antis, particip. figur. carrying on for the sake of gain. Enn. ap. Cic. bellum.

CAUPÖNÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. pertaining 3 to taverns or victualling-houses. Plaut. puer, waiter therein. Justin. Cauponas artes exercere. Pandect. taberna, tavern or victualling-house. So, also, Id. Cauponium, absol.; but **cauponia**, æ, is read.

CAUPÖNÖLÄ (dimin. from **caupona**), æ, 1 f. a small inn. Cic.

CAUPÖLÖS, or **CAUPÖLÖS**, i, m. a kind 3 of boat. Gell.

CAURÖS (unc.), or **CÖRÖS**, i, m. the north-west wind, ἀπρόετης. Senee. and Cæs. — Hence, Caurinus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to this wind. Grat.

CAUSÄ, and **CAUSSÄ** (perhaps, caveo), æ, f. a lawsuit or process, a judicial process. Cic. Causam constituere. Id. defendere. Id. orare, and Id. Causas dicere, to plead. Id. Causam tenere, or Ovid. vincere, to gain. Cic. Causam perdere, or Causa cadere, to lose. — Hence, every matter in dispute which is to be decided. Cic. Causam obtinere, to gain or carry. — Also, in a free state, the measures or principles espoused by one party and rejected by the other; also, the party or faction itself. Cic. Causa quam Pompeius suscepit. Id. Nemini in illa causa concedebat. Id. In eadem causa esse. — ¶ Also, every matter or concern which is transacted, or spoken, written or contended about; matter, subject, object, question; business, affair. Cic. Causa quæ sit, videtis. Id. Oratio unde causa ducitur. Id. Statim illam causam arripere, h. e. in order to write about it. Nepos. Syer tali causa missa. Ovid. Mandata causa, an affair or matter intrusted. Liv. Causam aliquis agere, to manage the affair of any one, h. e. to defend him, or espouse his cause. — Also, in Ulpian. 2, 14, 7. for res, a thing or matter in general. — ¶ Also, cause. Cic. Nihil potest evenire, nisi causa antecedente. Id. In seminibus est causa arborum. — Hence, the cause to which any thing is to be imputed. Cic. Causam rei sustinere, h. e. to bear the blame, to be the cause of. So, Liv. Causæ esse, and Plin. In causa esse. — Also, occasion, motive, opportunity. Cic. Causam explicandæ philosophiæ attulit casus civitatis. Cæs. Timoris causam afferre. — ¶ Also, every cause or reason adduced, on account of which any thing takes place or is believed, &c. Cic. Ob eam causam, quia, &c. Id. Causam afferre. Lucret. and Phædr. dicere. Cic. Non sine causa. Id. Cum causa aliquid dicere. The abl., causa, often stands for propter, generally after the word to which it belongs. Terent. Vestri honoris causa. Id. Ea causa, on that account. Cic. Mca causa, on my account. Yet it sometimes precedes. Cic. Causa temporis. Liv. Causa ignominie. — Hence, pretence, pretext, color. Nepos. Causam bellandi reperire. Cic. Per causam inopum, under pretence of relieving the poor. Cæs. Per causam supplementi. — Also, excuse. Cic. Causam accipere. Liv. Causam cognoscere. Terent. Tibi causa est de hac re. — Also, defence. Cic. Causam dicere (as, de ambitu; de vi; de capite suo), to make a defence, h. e. to defend one's self or another judicially or otherwise. Liv. Ex vinculis causam dicere. Cic. Causæ dictio, defence. Id. Indicta causa, without a defence, h. e. without a hearing. — Also, followed by quin (that not). Terent. Non causam dico, quin, quod meritis sit, ferat, h. e. I have nothing to say, why he should not, &c. Cic. Causæ nil dicimus, quin tibi vadium promiserit. Often, Dicere causam, to be the accused or defendant. Cic. and Nepos. — Also, hindrance. Terent. and Horat. Quid causæ est, quin, &c., what hinders? Cic. Morbi causa. — Also, sickness, disease. Tibull. Sontica causa. Cels. Causam metuere. — Also, a ground or reason for

friendship or connection; connection. Cic. Explicabo breviter, quæ sit mihi ratio et causa cum Cæsare. — ¶ Also, a just or righteous cause. Cic. Armis inferiores non causa fuissent. Liv. Causam probare. — ¶ Also, condition, circumstances, state. Cic. Ad me causam reipublicæ detulerunt. Id. In eadem causa. Id. Eadem nostra causa est. — ¶ Also, advantage, profit. Plaut. familiæ, h. e. support. — Also, what is contained in a right or privilege; a right, title. Pandect. Cum sua causa aliquid usucapere.

CAUSÄLIS (causa), e, adj. causal, 3 relating to a cause or reason. Augustin. — Hence, Causaliter, adv. per causas. Augustin.

CAUSÄRÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. sick, 2 indisposed, sickly. Liv. Causarii, sc. milites, h. e. exempted from serving on account of ill health. Pandect. Causaria missio, h. e. an exemption on account of ill health. Hence, Pandect. Causarie, adv. or causaria, se. missionem.

CAUSÄT (causor), adverb, with reason. 2 Plin. Causativus defensore.

CAUSÄTÖ (Id.), ñnis, f. a pretext, 3 excuse. Gell. — ¶ Also, disease, sickness. Pallad.

CAUSÄTÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. 3 causative. Martian. Capell. — ¶ Priscian. Causativus casus, same as accusativus, the accusative case.

CAUSÄ (καυσία), æ, f. a hat worn by 3 the Macedonians. Plaut. — ¶ Also, same as vinca, a warlike machine, a mantelet used in sieges. Veget.

CAUSÄDICÄTÖ (causidicus), ñnis, f. 3 advocacy. Fronto.

CAUSÄDICINÄ (Id.), æ, f. the office or 3 profession of an advocate. Ammian. and Pandect.

CAUSÄICÖS (causa & dico), i, m. a 3 pleader, advocate; generally used contemptuously. Cic.

CAUSÄIFICÖR (causa & facio), āris, dep. 3 1. to pretend, to allege. Plaut.

CAUSÖR (causa), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to pretend or plead in the way of excuse; to allege as a reason, προφανίζω, αἰτιόμαί. Virg. Causando nostros in longum ducis amores. Liv. Consensum Patrum causabantur. Horat. Stultus uterque locum immeritum causatur inique, h. e. to cast the blame upon. Tibull. Causari aves, aut omina dira. Ovid. curos tumidos. Tacit. inhabilem labori valetudinem. Id. adversam voluntatem patris. Sueton. Causari aliquid in aliquo. Pandect. Causatus, quod semel ignarus vendiderit. Trebell. Poll. Causari cum aliquo, h. e. to expostulate. — ¶ Also, judicially, to go to law with. Afran. ap. Non. contra patrem.

CAUSTICÖS (καυστικός), a, um, adj. ap. 2 to burn, caustic, caustical, escharotic. Plin. natura. Martial. Caustica Teutonicos accendit spuma capillos, h. e. sapo, qui ex cinere et sevo factus capillum rutilat. — ¶ Causticum, i, n. a caustic, escharotic; a burning application which burns the skin and flesh to an eschar. Plin.

CAUSÖLÄ (dimin. of causa), æ, f. a 1 trifling cause or suit. Cic. — ¶ Also, a little opportunity. Auct. de Afric. B.

CAUTÖ (cautus), adv. cautius, cautissime, cautiously, warily, circumspectly, prudently. Cic.

CAUTELÄ (caveo), æ, f. caution, wariness, care, diligence. Apul. — ¶ Also, among jurists, surety, security. Pandect.

CAUTER (καυτήρ), ēris, m. an iron for 3 branding. Pallad. — ¶ Figur. Tertull. Adigere cauterem ambitioni, h. e. to brand.

CAUTERIUM (καυτήριον), ii, n. a branding-iron. Veget. — ¶ Also, an instrument used in caustic painting. Pandect. — ¶ Also, a caustic application, a cautery. Plin.

CAUTERIZÖ (καυτηριάζω), as, a. 1. to 3 cauterize. Veget.

CAUTÖS (caveo, cautum), is, f. applied, 2 primarily, to a dangerous crag, rugged rock, cliff, on the sea-shore or out at sea, of which it is necessary for a pilot to be wary. Tibull. and Cæs. — ¶ Used

also for *any* rock. *Colum.* — ¶ *Prudent.* uses *cautis* in the *nom. sing.*

CAUTIM (cautus), adverb, cautiously, ³ warily. *Terent.*

CAUTIŌ (cautum, sup. of caveo), ōnis, f. *circumspection, or precaution*, in regard to any thing, *providing against evil, heedfulness, watchfulness*; also, the *precaution, provision, means of prevention* itself. *Cic.* *Cautio incommodorum, h. e. against. Id. defendendi, h. e. in defendendo. Id. Cautione adhibere.* — Hence, *the possibility of precaution or prevention.* *Cic.* *Quæ cautionem non habebunt, de his non laboro, cannot be prevented or guarded against.* — Also, *the necessity of being on one's guard, of caution, circumspection.* *Terent.* *Cautio est, ne, &c., there is need of being on the watch, lest.* *Cic.* *Beneficentia habet multas cautiones, requires many precautions.* — ¶ Every thing which secures the fulfilment of a promise; security, bond, obligation. *Cic.* *Hunc Pompeius omni cautione devinxerat, assurance, pledge.* *Id.* *Cautiones pecuniarum, obligations, notes of hand. Id. Cautionem chirographi. Sueton.* *exigere ab aliquo. Gell.* *rei uxoriæ, h. e. de reddenda dote, si divortium sequatur. Pandect.* *Conferre dotem in cautionem, h. e. dare dotem sub cautione.*

CAUTIŌNALIS (cautio), e, adj. ad cautionem pertinens. *Pandect.* stipulationes, h. e. quibus aliquid cavetur, et securum redditur.

CAUTŌR (caveo, cautum), ōris, m. a wary man, one who looks out. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, one who is surety or warrant for. *Cic.* *Iosum cautores alieni periculi.*

CAUTŌS, us, m. same as *Cautio*. Of uncertain authority, though read by some in *Gell.* and *Macrob.*

CAUTŌS (caveo), a, um, adj. legally secured. *Cic.* *Ut mulieri res esset cautior. Horat.* *Cautos nummos.* — ¶ In general, secure, safe. *Cic.* *In eam partem peccare, quæ est cautior. Martial.* *Tibi tanta cautus brevitate videris. Lucan.*

Cautus ab incurso belli. — ¶ Also, actively, cautious, careful, wary, provident, circumspect, *εὐλογής.* *Gell.* *Cautus paterfamilias. Cic.* in periculis. *Id.* in scribendo. *Liv.* ad aliquid. *Curt.* *erga bona sua. Tacit.* *Cautissima Tiberii senectus. Cic.* *Cautioribus consiliis uti. Ovid.* *timor. Horat.* *Cautus dignos assumere.* — ¶ Hence, cunning, artful, sly, crafty. *Horat.* *vulpes. Martial.* *Merum cauta fronde, non aqua miscet.* — ¶ In *Corip.* *Cauta recepit, h. e. cautiones, syngraphic.*

CĀVUM, i, n. and **CĀVŌS** (cavus), i, m. 2 u hollow, hollow place, cavity, hole. *Liv.* and *Colum.*

CĀVŌS (unc.), a, um, adject. hollow, concave, excavated, *κοῖλος, ἀνάκοιλος.* *Virg.* *Cava cavernæ. Id.* *Cava illex. Id.* *convallis. Id.* *testudo. Id.* *Ære cavo dare signum, h. e. tuba. Id.* *cava dum personat æquora concha. Id.* *vagina. Id.* *galea. Id.* *Cava turres. Id.* *fenestræ, h. e. open. Id.* *ades, h. e. vaulted. Sueton.* *Cavam manum assem porrigentibus præbere. Id.* *Cava tempora ferro trajicit. Martial.* *Cavæ lanceæ. Plin.* *Luna cava, h. e. waning. Id.* *Cava specus.* — ¶ *Cic.* *Vena cava, in the body of animals, is the largest vein of all, which conveys blood from all the other veins to the heart.* — ¶ *Virg.* *Cava flumina, deep. So, Lucan.* *Lemannus cavus, and Catull.* *Ad cava sundas.* — ¶ Also, that which is not itself hollow, but, as it surrounds something, is so called. *Virg.* *Nube cava amictus.* — ¶ Among later writers, it sometimes signifies hollow, vain, futile, idle. *Paulin.* — ¶ *Censorin.* *Cavi meuses, h. e. composed of 30 days, opposed to pleni, of 31.*

CAÏCUS, i, m. See *Caicus*.

CAÏCI, ōrum, m. pl. See *Cauci*.

CAÏSTRŌS, and **CAÏSTRŌS**, i, m. *Καῖστρος*, a river in *Ionis* and *Lydia*. *Ovid.* — *Caystrius*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to this river. *Ovid.* *ales, h. e. the snail.*

CĒ, a syllabic adjection, generally of pronouns; giving force to the expression. *Cic.* *Hisce, Illosce, Illjusce. Plant.* *Istisce, Iisce. Terent.* *Illice (nom. pl.). Cato.* *Illace, Istace. Plaut.* *Illice hu-*

jusmodi. So, Plant. *Sicce.* — When, in an interrogation, *ne* is added, *ce* becomes *cī*; as, *Terent.* *Illancine mulierem? Id.* *Ilæcine or hæcine itiones? Id.* *Nuncine? Plaut.* *Siccinæ?*

CĒĀ, æ, f. now *Zia, Κῆν, Κέως, Κέα*, and *Kia*, an island in the *Ægean sea*, near *Eubæa*, and one of the *Cyclades*, called also *Hydrussa*; it was the birth-place of *Simonides. Virg.* and *Plin.* — Called also *Cia, Liv.*; and *Cēōs (Κέως), Plin.* — In *Cic.* *Ceo (acc.).* — Hence, *Cēus (Κέως), a, um, adj. in or from Cea. Cic.* — *Cēi, ōrum, the inhabitants. Cic.* — ¶ This island should not be confounded with *Cos*, an island near *Asia Minor*, although in *Plin.* 5, 36. *Cea* is called *Cos*.

CĒBA, æ, f. a town in *Liguria*. — Hence, *Cebānus, a, um, adj. Plin.*

CĒBRĒN, ēnis, m. *Κεβρήν*, a river of *Troas. Sabin.* — Hence, *Cebrēnis, īdis, f. Hesperia, daughter of the same.*

CĒCAUMĒNŌS (κεκαυμένος), burnt. *Martian.* *Capell.*

CĒCRŌPS, ōpis, m. *Κέκροψ*, the founder and most ancient king of *Athens. Ovid.* — Hence, *Cecrōpius, a, um, adj. Cecropian; Athenian, Attic. Horat.* *cothurnus, Attic tragic style. Ovid.* *Pallas, because Athens was under her care. Stat.* *fides, h. e. of Theseus and Pirithous. Martial.* *apes and mel (referring to the honey of Hymettus). Id.* *querelā, h. e. Philomelæ. Id.* *dote or voce madere, h. e. in Greek literature. Catull.* *Cecropia, sc. urbs, the city of Athens. Plin.* *Cecropia, the citadel of Athens.* — Also, *Cecrōpīdēs, æ, in a descendant of Cecrops*; also, an *Athenian. Hence, Cecropidæ, ārum, the Athenians. Ovid.* *Inclute Cecropida, Theseus, an Athenian and descendant of Cecrops. Figur.* *Juvenal.* *Ast ego Cecropides, of a very ancient, princely or noble family.* — Also, *Cecrōpis, īdis, f. a daughter of Cecrops. Ovid.*; also, an *Athenian woman. Ovid.* and *Juvenol.*; also, adject. *Athenium. Ovid.* *terra, h. e. Attica.*

CĒDIÆ, ārum, f. a place in *Campania*, in *Italy. Plia.* — Hence, *Cediānus* and *Ceditius, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. Inscrip.* and *Plin.*

CĒDŌ (probably *χάω*), is, cessi, cessum, n. and sometimes a. 3. to give place, give way, withdraw, retire, depart, *παρὰχωρέω, εἶκω, χάζω. Cic.* *Ego cedam atque abibo. Id.* *Aer videtur locum dare et cedere. Id.* *patria and e patria. Liv.* *loco and ex loco. Cic.* *Italia. Id.* *de oppidis. Virg.* *de litore. Id.* *ab ordine. Senece.* *foro, to become bankrupt. Cic.* *vita and e vita, and Plin.* *Paneg.* *Cedere (absol.), to die. Propert.* *in astra ab humana via. Plaut.* *ad parietem. Laeret.* *quoquam.* — Hence, *to vacate, quit, give up; to cede. Cic.* *alicui de possessione. Suet.* *bonis, to renounce or resign his property. Quintil.* *causa.* — Also, transitively, *to cede, concede, grant. Cic.* *Multa multis de jure suo, h. e. remittere. Vurr.* *Hereditas me (h. e. mihi) cessa. Pandect.* *possessionem. So, Justin.* *alicui regnum. Id.* *victoriam hosti. — With infin. Stat.* *Cui parentes cessere florere genas, &c. — With ut and subj. Pandect.* — And *quo minus. Quintil.* — Also, *to pass away, vanish away. Cic.* *Illos cedunt et dies. Liv.* *Memoria (abl.) cecissit, h. e. would be forgotten. — ¶ Cedere alicui, to yield to one's power, to comply with his wishes, to give up. Cic.* *Cui exercitus nostri cesserunt. Liv.* *nocti, to retire on account of the night. Id.* *fato, h. e. to die voluntarily, by one's own hand. — Hence, figur.* *to submit or yield to, accommodate one's self to some person or thing, to regulate one's self according to, to act conformably to, suit one's self to. Cic.* *legibus. Id.* *tempori. Virg.* *malis, to succumb. — Also, to yield the palm to, to give place to. Cæs.* *alicui virtute. Id.* *alicui in philosophia. Plin.* *Apelles cedebat Amphionē de dispositione. Id.* *alicui per aliquid, h. e. in aliqua re. Liv.* *pugnæ, h. e. to be unequal to the fight, to fly. — ¶ Also, to come. Plaut.* *Ibi cedit miles. So, figur. Liv.* *Pæna in vicem fidei cesserat. — Especially, to fall to one, come to one's share, accrue.*

Cic. *Ut quæstus huic cederet. Virg.* *Cessit pars Heleno. Liv.* *Cedere prædæ, or in prædam, to become booty. Tacit.* *Spolia in vulgus cedebant. — ¶ Also, to go. Plaut.* *ex transverso. Liv.* *in tutum. — So, figur.* *to go, h. e. to go on, full out, end, issue, turn out. Nepos.* *Quæ prospere ei cesserunt. Liv.* *Cessura captae urbi. Plin.* *in proverbium cessit, has become a proverb. Id.* *Ipsa injuria cessit in gloriam artificis, resulted or issued in. — So, impers. Horat.* *Si male cesserat. Curt.* *Utunque cesserit. — Cedere pro aliqua re, to be reckoned for, to pass for. Colum.* and *Tocit.* — ¶ Among jurists, *Cedunt tempora, for current et computantur. Pandect.* *So, Dies cedit, the debt is running out; but, dies venit, pay day has come. Pandect.* — *So, Operæ cedunt, h. e. the time stipulated for their performance has begun. Pandect.* — *So, Tertull.* *Sol cessit diem emptiōnis nostræ. — ¶ Lucret.* *Cesse for cessisse.*

CĒDŌ (probably *cedo*), verb defect. tell me, say, dic. *Terent.* and *Cic.* — Also, for *dicite. Næv.* ap. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, give, or give here, fetch hither. *Plaut.* *Cedo, ut bibam. Terent.* *Coram ipsum cedo, bring him hither. Cic.* *Cedo quæso, orationes, et dic, &c. — ¶ Also, for sine (imperat.), let, suffer. Apul.* *Cedo, experiamur. — ¶ Certe for cedit. Plaut.* *dextras.*

CĒDRĀTŌS (cedrus), a, um, adj. ointment with the juice or oil of the cedar. *Plia.*

CĒDRĒLĒŌN (κεδρέλαιον), i, n. oil of cedar. *Plin.*

CĒDRĒLĒTĒ (κεδρελήτη), es, f. a large kind of cedar. *Plia.*

CĒDRĒŌS (cedrus), a, um, adj. of cedar, *κέδρινος. Vitruv.* — ¶ *Cedrei Arabes*, so called from *Cedar*, a region of *Arabia Petrea. Plin.*

CĒDRĪA (κεδρία), æ, f. the liquor, pitch, or resin, distilling from the cedrelate. *Cels.*

CĒDRINŌS (cedrus), a, um, adj. of cedar, *κέδρινος. Plin.*

CĒDRIS (Id.), īdis, f. the fruit or berry of the cedar, *κέδρις, ἰδος. Plia.*

CĒDRĪUM (Id.), ii, n. the pitch, or resin which runs out of the cedar-tree; or oil of cedar, *κεδρία. Plin.*

CĒDRŌSTIS (κεδρωστis), is, f. the white vine; briony; the same as *Ampeloleuce. Plin.*

CĒDRŌS (κέδρος), i, f. a tree, whose wood was noted for its great durability and fragrant smell; probably the sandarach-tree. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the juice or oil of the tree, which possessed the property of destroying or driving away insects. Hence *Pers.* *Cedro digna loqui, of immortality. Horat.* *Speramus carmina fingi posse linenda cedro, worthy of preservation.*

CEIUS, for *Cens*.

CĒLĒNÆ, ārum, f. *Κελαιναι*, a city of *Phrygia*, near which *Marsyas* was flayed alive by *Apollo. Lucan.* — Hence, *Celænæus, a, um, of Celænæ. Martial.* *Marsyas Celænæus. Stat.* *Celænica committero prelia buxo, h. e. tibia. Martial.* *Concubinus Celænæus, h. e. Atys, because he was beloved by Cybele, who was born at Celænæ. Id.* *Æra Celænæus lugentia matris amores, h. e. tympana Cybeles.*

CĒLĒNŌ, us, f. *Κελαινῶ*, one of the *Har-3 pies. Virg.* — ¶ Also, one of the *Pleiads. Ovid.*

CĒLĀTIM and **CĒLĀTĒ** (celatus), adv. 3 secretly, privily, *κρυφῇ. Siscian.* *Celatim in insidiis suos disponit. Ananiam. Celate sævire.*

CĒLĀTŌR (celo), ōris, m. a concealer. 3 *Lucan.* *undarum celator, Nile, tuarum.*

CĒLĀTUM (Id.), i, n. a secret. *Plaut.* *Celati indagator.*

CĒLEBER (κῆλω), celēbris, bre, adject. frequented, much resorted to. *Cic.* *Loci celebres, an deserti. Cic.* *Oraculum celebre. Ovid.* *Circus celebrer. Liv.* *Celeber dies, a holiday. Cic.* *Portus celeberrimus. Id.* *Celeberrimus conventus, a numerous retinue. Ovid.* *Celeberrimus ilice lucus, h. e. plenissimus. — ¶ Also, renowned, celebrated, famous, distinguished, illustrious, διάσημος, ἐνδοξος. Horat.* *Diana celebris. Vellei.* *Viri diversis virtutibus celebres. Plin.* *Vir celebrer arte grammatica. Cic.* *Celeberrimum monumentum. Id.* *Celeber-*

rimus et lætissimus dies. *Gell.* Verba celebratoria, *h. e.* inagis usitata. — Celebris is sometimes found masc. *Tacit.* and *Auct. ad Herclan.*

CELEBERRIME (celeberrimus), adverb. *Sueton.* Celeberrime acclamatum est, by great crowds. Others read *celebrissime*. **CELEBRABILIS** (celebro), *e*, adj. note-3 worthy, remarkable. *Ammian.*

CELEBRATIŪS (Id.), ōnis, *f.* a frequenting, resorting to, concourse. *Cic.* Celebratio quotidiana. — *¶* Also, a celebrating, solemnizing; celebration. *Cic.* Celebratio ludorum. *Plin.* Celebratio sacri. — *¶* Also, a praising, commendation. *Plin.* Equestres statuæ Romanam celebrationem habent, *h. e.* are held in esteem by the Romans.

CELEBRATOR (Id.), ōris, *m.* a celebrator. *Martial.* Hyperborei celebrator Stella triumph.

CELEBRATŪS (Id.), *a*, *um*, particip. from *Celebro* (which see). — *¶* Also, adj. celebrated, solemnized. *Sallust.* Dies celebratus per omnem Africam. *Liv.* Supplicatio celebrator. — *¶* Also, common, usual. *Plin.* Usus annuli celebrator. *Gell.* Verbum celebratus. — *¶* Also, talked of, known, notorious. *Cic.* Scio me in rebus celebratissimis sermone omnium versari. *Plin.* Celebrati artifices. *Gell.* Celebratissimi commentarii.

CELEBRĒSCŌ (celeber), *is*, *n.* 3. to become 3 famous. *Accius* apud *Non.*

CELEBRITAS (Id.), ātis, *f.* a great resort, crowd, assembly of people, πολυπλήθεια, frequentia, concursus. *Cic.* Odī celebratam, fugio homines. *Id.* Totius Græciæ celebritas. *Id.* Celebritas virorum ac mulierum. *Id.* Celebritas viæ. *Id.* Multitudo, et celebritas iudiciorum, great number. — *¶* Also, fame, glory, renown, celebrity. *Cic.* Si quis habet causam celebratissimam ac nominis. *Id.* Celebritas famæ.

CELEBRŌ (Id.), *as*, āvi, ātum, *a.* 1. to frequent, resort to, φοιτᾶω, frequenter. *Cic.* Celebrare viam aliquam. *Id.* domum alicujus. *Id.* conventus. *Id.* conciones convicio, to flit. *So.* *Id.* Celebrantur aures meæ novis nominibus gentium, *h. e.* replentur. *Ovid.* Celebrantur arundine fossæ, are overgrown with. — *¶* Also, to celebrate, perform solemnly, solemnize. *Cic.* Celebrare festos dies ludorum. *Cart.* Celebrare sacrum anniversarium. *Id.* finis. *Liv.* exsequias. *Id.* nuptias. *Cic.* convivium sermone et lætitia. *Id.* seria ac jocos. — *¶* Also, to take in hand, engage in, particularly when speaking of what is done by many, or in reference to many. *Cic.* Celebrare vicatim descriptionem servorum. *Id.* exercitationem causarum. *Id.* artes. *Pallad.* tonsuram ovium. *Cic.* Similis frequentia me usque ad Capitolium celebravit, accompanied. — *¶* Also, to do, execute, perform. *Plant.* Hæc cito celebrate. — *¶* Also, to bring into use, make common, establish. *Cic.* Modus transferendi verbi quem delectatio jucunditasque celebravit. — *¶* Also, to praise, extol, celebrate, honor, render famous. *Cic.* Semper illius fidem omnium mortalium fama celebrabit. *Id.* Epulis celebrare memoriam nominis alicujus. *Id.* laudes alicujus. *Horat.* virum aut heroa lyra vel tibia. *Sallust.* facta alicujus pro inanimis. *Id.* aliquid in majus. *Id.* se et rempublicam præclare factis. — *¶* Also, to make known, proclaim, publish abroad. *Cic.* Factum esse consulere Murenam, nuntii litteræque celebrassent. *Id.* Quod omnium accusatorum vocibus celebratum est. *Quintil.* In proverbium usque celebratum est, *h. e.* so common as to have grown into a proverb. *Q.* *Cic.* Celebrare rumorem, to give publicity to.

CELEBRŪS, *a*, *um*, adj. the same as *Celebris*. *Gell.* Urina celebra, that flows often or easily. Others read *Cerebra*.

CELER (κέλω, κέλλω), ēris, *e*, adj. swift, speedy, fleet, quick, ταχύς, ὥκως. *Cic.* re-ditus. *Cæs.* Elati spe celeris victoriæ. *Horat.* Opera nimium celeris, hasty. *Nepos.* Celeri auxilio opus est. *Id.* Celeria remedia proponere. *Virg.* Fata celerissima. *Tacit.* Celerrimus annis. *Horat.* Celer ignis. *Vellei.* Cogitatione

celer. *Valer. Maz.* Celerius est propinquum avertere, quam amicum, *h. e.* *more easy*. — *¶* With the infinit. *Horat.* Celer excipere aprum. — *¶* Figur. *Horat.* Oderunt sedatum celeres, *h. e.* *hasty*. *Quintil.* Pedes breves orationem celerem ac mobilem faciunt. *Cic.* Oratione celeris et concitata, rapid, hurried. *Horat.* Celeres iambi. — *¶* Celer is also used in the fem. *Liv.* Andr. Celer hasta. — *¶* Celer and celere are used for *celeriter*. *Plaut.* Celere obiectum est mihi negotium. *Virg.* Evadit celer ripam.

CELERANTER (celerans), adv. quickly. *3 Accius* apud *Non.*

CELERATIM (celer), adv. quickly. *3 Sisenn.*

CELERE, adv. See *Celer*. 3

CELERĒS (celer), *um*, *m.* the three hundred mounted body-guards of Romulus. *Liv.* — *¶* Also, the equestrian order, the knights. *Plin.*

CELERIPES (celer & pes), ēdis, *m.* swift 1 of foot. *Cic.*

CELERITAS (celer), ātis, *f.* swiftness, quickness, speed, celerity, ταχύτης, ὥκως, velocitas, pernitas. *Cic.* Velocitas corporis celeritas appellatur. *Id.* Facere aliquid cum maxima celeritate. *Nepos.* Adhibere celeritatem. *Cic.* Uti celeritate. *Id.* Celeritas equorum. *Id.* veneni. *So.* in the plural. *Id.* Cavendum ne in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Celeritas animorum. *Id.* Celeritas ad discendum. *Id.* Brevitas et celeritas syllabarum. *Id.* Ponunt in orationis celeritate eloquentiam.

CELERITER (Id.), adv. quickly, speedily, immediately, ταχέως, ὥκως. *Cic.* Librum tibi celeriter mittam. *Id.* Celerius transigere. *Id.* Mens celerrime multa simul agitant. *Cæs.* Celerius opinione.

CELERITUDŌ (Id.), inis, *f.* swiftness, 3 celeritas. *Varr.*

CELERIUSCŪLE (celeriusculus), adverb, 2 somewhat quickly. *Auct. ad Herenn.*

CELERIUSCŪLOS (diminut. from *celerior*), *a*, *um*, adj. somewhat quick. *Priscian.*

CELERŌ (celer), *as*, āvi, ātum, *a.* & *n.* 1. to do quickly; to quicken, hasten, accelerate; to make haste, ταχύνω. *Lucret.* Auræ celerantes. *Tacit.* Quam maximis itineribus celerrare. *Catull.* Celerrare aliquo. *Virg.* Celerrare viam. *Id.* fugam in silvas. *Id.* gradum. *Valer. Flacc.* imperium alicujus, *h. e.* to execute promptly. *Tacit.* Celerandæ victoriæ intentus. *Eutrop.* Celerrare ad Asiam.

CELES (κέλης), ētis, *m.* a kind of swift-2 sailing vessel, with one bank of oars, a yacht. *Plin.* Celetem invenerit Rhodii. *Gell.* Celoces vel, ut Græci dicunt, celetes. — *¶* Also, the rider of a race-horse. *Plin.*

CELETIZŌN (κελητίζων), ontis, *m.* one 2 who rides a single horse in the race. *Plin.*

CELEŪS, *i*, *m.* Κελεύς, Celcus, king of 3 Elcusi, who, having received Ceres with hospitality, was by her taught the art of agriculture. *Virg.*

CELEUSMA (κέλευσμα), ātis, *n.* the word 3 of command or exhortation given by the pausarius or hortator (κέλευστής) to sailors, when they are to ply their oars. *Martial.* Lentos igitur ad celeusma remos.

CELYA, *æ*, *f.* a kind of beer made by the Spaniards of wheat. *Plin.*

CELLA (for *cerula*, dimin. from *cera*), *æ*, *f.* a cell in a beehive, made of wax. *Virg.* Dulci distendunt nectare cellas.

— *¶* Also, a storeroom for wine, oil, honey, or other provisions; a buttery, pantry, ἀποθήκη. *Cic.* Referta est cella vinaria, olearia, etiani penaria. *Id.* Cato cellam penariam Reipub. nostre Siciliam nominavit, the granary. *Cic.* Frumentum sibi emere in cellam, for family use. *Id.* Imperare frumentum in cellam.

— *¶* Also, an apartment for slaves. *Cic.* Servorum in cellis. *Petron.* Cella ostiarii. — *¶* Also, a hut, cot. *Martial.* Pauperis extruxit cellam. — *¶* Also, a coop, cage, for doves, geese, &c. *Colum.*

— *¶* Also, a room in a stew or brothel. *Juvenal.* Ultima cellam clausit.

— *¶* Also, a bath-room. *Plin.* Jun. Cella frigidaria. — *¶* Also, in temples, the place in which the image of the deity stood;

u *shriac*, chapel. *Cic.* Armatos in cella Concordiæ inclusit.

CELLARIS (cella), *e*, adj. *Colum.* Colum 2 bi cellares, kept in dove-cotes.

CELLARIUM (Id.), *ii*, *n.* a storehouse, 3 buttery, pantry, larder. *Pandect.*

CELLARIŪS (Id.), *a*, *um*, adj. of the pantry. *Plant.* Sagina cellaria. — *¶* And absol. Cellarius, *ii* (servus), a butler, storckeeper, ταμίας. *Plaut.* Te facio cellarium. — *¶* Also, Cellaria, *æ* 'an-cilla), a housekeeper, ταμική. *Plaut.*

CELLATIŪS (Id.), ōnis, *f.* a suit of cells. 3 *Petron.* Domus habet susum cellationem.

CELLŌ (κέλλω), *is*, obsol. to impel, urge forward. — Hence, celer, celoz, &c., antecello, excello, &c.

CELLŪLA (diminut. from *cella*) *æ*, *f.* a 2 small cell. *Tercut.* In cellulam penum congerere, *h. e.* cubiculum servi. *Petron.* Ritu cellulam implevit.

CELLŪLANŪS (cellula), *i*, *m.* a monk 3 *Sidon.*

CELŌ (unc.), *as*, āvi, ātum, *a.* 1. to hide, conceal, keep secret, cover, ἀποκρύπτω. *Cic.* Cur celatis sententiam vestram? *Cæs.* Milites celant. *Liv.* Sacra celare terræ. *Phædr.* Mulier annos celans elegantia, hiding. *Ovid.* Celare vultum manibus. *Pandect.* Celare se ab aliquo. *Virg.* Celare se tenebris. *Tercut.* Celare iras, to disguise. *Ovid.* Celare culpam sub imagine falsa, to conceal, cloak. — *¶* Also, to conceal from, to hide from one's knowledge, to keep one in ignorance about; with the accus. of the person. *Nepos.* Iter omnes celat. *Cic.* Jovis numen nunquam celare potuisset. *Cic.* Me de hoc libro celavit. *Id.* Nos nihil celat. — *¶* So, in the passive. *Cic.* Cum me in eorum sermonem insinarem, celabar, I was kept ignorant. *Tercut.* Nos hoc celatos. *Cic.* Te maximis de rebus a fratre esse celatum. — *¶* Also, with the dative. *Nepos.* Id Alcibiadi diu celari non potuit. — *¶* Hence, subst. celatum, *i*, *n.* a secret. *Plaut.*

CELŌX (cello), ōcis, *f.* a pinnace, cutter, 2 fly-boat. *Gell.* Celoces vel, ut Græci dicunt, celetes. *Liv.* Celoces viginti deductæ. — *¶* Also, a piratical ship, corsair. *Liv.* Apparuit piraticas celoces esse.

CELSE (celsus), adv. loftily, highly, ὑψηλῶς. *Claudius.* Celcius assurgunt cornua. — *¶* Figur. *Stut.* celse natorum æquavit honori, *h. e.* nobly-born.

CELSITUDŌ (Id.), inis, *f.* height, ἵψος. 2 *Vellei.* Celstudo corporis. — *¶* Also, a title of honor applied to some of the imperial officers — Your highness. *Cod. Theod.*

CELSŪS (κέλλω), *a*, *um*, adj. lofty, high, upright, erect, stately, ὑψηλός, altus, sublimis, elatus. *Cic.* Deus homines celos et erectos constituit. *Id.* Status erectus et celus. *Horat.* Apenninus celcus. *Plin.* Ingressus celsior, more lofty, more majestic. *Ovid.* Cervus celcus in cornua. — *¶* Figur. bold, haughty, proud. *Cic.* Vir celsus et erectus. *Quintil.* Animus generosior et celsior. *Liv.* Celsi, et spe feroces. *Horat.* Celsi pretererunt austera poemata Rameses. — *¶* Also, raised high, elevated. *Cic.* Celsissima sedes dignitatis.

CELTÆ, ārum, *m.* Κέλται, a people who occupied the greater part of Gaul and the British islands, and were also settled in some parts of Italy, and in the country between the Alps and the Danube. *Cæs.* — Hence, Celticus, *a*, *um*, adj. Celtic. *Plin.* — And absol. Celtici, ōrum, a people of Spain. *Plin.*

CELTIBERIA, *æ*, *f.* a part of Spain on the Iberus, occupied by a mixed race of Celts and Iberians. *Cic.* — Hence, Celtiber, ēra, ērum, and Celtibericus, *a*, *um*, adj. Celtiberian. *Martial.* Celtiberis hæc sunt nomina crassiora terris. *Val. Maz.* Celtibericum bellum. — And absol. Celtiber, a Celtiberian. *Catull.* and *Cic.*

CELTICĒ (Celticus), adv. *Sulpic. Sever.* Celtice loqui, Celtic.

CELTIS, *is*, *f.* a kind of lote-tree. *Plin.*

CENA, with its derivatives. See *Cana*.

CENÆUM, *i*, *n.* Κηναῖον, a promontory of Eubœa, where there was a temple of Jupiter. — Hence, Cenæus, *a*, *um*, adj. an epithet of Jupiter. *Ovid.* Cenæo sacra parabat vota Jovi.

CENCHREÆ, ārum, f. plur. Κενχρεαί, a town and harbor near Corinth. Orid. Illa Corinthiacis primum mihi cognita Cenchris (for Cenchreis).

CENCHREÏS, īdis, f. the wife of Cinyras and mother of Myrrha. Ovid.

CENCHRIS (κενχρίς), īdis, f. a kind of hawk; a castrol or castril. Plin. — *Also, a kind of speckled serpent.* Plin. — *Lucan makes it masc. Et semper recto lapsurns limite cenchris.*

CENCHRITIS, or **CENCHRITES** (κενχρίτης), ō, m. a precious stone, speckled as it were with millet-seed. Plin.

CENCHRŌS (κενχρος), ī, m. a sort of adamant. Plin.

CENIMAGNI, or **CENIMANI**, ōrum, m. a British tribe. Cæs.

CENINA, ō, f. a town of Latium. Plin. — *Hence, Ceninensis, e, and Ceninus, a, um, adj. of Cenina.* Liv. — *Also, absol. Ceninenses, ium, m. the inhabitants of Cenina.* Id.

CENŌMANI, ōrum, m. Κενομανοί, a Gallic tribe, which settled in Cisalpine Gaul. Liv.

CENŌTAPHIUM (κενοτάφιον), ii, n. a 3 monument erected for one buried elsewhere; a cenotaph. Pandect.

CENSEŌ, es, ui, censum, or censitum, a. 2. to think, judge, suppose, imagine, presume, apprehend, be of opinion, οἶμαι, οἶμαι, puto, arbitror, existimo. Terent. Amantes advertunt graviter, quæ non censeas, what you could not suppose they would. Cic. Treiros vites, censeo, as I think. Id. Censeo magnopere, desistas. Nepos. Cives civibus parcere, æquum censebat. Gell. Comædiæ, quæ consensu omnium Planti esse censebantur, are allowed to be Plautus's. — *Also, Expressing approbation of a proposition.* Terent. Ego rus ibo, atque ibi manebo. Par. censeo, ay, so I would; I think you are in the right so to do. Plaut. Quid si etiam occentem hymenæum? Stat. censeo. — *Also, to express an opinion in an assembly, as in council, senate, &c.* Sueton. Ut perinde quisque animum intenderit, ac si censendum esset. Cæs. Plerique censebant, ut noctu iter faceret. Id. Erant sententiæ, quæ castra oppugnanda censerent, in favor of assaulting. Cic. De ea re ita censeo: ut Consules dent operam, &c. Pompei. in Cic. Ep. Ita video censerit Marcello, that Marcellus voted for. Cæs. Pars eruptionem censebant, voted. — *Also, to ordain, decree, resolve.* Cæs. Senatus censuit, uti, &c. Liv. Bellum Samnitibus patres censuerunt. Tacit. Aram Clementiæ censuere. Id. Cum censeretur clypeus magnitudine insignis. — *Also, often, also, to make an estimate or valuation of the property, and an enumeration of the families of the citizens, to rate, appraise.* Cic. Censores populi familias, pecuniasque censento. Id. Quinto quoque anno Sicilia tota censetur. Id. Ne absens censeare, curabo edicendum. Liv. Censa sunt capitum millia. Senec. Censeri capite, h. e. solo capite in censum venire. (See *Capitecensui*.) — *Also, censui censendo.* (See in *Census*.) — *Also, to give in an account to the censors of the number of one's family, value of one's farms, &c.* Cic. In qua tribu denique ista prædia censuisti? Id. Si aliena censendo Decianus sua facere posset. — *Also, in general, to estimate, value.* Cic. Si censenda atque æstimanda res sit, utrum pluris æstimemus pecuniam Pyrrhi, an, &c. Plin. Vitulus censeri Chium, is accounted famous. Sueton. Multiplici doctrina censebatur, was esteemed for. Valer. Max. Censeri divitiis. — *Also, to count, reckon among.* Ovid. Hauc est censa inter comites. Id. Hos est censa parentes, accounted their her parents. (Used deponently in these two examples.) — *Also, to call, name, because the name of the citizens was demanded when the census was taken.* Valer. Max. Quo cognomine censeretur, interrogatus. Apul. Et nomen quo tu censeri, alicui. — *Also, for succensere.* Varr. Ne volis censam, si ad me referretis.

CENSIO (censeo), ōnis, f. a rating, apprais-

ing, enumerating. Gell. Ut discrimina pueritiæ, juventutis, senectutis ex ista censione noseerentur. Id. Capitis censio. — *Also, correction, reproof.* Plaut. — *Also, judgment, opinion.* Symmach. 3

CENSITIŌ (censeo), ōnis, f. an assessing, 3 rating. Frontin. — *Also, a tax, tribute.* Spartian.

CENSITŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an appraiser, 3 censor. Pandect.

CENSŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a censor, a magistrate chosea every five years to take the census, that is, to make an enumeration of the citizens and a valuation of their property; also to examine into their characters, and punish the bad by degradation; the term of office was six months. Cic. and Liv. — *Hence, figur. a censorer, critic.* Horat. Censor, castigatore minorum. Cic. Pertristis quidam patris, censor, magister.

CENSŌRIŪS (censor), a, um, adj. pertaining to the censor, censorian. Cic. Censoria animadversio. Id. Censorius homo, who has been censor. Id. Opus censorium. Sueton. Nudatus opere censorio, h. e. nota censoria. — *Also, censorious.* Cic. Censoria gravitas. Quintil. Censoria virgula notare versus, h. e. to criticise. Martial. Mordere libellum lina censoria.

CENSŪALIS (census), e, adj. relating to 3 the cess, or muster-roll. Pandect. Forma censualis. Id. Censuales professiones. — *Also, Absol. Censuales, notaries whose business it was to make out the assess-ables.* Cod. Theodos. — *Also, the records of the census.* Tertull.

CENSŪRA (censor), ō, f. the censorship or office of censor. Liv. Censura initium. Cic. Post censuram consulem fecit. Ovid. Agere censuram. Sueton. gerere. Gell. Censura fungi. — *Also, judgment, censure, criticism.* Vellei. Vivorum censura difficilis est. Ovid. Quorum censura musa superba mea est. Plin. Facere censuram vini, to give an opinion. Juvenal. Dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas. — *Also, severity, austerity.* Trebell. Poll. Non posse ferre censuram parentis.

CENSŪS (censeo), us, m. a census, valuation of every man's estate; the registering of one's self, one's age, tribe, family, profession, wife, children, servants, &c, made under oath under the direction of the censors. Sueton. Censum populi agere. Cic. Censum habere. Gell. Facere censum. — *Also, a registry or roll of the citizens.* Cæs. Habere censum hominum, make an enumeration, count. Liv. Referre in censum. Cic. Irreperere in censum. — *Also, the property registered or rated.* Cic. Sinte ista prædia censui censendo, h. e. of a kind to be registered in the census. So, Liv. Lex censui censendo, relating to the registering of property. — *Hence, Census senatorius, the property qualification of a senator, the amount of property that a senator must possess. And Census equester, a knight's estate.* — *Hence, in general, goods, effects, property.* Ovid. Dat census honores, census amicitias, wealth. Horat. Privatus illis census erat brevis. Ovid. Census angere paternos. Cic. Homo sine censu. Horat. Homo tenui censu. Plin. Censu opimo onerare digitos, h. e. with costly gems. — *Also, And figur. Manil. Aetheris per carmina pandere census, h. e. the riches of the heavens.* Id. Censu Tullius oris emeritis calum, h. e. facilitate dicendi. — *Also, We also find census, i, n. Cic. Quorum luxuries fortunata censa peperit.*

CENTAUREUM, i, and **CENTAURIŌN**, ii, n. or **CENTAUREA** (κενταυρεῖον, and κενταύριον), ō, f. the herb centaury. Virg. Graveolentia centaurea. — *Also, an herb called centaureum minus, fitchart.* Plin.

CENTAUREŪS (centaurus), a, um, adj. 3 of or relating to Centaurs, Κενταυρεῖος. Horat. Centaurea rixa cum Lapithis.

CENTAURICŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. the 3 same as Centaureus. Stat. Centaurica lustra.

CENTAURIS (κενταυρίς), īdis, f. a kind of centaury, called also, triorchis. Plin.

CENTAURŌS (Κένταυρος), i, m. a Centaur, a fabulous monster, composed of a man's bust upon a horse's body, and dwelling in Thessaly. Horat. Nobilis ut grandi cecinit Centaurus alumnus, h. e. Chiron. Virg. Centauri nubigenæ. (See *Lapithæ*.) — *Also, a southern constellation, the Centaur.* Cic. — *Also, the name of a ship.* Virg. Centauro invehitur magna. — *Also, for Centaureum.* Lucret.

CENTENARIŪS (centenus), a, um, adj. 2 containing a hundred, of a hundred, εκατοστός. Varr. Centenarius numerus. Id. Grex Centenarius. Plin. Centenaria pondera, h. e. centum librarum. Lucil. Baliste centenariæ, h. e. throwing stones of a hundred pounds. Tertull. Centenariæ rose, h. e. centifoliæ. Copitolin. Centenariæ basilicæ, h. e. centum pedum. Frontin. Fistula centenaria, h. e. of a hundred inches. Pandect. Centenarius libertus, h. e. who possesses a hundred thousand sesterces. — *Also, absol. Centenarii, ōrum, centurions.* Veget.

CENTENŌS (centum), a, um, adj. by hundreds. Tacit. Centeni ex singulis pagis sunt, a hundred from each district. — *Also, a hundred.* Cic. Capio centena sestertia ex meis prædis. Cæs. Vicies centena millia passuum. Virg. centenaque arbore fluctus Verberat, h. e. centum remis. Pers. centeno gutture niti.

CENTĒSIMŌ (centesimus), as, a. 1. to 3 punish every hundredth man. Capitolin. Milites aliquando centesimavit.

CENTĒSIMŪS (centum), a, um, adj. the hundredth, εκατοστός. Plaut. Haud centesimam partem dixi. Cic. Centesima lux ab interitu P. Clodii. Pandect. Ultra centesimum lapidem urbis, beyond the hundredth mile-stone. — *Hence, absol. centesima (sc. pars), one per cent.* Tacit. Indicare centesimam rerum venalium, a duty of one per cent. So, centesimæ, ārum, interest at the rate of one per cent. a month, that is, twelve per cent. a year. Cic. Centesimas perpetuo fenore ducere. Senec. Sanguinolentæ centesimæ, exorbitant usury. So, Cic. Binæ centesimæ, twenty-four per cent. — *Also, a hundred fold.* Plin. Cum centesima fruge agricolis fenus reddente terra.

CENTICEPS (centum & caput), cīptis, 3 adj. having a hundred heads, hundred-headed. Horat. Demittit atras bellua centiceps aures, h. e. Cerberus.

CENTIES (centum), adv. a hundred times, εκατοντάκις. Terent. Idem dictum est centies. Cic. Sestertium centies, h. e. centies centena millia sestertiorum. So, Martial. Centies comesse.

CENTIFIDŪS (centum & findo), a, um, 3 adj. cloven into a hundred parts, or many parts. Prudent. Centifidum iter.

CENTIFŌLIŪS (centum & folium), a, um, adj. with a hundred leaves. Plin.

CENTIGRANŪS (centum & granum), a, um, adj. with a hundred grains in each ear. Plin. Triticum centigranum.

CENTIMANŪS (centum & manus), a, um, adj. having a hundred hands, hundred-handed, εκατόγχειρ. Horat. Centimanus Gyges. Ovid. Centimanum deiecerat igne Typhœa.

CENTIMĒTER (centum & metrum), tra, 3 trum, adj. using a hundred different metres, or various metres. Sidor. Centimeter Terentianus.

CENTINŌDIŪS (centum & nodus), a, um, adj. with a hundred or many knots. Marcell. Empir. Herba centinodia, the herb knotgrass.

CENTIPĒDA (centum & pes), ō, f. a worm with many feet; a palmer-worm, caterpillar, centipede, πολύπους. Plin.

CENTIPELLĪS (centum & pellis), ōnis, 2 m. the paunch of a stag; the umbles of a deer. Plin.

CENTIPES (centum & pes), ēdis, adj. 2 having a hundred feet, hundred-footed, εκατόπους. Plin.

CENTIPLEX. See *Centuplex*.

CENTŌ (κέντρον), ōnis, m. a patched garment made up of shreds or rags of various colors; a patched cloak worn by rustics and slaves; a sort of quilt of patchwork. Cato. Quoties cuique tunicam dabis, prius veterem accipito, unde cen-

tones fiant. *Juvenal.* Intravit calidum veteri centone lupanar. *Cato.* Sarcire centonem. — ¶ Also, a piece of coarse cloth used to protect soldiers from missile weapons, or towers and balistæ from fire. *Cæs.* Centones insuper iniecerunt, ne tela tormentis missa tabulationem perforingerent. *Id.* Omnes milites ex centonibus tunicas et tegmenta fecerant. — ¶ Centones sarcire alicui, to fill one's head with idle stories. *Plaut.* — ¶ Figur. a composition made up of scraps from other compositions; a cento. Such is the *Cento nuptialis*, composed by *Asonius* of pieces from *Virgil's* poems.

CENTOCULOS (centum & oculus), i, m. 3 hundred-eyed. *Hieron.* Argo centooculus. **CENTONARIUS** (cento), a, um, adj. of 3 or relating to centos. *Tertall.* More centonario. — ¶ And absol. Centonarii, drum, rag-dealers. *Petron.* — Also, artisans who prepare centones for extinguishing fire, &c. *Cod. Theodos.* See *Cento*.

CENTORES, nm, m. a people of Scythia. *Valer. Flacc.* Impulit et dibios Phryxai velleris arbor Centoras.

CENTRALIS (centrum), e, adj. central, 2 placed in the centre. *Plin.*

CENTRINÆ (κεντρίναι), ārum, m. a kind of gnat. *Plin.*

CENTRONES, um, m. Κέντρωνες, a people of Gallia Narbonensis. *Cæs.* — Hence, Centronicus, a, um, adj. *Plin.* Centronice Alpes. — ¶ Also, a people of Gallia Belgica. *Cæs.*

CENTROSUS (centrum), a, um, adj. hard. 2 *Plin.* Centrosa scobs.

CENTRUM (κέντρον), i, n. properly, a sharp point; and hence, the foot of the compasses that remains stationary, while the other is carried round in describing a circle. *Vitrav.* — ¶ Hence, the centre, or middle point, of a circle or sphere. *Plin.* Terra centrum cæli est. *Id.* Vergere in centrum. *Id.* Exire a centro. — ¶ Also, a hard knot, or knur, in a piece of timber or marble, which mars or spoils the workman's tools. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a part in crystal, and other precious stones, harder and more brittle than the rest. *Plin.*

CENTUM, indeclin. a hundred, εκατόν. *Horat.* Creta potens centum oppidis. *Cæs.* Eorum numerus centum et decem. *Gell.* Centum æris constituit, h. e. centum asses. *Pandect.* Emere domum centum, h. e. centum nummis. *Ovid.* nec ullum De centum numero caput est impune recisum. — ¶ Often, also, any great number. *Horat.* Cæcuba servata centum clavibus. *Id.* Centum cyathos sumere.

CENTUMCIPITA, a kind of thistle, commonly called eringo, sea-holm, or sea-holly. *Plin.*

CENTUM CELLÆ, a port of Etruria, now Civita Vecchia. *Plin. Jan.*

CENTUMGEMINUS (centum & geminus), a, um, adj. hundred-fold. *Virg.* Et centumgeminus Briareus, h. e. having a hundred arms. *Valer. Flacc.* Centumgemina Thebe, h. e. hundred-gated, εκατόμυλος. — The word geminus, in composition with numerals, does not imply double; thus, tergeminus is the same as triplec, &c.

CENTUMPEDA (centum & pes), æ, m. 3 with a hundred feet; firmly established. *Augustin.*

CENTUMPONDIIUM, and **CENTUPONDIIUM** (centum & pondo), ii, n. a hundred-pound weight. *Plaut.* Ad pedes quando alligatum est æquum centumpondium.

CENTUMVIRALIS (centumviri), e, adj. pertaining to the centumviri, or hundred judges. *Cic.* Centumvirale iudicium, of the centumviri. *Id.* Centumvira causa, the causes which came before them. *Sueton.* Centumviralem hastam egere, to assemble the court.

CENTUMVIRI (centum & vir), drum, m. judges, or commissioners, appointed to hear certain civil causes among the people; chiefly those relating to testaments and inheritances, the guardianship of orphans, &c. They were at first one hundred and five in number, three being chosen from each tribe; but in *Pliny's* time, there were one hundred and eighty

judges. *Cic.* Rem aliquam deferre ad centumviro. *Phædr.* Pertrahere aliquem ad centumviro. *Martial.* Hunc miratur adhuc centum gravis hasta virorum, the tribunal of the centumviri, because they had a spear set upright before them.

CENTUNCULUS (diminut. from cento), 2 i, m. a coccering or garment made of rags. *Liv.* Mulis strata detrahi jubet, binisque tantum centunculis relictis, &c. *Senec.* Dormire in centunculo. Others read cenaculo. *Apul.* Sutili centunculo faciem obtegere. — ¶ Also, the herb cad-weed, chaff-weed, or cotton-weed. *Plin.*

CENTUPLEX (centum & plica, obsol.), 3 icis, adj. a hundred fold, εκατονπλάσιον. *Plaut.* Centuplex murus.

CENTUPPLICATUS (centuplicatus), adv. for a hundred times as much, εκατονπλάσιος. *Plin.* Apud nos centuplicato veneunt.

CENTUPPLICATUS (centuplex), a, um, adj. a hundred fold, centuple, εκατονπλάσιον. *Prudent.* solertia centuplicatos Agorum redigit fructus.

CENTUPONDIIUM. See *Centampon-3 dium*.

CENTURIA (centum), æ, f. properly, a hundred of any thing, εκατοντάς; but also applied to a greater or less number; as, a piece of ground of 200 acres. *Varr.* — In some places the centuria was 50, 210, &c., acres. — ¶ Also, a squadron consisting of a hundred horse. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, a company of foot consisting of a hundred men; a company of whatever number. *Veget.* — ¶ Also, a century; a division of the Roman people for the purpose of voting, of which there were 193. According to this division, which was founded on property, the people voted in the comitia centuriata. *Liv.* Ut quæque intro vocata erat centuria, consulem Fabium dicebat. *Cic.* Ter prætor primus centuriis cunctis rennociatus sum. *Id.* Centuria prærogativa, the century which voted first. *Id.* Centuriæ equitum, the equestrian centuries, of which there were eighteen.

CENTURIATIM (centuria), adverb, by companies. *Cæs.* Centuriatim producti milites. — ¶ Also, by centuraries. *Liv.* Centuriatim populus citabatur. *Cic.* Tributum et centuriatim descriptis ordinibus. — ¶ Figur. *Pompon.* apud *Nou.* Ad te centuriatim current, in crowds.

CENTURIATIUS (centurio), ñnis, f. a centuriating, dividing into hundreds. *Hygin.* Agri deducebantur per centuriationem.

CENTURIATUS (*Id.*), us, m. a division into centuries or companies, καταλοχισμός. *Liv.* Ubi milites ad centuriatum convenissent. — ¶ Also, the office of centurion, εκατονταρχία. *Cic.* Cujus in exercitu vaneant centuriatus.

CENTURIUS (centuria), as, a. I. to divide into centuries or companies; centuriate, καταλοχίζω, κατατάρω. *Cic.* Cum homines centuriari vidissem. *Liv.* Centuriare juventutem et seniores. *Id.* Equites decuriati, centuriati pedites. — ¶ Also, to divide (the people) by centuries, in order to vote. *Cic.* Comitia centuriata, in which the whole people voted by centuries for the principal magistrates, and on subjects of great moment. See *Centuria* and *Comitia*.

CENTURIUS (*Id.*), ñnis, m. a captain of a century; a centurion, εκατονταρχης. *Cic.* Primiipili centurio. *Sueton.* Primarum cohortum centurio. *Horat.* pueri magnis e centurionibus orti, h. e. from illustrious parents.

CENTURIONATUS (centurio), us, m. the 2 office of centurion, or an election of centurions. *Tacit.*

CENTURIPÆ, ārum, f. τὰ Κεντροῖα, a town of Sicily, now Certolibi, near Mt. Ætna. *Plin.* — Hence, Centuripinus, a, um, adj. of Centuripa. *Cic.* Centuripini legati. *Id.* Centuripini (absol.), the inhabitants of Centuripa.

CENTUSSIS (centum & as), is, m. a 3 hundred asses; a rate of Roman money, containing forty sesterces and ten deniers. *Varr.*

CEOS. See *Cea*.

CEPA. See *Capa*.

CEPÆA (κηπαία), æ, f. sca-parslain *Plin.*

CEPHALÆA (κεφαλαία), æ, f. a head 2 ache; an unwritting pain that seizes the whole head. *Plin.*

CEPHALALGIA, or **CEPHALARGIA** 3 (κεφαλαλγία), æ, f. the headache, cephalalgia. *Scribon. Larg.*

CEPHALALGICUS, or **CEPHALARGI-** 3 CUS (cephalalgia), a, um, adj. sick of the head-ache; cephalalgic, κεφαλαλγικός. *Veget.*

CEPHALÆA, same as *Cephalæa*.

CEPHALEDITANI. See *Cephalædis*.

CEPHALICUS (κεφαλικός), a, um, m. adj. 2 relating to the head; cephalic. *Cels.*

CEPHALLENIA, æ, f. Κεφαλληνία, an island of the Ionian sea, now Cephalonia. *Plin.* — Hence, Cephalænæ and Cephalænæ, um, m. its inhabitants. *Liv.*

CEPHALUS, or **CEPHALON**, ñnis, m. 3 the date-tree, ἐκφαλον. *Pallad.*

CEPHALÆUS, is, f. and **CEPHALÆ-** 3 **DIUM** or **CEPHALÆDUM**, i, n. a town of Sicily. *Cic.* — Hence, Cephalæditanus, drum, the inhabitants of Cephalædam. *Cic.* — And Cephalædian, ñdis, f. of Cephalædum. *Sil.*

CEPHALOTES (κεφαλωτής), æ, m. headcd. 3 *Seren. Sommon.*

CEPHALUS, i, m. Κέφαλος, Cephalus, husband of Procris, who, prompted by jealousy, followed him to the woods to watch his motions. Cephalus, hearing a noise in the bushes, supposed it to be made by a wild beast; and, aiming at the spot, unwittingly killed his own wife. *Ovid.*

CEPHEUS, idis, f. the daughter of Cepheus, 3 *Andromeda. Ovid.*

CEPHENÆS (κηφήνες), um, m. drones, or male bees that do not work. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a people of Æthiopia. *Ovid.*

CEPHEUS, ei or ños, m. [dissyllab.] Κηφεύς, son of Agenor, husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda, and king of Æthiopia. After his death, he was translated to the skies. *Ovid.* — Hence, Cepheus, and Cepheus, a, um, adj. of Cepheus. *Ovid.* Cepheia virgo, h. e. Andromeda, his daughter. *Propert.* Cepheam Meroen, h. e. Æthiopian.

CEPHISSAS, and **CEPHISSIUS**, ñdis, 3 adj. feminin. of the Cephisus. *Ovid.* Vidit et inuitem Cephisias ora Procrusten, h. e. the country washed by the Cephisus in Attica.

CEPHISSIS, and **CEPHISSIS**, idis, adj. 3 feminin.; the same as *Cephisias*. *Ovid.* Cephisidas undas.

CEPHISTOS, and **CEPHISSIUS**, a, um, 3 adj. of the Cephisus. *Absol. Ovid.* Jamque ter ad quinos unum Cephisius annum Addiderat, h. e. Narcissus, the son of the Cephisus.

CEPHISUS, and **CEPHISSUS**, a river of Boeotia, now Mauro Nero. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a river of Attica.

CEPINA. See *Cepina*.

CEPIONIDES. See *Cepionides*.

CEPITES, or **CEPOLATITIS**, f. and **CEPITES**, æ, m. a precious stone of the agate kind. *Plin.*

CEPONYDES, and **CEPONYDES**, um, f. 3 precious stones of an unknown kind. *Plin.*

CEPULLA. See *Cepulla*. 3

CEPURICUS (cepurus), a, um, adj. 3 relating to a garden, hortulan, κηπουρικός. *Plin.* Liber Cepuricon, h. e. of things relating to gardeniag, or of garden plants, τὸν κηπουρικόν.

CEPURUS (κηπουρός), i, m. a gardener. *Apic.*

CERA (κηρός), æ, f. wax. *Cic.* Persæ mortuos cera circumfinitos condunt. *Ovid.* Ceram pollice mollire. *Colan.* Apes fingunt ceras, honey-comb. *So, Virg.* Tenaces cere. *Plin.* Expressi cera vultus. *Virg.* Calamos cera conjungere. *Id.* Linere spiramenta cera. — ¶ Hence, Cera, busts or images of wax, representing the ancestors of great men, and set up by their descendants in the atrium. *Juvenal.* Veteres cere exornant atria. *Ovid.* disposite generosa per atria cere. — ¶ Also used in sealing. Hence, *Plin.* Signum cere, the seal. *So, absol. Cic.* Cera. — ¶ Also used in writing with the stilus;

hence, a waxen tablet for writing upon; a book, or writing-table, covered over with wax, and written upon with a style or iron pencil. Quintil. Scribitur optime ceris, in quibus facillima est ratio delendi. Plant. Ceræ equidem laud parsit neque stilo. Id. Mandare aliquid ceris, to commit to writing. Juvenal. Ceras implere capaces. Horat. Cærite cera digni. (See Ceres.) Ovid. In ceras referre, to write down. — Prima, secunda cera, the first, second page; ima, extrema cera, the bottom of the page; as, Cic. Codicis extrema cera. Sueton. Primæ duæ ceræ. And Martini. Ceræ ultimæ, the last will. — ¶ Also used in painting, particularly in encaustics. Stat. Apellæ cuperent to scribere ceræ. — ¶ Also, any clammy substance resembling wax. Ovid. spoliataque tegmine ceræ Rima patet, h. c. pice. Virgil. pingues unguine ceræ. — ¶ Also, paint with which women stained their skin. Plaut. Cera omne corpus intinxit tibi.

CERACHATES (κηραχάτης), æ, m. an ætate of the color of wax. Plin.

CERAMICUS, i, m. Κεραμικός, a place without the walls of Athens, where those who fell in battle were buried at the public expense. Cic. — ¶ Also, a place within the city, where the steins were kept. Plin.

CERAMITES (κεραμίτης), æ, m. a precious stone of the color of a tile. Plin.

CERARIUM (cera), ii, n. money for wax 2 used in sealing, fee for sealing. Cic.

CERAS (κέρας), ātis, n. a horn. And 3 hence, a wild parsnip. Apulei. — ¶ Also, a cape or promontory. Solin. Ceras chryseon, Κέρας χρύσεον. Plin. Hesperion ceras, Ἑσπερίον κέρας.

CERASINUS (cerasinus), a, um, adj. of a 3 cherry. Petron. Cerasino succinctus cingulo, cherry-colored.

CERASTES (κεράστis), æ, m. a serpent with small horns; a horned serpent; the cerastes. Lucan. spinaque vagi torquente cerastæ. — ¶ Also, a sort of horned worm. Plin. — ¶ Also, a fabulous people of Cyprus, said to have horns. Ovid.

CERASUM (κεράσιον), i, n. a cherry. Plin.

CERASUS (κέρασος), i, f. a cherry-tree. Ovid. Audiat hoc cerasus; stipes inanis erit. — ¶ Also, a cherry. Præp. Pontus. Melu.

CERATIA, æ, f. an herb having but one 2 leaf, and a great root full of knots; capers or capers. Plin.

CERATIAS (κερατίας), æ, m. a comet resembling a horn. Plin.

CERATINA (κερατίνη), æ, f. a sophisticated 2 argument concerning horns. Quintil. (As; what you have not lost, you have still; you have not lost horns; therefore, you have horns.)

CERATITIS (κερατίτις), īdis, f. a kind of wild-poppy, horned-poppy. Plin.

CERATIUM (κεράτιον), ii, n. carob-bean. 3 Colum.

CERATORIUM, or **CEROTARIUM** (ceroti), ii, n. a plaster made of wax. Cal. Aurelian. Ceratorium apponere. Id. Cerotariis uti.

CERATUM (id.), or **CEROTUM** (κηρωτόν), i, n. a wax-plaster, ceredcloth; cerote. Cels. Ceratur liquidum. Martial. Nec labra pingui delibuta ceroto.

CERATURA (cero), æ, f. a waxing, cering, 2 laying over or besmearing with wax. Colum.

CERAULA (κεραύλης), æ, m. a corneter. 3 Apulei.

CERAUNIA, æ, f. the name of several species of gems mentioned by Pliny.

CERAUNIA, ðrum, n. Κεραυνία. See *Acroceramnia*.

CERAUNUS (Κεραυνός), a, um, adj. Ceraunian. Plin. Ceraunii montes. Colum. Cerauniæ vites.

CERAUNUS, a, um, adj. Ceraunian. Pro- 3 pert. Non potuit saxo vitam possuisse Cerauno? h. e. scopulis Acroceramniis.

CERBEROS, or **CERBERUS** (Κέρβερος), i, m. Cerberus, the infernal dog, said to have three heads. Virg. Cerberus hæc ingens lairatu regna trifiduci Personat. Ovid. nexis adamante catenis Cerberon abstraxit. — Hence, Cerberus, a, um,

adj. of Cerberus. Lucan. Cerberasque canum facies.

CERCITIS (κερκίτις), īdis, f. a species of olive-tree. Col. — Others read *circites*.

CERCIVS. See *Circius*.

CERCOLIPS (κέρκος and λείπω), īpis, f. a kind of ape. Fest. — Others read *cercopolis*. In the passage of Catull. Trepidans lingere cercopolis, others read *crepidas carbotinos*.

CERCOPYTHÆCUS, and **CERCOPYTHÆCUS** (κερκοπίθηκος), i, m. a marmoset, or species of monkey. Martial. Si mihi canda foret, cercopythæcus eram.

CERCOPS (κέρκωψ), ōpis, m. a baboon. 3 Manil. tellus Et portentosos cercopum ludit in ortus. — ¶ Also, a people of the island of Pitheusa, fabled to have been turned into monkeys. Ovid. deum genitor fraudem et perjuriam quondam Cercopum.

CERCURUS, and **CERCURUS** (κέρκουρος), i, m. a kind of light vessel, having a long poop, a cutter. Liv. Ad hoc levioribus navigiis, cercurisque ac lembis ducentis. Plaut. Edificat navim cercurum et merces emit.

CERCYON, ōnis, m. a robber of Attica, who was put to death by Theseus. Ovid. — Hence, *Cercyonæus*, a, um, adj. of Cercyon. Ovid. Corpora Cercyonæa.

CERCYRUS (κέρκυρος), i, m. a sea-fish. Plin.

CERDUS (κέρδος), ōnis, m. a mean mechanic 3 ic, a handicraftsman. Juvenal. Et quæ turpia cerdoui, Volesos Brutosque decebunt. — It is also joined with other nouns. Martial. Sutor cerdo, a cobbler.

CEREALIS (Ceres), e, adj. pertaining to 3 Ceres, sacred to Ceres. Ovid. Cereale nemus, h. e. Cereræ consecratum. Id. sacrum. Id. Cerealia munera, h. e. corn or bread. Id. Cerealis Eleusin, h. e. where she was particularly honored. Virg. Cereale papaver. Cic. Cerealia (sc. sacra), the festival celebrated by the matrons in honor of Ceres, and during which games were exhibited. Hence, Liv. Cerealia ludos fecerunt. Plaut. Cerealis cœna, a splendid entertainment, such as were given at the time of the Cerealia. Ovid. Cereales sulci, sown with corn. Id. Cereales herbar, corn. — ¶ Also, relating to corn, made of corn. Virg. Cerealia arma, instruments for grinding corn, or baking bread. Id. Cereale solum, made of bread. Plin. Cerealis sapor. Id. Cereales aure, winds favorable to corn. Auson. Cerealia saxa, mill-stones for grinding corn. — ¶ And absol. Cerealia, cereal grasses. Plin. — ¶ Ediles cereales, duumvirs who had the care of the public stores of corn, and superintended the celebration of the Cerealia. Pandect.

CEREBELLUM (diminut. from cerebrum), 2 i, n. a small brain. Plin. Gallinacei cerebellum. Sueton. Pavonum cerebella.

CEREBROSUS (cerebrum), a, um, adj. 2 mad, crazy. Plaut. Senex hic cerebrosus est certe. — ¶ Also, hot-headed, irritable, passionate. Horat. Cerebrosus proslit unus.

CEREBRUM, i, n. the brain, ἐγκέφαλος. Cic. Alii in corde, alii in cerebro dixerunt animi esse sedem. Plaut. Cerebrum alicui dispercutere, to dash out his brains. Aurel. Vict. Cerebri valido incussu parietem pulsare, to strike the head against a wall. — ¶ Also, figur. the mind, intellectual faculty; sense, understanding, wisdom. Horat. Putidius multo cerebrum est Perilli dictantis. Plaut. Mihi misero cerebrum excutunt tua dicta, you perfectly amaze me. — ¶ Also, passion, anger. Plaut. Cerebrum meum finditur, I burst with rage. Id. Id nunc hic cerebrum uritur. Horat. Cerebri felix, of a calm, tranquil temper. — ¶ Also, the pith of trees. Plin.

CEREFOLIUM. See *Cerefolium*.

CEREMONIA. See *Cerimonia*.

CEREOLUS (diminut. from cereus), a, um, adj. of the color of wax. Colum.

CERES, ēris, f. the daughter of Saturn and mother of Proserpine, fabled to have invented agriculture, and therefore styled the goddess of corn. Ceres is the Demeter of the Greeks, Δημήτηρ. Cic. — ¶ Hence, figurat. corn. Virg. At rubi-

cunda Ceres medio succiditur æstu. Ovid. Carmines læsa Ceres sterilem vanescit in herbam. — Also, bread. Virg. Cereremque canistris Expediunt. Tercut. Sine Cerere et Baccho friget Venus, bread (or food) and wine.

CERES, same as *Ceres*.

CEREVISIA. See *Cerzisia*.

CEREUS (cera), a, um, adj. waxen, of wax, κήριος. Cic. Nil esset cereum, quod commutari non posset. Horat. Cereæ imagines. Virg. Cereæ castra, h. e. the honey-comb. — ¶ Also, of the color of wax. Virg. Cereæ pruna. Martial. Cereæ et trita lacerna, h. e. yellow with age. Id. Cereæ quæ patulucet ficedula lumbis, h. e. fat. So, Id. Cereus turtur. — ¶ Figur. ductile, easy, pliant. Horat. Cereus in vitium flecti. Id. cerea Telephi laudas brachia, h. e. soft.

CEREUS (Id.), i, m. a taper, wax-light, λαμπάς, λαμπάδιον. Cic. Omnibus vicis statuar: ad eas tus, et cerei. Plaut. Lucere alicui cereum. — During the Saturnalia, clients sent wax tapers to their patrons. Hence, Martial. Decembri mense volant inappæ, Gracilesque ligulæ, cereique, chartaque.

CERIA, æ, f. a drink made from corn: a sort of ale or beer. Plin. See *Cervisia*.

CERIFICUS (cera & facio), as, āvi, ātum, to 2 make wax, κηρίζω. Hence (of the purple-fish). Plin. Cum cerificaverit, fluxus habent succos, produced their slime.

CERINTHA, æ, and **CERINTHE** (κηρίνη), es, f. a sort of honey-suckle; honeywort. Virg. Cerinthe ignobile gramen.

CERINTHUS (κηρίνθος), i, m. a kind of wax, used by the bees for food, bees-bread. Plin.

CERINUS (κήρινος), a, um, adj. of the 2 color of wax. Plin. Pruna cerina.

CERION, and **CERIUM** (κηρίον) ii, n. an 2 ulcer, or botch, like a honey-comb, with yellow matter in it. Plin.

CERITES, same as *Cerites*.

CERTIS, īdis, f.; **CERTES** (κηρίτης), æ, m. a gem of the color of wax. Plin.

CERTITUS. See *Cerritus*.

CERNENTIA (cerno), æ, f. the faculty of 3 seeing. Martian. Capell. Cernentia opponitur cæcitati.

CERNUS (κρίνω), is, crēvi, crētum, a, 3. to sift, separate by a sieve, διατρίω, σῖζω. Cato. Quam minutissime per cribrum cernas. Ovid. Hæc ubi confrieris, per densa foramina cerne. Plin. Arciore cribro cernere farinam. — ¶ Hence, to separate the true from the false, discern, distinguish, judge. Cic. Virtutes cernuntur in agendo. Id. Causa personis cernitur. Plaut. Amicum esse crevi. — ¶ Also, to decide, decree. Cic. Quotcumque Senatus creverit, populusve jussit. Tacit. Locum illis tempusque destinatum, quo de Armenia cernerent. — ¶ Also, to contend, fight. Virg. Inter se coisse viros, et cernere ferro. Others read *decernere*. Plaut. Cernere certamen. Lucet. bellum κρίνειν πόλεμον. Enn. ap. Cic. Ferro cernere vitam, h. e. de vita. — ¶ Also, to conclude, resolve, determine. Lucil. apud Non. Postquam presidium castris educere crevit. Cic. Legationes, cum Senatus creverit, urbe exeunto. Catull. potius germanum anittere crevi, quam. &c. Liv. Priusquam id sors cerneret. — ¶ Hence, the legal phrase, Cernere hereditatem, to accept the inheritance; and also, to take actual possession. Cic. Eo die ex testamento crevi hereditatem. Plin. Jun. Rogavit testamento, ut hereditatem suam adirem, cerneremque. And figurat. Cic. Amorem cum hereditate crevit, has inherited. Id. Falsum hereditatem alienæ gloriæ cernere. — ¶ Often, also, to see, describe, discern. In this sense, it wants the præc. and sup. It usually implies more than videre, but is very often confounded with it. Cic. Nos enim ne nunc quidem oculis cernimus ea, quæ videmus. Id. Cumam regionem video, Porapeianum non cerno. Id. Quem ego tui video animo, quam ea, quæ oculis cernimus. Nepos. Ut oculis cerneretur. Id. Eum ipsum cernunt grati, look to, regard. — ¶ Also, to perceive, compre-

hend, understand. Cic. Cerno jam animo, quanto omnia uberiora futura sint. *Terent.* Ut consuetum facile amorem cerne. *Enn.* apud Cic. Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, *is recognized, shown.* — ¶ Also, to hear. *Titina.* ap. *Priscian.* Simul ut pueras has nocte suspirare crevi. *Accius* apud *Non.* Vox illius certe est: idem omnes cernimus.

CERNŪLŌ, as, the same as *Cernuo*. *Senec.* 2 *Fortuna* cernulat et allidit.

CERNŪŌ (cernuus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to throw with one's face on the ground; upset, overturn, *κυβιστάω*. *Varr.* Pelles oleo perfusas percurrerant, ibique cernuabant (sc. se), kept tumbling head over heels. *Prudent.* Cernuat ora senex, bends forward.

CERNŪŌS, a, um, adj. bending forwards 3 with the face downwards, falling prone. *Prudent.* pulverem flumi inadentis ore pressit cernuo. *Virg.* eiectione incumbit cernuus armo.

CERŌ (cera), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to cover or lay over with wax, *κηρώ*. *Colum.* Dolia cerare. Cic. Cerata tabella.

CERŌMA (κήρωμα), ātis, n. an ointment 2 composed of oil tempered with wax, with which wrestlers were anointed, to make the body slippery. *Martial.* Vara nec in iecto ceromate brachia tendis. *Id.* Lentum ceroma terere. — ¶ Also, the place where the wrestlers were anointed, *ἐλασθίσιον*. *Senec.* Qui in ceromate sedet. — ¶ Also, the combat. *Martial.* Et castigationem Libycae ceroma palastrae.

CERŌMATICŌS (ceroma), a, um, adj. 3 anointed with the ceroma, or oil which the wrestlers used. *Javenal.* Et ceromatico fert niceteria collo.

CERŌNIA (κηρώνια), æ, f. the ear-of-tree. *Plin.*

CERŌSTRŌTUM (κερόστρωτον), i, n. a sort of work, inlaid with horn. *Plin.* 11, 45. Others read *cestrota*, from *cestrum*.

CERŌSŌS (cera), a, um, adj. fall of wax. 2 *Plin.* Liquor veluti mellis cerosi.

CEROTARIUM. See *Ceratorium*. 3

CERŌTUM. See *Ceratum*.

CERREŪS (ceruus), a, um, adj. of or relating to the holm-oak. *Plin.* Glans cerrea. *Id.* Manubria cerrea.

CERRINŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. of the holm-oak. *Phu.* Cerrino calice bibere.

CERRITŪS (for *cereritus*, from *Ceres*), a, 3 um, adj. *Δηνητρεπικός*, fanatic, enthusiastic, struck with a superstitious frenzy, mad, frantic, furious. *Horat.* Hellade percussa Marius cum præcipitat se, *Ceritus* fuit, an, &c.?

CERRŪS, i, f. a kind of tree bearing mast like chestnuts, which are all prickly about the cup of the acorn; a sort of oak; a holm-tree. *Plin.*

CERTAMEN (certo), inis, n. a contest, strife, contention, debate, *ἀγών*. Cic. Certamen honestum, et disputatio splendida. *Id.* Certamen honoris, rivalry. *Id.* De urbis possessione inter deos certamen fuit. *Id.* Est mihi tecum pro aris et focis certamen. *Id.* Adducere rem in certamen. *Id.* Institueret sibi certamen cum aliquo. *Id.* Venire in certamen cum aliquo. *Justin.* Deferre certamen ad iudicem. *Salust.* Magnum inter mortales certamen fuit, a great dispute. *Liv.* Certamina domi finita, civil dissensions. — ¶ Also, a contest in the games. *Just.* Olympio certamine contendit. *Sueton.* Certamen quinquennale. *Virg.* Certamen Bijugum. *Ovid.* Inire certamina disci. Cic. Descendere in certamen. — ¶ And figur. the prize. *Virg.* pecorisque magistris Velocis jaculi certamina ponit in ulmo. — ¶ Often, also, a battle, engagement, fight. *Cæs.* Vario certamine pugnatum est. *Vellei.* Certamen classicum, a naval engagement. *Liv.* Inire certamen. *Id.* Conserere certamen. *Flor.* Singulare certamen, single combat. (See *Pugna*). — ¶ Also, alacrity, competition, zeal. *Curt.* Ingenti certamine concitant remos. *Virg.* Certamine summo procumbunt. — ¶ *Tibull.* Certamen vini, a carouse. *So.* *Plin.* Certamen bibendi. — ¶ *Horat.* Certamina divitiarum, struggles for. — ¶ Also, risk. Cic. Quo majus erat certamen, et discrimen salutis.

CERTATIM (certo), adverb, *emulously; earnestly, eagerly.* Cic. Certatim currere. *Virg.* Certatim socii ferunt mare.

CERTATIŪ (Id.), ōnis, f. a contending, striving, struggling; an emulation, contest, *ἀγωνισμός, φιλονεικία*. *Siseuu.* Ad gladios certationem revocaverunt. Cic. Ludi publici sint corporum certationes, cursu, &c., exercise. *Id.* Hæc inter amicos sit honesta certatio. *Id.* Virtuti cum voluptate certatio. *Id.* Pænæ certatio, h. e. ob pœnam. *Liv.* Omnia multæ certatione, the discussion relative to the fine.

CERTATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a combatant. 3 *Gell.*

CERTATŌS, (Id.), ns, m. a contending. 3 *Stat.*

CERTĒ (certus), adv. certainly, for certain, assuredly, undoubtedly. Cic. Certe boni aliquid attulimus juventuti. *Terent.* Certe enim scio. *Liv.* Certius explorata referre. *Pertull.* certissime. — ¶ It is often joined with *quidem* and *equidem*. Cic. Nunc ubi sit animus, certe quidem in te est. *Terent.* Certe tu quidem pol multo hilarior. Cic. Me quidem certe comitem habebis. *Id.* Agebatur quidem certe nihil. — ¶ Also, at least; yet, notwithstanding. Cic. Ut homines mortem vel optare incipiant, vel certe timere desistant. *Id.* Quamvis non fueris suavor, approbator certe fuisti.

CERTIŌRŌ (certior), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to inform. *Pandect.*

CERTŌ (certus), adv. certainly, surely; the 1 same as *Certe*. Cic.

CERTŌ (for *cernito*, from *cerno*), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to contend, contest, strive, vie, struggle, fight, *ἀγωνίζομαι*. *Cæs.* Prælio certare. *Salust.* Cursu cum æqualibus certare. *Id.* Certare armis. Cic. cum populo R. de imperio. *Horat.* ob hircum. *Tacit.* augenda dominationi. Cic. cum aliquo dicacitate. *Horat.* joco. *Liv.* Certatum est maledictis inter collegas. Cic. Officiis certare inter se. *Plin.* Jun. Certare cum aliquo honestissimo certamine mutæ caritatis. *Id.* Certat Ægyptus cum feracissimis terris, vies in richness of soil with. Cic. Certare fructibus prædiorum cum nsaris, to struggle against the charges by means of the income; attempt to discharge the debts by the income. — ¶ Also, to go to law, engage in a process. Cic. Inter se jure certare. *Horat.* Magna, minorve foro si res certabitur olim. *Liv.* Certare multam, h. e. de multa. — ¶ By the poets, with the dative. *Virg.* solus tibi certet Amyntas. *Id.* Certare laudibus alicuius. *Horat.* Certare imparibus. — ¶ Also, to strive emulously, contend, try to outdo each other. *Virg.* certantque illudere capto. *Curt.* Certat quisque evadere. *Tacit.* Certare adulationibus. — ¶ Also, to attempt, aim at. *Virg.* Vincere certo. *Plin.* Jun. Certat frangere fluctus. — ¶ *Certato*, the ablat. of the participle, is used for *cum certatum esset*. *Tacit.* In annis transgressu multum certato, pervicit.

CERTŪS (for *cretus*, from *cerno*), a, um, adj. determined, resolved. *Virg.* Certa mori. *Liv.* Certum, atque obstinatum est. Cic. Certum est, deliberatumque, omnia dicere. *Id.* discedere. *Terent.* Si istuc ita certum est tibi. *Tacit.* Certus relinquenda vitæ. *Virg.* Certus eundi. — ¶ Also, fixed upon, established, appointed. Cic. Mensis certus. *Liv.* In diem certum in conveniant, indicit. Cic. In certa verba jurare, according to a set form of words. — ¶ Also, for quidam. Cic. Habet certos sui studiosos, certain persons. *Id.* Insolentiam certorum hominum extimescere. — ¶ Also, having certain knowledge, sure, well acquainted. *Gell.* Fac me, ut sim certus, an, &c., inform me. *Sueton.* Certus de sua genitura fuit. *Id.* Certus damnationis. *Tacit.* spei. *Lucan.* loci. — Hence, *Certiore* facere, to inform, acquaint, apprise, *παρεγγυῖν, μνησθῆναι*. *Cæs.* Per exploratores Cæsar certior factus est. Cic. Tu quid agas, fac me quam diligentissime certiore. *Id.* Certiorem me sui consilii fecit. *Cæs.* Eum de rebus gestis certiore faciant. — Also,

in the same sense, *Certum facere.* *Virg.* Anchisen facio certum, remque ordine pando. — ¶ Also, tried, faithful, to be relied on. Cic. Quoties mihi certorum hominum potestas erit. *Plaut.* Tu ex amicis certis mihi es certissimus. *Martial.* sare certus et asper homo. *Quintil.* Parum certus auctor. — ¶ Also, trustworthy, sure. *Horat.* Certus enim promisit Apollo. Cic. Certus paterfamilias, tried. *Id.* Id erat certi accusatoris officium, credible. — ¶ Also, sure of his aim, unerring. *Valer.* Flacc. Deucalion certus jaculis. *Martial.* O quam certa fuit librato dextera ferro. *Virg.* certam quatit improbus hastam. *Horat.* metuende certa, Phœbe, sagitta. — ¶ Also, safe, that may be trusted. Cic. Certa tempestate conscendere. *Plin.* Globosus lapis ad structuram infidelis: nec certior fluvialis. *Tacit.* Certa maris onperiri. — ¶ Also, certain, fixed, that will surely happen. Cic. Certos cæli motus. *Id.* Aguntur certissima populi R. vectigalia. — ¶ Also, resolute, bold, undaunted. Cic. Animo certo, et confirmato. *Virg.* Cum tales animum juvenum, et tam certa tulistis Pectora. — ¶ Also, open, clear, well-ascertained, manifest, evident. *Liv.* Vix dum satis certa luce. Cic. Certius tibi est, me esse Romæ, quam mihi te Athenis. *Cæs.* Neque, certi quid esset, explorari poterat. Cic. Tu mihi de his rebus omnia certa (sc. scribes). *Id.* Certum est, quid respondeam, I know what to say in reply. *Id.* Quoniam certum in Fabio ponitur, ortum eum esse Canenicola oriente, it is considered as a fact. *Id.* Certissimum signum amoris. *Id.* Certi liberi, legitime. *Id.* Patre certo nasci. *Id.* Certissimus matricida. *Id.* Certior nebulo. *Id.* Certissimum crimen. *Id.* Competitores certi, h. e. who will certainly be candidates. *Horat.* Certus dolor, h. e. real. — ¶ Certum scire, habere, to ascertain for a certainty. Cic. Cum certum sciam, faciam te certiore. *Id.* De Oropo, opinor, sed certum nescio, but I am not sure. Cic. Hiemem credo adhuc prohibuisse, quo minus de te certum habereamus. — ¶ Pro certo habere, putare, dicere, &c., to know for certain, be well assured, &c. Cic. Pompeium pro certo habemus proficisci in Galliam. Cic. Pro certo polliceri. *Id.* Dicere aliquid pro certo. *Salust.* Pro certo creditur. *Liv.* Sed quid rei esset, nemo satis pro certo scire. — ¶ Certum alicui facere, to inform. *Plaut.* Istuc quæro certum qui faciat mihi, eum esse mortuum. *Id.* Nec, quid id sit, mihi certius facit. — ¶ Certum is also used adverbially for *certo*. *Horat.* Certum Audieris. *Id.* quod mi obsit clare, certumque locuto. — ¶ Certo certius esse, surer than certainty, beyond a doubt. *Plaut.* Nihil invenies magis hoc certo certius.

CERVA (cervus), æ, f. a kind of doe, *ἐλάφος*. *Plin.* Cornua nulla ovium, nec cervarum. — ¶ Also, by the poets, a deer in general. *Virg.* qualis conjecta cerva sagitta.

CERVARIŪS (cervus), a, um, adj. of or relating to deer. *Plin.* Cervarium venenum, h. e. used for poisoning arrows. *Id.* Cervarius lupus, a lynx. *Fest.* Ovis cervaria, h. e. offered to Diana as a substitute for a deer.

CERŪCHI (κεροῖχοι), drum, m. the cords or ropes by which the two ends of the sail-vards are managed. *Lucan.*

CERVICAL (cervix), ālis, n. a pillow or 2 bolster. *Petron.* Positus inter cervicalia minutissima. *Martian.* Tinge caput nardi folio, cervical olebit.

CERVICŌSITAS (Id.), ātis, f. obstinacy, 3 contumacy. *Sidon.*

CERVICŪLA (dimin. from *cervix*), æ, f. a little neck. Cic. — ¶ Figur. the neck of a hydraulic machine. *Vitruv.*

CERVINŪS (cervus), a, um, adj. of a stag or hart, *ἐλάφειος*. *Horat.* Cervina pellis. *Ovid.* Cervina vellera. *Pallad.* Cervinus color, tawny. *Juvenal.* Cervina senectus, h. e. extreme old age. *Culp.* Cervinus fumus, h. e. of calcined hart's-horn.

CERVISIA, or **CEREVISIA**, æ, f. a sort of ale or beer. *Plin.*

CERVIX (unc.), *icis*, f. *the hinder part of the neck*, ἀρχή, ὀδὴ. *Quintil.* Cervicem rectam oportet esse. *Cic.* Boun cervices natæ ad jugum. *Id.* Caput, et cervices, et jugulum tutari. — ¶ Also, in general, *the neck*. *Cic.* Frangere cervices, to break the neck. *Id.* Abscindere caput cervicibus. *Tuclit.* Offerre cervicem percussoribus, to extend, offer. *Cic.* Dare cervices alicui, *h. e.* to offer one's throat to the knife. *Horat.* Dare brachia cervici, to cast the arms round the neck. *Id.* Detorquere cervicem ad oscula, to bend. *Juvenal.* Sexta cervice ferri, *h. e.* in a litter borne by six porters. *Id.* Cervice stricta trahere aliquem, to drag by the neck or collar. — ¶ *Figur.* Clodii furor a cervicibus vestris repuli. *Id.* Legiones in cervicibus nostris collocare. *Id.* Dare cervices crudelitati nefariæ. *Id.* Qui suis cervicibus Rempublicam sustinent. *Id.* Tantis cervicibus esse, so bold. *Liv.* Nunc in cervicibus sumus, ore immediately upon them. *Id.* Bellum ingens in cervicibus erat, *h. e.* impended. *Pers.* Laxa cervice legere aliquid, *h. e.* with the head hanging down. — ¶ Also, *the neck*, applied to plants and inanimate objects. *Petron.* Cervix cucumæ. *Martial.* amphoræ. *Vitruv.* Fistula continenter conjuncta ligneis cervicibus. *Plin.* Peloponnesi cervix, *h. e.* the isthmus. *Id.* Urbs sita in cervice longe procurrente, a neck of land.

CERULA (diminut. from cera), æ, f. a small piece of wax. *Cic.* Miniata cerula notare, to mark passages in a book with a crayon. *Id.* Cerulas tuas miniatulas extimescebam, I feared your criticisms.

CERUSSA, æ, f. ceruse, white-lead, used in painting, and by women, to whiten the skin. *Ovid.* Nec cerussa tibi, nec niri spuma rubentis Desit.

CERUSSATOS (cerussa), a, um, adj. 1 painted with ceruse, or white-lead; colored with white. *Cic.* Erant illi comiti capilli, cerussatæque buccæ. *Martial.* Cerussata cutis.

CERVUS (unc.), i, m. a stag, ἔλαφος. *Lucret.* Cervi alipedes. *Ovid.* Fugax cervus. *Virg.* Iubellex cervi. *Id.* Ramosa vivacis cornua cervi. — ¶ Also, forked stakes, palisades. *Cæs.*

CERYCIUM (κηρύκιον), ii, n. a herald's 3 staff, caduceus. *Murtian.* Capel.

CERYX (κέρυξ), γεις, m. a herald. 2 *Senec.*

CESPES. See *Cespes*.

CESSATIO (cesso), ñis, f. a loitering; 1 cessation, intermission, ἀνάπαυσις. *Cic.* Scribito, ne furtum cessationis quæsi-visse videaris. *Plant.* Id negotium institutum est, non datur cessatio. *Colum.* Humus destituta magno fenore cessationis colono respondet. *Gell.* Cessatio pugne pectitia, a truce. — ¶ Also, idleness, inactivity. *Cic.* Epicurus nihil cessatione melius existimat.

CESSATOR (Id.), ñis, m. a loiterer, lin-1 gerer, idler. *Cic.* Non cessator esse so-leo. *Horat.* nequam, et cessator Davus.

CESSATRIX (cessator), icis, f. a loiterer. 3 *Tertull.*

CESSIM (cedo), adv. backward. *Justin.* 3 Ite cessim.

CESSIO (Id.), ñis, f. a retiring from af-fairs, office, &c. *Cic.* Cessio libera at-que otiosa. — ¶ Also, a yielding up, ceding. *Cic.* In juro cessio, *h. e.* a giving up one's effects to one's creditors before a magistrate. — ¶ Also, arrival. *Pan-dect.* Cessio diei, *h. e.* of the time of pay-ment.

CESSO (frequentat. from cedo), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to cease, give over, leave off; intermit, stop, pause, παύομαι, ἀναπαύομαι. *Cic.* Cicero noster non cessavit apud rhetorem. *Id.* Gorgias nunquam in suo studio cessavit. *Liv.* Nec cessatum a levibus præliis est. *Horat.* Morbus ces-sans nervis, lingering. *Cic.* Ille non ces-sat de nobis detrahere. *Justin.* Non cessavit, quoad omnem stirpem dele-ret. *Phædr.* Quid ita cessarunt pedes? lag-ged. — ¶ Also, to lie fallow. *Virg.* Alternis idem tonsas cessare novales. *Plin.* Gracillor terra, et in annum ter-tium cesset. *Ovid.* Arva cessata. — ¶ Also, to fail to appear in court, or prose-cute a suit. *Sueton.* Necessitate cessare. — ¶ Also, to cease to be valid; to be-come null. *Pandect.* Cessat edictum. *Id.*

Cessat actio. *Sacton.* Morte consulis ces-sans honor, becoming vacant. — ¶ Also, to be idle, to be at rest, or at leisure. *Cic.* Cur tam multos deos cessare patitur? *Propert.* venias hodie: cessabimus una, *h. e.* enjoy ourselves. *Lucan.* Prima dies belli cessavit Marte cruento, *h. e.* was free from fighting. *Flor.* A laude cessare, *h. e.* to do nothing worthy of praise. *Ho-rat.* Cessat voluntas? *h. e.* do you refuse? *Liv.* Cessare officio, to be wanting in one's duty. *Propert.* At tua non ætas unquam cessavit amor, never has leisure for love. — ¶ Also, to be tardy; to de-lay, procrastinate. *Terent.* Paululum si cessassem, domi non offensussem. *Id.* Quid illic jamdudum cessat cum Syro? but what can he be about, loitering there? *Id.* Quid stas? quid cessas? *Id.* Sed quid cessas hominem adire? why do you not? *Virg.* cessas in vota, precesque. *Plaet.* It dies: ego mihi cesso. — ¶ Also, to omit, neglect. *Plaet.* Num-quid in principio cessavit verbum docte dicere? — ¶ Also, to fall off from, fail off, err. *Horat.* semel hic cessavit. *Id.* Sic mihi qui multum cessat, fit Chæ-rilus ille.

CESTROS (κέστρος), i, the herb betony. *Plin.*

CESTRÖPHENDÖNE (κεστροσφενδώνη), 2 es, f. a military engine, used for hurling missiles. *Liv.* 42, 65.

CESTRÖTUM. See *Cerostrotum*.

CESTRUM, or **CESTRÖN** (κέστρον), i, n. 2 a graving tool to work ivory or horn with; a graver, burine. *Plin.*

CESTUS, or **CESTOS** (κεστος), i, m. a 3 band, strap, girdle. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, the cestus or girdle of Venus, feigned by the poets to possess the power of kindling the passion of love. *Martial.* Sume Cy-theriaco medicatum nectare ceston. — ¶ Also, a gannet. See *Cæstus*.

CETARIAE (cete), arum, f. and **CETÄ-RIA**, örüm, n. fish-ponds of salt water near the sea-side. *Plin.* Scombri His-paniæ cetariæ replent. *Horat.* Plures adnahunthymni, et cetaria crescent.

CETARIUS (Id.), ii, m. a vendor of large 2 fishes salted; a fishmonger. *Terent.* Cet-arij, piscatores, aucupes.

CETE (κήτη), ön, n. plur. any large sea-3 fish; particularly the cetaceous mam-mifers, as whales, dolphins, &c. *Virg.* Im-mania cete. *Plin.* Delphini, et reliqua cete. — ¶ Also, a southern constellation, the Whale. *Cic.* — ¶ We also find Ce-tus, i, m. As, *Plout.* Indicant caros, caram vitulinam, cetum, porcinaui. *Cels.* Omnes belluæ marinæ, ex quibus cetus est. — And also, *Cetos*, n. sing. *Plin.* Juha tradit cetos in flumen in-trisse.

CETERA. See *Ceterus*. 2

CETERÖQUI, or **CETERÖQUIN** (cetero 1 & quin), adverb. in other respects, other-1 wise. *Cic.*

CETERO, 2 } See *Ceterus*.

CETERUM, 1 }

CETERÖS (ἐτέρος), a, um, adj. not used in the nom. sing. masc. the other, the rest. *Cic.* Cetera jurisdictio. *Id.* Ar-gentum ceterum. *Id.* Ceteros sophistas. *Cato.* Nec commisceas cum cetero vino. — ¶ Also, absol. *Liv.* Ceterum omne incensum est, all the rest. *Cic.* Cetera me delectantur. — ¶ Et cetera, and so forth. *Cic.* Si mihi filius genitus, isque prius moritur, et cetera. *Id.* Agas asellum, et cetera. — ¶ Also, without et. *Lucret.* Terramque, et solem, lu-nam, mare, cetera. — ¶ *Cetera*, or *ceterum*, and *cetero*, are used adverb., as for the rest, in other respects, otherwise. *Horat.* Excepto, quod non sinul esses, cetera letus. *Liv.* Virum cetera egre-gium secuta ambitio est. *Cic.* Præter-quam quod sine te, ceterum satis com-mode oblectabam. *Plin.* Cetero ad solitudinem rediit. — So, in the same sense, ad cetera. *Horat.* Ad cetera pene gemelli. — So de cetero. *Cic.* De cete-ro vellem equidem, &c. — Also, for the future. *Pandect.* Non de cetero fac-ient. — So, *Senec.* Pax in ceterum parta.

CETÖ, us, f. Κητώ, Ceto, the wife of Phor-cus and mother of Medasa. *Lucan.*

CETOS. See *Cete*.

CETÖSÖS (cete), a, um, adj. of a whale. 3 *Avien.*

CETRÄ, or **CÄETRÄ**, æ, f. a short leatheren 2 target, or buckler, used by the Spaniards and Moors. *Virg.* Lævas cetra tegit. *Tacit.* Scribit, etiam Britannis breves cetras in usu fuisse.

CETRÄTÖS, or **CÄETRÄTÖS** (cetra), a, um, adj. armed with the cetro. *Cæs.* Ce-tratæ cohortes. *Liv.* Cetratos, quos pel-tastas vocant, in insidiis addiderat, tar-getcers.

CETTE. See *Cedo*, defect.

CETUS. See *Cete*. 2

CEU, adv. as, as it were, like as, οἷον, ὡς, ὥσπερ. *Sacton.* Reducto coma capite, ceu noxii solent. *Horat.* Ceu flamma per tædas. *Virg.* Iupi ceu Raptores atra in nebula. — ¶ Also, as if. *Plin.* Cantharides objectæ Catoni, ceu vene-num vendidisset. — ¶ *Ceu* vero, as if indeed. *Plin.* Ceu vero nesciam, scrip-sisse etiam feminam. *Id.* Ceu vero re-media desint. — ¶ *Ceu* plerumque, as for the most part. *Plin.* Atque ut intel-ligatur vana, ceu plerumque, vitæ per-suasio, &c.

CEVA, æ, f. a sort of small cow. *Colum.* 2 See *Altinus*.

CEVÖE, es, n. 2. to stoop, bow. *Plout.* — 3 ¶ Also, *Juvenal.* to wag the tail as a dog; to fawn. *Pers.* An, Romule, ceves? ¶ Also, Clunes movere, in re venerea. *Martial.*

CEUS. See *Cæus*.

CEÜS. See *Cæa*.

CEYX, γεις, m. Κήρυξ, Ceyx, king of Tra-chinia, husband of Holeyone, who on his death threw herself into the sea; Ceyx was changed into a holeyon. *Ovid.* — ¶ Hence, the male holeyon. *Plin.*

CHÆREPHYLÖN (χαίρεφύλλον), i, n. 3 the herb chervil. *Colum.*

CHÆRÖNÆA, æ, f. Chæronea, a town of Boeotia, the birth-place of Pintarch. — Hence, *Chæronæus*, a, um, adj. of Chæ-ronæa. *Plin.*

CHALASTICÖS (χαλαστικός), a, um, adj. 3 laxative, emollient, aperient. *Theodos.* *Priscian.*

CHALASTRÆÖS, and **CHALASTRI-CÖS**, a, um, adj. of Chalastria, a town of Macedonia, noted for its saltpetre. *Plin.*

CHALAZIAS (χαλαζίας), æ, m. a gem re-ssembling a hailstone, and said to be very hard. *Plin.*

CHALAZIÖS (χαλαζίος), a, um, adj. like a hailstone. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, absol. Chalazia, pimples or warts in the eyelids; sties. *Cels.*

CHALBANÆ, es, f. same as *Golbanum*.

CHALCANTHUM (χαλκανθον), i, n. 3 copperas, vitriol. *Plin.*

CHALCEDÖN, and **CALCHEDÖN**, ñis, f. Χαλκηδών, and Καλχηδών, a town of Bithynia, opposite Byzantium. *Tacit.* — Hence, *Chalcedönius*, a, um, adj. of Chalcedon, Chalcedonian. *Plin.* Sma-ragdus Chalcedonius, a crystalline cop-per ore. — And absol. Chalcedonii, örüm, the inhabitants of Chalcedon. *Tacit.*

CHALCEÖS (χαλκεῖος), i, m. a kind of prickly plant. *Plin.*

CHALCETUM, i, n. a plant. *Plin.*

CHALCEÜS (χάλκεος), a, um, adj. of cop-3 per or brass. *Martial.*

CHALCIDICÆ (χαλκιδική), es, f. a sort of lizard, called, also, *sepa*. *Plin.*

CHALCIDICÖS (Χαλκιδικός), a, um, and 3 **CHALCIDENSIS**, or **CHALCIDICEN-SIS**, e, adj. of Chalcis, Chalcidian. *Gell.* Colonia Chalcidicensis, *h. e.* Cumæ. So, *Virg.* Chalcidia arx (because Cumæ was founded by Chalcidians). *Cic.* Eurip-sus Chalcidicus. *Virg.* Chalcidicus ver-sus, *h. e.* of Buphoriön of Chalcis. *Stat.* Carmen Chalcidicum, *h. e.* of the Cumæ-an sibyl. — ¶ Absol. Chalcidicum, i, n. a room in one corner of a basilica, or, according to some, a portico. *Vitruv.*

CHALCICÖS or **CÖS** (Χαλκίσιος), i, 2 m. a temple of Minerva, built by the Spar-tans. *Nepos.* In ædem Minervæ, quæ Chalcicæus vocatur, confugit. *Liv.* Ætoli circa Chalcicæum (Minervæ est templum) congregati caduntur.

CHALCIÖPÆ, es, f. Χαλκιόπη, Chalciope, sister of Medea and wife of Phryzus. *Ovid.*

CHALCIS, idis & idos, f. Χαλκίς, the capitol of Eubæa. *Lucan.* Chalcidos Euboicæ regnum. — ¶ Also, a town of Arabia, another of Syria, &c. *Plin.*

— ¶ Also, a fish of the herring kind. Plin. — ¶ Also, a sort of lizard. Plin.
CHALCITIS (χαλκίτις), idis, f. the stone from which copper is extracted; copper ore. Plin. — ¶ Also, a precious stone, resembling copper. Plin.
CHALCOPHONOS (χαλκόφωνος), or **CHALCOPHONTHONGOS** (χαλκόφωνος), i, f. a black stone sounding like brass, probably, clinkstone. Plin.
CHALCOSMARAGDOS (χαλκοσμάραγδος), i, f. a precious stone, veined with brass; malachite. Plin.
CHALCŪS (χαλκός), i, m. the tenth part of an obolus. Plin.
CHALDÆA, æ, f. the southern part of Babylonia, bordering on Arabia and the Persian gulf. The inhabitants were noted for their skill in astronomy and astrology. — Hence, Chaldeus, and Chaldaicus, a, um, adj. Chaldean. Cic. Chaldaicis rationibus eruditus, skilled in astrology. Juvenal. Grex Chaldæus. — And absol. Chaldæi, ðrum, the Chaldæans. Cic. — Also, astrologers. Sueton.
CHALŌ (χαλῶ), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to 3 let down, slacken. Vitruv.
CHALYBS (χάλυψ), ŷbis, f. a river in Spain. Justin. — ¶ Chalybes, um, a people of Pontus, noted for their skill in manufacturing steel. — ¶ Hence, Chalybs, steel. Virg. Vulinificus chalybs. — Also, figur. any thing made of steel or iron. Senec. Strictus chalybs, h. e. a sword. Lucan. primus chalybem, frenosque momordit, the bit. Id. Insertum manibus chalybem, h. e. a nail. Id. Chalybun nodi, h. e. a chain.
CHAMA, atis, n. a lynx. Plin.
CHAMÆ (χημαι), ārum, f. gaping cockles. Plin.
CHAMÆACTE (χαμαιάκτη), es, f. the herb wallwort or danewort, a kind of dwarf-elder. Plin.
CHAMÆCERASUS (χαμαικέρασος), i, f. the dwarf cherry-tree. Plin.
CHAMÆCISSOS (χαμαικισσος), i, f. ground ivy. Plin. — ¶ Also, a species of the herb sow-bread. Plin.
CHAMÆCYPARISSOS (χαμαικυπάρισσος), i, f. heath-cypress, or dwarf-cypress. Plin.
CHAMÆDAPHNĒ (χαμαιδάφνη), es, f. a sort of laurel, growing low, spurge-laurel. Plin.
CHAMÆDRACŌN (χαμαιδράκων), ontos, 3 m. a kind of serpent. Solin.
CHAMÆDRYS (χαμαιδρύς), ŷos, f. the herb germander. Plin.
CHAMÆLEŌN (χαμαιλέων), ōnis & ōntis, m. a beast of the lizard kind, fabled to live on air, and which assumes the color of any thing to which it is applied, except red and white; a chameleon. Plin. — ¶ Also, the carline-thistle, sow-thistle. Plin.
CHAMÆLEUCE (χαμαιλεύκη), es, f. the herb colt's-foot. Plin.
CHAMÆLYGOS (χαμαιλύγος), i, f. ver-3vain. Apulei.
CHAMÆMELŌN (χαμαιμηλον), i, n. the herb chamomile. Plin.
CHAMÆFRSINĒ (χαμαιφρσίνη), es, f. holly, hoba, or butcher's-broom. Plin.
CHAMÆPEUCE (χαμαιπέυκη), es, f. an herb with leaves like the larch-tree. Plin.
CHAMÆPYTYS (χαμαιπίτυς), ŷos, f. the herb ground-pine. Plin.
CHAMÆPLATANŪS (χαμαιπλάτανος), i, f. the dwarf-platane. Plin.
CHAMÆREPES (χαμαιρεπείς), um, f. pl. a kind of date-tree; dwarf-palm. Plin.
CHAMÆROPS, ōpis, f. the same as Chamædryes. Plin.
CHAMÆSCICE (χαμαισκήκη), es, f. thyme, spurge. Plin.
CHAMÆTORTUS (χαμαι & tortus), a, 3 um, adj. creeping on the ground. Fronto.
CHAMÆZELŌN (χαμαιζήλον), i, n. the herb cinquefoil. Plin.
CHAMEDYOSMOS (χαμηδόσμος), i, f. 3 rosemary. Apul.
CHAMELÆX (χαμελαία), æ, f. the dwarf-olive. Plin.
CHAMETÆRĀ (χαμεταίρα), æ, f. a female attendant, handmaid. Plin.
CHANANÆUS, a, um, adj. Canaanitish. Prudent.
CHANNE, and **CHANE** (χάννη & χάνη), es, f. a fish like a perch; a ruff. Ovid. et ex se Concipiens channe, gemino fraudata parente.

CHĀŌNES, um, m. Χάονες, the inhabitants of Chaonia, in Epirus. Claud.
CHĀŌNIĀ, æ, f. Χάονία, a district in Epirus. Virg. Chaoniamque omnem Trojano a Chaone dicit. — Hence, Chāōnis, idis, and Chāōnius, a, um, adj. Chaonian. Ovid. Chaonis ales, h. e. a dove. Id. Chaonis arbor, h. e. the oak. Virg. Chaonii campi. Id. Chaoniique patris glans, h. e. of Dodonean Jupiter. Id. Chaonia columbæ, h. e. the prophetic doves of Dodona.
CHĀŌS (χάος), i, n. a vast void, a bottom-3 less abyss. Lucan. Et Chaos innumeros avidum confunderet mundos. Senec. Cæcum chaos. Valer. Placc. profundum Per Chaos occurrunt cæcæ sine vocibus umbræ. — ¶ Also, a god, the father of Erebus and Night. Virg. Tercuntum tonat ore deos, Erebumque, Chaosque. — ¶ Also, darkness. Prudent. Merso sole, chaos ingruit horridum. — ¶ Also, the confused and disordered heap of things, whereof all things are supposed to have been made; chaos. Ovid Unus erat toto naturæ vultus in orbe, Quin dixere Chaos, rudis indigestaque moles. Seac. Deforme Chaos.
CHIARA, æ, f. the root of an uncertain plant. Cæs. See Careum.
CHARACATŪS (charax), a, um, adj. 2 staked or propped up. Colum.
CHARACENĒ, es, f. a district of Susiana. Plin.
CHARACIĀS (χαρακίας), æ, m. fit for making palisades. Plin. Caracias calamus.
CHARACTĒR (χαράκτηρ), ēris, m. a mark set upon any thing, in order to identify it. Colum. — ¶ Also, a character, or style, of writing or speaking. Cic.
CHARĀDRŌS, i, m. Χάραδρος, a river of Phocis. Stat.
CHARĀX (χάραξ), ācis, f. a palisade. — ¶ Hence, a town of Susiana, so called because it was surrounded by palisades. Plin. — ¶ Also, a town of the Tauric Chersoæse. Plin.
CHARAXŌ (χαράσσω), as, a. l. to scratch, 3 scarify. Prudent.
CHARAXŪS, i, m. Χάραξος, a brother of Sappho, who, after having squandered his fortune, betook himself to piracy. Ovid.
CHARIENTISMŪS (χαριεντισμός), i, m. urbanity or gracefulness in speaking; a figure of speech by which any thing disagreeable is expressed or implied in a gracious form. Charis.
CHARISIUS. See Carisius.
CHARISMA (χάρισμα), ātis, n. a gift, 3 boon. Prudent.
CHARISTIA (χαρίστια), ōrum, n. plur. 3 a solemn feast or banquet, at which none but kinsfolks met, in order that if there had been any quarrel or misunderstanding amongst any of them, they might be reconciled and made friends again. Ovid. Proxima cognati dixere charistia cari.
CHARITAS. See Caritas.
CHARITES, nm, f. the Graces, αἱ Χάριτες. 3 (See Gratiæ.) Ovid. Protinus arripiunt Charites, nectuntque coronas. Propert. Aversis Charisin (dat. plur. Græc.) cantas. Lucet. Parvula, pumilio, Chariton mia, tota merum sal, Χαρίτων μία, h. e. una Gratiarum.
CHARITŌBLEPHĀRŌN (χαριτοβλέφαρον), i, n. a kind of shrub growing in the sea, used in love-potions. Plin.
CHARITON MIA. See Charites.
CHARŌN, tis & ōnis, m. the ferryman of the infernal regions. Virg. Portitor ille Charon. — Hence, Chārōnæus, a, um, adj. Charoneæ scrobes, openings in the earth, which exhale pestilential vapors.
CHARŌNDĀS, æ, m. a Sicilian legislator. Cic.
CHARTĀ (χάρτης), æ, f. paper made of the Egyptian papyrus. Cic. Charta dentata, h. e. smoothed with a tooth. Sueton. Transversa charta scribere epistolas, cross-wise. Martial. Scribere epigrammata in charta aversa, h. e. on both sides of the paper. Plin. Chartæ bibulæ, blotting-paper; paper that will not bear the ink. Plin. Scapus chartarum, a quire of paper. Horat. Illinere aliquid chartis, h. e. scribere. — ¶ Also, papyrus. Plin. In Sedennytico nonio non nisi charta nascitur. — ¶ Figur. any thing written on paper, a treatise,

writing, letter-book. Cic. Chartæ ob- solverunt. Id. Charta ipsa ne nos prodat, pertimesco. Martial. Chartæ Arpinæ, h. e. the works of Cicero. Horat. Chartæ Græcæ, h. e. writings of the Greeks. Id. Si chartæ sileant, h. e. if books do not celebrate. Ovid. Nullus in hac charta versus amare docet, in this poem. Catull. Omne ævum tribus explicare chartis, h. e. in three books. — ¶ Also, a thin plate, a sheet. Sueton. Charta plumbea, a sheet of lead.
CHARTACEŪS (charta), æ, nm, adj. 3 of paper. Pandect.
CHARTARIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or 2 relating to paper. Plin. Farina chartaria, h. e. used for gluing paper. Id. Chartariæ officinæ, paper-mills; stationers' shops. Apul. Calamus chartarius, h. e. a pen. — ¶ Absol. Chartarium, ii, n. archives, a library. Hieronym.
CHARTĒUS (charta), a, um, adj. of 3 paper. Auson. nam tota supellex Vatum piorum charta est.
CHARTŪLA (diminut. fr. n. charta), æ, i, f. a small leaf or sheet of paper. Cic.
CHARTŪLARIŪS (chartulī), ii, m. a 3 keeper of records. Cod. Just.
CHARUS. See Carus.
CHARYBDIS, is, f. Χάρυβδις, a dangerous whirlpool in the Sicilian straits, opposite to the rock Scylla. It is now called Cariddi or Galafaro. Virg. Dextrum Scylla latus, lævum inplacata Charybdis Obsidet. Tibull. Charybdis violenta. Ovid. avida. Id. irrequieta. Cic. Quæ Charybdis tam vorax? — ¶ Figurat. Cic. Charybdis bonorum, a spendthrift.
CHASMA (χάσμα), ātis, n. a gaping, or yawning of the earth; a chasm. Senec. Chasmata apriciuntur. — ¶ Also, a meteor, with an apparent opening of the heavens. Senec. Sunt chasmata, cum aliquod cæli spatium discedit, et flammam dehiscens velut in abdito ostentat.
CHASMATIAS (χασματίας), æ, m. an 3 earthquake attended with an opening or yawning of the ground. Ammian.
CHATTI. See Catti.
CHAUCI. See Cenci.
CHELÆ (χηλαι), ārum, f. the arms of a scorpion; the claws, cleys, or chelics of a crab-fish. And as the arms of the constellation Scorpion extend into Libra, chela is used for the constellation Libra. Virg. Erigonem inter, chelæque sequentes. Lucan. minacem Scorpion in- cendis cauda, chelæque peruris. — ¶ In the sing. chela signifies the trigger of a balista. Vitruv. Extantia chelæ, h. e. pars chelæ, quæ exstat.
CHELĒ, es, f. See Chelæ. 2
CHELIDŌNIAS (χελιδονίας), æ, m. the 3 west wind after the 22d of February, on account of the appearance of the swallows. Plin.
CHELIDŌNIŪS (χελιδόνιος), a, um, adj. 2 pertaining to a swallow. Plin. Chelidoni lapilli, found in the crops of young swallows. Id. Chelidonia fucus, a kind of blue or purple fig. — ¶ And absol. Chelidonia, æ, f. (sc. herba), the herb cel- andine, or scallion-wort. Plin. — ¶ Chelidonia insule, now le Correnti, islands on the coast of Lycia. Pompon. Mela. — ¶ Also, Chelidonium, a cape of Lycia, now cape Cumeroso. Plin.
CHELŌN, i, n. a part of the catapulta. Vitruv.
CHELŌNIA (χελωνία), æ, f. a gem like the eye of an Indian tortoise, used by magicians in divination. Plin.
CHELŌNITIS (χελωνίτις), idis, f. a precious stone like a tortoise. Plin.
CHELŌNIUM (χελώνιον), ii, n. the han- dle or ear of several kinds of machines; strops. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, the herb sow- bread. Apul.
CHELŌNŌPHAGI (χελωνοφάγοι), ōrum, m. tortoise-eaters, a nation of Carmania. Plin.
CHELŪDRŪS (χέλυδρος), i, m. a sort of venomous snake, of a disagreeable smell. Virg. Galbanæque agitare graves ni- dore chelydros.
CHELŪŌN (χέλων), i, n. the shell of a tortoise. Plin. Cheloni testudinum.
CHELŪS (χέλυσ), ŷis, or ŷos, f. a harp, 3 lute, or ethern, so called from the body of it having been made originally of the shell

of a tortoise. Ovid. Inde chelyn Phœbo communia munera ponam. Stat. Intendere chelyn. Id. Laxare chelyn. Senec. Levi plectro canoram chelyn verberare. — ¶ Also, the constellation *Lyra*. *Avien.*

CHĒMŌSIS (χημωσις), is, f. a disease in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteness; the albugo, leucoma. Theodor. Priscian.

CHĒNALŌPEX (χηναλώπηξ), ōcis, f. a bird of the goose kind; a bergander, barnacle. Plin.

CHĒNERŌS (χηνέρως), ōtis, f. a kind of wild goose. Plin.

CHĒNŌBŌSCŌN (χηναβόσκειον), ii, n. 2 a goose-pen, a place where geese or other water-fowls are kept. Colum.

CHĒNŌPŪS (χηνόπους), ōdis, f. the herb goose-foot. Plin.

CHĒRĀGRĀ. See *Chiragra*. 3

CHĒRNĪTES (χηρνίτης), ō, m. a variety of alabaster. Plin.

CHĒRRŌNESŪS, and **CHĒRSŌNESŪS** (χερρόνησος and χερσόνησος), i, f. a peninsula. Particularly celebrated are *Chersonesus Thraciæ*, often called the *Chersonese*; *Chersonesus Taurica*, the *Crimea*; *Chersonesus Cimbrica*, *Jutland*; and *Chersonesus Aurea*, in *India*. Plin. and Liv. — Hence, *Cherronensis*, and *Chersonensis*, e, adj. of or on a peninsula. Justin. — And *Cherronenses*, ium, the inhabitants of the *Thracian Chersonese*. Cic.

CHĒRSINÆ testudines, land-tortoises, χερσινοί, χέλυνες. Plin. — *Martial* calls this species *chersus*. *Femineum nobis cherson si credis inesse, Deciperis.*

CHĒRSONESUS. See *Cherronesus*.

CHĒRSŌS, i, f. See *Chersine*.

CHĒRSŌDRŌS (χερσόδροσος), i, m. an amphibious serpent. Lucan. Natus et ambigua coletur qui Syrtidos arva Chersydus.

CHĒRŌB, m. indeclin. and in plur. num. 3 **CHĒRŪBIM**, u Hebrew word signifying a particular rank of angels, a cherub. *Isid.*

CHĒRŪSCI, ōrum, m. a people of Germany, on both sides of the *Weser*. Tacit.

CHĪLIĀRCHES, ō, and **CHĪLIĀRCHŌS** (χιλιάρχης, and χιλίαρχος), i, m. the commander over a thousand men; a chiliarch. Tacit.

CHĪLIĀS (χιλιάς), ādis, f. a chiliad; the number one thousand. Macrob.

CHĪLIĀSTÆ (χιλιασταί), ārum, m. chiliasts, millenarians. Augustia. See *Miliaris*.

CHĪLIŌDĒNĀMA (χιλιόδυναμις), ō, f. an herb, so called from its many virtues; a kind of gentian. Plin.

CHĪLIŌPIŪLLŌN (χιλιόφυλλον), i, n. 3 the herb milfoil, or yarrow. Apul.

CHĪLŌ (χείλος), ōdis, having large or thick lips; blubber-lipped. Fest. — ¶ Also, a Roman cognomen. Cic. — ¶ Also, *Chilon* (χέλων), one of the seven sages of Greece. Plin.

CHĪMÆRĀ (χίμαιρα), ō, f. a goat. — ¶ Also, a burning mountain in *Lycia*, now *Capo Macri*. Plin. — ¶ Also, a fabulous monster, whose fore parts were those of a lion, the middle of a goat, and the hinder of a dragon, and which vomited fire. It was slain by *Bellerophon*. Horat. *Chimæra triformis*. Id. ignea. — ¶ Also, the name of one of the ships of *Æneas*. Virg. — ¶ Hence, *Chimæreus*, a, um, adj. of mount *Chimæra*. Virg. *Chimæreo Xanthi perfusa liquore*, h. e. of the river *Xanthus* in *Lycia*.

CHĪMÆRIFER (chimæra & fero), a, um, adj. producing the *chimæra*. Ovid. *Chimæra Lycia*.

CHĪŌNĒ, es, f. *Xiónē*, daughter of *Dedalion*, slain by *Diana* on account of her presumption. Ovid. — ¶ Also, the mother of *Eumolpus*, who is thence called *Chionides*. Ovid.

CHĪŌNIDES, is, m. See *Chione*.

CHĪŌS, or **CHĪŌS**, ii, f. *Xíos*, now *Scio*, an island of the *Ægean sea*, celebrated for its warble, wine and figs. Cic. and Plin. — Hence, *Chīus* (Χίος), a, um, adj. *Chian*, of *Chios*. Plaut. *Vinum Chium*. — And absol. Horat. *Chium*, sc. *vinum*. *Martial*. *Chīæ flavæ*, sc. *ficus*. — And *Chii*, ōrum, the inhabitants of *Chios*. Cic.

CHĪRĀGRĀ (χειράγρα), or **CHĒRĀGRĀ**, 3 ō, f. the gout in the hand. Horat. *Nodosa corpus nolis prohibere cheragra*.

CHĪRĀGRICŪS (chiragra), a, um, adj. having the gout in the hand, *chiragrical*. Petron.

CHĪRĀMAXĪUM (χειραμάξιον), ii, n. a 3 sort of small carriage, drawn by slaves, called also *aruma*. Petron.

CHĪRIDŌTŪS (χειριδωτός), a, um, adj. 3 with long sleeves. Gell. *Tunicæ chiridotæ*.

CHĪRŌGRAPHĪĀRĪŪS (chirographum), a, um, adj. relating to, or in one's own hand-writing. Pandect. *Chirographarius creditor, that hath a note in his debtor's hand-writing for money lent*. Id. *Chirographarius debitor, who has given a note of hand, by way of acknowledgment of a debt*. Id. *Chirographaria pecunia, money due in consequence of such a note*.

CHĪRŌGRAPHUM (χειρόγραφον), i, n. and **CHĪRŌGRAPHŌS**, i, m. any thing written in one's own hand-writing, an autograph. Placc. ad Cic. *Laterensis suo chirographo mittit mihi litteras, a letter written by his own hand*. Cic. *Non utar meo chirographo, neque signo*. Id. *Convincere aliquem chirographo, by his own hand-writing*. Id. *Extrema pagella pupugit me tuo chirographo, with that postscript written with your own hand*. Id. *Imitari chirographum alicujus, to counterfeit*. — ¶ Also, a note of hand; a bill or bond under one's own hand. Cic. *Tibi misi cautionem chirographi mei*. Sueton. *Chirographum dare alicui*.

CHĪRŌN, and **CHĪRŌ**, ōnis, m. *Χείρων*, *Chiron*, a centaur distinguished for his medical skill. He was the tutor of *Achilles*; and, having been wounded by one of the poisoned arrows of *Hercules*, he was translated to the skies, where he formed the constellation *Sagittarius*. Ovid. — ¶ Hence, the constellation *Sagittarius*. Lucan. — ¶ Hence, *Chirōniūs*, a, um, adj. of *Chiron*, discovered by *Chiron*; an epithet applied by Plin. to several medicinal plants.

CHĪRŌNŌMIĀ (χειρονομία), ō, f. the art 2 of gesture; the art of using the hands properly in delivering a discourse, dactyling, &c. Quintil.

CHĪRŌNŌMŌS (χειρονόμος), i, m. and f., 3 and **CHĪRŌNŌMŌN** (χειρονομών), ōntis or ōntis, one who gesticulates correctly; who uses a correct and graceful method of gesticulation in dancing, curving, &c. Juvenal. *Chironomion Ledam molli saltante Bathyllo*. Id. *Saltantem spectes, et chironomonta volanti Cultello*. Sidon. *Ac si inter Byzantinos chironomuntas hucusque ructaverit, graceful carvers*.

CHĪRŌRGĪĀ (χειρουργία), ō, f. surgery, chirurgery. Cic. *Diæta enari incipio: chirurgiæ tædet*.

CHĪRŌRGICŪS (χειρουργικός), a, um, 3 adj. *chirurgieul*, surgical. Hygin. *Chiron artem medicinam chirurgicam ex herbis primis instituit*. — And absol. Cels. *Chirurgica, sc. ars, surgery*.

CHĪRŌRGŪS (χειρουργός), i, m. a chirurgicon, surgeon. Cels.

CHĪŪS. See *Chios*. 3

CHĪĀMŪDĀ, ō, f. the same as *Chlamys*. 3 Apul. *Pretiosa chlamyda*.

CHĪĀMŪDĀTŪS (chlamys), a, um, adj. dressed in a military cloak. Cic. — ¶ Also, wearing a travelling-cloak, a traveller. Plaut.

CHĪĀMŪS (χλαμύς), ōdis, f. a Grecian military cloak. Virg. *Pictus acu chlamydem*. Ovid. *Collocare chlamydem, ut apte pendeat*. Cic. *Scipionis statuum cum chlamyde in Capitolio videtis*. — ¶ Also, a travelling-cloak. Plaut. — ¶ Also, a hunting-cloak. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a child's cloak. Virg. *Et Phrygiam Ascanio chlamydem (fert)*. — ¶ Also, a mantle. Id. *Sidoniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo*. — ¶ Also, a cloak worn by actors. Horat.

CHĪLŌREUS (χλωρεύς), ēi & ēos, m. a bird. Plin.

CHĪLŌRĪŌN (χλωρίων), ōnis, m. a yellow bird, perhaps the yellow thrush. Plin.

CHĪLŌRIS, ōdis, f. the goddess *Flora*,

Χλωρίς. Ovid. *Chloris eram, quam Flora vocor*.

CHĪLŌRĪTIS (χλωρίτης), ōdis, f. or **CHĪLŌRĪTES**, ō, m. a grass-green precious stone. Plin.

CHĪŌA, ō, f. See *Coa*.

CHŌĀSPĒS, ō & is, m. *Χοάσις*, a river of Persia, of whose water the Persian kings drank; now the *Kerah* or *Karasu*. Plin. — ¶ Also, a river of India. Curt.

CHŌĀSPĪTIS, is, f. a precious stone of a green color, by some supposed to be the *chrysoberyl*. Plin.

CHŌĀTRĒ, ārum, m. a people dwelling on the *Palus Mæotis*, noted for their magical powers. Plin.

CHŌĒNĪX (χοῦνιξ), ōcis, and **CHŌĒNĪCĀ**, ō, f. a measure containing two sextarii. Rhem. Fann. & Pallad.

CHŌERĀS (χοϊράς), ādis, f the scrofula 3 Apul.

CHŌERILŪS, i, m. a wretched Greek poet. Horat.

CHŌICŪS (χοϊκός), a, um adj. made of 3 earth or dust. Tertull. *Homo choicus*.

CHŌLĀS, ō, m. according to Pliny, a species of smaragdus, probably the jasper or prase. Plin.

CHŌLĒRĀ (χολέρα), ō, f. bile, cholera. Lamprid. — ¶ Also, the jaundice. Cels.

CHŌLĒRICŪS (χολερικός), a, um, adj. afflicted with the jaundice. Plin.

CHŌLIĀMBŪS (χωλιάμβος), i, m. an 3 iambic verse of six feet, whose last foot is a spondee or trochee. It is also called *seazon*, both words signifying lame. Diomed.

CHŌMĀ (χώμα), ātis, n. a dam or mound 3 of earth. Pandect.

CHŌNDRĪLLŌN (χονδρίλλον), i, n. or **CHŌNDRĪLLĒ** (χονδρίλλη), es, f. an herb like succory; wild endive. Plin.

CHŌNDRIS, is, f. the herb bastard-dittany, called also *pseudodictamnium*. Plin.

CHŌRĀGIUM (χορηγίον), ii, n. the furniture or apparatus of the stage. Plaut. *Comico choragio agere tragædiam*. — ¶ Also, the place where the dresses and other apparatus of the theatre were kept, the tiring-house or tiring-room. Vitruv. — ¶ And figur. any apparatus, dress, ornament. Auct. ad Herenn. *Fragile falsæ choragium gloriæ*. Apul. *Choragium funebre*. — ¶ Also, a spring. Vitruv.

CHŌRĀGŪS (χορηγός), i, m. he who 3 directed the chorus, and had the charge of furnishing the dresses, and other theatrical apparatus, to the actors. Plaut. — ¶ Also, the person who was charged to procure whatever was necessary for the banquets in which Augustus and his guests appeared habited as gods. Sueton.

CHŌRAULĒS (χοραύλης), and **CHŌRAULĀ**, ō, m. one who accompanies the chorus on the pipe or flute. *Martial*. *Fac, discat citharedus, aut choraules*. Sueton. *Hydranta, et choraula, et utricularius*.

CHŌRDĀ (χορδή), ō, f. an intestine, gut. Petron. *Halium caseum mollem et chordæ frusta*. — ¶ Also, the string of a musical instrument. Cic. *Voces ut chordæ sunt intente, quæ ad quemque tactum respondeant*. Horat. *Verba loqui socianda chordis, to be attuned to the lyre*. Tibull. *vocales impellere pollice chordas*. Ovid. *Pollice prætentare chordas*. Id. *Pollice tentare chordas*. Id. *Chordas tangere*. — ¶ Also, a cord, rope. Plaut.

CHŌRDĀPSŪS (χορδαψος), i, m. a sort 3 of colic. Cat. Aurel.

CHŌRDŪS, and **CHŌRDŪS**, a, um, adj. 2 coming or springing up late in the year; late-born. Varr. *Agni chordi, lambs weaned after Lamas; cosset lambs*. Cat. *Fœnum chordum, the latter-math*. Colum. *Olus chordum*. — ¶ Also, a Roman proper name. Quintil.

CHŌRĒĀ (χορεία), and **CHŌRĒĀ**, ō, f. 3 a dancing in a ring to the sound of music; a dance. Virg. *celebrare deum plaudente chorea*. Ovid. *festas duxero choreas*. Virg. *juvat indulgere choreis*. — ¶ Figur. *Cæli choreas* as tricas ostendere, the starry courses.

CHŌRĒPISCŌPŪS (χωρεπίσκοπος), i, m. 3 one who supplies the place and stead of a bishop; a suffragan. Cod. Just.

CHŌREŪS, or **CHŌRIŪS** (χορείος), i, m. a choree or truchee; n metrical foot, consisting of a long and a short syllable.

CHŌRIAMBICŪS (choriambus), a, um, 3 adj. consisting of choriambuses, chorinmbic. Sidor.

CHŌRIAMBŪS (χορίαυβος), i, m. a 3 choriamb, a metrical foot of four syllables, consisting of a choree and an iambus. As, (— — — —).

CHŌRIŌN (χορίον), ii, n. a row or belt of bricks or stones in a wall. Vitruv. — Others read coriam.

CHORIOS. See Chorus.

CHŌRŌBATES (χωροβάτης), æ, m. an instrument whereby to find the level of water, or the slope of the ground; a level. Vitruv.

CHŌRŌCITHARISTĀ (χοροκιθαριστής), æ, m. one who plays upon a musical instrument in the chorus. Sueton. Chorchithariste et psallocitharistæ.

CHŌRŌGRAPHĪĀ (χωρογραφία), æ, f. 2 the describing of any particular country. Vitruv.

CHŌRŌGRAPHŪS (χωρογράφος), i, m. 2 a geographer. Vitruv.

CHŌRS, and **CERS**, or **CŌHORS** (χόρτος), ortis, f. a yard, pen, or coop, where poultry, &c. are kept. Varr. Rure in corte cœnitabant, in urbe in tabulino. Martial. Chortis aves, h. e. chickens. — ¶ Also, a sheep-fold. Varr. — ¶ Also, an ox-stall. Vitruv.

CHŌRTINŌN oleum, oil extracted from grass, χόρτινον έλαιον. Plin.

CHŌRŪS (χóρος), i, m. a chorus, choir; a company of singers or dancers; an assembly or band of persons dancing and singing. Cie. Saltatores, citharistas, totum denique comissionis Antonianæ chorum. Sueton. Discumbere inter choros, et symphonias. Horat. Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori. Virg. Utque viro Phœbi chorus assurrexerit omnis, h. e. the Muses. Id. Chorus Dryadum. Id. Indicere choros. Id. instaurare. Id. exercere. Id. agitare. Horat. Ducere choros — ¶ Also, the chorus; the persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the nets of a play, and sing their sentiments between the acts; a choral ode. Horat. Actoris partes choros, officiumque virile Defendat. — ¶ Figur. a company, band, or assembly; a group or cluster. Cie. Catilina stipatus choro juvenutis. Id. Epicurum pæne c philosophorum choro sustulisti. Horat. Scriptorum chorus, the whole tribe. Senec. Chorus piscium lascivit. Cie. Chorus virtutum. Horat. Pleiadum choro scindente nubes, the constellation. — ¶ Also, a dancing or singing. Martial. Hoc nuper Satyri monte dedere choros, capered nimbly. Tibull. currumque sequuntur Matris lascivo sidera fulva choro. — ¶ Also, Chori, the layers of bricks or stones in a wall. Vitruv.

CHRESTŪS, i, m. the name of a Jew mentioned by Suetonius as the author of disturbances in Rome. — ¶ Also, for Christas. Tertull.

CHRIĀ (χρεία), æ, f. a rhetorical excreise, 3 consisting of a treatise upon a given subject. — ¶ Also, a short moral sentence, or an event, proposed as a subject for such an exercise; a theme. Quintil.

CHRISMA (χρίσμα), ātis, n. an anointing; 3 unction. Tertull.

CHRISTIANĒ (christianus), adverb, like 3 a Christian, in a Christian spirit. Augustin.

CHRISTIANISMŪS (Χριστιανισμός), i, 3 m. Christianity, Christinnity. Tertull.

CHRISTIANITĀS (christianus), ātis, f. 3 Christinnity. Cod. Theodos. — ¶ Also, the clerical order. Cod. Theod.

CHRISTIANIZŌ (Χριστιανίζω), as, n. 1. 3 to be a Christian; to profess Christianity. Tertull.

CHRISTIANŪS (Χριστιανός), a, um, adj. 2 Christian, relating to Christianity. Hieron. Christianissimus. — And absol. n Christian. Sueton. Afflicti suppliciis Christiani.

CHRISTICŌLĀ (Christus & colo), æ, m. 3 and f. a Christian; a professor of the religion of Christ. Prudent.

CHRISTIPŌTENS (Christus & potens), 3 entis, adj. strong in Christ. Prudent.

CHRISTŪS (Χριστός), i, m. the Anointed, the Christ. Sueton.

CHRŌMA (χρῶμα), ātis, n. chromatic music, one of the three kinds of music among the ancients. Vitruv.

CHRŌMATICE (χρωματική), es, f. the science of chromatic music. Vitruv.

CHRŌMATICŪS (χρωματικός), a, um, 2 adj. chromatic. Vitruv. Chromaticum genus.

CHRŌMIS (χρόμις), is, f. a sea-fish. Plin.

CHRŌNICŪS (χρονικός), a, um, adj. pertaining to time. Gell. Chronici libri, chronicles. — And absol. Gell. Chronica, ōrum, chronicles, historical books digested according to the order of time. — Cels. Chronici morbi, chronic diseases. Chronias is also used in the same sense.

CHRONIUS. See Chronicus. 3

CHRŌNŌGRAPHŪS (χρονογράφος), i, m. 3 a chronicler, chronologist. Sidor.

CHRŪSALLIS (χρυσάλλis), and **CHRŪSĀLIS**, īdis, f. the chrysalis, or insect in its second stage of transformation from a worm to a fly. Plin.

CHRŪSANTHEMUM (χρυσάνθεμον), i, n. a crown-foot with yellow flowers; according to some, marsh marigold. Plin.

CHRŪSAS, æ, m. a river of Sicily. Cie.

CHRŪSEIS, īdis, f. Chryseis, Astynome, the daughter of Chryses, and favorite slave of Agamemnon, who restored her to her father to avert the plague from his army. Ovid.

CHRŪSELECTRUM (χρυσήλεκτρον), i, n. gold-colored amber. Plin. — ¶ Also, n gem of a yellow amber color. Plin.

CHRŪSENDETŌN (χρυσένδετον), i, n. a vessel or platter inlaid with gold. Martial.

CHRŪSES, æ, m. Chryses, priest of Apollo, and father of Astynome. Ovid.

CHRŪSEŪS, and **CHRŪSEŌS** (χρῦσεος), 3 a, um, golden. Martial.

CHRŪSIPPŪS, i, m. Chrysippus, a celebrated Stoic philosopher of Soli in Cilicia, and a disciple of Zeno and Cleanthes. Cie. — Hence, Chrysippeus (Χρυσίπειος), a, um, adj. of Chrysippus. Id. — And absol. Plin. Chrysippea, sc. herba, an herb first used by Chrysippus.

CHRŪSITES (χρυσίτης), æ, m. the basanite or touchstone. Plin.

CHRŪSITIS (χρυσίτης), īdis, f. a variety of litharge. Plin.

CHRŪSITIS (χρυσίτης), īdis, f. adj. gold-colored. Plin. — ¶ Also, the herb milfoil or yarrow. Plin.

CHRŪSŌBERŪLLŌS (χρυσοβήρυλλος), i, m. a crystal shining like gold, probably a yellow emerald. Plin.

CHRŪSŌCANTHŌS, i, a kind of ivy, 3 bearing yellow berries. Apul. — ¶ Plin. calls it chrysocarpus.

CHRYSOCARPUS. See Chrysocanthos.

CHRŪSŌCEPHALŌS (χρυσοκέφαλος), i, 3 m. a kind of basilisk with a gold-colored head. Apul.

CHRŪSŌCŌLLĀ (χρυσοκόλλα), æ, f. copper-green, mountain-green, malachite. Plin. — ¶ Also, an artificial compound used for soldering gold. Plin. — ¶ Also, a precious stone, called likewise amphibolite. Plin.

CHRŪSŌCŌME (χρυσόκομη), es, f. the herb milfoil or yarrow. Plin.

CHRŪSŌCŌMES (χρυσόκομης), æ, m. golden-haired. Macrobi.

CHRŪSŌLACHANUM (χρυσολάχανον), i, m. the herb arrach or orrage, garden-arrach. Plin.

CHRŪSŌLAMPIS (χρυσόλαμπis), īdis, f. a precious stone, supposed to be a species of topaz. Plin.

CHRŪSŌLITHŌS (χρυσόλιθος), i, m. and f. a kind of topaz, of a golden color; a chrysolite. Propert. and Plin.

CHRŪSŌMĀLLŌS (χρυσόμαλλος), a, um, adj. having a golden fleece. Hygin.

CHRŪSŌMELIANŪS. See Chrysomelum.

CHRŪSŌMELUM (χρυσόμελον), i, n. a sort of quince. Plin. — ¶ Colum. calls it chrysomelianum malum.

CHRŪSŌPHRŪS (χρυσόφρυς), ūos, f. 3 a fish called a gilt-head; the same as Anruta. Ovid. et auri Chrysophrys imitata decus.

CHRŪSŌPIS (χρυσόπις), īdis, f. a

precious stone, supposed to be the hyacinth. Plin.

CHRŪSŌPRASŌS (χρυσόπρασος), i, m. a precious stone of a light-green color; a chrysoprase. Pann. — It is also called, by the same author, chrysoprasius lapis.

CHRŪSŌPTERŌS (χρυσόπτερος), i, m. a kind of jasper. Plin.

CHRŪSŌS (χρυσός), i, m. gold. Plaut. Est opus chryso Chrysalio. — ¶ Also, the fish gilt-head. Plin.

CHRŪSŌTHĀLES (χρυσοθαλής), is, adj. neut. gen. the lesser sort of wall-pennywort. Plin.

CHŪNĪ, ōrum, m. the Hans. Aason.

CHŪS (χῡς), m. the same as Congius. Rhem. Faun.

CHŪDĀŪS (χυδαῖος), a, um, adject. 2 common, vile, of no worth. Plin.

CHŪLISMA (χῡλισμα), ātis, n. the expressed juice of any plant. Scribon. Larg.

CHŪMŌS (χυμός), i, m. chyle. Serez. 3 Sammon.

CIA, Kia. See Cea.

CIANUS, a, um. See Cios.

CIBĀLIS (cibus), e, adj. relating to food. 3 Lactant. Fistula cibalis, the gullet or œsophagus.

CIBĀRIA, ōrum. See Cibarius.

CIBĀRIŪS (cibus), a, um, adj. relating to 2 food, fit for eating. Plaut. Rem cibariam. Plin. Cibaria uva, fit for eating; good to eat. Id. Uva vilitatis cibariæ, h. e. not good for making wine. Apul. Cibarium vas, h. e. an eating-vessel. Cato. Cibariæ leges, h. e. sumptuary laws, restraining the luxury of the table. — ¶ Also, common, ordinary in quality. Cie. Cibarius panis, coarse bread. Varr. Vinum cibarium, table wine, small wine to drink at meals. — ¶ And figur. sordid, vile, base. Varr. Frater tuus cibarius fuit. — ¶ And absol. Cibaria, ōrum, meat, victuals, food, provisions. Cie. Menstrua cibaria. Nepos. Comparare cibaria cocta dierum decem. Cie. Cibaria alioqui præbere. Senec. Præstare servis cibaria. Varr. Dare militi duplicia cibaria, double allowance. Cæs. Inopia cibarium, scarcity of provisions. Cie. Liberaliter ex istius cibariis tractati, with victuals at his expense. Id. Anseribus cibaria publice locare. Cato. Buhus cibaria, &c., provender.

CIBĀTŌ (cibo), ōnis, f. a victualling, 3 feeding; food; a meal, repast. Solin.

CIBĀTŌS (id.), us, m. food, provision. 2 Varr. Sues cum pepererint, cibatu largiore sustentare. Plaut. Tibi muni viam, qua cibatus ad legiones tuas tuto possit pervenire, provisions.

CIBDELŪS (κιβδηλος), a, um, adject. 2 unsound, hollow, false. Vitruv.

CIBĪLLĀ (cibus), æ, f. a table. Varr.

CIBŌ (cibus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to feed, 2 fatten. Colum. Locustæ utiles cibandis pullis pavoninis habentur. Sueton. Draconem sua manu cibaturus.

CIBŌRIUM (κιβώριον), ii, n. the pod of 3 the Egyptian bean, which was used to drink from. — Hence, a large drinking-cup. Horat. Oblivioso lævia Massico Ciboria exple.

CIBŌS, i, m. food, victuals, provender, σίτρος, ἐδωδῆ. Cie. Animalia cibum partim oris hiatu et dentibus capessunt. Id. Onusti cibo ac vino. Cie. Cibus gravis. Id. Uti cibo facillimo ad corcoquendum. Cels. Levibus cibus nutrit aliquem. Nepos. Abstinere se cibo. Id. Cibus sumere. Terent. Cibus capere cum aliquo, to eat with any one. Colum. Cibus appetere, to have an appetite. Id. Fastidio ciborum languescere, to loathe, dislike. Sueton. Plurimi cibi esse, to eat heartily. Id. Cibi minimi esse, to eat but little food. — ¶ Also, nourishment, aliment. Varr. Casei minimi cibi, h. e. that have little nutriment. Cie. Cibus animalis, air. Plin. Cibus arborum imber. — ¶ Figurat. Plin. Humanitatis cibus. Ovid. Cibus furoris.

CIBŪRA, and **CYBIRA**, æ, f. Κίβυρα, and Κυβίρα, a town in Pamphylia. Plin. — ¶ Also, a town of Phrygia. Cie. — Hence, Cibyrata, æ, m. and f. o belonging to Cibyræ. Cie. — And Cibyraticus, a, um, adj. of or from Cibyræ. Cie.

CICADA, æ, f. a cicada; an insect very common in southern countries, that in the summer months sits on trees, making a shrill noise with its wing-cases, *ρέτιξ*. *Virg.* Et cantu querule rumpunt arbusta cicadæ. *Id.* rucis Sole sub ardenti resonant arbusta cicadis.

CICATRICO (cicatrix), as, a. 1. to cicatrize, heal and induce the skin over a sore. *Cal.* Aurclun. Ulcera cicatricantur.

CICATRICOSES (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 2 scars, covered with scars. *Plaut.* Ter-gum cicatricosum. *Colm.* Vitis cicatricosa.

CICATRICOULA (diminut. from cicatrix), 2 æ, f. a little scar. *Cels.*

CICATRIX, icis, f. a cicatrice, cicatrix, scar, mark remaining after a wound, *οὐλή*. *Cic.* Cicatrices adverso corpore exceptæ. *Id.* Cicatrices adversæ, in front. *Senec.* Vulnus venit ad cicatricem. *Cels.* Cicatricem inducere, to cicatrize. *Plin.* Reducere cicatrices ad colorem. *Id.* Cicatrices ad planum redigere. — ¶ Also, the mark of an incision in trees, &c. *Plin.* Cicatrix in hac arbo-re non coit. *Virg.* Admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix. — ¶ And figur. *Cic.* Refricare obductam jam Reipublicæ cicatricem. *Juvenal.* Atque recens linum ostendit non una cicatrix, darn, seam.

CICCUM, i, n. and **CICCUS**, i, m. the 3 core in fruits. *Varr.* — Hence, *Cicum* non interdum, h. c. I would not give a straw; I would not give a fig. *Plaut.*

CICER, Æris, n. a small pulse; chick-peas, vetches. *Horat.* inde domum me Ad porri et ciceris refero, laganique catinum. *Martial.* Asse cicer tepidum constat.

CICERA, æ, f. a kind of pulse, resembling little vetches. *Colm.*

CICERCULA (dimin. from cicer), æ, f. little vetches, chickeling vetches. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, vetches. *Plin.*

CICERCOLUM, i, n. a kind of sinoper or sinople; a red pigment. *Plin.*

CICERO, Ænis, m. a Roman family name (cognomen) in the Tullian gens. *Marcus Tullius Cicero*, son of *Marcus*, a Roman knight, was born at Arpinum, B. C. 103, and was celebrated as an orator, a philosopher, and a statesman. — His brother, *Q. Tullius Cicero*, was also distinguished in letters, and in public life. — ¶ Hence, *Cicéronianus*, a, um, adj. of Cicero, in the style of Cicero, *Cicéronian*. *Plin.* *Cicéroniana* simplicitas. — ¶ Also absol. *Cicéronianus*, i, an imitator of Cicero. *Hieron.*

CICEROMASTIX (Cicero and μάστιξ), Ægis, m. the Scourge of Cicero, the title of a work of *Licinius*. *Gell.*

CICHOREUM, and **CICHORIUM** (κίχῳριον, and κίχῳριον), ii, n. the herb cichory, succory, or wild endive. *Horat.* me pascunt olivæ, Me cichorea, levesque malvæ.

CICI (κίκι), n. the palma christi, or castor-oil plant; called also croton. *Plin.*

CICINDELA (perhaps candeo), æ, f. a glow-worm. *Plin.* Lucentes vesperæ per arva cicindelæ.

CICINUS (cici), a, um, adj. of the castor-oil plant. *Plin.* *Cicinum* oleum, castor-oil.

CICONES, um, m. a people of Thrace, on the *Hebrus*. *Virg.*

CICONIA, æ, f. a stork, *πελαργός*. *Juvenal.* serpente ciconia pullos Nutrit. *Horat.* Tutus erat rhombus, tutoque ciconia nido. — ¶ Also, the bending of the fingers in the form of a stork's bill, and so shaking them by way of ridicule at a person. *Pers.* O Jane, a tergo quem nulla ciconia pinsit. — ¶ Also, an instrument in the form of a T, used for measuring the depth of furrows. *Colm.*

CICONINUS (ciconia), a, um, adj. of a stork. *Sidon.* Usque ad adventum ciconinum.

CICUR (unc.), Æris, adj. tame, tamed, domesticated. *Cic.* Bestiæ cicures. *Id.* Genera bestiarum vel cicurum vel ferarum. — ¶ Figur. *Varr.* Cicur ingenium, mild, gentle.

CICURUS (cicur), as, a. 1. to tame, make tame, domesticate, *ἡμερῶν, τιθασεύω*. *Pucio*

CICUTIA, æ, f. hemlock, the poisonous

juice of which was administered to male-factors in Athens. *Pers.* Magistrum, sorbitio tollit quem dira cicuta, h. c. *Socrates.* *Id.* bilis Intumuit, quam non exstinxerit urna cicuta.

¶ Also, a pipe or flute, because it was made from its stalk. *Virg.* disparibus septem compacta cicutis Fistula. *Lucret.* Inflare cavas cicutas.

¶ Also, the name of an usurer. *Horat.*

CICUTICEN (cicuta & cano), Ænis, m. 3 n piper. *Sidon.*

CIDARIS (κιδάρις), is, f. the head-dress of 3 the Persian kings; a tiara or turban. *Curt.* — ¶ Also, the head-dress of the Jewish high-priest; a mitre. *Hieronim.*

CIEO (κίω), es, civi, citum, a. 2. to move, stir, rouse, excite. *Cic.* Natura omnia ciens. *Id.* Orbis semper eodem motu ciatur. *Id.* Sensus cieri potest, h. c. be affected. *Curt.* Mare ciet fluctus. *Virg.* longosque ciebat Incassum fletus, h. e. uttered, poured forth. *Id.* gemitus, h. c. to groan. *Id.* lacrymas, h. e. lacrymari. *Id.* Ciere mugitus, to bel-low. — ¶ Ciere alvum, urinam, menses, to provoke, excite. *Plin.* — ¶ Ciere pugnam, prælium, to fight, combat; or to animate others to the fight. *Liv.* and *Tacit.* — ¶ Ciere bellum, to kindle. *Liv.*

¶ Ciere stragem, to commit. *Virg.*

¶ Ciere exercitum, to set in motion. *Tacit.* — ¶ *Virg.* tonitru cælum omne ciebo, disturb. — ¶ Also, to call, call upon, name. *Virg.* animamque sepulcro Condinus, et magna supremum voce ciemus. *Tacit.* Ciere aliquem nomine, to call by name. *Valer. Flacc.*

Numina nota ciens, invoking. *Tacit.*

Ciere nomen alicujus. *So.* *Liv.* Patrem ciere posse, to be able to name one's father, as a mark of a free-born man. — ¶ Also, to incite, spur on, stimulate, encourage. *Vellci.* Armatos ad pugnam ciens. *Catull.* Cæperat ad se se Troja ciere viros, h. c. to provoke. — ¶ Also, to distribute, divide. *Cic.* Herctum ciere. See *Herctum*. — ¶ See *Cio* and *Citus*.

CILICIA, æ, f. *Κιλικία*, now *Caramania*, Cilicia, a province of Asia Minor, between Pamphylia and Syria. *Plin.* — Hence, *Cilix*, icis, Ciliciensis, e, and *Cilicius*, a, um, adj. *Cilician*. *Cæs.* Legio Ciliciensis. *Plin.* *Cilicium* mare. *Orid.* Taurus Cilix. — *Cilices*, um, the Cilicians. *Cic.* — ¶ See *Ciliss*.

CILICINUS (cilicium), a, um, adj. made 3 of hair-cloth. *Solin.*

CILICIUM (κίλικιον), ii, n. a kind of cloth made of goat's hair. *Cic.*

CILISSA (cilix), æ, f. of or belonging to 3 Cilicia; *Cilicinn*. *Ovid.* Quotve ferat, dicam, terra Cilissa crocos. *Id.* Spica Cilissa, saffron. *Propert.* Terque lavet nostras spica Cilissa comas, oil of saffron.

CLLUM (κῶλον), ii, n. the eye-lash, eyelid. *Plin.*

CLLÆ, æ, f. *Κίλλα*, a town of the Troad. *Plin.*

CIMBER, bri, m. a Cimbric. *Flor.* — Hence, *Cimber*, bra, brum, and *Cimbricus*, a, um, adj. *Cimbric*. *Ovid.* Ille Jugurthino clarus, Cimbroque triumpho. *Cic.* Scutum Cimbricum.

CIMBRICE (Cimbricus), adverb, in the 3 manner of the Cimbrians. *Quintilian.* Cimbrice loqui.

CIMELIARCHA (κειμηλιάρχης), æ, m. 3 a treasurer. *Cod. Just.*

CIMELIARCHIUM (κειμηλιάρχιον), ii, 3 n. a treasury, place where valuables are deposited. *Cod. Just.*

CIMEX, icis, m. a kind of bug, bed-bug, *κόρις*. *Petron.* Ipsos cimices ore tangebant. *Martial.* Nec tritus cimice lectus.

¶ Also, a term of reproach or contempt. *Horat.* Men' moveat cimex Pantilius? a pultry fellow. — ¶ *Fem.* in *Plin.*

CIMINUS, i, m. a lake and mountain in Etruria. *Virg.* Et Cimini cum monte lacum. — Hence, *Ciminus*, a, um, adj. of *Ciminus*. *Flor.* *Ciminus* saltus.

CIMMERII, Ærum, m. *Κιμμέριοι*, the Cimmerians, a Thracian tribe dwelling on the Danube. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a fabulous people of Italy, near Baia, who hid themselves by day in dark caves. *Cic.*; or, according to *Val. Flacc.*, dwelling near the ocean. — Hence, *Cimmerius*,

a, um, adj. *Cimmerian*. *Plin.* Bosphorus Cimmerius. *Lactant.* Cimmerian tenebræ, a proverbial expression, *Cimmerian* darkness. — ¶ Also, dark. *Tibull.* Cimmerii lacus, h. e. of the infernal regions.

CIMOLUS, i, m. *Κίμωλος*, an island of the *Ægean* sea, famous for its deterstive clay, now called *Argentiera*. *Ovid.* cretosa-que rura Cimoli. — Hence, *Cimolius*, a, um, adj. of *Cimolus*. *Plin.* *Cimolia* terra, *cimolite*, a grayish-white earth, used instead of soap in washing, and also for medical purposes. *So.* *Cels.* *Cimolia*.

CINÆDIAS (κιναιδίας), æ, m. a gem said to be found in the brain of the fish *cine-dus*. *Plin.*

CINÆDICUS (cinædus), a, um, adj. 3 pertaining to a (perhaps effeminate or libidinous) dance. *Plaut.* Cantatio cinædica. See *Cinædus*.

CINÆDUS (κιναιδός), i, m. a dancer, ballet-dancer. *Plaut.* Ad saltandum cinædus malacæ est. — ¶ Also, an immodest, unchaste person (qui muliebris patitur). *Catull.* Aureli pathice, et cinæde Furi. — ¶ Also, a fish. *Plin.*

CINÆDUS (Id.), a, um, adj. immodest, unchaste, impudent, bawful. *Catull.* Illi illa, ut decuit cinæderem, &c.

Martiol. Homo cinæda fronte.

CINARA, and **CYNARA** (κινάρα and κυνάρα), æ, f. an artichoke. *Colm.*

CINARIS, is, f. an herb. *Plin.*

CINCINNALIS (cincinnus), e, adj. 3 *Apul.* Herba cincinnalis, the herb maiden-hair.

CINCINNATUS (Id.), a, um, adj. having 3 curled hair. *Cic.* *Cincinnatus* ganeos. — ¶ Also, the surname (cognomen) of a Roman dictator, *L. Quinticius*. *Liv.*

CINCINNULUS (dimin. from cincinnus), 3 i, m. a little lock or curl of hair. *Varr.*

CINCINNUS (κίκιννος), i, m. a curled lock of hair; a curl. *Cic.* Madentes cincinnorum fimbriæ. *Juvenal.* Altius hic quare cincinnus? — ¶ Figur. a too great floridness of expression. *Cic.* In poetæ cincinnis ac fuco.

CINCUS, a, um, adj. the name (nomen) of a Roman gens; of *Cincius*. *Cic.* *Cincia* lex de donis et muneribus, the *Cincian* law, forbidding an advocate to take pay for his services in conducting a cause.

CINCTICULUS (dimin. from cinctus), 3 i, m. a sort of child's short coat, girdled about the navel, and reaching down to the mid-leg. *Plaut.*

CINCTORIUM (cingo), ii, n. a girdle, 2 belt. *Pompon. Mela.*

CINCTURA (Id.), æ, f. the cincture, 2 whether consisting of a girdle about the waist, or of the toga wrapped round the body like a girdle. *Sueton.*

CINCTUS (Id.), us, m. u girding. *Plin.* 2 Quotidiani cinctus vim quandam utilem habent. — ¶ Hence, a girdle, belt. *Sueton.* Sine cinctu et discalceatus. — ¶ Also, *Cinctus* Gabinus, the *Gabin* cincture, h. e. a cincture formed by the toga, thrown back over the left shoulder, and brought round to the breast under the right arm. *Liv.*

CINCTUTUS (cinctus), a, um, adj. girt. 3 *Horat.* *Cinctuti* Cethegi, girt after the fashion of the ancients. *Ovid.* *Cinctuti* Luperci.

CINEFACTUS (cinis & fio), a, um, adj. 3 reduced to ashes. *Lucret.*

CINERACEUS (cinis), a, um, adj. like 2 ashes; cineritious. *Plin.* *Cineracea* terra.

CINERARIUS (Id.), ii, m. a slave who 2 hunted the iron for women to curl their hair; a frizzler, hair-dresser. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, a barber. *Catull.* Nunc tnum cinerarius tendet os.

CINERESCERE (Id.), is, n. 3. to turn to 3 ashes. *Tertull.*

CINEREUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of ashes. 2 *Scrib. Larg.* — ¶ Also, like ashes, cineritious. *Plin.*

CINERITIUS, or **CINERICIUS** (Id.), a, 3 um, adj. cineritious. *Varr.*

CINEROSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of ashes. 3 *Apulci.* *Cinerosi* mortui, reduced to ashes. *Id.* *Cinerosa* canities, sprinkled with ashes, in sign of mourning.

CINGILLUM, i, n. and **CINGILLUS**

(dimin. from *cingulus* & *cingulum*), *i*, *m*. a small girdle. *Petron.* 3

CINGŌ, *is*, *cinxi*, *cinctum*, *a*. 3. to gird, tie about, surround, *ζώννυμι, περιβάλλω*. *Sueton.* *Fluxiore cinctura cingi*. *Horat.* *Cingere comam lauro*. *Liv.* *Cingi gladio, to gird on one's sword*. *Virg.* *Cingi ferrum, h. e. ferro*. *Ovid.* *Cingere latus cuse*. — Hence, *Pandect.* *cinctus, a soldier*. — And figur. *Val. Flacc.* *Cingi venenis, to be armed with*. *Martial.* *Cingere brachia anulo*.

¶ Also, in general, to surround, environ. *Cic.* *Cingere urbem mœnibus*. *Liv.* *castra vallo*. *Tacit.* *hostem stationibus*. *Virg.* *urbem obsidione*. *Tacit.* *Ne pantomimos equites Romani cingere, throng around, attend*. *So, Ovid.* *Dumque latus sancti cingit tibi turba Senatus*. *Val. Flacc.* *Quique lacum cinxere Bicon, dwelt round*. *Lucan.* *Terra cingere Syrtim, h. e. to make a circuit round*. *Cæs.* *Flumen oppidum cingit, winds round*. *Curt.* *Terra cingitur fluctibus*. *Plin.* *Cingitur insula tribus millibus passuum, h. e. is three miles in circumference*. *Cæs.* *Cingere murum, sc. militibus, to man the wall*. *Tacit.* *Cingere aliquem insignibus fortunæ, to adorn, invest*. *Virg.* *cinxerunt æthera nimbis, have enveloped*. *Senec.* *Medium diem cinxere tenebræ*. — ¶ Also, to bark, peel off the bark. *Pandect.* *Cingere arbores*.

CINGŌLA (*cingo*), *æ*, *f*. a band or girth 3 to tie beasts with. *Ovid.* *Ut nova velocem cingula lædat equum*. — ¶ Also, a girdle, belt. *Ovid.*

CINGŌLUM, *i*, *n*. and **CINGŌLŌS** (*Id.*), *i*, *m*. a girdle, cincture, zone, *ζώνη*. *Valer. Flacc.* *fecundaque monstros cingula, the cestus of Venus*. *Cic.* *Terra quasi circumdata cingulis, zones*. — ¶ Particularly, a military belt. *Virg.* *et notis fulserunt cingula bullis*. *Cod. Theodos.* *Cingulum militiæ sumere*. — ¶ Hence, the military profession. *Cod. Just.* — ¶ Also, *Cingulum, a town of Picenum, now Cingoli*. — Whence, *Cingulani, ðrum, the inhabitants of Cingulum*. *Plin.*

CINIFES, or **CINYPHES**, *um*, *f*. small flies or gnats. *Sulpic. Sever.* — Also written *Cyniphes, Cynphes, Cinyes, Scyniphes, or Seinfes*.

CINIFLŌ (*cinis*), *ðnis*, *m*. a hair-curler. *Horat.* *Custodes, lectica, ciniflones, parasiti*.

CINIS (*κόνις*), *ðris*, *m*. and *f*. ashes, embers, cinders, *τέφρα*. *Auct. ad Herenn.* *Nisi patriæ miserandum viderint cinerem*. *Horat.* *lucedis per ignes Suppositos cineri doloso*. *Lucret.* *cinere ut multa latet obrutus ignis*. *Horat.* *Vertere omnia in cinerem*. *Id.* *Dilabi in cineres*. — ¶ Figur. *Ca-tull.* *Virtutum omnium acerba cinis, h. e. destruction*. — ¶ Often applied particularly to the ashes of the dead, and hence, the shades of the departed. *Horat.* *Mixerit in patrios cineres*. *Cic.* *Obsecravit per fratris sui mortui cinerem*. *Virg.* *Id cinerem aut Manes credis curare sepultos*. *Phædr.* *Et cedo invidiæ, dummodo absolvar cinis, h. e. when dead*. *Martial.* *Post cineres, after death*. — ¶ Also, *lye*. *Plin.*

CINISCŌLŌS (diminut. from *cinis*), *i*, 3 *m*. a small quality of ashes. *Prudent.* **CINNABARIS**, *is*, *f*. and **CINNABARĪ** (*κιννάβαρι*), *n*. indecl. dragon's-blood, a gum of a tree used as a pigment and varnish. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, *cinnabar, or vermilion*. *Plin.*

CINNAMEŌS (*cinnamum*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 3 of cinnamon. *Auson.* *Cinnameus nidus*. — ¶ Also, *smelling of cinnamon*. *Apul.* *Cinnamei crines*.

CINNAMŌMINŌS (*κινναμώμιος*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *h. e. ex cinnamomo*. *Plin.*

CINNAMŌMUM (*κιννάμωμον*), *i*, *n*. the cinnamon-tree. *Plin.*

CINNAMUM, and **CINNAMŌN** (*κιννάμωνον*), *i*, *n*. the cinnamon-tree; cinnamon. *Senec.* *Cinnamis silvas Arabum beatas Vidi*.

CINNANŌS (*Cinna*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of Cinna, who opposed Sylla in the civil war. *Nepos.*

CINNŌS (*unc.*), *i*, *m*. a mixture of several 3 things; a kind of mixed drink. *Arnob.*

— ¶ Figur. a mixed or intermediate style. *Cic.*

CINXIA (*cingo*), *æ*, *f*. an epithet of Juno, 3 as the goddess of marriage. *Arnob.*

CINŶPHŌS, *i*, and **CINŶPS**, *ÿpis*, *m*. *Κινύφος*, and *Κίνυψ*, a river of Africa, between the Syrtes. *Plin.* — Hence, *Cinyphus, a*, *um*, *adj.* of or on the *Cinyps*. *Virg.* *Cinyphii lirci*. *Martial.* *Cinyphus maritus, h. e. the goat*.

CINŶRAS, *æ*, *m*. *Κινύρας*, *Cinyras*, father of *Myrrha*, by whom he had *Adonis*. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Cinyreus*, and *Cinyreus, a*, *um*, *adj.* of *Cinyras*. *Ovid.* *Cinyrcia virgo, h. e. Myrrha*. *Id.* *Cinyreus juvenis, h. e. Adonis*. *Lucan.* *Cinyreæ litore Cypri, h. e. the birthplace of Cinyras*.

CIO (*κίω*), *is*, *ivi*, *itum*, *a*. 4. to move, 3 stir, excite. *Virg.* *oriens Erebo cit equos nox*. *Colum.* *Ea res cit alvum*. *Martial.* *Phœbumque cio, Musasque laccessio, invoke*. *Apul.* *Cire voces, h. e. to utter*. *See Cic.*

CIOŌS, and **CIOŌ**, *i*, *m*. *Κίος*, a river and town of Bithynia. *Pompon. Mela.* — Hence, *Ciāni, ðrum*, *m*. the inhabitants of *Cios*. *Liv.*

CIPPŌS (*unc.*), *i*, *m*. a sharp stake or pali-sade. *Cæs.* — ¶ Also, a little square pillar set up to mark the limits of a burying-ground; a grave-stone, tomb-stone. *Horat.* *Mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum Hic dabat*. — ¶ Also, a land-mark. *Simplic.*

CIRCA, *prep.* of time and place, about, around, *περί*, *circum*. *Nepos.* *Ligna contulerunt circa casam*. *Liv.* *Custodes circa omnes portas missi*. *Id.* *Circa domos ire, from house to house*. *Cic.* *Cancs circa se habebat*. *Sueton.* *Omnes circa se, his followers, attendants*. — ¶ Also, in regard to time, about, somewhere about. *Vellei.* *Circa ea tempora*. *Horat.* *Circa lustra decem*. *Cels.* *Circa septimum diem*. *Liv.* *Circa eandem horam*. *Sueton.* *Circa lucem expergefactus*. — ¶ Also applied to number. *Cels.* *Circa singulas heminas aquæ, about*. *Liv.* *Oppida circa septuaginta*. — ¶ Also, in regard to, concerning. *Tacit.* *Circa bonas artes socordia*. *Quintil.* *Errorem circa litteras habuit*. *Sueton.* *Circa cærimonias correxit quædam*. *Justin.* *Quomodo circa se animati essent, towards*. — ¶ Also, adverb, around, round about. *Liv.* *Ex montibus, qui circa sunt, that are in the neighborhood*. *Curt.* *Caligo, quam circa humidi effuderant montes*. *Nepos.* *Sed non passi sunt, qui circa crant, his attendants*.

CIRCÆA (*κικαία*), *æ*, *f*. the herb called night-shade. *Plin.*

CIRCÆUM (*κικαίων*), *i*, *n*. the maadake. *Plin.*

CIRCANEA dicitur avis, quæ volando 3 circuitum facit. *Fest.* *ubi alii leg. circuda*.

CIRCE, *es*, and **CIRCA**, *æ*, *f*. *Κίρκη*, *Circe*, daughter of the Sun, and sister of *Æetes*, famous for her beauty and her magic arts. Fleeing from Colchis, she took up her abode on the western coast of Italy. *Ovid.* *Itus Circes, the pronunciation of Circei*. *Horat.* *Volente Circa*. — Hence, *Circæus, a*, *um*, *adj.* of or relating to *Circe*; *Circæan*. *Cic.* *Circæum poculum*. *Propert.* *Circæum gramen, magic herbs*. *Val. Flacc.* *Circæi campi, h. e. of Colchis, the birthplace of Circe*. *Horat.* *Circæa mœnia Tusculi, h. e. built by Tægeonius, son of Circe*. — ¶ See also *Circeii*.

CIRCEI, *ðrum*, *m*. [trisy.] a cape and town of Latium. *Horat.* *Ostra Circeis, Miscno oriuntur echini*. — Hence, *Circeiensis, e*, and *Circei, a*, *um*, *adj.* of *Circeii*. *Cic.* *Coloni Circeiensis*. *Lucan.* *Circæa procella, off cape Circeii*. — ¶ *Circei* also occurs. *Cic.*

CIRCELLŌS (diminut. from *circulus*), *i*, 3 *m*. a small circle. *Apie.*

CIRCENSIS (*circus*), *e*, *adj.* relating to the Roman circus. *Cic.* *Circenses ludi, the Circensian games, or exhibitions of pugilism, racing, wrestling, gladiatorial combats, &c. in the circus*. *So, Liv.* *Circense ludicrum*. *Sueton.* *Circensis pompa, h. e. a procession, in which the images of the gods were carried before the*

shows began. *Martial.* *Tomentum Circeuse, a coarse stuffing, made with straw, used in the circus*. — Also, *absol.*, *Sueton* *Ederc Circenses*. *Id.* *Committere Circeses*.

CIRCŌS (*circus*), *itis*, *m*. a circle; a ring. *Sidon.*

CIRCINATŪS (*circino*), *ðnis*, *f*. the describing of a circle; the circumference of a circle, a circle. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, a circular path; the orbit of a planet. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, a revolution or rotation in a circle. *Vitruv.*

CIRCINŌ (*circinus*), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a*. 1. 2 to make circular, make round. *Plin.* *Arbores, quæ in orbem ramos circinant*. *Ovid.* *et easdem circinat auras, h. e. flies in a circle*.

CIRCINŌS (*κίρκινος*), *i*, *m*. an instrument with which circles are described; a pair of compasses. *Cæs.* *Flumen ut circino circumductum*.

CIRCITER (perhaps *circu*), *preposit.* about, near, somewhere about, *ἐγγύς, ὧς, περί*. *Cic.* *Circiter idus*. *Liv.* *Decem circiter millia abesse*. *Plaut.* *Loca hæc circiter mihi exidit*. *Cæs.* *Dies circiter quindecim iter fecerunt*. *Horat.* *octavam circiter horam*. — ¶ Also, adverb, about. *Cæs.* *Circiter parte tertia*. *Varr.* *Circiter duobus mensibus*.

CIRCITES, *æ*, *f*. a species of olive-tree. *Colum.* — ¶ Better, *Cercitis*.

CIRCITOR (*circitor*), *ðris*, *m*. one who 3 goes round to see that all is right; a watchman. *Veget.* *Militiæ factus est gradus, et circitores vocantur, patrols*. — ¶ Also, a slave whose business it was to go round and examine the aqueducts. *Frontin.* — ¶ Also, a pedler. *Pandect.*

CIRCIOŌS, *ii*, *m*. a violent wind, which prevailed in Gallia Narbonensis, blowing from the north-north-west. *Vitruv.*

CIRCĪ, *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a*. 1. to go round. *Propert.* *Fontis egens erro, &c. utroque sonantia lymphis*. *Tibull.* *Tantalus est illic, et circat stagna*. — Others read *circuque* and *circum*.

CIRCŌS (*κίρκος*), *i*, *m*. a kite. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a precious stone. *Plin.*

CIRCUEO. See *Circuaco*.

CIRCUITŪS (*circueo*), *ðnis*, *f*. the act of going round; circuition. *Liv.* *Circuitio ac cura Ædiliū plebis erat*. — ¶ Also, a path or way round any object. *Vitruv.* *Duo triclinia cum circuitiōnibus*. — ¶ Also, the circuit, circumference. *Vitruv.* *Orbis terre circuitus*. — ¶ Figur. a circumlocution, circuitous mode of expression. *Cic.* *Quid opus est circitacione et aufractu?*

CIRCUITŌR (*Id.*), *ðris*, *m*. an overseer. 3 *Petron.* See *Circitor*.

CIRCUITŌS (*Id.*), *us*, *m*. a going round; a circuit, revolution, *περίοδος*. *Cic.* *Circuitus solis*. *Cæs.* *Millium quadraginta circuitum, by a circuitous march*. *Cels.* *Februm circuitus, the period*. — ¶ Also, the circumference, circuit. *Cæs.* *Collis circuitus*. *Id.* *Ex omnibus in circuitu partibus, round about*. *Id.* *Vallum in circuitu XV millium, fifteen miles in circumference*. *Sueton.* *Circuitus voluminis, the compass*. — ¶ Also, the way or path round. *Cæs.* *Longus circuitus*. *Liv.* *Brevis per montes circuitus*. — ¶ Figur. *Quintil.* *Ad id, quod in iudicium venit, aliquo circuitu pervenire, in a circuitous way*. *Martial.* *Loqui aliquid per circuitus, by circumlocution*. — ¶ Also, a period. *Cic.* *Circuitus conglutinatione verborum*. *Id.* *Circuitus ille orationis, quem Græci περίοδον, nos tum ambitum, tum circuitum, dicimus*.

CIRCUITUS, *a*, *um*, *particip.* See *Circuaco* or *Circueo*.

CIRCŌLARIS (*circulus*), *e*, *adject.* 3 circular, orbicular. *Martian. Capell.*

CIRCŌLATIM (*circulatus*), *adverb*, circularly. *Cal. Aurel.* — ¶ Also, in company, in common. *Sueton.* *Multitudo circulatim lamentata est*.

CIRCŌLATŪS (*circulo*), *ðnis*, *f*. the act of going round; a planet's revolution in its orbit. *Vitruv.*

CIRCŌLATŌR (*Id.*), *ðris*, *m*. a hawker, 2 stroller, mountebank. *Cels.* — ¶ *Cic.* *Circulator auctionum, a frequenter of auctions*.

CIRCŌLATŌRIŪS (*circulator*), *a*, *um*,

πῆξ. cf. *mountebanks*. Quintil. Circulatoria jactatio. 2

CIRCULATRIX (Id.), icis, fem. the 3 same as *Circulatorius*. Martial. Fœda lingua probra circulatoricis.

CIRCULŌ (circulus), as, āvi, ātum, to 3 *make circular or round*. Apul.

CIRCULŌR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. to *gather* 2 in companies, to *collect a circle about one*, for conversation. Cæs. Totis vero castis milites circulari. Cic. Videt oscitantem judicem, nonnunquam etiam circulantem. — ¶ Also, to be a *pedler*, a *hawker*, *mountebank*, &c. Senec.

CIRCULŌS (diminut. from *circus*), i, m. a *circle*; any thing *circular*, κύκλος. Cic. Ex solidis globus, ex planis circulus. Plin. Vinum ligneis vasis condere, circulisque cingere, *to fasten with hoops*. Id. Arbor circulis flexilis, *pliant*, and *good to make hoops of*. — ¶ Also, a *sort of round cake*; a *simnel*, *cracknel*. Varr. — ¶ Also, *imaginary lines in the heavens*; *celestial circles or zones*. Varr. Circulus æquinoctialis. Cic. Stellæ circulos suos conficiunt celeritate mirabili, *orbits*. Plin. Circulus lactens, *the milky way*. — ¶ Figur. an *assembly or company met together*. Cic. Sermo in circulis et conviviis est liberior. Id. Subducere se de circulo. Martial. Coronari circulo majore, *h. e. by a greater crowd of hearers*. — ¶ By syncope, *circulus*. Virg. laxos tenui de vimine circulos.

CIRCUM, prep. the same as *Circa*, *around*, *about*, *round about*, περί, ἀμφί. Cic. Terra circum axem se convertit. Id. Circum villulas nostras errare. Id. Circum hæc loca commemorari, *near*. — ¶ Also applied to persons. Cic. Qui circum illum sunt, *his attendants*. So, Terent. Quæ circum illum sunt, *her servants*. — ¶ Also, *among*, *to*, where numbers are implied. Cic. Pueros circum amicos dimittit. Liv. Legatio circum insulas missa. — ¶ Also, *about*, *somehow*. Varr. Circum binos pedes. — ¶ Also, *adverb*, *around*, *near*. Cæs. Opera, quæ circum essent. Virg. Vides toto properari litore circum.

CIRCUMACTIŌ (circumago), ōnis, f. a *revolving or turning round*. Vitruv. Sol rediens circumactione. — ¶ Figur. Gell. Equabilis circumactio, *h. e. circuitu verborum*.

CIRCUMACTŌS (Id.), us, m. *rotation*; a *turning round*. Senec. Cæli circumactus. Plin. Circumactus rotarum. Id. Cum circumactum (corporis) angustiae non caperet, *the turning round of the body*. Id. Hyæna flecti, nisi circumactu totius corporis, nequit.

CIRCUMAGGERŌ (circum & aggero), as, 2 āvi, ātum, a. 1. to *heap up round about*. Plin. Fimo circumaggeratæ radices.

CIRCUMAGŌ (circum & ago), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. to *drive or turn round*, περιάγω, περιστρέφω. Liv. Circumagere frenis equos, *to wheel round*. Tacit. Circumagere corpora. Liv. Signa circumagere, *to change the direction of the march*. Plin. Circumagere collum in aversum, *h. e. to turn the head back*. Id. Circumagere se, *to turn round*. So, Liv. Circumagi. Plin. Circumagente se terrarum fronte in occasum, *travelling*. Horat. nil opus est, te Circumagi, *to go round*. — ¶ Also, *to encompass*, *surround*. Laetant. Saturnum atque Opem muro circumegit. — ¶ Figur. Juvenal. Quo te circumagas? *whither can you turn yourself, flee?* Flor. Hic paululum circumacta fortuna est, *h. e. hath altered her aspect*. Plin. Cum videamus, tot varietates tam volubili orbe circumagi, *so many changes revolving*. Sueton. Decumanos facile circumegit et flexit, *diverted from their purpose*. Senec. Se illi (philosophiæ) subjecit: statim circumagitur, *h. e. is set free*; because when a slave was manumitted, he was turned round by his master or the magistrate. — ¶ Also, applied to time, *se circumagere* or *circumagi* signifies *to pass away*. Liv. Annus circumagitur, *a whole year is passing away*. Id. In ipso conatu rerum circumegit se annus, *has elapsed*. Id. Circumactis decem et octo mensibus. — ¶ Also, Liv. Circumagi ru-

moribus vulgi, *to be the subject of conversation*.

CIRCUMAMBŌLŌ (circum & ambulo), 3 as, n. 1. to *walk round*. Pandect.

CIRCUMARŌ (circum & aro), as, āvi, 2 ātum, a. 1. to *plough round*. Liv. Agri, quantum uno die circumaravit, datum. CIRCUMCÆSORA (circum & cæsura), 3 æ, f. the *edge or border of any thing*. Lucet.

CIRCUMCÆSŌS (circum & cæsus), a, um, adj. cut *all round*. Lucet. Circumcæsa membra.

CIRCUMCALCŌ (circum & calco), and 2 CIRCUMCULCO, as, a. 1. to *tread or trample all round*. Colam.

CIRCUMCELLŌ (circum & cella), ōnis, 3 m. a *vagrant monk*. Augustin.

CIRCUMCIDANĒS (circumcido), a, um, 3 adj. Cato. Mustum circumcidanem, *the grape juice, expressed by a second pressing*.

CIRCUMCIDŌ (circum & cædo), is, idi, isum, a. 3. to *cut or pare about*; to *cut around*, περικόπτω, περιτέμνω. Cæs. Gladiis cæspitem circumcidere. Cels. Ungues. Plin. vulnus. Cic. Ars agricolarum, quæ circumcidat, *prunes*. Tacit. genitalia, *to circumcise*. So, Petron. Circumcide nos, ut Judæi videamur. — ¶ Figur. to *take away*, *retrench*, *abridge*, *withdraw*. Cic. Chrysippus circumcidit et amputat multitudinem. Quintil. Qui vero circumcidat si quid redundabit. Liv. Sumptus circumcisi aut sublati. Phædr. Circumcidere omnem impensam funeris. Cels. Circumcidendum vinum est in totum annum, *h. e. must be denied him*.

CIRCUMCINGENS (circum & cingens), entis, adj. *surrounding*. Sil.

CIRCUMCIRCĀ (circum & circa), adv. 2 *all round about*, in every direction. Sulpic. ad Cic. Circumcirca prospicere.

CIRCUMCIŌ (circumcisis), adverb, 2 *concisely*, *briefly*. Quintil. Ponere rem ante oculos circumcise atque velociter.

CIRCUMCISIŌ (circumcido), ōnis, f. 3 a *cutting round*; *circumcision*. Laetant.

CIRCUMCISŌRA (Id.), æ, f. a *cutting round*; a *circular incision*. Plin. Arbores a circumcisa siccant.

CIRCUMCISŌS, a, um, particip. from *circumcido*. — ¶ Also, *adject*. cut off from access; *difficult of access*; *craggy*, *steep*. Cic. Planities ab omni aditu circumcisa. Cæs. Collis ex omni parte circumcisis. — ¶ Also, *concise*, *brief*. Plin. Jun. Orationes circumcise et breves. Id. Quid tam circumcisu, quam vita longissima?

CIRCUMCLAMĀTŌS (circum & clamat), a, um, adj. filled on all sides with noise. Sidon. Sestias ora Helleponticis circumclamata procellis.

CIRCUMCLAUDŌ, and CIRCUMCLŪDŌ (circum & claudō), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. to *shut up on every side*, *hem in*; to *surround*, *invest*, περικλείω. Cæs. Duobus circumclaudi exercitibus. Id. Urorum cornua argento circumcludunt, *set in silver*. Cic. Meis presidii circumclusus. Plin. Si nubes solem circumcludunt.

CIRCUMCŌLŌ (circum & colo), is, a. 3. 1 to *doell round*, περιστρέφω. Liv. Qui sinum circumcolunt maris.

CIRCUMCŌRDIALIS (circum & cor), e, 3 adj. immediately about the heart. Ter-tull.

CIRCUMCULCO. See *Circumcalco*.

CIRCUMCURRŌ (circum & curro), is, n. 2 3. to *run or stretch round*. Quintil. Circumcurrentes lineæ, *the circumference*, *periphery*. Id. Ars circumcurrens, *embracing many subjects*, *comprehensive*.

CIRCUMCURSIŌ (circumcurro), ōnis, 3 f. a *running round*. Apul.

CIRCUMCURSŌ (frequent. from *circum-curro*), as, 1. to *run to and fro*; to *run about in all directions*. Plant. Omnia circumcursavi. Terent. Hac illac circumcursa. Catull. Circumcursare aliquem hinc, et illinc. Cic. Ut simul necum lectica circumcursare posses.

CIRCUMDŌ, and CIRCUNDŌ (circum & do), as, dāre, dēdi, dātum, a. 1. to *put or set round*, περιτίθημι, περιβάλλω. Cic. Fossam lecto circumdare. Id. Ligna et sarmenta circumdare coperunt. Id. Circumdare custodias. Liv. Exercitum circumdare hostium castris. Tacit.

Circumdare sibi milites. Ovid. Circumdare brachia collo. Liv. Hinc patre, hinc catulo lateri circumdatis, *surrounding him*. — Figur. Cic. Cancellis mihi ipse circumdedit. Tacit. Egregium famam paci circumdedit, *imposed upon*; *invested with*. Id. Circumdare libidinem moribus, *h. e. to infuse*. Id. Circumdare alicui pecuniam innumeram, *h. e. to lavish*. — ¶ Also, *to surround*, *encompass*, *environ*, *invest*, περιέχω, περικυλλῶ. Cic. Oppidum fossa circumdare. Id. Regio circumdata insulis. Petron. Aliquem veste circumdare, *to cover*. Plant. al quem brachiis, *to embrace*. Tacit. al quem custodia. Nep. Amiculis circumdatus. Virg. Chlamydem circumdata. — Figur. Cic. Exiguus finibus oratoris munus circumdare, *to confine*, *restrict*.

CIRCUMDŌLATŌS (circum & dolatus) 2 a, um, adj. *planed or made smooth all round*. Plin.

CIRCUMDŌCŌ (circum & duco), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to *lead or draw round*, περιάγω. Cic. Circumducere atrium. Liv. Circumducere exercitum. Id. absol. Circumduxit præter castra hostium, *marched*. Cæs. Cohortes longiore itinere circumducere. Sueton. Circumducere aliquem vicatim. — ¶ Also with two accus. Cæs. Quos omnia sua præsidia circumduxit. Sueton. Abundantes litteras subjecit, *circumductique*, *draws a bracket round them*; *incloses in brackets*. — ¶ Figur. Sueton. Reliquam diei partem per organa hydraulica circumduxit, *h. e. spent*. — ¶ Also, *to lead out of the way*, *cheat*, *deceive*, *impose upon*. Plaut. Circumducere filium amantem argento. Id. Circumducere aliquem pallio. — ¶ Also, *to conceal*, *annul*, *nullify*, *abrogate*, *render void*, *abolish*. Pandect. Circumducere edictum. — ¶ Also, in speaking, *to use circumlocution*. Quintil. Otiosi, si quid modo longius circumduxerunt, &c. — ¶ Also, *to pronounce long*, *lengthen*, *draw out*. Quintil. Sonum augere quodammodo circumducere.

CIRCUMDŌCTIŌ (circumduco), ōnis, f. a *leading or conducting round*. Vitruv. Circumductiones aquarum. — ¶ Also, *the circumference*. Hygin. — ¶ Also, a *cheating*, *defrauding*; *deceit*, *imposition*. Plant. Argenti circumductio. — ¶ Also, a *period*. Quintil.

CIRCUMDŌCTŌS (Id.), us, m. a *leading round*; *the circuit*, *circumference*. Quintil. — ¶ Also, a *rotation*, *revolution*. Macrobi.

CIRCUMŌ (circum & eo), and CIRCŌŌ, 1 is, ivi & ii, itum, irreg. to *go round or about*, περιέρω. Plaut. Per hortum circuit clam. Cic. Circuire prædia. Cæs. aciem. Tacit. Circuire saucios, *to visit the wounded*. Plaut. Circuire per familias. Liv. Circuire urbem, *to stroll about through the city*. — ¶ Also, *to surround*, *encompass*, *environ*. Cæs. Totam urbem ab muro circumiri posse. Nep. Circumiri multitudine. Id. Circumiri ab hostibus. — And figur. Cic. Circumiri fluctibus belli. — ¶ Also, *to go round as a candidate*, *solicit*, *cavass*. Cal. Una nobiscum circumierunt et laborarunt. Sueton. Circumire Tribus. Plin. Jun. Circumire consulatum, *h. e. to seek*. — ¶ Also, *to circumvent*, *cheat*, *bilk*, *trick*, *impose upon*. Martial. puerum tunc arte dolosa Circuit. Terent. Facinus indignum, sic circumiri! *to be so choused!* — ¶ Figur. to *express by circumlocution*. Quintil. Plurimæ res carent appellationibus, ut eas necesse sit circumire. So, Tacit. Vespasiani nomen circumibant, *h. e. avoided mentioning*. — ¶ Circuitus is the most usual form of the particip.

CIRCŌEQUITŌ (circum & equito), as, 2 1. to *ride round*. Liv. Circumequitare menia.

CIRCŌMERRŌ (circum & erro), as, āvi, 2 ātum, 1. to *wander or stroll about*; to *go about*. Virg. Aliquem circumerrare. Senec. Turba lateri circumerrat.

CIRCŌMFARTŌS (circum & farcio), a, 2 um, adj. filled up all round about. Plin. Ramis terraque circumfartis. — Others read *circumpactis*.

CIRCŌMFERENTĪA (circumfero), æ, f.

the circumference or periphery of a circle.
Apul. 3
CIRCUMFERŌ (circum & fero), fers, tūli, lātum, irreg. a. to carry round or about, περιφέρω. *Cic.* Codicem circumfer. *Sueton.* Infantem per templa circumferens. *Quintil.* Circumferre puerum manibus. *Tacit.* Incendia et terrorem circumferre. — ¶ Also, to turn or roll round. *Liv.* Circumferens oculos. *Virg.* Huc atque huc acies circumtulit. *Cic.* Sol circumfertur, revolves. — ¶ Also, to lustrate, purify by lustration. *Virg.* Idem ter socios pura circumtulit unda, h. e. undam tulit circum socios. *Plaut.* Queso, quin isthanc jubes procerita circumferri? — ¶ Also, to publish, spread, proclaim, report. *Plin. Jun.* Meum meritum circumfert. *Ovid.* Novi aliquam, que se circumferat esse Corinnam, passes herself off for Corinna.
CIRCUMFIGŌ (circum & figo), is, īxi, 3 ixiim, a. 3. to fix round or about. *Cato.*
CIRCUMFIRMŌ (circum & firmo), as, a. 2. 1. to fortify round about. *Colum.*
CIRCUMFLECTŌ (circum & flecto), is, 3 a. 3. to bend or wind about, turn. *Virg.* Circumflectere cursus. — ¶ Also, to mark with the circumflex accent; to pronounce long. *Gell.* Syllabam penultimam circumflectere.
CIRCUMFLEXIŌ (circumflecto), ōnis, f. 3 a winding round. *Macrob.*
CIRCUMFLEXUS (Id.), us, m. the same 2 as Circumflexio. *Plin.* In hoc celi circumflexa, vault of heaven.
CIRCUMFLŌ (circum & flo), as, f. 1. to blow in every direction. *Stat.* — ¶ And figurat. *Cic.* Ab omnibus ventis invadit circumflari.
CIRCUMFLŪŌ (circum & fluo), is, ūxi, 3. to flow round or about, περιβάλλω. *Ovid.* utrumque latus circumfluit æquoris unda. *Plin.* Cariam circumfluunt Mæander et Orsinus. *Ovid.* Spumaque pestiferos circumfluit horrida ritus, flows forth on all sides. *Plin.* In poculis repletis, addito humore minimo, circumfluit, quod superest, runs over. *Lucan.* Roboraque amplexos circumfluxisse dracones, to surround. — ¶ Also, to flock together. *Cic.* Circumfluente exercitu. — ¶ Also, to abound. *Cic.* Rebus omnibus circumfluere. *Id.* Circumfluens gloria, covered with glory. *Id.* Circumfluens oratio, florid.
CIRCUMFLŪS (circumfluo), a, um, adj. 2 flowing round, circumfluent. *Ovid.* Circumfluus amnis. *Plin.* Tellus præcincta circumfluo mari. — ¶ Also, washed round, surrounded. *Ovid.* Insula circumflua Tibridis alveo. *Tacit.* Campi circumflui Euphrate et Tigre. — ¶ Figur. *Stat.* Chlamys circumflua limbo Mæonio, h. e. circumdata, hemmed, bordered. *Claud.* Feinina circumflua gemmis, covered all over.
CIRCUMFODIŌ (circum & fodio), ōdis, 2 ōdi, ōssum, 3. to dig round or about. *Senec.* Platanos circumfodere.
CIRCUMFŌRANĒS (circum & forum), 2 a, um, adj. 2 strolling from market to market, from town to town. *Cic.* Pharmacopola circumforaneus, a quack doctor, mountebank. *Sueton.* Vendidit puerum circumforaneo lanistæ. — ¶ Also, *Cic.* Æs circumforaneum, money borrowed at interest, because the bankers' shops were in the forum. — ¶ Also, *Apul.* Circumforanea hostia, which is carried round by way of lustration.
CIRCUMFŌRATŌS (circum & foro), a, 2 um, adj. bored or pierced round. *Plin.* Stipite circumforato.
CIRCUMFŌSSŌR (circumfodio), ōris, m. 2 who digs round. *Plin.*
CIRCUMFŌSSŌRA (Id.), æ, f. a digging 2 round. *Plin.*
CIRCUMFREMIŌ (circum & fremo), is, 2 ui, itum, 3. to make a noise on every side; to sing around, περιβρέμω. *Senec.* Aves nidos circumfremunt.
CIRCUMFRICŌ (circum & frico), as, a. 3. 1. to rub round, scour. *Cato.*
CIRCUMFULGEŌ (circum & fulgeo), es, 2. 2. to shine all round. *Plin.*
CIRCUMFUNDŌ (circum & fundo), is, ūdi, ūsum, a. 3. to pour around, sprinkle

about; to circumfuse, περιέχω. *Nepos.* Cera circumfundere cadaver. *Plin.* Tigris urbi circumfunditur, h. e. flows around, surrounds. *So, Lucan.* turba circumfusa duci, surrounding. *Ovid.* Juveni circumfunditur. *Liv.* Præsidia (acc.) circumfundit. — And in the same sense, *Liv.* Se circumfundere alicui. — ¶ Also, to pour out on all sides. *Plin.* Cum fervet, ne circumfundatur, run over. — ¶ Also, in pass. to flock or meet together; to collect. *Cæs.* Magna multitudo ab utraque parte circumfundebatur. *Id.* Toto undique muro milites circumfundit. — ¶ Also, to surround, encompass, environ. *Tacit.* Cum exercitu cohortes circumfundere. *Cic.* Terra mari circumfusa, surrounded. *Nep.* Circumfusus hostium concursu. — ¶ It is also written separately. *Virg.* Et multo nebulæ circum dea fudit amictu.
CIRCUMFŪSIŌ (circumfundo), ōnis, f. 3 the act of pouring round; circumfusion. *Firmic.*
CIRCUMGELŌ (circum & gelo), as, a. 1. 2 to cause to freeze all over. *Plin.* Cortex circumgelatus.
CIRCUMGEMŌ (circum & gemo), is, n. 3. 3. to groan or roar around. *Horat.* Circumgemit ursus ovile.
CIRCUMGESTŌ (circum & gesto), as, a. 1. 1. to carry around. *Cic.* Epistolam circumgestat.
CIRCUMGLŌBĀTŌS (circum & globo), a, um, adj. rolled up. *Plin.*
CIRCUMGRĒDIŌR (circum & gradior), 2 ēris, essus sum, dep. 3. to march round for the purpose of attacking. *Tacit.* Metu, ne Cherusci circumgrederentur, &c. — ¶ Also, to go round. *Aurel. Vict.* Cum Syriam circumgrederetur.
CIRCUMGRĒSSŌS (circumgredior), us, 3 m. a going round; a compass, circuit. *Ammian.*
CIRCUMHISCŌ (circum & hisco), is, n. 3. 3. to stare about with open mouth. *Arnob.*
CIRCUMHŪMATŌS (circum & humo), 3 a, um, adj. *Ammian.* Circumhumata corpora, buried thereabouts.
CIRCUMJACEŌ (circum & jaceo), es, ui, 2 n. 2. to lie about, border upon. *Liv.* Quæque circumjacent Europæ. *Tacit.* Circumjacentes populi.
CIRCUMJACIŌ (circum & jacio), is, a. 3. to cast around, in every direction. *Liv.* Circumjacere hastas.
CIRCUMJECTIŌ (circumjicio), ōnis, f. a casting round, tossing about. *Cal. Aurelian.* Circumjectio manuum. — ¶ Also, a putting round, clothing. *Arnob.* Animæ humani corporis circumjectione vestiri jussæ sunt, by being embodied in.
CIRCUMJECTŌS (Id.), us, m. a surrounding, circuit. *Cic.* Æther terram circumjectu amplectitur. *Plin.* Parietum circumjectu. — ¶ Also, a putting on, draping round. *Varr.*
CIRCUMJICIŌ (circum & jacio), icis, 1 jeci, jectum, a. 3. to cast or throw around, περιβάλλω. *Liv.* Vallum circumjicere, to make a trench round. *Id.* Munimenta verticibus circumjicere. *Cæs.* Circumjecta multitudo mœnibus, surrounding. *Cic.* Anguis vectem circumjectus fuisset, had wound himself round. *Curt.* Circumjecta nemora, the surrounding. — ¶ Also, to compass, comprise. *Cic.* Animus extremitatem cæli rotundo ambitu circumjecit.
CIRCUMJICIŌ, is, a. 3. the same as 2 Circumjicio. *Liv.* Vallum circuminjicere.
CIRCUMINVOLVŌ (circum & involvo), 2 is, olvi, ōlūtum, a. 3. to involve all around. *Vitruv.*
CIRCUMITOR. See *Circuitor*.
CIRCUMITUS. See *Circuitus*.
CIRCUMLABĒNS (circum & labens), entis, adject. gliding round, revolving. *Lucan.* Circumlabentis Olympi.
CIRCUMLĀMBŌ (circum & lambo), is, 2 a. 3. to lick about, περιλείχω. *Plin.* Lingua prælonga ad circumlambenda ora.
CIRCUMLAQUEŌ (circum & laqueo), as, 3 a. 1. to encompass with snares. *Gratius.*
CIRCUMLATIŌ (circumfero), ōnis, f. 3 the act of carrying about. *Tertull.* Arcæ circumlatio.

CIRCUMLATITIŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. 3 that may be carried from place to place; portable. *Sidon.*
CIRCUMLATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who 3 carries about. *Tertull.*
CIRCUMLATRŌ (circum & latro), as, a. 1. to bark around, ἀμφυλάω. *Senec.* Accerrimi canes hominem circumlatrant. — ¶ Figur. *Avien.* totum hoc circumlatrat æstus, h. e. roars round.
CIRCUMLAVŌ (circum & lavo), is & as, 3 a. 3. and 1. to wash all round, περιλούω. *Hygin.* Ægyptum Nilus circumlavat.
CIRCUMLEVŌ (circum & levo), as, a. 1. 3 to raise all round. *Cal. Aurelian.*
CIRCUMLIGŌ (circum & ligo), as, āvi, 1 ātum, a. 1. to tie round or about, περιδέω. *Liv.* Hastile stuppa circumligare. — ¶ Also, to surround, embrace. *Stat.* Circumligare alicquem ulnis.
CIRCUMLINIŌ (circum & linio), is, īvi, itum, a. 4. and **CIRCUMLINŌ** (circum & lino), is, līvi & lēvi, litum, a. 3. to anoint or besmear round about or all over, περιχρίω. *Plin.* Sinistram oculum circumlinebant. *Cic.* Mortuos cæra circumlitos condunt. *Plin.* Spira mentum circumlitum, closed. — ¶ Also, to set or place round. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, to surround. *Horat.* Musco circumlita saxa. — ¶ Also, in painting, to round the figures by shading the edges. *Quintil.* Nec in pictura, in qua nihil circumlitum est, eminet. — ¶ Hence, figur. to magnify, set off. *Quintil.* Negotia circumlinire. *Id.* Vocem circumlinire.
CIRCUMLITIŌ (circumlino), ōnis, f. 2 a daubing or besmearing all over. *Plin.* Circumlitiones oris. — ¶ Also, a rounding of the figures by painting on the edges; a shading. *Senec.* In picturæ modum variatâ circumlitiō.
CIRCUMLOCŪTIŌ (circumloquor), ōnis, 2 f. a circumlocution, periphrasis. *Quintil.*
CIRCUMLOQUŌR (circum & loquor), 3 ēris, cūsus & quūsus sum, dep. 3. to use circumlocution. *Auson.*
CIRCUMLUCEŌS (circum & luceo), 2 entis, ādj. shining round. — Figur. *Senec.* Circumlucens fortuna.
CIRCUMLUŌ (circum & luo), is, a. 3. 2 to wash all round. *Tacit.* Amnis tergum circumluit, flows round. *Liv.* Mari major pars circumluitur.
CIRCUMLŪSTRŌ (circum & lustro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to examine all round; to reconnoitre. *Sil.*
CIRCUMLŪVIŌ (circumluo), ōnis, f. 1 the act of washing or flooding round. *Cic.* Jura alluvionum et circumluvionum.
CIRCUMMEŌ (circum & meo), as, n. 1. 2 to go round. *Tertull.*
CIRCUMMETIŌR (circum & metior), 2 īris, dep. 4. to measure round. *Vitruv.*
CIRCUMMINGŌ (circum & mingo), is, 3 n. 3. to make water all round. *Petron.* Circummixit vestimenta sua.
CIRCUMMITTŌ (circum & mitto), is, 2 īsi, issum, a. 3. to send round. *Cæs.* Legationes in omnes partes circummittere. *Id.* Preconibus circummissis.
CIRCUMMŌENIO. See *Circummunio*. 3
CIRCUMMŌLCĒNS (circum & mulceo), 2 entis, particip. licking round about. *Plin.* Serpantium circummulcentibus linguis.
CIRCUMMŌNYŌ (circum & munio), is, 2 īvi, itum, a. 4. to wall around, protect, περιφράττω. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, to surround, invest with military works. *Cæs.* Oppidum vallo circummunire. — ¶ *Circummunio* is also used. *Plaut.* Custodiis circummuniti sumus.
CIRCUMMŌNTIŌ (circummunio), ōnis, 2 f. a fortifying or fencing round. *Cæs.* Oppidi circummunitione, circumvallation.
CIRCUMMŌRĀNŌS (circum & muros), 3 a, um, adj. around or without the walls. *Ammian.* Circummurana bella.
CIRCUMMŌSCĒNS (circum & nascor), 2 entis, particip. growing round or about. *Plin.* Lacus circumnascens absynthio inficitur.
CIRCUMNAVIGŌ (circum & navigo), as, 2 a. 1. to sail round, circumnavigate. *Vellei.* Classis Oceani circumnavigaverat sinus.
CIRCUMNECTŌ (circum & necto), is, 2 xui, xum, a. 3. to tie or bind round, sur-

round, περιπλέκω. Senec. Fulgor, qui sidera circumnectit.

CIRCUMNOTATŪS (circum & noto), a, 3 um, particip. painted or marked round. Apul.

CIRCUMOBROTŪS (circum & obruo), is, a. 23. to cover on all sides, περικαλύπτω. Plin. Alterna folia circumobruere.

CIRCUMACTUS. See Circumfortus.

CIRCUMPADANŪS (circum & Padus), 3 a, um, adj. on the banks of the Po. Liv. Circumpadani campi.

CIRCUMPAVITŪS (circum & pavio), a, 2 um, particip. beaten or trodden all round. Plin. Area circumpavita.

CIRCUMPENDENS (circum & pendeo), entis, particip. hanging round about. Curt. Circumpendentibus margaritis.

CIRCUMPLAUDŪS (circum & plaudo), is, 3 a. 3. to applaud on every side. Ovid. Quaque ibis, manibus circumplaudere tuorum.

CIRCUMPLECTŪS (circum & plecto), is, 3 a. 3. to embrace; the same as Circumplector. Plaut. Meum collum circumplecte.

CIRCUMPLECTOR (Id.), ēris, exus sum, 1 dep. 3. to embrace or clasp around, περιβάλλω, ἀμύχω. Plin. Arbor crassitudinis, quam circumplecti nemo possit. — ¶ Also, to surround, compass. Cic. Domini patrimonium circumplexus. Cas. Collem opere circumplecti, to entrench. Virg. quam circumplectitur auro Balteus, goes round.

CIRCUMPLEXŪS (circumplector), us, m. 2 an embracing or folding round. Plin. Dracones circumplexu ambiunt elephantos.

CIRCUMPLICŪS (circum & plico), as, a. 1 l. to twine or fold round, περιπλέκω. Cic. Puer circumplicatus serpentibus. Gell. Circumplacare lorum surculo.

CIRCUMPLUMBŪS (circum & plumbo), 3 as, a. 1. to cover all over with lead. Cato. Modiolos circumplumbare.

CIRCUMPONŪS (circum & pono), is, sui, 2 situm, a. 3. to place or set round, περιτίθημι. Horat. Piper catillis circumponere. Tacit. Nemus navali stagno circumpositus.

CIRCUMPOSITŪS (circumpono), ōnis, f. 3 a placing or setting round. Angustin. Auri circumpositio.

CIRCUMPOTATŪS (circum & potatio), 3 ōnis, f. a drinking round in succession. Cic. Omnisque circumpotatio tollitur.

CIRCUMPROJICIŪS (circum & projicio), is, a. 3. to throw or scatter round. Cael. Aurelian.

CIRCUMPULSŪS (circum & pulso), as, a. 3 l. to knock or beat all round. Stat. Et lituis aures circumpulstantur acutis.

CIRCUMPURGŪS (circum & purgo), as, a. 2 l. to cleanse round about, περικαθαίρω. Cels.

CIRCUMQUAQUE (circum & quaque), adverb. all around, every way, on every side, περί. Aurl. Vict. Ceteraque oppida circumquaque.

CIRCUMRADŪS (circum & rado), is, si, 2 sum, a. 3. to scrape or shave, pare round, περιξέω. Cels.

CIRCUMRASŪS (circumrado), ōnis, f. 2 a scraping round. Plin. Circumrasio corticis.

CIRCUMRETŪS (circum & rete), is, a. 4. 1 to entangle or ensnare. Arnob. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Circumretitus frequentia populi.

CIRCUMRIGŪS (circum & riguus), a, um, adj. watered all round. Propert. Et circumriguo surgebant lilia prato.

CIRCUMRODŪS (circum & rodo), is, ōsi, ōsum, a. 3. to gnaw all round, eat away on every side, περιβόσσω. Plin. Polypus escam circumrosit. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Dadum enim circumrodo, quod devorandum est. Horat. Dente Theonino cum circumroditur, h. e. is slandered.

CIRCUMRORANS (circum & roro), antis, 3 particip. sprinkling slightly all around. Apul.

CIRCUMROTŪS (circum & roto), as, a. 1. 3 to turn or wheel round. Apul. Circumrotare machinas. Ces. German. Caeli circumrotat orbem.

CIRCUMROTUNDATŪS (circum & rotundatio), ōnis, f. a turning or moving round. Vitrur.

CIRCUMSALTANS (circum & salto), 3 antis, particip. dancing round about. Prudent. Hoc circumsaltante choro.

CIRCUMSCALPTŪS (circum & scalpo), 2 a, um, particip. scraped all round. Plin.

Radice pastinacæ circumscalpti dentes.

CIRCUMSCARIFICATŪS (circum & 2 scarifico), a, um, particip. scarified round. Plin. Pedum clavi circumscarificati ferro.

CIRCUMSCINDŪS (circum & scindo), is, 2 idi, issum, a. 3. to cut round about. Liv.

CIRCUMSCRIBŪS (circum & scribo), is, ipsi, iptum, a. 3. to draw or write round; draw a mark round, περιγράφω. Cic.

Virgula stantem circumscripsit, h. e. drew a circle around. Id. Circumscribere orbem, to describe a circle. Quintil.

Circumscribere lineas. — ¶ Hecce, to describe, define. Cic. Genus universum brevi circumscribi et definiri potest. Justin. Joci sacrilegium circumscribens. — ¶ Also, to circumscribe, limit, bound, confine. Cic. Exiguum nobis vite curriculum natura circumscripsit. Id. Orator nullis terminis circumscribit jus suum. Id. Ambitus verborum circumscriptus, a period. Id.

Circumscribere alicui locum habitandi. Plin. Circumscribere luxuriam vilitate, h. e. to set bounds to. — ¶ Also, to abridge, diminish. Senec. Ejus laudes circumscribere. Colum. Diophanes Dionysium sex epitomis circumscripsit. — ¶ Also, to surround, go round. Gell. Oceanus circumscribit omnes terras. — ¶ Also, to conceive, comprehend. Cic. Circumscribitur mente sententia. — ¶ Also, to restrain, check, bridle. Senec. Circumscribere gulam.

Cic. Si tribunus plebis Senatusconsulto circumscriptus sit. Id. Praetorem circumscribere. — Hecce, Plin. Parricidio suo etiam rempublicam circumscripsit, hath disgraced. — ¶ Also, to remove, set aside, withdraw. Cic. Hoc tempore ex accusatione circumscripto. Id. Circumscriptis sententiis. — ¶ Also, to beset, ensnare, entrap, cheat, trick, deceive. Cic. Fallacibus interrogationibus circumscribere aliquem. Id. Adolescentulos circumscribunt. Id. Dic nunc, te ab Roscio circumscriptum esse. Plin. Jun. Circumscripto testamento, having been fraudulently interpreted, evaded. So, Pandect. Legem circumscribere.

CIRCUMSCRIPTŪS (circumscriptus), adverb. definitely, precisely. Cic. Singulas res circumscripte complecti. Id. Circumscripse dicere, in measured periods. — ¶ Also, shortly, briefly, in a short compass. Lactant. Circumscripse et breviter ostendere.

CIRCUMSCRIPTŪS (circumscribo), ōnis, f. a writing or marking round; the circle so drawn. Cic. E circumscriptio excedere. — ¶ Also, the circuit, compass. Cic. Terræ circumscriptio. — ¶ Also, determination, limitation. Cic. Temporum circumscriptio. — ¶ Also, a period. Cic. Circumscripso verborum. Id. Circuitus ille orationis, quem circumscriptioem dicimus. — ¶ Also, a short, pithy saying; maxim. Quintil. — ¶ Also, a definition, explanation. Quintil. — ¶ Also, a cheating, defrauding. Cic. Circumscriptiones adolescentium. Senec. Quem mortalium circumscriptioes vestre fortiolem facere possunt? h. e. sophisms.

CIRCUMSCRIPTŪS (Id.), ōris, m. a cheat, defrauder. Cic. Quis testamentorum subsector, quis circumscriptor, &c. Juvenal. pupillum ad jura vocantem Circumscriptorem. — ¶ Also, he who annuls, makes void. Tertull.

Sententiæ suæ circumscriptor.

CIRCUMSCRIPTŪS, a, um, particip. from circumscribo. — ¶ Also, adject. compressed, concise. Plin. Jan. Vis circumscriptior.

CIRCUMSECŪS (circum & seco), as, cui, 1 ctum, a. 1. to cut round, περικόπτω. Cic. Serrula circumsecare aliquid, to saw. Colum. Circumsecare ungulas. Sacton. Senex circumsectus, circumcised.

CIRCUMSECŪS (circum & secus), adv. 3 round about, on every side. Apul. Circumsecus adstantes.

CIRCUMSEDEŪS (circum & sedeo), and CIRCUMSIDEŪS, es, ēdi, ēssum, a. and n. 2. to sit or take one's stand round, περικάθημαι. Senec. Florentes amicorum turba circumsedet. — ¶ Also, to besiege. Cic. Mutinam circumscident. Id. Circumsedemur omnibus copiis. Id. Vallo circumsedere aliquem. Val. Maz. Circumsedere Curiam militibus, to surround. Cic. Circumsessus lectis viribus. Liv. Castra circumsessa. — ¶ Circumsēdo, is, ēdi or ēdi, ēssum, is also used in the same sense. Liv. Pallinæum circumsidunt, invest, lay siege to.

CIRCUMSEPTŪS (circum & sepio), is, psi, 2 ptum, a. 4. to fence round, inclose, surround. Liv. Armatis corpus circumsepsit. Sueton. Stagnum circumseptum edificiis.

CIRCUMSERŪS (circum & sero), is, a. 3 2 to plant or sow all round, περιφύτεύω. Plin. Genistas circumseri alvaris.

CIRCUMSESSŪS (circumsedeo), ōnis, f. 1 an inclosing, besieging, siege. Cic.

CIRCUMSIDEŪS. } See Circumsedeo. 2 CIRCUMSIDO. }

CIRCUMSIGNŪS (circum & signo), as, a. 2 l. to mark all round. Colum.

CIRCUMSILIŪS (circum & salio), is, n. 3 4. to leap round, περιρροῦμαι. Catull.

Sed circumsilis modo huc, modo illic. — ¶ Figur. Juvenal. circumsilii Morborum omne genus.

CIRCUMSISTŪS (circum & sisto), is, 1 stiti & stēti, stitum, a. and n. 3. to stand round, surround, περιῆστημι. Plin. Circumsistamus. Id. Quid me circumstitit? Cic. Lictores eum circumstant. Tacit. Circumsistere signa. — In the passive, Ces. Ne ab omnibus civitatibus circumsticeretur, h. e. be besieged.

CIRCUMSITŪS (circum & situs), a, um, 3 adj. neighboring. Ammian. Circumsitos populos ad ditionem trahere.

CIRCUMSONŪS (circum & sono), as, a. and n. 1. to resound on every side, περιχέω. Cic. Talibus aures tuas vocibus undique circumsonare. Liv. Locust circumsonat ululatus. Vitruv. Locust circumsonantes. Virg. Illic Rutulus premit, et murum circumsonat armis, h. e. sonat armis ac strepit circum muros. Liv. Clamor hostes circumsonat. — In the passive, Ovid. Threicio circumsonor ore, h. e. I am surrounded by those speaking the Thracian language.

CIRCUMSONŪS (circumsono), a, um, 3 adj. sounding round about. Ovid. quem turba annu circumsona terret.

CIRCUMSPECTATRIX (circumspecto), 3 icis, f. she who looks round, gazes about; a spy. Plaut. Circumspectatrix cum oculis emissit. Apul. Improba juvenum circumspectatrix.

CIRCUMSPECTŪS (circumspectus), adv. 2 circumspectly, cautiously, warily, advisedly. Quintil. Hoc circumspectus faciendum. Gell. Circumspecte induitus, finally.

CIRCUMSPECTŪS (circumspicio), ōnis, f. a looking round, circumspicion, consideration. Macrobi. Sibi horizontem facit circumspicio singulorum. Cic. Ex circumspicione aliqua id sequi.

CIRCUMSPECTŪS (frequent. from circumspicio), as, a. and n. 1. to look about, περισκεπτομαι. Cic. Bestiæ in pastu circumspectant. Plaut. Circumspectare se se, to look about sharply. Liv. Cunctati aliquandiu sunt, dum alius alium circumspectant. Terent. Simul alia circumspicio. — ¶ Also, to heed, take heed, think, consider. Cic. Dubitans, circumspectans. Tacit. Bellum circumspicere. Sil. Medicamina mæsti imperio circumspectant, look for. Tacit. Fugam circumspicere. Liv. Defectionis tempus circumspicere, watch, wait for. — ¶ Also, to look suspiciously upon. Cic. Circumspectans omnia. Sallust. Circumspectare omnia, et omni strepitu pavescere.

CIRCUMSPECTŪS (circumspicio), us, m. a looking round. Plin. Cervix flexilis ad circumspicuum. Cic. Facilis est circumspicuum, I can easily look round. — ¶ Also, consideration. Ovid. Malique In circumspicuum (mens) stat sine fine sul, h. e. in sui mali consideratione.

CIRCUMSPECTŪS, a, um, particip. from *circumspicio*. — ¶ Also, adj. *circumspect*, cautious, careful, thoughtful, prudent, considerate, wary. *Senec.* Sive aliquis circumspectior est, &c. *Sueton.* Circumspectissimus et prudentissimus princeps. *Id.* Modo circumspectus et sagax. — ¶ Also, *prudently done or said, carefully weighed.* *Ovid.* Verba movent iras non circumspecta deorum, inconsiderate language. *Valer. Max.* Decreti circumspectissima sanctio. — ¶ Also, *mark-worthy, admired, conspicuous, respected.* *Val. Max.* Circumspecta animi inoderatio. *Sueton.* Circumspectus honor. *Amman.* Nomen circumspectum et verecundum.

CIRCUMSPERGŌ (circum & spargo), is, 2 a. 3. to sprinkle all around. *Plin.* Ibi se purificantes solemniter circumspergi aqua.

CIRCUMSPICIENDIA (circumspicio), æ, f. consideration, circumspection. *Gell.*

CIRCUMSPICIŌ (circum & specio), is, æti, ætum, a. and n. 3. to look round, περισκέπτομαι, περισκοπέω. *Cic.* Nec suspicit nec circumspicit. *Plaut.* Circumspice te, ne quis assit arbiter. — ¶ Also, *figur.* to take heed, weigh, consider carefully, ponder over. *Cic.* Omnia circumspexit Quintinus. *Id.* Circumspicite mentibus vestris hosce homines. *Id.* Numquamne te circumspecies? *Cæs.* Reliqua ejus consilia animo circumspiciebat. *Cic.* Circumspiciendum est diligenter, ut, &c. — ¶ Also, to look for, seek after, desire. *Justin.* Novas belli causas circumspicere. *Id.* Circumspicere fugam, to meditate. *Sallust.* Mithridates diem bello circumspicit, waits for an opportunity. *Liv.* Circumspicere externa auxilia. — ¶ Also, to provide against, prevent. *Cic.* Pericula circumspiciebat. — ¶ Also, to be inflated; to swell, strut. *Cic.* Usque eone te diligis et magnifice circumspicis.

CIRCUMSTAGNŌ (circum & stagno), as, 3 n. 1. to stagnate or spread all round. *Tertull.*

CIRCUMSTANTIA (circumsto), æ, f. the act of standing round or surrounding. *Senec.* Aquæ circumstantia. *Gell.* Hostium circumstantia. — ¶ Also, a quality, circumstance. *Gell.* Circumstantia rerum, negotiorumque. *Quintil.* Hoc genus argumentorum dicamus ex circumstantia.

CIRCUMSTATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. the act of standing round. *Gell.* Circumstatio militum.

CIRCUMSTIPŌ (circum & stipō), as, a. 3. 1. to crowd or press round; to surround. *Sil.* magna circumstipante caterva.

CIRCUMSTŌ (circum & stō), as, stēti, a. 1. to stand or place one's self round; to beset, περιστέλλω. *Cic.* Equites ceterique cives circumstant Senatum. *Id.* Circumstare tribunal prætoris urbane. *Tacit.* Circumstare vias. *Cæs.* Morini circumsteterunt. *Sueton.* Specie officii circumstare aliquem. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Nos undique fata circumstant, surround. *Virg.* Quæ te circumstant pericula cernis, beset. *Liv.* Romanos terror circumstabat.

CIRCUMSTREPŌ (circum & strepo), is, 2 ūi, itum, n. and a. 3. to make a noise round. *Senec.* Tot humanam vitam circumstrepentibus minis. *Tacit.* Certant ceteri circumstrepunt. *Id.* Legatus clamore seditiosorum circumstrepitur.

CIRCUMSTRIDENS (circum & strido), 3 entis, particip. shrieking, wailing round. *Amman.* Circumstridentium terror larvarum.

CIRCUMSTRŌ (circum & struo), is, 2 ūi, utum, a. 3. to build round about, περιουκοδοῦμαι. *Sueton.* Circumstructo juxta Tiberim lacu. *Plin.* Apes lacrymis arborum fores alveorum latiores circumstruunt.

CIRCUMSUDANS (circum & sudo), antis, 2 particip. sweating on all sides. *Plin.*

CIRCUMSURGENS (circum & surgo), entis, particip. rising on every side. *Tacit.* Circumsurgentibus jugis.

CIRCUMSUTŌS (circum & suo), a, um, 2 particip. sown together all round. *Plin.* Vitilibus navigiis corio circumsutis navigare.

CIRCUMTEGŌ (circum & tego), is, a. 3. 3 to cover round. *Lucr.* Supra circumtegere omnia cælum.

CIRCUMTENTŪS (circum & tendo), a, 3 um, particip. wrapped round. *Plaut.* Elephanti corio circumtentus.

CIRCUMTERGEŌ (circum & tergeo), es, 3 a. 2. to wipe round. *Cato.*

CIRCUMTERŌ (circum & tero), is, a. 3. 3 to rub all round. *Figur.* to crowd round. *Tibull.* hunc juvenis turba circumterit arcta.

CIRCUMTEXTŪS (circum & textus), a, 3 um, adj. woven all round. *Virg.* Et circumtextum croceo velamen acantho.

CIRCUMTOLLŌ (circum & tollo), is, a. 3. 3 to remove or take away on every side. *Cæ. Aurel.*

CIRCUMTŌNŌ (circum & tono), as, ūi, 3 n. 1. to thunder or make a loud noise on all sides. *Ovid.* qua totum Nereus circumtonat orbem. — ¶ *Figur.* *Horat.* Hunc circumtonuit gaudens Bellona cruentis.

CIRCUMTŌNSŌS (circum & tondco), a, 2 um, particip. shaven or shorn all round. *Petron.* Circumtonsæ pinus. — ¶ *Figur.* *Senec.* Oratio circumtonsa, labored, artificial.

CIRCUMTORQUEŌ (circum & torqueo), 3 es, orsi, ortum, a. 2. to turn or twist round. *Apul.*

CIRCUMTRAHŌ (circum & traho), is, a. 3. 3. to drag or trail round. *Cæ. Aurel.*

CIRCUMTREMŌ (circum & tremo), is, 3 n. 3. to tremble on all sides. *Lucr.* Totum circumtremere æthera signis.

CIRCUMTUEŌR (circum & tueor), ēris, 3 ius sum, dep. 2. to look round on every side. *Apul.* Aquila eodem loco pendula circumtuetur.

CIRCUMVADŌ (circum & vado), is, si, 2 a. 3. to assail on every side, περιέρχομαι. *Liv.* Terror barbaros circumvasit.

CIRCUMVAGŌR (circum & vago), āris, 2 dep. 1. to wander about, περιπλανᾶσθαι. *Virg.*

CIRCUMVAGŌS (circum & vagus), a, 3 um, adj. wandering or flowing round, revolving. *Horat.* Oceanus circumvagus arva beata. *Auct. Paneg. ad Pison.* Ætheris moles circumvaga flammæ.

CIRCUMVALLŌ (circum & vallo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to surround with a rampart, circumvallate, invest, besiege, περιβάλλω, προσπεριβάλλω. *Cæs.* Circumvallare loci natura prohibebat. *Id.* Circumvallare Pompeium instituit. — ¶ Also, to surround. *Colum.* Locus circumvallandus est duobus sinibus. — ¶ And *figur.* *Tertull.* Tot res repente circumvallant, vires, egestas, &c.

CIRCUMVECTIŌ (circumvelo), ōnis, f. a bearing or carrying round about. *Cic.* Portorium circumvectionis, customs paid on transporting goods. — ¶ Also, a circuit, revolution. *Cic.* Solis circumvectionio.

CIRCUMVECTŌ (frequentat. from circumvelo), as, a. 1. to carry about. *Sil.* Errantes Penates circumvectare. — In the passive, to be carried about, h. e. to drive, snail, &c. round. *Plaut.* Mili navem faciam; oppida circumvectabor. *Liv.* Qui Ligurum oram circumvectarentur. — ¶ *Figur.* *Virg.* Singula dum capti circumvectamur amore, h. e. go through, describe.

CIRCUMVEHŌ (circum & veho), is, ēxi, ēctum, a. 3. to carry round about, as on horseback, by a coach or ship, &c. — Generally, in the passive, to ride, sail, or go round. *Liv.* Classe circumveli ad Romanum agrum. *Cæs.* Muliones collibus circumveli jubet, to go round by the hills. *Liv.* Dictator equo circumvectus. *Id.* Circumvecti ab urbe ad aversa insule. — So, in the active, *Nep.* Præfectus circumvehens Peloponnesum (sc. se), sailing round. — ¶ *Figur.* to go over. *Virg.* Circumvelor omnia verbis, describe minutely.

CIRCUMVELŌ (circum & velo), as, a. 1. to cover, veil round. *Ovid.* Insuper aurato circumvelatur amictu.

CIRCUMVENIŌ (circum & venio), is, ēni, ēntum, a. 4. to come or stand round; to surround, περιέρχομαι. *Petron.* Illud frequentia ingens circumvenit. *Tacit.* Rhenus insulas circumveniens. *Sallust.* Planities locis superioribus

circumventa. — ¶ *Figur.* to beset. *Horat.* Multa senem circumveniunt incommoda. — ¶ Also, to embrace, elasp. *Colum.* Mollia vincula circumvenere truncum. *Id.* Ramos manu circumvenire. — ¶ Also, to surround, invest, blockade, cut off communication with on every side. *Sallust.* Multitudine castra circumvenit. *Cæs.* Circumvenire hostes a tergo. *Id.* Hostes vallo, fossaque circumvenire. *Id.* Montem opere circumvenire. *Sallust.* Mœnia exercitu circumvenire. *Cæs.* Circumveniri ab hoste. *Sallust.* Circumveniri a latronibus. — ¶ Hence, to hard push, oppress. *Cic.* Potentis alicujus opibus circumveniri. *Id.* Circumventus morbo. *Sallust.* Omnibus necessitudinibus circumventus. — ¶ Also, to circumvent, deceive, betray. *Cic.* Circumvenire aliquem judicio. *Id.* innocentem pecunia. *Sallust.* Circumveniri falsis criminibus. *Justin.* Dolo circumvenire. *Tacit.* Circumvenire aliquem falso testimonio. — ¶ Also, to evade, misconstrue, misinterpret. *Pandect.* Circumvenire leges.

CIRCUMVENTIŌ (circumvenio), ōnis, f. 3 an oppressing, deceiving. *Augustin.*

CIRCUMVENTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an im-3 postor, deceiver. *Lucret.*

CIRCUMVENTŌRŪS (circumventor), a, 3 um, adj. treacherous, deceitful. *Augustin.*

CIRCUMVERSIŌ (circumverto), ōnis, 2 a turning round. *Quintil.* Circumversio manus.

CIRCUMVERŌ (circum & verso), as, a. 3. 1. to turn round. *Lucr.* Quærentesque viam circumversantur.

CIRCUMVERSŌS (circum & verro), a, 3 um, particip. swept round. *Cato.*

CIRCUMVERTŌ, and anciently **CIRCUMVORTŌ** (circum & vorto), is, ti, sum, a. 3. to turn round, περιστρέφω. *Plaut.* in cursu rotula circumvortitur. *Id.* Ubi circumvortor, cado. *Ovid.* Rotâ circumvertitur axem, revolves round. — ¶ Also, to defraud, deceive, impose upon, circumvent. *Plaut.* Qui me argento circumvertant.

CIRCUMVESTIŌ (circum & vestio), is, 2 a. 4. to clothe round, cover, περιστέλλω. *Plin.* Vitium crinibus circumvestit arborem. — ¶ *Figur.* *Poeta ap. Cic.* Circumvestit dictis, involves, makes obscure.

CIRCUMVINCIŌ (circum & vincio), is, 3 nxi, nctum, a. 4. to bind or tie round, περιδέω. *Plaut.* Vos virgis circumvinciam.

CIRCUMVISŌ (circum & viso), is, a. 3. 3 to look round, περιβλέπω. *Plaut.* Angues oculis omnes circumviscere.

CIRCUMVOLITŌ (circum & volito), as, 2 āvi, ātum, 1. to keep flying round. *Virg.* Aut arguta lacus circumvolitavit hirundo. *Horat.* Quæ circumvolitas agilis thyma? — ¶ *Figur.* to wander to and fro, hover round. *Senec.* Agmina equitum circumvolitantia. *Colum.* Circumvolitans linina potentiorum, haunting.

CIRCUMVŌLŌ (circum & volo), as, āvi, 2 ātum, 1. to fly or hover round, περιπτεῖται. *Justin.* Aves eum circumvolare cœperunt. *Virg.* nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbra. *Horat.* Quam Joens circumvolat. — ¶ *Figur.* to run or move quickly about. *Vellei.* Circumvolans ordines exercitus.

CIRCUMVŌLVŌ (circum & volvo), is, 2 vi, ūtum, a. 3. to roll round. *Virg.* sol circumvolvitur annum. *Plin.* Herba arboribus circumvolvens se.

CIRCUMVŌLŪTŌR (circum & volutor), āris, pass. 1. to roll round or about. *Plin.* Pantheram circumvolutori non dubie blandientem, began to twist himself about facetiously.

CIRCŪS (κύκλος), i, m. any thing of a circular form; a circle. *Cic.* in *Arat.* Vidisti magnum candentem serpente circum, the milky way. — ¶ Also, a circular course in which public races took place; a circus, a building for exhibitions of strength, speed, and skill, and various other spectacles. A circus consisted of an oval area, surrounded by seats, and having a wall (spina) running through the centre, nearly its whole length; on the ends of the wall were the goals (metæ),

round which the competitors turned. There were several such in Rome; but when circus is used absolutely, it denotes the Circus Maximus. Cic. Ludi publici sunt cavea, Circoque divisi. Sueton. Triviales ex Circo ludii. Horat. Fal-lax Circus. Martial. Circus clamosus. — ¶ Also, any place used for shows and games. Virg. mediaque in valle theatri Circus erat. — ¶ Also, the spectators in the circus. Sil. Circus in-numerus.

CIRIS (κείρις), is, f. a sort of water-fowl, into which the poets fable Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, to have been changed. Ovid. plumis in avem mutata vocatur Ciris.

CIRRATŪS (cirrus), a, um, adj. having 3 curled or long hair. Martial. matutini cirrata caterva magistri, boys, pupils. — ¶ Also, fringed. Capitol. Cirrata vestes.

CIRRHĀ, æ, f. Κίρρα, a town in Phocis, the port of Delphi. Martial. Quid tibi cum Cirrhā? h. e. with poetry. Lucan. Cirrhā silet, h. e. the Delphic oracle. — Hence, Cirrhans, a, um, adj. of Cirrhā, or Delphi. Plin. Cirrhæi campi. Lucan. Cirrhæa vates, h. e. the Delphic priestess. So, Id. Cirrhæa antea.

CIRRŪS, i, m. a lock or curl of hair; hair 2 in curls. Martial. caputque nudum Cir-ris grandibus hinc et inde cingunt.

— ¶ Also, the tuft of feathers, or crest, on the heads of certain birds. Plin. — ¶ Also, of plants, a tuft. Plin. — ¶ Also, Cirri, the arms of polypi. Plin. — ¶ Also, the filaments of oysters. Plin. — ¶ Also, a fringe. Phædr. Cirri dependentes.

CIRSIŌN (κίρσιον), i, n. a sort of thistle. Plin.

CIS, prep. on this side. Cic. Cis Tau-rum. Liv. Cis Padum, ultraque. — ¶ Also, applied to time, within. Plaut. Cis dies patet. Id. Cis paucas tem-pestates, within a short time.

CISALPINŪS (cis & Alpes), a, um, adj. on this side the Alps; Cisalpine. Cic.

CISIUM, ii, n. a sort of light, two-wheeled car; a calash. Cic. Cisio celeriter ad urbem advectus. Id. Sex et quinquaginta millia præsum cisis pervolvat.

CISMŌNTANŪS (cis & mons), a, um, 2 adj. on this side the mountains. Plin.

CISORIUM (cædo), ii, n. an edge tool, 3 cutting instrument. Vegct.

CISPELLŌ (cis & pello), is, a. 3. to drive back. Plaut. Inde cispellam virum.

CISPŪS mons, a hill in Rome. Gell.

CISRHENANŪS (cis & Rhenus), a, um, adj. on this side the Rhine. Cæs. Germani cisrhenani.

CISSANTHEMŌS (κισσανθεμος), i, f. a kind of sow-bread; briony. Plin.

CISSEIS, idis, f. Κισσηίς, Hecuba, the daughter of Cisseus, king of Thrace, and wife of Priam. Virg. Cisseis præguans ignes enixa jugales.

CISSITIS (κισσιτις), is, f. a precious stone. Plin.

CISSŌS (κισσός), i, f. a kind of ivy, growing without a support. Plin.

CISSŪBIUM (κισσύβιον), ii, n. a cup or bowl, made of ivy. Macrob.

CISTA (κίστη), æ, f. a chest, box, coffer. Cic. Quaternos H. S. in cistam trans-feram ex fisco. Horat. Aut cistam ef-fractam et subducta viatica plorat. Ju-venal. servabat cista libellos. In partic-ular, a box containing certain holy things, which was carried in the sacred rites of Ceres and Bacchus. Tibull. & Ovid. — ¶ Also, the box into which the citizens threw their votes, as also the judges, when they passed sentence on criminals; ballot-box. Auct. ad Herenn.

CISTELLĀ (dimin. from cista), æ, f. a 3 small chest or box. Terent. Cistellam effer domo.

CISTELLATRIX (cistella), icis, f. the 3 slave who had the charge of her mistress's caskets. Plaut.

CISTELLŪLĀ (dimin. from cistella), æ, 3 f. a small box or chest. Plaut.

CISTERNĀ (cista), æ, f. a hollow place under the ground for holding rain-water; a cistern. Varr.

CISTERMINŪS (cisterna), a, um, adj. 2 belonging to a cistern. Senec. Aqua cisternina.

CISTHŌS (κίσθος), i, m. the wild eglan-tine. Plin.

CISTIBERIS (cis & Tiberis), e, adj. on this side the Tiber. Pandect.

CISTIFER (cista & fero), a, um, adj. 3 bearing a casket or box. Martial. Nup-sisti cistifero, h. e. a loo fellow.

CISTOPHŌRŪS (κιστοφόρος), i, m. that bears a casket, a cista. Lio. Cistophorum (for Cistophororum) ducenta, sc. num-morum, an Asiatic coin, (worth 4 drach-mæ) stamped with an image of the sacred cista of Bacchus, Ceres, &c. Cic. Ha-beo at H. S. bis et vicies in cistophoro, h. e. in Asiatic coins.

CISTŪLĀ (dimin. from cista), æ, f. a 3 small basket, or box. Plaut.

CITATIM (citatus), adv. quickly, speedily, 2 hastily. Cic. Citatim scribere. Quintil.

Ancillæ citatius moventur. Id. Nomi-na quam citatissime volvere.

CITATŪS, a, um, particip. from cito. — 2 ¶ Also, adj. swift, hurried, speedy, quick. Liv. Citatior agmine. Id. Ci-tato gradu, at full speed. Id. Citatissi-mo agmine. Cic. Equo citato. Plin.

Alvus citator, loose.

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citior, citimus, and citumus, nearer, nearest. Cic. Gallia citerior, hither. Flor. Oceanus citerior. Cic. Luna ci-tima terris. Id. Deduc orationem tuam de cælo ad hæc cituma. — ¶ Also, ap-plied to time, comp. nearer our own time, later, more recent. Cic. Ad hæc cite-riora venire. — ¶ Also, earlier, sooner. Val. Max. Consulatus citior legitimo tempore datus est. — ¶ Also, shorter. Val. Max. Citerioris ætatis meta.

CITERIOR. See Citer.

CITERIŪS, adverb. See Citra.

CITHÆRŌN, ōnis, m. Κίθαριών, a moun-tain in Boeotia, sacred to Bacchus. Plin.

CITHARĀ (κίθαρά), æ, f. a lute, or guitar. Virg. Orphens Threïcia fretus cithara,

fidibusque canoris. Horat. Imbelli ci-thara dividere carmina. Plin. Cithara canere, to play on the guitar. Quintil.

Canere laudes Deorum ad citharam.

CITHARISTĀ (κίθαριστής), æ, m. a play-er on the guitar. Cic.

CYTHARISTRĀ (κυθαρίστρια), æ, f. a 3 music-girl, a female player on the gui-tar. Terent. Nactus est puellulam ci-tharistram.

CYTHARIZŌ (κυθαρίζω), as, n. 1. to play 3 on the harp. Nepos. Citharizare doctus est a Dionysio.

CYTHARŌDICŪS (κυθαρωδικός), a, um, 2 adj. relating or belonging to a player on the guitar. Sueton. Citharædicus habitus.

CYTHARŌDŌS (κυθαρωδός), i, m. one who plays on the guitar, accompanying him-self with his voice. Cic. Vox citharædi.

CYTHARŌS (κίθαρος), i, m. a kind of tar-hot. Plin.

CITIENSIS, e, and **CITIÆUS**, a, um, 3 adj. of Citium, a town of Cyprus. Gell. Zeno Citienis. — Also, absol.

Citiæi, ōrum, inhabitants of Citium.

CITYEUS, or **CITTEUS**, ei & eos, of Citium. Cic. Zeno Citieus.

CITIMŪS. See Citer. 1

CITYREMIS (citus & remus), e, adj. 3 swift. Varr. Argo citiremeis.

CITYŌS. See Cito.

CITYŪS, i, m. a mountain between Macedo-nia and Ætolia.

CITŌ (citus), adverb, comp. citius, superl. citissime, soon, shortly, quickly, speedily, without delay, ταχέως, εὐθέως, παρὰ χρόνον. Cic. Cito me ad te esse venturum. Id. Confido cito te firmum fore. Id. Nimis cito, too soon. Terent.

Abi cito, et suspende te. Phæd. non vis citius progredi? Cæs. Se in curru citissime recipere. Horat. Citius su-prema die, before. Id. Dicto citius, sooner than the words could be uttered; in a moment. Cic. Vox me citius de-fecerit, quam nomina, sooner than, be-fore. Id. Eam citius veteratorem, quam oratoriam diceret, rather than.

— ¶ Also, with a negative particle, easily. Terent. Ilaud cito mali quid ortum ex hoc sit. Cic. Sed neque ap-tiorem cito alium dixerim, neque sen-tentiis crebriorem. Id. Non tam cito.

CITŪS, i, m. the wild eglantine. Plin.

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CITERIOR. See Citer.

CITERIŪS, adverb. See Citra.

CITŌ (frequentat. from cito), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to excite, stir up, rouse, ἀνακινέω, διὰκινέω. Stat. Tunc iras (leo) citat. Cels. Ilumorem illic citare, to drano. Id. Aliæ citant urinam, provoke. — ¶ Also, to urge, incite, impel, stim-ulate. Stat. juvenes animosa citavit Glo-ria. Liv. Citatis equis, at full gallop; at full speed. — ¶ Also, to hasten, quicken. Claudian. Citare gradum. Cic. Motus citare. — ¶ Also, to throw, hurl. Sil.

Hastam citare. — ¶ Also, to pat or shoot forth. Colum. Radices in summo solo citare. — ¶ Also, to call by name, name. Ovid. Ille ego me sensi noto qua-ter ore citari. Nepos. victorem Olym-piæ citari, to be proclaimed. Liv. Nomina damnatorum citare, to call over. — ¶ Also, to summon, to cite before. Liv. Pa-tres in curiam citari jussit. Id. Juniores citare, h. e. to summon them to give in their names. Cic. Citat reum, non respondet. — ¶ Also, to cite, quote, appeal to the testimony of. Cic. Testem totam Siciliam citabo. Liv. Veteres annales citat auc-tores. Petron. Citare Poetas. — ¶ Also, to recite, repeat, sing. Cic. Citare pæanem. Horat. ab ovo usque ad mala citaret Iō Bacche.

CITRĀ (cis), prep. and adverb. on this side, ἐντός. Cic. Citra Veliam. Id. Citra Rubiconem. — ¶ Also, nearer. Cic. Citra licet. — ¶ Also, of time, before. Citra Trojana tempora. Sueton. Citra spectaculorum dies. — ¶ Absolut. adverb. Liv. Paucis citra millibus lig-natores ei occurrunt. Tacit. Tela hos-tium citra cadebant. — ¶ Also, with-out. Plin. Morbus fevus fit etiam citra febres, even without fever. Sueton. Ci-tra honorem verborum. Id. Citra com-moda præmiorum. Ovid. Peccavi citra seclus. Quintil. Phidias in ebore citra æmulum fuit. — ¶ Also, contrary to. Flor. Citra spem omnium, contrary to expectation. Gell. Citra morem cetera-rum civitatum. — ¶ Citra quam, not so well as; otherwise than. Ovid. Culta quidem (fateor) citra, quam debuit, illa. — ¶ Also, hitherto. Ovid. nec citra mota nec ultra. — ¶ Comp. Cite-rius. Senec. Citerius debito, sooner than is proper.

CITRAGŌ, or **CITRÆGŌ** (citrus), inis, 3 f. balm, balm-gentle. Pallad.

CITRATŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. covered with 2 citron-wood or leaves. Plin. libros citratos.

CITRETUM (Id.), i, n. a grove of citron-trees. Pallad.

CITRŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. of the cit-ron-tree. Martial. Mala citrea. — ¶ Hence, absol. Citræa, æ (sc. arbor), the citron-tree. Plin. — ¶ And Citre-um, i (sc. malum), the fruit of the citron-tree. Plin. — ¶ Also, of the cedar-tree. Cic. Mensa citrea.

CITRŌ (cis), adverb. hitherto. Joined with ultro, it signifies up and down, this way and that, to and fro, backward and forward. Cic. Cursare ultro et citro. Varr. Pisciculi ultro ac citro commeat. Cæs. Ultro citroque mittere. — ¶ Also, mutually, reciprocally. Cic. Bere-ficia ultro citro data. Liv. Iata ultro citroque fide.

CITRUM, i, n. the wood of the African cedar. (See Citrus.) Plin. Citrum se-catur in laminas. Martial. Et citrum vetus, Indicosque dentes.

CITRŪS (probably corrupted from cedrus), i, f. a name applied by the Romans to several different sorts of trees, which they ignorantly confounded. As, the orange-tree. Plin. — ¶ Also, the cit-ron-tree (malus Medica), whose fruit was used to preserve clothes from worms, and also as an antidote. Plin. — ¶ Also, an African tree (θύον), of whose fragrant wood the wealthy Romans had their tables, &c. made; probably a species of cedar. Plin. (Ed. Harduin.)

CITTIUM. See Citieus and Citienis.

CITŪS, a, um, particip. from cito. — 1 ¶ Adverb. swift, quick, nimble, speedy, rapid, ταχός. Sallust. Citus incessus Liv. Via cita. Horat. Classe cita. Id. meo citus hæc subscribe libello, quick-ly, for cito. Id. Cita mors. Valer.

Max. Citioris curæ negotium, of more urgent necessity. Quintil. Citissimum factum. Virg. Citæ quadrigæ. Ovid.

Horæ citæ. *Id.* cito pede labitur ætas. *Tacit.* Homo cito sermone, quick, ready. *Horat.* Iambus pes citus, *h. e.* short.

CIVICUS (civis), a, um, *adject. relating to a citizen; civic, civil.* *Hor.* Civica jura, *civil law.* *Id.* Motus civicus, *intestine broils; civil war.* *Ovid.* Civica bella. *Cic.* Corona civica, and absol. *Quintil.* Civica donare aliquem, a *civic crown, an oak garland given to him who saved the life of a fellow-citizen in battle.*

CIVILIS (Id.), e, *adject. of or belonging to a citizen; civil, ἀστικός, πολιτικός.* *Liv.* Civilis clamor, the shout of their own countrymen. *Justin.* Fraude civili. *Cic.* Mos civilis, *h. e.* civium. *Id.* Civilia studia, *civil strife.* *Id.* Civilis sanguis. *Id.* Civile bellum. *Liv.* Civilis exercitus, *h. e.* composed of citizens. *Motus ad Cic.* Pro civili parte, as a member of the commonwealth. *Virg.* Civilis quercus, the civic crown. *Varr.* Civilis dies, the civil day, from midnight to midnight, in opposition to the natural day, from sunrise to sunset. *Gell.* Annus civilis, the civil year of 365 days. — *¶* Also, of the state, political. *Cic.* Civilis ratio, politics, civil government. *Id.* Civilis oratio. *Id.* Jus civile, the civil law. *Quintil.* Civilis scientia, political economy. *Cic.* Rerum civilium cognitio, of public affairs. *Quintil.* Vir civilis, a statesman. — *¶* Also, affable, courteous, polite, condescending, civil, humane, gentle. *Sueton.* In semet augendo parvus, atque civilis, prænominē imperatoris abstinuit. *Id.* Vespasianus civilis, et clemens. *Id.* Civilis animi esse. *Tacit.* Germanico civile ingenium, mira comitas. *Ovid.* quid enim civilius illo. *Entrop.* Civilissimus.

CIVILITAS (civilis), atis, f. the art of governing; policy, politics, πολιτική. *Quintil.* Aristoteles rhetorica particulam civilitatis assignat. — *¶* Also, politeness, affability. *Sueton.* Clementie civilitatisque ejus multa documenta sunt. **CIVILITER** (Id.), adverb, like a citizen, after the manner of a citizen. *Cic.* Vivendum civiliter. *Liv.* Magis pie, quam civiliter vim fecisse. *Juvenal.* Poscimus, ut comes civiliter, *h. e.* all alike. — *¶* Also, agreeably to the laws. *Pandect.* Annus civiliter numerare. *Id.* Civiliter agere, *h. e.* by a civil in opposition to a criminal process. — *¶* Also, civilly, courteously, kindly, moderately. *Ovid.* At quoniam semel est odio civiliter usus. *Tacit.* Civiliter accipere aliquid. *Plin.* Juv. Civilis. *Entrop.* Civilissime vixit.

CIVIS (cio or cieo, *h. e.* conleco), is, m. & f. a citizen, a free inhabitant of a town or city, πολίτης. *Cic.* Anantissimus reipublicæ civis. *Id.* Boni cives. *Terent.* Eam esse dico liberam, civem Atticam, *h. e.* the daughter of a citizen. — *¶* Also, a fellow-citizen. *Cic.* Te metuunt omnes cives tui. *Id.* Dabunt mihi veniam mei cives.

CIVITAS (civis), atis, f. the body of citizens; a number of people living in the same place and under the same laws; a municipal corporation, a city, state, πόλις, συνοικία. *Cic.* Concilia, cætusque hominum jure sociati, quæ civitates appellantur. *Id.* Cato ortu Tusculanus, civitate Romanus. *Id.* Civitas æquissimo jure. *Id.* Administrare civitatem. *Id.* Instituire civitates. *Id.* Mutare statum civitatis. *Plin.* Regia civitas, a monarchy. *Id.* Civitas popularis, a democracy. — *¶* Also, a nation. *Cæs.* Omnis civitas Helvetiæ in quatuor pagos divisa est. *Tacit.* Hermondurorum civitas fida Romanis. — *¶* Also, the administration of public affairs; government. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Commodum et sui cognoscentem in civitate, *h. e.* in magistratu. *Cic.* Ad administrandam civitatem restitutus. — *¶* Also, the privileges or rights of citizens; the freedom of the city; citizenship. *Cic.* Dare alicui civitatem. *Id.* Impertiri alicui civitatem. *Id.* Donare alicui civitate. *Id.* Civitatem auñtere. *Id.* Adimere alicui civitatem et libertatem. — *Civitas* properly means the body of citizens, which inhabit the urbs, the latter signifying the mass of buildings which

compose the town; as, for instance, *Cic.* Tum conventicula hominum, quæ postea civitates nominatæ sunt; tum domicilia conjuncta, quas urbes dicimus. *Id.* Non dubitavisset, quin et Roma urbs esset, et eam civitas incole-ret. — But *civitas* is often used for urbs. *Petron.* Errare per totam civitatem. *Eun.* Et civitatem video incendier. *Quintil.* Expugnandæ civitates quolibet præcis impositæ rupibus. *Sueton.* Secessit in parvam ac deviam civitatem. — *¶* *Civitatiam* is sometimes found in *gen. plur.*

CIVITATŪLŌ (dimin. from civitas), æ, f. a small city. *Apul.* Ad quandam civitatulam pervenimus. — *¶* Also, citizenship. *Senec.* Vendere civitatulas solebat.

CLADES, is, f. loss, injury, disaster. *Liv.* I Clades dextra manus. *Sueton.* Per sex dies ea clade sevitum est. *Flor.* Clades domus, the extinction of the family. *Salust.* Alium alia clades oppressit. *Laceret.* Mortifera clades, pestilence. *Id.* Cladem late dare, magnasque ruinas. — *¶* Also, particularly of loss in battle, overthrow, discomfiture, slaughter, destruction. *Liv.* Superesse cladi sua temeritate contractæ. *Id.* Magnam cladem inferre hosti. *Cic.* Cladem afferre. *Sallust.* Magnam cladem fecerunt. *Cart.* Omni clade vastare provinciam. *Id.* Accipere cladem. — *¶* Figur. he who causes loss, a destroyer, scourge. *Virg.* Scipiada, clades Libyæ.

CLAM (for celam, from celo), adverb, privately, privily, secretly, λάθρα. *Cic.* Plura clam removebat. *Plin.* Clam occulteque facere aliquid. *Plant.* Clam esse vult, to be unknown. *Id.* Clam furtive accipere aliquid. *Liv.* Clam tulit, to conceal. — *¶* Also, prep. without the knowledge of, with abl. *Plant.* Clam uxore. *Terent.* Clam me est, I know not. *Id.* Neque clam me est, nor is it unknown to me. *Cæs.* Clam vobis. — With accus. *Terent.* Clam patrem. *Plant.* Clam virum. *Terent.* Clam me id habuisse, to have kept it secret from me. — Also with *gen.* *Plant.* Clam patris.

CLAMATŌR (clamo), ōris, m. a noisy de-1 claimer, a bawler. *Cic.* Clamatores odiosi, ac molesti. — *¶* Also, a crier. *Martial.* Nec venit ablati clamator verna lacernis.

CLAMATŌRIŪS (clamator), a, um, adj. 2 clamorous, bawling, noisy. *Plin.* Clamatoria avis, a bird of ill omen.

CLAMITATŌ (clamito), ōnis, f. repeated clamor; a frequent bawling, loud crying. *Plant.*

CLAMITŌ (frequentat. from clamo), as, 1 āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to cry aloud, vociferate, κραυγάζω. *Cic.* Quidam caricæ Cauno advectas vendens, Cauneas clamitabat. *Id.* Clamitare calliditatem, to proclaim. *Cæs.* Sepe clamitans, se liberum esse. *Terent.* Sepe clamitans, quid agis. *Plin.* Jun. Clamitare nomen alienius, to call out with a loud voice. *Tacit.* Sæva clamitare alicui, to imprecate loudly. *Liv.* Thalassio eam ferri clamitatum. — *¶* Also, to call after. *Plant.* Clamitant me.

CLAMŌ (καλέω, κλέω), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to cry, shout, cry aloud, exclaim. *Cic.* Salutis omnium causa id facere clamo. *Id.* De uxoris interitu clamare. *Senec.* Clamo mihi ipse. *Terent.* Illis clamat de via, to complain loudly. *Catull.* Ad me omnes clamant, calls upon. — So *Ovid.* Surdas clamabat ad undas. *Cic.* Quum tacens clamant, *h. e.* their silence expresses as much as if they cried out. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Veritas clamat, openly declares. *Id.* Clamat virtus beatiorum, &c., proclaims. *Sil.* Clamat unda, roars, resounds. *Plant.* Naso magnum clamat, *h. e.* snores loudly. — *¶* Also, to call upon loudly, to declare, proclaim, with the accus. *Lucil.* So *Ovid.* Clamata refugit, called. *Id.* Clamataque palma theatris, proclaimed. *Martial.* Conviva clamatus. E sonno pueros clamo. *Virg.* Moriente nomine clamat, *h. e.* vocat. *Plant.* Clamare janitorem. *Id.* Divum, atque hominum fidem clamare, to invoke. *Ovid.* triumphum. *Propert.* Territa vicinas

Teia clamat aquas, *h. e.* clamore poscit. *Apul.* Præcone publico silentium clamante, proclaiming aloud. — *¶* In the passive. *Cic.* Ab eis insanus clamabitur. Others read *clamitabitur*.

CLAMŌR (clamo), and **CLAMŌS**, ōris, m. a loud cry, shout. *Cic.* Clamorem edere. *Id.* profundere. *Id.* tollere. *Sueton.* Magnis clamoribus rem gerere. — *¶* Also, loud applause. *Cic.* Quæ clamores in bonis oratoribus efficiunt. *Id.* Dixi de te, quæ potui, tanto clamore, consensuque populi, ut, &c. *Phædr.* Movere plausus, suscitare clamores. — *¶* Also, the cry of animals. *Virg.* Clamoremque (mergi) ferunt ad sidera. — *¶* Also, any noise or sound. *Id.* Ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere. *Horat.* non sine montium Clamore.

CLAMŌSE (clamosus), adverb, loudly, 2 with a great noise. *Quintil.* Ne dicamus omnin clamosæ.

CLAMŌSŪS (clamo), a, um, *adject. full of noise or clamor, noisy.* *Martial.* Circus clamosus. *Stat.* clamosæ valles. — *¶* Also, accompanied with noise or clamor. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Continuatio est orationis enunciandæ acceleratio clamosa. *Quintil.* Clamosa actio. — *¶* Also, bawling, noisy. *Quintil.* Clamosus altercator. *Martial.* Magister clamosus.

CLANCŪLARIŪS (clanculum), a, um, 3 adj. secret, unknown, anonymous, nameless, κρυπτός. *Martial.*

CLANCŪLŌ, adv. same as *Clanculum*. 3 *Macrob.*

CLANCŪLUM (clam), privately, secretly, 3 privily, λάθρα. *Plant.* Captare clanculum sermonem alicuius. — In *Terent.* And. 1. 1. 27. Clanculum patres (acc.), without the knowledge of.

CLANDESTINŌ (claudestinus), adverb, 3 secretly, clandestinely, κρύβδρα, λάθρα. *Plant.*

CLANDESTINŪS (clam), a, um, adj. secret, hidden, unknown, private, clandestine, λαθραίος, κρυπτός. *Cic.* scelus. *Plant.* nuptiæ. *Liv.* fœdus.

CLANGŌ (κλάζω, κλάγγω), is, n. 3. to 3 sound as a trumpet, to resound. *Acc.* and *Stat.*

CLANGŌR (clango), ōris, m. the sound, 2 especially of a trumpet. κλαγγή. *Virg.* Clamor virum, clangorque tubarum. — *¶* Also, the cry or voice of beasts and birds; as the barking of a dog; the cry of an eagle; the cackling of a goose; the cry of a crane, a hawk, a cock, &c. *Liv.*

CLANIS, is, m. a river of Etruria, now Chiana. *Tacit.*

CLANIŪS, ii, m. now l'Agna, a river of Campania. *Virg.*

CLARĒ (clarus), adv. clearly, brightly, distinctly, splendidly, λαμπρῶς. *Vitruv.* Stella clarissime lucens. *Catull.* Clare fulgens (stella). *Stat.* Clarus astris. *Plant.* Clare oculis videre. — Figur. *Nepos, Att.* 1. Clarus splendescbat, shone more brightly. — *¶* Also, clearly, openly, plainly, distinctly, audibly, aloud. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Clarius id periculum apparet. *Cic.* Clare gemant. *Cæs.* Clare, ut milites exaudirent. *Terent.* Unde est? dic clare, openly. *Plant.* plaudere. *Martial.* Clare et palam petere aliquid. *Gell.* Clarissime audiunt.

CLARĒŌ (Id.), es, ui, n. 2. to be clear or bright, to shine brightly, ἐκλάμπω, φαίνο. *Claudian.* — *¶* Figur. to appear manifest, be evident. *Tacit.* Quo eventu Germanica bella tractaverimus, satis claret. *Claudian.* ventura potestas Claruit Ascanio. &c. — *¶* Also, to be illustrious, famous, renowned. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Viri nunc gloria claret. *Sueton.* Ex gente Domitia duæ familie claruerunt. *Justin.* Clarere virtutibus.

CLARESCŌ (incept. from clareo), is, rui, 2 n. 3. to grow bright or clear, to shine, περιλάμπωμαι, ἐκφαίνομαι. *Tacit.* Circumjecta tecta luminibus clarescere. *Senec.* Clarescit dies. *Valer. Flacc.* oblatis clarescant atria villis, *h. e.* aureo vellere splendescant. — *¶* Figur. to become open, evident, distinct, manifest, to become visible or audible. *Macrob.* Ut, animam esse immortalem, clarescat. *Laceret.* Aliud ex alio clarescit. *Lactant.* Veritas patefacta clarescit. *Virg.* Cla-

rescunt sonitus, grow more and more distinct. *Quintil.* Tibiæ præclusis, quibus clarescunt, foraminibus, &c. — ¶ Also, to grow famous or illustrious. *Tacit.* Clarescere facinoræ. *Id.* magnis inimicitiiis. *Id.* Facilius inter ancipitia clarescunt.

CLARICITŌ (clare cito), as, a. 1. to call or summon clearly or distinctly. *Lucret.* 1. 5. v. 945.

CLARIFICATŌ (clarifico), ōnis, f. a glorifying. *Augustin.*

CLARIFICŌ (clarus & facio), as, a. 1. to make clear, clarify. *Plin.* Nasturtium visum clarificat. But compurgat is also read. — ¶ Figur. to render famous, glorious, illustrious. *Lactant.*

CLARIGATŌ (clarigo), ōnis, f. a demanding peremptorily from an enemy the restitution of effects, reparation of injuries sustained, &c., on pain of a declaration of war in case of refusal to comply within 33 days. — ¶ Also, the right to seize the person or property of an enemy by way of retaliation, which might be redeemed by payment of a sum of money, ἐνεχνορασία. *Liv.* Veliterni jussi trans Tiberim habitare, ut ejus, qui cis Tiberim deprehensus esset, usque ad mille pondo clarigatio esset.

CLARIGŌ (h. e. clarus or clare voce ago), 2 us, a. 1. to demand with a loud voice, of an enemy, amends or restoration. *Liv.*

CLARISŌNŌS (clare & sono), a, um, adj. 3 sounding clear, loud, or shrill, ὀξύφωνος. *Cic.* Clarisonæ anræ. *Catull.* Clarisona pellentes vellera voce. *Id.* Clarisonas fuisse voces.

CLARISSIMATŌS (clarissimus), us, m. 3 the dignity of those, who, under the emperors, were honored with the title of Clarissimi; or, the title Clarissimus itself. *Ammian.*

CLARITAS (clarus), ātis, f. clearness, brightness, splendor, light, σαφηνεία, λαμπρότης. *Plin.* Claritas matutina. *Id.* Sidus Veneris claritatis est tantæ. — Also, clearness of sight; and of voice. *Plin.* Asparagi oculis claritatem afferunt. *Cic.* Claritas in voce. *Quintil.* vocalium, clear sound. — ¶ Figur. the being famous or illustrious, fame, renown, high estimation, great repute. *Cic.* Pro tua claritate. *Plin.* Esse in claritate, to be accounted famous. *Quintil.* Claritas nascendi. *Id.* generis. *Nepos.* Claritate prestantes. *Auct. B. Afric.* nominis. *Tacit.* natalium. *Plin.* Cato insignis claritate litterarum, distinguished for his extensive learning. *Id.* Claritatem dare alicui rei. *Id.* Nunc ipsa claritas herbarum dicitur, h. e. the more celebrated, noted. *Id.* Claritates operum. *Id.* Claritates ingeniorum. — ¶ Also, of style, perspicuity, distinctness, clearness. *Quintil.*

CLARITUDŌ (Id.), inis, f. clearness, distinctness. *Gell.* Vocis claritudo, εὐφωμία. — ¶ Also, fame, character, reputation, renown, dignity, splendor. *Sallust.* Artes animi, quibus summa claritudo paratur. *Id.* In tantam claritudinem pervenerat, ut, &c. *Tacit.* Claritudo militiæ. *Id.* famule.

CLARUS, a, um, adj. See Claros.

CLARŌ (clarus), as, a. 1. to make clear or bright, illuminate, λαμπρύνω. *Stat.* Iter claravit limite flammæ. — Also, to make visible. *Cic.* in carn. Jupiter sceptrâ clarabat. — ¶ Figur. to show, declare, set forth, explain, illustrate. *Lucret.* Multa nobis clarandum est. *Id.* Animi natura claranda meis verbis. *Apul.* Clarare obscura. — ¶ Also, to render famous. *Horat.* pugilem.

CLARŌR (Id.), ōris, m. clearness, brightness, splendor, λαμπρότης. *Plaut.*

CLARŌS, i. f. Κλάρος, a city in Ionia, near Colophon, where Apollo had a celebrated temple; ἄω Ζille. *Ovid.* — Hence, Clarus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Claros. *Virg.* Clarus, and *Ovid.* Clarus deus, h. e. Apollo. *Ovid.* Clarus poeta, h. e. Antimachus.

CLARŌS (unc.), a, um, adj. clear, bright, shining, shewn, splendid, λαμπρός. *Cic.* Illustis et clarus locus. *Id.* Clarissimum lumen. *Quintil.* Clarissimus Sol. *Horat.* Sidere clarior. *Id.* Clarus dies. *Virg.* aquilo, h. e. making clear, bringing clear weather. *Ovid.* vitrum, h. e. pellucidum. *Lucret.* flumina. — Also, of

voice and sound, clear, loud, distinct. *Cic.* Clara voce, ut omnes audire possent. *Cæs.* Clariore voce dicere. *Lucret.* sonor. *Plaut.* clamor. *Id.* plausus. *Ovid.* plangor. *Id.* latratus. *Id.* ictus, loud, resounding. — ¶ Figur. clear, distinct, open, manifest, evident, well-known. *Cic.* Clara res est, tota Sicilia notissima. *Id.* Clara consuetudine. *Id.* Luce clariora tua consilia. *Id.* Litterulæ compositissimæ et clarissimæ. *Plin.* Masinissam generasse filium, clarum est. — ¶ Also, very often, famous, illustrious, noble, notable, memorable, renowned, distinguished, celebrated. *Cic.* Gloria clarus. *Id.* ex doctrina. *Plin.* in ea scientia. *Liv.* genere et factis. *Cic.* Clari et honorati. *Id.* Fortissimus et clarissimus. *Id.* Amplissimus et clarissimus. *Id.* Virtus clara et insignis. *Id.* mortes pro patria. *Ovid.* nobilitas. *Plaut.* Clara et memorabilis pugna. *Liv.* Clarior pax. *Plin.* Clara flumina. *Plin.* Clarissimus artis ejus. *Vellei.* Clarissimus discipline.

— ¶ Clarissimus was a title of consuls, generals, and men otherwise famous; but is often to be considered only as a title, like our illustrious, honorable, most illustrious. Under the emperors, the title clarissimus was also given to provincial governors and senators. The voices of senators were also called clarissimæ. *Plin.* Ep. and Pandect.

CLASSIAM ŪNIMAMMIAM, said by *Plaut.* jocosely, of the land of the Amazons.

CLASSIARIŌS (classis), a, um, adj. belonging to a fleet. *Classarii*, sc. milites, they who fight in a fleet; marines, ἐπιβάται. *Nepos.* Cum classariis Regis conflixit. *So, Tacit.* Centurio classarius, a centurion, or captain of such. — Also, sc. nautæ, remiges, the crew, oarsmen, mariners. *Cæs.* Aqua prohibere classarios. *Auct. de B. Alexand.* Scientia classiariorum victi. *Tacit.* Classiariorum remigio vehi. — ¶ In *Inscript* perhaps fabri navales.

CLASSICŪLA (dimin. from classis), æ, f. 1 a small fleet or squadron; flotilla. *Cic.*

CLASSICUM (probably from classis, as calling to the assembly the different classes of the people), i, n. particularly, a signal given to an army with a trumpet, to meet, disperse, engage, &c. *Liv.* Consul classico ad concionem convocatus. *Sueton.* Ad classicum, to the sound of the trumpet. *Lucan.* Dare classica bello. *Id.* Concipere classica cornu. *Cæs.* Canere classicum, to give this signal. *Liv.* Classicum (nom.) canit, sounds. — *So, Virg.* Inflare classica, and *Tibull.* Classica pulsa, h. e. inflated, where classicum may mean the instrument or trumpet itself.

CLASSICŌS (classis), a, um, adj. pertaining to the division of the Roman people into classes. *Gell.* Classici, sc. cives, who were in the first class. — Hence, figur. *Gell.* Classicus scriptor, a writer of the first class, h. e. of the highest rank; classic. — ¶ Also, Classicus, i, m. a trumpeter who called the Roman classes to an assembly, according to *Varro*, though others read classicen. — ¶ Also, relating to a fleet of ships of war. *Propert.* bella, h. e. naval. *Vellei.* certamen. *Id.* corona, naval. — Hence, classici, sc. remiges, snailers, rowers. *Curt.* And sc. milites, fleet-soldiers, marines. *Tacit.* — *So, in Tacit.* Legio classica, h. e. composed of men who had been marines.

CLASSIS (κλῆσις, κλάσις, a calling or summoning), is, f. n. class or order of citizens. *Servius* Tullius divided the whole Roman people into 6 classes, according to their estates; which classes embraced in all 193 centuries, of which the first class alone had 80 or 82; the sixth, consisting of those who were capite censi, was not usually considered a class, on account of its insignificance. *Liv.* and *Cic.* — Hence, *Cic.* Quinta classis philosophorum, h. e. the lowest class. — ¶ Also, a class or division, in general. *Quintil.* Pueros in classes distribuere. *Colam.* Classes (operarum) non majores quam denum hominum. *Sueton.* Classes conitum. *Quintil.* Dicere classem, to be at the head of his class. *Petron.* Alia

classis, sc. servorum. — ¶ Very often a fleet of ships of war; an armament. *Cic.* ædificare et ornare, to build and fit out. *Id.* comparare. *Cæs.* facere. *Nepos.* contrahere. *Virg.* moliri. *Cic.* Classis navigat. *Id.* Navigare classe. *Id.* Classem ad Delum appellere. *Nepos.* Classe proficisci. *Cic.* Pænos classe devincere. — Also, *Lamprid.* a fleet of merchantmen, for carrying corn. — *Classis* is sometimes applied to a single ship. *Virg.* Lyciæ ductorem classis. *Id.* Locus classibus, for navibus. *Horat.* Me classe relegat. — ¶ Formerly, used of a land army; in reference, perhaps, to the division made by *Servius* Tullius, which was military as well as civil. *Fab. Pict.* ap. *Gell.* Classis procincta, h. e. exercitus armatus. — *So, Gell.* Procinctæ classes (where a single army is meant). *Virg.* Hortinæ classes, h. e. as *Serv.* thinks, the cavalry of the Hortini; or it may mean, the whole host or people.

CLATHRĪ (κλῆθρον), ōrum, m. bars, railing, grating, balustrade, κλῆθρα, κανόνες. *Horat.* and *Colum.* — ¶ Also, an instrument for breaking clouds. *Colum.* But here clathri is not generally read. — ¶ Written also clatri.

CLATHRŌ (clathri), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 2 to inclose with bars; to surround with a rail or balustrade. *Colum.* — *So, Plaut.* Fenestra clathrata.

CLAVA (unc.), æ, f. a knotty branch, bough, or stick; or n stick or staff with a knotty head. — ¶ Hence, a staff used by philosophers. *Sidon.* — ¶ Also, a club, cudgel, for beating. *Cic.* Male mulcati clavis et fistibus repelluntur. — *So, Plin.* Linum clavis tundere. *Propert.* Herculeæ clava, the club of Hercules. — ¶ Also, used by young soldiers by way of exercise, instead of a sword; a stick, foil, &c. *Cic.* and *Veget.* — ¶ Also, a part of a wine-press; probably, a cross-bar or lever, to turn the screw. *Cato.* — ¶ Also, a slip or scion, for planting. *Pallad.*

CLAVARIUM (clavus), ii, n. money for 2 shoe-nails, nail-money; a donative to soldiers. *Tacit.*

CLAVATŌR (clava), ōris, m. one who 3 brings or carries clubs. *Plaut.*

CLAVĀTUS, a, um. See Clavo.

CLAUDEŌ, es, n. 2. same as Claudico. 1 *Cæcil.* ap. *Priscian.* — See Claudo, to limp or be lame.

CLAUDIĀLIS, e, and **CLAUDIĀNUS**, a, um. See Claudius.

CLAUDIĀNŌS, i, m. Claudius, Κλαυδιανός. *Claudius* Claudianus, a Latin poet in the 4th century, from Alexandria; who wrote de raptu Proserpinæ, de Bello Gildonico, &c. — ¶ *Claudianus* Mamertus, a Christian writer of the 5th century.

CLAUDICATŌ (claudico), ōnis, f. a halting or limping; lameness. *Cic.* and *Colum.*

CLAUDICŌ (claudus), as, n. 1. to halt, limp, be lame, χωλαίνω. *Cic.* graviter ex vulnere. *Justin.* incessu. — Also, of the wings of birds. *Lucret.* — ¶ Figur. to halt or be lame, h. e. to be weak on one side, to be incomplete or imperfect, to be wanting or deficient. *Cic.* In officio claudicare, h. e. to fail, be wanting. *Id.* Si beata vita ex aliqua parte claudicaret. *Liv.* Respublica altera parte claudicat. *Quintil.* In comœdia maxime claudicamus, h. e. we are very deficient; are not equal to the Greeks. *Cic.* Tota res vacillat, et claudicat, h. e. is unsteady, insecure. *Lucret.* Si libella ex aliqua parte claudicat. *Colum.* Fructus claudicat, h. e. non æque provenit.

CLAUDICŌ, inis, f. same as Clauditas. *Veget.*

CLAUDITĀS (claudus), ātis, f. lameness 2 χωλότης. *Plin.* Dextræ clauditis occursum, h. e. occursum ejus, qui dextro pede claudus sit. *Id.* Clauditates.

CLAUDĪŌS, a, um, adj. the name of a Roman gens. There were several celebrated men of this name; among them, Appius Claudius; Tiberius Claudius Nero, and Claudius Drusus, the second and fifth Roman coemperors. — As an adj. *Claudian.* *Ovid.* via, a branch of the Fla-

minian way. — Of the *Claudia leges*, there were several; one of which, proposed by Q. *Claudius*, tribune of the people, prohibited the senators from having a sea-ship of more than 300 *amphora*, to which *Cic. Verr.* 7. 18. alludes. — Hence, *Claudialis*, *e*, adj. *Tacit.* *flaminium*, *h. e.* of *Claudius*, the emperor. — Also, *Claudianus*, *a*, *um*, adj. *Claudian.* *Senec.* *cometa*, which appeared in the time of the emperor *Claudius*. *Fest.* *tonitrua*, *stage-thunder*, supposed to have been invented by *Ap. Cl. Pulcher*.

CLAUDŌ (κλειώ, κλειζώ), *is*, *si*, *sum*, *a*. 3. to shut, close. *Cic. portas.* *Id.* *fores cubiculi.* *Id.* *aditus*, *ta bar up.* *Tibull.* *januam sera*, to bolt. *Cic. pupulas.* *Martial.* and *Virg.* *lumina.* *Virg.* *Rura gelu claudat hiems.* — Also, to shut in, inclose. *Justin.* *se in loco.* *Ovid.* *In angustum qua claudat Hellespontus*, is confined. *Virg.* *pecudes in antro.* *Id.* *Clausus tenebris.* *Tacit.* *intra domum.* *Lucan.* *Ensis clausus*, sheathed. — ¶ Also, to surround, encompass, begird. *Cic.* *Urbs terra ac mari clauditur.* *Curt.* *Persis ab altero latere perpetuis montium jugis clauditur.* *Varr.* *Locum aqua claudere.* *Nepos.* *urbem operibus.* *Id.* *adversarios angustis locorum.* *Id.* *urbem obsidione*, to invest. *Lucan.* *silvas indagine.* *Stat.* *humeros clypeo*, to cover. — ¶ Also, to stop, stay, or stanch. *Plin.* *sanguinem.* — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* *Quam (consuetudinem) adhuc meus pudor mihi clausit.* *Id.* *Ex omni aditu (Pontus) clausus.* *Id.* *Habere domum clausam pudori*, patentem cupiditatibus. *Liv.* *Claudere fugam hostibus*, to take away, preclude. *Terent.* *Nolo tibi ullum commodium in me claudier.* *Tacit.* *Clausus adversum vim veneni.* *Cic.* *Claudere anres ad voces doctissimas*, to turn a deaf ear to. *Senec.* *aures malis vocibus.* *Cic.* *sententias numeris.* *Horat.* *verba pedibus*, *h. e.* to make verses. *Id.* *aliquid pedibus senis*, *h. e.* hexametro versu completi. — ¶ Also, to close, conclude, finish. *Ovid.* *Claudetur epistola.* *Id.* *opus.* *Horat.* *Ætas clausit lustrum octavum*, hath completed the fortieth year. *Martial.* *cœnas.* — Hence, *Claudere agmen*, to bring up the rear. *Cæs.* and *Curt.* — ¶ *Claasum*, and *Clausa*, *ōrum*, subst. something shut up, a place shut up, on inclosure, a close. *Lucret.* *viam et domorum*, *h. e.* clause viæ and domus. *Colina.* *Fructus clauso custodiendi*, store-room. *Id.* *Sub uno clauso habere*, stall.

CLAUDŌ (claudus), *is*, *u*. 3. to halt, limp, be lame. *Figur.* *Sallust.* *Fragm.* *Neque enim ignorantia res claudit*, *h. e.* minus procedit. *Auson.* *sed si memoria Rebus vetustis claudit* (al. cludit), *h. e.* labat, deficit. *Gell.* *Numerus clausurus est.* So, *Cic.* *Beata vita etiam si ex aliqua parte clauderet.* *Id.* *Quid est cur claudere*, aut insistere orationem malint. — But these last two may also be referred to *claudeo*.

CLAUDŌS (unc.), *a*, *um*, adj. lame, halting, limping, χωλός. *Cic.* (of Vulcan) *deum.* *Nepos.* *altero pede.* *Horat.* *Pes claudus.* — Hence, *Cic.* *Iste claudus pilam* (sc. tenet, or retinet, &c.), proverb. of a man who can make no good use or application of a thing. — ¶ *Figur.* *Sil.* *Clauda fides*, *h. e.* weaving, unsound. *Ovid.* *Eleg.* *Carmina clauda alterno versu*, limping, as it were, by reason of the alternate pentameter. *Liv.* *Claudæ naves*, *h. e.* having the oars shattered or lost. *Id.* *Clauda nec officii pars erit ulla tui*, *h. e.* manca erit, deficient. *Quint.* *Clauda oratio*, *h. e.* deficient, imperfect; or not uniform, not in good proportion.

CLAVICARIŌS (clavis), *ii*, *m*. one who makes keys. *Pandect.*

CLAVICULĀ (Id.), *æ*, *f.* dimin. a small key, κλειδίον. *Germanic.* — ¶ Also, a peg or pin. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, the tendril or clasp of a vine. *Cic.* and *Plin.*

CLAVICULARIŌS (Id.), *ii*, *m*. a turnkey. *Firmic.*

CLAVIGER (clavis & gero), *a*, *um*, adj. 2 carrying a key. *Ovid.* *deus*, *h. e.* Janus. — ¶ Also, *Claviger* (clava & gero), carrying a club. *Ovid.* *proles Vulcani*, *h. e.* *Periphetes*, a robber, who carried an

iron club. — Especially applied to *Hercules*. *Ovid.*

CLĀVIS (perhaps κλεῖς; or claudio), *is*, *f.* *u* key. *Cic.* — A Roman lady, upon marriage, received the keys of the house, and kept them so long as the connection lasted. Hence, *Cic.* *Claves adinere*, to take away the keys from her, and consequently no longer to acknowledge her as mistress of the family, or wife. — Also, in general, *Clavem dare*, to give the key, as a mark of possession. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, *u* bar or bolt, to fasten a door on the inside. *Tibull.* *tua si bona nescis Servare*, ah frustra clavis in est foribus. *Plant.* *Ubi intus hanc novam nuptam deduxi*, *clavem obdixi* (al. abdixi). — ¶ *Propert.* *Clavis trochi*, the instrument by which the top is set in motion. — ¶ *Acc.* *Clavem* or *im*; abl. *Clave* or *i*.

CLĀVŌ (clavus), *as*, *a*. 1. to furnish or 3 fasten with nails. *Paulin.* *Nolan.* *Clavante ferro.* — Hence, *Plin.* *Clavata concha*, *h. e.* furnished with prickles or points. — ¶ Also, marked with a stripe (as of purple, &c.) of the shape of a nail. *Lamprid.* *Mantilia cocco clavata.*

CLĀVŌLĀ, or **CLĀVŪLĀ** (dimin. from 3 clava), a twig for planting. *Varr.* — ¶ Also written *clavula*. *Non.*

CLAUSTRARIŌS (claustrum), *a*, *um*, 3 adj. pertaining to locks. *Lamprid.* *Claustrarius artifex*, a locksmith.

CLAUSTIMŌS (Id.), *i*, *m*. *h. e.* qui claustris januæ præest. *Lænius* or *Liv.* *Andr.* ap. *Gell.* *Al. leg. claustritimus*, a claustris tuendis.

CLAUSTRUM (claudio, to shut), *i*, *n*. a bar, bolt, κλειστρον, κλειστρον. Generally plur. *Cic.* *Effringi multorum fores*, revelli claustra. *Claudia.* *Arcae claustra remoliri.* *Pandect.* *Armariis et loculis claustra et claves cedunt.* *Virg.* *lavare.* *Id.* *rumper.* *Petron.* *discutere.* — *Figur.* *Plin.* *Ep.* *Refringere claustra pudoris.* — ¶ Also, the leaves of a door. *Martial.* *Ferreæ perpetua claustra tuere sera* (Jane). — ¶ Also, any place shut up. *Stat.* (of a tame lion) *In claustra reverti*, *h. e.* in caveam. *Senec.* *Dædalea claustra*, *h. e.* *labyrinth.* *Tacit.* *Ut aquam, pabulumque eriperet*, contrahere claustra, *h. e.* the line of circumvallation. *Lucret.* *Claustra vitali resolve*, for receptacula. *Id.* *Naturæ claustra*, *h. e.* *arcana.* — ¶ Also, that by which the entrance into a country or place is covered and guarded against the enemy, whether entrenchments and fortifications, or towns, cities, fastnesses, strong-holds, narrow passes, &c.; consequently, bulwark, barrier, frontier town or castle, a means of impediment or hindrance, the key of a land. *Cic.* *Claustra imperii.* *Sueton.* *Ægypti.* *Tacit.* *montium*, narrow passes. *Id.* *Ægyptus claustra annonæ*, *h. e.* the key to the means of life, provisions. — Also, *Liv.* *Claustra*, the backing up of a harbor against the enemy, by sunken ships. — ¶ *Clastrum*, *i*, sing. *Curt.* and *Germanic.*

CLAUSŪLĀ (claudio, when it means to conclude), *æ*, *f.* a close, conclusion, κατάληξις, παύλα, τὸ ἔσχατον. *Cic.* *Mimi ergo est jam exitus*, non fabulæ: in quo cum clausula non invenitur, &c. *Id.* *Clausula est difficilis in tradenda provincia.* *Colum.* *Clausulam imponere disputationi.* *Plin.* *Ungues clausulæ nervorum summæ existimantur.* *Cic.* *epistolæ.* *Id.* *edicti.* — In particular, the end of a full sentence or period. *Cic.* — Also, by rhetoricians, a short and acute sentence at the end of a speech. *Quintil.* — ¶ *By* jurists, often any passage or chapter of a law, edict, or writing. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, a hint, handle. *Apul.* *Clausula* (strigilis).

CLAUSŪRĀ (claudio), *æ*, or **CLŪSŪRĀ**, 3 *æ*, *f.* a fort, castle, &c. *Pandect.*

CLAUSŌS, *a*, *um*, particip. from claudio. See *Claudio*.

CLĀVŪLĀ. See *Cluvola*. 3

CLĀVŪLŌS (dimin. from clavus), *i*, *m*. 3 a small nail. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, a kind of swelling or tumor. *Marcell.* *Empir.*

CLĀVŌS (unc.), *i*, *m*. a nail, ἵλος, γόμφος. *Horat.* *Figere clavos.* *Liv.* *pau-gere.* *Plin.* *adigere arbori.* *Id.* *adigere*

in arborem. *Id.* *avellere.* *Plaut.* *excutere.* *Cæs.* *Configere transtra clavis ferreis.* *Id.* *Clavis religare.* *Vitruv.* *Clavis ferreis fixi.* *Id.* *Clavis corneis occludere*, with pegs or pins made of horn. *Horat.* *Clavus trabalis*, a large nail, such as is used in fixing beams. *Petron.* *Tabularis clavus*, a nail to fasten planks with. *Plin.* *Clavi caligares*, *h. e.* the hob-nails or points in soldiers' shoes or boots. So, *Juvenal.* *In digito clavus mihi militis hæret.* — *Figur.* *Plaut.* *Fixus clavo Cupidinis.* *Cic.* *Beneficium trabali clavo figere*, *h. e.* to make it firm and lasting. — In very ancient times, before letters were in use, it was the custom to keep an account of the years by driving in a nail. Hence, *Fest.* *Clavus annalis.* So, *Cic.* *Ex hoc die clavum anni movebis*, *h. e.* you will reckon the beginning of my year. — It was also customary among the Romans, in times of public danger, pestilence, or dissension, to fix a nail in a temple to avert the calamity; and on several occasions, a dictator was appointed for this express purpose. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, the rudder of a ship; the helm, ὀίαξ, πρύμαλον; or rather, the handle or tiller, by which the rudder was turned; as being somewhat like a nail in shape. *Virg.* *Clavum ad litora torquet.* *Quint.* *Clavum rectum tenere*, proverb. to keep a straight or steady helm. — *Figur.* *Cic.* *Clavum imperii tenere*, et gubernacula reip. tractare. — ¶ Also, *u* hard tubercle, or callous excrescence on the feet, hands, &c.; *u* corn, wart. *Cels.* and *Plin.* — And on the white of the eye. *Cels.* — And on the necks of oxen galled by the yoke; and on sheep. *Colum.* — And a certain abortion of bees. *Plin.* — And a disease or defect of olive-trees. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a purple stripe or stud on the tunic of the Roman men (see *Patagium*); senators wore a broad stripe, *clavus latus*; equites, a narrow one, *clavus angustus.* *Vellei.* *Angusto clavo contentus*, *h. e.* with equestrian rank. *Plin.* *Ep.* *Latum clavum induere*, to put on a senator's robe. Yet, in the times of the emperors, the equites also sometimes wore the *clavus latus.* *Ovid.* — And the sons of senators. *Sueton.* — And the præcænes. *Plin.* — The *latus clavus* was also used on napkins, table-cloths, &c. *Martial.* *Et lato variata mappa clavo.* — *Horat.* and *Sueton.* use *latus clavus* for vestis lativestis.

CLAVENDIX, *icis*, *f.* a sort of musele. 3 *Plant.* ap. *Prisc.*

CLAZŌMENĀ, *ærum*, *f.* Κλαζομεναί, a seaport in Ionia. *Cic.* — Hence, *Clazomenus*, *a*, *um*, adj. *Clazomenian*, of or pertaining to *Clazomenæ*. *Cic.* — ¶ *Auson.* *epigr.* 131. alludes to the Greek κλαζόμενος.

CLEANTHĒS, *is*, *m*. Κλεάνθης, a Stoic philosopher, pupil and successor of *Zeno*. *Cic.* — Hence, *Cleanthius*, *a*, *um*, adj. of or pertaining to *Cleantes*. *Pers.* *Frige Cleantea*, *h. e.* *moral precepts drawn from Cleantes*.

CLĒMĀ (κλημα), *ætis*, *n*. the herb polygon, or knot-grass. *Plin.*

CLĒMATIS (κληματίς), *īdis*, *f.* the herb periwinkle, or cotton-weed. *Plin.*

CLĒMATITIS (κληματίτης), *īdis*, *f.* a species of the herb hartwort; a species of aristolochia. *Plin.*

CLĒMENS (unc.), *entis*, quiet, placid, calm, gentle, tranquil, peaceable, still, ἥσυχος, ἥπιος. *Cic.* *Clemens in disputando.* *Terent.* *Clementem vitam urbanam atque otium sequi.* *Ovid.* *Clementissimus annis.* *Curt.* *Quos (Tigris) clementior alveo præterit.* *Catull.* *Clementi flamme pulsæ.* *Gell.* *mare.* *Id.* *Gradu clementi*, et silentio est opus. *Colum.* *Permittit clementior dies opera moliri.* — Also, of animals, tame, domesticated. *Varr.* *Genus columbarum clementius.* — Also, of places, with a gentle slope, easily ascended. *Apul.* — ¶ Often, of the disposition and temper, mild, meek, gentle, good-natured, tender, compassionate, merciful, clement. *Terent.* *Clemens, placidus, nulli lædere os, arri-dere omnibus.* *Cic.* *Clementes iudices*, et misericordes. *Id.* *Vir ab innocentia*

elementissimus, *h. e.* erga innocentiam. Cic. Cupio P. C. me esse clementem. *Nepos.* Contuens, elemens, patiensque admirandum in modum. Cic. Clementi castigatione uti. *Terent.* animus in aliquem. *Id.* Iusta et clemens servitus, *light, easy.* Plin. Arimphæis ritus elemens, *humane.* So, *Sallust.* Clemens rumor, moderate, not exaggerating; or extenuating, less than the truth. *Claudian.* Insula clemens ratibus, fit for landiag.

CLEMENTER (clemens), adv. gently, mildly, quietly, placidly, ἡσυχῶς, ἡρέμα. *Plaut.* Animo male est: recipiam anhelitum. *Pe.* clementer acquiesce, easily, gradually. *Id.* Hodie exoneramus navem, frater? *Pa.* clementer volo. *Id.* Eu. Sequere sis. *Ch.* sequor. *Eu.* clementer, quaso, cales deteris. *Senec.* Tremere clementius quidem, sed, &c., less violently. *Stat.* Spirant clementius Austri, with less fury. — Of places, with a gentle ascent, gradually. *Tacit.* Collis clementer assurgens. *Senec.* cælum petens Clementer actio colle Parnassus biceps. *Sil.* Clementer crescenti jugo. So, *Tacit.* Si qua juga clementius adirentur, by a less laborious ascent. *Lactant.* Teretes suræ clementer exstantes, moderately, just enough. — ¶ Often, mildly, kindly, moderately, benignantly, mercifully. Cic. Si quid factum est clementer, ut dissolute factum criminari. *Id.* accipere aliquem. *Id.* ferre aliquid. *Cæs.* jus discere, *h. e.* without passion or harshness. *Plaut.* Facere aliquid clementissime. *Liv.* Clementer ductis militibus, *h. e.* without plundering or ravaging.

CLEMENTIA (Id.), *æ, f.* calaness, stillness, tranquillity, mildness, γαλήνη, ἡσυχία. *Colum.* Clementia hiemis, clementia. *Lucan.* cæli. *Plia.* Ep. æstatis. *Apulei.* ventorum. *Claudian.* gurgitis, *h. e.* placidus cursus. — ¶ Often, of the temper or disposition, moderation, kindness, gentleness, benignity, humanity, clemency, readiness to forgive, mercy. Cic. Clementiam, mansuetudinem in tantam crudelitatem inhumanitatemque conversam. *Id.* Omnia plena clementiæ, mansuetudinis, humanitatis. *Id.* Lenitas et clementia. *Terent.* Facilitas et clementia. *Gell.* Clementia et misericordia. *Quintil.* Juris clementia. *Plin.* Elephantia clementia contra minus validos. *Id.* Leonis clementia in supplices. *Stat.* Peennda clementia Nili (referring to its fertilizing inundations). — Hence, Clementia, an imperial title. *Spartian.* Et multos et clementiam tuam, your grace.

CLEOBIS, is, m. Κλεῖβις, the brother of Bion, who, with his brother, was rewarded by the gods with a speedy death, for his filial affection. Cic.

CLEONÆ, *ærum*, or **CLEONÆ**, *es, f.* Κλεωνῆ, a town of Peloponnesus, on the borders of Achaia and Argolis. *Ovid.* — Hence, Cleonæus, *a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to the same. *Lucan.* Cleonæus leo, *h. e.* the Nemean; for Cleonæ was near the Nemean wood. *Martial.* Cleonæum sidus, *h. e.* the constellation of the Lion. — Hence, Stat. Cleonæa stirps, *h. e.* of Heracles.

CLEONICIŌN (κλεονίκιον), *ii, n.* horsethyme; same as Clinopodium. *Plin.*

CLEOPATRA, *æ, f.* Κλεόπαρα, the sister and wife of the last Ptolemy, king of Egypt, loved by Cæsar, and afterwards married by Antony, upon whose defeat she destroyed herself by the bite of asps, that she might not be led in triumph by Augustus. Her voluptuousness and extravagance are notorious. *Cæs.* — Hence, Cleopatraus, and Cleopatricus, *a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to, or like Cleopatra. *Tyrell.* *Pall.* and *Sidon.*

CLEPŌ (κλέπτω), *is, psi, ptum, a.* and *n.* 3. to thieve, steal, pilfer, pilfer. Rape, elepe, tene, harpaga. *Vetus Poeta.* ap. Cic. agnum. Cic. Rapere ubi pueri, et clepere discunt. *Mmili.* furto mundum. — ¶ *Figur.* *Pacuv.* ap. *Non.* Sermonem hic nostrum ex occulto cleper, steals, *h. e.* listens to secretly, overhears. *Acc.* ap. *Non.* auribus verba. — ¶ Also, to hide, cover, conceal. *Senec.* Dolor, qui potest clepere se. *Id.*

Se tegmine ingenti elepit. — ¶ *Liv.* (ex vetere rogatione) Clepsit for cleperit. Cic. (e leg. xii. tab.) Cleperit for cleperit. — ¶ Hence, Clepsio, *is, frequentat.* *Lucil.* ap. *Varr.*

CLEPSYDRA (κλεψύδρα), *æ, f.* a water-glass, or vessel for measuring time by water, similar to our sand-glasses; in which the water flowed by drops from a glass vessel into another vessel, upon which the hours were marked by lines. By this the time was reckoned in judicial proceedings, and the speeches of the advocates limited. Cic. — It was also used in the camp. *Veget.* — ¶ Hence, a certain definite length of time for speaking before a court. *Plin.* Ep. Petere et dare binas clepsydrias (where dare is spoken of the judges, and petere of the counsel). The time denoted by clepsydra was about a quarter of an hour. — ¶ Hence, Clepsydrius, *ii, m.* a maker or seller of water-clocks. *Inscript.*

CLEPTA (κλέπτῃς), *æ, m.* a thief. *Plaut.* **CLERICALIS** (clericus), *e, adj.* clerical. *3 Sidon.*

CLERICATŪS (Id.), *us, m.* the clerical profession; clerkship. *Hieronym.*

CLERICŪS (clerus), *i, m.* a clerk, clergy-3 man, or priest. *Hieronym.*

CLERUMENŌ (κληρούμενοι, *h. e.* sortites), the name of a comedy of Diphilas. *Plaut.*

CLERŪS (κληρος, sors), *i, m.* the clergy, in 3 ecclesiastical writers. — ¶ Also, an abortion of bees. *Plin.* for which clavus is also read.

CLIBANARIŪS (clibanus), *ii, m.* a 3 cuirassier, cataphract. *Lampyrid.*

CLIBANICIŪS, or **CLIBANITIŪS** (clibanus), *a, um, adj.* ad clibanum pertinent. *Isidor.*

CLIBANŪS (κλίβανος), *i, m.* a portable oven; a vessel, broader at the bottom than at the top, in which bread, cake, &c., were baked. *Plin.* and *Colum.* — ¶ *Sulpic.* Sever. and *Tertull.* have clibanus for an oven or furnace.

CLIDIŌN (κλειδίον), *ii, n.* the throat of the tunny-fish; esteemed a delicacy. *Plin.*

CLIDŪCHŪS (κλειδοῦχος), *i, m.* holding keys. *Plin.*

CLIENTS (perhaps κλέω, to hear, obey), *entis, m.* a client. — At Rome, one who attached himself to some powerful man as his patron (patronus), and who defended him if necessary either in the senate or before a court; a client, πελάτης. Cic. and *Juvenal.* — ¶ In Gaul, in the time of Cæsar, many persons of high rank had in their train a multitude of clients, who were also called ambacti and soldarii. *Cæs.* Orgetorix omnem suam familiam, omnes clientes, operatoresque suos eodem conduxit. *Id.* Ii equites plurimos circum se ambactos clientesque habent. So, *Id.* *B. G.* 6, 19. — ¶ In Gaul also, whole nations or people were the clients of a more powerful people, as the Eburones of the Treviri. *Cæs.* — ¶ *Horat.* clientum et clientum.

CLIENTA (clients), *æ, f.* a female client, 3 πελάτις. *Plaut.* and *Horat.*

CLIENTELA (Id.), *æ, f.* the state or relation of clients to their patrons at Rome; the condition of a client, clientship; patronage, protection, πελαγία. *Cicero.* Quam illam clientelam honestum iudicem, *h. e.* to be the patron (of the Sicilians). *Id.* Esse in fide et clientela alicujus, *h. e.* to be his client. *Id.* Conferre se in fidem et clientelam alterius. *Terent.* Commendare se alicui in clientelam et fidem. *Sueton.* Poetæ sub clientela Musarum sunt, protection. — Also, a train of clients or dependants; in which sense the plural generally stands. Cic. Pro clientelis hospitibusque provincialibus. *Vellei.* Ager Picenus, qui totis paternis ejus clientis referetur erat. *Sueton.* Clientelas alienjux vexare. — Sing. in *Justin.* Sordidam clientelæ sue partem. — ¶ Also, the relation of a weaker people to a more powerful, in Gaul; clientship. (See Clients.) *Cæs.* Dicere se alicui in clientelam. — Also, these clients or allies themselves. *Cæs.* Magne eorum (Æduorum) erant clientelæ.

CLIENTULA (clienta), *æ, f.* diminut. an

humble or insignificant female client. *Ascon.*

CLIENTULŌS (eliens), *i, m.* diminut. 2 *Auct. Dial. de Orat.* Ne clientulorum loco numerarentur.

CLIMA (κλίμα), *âtis, n.* a measure of land, containing sixty square feet, the eighth part of a jugerum. *Colum.* — ¶ In astronomy, an inclination towards the pole; *h. e.* a portion of the world between north and south, varying in the longest day half an hour's space; a climate, climate, κλίμα. *Apul.*

CLIMACIS (κλιμακίς), *îdis & îdos, f.* a 3 little ladder, staircase. *Vitruv.*

CLIMACTER (κλιμακτήρ), *êris, m.* a 2 year of one's life, at the close of which some great change is supposed to befall the body; a climacterical year, climacter. *Plin.*

CLIMACTERIŪS (climacter), *a, um,* 2 adj. climacteric, climacterical, κλιμακτηρικός. *Censorin.* annus. So, *Plin.* Ep. tempus, *h. e.* when one is in a climacteric year.

CLIMACŪLÆ, *ârum, f.* *Gell.* — Also read, Clamacula, a kind of weapons.

CLIMATIÆ (κλιματίαι), *ârum, m.* 3 motions of the earth, or earthquakes, levelling houses, hills, &c. *Ammian.*

CLIMAX (κλίμαξ), *âcis, f.* properly a ladder, staircase: hence, in oratory, the figure of speech climax, when one member of a sentence rises above another, until it has attained its height. *Martian.* *Capell.*

CLINAMEN (clino), *înis, n.* a bending, 3 inclination, deflection. *Lucret.* principiorum, κλίσις.

CLINICE (κλινική, sc. τέχνη), *es, f.* that 2 part of physic which prescribes medicine and regimen to bedrid persons. *Plin.*

CLINICIŪS (κλινικός), *i, m.* a physician 3 attending bedrid patients; a physician. *Martial.* Herodes clinicus. *Prudent.* Clinicus deus, *h. e.* Æsculapius. — ¶ Sometimes, a bedrid person. *Hieronyma.* — ¶ Also, a grave-digger, sexton; because he carried out the dead on a couch or bier. *Martial.* — ¶ *Cyprian.* Clinici, persons who from infirmity were sprinkled only with the water of baptism.

CLINŌ (κλίνω), *as, a. 1.* to bend, incline. Cic. in *Arat.* Clinata est Aquilonis ad auras. *Lucret.* Clinare necesse est corpora.

CLINOPALÆ (κλινοπᾶλη, from κλίνη, lectus, and πᾶλη, lucta), *f.* lecti palæstra, lucta. *Sueton.* Assiduissime concubitus, velut exercitationis genus, clinopalæm vocabat.

CLINOPŌDIŌN (κλινοπόδιον), *ii, n.* the herb horse-thyae, or wild basil. *Plin.*

CLINŌPŪS (κλινόπους), *ôdis, m.* the foot of a bed. *Lucil.* ap. *Macrobi.*

CLIO, *us, f.* Κλειώ, *oûs, Clio*, the muse of history. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a sea-nymph. *Virg.*

CLIPŪS. See *Clypeus*.

CLITELLÆ (unc.), *ârum, f.* dorsers or dorsels, set on the backs of beasts of burden, especially asses, that they may carry their loads with greater ease; a kind of pannier or pack-saddle, a sumpter-saddle, καθήλια, ἐπίσκαμα. *Horat.* Muli clitellas ponunt. *Phædr.* Clitellas asino imponere. *Id.* portare. *Plaut.* vehere. — Bovi clitellas imponere, proverb., see *Bovs*.

CLITELLARIŪS (clitellæ), *a, um, adj.* 2 bearing dorsers, dorsels, or a pack-saddle. *Cato.* asini. *Colum.* mulus. — So, figur. *Plaut.* Ego homines habeo clitellarios; quidquid imponas, vehunt, *h. e.* who will bear any thing.

CLITERNIŪS (cliternum), *a, um,* adj. of or pertaining to Cliternum, a town of the Æqui. Cic.

CLITŌR, *êris, m.* and **CLITŌRIUM**, *ii, n.* a city of Ærcandia. *Plin.* and *Liv.* — Hence, Clitorius, *a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to the same. *Ovid.* fons, *h. e.* near the city; this fountain is said to have made those who drank of it temperate.

CLITŪMNŪS, *i, m.* a river of Umbria, in Italy. *Virg.* and *Plin.* — Clitumnus, *a, um, adj.* of Clitumnus. *Stat.* novalia. — There was a temple of Jupiter near this river. Hence, *Vil. Sequest.* Clitumnus Jupiter. — *Virg.* calls the river sacrum flumen.

CLIVIA AVIS, a bird that in scoldsaying

gives a sign against any thing being done. *Plin.* Others read *clivina*.

CLIVOSUS (clivus), a, um, adj. hilly, full of hills or heights, steep, *βουνώδης*. *Virg.* trames. *Id.* rus. *Plin.* solum. *Ovid.* Olympus clivusos, h. e. arduus. — *Figur.* *Sil.* Clivoso tramite vitæ, h. e. difficili, laborioso, et molestiarum pleno.

CLIVULUS (dimin. from clivus), i, m. a small hill or steep. *Colum.* Parietes adverso clivulo inædificatos, on a rising ground.

CLIVUS (perhaps *κλίω*), i, m. an acclivity, ascent; an elevation, eminence, height, hill, steep, *βουνός*. *Virg.* Molli jugum demittere clivo. *Ovid.* Descendere per clivum. *Cæs.* Milites ex inferiore loco adversus clivum cursu incitati. *Id.* Mollire clivum, to soften the ascent, render it less steep. *So.* *Senec.* Clivum frangere. *Ovid.* Clivus arduus in valles. *Pandect.* Clivos propius januum meam jure facere possum. *Cic.* Clivus Capitulinus, and *Horat.* Clivus sacer, h. e. the steep ascent of the Capitoline mount. — Hence, every eminence, height, acclivity, slope. *Ovid.* Per tabule clivum labi, h. e. per tabulam vexam. *So.* *Id.* Clivus mensæ, h. e. inæqualitas mensæ in aliquam partem deflexæ. — *Figur.* hill, steep, height, h. e. difficulty, hindrance. *Ovid.* Clivo sudamus in imo, h. e. in initio laboris sumus. *Petron.* In medio clivo laborare. *Senec.* Clivum istum exsuperare, h. e. istam difficultatem vince. — *Also* Anciently, also, *Clivum*, i, n. *Cato* and *Frontin.*

CLIVACA (unc.), æ, f. a subterranean canal, by which the filth was carried off from the city with the rains; a common sewer, sink, drain, whether public or private, *ἀποδρόμ.* *Cic.* Qui de fossis et cloacis interdicat. *Id.* Corporibus civium cloacas referiri. *Liv.* Cloacis e fastigio in Tiberim ductis. *Id.* detergere. *Frontin.* Abluere cloacas. *Pandect.* Purgare et reficere cloacas. *Id.* immittere. *Id.* Cloacam facere. *Liv.* agere. — *Also* *Plant.* Prolue cloacam, h. e. ventrem (bibosæ anus).

CLIVACALIS (cloaca), e, adj. of or pertaining to a cloaca. *Cato* ap. *Fest.* flumen, h. e. cloacarium omnium coluvies. *Sidon.* feculentia.

CLIVACARIUM (Id.), ii, n. a tax or assessment for cleansing or repairing the sinks or common sewers. *Pandect.*

CLIVACINA. See *Cluacina*.

CLIVACULA (dimin. from cloaca), æ, f. a small sink. *Lamprid.*

CLIVICUS (claudus), as, n. 1. to halt, limp, same as *Claudio*. *Cic.*

CLIVICUS, a, um, adj. same as *Claudius*, (which see). One of the most notorious of this name is P. Clodius, the enemy of *Cicero*, by whose means the latter was driven into exile. — Hence, *Clodianus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Clodius*. *Cic.* incendia, h. e. by P. *Clodius*. *Id.* crimen, h. e. the murder of *Clodius* by *Milo*. *Plin.* vasa, h. e. made (probably) by one *Clodius*.

CLIVUS, is, a. 3. same as *Claudio*. *Plin.*

CLIVIA, æ, f. a Roman maiden, who with other maidens had been given up to king *Porsena* as a hostage, but who with them eluded their guards, and crossed the Tiber to Rome in safety. *Virg.* and *Liv.*

CLIVUS, i, f. a plant, same as *Seclerato*.

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used on the stage, and so contrived, that, in seeming to penetrate the body, the blade slid back into the hilt. *Apul.* *Al. leg.* *Clunaculum*, which see.

CLUDUS, is, si, sum, a. 3. to shut or close, *κλείω*; same as *Claudo*, which see. It is frequently used, and by good authors. *Varro*, *Colum.*, *Quintil.*, *Gell.*, *Ovid.*, *Tacit.*, &c. — *Also*, for *Claudo*, is, n. which see.

CLUDUS, a, um, adj. lame, halt; same as *Claudus*. *Plant.*

CLUDUS (*κλύω*, audio), es, n. 2. to be named or called; to be accounted, reputed, reckoned, or esteemed; to be famous. *Plant.* Ita sis, ut nomen cluet, h. e. as your name sounds. *Lucr.* Ex Illicone coronam, per gentes Italas omnium quæ clara clueret. *Plant.* Senati qui columen cluent. *Id.* Qui animum vincunt, quam quos animus, semper probiores cluent. *Id.* Res magis cluent, quam clientium fides ejusmodi cluent. *Id.* Magna facinora, quæ clara et diu clueant. *Id.* Cluere gloria. *Id.* victoria. — *Also*, to be said to, &c., to be reported, &c., with the infin. *Enn.* ap. *Non.* Per gentes esse cluebat omnium miserum. *Plant.* Atridæ duo fratres cluent fecisse facinus maximum. — *Also*, simply, to be, exist. *Lucr.* Quæcumque cluent. *Id.* Inter se nota cluere. *Id.* (Res) utilis invenitur, atque opportuna cluebit. To this signification some of the former passages may perhaps be referred. — *Also* *Passively*, clueri, h. e. esse, dici. *Plant.* Quippe ego te ni contemnam, stratoticus homo qui clueat?

CLUDUS (allied to clueo), e, adject. famous, illustrious. *Isid.* Cluitor.

CLUDULUM, i, n. a knife with which victims were sacrificed; a sort of cleaver. *Fest.* and *Gell.* — Some take it for a kind of sword.

CLUDULUS (clunis), e, adj. ad clunes pertinens. *Avien.* in *Arat.* pedes, h. e. hind feet.

CLUDULA (dimin. from clunis), æ, f. or **CLUDULUS**, i, m. parva clunis. *Favorin.* ap. *Gell.*

CLUNIA, æ, f. o town in Spain on the borders of Celtiberia, on the *Durius*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Cluniensis*, e, adj. pertaining to *Clunia*. *Plin.*

CLUNISTARIDYSARCHIDES, m. a word coined by *Plant.* composed of the Latin words *clunis* and *instar*, and the Greek, *ἡδύς*, dulcis, or *δύς*, ægre, and *ἄρχομαι*, impero.

CLUNINUS. See *Churinus*.

CLUNIS, is, f. oftener than m. the buttock, haunch, of men and beasts, *γλουρός*, *πυγή*. *Horat.* Sine clunè palumbes, h. e. macræ. *Juvencul.* Aliquid de clunibus apri.

CLUDUS, is, a. 3. an old word, same as *Purgo*. 3 *Plin.* — *Also*, intrans. same as *Clueo*. *Auson* and *Prudent.*

CLUDUS, æ, f. a very small fish found in the *Po*; a shod. *Plin.* — *Also*, *Clupea* or *Clypea*, a city in *Africa* proper, called also *Aspis* (Gr. *Κλυπεα* and *Ἀσπίς*). *Cæs.* and *Liv.* — *Also*, plur. *Clupeæ*, ærum. *Cæs.* A *Clupeis*.

CLUDUS, for *Clypeus*. *Enn.* See *Clypeus*. **CLURINUS** (clura, an ape), a, um, adject. 3 *Plant.* and *Arnob.* *Clurinum* pecus, h. e. opes. But in *Plant.* there are various readings; as, *cluninum* (from *cluna*, an ape), &c.

CLUSARIS (cludo for claudio), e, adject. 3 shutting, closing. *Hygin.*

CLUSARIUS (Id.) a, um, adj. that is fit for 3 shutting, shutting. *Hygin.*

CLUSILIS (Id.), e, adj. easily shut. 2 *Plin.*

CLUSIVUS, for *Clusius*. *Macrob.*

CLUSIUM, ii, n. now *Chiusi*, a city of *Etruria*, near which was a medicinal fountain. *Liv.* — Hence *Clusinus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. *Horat.* — The *Clusinum* far was celebrated for its weight and whiteness. Hence, *Martial.* *Clusinae* pultes. — *Clusini*, the inhabitants. *Liv.*

CLUSIUS, ii, m. a surname of *Janus* in time of peace, from *cludo*, because then the doors of his temple were shut. *Ovid.*

CLUSOR (cludo), ōris, m. one who shuts or 3 incloses. *Sidon.*

CLUSURA, same as *Clausura*.

CLUSUS, a, um, particip. from *cludo*, for *claudus*. *Senec.*

CLUVIA, æ, f. a town of *Samnium*, in *Italy*. *Liv.* — Hence, *Cluvianus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to this town. *Liv.*

CLYBATUS (*κλύβατος*), idis, f. a plant, same as *Perdicium*. *Apul.*

CLYMENE, es, f. *Κλυμένη*, a proper name, as of the mother of *Phaethon*. — Hence, *Clymenæis*, idis, f. daughter of *Clymene*. *Auct. Consol.* ad *Liv.* — And *Clymenæis*, a, um, adj. of *Clymene*. *Ovid.* proles, h. e. *Phaethon*. *Stat.* germina, h. e. amber, drops of amber; for the sisters of *Phaethon* were changed into trees, distilling amber.

CLYMENUS, i, m. the herb water-betony, *κλύμενος*, a plant so called from *Clymeneus*, a king of *Arcadia*. *Plin.* — *Also*, a name of *Pluto*. *Ovid.*

CLYPEA. See *Clypea*.

CLYPEATUS (clypeus), a, um, adj. armed with a buckler or shield. *Virg.* agmina. *Ovid.* seges virorum. *So.* absol. *Cart.* In proris clypeatos locaverat. — *Also*, *Macrob.* *Clypeata* imago.

CLYPEO (Id.), as, a. 1. to arm or equip with a shield. *Pæuv.* apud *Non.* *Chlami*de contra astu clypeat brachium, h. e. *chlamydem* circum brachium involvit in modum clypei.

CLYPEOLUM (dimin. from *clypeum*), i, n. a small shield or target. *Hygin.*

CLYPEUS or **CLYPEUS**, i, m. and **CLYPEUM** or **CLYPEUM** (unc.), i, n. a round shield. *Cic.* *Clypeum* *Phidias* dissolvere, h. e. the shield of *Minerva*, made by *Phidias*. *Id.* *Epaminondas* quæsit, salvusne esset clypeus. — *Neat. gen.* *Virg.* *Clypeum* superintinat. *Liv.* *Galea*, clypeum, ocreæ. — *Figur.* *Claudian.* Quem clypeum, defensoreque dedisti, a shield, defence. — *Also*, that which is round like a shield, as, *Ovid.*, *Ipsæ dei clypeus rubet*, h. e. the disc of the sun. *So.* *Senec.* *Clypei*, et vistorum imagines ignium, h. e. round meteors. — *Also*, the vault of heaven, concava, convexa. *Enn.* ap. *Varr.* In altitudo cæli clupeo. — *Also*, a disc or shield-like surface, on which were busts of gods or distinguished men, in painting or relief. *Liv.* and *Suet.* In this sense clypeum is usual, although *clypeus* occurs in *Tacit.* and *Sueton.* These clypea were often fixed up in temples and other public places. *Liv.* — *Also*, *Clypeus* was of brass, and round; scutum of wood, of an oblong square shape, and covered with hide; — but this is not always observed.

CLYSMUS (*κλυσμός*), i, m. a clyster. 3 *Scribon. Larg.*

CLYSTER (*κλυστήρ*, from *κλύω*), ēris, 2 m. a clyster. *Cels.* and *Sueton.* — *Also*, a clyster-pipe. *Cels.* — *Also*, *Cels.* *Ocularius clyster*, a syringe, for injection into the ears.

CLYSTERIO (clyster), as, n. 1. to apply a clyster. *Veget.*

CLYSTERIUM (*κλυστήριον*), ii, n. same 3 as *Clyster*. *Scribon. Larg.*

CLYSTERIZO (clyster), as, a. 1. to purge 3 with a clyster; to apply a clyster to. *Col. Aur.*

CLYTEMNESTRA, æ, f. *Κλυταιμνήστρα*, daughter of *Leda*, and sister of *Helena*, *Castor* and *Pollux*; wife of *Agamemnon*, and mother of *Orestes*, *Electra* and *Iphigenia*. She killed her husband by the help of *Egisthus*, and was killed by her son. *Ovid.* — *Also* written *Clytemnestro*. — Hence *Auson.* has the second syllable short.

CLYTIE, es, f. a sea-nymph, beloved by *Apollo*. She was changed into the flower *heliotropium*. *Ovid.*

CNEUS and **CNEUS**, i, m. a Roman præ-nomen, for which *Cn.* often stands. It was pronounced as if written with *G*. — *Cneus*, m. and *Gneus*, f. actually occur in *Inscript.*

CNECUS (*κνήκος*), i, m. same as *Cnicus*. *Colum.* Hence, *Cnecinus*, a, um, adj. *Plin.*; but *cneidinus* is also read.

CNEDINUS (*κνιδή* or *κνιδή*), a, um, adj. 2 of or pertaining to a nettle. *Plin.*; others, *cneidinus*.

CNEORON (*κνέωρον*), i, or **CNESTRON** (*κνίστρον*), n. an herb or flower used in gorlands, colled, also, *thymelæa*, or *cha-*

melæa, which bears the coccum Gnidium or granum Gnidium. *Plin.*

CNICŌS, or CNICŌS (κνίκος and κνήκος), i, m. the herb bastard-saffron; also blessed thistle. *Plin.*

CNIDE (κνίδιον), es, f. a kind of shell-fish of the zoophitic kind; sea-nettle, urtica marina. *Plin.*

CNIDIUS, see *Gnidius*.

CNISSA (κνίσσα), æ, f. the smoke or steam arising from burning fat, or meat, while roasting. *Arnob.*

CNŌDAX (κνόδαξ), æcis, m. a sort of 3 large iron nail, spike, or bolt. *Vitruv.*

COA in triclino, proverb. See *Choa*.

CŌACCEDŌ (con & accedo), is, n. 3. 3 same as *Accedo* or *Simul accedo*. *Plaut.*

CŌACERVATIM (coacervo), adverb, by 3 heaps. *Apul.*

CŌACERVATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, a heaping together, or gathering together in heaps; a collecting, amassing. *Cic.*

CŌACEVŌ (con & acervo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to heap together, heap up, collect into one mass, accumulate, amass, σωρεύω, ἀσπείρω. *Cic.* pecunias. *Liv.* cumulos arinorum *Cæs.* Coacervata cadavera. *Auct. B. Afric.* Omnibus rebus eo coacervatis. *Cic.* Pecunia, qua hosce omnes agros coacervare possis, h. e. fill or heap up with money. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Verisimilia, cum sunt coacervata, proficiunt. *Ovid.* Coacervatus luctus.

CŌACESCŌ (con & acesco), is, acui, n. 3. 1 to grow sour, tart, harsh, or stale. *Cic.* Ut non omne vinum, sic non omnes ætas vestustate coacescit. *Id.* Quam valde eam gentem (Sardos) putamus tot transfusionibus coacuisse? h. e. improbiorem, scelestioremque factam fuisse.

CŌACTĒ (coactus), adverb, in a short 3 time, quickly, in haste. *Gell.* — *¶* *Gell.* Si interpretari coactius velis, h. e. literally. — *¶* Also, in a forced manner, not naturally. *Tertull.*

CŌACTILIA (Id.), ium, n. πηλῆματα, thick cloths, like felts, used in camp, and by the poorer sort of people. *Pandect.*

CŌACTILIARIŌS (coactilia) a, um, ad- 3 ject. *Capitolin.* Coactiliaria taberna, h. e. in which coactilia are made and sold. — Coactiliarius, ii, one who makes coactilia. *Inscript.*

CŌACTIM, adverb. *Sidon.* Raptim co- 3 actinque translator festinus exscripsi, h. e. by collecting and joining together; or succinctly, closely.

CŌACTIŌ (cogo), ōnis, f. an assembling or collecting together. *Sucton.* Coactiones argentarias facitavit, h. e. called in or collected money due. (See *Coactor*.) — *¶* Also, a reducing or contracting into a smaller compass. *Ascon.* Quasi causæ suæ in breve coactio. — *¶* Also, a kind of sickness in beasts. *Veget.*

CŌACTŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. frequent. to draw 3 or press together. *Lucrct.* membra. — *¶* Also, to force, compel. *Lucrct.* Omne immutare coactat.

CŌACTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a collector. *Cato.* Ab coactore relegit porcos, h. e. a swineherd. — *¶* *Tacit.* Agninus coactores, h. e. the rear-guard. — *¶* *Coactor* was also a servant of the farmers of the public revenues; an under collector; these men also sometimes bought up of the farmers, or their own account, the taxes due from individuals. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, one who collected the money for things sold by auction, or at the tables of the money-changers. *Cic.* and *Horat.* — *¶* Also, a banker, money-changer. *Pandect.* — *¶* Also, he who forces or compels. *Senec.* Qui cogi ad rectum compellere possunt: quibus non duce tantum opus sit, sed adjutore, et, ut ita dicam, coactore.

CŌACTŌRA (Id.), æ, f. the gathering up 2 or collecting of any thing; a collection. *Colum.*

CŌACTŌS (Id.), us, m. a forcing, con- 3 straining, urging, insisting; in abl. *Cic.*

CŌACTŌS, a, um, particip. See *Cogo*.

CŌADDŌ (con & addo), is, a. 3. to add 3 together with. *Plaut.*

CŌADJICIŌ (con & adjicio), is, a. 3. to add or add together with. *Colum.*

CŌADŌLESCŌ (con & adoleo), is, n. 2 2 grow up along with. *Tertull.* robori suo.

CŌADŌRŌ (con & adoro), as, a. 1. to 3 worship or adore along with. *Cod. Just.*

CŌADŌNATIŌ (coaduno), ōnis, f. a 3 uniting into one. *Cod. Just.*

CŌADŌNŌ (con & aduno), as, a. 1. to 3 collect or join into one. *Pandect.*

CŌÆDIFICATUS, a, um, inædificatus. *Cic.* in *Partit.* c. 10. in f. Loci culti, an inculti, celebres an deserti, coædificati an vasti, built upon, inhabited.

CŌÆDIFICŌ (con & ædifico), as, a. 1. to 3 build to, to build upon. *Cic.*

CŌÆGRŌTŌ (con & ægroto), as, n. 1. to 3 be sick at the same time with another. *Hieronym.*

CŌÆQUĀLIS (con & æqualls), e, adj. 2 equal, coequal. *Petron.* Sinciput coæquale natalium suorum, h. e. ejusdem ætatis. *Justin.* Inter coæquales discens, among those of his own age. *Colum.* Anser in gregem coæqualium compellitur.

CŌÆQUĀLITAS (coæqualis), atis, f. 3 equality, coequality. *Modestin.*

CŌÆQUŌ (con & æquo), as, a. 1. to level, 2 make equal or even, to make alike, on the same footing. *Sallust.* montes. *Cato.* Cylindro coæquare aream. *Cic.* Sic ad injurias, libidinesque tuas omnia coæquasti. *Sallust.* Coæquare gratiam omnium difficile est. *Lactant.* Coæquare aliquem cum aliquo.

CŌÆQUŌS (con & æquus), a, um, adj. equal. *Plin.* Al. leg. æqua.

CŌÆSTIMŌ (con & æstimo), as, a. 1. 3 same as *Æstimo*, or *Simul æstimo*. *Pandect.*; where *æstimabitur* is also read.

CŌÆTANĒS (coetaneus), as, n. 1. to be 3 of the same age. *Tertull.*

CŌÆTANĒS (con & ætas), a, um, adj. 3 and subst. of the same age, coetaneous. *Tertull.* and *Apul.*

CŌÆTERNŌS (con & æternus), a, um, 3 adj. coeternal. *Tertull.*

CŌÆVŌS (con & ævum), æ, um, adj. coe- 3 val, coetaneous, æqualis. *Augustin.*

CŌAGGERŌ (con & aggere), as, a. 1. to heap together. *Serv.* lapides. — *¶* Also, to cover with a heap. *Colum.* ova faba fresa.

CŌAGITATIŌ (coagito), ōnis, f. actus coagitandi, according to some in *Cic.* Al. leg. contagione.

CŌAGITŌ, as, a. 1. to move together, to 3 shake together, to shake, to move. *Apic.*

CŌAGMENTATIŌ (coagmento), ōnis, f. a joining or fastening together; a connection, conjunction, construction, structure. *Cic.* nature. *Id.* Coagmentatio corporis labefactur. *Plin.* In construendis parietibus alternas coagmentationes facere.

CŌAGMENTŌ (coagmentum), as, a. 1. to join or glue together, fasten together, connect, construct, compose, compose, πηγνυμι, συναρπάζω. *Cic.* opus. *Plin.* Al. liliū pluribus coagmentatur nucleis. *Calum.* Coagmentare fissuras. *Cic.* Quid tam compositum, tamque compactum et coagmentatum inveniri potest? *Id.* Nihil in animis coagmentatum. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* verba. *Id.* verba verbis. *Id.* pacem, to conclude a peace.

CŌAGMENTUM (cogo), i, n. a joint, 1 seam or commissure; the place where two things are cemented or joined together. *Cæs.* Palma inter coagmenta lapidum ex pavimento exstitit. *Plaut.* Viden' coagmenta in foribus? specta, quam arcte dormiunt! — *¶* Also, a joining or connecting together. *Gell.* syllabarium.

CŌAGŪLĀTIŌ (coagulo), ōnis, f. a curd- 2 ling, or turning to a curd. *Plin.*

CŌAGŪLŌ (coagulum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. to curdle, congeal, coagulate, thicken. *Plin.* lac. *Id.* Cannabis dicitur coagulare eam, h. e. aquam. *Id.* Sudor coagulatus in spumam.

CŌAGŪLUM (cogo), i, n. what is used in curdling milk; rennet or rennet; the concreted milk found in the stomachs of sucking quadrupeds, but particularly in that of the calf; a liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese; a calf's maw or ruen; cheese-lope, earning, πωρία. *Varr.* leporinum, h. e. the concreted milk in the stomach, or the stomach itself of a young hare. — Hence, *Ovid.* Liquefacta coagula lacte, h. e.

cheese. *Id.* Partem (lactis) liquefacta coagula durant, h. e. a part is made into cheese. — *¶* Also, the running together of liquids, freezing, as of oil. *Gell.* — *¶* Also, the curdled milk itself. *Plin.* Si coagulum alicui nocuerit. — And other fluids when they become thick. *Gell.* Coagulum in utero. — *¶* Figur. whatever joins or binds together. *Gell.* Vinculum illud, coagulumque animi atque amoris. *So, Ammian.* Palladius ille, coagulum omnium ærurnarum, h. e. who brings with him or causes.

CŌALESCŌ (con & alesco), is, lui, litum, 2 n. 3. to grow together, grow to, grow, συμφύομαι; properly, of plants. *Sallust.* Ilex coaluerat inter saxa. *Ovid.* Coalescit in cortice ramus. *Colum.* Coalescit ficus olivæ. *Pandect.* cum terra mea. *Id.* Quæ terra coalescit. — Of other things. *Lucrct.* Saxa calce coalescunt, are cemented. *Plin.* Cilium diductum non coalescit, h. e. does not grow together again. *Id.* Vulnus non coalescit. — *¶* Also, to curdle, freeze. *Gell.* Vinum minus cito coalescit. — *¶* Figur. to become united, to agree, to coalesce. *Liv.* Tanta concordia coaluerant animi. *Id.* Multitudo coalescit in populi unius corpus. *Sallust.* Concordia inter veteres et novos coalescit. *Id.* Quam facile Romani et Aborigines coaluerint. *Tacit.* Coalescere in atrox bellum. *Id.* Coalescere animo ad obsequium. *Liv.* Ut cum patribus coalescerent animi plebis, be reconciled. *Vellei.* Coalescentis pacis condiciones, taking place, becoming concluded. *Quintil.*

Vocales, quæ in unum sonum coalescunt, melt. — *¶* Also, to become strong, be confirmed in strength. *Tacit.* Pisonis (auctoritas) nondum coaluisset. *Quintil.* Infantia coalescit. — *¶* Coalitus, a, um, particip. *Gell.* Ex sanguine concretus et coalitus homo, made up, composed. *So, Plaut.* Ex igne coalitum. *Tacit.* libertas, confirmed, strengthened. *Id.* audacia, grown, increased. *So, Id.* irreverentia.

CŌALITŌS (coalesco), us, m. *Arnob.* Ex 3 humani generis coalitu tolli, h. e. consortio, commercio, societate.

CŌALLŌ (con & alluo), is, a. 3. to wash 3 to. *Pandect.*; but colluendo is read.

CŌAMĀTŌR (con & amator), ōris, m. 3 one who loves with another, a fellow-suitor. *Cæcil.* ap. *Non.*

CŌAMBŪLŌ (con & ambulo), as, n. 1. to 3 walk together with. *Claud.* *Mamert.*

CŌANGŪSTŌ (con & angusto), as, a. 1. to straiten, narrow, contract, confine. *Varr.* alvos. *Cels.* Quo facilis fistula claudatur, vel certe coangustetur. *Auct. de B. Hispan.* Propter pontem coangustabantur. *Pandect.* aditum ædium. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Illic lex coangustari etiam potest, h. e. limited, narrowed. *Cæcil.* ap. *Non.*

CŌAPTATIŌ (coapto), ōnis, f. a skilful 3 fitting together. *Augustin.*

CŌAPTŌ (con & apto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3 1. to fit, adapt, fit accurately. *Augustin.*

CŌAPTŌS (con & aptus), a, um, adj. same as *Aptus*. *Martian.* *Capell.* Al. leg. coactissima.

CŌARCTATIŌ (coarcto, coarto), and 2 CŌARTATIŌ, ōnis, f. a straitening, drawing, or crowding together. *Liv.*

CŌARCTŌ (con & arcto or arto) and CŌARTŌ, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to straiten, press together into a small compass, compress. *Petron.* vulnus. *Colum.* fenum in struem. *Valer. Max.* Sudario fauces coartare, to strangle one's self. *Cic.* Cnæus in oppidis coartatur. — *¶* Also, to shorten. *Val. Max.* Coartare tempus censura, h. e. to assign a shorter time. *Ovid.* Nox coartat iter. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Quæ coartavit in oratione sua, contracted. — *¶* Sometimes, to constrain, compel. *Pandect.* venditionem adimplere.

CŌARĒSCŌ, es, or CŌARĒSCŌ (con & arceo or aresco), is, rui, to become dry together. *Vitruv.* Æs, et arena ab ignis vehementia confervescendo cum coaruerint, h. e. have become glazed or vitrified.

CŌARGŪŌ (con & arguo), is, ui, a. 3. to prove, show, demonstrate; to convince, convict, prove guilty, ἐλέγχο. *Cic.* Non nostram is perfidiam coarguit, sed indicat suam. *Id.* Anicorum neglectiō

improbabilitatem eoarguit. *Id.* Omnibus in rebus coarguitur a me, convincitur a testibus, *h. e.* is proved to be guilty. *Id.* Coarguere errorem alicujus. *Id.* Refellere, et coarguere mendacium alicujus, to convict, or confute. *Id.* Crimen multis suspicionibus eoarguitur. *Cic.* Coarguere aliquem commutati iudicii. *Id.* aliquem avaritiæ. *Ovid.* Obruta verba refert, dominique coarguit aures, betrays. *Senece.* Cuius vanitatem capta mens non coarguit, does not discover. *Plin.* Quod eoarguant fici, quarum radices, &c., *h. e.* show to be false. — With *occ.* and *infm.* *Hirt. de B. Alex.* Cum, defensionem posse, &c. coarguisset.

CŌARTICULŌ (con & articulo), as, a. I. 3 *Arnob.* Ora coarticulare mutorum, *h. e.* to loosen and cause them to speak articulately.

CŌASPERNĀS (eon & asperno), tis, particip. despising, rejecting. *Tacit. Al. leg. aspernantes.*

CŌASSĀTIŌ, or **CŌAXĀTIŌ** (coasso or coaxo), ōnis, f. a covering with boards or planks, hence, a boarded floor, *σανιδωσις.* *Plin. and Vitruv.*

CŌASSŌ, or **CŌAXŌ** (con & assis or axis), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to cover or lay over with boards; to plank, floor, *σανιδώ.* *Vitruv.*

CŌATRĒ, or **CŌĀSTRĒ**, ārum, m. a people in Asia, on the *Mæotic* sea. *Lucan.* — *¶* Also written *choatræ.*

CŌAUCTIŌ (con & auctio), ōnis, f. an increasing; increase, *επαύξησις.* *Cic.* Ex coactione annonæ.

CŌAXŌ, as, n. I. of frogs, to croak. *Sueton.* Negantur ibi ranæ coaxare. — *¶* See *Coasso.*

CŌBIŌ, same as *Gobio.*

CŌBIŌN, ii, n. a kind of tithymalus (wolf's milk). *Plin.*

CŌCALŌS, i, m. *Κώκαλος*, a king in Sicily, who received *Dædalus* flying from Crete, and by the aid of his daughters put to death *Minos*, who was in pursuit of *Dædalus*, by pouring hot water on his head. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Cocalis*, īdis, f. u daughter of *Cocalus.* *Sil.*

CŌCETUM. See *Coectum.*

CŌCCEŌS (coccum), a, um, adj. of the color of scarlet, *κόκκινος.* *Lamprid. Al. leg. coccineam.*

CŌCCINĀTŌS (coccina, orum), a, um, 2 adj. clothed in scarlet or crimson. *Sueton.* *Puennius coccinatus.* *Martial.* Qui coccinatos non putat viros esse.

CŌCCINEŌS (coccum), a, um, adj. of a scarlet or crimson color, *κόκκινος.* *Plin.*

CŌCCINŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Coccineus.* *Juvenal. and Martial.* — *Coccina*, ōrum, garments of scarlet. *Martial.* *Coccina donas.*

CŌCCUM (*κόκκος*), i, n. the scarlet-berry, the kermes-berry, which imparted u crimson dye. *Plin.* The ancients thought this was a berry; but it is now ascertained that it is an insect, a sort of cochineal or kermes, which is found on the scarlet oak (*quercus coccifera* of *Linn.*). Somewhat different from this was the coccum (or granum) *Cnidium* or *Gnidium* produced from the plant *thymelæa*, which was used in medicine. *Cels.* — *¶* Also, the scarlet color or dye itself. *Martial.* *Fulgere cocco.* — *¶* Also, a scarlet cloth, garment, or thread. *Sil.* ardenti radiabat *Scipio cocco*, *h. e.* paludamento eoccineo. *Sueton.* *Funes nexi purpura et cocco.*

CŌCCŪGIĀ (*κοκκυγία*), æ, f. a sort of sumach. *Plin.*

CŌCCŪMELUM (*κοκκύμηλον*), i, n. cuckoo-apple; hence, the plum. *Macrobin.*

CŌCCŪX (*κόκκυξ*), ŷgis, m. a cuckoo. *Plin.*

CŌCETUM, or **CŌCCECTUM** (unc.), i, n. 3 a dish composed of honey and poppy. *Fest. and Tertull.*

CŌCHLEĀ (*κοχύλις*), æ, f. a snail; also, a cockle or periwinkle. *Cic.* — The Romans used snails for food; and also in medicine. *Varr. and Plin.* — *Plin.* *Cochleæ nudæ*, without shell. — Also, a snail-shell. *Martial.* *Vix implet cochleam.* — In cochleam, like a snail-shell, spirally. *Cels. and Colum.* — Hence, from the resemblance, the screw or spindle of a wine-press. *Vitruv.* — Also, a pump or machine to draw up water; a wulst snail or screw. *Vitruv.* — Also,

a kind of door. *Varr.* — *¶* Also, n. tortoise. *Stat. l. 4. silv. 9. v. 32.* — *¶* Also written *cocelea*

CŌCHLEĀR, and **CŌCHLEĀRE** (coch-2 lea), is, n. a spoon; properly, for drawing snails out of their shells; but also for eating in general. *Cels. and Martiul.* *κοχλιάριον, δοιδύς, ἐνθήριος.* — *¶* Also, a measure of liquids; a fourth part of a cyathus; a spoonful. *Plin.* *Bibitur aloe in duobus cyathis aquæ cochlearis mensura.* *Id.* *Folia decoquantur ex melle, et dantur cochlearibus contra sanguinis excretiones, in spoonfuls.*

CŌCHLEĀRIS (Id.), e, adjunct. *Plin.* *Cochleari mensura, h. e.* quantum capit cochlear; according to most editions.

CŌCHLEĀRIUM (Id.), ii, n. a place where 3 snails were kept and fed for eating. *Varr.* — *¶* Also, a spoon; spoonful, *cochlear, κοχλιάριον.* *Plin.*

CŌCHLEĀTIM (Id.), adv. in a spiral 3 form. *Sidon.*

CŌCHLEĀTŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. snail-3 like, spiral. *Pompon. ap. Non.*

CŌCHLEŌLĀ (dimin. from *cocelea*), æ, f. 3 a small snail. *Hieronym.*

CŌCHILIS (*κοχύλις*), īdis, f. adj. *P. Vict.* *Columna, h. e.* spiral within; having a winding staircase. — *¶* Also, subst. the name of a gem, shaped like a snail-shell. *Plin.*

COCINATORIUM, and **COCINATORIUS**. See *Coquinarius.*

COCIŌ or **COCTIŌ** (perhaps cunctatio), 3 ōnis, m. one that is tardy in bargaining; a haggler. *Labeo. ap. Gell.* — Also, a term of reproach, mean scoundrel, contemptible fellow. *Plaut.*; but the reading is doubtful.

COCIŌNŌR (cocio), āris, dep. I. to hng-3 gle. *Quintil. declam.*; but the reading is doubtful.

CŌCLES (from *oculus*; or allied to *κύκλωψ*), ītis, m. a person blind of one eye, *μονόφθαλμος.* *Lucil. ap. Non.* *Ducetos Cyclopes cocletes.* *Plaut.* *De Coclitum prosapia te esse arbitror, nam ii sunt uoculi, h. e.* probably, the *Arimaspi.* — *¶* Also, a surname, as of *Horatius Coeles*, who defended alone a bridge against the army of *Porseia.* *Liv.*

COCOLŌBIS, or **COCOLŌBIS**, is, f. a 3 kind of grape; same as *Basilicu.* *Plin. and Colum.*

COCTA, æ. See *Coquo.*

COCTĀNA. See *Cottana.*

CŌCTILICIŌS (coctilis), a, um, adj. *Capitolin.* *Coctilicia taberna, h. e.* where baked or dried wood (coctilia) was sold; but here some read *Coactiliaria*, which see.

CŌCTILIS (coquo), e, adjunct. baked, 2 *εφθός.* *Plin.* *laterculi, h. e.* bricks or tiles. *Ovid.* *murus, h. e.* a wall made of bricks or tiles. — *¶* *Coctilia*, ium, n. sc. ligna, very dry wood, wood which has been made free of smoke by the heat of the sun, or some other means. *Trebell. Poll.*

CŌCTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. properly, a cook-2 ing. Hence, *Plin.* *Cocionem facere, to digest.*

CŌCTIŌVŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. soon boiled 2 *ὀρ ρονsted, εὐανός.* *Plin.* *Cocтивæ castanæ.* — *Apic.* *Cocтивæ condimenta, easy of digestion; or not eatable without cooking.*

COCTŌNA. See *Cottana.*

CŌCTŌR (coquo), ōris, m. a cook. *Petron.*

CŌCTŪRĀ (Id.), æ, f. a cooking. *Plin.* 2 *Apicianæ coctura.* *Id.* *Exurente coctura* (applied to metal melted). *Colum.* *Si quinta pars picis Bruttie in universam cocturam adjiciatur, h. e.* covering with pitch. — *¶* Also, mild temperature, by which fruits are best ripened. *Plin.* *Ea cæli temperies fulsit, quam cocturam vocant.*

CŌCTŌS, a, um, particip. See *Coquo.* 3 — *¶* Adj. *Plaut.* *Hodie juris cociores non sunt qui lites creant* (a play upon the meanings of *jas*, broth and law; and of *coctus*, cooked and well versed).

CŌCŌLĀ, or **CŌQUŌLĀ**, æ, f. dimin. 3 from *coqua*, and of the same meaning. *Varr. ap. Non.*

CŌCŌLUM (coquo), i, n. n vessel for cook-3 ing. *Plaut. and Cato.*

CŌCUS. See *Coquus.*

CŌCŪTŌS, and **CŌCŪTŌS**, i, m. a river in the infernal regions, *Κωκυτός.* — *¶* Also, an ancient name of the *Lucrine lake*, near *Baia.* *Sil.* — *¶* *Cocytius*, a, um, adj. of or relating to *Cocytus.* *Claudian.*

CŌDĀ, æ, f. a tail; same as *Cauda.* *Varr.*

CŌDĀNŌS SINUS, the Baltic. *Plin.*

CŌDETĀ, æ, f. a field beyond the Tiber, according to *Festus*, covered with plants resembling a horse's tail. *Sacton. Cæs.* In minore *Codeta*, a place near *Rome*, over the Tiber.

CŌDEX, icis, m. for *caudex*; the body, 2 trunk, stump, or stock of a tree, *στέλεχος.* *Ovid.* *Codice misso, quem vix iuga bina moverent.* *Colum.* *Circumcalceum ipsum codicem.* — Also, a heavy wooden log, to which slaves were fastened, by way of punishment, and which they dragged about with them. *Plaut.* *Quos ego detrudam ad robustum codicem.* *Propert.* *Codieis immundi vincula.* *Juvenal.* *Residens in codice pellex.* — *¶* Very often, a book, originally referring to wooden tablets, covered with wax; hence, also, to books or tablets composed of parchment, &c. *Pandect.* *Codices membranei, vel chartacei, vel eboræ, vel alterius materiæ.* *Cic.* *Multos codices implevit earum rerum.* *Id.* *Proferre falsum eodicem.* *Id.* *Referre in codiceem, to bring into the book.* *Id.* *Codex accepti, et expensi, a book of accounts, memorandum-book.* *So, Id. Rosc. Com. l.* *Referre in codicem (sc. accepti et expensi), to enter in the account-book.* *Sueton.* *Testamentum factum ab eo, ac duobus codicibus scriptum, taking two books or tablets; or of which two copies were made out.* *Juvenal.* *nam codice sævo Heredes vetat esse suos, h. e.* a will. — *¶* In particular, the Code, as *Codex Justinianus*, *Codex Theodosianus.*

CŌDICĀRIŌS. See *Caudicarius.*

CŌDICĀLLĀRIS (codicilli), e, adjunct. 3 of or pertaining to the codicilli of the emperor. *Lamprid.* *Pontificatus, et Quindecimvirsatus, et Auguratus codicillares fecit, h. e.* filled according to his handwriting or diploma, and not by the senate.

CŌDICĀLLĀRČS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Codicillaris.* *Cod. Theod.* *dignitates, h. e.* datæ per codicillos Imperatoris.

CŌDICĀLLŌS (dimin. from *codex*), i, m. a small trunk or stump of a tree, parvus codex. *Cato.* — *¶* *Codicilli*, ōrum, plur. small wooden tablets, covered with wax, to write on. *Plin.* *Bellerophonii codicillos datos.* *Id.* *Codicillos missitatos epistolarum gratia.* *Cic.* *Harum exemplum in codicillis exaravi.* — These the Romans used to send to their friends by way of note or billet; hence, a note, billet; also, letter. *Cic.* *Epistolam hanc convicio efflagitarunt eodicilli tui.* *Sulpic. ad Cic.* *Puer venit cum codicillis, in quibus erat scriptum, &c.* *Cic.* *Quæsi vi Balbo per codicillos, quid esset in lege.* *Senece.* *Adeo tecum sum, ut dubitem, an incipiam non epistolas, sed codicillos tibi scribere.* *Sueton.* *Perferre ad aliquem codicillos in Mauritiam.* *Id.* *Exarare codicillos consolatorios ad aliquem.* — *¶* Also, a book, writing, treatise. *Senec.* *Prinsquam aperirentur codicilli, &c.* *Tacit.* *Codicillos libidinum indices.* — Especially, a memorial, petition. *Tacit.* *Componit ad Cæsarem codicillos.* *Id.* *Precai aliquid per codicillos.* — *¶* Also, a letter or writing of the emperor, conferring some privileges, a diploma. *Sueton.* *Immutati datorum officiorum eodicilli.* *Id.* *Senatori codicillos misit, quibus prætores eum extra ordinem designabat.* *Cod. Theod.* *Consulares ac Prætorios Codicillos consequi, h. e.* consulatum, ac præturam per codicillos. *Cod. Just.* *Auferre insignia codicillorum, h. e.* the dignities conferred in this way. — *¶* Also, an addition to a testament; a codicil to a will. *Tacit.* *Sine illo funeris solemnii crematur.* *Ita codicillis præscriperat.* *Pandect.* *Dare and legare alicui aliquid per codicillos.* *So, sing. Cod. Theod.* *Aliquid alicui conferre testamento, legato, codicillo.*

CŌDICŌLĀ (dimin. from *coda*, for *cauda*), 3 æ, f. a little tail. *Apie.*

CŒDRŪS, i, m. *the last king of Athens, who, in a war against the Lacedæmonians, devoted himself to death, because the oracle had declared that that side should conquer whose leader should be slain.* Horat. — ¶ Also, a poor poet in the time of Juvenal.

CŒLĒ (κοίλη, h. e. cava), es, f. Cœle Syria, or Cœlesyria, a tract of Syria, lying between Libanus and Antilibanus; and sometimes when Syria has been spoken of, simply Cœle. Plin. — ¶ Cœla (κοίλα), ōrum, n. deep, hollow places. Liv.

CŒLEBS, and its derivatives. See Cœlebs.

CŒLEMENTATŪS (con & elementum), 3 a, um, adj. ex elementis compositus. Tertull.

CŒLIACŪS (κοιλιακός), a, um, adj. *relating to the lower stomach or abdomen.* Cels. morbus, a disease so called, which obstructs the bowels. Cato. dolor. — Hence, Cœliacæ medicinæ, h. e. given to counteract the Cœliacus morbus. Plin. — And Cœliacus, i, m. one afflicted with this disease. Plin. — So, Varr. Apes cœliacæ.

CŒLICŪLUS. See Cœliulus. 3 **CŒLYMŌNTANŪS**, a, um, adj. named from the Cœlian mount. Cic. porta.

CŒLYŌLŪS, i, m. h. e. Cœlius minor, an eminence on or near the Cœlian mount. Varr. — ¶ In Cic. Cœliculus.

CŒLIŌTICA (κοιλιακά) medicamenta, purgative medicines. Cæl. Arel.

CŒLIŪS, a, um, adj. a Roman gentile name (nomen). M. Cœlius Rufus, whom Cicero defended, and who wrote the eighth book Cic. Ep. ad Div.; Cœlius Aurelianus, a physician in the third century; Cœlius Antipater, a jurist and historian, mentioned by Cic., whose writings are called by Cic. Cœliana scripta, from Cœlianus, a, um. — ¶ Mons Cœlius, a mount in Rome. Liv. — ¶ Also written Cælius.

CŒLO, as. See Cælo.

CŒLUM, with its derivatives. See Cælum.

CŒMENDATŪS (con & emendatus), a, 3 um, particip. amended, corrected. Arnob. **CŒMETERIUM** (κοιμητήριον, a place to 3 sleep in), ii, n. a cemetery, place where the dead are deposited. Tertull.

CŒMŌ (con & emo), is, ēmi, emptum or euntum, a. 3. to buy up commodities; to purchase in quantities or different articles, συνωνέομαι, συναγοράζω. Cic. Quæ tum non modo venditabant, verum etiam coemebant. Id. omnia bona. Cæs. jumentorum quam maximum numerum. Horat. Libri undique coempti.

CŒMPTIŪS, or **CŒMPTIŪS** (coemo), ōnis, f. a purchasing together; a buying of several things, συνωνή. Cic. Mur. 12. Sacra interire illi noluerunt: horum ingenio senes ad coemptiones faciendas, interimendorum sacrorum causa, reperti sunt, h. e. to buy up heritages; which were sometimes transferred, for form's sake, to an old man, in order that the sacra privata attached thereto, and passing to the heir by the laws of the xii. tables, might be got rid of. So Gronov. explains it. — ¶ Also, a strict, formal manner of marrying, among the Romans, which consisted in a pretended purchase, by which the parties bought each other with a piece of coin. Cic.

CŒMPTIŪS (coemptio), or **CŒMPTIŪS** (coemptio), e, adj. which must be sold among other things, in order to get rid of it; consequently, miserable, worthless. Plaut. and Cnr. In Cic. Ep. senex, h. e. an old slave, who needs to be sold in a lump with better slaves. So Gronov. explains it.

COEMPTIONATOR. See Coemptor.

CŒMPTŌR, or **CŒMPTŌR** (coemo), ōris, 3 m. one who buys things up; a purchaser of several things. Apul. Testium coemptor. — ¶ Also, qui coemptionem facit. Paudet. Qui liberum caput mancipatum sibi vel a parente, vel a coemptore manumisit. Al. leg. coemptionatore.

CŒMPTŪS, or **CŒMPTŪS**, a, um, particip. from coemo.

CŒNA (perhaps κοινή), or **CŒNA**, æ, f.

the principal meal of the Romans, a sort of late dinner, supper, taken usually about three or four o'clock (of our time), δείπνον. Cic. Jure nigro, quod cœne caput erat, the chief dish. Id. Venit ad nos Cicero tuus ad cœnam. Id. Redire a cœna, to go home after supper. Id. Itare ad cœnas, to go out to supper frequently. Id. Et facere et cœnas, to give and to go to suppers. Nepos. Cœnam coquere, to get ready a supper. Terent. apparare. Plaut. curare. Gell. instruere pomis. Terent. Ferre alicui pisciculos in cœnam. Sucton. Præbere cœnam ternis ferculis, a supper consisting of three courses. Cic. Vocare aliquem ad cœnam. Id. invitare. Id. Imperare cœnam puero. Id. Facere cœnas, h. e. to make or give. Plin. Ep. Facere cœnam alicui. Sucton. Condicere alicui cœnam; and Plaut. Condicere ad cœnam, to promise to be one's guest. So, Plin. Ep. Promittere alicui ad cœnam. (See Condictio.) Id. Apponere cœnam lautiorum. Cic. dare alicui. Sucton. Adhibere alicui cœnæ. Id. Super cœnam proponere questiones, h. e. inter cœnandum. So, Cic. Ille inter cœnam Tironi dictavi. — Facere aliquid (porcum, anserem, &c.) ad cœnam, to cook and prepare for supper. Petron. and Val. Max. — Some dishes were said to be brought on ante cœnam, h. e. at the beginning of the supper or feast; those which came after, in cœna. Metell. ap. Macrob. — Martialis. Prima, altera, tertia cœna, the first, second, third course. — ¶ Plin. l. 12. c. 1. Quam cœnam appellavit ille nidum, h. e. the place where the cœna was taken. — ¶ Also written Cœna.

CŒNACŪLARIŪS, or **CŒNACŪLARIŪS** 3 (cœnaculum), a, um, adj. Paudet. Cœnacularium exercere, said of him who lets out garrets to hire. — Cœnacularius, ii, m. the rent-collector. Paudet.

CŒNACŪLUM, or **CŒNACŪLUM** (cœno), i, n. a room to sup in. Varr. — It was (generally at least) in the upper part of the house; hence, the upper story, the upper part of the house, ὑπερώον. Cic. Roma sublata cœnaculis, h. e. having very high houses. — Also, upper room, upper apartment; or, also, the garret, attic, where the poor used to dwell, and which was reached by ladders. Horat. Viden', ut mutat cœnacula, lectos? Juvenal. raris venit in cœnacula miles. Sucton. Meritorium cœnaculum, a hired garret. — ¶ Figur. Enn. ap. Tertull. Cœnacula maxima cœli, h. e. superioris cœli partes.

CŒNATICŪS, or **CŒNATICŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a supper. Plaut. Est illic mihi una spes cœnatica, h. e. cœnandi. — ¶ Cœnatica, ōrum, n. money exacted of the provincials by the soldiers, us if to procure food (pro cœna). Cod. Just.

CŒNATIŪS, or **CŒNATIŪS** (cœno), ōnis, 2 f. an apartment for supping in, a supping-room. Plin. Ep.

CŒNATIŪNCŪLĀ (dimin. from cœnatio), æ, f. a small supping-room. Plin. Ep.

CŒNATORIŪS, or **CŒNATORIŪS** (cœno), a, um, adj. pertaining to supper. Capitolin. vestis. Sidon. fames. — ¶ Cœnatoria, ōrum, n. h. e. cœnatoriæ vestes. Martiol. and Paudet. — ¶ Also, Cœnatorium, ii, n. a supping-room. Inscrip.

CŒNATORIŪS, or **CŒNATORIŪS** (desider. 3 from cœno), is, a. 4. to have an appetite for supper, δειπνήσειω. Martiol.

CŒNATŪS, or **CŒNATŪS** (cœna), a, um, having supped; with a passive form, but an active signification. Cic. Occidere (te) cœnatum. Id. Qui ut cœnati quiescerent. Sallust. Statim milites cœnatos esse jubet. — ¶ Plaut. Cœnate noctes, h. e. spent in feasting.

CŒNITŪS, or **CŒNITŪS** (frequentat. from cœno), as, n. and a. l. to sup frequently, be in the habit of supping. Cic. Cœnitare apud aliquem. Apul. Sacrificales epulas cum sacerdotibus cœnabant. — Passiv. impers. Macrob. Ut patentibus januis cœnaretur.

CŒNŌ, or **CŒNŌ** (cœna), as, āvi; ātum, n. and a. l. to sup, δειπνέω. Cic. Cum

Pomponia foris cœnaret. Id. Apud Pompeium cœnavi. Horat. Cœnare cum aliquo. Gell. ad (h. e. apud) aliquem. — Pass. impers. Nepos. Apud eum cœnatum est. Sucton. Ut cœnaretur. — ¶ Often, also, with the acc., to sup upon. Horat. Cœnare pulmenta. Id. aprum. Id. olus. Plaut. Cœnam cœnavitum. Id. Alienum cœnabit. Plin. Cœnare summas rerum naturæ opes, h. e. to consume at supper. Plaut. Ecce cœnabis hodie, ut dignum est, magnum malum, h. e. nothing at all, or some miserable fare. Sucton. Cœnat adulteria, sups upon, as it were, h. e. represents or imitates at supper. — Hence, Pers. Olla cœnanda Glyconi. — ¶ See Cœnatus.

CŒNŌBITĀ (κοινός and βίος), æ, m. he 3 who lives in community; a lay brother, a friar, monk. Augustin.

CŒNŌBIUM (Id.), ii, n. properly, a community; a convent, monastery, κοινὸβιον. Hieronym.

CŒNŌSŪS (cœnum), a, um, adj. full of 2 mud, muddy, boggy, swampy, marshy, βόρβορος. Juvenal. gurgis. Colum. lacus. Solin. Cœnosior liquor.

CŒNŌLĀ, or **CŒNŌLĀ** (dimin. from cœna), æ, f. a little supper, a supper, spoken of in jest, δειπνάριον. Cic. Facere cœnulas, to give or make.

CŒNŌLĒNTŪS (cœnum), a, um, adj. be- 3 spattered with mud. Tertull.

CŒNUM (perhaps κοινόν, sordidum), i, n. dirt, mire, mud, filth, βόρβορος, lutum, sordes. Cic. Male olere omne cœnum. Id. Oblitus cœno. Plaut. Cœno collitus. Horat. cœno cupiens evellere plantam. Plaut. Ex lutulento cœno elicere aliquem. Curt. Demergi in cœnum. Lucet. Volvi in cœno. — ¶ Figur. Lucet. Ipsi, se in tenebris volvi cœnoque, queruntur, h. e. humilem ac sordidam vitam ducere. Liv. Ex cœno plebeio consulatum extrahere. — ¶ Also, a term of reproach, a mean, vile, dirty fellow. Cic. O cœnum, o portentum, o scelus! Id. Habeo quem opponam labi illi atque cœno. — ¶ Also written cœnum.

CŒŒ (con & eo), is, īvi & ii, ītum, n. irreg. to go or come together, assemble, meet, collect, resort, συνείμι, συνήκω, simul eo, convenio. Lucet. Concursare, coire, et dissulare vicissim. Ovid. Millia crabronum coeunt. Terent. Coire in Piræo. Tacit. Coire in aliquem locum. Horat. aliquo. Plin. Coimus in porticum Livie, cum alter ad alterum tenderemus. Liv. Se conglobandi coeundique in unum spatium. Cæs. Reliqui coeunt inter se. Id. Gentes quæ simul coierunt. Ovid. Mille prociis placui, qui me coiere querentes, &c., h. e. me convenerunt; or thus, querentes me præposuisse. — Also, in battle, to come together, meet, engage. Virg. Inter se coisse viros, et cernere ferro. — ¶ Hence, in general, to become united, to close together, to shut together. Plin. Forcipibus ad morsum coeuntibus. Cels. Palpebræ dormientis non coeunt, do not close. So, Valer. Flacc. Porta coit. Id. Arteria incisa (non) coit, will not grow together. Ovid. Rumpere vulnera coeuntia. — So, figur. Horat. Male sarta gratia nequicquam coit et rescinditur. Petron. Coeuntis gratiæ cicatricem recentem rescindere. Propert. Vix memini nobis verba coisse decem, h. e. decem verba nos inter nos fecisse, have passed between us. Senec. Ultima facies in monstrum coit, h. e. in monstri speciem componitur. Horat. Non, ut placidis (dat.) coeant immitia, may be united with. Ovid. Non possunt ista coire, agree, go together. Cic. Cum hoc coire ausus es, to conspire. Virg. Coire in fœdera. Sucton. Factiones ad nullius non facinoris societatem coiant. — Hence, actively, Coire societatem, to enter into a connection, to make an alliance or compact. Cic. Utinam, Cn. Pompeii, cum C. Cæsare societatem aut nunquam coisses, aut nunquam diremisses. Id. Si nullam societatem neque sceleris, neque præmii cum homine ullo coeras, h. e. no fellowship or compact. Id. Coire societatem caritatis, to make a league or bond of friendship. Id. Coire societatem cum aliquo de aliqua

re. Pandect. Coire societatem in rem aliquam faciendam. So, *Cic.* Societas coitur. *Pandect.* Coito matrimonio. — ¶ Also, to run together, to curdle, thicken, freeze. *Virg.* Coit formidat sanguis, curdles, grows chill. *Varro. lac. Plin.* Coit in densitatem bitumen. — ¶ Also, applied to the coition of the sexes, to copulate: of men and animals. *Quintil.* cum viro. *Id.* cum aliena uxore. *Horat.* privigno (*dat.*). *Ovid.* Cum pare coeunt volucres. *Id.* Pecu coit. *Colum.* Ardor coeundi.

COEPI, isti, it, *verb. def.* from the old *cæpio*, I begin, have begun, ἀρχομαι, in preterit tenses, and the particip. in *rus* and *tus*. *Ovid.* Cæpisti melius, quam desinis. *Quintil.* Nos rite cæpturi ab Homero videmur. *Lucr.* Odium cæpit. *Plin.* Vere cæpturo germinant. *Virg.* Hionæus placido sic pectore cæpit, begins (to speak). — With *acc.* *Terent.* iter. *Sil.* urbem. — With the *inf.*, very often. *Cic.* Si quando abundare cæpero. *Propert.* Ille primus cæpit mœnibus esse dies. *Virg.* Fluctus cæpit albescere ponto. *Aud.* *Nepos.* Postquam pugnari cum Lacedæmonibus cæpit, for cæptum est. — *Perf. pass.* Cæptus sum is used only when an *inf. pass.* follows. *Nep.* Vasa concipi cæpta sunt. *Cæs.* Lapidis jaci cæpti sunt. *Cic.* Consuli cæpti sumus. — Cæptus, a, um, particip. begun, commenced. *Salust.* bellum. *Ovid.* opus. *Tacit.* Limitem a Tiberio cæptum scindit, *h. e.* factum, institutum. (See *Cæptum*.) — ¶ It seems to be sometimes redundant. *Phædr.* Male mulcatus graculus Redire cæpit mœrens ad proprium genus, *h. e.* rediit. *Justin.* Cum prohiberi finibus cæpisset, *h. e.* cum prohiberetur. *Id.* Tum Demosthenes censere cæpit, *h. e.* censuit. — ¶ Cæpit, he has begun an action, in general: — Incepit, *e. g.* narrare, he made a beginning; he commenced after it had been some time expected: — Initium fecit, he began it, *h. e.* he was the first to do it; others did it after him.

COEPIŌ (perhaps con & apio), is, a. 3. to begin, commence, ἀρχομαι, incipio. — An old word. *Plaut.* pugnas. *Id.* questum. *Cato.* Cæpiam seditiosa verba loqui.

COEPISCOPŌS (con & episcopus), i, m. 3 an associate bishop. *Hieronym.* — Also, *Paulin.* *Nolan.* Coepiscopus, *h. e.* coadjutor episcopi.

COEPTŌ (frequent. from cæpi), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to commence, begin, incipio. *Cic.* Animal cæptat ea appetere. *Lucr.* ne cæptes diffidere dictis. *Ammin.* Cæptante nocte. *Terent.* Quid hic cæptat? *Tacit.* Cæptare seditionem. *Id.* hostilia. *Tacit.* *Hist.* 3. 73. fugam, to attempt.

COEPTUM (cæptus, a, um), i, n. a beginning, undertaking, attempt, ἀρχή, principium. *Ovid.* Cæptis aspirat mœis. *Id.* Cæpta placent. *Id.* Manus ultima cæpto defuit. *Liv.* Cæpta enuntiare. *Senec.* Desistere cæpto. *Sueton.* Cæptorum exitum opperiri.

COEPTUS, us, m. a beginning, an undertaking; same as *Cæptum*. *Cic.* and *Stat.*

COEPTUS, a, um, particip. from *Cæpi*, which see.

COEPULŌNŌS (con & epulo), i, m. companion at a feast or banquet. *Plaut.*

COERARE, COERATŌR, for curare, curator. *Cic. e. Leg.* xii. *Tah.*

COERCĒŌ (con & arceo), es, ni, itum, a. 2. to surround, embrace, encompass, περιβῶ, περιβάλλω, complector, cingo, ambio. *Cic.* Omnia cingens et coercens cæli complexus. *Id.* Mundus omnia complexu suo coerct et continet. *Virg.* Styx coerct. — ¶ Also, to keep in, confine, restrain, check. *Cic.* fluvium extra ripas disfluentem. *Liv.* Annem ripis Gallia coerctæ Alpibus, bounded. *Cic.* Vitem serpentem amputans coerct. *Cels.* supercrescentem carnem. *Id.* inflammationem. *Horat.* nauseam. *Ovid.* Vitta coercebat capillos. *Id.* Coercere aliquem arcto spatio. *Id.* ora equorum frenis. *Tacit.* aliquid intra fines. *Plin.* carcere animalia. *Virg.* Postrema coercent Tyrhidae ju-

venes, command. *Ovid.* Coercere verba numeris, *h. e.* to make verses. — ¶ Often, to repress, check, bridle, curb, keep in. *Ovid.* Gravibus coercita vinculis. *Cic.* Coercere et reprimere aliquid. *Id.* Pœnæ metu coerceri. *Cæs.* Coercere milites et in officio continere. *Cic.* Ut ratio coerceat temeritatem. *Id.* Coercere cupiditates. *Id.* Unius improbi supplicio multorum improbitatem coerere. *Id.* juvenutem. *Sueton.* aliquem edicto. *Senec.* se. — ¶ Also, to chastise, punish. *Cic.* Morte, exilio, vinculis, damno coercere aliquem. *Id.* supplicis civem perniciosum. *Horat.* aliquem fuste.

COERCITIŌ (coerceo), ōnis, f. a shutting 2 in, confinement. *Arnob.* — ¶ Also, a restraining, repressing, checking, restriction, κάτεργίς. *Senec.* Admonitione aut coercionem castigatos. *Cels.* Onere aliquem asperioribus coercionibus. *Liv.* Coercitionem inhibere, to use coercion. — ¶ Also, the right or power to coerce or punish. *Sueton.* Coercitionem popinarum Aedilibus ademit. *Id.* Coercitionem in histrionis magistratibus ademit. — ¶ Also, chastisement, punishment. *Liv.* Ferre damnum, aliquam coercionem adversus aliquem. *Pandect.* Coercitio capitalis. *Id.* pecuniaria, *h. e.* fine. — ¶ Coercio, coertio, coercion, are also read.

COERCITŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who re-3 strains or enforces. *Eutrop.* disciplinæ militaris.

COERCITUS, a, um, particip. from coercion.

COERO, for curo. See *Curare*. 3

COERRŌ (con & erro), as, n. 1. to wander 3 about, to go about with others. *Pandect.*

COERULEUS, &c. See *Ceruleus*.

COETŌS (for coitus, from coeo), a connection, conjunction, assemblage; also, uniting, union. *Lucr.* Mors dissipat cœtum rerum. *Curt.* Amium cœtus maritimis similes fluctus movent. *Lucr.* Cœtu conjugioque corporis atque animæ consistimus uniti apti. *Poet.* ap. *Gell.* In cœtu osculi. — ¶ *Plant.* Primo cœtu vicimus, *h. e.* at the first onset, meeting. *Compar.* coeo. — ¶ Very often, a meeting, assembly; properly of men, meeting by consent. *Cic.* Opiniones quæ in omni cœtu concilioque proferendæ sint. *Id.* dicendo tenere hominum cœtus. *Id.* Cœtus matronarum. *Id.* Cœtus ludorum inire. *Id.* Cum ad illud divinum animorum concilium cœtumque proficiscar. *Sueton.* Cœtus epulantiæ. *Cic.* Cœtus nefarii. *Id.* Dimittere cœtum. *Ovid.* Cœtu soluto. *Tacit.* Frequentari cœtu saltantium. *Id.* Miscere cœtus, *h. e.* congregare, cogere. *Sueton.* Movere novos cœtus. *Tacit.* celebrare. *Id.* agere. *Virg.* (of swans) Cœtu cinxere polium. — *Figur.* *Auct.* *Declam.* in *Salust.* Cœtus omnium vitiorum. — ¶ Cœtu for Cœtui. *Catull.*

COEVS, i, m. Κοῖος, one of the giants. *Virg.*

COEXERCITATŌS (con & exercitatus), 2 a, um, practised together. *Quintil.*

COGITABILIS (cogito), e, adj. that may 2 be thought upon; an object of thought, conceivable. *Senec.*

COGITABUNDŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. pen-3 sive, wrapped in thought, σύννοος. *Gell.*

COGITAMEN (Id.), inis, n. same as *Cogitatio*. *Tertull.*

COGITATĒ (cogitatus), adv. after one has 3 thought upon it, considerably, with reflection, ἐκ προνοίας. *Cic.*

COGITATIŌ (cogito), ōnis, f. a thinking, considering, reflecting, meditation, ἐννοια. *Cic.* Fingite igitur cogitatione imaginem. *Id.* Omne illud tempus Crassus posuit in acerrima et attentissima cogitatione. *Id.* Defixum esse in cogitatione aliqua. *Id.* Multa animo et cogitatione percurrere. *Id.* Complexi and percipere, and comprehendere, aliquid cogitatione. *Id.* Cogitatione conquerere aliquid. *Id.* Versantur in animo meo multa et graves cogitationes. *Id.* Omni mente in ea cogitatione curaque versor, ut, &c. *Id.* Convertere se aliquo, animo et cogitatione. *Senec.* Convertere aliquo cogitationem. *Nepos.* Omni cogitatione ferri ad patriam libe-

randam. *Tacit.* Agitare aliquid cogitatione. *Cæs.* Snscribere cogitationem de re aliqua. *Cic.* Suscipere cogitationem, quidnam agendum sit. *Id.* Habere cogitationem alicujus rei, *h. e.* de re quam cogitare, ejusque curam habere. *Vellei.* Cogitationem habere petendi consulatus. *Curt.* Horum cogitatio subibat exercitum, *h. e.* cogitabat hæc exercitus. — ¶ Also, a thought, the thought, idea. *Cic.* Injicere alicui cogitationem de re aliqua. *Sulpic.* ad *Cic.* Venire and incidere in cogitationem. *Cic.* Libera sunt cogitationes. — This signification is often the same with the former, and, of course, some passages admit of either. — ¶ In *Cic.* sometimes, the faculty of thought, the power of thought, the reasoning power, as, Homo particeps rationis et cogitationis. *Id.* In urbe rationem, cogitationem esse putas? *Id.* Verres, ingenio et cogitatione nulla, *h. e.* having no mind, power of thought; or without reflection. — ¶ Also, deliberation, intent, purpose, plan, project, device. *Sueton.* Vix a tam præcipiti cogitatione revocatus. *Vitruv.* Ad te cogitationes et formas assero dignas tua claritate, devices, contrivances. So, *Tacit.* Privata cogitationes, private projects or schemes.

COGITATŌ (cogitatus), adverb, with reflection, considerably, cogitate. *Cic.*

COGITATŌRIUM (cogito), ii, n. the re-3 ceptacle of the thoughts. *Tertull.*

COGITATŌS (Id.), us, m. a thinking, 2 thought, same as *Cogitatio*, or *Cogitatum*. *Senec.* and *Apul.*

COGITATŌS, a, um, particip. from cogito. — ¶ Cogitatum, i, u. a thought, reflection; design, plan, intention. *Cic.* Cogitata præclare eloqui. *Id.* Cogitata pericere. *Nepos.* Patefacere cogitata.

COGITŌ (for cogito, from con & agito), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to revolve in the mind, think, ponder, consider, meditate, ἐννοεω, est plura mente cogere, seu colligere ad aliquid inveniendum, eaque agitare cum aliqua mora consilii explicandi. *Cic.* Ad hæc igitur cogita, reflect upon. *Id.* Nilii agens ne cogitari quidem potest, quale sit. *Plaut.* Neque, quid loquar, cogitatum est. *Terent.* Dum tempus est, etiam atque etiam cogita. *Sulpic.* ad *Cic.* Cæpi egomet mecum sic cogitare: Hem, &c., thus to reflect or meditate. *Cic.* Toto pectore cogitare, quam honestum, &c. *Id.* De se, et gloria sua cogitare, to meditate upon. *Id.* Acrius et attentius cogitare. *Id.* aliquid cum animo suo. *Terent.* in animo. *Cic.* Desinant furere, ac proscriptiones et dictaturas cogitare, to busy their thoughts with, &c. *Terent.* Pericla, damna, exilia semper cogites. *Martial.* suspendium. *Plaut.* curas. *Auton.* ad *Cic.* Amabiliter cogitare in aliquem, to be kindly disposed towards. So, *Id.* Carthagini male cogitante, intending us evil. *Id.* Scelus cogitatum, meditated, deliberate. *Nepos.* Ad snam perniciem cogitatum, intended, planned. — ¶ With *inf.*, to design, plan, intend. *Cic.* Autum me ex Formiano recipere cogito. *Terent.* Quid facere cogitas? — Elliptically, *Cic.* In Pompeianum cogitabam, sc. ire. *Id.* Lepidus cras cogitat, sc. proficisci.

COGNATIŌ (con & nascor), ōnis, f. relation or connection by blood, συγγένεια; especially on the mother's side. *Cic.* Ut quisque te cognatione, affinitate, necessitudine aliqua attingebat. *Id.* Est mihi tecum cognatio. — Also, of animals and plants. *Plin.* Cognatio caprarum. *Id.* equorum. *Id.* arborum. *Id.* cæparum. — ¶ Also, the relations themselves. *Cic.* Totâ cognatio in sarraco advelatur. — ¶ *Figur.* relinim, connection, likeness, resemblance. *Cic.* Cognatio stndiorum et artium non minus conjuncta, quam ista generis et nominis. *Id.* Annus tenetur cognatione dcorum. *Id.* Numerus non habet aliquam necessitudinem aut cognationem cum oratione. *Plin.* Regioni alicui est cognatio dierum ac noctium cum alia, *h. e.* has days and nights of the same length with the other. *Id.* Bitumini magna cognatio ignium, strongly sym-

athizes with fire. *Id.* Cognatio papyri cum calaminis.

COGNATŌS (Id.), a, um, *generated along with, connate, συγγενής, συγγενής, δυνάμεις*, sinul natus. *Ovid.* Tellus, seducta ab alto ethere, cognati retinebat semina cæli. — ¶ Very often, *related by blood, nearly akin, closely allied, of the same descent*; applied to blood relations by the mother's side. (See *Agnatus*.) *Plant.* Vos estis ambæ meæ filiæ: et hic est cognatus vester, h. e. filius fratris mei. *Cic.* Multi cognati atque affines deprecati sunt. *Id.* Tot propinqui cognatique. — In a wider sense. *Ovid.* Cognatumque latus Phlegæus hauserit ensis, h. e. hominis affinitate conjuncti. *Lucan.* Cognatæ acies, *kindred armies*, h. e. of *Cæsar and Pompey, the former of whom was father-in-law of the latter.* *Sil.* Capys magno cognatus Iulo. *Virg.* Cognatæ urbes, *kindred, h. e. built by people of the same nation.* *Stat.* cognatæ mœnia Baccho, h. e. *Thebes*; for *Semele*, the mother of *Bacchus*, was from that city. *Claudian.* Cognatæ terræ, h. e. *Italy and Sicily*; because once united. *Stat.* Cognati nubibus annes (so called because rains swell the rivers). — ¶ Also, of animals. *Plin.* Cognatum genus, h. e. of their own species. — ¶ Figur. like, fitting, agreeable, suitable. *Cic.* Deus mundo formam sibi cognatum dedit. *Id.* Nihil est tam cognatum mentibus nostris, quam numeri. *Horat.* Vocabula cognata rebus. *Plin.* Cognata calci res gypsum est, *allied*.

COGNITŌS (cognosco), ōnis, f. an investigating, examining, as in disputes, controversies. *Liv.* inter patrem et filium. *Cic.* Dies cognitionis. — Especially in extraordinary cases, not provided for by law, or having no definite penalty; an inquiry by commission; n. commission, and exercised by the superior magistrates; as, consuls, prætors, censor (or his commissioners), &c. *Cic.* — Hence, *Senec.* Ut a cognitionibus ei esset, one of the emperor's commissioners. — Also, in general, an investigating, examining, reflection, pondering. *Liv.* Avertere ab ira ad cognitionem cogitationemque animos. *Cic.* Vis cognitionis. — Also, n. viewing, inspecting. *Cic.* urbis. — ¶ Also used when one acquires information or knowledge of any thing; hence, *information, intelligence, recognition, disclosure.* *Terent.* Inde cognitio est facta. *Id.* Ibo intro, de cognitione (puellæ) ut certum sciam. — Also, *knowledge of any thing, acquaintance with, skill in.* *Cic.* Causarum cognitio cognitionem eventorum facit. — Also, that which is known or which conveys knowledge; an idea, principle. *Cic.* Quod positum est in una cognitione, id in infinita dispersuntur. *Id.* Quod (artes) constant ex cognitionibus, et contineant quiddam in se ratione constitutum.

COGNITŌNALIS (cognitio), e, adj. 3 pertaining to judicial investigations or commissions. *Cod. Just.*

COGNITŌNALITER (cognitionalis), 3 adverb, by judicial investigation. *Cod. Just.*

COGNITŌR (cognosco), ōris, m. one who knows another; and, in consequence, is able to give testimony and vouch for him; a voucher. *Cic.* Neque semper eum cognitoribus esse possunt. — ¶ Also, an attorney, advocate, agent or manager of the affairs of a party in a suit at law. *Cic.* Me Siculi defensorem, &c., me ultorem injuriarum, me cognitorem juris sui esse voluerunt. *Id.* viduarum. — Cognitor presentis causam tuetur; Procurator, absentis. — Also, a defender or furtherer, in general. *Cic.* hujusce sententiæ. *Id.* illarum rerum omnium. — ¶ Also, on investigator in a judicial process: a commissioner, judge. *Cod. Theod.* — ¶ Also, the procurator fiscal, fiscal agent, fiscal prosecutor. *Munil.* — His office is called *cognitura* by *Sueton.* *Vit.* 2., as many think.

COGNITŌRĀ (cognitor), æ. See *Cognitor*.

COGNITŌS (cognosco), a, um, particip.

(See *Cognosco*.) — It is sometimes used absol. in the abl. *Liv.* Ex agrestibus cognito, naves stare, consilium habitum est, on its being ascertained, &c. *Tacit.* Nondum cognito. — Also with habeo. *Plin.* Cognitum habeo. (See *Habeo*.) — ¶ Adject. known. *Cic.* Res cognitæ. — Also, known, tried, proved. *Cic.* Homo virtute cognita. *Ovid.* Cognitiora. *Catull.* Cognitissima.

COGNITŌS (Id.), us, m. knowledge; same 3 as *Cognitio*. *Apul.* Variorum populorum cognitu, h. e. by having become acquainted with.

COGNŌBILIS (Id.), e, adj. that can be 3 understood, intelligible. *Gell.* Libri cognobiles. *Cato.* ap. *Gell.* Cognobilior cognitio.

COGNŌMĒN (con & nomen), ōnis, n. in Roman names, the family name, which was joined or added to the name of the gens (nomen); as, *Cicero, Scipio*, in the names *M. Tullius Cicero, P. Cornel. Scipio*. *Cic.* Cognomen sumere. *Id.* Duo Rosci, quorum alteri Capitonii cognomen est. *Liv.* Publ. et Sex. Ælii: Pætis fuit ambobus cognomen. *Id.* Marcius, cui cognomen Coriolano fuit. *Cic.* P. Crassus cum cognomine dives, tum copiis. — ¶ Also, for agnomen, the name which sometimes followed the proper cognomen; the appellation, title; as, *Africanus, Felix, Magnus, &c.* *Cic.* Scipio cognomine ipso (sc. *Africani*) præ se ferebat, &c. *Plin.* Addere huic gloriæ cognomen Felicem. *Cic.* Cato quasi cognomen habebat sapientis. *So.* *Nepos.* Aristides cognomine justus est appellatus, h. e. title, additional name. *Horat.* Dare aliquid cognomen tardo ac pingui. *Plin.* Dare Arabiæ cognomen felicitis. — ¶ Also, sometimes, for nomen. *Gell.* Cognomen *Democriti*. *Claudian.* Ad fluvium (miri cognominis) Urbem.

COGNŌMĒNTUM, i, n. same as *Cognomen*. *Cic.* and *Plaut.*

COGNŌMINATIŌ (cognomen), ōnis, f. 3 same as *Cognomen*. *Afrin.* ap. *Non.*

COGNŌMINIS (con & nomen), e, adj. 2 having the same name, ὁμώνυμος. *Virg.* gaudet cognomine terra. *Al.* leg. terre *Plaut.* Meretrices cognomines. *Vellei.* patriæ. *Plin.* Henetorum. *Id.* flumini.

COGNŌMINŌ (cognomen), as, āvi, ātum, 1 a. 1. to surname, entitle, ἐπικαλέω, cognomen impono, cognomine appello. *Plin.* Amaracus, quem Phrygium cognominant. *Id.* Scipio, Serapio cognominabatur. — ¶ Also, to call, name. *Justin.* Macedonia antea Emathia cognominata est. *Id.* Ptolemæus rex ab exercitu cognominatus. — Though here, perhaps, is a reference to their having two names. — ¶ *Cic.* Part. 15. Cognominata verba, h. e. synonyma.

COGNŌSCĒNS, entis, particip. from cognosco. — ¶ Adj. knowing well. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Cognoscens sui.

COGNŌSCĒNTER (cognoscens), adverb. 3 *Tertull.* Manifesta te mihi, ut cognoscen-ter te videam, h. e. that I may see you and know you.

COGNŌSCŌ (con & nosco), is, gnōvi, gnitum, a. 3. to examine, investigate, explore, either judicially, as a magistrate, or otherwise. *Cic.* Verres cognoscebat, Verres judicabat. *Id.* de actis *Cæsar.* *Quintil.* eandem causam iterum. *Pandect.* Utrum ipse cognoscat, an judicem debeat. *Id.* familiæ eriscundæ, h. e. exactione familiæ eriscundæ. *So.* *Id.* tutelæ. *Id.* super aliqua re. *Cic.* numerum militum. *Cæs.* qualis esset natura montis. *Id.* iter. — Hence, to look nt n thing, to see if one knows it; to inspect. *Plaut.* signum. — ¶ Also, to acquire knowledge of any thing; to make one's self acquainted with; to learn by examination; find out. *Cæs.* regiones. *Cic.* Nos ex literis tuis cognoscant. *Id.* Crassus domi jus civile cognoverat, learned. *Æt.* librum (h. e. epistolam), to read. — Hence, *Ovid.* Turpiter cognoscere virum, to know (carnally). — ¶ Also, to have or receive knowledge of; to know; hence, to recognize, know. *Cæs.* *Id.* se

a Gallicis insignibus cognovisse. *Cic.* Ego non cognosco vocem tuam? *Id.* Ostendimus Cethego signum; cognovit. *Id.* Quæsi, cognosceret ne signum: annuit. — Hence, *Liv.* sua, to recognize ns his oien. *Id.* Si qua cognita ex præda sunt. — Also, to perceive, see, find. *Cic.* Hominem pudentem et officiosum cognosces. *Id.* indulgentiam. *Id.* Absens cognoscebam, quæ tua esset sententia. — Also, to hear, learn, receive information. *Cic.* De Marcelli salute cognovimus. *Cæs.* per exploratores, quæ agerentur. *Id.* at aliquo. *Cic.* Cognoscite nunc, quæ potestas detur, hear now, h. e. I will tell you now. — ¶ *Cic.* Cum cum Syracusis amplius centum cives Romani cognoscerent, h. e. dicerent se scire, qui sit, eumque esse quem se dicat. *So.* *Id.* Qui cum non solum cognoscerent, sed etiam te implorantes defenderent. (See *Cognitor*.) — ¶ This verb is often syncopated in its preterit tenses; as, cognorant, cognoro, cognosti, cognosse, &c., for cognoveram, &c.

COGŌ (contr. for cōgo, from con & ago), is, coggi, coactum, a. 3. to drive together, bring together, collect, draw together; with or without force. *Cæs.* naves. *Cic.* exercitum in unum locum. *Cæs.* cohortes ex Marsis. *Pompeii.* in *Cic.* Ep. copias Brundisium. *Virg.* Sub arma coacta Hesperia. *Id.* oves. *Cic.* pecuniam a civitatibus. *Id.* pecuniam ex re aliqua. *Id.* Jus civile diffusum et dissipatum, in certa genera cogere. *Id.* stipem. *Quintil.* ex duabus syllabis in unam. *Senec.* comas nudo. — Hence, to assemble. *Cic.* senatum. *Propert.* Quirites. — Also, to get or gather together. *Plaut.* vinui, h. e. uvas. — Or, to gather in, heap up, accumulate. *Virg.* Bis gravidos cogunt fetus. — Also, to thicken, make thick, curdle, condense. *Virg.* Mella cogit hyems. *Plin.* lac in duritiam. *Cic.* aerem in nubes. *So.* *Cels.* Alvus, quæ reddit coacta, h. e. excrementa duriora, nec liquida. *Cæs.* B. C. 3. 44. Coacta, mattresses of hair. — Also, to confine, restrict, shut in. *Cic.* in semihoræ curriculum. *Liv.* In arctissimas ripas cogitur annis. *Id.* censuram intra sex mensium spatium. — Also, to press together. *Virg.* cuneos (militum). — Agmen cogere, to bring up the rear. *Liv.* and, figur., *Cic.* — ¶ Also, to drive, impel, εἰσάγω, ἐπάγω. *Cic.* Vis ventorum Rhodiorum navim eoegit. *Plaut.* oves intro. *Lucret.* nubes ad montes. *Terent.* copias in angustum. *Virg.* Quercum cuneis coactis scindebat, driven in. — Hence, to force, compel, constrain, urge, necessity, βιάζομαι, ἀναγκάζω. *Cic.* ut vita se ipse privaret. *Terent.* ut rediret. *Id.* ut illam duceret. *Cic.* Num te emere eoegit? *Nepos.* omnes ingratias ad depugnandum. *Ovid.* adulterium for ad adulterium. *Terent.* Lex id cogit. *Liv.* Cogi aliquid, sc. ad. *So.* *Virg.* Coactæ lacrymæ, forced, feigned. *Cic.* Auspiciu coactum. *Plin.* Arboreos coactæ brevitat, forced, not natural, artificial. *Plin.* Injuria coacta, done by force. *Lucan.* Nox coacta, h. e. in which he is obliged by law to perform certain rites. — ¶ Also, to infer, conclude. *Cic.* falsas literas esse. *Id.* Ex quibus cogi possit.

COHABITĀTŌ (cohabito), ōnis, f. a 3 dwelling together, συνοίκσις. *Augustin.*

COHABITĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. who 3 dwells with any one, συνοικέτης. *Augustin.*

COHABITŌ, as, a. 1. to dwell with, co- 3 habit, συνοικέω. *Augustin.*

COHÆRĒNS, entis, particip. from cohæreo. — ¶ Adj. coherent, consistent. *Gell.* Aptius, et coherentius putavit.

COHÆRĒNTER (cohærens), adverb, con- 3 tinuously, continuedly, junctim, sine intervallo. *Flor.* 3

COHÆRĒNTIĀ (cohæreo), æ, f. connect- 1 tion, coherency, dependency, συνάφεια, σύνταξις, compositio, connexio, conjunctio. *Cic.* Ad mundi coherentiam pertinent, the subsisting. *Gell.* Coherencia mortis et vite. *Id.* Cum quibus verbis præpositio ista neque coherentia vocis, neque significatione sententiæ

convenit. *Macrob.* cohærentia regionum, *h. e.* continentia.

COHÆRĒD (con & hæreo), es, hæsi, hæsum, u. 2. to stick, adhere, hold fast together; to adhere to, be united or attached to, to be closely connected with, properly and figuratively, συνάπτωμαι, adhærere, connexum, unitum esse alicui rei. *Cic.* Mundus apte cohæret, is bound together, coheres. *Id.* Quidquid antecedit quamque rem, id cohæret cum re. *Plin.* Margaritæ cohærentes in conchis. *Id.* Qui cohærent Mesopotamiae, who dwell on the confines of. *Ovid.* scopuloque affixa cohæsit. *Pauct.* Dos cohæret matrimonio. *Quintil.* Cohærere in complexu alicujus, to adhere to any one's embrace. *Id.* alicui sanguine, *h. e.* to be his kinsman. *Cic.* Sermo non cohærebit, si verba inter nos aucupabimur. *Id.* In quo vix deserti adolescentis cohærebat oratio, held together, was consistent. *Id.* Ut inter se quam aptissime cohæreant extrema (verba) cum primis. *Id.* Ea, quæ dicit, præclare inter se cohærent. *Id.* Illa, quæ dicuntur, congruunt et cohærent cum causa. *Quintil.* (de oratione) Cohærere sibi, to be consistent with. *Plin. Jun.* Est mihi perjeundum, quod adeo cohæsisit, *h. e.* have formed such a connection or friendship; though this may be referred to cohæresco. — ¶ Hence, to subsist, endure, last, continue. *Cic.* Virtutes sine beata vita cohærere non possunt. *Quintil.* Legibus Sullæ cohæret status civitatis. — Also, to consist of something. *Cic.* Alia, quibus cohærent homines. — ¶ *Gell.* Cohæsus, a, um, for cohærens.

COHÆRĒSCD (cohæreo), is, n. incept. 3. to cohere, be connected, hold fast together, συμπλέκομαι, συμφύομαι, adhæresco, cohæreo. *Cic.* Amici cohærescent inter se. *Plin.* Pituita in gula cohærescentes. *Id.* Digni tactu cunilæ cohærescentes.

COHĒRES (con & heres), ēdis, m. and f. a co-heir, συγκληρονόμος. *Cic.* Omnibus cohæredem Prætoiem esse oportere. *Id.* meus.

COHIBĒD (con & habeo), es, ui, itum, a. 2. to hold or contain, συνέχω, intus habeo, contineo, comprehendo. *Cic.* Terra semen sparsum cohabet. *Id.* Cause cohærentes in se efficientiam naturalem. *Horat.* Ova marem cohærent vitellum. *Lucret.* Sidera in se cohærent clarum colorem. *Cic.* naturas omnes. — ¶ Also, to check, stop, arrest, hold back, withhold. *Stat.* gradum. *Horat.* feras arci. *Sil.* fugam. *Plin.* alvum. *Id.* spiritum, to hold one's breath. *Id.* capillum, to keep the hair from falling off. — ¶ Also, to shut in, confine, inclose. *Cic.* Cohibere brachium toga. *Curt.* milites intra castra. *Id.* aliquem in vinculis. *Ovid.* ventos carere. *Hirt.* Tempestatibus in portibus cohîcebatur. *Horat.* crinem nodo, *h. e.* colligare, to collect, tie. *Tacit.* Cohibere parietibus deos. *Plaut.* Cohibere se intra locum aliquem, to stay, abide. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Cohibere motus animi turbatos, to check, repress, restrain. *Id.* iracundiam, to bridle. *Propert.* gaudia clausa in sinu tacito, to conceal. *Cic.* Ab auro manus, oculos, animum. *Plin.* Paneg. Parthorum ferociam magno terrore. *Cic.* a rebus incertis assensionem, to withhold. *Id.* ab omni lapsu teneritatem. *Gell.* orationem ferocientem, to check. *Id.* Cohibere se certis legibus, et finibus, to confine himself within certain limits, &c. *Sulpic.* ad *Cic.* Visne tu te cohîbere, et meminisse hominem te esse natum? — ¶ With infn. *Hirt.* Timor cohîbebat committere, &c. — ¶ With quominus and subj. *Tacit.* — ¶ Also, to govern. *Tacit.* Procuratoribus cohîbeantur. — ¶ In *Calpurn.* *Ecl.* 4. 19 (20). Cohibes for connives, you permit, allow. *Al.* leg. non cohîbes.

COHIBILIS (cohîbeo), e, adj. *Gell.* He-3 rodus celeri, et cohîbili oratione fabulan scriptis, *h. e.* cohærente et brevi.

COHIBILITER (cohîbilis), adverb. brief-3 ly. *Apul.*

COHIBITD (cohîbeo), ōnis, f. a curbing, 3 checking, restraining. *Lactant.*

COHIBITD, a, um, particip. from co-

hibeo. — ¶ Adj. *Auson.* Aut habitudo cohîbitior, or deportment more unassuming.

COHIRCINATIO. See *Collurcinatio*.

COHONESTD (con & honesto), as, āvi, 1 ātum, a. 1. to commend, grace, set off, honor, amplify, do honor to, τιμάω, ἐπικουμέω, honesto, honore afficio. *Cic.* Amici conveniunt ad exsequias cohonestandas. *Id.* Statuas cohonestare tuas. *Liv.* victoriam. *Arnob.* res turpes, to gloss over, by giving them honorable names. — ¶ *Plin.* defluvia capitis, *h. e.* to heal.

COHORRESCD (con & horresco), is, rui, 1 n. 3. to shudder, shake from fear or cold; to quake, tremble, shiver, φρίττω, horrore corripior ob frigus aut metum. *Cic.* Ex quo (sudore) cum cohorrisset, cum febri domum rediit. *Id.* Quem ut agnovi, equidem cohorrui.

COHORS, rtis, f. a feu, coop, small inclosure, or court, for containing sheep, poultry, &c. same as *Chors*. *Varr.* In plano cohors, in qua pascuntur gallinæ. *Colum.* Cohors ipsa, per quam vagantur gallinæ. *Ovid.* Abstulerat multas illa (vulpes) cohortis aves. — ¶ Also, a cohort, *h. e.* the tenth part of a legion, consisting, in the time of Cicero, of 420 foot soldiers. *Cic.* It was composed of four maniples; viz. one of the Velites, one of the Hastati, one of the Principes, each consisting of 120 men; and one of the Triarii, of 60 men. Sometimes cohortes stands in opposition to legiones, and then the former signifies the auxiliary troops of the allies. *Flor.* 3. 21. Also, in later times, used of the cavalry. *Plin.* Ep. Cohors equestris, though some apply this to a cohort of infantry with cavalry attached. — *Stat.* Dux cohortis Inachiae, *h. e.* of the whole army. — ¶ Cohors Prætoria, the Prætorian cohort, the body-guard of the general. *Cæs.* So of a king. *Liv.* Cohors regia. So also scornfully. *Cic.* Prætoria cohors scortorum. — ¶ Also, Cohors Prætoria, the suite, or train, or retinue, as of the governor of a province. *Cic.* So, *Id.* absol. Cohors. *Ovid.* Hunc (Bacchum) adueta cohors Satyri Bacchæque frequentant, attendants, retinue. — ¶ Also, in general, multitude, number, throng, assemblage, band. *Sueton.* amicorum. *Gell.* Ex cohorte illa Socratica. *Stat.* Famulæ cohortes, *h. e.* servorum. *Plin.* canum. *Horat.* febrium.

COHORTALINUS (cohortalis), a, um, adj. ad cohortes pertinens; especially belonging to the suite or retinue of a provincial governor. *Cod. Theod.* militia, *h. e.* the service or office of these attendants. So, *Id.* Cohortalinorum militia.

COHORTALIS (cohors), e, adject. belonging to a coop, pen, or court. *Colum.* avis. — ¶ Also, of or pertaining to a cohort, especially the cohors prætoria. *Cod. Just.* officium. *Id.* apparitor, *h. e.* belonging to the retinue of the governor of a province. *Id.* Cohortalium corpus, *h. e.* of certain officials, or judicial attendants of the governor.

COHORTATIUS (cohortor), ōnis, f. an exhorting, encouraging, παράκλησις. *Cic.* Concitare aliquem cohortatione sua ad studium cognoscendæ virtutis. *Nepos.* Facere cohortationem militum. *Cic.* Cohortatio iudicum ad honeste iudicandum.

COHORTATIUNCULUS (dimin. from cohortatio), æ, f. a brief exhortation or encouragement. *Ambros.*

COHORTICULUS (diminut. from cohors), 2 æ, f. a small cohort. *Cal.* ad *Cic.* Bibulus in Amano nescio quid cohorticularum amisit.

COHORTUS, as, a. 1. for cohortor. *Claud.* 3 *Quadrig.* ap. *Non.* So passively, *Cato* ap. *Gell.* Exercitus cohortatus.

COHORTOR (con & hortor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to exhort, encourage, παραινέω, ἐπικελεύω. *Cic.* ad virtutem. *Id.* te ad studium landis. *Id.* — With infn. *Hirt.* Cohortando suos ad pontem contendere. — With ut and subj. *Cæs.* Scipio milites cohortatur, ut velint, &c. — With ne. *Cæs.* Cohortatur, ne labori succumbant. — ¶ *Cæs.* Milites cohortandi, to be exhorted; passively.

COHOSPES (con & hospes), itis, m. and f. 3 a fellow-guest; a guest with another. *Paulin.* Nolan.

COHUMIDD (con & humido), as, a. 1. to 3 moisten. *Apul.*

COIENS, euntis, particip. from coeo.

COIMBIBD (con & imbibō), is, a. 3. to imbibe along with. *Arnob.* Si aperte hoc facere confessis maledictionibus coimbissetis, *h. e.* had determined or resolved.

COINQUINATD, a, um, particip. from coinquino. — ¶ Adj. figur. *Arnob.* Quid his esse potest coinquinatus?

COINQUIND (con & inquino), as, āvi, 2 ātum, a. 1. to defile, pollute, contaminate, συμμίαινω, μολύνω. *Colum.* Coinquinari stercore. — *Figur.* *Poeta* ap. *Cic.* matres. *Valer.* se crimine. *Id.* se maximo scelere. *Arnob.* alienjuss lamam. — ¶ Also, to infect, to taint; of disease. *Colum.* totam progeniem.

COINQUIRE, and **COINQUERD**, to cut or lop off, prune, dress. *Fest.* and *Inscript.*

COITIUS (coeo), ōnis, f. an assembling or collecting together; meeting, συνέλευσις, συννοσία; hence, in a bad sense, plot, compact, collusion. *Cic.* Quod scribis te audisse, in candidatorum consularium coitione in me interfuisse, id falsum est. Ejusmodi enim pactiones in ea coitione factæ sunt, quas, &c. *Id.* Coitionem facere. *Id.* dirimere. *Liv.* Coitiones honorum consequendorum causa factas. — *Terent.* Prima coitio est acerrima. Si eam sustinueris, post illa jam, ut lubet, ludas licet, *h. e.* the first meeting, conversation: or the first attack. — ¶ Also, of animals, coition. *Solin.*

COITUS (Id.), us, m. a joining or uniting 2 together; an assembling, gathering together; a collection, crowd, assemblage, συννοσία. *Cels.* Coitus (venæ), closing. *Id.* humoris, collection. *Id.* sordium in auribus. *Quintil.* Coitus syllabarum (ut fit per synæresim). *Plin.* Luna morata in coitu solis biduo, *h. e.* at the new moon, when she is in conjunction with the sun. — ¶ Also, of men and animals, coition. *Cels.* — And of trees. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, of ingrafting. *Plin.* — And of the first budding of trees. *Plin.*

COITUS, a, um, particip. from coeo.

COIX (κόϊξ), icis, f. a kind of palm in Ethiopia; perhaps sago-palm. *Plin.*

COLÆPIUM (κολήπιον), ii, n. the extremity of an animal, as the foot of an ox or swine; but coliphium is also read. *Petron.*

COLAPHIZD (κολαφίζω), as, a. 1. to 3 strike or buffet with the fist. *Tertull.*

COLAPHUS (κόλαφος), i, m. a blow or 2 buffet with the fist. *Terent.* infringere alicui. *Juvenal.* alicui incutere. *Quintil.* alicui ducere, *h. e.* to give. *Plaut.* icere. *Id.* In cerebro colaphos abstrudam tuo. — ¶ *Tertull.* Pugnos, et calces, et colaphos, et omnem petulantiam manus, *h. e.* probably a blow or slap with the open hand.

COLATŌRIUS, equi, *h. e.* minutim ambulantes; from colas, a filtering vessel or strainer, which is emptied gradually. *Veg.*

COLATŌRA (colo, are), æ, f. what remains 3 after straining, what has been strained. *Cal.* *Aurcl.*

COLATUS, a, um, particip. from colo. — ¶ Adj. figur. *Tertull.* Certiora et colatiora somnare, *h. e.* clearer.

COLAX (κόλαξ), ōcis, m. a flatterer; the name of a personage in *Terent.*

COLCHIS, idis, adj. f. sc. terra, Κολχίς, a region in Asia, on the eastern shore of the Euxine; now Mingrelia, Gurriel, and Imirette. *Val.* *Flacc.* So, *Id.* Gens Colchis, *h. e.* Colchorum. — Also, sc. femina, a woman of Colchis, especially Medea. *Horat.* and *Juvenal.* — Hence, Colchicus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Colchis. *Horat.* venena. *Plin.* terra, *h. e.* Colchis. — Hence Colchicum (κολχικόν), i, n. a plant with a poisonous root. *Plin.*

COLCHUS, a, nm, adj. Colchian, of Colchis. *Ovid.* domus. *Id.* Colchis venenis. *Martial.* Colcho rhombo, *h. e.* magicis artibus. *Horat.* Colchus, a Colchian. *Id.* Colchi, Colchians.

COLEATUS (coles), a, um, adj. coles habens. *Pompon.* ap. *Non.*

CŌLES. See *Colis*.

CŌLEŌS, i, m, a testicle. *Martial*.

CŌLIAS (κολίας), æ, m, a sort of mackerel. *Plin*.

CŌLICE, es, f. See in *Colicus*.

CŌLICŪLŌS (dimin. from *colis*), i, m, a small stalk, *καυλίον*. *Cato*. — ¶ Also, a small, tender shoot or twig. *Varr*.

CŌLICŌS (κολικός), a, um, adj. colic. — Hence, *Plin*. *Colicus*, one who has the colic. *Id*. *Colicus dolor, the colic*. — ¶ *Colice*, es, f. (κολική, se. ἀντιδοτός), a medicine or remedy for the colic. *Cels*.

CŌLIGŌ (colo, ere), inis, f, a dwelling-house. *Arnob*; but the passage is read differently.

CŌLIPHŪM, or **CŌLLIPHŪM**, ii, n, a 3 kind of dry diet which wrestlers and also others used, to make themselves strong and firm-fleshed; probably, meat from the haunches of oxen, &c. (as if from *κολῆ-πιον*, from *κόληψ* or *κώλην*); or, according to others, bread mixed with cheese (from *κόλον*, and *ῖψ*, as strengthening the body). *Plant*. *Collyrie facite ut madeant et coliphia: ne mihi incocta detis*. *Martial*. *Cum coliphia sexdecim comedit*. *Juvenal*. *Comedunt coliphia paucæ, h. e. become athletes*.

CŌLIS, or **CŌLES** (καυλός), is, m, the stalk or stem of an herb, same as *Caulis*. *Cato*. — ¶ Also, the tendril of a vine. *Varr*. — ¶ Also, coles for mentula. *Cels*.

CŌLIUM (colo, ere), ii, n, a dwelling-house. *Tertull*.

CŌLLABASCŌ (con & labasco), or **CŌNLABASCŌ**, is, n, 3, to begin to fall, be ready to fall, totter, waver, *συνολισθαίνω*. *Plant*.

CŌLLABEFACŌ, and **CŌNLABEFACŌ** 3 Ō (con & labefacto), as, āvi, ātum, a, 1, to make to totter or waver, to make ready to fall, *λυσταίνω*. *Ovid*. *Et vastum motu collabefactat onus*. — ¶ Also, to weaken, impair; to overcome. *Lucret*. *rigorem auri*.

CŌLLABEFŌ (con & labefo), is, factus 2 sum, fiēri, n, 3, to be ruined, dashed to pieces. *Cæ*. *Altera (navis) vero, præfracto rostro, tota collabefieret*. — *Figur*. *Nepos*. *A Themistocle collabefactus testula illa, h. e. being overthrown, supplanted*.

CŌLLABELLŌ, or **CŌNLABELLŌ** (con & labellum), as, a, 1, to join lips to lips. *Laber*. ap. *Noa*. *osculum*.

CŌLLABŌR, or **CŌNLABŌR** (con & labor), ēris, apsus sum, dep. 3, to fall together, fall to ruins, fall down, fall in, give way; of buildings, &c. *Liv*. *Collapsa quædam ruinis sunt*. *Sueton*. *Ædes vetustate collapsæ*. *Tacit*. *Urbes collapsæ nocturno motu terræ*. — Of men who fall in a swoon, by the sword, or in other ways, *συνολισθαίνω, πίπτω*. *Ovid*. *Fugiens collabitur*. *Petr*. *ante pedes alicujus*. *Valer*. *Flacc*. *in miserræ ora sororis*. *Tacit*. *Ad gemitum collabentis adcurrere liberti*. *Ovid*. *Inter manus regis collapsa extinguitur*. *Virg*. *Collapsa membra, having fainted*. *Ovid*. *Collapsos artus*. *Stat*. *Collabi saxo, to fall upon (in order to sleep)*. *Virg*. *ferro, on a sword*. — *Cels*. *Tempora collapsa, temples fallen in or sunken*. *Id*. *Iter urinæ collapsum, h. e. stopped, obstructed*. — ¶ *Figur*. *to fall away*. *Plant*. *in corruptelam*. *Val*. *Mar*. *Ira in se ipsa collapsa, h. e. calmed*.

CŌLLABŌRŌ, or **CŌNLABŌRŌ** (con & laboro), as, n, 1, to work or labor with or together, simul curam ago. *Tertull*.

CŌLLACERATŌS (con & laceratus), a, 2 um, particip. torn in pieces, mangled. *Tacit*.

CŌLLACRYMATŌ (collacrymo), ōnis, f, 1 a shedding of tears, weeping. *Cic*.

CŌLLACRYMŌ, or **CŌNLACRYMŌ** (con & lacrymo), as, āvi, ātum, n, and a, 1, to join with in weeping; to weep, wail, lament, *δακρῶν*. *Cic*. *Complexus me senex collacrymavit*. *Id*. *casum meum*.

CŌLLACTANĒS, or **CŌNLACTANĒS** 3 ŌS (con & lac), a, um, adj. one nursed with the same milk; a foster-brother, *δουγῶλακτος, σύντροφος*. *Pandect*.

CŌLLACTEŌS, or **CŌNLACTEŌS** (Id.), 3 a, um, adj. same as *Collactaneus*. *Inscript*.

CŌLLÆTŌR, or **CŌNLÆTŌR** (con &

lætor), āris, dep. 1, to rejoice together with, *συνχαίρω*. *Tertull*. 3

CŌLLÆVŌ, or **CŌLLĒVŌ**, or **CŌNLÆVŌ** (con & levo), as, a, 1, to make smooth, *ἐπιλαίνω*. *Senec*.

CŌLLAPSIŌ (collabor), ōnis, f, a falling, 3 fall. *Jul*. *Firmie*.

CŌLLARĒ (collum) is, n, a collar; a kind 3 of band for the neck, *περιτραχήλιον, περιδέραιον*. *Lucil*. and *Varr*. — ¶ Also, a piece of flesh from the neck, neck-piece (of meat). *Apic*.

CŌLLĀRIĀ (Id.), æ, f, a collar. *Plant*. Thought by some to be an adj. sc. *catena*.

CŌLLĀTĀTŌS (con & latus), a, um, adj. enlarged, amplified, extended. *Cic*. *oratio*.

CŌLLĀTERŌ (con & latus, eris), as, a, 1, 3 *Martian*. *Capell*. C vocales utrinque collateralat, h. e. may have a vowel on each side of it.

CŌLLĀTIĀ, or **CŌNLĀTIĀ**, æ, f, a town of Latium. *Cic*. — Hence, *Collatinus* (or *Con*.), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Collatia*, *Collatian*. *Liv*. *populus*. *Virg*. *arces*. *Liv*. *Collatini, the inhabitants*. — Hence, *Liv*. *Tarquinius Collatinus, the husband of Lucretia*, so called because he lived at *Collatia*. — Hence, *Ovid*. *Penetralia Collatini, the apartment or house of Collatinus*.

CŌLLĀTŌ, and **CŌNLĀTŌ** (confero), ōnis, f, a contribution, collection. *Liv*. *Æs grave plaustis quidam ad ærarium convehentes, speciosam etiam collationem faciebant*. *Tacit*. *Collationibus et oneribus exemptum esse*. *Liv*. *Collatio stipis aut decimæ*. — Also, a bringing together. *Cic*. *Signorum collationes, pitched battles*. — Also, a contribution for a common stock for the purpose of being divided. *Pandect*.

— ¶ Also, a conferring, teadering, offering. *Cic*. *in Fragm*. *Collatio centuriarum, se. præturæ*. — ¶ Also, a comparing, likening; comparison, similitude. *Cic*. *Quæ est in collatione ista similitudo?* *Plin*. *Optimæ hyacinthi, quæ in collatione aurum albicare cogunt*. — ¶ Also, a disputing, debating. *Augustin*.

CŌLLĀTTŌS, and **CŌLLĀTŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. brought together from here and there; made or raised by contribution. *Senec*. *Collatitiis et ad dominos redituris instrumentis scena adornatur*. *Quintil*. *Collatitia sepultura*. *Apul*. *Collatitia stipe*. *Plin*. *Collatitia myrrila, h. e. a mixture of several kinds*.

CŌLLĀTIVŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. carried or brought together, united. *Maerob*. *favor*. *Cod*. *Theod*. *Collativum (se argentum or munus), a contribution for the state*. — ¶ *Plant*. *Qui est hic homo cum collativo ventre, h. e. swollen*.

CŌLLĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m, one who con- 3 tributes; a contributor. *Plant*. *Symbolarum collatores*. — Specially, one who pays a contribution for the state. *Cod*. *Theod*. — ¶ Also, a comparer. *August*.

CŌLLĀTRŌ (con & latro), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a, 1, to bark at, *ὀδρακῶν*. — *Figur*. *Senec*. *Philosophiam collatrant*.

CŌLLĀTUS, or **CŌNLĀTUS**, a, um, partic. from *Confero*, which see.

CŌLLĀTŌS (Id.), us, m, a bringing together, uniting; hence, *Auet*. *de B*. *Ilisp*. *In collatu, se. armorum, a battle*. — ¶ Also, a contributing, imparting. *Censorin*.

CŌLLAUDĀTŌ (collaudo), ōnis, f, 1 commendation, praise. *Cic*.

CŌLLAUDĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m, one who praises. *Augustia*.

CŌLLAUDŌ (con & laudo), as, āvi, ātum, a, 1, to praise greatly, extol, commend. *Cic*. *clementiam per litteras*. *Id*. *factum alicujus*.

CŌLLĀXŌ (con & laxo), as, 1, to loosen, 3 slacken, enlarge. *Lucret*. *omnia circum collaxat*.

CŌLLĒCTĀ (colligo), æ, f, a contribution, collection, as at a club. *Cic*. *Collectum a conviva exigere*. — ¶ Also, an assembling together for prayer. *Hieronym*. **CŌLLĒCTĀNĒS** (Id.), a, um, adj. 2 gathered or seraped together, collected here and there. *Plia*. *Collectaneum æs*. **CŌLLĒCTĀRŌS** (Id.), ii, m, a money- 3 changer; also, a broker's collector. *Cod*. *Just*.

CŌLLĒCTIM (Id.), adverb, briefly, com- 3 pendiously. *Claud*. *Mamert*.

CŌLLĒCTŌ (Id.), ōnis, f, a gathering or collecting together; a collection, *σύλλογη*, congregatio. *Cic*. *Collectio (membrorum) dispersa, for dispersorum*. *Id*. *Partitiones et collectiones (in oratory), h. e. recapitulation*. *Petr*. *Collectio spiritus*. — ¶ In medicine, a gathering, swelling, imposthume, collection of humors. *Scribon*. *Larg*. *Senec*. and *Plin*. — ¶ Also, a conclusion, inference. *Senec*.

CŌLLĒCTICIŌS, and **CŌLLĒCTITŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. gathered together, collected here and there. *Senec*. *Ignis collecticius, h. e. made of fuel collected here and there*. *Cic*. *Collecticio exercitu, h. e. not formally enrolled*.

CŌLLĒCTIVŌS, and **CŌNLĒCTIVŌS** 2 (Id.), a, um, adj. gathered together, collected. *Senec*. *Collectivum humorem*. — ¶ Also, concluding, inferring. *Quintil*. *questio*. — ¶ In grammar, nomen, a collective noun. *Priscian*.

CŌLLĒCTŌR, and **CŌNLĒCTŌR** (con & 3 lector) ōris, m, a fellow-student, *συμμαθητής*. *Augustin*.

CŌLLĒCTŌS (colligo), us, m, a collection. 3 *Lucret*. *aquæ*.

CŌLLĒCTŌS, a, um, particip. from *colligo*. — ¶ Adj. brief, short, contracted. *Tertull*. *Tempore collectiore discutere*. *Calpurn*. *Floce*. *Illic effusiora corpora, illic collectiora nascuntur*. *Apul*. *Tanto beator futurus, quanto collector, h. e. poorer, of smaller possessors*. *Stat*. *Et castigatæ collecta modestia frontis, backward, unassuming*.

CŌLLĒGĀ (perhaps con & lego, are), æ, m, a colleague, copartner in office, &c., *συνάργων*. *Cic*. *Pericles, cum habere collegam in Prætura Sophoclem*. *Mesal*. ap. *Gell*. *Collegæ non sunt Censores Consulum aut Prætorum: Prætores Consulum sunt, h. e. are chosen at the same comitia*. *Cic*. *Quem collegam regni habebas*. *Id*. *Aquila collega et familiaris meus, my former colleague (in the prætorship)*. *Tacit*. *Esse collegam alicui*. *Id*. *Destinare se collegam consulatui alicujus*. *Id*. *Collegam esse alicujus*. *Nepos*. *Dare alicui collegam*. — ¶ Also, a fellow-guardian. *Pandect*. — ¶ Also, co-heirs are called *collegæ*. *Pandect*. — ¶ Also, fellow-slaves; comrades. *Plant*. and *Apul*. — ¶ Also, persons exercising the same profession or business. *Juvenal*.

CŌLLĒGĀTĀRŌS (con & legatarius), ii, 3 m, a collegatary, one of several to whom something is bequeathed. *Pandect*.

CŌLLĒGIĀTŌS (collegium), a, um, adj. 3 belonging to a college, corporation, society, &c. *Inscript*. — In particular at Constantinople, one of a very humble company, whose office it was to perform humble services. *Cod*. *Just*.

CŌLLĒGIUM (collega), ii, n, a college, corporation, society, community; *συναγωγία, εταιρία, σύλλογος*, as of persons discharging the same office or enjoying the same honors. *Cic*. *Cum collegium Prætorum Tribuni pl. adhibuissent ut res nummaria de communi sententia constitueretur*. *Id*. *Agere causam apud collegium Tribunorum pl.* *Id*. *Collegium decevirale*. *Id*. *Cooptare aliquem in collegium*. *Cæs*. *Venire per aliquem in collegium pontificum*. *Cic*. *Collegium coit, meets, assembles*. *Liv*. *Tribuni pro collegio pronuntiant, in the name of the college*. — ¶ Also, of persons of the same profession or business (as artificers, artists, merchants, &c.), company, corporation, guild, fraternity. *Liv*. *mercatorum*. *Pandect*. *pictorum*. *Id*. *fabrorum*. *Cic*. *Mercuriales Furium de collegio eiecerunt*. *Id*. *Nullum est collegium, nulli pagani, qui, &c.* *So*. *Horat*. *Ambubaiarum collegia, bands, troops*. — Also, applied to other bodies or meetings; as, for feasting, which were often prohibited. *Sueton*. *So*, *Cic*. *Servos simulatione collegiorum conscriptos (referring to Clodius)*. — *Pandect*. *Illicitum collegium coire*. *Tacit*. *Collegia contra leges instituta dissolvere*. — ¶ Also, colleagueship, the being colleagues, the connection of colleagues. *Liv*. *Collegium (se. consulum) concors*. *Tacit*.

Consulatus patris atque filii collegio insignis. — *¶ Plin.* Collegio quodam naturæ, *h. e. u* certain community, connection, bond.

COLLEMA (κόλλημα), *ātis*, n. glue, cement, solder; or that which has been glued, &c., together. *Martian.* Capell.

COLLEPROSUS (con & leprosus), i, m. 3 a fellow-leper. *Sidon.*

COLLEPTICUS (καλλητικός), a, um, adj. 3 *gluing together, sticking together. Veget.*

COLLEVO. See *Collavo.* 2

COLLIBERTUS (con & libertus), i, m. 3 one made free at the same time with another; fellow freedman by the same master, συναπλευθερος. *Plaut.* Collibertus meus eris. — *¶ Colliberta*, æ, f. *Inscript.*

COLLIBET, and **COLLOBET** (con & libet), 2 bet or lubet), *ebat*, *ibuit*, or *ibitum* est, *impers.* 2. it pleases; it is agreeable, ἀρέσκει, δοκεῖ. *Cic.* Simulac mihi collibitum sit de te cogitare. *Terent.* Si quid collobuit. *Horat.* Si collobuisset. — *¶ Personally, Sallust.* Matres familiarum pati, que viroribus collobuissent.

COLLIBRO (con & libro), as, a. l. same 3 as *Libro.* *Cato.*

COLLIOLÆ (con & lacio, *olsol.*), better 2 than **COLLIQUÆ** (con & liquo), *arum*, f. gutters or drains in the fields, and also on the roofs of houses (especially between two roofs). *Plin.* and *Vitruv.* — *¶ Also, Colliquæ, receptacles or reservoirs for water in fields. Colum.*

COLLIOLARIS (collicia), e, adj. *Cato.* 3 tegulae.

COLLIOLUS (dimin. from *collis*), i, m. a 3 little hill, rising ground, hillock. *Martial.*

COLLIDĒ (con & lædo), is, *isi*, *isum*, a. 3. to strike or dash one thing against another; to dash or beat together, clash together, press violently together, break, *βραύει, συγκρούω, συμβάλλω.* *Cic.* *Humor ita mollis est, ut facile comprimere collidique possit. Curt.* Magno motu annis uterque colliditur. *Senec.* Dentes colliduntur. *Quintil.* Collidere manus, to clap. *Pandect.* Aurum collisum, *h. e.* so bruised as to lose its shape. *Curt.* Inter se navigia collidere. — *¶ Figur.* *Plin.* Mons collisus inter hæc claustra (*h. e.* maria), pressed in, jammed together. *Quintil.* Dux leges colliduntur, *h. e.* clash. *Id.* Consonantes si binæ colliduntur, stridor est, *h. e.* concurrent. *Id.* Potes efficere, ut amicitia se collidat. *Stat.* Collidere fratres, *h. e.* sets at variance. *So, Vellei.* Collisa inter se duo reipub. capita. *Horat.* Græcia Barbarum collisa. *Quintil.* Declam. Collisa pignora, *h. e.* parents and children at variance.

COLLIGATE (colligatus), adv. closely, strictly. *Augustin.* Colligatus adherere.

COLLIGATIUS (colligo, are), *ōnis*, f. a binding or tying together; connection, conjunction, συνδεσμός, σύνδεσις. *Vitruv.* Machina plexis colligationibus confineatur. — *¶ Figur.* *Cic.* cansarum omnium. *Id.* societatis propinquorum. *Valer. Max.* Quia convulsa, tota operis rolligatio solveretur, the whole contexture; the harmony of the whole.

COLLIGATUS (colligo), a, um, tied or bound together, connected, συνδεδεῖς, simul ligatus, connexus, conjunctus. *Cic.*

COLLIGĒ (con & ligo), as, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. 1. to bind or tie together; to join together, connect, bind, συνδέω. *Cic.* I lictor, colliga manus. *Varr.* capillum in capite. *Terent.* aliquem. *Plin.* linum in fasciculos. *Id.* vulnera, *h. e.* to bind, close. *Cic.* Colligatus vinculis. *Plin.* Solum colligatum herbis, bound together, *h. e.* thick grown with. — *¶ Figur.* *Cic.* se cum multis, to connect, bind. *Id.* Res inter se colligatæ. *Id.* Annorum scriptingentorum memoriam uno libro colligavit, *h. e.* comprised, took in, comprehended. *Id.* sententias verbis. *Id.* impetum Antonii furentis, *h. e.* checked, repressed. *Id.* Se cum multis colligavit, *h. e.* hath entangled himself.

COLLIGĒ (con & lego), is, *ēgi*, *ectum*, a. 3. to gather together, collect, assemble, συλλέγω, ἀγείρω. *Cic.* ex agris numerum hominum. *Id.* de Pelasgis bonos viros. *Plaut.* Trecentæ ad eam rem causæ possunt colligi. *Liv.* stipem a Tyrannis. *Q. Cic.* multa in unum lo-

cum. *Cic.* vasa, to pack up. *Varr.* apes in vas. *Plin.* Vivere collecto, on food they have collected, or which has been collected by others. *Cic.* bella, to collect; to mention in order. *Sueton.* aliquid alicui, *h. e.* in usum alicujus. — *¶ Also, to raise or lift up. Plin.* *Ep.* Liber seni clapsus est: quem dum consequitur colligitque, cecidit, *h. e.* catches it up before reaching the ground. *Martial.* Colligere togam, to take up, collect, adjust. *Id.* follem de pulvere. — *¶ In medicine, colligere* is applied to that part of a compound which mixes or binds the whole. *Scribon. Larg.* Adjectur mellis quod satis est ad colligenda ea, to mix or form them into a medicine. — *¶ Also, to embrace or include in one's self. Plin.* centum pedes. *Id.* Ut sexaginta passus plerique (rami) colligant. — *¶ Quintil.* spiritum, to take breath, respire. — *¶ Also, to draw together, draw up, contract. Virg.* se in spiram. *Id.* se in arma, draw himself up or concealed himself behind his shield. *Ovid.* capillos in nodum. — *¶ Also, to draw back. Tull.* hastas. *So, Sil.* gradum and gressum, to stay one's pace; draw back. — *¶ Colligere se, to recover or collect one's self. Cic.* Te colligas, virumque præbeas. *Cæs.* Colligere se ex maximo timore. *So, Liv.* Colligere animum, to take courage; to recover one's self. — *¶ Also, to reckon up, east up, compute. Vitruv.* mensuram orbis terræ. *Plant.* rationes. *Plin.* annos. — *¶ Also, to conclude, infer, deduce. Cic.* ex eo, quanta occupatione distineat. *Pers.* Mendose colligis, inquit Stoicus. *Petron.* ex vultibus mores. *So, Ovid.* Colligor ex ipso, placuisse, &c., it is inferred of me. — *¶ Also, to win, get, obtain, acquire, procure. Cic.* benevolentiam. *Id.* ex hoc labore gratiam. *Auct. ad Herenn.* benevolentiam a persona audientium. *Ovid.* usum patiendi, a habit of bearing patiently. *Id.* sitim. *Id.* odium. *Cic.* invidiam.

COLLIMITANEUS (con & limitaneus), a, 3 um, adj. bordering upon, contiguous to. *Solin.*

COLLIMITIUM (con & limes), ii, n. the 3 confines or bounds where territories meet. *Amian.*

COLLIMITĒ (con & limito), as, n. l. to 3 join upon, border upon, συνορίζω. *Amian.* Gelonis Agathysri collimitant. — *¶ So, also, Collimitor, āri, dep. Solin.* Gelonis Agathysri collimitantur.

COLLIMO. See *Collimo.*

COLLINEUS (con & lineo), as, a. and n. l. 1 to direct something straight ut u mark; to aim or level something ut. *Gell.* manum et oculos. *Apul.* oculos ad umbram. — *¶ Also, to aim so as to hit; to hit, hit the mark, στοχάζομαι. Cic.* Quis est enim, qui totum diem jaculans, non aliquando collineat? *Id.* Si cui sit propositum collineare hastam aliquo aut sagittam. — *¶ Collimo, are*, is also read for this word, but not so correctly.

COLLINIUS (con & linio), a, um, adj. besmeared; same as *Collitus.* *Colum.*

COLLINĒ (con & lino), is, *lēvi*, *litum*, a. 3. to anoint, daub, besmeare, συναλείφω. *Ovid.* ora venenis. *Gell.* tabulas cera. *Horat.* crines pulvere, to pollute, defile. — *Figur.* *Plaut.* Pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejus cæno collinunt.

COLLINUS (collis), a, um, adj. relating to a hill; growing on hills; on hills. *Varr.* Tria genera sunt agrorum, campestre, collinum, et montanum. *Cels.* frumentum, growing on hilly ground. *Colum.* aqua. — *¶ Collina porta, a gate at Rome, near the Quirinal, Esquinal, and Viminal hills. Ovid.* Tempia proxima collina portæ, *h. e.* ædes Veneris Erycinæ. *Juvenc.* Collina turris, *h. e.* at this gate. *Propert.* herba, growing about this gate. — *Collina tribus, a tribe of the Romans, so called from the Quirinal and Viminal hills. Varr.* and *Plin.*

COLLIPIUM. See *Coliphium.* 3

COLLIQUEFACTUS (con & liquefactus), 1 a, um, melted, dissolved, liquefied. *Cic.* Venenum colliquefactum in potione. *Varr.* glacies.

COLLIQUESCĒ (con & liquesco), is, *lī-* 2 qui or licui, n. 3. to melt together, melt, dissolve, become liquid. *Colum.* Dum in

pice colliquescant. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Aurum colliquisset. *Al. leg.* collicuisset. *Id.* *Æs.* stannum, aut, &c. colliquisset.

COLLIQUIÆ. See *Collicia.*

COLLIS (unc.), is, m. a hill, hillock, eas; ascent, rising ground, parvus mons. *Cæs.* paulum ex planitie editus. *Id.* ab summo equaliter declivis. *Colum.* clementer et molliter assurgens. *Virg.* Colles supini. *Id.* aprici. *Ovid.* Colles herbiferi. *Plin.* saxosi. *Id.* Colles montani, heights or eminences upon the mountains. *Martial.* Collis Diana dominæ, *h. e.* *Aventinus*, where she had a temple. — *¶ In Sil.* 3. 420., colles signifies mountains (the Pyrenees). — *¶ Lucr.* in colli for colle.

COLLISIUS (collido), *ōnis*, f. a dashing, 3 beating, or striking together; a shattering, injury. *Justin.*

COLLISUS (ld.), us, m. same as *Collisio.* 2 *Plin.* Sono quodam et collisu ipso margaritarum. *Cæl. Aurelian.* Collisus dentium.

COLLISUS, a, um, particip. from *collido.*

COLLITUS, a, um, particip. from *collino.*

COLLOCATIUS (colloco), *ōnis*, f. a placing of a thing in its place; a right placing, σύνθεσις, συνθήκη. *Cic.* Collocatio siderum. *Id.* verborum, a right collocation. — *¶ Also, an erecting. Vitruv.* Collocationes menium. — *¶ Also, a giving in marriage; an endowing. Cic.* filia.

COLLOCATUS, a, um, particip. from *colloco.*

COLLOCĒ (con & loco), as, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. 1. to set, place, or lay any thing in its place; to set up, erect. *Cic.* signum Jovis. *Id.* verba. — *Hence, to put in good condition; to arrange, set in order, settle. Cic.* rem militarem. *Ovid.* chlamydem, ut apte pendeat. *Cæs.* Res collocare et administrare. *Plin.* *Ep.* Quæ (coxa) parum apte collocata, *h. e.* set. — *¶ Also, to set, put, or place any where. Plant.* se in arborem. *Id.* aliquem juxta se. *Sallust.* exercitum in provincias. *Cic.* alicui insidias, to lay snares for. *Id.* sedem ac domicilium, to erect. *Id.* columnas rectas et e regione. *Id.* aliquem in tuto. *Cæs.* milites in hibernis. *Sueton.* Curulis perverse collocata. — *Figur.* *Cic.* In altissimo dignitatis gradu collocatus. *Martial.* male bonas horas, to spend them ill. — *Hence, to quarter, lodge, establish. Cic.* se Athenis. *Nepos.* homines in agris. *Cic.* comites apud aliquem. — *Figur.* *Cic.* se totum in scientia. *Id.* in vita meretricia, *h. e.* to give one's self up to; to devote one's self. — *Also, to throw down, prostrate. Martial.* sues. — *Also, to give in marriage. Cic.* filiam alicui. *Colum.* filiam nuptui. *Cic.* aliquam in matrimonium. *Terent.* filiam in conditionem se dignam. *Cæs.* propinquas nuptum in alias civitates. *Nepos.* Cum virgo propter paupertatem collocari non posset. — *Also, to invest, lay out. Cic.* pecuniam in fundo. *Id.* dotem in fundo, *h. e.* to give the dowry in land. *Plaut.* Bene res nostra collocata est istoc mercimonio. — *Figur.* *Cic.* beneficium apud aliquem. *Id.* studium in doctrina. — *¶ Jobalen. Dig.* 19. 2, 51. uses col- loco for loco, to let out to hire; but loco is also read.

COLLOCUPLETUS (con & locuplecto), as, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. 1. to enrich, καταπλουτίζω. *Terent.* Tu interea loci collocupletasti te, Antiphila. — *¶ Figur.* *Auct. ad Herenn.* Exornatio est, qua utimur rei honestandæ et collocupletandæ causa.

COLLOCUTIUS, **COLLOCUTIUS**, and **COLLILOCUTIUS** (colloquor), *ōnis*, f. a conference, discourse, speaking or conferring together, conversing, συνομιλία. *Cic.* Scintille sunt colloctiones familiarissimæ cum Trebonio. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Venire in colloctionem cum hostium ducibus.

COLLOQUIUM (ld.), ii, n. a talking together, conversation, converse, discourse, συνομιλία. *Nepos.* Cum aliquandiu in colloquio fuissent. *Cic.* Venire in congressum et colloquium alicujus. *Cæs.* Componere omnes controversias per colloquia, by conferences. *Id.* Venire in

colloquium. *Id.* Per colloquia de pace agere. *Virg.* Frui colloquio alicujus. *Turpil.* apud *Non.* Conferre se in colloquio alicujus. *Propert.* dare. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Facere colloquium. *Liv.* Serere colloquia cum aliquo. *Cic.* Colloquia amicorum absentium, *h. e.* commercia litterarum, *correspondence.* *Plin.* and *Gell.* Interpretari linguas et colloquia avium. — ¶ Also written colloquium.

COLLŌQUŌR, or **CŌNLŌQUŌR** (con & loquor), ēris, ūtus sum, dep. 3. to speak together, converse, confer, συνομιλέω, simul loquor. *Cic.* Hoc uno prastamus feris, quod colloquimur inter nos. *Id.* Colloqui inter se de re aliqua. *Id.* sapissime cum aliquo per litteras. *Nepos.* per internuntios. *Cic.* clam cum aliquo. — Sometimes, with the acc. of a person, for alloquor, to speak to. *Plant.* Perlubet hunc hominem colloqui. — ¶ With a dat. In *Suppositis Merc.* *Plautini.* scena, quæ incipit: *Syra non redit.* Nulli colloquor libentius.

COLLŪCĒŌ, or **CŌNLŪCĒŌ** (con & lucco), es, uxi, n. 2. to shine together, shine with a powerful light, συλλύπω, ἀμφιφύω. *Cic.* Sol immenso mundo longe lateque collucens. *Id.* Cujus fulgore collucere, atque illustrari Jovis templum oportebat. *Id.* Mare a sole collucet. *Virg.* Totus collucens veste, atque insignibus armis. *Id.* Sævæ facies collucet.

COLLUCERNATIO, same as *Collurcinatio*.

COLLŪCĒŌ (con & lūx), as, a. 1. to make 2 light. — Hence, *Cato.* Collucare lucum, *h. e.* to cut down trees to make the wood light. *Colum.* Collucare arborem, *h. e.* to lop, cut off the boughs.

COLLŪCTĀTĪŌ (colluctor), ōnis, f. a 2 struggling or contending together; a wrestling. *Pandect.* and *Colum.* — *Figur.* *Quintil.* Cum verbis suis colluctatio, *h. e.* difficulty of expressing them well. — ¶ Also, the death-struggle. *Senec.* — ¶ Also, de concubitu. *Apul.*

COLLŪCTĀTŌR (*Id.*), ōris, m. one who 3 struggles with an opponent. *Lactant.*

COLLŪCTŌR (con & luctor), āris, dep. 1. to contend or struggle together; to wrestle, συμπάλαω. *Plin.* cum eo. *Apul.* Ut quemque colluctantem offenderam. *Gell.* cum petulantia morbi. *Prudent.* prædonibus.

COLLŪDIUM (colludo), ii, n. a playing together. *Solin.* Post assucta colludia. — ¶ Also, fraud, deception, deceit, collusion. *Ammian.* Per colludia in noimen fisci translaturum.

COLLŪDŌ (con & ludo), is, ūsi, ūsum, n. 3. to play or sport together, play with, συμπαίζω. *Horat.* paribus. — *Figur.* *Virg.* Summa nantes in aqua colludere plumas, *h. e.* luduntium more volitare. — ¶ Of parties in a court of justice, who have a secret understanding with each other to the prejudice of a third; to act collusively. *Cic.* Inimicus hostis esset, nisi tecum colluisset. — ¶ Also, of an agent, who is bribed by the buyer to sell cheaper to him; to have a secret understanding with. *Pandect.*

COLLŪGĒŌ (con & lingo), es, n. 2. to 3 mourn or mourn together. *Cal.* *Aurel.*

CŌLLUM (unc.), i, n. the neck, of men and beasts, τράχηλος. *Cic.* Anseres adjuvantur proceritate collorum. *Id.* Sustinere aliquid collo ac cervicibus suis. *Id.* Invadere alicui in collum, to throw one's arms round the neck. *Q. Cic.* Scare alicui collum gladio, to cut through the neck, to behead. *Plant.* Tollere aliquem in collum, to take upon the shoulders. *Id.* Pallium in collum conjicere. *Propert.* India quin, Auguste, tuo dat colla triumpho, yields, confesses itself conquered. *Sil.* Subdere colla fortunæ. — It was customary to force men before a court, or to prison, by grasping and wrenching their necks, or drawing their tunics tight round the neck; hence, *Plant.* Obtorto collo ad Prætorum trahor, *h. e.* with my neck wrenched. *Id.* Collum obstringe. *Cic.* Obtorta gula de convivio in vincula abripere. — Also, *Liv.* Consul cum paucis appellatibus Tribunal collum torsisset, had seized a few by the neck, *h. e.* had sent

them to prison. — ¶ Also, of inanimate objects, the neck. *Virg.* Lasso papavera collo. *Plin.* Colla fictilia, *h. e.* tubuli fictiles. *Id.* Collum lagenæ. *Stat.* Frondea colla Parnassi, *h. e.* the part or ridges just below the summit. — ¶ *Collus*, i, m. also occurs. *Plant.*

CŌLLŪMINŌ (con & lumino), as, a. 1. 3 to illuminate. *Apul.*

CŌLLŪŌ (con & lūo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. 2 to rinse, wash. *Cato.* Metretam amurca. *Pers.* plasmate guttur. *Plin.* dentes aqua. — ¶ Also, to wash together, to wash up (of a river). *Pandect.* Cum annis paulatim colluendo, locum eminentem supra alveum fecit.

CŌLLŪRCINĀTĪŌ (con & lurcor), ōnis, 3 f. gluttony, voracity. *Apul.* where some read *cohircinationibus*.

CŌLLŪS. See *Colum.* 3

CŌLLŪSĪŌ (colludo), ōnis, f. covine or 1 collusion (amongst lawyers); deceit, fraud. *Cic.* Tuorum comitum collusio cum decumanis sociis tuis. *Senec.* Per collusionem patri titulum fortissimi viri contigisse. *Pandect.* Per collusionem pronuntiatu ingenuus. — ¶ *Collusium*, ii, n. occurs once in the same sense; as some read. *Pandect.*

CŌLLŪSŌR (*Id.*), ōris, m. a play-fellow. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, one who has a secret understanding with another, in a suit. *Cod. Theod.*

CŌLLŪSŌRIĒ (*Id.*), adverb, collusively. 3 *Pandect.*

CŌLLŪSTRŌ (con & lustrō), as, a. 1. to brighten, illumine. *Cic.* Sol omnia collustrans. *Id.* Luna lumine solis collustrari putatur. — Hence, of the colors of pictures, *Collustratus*, a, um, clear, bright. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, to look around upon, survey. *Cic.* Cum omnia collustrarem oculis.

CŌLLŪTĪŌ (colluo), ōnis, f. a washing, 3 rinsing. *Scribon. Larg.*

CŌLLŪTŪLŌ (con & lutulo), as, a. 1. to 3 dirty, defile, pollute. — *Figur.* to disgrace, dishonor. *Plant.*

CŌLLŪVIĀRIUM (colluvies), ii, n. canal, per quem colluvies et immunditiæ ejectantur. — ¶ *Vitrur.* Etiam in ventre colluviaria sunt faciendæ, per quæ vis spiritus relaxetur, *h. e.* air-holes, vent-holes. *Alii leg. columnaria.*

CŌLLŪVIĒS, ēi, and **CŌLLŪVIŌ** (colluo), ōnis, f. filth or dirt, occasioned by a conflux of different impurities; a collection of impurities, washings. *Pandect.* Locus, per quem colluvies quædam fluit. *Colum.* cortis et ædificii. *Plin.* Medetur addita in colluvium poturis, hog-wash, draff, swill. — ¶ *Figur.* a mixture, medley, hodge-podge; confusion, tumult. *Liv.* Colluvionem gentium, perturbationem auspicionum afferre. *Sueton.* Ab omni colluvione servilis sanguinis incorruptum. *Liv.* Colluvio mixtorum omnium generis animantium. *Cic.* Ille nefarius ex omnium scelerum colluvione natus. *Id.* Ferocitas Græchorum, audacia Saturnini, colluvio Drusi, *h. e.* confusion, tumult. *Id.* O præclarum diem, cum ex hac turba et colluvione discedam!

CŌLLŪBISTĒS (κολλυβιστής), or **CŌLLŪBISTĀ**, æ, m. u banker, money-changer, broker; and who takes his pay in kind. *Hieronym.*

CŌLLŪBŌS (κόλλυβος), i, m. the exchange of coins, of different kinds, or of different countries. *Cic.* So, *Sueton.* Hanc finxit manibus collybo decoloratis Nerulionensis mensarius, *h. e.* with handling money to be changed. — ¶ Also, the broker's profit in such exchange. *Cic.* Certis nominibus deductiones fieri solebant pro spectatione et collybo. — ¶ Also, *Collubus*. — ¶ *Hieronym.* Collybum, i, n.

CŌLLŪRĀ (κολλῦρα), æ, f. a kind of bread, 3 of a circular or oval form, made in a frying-pan, of a sort of broth, or baked at the fire; a bun, cracknel, sippet. *Plant.* Collyræ facite ut madeant, et coliphia. — Hence, *Collyricus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. *Plant.* jus, the broth of which it was made, or with which it was eaten.

CŌLLŪRIS (κολλῦρίς), idis, f. parva collyra. *Augustin.* — ¶ Also, an ornament of women for the head, shaped like a collyra. *Tertull.*

CŌLLŪRYUM (κολλούριον, κολλῦριον), ii, 2 n. an internal application for the fistulous parts of the body, as the nostrils, ears, &c., of a conical or tapering form. *Colum.* Subjicere collyria, quæ ventrem movent, a suppository. — ¶ Also, a collyrium, medicine for the eyes, eye-salve. *Horat.*

CŌLMINIĀNA olea, a species of olive-tree. *Cato.* — Also called by *Varr.*, colminia; by *Colum.*, culminia, and culminea; by *Plin.*, cominia (perhaps from *Cominium*, a town of the Samnites).

CŌLŌ (colum), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to 2 strain liquor through a cloth or sieve; to cleanse, purify, ἱῶω. *Colum.* — So, *Plin.* Terra colans, *h. e.* stillatim emittens aquam. *Mauil.* colare amnes, *h. e.* to fish with a net.

CŌLŌ (perhaps from an obsolete word *κολέω*, which appears in *βονκόλος*, *βοι-κολέω*, *κόλαξ*, &c.), is, ui, cultum, a. 3. to bestow care upon, labor upon, take care of, attend to, cultivate. — ¶ Hence, in agriculture, to tend, cultivate, till. *Colum.* terram. *Cic.* agros. *Id.* vitem. *Horat.* arbores. — Also of other things. *Ovid.* Corpora si veteres non sic coluerunt puellæ. *Tibull.* capillos. *Id.* (if genuine). Mollia jura colendi, *h. e.* comendi. — Hence, to clothe, dress, adorn. *Sueton.* Matrona purpura culta. *Ovid.* Culta venit, decked, adorned. *Varr.* ap. *Nam.* Colere domicilium stramentis, *h. e.* to cover, thatch. — Hence, *figur.* to cultivate, *h. e.* to polish, refine. *Ovid.* ingenuas pectus per artes. *Cic.* Animi non culti fructum ferunt. — Also, to cultivate, *h. e.* to exercise, practise, pursue, study. *Cic.* artes et studia. *Id.* genus orationis æquabile et temperatum. *Id.* disciplinam aliquam. *Id.* vitam illam, to pursue that course of life. (See below.) So, *Plant.* mores alicujus populi. — ¶ Also, to inhabit, dwell in. *Cic.* has terras. *Plant.* hanc domum multos annos. — So, *intransitive*, to dwell. *Liv.* prope Oceanum. *Gell.* ultra Borysthenem. — ¶ Also, to attend to, regard, observe, mind, cherish, take care of, care for. *Cic.* In officio colendo sita vitæ honestas. *Id.* amicitiam, justitiam. *Terent.* pietatem. *Cic.* Colere et efficere munus aliquod. *Id.* diligentiam. *Id.* ritus patrios. *Plant.* Jupiter, qui genus colis hominum. *Cic.* Dii homines colunt. *Id.* meam Tulliam. — Hence, *Sallust.* milites arcte, se opulenter, *h. e.* to treat his soldiers closely, but himself splendidly. — ¶ Also, to keep up, maintain, support, sustain. *Plant.* vix vitam. *Id.* vitam inopem. *Lucret.* ævum, to live. *Plant.* servitutum, to be a slave. *Cic.* memoriam defuncti. — ¶ Also, to look up to with regard or veneration; to respect, honor, esteem; to treat or behave to with respect. *Martial.* Sed si te colo, Sexte, non amabo. *Cic.* amicos. *Id.* Colere inter se. *Gell.* In se se colendo parcum. *Cic.* Neque mihi tui colendi voluntas deficit. *Id.* aliquem in primis, ac diligere. *Id.* aliquem loco patris. *Id.* A te colendus est, *h. e.* you must cherish him, must treat him amicably and respectfully.

Also, to honor, do honor to, show honor to by something. *Liv.* aliquem donis. *Nepos.* aliquem literis. — Often, in a religious sense, to venerate; to worship. *Cic.* deos. *Id.* majores in deorum numero. *Plin.* deum aris. *Senec.* deum precibus. — ¶ See *Cultus*, a, um.

CŌLŌBICŌS (κολοβικός from *κολοβός*), 3 a, um, adj. *Jul. Firmic.* Morientur colobici, *h. e.* mutilated, maimed.

CŌLŌBIUM (κολόβιον, from *κολοβός*, mutilus), ii, n. a short coat, jacket or tunic, without sleeves. *Serr.* — ¶ *Cod. Theod.* Coloborum ac penularum vestimenta (as if from *Colobus* or *-um*).

CŌLŌCĀSIĀ, æ, f. or **CŌLŌCĀSIUM** (κολοκασία, -άσιον), ii, n. properly, the root, then, also, the plant which bore the Egyptian beans (cyami); a splendid plant growing in the lakes and bogs of Egypt and Asia. *Virg.* and *Plin.*

CŌLŌCŪNTHIS (κολοκυνθίς), idis, f. colaguintida, the fruit of the wild gourd. *Plin.*

CŌLŌN, and **CŌLUM** (κόλον or κόλον), 3 i, n. the colon; the longest and widest of

all the intestines. *Cels* — Hence, pain therein; the colic. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a member, part (of a period). *Ascon.* — Also, a part (of a poem). *Donat.*

CŌLŌNĀ (colonus), *æ, f.* a country wo-3 man; a husbandman's wife. *Ovid.*

CŌLŌNĒ, *ārum, f.* a city in *Troas*. *Nepos.* — ¶ Also, a town of Lesser *My-sia*. *Plin.*

CŌLŌNĀRIŪS (Id.), *a, um, adj.* rustic, clownish. *Sidon. persona. Cod. Theod.* conditio, *h. e.* of a peasant or farmer.

CŌLŌNĀTŪS (Id.), *us, m.* the station or 3 condition of a husbandman or farmer. *Cod. Theod.*

CŌLŌNĒŪS, *a, um, or CŌLŌNEUS* [three syllables], *ēi & ēos, m.* one at or from *Colonos*, a town near *Athens*; *Colo-nian*. *Sophocles* wrote a tragedy called *Œdipus Coloneus*. *Cic.* who also makes it fem. sc. *tragœdia*.

CŌLŌNĪA (colonus), *æ, f.* a number of people transplanted from one place to another, with an allowance of land for tillage; a colony, colonists; also, the place newly-peopled or colonized; a colony, settlement, ἀποικία. *Cic.* *Colonia idoneis in locis collocare.* *Id.* deducere in locum aliquem. *Id.* *Capuam.* *Id.* Deducere colonos in *colonium*. *Id.* constituere in *Janicolo*. *Id.* Proficisci in *colonia*s *Latinas*, to go to settle. *Liv.* imponere in *agro Samnitium*. *Id.* Mittere aliquos in *colonium*. *Cic.* Mittere *colonia*m in locum aliquem. *Vellei.* *Sutri-um* (nom.) deducta *colonia* est. *Id.* *Colonia*s condere. — Several towns, originally colonies or settlements, retained the name *Colonia*; as, *Colonia Agrippina*, &c. — Also, in jest, *Plant.* Dare nomen ad *molarum coloniam*, *h. e.* ad *mola*m *damnari*. *So, Id.* Commutare *colonium*, *abode*. — ¶ Sometimes, a farm, country estate. *Colam.*

CŌLŌNĪCŪS (Id.), *a, um, adj.* pertaining 2 to husbandry or husbandmen. *Varr. leges. Plin.* *Ovis colonica*, common; to be found in any village; whereas the *ovcs tectæ* were found in certain parts only of *Italy*. — ¶ *Colonica*, *æ, f.* sc. casa or domus, a farm-house. *Auson.* — ¶ Also, pertaining or belonging to a colony or colonies. *Cæs.* *cohortes*, *h. e.* raised or levied therein. *Sacton.* *decu-riones*, *h. e.* in the colonies.

CŌLŌNŪS (colo), *i, m.* a cultivator, tiller, whether of his own ground or another's, a farmer, husbandman, tenant, rustic, clown, γεωργός. *Cato.* Bonum agricolam bonumque colonum. *Varr.* Ratio ac scientia *coloni*. *Colum.* Paterfamilias comiter agat cum *colonis*. *Cic.* Optimus colonus, frugalissimus. *Pandect.* *Coloni*, qui finita conductione discesserant. *Id.* *Colonus* *partiaris*, a partner in affairs of husbandry. — Jestingly. *Plant.* *Catenarum colone*. — ¶ Also, a colonist or inhabitant of a colony, a settler. *Cic.* *Coloni nostri* *Citceienses*. *Justin.* *Conscripta* *colonorum manu*. *Cic.* *Colonos* deducere in omnes *colonia*s. — ¶ Also, in general, an inhabitant, in the poets. *Virg.* *Veteres* migrate *coloni*. *Calpurn.* *Coloni* *neomorum*. — ¶ Adj. *Sedul.* *Colona virtus*.

CŌLŌPHŌN (Κολοφών, properly, the sun-3 mit, top), *ōnis, m.* a city in *Ionis*; one of the cities which claimed the honor of having given birth to *Homer*. *Cic.* — Fest. proverb. *Colophonem addere*, *κολοφῶνα ἐπιτίθεναι*, to finish, put a finishing hand upon. — Hence, *Colophoniacus*, and *Celophonius*, *a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to this city. *Virg.* in *Ciri.* *Colophoniacus* *Homerus*. *Plin.* *Colophonia* *resina*, and *Scribon.* *Larg.* absol. *Colophonia*, *h. e.* resin of *Colophon*. — *Colophonii*, *ōrum*, the inhabitants. *Cic.*

CŌLŌR (unc.), *ōris, m.* a color, complexion, tint, hue, dye, χρώμα. *Lucret.* *Colore claro splendere*. *Virg.* *Colorem* trahere or ducere, to take a color, to become colored. *Plin.* *Nullum colorem* bibunt, take no dye. *Id.* accipere. *Id.* inducere picture. *Id.* terere. *Paul.* temperare. *Horat.* mutare, to change color; as from fright or shame. *So, Cic.* *Mutato* *coloris*. *Ovid.* perdere. *Id.* *Excidit illi color*. *Virg.* *Colores* dare, to blush. *Id.* *Color non inansit ei*, he changed color. — ¶ *Plant.* *Homo*

nullius *coloris*, *h. e.* a man, of whom you are wholly ignorant; you know not whether he is white or black. — ¶ Hence, figur. appearance, cast, complexion, manner, form; coloring, embellishment, ornament, dress. *Cic.* *Color urbanitatis* in oratione. *Quintil.* *Urbanitas* sit in toto colore dicendi. *Id.* *Non unus color* *proœmii*, *narrationis*, &c. *Petron.* *Carmen sani coloris*. *Cic.* *Omnibus pictus et politus artis coloribus*. *Id.* *Amisimus colorem et speciem pristinam civitatis*. *Horat.* *Quisquis erit, scribam, vitæ color*, *h. e.* tenor, state, condition. *Id.* *Omnis Aristippum* de-cuit color et status, manner of life, dress, &c. — ¶ Also, excuse, probable pre-tence, pretext, pretence, color, credibility; cloak, plea. *Quintil.* *Sola colorem* habet penitentia. *Javental.* *Dic* aliquem colorem. *Quintil.* *Color patrocini*. *Pandect.* *Res illo colore* defenditur apud *judicem*, ut, &c. *Cod. Theod.* *Sub colore* adipiscendæ possessionis. *Quintil.* *Excogitare colorem* aliquem. *Id.* *Dare colorem* *rebus deformibus*.

CŌLŌRĀTE (coloratus), adverb, specious-3 ly, cum coloribus. *Figur.* *Quintil.* *Colorate* affert quidem iste tale patrocinium, with some pretext; apparently with reason.

CŌLŌRĀTŪS (coloro), *a, um, partic.* See *Coloro*. — ¶ Adj. colored, having color. *Lucan.* *gemina*. *Cels.* *Si aliquis coloratio factus est*. — *Figur.* *Cic.* *Urbanitate colorata oratio*, colored, painted. — ¶ Also, having good, healthy color. *Quintil.* (to this the example from *Cels.* may also be referred).

CŌLŌRĒŪS, and **CŌLŌRĪŪS** (color), *a, 3 um, adj.* of various colors, variegated, colored, ποικίλος. *Pandect.*

CŌLŌRĒ (Id.), *as, āvi, ātum, a. l.* to color, paint, stain, dye, give a complexion to, to tan, χρώω, χρωματίζω, colorem induco, pingo. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, to beautify; to disguise, gloss over. *Valer. Max.*

CŌLŌS, an old form for *Color*, which see.

CŌLŌSSĀE, *ārum, f.* a city in *Great Phry-gia*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Colossinus*, *a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to the same. *Plin.*

CŌLŌSSĒRŌS (κολοσσός and ἔρος), *ōtis, m.* the *Colossian* god of love, the name of a large beautiful man. *Sucton.*

CŌLŌSSŪS (colossus), *a, um, adj.* giant-2 like, colossean, κολοσσαῖος. *Plin.*

CŌLŌSSICŪS (Id.), *a, um* (or -ōn), 2 κολοσσικός, same as *Colossus*. — ¶ *Vitrav.* *Colossicōtēros*, comp. according to the Greek form.

CŌLŌSSŪS (κολοσσός), *i, m.* a statue of enormous magnitude, of which kind was one at *Rhodes*; an image greatly beyond the life; a colosse or colossus. *Plin.* — ¶ In *Lamprid.* as an adj. for *colosseus*.

CŌLŌSTRĀ, *æ, f.* and **CŌLŌSTRĀ** (unc.), 2 ōrum, *n.* the first milk after the birth, which is very thick; beestings, πρωτόγαλα. *Plin.* and *Martial.* — ¶ Also, a term of endearment. *Plant.* *Meum mel*, *meum cor*, *inca colostrā*, *meus molliculus casens*. — ¶ *Colostrum*, *i, n.* in sing. in *Serv.* ap. *Virg.* and *Martial.* — *Colostrā* is also found.

CŌLŌSTRĀTĪŪS (colostrā), *ōnis, f.* a dis-2 ease incident to young ones, by sucking the mother's first milk. *Plin.* — Infants afflicted with this disease were called *colostrati*. *Plin.*

CŌLŌTĒS (κολοτήης), *æ, m.* a kind of lizard, same as *Stellio*. *Plin.*

CŌLŪBER (unc.), *ūbri, m.* a snake, scē-3 pent, anguis, serpens, ὄφis. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a house snake, an adder. *Virg.*

CŌLŪBRĀ (coluber), *æ, f.* a female snake or adder; a snake, femina colubri: et generatim quæcumque serpens. *Horat.*

CŌLŪBRĀRĪA insula, an island in the *Mediterranean*, so called from the snakes with which it was infested. *Plin.*

CŌLŪBRIFĒR (coluber & fero), *a, um, 3 adj.* bearing snakes, qui colubros fert. *Ovid.* *Colubriferi* *lunina monstri*, *h. e.* *Medusæ*, *cujus est* apud. *Lucan.* *colubriferum* *colum*.

CŌLŪBRINŪS (coluber), *a, um, adj.* of or relating to a snake or serpent. *Plant.* *Colubrino ingenio esse*, *h. e.* wily.

CŌLŪM (unc.), *i, n.* a colander, strainer, 2 filtering vessel or basket, ἡδμός. *Colum.* *Cola juncea vel spartea*. *Cato.* *vitilla*.

Plin. *Aqua per colum* transiens, *h. e.* through sand. *Martial.* *Nivarium*, *h. e.* a sort of strainer or cooler, in which wine was made to pass through snow, in order to make it milder. — ¶ Also, a sort of net, of osiers. *Auson.*

CŌLŪMBĀ (columbus), *æ, f.* a she dove or pigeon; a dove pigeon, περιστέρη. *Horat.* and *Cic.* — Doves were sacred to *Venus*. — ¶ *Plant.* *Mea columba*, my dove (as a term of endearment).

CŌLŪMBĀR (for columbare, from colum-3 ba), *āris, n.* a sort of collar put round the necks of slaves as a punishment. *Plant.* — ¶ Also, *Plant.* *Columbar* impudens, *h. e.* one describing this collar. — ¶ *Plar.* *Columbaria*, see *Colambarium*.

CŌLŪMBĀRĪUM (columba), *ii, n.* a 2 pigeon-house, dove-cote, columbarry, περιστέρων, περιστεροστροφείον. *Varr.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a place or hole in the cote for holding a pair of pigeons, though in this sense more properly derived from *columbar*, as all the examples are in the plur. — ¶ Hence, the place or hole where a raptor rests or is mortised in the wall of a building. *Vitrav.* — ¶ Also, a hole, or space out of which the water runs, after it is taken by the water-mill wheel. *Vitrav.* — ¶ Also, a recess or niche in a sepulchre, to contain the urn of ashes. *Inscript.* — ¶ Also, a hole in the side of a vessel, through which the oar passes into the water. *Isid.*

CŌLŪMBĀRĪŪS (Id.), *ii, m.* he that keeps 3 a dove-house or pigeon-cote. *Varr.*

CŌLŪMBĀTĪM (Id.), *adv.* after the man-3 ner of doves, as doves do. *Matth. ap. Gell.* Where *columbulatim* is also read.

CŌLŪMBINŪS (Id.), *a, um, adj.* belong-1 ing to a dove or pigeon, περιστεροειδής, quæst ex *columbis*. *Cic.* and *Horat.*

— ¶ Also, of a dove color. *Plin.* *terra*. — ¶ Also, named from doves. *Plin.* *vitis*. *Id.* *cicer*. — ¶ *Columbi-naceus*, *a, um, adj.* the same. *Cal.* *Anrel. pullus*, a young dove.

CŌLŪMBŌR (Id.), *āris, dep. l.* to bill or 2 kiss like doves. *Mæcen.* ap. *Senec.* *Siquis* *femina* *columbatur*.

CŌLŪMBŌLŪS (dimin. from *columbus*), 2 *i, m.* a little dove; a young pigeon, περιστέριον. *Plin.* *Ep.* *Columbulis nostris*, (alluding to a poem of *Stella*, called *Columba*).

CŌLŪMBŪS (κόλυμβος, *h. e.* a diver), *i, 2 m.* a male dove or pigeon, περιστέρος. *Varr.* *Mas* *columbus*, *femina* *columba*. — And, generally, a dove or pigeon. *Horat.* and *Colum.*

CŌLŪMĒLLĀ (dimin. from *columna*), *æ, f.* a small pillar or column. *Cic.* — Hence, figur. *Lucil.* *Servus* *Lucili* *columella*, *h. e.* prop, stay, trusty slave. — *Columnella* is also read. — ¶ *L. Junius Moderatus Columella*, a writer on husbandry in the time of the emperor *Claudius*.

CŌLŪMĒLLĀRĒS (columella) *dentes*, *h. e.* 2 eye-teeth, grinders, of horses, which appear in the fourth year. *Varr.* and *Plin.*

CŌLŪMĒN (probably allied with *culmen*), *inis, n.* the top, summit, or roof of a house, κορυφή, στέγος. *Varr.*, *Cic.* and *Senec.* — ¶ In particular, the principal beam, extending longwise on the top of the roof of a house, on which all the parts of the roof depend. *Vitrav.* — ¶ Also, in general, the top or summit of any thing. *Catull.* *Sub altis* *Phry-giæ*, *columinibus*, *h. e.* *montibus* *Idæ Phrygiæ*. *Nigid.* ap. *Serv.* *Canicula* in *columen* venit cum *Geminis*, *h. e.* to the meridian. — ¶ *Figur.* a prop, stay, support. *Tercnt.* *Columen* vero *familia*. *Cic.* *reipublicæ*. *Horat.* *rerum* *meorum*. *Sil.* *Ausonii regni*. — Also, the chief, head, principal. *Plant.* *Audaciæ* *columen*. *Cic.* *amicorum* *Antonii*. *Gell.* *artium* *columina* *M. Varonem* et *P. Nigidium*.

CŌLŪMIS (unc.), *c, adject.* same as *In-3 columis*. *Isidor.* — ¶ It occurs (according to some edd.) in *Plaat. Trin.* 3. 3. 15., where it has also been explained (as if from *κολοῖω*), *matulated, maimed*.

CŌLŪMNA (columen), *æ, f.* a pillar, col-1 umn, κίον, στῆλος. — ¶ *Columna* *Maenia* (*Menia*), and simply *Columna*, a pillar in *Rome*, at which slaves, thieves, &c. were punished, and to which dishonest

debtors were summoned, and probably punished; a sort of pillar of infamy, whipping-post, pillory. *Cic.* — Hence, *Cic.* Adhaerescere ad columnam (*sc.* Menian), to be stuck to this pillar, *h. e.* not to get away from it without disgrace. — *¶* Columnæ Herculis, the pillars of Hercules, *h. e.* two mountains on the straits of Gibraltar, Calpe in Europe, and Abyla in Africa. *Plin.* and *Mela.* — *¶* Protei Columnæ (*h. e.* fines), the boundaries of Egypt, where Proteus reigned (in reference to the ancient custom of marking boundaries by pillars). — *¶* Figur. *Horat.* Injurioso ne pede prorsus stantem columnam, the standing column, *h. e.* the secure, prosperous state. — *¶* Also, water falling from the clouds in a body; a spout, waterspout. *Lucret.* — *¶* Also, a kind of fiery pillar appearing in the heavens. *Senec.* — *¶* Also, for mentula. *Martial.*

COLUMNARIUS (columna), *e*, adj. *Prudent.* Luce columnari, *h. e.* of the pillar of fire, in the wilderness.

COLUMNARIUM (Id.), *ii*, *n.* a tribute that was imposed upon every pillar that supported the house. *Cic.*

COLUMNARIUS (Id.), *ii*, *m.* perhaps a dishonest debtor or bankrupt, &c., such as was prosecuted at the columna Mænia, where slaves and thieves were punished. *Cæc.* ad *Cic.*

COLUMNATIUS (Id.), *ōnis*, *f.* a supporting by pillars, a colonnade, series or range of pillars. *Apul.*

COLUMNATUS (Id.), *a*, *um*, adj. *pro-* vided with, or supported by pillars. *Varr.* — *¶* *Plant.* Columnatum os, *h. e.* supported by the arm.

COLUMNELLA. See *Columella.*

COLUMNIFER (columna & fero), *a*, *um*, *3* adj. *Prudent.* Columniferum radium, *h. e.* the fiery column in the wilderness.

COLUMINI (κόλιννοι), *ōrum*, *m.* the Colures, 3 two imaginary circles in the heavens (the solstitial and equinoctial), passing through the poles, and intersecting each other at right angles. *Macro.*

COLUMINUS (κόλιννος, cauda mutilus) *ōrum*, *n.* pilasters; a sort of mutilated columns, not having the ornaments on the top. *Sidon.* rotundata, *h. e.* made of circular stones placed on one another.

COLUMINUS (for corulus, from corulus), *3*, *a*, *um*, adj. of the hazel-tree. *Virg.* In veribus coluis.

COLUMINUS (κόλιννος), *a*, *um*, adj. without 3 a tail. — Hence, *Plot. de Metris.* Columnum metrum, *h. e.* wanting a foot, a foot too short.

COLUMINUS, *i*, and **COLUMINUS**, *us*, *f.* a distaff, rock, 2 ἡλακᾶτι. *Cic.* and *Virg.* — Also, the wool itself. *Senec.* Colos, quas nevere. — A distaff is assigned to the Fates (*Parce*), from which they spin off the fate and life of men. *Ovid.* Stabat vacua jam tibi Parca colo, *h. e.* you were soon to die. — *¶* *Catull.* 63. 311. (according to some edd.) has colus, mase.

COLUSTRA. See *Colastra.*

COLUTHIA (κολυτῖα, *ap.* Theophrast.), *ōrum*, *n.* perhaps fruits from the colutea (laburnum, according to some). *Plant.*

COLYMBADES (κόλυμβάδες) *ōlivæ*, pickled olives; as if swimming in the brine. *Plin.*

COLYMBOS (κόλυμβος) *i*, *m.* a place to 3 swim in; a fish-pond. *Lamprid.*

COMA (κόμη), *ē*, *f.* the hair of the head, particularly when long, flowing, uncut. *Cic.* calamistrata. *Id.* Madenti coma, composito capillo. *Acc.* *ap.* *Cic.* Scindens comam. *Quintil.* in gradus frangere, *h. e.* so to dress the hair that one lock is above another, and thus to give it the appearance of steps. *Ovid.* indnere, to put up. *Senec.* Solvere comas, et rursus fingere, to form, fashion, adjust. *Ovid.* componere. *Propert.* Denissis comis plangere pectora. — Also, of animals, *Gell.* Comæ cervicium, *h. e.* the mane. *Stat.* Galeæ treunt horrore comarum, *h. e.* of the crests, made of hair. — Hence, of sheep, *Poet.* *ap.* *Cic.* Aurea (agni) coma, wool, fleece. — Hence, the hair, wool, or down upon parchment. *Tridull.* — *¶* Also, figura, the foliage of trees. *Horat.* Coma nemorum. *Ovid.* Arboreas comas. *Id.* populeas comas. — Also, of plants, a sort of head or inf. *Plin.* Milli comæ. *Id.* Coma cæpe.

Ovid. Papaveras comas, *h. e.* poppy heads or blossoms. — *¶* Also, of the earth, the herbage, flowers; crop, harvest. *Colan.* Telluris comas aptate canistris. *Ovid.* Falce subsecuit comas. — *¶* Also, the beams or rays, streaming light, of the sun, of torches, &c. *Senec.* Coma ignis. *Catull.* Faces splendidas quantum comas. *Senec.* Coma Phœbi.

COMACUM, for *Comaenum*. 3

COMAGENĒ, or **COMMAGENĒ**, *es*, *f.* Κομαγηνή, and Κομμαγηνή, a region of Syria. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a plant, growing in this country. *Plin.* — *¶* Hence, Comagenus, or Commagenus, *a*, *um*, adj. of or pertaining to Comagena. *Juvenal.* and *Plin.* — Comageni, *ōrum*, its inhabitants. *Plin.* — Comagenum medicamentum, invented by the Comagenians, and made of goose-fat, cinnamon, cassia, white pepper, and comagene. *Plin.* and *Pandect.*

COMANA, *ōrum*, τὰ Κόμανα, a city of Cappadocia, where was a splendid temple of Belloa. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a city of Pontus. *Plin.*

COMANS (coma), *antis*, adj. having long 2 or bushy hair, with flowing hair, κομήτης. Used in the various senses of coma.

Valer. Flacc. Comanti ore facem supra, *h. e.* with his hair over his face. *Virg.* Comantes (leonis) toros, *h. e.* furnished with a mane. *Plin.* Equæ comantes.

Valer. Flacc. Silvæ comantes, leafy. *Stat.* Comans humus, *h. e.* grassy. *Virg.* Sera comans narcissis, flowering late.

Id. flore comans. *Plin.* Follis comantibus. *Virg.* Galea comans, *h. e.* crested, plumed. *Id.* Cristas comantes, flowing plumes. *Ovid.* Stella comans, *h. e.* a comet. *Valer. Flacc.* Astro comantes

Tyndaride, *h. e.* with a bright and starry apex on their heads. *Sil.* Pinum flamma comantem, *h. e.* streaming with flame.

— *¶* Also, hairy, shaggy, bristly. *Valer. Flacc.* Altra comantem pectora. *Virg.* Setæ comantes hircorum. *Valer. Flacc.* Pellis comans villis.

COMARCHUS (κόμαρχος), *i*, *m.* a prefect 3 of a village, burgomaster. *Plaut.*

COMARON (κόμαρον), *i*, *n.* the fruit of the arbutus-tree. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, the strawberry plant, called also fragum. *Apul.*

COMATORIS (coma), *a*, *um*, adj. *3* *Petron.* Acu comatorii, a crimping pin.

COMATUS (Id.), *a*, *um*, adj. with long or 2 bushy hair, κομήτης. *Sueton.* Pulchros et comatos deturbabat. *Martial.* Comata tempora. *Id.* O quantum diathecæ valent, et quinque comati, *h. e.* pueri intonsi. *Plin.* Comata Gallia, and *Lucan.* absol. Comata, *h. e.* Transalpine Gaul (except Narbonensis, which was called Bracata); because the inhabitants had long hair. — *¶* *Catull.* Comata silva, *h. e.* frondosa, leafy.

COMBIBO (con & bibo), *is*, *ibi*, *itum*, *a*. 3. to drink, or drink up, ἐκπίνω, συμπίνω. *Ovid.* Et coger lacrymas combibere ipse meas. — *¶* Also, to drink together. *Senec.* Ad artem æque combibendi et convivendi peritissimus. — *¶* Also, to drink up, drink or suck in, draw to itself, imbibe, absorb. *Horat.* Tractare serpentes ut atrum Corpore combiberet venenum. *Ovid.* Sic combibitur Argolicis ingens Erasinus in arvis, *h. e.* is absorbed. *Plin.* Utschroes solem pluviasque combibant. *Colum.* Bacca salem combibat. *Id.* Oleum testa combibit.

Stat. Cupressus flammæ combibit. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Quas (artes) si, dum tener est, combiberit, ad majora veniet paratior, if he shall have imbibed, or taken in.

COMBIBO (combibo), *ōnis*, *m.* a pot-com- 1 portion, συμπότης. *Cic.*

COMBINO (con & bini), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a*. 3 *1.* to join two and two, combine, ζεύγνυμι, συνάπτω, bina jungo, conjungo.

Sidon. — Hence, Combinatus, *a*, *um*. *Augustin.* Ut forte combinati (*sc.* ipse et tres alii) spatiantur, *h. e.* two and two.

COMBRETUM (unc.), *i*, *n.* an herb like lady's-glove (baccar). *Plin.*

COMBULLIO (con & bullio), *is*, *ivi*, *itum*, 3 *n.* 4. to boil together. *Apic.*

COMBURD (con & uro), *is*, *assi*, *ustum*, *a*. 3. to burn together, burn or consume utterly; to scorch, parch, or dry up, συμ- φλέγω, ἐμπήσω. *Plaut.* Comburare ædes. *Cic.* libros. *Id.* aliquem vivum.

Plaut. Nimius calor comburebat gutta. rem. — Hence, Combustum, *i*, *n.* a burn or scald. *Scrib. Larg.* and *Plin.* — *¶* Figur. *Q. Cic.* Comburare aliquem judicio. *Plaut.* diem, *h. e.* to burn the day (as dead); to pass away jovially. *Prop.* Semela (Jupiter) est combustus, est deperditus, *h. e.* is inflamed with love, enamored.

COMBUSTIO (comburo), *ōnis*, *f.* a burning, consuming. *Firmic.*

COMBUSTURA (Id.), *ē*, *f.* a burning, 3 scorching, parching; combustio, ἀπόκαυμα. *Apic.* Ne fundum tangat, propter combusturam. *Æmil. Macer.* Combusturis subvenit ignis.

COMBUSTUS, *a*, *um*, particip. from *Comburo*; which see.

COMĒ (κόμη), *es*, *f.* the herb goat's-beard. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, with a long penult, * a (Grecian) village, hamlet, κόμη. *Liv.*

COMEDIO (con & edo), *is*, *ēdi*, *ēsum* & 3 *estum*, *a*. 3. to eat, eat up, φάγω, ἐσθίω. *Cic.* Te muscæ comedissent. *Terent.* Quid comedent? quid ebibent? —

¶ Often, to consume or squander in gluttony, eat up, waste, dissipate. *Cic.* Comedere rem familiarem, καταφαγεῖν τὴν οὐσίαν. *Id.* patrimonium. *Id.* bona sua. *Id.* Potes inno isto, cum cantherium comediti, Rōmam perveni, the gelding, *h. e.* the money for him. *Id.* beneficia alienius, *h. e.* what has been received by way of benefit. — So, of persons, *Terent.* (spoken by a parasite) Hunc comedendum et deridendum vobis propino, to be sponged, ruined, eaten out; (or, in this place, to be carped at, cut with words). *Plaut.* Comedere aliquem absentem. *Id.* se, *h. e.* to waste or pine away (with care). So, *Juvenal.* Nobilitas comesa, *h. e.* pillaged, plundered.

¶ *Martial.* Pueros oculis comedit, *h. e.* devoured with his eyes. — *¶* *Concedim*, *is*, *it*, for comedam, *as*, *at*. *Plaut.* —

¶ This verb takes also those personal endings of *suav*, which begin with *es*; *as*, *comesset*, *comesse*, *comes*, *comest*, &c. *Cic.* and *Plaut.*

COMEDIO (comedo), *ōnis*, *m.* a prodigol, spendthrift, καταφάγας. *Varr.* and *Lucil.* *ap.* *Non.*

COMENSIS, *e*, adj. of, from or pertaining to Comum, a town of Insubria, near the Larian lake, now Como. *Liv.* ager. So, *Plin.* In Comensi, *sc.* agro. *Id.* lapis, *h. e.* lapis ollaris. *Liv.* Comenses, *ium*, the inhabitants.

COMES (con & mco, which was originally of the third conj.), *itis*, *m.* and *f.* a companion, comrade, fellow; associate, attendant, ἀκόλουθος. *Cic.* Comes meus fuit illo miserrimo tempore. *Cæs.* Victorie Pompeii comitem. *Cic.* Vitæ socia virtus, mortis comes gloria fuisset. *Id.* Ars et doctrina comites ac ministræ sunt oratoris. *Id.* Multarum delicarum comes est extrema saltatio. *Id.* Tuarum actionum, sententiarum, voluntatum socium comitemque. *Id.* Præbere se alicui comitem in ulciscendis inimicis. *Id.* Nec comitem illius furoris, sed duce. *Virg.* Addere se comitem alicui. *Cic.* Adungere se comitem fugæ alienius. *Virg.* Ire comitem alicui. *Id.* Mittere aliquem comitem alteri. *Ovid.* Dare aliquem alicui comitem. *Id.* Venire ad esse comitem alicui. *Cic.* Comitem esse alicujus. *Plaut.* Habere aliquem comitem consiliis suis. *Quintil.* Dulcis secretorum comes. *Plin.* Prosteri se comitem Platonis, *h. e.* sectatorem, a follower, disciple. *Ovid.* Comitem negare, *sc.* se, not to be willing to go with one. — *¶* In particular, Comites, persons who accompany and take care of youths; tutors, pedagogues. *Sueton.* — Also, the retinue, attendants, &c. of a provincial governor. These were either without any particular charge, and sometimes called *amici*; or assigned to some definite duty. *Cic.* Hominem certum misi de comitibus meis. *Horat.* Albinovano comiti scribeque Neronis. — So, figur. *Plaut.* Drusillanus, et comites ejus octo. — *¶* Hence, under the emperors, comites were higher officers, ministers, overseers, superintendents, colonels of the body-guard (obsequii comites), chief grooms of the stables (stabiliti comites), &c. *Codd. Just.* and *Theod.*

CŌMESŌR (comedo), ōris, m. an eater, 3 gourmandizer. *Tertull.* and *Pandect.*

CŌMESSATYO, } See *Comissatio*, &c.
CŌMESSOR, &c. }

CŌMESTŪS, and **CŌMESŪS**, a, um, particip. from *comedo*.

CŌMETĒS (κωμήτης), a, m. a comet. *Cic.* and *Virg.* — Called also *Sidus cometes*, *Stella cometes*. *Tacit.* and *Justin.* — Also, *Cometa*, a, m. *Senec.*

CŌMICĒ (comicus), adverb, comically, in 1 a manner befitting comedy. *Cic.*

CŌMICŪS (κωμικός), a, um, adj. relating to comedy, befitting comedy, comical, κωμωδικός, ad *Comœdium* pertinens. *Horat. res. Cic.* artificium. *Cæs. ap. Sueton.* virtus. *Cic.* adolescens, h. e. represented in a comedy. *Id.* Poeta comicus, or absol. comicus, a comic poet. *Quintil.* Actor comicus, and *Plaut.* comicus (absol.), a comic actor, a comedian. *Plaut.* Annum comicum, h. e. lupines, used, in acting comedies, for money. *Plin.* personæ, masks used in comedy. *Tertull.* Balneum comicum, h. e. fictitious, not genuine.

COMINIA. See *Colminiana*.

CŌMINŪS, or **CŌMMINŪS** (con & manus), uigh at hand; hand to hand, in close combat, ἐγγύθεν. *Cic.* Nec eminus hastis, aut cominus gladii uteretur. *Ovid.* de fratribus unum *Cominus* ense ferit: jaculo cedit eminus ipse. *Cic.* Nunc cominus agamus, let us come to close combat. *Id.* Pugnare cominus in acie cum hoste. *Ovid.* aggredi aliquem. *Id.* ire in aliquem, to attack. *Liv.* gladio rem gerere. *Cic.* Video utrumque cominus ictu cecidisse contrario. *Id.* Qui me epistola petivit, ad te, ut video, cominus accessit. *Plin.* insidiari alicui. *Catull.* Quercus radicibus exturbata Prona eadit, lateque, et cominus obvia frangit, h. e. prope et longe. *Plin.* Sole cominus facto, h. e. propius accedente. *Tacit.* petere Mesopotamiam. *Plin.* judicare aliquid. *Ovid.* aspicere aliquem. *Tacit.* videre aliquid. *Pandect.* Recipere cominus pecuniam a debitore, in person. *Gell.* Exerceri in rebus cominus noscendis, periclitandisque. *Propert.* Cominus ire sues. *Id.* Cominus isse viro. — ¶ Also, sometimes, forthwith, presently, instantly. *Virg.* jacta qui semine cominus arva insequitur. — ¶ *Cominus*, compar., is found in *Tertull.* de carne Christi, c. 21.

CŌMIS (nec.), e. adj. courteous, kind, humane, gentle, mild, affable, complaisant, good-humored, gracious, obliging, condescending, indulgent, accessible, εὐποσῆγοπος, χορηγός. *Cic.* Comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines. *Id.* Comem esse erga aliquem. *Horat.* in aliquem. *Tacit.* alicui. *Cic.* Quemquamne existimas Catone commodiorem, comiorem, moderatiorem fuisse? *Apul.* Senex comissimus. *Nepos.* Ingenium come. *Tacit.* sermo. *Terent.* animus. *Ovid.* oculi. — ¶ Also, favorably disposed to the fine arts. — ¶ Also, witty, and hence, pleasing, in speech and writing. *Horat.* — Also, finical, too studious of elegance. *Plin.* Tiberius Cæsar, minime comis Imperator.

CŌMISSABUNDŪS (comissor), a, um, adj. 2 revelling, rioting, κωμαστής. *Liv.* Temulento agmine comissabundus per Indiam incessit. *Plin.* Juvenes comissabundi.

CŌMISSĀTYŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a revelling, carousing, rioting, or miking merry after supper, κώμος. *Liv.* and *Cic.*

CŌMISSĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. a reveller after supper, a reveller, κωμαστής. *Lin.* and *Cic.* — ¶ *Figur.* *Martini.* At nunc conviva est, comissatorque libellus, h. e. interest, et legitur in conviviis, et comissionibus. *Cic.* Comissatores conjugationis barbatuli juvenes (scornfully), for socii.

CŌMISSŌR (for comassor, from κωμάζω), 2 ari, ātus sum, dep. 1. properly, to go through the city with music in solemn procession, as was usual on the festival of Bacchus; hence, of jovial and merry youths, who, after their ordinary supper, went to a friend's house, and feasted and drank once more; to revel, riot. *Liv.* Quin comissatum ad fratrem imus? *Horat.* Tempestivius in domum comissari, to go to revel.

CŌMITĀS (comis), ātis, f. courtesy, affability, complaisance, gentleness, civility, humnity, good breeding, mildness, kindness, εὐποσηγορία, benignitas, facilitas, lenitas, affabilitas. *Cic.* Crassus in summa comitate habebat etiam severitatis satis. *Tacit.* Comitate curandi provinciam tenuit, h. e. in eurando, by governing with lenity and affability. *Plaut.* Mihi ad enarrandum hoc argumentum est comitas, h. e. I am willing, am ready. — ¶ Also, liberality, munificence. *Plaut.*

CŌMITATENSIS (comitatus), e, adj. per 3 taining to the dignity and office of the comites. (See *Comes*.) *Cod. Theod.* minus subire. *Ammian.* Comitatusis fabrica, h. e. machinatio, ealumniosa delatio Comitum aulicorum. — ¶ *Cod. Theod.* Comitatusis legio. *Id.* Comitatuses milites, soldiers attached to the emperor's residence or court.

CŌMITATŪS, a, um, particip. See *Comito* and *Comitor*. — ¶ *Adj.* *Cic.* Ut esset comitator. *Id.* Comitatores reverti.

CŌMITĀTŌS (comitor), us, m. a member of followers or companions, a train or company of attendants; a train, retinue, suite, equipage, ἀκολουθία. *Cic.* Si in modotecti satis est ad comitatum nostrum recipiendum. *Cæs.* Comitatu equitum triginta ad mare pervenit. *Cic.* ancillarum puerorumque. *Quintil.* declam. Convictibus et comitatibus lætari, in conversation and society. *Plin.* Comitatus rerum Alexandri Magni, h. e. comites expeditionum et rerum gestarum Alexandri. *Id.* Exornatus comitatu Alexandri, h. e. honored by being the companion and friend of Alexander. — ¶ Also, a number of men travelling together, or transporting any thing together, a caravan. *Cæs.* — ¶ Also, the train or suite of the emperor, the court, the imperial residence. *Pandect.* — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Virtutum tanto comitatu. *Plin.* Pruna hordearia appellata, a comitatu frugis ejus, h. e. from its ripening at the same time with barley. *Id.* Comitatus utriusque causæ.

CŌMITĒR (comis), adv. courtously, kindly, affably, complaisantly, gently, civilly, obligingly, politely, φιλοφρόνως, εὐμενός. *Cic.* Comiter, benigne, non gravate. *Id.* Salutare benigne, comiter appellare numquamque. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Erranti comiter viam monstrare. *Cic.* consolari aliquem. *Terent.* aliquem adjuvare. *Gell.* Sensim et comiter admonere aliquem. *Plaut.* Lepidissime, et commissine. *Tacit.* Comiter administrare provinciam. *Liv.* celebrare convivium, h. e. willingly, with pleasure; cheerfully, pleasantly. *So.* *Cic.* Comiter et jucunde esse in convivio. — ¶ *Cic.* Comiter servare majestatem populi R., h. e. willingly, readily. *So.* *Liv.* Apollini vovendos censeo ludos, qui quotannis comiter Apollini fiant. — ¶ *Plin.* Comiter habitare, genteelly, elegantly, splendidly.

COMITIA, ōrum, n. See *Comitium*.

CŌMITIALIS (comitia), e, adj. of or belonging to the comitia. *Vopisc.* Comitiale tribunal, h. e. in Comitii positum. — Comitiales dies were days on which comitia were or might be held. If the comitia were actually held on these days, the senate could not be held, nor could the prætor administer justice. *Cic.* *So.* *Cæs.* biduum. *Cic.* mensis, in which comitia were held. — ¶ *Plaut.* Non potuisti adducere homines magis ad hanc rem idoneos. Nam istorum nullus nefastus est, comitiales sunt meri, h. e. perhaps persons who were continually in the comitium; hence, litigious persons, who were always ready to accuse and circumvent others. — ¶ *Comitialis* morbus, the epilepsy, falling sickness; so called, because its occurrence at the comitia put a stop to the proceedings. *Cels.* *So.* *Senec.* Vitium comitiale. *Plin.* Comitialis, sc. homo, one who has it, an epileptic.

CŌMITIALITER (comitalis), adverb, 2 from the falling sickness. *Plin.*

CŌMITIATŪS (comitia), us, m. an assembly of the people at the comitia, the comitia. *Cic.* e *Legr.* xii. tab. Altera de capite civis rogari, nisi maximo comitiatu, vetat, h. e. at the comitia centuriata.

CŌMITIATŌS (Id.), a, um, adject. 1 *Ascen.* Alii (tribuni militum) sunt co-

mitiati, h. e. appointed at the comitia (whereas those appointed by the general were called *rufati*).

CŌMITIŌ (comitium), as, n. 1. to sacrifice in the comitium, or to go thither to sacrifice. *Varro.*

CŌMITIUM (comes), ii, n. **CŌMITIAX**, ōrum, n. plur. have a two-fold signification. *Comitium* (sing.) was a public place in the forum Romanum, where the comitia curiata were held, and certain offences tried and punished. *Cic.* In comitium veniant, ad stautem judicem dicant. *Plin.* *Ep.* Ceter eques R., cum in comitio virgis caderetur. *Sueton.* In comitio ad necem cadi. — *So.* out of Rome. *Nepos.* In comitio Spartæ, h. e. assembly or place of assembly of the government. — ¶ *Comitia* (plur.), the formal assembly of the whole people, to make, reject, or repeal laws and ordinances, or to choose magistrates, &c. These comitia were of three kinds, centuriata, tributa, curiata, according as the people voted by centuries, tribes, or curiæ. *Cic.* Comitia habere, and facere, and gerere, and instituere, to hold. *Liv.* edicere and indicere. *Cic.* obire, h. e. interesse. *Id.* dimittere. *Id.* Comitiiis præesse, to preside at, direct. — It is often joined with a genit. or nject. denoting the object. *Liv.* consulum, h. e. for choosing consuls. *Cic.* censurum. *So.* *Id.* questoria, and tribunicia. *So.* *Id.* mea, h. e. de me. — Also, with the dat. *Liv.* regi creando. In these passages it may often be rendered election, or election meeting. — *Cic.* uses comitia also of the election of a priest, in Sicily. — *Cic.* Comitia gratuita, h. e. without bribery. *Plin.* flagrantia, h. e. warmly contested. — ¶ *Figur.* *Plaut.* Intus de capite meo sunt comitia, h. e. ubi de forma et salute mea agitur. *So.* *Id.* Pseudolus mihi centuriata habuit capitis comitia, h. e. very cunning, well-prepared counsel, or deliberation. — ¶ *Liv.* 3. 17. Comitia in foro sunt, applied to a multitude or meeting, generally.

CŌMITIVŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. *Veget.* 3 dignitas, h. e. the dignity of comes or count in the emperor's court. *So.* *Cod.* Just. Comitiva (absol.).

CŌMITŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. to accompany, 3 same as *Comitor*. *Propert.* mea si teneram comitarent castra puella. *Ovid.* Pirithoum Theseus comitavit. — ¶ *Passive.* *Justin.* Salutantur, comitantur. *Ovid.* Ingenio meo comitor fruorque. *Cic.* Mulier viris comitata. *Id.* Parum comitatus, h. e. with few attendants. *Id.* Bene comitatus.

CŌMITŌR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to 1 accompany, attend, unit upon, go along with, follow, παρακολουθεῖν. *Curt.* Virgines comitabantur patrem. *Virg.* gressumque canes comitantur heilem. *Id.* iter alicujus. *Sueton.* heilem filium in scholas. — Often, to attend (a funeral), to attend to the grave. *Virg.* juvenem exanimum. *Plin.* exsequias. *So.* absol. *Nepos.* Comitante toto exercitu. — ¶ *Figur.* to accompany. *Cic.* Cetera, quæ comitantur huic vitæ. *Curt.* Hominem consequitur aliquando, nunquam comitatur divinitas. *Claudian.* Superbia comitatur honores.

CŌMMA (κόμμα from κόπτω, to cut), ātis, 2 n. a part of a period, short clause of a sentence. *Diomed.* — ¶ Also, the (written) stop, which marks this, a comma. *Donat.* — ¶ Also, in verse, the cesura. *Valer.* *Prob.* — ¶ Hence, *Commaticus*, a, um, adj. of short sentences or clauses, κομματικός. *Sidon.*

CŌMMACERŌ (con & macero), as, a. 1. 3 to soften by steeping, macerate. *Mnreccl.* *Empir.* — ¶ Also, to pound, bruise. *Strabo.* *Gall.*

CŌMMACESCŌ (con & macesco), is, n. 3. to grow lean, pine or waste away. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* i. if the reading be correct.

CŌMMACŪLŌ (con & maculo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to spot, stain, pollute all over. *Virg.* manus sanguine. *Tacit.* sanguine suo altaria deum. — ¶ *Figur.* to pollute, stain. *Cic.* Commaculare se ambitu. *Sallust.* laudes flagitii. *Stat.* pia templa.

CŌMMADĒŌ (con & mado), es, n. 2. to 3 become moist, or soaked. *Cato.*

COMMAGENE, &c. See *Comagene*.
COMMALAXO (con & malaxo), as, a. 1. 3 to make mild, soften. *Varr. ap. Non.*
COMMANDO (con & mando), is, di, sum, 3 a. 3. to chew, masticate. *Seren. Samm. and Marcell. Empir.*
COMMANDUCATIO (commanduco), 3 ōnis, f. a chewing, champing; mastication. *Scribon. Larg.*
COMMANDUCO (cou & manduco), as, 2 āvi, ātum, a. 1. to masticate, chew, διαμασάσκει. *Plin.* — ¶ *Commandūcor*, āris, dep. *Lucil. ap. Non.*
COMMANEO (con & maneo), es, n. 2. to 3 remain, or remain together. *Macrob.*
COMMANNIPOLARIS (con & manipularis), is, m. a soldier belonging to the same manipulus or company. *Tacit. Prensare commannipularium pectora.*
COMMANNIPOLATIO (con & manipulus), 3 ōnis, f. societas commannipularium. *Spartian. Ut in commanipulatione nemo focum faceret.*
COMMANNIPULO, ōnis, and **COMMANNIPULOS** (Id.), , m. sane as *Commannipularis*. *Spartian. and Inscrip.*
COMMARCO (con & marceo), es, ni, n. 3. 2. to wither, shrink, grow dull, languish. *Amasian.*
COMMARGINO (con & margino), as, a. 1. 3 to border, furnish with a margin. *Ammian. pontes.*
COMMARTIO (con & maritus), i, m. 3 fellow-husband, joint-spouse. *Plaut.*
COMMASCULO (con & masculo), as, to 3 strengthen, fortify, brace, invigorate, ἐπιρροῖς. *Apul. animam. Macrob. frontem.*
COMMASTICO (con & mastico), as, a. 1. 3 to masticate. *Emil. Maer.*
COMMATICUS. See *Comina*. 3
COMMATORES (con & maturesco), is, rui, escere, n. 3. to ripen, come to maturity. *Colum.*
COMMEABILIS (commeo), e, adj. 3 easily passed through. *Arnob. venæ.* — ¶ Also, passing to and fro easily. *Arnob. aure, sc. halitus.*
COMMEATILIS (commeatus), e, adj. 3 Cod. *Just. niles, h. e. a soldier who takes a part of his pny in provisions, &c., or a soldier who has leave to draw his wages, and take a furlough.*
COMMEATOR (commeo), ōris, m. one 3 who goes back and forth. *Apul.*
COMMEATOS (Id.), us, m. a passing; or a passage, a place where one can pass back and forth, στόλος πορευτικός, διάβημα, actus commeandi, transitus. *Plaut.* *Perfodi parietem, qua commeatus esset hinc huic mulieri. Id. Commeatus transtinet trans parietem, h. e. there is a passage through. Id. Utrouque commeatus continet. Cæs. Duobus commeatibus exercitum reportare constituit, ut twice, by two transportations (or also, convoys. See below). Pallad. Commeatus vocis, the passing, passage. — Also, convey, transport; company of merchants. Sueton. Qui de novo commeatu Neapolim confluerant. Auct. B. Afric. Alienus secundum commeatum mittit ad Caesarem, the second convoy. Sull. Frequentiam negotiatorum et commeatum. Tacit. Copia negotiatorum et commeatum maxime celebre. So, Apul. (of dogs) Per omnem nostrum commeatum morsibus ambulare, our caravan or company. — ¶ Often, a furlough; leave of absence from the army for a certain time, ἐξνοσία. Liv. Dare commeatum alicui. Vellei. Cum commeatu petito, Romam venisset. Tacit. Promiscuis militum commeatibus. Liv. Esse in commeatu, h. e. to be on furlough. Pundect. Qui liberum commeatum impetraverunt. — Also, applied to other things. Vellei. Commeatum acquiescendi a continuatione laborum petit, leave. Senec. Mihi commeatum dederat mala valetudo, a respite. Id. Assidua servitus sine commeatu, without intermission. — Hence, Auct. ad Herenn. Qui ad diem commeatus non venit, on the day which ended his furlough. Pundect. Commeatus spatium excedere, the time of the furlough. — ¶ Very often, supplies or provisions brought or carried, or to be brought or carried by land or by sea; provisions, supplies, victuals, as, for an army, a city, or for private persons, ἐπιταγμός. Cic.*

Cum ex omnibus provinciis commeatu et privato et publico prohibebantur. Cæs. Commeatibus nostros intercludere instituit. Id. Sustinere commeatus, to keep up an ample supply of provisions. Id. Petere commeatum, to go in search of provisions, to forage. Nepos. Privare civitatem commeatibus. Plaut. Importare commeatum in coloniam. Curt. Subvehere commeatus. Id. Commeatum copia. — It is sometimes distinguished from corn. Cæs. Supportare frumentum et commeatum. Id. Rei frumentariae commeatusque causa. Sallust. Frumentum dare, commeatum portare. So, Plaut. Cibatus et commeatus. — Figur. Plaut. Commeatus argentarius, a supply of money.
COMMEDITOR (con & meditor), āris, dep. 1. to consider, take into consideration. Auct. ad Herenn. — ¶ Also, to imitate. Lucret. Fragiles sonitus charitarum commeditatur, h. e. gives a sound like that caused by tearing paper.
COMMEMBRATOS (con & membro), a, um, adj. joined together, compacted. *Paulin. Nolan.*
COMMEMINI (con & memini), isti, delect. 1. to remember, recollect; have in remembrance, to know, διαμνησκαί. Cic. Quem hominem probe nosse, et commeminis se, aiebat. Id. Non commemini, antequam sum natus, miserum. Terent. Si satis commemini. Plaut. Ecquid adhuc commemini? Punice? Terent. Sie commemineram, that I knew.
COMMEMORABILIS (commemoro), e, I adj. worthy of mention, memorable. Cic. Vir commemorabili pietate praeclatus. Plaut. Pugna commemorabilis.
COMMEMORAMENTUM (Id.), i, n. a 3 mention. *Cæcil. ap. Non.*
COMMEMORANDUS (properly particip. from commemoro), a, um, adj. memorable, worthy of memory. Cic. judicium. Id. liberalitas.
COMMEMORATIO (commemoro), ōnis, f. a reminding, putting in mind, calling to recollection; a detail, recounting, ἐπιμνησκαί. Cic. nominis nostri. Terent. Isthac commemoratio quasi exprobratio benefici est. Cic. Verres in assidua commemoratione flagitiorum fuit, h. e. people were always mentioning or recounting his crimes.
COMMEMORATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a 3 tior, commemorator. *Tertull.*
COMMEMORATOS (Id.), us, m. same as 3 *Commemoratio*. *Apul.*
COMMEMORO (con & memoro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to call to mind, to think over again; to mention, make mention of, detail, recount, relate, ἐπιμνησκει. Cic. Quid quaque die dixerim, audierim, egerim, commemoro vespere. Id. Consulens ei, quam saepe commemoro, humanæ societati. Id. Beneficia non debet commemorare, qui contulit. Id. Metrodorus, de cuius memoria commemoravit Antonius. Id. de tua virtute. Terent. Cui dem, quamobrem dem, commemorabo.
COMMENDABILIS (commendo), e, adj. 2 commendable, inudable, praiseworthy, qui commendari potest, ἐπαινετός. Liv. Nec ullo commendabilis merito. Colum. Arbustum commendabile fructu et decore. Trebell. Poll. Facere aliquem commendabiliorum alicui.
COMMENDATIO (Id.), ōnis, f. commendation, recommendation, ἀστας. Cic. Ut intelligam, meam commendationem non vulgarem fuisse. Id. Ne exequare videar ambitione quadam commendationes meas. Sueton. Dare aliquid alicui ex commendatione alicujus. Cic. Facere aliquid commendatione alicujus. Cic. fumsorum imaginum. Id. famæ. Id. naturæ. Id. oculorum. Plin. Sine accessita commendatione. — ¶ Also (though nearly the same thing), excellence, agreeableness, grace; praise, repute, esteem. Nepos. Tanta erat commendatio oris, ut, &c. Cic. Magna commendatio liberalitatis. Id. Ponere aliquid in prima commendatione, h. e. primam laudem ei tribuere. Plin. Candor est in commendatione, is in repute. Id. Beryllis summa commendatio in longitudine.
COMMENDATITIOS (commendatus), a, I um, adj. containing a recommendation, pertaining to a recommendation, commendatory, ἀστατικός. Cic. Nullas litteras mittere, nisi commendatitias, i. e. of recommendation. So, Aug. ap. Macrob. Commendatitiae (absol.). — ¶ Written also, commendaticius.
COMMENDATIVOS (commendo) casus, h. e. datus. *Priscian.*
COMMENDATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a commender, praiser, qui commendat. *Plin. Ep.*
COMMENDATORIUS (commendator), a, um, adj. same as *Commendativus*. *Sidon.*
COMMENDATRIX (Id.), icis, f. she that 1 commends or recommends. Cic. Lex commendatrix virtutum.
COMMENDATOS, a, um, particip. intrusted, commended, &c. (See *Commendo*.) — ¶ Adj. commended, recommended. Cic. Quæ res commendatior sempiternæ memoriæ? Id. Ceteris rebus habere eos commendatissimos. — Also, acceptable, pleasing, valued, esteemed. *Petrus. Vultus commendator. Plin. Calami commendatiores, in greater repute.*
COMMENDO (con & mando), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to commit to any one's charge, consign to any one's care, intrust with, ἀντιγράμ. *Pandect. Commendare nihil aliud est, quam deponere. Cic. commendatus et commissus. Id. Commendatus et concreditus. Justin. filios apud hospitem. — Figur. Brut. ad Cic. Commendare aliquid literis, to commit. Cic. aliquid monumentis (h. e. scriptis) suis. Id. aliquid immortalitati, to consign. Id. aliquid sempiternæ gloriæ. Id. aliquid auctoritati, fidei, prudentiæ alicujus. Auct. B. Afric. Commendare se fuge. — ¶ Also, to commend, recommend. Cic. Tibi omnem rem atque causam, meque totum commendo, atque trado. Id. aliquid de meliore nota. Id. aliquid intime. Terent. se alicui in clientelam et fidem. Cic. Matrem meosque tibi commendatos habere. — Hence, figur. to recommend, commend, h. e. make agreeable, procure favor for, set off, grace, praise. Cic. Nulla re magis commendatur orator, quam verborum splendor et copia. Plin. Ep. Commendare justitiam suam provincialibus humanitate. Plin. Marmora commendantur maculis, aut coloribus, derive value from. Id. Myrti semen commendatum oris odorem commendat, improves, corrects, sweetens. Gell. Nunc commendat, nunc objurgat, praises. — ¶ *Pandect. Tutorem fraudulentam conversato suspectum commendat, renders him an object of suspicion. — ¶ Hygin. Commendare aliquem Scyron ad regem, to send him, commend him to his protection and guardianship.*
COMMENSUS (commetior), us, m. pro- 2 portionate measure or size; symmetry, συμμετρία. *Vitruv.*
COMMENTARIENSIS (commentarius), 3 is, m. one who has the care of public papers, a clerk, register. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, a jailer, keeper of a prison, whose duty it was to make out a list of the prisoners committed to his care. *Cod. Just.* — ¶ Also, a clerk employed in the army. *Ascon.*
COMMENTARIOLUM (dimin. of commentarium), i, n. a short commentary. Cic. — ¶ *Commentariolus*, i, m. in *Hieron.*
COMMENTARIUS (commentor), ii, m. and **COMMENTARIUM**, ii, n. a book of memoirs, memorandum-book, brief register or journal; a short commentary, short narration, list. — Hence *Cæsar* calls the book of his wars commentarii, sketches. Cic. — ¶ Also, in courts, a registry, protocol, a brief. *Senec. and Cic.* — ¶ Also, a comment, annotation, commentary, short interpretation, brief explanation. *Gell.*
COMMENTATIO (Id.), ōnis, a meditating, contemplating, thinking upon, considering. Cic. — ¶ Also, something produced by meditation. Cic. — Hence, a written dissertation, essay, description. *Plin.*
COMMENTATOR (Id.), ōris, m. an invent- 3 or, contriver; a writer. *Apul. and Tertull.*
COMMENTIOR (con & mentior), iis, itus*

sum, dep. 4. to feign, pretend, assert falsely, ψεύδομαι. *Apul.* Si qua commentariatur, redarguere. *Id.* Virum commentitus bonum. 3

COMMENTITIUS, and **COMMENTICIUS** 3 (commisitor, commentus), a, um, adj. invented, discovered by thinking; fictitious, imaginary. *Cic.* Commentitii et ficti *Dii.* *Id.* Nomina nova et commentitia. *Id.* civitas Platonis. *Pandect.* Jure commentitio receptum est, h. e. new. *Sueton.* spectacula, newly invented. *Gell.* Res commentitias dicere, matters of one's own fancy. *Cic.* sententiae. *Id.* crimen, an accusation without grounds; a false accusation. *Gell.* fraudes.

COMMENTO, as. See *Commentor*. 3

COMMENTOR (commisitor, commentus), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to meditate, think, muse upon, consider attentively, μελετάω, διανοέω, mente verso, meditator, excogito vel solus vel cum aliis. *Cic.* Cum in hortos Bruti commentandi causa venissemus. *Id.* Commentari secum futuras miseras. *Id.* Commentari inter nos, qua ratione, &c. *Id.* Commentari atque meditari de aliqua re. — Hence, to produce by study or meditation, write, compose. *Cic.* Commentari orationem in aliquem. *Id.* Commentari minos. *Plin.* Cato commentans de militari disciplina. *Plaut.* Achillem Aristarchi mihi commentari lubet, h. e. to imitate. — ¶ Also, to utter one's thoughts on any subject; to discuss, dispute, contend; to comment or remark upon, explain. *Gell.* Neque percontari, neque commentari quae audierat, fas erat. *Cic.* Satisne videor pro meo jure in vestris auribus commentatus? *Sueton.* Carmina diligentius retractare, ac legendo commentandoque etiam ceteris neta facere. — ¶ Also, to invent, devise, contrive. *Plaut.* Ut cito commentatus es! (sc. fallaciam.) — ¶ According to *Priscian*, an ancient form was *commento*. *Plaut.* Nimis bene ora commentavi, to mark with blows, as some explain it. *Al.* aliter leg. *Cic.* Commentata oratio, meditated, reflected upon.

COMMĒTOR (*Id.*), ōris, m. a deciser, 3 inventor. *Ovid.* Luce sua ludos uvæ commentor habebat, h. e. *Bucchas*.

COMMENTUM (*Id.*), i, n. a thought, contrivance, invention; a fiction, feigned story. *Cic.* Opinione commenta. *Terent.* At ipsis commentum placet. *Liv.* Commentum miraculi. *Plin.* Commenta terræ, wonderful peculiarities, as it were inventions of, &c. *Justin.* Ut religione votorum nefanda commenta tegerentur, plans, projects.

COMMENTUS, a, um, particip. See *Commisitor*.

COMMEŌ (con & meo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to go, though often with reference to a return; hence, to come and go, to pass back and forth, διαπορεύομαι. *Cic.* Ultro citroque commeare. *Id.* Commeare retro. *Id.* Sidera ab ortu ad occasum commeantia. *Terent.* in orbem. *Id.* ad mulierculam. *Cic.* Litteræ ab aliis ad nos commeant. *Id.* Insula quo omnes cum mercibus commeabant. *Cæs.* Mercatores ad eos sæpe comment. *Plin.* Ep. Preter statuan. *Nepos.* Via aliqua. *Gell.* Athenas ad Socratem. *Curt.* Commeantes in mari libero. — Figur. *Cic.* Cujus in hortos libidines omnium commearent. — ¶ *Plaut.* Scruposam commeat viam, goes a stony way. *So.* *Pandect.* Qui usus fulse diplomate vias commeavit. — ¶ Pass. *Impers.* *Pandect.* Si sine ponte commeari non possit.

COMMERCIUM (con & merx), ii, n. commerce, exchange of one thing for another, trade, traffic, bartering of wares. *Sallust.* Mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia prohibebant. *Cic.* In agro Segestano Panormitanis commercium est. *Plin.* *Paneg.* Diversas gentes ita commercio miscuit, ut quod genitum esset usquam, id apud omnes natum esse videretur. — ¶ Also, the right or opportunity of trafficking, of buying and selling. *Cic.* L. Crasso, Q. Scævolæ commercium signorum et tabularum pictarum cum Græcis hominibus non fuit. *Liv.* Ut denorum equorum iis commercium esset, h. e. ut denos equos

emere possent. *Id.* Salis commercium dedit, the right. *Cod. Just.* Res commercio redimere. — ¶ Also, wares, commodities, merchandise. — Hence, supplies, provisions. *Plin.* Sabulum portare cum reliquis commerciis militariibus. — ¶ Also, a place of traffic. *Plin.* Primam in bellis commerciorum habere curam. *Id.* Qui commercia hæc et litora peragravit. — ¶ Figur. communication, intercourse, fellowship, converse. *Cic.* Habere commercium cum Musis. *Ovid.* Exercent illi sociæ commercia linguæ. *Vellei.* Commercia epistoliarum, correspondence. *Sil.* culpæ. *Curt.* vitiorum. *Liv.* studiorum. *Sueton.* sermonis. *Virg.* Commercia belli. *Id.* Commercium loquendi et audiendi. *Plaut.* Quid tibi mecum est commercii, senex? what hast thou to do with me? — Also, criminal intercourse. *Plaut.* and *Sueton.*

COMMERŌR (con & mercor), āris, 2 ātus sum, dep. 1. to buy together, purchase, buy up, simul mercor, coemo, συμπρίμαρ. *Plaut.* Qui hic commercaris cives homines liberos. *Sallust.* Commercare arma.

COMMERĒŌ (con & mereo), es, ui, itum, a. 2. to merit, deserve, ἀξιοῦμαι. *Cic.* Aestimationem (pœnæ) commercuisse. *Terent.* Numquam commeriui, ut caperet, &c. *Ovid.* penam. — ¶ Sometimes, to commit. *Plaut.* Commerere noxiam. *Id.* Commerita noxia, h. e. committed. *Id.* culpam in se. *Id.* aliquid mali in se. *Ovid.* Quid placidæ commeriuitis oves? what harm have ye done? *Terent.* Quid commeriui, aut peccavi? — ¶ Also, *Commercor*, ēris, eritis sum, dep. *Terent.* Numquam quicquam erga me commerita est, h. e. committed. *Plaut.* Me hanc culpam commeritum scio. *Gell.* Commeritis est fidem sedulitatis et veritatis, he hath justly acquired a character for diligence and veracity.

COMMERĒŌR. See *Commerco*. 3

COMMETIŌR (con & metior), īris, ens sum, dep. 4. to measure, συμμετρέω. *Colum.* Reperire rationem de commetiendis agris. *Plaut.* Omnes porticus sumus commensi. *So.* *Cic.* Commetiri oportet cum tempore negotium, h. e. to measure it with, weigh it with; compare.

COMMETŌ (frequent. from *commeo*), as, 3 n. 1. to go frequently, be in the habit of going. *Næv.* and *Afran.* ap. *Non.* — Also (according to *Beulæy*), in *Terent.* *Heaut.* 3. l. 35. and *Plaut.* *Capt.* l. 2. 82.

COMMETIŌ (commingo), e, adject. 3 dignus ut commingatur; vile, contemptible. *Pompon.* apud *Noa*.

COMMIGRATIŌ (commigro), ōnis, f. a 2 *reaoing*, migrating. *Senec.* (de stellis).

COMMIGRŌ (con & migro), as, āvi, 1 ātum, n. 1. to reaoove from one place to another; to migrate, flit, change one's place of abode, μετακίεω. *Cic.* In domum tuam commigrabis. *Terent.* Neque diu huc commigrarunt.

COMMILES (con & miles), itis, m. same 3 as *Coavilito*. *Inscript.*

COMMILITIUM (*Id.*), ii, n. fellowship in 2 war, joint warfare, συσπάρεια. *Thucit.* Chauci, cum auxilia pollicerentur, in commilitium asciti. *Plin.* Ep. Instructus commilitio tuo, h. e. doctus militarem disciplinam, quia tecum militavit. *Quintil.* Uti commilitio alicujus, h. e. militare simul cum aliquo. — ¶ Figur. *Ovid.* Et commilitii sacra tuenda putas, h. e. fellowship or communion in study. *So.* *Apul.* Jura amicitie a commilitio studiorum inchoata.

COMMILITŌ (con & milito), as, n. 1. to war in company or together with, to fight on one's side. *Flor.* Luna quasi commilitans.

COMMILITŌ (con & milito, āre), ōnis, m. a fellow-soldier, comrade, συσπάρειος. *Cic.* Meus in Græcia commilito fuit. *Vellei.* Commilito belli. *Sueton.* Nec milites eos sed commilitones appellabat.

COMMINABUNDŌS (comminor), a, um, 3 adject. threatening, menacing. *Tertull.*

COMMINATIŌ (*Id.*), ōnis, f. a threatening, menacing, ἀπειλή. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

COMMINATIVŌS (*Id.*), a, um, adject.

expressing a menace, threatening, menacing. *Tertull.* 3

COMMINATŌR (*Id.*), ōris, m. a threat 3 *ener*, menacer. *Tertull.*

COMMINGŌ (con & mingo), is, inxi, ic 3 tum, or inctum, a. 3. mictu aspergo. *Horat.*

COMMINSŌR (con & mens), ēris, mentus sum, dep. 3. to devise, imagine, invent, contrive, design, feign, excogito, συμπλάττω, διανοέομαι. Generally used in a bad sense. *Cic.* Epicurus monogrammos Deos et nihil agentes commentus est. *Aact.* ad *Herenn.* Commisisci aliquid. *Plaut.* Fabricari et commisisci. *Id.* Reprire et commisisci. *Id.* dolum. *Id.* mendacium. *Id.* maledicta. *Id.* Fac, commentus sies, h. e. fallacias excogites. *Id.* Nec quo commisisci, quid hero dicam meo. *Sueton.* vectigal. *Id.* navem. *Id.* Commisisci novas litteras *Pompon.* *Mela.* Phœnices litteras, aliasque etiam artes, maria navibus adire, classe configere, imperitare gentibus commenti sunt. — ¶ Also, *Commisisco*, ēre, occurs. *Apul.* — ¶ *Commentus*, passively. *Ovid.* Commenta funera narrat, feigned. *So.* *Id.* sacra. *Paul.* fraus, devised.

COMMINSŌR (con & minor), āris, ātus 2 sum, dep. 1. to threaten loudly, to threaten, ἀπειλέω. *Liv.* pugnam. *Auct. B.* *Afric.* impetum. *Sueton.* necem alicui. *Id.* aquilifero moranti cuspidem.

COMMINSŌ (con & minuo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. properly, to lessen, diminish. *Horat.* pondus argenti. *Cic.* aliquid de commendatione. — ¶ Often, to crush or break to pieces, braise or crumble into small parts, break into small pieces or fragments, comminute, fritter, συνπίβεω. *Cic.* Statuum deturbant, assilunt, comminunt, dissipant. *Ovid.* fabas molis. *Petron.* vasa crystallina. *Phadr.* corticem (testudinis). *Cic.* annulum. *Plin.* Comminunt calculos, resolve, break up. *Plaut.* Ego tibi comminuum caput, will break your pate. *Id.* Comminuere posteros securibus. — Hence, *Id.* ap. *Gell.* diem articulatum, h. e. in exiguas partes dividere et distribuere. — ¶ Hence, figur. to wear away, to weaken, enfeeble, impair. *Cic.* Viriatum Lusitanum C. Lælius fregit et comminuit. *Id.* Officium sanctum comminuere, impair. *Id.* opes civitatis. *Id.* Re familiari comminuti sumus. *Ovid.* Comminuere aliqueum lacrymis, h. e. to move, touch, soften. *Id.* vires ingenii, to weaken. *Quintil.* ingenia. *Plin.* Ep. Frigida negotia, quæ animum (the spirit) comminunt.

COMMINUS. See *Cominus*.

COMMINŌTUS, a, um, particip. from *comminuo*.

COMMIS (κῶμυ), or **COMMIS**, is, f. gum, same as *Gumai*. *Plin.* and *Scribon.* *Larg.* — Also, mase, in *Scrib.* *Larg.* — Also, *Commis* or *Cummi*, n. indeclin. *Scrib.* *Larg.* and *Cinn.* ap. *Non.*

COMMISCEŌ (con & misceo), es, iseci, ixtum or istum, to mix or mingle together; to mix up; to blend, confuse, συμπύκνω. *Plaut.* Commiscere mulsum. *Cic.* corpora, h. e. in coition. *Scribon.* *Larg.* multa in unum. *Virg.* fumum in auras. *Cato.* amuretum cum aqua. — Figur. *Cic.* Numquam temeritas cum sapientia commiscetur. *Plaut.* Si quis quid cum Neptuno rei commiscuit, h. e. navigationis se dedit. *Id.* aliquid consilii cum aliquo, h. e. to participate in. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* jus accusatoris cum jure testimonii. — With dat. or abl. *Lucret.* Querela commista genitu. *Virg.* Frusta commixta mero. *Plaut.* Canes capro commixta. * *Virg.* Teucri commixti corpore tanto. *Senec.* Populus, cui commiscemur.

COMMISCIBILIS (commisceo), e, adject. 3 that can be mingled. *Tertull.*

COMMISERATIŌ (commiseror), ōnis, f. the expression of pity, in order to excite emotion, καρκίνσις. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Commiserationem brevem esse oportet: nihil enim lacryma citius arescit.

COMMISERŌ (*Id.*), ōnis, m. a man deserving of pity; a fellow-sufferer. *Tertull.*

COMMISERŌR (con & misceor), ōris, 3 eritis sum, dep. 2. to commiserate, pity, κατοικτίεω, ἐποικτίζομαι. *Gell.* in teritum ejus. — *Impers.* *Gell.* Navitas

precum ejus commiseritum esse illactemus, ut, &c.

COMMISERESCERE (con & miserescere), is, 3 n. 3. to take pity on, commiserate, ἐπιμελεῖσθαι. *Enn. ap. Non.* Fidem Myrmidonum commiserescite. — *Impers. Terent.* Ut ipsam Bacchidem commiseresceret, h. e. that even a Bacchanal would have pitied.

COMMISEROR, āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to commiserate, have compassion; also, to lament, deplore, bewail. *Nepos.* fortunam Græciæ. *Acc. ap. Non.* Te commiserabar magis, quam miserabar mei. *Auct. ad Sereun.* Hæc exornatio plurimum prodest in amplificanda, et commiseranda re, h. e. in exciting compassion for it; in representing it in a piteous manner. So, *Gell.* Murmura (leonis) dolorem cruciatumque vulneris commiserantia. *Cic.* Cum commiserari, conqueri cœperit.

COMMISSATIO, } See *Comissatio*, &c.
COMMISSOR.

COMMISSIO (committo), ōnis, f. a setting of two or more together for the purpose of contention, strife, action; hence, beginning (of a contest, exhibition, &c.); also, the exhibition or contest itself, συμβολή, σύστασις. *Cic.* Commissione Græcorum (sc. ludorum), at the beginning of the games, or at the games. *Id.* Ab ipsa commissione, sc. ludorum, the beginning. *Plin. Ep.* Ludis pantomimi producti in commissione. *Macrob.* Sequenti commissione. *Sueton.* Nomen saui commissionibus obsoleverit, h. e. trials of (literary) skill, contests. *Id.* Senecam commissiones meras componere, showy declamations; compositions exhibited as mere exercises of literary skill. — ¶ Also, the commission, perpetration (of an offence). *Arnab.*

COMMISSORIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *Pandect.* ex commissoria, and *Commissoria*, absol. an exception or condition in a contract, through the non-fulfilment of which the bargain becomes void, or some penalty is incurred.

COMMISSUM (commisus, a, um), i, n. a trust, thing trusted, secret. *Cic.* Ennucians commissum, prodens consocios. *Horat.* Prodere commissum, to betray. *Id.* tacere, to keep. — ¶ Also, among jurists, a forfeiture, confiscation; forfeit. *Quintil.* In commissum venire, and *Pandect.* cadere. *Quintil.* Pro commissum teneri. *Pandect.* Res, quæ commissio vindicanda est. *Id.* Tollere onus navis commissum, as a forfeit to the public chest. — ¶ Also, a transgression of a law, a crime, offence, sin. *Cic.* sacrum, execrable. *Sueton.* audax. (Compare *Committito*.)

COMMISSURA (committo), æ, f. a joining together, joint, juncture, commisure. *Cic.* ossium digitorum. *Senec.* lapidum. *Lucil. ap. Non.* rimarum. *Senec.* Colorum, h. e. mingling, joining. *Id.* nodorum. *Cato.* funis, knot at the end (to keep it from untwisting). *Plin.* Piscium, h. e. the bright star in the knot of the band of the Fishes (Pisces). — *Figur.* *Quintil.* verborum. *Id.* orationis.

COMMISSUS, a, um, particip. See *Committito* and *Commissum*.

COMMITTOS, a, um, particip. from *commisceo*.

COMMITTIGERE (con & mitigo), as, a. 1. to make soft, or mellow. *Terent.* caput sandalio. (See *Mitigo*.)

COMMITTIT (con & mitto), is, isi, issum, a. 3. to cause to go together, to set together, to bring together, especially combatants, wild beasts, armies, &c. *Sueton.* pugiles ordinarios cum Græcis. *Id.* Peditibus, elephantibus, equitibus hinc et inde commissis. — Hence, to set at variance, inflame against each other. *Sueton.* omnes inter se. *Clandian.* pios fratres odiis. — Also, to excite a contest or rivalry between: to match, pair; particularly, of poets and orators. *Sueton.* Ad exercitanda discentium ingenia, æquales inter se committere solebat. So, also, to place together, bring together, for the sake of comparison, to match. *Juvenal.* Committit vates, et comparat inde Maronem. — Also, to begin, commence (of any thing which puts one's strength to the test); pugnam, applied to a contest, properly, to begin, to make an attack, but also gen-

erally, to fight. *Cæs.* prælium. *Eutrop.* Committere (absol.), to engage, fight, combat. So, *Pandect.* Cum boves commisissent. Also, *Liv.* Committere bellum, to commence. *Cic.* pugnam cum aliquo. *Liv.* rixam, to begin. So, *Cic.* ludos. *Liv.* spectaculum. *Sueton.* ludos, to exhibit. So also, in general, to begin. *Cart.* obsidionem. *Ovid.* sermonem. *Id.* Sermo committitur. *Frontin.* Quanta vigilia commissa. And to make, hold. *Cic.* Judicium inter scarios hoc primum committitur. — Also, to join together, connect, unite. *Cels.* Sutura oras vulneris inter se committere. *Cart.* urbem continenti. *Id.* maria. *Liv.* viam visæ. *Ovid.* noctes in sua vota duas. *Id.* Commissa dextera dextræ. *Virg.* Pistrix delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum, h. e. in qua delphinum caudæ conjunctæ sunt cum utero luporum. *Senec.* Commissa uox, h. e. joined to another. *Virg.* Porta commissæ, closed, shut. *Cels.* Coste committuntur cum osse pectoris. So, *Virg.* manum committere Tencris, h. e. to come to close quarters with. — ¶ Also, to give, commit, consign, intrust, commend. *Colum.* semen solo. *Plin.* aliquid cælo, to the air. *Cic.* aliquid literis. *Id.* se periculo, to expose. *Liv.* reimp. in discrimen. *Id.* rem in casum anceps eventus. *Cels.* se labori. *Cic.* Ea vestris ingenis committo. *Terent.* se alicujus fidei, or in alicujus fidem. *Id.* gratam in uxorem alicui. So, the particip. *Commisus.* *Horat.* Si prodiderit commissæ fide, h. e. fidei (see *Commisum*). — Hence, *Committit* se, to risk one's self, to venture. *Cic.* in conclave. *Liv.* in hostilem terram, in potestatem regiam, in fidem inexpertam. And with the dat. *Cic.* populo, before the people. *Id.* urbi. So, absol. *Sueton.* Cum primum frequenti auditorio commisisset, h. e. recited the history he had written, and thus (as we say) committed himself, risked his fame. — Also, *Committi*, to be obliged to be made over to a creditor or to the treasury (fiscus); to be forfeited, confiscated. *Pandect.* Ne prædia in publicum committerentur. So, *Cic.* Hereditas Veneri Erycinæ commissæ. *Id.* Hypothecæ commissæ, sc. creditor. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Devotio capitis convicta et commissæ, h. e. my life forfeited because I have obtained the object of my wish, h. e. my wish. (See also, *Commisum*.) — ¶ Also, to dare or presume to do something, to perpetrate, commit, perform. *Cic.* multa in deos impie. *Id.* flagitium. *Quint.* adulterium. *Pandect.* furtum. *Cic.* Commisum facinus. — And also, intrins. to fail, miss, mistake, transgress. *Cic.* Quum verisimile erit aliquem commisisse. *Id.* In dubium venire non posset; nemo enim committeret, h. e. could mistake about it. *Id.* contra legem, to infringe, violate. *Pandect.* in legem. So, *Varr. lege*. — So also, followed by ut, to make an oversight, or commit a fault, such that, &c. to go so far that, to cause. *Cic.* Non committam, ut me accusare possis. *Id.* Civem committere, ut morte multandus sit. So, *Liv.* Negare, se commissurum, cur, &c. *Cæs.* Neque commissum a se, quare timerent. *Ovid.* Committit sæpe repelli. — ¶ In a judicial sense. *Quint.* Committere poenam, and *Cic.* multam, to make one's self liable to; to incur. So, *Pandect.* edictum, stipulationem, to make the edict, &c. binding on one's self, h. e. to comply with its conditions or stipulations. So, *Pandect.* Lex commissæ, edictum commissum, just going into force. *Cic.* Devotio capitis commissæ (see above). — *Figur.* *Quint.* Committere discrimen, to run the risk, to stake all.

COMMITTIM, and **COMMISTIM** (commixtus, or commistus), mixtly, jointly. *Modestin.*

COMMITTI, and **COMMISTI** (com-3 misce), ōnis, f. a mixing together. *Apul.*

COMMITTURA (Id.), æ, f. a mixing together. *Cato.*

COMMITTOS, and **COMMISTOS**, a, um, partic. from *Commisceo*, which see. — ¶ *Commixtum*, i, n. a mixture. *Cato.*

COMMŌDĀTIO (commodo), ōnis, f. a lending; service. *Apulei.* Commodationes alternæ.

COMMŌDĀTOR (Id.), ōnis, m. a lender. 3 *Pandect.*

COMMŌDĀTUS, a, um, particip. from *commodo*. — ¶ Adj. *accommodated*, appropriate, suitable. *Gell.* Sententiæ ad usum commodatissimæ. *Al. leg.* commendatissimæ. *Plin.* Succus stomacho commodatus, good for. — ¶ *Commōdatum*, i, n. the thing lent, a loan. *Pandect.* accipere. *Id.* rogare. — ¶ Also, a contract for a loan. *Pandect.* Teneri actione commodati. *Id.* Dare actionem commodati in aliquem. *Id.* Teneri commodati. *Id.* Agere commodati.

COMMŌDE (commodus), adv. fitly, aptly, to the purpose, conveniently, advantageously, commodiously, εὐκαίρως, cum modo, apte, ad rem. *Cic.* Neque satis me commode dicere posse intelligi. *Id.* Oratio commode scripta. *Id.* Si satis scite, et commode tempus cepit. *Plaut. ap. Gell.* Amictus non sum commode. — ¶ Also, in good time, in due season, opportunely, commodum, εὐκαίρως. *Cic.* Magis commode, quam strenue navigavi. — Also, just. *Plaut.* Commode ipse exit, is just coming out. *Cic.* Emereram commode ex Antiati, cum in me incurrit, &c., I had just departed when, &c. So, *Id.* Attrahitur Lollus commode, cum Apronius redisset. — ¶ Also, generally, well, suitably, καλῶς. *Plin. Ep.* Ecquid commode vales? are you well? *Cic.* Videre satis ne ea commode dici possint Latine. *Id.* Commodius fecissent, si, &c., would have done better if, &c. *Id.* Quod literas, quibus putas opus esse, curas dandas, facis commode. *Id.* Commodissime esse in aliquo loco. *Plaut.* Accipere aliquem bene et commode. *Nepos.* saltare. *Plin. Ep.* legere. *Cels.* Commode facit cyathus (of medicine), does well. *Cæs.* Commodius administrare rempublicam. *Gell.* Bibliotheca satis commode instructa libris. *Cic.* Minus commode audire, h. e. to be but indifferently spoken of. — ¶ Also, with good humor, obligingly. *Plaut.* Aliquid hinc responde, amabo, commode, ne incommodus nobis sit.

COMMŌDIĀNUS, a, um, adject. of or pertaining to the emperor Commodus. *Lamprid.*

COMMŌDITAS (commodus), ātis, f. aptness, just proportion, symmetry. *Sueton.* membrorum. — Hence, of speech, *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Commoditas orationis; or, *Cic.* Commoditas (absol.). — ¶ Also, of the body, suppleness, flexibility. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, convenience, opportunity. *Plaut.* Commoditatis omnes articulos scio. *Cic.* In occasione commoditas ad faciendum idonea consideranda est. — ¶ Also, advantage, benefit. *Cic.* Maximas commoditates amicitia continet. *Id.* Percipere fructum aut commoditatem ex aliqua re. *Id.* Commoditas et prosperitas vitæ, h. e. convenience, ease. So, *Plaut.* Mea comoditatis (as a term of endearment). — ¶ Also, indulgence, kindness, willingness to oblige, complaisance. *Terent.* Magnam mihi iniecit sua commoditate curam, ne, &c. *Cæcil. ap. Cic.* Omnes meos dolos, fallacias, præstigias præstrinxit commoditas patris.

COMMŌDIUS, a, um, adject. of or pertaining to the emperor Commodus. *Lamprid.* Nonne Commodie, h. e. of August, which he had called Commodus.

COMMŌDŌ (commodus), adverb, in season, opportunely, just at this moment, εὐκαίρως. *Plaut.* Ecce autem commoda aperitur foris.

COMMŌDŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to arrange properly and aptly, to adjust, adapt, accommodate. *Cato.* trapetum. *Quintil.* (of gesture) manum ad verba. — ¶ Also, to give, afford, allow, tender to any one, συνωφελεῖν, κτράω, do, præbeo, benigne facio concedendo alicui aliquid. *Plaut.* Quam (aquam) hostis hosti commodat? *Id.* Commodare alicui opes, spes, bonas copias. *Cic.* Quibus tu quæcunque commodaris, erunt mihi gratissima. *Tacit.* Parvis peccatis veniam, magnis severitatem commo-

dare. *Senec.* Commodati filii, *h. e.* in adoptionem dati. *Cic.* Ut quidquid sine detrimento possit commodari, id tribuatur vel ignoto. *So, Id.* se alicui in omnibus rebus. — And with the *dative* alone. *Cic.* Peto a te, ut his, omnibus in rebus, quantum tua fides, dignitasque patietur, commodes, *accommodate them to the best of your ability; do them all the service in your power.* *Id.* Peto a te, ut omnibus rebus ei commodes. — ¶ In particular, to lend, to give one the use of a thing for a time. In good writers, *commodare* is used in this sense only when the very articles which were borrowed would be returned (as books, garments, &c.); *Mutuo dare*, on the contrary, when things are lent which would not be actually returned as they were lent (as corn, money, &c.). *Cic.* aurum alicui, *h. e.* gold-plate. *Auct.* ad *Hierenn.* Commodare alicui uedes ad nuptias. — *Figur. Liv.* vires suas aliis, *h. e.* soldiers. *Pandect.* fidem suam alicui. *Plin. Ep.* operam alicui. *Horat.* aurem patientem culture, to lend a patient ear, *h. e.* to obey or follow. *Vellei.* manum mortuuro, to lend a hand to. *Senec.* candidato vocem et manum. *Id.* alicui scelera, *h. e.* to commit crimes for the sake of any one. *Cic.* Hæc a virtute donata, cetera a fortuna commodata.

COMMÖDULATYÖ (con & modulatio), 2 önis, *f. symmetry, proportion.* *Vitruv.*

COMMÖDULUM (dimin. of commodum), 3 i, *n. profit, advantage.* *Arnob.* Eventa hæc non commodulosa nostris, sed ipsius pendenda sunt rationibus naturæ. — ¶ Hence, *Commodulum*, adv. *sc.* ad, and *Commodule*, adv. according to convenience, conveniently. *Plaut.*

COMMÖDUM (commodus), adverb, in 1 due season, just in time, just at the time, just, opportunitely, *εὐκαιρως*, opportune. *Plaut.* Commodum adveni domum. *Id.* Ad te hercle ibam commodum. *Terent.* Id cum hoc agebam commodum. — ¶ *Commodum*, followed by *cum*; just, hardly. *Cic.* Commodum discesseras heri, cum Trebatius venit, you had but just gone when, &c.

COMMÖDUM (*Id.*), *i. n.* convenience, advantage, profit, utility. *Cic.* Quod commodum tuo fiat, conveniently. *Id.* Cum erit tuum commodum, when it shall be agreeable. *Liv.* Per commodum; and *Senec.* Ex commodo, conveniently, leisurely. *Cic.* Qui utilitatem defendit, enumerabit commoda pacis, opum, potentie, &c. *Id.* Dignitatem reipublicæ suis commodis et rationibus præferre. *Id.* Servire commodis et utilitati alicujus. *Terent.* Capere commodum ex aliqua re. — Hence, in plur. the advantages derived, or accruing from a profession or trade, income, wages, salary, pay; by perquisites, reward for service. *Frontin.* Cæsar's familia ex Fisco accipit commoda. *Cic.* Sum admiratus, cur tribunatus commoda, dempto præsertim labore militiæ, contempseris. *Sueton.* Commoda missionum. *Id.* emerita militiæ. *Id.* veteranorum. — ¶ Also, any thing lent. *Cic.* Forum ac basilicas non spoliis provinciarum, sed ornamentis amicorum, commodis hospitum, non furtis nocentium ornare.

COMMÖDÖS (con or cum & modus), *a, um*, adject. having a suitable measure; hence, of things, convenient, apt, fit, suitable, opportune, modum servans, aptus, accommodatus, convenientes. *Plaut.* Commoda statura. *Id.* Capillus commodus, hair adjusted. *Ovid.* Vestis commoda ad cursum. *Virg.* Terra commoda Baccho. *Liv.* Commodius iter ostenderetur. *Cic.* Commodius anni tempus. *Cæs.* Commodissimum esse statuit, omnes naves subduci. — ¶ Also, good of its kind, perfect, complete, full. *Plaut.* Minæ argenti commodæ, having its full or just weight. *Id.* Talentum argenti commodum. *Cels.* Valetudo commodior capitis. — ¶ Also, agreeable, acceptable, to one's liking. *Cic.* Judicem dabat, quem (dare) commodum (ei) erat. *Id.* Si tibi erit commodum. *Id.* Commodis moribus esse. — ¶ Used also of men, agreeable, affable, polite, easy, obliging. *Cic.* homo. *Plaut.* convivæ. *Terent.* Mulier commoda et fa-

ceta. — ¶ Also, in good health; well. *Plin. Ep.* Vivere filium atque etiam commodiorem esse simulabat.

COMMÖNTÖS (con & mœnio, an old 3 form for munio), *a, um*, particip. same as *Communitus*. *Gell.* Ore ipso arteriæ commœnito, *h. e.* aditu arteriæ clauso.

COMMÖLTYÖ (con & molior), *iris, itus* 3 sum, dep. 4. same as *Molior*, *ἐκτεν-νῶμαι*. *Cic.* e poeta. Quem dolum ad eum aut machinam commoliar, *h. e.* comminiscar, I shall devise. *Gell.* Confabricatus, commolitusque est originem vocabuli, both after much study discovered.

COMMÖLLYÖ (con & mollio), *is, a. 4. to 3 soften, same as Mollio.* *Marell. Empir.*

COMMÖLÖ (con & molo), *is, ni, itum, a, 2 3. to grind, bruise, or break small, κατα-λέω.* *Colum.* Olivam commolere, preloque subigere. *Id.* Minutissime commolere. *Id.* Bacca commolita. — ¶ Also, to cut off (branches struck by lightning); hence, *Commolenda*, *a, f.* a goddess who presided over them. *Inscript.*

COMMÖNEFACYÖ (commoneo & facio), *is, eci, actum, a. 3. to put in mind, remind, warn, advise, ἀναμνήσκω.* *Cic.* istius turpem calamitosamque præterram. *Id.* Illi cum commonefaciunt, ut, &c. *Cæs.* quæ ipso præsentē sint dicta. *Sallust.* milites beneficii sui. *Tacit.* sanxisse Augustum, &c. *Metell.* alicquem. *Plaut.* Vos monumentis commonefaciam bubulis, *h. e.* cadaam loribus bubulis. *Cod. Just.* Commonefacere subditos de religione. — ¶ In passive, *Commonefio*, *is, actus sum.* *Cic.* Tui sceleris et crudelitatis ex illa oratione commonefiat.

COMMÖNEÖ (con & moneo), *es, ui, itum, a. 2. to enl to mind, remind, put in mind, advise, warn, suggest, ὑποβάλλω, ὑπομνήσκω.* *Plaut.* Commonefier officium suum. *Cic.* Quis venit in Circum maximum, quin de avaritia tua commoneretur? *Id.* alicquem de periculo. *Auct.* ad *Hierenn.* Te nuptiales tibi ejus matrimonii commonebant. *Plaut.* alicquem snarum miseriarum. *Terent.* alicquem, ut servet fidem. *Cels.* ne quis hoc quotidianum habeat. — Of inanimate objects. *Cic.* Pisonis annulus me commouit. *Terent.* Aliorum exempla me commonent.

COMMÖNYTYÖ (commoneo), *önis, f. n. re-2 minding, putting in mind.* *Quintil.* 1. 4. c. 2. pag. 331. *Burn.* Non inutilis erat in extrema parte communitio, *h. e.* repetitio, quæ in memoriam revocet quæ dicta sunt. *Id.* Sit hæc communitio judicis, quo se ad questionem acrius intendat.

COMMÖNYTÖRIS (*Id.*), *a, um*, adject. 3 a letter mandatory, instruction, diploma. *Cod. Just.* suffragium, *h. e.* a tacit agreement, made without writing. — ¶ *Commonitorium*, *ii, n. sc. scriptum, a writing serving to remind one.* *Ammian.*

COMMÖNITUS, *a, um*, particip. from commoneo.

COMMÖNSTRÖ (con & monstro), *as, ävi, ätumi, a. 1. to show, point out, δείκ-νναι, same as monstro, ostendo.* *Plaut.* Commontra, si novisti Agorastoclem. *Id.* Commonstrabo, quo inveniat loco. *Cic.* Commonstrare viam. *Id.* Si non patefacti, at certe commonstrati loci.

COMMÖRATYÖ (commoror), *önis, f. a long stay, sojourning.* *Cic.* Et villa et amenitas illa commorationis, non diversorii. — ¶ Also, a delay, lingering. *Cic.* Multos dies epistolam in manibus habui propter commorationem tabellariorum. — ¶ Also, a rhetorical figure, when an orator dwells long on some important point. *Cic.*

COMMÖRDEÖ (con & mordeo), *es, di, 2 sum, a. 2. to bite, gnaw.* *Senec.* Feræ tela mordent. *Plin.* A cane commorsus. — *Figur.* *Senec.* Instate, commordete (bonos).

COMMÖRIÖR (con & morior), *ëris, mor-2 tüs sum, dep. 3. to die along with, die together, συναποθνήσκω.* *Plin.* Duo venena in homine commoriuntur, *h. e.* counteract each other. *Epit. Liv.* In acie cum Arunte commortuus est. *Sen.* Si multa hominum millia tibi commore-

rentur, *h. e.* tecum una. *Sallust.* Commori hostibus. *Val. Max.* Commori cum aliquo. — ¶ *Commorientes* (the title of a lost play of *Plautus*).

COMMÖRÖR (con & moror), *äris, ätus sum, dep. 1. to stop, pause, stay, abide, remain, tarry, sojourn with, ἑχονίζω, διαρπίζω, same as moror, or simul moror.* *Cic.* Romæ dies triginta. *Id.* ibi diem posterum. *Id.* Commorandi diversorium, non habitandi. *Pompej.* in *Cic.* Ep. circum istæc loca. *Cic.* diutissime apud alicquem. *Id.* inman noctem ad Pelorum. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Hierere in eadem, commorarique sententia, to insist upon, dwell upon. *Id.* pluribus verbis in eo, to dwell longer on. *Id.* in vita. *Id.* in armis civilibus. *Id.* Veritas consistere et commorari cogit. — ¶ *Actively* with acc., to detain, retard. *Plaut.* Me nunc commoror, cum las fores non ferio. *Id.* An te auspiciu commoratum est?

COMMÖRSICÖ (con & morsico), *as, a. 1. 3 to bite, to bite to pieces.* *Apul.*

COMMÖRTALIS (con & mortalis), *e, 2 mortal.* *Colum.*

COMMÖSIS (κόμωσις, from κόμμι, gummi), *is, f. the first ground-work of bees in the making of honey, of a gummy substance.* *Plin.*

COMMÖTYÖ (commoveo), *önis, f. a moving; commotion, violent affection; emotion, affection.* *Pallad.* Cum diu vasorum commotione miscuerint. *Cæc. Aurel.* Gravior gestationis commotio. *Id.* Ventris commotio. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Commotionem suavem jucunditatis in corpore, a pleasurable emotion. *Id.* Commotiones animorum vitiosæ. *Id.* Temperantia est moderatrix omnium commotionum, of all the affections. *Quintil.* Commotionem accipi volunt temporarium animi motum, sicut iram, pavorem.

COMMÖTYÖNCÖLÄ (dimin. from commotio), *e, f. a slight affection, of disease.* *Cic.* Atticæ hilaritatem libenter audio, commotiunculis συμπάσχω, *h. e.* I sympathize with (or I actually feel) the slight attacks or paroxysms of fever.

COMMÖTÖ, *as, a. 1. (frequentat. from 3 commoveo)* *Octav.* *Horatian.* or rather, *Theod. Priscian.* Assidue commotare.

COMMÖTUS, *a, um*, particip. from commoveo. — ¶ *Adj.* *Cic.* Actio non potest esse vehemens, nisi est animus ipse commotus, animated. *Tacit.* Drusus commotior animo, hot, warm, passionate. *So, Sueton.* Commotus, angry.

COMMÖTÖS (commoveo), *us, in. same as 3 Commotio.* *Varr.*

COMMÖVEÖ (con & moveo), *es, övi, ötumi, a. 2. to move together or wholly, move, stir, set in motion (whether the object remain in its place or not), κινέω, συγκινέω.* *Cic.* Quis se commovere potest, ejus ille vitia non videat? *Vulser. Flacc.* niolen. *Lucret.* Caelum commovet se. *Cic.* castra ex aliquo loco. *Id.* se ex loco aliquo. *Id.* te istinc. *Id.* se domo, to stir from home. *Id.* columnas, to stir from their place, remove. *Id.* nubes, to stir (aliquo). *h. e.* to get. *Liv.* hostes, to stir, to make give way. *Sisec.* Agmen perturbatum loco commovit. *Tacit.* Nationes commotæ, up in arms. *Id.* Commoti ad rebellionem. *Quintil.* Commotus vultu, disturbed, discomposed. *Virg.* sacra (at the feasts of Bacchus), *h. e.* to set in motion the holy things belonging to the worship, to carry about images, &c. On such occasions there was much shouting. — Hence, *Plaut.* Scis, mea si commovi sacra, quantas solem turbellas dare, *h. e.* when I have set my tricks or orts in motion. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Perleviter commotus fuerat, had had a slight fever. *Plin.* Commoveri alvo, nervis capite, menti, &c. to be afflicted with diseases in those parts. *Id.* Mente commotus, crazed, insane. *Horat.* Commotus (homo). *Id.* Commota mens, insanity. — *Cic.* Commovere nova quadam, to bring forward (for discussion). — *Cic.* Quæ commoveri non possunt, cannot be refuted, gainsaid. *So, Id.* Cornua commovere disputationis tuæ. — ¶ Of the mind and disposition, to move, touch, affect, make an impression upon. *Cic.* animum aut oculos alicujus. *Id.* judices. *Terent.* theatrum, *h. e.* auditores.

Cic. Nihil me clamor iste commovet, does not alarm me at all. *Trent.* In hac (virgine) commotus sum, *h. e.* the sight of her makes an impression upon me. — *Commovetur* re, &c., the thing makes an impression on me, I do or forbear to do something, on account of it; I receive pleasure or pain from it, I am terrified at it, I am angered, provoked by it, &c. *Cic.* commendatione. *Id.* Gratulatione commotus, moved. *Id.* cupiditate. *Id.* metu. *Sallust.* ira. So, without the abl. *Id.* Te esse commotum, troubled, disquieted, alarmed. *Virg.* Neptunus graviter commotus, struck, disquieted. *Tacit.* Claudius commotus, moved to compassion. *Trent.* Te commotum reddam, troubled, anxious. *Tacit.* Aes alienum commotum, in a disturbed state. — ¶ Also, to set in motion, *h. e.* to stir up, excite. *Cic.* alicui bilem. *Id.* memoriam aliquid disputationum, call up. *Auct.* ad Herem. aliquid ad. — Or, in general, to cause, excite, undertake, begin. *Cic.* bellum. *Id.* dolorem. *Id.* misericordiam alicui. *Id.* invidiam in aliquid. *Id.* studia multorum, *h. e.* to encourage. *Cato.* struem, to get together, make. — ¶ This verb is sometimes contracted in the preterit tenses, as *commoratur*, *commossem*, *commosce*, &c.

COMMULCEŌ (con & mulceo), es, ulsi, ultum, a. 2. to stroke gently, soothe, caress, appease, please, *κατακλῆω*. *Apul.* and *Tiro.* ap. *Gell.*

COMMULCŌ (con & mulco), as, a. 1. to beat, strike. *Apul.*

COMMULGEŌ, es, lxi, ēre, a. 2. to milk, to milk out. *Lucret.*

COMMUNDŌ (con & mundo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to clean, cleanse, make clean, καθαίρω. *Colum.* and *Pandect.*

COMMUNICATYŌ (communico), ōnis, f. an imparting, sharing, communicating, making of a thing common, κοινωμία. *Cic.* Largitio et communicatio civitatis. *Id.* Societas et communicatio utilitatum. *Id.* suavissima sermonis, *h. e.* conversation. *Id.* consili. *Plin.* nominum. *Cato* apud *Gell.* crininis cum pluribus. — ¶ Also, a figure of rhetoric, whereby the orator puts it to the audience what they would do in such and such a case. *Cic.* and *Quintil.*

COMMUNICATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who communicates or imparts. *Arnob.* — ¶ Also, one who partakes. *Tertull.*

COMMUNICATŪS, us, m. same as *Communicatio*. *Apul.*

COMMUNICŌ (communis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to communicate, impart, share with any one, make partaker of, κοινοῦν. *Cic.* Nihil mihi nunc scito tam deesse, quam hominem eum, quocum omnia una communicem. *Id.* Cum de societate inter se multa communicarent. *Id.* Pompeius mecum sæpiissime de te communicare solet. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* consilia cum aliquo. *Sueton.* jacturam et lucrum. — *Id.* causam suam cum altero. *Id.* pro. — *Id.* curam doloris. *Plant.* — *Id.* alio te semper mensa mea (scilicet tecum), you will ever be welcome at my table. *Id.* *Liv.* Sibi communicatum habui. — ¶ Also, to unite, join, connect. *Cæs.* Communicare pecunias cum dotibus. *Cic.* facti gloriam cum mea laude. — ¶ Also, to make common or unclean, pollute. *Tertull.* quæ ore prolata communicant hominem. — ¶ Also, to take part or participate, share. *Quintil.* declam. Solos ergo communicabit misera planetus? *Augustin.* Communicare altari Christi. *Cic.* inimicitias cum aliquo. — Hence, to have communication or intercourse with. *Justin.* cum peregrinis. — ¶ Also, to have conversation with, converse, confer, consult. *Cic.* cum aliquo de re. — ¶ Communicor, āris, dep. 1. for communico. *Liv.* Cum quibus speim integram communicari non sint.

COMMUNIŌ (con & munio), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to fortify, secure, περιπάρτω, same as *munio* or *valde munio*. *Cæs.* tumulum. *Id.* castra. *Id.* castella. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Communire auctoritatem aulæ.

COMMUNIŌ (communis), ōnis, f. communication, mutual participation; an equal privilege or enjoyment of the same thing. *Cic.* Inter quos est communio legis, inter eos

communio juris est. *Id.* Bona, fortunas meas in communione tuorum temporum contuli. *Id.* Communio litterarum. *Id.* Multum valet communio sanguinis. *Sueton.* Provocare ad communione sermonis. — ¶ Also, ecclesiastical communion. *Sulpic. Sever.* Inire communionem cum aliquo. *Id.* Suspendere aliquem a communione, to excommunicate. *Augustin.* Imperatores nostræ communionis. *Id.* Privare aliquem communione sancti Altaris, *h. e.* the holy supper.

COMMŪNIS (perhaps con & munia), e, adj. common (to several persons, or to all); hence, sometimes, common, in common, and sometimes, universal, general, public (*h. e.* relating to, concerning a whole community, state, &c. or the whole world). *Cic.* libertas. *Id.* imperium. *Id.* salutatio, *h. e.* the usual, common, ordinary. *Id.* mens, *h. e.* common to all. *Id.* Homo vite communis ignarus, *h. e.* ignorant of the common customs and duties of life, without manners, without good breeding. *Id.* exordium, *h. e.* that may be used for several orations (and therefore faulty). *Id.* officia, the common duties of life, which every one must or can perform. *Sisenn.* ap. *Non.* res, *h. e.* res publica. *Cic.* Causæ forenses et communes, *h. e.* publicæ. *Enrop.* mors, *h. e.* a natural death. *Liv.* Martem esse communem, et eventum incertum belli, alike to all. *Cic.* Commune liberorum populorum. *Id.* Non proprium senectutis est vitium, sed commune valetudinis. *Id.* Omni ætati mors est communis. *Id.* Dolorem communem vobis necum. *Id.* Inter eos ratio communis est. *Id.* Commune apud eos. — *Locus communis*, a public place or building; as, a temple, market, &c. *Cic.* So, in *Plant.* the lower world, or Orcus. Also, in *Id.* story, a common-place, a general principle or ground; that which applies to many particular cases. — In grammar, Verbum commune, a common verb, *h. e.* having a passive form, and an active or passive signification. *Gell.* Also, Communis syllaba, *h. e.* sometimes long and sometimes short. *Charis.* — ¶ Commune, n. subst. that which is owned in common; the capital or common stock. *Cic.* dividere. — Also, the common or public property of a state, the public chest. *Horat.* Privatus illis census erat brevis, commune magnum. — Also, a public place. *Horat.* (ad librum) Paucis ostendi gemis, et communia laudas. So, *Frontin.* Communia, scilicet, in ea, commons. — Also, the community, state. *Cic.* Siciliæ. *Id.* Quomodo iste commune Milydum vexarit. — ¶ In commune, for all, for common use, for the common good. *Cic.* Ex nostro queque nonnihil in commune contulimus. *Liv.* Vocare honores in commune, *h. e.* promiscuos patribus et plebi. — *Tacit.* Consulere in commune. *Pandect.* Redigere in commune. *Id.* Emere in commune. *Phædr.* Eja, inquit, in commune quodcumque est lucrī, *h. e.* I speak for half. — Also, in general, generally, universally. *Plin.* Quæ ad cuncta arborum genera pertinent in commune, dicemus. *Tacit.* Ille in commune de Germanorum origine, nunc singularum gentium, &c. *Id.* His atque talibus in commune acres iter properabant. — ¶ Communis is also common, known every where, usual or to be found every where. *Cic.* precepta. *Id.* salutatio. *Id.* mimi. — ¶ Communis homo, easy, affable, accessible, complaisant. *Cic.* Eum magis communem censemus in victoria futurum fuisse? *h. e.* magis usum consilio ceterorum. *Sueton.* Nec ullo spectaculi genere communior erat. *Id.* Super cœnam et super aleam communissimus.

COMMUNITAS (communis), ātis, f. community, a having all things in common, common right, fellowship, society. *Cic.* Communitas vite atque victus. *Id.* Junctum esse alicui communitate. *Id.* Societas et communitas generis humani. — ¶ Also, the virtue which maintains this connection, civil justice. *Cic.* Omnis honestas manat a partibus quatuor, quarum una est cognitio, altera communitatis, &c.

COMMUNITER (Id.), adverb, in common

with others, commonly, conjointly, promiscuously, alike, together, generally. *Cic.* Ex tuis litteris intellexi, et iis, quas communiter cum aliis scripsisti, et iis, quas tuo nomine. *Id.* Alia epistola communiter commendavi legatos Arpinatium: hac separatim, altogether, as a body. *Id.* Conscripturum communiter edictum: idque quod communiter compositum fuerat, solus edixit, by all in common. *Id.* Roscius omnia cum Chrysogono communiter possidet, in common. *Id.* Aurium judicium promiscue et communiter stultis ac sapientibus a natura datum, alike. *Id.* Quæ communiter de ipsis studio locutus sum, generally. *Liv.* Dianæ Ephesiæ fanum communiter a civitatibus Asiæ factum, at the common expense. *Apul.* Quæ communiter appellatur propositio, commonly.

COMMUNITIŌ (communio), ōnis, f. a fortifying; a fortification. *Vitruv.*

COMMURMŌRATIŌ (commurmuro), ōnis, f. a murmuring, particularly of several persons. *Gell.*

COMMURMŌRŌ (con & murmuro), as, a. 1. 1. and **COMMURMŌRŌR**, āris, dep. 1. to whisper, murmur together, grumble, mutter. *Cic.* Ut scriba secum ipse commurmuratus sit: ratio quidem, &c. *Sil.* Clauso commurmurat ore. *Plin.* Congregata inter se commurmurant.

COMMUTABILIS (commuto), e, adj. changeable, easy to be changed. *Cic.* Quam sit varia vite, commutabilisque ratio.

COMMUTATĒ (commutatus), adverb, in 2 a changed or altered manner. *Auct.* ad *Herem.*

COMMUTATIŌ (commuto), ōnis, f. a changing, change, alteration. *Cic.* Annæ commutationes semper eodem modo fiunt. — ¶ Also, a rhetorical figure, same as *Antinactolus*. *Auct.* ad *Herem.* — ¶ Also, conversation. *Claudius* *Quadrigrar.*

COMMUTATŌS (Id.), us, m. a change. 3 *Lucret.*

COMMUTŌ (con & muto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to change, alter, μεταβάλλω, διαλλάττω. *Cic.* Fures rerum, quas ceperrunt, signa commutant. *Q.* Cic. vultum et sermonem ad sensum et voluntatem aliorum. *Cic.* statim reipubli. *Id.* aliquid ex vero in falsum. *Plant.* Commutant vestem et nomina inter se. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Nihil commutantur animo, do not alter their opinion. *Id.* animos. — ¶ Often, to exchange, traffic, barter. *Cic.* Cum Regulus de captivis commutandis Romanis missus esset. *Colum.* Mustum primo quoque tempore assumito, aut ære commutato. *Plant.* Vin' commutemus? tuam ego ducam, et tu meam. *Pandect.* Commutare vinum pro oleo, vel oleum pro vino. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Commutare gloriam constantiæ cum charitate patriæ. *Id.* fidem suam et religionem pecunia. *Cæs.* studium belli gerendi agricultura. *Sallust.* contumeliam alicujus vita sua, *h. e.* to defame another at the risk of one's life. — Commutare verba, to exchange words, converse, confer, dispute. *Terent.* Ut est ille bonus vir, tria non commutabis hodie verba inter vos.

COMŌ (coma), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to put 3 forth like hair, to clothe with hair. *Tertull.* and *Paulin.* *Nolan.* — ¶ See also *Comans* and *Comatus*.

COMŌ (unc.), is, mpsi or msi, mptum or mptum, a. 3. to arrange, dress, or adorn; particularly the head, κομῆω, κομᾶω. *Plant.* Amica mea dum comit, dumque se exornat. *Tibull.* nitidum caput. *Quintil.* caput in gradus atque amules. *Id.* Inustus comas acu conientes. *Martial.* capillos dente secto, to comb. *Ovid.* Coma virgineas hasta recurva comas. *Horat.* Pueri præcincti et compti. *Stat.* colla genasque. *Id.* cristas. *Id.* Auriga cemit equos. *Plin.* Colus compta, *h. e.* adorned or provided with wool. — *Figur.* *Quintil.* Comere et expolire orationem, to trim, polish. *Lucan.* Simulatum compta dolore, *h. e.* decked in false grief; or in mournful garments, though her grief was feigned. *Stat.* Comere divitias, opibusque immittere lucem, *h. e.* ornare, et liberalitate illustres reddere. — ¶ *Lucret.* 4. 31. Docui, quibus e rebus cum corpore compta vigeret;

where *compta* seems to be the same as *conjuncta*, *composita*; for ornament implies graceful and orderly connection.

—¶ See *Comptus*.

COMEDIA (κωμῳδία), æ, f. a comedy. Terent. agere. *Id.* facere. *Id.* spectare. *Id.* exigere, *h. e.* to reject. — Among the Greeks comedy was threefold; *ætus* or *antiqua*, which made use of real names and actions; this gave place to the *media*, wherein the actions were real, and names feigned; *nova*, in which both were feigned.

COMEDICĒ (comædicus), adverb, as in 3 a comedy, comically. *Plaut.*

COMEDICŪS (κωμωδικός), a, um, adject. 3 comic. *Apul.*

COMEDŪS (κωμῳδός), a, um, adject. relating to comedy, comic. *Juvenal.* Natio comæda est. —¶ *Comædus*, i, m. sc. actor, a comedian. *Cic.* —¶ *Comædi* performed comedies only, and those on the stage; *histriones*, any plays, and also at feasts, funerals, &c.

COMOSŪS (coma), a, um, adj. hoiry, with 2 long hair, comatus, πολυκόμος. *Phædr.* Calvus, comosa fronte, nudo corpore. —¶ *Figur.* of plants and trees. *Plin.* Tidymalum comosissimum ex omnibus.

COMPACTISCŌR (con & paciscor), or 1 **COMPACTISCŌR**, ēris, pactus or pectus sum, to concert, agree, form a compact or contract. *Plaut.* Quæ mecum in matrimonio compacta sit. *Id.* Compacti sumus. — It does not occur in *pres.* and its derived tenses. —¶ See *Compactum*.

COMPACTILIS (compingo), e, adject. 2 compact, joined or set together firmly, συμπηκτός. *Vitruv.* Supra columnas trabes compactiles imponentur, *h. e.* tignis junctis compositæ. *Id.* Postes compactiles. *Plin.* Solum hoc pomum (juglandes) natura compactili operimento clausit, *h. e.* with a cloven, but closely-joined rind. —¶ Of animals, of a form somewhat short, but well-set. *Plin.* Compactile et breve (genus leonum), crispioribus jubis, &c. *Id.* (Apes) breves et in rotunditatem compactiles.

COMPACTIŪS (*Id.*), ōnis, f. a putting or setting together. *Cic.* Compactio membrorum. —¶ Also, the things compacted or firmly joined together. *Vitruv.* Insuper hanc compactionem erigantur postes compactiles, this structure.

COMPACTUM (compactus), i, n. a concert, agreement, compact. *Plant.* De compacto, or, *Sucton.* Ex compacto, or, *Cic.* Compacto (absol.), *h. e.* by previous agreement or contrivance, according to agreement or concert.

COMPACTŪRĀ (compingo), æ, f. same 2 as *Compactio*. *Vitruv.* Compactura habet laxationem.

COMPACTŪS, a, um, particip. from compingo. —¶ *Adj.* well-joined or set, firm, thick, compact. *Cic.* Quid tam compactum inveniri potest? So, of the body. *Sucton.* Statura fuit quadrata, compactis firmisque membris, compact, well-set. *Plin.* Ep. Compactum corpus et robustum. *Colum.* Hetruria boves progenerat compactos, short, thick, and well-set. *Id.* Asinus cruribus compactis.

COMPAGĒS (compingo), is, f. a joining or setting together; a joint, commissure; also, that which is joined together, a structure, ἀλληλουχία. *Curt.* saxorum. *Lucan.* muri. *Plin.* Compages glutinis, the sticking together, adhesion. *Virg.* Ferro et compagibus arctis clauduntur belli portæ, *h. e.* ferreis compagibus. — *Figur.* *Gell.* mundi. *Cic.* In his inclusi compagibus corporis, inclosure, prison-house. *Lucret.* Harere compagibus, *h. e.* in amplexibus. *Tacit.* Octingentorum annorum fortuna disciplina compages hæc coarctat, *h. e.* societas, imperium, respublica.

COMPAGINŌ (compago), as, ævi, ātum, 3 a. 1. to join or fasten together, connect, compact. *Prudent.* fracta (ossa). *Amian.* Orbis scuti axiculis compaginatus.

COMPAGŌ, inis, f. same as *Compages*. *Ovid.* Calanui compagine ceræ inter se junctis. *Cels.* A compagine corporis. *Senec.* Compaginem soli rumpere. *Plin.* Mundus nullarum egens compaginum.

COMPAGUS. Same as *Canpagus*.

COMPALPŌ (con & palpo), as, a. 1. same as *Palpo*. *Augustin.*

COMPĀR (con & par), āris, adj. equal, 2 very like, well-suited, ἴσος, πᾶρισος, par, equalis. *Liv.* Idemum compar conubium fore. *Id.* Consilium tuum parentis tui consilio compar. *Id.* Funus (Decii) compar morti, suited to his noble death. *Gell.* Quia tantisper similis et compar eorum fias. —¶ *Subst.* an equal; a companion, comrade, partner; a husband, wife, consort. *Plaut.* Hunc comparem metuo meum. *Horat.* Munia comparis æquare. *Ovid.* Bellator sua sine compare, *h. e.* the king without the queen (at chess). —¶ *Compar*, a rhetorical figure, whereby different members of the same sentence are constructed with a like number of syllables. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

COMPARABILIS (comparo), e, adj. that I may be compared, admitting of comparison, comparable, παράβλητος, παραβλητικός. *Cic.* Comparabile est, quod in rebus diversis similem aliquam rationem continet. *Liv.* Trium clarissimorum viro- rum mors comparabilis.

COMPARATĒ (comparatus), adverb, in 1 comparison, by comparison. *Cic.*

COMPARATŪS (comparo), ōnis, f. a preparing or providing for; provision, preparation, παρασκευή. *Cic.* Reliquum tempus ad comparationem novi (belli) contulit. *Id.* Comparatio et disciplina dicendi. *Id.* *Cluent.* 67. criminis, *h. e.* the preparing or procuring of the matter or grounds necessary for an accusation. *Id.* *Q. Fr.* 1. 2. 5. Ut nihil de mea comparatione deminuat, *h. e.* preparation for my defence. *Vitruv.* Comparationes horologiorum ex aqua, *h. e.* ipsæ constructiones. —¶ Also, an acquiring, procuring, gaining; the acquisition of any thing. *Cic.* Sit tam facilis, quam vultis, voluptatis comparatio. *Id.* suffragatorum. *Liv.* veneni. *Valer. Max.* anxia divitiarum. — Hence, a buying, purchasing. *Trojan.* in *Plin.* Ep. frumentorum. *Pandect.* Ex genere comparationis. *Id.* servorum. —¶ Very often, a comparing or likening; comparison, ἀναλογία, παράδεισις, παραβολή. *Cic.* Parium comparatio. *Id.* Eorum, quæ honesta sunt, comparatio, utrum sit honestius. *Id.* orationis suæ cum scriptis alienis. *Id.* Res in comparatione difficilis ad judicandum. *Id.* habere, to have a comparison, admit of comparison. *Sucton.* Ex comparatione procerioris intelligi. *Curt.* Quas in comparatione meliorum avaritia contempserat. *Vellei.* Usque in comparationem Græcorum ingeniorum evecti, so far as to be placed in comparison with, &c. *Sucton.* Demittere se in comparationem, to submit to a comparison with. *Plin.* Suos comparatione ejus damnat ut alienos, in comparison. *Id.* Victus comparatione, in the comparison. *Cic.* Ad eandem inter se comparationem confectis omnium spatiis, *h. e.* the same connection, relation, relative position. *Cic.* *Invent.* 1. 11. criminis, *h. e.* comparison of a crime with a good deed (to accomplish which the crime was committed). —¶ Also, settlement, agreement between two persons. *Liv.* Manliis provincia sine sorte, sine comparatione data, private agreement amongst themselves. —¶ Also, the comparative, in grammar. *Quintil.*

COMPARATŪTŪS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. which is procured or serves to procure any thing. *Cod. Just.* —¶ *Tertull.* Angelorum comparatitius antistatus, *h. e.* comparabilis.

COMPARATĪVE (comparativus), adverb, 3 comparatively, with comparison. *Gell.*

COMPARATĪVŪS (comparo), a, um, adj. 1 containing a comparison, with comparison, comparisonem continens. *Cic.* Comparativa judicatio. *Quintil.* Hoc genus (causæ) comparativum nostri vocant. *Ascon.* In omni qualitate comparativa, *h. e.* in omni comparatione. *Gell.* Vocabulum comparativum, in the comparative degree. *Id.* (absol.) Comparativum, the comparative.

COMPARATŌR (*Id.*), ōris, m. a buyer or 3 purchaser. *Pandect.*

COMPARATŪS (*Id.*), us, m. *Vitruv.*

Amplo modulorum comparatu architectari, with a large apparatus of models.

COMPARCŌ (con & parco), or **COMPARCŌS**, 3 is, si, sum, n. and a. 3. to scrape together, husband well, save by parsimony, to spare, φείδομαι. Terent. Quod ille unciatim vix de deinsuo suo comparis miser. *Solin.* fructus in hyemem. *Plant.* Comperce attractare, *h. e.* noli. *Al. leg.* compesce. *Pacat.* Comparcendo laxare annonam.

COMPARĒS (con & pareo), es, ui, n. 2. to appear, be visible, be present, φαίνομαι, pareo, appareo, in conspectu sum, adsum. *Cic.* Pompeius non comparet, nec in Balearibus omnino fuit. *Plin.* Non comparere in cælo Saturni sidus. *Cic.* Hæc oratio pueris nobis omnium optima putabatur, quæ vix jam comparet in hac turba novorum voluminum. *Liv.* His redderet res, quæ comparerent, *h. e.* exstarent. *Nepos.* In his libris multa diligentia comparet, is evident, displays itself. *Plant.* Ratio comparet, agrees, is correct. *Id.* Et memor sum et diligens, ut quæ imperes, compareant. *Id.* Apud omnes comparebo tibi beneficiis frequens, *h. e.* aperte tibi videbor, or ero frequens, or comparebit me esse frequentem. *Pandect.* Si unus ex dominis non comparet, shall not appear. *Senec.* Quod quærenti non comparuit, did not suggest itself; did not occur. *Sacton.* Paulo post cum cornibus exstitisse, ac statim non comparuisse, disappeared.

COMPARILIS (con & parilis), e, adject. 3 equal, symmetrical. *Auson.*

COMPARŌ (con & paro), as, ævi, ātum, a. 1. to prepare, get ready, put in preparation, provide, παρασκευάζομαι, same as *Paro*, apparo, præparo. *Cic.* Dum se uxor comparat, conmoratus est. *Id.* Magnifice comparare convivium. *Tibull.* calidam fesso aquam. *Liv.* Legati in Bæotiam comparati sunt, made themselves ready, put themselves in readiness. *Cic.* insidias alicui. *Curt.* insidias in caput alicujus. *Cic.* accusator alicui. *Id.* sibi aditum ad res pestiferas. *Id.* sibi remedium. *Id.* se ad respondendum. *Liv.* se ad iter. *Nepos.* iter ad aliqueum. *Quintil.* aliquid in ostentationem. — *Comparare*, absol. to put one's self in due preparation, to make preparations. *Nepos.* Illos, tempore ad comparandum dato, robustiores fecit. — With the *inf.* *Ovid.* urere tecta. — Hence, to assemble, collect. *Cic.* copias contra aliqueum. *Horat.* imbres nivesque. — Also, to form, fashion. *Plant.* vultum e vultu. — Also, to establish, institute, ordain, provide. *Cic.* Prætores, ut considerate fieret, comparaverunt. *Auct.* ad *Her.* Bene majores hoc comparaverunt ut, &c. *Cic.* Illos præclare legibus comparatum est, ut, &c. *Liv.* Ita comparatum more majorum erat, ne, &c. *Id.* Natura hoc ita comparatum est, ut, &c. Terent. Natura omnium ita comparata, so constituted. *Cic.* Jura a majoribus comparata, established. So, Terent. Inique comparatum est, ut, &c. Terent. Eun. 1. 1. 2. Ita me compingit on perpeti, &c.? *h. e.* so decays my courage; or so prepare or arm myself with courage. —¶ Also, to acquire, procure, get. *Cic.* victum labore. *Id.* sibi laudem artibus. *Cæs.* sibi auctoritatem. Terent. commodum suum ex incommodo alterius. *Quintil.* Vim dicendi tantis comparatam laboribus. — Hence, to get for money, to buy, purchase. *Plin.* frumentum. *Sucton.* pecudes carius. *Pandect.* merces. *Id.* Servus comparatus — Also, to cause, excite, occasion. *Plant.* alicui magnam malum. *Auct.* ad *Her.* tumultus domesticos et intestinos. — Also, to gain over, win, secure. *Liv.* tribunos. —¶ *Comparo* (as a deriv. from *compar*, has also other senses), to place together, to match, pair. *Cic.* Pacidianus cum Æsermino comparatus. *Id.* Scipio et Hannibal, velut ad supremum certamen comparati duces. *Id.* Ut ego cum patrono disertissimo comparer. *Sucton.* Hunc hoplomachio comparavit. — Hence, to connect, join, unite. *Plant.* labella cum labellis. *Cic.* aquam animamque inter se. *Liv.* ne male comparati sitis. — Also, to compare. Terent. Non comparandus ad illum est. *Cic.* hominem cum homine, tempus cum

tempore, et rem cum re. *Id.* partes honestatis inter se. *Lin.* exercitum exercitui, duces ducibus. — Also, to arrange, make an arrangement or agreement about. *Lic.* inter se provincias Italiani et Macedoniam. *So.* *absol.* *Id.* Inter se comparare, uter comitia haberet, to come to an agreement, agree. *So.* *Id.* Tandem comparatum est, ut, &c. — Also, to count equal. *Cic.* Neminem tibi anteposuisse, aut etiam comparasse. — Also, to show, prove, or deduce by comparison. *Cic.* quanto plures delicti, &c. *Liv.* Comparando linee quam corporis seditio similis esset ire plebis. — Also, to consider, reflect, estimate, judge. *Acc.* ap. *Nou.* cui id fiat.

COMPASCO (con & pascō), is, āvi, āstum, n. and a. 3. to feed with one another, together. *Cic.* Si compascuus est ager, jus est compascere. *Pandect.* Habere jus compascendi. — Also, simply, to feed. *Varro.* capra natum. *Plin.* Famem (ostreorum) longæ advectionis a Brundisio compascere in Lucrino, h. e. to feed them after their long transportation. *So.* *Plin.* Ostrea in Averno compasta. — To consume by feeding cattle upon. *Varr.* Pabulum in fundo compascere, quam vendere, plerumque magis expedit. *Id.* Spicilegium oportet compasci (pass.).

COMPASCOUS (con & pascuus), a, um, 1 adj. for common feed or pasturage. *Cic.* Si compascuus est ager, jus est compascere, h. e. is a common pasture, a common. *Pandect.* Jus compascuum, h. e. jus compascendi.

COMPASSIBILIS (compassior), e, adj. 3 *Tertullian.* pater, h. e. feeling compassion or sympathy.

COMPASSIO (Id.), ōnis, f. fellow-suffering, common grief; a fellow-feeling, sympathy, συμπάθεια. *Tertullian.* Quod pro compassione promittitur. *Id.* sententiarum, h. e. consensus. *Hieronym.* misericordie, compassion.

COMPASTOR (con & pastor), ōris, m. a 3 fellow-herdsman, &c. *Hygin.*

COMPATIOR (con & patior), ēris, assus 3 sum, dep. 3. to suffer along with, συμπαθεῖν. *Tertullian.* Anima compatitur corpori. *Cal.* *Aurel.* Compatientibus vicinis partibus. — Also, to have compassion, be moved with pity. *Augustin.* Non mentientis astu, sed compatientis affectu. *Id.* Cum aliis compatitur.

COMPATRONUS (con & patronus), i, m. 3 a fellow-patron. *Pandect.*

COMPAVESCO (con & pavesco), is, n. 3. 3 to be afraid, be sore afraid. *Gell.* animo. **COMPAUPER** (con & pauper), ēris, a 3 companion in poverty. *Augustin.*

COMPECCO, as, n. 1. same as *Pecco* or 3 *Simul pecco.* *Cal.* *Aurel.*

COMPETIUS, or **COMPACTUS**, a, um, particip. See *Compaciscor*.

COMPEDIO (compes), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. to shockle, fetter, πεδάω, compedibus vincio. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Pedes corrigis compedit. *Plaut.* In lapidinas compedit. *Id.* *Senec.* Compediti ægre sunt impedimenta crurum.

COMPELLO (compello, āre), ōnis, f. an accusative, addressing, calling by name. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* per hominis compellationem hoc modo: Te nunc alloquor, Africane, &c. — Also, a chiding, reproving. *Cic.* Crebras compellationes meas non tulit. *Id.* Commendationem esse compellationem suam.

COMPELLO (con & pello, āre, obsol. ; or compello, ēre), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to accost, address, call by name, προσάγομαι. *Plaut.* Quam mox licet te compellare, Dæmones? *Id.* Blande compellabo hominem: salvum te advenire gaudeo. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* aliquem nominativum. *Vol. Max.* de stupro, h. e. verbis ad stuprum sollicitare. — Also, to speak harshly to; to blame, chide, rebuke, reprove; to take to task. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* aliquem in scena. *Cic.* Nominativum alii compellabantur (in concione). — Also, to arraign, accuse, sue, raise an action against. *Cal.* ad *Cic.* Compellari ea lege. *Nepos.* Ille crimine in concione compellabatur. *Sueton.* majorem potestatem. — Also, to call. *Nepos.* aliquem fratricidam. *Horat.* aliquem cuculum.

COMPELLO (con & pello), is, āli, ulsum, a. 3. to drive together; hence, to assemble, collect, συναθροῖν, συναλεῖν. *Virg.* greges in unum. *Cic.* Omni totius provincie pecore compulso. *Id.* dispersos homines in unum locum. — Also, to drive in any direction, to drive any whither; force, bring, drive. *Virg.* gregem libisco, h. e. ad hibiscum. *Horat.* Quam nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi. *Lic.* hostem ad castra. *Sueton.* Compulsus in scapham. *Cic.* Cn. Pompeium domum suam compulstis, have compelled to retire to. *Cæs.* naves hostium in portum. *Id.* hostes intra muros. *Cic.* orationem in angustias et in dimetta Stoicorum. *Liv.* bellum Medullam. *Id.* aliquos in metum. — Also, to bring to any thing, impel, move, drive. *Cic.* In hunc sensum compellor injuriis. *Plaut.* aliquem ad virtutem aut ad frugem. *Plin.* aliquem ad laqueum, to drive to desperation, cause to hang himself. *Quintil.* tyrannum in mortem. *Sueton.* aliquem fame ad deditionem. *Id.* Compulsus necessitate ad rapinas. *Ovid.* Ille forma compulsus, moved. *Liv.* Metu compulsus, h. e. out of fear, moved or forced by fear. *Cic.* Ad arina compulsi. *Sueton.* aliquem, ut consulatum petat. — With the infin. *Curt.* Virum compulsi amicitiam naturæ imitari. *Justin.* filias nubere servis. *Id.* Pacem petere compellitur. *Lucan.* Compulsi desistere cauto.

COMPENDIARIUS (compendium), a, uni, 1 adj. brief, compendious, succinct. *Cic.* Viam ad gloriam proximam et quasi compendiarium. *Plin.* Breviores picturae vias et quasi compendiaris invenit. — Compendiaria, i. e. f. se. via or ratio, a short way or method. *Petron.* tam magnæ artis. *Senec.* Ad maximas te divitias compendiarie ducam. — Also, *Senec.* Te in cælum compendiarie (se. itinere) ducam.

COMPENDIATUS (Id.), a, um, adj. reduced within a small compass, abridged, short. *Tertull.*

COMPENDIFACIO (for compendii facio), is, a. 3. save, spare, συντρέψω, κερδαίνω. *Plaut.* Ego hodie compendifeci duos panes. *Id.* Orationis operam compendifacito. — Being properly two words, it is found separated, and sometimes with words between its parts. *Plaut.* Operam fac compendi querere, h. e. parce querere. *Id.* Compendi multa verba faciam tibi. *Id.* Verbis velitationem fieri (pass.). compendi volo.

COMPENDIUS (compendium), as. *Augustin.* 3 tin. Compendiare alicui, to despatch.

COMPENDIOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. profitable, advantageous, χρηστός. *Colum.* In summa tamen fit compendiosum. — Also, compendious, brief, succinct, σύντομος. *Apulci.* Sermonis compendiosa verba. *Id.* iter. — Hence, *Sidon.* Compendiosius, adv.

COMPENDIUM (con and pendo), ii, n. a saving, sparing, what is gained by saving. *Plin.* Magni ligni compendio percoquere aliquid, with a great saving of wood. *Id.* Compendium operæ, saving of labor. — Facere compendium, to save, spare. *Plaut.* errationis. *Id.* pultandi, to save, be excused from. *Id.* Fieri dictis compendium volo. — Also, Facere aliquid compendii (se. causa), to save, spare, be excused from. *Plaut.* (See *Compendifacio*). — Hence, a shortening, abridging, abridgment. *Plaut.* Quam potes, tam verba confer maxime in compendium, h. e. be as concise as you can. *Quintil.* Compendio morari, not to delay or dwell long. *Pandect.* Compendium edictorum, h. e. a compend; one that includes all. *Plin.* Compendium viæ, or *Justin.* Compendium (absol.), a short way, short cut; a straight way, cross-path. *So.* *Tacit.* Per Cycladas et compendia maris. *Id.* Propioribus compendiis ire. — And figur. *Quintil.* Brevia docendi compendia. *Sil.* Donare alicui compendia lethi. — Also, profit, gain, advantage. *Cic.* Facere compendii sui causa, quod non liceat. *Cæs.* Sui privato compendio serviebant. *Plin.* Res (apes) præcipui quæstus compendiique.

COMPENSATIO (compenso), ōnis, f. properly, a balancing together; hence, a balancing of an account; necessary deduction, discount or allowance. *Pandect.* Compensatio est debiti et crediti inter se distributio. *Id.* Compensationes proderunt ob res anotas. — Hence, *Justin.* Emere non pecunia, sed compensationem mercium, by barter. — Figur. *Cic.* Incommoda vitæ compensatione commodorum lenire, by throwing the advantages into the opposite scale. *Id.* Ille utitur compensatione sapiens, ut voluptatem fugiat, si, &c.

COMPENSIO (con & penso), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to weigh together, weigh or reckon one against the other, balance, ἀνταποδομαί, ἀνιστάω. *Cic.* Compensabitur cum summis doloribus lætitia. *Id.* tot volumina cum uno versiculo — *So.* without equal. *Horat.* Cum mea compenset vitii bona. — Hence, to make good again, repair, make up, compensate. *Cic.* vitia diligentia. *Id.* damna. *Id.* laborem gloria. *Id.* Ceterisque operis et officii erit, quod violatum est, compensandum, h. e. repaired. *Id.* Massilienses Gallicorum bellorum pericula populo R. coris remisque compensarunt, h. e. helped them out of their need by a sufficient supply of skis and oars. *Id.* Catois est dictum: pedibus compensari pecuniam, h. e. that the cheapness of the price is compensated by the hardship of the journey. — Also, in jurists, to allow, discount, deduct. *Pandect.* Potest tamen retineri, et compensari quod solum est. — Also, to shorten the way; to save. *Lucan.* Magnos sinus compensat medio pelagi, h. e. steers straight, and saves the windings of the gulf. *Senec.* Ille pergam, qua via longum compensat iter.

COMPERCO. See *Compareo*.

COMPEREGRINUS (con & peregrinus), i, a fellow-stranger. *Sidon.*

COMPERENDIATIO (comperendino), 2 ōnis, f. the adjournment or putting off of a trial until the third day; also, to omit later day; also, this later day or term itself. *Plin.* Ep.

COMPERENDIATUS, us, m. same as *Comperendatio*. *Cic.*

COMPERENDINUS (comperendinus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. prologue, adjourn, continue until the third day, or the day after to-morrow, ἀναβάλλομαι. *Cic.* reum, h. e. to put off his case, &c. *Id.* Tua ratio est, ut secundum binos ludos mihi respondere incipias; mea, ut ante primos ludos comperendinem, h. e. me, et te dixisse profitem, comperendinationis iudiciis faciam potestatem.

COMPERENDINUS (con & perendinus), 3 a, um, adj. *Macrobi.* Comperendini dies (se. sunt) quibus vadimonium licet dicere, h. e. in quos transferri licet causæ actionem.

COMPERIO (con & pario), is, pēri, pertum, a. 4. find out, ascertain for a certainty, get well-grounded intelligence of, learn, be informed, εξευρίσκω, καταλαμβάνω. *Cic.* Ex multis audivi: nam comperissem me, non audeo dicere. *Id.* Scribit, se id certis auctoribus comperisse. *Id.* Posteaquam comperit, eum posse vivere. *Id.* Nihil de hoc consul comperi, nihil audivi. *Terent.* Comperi ex iis, qui ei fuere consilii. *Cæs.* Postquam per exploratores, pontem fieri, comperissent, after receiving information. *Terent.* Quodvis cupido, dum ne ab hoc me falli comperiar, I had rather any thing should happen, than that it should turn out, that I, &c. (See *Compertus*). — Also, *Comperio*, iris, depon, for comperit habeo, or scio. *Sallust.* Sed ego comperio, Bocchum attinuisse.

COMPERNIS (con & perna), e, adj. having his knees bending or bowed inwards, bow-legged. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* and *Plaut.*

COMPERPETUS (con & perpetuus), a, 3 um, adj. coeternal. *Prudent.*

COMPERTE (compertus), adverb, occur, 3 rotely, correctly. *Gell.* Exquisite et comperte Julius Paulus dicebat. *Id.* Qui hoc compertus memoria tradiderunt.

COMPERTUS (comperto), a, um, particip. found out, fully ascertained, known for certain, discovered, detected. *Cic.* Facinus manifesto compertum atque depre-

hensum. *Liv.* Quidam compertum attulerunt, T. Quintium in Tusculano agrum colere, report it as a fact, that, &c. *Id.* Comperta oculis perferrent Romam, seen with their own eyes. *Salust.* Compertum est mihi, I have sure information; I have ascertained; I know with certainty. *So, Id.* Compertum habeo, milites, verba viris virtutem non addere. *Scribon. Larg.* Quæ prodesset eis, comperta habemus. *Cic.* Habere compertum de aliqua re. *Liv.* Habere rem aliquam pro comperta, for certain. *So, Sueton.* Polliceri pro comperto. *Curt.* Pro comperto fuit, it was known for a fact. *Sueton.* Uxor comperta in stupro generi, h. e. deprehensa, caught, surprised. — And with the infin. *Sueton.* Compertus adulterare, understood to have, known to have. — With the genit. Compertus alicujus criminis, convicted, found guilty. *Liv.* Juvenis nullus probri compertus. *Id.* Compertus sacrilegii in vinculis Romam mittere. *Id.* Vestales compertæ stupri. — *¶* Comperto, absol., it having been ascertained. *Liv.* Nondum comperto, quam in regionem venisset.

COMPES (con & pes), *edis, f.* a fetter, chain for the feet, *πέδη.* *Tibull.* Spes solatur compede victum. *Plant.* impingere alicui. *Id.* indere alicui. *Id.* imponere. *Id.* Compedium tritor. *Claudian.* Tardæ passurus compedis orbes. — Also, *Varr. ap. Non.* Compedes, fetters for the hands; manacles. — *¶* Figur. *Horat.* Telephum puella tenet grata compede victum, a pleasing chain. *Id.* Hebrus nivali compede victus, icy bonds. — *¶* Also, a silver ornament for women. *Plin.* — *¶* Masc. gen. *Lactant.* Compedes parati. — *¶* The nom. and dat. sing. seem not to occur.

COMPESCĒ (unc.), is, cui, a. 3. to confine, curb, keep in check, restrain, repress, *ἐπιτρέφω, καταστέλλω, συστέλλω.* *Colum.* Compescere vitum, and *Virg.* ramos compescere fluentes, h. e. (by pruning, lopping). *Plin.* Resina compescere nimiam vini feritatem. *Sil.* Sarmaticis sedibus Histum, h. e. continebit intra fines Sarmaticos. *Tibull.* equum arcato freno. *Id.* vino dolore. *Lucret.* querelas. *Plin.* incendia. *Ovid.* sitim, slake. *Senec.* famem, appease. *Id.* dextram. *Sil.* iras. *Phædr.* mores dissolutos. *Horat.* risum mappa. *Id.* aliquem pœnis. *Ovid.* Timor compescit officium, h. e. hinders me from performing. *Vellci.* armis furorem alicujus. *Stat.* damna alienjus cantu, h. e. to console by song. *Plant.* Compescere in illum dicere injuste, h. e. parce.

COMPETENS, entis, particip. and adv. 3 convenient, suitable, legitimate, competent. (See *Competo*.) *Pandect.* Apud competentem judicem litem suscipere, competent, rightful judge to whom the case belongs. *Id.* tribunal. *Id.* sententia. *Id.* cura. *Id.* solatium. — *¶* *Augustin.* Competentes, seeking (baptism) together. **COMPETENTER** (competens), adv. prop. 3 early, suitably. *Pandect.* filix et patri consuli. *Id.* punire. *Prudent.* Persona quaque competententer plectitur, h. e. in proportion to his circumstances, guilt, &c. *Hicronym.* Competentius disseram. *Apul.* Competentissime.

COMPETENTIA (competo), *æ, f.* *Gell.* 3 Nasci ad eandem competentiam, h. e. sub eodem stellarum concursu, et situ, under the same constellation. — *¶* Also, proportion, symmetry, fitness, *ἀναλογία.* *Gell.* mem rorum inter se.

COMPETITIUS (Id.), *ōnis, f.* an aiming at the same object, agreement. *Sidon.*

¶ In jurists, a making claim to any thing, judicial demand or complaint. *Cod. Just.*

COMPETITOR (Id.), *ōris, m.* a competitor; 1 an opposing candidate; one who sues for or solicits at the same time. *Cic.*

COMPETRITRIX (competitor), *icis, f.* she that competes; a female competitor. *Cic.* Nos quoque habuimus scenam competitoricam, h. e. by its pleasing the people.

COMPETĒ (con & peto), is, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum, a.* and *n. 3.* to seek together, in company with, or in contention with. *Justin.* Omnibus unum locum competentibus. *Aurel. Vict.* Unam duobus speci-

osam (puellam) competentibus. —

¶ Also, Intransitively; to come together, meet, join. *Varr.* Ubi viæ competunt. *Colum.* Si cacumina arundinum in unum competunt. — *¶* Hence, to happen at the same time as; to coincide with (in time); or, to happen, befall, come to pass. *Tacit.* Initium finemque miraculi cum Othonis exitu competisse. *Sueton.* Fasti adeo turbati, ut neque messium feriæ æstati competere. *Plin.* Si competit coitus Lunæ in novissimum diem brumæ. *Senec.* Si ita competit, ut qui sanare potest, compute disserat, &c. *Pandect.* Remanserunt apud ne trecenta et octoginta sex, et usuræ quæ competierunt, that corresponded to that time.

— *¶* Also, to be fit, suitable, or convenient; to answer, correspond. *Colum.* Si cuncta competunt voto. *Sueton.* Tanto animo nequaquam corpus competit. *Quintil.* Aut adsumere in causam, qua competet, aut mitigare, qua repugnabunt. *Gell.* Ratio cum sententia competens. *Sueton.* Si cujuspiam neptium suarum competere ætas. *Pandect.* Quatenus stillidii rigor, et tignorum protectus competeat, would allow of, permitted. — *¶* Hence, to have proper strength; to be equal to; to avail. *Liv.* Ad arma capienda. *Tacit.* Neque oculis neque auribus satis competeant, were not masters of. *Id.* Non lingua competere. — *¶* Also, to pertain, belong. *Eumen.* Ei competit hæreditas. *Pandect.* Ex empto mihi adversus te actio competit. *Quintil.* Actio competit in alicquem. *Pandect.* Hoc mihi competit jure magistratus. *Apul.* Extrema pœna competit in latronem. *Pandect.* Competere libertates, are pertinent, competent, valid.

COMPILATIŌ (compilo), *ōnis, f.* a pillaging, plundering, robbing. *Cic.* Chrestii.

COMPILATŌR (Id.), *ōris, m.* a pillager, 3 plunderer, spoiler. *Hicronym.*

COMPILŌ (con & pilo), *as, āvi, ātum, a.* 1. to rob, spoil, plunder, pillage; to carry off by plunder or pillage, *συνελεῖν.* *Cic.* apertissime consulem, exercitum, provinciamque. *Id.* totum oppidum. *Liv.* templa omnibus ornamentis. *Cic.* Malui compilari, quam venire. *Horat.* Formidare servos, ne te compilent fugientes. *Pandect.* publica sacra. *Plant.* quidquid domi est. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* ab ipsis cautis jurisconsultis eorum sapientiam. *Horat.* Crispini scrinia lippii. — *¶* Also, to cadgel soundly, not to leave a hair. *Apul.*

COMPINGĒ (con & pango), is, *ēgi, actum, a. 3.* to fasten or put together, compact, construct, *συνπρήνναι.* *Senec.* Terræ motus sæpius agitata (ædificia) compexit. *Gell.* caput ossiculis tenuissimis. *Colum.* Roboreis axibus compingitur solum. *Apul.* crepidas sibi. *Pandect.* navem tabulis, frame, construct. *Gell.* ex multitudine et negotio verbum unum. — Hence, Compactus, a, um, particip. joined together, &c. *Virg.* trabes. *Id.* fistula centis. *Martial.* casa male. *Cic.* Quid tam compositum, tamque compactum et coagmentatum? — *¶* Also, to devise, invent, contrive. *Arnob.* falsa de Christo. *Id.* ignominiosas fabulas. — *¶* Also, to drive, thrust, to stick any where, hide. *Cic.* aliquem in pistrinum. *Id.* se in Apuliam, h. e. in Apuliæ angustias se conjicere. *Plant.* (Pallam) in oculos compingite, h. e. (according to *Gronov.*), stave it away and keep it, as something precious. *Plant.* parentes in tam angustum locum, into such straits, difficulty. — *¶* See *Compactus, a, um.*

COMPINGUESCĒ (con & pinguesco), is, 3 *ēre, n. 3.* to grow fat, coagulate, thicken. *Tertullian.*

COMPITALIS (compitum), *e, adject. of* or pertaining to, or at, the cross-ways (compita). *Sueton.* Lares, h. e. deities that were worshipped where cross-roads met. — *¶* Compitales Iudi, and absol. Compitalia, *ōrum, sc.* sacra, or solennia, festivals in honor of the Compitales Lares, which were celebrated every year (though not on any established day) at the compita. *Varr.* and *Cic.*

COMPITALITYŌS (compitalia), and **CŌM-**

PITALITYŌS, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the Compitalia. *Cic. ludi. Id.* dies. *Id.* deambulationes.

CŌMPITUM (con & peto), *i, n.* a cross-way, cross-road, place where two or more ways meet, *συστροφή, ἄμφοδός.* — Often occurring in plur. Here stood altars to the Lares, on which sacrifices were annually offered at a festival in their honor. *Virg.* Præniæque ingeniis pagos et compita circum Thesidæ posuere. *Ovid.* In ternas compita secta vias. *Propert.* Flore sacella tego, verbenis compita velo. *Cic.* In trivis aut in compitis auctionari. *Horat.* unde frequentia Mercuriale Imposuere mihi cognomen compita, h. e. homines in compitis vagantes et otiosi — Also, perhaps, an altar or chapel. *Inscript.* Compitum refecerunt. *Grat.* Molimur compita lucis, h. e. aras. — *¶* Figur. *Pers.* Error diducit trepidas ramosas in compita mentes, h. e. doubt, uncertainty (a place where several ways meet). *Tertull.* Compitum stomachi. — *¶* Also, anciently, *Compitus*, masc. gen. *Varr.* and *Cæcil.*

CŌMPLACĒ (con & placeo), *es, ui & 2 itus sum, to please,* properly when two or more are pleased. *Colum.* Ut et tibi et Gallioni nostro complacuerat. *Gell.* Ante iis complacbat, they were agreed on it. *Terent.* Postquam amare me dixi, complacita est tibi. — Also, simply, to please. *Plant.* Hæ autem Veneri complacuerunt. *Id.* Hoc deo complacitum est! such was the will of heaven. — *¶* Hence, Complacitus, a, um, pleasing, beloved, acceptable. *Apul.*

CŌMPLACŌ (con & placo), *as, a. 1.* to 3 conciliate, to render favorably inclined, same as *Placo*, placidum reddo. *Tiro ap. Gell.*

CŌMPLANATIŌ (complanare), *ōnis, f.* a 2 levelling; hence, ruins, *ὀμαλιμός.* *Senec.*

CŌMPLANATŌR (Id.), *ōris, m.* that 3 makes level or plain. *Apul.*

CŌMPLANŌ (con & plano), *as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1.* to level, make plain or smooth, *ὀμαλίζω.* *Cato.* Terram aut manibus aut pedibus complanato. *Sueton.* Completus et complanatus lacus. — *¶* Figur. *Senec.* Multa dura, aspera, sed quæ molliat et complanet ipse, h. e. make easier. — *¶* Also, to level with the ground, raze, pull down. *Cic.* domum alicujus. *Hirt.* opera constituta. *Sueton.* Complanata fossuris montium iuga.

CŌMPLATŌNICŌS (con & Platonicus), *i, m.* a fellow-Platonist, a Platonist. *Sidon.*

CŌMPLAUDŌ (con & plando), is, a. 3 3 to applaud together. *Paulin. Nolan.*

CŌMPLECTŌ, is, a. 3. same as *Complector* 3 *Pompon. ap. Non.* Quin ergo complectite. *Vitrur.* Scapos duos transversarios complectit et compegit, h. e. connectuit. *Al. leg.* complexus est. — *¶* Passive, *Cic.* Quo uno maleficio scelera omnia complexa esse videantur, included, comprehended. *Lucret.* Corpuscula complexa meant inter se, connect-ed, &c.

CŌMPLECTŌR (con & plecto), *ēris, exus sum, dep. 3.* encircle, compass, surround, comprehend, contain, *περιπλέκεται, περιέχο.* *Cic.* Orbis celestis extimus, qui reliquos omnes complectitur. *Id.* Arcior me somnus complexus est. *Id.* vitis claviculis suis quasi manibus, quidquid est nacta, complectitur. *Ovid.* effigiem fulvo auro, to set in gold. *Id.* Mare terram complexum. *Cæs.* spatium munitionibus. *Id.* opere collem, h. e. with fortifications. *So, Id. xiii.* millia passuum complexus. *Vellci.* obsidione allicquem. *Plin.* intra se aliquid. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Omnium rerum memoriam breviter. *Quintil.* aliquid memoria. — Hence, to take with one's self, to associate for some purpose. *Cic.* amplissimos viros ad scelus, h. e. to make them his accomplices. — Also, *Cic.* Complecti cogitatione, to conceive of, imagine. *So, Id. animo.* *So, also, Id.* totum hoc genus judiciorum, h. e. understand, comprehend. *Tacit.* figuram animi, form an idea of, picture to one's self the shape, &c. — Also, *Cic.* literis, to draw up, or express in writing. *So, Quintil.* verbis

sententiam. *Cic.* oratione magnitudinem beneficii. *Quintil.* praecepta carinae complexus est, described in a poem, set forth in verse. *Cic.* vim universam oratoris, to describe, explain, represent. — Also, to clasp with the arms, to embrace. *Cic.* aliquem. *Liv.* inter se, h. e. se in vicem. So, *Cic.* inter nos. — ¶ *Figur.* to embrace, h. e. to become fond of, to love, favor, cherish, patronize. *Cic.* adolescentem, totamque causam veteranorum. *Id.* aliquem honoribus. *Id.* caritate. *Id.* comitate. *Id.* omnibus studiis, laboribus. *Plin.* *Ep.* familiaritate. — Hence, to love, cherish, cultivate, devote one's self to. *Cic.* philosophiam. *Ovid.* artes ingenuas. — Also, to make a conclusion (in a syllogism), to deduce, infer. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, to take hold of, seize. *Terent.* aliquem. *Virg.* dextram. *Ovid.* caput. *Curt.* eminentia saxa. — Hence, to get, attain, reach, obtain. *Cic.* facultatem. *Senec.* Augustus complexus est astra. *Cic.* naturam idoneam.

COMPLEMENTUM (compleo), i, n. what I is added to complete or perfect a thing; a complement, πλήρωμα. *Cic.* inania quaedam verba, quasi complementa numerorum, superfluous words, inserted to render a period more harmonious. *Tacit.* Addito majestatis criminis, quod tam omnium accusationum complementum erat, h. e. used to fill out all accusations; added what was wanting to make the accusation weighty enough.

COMPLEO (con & plico, obsol.), es, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. to fill, fill up, συμπληρώω. *Cæs.* Sarmentis et virgultis fossas complere. *Id.* naves colonis et pastoribus. *Id.* naves, sc. viris, man. *Lucr.* urbes ararum, for aris. *Cic.* convivina vicinorum. *Id.* Completus mercatorum carcer. *Colum.* scrobem ad medium, deinde usque in summum. *Cic.* Sol cuncta sua luce complet. *Id.* Quis est, qui complet aures meas tam dulcis sonus? *Id.* paginam, to write full. *Id.* se conchis, to fill, satiate. *Cæs.* murum, man. *Liv.* cuncta complentur fuga. *Cæs.* exercitum omni copia. *Horat.* voce nemus. *Plaut.* se flore Liberi. *Id.* telis corpora. *Cic.* aliquem coronis et floribus, to deck, cover. — Hence, to impregnate. *Lucret.* 4. 1270. — Also, to load, or fill to excess, to overload. *Liv.* 41. 3. Metu ne compleantur navigia. — *Figur.* to fill. *Cæs.* aliquem spe. *Cic.* Compleri gaudio. *Plaut.* erroris illos et dementiae. *Id.* corpus suum stupri. *Quintil.* iudicem indignatione. *Senec.* sidera et manes et undas meo scelere. — ¶ Also, to make full, complete, make up. *Cæs.* legiones. *Nepos.* Horum adventu decem millia armatorum sunt completa. — ¶ Also, to finish, complete. *Cic.* Gorgias centum et septem complevit annos, lived. *Ovid.* Et jam complerat genitor sua fata, h. e. ad finem vite pervenerat. *Id.* Hic sua complevit tempora. *Id.* Infans materna tempora complet, h. e. menses partus. — Hence, *Cic.* summam promissi, to fulfil the promise. — ¶ Also, to make complete or full, to perfect, to finish, get through with, complete. *Cic.* Solis lustrationem annuam menstruo spatio luna complet. *Id.* Complent ea quidem vitam beatissimam. *Cæs.* His rebus completis, legiones reduci jussit. *Gell.* studia. *Id.* omnes numeros vitae beate. — Hence, *Completus*, a, um, perfect, complete, full. *Cic.* verborum ambitus. *Gell.* Incundius ad aurem, completusque (to which last imperfectus stands opposed). — ¶ *Jul.* Firmie. Toto corpore completi, compact, in good keep.

COMPLETIO (compleo), ōnis, f. fulfilment. 3 *Augustin.* prophetiae. — ¶ Also, completion, finishing. *Justinian.* Nisi scripta completiones acceperint.

COMPLEX (con & plico), icis, m. & f. 3 an accomplice, partner in crime. *Prudent.* and *Sidon.* — ¶ *Arnob.* Dii complices, h. e. connected; same as *Consentes*, which see.

COMPLEXIO (complexor), ōnis, f. a connecting, connection, conjunction, συμπλοκή. *Cic.* Ita efficit complexiones, et copulationes, et adhaesiones atomorum inter se, close connection. *Id.* Neque alia huic verbo, cum beatum dicimus, sub-

jecta notio est, nisi, secretis malis omnibus, cumalata bonorum complexio, assemblage, conjunction, group. *Id.* Brevis complexio ipsius negotii, h. e. a short narration or exposition, including the whole matter. *Id.* Verborum complexio, a combination of words, expression. — *Complexio* verborum, means also a period; for which, also, *Complexio* (absol.) stands, as in *Cic.* *Orat.* 25. — Also, *Complexio*, the conclusion of a syllogism or argument. *Cic.* — Also, the figure called dilemma. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a grammatical figure, when two syllables are contracted into one; synalopha or synaeresis. *Quintil.* — Also, a rhetorical figure, which includes repetitio and conversio. *Auct. ad Herenn.* 4. 14. — ¶ Also, the compass, circuit, or circle, as of the zodiac. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, complexion, habit of body. *Jul.* Firmie.

COMPLEXIVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. copulative, connective. *Gell.* particula.

COMPLEXUS, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. same 3 as *Complexor*. *Coripp.* Portum complexant brachia ripae. — ¶ So, passively, *Complexus*, a, um, particip. embraced. *Apul.*

COMPLEXUS, a, um, particip. from *complexor* and *complecto*.

COMPLEXUS (complexor), us, m. a compassing, encircling; also, the circumference, circuit, compass, περιβολή, συμπλοκή. *Cic.* Utinam, omnia ciuigen, et coercens caeli complexus. *Id.* Mundus, qui omnia complexu suo coeret et continet. — Also, a joining, connecting, connection of things together. *Plin.* Lapides speculares alligati complexu silicis. *Quintil.* Quæstio, in qua de rebus ipsis quaeritur, remoto personarum complexu, h. e. adjuncts, circumstances. *Id.* Complexus verborum et nominum, h. e. conjunctiones, seu particulae copulativæ. *Id.* Complexus et series loquendi. — ¶ Also, an embracing; an embrace. *Cic.* Complexus et osculatio. *Id.* Ad complexum meae Tulliae currere. *Id.* Venire in sinum et complexum alicujus. *Id.* Avellere atque abstrahere aliquem de complexu matris. *Plin.* Cedrus crassitudinis ad trium hominum complexum. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Me ipsa suo complexu patria tenuisset. *Id.* Genus, de complexu ejus ac sinu, h. e. his intimate and bosom friends. — ¶ Also, fight, close combat. *Cæs.* In complexum Caesaris venire, h. e. to fight with him. *Tacit.* Complexus armorum.

COMPLICATIO (complico), ōnis, f. a 3 folding together. *Col.* Arel.

COMPLICŌ (con & plico), as, āvi, ātum, 1 & ūi, itum, a. 1. to fold together, fold up, συμπλέγω. *Cic.* epistolam. *Plaut.* rudentem, coil up. *Senec.* Diogenes se complicit in dolio. *Apul.* Complicitus in genua. *Id.* Morbo complicatus, bent up, cramped. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Complicata animi notio, h. e. a confused, indistinct idea.

COMPLŌDŌ (con & plodo), is, ōsi, ōsum, a. 3. to clap or strike together. *Quintil.* and *Senec.* manus.

COMPLŌRATIO (comploro), ōnis, f. a 2 lamenting, weeping, or wailing together (for a thing as lost). *Lic.* Mulierum comploratio sui patriæque. *Justin.* Ede-re complorationem. *Gell.* Facere complorationem rei acerbae.

COMPLŌRATŌS (Id.), us, m. same as 2 *Comploratio*. *Liv.* Coercere comploratus familiarum. *Id.* Justo comploratu prosequi mortuos.

COMPLŌRŌ (con & ploro), as, āvi, ātum, 1 a. 1. to bewail or weep together, deplore, lament, make lamentation (for something as lost and irrecoverable). *Cic.* Nondum morte complorata, arbitria funeris petentes. *Liv.* Cum vivi mortuique promiscue complorarentur. *Quintil.* fortunam. *Flor.* Comploratum statim est. *Gell.* Complorare, et commisereri. *Ovid.* se modo, modo suos penates.

COMPLŌSUS, particip. from *complodo*.

COMPLŌ (con & pluo), is, ūi, ātum, n. 3 and a. 3. to rain. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, to rain upon. *Augustin.* Quibus (aquis Noe) compluebatur. So, *Solin.* Nautæ compluit.

COMPLŌRES (con & plures), ūra, urium, uribus, adj. plur. many, a great many,

very many, several, a good many, a considerable number, πλείους, πλείω. *Cic.* Complures in perturbatione Reipubl. consules dicti, quorum nemo, &c. *Id.* Cum Pompeio complures dies versatus sum. *Nepos.* Vitam excellentium virorum complurium uno volumine concludere. *Cic.* Ambiguorum complura sunt genera. *Cæs.* Hæc atque ejusdem generis complura. *Id.* Ratibus compluribus factis. *Sallust.* Compluribus narrare. — ¶ *Comparative.* *Terent.* Agrum in his regionibus meliorem, neque pretii majoris, nemo habet, servos complures, more; but non plures is also read. — *Compluria* also occurs. *Terent.* Multa, nova hic, compluria, a great deal new—a great deal indeed. *Cic.* genera. *Cato.* fana. — ¶ *Superl.* Complurimi, ōrum. *Hirt.* Complurimis diebus.

COMPLŪRIES (complures), adv. often. 3 times, many times, fall often, many a time, several times, a good many times. *Plaut.* — ¶ *Cato* has also *compluriens*.

COMPLŪRIMUS. See in *Complures*, 3 **COMPLŪSCŪLE** (complusculi). adverb, 3 oftentimes, pretty often. *Gell.*

COMPLŪSCŪLI (con & plusculus; or dimin. from *complures*), æ, a, adj. plur. several, many, tolerably many, a moderate number of. *Terent.* and *Gell.*

COMPLŪTENSIS, e, adject. of, from, or pertaining to, Complutum, a town in Spain. *Paulin.* Nolan. — *Compluteses*, ium, m. the inhabitants of the same. *Plin.* **COMPLŪTOR** (compluo), ōris, m. who rains upon, waters. *Augustin.*

COMPLŪVIATŪS (compluvium), a, um, 2 adj. fashioned like a compluvium, and therefore quadrangular. It is applied to the binding up or propping of vines. *Plin.* and *Varr.*

COMPLŪVIUM (compluo), ii, n. the inner 2 quadrangular court of a Roman house, surrounded with walls (whereto they sacrificed to the Penates). It seems properly to signify the opening in the roof, over the court, where the rains were collected from the different parts of the roof, and then flowed into the court. *Varr.* and *Sucton.* (See *Impluvium*.) — ¶ Also, a binding up or propping of vines in a quadrangular form. *Colum.* — ¶ *Compluvia*, ōrum, n. same as *Collicia*, gutters. *Vitrub.* 6. 3.

COMPONDERANS (con & pondero), āntis, to weigh out. *Apul.*

COMPOŌNŌ (con & pono), is, ōsui, ōsitum, a. 3. to put, place, or lay together. *Horat.* aridum lignum. *Gell.* lignum, sticks of wood into a bundle. *Terent.* I intro, et compone quæ tecum simul ferantur, pack up. — Hence, to put in order, arrange properly, dispose, order, regulate. *Cic.* itinera. *Ovid.* comas. *Cic.* capillum. *Ovid.* vultum, compose, give a becoming expression to. *Horat.* togam. *Cic.* causam. *Liv.* res Macedoniae. *Cic.* rempublicam. *Horat.* Quod adest, memento componere æquus, to order, manage with calmness. So, in general, to dispose, arrange. *Plin.* *Ep.* animum ad abstinentiam. So, *Lucan.* carbasas ventis, to fit or set. *Id.* me mittendis rectum telis. — Also, to lay up, store, preserve, as fruits, &c. *Colum.* rapa. *Id.* cepam in fidelia. *Virg.* opes, to lay up; or to collect. *Cic.* locus, in quo erant ea composita. — Also, to bury. *Tibull.* Componi, versus (h. e. mutatus) in ossa, velim. *Horat.* Omnes composui, I have buried them all. *Propert.* ossa. — Hence, *Ovid.* Compositus somno vinoque, buried in sleep and wine. *Id.* Compositus, sc. vino, drunken. — Hence, also, figur. *Virg.* diem, to end, close. — Also, settle, adjust, accommodate. *Cæs.* controversias. *Terent.* Inter vos hæc componantur. *Virg.* lites. *Nepos.* bellum. *Horat.* arma, h. e. bellum. *Liv.* Missi ad res componendas. — Hence, without acc. *Plin.* *Ep.* Cohæres mei componere et transigere cupiebat, sc. cum exheredato filio, h. e. to make an adjustment, to come to an arrangement. So, *Cæs.* Ut componeretur, that an adjustment should be made (between Caesar and Pompey). — Also, to calm, still, appease, tranquillize. *Ovid.* mare. *Virg.* motos fluctus. *Tacit.* Campaniam. *Senec.* Canis componit

maures, lets down, drops. So, *Horat.* *aversos amicos, to reconcile.* — Also, *to place or set together in order, to place in order, to repose.* *Virg.* *Regina se composuit sponda, reclined, reposed.* *Id.* *Jam thalamis se composuere* (apes), *have retired to rest.* *Id.* *defessa membra, to repose.* — Hence, *Ovid.* *Lecto compositus, laid upon the bed.* — ¶ *To compound, compose, make up, join together* (so as to form a whole). *Sallust.* *Homocompositus ex corpore et anima.* *Cic.* *librum ex orationibus alienis.* *Scribon.* *Larg. medicamenta.* Especially, with order and method. *Cic.* *Componere et struere verba* (in order to form a period). — Hence, *to unite, connect.* *Virg.* *manibus manus, atque oribus ora.* *Propert.* *latus Mercurio, h. e. concumbere.* *Virg.* *genus indocile et dispersum, unite; or collect, bring together.* — Also, *to build, construct.* *Virg.* *urbem.* *Ovid.* *templa deis.* *Propert.* *Thebas.* — Also, *to make, compose, contrive, bring about.* *Plaut.* *pacem alicui cum altero.* *Cic.* *poema.* *Id.* *formulas.* *Id.* *Stilus exercitatus efficiet facile hanc viam componendi.* *Tibull.* *insidias alicui.* *Propert.* *frandes.* *Plaut.* *fallaciam.* *Liv.* *societatem eum alioquo.* *Virg.* *foedus.* *Terent.* *Neque alio pacto componi potest inter eas gratia, h. e. can friendship be made, can they be made friends?* — Hence, *Sallust.* *Lenones, et vinarii, lanique pretio compositi, h. e. redeemed, ransomed* (for a sum agreed on). — Also, *to invent, feign.* *Cic.* *crimen.* *Tacit.* *Augendae infamiae (sc. causa) composita.* *Id.* *Vultus compositus.* — Also, *to regulate, to adjust, bring into order.* *Cic.* *Componere hoc, make this right.* *Liv.* *Necdum compositis rebus.* — Also, *to agree upon, arrange, concert.* *Cic.* *Ita causa componitur.* *Liv.* *ordinem agendae rei.* *Cic.* *Quos dimittere, composuerunt.* *Liv.* *Ut compositum cum Marcio fuerat.* *Horat.* *Composita hora.* *Tacit.* *Compositi seditionis auctores.* — Hence, *Composito, and de or ex composito, according to agreement or concert.* *Nepos.* *Liv.* *and Apul.* — ¶ *To place or set together, to match, pair.* *Lucil.* *ap. Cic.* *Cum Placideiano lic componitur.* *Sil.* *viro memet.* *Quintil.* *Causa cum causa componitur.* *Id.* *Gladiatores inter se componuntur.* *Senec.* *Vir fortis cum mala fortuna compositus.* *Sil.* *se nobis.* *Id.* *manus monstro, h. e. to engage.* — Hence, *to compare.* *Virg.* *parva magnis.* *Quintil.* *causam adversarii cum causa nostra.* — ¶ See also *Compositus, a, um.*

COMPORTATIŌ (comporto), ōnis, f. a ² *carrying or fetching, a carrying together.* *Vitruv.*

COMPORTŌ (con & porto), as, avi, ātum, a. l. *to carry or bring together, collect, carry, bring, συμφέρειν.* *Cic.* *Arma in templum Castoris luce et palam comportarentur.* *Id.* *Frumentum ex agris in loca tuta comportatur.* *Cæs.* *Frumentum ab Asia comportari imperat.* *Id.* *Ad aggerem cæspitibus comportandis.* *Virg.* *Comportare juvat prædas, et vivere rapto.* *Horat.* *Comportatis rebus bene uti.*

COMPŌS (con & potis), ōtis, adj. *master of, having in one's power, that has obtained or been made partaker of, ἐκπαρής.* *Cic.* *lunus urbis.* *Id.* *rationis et consilii.* *Sil.* *memorabilis ausi.* *Id.* *regni.* *Vellei.* *magnæ victoriæ.* *Id.* *rerum animo et scientia compotes, h. e. eas res ingenio et scientia possidentes.* *Plaut.* *laudis.* *Id.* *Facere aliquem libertatis.* *Liv.* *Præda ingentem compotem.* *Quintil.* *Mens compos sceleris, h. e. hovering put in execution its meditated crime.* *Cic.* *Omnes virtutis compotes sunt beati.* *Plin.* *Ep.* *Facere aliquem compotem gratulationis, h. e. efficere, ut gratulari possit.* — ¶ *Compos animi or animo, and Compos mentis, in one's senses, having one's reason.* *Terent.* *Vix sum compos animi: ita ardeo iracundia.* *Sallust.* *Neque animo, neque lingua satis compos.* *Cic.* *Si tunc mentis compos fuisses.* *Liv.* *Vix ut compotes mentium præ gaudio essent.* *Virg.* *in Culice.* *Vix compos mente.* —

So, *Compos, absol.* in the same sense. *Sil.* *trepidare metu vix compos Inilice.* — *Compos sui, same as Compos uni.* *Liv.* *Alienatas mentes compos sui facere.* — ¶ *Compos voti, having obtained his wish.* *Ovid.* *Insequere, et voti postmodo compos eris.* *Sucton.* *Compos factus votorum meorum.* *So, Sucton.* *spei, having succeeded as he had hoped.* — ¶ *Senec.* *Compos votum, a vow or wish which has been gratified, favorably answered.* — ¶ Also, *Compos, in a bad sense.* *Næv. ap. Non.* *Opprobriis compotem.* *Acc. ap. Non.* *magnis et multis malis.* *Plaut.* *miseriarum.* *Id.* *Culpe compos, h. e. reus.*

COMPŌSCENS (con & posco), entis, particip. simul poscens. *Martian.* *Capell.*

COMPŌSTĒ (compositus), adverb, calmly, quietly, in good order, in an orderly way. *Colum.* *Docere boves composite, ac sine pavore ambulare, quietly, in order.* *Tacit.* *Compositus cuncta, quam festinantius agerent.* — ¶ Also, *neatly, specially.* *Gell.* *Multa munditia, et circumspecte, compositeque indutus, neatly, finely.* — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* *Composite et apte sine sententiis dicere, harmoniously, in well-turned periods.*

COMPŌSITIŌ (compono), ōnis, f. properly, a placing or laying together. — Hence, a laying up, storing, preserving, conserving. *Colum.* *rerum autumnalium.* *Id.* *Est illa probata compositio, ut, &c. h. e. an approved way of preserving.* — Also, *Cic.* *Ordo est compositio rerum aptis locis, disposing, arranging.* — Also, an accommodation, compact, agreement. *Cic.* *Pacis, concordiae, compositionis auctor.* *Id.* *de compositione agere, to negotiate; to treat about terms.* *Cæs.* *Servare aliquem per compositionem.* — ¶ Also, a composing, compounding, combining, joining together, connecting. *Cic.* *Memborum.* *Id.* *unguentorum.* *Id.* *sonorum.* — Hence, a preparing, drawing up, composition. *Cic.* *juris pontificalis.* — Also, a composition, preparation, compound, in medicine. *Scribon.* *Larg.* — Also, proper connection or combination, order, collocation. *Anct.* *ad Her.* *Compositio est verborum constructio, &c.* *So, Cic.* *Hortensius compositione aptus.* *So, Vitruv.* *Compositiones, structures, whose parts have a due symmetry.* — Also, connection, systematic order. *Cic.* *disciplinæ.* — Also, institution, establishment. *Cic.* *magistratum.* — ¶ Also, *matching, pairing.* *Cic.* *Compositiones gladiatorum.*

COMPŌSITITŪS, and **COMPŌSITICI-3ŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *compound, or that may be compounded.* *Terull.*

COMPŌSITIVŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. 3 same as *Componens*, or *Compositus.* *Martian.* *Capell.*

COMPŌSITŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who puts 1 or places together; a disposer, arranger.* *Cic.* *Non enim inventor aut compositor (se. verborum or orationis) aut actor hæc complexus est omnia.* *Id.* *anni, h. e. the maker of the calendar.* *Ovid.* *operum, the author.* *Coripp.* *Compositor morum, the former, corrector.* *Cod. Just.* *Tribonianus, et ceteri compositores juris.*

COMPŌSITŪRĀ (Id.), and **COMPŌS-3TŪRĀ**, æ, f. *a putting together, composition.* *Sinn.* *Cap. ap. Gell.* *Solæcismus est impar et inconvenientis compositura partium orationis.* — ¶ Also, *a joint, commissure.* *Lucret.* *Turbantia composituras.*

COMPŌSITŪS, a, um, particip. from *compono*; with its various significations. — ¶ As an adj. *in good order, properly or artfully disposed or unarranged.* *Anct.* *ad Her.* *Equus bene compositus.* *Liv.* *in ostentationem virtutum.* *Tacit.* *ad mestitiam, having put on a mournful countenance.* *Quintil.* *omnia ad voluptatem multitudinis.* *Cic.* *Nemo compositor ad iudicium venit, in better condition or preparation.* — ¶ Also, *arranged, disposed, set in order.* *Liv.* *Pugna acrior, quam compositor.* *Quintil.* *Omnia compositiora.* *Cic.* *Orator compositus, h. e. numerosus.* — ¶ Also, *apt, fit.* *Quintil.* *Alius historię magis idoneus, alius compositus ad carmen.* *Id.* *Attici maxime ad risum*

compositi. — ¶ Also, *beautiful, made with skill.* *Cic.* *Litterulæ compositissimæ.* — ¶ Also, *composed, collected, calm, without passion.* *Senec.* *mens. Quintil.* *affectus.* *Tacit.* *etas, calm and free from the vehement passions of youth.* — So, of oratory. *Quintil.* *Fiunt pro compositis exsultantes, collected, composed.* — ¶ Also, by syncope, *Compostus.*

COMPŌSSESSŌR (con & possessor), ōris, 3 *one who possesses with another.* *Terull.*

COMPŌTATIŌ (con & potatio), ōnis, f. a 1 *drinking together, συμπόσιον.* *Cic.*

COMPŌTIŌ (con & potio), is, ivi, itum, 3 a. 4. *to make master of, to put in possession of, to make one a partaker of.* *Plaut.* *Piscatu novo me uberi compotivit.* *Apul.* *aliquem prædæ.* *Id.* *aliquem voti, to put any one in complete possession of.* *So, Passively, Plaut.* *Ita hic solis locis compotita sum, h. e. hæc loca sola nacta sum.*

COMPŌTŌR (con & potor), ōris, m. a pot-1 *companion.* *Cic.*

COMPŌTRIX (compotor), tris, f. a fe-3 *male pot companion, drinker, gossamer.* *Terent.* *So, Sidon.* *Turba c. apotrix.*

COMPŌRANSŌR (con & praeor), ōris, m. 1 *he who dines with another, a boon companion.* *Cic.*

COMPŌRĀTIŌ (comprecor), ōnis, f. a 2 *supplication, solemn prayer* (by the people), *κατευχή.* *Liv.* *Concioni necessaria hæc sollemnis Deorum comprecatio fuit.*

COMPŌRĒCŌR (con & precor), ōris, ātus 3 *sum, dep. 1. to pray to, beseech, supplicate, εὐχομαι.* *Terent.* *Comprecari deos, ut, &c.* *Plaut.* *Jovi prodigialia aut mola falsa, aut ture comprecatam oportuit.* *Catull.* *fidem caelestem.* *Ovid.* *Me tenet, et tenet per longum, comprecor, ævum.*

COMPŌRĒHENDŌ (con & prehendō), is, di, sum, a. 3. *to bring together, to join together.* *Liv.* *naves malis antennisque, ac validis funibus.* *Verg.* *medicamentum melle adjecto, to stick together, agglutinate.* *Varr.* *nucis modio, to bring into a bushel* (without one being wanting). — *Colum.* *Ovis, nisi validissima, non comprehendatur hyeme, h. e. not be suffered to live through the winter; or otherwise, not be seized by the winter, h. e. not live to see the winter; be got out of the way beforehand.* — ¶ Also, *to take in, embrace, include.* *Curt.* *Circuitus ejus triginta et duo stadia comprehendit.* *Sil.* *Quantum (campi) impulsus valet comprehendere lancea nodo.* *So, Cic.* *in hanc formulam omnia judicia.* — Hence, *Cæs.* *Comprehendunt utrumque et orant, ne rem, &c. they embrace; (or, they lay hold of).* — Hence, *figur.* *Cic.* *aliquid memoria, to retain in memory, keep in remembrance.* *Id.* *scientia, to learn, or know; as, Quæ ab adolescentia a sapientissimis viris tradita, memoria et scientia comprehendisti.* *Id.* *Res scientia comprehensæ, certain, known for a certainty.* *Id.* *Cato verbis luculentioribus et pluribus rem eandem comprehenderat, hui expressed, related, described.* *So, Ovid.* *Quæ si comprehendere eoner, Icarie numerum dicere coner aquæ, to enumerate.* *Cels.* *Emplastra, quæ supra comprehensa sunt, spoken of.* *Virg.* *numero, to number, enumerate.* —

Also, *Cic.* *aliquem humanitate, to embrace with courtesy, kindness; to be courteous to him, treat him with kindness.* *Id.* *multos amicitia, to be a friend to many, have many friends.* — ¶ Also, *to seize, lay hold of, grasp, catch, arrest.* *Cic.* *Quid opus est manibus si nihil comprehendendum?* *Plin.* *aliquid mordicus.* *Cic.* *Hominem comprehendit, et in custodiam Ephesi tradidit.* *Liv.* *præsidium Punicum, takes prisoners, seizes.* *Cels.* *Oras vulneris suturæ comprehendunt.* *Virg.* *Ignis comprehendit robor.* *Liv.* *ædificia comprehensa, sc. igni.* *So, Cæs.* *celeriter ignem, take fire.* — Hence, *to comprehend, conceive, understand, get an idea of.* *Cic.* *Hoc non modo comprehendere animo, sed ne suspitione quidem possum attingere.* *Id.* *id mente.* *Id.* *animo et cogitatione aliquid.* *Also, Id.* *without animo and mente.* — Also, *to detect, find out.* *Cic.* *rem indicio alicujus.* *Id.* *adulterium.* *Id.* *aliquid signis.* — Also, *to contract*

Quintil. proxima virtutibus vitia. — Also, to attach, charter, put into commission. *Liv. naves in flumine Vulturno. Sucton. vehicula meritoria.* — Also, to take root. *Varr. and Colum.* — Also, to conceive, become pregnant. *Cels.* — Also, to intercept. *Justin. epistolas.* — Also, to observe, perceive, see. *Sil. visu;* or in *Gell. Vix apices potui comprehendere, sec. desery.*

COMPREHENSIBILIS (comprehendo), e, adject. comprehensible, intelligible, perceptible, *κατάληπτος.* *Cic.* — *¶ Senec. Tenuia foramina, nec oculis comprehensibilia, observabile, perceptibile.* — *¶ Lactant. Solidum et comprehensibile corpus est, that can be grasped or seized.*

COMPREHENSIO (Id.), ōnis, f. a bringing together. *Cic. Rerum consequentium cum primis conjunctio et comprehensio esset in nobis, a thinking of them together, a connection of them in thought.* — Hence, a joining, combining, connecting, especially, in a period. *Cic. Comprehensio et ambitus ille verborum (si sic periodum appellari placet) contractus, et brevis.* — Hence, a period. *Cic. Ut comprehensio numero cadat.* — Also, a proposition. *Cic. Ut una comprehensione complectamur.* *Quintil. Breves comprehensiones.* — So, *Quintil. Epithetema est certa quadam sententiae comprehensio, quae ex tribus minimum partibus constat, h. e. syllogism, conclusion.* — *¶ Also, a seizing, laying hold of.* *Cic. Inclination, sessio, comprehensio.* — Hence, an arresting, apprehending. *Cic. sentium.* — Also, comprehension, perception, idea. *Cic. Cognitiones comprehensionesque rerum appetitionem movent. Senec. Certissima rerum comprehensio.*

COMPREHENSIO, as, a. 1. frequentat. 3 from comprehendo. *Claud. Quadrig.*

COMPREHENSUS, and **COMPRESSUS**, a, um, particip. from comprehendo.

COMPRESSO, a contracted form of *comprehendo*; though, according to *Quintil. 1. 5. 21, comprehendo* was prolonged from *comprendo* by aspiration.

COMPRESBYTER (con & presbyter), ēri, 3 m. joint-elder, fellow-presbyter. *Augustin.*

COMPRESSATOS (con & presso), a, um, particip. oppressed, much afflicted. *Tertull.*

COMPRESSUS (compressus), adverb, urgently, pressingly. *Gell. Querit compressus violentiusque, more earnestly, closely.* — *¶ Also, briefly, concisely, succinctly.* *Cic. Quod latius loquerentur rhetores, dialectici compressius.*

COMPRESSUS (comprimo), ōnis, f. a squeezing together; compression. *Vitruv. Hence, Plaut. Compressiones arctae, close embraces.* — *¶ De concubitu. Hygia.* — *¶ Also, coappression, shortening, abridging.* *Cic. Grandes erant verbis, crebri sententiis, compressione rerum breves.*

COMPRESSOR (Id.), ōris, m. for supinator. *Argum. Aululariae Plauti.*

COMPRESSUS (Id.), us, m. a pressing together; a compressing. *Cic. Terra semen tepefactum vapore et compressu suo diffundit. Plin. Nunc pennarum hiati, nunc compressu.* — *¶ Pro concubitu. Terent.*

COMPRESSUS, a, um, particip. from comprimo.

COMPRIMO (con & premo), is, essi, essum, a. 3. press or squeeze together, press close together, make close or thick, compress, *συνέχω, συστέλλω.* *Cic. Cum digitos compresserat, pugnumque fecerat.* So, *Plaut. Compressa palma, closed palm, fist. Senec. Ne oculi ad intentionem subitam digitorum comprimentur, should close or wink. Liv. Compressis manibus sedere, (proverb), to sit with the hands folded, like an idle person. Cic. aliquid morsu. Plaut. dentes. Cels. alvum, h. c. adstringere, to bind. Id. Si morbus aliquem compresserit, bind, make coercive. Id. Compressi morbi, making coercive. Liv. ordines aciei, to draw close the ranks. Senec. Itinera compressa commeantium catervis, made narrow, crowded. Ovid. (of a letter), versus ordinibus, to write in close lines; and of course, a great deal. — Also, to devour, violate. *Plaut.* — *¶ Also, to hold back, keep back, hold in. Terent. manus. Id. animam, to hold the breath. Cic. frumentum, and Liv. annonam, to hold back, not to be willing to sell.**

Virg. gressum, go no farther, stand still.

— Also, to be silent about, conceal, suppress. *Cic. delicta alicujus. Id. Odium compressum atque tacitum.* — *¶ Also, to bridle, check, restrain, curb, repress. Cic. Incensam alicujus cupiditatem comprimere atque restringere. Id. conatum hominis furantis. Id. dicendo furores tribunitios. Liv. tumultum. Id. seditiones. Sucton. conjurationes. Plaut. linguam. Id. vocem et orationem. Cic. plausum. Id. laetitiam exultantem. Virg. Amor compressus edendi, socialized, appeased. Ovid. fletus. Sil. insanos curarum fluctus. Justin. bellum. Plaut. Ohe, jam satis, uxor, est: comprime te, moderate, calm, contain yourself. Id. Vix comprimor, quin involem illi in oculos. Id. consilium alicujus, to thwart. Cas. hostes, to check. — Hence, to silence. Plaut. aliquem. Cic. conscientiam. — *¶ Also, to push hard, drive into a corner. Val. Max. aliquem interrogatione.**

COMPROBATIO (comprobo), ōnis, f. a proof, approbation. *Cic.*

COMPROBATOR (Id.), ōris, m. an approving. *Cic.*

COMPROBO (con & probo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to hold for right and good; hence, to approve, allow, *δοκιμάζω.* *Cic. Istam tuam et legem, et voluntatem, et sententiam laudo, vehementissimeque comprobo. Id. Oratione, vita, et factis, et moribus comprobare aliquid. Id. numen deorum, to acknowledge, believe in. Id. Ilas comproba tabulas, allow, assent to.* — *¶ Also, to confirm, make good, verify. Cas. Comprobat hominis consilium fortuna. Cic. Patris dictum sapiens temeritas filii comprobavit.* — *¶ Also, to prove to be of good quality, effectual, to test. Cic. Cujus perceleri interitu esse ab hoc comprobatum venenum.*

COMPROMISSARIUS (compromissum), a, 3 um, adj. *Pandect. Compromissarius iudex, an arbitrator, arbiter, umpire, referee.*

COMPROMISSUM (compromissus, a, um), i, n. a reciprocal promise; especially one by which a referee is made to a third party. *Cic.*

COMPROMITTO (con & promitto), is, issi, issum, a. 3. to make a mutual promise, especially, that the parties will abide by the decision of a third party; to compromise, make a compromise, *ἐπιτρέπω.* *Cic. Tribunitii Candidati compromiserunt petere ejus arbitratu. — Particularly, in disputes, controversies. Pandect. Compromittere de aliqua re. Id. Compromittere in pupillum, in furiosum, aut surdum, aut mutum, to submit, refer. Id. in arbitrum.*

COMPROVINCIALIS (con & provincia-3 lis), is, m. one who is of the same province. *Sidon.*

COMPSANOS, a, um, adj. pertaining to Compsa, now Conza, a town of the Hirpini. *Liv. Compsani, ōrum, the inhabitants. Plin.*

COMPTĒ, or **COMTĒ** (comptus or comptus), adverb, with ornament, neatly, elegantly. — *Figur. Senec. Comptē disserere de re aliqua. Gell. Distincte, comptē, atque modulate res acta est. Id. Distinctus, numerosiusque, ac comptus dicere.*

COMPTOS, and **COMTOS**, a, um, particip. from como, ēre. — *¶ Adj. decked, adorned, polished, elegant. Cic. Compta oratio, polished. Tacit. Comptior sermo. Augustin. Anima mundissima et comptissima. Quintil. Isocrates in dicendo comptus et nitidus, elegant. — ¶ Hieronyma. Comptuli (dimin.) juvenes, spruce, trim.*

COMPTOS (como), us, m. ornament, dress; 3 in particular, head-dress, dressed hair, *κόσμος.* *Lucret.*

COMPOGNO (con & pugno), as, n. 1. to 3 fight with each other, contend. *Hicronyma.*

COMPULSAMENTUM (compulso), i, n. 3 an impelling, instigation. *Fulgent. Planc.*

COMPULSATIO (Id.), ōnis, f. contention, 3 dispute. *Tertull.*

COMPULSIUS (compello), ōnis, f. a compelling, 3 ling, constraining. *Pandect. — In particular, compulsion of payment. Cassiod.*

COMPULSO (con & pulso), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. 1. strike, hit. *Apul. — ¶ Also, to contend. Tertull. Regnis regna compulsant.*

COMPULSOR (compello), ōris, m. a driver

3 *Pallud. — ¶ Also, one who urges or drives one to payment of money due. Pandect. — Also, an exactor of money not due. Pandect.*

COMPULSUS (Id.), us, m. a dashing or 3 striking together. *Apul.*

COMPULSUS, a, uni, particip. from compello.

COMPUNCTIO (compungo), ōnis, f. a pricking; a stitch, pricking pain, *κατάπυξις.* *Plin. Al. leg. punctio.*

COMPUNCTORIUS (Id.), a, um, adject. 3 exhortative, urgent. *Sidon.*

COMPUNGO (con & pungo), is, unxi, unctum, a. 3. to prick, puncture, *στίξω, κατάρτυω.* *Phaedr. dolone?* *Colum. aculeis urticae. Cels. acu. — Hence, Cic. Dialectici ipsi se suis acuminibus compingunt, prick themselves with their own stings. — Hence, figur. to offend, hurt, dazzle. Lucret. Colores compingunt aciem, lacrymareque cogunt. Id. Compungere sensus corporis. Sulpic. Sever. Merito compungeris, feel remorse, compaction. — ¶ Also, to mark with points or punctures. Cic. Compunctus notis Threiciis, h. c. branded. So, *Senec. Aris tarchi notae, quibus aliena carmina compunxit, made marks or notes of blame.**

COMPURGO, as. See in *Clarifico. 2*

COMPOTABILIS (computo), e, adject. 2 computable, that may or should be calculated. *Plin.*

COMPOTATIO (Id.), ōnis, f. a computing, 1 calculating, reckoning; a calculation, coaputation, *λογισμός.* *Senec. Unus numerus fit ex singulis, cum minores summas, et dissidentes computatio una comprehendit. Id. Quid sunt istae tabulae, quid computationes? Plin. Romana computatione. Frontin. Venire in computationem. Pandect. facere. Id. ire. — ¶ Also, a reckoning with an eye to one's interest, selfishness, parsimony. Senec. Si utilitas me, et sordida computatio liberalem facit. Plin. Operarum ista computatio est in latifundiis, non legitima naturae festinatio.*

COMPOTATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a computist. 2 *Seac.*

COMPOTO (con & puto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to compute, count, reckon, calculate, *λογίζομαι.* *Cic. Computat, pecuniam imperat. Plaut. Digitis rationem computat. Sucton. Computare rationem temporum ab anno. Pandect. Biduum appellationis ex die sententiae latae computandum erit. — ¶ Also, to add to the sum, reckon in. Plin. Computetur mensura tot fluminum. Pandect. Fetus dotallium pecorum fructibus computantur. — ¶ Figur. Juvenol. Facies tua computat annos, h. e. counts, tells. Plin. Cum somno valetudinem computamus, h. c. we sleep only so much as health requires. Senec. Plures computant, quam oderunt, h. e. have an eye to their interest. Quintil. Computare litteras, h. c. to count one's words, speak slowly.*

COMPTRESCO, (con & putresco), escis, 2 utri, n. 3. to grow putrid, putrefy, *σφίρωμαι.* *Colum. and Plin. — So, by tmesis, Lucret. perennit conque putrescunt.*

COMPTOS, i, m. and **COMPTUM**, i, n. 3 a computation, calculation, *λογισμός.* *Jul. Firmic.*

COMTALA (dimin. from coma), ē, f. the 3 hair, spoken of diminutively. *Petron.*

COMUM. See *Comensis.*

CON, an inseparable preposition, formed from *conat*, which signifies *with, together.* For the sake of euphony it sometimes drops n, or changes it into some other letter; as, *conflua, coca, comedo, colloquor, &c.* It often also strengthens the signification of the simple verb; as, *conitor.*

CONABILIS (conor), e, adj. laborious, 3 with effort. *Col. Aurel.*

CONAMEN (Id.), inis, n. an effort. *Orid.*

CONAMENTUM (conamen), i, n. *Plin.*

3 (Spartum) evellitur convolutum ossis illicisve conamentis, h. c. twisted round pieces of bone or horn, in order that it may be pulled up more easily.

CONATIO (conor), ōnis, f. an endeavoring, 2 attempting; an effort, essay, exertion, *ἐπιχείρησις.* *Senec.*

CONATUM (conatus, a, um), i, n. on endeavor, effort. Used only in plur. num.

Liv. Ut Persei conatis obviam iret. *Cæs.* Conata perficere, to succeed in one's endeavors. *Lucret.* patrare. *Juvenal.* peragere. *Plant.* eicqui. *Vellei.* alicujus destituere.

CŌNATŪS (conor), us, m. an attempt, endeavor, effort, exertion. *Cic.* Alicujus rei si non perfectio, ad conatus tamen, atque adimbratio. *Id.* Magno conatu studioque agere aliquid. *Id.* Appetitu belluæ habent conatum ad naturales pastus capessendos, direct their exertions. *Id.* Princeps fuit ad conatum exercitus comparandi. *Id.* Parare conatum omnem in pernecium alicujus, to endeavor to direct. *Id.* Conatum capere, to make an attempt. *Liv.* Tumultus haud magno conatu oppressus est, h. e. trouble, effort, exertion. *Cic.* Comprimere nefarios conatus. *Id.* Refutare conatum alicujus, to thwart. *Id.* Vindicare alicujus perditos conatus. *Id.* Sedare conatum iracundiæ. *Nepos.* Deterreri a conatu resistendi. *Ovid.* Obstatre conatibus. *Cic.* Conatus optimi et præclarissimi. *Quintil.* Generosi conatus.

CŌNCACŌ (con & caco), as, a. 1. to defile with ordure. *Senece.*

CŌNCEDES (con & cædo), ium, plur. 2 f. abaltis; barricadoes made of felled trees. *Tacit.* Castra in limite locat, latera concedibus munitus.

CŌNCALEFACIŌ, and **CŌNCALEFACIŌ** (con & calefacio), is, eci, actum, a. 3. to warm, make warm, *Σεποιάω*. *Cic.* brachium. — *¶* Passive. Concalefio, fieri, factus sum, to be warmed, become warm. *Varr.* and *Cic.* — *¶* *Vitruv.* has Trabes concalefiuntur, become heated.

CŌNCALEFACTŌRIŪS, or **CŌNCALEFACTŌRIŪS** (concalefactio), a, um, adj. making warm, causing warmth, apt to excite heat, heating. *Plin.*

CŌNCALEFIO, passive. See *Concalefactio*.

CŌNCALEŌ (con & caleo), es, n. 2. to be warm or hot, *Σεποιάω*. *Plant.* Struthea, coluthæque appara bene, ut in scutris concaleant.

CŌNCALESCŌ (con & calesco), is, lui, n. 13. to grow hot or warm, *Σεποιάω*. *Vitruv.* Frumenta non poterunt cito concalescere. *Cic.* Corpora nostra ardore animi concalescunt. *Terent.* Prius quam concalluit locus. — *Figur.* *Terent.* Concalluit, h. e. amore ardet.

CŌNCALLEŌ (con & calleo), es, lui, n. 2. to grow hard or callous by labor. *Cic.* Callidos appello quorum, tanquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit. *Id.* Locus ille animi nostri, stonachus ubi habitabat olim, concalluit, h. e. has become callous.

CŌNCAMERATIŪS (concamero), ōnis, f. 2 an arching over, vaulting, *καμάρωσις*. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, an arched place, arch. *Vitruv.* Si hypogæa concamerationesque instituerit.

CŌNCAMERŌ (con & camero), as, āvi, 2 ātum, a. 1. to vault, ciel, arch over, concamerate. *Plin.* — Particip. Concameratus. *Sueton.* In altitudo et concameratum locum. *Plin.* Uvæ pensili concameratæ nodo, h. e. suspended from an arch or vault; consequently, hung in the form of an arch.

CŌNCANDEŌ (con & candeo), es, ui, n. 2. to glow with heat, be inflamed, *αἰθω*. *Manil.*

CŌNCANĪ, ōrum, a people of Spain. In *Horat.* and *Sil.* Concanus (sing.).

CŌNCAPTIVŪS (con & captivus), a, um, 3 adj. a fellow-captive, companion in slavery. *Hieronym.*

CŌNCARNATIŪS (concarneo), ōnis, f. 3 *Terull.*

CŌNCARNŌ (con & caro, carnis), as, a. 3 1. to incarnate, clothe with flesh. *Terull.*

CŌNCASTIGŌ (con & castigo), as, a. 1. same as *Castigo*. *Plant.*

CŌNCAENATIŪS (concateno), ōnis, f. a concatenation, uninterrupted invariable succession. *Terull.* — *¶* Also, same as *Constrictio*. *Cal. Aurelian.* Concatenatio mentis.

CŌNCAENŌ (con & cateno), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. chain or link together, concatenate, connect. *Lactant.*

CŌNCAERVATŪS (con & caterva), a, 3 um, adj. crowded together, set in very close order. *Ammian.*

CŌNCAVITAS (concausus), ātis, f. a cavity, hollow. *Cal. Aurelian.*

CŌNCXVŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 2 hollow out, make hollow, *κοιλῶ*. *Colum.* Factis concavatis nidis, ne decidant ova. — Hence, to bow, bend. *Ovid.* Est locus, in geminos ubi brachia concavat arcus Scorpions.

CŌNCXVŌS (con & cavus) a, um, adj. hollow, concave, *κοῖλος*. *Cic.* Stupidum esse Socratem dixit, quod jugula concava non haberet. *Virg.* Concava pulsu saxa sonant. *Incert.* cymbala. *Ovid.* puppis. *Id.* ara, h. e. cymbala. *Id.* aqua, h. e. swollen, arched. *Id.* vela, filled. *Senece.* Manus plana aut concava. — Concava, ōrum, n. hollow places, such as ditches, &c. *Claudian.* Vincere valles et concava saltu. *Lactant.* Sub concavis terræ occultari. — *¶* Hence, also, bent, crooked. *Ovid.* brachia cancri.

CŌNCEDŌ (con & cedo), is, essi, essum, n. and a. 3. properly, to step aside, remove from one's place (cedo, strengthened). Hence, Intransitively, to retire, depart, withdraw, yield, give place, *παραιστέω*, *ἀναχωρέω*, *ἀπερχομαι*. *Terent.* Tempus est concedere (h. e. abire). Sic omnes causas præcidam omnibus. *Id.* ex ædibus. *Plant.* oculis tuis. *So.* figur. *Tacit.* Concedere vita, or, *Id.* Concedere (absol.), to die. — Also, joined with an adj. or subst. of place, it answers to the question whither? consequently, to step, go, come, repair, depart. *Cic.* Docet, unde fulmen venerit, quo concesserit, *cent.* *Id.* Ab eorum oculis aliquo concederes. *Nepos.* Argos habitatum concessit. *Curt.* retro. *Terent.* Concedam hinc intro. *Id.* Concede ad dexteram. *Id.* Concede hinc a foribus paululum istorsum. *Id.* Concedere rus. *Virg.* vita per auras Concessit mœsta ad manes. *Liv.* in hiberna. *Plant.* Concede huc, come this way. *So.* figur. *Liv.* in alicujus sententiam, h. e. to assent to. *Justin.* in matrimonium alicujus. *Liv.* in ditionem alterius. *Id.* in ditionem, h. e. to surrender. *Id.* Edessa quoque et Bæræ eodem concesserunt, *scilicet* added thereto, reckoned besides, counted. *Sil.* in Tyrias leges, to become subject to the Carthaginian rule. *Cic.* in illos, or in istos, h. e. in illorum (istorum) sententiam. *So.* *Liv.* Concessum in conditiones, ut, &c. — *¶* Also, to yield, give up. *Cic.* minime alicui quidquam in desperatione. *Id.* alicui de (h. e. in respect of) arte. *So.* *Id.* alicui de familiaritate. *Id.* Voluptas concedit dignitati. Hence, *Tacit.* Concedere fato, or, *Cod. Just.* in fatum, or, *Sallust.* naturæ, to die a natural death. *Pass. Imper.* *Liv.* Postquam concessum propemodum de victoria credebant, h. e. had almost conceded the victory. Also, *Cic.* temporibus reipublicæ, to adapt or conform one's self. *Id.* jurisconsultis, to obey. Also, *Id.* alienis peccatis, to pardon. Also, *Terent.* Nunquam mihi concedes, neque intelliges? h. e. credes, consenties. — *¶* Often, Transitive, to grant, give, allow, permit, concede. *Cic.* Concedere amicis quidquid velint. *Cæs.* Iis Cæsar libertatem concessit. *Id.* oppidum militibus ad diripiendum. *Id.* alicui vitam. *Liv.* honores et præmia alicui, to award, adjudge. Also, with *ut* and *ne*. *Cic.* Hoc concedite pudori meo, ut, &c. *Id.* Non concedam, ut tuæ literæ fuerint, &c., I will not grant or allow. *Id.* Nec histronibus concedendum est, ut, &c. *Id.* Orat, ut timori suo concedatur, ne veniat, &c. Or, without *ut* or *ne*. *Catull.* Concedo, sit dives, dum omnia desint. *Cic.* Beatos esse Deos sumpsisti; concedimus, we grant it; granted. Also with *acc.* and *infin.* *Cic.* Concedo non esse miseros, qui inortui sunt. With *infin.* *Curt.* Concedimus servis verberare pueros. *Stat.* Concedunt plangere matri. *Cæs.* Loqui non conceditur. Also, *Cic.* Hæc ubi conceditur esse facta, for concedetur, hæc esse facta. — Hence, to pardon. *Sueton.* multis delicta. — Also, to resign, relinquish, remit, concede anything to any one, to do one a pleasure. *Cic.* inimicitias suas reipublice. *Id.* petitionem alicui. *Id.* peccata liberorum misericordiæ parentum, h. e. to forgive the sins of the children from pity to the parents. *So.* *Id.* Marcellum Senatui concessisti, you have pardoned Marcellus to

please the senate. *Tacit.* Montanus patri concessus est. (See *Concondo*). — *¶* Particip. Concessus, a, um, permitted, conceded, granted, allowed. *Cæs.* So, *Virg.* Concessa peto. — *¶* Also, for cui concessum est. *Virg.* Satis nunquam concessa moveri Camarina.

CŌNCELEBRŌ (con & celebro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to resort to frequently or in great numbers, to frequent, *συμπαννύω*, *πίζω*. *Q.* *Cic.* convivæ et passim et tributim. *Cic.* eam rem (h. e. triumphum), to honor with a numerous presence or company. *Plin.* Mercatus in Delo concelebrante toto orbe. — *¶* Also, to fill. *Plant.* omnem plateam hymenæo, fill, cause to resound. *Lucret.* (as some explain it) terras frugiferentes, people, fill with creatures. — *¶* Also, to celebrate, solemnize. *Liv.* funus. *Plant.* diem natalem. *Liv.* spectaculum. — *¶* Also, to spread abroad every where, proclaim abroad, make public. *Cæs.* victorian fama et literis. — *¶* Also, to pursue or cultivate diligently. *Cic.* studia recta atque honesta, per otium concelebrata ab optimis.

CŌNCELLITA (con & cella), æ, m. a cell-mate, a monk who lives in the same cell. *Sidon.*

CŌNCELŌ (con & celo), as, a. 1. to conceal. *Gell.*

CŌNCENTIŪS (concino), ōnis, f. a concert of voices, joining together in one sound, symphony, *συμφωνίς*. *Cic.*

CŌNCENTRIŪS (con & centurio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to assemble, arrange, or divide by centuries. Hence, to collect, gather. *Plant.* Dum concenturio in cordē sycphantias. *Id.* Epistola illa mihi concenturiat metum in corde.

CŌNCENTŪS (concino), us, m. a concert of music, singing or playing together, symphony, harmony, music, *συμφωνία*, *συμφωνίς*. *Cic.* Sonus, acuta cum gravibus temperans, varios æquabiliter concentus efficit. *Virg.* avium. *Ovid.* lyre et vocis. *Stat.* Multa gemunt contra raucis concentibus agri. — *¶* Figur. harmony, concord, agreement. *Cic.* Mellior actionum, quam sonorum concentus est. *Id.* Omnium doctrinarum quasi consensus concentusque. *Horat.* Quid nostrum concentum dividat, audi. — So, of colors. *Plin.* — *¶* *Tertull.* Concentus disputationis, h. e. disputantium clamor et concertatio.

CŌNCEPTACŪLUM (concipio), i, n. a receptacle, receiver. *Gell.* and *Plin.*

CŌNCEPTIŪS (Id.), ōnis, f. an including, comprehending, compass, *σύνληψις*. *Vitruv.* Mundus est omnium naturæ rerum conceptio summa. *Id.* mundi, compass of the world, fabric, or system of the world. — *¶* *Frontin.* Conceptio aquæ, a drawing off, collecting for an aqueduct. *Id.* Modus conceptionis, the quantity of water thus collected or drawn off. — *¶* Also, the act of conceiving; conception. *Cic.* Conceptio mille contra naturam fortasse. *Vitruv.* Terra ex caelestium imbrium conceptionibus inseminata. — *¶* Conceptio iudicii, verborum, jurisjurandi, &c. the form, wording, expressing, writing, or drawing up of bills, &c. *Cic.* Omnis conceptio privatorum iudiciorum in jure constituitur. *Pandect.* In extraordinariis iudiciis, ubi conceptio formulæ non observatur. *Id.* stipulationis. *Id.* libellorum. *Id.* verborum. — *¶* *Gell.* Conceptio rei, expression.

CŌNCEPTIVŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. announced, proclaimed. *Varro.* ferie, h. e. having no regular fixed anniversary, but expressly appointed on each occasion; movable festivals. — *¶* *Tertull.* Fides et dilectio animæ conceptiva, h. e. quæ in anima concipiuntur.

CŌNCEPTŌ (frequentat. from *concipio*), 3 as, a. 1. to conceive. *Arnob.* Quibus conceptatur, et gignatur proventus bestiarum. — *¶* *Ammian.* Germani majora conceptantes, nostra irruerunt, h. e. cogitantes, parantes.

CŌNCEPTŌR (concipio), ōris, m. who undertakes, perpetrates. *Arat.*

CONCEPTUS, i, n. See in *Conceptus*, us

CONCEPTUM, a, um, particip. from *concipio*.

CŌNCEPTŪS (concipio), us, m. a collecting, gathering; a receptacle, reservoir

blanda conciliatricula, commendatus, which wins favor for, recommends.

CONCILIATRIX (conciliator), icis, f. she who farther, promotes, procures, brings about, gains, unites. *Cic.* Virtutis opinio conciliatrix amicitiae. *Id.* Vis orationis conciliatrix humanæ societatis. *Plaut.* Itaque ancilla, conciliatrix quæ erat, dicebat mihi, a proeuress. *Cic.* Blanda conciliatrix, et quasi sui lena, natura.

CONCILIATŪRA (concilio), æ, f. the 2 trade of a procurer. *Senec.*

CONCILIATŪS, a, um, particip. from 2 concilio. — *¶* Adj. favorably inclined, favorable. *Gell.* Homo voluptati quidem natura conciliatus est. *Quintil.* Ut iudex ad rem accipiendam fiat conciliator, better affected or inclined. *Symmach.* Est nobis conciliatissimus ob vitæ integritatem.

CONCILIATŪS (concilio), us, m. a joining 2 together, uniting. *Lueret.* Quorum condenseo magis omnia conciliatu arctari possunt. *Id.* Corpora, quæ sunt parvo conciliatu, h. e. of small bulk.

CONCILIŪS (concilium), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to bring together, join together, connect, unite (in body or mind). *Lueret.* Corpora conciliantur. *Id.* Omnia quæ conciliantur. *Cic.* Respublica nos inter nos conciliat. — Hence, to fill. *Vorro.* Vestimentum conciliari dicitur. — It may often be rendered, to make friendly, to make well disposed, to gain over, win, conciliate. *Virg.* Jovem. *Liv.* gentem regi. *Nepos.* Cupiens, talem virum sibi conciliari. *Cic.* sibi legiones pecunia. *Quintil.* In oratione conciliabit (orator), h. e. render himself agreeable, gain favor (if the reading be correct). *Calpurn.* Fistula tauros conciliat, tames, softens. *Tacit.* provinciam ad novas spes. — *¶* Also, to get, provide, procure, furnish. *Plaut.* aliquem alicui. *Id.* aliquem hinc, get, bring, fetch. *Id.* aliquam ad aliquem. *Sueton.* filiam suam alicui. *Catull.* Conciliata viro, married. *Cic.* legiones sibi pecunia. *Claudian.* Conciliare, to act the procurer. — In particular of things, to get, procure, acquire, bring about, make, cause. *Cic.* sibi voluntatem alicujus. *Id.* Quocum mihi amicitiam Respublica conciliavit. *Id.* pacem inter cives. *Id.* sibi amorem ab omnibus. *Nepos.* otium toti insulæ. *Lueret.* alicui incommoda. *Plin.* alicui odium hominum. *Cic.* Gloriam conciliat magnitudo negotii. *Liv.* Ipsa deformitas Pleminii favorem ad vulgum conciliabat. *Plin.* Duo genera vini: unum, quo somnus concilietur, alterum, quo fugetur. *Stat.* Conciliare vires alicui, h. e. augere, addere. *Quintil.* risum, to cause laughter. *Cic.* pecuniam, to get, acquire (unjustly). *Nepos.* servitutem, cause, bring about. — Conciliare nuptias, to bring about a marriage. *Justin.* Uxorem ducit, conciliante nuptias fratre. *So, Stat.* toros jugales. *Plaut.* iugas, h. e. bring about, accomplish, make. — Hence, to procure for money, to buy (for one's self or another). *Plaut.* Conciliaverunt mihi peregrinum Spartanum. *Id.* Conciliavisti pulchre, h. e. you have bought her for me cheap. *Terent.* Prodi, male conciliate, h. e. bought dear. *Plaut.* captivum in aliquem locum, h. e. to bring him thither by redeeming him. — Also, to recommend, commend. *Cic.* Frui iis rebus, quas primas homini natura conciliavit. *Ovid.* Dictis artes conciliasse suas.

CONCILIIUM (concio; or, according to *Fest.*, concalc, h. e. con7oco), ii, n. any assembly, meeting, company of persons, council. *Cic.* deorum. *Id.* virtutum. *Liv.* Concilia cum Egeria, meetings. *Plaut.* ambas in uno concilio videre, in one company, h. e. together. *Liv.* populi, assembly. *Id.* Concilia habere. *Id.* Ad concilia vocare, to call together. *Virg.* Silentium (h. e. umbrarum in orco) concilium vocat. *Cic.* Concilium dimittere. *Liv.* Concilium indicare. *Id.* Concilium populi dare, h. e. to give audience in the assembly. *So, Nepos.* Habere concilium populi. — Used also for the comitia. *Liv.* — *¶* Also, every uniting together, union, connection. *Lueret.* Concilio quæ constant principio-

rum, union. *Id.* Conciliis rerum. *Ovid.* Hoc mihi concilium tecum inanebit. *Liv.* Concilium Achaicum, the Achaean league. *Arnob.* corporale, sexual intercourse. — Hence, *Plin.* Concilium, the white flower of the herb jasione (a stimulo coitum). — *¶* Concilium and Consilium, which are often confounded in MSS. and Edd., differ in this, that Concilium signifies an assembly of hearers, and Consilium, an assembly of persons for deliberation or consultation.

CONCINENTIA (concimens from concio), æ, f. harmony, music, symphony, concord. *Macro.* — *¶* Figur. right proportion, symmetry. *Sidon.*

CONCINERATŪS (con & cinis), a, um, 3 sprinkled with ashes. *Tertull.*

CONCINNATŪS (concinnio), ñis, f. a 3 fitting, preparing, adjusting, σκευή.

Cato. — *¶* Also, composing, making, composition. *Auson.*

CONCINNATITŪS (Id.), and **CONCINNATICŪS**, a, um, adjunct. *Apul.* mensula, h. e. concinne instructa.

CONCINNATŌR (Id.), ñis, m. one who disposes or adjusts. *Colum.* Capillorum concinnatores, hair-dressers. — *¶* Also, an artful contriver or inventor, author, maker. *Arnob.* Deformatum tantarum concinnatores poetas. *Sidon.* criminum. *Pandect.* Si quos causarum concinnatores, protractors of suits, who allege new reasons for delay; litigious persons.

CONCINNĒ (concinnus), adv. neatly, fitly, elegantly, finely, κομῶς. *Plaut.* Vestita, aurata, ornata ut lepide! ut concinne! — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Hæc sunt concinne distributa, sed non perite, prettily, beautifully. *Id.* Rogare aliquem blande et concinne. *Auson.* Concinnus eloqui.

— *¶* Also, wittily. *Cic.* Concinne, ut multa, Timens, qui eum dixisset, &c.

CONCINNIS, e, adjunct. same as Concinnus. *Apul.*

CONCINNITAS (concinnus), atis, f. fineness or beauty of composition, neatness, elegance, ἀρροία; and sometimes, excessive ornament, too much delicacy. *Senec.* Non est ornamentum virile, concinnitas. *Gell.* Concinnitates colorum. — *¶* *Cic.* Concinnitas verborum and sententiarum, is when the words and members of a period answer aptly to each other; as happens in contrasts, &c. as in *Cic. Mil.* 4. Est igitur hæc, judices, non scripta, sed nata lex, &c.

CONCINNITER (Id.), same as Concinne. 3 *Gell.*

CONCINNITUDŌ (Id.), ñis, f. same as 1 Concinnitas. *Cic.*

CONCINNŌ (concinnus), as, avi, atum, 2 a. 1. to compose or mix in due proportion, adjust, prepare, arrange, trim, εὐθετεῖω, σκευάζω. *Cato.* Vinum, h. e. so to mix up with ingredients, as to give it a medicinal use, to season, temper. *Plaut.* lutum. *Petron.* vultum, to adorn, set out. *Plaut.* aream, to clear (make ready) the fowling-floor. *Id.* struces patinarias, h. e. to prepare various dishes for a feast. *Senec.* ingenium, to cultivate, adorn. *Apul.* Cadaver, disjectis partibus, tandem repertum ægreque concinnatum, terræ dedere, h. e. with difficulty laid out properly. *Trebon.* ad *Cic.* tibi munusculum, to prepare for you. *Plaut.* (Palla) probe lepidique concinnata, trimmed, prepared, refitted. *Colum.* Fabris concinnanda tradantur, refitted, repaired. *Plaut.* livorem scapulis, to be laying up a flogging. — *¶* Also, to make, cause. *Plaut.* Me insanum concinnat verbis suis, drives me mad. *Id.* Concinnare uxorem lacrymantem, to occasion her to shed tears. *Id.* Concinnare annonam caram. *Id.* Lanii concinnant liberis orbas oves. *Senec.* Concinnare alicui multum negotii, h. e. to cause one much trouble. *Phædr.* malum, h. e. plan, prepare, do. *Plaut.* Concinnare viam tranquillam. *Id.* Concinnare se levem suis, h. e. præbere.

CONCINNŪS (con & cinus, or concino), a, um, adj. well-formed, well-adjusted, comely, neat, elegant, beautiful, graceful, εὐσύνστροφος. *Cic.* Totum in eo est, tectorium ut concinnum sit. *Plaut.* Virgo concinna facie, well-formed features. *Horat.* Concinna Samos, h. e. bella. *Plin.* Helicis folia angulosa et concinniora. — *¶* Often, of speech, elegant,

harmonious, polished, pleasing, witty. *Cic.* Sententiæ non tam graves et severæ, quam venustæ et concinnæ, neat. *Id.* Oratio concinna, distincta, ornata, festiva, elegant. *Id.* Aristo concinnus et elegans. *Id.* Alii in eadem jejunitate (hibendi) concinniores, id est faceti. *Horat.* Versus paulo concinnior. *Nepos.* Concinnus in brevitate respondendi, h. e. apt, to the purpose. *So, Plin.* Pictor elegans et concinnus. — *¶* Also, well-adapted or fitted, suited. *Cic.* Homo factus, ad persuadendum concinnus. *Id.* Reditus ad rem aptus et concinnus. — *¶* *Cic.* Concinnus helluo, h. e. neat, spruce, genteel (in his very dissipation). — *¶* *Plaut.* Age, age, ut tibi concinnum est, agreeable, convenient. — *¶* *Horat.* Concinnus amicis, agreeable, pleasant.

CONCINŌ (con & cano), is, inri, entum, a. and n. 3. to sing or play, to sing with, sing or play together, sing or play in concert, accord in one song or tune, συναῶω, συμφωνέω. *Cic.* Hæc cum pressis et flebilibus modis concinnatur, difficile est, &c. *Sueton.* Concinnere tragædo pronuntianti, to accord with; to declaim with. *Tibull.* Victori laudes concinnuisse Jovi, to chant. *Ovid.* (of birds), Tristia semper amanti omnia concinnuistis, sung prophetically. *Id.* aliquid invita lyra. *Liv.* Concinnunt tubæ, et signa inferuntur, sound. *Horat.* Concines Cæsarem, sing the praises of, celebrate. *So, Id.* lætos dies. *Liv.* Vox ista, Veto, qua nunc concinentes collegas nostros auditis. — *¶* Figur. to accord, agree. *Cic.* Mundi partes inter se concinentes. *Id.* Re concinere cum aliquo, verbis discrepare. *Plin.* Ita fit, ut nulli duo conciniant.

CONCIO, is. See Concio.

CONCIŌ (concio, concio), ñis, f. a meeting or assembly of the people or army, called formally together to hear a proposal of a magistrate or general; an assembly of the people (or army), or sometimes, simply an assembly, public meeting, a number of people collected together to hear an orator, ἐκκλησία. *Cic.* Quid aliud fuit, in quo concio rideret, nisi, &c. *Id.* Concio conventusque civium. *Id.* Advocare concionem. *Id.* vocare. *Liv.* Ad concionem advocare, and convocare, and vocare. *Cic.* Convocare aliquem in concionem. *Id.* Producere aliquem in concionem. *Id.* Prodire, and venire, and Curt. Procedere in concionem. *Liv.* Ad concionem ire. *Sallust.* Laudare aliquem pro concione, in public, before a public assembly. *Curt.* Dimittere concionem. *Cic.* In concione dicere, before an assembly, h. e. publicly. *Id.* In concione legi (epistola) posset. *Petron.* Conciones, quæ ad clamorem confluerant, people, collections of people. — *¶* Also, an oration, harangue, public speech to the people (or army), δημηγορία. *Cic.* Habent concionem, in qua gratiam beneficii vestri cum suorum laude conjungit. *Id.* Legi concionem tuam. *Id.* Conciones turbulentæ Metelli. *Cæs.* Habere concionem apud milites, to harangue. *Id.* Habere conciones graves in aliquem. *Cic.* funebris. — *¶* Also, permission to harangue the people. *Cic.* dare. — *¶* Also, the place where speeches were made to the people, pulpit, rostra. *Cic.* Ascendere or descendere in concionem.

CONCIŌNABŪNDŌS (concionor), a, um, 2 haranguing. *Liv.* Hæc propalam concionabundus, in dies magis augebat iras hominum. *Tacit.* Promptis jam et aliis seditiosis ministris, velut concionabundus interrogabat, &c. *Liv.* Omnes portas concionabundus ipse imperator circumivit.

CONCIŌNALIS (concio, ñis), e, adjunct. of or pertaining to an assembly of the people. *Cic.* Clamore Senatus prope concionali. *Quintil.* Genus dicendi concionale, h. e. deliberative, such as is used at public assemblies. *Liv.* Concionalis senex, h. e. frequenting assemblies; commonly to be found at them (used scornfully).

CONCIŌNARIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. same 1 as Concionalis. *Cic.* populus, constantly attending public meetings. *Anianian.* oratio.

CONCIŌNATŌR (concionor), ñis, in. an

haranguer; demagogue, inciter of the people unto tumult and sedition, ἐκκλησιαστής. Cic. I
CONCIONATORIUS (Id.), a, um, adj.
 3 pertaining to an assembly, *δημογραφικός*.
Gell. Tibia illa concionatoria.

CONCIONOR (concio, ōnis), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to make a speech, *harangue*, address the people, or army, *δημιγορεύω*. Cic. de religionibus. Id. ex turri alta. Cæs. apud milites. Id. Legio decima, qua cum erat concionatus, for ad quam. Sueton. ad populum. Plin. Iaspis utilis concionantibus. Sueton. More concionantis. — Also, of actors. Cic. — ¶ Also, to declare before the people, in an *harangue*. Cic. Concionatus est, comitia haberi non situm. — Hence, in general, to say publicly; to predict. Lactant. Idem hoc futurum, etiam Sibylla concionata est. — ¶ Liv. 39. 16. Nunc illi vos singuli universos concionantes tinent, h. e. being in an assembly, assembled.

CONCIPILŌ (perhaps con & pilo, for com-3 pilo), as, a. 1. Plaut. Etiani scelus viri, minitare? quem ego Offatim jam jam jam concipilabo, h. c. probably, I will cut you to pieces.

CONCIPIO (con & capio), is, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. to take together, bring together. Varro. Noces integras, quas uno modio comprehendere possis, si frigeris, vix sesquimodio concipere possis, h. e. bring into. — ¶ Also, to take to one's self, take up, receive, contract, take in. Lucret. Nubes concipiunt marinum humorem, draw up. Varr. Trulleum latius concipit aquam. Cic. Pars (animæ, h. e. of the air) concipitur cordis parte quadam. Plin. Platani plurimum ventorum concipiunt propter densitatem arborum. — Hence, Concipere, se. utero, to conceive, apply to women and beasts. Cui Id quod conceperat (mulier). Ovid. Puer furto conceptus, h. e. unlawfully. Hence, Cic. Semina, quæ terra concipit. Plin. Frumenta spicam incipiunt concipere. So, figur. Hoc quod conceptum resp. periculum parturit, h. e. instans. — Hence, Concipi, to originate in, arise from, be caused by. Cic. Conceptus a se dolor (opposed to divinitus immisus). — Also, to take or catch. Cic. ignem. Cæs. flammam. So, to take, h. e. conceive, derive, form. Cic. odium in aliquem. Cæs. inimicitias. Ovid. iras animo. Id. furores fatidicos mente. Virg. robur pectore. Ovid. spem. Plin. Ep. spem de aliquo. Curt. spem ex aliquo. Liv. spem regni. Cic. mente intelligentias. — Also, in general, to get, receive, contract. Cic. Macula concepta aliquot per annos huic ordini. Id. cupiditatem auribus, h. e. by hearing. Colum. morbum. Pandect. Arbor, quæ radicem non conceperit. — ¶ Also, of the mind and soul, to receive with the soul, to embrace with the understanding, h. e. to think, comprehend, understand, conceive, imagine, form an idea of. Cic. Quod ita juratum est, ut mens conciperet fieri oportere, id servandum est. Plin. Fragar, qui concipi humana mente non possit. Ovid. Urbesque domosque concipias animo, picturæ to yourself. Id. Pectore concipio nil, nisi tris. — Plin. Quæ animo concipi possunt. So, Cels. (without animo or mente) Concipio hominem posse omnia præstare, perceive, admit. Vellei. Conceptit esse homines, qui, &c. h. e. thought, conceived, believed. — Hence, to think upon, meditate. Ovid. thalamos, to aspire after. Martial. (of Virgil) Protinus Italiam concepit, et Arma virumque. Stat. aliquid solatia, h. e. solatia in aliquem meditari. — Also, to resolve upon, take in hand, undertake, commit. Virg. curam ducis. Sueton. lites et judicia. Cic. fraudes. Id. dedecus. Id. scelus in se. Id. vitia. So, Tacit. Agrippam ferre ad exercitus concepit, h. e. determined, resolved. — ¶ Also, to draw up, couch or express in words, to word. Liv. Concipere verba, h. e. præire verbis, to say words beforehand for another to repeat afterwards. Cic. vadimonium, to prescribe or draw up a form, in which is contained a promise to appear in court. Liv. votum, to express. Id. summās, to specify the exact number. Tacit. iusjurandi

verba, to express, pronounce (the words dictated by another). Plaut. Ille conceptis juravit verbis apud matrem, h. e. in set form, formally. Cic. Conceptis verbis pejerare, h. e. to break a solemn, formal oath. Pandect. libellum, edictum, &c. to draw up, express, prescribe. Virg. fœdus, to draw up, execute, conclude. Liv. ferias, bellum, &c. to declare, announce formally. So, Sil. (of Hannibal's oath) Bella Latinis concepit, *swore hostility to the Romans*. — ¶ Gell. Furtum concipere, to search for and find (in presence of witnesses) in possession of any one something which had been stolen. Paul. Actione furti concepti est tenetur, apud quem furtum quæsitum et reperiuntur est. Id. Concepti (sc. furti) agere, to accuse, complain against. — ¶ Lucan. Concepta classica cornu, h. e. signum pugne datum sono cornu.

CONCISE (concisus), adverb, *concisely*; in 2 short sentences. Quintil.

CONCISIŌ (concido), ōnis, f. a cutting up; breaking up. Cic. verborum, h. e. the dividing of a sentence into short clauses.

CONCISOR (Id.), ōris, m. a feller. Co-3 ripp. nemorum.

CONCISORIES (Id.), a, um, adj. fit to cut 3 with. Vergil.

CONCISURA (Id.), æ, f. a dividing, minute 2 division. Senec. Concisura aquarum cubiculis interfluentium. — ¶ Also, a cavity, fissure, impression (made by cutting), as in a statue. Plin. Al. leg. concisura.

CONCISUS, a, um, particip. from concido. — ¶ Adj. brief, short, concise. Cic. sententiæ. Id. Angustæ et concisæ disputationes. Quintil. Brevi et concisa actio. — ¶ Also, broken up, divided into short sentences; properly, the particip. See Concido.

CONCITAMENTUM (concito), i, n. an 2 incentive, excitement. Senec.

CONCITATE (concitatus), adverb, rapidly, quickly, speedily, swiftly, impetuously. Quintil. ire. Colum. agitur pecus. Lactant. Ad mortem concitatissime properant. — ¶ Figur. Quintil. Alia concitate, alia renuisse dicenda sunt, h. e. with ardor, vehemence. Id. Concitatus movere affectus, more powerfully.

CONCITATIO (concito), ōnis, f. a stirring up, rousing, commotion; an emotion, *παρόρμησις*. Cic. Sapiens ab omni concitatione animi, quam perturbationem voco, semper vacat. Id. Vehementiores animi concitationes, violent emotions. Id. Plebis contra Patres concitatio et seditio, a tumult, sedition. Cæs. Ex concursu multitudinis concitationes fiebant. Cic. Concitatione mentis edi genus divinandi.

CONCITATOR (Id.), ōris, m. one who 2 rouses or stirs up; an exciter. Cic. seditionis. Id. dignifer seditionis, concitator tabernariorum. Hirt. belli.

CONCITATRIX (concitator), icis, f. stim-2 ulating. Plin. vis.

CONCITATUS, a, um, particip. from concito. — ¶ Adj. set in rapid motion, quick, rapid. Cic. Conversio cæli concitator. Liv. Equos quam concitatissimos immittere, with as great speed as possible. Auct. B. Afric. Concitati in castra confugiunt, at full speed. — ¶ Also, roused, fiery, ardent. Quintil. Vibrantibus concitatisque sententiis velut missilibus uti. Id. Erecta et concitata vox, loud.

CONCITATUS (concito), us, m. same as 3 Concitatio. Sidon.

CONCITO (con & cito), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to set in motion, stir up; particularly, to set in quick motion. Cæs. Omnem Galliam ad auxilium nostrum concitavi. Cels. Medicamenta, quæ pituitam concitant. Liv. Concitare equum calcaribus, to spur. Ovid. Eurus concitat aquas. Val. Flacc. se fuga in locum aliquem. Ovid. se in fugam. Val. Flacc. Avis concitat alas. Ovid. feras, to chase, hunt. Val. Flacc. missile, to hurl with force. — ¶ Hence, to raise, excite, cause. Cic. misericordiam populi. Id. invidiam in quenpiam. Id. offensionem in aliquem. Id. expectationem sui. Ovid. iram populi alicui, h. e. contra aliquem. Liv. bellum Romanis. Cic. seditionem. Phædr. sibi

periculum. Plin. somnum. — ¶ Ab. sol. to stir up to rebellion, raise to insurrection; set in commotion. Ovid. Brutus clamore Quirites concitat. Pollio ad Cic. non modo nationes, sed etiam servitia. Cic. Quo spectat illud, nisi ut opifices concitentur? Nepos. Concitata multitudo reprimi non potest. — ¶ Also, to rouse, h. e. to stir up, incite; provoke, irritate, make angry. Cic. Animi impetu concitatus. Id. Ad philosophandum concitatus. Quintil. Ira concitatus. Sueton. Concitatus exemplo, stimulated. Cic. Concitari in aliquem, h. e. irasci. Id. Animus divino instinctu concitatur. Quintil. iudicem, h. e. ad iram, odiumve movere. Id. aliquem in iram. — ¶ See Concitatus.

CONCITOR (concio), ōris, m. exciter, stir-2 rer up, causer. Tacit. Concitores belli. Liv. vulgi.

CONCITUS, a, um, particip. from concio. — ¶ Adj. quick, swift. Cic. Defensor nimium litigiosus, concitus ad rixam, h. e. quarrelsome. Virg. axis. Auct. B. Afric. tela. — ¶ Concitus from concio, occurs in Val. Flac. and Lucan.

CONCITUS (concio), us, m. impulse, rapidity. Claud. Mamert.

CONCIVIS (con & civis), is, m. or f. a 3 fellow-citizen; same as Civis, which is better. Tertull.

CONCYNCLĀ (dimin. from concio), æ, 1. a short *harangue*. Cic.

CONCLAMATIO (conclamo), ōnis, f. a 2 cry or shout of many together, *ἀναβόησις*. Senec. tot millium sub gladio gemitum. Tacit. Lacrymis et conclamationibus dolorem testari, weeping, lamentation. Cæs. Curio universi exercitus conclamatione imperator appellatur, the acclamations of the whole army.

CONCLAMATUS, a, um, particip. from conclamo. — ¶ Adj. well-known, famous, celebrated. Macrob. Herbas conclamati frigoris. Sidon. Conclamatissimæ declamationes. — ¶ Also, given up for lost, despaired of. Apul. and Serv.

CONCLAMITŌ (frequent. from conclamo), as, n. 1. to cry out often. Plaut.

CONCLAMŌ (con & clamo), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to cry together (h. e. when several cry out together, or when one man cries out to several others), to cry out, cry aloud; call out, proclaim, *συμβόλω*. Cic. Vos universi a me conservatum esse Rempublic. conclamastis. Liv. Conclamat (est) ad arma, they cry, to arms! Virg. Ducendum ad sedes simulacrum conclamant. Cæs. Conclamant, se paratos esse. Id. Conclamaverunt, uti aliqui ex nostris ad colloquium prodirent. Id. (with ubi, expressive of desire). So, Curt. (without ut) Conclamant, duceret, quod videretur. Plaut. auctionem fore. Curs. victoriam, to cry out, shout, raise the shout of victory. Virg. latum præna, to raise a glad cry of victory. Apul. latrones, h. e. to cry, rnbbers! to cry, that they are here. — Hence, Conclamare vasa (*ἀναβύβην συναίειν*), to call to the soldiers to pack up their baggage previous to their marching. Cæs. Signum dari iubet, et vasa militari more concludari, h. e. gives the command to decomp. So, Id. (without vasa) Conclamari jussit. Id. Vasis conclamatis. — ¶ Also, to call together, summon with a loud voice. Ovid. socios. Virg. agrestes. — ¶ Also, to cry upon, call upon, invoke, cry to. Senec. deos omnes. Mortal. Saxa conclamata querelis, h. e. cried to, filled with complaining cries. — Conclamare mortuos, to cry to them, call them (to see if they yet live; which was an old custom). Lucan. Corpora nondum conclamata jacent. Quintil. Post conclamata suprema, h. e. after this cry. Hence, Terent. Conclamatum est, it is over, 'tis finished, 'tis too late, there's no hope. Liv. Conclamare suos, to lament for as dead, to weep over their death, to give up as lost. (Compare Deploro). — ¶ Also, simply, to cry out, exclaim. Plaut. Ubi abiit, conclamo. Ovid. Conclamat virgo. — ¶ Stat. Planctu conclamat uterque Isthmos, h. c. resounds. — ¶ See also Conclamatus.

CONCLAVE (con & clavis), is, n. any apartment which may be kept under lock and key (whether singly or with others attach-

ed); a chamber, room, closet, supper-hall, &c. *μυχός, οἴκημα, συνόμιον.* Terent. and Cic. — Hence, *Liv.* Ut comprehensos libero conclavi ad questionem servarent, *h. c.* libera custodia (see *Custodia*). *Cod. Theod.* Unum carceris conclave, *h. c.* unus carcer. — Also, an inclosure, a stall or coop (as for birds). *Colum.* — ¶ Genit. pl. *conclavium* and *conclavium* in *Vitruv.*

CONCLAVIUS, a, um, particip. for *conclusus*, as if from *conclaudo*. *Colum.*

CONCLUDĒ (con & claudō), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. to shut up, fasten up, inclose, confine, circumscribe, *συγκατακλείω.* Cic. Deus intelligentiam in animo, animum conclusit in corpore. *Curt.* Tigris, et Euphrates Mesopotamiam ab utroque latere concludunt. *Virg.* locum sulco. *Sueton.* Piscina conclusa portibus. *Senec.* monstra domo caeca. *Plaut.* aliquem in fenestram. *Terent.* se in cellam. *Id.* quempiam aliquo. *Cic.* Bessia, quas delectationis causa concludimus. *Cæs.* Navigatio concluso mari, confined, land-locked. — ¶ Also, to shut, close, close up. *Valer. Flacc.* vulnera cera. — ¶ Figur. *Terent.* Tot me nunc rebus miserum concludit pater, straitens, hems in. *Id.* Fortuna tot res in unum concludit diem, brought into a single day; brought about on one day. *Cic.* jus civile in parvum locum. *Id.* Omnia conclusa artibus, brought into the form of. *Id.* In hanc formulam conclusa. *Id.* Orator concludatur in ea, quæ, &c., confine himself to those things, that, &c. *Nepos.* uno volumine vitas excellentium virorum, *h. c.* to include. — ¶ Often, to conclude, infer, deduce. *Cic.* summum malum esse dolorem. *Id.* Id quod concludere illi velint. *So.* Id. Perfecto et concluso, neque locum esse, &c. — Also, to show or prove by inference or deduction. *Cic.* Capita quæ concludunt, nihil esse, &c. — Also, *Cic.* argumentum. *Id.* rationem, *h. c.* to conclude, make an inference or conclusion. — ¶ Also, to end, conclude. *Cic.* Casus exitu notabili concluduntur. *Id.* crimen decumarum. *Id.* Verborum descriptus ordo alias alia terminatione concluditur. *Quintil.* vocem acuto tenere. — In particular, to round, conclude, complete in a regular and harmonious way (according to the rules of eloquence and poetry). *Cic.* Nihil tamen aptius explet concluditque sententias. *Horat.* versum. *Cic.* orationem. — Hence, *Cic.* Facinus crudelitate perfectum atque conclusum, *h. c.* rounded off, fitly concluded.

CONCLŪSĒ (conclusus), adverb, in periods aptly turned or rounded off, *συγκατακλείω.* Cic.

CONCLŪSIŌ (concludo), ōnis, f. a shutting, closing, shutting in, blockade, *συγκλείσις.* *Vitruv.* Ita conformandæ portuum conclusiones. *Cæl. Aurel.* palpebrarum. *Cæs.* Gravi pestilentia conficiati ex diutina conclusione, from the great length of the blockade. — Hence, the oratorical, artificial connection (of words and sentences). *Cic.* verborum and sententiarum; where the harmonious construction of periods is particularly referred to. — ¶ Also, an end, conclusion. *Cic.* In extrema parte et conclusione muneris ac negotii tui. *Id.* orationis, and conclusio (absol.), the end of a speech; the peroration. — ¶ Also, in a syllogism, the consequence, the conclusion. *Gell.* syllogismi. — ¶ Also, a syllogism, a process of reasoning; a deduction, inference. *Cic.* Zenonis breves, et acutæ conclusiones. *Id.* Ex quo illa conclusio nascitur: si, sol quantus sit, &c.

CONCLŪSŌNCLŌLŌ (dimin. from *conclusio*), ōis, f. a syllogism, reasoning, inference, conclusion (spoken of slightly). *Cic.* Quorum sunt contorta, et aculeata quædam sophismata: sic enim appellantur fallaces conclusiunculæ. *Id.* Stoici contortulis quibusdam ac minutis conclusiunculis effici volunt, non esse malum, dolorem.

CONCLŪSŪRŌ (concludo), ōis, f. a binding together, connection. *Vitruv.*

CONCLŪSŪS (Id.), us, m. a shutting up. *Cæl. Aurel.*

CONCLŪSŪS, a, um, particip. from *concludo*. — ¶ Adj. *Hygin.* Locus conclusior.

CONCOCTIŌ (concoquo), ōnis, f. digestion, *πέψις.* *Plin.* Fructus difficilis concoctioni.

CONCOCTUS, a, um, particip. from *concoquo*.

CONCŌENATIŌ (con & cœnatio), ōnis, f. a supping together. *Cic.*

CONCŌLŌNŌ (con & colona), ōis, f. colonas simul. *Augustin.*

CONCŌLŌR (con & color), ōris, adj. of the same color, *ὁμόχρους.* *Virg.* Sus candida cum fetu concolor albo. *Plin.* Oculi concolores corpori. *Ovid.* Populus festo coucolor ipse suo est, *h. c.* are dressed in white togas, becoming the festivity (candorem) of the day. — ¶ *Apul.* Concolores fallacias, *h. c.* like former ones; or, plausible, having a fair appearance.

CONCŌLŌRANS (con & color), antis, 3 adj. of the same color. *Tertull.*

CONCŌLŌRŌS, a, um, adj. same as *Concolor*. *Capd.*

CONCŌMITĀTŌ (con & comitatus), 3 a, um, particip. accompanied, attended. *Plaut.* Quibus concomitata.

CONCŌPŌLŌ (con & copulo), as, a. 1. 3 to join or unite with. *Lucr.* Denique res auro argentum concopulat una. *Al. leg. copulat.*

CONCŌQUŌ (con & coquo), is, oxi, octum, a. 3. to cook, boil together, to cook with, to prepare together by fire, *συμπίπτω.* *Plin.* nitrum sulfuri. *Lucr.* Coucocti odores. — ¶ Also, same as *Coquo*, to cook (as it were), ripen, to mature. *Plin.* Panos concoctos emitte, *h. c.* maturos, qui ad suppurationem pervenerunt. *Id.* Si caligaris clavus affuerit nascenti (boleto), omnem illico succum in venenum concoquit. *Id.* Propolis alvorum tubera discutit, dura concoquit, *h. c.* emollit, et ad suppurationem perducit. *Id.* Juniperus tusses concoquit, et duritias, resolves, softens. *Id.* Vomica, et pani difficile concoquentes, *h. c.* difficile collectum pus maturantes. *Id.* Terra acceptum humorem concoquens intra se. — Figur. to think upon, weigh over, consider, deliberate. *Cic.* Tibi diu deliberandum et concoquendum est, utrum, &c. *Liv.* consilia clandestina, *h. c.* to frame, think upon. *Cic.* iustitium, to contrive, meditate. — ¶ Also, to digest, concoct. *Cic.* cibum. *Id.* conchas. *Plin.* Nuces, difficiles concoctu. *Id.* somno, *h. c.* by sleeping. *Senec.* Surgam, quamvis non concocerim. — Figur. to digest, as, what we have read. *Senec.* — Also, to digest, *h. c.* to stomach, put up with, brook, suffer, abide, tolerate. *Liv.* Ut quem senatorem concoquere civitas vix posset, regem ferret. *Cic.* Ut ejus ista odia non sorbeam solum, sed etiam concoquam. *Petr.* Siccio ore famem concoquit, *h. c.* jejunis tolerat famem. *Cic.* Hæc (κρίσις) quam noster Diodotus non concoquebat. — ¶ Also, to worry, harass. *Plaut.* Egomet me concoquo, et macero, et defatigo.

CONCŌRDABILIS (concordo), e, adject. 3 that can accord, harmonizing. *Censorin.*

CONCŌRDIŌ (concor), ōis, f. concord, agreement, union, harmony, unanimity, *ὁμόνοια.* *Balb. ad Cic.* Reducere aliquos ad pristinum concordiam. *Plaut.* Redigere uxorem in concordiam viri. *Id.* Redire in concordiam. *Cic.* Adducere rem ad concordiam. *Id.* Disjungere concordiam, to sever, disturb. *Curt.* Concordiam et pacem firmare. *Sallust.* stabilire. *Gell.* restituere et conciliare. — Figur. *Plin.* Concordia, quam magues cum ferro habet, sympathy. *Id.* rerum. — ¶ Also, agreement, concord, accord. *Cic.* vocum. *Quintil.* nervorum. — ¶ Also, connection, alliance. *Vellei.* Se cum Bruto Cassioque juncturum vires suas, si Cæsar ejus aspernaretur concordiam. — ¶ Concordia was also a goddess among the Romans. *Cic.* and *Juvenal.*

CONCŌRDIALIS (concordia), e, adj. per-3 taining to concord. *Jul. Firmic.*

CONCŌRDIS, e, adject. an old and obsolete form for *concor*. *Cæcil. ap. Priscian.*

CONCŌRDITĀS, ātis, f. same as *Concordia*. *Pacuv. ap. Non.*

CONCŌRDITER (concor), adv. by one consent, amicably, harmoniously. *Plaut.* Inter se congrunt concorditer. *Liv.* Bellum gerere concordius. *Cic.* Quicum concordissime vixerat.

CONCŌRDIUM, ii, n. same as *Concordia*. *Pandect.*

CONCŌRDŌ (concor), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to agree, accord, *ὁμολογέω.* *Cic.* Sic animi sanitas dicitur, cum ejus judicia opinionisque concordant. *Justin.* Ne tunc quidem fratres concordare poterunt. *Terent.* Si concordabis cum illa. *Ovid.* concordant carmina nervis. — ¶ Also, pass. particip. *Concordatus*, harmonious, concordant. *Pandect.* matrimonium.

CONCŌRPŌRĀLES (con & corpus), ium, 3 m. comrades, those of the same mess or company. *Amian.*

CONCŌRPŌRĀTIŌ (concorpo), ōis, f. 3 an incorporation, uniting. *Tertull.*

CONCŌRPŌRIFICATŌS (con, corpus & 3 facio), a, um, adject. brought into one body. *Tertull.*

CONCŌRPŌRŌ (con & corpo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to incorporate, to bring into one body, *συνσωματίζω.* *Plin.* Mulsum facillime cum melle concorporatur. *Id.* Polyanthemum vitilignes concorporat, *h. c.* destroys them, and makes the skin even, smooth. *Amian.* Scopuli concorporati. *Marcell.* medicamen.

CONCŌRS (con & cor), dis, adj. of one mind or will, agreeing, concordant, unanimous, amicable, harmonious, *ὁμόνοιος.* *Plaut.* Civitas concordior. *C. C.* Concordissimi fratres. *Id.* Moderatus et concors civitatis status. *Id.* amicitia. *Liv.* animi. *Id.* Secum ipse concors. *Sueton.* Concordi et consentiente collega. — Figur. *Senec.* Concordi gradu ire. *Plin.* Nilus se totum aquis concordibus rursus juxit. *Virg.* Equi sueti frena jugo concordia ferre. *Ovid.* Concordi dixeret sono, with one voice. *Propert.* torus. *Pers.* fata.

CONCŌRASSŌ (con & crasso), as, a. 1. to 3 thicken. *Cæl. Aurel.*

CONCŌREBŌSCŌ (con & crebro), and 3 **CONCŌREBŌSCŌ**, is, bui, n. 3. to become frequent, to increase. *Virg.* in *Ciri.*

CONCŌREDĒ (con & credo), is, didi, dī-1 tum, a. 3. to consign, commit, confide, intrust, *ἐπιτρέπω.* *Cic.* Rem et famam alicui commendare et concredere. *Plaut.* alicui aurum. *Id.* aliquid clam taciturnitati alicujus. *Id.* quippiam alicui in custodiam. *Id.* aliquid alicui in manum. — ¶ Figur. *Colum.* vites cælo. *Id.* navigia mari. *Catull.* gnatum ventis. — ¶ Also, to assign, attribute, refer. *Sever.* summis causis tantum opus.

CONCŌREDŌ, is, ui, for *concredo*. *Plaut.* 3 Si hoc concreduo. *Id.* amorem meum.

CONCŌREMĀTIŌ (concremo), ōnis, f. a 3 burning up, conflagration. *Fulgent.*

CONCŌREMENTUM (concreresco), i, n. a 3 collection, concretion. *Apul.*

CONCŌREMŌ (con & cremo), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to burn together; or simply, to burn, consume by fire, *συνκαίω.* *Liv.*

CONCŌREŌ (con & cre), as, a. 1. to create, make. *Gell.*

CONCŌREPĀRIŌS (concrepo), a, um, adj. murmuring, buzzing. In *Suppos.* *Plaut.*

CONCŌREPĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a sounding, 3 noise. *Arnob.*

CONCŌREPITŌ (frequentat. from *concrepo*), 3 po, as, u. 1. to make a frequent noise; to rustle. *Prudent.*

CONCŌREPŌ (con & crepo), as, ii, itum, n. 1. to make a noise, sound, resound, *διακείω, ληέω.* *Cic.* Si digitis concreperit, has snapped. *Cic.* Scabilla concreperant. *Ovid.* Æriferæ comitum concreperare manus. *Liv.* Exercitus gladiis ad scuta concreperuit, *h. c.* by striking their shields with their swords. *Id.* Primo concursu concreperare arma, *h. c.* the arms resounded, by striking their shields with their swords. *Cic.* Simulac decemviri concreperunt, armati in cives esse possint, *h. c.* se. digitis or manu, *h. c.* have given the slightest signal. *Terent.* Ostium concreperit, or, *Plaut.* Concreperit foris, *h. c.* janua, the door has sounded or rung, *h. c.* some one has gone out. For, at Athens, the house.

door opened into the street; and every one who went out gave notice to the passers by to get out of the way, by rapping the door with his finger, before opening it. — *¶* Also, actively, to cause to sound, to sound. *Ovid. æra. Petron. digitos.*

CŌNCRESCĒNTĪA (conresco), æ, f. uni-2 ting, hardening, concretion. *Vitruv.*

CŌNCRESCŌ (con & cresco), is, ævi, ætum, n. 3. to grow together, run together, thicken, curdle, chill, gather, collect, συγκρίνωμαι, καταπύνωμαι. *Lucret.* Pluvius humor concrevit in altis nubilibus. *Cic.* Aqua neque conglaciaret frigoribus, neque nive pruinaque concreveret, nisi, &c. *Colum.* Cum lac concrevit, to curdle. *Virg.* concrevit frigore sanguis, has curdled. *Plin.* in lapidem. *Propert.* Vidi tussim concrecere collo, h. e. phlegm. — *Figur.* *Virg.* His primis ipse mundi concreverit orbis, was composed or formed of, collected from. — *¶* Also, same as Cresco, to grow, increase. *Colum.* Valles, quæ fluminum alluvie concreverunt, h. e. have become raised. — *¶* *Ovid.* Concrese pro Concrevisse.

CŌNCRETIŌ (conresco), ōnis, f. a growing together; a concretion, congelation, συγκρίσις. *Cic.* Vis concretionis et liquoris, congelation. *Id.* Corporum concretio. *Id.* Mens segregata ab omni concretionem mortali, h. e. from every thing material or corporeal.

CŌNCRETŌS (Id.), a, um, particip. & adj. grown together, run together, condensed, curdled, thickened, thick, συγκριματικός, πηγματώδης. *Virg.* lac, curdled. *Plin.* Butyrum est spuma lactis concretior. *Id.* Surdes eandem concretæ in pillulas. *Id.* marc, frozen. *Virg.* Concreti sanguine crines, clotted. *Id.* Zonæ cærulea glacie concreta, congealed. *Liv.* glacies. *Lucret.* Nix acri concreta pruina. *Cic.* aer, dense, thick. *Id.* cælum, gross, thick. *Id.* Nihil est animis concretum, h. e. gross, corporeal, material. *Plin.* ossa, solid, without marrow. *Ovid.* dolor, tearless. *Cic.* in *Corm.* lumen, h. e. not clear, dull, indistinct. *Quintil.* Facies concreta squallore diutino, h. e. as it were clotted with tears, pale, haggard. — *¶* Also, made or composed of, consisting of. *Cic.* Aliquid concretum ex pluribus naturis, made or mixed up, compounded. — Hence, of a man, *Id.* Illud funestum animal ex nefariis stupris concretum. — *¶* Also, grown to, fixed, adhering. *Virg.* concretam exenni labem, purunque reliquit, &c. — *¶* *Propert.* Ipse (Nanus) suos breviter concretus in artus, truncas jactabat manus, h. e. compactus, con-tractus.

CŌNCRETŌS (Id.), us, m. same as Concretio. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, an adhering, attaching (the small fibres adhering to any thing). *Virg. Geo. 2.* 318. ed. *Voss.*

CŌNCRIMINŌR (con & criminator), āris, 3 ātus sum, dep. 1. same as Criminator. *Plaut.*

CŌNCRISPĀNS (con & crispans), antis, particip. curling. *Vitruv.* Humores se concrispantes, et in aera surgeutes, rising in an undulatory manner. — *¶* Also, vibrating, brandishing. *Ammian.* tela.

CŌNCRISPĀTŌS (con & crispatus), a, um, curled, crisped. *Vitruv.*

CŌNCRŪCIFIGŌ (con & cruciŕigo), is, a. 3. to crucify with. *Sidon.*

CŌNCRŪCIŌR (con & eracio), āris, pass. 1. to be afflicted or distressed at the same time, συμπάσχω. *Lucret.* Omni con-cruciamur corpore.

CŌNCRŪSTATŌS (con & crusto), a, um, 3 adject. incrusted. *Ammian.*

CŌNCRŪBĀTŌ (concubo), ōnis, f. a lying 3 down or reclining upon. *Cælar.*

CŌNCRŪBINĀ (concupinus), æ, f. a concubine, mistress, considered with regard to the man (called also peller, in regard to the wife). *Cic.*

CŌNCRŪBINĀLIS (concupina), e, adject. 3 of or pertaining to a concubine. *Sidon.*

CŌNCRŪBINĀTŌS (Id.), us, m. concubinage, unlawful connection. *Sueton.* and *Plaut.*

CŌNCRŪBINŌS (concubo), i, m. a favorite, 2 catamite, unnatural fellow. *Catull.* and

Quintil. — *¶* Also, a fornicator, adulterer. *Martial.* — *¶* Also, honestly, one who lies with. *Tertullian.* sanguinis sui, h. e. who sleeps with the sword which had slain them.

CŌNCRŪBITĀLIS (Id.), e, adject. ad con-3 cubitum pertinens. *Tertull.*

CŌNCRŪBITŌ, ōnis, f. same as Concupitus. *Hygin.*

CŌNCRŪBITŌR (concubo), ōris, m. same 3 as Concupinus. *Quintil. Declam.*

CŌNCRŪBITŌS (Id.), us, m. a lying together; copulation. *Cic.* deorum cum humano genere. *Liv.* plebis patrumque (scornfully for conjugium). *Sueton.* adolescentuli, for cum adolescentulo. — Also, of animals. *Virg.* — *¶* *Cælar.* Aures dentium, h. e. confixio, constrictio.

CŌNCRŪBŪM, ii, n. same as Concupitus. 3 *Gell.* pudicum. — *¶* Also, same as Concupia nox. *Plaut.* noctis.

CŌNCRŪBŪS (concubo), a, um, adj. Concupia nox, the time of night, when people are commonly asleep; the dead of night, midnight; but rendered also, the time of night, when men are in their first sleep. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

CŌNCRŪBŌ, as, ui, itum, n. 1. See Concumbo.

CŌNCRŪLCĀTŌ (conculco), ōnis, f. a 2 trampling under foot. *Plin.* Obturbata conculcatione aqua. *Al. leg.* proculcatione.

CŌNCRŪLCĀTŌS, us, m. same as Conculcatio. *Tertull.* Erit conculcatui nationibus.

CŌNCRŪLCŌ (con & calco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to tread or trample under foot, tread down, καταπατέω. *Cic.* lauream. — *Figur.* to trample upon, to maltreat. *Cic.* Istum proterendum esse et conculcandum putaverunt. *Id.* Conculcari miseram Italiam videbis. *Senec.* Conculca ista, quæ extrinsecus splendent.

CŌNCRŪMBŌ (con & cubo), is, ūbi, ūbitum, n. 3. lie with, copulate, συγκοιμάομαι. *Cic.* cum uxore. *Propert.* Deæ. *Juvenal.* Concumbunt Græce.

¶ The tenses concubui, &c. seem equally to belong to concubo.

CŌNCRŪMLĀTŌS (con & cumulo), a, 3 um, particip. accumulated, gathered up. *Tertull.*

CŌNCRŪPIŌ (con & cupio), and **CŌNCRŪPIŌS**, is, pivi and pii, pītum, a. 3. to desire earnestly, long for, covet, ἐπιθυμῶ. *Cic.* Mors ita gloriosa, ut eam concupisceret. *Id.* Honor non nimis concupiscendus. *Id.* Omnia concupivit. *Id.* Concupisceret mundum signis ornare. *Id.* Sicut semper concupisti. — *Figur.* *Plin.* (de faba), aquam.

¶ Also, to strive after, aim at. *Nepos.* tyrannidem. *Id.* eum pervertere.

¶ The pres. concupio, or the tenses derived therefrom, do not occur, except concupiens; as, *Enn. ap. Cic.* Concupiens regni.

CŌNCRŪPISCĒNTĪA (concupisco), æ, f. 3 earnest desire, concupiscence, ἐπιθυμία. *Tertull.*

CŌNCRŪPISCĒNTIVŌS (Id.), a, um, ad-3 ject. *Tertull.* Concupiscitivum, quod vocant ἐπιθυμητικόν.

CŌNCRŪPISCIBILIS (Id.), e, adject. qui potest concupisci, concupiscendus. *Iti-cronym.*

CŌNCRŪPISCO, is, a. 3. See Concupio.

CŌNCRŪPITŌR (concupio or concupisco), 3 ōris, m. a coveter. *Jul. Firmic.*

CŌNCRŪPITŌS, a, um, particip. from concupio or concupisco. — Also, without a subst. *Cic.* Concupitum adipisci. *Sallust.* Concupita prebendo.

CŌNCRŪRĀTŌR (con & curator), ōris, m. a 3 fellow-guardian, joint-guardian. *Pandect.*

CŌNCRŪRŌ (con & euro), as, a. 1. to take 3 care of. *Plaut.*

CŌNCRŪRRŌ (con & curro), is, concurri, and concurren, ursum, n. 3. to run together, run along with, meet, flock or rush together, ἀποδραμῶ, συντρέχω. *Cic.* (ad populum) Concurrendum ad curiam putaretis. *Id.* Tota Italia concurreret. *Cæs.* Ad hos magnus adolescentium numerus concurrit. *Terent.* Concurrunt mihi obviam omnes. *Cæs.* Cum ad arma milites concurrissent. *Cic.* Concurrunt undique ad commune incendium restinguendum, they rush

together. *Id.* Concurrere ad mortem. *Sueton.* In capitolium concursus est. *Valer. Max.* Concurrere, concurrere, cives. — *Figur.* *Cels.* Ne plus co materia concurrat, h. e. confluat. — Also, of a single person. *Liv.* Concurrat ex insidiis. *So, Lucan.* Puppis ad auxilium sociæ concurrat. — *¶* Often, to engage in the fight, charge. *Sallust.* Infestis signis concurrunt, they rush to the fight, join battle. *Cæs.* Concurrunt equites inter se. *Liv.* inter se. *Hirt.* contra tantam multitudinem. *Vellei.* Cæsar et Antunius cum Bruto et Cassio acie concurrerunt. *Ovid. ferro.* *Virg.* Acies inte se paribus concurrere telis, to engage, contend. — So, also, to engage in single combat. *Nepos.* Cum hoc concurrat ipse Ennemen. *Vellei.* Concurrrens mutuis ictibus cum fratre. — In the same sense, with dative, particularly in the poets. *Virg. viris.* *Ovid.* cominus hosti. — *Figur.* *Senec.* cum dolore. *Alter Senec.* Concurrat illinc publica, hinc regis salus. — *¶* Also, of things, to run or rush together, come violently in contact, strike or dash together. *Hirt.* naves adversæ. *Lucret.* nubes frontibus adversis. *Valer. Flacc.* Cyanæ, se. rupes. *Plin.* Montes duo inter se concurrerunt. *Virg.* Omnia ventorum concurrere prælia vidi, for ventos. *Cic.* Aspere concurrunt literæ, meet harshly or discordantly. — Hence, Os concurrat, sticks together, is glued together, said of a person, who, from shame, confusion, &c., is unable to speak). *Senec.* and *Quintil.* — So, *Senec.* Labra concurrunt. — *¶* In a figurative sense, to happen together, occur simultaneously, concur, unite. *Cic.* Sæpe concurrat, ut eodem tempore in omnes verear, ne possim gratus videri. *Id.* Nisi ista casu concurrerent. *Id.* Res contrariæ concurrunt. *Id.* Quæ ut concurrant omnia, optabile est: sin minus, &c. *Terent.* Multa concurrunt simul. *Id.* Concurrunt multæ opiniones, quæ, &c. *Id.* Tot concurrunt verisimilia. — So, *Cic.* Si quid tale accidisset, ut non concurrerent nomina, h. e. should not be paid at the same time, or should not be payable at the same date. — Hence, to agree, full in with, accord. *Propert.* Est, quibus Hæc concurrat palma quadrigæ, h. e. convenit et placet. — *¶* *Cic.* Confestimque verba concurrunt, occur to the mind. — *¶* *Concurro* is frequently used by jurists; to agree, accord, concur. *Pandect.* Quoties concurrat cum veritate. *Id.* Concurrat cum summa. *Id.* Sponsalia in idem tempus concurrunt, h. e. conveniant, incident. *Id.* Interdum concurrat actio legis Aquiliæ, et injuriarum, h. e. eodem tempore, vel in eadem causa, seu petitione locum habet. — *¶* Also, to have part with, share with. *Pandect.* Si non sit, qui ei concurrat, habeat solus bonorum possessionem. *Id.* Filia in hereditatem legitimam fratri non concurrat. *Id.* Concurrere in pignore, h. e. to have a right or possession in with another. — *¶* Also, to flee to, take refuge in or with, have recourse to. *Cic.* Nulla sedes, quo concurrant. *Justin.* Populis ad Leonidam concurrentibus.

CŌNCRŪSATŌ (concurso), ōnis, f. a running together. *Cic.* percontantium. *Id.* Qui sit ordo, aut quæ concursatio somniorum, correspondence, accordance. — *¶* Also, a running up and down; o running about. *Cic.* puerum nocturna? *Plin.* fornicarum. *Curt.* Miles melior concursatione, quam cominus, h. e. skirmishing. *Cic.* Cum multa concursatione, magnæque clamore, h. e. stepping back and forth (on the rostra); or otherwise, with a great flocking (of the people). *Id.* Libonis et Hypsæi non obscura concursatio et contentio, h. e. going about (to canvass). *Id.* decemviralis, h. e. their journeying back and forth. — *¶* Hence, agitation, anxiety of mind. *Senec.* mentis exagitata.

CŌNCRŪSATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who 2 runs up and down. *Liv.* Nec pedes concursator et vagus, h. e. skirwishers, light-armed foot-soldiers. *Id.* Levis et concursator hostis.

CŌNCŌRSĀTŌRIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj.
3 *Ammian.* pugna, *h. e.* quæ concursando fit.

CŌNCŪRSIŌ (concurro), ōnis, f. a running or meeting together, concurrence, *concourse*, συνδρομή. *Cic.* rerum fortuitarum. *Id.* Ut (atomi) concursuionibus inter se cohærescant. *Gell.* Stellarum, constellations. *Cic.* Crebra vocum concursio. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Crebræ vocabulorum concursiones. — ¶ Hence, as a figure of speech, a certain repetition of words. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a running to and fro. *Cic. Verr.* l. 30. But *Ed. Ern.* concursationes.

CŌNCŪRSŌ (frequentat. from concurro), as, āvi, ātum, n. l. to run or rush together. *Acc. ap. Cic.* Undæ concursantes. — ¶ Commonly, to run to and fro, run up and down, περιτρέχω. *Lucret.* Nunc hinc nunc illinc abrupti nubibus ignes concursant. *Cic.* circum tabernas. *Plin.* Stella concursans. *Cic.* dies noctesque. — Also, with the *acc.* *Cic.* omnes fere domos omnium, to go round to (in order to canvass or solicit votes). *Id.* omnium mortalium lectos. — ¶ Also, to travel about. *Cic.* Villas obire, et necum simul lectula concursare. *Id.* Obire provinciam et concursare.

CŌNCŪRSŌS (concurro), us, m. a running or meeting together, συνδρομή. *Plin.* quinque annium. — Often, an assembly, *concourse*, or *conflux* of people. *Cic.* Concursus fiunt ex agris. *Id.* multitudinis ad mc. *Cæs.* Fit concursus in prætorium. *Plaut.* per vias. *Cic.* Quos concursus facere solebat! what crowds he used to draw after him! *Liv.* Magnum concursum hominum fecit. — Also, a seditious meeting, meeting for treasonable purposes. *Senec.* — ¶ Also, figur. a running together, meeting, *concourse*. *Cic.* Concursu calamitatum labefactata. *Id.* Tantis concursus honestissimorum studiorum. *Id.* Concursu fortuito atomorum, a fortuitous *concourse* of atoms. *Cels.* Concursus lunæ et solis, *h. e.* conjunction. *Cic.* Asper verborum concursus, a clashing, or harsh combination of words. *Id.* Concursus occupationum, a press of business. — ¶ Also, a clashing or striking together. *Liv.* navium inter se, a running foul of one another. *Cæs.* Ut utræque naves ex concursu laborarent. — ¶ Also, of armies, charge, engagement. *Cæs.* Satis (spati) ad concursum utriusque exercitus. *Nepos.* Barbarorum uno concursu maximam vim prostravit. *Id.* prælii, shock. — So, figur. *Cic.* Ex rationis et firmitatis confictione, et quasi concursu. *Id.* philosophorum, *h. e.* contest, dispute. — ¶ *Quintil.* Concursus oris. (See *Concurro*.) — ¶ Among jurists, consent, agreement, between parties with regard to the division of property. *Pandect.* Partes autem concursu fieri. *Id.* Omnes concursu partes habebunt. *Id.* Ususfructus per concursum divisus. ¶ *Concursus*, i, m. 2. decl. occurs in *Lucret.* as some read.

CŌNCŪRVŌ (con & curvo), as, a. l. to curve, bend, bow. *Laber. ap. Macro.*

CŌNCŪSSIBILIS (concutio), c, adj.
3 which can be shaken. *Tertull.*

CŌNCŪSSIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a shaking, διασεισμός. *Plin.* Ep. Ut faces ignem assidua concussione custodiunt. *Colum.* Vasa sine concussione portare. *Senec.* Illa vasta concussio, quæ duas suppressit urbes, an earthquake. — ¶ Among jurists, an attempt to extort money from one, by false pretences (as, by threatening a false accusation, by feigned authority, and the like). *Pandect.*

CŌNCŪSSŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an extortioner.
3 *Tertull.* See *Concussio*.

CŌNCŪSSŪRĀ (Id.), æ, f. same as *Concussio*, in the second sense. *Tertull.*

CŌNCŪSSŪS (Id.), us, m. a shaking, concussio. *Lucret.* and *Plin.*

CŌNCŪSSŪS, a, um, particip. from concutio. — ¶ Adj. *Martian. Capell.* Pallas aliquanto concussior, *h. e.* turbator, commotior.

CŌNCŪTIŌ (con & quatio), is, ussi, ussum, a. 3. to shake, move violently, agitate, ἀναείνω. *Portu ap. Terent.* Qui templa cæli summa sonitu concutit.

Enn. ap. Macro. plausu cava concutit ungula (*h. e.* equorum) terram. *Liv.* Terra ingenti motu concussa. *Plin.* Ictu stellarum cadentium concuti æra. *Cels.* corpus multa gestatione. *Juvenal.* Concuti cacinno. *Onid.* illustre caput, shaking. *Virg.* Concussa fumein solabere quercu. *Ovid.* Aries concutit arces. *Virg.* acres equos, to put in action. *Ovid.* freta, to trouble, agitate. *Id.* tela, to vibrate, brandish, hurl. *Id.* Oraque singultu concutiente sonant. *Lucret.* Concuitur sanguis, *h. e.* agitur. — ¶ *Horat.* Concute te, num, &c. *h. e.* search, examine yourself (for among the Romans, a man was searched by shaking his toga, as it had no pockets). — ¶ Concutere se, to shake one's self, rouse one's self, get ready. *Flor.* Se Numidia concussit, *h. e.* for war. *Juvenal.* Se concussere ambæ (Sthenobæa et Cressa), *h. e.* for revenge. So, *Petron.* Concute plebem. This seems to be drawn from the lion, who shakes his mane when he is enraged. — ¶ *Figur.* to terrify, or make to tremble, put in fear. *Vellei.* aliquem terrore. *Virg.* mentem metu. *Curt.* totam Asiam. — Among jurists, Concute aliquem, to terrify by menaces, &c. in order to extort something from one. — ¶ Also, more generally, to trouble, disturb, disquiet, agitate, distract. *Horat.* Quone malo mentem concussa? timore deorum. *Virg.* Casu animum concussus amici. *Id.* Concussa vulgi peccata. *Senec.* Summum est, deoque vicinum, non concuti. — ¶ Also, to injure, impair, weaken, break down, ruin. *Cic.* Is leges Cæsaris, ut rempubl. concutere posset, evertit, *h. e.* to disturb, bring into disorder. *Nepos.* opes Lacedæmoniorum. *Vellei.* Concute provinciam. *Id.* Concussit eum gravior fortuna, *h. e.* multavit, to handle roughly. *Quintil.* divitias tuas. *Tacit.* Concussa fides, credit shaken or impaired. *Id.* Concussa Transrhænanorum fides, *h. e.* their loyalty. *Id.* Concussum Senatus consultum, annulled, repealed. *Vellei.* Concussæ hostium vires. — ¶ Also, to strike together. *Senec.* Utrum cave manus concutiantur, an planæ. — Also, simply, to strike, hit. *Proper.* aliqueni arcu.

CŌNDALIUM (κόνδυλος, articulus digiti), 3 ii, n. a kind of ring worn by slaves. *Plaut.*

CŌNDECENS (con & decens, or condecet), 3 entis, adj. becoming, fit, convenient, suitable. *Ammian.* Loco condecanti monstrabo. *Al. leg. competenti.* *Auson.* Cujus habitus condecetior.

CŌNDECENTER (condecens), adverb, 3 becomingly. *Gell.* Alii leg. conducenter.

CŌNDECENTIĀ (Id.), æ, f. same as *decencia*; decency, becomingness. *Cic.* Verbis ad aptam compositionem et condecantiam orationis uti. But *Ed. Ern.* *decantiam*.

CŌNDECET (con & decet), same as *decet*; 3 it is becoming, it becomes. *Plaut.* Capies quod te condecet. *Id.* Atticam disciplinam. *Id.* pudorem gerere.

CŌNDECŌRE (con & decore), adverb, becomingly, properly; same as *decare*. *Gell.* Al. leg. cum decore.

CŌNDECŌRĒ (con & decoro), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. l. same as *decoro*; to adorn, decorate, ornament. *Terent.* ludos scenicos. *Epigr. ap. Plin.* loca picturis.

Enn. ap. Varr. Genus pennis condecoratum, *h. e.* birds. *Vitruv.* Disciplina condecorata, et abundans eruditionibus.

CŌNDELIQUESCŌ (con & deliquesco), 3 is, n. 3. to melt, dissolve. *Cato.*

CŌNDEMŌNABILIS (condemno), e, adj. 3 deserving of condemnation. *Pallad.*

CŌNDEMŌNĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a condemnation, 3 ing, condemnation, κατάκρισις. *Pandect.* pecuniaria. *Id.* facere, *h. e.* condemnare. *Id.* pati. — But *Cod. Just.* has also *Condemnationem facere*, to effect, bring about the condemnation of some one.

CŌNDEMŌNĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a condemner; used of the judge who passes sentence. *Tertull.* delicti. — ¶ Also, an accuser; one who causes another to be condemned. *Tacit.* Claudius.

CŌNDEMŌNŌ (con & damno), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. judicially, to condemn, κατακρίνω, καταγιγνώσκω. *Cic.* aliquem capitis, capitally. *Id.* aliquem scelcris.

Id. eodem te crimine. *Id.* de alea, for gaming. *Id.* pecunie publicæ, for embezzlement. *Sueton.* Super quadraginta reos ex divicis criminibus condemnavit. *Id.* ad metalla, aut ad bestias. *Pandect.* aliquem certa pecunia, to pay a definite sum. *Id.* Condemnari amplioris pecuniæ. *Liv.* denis millibus æris. *Pandect.* possessorem in fructus. *Id.* de fructibus and aliquem in solidum. *Id.* ut pecuniam solvat. *Cic.* pro socio, as an accomplice. *Id.* Hunc hominem Veneri absolvit, sibi condemnat, *h. e.* for himself; to pay him. So, *Pandect.* Summa qua ei condemnatus erat, *h. e.* to pay him. *Titimi. ap. Non.* Voti condemnatus, having obtained his wish, and therefore being obliged (condemned) to fulfil his vow. — ¶ Hence, to effect the condemnation of any one, as an accuser or prosecutor. *Cic.* Ego illum (*h. e.* Verrem) condemnem, necesse est. *Sueton.* Recum apud iudices fecit, et condemnavit. — ¶ Extrajudicially, to condemn; to disapprove. *Cic.* Gabinii litteras ignominia nova. *Id.* aliquem incerti, impudent. *Id.* arrogantis officium alicujus. *Cæs.* ad *Cic.* factum alicujus.

CŌNDEŌNĀTIŌ (condensio), ōnis, f. a condensing; same as *densatio*. *Carl. Aulcr.*

CŌNDEŌNSEŌ (con & denseo), es, a. 2. to 3 make dense; same as *denseo*. *Lucret.*

CŌNDEŌNSŌ (con & densio), as, āvi, 2 ātūni, a. l. to thicken, make thick, condense, πυκνός. *Varr.* Oves se congregant ac condensant in locum unum, eroid themselves. *Auct. B. Afric.* Condensare aciem. *Colum.* Caseum pordebibus, to press, condense.

CŌNDEŌNSŪS (con & densus), a, um, adj. 2 thick, crowded, close, dense, πυκνός. *Lucret.* corpus (nubium). *Id.* argenti. *Liv.* acies. *Auct. B. Afric.* Olivetum crebris arboribus condensum. *Virg.* columbæ. *Plin.* arbor.

CŌNDEPSŌ (con & depso), is, ni, a. 3. to 3 mingle or knead together. *Cato.* Hæc bene una condepsito.

CŌNDICŌ (con & dico), is, xi, ctum, n. & a. 3. to make an agreement with; to agree; to agree about, appoint together. *Liv.* (in veteri formula) Quamvis remum condixit pater patratus patri patrato, *h. e.* with him. *Justin.* tempus et locum coeundi. *Id.* inducias, to agree to, conclude. *Plaut.* Conductus dies cum hoste. *Tacit.* Sic constitunt, sic condicunt. — Hence, *Plin.* Cum hanc operam condicerem, *h. e.* concerted with myself, resolved on, undertook; or, announced, made known, published. — ¶ Also, to announce, make known. *Gell.* aliquid in tertium diem. — Particularly, *Plaut.* aliquo ad cœnam, or *Sueton.* alicui cœnam, or *Cic.* merely, *Condicere* alicui, to invite one's self to sup with another; to let him know that we will sup with him if agreeable (on the contrary, *Promittere* ad cœnam is used when we accept an invitation from another). — Hence, *Sueton.* Velut ad subitam conductamque cœnam invitare se populum. — ¶ Among jurists, to demand back, claim restitution by law. *Pandect.* Verus dominus eam condicere non potest. *Id.* Condicere pecuniam alicui, *h. e.* ab aliquo repetere. — ¶ Also, in its literal sense, to say together; to say the same thing. *Tertull.* — Hence, to agree, accord, live together. *Tertull.*

CŌNDICTIŌ (condico), ōnis, f. an appointing, declaring, announcing, απαγγελία. *Fest.* — ¶ In law, a personal action, whereby one legally demands restitution from another. *Pandect.* — ¶ See also *Conditio*, at the end.

CŌNDICTIŌTĪŪS (Id.), or **CŌNDICTIŌTĪŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. Condictitia actio, *h. e.* condictio. *Pandect.*

CŌNDICTŪS, a, um, particip. from condico. — ¶ *Condictum*, i, n. agreement, compact. *Gell.* and *Apul.*

CŌNDIGNĒ (condignus), adverb, worthily, suitably, with propriety. *Plaut.* Nocui ut condigne te (abl.) cubes, curabitur. *Gell.* Condigne et recte loqui. — ¶ Also, opportune, to the purpose. *Plaut.* Condigne quam techniam fecit.

CŌNDIGNŪS (con & dignus), a, um, adj.

worthy, deserving. 2 *Plaut.* Ecator condignum donum, qualis est qui donum dedit. *Gell.* Pulchrum facinus, Græcarumque faciendarum magniloquentia econdignum.

CONDIMENTARIUS (condimentarius), ii, 2 m. who makes or sells sauces, &c.; n. seasoner. *Figur.* *Tertull.*

CONDIMENTARIUS (condimentum), a, 2 um, adjct. belonging to sauce or seasoning. *Plin.*

CONDIMENTUM (condio), i, n. n. seasoning, sauce, pickle; any thing used for seasoning or pickling, ἀρτυμα. *Cic.* cibi. *Colum.* viridia, h. e. green herbs, used in seasoning. — *Figur.* *Cic.* suavis sermo atque morum, condimentum amicitiae. *Id.* Facetiae sunt condimenta omnium sermonum. *Plaut.* Plausus est postremum condimentum Fabulae. — Also, *Plaut.* Aninus æquus optimum est ærumne condimentum, patientia is the best allayer of grief. *Cic.* Severitas multis condimentis humanitatis mitigatur.

CONDYŌ (perhaps con & do), is, ivi and ii, itum, a. 4. to season, salt, pickle, give a relish or zest to, ζωμεῖν, ἡδύναι, τρυφεῖν. *Cic.* herbas. *Plaut.* cœnam. *Colum.* cibos. *Varr.* Oleas albas nisi condieris, illas respuat palatum. *Plin.* vinum, to spice, prepare with honey and pepper, make into a sort of mead. Hence, *Conditum* (absol.), this wine. *Pallad.* and *Cæsar.* — Also, to pickle, prepare with spices, &c. in order to keep; to preserve, embalm. *Cic.* mortuos. *Plin.* caules vitium in aceto et muria. — Also, *Figur.* *Cic.* orationem, give a relish to, set off, commend. *Id.* vitia artificio quodam malitiæ, to heighten. — Also, to soften, temper, allay. *Senec.* Comitæ condita gravitas. *Cic.* Hilaritas illa, qua hanc tristitiam temporum condebamus.

CONDISCIPULĀ (condiscipulus), æ, f. a 2 female school-fellow, συμμαθήτρια. *Mar-tial.*

CONDISCIPULĀ (Id.), us, m. a being 2 at school together, companionship of school. *Nepos.*

CONDISCIPULŌ (con & discipulus), i, m. a school-fellow, communion in learning, συμμαθήτης. *Cic.*

CONDISCŌ (con & disco), is, idici, a. 3. to learn with or at the same time with. *Apul.* mihi Athenis. — Also, to learn; to become accustomed to. *Cic.* supplicare. *Horat.* Pauperiem pati puer discat. *Ovid.* Teneris crimen condiscit. *Plant.* merum bibere. *Sueton.* genera plausum. — So, of inanimate objects. *Plin.* Naturæ, lilia facere condiscitis. *Colum.* (of a vine) stare.

CONDITANŌS (condio), a, um, adj. 3 went to be seasoned or pickled. *Vorr.*

CONDITARIUS (Id.), a, um, adjct. pertaining to pickling or seasoning. *Augustin.* coquina, h. e. a sort of victualling-house or ordinary.

CONDITIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a seasoning, salting, pickling. *Cic.*

CONDITIŌ (condio), ōnis, f. a laying up, preserving, as of fruits. *Cic.* Divin. l. 51, unless this is to be referred to conditio from condio. — Also, a making, constructing, framing, creating; a work, thing made. *Prudent.* Domium quoque conditioni impositum. *Tertull.* Dei conditio est et tus, et merum, &c. *Id.* Quod de conditione (dei) constet. — Also, the preparing or drawing up, executing of a contract (as in trade, marriage, &c.); a contract; and more generally, agreement, accommodation, composition. *Cic.* Privata sunt lege, pactione, conditione. *Id.* Ea (redemptio) mansit in conditione atque pacto. *Id.* Armis conditione positus. *Id.* Accedere ad ullam conditionem, h. e. to accede to, be content with. — Also, a condition, stipulation, terms. *Cic.* Ad conditionem alicuius venire, to accede to, accept. *Id.* Sub ea conditione, ne, &c., on (under, with) condition, that not, &c. *Ovid.* Accipe sub certa conditione preces. *Cæcin.* ad *Cic.* Ea conditione; si, &c. *Cic.* Ea conditione ut, &c. *Id.* Conditiones ferre, leges imponere, to make conditions, propose terms. *So, Liv.* Dicere conditiones pacis. *Id.* Pax convenit in eas conditiones. *Nepos.*

Pacem fecit his conditionibus. *Cic.* Nullam conditionem recusant durissimæ servitutis. *Vellci.* Finitimos conditionibus sui juris fecit, subjected them, brought them under his power, by means of conditions (as, a capitulation, agreement to pay tribute, or the like); it is opposed to *Bello domuit.* — Hence, a promise with conditions, conditional promise. *Cic.* Nulla pecuniæ conditio ab integritate duxerit. *Id.* Quibus jacturis, quibus conditionibus homines in provincias proficiscantur. — Also, every proposition, proposal. *Cic.* Tempus conditionum amissum est. *Id.* Quæ conditio (se. facta or proposita a Cæsare) non huic fugæ præstitit? *Terent.* Conditionem accipere. *Nepos.* aspernari. *Cic.* Conditiones ferre (see above). — Also, opportunity of marrying, marriage connection, match; applied to either sex. *Cic.* Alia conditione quæsita, match, h. e. wife. *Nepos.* Cum nullus non conditionis potestatem habcret, could have married any woman. *Cic.* uxoria, h. e. marriage. *Suet.* Octaviam, sororis suæ nepem, conditionem ei detulit, h. e. for wife. Hence, Conditione tua non utor (the formal manner of declaring a dissolution of betrothment), I have a mind to do without you, I would rather not have you. *Pandect.* — Also, sexual intercourse or connection. *Cic.* — Also, choice, liberty, option. *Plin.* Quorum conditio erat. *Pandect.* Deferre or facere conditionem alicui, utrum malit, &c. — Condition, circumstances, situation, state, quality. *Cic.* Infima est conditio servorum. *Id.* oratorum, circumstances. *Id.* Ea conditio temporum, ut, &c. *Id.* Quæ et naturam et conditionem, ut vinci possent, habebant. *Id.* imperii. *Plin.* frumenti. *Cic.* Esse meliore conditione, quam, &c. *Id.* Sequi conditionem aliquam vitæ, course of life. *Id.* mortalis, mortal state, liability to death. *Id.* Aequa conditione disceptare. *Id.* Iniqua conditione causam dicere. *Plin.* Civitas liberæ conditionis, h. e. free. *Id.* Populi conditionis Latine, h. e. enjoying the jus Latii. — Hence, good condition, advantage. *Cic.* Pari conditione uti. *Id.* Conditione optima esse, to have the greatest advantages, privileges, as in traffic. — Also, way, manner. *Cic.* Neque ulla conditione quietem potest pati. *Lucret.* Gignuntur eadem conditione. *Suet.* B. Hisp. Pari conditione Pompeius, in like manner, or, with the same view. — Also, *Martial.* Condito est melior si tibi nulla, veni, h. e. no better or more agreeable invitation. — It seems sometimes to stand for *condictio*, and to bear the significations of the verb *condico*, as, compact, agreement, accommodation (see above). — Also, announcement. *Cic.* Harum rerum eventus, conditio, expectatio, mentio. *Id.* In conditione atque in exemplo pertimescenda, h. e. in being known; but imitation is also read. — Hence, prescription, precept, rule. *Cic.* Victoria conditione omnes victi occidissimus. — Perhaps in some passages of *Cic.*, *conditio* should be read.

CONDITIŌNABILIS, e, adjct. same as 3 *Conditionalis.* *Tertull.*

CONDITIŌNALIS (conditio), e, adj. conditional, with a condition attached. *Pandect.* Conditionales creditores, h. e. quibus nondum competit actio, est autem competitura: vel qui spem habent, ut competat. — Also, Conditionales servi, and Conditionales (absol.), a kind of servants or slaves, bound forever to a particular office. *Coil. Just.* So, *Tertull.* Opera et conditionalis erant.

CONDITIŌNALITER (conditionalis), ad-3 verb, conditionally. *Pandect.*

CONDITIŌNŌS (condio), and **CONDITIŌNŌS**, a, um, adj. laid up. *Colum.*

CONDITIŌNŌS (Id.), a, um, adjct. that is 2 laid up, preserved, or that serves for preserving. *Cato.* olea. *Varr.* mala. *Colum.* cibi. — Also, *Conditivum*, i, n. a tomb, sepulchre. *Senec.*

CONDITŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a maker, builder, founder, inventor, author, contriver, composer, writer, compiler, κτιστής, ἀρχηγός. (Compare *Condo.*) *Sueton.* urbis. *Justin.* regni. *Ovid.* anni, h. e. scriptor fastorum. *Vellei.* Augustus con-

ditor Romani nominis, reestablisher, restorer. — Also, a rural deity of the Romans, who presided over the laying up of corn and fruits. *Serv.*

CONDITŌR (condio), ōris, m. a seasoner, 3 pickler, spicer, &c. ἀρτυτὸς, ὁ ἁρτυτῆς. *Cic.*

CONDITŌRIUM (condio), ii, n. a repository, place where any thing is laid up or preserved, ἀποθήκη. *Marcellin.* — Also, in particular, a coffin, θῆκη, λάρναξ. *Sueton.* and *Plin.* — Also, a sepulchre, tomb, vault. *Petron.* and *Plin.* Ep.

CONDITRIX (conditor), icis, f. she that 3 founds, builds up. *Apul.*

CONDITUM, and **CONDITUM**. See in *Conditus*, a, um, and *Conditus*, a, um.

CONDITŌRĀ (condio), æ, f. a sauce, seasoning; also, a pickling, pickle, preserve. *Senec.* and *Colum.*

CONDITŌRĀ (condio), æ, f. a preparing, 3 making. *Petron.* vitreorum, se. vasorum.

CONDITŌS (condio), ns, m. a making, 3 forming, founding, building, establishment. *Apul.* and *Censorin.* — Also, a laying up, preserving. *Colum.* Olivas conditui legere licet (if it be not conditui from condio). — Hence, *Auson.* Consilia altiore conditu texit, h. e. diligentius memoria mandavit, servavitque.

CONDITŌS, a, um, particip. from condio. — Also, Adj. seasoned, heightened, set off. *Cic.* Nec oratio lepore et festivitate conditor. *Id.* Voce, vultu, motuque conditius. — Also, Subst. *Conditum*, i, n. See *Conditio*.

CONDITŌS, a, um, particip. from condio. — Also, Subst. *Conditum*, i, n. a storehouse, granary, magazine. *Spartian.* and *Pandect.*

CONDŌ (con & do), is, idici, ditum, a. 3. to put together; to lay or treasure up, hoard, ἀποτίθημι. *Cic.* pecuniam. *Id.* frumentum. *Id.* fructus. *Id.* sortes arca. *Id.* Domi conditus consulatus videretur, laid up (as it were) at home, certain, in his grasp. — Also, to conceal, hide, bury, shut up. *Virg.* caput inter nubila. *Cic.* In causis conditæ sunt res futuræ. *Virg.* cœlum nimbria. *Plaut.* In pectore condita sunt. *Ovid.* Conditus antro. *Horat.* aliquid furto. *Id.* ense, to sheathe. Hence, poetically, *Virg.* ense alicui in pectore, to plunge, to bury. *Id.* aliquem sepulcro, or *Cic.* in sepulcro, or *Virg.* terra, h. e. to bury. So, *Ovid.* Nutrix condita urna. — Hence, *Condere*, to bury. *Cic.* mortuos. *Lucan.* manes. *Phædr.* patrem. — Also, to close, shut. *Ovid.* (of a dying person) oculos alicui. So, *Proper.* lumina. *Horat.* Liber aperit præcordia condita. — Also, Hence, in general, to put or place any where, to put into, commit; but often implying concealment. *Petron.* cervices nodo. *Cic.* aliquem in carcerem. *Liv.* aliquem in vincula. *Id.* captivos in custodiam. *Stat.* discos in nubila, to bury, hide. *Cels.* Plantarum ossa iisdem modis conduntur, are set. *Senec.* aliquid in animum, to commit to memory. *Ovid.* stimulos in pectora. — To this signification may be referred some of the preceding, and the reverse. — Also, to lose out of sight, leave behind. *Val.* Flacc. Urbes navita condebant. — Also, to finish, end, spend or pass; to bring to an end. *Virg.* longos soles cantando, to spend in singing. *Horat.* diem. *Lucret.* sæcla vivendo. *Stat.* Condiderant jam vota diem, taken up, consumed. *Senec.* Alexandrum scyphus condidit, destroyed; or perhaps (as we say) buried. *Propert.* Murmura conde, stop, put an end to. — Also, to make, construct, fabricate, build, found, establish, compose, compile, write, be the author of in any way. *Cic.* urbem. *Virg.* gentem. *Vellei.* colonias. *Justin.* imperium. *Phædr.* æternam famam, h. e. to win. *Sil.* nomen dextra, to gain, win. *Plin.* Nova secta condita, established, instituted. *Liv.* carmen. *Cic.* poema. *Ovid.* aliquid numeris. *Virg.* aliquid versu. *Plin.* librum. *Liv.* leges. So, *Plin.* Homero condente, when Homer wrote. *Justin.* Somniorum primus intelligentiam condidit, invented, contrived. So, *Flor.* artem bellandi. *Cic.* and *Liv.* istrum, h. e. to perform the purifying sacri-

see, after taking the census. — Hence, to write about, to celebrate, sing. Cic. laudes alicujus. Virg. bella. — ¶ Also, to confirm. Stat. portenta. — ¶ Also, to arrange, bring into order, set in order. Cels. ossa. to set. Id. articulum. Plin. Ita mos conditus, ut, &c. h. e. ita in more positum. Pandect. Natura rerum conditum est, ut, &c. ordered, constituted, established. Virg. nova fata. Lucan. fatum humanis rebus, settle, decide the fate of. Stat. diem. Flor. imperium, to reestablish, restore. — Some examples will come under either this or the preceding signification.

CÖNDÖCEFACTÖ (condoceo & facio), is, 1 celi, actum, a. 3. to instruct, teach, train, accustom, συμπαίδεω. Cic. Eumque condöcefaciat, ut, &c. Auct. B. Afric. gladiatores.

CÖNDÖCEÖ (con & doceo), es, a. 2. to 3 teach, instruct. Auct. B. Afric.

CÖNDÖCTÖR (con & doctor), öris, m. a fellow-teacher. Augustin.

CÖNDÖCTÖS (con & doctus), a, um, adj. apt, ready, well-prepared. Plaut. dicta ad hanc fa laciam. Id. Condoctior sum, quam tragödi, aut comici, h. e. have learnt my part better.

CÖNDÖLÖÖ (con & doleo), es, n. 2. to be 3 in pain with, sympathize with. Tertull. — ¶ Also, to sympathize; to grieve. Hieronym.

CÖNDÖLÖESCÖ (Id.), is, lui, n. 3. to feel pain with, sympathize with. Tertull. corpori. — ¶ Also, to be in pain or distress, or in great pain or distress. Cic. — ¶ Also, as an inceptive, to begin to be in pain, or great pain. Cic. Si pes condoluit, ferre non possumus.

CÖNDÖMÖ (con & domo), as, a. 1 to 3 quell, to tame. Prudent.

CÖNDÖNATYÖ (condono), önis, f. a giving away. Cic. bonorum.

CÖNDÖNÖ (con & dono), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to give freely, grant, give away, present, bestow, δωρεῖν, χαρίζεσθαι. Cic. Pecunia aliis condonantur. Plaut. Hanc pateram, Alcumena, tibi condono. Id. Ego illam non condonavi, sed sic utendam dedi. Plaut. aliquem cruci, to crucify. Cic. (of a judge) alicui hereditatem, h. e. make over, adjudge (unjustly). Id. Facultas agrorum condonandi, for agros. — ¶ Also, to remit, excuse, not to demand. Cic. Qui pecunias creditas debitoribus condonandas putant. — Also, with accus. for dative. Terent. Argentum condonamus te. So, Plaut. Te (sc. rem) condono. — ¶ Also, to remit, pardon, forgive. Cic. crimen nobis. Terent. Habeo alia multa, quæ nunc condonabuntur, quæ proferentur post, for condonabuntur. — ¶ Aliquid alicui condonare, is also, to give up, remit, or pardon any thing for any one's sake. Vatini. ad Cic. Supplicium (hominis) tibi condono. Id. inimicitias reipublicæ. Cæs. injuriam reipublicæ et dolorem suam alicujus precibus. Id. præterita Divitiaco fratri condonare, to pardon for his sake. So, also, aliquem alicui, to pardon one for the sake of another. Cic. — ¶ Also, to give up, devote, sacrifice. Sallust. Se et vitam suam reipublicæ. Cic. Cælum libidini muliebri, h. e. to condemn for a woman's sake.

CÖNDÖRMYÖ (con & dormio), is, n. 2. to sleep along with, sleep, καθεύδω. Sueton. Deposita lectica, inter aliquas moras condormiebat.

CÖNDÖRMISCÖ (Id.), is, mivi, n̄tum, 3 n. 3. to go to sleep. Plaut. — ¶ Also, to sleep. Plaut.

CÖNDÖRILLÄ (κονδρίλλη, κονδρίλλη), æ, CÖNDÖRILLĒ, es, f. and CÖNDÖRILLÖN, i, n. a kind of wild endive. Plin.

CÖNDÖCENTER (conducens), adv. suitably, aptly. Gell. Al. leg. condecenter.

CÖNDÖCIBYLIS (conduco), e, adject. 2 profitable, expedient, advantageous. Plaut. Consilium ad eam rem conducibile. Id. Facinus mihi conducibile. Auct. ad Herenn. Conducibilis, &c.

CÖNDÖCÖ (con & duco), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to bring or lead together, draw together, conduct, assemble, collect, συναγαγε. Varr. ap. Non. populum in forum. Cic. Res geritur: conductæ sunt vineæ: pugnatur acerrime. Id. virginis unum in locum. Sisen. ap. Non. de

castellis ad castra maxuma milites. Cæs. eo copias omnes. Sallust. milites in unum. Pallad. Cisternas construere, quibus omnium conduci possit aqua tectorum. Ovid. Peneus nubila condicit, h. e. vapores collectos emittit. — Hence, in general, to draw together, contract; unite, connect. Ovid. corticem, to unite. Plin. Nervi interiores conducunt membra, contract. Cæl. Aurel. Cutis conducta. Solin. Dies conductus, short. Cic. Ut in unum conducamus propositionem et assumptionem. Colum. Lac conducitur, is curdled, runs together. Val. Flacc. vulnera cera, to close. — ¶ Figur. to bring or lead to any point. Gell. Hæc, quæ diximus, eo etiam conducunt, ut sciamus, &c. — ¶ Also, to buy. Plaut. agnum credendum. — ¶ Very often, to hire, (with or without pretio or mercede). Cic. donum. Id. aliquem ad eadem faciendam. Senec. rhedam ab aliquo. Cic. Contentio cum operis conductis. Martial. Conductum repetens larem. Horat. Nummi conducti, hired at interest. Sil. Conducta bella, carried on by hired soldiers. Plin. præceptores publice. Curt. militem, h. e. mercede ad militandum ducere. Pandect. habitationem in annum. — Hence, figur. Conduci, to be hired, h. e. to be induced, persuaded; though this may be referred to the first signification. Cato ap. Gell. Frusto conduci potest, uti taceat. Plaut. Tribus conduci non possim libertatibus, quin, &c. — ¶ Also, to undertake for money, contract for; to farm. Liv. vectigalia. Cic. portorium. Id. columnam faciendam. Pandect. mulierem vehendam nave. Id. aliquem docendum. So, Phædr. carmen certo pretio. Tibull. Conductis adnectit licia telis, h. e. weaves for pay. — ¶ Intransitively, to be profitable, advantageous, serviceable, expedient; to conduce. Cic. Ea maxime conducunt, quæ sunt rectissima. Id. ad vitæ commoditatem. Id. Hoc reipublicæ conducit, Syriam dicerni. Sisen. ap. Non. Quod maxime in rempublicam conducere videretur. Tacit. Quod conducit in commune. Plaut. in rem tuam bene. Tacit. salubritati. Plaut. huic ætati. Plin. Corpus augere volentibus conducit inter cibos bibere. Id. Arbores seri conducit. Id. Imbres non conducunt vitibus.

CÖNDUCTYÖ (conduco), önis, f. a bringing together, uniting, συναγωγή. Cic. Quare in longis argumentationibus, ex conductionibus, aut ex contrario complecti oportet, h. e. by connecting, bringing together the premises (major and minor). — Hence, a contraction, spasm, convulsion. Cæl. Aurel. — ¶ Also, a hiring, farming, μίσθωσις. Cic. fundi. Liv. vectigalium.

CÖNDUCTTYÖS, and **CÖNDUCTTYÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. hired; mercenary. Plaut. fidicina. Nepos. exercitus. Varr. liberorum operæ.

CÖNDÖCTÖR (Id.), öris, m. he who hires; a tenant who rents a house, land, &c. Plaut. histronum. Plin. Ep. agrorum. — ¶ In particular, a host, landlord. Rutil. Hospite conductor durior Antiphatæ. — ¶ Also, one who undertakes to make or do for hire, a contractor. Cic. operis. Valer. Max. sacre aræ.

CÖNDÖCTRIX (conductor), icis, f. she 3 who hires; the feminine answering to the masc. conductor. Cod. Just.

CÖNDÖCTÖS (conduco), us, m. a contractor. Cæl. Aurel.

CÖNDÖCTÖS, a, um, particip. from conduco. — ¶ Conductum, i, n. a hired house. Senec. Nec conductum meum, quamvis sis dominus, intrabis. Cic. Habere aliquid conducti. — Also, a hiring, contract of hire. Pandect. actio ex conducto.

CÖNDÖPLICATYÖ, önis, f. a doubling, διπλασιασμός. Plaut. Quid hoc est conductionibus? h. e. (of two bodies) embrace, hugging. — ¶ Also, a figure of speech, in which one or more words are repeated. Auct. ad Herenn.

CÖNDÖPLICÖ (con & duplico), as, a. 1. 3 to double. Terent. Hoc tibi, quod bene promeritis fueris, con duplicaverit. Lucet. divitijs.

CÖNDÖRDUM, i, n. a plant, thought to be Saponaria vaccaria, field-soapwort, called by Plin. herba solstitialis, flore rubro.

CÖNDÖRÖ (con & duro), as, a. 1. to harden. Lucet.

CÖNDÖS (condo, to lay up), i, m. a steward, butler, ταμίας; called also Promus, because it was also his duty to bring out the stores when needed. Hence, in Plaut. Condus promus procurator peni.

CÖNDÖLÖMÄ (κονδύλωμα, from κόνδω-λος), ätis, n. a kind of swelling, particularly about the anus. Cels.

CÖNDÖYÖS (κόνδυλος), i, m. the knuckle 3 of the finger. Martian. Capell. — ¶ Also, Condylus, or Condulus, a ring. Fest. — ¶ Martial. Parvi tibia condyli sonabit, h. e. the joint of a reed, or a reed; unless condylus is here to be considered as a proper name.

CÖNFÄBYCÖR (con & fabricor), äris, 3 ätus sum, dep. 1 to fabricate, frame. Figur. Gell. originem vocabuli.

CÖNFÄBÖLATYÖ (confabulator), önis, f. a 3 covering or discoursing together, διαλογισμός. Symmach. Epistolæ confabulationem præsentis imitentur. Tertull. Bonos corrumpunt mores confabulationes male.

CÖNFÄBÖLATÖS, us, m. same as Confabulator. Siden.

CÖNFÄBÖLÖR (con & fabulator), äris, 3 ätus sum, dep. 1. to talk together, converse, discourse, συνομιλέω. Terent. Accedere ad aliquam confabulationem. Varr. ap. Gell. de rebus. Plaut. rem meam magnam tecum.

CÖNFÄCÖ (con & facio), is, a. 3. una facio. Lucet. Al. leg. cum faciunt.

CÖNFÄMÖLANS (con & famulus), antis, 3 particip. serving together. Macrob.

CÖNFÄRREÄTYÖ (confarreo), önis, f. one 2 of the three formal ways of marriage among the Romans; so called, because a sacrifice was offered on the occasion, in which a cake made of corn (far) was used. The presence of ten witnesses was required at this ceremony. Plin. — A marriage of this kind was dissolved in a similar manner; this dissolution was called diffarreatio.

CÖNFÄRREÖ (con & far), as, ävi, ätum, to conclude a marriage, or to marry by the form called confarreatio. Tacit. Assuetudinem confarreati. Id. Confarreatis parentibus. Apul. Mulieris matrimonium confarreatus.

CÖNFÄTÄLIS (con & fatalis), e, adj. 1 bound by the same fate or destiny, συνειρημένος. Cic.

CÖNFECTYÖ (conficio), önis, f. a collecting, bringing together. Cic. tributis. — ¶ Also, a making, composing, arranging, digesting. Cic. hujus libri. Id. annalium. Cels. medicamenti. — Hence, a preparing, elaborating, working. Cic. materiæ, h. e. wood and other materials. Pallad. olei laurini, preparing, preserving. — Also, the thing prepared, work; a preparation. Cic. Confectio memoriæ, work, structure. Pallad. Per quod confectio æstuabunda suspiret, h. e. mel musto admixtum, ex quo fit ænomeli. — ¶ Also, a chewing. Cic. — ¶ Also, a finishing, completing, close, end. Cic. hujus belli. — ¶ Also, a weakening, impairing. Cic. valetudinis.

CÖNFECTÖR (Id.), öris, m. one who works, prepares. Jul. Firmic. coriorum, h. e. a tanner. — ¶ Also, a finisher, chaulder, executer. Cic. negotiorum. Id. totius belli. — ¶ Also, an overthrower, slayer. Sueton. ferarum. — ¶ Also, a consumer; one who destroys, breaks. Cic. Ignis confector omnium. Lucil. ap. Non. Confectores cardinum. — ¶ Also, a dyer. Vopisc.

CÖNFECTRIX (confector), icis, f. Lac- 3 tant. Confectrix omnium rerum vetustas, h. e. the impairer, consumer, destroyer.

CÖNFECTÖRÄ (conficio), æ, f. a preparing. Plin. and Colum.

CÖNFECTÖS, a, um, particip. from conficio.

CÖNFÄRCYÖ (con & farcio), is, si, tum, 2 n. 4. to stuff or cram together, ἐμφορέω, βάζω. Plin. myrrham in folles. Varr. (de apibus) Non modo desistunt pugna, sed etiam confarciunt se, h. e. crowd

together, sicarm. *Lin.* Agrestem (for agrestes) confertum in angusta tecta. — ¶ Also, to cram, stuff, or fill full. *Cic.* Cum ita completa et conferta sint omnia. *Tacit.* Conferta mole. *Cic.* Liber confertus voluptatibus. *Id.* Vita plena et conferta voluptatibus. — ¶ See *Confertus*.

CONFERMENTO (con & fermento), as, a. 3. 1. to ferment, to leaven. *Tertull.*

CONFERO (con & fero), ers, contūli, collātum, or collātum, a. irreg. to bring or carry together; to collect, gather, συμφορέω, comperto, congero. *Nepos.* signa circa casam. *Vellei.* Conferens arma, et prosteruens se genibus imperatoris. *Cæs.* sarcinas in unum locum. *Colum.* Horreum, quo confertur omne rusticum instrumentum. — Often of money or other things contributed by several persons for any use, to bring or put in by way of contribution, to contribute, pay, εἰσφέρειν, συνεισφέρειν. *Nepos.* Quadrigenta talentis quotannis Delum sunt collata. *Justin.* pecuniam in stipendium belli. *Cic.* tributa ex censu. *Id.* in commune. *Liv.* sextantes in capita. *Id.* aliquid ad honorem alicujus. *Pandect.* Non est permittendum nisi contulerit, if he shall not contribute his part. *Id.* Si vinum alius contulerit, alius mel. *Id.* magnam partem patrimonii alicui rei. — ¶ *Liv.* Cur non confertis, se. legem, why do you not unitedly, in unison, propose a law to the people? — ¶ Hence, in general, to bring, set, put, place, draw together, to unite, to join, to make common. *Cic.* capita, to lay their heads together (for consultation). *Id.* castra castris, to join camp to camp, to bring camp right over against camp (said either of friend or foe). *So, Hirt.* castra oppido. *Cic.* sermones, to converse together. *Terent.* and *Liv.* consilia, to consider together. *Cic.* Coram hoc conferemus, or *Id.* inter nos, we will talk this over together. — Conferre pedem, to join foot, to join with, to close with (for a combat). *Liv.* Pede collato, foot to foot, man to man. Hence, figur. *Cic.* Pedem conferre, to attack, to move up to. *Quint.* Cum argumentis conferre pedem, h. e. to attack the arguments. — *Plaut.* and *Virg.* Conferre gradum, to join step with one, to go up to him (as a friend). *So, Liv.* Cum quo contulit gradum, attacked or closed with (as an enemy). — *Cic.* manus cum aliquo (properly, to join hands; hence), to engage, fight with. *So, Virg.* manum, and *Ovid.* dextram, and *Id.* Martem, or simply *Id.* Conferre cum aliquo, to engage, fight, contend. — Conferre signa (in its first sense), to bring the standards together. *Cæs.* Hence (in its second sense), to unite. *Cæs.* in unum. *So, Liv.* ad aliquem, h. e. to join his army. And (in the third sense) to join the standards with those of the enemy, to fight a pitched battle. *Cic.* and *Liv.* cum aliquo. *Liv.* Signa conferre in laevum cornu, to attack the left wing. *Id.* Signis collatis (pugnare, &c.), to fight, &c., a pitched battle. Hence, figur. or jestingly, *Cic.* Signa conferre, to fight. — *Lucret.* (de concubitu) membra, to unite. *Horat.* lites, h. e. to contend, wrangle. *Ovid.* dentes in corpore, h. e. attack it at the same time. *Virg.* se alicui, to come into close fight, to attack. *Nep.* Bellum conferre, h. e. conjungere. *Cic.* ut in pauca conferam, h. e. to make short, be brief. — ¶ Also, to compare. *Cic.* vitam utriusque inter se. *Id.* pacem cum bello. *Id.* parva magnis. *Horat.* nil jucundo amico. *Phedr.* se laudibus alicujus. *Varr.* quippiam ad aliud. *Liv.* vires. *Cic.* nostras leges cum Lycurgo. — ¶ Also, bring or carry any whither. *Nepos.* nihil domum suam. Hence, conferre se, to betake, turn or apply one's self any whither. *Cic.* Rhodum. *Id.* in fugam. *Id.* ad studium philosophiae. *Id.* ad pontifices. *Plaut.* in pedes, to take to his heels. *Cic.* conferre aliquid in infamiam. *Id.* Academiam ex duobus libris in quatuor. *Terent.* verba ad rem, to put his words into effect; to pass from words to deeds. *Cic.* species hominum in Deos, to represent the gods to one's self in human form. — Hence, to bring, h. e. to bring on, cause or induce. *Colam.* pestem hominibus pecudibusque. *Plin.*

Sulphur confert candorem. — Also, to contribute, to be serviceable to, to promote, profit. *Cic.* ap. *Colum.* Metus plurimum confert ad diligentiam custodiendi. *Id.* Quod oratori plurimum confert. *Id.* nihil ad probationem. *Id.* Alium voci confert, is good for, benefits. — Also, to bring upon, lay upon. *Cic.* omnia in patronum. *Terent.* culpam in me, to lay the blame upon. *Cic.* suspicionem in aliquem, to draw upon. *Cæs.* timorem in rei frumentariae simulationem, h. e. to assign this as a reason or excuse for their fear. — Also, to commit, intrust, refer. *Cic.* rem ad aliquem, h. e. to refer the matter to his arbitration. *Id.* spem salutis ad clementiam victoris. — Also, to confer, give, impart. *Cic.* beneficium in aliquem. *Sueton.* præmia alicui. *Terent.* fructum alio. — Also, to make use of, to employ, to apply or convert (to any purpose). *Cic.* pecuniam ad beneficentiam. *Id.* pecuniam in aliquid. *Id.* tempus in aliquid. *Id.* vocem ad questionem. *Id.* se et arma in salutem reipublicæ. — Also, to direct, suit, adapt. *Cic.* causam in tempus. — Also, to turn in any direction, to direct. *Cic.* iter Brundisium. *Terent.* animum huc. *Id.* suum animum alio. — Also, to transform, change. *Cic.* se in bellum. *Ovid.* corpus in volucrum. — Also, to put off, defer. *Cic.* aliquid in tempus ambulationis. *Id.* omnia in mensem Martium. — Also, for afferre, to adduce. *Terent.* exemplum. — Also, to place, to station or post in any part. *Hirt.* legiones in mediani aciem. *Auct. B. Afr.* tertiam aciem in sinistrum cornu.

CONFERRUMINO (con & ferrumino), as, 2 a. 1. to glue together, cement, solder, συκολλάω. *Plin.*

CONFERTO (confertus), adv. same as *Conferim.* *Annian.* Confertius resistentes.

CONFERTIM (*Id.*), adv. closely, in a heap 2 or crowd, in a compact body, ἀσπός. *Sallust.* Non confertim neque in unum se recipiebant, sed alius alio, &c. *Liv.* Confertim et pugnati, et cedunt.

CONFERTUS, a, um, particip. from confectio. — ¶ Adj. close together, close pressed, thick, close, crowded. *Tueit.* Conferto gradu. *Liv.* agmen. *Cæs.* Confertissima acies, in very close array. *Liv.* Samnites dextera parte raris ordinibus, sinistra confertiores steterant. *Sallust.* In confertissimis hostes incurrit. — ¶ Also, filled full, full. *Cic.* Vita plena et conferta voluptatibus. *Stat.* Confertissima lucis Nysa, having very many groves. See *Confectio*.

CONFERVA (conferveo, quia ossa confRACTA sanat), æ, f. the herb called sponge, of the river. *Plin.* — ¶ *Apul.* calls also the herb *Consolida* by this name.

CONFERVEFACTO (conferveo & facio), is, a. 3. to heat. *Lucret.*

CONFERVEO (con & ferveo), es, bui, n. 2. 3. to boil together, cook together. *Pallad.* — ¶ Also, of fractured bones, to unite, grow together. *Cels.*

CONFERVESCO (con & fervesco), is, bui, n. 3. to become heated, grow hot, boil, ferment. *Vitruv.* Aer confervescit. — *Figur.* *Horat.* Mea cum confervuit ira. — ¶ Also, of broken bones, to unite, by means of the gelatinous substance in them. *Cels.* — ¶ *Plin.* Granum, si tegulis subjaceat, confervescere. *Colum.* Nec postea tangitur vinum, dum confervescat; (the last two mean, to ferment.)

CONFESSIO (confiteor), ōnis, f. a confession, acknowledgment. *Cic.* errati. *Id.* capta pecunie. *Id.* Confessiones alicujus rei. *Id.* Iudii, jugulari confessione sua. *Id.* urgeri. *Vellei.* Omnium confessione Senatus principes. — ¶ Also, proof, testimony. *Plin.* Laser ad externa corporum indubitatas confessiones habet, h. e. testimony of those who have been cured thereby; is of unquestionable utility. *Id.* Confessio de somno piscium, a proof. *Cato ap. Gell.* Ea faciunt confessionem, non defensionem, h. e. make the thing certain.

CONFESSOR (*Id.*), ōris, m. a confessor, as of religion, particularly under the torture. *Sidon.* Sed Confessorem virtutum signa sequuntur. — ¶ Also, a monk, Christian. *Hieron.*

CONFESSORIOS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. Confessoria actio (to which is opposed nega-

toria), h. e. an action to obtain from another an acknowledgment of our right to a thing, which he seeks to deprive us of. *Pandect.* — ¶ It is also in *Pandect.* actio quæ datur alicui adversus confitem; e. g. de damno dato.

CONFESSUS, a, um, particip. from confiteor. For the active significations, see *Confiteor*. — ¶ Passively, particip. and adj. acknowledged, confessed, manifest undoubted, evident, apparent. *Cic.* Manifesta res et confessa. *Quintil.* Propositio aut confessa est, aut probanda. *Id.* Ornatus pressior, et severior, et minus confessus, h. e. less apparent, manifest. *Id.* Verba Græca confessa, h. e. evidently Greek. *Id.* De confesso loqui, h. e. de crimine confesso et manifestato. *Plin.* Ne pluribus morem in re confessa. *Id.* Sidus confessum inter omnes. *Id.* Apiastrum in confessa damnatione est, h. e. ab omnibus damnatur. — ¶ *Gell.* e xii. tab. Æs confessum, an acknowledged debt. — ¶ *Plin.* Ep. In confessum venire, to be undoubted, acknowledged by all, clear or known to all. — ¶ Ex confesso, confessedly, beyond doubt. *Senec.* Malus ex confesso. *Quintil.* Vituperare quæ ex confesso sunt turpia. — ¶ In confesso esse, to be clear, undisputable. *Senec.* Parentum in confesso sunt merita. *Plin.* Cum in confesso sit, fuisse, &c.

CONFESTIM (apparently allied to festino), adv. forthwith, immediately, without a moment's delay; παρὰνικα, εὐθέως. *Cic.* Quæ gestum negotium confestim, aut ex intervallo consequuntur. *Id.* Rem administrandam arbitrator sine ulla mora, et confestim gerendam. *Cæs.* Cohortes armari, et confestim se subsequi jussit.

CONFIBULĀ (con & fibula), æ, f. same 3 as *Fibula*. In *Cato*, a wooden clasp or clench, to keep wood from splitting.

CONFICIENS, entis, particip. from conficio. — ¶ Adj. that causes, makes, procures, efficient, effective. *Cic.* causa conficiens, h. e. efficiens. *Id.* Hæc cum corporis bona sint, eorum conficientia certe in bonis numerabis. *Id.* Civitas conficientissima litterarum, h. e. quæ diligentissime omnia acta perscribit.

CONFICIO (con & facio), is, eci, ectum, a. 3. properly, to make together. Hence, to get together, collect, bring together. *Nepos.* magnam multitudinem serpentum. *Cic.* exercitum. *Id.* pecuniam ex aliqua re. *Id.* Summa confecta ex singulis aribus. — ¶ To make, prepare, execute, effect. *Cic.* annulum, pallium, soccos sua manu. *Plin.* ellychnia. *Id.* medicamina. *Nepos.* libros. *Id.* orationes, to compose. *Terent.* pacem. *Id.* nuptias, to make, celebrate. *Cic.* facinus. *Id.* iter, to make a journey. *Id.* pretium, to fix, set. *Id.* animum auditoris misericordem, to make, render. *Liv.* provinciam rebellatricem. — Hence, to procure, provide, get. *Cic.* alicui bibliothecam. *Terent.* alicui virginem. *Cic.* reditum alicui, to effect, procure. *Id.* bene loquendi famam, to acquire (ποιεῖν ὄνομα). *Id.* centurias, to secure the votes of. *Id.* necessariis suis suam tribum, h. e. conciliare, gain over to, get their favor for, induce to favor. — Also, to cause, excite. *Terent.* alicui sollicitudines. *Cic.* motus animorum. — Also, prepare, work, elaborate. *Plin.* frumenta molere, et conficere, h. e. to make into bread. *Cic.* Villis ovium confectis atque contextis homines vestiuntur. *Pallad.* pernas et lardum, to salt, pickle. *Plin.* pelles, h. e. inficere, to dye. — Hence, also, to execute, perform. *Cic.* quod mihi mandaras. *Id.* mandata. *Id.* sacra. *Id.* rem ex sententia. Hence, *Id.* Confecta res est, it is over (with Italy), it is all over. — ¶ To end, finish, terminate, accomplish, complete, bring about. *Cic.* Ego jam annum munus confeceram. *Colum.* intra cal. decembr. sementem. *Plin.* Donec conficiatur bruma. *Cic.* ludos. *Id.* Isocrates prope centum confecit annos, h. e. lived to the age of. *Sil.* Somnus suas confecerat horas. *Plaut.* diem (longo sermone). *Cic.* totum locum, settle, dispose of, the whole matter. *Liv.* provinciam, h. e. to finish the war in a land, to give peace to the province. *Cic.* Pompeius plures provincias confecit,

quam alii concupiverunt, *has settled, quieted, reduced.* Plin. Sidus confectum, *h. e. has finished its course, is no longer visible; or, its influence has ceased.* Hence, Cic. Cum Apella confice (se. rem) de columnis, *finish, conclude, settle the terms, strike the bargain.* —

¶ In a logical sense, to conclude, infer. Cic. aliquid ex eo, quod, &c. Id. Rem, quæ conficitur. Id. Ex quo conficitur, ut, &c. it is inferred, it follows. — ¶ To bring to an end, run through, squander. Terent. pecuniam. Cic. patrimonium. Id. rem suam et publicam. Id. ornamenta equestris ordinis, *h. e. census.* — So, to bring to an end, *h. e. to kill, destroy; and, figur. to overpower, prostrate, bring down, subdue.* Cic. Magnam vim serpentium. Sueton. aliquem vulneribus. Plaut. Ego te hic hæc offatim conficiam, *will make minced meat of you.* Cic. In illas tibi majores plagas incidendum est, in quibus te ab eodem me, superiore ex loco confici et concidi necesse est. Plaut. Conficiet jam te hic verbis, *he will overpower you, silence you.* Terent. Virgineum quam anabat, eam confeci sine molestia, *h. e. devici, expugnavi.* Lucan. Terror conficit omnia. Nepos. Athenienses confecit, *h. e. debellavit.* Senec. Rabies accusandi, omni bello gravius togatam civitatem confecit. — Also, to chew, masticate, chew up. Cic. Dentes intimi escas conficiunt. — Also, to digest. Plin. Alvus cibos non conficit. — ¶ In general, to wear away, wear out, injure, impair, consume, weaken, overthrow, ruin. Cic. Nil est, quod non conficiat et consumat vetustas. Lucr. Ignes conficerent sylvas. Stat. Machina confecta flammis, consumed, destroyed. Liv. exercitus. Cic. Me maior conficit. Id. Confici desiderio, curis, frigore, lacrimis, fume, senectute. Also, Id. Ipse conficior, venisse tempus, cum, &c., *am grieved, afflicted.* So, the particip. Confectus, a, um. Lucr. Confecti artus languent. Cic. Et corpore et animo confecta, *affected, hurried, in body and mind.* Id. filius lacrymans et confectus, *full of grief or enervated.* Id. Civitas confecta senio, *weak, decrepit.* Virg. Macie suprema, *reduced, exhausted.* — ¶ To dye, stain, for inficere. Plin. pelles. Arnob. corpora.

CONFICTIÖS (confingo), önis, f. a feigning, forging, fabricating, counterfeiting. Cic. CONFICTÖR (Id.), öris, m. a fabricator, 3 counterfeiter, *forger.* Paulin.

CONFICTÖS, a, um, particip. from confingo. — ¶ For confusus. Scaur. ap. Diomed.

CONFIDEJÖSSÖR (con & fidejussor), öris, m. a joint surety. Pandect.

CONFIDENS (confido), tis, pres. particip. — ¶ Adj. confident, bold, dauntless, *δαρδαλέος.* Plaut. Decet innocentem servum atque innoxium confidentem esse. Id. Qui me confidentior? — ¶ Often also, in a bad sense, audacious, impudent, daring, headstrong, rash, presumptuous. Cic. Quoniam confidens mala consuetudine loquendi in vitio ponitur. Terent. Est parasitus quidam Phormio, homo confidens. Sueton. Ab juvenia minime civilis animi, confidens etiam, &c. Quintil. Pro astuto sapiens, pro confidente fortis. Virg. Nam quis te, juvenum confidentissime, nostras Jussit adire domus? Horat. Confidens et timidus.

CONFIDENTER (confidens), adv. boldly, confidently, fearlessly, *δαρδαλέως.* Plaut. hominem contra colloqui. Cic. Dicam jam confidentius de studiis. Plin. Confidentius affirmatur. — ¶ Also, audaciously, daringly, impudently, presumptuously. Auct. ad Herenn. crudeliter, confidenter factum. Id. Confidentissime resistens.

CONFIDENTIA (Id.), æ, f. confidence, boldness, assurance, courage, *ἀσφάλεια.* Cæl. ad Cic. afferre alicui. Plaut. amittere. — ¶ Also, rashness, presumption, impudence, audacity. Cic. Videte quo vultu, qua confidentia dicant. Auct. ad Herenn. Quæ signa confidentie, non innocentie sunt. — ¶ Plaut. Scapularum confidentia, virtute ulmorum freti, *h. e. duritia.*

CONFIDENTILOQUÖS (confidens & lo-3 quor), a, um, adj. bold-tongued, speaking boldly or impertinently, *θαρσύλογτος.* Plaut. Neque argutum magis, neque confidentiloquius.

CONFIDÖ (con & fido), is, isus sum, n. 3. to trust, feel confident, or well assured, believe or hope confidently, *ἀσπέρω.* Cic. Spero, et hercule, confido, te valere. Id. rem, ut volumus, esse. Id. Tibique, ut confido, gratias agam. Liv. non diuturnum gaudium fore. Cic. illum fore in officio. Pandect. de consuetudine urbis. Tibull. Stulte confusus amari. — With ut, rarely. Plin. Ep. ut varietas commendet, &c. Cic. Confido animo, ut ne casum quidem ullum pertimescam, *h. e. ita, ut, &c.* — With dat. or abl. to trust to, put confidence in, rely upon. Cic. vestræ virtuti constantiaque. Id. arcæ nostræ, *h. e. that I have the cash sufficient.* Id. corporis firmitate. Cæs. affinitate Pompeii. Id. natura loci. Liv. Consules magis non confidere, quam non credere suis militibus, *h. e. had more doubt of their courage, than their good will.* Cæs. Ne vel domesticis opibus, vel externis auxiliis de salute urbis confiderent. — And with in. Auct. B. Afric. in illorum sibi multitudine. — ¶ Lie. Confiderunt se posse, &c. for confisi sunt.

CONFIGÖ (con & figo), is, xi, xum, a. 3. to fix or fasten together, to fix in, *καθελών.* Cato. sublamina inter se, to nail together. Vitruv. Arca confixa rudentibus. Id. Confixa in capitibus. — ¶ Sometimes, to pierce, to transfix. Cic. filios suos sagittis. Nepos. Confixi ceciderunt. Plin. ranas juncis. Cic. Confingere cornicum oculis (proverb.), to deceive the wary; to be too cunning for the cunning. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Diffidebant Servilio: meminerant, ejus sententiis confixum Antonium. Id. Ducentis confixus Senatus consultis. — ¶ Cic. e Lucil. Confixum facere, secins to be a fricassee.

CONFIGURATIÖS (configuro), önis, f. 3 conformation, configuration. Tertull.

CONFIGÖRÖ (con & figuro), as, avi, 2 ätum, a. 1. to form, fashion, to give a certain form or fashion to. Colum. ad similitudinem sui vitein. Lactant. Honio ex rebus repugnantibus configuratus. — ¶ Figur. Gell. ex matris animo indolem.

CONFINDÖ (con & findo), is, Idi, issum, 3 a. 3. to cleave, *κεῖζω, σχίζω.* Tibull. Pontus confinditur ære. Macrob. Confissus podagra, *h. e. racked, tortured; but this is otherwise read.*

CONFINE, is. See Confinis.

CONFINGÖ (con & fingo), is, nxi, ictum, a. 3. to make, form, fashion, construct, *ποιέω.* Plin. Apes favos confingunt et ceras. Vurr. Ostendit, quemadmodum quodque poeta verbum confinxerit. — ¶ Also, to invent, contrive, to feign, pretend, counterfeit. Cic. aliquid criminis. Plaut. dolum. Terent. falsas causas ad discordiam. Cic. id cogitatum esse. Pandect. homicidium in se, *h. e. to pretend to be guilty of.* Quintil. Conficta fraus.

CONFINIS (con & finis), e, adjunct. having a common boundary, next to, adjoining, bordering upon, contiguous, *συνόμοπος.* Liv. Excursiones in confinem agrum. Cæs. Confines Senonibus. Plin. Mauri confines Atlanti. Ovid. Collo confine caput. — Figur. near to, next to, similar, allied to. Auct. ad Herenn. Perveniunt ad confine genus ejus generis. Quintil. Confinia sunt his celebrata apud Græcos schemata. Senec. Sunt virtutibus vitia confinia. Ovid. Studio confinia carmina vestro. — ¶ Confinis, is, m. substant. a next neighbor. Lactant. and Pandect. — ¶ Confine, is, n. substant. a confine, place adjoining or near to. Valer. Flacc. Lycen ferit ad confine papillæ. Lucan. Mæstum mundi confine. Senec. In confinibus hostis arcendus.

CONFINITYMÖS (con & finitimus), a, um, adjunct. next to, like. Gell. Officia virtutum confinitima. Al. leg. confinia.

CONFINIUM (confinis), ii, n. a confine, common boundary, bound, limit, frontier,

μεσολιον, συνορία. Varr. Arbores in confinio natæ, in utroque agro serpunt. Cie. Vicinitatibus et confiniis æquum esse et facilem, *h. e. vicinis et confinibus.* Cæs. In confinio Trevirorum hiemare. Liv. Lycaonie et Pamphylie. — ¶ Figur. Ovid. Supercilli confinia. Id. Aurora tenet confinia lucis, et noctis. Id. Confinia mæstum, *h. e. mæsiun.* Tacit. Confinium artis, et falsi. Vellei. In arcto sabbitis, exitiique confinio esse.

CONFIO (con & fio), is, defect. to be made or done, be effected or brought about, to be collected or brought together, to take place. Liv. Ex quo summa Gallis confieret. Terent. Hoc confit, quod volo. Ep. ad Cie. Quo facilius res tota conficret. Cæs. Postquam, id difficultus confieri, animadvertit. Plin. Quicumque ligno confit sal, niger est. Colum. Curabit, ut panis diligenter confiat. Lactant. Sine perniciæ confict eorum. Arnob. Maleficia cuncta confierent. Id. Omnia necessitate confiunt. — ¶ Also, to be consumed. Plaut. Hoc confit (tum) cito, quam si tu objicias formicis papaverem.

CONFIRMATE (confirmatus), adverb. 2 firmly, steadily, resolutely. Auct. ad Herenn.

CONFIRMATIÖS (confirmo), önis, f. a confirming, establishing, securing. Cic. perpetue libertatis, establishment. — ¶ Also, encouragement, consolation. Cæs. animi. Cic. Ciceronis. Id. Neque enim confirmatione nostra egebat virtus tua, *h. e. consolation.* — ¶ Also, an establishing by proof, a proving, confirmation, proof. Cic. Indiget testimonii, et gravius confirmationis. Quintil. sententiarum. — ¶ Also, an assertion, information, declaration. Cæs. perfiga. — ¶ In rhetoric, confirmatio includes sometimes all that part of an oration which is devoted to the confirmation of one's own arguments, and the refutation of those of the adversary. But sometimes it is limited to that part in which we establish our own arguments. Cic.

CONFIRMATIVE (confirmativus), adverb. 3 with assurance, positively. Tertull.

CONFIRMATIVÖS (confirmo), a, um, 3 adj. confirmative. Priscian.

CONFIRMATÖR (Id.), öris, m. *βεβαιωτής.* Cic. pecunie, a surety or security, one who becomes bound for it. — ¶ Also, a defender, abettor. Lactant.

CONFIRMATIVIX (confirmator), icis, f. 3 that establishes, confirms. Tertull.

CONFIRMATÖS, a, um, particip. from confirmo. — ¶ Adj. strong, firm, resolute. Cic. animus. — ¶ Also, courageous, imboldened. Cæs. Exercitus confirmator. — ¶ Also, proved, shown, ascertained, certain. Cic. Funisulanus a te attulit litteras, in quibus erat confirmatus illud idem.

CONFIRMITAS (con & firmitas), ätis, f. 3 firmness, obstinacy, pertinacity. Plaut.

CONFIRMÖ (con & firmo), as, avi, ätum, a. 1. to make strong, strengthen, establish, *βεβαιών.* Vitruv. Confirmare soliditatem parietum. Cie. Ætates confirmatæ, confirmed, established, matured. Cæs. Hoc ali vires, nervosque confirmari putant. Cels. Cicatrice celerime in vena confirmatur, *is made strong, permanent.* — Often used of parts which have been diseased, to restore, strengthen. Cels. intestina. Sueton. crus debile. So, Cie. Se confirmare, to recover strength, recover from a disease, convalesce. Id. Valetudo confirmata a vetere morbo, reestablished after, &c. — Often, figur. of the mind, to encourage, unimate, hearten, entice, console. Cic. animos afflictos bonorum. Id. te, take courage. Cæs. Caesar suos ad dimicandum animo confirmat. Id. milites. Id. verbis animos Gallorum. Id. aliquem oratione. Liv. Alius alium confirmare ne, &c. exhorted, that not, &c. Cæs. B. C. 1. 14. gladiatores libertati, assures them to liberty, grants to them liberty; si lectio certa. Sallust. Eos multa pollicendo confirmat, uti, &c., *h. e. persuades.* — Also, to strengthen, make stronger. Cic. manum, *h. e. the army.* — ¶ Also, to fasten, fix, make

firm, render steady or steadfast. Plin. dentes mobiles. Id. defluentem capillum. — Figur. Cas. pacem cum aliquo. Sallust. opes factionis. Nepos. decreta populi, to ratify, confirm. Id. odium erga Romanos. Id. regnum. Id. conjurationem. Sueton. spem successionis. Nepos. insulas bene animatas, h. e. to confirm, establish in their loyalty. Vellei. animos gentium vacillantium. Cic. Animo certo et confirmato facere aliquid, fixed, firm, resolute. — ¶ Also, to confirm, prove, show, establish by argument. Cic. Nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus. Id. hostiarum casum sortium similitudine. Nepos. Confirmare fide, se fore, &c. to prove by his fidelity, that, &c. Cic. Prope confirmavi, te non expectasse, nec expectaturum, &c. and have as it were made them see, that, &c. — Hence, to affirm, assert, assure. Cic. tibi hoc confirmo, te esse, &c. Id. De me tibi sic confirmo, me, &c. Id. Audire, te de celeri reditu meo confirmare. Cas. Confirmare jurando se facturum, &c.

CONFISCATŌ (confisco), ōnis, f. a forcing or confiscation, ὁμιεωρῶ. *Flor. socii vivique regis, h. e. of his property.*

CONFISCŌ (con & fisco), as, āvi, ātum, 2. a. I. to lay up in one's chest or purse. *Sueton. Quam summam confiscatam semper, depositamque habuerat. — Figur. Tertull. Pauperes totam animam in confiscato habent, in cash, h. e. in readiness, at hand. — ¶ Also, to confiscate, seize upon as forfeited to the emperor's or provincial governor's privy purse. Sueton. Antiocho Comageno H. S. millies confiscatum. Id. Confiscabantur alienissimæ hereditates. — And of persons. Sueton. Constat principes confiscatos, h. e. their property.*

CONFISŌ (confido), ōnis, f. confidence, I assurance. *Cic.*

CONFISSŌS, a, um, particip. from confindo.

CONFISŪS, a, um, particip. from confido. *trusting, trusting to, relying or depending on.*

CONFITEŌR (con & fateor), ēris, essus sum, dep. 2. to confess, acknowledge, οἰκν, ὁμολογεῖν. *Cic. Ut confitear vobis, to be honest, tell the truth. Cæs. Confiteri se victim. Plaut. Apud hunc confessus es et genus, et divitias meas. Cic. peccatum suum. Id. de objectis. Id. de maleficio. Id. Me abs te cupisse laudari, aperte atque ingenue confitebar. Pandect. Confiteri in se, h. e. to confess one's self guilty of some crime. Ovid. Confessus manus tendens, h. e. acknowledging defeat. Cic. Ille ego non solum confiteor, verum etiam profiteor. (For the distinction between confiteor and profiteor, see Profiteor.) — ¶ In Christian writers, to declare, affirm openly, confess. Prudent. — ¶ Also, to show, manifest, indicate, give signs of. Plin. Ep. Sublatis oculis, vivere se confitetur. Pallad. spiritum cæli. Ovid. timorem pallore. Id. se. Virg. Confessa deum, se. se. Petron. Confessus Lyæum, h. e. resembling. — ¶ Passively. Pandect. Nomen quod confitetur, h. e. quod in confesso est. — ¶ Particip. Confitendus. Cic. Intelliges, hoc tibi de statu is confitendum esse. But for other passive examples, see Confessus.*

CONFIXILIS (configo), e, adj. joined together, fastened together. *Apul.*

CONFIXUS, a, um, particip. from configo.

CONFILABELLŌ (con & flabello), as, a. 3. 1. to kindle. *Tertull.*

CONFILACCESCŌ (con & flaccesco), is, 3. to grow languid, subside. *Gell.*

CONFILAGRATŌ (conflagro), ōnis, f. 2. a burning, conflagration, καράφλεξις. *Senec. Ut conflagrationi, atque diluvio tempus assignet. Sueton. Vesevi montis. Lactant. Conflagratione interire.*

CONFILAGRŌ (con & flagro), as, āvi, ātum, n. I. to burn, be consumed by fire, καταπύρραμαι. *Cic. Ut conflagrare terras necesse sit a tantis ardoribus. Liv. Castra flammis conflagrant. — Figur. Cic. Ille istius flagitiorum invidia conflagravit, h. e. was sacrificed, condemned. Id. Conflagrare flamma amoris*

turpissimi. — ¶ As an active verb. Ilygin. Semelen conflagravit. Auct. ad Herenn. Urbs incendio conflagrata.

CONFILAMMŌ (con & flammō), as, a. 1. 3. same as Inflammō. *Cal. Aurel.*

CONFILATYLIS (conflo), e, adj. cast (out of metal). *Prudent.*

CONFILATŪ (Id.), ōnis, f. a melting by 3 fire, χώνευσις. *Figur. Tertull. fidei. — ¶ Cal. Aurel. uses it in the sense of inflatio.*

CONFILATŪRA (Id.), æ, f. the art or method of melting or casting metal, χωνεία. *Plin.*

CONFILATŪS, a, um, particip. from conflo.

CONFLEŌ (con & ileo), es, 2. to reeep with, or to recep. *Senec. ; where, however, conferamus is usually read.*

CONFLEXŌS (con & flecto), a, um, particip. bowed, bent. *Plin.*

CONFILICTATŪ (conflicto), ōnis, f. a striking of one thing against another, collision, concussion. *Apul. (of an epileptic) Ut corruat, omniaque membra conflictationibus debilitet. — ¶ Also, a conflict, engagement. Gell. exercituum duorum. — ¶ Also, before a court. Quintil. Juris questiones solent esse nonnunquam ex aliis atque aliis conflictationibus.*

CONFILICTATRIS (Id.), icis, f. that afflicts, oppresses. *Tertull.*

CONFILICTŪ (configo), ōnis, f. a striking, dashing, or clashing of one thing against another, collision, σύγκρουσις, συμβολή, collisio. *Quintil. Non enim sonus est conflictio (duorum inter se eorum), sed ex conflictione. — ¶ Also, figur. a conflict, fight, engagement. Cic. rationis et firmitati. Id. eum adversario.*

CONFILICTŪ (frequentat. from configo), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to strike or dash together, συναπάσσω, συγκρούω. *Gell. Quanto arctius, pressiusque conflictata essem, I should have been squeezed and crushed. — ¶ Hence, figur. Conflictari cum aliquo or aliqua re, to contend with, struggle with. Cic. eum his (hominibus). So, Nepos. Conflictatus autem est cum adversa fortuna, had to contend, struggle with. Terent. cum ejusmodi ingeniis, to have to do with. — Also, Intrans. Terent. Conflictare cum malo, to contend, fight. — Also, Nep. Non simplici fortuna conflictatus est. Cic. Honestiore judicio conflictari, to contend, be engaged in a lawsuit. Id. judicii turpibus, h. e. in disgraceful suits or trials (so called because between brothers). — ¶ Also, to vex, harass, afflict. Tacit. reimp. per scelera. Cic. Conflictari fortuna duriore. Id. ab aliquo diuturnioribus molestiis. Cels. siti. Nepos. morbo, to be afflicted. Cic. superstitione, h. e. (quasi a quodam morbo). Cæs. inopia rerum necessariorum. Tacit. multis aëthulis. Id. gravis superne ictibus, to suffer harm, sustain injury. Id. salva hieme.*

CONFILICTŪS (confingo), us, m. a striking of one thing against another; a clashing or dashing together, σύγκρουσις. *Cic. Lapidum conflictu elici ignem, by the collision. Id. nubium conflictu ardor expressus. Id. corporum, h. e. fighting. — ¶ So, figur. Gell. Fatalis incommodi conflictu urgeri, h. e. blow, affliction, trouble. — ¶ Also, a conflict. Pucat.*

CONFILIGATŪS, a, um, particip. as if from confiligrare, beaten, routed. *Frontin.*

CONFILIGIUM (configo), ii, n. same as 3 Conflictas. *Solin.*

CONFILIGŌ (con & figo), is, xi, etum, a. 3. to strike or dash one thing against another, συγκρούω, συμβάλλω; hence, to mix, unite. *Lucret. semina. — ¶ Figur. Cic. eum scripto factum adversarii, h. e. to compare, to set over against. — ¶ Intransitively, to conflict, contend, fight, engage. Virg. Adversus venti confligunt. Apul. Tempestates inter se confligunt, war. Cic. iisdem copiis cum illo. Id. armis. Id. manu eum hoste. Nepos. paucis navibus adversus Rhodiorum classem. Brut. ad Cic. contra conspirationem. — Figur. Cic. leviori actione, h. e. contend, carry on a lawsuit. Id. Cause inter se confligunt, are repugnant or at variance with each other. Quintil. leges confligunt, conflict. Auct.*

CONFILIGŪ (con & fluo), is, xi, xum, n. 3. to flow or run together, συρρέω. *Cic. Fibrenus divisus cito in unum conduit. Id. Portus in exitu conjunguntur et confluant. Plin. Hispanis cum Borysthene confluit. Id. Amnes in Phasin conflunt. Lepid. ad Cic. A conflente Rhodino, h. e. from the confluence of the Rhone and Saone. — ¶ Figur. to flow together, h. e. to flock together, crowd together. Cæs. Perfugarum magnus ad eum quotidie numerus confluebat. Cic. Confluxerunt et Athenas et in hanc urbem multi. Id. Cause ad nos plures confluant. Id. Si ad hæc studia plures confluerint, should devote themselves. Id. Ad ipsos qui eloquentiam adepti sunt, dignitas confluit, to accrue. Plaut. Dignissimi, quo cruciatus confluant. Pandect. Utriusque obligatio in unius personam confluit. — ¶ Also, to become liquid. Cal. Aurel.*

CONFILUVIUM (confluo), ii, n. a place where several things (as filth, &c.) flow together. *Varr. — ¶ Also, a confluz or collection of water. Corn. Sever.*

CONFILŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. confluent, flowing together. *Prudent.*

CONFILŪDŪ (con & fodio), is, ōdi, ossum, 2. a. 3. to dig, ὀρύττω. *Cato. Confodiatur minute terra. Plaut. hortum. Colban. novella vineta. Plin. Salices confodi jubent mense Aprili. — ¶ Also, to wound, pierce, stab, transfix. Liv. Ut confoderetur aliquot vulneribus. Sallust. Catilina pugnans confoditur. Nepos. Conjectu telorum confossus cecidit. Lucan. jugulum, to cut. Curt. telo plures. — Figur. Liv. Eos tot judi-*

ad Herenn. De iis rebus eute confligendum est, quibus, &c. to speak.

CONFILŌ (con & flo), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to blow together, blow up, οὐμπνέω. *Plaut. Ego dabo ignem, siquidem in capite tuo conflandi est copia. Plin. ignem. Cels. Intestina conflata, h. e. inflata. — Figur. Lucret. Ignis conflatus amore, blown up, kindled. — ¶ Also, to bring together, put together, join together, compose, make up, compound. Cic. magnum exercitum, to raise. Lucret. sanguine civili rem, h. e. acquire riches. Sallust. æs alienum grande, contract. Cic. pecuniam. Id. Ex perditis conflata manus. Id. Monstrum ex contrariis naturæ studiis conflatum. Id. Quibus ex rebus conflatur honestum, is composed, consists. Id. Consensus conspirans et pæne conflatus, h. e. united, moulded or melted into one. Terent. familiaritatem ex malo princepio, contract, forw. — ¶ Also, to raise, excite, stir up, cause, occasion, give occasion to, wake. Liv. incendium. Cic. cum multis nefarias pactiones, to wake, enter into. Id. crimen in se. Id. Quærela conflati criminis. Id. bellum. Id. judicium. Vellei. Mortem conflatum insidiis obire, h. e. illatam. Cic. alicui periculum, and invidiam, and negotium, to cause, occasion. Quintil. Testes pecunia conflati, h. e. raised, procured. — ¶ Also, to melt, melt down, fuse. Plin. Argentum, æs Cyprium, et sulphur conflantur in fictili. Senec. (of the effects of lightning) Conflatur argentum. Sueton. argenteas statuas. Senec. maculatos lares. — Also, to cast, forge. Virg. Et curvæ rigidum falces conflantur in ensem. Flor. Destinatum Romanis fulmen Saguntino igne conflavit.*

CONFILŌRENS (con & florens), tis, flow-
ishing with. *Augustin.*

CONFILŪCTŪ (con & fluetuo), as, āvi, 3 ātum, neutr. I. to wave, undulate. *Apul.*

CONFILŪENS, tis, particip. from confluo.

— ¶ Confluentes, ium, m. (sc. fluvii or amnes), and also, Confluens, tis, the place where two or more rivers meet; the confluence of two or more streams, ὑπόρεια, σύρροια. *Liv. Ubi Anienem transiit, ad confluentes collocat castra, h. e. where the Anio flows into the Tiber. Cæs. Ad confluentem Mosæ et Rheni. Sueton. Supra confluentes, h. e. of the Rhine and Moselle (now Coblenz). Plin. A conflente supra dicto.*

CONFILŪENTĪA (confluens), æ, f. a flow-
ing together. *Macrobi.*

CONFILŪGĒS (confluo), um, f. places
where several brooks flow together. *Liv. Andron. or Læv. ap. Gell.*

CONFILŪŌ (con & fluo), is, xi, xum, n. 3. to flow or run together, συρρέω. *Cic. Fibrenus divisus cito in unum conduit. Id. Portus in exitu conjunguntur et confluant. Plin. Hispanis cum Borysthene confluit. Id. Amnes in Phasin conflunt. Lepid. ad Cic. A conflente Rhodino, h. e. from the confluence of the Rhone and Saone. — ¶ Figur. to flow together, h. e. to flock together, crowd together. Cæs. Perfugarum magnus ad eum quotidie numerus confluebat. Cic. Confluxerunt et Athenas et in hanc urbem multi. Id. Cause ad nos plures confluant. Id. Si ad hæc studia plures confluerint, should devote themselves. Id. Ad ipsos qui eloquentiam adepti sunt, dignitas confluit, to accrue. Plaut. Dignissimi, quo cruciatus confluant. Pandect. Utriusque obligatio in unius personam confluit. — ¶ Also, to become liquid. Cal. Aurel.*

CONFILŪVIUM (confluo), ii, n. a place
where several things (as filth, &c.) flow together. *Varr. — ¶ Also, a confluz or collection of water. Corn. Sever.*

CONFILŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. confluent,
flowing together. *Prudent.*

CONFILŪDŪ (con & fodio), is, ōdi, ossum,
2. a. 3. to dig, ὀρύττω. *Cato. Confodiatur minute terra. Plaut. hortum. Colban. novella vineta. Plin. Salices confodi jubent mense Aprili. — ¶ Also, to wound, pierce, stab, transfix. Liv. Ut confoderetur aliquot vulneribus. Sallust. Catilina pugnans confoditur. Nepos. Conjectu telorum confossus cecidit. Lucan. jugulum, to cut. Curt. telo plures. — Figur. Liv. Eos tot judi-*

ciis confossos venire ad populi iudicium. *Senec. Mala, quæ vos ab omni parte confodiunt, harass, annoy. Plin. Ep. quædam notis, h. c. put a mark against them, as faulty, condemn, reject.*

CONFEDERATYŌ (confædero), ōnis, f. 3 a confederation, agreement, covenant, *συνθήκη. Hieronym.*

CONFEDERŌ (con & fædero), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to confederate, league, to join by a league, *συνέδω. Oros. — So, figur. Prudent. Confæderentur omnia membra in symbolum, league, united, connected.*

CONFÆDŌ (con & fædo), as, a. 1. to 3 pollute, defile, *αἰσχροῦν. Apul.*

CONFŌRĒ, same as *Fore. Terent. Spero confore.*

CONFŌRYŌ (con & forio), is, a. 4. to pol- 3 lute, defile. *Pompon. ap. Non.*

CONFŌRMALIS (con & formalis), e, adj. 3 conformable, like. *Tertull.*

CONFŌRMATYŌ (conformo), ōnis, f. a forming or fashioning properly, giving a proper form to, forming, conformation, a form, shape, *διαμορφωσις. Cic. (actively) Conformatio doctrinæ, h. c. by means of learning. Id. (passively). Quæ compositio membrorum, quæ conformatio lineamentorum. Id. Quæ conformatio (animi), quæ magnitudo, qui locus. Vitruv. Ipsius theatri conformatio. — Figurat. Cic. Est tamen quædam conformatio insignita et impressa intelligentia, quam notionem voco, notion, imagination, idea. Id. animi, notion, idea, conception. Id. Ipsa collocatio, conformatioque verborum perficitur in scribendo, h. c. arrangement, manner, style. Id. Actio vocis conformatione, ac varietate moderanda est, tone. Id. Sententiarum ornamenta et conformationes, h. c. embellishments, figures. — ¶ In *Auct. ad Herenn. 4, 53*, the figure of speech *prosopopæia* is called conformatio.*

CONFŌRMATOR (Id.), ōris, m. one who 3 forms or fashions. *Apul.*

CONFŌRMIS (con & forma), e, adj. 3 conformable, agreeable, like, similar, *συνμορφος. Sili.*

CONFŌRMŌ (con & formo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to form, fashion, form properly, give a proper form to, *διαμορφόω, συμμορφόω. Cic. Ad maiora quædam nos natura genuit et conformavit. Id. Mundus a natura conformatus. Gell. Ursa setum edit informem, lambendoque id postea conformat et fingit. Colum. ova in speciem volucrum. — Figur. to form, fashion, finish, complete, shape, polish. Cic. animum et mentem cogitatione hominum excellentium. Id. Pars philosophiæ, qua mores conformari putantur. Tacit. Illos tradidi patruo, ut sibi et posteris conformaret, h. c. should make like or worthy of. Cic. se ad voluntatem alienius, to conform, adapt. Id. Hæc vox huius præceptis conformata, h. c. perpolita atque instructa. Id. Ipsa oratio conformanda non solum electione, sed etiam constructione verborum, finished, polished. Id. Tuum consilium nonnulla in re forsitan conformare et leviter emendare possim, h. c. shape, mould, vary. — ¶ Also, simply, to make, form. *Auct. ad Herenn. rei totius imaginem. Gell. Imago tauri conformata et depicta.**

CONFŌRNICŌ (con & fornico), as, a. 1. 2 to orch, to vault. *Vitruv.*

CONFŌRTŌ (con & fortis), as, a. 1. to 3 strengthen, *Lactant.*

CONFŌSSŌS, a, um, particip. from confodio.

CONFŌVEŌ (con & foveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, 3 a. 2. same as *Foveo. Afran. ap. Non.* Jubeo hominem tolli et confoveri.

CONFRACTŌS (confringo), us, m. In *Cels. præf.* a false reading for *contractus*.

CONFRACTŌS, a, um, particip. from confringo. *Plaut.*

CONFRACTŌSŌS (con & fragosus), a, um, 2 adj. rough, rugged, craggy, uneven, *ἀνώμαλος, τραχύς. Varr. ager. Liv. loca. Varr. In confragoso, sc. loco. Colum. Locus lapidibus confragosus. — Figur. difficult, hard, rugged, harsh. Plant. condiciones. Quintil. Versus velut confragosus, jarring, harsh, discordant, inharmonious. Id. Argumenta, velut horrida et confragosa, vitantes.*

CONFRACTŌS, a, um, adj. same as *Con-*

fragosus: used by the poets. *Lucan. Confraga densis arboribus dumeta. Stat. ad confraga silvæ. 3*

CONFREMŌ (con & fremo), is, ui, n. 3. to 3 make a noise together, make a loud noise, roar, murmur, resound. *Ovid. Confrenuere omnes. Stat. Illic agmina confremunt Syrorum. Id. Collis confremat. Sil. Confremit et cælum, et percussus vocibus circus, resounds on all sides.*

CONFREQUENTŌ (con & frequento), as, 2 a. 1. to frequent, to throng. *Prudent.*

CONFRICAMENTUM (confrico), i, n. 3 something to rub with, a rubbing. *Cæc. Aurcl.*

CONFRICATYŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a rubbing, 3 friction. *Figur. Augustin.*

CONFRICŌ (con & frico), as, ui, ātum, 2 a. 1. to rub, *ἀντριβεῖν. Sueton. faciem sibi. Plin. aliquid manu. Colum. boves. Id. os sale. Veget. oculum, to rub so as to injure, to gall, fret. — ¶ Figur. Tiro ap. Gell. Sensus iudicium minationibus, h. c. to irritate, annoy. Cato, ibid. secundas res, h. c. impair. But in each passage confuso is generally read.*

CONFRINGŌ (con & frango), is, frēgi, fractum, a. 3. to break entirely, break to pieces, shatter, *διαρρηγνύμι. Cic. digitos. Plant. pultando fores. Id. imbrices et tegulas. Petron. Confractum grandine cælum. Plin. Jaga montium confracta in humeros, h. c. broken into, bent into the form of. Id. Ostendens in confracta solida omnia. — Proverb. Plant. Confregisti tesseram, h. c. amicitiam dissolvisti. — ¶ Figur. Plant. rem, to run through, squander, dissipate. — ¶ Also, figur. to break, bring down, humble, bring to naught, undo. Cic. vi consilia Senatoria, to extort an acquittal. Claudian. animum alienius. Titinn. ap. Non. alicujus superbiam. Valer. Max. rempubl. pugna temerario ingressu. Id. vires hostium.*

CONFUMENTALIS (con & frumentum), is, m. Caius, Dig. 47, 22, 4. translates by this word the Greek *συσσιτος*; perhaps, a messmate, one of a club.

CONFUGĀ (confugio), æ, m. and f. one 3 who takes sanctuary anywhere, or flies to a place of refuge; as to a church. *Cod. Just.*

CONFUGYŌ (con & fugio), is, ūgi, ūgitum, n. 3. to flee to for succor, take refuge with, flee, have recourse to, *καταφεύγω. Cæs. in naves. Cic. Ad te confugimus: a te opem petimus. Id. in aram. Ovid. ad nam. Cic. ad open alienius. Id. in fidem alienius. Id. ad clementiam alienius. Ovid. ad artes. Plin. ad unicum doloris levamentum, studia. Terent. Neque eo confugies, quid mea? h. e. to that excuse. Cic. Epicurus confugit illuc, ut neget, &c. h. c. had recourse to, took shelter in. *Auct. ad Herenn. ad imprudentiam adolescentium, h. c. to bring these forward by way of excuse. — ¶ Lactant. (pass. impers.) Confugitur ad idola.**

CONFUGIUM (confugio), ii, n. a refuge, 3 a place of succor or refuge, shelter, retreat, harbor, *καταφυγή. Stat. and Ovid.*

CONFULGEŌ (con & fulgeo), es, ulsi, 3 u. 2. to shine, glitter, glisten, *σελαγέω. Plant.*

CONFUNDŌ (con & fundo), is, ūdi, ūsum, a. 3. to pour together, pour several things into one place, mingle, mix, or blend together, *συνχεῖν. Virg. Alphens Sculis confunditur undis. Plant. una multa jura. Plin. Mel, acetum, oleum confundere crebroque permiscere. Sil. Per quæ (foramina) confundere tela tutum erat, h. c. to pour or shoot together. — ¶ Also, simply, to pour anywhere. Cic. Cibus in eam venam, quæ cava appellatur, confunditur. Colum. Vini sextarium in ca (vasa) confundito. — ¶ Figur. to unite, mingle, mix; both in a good and bad sense. *Ovid. imperium, promissa, preces in unum. Id. omnia. Cio. Cuperem utrumque: sed est difficile confundere. Id. verum cum falsis. Claudian. sacra prophanis. Horat. Confusa panthera camelo, h. c. a camelpard. Id. Nec Semcleius cum Marte confundet prælia, h. c. will join battle. Liv. sermones in unum, h. c. to speak together. Id. populi confusi in unum. Ovid. Fractis confudit in essibus ora, h. c. mingled together so as to render un-**

distinguishable. *Cic. Nec ejusmodi est oratio, ut a pluribus (oratoribus) confusa videatur, poured together, h. e. contributed, made up. Id. Confusa atque universa defensio, h. c. in which all charges are met and answered. Pandect. Confundere jus domini, h. c. to make it common to several. — Also, to bring into disorder, disturb, disorder, confuse, jumble together, confound. Liv. ordines. Tacit. Confusus ordo militiæ. Cic. An tu hæc ita confundis, et perturbas, ut, &c.? Lucrct. Aera per multum confundi verba, necesse est. Id. sensus. Vuler. Flacc. positas menses. Virg. fædus, to dissolve, rulate. Plin. Confundit plerosque similitudo nominum. Id. Hoc confundit intellectum. Quintil. quietem. — Also, of the mind, to disturb, discompose, trouble, overwhelm, perplex. *Senec. Metus et mæror confundit animum. Liv. Confusus animo. Id. audientium animos. Id. Confusa mulier ex recenti morsa animi. Id. Masinissa confusus concessit ex, &c. in confusion, under the influence of love, fear and shame. Plin. Ep. Veritas sum, ne vos festis diebus confunderem, si in memoriam gravissimi luctus reduxissem, I was afraid lest I should afflict you. Id. Qui nuntius gravi me dolore confudit. Quintil. Fulmina non tam nos confunderent, disturb, terrify. Sueton. Confusus somnio, terrified. So, of the countenance, as expressive of the state of the mind. Stat. Primæ modestia culpæ confundit vultus, disturbs, confuses. Ovid. Confusi vultus, h. c. sad. — ¶ Also, figur. to spread, extend. Cic. Est id quidem in totam orationem confundendum. Id. Vis quæ toto confusa sit mundo. Id. Lata et confusa sunt, h. c. spread, extended. — ¶ Also, to pour over, sprinkle. Hence, *Colum. Rosa confusa rubore. — ¶ Also, among the fathers of the church, Confundi, to be put to shame, overwhelmed with shame. Sulpic. Seer. — ¶ For the use of this verb among jurists, see Confusio. — ¶ See, also, Confusus, a, um.***

CONFUSANES (confusus), a, um, adj. 3 various, miscellaneous, jumbled. *Gell.*

CONFUSE (confusus), adverb, confusedly, without order or method, perplexedly, *συνκεχυμένως. Cic. Modos et partes argumentandi confuse et permixte dispersimas. Id. Confuse loquitur. Id. Confusus hesterno die est acta res, quam, &c. — ¶ Also, together, not separately, jointly. Pandect.*

CONFUSIM (Id.), confusedly. *Varr.*

CONFUSIŌ (confundo), ōnis, f. a mixing together; mingling, uniting, connecting, confounding, *συνχευσις, actus confundendi, permixtio. Cic. Confusionem suffragiorum flagitasti, h. c. that the people should vote not according to the usual order of the centuries, &c., but man by man. Id. Sinos deos, aut novos, aut alienigenas coli, confusionem habet religionum. Id. Ante hanc confusionem temporum. Id. Atque hæc conjunctio confusioque virtutum, h. c. consensus. Plin. Ep. Procurrebant omnes cum suis candidatis: multa agmina in medio, et indecora confusio. Pandect. Ferrumatio per eandem materiam facit confusionem: plumbatura vero non idem efficit, connection, union; [in which sense of extremely close or inseparable connection the verb confundo is also used by jurists]. — It is also used by jurists, when speaking of the union of several points, relations, obligations, &c. in a single person in such a manner, that some or all of them lose their force; for instance, when a man becomes heir to his debtor, an action for debt can no longer hold, as the relations of debtor and creditor have become united in his person. In this way also the verb confundo is used. Pandect. — ¶ Also, disorder, confusion. Cic. vitæ. — ¶ Also, perturbation of mind, disquiet, trouble, confusion, disturbance. *Vellei. Quæ Senatus trepidatio, quæ populi confusio. Tacit. Causam confusionis querenti. Plin. Quam ego audio confusionem tuam fuisse, h. c. tristitiam. Id. Erit confusio mea solatio, h. c. sollicitudini. — So, of the**

countenance, *Petr.* Simulationem vultus confusione obumbrare. — *¶ Tacit.* Crebra oris confusio pro modestia accipiebatur, *suffusion, redness.*

CŌNFŪSŪS, a, um, particip. from *confundo*. — *¶ Adj.* brought into disorder, disorderly, confused. *Virg.* strages, h. c. of dead bodies lying in confusion. *Vitr.* vinum, thick, not clear. *Tacit.* Confusior facies, h. e. so bruised, shattered, as not to be distinguishable. *Sueton.* Confusissimus mos. — *¶ Also*, of the mind, confused, perplexed. *Liv.* Confusus atque incertus animi. *Petr.* Confusus et consilii egeus. *Val. Flacc.* Confusa pectora firmat, h. c. dubitantia. But see also *Confundo*.

CŌNFŪTATŪS (confuto), ōnis, f. a confuting or disproving; an answer to objections; a confutation, disproof, ἀνασκευή. *Auct.* ad *Hieronym.*

CŌNFŪTATŪR (Id.), ōris, m. one who confutes. *Hieronym.*

CŌNFŪTŪS, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. [perhaps derived from *con* & *fundo*, as from *fundo* appear to come *futuro*, *futuris*, *futo*; and it may mean originally, to set in motion by stirring up (confundendo); or, to allay boiling water by pouring upon it (confundendo) cold water. *Tull.* ap. *Non.* Cocus magnum ahenum, quando fervit, paula confutat trua. — Hence] to repress, restrain, check, mitigate, allay, oppose, hard push, bring down, subdue. *Cic.* audaciam alicujus. *Tiro* ap. *Gell.* minationibus alicuique. *Cato*, *ibid.* Ne quid adversi eveniat, quod nostras secundas res confutet, hinder, impede, destroy. *Apul.* Palla splendens meum confutabat obtutum, h. e. dazzled, checked or drove back (as it were). *Cic.* dolores. *Terent.* Illic confutabitur dictis. — *¶ Also*, to refute. *Cic.* argumenta. *Plaut.* istos, qui me culpant. — *¶ Also*, to convict. *Ammian.* Contra reimp. tot labores suscepisse, confutati. — *¶ Also*, according to *Non.* in the sense of confundere, to join, unite; for which he quotes *Varr.* ædium summa atria.

CŌNFŪTŪS (con & futuo), is, same as *3 Futuo*. *Catull.*

CŌNFŪTŪRŪS, a, um, particip. from *3 consum*. *Plaut.* Confido confuturum, h. e. confore.

CŌNGARRIŪS (con & garrio), is, n. 4. to prattle often, babble. *Antonin.* Imperat. apud *Fronton.*

CŌNGAUDĒS (con & gaudeo), es, n. 2. to rejoice with, rejoice. *Tertull.*

CŌNGELASCŪS (con & gelasco), is, n. 3. to congeal, freeze. *Gell.*

CŌNGELATIŪS (congelato), ōnis, f. a congealing, freezing, ἐκρήξις. *Plin.*

CŌNGELŪS (con & gelo), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to congeal, freeze, ἐκρήγνυμι. *Valer. Flacc.* pectora nautis. *Plin.* cadentes pruinas. *Colum.* Oleum si congelatur, fracescet. *Varr.* Mare congelatum. *Martial.* Nasus congelatus. *Id.* Quid prodest si te congelat uxor anus? turns you to ice (as it were). — Also, to cool (as a cooked dish). *Pallad.* — *¶ Also*, to make hard or thick. *Colum.* lac, to curdle. *Scribon. Larg.* Ubi se congelaverit adeps. *Ovid.* in lapidem rictus serpentis. — *¶ Intrans.* to become frozen or congealed: to grow hard. *Ovid.* Ister Congelat, freezes. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Congelasse amicium nostrum latabar otio, to grow torpid or stiff with having nothing to do. — *¶ Also*, to become hard, solid, thick. *Ovid.* Quidquid vesica (lyncum) remisit, congelat aere tacto. *Id.* Lingua congelat, becomes hardened, turns to stone.

CŌNGEMINATIŪS (congemino), ōnis, f. 3 *Plaut.* Quæ hæc congeminiatio? h. c. embracing, hugging.

CŌNGEMINŪS (con & gemino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to double, redouble, διπλαῖω. *Virg.* Per ossa securim congeminat, h. e. repeats the blows of the axe. *Id.* Crebros ensibus ictus congeminant, lay on, deal repeatedly. *Sil.* fremitu suspiria. *Valer. Flacc.* patrum preana. — *¶ Absol.* *Plaut.* Tu peperisti Amphitruonem, ego alium peperisti Sosiam: Nunc si paterum patera peperit, omnes congeminavimus, &c. nos.

CŌNGEMISCŪS (con & gemisco), is, n. 3.

to groan or sigh together, lament, bewail. *Augustin.* and *Tertull.* 3

CŌNGEMŪS (con & gemo), is, ui, n. 3. to groan, groan loudly or together, συγγε-
vάζω. *Cic.* Congemuit Senatus frequens. *Sueton.* De repente, velut inpar dolori, congemuit. — *Figur.* *Virg.* (de arbore) Supremum congemuit. — *¶ Also*, Transitive, to groan over, lament, bewail. *Valer. Flacc.* positum feretro. *Lucr.* mortem.

CŌNGENER (con & genus), ēris, adject. of the same or like race, συγγενής, ἀμφο-
vῆς. *Plin.*

CŌNGENER (con & gener), i, m. a fellow 3 or joint son-in-law (h. c. having the same father-in-law with another). *Symonoch.*

CŌNGENERŪS (con & genero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to beget or generate at the same time; to bear at the same time. *Varr.* Porci congenerati. *Id.* Verba congenerata, h. e. of the same origin. *Colum.* Senium parentis congeneratum, h. e. inborn. — Also, figur. to associate, connect. *Enn.* ap. *Non.* Quem mihi congenerat affinitas.

CŌNGENITŪS (con & genitus), a, um, 2 particip. begotten together, coeval. *Plin.* pili. *Id.* Vastitas congenita mundo.

CŌNGENUCLŪS (con & genu), as, n. 1. 3 to fall on the knees; to bend the knees. *Cæsar.* ap. *Non.*

CŌNGENŪLATŪS (Id.), a, um, particip. 3 fallen on his knees. *Sisenn.* ap. *Non.*

CŌNGENŪS (Id.), as, a. 1. to join the knees. *Novius* ap. *Non.*

CŌNGER (κόνγρος), gri, m. a conger, conger-eel, sea-eel. *Plaut.*

CŌNGERIA, w, f. for congeries. *Jal.* *Frontin.*

CŌNGERIES (congero), ēi, f. a mass, 2 heap, pile, hoard, συμμόρημα, συνασπισ-
μός. *Ovid.* silvæ. *Valer. Flacc.* cada-
verum, a heap of slain. *Plin.* struis, h. c. lignorum. *Id.* Construcere congeriem lapidum, a heap. *Id.* grani. *Lucan.* pulveris. *Gell.* sordium. — Absol. a pile or heap of wood. *Quintil.* Flamma, quæ magna congerie convalluerat. — *¶ Used* also of the confused mass of chaos. *Ovid.* *Metam.* 1, 33. — *¶ Figur.* *Lucan.* Venit ætas omnis in unam congeriem. — *¶ Also*, in oratory, a species of amplification in which several words, sentences, or ideas, are heaped (as it were) upon one another (as in *Terent.* Mea est potens, proca, magnifica, sumptuosa, nobilis). *Quintil.*

CŌNGERMANESCŪS (con & germanus), 3 is, n. 3. grow up with (like a brother). *Apul.*

CŌNGERMINALIS (congermino), e, adj. 3 growing on the same twig, stalk, &c. *Augustin.*

CŌNGERMINŪS (con & germino), as, n. 3 1. to shoot, to bud. *Gell.* — *¶ Con-*
germinatus (according to some) occurs in *Varr.* ap. *Non.* in the figur. sense, associated, united.

CŌNGERŪS (con & gero), is, essi, estum, a. 3. to carry or bring together, heap or pile up, collect, accumulate. *Nepos.* Undique quod idoneum ad munendum putarent, congererent. *Cic.* viaticum. *Cæs.* aggerem ex materia. *Plin.* opes. *Virg.* Congesta cremantur thurea dona, dapes, &c. *Plin.* Insulæ ab Acheloo amne congesta. *Virg.* Congesta oppida, h. e. built, constructed. *Id.* Aram sculphri congerere arboribus, h. c. to rear a funeral pile. *Id.* Congesta cubilia blattis, h. e. plena. — Absol. *Martial.* Rape, congere, aufer, h. e. heap up, accumulate (wealth). *Virg.* Locum, quo congersere palumbes, h. e. have built (their nests). — *Figur.* *Quintil.* Actio congesta dierum ac noctium studio, h. c. heaped together, collected, made up. *Ovid.* Congerimus oscula, mutually snatch kisses, kiss each other repeatedly. *Martial.* ζῶν καὶ ψυχὴ congerere, h. e. to repeat, reiterate. — *¶ Also*, to bring together to any place, to heap together in any place, to bring, carry, crowd, throw, give, lay upon, attribute, ascribe. *Lucr.* laticem in vas. *Plaut.* cibos in alvum. *Cic.* grana in os. *Terent.* penum in cellulam. *Plin.* lanceas, to hurl together. *Senec.* saxa in caput. *Val. Flacc.* ictus alicui, to heap, lay. *Plin.* tres anulos

uni digito, to crowd. — Hence, *Senec.* sestertium millies in culinam, to spend upon: to lavish upon. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Congerantur in unum omnia, attributed, ascribed. *Id.* crimina in alicquem. *Id.* maledicta in alicquem, to heap upon. *Id.* Pompeius, in quem dii omnia ornamenta congestissent. *Id.* Quam (turbam patronorum) ego congesti in hunc sermonem, have brought in, introduced, crowded together. *Sueton.* fausta omnia et eximias laudes alicui. *Liv.* in alicquem causas vastati agri, h. e. to lay the blame on.

CŌNGERŪS (congero), ōnis, m. one who 3 carries together, collects; a thief. *Plaut.*

CŌNGERRŪS (con & gerræ), ōnis, m. 3. 3 a play-fellow; a comrade, jolly companion. *Plaut.* — *¶ Festus* uses also *congerro*.

CŌNGESTĒ (congestus), and **CŌNGES-** 3 *TIM*, adverb, in heaps, heaped together, σωρηδόν. *Apul.* — *¶ Figur.* *Capitolin.* Et quidem hæc breviter et congeste, summarily, briefly, succinctly.

CŌNGESTICIUS. See *Congestitius*. 3

CŌNGESTIŪS (congero), ōnis, f. a bringing together; a heaping together. *Vitruc.* terræ. *Id.* fossarum, h. e. filling, filling up. — *Figur.* *Maci.* honorum. *Macro.* enumerationis. — *¶ Also*, a heap, pile. *Pandect.*

CŌNGESTITIŪS, and **CŌNGESTICIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. cast up in heaps, raised, heaped or piled up, σωρηδόν. *Colum.* humus, loose, brought together. *Vitruc.* locus, ground laid on heaps, loose or broken ground.

CŌNGESTŪS (Id.), us, m. a heaping or gathering together. *Cic.* avium. *Tacit.* copiarum. — *¶ Also*, a heap, pile. *Lucr.* arenæ. *Tacit.* Congesta lapidum non stat urbs. *Colum.* Congesta culmorum et frondium supertegere. — *Figur.* multitude, abundance. *Senec.* rerum ex orbe toto coeuntium.

CŌNGESTŪS, a, um, particip. from *con-*
gero. — *¶ Adj.* thick, full, fat. *Auson.* Congestior alvo.

CŌNGIALIS (congius), e, adj. holding a 2 congius. *Plaut.*

CŌNGIARIUM (Id.), ii, n. a vessel holding a congius. *Pandect.* — Also, a largess or dole given to the Roman people, in wine, oil, &c.; a congiury. *Plin.* — *¶ Also*, a gratuity of money given to the people or to soldiers. *Sueton.* and *Cic.* — And, to learned men or artists; a prescot, douceur. *Senec.* and *Sueton.* — And to friends. *Cic.* — *¶ Figur.* *Senec.* Sejanus patrem tuum (h. e. ejus vitam et rem familiarem) clienti suo Satrio Secundo congiarium dedit, h. e. has made a present of, has remitted or pardoned to please him.

CŌNGIARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *Plin.* 3 Congiarius cadus, holding a congius. — *¶ Congiarius* seems to be properly an adjective, with *vas* or *donum* understood.

CŌNGILIS. See *Congylis*.

CŌNGIŪS (unc.), ii, m. a measure of 2 liquids containing six sextarii, χοῦβς χοῦβς. *Liv.*

CŌNGLACIŪS (con & glacio), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to turn to ice, ἐκρήγνυμι. *Cic.* Aqua neque congelaciaret frigibus. — *Figur.* *Cæsar.* ad *Cic.* Curioni nostro tribunatus congelaciaret, h. c. is inactive. — *¶ Transitive*, to make into ice; to freeze into ice. *Plin.* Grandinem congelaciato imbri gigni. *Albinov.* Congelaciatur aquæ.

CŌNGLICŪS (con & glisc), is, n. 3. to 3 glimmer out, beam out. *Figur.* to grow, increase. *Plaut.*

CŌNGLOBATIŪS (conглоbo), ōnis, f. a 2 gathering round or together like a ball; a collecting together, gathering together, συσπῆμα. *Senec.* Multa conglobatione ignium se conjungens illorum orbis. *Tacit.* Non casus, nec fortuita conglobatio turmam aut cuneum facit.

CŌNGLOBŪS (con & globo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to gather into a round form, ball or lump. *Cic.* Marc. cum supra terram sit, conglobatur undique æquabiliter, is rounded. *Id.* Terra globosa, et undique ipsa in sese nubibus suis conglobata. *Id.* Conglobata figura, rounded, round. *Plin.* Fulmen conglobatur impetu. *Id.* Conglobatus sanguis. *Id.* In semet conglobatus, rolled up, gathered up

Apul. Venti in crassam nubium speciem conglobantur. — ¶ Hence, to gather into a heap; to heap or crowd together; to gather together, collect. *Liv.* Milites multis itineribus dissipati, cum se in unum conglobassent, had formed themselves, had gathered together. *Sallust.* Catervatim, uti quosque fors conglobaverat, in nostros incurrunt. *Tacit.* Miles se in templo conglobaverat. *Liv.* Milites in testudinem conglobati. *Liv.* Ibi proditores conglobati, drawn up in troops. *Sallust.* Neque cunctae gentes conglobatae movere queunt imperium, collected, united. *Liv.* Redibant conglobati, in companies or bodies. *Cic.* Definitiones conglobatae, accumulated.

CÖNGLÖMERATYÖ (conglomerato), ðnis, 3 f. a gathering together, collection, throng, crowd. *Cod. Just.*

CÖNGLÖMERÖ (con & glomerö), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to wind up, form into a clow or ball, conglomerate, συσπειράω, τολπειώ. *Lucret.* and *Cels.* — ¶ Hence, to heap, accumulate. *Enn. ap. Non.* omnia in me mala.

CÖNGLÖRIFYCÖ (con & glorifico), as, a. 3 l. to glorify, to glorify with. *Tertull.* and *Cod. Just.*

CÖNGLÖTYNÄYÖ (conglutino), ðnis, f. 1 a gluing together, soldering, cementing, συγκόλλησις. *Cic.* Conglutinatio inventa facile dissolvitur. — *Figur.* *Cic.* verborum, a joining or closing together.

CÖNGLÖTINÖ (con & glutino), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to glue together, solder, cement, συγκόλλάω. *Vitruv.* Calx utrasque res inter se conglutinat. *Pandect.* Libriconglutinati. — ¶ Also, of the flesh, to unite, join firmly together. *Plin.* vulnera recentia. — ¶ *Figur.* to join together, bind together, cement, connect, unite, compose. *Cic.* Hominem eadem optime, quæ conglutinavit, natura dissolvit. *Id.* voluntates nostras consuetudine. *Id.* amicitias. *Id.* Ex his totus conglutinatus est, made up, moulded. *Terent.* amores nuptiis, to cement, confirm. *Plaut.* Compara, fabricare, finge quod lubet, conglutina, ut, &c. h. e. contrive, devise.

CÖNGLÖTINÖSÖS (con & glutinosus), 3 a, um, adj. glutinous, gluey, viscous, tenacious, κολλώδης. *Veget.*

CÖNGRADYÖS (con & gradus), a, um, adj. 3 keeping pace with. *Avien.*

CÖNGRÆCÖ (con & græcor), as, a. 1. to 3 carouse away, spend in eating and drinking. *Plaut.* aurum. — See *Græcor.*

CÖNGRÄTÖLÄTYÖ (congratulator), ðnis, 3 f. a congratulating, greeting, wishing joy to; congratulation. *Valer. Max.*

CÖNGRÄTÖLÖR (con & gratulor), äris, 2 ätus sum, dep. 1. to congratulate, rejoice with, wish joy to. *Cic.* felicitati tuæ. *Id.* Si mihi tum essent omnes congratulati. *Plaut.* Congratulantes, quia pugnavi fortiter.

CÖNGRÄDYÖR (con & gradior), äris, gressus sum, dep. 3. to go or move with, συμβαίνω, συνέρχομαι. *Cic.* Luna congrediens cum sole. — ¶ Also, to go or come together (for the sake of a visit or conversation), to go up to one, to accost, meet, converse with, have a meeting with. *Cic.* Si ipse coram congredi poteris, meditare, &c. *Id.* Spes brevi tempore congrediendi. *Plaut.* Nunc haud scio an colloquar: congrediar. *Heus Theu-* *ropides, Pll* go up to him. *Cic.* Nec illos congressuros, nec si congressi essent, Pompeium ad ullam conditionem accessurum putabam. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* In Macedonia congrediemur. *Plaut.* Hanc congrediar astu. *Cic.* Cum eo sæpe congressus, having frequently an interview with. *Lucret.* Congressa peribunt, h. e. accumulata, connexa. — ¶ Often, to join battle, fight, encounter, engage. *Nepos.* Quotiescumque cum eo congressus, semper discessit superior. *Cæs.* prælio cum finitinis. *Cic.* contra ipsum Cæsarem. *Virg.* Nec pede congressos æquo, nec tela ferentes. *Aurcl. Vict.* adversus Constantinum, march to attack. *Id.* inter se. *Curt.* totis viribus. *Ovid.* Congreditur Cygno. — Also, with the ucc. to attack (in close fight), fall upon, engage with. *Virg.* hunc et hunc. *Tacit.* Pars congressi, quidam eminens proturbant. — Also, in forensic language. *Pandect.* Cum quo

(creditores) congrediantur. — *Figur.* to contend, dispute, engage (in words, before a court). *Cic.* Ad repugnandum congressa defensio. *Id.* Congredere mecum criminibus ipsis.

CÖNGREGABILIS (congrego), adj. e, solciable, inclined to gather, collect. *Cic.* apum examina.

CÖNGREGÄLIS (congreg), e, adjunct. 3 *Terentian.* vinculum, h. e. fraternum. **CÖNGREGÄTIM** (congregatus), adverb, 3 in a heap, together. *Prudent.*

CÖNGREGÄTYÖ (congrego), ðnis, f. an assembling or gathering together, συναγέλασμός. *Cic.* hominum. — *Figur.* *Quintil.* Congregatio criminum accusantem adjuvat. *Id.* Peroratio est rerum repetitio et congregatio, a uniting or putting together; a recapitulating.

CÖNGREGÄTYÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. 3 congregative. *Priscian.*

CÖNGREGÄTÖR (Id.), ðris, m. one who 3 assembles or collects together. *Arnob.*

CÖNGRËGÖ (con & grex), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. properly, to collect into a flock. *Plin.* oves. — Also, of other animals. *Plin.* Cetera animalia congregari videmus. *Id.* Ciconiæ abitura congregantur in loco certo. *Id.* (of a single animal) Cum ceteris ejusdem generis congregari, join himself. — Particularly of men, to collect, assemble, congregate. *Cic.* Dispersos homines unum in locum congregare. *Id.* unum se in locum. *Id.* se cum equalibus. *Id.* Hominem in eundem hunc numerum congregasti. *Id.* Multitudo hominum ex egentibus congregata. *Id.* Vis congregata. *Senec.* Quibus me tempus aliquod congregavit. *Plin.* Mesopotamiam vicatim dispersam Macedones in urbes congregare. — ¶ *Figur.* *Quintil.* turbam vocabulorum. *Id.* Infirmitate (argumenta) congreganda sunt, h. e. are to be heaped together, accumulated, not dealt upon individually.

CÖNGRËSSYÖ (congrédior), ðnis, f. a coming together, meeting (in a friendly manner, as for conversation, &c.); hence, sometimes, a conversation, σύνωδος, πρόσδος. *Cic.* Minus acerbum fuit, quam fuisset cum congressio, tum vero digressio nostra. *Id.* Nemo illum aditu, nemo congressione, nemo sermone, nemo convivio dignum judicabat. *Id.* Amori congressio causam attulit. *Id.* Sermo versetur in congressionibus familiarium. *Lactant.* uxoris, h. e. concubitus. *Cic.* Una mehercule nostra vel severa, vel jocosa congressio pluris erit, quam, &c. — ¶ Also, with hostile intent, a conflict, encounter, engagement, battle. *Claud. Quadrig.* Ea congressio in ipso ponte, utroque exercitu spectante facta est. *Justia.* Prima belli congressione. *Id.* Prima illi cum Amilcare prælii congressio.

CÖNGRËSSÖS (Id.), us, m. a coming together, meeting, interview, opportunity of conversing with. *Cic.* Omnes aditum, sermonem, congressum tuum fugiunt. *Id.* Venire in congressum colloquiumque alicujus. *Id.* Ut omnia placarentur inter vos, conspectu ipso congressusque vestro. *Id.* Si quis congressus fuerit mihi cum Cæsare. *Liv.* Congressu æqualium prohibitus, from all intercourse with. *Virg.* Petere congressus alicujus. *Plin.* seminarum, h. e. concubitus. — Of beasts, *Cic.* Congressusne aliquo inter se, an jam inde ab ortu naturæ ipsæ congregatæ sint. — ¶ Also, a conflict, encounter, contest, battle. *Cic.* In gladiatorio certamine ante congressum multa fiunt. *Cæs.* In primo congressu, in the first onset. *Virg.* Tres uno congressu mittere neci, in one attack. — ¶ *Figur.* *Lucret.* Esse alios alibi congressus material, h. e. conjunctions, unions.

CÖNGRËSSÖS, a, um, particip. from congrédior.

CÖNGRËX (con & grex), ägis, adjunct. of 3 the same flock. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, assembled, collected, united. *Auson.* Congrege vulgo, h. e. multitudine congregata. *Prudent.* Quem congrege nexu Pax et Roma tenent, h. e. juncto, cordi. *Tertull.* Nullis commissionibus congreges, h. e. either not concerned in or not meeting for the purpose of.

CÖNGRË (congruus), adverb, aptly, 3 congruously, fitly, suitably. *Martian. Capell.*

CÖNGRËENS, tis, particip. pres. from congruo. — ¶ *Adj.* agreeing, correspondent, answerable, congruous, agreeable, suitable, fit, opt, proper, consistent, εὐαρόμζων. *Cic.* Actio menti congruens. *Id.* Actio congruens et apta ad animos permovendos. *Id.* Quibus literis congruentes fuerunt aliæ. *Tacit.* Congruentia exta. *Lactant.* Quid congruentius Deo? h. e. more worthy of, better adapted to. *Apul.* Congruentissima voce acclamare, h. e. very concordant. *Liv.* Congruens clamor a Roman's, h. e. oocordant; opposed to dissensus. *Tertull.* Congruentissima est, animam puniri, most fitting, suitable. — ¶ Also, of the body, well-proportioned. *Sueton.*

CÖNGRËENTER (congruens), adv. aptly, 2 fitly, agreeably, suitably, προσήκόντως, ὀρθόλογως, ἁρμοζόντως. *Cic.* Ut ad id, quodcumque agetur, apte congruenterque dicamus. *Id.* Congruenter naturæ vivere. *Mimic. Feliz.* De toto congruentius promptiusque requiremus. *Tertull.* Congruentissime exprimere.

CÖNGRËENTYÄ (Id.), e, f. suitability, 2 conformity, likeness, congruity, εὐαρμοστία, ἑφαρμογή. *Sueton.* morum. *Plia.* Ep. congruentiam (statuæ), symmetry, proportion. *Apul.* pronuntiandi.

CÖNGRÖÖ (perhaps from con & ruo, by inserting g), is, ui, n. 3. to come together, meet, συνέρχομαι. *Senec.* Zenon congruere judicat stellas, et radios inter se committere. *Vitruv.* Gutte inter se congruunt, et confunduntur. *Valer. Flacc.* Quo jam manus matrum congruerat. *Id.* Linguis adversus utrinque congruit serpens, h. e. adverso ore concurrat. — ¶ *Figur.* to happen together, occur at the same time. *Tacit.* Forte congruerat, ut Clodii Macri, et Fonteii Capitonis cædes nuntiarentur. —

¶ Very often, to agree, accord, suit, notch, fit, square, answer, correspond, συναρμόζω, συμφωνέω. *Terent.* Ecce autem similia omnia: omnes congruunt. *Id.* Mulier mulieri magis congruit. *Plaut.* Sane illi congruunt inter se concorditer. *Plin.* Crocum vino mire congruit. *Liv.* Sciebat, tempus, quo ipse eos sustulisset, ad id ipsum congruere. *Id.* in enim morem. *Cic.* Siculi suos dies mensesque congruere volunt cum solis lunæque ratione. *Id.* Reliqua patebant, et cum Terentiæ summa congruebant. *Id.* Non omni causæ congruit orationis unum genus. *Id.* De re una solum dissident, de ceteris mirifice congruunt. *Id.* cum moribus et natura alicujus. *Gell.* Loquentia Sallustio maxime congruit, comes well from the mouth of, &c., is much after the manner of, &c. — Hence, to live together amicably. *Aurcl. Vict.* — Also, to be the part of, suitable to, to become. *Pandect.* Congruet bono et gravi Præsidi curare, ut, &c. So, absol. *Plin.* Pluvio tractu vites rariores poni, congruit, it is best; it is advisable. *Id.* Congruens crat, parentes obtinere, &c.

CÖNGRÖÖS (congruo), a, um, adj. apt, 3 fit, convenient, agreeable, suitable, proper, congruous. *Plaut.* Nam cum illa sane congruus sermo tibi. *Ovid.* alimenta. *Rutil.* Congrua fata reis. *Pandect.* Verrecundia maternæ congruam ferre sententiam. — ¶ Also, concordant, unumimous. *Apul.*

CÖNJECTANËÄ (conjicio), ðrum, n. 3 memorandum-books, common-place books, a writing in which is set down what happens to occur to our minds. *Gell.*

CÖNJECTÄTYÖ (conjecio), ðnis, f. a 2 guessing, conjecturing; a conjecture, surmise, στοχασμός. *Plin.* de Deo. *Id.* Conjectatio ingens opum. *Id.* Somni quæstio non obscurem conjectationem habet. *Gell.* lubrica atque ambigua.

CÖNJECTÄTÖRYÖS (conjectator), a, um, 3 adj. relating to conjecture, conjectural, στοχαστικός. *Gell.* Al. aliter leg.

CÖNJECTYÖ (conjicio), ðnis, f. a throw 1 ing, hurling, συμβολή. *Cic.* Neque ictu cominus, neque conjectione telorum. — ¶ *Figur.* a guessing, divination, a conjectural explanation, interpretation. *Cic.* somniorum. *Pandect.* alicujus rei

ex consuetudine, &c. — ¶ Conjectio cause, a *breuiat*, or *summary account of the case*. *Ascon.* — ¶ Also, *subject matter, point in dispute*. *Plin.* 28, 2. (ē lect. *Hard.*)

CONJECTŌ (frequentat. from *conicio*), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to throw together, throw, cast, συμβάλλω. *Vetus decret. ap. Gell.* hostium duces in carcerem. — ¶ Also, to carry together, contribute. *Gell.* Conjectabamus ad cōsulam non cupidias ciborum, sed argutias questionum.

— ¶ Oftener, to infer or conclude by conjecture, to conjecture, guess, augur, divine, imagine. *Terent.* Neque scio quid dicam, aut quid conjectem. *Lio* Meas opiniones, conjectando rem vetustate obrutam, non interponam. *Id.* Eventu rem conjectantes. *Quintil.* Utrum sit, &c., conjectat. *Tacit.* Perinde socii de imperio utriusque conjectabant: sed experimentum contra fuit. *Id.* vultu offensionem. *Id.* aliquid ex aliqua re. *Id.* aliquid acceleraturum. *Apul.* Potentie deorum animis conjectata. — Also, to interpret, to augur from; as the entrails of a beast which had been sacrificed. *Sueton.*

CONJECTŌR (conicio), ōris, m. an interpreter of dreams or omens, ὀνειροπόλος, ὀνειροκρίτης. *Cic.* Conjector et interpres somniorum. *Id.* Defert ad conjectorem, somniasse se, &c. *Plaut.* Tiresiam conjectorem advocabo, h. e. the soothsayer. — ¶ Also, a conjecturer, interpreter (in general). *Plaut.* Isti orationi Œdipo opus conjectore est, qui Sphynge interpres fuit, to develop the meaning of.

CONJECTRIX (conjector), icis, f. a female soothsayer or interpreter of dreams. *Plaut.*

CONJECTŪRĀ (conicio), æ, f. a conjecture, guess, conjectural inference or conclusion, ὀραχασμός. *Cic.* Etiamne in tam perspicuis rebus conjectura capienda sit? *Id.* De ceteris ex hoc conjecturam facere debebitis. *Id.* conjecturam facere, quod genus hoc videatur. *Id.* Ex vultu candidatorum conjecturam faciunt, quantum, &c. *Id.* Facere conjecturam in aliquo. *Id.* Facere conjecturam de se, h. e. of himself, from his own judgment. *Cic.* Conjectura duci ad suspicandum. *Id.* Quærere aliquid conjectura. *Quintil.* Quærere aliquid per conjecturam. *Cic.* Quantum conjectura consequatur. *And.* *Id.* Conjectura assequi, to attain, guess, hit. *Horat.* *B. Alex.* Conjectura aliquid scire. *Cels.* Non scientia comprehendere, sed conjectura prosequi. *Plaut.* Reperire aliquid conjectura. *Cic.* Artes, quæ conjectura continentur, et sunt opinabiles. *Id.* Si quam conjecturam affert hominibus tacita corporis figura, h. e. ground for conjecture. *Sueton.* Veritatis conjectura difficilis, h. e. conjecture, finding out, discovery. — ¶ In particular, a divination, interpretation, as of dreams. *Cic.*

CONJECTŪRALIS (conjectura), e, adj. conjectural, relating to conjecture consisting in conjecture, ὀραχαστικός. *Cels.* Medicina est ars conjecturalis. — ¶ Constitutio, causa, quæstio, controversia, status conjecturalis, h. e. about matter of fact, and to be made out by circumstances. *Cic.*

CONJECTŪRALITER (conjecturalis), ad-3 verb, by conjecture. *Sidon.*

CONJECTŪRŌ (conjectura), as, a. 1. to conjecture. *Senec.* Conjecturare in occulto. *Al. leg.* conjectura ire in occulto.

CONJECTŪS, a, um, particip. from *conicio*.

CONJECTŪS (conicio), us, m. a throwing, casting, συμβολή. *Lucret.* Conjectu brachii trudere aliquid. *Petr.* extra teli conjectum consistere, *rench.* *Liv.* Venire ad teli conjectum, within *rench.* *Cic.* Domus fracta conjectu lapidum. *Plin.* Æthiopide herba annes siccare conjectu. *Id.* Vester in me animorum, oculorumque conjectus, turning, cast, glance. — ¶ Also, a collecting, binding, uniting together. *Lucret.* material. — Also, a heap, pile. *Lucret.* lapidum spiclorumque.

CONJEFER (conis & fero), and **CONYGER** 3 (conus & gero), a, um, adj. bearing cone-shaped fruit or nuts. *Virg.* cyparissii. *Catull.* pinum.

CONJICIŌ (con & jacio), is, jēci, jectum, a. 3. to throw together, throw, cast, sling, hurl, discharge, συμβάλλω, καταβάλλω. *Lucret.* Montibus ex altis magnus decursus aquarum Frangitur coniciens silvarum. *Id.* Etesia flabra aquilorum nubila conjiciunt in eas partes. *Cæs.* in nostros tela. *Id.* tela intra vallum. *But.* *Nepos.* Ut concurrentes insidiatores animadvertit, tela in eos conjecit, threw with haste, rapidity, eagerness. *Anct. B. Afric.* incolas in flammam. *Cic.* aliquem (interfectum) in plausum. *Plaut.* palliolum in collum, h. e. to gather up, and throw over the shoulder. *Virg.* galeas igni, for in ignem. *Id.* anguem hinc, for in hanc. *Plin.* Piscis conjectus in piscinis, for in piscinas. *Colum.* Salem in arceo, for in arceum. *So.* *Plin.* lupinum solo, h. e. serere. — Hence, figur. to throw, cast, bring, thrust, drive, impel, set, put, &c. *Cic.* aliquem in carcerem, in vincula. *Id.* aliquem in equuleum. *Id.* aliquem domum, h. e. to force him to stay at home. *Cæs.* hostes in fugam, put to flight. *Cic.* se in fugam, to take to flight. *So.* *Terent.* se in pedes. *Id.* se intro, be-take himself quickly. *Cæs.* se in signa et manipulos. *Cic.* se sub scalas. *Id.* se in noctem, throw himself on, commit himself to, h. e. to travel by night. *Id.* se in versum voluntate, h. e. to apply. *Senec.* animum ad alias formas, aliasque, to turn, direct. *Cic.* pecuniam in propylæa, to lay out, spend. *Liv.* aliquem in metum, to put in fear, alarm. *Id.* hostes in terrorem et tumultum. *Terent.* aliquem in lætitiā. *Id.* aliquem in nuptias, precipitate, inolece. *Id.* in breve tempus, to limit, confine. *Cic.* crimina in aliquem. *Id.* maledicta in vitam alieujus. *Liv.* crimen in ea tempora, h. e. to throw upon, to affirm that it was then committed. *Cic.* id præmium in eum librum, to assign, attach (speaking of one which he had taken from several on hand). *Id.* oculos in aliquem, cast. *Id.* petitionem, to aim, direct; to seek to stab one; also used by *Cic.* generally, to aim, or direct an attack upon one. *Cæs.* gladium in aliquem, to thrust. *So.* *Ovid.* Conjecto rupit præcordia ferro. *Anct. B. Afric.* præmium in noctem, to defer, put off. — Hence, to throw out, let fall, give utterance to, utter, pronounce. *Cic.* Oratio (h. e. words) tam improbe in clarissimos viros conjecta. *Id.* Omen conjectum a vulgo in illam provinciam. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* illam vocem, oportere, &c. *Afran. ap. Non.* verba inter se, h. e. to quarrel, dispute, wrangle. *Id.* (absol.) Conjicere cum patre, to dispute, wrangle. — *Gell.* Conjicere causam (ad iudices), to lay open or state briefly. — ¶ Also, to conclude, or infer by conjecture, to conjecture, guess, divine. *Cic.* quæ tempestas impendat. *Id.* te fuisse Lanuvii. *Id.* de matre suavianda, acute arguteque. *Nepos.* de futuris. *Plaut.* Annos sexaginta natus, ut conicio. — Also, to explain, expound, or interpret, by conjecture. *Plaut.* huic somnium. — ¶ Also, to connect, unite, collect. *Lucret.* 2, 1060. — ¶ *Plaut.* Conjexit for conjecerit.

CONILĀ (κονίλη), u, f. a plant of the genus origanum. *Apul.*

CONISCŌ (κονίζω), as, n. 1. properly, to raise the dust. — Hence, to dig up the ground by kicking backwards. *Lucret.* Agni ludunt blandique coniscant. *Al. leg.* coniscant. — ¶ Also, as wrestlers cover themselves with fine dust before fighting, to prepare for fight, to fight. *Cic.* ap. *Quintil.* Caput opponis, eum eo coniscans. — ¶ But the word is rendered by some, to butt with the horns.

CONISTERIUM (κονιστήριον), ii, n. a place in the palestra where the athletes, after being anointed with oil, were besprinkled with dust that they might take the surer hold of one another. *Vitruv.*

CONITI is read by *Hard.* in *Plin.* it is the opposite of *aconiti*.

CONJUGALIS (conjux), e, adj. conjugate, relating to marriage, γαμήλιος. *Tacit.* amor. *Id.* licentia. *Senec.* Dii conjugales, h. e. Juno, Hymen, &c. *Colum.* Galli protegere debent conjugalem gregem, h. e. the hens.

CONJUGALITER (conjugalis), adverb, 3 like married people. *Augustin.*

CONJUGĀTIŌ (conjugio), ōnis, f. a tying or fastening to one jugum or cross-pole, συζυγία. *Cic.* Adminiculorum ordines, capitum conjugatio, religatio, et propagatio vitium. *Alii* plerique leg. jugatio.

— ¶ *Arnob.* Conjugatio corporum, h. e. coitus. — ¶ Of verbs, in grammar, inflection by tenses and persons, a conjugating. *Martinn.* *Capell.*

¶ Among rhetoricians, the connecting of words by a common derivation, affinity of words. *Cic.* — ¶ In logic, a connecting of two propositions, so as to draw a conclusion from them. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, a mixing together, mixture. *Apul.*

CONJUGĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who joins, couples, or unites together. *Catull.*

Boni configurator amoris, h. e. Hymen.

CONJUGĀLIS (conjugium), e, adj. relating to marriage, conjugal, connubial, γαμήλιος. *Ovid.* jura. *Id.* festa. *Id.* fœdus.

CONJŪGIS (conjugio), e, adj. binding together, fit for binding together, or bound together, connected. *Apul.* Quinque conjuges copule. *Id.* Me cum meo vectore illo equo factum conservum atque conjugem, h. e. my comrade. *Solin.* (Delphini) Conjuges evagantur (but this may be referred to *conjux*).

CONJŪGIUM (conjugio), ii, n. a joining together, conjunction, συζυγία. *Lucret.* corporis atque animæ. — ¶ In particular, marriage, matrimony, wedlock, of men and other animals. *Cic.* Prima societas in ipso conjugio est, proxima in liberis. *Nepos.* Hujus conjugii cupidus, h. e. of marrying this woman.

Ovid. Optare conjugium alicujus. *Senec.* Despondere sibi conjugia alterius. *Plin.* Conjugii fides (speaking of doves).

— Also, for coitus. *Virg.* — Also, the connection of lovers. *Tibull.* ferum, a wild, proud, intractable connection, h. e. mistress. — ¶ Also, the married persons, the male and female. *Plin.* (of snakes)

Conjugia ferme vagantur, h. e. they go in pairs, male and female. *Id.* (of crows)

Parvis in vicis non plus bina conjugia sunt, two pairs. — Also, one of the parties. *Propert.* Que (uxor) viva sequatur conjugium, h. e. her husband. *Tacit.*

Quod conjugium Principis devotionibus petivisset, h. e. wife. *Virg.* Helenum conjugio Pyrrhi potitum, h. e. his wife.

CONJŪGŌ (con & jugo), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. 1. to join together, unite, connect; to give in marriage, join in marriage, συζεύγνυμι. *Cic.* Amicitia, quam similitudo morum conjugavit. *Apul.* sibi aliquam nuptias. *Trcbell.* *Poll.* filios. *Cic.* Argumenta conjugata, h. e. consisting of or drawn from words of similar derivation.

CONJŪGĒLŌS (conjugio), a, um, adj. binding, connecting. *Cato.* R. R. 8, and 133 (Cf. *Plin.* 15, 29.) myrtus.

CONJŪGĒS (Id.), a, um, adj. joined together, connected by marriage. *Apul.* Juno magni Jovis germana et conjuga (where conjuga may be a substantive).

Some also read in *Plin.* conjuga ferme vagantur.

CONJUNCTŌ (conjunctus), adv. conjointly, jointly, at the same time, συνημένως. *Cic.* Conjuncte cum reliquis rebus nostra contexere. *Id.* Si quando risus conjuncte, re verboque moveatur. *Id.* Simpliciter aliquid dicere, vel conjuncte efferre. — ¶ Often, intimately, in a friendly manner. *Nepos.* Cum eo adeo conjuncte vixit, ut, &c. *Plin.* Ep. Quem et ipse amo, sed conjunctus tu. *Cic.* Ut non illo cum homine conjunctus viverem. *Id.* Conjunctissime vivere cum aliquo.

CONJUNCTIM (Id.), adverb, in connection or in common, together. *Nepos.* Neque suæ solum auxilium petit salutis, sed conjunctim. *Cæs.* Hujus omnis pecuniæ conjunctim ratio habetur. *Pandect.* Conjunctim legare aliquid, to several together, so that each shall have a part.

CONJUNCTIŌ (conjungo), ōnis, f. a joining or uniting together, union, connection, conjunction, συζεύγεις, συνένσχυσις. *Varr.* Nata e spumis Venus conjunctione ignis et humoris. *Cic.* Conjunctionis appetitus. *Id.* mentis cum externis mentibus. *Id.* Convenientia et

conjunctio naturæ, quam vocant *συνά-
ξισ*. Id. vicinitatis. Quintil. litte-
rarum inter se. — ¶ Among grammari-
ans, a connecting particle, a conjunction.
Cic. and Diomed. — Among rhetori-
cians, the connecting of the former and lat-
ter clauses of a sentence by the interposition
of a verb. Auct. ad Herenn. 4, 27. —
Among logicians, a proposition consist-
ing of two (or more) members connect-
ed by a particle. Cic. — ¶ Also, mar-
riage. Plin. Conjunctioni Venus præ-
est. — ¶ Also, acquaintance, close at-
tachment, intimacy, unity, mutual love
and concord, affinity, alliance, relation.
Cic. Conjunctiones fratrum. Id. Con-
junctio sanguinis. Id. Spero nobis
hanc conjunctionem voluptati fore, al-
liance. Id. satisfacere conjunctioni et
amori. Id. Pro paterna necessitudine
et conjunctione. Id. Pro conjunctione
et benevolentia nostra. Id. Habere
conjunctionem gratiæ cum aliquo.

CÖNJUNCTIVÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. con-
junctive, connective. Tertull. — ¶ Mo-
dus conjunctivus, the conjunctive or sub-
junctive mood. Martian. Capell.

CÖNJUNCTÖ (frequentat. from conjun-
3 gc), as, a, 1. to join together, combine.
Prudent. Al. leg. conjungat.

CÖNJUNCTRIX (conjungo), icis, f. that
3 joins together. Augustin.

CÖNJUNCTÖS, a, um, particip. from con-
jungo. — ¶ Adj. connected, closely con-
nected, standing in connection. Cic. cog-
natio studiorum. Id. Conjunctior cum
republica, h. e. more friendly to, laboring
for. Id. Amicitia conjunctior, closer,
more intimate. Id. Coniunctissimus of-
ficialis, usu, consuetudine. Id. Inter nos
conjunctiores. Quintil. Coniunctus
sermo, connected, continued. — ¶ Cic.
E duplici voluptatis genere conjunctus
est (Epicurus), joined together, consisting
or made up of, h. e. asserting a twofold
kind of pleasure. — ¶ Also, connected,
by affinity, marriage, &c. Vellci. C.
Maric sanguine conjunctissimus. —
Hence, Coniunctus, i, m. a relation.

*Curt. Coniuncti solum. Quintil. Ali-
enus an conjunctus. — But, Pandect.
Coniuncti (legatarii), persons to whom a
thing is bequeathed in common. — ¶ Al-
so, agreeing, in harmony, conformable to.
Cic. iudicium cum re. Id. Præcepta
conjuncta nature. Id. Coniunctissima
sententia esse cum aliquo. Id. Inter
augures conveniens et conjuncta con-
stantia, h. e. harmonious, without dissen-
sion. Id. Decernit prope conjunctis
sententiis, h. e. united, unanimous. —
¶ Also, connected with, h. e. bordering
on, near to. Liv. Tecta conjuncta mu-
ro. Mart. Oceano. Cic. Vanitati con-
junctior, quam liberalitati, more like.
Quintil. Temporis partes, præcedens,
conjunctum, insequens, h. e. present (as
being near to, joined with, the matter in
hand). Cic. Atque conjunctus. Id.
Fannii ætate conjunctus. — ¶ Con-
junctum, i, n., among logicians, a pro-
position consisting of several members con-
nected together, *συνπλεγμένον*. Gell.
— Also, in rhetoric, conjuncta seems to
be the same as *conjugata*, h. e. words
of a common derivation. Cic. — Also,
Lucret. calls Coniunctum or conjuncta,
the necessary properties of things, h. e.
those which cannot be separated therefrom,
without destroying the whole; as heat
from fire. On the other hand, by *Even-
tum* or *Eventa*, he means, accidental prop-
erties, h. e. those which may be absent
without the destruction of the essence; such
as riches, poverty, &c. (See Lucret. 1,
450, sqq.).

CÖNJUNCTÖS (conjungo), us, m. the
3 being joined together, conjunction.
Vorr.

CÖNJUNGÖ (con & jungo), is, nxi, netum,
a, 3. to join or unite together, connect, as-
sociate, couple, conjoin, *συνεγγυμι*, *συν-
πτω*. Virg. Calamos cæra. Cels.
oras vulneris sutura, to sew up. Cato.
boves, to yoke or tackle together. Tacit.
abstinentiam, to continue, not to break
through. So, Sueton. consulatus. Tacit.
Nox eadem necem Britannici et ro-
gum conjunxit. Cic. Qui vocales
nolit conjungere (Ed. Ern.), h. e. to
contract. Id. bellum, wage in concert.

Id. Latrones scelorum fœdere conjunc-
tos. — In answer to the question,
with what? it is joined with *cuam*,
or the abl. simply, or the dat. Cæs.
eas cohortes cum exercitu suo. Ovid.
dextra dextram. Cic. disserendi ratio-
nem cum dicendi copia. Catull. som-
nos cum aliquo, h. e. to sleep with. Cic.
(of the judges) religionem suam cum
testibus, h. e. to give the witnesses the
sanction of their own integrity by believing
them. Id. Causam meam cum commu-
ni salute, unite, h. e. say that it is inti-
mately connected with, that the public safe-
ty or welfare depends on it. Id. aliquem
cum deorum laude, h. e. put him on an
equality with. Id. Benevolentia con-
juncta pari prudentia. Id. te mihi.
— Also, Quintil. laudem iudicis ad uti-
litatem causæ, h. e. to help the cause by
praising the judge. — Often used of con-
nection by marriage. Tacit. Exin Pop-
præ conjungitur. Curt. Coniungere
aliquam secum matrimonio. Sueton.
aliquam sibi iusto matrimonio. Cic.
connubia. — Oftener, more generally,
of connection by kindred, affinity,
friendship, good-will. Cic. nos inter
nos. Id. optimum quemque hospitio et
amicitia. Id. amicitias, necessitudines.
Id. Cui me studia communia, beneficia
paterna tuaque conjunxerant. Virg.
Coniungi fœdere alicui. Nepos. se cum
aliquo affinitate. Propert. Diversos ite-
rum conjungere amantes, to reconcile.
— ¶ See also *Conjunctus*.

CÖNJURÄTYÖ (conjuro), önis, f. a swear-
ing together, uniting by oath; generally
in a bad sense, a conspiring together,
conspiracy, plot. Cic. Ut vos omnes
factam esse aperte conjurationem con-
tra rempubl. videretis. Id. Habere con-
jurationem, h. e. facere. Cæs. Facere
conjurationem nobilitatis, h. e. conjurati-
one nobilitatem sibi adjungere. Sallust.
Esse in conjuratione. Liv. de bello fa-
cere. Id. Conjuratio in omne facinus
et libidinem. Cic. in rempubl. Id.
Jugurthina (in allusion to the bribing
of the senate by Jugurtha, and their
consequent delay to send help to his
brothers). Liv. Capita conjurationis,
the heads or leaders of the conspiracy.
Cic. Conjuratio princeps. — ¶ Also,
the body of conspirators themselves. Cic.
Nemo est extra istam conjurationem per-
ditorum hominum, qui, &c. — ¶ Fi-
gur. Plin. Paneg. Urbana conjuratio,
uniting together.

CÖNJURÄTÖS (conjuro), a, um, part.
(of passive form, but active signif.) hav-
ing sworn together, having conspired
(either in a good or bad sense), *συνω-
μότης*. Liv. Ut consil quos, præter
milites sociosque navales, conjuratos
haberet, dimitteret. Cic. Testes, con-
jurati, ab religione remoti. Horat. Gra-
cia, conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias.
Virg. Conjuratos cælum rescindere
fratres. Ovid. arina. Id. rates, h. e.
Græcorum conjuratorum. Virg. Ister,
h. e. the nations dwelling near it. — Fi-
gur. Claudian. venti. Id. Aut con-
juratum querimus splendore serenum,
h. e. which helps the calm. — ¶ Con-
jurati, örum, m. conspirators. Cic. Ma-
nus conjuratorum.

CÖNJÜRÖ (con & juro), as, ävi, ätum, n.
1. to swear together, make a league together
(by oath), *συνόμνυμι*. Plaut. Et inter nos
conjuravimus, ego cum illo, et ille me-
cum. Liv. Conjurabant milites, se non
abituos. Virg. Omne conjurat Latium,
h. e. takes the military oath. So, Cæs. Ut
omnes Italiæ juniores conjurarent. —
Figur. Horat. alterius sic Altera poscit
opem res, et conjurat amice, h. e. con-
spires amicably. — ¶ Often, to swear to-
gether for a bad end, to conspire, enter
into a conspiracy. Cic. Me scito tantum
habere æris alieni, ut cupiam conjurare,
si quis me recipiat. Id. contra rem-
publ. Id. de Pompeio interficiendo.
Quintil. in mortem alicujus. Liv. cum
aliquo in omne flagitium et facinus.
Lucan. in arma. Sallust. patriam incen-
dere. Auct. B. Hispan. inter se, ut, &c.
Senec. Nunquam sic contra virtutes
conjurabitur, ut, &c. — ¶ Also, for
the simple juro, to swear. Ovid and
Gell.

CÖNJÖX, and **CÖNJÖNX** (conjungo or
conjugo), ägis, m. and f. a husband, wife,
consort, spouse, *διδύκωνας*, *σόςυγος*, *σύν-
βιος*. Ovid. Jovis, h. e. Juno. Id. Pa-
gasæa, h. e. Alcestis. Id. Cæsaris, h. e.
Livia. Id. Infernus, h. e. Pluto. Id.
Conjux Egyptia Romani ducis, h. e.
Cleopatra. — ¶ Also, an intended bride.
Virg. Coniuge prærepta, h. e. Lavinia.
— ¶ Also, a mistress. Valer. Flacc. Ma-
vortia conjux, h. e. Venus (the wife of
Vulcan, and mistress of Mars). Virg.
Pici, Circe. Propert. abrepta desertus
coniuge Achilles. — ¶ Of other ani-
mals, as, doves, peacocks, &c. Plin.
and Ovid. — ¶ Also, of elms, in respect
of vines. Colum. Coniugem, its consort.

CONL and **CONM**. The words begin-
ning thus, see in *Coll* and *Cowm*.

CÖNNÄTÖS (con & natus), a, um, adj. in-
2 nate. Tertull.

CÖNNECTÖ (con & necto), is, xui, xum,
a, 3. to fasten, tie or join together; hence,
generally, to liak together, join, unite,
connect, combine. Plaut. pallium. Ovid.
Connexi nodi. Propert. Crines connexos
carpere. Quintil. Inexplicabili serie al-
iquid connectere. Tacit. Mosellam atque
Ararim, facta inter utrumque fossa, con-
nectere. Plin. Adjabenis connectuntur
Carduchi, border upon. Valer. Flacc.
tempora lauro, to bind. Tacit. Albuila
defertur impietatis in principem
connectebantur, ut consocii, Domitius,
Vibius, &c. h. e. adjoined. Cic.
Omnia inter se connexa et apta. Id.
Connexum principium consequenti ora-
tioni, hanging together, cohering. Id.
Amicitia cum voluptate connectitur.
Id. Si verum est, quod ita connectitur,
Si quis, &c. (See *Connexus*, a, um.)
Id. Connexi huius funebus dies, h. e.
followiag. Horat. verba, to put or join
together. Colum. Gracili connectere
carmina filo. Stat. Magno connexus
amore. Tacit. Per affinitatem connex-
us alicui. — ¶ Quintil. Ea diu secum
ipsi meditati, desperata connectendi
facultate, deserunt, h. e. of continuing
the discourse. — ¶ Also, to relate, sub-
join. Plin. Connectere aliam majorem
insaniam. Trebell. Poll. ejus versus
orationesque.

CÖNNECTÖS, a, um, same as *Connexus*,
is read by some in Lucret.

CÖNNEXE (connexus), adv. in connection,
3 not singly. Martian. Capell.

CÖNNEXYÖ (connecto), önis, f. a connect-
2 ing together, connection, *συνάφη*; hence,
the conclusion of a syllogism. Quintil.
— ¶ In Charis. a syllable.

CÖNNEXIVÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. connective,
3 connective, copulative. Gell.

CÖNNEXÖS (Id.), us, m. a connection,
2 combination. Lucret.

CÖNNEXÖS, a, um, particip. from connec-
to. — ¶ Connexum, i, n. (in logic), a
conditional proposition, which consists of
antecedent and consequent; as, Si Plato
ambulat, Plato movetur, Cic., who also
uses the verb in this sense.

CONNISÖS. See in *Connitor*.

CÖNNITÖR (con & nitor), öris, isus &
ixus sum, dep. 3. to strive together,
strive greatly, try to the utmost, exert
one's self greatly, endeavor, struggle,
πειράομαι. Cic. Connituntur, ut se se
erigant. Id. Quantum conniti animo
potes, tantum fac ut afficias. Acc. ap.
Cic. Cornibus connitit in me arietate.
Curt. ad surgendum. Liv. Omnibus
copiis connixus Aneus, acie vincit.
Tacit. primores labefacere, try to cor-
rupt. — ¶ Also, to exert one's self in
order to reach any place; to struggle up,
ascend, mount. Cæs. in summum ju-
gum. Tacit. in arborem. — ¶ Also,
for initor, to lean against, push against,
press upon. Sil. In hastam confixus.
— ¶ Also, for enitor, to briag
forth, year. Virg. Capella gemellos
connixa.

CÖNNIVENTIX (connivens, from conni-
3 veo), e, f. a sufferance, winking at, pre-
tending not to see or know, connivance,
ἐπιμύωσις. Ascon. and Laapid.

CÖNNIVÖÖ (probably con and an absol.
verb niveo, whence, perhaps, nicto; or
from *νέω*), es, ivi or ixi, n. 2. of the
eyes, to close, shut, be closed; of a per-
son, to close or shut the eyes; to wink.

Cie. Et apertis oculis, et somno conniventibus. *Id.* Conniventes oculos Appii Claudii Cæci optare, *shut, closed, for cæcos.* *Sueton.* ad tonitrua et fulgura, *wink or shut his eyes for fear.* *Plin.* Gravioris alitum inferiore gena connivent. *Id.* Qui contra comminationem aliquam non conniverent. *Turpil. ap. Præcian.* Dum ego connixi somno. — With the *accus.* *Cassius ap. Priscian.* Nam non connivi oculos ego deinde sopore. — Hence, *Lucret.* (of the sun and moon in eclipse) Cum quasi connivent, et aperto lumine rursum omnia convisunt. *Gell.* Cava ventris contrahuntur et connivent, *are drawn together and closed.* *Cie.* Blandimenta, quibus sopita virtus conniveret. *Gell.* Mens nunquam connivens. — ¶ Hence, to wink or connive at, take no notice of, overlook, make as though one did not see. *Cie.* Cur in hominum sceleribus connivitis? *Id.* Quibusdam in rebus conniveo. *Pers.* Væ, nisi connives! — ¶ Also, to half-shut the eyes (that one may see more sharply). *Plin.* Neroni fureunt oculi, nisi cum conniveret, ad prope adnota hebetes. — ¶ Anciently also of the third conjugation.

CONNIXUS. See Connitor.

CONNŪBIALIS (connubium), c, adj. *con-3 jugal, connubial, γαμήλιος.* *Ovid. iura.* Stat. vincla. *Claudian.* carmen, *h. e.* epithalamium. *Id.* vectigal lyre, a tribute in honor of marriage; an epithalamium or marriage-song.

CONNŪBIALITER (connubialis), adv. 3 connubiali more. *Mart. Capell.*

CONNŪBIUM (con & nubo), ii, n. in the legal sense, the possibility of marriage, which is in part absolute (as regarding maturity, freedom, &c.), in part relative (as that the other party be a Roman, of the same rank, &c.); hence, the right to marry. *Pandect.* Connubium est uxoris jure ducendæ facultas. *Id.* Connubium habent cives R. cum civibus R.; cum Latinis autem et peregrinis ita, si concessum sit: cum servis nullum est connubium. *Liv.* Connubia non erant Romanis cum finitimis. *Id.* Ut connubium patribus cum plebe esset. *Id.* Petere connubium. — ¶ Also, wedding, marriage, in so far as it was allowable by the Roman laws. *Cie.* Romulus Sabinorum connubia conjunxit. *Curt.* Persas et Macedones connubio jungere. *Virg.* Jungere aliquam alicui connubio stabili. *Ovid.* Jungere sibi aliquem connubio filia. *Virg.* Servare connubia, *h. e.* be faithful to. — ¶ Also for concubitus. *Lucret.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Figur. of trees, grafting. *Plin.* — ¶ The second syllable is long by nature, but is sometimes made short in *Virg.*, *Ovid.* and *Lucret.*

CONNŪBIUS (connubium), a, um, adj. *connubial, matrimonial.* *Apul.*

CONNŪDATUS (con & nudatus), a, um, 2 same as *Nudatus.* *Plin.*

CONNŪMERŌ (con & numero), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to enumerate, reckon or rank among, *συναριθμῶ.* *Pandect.* Inter liberos connumerabitur. *Ammian.* Vir heroicis connumerandus ingenis. *Arnob.* Quomodo connumeratis, et dicitis.

CONNŌN, ōnis, m. *Κόνων, a celebrated Athenian general.* *Nepos in Conone.* — ¶ Also, a famous mathematician and astronomer, about the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus. *Virg.* and *Catull.*

CONNŌPEUM, or CONŌPIUM (κωνοπέιον, 3 κωνόπιον, from κώνωψ, culex), i, n. a canopy or curtain of fine net-work or gauze, which was (particularly in Egypt) hung round a couch to keep off flies and gnats. *Varr.* and *Horat.* — ¶ Some for CONŌpium write CONŌpium.

CONNŌPŌN DIABASIS, κωνόπων διάβασις, *h. e.* culicum transitio, a place in Egypt. *Plin.*

CONNŌR (unc.), āris, ātis sum, dep. 1. to strive, exert one's self. *Tereit.* Conari manibus pedibus, noctesque et dies, dum prosim tibi. *Nepos.* Deinde (peto), ne frustra dehortando cohortemini. — ¶ Hence, to undertake, endeavor, attempt, try. *Cie.* Vides, Demosthenem multa perficere, nos multa conari: illum posse, nos velle. *Id.* opus magnum et ardu-

um. *Id.* Quod planum facere non modo non possis, verum ne coneris quidem. *Id.* Desperent, se id, quod conantur, consequi posse. *Id.* Poetas omnino non conor attingere. *Nepos.* multa stulte. *Lucret.* dicere de re. *Tereit.* obviam alicui, se. ire. — Absol. *Nepos.* Qui prius cogitare, quam conari consuescit, to reflect before taking the first step. — ¶ Also, to undertake, presume, dare. *Cie.* Conaris hoc dicere, neminem exstis, qui, &c.? do you presume to say? *Id.* Nunquam ingenio me suo labefactare, atque infirmare conabitur, *h. e.* will dare; or, will be able.

CONQUADRŌ (con & quadro), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to make square, bring into a square form, *επαγωνίζω.* *Colum.*

— ¶ Also, to fit, to agree with in size, quality, &c.; to harmonize. *Sidon.*

CONQUÆSTŌR (con & quæstor), ōris, m. *h. e.* conquisitor, vel simul quæstor. *Varr.* si lectio certa.

CONQUASSATIŌ (conquasso), ōnis, f. 1 a shaking, shattering. *Cie.* Ex totius valetudinis corporis conquassatione.

CONQUASSŌ (con & quasso), as, āvi, 1 ātum, to shake, shatter, *συσσάω,* concutio. *Cie.* Apulia maximis terræ motibus conquassata est. — ¶ Figur. to shake, shatter, debilitate, disorder, distract. *Lucret.* Conquassatur mens. *Id.* Conquassatum corpus. *Sulpic.* ad *Cie.* Omnes provincie conquassatæ sunt.

Jul. Firmic. Maximis periculis conquassari. — ¶ Also, to pound to pieces, break to pieces. *Cato.*

CONQUERŌR (con & queror), ōris, questus sum, dep. 3. to complain, urge by way of complaint, expostulate, bewail, lament. *μὲρφομαι, ἀνυακτέω,* same as *Queror*, or *valde queror*, doleo, deploro. *Cie.* Nihil prætermissum, quod pro republica conquerendum fuit. *Id.* Nihil tecum de tui fratris injuria conqueror, *h. e.* I make no complaint to you about, &c. *Id.* non bonorum direptiones, non iniqua judicia, non vim, non contumelias. *Cæs.* Et, quod non ab initio fecerint, conqueruntur. *Sueton.* Corinthiorum vaserum pretia in immensum exarasse, graviter conquestus. *Sil.* Conqueriturque tibi, *h. e.* te-cum.

CONQUESTIŌ (conqueror), ōnis, f. a complaining, complaint, expostulation, bewailing, lamenting, *μὲρψις,* actus conquerendi. *Cie.* Ubi nullum auxilium est, nulla questio, *h. e.* no opportunity for. *Sueton.* Conquestio de L. Cæsaris morte, a lament. *Senec.* dolorum.

— ¶ Among rhetoricians, that part of an oration in which the orator tries to excite the pity of his audience. *Cie.* — ¶ Also of birds. *Plin.* coturnicum volantium.

CONQUESTŌS, us, m. same as *Conquestio.* 2 *Id.*

CONQUIESCŌ (con & quiesco), is, ēvi, ētum, n. 3. to rest, in the senses of to sleep; to be at rest, enjoy repose, be inactive, not to be driven or pressed; to be stopped or checked; to stand still; to be suspended. *Cie.* Videmus igitur, ut quiescere ne infantes quidem possint. *Id.* ex omnibus molestiis et laboribus. *Id.* Tu nisi perfecta re, de me non quiescit. *Cæs.* ante iter confectum, to halt. *Id.* Ut meridie conquieverat, *h. e.* had lain down to sleep. *Cie.* Quando sica conquievit? *Id.* Vectigal quiescit. *Id.* Navigatio quiescit, is stopped, shut up. *Id.* Bella quiescunt, are suspended. *Id.* ab armis. *Id.* Conquiescit literæ, nisi quid novi exstiterit. *Cels.* Febris conquievit, hath subsided. *Id.* Sanguis conquiescit, stagnates. — ¶ Also, to find repose, rest, tranquillity in any thing, to be soothed or calmed by. *Cie.* In nostris studiis libentissime conquiescimus. *Id.* Ut ætas nostra ingravescent, in amore atque in adolescentia tua conquiescat. *Id.* Conquiescere in amici mutua benevolentia, to repose in. — ¶ *Plaut.* De ista re in oculum utrumvis conquiescito (prov.), *h. e.* be quite at your ease about; be not concerned about. — ¶ The preterit tenses are also contracted; *conquiescit, conquiesse, &c.* *Cie.* and *Liv.*

CONQUINISCŌ (unc.), is, conquexi, n.

3. to bend, or bow the head towards the ground; or, as others explain it, to cover down, squat. *Plaut.* 3

CONQUINŌ, as, *h. e.* inquino, is read by some, for *conquino.*

CONQUIRŌ (con & quæro), is, isivi, isitum, a. 3. to seek after, seek or search for diligently, get or rake together, try to procure, collect, *ἀναζητέω, συμπορίζομαι.*

Cie. undique suavitates. *Id.* Studiose omnia conquirere. *Id.* Conquiri Diadorum jubet. *Id.* Conquisiti atque electi coloni. *Cæs.* toto flumine naves. *Sallust.* ex agris quam plurimum pecoris. *Vatin.* ad *Cie.* terra marique aliquem. *Id.* aliquid scelcris, *h. e.* seek to commit. *Nepos.* socios ad aliquem interficiendum. *Plin.* opes meretricio questu. *Tacit.* suffragia, to solicit, canvass. *Cels.* Conquisita medicamenta, in great request. *Cie.* Sed quid ego vetera conquiram, cum mihi liceat uti presentibus exemplis, atque vivis? *Auct.* *Dial.* de *Orat.* Mecum ipse conquiri causas hujus differentie. *Tacit.* omnes artes ad aliquem opprimendum. *Cie.* Hominem fictis conquisitisque vitis deformatum.

CONQUISITE (conquisitus), adverb, with 2 much pains, with great care, *ζητητικῶς.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Hæc conquisite conscripsimus. *Afran.* ap. *Non.* Commercata conquisite edulia.

CONQUISITIŌ (conquiro), ōnis, f. a diligent search, an investigation, *ζήτησις.* *Cie.* Difficillimum est in omni conquisitione rationis exordium. *Tacit.* Conquisitio pecuniarum. — ¶ Conquisitio militum, a pressing of soldiers, impress, conscription; a forcing of soldiers to military service; which was resorted to chiefly in time of great peril. *Cie.* and *Liv.*

CONQUISITŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who inquires or searches after, procures, *ζήτητης;* in particular, a person employed to raise soldiers, impress-master, recruiting officer. *Cie.* and *Liv.* — Also, a searcher for other persons, one to look after another. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, a lurker, spy, *ὠρακωνστής.* *Plaut.*

CONQUISITŌS, a, um, particip. from conquiro. — ¶ Adject. choice, exquisite. *Cie.* Mensas exquisitissimis epulis extruere.

CONRECUMBENS, and CORRĒCŪM. 3 BENS (con & recumbens), tis, particip. reclining together. *Tertull.*

CONREGNŌ (con & regno), as, n. 1. to 3 reign with. *Tertull.*

CONRESŌPINATŌS, and CORRĒSŌPI. 3 NATŌS (con & respinatus), a, um, particip. bent backwards together. *Tertull.*

CONRESUSCITATŌS, and CORRĒSŌCITATŌS (con & resuscitatus), a, um, particip. revived or reanimated together. *Tertull.*

CONREUS, and CORRĒUS (con & reus), 3 i, m. *h. e.* ob eandem causam reus. *Pandect.*

CONRŌSPĀRĪ, or CORRŌSPĀRĪ, *h. e.* conquirere, scrutari. *Plaut.* ap. *Fest.*

CONR. For all other words beginning with these letters, see *Corr.*

CONSACERDŌS (con & sacerdos), ōtis, m. and f. a fellow-priest or priestess. *Symmach.*

CONSACRŌ, for Consecro, in *Inscript.*

CONSALŪTATIŌ (consaluto), ōnis, f. a saluting or greeting by several persons, a saluting or greeting one another. *Cie.* Consalutatio forensis perhonorifica. *Tacit.* inter cocentes exercitis.

CONSALŪTŌ (con & saluto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to salute together, *ἀσπάζομαι.* *Cie.* inter se amiceissimè, to salute one another. *Id.* Quam non noto nomine, sed Voconiam consulabant. *Liv.* Dictatorem cum legati gratulantes consulabant. *Plin.* aliquem nomine. *Senec.* Deus undique consulabor. — ¶ Simply, to salute. *Petron.* Eum consulatavi.

CONSĀNESCŌ (con & sanesco), is, nui, 1 n. 3. to grow sound or whole, *ὑγιαίνω.* *Cels.* Plerique ubi consanuerunt, loquantur. *Colum.* Ulcera dum consanescunt, while they are healing. *Id.* Vitis celeriter consanescit. *Cie.* Illa quæ consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt.

CONSANGUINEŌS (con & sanguineus),

a, um, adj. *related by blood, especially by the father's side; of the same blood or kindred*, συγγενής, δημογενής, δημοπατριος; but more particularly applied to brothers and sisters, *fraternal*. Ovid. turba, h. e. of brothers and sisters. Id. umbræ. Stat. scelus, h. c. brothers prepared for single combat. Id. (of the snakes on the head of Tisiphone) angues. Claudian. armis, of brothers. — Absol., Catull. Consanguineæ complexum, h. e. of her sister. — Figur. Virg. Consanguineus Leti Sopor (κασιγνήτος Σάβαροιο, Hom.). — ¶ Generally, Consanguinei, blood-relations, kindred. Cæs. Ambarri necessari et consanguinei Eduorum. Id. Adui fratres consanguineique ab Senatu appellati. Sil. Roma consanguinea Sagunt. Virg. Et consanguineo toties data dextera Turno. Claudian. Quid consanguineas acies dividis, h. e. exercitus amicos et affines etiam.

CONSANGUINITAS (consanguineus), atis, f. *kindred by blood, consanguinity, συγγένεια*; in particular, *brotherhood*. Pandect. — ¶ In a broader sense, relationship. Virg. Consanguinitate propinquus. Liv. Misericordia consanguinitatis, for consanguineorum. — ¶ Figur. Tertull. Consanguinitas doctrina.

CONSANŌ (con & sano), as, a. 1. *to heal, 2 make whole*; as of a vine which has been cut. Colum. — ¶ In a neuter sense, *to heal, become whole*. Pandect. Quamvis consanaverit.

CONSARCINŌ (con & sarcio; for sarcino 3 does not occur in this sense), as, avi, atum, a. 1. *to sew or stitch together*; to patch, συνκεράζω, συμπάτω. Amian. Indumenta ex pellibus murium consarcinata. — Figur. Gell. verba tragici tumoris. Id. Verbum extrinsecas additum et consarcinatum. Amian. crimina multa. Id. mendacia.

CONSARRIŌ (con & sarrio), is, a. 4. *to rake together, to hoe*. Cato and Colum.

CONSATIŌ, ōnis, f. *for consitio*.

CONSATŪS, a, um, for consatus, particip. from consero, sown, impregnated, sown together or with. Solin. and Tertull.

CONSACIŌ (con & saucio), as, avi, atum, a. 1. *to wound, hurt severely*. Auct. ad Herenn. Cerebro et celeri vulnerē corpus consauciari. Sueton. prætoris caput. Id. Utrumque brachium ruina pontis consauciatus.

CONSAVIŌR (con & savio or savior), aris, dep. 1. and CONSAVIŌ, as, a. 1. *to kiss*. Apul. — ¶ Also read consavio, &c.

CONSCELERATŪS, a, um, particip. from conscelero. — ¶ Adj. wicked, depraved, villanous, polluted with guilt, covered with crime, damnable, detestable. Cic. Furæ parentum pœnas a consceleratissimis filiis repetunt. Id. pirata. Id. In impios et consceleratos pœnas certissimas constitutas. Id. vis. Id. vultus. Id. mens. Tacit. Instabilis et consceleratus.

CONSCELERŌ (con & scelero), as, avi, atum, a. 1. *to violate, profane, pollute wickedly, stain with guilt*. Liv. aures paternas. Ovid. oculos videndo. Catull. miseram domum, stained with guilt. Liv. Conscelerati contaminatique homines.

CONSCENDŌ (con & scando), is, di, sum, n. aud. a. 3. *to climb or go up, mount, get up, ascend*, ἐπιβαίνω, ἀναβαίνω. Liv. equos. Ovid. in equos. Id. æthera. Propert. montes. Petron. in montem. Tibull. excelsos vitis ramos. Sueton. tribunal. — ¶ Often, *to take ship, to embark, go on board of*. Cic. in navem. Id. in phaselum. Nepos. nave. Virg. classen. Id. Phrygium conscendi navibus æquor, h. c. embarked upon. Justin. Consensa nave. — So, absol., Cic. Velim conscendas. Id. In eum ipsum locum unde conscenderam. Liv. in Siciliam. — ¶ Figur. Quintil. declam. ad ultimum nefas.

CONSCENSIŌ (conscendo), ōnis, f. *properly, a mounting or ascending*; hence, an *embarking, embarkation*. Cic. in naves.

CONSCENSŪS, a, um, particip. from conscendo.

CONSCIENTIA (conscio), æ, f. *joint knowledge, the being privy along with*

others, to something which another has done, or which concerns him, as, Cic. Constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia tenci conjurationem tuam non vides? Tacit. Quoties super negotio consultaret, liberti unius conscientia utebatur. Id. Illo igne conscientiam generis humani aboleri arbitrabantur, h. e. comburendo cujusdam Historici scripta. Id. Assumere alicquem in conscientiam, to make him privy to, or a confidant. Id. Adhibere conscientiam alicujus. Pandect. stupri. Curt. Exonerare conscientiam suam, h. e. to declare what one knows. — ¶ Also, the knowledge, sense or perception which one has of his own good or bad actions, of his condition, &c.; *consciousness*. Liv. Illi conscientia, quid abesset virum, detrectaverunt pugnam. Trajan. ad Plin. Jan. conditionis suæ, h. e. of being slaves. Flor. Amisse fortunæ conscientiam retinere. Cic. pulcherrimi facti. Id. Consolari se conscientia optime mentis. Id. peccatorum. Id. Conscientiæ (plur.) malefactorum tuorum. Sallust. de culpa, for culpæ. Cic. Mea mihi conscientia pluris est, quam omnium sermo. — Hence, also, *conscience*. Cic. Magna vis est conscientiæ in utranque partem. So, Id. Conscientia animi. Id. recta, a good conscience. Plin. Ep. optima. Quintil. bona Sallust. mala. — Also, in particular, a bad conscience, an evil conscience. Cic. Conscientia convictus. Sallust. Conscientia mentem vexat. Senec. Conscientia flagellantur facinora mala. — Senec. Salva conscientia, with a good conscience, without violating conscience. — ¶ Also, knowledge, the knowledge of a thing. Cic. Stabilis conscientia. Plin. literarum. — ¶ Also, for societas, participation. Cic. Phil. 2, 11. facti (si lectio certa).

CONSCINDŌ (con & scindo), is, idi, is-1 sum, a. 3. *to cut or tear in pieces, συντέμνω, διαρρήγνυμι*. Cic. epistolam. Terent. Vestem omnem misera discidit: tum ipsam capillo concidit. Cic. Pugnis et calcibus alicquem conscindere, to bruise severely, give a sound drubbing. Sallust. Plebs R. pecoris modo conscissa, cut down, cut to pieces. — Figur. Cic. alicquem sibilis. Lucret. Conscindunt hominem acres cure, h. e. goad, torment. Cic. Is me ab optimatibus ait conscindi, h. e. severely lashed.

CONSCIŌ (con & scio), is, a. 4. *to be conscious*. Iorat. Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa. Tertull. Consciens Christus, quid esset. — ¶ This verb is also read by some in the phrase Causam conscito, in Auct. ad Herenn. and Gell. c. xii. Tab., try, decide; but conjicito should perhaps be read.

CONSCIŌLŪS, i, diminut. from conscius, in the same sense. Catull.; but the passage is differently read.

CONSCISCŌ (con & scisco), is, i-vi, itum, a. 4. *to vote together, or by common consent; to determine, resolve, decree*, συψηφίζομαι. Liv. (ex veteri formula) Quas res nec dederunt, nec fecerunt, nec solverunt, pio puroque dnello querendas cerseo; itaque consensio, consiscoque. Id. Tunc fere omnes consciverant bellum. Al. leg. aliter. Cic. Creatio magistratum, iudicia, populi iussa, vetita, cum suffragio consciscuntur, optimatibus nota, plebi libera sunt. Liv. Facinus in se ac suos ferum consciscunt. Nepos. In illo uno laudando consciscunt, have agreed, united. Al. leg. consciscerunt. — ¶ More often, of the effect of a resolve, to execute, put in execution; as in the phrase, Consciscere sibi mortem, to lay violent hands on one's self, to kill one's self. Cic. Qui mortem sibi ipse consciscet. Id. Veneno sibi mortem consciscere. Id. Consciscenda mors voluntaria. Plin. Passim conscita nece, the practice of self-destruction being so prevalent. Liv. Mors ab ipsis conscita iudicio subtrahit. Brut. ad Cic. Postquam illud conscivi facinus, put in execution, committed. Liv. Ut exsilium ac fugam nobis ex eo loco conscisceremus. Id. Exsilium voluntarium conscivit. Gell. Democritus cecitatem conscivit (without sibi), h. e. made himself blind.

CONSCISSIŌ (conscindo), ōnis, f. *a cutting or tearing in pieces*. Augustin.

CONSCISSŪRĀ (Id.), æ, f. *a cut, line, cavity*. Plin. 34, 8. where Harp. reads concisuris.

CONSCISSŪS, a, um, particip. from conscindo.

CONSCITŪS, a, um, particip. from conscisco.

CONSCIŪS (con & scius, or conscio), a, um, adj. *conscious, privy to, witness of, partaking of, in the secret of, συνειδός, συνεπιστάμενος*. Cic. Mihi in privatis omnibus conscius. Id. Homo omnium meorum in te studiorum et officiorum maxime conscius. Id. his de rebus. Id. Huic facinori tanto mens tua liberalis conscia esse non debuit. Id. Tot viros primarios esse temeritati et mendacio meo conscios. Plaut. Facere alicquem conscium. So, Conscius alicujus, knowing (to something) with some one. Cæs. Adjutores conscios sui nactus. — Also, Sallust. Cædis conscia fuerat, privy to, necessary to. — Conscius, i, m. and Conscia, æ, f. *one privy to any transaction or crime, an accomplice, accessory, confidant*. Cic. Sine ullo conscio Liv. Conscios celare. Nepos. Conscis loca tradit, his fellow-conspirators. — So, also, in love affairs, a confidant. Ovid. Conscia quum possit scriptas portare tabellas. Morat. Miseram se conscia clamat. Propert. Affueram vestris conscius in lacrymis. — ¶ Also, Mihi sum conscius, tibi es conscius, &c. I am conscious, &c. Cic. Mihi conscius sum, nunquam me nimis cupidum fuisse vitæ, I feel conscious within myself. Cæs. Si alicujus injuriæ sibi conscius fuisset, h. e. had felt guilty of any injury. Iort. Cum sibi conscius esset, quam inimicum deberet Cæsarem habere. Virg. Mens sibi conscia recti, conscious to itself of rectitude; a pure conscience. — So, absol., conscious, h. e. guilty, conscious of guilt. Plaut. animus. Senec. vultus. Id. Omnes conscius strepitus (acc.) pavet. — ¶ Also used of other things. Virg. Conscius æther conubii, h. e. præsens testis. Id. Numina conscia veri. Ovid. Conscia mentis littera. Id. Manus sibi conscia facti. Id. Antra conscia deliciis. Id. Conscia sunt numina, h. e. witnesses. Senec. Virtus conscia laudis, h. e. of deserving praise. Lucan. Gens nascenti conscia Nilo, h. e. dwelling near its source. — ¶ It also agrees with that of which we are conscious. Virg. Tum pudor incendit vires et conscia virtus. Ovid. Me conscius irit amor.

CONSCREŌR (con & screo), aris, 1. *to hawk 3 or spit*. Plaut. Magnifice conscerebor.

CONSCRIBILLŌ (conscribo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. *to scribble, scrawl*. Varro ap. Non. cas in cecram. Id. ibid. pigmentis celum. — Figur. Catull. nates, h. e. to mark with veins or blood. (In this sense, the antepenult is shortened.)

CONSCRIBŌ (con & scribo), is, ipsi, iptum, a. 3. *to write together*. Hence, Conscribere milites, to raise, levy, enlist, because their names were entered in a list. Liv. in Cic. Ep. milites. Cæs. duas legiones. Plaut. latrones. — Also, not in war, to enlist, enroll, band together, as in a sedition. Cic. homines. Id. servos. So, Id. Decuriasse Plancium, conscripsisse, sequestrem fuisse, &c. sc. plebem, h. e. in order to bribe them (for to do this he must have portioned them off, and offered each set so much). — ¶ Often, *to write, draw up in writing, compose, to treat of in writing*. Cic. Institui Topica Aristotelea conscribere. Id. volumen. Id. legem. Id. testamenta. Nepos. librum multis verbis. Cic. epistolam alicui. — So, absol., Cic. Balbus ad me cum Oppio conscripsit, h. e. wrote together, or wrote. — Also, *to write upon, mark upon*. Ovid. mensam vino. — Also, *to delineate, sketch, design*. Stat. Conscripta imagine. Ovid. stultam artem. Auct. ad Herenn. de ratione dicendi. — Also, *to subscribe*. Pandect. conditionem. — ¶ Also, *to mark (by blows)*, to bruise, cudgel, drub. Plaut. — ¶ Patres conscripti, conscript fathers, was the formal appellation of the senators, especially

when they were addressed. — According to *Liv.* those were first called *conscripti*, who were chosen by Brutus from the equestrian order to make up the full number of the senate, but *Patres* were the old senators; so that *Patres Conscripti* stands for *Patres et Conscripti*. — Or this name may have been derived from their names being written in a register. — Hence, *Cic.* *Pater conscriptus*, *h. e.* senator. *Horat.* *Conscriptus*, *sc.* *pater*, *h. e.* senator.

CONSCRIPTYŌ (*conscribo*), *ōnis*, *f.* a writing together, writing, drawing up in writing, composing; a written paper. *Cic.* *False conscriptiones questionum.* *Sidon.* *libelli.* *Vitruv.* *Sensus conscriptionibus memorie traditos.*

CONSCRIPTOR (*id.*), *ōris*, *m.* one who writes, draws up, or composes in writing. *Quintil.* *Conditor conscriptorque legis.* **CONSCRIPTUS**, *a, um*, particip. from *conscribo*.

CONSECŌ (*con & seco*), *as, eui, ectum*, *a. 1.* to cut, cut in pieces, *συνκόπτω, διατέμνω.* *Varro.* *rapa.* *Id.* *Nasturtium consecutum minutim.* *Plin.* *Consecutus in tenues membranas.* *Id.* *succulos.* *Id.* (of heated glass) *Consecat (corpus) usque ad ossa, burns its way, or penetrates to the very bone.* — *¶ Also*, to tear, lacerate. *Petron.*

CONSECRANĒUS (*consecro*), *a, um, adj.* 3 devoted to the same service, professing the same religion; also, bound by the same (military) oath. *Tertull.* and *Capitolin.*

CONSECRATYŌ (*id.*), *ōnis*, *f.* a dedicating; dooming, devoting. *Cic.* *capitis.* (See *Consecro*). — *¶ Also*, a consecrating, hallowing, dedication, as of a place, *ἀφιέρωσις*, a consecration, dedication. *Cic.* *An consecratio nullum habet jus, dedicatio est religiosa?* — *Also*, the consecration (of a person, as a priest). *Inscript.* — *Also*, the making of any thing sacred or inviolable. *Cic.* *legis aut poenae.* — *¶ Also*, a deifying, deification, *ἀποθέωσις.* *Tacit.* — *¶ Also*, a magical ceremony or incantation. *Lamprid.*

CONSECRATOR (*id.*), *ōris*, *m.* one who consecrates, dedicates, or hallowes. *Tertull.* *Auctor et consecrator ecclesiarum.* *Hieron.* *virginum.*

CONSECRATRIX (*consecrator*), *icis*, *f.* 3 that consecrates, deifies. *Tertull.* *Ægyptus bovis consecratrix.*

CONSECRŌ (*con & sacro*), *as, āvi, ātum*, *a. 1.* to make sacred, *h. e.* to consecrate or dedicate to the gods, or a god, *ἀφιερῶω, καθιερόω, τελεῖδω.* *Cic.* *Martis manubias Musis.* *Id.* (e formula) *Dare, donare, deare, consecrare candelabrum Jovi Opt. Max.* *Id.* *aram in litore.* *Id.* *bona Q. Metelli.* *Id.* *Carthaginem, h. e.* to consecrate to the gods; consequently to forbid men to build there, or make use of the place. — Hence, to consecrate, devote, appropriate. *Cic.* *Certis sententiis quasi addicti et consecrati.* *Id.* *omnia (patrīe).* *Curt.* *aliquem immortalitati, h. e.* to deify. *Cic.* *aliquem ad immortalitatis religionem et memoriam, h. e.* to immortalize, deify. — Hence, to doom, devote. *Liv.* *te tuumque caput, devote you to the infernal gods, h. e.* to death. *Cic.* (de Clodio) *Cogitet, esse jam consecratum Miloni, doomed, devoted.* *Plin.* *Paneg.* *Quibus caput suum, si sciens fessisset, deorum irae consecraret.* — *Also*, *Cic.* *Ars deorum inventioni consecrata, h. e.* assigned, attributed. — *¶ Also*, to make sacred, to rank among the gods, to deify. *Cic.* *Liber, quem nostri majores cum Cerere, et Libera consecraverunt.* *Id.* *omne fere genus bestiarum.* *Id.* *Mens, Pietas, Virtus, Fides consecratur.* — *Figur.* *to immortalize, render immortal.* *Cic.* *memoria nominis.* — *¶ Also*, to hallow, sanctify, give a certain sacredness to. *Cic.* *marmoreum Cupidinem.* *Sueton.* *Ager Stellae majoribus (h. e. a majoribus) consecratus, h. e.* (according to Burmann) *withdrawn from private use, and consecrated to the public forever.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* *Soeratis ratio Platonis memoria consecrata, h. e.* hallowed, immortalized. *Id.* *Opinio in illo Hercule consecrata.* — *¶ Consecro* also occurs. *Inscript.*

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CONSECTANĒUS (*consector*), *a, um, adj.* 3 of the same sect, following the same persuasion. *Sidon.* *Inter disputantium consecaneorum cathedras.* — *¶ Also*, following as a consequence. *Arnob.*; but *consectaneum* is also read.

CONSECTARIUS (*id.*), *a, um, adj.* following by consequence, resulting. *Cic.* *Illud vero minime consecarium, sed in primis hebes, &c.* — *¶ Consectarium*, *ii, n.* a conclusion, especially a short and clear one. *Cic.* *Consectaria me Stoicorum brevia et acuta delectant.* (See also the previous example.)

CONSECTATYŌ (*id.*), *ōnis*, *f.* a following or hunting after. *Cic.* *concinnitatis, affectation.* — *¶ Plin.* *Generum (vini) consecratio in numerum, h. e.* enumeration.

CONSECTATRIX (*id.*), *icis*, *f.* that follows or hunts after; or the friend, handmaid. *Cic.* *Libidines consecatrices voluptatis.*

CONSECTYŌ (*conseco*), *ōnis*, *f.* a cutting, *ἡ διατομή.* *Cic.* *Arborum autem consecatione, omnique materia et culta et silvestri, &c.*

CONSECTOR (*con & sector*), *āris, ātus* *sum, dep. 1.* to follow after with eagerness, follow after. *Tercut.* *Hos consecutor, his ultro arido, &c.* these are the men I seek after. *Plaut.* *Eos consecutur, subdole blanditur.* *Id.* *Angiporta hac certum est consecrari, h. e.* to seek the alleys, go through those. — *¶ Also*, to chase, pursue, press upon. *Nepos.* *maritimos prædones.* *Cic.* *hostes.* *Cæs.* *naves.* *Vellei.* *Fugere consecutantes equites.* *Laber. ap. Priscian.* *A populo lapidibus consecrari (pass.).* — Hence, *Cic.* *verba, to hunt after, h. e.* to care only for, to be a stickler for. *Figur.* *Cic.* *aliquem conviciis et sibilis.* *Plaut.* *Me mala consecutatur.* — Hence, to imitate, seek to reach, affect. *Cic.* *vitium de industria.* *Id.* *rationem disputandi Socratis.* *Gell.* *versus Homeri.* — *Also*, to strive after, to seek to gain, to pursue. *Cic.* *Amare, consecrari, velle adipisci aliquid.* *Id.* *largitione benevolentiam Macedonum.* *Id.* *in historia puerile quiddam.* — *Also*, to follow after, seek, adduce, bring forward. *Cic.* *Ne plura consecrator et colligo?* — *¶ Also*, to come up with, overtake. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* though these may be, to pursue.

CONSECTUS, *a, um*, particip. from *conseco*.

CONSECTYŌ, or **CONSEQUYŌ** (*consequor*), *ōnis*, *f.* a consequence. *Cic.* *Ipse detractio molestie consecutionem affert voluptatis, h. e.* has for its consequence, is succeeded by. *Id.* *Simplex conclusio ex necessaria consecutione conficitur.* — *¶ Also*, a right construction of words by which they are connected together by the laws of grammar. *Cic.* — *¶ Consecutio*, as a rhetorical topic, kind of argument, or part of the arrangement (constitutio) of a case, has relation to the natural or necessary consequences (consequentia) of a thing or action. *Cic.* *In hac (h. e. consecutione) res quaeruntur, quæ gestum negotium consequuntur.* *Id.* *Consecutio tractatur, quum, quidquamque rem sequatur, anquiritur.* — *¶ Also*, a way of concluding an argument, whereby we suppress the direct and immediate conclusion, and present only a more remote inference (as, *Si peperit, eum viro concubuit: peperit autem: fecit igitur incestum*). *Cic.* — *¶ Also*, an obtaining. *Tertull.*

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nea, *h. e.* where both early and late vines grow.

CONSENEŌ (*con & senesco*), *is, senui*, *n. 3.* to grow old, *συνγρησκαω, senesco.* *Horat.* *Miles consenuit socrorum in arvis.* *Ovid.* (of Philemon and Baucis) *Ille consenuere casa.* — *Figur.* *Quintil.* *Consenesce in commentariis rhetorum.* *Id.* *in una exercitationis specie.* *Propert.* *Ilud ulla carina consenuit, has not lived to be old, h. e. has perished in some storm.* *Plaut.* *Veru in manibus consenescit, h. e. rusts away.* *Plin.* *Consenuit tabula (sc. pieta) carie.* *Plant.* *Tuo morore consenesco, grow old (as it were, though not in fact).* — *¶ Hence*, to grow into disuse, grow out of date, become obsolete. *Cic.* *Noster amicus Magnus, ejus cognomen una cum Crassi Divitis cognomine consenescit.* — *¶ Also*, to become weak or languid, to lose energy or strength, to waste, decay, sink, fade. *Varr.* *Columbae consenescent.* *Id.* *ova.* *Colum.* *vitis.* *Cic.* *vires.* *Id.* *invidia.* *Id.* *partis auctores et socii, lose their activity and energy, flag.* *Liv.* *Consenescit animus.*

CONSENSIŌ (*consentio*), *ōnis*, *f.* agreement, unanimity, *ὁμόνοια.* *Cic.* *gentium in re.* *Id.* *voluntatum, studiorum, sententiarum.* *Id.* *De illis magistratuum consensio.* *Cæs.* *libertatis vindicanda.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* *Omnia una consensione naturæ constricta.* — *¶ Also*, in a bad sense, a plot, conspiracy, corrupt combination. *Cic.* *Sceleratæ consensionis fides.* *Id.* *Nullæ consensiones factæ.*

CONSENSUS (*id.*), *us, m.* consent, agreement, unanimity, *ὁμόνοια.* *Cic.* *omnium consensus naturæ vox est.* *Id.* *Nunquam vester consensus major in ulla causa fuit.* *Id.* *Ex consensu civitatis.* *Cæs.* *Res e communi consensu ab eo petere, by common consent.* *Plin.* *Quæ consensus (sc. communi or omnium) laudatur.* *Sueton.* *Quasi consensu (sc. omnium), h. e. as if it were the universal wish.* *So, Liv.* *Consensu concio edicitor.* *Tacit.* *In consensum vertit, has become a custom, has become general.* *Id.* *Inter malos consensus ad bellum.* *Plin.* *Vina, de quibus consensus ævi judicaverint, h. e. homines consentientes.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* *doctrinarum, harmony, concord.* *Id.* *Naturæ quasi concentus atque consensus, quam συμπάθειαν Græci appellant.* — *¶ Also*, consent or agreement to a thing. *Pandect.* — *¶ Consensu for consensui.* *Cæs. B. G. 7. 29.*

CONSENSUS, *a, um*. See *Consentio*.

CONSENTANĒE (*consentaneus*), *adverb.* 3 agreeably, fitly. *Laetant.* *Cum natura consentaneæ vivere.* *Hieron.* *Narrare aliquid consentaneæ, with truth.*

CONSENTANĒUS (*consentio*), *a, um, adj.* agreeable, suitable, consonant, meet, convenient, fit, answerable, consentaneous, consistent, *σὺμφωνος.* *Cic.* *tempori et personæ.* *Id.* *Si sibi consentaneæ (disciplinæ) esse velint, h. e. consistit with themselves.* *Vellei.* *Vir vita et morte consentaneus, consistent.* *Cic.* *Mors consentanea vitæ, correspondent.* *Id.* *Quod erat consentaneum eum litteris, accorded with.* — *¶ Consentaneum est, it follows of course, it is agreeable to reason, it is meet, it is proper: followed by an infin., or accus.*

CONSENTIÄ, æ, f. a city in Lower Italy. Liv. — Hence, **Consentinus**, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. Varro. Ager. — **Consentini**, ñrum, its inhabitants. Cic.

CONSENTIENS, tis, particip. and adj. from **consentio**, agreeing, consenting, concordant, of the same opinion, unanimous, ὁμοῶν. Cic. cum Cyrenaicis de voluptate. Id. Civitas in retinenda civitate consensiens. Id. Multa amoris conspiratione consensientes. Id. Cuius de laudibus omnium est fama consensiens. Id. hominum auctoritas. Liv. Clamore consentienti pugnam poscunt. Cic. Tanta rerum consensiens cognatio.

CONSENTIÖ (con & sentio), is, ensi, ensum, n. 4. to agree, accord, be of the same opinion, ὁμοῦναι, ὁμοῦναι. Cic. Ratio nostra consentit, oratio pugnat. Id. Omnes mortales una mente consentiunt, arma contra illam pestem esse capiendā. Id. Si consenserint possessores non vendere. Id. His principiis reliqua consentiebant. Id. sibi ipsi, h. e. to be consistent with himself. Id. inter se, agree together. Id. Oratio sibi constat, et ex omni parte secum ipsa consentit. Cæs. Cum vultus Domitii eum oratione non consentiret. Cic. Deos immortales ad rempubl. conservandam arbitror consensisse. Quintil. Quædam partibus blandiuntur, sed in summam non consentiunt. Justin. in Aridæum regem, agree to make him king. Sæcton. pro partibus. Cic. de reipubl. salute, et mente et voce. Nepos. in illo laudando. Al. leg. consierunt. Gell. Super ætate Homeri non consentitur, non are not agreed. — ¶ In a bad sense, to plot together, conspire. Cic. urbem inflammare. Cæs. cum ceteris Belgis. Cic. belli faciendi causa. — ¶ Also, to consent to, to give assent to, to agree that something be done. Liv. Permixto pæne Senatus populiq. concilio consensus est, ut, &c. Id. Patres consensere, ut, &c. — So, with *oculus*. Liv. bellum, to war. — ¶ Also, in the literal sense, to feel with, sympathize. Scribon. Lorg. Consentiēte capite. — ¶ Particip. pass. Gell. Quibusdam consensus et concessis, allowed, granted, agreed.

CONSEPIÖ (con & sepio), is, psi, ptum, a. 4. to hedge in, inclose with a hedge, wall or the like, περιφράττω. Cic. Ager conceptus. Liv. Locus conceptus cratibus. — Figur. Apul. Populi circulo conceptus.

CONSEPTÖ (frequentat. from **consepio**), 3 as, a. 1. to shut up, inclose, shut up together. Solin.

CONSEPTUM (conceptus, a, um), i, n. 2 on inclosure, close, place inclosed by a hedge, wall, or the like, περίβολος, περίφραγμα. Colana. Diffusiora concepta. Id. Concepta faciēda sunt, pin-folds, places where cattle are confined. Id. (de piscinis) Per imam concepti partem. — Figur. Apul. Cavere conceptum. Id. Intra conceptum templi. Quintil. Si ingenium suum concepto fori, terminasset, the limits of the forum, h. e. had confined himself to forensic matters. Apul. Hæc intra conceptum (sc. pectoris) clausa.

CONSEPTÖS, a, um, particip. from **consepio**.

CONSEPTÖS (conceptio), us, m. same as **Conceptum**. Strabo Gallus.

CONSEPTÖS (con & sepelio), a, um, 3 particip. buried with. Tertull.

CONSEQUENS, tis, particip. and adject. from **consequor**, following, succeeding, coming after, ensuing, ἀνακολουθεῖν. Cic. — ¶ Also, following as a consequence, resulting by consequence, what follows, as, **Consequens** est, it follows. Cic. Id non effici ex propositis, nec esse consequens. Id. Consequens iis, quæ sumentur. Id. Cum consequens aliquid falsum sit, illud, cuius id consequens sit, &c. Id. Consequentibus vestris sublati, &c. — **Consequentia** are also natural consequences or effects. Cic. — ¶ Also, following in order, well connected or cohering. Cic. In conjunctis (verbis) quod non est consequens vituperandum est. — Also, suitable, fitting,

meet, reasonable. Cic. Quoniam scriptum est a te de optimo Reipub. statu, consequens esse videtur, ut scribas tu idem de legibus. Gell. Consequens quidem fuerat sic dicere. Augustin. Quid consequens, quam, ut sit caritas, qui, &c.

CONSEQUENTER (consequens), adv. sub-3 sequently. Veget. — ¶ Also, consequently. Apul. — ¶ Also, conformably to, agreeably to. Pandect. his. — ¶ Also, with reason. Hieron. Miseram vocant: et consequenter.

CONSEQUENTIÄ (consequor), æ, f. o 1 *consequence, succession, ἀκολουθία*. Cic. eventorum. Gell. Per necessariam naturæ consequentiam, h. e. natural consequence. Varr. Sequi debet ejus (capitis) consequentias casus. Pandect. Per consequentias, by consequence; where this often occurs; but some read in two passages, *consequentiam*.

CONSEQUITUM (Id.), ii, n. or **CONSEQUITÄ**, æ, f. an appendage, addition, attendance, train, rear. Apul.

CONSEQUÖR (con & sequor), Æris, cütus (quintus) sum, dep. 3. to follow, go after, come after, succeed, ensue; with or without an accus. ; both of persons and things. Cic. Comitibus non consecutis. Terent. Ille se coniecit intro: ego consequor. Cic. Silentium est consecutum. Id. Ejusmodi tempora post tuam perfectionem consecuta esse. Id. Annus, qui consequitur. Id. Reliquis consecutis diebus non intermittebas, &c. h. e. consequent, ensuing. Id. Consequens tempus, h. e. the future. Id. Consequentes anni, future. Id. Hunc consecutus est ætate Cato. Id. Terrorem pallor consequitur. Vellei. Consecutus Sallustium Livius, h. e. living or flourishing after or succeeding him. Ilirt. Felicitas Fabium consequitur, follows or accompanies. — Also, to follow as a consequence, to result. Cic. Ex quo illud natura consequitur, ut, &c., follows by consequence. — Also, to follow naturally, come next. Auct. ad Her. Quoniam videmus, &c., — consequi videtur, ut doceamus, &c. (See also *Consequens*.)

¶ To follow after, seek to reach, strive to attain; also, to pursue. Cic. Consequendi questus studio tot loca adire. Id. exilitem. Id. Caupo illum consequitur. Curt. Consecutis strenue hostibus. — Hence, to follow, to imitate. Cic. eum morem. Id. Quem Diogenes consequens. Quintil. vitia magnorum. — Also, to follow, h. e. to adopt, comply with, obey. Sallust. Plebes ejus (h. e. Senatus) consilia consequitur. Plaut. Certum est vestram consequi sententiam. Cic. Quas (sententias) Senatus sine ulla varietate est consecutus. (It may be also rendered, to approve.) — Also, to continue to follow, stand by, adhere to. Cic. institutum suum. — Also, to pursue, continue. Colum. præterita opera. — ¶ To come up with, reach, overtake. Cic. Aurelia via profectus est: si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur. Id. Nos Leucae consequere. Terent. Matrem mors consecuta est. Vellei. Eum pœna consecuta est. So, absol. Nepos. Interim legati sunt consecuti, arrived. — Figur. to come up with, equal. Cic. majorem. Id. verborum numerum sententiarum numero. Id. laudes verbis, to come up to, praise worthily. Id. oratione magnitudinem beneficiorum, adequately express. Id. verbis, quanta sint, &c. express. — Also, in general, to reach; gain possession of, obtain, gain, acquire, attain. Cic. gloriosum victoriam. Id. Tuam pristinum dignitatem et gloriam consequare. Id. aliquid per Senatum. Id. magistratum. Id. laudem ab aliquo. Id. hoc, ut ne, &c. Id. opes. — Also, in a bad sense, to run foul of, incur. Plin. Ep. malignitatis famam. Quintil. vitium. Cic. perverse dicere. — Also, of the mind, to understand, comprehend, find out, perceive, learn. Auct. ad Ilircum. Hæc si ut conquisitè conscripsimus, ita tu diligenter fueris consecutus, &c. Lucet. rebus ab ipsis Consequitur sensus, tractatum quid sit in ævo. Cic. facta memoria, remember, recollect, call to

mind. Id. similitudinem veri. Id. aliquid animo. Id. Quantum conjectura consequor, as far as I can conjecture. — Also, to discover, detect. Cic. conatus. — ¶ Also, Passive. Orbil. and Varro ap. Priscia.

CONSEQUÖS (consequor), a, um, adject. following. Lucret.

CONSERMÖCINÖR (con & sermocinor), Æris, dep. 1. to converse, discourse. Nigid. ap. Gell. Quibus consernocinamur. Al. leg. quibuscum sermocinamur.

CONSERMÖNÖR (con & sermonor), Æris, 3 dep. 1. to converse. Claud. Quadrigar. ap. Gell. cum his.

CONSERÖ (con & sero), is, sēvi, sītum, a. 3. of the ground, to sow, plant. Cic. agros. Virg. Ismara Baccho. Curt. arva frumento. Lucan. Libye nullo consita cultu. — Figur. Virg. Crebris freta consita terris, h. e. full of islands. Catull. Mentem caligine consitus, h. e. filled. Plaut. Consitus sum senectute. Lucret. Sol lumine consert arva. — ¶ Of plants, trees, &c. to set, plant, sow. Tibull. Consita pomus. Cato. vinum, for vines. Liv. Quam arborem consertisset (for consevisset). — Hence, Auct. B. Afric. Styli cæci consiti, planted or set in the ground. Claudian. Æra consita columnis, h. e. consertu et infixa columnis.

CONSERÖ (con & sero), is, rui, rtum, a. 3. to join or knit together, interweave, intertwine; construct, συμπλέκω. Curt. Ramos arborum, alium alii, quasi nexu conserere. Lucan. Conseritur cymba papyro. (But Liv. Conserta navis, see below.) Ovid. nocti diem. Id. lateri latus. Virg. Lorica conserta hamis. Id. Consertum tegmen spinis, h. e. illigatum. (Serv.) — Figur. Senec. Virtutes consertæ, et inter se coherentes, interlocked, intertwined, knit together. Quintil. Ordo rerum tribus momentis (viz. initio, incremento, summa) consertus est, is composed, woven together. Cic. Vita conserta voluptatum varietate. Val. Flacc. Conserta gentibus arva, h. e. frequentata, culta. — ¶ Conserere sermonem, verba, to converse. Curt. and Stat. — ¶ Conserere manum, or manus, pugnam, prælium, to join battle, fight hand to hand, come to close quarters, engage in close combat, μὴ ῥύνοι τὰς χεῖρας. Cic. Manum conservit. Liv. cum imparibus manus. Plaut. pugnam alicui. Ovid. manus strictas inter se. Val. Flacc. tela manu, h. e. invicem conjicere. Stot. Edunt vulnera, consertuntque dextras. Lin. Scibi conserta navis esset, had come into close engagement with another, had joined fight. — Hence, Arnob. simulates cum aliquo. — ¶ Ex jure manum (manu) consertum vocare, "formula veteris juris de vindicationibus in re præsentī, cum vi civili et festuaria utuntur: de qua vide imprimis Gell. 20, 10."

CONSERTE (consertus), adverb, closely, 1 as if linked or fastened together. Cic.

CONSERTIÖ (consero), ñnis, f. a joining, 3 connecting. Arnob.

CONSERTÖS, a, um, particip. from **consero**, ui.

CONSERVÄ (con & serva), æ, f. a female slave of the feminine gender, ἀνδρόνλη. Pandect. Relictis conservabus (to distinguish it from the masc. conservis). See also, *Conservus*.

CONSERVÄBILIS (conservo), e, adject. 3 which can be preserved. Tertull.

CONSERVANS, tis, particip. from **conservo**. — ¶ Adj. preserving, preservative. Cic. Ea, quæ conservantia sunt ejus status.

CONSERVÄTIÖ (conservo), ñnis, f. a keeping, preserving, maintaining, preservation, συντήρησις. Cic. Frugum perceptio et conservatio. Id. natura, the practising of those things that are agreeable to nature. Id. legitimæ æquabilitatis. Id. decoris.

CONSERVÄTÖR (Id.), ñris, m. a preserver, savior, protector, defender, σῶτήρ. Cic. Alterum existimari conservatorem inimicorum, alterum desertorem amicorum. Id. Conservatores hujus urbis, the saviors.

CONSERVATRIX (conservator), *icis, f.* 1 *she that preserves.* Cic. Omnem naturam esse conservatricem sui.

CONSERVITIUM (con & servitium), *ii, 3 n.* *fellowship in servitude or service.* Plaut.

CONSERVO (con & servo), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.* *to preserve, maintain, take care of, keep, defend, protect, watch over carefully, διασώζω, φυλάττω.* Cic. se. *Id.* Res familiāris conservari debet diligentia. *Id.* necessitudinem cum publicanis. *Id.* libertatem et salutem populi R. Liv. imperium maiestatemque P. R. Cic. omnes salvos. *Id.* memoriam alicujus rei. Sueton. vocem. Cic. ordinem tuum, follow. — *¶* Also, *to save, rescue, spare life and liberty.* Nep. Antigonus hunc conservasset, *would have saved, spared.* *Id.* Exercitus reliquos conservatus est, *was rescued, saved.* Cæs. Petentibus Remis, ut conservarentur, impetrant. *Id.* Beneficio conservatus, quos interficere potuisset. — *¶* Also, *to observe strictly, to keep.* Cic. and Nepos. iurandum. Nepos. inducias. Cic. and Nepos. leges. Nepos. fidem, *one's word.*

CONSERVULA (diminut. from conserva), *2 æ, f.* *a fellow-slave.* Senec.

CONSERVUS (con & servus), *i, m.* *a fellow-slave, one who serves the same master, σύνδουλος.* Cic. and Plaut. — *¶* Adj. Ovid. Duraque conservæ ligna valet fores, *h. e. servæ una eum janitoris.* Plaut. (where a slave speaks) Nolo ego, fores conservas meas a te verberari. (But it may perhaps in these two examples be in apposition.)

CONSESSOR (consideo), *ōris, in. one who sits with another; as, at public shows; or, as a judge; or, as a counsellor, friend; or, at table.* Cic. and Liv.

CONSESSUS (Id.), *us, m.* *a sitting together, or with, an assembly of persons sitting together, συνεδρία, συνέδριον.* Virg. Omnem consessum suorum lastraver. *Id.* Implere totum consessum cavæ elamoribus. Sueton. Quem consessu frequenti nemo receperat. Valer. Max. Spectantium consessum velorum minbraculis textit. Cic. (to the judges) Non conspectu consensuque vestro commoveri. *Id.* Cum efferretur magna frequentia consensuque vestro. Tacit. Consessum cavæ perunctari. Cic. in ludo talario. Lamprid. Salutatus, consessum obtulit omnibus senatoribus. Cic. Consessus gladiatorum, or *Id.* gladiatorius, *h. e. for the purpose of seeing the gladiators.*

CONSIDEO (con & sedeo), *es, ēdi, esum, n. 2.* *to sit, or sit together.* Cic. Judices considerunt. Liv. Triarii sub vexillis considerabant. — *¶* This word seems not to occur in any tense which could not be formed from *consido*; so that some have referred all the tenses to that word. But the same distinction that exists in the simple verbs may be supposed to exist in the compound.

CONSIDERANTER (considerans, from 3 *considero*), *adverb.* *considerately, deliberately.* Valer. Max. Consideranter magistratus agebant.

CONSIDERANTIÆ (considero), *æ, f.* *2 consideration, thought, reflection, σκέψις.* Vitruv.

CONSIDERATE (consideratus), *adverb.* *considerately, with thought, with reflection, περισσκεπμένως.* Cic. Cum ira nihil considerate fieri potest. *Id.* Quid feci non consideratissime? Attic. ad Cic. Valde video, et consideratus utilitati nostræ consulero. Quintil. declam. Crimina considerate ficta, *h. e. accurate, studiose.*

CONSIDERATIÖ (considero), *ōnis, f.* *2 consideration, regard, advertency, circumspection, contemplation, rievcing, pondering, σκέψις.* Cic. Consideratio contemplatioque nature. *Id.* Circumspectio et accurata consideratio. Gell. Subtilior verborum consideratio. Cic. Intendere considerationem in rem aliquam.

CONSIDERATOR (Id.), *ōris, m.* *who considers, contemplates, reflects.* Gell.

CONSIDERATÖS, *a, um, particip.* from *considero.* — *¶* Adj. *vary, attentive, considerate, cautious, circumspect, περισσκεπμένως.* Cic. and Plin. Jun. homo.

Auct. B. Afric. Cæsar tardior et consideratior est factus. — *¶* Also, *considerate, deliberate, h. e. chosen or performed with deliberation, circumspection.* Cic. judicia. *Id.* Illud verbum consideratissimum consuetudinis, arbitror.

CONSIDERO (perhaps con & sidus; or *consido*), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.* *to consider, meditate, think of, weigh, deliberate, σκέπτομαι, κατανοέω.* Cic. Consideres, quid agas. *Id.* Considerate cum vestris animis vosmetipsi, equum putetis, &c. Curt. Finitimos, hostes an amicos velis esse, considera. Sallust. Considera, utrum putes, &c. Gell. Consideremus, cur oleum sæpe stet. Cic. Considerandum est, ne tenere desperet. Terent. secum in animo aliquid. Cic. de aliqua re cum aliquo. *Id.* factum alicujus ex judicio alterius. Colum. Considerandum erit, ut solum pingue sit. *Id.* Considerari debet, ut luna crescente id fiat, *h. e. attended to, seen to, token care.* — *¶* Also, *to inspect, examine, look into.* Gell. sidera. Cic. Summum quisque opus a vulgo considerari vult. Sueton. formam ludi gladiatorii. — *¶* Also, *to observe, notice.* Colum. folia decidere. — *¶* See also *Considerotus.*

CONSIDÖ (con & sideo), *is, ēdi, essum, to sit down, seat ourselves together, συκαθίζομαι.* Cic. In pratulo propter Platonis statuum consedimus. *Id.* In silvam venit, et ibi consedit. *Id.* Cum in theatro homines consederant. Virg. Considite transtris. — *¶* Also, of one person, *to sit down, seat one's self.* Virg. Sub ilice consederat Daphnis. Nepos. In ara consedit. — *¶* Hence, in particular, of persons who seat themselves for deliberation, counsel, &c. *to hold a meeting or council, to meet.* Cæs. (of the druids) Certo anni tempore considunt in loco consecrato. — Especially, of judges. Cic. and Sueton. So. Ovid. Consedere dices, *h. e. seated themselves (to hear and settle the dispute between Ajax and Ulysses).* — *¶* Also, of those who seat themselves to dispute or debate, or for other learned entertainment. Cic. So, Juvenal. 4. 33. — *¶* Hence, generally, *to light, settle, pitch.* Cic. Cum apes in labellis consedissent. Plin. In eacuminibus montium nubes considit. — *¶* So, in war, *to encamp, pitch a camp.* Cic. Cum quinque cohortes apud Philomelum consedissent. Cæs. Sub monte consedit, pitched. Curt. Qua venturum sciebat, consedit occultus, set himself (with his men) in ambush. — *¶* Also, Virg. (of Aeneas and his fleet) Considerare portu, *to come to anchor, stop.* — *¶* Also, *to stop any where, in order to stay or dwell there for a time; also, to take up one's abode any where, to settle.* Cic. Dubito, an Antii considam, et hoc tempus omne consumam. *Id.* Aliquo loco considerare. Virg. Vultis et his mecum pariter considerare regnis? Curt. Permissum senioribus in novam urbem considerare, *to settle in.* — *¶* Figur. Cic. in otio. *Id.* in mediocritate. *Id.* Vitium consedit in mente alicujus. *Id.* Religio ludorum in hac urbe consedit, *has taken up its abode in.* *Id.* Sensus moventia eadem in opinione considunt. So, Senec. in alia parte, *h. e. mutare sententiam (in reference to the practice of the senators).* — *¶* Also, *to fall, fall in, give way, sink.* Liv. Terra ingentibus cavernis consedit, arboresque in profundum haustæ. Cic. Licet jam Alpes considant. Virg. Considerare in ignes, *h. e. conflagrare, et ruere.* — *¶* Also, simply, *to settle, be laid, sink to the ground or bottom.* Colum. Patiēmur picem considerare. Curt. Donec consideret pulvis. — *¶* Hence, Plin. Alpium juga considunt, *sink, h. e. become less elevated.* — *¶* Figur. Cic. Consedit utriusque nomen in Quæstura, *sunk, was forgotten.* *Id.* Ardor animi consedit, *h. e. hath subsided, abated.* Liv. Terror consedit. *Id.* Cum consedisset ferocia. Cic. Omnis de republ. cura consedit, *h. e. has ceased, is calmed.* *Id.* Furor consedit. Tacit. Præsentia (*h. e. furor et seditio*) consederant. Virg. Videmus consedissee urbem luctu, *h. e. prostrate, cast down.*

Cic. Junctio verborum varie distincte que considat, *h. e. finish, close.*

CONSIGNANTER (consignans, from con- 3 *signo*), *adverb.* Gell. Græci significautius consignantiusque dixerunt, *distinctly, emphatically.*

CONSIGNATE (consignatus), *adverb.* 3 Gell. Versus de id genus hominibus consignatissime factus est, *plainly, evidently, expressly.*

CONSIGNATIÖ (consigno), *ōnis, f.* a 2 *document, instrument, written statement, hand-writing.* Quintil.

CONSIGNÖ (con & signo), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.* *to seal, affix a seal to, σφραγίζω.* Cic. Tabule signis hominum nobilium consignantur. Liv. decretum. Pandect. legem. *Id.* testamentum. *Id.* Pecunia consignata, *h. e. in sacculo signato posita.* Sueton. dotem, *h. e. the marriage-instrument.* Plaut. tabellas alicui, *h. e. consignatas, seu obsignatas alicui tradere.* — *¶* Figur. Cic. Antiquitas mōmēntis testata consignataque, *sealed, h. e. placed beyond doubt.* *Id.* in orationibus nostris auctoritates nostras consignatas, *h. e. committed to writing; or, with a seal set on them, stamped, exhibited, real.* *Id.* Insitæ et quasi consignatæ in animis notiones, *stamped, engraved, impressed.* — *¶* Consignare litteris, *to write, commit to writing, record, register, ἐν γράμματι καταγέγρασαι.* Cic. Litteris consignamus, quæ monumentis mandare volumus. So, *Id.* Fundi publicis commentariis consignati, *h. e. registered in the public records.* — *¶* Also, *to mark, note, observe.* Cic. E quibus (sideribus) erat motus temporis consignandus. — *¶* Also, *to show, set forth, hint, signify, (as if) by some sign.* Gell.

CONSILEÖ (con & sileo), *es, ui, n. 2.* *to be silent.* Gell. Consiluisse universos dicit (but this may belong to the next).

CONSILESCÖ (con & silesco), *is, lui, n. 3.* *to become still or silent, be still.* Plaut. Dum hæ consiliescunt turbæ. Gell. Omnis strepitus consiliescit. *Id.* Consiluisse universos dicit, quasi attonitos.

CONSILIARIS (consili'um), *e, adj.* Absol. Pandect. Consiliari nullo modo concessum est, *assessor at court.*

CONSILIARÖS (Id.), *a, um, adj.* *fit for counselling, counselling, advising.* Senec. fulmen. Plaut. senatus. *Id.* amicus. Apul. anima, *h. e. reason.* — *¶* Consiliarius, *ii, m.* *a counsellor, adviser, assessor in court, βουλευτής.* Cic. Tu me consiliario usus esses. *Id.* Meminisse, Jovi, opt. max. se consiliarium datum Vellei. cædis. Sueton. Consiliarii in negotiis publicis. *Id.* Offere se consiliarium alicui.

CONSILIATÖR (consilior), *ōris, m.* a 2 *counsellor.* Phædr. maleficus. Plin. Ep. Mens in gerendis honoribus consiliator et rector.

CONSILIATRIX (consiliator), *icis, f.* she 3 *who advises.* Apul.

CONSILIGÖ (con & siligo), *ōnis, f.* *lung-sore or pulmonary.* Plin.

CONSILIÖ, *is, 4.* from *con* and *salio*, *is* read by some in Liv. and Tacit. but without need.

CONSILIÖR (consilium), *āris, ātus sum, dep. 1.* *to counsel, give counsel, advise, βουλευέω, συμβουλεύω.* Horat. Ille bonis faveatque, et consilietur anice. Cic. Ad consiliandum. — *¶* Also, *to consult, deliberate, take counsel.* Cæs. Cum Domitius multum cum suis, consiliandi causa, secreto colloqueretur. *Id.* Hæc consiliantibus eis, nuntiatur, &c. Tacit. Et rediere omnes Bononiam, rursus consiliarii. Horat. Consiliantibus Divis.

CONSILIÖSÖS (Id.), *a, um, adj.* *full of 3 discretion, considerate, prudent, apt to advise for the best.* Posit. in Cato; Comp. and Superl. in Sidon.

CONSILIUM (consul, as exsilium from exsul; or from consulo), *ii, n.* *consultation, deliberation, consideration, reflection, premeditation.* Cæs. Non hæc sine consilio accidere potuisse. Liv. Consilia principum habere, *to hold consultations with.* *Id.* Quæ consilii fuerunt, æqua postulastis, *h. e. which have been the result of deliberation.* Cic. Est tui consilii, 'tis for you to consider. Nepos. Sui esse consilii. Cic. Vestrum consilium est, non solum meum, *it is for you, and*

not merely for me to consider. *Cæs.* Quasi vero consilii sit res, were a matter of consideration, needed deliberation. *Cic.* Magni consilii est, *h. e.* requiring much consideration. *Id.* Mittere in consilium, leave or send (the judges) to deliberate, before giving their verdict; hence, figur. of an orator, to finish his argument, oration. *Id.* Ire in consilium, to consider (before giving judgment), to go to deliberate. *Id.* Adhibere in consilium, to consult, ask or take counsel of. — ¶ Counsel, advice, given to another. *Terent.* Consilium dare. *Id.* Alicujus consilium sequi. *Cic.* Neque facturus quidquam, nisi de meo consilio, according to my advice. — Or, to one's self, *h. e.* determination, resolve, measure, an intention formed, plan, design. *Liv.* Unde consilium abfuerit, culpam abesse, *h. e.* premeditation, corrupt purpose. *Cæs.* Consilium capere sibi, *h. e.* take measures for themselves, go on their own hook, look out for themselves. *Nepos.* Aliquid novi consilii capere, adopt some new plan, take some new course. *Cic.* sequi, and *Cæs.* inire, make a resolution, adopt measures. — Also, *Cæs.* Consilium capiti, equitatum dimittere, for dimitting. *Nepos.* Init consilia, reges tollere, for tollendi. *Cic.* Consilium cepi, ut exirem. — Hence, Consilium est, I have resolved, I mean, I will. *Cic.* ita facere. *Sallust.* Ea uti deseram, non est consilium, I do not intend, 'tis not my purpose. *Terent.* Jube illam redire. *P.* non est consilium, pater. *Cæs.* Suo consilio uti, to take his own way. *Nepos.* Id privato, non publico fecit consilio, of his own head, and not by public resolution or authority. — Also, counsel, *h. e.* a counsellor, adviser. *Orid.* Illa (Egeria) Numæ consilium fuit. — ¶ Hence, the resolve put into execution, the action or procedure, which is the result of deliberation. *Cic.* Hoc meum consilium laudes. *Id.* Vestrum de me factum consiliumque. — ¶ Aim, design, view, settled plan, end. *Cic.* Bono consilio, with good intent. *Nepos.* Hoc consilio, ut, &c. *Cic.* Eo consilio, ut, &c. *Terent.* Quo consilio huc imus? — Hence, Consilio, on purpose, with the view, designedly. *Liv.* (followed by ut). *Virg.* and *Cic.* (absol.) — ¶ Prudence, discretion, sagacity, penetration, skill; in general, those qualities which enable one to give good counsel, or adopt wise measures. *Cic.* Quæ quanto consilio gerantur, nullo consilio assequi possumus. *Horat.* Vis consilii expers, without discretion. *Nepos.* Ad omnes res aptus, consiliique plenus. *Id.* Vir consilii maximi omnium barbarorum. *Terent.* Tam iners, tam nulli consilii sum. *Cæs.* Barbaris consilium non defuit, presence of mind, consideration, discretion. — Also, a wise or artful contrivance, management, art, stratagem. *Nepos.* Tali consilio proditores percudit et hostes profligavit. *Id.* Victus consilio Themistoclis. *Cæs.* Militum virtuti consilia Gallorum occurrebant, contrivances, arts. — ¶ Consilium often stands for those who take any thing into consultation. *Cic.* Reipublicæ consilium, *h. e.* men who take care for the good of the state. — Hence, a commission, committee. *Sæton.* Institut consilia sortiri. — And, in a narrower sense, the senate. *Cic.* Sapiens est consilium. *So.* *Id.* Consilium publicum, and Consilium Senatus. *Liv.* sanctius, *h. e.* the more select council or committee of the (Carthaginian) senate. — Also, the bench of judges, the judges. *Cic.* In consilio adesse, Consilium dimittere, &c. *Id.* Vos, qui estis in consilio, who sit in council (as judges). *Id.* Consilium publicum. — Also, a council of war. *Cæs.* convocare. *Sallust.* habere. *Liv.* militare. *Id.* eastrense. — The council of war was composed of the emperor, legati, tribuni militum, and principes; sometimes the other centuries were admitted. — ¶ In the last signification, *consilium* is also found in various editions; but *consilium* signifies any assembly.

CŌNSIMILIS (con & similis), *e.* adj. like, similar, ὁμοιος. *Cic.* Causa aliqua consimilis causarum earum. *Id.* Res consimilis rebus iis. *Terent.* Formæ mores consimiles. *Lucret.* Quidnam consi-

nile in cursu possint, ac (*h. e.* as) fortis equi vis? *Plaut.* Haud consimili ingenio, atque ille.

CŌNSIMILITER (consimilis), *adv.* in like 3 manner, ὁμοίως. *Gell.*

CŌNSIPTŌ (con & sapio), *is, ui, n. 3.* to be perfectly in one's senses, have all one's wits about one, συμφρονέω. *Liv.* Romani non mentibus consipere poterant. *Gell.* Ne patres, de statu mentis suæ deturbati, non satis consiperent. — ¶ Consipiens, in one's senses, of sound mind. *Senec.* Non sapienti viro, sed tantum consipienti.

CŌNSIPTUM for **CŌNSEPTUM**. *Enn.* 3 ap. *Fest.*

CŌNSISTIO, read by some for **Constitio**.

CŌNSISTŌ (con & sisto), *is, constitui, n. 3.* to place one's self with or together, as for conversation. *Plaut.* Nec vobiscum quisquam in foro frugi consistere audet. *Cic.* Cum hoc consistit, hunc amplexatur. *So.* *Nepos.* Ut sine ducis opera ordinate (copie) consistenter, drew up, set themselves in array. *Tiball.* Seu sit opus, quadratum acies consistat in agmen. — Hence, to agree, accord. *Cic.* cum Aristone verbis (*h. e.* in words merely). — Also, to appear in court with one, *h. e.* to go to law with. *Senec.* cum matre. *Pandect.* cum debitoribus. *Id.* adversus dominos. — Also, to consist, be made up. *Auct. B. Hisp.* ex fugitivis. *Cæs.* Lacte et caseo et carne (victus) consistit. — ¶ To place one's self any where, take a stand, post one's self. *Cic.* Ad mensam pueros jussit consistere. *Cæs.* Ut quisque prius venerat, sub muro consistebat. *So.* Constiti, I have placed myself, I stand. *Cæs.* In iugo constiterant. *Virg.* Adducto constitit arcu. *So.* *Senec.* Consistere in pedes, to stand upright. *Virg.* Constitit in digitos extemplo uterque, raised himself on tiptoe. *Ovid.* Prohibent consistere vires. *Cels.* Ut consistere homo non possit, *h. e.* cannot stand upon the ground by reason of his being lifted up. — Hence, of a speaker who defends a cause, to take a stand, take certain ground, to make a certain disposition of the case. *Cic.* Partit. 29. — Also, to come to pass, take place. *Cic.* Centum Venerios (sc. jactus, *h. e.* lucky throws) non posse casu consistere. — Also, to appear, make one's appearance. *Cic.* Vix singulis ætatis binos oratores laudabiles constituisse. — ¶ To make a stand, get a firm footing. *Cæs.* Censent, ut in iugo consistant. *So.* *Liv.* Si acies a fuga constisset, should rally. — So, of persons on board ship, to reach the shore, to land. *Cic.* Plura scribam, cum constitero. *Virg.* Prima vetant consistere terra. — Hence, to settle in a place, take up one's abode. *Cæs.* ibi negotiandi causa. — Also, of a lawsuit, be instituted or brought. *Cic.* Causa consistit apud magistratum. — Also, *Cic.* Consilium constituit, a firm resolve is made. *So.* *Cæs.* In eo constitit, adhered to, persisted in. — ¶ To stand still, to stand, remain standing, to stop, stay. *Cæs.* Viatores consistere cogunt. *Cic.* Neque consistens in loco, sed inambulant. *Senec.* Ista que spectantur, ad que consistitur, *h. e.* in order to see them. — In particular, of soldiers in battle, not to give way, to keep one's footing, hold one's ground. *Cæs.* Ut nemo eorum consisteret. — Also, of one on board ship, to lie at anchor. *Cæs.* Ipse ad ancoram constitit. — Hence, figur. of a speaker, to remain standing, *h. e.* to continue his speech, to speak without interruption. *Cic.* in dicendo. *Id.* præclare. *Hence.* *Id.* Verbo quidem superabis, re autem ne consistes quidem ullo iudice, prove yourself in the right, maintain your cause. — Also, in speech, to dwell upon. *Cic.* in singulis. — Also, to stand still. *h. e.* to be at rest, be firm, composed, stand fast. *Cic.* Consistere mente non posse. *Id.* Ut neque mens, neque vox, neque lingua consisteret, was not master of itself, failed him. *Id.* Miserum tandem consistere, have rest, find rest. *Id.* Ut neque mente, neque lingua consisteret, was firm, composed. — Also, to stand still, *h. e.* to be obstructed in its course, to be at a stand, to stop. *Orid.* Frigore constitit.

Ister. *Liv.* Bellum ad Trebiam consti-

tit. *Sueton.* Caius in equestri ordine constitit, stood still, *h. e.* sought or obtained no higher rank. — So, in general, to stop, to be stopped, to cease. *Cato.* Alvus consistit. *Cic.* Consistero usura debuit. *Cæs.* Administratio belli consistit. *Plaut.* Omnis familie causa consistit. — Also, to stand still, *h. e.* to remain in the same condition, be stationary; applied to diseases. *Cels.* Morbus an increseat, an consistat, an minuat. — In general, to stand, exist, stand firm, to consist in, depend upon, rest upon. *Lepid.* in *Cic.* Ep. Studia officii inter nos constituerunt. *Cic.* In quo ne suspicio quidem potuit consistere. *Id.* Quin in eo libertas populi Rom. consisteret. *Id.* Omne bonum in una honestate consistit. *Nepos.* Spes omnis consistebat Datami in se locique natura. *Horat.* Quos ultra nequit consistere rectum. *Plin.* Vino consistit auctoritas, *h. e.* it enjoys esteem or repute. *Pandect.* Legatum in omnibus consistit, is valid. — ¶ Transitive, to make to stand, to post, to halt. *Sallust.* agmen. (Others: iad constituit.) — Hence, figur. *Lucret.* vitam consistere tutam, render secure. *Gell.* causam, to bring, commence, institut.

CŌNSISTŌRIUM (consisto), *ii, n.* a place 3 of assembly; hence, the earth is so called by Tertull; and an anteroom where slaves wait their masters' orders, by Sidon. — ¶ In particular, the place where the council of the emperor held their meetings, a cabinet, consistory. — The members of this council were hence called **Consistoriani**. *Cod. Just.* and *Amnian.*

CŌNSITIŌ (consero), *ōnis, f.* a planting, 1 setting, sowing. *Cic.*
CŌNSITŌR (*id.*), *ōris, m.* one who plants 3 or sows; a planter. *Ovid.* uvæ.
CŌNSITŌRĀ, *æ, f.* a sowing, planting. 1 *Cic.*
CŌNSITŌS, *a, um, particip.* from consero, sēvi.

CONSIUVIUS. *Macrob.* Sat. 1, 9. Janus Consivius.

CŌNSŌBRINŌS (con & sobrinus), *a, um, adj.* Those persons bore the relation of consobrini, whose mothers were sisters, according to *Caius*. But it is also more widely applied to all cousins-german, the children of brothers or sisters; first-cousins. — Hence, **Consobrinus**, a (male) cousin-german; and **Consobrina**, a (female) cousin-german. *Cic.* and *Nepos*. — Also, *Sueton.* **Consobrinus**, a cousin in a more remote degree.

CŌNSŌCER (con & socer), *ēri, m.* the father of either a husband or wife considered with reference to the father of the other; *h. e.* those are called consoceri, whose children have married each other. *Sueton.*

CŌNSŌCIABILIS (consocio), *e, adj.* 3 *Ambros.* Quid enim tam consociabile, *h. e.* congruum et conveniens.

CŌNSŌCIATIM (consociatus), *adverb.* 3 together, unitedly. *Amnian.*

CŌNSŌCIATŌ (consocio), *ōnis, f.* a connecting, uniting, association. *Cic.*

CŌNSŌCIATŌS, *a, um, particip.* from consocio. — ¶ *Adj.* connected, bound together. *Cic.* Consociatissima voluntas.

CŌNSŌCIŌ (con & socio), *as, āvi, ātum, a. i.* to make common, to join, share, associate, unite, συναλλάξω. *Cic.* Cum A. Gabinio consociare consilia. *Id.* Cum amicis consociare injuriam. *Horat.* (of two trees) umbram. *Plaut.* Se se sudor cum unguentis consociavit. *Id.* Consociare mihi quidem tecum licet, to associate with you (*h. e.* we have both experienced the same sufferings, or are unfortunate). *Liv.* imperium, to share the sovereignty. *Id.* rem inter se. *Cic.* Consociati cum diis. *Id.* Consociati inter nos.

CŌNSŌCIŌS (con & socius), *a, um, adj.* 3 united, associated, leagued together. *Fulgent.* — **Consocius**, *ii, m.* an associate, participator. *Cod. Just.*

CŌNSŌCRŌS (con & socrus), *us, f.* corresponding to **Consocer**. *Anson.*

CŌNSŌLABĪLIS (consolor), *e, adj.* admitting of consolation, consolable, that may be comforted or appeased, ἐπαρπαγεύητος. *Cic.* dolor. — ¶ Also, serving to console, consolatory. *Gell.*

CŌNSŌLATŌ (*id.*), *ōnis, f.* a consoling, consolation, comfort. *Cic.* Erit illa con-

solatio maxima, si una erimus. *Id.* Invenire consolationem malorum, a *solac.* *Id.* Ut fere nos omnia in consolationem unam coniecimus, *h. e.* the book, the writing of which is my solace for the death of my daughter. — ¶ Also, a *lightening, alleviation.* *Cic.* Timoris consolatio grata. — ¶ Also, *encouragement, cheering.* *Hor.*

CŌNSŌLATŌR (*Id.*), *ōris, m.* one who con-
sols or comforts : a comforter. *Cic.*

CŌNSŌLATŌRIE (consolatorius), ad-
3 verb. in a consolatory manner. *Sidon.*

CŌNSŌLATŌRIŌS (consolator), a, um,
1 consolatory. *Cic.* and *Sueton.*

CŌNSŌLYDA (con & solidus), æ, f. the
3 herb comfrey, called also, *conferva, mu-
la, rustica, and aliam, σύμφυτον.* *Apul.*

CŌNSŌLYDATIŌ (consolido), *ōnis, f.*
3 *Pandect.* Ante consolidationem, *h. e.*
before the usufructarius acquires owner-
ship.

CŌNSŌLIDATŌR (*Id.*), *ōris, m.* who
3 strengthens, makes firm, puts in a dura-
ble condition. *Venant.* *Fortun.*

CŌNSŌLIDŌ (con & solido), as, āvi,
2 ātum, a. 1. to consolidate, make firm,
strengthen, cement, στερεόω. *Vitruv.*

— ¶ *Pandect.* Usufructum consoli-
dare, to unite the usufruct with the pro-
prietorship : which happens either
when the usufruct reverts to the pro-
prietor, or the usufructarius becomes
also proprietor. — ¶ *Cic.* rationes, to
adjust, settle.

CŌNSŌLIDŌS (con & solidus), a, um, ad-
3 ject. solid, firm. *Aruob.*

CŌNSŌLŌR (con & solor), āris, ātus sum,
dep. 1. to console, comfort, solace, παρα-
καλέω, παραμυθεῖν. *Cic.* Ut ipse me
per litteras consolaret. *Id.* Consolan-
dis ipse sum. *Id.* Consolare te, quod,
&c. *Id.* hominem in miseris. *Id.*

aliquem de miseris. — ¶ So, of
things, to console, alleviate, lighten, re-
lieve, compensate, make amends for.

Cic. dolorem alienjus. *Quintil.* otium
nostrum. *Cic.* brevitatem vitæ posteri-
tatis memoria. *Id.* hoc incommodum.

Id. dicendi laborem delectatione orato-
ria. *Id.* Doloris diuturnitatem alleva-
tio consolatur. — ¶ *Cic.* Quæso nolite
vosmetipsos consolari, *h. e.* do not flatter
yourselves. — ¶ Also, to hearten, en-
courage. *Cæs.* Consolatus consur-
gere jussit. So, passively, *Justin.*

Consolatis militibus. — ¶ *Consolo*,
as, same as *Consolar.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

— So, *Consolor, āris, passive.* *Asin.*
Poll. ap. *Priscian.*

CŌNSŌMNIŌ (con & somnio), as, n. 1. to
3 dream. *Plant.*

CŌNSŌNANS, tis, particip. from conso-
no. — ¶ Adj. sounding loud or full ;
sonorous. *Cic.* Verba consonantiora.

— ¶ *Consonans, sc. litera, a conso-
nant* (so called because it cannot be
sounded without the help of a vowel).
Quintil. — ¶ *Consonans est, it is fit-
ting, suitable.* *Paudect.* (followed by
acc. with the infia.)

CŌNSŌNANTER (consonans), adverb,
2 consonantly, agreeably. *Vitruv.* Conso-
nantissime ad harmoniam composita.

CŌNSŌNANTIŌ (*Id.*), æ, f. a sounding
2 together, the agreement of voices, concord,
harmony, accord of sound, consonance.
Vitruv. — ¶ Also, agreement, unanimi-
ty. *Tertull.* scripturam.

CŌNSŌNĒ (consonus), adverb, with one
3 voice. *Apul.*

CŌNSŌNŌ (con & sono), as, ni, n. 1. to
2 sound together, or with the same sound ;
also, to sound, resound, συμφωνέω, συνη-
χέω. *Varr.* Apes consonant velu-
menter. *Virg.* Consonat omne ne-
mus strepitu. *Liv.* Consonante cla-
more nominatim Quintium orare. *Se-
nec.* Omne tibiarum genus organorumque
consonuit. *Petron.* Consonuere corni-
cines fimbri strepitu. *Vitruv.* Conso-
nantes loci, places sounding together,
and consequently increasing the body of the
sound. *Plant.* Contra consonat terra,
to resound, re-echo. — ¶ *Figur.* to ac-
cord, harmonize, agree, correspond, be con-
sistent with ; of sound, or not. *Senec.*

Doces me, quomodo inter se acutæ et
graves voces consonent : fac potius,
quomodo animus secum meus conso-
net. *Id.* Virtus per omnia consonans

sibi, *h. e.* consistens, agreeing with itself.
Id. Opus ad vocem consonet. *Maul.*
*Virginis et Tauri Capricorno consonat
astrum.* Hence, *Pandect.* Consonans
est, referri iusjurandum, it is fitting,
suitable.

CŌNSŌNŌS (con & sonus), a, um, adj.
sounding together, making the same sound,
with one voice, συμφωνῶν, συμφωνός.
Orid. clangor. *Id.* illa lyra. —

¶ *Figur.* accordant, agreeing, fit, suit-
able, becoming. *Cic.* Satis consonum
fore, si, &c. *Claudius.* Docere juve-
nem consona regno. *Apul.* Totius or-
bis consono ore. — ¶ *Consōna, æ,*
(*sc. litera*), a consonant. *Terentian.*

CŌNSŌPIŌ (con & sopio), is, īvi, ītum,
a. 4. to lay or lull asleep, κατακοιμάω.
Cic. A Luna consopitus. *Id.* Somno
consopiri sempiterno. — *Figur.* *Gell.*
Duodecim tabularum antiquitas conso-
pita, put to sleep, sunk into oblivion, done
away.

CŌNSŌRS (con & sors), tis, adject. shar-
ing, partaking of, σύγκληρος, ἐγκληρος,
κοινόβιος. *Cic.* Fratres consors, living
in undivided community of goods. So,
Vellet. Consorsis frater et quidem con-
sors. *Virg.* Quatuor antiquis quæ he-
redibus est data consors. — Hence, a
brother or sister. *Tibull.* Mœnia con-
sorti non habitanda Remo. *Ovid.* Dea
consors Phœbi, *h. e.* Diana, sister of
Apollo. *Id.* Consors Ledaæ gemellis,
h. e. sister of the twin brothers, Castor
and Pollux. So, *Ovid.* Pectora consor-
tia, *h. e.* of his sisters. *Id.* Consors san-
guis, *h. e.* of the brother. — *Ovid.* Con-
sors thalami, the partner, *h. e.* his wife.

Cic. Consors mecum temporum illorum,
sharing, partaking. *Id.* laboris. *Id.* in
lucris atque furtis. *Tacit.* tributitæ
potestatis. *Vellet.* vitiorum. *Ovid.*

culpæ. *Id.* generis et necis. *Id.* ur-
bis, *h. e.* populares, cives ejusdem ur-
bis. *Lucan.* studiis puerilibus. — *Claudi-
us.* imperii, and *Sueton.* Consors (ab-
sol.), a partner, colleague. — ¶ Also,
similar. *Propert.* casus. — ¶ *Horat.*

Consortem socium fallat, *h. e.* a partner,
one who has united his capital with that of
another. But if a comma is read after
consortem, it will mean as above, a co-
heir, one who enjoys an undivided estate
in common with another.

CŌNSŌRTĀLIS (consors), e, adject.
3 common. *Frontin.* lineæ.

CŌNSŌRTIŌ (*Id.*), *ōnis, f.* participation.
1 sharing, communion, κοινωνία. *Liv.* in-
ter binos Lacedæmoniorum reges, se.
regni ; or, intercourse. *Vellet.* tributitæ
potestatis. — ¶ Also, fellowship,
society, intercourse. *Cic.* humana.

CŌNSŌRTIUM (*Id.*), ii, n. community of
2 goods, partnership, fellowship, commu-
nion, intercourse, κοινωνία, συγκαθήσις.
Pandect. inter fratres voluntarium con-
sortium. *Cels.* cum vesica, sympathy.
Petron. studiorum. *Tacit.* regni. *Pan-
dect.* collationis. *Cod. Just.* concubina-
rium.

CONSPARGO, for *Conspargo.* *Marcell.*
Enupir. — ¶ Some also read *Conspar-
io* for *Conspersio*, in a passage of *Ter-
tull.*

CŌNSPATIĀNS (con & spatior), tis, par-
3 ticp. walking together. *Petron.*

CŌNSPECTŌR (conspicio), *ōris, m.* who
3 sees, beholds. *Tertull.*

CŌNSPECTŌS, a, um, particip. from con-
2 spicio. — ¶ Adj. visible. *Liv.* Tu-
mulus hosti conspectus. — ¶ Also,
striking, attracting attention, conspicuous,
remarkable, worthy of notice ; both in a
good and bad sense. *Virg.* Pallas pic-
tis conspectus in armis. *Ovid.* Platano
conspexior alta. *Liv.* Supplicium, con-
spectus eo, quod, &c. *Liv.* Patris avi-
que fana conspectum enim effiebat.

CŌNSPECTŌS (conspicio), us, in. a see-
ing, looking, look, sight, view ; some-
times it is the same as *presence, ὄψις.*
Cic. Ne qui conspectus fieret, aut ser-
mo. *Liv.* Quo longissime conspec-
tum oculi ferebant, as far as the eye
could carry. *Cic.* Frui conspectu urbis.
Id. Fugere conspectum alicujus. *Id.*

Dare se alicui in conspectum, to let one's
self be seen. *Id.* In conspectum alicu-
jus venire, to come before one, into one's

presence. *Liv.* Dies dedit hostem in
conspectum, made them visible. *Cic.* Ca-
dere in conspectum. *Id.* Ponere ali-
quem in conspectu alicujus. *Id.* In ci-
vium esse conspectu. *Terent.* Amit-
tere aliquem e conspectu, to lose sight
of. *Liv.* Fugere alicujus conspectum.
Cic. Evolare, and *Tertull.* Fugere e con-
spectu. *Varr.* Quercus, quæ est in op-
pidi conspectu, within sight of the town.

Liv. Nimbus conspectum ejus concioni
abstulit. *Nepos.* Recedere a conspectu
suorum. *Liv.* Imperator conspectu suo
prolium restituit, presence. *Tertull.*

Scio his fore meum conspectum invi-
sum. *Varr.* Illicere populum ad con-
spectum magistratus. *Liv.* In conspec-
tu crebri cecidere cælo lapides, in sight,
before their eyes. *Virg.* Navim in con-
spectu nullam prospicit. — *Figur.* *Cic.*

Mori in conspectu legum et libertatis.
Id. Ut ea ne in conspectu quidem re-
linquantur, that they are hardly percepti-
ble. *Id.* Sita est lans tua, in plurimo-
rum et sociorum, et civium conspectu,
h. e. conspecta, et cognita sociis, et ci-
vibus. *Id.* Ut uno in conspectu omnia
viderem, in one field of view ; at once.

Id. In conspectu posita est omnium
magistratum descriptio, displayed before
the eye. — Hence, *Gell.* Conspectus vi-
rorum, qui in his ætatibus fuerunt, a
brief view, survey. *Id.* Pecuniæ con-
spectus, *h. e.* estimate ; or sum total.

— ¶ Also, possibility or opportunity of
seeing or looking. *Liv.* Conspectus est
in capitolium, one can look. *Colum.*

Ut intrantium exeuntiumque conspec-
tum habeat, have a view of, be able to see.

CŌNSPERGŌ (con & spargo), is, ersi,
2 ersum, a. 3. to sprinkle, scatter, δια-
πασσω, σπρπασσω. *Colum.* mustum.
Id. aquam mulsam. *Plaut.* Conspere
(absol.) ante aedes, spargite before the
house. — ¶ Also, to besprinkle, moisten,
bestrew. *Plaut.* fores vino. *Cic.* me
lacrymis. *Plin.* terram rore. *Colum.*

Caro sale conspersa. *Lucret.* herbas
floribus. So, *Phædr.* humum, *sc. aqua.*
— *Figur.* *Cic.* Quæ quadam hilaritate
conspersumus, hoc interspersed. *Id.*

Caput tauri stellis conspersum, set,
studded, bespangled. *Quintil.* Color di-
cendi multis maculis conspergitur.

CŌNSPERSIŌ (consperso), *ōnis, f.* a
3 sprinkling, scattering. *Pallad.* salis.
— ¶ Also, paste, dough, φύραμα. *Va-
lentiu.*

CŌNSPERSŌS, a, um, particip. from
consperso.

CŌNSPICABILIS (conspicor), e, adj.
3 visible. *Prudent.* — ¶ Also, conspicu-
ous, notable, remarkable, περιφανής.
Sidon.

CŌNSPICABUNDŌS (*Id.*), a, um, looking
upon, regarding. *Martian.* Capell.

CŌNSPICIENDŌS, a, um, particip. from
2 conspicio. — ¶ Adj. striking, remark-
able, conspicuous, distinguished, worthy of
admiration. *Ovid.* Inter Dictæos con-
spicienda greges. *Liv.* Opus vel in
hac magnificentia urbis conspicien-
dum.

CŌNSPICILIUM, ii, n. a place to look
3 from, according to *Non.* who quotes
Plant. In conspicio (al. leg. conspicio-
lo) adservabam.

CŌNSPICIŌ (con & specio), is, exi, ec-
tum, a. 3. to see, behold, look at or to-
wards, observe, discern, βλέπω, προσ-
οράω. *Plaut.* Istanc tecum conspicio
simul. *Cic.* Imaginem parentis sui,
lauream conspexit. *Cæs.* Quæ prima
signa conspexit, ad hæc constitit. *Cu-
tull.* Conspevit, terra centum procurrare
currus. *Cic.* Infestis oculis omnium
conspici. So, *Id.* Si signum illud cu-
riam conspiceret, looked towards, was
turned towards. — Hence, to consider,
take into account. *Cic.* Conspicere, qui-
bus vitis affectus sit. — Also, to look
out for, take care for. *Plaut.* Ego con-
spicio mihi. — Also, to see, perceive, com-
prehend. *Plaut.* Quantum ego corda
conspicio meo. — ¶ Also, to look in
any direction, to look. *Plaut.* in eorum.
Petron. in tabernam. *Nepos.* Cum illo
conspiceret. — ¶ *Conspici*, also, to
attract attention from its striking appear-
ance, its remarkable beauties or defects,
to be attentively looked at, to be an object of

attention, wonder, &c. *Nepos*. Supellex modica, non multa: ut in neutram partem conspici posset. *Ovid*. Bonis animi conspicerere tui. *Liv*. Vestitus nihil inter æquales excellens: arma et equi conspicebantur. — *So*, Conspicetus, *gazed at, admired, conspicuous, &c.* But see *Conspicetus* and *Conspiciendus*.

CŌNSPICIŌ (conspicio), ōnis, f. a view-
3 ing, seeing. *Varr*.

CŌNSPICŌ, as, a. 1. same as *Conspicor*.
Varr. Contemplare et conspiciare. —
Hence, *Conspicor* (passive). See *Conspicor*.

CŌNSPICŌR (con & specio), āris, ātus
2 sum, dep. 1. to see, behold, descry, θεω-
ρῶ, βλέπω. *Cæs*. Trans vallem mag-
nam hostium multitudinem conspica-
tur. *Tereut*. Cur te ergo in his ego
conspicor regionibus? *Id*. Quin te in
fundo conspicer fodere, aut arare. *Plaut*.
Ubi me hunc habere conspicata est an-
nulum, rogat, unde habeam. — *¶* Pas-
sively. *Plaut*. Non vult conspiciari.

CŌNSPICIŌS (conspicio), a, um, adj.
2 visible, in full view, conspicuous, clear,
περιφανής. *Ovid*. Rebus ab auditis,
conspicuisque, from things heard and
seen. *Phædr*. Ut conspiciam in prelio
habent signum. *Tacit*. Ipsorum tela
per tenebras vana: Romani conspici-
um Barbarorum aciem, &c. *Senece*.
Nives conspiciuæ. *Curt*. Tabernacu-
lum nudique conspicium. *Augustus*
ap. *Plin*. Sidus omnibus e terris
conspicium. *Senece*. Habere mortem in
conspicio, h. e. tanquam præsentem in-
tueri. — *¶* Figur. of persons and things
which attract the attention of people,
striking, worth seeing, worthy of notice,
conspicuous, illustrious, distinguished, re-
markable. *Horat*. Late conspicium tol-
lere verticem. *Tibull*. Clara conspicius
domo. *Plin*. Ep. Laude conspiciui. *Ta-
cit*. Illustres senes, conspiciuæ feminæ.
Martial. Conspectui venerabilis amphi-
theatri moles.

CŌNSPİRĀTĒ (conspiratus), adverb,
3 with one accord, with one consent, unani-
mously. *Justin*. Lacedæmonii eo con-
spiratus ad arma concurrunt.

CŌNSPİRĀTŌ (conspiro), ōnis, f. an
agreement, union, unanimity, harmony,
concord, ὁμόνοια. *Cic*. in republ. bene-
gerenda. *Lentul*. in *Cic*. Ep. omnium
ordinum ad defendendam libertatem.
Cic. Amici magna amoris conspiratione
consentientes. *Id*. Conspiratio consen-
susque virtutum. — *¶* In a bad sense,
aplot, conspiracy, σύστασις. *Cic*. cer-
torum hominum contra dignitatem
tuam.

CŌNSPİRĀTŌS, us, m. same as *Conspira-
3 tio*. *Gell*.

CŌNSPİRŌ (con & spiro), as, āvi, ātum,
a. 1. to blow together, συμπνέω. *Virg*.
Æneæque assensu conspirant cornua
rauco. — *¶* Commonly, intransitively
and figuratively, to agree, unite, or con-
spire together. *Cic*. Conspirare nobis-
cum, consensite cum bonis. *Plia*. Ep.
Consentite, conspire ad liberandam
republ. *Colua*. In commune conspi-
rabatur ab utroque. — Also, of inani-
mate objects. *Lueret*. Conspirans mu-
tuus ardor. *Colum*. Ut humus suis om-
nibus partibus ad educandam prolem
novam conspiret. *Cic*. Rerum conspi-
rans cognatio. — Also, in a bad sense,
to plot, conspire, συνίστημι. *Sucton*.
Conspiratum est in eum a sexaginta
amplius. *Tacit*. in cædem alijus.
Sucton. ad res novas. *Id*. perdere ali-
quem. — *¶* Particip. *Conspiratus*, a,
um, united, collected. *Cæs*. (Ed. Ond.)
Milites subito conspirati. *Senece*. Multa-
rum ætatum exempla, in unum conspi-
rata. — Also, having united, conspired.
Phædr. Conspiratis partibus, h. e. factis,
confatis. — *Conspirati*, orum, conspi-
rators. *Sucton*. — *¶* Also (from spira),
of a snake, to roll up, wind round, coil up.
Aurel. Viel. Anguis se conspiravit. —
¶ *Veget*. Sanguis conspiratus, h. e. (per-
haps) ex arteria cum spiritu emissus.

CŌNSPİSSĀTŌS (con & spissatus), a,
um, adj. thickened, made thick. *Co-
lum*.

CŌNSPŌNDĒŌ (con & spondeo), es, di-
sum, n. and a. 2. to proavise mutually.

Vet. Senatus cons. Ne posthac inter se
conjuravisse velint, neque conspon-
disse. — Hence, *Apul*. Jugum sororium
consponsæ factionis, h. e. par sororum,
quæ conjuraverant. *Auson*. Conspon-
sum fœdus, h. e. mutuo promissum.

CŌNSPŌNSŌR (conspondeo), ōris, m. a
joint surety, συνεγγυητής. *Cic*. Si Gal-
ba consponsor tuus redierit. *Id*. Ut in-
vestigis ex consponsorum tabulis.

CŌNSPŌŌ (con & spio), is, ui, ātum, a.
3 3. to spit upon, προσπύω. *Petron*. me
basio. *Plaut*. Qui constitit, culpant
eum: conspuitur, vituperatur. *Juvenal*.
Conspuiturque sinus. — *¶* Ju-
piter hibernas cana nive conspuit
Alpes, spits upon, h. e. conspergit, be-
sprinkles. This is a verse of *Varus*,
which is ridicled by *Horace*, who sub-
stitutes the name of the poet for *Jupiter*.
— *¶* Also, to spit. *Petron* in sinum
sumit.

CŌNSPŌRCŌ (con & spurco), as, āvi,
2 ātum, a. 1. to defile, pollute, befoul, κατα-
ρῶναι. *Colua*.

CŌNSPŌTŌ (frequentat. from conspuo),
I as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to spit frequently up-
on, bespit, bespawl. *Cic*.

CŌNSTĀBİLĪŌ (con & stabiliŏ), is, iui,
3 itum, a. 4. to establish, make firm or sure,
διαστηρίξω. *Plaut*. Tuam rem constabi-
lisses.

CŌNSTAGNŌ (con & stagno), as, n. 1.
to congeal. *Corn*. Fronto.

CŌNSTĀNS, tis, particip. from *eonsto*.
— *¶* Adj. steady, firm, hard to move.
Lucret. mellis constantior est natura.

— *¶* Also, of the mind, firm, steady,
resolved, constant, always the same, even,
uniform, consistent, fixed, determined, im-
mutable. *Cic*. Castissimus et constantis-
simus testis. *Id*. Constantes amici. *Id*.
Fortis et constantis est, non perturbari.
Id. Stella, quæ cursus certos et constan-
tes habent. *Id*. Una et constans
haruspicum vox. *Sucton*. Constans fa-
ma erat, h. e. it was generally affirmed.
Ovid. Constantique fide veterem tutare
sodalem. *Tacit*. Fidei constans, for in
fide. *So*, in a bad sense, obstinate, per-
tincacious. *Horat*. Constantior in vitis.
Propert. Constans fastus. — *¶* Also,
grave, acting with steadiness, acting rea-
sonably; opposed to amens. *Cic*. Fuit
omnium constantissimus.

CŌNSTĀTER (constans), adv. consist-
ently, uniformly, evenly, steadily, firmly,
evenly, uniformly. *Cic*. Oratio constanter
ingrediens. *Id*. Constantissime dici vi-
dentur. *Id*. Sibi constanter dicere.
Cæs. Constanter nunciare, to tell the
same story, give the same account. *Horat*.
Pars hominum vitis gaudet constanter,
uniformly, systematically. *Cic*. Constanter
honesteque vivere. *Brut*. ad *Cic*.
Si modo constanter ac perpetuo placebit
hoc consilium. *Cic*. Cælum constantis-
sime conficit vicissitudines anniversarias,
regularly, invariably. *Sucton*. Amicitias
constantissime retinere. *Id*. Constans
exsequi aliquid. *Curt*. Acritus,
quam constantius prælium inire. *Cæs*.
Constanter ac non timide pugnare.
Ovid. Di, quos exuper nimium constanter
iniquos, h. e. too constantly or uniformly.

CŌNSTĀNTĪA (Id.), æ, f. consistency in
thought, word and action, steadiness, firm-
ness, uniformity of conduct, constancy,
perseverance, evenness, fixedness. *Cic*.
Catoni cum incredibilem tribuisset na-
tura gravitatem, eamque ipsam perpetua
constantia roboravisset. *Id*. promissi.
Id. benevolentia. *Nepos*. vocis
atque vultus. *Cic*. Non ex singulis vo-
cibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex
perpetuitate atque constantia. *Id*. Quæ
est autem inter augures conveniens et
conjuncta constantia? h. e. ut eadem
semper dicant, et sibi ipsis constant.
Id. Cursus stellarum sunt admirabili in-
credibilique constantia, uniformity. — *So*
also, strength or firmness of body. *Quin-
til*. declam. — Also, boldness, confidence.
Tertull. admonendi. — Plural, *Cic*. Sunt
tres constantia. — *¶* Also, of the parts
of the body, that symmetry which forms a
beautiful whole. *Quintil*. I, proem. 27.

CŌNSTĀNTĪNŌPŌLIS (Constantinus &
πόλις), Constantinople, built by *Constan-
tine*. *Auson*. — Hence, Constantinopo-

litānus, a, um, adj. *Eod*. Just. urbs,
h. e. Constantinople.

CŌNSTĀNTĪNŌS, i, m. *Constantine*, the
first Roman emperor who embraced Chris-
tianity. He was the son of *Constantius*.
Euseb. — Hence, *Constantinianus*, a,
um, adj. of or pertaining to *Constantine*.
Ammian.

CŌNSTĀNTIŌS, ii, m. a Roman emperor.
— Hence, *Constantianus*, and *Constan-
tianus*, a, um, and *Constantiensis*, e, adj.
of or pertaining to the same. *Ammian*.
and *Sext. Ruf*.

CŌNSTELLĀTŌ (con & stella), ōnis, f.
3 an assemblage or conjunction of the stars
as affecting the fate of men, a constellation,
ἀστροθεσία. *Ammian*. and *Firmic*.

CŌNSTELLĀTŌS (con & stellatus), a,
3 um, adj. studded with stars, starred.
Trebell. *Poll*.

CŌNSTERNĀTŌ (consterno), ōnis, a
2 great fear, alarm, or astonishment; con-
sternation, dismay, πτόσις, πτομή, ἐκπληξίς.
Liv. Auxilia subsidiaria, pavore et consternatione quadrigarum ter-
rita, et ipsa in fugam versa. *Tacit*.
Pavor et consternatio mentis. *Sucton*.
Non mediocrem fore consternationem,
sicunde hostis apparet. — *¶* Also, a
tumult, disorder, mutiny, sedition. *Liv*.
muliebris, h. e. the mad or tumultuous
conduct of the women. *Tacit*. militum.

CŌNSTERNĀTŌS, a, um, particip. from
consterno. — *¶* Adj. put into great
fear, beside one's self for fright, having
lost one's presence of mind, disturbed,
thrown into confusion or disorder. *Liv*.
Propter quod matronæ consternatæ pro-
currant in publicum, h. e. tumultuous, in
a fury.

CŌNSTERNŌ (con & sterno), is, applied
2 to the mind), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to
alarm, terrify, affright, dismay, overwhelm
with terror, to disturb greatly, amaze,
ἐκπλήττω, πτόω, πτύω. *Liv*. Clamoribus
dissonis consternavit equos. *Sucton*.
Consternatus transcursu fulguris.
Stat. Turmas metu consternat inani. —
Also, to impel or drive by terror, to excite
to revolt or sedition. *Liv*. Repente in fu-
gam consternantur. *Id*. multitudinem
conjuratorum ad arma. *Id*. Tumul-
tuque etiam sanos consternante.

CŌNSTERNŌ (con & sterno), is, strāvi,
ātum, a. 3. to strew or cover all over, to
spread; lay, σπορέω, κατασπρόννυμι.
Cic. Frumentum vias omnes angipor-
tusque constraverat. *Virg*. Conster-
nunt terram frondes. *Cæs*. Constermere
contabulationem lateribus et luto, to
floor. *Plin*. nidum molliibus plumis. *Id*.
Consternere lapide, to pave. *Catull*.
Purpurea consternens veste cubile.
Virg. Palus constrata pontibus, h. e.
bridged over. *Plin*. Pons constratus in
navibus. *Cic*. Naves constratæ, with
deck. — Hyperbolically, *Liv*. classibus
maria. *Lucret*. Gravi terram conster-
nere casu. *Virg*. Late terram conster-
nere tergo. — *¶* Also, to throw to the
ground, same as *Prosterno*. *Liv*. Tem-
pestas signa constravit. — *¶* *Stat*.
irani, to calm, allay. — *¶* See *Constrat-*
um.

CŌNSTĪPATŌ (constipo), ōnis, f. a press-
3 ing or crowding together. *Posip*. Facta
exercitus sui constipatione, having con-
centrated his troops.

CŌNSTĪPŌ (con & stipo), as, āvi, ātum,
I a. 1. to place close together, crowd to-
gether, thicken, ἐπιστάτω, συλλέγω. *Cic*.
tantum numerum hominum in agrum
Campanum. *Cæs*. Hostes se sub ipso
vallo constipaverant. *Prudent*. Consti-
pata officia (h. e. ministros).

CŌNSTĪTŌ (constisto), ōnis, f. a stand-
3 ing, staying, tarrying. *Gell*.

CŌNSTĪTŌ (con & statuo), is, ni, ātum,
a. 3. to set down, place, put, dispose, sta-
tion, post. *Liv*. pedites in colle. *Cæs*.
præsidia in oppidis. *Liv*. Constituit ag-
men, make to halt. *Id*. signa, to make a
halt. *Id*. signa ante tribunal, to plant.
Cic. arma in templo. *Id*. aliquid sibi
ante oculos. *Nepos*. classem, to come to
anchor with the fleet. *Cic*. plebem in
agris, to plant, settle. *Vellei*. Reliquias
prædonum in certa sede constituit. *Cic*.
hominem ante pedes alienjus, to bring
him before. *Id*. aliquid in locum alte-
rius. *Id*. in aliquo munere. — *¶* *Te*

set up, erect, found, build, construct, raise, appoint, make, create. *Virg.* quatuor aras. *Id.* pyras. *Plin.* colossus. *Cæs.* oppidum. *Virg.* nova menia. *Vellei.* Salamina. *Sucton.* Romæ castra constituit, quibus prætoriana cohortes continerentur. *Nepos.* portum. *Cic.* exercitum. *Id.* imperatorem. *Id.* patronum alicui causæ. *Pandect.* tutores pupillis. *Cic.* alicquem regem. *Id.* Te mearum ineptiarum testem fortuna constituit. Hence, *Nepos.* Constituire sibi magnam auctoritatem, to gain, secure, establish. *Cic.* Senectutem fundamentis adolescentiæ constituere, *h. e.* to lay a foundation for old age by a youth well spent. *Id.* Constituire fidem, to secure, gain. *Id.* leges, to make, frame. *Id.* controversiam, and the like, to set on foot, institute. — *Cic.* Constitutum crimen ex periculi tui tempore, *h. e.* fictum et compositum. — *¶* To assign, appoint, fix, settle. *Plaut.* Constituire diem nuptiis. *Terent.* Olim in hunc diem sunt constituite nuptie. *Cic.* grandiorum ætatem ad consulatum. *Cæs.* diem cum legatis. *Id.* certum tempus alicui rei. *Cic.* mercedem funeris ac sepulture. So, *Id.* Constitutum principio, quis esset imperator, it should be determined. *Id.* Res constituta et definita, fixed, settled, laid down. — So, Constituire cum aliquo, to make an agreement, to make an appointment or assignation. *Cic.* Constitui cum hominibus, quo die mihi Messianæ præsto essent. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Communiter constituimus de reitu ejus. *Terent.* Constitui cum quodam hospite, me esse illum conventurum, I have appointed. — So, with the dat. *Cic.* Lælio. *Jurinal.* amicæ. — So, with the acc. of the thing about which a bargain is made. *Pandect.* pecuniam, *h. e.* to agree to pay a debt at a certain time. Hence, *Pandect.* De constituta pecunia teneri, *h. e.* of a failure to perform this engagement. — To this may also be referred, Constituire sponsalia, Constituire obligationem, *h. e.* to enter into, contract. *Pandect.* — Also, *Q. Cic.* amicitiam cum aliquo, to form, enter into. — Hence, to resolve, settle, determine, make a resolve, decide. *Cic.* Ut constitui, adero. *Id.* Constitui, ut in Arpino manerem. *Id.* hæc ex re et ex tempore. *Id.* de perfectione. *Pandect.* apud se, utrum, &c. *Cic.* Scævola in Tusculanum ire constituit. — Also, to decree, ordain, prescribe, lay down. *Cic.* Cum majores ita constituerint, ut qui pro capite diceret, is posteriore loco diceret. *Id.* Censoribus, si quid commississent, pæne legibus erant constituta. *Id.* Constitue, nihil opis esse in hac voce, *Civis R. sum.* *Justin.* Jasoui divinos honores. *Sucton.* Indos quinquenales. *Nepos.* Qui constitueret, quantum quæque civitas daret. *Cic.* De certo, de perspicuo, de utili, de probato vobis jure esse constituendum. — Also, to settle, establish, place on a good footing, put in good condition, arrange in a proper manner, regulate. *Cic.* rem nummariam de communi sententia. *Id.* rem familiarem. *Nepos.* Antonius, triumvir reipubl. constituendæ, settling, ordering. *Id.* Chersonesum. *Cic.* reipublicam, *h. e.* to heal its disorders by useful measures. *Id.* multas reipubl. partes, *h. e.* to set on a right footing by introducing wholesome laws. *Id.* Rchus constitutis, *h. e.* the civil war being finished, and affairs brought to a better state. *Id.* Constituenda judicia, *h. e.* restituenda. — *¶* *Cic.* Bona possessa non esse constitui, have shown, proved, established. — *¶* To prepare, dispose, arrange, get ready. *Cic.* accusationem. So, *Auct.* ad *Hercann.* Per exordium animus constituitur. — *¶* See also *Constitutus*, a, um.

CONSTITUTIO (constitutio), ðnis, f. a constitution, natural constitution, state, condition, appointment, disposition, κατάστυγμα, κατάστυσις. *Cic.* Corporis firma constitutio. *Sence.* Omnibus animalibus constitutionis suæ sensus est. *Id.* Herba aliam constitutionem habet tenera, et vix emittens sulco; aliam, cum convalluit. So, *Cic.* Scribere quid sentire de tota constitutione hujus telli. — *¶* Also, establishment, found-

ing. *Cic.* religionum. — *¶* Also, disposition, arrangement, ordering. *Curt.* Aeterna constitutione nexuque causarum latentium. *Apul.* Constitutio civitatum. — *¶* Also, a fixing, defining, laying down. *Cic.* boni. — *¶* Also, human institution (as opposed to natural law); a law, statute, rule. *Quintil.* Iustum omne continetur natura vel constitutione. *Plin.* In tabulis æreis publicæ constitutiones inciduntur. — *¶* Also, an opinion, conclusion, decision, position. *Pandect.*

CONSTITUTOR (Id.), ðris, m. one who constitutes, appoints, &c. *Quintil.* legum. *Arnob.* Constitutor moderatorque omnium.

CONSTITUTORIUS (constitor), a, um, 3 adj. Constitutoria actio, *h. e.* de constituta pecunia. — See *Constitutio*.

CONSTITUTUS, a, um, particip. from *constituo*. — *¶* Adj. constituted, circumstanced, conditioned. *Cic.* Corpus bene constitutum. *Id.* Boni viri, sapientes, et bene natura constituti, well-disposed, have naturally a love of right. — *¶* Constitutum (absol.), an appointment, private agreement. *Cic.* Nunquam se ne congressu quidem, et constituto cæpisse de tantis injuriis experiri, *h. e.* a private agreement or compromise. *Id.* Constitutum factum esse cum servis, ut venirent. *Vellei.* Universa Pannonia ex constituto arma corripuit, according to appointment. So, *Cic.* Si quid constitutum cum podagra habes, fac, ut in alium diem differas. — Ad constitutum, at the time or place appointed. *Cic.* Qui ad constitutum experiendi juris gratia venissent. *Varr.* Qui tam sero venisset ad constitutum. — *¶* Constitutum is also, a law, statute, decree, ordinance. *Cod. Just.* — *¶* *Sence.* Cum videas naturam per constituta procedere, *h. e.* according to fixed, preestablished laws.

CONSTO (con & sto), as, stiti, ætum, n. 1. to stand together. *Plaut.* Constant, conferunt sermonem inter se. — Hence, to consist in or of something; to be composed of, made up of; to rest upon, depend upon, lie in. *Cic.* ex animo et corpore. *Id.* Temperantia constat ex prætermittendis voluptatibus corporis. *Id.* Causa ex controversia constat. *Nepos.* Omnis ejus pecuniæ redditus constabat in Epiroticis possessionibus. *Cæs.* Victoriam in virtute constare. *Nepos.* Domus amenitas silva constabat. *Sucton.* Quicquid auro argentoque constaret, consisted. *Quintil.* Oratio actione constat. — Also, to agree together; to accord, correspond, be consistent. *Cic.* Constet oratio aut cum re, aut ipsa secum. *Auct.* ad *Hercann.* Contrariam sententiam non constare cum superioribus sententiis. *Virg.* Cuncta videt cælo constare sereno, that all is in accordance with fine weather, *h. e.* that all promises a continuance of fine weather. — Hence, Constare sibi, suæ humanitati, to be consistent with, remain constant to. *Cic.* — But Constare sibi is also to be in one's senses, have one's wits. *Cic.* e poeta. — Hence, *Cic.* Ratio constat, the account agrees, is right. *Sucton.* Quibus ratio impensarum constaret, *h. e.* who reckoned them accurately, kept a careful account of them. — Also, figur. Ratio constat is used of those things of which a reasonable account can be given, and which, of course, are worthy of approbation. *Tacit.* Eam conditionem esse imperandi, ut non aliter ratio constet, quam si uni reddatur, *h. e.* that no reasonable account can be given of it, that it does not answer its end, is not consistent with its own nature. *Plin.* Ju. Mirum est quam singulis diebus in urbe ratio constet, pluribus junctisque non constet, *h. e.* how well you seem to have spent each single day, and how unprofitably any number of days. *Id.* Cui ratio non constat, *h. e.* is not reasonable, is without ground. *Id.* Scietis, nobis constare silentii nostri rationem, *h. e.* that we have a good reason for silence, can give a good account of it. *Id.* Quamvis scias, illis (*h. e.* brevibus) epistolis constare rationem. — Also, *Justin.* Ut ratio otii mei apud te constaret, *h. e.* that I may give an account of, may let you see how I spend

my leisure. — *¶* Also, to be evident, manifest, clear. *Plin.* Ep. Rhetor, cujus severitas constat — So, Constat (impers.), it is evident, it is clear, it is certain, it is the general opinion, it is acknowledged, it is agreed. *Liv.* Satis constat, in ceteros sævum esse Trojanos. *Cic.* Mihi constat, I know, I am sure. *Id.* Constat inter omnes, all say so. *Liv.* inter augures. *Cic.* At constat. *Id.* Res de qua constat. *Auct.* ad *Hercann.* Arbitror mihi constare cum cæteris, that I agree. *Liv.* Neque satis constabat animis, utrum, &c. *h. e.* nor were they sufficiently agreed or determined. *Anton.* in *Cic.* Mihi constat, I am determined. *Sallust.* Mihi cogitanti constabat. — *¶* Also, for stare, to stand, stand fast. *Cic.* Quæ constarent, quæque moverentur, *h. e.* were at rest. — Also, to stand, in the sense of to be. *Colum.* Si constet in scrobibus aqua. *Cæs.* Penes eos victoriam constare. *Plin.* Ep. Cænæ motus constet. — Hence, *Virg.* Sententia constat animo, is adopted, formed. — Hence, to stand firm, not to change; to remain, continue. *Cæs.* Adeo, ut iidem ordines constarent, remained. *Liv.* Non constat ei color, is not fixed, comes and goes. *Sucton.* Si sibi constaret pudicitia. *Id.* Valetudo ei non constat. So, *Liv.* Mens constat alicui. *Cic.* Constare mente, to continue in one's senses. *Liv.* Oculis et auribus non constare, not to have full use of; to be (as it were) blinded and stunned. *Cic.* in sententia. *Id.* Nec pugna illis constare potuit. — Also, to subsist, last, endure, not to perish. *Cic.* Virtutem sine ratione constare non posse. *Id.* Nec virtutem posse constare, si, &c. *Id.* Si mens constare potest vacans corpore. *Id.* Constare deum posse. So, *Cic.* Quorum scripta constant, are extant (but probably implying, also, their genuineness). — Also, to east. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* Trado aliis minimo, quod mihi constat carius. *Varr.* quadringentis millibus. *Cic.* Navis tibi constat gratis. *Sence.* Constare ingenti mercede. *Plaut.* Mihi auro constat filius. *Colum.* Quidquid vilissime constiterit. So, *Cæs.* Virorum fortium morte constare victoriam. *Sence.* Ultionem magno constaturam petere. *Plin.* Constaturus minimo impendio fructus.

CONSTRATOR (consterno, is), ðris, m. 3 that lays, levels. *Auson.* Maris constrator.

CONSTRATUM (constratus), i, n. a floor, 2 pavement. *Petron.* puppis, the deck. *Liv.* Sub constratis pontium, the floors or platforms of the bridges; or, simply, the bridges.

CONSTRATUS, a, um, particip. from *consterno*, is.

CONSTREPŌ (con & strepo), is, vi, itum, 3 n. 3. to make a noise; to sound, resound, περιφορέω. *Gell.* Horum exemplis constrepebat, *h. e.* recitando strepebat. — With acc. *Apul.* Domus tota constrepebat Hymenæum.

CONSTRICTE (constrictus), adv. closely. 3 *Augustin.*

CONSTRICTIUS (constringa), ðnis, f. a 3 drawing tight or close; a binding or tying fast, στέρνωσις. *Pallad.* — *¶* In medicine, a binding. *Macrob.*

CONSTRICTIVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. having 3 the faculty of binding or drawing tight, astringent. *Cal.* *Aurel.*

CONSTRICTŌ (frequentat. from *constringo*), 3 go), as, a. 1. to bind together, draw together. *Tertull.*

CONSTRICTUS, a, um, particip. from 1 *constringo*. — *¶* Adj. contracted, dense, thick, brief, concise. *Plin.* Conyze folium tenuius et constrictius et angustius. *Cal.* *Aurel.* Pulticula constrictior, *h. e.* spissior. *Quintil.* Constricta oratio. — *¶* *Cal.* *Aurel.* Constrictæ febres, that astringe or bind up the system, thereby preventing the natural secretion of the humors.

CONSTRINGŌ (con & stringo), is, inxi, ictum, a. 3. to bind together, bind up, tie up. *Plaut.* sarcinam. *Cato.* vincam, to tie; or, to draw too tight, press too close. *Marial.* Constrictos des mihi libellos. So, *Curt.* Nives rigore constrictæ, *h. e.* frozen, congealed. — Hence,

draw together, draw up, contract. *Petr.* frontem. *So, Martiul.* Constringat purpura texta toros, *h. e. cover over, and so draw together.* — Also used of diseases and articles of food, which bind up the system, and prevent the secretions. *Plin.* — Also, to contract, abridge, bring into a narrow compass. — Hence, *Quintil.* Constricta oratio, *brief, concise.* — Also, *Cic.* Sententia, aptis constricta verbis, *h. e. comprehensa et colligata.* — ¶ Also, to bind, fetter. *Terent.* Hunc pro mœcho. *Cic.* Amici te constringendum putarent, *deserving confinement, h. e. insane.* — Also, figur. *Cic.* Conjuratio constricta, *fettered, h. e. kept inactive, not allowed to stir.* *Id.* Constrictus necessitate. *Id.* Multis officiis implicatus et constrictus. *Id.* belluam, *hold the monster in check.* *Id.* Constringere orbem novis legibus. *Id.* fraudem supplicio, *to check, curb, restrain.* — ¶ See *Constrictus*.

CONSTRUCTIO (construo), ōnis, f. *u. structure, building, framing, making, joining together, στροβή.* *Cic.* Quanto artificio esset totam constructionem hominis fabricata natura. *Senece.* lapidum. *Trojan.* in *Plin. Ep.* theatri. — ¶ Constructio verborum, *a proper arrangement or connection of words.* *Cic.* — Also, in grammar, what is called construction. *Priscian.*

CONSTRUCTUS, a, um, particip. from construo.

CONSTRŪD (con & struo), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to heap or pile up, gather together, lay up; to put together, join together.* *Cic.* Multæ res constructæ ac reconditæ. *Horat.* Constructus acervus. *Virg.* Constructa mella. *Horat.* Construere divitias. *Plin.* fœnum, *to make in ricks, to stack.* — ¶ Also, *to fabricate, build, construct.* *Cic.* Aves cubilia sibi nidisque construunt. *Id.* navem, ædificium. *Sueton.* monumentum e lapide. *Id.* horrea muro saxo. — ¶ *Catull.* Constructa sunt dape mensæ, *h. e. heaped up, covered, furnished, set out.* — ¶ Among grammarians, to construct a sentence properly; to construe. *Priscian.*

CONSTUPĒD, es, or **CONSTUPĒSCŌ** 3 (con & stupeo or stupeo), is, n. *to be astonished.* *Juvenc.*

CONSTUPRĀTŌR (constupro), ōris, m. *one who ravishes.* *Liv.*

CONSTUPRŌ (con & stupro), as, āvi, 2 ōtum, a. 1. *to ravish, violate, debauch, διακορῶ.* *Liv.* matronam. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* *Att.* 1. 18 (Ed. Ern.). *judicium*, *to secure the votes of the judges, by affording an opportunity for the gratification of lust.*

CONSUADĒD (con & suado), es, āsi, 3 ōtum, a. 2. *to advise strongly, advise, πείθω, ἀναπτίδω.* *Plaut.* Saluti quod tibi esse censeo, id consuadeo. *Id.* Consuadet homini, ctsi scelus est.

CONSŪALĪA (Consus), ium or iōrum, n. *the festival of Consus (h. e. Neptunus equester), on which occasion horse-races were held.* *Liv.*

CONSUASŌR (consuadeo), ōris, m. a. 1. *counsellor, adviser.* *Cic.*

CONSUAVIOR. See *Consariar*.

CONSUBSIDŌ (con & subsido), is, n. 3. *used by Minne.* *Fel.* in the sense of to remain, be left.

CONSUBSTANTIALIS (con & substantia), e, adj. *having the same essence or substance, consubstantial, ὁμοούσιος.* *Terent.* — ¶ Also, in the same sense, *Consubstantivus*, a, um. *Terent.*

CONSUASŌD (consudo), is, n. 3. *to sweat together, emit moisture.* *Colum.*

CONSUĒD (con & sudo), as, āvi, n. 1. *to sweat together, sweat, emit moisture, ἰδρῶ.* *Cic.* (Oves) consudent. *Plaut.* Beatus eris, si consudaveris (but this may be referred to *consuadeo*).

CONSUĒFACIŌ (con & sueo, or consuesco, & facio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. *to accustom, train by use or practice, inure, habituate, συνεθίζω.* *Terent.* Ea ne me eleet, consuefeci filium. *Sallust.* multitudinem ordines habere. *Varr.* Consue quoque faciunt, ut alligari possint.

CONSUĒSCŌ (con & suesco), is, ēvi, 3 ōtum, n. and a. 3. *to accustom one's self, become accustomed or used to a thing, ἐθίζω.* *Cic.* Demosthenes multos

versus uno spiritu pronuntiare consuecebant. *Id.* Cum minus idoneis verbiis uti consuescerem. *Id.* Consuescamus mori. *Plin. Ep.* Ne gravissimo dolori timore consuescerem. *Colum.* pulvere (abl.). — *Perf.* Consuevi, *I have accustomed myself, h. e. I am accustomed or used, I am wont, soleo.* *So, Consueveram, I was used, &c.* *Cic.* Qui et potest facere quod requirit, et consuevit, *and is in the habit of doing so.* *Cæs.* Ut tuis consiliis, ut consuevi, in omnibus rebus utar, *as I am wont to do.* *Colum.* Modo capte aves, quæ consuevere libero victu. *Cic.* Esse in agro consueverant. — The preterit tenses are often contracted; as, *Consuesti, Consuessent, &c.* — With the *gerund.* by a Greek construction, *Cic.* Aliquid agas eorum, quorum consuesti, *ὁπείσω.* — ¶ Consuescere cum aliquo or aliqua, *to have commerce or illicit connection with.* *Cic.* (See also *Consuetas*). — ¶ Sometimes transitively, *to accustom, habituate, inure.* *Colum.* aratro juvenum. *Id.* rusticos circa larem domini epulari. — ¶ *Propert.* Nos, ut consueamus, agamus, &c. Some derive *consueamus* from *consuco*, of which the simple form *suco* occurs. But it may be the contracted form for *consuevinus*.

CONSUETE (consuetus), adv. according to 3 custom, εἰς ὅσους. *Ammin.*

CONSUETUDINARIUS (consuetudo), a, um, adj. usual, ordinary. *Sidon.*

CONSUETUDŌ (consuesco), inis, f. *custom, usage, use, habit, ἔθος, ἐξήκαστον.* *Cic.* Excretatio, ex qua consuetudo gignitur. *Id.* *Att.* 12. 26. Consuetudo victus, *way of living, diet.* But, *Id.* *Or.* 10. Consuetudo victus, *living together, convictus.* *Id.* Consuetudo scribendi. *Id.* dicendi. *Id.* fori. *Id.* Barbara consuetudo hominum inmolandum, *a barbarous practice.* *Id.* Disputare ad consuetudinem Græcorum, *after the manner.* *Id.* Pretor interdixit, ut est consuetudo, *de vi, as is customary.* *Cæs.* Huc cum se ex consuetudine reclinauerint, *after his custom.* *Cic.* Pro mea consuetudine, *as I am accustomed.* *Id.* Non est meæ consuetudinis, *rationem reddere, it is not my way.* *Cæs.* Consuetudine sua Cæsar ducebat, &c., *as he was wont.* *Id.* Cum Cæsar ad opus consuetudine excubaret, *us was his practice.* But, *Sallust.* Consuetudine jam pro nihilo habentur, *by habit, from habit.* *Cic.* Est consuetudo Siculorum, quod suos dies volunt cum lunæ ratione congruere. *Cæs.* Populi Rom. hanc esse consuetudinem, ut, &c. *Id.* Consuetudo Germanorum est resistere, neque deprecari. *Cic.* Hoc jam venit in consuetudinem, *has passed into a habit.* *Id.* Quod jam in proverbii consuetudinem venit, *has passed into a proverb.* But, *Id.* Senatus in eam jam benignitatis consuetudinem venit, *ut, &c. has adopted such a habit, &c.* *Id.* A consuetudine oculorum aciem mentis abducere, *from that which the eyes are accustomed to see; or, from frequent looking.* *Quintil.* Facere aliquid ex consuetudine, *agreeably with custom.* And, *Plaut.* Consuetudine. — ¶ Also, the common opinion. *Plin.* Aquilam armeriam Jovis consuetudo judicavit.

— ¶ Also, the common way of speaking. *Cic.* Consuetudini auribus indulgenti libenter obsequor. *Quintil.* Consuetudo fecit analogiam. Hence, *a speech or language.* *Colum.* Cicero, qui cum Latine consuetudini tradidit, *hath translated him into Latin.* — ¶ Often, intercourse, acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy. *Cic.* Consuetudines victus non possunt esse cum multis. *Id.* Jungere consuetudinem, amicitiam cum aliquo. *Id.* Inductus consuetudine et familiaritate, fecit societatem, &c. *Id.* cum aliquo. *Id.* aliquid. *Id.* Dare se alicui in consuetudinem. *Id.* Insinuare se in consuetudinem alicujus. *Id.* Facere alicui consuetudinem cum aliquo. *Cæs.* Ad aliquam consuetudinem quempiam adducere. *Cic.* epistolarum, *epistolary intercourse, correspondence by letter.* *Id.* victus, *h. e. convictus.* — Plural, *intercourse or acquaintance with several.* *Cic.* — Also, *illicit intercourse.* *Terent.*

CONSUETUS (consuesco), a, um, particip. and adj. accustomed, wont, in the habit of,

habituata, inured. *Pacuv.* ap. *Cic.* In armis etatem agere. *Varr.* Populus perperam consuetus. *Colum.* Genua mancipium consuetum campo. *Varr.* Capellæ una consuetæ, *accustomed to each other's society; having been long together.* — Hence, *having illicit intercourse with.* *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, *to which one is used or accustomed, wonted, usual, accustomed, ordinary.* *Virg.* Consuetæ petens antra. *Sallust.* Animum a consuetâ luhidine continuit. *Ovid.* Epistola clausa sit sine consuetu sibi. *Id.* Verba cuique consuetissima. *Sallust.* Pericula consuetâ habere, *h. e. to be inured to.*

CŌNSŪL (consulo), ūis, m. a consul. *Cic.* Consulem creare. *Cæs.* faceje. *Liv.* dicere. *Cic.* declarare. *Id.* Consul designatus, *consul elect.* *Id.* Cum esses pro consule, *h. e. proconsul.* — ¶ The consuls were the highest magistrates at Rome; they were two in number, and chosen annually: they called the senate together, and presided over it. They were preceded by 12 lictors carrying the fasces. After their term of office had expired they were called *Consulares*, and usually went as proconsuls into some of the provinces of the empire. The year was named from the consuls. Thus, *Cic.* Roman venit Mario consule et Catulo, *in the consulship of, &c., in such a year.* — Hence, also, Consul for annus. *Senece.* Vina tot consulum. *Pandect.* Editiones sine die et consule. — ¶ Consul for proconsul. *Liv.* 26, 33, and 30, 49. — ¶ Consul ordinarius, *h. e. who entered on his office on the first of January; whereas one who took the place of another as consul was called suffectus.* *Senece.* — ¶ *Plin.* L. Fulvius consul Tuscanorum. — ¶ The abbreviated form of the sing. is COS.; of the plural, COSS.

CŌNSŪLĀRIS (consul), e, adj. *of or belonging to a consul, consular, ὑπαρκός, ὑπατεύσας.* *Cic.* officium. *Id.* etas, *h. e. at which one can be consul.* *Id.* provincie, *h. e. governed by a proconsul, and in which an army was kept up.* *Sallust.* Consulare imperium. *Plin.* Consularis domus, *h. e. which has produced a consul.* *Id.* Via Consularis, *h. e. publica, quæ etiam Pretoriam dicitur.* *Martial.* vinum, *bearing the name of the consul, in whose time of office it was put up.* *Cic.* and *Æneas.* Vir consularis, or simply Consularis, *a man of consular rank, who has been consul.* *Pandect.* femina, *wives of the Consulares.* — But in later times, some persons (as, governors in Italy, the East, &c.) bore the title of *Consulares*, who had never been consuls. *Cod. Just.* — *So, Sueton.* Consularis legatus, *under the emperors, a governor whom they invested with consular power and sent to govern a province.* — Consularia ornamenta, or insignia, or Consularia (absol.), *the insignia of the consuls.* *Sueton.* and *Tacit.*

CŌNSŪLĀRITAS (consularis), ātis, f. 3 *Cod. Just.* Consularitatis functi sunt dignitate, *h. e. qui Consulares alicujus provincie fuerunt.*

CŌNSŪLĀRTER (Id.), adv. like a consul, 2 *worthily of a consul.* *Liv.*

CŌNSŪLĀTUS (consul), us, m. *the office of consul, consulship or consulate; also the time of his office.* *Cic.*

CŌNSŪLCŌ (con & sulco), as, a. 1. *to furrow, wrinkle.* In *sappos.* *Plaut.* frontem.

CŌNSŪLŌ (unc.), is, ui, 2 ōtum, n. and a. 3. *to consult, deliberate, take counsel, reflect, consider; either with one's self or others, βουλευομαι.* *Terent.* Post consulam. *Liv.* Ut trepidant magis, quam consularent. *Sallust.* Ira impulsu male consulere. *Cæs.* Bis repulsi Galli, quid agant, consulunt. *Liv.* Cum suis consularent. — With prepos. *de.* *Cic.* Ut quisquam de salute suorum consulat, communem relinquit. — Also, *Virg.* Consulere in medium, and *Terent.* in commune, and *Plin. Ep.* in publicum, *to take counsel or deliberate for the common good.* *So, Tacit.* in unum. — Also, with the acc., *to deliberate upon, to consider, to consult about, examine.* *Plaut.* aliquid tecum. *Cic.* Re consulta et explorata. *Id.* Quæque ab eo consulta atque facta. *Liv.* Eam rem ad Patres deferunt: sed

delatam consulere online non licuit. *Plant.* Mihi nescio quid mali consuluit, *are scheming, contriving.* — *Hence, Sallust.* Consulito opus est, *there is need of deliberation or consideration.* *Auct. ad Her.* Ex consulo, *with deliberation, purposely.* — ¶ As a consequence of deliberation, to judge. — *Hence, Boni consulere, to consider as good, to judge to be right; and so, to take in good part, be contented or satisfied.* *Quintil.* Rogat, boni consulas. *Ovid.* Quae quamquam misisse pudet, tu tamen haec, quos, consule missa homi. *Plin.* Boni consuluit interim invenisse minium. *Cato ap. Gell.* Eane fieri, boni consulis? *do you approve? do you esteem it right?* But, *Apul.* Boni et optimi consulere, to take a good and even the best course. — ¶ *Plant.* Neque quo cam, neque qua quarum, consulti est, *h. e. do I know.* — ¶ As a consequence of having formed an opinion, to adopt measures, proceed, act. *Liv.* De peragus gravius, quam de fugitivis consulum, *severer measures were taken with.* *Id.* in quemquam superbe ac violenter. *Cal.* ad *Cic.* Per liberos te oro, ne quid gravius de salute tua consulas, *not to take any desperate measures.* So, *Plaut.* Consilia consulere. *Id.* aliquid adversus filium. — ¶ With the motive, to take counsel for some one's good, *h. e. to care for, have regard for; to provide for, look for, consult, regard, respect.* *Cic.* Qui parti civium consulant, partem negligunt. *Id.* dignitati suae. *Id.* commodis et utilitati alicujus. *Id.* vitae et fortunae suis. *Nepos.* Male in aliqua re patriae consulere. *Cic.* otio posteritatis. *Cas.* receptui. *Id.* timori magis, quam religioni, paid more regard to fear than the oath by which they were bound. *Id.* Ut sibi ignosceret, suaque vitam consuleret, *that he would spare their lives.* *Colum.* At ubi vino consulitur, vitis eligitur. *Tacit.* Romanae ultioni consulti est, *h. e. has been provided for, secured.* — In this sense Consulere salutem suam, or sibi, or rebus suis, often signifies to provide for one's safety, in extreme dangers, when one gives up all other considerations. — *Terent.* Mihi consulum optime esse vult, *desires all good things in my behalf, wishes me all good fortune.* *Plant.* Me ires consulum male, for mihi. — So, without case. *Cic.* Consulere ac prospicere, ut, &c. — To this may be referred the following. *Liv.* Eum primum esse virum, qui ipse consulat, quid in rem sit. *Justin.* Sapienter in rem consulere. *Terent.* Vili te, suavia in praesentia quae essent, prima habere, neque consulere in longitudo, *provide for the future, to look far ahead.* *Cas.* Imperator ad summam rerum consulere debet. — ¶ Also, to advise, give advice. *Plant.* Ab re consulti amor. — ¶ Consulere aliquem, to ask the opinion or advice of any one; to consult; in particular, to consult, ask advice of a lawyer. *Cic.* Te consulo, qui philosophum audis. *Id.* Me de Antonio consulis. *Id.* Num quis haruspitem consuluit, quemadmodum sit cum amicis vivendum? *Id.* De quo cum consulerent Athenienses Apollinem Pythium, quas religiones, &c. *Id.* Id. posset fieri, consuluit. *Sueton.* mathematicos, to consult, question on subjects of futurity. *Ovid.* sortes, to cast lots in order to ascertain. (So, *Cas.* Consulere sortibus de aliquo.) *Virg.* exta, to consult, in order to ascertain the intentions of the gods. So, *Cic.* Populum consulere de re aliqua, to ask, consult, by the form *Velitis jubeatis.* *Id.* Consuli quidem te a Cæsare scribis. *Id.* Quam inanes donus eorum, qui de jure civili consuli solent. So, *Id.* Qui consulantur, *h. e. JCI.* — Sometimes an acc. of the thing is added. *Plant.* Consulam hanc rem amicos. *Cic.* Nec te id consulo. *Liv.* Si jus consuleres, peritissimus, *h. e. eum de jure.* So, *Virg.* Rem nulli obscuram consulis, *h. e. consult us about, bring before us for our consultation.* — Also, simply, to ask, interrogate. *Sueton.* De hoc (*h. e. eum*) iusuriani verum putare esse quoque consuluit. *Petron.* Consulere pruden-

tiorem aetates tabularum. — Likewise, of things, to ask, consult. *Martial.* Consuluit nares, an olerent æra Corinthium. *Ovid.* Quod quamque decebit, speculum consulat ante suum. *Id.* Consule de gemmis dicam, *h. e. wait for day-light in order to examine them.* *Quintil.* Vires suas consulere. — ¶ See, also, *Consultus, Consultus, Consulto* (adv.).

CONSULTATIO (consulto), ōnis, f. a consultation, deliberation. *Terent.* Nulla tibi, Pamphile, hic jam consultatio est. *Cic.* Res vult in aliquam consultationem. — Among jurists, a case which is brought to a lawyer to decide, a law question. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, a consulting, asking for counsel or advice. *Cic.* Quid (literæ tuæ) respondeant consultationi meæ. — Also, an inquiry made by a magistrate of the emperor, respecting some doubtful case. *Pandect.* — Also, the object concerning which advice or counsel is sought; of an oracle, for instance. *Sueton.* — ¶ In rhetoric, the same as questio infinita, a general question, *Séris.* *Cic.*

CONSULTATOR (Id.), ōris, m. one who consults, asks advice. *Pandect.*

CONSULTATORIOS (consultator), a, um, 3 adj. *Macrobius.* hostia, *h. e. the entrails of which are consulted, in order to find out the will of the gods.*

CONSULTE (consultus), adverb, wisely, 2 prudently, considerately, advisedly, *ἐκ προνοίας.* *Plant.* Qui consule, docte, atque astute cavet. *Liv.* Feroculus, quam consultus reui gerere. *Capitolin.* Antonine consultissime providit. *Spartian.* Fracto consule vehiculo, on purpose.

CONSULTO (Id.), adv. deliberately, considerately; designedly, on purpose, *ἐκ προνοίας.* *Cic.* Sunt qui existimant, quod ille insectia dianoquendi fecerit, fecisse consulo. *Id.* Utrum perturbatione aliqua animi, an consulo et cogitato fiat injuria. *Cas.* Longior consulto ab Ambiorige instituitur sermo.

CONSULTO (frequentat. from consulo), as, avi, atum, n. and a. 1. to consult, deliberate, take counsel, deliberate upon. *Cas.* Omnes civitates de bello consultabant. *Cic.* de officio. *Tacit.* super negotio. *Cic.* utrum Roma proficisceretur, an, &c. *Tacit.* in medium. *Gell.* In senatu res consultata est. *Id.* multa cum animo. — ¶ Also, to consult for, to take care, provide, look to. *Sallust.* reipublicæ. — ¶ Also, with acc. to consult, ask advice of, seek counsel of. *Plant.* Quid me consulas? *Plin.* Paneg. aves. — ¶ *Tertull.* Consultatus est, for consultavit.

CONSULTOR (consulo), ōris, m. one who asks counsel or advice; a client, *συμβουλευόμενος.* *Cic.* Scævola consultores suos nonnumquam ad praedatores rejiciebat. *Id.* Respondere consultoribus. *Horat.* Consultor ubi ostia pulsat. *Lucan.* Consultor dei, *h. e. of the oracle.* — ¶ Also, one who gives counsel, a counsellor, adviser, *συμβουλος.* *Varr.* Malum consilium consultori est pessimum. *Tacit.* Sua exempla in consultores recidunt. — Figur. *Sallust.* Cupido et ira pessimi consultores.

CONSULTORIUS, read by some for consultatorius.

CONSULTRIX (consultor), icis, f. she 1 that provides, has a care for. *Cic.* Natura artifex, consultrix, et provida utilitatum, opportunitatumque omnium.

CONSULTUM (consultus, a, um), i, n. consideration, deliberation. *Sallust.* Consulto opus est. — ¶ Also, a decision, resolution, a decree, *ῥυσιση.* *Cic.* Consulta fortium. — Especially, Senatus consultum, a decree of the senate which has not been protested against by the tribunes; whereas if the tribunes interceded, it was called *Senatus auctoritas.* *Id.* Abstergere fletum sententiis nostris consultisque. *Horat.* Vir qui consulta Patrum servat. — ¶ Also, a measure, procedure, design, plan, same as *Consilium.* *Tacit.* Satis superque mollibus consultis peccatum, measures, remedies. *Id.* Malis consultis animus dilaceratur. — ¶ Also, a question, something proposed for consideration. *Virg.* Nunc ad te et tua magna consulta revertor. — ¶ Also, counsel, advice. *Virg.* Consulta petere.

CONSULTUS, a, um, particip. from *consulto*. — ¶ Adj. experienced, practised, skilful, especially in jurisprudence. *Horat.* Consultus juris, et actor causarum. *Liv.* Juris consultissimus. — Hence, Juris consultus, jure consultus, or consultus, a man learned in the law, a lawyer, jurist. *Cic.* and *Horat.* — And, generally, experienced, knowing, skilled, skilful. *Horat.* Insanientis sapientie consultus, skilled in the mad philosophy, &c. *Liv.* juris atque eloquentie consultus. *Tertull.* Consultores sibi met videntur Deo, they imagine themselves wiser than the Deity. — Hence *Petron.* Sapientie consultissima via, most approved, best. So, *Pandect.* Consultus est subjungere, it is better. — ¶ Consulto consilio, Consulta opera, same as *Certo consilio, Dedita opera.* *Paul.* and *Gell.*

CONSUM (con & sum), fui, n. to be with, 3 at the same time with; or simply, to be. *Cal.* *Aurel.* and *Plaut.*

CONSUMMABILIS (consummo), e, adj. 2 that may be completed or perfected. *Senec.*

CONSUMMATO (Id.), ōnis, f. a taking 2 or collecting into one sum, an adding or summing up. *Colum.* operarum. — Also, the uniting together of several arguments to one end. *Quintil.* — Also, the sum, the mass. *Cels.* Itaque non hæc, sed consummatio omnium nocet, *h. e. complexus omnium simul.* — ¶ Also, a finishing, completing, accomplishing, perfecting, consummation. *Plin.* Ep. Utinimum novæ liberalitatis esset consummatio prioris. *Quintil.* Epilogi, et perorationis nomina ipsa aperte satis ostendunt, hanc esse consummationem orationis. *Senec.* maximarum rerum. *Plin.* gladiatorium, *h. e. when they have served their time and received the rudis.*

CONSUMMATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a completer. *Tertull.*

CONSUMMATOS, a, um, particip. from *consummo*. — ¶ Hence, adj. perfect, complete, consummate. *Senec.* Vir consummate sapientie. *Quintil.* Opus etiam consummatis professoribus difficile. *Plin.* Ep. Consummatissimus juvenis.

CONSUMMO (con & summa), as, avi, 2 atum, a. 1. to add together, collect into one sum, sum up, *ἀνακαθαινώ.* *Fi* true. sumptus. — Hence, to make in all. *Colum.* Is numerus consummat seminum millia quatuor et viginti. — ¶ Figur. to finish, complete, accomplish; perfect, consummate, *ἀποτελέω.* *Plin.* Ep. Consummare opera, ut inchoata sunt. *Colum.* partium. *Liv.* rem. *Sueton.* Consummare (sc. stipendia), *h. e. to serve out one's time.* *Pandect.* Consummato anno. *Colum.* Duo jugera vinearum ex una vite consummata, *h. e. completed, completely planted or covered.* *Senec.* vitam ante mortem. *Id.* dignitatem alicujus, *h. e. to carry to the highest point.* *Plin.* Annuo spatio radix et caulis consummant se, *h. e. become perfect, form or acquire all their parts.* *Quintil.* oratoreni, to make the perfect orator. — ¶ See also *Consummatus*.

CONSUMO (con & sumo), is, umpsi or umsi, unptum or umtum, a. 3. to take together, take at once, *h. e. to eat, devour, consume.* *Cic.* Agri multa ferunt, quæ vel statim consumuntur, vel mandentur condita vetustati. *Cas.* frumenta. *Virg.* mensas. *Cic.* Ibes interficiunt, atque consumunt augues. *Scribon.* Larg. Quantum ipse voluerit, consumat, *take, eat.* — Figur. *Valer. Flacc.* Quod (chaos) queat consumere mundum. — ¶ Also, generally, to destroy, consume. *Cic.* Nil est, quod non conficiat, et consumat vetustas. *Cas.* Omnia consumuntur flamma. *Ovid.* Consumitur annulus usui, *is worn.* *Curt.* Ferrum rubigo consumit, *eats, eats away.* *Petron.* Vestes diutius vinctas ruga consumit. *Tacit.* Instans metus vocem consumpsit, *took away, precluded.* So, *Cic.* Consumere patrimonium, to run through, squander, waste. — So, also, of the body, to weaken, debilitate, break down, wear out, take off, carry off; to put to death, kill, slay. *Cic.* Inedia, purgationibus et vi morbi consumptus es. *Nepos.* Consumi morbo. *Liv.* Consumi morore. *Hirt.* Consumi siti. *Cas.* Exercitus fame pane con-

sumptus. *Vellei.* Hispaniæ Scipiones consumpserunt, *proved fatal to.* *Tibull.* Immiti consumptus morte. *Vellei.* Consumptus acie, *slain in battle.* *Justin.* Consumpturus milites eos. *Paul.* Sane qui ad gladium dantur, intra annum consumendi sunt. *Auct. B. Afric.* Pictior imbecilliorum facile ferro consumpsit. — *¶ Also, to use up, take up, use the whole; consequently, to lose.* *Terent.* Sceleratus Davus, si quid consili habet, consumat nunc, quum nihil obsistat doli. *Cic.* Actio consumpta superiore motu et exhausta. *Sallust.* Consumpsi fidem. *Cart.* Misericordiam consumpserunt, *h. e. are no longer pitied, have forfeited their claim to pity, by repeated crime.* *So, Tacit.* Ignominiam consumpsistis, *h. e. you do not care for.* *Sil.* Consumit visus pontus, engrassed, *h. e. there was nothing to be seen but the sea.* *Petrone.* Consumptis verbis suis, *finished.* *Ovid.* Cum mare, cum terras consumpserit, shall have used up, *h. e. shall have traversed.* *Stat.* (of Homer) Qui consumpsit Ulyssem, *h. e. has gone through with his adventures, has described them fully.* — *Cic.* Cibis confectus et consumptus, *digested.* — *¶ Also, to lay out, spend, pass, employ, use, waste use of.* *Nepos.* In Sano oppugnanda Athenienses mille et ducenta talenta consumpserant. *Pandect.* pecuniam in monumentum. *Nepos.* Plurimum studii in aliqua re. *Cic.* operam in Græcis legendis. *Id.* studium in alicujus honorem. *Id.* in lustris, alea, vino tempus. *Id.* tempus salutationibus. *Id.* Consumendi otii causa. *So, Virg.* Tota in dulces consumunt ubera natos, *employ, devote, apply.* *Propert.* Consumit pondus pharetræ in arcus, *h. e. uses all the arrows for the bow, shoots them all.* In like manner, *Auct. ad Herenn.* Inventio in sex partes orationis consumitur, in exordium, narrationem, &c. *h. e. is distributed among.* *Id.* Dolus consumitur in pecunia, pollicitatione, dissimulatione, maturatione, mentione, &c. *Sallust.* Multam orationem consumere, *h. e. make many words.* *Auct. ad Herenn.* In his maxima supplicia majores nostri consumpserunt, *made use of the severest punishment.* — *¶ In jurists, Consumere optionem, to make full use of, so that it no longer exists.* *Pandect.* — And, Consumere actionem, *to quash.* *Pandect.* — *¶ Also, to take, assume.* *Pandect.* Hic sibi non consumpsit (pecuniam mutuam). *Id.* Ex persona defuncti vires consumit. *Al. leg. assumit.*

CONSUMPTILIS (consumo), or **CŌN-SEMTILIS**, e, adj. consumable. *Pandect.*

CONSUMPTIUS, or **CŌNSUMTIUS** (Id.), ōnis, f. a wasting, consuming. *Cic.* Ita se ipse consumptione et senio alebat sui. — *¶ Also, an applying, using, employing.* *Auct. ad Herenn.* sine elaboratione, et consumptione operæ.

CONSUMPTOR, or **CŌNSUMTOR** (Id.), ōnis, m. a waster, consumer. *Cic.* Ignis confector, est et consumptor omnium. *Senec.* Veterani consumptores, se patri-moni.

CONSUMPTUS, or **CŌNSUMTUS**, a, um, particip. from consumo.

CONSUO (con & suo), is, ni, ūtum, a. 3. to sew together, stitch up, *συνάπτω.* *Plaut.* Tunice consutæ. *Senec.* At illi (servi) quorum os non consuebat, *was not sewed up, h. e. who were not forbidden to speak.* — Hence, *Plaut.* Consuere dolos, *to contrive, make.* — *Plin.* Pharmacæas veteribus tabulis consuunt, *h. e. complement, exornantque.*

CONSURGĒ (con & surgo), is, urrexi, ir-rec-tum, n. 3. rise up together, or simply, to rise, *συνάρισται.* *Cic.* Consurrexisse omnes, et senem illum sœssum recepisse. *Virg.* Socii consurgere tonsis (*h. e. the ears*). *Id.* Mare imo consurgit ad ætherifundo. *Ovid.* Consurgere toro. *Cæs.* Subito illi ex insidiis consurrexerunt. *Id.* Consurgitur ex concilio. *Plin. Paneg.* Consurgere in venerationem alienjus. *Id.* Triarii consurrexerunt, *rose up from their kneeling posture, to engage in the fight.* — So, of a single individual. *Id.* Consurrexit Consul. *Virg.* Alte consurgit in enseni, *raises himself.* — *¶ Figur.* to lift one's self up, to rise, rise

up for some undertaking. *Virg.* Consurgunt gemine quercus, *h. e. rise, stand high.* *Tibull.* Presso tellus consurgit aratro. *Colum.* Limen in tantum altitudinem consurgat. *Plin. Ep.* Villa consurgit. *Val. Flacc.* In gelidas consurgens Caucasus Arctos. *Virg.* Terno consurgunt ordine remi. *Id.* Vespere ab atro consurgunt venti, *rise.* *Plin.* Venti e terra consurgunt. *Ovid.* Consurgit bellum. *Liv.* Hispania quoque magno tumultu ad bellum consurrexit, *rose up in arms.* *Sucton.* ad res novas. *Virg.* in arma. *Valer. Flacc.* in iras truces. *Liv.* ad gloriam alicujus, *h. e. to strive after, approach.* *Ovid.* in curam tuendi alicujus, *h. e. excitari, accingi ad tuendum.* *Id.* Consurgere carmine Maenio. *Lucan.* Consurgunt iterum partes, *h. e. factiones civiles.* — So, Consurgere (absol.), for consurgere ad bellum. *Lucan.*

CŌNSURRECTIUS (consurgo), ōnis, f. a rising together, rising up to out of respect. *Cic.*

CŌNSŪS (perhaps from conso, which seems to have been the root of consulo), i, m. the god of secret counsels, the counsellor, a name of Neptune (Neptunus equester), as a god of the Latin nations, whom they considered as the breaker of the horse, and in whose honor they held horse-races. *Ovid.*

CŌNSŪRRŌ (con & susurro), as, a. 1. 3 to whisper together. *Terent.* Syrus cum illo vestro consurraur. Others read consursurant.

CŌNSŪTILIS (consuo), e, adj. sewn or stitched together. *Cassiod.*

CŌNSŪTUS, a, um, particip. from consuo.

CŌNTABEFACIUS (con, tabeo & facio), is, 3 ōci, actum, a. 3. to waste, consume, wear out, *παύω.* *Plaut.*

CŌNTABESCŌ (con & tabesco) is, hui, 1 n. 3. to pine, droop, or waste away, *παύω.* *Plaut.* Cor guttatim contabescit. *Cic.* Artemisia, codem (luctu) confecta, contabuit. *Auct. ad Irrenn.* Quam facile scelere vestro contabuitis! *h. e. gave to ruin, perished.*

CŌNTABULATIUS (contabulo), ōnis, f. a covering over with boards or planks, joining of boards together, flooring, planking, the surface itself thus covered; a floor. *Cæs.* Altitudo turris perducta a contabulationem. *Id.* Contabulationem lateribus consternere. *Apul.* proscenii, *h. e. the proscenium itself, made of boards joined together.* — *¶ Apul.* Palla multiplici contabulatione dependula, *h. e. wrinkles, folds.*

CŌNTABULŌ (con & tabula), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to cover over with boards or planks, plank a floor with boards, *καλύδω.* *Cæs.* Torres contabulantur, *h. e. are provided with floors of boards, or planks.* *Id.* Totum murum ex omni parte contabulaverant, *h. e. murum turribus contabulatis cinxerant.* *Liv.* Torres contabulate, *with several floors or stories.* *Plin.* Pavimentum quernis axibus contabulare. *Sucton.* Hellespontum, *h. e. to bridge over.* *Plin.* pomaria, *to surround with boards or a board wall, or, perhaps, merely to cover with a board-floor.*

CŌNTABUNDUS (contor), a, um, adj. delaying greatly, moving slowly, slow. *Apul.* — *¶ Apul.* Illa (bestia) dentium compulsa, quem primum insiliat, contabundatur, *h. e. slow, delaying; or, more probably, examining, deliberating.*

CŌNTACTUS (contingo), us, m. the act of touching; a touch; contact. *Virg.* Contactu omnia fœdant. *Ovid.* Refugit viriles contactus, *h. e. contactum viri.* *Colum.* Contactu mulieris languescunt incrementa virentium. *Plin.* Bitumen ad omnem contactum adhaerens. *Id.* Solis atque Lunæ contactus minio inimicus, *h. e. the touch or contact of their light.* — *¶ Also, contagion, infection, the catching of a disease.* *Liv.* Vulgati contactu in homines morbi. *Tacit.* Plures infecti quasi valetudine et contactu. — *¶ Figur.* connection, participation, contagion, infection, example. *Tacit.* Provincie in favorem aut odium contactu valentiorum agebantur, *by the example of.* *Id.* Ceteræ legiones contactu bellum meditabantur, *from the contagion of example.* *Id.* Discedite a contactu.

CŌNTACTUS, a, um, particip. from contingo.

CŌNTAGES (contingo), is, f. touch, contact, connection. *Lucet.* Calescit e contagibus ignis, *by contact with.* *Id.* Que contagia sua palloribus omnia pingant. *Id.* Et mala multa animus contagia fungitur ejus (*h. e. corporis*), *h. e. connection with.*

CŌNTAGIUS (Id.), ōnis, f. a touching, touch, contact. *Cic.* pulmonum. *Cato.* Sine contagione. — *¶ Also, connection with, participation in.* *Cic.* Quibus (animis) fuisset minima cum corporibus contagio. *Id.* Latius patet illius sceleris contagio, participatione. *Id.* illi, ad quos conscientia contagio pertinebit. *Liv.* Ab omni mentione et contagione Romanorum abstinerebat, *intercourse, acquaintance.* *Cic.* Contagio servilis belli. *Id.* Contaminare se aliqua contagione prædæ. — Hence, relation, connection by kindred. *Plaut.* patris mei. — Also, example. *Liv.* Belli Fidenatis contagione irritati Vegetum animi. — Also, physical influence and effect. *Cic.* Quæ potest igitur contagio ex infinito pane intervallo pertinere ad lunam? *Id.* Naturæ contagio valet, *h. e. the connection of natural causes and effects.* — *¶ Also, an infecting, infection, contagion; epidemic disease.* *Colum.* Pusula universum gregem contagione prosternit. *Plin.* Dolis etiam intervalla dari, ne inter se se vitia serpent, contagione vini semper occyssa. *Id.* Quidam ex Asia lichenarum contagionem importavit. — So, figur. *Cic.* Fugere contagionem asperius alicujus rei, *to avoid being polluted by the sight of.* *Id.* Græciam exivit contagionibus malorum. — Some of the foregoing examples may be referred to this signification; in the end, it comes to the same thing.

CŌNTAGIOSUS (contagio or contagium), 3 a, um, adj. contagious. *Veget.*

CŌNTAGIUM (contingo), ii, n. same as

2 Contagio. It signifies touch, contact, connection, intercourse. *Plin.* nimium humoris. *Lucet.* Corporis atque animi mutua contagia. *Martial.* Vitare contagia feminei generis. — *¶ Also, contagious or infectious touch, contagion, contagious disease.* *Plin.* Folia lanus pestilentia contagia prohibent. *Virg.* Nec male vicini pecoris contagia lædent. *Cart.* Contagium morbi etiam in alios vulgatum est. — *¶ Figur.* connection, participation, example, infection. *Horat.* Contagia lucri. *Flor.* Sabini quodam contagio belli se Latinis adjunxerant. *Id.* Manciniane deditiois contagium timens. *Ovid.* Vitiant artis ægræ contagia mentis. *Lucan.* Contagia scelerrum.

CŌNTAMEN, inis, n. same as Contaminatio.

3 tio. *Tertull.* (or *Auct.*) coram. *adv.* Mare.

CŌNTAMINABILIS (contaminatio), e, adj. 3 that can be polluted or stained. *Tertull.*

CŌNTAMINATIUS (Id.), ōnis, f. a contaminating, polluting, contamination. —

Figur. *Pandect.* and *Arnob.* — *¶ Also, disease, corruption.* *Jul. Obs.*

CŌNTAMINATOR (Id.), ōris, m. one who 3 contaminates or defiles; a polluter. *Lamprid.*

CŌNTAMINATUS, a, um, particip. from contaminatio. — *¶ Adj.* corrupt, impure, abominable, vile. *Cic.* spiritus, offensive. *Liv.* pars civitatis. *Cic.* Homo contaminatissimus.

CŌNTAMINŌ (con and an obsol. verb tamino, which some derive from tango or tango), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to pollute, stain, defile, *μαίνω, ρολῶναι, ἀλτρώω.* *Cic.* se sanguine. *Id.* College tui spiritus contaminatus, *stinking.* *Pandect.* Aquas spurcare, fistulas, laeus contaminare. — *¶ Figur.* to stain, pollute, defile, contaminate. *Cic.* se maleficio. *Senec.* manus cæde. *Auct. B. Hisp.* hospitium scelere. *Cic.* veritate aliquo mendacio. *Id.* scelere tanto nomen populi R. *Auct. ad Herenn.* quamplurimis vitiis personam rei, *h. e. ostendere contaminatam esse.* *Petrone.* Contaminare ingenios, *h. e. servilibus notis facies eorum corrumpere.* — Also, to spoil. *Terent.* fabulas, *to spoil by confounding or jumbling together.* *Id.* gaudium ægritudine aliqua.

CŌNTATIŌ (contor), ōnis, f. *delay, doubt, hesitation*; same as *Cunctatio*. *Plin. and Apul.*

CŌNTATŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Cunctatus*. *Apul.* Contatior ad dicendum. — ¶ Also (from *contus*), *armed with a pole, pike or spear*. *Vegct.*

CŌNTAX (κόνταξ), ācis, m. *a kind of game, in which a stake was thrown, so as to stand erect in the ground, and was then thrown down by sending another*. *Cod. Just.*

CŌNTECHNŌR (con & techna), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to contrive some trick, cunningly to go about something*, *μυχανόμαί*. *Plant.*

CŌNTECTŪS, a, um, particip. from *contego*.

CŌNTEGŌ (con & tego), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to cover, cover up*, *συνεπάγω, σκέπω*. *Cic.* Messoria se corbe contexit. *Id.* Tumulus, qui corpus ejus contexerat, *which covered his body, where he was buried*. *Ces.* Coria, ne igni corrumpanitur, centonibus conteguntur. *Plin.* Paneg. Contecti cadibus campi. *Tacit.* Corpus humili sepultura contexere. — ¶ Also, *to bring under cover*. *Ilirt.* milites in tecta. — ¶ Also, *to hide, conceal*. *Cic.* vitia fronte et supercilio. *Tercnt.* injuriam. *Tacit.* quidam servili habitu, alii clientium fide contecti. — ¶ Also, *to cover, protect*. *Liv.* Si victores exercitus vallum potius quam virtus et arma contegerent.

CŌNTEMERŌ, as, a. 1. *to defile, contaminate, pollute, violate, stain, soil*, *καταμύαινω*. *Ovid.* torum alicujus. *Martial.* manus.

CŌNTEMNIFICŪS (contemno & facio), 3 a, um, adj. *contemptuous, apt to despise, scornful*. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.*

CŌNTEMNŌ (con & temno), is, empsi or emsi, emptum or emtum, a. 3. *to make no account of, contemn, despise, slight, ὀλιγορῶ, καταφρονέω*; either persons or things. — *To make no account of, h. e. not to fear, not to think worth taking pains about*. *Cic.* iudicia pœnamque. *Id.* exercitum. *Nepos.* Morbum initio et ipse et medici contempserunt. *So, Virg.* Contemnere ventos adulescant (arbores). *Tibull.* Nondum pinus contemperat undas. — Also, *to despise, h. e. to hold in contempt; to esteem of little worth*. *Cic.* Contempsisti L. Murenæ genus. *Id.* Non curare, et contemnere aliquid. *Id.* voluptatem. *Id.* res humanas. *Horat.* honores. *Virg.* Apes contemnunt favos, *loathe, neglect, forsake*. — *So, Contemnendus, a, um, worthy to be despised, contemptible, despicable*. *Plin.* — And, *Non contemnendus, not to be despised, not contemptible, not bad*. *Cic.* — Contemnere se, *to rate one's self low; to make nothing of one's self*. *Plant.* Qui ipse se contemnit, in eo est indoles industrie, *h. e. who is modest, unassuming*. — *Se non contemnere, not to think too meanly of one's self, not to denounce one's self, to put confidence in one's self*. *Cic.* — *Liv.* Neminem se contempturum, ubi contemni desisset, *think meanly of himself, be without spirit, act in a low manner*. — *With infia.* *Senec.* Contemnere mori. — Hence, also, *to treat with contempt*. *Propert.* Irritata venit, quando contemnitur illa, *h. e. when her request is slighted or denied*. *Tacit.* Nam nec tributis contemuntur, *h. e. are not oppressed with*. — ¶ Also, *to cause to be despised; to make contemptible*. *Plant.* Contemniam omnes nuntios, *will render contemptible by my own superiority*. — ¶ See also *Contemptus, a, um*.

CŌNTEMPERŌ (con & tempero), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. *to mix, mingle*. *Apic.* In se contemperabis. — *So, Apul.* Cantharum mulso contempera, *h. e. mix a pitcher full, fill a pitcher with*. — ¶ Also, *to temper, moderate*. *Vitruv.* Propiora (solis) contemperata habere.

CŌNTEMPLABILIS (contemp'or), e, adj. 3 taking aim. *Amnian.* — ¶ Contemplabiliter, adv. *by taking aim*. *Amnian.*

CŌNTEMPLABUNDŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. 3 contemplating attentively, *contemplating*. *Tertull.*

CŌNTEMPLATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a viewing, beholding, gazing upon, surveying*;

contemplation, consideration. *Cic.* Nihil quod contemplationi cæli officere posset. *Petron.* Injectit contemplationem super humeros rustici. — *In particular, a taking aim, aim*. *Plin.* Quia sagittis præcipua contemplatione utantur. — ¶ Also, of the mind, meditation, study. *Cic.* Consideratio contemplatioque naturæ. *Id.* Res contemplatione dignissima. *Gell.* Contemplationes nature. — Hence, regard, respect, consideration. *Justin.* liberorum. *Pandect.* personarum. — *So, Contemplatione, with regard to, with a view to, in view of*. *Justin.* justitiæ ejus. *Pandect.* Non mei contemplatione, sed sui lucri causa.

CŌNTEMPLATIVŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. 2 contemplative, *theoretical*. *Senec.*

CŌNTEMPLATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an ob-1 server, *contemplator*. *Cic.* Homo contemplator cæli ac Deorum. *Senec.* Animus contemplator mundi.

CŌNTEMPLATRIX (contemplator), icis, 2 f. *that contemplates, regards, considers*. *Cels.*

CŌNTEMPLATŪS (contemplor), us, m. 2 same as *Contemplatio*. *Ovid.* — Also, *Macrob.* Pro contemplatu probi, improbe meriti, *h. e. respectu*.

CŌNTEMPLŌ, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. same 2 as *Contemplor*, *to view, behold attentively, contemplate*, *θεσπάζω, θεωρέω*. *Enn.* Contempla, et templum Cereris ad lævam aspice. *Plant.* Ubi os contemplarent summi. — ¶ *So, also, in a passive sense, Contemplatus, a, um*. *Liv.* Ab contemplato situ Carthaginis.

CŌNTEMPLŌR (perhaps from con & templum, *h. e. a place from which there is a free prospect on all sides*), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to view, survey, behold steadfastly, gaze upon*, *θεωρέω, θεσπάζω*. *Cic.* Ea cum contemplari cupere, vix aspicendi potestas fuit. *Id.* Contemplari unumquodque otiose et considerare cepit. *Id.* Contemplari oculis pulchritudinem rerum. *Tercnt.* vultum alicujus. *Plant.* Contemplabor: hinc lucet: hinc nusquam abiit, *I will look round, I will look carefully*. *Virg.* Contemplator item, cum se nux, &c. observe also. — ¶ Also, of the mind, *to meditate, weigh, consider, contemplate*. *Cic.* Id animo contemplare, quod oculis non potes.

CŌNTEMPŌRĀLIS (con & temporalis), 3 e, and **CŌNTEMPŌRĀNEŪS** (con & tempus), a, um, adj. *contemporary, contemporary, cotaneous*. *Gell.* and *Tertull.*

CŌNTEMPŌRŌ (con & tempus), as, n. 1. 3 to be at the same time. *Tertull.*

CŌNTEMPTIBILIS, and **CŌNTEMPTI-3 BILIS** (contemno), e, adj. *contemptible, vile, sorry, paltry, wretched*. *Pandect.* Ne contemptibilis videatur. *Lamprid.* Contemptibilior potestas imperii.

CŌNTEMPTIBILITAS, or **CŌNTEMPTI-3 BILITAS** (contemptibilis), ātis, f. *contemptibleness*. *Cæd. Aurel.*

CŌNTEMPTIM, or **CŌNTEMPTIM** (con-2 temptus), adverb. *contemptuously, with contempt, scornfully*. *Liv.* Contemptim ad castra Romana succedentes. *Tacit.* Barbari contemptius vagabantur.

CŌNTEMPTIŌ, or **CŌNTEMPTIŌ** (contemno), ōnis, f. *a despising, contemning; contempt, scorn, disdain*. *Cic.* omnium rerum humanarum. *Ces.* Venire in contemtionem alicui. *Id.* Hac res illis contemtionem ad (*h. e. apud*) omnes attulit, *universal contempt*. *Cic.* Adducere adversarios in contemtionem.

CŌNTEMPŌR, or **CŌNTEMPŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. *one who contemns, or despises; a despiser, contemner*. *Virg.* divum. *Id.* Animus contemtor lucis, *h. e. vitæ*. — ¶ Adj. *contemptuous, disdainful, haughty*. *Sallust.* Inerat Metello contemtor animus.

CŌNTEMPTRIX, or **CŌNTEMPTRIX** 2 (contemptor), icis, f. *that despises*. *Ovid.* superum. *Plant.* Illa contemptrix mea. — *So, Plin.* Eruca contemptrix frigorum.

CŌNTEMPŌS, or **CŌNTEMŌS** (con-2 temno), us, m. *contempt, scorn, disdain, acrision*. *Ces.* Hominiibus Gallis brevis nostra contemptui est, *h. e. is a subject of scorn*. *Liv.* Contemptu laborare. *Sueton.* Contemptui habere aliquid, *to despise, hold in contempt*. *Id.*

Passim ac propalam contemptui esse, *to be despised*. *Tacit.* Leges contemptu abolite. *Id.* moriendi, *h. e. mortis*. *Lucret.* E contemptibus exit, *rises above contempt, becomes no longer an object of contempt*.

CŌNTEMPTŪS, or **CŌNTEMŪS** (contemno), a, um, particip. and adj. *despised, contemned, slighted, contemptible, abject, vile, despicable*. *Cic.* Homo Romæ contemptus et abjectus. *Id.* Homo vita contempta ac sordida. *Id.* Pompeius non contemptus orator, *contemptible orator*. *Id.* Contemptus morum consulum levitas. *Id.* Que vox potest esse contemptior, quam Milonis Crotoniæ? *Sueton.* Pro contempto se habitum fremens. *Tacit.* Per avaritiam et sordes contemptus exercitui, *h. e. by the army, an object of contempt to the army*.

CŌNTENDŌ (con & tendo), is, di, tum, a. & n. 3. *to stretch, strain, draw up, stretch out, συρρίνω, ἐκρίνω*. *Virg.* Contendere arcum. *Sisenn.* ap. *Non.* Simul et tormenta contenduntur. *Ovid.* Contendere illa risu. *Cic.* Contente fides. *Horat.* Contentus funis. — ¶ Also, *to throw, hurl, shoot, discharge*. *Virg.* hastam. *Id.* telum in auras. *Id.* sagittas nervo. — *So, also, to throw or stretch across*. *Enn.* ap. *Varr.* Hellesponto pontem. — ¶ Also, *to direct any whither*. *Virg.* cursum ad aliquid.

— ¶ Also, *to stretch, strain, exert, employ, bring into play*. *Lucret.* Oculi contendunt se, cum tenuia quæ sint, cornere coperunt. *Cic.* Contenta voce dicere, *with a loud voice*. *Id.* Onera contentis corporibus facilius feruntur, *exerted, on the stretch*. *Sueton.* Contentis oculis prosequi aliquid, *with steady gaze, unaltered look*. *Cic.* omnes nervos, ut persuadeat, &c. strain every nerve. *Lucret.* summas vires de palma, *h. e. ad victoriam obtinendam*. *Ovid.* animum in curas. — ¶ Also, *to strive, struggle, attempt, endeavor, labor*. *Cic.* Qui stadium currit, eniti, et contendere debet, ut vincat. *Id.* Quantum potero, voce contendam, *ut hoc populus R. exaudiat*. *Id.* Quantum potes labore contendere, tantum fac ut efficias. *Id.* Contendere animo. *Sueton.* Magnopere contendere, ne, &c. — Also with *aut, id*, and such accusatives. *Cic.* Neque ego nunc hoc contendo, mutare animum. *Ces.* Id sibi contendendum existimabat. — And the infin. *Ces.* Summa vi descendere in hostium naves contendeant. — In particular, *to exert one's self to gain something, to request or seek for earnestly, urge, press, solicit, beg, entreat*. *Lucret.* in *Cic.* Ep. rogandi. *Cic.* Non erat causa, cur a te hoc tempore aliquid contenderem. *Id.* Nec dubito, quin a me contendant, (*ut*) ad urbem veniam. *Id.* Cum a me peteret, et summe contenderet, ut suum propinquum defenderem. *Id.* Verecundum contendere ab aliquo. *Id.* A magistris cum contenderem de proferendo de. *Id.* Omni studio a te contendo, *ut ne, &c.* *So, Varr.* ap. *Non.* Et petere imperium populi, et contendere honores. *Cic.* Hic magistratus a populo summa ambitione contenditur. — ¶ Also, *to maintain energetically, assert, insist, contend, solemnly promise or assure*. *Cic.* Ut possis hæc contra Hortensium contendere, maintain, defend. *Id.* Ego contendo, illud singulare solere existere. *Cels.* Ut Asclepiades contendit. *Ovid.* Illam ego contendendi mente carere bona. *Nepos.* Ad Ephoros accessit, atque apud eos contendit, *falsa his esse delata*. *Cic.* Ego hoc contendo, me tibi rationem redditurum. *Id.* Sacramento contendas, mea non esse. — ¶ Also, *to do, accomplish, or execute with exertion*. *Lucret.* causam contra aliquid, *h. e. intendere, to bring, institute*. *Cic.* tantum itineris, *to undertake, to make*. *Gell.* Vindictæ contenduntur, *h. e. an action is brought to establish possession*. — ¶ Also, *to compare, contrast, set or match together*. *Cic.* causas, quæ inter se configunt, *Id.* id cum defensione nostra. *Tacit.* vetera et præsentia. — With the dat. *Horat.* Sidonio contendere ostro Aquinatam potentia velleræ

succum. — ¶ Also, to draw together, draw tight. *Virg.* tenacia viucula. — ¶ Also, intransitively, to hasten, make speed. *Cæs.* Cum quinque legionibus ire contendit. — Hence, to decamp in haste for any place, to march with haste; to march, to go, bend one's course. *Cic.* Tarsum veni: inde ad Amanum contendit. *Cæs.* in Italiani magnis itineribus. *Nepos.* Sin per loca sola contenderet, sperabat se imprudenter hostem oppressurum. *Id.* Quo contendat, pervenit, arrived at the place to which he had directed his course. *So, Cic.* Si quidem potuissimus, quo contendimus, pervenire, whether we desired or exerted ourselves to come. — Hence, figur. *Cic.* Maximis laboribus et periculis ad summam laudem contendere. *Plin.* Cappadocum gens usque ad ejus regionem contendit, stretches itself, extends, reaches. — Also, Contendit ire, petere, fugere, h. e. ivit, petiti, fugit; though perhaps implying exertion or haste. *Cæs.* and *Auct. B. Afric.* — ¶ Also, to fight, contend, contest, dispute, whether with arms or words, as an enemy or as a rival. *Cic.* Armis contendere cum aliquo. *Cæs.* bello cum aliquo. *Id.* prælio equestri. *Nepos.* acie. *Cic.* contra leones. *Antou.* ad *Cic.* adversus te. *Sueton.* inter citharædos. *Ovid.* pedibus cum aliquo. *So, Virg.* contendere cursu. *Cic.* jure, to go to law. *Id.* interdicto. *Quintil.* lite de re. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* in judicio cum aliquo. *Cic.* Declamatione contendere. *Sallust.* do is atque fallacius. *Senece.* Inter duos contententes melius elidat. — With the dat. *Propert.* meo amori. *Lueret.* Quid enim contendat hirundo cygnis? **CONTENERĒ** (con & tenebro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to darken, σκοπέω. *Tertull.* — ¶ Contenebrat, ābat, impers. it grows dark, or late; night is coming on, σκοτεινίζει. *Varr.* **CONTENTĒ** (contentus, from contendere), adv. with great exertion or force, earnestly, vehemently. *Cic.* Plaga hoc gravior, quo est missa contentus. *Id.* Cum usque ad vesperam contentus ambularet. *Apul.* Contentissime clamitare. — Figur. *Cic.* lisdem ornamentis uti licebit, alias contentus, alias remissus. — Also, attentively. *Gell.* Curiose atque contente Plauti comœdias lectitare. — ¶ Also (from contentus, from contendere), strictly, sparingly, scantily. *Plaut.* Illam mater arte contenteque habet. *Pacat.* Parce contenteque vivere. **CONTENTĪ** (contendo) ōnis, f. a straining, stretching, exerting, an effort, exertion, endeavor. *Cic.* Contentio et submissio vocis. *Plin.* Vocis, aut lateris contentiones. *Cic.* Non contentio animi, sed remissio. — In particular, the exertion of one's powers, effort, exertion, endeavor. *Cic.* Quem (equum) cum maxima contentione non potuisset extrahere. *Id.* Nihil interruptit, quo labefacti possit tanta contentio gravitatis et ponderum. *Plin.* Contentione plumam revomere. *Cic.* Contentio sermonis, energy, vehemence in speaking. *So, Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Contentio (absol.), strong, vehement, energetic speaking. *Cic.* Magna vis orationis est, eaque duplex, altera contentionis, altera sermonis (where contentio signifies that vehement speaking which is used in forensic disputes, &c.; but sermo, the way of speaking which we use in our ordinary intercourse with our friends, &c.). — Hence, a striving, endeavor, exertion for something. *Cic.* honorum. *Quintil.* palmæ. — Frequently, a contention, contest, dispute, debate, controversy, strife. *Cic.* Tanquam mihi cum M. Crasso contentio esset. *Id.* Decertare cum aliquo contentione dicendi. *Id.* Facere contentionem cum aliquo de re aliqua. *Id.* Inter sapientissimos homines hæc contentio fuit, ut, &c. *Id.* Magna contentio Heraclensium fuit, cum magna pars, &c. *Id.* Ponere aliquid in contentione, utrum, &c. *Id.* Neque fere unquam venit in contentionem de accusando, &c. quin, &c. *Id.* Habere aliquid contentionis cum aliquo. *Id.* Contentio honoris, about a preferment. *Id.* dignitatis inter Pompeium et Cæsarem,

h. e. de dignitate. *Plin.* Contentio Perusina, h. e. bellum circa Perusiam gestum. *Cic.* In contentione esse, or versari, to be a subject of contention or dispute. *Liv.* Contentionem sedare. — In particular, a dispute (in word or deed) between two persons, for supremacy. *Cæs.* and *Nepos.* — ¶ Also, a placing together, joining together; hence, a comparison, contrast. *Cic.* hominum ipsorum. *Id.* Facere contentionem fortunarum. *Id.* rerum contentiones, quid majus, quid par, quid minus sit. — Also, *Censorin.* Contentio gregum, h. e. admittura. — In rhetoric, a figure by which words or sentences are contrasted with each other; antithesis, contraposition, opposition. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

CONTENTIŌSE (contentiosus), adv. 3 with vehemence, with pertinacity, violently. *Hieronym.* Quod si contentiose dixerint, &c. *Quintil.* decl. Necesse est contentiosius loquaris, quod probare non possis. *Augustin.* Contentiosissime defendere id quod falsum est.

CONTENTIŌSUS (contentio), a, um, adj. 2 full of energy, vehement. *Plin.* Ep. Oratio, de qua loquor, pugnat et contentiosa est. — ¶ Also, disputatious, contentious. *Augustin.* Quid est contentiosius, quam certare de nomine. — Also, obstinate, pertinacious. *Quintil.* declam. Avidissimam moriendi cupiditatem contentiosa mendicitate fellebam. *Apul.* Contentiosa pernicie impellitur, h. e. obstinatione perniciosa. — Also, *Pandect.* Habent jurisdictionem, non tamen contentiosam, sed voluntariam, h. e. in matters which are contested, or over those persons who go to law about something.

CONTENTUS, a, um, particip. from contendere. — ¶ Adj. stretched, exerted. *Amian.* Contentior. *Apul.* Contentissimus.

CONTENTUS, a, um, particip. from contingo. — ¶ Adj. content. *Cic.* Non modo contentus esses, sed melius non queres. *Id.* Bestia eo contenta: non querunt amplius. *Id.* Cui tanta possessio, ut ad liberaliter vivendum facile contentus sit. *Plaut.* Dii deæque contentiores mage erunt, atque avidi minus. *Horat.* Contentum vivere. — With infia. *Horat.* Contentus scripsisse. *Vellei.* Contentus titulum retinere provincie.

CONTENERĒ (con & terebro), as, a. 1. to perforate, eat away. *Cæl.* *Aurelian.*

CONTENERĒRŌMIA (contero & Bromius, h. e. Bacchus), æ, f. a word coined by *Plautus*, and signifying the land which *Bacchus* traversed with his army, or a land where much wine is pressed.

CONTERMINŌ (con & termino), as, n. 1. 3 to border upon. *Amian.* Quibus Arabes beati conterminant.

CONTERMINŌS (con & terminus), a, 2 un, adj. bordering upon, touching at the boundaries, conterminous, close to, hard by, ὁμοσός. *Ovid.* Ardua morus erat, gelido contermina fonti. *Tacit.* In longinqua et contermina Scythiæ fugam maturavit.

Plin. Ethiopia Egypto contermina. *Id.* Cn. Pompeius nunquam agrum mercatus est conterminum. — With genit. *Apul.* Predicti jugi conterminos locos appulit. — With abl. *Apul.* Locum laeu aliquo conterminum. — Figur. *Stat.* Morti contermina virtus. — ¶ Conterminum, i, n. a boundary, confine, border. *Plin.* In contermino Arabia.

CONTERNŌ (con & terni), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. 1. to set three things together. *Hygin.* — Also, *Hieronym.* Vitula conternans, h. e. trima. — ¶ Hence, Conternatio, ōnis, f. *Hygin.*

CONTERŌ (con & tero), is, trivi, tritum, a. 3. to break or bruise small, pound, grind, break up, mash up, συντρίβω, κατατρίβω. *Ovid.* Vivacis cornua cervi conterere. *Plin.* Conterere aliquid in cinerem, to reduce to ashes. *Varr.* Scyllæ modicum conterunt cum aqua ad mellis crassitudinem. *Plin.* Succidam lanam imponunt contritis, se. hominibus, h. e. who have broken a bone. *Plaut.* Conterere alicui latera stimulo. *Petron.* Manibus inter se usque ad articulum strepitum contritis, pressed hard together.

— ¶ Also, to wear out. *Ovid.* Conteritur ferrum, silices tenuantur ab usu. *Quintil.* Supellex conteritur. *Cic.*

Παιδείαν Κύρον, quam contrieram legendo, totam in hoc imperio explicavi, h. e. had often read. *Lueret.* Conterimus boves. — ¶ Figur. *Plaut.* Conteris tu tua me oratione, inulter. *Id.* Quam sumus pauperuli, est domi, quod edimus, ne nos tam contemptim conteras, make us so contemptible, treat us so contemptuously. *Cic.* Ceteras nationes contrivit, broke, reduced, subdued. *Id.* Reliqua ex collatione facile est contere atque contere, h. e. to degrade, vilify. *Id.* Quæ sunt horum temporum, ea jam contrivimus, have exhausted by frequent wringing. *Plaut.* Is vel Hercules contere quæstum possit, wear out, h. e. spend, run through. *Cic.* Ejus gravissimas injurias voluntaria quadam oblivione contriveram, h. e. had forgotten, had erased from memory. *Id.* Contere se in musicis, geometria, &c. to spend one's time; to grow old in. — Contere ætatem, diem, tempus, curam, &c. to spend, employ. *Cic.* ætatem in litibus. *Plaut.* ætatem in pistrino. *Cic.* Dici brevis conviviis, noctis longitudo flagitiis contrebatur. *Terent.* Frustra operam contere. *So, Cic.* Conteri in causis, in negotiis, in foro, to be versed in. — ¶ *Tibull.* Ego tecum annos conternisse velim. *Al. leg.* (e. g. *Ed. Heyn.*) contriuisse. — ¶ See also *Contritus*.

CONTRĀNEŌS (con & terra), i, m. a 2 countryman, one of the same country or region. *Plin.*

CONTERREŌ (con & terreo), es, ui, itum, 1 a. 2. to terrify, frighten greatly, καταφθεῖω, ἐκπλήττω. *Cic.* loquacitatem nostram vultu ipso aspectuque. *Lueret.* pectora vulgi metu. *Virg.* Aspectu contritus hæsit.

CONTERRITŌS, a, um, particip. from contere.

CONTESSERATŌ (contessero), ōnis, f. 3 the forming of friendship with a stranger. *Tertull.*

CONTESSERŌ (con & tessera), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make friendship with a stranger by tessera. *Tertull.* — ¶ See *Tessera*.

CONTESTĀTŌ (contestor), ōnis, f. a 1 bearing witness, testimony. *Gell.* Sulpicius testamentum compositum esse dixit a mentis contestatione. *Id.* In tam atroci re, ac tam misera atque mesta injuria publice contestatione, showing, affirming, relating. — ¶ Also, a conjuring, entreating earnestly. *Cic.* fragm. Petivit a me Prætor maxima contestatione, ut causam Manilii defendirem. — ¶ Contestatio litis, the formal introduction or commencement of a trial. *Pandect.*

CONTESTATIŌCŪLA (dimin. from 3 contestatio), æ, f. a short entreaty or speech. *Sidon.*

CONTESTĀTŌ (contestatus), adverb. in the presence of witnesses; or by attestation, affirmation. *Pandect.*

CONTESTĀTŌS, a, um, particip. from contestor. — ¶ Also used passively; hence, as an adj. proved, tried, known, attested. *Cic.* Ab hac perenni contestatione virtute majorum Flaccus non degeneravit.

CONTESTIFICĀNS (con & testificor), 3 tis, particip. bearing witness, or bearing witness together. *Tertull.*

CONTESTŌR (con & testor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to call to witness, take to witness, conjure, διαμαρτύρομαι. *Cic.* Cum ego te, cælum noctemque testans, flens fletum obtestabar. *Id.* Deos hominesque testans. — ¶ Also, to beseech, pray. *Cæs.* Contestatus deos, ut ea res legioni feliciter eveniret. — ¶ Contestari litem, to commence a suit in the formal manner (because, according to *Fest.*, the parties at the commencement of the trial used to say, testes estote), to go to law. *Cic.* Neque enim procuratores litem contestabuntur, stand a trial; join issue. *Gell.* Petere institui ex pacto mercedem: litem cum Enathio contestatur. — So, passively, *Cic.* Iste cum eo litem contestatam habet. — ¶ Also, to bear witness, testify, certify, declare, affirm, attest, show. *Pandect.* Si sic contestatus sit: Quod voles, &c. *Id.* Ad contestandas excusatio-

nam causas, *h. e. to state or make good.*
— ¶ See, also, *Contestatus*, *a. uar.*

CONTEXTŌ (con & textō), *is, ui, tum, a.*
3. *to weave, weave together, interweave, entwine, lock together, join together, &c.* *συμπλέκειν, συναρπάζειν.* *Cic.* Villis ovium contextis homines vestiuntur. *Tibull.* Amaranthi alba lilia. *Tacit.* Fossam loricamque contexere. *Aurel. Vict.* Duplici ordine naves contextens, *h. e. simul colligans.* *Valer.* Flacce. tenui puppes contexere canna, *h. e. to construct.* *Plin.* Ep. Vineæ unum faciētem longe lateque contextunt, *h. e. contextæ præbent.* *Virg.* Equus trabibus contextus, framed, put together. contracted. *Tibull.* Contextus argento et auro, *h. e. indutus veste contexta argento et auro.* — Hence, *Contextum*, *i, the web still on the loom.* *Pandect.* — ¶ In general, *to connect, join, compase, devise, contrive, forge.* *Cic.* Neque tam facile interrupta contexto, quam absolvo instituta. *Id.* Memoria rerum veterum cum superiorum ætate contextitur. *Id.* Quam festive crimen contextitur! *h. e. describitur, et confingitur.* *Id.* Longius mihi contexere hoc carmen liceret, *h. e. subungere, annexere, recitare.* *Quintil.* Cogitatio totam contextit orationem, *weaves together, frames, connects.* *Id.* Verba singula et contexta. *Id.* Oratio vincta atque contexta. *Senec.* librum. — Also, *to add, subjoin.* *Plin.* Contexemus et Gallici nardi remedia, in hunc locum dilata. *Id.* Contextimus et de sili, *we add, subjoin; or, we speak, treat.* *Id.* his plasticem.

CONTEXTE (contextus), *adverb, connect-1 edly, without interruption, of one piece, in a manner connected throughout.* *Cic.* Omnia naturali colligatione conserte contextequē fiunt.

CONTEXTIM, *adverb, woven together, in-2 terwoven, same as Contexte.* *Plin.*

CONTEXTIO (contextio), *ōnis, f. a weaving 3 or joining together, arranging closely or connectedly, composing.* *Macrob.* Contextio et resolutio numeri octonarii. *Id.* narrationis. *A. ion.* Contextio elassis.

CONTEXTUS (*id*), *us, m. n. weaving or plating together, interweaving, connecting closely.* *Acc. ap. Cic.* Pinnarumque contextu corpori tegumenta faciebant. *Lucret.* Contextum corporum vis queque dissolvit, *h. e. texture, contexture, union of the parts.* *Pandect.* Domus juncta contextu ædificiorum, *h. e. in a row of houses.* — ¶ *Figur. a connection, series, constraction, order, arrangement, tenor, train.* *Cic.* Mirabilis est apud illos contextus rerum, connection, consistency, harmony. *Id.* In toto quasi contextu orationis, *h. e. in tota oratione.* *Petrone.* Contextus fabularum. *Quintil.* litterarum, *h. e. series et ordo, quo in alphabeto dispositæ sunt.* *Plin.* Luscinie assidue nova loquentes, longiore etiam contextu, *sc. verborum.* *Quintil.* Lenis et fluens contextus. *Tacit.* Ceterorum easus in contextu operis dicemus, *in the course of the history, as the history proceeds.* *Quintil.* Per partes dissolvitur, quod contextu nocet. *Pandect.* Contextus testamenti, *h. e. tota contextio.* *Id.* Uno contextu actionis testari oportet, *h. e. nullum alienum actum testamento intermiscendo.* *Sever.* Hispanias a contextu Africæ mare eripuit, *from joining with.*

CONTEXTUS, *a, um, particip. from contexto.* — ¶ *Adj. connected, hanging together, cohering, uninterrupted.* *Quintil.* Circuitus (*h. e. periods*) contextu nitore decurrentes. *Id.* Ita nec liber est impetus, nec cura contexta, *h. e. coherens, congruens, sibi constans.* *Cic.* perpetue et contextæ voluptates.

CONTICEŌ (con & taceo), *es, ui, n. 2. 3 to be silent.* *Calp.* — ¶ Also, *to keep silence about.* *Val.* Flacce. tantum nefas.

CONTICESCŌ (*id.*), or **CONTICISCŌ**, *is, ticui, n. 3. to become silent, hold one's peace, keep silence, be hushed or stilled,* *κατασιγᾶν, σιωπᾶν.* *Plaut.* Sed conticescam: nam audio aperiri fores. *Cic.* Neque ulla unquam ætas de tuis laudibus conticescet. *Id.* Consentientia convictus repente conticuit. *Ovid.* Conticuere undæ, *h. e. murmuris desivere, the waters are hushed.* *Cic.* Dum conti-

cresceret illa lamentatio, et gemitus urbis. — *Figur. to become stilled, be hushed, allayed, to cease.* *Liv.* Conticescebat paulatim tumultus, *was allayed, ceased.* *Cic.* Cum iudicia conticuisse. *Id.* Hoc studium nostrum conticuit subito. *Liv.* Conticescet furor.

CONTICINIUM (conticeo), *ii, n. the first 3 part of the night, or late in the evening when all is still.* *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, *a part of the night towards morning, between cock-crow and dawn.* *Censorin.*; for which is also found *Conticum*, *sc. tempus.*

CONTICISCO. See *Conticesco.* 3

CONTICŪM. See *Conticinium.*

CONTIGER (contus & gero), *a, um, adj. 3 bearing a contus, and balancing it upon his face, κορυφῶντας.* *Paulin. Nolan.*

CONTIGNATIO (contigno), *ōnis, f. n. joisting, rafting, flooring, floor, story, frame-work.* *Cæs.* Turris contignatio. *Liv.* In tertiam contignationem sua sponte ascendisse, *into the third story.* *Auct. B. Alex.* Sine contignatione et materia sunt ædificia. *Vitrur.* Impone contignationem, supra eam coaxationem, et pavimentum.

CONTIGNŌ (con & tignum), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to join or lay with beams, to raft, joist, floor, συνδοκᾶν.* *Cæs.* Quidquid est contignatum, cratibus coesternitur. *Vitrur.* Itinera contignata. *Plin.* In domibus fores maxillis balnearum ferere, ossibus tecta contignare.

CONTIGŪE (contiguus), *adverb, closely, 3 immediately.* *Martian. Capell.*

CONTIGŪS (contingo), *a, um, adj. touching, bounding, bordering on, contiguous, adjoining, next, συναφής.* *Ovid.* Pyramus et Thisbe contiguas tenere domos. *Plin.* Luna contigua montibus. *Tacit.* Syri, Armenique, et contigui Cappadoces. — ¶ Also, *within reach, that may be reached.* *Virg.* Hunc ubi contiguum missæ fore credidit hastæ.

CONTINENS, *tis, particip. from contineo.*

— ¶ *Adj. contiguous, adjoining, adjacent, next to, connected with, close upon, immediately following, συναφής.* *Cic.* Proxima et continens causa. *Id.* Mariæ continens est. *Id.* Mare dissimile proximo et continenti, *to the sea immediately adjoining.* *Id.* Motus sensui junctus et continens. *Id.* Cappadociæ pars ea, quæ cum Cilicia continens est, *which touches upon.* *Id.* Partim sunt continentia cum ipso negotio, *h. e. nexi, nexi attached to, inseparable from.* *Liv.* Timori malum continens fuit. *Justin.* Ex continenti, *sc. tempore, h. e. immediately, without delay.* *So, Pandect.* In continenti. *Cæs.* Continentibus diebus, *on the following days.* *Pandect.* Continentia (*sc. loca*) urbis, *the suburbs.* *Id.* Continentia Romæ, *the suburbs of Rome.* — ¶ Also, *without intermission, uninterrupted, successive, continuous, continued, incessant, unbroken.* *Cæs.* Mori continentes silvas æ paludes habebant (though this may also be rendered *bordering*). *Id.* Continens omnium dierum labor. *Id.* Continentia bella. *Liv.* Continens incendium. *Id.* agmen, unbroken. *Id.* memoria. *Cels.* Febres continentes sine remissione. *Cic.* Continenti spiritu dicere, *with one breath.* *Id.* Continentem orationem audire malo, *continued.* *Sueton.* Continens scriptura, *h. e. not divided into books and chapters.* *Id.* Biduo continenti, *for two successive days.* *Liv.* Imber continens per totam noctem. *Nepos.* Terra continens, or, *Id.* Continens (absol.), *f. the main land, continent; in contradistinction to islands.* — ¶ *Continens causæ, the main point, that on which the whole hangs or turns, the hinge.* *Cic.* and *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, *Continens, continent, temperate, moderate in one's desires, sparing, frugal, ἐνκρατής.* *Nepos.* Non intemperanter concupiscere, quod a plurimis videas, continentis debet duci. *Cæs.* Ne continenter in vita hominum, quam in pecunia fuisse videatur. *Cic.* Continentissimi homines.

CONTINENTER (continens), *adv. continually, continuedly, continuously, without intermission, συνεχῶς.* *Cic.* Continenter labuntur, et fluunt omnia.

Auct. ad Herenn. Uno spiritu continenter multa dicere, *in one breath; without drawing breath.* *Liv.* Biduum continenter lapidibus pluit, *for two days together.* *Cic.* Ante rem gestam quæ facta sunt, continenter usque ad ipsum negotium, probably, *in a row, close together.* *Ca-tull.* Continenter sedetis insulsi. — ¶ Also, *temperately, moderately.* *Cic.* Vivere parce, continenter, severe, sobrie. *Augustin.* Continentissime vivere.

CONTINENTIA (contineo), *æ, f. the contents.* *Macrob.* — ¶ Also, *continuity, proximity.* *Macrob.* — ¶ Also (which is the common use), *a checking, restraining, taming, in particular, of one's self, the restraining of one's desires and passions, forbearance, moderation, when one, for instance, abstains from that which is at his own disposal or choice (and in this differing from abstinentia, disinterestedness, forbearance to take what belongs to another).* *Liv.* libidinum. *Cic.* Sic ut nulla conditio pecunie ab summa integritate continentique deduxerit. *Id.* Conferte hujus libidines cum illius continentia, *continence, abstinence.* *Id.* Valetudo sustentatur continentia in victu omni atque cultu, *temperance, moderation.* *Curt.* Si hac continentia animi ad ultimum vitæ perseverare potuisset, *in this habit of mildness.* *So, Cæs.* Nec minus se in milite modestum, et continentiam, quam virtutem atque animi magnitudinem desiderare, *moderation.* *Nepos.* Neque servorum quemquam nisi domi natum domique factum, habuit: quod est signum non solum continentie, sed etiam diligentie, *of frugality and moderation.* — More generally, *any restraining, holding in.* *Sueton. Claud.* 32.

CONTINEŌ (con & teneo), *es, tinui, tentum, a. 2. to hold or keep together, or simply, to hold, keep.* *Cæs.* Continere manipulos ad signa. *Id.* Copias in castris. *Cels.* se in lectulo. *Plin.* Vitem levi (nodo) continere, *to bind, tie up.* *Id.* Arida continent odorem diutius, *hold, retain.* *Curt.* Expeditius manus nostræ rapiunt, quam continent, *keep, retain.* *Cæs.* aliquem in officio, *to keep.* *Liv.* animos sociorum in fide. *Cæs.* naves frumentumque ibi, *keep, hold.* *Plin.* salem sub lingua. — Hence, *Contineri, to be held together, to hold together, to hang together.* *Cic.* Partes inter se continentur. *Id.* Omnes artes quasi cognatione quadam inter se continentur. *Id.* Firmas autem (membras oculorum fecit), ut continerentur. *Nepos.* Ut odio communi contineri viderentur, *be held together, kept in friendship.* *Cic.* Pars oppidi mari disjuncta, ponte rursus adiungitur et continetur, *is connected, joined on.* — Also, *intransitively, sc. se.* *Cels.* Sutura non continet, *does not hold.* *Plaut.* Utroque connectus continet, *holds together, is continuous, continues.* — Hence, *to shut in, surround, encompass.* *Cæs.* Vicus montibus undique continetur. *Sueton.* Ex insulis, quibus continebantur. *Cic.* bestias, *to pen up, encage.* — Also, *to hold together, h. e. to keep in good order, maintain, support.* *Cic.* Nulla res vehementius remp. continet, quam fides. *Id.* Civitas animadversionibus censorii contenta fuit. — Also, *to keep in, restrain, curb, bridle, to check, hold in.* *Cic.* belluas septis. *Phædr.* ora frenis. *Colan.* pecudem sub tecto. *Cæs.* Quam angustissime continere hostem. *Cels.* corpus, si profluvio laborat, *to check, stop.* *Cic.* vocem clamore. *Id.* risum. *Virg.* gradum, *to stop.* *Plin.* oculos animamque. *Cic.* librum, *to withhold from the public, suppress.* *Phædr.* ventrem, *to bind.* *Plin.* spiritum, *to hold the breath.* *Cic.* Tantum continenda anima in dicendo est assecutus, *by holding the breath, by sustaining the voice.* *Cic.* cupiditates. *Id.* linguam. *Id.* insolentiam suam. *Id.* ab omni lapsu temeritatem. *Id.* dicta in alicquem, *refrain from, keep to one's self.* *Id.* manus ac tela ab aliquo. *Id.* se ab aliqua re, *to abstain, forbear.* *Cic.* Contineo me, *ne incognito assenti-ar.* *Tercut.* Vix me contineo, *quin, &c.* *h. e. I can hardly forbear from.* *Vellei*

Non contineo, quin, &c. *se. me. Petron.* Nec se solum intra verba continuit, confine himself to. *Plaut.* An te auspiciis commoratum est? an tempestas continet? detain, hinder. *Virg.* Agricolam continet imber, keeps in. *So.* Tercit. se ruri, to remain, stay. — Also, to keep at something, to busy, to employ. *Cic.* se in suis perennibus studiis. *Id.* In qua (exercitatione) nos te continebimus. *Petron.* Nondum juvenes declamationibus continebantur. — Also, to charm, delight. *Cic.* Qui continetur ea commendatione naturæ. — Also, to keep, watch, preserve. *Cic.* Custos ad continendas merces missus. *Tercit.* Quæ taceo et contineo optime, keep close, keep secret. — ¶ Also, to embrace, include, comprehend, contain. *Cic.* Mundus omnia complexu suo coerces et continet. *Id.* Omnia quæ aluntur, continent in se vim caloris. *Id.* magnum mendum. *Phædr.* res utiles. *Plin.* innumeras medicinas. *Cic.* Continerere odium jandiu conceptum, and *Id.* dolorem, to have. *Id.* aliquid animi ac memoria. *Cæs.* Reliquum spatium mons continet, takes up, occupies. *Cic.* Epistola continebat, esse redditum orationem, had this in it. *Id.* Si omnia illa summo bono continerentur, should be included. *Id.* In qua continetur communitas, &c. *Id.* Forum, in quo omnis æquitas continetur, h. c. where right and justice are exercised. — Hence, Continerere rem, to be the ground of a thing, to give it being and stability, to be of chief importance in. *Cic.* Quod rem causamque continet. *Id.* Quod continet philosophiam. *Id.* Res causam continet, h. e. causa nititur in re. *Id.* continent causas, h. c. causæ nituntur in iis. — Hence, Contineri re, to consist of, be grounded on, rest upon, be composed of, be made up of. *Cic.* Vita corpore et spiritu continetur. *Id.* Artes, quæ conjectura continentur. *Id.* Tua salute contineri suam. *Id.* Meus redditus vestro iudicio continetur. — ¶ See also, *Contentus*, a, um, and *Contineus*.

CONTINGĒ (con & tingo), is, nxi, nctum, 3. a. 2. to moisten, besmear, color, dye, εὐχρησθῆναι. *Lucret.* Proinde colore cave contingas semina rerum. *Virg.* corpus amurca. — Figur. Museo contingens cuncta lepore. *Lucret.* — ¶ Compare the next word.

CONTINGĒ (con & tango), is, tigi, tactum, a. & n. 3. to touch, ἀφρομαι. *Cic.* cibum terrestrem. *Virg.* Finem manu contingere gaudent. *Cic.* Quanta humilitate luna feratur terram pene contingens. *Liv.* Contingere terram osculo, h. c. to kiss it. *Cæs.* Neque inter se trabes contingant, touch each other. *Id.* Milites disponit, non certis spatiis intermissis, sed perpetuis vigiliis stationibusque, ut contingant inter se, atque omnem munitionem impleant, h. c. may be close together, in an uninterrupted line of communication. — ¶ To touch, h. c. to border upon. *Liv.* Cariam. *Cæs.* Helvii fines Arvernorum contingunt. — Hence, to be related to, connected with. *Liv.* Affinitate, aut aliquibus ministeriis regiam contingere. *Sueton.* aliquem artissimo gradu. *Id.* aliquam familiam. *So.* *Horat.* Deos propius contingis, h. c. have more ready access to, enjoy nearer intimacy with, the great. *Tacit.* aliquem usu, h. c. to have intercourse or acquaintance with. — Also, to touch, concern, affect. *Liv.* Romanos consultatio nihil contingit. *Id.* Causa mea nihil eo facto contingitur, has nothing to do with. *Pandect.* Penæ existimationem contingunt. *Id.* Pars pretii alicui contingens. — ¶ Also, to touch, h. c. to reach, arrive at, come to. *Lucret.* florem ævi. *Virg.* ramos a terra. *Horat.* metam. *Virg.* Italiam. *Liv.* hostem ferro. *Ovid.* aures. *So.* *Cic.* Cum animus naturam sui similem contigit, has met with, found. — Hence, to hit, reach, strike. *Virg.* avem ferro. *So.* *Ovid.* Contactus simili sorte. — ¶ Also, to touch, figuratively, with any thing, h. c. to make one a sharer in, to affect with, to infect with. *So.* Contingi, pass. to take part in, participate in, become touched or tainted with, become placed in connection with. *Liv.* Con-

tacta (plebs) regia præda, h. e. having shared in. *Id.* Contacti ea violatione templi. *Id.* Contingi eo scelere. *Proper.* Me cepit contactum nullis ante cupidinibus, touched, affected, made to feel. *Liv.* Velut contacta civitas rabie duorum juvenum, seized with, infected with. *Id.* Contactæ gentes Punici belli societate. *Id.* Dies contactus religione, h. c. inauspicious, unlucky, as the day of the battle of Allia. *Petron.* Contactus veneficio, enchanted, charmed. *Val.* Flacc. Contingere cura animum, to affect. *So.* *Juvencal.* Contingunt me fastidia, h. c. ego continger fastidiis. *Senec.* Contactus ensis, polluted, defiled. *Ovid.* Numine contactæ, inspired. — ¶ Also, in the sense of contingere, nxi, to dip, anoint, besmear, besprinkle, moisten. *Lucret.* oras poculi melle. *Ovid.* os ambrosia. *Virg.* and *Cels.* aliquid sale, h. c. to salt. *Plin.* Ferrum contactum sanguine rubiginem trahit. Here perhaps may be referred, *Lucret.* Sol contingens suo communis igni, h. c. bathing in his fire, anointing with light, lighting up and warming. *Catull.* Nec se contingi (Dii) patiuntur lumine clario, h. c. to be surrounded with, to appear in clear light. — ¶ Intrinsitively, to happen, come about, turn out, come to pass, usually of happy events. It is used sometimes without case, and sometimes with the dative. *Cic.* Magis id facilitate, quam alia culpa mea contigit. *Id.* Tantum habemus otii, quantum jandiu nobis non contingit, so much time to spare, as has not fallen to our lot. *Id.* Volo, hoc oratori contingat, ut, cum auditum sit, &c., this may be his fortune. *Vellei.* Mihi fratrique meo candidatis contigit, pratoribus destinari. *Horat.* Cui gratia, fama, valetudo contingat abunde, accrue. *Tercit.* Ilanc mihi expetivi: contigit. *Ovid.* Contigit ex merito qui tibi nuper honos. *Nepos.* Huic contigit, ut patriam ex servitute in libertatem vindicaret. *Cic.* Cum id minus contingeret, leges sunt inventæ, h. c. did not come to pass, did not turn out so well. *Plaut.* ad *Cic.* Si mihi vita contigerit, if my life shall be spared. — With an accus. *Vellei.* Sors Tyrrhenum contigit, fell upon. *Plin.* Palma frugum Italiam contingit, is Italy's. — Sometimes, though more rarely, of an unfortunate event. *Cic.* Quod idem contingit adolescentibus, adversante et repugnante natura. *Pandect.* Si quid alicui contigerit, h. c. si quid mali. *Id.* Si quid humanitus ei contigerit, h. c. he shall die. — In a similar sense, Contingere, to be produced, be supplied, come forth, grow. *Plin.* Ut toto anno melopepones contingant. *Id.* Ex eadem brassica contingunt æstivi cauliculi. *Id.* Cytisi pabulo contingente, being supplied, being plentiful.

CONTINUANTER (continuus), and **CONTINUATĒ**, and **CONTINUATIM** (continuat), adv. continuously, without intermission. *Augustin.* and *Fest.* 3 **CONTINUATĪ** (continuo), ōnis, f. a joining without interruption, continuation, connection, succession, συνεχεια, διαρκεια. *Liv.* Interrumpi tenorem rerum, in quibus peragendis continuatio ipsa efficacissima esset, minime convenire. *Cic.* Admirabilis continuatio seriesque rerum. *Id.* Immutabilis continuatio ordinis sempiterni. *Id.* naturæ, h. e. sympathy, συμπάθεια. *Senec.* Oceanus continuationem gentium triplici sinu scindens, h. c. the earth inhabited by nations bordering on or following each other. *Id.* Continuatio est partium inter se non intermissa conjunctio. *Cic.* Continuatio verborum, h. e. syntax. But also, *Id.* Continuatio verborum, a period. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Continuatio est densa et continens frequentatio verborum, cum absolute sententiarum. Ea utemur commodissime in sententia, in contrario, in conclusione. *Id.* Continuatio est orationis continuæ acceleratio clamosa. (In this last sense Continuatio is a part of *Contentio*.)

CONTINUATŪS, a, um, particip. from continuo. — ¶ Adj. adjoining, contiguous. *Cic.*

CONTINŪE (continuus), in one body, in a

stream, without interruption, συνεχώς. *Varr.* who opposes it to stillatim, by drops. 3

CONTINUITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. a prolongation, continuity. *Plin.* Cillum et juba continuitate spinæ orrigitur.

CONTINŪ (continuus), adverb, immediately, forthwith, instantly, without delay. *Cic.* Ignis in aquam conjectus continuo restinguitur. *Id.* Deinde absens factus ædilis, continuo prætor. *Id.* Quidquid egero, continuo scies. *Tercit.* Aderit continuo, hoc ubi ex te audierit. *Cic.* Continuo ut vidit, non dubitavit e mensa tollere, h. e. as soon as. *Id.* Continuo consilium dimisit, simul ac me fractum vidit. — It may be sometimes rendered in the first place, first. *Virg.* Continuo in silvis domatur ulmus. *Id.* Continuo est ægris alius color. — Also, at the first (with an implied continuance), from the first. *Virg.* Continuo has leges imposuit natura. *Id.* Continuo pecoris generosi pullus altius ingreditur. — ¶ Also, as an immediate consequence, by consequence, necessarily. *Cic.* Non continuo, si quis motus populi factus esset, id C. Norbano in fraude capitali esse ponendum, are ought not therefore all at once, &c. *Id.* Non continuo, si me in gregem scicariorum contuli, sum scicarius, I am not therefore necessarily, &c. I am not therefore by consequence, &c. — ¶ Also, right on, next after, without intermission. *Cic.* Ad id biduum accedent continuo ad reditum dies quinque.

CONTINŪ (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. I. to continue, keep on without intermission, to prolong, to keep up, παρασπάρττω, ἐνδελεχίζω. *Cæs.* Die ac nocte continuato itinere, ad eum pervenit. *Cic.* Continua motio et perennis. *Horat.* Continuat dapes, brings one dainty immediately after another. *Plin.* Nemo tres siseres edendo continuaret, h. e. eat one after the other. *Tacit.* Diem noctemque sedilihus continuare, to continue sitting. *Id.* Theatro dies totos continuare, to remain whole days together. *Liv.* Philopœmeni continuatur magistratus, is continued to. *Vellei.* Continuare præturam alicui, h. c. to make him prætor immediately after his ædileship. *Petron.* Continuat in mortem ultimam sanos. — Also, intransitively. *Cels.* Febres ita, ut ceperere, continuant. — So, passively. *Cels.* Si continuatur febris, neque levior inquam fit. *Justin.* Profecto non tantum bellorum per omnia secula terris omnibus continuaretur. — ¶ Also, to join to one another, to connect, unite. *Ovid.* Continuare latus lateri, to sit side by side. *Liv.* Continuare ædificia manibus. *Id.* Prope continuata funera, in close succession. *Cic.* Ingens cupiditas agros continuandi, of adding field to field. *Cic.* verba. *Senec.* Multi continuaverunt iræ furorem, h. c. have passed immediately from one to the other. — ¶ Also, Continuari, to be connected with, follow close upon, border upon. *Cic.* Atoni, aliæ alias apprehendentes continuantur. *Id.* Natura coherens et continuata cum suis partibus. *Liv.* Paci externæ confestim continuatur discordia domi. *Ovid.* Hiemi continuatur hiems. *Tacit.* Suonibus Sitonum gentes continuantur, border on, are contiguous to. *Ovid.* Continuata loco tria sidera. — With acc. *Apul.* Me egredientem continuatur, joins.

CONTINŪS (continueo), a, um, adj. continued, without intermission, uninterrupted, συνεχής. *Plaut.* Triduum continuum, three days running. *Cic.* Tot dies continuos quid existi? for so many days together. *Id.* Recte genus hoc numerorum, dummodo ne continuum sit, in orationis laude ponetur. *Lepid.* ad *Cic.* Continuis itineribus ad Forum Vocatum veni. *Ovid.* Continuo fortunæ vulneror ictu. *Id.* Continuis labor, incessant, ceaseless. *Id.* Continua nocte, all night long. *Plin.* Tres continui principes Senatus, one after another. *Id.* Naturam continuis his voluminibus tractamus, in all these treatises, without handling any other subject. *Id.* Nunc continuo spiritu trahitur in longum, in one continued breath. — Hence, *Tacit.* Coceius Nerva continua Principis, the intimate friend of the prince. — ¶ Also, immediately connected, con-

figuous, with nothing between. Senec. Aer continuus terre est. Horat. Continui montes, a continued chain. Plin. Pluit continuo alveo Euphrates, priusquam distrahatur ad rigua, *h. e. with its waters united in one channel.* Justin. Post Cassandri et filii ejus continuas mortes, *following in close succession.* Plin. Paucg. Continui consulatus. Sueton. agri, *contiguous.* Id. oratio, actio, *connected.* Liv. Continua, *sc. ædificia.* Stat. Aspic, que funera portem continuas, *h. e. continually.*

CONTÓGATŪS (con & togatus), a, um, adj. 3 *Amnian.* Ut sodalis et contogatus, *h. e. togatus, seu advocatus in eodem foro.*

CONTŌLLŪS (con & tollo), is. Plaut. 3 Contollam gradum, *h. e. conferam.*

CONTŌNAT (con & tonat), ābat, nit, 3 impers. 1, it thunders. Plaut.

CONTŌR, āris dep. 1. same as Cunctor.

CONTŌRQUEŌ (con & torqueo), es, orsi, ortum, a. 2. to twist violently round, turn or whirl about, *κατελίσω.* Cic. Animal omne membra, quocumque vult, flectit, contorquet. Id. Brumali flectens contorquet tempore curru, *guides, directs.* Id. Non est ætheris ea natura, ut vi sua stellas complexa contorqueat. Id. Amnes in alium cursum contortos videmus. Quintil. Vertex est contorta in se aqua. Plin. Contorta arbor, *h. e. which has in its wood spiral convolutions, but which are not knots.* Lucet. Contorquere gubernaculum quolibet. Virg. Contorsit lævas proram Palinurus ad undas. — ¶ Also, to roll along or down with great force, set in violent motion. Virg. Insano contorquens vortice silvas Eridanus. Lucan. Subitis frementes vorticibus contorsit aquas. — ¶ Also, to brandish, wave; to hurl, cast, throw, dart; quia cum jacimus aliquid, vel brachium, vel arcus torquetur. Virg. Lenta lacertis spicula contorquent. Id. Hastam in latus feri contorsit. Id. Ad ducto contortum hastile lacerto immittit. — As greater impulse and force are given to weapons by first brandishing them, so when great effect is given to one's words by the brevity or rapidity with which they are uttered, or to his arguments by the quick and pointed manner in which they are aimed, so that, even when false, they cannot be easily refuted, these may be said to be brandished or hurled. Thus, Cic. Deinde contorquent et ita concludunt. (Auditor) tanquam machinatione ad ad lætitiā est contorquendus, *sc. along, hurried away.* Id. (of Aeschines accusing Demosthenes) Quas sententias colligit? quæ verba contorquet, *hurls.* Id. Demosthenis non tum vibrarent fulmina illa, nisi numeris contorta ferrentur. But see Contortus. — ¶ It may sometimes, be rendered, to turn, guide, direct. Lucet. gubernaculum quolibet. Virg. proram ad undas. Cic. ad lætitiā est contorquendus. — ¶ Also, to wind or roll up. Auct. ad Hærean. Contorta toga. — ¶ See Contortus, a, um.

CONTŌRREŌ (con & torreo), es, orruī, 3 ostum, a. 2. to scorch, parch, burn, *συνκαίω.* Amnian.

CONTORSIO. See Contortio. 3

CONTŌRTĒ (contortus), adverb, *concisely and pointedly.* Cic. Nec sic dicuntur a Stoicis, concludunturque contortius. — ¶ Also, obscurely. Cic. Ne quid perturbate, ne quid contorte dicatur.

CONTŌRTYŌ (contorqueo), ōnis, f. a 2 turning or whirling round; the exertion used in throwing or aiming a blow with a weapon. Auct. ad Hærean. Ex remotione brachii, et contortione dextre gladii ad corpus afferri videtur, *h. e. vis et nisus jaculandi.* — ¶ Cic. Majus est has contortiones (contorsiones) orationis, quam signorum ortus, obitusque perdiscere, *fallacious conclusions, quirks, sophistry.*

CONTŌRTPLICATŌS (contortus or contorte & plicatus), a, um, adject. Plaut. Ita sunt Persarum mores, longa nomina contortiplicata habemus, *h. e. long and crabbed names, compounded of many words, and almost bidding defiance to pronunciation.* Alii leg. contortuplicatus

CONTŌRTŌR (contorqueo), ōris, a 3 er, qui contrarquet, et implicat. Terent. Bonorum extoror, legum contortor.

CONTŌRTŌLŌS (dimin. from contortus), 1 a, um, adj. forced, strained; or obscure, dark; in contempt. Cic. Contortulis quibusdam, ac minutis conclusiunculis. **CONTŌRTŌS**, a, um, particip. from contorqueo. — ¶ Adj. vehement, energetic, effective, powerful, strong. Cic. Contorta et acris oratio. Quintil. Contorta vis orationis. — ¶ Also, involved, perplexed, obscure. Cic. Contorta et aculeata sophismata. Id. Contortas res, et sape difficiles perdiscimus.

CONTRĀ (perhaps from con; as intra from in), prep. governing the accus. [when without case, it is considered as an adverb], against, contrary to, in opposition to, *ἀντί, κατά.* Cic. Hoc non modo non pro me, sed contra me est potius. Id. Inopia consuetudo contra deos disputandi. Id. Dicere contra caput alicujus, *h. e. accusare in re capitali.* Id. Contra alicquem (or simply, contra) venire, to act in opposition to, to attack as an accuser, &c.; to accuse. Phedr. Contra se misericos, to his own hurt. Cic. Defendere causam alicujus contra alicquem. Id. Facere contra legem. Id. Detrahere alteri sui commodi causa, est contra naturam. Id. Contra omnium antiquorum auctoritatem. Liv. Vi contra vim resistere. Id. Contra spem votaque ejus Cæs. Contra opinionem omnium. Id. Contendere armis contra alicquem. Plin. Fluitare contra aquas, against the stream. So, Id. contra plūm, in a direction contrary to that in which the hair grows. Id. Patientia contra labores. Id. Contra pondus attollere se. — Also, Plin. Medicina contra ebrietates. Id. Ophiogenes, quorum saliva contra ictus serpentium medentur. — Contra ea, on the contrary, on the other hand. Nepos and Cæs. — Also, Plin. Ducenaria duo contra scalas ferebat, *h. e. up.* So, Sil. Contra ardua, up the steep. — With dat. Plaut. Contra nobis. — ¶ Also, opposite to, right opposite, over against. Cæs. Insula quæ contra Brundisium portum est. Plin. Lapis contra solem varie refulgens. Plaut. Aspic dum contra me, look me in the face; or turn towards me. *Id. B. Alex.* Flens orare contra Cæsarem cæpit, ne se dimitteret, *h. e. to Cæs.* Contra eas regiones. — ¶ Also, for erga, towards. Plin. Clementia contra minus validos. — ¶ Also, against, *h. e. in comparison with, for, instead of, in return for.* Val. Flacc. Contra Alcidem. Plin. Merces contra munera. — So with the dat. Plaut. Non carus est auro contra, *h. e. he is worth his weight in gold.* Id. Aurichalco contra. Terent. Huic dono contra. — ¶ It is also put after the accus. Cic. Quos contra disputant. Tacit. Litora Calabria contra. — ¶ Adverbially, against, in opposition. Cæs. Legiones contra consistere non audent, make a stand against. Juvenal. Stat contra, staturque jubet. Cic. Disputabant contra disertī homines, Athenienses, on the other side of the question. Cic. Contra dicere, *h. e. accusare.* Id. Contra petere. — Hence, on the contrary, on the other hand, as contra ea. Cic. Ergo ut hi iniseri, sic contra illi beati. Id. Nos, qui domi sumus, tibi beati videmur: at contra tu præ nobis beatus, &c. — So also, the very reverse, just the contrary. Cic. Quod contra oportuit. Id. Id contra puto, I think just the opposite. Cic. Sapientissimum esse dicunt eum, cui, &c. In stultitia contra est, it is altogether otherwise. Id. Num igitur cum censes anxio animo fuisse? nihil minus: contraque eo eam rem lætus. — Also, followed by ac, atque, quam. Id. Contra, ac Deiotarus sensit, victoria belli judicavit, contrary to what Deiotarus, &c. Id. Faciam contra, atque in ceteris causis fieri solet, differently from; otherwise than. Id. Ut Senatus, contra quam ipse censisset, ad vestitum rediret. — Also, in return, in turn. Plaut. Quæ me amat, quam contra amo. Cic. Sed et ego, quid ille, et contra ille, quid ego sentirem, videbat. — ¶ Also, opposite to, over against. Virg. Contra clata mari respondet Guosia tellus. Liv. Jam omnia contra, circæque hostium plena erant. Id. Contra intueri alicquem, to look in the face. Sueton. Equiti R. contra se avidius vescenti

partes suas misit. — ¶ E contra for contra. Auct. Viet. — ¶ Also, in the place of an adj. Cic. Contra etiam esse aliquid profectum, *h. e. aliquid contrarium.* — ¶ The final vowel is long; but is shortened by Enn. and Manil.

CONTRACTABILIS, for Contractabilis. **CONTRACTĒ** (contractus), adv. *harshly, contractedly.* Senec. Assuescamus habitare contractius.

CONTRACTYŌ (contraho), ōnis, f. a contracting, drawing together. Cic. Contractio et porrectio digitorum, the clenching. Id. frontis, the knitting, wrinkling. Id. superciliorum. — Also, in diseases, a contraction. Scribon. Larg. nervorum. Plin. Infantes contractiones sentientes. — Also, of syllables, contraction in pronunciation. Cic. — Figur. of the mind, sadness, dejection, depression. Cic. Effusio animi in lætitia: in dolore contractio. — ¶ Also, an abridging, shortness, brevity. Cic. orationis. Id. pagina.

CONTRACTYŌNCŪLA (dimin. from contractio), æ, f. Cic. Morsus tamen, et contractiuncula quædam animi relinquuntur, some slight attacks or fits of dejection.

CONTRACTO, same as Contracto.

CONTRACTŌR (contraho), ōris, m. Cod. 3 Just. Contractores nuptiarum, *h. e. those who enter into or contract.*

CONTRACTUM (contractus, a, um), i, n. a fault, error. Planc. ad Cic. Sollicitorem, non suis contractis, neminem puto fuisse.

CONTRACTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. same as Contractio; a contracting, drawing in, making smaller. Vitruv.

CONTRACTŪS (Id.), us, m. a contracting, shrinking, lessening, diminution. Parr. and Vitruv. — Also, the being contracted, unevenness, roughness. Cels. præf. where others read contractus. — ¶ Also, the entering upon any affair, the beginning. Quintil. Dicam que acta sint ante ipsum rei contractum: dicam que in re ipsa. — ¶ Also, a contract, agreement, bargain, mutual stipulation or obligation. Sever. Sulpic. ap. Gell. Is contractus stipulationum sponsionumque dicebatur sponsalia. Gell. In contractibus negotiorum. Pandect. Pecunia debita ex contractu.

CONTRACTŪS, a, um, particip. from contraho. — ¶ Adj. contracted, confined, narrowed, abridged, short, small, narrow, weak. Cic. Propter tuas res ita contractas, so diminished, pinched, curtailed. Virg. Locis exiguis et contractus. Lucet. Contractior ignis, *h. e. minor.* Ovid. Freta contracta spatio brevi. Plin. Paneg. Nilus contractior et angustior. Cic. Contractioribus noctibus, shorter. Horat. Contractus leget, shut up in some small apartment. Id. Contracta paupertas. Cic. Dialectica quasi contracta et adstricta eloquentia. Id. Ambitus verborum contractus et brevis, short, concise. Id. Studia contractiora, *h. e. remissiora.* Quintil. In metu et verecundia vox contracta, weak, faint. Virg. Mor. Quis enim contractior illo? mors frugal, sparing. — ¶ See Contractum.

CONTRADICIBILIS, e, adject. 3 Tertull.

CONTRADICŌ (contra & dico), is, xi, 2 ctum, a. 3. to speak against, contradict, controvert, gainsay or oppose by speaking, to reply, rejoin, *ἀντιλέγω.* Scribon. Larg. Neque ei quisquam contradixit. Tacit. sententiis aliorum. Id. Preces erant, sed quibus contradici non posset. Sueton. Quo facilius C. Curioni causam Cæsaris defendenti contradiceret. Id. Joci quorundam petulantibus læcessus, contradixit edicto, he replied with an edict. Pandect. Huic contradici potest. — So, without case. Liv. Nec contradici, quin amicitia de integro reconcilietur. — ¶ Ulpian. Dig. 1. 3. 34. Exploandum, an etiam contradictio aliquo consuetudo firmata sit, *h. e. an de ea contentiose in judicio actum sit.* Others read contradicta. — ¶ In Cicero's time, they wrote contra dicere (two words), and often contra aliquid dicere.

CONTRADICTYŌ (contradico), ōnis, f. a 2 speaking against, contradicting; a contradiction, *ἀντιλογία, ἀντιθεσις.* Tacit. — ¶ In particular, an objection, argument on the opposite side of the question

Quintil. Ponuntur hæ quoque in secundo Ciceronis de Oratore libro contradictiones: artem esse, &c. *Id.* In schola ubi nobis ipsi fingimus contradictionem. *Id.* Contradictione uti qui possumus, ubi adversarius adhuc nihil dixerit? reply to objections.

CONTRADICTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who* 3 *contradicts, an objector, for instance in forensic controversies.* *Pandect.*

CONTRADICTUS, a, um, particip. from *contradico*.

CONTRADŌ (con & trado), is, a. 3. *Luce.* Fidem dictis contradere nostris, *h. e. procre, get.* Alii leg. *contradere*.

CONTRAEŌ (contra & eo), is, ivi, itum, 3 n. *to oppose.* *Tacit.* Sententiae Cassii nemo unius contraire ausus est.

CONTRAHIŌ (con & traho), is, xi, etum, a. 3. *to draw together, bring together, assemble at one point, unite together, collect, ἐπιστᾶν, συστῆλλω, συλλέγω.* *Cic.* Amicitia omnia contrahit, discordia dissipat. *Pompei.* in *Cic. Ep.* Disjecta manu non possumus; contractis copiis spero. *Cæs.* Contrahere exercitum in unum locum. *Id.* cohortes ex finitimis regionibus. *Nepos.* magnam classem.

Liv. aliquos in (al. leg. ad) colloquium dirimendarum simultatum causa. *Plin.* aurum, to heap up. *Gell.* Pecunia ex preda contracta. *Plin.* mella. *Id.* (of the peacock) pennarum oculos. *Id.* in acervum. *Gell.* Pudor sanguinem diffundit, timor contrahit. *Vellei.* domos complures emtionibus. — Also, to draw together to one's self, to attract, collect. *Plin.* Balsamum contrahit muscas. *Id.* Contrahit in se caliginem, drawos. — Hence, to draw to one's self, to contract, take on. *Colum.* mucorem situ. *Plin.* morbum. *Quintil.* cruditate. *Cels.* semen, *h. e.* creare. — ¶ Hence, to incur, contract, fall into, take on one's self, enter into. *Cic.* Contrahere molestias. *Id.* damnum. *Liv.* nefas, to commit.

Sueton. plurimum invidia, to incur. *Liv.* cladem, to sustain. *Cic.* æs alienum, to contract. *Liv.* certamen cum classe hostium, to join, engage in. *Cic.* Porcum contrahere, to commit any act which is to be expiated by the sacrifice of a sow. — Contrahere rem, to undertake, execute, transact. *Cic.* Quem admodum res gesta et contracta sit. *Id.* Rebus male contractis. — In pecuniary transactions, Contrahere rem, negotium, &c. cum aliquo, to strike a bargain, make a contract, negotiate, conclude, connect one's self with. *Cic.* Qui conducent, locant, contrahendisque negotiis implicantur. *Id.* Cum illo nemo rem ullam contrahabat, made a contract, negotiated. *Cic.* Multæ cum multis res rationesque contractæ, *h. e.* money transactions. *Id.* Rem contractarum fides, of contracts or agreements. So, *Pandect.* emptionem, venditionem, permutationem, *h. e.* to conclude. *Sueton.* matrimonia. So, absol. *Cic.* Cum res ab eo, quicum contraxisset (se. societatem), recessisset, had associated himself. *Pandect.* Cum essem tibi contracturus, for tecum. — Also, *Id.* Qui contrahabant (without cum). Hence, *Cic.* Qui nihil cum populo contrahunt, *h. e.* have nothing to do with, seek no honors. — Also, to cause, bring on, bring about, make. *Plaut.* aliquid litigii inter eos. *Liv.* Qui contraxerant Saguntinis (dat.) cum Carthaginensibus bellum. *Cic.* negotium alicui, to occasion him trouble. *Liv.* magnum piaculum sibi, to bring on himself, to incur. So, *Ovid.* sibi iram uniuersis. *Cic.* Si turpitudine causæ contrahet offensionem. *Auct.* ad Herenn. Ejusmodi res invidiam contrahunt in vita. *Vellei.* Contracta rixa ex occurso. — ¶ Also, to draw together, *h. e.* to contract, bring into a smaller compass, draw in. *Cæs.* Contrahere castra (because it was to be occupied by a much smaller number of troops). *Cic.* Pulmones se contrahunt aspirantes. *Id.* Omne animal membra porrigit, contrahit. *Plin.* Millepeda tactu contrahens se. *Ovid.* Contrahere crura, to draw in, in order to make room. So, *Cic.* Contrahere frontem, to frown. *Horat.* vela, take in, furl. *Juvenal.* arcum, to draw, stretch. *Vitruv.* columnam. Also, *Plin.* Contrahere vulnera,

to close. So, *Id.* cicatrices. — Hence, to shorten, curtail, abridge, lessen, diminish. *Propert.* Phæbe, contrahe lucis iter. *Cic.* orationem. *Id.* nomina. *Quintil.* tempus dicendi. — Also, to check, stop, restrain. *Cic.* Appetitus omnes contrahendi. *Plin.* vomitiones. — Also, *Plin.* Contrahere lac, *h. e.* to curdle. — Also, of the mind, to depress, dispirit, break down. *Cic.* Te rogo, ne contrahas animum, not to lose your spirits. *Id.* Sol recedendo quasi tristitia quadam contrahit terram. — ¶ See, also, *Contractus*, a, um.

CONTRAPŌNŌ (contra & pono), is, ōsui, 2 ōsutum, a. 3. to place opposite. Hence, *Quintil.* Contrapositum, i, n. a figure of rhetoric, same as antithesis. *Id.* (ubi de contrapposito loquitur.) Nec semper quod adversum est, contraponitur. — With the dative. *Tertull.* Spiritus contraponat sibi et carui, acerba licet ista, a multis tamen æquo animo excepta.

CONTRARIĒ (contrarius), adverb. *contrarily, contrariwise, ἐναντίως.* *Cic.* Partit. 31. Alio se eadem de re contrarie scripto defendere. But, *Id.* Orat. 1. 31. In quo (scripto) aut ambigue quid sit scriptum, aut contrarie, contradictorily, not consistently. *Id.* Ornant orationem verba relata contrarie, *h. e.* antitheta. *Id.* Sidera contrarie procedentia, in the opposite direction.

CONTRARIETĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *contrariety, opposition.* *Maerob.*

CONTRARIŌ (Id.), adverb. *on the contrary, on the other hand, ἐναντίως.* *Nepos* and *Vitruv.*

CONTRARIŪS (contra), a, um, adj. *opposite, contrary, at variance with, repugnant, ἐναντίος.* *Cic.* Non modo non coherentia inter se diceret, sed maxime disjuncta atque contraria. *Id.* Monstrum ex contrariis diversisque inter se pugnantibus naturæ studiis confutum. *Phadr.* sæpe, quos ipse alueris, Tibi inveniri maxime contrarios, inimical, hostile. *Vitruv.*

Contrarii (absol.) in the same sense. *Varr.* Contrariis diis, *h. e.* infestis, iratis. *Plin.* Contrario amne, against the stream. *Id.* In contrarium nantes. *Sæton.* Fossam latitudinis, qua contrarie quinquereines conmearent, one at a time in both directions. *Plin.* Concurrentia tecta contrario ictu ariant, one against the other. — Also with the genitive.

Cic. Vitia, quæ sunt virtutum contraria, the opposites. *Id.* Quæ omnia uti contraria rerum bonarum, in rebus vitandis reponemus. — Followed by *ac*, *atque*, *quæ*; quite different from, opposite to. *Cic.* Contrarium decernebat, ac paulo ante decreverat. *Id.* Versantur retro contrario motu, atque cælum. — *E* or *ex* contrario, *on the contrary, on the other hand.* *Nepos.* Ipse ubi affuit, nunquam hosti cessit: sæpeque e contrario, occasione data, lacessivit. *Cic.* Defensor autem ex contrario primum dicit, &c. (See, also, *Contrario*.) So, *Pandect.* Per contrarium. — Ex contraria parte, *on the other hand, on the opposite side.* *Cic.* Par numerus (rerum) vitandarum ex contraria parte. — In contrariam partem, or in contrarium, *on the opposite side, on the contrary, to the opposite effect.* *Cic.* and *Plin.* — In contrarias partes, *on both sides, pro and con.* *Cic.* disputare or dissere. So, *Virg.* Vocant animum in contraria, call it in opposite directions, distract it. — Also, *Contrarius*, *hurtful, injurious.* *Cæs.* Otium contrarium.

Plin. Lactis usus contrarius capitis doloribus. *Colum.* Id facere contrarium est. — ¶ Also, *opposite to, lying over against.* *Cæs.* Collis adversus huic et contrarius. *Pandect.* Contraria ripa. *Plin.* Quatuor inter se contrarias urbes habet, *h. e.* two on one side opposite respectively to two on the other. *Id.* Si pelles hyenæ et pantheræ contrariæ suspendantur, opposite to each other. — ¶ Also, *mutual, reciprocal.* *Liv.* Contrario ietu uterque confusus. *Tacit.* Contraria vulnera. — ¶ Contrarium, *an ornament, or figure of speech, whereby an argument is drawn from the discrepancy of two things.* *Auct.* ad Herenn.

CONTRASCRIBŌ (contra & scribo), is, *Apul.* Litteras e tabulario publico, præsentē et contrascribente *Æmiliano*

descriptimus, *h. e.* idem simul scribente, γράφοντος τὸ ἴσον. Others read, *contra scribente.* — Hence, *Contrascriptor*, ōris, m. *a controller, notary, clerk, or the like.* *Inscript.*

CONTRASCRIPTUM (contra & scriptum), i, n. *a reply, answer, rejoinder.* *Cic.* But others read differently.

CONTRAVENIŌ (contra & venio), ēni, entum, *ἀναντῶ.* *Cæs.* Hoc animo, ut si qui ex parte contraveniretur, acie instructa depugnarent. — ¶ This word, however, should here and always be written separately.

CONTRAVERSIENS (contra & verito), tis, *h. e.* repugnans, obsistens. *Augustin.*

CONTRAVERSUS (contra & versus), a, 3 um, *adj.* turned the contrary way, opposite to. *Solin.* Africa promontorio contraversa. — Hence, *Contraversum*, adv. *on the contrary, on the other hand.* *Solin.*

CONTRACTABILIS (contracto), e, ad-3 ject. *that may be felt or handled.* *Lactant.*

CONTRACTABILITER (e' ntractabilis), 3 adverb. *so as to be felt or perceived.* *Lucret.*

CONTRACTĀTIŌ (contracto), ōnis, f. *a feeling, handling.* *Cic.* Cur non gestiret taurus equæ contractatione, equis vaccæ? — ¶ Also, the carrying away of any thing with the intention of stealing it. *Pandect.*

CONTRACTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a thief.* 3 *Pandect.*

CONTRACTŌ, and **CONTRACTŌ** (con & tracto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to take in the hand, feel of, handle, ψηλαφάω.* *Horat.* librum manibus. *Ovid.* Dum ea (*h. e.* pectora) contracto, totum ducere sensi corpus. *Id.* Vulneris id genus non contractari tutius esse putem, to be meddled with. *Colum.* Ne contractentur pocola, nisi ab impube. *Sæton.* Contractandæ pecuniæ cupidine incensus. — Hence, *Tacit.* Contractare aliquid oculis, to survey attentively. — Hence, to take in the hand and remove for the purpose of stealing; as we say, to lift. *Pandect.* — Also, to make free with, have illicit intercourse with. *Sæton.* multorum uxores. — ¶ Fig. *to handle.* *Cic.* Opiniones hominum leviter eruditorum, qui quæ complexi tota nequeunt, hæc facilius divulsa, et quasi descripta contractant. *Id.* Ratio incitat animum ad conspectus, totaque mente contractandas aptates, *h. e.* consider, contemplate. *Id.* Contractare studia et disciplinas philosophiæ, *h. e.* to apply to, pursue.

CONTEMISCŌ (con & tremisco), is, mui, n. 3. *to (begin to) tremble all over, to tremble.* *Cic.* Tota mente atque omnibus artibus contremiscere. — ¶ Also, with the *acc.*, to tremble for fear of, to anticipate with fear and trembling. *Senec.* Non contremiscamus injurias, non vulnera, non vincula, non egestatem.

CONTEMŌ (con & tremo), is, ui, a. 3. 3 *to tremble, tremble greatly, shake or quake through fear, τροπέω.* *Poeta ap. Cic.* Cælum tonitru contremitt. *Cic.* Me contremuisse timore perterritum. *Ovid.* Quercus contremuit. — ¶ With *acc.* to tremble at, fear exceedingly. *Horat.* Periculum contremuit domus Saturni. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Cujus in mea causa nunquam fides virtusque contremuit, made to waver, shaken.

CONTEMULŌS (con & tremulus), a, 3 um, *adj.* same as *Tremulus.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

CONTRIBULATŌS (con & tribulo), a, um, *afflicted.* *Tertull.* — ¶ So, *Contribulatio*, ōnis, f. *affliction, vexation.* *Tertull.*

CONTRIBULIS (con & tribulis), is, m. 3 *of the same tribe.* *Sidon.*

CONTRIBŌ (con & tribuo), is, ui, ātum, 2 a. 3. *to contribute, give, bestow, συμβόρῃ, συνεπαρίσσω.* *Ovid.* Nec non Penæ, nec non Spercheides undæ contribuere aliquid. *Colum.* Nisi adminiculum teneræ vitæ contribueris, to administer, supply. *Pandect.* Nullum erit legatum, nec ceteris contribuitur, *h. e.* una cum ceteris confunditur et præstabitur. — ¶ Also, to bring together. *Pandect.* Ubi sinuit

plura contribuantur; ex quibus unum medicamentum fit. — ¶ Often, to join, add, annex, incorporate, προστιθεῖν; of cities and nations which are joined to others, so as to be subject to the same jurisdiction, and constitute, as it were, one state. *Liv.* Ambracia tum contribuerat se Aetolis. *Id.* Pollicentes Corinthum iis contributos in antiquum gentis concilium. *Cæs.* Calagurritani, qui erant cum Oscensibus contributi. *Plin.* In eam (coloniā) contribuntur Icositani. *Id.* Contributa eo maritima colonia. — Also, of other things, to join, annex, assign. *Colum.* Inter frumenta panicum et milium ponenda sunt, quamvis jam leguminibus ea contribuerim. *Id.* apibus exanien novum. — Also, *Justin.* In unam cohortem contribuere milites. *Vellei.* novos cives in octo tribus, to assign, incorporate; or to distribute. — It stands also for attribuo, to make over, bestow upon. *Liv.* Oppidum sibi eos contribuisset. *Sueton.* Regna alienigenis contribuit.

CONTRIBŪTIŌ (contribuo), ōnis, f. u
3 contributing, contribution, summing up, συνεισφορά. It may perhaps be sometimes rendered, a dividing, distribution. *Pandect.*

CONTRIBUTŪS, a, um, particip. from contribuo.

CONTRISTATIŌ (contristo), ōnis, f.
3 grief, sadness. *Tertull.*

CONTRISTŌ (con & tristis), as, āvi,
2 ātum, a. i. to sadden, make sad, dishearten, ἐπιλυπέω. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Contristavit hæc sententia Balbum. *Colum.* (of bees) Ne sæpius injuria contristatæ profugiant. — ¶ *Figur.* *Virg.* Auster pluvio contristat frigore cælum, saddens, renders gloomy. *Plin.* Colores contristati sulphure, made dull. *Valer. Flacc.* Aras silva super contristat opaca, h. e. frondibus umbra. — Also, to injure. *Colum.* (of vines) Nec caloribus contristantur.

CONTRITIŌ (contero), ōnis, f. figur.
3 grief, pain, anguish. *Lactant.*

CONTRITŪS, a, um, particip. from contero. — ¶ *Adj.* worn out, trite, common. *Cic.* præcepta. *Id.* præmium.

CONTRŌVERSIA (controversus), æ, f. a controversy, debate, dispute, whether before a court or not, ἀμφισβήτησις. *Cic.* Vocare aliquid in controversiam, to call into question, make a subject of discussion. *Id.* Habere controversiam cum aliquo de aliqua re. *Cæs.* Deducere rem in controversiam. *Cic.* Adducere aliquid in controversiam. *Id.* Constituire controversiam. *Cæs.* inferre. *Pandect.* movere. *Cæs.* Componere controversias. *Cic.* dirimere. *Id.* sedare. *Id.* tollere. *Id.* dijudicare. *Id.* distrahare. *Senec.* facere alicui de re aliqua, to go to law. *Cic.* Aut res controversiam faciat, aut verba, h. e. causes doubt or controversy. *Id.* Est mihi controversia rei alicujus (h. e. de re aliqua) cum aliquo. *Id.* Est inter scriptores de numero annorum controversia. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Jure fecerit, et licuerit ne facere, id est in controversia, is a matter of controversy, is not settled. So, *Cic.* In controversia versari. *Id.* Controversia non erat, quin verum dicerent, there was no doubt. *Id.* Sine controversia de officiis accuratissime disputavit, indisputably, without doubt, undoubtedly. *Id.* Fundus, quem sine ulla controversia possedit Cæsennia. — *Figur.* *Pandect.* Controversia aquæ, h. e. the foree. — ¶ Also, a matter of dispute, question. *Plin. Ep.* — Hence, a declamation, h. e. a speech on some disputed point merely for exercise. *Quintil.* — Here belong the *Controversiæ* of *Seneca*.

CONTRŌVERSIALIS (controversia), e,
3 adj. controversial, relating to a dispute. *Sidon.*

CONTRŌVERSIOSES (Id.), a, um, adj.
2 controverted, disputed, ἐριστικός, πολυδῆρος. *Liv.* Quem enim hoc privatæ rei iudicem fecisse, ut sibi controversias adjudicaret rem?

CONTRŌVERSŌR (controversus, or con-
I tra & versor), āris, dep. 1. to contend, debate, dispute, litigate, ἀμφισβητέω. *Cic.*

CONTRŌVERSŪS (contra & verito), a,
um, adj. controverted, disputed, doubtful,

the subject of controversy, ἀμφισβήτησις. *Cic.* Sed isti sununt pro certo, quod dubium controversumque est. *Id.* Res controversa et plena dissensionis inter doctos. — ¶ Also, prone to dispute, disputatious, litigious, quarrelsome. *Cic.* Gens acuta, et controversa natura. — ¶ Also, opposed, contrary. *Macrob.* — Also, opposite in situation. *Ammion.* Quæ sunt Isauriæ scopulis controversa.

CONTRŌCIDŌ (con & trucidō), as, āvi,
1 ātum, a. 1. to kill, slay, cut off with cruelty, butcher, mangle, κατακόπτω. *Cic.* Multis vulneribus acceptis, ac debilitato corpore et contrucidato, se abiecit exanimatus. *Sueton.* Missis, qui universos contrucidarent. *Id.* Vulneribus septem contrucidarent. *Apul.* Jugulum sibi multis ictibus contrucidat. — *Figur.* *Cic.* rempublicam, h. e. to undo, ruin.

CONTRŌDŌ (con & trudo), is, ūsi, ūsum,
1 a. 3. to thrust or erode together, to thrust, συνωθέω. *Lucret.* Corpora contrusa casis jacebant, crowded together. *Cic.* Quod eodem ceteros piratas contrudi imperaret. *Id.* Contrudi in balneas. *Varr.* Contrudere uvas in dolium.

CONTRŌCŌ (con & trunco), as, āvi,
3 ātum, to kill, slay, cut in pieces, κολοβόω. *Lamprid.* Inermes et obsistentes contruncaverunt. — Hence, *Plaut.* Quod edant addas, meum ne contruncent cibum, h. e. detrahant, imminuant, lessen my stock of food.

CONTRŌSŪS, a, um, particip. from contrudo.

CONTRŌBERNALIS (contubernium), is,
m. & f. a soldier belonging to the same tent with one, one occupying the same quarters; a tent-mate, ὀσκήνιος, ὁμόσκηνος. *Cic.* Domi una eruditi, militiæ contubernales, post affines, in omni denique vita familiares. *Hist. de B. Alex.* Eadem suum quisque contubernalem erat obtestatus. — Applied, in particular, to a young Roman of distinction, who accompanied a military magistrate into his province, and served in the cohorts prætorias, for the purpose of learning the art of war, and becoming acquainted with the management of affairs. *Cic.* In Africani profectus est, Q. Pompeio Proconsuli contubernalis. *Id.* Fuit in Creta contubernalis Saturnini. *Sueton.* Sanxit, ne quis Senatoris filius, nisi contubernalis, aut comes magistratus, peregre proficisceretur. — Also, applied to one who dwells with another, or is constantly with him, a familiar friend, intimate acquaintance and companion. *Cic.* L. Gellius, qui se illi contubernalem in consulu fuisse narrabat. *Id.* Dolco in ista loca venire me non potuisse. Habuisses enim non hospitem sed contubernalem. *Plin.* Ep. Ille meus in urbe, ille in secessu contubernalis. — As between slaves there was no *canubium*, those who had formed a matrimonial connection were called *contubernales*; so, also, persons who had illicit intercourse. *Petron.* Contubernalis mea mihi fastum facit, my bed-mate. *Colum.* Contubernalis villicæ, h. e. maritus. *Pandect.* Villicus et contubernalis ejus, h. e. wife. — *Cicero* calls Cæsar Contubernalis *Quirini*, because he had suffered a statue of himself to be placed in the temple of that god.

CONTRŌBERNIUM (con & taberna), ii, n. a dwelling together (or number of persons dwelling together) in the same tent; of ten soldiers under a decanus, according to *Veget.* — Hence, the tent, common to these soldiers. *Cæs.* Depositis in contubernio armis. *Tacit.* Irrumpunt contubernia. — So, of bees, *Plin.* Adjiciuntur contubernia et fucis. — In particular, it signifies the intimate familiarity which young Romans of distinction used to form with a general, that they might be under his eye, and become acquainted with the art of war, and the government of the provinces. *Cic.* Sic ab illo dilectus est, ut et contubernii necessitudo, et adolescentuli modestissimi pudor postulabat. Hence, *Sueton.* Stipendia prima fecit Prætoris contubernio, he served his first campaign in the cohort of the prætor. — Also, *Tacit.* Domitianus aditui contubernium disjecit, h. e. the house where he had taken refuge

with the keeper of the temple. — ¶ In general, a dwelling or living together, constant intercourse, company, συμβίωσις. *Sueton.* Primum in matris, deinde in *Livia* Augustæ proaviæ suæ contubernio mansit. *Id.* Thrasyllum Mathematicum contubernio admovebat. *Id.* Seleucum Grammaticum a contubernio removit. *Id.* Arei Philosophi contubernium iniiit. *Petron.* Recipere aliquem in contubernium. *Plin. Ep.* Assumere aliquem in contubernium. *Senec.* Magnos viros non schola Epicuri, sed contubernium fecit. *Cic.* Illud contubernium muliebris militiæ, participatione of illicit amours. *Sueton.* Cænidem, dilectam quondam sibi, revocavit in contubernium, began to keep company again with. — Contubernium was also a matrimonial connection between slaves. *Pandect.* Eutychia pedisequa actori in contubernio tradita. — Also, of beasts. *Phædr.* Fortuitum feles contubernium evertit, h. e. living together, community. — And, of inanimate objects, *Quintil. ael.* Ab gaudiis in contubernium doloris adductus. *Valer. Max.* Felicitatis, et moderationis dividiūm contubernium est, h. e. they live apart, are not found united.

CONTRŌEŌR (con & tueor), ēris, tūitus sum, dep. 2. to look upon, gaze upon, look steadfastly at, look at with wonder or admiration, ἀνέβιβω, προσεβύω. *Cic.* Cur te duobus contuear oculis, et non altero tantum. *Id.* Aspicite ipsum, contueimini os. *Id.* Quod tandem spectaculum fore putamus, cum totam terram contueri licebit, ejusque situm, formam, &c. *Sueton.* Augustum non sine admiratione contuitus. *Gell.* Paulatim oculos ad contuendum leonem refert. — Hence, *Cic.* Maximæ partes urbis adversum illud monumentum contuentur, look, are turned. — Also, to see, get a sight of. *Plin.* longinqua, h. e. to see far. — ¶ Also, to look to, see to, to take care of. *Varr.* In alimoniis armenticium pecus se contuendum. — ¶ Contuor also occurs; which see.

CONTRŌITŪS (contueor), us, m. a behold-
2 ing, seeing, looking steadfastly, gazing earnestly, ἀντισμῶς. *Plaut.* Amor fulgat ipse se a tuo contuitu, sight, presence. *Plin.* Smaragdi soli gemmarum contuitu oculos implent. *Id.* Oculi contuitu quoque multiformes, truces, torvi, flagrant, &c. *Ammian.* Esse in contuitu, in sight.

CONTRŌMACIA (contumax), æ, f. contumacy, stubbornness, obstinacy, forwardness, perverseness, disobedience, inflexible adherence to an opinion or purpose. *Liv.* Idem habitus oris, eadem contumacia in vultu, idem in oratione spiritus erat. *Cic.* Torquatus furebat contumacia responsi tui. *Id.* Illa tua singularis insolentia, superbia, contumacia. — Among jurists, contumacy; wilful contempt and disobedience of any lawful summons or judicial order. *Pandect.* — Also, of brutes, *Colum.* Contumacia pervicax boum. — And, of trees, *Plin.* Hoc alias fistidito, alias contumacia, sapius imbecillitate evenit. — ¶ In a good sense, firmness, steadiness, steadfastness. *Cic.* Socrates adhibuit liberam contumaciam a magnitudine animi ductam. *Quintil. decl.* Maxima est innocentie contumacia.

CONTRŌMACITER (Id.), adv. stubbornly, contumaciously, obstinately, forwardly, disobediently, insolently, haughtily. *Cic.* Contumaciter vexare aliquem. *Nepos.* Contumacius gerere se. *Liv.* Contumaciter omnia agere: nec pudor, nec metus coerebat. — Of plants, *Plin.* Contumacius transmittit ferrum, the more reluctantly. *Id.* Contumacius (nascitur) coriandrum, more reluctantly, tardily. — Also, *Plin.* Hæc genera (lapidum) sculpturæ contumaciter resistunt, obstinately.

CONTRŌMĀX (con & tumeo), as, contumacious, obstinate, haughty, disobedient, forward, insolent, stubborn, ἀπειθής, ἀνείδους. *Cic.* Saram nefarium hominem cognovi, præterea in me contumacem, disrespectful, insolent. *Id.* Quis contumacior? quis inhumanior? quis superbior? *Senec.* Ebrietas contumacissimos, et jugum recusantes in alienum egit arbitrium.

Tacit. Respondere precibus contumacibus, *h. e.* entreaties indeed, but without any signs of submission. *Curt.* Non interito modo, sed contumaci vultu intuenti regem. *Senec.* Populus contumax regibus suis, *h. e.* refractory, disobedient. — Among jurists, disobedient, *h. e.* refusing to appear in court after proper notification so to do. *Pandect.* — Also, of brutes. *Colum.* ad concubitum. *Id.* seminio. — Of plants, *Plin.* Lasepitium res contumax, stubborn, hard to cultivate. *Id.* Laricis vis, mori contumax. — Of other things, unyielding, inflexible. *Phedr.* linia, *h. e.* not to be bitten into. *Martial.* syllaba, not admissible into the verse. — ¶ In a good sense, unyielding, inflexible, steadfast. *Tacit.* Contumax, etiam adversus tormenta, servorum fides.

CONTUMELIA (fd.), *v. f.* an affront, injury coupled with contempt, outrage, insult, derision, contumely, for the most part in words, but sometimes in deeds, ἀτιμία, ὕβρις. *Cecil.* ap. *Non.* Facile ferre possum injurias, nisi contra stat contumelia. *Cic.* Quibus tu privatin injurias plurimas, contumeliasque imposuisti. *Senec.* Contumelie acerbiores principibus esse solent, quam injurie. *Plaut.* Dicere contumelias alicui, to utter abusive language. *Cic.* Facere ac Jacere contumeliam in alicquem. *Id.* Vexare alicquem omnibus contumeliis. *Id.* Lacerare alicquem contumeliis verborum, with contumelious language. *Id.* Intorqueretur inter fratres gravissimæ contumeliæ, the keenest reproaches. *Id.* Aculei contumeliam, the stings of sarcastic language. *Lentul.* in *Cic.* Ep. Afficere contumelia viros clarissimos. *Cæs.* Alicquem contumelia perfugum appellare. *Tercut.* Perpeti contumelias, to put up with, tolerate, brook, *h. e.* in deed. *Plaut.* Facere alicui contumelias, *h. e.* blows, &c. *Cæs.* Contumeliam accipere. *Tacit.* Præbere et offerre os contumeliis. *Phedr.* Inquinare omni contumelia, *h. e.* with every kind of pollution. — Also, of obscene conduct. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — ¶ *Horat.* Amicorum graves contumeliæ, reproaches, reproaches. — ¶ More generally, injury. *Cæs.* Naves totæ factæ ex robore, ad quamvis vin et contumeliam perferendam, any shock, brunt, violence.

CONTUMELIOSÆ (contumeliosus), *adv.* insolently, outrageously, abusively, injuriously, contumeliously, detractingly. *Cic.* Cum de absentibus, detrahendi causa, maledice, contumeliosissime dicitur. *Id.* Alicui contumeliosissime maledicere. *Tercut.* En unquam cuiquam contumeliosius audistis factam injuriam?

CONTUMELIOSUS (contumelia), *a, um, adj.* abusive, insolent, contumelious, injurious. *Cic.* At quam contumeliosus in edictis! quam barbarus! quam rudis! *Id.* In socios injuriosum et contumeliosum est, exclusos esse, &c. — Also, containing abuse, &c. *Cic.* Litteræ contumeliose in alicquem, reproachful. *Id.* Nulla παρρησιᾷ fieri potest contumeliosior. *Sueton.* Mortuum contumeliosissimo atque acerbissimo acclamationum genere laeceravit.

CONTUMESCO (con & tuesco), *is, n. 3. 3. to swell.* *Cal.* Aurehan.

CONTUMIA, *ap. f.* same as Contumelia.

CONTUMILO (con & tunulo), *as, a. 1. 2. to heap up like a mound.* *Plin.* — ¶ Also, to cover, by heaping up earth, to inter, bury, lay in the grave, συνάπτω. *Ovid.*

CONTUNDŌ (con & tundo), *is, idi, ūsum.* *a. 3. to bruise, crush, break, pound to pieces, shatter, συντρίβω, συναλάω, συνάλω.* *Farr.* Contundere thymum in pila. *Colum.* radices ferreis pilis. *Quintil.* Triclinium supra convivas corruit, atque ita contudit, ut, &c. crushed, bruised. *Horat.* Contundere alicquem saxis. *Cic.* Manus, quas contudit, restituere non potest. *Id.* Pugiles cestibus contusi ne ingemiscunt quidem, bruised. *Pandect.* Vasis contusus, *h. e.* broken. *Plin.* Contusus sanguis, *h. e.* ex contusione collectus. — Hence, *Horat.* Cheragra contudit articulos, broke (as it were), rendered useless, lamed. — ¶ *Figur.* to break, crush, to repress, lessen, weaken, mitigate, assuage, check, quash.

Cic. Calumniam stultitiamque obtrivit et contudit. *Id.* Contudi et fregi exultantis prædonis audaciam. *Id.* Contudi animum, et fortasse vici. *Virg.* populos feroces, to quell, subdue. *Salust.* Nostræ opes contusæ erant. *Horat.* impetus alicujus, to check, baffle, thwart. *Liv.* (c. vet. inscript.) Classis Antiochi victa, fusa, contusa, fugataque est, discomfited. *Lucret.* Corpora contusa, weakened. *Ovid.* animos feros placida arte, to tame. *Id.* Contudit ingenium patientia longa laborum, dulled, blunted. *Plant.* Contundere facta alicujus, *h. e.* superare. — Also, to spend, pass. *Lucret.* tempora. — ¶ Also, to beat, belabor. *Plaut.* alicquem pugnis. *Id.* fustibus. — ¶ *Sec.* also, Contusum.

CONTŪOR (con & tuor), *ēris, same as Contucor.* *Plaut.* and *Lucret.*

CONTŪRBĀTIŌ (conturbo), *ōnis, f. disorder, confusion.* *Scribon.* Larg. Conturbationes oculorum, *h. e.* when the sight is weakened, as by dust, smoke, or the like. — *Figur.* of the mind, perturbation, confusion. *Cic.* Conturbatio est metus executionis cogitata. *Id.* Alia signa conturbationis et conscientie.

CONTŪRBĀTOR (Id.), *ōris, m. making 3 bankrupt, ruinous.* *Martial.* Noster te non capit ignis, conturbator aper, a boar, the dressing of which is expensive enough to ruin our. *Id.* Conturbator macellus, *h. e.* which ruins the luxurious and gluttonous.

CONTŪRBĀTŌS, *a, um, particip. from conturbo.* — ¶ *Adj.* disturbed, discomposed. *Cic.* Tristis et conturbatus domum revertit. *Id.* Mehercule eram conturbator.

CONTŪRBŌ (con & turbo), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to throw into disorder or confusion, to disorder, confuse, συνταράττω.* *Salust.* Conturbare republicam. *Id.* ordines aciei. *Id.* rem, to disorder, throw into confusion. *Senec.* publicos mores. *Catull.* Conturbabimus illa (basia), throw them into confusion, confound them so that they cannot be counted. *Cic.* Oculis conturbatus, diseased. — Hence, to distress, discompose, disquiet. *Cic.* Invaluetudo tua me conturbat. *Id.* Quid est? num conturbo te? do I occasion you any uneasiness? — Conturbare rationes, or absol. Conturbare, to throw one's accounts into disorder; as happens when a man pays one creditor and does not another, or incurs greater debt than he can pay; to become involved, to be ruined, to become bankrupt, break. *Cic.* Fac me multis debere, et in iis Plancio: utrum igitur me conturbare oportet: an ceteris, cum cujusque dies venerit, hoc nomen, quod urget, nunc cum petitur, dissolvere? *Id.* Ad quem rescripsi, nihil esse, quod posthac aræ nostræ fiducia conturbaret, should fail. — Hence, *Tercut.* Conturbasti iohi rationes omnes, *h. e.* you have disordered all my plans.

CONTŪRMĀLIS (con & turma), *e, adj. of 3 the same troop (turma).* *Ammian.*

CONTŪRMŌ (Id.), *as, a. 1. to form into 3 troops or squadrons (turmæ).* *Ammian.*

CONTŌS (κοντός), *i, m. a long pole or staff, to propel vessels, &c.* *Virg.* — ¶ Also, a sort of pike or spear. *Virg.* and *Tacit.* — ¶ For Veretrum. *Auct. Priap.*

CONTŪSIŌ (contundo), *ōnis, f. a battering, beating, bruising, breaking; a bruise, contusion.* *Colum.* Quæ (oliva) ex contusione livorem contrahit. *Plin.* Est et quadam contusio falcis hebetioris, *h. e.* of lacerating, mangling of the vine by, &c. *Scribon.* Larg. Contusio gladiatoribus accidere solet.

CONTŪSUM (contusus, *a, um*), *i, n. sc. 3 membrum, o bruise, contusion.* *Scribon.* Larg.

CONTŪSŌS, *a, um, particip. from contundo.*

CONTŪTŌR (con & tutor), *ōris, m. a 3 joint-guardian.* *Pandect.*

CONVĀDŌR (con & vador), *āris, dep. 1. 3 to bind one to appear in court by giving strictly.* — *Figur.* *Plaut.*

CONVĀLESCĒNTIĀ (convalesco), *æ, f. 3 convalescence, renewal of health.* *Symmach.*

CONVĀLESCŌ (con & valesco), *is, lui,*

n. 3. to gain strength, grow strong; in particular, to recover from a disease. *Cic.* Quia non omnes (ægrī) convalescunt. *Id.* In morbum incipit ex quo non convalevit. *Ovid.* de vulnere *Plin.* a solis ardoribus. *Id.* Siser convalevit convalescentium cordi, *h. e.* of convalescent persons. — *Figur.* in this sense, *Cic.* Ut convalescere aliquando, et sanari civitas potest. *Sueton.* Annona convalevit, has become more abundant, and consequently, has fallen in price. — So, among jurists, to become valid. *Pandect.* Libertas servo data convalescit. — ¶ Also, in general, to become strong, to grow, increase, gain power, prevail. *Cic.* So, *Liv.* Fidenates nimis vicinas convalescere opes. *Ovid.* Mala per longas convalescere moras, have become strong, rooted themselves. *Just.* n. Dum infans convalescit is growing up. *Senec.* Non convalescit planta, quæ sepe transferitur.

CONVĀLLIŌ (convallo), *ōnis, f. a 3 intrenchment, rampart.* *Tertull.*

CONVĀLLIS (con & vallis), *is, f. a plain surrounded with hills; a valley, vale, συγκοιμία.* *Cic.* Roma in montibus posita, et convallibus. *Virg.* Campus, qualem sepe cava montis convallē solemus despicere. *Prudent.* Convallia (as if an adj.) sc. loca.

CONVĀLLŌ (con & vallo), *as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. 1. to surround with a wall or rampart, to intrench.* — *Figur.* *Tertull.* and *Gell.*

CONVĀRIŌ (con & vario), *as, a. 1. to 3 make of various colors.* *Apul.* — ¶ Also, intrans. to vary. *Cal.* *Aurclian.*

CONVĀSŌ (con & vas, vasus), *as, a. 1. 3 to pack up baggage, συσκευάζω.* *Tercut.*

Aliquid convassassem, atque hinc me concicerem protinus in pedes, *h. e.* would have packed up and gone off with.

CONVECTŌ (convehō), *ōnis, f. a col- 2 lecting, conveying together.* *Ammian.*

CONVECTŌ (frequentat. from convehō), *as, a. 1. to carry or gather together, collect.* *Virg.* Convectare prædas. *Tacit.* e proximis agris falces sealasque.

CONVECTŌR (con & vector), *ōris, m. a passenger in the same ship, fellow-passenger, συμπλοος.* *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a companion on the way. *Apul.* But conventionem (as from convenno, *ōnis*, from convenio) is also read, in the same sense. — ¶ In an active sense, Convector, the name of a god, who presided over the gathering in of corn. *Fab. Pict.* ap. *Serv.*

CONVECTŌS, *a, um, particip. from convehō.*

CONVEHŌ (con & veho), *is, xi, ctum, a. 1. 3 to carry or bring together, convey in wagons, ships, or on the backs of beasts of burden, συγκομιζω.* *Cic.* In eam insulam materiam, calcem, camenta, atque arma convexit. *Cæs.* Frumentum ex finitimis regionibus in urbem convexerant. *Liv.* Æs grave plaustris ad ærarium convementes. *Plin.* (de fornicibus) Ex diverso convehunt, altera alterius ignara. — In particular, Convehere fructus, to carry from the fields into the barns and store-houses, to gather in. *Varro.*

CONVELLŌ (con & velle), *is, velli (hardly vulsi), vulsum, a. 3. to rend, tear, pull or pluck up, tear away, tear in pieces, pull away, displace, upset, overturn, συνάπω, κατατίλλω.* *Virg.* Vix septem (naves) convulsæ undis Euroque supersunt, shattered. *Id.* Loca vi convulsa, torn asunder. *Tacit.* Tum convulsos laniatosque in annum projiciant, torn, mangled. *Virg.* Turrin aggressi ferro convellimus altis sedibus, tear away. *Cic.* Ipsa Roma prope convulsa sedibus suis procedere visa est. *Id.* Gradus Castoris convellisti æe removisti. *Liv.* Convellere signa, properly, to pull the standards (which were affixed to spears) out of the ground, *h. e.* to decamp. *Virg.* ab humo silvam. *Lucret.* affixos unci morsus, to pull or draw in the anchor; to weigh anchor. *Ovid.* dapes avido dente, to tear, rend. *Id.* teneros fetus, *h. e.* to cause abortion. — Hence, to separate. *Lucret.* Artus convolsi perennit. — Also, to snatch away, to rob. *Cic.* Ut, quod puer habet, cures, ne qua ratione convellatur. — Also, to

put out of joint, dislocate, wrench. Colum. Bos convellit armos. — Also, to bring down, annihilate, overthrow, enfeeble, weaken, shatter, convulse, throw into commotion. Cic. Duæ epistolæ me convellerunt de pristino statu, have brought me down. Id. Reipubl. statum convulsuri videbantur. Id. Cum cuncta auxilia reipubl. labefacturi convellique vident, overpowered, overthrow. Id. Infirmitate, aut convellere iudicia, to disannul, abrogate. Id. opinionem, to remove, root out. Tacit. Ea discordia nepotes suos convelli, harassed, agitated, troubled. Ovid. Convellere fata, to change, alter. Cels. vires ægri vigilia, to weaken. Hirt. gratiam alienjus, to lessen, impair. Cic. Hæc si tenemus, quæ mihi non videntur posse convelli, refuted. Sueton. Latere convulso, seized with convulsions; or attacked by feverish debility. — Convulsa, sc. membra, convulsed limbs. Plin. So, convulsi, sc. homines, laboring under convulsions, convulsed. Plin. — ¶ Also, to try to pull away or apart, to make to waver, shake. Lucan. Convellent verbera puppes, lash, shake. — Hence, Ovid. Desine verbis convellere pectus, to urge, seek to alter. Cic. Quo iudicio convulsam penitus scimus esse reipublicam. Tacit. fidem legionum. — To this may be referred some of the preceding.

CŌNVELŌ (con & velo), as, avi, atum, 3 a. 1. to veil, cover over; and figur. to cover, defend, support. Gell.

CŌNVENĒ (convenio), ārum, in. persons who come together. Plant. Amantes una inter se facerem convenas. — In particular, persons who come together from different places, as for instance, in order to found a city. Cic. Romulus pastores et convenas congregavit. — ¶ Adjectively, Ammian. Convena undique multitudinem. Solin. Aquæ convenæ.

CŌNVENIENS, tis, particip. from convenio. — ¶ Adj. agreeing, consistent, harmonious, consonant, meet, fit, becoming, agreeable, ἀρμόσιος, πρόσφρος, προσήκων. Cic. Nihil in hac epistola scriptum ab Epicuro congruens et conveniens decretis ejus reperietis. Id. Nihil est naturæ tam aptum, tam conveniens ad res vel secundas, vel adversas. Id. Recta et convenientia, et constantia natura desiderat. Id. Quæ est inter augures conveniens et conjuncta constantia? Vellei. Forma conveniens in illam amplitudinem. Id. Decori publico convenientior. Id. Discipline convenientissima vir. Ovid. Conveniens toga, that sits or fits well. — Conveniens est, it is becoming, suitable, meet, fit, proper. Plin. Paneg. Parenti publico convenientissimum nihil cogere. Plin. Convenientius est dici, &c. — ¶ Also, living in harmony. Cic. Propinqui cognatique optime convenientes, amongst whom the best understanding subsists. Sueton. Uxor bene conveniens.

CŌNVENIENTER (conveniens), adv. consistently, agreeably, to the purpose; fitly, aptly, suitably; at a good time, in good season, προσήκοντως, ἀρμόζοντως. Cic. Convenienter dicere aliquid, consistently with the rest of one's assertions or dogmas. Id. Congruenter naturæ convenienterque vivere. Id. Congruere naturæ, cumque ea convenienter vivere. Liv. Convenienter ad præsentem fortunæ statum loqui. Ovid. Et studio mores convenienter eunt, h. e. conformes sunt studiis. Augustin. Utroque numero significari convenientissime potuit.

CŌNVENIENTIA (convenio), æ, f. conformity, or proportion of different parts, harmony, consistency, congruity, ἐφαρμογή, ὁμολογία. Cic. Cui summum hominum positum sit in eo, quod ἀρμόζοντες Stoici, nos appellemus convenientiam, si placet. Id. Ex quadam convenientia et conjunctione naturæ, quam vocant συμπάθειαν. Id. Pulchritudo, venustas, convenientia partium. Id. Tanta tam variis cursibus in omni æternitate convenientia temporum. — Also, agreement or accordance of one thing with another. Cic. Si ullam esse convenientiam naturæ cum extis contessero.

CŌNVENIŌ (con & venio), is, eni, entum, n. and a. 4. to come or resort together, meet, flock, assemble, collect, συνέρχομαι, συνέειμι. Cic. Quanta multitudo hominum convenit ad hoc iudicium, vides. Id. Romam Italia tota convenit. Id. Convenire in consilium.

Id. clam inter se, to meet together, hold meetings amongst one another. Cas. Milites ad signa convenire jubet. Id. Omnis juvenis eo conveniant. Id. Auxilia, quæ undique conveniant, discesserunt. Id. ad aliquid, to go, betake themselves. Sueton. (e vet. decret.) Esse homines, ad quos juvenis in ludos conveniat, whom they may attend for the purpose of being instructed in, &c. — In particular, Cic. Ut iudices dentur ex his civitatibus, quæ in id forum convenirent, h. e. went to that city to get their causes decided; were included under its jurisdiction. — Figur. to come together, meet. Cic. Multæ causæ convenisse in unum locum, atque inter se congruere videntur. Plin. Huc convenit utrumque bivium. — Also, to capitulate. Plin.

— ¶ Convenire aliquem, to meet one, go to one, find one, visit one, seek one, especially for the purpose of speaking with him; to speak with. Cic. Quem sua manu spargentem semen, qui missi erant, convenerunt, found. Cas. Legatos ad eum miserunt; qui, quum eum in itinere convenissent, &c. Cic. Neminem conveni (convenio autem quotidie plurimos) quin omnes mihi gratias agant. Plant. Ubi nuptiæ fuerint, tunc istam convenibo. — Hence, Convenior, they come to me, speak to me, I am resorted to, visited. Cic. Balbus tantis pedum doloribus afficitur, ut se conveniri nolit. Id. Nostrum studium exstabit in conveniendis magistratibus et Senatoribus.

— So, Conventus, called upon, visited, spoken with. Cic. Convento Antonio Tiburi. Id. Opus fuit Iulio convento. Liv. Opus est sibi domino ejus convento, he must speak with him. — Hence, among jurists, Convenire aliquem, to call into court, accuse, proceed against, prosecute. Pandect. Conveniri lege Aquilia. Id. Conveniri pro parte dimidia. — And, Convenire aliquid, to prosecute, proceed against. Pandect. Volum aut culpam eorum iudex conveniet. Id. Utrum iudices convenient nomen, prosecute the debt, proceed against the debtor. — So, Plant. Illam in jus conveniam, I'll sue him, bring him into court. — Figur. Claudion. Tua te benefacta moriuntem conveniunt. — ¶ A woman was said, in manum convenire, to come into the power of the man, when either by usus or coemptio, she became his wife and mistress of his family (matremfamilias). Cic. — Likewise, Gell. Convenire in matrimonium cum viro, to become his lawful wife (uxor). — ¶ Often, to agree, correspond, harmonize. Cic. Posterius priori non convenit. Id. Quam sibi conveniat, ipse viderit, is consistent. Id. Ut omnia sint apta inter se et convenientia. Terent. Conveniunt mores, our characters agree. Id. Conveniet numerus, quantum debui. Id. Non convenit nomen. Just. Cum et vultus similitudo, et expositionis tempora, et pastoris confessio convenirent. Cic. Optime convenire cum aliquo, to harmonize, live in friendship and union with. — Also, to make an agreement, to concert with any one. Plant. and Quintil. de re. Plant. inter se de re. — Hence, Res convenit, for de re, the thing is agreed upon, we are of one mind about it; the matter is made up. So, Res convenit mihi cum illo, I agree with him about it; I make an agreement or composition with him about it. Cic. Dum rem conventuram putamus, will be made up. Liv. In eas condiciones cum pax convenisset. So, Nepos. Condiciones non conveniunt, were not agreed upon. Plant. Bene ratio accepti et expensi inter nos convenit. Liv. Id. convenit signum, had been concerted. Cic. Virtutem sine ratione constare non posse: conveniat id quoque necesse est, be agreed, allowed. Aet. ad Herenn. Factum convenit, sed, jure an injuria factum sit, quæritur, h. e. there is no ques-

tion about the deed. Cic. and Val. Maz. Iudex convenit inter adversarios, or eos, is agreed upon; they agree about him. Terent. Hæc fratri mecum non conveniunt, neque placent, my brother and I are not agreed about these things. — Also, Liv. Pacto convenit, ut, &c. it is agreed. Id. Convenit, darent, sc. ut. Id. Convenit, per consules reliqua belli perfecta, all are agreed that. — Also, absol. Convenit, it is agreed. Plin. Convenit inter omnes, it is the general opinion. Terent. Nec conventurum inter nos posthac arbitrer, that we shall agree. Cic. Assident, subducunt; ad nummum convenit, the accounts agree to a farthing; or they agree, &c. Quintil. De pretio convenit, we agree as to the price. Hirt. Ut conveniat, as had been agreed. Cic. Conveniat mihi tecum, necesse est, I must agree with you. Nepos. Se dare operam, ut Lacedæmoniis cum rege conveniret, h. e. that an agreement or composition should be made between them. — Also, in the passive. Sallust. Cum imperatoribus Romanis pacem conventam frustra fuisse, had been agreed upon, concluded. Liv. Quibus conventis. So, Cic. Pactum conventum. — Also, to suit, agree, fit, be adapted to. Cato. Ceteræ vites in quibus agrum conveniunt. Cic. Non vos crudeles fuistis (quid enim minus in hunc ordinem convenit?), belongs to, is the part of. Id. Contumelia ad maximam partem civium convenit, fell upon, was applicable to. Suspicio convenit in quem. Id. Cothurni laus est, ad pedem apte convenire, h. e. to fit well. Plant.

Maclura convenit in vaginam, fits, goes in. Cic. Illa ornamenta convenire iis rebus, quas gesseram. Id. Hæc deliberatio non convenit cum oratione Largi. — With aens. Plant. Ætatem aliam aliud factum convenit. — With the infinitive. Propert. Nec mea conveniunt precordia, condere, &c. — Also, to be profitable, expedient, serviceable. Scrib. Larg. Medicamentum nervorum tensionibus convenit. Plin. Terra arboribus convenit. Cic. Cælum et terram vim suam, si tibi ita conveniat, dimittere. — ¶ Convenit, it is fit, proper, suitable. Terent. Haud convenit, una ire cum amica imperatorem in via. Cic. Catilina interfecit esse convenit. Id. Qui (h. e. quomodo) convenit, ut, &c. Id. Neque decet aut convenit nobis, periculo ulli submittere animum nostrum. Vellei. Quo nomine convenit mirari eos, qui, &c. h. e. mirari licet, mirari possis. Plin. Quamquam prius de rapis dixisse conveniat. — ¶ See, also, Conveniens.

CŌNVENNŌ. See *Convector*.

CŌNVENTICŪLUM (convenio), i, n. a small assembly of people; a meeting, συνέλευσις, συνένοια. Cic. Quoniam plebi quoque urbæ majores nostri conventicula, et quasi consilia quædam esse voluerunt. Id. Conventicula hominum, quæ postea civitates nominatæ sunt. — ¶ Also, the place of meeting. Tacit. Exstructa apud nemus conventicula. Arnob. Diruere conventicula, in quibus summus oratur Deus, churches, conventicles.

CŌNVENTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a meeting or 2 assembling together; an assembly, meeting. Varr. C. Calpurnius dicit: Voca ad conventionem omnes Quirites huc ad me. Id. Conventionem habet, qui lustrum conditurus est. — ¶ Also, a convention, agreement, bargain, συνέκη. Plin. Ep. Eandem tacita conventio salvam mihi pollicebatur. Pandect. Contractus legem ex conventionem accipiunt. Senec. Mutue facilitatis conventio. Tacit. Si conventionis pœniteat. — ¶ Also, judicial procedure against any one, prosecution, complaint. Cod. Just.

CŌNVENTIŌNĀLIS (conventio), e, adj. 3 pertaining to or resulting from an agreement or compact. Pandect.

CŌNVENTIŌNES, and **CŌNVENTICIŌNES** (convenio), a, um, adj. qui convenit, convena. Plant. — But others read differently.

CŌNVENTIŌNCŪLA (dimin. from *conventio*), æ, f. a small meeting, conventicle. Augustin.

CONVENTUS (frequentat. from *convenio*), 3 as, l. to meet or meet frequently. *Solin.*
CONVENTUM (*conventus*, a, um), i, n. a covenant, agreement, league, compact. *Cic.*
CONVENTUS (Id.), us, m. a meeting, assembly, collection. *Cic.* Dies festos anniversarios agunt, celeberrimo viro-
 rum mulierumque conventu. *Quintil.* Studia sapientiae in conventus scholarum recesserunt. — Also, of things, a meeting together, uniting, cohesion. *Lucret.* Non ex ullo-
 rum conventu conciliata. *Senec.* Duarum stellarum conventus. — ¶ In particular, on assembly or meeting of persons to listen to something. *Cic.* Extra conventum et eam frequentiam in qua oratorum studia niti solent. *Id.* Scio, quid gravitas vestra (h. e. the judges), quid haec advocatio, quid ille conventus (h. e. corona auditorum circumstantium) postulat. *Horat.* Exponit causam; ridetur ab omni conventu. — Or for deliberation, a council, meeting. *Sallust.* Primo conventu, placuerat dividi thesauros, at the first sitting or meeting. *Cic.* Nocturno conventu apud M. *Lec-*
cam. *Sallust.* Dimittere conventum. — ¶ Also, a meeting of the people of a certain district of a province, at a certain time and in a certain place, for the purpose of getting their causes or lawsuits determined by the governor or his quaestor. — It may be translated, court-day, court, assizes, term. *Cic.* Ex his oppidis, in quibus consistere praetores, et conventum agere solent. *Cas.* Ad conventus agendos profectus est, to hold the assizes. *Id.* Conventus peractis, when the assizes were over. *Plin.* Ep. Inchoare conventum. — Hence, the place where the courts were held, circuit-town, shire-town. *Cic.* Res ab omni conventu cognita. *Id.* Conventus firmi (in Africa). *Plin.* Rebus iudiciis conventus quatuor. — ¶ Also, Conventus, the Roman citizens collectively, who abode in any colony or provincial city for the purpose of transacting business. *Cic.* Conventus civium Romanorum. *Id.* De conventu ac negotiatoribus nulli iudices dati. *Cas.* Conventus Campanus, h. e. the Roman citizens settled in Capua. — ¶ Also, a meeting or assembly of a people to celebrate some holiday. *Nepos.* Proximo die festo, quum a conventu se remotum Dion teneret domi. — ¶ Also, a resorting to. *Gell.* Conventus ad Laidem ditorum hominum. — ¶ Also, an agreement, covenant, compact. *Cic.* and *Auct.* ad *Hieronym.* Ex conventu, according to agreement.
CONVENTUS, a, um, particip. from *convenio*.
CONVENTUS (con & venisto), as, a. 1. 3 to beautify, adorn. *Sidon.*
CONVERBERUS (con & verbero), as, avi, 2 aum, a. 1. to strike, beat, buffet, *ῥῆρω*. *Senec.* and *Curt.* — ¶ Figur. *Senec.* vitia, to lash.
CONVERTITUS (converto), oris, m. that 3 sleeps or cleanses. *Apul.*
CONVERTUS (con & verro), is, erri, ersum, a. 3. to sleep or brash together; also, to sweep or cleanse out, purge. *Colum.* Quidquid ovilibus conversum progesse-
 runt. *Pacat.* Quidquid undecumque converterat in illam Charybdiu con-
 gerebat. *Publ. Syr.* ap. *Priscian.* Cel-
 las servorum convervi. *Colum.* Con-
 vertere stabulum. — Hence, *Plaut.* Converteret jam hic me totum cum pul-
 visculo, h. e. verberabit, vel pulsatum
 ejiciet. *Cic.* Off. 3, 19. Hereditates
 omnium posse convertere, h. e. to draw
 to himself. *Ed. Heus.* convertere, *Edd.*
Grav. and *Ern.*
CONVERSATIO (converso), oris, f. the frequent use of any thing. *Senec.* Quae ad oculos non revocantur, sed extra
 conversationem, ut supervacua, jacu-
 erunt, out of use. — ¶ Also, a haunt-
 ing, frequenting, staying in. *Plin.* Ep.
 and *Pandect.* — ¶ Figur. familiarity,
 intercourse, converse. *Vellei.* Nec defuit
 conversatio hominum vitia ejus assen-
 tatione alentium. *Senec.* Conversatio
 cum viris licentiosior. *Quintil.* Inter
 servos malos. *Id.* Sumpta ex conver-
 satione doctorum tacita eruditio. —
 ¶ Also, way of living. *Hieronym.*

CONVERSIBILIS. See *Convertibilis*.
CONVERSIM (*conversus*), adverb, con-
 3 versely. *Firmic.*
CONVERSIO (*converso*), oris, f. o turn-
 ing or whirling round, revolution. *Cic.*
 — Hence, *Cic.* Mensium conversiones,
 revolutions, returns. — ¶ Also, an in-
 version. *Plin.* — Also, a figure of
 words, inversion, ἀντιμεταβολή. *Cic.*
 — ¶ Also, a change, alteration. *Cic.*
 Conversio status, et inclinatio com-
 munitum temporum. *Id.* Videtis, in
 quo motu temporum, quanta in con-
 versione rerum ac perturbatione verse-
 mur. *Id.* Conversiones rerum publican-
 rum. — Hence, *Colum.* Si tumor in
 suppurationem convertitur, optimum
 est lamina conversionem rescare,
 the suppurated part, or the suppuration.
 — ¶ Also, a period. *Cic.* Conversio-
 nes (oratio) habet absolutas, finished or
 rounded periods. Neque semper utendum
 est perpetuitate, et quasi conversione
 verborum, sed saepe carpenda membris
 minutioribus ratio est. — ¶ Also, a
 figure of words; the repetition of the
 same word at the end of the members of
 a period, ἀντιστροφή. *Auct.* ad *Hieronym.*
CONVERSUS (frequentat. from *converso*),
 i as, avi, aum, a. and n. 1. to whirl
 round, turn round. *Cic.* Animus se
 conversans. — Hence, *Conversor*, aris
 (or perhaps better from con & versor),
 to live with, haunt, frequent, διαπίσω.
Colum. cum parentibus suis. *Plin.* in
 montibus. — With dat. *Plin.* Asinus a
 tenero conversatus equis. — ¶ Figur.
 to keep company with, associate with,
 συναμῆλω. *Senec.* Conversatur nobis-
 cum. *Id.* Nemo libenter tristi con-
 versatur, nedum tristitiae. *Id.* Sumuntur
 a conversantibus mores. *M. Senec.* inter
 humano sanguine delibutos. —
 ¶ Also, to live, h. e. to pursue a certain
 course of conduct. *Pandect.* Qui non, ut
 oportet, conversari dicatur.
CONVERSUS (*converso*), us, m. a turning
 3 about. *Macrob.*
CONVERSUS, a, um, particip. from *con-*
verso.
CONVERTIBILIS (*converso*), e, adj.
 3 convertible. *Apulei.* Convertibiles pro-
 positiones. *Al. leg.* convertibiles. —
 ¶ Also, capable of being changed. *Prudent.*
CONVERTUS (con & verro), is, ti, sum,
 a. 3. to turn about, whirl about, wheel
 about, turn, στροτρέφω, ἐπιστρέφω. *Cic.*
 Terra circum axem se convertit, turns
 about its axis. *Cas.* Pugnator acriter
 adeo, ut pæne terga convertant, h. e.
 take to flight. *So.* *Id.* Reliquos se con-
 vertere cōgunt. *Virg.* Convertere ruunt
 acies, h. e. turned to flight. *Vellei.* Con-
 versæ cohortes sunt. *Virg.* Convertere
 vias, turned back. *Id.* Convertunt
 clamore fugam, h. e. se convertunt ex
 fuga, turn back from flight. *Cas.* Signa
 convertere, h. e. to wheel round. *Petr.*
 Calamistro crines convertere, to turn,
 curl. *Colum.* humum bipalio in duos
 pedes, h. e. turn up, throw up. — Hence,
Cic. Anni nondum vicesima pars est
 conversa, has revolved. — Without case.
Sil. Convertit Varro, turned. — Also,
 to invert, turn over. *Colum.* vasa in
 labra. *Plin.* Nisi resupini atque con-
 versi, non corripuit cibum. — Figur.
 to turn, transform. *Cic.* Haec tum in-
 tereunt, cum in aliam naturam conver-
 tuntur. *Id.* Hechuba in canem conver-
 sa. *Terent.* Deum se se in hominem
 convertisse. *Cic.* Ne in graves inimi-
 citias convertant se amicitiae. *Id.* Pæ-
 na omnis oculorum ad cæcitatem men-
 tis conversa. — Hence, *Cic.* Hoc vitium
 huic vii in bonum convertebat, se. se.
 And, *Sallust.* Imperium in superbi-
 am convertit. — Also, not followed by
 a prep., to change, alter, transform. *Cic.*
 Vide, quam conversa res est, see how
 the matter is altered. *Id.* Non puta-
 satis conversam rempublicam, nisi, &c.
 h. e. perturbatam. *Nepos.* Conversa
 subito fortuna est. *Cas.* Consilio at-
 que itinere converso. *Virg.* Non con-
 versa numina sentis? altered, become
 adverse. *Cas.* Terror mentes militum
 convertit, changed, altered. *Cic.* Ora-
 tores ad permovendos et convertendos

animos parati, to turn. — Also, to trans-
 late. *Cic.* Orationes et Græco conver-
 se. *Id.* librum e Græco in Latinum.
Id. Conversa de Græcis. *Id.* Carnina
 a te conversa. — ¶ Also, to turn, h. e.
 to make to turn round. *Liv.* Vox Her-
 culeni convertit. — ¶ Also, to turn in
 a certain direction; to turn; to direct.
Cas. iter in provinciam. *Virg.* ferrum
 in aliquem. *Id.* Stabula ad medium
 diem conversa. *Petr.* Conversus ad
 me, turning towards me. *So.* *Gell.*
 (absol.) Convertit ad me, turns towards
 me. *Cas.* Tigna conversa contra viam
 fluminis. *Plin.* Conversis inter se pe-
 dibus stare, turned toward each other;
 said of persons dwelling on opposite
 sides of the earth. *Terent.* Convertere
 se domum, turn homeward, betake one's
 self homeward. *Auct. B. Afric.* (absol.)
 Ruspian cum copiis convertit. *Cas.*
 Castra castris convertunt, join camp to
 camp; better, exchange camp for camp.
 — Figur. to turn, direct, apply, convert
 the use of, turn the minds of. *Brut.* ad
Cic. Eas copias subito ad patriæ pericu-
 lum converterunt, turned, converted
 their use. *Cic.* Orationem converti in
 increpandam Capionis fugam. *Id.* Ani-
 mos imperitorum ad deorum cultum a
 vitæ pravitate convertere. *Id.* Quo-
 cumque te animo converteris, where-
 ever you turn in thought. *Id.* Risus in
 judicem conversus est, was turned upon,
 directed against. *Id.* Me ad otium pa-
 cemque convertito. *Id.* Ad philosophos
 converte te, betake yourself, apply. *Id.*
 Convertere se ad nutum alicujus, to
 direct. *Sæton.* Legiones in peniten-
 tiam conversæ. — Also, *Cic.* Gratulor
 tibi prius, deinde ad me convertar, I
 will turn to myself. *Id.* Video in me om-
 nium vestrum ora atque oculos esse con-
 versos, directed attentively or expectingly.
 — Convertere se in or ad aliquem, to
 turn to one; to look to one, h. e. to place
 one's hope or trust in him; to have re-
 course to him. *Cic.* and *Nepos.* — So,
Cas. Convertere ora ad tribunal mili-
 tum centurionesque. — In like manner,
 Convertere ad se, or in se, to cause to
 turn to one's self; to draw to one's self,
 in attention or admiration. *Liv.* Hanni-
 bal primo adventu omnem exercitum
 in se convertit, attracted the notice or
 admiration of the whole army. *Nepos.*
 Quare fiebat, ut omnium oculos, quo-
 tiscumque in publicum prodisset, ad
 se converteret. *Vellei.* Converterat
 Pompeii persona totum in se terrarum
 orbem, had drawn upon himself the eyes
 of the whole world; had attracted the
 admiration of the whole world. *Curt.*
 Omnium oculos animosque in semet
 converterant captivæ mater conjuxque
 Darii. *Sæton.* (without in se) Con-
 vertit hominum oculos fulgore abollæ. —
 But, Convertere ad se, or in rem suam,
 or ad commodum suum, &c., to turn,
 apply, appropriate, convert to his own use
 or advantage. *Cic.* aliquid in rem
 suam. *So.* *Id.* pecuniam domum. *Id.*
 hereditates, se. ad se; though conver-
 tere is also read. — ¶ *Converso* is an
 old form for *converso*. — ¶ *Convertor*,
 depon. occurs in *Plaut.*
CONVESCOR (con & vescor), oris, dep.
 3 3. to eat with. *Augustin.*
CONVESTIUS (con & vestio), is, ivi,
 itum, a. 4. same as *Vestis*, to clothe.
Enn. ap. *Macrob.* corpora. — ¶ Figur.
 to clothe, cover. *Lucret.* Sol convestit
 omnia luce. *Cic.* Omnia convestit
 hedera. *Id.* Domus convestia lucis,
 h. e. contexta, adumbrata.
CONVETERANUS (con & veteranus), i,
 3 m. a fellow veteranus. *Cod. Just.*
CONVEXIUS (convexus), oris, f. convex-
 3 ity. *Gell.* Nam quanta partium, circu-
 lorumque cæli ex divergentia et con-
 vexionibus mundi varietas sit, &c. h. e.
 from the climates.
CONVEXITAS (Id.), atis, f. convexity,
 2 roundedness. *Plin.* Convexitas circuli.
Id. mundi. *Id.* terræ. — ¶ Also,
 concavity, concaveness. *Plin.* Insula vo-
 catur Convexa a convexitate.
CONVEXUS (con & vexo), as, avi, aum,
 3 a. 1. to vex, harass. *Capito* ap. *Gell.*
 and *Veget.*
CONVEXUS (convehor), a, um, adj. in-

clining or sinking all around, convex, vaulted, arched, κυρτός, περιφερής. Used of the exterior surface. *Plin.* mundus. *Id.* cornua, *h. e.* arched round, as it were, bent round, so that the extremities are brought towards each other. *Virg.* Aspicte convexo nutantem pondus mundum. *Ovid.* Convexum iter, *h. e.* upward, sloping, like the side of a hill. *Plin.* Leniter convexa juga, gently sloping. *Ovid.* Vertex convexus ad æquora. — ¶ Also, as the inner surface corresponds to the outer, concave. *Plin.* Convexa vallis. *Ovid.* foramina terre, *h. e.* hollow. *Virg.* Cali convexa thieri, the orch of heaven. *Id.* Se se halitus supera ad convexa ferebat. *Id.* Classen in convexo nemorum sub rope cavata occulit. *Ovid.* Sidera convexa, as if hanging down all round, fixed in the arch of the sky. *Virg.* Dum (in) montibus umbra lustrant (h. e. ibunt), convexa potas dum sidera pascet (but here some put a comma after *convexa*, and then *convexa* montibus stands for *convexa* montium). *Plin.* Ad convexas (terras) in nostra maria, *h. e.* curving round our seas. — ¶ *Virg.* *Æn.* 7. 543. Deserit Hesperiam, et colli convexa per aëras Junonem victrix affatur (here *convexa* is considered as a false reading, for which *convexa* or *convixa*, *h. e.* soaring up, from convitor, should be read).

CONVIBRĒ (con & vibro), as, a. 1. to vibrate, to move rapidly, to shake. *Poeta* ap. *Fest.* Pedibus convibravit, *h. e.* se vibravit, se proripuit. *Apulei.* Dum tenera lingua, uti convibretur.

CONVICIATOR (convicior), ōris, m. o. 1 railer, reviler, calumniator, λοιδορός. **CONVICIOLUM** (dimin. from convicius), i, n. a taunt, &c. *Lamprid.*

CONVICIŌR (convincium), āris, ātus sum, 2 dep. 1. to rail at, taunt, reproach, revile, λοιδορέω. *Varr.* Cum alius eum salutasset, alius conviciatus esset, qui tam sero venisset ad constitutum. *Quintil.* Contra sentientibus inhumane conviciantur.

CONVICIUM (con & vox), ii, n. a noise arising from many sounds at once; a loud noise, cry, καταβόησις. *Phadr.* Convicio (ranarum) permotus querit Jupiter, &c. *Id.* Convicium acerbum facere, troublesome clamor, vociferous noise. *Cic.* Convivia sed cum maximo clamore atque convicio. *Id.* Quia suppeditat nobis, ubi et animus ex hoc forensi strepitu reficiatur, et aures convicio defessæ conquiescant. — Hence, importantly, *dunning.* *Cic.* Epistolam hanc convicio efflagitarunt codicillis tui. — ¶ Also, disapprobation of several persons audibly expressed. *Cic.* Urgebor jam omnium vestrum convicio, the joint disapprobation. *Id.* Os tuum ferreum Senatui convicio verberari nolisti. — ¶ In particular, outcry against one, abuse, reviling, verbal insult, λοιδορία; it may be by one or several. *Cic.* Maledictum nihil habet propositi præter contumeliam, quæ si petulantius jactatur, convicium; si facetius, urbanitas nominatur. *Id.* Consecrare aliquem clamoribus, conviciis, et sibilis. *Plaut.* Male precari alicui, et convicium facere. *Ovid.* Jacere alicui. *Id.* fundere in aliquem. *Horat.* pueris ingerere. — Hence, *Plant.* calls a son, who is the disgrace of his family, convicium. — ¶ Sometimes, severe reproof, rebuke, vehement expostulation, but without abuse. *Cic.* Justissimum honestissimumque convicium meum. *Id.* Quintius convicium C. Junio maximum fecit, ut ne sine Staleno in consilium iretur. *Plin.* Ep. Rago, ut mihi semper eadem simplicitate convicium facias. *Tacit.* Acerbior in conviciis narratur, *h. e.* in administering reproofs or rebukes. So, *Cic.* Verberavit cogitationis tacito dumtaxat convicio. *Id.* Convicio aurium cum extorta mihi veritas esset, by the fault the ears fowd with it, *h. e.* by the harsh sound. — ¶ Also, raillery, jest, banter. *Martial.* Festa coronatus ludet convicia miles.

CONVICIŌ (convivō), ōnis, f. a living 2 together, intercourse, familiarity. *Cic.* filius in *Cic.* Ep. Cujus jucundissima est convicio. — ¶ Also (from convincō), proving, demonstration. *Augustin.*

CONVICTŌR (convivo), ōris, m. one who 1 lices with another, a companion at table, familiar acquaintance, constant associate. *Cic.* Utor familiaribus et quotidianis victoribus, quos, &c. *Horat.* Me Capitolinus convictore asinus puer est. *Id.* Convictorem esse alicui.

CONVICTŌS (Id.), us, m. a living together, intimacy, familiarity, constant intercourse, συμβίωσις. *Cic.* Tollit convictum humanum et societatem. *Lucet.* ad *Cic.* Ad convictum nostrum redeas et consuetudinem. *Colum.* Convictum habere cum aliquo. *Senec.* Loca gratulationum et convictuum. — ¶ In particular, a feast, banquet. *Vellci.* Profusa luxuria in convictibus. *Tacit.* Convictas sobrii, aut temulenti. *Plin.* Ut singule potiones in convictu darentur.

CONVICTŌS, a, um, particip. from convincō.

CONVINCŌ (con & vinco), is, ūci, ictum, a. 3. to conquer, or put down by arguments; hence, to show something to be false, to show some one to be guilty, to convict, ἀδικῶ, διελέγχο. *Cic.* Convincere aliquem chirographo. *Id.* Si negem, quo me teste convinces? *Id.* Eum mores ipsius ac vita convincunt. *Id.* Omnibus in rebus coarguitur a me, convincitur a testibus. *Id.* Oratio, quæ neque redargui, neque convinci potest, proceed to be false, refuted, gainsaid. *Id.* errores Epicuri, to refute. *Ovid.* Convictus furor, shown to be pretended. So, *Cic.* Voluptatem concessuram arbitror, convictam superiore libro, dignitati, put down, shown to be insufficient. *Id.* Reprehensus, convictus fractusque. *Id.* Convictus conscientia. Also, *Id.* (Bona) ab Apollidensibus convicta, shown to be fraud, truly and illegally possessed. — So also, with *gen.* or *abl.* to convict of something, to show to be guilty of a crime or fault laid to his charge. *Cic.* Te convinco inhumanitatis. *Id.* Convictus summe negligentia. *Id.* Maleficii convinci. So, *Id.* Ejus devotionis convictus, *h. e.* put under obligation to fulfil it, as having obtained that on account of which it was made. *Id.* (in the same sense) Convicta est devotio, has become binding. Also, *Plant.* Convicti falsis de pugnis, *h. e.* quod falsas pugnas jactaverunt. *Cic.* Convinci in pari peccato. *Sueton.* in affectionate imperii. *Id.* scelere. *Curt.* aliquid fecisse. — Also, to show clearly, demonstrate, prove incontrovertibly (to which signification of course some of the foregoing may be referred). *Cic.* Ratio convincit, cum ne liberum quidem esse. *Id.* Nihil te de ratione vitæ didicisse, convincerent. *Id.* Volo facinus ipsius, qui id commisit, convinci. *Id.* Convincere falsa, *h. e.* show to be false.

Cas. Avaritia convicta, made evident.

CONVINCIŌ (con & vincio), ōnis, f. a 2 connective particle, σύνδεσμος. *Quintil.*

CONVIOLO (con & violō), as, a. 1. same 3 as *Violō*. *Prudent.*

CONVISCERŌ (con & viscera), as, a. 1. 3 to incorporate, quasi viscera commisceo, in societatem adduco. *Tertull.*

CONVISŌ (con & viso), is, a. 3. to view, 3 survey. *Lucet.* — ¶ Also, to go to see, visit. *Acc.* ap. *Non.* omnes saucios.

CONVITIUM, **CONVITŌR**, &c. See *Convicium*, &c.

CONVIVĀ (convivo), æ, m. or f. a constant guest, messmate, and simply, a guest. *Cic.* and *Horat.*

CONVIVALIS (for convivalis, from convivium), e, adj. of a feast, convivial, festal, συμποσιακός. *Liv.* Et convivalia ludionum oblectamenta addita epulis. *Tacit.* Fabula convivales.

CONVIVĀTOR (convivor), ōris, m. one 2 who gives an entertainment; the master of a feast, ἐστιάτωρ. *Liv.* and *Horat.*

CONVIVALIS, e, adj. same as *Convivialis*. *Macrob.* where others read *convivalis*.

CONVIVIUM (con & vivo), ii, n. a feast, banquet, entertainment, ἐστίασις, συμπόσιον, σύνδειπνον. *Cic.* inire, to go to a feast. *Quint.* *Cic.* concelebrare. *Cic.* ornare et apparare. *Nepos.* Adhibere aliquem in convivium. *Virg.* Mutua inter se curare convivia. *Ovid.* Agitare

convivia. *Catull.* Convivia lauta sump tuose facere. *Plin.* Habere convivium. *Tacit.* Interconvivia de bello loqui. — ¶ Also, the guests collectively. *Plin.* Fungi suilli familias interemere, et tota convivia. *Id.* Conviviis pallorem offundere. *Id.* Repente convivium conticescere.

CONVIVŌ (con & vivo), is, ixi, ictum, n. 2 3. to live with, live together, share the same table, συμβίωω. *Quintil.* cum adolescentibus. *Senec.* Hærebit tibi avaritia, quandiu avaro convixeris. *Cæc.* *Anrel.* Democritus, qui Hippocrati convixit, *h. e.* fuit ejus equalis. — ¶ Also, to feast, banquet together. *Quintil.* Juvenes qui convivere solebant, constituerunt, ut in litore cœnarent.

CONVIVŌ, as, n. 1. same as *Convivor*. *Petron.*

CONVIVŌR (con & vivo), āris, dep. 1. to 1 give a feast; also, to feast with others, συμποσιάζω. *Cic.* Quotidie solitum esse non modo in publico, sed etiam de publico convivari. *Terent.* Nolunt crebro convivari. *Sueton.* Convivari frequenter ac large. *Id.* Convivatus assidue duobus tricliniis.

CONVŪLĀ, w, f. an herb, same as *Potio*. *Apul.*

CONVOCĀTŌ (convoco), ōnis, f. a con- 3 voking, calling or assembling together. *Cic.*

CONVOCŌ (con & voco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to call together, assemble, summon, con- volve, συγκαλέω. *Cic.* Aulax in convo- candis hominibus, et armandis. *Id.* Pisci- catores ad se convocavit. *Id.* philoso- phos in unum locum. *Cas.* equites undique. *Cic.* senatum. *Id.* Dissipatos homines congregare, et ad societatem vitæ convocare. *Id.* Philosophia dissi- patos homines in societatem vitæ convo- cavit. *Sueton.* Convocare plebem auxi- lio, to call upon for help. *Liv.* In con- cionem convocare, sc. populum or milites. — ¶ Also used of several persons, who call an individual to join them. *Cic.* *Agr.* 3. Quoniam me in vestram concionem convocaverunt.

CONVŌLŌ (con & volo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to fly or flock together, run together, συμπετοῦν. *Terent.* Populus convolat, tumultuantur, clamant, pugnant de loco. *Cic.* Qui cuncta ex Italia ad me revocandum convolaverunt. — ¶ Also, to fly to, step to, proceed to. *Pandect.* Con- volare ad secundum legatum, *h. e.* to make. *Cod. Inst.* Post annum ad secun- das nuptias convolare, *h. e.* transire.

CONVŌLVŌ, is, olvi, ōlūtum, a. 3. to 2 roll together, roll round, wrap up, roll up, wind round, involve, περιλέω. *Cic.* Frustra appetivisse (solem) manibus, cum se convolvens elaberetur, et abiret. *Virg.* (de colubra) Lubrica convolvit sub lato pectore terga. *Senec.* Turbines rapta convolvunt, sed ipsi ante voluntur. *Plin.* Spiras, ubi convolvere se venæ, atque nodi. *Id.* Culmus siccatus in man- ipulos convolvitur. *Id.* Folii ficulnis convolvi, cisticque condi. *Id.* Herinacei convolvuntur in formam pilæ, *h. e.* se convolvunt. *Id.* Convolutus in flamma. *Lucan.* Cum mare convolvit gen- tes, *h. e.* inundando involvit, et operit. *Senec.* Memini, aliquando cum recitaret historiam, magnam partem convolvisset, *h. e.* rolled up (in which way the Ro- mans shut their books) and omitted it. — *Figur.* *Senec.* Solet magno cursu convolvere, *h. e.* profundere, et conglom- merare. *Flor.* Gallogreciam belli ruina convolvit, involved.

CONVŌLŪTŌ (frequentat. from convolve; 2 or from con & voluto), as, a. 1. to whirl or roll round. *Senec.* Convolutari cum aliquo, to wallow.

CONVŌLŪTES, a, um, particip. from convolve.

CONVŌLVŌLŌS, 'or **CONVŌLVŌLŌS** (convolve), i, m. a little hairy worm, which rolls itself up in rine-leaves, and feeds upon them; a vine-fretter; ὕψ, ἰπός, ἰνυλός. *Plin.* and *Cato.* — ¶ Also, bind-weed, a plant. *Plin.*

CONVŌMŌ (con & vomo), is, ni, ūtum, a. 1 3. to vomit all over, bespew, κατεμῶ. *Cic.*

CONVŌRŌ (con & voro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3 1. to eat up, devour. *Tertull.*

CŌNVŌVĒD (con & voveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, 3 a. 2. h. e. simul vovco. *S. C. de Baech.*

CŌNŌS (κόνος), i, m. a cone. *Cic.* — Hence, something of a conical shape. *Colum.* Cypressini conii, the fruit of the cypress-tree. *Virg.* Conum insignis, galea, h. e. the conical part of the helmet, into which the crest was inserted, the apex or summit of the helmet.

CŌNVŪLNERŌ (con & vulnero), as, āvi, 2 ātum, a. 1. to wound, τραυματίζω. *Auct. B. Afric.* multos jaculis. *Senec.* Eo magis convulneraberis, et confodieris, quia nescis præbere jugulum. — *Figur.* *Colum.* gemmam vitis falce. *Frontin.* Ne convulneretur fistula, perforatus. — *Also, Senec.* Maledicta mores et vitam convulnerantia, injuring, wronging.

CŌNVŪLSIŌ (convello), ōnis, f. a convulsion, involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles, σπασμός. *Scribon. Larg.*

CŌNVŪLSŌS, and anciently **CŌNVŌLSŌS**, a, um, particip. from convello.

CŌNŪZĀ (κόνυζα), æ, f. an herb, of which *Plin.* mentions two kinds; the male, h. e. the viscous elecampane (*Inula viscosa*); the female, h. e. flea-bane (*Inula pulicaria*).

CŌDIBILIS (con & odium), e, adjunct. 3 h. e. simul odio dignus. *Tertall.*

CŌDĒSCŌ (con & olesco), is, n. 3. for 3 coalesco, which others read. *Lucret.*

CŌDNERŌ (con & onero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to load. *Tacit.* Super arma, fermentis quoque, et copiis coonerant. *Overant* is also read.

CŌDPERĀTĪŌ (con & operatio), ōnis, f. 3 ministerium, administratio. *Quintil. declam.*

CŌDPERĀTOR (con & operator), ōris, m. 3 a cooperator, fellow-worker. *Hieronym.*

CŌDPERCŌLŪM (cooperio), i, n. a cover, 2 covering, lid, same as *Opcrcalum*, ἐπίδημα. *Plin.*

CŌDPERIMENTUM (Id.), i, n. a cover-3 ing. *Bassus ap. Gell.*

CŌDPERIŌ (con & operio), is, ui, tum, a. 4. to cover over, envelop, overwhelm, στυλίζω. *Cic.* fragm. Humus spinis cooperta piscium. *Liv.* Ut ab exercitu suo lapidibus cooperiretur. *Tacit.* Atræ nubes coopertus. *Plin.* Cooperit radices. — *Fig.* *Cic.* Coopertus sceleribus, and *Sallust.* flagitiis atque facinoribus, h. e. overwhelmed, smothered, buried. *Sallust. ap. Gell.* Coopertus fenoribus. *Sallust.* Me coopertum miseris efficit. *Horat.* Lupus fimosus coopertus versibus, lashed, overwhelmed.

CŌDPERTŌRIUM (cooperio), ii, n. a coverlet. *Pandect.*

CŌDPTĀTĪŌ (coopto), ōnis, f. a choosing or electing, a choice or election, for instance, to fill a vacancy in a college, ἐκκοινωνία. *Liv.* Nobilitas, quam per cooptationem in Patres habetis. *Id.* tribunorum. *Cic.* Cooptatio Censoria. *Id.* Cooptatio collegiorum, a completing, supplying, filling up. *Flor.* Cooptatio Julæ gentis, h. e. adoption into.

CŌDPTŌ (con & opto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to choose, elect, admit, especially when the members of a collegium (of priests for instance) themselves admit a person to be of their number, ἐκκοινωνία, προσαιρέω. *Cic.* In Senatoribus cooptandis. *Id.* Cooptare aliquem in locum auguratus. *Id.* aliquem in amplissimum ordinem. *Id.* Cooptatus in collegium augurum. *Sueton.* Gens cooptata in Patricios. *Id.* sibi collegam. *Plin. Ep.* aliquem patronum. *Cic.* Senatus, quem majore ex parte ipse cooptasset, had supplied.

CŌDRTŌR (con & orior), ōris and Iris, ortus sum, tri, dep. 3. and 4. to arise, rise, break out, spring, ἐκφύω. *Lucret.* Animalia plura sunt coorta terris. *Cic.* Tempestas coortur. *Cæs.* Subitum bellum in Gallia coortum est, arose, broke out. *Nepos.* Risus omnium cum hilaritate coortus est. *Virg.* Sæpe coorta est seditio. *Plaut.* Dolores coortuntur. *Ovid.* Fumi e thure coorti. — Hence, to rise up together, start up, arise. *Lucret.* Mare coortis fluctibus sævit. *Liv.* Stare suos jussit: ubi ad manum venisset hostis, tum coortos tota vi gladiis rem gerere, h. e. in order to attack.

Id. Si valles occultiores insedissent, coorti in pugnam, &c. *So, Tacit.* Donec insidiæ coorirentur. *Liv.* in rogationes, h. e. resistere. *Id.* summa vi ad bellum, to rise. *Gell.* Quamquam fere eadem sint, et ex una sententia cooriantur.

CŌDRTŌS, a, um, particip. from coorior.

CŌDRTŌS (coorior), us, m. a rising, 3 birth, production, breaking forth. *Lucret.*

CŌDŌS, or **CŌDŌS**, i, and **CŌS**, o, f. Κῶς, or, and Κῶας, Κῶας, Κῶς, ὠ, an island in the Ægean sea, near Caria, the birthplace of Hippocrates, the physician, and Apelles, the painter; it is now called Stancho, or Slingo (εἰς τὴν Κῶ). *Plin.* — Hence, **CŌS**, a, uni, adj. in, from, or belonging to Cos, Coau. *Varro.* Coa insula. *Ovid.* Cos poeta, h. e. Philetas, an elegiac poet from Cos. *So, Id.* Nec tantum Coa Batis amata suo est. *Id.* artifex, h. e. Apelles. *Cic.* Venus, h. e. painted by Apelles. *Marcell. Empir.* Cos senior, h. e. Hippocrates. — Coa vestis, and absol. Coa, druin, a tunic of silk gauze, often also adorned with embroidery of threads of gold. *Tibull.*, *Propert.*, and *Ovid.* — **CŌum**, i, n. sc. vinum, Coau vinc. *Horat.* Albo non sine Coo (leucocoo. *Plin.*). *Pers.* Lubrica Coa, h. e. alvum solventia.

CŌPĀ (copo), æ, f. a woman who was employed in a victualling-house or wine-shop to dance and play on the harp, in order to attract and entertain customers. *Sueton.*

COPADĪĀ, ōrum, n. delicate bits, tidbits, 3 dainties. *Apic.*

COPHINŌS (κόφινος), i, m. a twig-basket, 2 Colum. and *Juvenal.*

CŌPIĀ (for copia, from con & ops) æ, f. plenty, abundance, number, supply, h. e. in respect of the use to be made thereof; hence used of persons only when they are regarded as means or instruments, ἐκπότης. *Cic.* Utinam virorum fortium copiam tantam haberetis, ut, &c. *Id.* Rerum copia verborum copiam gignit. *Id.* Frugum ubertas, copia, vilitas. *Id.* Habere copiam librorum. *Id.* Suppeditare alicui omnium rerum abundantiam et copiam. *Horat.* Violaria et myrtus et omnis copia narium, h. e. every fragrant flower. — So also, supplies of every kind, means of life provisions, necessaries, stores: effects, goods, substance; usually in the plural. *Plin. Ep.* Suggestunt ligna proximæ silvæ: ceteras copias Ostiensis colonia ministrat. *Tacit.* Parthos, inopes copiarum et pabulo attrito, relicturos oppugnationem. *Id.* Ut specie parandiarum copiarum, civili præda miles imbueretur. *Plaut.* Pro re nitorem, et gloriam pro copia, substance, effects. *Cæs.* Civitati persuasit, ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent, h. e. ἀνὰ πᾶσι, with all their goods and chattels. *Id.* Reliquam partem hiemis se eorum copiis aluerunt, provisions, or substance in general. *Cic.* Publicani suas rationes et copias in illam provinciam contulerunt. *Sueton.* Copiis provincialibus gulam explere. — In particular, materials for building, wood, lumber. *Vitruv.* — More generally, what contributes to power, means of influence, ability, prosperity. *Cæs.* Copiæ Gallorum. *Cic.* Quorum studiis et copiis essem omnia consecutus. *Id.* Crotoniata cum florerent omnibus copiis. — Also, Copia, material for speaking, matter. *Sallust.* Magna mihi copia est memorandi, h. e. ample material is offered me, I can easily enumerate.

Hence, *Cic.* Copia dicendi, and in dicendo, richness of expression, fluency, copiousness, ease. And *Id.* Materies digna copia tua, sc. dicendi. — Hence, troops or forces collectively, whole body of troops. *Cic.* Omnis armorum copia. *Pompeii.* in *Cic. Att.* 12. 8. (where he uses it several times) Ut ipse cum omni copia ad nos veniret. *Tacit.* Levi cum copia cades circumferre. *Id.* Exsequendum reor, quæ tum Romana copia in armis fuerit, h. e. the whole number of troops, the whole military force. *Cæs.* Augeretur illis copia. *Id.* Ex omni copia singulos delegerat. *So, Sallust.* Ex copia tubicini, from the whole number. — Especially in plural, Copiæ, troops, forces, army; very often used. *Cic.*, *Cæs.*, and *Liv.* So, *Nepos.* Pedestribus copiis valere, infantry. — It is worthy of notice, that *Cæsar* uses *copie* only when speaking of hostile forces; but *exercitus* of his own disciplined army. — Also, power. *Cic.* *So Sueton.* Copia gentilis, of family (gens). *Id.* provincialis, of the province. — Hence, power for something, h. e. ability, requisite means, ample opportunity; leave, permission. *Terent.* Date crescendi copiam, novarum qui spectandi faciunt copiam, give them an opportunity of rising, who afford you an opportunity of witnessing, &c. *Virg.* Data copia fandi, full permission. *Liv.* Ni copia pugne licet, unless an opportunity should be given them of fighting. *Plaut.* Nec, qui deterior esset, faceres copiam, h. e. offer him an opportunity of, &c. *Terent.* Non tangendi copia est, sc. mihi, h. e. I can't touch. *Plaut.* Non est cunctandi copia, there is no time to lose. *Id.* Crim, quod volumus, copia est, since you grant what we wish. *Sallust.* Populo Rom. nunquam ea copia fuit, the Roman people never had that advantage. *Id.* Jugurthæ copiam habere, h. e. have him in his power. *Ovid.* Modo copia detur, if I can only get him into my power. *Also, Sallust.* Quibus molliter vivere copia erat. *Terent.* Copia est, ut sit, &c. *Also, Sallust.* Habeo magnam copiam societatis, h. e. est mihi copia. *Also, Cic.* Facere civibus consilii sui copiam, to impart, give. — Here may be referred, *Sallust.* Ex copia rerum statuit, &c. in this state of things. *Id.* Marins ex copia rerum consilium trahit, the state of things, his circumstances. — Hence, Copia, as a goddess, fulness, plenty. *Horat.*

CŌPIĀTĀE (κοπιᾶται), ārum, m. persons employed to carry out dead bodies of Christians in the night to be buried, bearers, grave-diggers. *Cod. Just.*

CŌPIŌLA (dimin. from copia), æ, f. D. Brut. ad *Cic.* Recurri ad meas copiolas, sic enim vere eas appellare possum, small forces.

CŌPIŌR (copia), āris, dep. 1. to furnish or 3 provide one's self well; a word resembling liquor, aquor, &c. *Gell.*

CŌPIŌSĒ (copiosus), adv. abundantly, copiously, plentifully, with a plentiful provision, ἐκπότης. *Cic.* Malleolus in provinciam sic copiose profectus erat, ut domi prorsus nihil relinqueret. *Id.* Pastum animantibus large et copiose natura comparavit. *Id.* Senatorum urna copiose absolvit, with many votes. — Hence, Also, diffusely, copiously, fluently. *Cic.* Gravissime et copiosissime dicere. *Id.* Copiosus de magnis variisque rebus dicere.

CŌPIŌSŌS (copia), a, um, adj. copious, abundant, plentiful, well stocked, rich, vocally, ἐκπότης, ὀψιμαχία. *Cic.* Tu agris, tu edificiis, tu argento, tu familia, tu rebus omnibus ornatus et copiosus sis. *Id.* Patrimonium amplum et copiosum. *Phædr.* Copiosus liquor putei. *Cic.* Mulier copiosa plane et locuples. *Id.* Locus copiosus a frumento. *Gell.* Arion re bona multa copiosus. *Nepos.* Via copiosa omniumque rerum abundans, h. e. plentiful; or, broad, ample. *Hirtius.* Copiosior provincia. *Cæs.* Oppidum longe maximum et copiosissimum. — With *genit.* *Sokin.* Ager caprarum copiosus, abounding. — Hence, Also, of style, copious, fluent, rich, diffuse. *Cic.* Multa de meo Catone: quo sæpissime legendo se dicit copiosiore factum. *Id.* Homo non copiosus ad dicendum. *Id.* Multa, et varia, et copiosa oratio. — Hence, Also, in abundance. *Phædr.* Dulcis liquor et copiosus.

CŌPIS, e. See *Cops.* 3

CŌPIS (κοπίς from κόπτω), ūdis, f. a kind of falchion or cimeter; a hanger. *Curt.* Copidas vocant gladios leviter curvatos, quos appetebant bellicarum manus.

CŌPŌ, ōnis, m. same as *Caup.* *Cic.* 3

COPONIANŌS, a, um, adj. belonging to Coponius. *Cic.*

COPPA (κόππα), a Greek letter, used only to mark a number, and standing for 90. *Quintil.*

CŌPREX (κόπρος, dung; whence, κόπρι-
2 ος ἀνὴρ, and κοπρία), æ, m. a jester,
buffoon, jilthy jester. Sueton. Interroga-
tus a quodam nano adstante mensæ in-
ter copreæ.

CŌPS (con & ops), cōpis, or **CŌPIS**, e, adj.
rich, abundant, εὐπορος. Plaut. Ut amantem
herilem copem facerem filium. Id.
Ego nunc me ut gloriosum faciebam,
et copi pectore, h. e. compote omnium,
quæ optaveram.

CŌPTA (κόπη), æ, f. a kind of hard bis-
3 cut or cake made of pounded materials.
Martial. — ¶ **Coptoplacenta** (κοπτο-
πλακούς) seems to have been of the
same or a similar kind. Petron.

CŌPTŌS (-tōs), i. f. a city in Egypt. —
Hence, **Copticus**, a, um, adj. Coptic, of
or pertaining to Copts. Apul.

CŌPŪLĀ (for copula, from con & obsol.
2 apio), æ, f. a tie, band, fetter, σύνδεσμος.
Plaut. Queritant me; in manibus ges-
tant copulas secum, h. e. iora, quibus
me vinciant. Apul. Multi senes pectora
copulæ spartæ tritura continua exulce-
rati, h. e. helcio, collar. Acc. ap. Non.
Tortæ copulæ, h. e. funes. — Especially
for hounds, leash. Ovid. — ¶ **Figur.**
Nepos. Ut esset talium virorum copula,
h. e. an instrument of union, a bond of union
(said of Atticus, the common friend of
Hortensius and Cicero) Horat. Quos
irrupta tenet copula, bond, union. Ni-
grid. ap. Gell. Sed in ea copula e litte-
ra detrita est, h. e. in ea compositione
verbi. — ¶ **Cas. B. G. 3. 13.** Minus
incomune scopolis continebantur;
for scopolis, copulis has been proposed,
grappling irons, hooks.

CŌPŪLABILIS (copulo), e, adj. susceptible
of union, connectible. Augustin. Inter
se copulabiles.

CŌPŪLĀTE (copulatus), adverb, compo-
3 sitely. Gell. Diequinti pro adverbio
copulate dictum est.

CŌPŪLĀTŪS (copulo), ōnis, f. a tying or
joining together, coupling, connecting.
Cic. Complexiones, et copulationes, et
adhesiones atomorum inter se. Quintil.
Copulatio verborum, h. e. compositio
duorum verborum in unum. Id. Ver-
borum inter se copulatio, h. e. compo-
sitio in oratione.

CŌPŪLATĪVE (copulativus), adv. same
3 as *Copulate*. Macrob.

CŌPŪLATĪVŪS (copulo), a, um, adj.
3 copulative. Martian. Capell. Copulative
conjunctiones.

CŌPŪLATRĪX (Id.), ūcis, f. quæ copulat.
3 Augustin.

CŌPŪLATŪS (Id.), us, m. same as *Copu-*
3 *latio*. Arnob.

CŌPŪLĀTŪS, a, um, particip. from *copu-*
3 *lo*. — ¶ **Adj. united, connected.** Cic.
Nihil est amabilius, nec copulati-
us, quam morum similitudo bonorum
(where it may be taken in an active
sense, as if *copulanti*, which some in-
deed substitute).

CŌPŪLŌ (copula), æ, avi, ātum, a. 1. to tie
or join together, couple, connect, unite,
συνδέω, συνζεύγνυμι. Cic. Honestatem
cum voluptate, tanquam hominem cum
bellua, copulare. Id. Copulati in jus
pervenimus, h. e. together, una. Id.
cum presentibus futura. Id. Construc-
tio verborum conjunctionibus copulatur.
Id. Ille se sic cum inimico meo copula-
rat, ut, &c. Id. Quid naturæ copula-
tum habuit Alcibiadis somnium? h. e.
agreeable to nature, natural. Plaut. Co-
pulare sermonem cum aliquo, h. e. co-
loqui. Cic. Copulare verba, to make
one of two, compound. Liv. concor-
diam. Plin. societatem cum aliquo.
Id. Utrunque Armenia majori Sophene
copulatur, touches or borders upon. Id.
Sonus nunc distinguitur conciso, copu-
latur intorto, continues quævering or
trilling. Sence. Copulari tædis, h. e.
matrimonio jungi. Pandect. Copulati ma-
trimonio. — ¶ See also *Copulatus*, a,
um.

CŌQUA (coquus), æ, f. a female cook.
3 Plaut.

CŌQUIBYLIS (coquo), e, adj. coqui faci-
2 lis. Plin.

CŌQUINĀ (coquinus), æ, f. a kitchen.
3 Arnob. and Pallad. — ¶ Also, sc. ars,
cooking, art of cooking. Apul.

CŌQUINĀRIS, e, and **CŌQUINĀRĪUS**

(coquina), a, um, adj. relating to the
kitchen or cooking, culinary. Varro and
Plin. 2

CŌQUINĀTORĪUS (Id.), or **CŌCINĀTŌ-**
3 **RĪUS**, a, um, adj. same as *Coquinarius*.
Pandect.

CŌQUINŌ (Id.), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to
3 practise the art of cooking; to cook, μα-
γειρεύω. Plaut.

CŌQUINŌS (coquo), a, um, adject. relat-
3 ing to cooking. Plaut. forum, h. e. where
meats, &c. are cooked.

CŌQUŌ (unc.), is, cōxi, eoctum, a. 3. to
prepare by fire. — Hence, of food; to
cook or dress, either by boiling or roast-
ing, πέντω, ὀπάω. Cic. Tūm is, qui
illa coxerat, inquit. Lucrēt. Cūm co-
quere, et flammæ mollire vapore.
Nepos. Quotidie sic ei cæna coquebat-
tur, ut quos invocatos vidisset, omnes
devocaret, h. e. was cooked, prepared.

Sueton. Cocta vendere, h. e. cibaria
cocta. Plin. Coquere gemmam in lac-
te. Cels. aliquid ex oleo, h. e. in oleo.
Plin. aliquid lento igne. Id. aliquid
usque ad crassitudinem mellis, to boil
down. Id. aliquid cum anetho. Liv.
medicamentum, and, Sueton. venenum,
to prepare, concoct. Without case,
Plaut. Venimus coctum ad nuptias. —
Also, to bake. Plin. Panis coquendo
crescit. — Also, of other things. Pan-
duct. calcem, ta barn. Plin. aurum
cum plumbo, melt, smelt. So, Lucan.
fornacibus aera. Cato. Laterculos co-
quito in fornacem, bake. Juvenal. ras-
tra et sarcula, to forge. Martial. Later
coctus, h. e. a brick. Pers. Cocta fide-
lia, h. e. fictilis. Propert. Agger coctus,
h. e. of brick. Virg. Telum solidum
nodis et robore cocto, hardened by fire.

Pandect. Ligna cocta, same as coctilia
and acapia, wood dried, or baked by fire,
which emits no smoke. Propert. Rosaria
cocta, h. e. dried, deprived of moisture
and freshness. Martial. Cocta, sc. aqua.

— ¶ **Figur.** to cook. Hence, of the
sun, to ripen. Varr. Uva miscella,
quam vocant nigram, multo ante coqui-
tur. Virg. Mitis in apricis coquitur
vindemia saxis. Cic. Poma matura et
cocta. — Also, to parch, dry up, scorch,
burn. Virg. Cava flumina ad linum ra-
dii coquebant. Varr. Lochus est melior,
quem et non coquit sol, et tangit ros. —
Also, to heat greatly. Val. Flacc. Coqui-
tur vaporibus aer. — Also, to ferment,
corrupt. Horat. Austri (Siroceas) coquite
horum obsonia. — Also, to digest. Cels.
— More generally, to contrive, prepare,
meditate, ripen, plan, concoct. Cic. Ser-
mo bene coctus, well considered, deliber-
ated on. Plaut. Quidquid est, incoctum
non exprobit: bene coctum dabit.
Liv. Impotentibus instructi consiliis,
quæ secreto ab aliis coquebant. Id. In-
ter se principes occulte Romanum co-
quebant bellum. Stat. Trucent secreta
coquebat invidiam, h. e. fovebat, nutri-
ebat. — Also, to fret, vex, torment, tor-
ture. Virg. Femineæ ardentem cure-
que iraque coquebant. Enn. ap Cic.

Cura, quæ nunc te coquit.

COQUŪLA. See *Cocula*. 3

CŌQUŪS (coquo), and **CŌCŪS**, i, m. a
cook, μάγειρος. Cic.

CŌR (κῆρ), cordis, n. the heart, καρδία,
κέας, κῆρ. Cic. — Also, as a term of
endearment. Plaut. Cor meum. —
¶ Also, for animus. Cic. Aliis cor ip-
sum animus videtur: ex quo excordes,
vecordes, concordesque dicuntur. —
Hence, wisdom, prudence, understanding,
mind. Lucrēt. Id licet hinc quamvis
hebeti cognoscere corde, understanding.
Plaut. Atque in meo corde, si quod est
mihi cor, eam rem volutavi. Id. Quan-
tum ego nunc corde conspicio meo,
judgment. Terent. Jam instructa sunt
mihi in corde consilia omnia, in my
mind. Plin. Villicum quam proximum
domino corde esse debere, h. e. colendi
pericia. Martial. Sed tibi plus mentis,
fibi cor linante Minerva acrius. Cic.
Hoc est non modo cor non habere,
sed ne palatum quidem. Plaut. Ita
cata est, et callida: habet cor: quam
dicit quod opus est! Martial. Et cor
solus habes, solus et ingenium. Pers.
Cor jubet hoc Enni, wit or wisdom; or a
periphrasis for Ennius. — Also, the heart,

as the seat of the affections, disposition,
temper, soul. Ovid. Molle, cupidinelis
nec inexpugnabile telis cor. Horat.
Tremere corde. Id. cor spectantis
tangere querela, to touch or move the
heart. Ovid. Excutere corde metus.

Plaut. Corde amare inter se, from the
heart; cordially. Id. Corde spernere
aliquid, heartily. Id. Cordi atque ani-
mo suo obsequi. Id. Persequi aliquid
corde, et animo, atque viribus. Id.

Menum cor in pectus emicat, my heart
beats. Id. Cor salit. Sueton. Cor
plumbens, h. e. insensible, unsusceptible.

Virg. Sedato corde respondere, calmly.
Ovid. Forti corde ferre mala, with a
brave spirit. Stat. Æquo corde ferre
aliquid, h. e. iequo animo, calmly, pa-
tiently. Virg. Lecti juvenes, fortissima
corda, valorous souls, h. e. men. Id.

Quid corda aspera tentas, h. e. viros
asperos. Lucrēt. Corda canum, for can-
es. — Hence, Cordi est mihi, tibi, ali-
cui, to be agreeable to, to be one's pleasure,
be pleasing to, be after one's heart. Cato
ap. Macrob. Jupiter, si tibi magis cordi
est, nos ea tibi dare potius, quam Me-
zentio. Lucil. ap. Non. Et quod tibi
magnopere cordi est, mihi vehementer
dispicet, is agreeable or suitable to you.

Liv. Nec diis corde fuisse pœnam equis,
a quo sua templa erepta e manibus
hostium essent. Cic. Fatetur, sibi vi-
tam omnino semper horridam atque
aridam cordi fuisse. Id. Plumen aliis
verborum, volubilitasque cordi est.

Terent. Uterque utrique est cordi. —
It may be sometimes rendered, to be
an object of care or solicitude, to be had at
heart. Ovid. Virginibus cordi, grataque
forma sua est. Tacit. Illis Mæsiæ pa-
cem, sibi salutem securitatemque Italiæ
cordi fuisse. — Cordi habere, to lay
great stress on, keep in mind, take delight
in. Gell. Verba auctoritatesque ver-
borum. Id. (Duos versus) habere cordi
et memoriæ, operæ pretium esse puto.

— ¶ Also, the stomach. Lucrēt. and
Horat.

CŌRĀ (κόρη), æ, f. the pupil or apple of
3 the eye. Aason. — ¶ Also, a town in
Latium. Liv. — Hence, *Corāni*, ōrum,
its inhabitants. Plin.

CORACESIA, æ, f. a plant. Plin. Al
leg. *Coriacesia*.

CŌRĀCICŪS (corax) a, um, adj. Coraci-
ca sacra, h. e. in honor of *Mithra*. In-
script. See *Corax*.

CŌRĀCINŪS (κοράκινος), a, um, adj. of a
2 crow or raven, black as a raven, crow-
black. Vitruv. — ¶ *Coracinus*, i, m. a
fish, so called probably from its color.

CORALITICUS LAPIS, a kind of white
marble from the vicinity of the river *Coras-*
lus in Phrygia. Plin.

CŌRĀLIUM, **CŌRĀILIUM**, **CŌRĀLI-**
UM, ii, and **CŌRĀLLUM** (κοράλλον,
κοράλιον, κοράλλιον, κόραλλον, κόραλ-
λον), i, n. coral, especially, the red
coral. Ovid. — Hence, *Corallinus*, a,
um, adj. like coral, coral. Epigr. Coral-
lina labra.

CŌRĀLLĪ, ōrum, m. a people of Lower *Ma-*
sia, dwelling on the shore of the *Euxine*,
near the mouth of the *Danube*. Ovid.

CŌRĀLLIS (κοράλλης), ūdis, f. a gem re-
sembling red lead. Plin.

CŌRĀLLŌACHĪĀTES (κοραλλοαχάτης),
æ, m. a kind of agate like coral, coral-
agate. Plin.

CŌRAM (nec.) prep. with ablat. before, in
presence of, before the eyes of, ἔμπροσθεν,
πρός. Cic. Mihi vero ipsi coram gene-
ro meo, quæ dicere ausus es? — Some-
times after its case. Nepos. Diomedon-
te coram. Sueton. (who is fond of this,
especially after names) Populo coram
ubertin flevit. Tacit. Diis, et patria
coram obtestor. — ¶ Adverbially, in
one's presence, by word of mouth, in per-
son, before one's eyes, face to face. Cic.
(in Ep.) Sed hæc posterius, et coram
fortasse commodius. Id. Ibid. Et quasi
tecum coram loquerer. Id. Ibid. Cum
coram sumus, et garrimus quicquid in
buccam, when we are together. Id. Testes
coram producti dicent, &c. Id. Intue-
or coram hæc ornamenta reipubl. I see
before me. Terent. Sine, illum huc co-
ram adducere. Liv. Offerre se coram.

Lentul. ad *Cic.* Mihi promiserunt coram, et absenti mihi scripserunt. *Cic.* Quoniam coram id facere prohibebor, absens possim. *Gell.* Coram videre aliquid. *Horat.* Ut veni coram. *Virg.* Improvisus ait: coram, quem quaeritis, adsum, *here I am in person.* *Cæs.* Absentis Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si coram addeset, horrenter, *as if there in person.* *Id.* Eadem, quæ ex nunciis litterisque cognoverat, coram perspicit, *in person.* *Cic.* Coram deferre aliquem, *h. e. eum, qui domi est, nec peregrinatur.* *Plaut.* Te is ipse coram præsens præsentem videt. *Id.* Ipsi facito, coram ut tradas in manum. *Tacit.* Nec tamen Tiberii vox coram secuta, sed obversus ad matrem, ait, *h. e. palam; or, addressed to Agrippina.* — ¶ For palam, openly, publicly; usually with verbs. *Cic.* Coram potius, me præsentem, dixissent. — With a subst. *Sueton.* Traditio coram pugillarum, *h. e. the public delivery of the tablets.* — ¶ In coram or incoram for coram. With *genit.* *Apul.*

CORAMBĒ (κοράμβη), es, f. and *CORAMBĒ*, æ, f. a kind of cabbage. *Colum.*

CORAX (κόραξ), æcis, m. a raven. *Solin.* — ¶ Also, a kind of military machine for demolishing walls. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Coraces were also certain priests of *Mithra* (or, as others think, images of gods, worshipped under the form of crows. *Hieronym.*

CORBICŪLA (dimin. from *corbis*), æ, f. 3 a little twig-basket. *Pallad.*

CORBIS (unic.), is, f. & m. a large twig-basket, pannier, κόβινος, λαρκός. *Cic.* and *Colum.*

CORBITA (from *corbis*, because, according to *Fest.* a basket was suspended from the top of the mast, as a sign), æ, f. a large ship for traffic; a corvette. *Plaut.* Tardiores, quam corbitæ sunt in tranquillo mari.

CORBŪLA (dimin. from *corbis*), æ, f. a little basket. *Varr.* and *Plaut.*

CORCHORUS (κόρχος), i, m. or *CORCHORUM*, i, n. a small plant, called also *anagallis*. *Plin.*

CORCŌDILUS, for *Crocodylus*.

CORCULUM (dimin. from *cor*), i, n. a little heart. *Plaut.* — As a term of endearment. *Plaut.* Nunc demum sum liber, meum corculum. — ¶ Also, a name given to *P. Scipio Nasica*, on account of his *icis dona*. *Cic.*

CORCŪLUS (cor), a, um, adj. noise, pru-3 dent. *Plin.*

CORCŪS, i, m. seems to be a sort of dis-3 ease. *Marcell. Empir.*

CORCYRÆ, æ, f. Κόρυφα, aa island of the Ionian sea, at the entrance of the Adriatic, near *Epirus*. Its more ancient name was *Phœacia*; its modern name is *Corfu*. It is famous for the gardens of *Alcinous*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Corcyraeus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Corcyra*, *Corcyraean*. *Cic.* epistola, written or dated at *Corcyra*. *Nepos.* bellum. *Martial.* hortii, *h. e. of Alcinous.* — *Corcyraei*, ñrum, its inhabitants. *Nepos.* — ¶ *Corcyra Melana*, or *Corcyra nigra*, an island of the *Ilyric sea*, now *Curzola*. *Plin.*

CORDATE (cordatus), adverb, wisely, 3 prudently. *Plaut.*

CORDATŪS (cor), a, um, adj. wise, pru-3 dent, ἐφρόων. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* homo. *Lactant.* Illum cordatiorem, quam ceteros.

— ¶ *Senec.* Cecidit pulcre cordatus homo, quod non alius fuit in toto fortior orbe, *h. e. (perhaps) brave, courageous.*

CORDAX (κόρδοξ), æcis, m. a kind of rap-3 id and indecent dance used in comedies. *Petron.* — ¶ Hence, *Trochæ* is called by *Aristotle*, *cordax*, on account of its rapidity. *Cic.* and *Quintil.* — ¶ *Fronto.* Sententiæ cordaces, *h. e. leaping, dancing; where perhaps should be read choroduceæ or choriceæ.*

CORDICITUS (cor), adverb, in the heart. 3 *Sidon.*

CORDŪLIUM (cor & doleo), ii, n. heart-3 burning, κορδαλῖα. *Plaut.* *Virg.*

CORŪBÆ, æ, f. a city in Spain, now *Cordoba*. — Hence, *Cordubensis*, e, adj. of or pertaining to the same. *Martial.* — *Cordubenses*, ium, its inhabitants. *Alfrit*

CORDUS, a, um. See *Chordus*.

CORDŪLÆ, or *CORDILLÆ* (κορδύλη), æ, f. the fry of the tunny fish. *Plin.*

CORELLIANUS, a, um, adj. pertaining to *Corellius Atestinus*, a Roman knight. *Plin.*

CORFINIUM, ii, n. a town of the *Peligni*, in Italy, near the *Apennines*, now *St. Pelino*. — Hence, *Corfiniensis*, e, adj. of or pertaining to the same. *Cic.* — *Corfinienses*, ium, its inhabitants. *Plin.*

CŌRIA (Κορία), æ, f. a name of *Minerva* among the *Arcadians*. *Cic.*

CŌRIAGINŌSUS (coriagio), a, um, adj. of 3 flicted with coriagio. *Veget.*

CŌRIAGŌ (corium), ñis, f. the sickness of cattle, when hide-bound. *Colum.*

CŌRIANDRATUM (coriandrum), i, n. 3 liquamen ex coriandro. *Apic.*

CŌRIANDRUM (κορίανδρον, κορίαννον and κορίανον), i, n. the herb coriander. *Colum.* and *Plin.*

CŌRIARIUS (corium), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to hides or leather. *Plin.* frutex, a shrub used in tanning, perhaps a sort of *rhus*. — ¶ *Coriarius*, ii, m. a tanner, currier, dresser of hides. *Plin.*

CŌRICŒUM, for *Coryceum*.

CŌRICILLUM, i, n. parvum corculum. *Petron.* Al. leg. corcillum; al. corycil- lam, *h. e. κορύκιον, sacculus, pera.*

CŌRIŪNÆ, æ, f. the name of a woman. There were three poetesses of this name. *Ovid.*

CORINTHIAS, ædis, f. an herb, same as *Menais*. *Plin.*

CŌRINTHŪS, and *CŌRINTHŌS*, i, f. Κόρινθος, Corinth, a famous city in the *Peloponnesus*, on the isthmus between the *Corinthian* (or *Crissæan*) and *Saronic gulfs*. It was taken and destroyed by *L. Mummius*. *Plin.* — *Horat.* Ep. 2. 1. 193. uses *Corinthus* for *vasa Corinthia*.

— Hence, *Corinthius*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to this city, *Corinthian*. *Liv.* sinus, now the gulf of *Lepanto*. *Plin.* columnæ, *h. e. of the Corinthian order*, having the altitude equal to nine times the greatest diameter. *Cic.* æs, *Corinthia brass*; a metal in great esteem, consisting of a mixture of gold, silver, and copper, of which vessels were made. Hence, *Cic.* *Corinthia vasa*, or, *Id.* *Corinthia (absol.)*. *Id.* *Corinthia supellex*. *Id.* opus. *Plin.* porticus, *h. e. having the capitals of its pillars of this composita.* — *Corinthii*, ñrum, the *Corinthians*. *Cic.* — Also, *Corinthiacus*, a, um, and *Corinthiensis*, e, adj. *Corinthian*. *Liv.* *Sinus Corinthiacus*. *Tacit.* *Corinthiense litus*. — *Corinthiarus*, ii, m. a dealer in *Corinthian brass* or vessels; a name given to *Augustus*, on account of his great fondness for such articles. *Sueton.* — *Corinthiarus* seems also to have been a person who had the care of the *Corinthian vessels* of the empress (*Augusta*). *Inscript.*

CŌRIŪLĪ, ñrum, m. a town of *Latium* on the borders of the *Polsci*. *Liv.* — Hence, the surname *Coriolanus*. *Liv.* — *Coriolani*, ñrum, the inhabitants. *Plin.* — ¶ *Coriolana pyra*, in *Plin.*, are *pyra corio lancea*.

CŌRIŪN (κόριον), i, n. same as *Chamepitys*, the herb ground pine or *St. John's wort*. *Plin.*

CORIPPUS, i, m. *Fl. Cresconius Corip-3 pus*, a grammarian and poet of the sixth century.

CŌRIS (κόρις), is, f. an herb, a species of hypericon. *Plin.*

CŌRIUM (κόριον), ii, n. the skin or hide of a beast; leather, δέρμα. *Cæs.* Intextere turres coriis. *Plin.* Perficere coria, to tan, dress. *Senec.* Corium forma publica percussum, quod usum numeratæ pecuniæ præstat, νόμισμα σκόνιον. *Gell.* Coria piscium. *Plaut.* Tres corios (as if from *corius*) contrivisti, *h. e. tria flagra*. — Hence, a bag or sack made of hide or leather. *Auct.* ad *Heran.*

— ¶ Of other things — Hence, in low language, the skin of a man. *Plaut.* Herus elephantii corio circumtectus est, non suo, *h. e. est crassi et stupidi ingenii*. *Id.* Fiet tibi puniceum corium, *h. e. with lashes*. *Id.* Concidere alicui corium, *h. e. tergum verberare, to tan his hide*. *Id.* Corium perdidit, *h. e. actum est de tergo meo*. *Martial.* Corio lu-

dere tuo, at your own expense or risk.

Apul. Ludis de alieno corio, *h. e. at an other's expense*. — Also, the bark of trees *Pallad.* Arboris corium prosciudere. — And, the skin, shell, or rind of fruits; as the chestnut, the fig, &c. *Vitruv.* Summum corium laterum sol acriter percoquit. *Id.* Coria parietum. *Id.* Unum corium arenæ inducere, *Plin.* — Also, more generally, crust, surface, covering. *Plin.* Coria terræ, cover, layer, plaster. *Id.* Corium nubium, layer, stratum. — ¶ Proverb. Canis assuetus corio, said of a person who has become inured to a vice, and does not easily abstain from it. Compare *Horat.* Ut canis a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto, *h. e. from a reeking hide*.

CŌRNELIUS, a, um, adj. a Roman family name (nomen). There were several families of this name, as the *Lentuli*, *Scipiones*, &c. — Of the *Cornelia* leges, there were as many as thirty; several of which were by *Sylla* the dictator; de *sicariis* et *veneficiis*; whence *Sueton.* *Cornelia leges*, *h. e. Sylla's laws* de *sicariis* et *veneficiis*; also, de *iudiciis*, by which they were transferred from the equites to the senators, &c. — Forum *Cornelium* or *Cornelii*, a town in Italy on the *Æmilian way*, now *Imola*. *Cic.* and *Plin.* — *Castra Cornelia*, or *Corneliāna*, a place in *Africa*, where *Scipio Africanus* the elder first pitched his camp. *Plin.* and *Cæs.* — Hence, *Cornelianus*, a, um, adj. *Cornelian*, of or pertaining to *Cornelius*. *Cic.* oratio, *h. e. for Cornelius*. *Cæs.* castra, see above.

CŌRNEŌLUS (dimin. from *corneus*), a, um, adj. of horn. *Cic.* Aures duos, et quasi corneolos habent introitus, multisque cum flexibus. — Figur. *Petron.*

Sed corneolus fuit: ætatem bene ferebat.

CŌRNESCŌ (cornu), is, n. 3. to grow into 2 horn, become horn. *Plin.*

CŌRNETUM (cornus), i, n. a place full of cornel-trees. *Varr.*

CŌRNEUS (cornu), a, um, adj. made of 3 horn, horn. *Cic.* Ibes, corneo proceroque rostro. *Virg.* Quarum altera (porta) cornea. *Plin.* pyxis. *Martial.* laterna. — ¶ Also, dry as horn, horny. *Plin.* Cornea videmus corpora piscatorum, *h. e. dry, tough*. *Id.* Cornei, *h. e. whose bones are solid, without marrow*. *Pers.* Neque enim mihi cornea fibra est, *h. e. a hard, unfeeling heart*. — ¶ Also, of the color of horn, white as horn. *Plin.* color.

— ¶ Also (from *cornus*), of the cornel-tree. *Virg.* Virgulta cornea. *Id.* hastilia.

CŌRNICEN (cornu & cano), ñis, m. he that blows a horn, a horn-blower, corneter. *Liv.* and *Juvenc.*

CŌRNICŌR (cornix), āris, dep. 1. to cauo 3 or chatter as a crow, κρόαω. *Pers.* Nescio quid tecum gæve cornicaris inepte.

CŌRNICŪLÆ (dimin. from *cornix*), æ, f. 3 a little crow. *Horat.*

CŌRNICŪLANS (corniculum), tis, adj. 3 horned. *Solin.* and *Ammian.* luna.

CŌRNICŪLARIS (Id.), ii, m. a soldier 2 who had been presented with a corniculum, and had thereby been promoted; hence, a sort of petty officer, a subaltern. *Sueton.* — Also, in the civil service, a sort of aid to a magistrate, an assistant, secretary, &c. *Cud.* Just.

CŌRNICŪLATŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. 3 horned. *Apul.*

CŌRNICŪLUM (dimin. from *cornu*), i, n. 2 a little horn. *Plin.* — Also, a small tu-act of horn. *Colana.* Lac caprinum per corniculum infundere faucibus. — ¶ Also, a kind of ornament presented by their general to soldiers, as a reward for good conduct, and said to have been worn in their helmets. *Liv.* — ¶ *Corniculum*, a town of *Latium*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Corniculānus*, a, um, adj. of, from, or pertaining to the same. *Liv.*

CŌRNICŪLŪS, i, m. the office of a cornicu- 2 larius. *Sueton.*

CŌRNYFRŌNS (cornu & frons), tis, adj. 3 having horns on the forehead. *Auct.* ap. *Nom.*

CŌRNIGER (cornu & gero), a, um, adj. 2 wearing or bearing horns, horned. *Cic.* in *Arat.* Corniger Taurus. *Virg.* Corniger fluvius, see *Corvus*. *Ovid.* Corniger Ammon, horned; because worshipped

under the form of a ram. — *¶* Cornigera, absol. sc. animalia, horned animals. *Plin.*

CORNIPES (cornu & pes), *ēdis*, adj. having hoofs hard as horn, with horny hoofs. *Virg.* Cornipedum equorum cursus. *Sil.* Cornipedem plantam. — Absol. Cornipes, a horse. *Sil.* and *Claudian.*

CORNIX (probably κορώνη), *īdis*, f. a crow. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* It is spoken of as very long-lived. *Horat.* and *Javēnal.* — *¶* Proverb. *Cic.* Cornicem oculis confingere, to be too wise for the wise; to overreach the prudent.

CORNŪ (κέρας), n. indeclin. in sing.; in plural, Cornua, um, ibus, a horn of a beast. *Cic.* and *Virg.* — Hence, the claw of a lobster or crab, the tooth of an elephant. *Plin.* — *Figur.* Plant. Cornua obvertere alicui, h. e. to attack. *So, Horat.* Tollere cornua in aliquem. — Also, the horny part of the hoof of an animal; the hoof. *Cato* and *Virg.* — *¶* Hence, what is made of horn. *Plaut.* Vulcanum in cornu gerere, in a horn lantern. *Virg.* Latice infundere cornu, tunnel of horn. *Horat.* Cornu bilibri instillare caulibus, an oil vessel. *Ovid.* Curvavit flexile cornu, bow. — *¶* *Figur.* boldness, courage, spirit. *Horat.* (ad amphoram) Adde cornua pauperi. *Ovid.* Tunc pauper cornua sumit. — *¶* On account of the resemblance; a horn to blow upon, a trumpet, (or this may have been so called because horns were the first trumpets). *Cic.* and *Horat.* — *Ivory.* *Martial.* Emptis ossibus Indicoque cornu. — Cornua lunæ, the horns of the moon. *Cic.* and *Virg.* — Cornua fluminis (whence corniger fluvius), the arms. *Virg.* — The wing of an army or fleet. *Cæs.* Hostium acies a sinistro cornu pulsa. *Sallust.* Equitatum omnem in cornibus locant. *Lucan.* Diductis extendunt cornua proris. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Cornua commovere disputationis tue, make the wings of your argument give way, h. e. refute it. — The conical eminence of the helmet in which was inserted a crest. *Virg.* and *Liv.* — Hair twisted so as to resemble a horn. *Javēnal.* — *¶* Also, every projecting extremity (especially when there are two of them). *Virg.* Cornua antennarum, the ends or points of the yards. *Ovid.* Flexum a cornibus arcum tendit, ends. *Liv.* Forte in cornu primus sedebat Casca, at a front corner. *So, Tacit.* Judicis assidebat in cornu tribunalis, at the extremity. *Stat.* Cornua Parnassi, peaks, tops. *Cæs.* in *Cic.* Ep. Cornu portus, point or pier. *Ovid.* Cornua terræ, projections, points, promontories. — So, in books, the projecting extremity of the stick around which they were rolled, which was often decorated. For the ancients rolled up their books, and when the stick (umbilicus) had been added, they were finished. *Martial.* Liber explicitus usque ad sua cornua. — In the harp (testudo), a sort of sounding board. *Cic.* — Also, a morbid excrescence on the forehead. *Horat.* — *¶* Cornu copie, horn of plenty, cornucopia, which signified fruitfulness and abundance. *Plaut.* and *Horat.* It is fabled to have been the horn of the goat which suckled Jupiter (see *Amalthæa*); according to others, the horn which Hercules broke off from the Achelous, which had been changed into a bull. — *¶* Cornus, us, m. *Cic.* *N. D.* 2, 59. Cornibus qui resonant. Also, *Plin.* — *¶* Cornum, i, n. *Varro* and *Scribon.* *Larg.*

CORNŪCŪPIÆ, and, more correctly, **CORNŪCŪPIÆ**. See *Corax*.

CORNŪARIŪS (cornu), ii, m. a maker of horns to blow on. *Pandect.*

CORNŪLUM (dimin. from cornu), i, n. a small horn. *Apic.*

CORNŪM (cornus), i, n. a cornel-berry; the fruit of the cornel-tree. *Virg.*

CORNŪS (cornu), i, f. the cornel-tree, κρᾶνείν; so called from its hard, horn-like wood. *Virg.* — *¶* Hence, what is made of this wood. *Virg.* volat Itala cornus, h. e. hasta ex cornu. *Stat.* Cornu (abl. 4 decl.) deprensus Achiva. — *¶* See, also, Cornu, near the end. *Ovid.* Torsit grave cornum (n. 2.).

CORNŪTŪS (cornu), a, um, adj. horned,

having horns. *Varro.* — *¶* *Figur.* *Hieronym.* Cornutus syllogismus, ut quocumque me verterem, strictius tenerem. — *¶* Cornutæ, arum, name of a sea-fish. *Plin.*

COROCOTTA. See *Crocotta*.

CORŪLLA (dimin. from corona), æ, f. a little crown; a chaplet, coronet. *Propert.* and *Catull.*

CORŪLLARIUM (corolla), ii, n. a small corona. *Plin.* — *¶* Hence, a gift, which consisted of a small wreath or garland; a small wreath or garland, for a present (to which may be referred the passage from *Plin.*). These wreaths were given, for instance, to distinguished actors, as a mark of satisfaction; afterwards a gift in money was substituted for it. — *¶* Also, every thing which is given over and above what is actually due; surplus, overplus, gratuity, douceur, &c. *Cic.* Ut esset, unde Apronio ad illos fructus arationum hoc corollarium nummorum adderetur. *Sueton.* Corollaria, et præmia alienis quoque muneribus de suo offerebat. *Senec.* Corollarium aspergere in diem se locanti. — *Figur.* a corollary, inference. *Arnob.*

CORŪNĀ (κορώνη), æ, f. a garland, wreath, στεφάνος, κορώνη. *Cic.* — These were often worn at feasts, *Cic.*; or were used on occasions of public joy, when not only were they worn by men, but placed upon houses, temples, the statues of the gods, &c. *Cic.*; and also at sacrifices. *Virg.* — A corona was also set up as a prize. *Sueton.* — Also, a wreath or garland given as a reward. *Nepos.* Honoris corona, a wreath of honour. — Hence, it is sometimes rendered, a crown; e. g. Corona triumphalis, a wreath of laurel, worn by the victorious general at his triumph: Civica, of oak-leaves, given to him who had saved the life of a citizen: Vallaris, given to him who first mounted or broke through the enemy's rampart: Muralis, to him who first mounted the wall of a besieged city: Castrensis, to him who first made his way into the enemy's camp: Navalis, to him who first boarded the ship of an enemy: Obisationalis, to the general who freed Romans from a blockade. — Corona aurea, sometimes to a triumphing general, and sometimes to one who had done a brave deed in war (*Liv.*), sometimes given to the gods, as to Jupiter. *Liv.* — *Figur.* reward, meed. *Virg.* Primam merui coronam. *Sil.* Spes prima coronæ. — Coronæ were also placed upon the dead, or carried before them. *Cic.* — It was probably the custom to place a wreath on the heads of enemies who had been taken prisoners, when they were offered for sale as slaves. Hence the phrases, Sub corona vendere, venire, and emere, *Cæs.* and *Liv.* (though this is otherwise explained). — *¶* There were two constellations, each of which bore the name of corona; the northern crown, called also cressa or gnossia corona, because it was placed in the heavens by Bacchus in honor of Ariadne. *Virg., Manil.* and *Ovid.*; and the southern crown. *Germanic.* Est et sine honore corona. — *¶* Also, whatever is circular like a wreath or crown, or which surrounds any thing, as that does the head. *Liv.* Corona circuli, h. e. rounding, round hole. *Hirt.* Corone (valli), h. e. circuit, compass (but this is otherwise explained. *Curt.* muri. *Plin.* montium, a circular chain of mountains. *Cato.* Circum coronas ulmos serito, h. e. circular mounds or dams, or the margins, circumferences. *Senec.* Corona, a halo about the moon. *Coluana.* Ungulæ, quibus coronæ superpositæ sunt, h. e. the crowns, the upper part of the hoof, next the hair. — In architecture, a projection, either at the top or middle of the walls. *Plin.* and *Vitruv.* Also, more strictly, a cornice; also, the corona, so called. *Vitruv.* — *¶* Also, a ring, or circle of men; for instance, standing round an orator, *Cic.*; or round an assembly of men, *Liv.* — Also, in war, a circular line formed of troops round a besieged city, line of circumsvallatio formed of troops. *Liv.* Non corona, sed operibus oppugnare urbem. *Curt.* Urbem corona ca-

pit. — Also, the circle of men who defend a wall or rampart. *Liv.* Corona vallum defendere.

CORŪNÆŪS, a, um, adj. belonging to the city Corone in Messenia. *Plin.*

CORŪNĀLIS (corona), e, adj. pertaining to a corona. *Apul.* Ut illa Medea totam domum, filiaque cum ipso senec flammis coronalibus deusserrat, h. e. corona aurea ex venenis facta.

CORŪNĀMEN (corono), inis, n. a wreath-ing, wreath, garland. *Apul.*

CORŪNĀMENTUM (Id.), i, n. flowers or leaves to make garlands of. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a wreath, garland. *Tertull.*

CORŪNĀRIŪS (corona), a, um, adjective belonging or pertaining to a wreath, &c. suitable for making wreaths, crowns, circular shapes. *Plin.* Anemonæ coronariæ, h. e. used in making wreaths or garlands. *Id.* Coronarius nature lusus, h. e. in making wreaths. *Vitruv.* Coronarium opus, the making of a golden crown. *Id.* Coronaria opera, coronices, ornamental projections. *Plin.* Coronarium æs Cyprinum, h. e. coronis faciendis aptum. — Hence, Aurum coronarium, gold (or money) contributed by the inhabitants of a province, to furnish the emperor with a golden crown. Though this was properly a voluntary gift, it was so usual that it came to be considered as a debt, and was sometimes little better than an exaction, especially when obtained only under pretence of a golden crown. *Cic.* — *¶* Coronarius, ii, m. a maker of wreaths or coronets, or one who deals in them; Coronaria, a woman who did the same. *Gell.*

CORŪNĀTOR (corono), ōris, m. a crown-3 cr. *Augustin.*

CORŪNĒA, æ, f. a city in Bæotia, of which only the ruins remain. *Nepos.* — Hence, Coronæus, a, um, and Coronensis, e, adj. of or pertaining to the same. *Liv.*

CORŪNĒOLA (dimin. from corona), æ, f. a kind of autumnal rose. *Plin.*

CORŪNEUS (τρῑς), ēi and ēos, m. father of Coronis, who was turned into a crow (cornix).

CORŪNIS (κορωνίς), īdis, f. a mark or 3 sign made by a flourish of the pen, which writers used to place at the end of a book or section; hence, close, end. *Martial.* Liber sera coronide longus. — *¶* As a proper name, the mother of Æsculapius. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Ovid.* Coronides, æ, m. Æsculapius. — *¶* Also, the daughter of Cronæus, turned by Pallas into a crow. *Ovid.*

CORŪNŌ (corona), as, avi, atum, a. l. to crown, wreath, στεφανῶν. *Cic.* Epulæ, quas inibant coronati, crowned with garlands. *Plin.* victores olea. *Horat.* Coronari Olympia, h. e. in Olympiis. *Sueton.* Coronare comediam, to crown the author of the comedy. *Id.* Coronatus de oratoribus, h. e. who had won the palm among the orators. *Virg.* Cratera coronant, and Vina coronant, h. e. crown, adorn with a wreath; or as others think, fill high, fill to the brim. *Stat.* Comæ coronato recubantes auro, h. e. in aurea pyxide, inquam aurea corona. — *¶* Also, to gird, surround, invest, hem in. *Virg.* omnem aditum custode. *Propert.* castra humo. *Lucret.* Pluma columbarum cervices circum, collumque coronat. *Vitruv.* Stellæ circum solis radios, solem ipsum, uti centrum, itineribus coronantes, h. e. revolving round. — *¶* Also, to adorn, set off. *Plin.* Coronari nomine novo.

CORŪNŌPŪS (κορωνόπους), ōdis, crow's-foot, buck's-horn plantain. *Plin.*

CORŪNŪLĀ (dimin. from corona), æ, f. the crown on the hoofs of horses. *Veget.*

CORPŪRĀLIS (corpus), e, adj. having 2 body or substance, bodily, corporeal. *Senec.* Dicimus, quedam corporalia esse, quedam incorporalia. *Pandect.* Corporalia pignora, h. e. material; opposed to nomina and jura. — *¶* Also, belonging or relating to the body, bodily, corporeal. *Gell.* Bona corporalia et externa. *Senec.* Vitia corporalia, ailments, indispositions. *Pandect.* Corporalis possessio, h. e. cum res ipsa possidetur. *Priscian.* Corporale nomen, h. e. of that which has a body; as, homo.

CORPŪRĀLITAS (corporalis), atis, f.

corporality, bodily nature, σωματότης. *Tertull.* 3

CORPORALITER (Id.), adv. corporally, 3 bodily. *Pandect.* Servus corporaliter pignori datus.

CORPORASCŌ (corpus), is, n. 3. to become body. *Cloud. Mamert.*

CORPORATŪS (corporo), ōnis, f. corporality, assumption of a body. *Tertull.*

CORPORATIVŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. good for the body, nourishing the body. *Cælar.*

CORPORATŪRA (Id.), æ, f. quality of the body, make of the body. *Vitruv.* and *Colom.*

CORPORATŪS, a, um. See *Corporo*.

CORPŌREŪS (corpus), a, um, adj. corporal, corporeal, having a body, material. *Cic.* Corporeum, et adspectabile omne necesse est esse, quod natum est. *Lucret.*

Ergo corporeum naturam animi esse, necesse est, Corporeis quoniam telis, ictuque laborat. — *¶* Also, relating to the body, bodily. *Virg.* pestes. — *¶* Also, fleshy, of flesh. *Ovid.*

Corporeus humerus. *Plin.* Insigne gallinaceis corporeum, h. e. the crest.

CORPŌRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to furnish with a body. — Hence, *Cic.* Mundus est corporatus, bodily, material. *Lactant.*

Is igitur corporatus est, ossumed a body. *Tertull.* Mundus diversitatis corporatus, h. e. made up, composed. — *¶* Also, to make into body; hence, *Corporari*, to become body. *Plin.*

— *¶* Also, to kill. *Enn.* ap. *Non.*

CORPŌRŌSŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as 3 *Corpulentus*. *Cælar.*

CORPŌLENTĪA (corpulentus), æ, f. corpulence, corpulency, bulkiness of body, grossness of habit. *Plin.*

CORPŌLENTŪS (corpus), a, um, adj. in good keep, fleshy, bulky, gross, fat. *Plaut.* Corpulentior videre atque habitior. *Colom.* Nitidum, et hilare, et corpulentum pecus. *Gell.* Pingit homo et corpulentus.

CORPŌS (κορπός, *Æol.* κορπός), ōris, n. a body, solid substance, any thing material; mass, substance, σῶμα. *Cic.* Atomos, quas appellat, id est individua corpora. *Ovid.* Quot haberet corpora pulvis, tot mihi natales, &c. *Lucret.* Corpus ferri. *Id.* Nubes corpore condenso. *Plin.*

Uva fert omnium corporum suorum acinos, h. e. of all the shoots or slips which have grown together on one stock. — Especially, the body. *Cic.* Nec gaudere quicquam nisi propter corpus, nec dolore. *Scribon.* *Larg.* Ad corpus pellem caninam habere, next to the skin. —

Also, the flesh alone. *Cic.* Ossa subjecta corpori. *Id.* Vires et corpus animi, my strength and flesh. *Phædr.* Corpus facere, to gain flesh, grow fat. *Cels.* (of food) Corpus facere, to make to grow, nourish. — Also, for pudenda. *Liv.*

Corpus vulgare. *Phædr.* Amissum corpus, h. e. testiculi. — Corpus stands also for the person, in respect of civil liberty, life, or death. *Sallust.* Corpora nostra, our persons. *Liv.* Libera corpora restitui. *Curt.* In illo corpore posita est victoria, that individual. *Ovid.* Fidisima corpora. *So, Virg.* Delecta virum corpora. — Also, the shades of the dead. *Virg.* (Charon) Subvectat corpora cymba. — Also, a corpse. *Liv.* Corpus exsequiis caruit. — Figur. *Quintil.*

Corpus eloquentiæ. *Id.* Ut quasi in corpus eant, gain flesh, h. e. richness of expression. — Also, *Plin.* Corpus arboris, h. e. the wood itself, all but the bark. — *¶* Also, the uniting or connecting of several things into a whole; the whole which is made up of several things. *Cic.* A principio conjunctionis usque ad reditum nostrum, videtur mihi modicum quoddam corpus confici posse, h. e. book. *Virg.* Toto certatum est corpore regni, all the forces, whole strength, united resources. *Pandect.*

Corpus Homerici, the works of Homer. *Senec.* Corpora ignotorum auctorum conquirere. *Pandect.* Corpora rationum, books of accounts. *Cod. Just.*

Corpus Juris. *Pandect.* patrimonii, the whole, sum total. *So, Id.* Omnia corpora hereditatis. — Also, a body, made up of different individuals, a community,

body politic, people, legion, corps, division, &c. *Liv.* Corpus nullum civitatis, nec Senatus, nec plebis concilium esse. *Justin.* Fiunt de uno populo duo corpora. *Id.* Unus de corpore militum. *Liv.* Qui et ipsi ejusdem corporis erant, h. e. of the same rank. *Id.* Sabini sui corporis creari regem volebant, h. e. from amongst themselves. *Pandect.* Collegium, vel corpus fabrorum, et naviculariorum, a fraternity.

CORPŪSCŪLUM (dimin. from corpus), 1 i, n. a little body, porticle of matter, atom, corpuscle; the body, spoken of slightly; also, a small collection. *Cic.*, *Juven.* and *Justin.*

CORRADŌ (con & rado), is, āsi, āsum, 3 a. 3. to scrape or rake together, scrape off, σκαρπῶ. *Pandect.* Si tectorium quod induxeris, picturasque corradere velis. *Lucret.* Vortex conradens ex aere semina nubes. — Figur. to scrape together. *Tereut.* minas decem alicunde. *Pandect.* eam summan. *Tereut.* Corras omnia, sc. vasa, vestimenta, &c.

CORRĀSŪS, a, um, particip. from corradō.

CORRĀTIONĀLITĀS (con & ratio), ātis, 3 f. h. e. analogia. *Augustin.*

CORRECTŌ (corrigō), ōnis, f. a correcting, amending, settling to rights; a correction. *Cic.* Hæc est correctio philosophia veteris, et emendatio. *Sucton.* Correctio morum. — Also, correction, reproof. *Cic.* Delicto dolere, correctione gaudere. — *¶* Among rhetoricians, a figure of speech, by which the speaker takes back some word or expression, and substitutes a stronger; correction, μετάνοια, ἐπιδόσεις; in introducing which immo is often used. *Cic.*

CORRECTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who sets 1 right, a corrector, amender. *Cic.* O præclarum correctorem atque emendatorem nostræ civitatis! *Horat.* Asperitatis et invidia corrector. *Liv.* Usus est legum corrector. — Also, absol., a teacher of morals. *Horat.* — *¶* Under the emperors, a sort of governor, as of a province, whose office was called *Correctura*. *Pandect.*

CORRECTŪRĀ, f. See *Corrector*. *Au-3 rel. Viet.*

CORRECTŪS, a, um, particip. from corrigō. — *¶* Adj. improved, amended, corrected. *Gell.* Ut is, qui fortuito deliquit, attentior fiat, correctiorque.

CORRECŪMBŌ (con & recumbo), is, n. 3. to lie down or recline with. *Tertull.*

CORREGNŌ (con & regno), as, n. 1. to 3 reign or rule with. *Tertull.*

CORREPŌ (con & repo), is, psi, ptum, n. 3. 1 to creep together, to creep or slink into a place, εἰσέρπειν, ὑφέρπειν. *Varr.* Omnes patresfamilie intra muros correpimus. *Cic.* Occulte in aliquam onerariam corrependum. *Id.* Quod in dumeta correpitis, you creep into brambles, h. e. get inextricably involved. — *¶* Figur. *Lucret.* Conrepunt mentes a pavore, shrink together.

CORREPTĒ (correptus), adverb, shortly; 3 of the quantity of a syllable. *Gell.* Ducto correpte dicimus. *Ovid.* Correptus exit.

CORREPTŪS (corripio), ōnis, f. a seizing, laying hold of. *Gell.* Vindicia, id est correptio manus in re atque in loco presentis. — Hence, *Scribon.* *Larg.* In ipsa correptione uti oportet ea antidoto, h. e. cum morbus corripit. — *¶* Also, a shortening. *Vitruv.* Correptiones dierum, aut crescentiæ. — Hence, of a syllable, a shortening, shortness, opposed to protraction. — *¶* Also, blame, reprehension, reproof. *Tertull.*

CORREPTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a reprover, 3 blamer, rebuker. *Senec.*

CORREPTŪS, a, um, particip. from corripio. — *¶* Adj. short. *Quintil.* syllaba.

CORREUS. See *Conreus*.

CORRĪDEŌ (con & rideo), es, n. 2. to 3 laugh or smile together, συγχεῖν. *Augustin.* Colloqui et corriderē. — Figur. *Lucret.* Omnia confident, correpta luce diei.

CORRIGĪA (perhaps corrigio), æ, f. the thong of a shoe. *Cic.* Abruptio corrigiæ. *Plin.* Corrigia canina, h. e. ex corio canis.

CORRIGŌ (con & rego), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. to set right, make straight what was crooked, to set upright what was inverted, κατὰρθῶ. *Cic.* Ea, quæ corrigere vult, mihi quidem depravare videtur. *August.* ap. *Macrob.* corpus informe. *Lir.* eursum. *Plin.* se, h. e. to become straight. *Petron.* Phialam contusam malleo corrigere. *Plin.* vulvas conversas. *Sucton.* malas labentes, h. e. to raise the falling jaw and shut the gaping mouth of a dead person. — *¶* Figur. to amend, correct, reform, set right. *Cic.* Cursu corrigere tarditatem. *Id.* fragm. errorem pōnitendo. *Id.* vitium legis. *Id.* Petivit, ut eam orationem corrigerem, antequam ederet, revise, correct. *Id.* Corrige sententiam alicujus, to moderate, mitigate, change in any part. *Plaut.* Quin eum adolescentem, quem corruptum esse vides, restituis? quin ad frigem corrigis? — *¶* Also, to soften, correct the asperity of. *Plin.* vina. — *¶* Also, to heal, remedy. *Plin.* maciem corporis.

CORRĪPŌ (con & rapio), is, ipui, eptum, a. 3. to take or catch together; of any quick or violent motion or action; hence, to snatch or hurry away, set in rapid motion. *Virg.* and *Plaut.* Corripere se, to catch one's self together, when one, for instance, wishes to proceed rapidly; to set one's self in motion, start. *Tereut.* Me intro corripui timidus, hastened in, ran in. *Id.* Corripuit de repente tacitus sese ad filiam, betook himself. *Id.* se inde, make his way thence, make off. — *So, Virg.* Corripio corpus e stratis, I start from my bed. *Stat.* Correeta sinus, h. e. girt up, having the garment gathered up. — *¶* Also, eagerly to lay hold of, seize hastily, snatch up. *Cic.* Hominem corripui jussit. *Virg.* caesariem hostis. *Vellei.* Universa Pannonia arma corripuit, took up arms. *Virg.* offam objectam, snatch up. *Id.* arcum manu. *Phædr.* aliquid dente. *Virg.* Flamma corripuit tabulas. — Hence, *Tacit.* Neque cunctatur, quin proximas præfecturas corripuit, attack, seize. *Lucret.* Omnia corident correpta luce diei, being rapidly caught. — Also, *Virg.* Corripere viam, h. e. to start quickly. *Id.* Repente corripuit spatia, start in the race, as it were, lay hold of, seize the space. *Id.* præcipiti certamine campum. *Horat.* Tarda necessitas corripuit gradum, hastened its pace. *But, Virg.* Corripere medium spatium, hastily traverse. — Hence, to attack, seize; especially of misfortune or disease, which falls suddenly upon one. *Virg.* Morbi corripuit corpora. *Sucton.* Decessit paralyti, altero die, quam correptus est, was taken. *Plin.* Ep. Corripit pedum dolore. *Cels.* Corripit morbis. *Curt.* Subita morte correptus, carried off by a sudden death. *Hence, Ovid.* Corrupta cupidine, seized with desire. *Id.* militiæ, h. e. amore militiæ. *Sucton.* Correptus misericordia, touched with pity. *Gell.* ira, seized. — Figur. *Virg.* Hunc plausus hiantem corripuit, h. e. cepit, has seized his attention, occupied him. — *¶* Also, to carry away to trial, to accuse, bring to trial. *Tacit.* aliquem accusatione. *Id.* A delatoribus corripitur. — *¶* Also, to make away with, carry off, purloin. *Cic.* pecunias. *Virg.* sacrum effigiem. *Lental.* in *Cic.* Ep. vectigalia. — Hence, *Justin.* præmia communis victoriæ, to carry off, bear away. — *¶* Also, to chide, reprove, rebuke. *Cas.* Convicio consulis correpti. *Ovid.* Corripere peccata sodalis. *Sucton.* adulationes gravissimo edicto. — *¶* Also, to reduce, contract, abridge, shorten, limit. *Sucton.* singulos a septenis spatiis ad quina. *Id.* impensas ludorum. *Ovid.* Corripit moras, shorten, cut off; or prevent. *Quintil.* verba, to abbreviate, e. g. by aphæresis, syncope or apocope. *Gell.* præpositionem, to pronounce short, shorten. — Hence, *Quintil.* Syllaba correpta, a short syllable.

CORRĪVĀLIS (con & rivalis), and **CŌN-3 RĪVĀLIS**, a rival, competitor; same as *Rivalis*. *Quintil.* declam.

CORRĪVĀTŪS (corrivo), ōnis, f. the bringing of water together into one stream. *Plin.*

CORRĪVŌ (con & rivus), as, āvi, ātum,

C. I. to turn several streams into one, to form from several streams; Passive, to flow or run together, be collected. 2 Pandeet. Corrivare aquam. Plin. Damnosus torrentes corrivantur. Id. Tiberis corrivatus piscinis. Senec. Venæ aquarum, ex quibus corrivatis flumina effici possunt. — ¶ Plin. 6, 16. Corrivare flumen, seems to mean, to divide into streams, and draw off in different directions, to water the fields.

CORROBORAMENTUM (corroboro), i, n. 3 a means of strengthening, a support. Lactant.

CORROBORO (con & roboro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make strong, strengthen, invigorate, confirm, ἐπιρροῦναι, κραταῖον, ἰσχυρῶς. Cic. Cum puerilis tua vox se corroboravit. Plin. Carduus stomachum corroborat. Id. Cerebrum corroboratur. Sueton. Militem assiduo opere corroborare. — Figur. Cic. conjuramentum nascentem. Id. Meis usque eo philosophiam ipsam corroborat, ut virtutem efficiat. — Hence, Corroboratus, a, um, that has reached its strength, become strong. Cic. ætas, h. e. of a man. Id. audacia.

CORRODO (con & rodo), is, ōsi, ōsum, a. 1. 3. to gnaw, gnaw up, eat away. Cic. and Juvenal.

CORROGO (con & rogo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to bring or get together by entreaty, seek up and down; or simply, to get together, collect, συλλεγεῖν. Cic. Ipse suos necessarios ab atris Liciniis et a faucibus macelli corrogat. Plin. Ep. Corrogare auditores. Cic. Nimmulus corrogatus de nepotum donis, h. e. collected. So, Cæs. Corrogata pecunia ad usus necessarios. Auct. ad Herenn. Carhunculos corrogare, h. e. coll. — ¶ Also, to take together. Liv. Vela ex navibus corrogari jussit.

CORROSO, a, um, particip. from corrodo. **CORROTUNDO** (con & rotundo), as, āvi, 2 ātum, a. 1. to make round. Senec. Grando corrotundatur. Petron. Terra quasi ovum corrotundata. — ¶ Also, to collect together, heap together. Petron. Uno cursu centies sestertium corrotundavi.

CORRŪDA, w, f. the herb wild spurge, ἄγρος, ἀσπράγος. Cato and Colum.

CORRUGIS (con & rugo), e, adj. having 3 wrinkles or folds. Menesias.

CORRUGO (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 2 contract into wrinkles; to wrinkle, ῥιτίδουαι. Colum. In tabulato corrigari olivani, minoremque fieri. Horat. Sordida mappa corruget nares, h. e. make you draw up your nose.

CORRUGOS, i, m. canal, water-ditch. Plin.

2 Corrugos vocant: a corrivatione credo.

CORRŪPŌ, and **CORŪPŌ** (con & rumpo), is, āpi, uptum, a. 3. properly, to tear apart; hence, to waste, impair, mar, spoil, damage, hurt, injure, destroy, corrupt, διαφθεῖν, ἀμύλπτω, ἀμύλπω. Cic. mores civitatis. Cæs. frumentum. Sallust. prædam. Plaut. oculos lacrimis. Liv. equos. Ovid. spem. — Hence, Corrupti, to be spoilt, corrupted, destroyed. Terent. prandium corruptum. Cic. Conclusa aqua facile corruptum, soon spoils. Tacit. Humor ex hordeo aut frumento corruptus, fermented. Cic. literas publicas, forged. — ¶ Also, to seduce, bribe, corrupt. Cic. and Nep. aliquem pecunia. Cic. aliquem pretio (or without pretio). Ovid. virginem.

CORRUO (con & ruo), is, ui, n. and a. 3. to rush together. Curt. Accipitres rostris inter se corruunt. So, Senec. Violentius semper ex necessitate, quam ex virtute corruit (impers.). — ¶ Also, to fall down, fall, συμπίπτω. Cic. Si ædes ex corruerunt, vitium fecerunt. Id. Tabernæ mihi due corruerunt. Id. oppida. Id. Pæne ille timore, ego risu corruui. Plin. Corruens morbo comitali. — Figur. Cic. Si nunc meo facto et tu et omnes mei corruistis. Id. Lacedæmoniorum opes corruerunt. Id. Antiochi ista corruent universa, will fall to the ground. — ¶ Transitive, to bring to the ground, overthrow. Lucr. Corruere hanc rerum violento turbine summum. — ¶ Also, to heap together. Plaut. Ibi me corruere posse, aiebas, divitias.

CORRŪPTĒ (corruptus), adv. corruptly, 1 depravedly, viciously. Cic. De quibus neque depravate judicant, neque corrupte, h. e. quasi accepta pecunia. Ascon. Corruptissime judicare. Senec. Multa facunde explicuit, corruptus, quam Fabianus, sed dulcius.

CORRŪPTĒLĀ (corumpo), æ, f. what corrupts, contaminates, or ruins; a bane; mischief, corruption. Cic. Melius etiam, quod largitionem, corruptelam dixit esse. Id. Mores cantus dulcedine corruptelae depravantur. Id. Irretire adolescentulum illecebris corruptelarum, h. e. voluptatum. Id. Ista corruptela servi, si non modo impunita fuerit, &c. h. e. crimen, quo quis servum alienum corrumpit. Id. In corruptelis mulierum, h. e. in mulieribus corrupendis. Cic. Corruptela iudicii. — ¶ Also, debauchery. Cic. Stupra dico, et corruptelas, et adulteria, incesta denique. Sueton. Famosus corruptelis, adulteriisque. — ¶ Also, a corrupter, debaucher. Terent. Corruptela nostrum liberum. — ¶ Also, a place of debauchery or ruin, as, a gaming house, a brothel. Frontin. and Plant.

CORRŪPTIBILIS (Id.), e, adj. corruptible, liable to decay. Lactant.

CORRŪPTIBILITAS (corruptibilis), ātis, 3 f. corruptibility, corruptibleness. Tertull.

CORRŪPTIO (corumpo), ōnis, f. a corrupting, corruption; what corrupts, depraves, or contaminates. Cic.

CORRŪPTIVŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. corruptible, liable to decay. Tertull.

CORRŪPTOR (Id.), ōris, m. a corrupter, ruiner, destroyer, seducer. Cic. juvenutis. Sueton. Corruptores Vestalium, debauchers. Plaut. Amor latebricola-rum hominum corruptor. Cic. Corruptor Senatus. Sallust. victorie.

CORRŪPTORIŌS (corruptor), a, um, adj. 3 corruptible, corruptibilis. Tertull. and Marcion.

CORRŪPTRIX (Id.), icis, f. she that corrupts or destroys. Cic. Tam depravatis moribus, tam corruptrice provincia. Ammian. Licentia rerum corruptrix et morum.

CORRŪPTŌS, a, um, particip. from corumpo. — ¶ Adj. spoiled, ruined, bad, corrupt, depraved. Horat. Iter longum et factum corruptius imbr. Mart. Aqua corruptior et salsior, somewhat foul and brackish. Cæs. Corrupti macie equi, wasted away. Cic. in orat. Philippi contra Lepid. Ad eum concurrere homines omnium ordinum corruptissimi, the most depraved of every rank. Horat. Corruptus iudex male verum examinat, corrupt.

CORS. See Chors.

CORSĀ (κόρα), æ, f. plur. Corsic, ārum, the garnishing of porches or doors, fascia antepagmenti, h. e. ornamentum in modum fasciæ, quod in ostiorum antepagmentis fieri solet. Vitruv.

CORSĀLVIVM, ii, n. an herb; same as Salvia. Apul.

CORSICĀ, w, f. Κορική, Κύπρος, the island Corsica, near Italy; said to abound in honey, but bitter and poisonous. Plin. — Hence, Corsicus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Corsien, Corsican. Ovid. Corsica apis. Plin. cera. Senec. mare. — And Corsicanus, a, um, adj. the same. Solin. — Also, Corsus, a, um, adj. the same. Ovid. — Corsi, ōrum, the Corsicans. Liv. and Plin. — Corsici seems to have been derived from Corsi, rather than the reverse.

CORSŌDEŌS (κορσίδης, like hñir), is, m. a precious stone. Plin.

CORTĒX (unc.), icis, m. and with poets sometimes f. the rind, shell, or external hard covering of any thing, φλοιός. Of trees, the bark. Cic. — Plin. glandis. Id. nucum, nutshell. Id. testudinum. Id. plalangiorum, h. e. the skin. Vitruv. ovi, h. e. the shell. Plin. rosæ. — Particularly the bark of the cork-tree, cork. Virg. and Colum. — Horat. Levior cortice, h. e. fickle, inconstant. Cork was made use of in swimming. Hence, Id. Nare sine cortice, h. e. not to be in need of any assistance. The bark of the cork-tree was also used for stopples. Id. — ¶ Figur. the exterior, covering, integument. Varr.

CORTICĀTŌS (cortex), a, um, adj. cover-

ed with bark, having a bark, corticem habens. Pallad. and Colum. 2

CORTICEŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. of bark, φλοιώδης. Varr. and Plin. — ¶ Also, Corticulus is read.

CORTICŌSŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. having a thick bark. Plin. Radix crassa et corticosa. Id. Tus, quod in arbore hæsit, ferro depectitur: ideo corticosum, h. e. admixtum habet corticem.

CORTICŪLĀ (dimin. of cortex), æ, f. a light or thin bark. Colum.

CORTINA (unc.), æ, f. a caldron, kettle,

2 λέβης. Used for various purposes; as, to dye wool in. Plin. — Also, set under to receive the oil, when the olives were pressed. Cato. This vessel was perhaps three-footed, or placed on a tripod. — ¶ Also, the tripod from which the priestess of Apollo delivered the responses, χροστήριον. Virg. Phæbi cortina. Suet. Aureas cortinas Apollini Palatino dedicavit, golden vessels supported on three feet, or tripods. — ¶ Also, any cavity, circle, or arch. Scæver. in Ætæa. theatri. Auct. Dial. de Orat. the circle formed by the spectators.

CORTINĀLIS (cortina), e, adj. relating to a caldron. Colum. Cortinale, the place where kettles, caldrons, and cooking utensils were kept.

CORTINIUS. See Gortynius.

CORTINŪLĀ (dimin. of cortina), æ, f. a 3 small cortina. Ammian.

CORTŌNX, æ, f. a town of Etruria. Hence, Cortonensis, e, adj. of or pertaining to Cortona. Liv. montes, near Cortona. — Cortonenses, the inhabitants of Cortona. Plin.

CORŪLUS. Same as Corylus.

CORUS. See Caurus.

CORŪSCĀMEN (corusco), inis, n. a glittering. Apul.

CORŪSCATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a quick vibration of light, flash, coruscation, ἀστράπη. Solin.

CORŪSCŌ (coruscus), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to quiver, vibrate, be agitated with a tremulous motion. Virg. pennis. Juvenal. Coruscant abies. — Also, to glitter, glitter, flash, shine, lighten, ἀστράπτω, στίλβω. Virg. — ¶ Also, to move rapidly, to hurl, shake, brandish. Virg. Gasa coruscant manu.

CORŪSCŌS (unc.), a, um, adj. tremulous, 3 waving, moving. Virg. ilices. — ¶ Also, glistening, glittering, flashing, shining, bright, resplendent, brilliant, coruscant. Virg. and Horat.

CORUSSO. See Conisco.

CORVINŌS (corvus), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a raven. Plin. ovum. Apul. nigredo, blackness, like that of a raven.

CORVŌS (unc.), i, in. a raven. Liv. — ¶ Hence, from resemblance, a grapple-iron, grapple, machine used in naval engagements. Curt. — Also, a surgeon's instrument. Cels. — Also, a sort of battering-ram. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, a constellation. Vitruv. — ¶ A kind of sea-fish. Plin. According to some, a sea-swallow (Trigla hirundo, L.). — ¶ Also, a Roman surname.

CORYBANTES. See Corybas.

CORYBANTĪŌS (Κορυβαντικός), a, um, 3 adj. Corybantian. Virg.

CORYBĀS (κορύβας), antis, m. a priest of Cybele. Claudian. Generally only used in the plural, Corybantes, the priests of Cybele, who made a great noise at the celebration of their festivals, and behaved as if delirious. Horat.

CORYCEUM (κορυκεῖον), i, n. same as

2 Sphæisterium. Vitruv.

CORYCIS (κορυκίς), idis, f. adj. Corycian.

3 Orid. nymphæ, h. e. habitantes in antro Corycio.

CORYCIŌS (Κορυκίος), a, um, adj. belonging to the nymph Corycia, called after her. Stat. antrum, at the foot of Parnassus. — Hence, Ovid. nymphæ, h. e. perhaps the Muses. — ¶ Also, at, of, or near the mountain and town of Corycus in Cilicia. Horat. and Curt. — Martial. nimbus, h. e. saffron.

CORYCŌS, and **CORYCŌS** (Κορύκις), i, m. a promontory of Cilicia, with a town of the same name, now Curco. Plin. — ¶ Also, a mountain of Crete, with a town called Corycum. Plin.

CORYLETŪM (corylus), i, n. a place where 3 hazels grow, copse of hazel-trees. Ovid.

CÖRÿLÖS (κόρυλος), i, f. a hazel or filbert-tree. *Virg.*
CÖRÿMBIFER (corymbus & fero), a, um, 3 adj. bearing clusters of ivy-berries. *Ovid.*
CÖRÿMBITES (κορυμβίτης), æ, m. a species of the herb tithymalus. *Plin.*
CÖRÿMBIUM (κορυμβιον), i, n. ornamental hair dressed in the shape of a cluster of ivy-berries. *Petron.*
CÖRÿMBOS (κορυμβος), i, m. a bunch or cluster of ivy-berries. *Virg.* and *Plin.* and of the fruits or flowers of stimilar shrubs and plants. *Plin. ferulae. Colum.* of an artichoke. — ¶ Also, the extreme projecting parts of the prow and stern of a ship, which used to be variously adorned. *Valer. Flacc.*
CÖRÿPIHEOS (κορυφαίος), i, m. a chief, 1 leader, head, principal, coryphaeus. *Cic.*
CÖRÿPIASIA (unc.), æ, f. a name of *Mi-3 nerva. Arnob.*
CÖRÿTHIÖS (κόρυθος), i, f. a town of Etruria, same as *Cortoa. Virg.* — ¶ Also, m. the founder of the town of *Cortona. Virg.*
CÖRÿTÖS, and **CÖRÿTÖS** (κορυτός), 3 i, m. a quiver, bow-case. *Virg.* — Also, an arrow. *Stat.*
CÖRÿZÄ (κόρυζα), æ, f. a running catarrh. 3 *Cal. Aurelian.*
CÖS, cötis, f. any hard stone; a flint-stone. *Liv. Novacula cotem discindere. Curt.* *Invie cotes. Virg. Duris cotibus.* — ¶ Also, a cliff, rock. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a chertstone. *Cic., Horat. and Plin.*
CÖS, an island. See *Coos.*
CÖSÄ, or **CÖSSÄ**, æ, f. or **CÖSÆ**, ærum, a town of Etruria. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, a town of Lucania in Lower Italy. *Cæs.* — Hence, *Cösänus*, a, um. *Cic.*
CÖSMETÄ (κοσμήτρια), æ, f. she that 3 adorns. — So the female slaves of Roman ladies were called, whose business was to dress their mistresses, paint their eyebrows, cleanse their teeth, &c. *Juvenal.*
CÖSMIANÖS (Cosmus), a, um, adj. pertaining to Cosmus, a famous dealer in ointments; called after him, made by him, &c. *Cic. Martial.*
CÖSMICÖS, or **CÖSMICÖS** (κοσμικός), 3 a, um, adj. of the world, belonging to it; a citizen of the world. *Martial.*
CÖSMÖGRAPHIÖS (κοσμογράφος), i, m. a 3 cosmographer, one who writes a description of the world. *Messala Corvin.*
CÖSMÖS, i, m. a famous manufacturer of, and dealer in ointments; perhaps also, a person voluptuous in the use of them. *Juvenal.*
COSSA. See *Cosa.*
CÖSSIM, or **CÖXIM** (coxa), adverb, on 3 both the hips, c. g. to sit. *Apul.*
CÖSSIS (unc.), f. and **CÖSSÖS**, i, m. a worm that was found under the bark of oaks, and fed with meal by the Romans, κίς, κίος, σρίψ. *Plin.*
CÖSSIRÄ, **CÖSÿRÄ**, and **CÖSÜRÄ** (κόσσυρος), æ, f. now *Paatalaria*, an island between Sicily and Africa. *Ovid.*
CÖSTÄ (unc.), æ, f. a rib, σπάση. *Virg.* and *Cels.* — Also, figur. *Virg. aheni, h. e. side. Plin. navium.*
CÖSTAMÖMUM (κόστος and ἄμωμον), i, n. an aromatic plant. *Pandect.*
CÖSTÄTÖS (costa), a, um, adj. having 3 ribs. *Varr.*
CÖSTUM, i, n. or **CÖSTÖS**, or **CÖSTÖS** (κόστος), i, f. an Indian shrub, which yielded a fragrant ointment (*Costus arabicus*, L.). *Plin.*
CÖTXÄ. See *Cottana.*
CÖTÄRIÖS, or **CÖTÖRIÖS** (cos), a, um, adj. e. g. cotaria (cotoria), a quarry out of which they dig whetstones. *Pandect.*
CÖTHÖN (κόθων), önis, m. and **CÖTHÖN-UM**, i, n. either an island near Carthage and Hadrumetum, or a harbor formed by it, or both. *Auct. B. Afric.* — ¶ Also, an island near the *Peloponnesus. Plin.*
CÖTHERNÄTÖ (cothurnus), önis, f. a 3 tragic performance. *Tertull.*
CÖTHERNÄTÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. wearing buskins. Hence, superior to, or exalted above others, as in rank or dignity. *Ovid.* — In poetry. *Martial.* — ¶ Also, tragic. *Lactuat. scelera. Ovid. Lycophron.*
CÖTHERNÖS (κόθορνος), i, m. a buskin. There were two kinds of cothurnus in

use among the ancients. One of them, worn by hunters, was a kind of shoes reaching up to the middle of the calf, and laced tight by means of thongs, to protect the foot and ankle, without obstructing freedom of motion. *Virg.* — The other kind was worn by tragic actors, and differed from the hunting cothurnus in this respect, that it had a sole of cork, at least four fingers thick. *Horat.* — ¶ Hence, of writings, a lofty or majestic style. *Virg. and Horat.* — Sometimes it may be rendered a tragically. Hence, also, in the arts, as in painting, a sublime or grand style. *Plin.*
CÖTYCÖLÄ (dimin. of *cos*), æ, f. any small 2 hard stone, a flint, especially the hard and dark-colored layers of it, which were used for whet and touch-stones, also, for small mortars. — Hence, a touch-stone. *Plin.* — Also, a mortar. *Id.*
CÖTIDIANUS, **CÖTIDIE**, &c., same as *Quotidianus*, &c.
CÖTINÖS (unc.), i, m. a shrub which yields a dye or paint resembling that of purple. *Plin.* — Perhaps *Venice sumach* (*Rhus cotinus*, L.).
CÖTÖNÄ. See *Cottana.*
CÖTÖNÄÄ, æ, f. an herb, so called by the *Venicians*, but by the Gauls named *halim*, perhaps *wall-wort*, *comfrey*, or *black bryony. Plin. 26, 26.*
CÖTÖNÖS, and **CÖTÖNYÖS**, a, um, adj. for *Cydoanis* (κυτόνιος). — Hence, *Cotoneum*, a quince-apple. *Varr.* — Also, a quince-tree. *Colum.*
CÖTÖRIÖS, a, um. See *Cotarius.*
CÖTTABÖS (κότταβος), i, m. properly, an 3 amusement much practised at entertainments, which consisted in flinging from a cup the remnant of liquor, after drinking, to some distance into a copper basin placed on the floor, not letting any fall on the ground, and thus producing a sound, termed *κάρταξ*. Hence, the sound produced by such a throwing of liquor, and, in general, any sound or noise resembling it. *Plant. Ne cottabi bubuli in te crepent.*
CÖTTÄNÄ (κόττανα), or **CÖCTÖNÄ**, **CÖCTÄNÄ**, **CÖTÄNÄ**, **CÖTÖNÄ**, örum, n. a kind of small dry fig growing chiefly in Syria. *Martial.*
CÖTTIÖS, i, m. the king of a nation inhabiting the Alps. After his death, his kingdom was made a Roman province by the emperor Nero. *Suet.* — Hence, *Cottianus*, a, um, adj. *Tacit. Alpes*, a certain part of the Alps. *Plin. civitates, the Alps.* — Also, *Cottius*, a, um, adj. *Tacit. Alpes.*
CÖTÖLÄ, or **CÖTÿLÄ** (κοτύλη), æ, f. a 3 small vessel or measure, containing half a sextarius. *Mart.*
CÖTÖRNIX (unc.), icis, f. a quail, ὄρνυξ. *Ovid.*
CÖTYLÄ. See *Cotula. 3*
CÖTYLEDÖN (κοτυληδών), önis, f. the herb *navel-wort. Plin.* (*Cotyledon umbilicus*, L.).
CÖTYTTÿÄ (Κοτύττριά), örum, n. sc. satera, a festival in honor of the goddess *Cotyto. Horat.*
CÖTYTTÖ (Κοτυτώ), us, f. the goddess of lewdness. *Juvenal.*
COUS, a, um, adj. See *Coos.*
CÖVINÄRIÖS (covinus), i, m. one that 2 fights on a chariot (covinus). *Tacit.*
CÖVINÖS (a Celtic word), i, m. a warlike 2 chariot or ear, in use amongst the Britons and Belgæ. *Mela.* — Also, a sort of travelling carriage. *Martial.*
CÖXÄ (unc.), æ, f. the hip or haunch. *Cels.* — ¶ Also, the huckle-bone. *Plin.*
CÖXENDIX (coxa), icis, f. the hip or haunch. *Plant. and Cels.* — ¶ Also, the huckle-bone. *Plin.*
COXIM. See *Cossim. 3*
COXÖ. See *Catax. 3*
CRÄBRÄ, or **AQUÄ CRÄBRÄ**, now *la Marrana*, *la Marranetta*, a small river which rises in the country of *Tusculum*, and divides into two branches, the larger of which empties into the *Anio*, the smaller passes through the city of *Rome*, and empties into the *Tiber. Cic.*
CRÄBRÖ (unc.), önis, m. a wasp, hornet, ἀνδράκη, σφήξ. (*Vespa crabro*, L.) *Plin.* — *Plant. Irritare crabrones, to tread into*

a hornet's nest, to embroil one's self with surly people.
CRÄCCA (unc.), æ, f. a sort of leguminous plant, or pulse, probably a sort of vetch. *Plin.*
CRÄCENS (from obsol. *craceo*), tis, adj. 3 same as *Gracilis. Ean. ap. Fest.*
CRÄGÖS, and **CRÄGÖS**, i, m. now *mount Gorante*, a mountain on the coast of *Lycia. Ovid.*
CRÄMBE (κράμβη), es, f. a sort of cabbage or colewort. *Juvenal. Crambe repetita* (proverb of the frequent repetition of the same thing).
CRÄPÖLÄ (κραπάλη), æ, f. inebriation. *Cic. Edormire crapulam.* — ¶ Also, any thing intoxicating, as *rosin*, with which wines used to be medicated. *Plin.*
CRÄPÖLARIÖS (crapula), a, um, adj. 3 e. g. *unctio*, against inebriation, or at the drinking of wine. *Plin.*
CRÄS (unc.), adv. to-morrow, αύριον. *Cic.* — Also, for to-morrow. *Martial.* — Also, as a substant. *Martial. Cras istud. Pers. Cras hesternum, yesterday.*
CRÄSSÄMEN (crasso), in i, n. same as 2 *Crassamentum. Colum.*
CRÄSSAMENTUM (Id.), i, n. a thick matter settling to the bottom of any liquid; the dregs, grounds, or sediment. ἰζημα, ὀπόστασις. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, thickness. *Gell.* — ¶ Also, a condensation, thickening. *Plin.*
CRÄSSÄ (crassus), thickly, grossly, παχύ-2 λός. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, rudely, without taste. *Horat.* — ¶ Also, not very clearly or distinctly, darkly. *Senec.* — *Plin. crassius.*
CRÄSSESCÖ (Id.), is, n. 3. to thicken, 2 grow thick or gross, παχύνομαι. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, to harden, grow hard. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, to grow fat. *Colum. and Plin.*
CRÄSSIANÖS (Crassus), a, um, adj. be-2 longing to Crassus, called after him. *Vellei.*
CRÄSSIFICÖ (crassus & facio), as, ävi, 3 ätum, a. 1. to fatten. *Cal. Aurelian.* — ¶ Also, to thicken. *Cal. Aurelian.*
CRÄSSITÄS (crassus), ätis, f. same as 3 *Crassitudo. Apul.*
CRÄSSITÖS, ei, f. same as *Crassitudo. 3 Apul.*
CRÄSSITÖDÖ (Id.), inis, f. density, thickness, bigness, crassitude, παχύτης. *Cic. aeris. Plin. inclis. Cæs. parietum.* — ¶ Also, the sediment found at the bottom of any liquid. *Plin.*
CRÄSSIVENTÖS (crassus & vena), a, 2 um, adj. having thick veins. *Plin.*
CRÄSSÖ (crassus), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to 3 walk thick. *Apul.*
CRÄSSÖS (perhaps from *cresco*), a, um, adj. thick, coarse, gross, dease, heavy, παχύς, παχυλός. *Cic. celum. Id. Aer crassissimus. Plin. Arbor crassior. Id. arena. Horat. togä. Cic. tenebræ. Ovid. aquæ, swoln.* — Hence, fat. *Martial. turdus. Cic. ager, rich.* — Also, awkward, rude, unmannerly, not polite. *Cic. Munusculum crasso filo, a small homely present. Horat. Minerva, plain, rude, not polished.* — ¶ *Crassus*, the name of a family of the gens *Licinia*, as, *L. Licinius Crassus*, a celebrated orator; *P. Crassus*, surnamed the Rich; *M. Crassus*, the Triumvir.
CRÄSTINÖS (cras), a, um, adj. of to-morrow. *Cic. dies, ἐπιδόσα ἡμέρα. Id.* In *crastinum* (sc. tempus) differre. — ¶ Also, for sequens, futurus. *Virg. hora.*
CRÄTÆGIS, is, f. an herb. *Plin.*
CRÄTÆGÖS, or **CRÄTÆGÖS** (κράταιγος), i, and **CRÄTÆGÖN** (κραταιγών), önis, m. a tree (*Cratægis torminalis*, L.) same as *Aquifolia. Plin.*
CRÄTÆGUM (unc.), i, n. h. e. granum buxi. *Plin. 16, 52.*
CRÄTÆIS (Κραταιίς), the mother of *Scylla. Ovid.*
CRÄTÆGÖGÖNÖN (κραταιόγονον), an herb called *fea-wort* (*Polygonum Persicaria*, L.). *Plin.*
CRÄTÆIS. See *Crataeis.*
CRÄTER (κρατήρ), öris, m. a large vase 2 or bowl, in which the ancients used to mix their wine with water, and whence the wine was poured into cups. *Virg.* — ¶ Hence, from resemblance, a vessel to put oil in. *Virg.* — Also, a basin or cistern, which receives the water that rises from the spring.

Plin. Ep. — Also, the vent or aperture of a volcano, whence the fire issues. *Plin.* — Also, the opening in the earth which Pluto made for himself. *Ovid.* — Also, a bay near Bajæ. *Cic.* — Also, a star. *Ovid.*

CRATERA (κράτηρ), æ, f. same as *Crater*, a large bowl to mix wine and water in. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a star. *Cic.*

CRATERITES (unc.), æ, m. a precious stone, perhaps a sort of jacinth of the color of amber. *Plin.*

CRATES (unc.), is, f. a texture of rods or twigs wattled together: a hurdle, crate, wicker vessel, τράπεζα. *Varr. stercoraria.* *Cæs. Cratibus paludem explere, with fascines.* — Hence, a harrow. *Virg.* and *Plin.* — It was also a punishment to cover criminals with a hurdle, and then to throw stones upon it. *Liv.* — ¶ From the resemblance: *Petr. argentea, gridiron.* *Virg. favorum, the texture of the honey-comb.* *Id. pectoris.* *Ovid. spinæ, the chine of the back.*

CRATHIS (Κράθις), is & *Idis*, m. a river in Lower Italy, now *Crati.* *Ovid.*

CRATICIUS, and **CARTIUS** (crates), 2 a, um, adj. twisted, wattled, made with hurdles of the form of a gridiron, &c. *Vitr. parietes.*

CRATICULA (dimin. of *crates*), æ, f. a small hurdle: a gridiron, τράπιδον, ἐσχάπιδον. *Martial. and Cato.*

CRATINUS, i, m. a native of Athens, celebrated for his comic writings. *Horat.*

CRATIUS (crates), is, a. 4. to horrow or 2 break the clods of ploughed land. *Plin.*

CRATIVUS, a, um. See *Craticius*.

CREABILIS (creo), e, adj. that can be 3 made, produced or created. *Apul.*

CREAGRA (κρεάγρα), æ, f. a flesh-hook to 3 take meat out of the pot. *Martian. Capell.*

CREAMEN (creo), inis, n. creation, or any 3 thing produced. *Prudent.*

CREATIS (Id.), ðnis, f. a creating, appointing, choosing, making, electing. *Cic. magistratuum.* — ¶ Also, a procreation. *Pandect. liberorum.*

CREATOR (Id.), ðris, m. a creator, maker, author, founder, builder, δημιουργός, κτιστής. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a father. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, one that appoints, chooses, elects, makes, &c. *Cod. Just.*

CREATRIX (creator), icis, f. she that 3 makes, produces or creates. *Lucret.* — ¶ Also, a mother. *Virg.*

CREATURA (creo), æ, f. a thing created; 3 a creature, κτίσμα. *Tertull.*

CREBER (creasco), bra, nm, adj. frequent, repeated, numerous, thick, close, συχρός, Σαυός, Σαυός. *Cic. Literæ creberrime.* *Id. Edificia creberrima.* *Ovid. Lucus creber arundinibus, set thick.* — ¶ Also, doing a thing frequently, abounding in any thing. *Cic. In eo creber fuisti.* *Id. Creber est rerum frequentia, h. e. crebro usurpat.* — *Crebra (neutr.)* for crebro. *Virg.* — So, also *Id. Creber pulsat, h. e. crebro.*

CREBESCERE (from *creber*, as *rubesco* from *ruber*, and consequently more correct than *crebresco*), is, lui, n. 3. to grow frequent, grow strong, increase more and more, συχνοῦμαι, διασπυλλέσθαι. *Virg. and Tacit.* — Hence, *Crebescit, a rumor is spreading abroad, much talked of; a report becomes prevalent, that, &c. Tacit.*

CREBRE (creber), adv. closely. *Vitr. Alnus crebre fixa.*

CREBESCO. See *Crebesco*. 2

CREBRITAS (creter), ætis, f. frequency. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, density, closeness. *Vitr. aeris.*

CREBRITER, adv. for crebro. *Vitr.*

CREBRUS (creber), adverb, frequently, oftentimes, repeatedly. *Cic. Literas crebro mittas.* *Id. crebrius.* *Id. creberime.*

CREBRUS (Id.), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to do a thing repeatedly. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, active, to make close, condense. *Plin. Tela crebrata, h. e. dense texta.*

CREDIBILIS (credo), e, adj. credible, probable, likely, like enough, that may be believed. *Cic. Narrationes credibiles.* *Ovid. Credibili majora.* *Quintil. Credibilior.*

CREDIBILITER (credibilis), adv. credibly, 1 probably. *Cic. At quam non modo non credibiliter, sed ne suspiciose quidem.* *Quintil. Credibilis.*

CREDITO (frequentat. of *credo*), as, n. 1. 3 to believe. *Fulgent.*

CREDITOR (credo), ðris, m. one that lends or trusts another; a creditor, χρήστης. *Pandect.* — ¶ *Figur. Plin.*

CREDITRIX (creditor), icis, f. a female 3 creditor. *Pandect.*

CREDITUS, a, um. See *Credo*.

CREDERE (compos. for certum do), is, idi, itum, n. and a. 3. — As an intrans. it signifies to trust, have confidence to, rely upon, confide in, give credit to, believe, πιστεῖν. *Cic. alicui. Sallust. virtuti alicuius.* — Also without the dat. *Cic. — Crede mihi and mihi crede* are sometimes put adverbially for *profecto* — believe me, indeed, in truth. — ¶ As a trans. it signifies to confide or consign to one's care, commit to one's trust, intrust. *Terent. alicui suam vitam.* *Cic. se victori.* *Virg. in soles novos for novis solibus.* — Hence, to lend. *Cic. alicui pecuniam.* — Also, absol. *Cic. to lend money.* — Hence, *Creditum*, any thing committed to one's trust; a trust, debt. *Senec. and Sueton.* — *Pandect. Alicui in creditum ire or dare, h. e. credere.* *Id. In creditum accipere, as a thing given on condition of return or repayment; as a trust, loan.* *Id. In credito esse, to be committed to one's trust; to be lent.* — Also, to believe, take for true. *Cic. omnia.* — Also, with the gen. *Plaut. Cui omnium rerum credit, h. e. in omnibus rebus or omnes res.* — Hence, in general, to think, suppose, believe, imagine. *Cic.* — ¶ *Credo* is frequently inserted adverbially and without governing any case or sentence, in order to denote the impression which a thing makes upon the individual character of the person speaking; it consequently is often nothing but a polite limitation of a person's opinion. — *I should think, perhaps, probably.* *Cic. Male, credo, mererer.* *Id. An illius vicem, credo, doles.* — *Credor* is sometimes put for *creditor mihi.* *Ovid. Credemur, h. e. credetur nobis.* — *Credor* stands often for *creditor de me.* *Ovid. Credebar sanguinis auctor, h. e. I was thought to be, &c. Tacit. Creditus interis.* — *Credier* for *credi.* *Plaut.* — *Credin?* for *credisne?* *Terent.*

CREDERE and **CREDERE** for *credam.* *Plaut.*

CREDULITAS (credulus), ætis, f. credulity, rashness of belief, ταχυπιστία. *Plaut. in Cic. Ep.*

CREDULUS (credo), a, um, adj. easy or rash of belief, credulous, πιστοτικός, εὐπιστος. *Cic. senex.* — Also, figur. *Ovid. piscis.* — Also, alicui, one that easily believes another person. *Virg. and Horat.* — Also, in rem. *Ovid.* — *Justin. Convivia credula, familiar, cordial, without distrust.* — ¶ Also, easily gaining credit. *Tacit. fama.*

CREMATIS (cremo), ðnis, f. a burning or 2 consuming by fire. *Plin.*

CREMATOR (Id.), ðris, m. one who burns 3 or consumes by fire. *Tertull.*

CREMENTUM (creasco), i, n. a growth, an 2 increase. *Varro and Plin.*

CREMERA, æ, m. a small river of Etruria, famous for the death of the 300 Fabii. *Liv.* — Hence, *Juvenal. Cremere legio.*

CREMERENSIS (Cremera), e, adj. pertaining to Cremera. *Tacit.*

CREMIUM (cremo), li, n. small fire-wood, brush-wood. *Colum.*

CREMO (unc.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to burn, set on fire, καίω. *Cic. corpus.*

CREMONA, æ, f. now Cremona, a town of Italy, on the Po. — Hence, *Cremonensis*, e, adj. *Tacit. ager.* *Liv. Cremonenses, the inhabitants of Cremona.*

CREMOR (unc.), ðris, m. the thick juice or 2 milky substance obtained from macerated or pressed grains. *Cato. Cremor crassus, a thick pap.*

CRENA (unc.), æ, f. a notch: an incision. 2 *Plin. 11, 63 (si lectio certa).*

CREO (unc.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to make, create, form, produce, κτίζω, ποιέω. *Plin. herbas.* *Cic. oratorem.* — Hence, to generate, beget, bear, bring forth. *Liv. and Pallod.* — ¶ Also, to make, cause, give, afford, briag on, occasion. *Cic. alicui periculum.* *Id. errorem.* *Plaut. voluptatem.* — ¶ Also, to make, elect,

appoint, create. *Cic. consules, prætores.* *Id. tribunos plebis.* *Nepos. regem.* *Liv. dictatorem.*

CREON (Κρέων), tis, m. a king of Corinth. *Horat.* — ¶ Also, a king of Thebes.

CREPAX (crepo), æcis, adj. making a 3 noise, resounding, rustling, creaking, crackling. *Mæcenas ap. Senec.*

CREPERUS (unc.), a, um, adj. doubtful, uncertain, dark, dusky, difficult, critical. *Lucret. bellum.* *Symon. Creperum noctis, twilight.*

CREPIDA (κρηπίς), æ, f. a sandal, ὑπέημα; a kind of covering for the feet, used among the Greeks and Romans. It consisted only of a sole, which left the upper part of the foot bare, and was fastened on by means of leathern thongs or strings, crossed over and wound round the ankle. *Cic.* — *Plin. Ne sutor supra crepidam, sc. judicet, let not a shoe-maker go beyond his last.*

CREPIDARIUS (crepida), a, um, adj. 3 e. g. sutor, who makes sandals. *Gell.*

CREPIDATUS (Id.), æ, ma, adj. wearing sandals. *Cic. and Sueton.*

CREPIDO (κρηπίς), tis, f. a basis, ground or foundation. *Cic. urbis.* *Plin. obelisci, a pedestal.* — ¶ Also, an elevated shore or bank whereon the water beats. *Liv.* — Also, the top, edge or brow of a steep rock. *Virg. saxi.* — Also, a sort of mound raised on each side of the road. *Petr. semitæ.* — Also, the border, brink, brim of any thing. — ¶ In architecture, *Crepidines*, ornamental projections or prænimeses. *Vitr.*

CREPIDULA (dimin. of *crepida*), æ, f. 3 a little sandal. *Plaut.*

CREPIDULUM (crepida), i, n. a sort of head-dress. *Tertull.*

CREPITACILLUM (dimin. of *crepitaculum*), i, n. a rattle. *Tertull.*

CREPITACULUM (crepito), i, n. o child's 2 rattle; any instrument that makes a noise when shaken by the hand, αἰστρον. *Lucret.*

CREPITO (frequentat. of *crepo*), as, n. 1. 2 same as *Crepo.* *Plaut., Propert. and Virg.*

CREPITULUM, same as *Crepidulum.*

CREPITUS (crepo), us, m. a noise, rattling, clashing, jingling, ringing, tinkling, crackling, creaking, rustling, ψόφος. *Liv. armorum, the clattering.* *Cic. dentium, the chattering.* *Id. plagarum, the alarum.* *Id. aeris, a resounding.* *Plin. imbrum per folia, a pattering.* *Id. cardinum, the creaking.* *Martial. digitorum, the snapping.* *Sueton. ventris, and Cic. Crepitus, a making of wind backwards.* — Hence, *Plin. Crepitum reddere, or, Sueton. emittere, to break wind behind.*

CREPO (unc.), as, ui, itum, n. and a. 1. — As an intrans. it signifies, to sound, resound, ring, tinkle, jingle, clink, rattle, clatter, creak, crackle, rustle, ψοφεῖν, &c. *Plaut., Ovid. and Plin.* — *Martial. Digni crepantis signa, the sign of snapping the fingers.* *Terent. Fores creperunt, the door has creaked, h. e. is about to be opened.* The doors of the Greeks opened to the street; and when any one went out, he always made a noise, by striking the door on the inside, to give warning to those without, to keep at a distance. Knocking from without the Greeks called κόπταιν, fores pulsare or pulsare. — Hence, to break, burst, fly into pieces; to be shivered or shattered. *Virg. Remi crepere.* — Also, to break wind behind. *Martial.* — ¶ As a trans. it signifies to make a noise with any thing; to make it sound or resound. *Stat. aera.* — Hence, to talk much of, boast of, praise. *Plaut. leges.* *Horat. pauperem, to decry, complain of.* *Lucret. antiquum genus.*

CREPULUS (crepo), a, nm, adj. sounding, 3 resounding, rushing, rustling. *Sidon.*

CREPUNDIA (Id.), ðrum, n. children's playthings, toys, or baubles. *Cic.* — Children that had been exposed or in some other way lost, were recognized by them. *Terent.* — ¶ Also, a sort of musical instruments, as bells, cymbals, castanets, &c. used by the Egyptians in dancing. *Justin.*

CREPUSCULUS (crepusculum), is, n. 3. to grow dusk. *Sidon.*

CRĒPUSCŪLUM (dimin. of crepus, which is derived from κνέφας), the twilight, particularly the evening twilight. The opposite of diluculum. Ovid. Ad prima crepuscula. Colum. Crepusculoredeundum est.

CRĒS (Κρής), Crētis, m. of Crete, a Cretan. Cic. Epimenides Cres. Cēs. Cretas sagittarios.

CRĒSCĒNTĪA (creresco), a, f. a growth, aa 3 increase. Vitruv.

CRĒSCŌ (creo), is, crēvi, crētum, n. 3. to grow, come forth, to be born, descended, generated. Varr. — Ovid. Loca crescunt, to come forth, appear, become visible, or more and more visible. — ¶ Also, to grow, increase, become bigger, αὐξάνω. Cic. Lacus Albanus crevisset. Id. Mili creverunt amici. Id. Crescentes morbi.

— Also, to grow up, to be brought up. Suet. in domo alicujus. Ovid. Crescentibus annis. — Also, figur. Cic. Crescit odium. Id. opes animique hostium. — So also, Id. Crescere dignitate. Id. laude. — ¶ Also, to rise, thrive, be promoted or advanced, to attain or acquire honor and authority, to become great. Cic. Ex invidia alicujus. Id. ex hominibus. Id. de aliquo. Liv. ex republica, h. e. per remp. Ovid. Ex nostro mœrore crescit Charaxus, derives pleasure or satisfaction, or, takes courage. — ¶ Cresce for Crevisse. Lucret.

CRĒSSA (Cres), w, f. she that is of Crete; 3 a Cretan. Ovid. Am. 1. 7. 16. Cressa, h. e. Ariadne Cretensis. Id. de ar. an. I, 327. Cressa, h. e. Aerope. — Also, as an adj. Id. Cressa Corona, h. e. Corona Ariadnes. Virg. pharetra. Horat. Cressa nota, h. e. a white mark, mark of lucky omen. Prop. herba, h. e. dictamnus.

CRĒSSŪS (Id.), or **CRĒSŪS**, a, um, 3 adj. Cretan. Virg. nemora. Id. prodigia, h. e. taurus Cretam devastans.

CRĒTĀ, w, and **CRĒTĒ** (Κρήτη), es, f. an island, now Candia.

CRĒTĀ, w, f. Cretan earth. Not only our chalk was called so among the ancients, but also a sort of clay or argillaceous earth, κρηώλια γῆ, κέραμος. Plin. The ancients used to whiten garments with it. Plant. and Plin. — Also, as a paint. Horat. Instead of wax for sealing letters. Cic. To make earthen vessels out of it (creta figularis, potter's earth). Plin. For marking the end of the course in the circus. Id. — Also, in medicine. Id. It was a Roman custom to mark in their calendar lucky days with it. Horat. — Varr. 1. 7. 8. Creta fossicia, h. e. marl.

CRĒTĀCĒS (creta), a, um, adj. white as Cretan earth, or mixed with it. Plin.

CRĒTĒS, a, um, and **CRĒTANŪS** (Id.), 3 a, um, adj. Cretan. Plaut. Cretani, the Cretans.

CRĒTĀRĪŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. e. g. taberna, where there is Cretan earth for sale. Varr.

CRĒTĀTŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. whitead with creta. Plin. fasciæ. Pers. ambitio, because, among the Romans, a man who solicited on office, appeared in a toga rendered shining white by the application of creta. — Martial. fabulla, painted.

CRĒTENŪS (Id.), e, adj. Cretan. Cic. — ¶ Cretenses, ium, the Cretans.

CRĒTĒS (Id.), a, um, adj. h. e. e cre- 3 ta. Lucret.

CRĒTHEUS, ei and ēos, m. Κρηδεύς (two syllab.), a brother of Athamas and father of Æson and Pelias — Hence, Cretheus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Cretheus. Val. Fl. proles, h. e. Jason, grandson of Cretheus. — Crethides, w, m. so Jason is called, the grandson of Cretheus. Id.

CRĒTHMŌS (κρηθμος), i, f. sea-fennel (Crithmum maritimum, L.). Plin.

CRĒTYŌS (creta), a, um, adj. of Crete, Cretan. Horat. — Hence, Creticus, a surname of Q. Cæcilius Metellus, from his conquest of Crete. Vellei. — Creticus pes, same as Amphinacrus, a foot of a verse, consisting of three syllables, a long, a short, and a long (— — —). Cic. — Hence, versus, h. e. either entirely or for the most part consisting of such feet.

CRĒTIFŌDĪNA (creta & fodina), w, f. a

chalk-pit, a place where creta is dug out of the earth. Pandect. 3

CRĒTĪŌ (cerno), ōnis, f. the right or privilege of a person to give an oral declaration, within a certain time, whether he has concluded to enter upon an inheritance or not. Ulpian. — ¶ Also, the act of entering on an inheritance with the customary solemnities and observance of the time prescribed for considering Cic. — ¶ Also, figur. an inheritance Plin. 2, 24.

CRĒTYS (Κρητῖς), Idis, f. a woman of Crete, 3 Cretan. Ovid.

CRĒTŌSŪS (creta), a, um, adj. full of creta. Varr.

CRĒTŪLĀ (dimin. of creta), w, f. same as Creta. Cic.

CRĒTŪRA (cerno), w, f. the siftings of 3 corn, braa, chaff. Pallad.

CRĒTŪS (creresco), a, um, particip. with abl. with or without a prepos. horn, sprung, generated. Varr. — Particularly with poets. Lucret. and Ovid.

CRĒTŪS, a, um. See Cerno.

CRĒŪSA (Κρήουσα), w, f. a daughter of Creon, king of Corinth, and wife of Jason, after he had divorced Medea. Ovid. — ¶ Also a daughter of Priam, and wife to Æneas. Virg. — ¶ Also, a town of Boetia. Liv.

CRĒLLŌ, a. l. same as Cribro. 3 Pallad.

CRĒLLUM (dimin. of cribrum), i, n. a 3 small sieve. Pallad.

CRĒBRĀRĪŪS (cribrum), a, um, adj. relating to sifting; also, that which is sifted. Plin.

CRĒBRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to sift, 2 searee, κοσκινίζω. Colum.

CRĒBRUM (cerno), i, n. a sieve, searee, riddle, κοσκινον. Cic. — It is also used as a nase. Colum. Cribro, qui, &c., (from the nomin. cribrus or criber).

CRĒMEN (κρίμα), īnis, n. a reproach, charge, accusation, indictment, crimination, arraignment, impeachment, αἰτία, διαβολή, ἐγκλημα. The plur. crimina frequently signifies false charges, slander, calumny. Prop. and Suet. — Nep. In crimen vocari, or, Terent. venire, to be accused. Cic. In crimen vocare, or, Plin. adducere, to accuse. Tacit. Crimen merere, to bring a reproach upon one's self. Cic. Crimen conjurationis propulare. Id. Facere sibi crimen, or Id. afferre, to incur, to bring upon one's self. Prop. Fingere alicui alicujus rei crimen, to accuse falsely. Cic. Dare alicui aliquid crimini, to accuse, reproach, upbraid with. Id. Esse crimini, to be a reproach. Id. Esse in crimine, to be considered as the perpetrator of anything. — Crimine, when joined with verbs of accusing, condemning, &c., may be rendered of, for, on account of. Id. Crimine eo damnaretur. Nep. Invidiæ crimine accusari. Cic. Aliquem accersere crimine ambitus, to accuse of, &c. — ¶ A reproach or an accusation deserved, a fault, offence, trespass, crime, vice. Ovid. and Suet. — Particularly, fornication. Ovid. — Figur. Plin. Brassicæ crimina, faults. — Also, figur. anything containing a crime or representing something vicious, as a vicious letter. Ovid. Or an obscene picture. Prop. — Also, any thing seducing to commit a crime, the cause of a crime or an offence. Id. Bajæ crimen amoris aquæ. — Also, a vicious or criminal person. Virg. and Tacit. — Also, shame, disgrace, infamy. Prop. — Figur. Ovid. Crimen posteritatis eris, posterity will reproach and condemn you. — ¶ Also, a pretext. Virg. belli.

CRĒMESSŪS, or, more correctly, **CRĒMISŪS**, or **CRĒMISŪS**, also **CRĒNISŪS**, i, m. a river of Sicily. Nep.

CRĒMINĀLIS (crimen), e, adj. relating 3 to a crime, criminal. Cod. Just.

CRĒMINĀLITER (criminalis), adv. crim- 3 inally. Pandect.

CRĒMINĀTŪS (criminator), ōnis, f. an accusation (a calumny). Cic.

CRĒMINĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. an accuser, 2 a slanderer. Plant. and Tacit.

CRĒMINŌ (crimen), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. 3 same as Criminator. Plant. — Hence, Criminator, passively. Cic.

CRĒMINŌR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. I. 3 to accuse, charge with a crime, διαβάλλω. Cic. aliquem apud aliquem, or, Terent. aliquem alicui. Cic. rem. — ¶ Also,

to allege as a reproach or as an accusation. Cic. aliquid. Also, with the acc and infin. following. Id.

CRĒMINŌSE (criminosus), adv. in an accusatory manner. Cic. dicere. Id. Criminosus. Suet. Criminosissime.

CRĒMINŌSŪS (crimen), a, um, adj. full of accusations, containing accusations or reproaches, reproachful, accusatory. Liv. oratio. Auct. ad Hercun. Criminosior. Suet. Criminosissimus. — ¶ Also, being a reproach. Cic. nomen. — ¶ Also, inclined to accusations and reproaches. Cic. homo.

CRĒMISSUS, or **CRĒMISUS**. See Crimessus.

CRĒNALIS (crinis), e, adj. relating or be- 3 longing to the hair. Ovid. vitta. Virg. aurum. Apul. acus, a hair-pin, a bodkin or pin to divide the hair. Ovid. (absol.) crinale, a hair-pin, &c. — ¶ Also, resembling hair. Ovid.

CRĒNGER (crinis & gero), a, um, adj. 3 wearing hair, particularly having long or long curled hair. Lucan.

CRĒNŪ (crinis), is, īvi, itum, a. 4. to 3 cover with hair, to provide with hair, particularly with long hair. Stat.

CRĒNIS (κρίνω), is, m. the hair of the head, 3 πῖξ, particularly with regard to combing. Cic. and Cæs. — Hence, a curl, lock. Horat. — Also, figur. Virg. Crinem sidera ducunt, a train. Plin. Cometes argenteo crine. — ¶ Also, the feelers of the polypus. Plin.

CRĒNISŪS (Κρινύσος), i, m. same as Crimessus.

CRĒNITŪS (crinis), a, um, adj. having 3 long hair or long locks. Virg. Apollo. Ovid. puella. Cic. stella, or, August. ap. Plin. sidus, a comet or blazing star.

CRĒNŌN (κρίνον), i, n. a lily, particularly a red lily. Plin. 21. 11.

CRĒSĪMŪS (κρίσιμος), a, um, adj. deci- 3 sive, critical. Cui. Aurel. dies.

CRĒSIS (κρίσις), is, f. a decision, turn, 2 crisis, as of a distemper. — Figur. Senec. Eandem crisin habere.

CRĒSPICŌ (crispo), as, a. l. to crisp, curl. 3 Gell.

CRĒSPISULCĀNS (crispus & sulco), 3 tis, adj. Cic. e poeta. fulmen, darting across the welkin in curls and waves, reared or undulating, crispisulcant.

CRĒSPITŪDŌ (crispus), īnis, f. a wanton, 3 trembling motion. Arnob.

CRĒSPŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to curl. 2 Plin. capillum. Val. Fl. pelagus. — Figur. Colum. tellurem apio, h. e. to plant. — ¶ Also, to put in a trembling motion. Arnob. clunes. — Hence, to wave, brandish. Virg. hastilia. — ¶ As an intrans. it is only found in the participle erispans, wretched, curled, wrinkled. Plin. buxus. — Also, trembling, quivering. Id. ædificiorum crepitus.

CRĒSPŪLŪS (dimin. of crispus), a, um, 2 adj. same as Crispus. Senec.

RĒSPŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. crisped, curled, 2 οὐλος. Plant. Crispi cincinni. Plin. crispior. Colum. Folium crispissimum. Javencal. pecten, indented. — Also, figur. Gell. agmen orationis, elegantly arranged. — ¶ Also, having curled hair. Terent. homo. — ¶ Also, rapidly moving to and fro, trembling, quivering. Paerv. — ¶ Also, the name of a Roman family, as, Sallustius Crispus.

CRĒSSĀ, w, f. a token of Phœcis, from which the sinus Crissæus received its name.

CRĒSSŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, n. l. to move 3 the thighs to and fro, σαυλοπρωκτιάω, κικλάζωαι. Martial.

CRĒSTĀ, w, f. the tuft or plume on the head 2 of a bird; the comb of a cock, λόφος, κόκκυξ, κυρβάσις. Plin. — Also, of serpents. Id. — Figur. Id. Criste foliorum. Juvenal. Cristæ alicui surgunt, (prov. of a conceited person). — ¶ Also, the crest or plume on the top of a helmet, τρύπις λόφος. Virg. and Liv.

CRĒSTĀTŪS (crista), a, um, adj. tufted, 2 plumed, crested. Martial. and Liv.

CRĒSTŪLĀ (dimin. of crista), w, f. a lit- 2 tle comb, crest. Colum.

CRĒTĀE (κρίται), ārum, m. same as Judi- 3 ces. Tertull.

CRĒTHĒ (κρίθη), es, f. barley, a pimple or sty in the eye. Cels.

CRITHOLOGIA (κριτολογία), *æ*, f. a col-
3 lecting of barley. *Cod. Just.*

CRITICUS (κριτικός), *a*, nm, adj. being
skilled in judging of a thing. — Hence,
subst. Criticus, one who is able to judge of
the goodness and genuineness of other
men's writings, a critic. *Cic.* — ¶ Also,
adj. that from which a conclusion may be
drawn; dies, in a disease, on which a
decided change for the better or the worse
takes place. — Hence, *Augustin.* Critica
morbis accessio.

CROCALLIS (unc.), *idis*, f. a gem un-
known to us, resembling a cherry. *Plin.*

CROCATUS (crocus), *a*, nm, adj. having
2 the color of saffron, yellowish. *Plin.*

CRUCEUS (Id.), *a*, um, adj. of saffron.
2 *Virg.* odores, h. c. saffron. *Plin.* tinc-
tus, h. e. saffron-sauce. — ¶ Also, of
the color of saffron, yellowish, saffron,
flaxen, gold-colored, reddish. *Virg.* and
Ovid.

CRUCIAS (κροκίας), *æ*, m. a gem of saf-
fron-color unknown to us. *Plin.*

CRUCIDISMUS (κρυκιδισμός), *i*, m. the
3 art of plucking off the nap or little threads
adhering loosely to clothes, or aspersus do
in febrile delirium, who seem to catch at
minute particles on the bed-clothes. *Cal.*
Aur.

CRUCINUS (κρόκινος), *a*, um, adj. same
2 as *Croceus*. *Cels.* Unguentum croci-
num, or, absolutely, *Prop.* Crocinum.

CRUCIO (κράζω), *is*, n. 4. to croak like a
3 raven. *Plaut.*

CRUCIS (κροκίς), *idis*, f. a certain herb.
Plin. 24, 102.

CRUCITO, *as*, 1. same as *Crocio*. *Auct.*
3 *carmin.* de philom.

CRUCITUS (crocio), *us*, m. the croaking
of a raven. *Nam.*

CRUCODILEX (crocodilus), *æ*, f. the ex-
crement of the crocodile. *Plin.* 23, 23.

CRUCODILINX (κροκοδειλίνη), *æ*, f. a
2 kind of sophisticated syllogism, so called
from the crocodile, which robbed a wo-
man of her child, and promised to re-
turn it if she could guess whether he
would return it or not. *Quintil.*

CRUCODILION (κροκοδειλίον), *i*, n. a
plant. *Plin.* 27, 41, perhaps *Centaurea*
crocodilium, L.

CRUCODILUS (κροκοδειλος), *i*, m. a croco-
dile. *Cic.*

CRUCOMAGMA (κροκόμαγμα), the sedi-
ment of an ointment made of saffron.
Cels.

CRUCOTA. See *Crocotus*. 3

CRUCOTARIUS (crocota), *a*, um, adj.
3 as, infector, one that fixes a gold or
orange-color upon women's garments
Plaut. See *Crocotus*.

CRUCOTTA, CRUCOTTA, CROCOTTA,
or CRUCUTA (κροκότας, κροκότας,
κροκοτάς), *æ*, f. a kind of mongrel beast
in *Æthiopia*, said to be produced by a hye-
na and a lioness. *Plin.*

CRUCOTULA (dimin. of *crocota*), *æ*, f.
3 same as *Crocota* (*vestis*). *Plaut.*

CRUCOTUS (κροκοτός), *a*, um, adj. as
yellow as saffron, or yellowish. — Hence,
Crocota, a woman's garment of saffron
color. *Cic.*

CRUCUM, or CRUCON (κρόκον), *i*, n.
and CRUCUS, or CRUCUS (κρόκος), *i*,
m. saffron, a plant (*crocus*, L.). *Plin.*
— ¶ Also, saffron-color; so the Ro-
mans probably called any yellowish
or reddish color, as, gold or orange-
color. *Ovid.* — ¶ Perhaps, also, the
yellow chives in the midst of some flowers,
as, of lilies. *Plin.* 21, 11. — ¶ Also,
a youth metamorphosed into saffron. *Ovid.*
— ¶ *Crecus* is used as a femin. by
Apulei.

CRUCUTA. See *Crocotta*.

CRUCUS (Κροκός), *i*, m. a very rich king
of *Lydia*. — ¶ Also, by synecdoche,
any rich man. *Ovid.*

CRUCMYS ACRIUS (Κρομμύς ἀκρίς),
idis, f. a praetory of Cyprus. *Cass.*
in *Cic.* Ep.

CRUCION (Κροκίων), *onis*, f. a small
town of *Megaris*, or near *Corinth*. *Ovid.*

CRUCIUS (Κρόνιος), *a*, um, adj. Satur-
nian. *Cronia* (se, sacra), the festival
in honor of Saturn. *Acc.* ap. *Macrob.*

CRUCIUS, *a*, um, adj. mare, the frozen
sea, northern ocean, still called in Irish
muir chroian, h. e. the frozen sea.
Plin.

CROTALISTRIA (crotalum), *æ*, f. a fe-
3 male player on the crotalum. *Prop.* —

¶ Also, a stork. *Petron.*

CROTALIUM (κροτάλιον), *ii*, n. properly,
a small rattle; so a sort of pendants,
consisting of two or three pearls, was
called in the time of *Pliny*. *Plin.*
9, 56.

CROTALUM (κρόταλον), *i*, n. a sort of
rattle. — *Crotala* were rattles, h. e. com-
monly two pieces of wood, or wooden,
perhaps, also brass plates, which being
struck together made a kind of music;
castaucts. *Cic.*

CROTAPHUS, or CROTAPHUS (κρότα-
3 φος), *i*, m. the temple or upper part of the
side of the head. — ¶ Also, a pain in
that part. *Cal.* *Aurel.*

CROTO, or CROTON (Κρότων), *onis*,
also, CROTONA, *æ*, f. a town of *Locris*
Italy, now *Crotone*. *Plin.* — ¶ A tree,
which was also called *Cici*. *Plin.*

CROTONIATES (Croton), *æ*, m. a person
of *Crotone*. *Cic.* — *Crotoniata*, the in-
habitants of *Crotone*. *Cic.*

CROTONIENSIS (Id.), *e*, adj. at, of, near
Crotone, belonging to it, *Crotonian*. *Sal-*
lust. and *Liv.* — *Crotonienses*, the in-
habitants of *Crotone*. *Liv.*

CROTOPUS (Κρότωπος), *i*, m. a king of
Argos and grandfather of *Linus*. —
Hence, *Crotopides*, *æ*, m. the grandson
of *Crotopus*, h. e. *Linus*. *Ovid.*

CROTOS (Κρότος), *i*, m. one of the twelve
3 signs, *Sagittary*. *Colum.*

CRUCIABILIS (crucio), *e*, adj. torment-
3 ing, painful, miserable. *Gell.*

CRUCIABILITAS (cruciabilis), *atis*, f.
3 painfulness, torment. *Plaut.*

CRUCIABILITER (Id.), *adv.* painfully,
cruelly. *Plaut.*

CRUCIABUNDUS (crucio), *a*, um, adj.
3 same as *Crucians*. *Cyprian.*

CRUCIAMEN (Id.), *inis*, n. pain, tor-
3 ture, torture. *Prudent.*

CRUCIAMENTUM (Id.), *i*, n. pain, tor-
1 meat, torture. *Cic.*

CRUCIARIUS (crux), *a*, um, adj. tor-
3 menting, torturing. *Tertull.* — ¶ As a
subst. it signifies one hanged or crucified.
Petron. — Hence, a fellow deserving the
gallows, a good-for-nothing fellow. *Apul.*

CRUCIATOR (crucio), *oris*, m. a tor-
3mentor. *Arnob.*

CRUCIATUS (Id.), *us*, m. torquent, torture,
pain, agony, distress, vexation, anguish.
Cic. — Also, any tormenting, unalleviated ex-
ecution. *Cas.*

CRUCIFER (crux & fero), *i*, m. a cross-
3 bearer. *Prudent.*

CRUCIFIGO (crux & figo), *is*, *ixi*, *ixum*,
a. 3. to crucify, σταυρώω. *Sueton.* — Al-
so, written separately.

CRUCIFIXOR (crucifigo), *oris*, m. one who
3 crucifies. *Paulin.* *Nolan.*

CRUCIFIXUS, *a*, um, particip. from *cruci-*
figo.

CRUCIO (crux), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, a. 1. to tor-
nent, rack, torture, pain, afflict, vex, har-
ass, disquiet, grieve, distress, βασανίζω,
ἀνίσω. *Cic.* — Hence, *Cruciari*, to tor-
ment, trouble one's self, to be in anxiety or
alarm, &c. *Plaut.*

CRUDARIUS (crudus), *a*, um, adj. vena
argenti, at the top of a mine. *Plin.*

CRUELIS (Id.), *e*, adj. cruel, fierce, in-
human, savage, barbarous, inexorable,
hard-hearted, ὀργῆς, σιδηρόφρων, ἀπάν-
θρωπος. *Cic.* *mulier.* *Id.* *bellum.* *Ovid.*

poema. *Nep.* *Crudelissimum* nomen
tyranni. *Prop.* *Crudellor* janna. *Virg.*
funus. — Hence, *Claudian.* *Crudele* for
Crudellor.

CRUELITAS (cruelis), *atis*, f. cruelty,
barbarity, inhumanity. *Cic.*

CRUELITER (Id.), *adv.* in a cruel man-
ner, cruelly. *Cic.* *Crudelissime.* *Ovid.*

Equis crudelius amavit?

CRUESCO (crudus), *is*, *dūi*, n. 3. to be-
2 come raw or fresh. — Hence, grow worse,
fiercer, &c., increase more and more.
Virg. *Crudescit* morbus. *Id.* *pugna.*
Tacit. *seditio.*

CRUDITAS (Id.), *atis*, f. indigestion, cru-
dity, apespy, ἀπεψία. — Hence, repletion
of the stomach, excess in eating. *Cic.* —
¶ *Cruditates*, food not digested, crudities.
Plin. — ¶ *Cels.* *Cruditates morbi*, when
the crisis does not take place regularly.

CRUDITATIS (crudito), *onis*, f. indiges-
3tion. *Cal.* *Aurelian.*

CRUDITUS (crudus), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, a. 1.
3 to labor under indigestion. *Tertull.*

CRUDUS (for *cruidus*, from *crurio*), *a*, um,
adj. properly, full of blood, bloody. —
Hence, of food, raw, h. e. not boiled.
Plant. and *Liv.* — Also, of a wound,
raw, h. e. fresh, not yet healed, or covered
with skia. *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, un-
digested. *Juvencal.* *pavo.* — *Crudus* ho-
mo, one that cannot digest, or has not yet
digested the food he has taken (also, one
that suffers from disorders of the stomach)

Cic. and *Horat.* So, also, *Cic.* *Crudior*.
Cato. *Alvus* cruda. — ¶ Also, of fruits,
unripe, immature. — Hence, figur. unripe,
untimely. *Horat.* *Puella cruda marito*,
or, *Martial.* *viro*, h. e. not yet ripe for
marriage. *Stot.* *funus*, premature. —

Also, too young, too new, unaccustomed,
unused, very young. *Tacit.* *servitium*.
Stat. *amor.* — ¶ Also, not worked,
elaborated, not cultivated, raw. *Colum.*

solum, h. e. not ploughed. — So, also,
of verses, unfinished. *Pers.* — *Varr.*
corium, h. e. raw, not dressed. *Colum.*

spartum, h. e. non malleatum. —
¶ Also, still fresh or green, not yet with-
ered, faded or decayed. *Virg.* *cortex.* —
Figur. *Id.* *senectus*, h. e. fresh, vigorous.

— ¶ Also, hard, stiff, inflexible. *Virg.*
ensis. — Hence, figur. hard, inflexible,
cruel, savage, barbarous, bloody, rough,
&c. *Ovid.* *pater.* *Id.* *bellum.* — Also,
not to be subdued, or unsubdued by misfor-
tunes. *Sil.* *mens.* — ¶ *Cels.* *Qui cru-*
dum eructat, belches rarely.

CRUENTATUS (cruento), *onis*, f. a sprin-
3 kling of blood. *Tertull.*

CRUENTE (cruentus), *adv.* bloodily, in a
2 bloody manner, cruelly, if it be accompa-
nied by effusion of blood. *Justin.* —
Seacc. *Cruentius.* *Oros.* *Cruentissime*
— ¶ Also, cruel. *Justin.*

CRUENTER (Id.), *adv.* same as *Cruenta*.
3 *Apul.*

CRUENTUS (Id.), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, a. 1. to
make bloody, or sprinkle with blood. *Cic.*
gladium. — Also, figur. to injure, hurt.
Id. *Hæc te cruentat oratio.* *Id.* *rem-*
publicam. — Also, to stain, pollute. *Lu-*
cret. *vestem.* *Cic.* *secures scelere.* *Nep.*
manus sanguine. — Also, to dye with a
red color. *Senec.*

CRUENTUS (crurio), *a*, um, adj. bloody.
Cic. *cadaver.* *Cels.* *Cruentior.* *Vellei.*
Dies cruentissimus. *Horat.* *Cruenta*,
orum, bloodshed. — Hence, bloody, de-
lighting in blood or bloodshed, cruel, fierce,
ferocious, savage, inhuman, barbarous,
ruthless. *Horat.* *ira.* *Ascon.* *sententia.*

Plin. *adulatio.* *Ovid.* *Achilles cruen-*
tior bello, h. e. blood-thirsty. — Also,
red, blood-red, ruddy. *Virg.* — Also,
stained, polluted, contaminated. *Lucret.*
celum, h. e. corrupted, pestilential.

CRUMENA, and CRUMENA (unc.), *æ*, f.
3 a small money-bag, purse, βολάντιον,
μαρσούτιον. *Plaut.* and *Horat.*

CRUMENISECA (crumena & secco), *æ*, m.
a cut-purse, βολαντισμός. *Justinian.*

CRURUS (κρῦρος), *oris*, m. blood effused
1 from a wound and congealing, coagu-
lated blood, gore. *Virg.* *Crurem ore*
ejectare. *Plin.* *Si oculi suffunduntur*
crure. — ¶ Also, bloodshed, murder.
Horat. and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, for *vires*.
Lucan. 7, 579.

CRUPELLARIUS, or CRUPPELLARIUS
(a Celtic word), *i*, m. a soldier armed
cap-d-piè. *Tacit.*

CRURALIS (crus), *e*, adj. belonging to
3 the leg, crural. *Petron.* *fascia.*

CRURIFRAGIUS (crus & frango), *a*, um,
3 adj. one whose legs they are breaking, or
one whose legs are broken. *Plaut.*

CRUS (unc.), *uris*, n. the leg from the knee
to the ankle, σκέλος, κνήμη. *Cic.* —
¶ *Figur.* the lower part of the stock or
body of a tree. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, the
name of a Roman family, as, *Lentulus*
Cris.

CRUSCULUM (dimin. of *crus*), *i*, a little
3 leg. *Martial.*

CRUSMA (κροῦσμα), *atis*, n. a striking of
3 musical instruments. *Martial.*

CRUSTA (κρῦος), *æ*, f. a crust or rind,
πλάξ, as, of ice. *Virg.* — Also, of
bread. *Plin.* *Crusta panis.* — Also, an
incrustation formed over a sore, by dried
matter, a scab or scurf. *Cels.* — Also,
parget, plaster. *Plin.* — Also, figured

engraved or inlaid in silver vessels. Cic. — Hence, *Juvenal. Crustæ Heliadum, drinking-vessels made of amber.* — Also, of other things, animals, plants, &c. *Plin. Secare marmor in crustas. Id. Locustæ crusta fragili muniantur. Id. Crusta teguntur glandes.* — Also, figur. *Senec. Crusta est, all shell, all outside.*

CRUSTARIUS (crusta), a, um, adj. that fires raised forms (crustas) into silver work. *Plin.*

CRUSTO (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a, 1. to cover with a crust, shell, or any other thing like it. *Plin. aliquid cera. Id. Crustata, sc. animalia, testaceous or crustaceous animals.*

CRUSTOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. covered with a crust or shell, crusty. *Plin. Bdelium crustosius.*

CRUSTOLA (dimin. of crusta), æ, f. a little crust, shell, scab. *Plin.*

CRUSTULARIUS (crustulum), a, um, 2, adj. occupied with the baking or sale of little cakes. *Senec. Crustularius, sc. artifex or negotiator, one who makes or sells little sweet cakes.*

CRUSTULUM (dimin. of crustum), i, n. 2 a small sweet cake. *Horat.*

CRUSTUM (probably allied to crusta), i, 2, n. a piece of any thing baked, as, bread, cake. *Horat. and Virg.*

CRUSTUMERIA, æ, f. a town of the Sabines. *Liv.* — It is also called Crustumærium, *Liv.* and Crustumærii, *orum.* *Virg.* — Hence, Crustumærinus, a, um, pertaining to Crustumæria. *Varr.* — Crustumænius, a, um. *Liv.* — Crustumænum, the country belonging to Crustumæria. *Id.* — Crustumini, the inhabitants. *Id.* — Crustumius, a, um, same as Crustumærius. *Virg.*

CRUX (unc.), crūcis, f. a cross, σταυρός, κρόσος. (The cross of the ancients was simply a piece of wood, fastened across a tree or upright post, on which criminals were executed.) *Cic. Aliquem in cruce tollere, or, Id. agere, or, Id. Cruce afficere, or, Id. Cruci suffigere, or, Justin. In cruce suffigere, or, Tacit. Cruci affigere, or, Plin. Ficare crucibus, to crucify.* — Hence, it is a word of reproach, hang-gallows, good-for-nothing fellow, &c. *Plant.* — Also, any thing resembling a cross, as, the pole of a carriage. *Stat.* — *¶* Particularly, any torment, torture, pain. *Cic. and Colum.* — Also, figur. any thing that causes pain, trouble, affliction, &c. as harlots are called cruces. *Terent.* — *¶* Hence, any evil, misfortune. *Plant. Quæ te mala crux agitat? h. c. quæ Furia. Id. I in cruce, go and be hanged; go feed the crows. Terent. In malam cruce, go to the devil. Plant. Abstraxit in malam maximam cruce, carried him to the devil, h. c. carried him away.*

CRYPTA (κρύπτη), æ, f. a subterraneous or concealed place or passage, a vault, cavern, grotto, &c. *Vitruv. and Sueton.*

CRYPTICUS (κρυπτικός), a, um, adj. 3 subterraneous, concealed, secret. *Sidon.*

CRYPTOPORTICUS (κρυπτός, h. c. concealed, and porticus), us, f. a close walk, alley, or gallery, closed on all sides to be cool in summer; a cloister, grot, covered gallery. *Plin.*

CRYSTALLINUS (κρυστάλλινος), a, um, 2, adj. of crystal, crystalline. *Plin.* — Hence, plural. crystallina, crystal vessels. *Id.*

CRYSTALLION (κρυστάλλιον), ii, n. the herb flea-bane. *Plin. 25, 90.*

CRYSTALLUM, i, n. and **CRYSTALLUS** (κρυστάλλος), i, f. and m. crystal. *Plin.* — A ball made of crystal. *Prop. iv. 3, 52.* — Also, a crystal vessel. *Martial.*

CTESIBIUS (Ctesibius), a, um, adj. Ctesibian, called after Ctesibius, a mathematician of Alexandria, the inventor of hydraulic organs and other hydraulic instruments. *Plin. and Vitruv.*

CUBATIUS (cubo), ōnis, f. a lying down. *3 Varr.*

CUBATOR (Id.), ōris, m. one that is lying 3 down. *Paulin. Nol.*

CUBICULARIS (cubiculum), e, adj. pertaining to a lodging-room, or to a bed-chamber. *Cic. lectus. Suet. Cubicularis, sc. imagines, pictures and busts of be-*

loved persons, with which the cubiculum was adorned.

CUBICULARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. occupied with a lodging or bed-room, pertaining to it. *Martial. Lucerna. Cic. Cubicularius, a valet-de-chambre, chamberlain, waiting servant in one's bed-chamber, καρεναστής. Sueton. Decurio cubiculariorum, a high-chamberlain, a master or head of the grooms of the bed-chamber. Iaser. Cubicularia, a chamber-maid.*

CUBICULATUS (Id.), a, um, adj. furnished or provided with rooms. *Senec.*

CUBICULUM (cubo), i, n. a room; particularly, a room with a couch or bed (lectus) in it, either to sleep or to read and study on it; a bed-chamber; a lodging-room, εὐναστήριον, δωματίον. *Cic.* — Also, the elevated seat or box of the emperor at the theatre. *Sueton.* — *Vitruv. Cubicula, h. c. loca, in quibus lapides sedent.*

CUBICUS (κυβικός), a, um, adj. cubical, having the form of a cube. *Vitruv.*

CUBILE (cubo), is, n. any place for lying down; of mail, a resting-place, couch, bed, κούβη. *Cic. Particularly, a marriage-bed. Virg.* — Also, a chamber or small room. *Plin. saluatorium, an audience-chamber.* — Of animals, a den, hole, lair, &c., εὐνή. *Varr. and Cæs.* — Also, of birds, a nest. *Cic.* — Also, of the sun, where he sets. *Horat.* — *¶* Figur. *Cic. Avaritie cubilia, the most manifest signs.* — In architecture, that whereupon any thing rests, ὀπαί, a foundation; ground-work, bed, layer or course of stones in building, &c. *Vitruv. lapidum, tignorum.*

CUBITAL (for cubitale), is, n. a cubitien 3 to lea on, ὑπαγκώνιον. *Horat.*

CUBITALIS (cubitus, i), e, adj. belonging 2 to the elbow. — Hence, Cubital (see Cubital). — *¶* Also, a cubit high or long. *Liv.*

CUBITUS (cubo), ōnis, f. same as Cubatio. 3 *Augustin.*

CUBITISSIM (cubitus), adverb, in a lying 3 ing posture. *Plant.*

CUBITUS (cubo), as, n. 1. to be in the habit 3 of lying; also, to lie. *Cic.*

CUBITOR (Id.), ōris, m. he that lies down, 2 that is apt to lie down. *Colum.*

CUBITORIUS (cubitor), a, um, adj. as, vestimenta, garments worn at table. *Petr.*

CUBITORA (cubo), æ, f. a lying down. *Plant.*

CUBITUS (Id.), i, m. and **CUBITUM**, i, n. the arm below the elbow; that part 3 of the arm which reaches from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger or to the wrist, κούβιτον, πήχυς. *Cels.* — Also, the elbow, ἄγκων. *Nepos., Plant. and Virg.* — Hence, a curvature, bending. *Plant.* — *¶* Also, a cubit; the measure of a foot and a half; or, according to some, of two feet. *Cic. and Lic.*

CUBITUS (Id.), us, m. a lying down, κατὰ 2 κλισίς. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a bed, couch, nest. *Plin. Ilis foliis cubitus sibi sternunt. Cato. Cubitu surgere, from one's bed.*

CUBO (κύπτω), as, ui, rarely āvi, itum, n. 1. to lie, as, in bed, at table, &c. *Cic. Cubare propter aliquem. Plant. Puerperio cubare, in child-bed.* — Hence, *Cic. Cubitum ire, or discedere, to go to bed.* — *¶* Also, to lie sick, keep one's bed in sickness: to be sick. *Orid. and Horat.* — *¶* Figur. *Lucret. Tecta cubantia, hanging, oblique, sloping. Horat. Ustica cubans, gently rising. Colum. Pisces cubantes, flat, brood fishes, as, plaice, &c. Martial. Unda cubat, sleeps, is still.* — *¶* Quintil. Cubasse. **CUBOS** (κύβος), i, m. a cube or body square on all sides, as, a die. *Vitruv.* — *¶* Also, a cubic mvaiber. *Gell.*

CUC, indecl. a tree resembling a palm; according to Sprengel, Ilyphæne coriacea Gaertner. *Plin. 13, 18.*

CUCUBALUS, i. See *Cuculus*. 3

CUCUBO (unc.), as, n. 1. to cry or hoop 3 like an owl, ὠλίζω. *Auct. carn. de Philom.*

CUCULLATUS (cucullus), a, um, adj. 3 wearing a hood, hooded. *Colum. 1, 8, 9. X, 1, 21. according to the correct reading.*

CUCULLIUS or **CUCULLIO** (unc.), ōnis, 3 m. same as Cucullus, a hood. *Cato.*

CUCULLUS (unc.), i, m. a covering, as, for the head; a cap, hood; a sort of

capuchon or cool fastened to the garment. *Martial.* — Also, a cap or case of paper, in form of a cone used by grocers to put their spice in; a cornet or coffin. *Martial.*

CUCULUS (cuculus), as, n. 1. to cry like a 3 cuckoo. *Auct. carn. de Philom.*

CUCULUS (κόκκυς), i, m. a cuckoo. *Plin.* — Also, a term of reproach, rogue, knave, villain, scoundrel, &c. *Plaut.* — The last syllable but one is long in *Horat.*, short in *Auct. carn. de Philom.* — *¶* Also, an herb; same as *Strychnos*. *Plin. 27, 41. ed. Hard. (but ed. Elzev. reads cucubuli).*

CUCUMA (perhaps from cucumis), æ, f. 3 a vessel for boiling or cooking; a kettle. *Petr.* — Hence, Cucumella, æ, f. a small kettle. *Pandect.*

CUCUMELLA. See *Cucuma*. 3

CUCUMIS (unc.), is & ēis, m. a cucum- 3 ber, σίκκος. *Varr.*

CUCURBITA (unc.), æ, f. a gourd, κολοκύνθη, σικύα. *Plin.* — Also, a cupping-glass. *Juvenal.*

CUCURBITATUS (cucurbita), ōnis, f. a 3 firing of a cupping-glass upon the skin; a cupping. *Cel. Aurel.*

CUCURBITINUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or 2 like a gourd. *Cato. primum, a sort of pear, probably a bergamot.*

CUCURBITULA (dimin. of cucurbita), 2 æ, f. a cupping-glass. *Cels.*

CUCURIO, and **CUCURIO** (unc.), is, 3 n. 4. to crow or cluck like a cock. *Auct. carmin. de Philom.*

CUCUS (unc.), i, m. same as *Cuculus*. 3 *Plant. Pers. 2, 1, 6. Ed. Gron.*

CUDO (unc.), is, di, sum, a. 3. to strike, 2 beat, pound, stamp, hammer, forge, κόπτω, τύπτω. *Lucret. Plagæ eundem. Colum. fabas, to beat, thresh. Terent. Istæ in me eundem faba, h. c. that will fall upon me; I shall suffer for that.* — *¶* Also, to stamp, coin. *Plant. nummos. Terent. argentum.* — Hence, in general, to make. *Quintil. annulum. Plant. tenebras.*

CUDO, or **CUDON** (unc.), ōnis, m. a cap 3 of raw skin used instead of a helmet. *Sil.*

CUJAS, ātis, or **CUJATIS** (from quis, great. cujus), e, adj. whence, of what country, town or nation? in whose name? *Liv. Cujas (nominat.). Plant. Cujatis (nominat.). Cic. Cujatem.*

CUCUSMODI, for *cujuscujusmodi*, of what sort, manner, or kind soever; whatsoever it be, be it what it will. *Cic.*

CUMMODI, for *cujusmodi*, of what kind or 3 sort. *Gell. 14, 1.* — Other *Edd. read cujusmodi.*

CUJUS (from quis or qui), a, um, adj. is I used for the genit. of quis, as, *Terent. Cujum puerum? whose boy? Virg. Cujum pecus? whose is it? to whom does it belong? Terent. Virgo cuja est? Id. Et, cuja sit, dicere.* — It is also put for the genit. of qui, quæ, quod, whose, as, *Cic. Is cuja res sit, for cuja res, &c. Id. Et, cuja interfuit.* — Hence, *Plant. Cujanam vox, for cujusnam. Apul. Cujavis oratio, for cujusvis.*

CUJUSCEMODI, or **CUJUSCE MODI**, 1 for *cujuscunque modi*. *Cic. Cujuscunque modi sit, of what kind or manner soever.*

CUJUSCUMQUEMODI, or **CUJUSCUMQUE MODI**. See *Quicunque* and *Modus*.

CUJUSDAMMODI, or **CUJUSDAM MODI**. See *Quidam* and *Modus*.

CUJUSMODI, or **CUJUS MODI**, of what 1 kind, sort, manner or fashion: also, such, of such kind. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, for *cujuscunque modi*, of whatever kind or sort, whatsoever it may be. *Cic.*

CUJUSMODICUMQUE, for *cujuscunque* 3 *modi*, of whatever kind soever. *Cic.*

CUJUSQUEMODI, or **CUJUSQUE MODI**, h. c. *cujuscunque modi*, of what sort or kind soever. *Cic. voluptates, of every kind.*

CUJUSVIS, **CUJAVIS**, **CUJUMVIS**. *Apul. 3 oratio. See Cujus, a, ua.*

CULCITA (perhaps from calco), æ, f. that is stuffed with feathers, wool, &c.; a feather-bed, mattress, cushion, pillow, σπασιν. *Cic.* — Also, figur. *Varr. In culcitas et columellas, &c., prominences, scats.* — Some write *culcita*. **CULCITELLA** (dimin. of culcita), æ, f. 3 same as *Culcita*. *Plant.*

CULCYTOLA (Id.), æ, f. same as *Culei* 3 tella. *Lucil. ap. Non.*
CULĒARIS, or **CULĒĀRIS** (culens), 3e, adj. containing the measure of the culens. *Cato.*
CULĒS (κυλέος), or **CULĒS**, i, m.; also, **CULĒUM** (κυλέον), or **CULĒUM**, i, n. a large leather sack or bag, ἀσός, βόειος, as, a sack in which partridges were sowed up. *Cic. a leather bag to keep wine, oil, &c., in. Cato, Plant. and Nepos.* — Hence, a measure of things liquid, containing 29 amphoræ. *Varr.*
CULĒX, īcis, m. a gnat, ιαόςquito, κώνωψ. *Horat.* — Also, fem. *Plant. Cana culx, a term of reproach applied to an amorous old man.* — *¶* Also, a cynips (*Cynipis Psenes, L.*) *Plin.*
CULIGNA (κυλήνη), æ, f. a small drach-3 ing-vessel; a cup. *Cato.*
CULINĀ, æ, f. a kitchen, μαγειρεῖον. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, food, victuals, provisions. *Jurcaal.*
CULINARIUS (culina), i, m. se. servus, 3 a man employed about the kitchen. *Scrib. Larg.*
CULLEUS. See *Culeus*.
CULMEN (columen), īnis, n. the highest 2 part of any thing: the top, summit, spire, &c. *Cæs. Alupum. Liv. ædis. Ovid. tecti. Lin. hominis, h. e. vertex.* — Hence, a roof. *Virg. and Vuler. Flacc.* — Also, figur. *Lucan. 8, 8. Summum culmen, sc. dignitatis or fortune.* *Plin. Culmen omnium rerum pretii.*
CULMINIA, or **CULMINĒX ŌLĒX**, same as *Columbiana. Colum.*
CULMOS (unc.), i, m. the stem, stalk or blade of plants, as, the stalk or straw of corn. *Cic. and Plin.*
CULPA (unc.), æ, f. a fault, blame, guilt, airia. *Cic. delicti. Id. Liberatio culpæ, for a culpa. Id. Culpa mea, through my fault. Id. Culpam rei sustinere, to take upon himself the fault. Id. Sum in culpa, I am to blame.* — So, also, *Id. Culpa est in me. Terent. Culpa penes te est, the fault is yours, the blame rests with you. Cic. Culpa carere. Id. Culpam in aliquem conferre; or, Liv. transferre, to lay the blame upon. Cic. ab aliquo demovere; or, Liv. amovere. Cic. Esse extra culpam.* — *¶* Also, a fault; an error, offence; a transgression, crime. *Terent. Culpam in se admittite, or, Cic. committere; or, Id. contrahere; or, Terent. committere, h. e. to commit or perpetrate. Cic. Ponere in culpa, to accuse of a crime. Id. Aliquid culpæ dare.* — Particularly, of failings and weaknesses of lovers, crimes against chastity *Virg. and Ovid.* — Hence, any fault, error, mistake, defect, deficiency. *Vitruv.* — Hence, anything noxious, injurious or dangerous, as, a disease. *Virg.* — Also, a guilty or culpable person. *Propert.*
CULPABILIS (culpo), e, adj. deserving 3 of blame, culpable, blamable, faulty. *Apul.*
CULPABILITER (culpabilis), adv. culpa-3 bly. *Symmach.*
CULPATIUS (culpo), ōnis, f. a blaming, 3 finding fault; censure, reproof, reproach. *Gell.*
CULPATUS (Id.), a, um, particip. from culpo. — *¶* As an adj. blamable, faulty. *Virg. Culpatus Paris. Gell. Culpator.* — *¶* Also, spoiled. *Macrob. vinum.*
CULPITUS (Id.), as, a. l. to blame, find fault with. *Plant.*
CULPUS (culpa), as, ævi, ætum, a. l. to 2 accuse, lay the blame on. *Horat. and Colum.* — *¶* Also, to blame, find fault with, censure, reprove, disapprove, condemn, ἐγκαλέω, αἰτιώμαι. *Plant. Terent., Varr., Horat.*
CULTĒ (cultus), adv. adorned, polished, ele-2 gantly. *Quintil. dicere. Justin. Cultus.*
CULTELLATUS (cultellus), a, um, adj. made like a knife, edged or sharp like a knife. *Plin.*
CULTELLUS (culter), as, a. l. to cut plam, 2 make cren, or reduce to a level by meas-uring with a plumb-line. *Frontin.*
CULTELLUS (dimin. of culter), i, m. a 2 little knife. *Vurr. — Pandect. tonsoris, a razor. Vitruv. lignei, pegs or pins of wood, needles.*
CULTER (from colo, as raster from rado), tri, m. the colter of a plough. *Plin. 18,*

48. — *¶* Also, a vine-knife, particular-ly the iron part of its handle *Colum.* — *¶* Also, a slaughtering-knife; a table-knife. *Plant., Lic. and Colum.* — *Saeton. venatorius. Vitruv. In cultro; or, Id. In cultrum collocare, in a position dooncards, perpendicularly (opp. planum collocare, horizontally). Horat. Me sub cultro linquit, in the greatest danger or difficulty. Varr. Boves ad cultrum emere, for the shambles.* — *¶* Also, a razor. *Cic.*
CULTIUS (Id.), ōnis, f. a tilling, cultivat-3 ing. *Cic. agri, agriculture.* — *¶* Also, veneration, adoration. *Arnob.*
CULTOR (Id.), ōris, m. one that attends to, takes care of, or has the care of, any thing or person. *Liv. agri; or, Cic. terræ; or, Calp. 4, 122. merely, Cultor, a husband-3 ma. Cic. vitis.* — Hence, an inhabitant. *Plat. and Liv.* — Also, an instructor, tutor. *Pers. juvenum.* — Also, a worship-3 per, adorer. *Horat. deorum. Sueton. Cultores deum matris, h. e. Galli.* — Also, a respecter, observer. *Cic. veritatis.*
CULTRARIUS (culter), i, m. he that slew 2 the victim at sacrifice. *Saeton.*
CULTRATUS (Id.), a, um, adj. formed 2 like a knife. *Plin.*
CULTRIX (culter), īcis, f. she that attends to, takes care of, or has the care of, any thing or person. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, a fe-3 male inhabitant. *Virg.* — *¶* Also, a fe-3 male worshipper, adorer: a votaress. *Lactant.*
CULTURA (colo), æ, f. same as *Cultus*, a cultivation, culture, care, attendance. *Cic. agri.* — *¶* Also, improvement, instruction. *Horat.* — *¶* Also, veneration, esteem, regard. *Horat.*
CULTUS (Id.), us, m. cultivation, care, tending, attending, of husbandry and the keeping of cattle. *Liv. Cultus agri; or, Id. agricolæ, husbandry, tillage, culti-3 vation of the ground. Calp. Cultus gregis, care, tendance. Liv. Purum ab humano cultu solum.* — Figur. culti-3 vation, culture, improvement, education, &c. *Cic. animi. Id. corporis. Gell. litera-3 rum. Id. ingenii. Cic. Malo cultu corruptus. Liv. Humili cultu educare.* *Cæs. Cultus provincia, for homines culti, polished, enlightened, well-informed inhabitants.* — *¶* Cultus signifies also, any thing pertaining to the maintenance of one's life; as, dwelling, food and drink, clothing, servants, the whole economy of the house, and every thing belonging to the household. [It is generally joined with a synonyme, or a word expressing nearly the same thing, and, in this case, de-3 notes every thing not expressed by the synonyme.] *Nep. Victus atque cultus, food and drink and all the other necessities of life. Cæs. Victus et cultus. Sueton. Habitus et cultus. Nepos. Cultus vesti-3 titusque. Saeton. Disciplina cultusque, military discipline and armament.* — Particu-3 larly, splendor in dress and costly furniture. *Nepos. regius. Plin. muliebris. Nepos. domesticus, of every thing in a house required by cleanliness and decency. Propert. Cultus inereatus, finery, ornaments of dress bought. Vel-3 lei. Cultus triumphi, magnificent prepara-3 tions. Liv. Cultus amœnior, elegance in dress.* — *¶* Also, manner of living. *Nepos. quotidianus. Cic. humanus.* — *¶* Also, worship, adoration, honor, respect. *Cic. Alicui cultum tribuere.*
CULTUS (colo, ere), a, um, particip. 1 from colo, ere. — *¶* As an adj., it 3 signifies cultivated, improved, polished, adorned, dressed. *Carl. Cultura loca, ingenia. Ovid. Hortus cultissimus her-3 bis. Aurel. Vict. Cultissimus sermone.* — *Culta, grum, absol., cultivated lands. Plin. and Virg.*
CULTELLUS (unc.), i, m. a piteher, pot, 3 jug; a chalice. *Horat.*
CULUS (unc.), i, m. the fundameat, πυγή, 3 πρωκτός. *Cutall.*
CUM, and **QUUM**. See *Quam*. **CUM** (from κύν, κύν, σύν), prep., denotes in general, a being together, an accompa-3 nyng, and is applied to persons as well as things and ideas. Its principal sig-3 nification is with (opposed to sine, with-3 out: non sine is, therefore, sometimes used instead of it, as *Horat. Od. iii. 4. 20. Non sine Dis animosus infans.*) —

Hence, it signifies in unioa, ia relation 3 to, in communion, σύν, or only rivi. — Hence, of an acting in common, with, together, together with. *Terent. Ire cum amica. Liv. Egredi cum copiis.* — *Cum* is frequently omitted, particularly in phrases denoting a decamping or march-3 ing out with soldiers, but only when an adjective or pronoun is joined with the substantive. *Cic. Obvius sit nulla rheda, nullis comitibus. Liv. Egredi omnibus copiis.* — Also, in amicable re-3 lations. *Cic. Cum patrono mihi omnia sunt, I am on very friendly terms with, &c. Id. Est mihi eum aliquo aliquid or nihil, I have any thing or nothing to do, and in connection or no connection with a person. Id. Quid mihi enim re? what is that to me? Id. Congruere cum natura, same as nature. — Hence, also, siding with one. Id. Consentire cum aliquo, to be of the same opinion with one. Id. Facere cum aliquo, to take one's 3 part, side with him, σύν τινι εἶναι. — Also, of hostile relations and acts, with, against. *Id. Pugnare cum hoste, μά-3 χεσθαι τινι. Id. Habere controversiam cum aliquo. Liv. Nihil cum potentiore juris humani relinquar inopi.* — To this signification the following expres-3 sions may also be referred. *Cic. Queri or querelæ cum aliquo, complaints of or against a person. Id. Oratorem habere cum multitudine, h. e. to address to, &c. Id. Dissidere, distractum esse cum ali-3 quo.* — In connections like the last, cum is a synonyme of de, ad and a (ab), with this difference, however, that cum denotes a reciprocation; but de, ad and a represent one object as active and the other as passive. — *¶* Also, in com-3 pany, in society, with, together with, along with, provided with, ἅμα. — Of persons, with, among. *Liv. Ad mille homi-3 num, cum his Sempronio Bleso ques-3 tore, amissum, h. e. with, among them.* — In this case, cum is put for et (as σύν for καί), rarely in prose, but frequently in poetry. *Liv. Negaretis hoc mihi cum Diis, h. e. mihi et Diis. Horat. Liber pater et cum Castore Pollux.* — In connections like the following, how-3 ever, the principal signification of cum (with) may also be retained. *Liv. Dux cum principibus capiuntur. Nepos. Demosthenes cum ceteris sont expulsi. Sallust. Boeclius cum peditibus invad-3 unt.* — Of things, provided, furnish-3 ed, fitted out, dressed, invested, en-3 dowed, or only with, in. *Cic. Homo eum sica inventus (σύν σικῇ). Id. Sedere cum tunica. Liv. Porcus cum humano capite. Cic. Ager effert cum octavo, eum decimo, producers or bears 3 eight or ten fold. Id. Esse cum imperio, to be invested with unlimited power (particu-3 larly, of those on whom military command was conferred, to command, have the command of an army). Id. Esse in imperio, to bear the office of a magis-3 trate (on account of which one enjoys power and authority). — Cum denotes a being invested with unlimited power by the state; in signifies that one's au-3 thority is connected with one's office; a consul was said to be in imperio, on account of his office; but not cum im-3 perio, which was to be conferred on him by the state. — Also, of things existing or happening at the same time, with, at, after, at the same time, as soon as, &c. *Cic. Cum prima luce, at day-break, as soon as it was day. Id. Cum primo sole, with the rising of the sun, σύν ἡλίου ἀνιόντι. Id. Cum his, se. dictis, re-3 dit. Id. Venire cum febris. Tacit. Cum ubertate soli laborare contendunt.* — Also, of simultaneous effects and con-3 sequences, with, under, to, not without. *Cic. Cum voluptate andire. Cæs. Cum eructu necare. Cic. Magno cum gemitu civitatis. Cæs. Magno cum pe-3 riculo.* — To this signification may also be referred cum with a subst. in-3 stead of an adv. *Cic. Cum bona gratia, h. e. benigne. Liv. Cum cura, h. e. diligenter. Id. Cum silentio in forum ducti, h. e. tacite, elanculum. Id. Cum silentio auditi sunt, h. e. benigne.* — To this signification may likewise be re-3 ferred the expression cum eo, on the**

condition, this being understood, with condition, exception, limitation, &c., either followed by *ut*, *Liv.*, or by *ne*, *Colum.* and *Cels.*, or by *quod*, *Cic.* — *Cam eo, quod* signifies also besides that. *Scrib. Larg.* — ¶ Also, in cooperation and participation, *perá*. — Hence, of alliances, confederacies, agreements, &c., with, together, together with, jointly. *Cic. Societatem habere cum aliquo. Nepos. Adversus regem bellum gereret cum Aegyptiis, h. e. allied with.* — Also, with, under, under superintendence or command. *Cas. Legiones quas cum Titurio amiserat, h. e. under and together with. Sallust. Reliquos cum custodibus in eodem Concordia venire jubet, h. e. under guard or conducted by.* — ¶ In *Cic.*, *Ovid.*, *Liv.* and *Nepos.*, *cum* is generally put before the pronoun relative, less frequently after it. *Cic. quibuscum, quicum (for quocum).* — It is always put after personal pronouns, as, *meum, tecum, nobiscum, vobiscum.*

CUMÆ, *arum*, also **CŪME**, or **CŪMĒ**, *es*, f. a maritime city of Campania.

CUMÆOS (*Cumæ*), and **CŪMÆOS**, *a, um*, 3 adj. at, of, near *Cumæ*, pertaining to it, *Cumæan.* *Virg. urbs, h. e. Cumæ. Id. Sibylla.* — ¶ Relating to the *Cumæan* sibyl. *Ovid. anni, h. e. old age. Virg. carmen, h. e. carmen Sibyllæ Cumææ.*

CUMANOS (*Id.*), *a, um*, adj. same as *Camæus.* *Lucan. vates, h. e. Sibylla. Cic. Cumæanum, a country seat near Camæ.*

CUMATILIS, or **CŪMATILIS** (*κῦμα*, a wave), *e, adj.* sea-colored, blue, bluish. *Plant.*

CUMATYUM. See *Cymatium*.

CUMBA. See *Cymba*.

CUMCUNQUE. See *Quæmencunq.*

CUMERX (*unc.*), *æ, f.* a basket or tub to 3 keep corn in, *στροδόκη. Horat.*

CUMINATOS (*cuminum*), or **CŪMINA-TOS**, *a, um*, adj. mixed or seasoned with *cumin.* *Pallad.*

CUMINUM (*κῦμινον*), *i, n.* the herb or seed called *cumin* (*Carum Carvi, L.*) *Horat.*

CUMMAXIME, or **QUUMMAXIME**. See *Quum*.

CUMMIS. See *Commis*.

CUMPRIME (*cum & prime*), *adverb, espe-3 cially, particularly.* *Gell.*

CUMPRIMIS (*cum & primus*), *adv. ex-3 ceedingly, particularly, remarkably, eis ra πρότα. Cic.* — See *Cam*.

CUMQUE. See *Cunque*.

CUMULATE (*cumulatus*), *adv. abundantly, amply, copiously, σὺνρόβν. Cic. officium reddere. Id. Cumulatus. Id. Cumulatissime.*

CUMULATIM (*Id.*), *adverb, same as Cu-3 mulate. Varr. and Prudent.*

CUMULATYD (*cumulo*), *ōnis, f.* a heaping, accumulation. *Arnob.*

CUMULATOS (*Id.*), *a, um*, partic. from *cumulo*. — ¶ As an *adj. heaped, augmented, increased. Liv. Gloria cumulation.* — Also, *full, loaded, crowded, &c. Cic. oratio rerum omni genere. Colum. cochlear. Cic. mensura cumulatione reddere.* — Also, with a *genit. Plant.* — Hence, *having attained the highest degree. Cic. virtus.*

CUMULOS (*cumulus*), *as, āvi, ātum, a. l.* to heap or pile up, *σὺνρόβν. Curt. arenas, nivem.* — Figur. to increase, augment. *Cic. gaudium. Id. bellicam laudem eloquentia. Liv. aces alienum.* — ¶ Also, to heap or pour upon, *load, fill. Cic. cor ira. Id. aliquem gaudio. Tacit. Cumulata corporibus fossæ. Id. probra in aliquem. Id. honores in aliquem.* — Hence, to bring to perfection, make perfect. *Cic. Fin. 5, 14.* — See, also, *Cumulatus, a, um.*

CUMULOS (*unc.*), *i, m.* a heap or pile, *σὺνρόβν, Sigs, -ivōs*, *as, of enemies slain. Liv. -Id. terræ.* — Hence, *figur. Quintil. rerum. Cic. diurnum, h. e. a great number. Pandect. æris alieni, great amount.* — ¶ Also, a heap over and above the just and common measure. Hence, *figur. an overplus, addition, increase, &c. Cic. mercedis. Id. Beneficium cumulo augere. Id. Accesserint in cumulum.* — ¶ Also, same as *Peroratio. Quintil. 6, 1, 1.*

CUNABULA (*cunæ*), *ōrum, n.* a cradle, *σκάφη, σπάγγα. Cic. Also, of animals. Virg.* — ¶ Figur. a birthplace.

Prop. Jovis. — Also, *origin, beginning. Apul. urbis. Virg. gentis.*

CUNÆ (*κῦα*), *arum, f.* a cradle, *σκάφη, κοιτῆς. Cic. Hence, of animals, as, swallows, a nest. Ovid. Hirundo sub trabibus cunæ facit. Id. Primæ cunæ, h. e. the first days of life.*

CUNCTABUNDOS (*cunctor*), *a, um, adj. 2 delaying, slow, tardy, lingering, loath, dilatory. Liv.*

CUNCTAMEN (*Id.*), *inis, n.* tardiness, 3 delay, hesitation. *Paulin.*

CUNCTANS (*Id.*), *tis, partic. from cunctor.* — ¶ As an *adj. delaying, staying, tarrying, lingering, dilatory, loath, doubtful, hesitating, slow. Virg. glebæ, h. e. hard. Id. ramus. Lueret. Cunctantior actus. Sueton. Ad dimicandum cunctantior factus est.*

CUNCTANTER (*cunctans*), *adverb, slow-2 ly, with delay, dilatory, σχολαίως. Liv. Haud cunctanter discidissem cotein. Tacit. Cunctantius.*

CUNCTATYD (*cunctor*), *ōnis, f.* a delaying, lingering, deferring; dilatoriness, delay, doubt, hesitation. *Cic. Abiecta omni cunctatione. Liv. ingrediendi for in ingrediendo.*

CUNCTATYDOR (*Id.*), *ōris, m.* a lingerer, 2 delayer. *Liv.* — ¶ *Q. Fabius Maximus, commander of the Roman army against Hannibal, was surnamed Cunctator (the delayer), on account of his cautious movements. Liv.*

CUNCTATYD (*Id.*), *a, um, particip. from cunctor.* — ¶ As an *adj. slow, cautious. Plin. and Apul. Cunctator.*

CUNCTIM (*cunctus*), *adverb, all together, 3 ὅλος. Apul.*

CUNCTYDARENS (*cunctus & parens*), 3 *tis, m. and f. father of all, mother of all. Prudent.*

CUNCTYDARENS (*cunctus & potens*), 3 *entis, adj. all-powerful. Prudent.*

CUNCTYDOR (*cunctus*), *and, in later times, also CŪNTYDOR, āris, ātus snm, dep. I. to collect every thing, to find reasons for delay.* — Hence, to delay, *μέλλω, χρονίζω. Cic.* — Also, with an *acc. Virg. multa, h. e. valde. Val. Flacc. gressus.* — Hence, to stay, remain, stop at a place. *Cic. in vita.* — When preceded by a negation, it signifies not to hesitate, not to scruple. *Sueton.* — Also, with an *infinit. Cic. and Sueton.* — ¶ Also, for *percunctari, to ask, inquire of. Cic. Attic. 11, 10. Ed. Ern. Ex eo de me cunctaretur (Ed. Græc. reads contaretur).* — See, also, *Cunctans* and *Canetatus, a, um.*

CUNCTYD (*cunque*), *a, um, adj. all together, all, whole, entire, in a body. Cic. populus. Id. Aegyptus. Plant. Fac istam gratiam cunctum, h. e. perfect.* — So, also, *Cuncti, æ, a, all, particularly, all together, or as many as there are. Cic. cives. Cas. oppida. Nep. Cuncti, sc. homines.* — Also, with a *genit. Ovid. Cunctos hominum. Tacit. Cuncta scelorum suorum.* [Later writers, as *Tacit.* also use *omnes* and *cunctus* indiscriminately.]

CUNĒATIM (*cuneus*), *adverb, in the form of a wedge. Cas.*

CUNĒATYD (*cuneo*), *ōnis, f.* a forming 3 into the shape of a wedge, a making like a wedge. *Scribon. Larg.*

CUNĒATYD (*Id.*), *a, um, particip. from cuneo.* — ¶ *Adj. formed into the shape of a wedge, made like a wedge. Liv.*

CUNĒLA, same as *Cunil.*

CUNĒD (*cuneus*), *as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to 2 cleave with a wedge, σφηνόω. Plin. Si quid cuneandum sit in ligno.* — Hence, *figur. to drive in like a wedge, to force into. Quintil.* — Hence, to fasten by means of wedges. *Senece.* — ¶ Also, to form into the shape of a wedge. *Plin. Cuneatur Hispania.* — See, also, *Cuneatus, a, um.*

CUNĒDLOS (*dimin. of cuneus*), *i, m. a 1 little wedge. Cic.*

CUNĒD (*unc.*), *i, m. a wedge, σφην. Tacit. Britannia in cuneum tenuatur, h. e. is shaped like a wedge. Ovid. Labant cunei (navis), h. e. wedges or similar fastenings, cramps, &c.* — Also, *figur. Tertull. veritatis.* — Hence, *any thing resembling a wedge, as, a number of soldiers placed in the form of a wedge. Cas. Cuneum facere, or, Virg. dare.* — Also,

a triangular figure in pavements for ornament. *Vitruv.* — Hence, *Mela. Cuneus ager, or, absolutely, Plin. Cuneus, h. e. Cabo de St. Maria, in Portugal, so called because it has the shape of a wedge.* — Also, *the seats at the theatre were, from their form, called cunei. Vitruv. and Sueton.*

CUNĒDLYS (*cuneulus*), *e, adj. herba. 3 Marcell. Empir.*

CUNĒDLYS (*Id.*), *i, m. a miner. 3 Veget.*

CUNĒDLATIM (*Id.*), *adverb, in the form 2 of a mine. Plin.*

CUNĒDLOS (*unc.*), *i, m. a cony, rabbit, ὀστροπός. Varr.* — ¶ Also, *a mine, ὑπόρυπος. Cic. Cuniculos agere.* — Figur. *Cic. Res occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, by cunning, treachery, intrigue.* — Also, *any subterraneous passage or hole. Plin.* — Also, *of the purple fish. Plin. h. e. cavitas interna rostri.*

CUNĒLA, *æ, f.* same as *Conila, a species of the plant origanum. Plin.*

CUNĒLAGD (*cunila*), *inis, f.* a species of the herb *cunila. Plin. 19, 50.*

CUNĒNĒ (*cunæ*), *æ, f.* the goddess pre-3 siding over the cradles of infants. *Lactant.*

CUNĒD (perhaps from *cunæ*), *is, a. -li. h. e. sterens facere. Fest.*

CUNĒDLINGOS (*lingo & cunus*), *i, m. 3 h. e. lingens cunum. Martial.*

CUNĒD (*unc.*), *i, m. τὸ αἰδοῦν τὸν γυναικῶν, πῶτος. Martial.* — Also, a word of contempt, for *mulier. Horat.*

CUNQUE, or **CŪMQUE** (*quisque*), *an affix of conjunctions, pronouns or adverbs, denoting the same as the English ever, soever, as, quicunque, whoever; quodocunque, whenever; ulicunque, wherever.* — Once it is found alone. *Horat. Od. i. 32, 15. mihi cinque vocanti, at any time whatever.*

CUNĒLÆ (*dimin. of cunæ*), *arum, f. a 1 little cradle. Prudent.*

CUPX (*unc.*), *æ, f.* a large eask, a butt, 3 *voit, tun or pipe, κύπελλον. Varr. and Cas.* — *Cic. Vinum de cupa.*

CUPEDIY (*unc.*), *æ, f.* a fondness for nice 1 dishes, immoderate desire of dainty fare, lickerishness, daintiness. *Cic.*

CUPEDIY (*Id.*), *ōrum, n.* and **CUPEDIY**, 3 *arum, f. nice dishes, delicate victuals, dainties. Plant. and Gell.*

CUPEDINARIY (*cupedo*), and **CUPEDI-3** *ARIY* (*cupedia*), *a, um, adj. occupied with the making, sale, &c. of dainties, dainty meats, &c. pertaining to dainties. Synm. forum.* — Hence, *Terent. Cupedinaris, or, Lamprid. Cupedarius, a seller of dainties, sweetmeats, &c., a confectioner, &c.*

CUPEDYD, and **CUPPEDYD** (perhaps from 3 *cupio*), *inis, f.* for *Cupido. Lucret.* — Also, same as *Cupedia. Apul.*

CUPĒLLA (*dimin. of cupa*), *æ, f.* a small 3 *cask or tun. Pallad.*

CUPES, or **CUPPES** (perhaps from *cupio*), 3 *ēdis, m.* a lickerish tongue, sweet tooth. *Plant.*

CUPIDYD (*cupidus*), *adv. with desire, eagerly, desirously, gladly. Liv. Cupidus. Cas. Cupidissime.* — ¶ Also, *vehemently, ardently, passionately. Cic. Cupide appetere. Sueton. Cupide condemnare.*

CUPIDYNEUS (*cupido*), *a, um, adj. of or 3 belonging to Cupid. Ovid.* — Also, *resembling Cupid, h. e. very handsome, beautiful. Martial.*

CUPIDYTAS (*cupidus*), *ātis, f.* a wish, desire, in general. *Cic. imitandi. Cels. cibi, h. e. appetite. Cic. Cupiditate flagrare or ardere.* — ¶ Also, *an inordinate and bad desire, passion. Cic. Cupiditates, desires, passions, lust. Cic. Cupiditates explere, to satisfy, gratify.* — Particularly, *thirst after gain, covetousness, avarice. Id.* — Also, *earnol desire, lust. Plin.* — Also, *heat, ardor, passion, manifesting itself in disputing, judging, condemning, giving evidence, &c.* — Hence, *very frequently, great partiality. Cic.*

CUPIDYD (*cupio*), *inis, f.* and sometimes *m. a wish, desire, passion, ἐπιθυμία. Liv. Romulum cepit cupido urbis condende. Id. Flagrans cupidine regni. Sallust. pecuniæ.* — In the *masculine gender* it is found in *Horat. and Sil.* So, also, *Ovid. femineus, passion for a wo-*

man. — ¶ Also, *m.* Cupid, the god of love, and son of Venus. *Cic.* — Also, plural, Cupidines. *Horat.*

CŪPIDŌS (Id.), *a, um, adj.* desirous, fond, eager, attached to, favorably disposed to. *Cic. vine.* *Id.* Cupidiores contentions. *Prop.* Cupidus livor, *h. e.* envy, wishing ill to a person. *Nep.* Cupidissimus literarum. *Cic.* Homo tui cupidus. *Id.* Nostri cupidissimus. — Also, with a dative or infinit. *Prop.* — ¶ Also, avaricious, covetous. *Quintil.* and *Sueton.* — ¶ Also, too eager, hot, ardent, violent, vehement, passionate. *Cic.* — Hence, partial. *Id.* testis, influenced by passion, partial. So, also, of a judge. *Id.*

CŪPIENS (cupio), *tis, particip.* from cupio. — ¶ *Adj.* desirous. *Tercat. tui. Aurel. Vict.* Cupientior domiandi. *Sall.* Cupientissimus legis. *Gell.* Fuit cupiens orandi.

CŪPIENTER (cupiens), *adv.* desirously, 3 eagerly. *Plant.*

CŪPIŌ (cupio), *is, i, i, itum, a. 3.* to care, desire, be willing, wish, long for, ἐπιθυμῶ, ἡλιχόμαι. With an acc. *Cic.* aliquid. With an infinit. *Id.* celare. *Prop.* Tu cave ne cupias pugnare. — Also with an accus. and infinit. *Cic.* — With ut. *Plant.* — Also with a gerit. *Id.* — ¶ *Cic.* Cupere alicui, to wish well, to favor. *Horat.* Cupio omnia quæ vis (a polite expression), I am at your service. So, also, *Cic.* Cupere alicujus causa omnia, to be one's friend, wish one well. — ¶ Sometimes it may be rendered to love, to be in love with. *Ovid.* aliquam. — ¶ Cupio conventum for convenire. *Plant.* — Cupiret for cuperet. *Lucr.* — See, also, *Cupies.*

CŪPIŌR (cupio), *ōis, m.* one who wishes 2 or desires. *Tacit.*

CŪPITUM (cupitus, *a, um*), *i, n.* a wish, desire. *Plant.* and *Tacit.*

CUPITUS, *a, um.* See Cupio.

CUPPA, CUPPEDO, and CUPPES. See *Cupa, Cupedo, Cupes.*

CŪPRESSĒTUM (cupressus), *i, n.* a cypress grove, place where cypress-trees grow. *Cic.*

CŪPRESSŌS (Id.), *a, um, adj.* of cypress. *Liv.* signa.

CŪPRESSIFER (cupressus & fero), *a, um, 3 adj.* bearing cypress-trees. *Ovid.*

CŪPRESSIŌS (cupressus), *a, um, adj.* 2 of cypress. *Plin.*

CŪPRESSŌS (κυσπρίστος), *i, f.* a cypress-tree, cypress (cupressus semper virens, *L.*) *Virg.* and *Ovid.* This tree was sacred to Pluto, and, at funerals, branches of cypress were placed at the door and round the funeral pile of the deceased, at least if he was a person of consequence. *Plin.* Hence, *Virg.* atra. *Id.* feralis. — ¶ Also, the wood of the cypress-tree, and any thing made of it, as a small cypress box. *Horat.* *Art.* 332.

CŪPRĒS (cuprum), *a, um, adj.* of copper. *Plin.* and *Pallad.*

CŪPRINIŌS (Id.), *a, um, adj.* of or belonging to copper. *Pallad.*

CŪPRUM (cuprum, *sc. æs*), *i, n.* copper. 3 *Spartian.*

CŪPŌLĀ (dimin. of cupa), *æ, f.* a small 3 barrel. *Cato.*

CŪR (quare), *adverb.* in a question, why? wherefore? for what reason? to what purpose? with what intent? διὰ τί; *Cic.* Cur non assum? and otherwise, *Id.* Ne mirere cur petamus. — Frequently it is put for prayer quam, quæ, &c. *Id.* Afferunt rationem, cur, &c. *Id.* Argumenta, cur, &c. — Also, for quod. *Id.* Miror, cur me accusas. *Horat.* Irascor amicis, cur, &c. — Also, for ut. *Liv.* Negare se commisitum, cur, &c.

CŪRĀ (quæro), *æ, f.* care, carefulness, diligence, attention, study, thought, regard, ἐπιμέλεια. *Cic.* Curam ponere in re, or adhibere de re, or, *Nep.* in re, or, *Quintil.* impendere rei. Hence, *Cic.* Res est mihi curæ, I take care of it, attend to it. *Ovid.* Mihi cura est, for mihi curæ est (alicujus), I take care of him. *Plant.* Cura est, *sc. mihi.* (This may also be referred to the second signification.) *Ovid.* Cura est pro re, for rei. *Id.* Curam agere alicujus, to have the care. *Liv.* Cum cura, carefully, dili-

gently. *Cal.* in *Cic. Ep.* Habere rem curæ, to pay regard to, take care of, attend to. — Cura, when joined with administrare and similar verbs, denotes not only care, but also the office itself, the duties of which a person has to perform. *Sueton.* Duplicem curam administravit. *Id.* Curam operum publicorum administravit. *Id.* Curam reipublicæ attingere. — Hence the management, administration, care, or charge of any thing. *Cic.* Particularly, a curæ. *Cels.* So also, *Cic.* Cura doloris. *Prop.* Ultima cura laetinis. — Also, one who has the care, charge, conduct, or direction of any thing. *Ovid.* — Also, any thing done carefully, a labor, work. Hence, a writing. *Ovid.* and *Tacit.* — ¶ Also, care, concern, anxiety, solicitude, trouble, sorrow, affliction, grief, μέριμνα. *Cic.* Aliquem cura afficere, to cause sorrow, grief, or trouble. *Id.* Curæ gravissimæ. *Plant.* Cura est, for curæ est, to be anxious, fear, apprehend. — Hence, love to the other sex. *Virg.* Gravi saucia cura. *Prop.* Cura mea, love for me. *Id.* Cura tua, my love of you. — With poets, cura frequently denotes the pains and sorrows of love. *Id.* Et possum alterius curas sanare recentis. — Also, the person beloved, love, mistress, sweetheart, girl. *Virg.* and *Prop.*

CŪRABILIS (curo), *e, adj.* to be apprehended, feared. *Juvenal.* sat. 16. v. 20. efficient, curabilis ut sit Vindicta gravior. *Al. leg.* officium, curabitur, ut sit, &c.

CŪRALIUM. See *Coralium.*

CŪRĀTE (curatus), *adverb.* diligently, 2 carefully, with attention. *Tacit.* Curatius. *Sallust.* Curatissime.

CŪRĀTŌ (curo), *ōis, f.* a taking care; the administration or management of any thing; a charge. *Cic.* remm. Also, with an acc. *Plant.* Quid tibi me (for mei) curatio est? why do you care about me? — Also, the office of a curator, guardianship. *Pandect.* — Hence, the cure of a disease. *Cic.* Curationem adhibere morbis, or admovere. *Figur.* *Id.* perturbationum. Also, a method of cure. *Id.* — ¶ Also, care, attention. *Cic.* Curationem corporis adhibere. *Id.* Sine curatione.

CŪRĀTŌR (Id.), *ōis, m.* one who takes care of, that has charge to oversee and provide things necessary; an overseer, agent, administrator, manager, superintendent, provider. *Cic.* urbis. Also, with a dative. *Id.* muris reficiendis. — ¶ Particularly, one to whom the care of the fortune of minors, spendthrifts, insane persons, &c. is committed, a guardian, πρόδικος, ὀρφανιστής. *Horat.* and *Pandect.*

CŪRĀTŌRIĀ (curator), *æ, f.* the office of a 3 curator or guardian. *Pandect.*

CŪRĀTRIX (Id.), *icis, f.* she that takes care of or superintends. *Pandect.*

CŪRĀTŌRA (cura), *æ, f.* a care, management, attendance, dicting. *Tercat.*

CŪRĀTŌS (Id.), *us, m.* a taking care, management. *Lucil.*

CŪRĀX (Id.), *acis, diligent, attentive, careful, active.* *Pandect.*

CŪRCŪLIŌ (unc.), *ōis, m.* a mite, weevil, small worm that eats the pith of corn or pulse, κῆξ, κῆβξ. *Varr.*

CŪRCŪLIŌNCŪLŌS (dimin. of curculio), 3 *i, m.* a little weevil. *Plant.* *Rud.* 5. 2. 38. Curculionculos minutos fabulare, *h. e.* res nullius usus narras.

CŪRĒNSIS (Cures), *e, adj.* at or of Cures, pertaining to Cures. *Ovid.*

CŪRĒS, *i, m.* f. a town of the Sabines. *Virg.*

CŪRĒS, *ētis, m.* an inhabitant of the town of Cures. *Propert.*

CŪRĒS, *ētis, m.* plur. Curētes, a nation of Ætolia and Aetnaia. — Also, the priests of the Phrygian goddess Rhea. In Phrygia they were also called Corybantes, and in Crete Idæi dactyli. In the celebration of their festivals they made a great deal of noise by shouting, clashing together swords, and instruments of forged metal, beating drums, &c. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Curctum is found with a short antepenult. in *Lucan.* 4, 406, ed. *Burm.* where Corte however reads Curictum.

CŪRETICŌS (Cures), *a, um, adj.* Cretan. 3 *Calpurn.* carnina.

CŪRETIS (Id.), *Idis, adj.* f. Cretan. *On id. terra, h. e.* Creta.

CŪRIĀ (κῦρία), *æ, f.* a curia, φαρρία, one of the thirty parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people. *Cic.* and *Liv.* (An assembly of the Roman people to give their vote about any thing, was called Comitia. In the Comitia Curia they gave their votes, divided into thirty curiæ.) — ¶ Also, a building where the curiæ or other societies met for deliberation or the performance of divine service. *Ovid.* prisca. *Cic.* Saliorum. — ¶ Also, the place where the senate met, the senate-house. *Id.* There were several of them, as curia Pompeja, Julia, Hostilia. Most frequently the senate used to be held in the curia Hostilia. — Hence, an assembly or meeting of the senate. *Cic.* and *Sueton.* — Also, the rank of a senator. *Ovid.*

CŪRIĀLIS (curia), *e, adj.* pertaining to a curia. *Tercat.* verna, a public slave in the service of a curia. — Hence, Curiales, those of the same curia. *Plant.* or, those of the same district (δῆμος) in Attica. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, pertaining to the court of a prince. — Hence, Curiales, courtiers. *Amian.*

CŪRIANŌS (Curius), *a, um, adj.* relating to Curius, belonging to him, called after him. *Cic.* villa.

CŪRIĀTIM (curia), *adverb.* by curia. 1 *Gell.* 15. 27. Others read curiatum.

CŪRIĀTŌS (Id.), *a, um, adj.* divided into curiæ. Hence, *Cic.* Comitia curiata, an assembly of the whole Roman people in curiæ, to vote on important matters. At first there were no other Comitia but the Curjata, and therefore every thing of importance was determined in them. But after the institution of the Comitia Centuriata and Tributa, the Comitia Curjata were more rarely assembled, generally only to confer military command on magistrates; to consent to a form of adoption called arrogatio; and to create certain priests. At the time of Cicero, thirty lictors used to hold these Comitia, and consequently to represent the thirty curiæ. — ¶ Also, pertaining to the Comitia Curjata. *Cic.* lex, a bill proposed to the people in the Comitia Curjata.

CŪRIĒTA, *æ, f.* an island near Illyria. Hence, Curietæ, *arum, m.* the inhabitants of it. *Plin.*

CŪRIŌ (curia), *ōis, m.* the priest or president of a curia. *Liv.* Curio maximus, he who presided over all the curiæ. — ¶ Also, a herald or crier (præco). *Mortial.* — ¶ Also, learn. *Plant.* — ¶ Also, the name of a Roman family. *Cic.*

CŪRIŌSĒ (curiosus), *adv.* with care, carefully. *Cic.*, *Cels.* and *Sueton.* — *Cic.* Curiosus. *Colum.* Curiosissime.

CŪRIŌSITĀS (Id.), *ātis, f.* care, carefulness, particularly in the investigation of a matter, curiosity, inquisitiveness. *Cic.*

CŪRIŌSŪLŌS (dimin. of curiosus), *a, 3 um, adj.* a little curious, inquisitive. *Apul.*

CŪRIŌSŪS (cura), *a, um, adj.* properly, full of carefulness. Hence, careful, diligent. *Cic.* in re. *Id.* Curiosior ad investigandum. — Also, curious, inquisitive, both in a good and in a bad sense. *Id.* Curiosissimi. *Plin.* *Ep.* Sunt homines natura curiosi. — Also with a genit. *Plin.* medicinæ. — Also, in a bad sense, prying. *Sueton.* — ¶ Also, learn. *Plant.* bellua.

CŪRIS (unc.), *is, f.* a javelin in the lance of the Sabines. *Ovid.* *Fast.* 2. 477.

CŪRIŌS, *ii, m.* a Roman celebrated for his 3 fortitude and fragility. He defeated Pyrrhus, king of Epirus. *Cic.*

CŪRIŌS (cura), *a, um, adj.* *Plant.* Curium infortunium, *h. e.* griecons.

CŪRMI (κοῦρμι), *n.* a sort of beer used by the Celts. *Ulp.* in *Pandect.*

CŪRŌ (cura), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.* to take care of, see to, look to, order, provide, care, regard, attend to, ἀποβάλλω, φροντίζω, κηδομαι. *Sepantō.* *Cic.* Cura, ut valeas. *Phædr.* Curabo sentiat (ut being omitted), I will make him aware. *Cic.* Cures, ne quid, &c. *Id.* aliquid. *Id.* de emendo. — Also with pro. *Plant.* — Also with a dat. *Id.* rebus. — Also with an infin. *Horat.* and *Sueton.*; par-

ticularly after *non curo* in the signification of *I will not*. (See below.) — Also, with the *fut. particip. pass.*, to cause, order. *Cic. Signum avellendum curavit. Cæs. Exercitum transportandum curaverat.* — Also with the *particip. perfect. Terent. Inventum tibi curabo et adductum, I will find him out and bring him to you.* So, *Cic. Curare alicui pecuniam, sc. solventem, to cause or order payment to be made. Id. Me, cui iussisset, curaturum.* — ¶ Also, to procure. *Cic. alicui signa.* — ¶ Also, to have the care, superintendence, or control of any thing, to do the things necessary, to preside over, govern, command. *Sallust. in dextra parte.* Also with an acc. *Liv. bellum maritimum. Tacit. Asiam, legiones. Hence, Prop. Curare pastorem, to be a shepherd.* — ¶ Also, to take care of, attend to, particularly applied to one's body. *Lic. corpus cibo somnueque, to refresh. Horat. cutem, to decorate his person. Plant. se, to take good care of one's self, pass one's time merrily. Horat. Curare genium, not to deny himself any thing. Hence, Liv. Curati prausique. Colum. vinum. Plin. vitem falce, to lop, prune, and Cato (absol.) curare, to prune, support it by reeds or stakes, &c. Colum. vineam, to cultivate.* — ¶ Also, to cure, remedy. *Cur. vulnera, morbos. Cic. adulescentes.* — *Figur. Id. provincian.* — ¶ *Liv. prodigia, to endeavor to avert the threats of prodigies by sacrifices, to expiate.* — ¶ Also, to care for, regard, have his eyes upon. *Cic. nihil. Terent. Alind cura, go on to something else; be not solicitous about that; rest secure as to that. Liv. Non curant, quid, &c. Plant. aliquem. Cic. A deo se curari.* — Hence, *Non curo rem, I do not care about it. Ovid. Iitora.* — Hence, *Non curo, I do not like, I wish not, I will not. Cic. legere. Sueton. Nec ægre adesse curavit.* — ¶ To console. *Apul. Met. 5.*

CURRAX (curro), *æcis*, *adj.* running 3 fast; quick, swift. *Grat.*

CURRICULUM (Id.), *i, n.* a running, run, course. *Cic. solis et lunæ.* — Hence, *Plant. Curriculo currere, hastily, swiftly, at full speed.* — Particularly, a running in the circus, a race. *Cic. eorum.* — Hence, the ground on which a race is run, race-ground, course, career. *Id.* — *Figur. course, career. Id. vitæ, h. e. a fixed space of time, a period. Id. industrie, petitionis.* — ¶ Also, a light chariot or car. *Cic.*

CURRĒ (unc.), *is, eūcurri, cursum, a. 3.* to run, *τρέχω, ἔχω*, of men and animals, on foot, horseback, by water, &c. *Cic. stadium, h. e. in stadio. Virg. æquor, to sail. Horat. per omne mare.* (Curere is frequently used by poets, without denoting swiftness or speed, instead of *navigare*.) *Cic. in sententiam, h. e. ire celeriter. Quintil. Campus curritur.* — ¶ Also, of inanimate things. *Horat. Rota currit, turns round. Virg. annis, flows. Id. classis, sails.* — ¶ *Figur. Virg. Rubor per ora currit, ran, spread. Plin. Limes per agum currit, extends. Horat. ætas, passes away. Cic. oratio proclivius, is soon at its end. Id. Eisdem cursus curiae, to have recourse to the same measures.*

CURRĒCXA (unc.), *æ, f.* a hedge-sparrow. 3 — *Figur. a cuckoo. Juvnal.*

CURRĒLIS (currus), or **CURĒLIS**, *e, 3 adj.* running. *Apul.*

CURRĒS (curro), *us, m.* a chariot, car, wagon, *ῥάτσα, ῥάμα. Cic. Vehi curru, or, Ovid. in curru.* — ¶ Particularly, a triumphal car, a triumph. *Cic.* — So, also, *Ovid. Currus eburnus.* — *Carrus* is also used of a plough with wheels. *Virg. Georg. 1, 174.* — *Figur. for the horses of a chariot. Virg.* — Also, for a ship. *Catull.*

CURSIM (Id.), *adv.* running. *Plant. and Auct. ad Hercun.* — ¶ Also, quickly, swiftly, hastily. *Cic.*

CURSIŒ (Id.), *ōnis, f.* a running, 3 *Varr.*

CURSIATIŒ (currito), *ōnis, f.* a frequent 3 or repeated running, a running. *Solin.*

CURSIŒTŒ (frequentat. from *curso*), *as, æ, ātūm, n. 1.* to run, particularly to run

frequently, or, to run hither and thither. *Terent. and Horat.*

CURSŒ (frequentat. from *curro*), *as, āvi, 1 ātūm, 1.* to run. *Cic.*

CURSŒR (curro), *ōris, m.* a runner, particularly a courier. *Nep., Plin. Ep., and Suet.* Also, a runner or lackey in the service of a private person, who went before the sedan, when his master was carried about. Roman ladies especially used to have such footmen in their service. *Martial.* — ¶ Also, a runner in a race. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a driver of a chariot in a race. *Ovid.* — ¶ *Cursor* was also the name of a Roman family, as, *Papirius Cursor.*

CURSŒRIĀ (curso), *æ, f. se. navis, a yacht, packet-boat. Sidon.*

CURSŒALIS (cursus), *e, adj.* equi, post-3 horses. *Cod. Jast.*

CURSŒRĀ (curro), *æ, f.* a running, 3 *Varr.*

CURSŒS (Id.), *us, m.* denotes any (especially any swift) motion from one place to another, and is applied to man, animals, and things. — Hence, a running, a course, of man. *Cic. Omnium cursus est ad vos.* — Of things, a running, a course, a motion. *Id. stellarum. Id. lunæ. Id. of the water of a lake. Plin. Menstrui cursus, h. e. fluxus mensium. Id. venarum, of trees. Virg. Torquet medios nox humida cursus, it is midnight.* — *Abstr. Cursu, in haste. Liv. tendere ad, &c.* — *Figur. Cic. Orat. 1. 32. Esse in cursu, to be on the course, h. e. to have already commenced. Ovid. Dolor est in cursu, h. e. lasts. Id. fortuna domusque, flourishes, continues. Cic. In quo cursu simus, h. e. situation.* — ¶ Also, a travel, journey, tour, course, passage, particularly a travelling by sea, a voyage. *Cic. Mihi cursus in Græciam per tuam provinciam est. Id. Quis tantos cursus conficere potuit? Id. Cursum tenere, to keep one's course, to sail in a straight direction. Nep. Cursum dirigere aliquo, to sail anywhere thither. Virg. Cursum transmittere, to cross. Id. Cursu exuti, to be driven out of one's course. Id. Longo cursu distant, for longe. Plin. Distat diei cursu, one day's sail. Cic. Alium cursum petere, to take. — Also, opportunity for sailing. *Id. Cursum expectabamus, for fair wind.* — ¶ Also, a riding on horseback. *Liv. deformis. Virg. Chrusus equestres ducere (of a horse-race).* — ¶ Also, of birds, a flight. *Cic. Cursum dirigere.* — ¶ *Figur. a run, course, career, flow, connection, uninterrupted continuation, &c. Cic. Vocis cursus per omnes sonos. Id. rerum. Id. Tantis cursus verborum erat. Id. temporum. Id. orationis, h. e. connection. Id. animi et industrie mixte, industry, activity. Id. gloriæ. Id. Ad honorem eo cursu (h. e. modo) pervenisse.**

CURTŒS, *ii, m.* a name of several Romans, as *Q. Curtius Rufus*, who rendered himself known by his history of the reign of Alexander the Great. — Hence, *Curtius, a, um, adj. Curtian. Liv. lacus, the gulf into which M. Curtius leaped.*

CURTŒ (curtus), *as, āvi, ātūm, a. 1.* to 2 mutilate, maim, shorten, cut off or away. *Cels.* — Hence, to diminish, lessen, shorten. *Horat.*

CURTŒS (κυρτός), *a, um, adj.* mutilated, 1 maimed, curtailed, shortened. *Lucræ. Horat. Judæus, h. e. a circumcised Jew.*

— ¶ Also, broken. *Juvn. vasa.* — ¶ Also, short, small, imperfect, deficient, wanting, broken, poor, miserable, paltry. *Cic.*

CURŒLIS (currus), *e, adj.* relating to a chariot or to driving. *Liv. equi, race-horses. Suet. triumphus (the general rode in a chariot at the triumphal procession). Min. Fel. Indi, h. e. circenses.* — ¶ *Cic. Sella curulis, the curule chair or chair of state, a stool or seat without a back, first used by the kings, and afterwards only by the chief magistrates, the consuls, pretors, censors, and curule ædiles. They made use of it wherever they chose, in the senate, at visits, &c. It could be folded together for the convenience of carriage, was adorned with ivory, &c. Gell.* — Hence, *Cic. Ædilitas curulis. Liv. Honor curulis.*

Horat. Ebur curule, h. e. sella curulis. Plin. Curulis, h. e. ædilis curulis.

CURVABILIS (curvo), *e, adj.* that can be 3 bent. *Pallad.*

CURVĀMEN (Id.), *inis, n.* a winding or 2 bending. *Ovid. and Plin. Ep.*

CURVĀTIŒ (Id.), *ōnis, f.* a bending or 2 bowing. *Colum.*

CURVĀTŒRĀ (Id.), *æ, f.* a flexure, bow-2 ing, or bending. *Vitruv. theatri. Id. camere, an arched ceiling.*

CURVĀTAS (curvus), *ātis, f.* a flexure, 3 bending, crookedness. *Macrob.*

CURVŒ (Id.), *as, āvi, ātūm, a. 1.* to bow, 2 bend, crook, curve, *κυστός, κάμπω. Virg. and Plin.* — *Figur.* to move. *Horat.*

CURVŒR (Id.), *ōris, m.* crookedness, 3 *Varr.*

CURVŒS (perhaps *κρῖος*), *a, um, adj.* not 3 straight, crooked, bent, curved, *κρῖος, κάμπω. Virg. falx. Id. arator, h. e. stooping. Ovid. senecta. Horat. unguis. Id. Curvo dignoscere rectum, to distinguish good from bad, true from false. Ovid. Equor curvum, undulating, boisterous. Valer. Flacc. Curvus Olympus, the vaulted heavens.* — ¶ Curve, *h. e. vel cur.*

CUSCŒLIUM (κοσκύλιον), *ii, n.* the scarlet-berry of the holm-oak. *Plin. 16. 12.*

CUSŒ (cudo), *ōnis, f.* a stamping or coin-3 ing. *Cod. Theod. monetalis.*

CUSŒR (Id.), *ōris, m.* a coiner. *Cod. 3 Just.*

CUSPIDATIM (cuspis), *adv.* like a point 2 *Plin.*

CUSPIDŒ (cuspis), *as, āvi, ātūm, a. 1.* 2 to point, sharpen at the end. *Plin.*

CUSPIS (unc.), *idis, f.* a point, prickle, *ἀκὴ. Cæs. and Virg.* — ¶ A thing having a point. *Virg. a javelin. Val. Fl. a lance.* — Also, the spear of an eagle (standard of a legion). *Suet.* — Also, the sting of a bee. *Plin.* — Also, the trident of Neptune. *Ovid.* — Also, a spit. *Martial.* — Also, a sort of (perhaps pointed) tube. *Varr.*

CUSTŒLĀ (custos), *æ, f.* same as *Cus-3 todia. Apul.*

CUSTŒDIĀ (Id.), *æ, f.* a watch, guard, care, *φύλαξις, φρουρά, τήρησις. Cic. cunam. Plant. Custodiam agitare, to watch. Hence, a keeping, preserving, guarding, care, charge, protection. Cic. ignis. Id. rei. Nep. Credere alicui custodiam poutis, to intrust with the protection of. Cic. Materni corporis custodia, h. e. uterus.* — Also, care, carefulness, attention. *Id. sui conservandi.* — Also, a prison, place where prisoners are kept. *Id. In custodiam tradere, dare, includere. Id. In custodia esse.* — Hence, *Sallust. Libera custodia, private custody, when criminals were delivered to magistrates, or even to private persons, to be kept at their houses, till they should be tried. [Custodia is sometimes put for custodia libera. Cic.] So, also, liberalis, but in a figurat. signification. Cic.* — Also, sometimes, a prisoner. *Suet. Custodiarum seriem.* — ¶ Also, a guard, *h. e. soldiers set to guard. Cæs. Custodias disponere, to set watches. Cic. circumdare alicui.* — ¶ Also, a guard or watch-house, a place where a guard is set. *Cic. In hac custodia collocati sumus. Id. Familias habere in custodiis, places where slaves were put to watch lest any person should import goods without paying the duties imposed by the laws of the customs.*

CUSTŒDIŒ (Id.), *is, ivi, itum, a. 4.* to guard, watch, *φρουρέω, φυλάττω. Cic. aliquem. Id. corpus et domum. Nep. templum ab aliquo, h. e. against a person.* — ¶ Also, to defend, protect. *Quintil. aliquem ab injuria.* — ¶ Also, to take care, beware, be on one's guard. *Cic. se.* — Also, without *se. Colum.* — Also, with *ne* following. *Suet. to take care lest, to prevent carefully lest.* — ¶ Also, to observe, watch. *Cic. Te oculi et aures custodient. Liv. Qui custodiret, sc. legatos.* — ¶ Also, to keep, to keep with one's self, to retain. *Cic. orationem. Id. aliquid memoria.* — Also, to keep (in a place of security). *Ovid. poma.* — Also, to keep in custody or prison, to confine in prison. *Plaut. and Cæs.* — ¶ Also, to preserve. *Plin. Ep. ignem. Colum. poma*

in melie, to make a conserve of. Quintil. pudorem. Plin. Ladanum custodit nigritiam capillorum. Horat. Veneris latus. — Hence, Cic. Custodire literis, to commit to writing. — ¶ Also, to observe, retain, keep, preserve, abide by, stand to, maintain. Quintil. regulam. Colam. ordinem. Plin. morem.

EUSTODITE (custoditus), adv. cautiously, 2 carefully. Plin. Ep. Custoditus.

EUSTOS (eun & adios), ōdis, m. and f. o keeper, preserver, superintendent, overseer, protector, defender, guard, watch, φύλαξ, φρουρός. Cic. fam. Id. libertatis. Nep. corporis. Virg. pecoris, a shepherd. Cic. cupiditatum. — A dog is called custos. Virg. — Hence, the gods are called custodes. Cic. urbis, the guardians. — The star Arctophylax is also called custos. Vitruv. — Also, same as Theca; a case, sheath, &c. Ovid. telorum, a quiver. — Also, the new shoot of a vine, which is not lopped off, but retained. Colum. — ¶ Also, at the comitia, a person appointed to observe that no fraud should be committed in casting lots and voting. Cic. — Also, one who has the care of a young man, a governor, tutor. Horat. — Also, a companion, guard or protector of women. Id. — Also, one who has the care of a young woman of quality. Prop.

CUTICULĀ (dimin. of cutis), æ, f. the 3 skin. Juvenal.

CUTIS (κύτος), is, f. the skin, δέρμα, χρώς, -ός, χρώς, -ωτός, of man and animals. Plin. — Horat. Cutem curare, to make much of himself, keep himself in good condition, or good plight of body. — Also, a hide. Martial. — Also, of other things, the rind, peel, or outmost coat. Plin. uvæ. — Figur. Quintil. elocutionis, outcard show.

CYAMEA (κύαμος), æ, f. a precious stone, unknown to us. Plin.

CYAMOS, or CYAMOS, i, m. same as Calceas. Plin.

CYANĒ (Κύανη), es, f. a fountain near Syracuse. Ovid. — Also, a nymph who was changed into it. Plin.

CYANĒE, es, f. the mother of Canrus and Byblis. Ovid.

CYANEOS (κυάνεος), a, um, adj. of a bright 2 blue, azure, or water color. Plin. — ¶ Insuke Cyanæa, or merely Cyanæa, two islands in the Euxine sea, same as Symplegades. Ovid.

CYANOS, and CYANOS (κύανος), i, m. the blue-bottle, or blue-bell (Centauræa cyanus, L.). Plin. — ¶ Also, a gen, a species of lapis lazuli. Plin.

CYATHISSO (κυαθίζω), as, a. I. to pour 3 drink into one's cup, serve up wine in a cup. Plant.

CYATHOS (κύαθος), i, m. a cup, goblet. 2 Terent. Particularly, a vessel used as a measure in mixing the wine with the water, and to fill the pocula with the mixed wine. Horat. — ¶ Also, a measure and a weight, both for things liquid and things dry, which, according to Plin. 2l. 109., amounted to 10 drachms, and, according to Rhem. Fann. 80., was the twelfth part of a sextarius.

CYBEA. See Cybeus.

CYBEBE (Κυβέβη), es, f. same as Cybele (the goddess). Virg.

CYBELE (Κυβέλη), and CYBELĀ, æ, f. a mountain of Phrygia, sacred to the goddess Cybele. Virg. and Ovid. — Also, Cybelus, i, m. Virg. Æneid. 3. 111. ed. Brunck. — ¶ Also, a Phrygian goddess, whom the Greeks confounded with Rhea, the mother of Cretan Jupiter, and the Romans with Ops, the wife of Italian Saturn. Ovid. — Sometimes, also written Cybella.

CYBELIUS (Κυβελήϊος), a, um, adj. 3 pertaining to or belonging to the goddess Cybele. Ovid. — ¶ Also, pertaining to mount Cybele. Cic. dea or mater, h. e. the goddess Cybele.

CYBELUS, i, m. See Cybele.

CYBEOS (perhaps from κύβη), a, um, adj. Cic. Navis Cybea, or merely Cybea, a ship of burden, a merchant vessel.

CYBIASACTES (κυβισακτής), æ, m. a 2 dealer in salt fish, a nickname of the emperor Vespasian. Sueton.

CYBISTRĀ, drum, n. a town of Cappadocia.

CYBIUM (κύβιον), ii, n. a square slice or 2 cut of salted tunny. Plin. — Also, a kind of tunny. Varr.

CYCEON (κυκεών), ōnis, m. a sort of drink 3 made of barley-meal, honey, herbs, &c. Arnob.

CYCHRAMOS (κύχραμος), i, m. a bird accompanying quails when they return over the sea. Plin. 10. 33. (According to some, a kind of ortolaa.)

CYCLADATOS (cyclas), a, um, adj. wearing 2 ing a cyclas. Sueton.

CYCLADES, um, f. See Cyclas.

CYCLAMINOS (κυκλάμιος), i, f. and 2 CYCLAMINON (κυκλάμινον), i, n. a plant, called sow-bread (Cyclamen European, L.). Plin.

CYCLAS (κυκλᾶς), ōdis, f. circular. Hence, 3 se. vestis, a kind of robe worn by women, embroidered with gold or purple, or with both. Prop. — Also, se. insula. In plur.

Cyclades, a number of islands of the Ægean sea, surrounding Delos as with a circle. Plin.

CYCLICUS (κυκλικός), a, um, adj. circ- 3 lar. Horat. Scriptores cyclici, whose poems comprehended the whole circle of traditions and fables.

CYCLOPIOS (Cyclops), and CYCLOPEUS, 3 a, um, adj. Cyclopiian. Virg. saxa, h. e. of Sicily.

CYCLOPS (Κύκλωψ), ōpis, m. a Cyclops. The Cyclopes were a race of men of gigantic stature, inhabiting a part of the island of Sicily. They had but one eye, in the middle of the forehead, and were the workmen of Vulcan.

CYCNĒUS, and CYGNEIUS (cycnus or cygnus), a, um, adj. pertaining to Cygnæ. Ovid. Tempe, h. e. in Boeotia (not in Thessaly).

CYCNĒUS (κύκνειος), a, um, adj. of or like a swan. Cic. vox.

CYCNUS, and CYGNUS (κύκνος), i, m. a swan. Swans drew the chariot of Venus, and were said to be fine singers. Virg. — Hence, Cygnus, a poet. Horat.

Dicæus, h. e. Pindar. — ¶ Also, a constellation. German. — ¶ Also, the name of several persons metamorphosed into swans.

CYDARUM (unc.), i, n. a sort of ship or 3 vessel to row in. Gell.

CYDIPPE, es, f. a girl beloved by Acontius. Ovid. — Also, a sea-nymph. Virg.

CYDNUS, i, m. a river of Cilicia, near Tarsus. Curt.

CYDON (Κύδων), ōnis, and CYDONIĀ, æ, f. a town of Crete, near modern Caneo.

CYDON (Id.), ōnis, m. an inhabitant of Cydon. Virg.

CYDONĒUS (κυδώνειος), a, um, adj. same 3 as Cydonius; Cydonian. Ovid. — Also, Cretan. Id.

CYDONIATES (Κυδωνιάτης), æ, m. at or 3 of Cydon. — Cydoniātæ, its inhabitants. Liv.

CYDONITES (Κυδωνίτης), æ, m. and f. 2 at or of Cydon, pertaining to it. Colum. vitis. Pallad. Cydonites, se. vinum, quince-vine.

CYDONIUS (Κυδώνιος), a, um, adj. Cydonian, at or of Cydon, pertaining to it. Virg. — Hence, Prop. and Colum. Mala Cydonia, or merely Cydonia, quinces, quince-apples. Pallad. Cydonia, se. arbor or malus, a quince-tree.

CYGNUS, &c. See Cygnus.

CYLIBATHUM (unc.), i, n. a sort of round 3 table to put wine and cups on. Varr. L. 4. p. 35. Bip.

CYLINDRACEUS (cylindrus), a, um, adj. in the form of a cylinder. Plin. 18. 33. Edit. Hard. reads cylindratæ in the same signification.

CYLINDRATUS, a, um. See Cylin- 2 dratus.

CYLINDROS (κύλινδρος), i, m. a cylinder. Cic. — Also, a sort of precious stone of the form of a cylinder. Plin. and Juvenal.

CYLLA. See Cilla.

CYLLENE (Κυλλήνη), es, f. a mountain of 2 A cadia, where Mercury was born and brought up. Virg. — ¶ Also, a town of Elis. Liv.

CYLLENEUS (Κυλλήνιος), a, um, adj. 3 pertaining to mount Cyllene, Cyllenan. Ovid. — ¶ Relating to Mercury. Horat. fides. Ovid. testudo, h. e. the lyre of Mercury, or hair dressed in the shape of a lyra.

CYLLENIS (Κυλλήνις), ūdis, f. relating 3 to Mercury, belonging to him. Ovid harpe.

CYLLENIOS (Κυλλήνιος), a, um, adj. same as Cylleneus. Virg. proles, h. e. Mercury, or the son of Mercury. Id. ignis, h. e. stella Mercurii. — Hence, Cylleneus, h. e. Mercury. Virg.

CYLLENUS, a, um, same as Cyllenus. Ovid.

CYLNŌYOS (Cylon), a, um, adj. Cic. scelus, h. e. interfectio sociorum Cylo- 2 nis supplicum ad aram ab Atheniensibus facta.

CYMA, æ, f. and CYMA (κύμα), ātis n. a 2 young sprout of coleworts or other herbs. Colum. and Plin.

CYMAEUS (Cymæ or Cyme), a, um, adj. See Cymæ. — Cymæi, the inhabitants of the town of Cyme in Æolis. Liv. 38. 39.

CYMATILIS. See Cymatilis.

CYMATIUM, and CYMATYON (κυμά- 2 τιον), ii, n. a small wave. — Also, a kind of carved work resembling the waves of the sea; a wave, ogee, or ogive, in architecture. Vitruv.

CYMBĀ (κύμβα), or CYMBĀ, æ, f. a small 2 boat, a skiff; particularly the boat of Charon, in which he conducted the souls of the dead over the river Styx to the infernal regions. Virg. — Figur. Prop. ingenii.

CYMBALISTA (κυμβαλίστης), æ, m. a 3 player on the cymbal. Apul.

CYMBALISTRĪA (κυμβαλίστρια), æ, f. 3 she that plays on the cymbal. Petron.

CYMBALUM, or CYMBALON (κύμβα- 2 λον), i, n. a cymbal, a musical instrument consisting of two hollow basins of brass, which emitted a ringing sound when struck together. The brazen instruments which are now used in military music, seem to have taken their rise from these. The cymbala were particularly used at the festivals in honor of Cybele. Cic. — Also, at the Bacchanalia. Liv. — Figur. Plin. Cymbalum mundi (so Apion is called, a grammarian famous for his inclination to literary quarrels).

CYMBIUM (κύβιον), ii, n. a small boat. 3 Hence, also, a small vessel shaped like a boat, used as a drinking-vessel, Virg.; also, as a lamp. Apul.

CYMBULĀ (dimin. of cymba), æ, f. a little 2 boat, cock-boat. Plin. Ep.

CYME, es, f. a town of Æolis in Asia. — 2 Also, for Cymæ. See Cymæ.

CYMINATUS, a, um. See Cymianatus.

CYMINDIS (κύμινδης), is, f. a sort of night- 2 hawk. Plin. 10. 10.

CYMOSES (cyma), a, um, adj. full of 3 sprouts. Colum.

CYNĀ (unc.), æ, f. a kind of cotton-tree in 2 Arabia: according to Forster, Bombax Cribā, L. — A kind of wool-tree. Plin. 12. 22.

CYNACANTHĀ (κυνάκανθα), æ, f. per- 2 haps the wild rose-tree (rosa canina, L.) Plin. 11. 41.

CYNÆGIRUS, i, m. an Athenian. After 2 the battle of Marathon, he pursued the flying Persians to their ships, and seized one of their vessels with his right hand, and when this was cut off by the enemy, he seized the vessel with his left hand, and when he had lost that also, he still kept his hold with his teeth. Justin. 2. 9. — Hence, Suet. Cæs. 68. Cynægiri exemplum imitans.

CYNĀMOLGĪ (κύων and ἀμέλγω), drum, 2 m. dog-milkers, a people of Æthiopia. Plin.

CYNARA. See Cinara.

CYNETICUS (κυνηγετικός), a, um, adj. relating to hunting. Cyngetica, drum, 2 a treatise on hunting, composed by Gratinus.

CYNICE (cynicus), adv. after the manner of Cynics. Plaut.

CYNICUS (κυνικός), a, um, adj. like a dog, 2 doggish, churlish, brutal. — ¶ Also, relating to the Cynic sect, pertaining to it, cynical. The Cynics were founded by Antisthenes. Their attempts to live conformably to nature they carried too far, neglecting even decency.

CYNOCEPHALĒA, or CYNOCEPHALĪA (κύων and κεφαλή), æ, f. an herb like a 2 dog's head. Plin.

CYNOCEPHALUS (κυνοκέφαλος), i, m.

dog's-head, h. e. *having the head of a dog*. *Amubis* is so called. *Tertull.* — Also, a kind of *ape* with a head resembling that of a dog. *Plin.* 8. 80. (*Simia Inuus*, L.)
CYNŌGLŌSSŌS (κυνόγλωσσον), i, f. the *herb dog's-tongue*. *Plin.* 25. 41.
CYNŌIDES, is, n. same as *Cynomys*. *Plin.*
CYNŌMŌRIŌN (κυνομόριον), ii, n. an herb. *Plin.*
CYNŌMYIA (κυνόμυια), æ, f. same as *Psyllion*; the herb *flea-bane* or *flea-wort*. *Plin.* 25. 90.
CYNŌRRHŌDA (κυνόρροδον), æ, f. and **CYNŌRRHŌDŌS**, i, f. the *wild rose*, or *sweetbriar rose* (*rosa canina*, L.). *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the *flower of the red lily*. *Plin.* 21. 11.
CYNŌSARGES (Κυνόσαργες), is, n. a *gymnasium* near *Athens*. *Liv.*
CYNŌSBATŌS (κυνόσβατος), i, f. the *sweetbrier* (*rosa canina*, L.). *Plin.* 16. 71. — ¶ Also, the *black-currant* (*ribes nigrum*, L.). *Id.* 24. 74., which is also called *cythospastus*. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the *caper bush* (*capparis spinosa*, L.). *Plin.*
CYNŌSŌRIIHS (κυνός ὄρηις), is, f. the *herb dog-stones*, also *rag-wort*. *Plin.*
CYNŌSŌRA (Κυνόσουρα), æ, f. the *Cynosure*, *Lesser Bear*. *Cic.* — ¶ *Cynosura*, a *town of Peloponnesus*. *Cic.*
CYNŌSŌRIS (κυνόσουρις), idis, f. same as *Cynosura*. *Ovid.*
CYNŌSŌRŌS (κυνόσουρος), a, um, adj. *Plin.* ovum, a *wind-egg*, *addle-egg*.
CYNŌZŌLŌN (κυνόζολον), i, n. an herb. *Plin.*
CYNTHŌS, or **CYNTHŌS** (Κύνθος), i, m. a *mountain of Delos*, on which *Apollo* and *Diana* were born. — Hence, *Cynthius*, a, um, adj. pertaining to *mount Cynthus*, *Cynthus*. *Horat.* *Cynthius*, h. e. *Apollo*. *Id.* *Cynthia*, h. e. *Diana*.
CYPARISŌS (κυνόαρως), æ, f. a species of *tithymalus*. *Plin.* 26. 43.
CYPARISŌS (κυνάρισσος), i, f. a *eypress-tree* (*cypressus semper virens*, L.). *Virg.*
CYPERŌS, and **CYPIRŌS** (κύπειρος), i, m. and f. also **CYPERUM** (κύπειρον), i, n. a sort of *rush*. *Varr.*, *Colum.* and *Plin.* — *Plin.* makes a difference between *cyperos* and *cypirus*.
CYPREUS. See *Cupreus*.
CYPRIACŌS, a, um, adj. same as *Cyprius*. *Val. Max.*
CYPRICŌS, a, um, same as *Cyprius*. *3 Cato.*

CYPRINŌS (κύπρινος), a, um, adj. of or belonging to the *privet*. *Cels.* *inguentum*, or merely *Cyprinum*.
CYPRINŌS (κυπρίνος), i, m. a fish, perhaps a *carp*. *Plin.* 9. 25.
CYPRIS (Κυπρίς), idis, f. *Cyprian Venus*. *3 Auson.*
CYPRŌS (Κύπριος), a, um, adj. of *Cyprus*, *Cyprian*. *Plin.* æs, *copper*. *Tibull.* *Cypria*, sc. *dea*, h. e. *Venus*. *Liv.* *vicus*, at *Rome*. — *Cyprinus pes*, a *foot* (of a verse) consisting of five syllables, a *short*, a *long*, *too short* and a *long* (— — — — —). — *Curt.* *Cyprii*, the inhabitants of *Cyprus*. — ¶ Also, of *copper*. *Plin.*
CYPRUM, i, n. See *Cuprum*.
CYPROS, and **CYPRŌS** (Κύπρος), i, f. *Cyprus*, an island in the *Mediterranean sea*, near *Cilicia*. *Venus* was born there, and many temples were consecrated to her. — ¶ Also, a *tree of Cyprus*, *Egypt*, &c. out of the flowers of which a *sweet oil* was made. *Plin.* 12. 51. (*Lawsonia inermis*, L.)
CYPSSELIDĒS (Κυψελίδης), æ, m. a descendant of *Cypselus*. *Virg.*
CYPSĒLŌS (Κύπσελος), i, m. a king of *Corinth*. — ¶ *Cypsell*, or *Cypsell*, *martlets*, or *martens*, birds of the swallow kind. *Plin.* 10. 55.
CYRENÆ. See *Cyrene*.
CYRENÆŌS (Κυρηναίος), a, um, adj. *3 Cyrenen.* *Cic.* *philosophi*.
CYRENÆICŌS (Cyrene), a, um, adj. *Cyrenaic*, relating to *Cyrene*. — *Cyrenaica*, a province of *Africa*, of which *Cyrene* is the capital. *Mela*. — *Cyrenaici*, the inhabitants of it. *Cic.* *Philosophia Cyrenaica*, a sect of philosophers, who followed the doctrine of *Aristippus*, who was of *Cyrene*. — Hence, *Cyrenaici*, sc. *philosophi*, the followers of *Aristippus*, who placed their summum bonum in pleasure.
CYRENĒ (Κυρήνη), es, and **CYRENÆ**, ārum, f. a city of *Africa*, and the capital of *Cyrenaica*, now *Curin*. *Liv.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the same of a nymph. *Virg.*
CYRENENSIS, e, adj. same as *Cyrenai-cus*. *Cic.*
CYRĒŌS (Cyrus), a, um, adj. built by the architect *Cyrus*. *Cic.*
CYRNĪ (μικ.), drum, m. a nation of *India*. *Plin.*
CYRNŌS, or **CYRNŌS** (Κύρνος), i, f. same as *Corsica*. — Hence, *Cyrnēus*, a, um, adj. *Corsican*. *Virg.*
CYRRHĒSTICĀ, æ, or **CYRRHĒSTICĒ**,

es, f. a country of *Syria*, the capital of which was *Cyrrhus*.
CYRŌS (Κύρος), i, m. the first king of *Persia*. — Also, the name of an architect. *Cic.*
CYTĀ, æ, or **CYTÆ**, ārum, f. a city of *Colchis*, and the birthplace of *Medea*. — Hence, *Cytæus*, a, um, adj. enchanting, magical. *Prop.* — ¶ *Cytæis*, idis, f. *Medea*. *Prop.* — Also, any sorceress. *Id.* — ¶ *Cytæus*, a, um, adj. *Colchian*. *Val. Flacc.*
CYTHERĀ (Κύθηρα), drum, n. (rarely *Cythēra*, æ, f.), an island on the coast of *Laconia*, particularly sacred to *Venus*. *Virg.* — *Venus* herself is called *Cythēra*. *Manil.*
CYTHEREIAS (from *Κυθήρεια*), ādis, f. 3 adj. relating to *Venus*. *Ovid.* *columbæ*, h. e. which draw the chariot of *Venus*.
CYTHEREIS (Κυθηρής), idis, f. *Ovid.* 3 *diva*, h. e. *Venus*.
CYTHEREIŌS (Κυθηρείος), a, um, adj. 3 of, on, near *Cythēra*, *Cythērean*. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Id.* *Cythēreia*, *Venus*. — ¶ Also, relating to *Venus*. *Ovid.* *mensis*, h. e. *April*. *Id.* *heros*, h. e. *Æneas*.
CYTHEREŌS, a, um, adj. same as *Cythēreus*. *Horat.* *Venus*.
CYTHERIACŌS, a, um, adj. same as *Cythēreus*. *Ovid.*
CYTHERIS, idis, f. an actress and mistress of *Antony* (the triumvir). *Cic.* — Hence, *Antony* is called *Cytherius*. *Id.*
CYTHERIŌS, a, um. See *Cytheris*.
CYTHINŌS, and **CYTHINŌS** (Κύθινος), i, f. an island of the *Ægean sea*, now *Thémira*.
CYTINŌS (κύτινος), i, m. the first bud or flower of a *pomegranate-tree*. *Plin.*
CYTIS (κύτις), is, f. a precious stone. *Plin.*
CYTISŌS (κύτισος), i, m. and f., and **CYTISUM**, i, n. the shrub *trefoil*, *hadder* (*Medicago arborea*, L.). *Virg.*, *Colum.* and *Plin.*
CYTŌRŌS, i, m. a town and mountain of *Paphlagonia*, abounding in box-wood. *Virg.* — Hence, *Cytōriacūs*, a, um, adj. *Ovid.*
CYZICENŌS (Cyzicus), a, um, adj. of, at, or near, *Cyzicus*, belonging to it. *Vitruv.* — *Cyzicēni*, the inhabitants of *Cyzicus*. *Cic.*
CYZICŌS (Κύζικος), i, f., and **CYZICUM**, i, n. a town of *Asia* on the *Propontis*. *Ovid.*

D.

D, the fourth letter of the alphabet. In prenomens, **D** stands for *Decimus*; in the titles of the emperors, for *Dignus*; in numeration, for *five hundred*. **DĀĒ**, and **DĀHĒ**, ārum, m. *Δάαι*, a people of *Scythia*. *Virg.* *Indomitique Dac.*
DĀBLĀ, or **DĀBŪLĀ**, æ, f. a sort of palm. *Plin.*
DĀCĪA, æ, f. *Δακία*, a country of *Europe*, comprising the modern *Transylvania*, *Moldavia*, and *Wallachia*. — ¶ Hence, *Dācieus*, a, um, adj. *Dacian*. *Sidon.* — Also, a title of honor bestowed on *Domitian* and *Trajan*, on account of their victories over the *Dacians*. *Sueton.* — Also, a gold coin bearing *Trajan's* image. *Juvenal.* — ¶ And, *Dācus*, a, um, *Dacian*. *Stat.* *Daca* sonantem prælia. *Hor.* *Te Dacus asper*, te profugi *Scythæ* metuunt.
DACTYLŌTHECĀ (δακτύλιος, ring, and ὄθηκη, case), æ, f. a case or box to put rings in, *δακτύλιοθήκη*. *Martial.* — ¶ Also, a collection or assortment of jewels. *Plin.*
DACTYLIS (δακτύλις), idis, f. long grapes or raisins like a finger. *Plin.*
DACTYLŌS, and **DACTYLŌS** (δάκτυλος, i, m. a finger. — ¶ Hence, a date, the fruit of the palm-tree. *Apic.* — ¶ Also, a sort of grape. *Plin.* — See *Dactylis*. — ¶ Also, panic, a sort of grain. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a muscle. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a precious stone. *Plin.* —

¶ A *dactyle*, a poetic measure, consisting of one long and two short syllables. *Cic.* — Hence, *Dactylicus*, a, um, *dactylic*, consisting of *dactyles*. *Cic.* *Dactylicus numerus*. — ¶ And *Dactylī*, drum, priests of *Cybele*. See *Corymbantes*.
DĀDĀLŌS, i, m. *Δαίδαλος*, an Athenian artist, celebrated for his mechanical skill, said to have flown from *Crete* by means of artificial wings. — ¶ Hence, *Dādālēus*, a, um (*Δαίδαλεος* and *Δαυδάλειος*), adj. *Dādālia*, relating to *Dādala*. *Propert.* *iter.* *Hor.* *Dādaleo ocior Icaro*. — And likewise, *Dādalus*, a, um, adj. ingenious, skilful, expert. *Virg.* *Dādala Cerce*. — Also, artificial, skilfully wrought or made. *Lucret.* *Dādala signa*. *Virg.* *Dādala tecta*. — Also, various, variegated. *Lucret.* *Dādala tellus*.
DĀMŌN (δαίμων), ōnis, m. a demon, 3 spirit, evil or good genius. *Apuleius*. — ¶ With the Christian writers, *deavora*, devil. *Lactant.* — Hence, *Dāmōni-cus*, and *Dāmōni-cus*, a, um, adj. pertaining to *deavons*, *demoniacal*. *Id.*
DĀMŌNIUM (dimin. from *dæmon*), ii, n. a demon, *δαίμωνιον*. *Tertull.* — ¶ Also, a genius, guardian angel. *Cic.*
DĀLMĀTĀ, æ, m. and f. a *Dalmatian*, *Δαλμάτης*. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, for *Dalmaticus*. *Stat.* *Dalmatæ montes*.
DĀLMĀTĪA, æ, f. *Dalmatia*, a country on

the *Adriatic*. *Ovid.* *Montanæ Dalmatiæ* — ¶ Hence, *Dālmāticus*, a, um, adj. *Dalmatian*. *Plin.* *Dalmaticæ Alpes*. *Sueton.* *bellum.* *Stat.* *Dalmatico lucent metallo*, h. e. *gold which was found in Dalmatia*. — ¶ Also, a title bestowed on *Metellus*, on account of his victories over the *Dalmatians*. — ¶ *Isid.* *Dalmatica vestis*, a garment with short sleeves, a surplice.
DĀMĀ (δέμα, fear), æ, m. and f. a doe or deer, *δορκύς*. *Horat.* *Et superjecto pavide natantur Equore damæ*. *Virg.* *timidi damæ*, cervique fugaces.
DĀMALŌ (δαμίλιον), ōnis, m. a calf. 3 *Lamprid.*
DĀMĀSCŌS, and **DĀMĀSCŌS**, i, f. *Damascus*, a city of *Syria*. *Plin.* — So, *Stat.* *Pia Damascus*. *Lucan.* *Damascus ventosa*. — ¶ Hence, *Dāmāscēni-cus*, a, um, adj. of *Damascus*. *Plin.* *Damascēna prima*, *damausēnes*.
DĀMIUM (unc.), ii, n. a sacrifice in honor of the *Bona Dea*. *Fest.*
DAMIURGUS. See *Dacaiurgus*.
DĀMNABILIS (damno), e, adj. *damnable*, deserving of condemnation, meriting reproof. *Trachel.* *Poll.* *Damnabili invidia ductus*.
DĀMNABILITER (damnabilis), adverb, 3 culpably. *Augustin.*
DĀMNĀS (damno), indecl. adj. *condemned*,

sentenced, guilty. Quintil. Heres dare damnas esto, &c. 3

DAMNATŪS (Id.), ōnis, f. a condemning, condemnation, κατάκρισις, κατάκρισις. Cic. Omnes damnatione dignos. Id. Reorum acerbissima damnationes.

DAMNATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who con-3 demns. Tertall.

DAMNATŌRIŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. 1 damnatory, condemnatory. Cic. Judicium damnatorium. Sueton. Damnatoria tabella.

DAMNATŪS, a, um, particip. from damno. — ¶ Also, adj. condemned, cast, κατάκριτος. Cic. Causa iudicata atque damnata. Id. Quis te damnatio? more universally condemned or reprobated. Sil. terga dedisse damnati, convicted of having fled. — ¶ Nep. Damnatus voti, obliged to perform his vow, because his petition had been granted; and therefore, one who has gained his end, accomplished his wishes.

DAMNIFICŪS (dammum & facio), a, um, 3 adj. damnable, destructive, pernicious. Plaut. Bestiam damnificam.

DAMNIGERŪS (dammum & gerulus), 3 a, um, adj. the same as *Damificus*. Plaut.

DAMNŌ (dammum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to condemn, to sentence, κατακρίνω, κατακρίνω. Cic. Damniari per arbitrium. Id. iudicio aliquo. Cæs. Damniari lege Pompeia. — ¶ With the ablative or genitive of the crime, or with a preposition. Cic. Dammare aliquem sceleris. Id. quempiam aliquo crimine. Id. Damniari nomine sceleris. Id. de pecuniis repetundis. Id. inter sicarios, for murder. Id. pro socio, for breach of trust. Ovid. in aliqua re. Sueton. ob aliquam rem. Cæs. Dammare capitis, to condemn to death. — With the ablative, dative, or genitive of the punishment, or with a preposition. Auct. ad Herenn. capite. Sueton. ad opus, to hard labor. Pandect. in metallum, in opus publicum, ad bestias, to sentence to the mines, &c. Ovid. Damniari in unam partem. Pandect. Dammare ultimo supplicio, to sentence to condign punishment. Cic. aliquem octupli. Gell. aliquem pecunie, to fine in a certain sum of money. Læret. morti. Justia. Damniari pecunia. — With the infinitive. Horat. Damniati dare populo centum paria gladiatorum. — ¶ Also, to bind, oblige. Pandect. — ¶ Figur. to condemn, dislike, disapprove, reject, throw aside. Quintil. Libros dammare. Lucan. Dammare consilium alicujus. Plin. Arbores ad occisus seri damnavit, did not allow. Id. Ad laborem damnavit, are considered unfit for. Stat. Damnavit vesci, refused to take nourishment. — ¶ Also, to destitute, doom. Virg. Caput damnaverat Orco. — ¶ Also, to make liable, to oblige to perforce. — Hence, Dammare homines voti or votis, to grant their requests because they are thus laid under an obligation to fulfil their vows. Virg. damnabis tu quoque votis, thou shalt bind (thy suppliants) by vows, h. e. to perform their vows (by granting their prayers). Liv. Precabantur, ut damnavent votorum, h. e. that their prayers might be granted.

DAMNŌSĒ (damnosus), adverb, hurtfully, 3 with hurt, loss, waste or damage; harmful. Horat. Damnose bibimus.

DAMNŌSŪS (dammum), a, um, adj. 2 hurtful, detrimental, harmful, prejudicial, wasteful, impairing, ζημωδός. Martial. Alea damnosa. Ovid. Damnosus pecori, damnosior agris. — ¶ Who suffers losses. Plaut. Argentum accipio a damno sene. — ¶ Also, a prodigal, spendthrift. Terent. Ganeo, damnosus.

DAMNUM (demo), i, n. loss, hurt, harm, damage, injury, βλάβη, detrimentum, jactura, incommodum, malum. Cic. Damnum contrahere. Id. In meis damnis resarciendis. Terent. Dare damnum. Id. apportare. Plaut. Damnum magno meo, to my cost. Cæs. Duarum cohortium damno, with the loss. Curt. Militum et damno, et fure liberaverunt, from harm. — ¶ Damnum facere or pati, to lose, meet with or sustain a loss. Cic. Damni nihil facis. Sene. Totos populos capitis damna passos

— ¶ Also, Damnum pati, bear with patience. Lic. Annibal id damnum laud ægerime pati. — ¶ Sometimes, Damnum facere signifies to occasion harm. Pandect. Qui occasione præstat, ipse damnum fecisse videtur.

— ¶ Also, a fine, penalty, mulct, confiscation of property. Cic. Eos morte, exilio, vinculis, damno coercent.

DAMŪLA (damin. from dama), æ, f. 3 Apul. 3

DANÆ, es, f. Danaë, daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos, and mother of Perseus by Jupiter, who entered her chamber in the form of a shower of gold. — Hence, Dānæūs, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Danaë. Ovid. Danaeus heros, h. e. Perseus. Id. Danaia Persis.

DANXIDÆ, ārum, m. the descendants of 3 Danaus: the Greeks, Δαναῖδες. Sene.

DANXIDÆS, um, f. Δαναῖδες, the daugh- 3 ters of Danaus. Sene.

DANXŪS, i, m. the son of Belus, and brother of Ægyptus. His fifty daughters were sought in marriage by the fifty sons of Ægyptus, but were commanded by their father, whose death by a son-in-law had been foretold, to murder their husbands on the bridal night. Danaus, having fled to Argos, gave his name to the inhabitants.

DANXŪS, a, um, adj. Δαναός, relating to the Greeks, Grecian. Ovid. Danaus ignis. Id. Danaus miles. Id. Rem Danaum. — ¶ Danai, ōrum, the Greeks. Virg. and Ovid.

DANDARĪ, ōrum, and **DANDARIDÆ**, ārum, m. Δανδαῖοι, a Scythian tribe. Plin. and Tacit.

DANDARICÆ, æ, f. the country of the Dandari. Tacit.

DANISTĀ (δανειστής), æ, m. a usurer. 3 Plant. Argentum ab danista sumpsit.

DANISTICŪS (danista), a, um, adj. of a 3 usurer, δανειστικός. Plaut. Genus danisticum.

DANŌ (do), ēre, a. 3. to give. 3 Plant.

DANŌBIŪS, ii, m. the Danube, a river of 3 Germany, called also Ister. Ovid.

DAPALIS (daps), e, adj. sumptuous, cast- 3 ly, expensive. Ason. Dapalis cœna. Cato. Dapalis Jupiter, h. e. in honor of whom the feast is made.

DAPHNĒ, es, f. the laurel or bay-tree, 3 δάφνη. Petron. Bacis redimita daphnæ.

— ¶ Also, Daphnæ, the daughter of the river Peneus, who was changed into a laurel-tree. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a village of Syria, noted for its luxury and immorality. — ¶ Hence, Dāphnēnsīs, e, and Dāphnēciūs, a, um, adj. belonging to Daphnæ. Entrop.

DAPHNĪA (unc.), æ, f. a precious stone, 3 of an uncertain species, good against the falling-sickness. Plin.

DAPHNYS, īdis, m. a beautiful shepherd 3 youth, the son of Mercury. Virg.

DAPHNŌIDES (δαφνοειδής), æ, f. a kind 3 of cassia. Plin. — ¶ Also, a kind of laurel, spurge-laurel. Plin. — ¶ Also, the herb cotton-weed. Plin.

DAPHNŌN (δαφνών), ōnis, m. a laurel 3 grove. Martial. Disposuit daphnosa suo Torquatus in agro.

DAPHNŌ (daps), as, a. 1. to serve up. 3 Plant. Tibi daphnabo cibum.

DAPS (δαψ), dāpis, f. fund, nat. δέσμη. 3 Horat. Exit amor dapis, atque pugne. Ovid. Effusus, humana qui dape pavit equos. Virg. Institueret dapes. Id. Parare alicui dapes. — ¶ Also, a feast, banquet. Ovid. Conveniunt, celebrantque dapes. Martial. Pontificum dapes.

— ¶ Also, food offered to the gods: an offering, sacrifice. Virg. Solemnis tui forte dapes, et tristia dona libabat cineri Andromache. Cato. Daps Jovi assaria. Sene. Flamma prædatur dapes. — ¶ Dapes humanæ, human excrement. Plin.

DAPSILĒ, and **DAPSILITER** (dapsilis), 2 adverb, abundantly, plentifully, sumptuously, δαψιλῶς. Sueton. Convivabatur dapsile.

DAPSILIS (daps), e, adj. plentiful, abun- 2 dant, copious, sumptuous, costly, liberal, beautiful, δαψιλῆς. Plaut. Dotes dapsiles. Id. Dapsiles sumptus facere. — ¶ Dapsilis lectus, a furnished bed. Plaut.

DAPSILITER. See *Dapsile*. 3

DARDANARIŪS (unc.), ii, m. an engross-

er, regrater or forestaller, that buys up corn or other commodities to sell them dearer, παντοπωλῆς, σιτοκάνηλος. Pandect. 3

DARDANIĀ, æ, f. Δαρδανία, the island of Samothrace. Plin. — ¶ Also, a district of Asia Minor, on the Hellespont. Ovid.

— ¶ Also, the city of Troy. Ovid.

DARDANIDÆS, æ, m. Δαρδανίδης, a son 3 or descendant of Dardanus. Ovid. Dardanides Ilus. Virg. calls Æneas Dardanides. — ¶ Dardanidæ, ārum, the Trojans. Virg. Pandere portas Dardaniis. — ¶ Also, the Romans. Sil.

DARDANIS, īdis, f. descended from Dar- 3 danus. Virg. — ¶ Also, Trojan. Ovid.

Dardanides matres. Martial. Cajeta Dardanis.

DARDANŌS, i, m. Δάρδαρος, a king of 3 Troy, father of Ilus and Erichonius. Virg. Dardanus Iliacæ primus pater urbis et antor. — ¶ Also, a magician. Plin. — ¶ Hence, Dardānūs, and Dardanius, a, um, adj. of or relating to Dardanus, Trojan. Horat. Dardania gens. Virg. Dardania gens. Id. Dardania tela. Id. Dardania tela. Ovid. Dardania Roma. — ¶ Dardaniæ artes, magic arts. Colum. — ¶ And Dardānī, ōrum, pl. Romans. Sil. — ¶ Also, a people of Asia. Cic.

DARĒS, is & ētis, m. Dares, a Trojan 3 athlete. Virg.

DASYPŪS (δασύπους), ōdis, m. and f. a 3 kind of cony or rabbit. Plin.

DATARIŪS (do), a, um, adj. that is or 3 may be given, δότης. Plaut. Nulla est mihi salus dataria.

DATATIM (Id.), adverb, by giving from 3 one to another, as in tossing a ball from hand to hand. Plaut. Pila ludunt datatim.

DATHIATUM (unc.), i, n. a kind of in- 3 ferior frankincense. Plin.

DATŪS (do), ōnis, f. a giving, δότης. 1 Varr. In datioe cibi. Plin. Signi- dationem, Palmedes invenit. — ¶ Also, the right to give or convey away. Liv.

DATŪVŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. who is 3 given. Pandect. Tutores dativi, dativæ executores. — ¶ With grammarians, dativus casus, the dativæ case. Quintil.

DATŌ (frequentat. do), as, a. 1. to be in the 2 habit of giving. Plin. Binas drachmas datavit. Plaut. Tu solus, credo, senore argutum datas.

DATŌR (do), ōris, m. a giver, δότης. 3 Plant. Datores novos querere. Virg. Adsit lætitiæ Baccelus dator, the censer.

DATŪS (Id.), a, um, particip. given, grant- 3 ed, δέδομένος. Cic. Videm datam conservare. Plin. Jun. Data opera, en purpose, designedly, intentionally. — ¶ Also, dated. Cic. Accipio tuas litteras datas Placentiæ. — ¶ Absol. Data. ōrum, things given, gifts, δόρα Ovid. Ingen- titus datis sollicitare alicui.

DATŪS (Id.), us, m. a giving, δότης. 3 Plant. Meo datu, given by me.

DAUCUM, and **DAUCŌN** (δαύκων), i, n. 3 a carrot. Plin.

DAVID, indecl. and gen. īdis, m. David, 3 king of the Hebrews. Ason. Modulati cammina David. — Hence, Dāvidiūs, a, um, adj. of David. Prudent. Flos Dāvidicus, Christ.

DAULIS, īdis, f. Δαυλῖς, a city of Greece, 3 where Proene was fabled to have been turned into a swallow. — ¶ Hence, Dauliās, ādis, and Daulis, īdis, adj. f. Daulian. Ovid. Daulias aves, h. e. the swallow. Sene. Daulis parens, i. e. Præne. — And, also, Dauliūs, a, um, adj. Daulian. Ovid. Daulia rura.

DAUNIAS, ādis, f. Daunia, a part of 3 Apulia. Horat. Daunias militaris.

DAUNŌS, i, m. king of the Rutulians, 3 who settled in Apulia, whence a part of that district was called Apulia Daunia. He was the father of Turnus and Iuturna. — ¶ Hence, Daunīūs, a, um, adj. Daunian, belonging or relating to Daunus. Virg. Gens Daunia, Rutulians. Id. Damius heros, h. e. Turnus. Horat. Daunia Camena, h. e. Horace, who was born in Daunus. — ¶ Daunī, Plin. and Dauni, ōrum, the people of Daunus. Mel.

DĒ, prep. of, from, παρὰ, περὶ, ἐκ, ἀπὸ, in 3 reference to persons, signifies the same as a or ex. Cic. De Pompeio quæsit.

Id. Emere de aliquo. — *¶* Also, from, in regard to place, for a or ex. *Terent.* Clamat de via, from the street. *Cic.* Effugere de manibus. *Senec.* De genu pugnare, on his knees. — *¶* To time, used in the sense of in, per or post. *Horat.* surgunt de nocte latrones, by night. *Cic.* Cum perditissimis latronibus de die vivere, by day, openly. *Id.* De multa nocte vigilare, very late at night. *Ces.* De tertia vigilia exercitum reducit, after. *Id.* De media nocte agmen consequitur, at or a little after midnight. *So.* *Horat.* de medio potare die, from or after mid-day. *Plaut.* Non bonus somnus est de prandio, immediately after a meal. *Liv.* Epulari de die. *Terent.* Appare de die convivium, in the day, i. e. before evening, the usual dinner hour. *Sueton.* Lavabat de die, early in the day. *Cic.* De principio, from or at the beginning. — *¶* Also, of, out of, from. *Cic.* Recita de epistola reliqua. *Cic.* Recita ad *Cic.* De eadem fidelia, out of. *Cic.* Atticus pecunia numeravit de suo, of his own. *Id.* Nihil de publico attulit. *Ovid.* De duro ferro, of or made of. — *¶* Also, in the sense of circa, super; of, about, touching, concerning. *Cic.* De periculis reipublice. *Id.* Fama de illo. *Id.* Judicium est de fama. *Id.* Legati de pace, to treat of peace. *Id.* Legem de ambitu. *Id.* Liber de contemnenda morte. *Id.* Quæstio de re aliqua. *Id.* De re aliqua dicere, agere, referre, statuere, disputare, &c. *Id.* De me autem, touching myself; as far as I am concerned. *Plaut.* De lanificio neminem metuo. — *¶* Sometimes, for causa or propter; because of, on account of, owing to. *Cic.* Flebat pater de filii morte. — *¶* Also, for inter; amongst. *Cic.* Habebatur sane orator, sed de minoribus. *Id.* Se gladio percussus ab uno de illis. *M.* Accusator de plebe, on the part of. — *¶* It also expresses the manner. *Cic.* De improviso, unexpectedly. *Id.* De industria, designedly. *Id.* De integro, anew, afresh. — *¶* In composition, de implies motion downward; as, descendere, de ruo; or has an intensive signification; as, deamo, deparcus; or a privative power; as, demens, deformis.

DEA, (deus), æ, f. a goddess, θεά. *Cic.* A diis deabusque immortalibus (In *Varr.* diis, in dat.) *Ovid.* Dea novem, the Muses. *Id.* Tripluces, the Fates.

DEACINATVS (de & acinus), a, um, adj. 3 stoned, having the stones or kernels taken out. *Cato.* Deacinata dolia.

DEALBATOR (dealbo), ōris, m. one who whitens-washes; a pargeter, λευκαντής. *Col.* Just.

DEALBVS (de & albo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to whiten, whitewash, white-lime, parget, plaster, ἀπολευκαίνω. *Cic.* Dealbare columnas.

DEAMBULACRUM (deambulo), i, n. a gallery or other place to walk in, περίπατος. *Mamertin.*

DEAMBULATOR (Id.), ōnis, f. a walking abroad; o walk, περίπατος. *Terent.* Hæc deambulatio me ad languorem deducit.

DEAMBULATORIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. fit for walking. *Capitolin.*

DEAMBULVS (de & ambulo), as, āvi, ātum, i, n. 1. to walk up and down, walk abroad, take a walk, περίπατος. *Terent.* Abi deambulatum. *Sacton.* Deambulans in flore. — *¶* Also, pass. imperson. *Cic.* Cum satis erit deambulatum, requiescemus.

DEAMO (de & amo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to love greatly or dearly, ὑπερφιλῶ. *Terent.* Deamo te. *Plaut.* Deamavi munera.

DEARMVS (de & armo), as, a. 1. to disarm, ἀποαρμῶ. *Liv.* Dearmatum exercitum.

DEARTVS (de & artus), as, a. 1. to disjoin, dismember, quarter, cut in pieces. — *Figur.* *Plaut.* Deartnavisti opes, hast totally ruined.

DEASCIVS (de & ascio), as, a. 1. to hew 3 or cut with an axe. *Prudent.* — *Figur.* *Plaut.* Miles quemadmodum potis esset deasciari, be choused, cajoled, wheedled.

DEAURVS (de & aurum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2. 1. to gild, χρυσόω. *Senec.*

DEBACCHOR (de & bacchor), āris, 3 ātus sum, dep. 1. to rave like a madman, rage furiously, ἐκβακχεύομαι. *Terent.* — *¶* *Figur.* *Horat.* Qua parte debacchentur ignes.

DEBATVS (de & batuo), is, a. 3. to beat, 3 cudgel. *Petrone.*

DEBELLATOR (debello), ōris, m. a conqueror, vanquisher, subduer, ὁμητήρ. *Virg.* Debellator ferarum.

DEBELLATRIX (debellator), icis, f. she 3 that vanquishes. *Tertull.*

DEBELLVS (de & bello), as, āvi, ātum, n. 2 and a. 1. to finish a war, prevail or get the better in a war, καταγωνίζομαι, καταπολεμῶ. *Liv.* Prima acie debellatum est, the first bottle put on end to the war. *Id.* Velut debellato, (abl. abs.) as if the war were finished. *Vellei.* Debellatum apud Actium. — *¶* With the accus. to vanquish, conquer, subdue, quash. *Virg.* Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos. — *¶* *Figur.* *Plin.* Debellat fungos. — *¶* Also, to fight. *Horat.* Rixa debellata.

DEBEVS (de & habeo), es, ui, itum, a. 2. to owe, be in debt, ὀφείλω. *Cic.* Kal. Januar. debuit: adhuc non solvit. *Nepos.* Eos debere passus est. *Cic.* Nihil esse debitum Nævio. *Id.* Ejus filio pecuniam grandem debent. *Id.* Ante petitam esse pecuniam, quam esset compta deberi. *Id.* Frumentum debetur. — *¶* Also, to owe, to be indebted to. *Cic.* Patrie, quod debes. *Id.* Hoc beneficium debui, I am indebted for this favor. *Id.* Quo majorem ei respublici gratiam debet, the more it is indebted or obliged to him. *Ovid.* Debere vitam alicui, to owe his life to. *Cic.* Pœna, quæ tanto facinori debetur, is due. *Id.* Pides omnibus debetur. *Id.* Misericordia tibi nulla debetur. *Ovid.* Arva nihil debentia bubus junctis. — *¶* *Horat.* Ventis debes ludibrium, become the sport. *Ovid.* Urbem debere, destined to build. — *¶* Debet, it behoves, ought. *Cic.* Magni judicii esse debet, it will be necessary that he be. *Id.* Habere hanc vim debent, ought. *Petrone.* Hic nescio quid boni debet esse, there ought to be something good here.

DEBIBVS (de & bibo), is, bibi, a. 3. to 3 drink from, καταπιῶ. *Solin.*

DEBILIS (de & habilis), e, adj. infirm, feeble, maimed, impotent, disabled, ἀνάρστος, ἀκύνος. *Cic.* Mancus ac debilis. *Id.* Seni debili. *Sueton.* Quidam debili crure, with a crippled leg. *Martial.* Debilis lingua, faulty, stammering. *Juvenal.* Ille humero, hic lumbis, hic coxa debilis, with his hip out of joint, hip-shot. — *¶* Also, of inanimate things. *Virg.* Navis ordine debilis, crippled. *Ovid.* Debile jugum. — *¶* Debile iter, h. e. made by a cripple. *Stat.* — *¶* Also, in general, weak, faint, feeble. *Lucret.* Debile fit corpus, languescunt omnia membra. *Phædr.* Mustela senecta debilis. — *¶* *Figur.* *Cic.* Corpus reipublici debile. *Id.* Manca ac debilis prætura. *Cic.* Sine doctrina animus debilis, weak, impotent, helpless. *Tacit.* Ingenio debilior.

DEBILITAS (debilis), ātis, f. lameness, impotency, ἀνοψία. *Cic.* Debilitas linguæ. — *¶* Also, debility, infirmity, decay of strength, incapacity, ἀσθένεια. *Senec.* Debilitatem nobis indixere delicie. — *¶* *Figur.* *Cic.* Debilitas animi, weakness of the mental powers.

DEBILITATVS (Id.), ōnis, f. a weakening, disabling, enfeebling. *Apul.* — *¶* *Figur.* *Cic.* Debilitatio animi, lowness of spirits, dejection.

DEBILITATOR (debilito), a, um, particip. disabled, crippled, weakened, enervated, enfeebled. *Curt.* Debilitatus vulnera. *Sueton.* Lapsu debilitatus. — *¶* *Figur.* *Cic.* Veritas debilitata. *Id.* Nullum membrum reipublici quod non debilitatum sit, shattered or crippled. *Id.* Mens debilitata metu. *Id.* Recitatis litteris, debilitatus atque abjectus, repente conticuit, dismayed. *Id.* Afflictus, debilitatus, mœrens, desponding. *Nepos.* Opes debilitatæ.

DEBILVS (debilis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to cripple, disable, enervate, maim, ἐξαρθρόω. *Cic.* Membra debilitavit lapidibus. — *¶* Also, to weaken, enfeeble, de-

lilitate, reduce, impair. *Cic.* Nulla est tanta vis, quæ non viribus debilitari possit. *Horat.* Terror membra debilitat. *Horat.* Mienus debilitat mare, i. e. breaks against the rocks. — *¶* *Figur.* *Cic.* Spem debilitat. *Id.* Dolor fortitudini, magnitudinem animi, patientiam debilitat. *Id.* Debilitare audaciam. *Id.* Debilitare, et reprimere furores tribunitios. *Id.* vocem fletu. *Id.* studia amicorum. *Quintil.* Debilitare vires ingenii. *Nepos.* animos et virtutem militum, to cast down, dishearten, discourage. *Tacit.* Metus eloquentiam debilitat. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* c. 2. n. 725. Metu debilitare aliquem. See *Debilitatus*.

DEBITVS (debeo), ōnis, f. an owing, ὀφλῆσις. *Cic.* Pecuniæ debitio.

DEBITOR (Id.), ōris, m. a debtor, ὀφειλέτης. *Cic.* Pecunias creditas debitoribus condonare. — *¶* *Figur.* *Ovid.* Debitor vitæ. *Martial.* Debitor voti, h. e. bound to fulfil my vow, having obtained my request.

DEBITRIX (debitor), icis, f. a female 3 debtor. *Pandect.*

DEBITVS (debeo), a, um, particip. owing, due, ὀφειλόμενος. *Cic.* Pecunia debita. *Id.* Mors naturæ debita. *Id.* Justa et debita gratia. *Id.* Debitos honores, deserved. *Id.* Debitæ pœnæ, due, merited. — *¶* Also, designat, appointed, devoted. *Virg.* Fatis debitus.

DEBITUM (debeo), i, n. a debt, ὀφείλημα. *Cic.* Solvere alicui debitum. — *¶* *Figur.* *Nepos.* Morbo naturæ debitum reddiderunt, they have paid the debt of nature.

DEBLATERVS (de & blatero), as, n. 1. to blab, talk idly or foolishly, prattle, babble μαροτολογῶ. *Plaut.*

DEBUCCINVS (de & buccino), as, āvi 3 ātum, n. 1. to trumpet forth, proclaim, ἀποκακάζομαι. *Tertull.*

DECACHINVS (de & cachinno), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to laugh to scorn. *Tertull.*

DECACHORDVS (δεκάχορδος), a, um, adj. having ten strings, ten-stringed. *Paulin.* *Nolan.*

DECAUMINATVS (decumino), ōnis, 2 f. a lopping off the top of any thing (spoken chiefly of trees). *Plin.*

DECAUMINVS (de & cacumino), as, a. 1. 2 to cut or strike off the top, top and top trees, decuminate, ἀκρωτηριάζω. *Colum.*

DECALOGVS (δεκάλογος), i, m. the decalogue or ten commandments. *Tertull.*

DECALVS (de & calvus), as, a. 1. to 3 make bald. *Veget.*

DECANTVS (de & canto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to repeat often, go over again and again. *Cic.* Pervulgata præcepta decantat. *Senec.* Decantatæ fabulæ, oft-told tales. — *¶* Also, to publish, proclaim. *Lucoa.* Decantat tribus. — *¶* Also, to praise, celebrate. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, to sing, chaat. *Horat.* Misera biles decantes elegos. — *¶* Also, to enchant, bewitch. *Apul.* — *¶* Also, to make an end of singing. *Cic.*

DECANVS (decem), i, m. he who had the 3 command of ten men, δεκάρχος. *Veget.* — *¶* In the church, a dean. *Augustin.*

DECAPOLIS (δεκά and πόλις), is, f. a district of Syria, so called from its containing ten cities. *Plin.* — Hence, *Decapoliānus*, a, um, belonging to the Decapolis. *Plin.*

DECARNVS (de & caro), as, a. 1. to pull 3 off the flesh. *Apic.*

DECAS (δεκάς), ādis, f. the sum of ten, or number containing ten, a decade. *Tertull.*

DECASTYLVS (δεκάστυλος), i, m. having ten pillars. *Vitruv.*

DECAULESCVS (de & canlis), is, n. 3. to 2 grow to a stalk, ἐκκαυλέω. *Plin.*

DECEDVS (de & cedo), is, ēssi, ēssum, n. 3. to depart, go away, withdraw, retire, retreat, ἀποχωρέω. *Plaut.* Decedamuz, soror. *Cic.* Ex Cypro decedere. *Cæs.* De parte tertia agri decedere jubet. *Liv.* Romam decedere. *Id.* Decedere presidio injussu imperatoris, to quit the garrison. *Virg.* Dies veniens et decedens, the morning and the evening. *Cels.* Febres decedunt, abate, subside, intermit. *Terent.* Decedet ira hæc, will go off. *Liv.* Ea cura decessit Patribus, got rid of that anxiety. *Virg.* Decedere calori, to withdraw from the heat. — *¶* Dece-

Ovid. Decies decemviri, *centumvirs.*
Martial. Bis decies. *Cic.* Decies centena millia, and *Liv.* Decies centum millia, a *million.* — *Decies, Liv.,* and *Decies centena, Horat.,* are also used to signify a *million.* — *¶ Also, often.* *Plaut.* Decies dixi.
DECIMA. See *Decimus.*
DECIMANUS, and DECUMANUS (*decimus*), a, um, adj. *belonging to the tenth, relating to the tenth part.* *Tacit.* Decumani milites, the soldiers of the tenth legion. — *¶ Decumanus ager, land that paid tithes or one tenth of its produce.* *Cic.* — *¶ Hence, Decumanus, subst., tithe-gatherer.* *Cic.* — *¶ Decumana mulier, wife of a tithe-gatherer.* *Cic.* — *¶ Decumanum frumentum, a tithe of the produce.* *Cic.* — *¶ Also, great, large.* *Fest.* Decumana ova. *Id.* Decumani fluctus. — *¶ Decumana porta, the principal gate of the camp.* *Ces.*
DECIMATIUS, and DECUMATIUS (*decimus*), *onis, f.* a selection by lot of every tenth man for punishment; *decimation, δέκατοις.* *Capitolin.*
DECIMUS, and DECIMUS (*decimus*), as, 2 a. 1. to decimate, take by lot every tenth man for punishment, *δέκατοις.* *Sucton.* Recusantes decimavit.
DECIMUS, and DECIMUS (*decem*), a, um, adj. the tenth, *δέκατος.* *Cic.* Hora decima. *Plaut.* Vix decimus quisque, hardly one in ten. — *¶ Also, large.* *Ovid.* Decimæ undæ. — *¶ Decima, æ (pars), a tithe of any thing.* *Cic.* Oresti prandia in semitis decimæ nomine, magno honori fuerunt. *Cic.* Magnas decimas imponere. *Id.* Frumentum omne in decimas auferre, under the head of contributions. *Id.* Redimere decimas. — *¶ Decimus* is also a *Roman prænomen.* — *¶ Decimus, adv. the tenth time.* *Liv.* Nos reficietis decimum tribunos.
DECIPERE (*de & capio*), is, *ēpi, eptum, a. 3.* to deceive, beguile, *ἐξαπαράω.* *Cic.* Cresum decepti. *Horat.* Decipi specie recti. *Plaut.* Deceptus est in eo. — *¶ Figur.* *Ovid.* Error decipit iudicium, blinds. *Id.* Sic tamen decipio diem, beguile the hours. *Horat.* Dulci laborum decipitur sono, is made to forget. *Plin.* Jubent acer decipi, to be imitated. *Liv.* Via decipi, to miss.
DECIPULA, æ, f. and **DECIPULUM** (*decipio*), i, n. a snare, gin, trap. — *Figur.* a trick, artifice. *Apul.*
DECIRCINARE (*de & circino*), as, *āvi, ātum, a. 1.* to describe a circle; to make round, *κυκλῶ.* *Manil.*
DECISIO (*decido*), *ōnis, f.* a cutting off, *ἀποκοπή.* *Apul.* — *¶ Figur.* a decision, determination. *Cic.* Nostra decisio de equitate. *Id.* Decisionis arbiter.
DECISUS, ii, m. the name of a Roman gens. *Cic.* — *P. Decius Mus* devoted himself for his country in the Latin war; his son, of the same name, in the Etruscan war; and his grandson, in the war with Pyrrhus.
DECLAMATIUS (*declamo*), *ōnis, f.* a declaiming; a declamation; oration made on a theme, *μελέτη.* *Quintil.* Declamatio est forensium actionum meditatio. *Cic.* Quotidiana declamatio. — *¶ Also, a subject for declamation.* *Juvenal.* Ut pueris placeas, et declamatio fias.
DECLAMATOR (*Id.*), *ōris, m.* a declaimer, pleader. *Cic.*
DECLAMATORIUS (*declamator*), a, um, adj. pertaining to the exercise of declaiming, declamatory. *Cic.* Declamatorio genere delectari videtur.
DECLAMITUS (*frequentat. from declamo*), 1 as, a. 1. to declaim, plead often. *Cic.* Commentabar declamitans cum Pisone. *Id.* Declamitare causas. *Id.* Declamitare de aliquo.
DECLAMARE (*de & clamo*), as, *āvi, ātum, a. 1.* to declaim, make set speeches, *μελέτῳ.* *Cic.* Ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem. *Quintil.* Declamare suasoria. *Martial.* Declamas belle. — *¶ Also, to plead.* *Cic.* Qui pro isto contra me vehementissime declamasset. *Id.* Quæ visus est ex alia oratione declamare. — *¶ Also, to cry out against, iavcigh.* *Id.* In quemvis declamare. *Ovid.* Quis teneræ declamaret amicæ.

DECLARATIUS (*declaro*), *ōnis, f.* a declaration, exposition, *ἐκδηλωσις.* *Cic.*
DECLARATOR (*Id.*), *ōris, m.* he that declares. *Plin.*
DECLARARE (*de & claro*), as, *āvi, ātum, a. 1.* to declare, show clearly, make clear, indicate distinctly, evince, manifest, *ἐκδηλῶ, ἐμφανίζω.* *Cic.* Consolatio litterarum tuarum declarat summam benevolentiam. *Id.* Præsentiam sæpe divi suam declarant. *Id.* Propriam cuiusque rei vim definitione declarare. *Ces.* Sortibus et vaticinationibus declarare. *Plin.* Declaratur senecta dentibus, is shown, may be judged of. *Plaut.* Hominem catum eum esse declaramus, we say that he is. *Gell.* Propter cuius syllabæ sonum declarandum, to express. *Cic.* Nullum verbum idem declarat Iatiue, nearly expresses. *Id.* Plura vocabula idem declarantia, signifying the same thing. — *¶ Also, to declare, proclaim.* *Cic.* Declarare consulem. *Virg.* Victorem magna præconis voce Cloanthum Declarat.
DECLINATIUS (*declino*), *ōnis, f.* a bending or turning aside; an avoiding, cshewing, shunning, *ἐκκλίσσις.* *Curt.* Cum exigna corporis declinatione vitare. *Cic.* Laboris et periculi declinatio. *Id.* A malis declinatio. — *¶ Also, aversion.* *Cic.* Appetitio declinatio naturalis. — *¶ Also, a digression.* *Cic.* Declinatio brevis a proposito. — *¶ Also, a region, a climate.* *Colum.* Declinationes mundi. — *¶ Declinatio vocis, inflection.* *Quintil.* — *¶ With grammarians, the declension of nouns and verbs.* *Quintil.* — *¶ Also, the derivation, composition of words.* *Quintil.*
DECLINATUS (*Id.*), us, m. the same as *Declinatio.* *Cic.*
DECLINIS (*Id.*), e, adj. turning aside. 3 Stat. Declinia iuga.
DECLINARE (*de & clino*), as, *āvi, ātum, a. 1.* to bend downwards, *ἐκκλίνω, κατακλίνω.* *Virg.* Declinat lumina somno, inclines to sleep. *Propert.* Declinat oculos. *Stat.* Declinant lilia culmos, hang. *Colum.* Die in vespertum declinante, declining. — *¶ Figur.* *Plin.* Declinante morbo, when on the decline. — *¶ Also, to turn aside, turn out of the way.* *Cic.* De via declinavi. *Id.* Iluc declinabam. *Id.* A Capua declinaturum. *Lucret.* Declinare recta regione viæ. *Plaut.* Declinavi me extra viam. *Liv.* Agmen declinare. *Id.* Ictus declinare. *Catull.* Declinavit lumina, turned. — *¶ Figur.* *Cic.* Declinare a proposito, to wander, swerve. *Plin.* Gemma declinans a topazio in aurum. — *¶ Also, to avoid, cshew, shun.* *Cic.* A parvis delictis est declinandum. *Id.* Declinare minus et contentiones. *Id.* Impetum adversarii. — *¶ Also, to differ, vary from.* *Terent.* Declinam ab aliis. — *¶ Also, to incline, turn, or be disposed towards.* *Cic.* Unde huc declinavit oratio, from this digression. *Quintil.* Ad discendum jus declinaverunt, turned or had recourse to. *Horat.* Cyrus in asperam Declinat Pholoen, is fond of. — *¶ Also, with grammarians, to decline.* *Quintil.* Nomina declinare et verba. — *¶ Also, to derive from.* *Varr.*
DECLIVIS (*de & clivus*), e, and **DECLIVUS**, a, um, adj. bending downwards, steep, sloping, *ἐπικλινής.* *Ces.* Collis ab summo equaliter declivis. *Id.* In declivi loco. *Id.* Recipere se per declivem. *Ovid.* per declivia, precipices. *Id.* Flumina declivia. *Plin.* Sol declivis in occasum, declining. — *¶ Figur.* *Plin.* Labitur occidua per iter declivis senectæ. *Id.* Mulier atque declivis. *Culturn.* Declivis ætas.
DECLIVITAS (*declivis*), *ātis, f.* a declivity, *κλίμα, κλίτος.* *Ces.*
DECLIVUS. See *Declivis.* 3
DECOCTUS (*decoquo*), *ōnis, f.* the act of boiling down. *Cæd. Aurlinu.* — *¶ Also, a decoction.* *Apul.* Harum decoctio potui data.
DECOCTOR (*Id.*), *ōris, m.* a spendthrift, 1 bankrupt. *Cic.*
DECOCTUM (*Id.*), i, n. a decoction; a boiling, or seething; broth or liquor. *Plin.*
DECOCTUS (*Id.*), partic. and adj. a, um, boiled or seethed, much sodden, boiled away,

boiled down. *Plin.* — *¶ Decocta, æ (aqua), water boiled with spices, and cooled by snow.* *Sucton.* — *¶ Figur. pure, refined.* *Pers.* si forte aliquid decoctius audis. — *¶ Decocta poma, over-ripe fruit.* — *Hence, figur.* *Cic.* Suavitatem decoctam, luscious.
DECOCTUS, us, m. the same as *Decoetio* 2 *Plin.*
DECOLLARE (*de & collum*), as, *āvi, ātum, a. 1.* to decapitate, behead, *δειροτομέω.* *Senec.* Decollare homines. — *¶ Also, to take or put from off the neck.* *Cæcil.* In tuo collo est: decolles, cave. — *¶ Figur.* to deprive. *Lucil.* Quibus fructibus me decollavi. — *¶ Also, to fail, be wanting.* *Plaut.* Si ea spes decollabit, redibo.
DECOLORARE (*de & color*), *ōris, adject. that hath lost its color, discolored, κακόχρους.* *Plin.* Æstates decolorem faciunt cutem. *Propert.* Ustus et Eoo decolor Indus equo, sun-burnt, soarthy. *Ovid.* Decolor ipse suo sanguine Rhenus erit, stained, discolored. — *¶ Figur.* *Virg.* Deterior ac decolor ætas, vitiated, depraved. *Ovid.* Fania decolor.
DECOLORATIUS (*decoloro*), *ōnis, f.* a discolored, vitiated, corrupting. *Cic.*
DECOLORARE (*decoloro*), as, *āvi, ātum, a. 1.* to discolor, tarnish, stain, vitiate, *καταχρῶ.* *Horat.* Quod mare Danuiae Non decoloravere cades. — *¶ Also, to change color.* *Colum.* Olivæ decolorantur antequam mitescant. — *¶ Figur.* *Augustin.* Decolorati mores, depraved.
DECOLORUS, a, um, adj. the same as *Decolor.* *Prudent.*
DECONDERE (*de & condo*), is, *īdi, ītum, a. 3.* to put down into, hide. *Senec.* Al. leg. detrudet.
DECONTOR, or DECONTOR (*de & con- tor or cunctor*), *āris, ātus sum, dep. 1.* to stay, delay. *Apul.*
DECOQUERE (*de & coquo*), is, *ōvi, octum, a. 1* and *u. 3.* to boil, seethe, *πέπω, διεπέπω.* *Horat.* discineti ludere, once Decoqueretur olus soliti. *Plin.* Decoquere lentem in vino. *Id.* Rapa decoquuntur aqua. *Id.* Folia decoquuntur ex melle. — *¶ Also, in pass. to grow hard.* *Plin.* Acini decoquuntur in callum. — *¶ Also, to boil down or away, diminish or consume by boiling.* *Colum.* Decoquere acetum ad quartas. — *¶ Also, to waste, consume.* *Liv.* Argenti pars quarta decocta erat, had been melted away. — *¶ Figur.* to diminish. *Quintil.* Multum decoquent anni. — *¶ Hence, to spend or run through one's fortune, become a bankrupt.* *Cic.* Tenesne memoria, prætexatum te decoxisse. *Plin.* Creditoribus decoquere. — *¶ Also, to make bankrupt.* *Pers.* Iluc alea decoquit, breaks or renders bankrupt. — *¶ Figur.* *Flor.* Imperium inertia Cæsarum quasi consenuit, atque decoxit. *Senec.* Bonæ spei decoquere, to disappoint expectation.
DECOR (*decoo*), *ōris, m.* comeliness, gracefulness, grace, elegance, *εὐπρέπεια.* *Quintil.* Inest proprius quibusdam decor in habitu atque vultu. *Horat.* Mobilibusque decor, maturis dandus et annis. *Cic.* Spoliavit virtutem suo decore. *Id.* Honestatis decor. *Ovid.* Ovibus sua lana decori est. *Plin.* Decoris gratia succina gestantes, as an ornament. — *¶ Also, beauty.* *Horat.* Fugit retro Levis juvenas, et decor.
DECOR (*decor*), *ōris, and DECORIS, e,* adj. the same as *Decorus.* *Sallust.* fragm. Armis decoribus cultus.
DECORAMEN (*decoro*), *ōnis, and DECORAMENTUM, i, n.* an ornament. *Sil.*
DECORARE (*decoro*), adverb, gracefully, becomingly, beautifully. *Cic.*
DECORARE (*de & corium*), as, a. 1. to skin. 3 *Trtull.* — *¶ Also, to peel.* *Pallad.*
DECORIS, e. 3 See *Decor, decoris, adject.*
DECORITER (*decoris*), adverb, gracefully. 3 *Apul.*
DECORUS (*decus*), as, *āvi, ātum, a. 1.* to adorn, beautify, grace, embellish, trim, decorate, *κοσμέω.* *Horat.* Templâ decorare. *Trtull.* Serta decorant comas. *Virg.* pyram fulgentibus armis. *Id.* aliquem sepulcro. *Plaut.* digitos anulis. *Cic.* O clementiam omni laude decorandam. *Id.* Decorare atque augere rempublicam. *Id.* aliquem singulâribus honoribus.

DECORTICATIO (decortico), *ōnis*, f. the bark or peeling of a tree. *Plin.*

DECORTICUS (de & cortex), *as*, a. 1. to take or strip off the bark, peel, bark, decorate, ἀπολεῖω. *Plin.*

DECORUS (decus), *a*, *um*, *adject* fit, proper, decorous, honorable, εὐχρηστος, εὐπρεπής. *Cic.* Quod honestum decorumque sit. *Id.* Divo decorae grateque hostiae. *Horat.* Silentium parum decorum. — With the *ablative*. *Plant.* Facinora neque te decora, neque tuis virtutibus, worthy. — *¶ Absol.* Decorum, *i*, *n.* decorum; what is honorable, proper, or becoming, τὸ πρεπόν. *Cic.* Sequi, et servare decorum, to observe the rules of. *Quintil.* In omnibus custodire decorum. — *¶ Also*, comely, graceful, beautiful, decorated, ornamented. *Virg.* Ostro decori. *Horat.* Cæsar merita fronte decorus. *Id.* Decora facies. *Ovid.* Decorum caput. *Virg.* Oculos dejecta decoros. *Id.* Membra decora. *Id.* Lacrimæ decore. *Id.* Enses decoros. *Horat.* Decora ædes.

DECREMENTUM (decreasco), *i*, *n.* a decreasing, decrement. *Apulei.*

DECREMO (de & cremo), *as*, a. 1. to burn. 3 *Tertull.*

DECREPITUS (unc.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* very old, decrepit, crazy, in his dotage, ἐπὶ πρηνός. *Tertull.* Decrepita annis. *Plant.* Decrepitus senex. *Cic.* Decrepita ætate mori.

DECRESCENTIA (decreasco), *ie*, f. a decreasing, waning. *Vitruv.* Decrescentia lunæ.

DECRESCERE (de & cresco), *is*, *ēvi*, *n.* 3. to decrease, grow less, diminish, decay, wear away, μειοῦμαι. *Lacret.* Ferreus oculi decrescit vomer in arvis. *Cic.* Ostrea cum luna pariter decrescunt. *Cels.* Febris decrevit, has abated, subsided. *Plin.* Decrescente die.

DECRETORIUS (decretum), *a*, *um*, *adject.* 2 pertaining to a decree, judicial, critical, definitive, decisive. *Senec.* Arma decretoria, arms with which gladiators fought, opposed to lusoria (foils). *Id.* Hora decretoria.

DECRETUM (decerno), *i*, *n.* a decree, act, ordinance, statute, ψήφισμα. *Cic.* Decurionum decretum. *Id.* Servare decreta. *Cæs.* Stare decreto. *Id.* Parere decretis. — *¶ Also*, a dogma, principle, philosophical doctrine. *Cic.* Habere Academicum decretum. *Senec.* Decreta philosophiæ.

DECULCO (de & calco), *as*, a. 1. to tread, 2 or trample upon, tread under foot, καταπατέω. *Plin.* Baccas deculcant.

DECULPATUS (de & culpo), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 3 blamable, blame-worthy. *Gell.*

DECUMATES agri. *Tacit.* that pay tithes.

DECUMBO (de & cubo), *is*, *ūbui*, *n.* 3. to lie down, κατέκειμαι, recumbo, jaceo. *Cic.* Cum Apronius in triclinio decubisset, to recline at table, sit down at meat. — *¶ Also*, to lie abed, to keep one's bed. *Sueton.* In aureo lecto decumbere. *Senec.* Familia decubuit, the servants are laid up. — *¶ Also*, of gladiators, to fall, die. *Cic.* Nobiles gladiatores honeste decumbunt.

DECUNCTOR. See *Decontor*. 3

DECURIA (decem), *ie*, f. ten of any thing, δέκα. *Varr.* Decurie numerorum. — Hence, a division of the cavalry consisting of ten men. — *¶ Also*, a number, company, or society of persons without regard to the number. *Plant.* Exigam te ex hac de curia. *Sueton.* Scribarum decuriæ, orders or classes of clerks. *Cic.* Decuria senatoria, an order or class of judges.

DECURIATIO (decurio), *ōnis*, f. a dividing into decuriæ or wards. *Cic.*

DECURIATUS (Id.), *us*, *m.* the same as 2 *Decuratio*. *Liv.*

DECURIUS (decuria), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. 1. to divide into decuriæ, or companies. *Cic.* Equites decuriati. *Id.* Decuriatos et descriptos exercitus. *Id.* Delectus habebatur, cum vicatim homines decuriarentur.

DECURIO (Id.), *ōnis*, *m.* the commander of a decuria. *Varr.*; or of a turma. *Veget.* — *¶ Also*, a senator in a municipal town or colony. *Cic.* Recita, quid decreverint Capuæ decuriones. — *¶ Sueton.* Decurio cubiculariorum, one of the head chamberlains.

DECURIONATUS (decurio), *us*, *m.* the office of a Decurio or senator, δεκαδουρία, βουλευία. *Plin.* Jun.

DECURRO (de & curro), *is*, decurri or decurri, cursum, a. 3. to run down or along, καταθέω, deorsum curro. *Virg.* Summa decurrit ab arce. *Cæs.* In vallem decurrere. *Id.* Ad flumen decurrerunt. *Liv.* Decurrere de tribunali. *Virg.* Capræ decurrere jugis. *Horat.* Monte decurrens amnis. *Tacit.* Naves decurrunt, sail down the stream. — *¶ Also*, to run, hasten. *Nepos.* Decurrere in spatium. *Ovid.* Decurrit pedibus super æquora siccis. *Id.* Decurrere mari. *Id.* Celeri decurrere cymba. — *¶ Also*, decurrere, or decurrere in armis (of military exercises or manœuvres), to walk or run in armor. *Liv.* — *¶ Figur.* to run through, run over, pursue, finish. *Phædr.* Decurrere vitam. *Virg.* Inceptum laborem decurrere. *Quint.* In peroratione decurrendum per capita. *Id.* Decurrere per materiam stylo velocissimo. *Justin.* Per vestigia paternæ virtutis decurrere. — *¶ Also*, to abandon. *Cæl.* in *Cic.* Vitia ætate decursa sunt. — *¶ Also*, to have recourse to. *Horat.* Decurrere ad preces. *Ovid.* ad artes Hamonias *Justin.* ad oraculum. *Plin.* Ep. Ad te consulendum decurri. *Tacit.* Eo decursum est, ut, it was determined. *Liv.* Decurrebatur tamen eo, ut ovans urbem iniret, they came to the determination, that, &c. — *¶ Sometimes*, to extend. *Plin.* India decurrit in planitiem immensam.

DECURSIUS (decurro), *ōnis*, f. the act of running or flowing down. *Arnob.* Aqua ad decursionem prona. — *¶ Also*, an incursion, invasion. *Hirt.* Opportunitas castellanis impellebat ad decursiones faciendas. — *¶ Also*, a sort of military exercise, the walking or running of soldiers in complete armor. *Sueton.* Indicta decursione prætorianis. *Id.* Campestris decursio.

DECURSUS (Id.), *us*, *m.* a running down, descent, stream, decursio. *Liv.* Ex colibus decursus. *Petron.* Præceps decursus. *Lacret.* Montibus e magnis decursus aquai. *Virg.* decurso rapido de montibus altis. — *¶ Also*, the exercising of soldiers. (See *Decurro*). *Tacit.* Decursibus cohortum interesse. — *¶ Also*, the end of the course. *Suet.* Destitit ante decursum. — *¶ Figur.* *Cic.* Decursus temporis. *Id.* Decursus honorum.

DECURTUS (de & curto), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. 2 1. to cut short, curtail, maim. *Plin.* Decurtate radices. *Cic.* Mutila quædam et quasi decurtata.

DECUS (deceo), *ōris*, *n.* an ornament, grace, beauty, credit, honor, commendation, εὐπρέπεια, κόσμησις, τιμή. *Cic.* Hominis decus ingenium est. *Id.* Verum decus in virtute positum est. *Id.* Ad decus, ornamentumque senectutis. *Liv.* Oratorem habuit plenam veris decoriis, of real beauties. *Id.* Belli decora, glorious deeds. *Virg.* Tantum egregio decus enitet ore, beauty and majesty. — *¶ Also*, he who confers honor. *Horat.* O et præsidium, et dulce decus meum.

DECUSSATIM (decusso), *adverb*, crosswise, in the form of an X. *Vitruv.*

DECUSSATIUS (Id.), *ōnis*, f. a cutting crosswise in the form of an X, decussation. *Vitruv.*

DECUSSUS (decutio), *ōnis*, f. a striking 3 off, throwing aside. *Tertull.*

DECUSSIS (decem & as), *is*, *m.* a piece of 2 money of the value of ten asses, and marked with the Roman numeral X. *Varr.* — *¶ Also*, the number ten, δέκας. *Vitruv.* — *¶ Also*, decussation, the crossing of two lines in the form of the letter X. *Plin.*

DECUSSISSEXIS (decussis & sex), *n.* in 3 declin. the number sixteen. *Vitruv.*

DECUSSUS (decussis), *as*, a. 1. to cut or place crosswise in the form of the letter X, χιάζω. *Cic.* Hanc conjunctionem duplicem in longitudinem diffidit, medietate accommodans medium quasi decussavit.

DECUTIO (de & quatio) ūtis, ussi, ussum, 2 a. 3. to shake down, strike or shake off, beat down, καταείω. *Liv.* Summa papaverum capita dicitur baculo decussisse. *Plin.* Perticis decutere olivas. — *¶ Al-*

so, to drive away, beat off. *Hirt.* Collem decusso presidio occupaverunt.

DEDAMNUS (de & damno), *as*, a. 1. to acquit. *Tertull.*

DEDEKET (de & decet), *ebat*, *ecuit*, *impers* 2. it misbecomes, it does not become, ἀπέρεσσι. *Cic.* Oratorem simulare non dedecet. *Id.* Si quid dedecet in aliis. *Ovid.* Nec dominam motæ dedecere comæ. — *¶ Sometimes* in the first person. *Stat.* Si non dedecui tua jussa, if I have not dishonored, neglected.

DEDECOR (dedecet), *ōris*, *adject.* unseemly, inglorious, vile, worthless. *Sallust.*

DEDECORATIO (dedecoro), *ōnis*, f. dishonor, disgrace. *Tertull.*

DEDECORATOR (Id.), *ōris*, *m.* one who dishonors. *Tertull.*

DEDECORUS (dedecus), *as*, a. 1. to dishonor, disgrace, render infamous, κατασχίζω. *Cic.* Dedecorantem urbis auctoritatem. *Horat.* Dedecorant bene nata culpa. *Sallust.* Se flagitiis dedecorare.

DEDECOROSE (dedecorosus), *adverb*, 3 basely, dishonorably, αἰσχρῶς, turpiter. *Aurel. Victor.* Dedecorose vixi.

DEDECOROSUS (dedecus), *a*, *um*, *adject.* 3 disgraceful, dishonorable. *Aurel. Victor.* Neceni dedecorosam.

DEDECORUS (de & decorus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 2 dishonorable, disgraceful, infamous. *Plant.* Age jam id tametsi est dedecorum, patiar. *Tacit.* Majoribus suis dedecorum.

DEDECUS (de & decus), *ōris*, *n.* disgrace, dishonor, shame, infamy; a shameful or disgraceful action. *Cic.* Sumptus effusi cum probro atque dedecore. *Id.* Cum ignominia et dedecore perire. *Id.* Admittere dedecus. *Id.* Incurrere in dedecora. *Id.* Dedecori esse studiis ac litteris.

DEDICATIO (dedico), *ōnis*, f. a dedication, consecration. *Cic.* Sacerdotis superstitiosa dedicatio. *Plin.* Dedicatio theatri. *Liv.* Dedicacionem ædis. *Id.* Celebrare dedicationem. — *¶ Figur.* applying to use. *Sueton.* Dedicatio pontis. *Id.* patinæ.

DEDICATIVUS (Id.), *a*, *um*, *adject.* of 3 *fratative*. *Apul.*

DEDICATOR (Id.), *ōris*, *m.* one who dedicates; a dedicator, author, founder. *Tertull.*

DEDICO (de & dico), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. 1. to speak, set forth, declare, affirm, assert, λέγω, dico, loquor, enarro, assero, assero. *Cæcil.* Legati dedicant mandata, deliver. *Lacret.* Hæc quoque res etiam naturam dedicat ejus, shows. — *¶ Dedicare* in censu, or in census aliquod, to give in an estimate. *Cic.* Prædia etiam in censu dedicavisti. — *¶ Also*, to dedicate, consecrate, καθεύρω, ἀντίθεμι. *Cic.* Smyrnæi delubrum Pomeri dedicaverunt. *Id.* Romulus templum sibi dedicari jussit. *Id.* Simulacrum aut aram dedicare. *Id.* Ædes dedicatæ. — *¶ Dedicare* alicui librum, to dedicate, inscribe. *Plin.* Hos tibi dedicavi libellos. — *¶ Dedicare* aliquem, to deify. *Cic.* Fides, virtus, concordia consecratæ et publice dedicatæ sunt. — *¶ Dedicare* aliquod libris, to put in writing, record. *Quintil.* Quod libris dedicatur, et in exemplum editur. — *¶ Also*, to apply to use. *Dedicare* theatrum, domum, pontem, patinam. *Plin.* and *Sueton.*

DEDIGNATIO (dedignor), *ōnis*, f. a scorn, 2 ing or disdain. *Plin.* Pauca. Dignatio parendi. *Quintil.* Tacita dignatio.

DEDIGNOR (de & dignor), *āris*, *dep.* 1. 2 to count unworthy, disdain, slight, scorn, spurn, ἀπαξίω, indignum reputo, contemno. *Ovid.* Is me nec comitem, nec dignatus amicum est. *Curt.* Philippum dedignatur patrem. *Virg.* Dignari aliquem maritum. *Tacit.* Venire dignari. *Id.* Accendere dedignantes.

DEDISCO (de & disco), *is*, *dedidici*, a. 3. to unlearn, forget, μεταπαρσάω. *Cic.* Juventus nostra dedisceret pæne dicendo. *Ovid.* Intrat animo mentes usu, dediscitur usu. *Id.* Dediscere amare. *Lucan.* Dedidici pace ducem, forgot the arts of a general.

DEDITIO (dedo), *ōnis*, f. a yielding up, surrender, παράδοσις. *Cæs.* Omnes in deditionem accepit. *Sallust.* Facere deditionem oppidi. *Liv.* Facere deditionem ad hostem, to surrender to the enemy. *Id.* Facere deditionem hosti

Curt. Fame in ditionem subigere, to compel to surrender. **Cæs.** Venire in ditionem. **Justin.** Exercitum per ditionem alicui tradere.

DEDITITUS, and **DEDITICIUS** (deditio), a, um, adj. *one who has surrendered.* **Cic.** Ad tuos sive captivos, sive dedititios pertinere. **Cæs.** In tanta multitudine dedititiorum. **Liv.** Ut dedititius suis parcerent.

DEDITUS (dedo), a, um, particip. *given, given over, given up.* **Lueret.** Corpora, paupertate et morbo jam dedita morti. (See *Dedo*.) — **¶** Also, adj. *devoted, addicted.* **Dolab.** ad **Cic.** Animus tibi deditissimus. **Eutrop.** Uxoribus deditior. **Terent.** and **Cic.** Dedita opera, on purpose, designedly. **Cic.** Studiis deditus. **Id.** Religionibus deditus. **Id.** Vitis dedita. **Sene.** Vino deditus. **Sallust.** Dediti ventri atque somno. **Catull.** In mala deditus vir adultera. **Lueret.** In pugna studio dedita incens est.

DEDŌ (de & dō), is, dedidi, deditum, a. 3. to give, give up, deliver, ἐκδίδομαι, do, trade, addico. **Cic.** Dedere alicum hostibus. **Id.** alicum telis militum. **Plant.** Dedere alicum in cruciatum. **Liv.** alicui quempiam ad supplicium. **Virg.** neci. **Terent.** Davo istuc dedam negotii, consign. **Cic.** Dedere aures suas poetis. **Lueret.** Dede manus, yield. — **¶** Also, to surrender, submit. **Cic.** Pindenissæ se mihi dederunt, have surrendered themselves into my hands. **Plant.** Dederit se in ditionem et arbitratum hostium, to surrender at discretion. **Liv.** Agros in alicujus ditionem dedere. **Cæs.** Seque ei dederunt. — **¶** Figur. **Terent.** Tibi, pater, me dedo, I give myself entirely up to you. **Cic.** Patriæ nos totos dedere debemus. **Id.** Dedere se totum ægritudini. **Id.** alicum libidini alterius. **Id.** se desidiæ aut mœstitiæ. **Id.** alicum crudelitati inimici. — **¶** Also, to give himself up, apply or devote himself. **Cic.** Me dedo litteris. **Id.** Dedere se studio litterarum. **Id.** se doctrinæ. **Id.** se ad audiendum, scribendumque. **Liv.** animum sacris.

DEDŌCĒ (de & doceo), es, cui, ctum, a. 2. to teach, teach otherwise, μεταδιδάσκω. **Cic.** Est dedocendus. **Id.** Geometriam dedocere. **Horat.** Virtus populum falsis dedocet uti vocibus.

DEDŌLĒ (de & doleo), es, ui, itum, 3. n. 2. to give over grieving, grieve no more, ἀναλύεω. **Ovid.**

DEDŌLŌ (de & dolo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. 2 to chip, cut, hew, square, ἀποκίλλω, ἀποξέω. **Plin.** Dedolanda arbos, to be cut down. — **¶** Also, to cut smooth. **Apul.** Vasculum crystallo dedolatum. — **¶** Figur. **Apul.** Crebris ictibus dedolabar, was beaten.

DEDŪCĒ (de & duco), is, uxi, uctum, a. 3. to bring down, fetch, or pull down, καθάγω, ἐξάγω. **Ovid.** Deducunt ramos pondere poma suo. **Cæs.** Consul concionari conantem de rostris deduxit. **Virg.** Cantando rigidas deducere montibus ornos, to draw down. **Liv.** Equitatum ad pedes deducere, to dismount. **Virg.** Rivos deducere, to drain off. **Ovid.** Deducere vestem humero ad pectora. **Quintil.** Deducere manum ad imum ventrem. — **¶** Deducere vela, to unfurl, spread, extend. **Ovid.** — **¶** Deducere naves, to launch, bring down from land to sea. **Virg.** Deducunt socii naves, et litora complent. — **¶** Also, to convey, conduct, remove, bring, or lead forth. **Liv.** Deducere præsidia ab oppidis. **Cic.** de oppidis præsidia. **Cæs.** Imperat, ut pecora deducant (sc. ex agris). **Id.** Suos clam ex agris deducere ceperunt. **Cic.** Deducere colonias, to plant. **Also,** absolut. **Nepos.** in **Timol.** 3. — **¶** Also, to conduct, lead out. **Cæs.** Milites ad Labienum deducere. **Cic.** Ad iudicium deducti sunt. — **¶** Also, for ducere, to lead. **Horat.** Deduci triumpho. **Petrone.** Deducere naves in portum. — **¶** Also, to accompany attend out of respect, set on the way. **Liv.** Frequentes eum domum deduxerunt. **Cic.** Cum magna multitudo civium me domo deduceret. **Id.** Salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, deduci, to be accompanied out of

respect, set on the way. — **¶** Also, to withdraw, subtract, diminish. **Terent.** Deducunt cibum. **Cic.** Addendo et deducendo videre, quæ reliqui summa fiat. — **¶** Also, of a pimp or procurer. **Cic.** Qui ad istum duxerat Tertiam. — **¶** Also, to protract, put off. **Cæs.** In noctem rem deduxerant. — **¶** Also, to deprive, depose, spoil. **Liv.** Deducere alicum ex possessione. **Cic.** De fundo Cæcina moribus deduceretur. — **¶** Figur. **Cic.** Nos fortuna deduxit, ut, &c. **Id.** Deduc orationem tuam de eo loco ad hæc citima. **Id.** Spe deducebar ad eam cogitationem, ut, &c. **Cæs.** Deducere rem ad otium. **Id.** rem ad arma. **Id.** rem in controversiam. — **¶** Also, to bring, lead, move, induce. **Cic.** Ad fletum et misericordiam deducatur. **Plin.** Ep. Deducere in sententiam. **Planc.** ad **Cic.** in fraudem. **Quintil.** in periculum. **Liv.** in societatem belli. **Id.** Ne se temere in causam deducet, that they might not be drawn in to be a party. **Cels.** Deducere ad cibum, to provoke an appetite. — **¶** Sometimes, to turn or draw away, distract. **Quintil.** Deducere de animi pravitate. **Cic.** Me de fide deducere. **Id.** Deduci de sententia. **Id.** Pecunia deducere alicum ab accusatione. **Id.** Ab eo deduci non potest, he cannot be brought to forego that opinion. **Sene.** Mors juvenile ævum in flore deducit, cuts off. **Lueret.** Deducere alicum vero, to seduce from Absolut. **Cæs.** Adolescentibus premio deductis, seduced. — **¶** Also, to reduce. **Cic.** Rem huc deduxi, ut. **Id.** Quem in locum res deducta sit, vides, to what a pass the matter is brought. **Id.** Ergo huc universa causa deducitur, amounts to this. **Horat.** Iliacum carmen deducere in actus, to make the subject of a tragedy. — **¶** Also, to bring down, continue. **Ovid.** In tua deduxi tempora opus, have brought down. **Id.** Ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen. — **¶** Also, to draw out, spin. **Ovid.** Levi deducens pollice filum. — **¶** Hence, figur. **Ovid.** Luctor deducere versum. **Volter.** Max. Triduo non ultra tres versus deducere, to spin out, write. — **¶** Deducere vocem, to contract, render shrill. **Macrobi.** Vocem deducas oportet, ut mulieris videantur verba. See *Deductus*. — **¶** **Sene.** Bonorum virorum lincamenta deducere, to portray, copy.

DEDUCTIO (deduco), ōnis, f. a bringing or leading forth, conducting, παραγωγή. **Cic.** Albanæ aque deductio, a draining, drawing off. **Id.** In oppida militum deductio, introduction. — **¶** Also, ejection, expulsion. **Cic.** Postulavit ut moribus deductio fieret. — **¶** Also, the leading or planting of a colony. **Cic.** Quæ erit in istos agros deductio. **Plin.** Deductio oppidorum. — **¶** Also, a withdrawing, diminution, deduction. **Plin.** Ex qua pecunia ne qua deductio fieret. **Cic.** Deductiones facere. — **¶** Figur. **Cic.** Deductio rationis, h. e. infirmatio et depulso.

DEDUCTOR (Id.), ōis, m. a client, who on public occasions attends his patron, a follower. **Cic.** — **¶** Also, a bearer. **Terent.**

DEDUCTORIUM (Id.), ii, n. a channel or canal. **Pallad.**

DEDUCTUS (Id.), us, m. a draining or drawing off. **Cic.** Deductus aquarum. — **¶** Also, a weighing or dragging down. **Apul.** Ponderis deducti.

DEDUCTUS (Id.), a, um, particip. and adj. brought down. **Ovid.** Eluvic mons est deductus in æquor. **Id.** Deducta navis, launched, brought down from land into the sea. — **¶** Also, led, conducted, brought. **Cic.** Deductus ad Scævola. **Propert.** Mihi deducta fix omen prætulit, conducted to my husband. **Cic.** Causa in iudicium deducta. — **¶** Also, derived, borrowed. **Ovid.** Deductum nomen ab Anco. **Horat.** Mos deductus. — **¶** Also, composed. **Ovid.** Carmina proveniunt animo deducta sereno. — **¶** Also, studied, labored. **Quintil.** Deducta oratio. — **¶** Also, light, slender, subtle, λεπρός. **Lamprid.** Nasus deductus, a pointed nose. **So.** **Sueton.** Nasum habuit ab imo deductiorem. **Ma-**

erob. Voce deducta, in a slender or low tone. — **¶** Figur. **Horat.** Tenui deducta poemata filo, written in a simple style. **Virg.** Deductum dicere carmen, humble, lowly. — **¶** Also, cast down, lowered. **Ovid.** Deducta fronte. **Quintil.** Superciliis deductis tristitia ostenditur.

DEERRŌ (de & erro), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to wander from, wander out of the way, straggle, go astray, ἀφαισθῆναι, de via declinare. **Virg.** Vir gregis ipse caper decerraverat. **Quintil.** Itinere decerramus. **Cic.** Iis, qui in itinere decerravissent. **Plin.** Decerrare in alienum tramitem. — **¶** Figur. **Anet.** ad **Herenn.** Si non decerrabimus ab eo, quod copius exponere, to digress. **Tacit.** Sors decerrabat ad parum idoneos, fell upon improper persons. — **Passiv.** imperis. **Vellci.** Ubi semel recto decerratum est.

DEFÆCABILIS (defæco), e, adj. that may be cleansed. **Sidon.**

DEFÆCATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a cleansing 3 from dregs, defecation. **Terent.**

DEFÆCŌ (de & fex), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to cleanse from the dregs, to strain through a strainer, refine, purify, defecate, ὑλίζω. **Plin.** Vina defæcari, etiam diffundi Hyginus suadet. — **¶** Figur. **Prudent.** Defæcare membra, to wash. **Plaut.** Defæcato animo, free from anxiety, at ease. **Id.** Quidquid incerti fuit, nunc defæcatum est, made clear.

DEFAMATŌS (de & fama), a, um, adj. 3 without honor, infamous, base. **Gell.** Vocabula defamata. **Id.** Turpitudine vitæ defamatissimus.

DEFANATŌS (de & fanum), a, um, adj. 3 profaned. **Arnob.**

DEFARINATŌS (de & farina), a, um, 3 adj. pulverized. **Terent.**

DEFATIGATIŌ (defatigo), ōnis, f. a wearying, tiring, fatiguing; weariness, fatigue. **Cic.** Exercitationum defatigatione. **Id.** Defatigatio et satietas. **Horat.** Sine defatigatione eorum in castra se recipere.

DEFATIGŌ (de & fatigo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to weary or tire greatly, tire out, fatigue, καταπονέω, lassum reddo. **Cæs.** Cum nostros assiduo labore defatigarent. **Id.** Galli defatigati diuturnitate belli. **Id.** Ut integri defatigati succederent. **Cic.** Iudices omnes defatigare. **Id.** Noli in conservandis bonis viris defatigari. **Lentul.** ad **Cic.** Nec defatigabor permanere in labore et periculis.

DEFATISCENS, for defetiscens. **Plin.**

DEFECTIŌ (deficio), ōnis, f. a failing, defect, failure, want, ἐκλείψις. **Cic.** Defectio virium. **Macrobi.** pecuniæ. **Plin.** Mulierum defectioni, fainting, swooning, swoon, qualm. — Defectio solis or lunæ, an eclipse. **Cic.** Solis defectiones, itemque lunæ prædicuntur in multos annos. — Defectio animæ, want of breath. **Cels.** — Defectio animi, want of courage. **Cic.** — **¶** Figur. defectio, revolt. **Cic.** Defectio Pompeii, alienatio consilium, Pompey having abandoned me. **Nepos.** Ad regem transiit, et defectione patris detulit, the revolt. **Cæs.** Admaturare defectionem. **Curt.** moliri. **Liv.** attentare. **Tacit.** captare. **Id.** Ad defectionem trahere. **Cic.** Intemperantia est a recta ratione defectio. — **¶** Also, ellipsis in grammar. **Gell.**

DEFECTIVŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. imperfect, 3 defective. **Cal. Aurel.** Defectiva febris, an intermittent fever. — **¶** Defectiva verba, and nomina, defective verbs and nouns. **Priscian.**

DEFECTOR (Id.), ōis, m. one who revolts; 2 a rebel. **Tacit.** Patris sui defectores, revolters from his father.

DEFETRIX (defector), icis, f. that is defective. **Terent.** Defetrix virtus.

DEFECTŌS (deficio), us, m. a defect, want, deficiency, weakness, failing. **Plin.** Lactis defectu, where there is a deficiency of milk. **Id.** Defectu mittentis, from some fault of the thrower. **Id.** Æs velocis defectus, that soon fails. **Id.** Defectus animi, a swoon, qualm. **Virg.** Defectus solis, an eclipse. **Cic.** Lunæ defectibus, while it is waning. — **¶** Also, a rebellion, revolt, defection. **Capitolin.** Defectu legionum interemptus est.

DEFECTŌS (Id.), a, um, particip. wanting, deficient, imperfect, having lost. **Quintil.** Aqua ciboque defecti. **Plin.**

Leones defecti dentibus. Stat. Defectus geribus, whose knees totter under him. Tibull. Sol defectus lumine, eclipsed. — Defecta noialia, insolvent debtors. Pandect. — Defectus facultatibus, a bankrupt. Ulpian. — ¶ Also, adj. wastel, spent, worn out, decayed, weak, languid. Phaedr. Defectus annis. Apul. Omnia defectiora. Col. Defectissimus annis. — ¶ See Deficio.

DEFENDĒ (de & fendo, obs.), is, di, sum, a. 3. *to keep or ward off, keep away, repel, ἐκ ποδῶν ποιοῦμαι, ἀλῆζω, εἶργω, ἀπεργάζω, arceo, prohibeo, depello, propulso. Cato. Precor, uti morbos defendas. Cic. Solis defendit ardores. Ovid. Defendere ignem a tectis. Horat. Defendere frigus. Cic. Defendere vim illatam. Id. pericula civium. Id. injuriam et propulsare. Cæs. bellum. Virg. Defende furorem. Sil. Defendere sitim lymphæ, to quench his thirst. — With the dative. Virg. Solstitium pecori defendite, ward off from the flocks. Horat. Faunus iugum defendit æstatem capellis. Plaut. Defendere injuriam foribus. — ¶ Hence, to defend, keep, protect, guard, preserve, support, διασώζω, ἀμύνω, ἀσπίζω. Cic. Provinciam a calamitate defendere. Virg. Defendo a frigore myrtos. Ovid. A pecoris morsu frondes defendere. Cæs. Dignitatem suam ab inimicis. Cic. vitam a telis inimicorum. Id. Defendere aliquem contra iniquos. Id. innocentiam alicujus. Id. aliquem de ambitu. Id. Armis prudentie causas defendere. Id. Scelus nullum defendere ac tegere. Id. Pacem defendi, otio studii. Cels. Defendere valetudinem, to preserve. Cic. Hunc defendunt, huic adsunt, protect him. — ¶ Also, to maintain, assert, support. Cic. Carneades nullam unquam in illis suis disputationibus rem defendit, quam non probavit. — ¶ Also, to bring forward in the way of defence, allege as a plea or excuse. Cic. Sed quid ego ex te quero, quid defensoris sis, cum, &c. — ¶ Also, to claim, assert. Pandect. — ¶ Also, to avenge. Pandect. — ¶ Also, to cover. Stat. Teneras defenditur atra veste genas.*

DEFENERĒ (de & fenero), as, a. 1. *to ruin by usury. Cic. Ad defenerandas diripiendasque provincias.*

DEFENSA (defendo), æ, f. *defence, support, revenge. Tertull.*

DEFENSIO (Id.), ōnis, f. *a defending, 1 defence, προστασία, ἀπολογία. Cic. Propugnatio ac defensio dignitatis tuæ. Id. Ad istam omnem orationem brevis est defensio, unsoer. Id. Utriusque rei facilius est defensio. Id. Defensio contra vim. Id. Suseipere defensionem alicujus. Id. Uti defensione aliqua. Id. Dare alicui defensionem. Cæs. Apparare omnia ad defensionem urbis. — ¶ Also, defence, h. e. speech or writing in defence. Plin. Defensionem Demosthenis legit. — ¶ Also, revenge. Pandect.*

DEFENSITŌ (frequenter. from defendo), as, a. 1. *to defend often. Cic. Defensitare causas.*

DEFENSŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to defend. Salust. Defensare mœnia. Plaut. Defensare se injuria. Sallust. Defensare ab hostibus. — ¶ Also, to ward off. Stat.*

DEFENSOR (defendo), ōris, m. *one who keeps or wards off, qui prohibet, depulsor. Cic. Defensores necis. Id. Defensor periculi. — ¶ Also, a defender, advocate, patronus, propugnator. Cic. Defensor vestræ voluntatis. Id. Custos, defensorque juris et libertatis. — ¶ Also, of women. Pandect. Si mulier defensor alicujus exstiterit. — And of inanimate objects. Cæs. Publicæ adgebantur, ut his defensoribus earum vis minueretur.*

DEFENSORIŪS (defensor), a, um, adj. *3 pertaining to defence. Tertull.*

DEFERĒ (de & fero), fers, tūli, lātum, a. *to carry down or along, καταφέρω, deorsum fero. Ovid. Ramalia tecto detulit. Liv. Tota acies in præcepis deferunt. Plin. Amnes plurimum limi deferentes. Ovid. Tibris deferit purgamina in mare. Quintil. In terram deferuntur, fall to the*

ground. Plin. Euphrates deferunt in mare. — ¶ Also, to cast or throw down. Stat. Deferat hasta virum, beat down. Senec. Terræ motus deferit montes. — ¶ Also, the same as fero, afferre; to carry, bring, convey. Plaut. Deferre epistolas alicui. Id. E portu navis huc nos detulit. Horat. Deferar in vicum. — ¶ Also, to produce. Plin. Defert fructum. — ¶ Figur. to offer, proffer, exhibit, give, confer, bestow. Horat. Si quid petet, ultro defer. Cic. Universum studium in eum ad te deferō. Id. Omnem ei suam auctoritatem ad hoc negotium conficiendum detulit. Id. Quidquid possum, tibi polliceor, ac deferō. Id. Lex ad prætorem tabulas deferri jubet, to be presented. Id. Deferre rationes, to exhibit, bring in, present. Id. Deferre causam ad aliquem, to commit. Quintil. Deferre jusjurandum alicui, to administer. — ¶ Also, to offer or expose for sale. Senec. Videamus, hoc, quod concupiscimus, quanti deferatur. — ¶ Also, to tell, narrate, report, inform. Cic. Hec omnia indices detulerunt. Id. Deferre alicui aliquid per litteras. Id. Deferre mandata ab aliquo ad quempiam, to carry. Nepos. De defectione patris detulit. Cic. Res ad eum deferretur. Virg. Fama detulit armari classem. — ¶ Also, to give an account of, report. Gell. Mille quingentum æris in censum deferre. Cic. Cæsar in prætura, in consulti præfectum fabrum detulit, recommended. — ¶ Deferre nomen alicujus, or deferre, absol. to accuse, impeach. Cic. Nomen hujus de paricidio deferre. Id. Deferre alicui nomen cuiuspiam. Tacit. Sex. Marius deferretur incestasse filiam. Id. A Capitone majestatis delatus est.

DEFERVEFACIŌ (de & fervefacio), is, 2 cēi, ætium, *to cause to boil or ferment, boil thoroughly. Cato.*

DEFERVEŌ (de & ferveo), es, erhui & 2 ervi, n. 2. *to boil, ἀποζέω, valde ferveo. Cato. — ¶ Also, to give over boiling or fermenting, grow cool. Plin. Mustum defervere passi. Gell. Aula deferbuerat. — ¶ Figur. to be abated, allayed, assuaged, to become calm. Cic. Cum cupiditates deferbuissent. Id. Hominum studia deferbuissent intelligebat.*

DEFERVESCŌ (de & fervesco), is, n. 3. *the same as Deferveo.*

DEFETIGŌ, in some MSS. for Defatigo.

DEFETISCENTIŪ (defetiscor), æ, f. *wea-3 riness. Tertull.*

DEFETISCŌR (de & fatiscor), ōris, dep. 3. *to be weary or faint, ἀποκίμνω. Terrent. Neque defetiscar unquam ego experirier. Cic. Defessus labore atque itinere. Cæs. Defessi vulneribus. Cic. Languens et defessus. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Defessa ac refrigerata accusatio.*

DEFICIŌ (de & facio), is, cēi, ætium, n. and a. 3. *to fail, be wanting or deficient, desum, destituo, ἐκλείπω, ἀφίστημι. Cic. Id in hac causa deficit. Id. Vererer, ne vox viresque deficerent. Cic. Cum tela nostris deficerent. Cic. Tempus te deficeret. Senec. Terra deficit gradum, is wanting to my steps. Cic. Prudentia nunquam deficit oratorem. — Deficere legibus, h. e. break, violate. Liv. Illis legibus populus R. prior non deficiet. — Also, passiv. Plin. Jun. Hac amœnitas deficitur aqua salienti, wants running water. Cic. Mulier consilio et ratione deficitur, is wanting in. Cæs. Cum aquilifer viribus deficeretur. Ovid. Tempore deficiat, I should want time. Scribon. Larg. Defici animo, to fall into a swoon. — ¶ Also, to grow feeble, cease, perish. Lucret. Venti calore deficiunt. Cæs. Quod multi Gallis tot bellis defecerant, had perished. Cic. Deficere animo, to be disheartened. — ¶ Deficere vita, to die. Plaut. — ¶ With the infinitive. Sil. Gelidos scandere tecum deficiam montes? Impers. Propert. Nec me deficiet nautas rogare citatos. — ¶ Also, to be eclipsed. Cic. Sol deficiens. — ¶ Also, to be finished, to close, end. Plin. Mucrone deficit, ends in a point. Patron. In deficiente porticu, h. e. at the end. — ¶ Also, to leave, abandon, forsake, forego. Ovid. Qualis cum deficit orbem, esse solet, h. e. col. — ¶ Also, to become a*

bankrupt. Pandect. — Also, to rebel, revolt. Cic. Consules a senatu defecerant. Nepos. Deficere ab amicitia alicujus. Liv. Defecere ab Pœnos, went over to. — ¶ Figur. Cic. A virtute deficere, to lose sight of virtue. Id. Quid ages, si utilitas ab amicitia defecerit? Id. Ut a me ipse deficerem. Virg. Dubiis ne defice rebus, do not fail us. — ¶ Passiv. Ovid. Deficior prudens artis ab arte mea. See Defectus.

DEFIGŌ (de & figo), is, ixi, ixiim, a. 3. *to fix in the ground, πιάτῃ, καταπηγνύω. Cic. Crucem defigi jubes. Virg. Defigunt tellure hastas. Id. Terræ defigunt arboros. — ¶ Also, to fix, plunge, strike. Cic. Sicam in corpore defigere. Liv. Cultrum in corde defigere. Id. Gladium jugulo defigit. Curt. Defigere cuneos in saxa, et inter saxa, to strike, thrust, impel. Plin. Defigere morsum in aurem. Varr. Defigere alicui cruci, to nail. — ¶ Figur. to fix, fasten, settle. Curt. In terram ora defixerant. Id. In vultu regis defixerant oculos. Ovid. Defigere oculos in aliquem. Cic. Mentem defigit. Id. Defigere et intendere animum in aliquid, to fix one's mind or attention. Id. Omnes suas curas in republ. salute defigunt. Id. In oculis omnium sua flagitia defixurus oculis. Id. Defixus in cogitatione, in deep thought. Id. Quousque humi defixa tua mens erit. Horat. Defixis oculis torpere. — ¶ Defigere culpam, to censure, blame. Pers. — ¶ Also, to astonish, overpower, stupefy, strike motionless. Liv. Tacita mestitia defixit omnium animos. Id. Stupor omnes admiratione tante rei defixit. Tacit. Defixi pavore. Virg. Defixus lumina. — ¶ Also, to bind by spells, to bewitch, enchant. Ovid. Sagave pœnicea defixit nominæ. Tacit. Miles quasi ob metum defixus, spell-bound.*

DEFINDŌ (de & findo), is, idi, issum, a. 3. *to cleave. Ennius.*

DEFINGŌ (de & fingo), is, inxi, ictum, a. 3. *to form, fashion. Cato.*

DEFINIO (de & finio), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. *to terminate, bound, limit, define, determine, καθορίζω, διορίζω, ἀπορίζω. Cic. Illi orbis ad spectum nostrum definiunt. Id. Aedes sibi optimas definiunt. Cæs. Adeundi tempus definiunt. Cic. Definire alicui potestatem in quinquennium. — ¶ Also, to conclude, finish. Cic. Ut orationem concludam ac definiam. — Hence, Apul. Definire aliquem, to put to death. — ¶ Also, to prescribe. Cic. Quam vitam ingrediari, definias. — ¶ Also, to resolve, determine. Plaut. Non remittam: definitum est. — ¶ Also, to define, explain, express, comprehend. Cic. Rem latentem explicare definiendo. Id. Aliquid verbis definire. Id. Universum genus brevi definiri potest. Id. Definire quid sit officium.*

DEFINITE (definitus), adverb, expressly, precisely, particularly, definitively. Cic. Lex definite potestatem Pompeio dederat. Id. Partite, definite, distincte dicere.

DEFINITIŌ (definio), ōnis, f. *a limiting, prescribing, bounding. Cic. Hominum et temporum definitione sublata. — ¶ Also, a definition. Cic. Est definitio brevis et circumscripta quædam explicatio. — ¶ Also, a rule, an order. Cic. Judiciorum definitio.*

DEFINITIVĒ (definitivus), adverb, definitely, definitively. Tertull.

DEFINITIVŌS (definitio), a, um, adject. *definitive, explaining or defining the meaning of a word. Cic. Constitutio definitiva. Id. Causa definitiva. — ¶ Also, conclusive, final. Cod. Just. sententia. — ¶ Also, limited. Tertull.*

DEFINITŌS (Id.), a, um, adject. *defined, finite, determined, limited. Cic. Definitum locum. Id. Questio definita.*

DEFICŪLŌS (defit & oculus), i, m. *having but one eye, one-eyed. Martial. Hinc deficiulus, et inde lippus. (Others read differently.)*

DEFIT (de & fio), verb. irreg. *defectit, it is wanting,λείπει, deest. Terent. Nihil apud me tibi defieri patiar. Virg. Iac mihi non estate novum, non fūgore defit. Plaut. Vide, quod sit salū*

neque defiat, neque super sit. *Id.* Ut defiat dies? *h. e.* dies nos deficiat. *Gell.* Ea, deficiente luna, deficiunt, decrease.

DEFLAGRATIO (deflagro), ōnis, f. a 1 consuming by fire; a conflagration. *Cic.*

DEFLAGRO (de & flagro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to burn furiously, be on fire, be burnt. *Cic.* Dianæ Ephesiæ templum deflagravit. *Id.* Ut omnis hic mundus ardore deflagret. — *¶* Also, to grow over raging, grow cool, be allayed, subside. *Liv.* Deflagrare iras vestras posse. *Tacit.* Deflagrate seditione. — *¶* Actively; to burn, heat violently. *Vitr.*

DEFLAMMŌ (de & flammō), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to extinguish. *Apul.*

DEFLECTŌ (de & flecto) is, xi, xum, a. 3. to bend or turn downwards, bend, bow, ἀποκλίνειν, deorsum torquere, curvo. *Colum.* Ramum deflecte. — *¶* Also, to bend or turn aside. *Cic.* Se de curriculum deflectere. *Virg.* Tela deflexit. *Liv.* Deflexisse viam. — *¶* Figur. *Valer. Flacc.* Deflectere oculos ab aliqua re. *Lucan.* Quolibet potius deflecte carinam. *Id.* Deflectere iter aliquo, to steer. *Tacit.* Deflectere via, to turn out of the way. And absolut. *Plin. Jun.* Deflectemus in Tuscos. *Cic.* Deflectere a veritate, to turn aside from. *Id.* a virtute patris. *Id.* rem ad verba, to adopt the subject to the expression. *Sueton.* Virtutes quoque in vitia deflexit, turned, changed. *Lucan.* Duramque viri deflectere mentem, to appease, pacify. *Stat.* Aliquem ab ira in se deflectere, to make him turn to himself again.

DEFLEŌ (de & fleo), es, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. to bewail, lament, deplore, καταλαίω, fleo, or valde fleo, deploro. *Cic.* Independentes casus deflevimus. *Lucret.* Insuperabili deflere. *Cic.* Liberi defleti. *Id.* Mors a multis sæpe defleta. *Propert.* Gravibus deflere querelis. *Senec.* Semper genitrix defenda mihi. — *¶* Deflere oculos, to moisten with tears. *Apul.* Sorores deflebant oculos, et plangebant ubera.

DEFLEXIŌ (deflecto), ōnis, f. a bending 3 aside, turning off. *Macrob.*

DEFLEXUS (Id.), us, m. a bending or bowing. *Col.* — *¶* Figur. *Valer. Max.* Proximo deflexu, with the slightest change.

DEFLŌ (de & flo), as, a. 1. to blow away, ἀπνεύω. *Plin.*

DEFLŌCCATŌ (de & floccus), a, um, 3 adject. bald. *Plaut.*

DEFLŌREŌ (de & floreo), es, ui, n. 2. to 2 shed its blossoms. *Plin.* Cum saba defloruit, exiguas aquas desiderat. *Catull.* Idem cum tenui carptus defloruit ungui. — *¶* Figur. to fade, decay, decline. *Claudian.* Defloruit oris gratia. *Liv.* Cum senecta res quoque defloruere.

DEFLŌRESCŌ (defloreo), is, n. 3. to shed its blossoms or flowers, decay, fade, ἀναΐω, florem amitto. *Colum.* — *¶* Figur. *Liv.* Cum corporibus vigent, et deflorescent animi. *Cic.* Hortensium jam deflorescentem cognovisti. *Id.* Delicite celeriter deflorescent.

DEFLŌ (de & fluo), is, āxi, n. 3. to flow down, ἀπορρέω, καταρρέω, deorsum fluo. *Plin.* In Anassum Varramus defluit. *Id.* Sanguis defluit a renibus. — *¶* Also, to fall off. *Cic.* Jam ipsæ defluabant coronæ. *Tibull.* Defluit color, fades. *Ovid.* tristi medicamine tactæ defluxere comæ, fell out. *Virg.* Secundo defluit amui, floats down. *Curt.* Defluxit ad insulam, sailed down. *Virg.* Pedes vestis defluxit ad imos, flowed down. *Id.* tota cohors relictis ad terram defluxit equis, alighted. *Curt.* Corpus ex equo defluxit in terram, fell. *Sallust.* Ex quibus magna pars defluxere, departed different ways; disbanded themselves. — *¶* Figur. *Tibull.* Ignavus defluxit pectore somnus, has gone. *Propert.* Id tibi ne vacuo defluat ex animo, escape, vanish. *Cic.* Unus me absente defluxit, has abandoned. *Id.* A necessariis artificibus ad elegantiora defluximus, we have passed. *Quintil.* Ad illo defluabant, went from. *Sueton.* E quibus duplex Octavium familia defluxit, is derived. *Horat.* Multa merces, tibi defluat, result. — *¶* Also, to cease flowing, give over run-

ning. *Horat.* Rusticus expectat, dum defluat annis. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Ubi salutatō defluxit, is over, is gone by. *Sallust.* Ubi per socordiam vires, tempus, ingenium defluxere, have perished, decayed.

DEFLŌVIŌ (defluo), ii, n. *Plin.* Deflu- 2 via capillorum, a falling off of the hair. — *¶* Also, influence of the stars. *Plin.*

DEFLŌS (Id.), a, um, adject. flooring or 3 falling down. *Stat.* — *¶* Deflusa cæsaries, long and flowing. *Prudent.*

DEFLŌXIŌ, ōnis, f. and **DEFLŌXŌ** (de- 3 fluo), us, m. a falling or flowing down. *Apul.* Nubium defluxus. *Cæsar. Aurel.* Defluxio ventris.

DEFŌDIŌ (de & fodio), ōdis, ōdi, ossum, a. 3. to dig, καταρρύπτω. *Virg.* In defossis specubus. — *¶* Also, to bury in the earth. *Plin.* Defodere aurum nullo conscio. *Id.* Animalia quæ semper defossa vivunt, live under ground. *Id.* In vasis fictilibus defodere propagines, to plant. *Liv.* Signum in terram defodi. *Ovid.* Defodere aliquem alta humo. — *¶* Figur. *Senec.* Octavia se defodit, *h. e.* in retirement. — *¶* Flor. Oculis, manibus, cruribusque defossis, dug out and lacerated.

DEFŌRE (de & fore), to be wanting. See *Desum.*

DEFŌRMATIŌ (deformo), ōnis, f. a form- 2 ing, description delineatio, ὑποστροφισ, delineatio, descriptio. *Vitr.* — *¶* Also, a deforming, disfiguring, defacing. *Liv.* Ab illa deformatione majestatis.

DEFŌRMIS (de & forma), e, adject. de- 2 formed, ugly, misshapen, disfigured, δὲμορφος. *Cic.* Ut eum pœniteat non deformem esse natum. *Id.* Motus corporis, statusve deformis. *Id.* Patria deformior. *Gell.* Deformissima femina. — *¶* Figur. *Stat.* Deformis vita. *Horat.* ægrinonia. *Stat.* Deformis ortus, mean birth. *Martial.* Deforme vitum, base, ignominious. *Cic.* Deforme est de se ipso predicare. *Liv.* Orationem sibi deformem habuisse, disgraceful. *Ovid.* Deformes campi, unsightly, uncultivated. *Sueton.* Deformia lucra, base, dishonorable. *Quintil.* Deforme nomen, a harsh-sounding name. — *¶* With the genitive. *Sil.* Deformem leti, *h. e.* dishonored by an infamous death.

DEFŌRMITAS (deformis), ātis, f. de- 2 formity, ugliness, unseemliness, δὲμορφία, pravitas, turpitude. *Cic.* Deformitas et vitium corporis. *Sueton.* Offensus deformitate veterum ædificiorum. *Cic.* Deformitate agendi, from uncouthness of action. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Deformitas animi, depravity. *Id.* fugæ, disgrace. *Gell.* Vitia atque deformitates meretricium. *Quintil.* Judicibus futura est deformitati, dishonor.

DEFŌRMITER (deformis), adverb, inele- 2 grantly, basely, disgracefully, αἰσχρῶς. *Quintil.* Deformiter dicere. *Sueton.* Vivere deformiter ac turpiter.

DEFŌRMŌ (de & formō), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to form, fashion, describe, delineate, design, figurare, formam dare, describere, delineare, ἐκμορφῶν, ὑποστροφῶ. *Quintil.* Non flosculos, sed deformatos fructus ostenderet. *Id.* Marmora deformata manu. *Cic.* Ille, quem supra deformavi. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Deformare imagines. — *¶* Also, to adorn, beautify, embellish. *Vitr.* Scenæ deformantur columnis. — *¶* Also, to deform, disfigure, mar. *Virg.* Horrida vultum deformat macies. *Id.* Canitem immundo deformat pulvere. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Italiam deformarunt, laid waste, spoiled. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Quæ accusatores deformandi hujus causa dixerunt, in order to defame him. *Virg.* Deformare domum, et luctu miscere hymenæos, to fill with mourning. *Liv.* Cave, deformes multa bona uno vitio, that you do not dishonor. *Id.* Victoriam honestam turpe judicium deformavit.

DEFŌSSŌ (defodio), us, m. a digging 2 down. *Plin.*

DEFRAUDŌ (de & frando), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to beguile, deceive, impose upon, defraud, cheat, νοσφίζω. *Plaut.* Defraudare aliquem drachma. *Liv.* aliquem fructu victoriæ suæ. *Cic.* Ne brevitatis

defraudasse aures videatur. *Varr.* (with two acc.) *Æs* defraudasse cauponem. — *¶* Terent. Defraudare genium summi, to cheat his own belly, to deny himself the necessities of life.

DEFREMŌ (de & fremo), is, n. 3. to give 3 over making a noise, or lamenting, to abate, cease, &c. *Sidon.*

DEFRENATŌ, and **DEFRENATŌS**, (de 3 & freno), a, um, adj. unbridled, unruly. *Ovid.* Et defrenato voluntur in æquora cursu.

DEFRICŌ (de & frico), as, cui, cātum & 2 ctum, a. 1. to rub, rub hard, ψήχω, frico or valde frico. *Catull.* Dentem atque rissam defricare gingivam. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Ut in balucas venit, cœpit, postquam perusus est, defricari. — *¶* Figur. *Horat.* Sale multo urbem defricuit, satirized.

DEFRIGESCŌ (de & frigesco), is, ixi, n 2 to grow cold. *Colum.*

DEFRINGŌ (de & frango), is, ēgi, āctum, 1 a. 3. to break off, break, ἀπορρήννυμι, deorsum frango, confringo. *Cic.* Ramum defringerent arboris. *Virg.* Summas defringe ex arbore plantas. *Id.* Summa ipsius ab hasta defringit ferrum. *Plaut.* Metuerem, ne defregisset crura sibi.

DEFRUDŌ, as, a. 1. the same as *Defraudō*.

DEFRUGŌ (de & fruges), as, a. 1. to 3 exhaust or destroy the produce of land, καρπίζωμαι. *Plin.* Segetem ne defruges.

DEFRŪŌR (de & fruor), ēris, dep. 3. to 3 enjoy greatly. *Symonach.*

DEFRŪSTŌ (de & frusto), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. 1. to cut or tear in pieces. *Ammon.* — *¶* Also, to make extracts from. *Sidon.*

DEFRŪTARIŌS (defrutum), a, um, adj. 2 *Colum.* Cella defrutaria, a cellar where they made defrutum. *Id.* Defrutaria vasa, vessels for boiling wine to the consistency of defrutum.

DEFRŪTŌ (defrutum), as, a. 1. to spice 2 wine, mix it with defrutum. *Colum.*

DEFRŪTUM (defervitum), i, n. new wine 2 boiled down one half with sweet herbs and spices to make it keep. *Colum.* Defrutum facere. *Virg.* Igni pinguis multo defruta.

DEFŪAM, as, at, for *desim*, is, it. *Plaut.*

DEFUGA (defugio), æ, m. a runaway, de- 3 sert. *Prudent.*

DEFUGIŌ (de & fugio), is, ūgi, ūgitum, a. 3. to shun, avoid, refuse to accept of, ἀποφεύγω. *Cæs.* Aditum sermonemque defugiunt. *Cic.* Nullas sibi dimicationes, pro me defugiendas putavit. *Plin.* Defugere assentionem vulgi et acclamationem. *Cæs.* Defugere prælium, to avoid, decline.

DEFUGŌ (de & fugo), as, a. 1. to drive 3 away. *Theodor. Priscian.*

DEFULGŌRŌ (de & fulguro), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to flash. *Auson.* Clypeus defulgurat ignem.

DEFUNCTŌRIE (defunctoris), adv. cur- 3 sarily, slightly, carelessly. *Senec.* Defunctorie causam agere.

DEFUNCTŌRIŌS (defungor), a, um, adj. 3 slight, cursory. *Patron.* Defunctorio ictu.

DEFUNCTŌS, (Id.), as, m. death. *Ter- 3 tull.*

DEFUNCTŌS (defungor), a, um, part'cip. 3 having gone through with. *Horat.* Defunctum laboribus. *Liv.* Defuncti suo bello, having despatched their war. *Cic.* Defunctos pericu o, rid from. *Liv.* Defuncta morbis corpora. *Curt.* Carthago multis casibus defuncta, having experienced many vicissitudes or disasters. *Id.* Prospero eventu defunctus, having succeeded in his enterprise. *Liv.* Defuncti civitas plurimorum morbis, released from the pestilence, after many had been sick. *Plin.* Nudis plerumque nominibus defuncti, content with giving the mere names. *Justin.* Defuncti responso, having complied with. *Virg.* Defuncta corpora vita, dead. *So, Horat.* Suis temporibus defuncta. *Tibull.* Defunctus tempora (acc.). Also, *Curt.* Egre- 3 gia morte defuncti. *Sueton.* Neque quisquam sua morte defunctus est, died a natural death. — *¶* Absolut. dead, defunct. *Curt.* Defuncto assidens corpori. *Flor.* Duces defuncti prælio, slain in the field of battle. — *¶* Passiv.

Claudian. Conscius ævi defuncti, *past life.*

DEFUNDŌ (de & fundo), is, ūdi, ūsum, 2 a. 3. to pour down, pour out, καταχεῖν. *Stat.* Auster defundit imbres. *Cels.* Ovi album in vas defendendum est. — *¶* Figur. *Petron.* Pierio defundes pectore verba. *Horat.* Defundere vinum, *h. c.* into the drinking cup. *Id.* Te prosequitur mero defuso pateris, *h. c.* as a libation. *Valer. Max.* Defusa Mercurio delibamenta.

DEFUNGŌR (de & fungor), ōris, netus 1 sum, dep. 3. to discharge, execute, perform, get rid of, be freed from, ἀπαλλάττω. *Liv.* Defungi imperio alicuius. *Id.* Ille defungi prælio festinat. *Senec.* Defungi scelere. *Liv.* Instare, et perseverare, defungique cura, to go through the toil. *Id.* Non leve defuncturum pœna, with a threat of severe punishment. *Justin.* Defungi responso oraculi. *Cart.* Parco victi defungi, to live frugally. — *¶* Absolut. *Terent.* Cupio misera in hac re jam defungier. *Liv.* Ut unius pœna defungendum esset Patribus, that the rest should be quit with the punishment of one. *Id.* Vicisse Romanos, defunctos Consulis fatis, released from danger by the death of the consul. *Cal.* Hoc mendacio, si qua pericula tibi impenderent, ut defungeremur, optavi. — *¶* Cic. Cum tribus decumis pro una defunge-retur. — *¶* Pass. imperson. *Terent.* Utinam hoc sit modo defunctum. — *¶* See *Defunctus*.

DEFUTŌTŪS. Same as *Diffutius*. 3

DEGENER (de & genus), is, adject. n. 2 like his ancestors, degenerate. *Senec.* Degener sanguis. *Lucan.* Proles degener. *Plin.* Aquila inbellis et degener. *Id.* Atræ et degeneres herbæ. *Id.* Adamantes degeneres. — *¶* Figur. ignoble, base, vile. *Virg.* Degeneres animos timor arguit. *Lucan.* Metus degener. *Tacit.* Prece laud degenerere permotus, abject. — *¶* With the genit. *Ovid.* patria non degener artis.

DEGENERŌ (degener), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to degenerate, grow worse; not to cohere to; to fall short of, ἐκπίπτω, ἐκρέπτομαι. *Virg.* Poma degenerant. *Cic.* Frater tuus a vobis nihil degenerat. *Id.* Degenerare a virtute majorem. *Plin.* Hordeum in avenam degenerat. *Tacit.* ad artes theatrales. — *¶* With the dative (poetic). *Claudian.* patri non degenerare. *Stat.* Marti non degenerare paterno. — *¶* With the accus. *Ovid.* Hanc cave degeneres. *Id.* Acer equus degenerat palmas. *Propert.* Degenerare propinquos. — *¶* And *Pass. Val. Max.* Degenerati patris, of the father from whom he had degenerated.

DEGERŌ (de & gero), is, a. 3. to carry away, φέρω. *Plaut.* Anrum meum tuæ degeris amicæ. — *¶* Also, to form. *Plin.* Degerit in pastillos.

DEGLABRŌ (de & glabro), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. 1. to make bald, pull off hairs, peel, ἀποφιλῶ. *Laetant.*

DEGLUBŌ (de & glubo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3 3. to peel or pull off the skin, ἀποδέρω, ξεράω. *Varr.* Folliculo deglubitur granum. — *¶* Also, to excoaricate, flea, flay. *Sueton.* Boni pastoris est tondere pecus, non deglubere. *Plaut.* Deglubita mœnas.

DEGLŪTINŌ (de & glutino), as, a. 1. to 2 unglue, separate. *Plin.*

DEGŌ (de & ago), is, dēgi, a. and n. 3. to lead, pass, or spend. *Cic.* Degere ætatem inter feras, to live, dwell. *Horat.* senectam turpem. *Stat.* otia. *Terent.* Degere diem in letitia. — *¶* Intrans. to live, exist. *Plin.* Gentes sic degunt, live so. *Horat.* Ille lætus deget. *Tacit.* Certus procul Urbe degere. *Plin.* Vita humanior sine sale non quit degere, cannot hold out, or subsist. — *¶* Passiv. *Cic.* Quæ ab iis degatur ætas. *Plin.* Sine quibus vita degi non possit.

DEGRADŌ (de & gradus), as, a. 1. to de-grade. *Coil. Just.*

DEGRANDINAT (de & grandinat), im-3 pers. 1. it hails violently. *Ovid.*

DEGRASSŌR (de & grassor), āris, dep. 1. 3 to rob, plunder, behave cruelly towards, slay. *Stat.*

DEGRAVŌ (de & gravo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. to weigh, or press down, overpower, βαρύνω. *Liv.* Etiam peritos nandi lassitudo

et pavor degravant. *Phædr.* Degravatus pondere. *Senec.* Ætas illum degravat. *Propert.* Degravat unda caput.

DEGRADIŌR (de & gradior), ōris, essus 2 sum, dep. 3. to descend, go down, καταβαίω. *Liv.* Qua triduo ascenderat, biduo est degressus. *Tacit.* Alpihus degredi. *Id.* In æquum degredi. *Plaut.* De via in semitam degredere, go out of the way. *Liv.* Ad pedes degresso equiti, dismounted. See *Digredior*.

DEGRESSIŌ (degredior), ōnis, f. a descending. — *Figur.* a digression. *Cic.*

DEGRŪMŌR (de & gruno), āris, dep. 1. 3 to level, or lay out, by a line. *Enn.*

DEGRUNNŌ (de & grunio), is, n. 4. to grunt. *Phædr.*

DEGLATŌR (degulo), ōris, m. a glutton. 3 April.

DEGLŌ (de & gula), as, a. 1. to swallow, 3 devour, consume. *Vet. Poet. ap. Charis.* Inter se degularunt omnia.

DEGŪSTATIŌ (degusto), ōnis, f. a tasting. 3 Pandect.

DEGŪSTŌ (de & gusto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to taste, ἀπογεύομαι. *Ovid.* Nec degustanti lotos amara fuit. *Cato.* Degustare vinum. *Plin.* Carnem degustare. *Id.* Degustare florem, to graze upon. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Degustabis genus hoc exercitationum, touch on slightly, speak of briefly. *Id.* Vitam degustare. *Id.* Convivam degustes, sound his sentiments. *Id.* Aliquid speculæ degustarat, had conceived some little hope. *Cic.* Degustare aliquid de fabulis. *Tacit.* Degustare imperium. *Quintil.* Degustanda hæc, to be briefly touched upon. — *¶* Also, to strike gently, graze. *Virg.* Lancea summum degustat vulnere corpus. *Lucret.* Ignes degustant tigna.

DEHAURIŌ (de & haurio), is, a. 4. to draw 3 off, drain. *Cato.* — *¶* Also, to swallow. *Tertull.*

DEHINC (de & hinc), adverb, henceforth, from henceforth, hereafter, in future, after this time, henceforward, in time to come, τὸντεῦθεν. *Terent.* At nunc dehinc spero. — *¶* Also, afterwards, after that, next, then. *Virg.* Dehinc italia fatur. *Sueton.* Olim absoluta, dehinc longo intervallo repetita. — *¶* Also, from thence. *Tacit.*

DEHISCŌ (de & hisco), is, n. 3. to gape, 2 yaw, break open in chinks, ἀνοχθάνω. *Senec.* Navigio dehiscenti. *Virg.* Telus optem prius ima dehiscat. *Id.* Unda dehiscens. *Id.* Dehiscens magna ora domus, will the portals fly open. *Plin.* Rosa paulatim rubescens dehiscit, bursts. *Id.* Rictu ad aures dehiscente, with months extending from ear to ear. *Id.* Thygni pinguescunt in tantum, ut dehiscant, till they burst. *Liv.* Immittere equites in dehiscentem intervallis aciem.

DEHŌNESTAMENTUM (dehonesto), i, n. 2 any thing that disfigures; a blemish, deformity, ἀτιμία, αἰσχρόν. *Tacit.* Oris dehonestamentum. — *¶* Also, a reproach, disgrace, disparagement. *Tacit.* Auribus decisis vivere jubet in nos dehonestamento. *Id.* Sine ullo insigni dehonestamento id spectaculum transit, without any great inconvenience; without any cross accident. *Iustio.* Propter originis dehonestamenta, on account of the meanness of their origin.

DEHŌNESTATIŌ (dehonesto), ōnis, f. 3 disgrace. *Tertull.*

DEHŌNESTŌ (de & honesto), as, a. 1. to 2 disgrace, disparage, discredit, dishonor, ἀτιμάζω. *Tacit.* Dehonestare famam suam. *Id.* bonas artes.

DEHŌNESTŪS (de & honestus), a, um, 3 adject. unbecoming, improper. *Gell.* Dehonestum verbum.

DEHŌRTATIŌ (dehortor), ōnis, f. a dis-3 suading. *Tertull.*

DEHŌRTATORIŪS (Id.), a, um, adject. 3 dissuasive. *Tertull.*

DEHŌRTŌR (de & hortor), āris, ātus sum, 1 dep. 1. to dissuade, discourage, advise to the contrary, dehort, ἀποτρέπω. *Cic.* Res ipsa me dehortabitur. *Act.* ad Herenn. Dehortari ab aliqua re. *Terent.* Dehortatus est me, ne darem.

DEIXANIA, æ, f. Δειξάνεια, the daughter of Æneus, and wife of Hercules. She became the innocent cause of the death of Hercules, by presenting him with the poisoned

gorment of the centaur Nessus, which the latter had assured her possessed the power of recalling the wandering affections of her husband. (See *Hercules*.) When she heard of the effect of the fatal gift, she killed herself with her husband's club.

DEIDAMIA, æ, f. Διδάμεια, daughter of Lacomedes, king of Seyros, and mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles. *Stat.*

DEJECTIŌ (dejectio), ōnis, f. a throwing 1 down. *Pandect.* Gradus dejectio, privation of rank. *Jul. Firmic.* Altitudines stellarum et dejectiones, depressions.

— *¶* Figur. *Senec.* Dejectio animi, timidity, fear. — *¶* Also, a casting out, expulsion. *Cic.* Dejectionem facere. — Hence, *Cels.* dejectio (sc. alvi), a going to stool.

DEJECTŪS (Id.), us, m. a throwing down. 2 *Liv.* Dejectu arborum. *Senec.* Dejectus fluminum, the running, falling. — *¶* Also, a steep place, descent. *Cæs.* Collis dejectus habebat. *Plin.* In dejectu positus, hanging down. — *¶* Also, the putting on or about one. *Stat.* Vclatum geminæ dejectu lyncis.

DEJECTŪS (Id.), a, um, particip. and adject. thrown down, cast down. *Virg.* Caput ictu ensis dejectum. *Cæs.* Dejecta turris. *Liv.* Dejectum præsidium, driven out. *Curt.* Dejecti in terram oculi, downcast. *Virg.* Lavinia oculos dejecta decoros. *Tacit.* Crinibus dejectis, with dishevelled hair. *Valer.* Flumina dejecta saxis, falling down the rocks. — *¶* Also, scrooped off. *Plin.* Ramenta pellis cervinæ dejecta pumice. — *¶* Also, overthrown, slain. *Curt.* Ab hoste dejectum. *Virg.* Titania pubes dejecti fulmine. — *¶* Figur. *Cæs.* Dejectus spe, disappointed in his hopes. *Id.* opinione, deceived in his opinion. *Virg.* Ilaud dejectus, equum duci jubet, not disheartened, not daunted. *Id.* Dejectam conjuge tanto? deprived of such a husband. *Stat.* Dejectus regno. (See *Dejicio*.) — *¶* Also, loc. *Cæs.* Locus dejectus. *Tertull.* Dejectus.

DEJERATIŌ (dejero), ōnis, f. a swearing, a solemn oath. *Tertull.*

DEJERŌ (de & juro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to swear or protest solemnly, take a solemn oath, δίδωμι. *Plaut.* Me abstulisse dejerat. *Gell.* Dejerare falsum. *Varr.* Dejerare per calum.

DEJIFICŪS (deus & facio), a, um, adj. who makes gods. *Tertull.* Deum deificum.

DEJICIŌ (de & jacio), is, jēci, jectum, a. 3. to throw or cast down, καταβάλλω. *Horat.* Vidimus Tiberim ire dejectum monumenta regis. *Liv.* Equo quempiam dejicere. *Tacit.* Saxo Tarpeio dejecitur. *Plaut.* araneas de foribus, to remove. *Virg.* Fulmen cælo dejicit in terras, hurls down. *Cic.* aliquid in mare. *Id.* de ponte aliquem in Tiberem. *Id.* jugum a cervicibus. *Liv.* Ventri præaltis montibus se dejiciunt, blow violently. *Nepos.* Dejicere se e superiore parte ædium, to precipitate himself. *Cæs.* se de muro. *Id.* se per munitiones. *Cic.* Præsidium Claterna dejecit Iliutius, drove out. *Cæs.* Præsidium ex saltu dejicere. *Id.* Naves ad inferiorem partem insulæ dejecerunt, were driven. *Id.* Dejicere sortes, *h. c.* in urnam. *Plaut.* Dejicere pernam, to bring out for use. *Liv.* Equum in viam, to lead down. *Id.* Cæsin ensem dejecit, he struck a heavy blow. — *¶* *Cato.* Alvum dejicere, to go to stool. *Varr.* Cæsei qui facillime dejiciantur, that are very easily digested. — *¶* Also, to over-throw, kill, slay. *Virg.* Catillus Iolam dejecit. *Valer.* Thetidi juveneam dejecit, sacrifices. — *¶* Dejicere oculos, turn away. *Cic.* Oculos de isto nusquam dejicere. *Id.* Si tantum oculos dejecerimus, præsto esse insidias. — *¶* Also, to cost to the ground. (See *Dejectus*.) — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Adversarios de statu omni dejecimus. *Id.* Dejicere aliquem ad illitate, to prevent his election. — *¶* So, absolut. *Liv.* Cum Æmiliū Lepidum dejecisset. *Cic.* Cruciatum a corpore dejectum arbitrabatur, to keep off. *Id.* dejecturum arbitrabatur, to avert. *Id.* Dejicere oculos a republica, to avert. *Id.* alicui metum, to take away. *Id.* alicui metum, to take away. *Id.* multum de terrore doloris, *h. c.* detrahente, deminuer. *Id.* aliquem de sententia, to reason out of his opinion. *Id.*

atiquem de gradu. — ¶ Also, to dis-
seize. Cic. — ¶ Libellos dejicere, to
tear down. Cic. — ¶ For other uses,
see *Dejectus*.

DEIN (apocope for deinde), adverb, then,
after that. Cic. Dein quæ sequuntur.
Liv. Dein postquam ad signa coibant.
Plin. Appellata est Cronia, dein Thes-
salis. — ¶ The poets usually make it
a monosyllable.

DEINCEPS (dein & capio), adverb, suc-
cessively, one after another; after that,
besides, moreover, in the next place. Cic.
Pæon oritur a brevibus deinceps tribus.
Id. De justitia satis dictum est. Dein-
ceps de beneficentia dicatur, next.
Quintil. Primus, secundus, deinceps,
and so on; and so forth. Varr. Galline
villatice sunt, quas deinceps rure ha-
bent in villis, continually. Cic. Quos
video deinceps tribunos plebis per trien-
nium fore, one after another. Id. Morem
fuisse, ut deinceps cauerent, in order,
one after another. Id. Ut annales Ennii
deinceps legi possint, straight on, from
one end to the other. Id. Deinde etiam
deinceps posteris prodebat. Varr.
Perge deinceps, go on without stopping.

DEINDE (de & inde), adverb, then, after
that, afterwards, next in order, cetera, ev-
terden. Cic. Tibi obvium non prodi-
m? primum Appio Claudio; deinde
imperator; deinde amico? Id. Inbent
venire agros Attalensium; deinde regio-
s; deinde Corinthium; post autem
agros in Hispania; tum vero ipsam
Carthaginem. Liv. Legati deinde pos-
tea missi ab rege. Cic. Deinde postea
se gladio percussus esse. Nep. Deinde
post. Plaut. Deinde porro. Virg.
Quæ nunc deinde mora est? — ¶ The
poets commonly make it a dissyllable.

DEINSUPER (de & insuper), adverb,
2 above, from above. Sallust. fragm.

DEIONIDES, æ, m. the son of Deione, h. e.
Miletes. Ovid.

DEIOPÆA, æ, f. one of the Nereids. Virg.

DEIOTAROS, i, m. a king of Galatia, who
joined the party of Pompey against Cæsar,
in the civil war. Cic. and Lucan.

DEIPHOBÆ, es, f. Δημόβη, the Cumæan
sibyl, daughter of Glaucus. Virg.

DEIPHOBOS, i, m. Δημόβος, a son of
Priam. Virg.

DEITAS (deus), ætis, f. the Godhead or
3 Deity. Augustin.

DEJUGIS (de & jugum), e, adject. sloping.
3 Auson.

DEJUGO (Id.), as, a. 1. to disjoin, sever.
3 Pacuv.

DEJUNGO (de & jungo), is, a. 3. to dis-
2 join, sever, separate, part, put asunder,
διαζεύγνυμι. Cic. & Plaut.

DEJURIO (dejuro), ii, n. an oath. 3 Gell.
DEJURO (de & juro), as, ævi, n. 1. to swear
3 solemnly. Plaut. Per omnes deos deju-
ravit.

DEJUVO (de & juvo), as, a. 1. to withhold
3 assistance. Plaut.

DELABOR (de & labor), Æris, lapsus sum,
dep. 3. to fall down, slip or slide down,
καταπίπτω. Cic. Ex utraque parte tec-
ti aqua detabatur. Tibull. Ab excelsa
præceps delapsa fenestra. Ovid. Gradi-
bus nitidis delabatur. Cic. Arma de-
lapsa de manibus. Virg. Serta delap-
sa capiti. Cæs. In scrobes delapsi de-
fodiebantur. Ovid. Superas delapsa
per auras. Horat. Delabens Etruscum
in mare. Aurel. Vict. Delabi in in-
sidias, to fall into an ambush. — ¶ Fig-
ur. Cic. Delabi in morbum. Id. In vi-
tium delabatur. Gell. Delabi in sus-
picionem, to fall into suspicion, become an
object of suspicion. Cic. Delabatur in eas
difficultates. Id. A majoribus ad mino-
ra delabimur, rec pass, come. Id. Ad
præcipiendi rationem delapsa est oratio
mea, my discourse has slid into the
preceptum. Id. In istum sermonem de-
lahi. Id. Delabi ad acquitatem, to in-
cline to equity. Id. Genera ab his plura
delapsa sunt, are derived from. Ovid.
Scrivere sæpe aliud cupiens, delabor
eodem, I go back to what I set out with.
Cic. Eo magis delabor ad Clodium, am
inclined or attached to Clodius.

DELACERO (de & lacero), as, a. 1. to tear
3 or rend in pieces. Plaut.

DELACRYMATO (delacrymo), Ænis, f.
2 a weeping, or crying. Plin.

DELACRYMATOÏUS (delacrymo), a,
3 um, adject. pertaining to weeping. Mar-
cell. Empir.

DELACRYMOS (de & lacrymo), as, ævi,
2 ætium, n. 1. to weep, shed tears, or any
moisture resembling tears. Colum.

DELÆVO. Same as *Delevo*.

DELAMBOS (de & lambos), is, a. 3. to lick.
3 Stat.

DELAMENTOR (de & lamentor), æris,
3 dep. 1. to lament greatly, bemoan, ἐπι-
πνέω. Ovid. Et natam delamentatur
ademptam.

DELAPIDO (de & lapido), as, a. 1. to clear
3 from stones, pick out the stoas from land.
Cato.

DELAPOSUS (delabor), us, m. a declivity,
3 slope. Varr.

DELAASSABILIS (delasso), e, adject. ca-
3 pable of being wearied. Manil.

DELAASSO (de & lasso), as, a. 1. to weary,
3 tire out. Horat. Loquacem delassare
Fabium. Plaut. Delassatus labore.

DELATIUS (defero), Ænis, f. an infor-
mation, accusation, impeachment. Cic. Qui
sibi delationem nominis ostentat.
Id. Dare delationem alicui. Tacit. De-
lationem facitare.

DELATOR (Id.), Æris, m. an accuser, in-
2 former, calumniator. Tacit. Sic dela-
tores per præmia eliciebantur. Sucton.
Præmia delatorum Papiæ legis ad quar-
tas redegit.

DELAÏORIS (delator), a, nin, adject.
3 of or pertaining to an informer. Pandect.

DELAVO (de & lavo), as, a. 1. to wash.
3 Apic.

DELEBILIS (deleo), e, adject. capable of
3 being blotted out, delible. Martial. Nul-
lis delebilis annis.

DELECTABILIS (delecto), e, adject. de-
lectable, delightful, pleasant, savory.
Tacit. Delectabili cibo. Apul. Tibia
questu delectabilior.

DELECTABILITER (delectabilis), ad-
3 verb, delightfully, charmingly. Gell.

DELECTAMENTUM (delecto), i, n. a
2 delight, amusement, pastime. Cic. Ina-
ma delectamenta puerorum.

DELECTATIO (Id.), Ænis, f. delight, pleas-
ure, amusement. Cic. Afferre alicui de-
lectionem. Id. Magna te delectatio-
ne et voluptate privasti. Id. Litteræ
habent delectationem, h. e. afferunt.
Id. Gaudium et delectatio. Id. Suavi-
tas et delectatio. Id. Delectatio et ju-
cunditas. Id. Studii et delectationis
causa scribere aliquid.

DELECTIO (deligo), Ænis, f. a choosing.
3 Vopisc.

DELECTO (de & lecto), as, a. 1. to allure,
invite. Enn. — ¶ Hence, to delight,
please, ῥέπω. Cic. Me litteræ tuæ ad-
modum delectaverunt. Id. Cum Mu-
sis nos delectabimus. Id. Libris me
delecto. Id. Cato me quidem delectat.
Plin. Longis disputationibus otium su-
um delectare, to divert, amuse. Cato.
Oves delectato, tend, keep. — In the
passive, Cic. Delectari declamatorio
genere. Id. His rebus delector, these
things are my delight. Id. In hoc ad-
modum delector. Id. Delectari ab ali-
qua re. Horat. Vir bonus et prudens
dici delector. — ¶ As a deponent.
Petron. Nihil nos delectaris. — ¶ Also,
as an impersonal. Cic. Me magis
de Dionysio delectat.

DELECTUS (deligo), a, um, particip. and
adject. chosen, selected, elected. Cic.
Quæstorem habes tuo judicio delectum.
Virg. Delectos heroes. Id. Delectos
ordine ab omni. Cæs. Delecti ex om-
nibus legionibus fortissimi viri, singled
out — ¶ With the genit. Curt. De-
lectos militum imponi jubeat.

DELECTUS (Id.), us, m. a choosing, se-
lecting, choice. Cic. Habere delectum
verborum. Id. Adhibere delectum ad
aliquam rem. Id. Habere delectum
civis et peregrini, to distinguish between.
Id. Ut in beneficentia delectus sit dig-
nitatis, a distinction may be made in favor
of that which is the most worthy. Id.
Officia autem tolluntur, delectu omni
et discrimine remoto. Id. Sine delectu,
in confusion, confusedly, without choice
or distinction. — ¶ Also, a levy of sol-
diers. Cic. Exercitus superbissimo de-
lectu et durissima conquisitione collec-
tus. Cæs. Habere delectum tota pro-

vincia. Hirt. Instituire delectum
Cæs. Legiones ex novo delectu conie-
cere. Nepos. Novis delectibus multos
contrahere. Plin. Agere delectum. Id.
facere. Liv. decernere. Id. edicere.

DELEGATIO (delego), Ænis, f. a giving in
charge to another, delegating, committing.
Cic. Delegatio a mancipio. Senec. Dele-
gatione et verbis perfecta solutio est,
the assignation of a debt. Id. Delega-
tionem res ista non recipit, cannot be
done through the medium of another.

DELEGOS (de & lego), as, ævi, ætium, a. 1.
to commit, assign, intrust, charge with,
ἐπιτρέπω. Cic. Frumenti copiam dele-
gavi amico locupletiori. Cæl. ad Cic.
Laborem alteri delegavi. Sucton. Cas-
sius Longinus occidendum delegave-
rat, had given orders. Quintil. Dele-
gare alicui curam aliquid rei. — ¶ Fig-
ur. Liv. Fortune loci delegaverant
spes suas, they had confided. Id. Decus
ad servum delegat, ascribes, attributes.
Hirt. Causam peccati mortuis delegare,
to impute to, lay the blame on. Cic. Cri-
men alicui delegare. — ¶ Also, to dele-
gate, depute, appoint. Colum. Aliquem
negotio deligare. Pandect. Delegare de-
bitorem creditori. Id. Delegare nomen
paterni debitoris, to assign over his debt
to be paid by, &c. — So, Senec. Debitores
nobis deos delegat. — ¶ Also, to refer.
Cic. Rem ad senatum. Nepos. Studio-
sus ad illud volumen delegavimus. —
¶ Also, to send. Liv. Delegatum in
Tullianum ex Senatusconsulto, thrown
into the Tullian prison.

DELENIFICUS, and DELINIFICUS (de-
3 lenio & facio), a, um, adject. charming,
captivating. Plaut. Delenifica facta.

DELENIMENTUM, and DELINIMEN-
2 TUM (delenio), i, n. any thing calculated
to soothe or mitigate: a charm, blandish-
ment, caress. Liv. Aptissimum tempus
erat delenimentum animis Volani agri
divisionem objici. Tacit. Vita delini-
menta. — ¶ Also, an incentive to vice.
Liv. Illam furiam omnibus delenimen-
tis animum suum aversisse. Tacit.
Delinimenta vitiorum.

DELENTIO, and DELINTIO (de & lenio):
is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to soothe, soothe,
charm, καραθέλω. Cic. Ut milites
blande appellando deleniant. Phædr.
Remediis dolorem delenire. Horat.
Delinire dolentem, to comfort, coaxole.
— ¶ Also, to seduce. Cic. Animum
adolescentis pellexit his omnibus rebus,
quibus illa ætas capi ac deliniri potest.
Plaut. Delenire apparas, are for cajoling
me.

DELENITOR, and DELINITOR (delenio),
1 Æris, m. one who soothes or mitigates. Cic.

DELETO (δηλέω), es, evi, etum, a. 2. to
blot out, efface, expunge, erase, ἐξαλείβω.
Cic. Sed jam scripseram: delere nolui.
Id. Digno legata delevit. Id. Delere
maculam. — ¶ Also, to overthrow,
destroy. Cic. Urbes delevit. Id. Dele-
re adificia. Nepos. Astu incendio de-
levit. Cæs. Delere omnem exercitum.
— ¶ Figur. Cic. Judicia tam honorifi-
ca, quæ tanta debilit oblivio? what obli-
vion will ever blot out? Id. Exstinguere
atque delere omnem improbitatem. Id.
Delere religionem. Id. leges, to abolish.
Petron. ingenium, to throw away. Cic.
Ex animo omnem suspicionem. Nepos.
omne bellum, h. e. conficere, finire.

DELETIUS (deleo), Ænis, f. a destroying.
3 Lucil. Deletionem exercitus, the de-
struction.

DELETRIX (Id.), icis, f. that destroys.
3 Cic. Deletrix hujus imperii sica.

DELETUS (Id.), us, m. destruction. Tertull.

DELEVOS (de & levo), as, a. 1. to plane,
2 smooth with a plane. Colum.

DELIA, æ, f. Δήλια, Diana, so called from
3 her birthplace Delos. Virg.

DELIBAMENTUM (delibo), i, n. a liba-
3 tion. Val. Max. Defusus Mercurio de-
libamentis.

DELIBATIO (Id.), Ænis, f. the taking
3 away. Tertull.

DELIBERABUNDUS (delibero), a, um,
2 adj. considering, deliberating. Liv.

DELIBERATIO (Id.), Ænis, f. a delibera-
tion, consultation, consultation, debate.
Cic. Ad deliberationem alios adhibere.
Id. In deliberationem cadit. Id. Habet
res deliberationem, h. e. deserves con-

sideration. *Id.* Habere deliberationes de republ.
DELIBERATIVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *deliberative.* *Cic.*
DELIBERATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a *consultor*, 1 *adviser.* *Cic.*
DELIBERATUS (Id.) a, um, particip. and 1 adj. *deliberated upon, done with advice or after consultation, weighed over.* *Cic.* Neque illi quidquam deliberatus fuit, quam me evertere, *more deliberately intended.* *Horat.* Deliberata morte ferocior. — *¶* Also, *certain.* *Gell.* Deliberatus theorematium.
DELIBERŌ (de & libro), as, āvi, ātum, 1 a. 1. to consult, deliberate, advise, take advice, debate, think upon, weigh, consider, ponder, συμβουλευέω. *Syrus.* Deliberandum est diu quod statuendum est semel. *Tereat.* Delibera hoc, dum ego redeo. *Cic.* Tibi diu deliberandum est. *Id.* Deliberare cum aliquo. *Cæs.* Deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio. — *¶* Also, to resolve, determine. *Cic.* Iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse. — *¶* Also, to consult an oracle. *Nepos.* Delphos deliberatum missi sunt.
DELIBŌ (de & libo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to taste, take a smack of any thing, touch greatly, ἀπογεύομαι, λείβω. *Lucr.* Sol humoris parvam delibet ab æquore partem. *Petron.* Paululum carnis delibare. *Virg.* Summa delibans oscula. — *¶* Figur. to take from, diminish. *Lucr.* Neque ulla res animi pacem delibatur. — *¶* Also, to violate, corrupt. *Sueton.* Delibata pudicitia. — *¶* Also, to cull, pick out. *Cic.* Ut omnes undique flosculos carpum atque delibem. — *¶* Also, to essay. *Liv.* Ad novum delibandum honorem. *Plin. Jun.* Honores aut delibare parcissime, aut omnino recusare. *Ovid.* Artes delibat. — *¶* Also, to touch upon slightly. *Quintil.* Omnia narratione delibabimus.
DELIBRŌ (de & liber), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2. 1. to take off the bark, peel, bark. *Colum.* Arborem delibrare.
DELIBŪS (δολειφω), is, ni, ātum, a. 3. to anoint, besmear, καταβρέχω. *Tertull.* Unguentis delibitur. *Cic.* Medicamentis propter dolorem artuum delibutus. *Id.* Delibuto capillo. *Plaut.* Delibutus cæno. *Horat.* Delibutus Hercules Nessi cruore. — *¶* Figur. *Tereat.* Delibutum gaudio. *Plin.* Senium luxu delibutum.
DELICATE (delicatus), adverb, delicately, softly, luxuriously, nicely, neatly, elegantly, τρυφερός. *Cic.* Recubare molliter et delicate. *Id.* Delicate ac molliter vivere. *Nepos.* Odiosa multa delicate jocoseque fecit. *Senec.* Mollius delicatissime tractare iracundos.
DELICATŪS (delico, obsol.), a, um, adj. adapted or employed for purposes of luxury and display. *Sueton.* Quosdam e gratissimis delicatiorum fovere superedit, minios, favorites. *So, Cic.* Delicatus ancillarum comitatus. Hence, *Plaut.* Sed ubi tu es, delicata? my darling. — *¶* Also, delicate, dainty, luxurious, effeminate, nice, neat, elegant, τρυφερός, τρυφή. *Cic.* Adolescens delicatus. *Id.* Libidiosa et delicata juvenis. *Plaut.* Nimium ego te habui delicatam, I have treated you too well. — *¶* Also, tender, delicate, soft. *Caull.* Puella tenellulo delicatior hædo. *Plin.* Oves delicatissime, with very fine wool. *Cic.* Molles et delicatas voluptates. *Id.* Umbratilis et delicata vita. *Plin.* Delicatio vestis. *Id.* Delicatio cauliculus. *Cic.* In re severa delicatum inferre sermonem. *Id.* Rudem esse omnino in nostris poetis, fastidii delicatissimi est, of extreme fastidiousness. *Cic.* Asia delicata, pleasant, delightful. *Id.* Delicatissimum litus. — *¶* Figur. *Plin.* Anio delicatissimum annum. *Phædr.* Veniebat gressu delicato et languido, feeble.
DELICIĀ (delicio), æ, f. delight, pleasure, 3 pastime — rarely used. *Plaut.* Tibi operam ludo et delicie dabo. *Id.* Ad me, delicia? my darling.
DELICIĀE (Id.), ārum, f. any thing that delights or amuses, delights, pleasures, pastimes. *Cic.* Argentum ad avaritiam,

supellex ad delicias, epulæ ad voluptates. *Id.* Locus multarum deliciarum, abounding in all sorts of luxuries. *Plaut.* Deliciae populi, the sport and diversion of the people. *Plin.* Cathedræ supinæ in deliciis, in which one may sit at ease. *Id.* Eo processere delicia, delicacy has arrived at that pitch. *Caull.* Passer, delicia mea puella, the delight. *Cic.* Se Catilinæ deliciis fuisse, favorite. *Id.* Deliciis et amoribus meis, my darlings. *Id.* Habere aliquid in deliciis. *Plaut.* Me delicias facis, make a laughing-stock. *Ovid.* Sic ego delicias, et mollia carmina feci, have sported. — *¶* Also, *feebleness, frailty.* *Cic.* Ecce alia delicia vix ferendæ. — *¶* Also, *effeminacy.* *Juv.* Quorum delicias et panniculus bombycinus urit. — *¶* Also, *an effeminate fellow.* *Juv.* Delicias hominis! the delicate man!
DELICIŌ (de & lacio, obs.), is, a. 3. 3 to cut, allure, wheedle. *Titium.*
DELICIŌLĀE (dimin. of delicia), ārum, f. 1 and **DELICIŌLUM** (delicium), i, n. *Cic.* Tullia deliciolæ nostra, my little darling. *Senec.* Villici filius, delicioium tuum.
DELICIUM (delicio) ii, n. a delight, the 3 same as *Deliciae.* *Martial.* Fons, deliciu domus.
DELICTŌR (delinquo), ōris, m. a delinquent, offender.
DELICTUM (Id.), i, n. a fault, crime, offence, siu. *Cic.* Expetere pœnas ab aliquo ob delictum. *Horat.* Luere delicta. *Tereat.* Delictum in se admittere. *Ovid.* Delicta fateri. — *¶* Also, *an error, oversight.* *Horat.* Defendere delictum.
DELICIŪS (delicio), a, um, adj. *weaned.* 3 *Varr.*
DELICIŪS for *Deliquis.* *Plaut.*
DELIGŌ (de & ligo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to bind, tie, make fast, καταδέω. *Cic.* In statua deligari. *Cæs.* Naves deligare ad terram. — *¶* Also, to bind up. *Quintil.* Deligare vulnus.
DELIGŌ (de & lēgo), is, ēgi, ēctum, a. 3. to choose, make choice of, pick out, select, ἐκλέγω. *Cic.* Populus R. deligit magistratus. *Id.* Bona deligere, rejicere contraria. *Id.* Quem unum e cunctis delegisset. *Quintil.* Deligere locum exilii. *Liv.* Aliquem generum. *Cic.* Ex civitate aliquos in senatum deligere. — Also, to select for the purpose of throwing aside, reject. *Virg.* Longævoque senes, et fessas æquore matres, Delige. — Also, to cull, crop, gather. *Ovid.* Primam deligere rosin. — *¶* Also, to tear down. *Propert.* Mortali deligere astra manu. — *¶* Also, to expel, eject. *Plaut.* Me ex adibus delegit. — *¶* Also, to arrest, throw down. *Cic.* Subsellia dissipavit, urnas delegerit.
DELIMATŪS (de & limo), a, um, adj. 2 scraped or filed off. *Plin.*
DELIMIS (de & limus), e, adj. oblique, aslope. *Varr.*
DELINEATŪS (delineo), ōnis, f. a description, delineation. *Tertull.*
DELINĒŌ (de & lineo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2. 1. to trace the outlines, sketch, delineate. *Plin.* Imaginem in pariete delineavit.
DELINGŌ (de & lingo), is, īnxi, īnctum, 2 a. 3. to lick off, lick up. *Plaut.*
DELINIO. See *Delenio.*
DELINŌ (de & lino), is, lēvi, lītum, a. 3. to efface. *Cic.* Tectorium vetus delitum sit. *Id.* Litteræ delitæ, blotted. — *¶* Also, to smear. *Cels.* Delinendus est gypso.
DELINQUENTĪĀ (delinquo), æ, f. fault, 3 crime. *Tertull.*
DELINQUŌ (de & linquo), is, līqui, lītum, a. 3. to fail in duty, offend, trespass, transgress, do wrong, do amiss, ἀμαρτάνω, πλημμελέω. *Cic.* Ne miles in bello delinqueret. *Id.* Si quid deliquero. *Plaut.* Quid ego tibi deliqui? — *¶* Also, *imperson.* *Cic.* Ut nihil a me adhuc delictum putem.
DELIQUESCŌ (de & liquesco), is, delicui, n. 3. to melt, liquefy, be dissolved, grow soft or moist. *Ovid.* Ubi delicit nondum prior (nix). *Id.* Illyrie flendo delicit. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Nec alacritate futili gestiens deliquescat.
DELIQUIĒ (delicio), ārum, f. gutters into which the house-eaves drop. *Vitruv.*
DELIQUIUM (delinquo), ii, n. u defect,

want, loss. *Plaut.* Mihi parentum deliquium siet. *Plin.* Deliquium solis, on eclipse. — *¶* Also, a liquefying, melting. *Prudent.*
DELIQUŌ (de & linquo), as, a. 1. to pour out, decant, strain, clarify. *Colum.* Passum in alia vasa deliquare. *Vorr.* Turbida quæ sunt, deliquantur.
DELIQUŪS (delinquo), a, um, adj. 3 *waiting.* *Plaut.*
DELIRAMENTUM (deliro), i, n. *illness,* 2 nonsense. *Plaut.* Hæc quidem deliramenta loquitur, talks wildly.
DELIRATŪS (Id.), ōnis, f. a going crook. 1 ed in ploughing, making a balk. *Plin.* — *¶* Figur. *doting; dotage, folly, madness.* *Cic.* Ista senilis stultitia, quæ deliratio appellari solet.
DELIRITAS (Id.), ātis, f. dotage, folly. 3 *laser.*
DELIRIUM (Id.), ii, n. dotage, being out 2 of one's wits; a deprivation of intellect. *Cels.* Aliquando ex metu delirium nascitur.
DELIRŌ (delirus), as, n. 1. to go crooked in ploughing, make a balk. — *¶* Also, to be out of one's wits, have one's intellect impaired, dote, rave, talk or act idly. *Cic.* Desipere, delirare, dementem esse. *Horat.* Quidquid delirant reges, plebuntur Achivi. — *¶* Also, to deviate from a straight line. *Auson.*
DELIRŪS (de & lira), a, um, adj. *doting, silly, not in one's right senses.* *Cic.* Multos se deliros senes sæpe vidisse. *Horat.* Delirus et amens. *Id.* Scriptor delirus inersque. *Lactant.* Nunquam quicquam dictum esse delirius.
DELITENS (de & lateo), entis, particip. *lying hid, skulking.* *Plin.*
DELITESCŌ (de & lateo), is, litui, n. 3. to lie hid, be concealed, sculk, lurk, κατακρυπτομαι. *Cic.* Bestia in cubilibus delitescunt. *Cæs.* Hostes in silvis delituerant, had posted themselves in ambush. *Virg.* Sub imnotis præsepibus vipera delituit. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Qui in eorum auctoritate delitesceret, qui negassent, take refuge in the authority. *Id.* Cave, in ista tam frigida calumnia delitescas, that you do not rest your defence upon that calumny.
DELITIGŌ (de & litigo), as, āvi, ātum, 3 n. 1. to litigate, quarrel, scold. *Horat.* Iratusque Chremes timido delitigat ore.
DELŌS, and **DELŪS**, i, f. *Δήλος*, one of the *Cyclades*, in the *Ægean sea*, the birthplace of *Apollo* and *Diana*. — Hence, **DELŪCŪS**, and **DELŪS**, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Delos*, *Delian*. *Cic.* Deliciæ supellex. *Id.* Vasa Deliciæ. *Ovid.* Delia tellus. *Virg.* Delius vates, h. e. *Apollo*. *Id.* Delius *Apollo*. *Horat.* Delia dea, h. e. *Latanæ*. *Id.* Delii foliis ornatus, h. e. *Iancl*.
DELPHI, ōrum, m. *Delphi*, now *Castri*, a town of *Phocis* situated on mount *Parnassus*, and containing a celebrated oracle of *Apollo*. — *¶* Also, the inhabitants of *Delphi*. *Justin.* — Hence, **DELPHICIŪS**, a, um, adj. *Delphic, relating or belonging to Delphi.* *Ovid.* Delphica templa. *Horat.* Delphica laurus. *Ovid.* Delphicus, se. *Apollo*. *Cic.* Mensæ Delphicæ, a sort of highly-ornamented table, made in imitation of that from which the priestess at *Delphi* pronounced the oracles.
DELPHICŌLĀ (Delphi & colo), æ, m. who 3 dwells at *Delphi*; an epithet of *Apollo*. *Auson.* Delphicolæ sors.
DELPHIN, inis, and **DELPHINŪS** (δελφιν and δελφίς), i, m. a *dolphin*. *Cic.* Cum viderint delphinos se in portum conjicientes. *Ovid.* Curvi delphines. *Id.* Tergo delphina recurvo. *Id.* Frenato delphine sedens. — *¶* Also, a constellation called the *Dolphin*. *Ovid.* Delphin super æquora tollitur. — *¶* Also, an ornament made in the figure of a *dolphin*. *Plin.*
DELPHYS (Delphi), ōdis, f. the priestess of *Delphian Apollo*. *Martial.* — *¶* Also, a *dolphin*. *Auson.*
DELTA, æ, f. *δέλτα*, the fourth letter of the 2 Greek alphabet, in the form of a triangle, Δ. — *¶* Hence, **Delta**, n. indecl. the part of *Lower Egypt* between the branches of the *Nile*, so called from its shape. *Hirt.*
DELTOŌTŌN (Δελτοστών), i, n. a constellation,

tion formed like the Greek letter Delta; the triangle. Cic.

DELUBRUM (unc.), i, n. a shrine, sanctuary, temple. Cic. Pro deorum templis atque delubris. Id. Delubrum Homeri dedicaverunt. Id. Delubra Musarum colere.

DELUCTO, as, n. 1. and DELUCTOR (de & luctor), āris, dep. 1. to wrestle. Plant.

DELUDIFYCO (deludo & facio), as, a. 1. 3 to flout, mock, banter, impose upon, make a fool of. Plant.

DELUDŌ (de & ludo), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. 1 to cease fighting as a gladiator. Varr. — ¶ Also, to mock, deceive, delude, cheat, banter, frustrate, disappoint, διαπαίζω. Cic. Aliquanto lentius, nihil agere, atque deludere ceperunt. Terent. Deludere aliquem dolis. — ¶ Figur. Propert. Terra deludet arantes. Phædr. Spes me delusit.

DELUMBIS (de & lumbus), e, adj. having 2 the loins sprained or dislocated, weak, feeble. Plin. — ¶ Figur. Pers. Summa delumbe saliva hoc natat in labris, h. e. soft, effeminate.

DELUMBŌ (delumbis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 1 to sprain or dislocate the loins, limp; weaken, enfeeble. Plin. Quadrupede delumbata. — Figur. Cic. Nec delumbet sententias. — ¶ Also, to bend. Plin. Delumbate radices, bowed, bent.

DELŪO (de & luo), is, ūi, ūtum, a. 3. 2 to wash, wash away, wash clean. Cels.

DELŪS. See Delos.

DELŪSIŌ (deludo), ōnis, f. mockery, derision. Arnob.

DELŪSTRŌ (de & lustrō), as, a. 1. the 3 same as Lustrō. Apul.

DELŪTŌ (de & lutum), as, a. 1. to daub 3 with clay or lime. Cato.

DEMADES (3 de & madesco), ii, n. 3. 3 to become moist. Scribon. Larg.

DEMAGIS (de & magis), adv. very much. 3 Lucil.

DEMANDŌ (de & mando), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to commit, intrust, give in charge, ἀποπέμπω. Liv. Curam eorum tribunis demandabant. Id. Plures pueri minus curæ demandabantur. Sueton. Testamentum virginis Vestali demandare, to consign. — ¶ Figur. Justin. Conjuges liberosque abditis insulis demandant, h. e. reconduct. Sueton. Aliquem ob seditionis periculum in aliquam civitatem demandare, h. e. securitatis causa deponere.

DEMANŌ (de & mano), as, n. 1. to stream down, flow along. Gell. Demanare per pulmonem. Catull. Tenuis sub artus flamma demanat.

DEMARCHŌS (δημαρχος), i, m. among the 3 Greeks a ruler of the people, tribune. Plin. DEMACOLUM (demeo), i, n. a descent. 3 Apul.

DEMENS (de & mens), entis, adject. out of one's mind, mad, raving, foolish, παρὰ φρον. Cic. In tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare dementis est. Id. Plenus dementsimæ temeritatis. Id. Tragico Oreste dementior. Id. Desipere, delirare, demente esse. Virg. Discordia demens. Propert. Demens furor. Horat. Demens strepitus.

DEMENSIO (demetior), ōnis, f. a measure- 3 ing. Cic.

DEMENSUM (Id.), i, n. a monthly allowance 3 of meat, drink, and corn, given to slaves. Terent.

DEMENTER (demens), adv. madly, foolishly. 14. Cic. Tanta res tam dementer credita. Senec. Dementissime testabitur.

DEMENTIA (demens), æ, f. madness, folly, 1 foolishness. Cic. Animi affectionem lumine mentis carentem nominaverunt amentiam, eandemque dementiam. Id. Homines dementia aliqua depravati. Sallust. In fuga salutem sperare, ea vero dementia est.

DEMENTIŌ (demens), is, ūvi, ūtum, n. 3 4. to be mad, go out of one's senses. Lucr. Animus dementit enim, delirareque fatur.

DEMENTŌ, as, n. 1. the same as Dementio. Lactant.

DEMEO (de & meo), as, n. 1. to descend. 3 Apul.

DEMEREŌ (de & mereo), es, ūi, ūtum, n. 2. to earn, merit, deserve, κερδαίνω. Plant. Demeritis lætitiis. Gell. Gran-

dem pecuniam demerebat. — ¶ Also, to gain the favor of, oblige, endear. Sueton. Avunculum in Hispanias subsecutus magnopere demeruit.

DEMEREŌR (de & mereo), ēris, ūtus sum, dep. 2. to gain the favor of, oblige, endear, deserve well at one's hands. Luc. Demerendi beneficio tam potentem civitatem occasio. Tacit. Plura sæpe peccantur, dum demeremur, quam dum offendimus. Colum. Matrona amicitia aliqua demerenda erit.

DEMERGŌ (de & mergo), is, si, sum, a. 3. to plunge in the water, sink, drown, bury, καταδύω. Cic. Demersi sunt in aqua. Plin. Demergere navigia. Ovid. Dapes avidam demersit in alvum. Colum. Semen demergere, to sow, plant. Pallad. Sarcenulos demergere, to ingraft. — ¶ Figur. Nepos. Fortuna enim demergere est adorta. Cic. Patriam demersam extuli. Liv. Plebs vere alieno demersa, over head and ears in debt. Justin. Rheam in perpetuum v. ginitatem demersit.

DEMERSIŌ (demergo), ōnis, f. a sinking 3 down. Macrob.

DEMERSŌS (Id.), us, m. the same as De- 3 mersio. Apul.

DEMETIOR. 1 See Dimictor.

DEMETŌ, ære. See Dimcto.

DEMETŌ (de & mēto), is, essui, essum, a. 3. to mow, reap, cut down, crop, pull, pluck, gather, ἀποσπίζω. Cic. Fructus demetendi. Catull. Flaventia demetit arva. Plin. Demetere uvas. Virg. Flos demessus. — ¶ Also, to cut, cut off. Ovid. Demetit ense caput. — ¶ Also, Colum. Demessi favi, taken from the hives.

DEMYGRATYŌ (demigro), ōnis, f. an emi- 2 gration, removing from one place to another, ἀποικία. Nepos.

DEMIGRŌ (de & migro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to remove, change one's place of residence, migrate, emigrate, μετακίζω. Cic. Demigrandum aliquo est. Cas. Demigrare de oppidis. Nepos. ex insula. Id. Athenas demigravit. Cic. Demigrare in alia loca. Stat. Demigrant Helicone deæ. Cic. Demigrare ad aliquem. — ¶ Also, to go away, depart. Plant. Animum amittunt, prorsusquam loco demigrant. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Veget enim deus, injussu hinc nos suo demigrare, h. e. e vita descendere. Id. Multa mihi dant solatia, nec tamen ego de meo statu demigro. Id. Demigrare ab improbis, to stand aloof from, quit.

DEMIGNŌRŌ. See Diminoro. 3

DEMIGNŌR (de & miror), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to admire, wonder at greatly, think strange, ὀρεσθαι. Cic. Hæc vos sperasse, demiror. Id. Quod demiror equidem. Gell. Demirari andaciam alicujus. Terent. Quid mihi dicent? demiror, h. e. I wonder what they will say. Plant. Demiror quid sit.

DEMISSE (demissus), adverb, low, vacantly, abjectly, humbly. Ovid. hic alte, demissus ille volabat. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Humiliter demisseque sentire. Id. Demisse respondere alicui. Brut. Suppliciter ac demisse gratias agere. Cas. Hæc demississime exponit.

DEMISŌ (demitto), ōnis, f. a letting fall, sinking, lowering. Cas. Quantum stercorum demissio patichatur, tantum elevabant. Macrob. Barbæ prolixa demissio. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Animi demissio, lowness of spirits, dejection. — ¶ Also, abatement. Cal. Aurel.

DEMISŌTIŌS, and DEMISŌTIŌS (de- 3 mitto), a, um, adject. reaching down-wards, long, flowing. Plant. Tunica demissitia.

DEMISŌS (demitto), a, um, particip. and adj. low, let down, hanging down. Terent. Virgines demissis humeris. Ovid. Si demissior ibis. Cas. Tigna demissa in flumen. Id. Demissa ac palustria loca. Senec. Demissa vulnera, deep. Horat. Demissa tempestas ab Euro. Valer. Flacc. Hiems demissa Jovi, h. e. ab Jove. Horat. Demissa per aures. Id. Demissus Orco, h. e. in Orcum. Virg. Læna demissa ex humeris, hanging. Cic. Demisso capite discedere. Virg. Demissa aures. Id. Dido demissa vultum, with downcast

looks. Id. Demissa voce loqui, with a low voice. Plin. Demissus capillus, long hair. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Erigere animum demissum, cast down, disheartened. Tacit. Usque ad servilem patientiam demissus. Id. Demissus in adulationem, abject, mean. Cic. Tristis et demissus, downcast. Id. Quator demissior, moderate. Horat. Genus demissum ab Aenea, descended, derived. Tacit. Romanus Troja demissus, descended, sprung. — ¶ Also, modest, humble, unassuming. Cic. Sit apud vos, sit demissis hominibus perfugium.

DEMITYGŌ (de & mitigo), as, a. 1. to 1 make gentle, calm. Cic. Nosmet quotidie demitigamus.

DEMITTŌ (de & mitto), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. to send down, cast, thrust, or let down, hang down, let fall, lower, καταβάλλω, καθίπτει. Virg. Cælo demittitis imbrem. Id. Maia genitum demittit ab alto. Id. Demittere aliquem ad imos manes. Liv. quempiam in carcerem. Id. equum e campo in viam eavam. Cic. aliquem per tegulas. Id. se ad aurem alicujus. Id. Caput ad fornices Fabii demittebat. Virg. alte jubebis in solido puteum demitti, h. e. to be sunk deep. Id. Demittere lacrimas, to let fall, shed. Lucret. barbam, to let grow. Valer. Flacc. robora ferro, to fell or cut down. Id. oculos. Ovid. vultum. Tacit. ferrum in ilia, to thrust. Ovid. ferrum jugulo. Plin. altius arbores, to plant. Colum. cuneum inter corticem et materiam, to drive down, impel. — ¶ Demittere morti, to kill. Virg. So, Ovid. Demittere nocti. — ¶ Also, to shed. Lucret. Arbusta, et certo demittunt tempore flores. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Demittere se penitus in causam, to devote, or give himself wholly to. Virg. Geminio demittunt brachia muro turriti scopuli. Id. Colles demittunt jugum molli clivo. Quintil. Ad minorâ illa demittere me, non recusabo, to condescend. Tacit. Demitti in adulationem. — ¶ Also, to impress deeply on the mind. Sallust. Hoc in peccatum tuum demitte. Liv. Voces in pectora animosque demittere. — ¶ Demittere se, and demittere animum, to lose courage, despond, despair. Cas. Se animo demittere. Cic. Victi debilitantur, animosque demittunt. Virg. Demittunt mentes.

DEMYRGŌS (δημιουργος), i, m. the 2 chief magistrate in some of the Grecian states. Liv.

DEMŌ (de & emo), is, dempsi and demsi, demptum and demitum, a. 3. to take away, take off, subtract, withdraw, ἀφαιρέω. Cic. Aesculapii barbam auream demi jussit. Liv. Clypea de columnis dempsit. Plant. Quantum aurum herus sibi dempsit, bath taken to his own share. Cic. Demere de capite, to take from the whole sum. Cels. Demendum aliud ex cibo. Ovid. Demere juga equis, to take off. Id. Demptus ab arbore fetus, plucked, gathered. Sueton. barbam, h. e. radere. Cic. Demere caput alicujus, to cut off. Plant. Deme soleas, take off your sandals. Ovid. Demere soleam pedi. Cic. Dempta aternitate, putting out of the question. Ovid. Dempto fine, forever. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Demere sollicitudinem, to remove, appease. Terent. alicui molestiam. Liv. ignominiam. Ovid. fidem alicui rei. Id. spem alicui Sueton. Demere aliquid ex consuetudine, to abate. Lucret. mororem e pectore, to remove. Liv. Dempto auctore, being now dead.

DEMŌCRITŌS (δημοκρίτης), i, m. n. celebrated philosopher of Abdera. — Hence, Democritens, and Democriticus, a, um, adj. of or relating to Democritus. Cic. Democritea (dogmata). Id. Democritici philosophi, h. e. disciples of Democritus.

DEMŌLIO (de & molio), is, ūvi, ūtum, 3 a. 4. to pull down, demolish. Varr.

DEMŌLŌR (de & molior), ūris, ūtus sum, dep. 4. to batter, throw, or pull down, demolish, destroy, καταβάλλω, ἀποσκενέζω. Cic. Statuas demolendas locare. Id. Munus Scaurus demolitus. — ¶ Figur. Ovid. Subruit hæc ævi, demoliturque prioris robora, breaks down. Liv. Si quod cuiquam officiet

jas, id demolietur. *Plant.* De me cul-
pam hanc demolibor, *h. e.* auioliar,
avertam.

DEMÖLITÏÖ (demolior), ònis, f. a beating
1 or the owing down, demolishing. *Cic.*

¶ *Figur.* *Tertull.* Demolito veritatis.

DEMÖNSTRÄBILIS (demonstro), e, adj.
3 demonstrable. *Apul.*

DEMÖNSTRÄTÏÖ (Id.), ònis, f. the act
of showing; description; demonstration.

Plin. Quam significans demonstratio
est, the pointing of a dog. *Cic.* Gestus
universam rem non demonstratione,
sed significatione declarans. — ¶ *Also*,
the demonstrative genus in rhetoric.

Cic. — ¶ *Also*, a demonstration, neces-
sary argument, clear proof. *Cic.*

DEMÖNSTRÄTÏVE (demonstrativus),
3 adverb, demonstratively. *Maerob.*

DEMÖNSTRÄTÏVÖS (demonstro), a, um,
adj. which points out, demonstrative.

Cael. Aurel. Dignus demonstrativus.

— ¶ *In rhetoric*, Genus demonstrati-
vum, containing praise or dispraise. *Cic.*

Demonstrativum est, quod tribuitur in
alicujus certæ personæ laudem, aut
vituperationem.

DEMÖNSTRÄTÖR (Id.), òris, m. one who
1 shows or demonstrates. *Cic.*

DEMÖNSTRÖ (de & monstro), as, ävi,
ätum, a. 1. to show, point out, prove ex-
actly, demonstrate, ἀποδείκνυμι, ἐνδείκ-
νυμι. *Cic.* Demonstrare aliquid digito.

Id. Rem demonstrare, to explain. *Id.*

Mihi demonstravit, me a te plurimi
fieri. *Id.* Causam demonstrare. *Id.*

Sese bello civitatem persecuturum de-
monstrat, declares. *Plin.* Nec, quale
esset, demonstrant, nor do they say.

Gell. Vocabula rufum colorem demon-
strantia, signifying, implying.

DEMÖPHILÖN (Δημοφίλον), ontis, m. the
son of Theseus. On his return from the
Trojan war, he was east on the shore of
Thrace, and kindly received by Phyllis,
the queen of the country, whom, however,
he soon after deserted. *Ovid.*

DEMÖRDEÖ (de & mordeo), es, di,
2 sum, a. 2. to bite off. *Pers.* Demorsos
ungues.

DEMÖRIÖR (de & morior), òris, ortuus
sum, dep. 3. to die. *Cic.* — ¶ *Figur.*

Plant. Ea demoritur te, is dying of love
for you.

DEMÖRÖR (de & moror), äris, ätus sum,
dep. 1. to delay, tarry, wait for, keep
back, stay, stop, abide, remain, διατέλλω.

Tacit. Nihil demoratus exsurgit. *Plaut.*

Me hic demoratum taudiu. — ¶ *Also*,
to stop, detain, retard, hinder, prevent,
impede. *Cæs.* Ut eorum munitiones
demoretur. *Id.* Illoste iter demorante.

Cic. Ne diutius vos demorer. *Virg.*

Inutilis annos demoror.

DEMÖRSICÖ (de & morsico), as, a. 1.
3 to bite off. *Apul.*

DEMÖSTHÏNES (Δημοσθένης), is, m.
a celebrated Athenian orator.

DEMÖVEÖ (de & moveo), es, òvi, òtum,
a. 2. to remove, displace, dislodge, ἀποκί-
νῶ. *Cic.* Demoveri de loco. *Liv.*

Gradu demoti, compelled to give ground.

Tacit. Fluvius alveo demotus. —

¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* De sententia aliquem
demovere. *Id.* Demovere labem a re
publica, to remove away. *Tacit.* Terro-
re ac promissis demoveri. *Id.* Demo-
vere aliquem cura rerum, to relieve, re-
lease. *Id.* Demovere aliquem prefectu-
ra. *Horat.* Demovere aliquem iacra.

Tacit. Demovere in insulam, *h. e.* rele-
gare. *Cic.* Odlum a nobis demovere.

DEMPTYÖ, and **DEMPTYÖ** (demo), ònis,
3 f. a taking away. *Varr.*

DEMUGITÖS (de & mugitus), a, um, adj.
3 filled or resounding with the lowing of
cattle. *Ovid.* Demugite paludes.

DEMÜLCEÖ (de & mulceo), es, ulsi, a. 2.
2 to stroke softly, coax, Σέλω. *Liv.* Dor-
sum demulceatis. *Terent.* Quin tibi
caput demulceam.

DEMUM (nunc), adverb, at length, at
last, not till then, in fine, finally, lustly.

Virg. Me quoque fortuna hac demum
voluit consistere terra. *Horat.* Quar-
ta vix demum exponitur hora. *Ovid.*

Decimo demum pugnativum anno.

Cæs. Tum demum Ariovistus par-
tem suarum copiarum misit. *Cic.*

Nunc demum rescribo his litteris, quas
mihi misisti. *Plaut.* Igitur demum

fodere puteum, ubi sitis fauces tenet.

— ¶ *In interrogations.* *Cic.* Quan-
tum demum differt? how much, I pray
you? *Terent.* Nunc demum venis?

— ¶ *Also*, only, solely, merely. *Quin-
til.* Neque enim ea demum executi
sumus, verum etiam, &c. *Sueton.*

Libernis demum mensibus. — ¶ *Also*,
indeed, certainly. *Cic.* Id demum, esse
miserum, quod turpe sit. *Sollust.* Ea
demum firma amicitia est, that indeed.

DEMÖRMÖRÖ (de & murmuro), as, ävi,
3 ätum, a. 1. to mutter or mumble over.

Ovid.

DEMÖSSÄTÖS (de & musso), a, um, adj.
3 barne silently. *Ammian.*

DEMÖTABILIS (demuto), e, adj. change-
3 able. *Prudent.*

DEMÖTÄTÏÖ (Id.), ònis, f. a changing,
1 change. *Plin.*

DEMÖTÄTÖR (Id.), òris, m. that causes
3 changes. *Tertull.*

DEMÖTYLÖ (de & mutilo), as, a. 1. to
2 break or lop off, mutilate. *Colum.*

DEMÖTÖ (de & muto), as, ävi, ätum,
a. 1. to change, alter, μεταβάλλω. *Plaut.*

Imperium tuum demutat. *Tacit.* Pla-
cium instituto Planium nihil demu-
tari. — ¶ *Also*, neut. *Plaut.* Num-
quid videtur demutare?

DENÄRIÖS (deni), a, um, adj. of ten.
Vitruv. Denarius digitorum numerus.

Plin. Si fistula denaria erunt, *h. e.* of
ten inches in circumference. — ¶ *Also*,
Denarius nummus, and Denarius, absol.

a Roman denier; a silver coin, containing
ot first ten, and subsequently sixteen asses,
or four sestertii. *Liv.* Jussus pendere
denarios nummos quadriungenos quin-
quagenos. *Cic.* An erat denario, quod
sit mille denarius (for denarium)?

Id. Quaternos denarios in singulas vini
amphoras exigere. — ¶ *Also*, a gold
coin of the value of twenty-five silver
deniers. *Plin.* (See *Aureus*.)

¶ *Neut. gen.* *Plaut.* Centum denaria
Philippea, gold coins of Philip.

DENÄRRÖ (de & narro), as, ävi, ätum,
3 a. 1. to tell in order, recount, relate,
ἐξηγῶμαι. *Terent.* Ilac illi denarra-
bo. *Horat.* Matri denarrat, ut, &c.

DENÄSCÖR (de & nascor), òris, ätus
3 sum, dep. 3. to die. *Varr.*

DENÄSÖ (de & nasus), as, a. 1. to take
3 off the nose. *Plaut.* Os denasabit tibi
mordicus.

DENÄTÖ (de & nato), as, n. 1. to swim
3 down the stream. *Horat.* Tusco dena-
tat alveo.

DENDRÄCHÄTES (δενδράχτης), æ, m.
mocha-stone; a sort of agate. *Plin.*

DENDRITÏS (δενδρίτης), idis, f. a pre-
cious stone of an uncertain species. *Plin.*

DENDRÖIDES (δενδροειδής), æ, m. a kind
of spurge full of branches like a tree.
Plin.

DENEGÖ (de & nego), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1.
to deny, not suffer, say he will not, ἀπα-
νέομαι. *Terent.* Qui denegarit se
commisurum mihi gnatum suam uxore.

Plaut. Datum denegant, quod
datum est. — ¶ *Also*, to refuse to give.

Plaut. Si tibi denegem, quod me oras.

Cæs. Petenti denegare aliquid. *Cic.*

Ei nihil a natura denegatum. —

¶ *Also*, to refuse. *Propert.* Et nun-
quam pro te denegat esse miser.

DENI (decem), æ, a, adj. ten by ten, ten.

Cæs. Uxores habent deni, duodenique
inter sese communes. — ¶ *Also*, ten.

Virg. Bis denus Italo texamus robore
naves. — ¶ *Also*, sing.; tenth. *Plin.*

Dena parte.

DENICÄLIS (de & nex), e, adj. relating
to death. *Cic.* Feræ denicales, a solemn
purification after the death of one of the
family.

DENIGRÖ (de & nigro), as, ävi, ätum,
2 a. 1. to make black, blacken. *Varr.*

¶ *Figur.* *Jul. Firmic.* Famam alienjus
denigrare.

DENIQUE (demum & que), adverb, to con-
clude, in fine, at last, finally, lustly. *Te-
rent.* Quin te in fundo conspicer fodere,
aut arare, aut aliquid ferre denique.

Cic. Mathematici, musici, medici deni-
que ex hac profecti sunt. *Neptos.* Deni-
que hæc fuit altera persona Thebis.

— ¶ *Nunc und tua denique*, the same
as nunc, or tum demum. *Cic.* Hisce re-
bus consideratis, tum denique id, quod

primum est dicendum, postremum soles
cogitare. *Id.* Ut mihi nunc denique
amare videar, antea dilexisse.

— ¶ *Also*, in short, in a word. *Cic.* Nemo
bonus, nemo denique civis est, qui, &c.

Neptos. Minime libidinosus, non avarus,
nullius rei denique cupidus. — ¶ *Also*,
at least. *Cæs.* Nostros præsidia deduc-
turos, aut denique indigentius serva-
turos crediderant. — ¶ *Also*, at the
utmost. *Cic.* Nonne satis fuit his gra-
tias agi? denique honoris aliquid habe-
ri? — ¶ *Also*, nay rather. *Cic.* Hæc
in homines alienissimos, denique indi-
missimos, viri boni faciunt. —

¶ *Also*, for tandem. *Plaut.* Labet ex-
periri, quo evasurus est denique.

DENÖMINÄTÏÖ (denomino), ònis, f.

2 denomination or naming a thing not by its
proper name, but by some adjunct; a me-
tonymy or tropic. *Aet.* ad *Herem.*

DENÖMINÖ (de & nomino), as, a. 1. to
2 name, denominate, ἐπωνομάω. *Quintil.*

DENÖRMÖ (de & normo), as, a. 1. to set
3 out of rule, make irregular or unequal,
disfigure. *Horat.* Angulus ille qui
nunc denormat agellum.

DENÖTÄTÏÖ (denoto), ònis, f. and **Dē-**

NÖTÄTÖS, us, m. pointing out, obser-
vation. *Quintil.* Omnium denotatione
damnatus.

DENÖTÖ (de & noto), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1.
to mark, signify, point out, appoint, de-
termine, σημειόομαι. *Cic.* Cives Roma-
nos necados denotavit. *Plin.* Deno-
tare creta pedes venalium. — ¶ *Also*,
to brand with infamy. *Sueton.* Quem
denotare omni probro consueverat. —

¶ *Also*, to note, observe. *Cic.* *Æs* non
habere denotatus.

DENS (for edens from edo), dentis, m. a
tooth, ὀδών. *Cic.* Adversi dentes acuti
(the front teeth) morsu dividunt escas:

intimi autem conficiunt, qui genuini vo-
cantur, the cheek-teeth or grinders. *Plin.*

Dentes exserti, tasks. *Id.* Qui digerunt
cibum, lati et acuti: qui conficiunt,
duplices: qui discriminant eos, canini
(eye-teeth) appellantur. *Cic.* Terrorem
dentium crepitus consequitur. *Id.* *Æs-*
culapius primus dentis evulsionem in-
venit. *Vitruv.* Procumbere in dentes,
with his face on the ground. *Horat.* Im-
primere dente notam labris. *Virg.* In-
fringens dentibus, gnashing his teeth.

Id. Equi mandunt sub dentibus aurum,
champ with their teeth. *Plin.* scalpere.

Id. fricare. *Id.* extrahere. *Id.* evelle-
re. *Juvenol.* Excutere dentes, to draw

— ¶ *Also*, the fluke of an anchor. *Virg.*

Dente tenaci anchora fundabat navis.

— ¶ *Also*, a ploughshare. *Virg.* Ipse
satis tellus cum dente recluditur unco.

— ¶ *Also*, the teeth of a harrow or
drog. *Lucan.* Phraque ruricolis ferun-
tur dentibus ossa. — ¶ *Also*, the teeth
of a rake. *Varr.* — ¶ *Also*, *Virg.*

Curvo Saturni dente, sickle. — ¶ *Al-*
so, a key. *Tibull.* Seu reserat fixo den-
te puella fores. (See *Clavicula*.)

— ¶ *Also*, a comb. *Id.* Et tenues denso
pectere dente comas. — ¶ *Also*, the
head of a hunting-pole. *Grat.* Venabu-
la dente induit. — ¶ *Also*, the tooth
of a saw. *Plin.* Serrarum dentes. —

¶ *Dens Numida*, ivory. *Ovid.* — *So*,
Dens Indus, *Stat.* *Dens Libycus*, *Pro-*
per., and *Erytraus*, *Martial.* — ¶ *Den-*
te superbo tangere cibum, fastidiously.

Horat. — ¶ *Albis* dentibus deridere,
to laugh at, deride. *Plaut.* — ¶ *Figur.*

Cic. Maledico dente rarpere. *Horat.*

Dente invido morderi. *Id.* Ato den-
te petere aliquem. *Phadr.* Mordacio-
rem improbo dente appetere, to snarl at,
rail against. — ¶ *Venies* sub dentem,
you shall fall into my clutches. *Petron.*

DENSÄBILIS (denso), e, adj. binding,
3 astringent. *Cael. Aurel.*

DENSÄTÏÖ (Id.), ònis, f. a thickening,
2 condensation. *Plin.*

DENSE (densus), adv. thickly, closely,
close together. *Plin.* *Densius*. *Figur.*

Densissime calcatum. — ¶ *Figur.*

Cael. Aurel. Non dense atque semel
vium detralere, all at once. *Ovid.*

Nulla tamen subeunt mihi tempora den-
sius istis, oftener. *Cic.* Idem apud alios
densius, apud alios fortasse rarius,
more frequently.

DENSEÖ (densus), es, ui, a. 2. to thicken

make thick. *Horat.* Densentur funera. *Virg.* Jupiter humidus austris denset, erant que rara modo. *Id.* Agmina densentur campis. *Id.* Manu spargens hastilia denset, h. e. dense jacit.

DENSITAS (Id.), ātis, f. thickness, denseness. *Plin.* Densitas humoris. *Id.* Tunicarum oculi. *Id.* chartæ. *Quintil.* Densitas sententiarum obstat invicem.

DENSUS (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to thicken, make thick, πυκνός. *Plin.* Repluentem capillum densat. *Virg.* Densatur nocte tenebræ. *Pacit.* Densarent ictus, should redouble their blows. *Liv.* Densatis scutis, pressed together. *Curt.* Densata agmina, in close order. *Lucan.* Nubes densantur in inebres. *Id.* Densatur globus militum. *Plin.* Densare lac in butyrum. — *¶* Figur. *Quintil.* Densanda oratio. *Id.* Figuræ non sunt nimis densandæ.

DENSUS (unc.), a, um, adj. thick, close, set close, πυκνός. *Cic.* Sylvestribus sepihus densa. *Virg.* Densus fertur in hostes, into the thickest of. *Id.* Densissimus imber. *Cæs.* Densiores silvæ. *Ovid.* Funale densum lampadibus. *Plin.* Densissima nox, very dark. *Gell.* Densiores tenebræ. *Ovid.* Densum litus, h. e. spissum arenis. *Id.* Caput densum cæsariæ, set thick with hair. *Id.* Denso Troades agmine, in a numerous train. *Cels.* Densum cælum, a gross atmosphere. *Id.* Densus cibus, coarse food. — *¶* Figur. *Quintil.* Densior ille, hic copiosior. *Id.* Densus, et brevis, concise. *Id.* Sententiis densus, pithy. *Id.* Densa vox, a rough voice. *Ovid.* Densa pericula, frequent. *So.* *Virg.* Densus divum amores. *Valer.* Flacce. Densus labor, frequent, great, numerous. *Id.* Densa silentia, deep, profound.

DENTALE (dens), is, n. the share-beam of a plough. *Virg.* Duplici aptantur dentalia dorso. — *¶* Hence, a plough-share. *Pers.* Sulcoque terens dentalia. — *¶* Also, a harrow. *Varr.*

DENTARPA (dens and ἀράξω), æ, f. an instrument to draw teeth with. *Varr.*

DENTATUS (dens), a, um, adj. having teeth. *Ovid.* Puella male dentata, with bad teeth. *Plin.* Dentata serra. *Id.* Dentatæ crates. — *¶* Also, having large teeth. *Plaut.* Illum dentatum virum. — *¶* *Cic.* Charta dentata, smooth, polished with a tooth. — *¶* Also, the cognomen of several Romans, derived from their having been born with teeth. *Plin.*

DENTEX (dens), icis, m. a sort of sea-fish. *Colum.*

DENTICULATUS (denticulus), a, um, 2 adj. set with teeth, made in the form of teeth, having small teeth, denticulated. *Plin.* Denticulatis forcipibus. *Id.* Denticulatæ conchæ. *Colum.* Fascibus denticulatis. *Plin.* Denticulatum olus.

DENTICULUS (dens), i, m. a little tooth. 2 *Pallad.* — *¶* Also, in architecture, the dentelli or modillions. *Vitrav.*

DENTIDUCUS (dens & duco), a, um, adj. tooth-drawing. *Cal. Aul.*

DENTIFRANGIBULUM (dens & frango), i, n. *Plaut.* Dentifrangibula hæc, h. e. fists. *Id.* (masc. gen.) Dentifrangibile.

DENTIFRICIUM (dens & frico), ii, n. 2 a powder, or any thing else to rub the teeth with; a dentifrice. *Plin.*

DENTILEGUS (dens & lego), i, m. *Plaut.* 3 Dentilegos eos faciam, make them tooth-gatherers, i. e. will knock out their teeth.

DENTIO (dens), is, ivi, itum, n. 4. to 2 teeth, breed teeth. *Plin.* Pueros tarde dentientes adjuvat. — *¶* Also, to chatter. *Plaut.* Ne dentes dentiant.

DENTISCALPUM (dens & scalpo), ii, 3 n. a tooth-picker. *Martini.*

DENTITIUS (dentio), ōnis, f. a teething, 2 breeding teeth, dentition. *Plin.*

DENCUBUS (de & nubo), is, ipsi, uptum, 2 n. 3. to marry into an inferior family. *Tacit.* Julia denupsit in domum Rubellii Blandi. — *¶* Also, to marry. *Ovid.* Nec Cænis in ullos denupsit thalamos. *Apul.* In quo castello filia pridem denupserat.

DENUDUS (de & nudo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make bare or naked, despoil, strip, ἀπογυμνός. *Cic.* Ne denudetur a pectore. *Petron.* Capita denudanda tonsoribus, h. e. radenda. *Leet.* ad

Cic. Cives crudelissime denudati. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Scientiam sua ornata spoliare atque denudare. — *¶* Also, to disclose, betray. *Liv.* Denudare alicui consilium suum.

DENUMERATIUS, ōnis, f. See *Di-numeratio*.

DENUMERO, as, a. 1. See *Di-numero*.

DENUNTIATIO (denuntio), ōnis, f. a denunciation, intimation, forewarning, threatening, menacing. *Cæs.* Denuntiatione periculi permovere. *Cic.* Significatio, et quasi denuntiatio calamitatum. *Id.* Denuntiatio belli, declaration. *Liv.* armorum. *Cic.* Denuntiatione testimonii terrere aliquem, by threatening to summon, &c. See *Denuntio*.

DENUNTIUS (de & nuntio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to denounce, intimate, declare, forewarn, foretell, επαγγέλλω. *Cic.* Moneo, prædico, ante denuntio. *Id.* Testificor, denuntio, ante prædico. *Id.* Achilli mortem denuntiat, foretells, prophesies, predicts. *Id.* Denuntiare alicui domum, to send word home. *Id.* Alphenus denuntiat sese procuratorem esse, declares. *Id.* Denuntiare alicui de aliqua re. *Sæton.* Acerbe loquentibus denuntiare, ne perseverent. — *¶* Also, to threaten, menace. *Cic.* Denuntiare periculum, aut præsidium alicui. *Id.* Populo R. servitum. *Id.* proscriptionem, eandem, directionem. *Id.* bellum, to declare, proclaim. — *¶* Denuntiare testimonium alicui, to summon or subpoena a witness. *Cic.* — *So.* Denuntiare testibus. *Quintil.* — *¶* Figur. *Plin.* Hiemem asperam denuntiabant, will portend, denote. — *¶* Also, to command, enjoin. *Curt.* Tibi autem, denuntio, ipse mihi indices. *Brutus et Cass.* ad *Anton.* Denuntiare veteranis, h. e. to order out.

DENŪ (for de novo), adverb, again, anew, 1 afresh. *Cic.*

DEŌCCUS (de & oeco), as, a. 1. to harrow, 2 break clods, βωλοκοπῶ. *Plin.*

DEŌIS, idis, f. Διῶς, the daughter of Ceres, 3 who was called Διῶ by the Greeks, h. e. Proserpine. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Deŏiūs*, a, um, adj. belonging to Ceres. *Ovid.* Deoia quercus.

DEŌNERUS (de & onero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to unload, disburden. *Ammian.* Naves deoneratas. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Ex invidia deonerare aliquid.

DEŌPTUS (de & opto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to choose. *Hygin.*

DEŌRSUM (de & versum), adverb, down, 1 downwards. *Cic.* Directo deorsum feratur. *Terent.* Clivus deorsum versus est. *Varr.* Deorsum in terram est aqua. — *¶* Joined with Sursum; up and down. *Terent.* Sursum deorsum eursitare. *Senec.* Sursum ac deorsum moveri.

DEŌRSUS, the same as *Deorsum*. 3 *Apul.*

DEŌSCULOR (de & osculor), āris, ātus 3 sum, dep. 1. to kiss affectionately, καταφιλέω. *Plaut.* Sine, tuos ocellos deosculer. — *¶* Figur. *Gell.* Ingenium pueri deosculatus, praising. — *¶* Pass. *ta be kissed.* *Apul.* Me pressim deosculato.

DEPALISCOR. See *Depeciscor*. 3

DEPALATIUS (depalo), ōnis, f. *Vitrav.* 2 Diurnum depalatio, increase.

DEPALMUS (de & palma), as, a. 1. to 3 strike with the open hand. *Gell.*

DEPALUS (de & palo), as, a. 1. to inclose 3 or strengthen with pales; hence, to fortify; also, to found. *Tertull.*

DEPANGUS (de & pango), is, actum, a. 3. 2 to fix in the ground, plant. *Plin.* — *¶* Figur. *Lucret.* Vita depactus terminus alte, fixed, predetermined.

DEPARCUS (de & parco), is, a. 3. to spare. *Solin.*

DEPARCUS (de & parcus), a, um, adj. 2 very sparing, niggardly. *Sæton.*

DEPASCUS (de & pascus), is, āvi, āstum, a. 3. and *DEPASCOR*, ēris, astus sum, dep. 3. to feed upon, consume by feeding upon, eat up, κατανέμαρ. *Col.* Si hædi roscidas herbas depaverint, shall have browsed upon. *Plin.* Papilio ceras depascitur. — *¶* Also, to cause to feed. *Colum.* — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Luxuries stylo depascenda est. *Id.* Depasci veterem possessionem Academicæ ab hoc acuto homine non sinemus. *Virg.* Ar-

tus depascitur arida febris. *Lucret.* Depasci aurea dicta e chartis, to cull. *Sil.* Latium longo depascere bello, h. e. to lay waste, ravage.

DEPASTIUS (de-paseo), ōnis, f. a feeding. 2 *Plin.*

DEPASTUS (Id.), a, um, particip. fed upon, consumed by feeding upon, eaten up. *Plin.* Depastæ segetes. *Virg.* Depasta altaria liquit. *Id.* Sepes Hyblæis apibus florem depasta salicti, h. e. habens flores depastos ab apibus. *Sil.* Depasti flammis scopuli. — *¶* Also, active. *Claudian.* Proudus depastus.

DEPAVITUS (de & pavitus), a, um, adj. 3 trodden or trampled upon. *Solin.*

DEPECISCOR, or **DEPACISCOR** (de & paiseor), ēris, actus and ectus sum, dep. 3. to bargain, agree upon, συντίθεσθαι. *Cic.* Depescisci partem suam cum aliquo. *Id.* Depactus est cum hostibus, ut, &c. *Id.* Ad conditiones ejus depactus est, agreed to his conditions. — *¶* Figur. *Terent.* Jam depescisci morte cupio, I am content to die. *Cic.* Periculo honestissimo depescisci velim.

DEPECTIUS (depecior), ōnis, f. a bargain, contract, agreement. *Cod. Theodos.*

DEPECTUS (de & pecto), is, xi, xum, a. 3. 2 to comb, trim, κτενίζω. *Ovid.* Crines depectere buxo. *Plin.* Depectere linum, to dress. *Terent.* Adeo depexum dabo, ut, &c. I will curry his hide, give him such a dressing.

DEPECULATOR (depeculor), ēris, m. an extortioner, an embezzler of the public money. *Cic.* Depeculatorem ærarii, vexatorem Asiæ.

DEPECULOR (de & peculor), āris, ātus 1 sum, dep. 1. to rob, pillage, rifle, plunder; to embezzle the public money, κλέπτω. *Cic.* Omnia fana depeculatus est. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Honorem familiæ vestræ depeculatus est. — *¶* And, passiv. *Calvus ap. Priscian.* Senatus intellexit populum depeculari.

DEPELLUS (de & pello), is, pili, ulsum, a. 3. to drive, pat, or thrust down, ἀπωθῆω. *Cic.* Simulacra deorum depulsa sunt. *Plin.* Depellere in inferas partes. — *¶* Also, to drive away, expel, remove, repel. *Nepos.* Ex his regionibus præsidia depelleret. *Id.* Aliquem de provincia depellere. *Cic.* Ab aris flammam depellere. *Cæs.* Hostes loco depellere. *Cic.* Eum urbe depulit. *Id.* Depellere morbum. *Ovid.* mortem alicui. *Volter.* Floce. Ictus alicui depellere, to ward off. *Cic.* Famen sitinque depellere. *Horat.* frigus. *Tibull.* nubila cælo. *Quintil.* recta via aliquem, to drive straight before him. *Id.* a recta via. *Varr.* agnos a matribus, and *Virg.* ab ubere matris, to wean. *Virg.* Ovium teneros depellere fetus, h. e. to drive along, conduct. — *¶* Figur. *Nepos.* Depellere servitutem a civibus. *Cic.* Servitutem depulit civitati. *Id.* Nisi ratio ipsa depulisset omnes molestias, had dissipated. *Tibull.* Vino depellere curas. *Cic.* aliquem de spe conatuque. *Liv.* spe emptiam. *Cic.* falsam proditiōis a se suspicionem. *Id.* Depelli sententia. *Plaut.* Nec tuis depellor dictis, quin, I am not deterred from, &c.

DEPENDUS (de & pendo), es, n. 2. to hang down, hang from or on, εκπρέμαται. *Virg.* Dependit lychui laquearibus altis. *Id.* Ex humeris dependet amictus. *Ovid.* Lateri vellerâ dependent. *Sæton.* Dependens a cervicibus ante pectus. *Liv.* Laqueo dependentem invenere. — *¶* Figur. *Ovid.* Hujus et augurium dependet origine veli, depends upon. *Id.* Dependet fides a veniente die.

DEPENDUS (de & pendo), is, endi, ensum. a. 3. to weigh. — *¶* Also, to pay. *Cic.* Mi abjurare certius est, quam dependere. *Apul.* Depenso parantur, for ready money. — *¶* Also, to spend, lay out, consume. *Senec.* Pecuniam pro capite dependere. — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Reipubl. pœnas dependendum, have suffered punishment. *Lucan.* malleum felibus armis Dependisse caput, to have died. *Id.* Tempora dependere amori, h. e. impendere, insumere. *Colum.* In cassum dependitur opera, they labor in vain.

DEPENDŌLŪS (dependeo), a, um, adj.
3 hanging down. *Apul.*

DEPERDITŪS (deperdo), a, um, adj.
lost, utterly ruined, undone. *Propert.*
Nondum sensus deperditus omnes,
having not yet lost all his senses. *Phœdr.*
Sutor inopia deperditus. *Sueton.* Pari-
dis amore deperdita, desperately in love
with Paris. *Gell.* Est plane deperditus,
entirely abandoned.

DEPERDŌ (de & perdo), is, dīdi, dītum,
a. 3. to lose, ἀποβάλλω. *Cic.* Non so-
lum bona, sed etiam honestatem deper-
diderunt. *Plin.* Arbores folia deper-
dunt, shed. *Id.* Colorem deperdunt.
Cic. Ne quid de existimatione sua de-
perderet. *Cæs.* Paucos ex suis deper-
diderunt. *Horat.* Ne quid summa de-
perdat, metuens.

DEPEREŌ (de & pereō), is, ii, n. 4. to
perish, be lost, go to ruin, be undone,
ἀπώλλυμαι. *Cæs.* Nonnullæ tempestate
deperierant naves. *Id.* Magna pars ex-
ercitus deperit. *Ovid.* Gens hominum
vitæ deperitura fuit. *Gell.* Ad inter-
necionem deperire. *Plin.* In totum
poma depererunt, are entirely destroyed.
Id. Auro nihil igne deperit. *Colum.*
Hec omnia non depererunt, waste away.
— *¶* Deperire amore alicuius, to love
greatly, love to desperation. *Liv.* So,
Terent. Clinia hanc deperit, loves her
desperately. *Curt.* Cum laceratum cor-
pus, in quo deperibat, intreretur.

DEPETIŌS (de & peto), ius, f. a kind
3 of eruption upon the skin. *Lucil.*

DEPILIS (de & pilus), e, adj. without
3 hair. *Apul.* Depiles gena, beardless.

DEPILŌ (de & pilo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.
2 to pull off the hair, pluck off the feathers.
Senec. Struthiocamelum depilatim.
Apic. Depilati amygdale, peeled.

DEPINGŌ (de & pingo), is, xxi, ctum, a.
3. to paint, depict, figure, draw. *Nepos.*
Cum pugna depingeretur Marathonia.
Propert. Depingere tabellas. — *¶* *Figur.*
Cic. Nimum depicta, too elaborately
adorned. — *¶* Also, to describe, repre-
sent. *Cic.* Verhis depingere aliquid.
Id. Depingere vitam alienius, to sketch.
— *¶* *Figur.* *Cic.* Aliquid cogitatione
depingere, to imagine, conceive.

DEPLANGŌ (de & plango), is, xxi, anc-
3 tum, a. 3. to express lamentation by beat-
ing the breast violently: to bewail greatly,
lament. *Ovid.* Cadmeida palmis de-
plangere domum. *Id.* Ipsa suis deplan-
gitur ardea pennis.

DEPLĀNŌ (de & plano), as, a. 1. to make
3 plain, level, smooth. *Lactant.*

DEPLĀNTŌ (de & planto), as, a. 1. to
2 displant, remove a plant from its bed, pull
a twig or graft from the stock or trunk,
ἀποφύεω. *Plin.* Levi aura ocysissime
deplantantur. *Colum.* Ne bos ramum
deplantet.

DEPLEŌ, es, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. to empty, re-
2 move from one vessel to another, decant,
rack off, ἐξαντλάω. *Cato.* Oleum his
in die depleto. *Veget.* Deplere anima-
lia, to bleed. *Plin.* Deplere sanguinem,
to draw blood. — *¶* Of de & pleo. *Fest.*

DEPLEXŪS (de & plecto), a, um, particip.
3 embracing, grasping. *Læret.* Deplex-
ages dabunt in terram vulnere victos.

DEPLŌRABUNDŪS (deploro), a, um, adj.
3 lamenting, in great distress. *Plaut.*

DEPLŌRĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a deploring,
2 lamentation. *Seuac.*

DEPLŌRŌ (de & ploro), as, āvi, ātum,
a. 1. to deplore, lament, bewail, bemoan,
ἀποκαίω, κατ'ὀδύρειναι. *Cic.* De alicujus
pravitate deplorare. *Id.* Deplorare
calamitates. *Id.* Lamentabili voce de-
plorans. — *¶* Also, to bewail as lost,
give up as lost. *Plin.* Deplorata a
medicis, given over. *Ovid.* Deplorata
voti. *Liv.* Deplorata spe, having given
up all hope.

DEPLŪMIS (de & pluma), e, adj. without
2 feathers, featherless, unfledged, callow.
Plin.

DEPLŪŌ (de & pluo), is, ni, a. & n. 3. to
rain down. *Tibull.* In terras deplueret
que lapis. — *¶* *Figur.* *Propert.* Niobe
lacrinas depluit, pours forth.

DEPOLIŌ (de & polio), ōlis, īvi, ātum, a.
2 4. to polish, finish off, make perfect, κατα-
λείω, ἐξερᾶσθαι. *Plin.* — *¶* *Figur.*
Plaut. Virgis tergum depoliet meum, to
beat.

DEPŌNDERŌ (de & pondero), as, n. 1.
3 to weigh down. *Petron.*

DEPŌNŌ (de & pono), is, ōsui, ōstium, a.
3. to lay or put down, set down, lay, put,
ἀποτίθημι, κατατίθημι. *Cic.* Deponere
mentum in gremio. *Cæs.* Deponere
onera iumentis. *Ovid.* humeris vestes.
Id. caput terræ. *Scribon. Larg.* De-
ponere cacabum ab igne, to remove, take
from off the fire. — *¶* Also, to lay aside,
put off. *Petron.* Ungues et capillos de-
ponere, to cut off. *Martial.* comas. *Id.*
soleas, take off. — *¶* Also, to lay
down, prostrate. *Horat.* Fessum latus
deponere, to rest, recline, repose. *Virg.*
Corpora sub ramis deponunt arboris
altæ. — *¶* Also, to plant, sow. *Colum.*
Sulco semina deponuntur. *Id.* De-
ponere malleolum in terram. — *¶* Al-
so, to bury in the ground. *Horat.* Im-
mensum argenti pondus furtim deponere
terra. — *¶* Also, to set aside or apart,
put in a place of security, commit to any
one's care, intrust, deposit. *Varr.* Tri-
arii extremis subsidio deponebantur.
Cæs. Sna omnia in silvas deponere.
Cic. Deponere pecuniam apud aliquem.
Cæs. Deponere aurum in publicum.
— *Figur.* *Cic.* Populi R. jus in ves-
tra fide depono. *Horat.* Quidquid ha-
bes, age, depone tutis auribus. *Liv.*
Deponere pecuniam in publicum fidem.
— *¶* Also, to bear, bring forth. *Catull.*
Quam mater prope Deliam deposivit oli-
vam. — *¶* Also, to disembark. *Hirt.*
Cæsar deponit legiones. *Justin.* De-
ponere exercitum in terram. — *¶* Al-
so, to stake, lay, pledge (as a bet), wager.
Virg. Hanc vitulam depono. — *¶* Al-
so, to put off, cast away, abandon. *Cic.*
Personam accusatoris deponere. *Id.*
similitates. *Id.* amicitias. *Horat.* spem.
Juvenal. vota. *Cæs.* memoriam inju-
riarum, to forget. *Cic.* ex memoria
aliquid. *Cic.* Omnem gloriam abicere
atque deponere. *Plin.* morbum, to get
rid of. *Ovid.* famem, sitim, to expel, alloy,
quench. — *¶* Also, to leave, give up.
Cic. Edificationem deponere, to leave
off building. *Id.* Conficere negotium,
and deponere. *Id.* studium. *Liv.* acti-
onem, to surrender his claim. — *¶* Al-
so, to decline or resign an office. *Cic.*
Provinciam deponere. *Cæs.* Magistra-
tum deponere. *Cic.* Summum imperi-
um deponere. — *¶* Deponere rationes,
to consign or transfer to any one's care.
Cic. — *¶* Also, to take down, pull down,
demolish. *Pandect.* — *¶* Also, to give
up, despair of, because when the patient
was given up, he was placed upon the
ground. *Ovid.* Depositum me flect,
dead. — *¶* *Figur.* *Cic.* Ægram et pro-
pe depositam reipublicæ partem suscep-
sisse. — *¶* *Perf.* depositi fur deposui.
Catull. and *Plaut.*

DEPŌNTĀNĪ (de & pons) senes, old
men past threescore years of age, and dis-
charged from all public business, whence
they were soil de ponte dejici. *Fest.*

DEPŌPULĀTIŌ (depopulo), ōnis, f. a
wasting, lying waste, spoiling, racking
desolate, plundering, pillaging. *Cic.*

DEPŌPULĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who
3 pillages, a spoiler, waster, destroyer. *Cic.*

DEPŌPULŌ (de & populo), as, āvi, ātum,
3 a. 1. *Fun.* Agros depopulatis servi.
Valer. Flacc. Depopulare greges. *Liv.*
Regionum depopulatarum.

DEPŌPULŌR (de & populo), āris, ātus
sum, dep. 1. to lay waste, pillage, spoil,
ravage, plunder, depopulate. *Cic.* De-
populati agros. *Liv.* Depopulatis agros.
Tacit. Omne mortalium genus vis pes-
tilentia depopulabatur.

DEPŌRTĀTIŌ (deporto), ōnis, f. a convey-
3 ing or carrying away. *Cato.* In singu-
las deportationes. — *¶* Also, banish-
ment, transportation. *Pandect.*

DEPŌRTŌ (de & porto), as, āvi, ātum, a.
1. to carry down. *Plin.* Flumina de-
portant serpentes. — *¶* More frequent-
ly, to carry or convey away, transfer from
one place to another, μετακρίβω. *Suc-
ton.* Deportari lectica per vicus. *Cæs.*
Frumentum deportare in castra. *Id.*
Naves exercitum eo deportaverant, had
transported. *Cic.* Victorem exercitum
deportavit, re-conducted home. *Id.* Ter-
tia illa ina, quam tecum deportabas, you
brought along with you. — *¶* Hence,

Deportare in insulam, and deportare, ab-
sol. to banish to a particular place. *Tacit.*
De vi publica damnatus in insulam de-
portatur. *Id.* Ut liberti Italia deporta-
rentur. *And.* *Pandect.* Deportatus, a
transported criminal. — *¶* Also, to car-
ry off, bear away, obtain. *Cic.* Depor-
tari triumphum. *Id.* Cognomen Athe-
nis deportasse. *Curt.* Deportare glori-
am ex re quapiam.

DEPŌSCŌ (de & posco), is, pōsco, a. 3.
to require, demand, or request earnestly,
ἐξαιτέω. *Cic.* Idem non moda non re-
cusem, sed appetam etiam, atque de-
poscam. *Id.* Pompeium unum ab om-
nibus ad id bellum imperatorem deposci
atque expeti. *Id.* Provinciam deposci-
at. *Id.* Deposcere sibi aliquid a ma-
gistratu. *Cæs.* Regum amicos ad mor-
tem deposcere. *Tacit.* Deposcere ali-
quem morti. *Id.* Audacia in periculis de-
poscendis, in courting or braving danger.

DEPŌSITĀRIŪS (depono), ii, n. a depos-
3 itary, trustee. *Pandect.* — *¶* Also, he
who makes a deposit. *Pandect.*

DEPŌSITIŪS (Id.), ōnis, f. a depositing for
safe keeping. *Pandect.* — *¶* Also, a
depositing, degrading. *Pandect.* — *¶* Al-
so, a pulling down. *Pandect.* Edificii
depositio. — *¶* Also, the close of a sen-
tence. *Quintil.* — *¶* Also, a deposition,
giving of public testimony. *Cod. Just.*

DEPŌSITŌR (Id.), ōris, m. o destroyer.
3 Prudent. Depositor Patris, Natiqne ne-
gator. — *¶* Also, he who resigns, lays
down. *Quintil.* Depositor tyrannidis.
— *¶* Also, he who deposits, intrusts for
safe keeping. *Pandect.*

DEPŌSITUM (Id.), i. n. a deposit, trust.
Cic. Neque semper deposita reddenda.
Juvenal. Si depositum non inficietur
amicus. *Pandect.* Habere aliquid in
deposito.

DEPŌSTŪLŌ (de & postulo), as, a. 1. to
3 require or demand earnestly, ἐξαιτέω.
Anet. B. Hisp.

DEPRĒDĀTIŪS (depredor), ōnis, f. a
3 plundering, pillaging, ravaging. *Lactant.*

DEPRĒDĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who
3 plunders or pillages. *Augustin.*

DEPRĒDŌR (de & prædor), āris, dep. 1.
3 to plunder, pillage, ravage, depopulate,
κατασπλάω. *Justin.* Victor agros de-
prædatur.

DEPRĒSENTĀRIUM (de presentia re-
3 rum), adverb. at this time, for the present.
Petron. Aliquin jam tibi depræsenti-
arum reddidissem.

DEPRĀVĀTE (depravatus), adverb. cor-
1 ruptly, wrongly, against right or reason.
Cic.

DEPRĀVĀTIŪS (depravo), ōnis, f. a de-
3 praving, corrupting, distorting, vitiating.
Cic. Oris depravatio. *Id.* Distortio et
depravatio membrorum. — *¶* *Figur.*
Cic. Depravatio verbi, a giving a wrong
meaning to, putting a wrong construction
upon, misinterpretation. *Id.* Depravatio
et fœditas turpificati animi.

DEPRĀVŌ (de & pravo), as, āvi, ātum,
a. 1. to deprave, spoil, corrupt, vitiate,
impair, mar, worsen, ἐκολίω, διαφθείρω,
κακύνω. *Plin.* Oculi depravantur. *Cic.*
Ea, quæ corrigere vult, mihi depravare
videtur. — *¶* *Figur.* *Liv.* Plebem
consiliis depravare. *Cic.* Campanos
nimia rerum omnium copiæ deprava-
bant. *Id.* Pner indulgentia deprava-
tus. *Id.* Mores cantus dulcedine de-
pravati.

DEPRECABUNDŪS (deprecor), a, um,
2 adj. entreating earnestly. *Tacit.* De-
precabundus, et genibus Principis acci-
dens.

DEPRECĀTIŪS (Id.), ōnis, f. a praying
earnestly. *Cic.* Aggrediar ad crimen
cum illa deprecatione. *Id.* Nulla erat
aquitatis deprecatio. *Curt.* Abnuens
deprecationem pro illis sine convenire
fortunæ, intercession. — *¶* Also, de-
precating, praying earnestly against, a
deprecation. *Cic.* Deprecatio periculi.
Petron. supplicii. *Plin.* Parietes in-
cendiorum deprecationibus conscribun-
tur. — *¶* Also, a refusing, refusal.
Quintil. Veniam meæ deprecationis.
— *¶* Also, the repelling of an accusation.
Quintil. — *¶* Also, an imprecation. *Cic.*
Deprecatio deorum, h. e. in an oath, the
imprecating the vengeance of the gods.
Plin. Deſigi diris deprecationibus.

DEPRECATIVUS (Id.), a, um, adjct. 3 *deprecative*. *Martian. Capell.*
DEPRECATOR (Id.), ōris, m. *he that sues or entreats for another; an intercessor.* *Cic.* Misericordum deprecator. *Id.* Deprecatores periculi. *Id.* Mittere legatos et deprecatores ad aliquem. *Id.* Deprecator pro periculo alicujus.
DEPRECATRIX (deprecator), icis, f. *she* 3 *that intercedes.* *Ascon.*
DEPRECOR (de & precor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to pray for, or entreat earnestly, supplicate, beseech, sue, beg, κατα-έσπαι, παρα-έσπαι.* *Petron.* Sic deprecatus sum minima. *Cic.* Sibi exsilium et fugam deprecaretur. *Horat.* Deprecari sibi vitam. *Cic.* Ad pacem deprecandam. *Cic.* Multorum vitam est a L. Sulla deprecatus, obtained as a favor. *Id.* De me deprecabor. *Id.* Pro me ipso deprecatus sum. — *With* two accus. *Valer. Flacc.* Hoc Superos deprecor. — Deprecati alicui, ne vaulet, h. e. deprecari pro aliquo. *Plant.* — *With* ut and gain. *Senec.* Deos deprecari, ut remittant minas. *Liv.* Non deprecor quominus or quin. — *Cic.* Nullæ erunt imagines quæ me a vobis deprecantur, intercede for me with you. — *Also*, to deprecate, avert by prayer, pray against, beg to be freed from. *Cic.* Deprecari mortem et sanguinem alicujus. *Liv.* Ad deprecandam iram Senatūs. *Cic.* Nullam ab sese calamitatem deprecari. *Lucan.* Non deprecor hosti servari. — *Also*, to excuse, plead in excuse. *Sallust.* Errasse regem, deprecati sunt. — *Also*, to overt, remove, drive or turn away. *Cic.* Claudii invidiam deprecabatur. *Id.* Summæ improbitatis odium deprecari. *Cic.* Ut eorum iratos animos, atque horribiles impetus deprecetur, h. e. precibus flectat, molliat, retardet. — *Also*, to imprecate. *Catull.* Quasi non totidem mox deprecor illi, as though I did not pray just as much evil upon her head. *Apul.* Diras devotiones in eum deprecata. — *Also*, to ask pardon. *Cic.* Profectus in Asian ut deprecaretur. — *Also*, to dissuade. *Senec.* Non deprecor, non hortor. *Propert.* Lecto te deprecor uno, prope you to abstain from. — *Also*, Pass.; *Justin.* Deprecati belli, averted by prayer. — *Apul.* Deprecato numine, solicited.
DEPREHENDĒ (de & prehendo), and **DEPRENDĒ**, is, di, sum, a. 3. *to seize, catch, take unawares, overtake, καταλαβ-άω.* *Curt.* Si quos ventus deprehendit. *Cæs.* Naves in portu deprehenderat *Ovid.* Cervus deprensus ab ursis. — *Also*, to catch in the fact, take in the act, detect, surprise. *Cic.* Deprehendere aliquem in manifesto scelere. *Id.* Deprehendi in adulterio. *Horat.* Quid si me stultior deprehenderis, you are found to be more foolish than I. *Quint.* Orator deprensus, taken unawares. — *Figur.* *Senec.* Verba deprendit quies, h. e. mors verba loquentis interrumpit. — *Also*, to find, discover, perceive, discern. *Cic.* Vencum deprehendere in manibus alicujus. *Id.* Facinora oculis deprehendere. *Plin.* Rationem deprehendi falsas gemmas, of detecting, knowing. *Id.* Heliotropium deprehendit defectus solis, shows, indicates. *Id.* Genera gummi deprehenduntur odore, colore, pondere. *Id.* Conferunt rura deprehendendo caelo, to discover the various changes of the atmosphere. *Claudian.* Arcanos Nil deprendite fontes. *Plin.* Splendor deprehendit, an æs satis reccotum sit. *Quintil.* Experimento deprehendere. *Valer. Flacc.* Styga transmissio deprehendere visu, reach, discover.
DEPREHENSIVUS (deprehendo), ōnis, f. a. 1. *seizing, taking, surprising, catching, discerning.* *Cic.* Veneni deprehensio.
DEPRESE (depressus), adv. deeply. 2 *Source.* Depressus specus fodere.
DEPRESSIVUS (deprimo), ōnis, f. a. depress- 2 *sim.* *Vitruv.* Fundamentorum ad solidum depressio, a sinking. *Macrob.* Depressio nasi, h. e. nasus sinus.
DEPRESSUS (Id.), a, um, particip. and adj. pressed down, depressed, sunk. *Cic.* Ad mentum depresso supercilio. *Sallust.* Locus duodecim pedes humi depressus. *Cic.* Classis depressa. *Plin.* Ep. Humi-

lius et depressius iter, low. *Id.* Aedes multo depressior. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Depressissima voce uti.
DEPRETIUS (de & pretium), as, a. 1. *to bring down to a lower price, depreciate.* *Terull.* — Hence, — ātor, ōris, m. *Id.*
DEPRIMĒ (de & premo), is, ēssi, ēssim, a. 3. *to press or weigh down, depress, sink, καταπιέζω.* *Cic.* Ut terram et maria deprimat. *Nepos.* Multas naves deprimat, sinks. *Cato.* Vitem in terram deprimere. *Plin.* Vitis evocatur in palmites, aut deprimatur in propagines, propagated by layers. *Pallad.* Semen siccatum deprimere, to sow. *Tacit.* Deprimere fossas, to hollow out, sink. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Meam fortunam deprimitis. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Causam adaugere, aut deprimere. *Quintil.* Elocutio attollit, aut deprimat. *Liv.* Deprimendi hostis causa, to alarm or discourage. *Senec.* Vide ne te ulla res deprimat. *Gell.* Deprimere et sedare impetum vocis. *Plin.* Paneg. Rectos ac vididos animos contundere ac deprimere. *Cic.* Veritatem deprimere, to suppress. *Nepos.* Preces ejus taciturna obstinatione depressit, refused to listen to.
DEPRELIANS (de & praelior), antis, 3 particip. warring, waging war. *Horat.* Ventos æquore fervido depreliantes.
DEPRŌMĒ (de & promo), is, ompsi or omisi, optum or ointum, a. 3. *to draw, take, or fetch out, draw forth, προφέρω, ἐκφέρω.* *Horat.* Deprome quadrimum Sabina mcrum diota. *Virg.* Ultricem pharetra deprome sagittam. *Cic.* Pecuniam ex arca depromere. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Juris utilitas vel a peritis, vel de libris depromi potest. *Id.* Depromenda sape oratio est ex jure civili. *Id.* Verba domo patroni depromere.
DEPRŌPERĒ (de & propero), as, a. 1. *to make great haste, hasten, κατασπεύδω.* *Horat.* Deproperare coronas. *Plant.* Prins deproperant sedulo sacrificare.
DEPSITIVUS, or **DEPSITTIVUS** (deps- 3 so), a, um, adjct. kneaded, moulded with the hand. *Cato.* Panem depsitum.
DEPSĒ (deψέω), is, psui, pstum, a. 3. *to knead, or mould, work dough till it be soft; to tan or curry leather.* *Cato.* Parinam depserere. *Varr.* Molere et depserere. *Cato.* Coria depserere. — *Also*, sensu obsceno. *Cic.*
DEPUDESCĒ (de & pudesco), is, dui, n. 3. *to become shavacless.* *Apul.*
DEPUDĒT (de & pudet), ēbat, nduit, im- 2 pers. 2. *to be greatly ashamed.* *Vellei.* Eum non depuderet mare infestare. — *Also*, to be past shame, be not ashamed. *Ovid.* Depuduit. *Id.* Que depuduit (sc. iae) ferre, tulisse pudet. *Senec.* Assiduis conviciis depudere didicerat.
DEPUGNATIVUS (depugno), ōnis, f. fight, 3 battle, contest. *Cato.*
DEPUGNĒ (de & pugno), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to fight eagerly, fight it out, contend, eagere, διαμάχομαι.* *Liv.* Cum Gallis depugnavit. *Cic.* Cum Ajax depugnaturus esset eum Hectore. *Plin.* Depugnare classe. *Cic.* Parate ad depugnandum esse dicuntur, to decide every thing by a single battle. *Cæs.* Acie instructa de pugnare. — *Also*, applied to gladiators. *Cic.* Cum sotes ferro depugnabant. — *Passiv. imperson.* *Cic.* Ante depugnabitur. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Voluptas depugnat eum honestate. *Plant.* cum fame. *Id.* eum animo suo, to contend with his own inclinations. — *With the dative.* *Sil.* Depugnare morti.
DEPULSIVUS (depello), ōnis, f. a driving away, removal. *Cic.* Servitutis depulsio. *Id.* Depulsio doloris. — *Figur.* defence. *Cic.* Intentio est, injuria sororem occidisti: depulsio est, jure occidi.
DEPULSĒ (freq. from depello), as, a. 1. *to thrust or push aside.* *Plant.*
DEPULSOR (depello), ōris, m. *he that re- 1 jects, repels.* *Cic.* Depulsor dominatus.
DEPULSORIVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. fitted to 2 avert. *Amian.* Sacra depulsoria.
DEPUNGĒ (de & pingo), is, a. 3. *to prick, 3 note by pricking.* *Pers.* Depunge, ubi sistam, h. e. indica locum, ubi sistam.
DEPURGATIVUS (depurgo), a, um, adj. 3 purgative, purifying. *Cæd. Aurelian.*
DEPURGĒ (de & purgo), as, āvi, ātum, a.

1. *to purge, purify, cleanse, make clean.* *Cato.* Terram depurgato ab herba, clear. 2
DEPUTĒ (de & puto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to prune, cut, or lop off, κατατέμνω.* *Cato.* Vineam primum deputato. *Colam.* Palmites falce deputandi. *Ovid.* Falx deputat umbras, h. e. ramos umbrantes. — *Also*, to imagine, esteem, consider, think, judge, suppose. *Cic.* Deputare se dignum quovis malo. *Terent.* Deputare parvi pretii operam alicujus. — *Terent.* Deputare secum rationes, to make up his accounts, draw conclusions. — *Also*, to destine, doom. *Sulpic.* Sever. Accusatores deputari leonibus precepit. — *Terull.* Deputare aliquid delicto, to esteem as a fault.
DEPYGIVS (de & pyga), e, adj. with little 3 or no buttocks. *Horat.*
DEQUE, adverb. See *Susque*.
DEQUERĒR (de & queror), querēris, questus sum, dep. 3. *to lament, complain greatly, πέφωμαι.* *Valer. Flacc.*
DERADĒ (de & rado), is, āsi, āsum, a. 3. *to scrape, shave, or pare off.* *Cato.* De virga lauri deradito. *Gell.* Deradere capillum ex capite. *Plin.* Derasum caput. *Plin. Epist.* Margo derasus, worn smooth.
DERCETIVS, is, and **DERCETĒ**, us, f. *Δερκίτις, and Δερκετώ, a Syriac goddess, also called Atargatis, worshipped under the form of a fish.* *Ovid.* and *Plin.*
DERELICTIVUS (derelinquo), ōnis, f. a. 1 dereliction, leaving, forsaking, deserting, abandoning. *Cic.*
DERELICTUS (Id.), us, m. the same as 2 *Derelictio.* *Gell.*
DERELINQUĒ (de & relinquo), is, īqui, ictum, a. 3. *to abandon, leave, forsake, desert, καταλείπω.* *Cic.* Derelinquo causam. *Id.* Totas orationes derelinquere. *Cæs.* Naves ab æstu derelictæ. *Cic.* Serere in derelicto solo. — *Also*, to leave by will, bequeath. *Arnob.* — *Also*, to leave, leave behind. *Curt.* Præsidium dereliquit.
DEREPENTE (de & repente), adverb. sud- 2 dent. *all on a sudden, ἐξαίφνης.* *Cic.*
DEREPENTINĒ (de & repentino) adverb. very suddenly. *Apul.*
DERĒPĒ (de & repō), is, ēpsi, ēptum, n. 2. 3. *to creep down.* *Plin.* Arborem aversibile derēptum. *Phædr.* Derēpt ad cubile setosæ suis. — *Also*, to descend. *Varr.* Non vides deos derēpere ad hominum fana?
DERIDEĒ (de & rideo), es, isi, isum, a. 2. *to laugh at, deride, laugh to scorn, καταγέλλω.* *Cic.* Omnes istos deridete. *Terent.* Ultro etiam derisum advenit.
DERIDICULUM (derideo), i, n. a laugh- 2 ing-stock, object of scorn or ridicule. *Plant.* Deridiculi gratia, to make a jest of one. *Tacit.* Esse deridiculo.
DERIDICULŒS (Id.), a, um, adj. ridicu- 2 lous, laughable, silly, foolish. *Plant.* Deridiculus omnibus. *Varr.* Quod est deridiculum.
DERIGĒ (de & rego), is, ēvi, ētum, a. 3. *Cæs.* Derectus ad perpendicularum, snuck perpendicularly.
DERIPĒ (de & rapio), is, īpi, ēptum, a. 3. *to take, or pull down, snatch or take away, ἀφαιρίζω.* *Virg.* Colaque prælorum fumosis deripe tectis. *Horat.* Polo deripere lunam, draw down. *Id.* Deripere horreo amphoram. *Plant.* Capillo aliquem de ara deripere, to tear or drag away. *Virg.* Vagina deripit ense. *Senec.* Deripere infulas capiti, tear off. *Ovid.* Deripta leoni pellis. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Quantum de mea auctoritate deripisset, h. e. detraxisset.
DERISIVUS (derideo), ōnis, f. a laughing to 3 scorn, mocking; a laughing-stock. *Arnob.*
DERISŒR (Id.), ōris, m. a mocker, scoffer. 2 *Plin.* — *Also*, a jester, buffoon. *Horat.* Imi derisor lecti. — *Also*, a mimic. *Martial.* — *Also*, a flatterer. *Horat.*
DERISUS (Id.), us, m. derision, scorn, mockery. *Quintil.* A derisu non procul abest risus. *Sueton.* Usque ad ineptias atque derisum, so as to make himself laughed at. *Tacit.* Derisui esse, to be ridiculous.
DERIVATIVUS (derivo), ōnis, f. a draining

of water, turning of water out of its course. *Cic. Derivationes fluminum.* — ¶ Also, the derivation of words. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, the use of one word for another of similar meaning. *Quintil.* Derivatio verborum, ut pro avaro parum vocemus.

DERIVŌ (de & rivo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to drain or convey water from its regular course, derive or turn off into a different channel. *Cæs. Aqua ex flumine derivata.* *Plaut.* Derivare sibi aquam de fluvio. — *Figur.* *Horat.* Hoc fonte derivata clades. *Cic.* Culpam derivare in aliquem, turn upon another, impute to another. *Id.* Derivandi criminis causa, with a view to lay the blame elsewhere. *Id.* Partem aliquam in Asiam derivare curæ et cogitationis tuæ, to turn. *Tercnt.* Derivare in se iram alicujus, to bring down upon himself. *Cic.* Derivare alio responsione suam, to direct his reply to another subject. *Lucr.* Derivare queunt animum curaque levare, h. e. avocare, avertere, divert, distract.

DERŌDO. See *Derosas.* 3
DERŌGATYŌ (derogo), ōnis, f. the taking of a clause from an old law by a new one. *Auct. ad Hærem.*
DERŌGATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a detractor. *Sidon.*

DERŌGYTŌ (de & rogito), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. 1. to ask of one. *Plaut.*

DERŌGŌ (de & rogo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to take away or repeal some clause of an old law by a new one. *Cic.* De lege aliquid derogari. *Auct. ad Hærem.* Cui legi abrogatum vel derogatum sit. — ¶ *Figur.* to derogate or take from, abate, lessen, diminish, ἀφαρτῖν. *Cic.* Non ego nationi hinc fidem derogo. *Id.* Derogare de fide testium, to hurt the credit of. *Id.* Non enim mihi tantum derogo, I will not so far detract from my own merits. *Id.* Derogare aliquid de magnificentia. *Id.* aliquid ex æquitate. *Tacit.* Derogare juri.

DERŌSŌS (derodo), a, um, particip. *quavol ed, nibbled.* *Cic.* Derosos a muribus clypeos.

DERŌNCINŌ (de & runcino), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to smooth or shove with a plane. — *Figur.* *Plaut.* Ut lepide deruncinavit militem! cheated!

DERŌŌ (de & ruo), is, ūi, ūtum, a. 3. to pull or take down, take away. *Senec.* Hiems immensam vim aquarum ruptis nubibus deruat. — *Figur.* *Cic.* De laudibus Dolabellæ deruam cumulum. — ¶ Also, neut.; to fall down. *Apul.*

DERŪPTŌS (de & ruptus), a, um, adject. 2 broken, steep, craggy, precipitous. *Tacit.* Collis arduus et deruptus. *Lin.* Præcipientes deruptæque utrinque angustæ. *Id.* Altior deruptiorque undique tumulus. *Liv.* Derupta, sc. loca.

DESĀCRŌ (do & sacro), as, a. 1. to consecrate, make sacred. *Stat.* Quercum desaceraverat. — ¶ Also, to defile. *Capitolin.*

DESĀVIŌ (de & sævio), is, u. 4. to rage. *Virg.* Toto desevit in æquore victor. *Id.* Dum polago desæviti hiems. *Horat.* Tragica desæviti in arte. — ¶ Also, to give over raging. *Lucan.* Nec, dum desæviant ira, expectat.

DESĀLTŌ (de & salto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. to dance. *Sæton.*

DESCENDŌ (de & scando), is, di, sum, n. 3. to go or come down, descend, καταβαίνω. *Cic.* In inferiore ambulacionem descendimus. *Id.* Descendere de Rostris. *Id.* ex equis, to alight, εἰσβαίνει. *Id.* de celo. *Horat.* celo. *Virg.* Cælo cæscendere ab alto. *Cæs.* ex loco super ore in planitiem. *Id.* in naves hostium. *Cic.* Descendimus ad nostras naviculas. *Hirt.* Descendere valle prærupta, to descend through a valley. *Ovid.* per cliivum. *Liv.* in æquum, to go down to the plain. *Curt.* Mare in campos descendit, inundates. *Id.* Vestis descendit ad genna, comes down to the knees. *Ovid.* Coma ex humeris descendit in arnos. *Petron.* Capilli descendentes ab aure. *Id.* A regione gubernaculorum finis descendit, hangs. — ¶ Also, absol., Descendere, to alight from on horseback, dismount. *Plaut.* — ¶ With the dativæ, poetic. *Sil.* Descendere nocti, h. e. ad inferos. —

¶ Used in reference to the Roman forum, because it lies below the hills, upon which the houses mostly stood. — *Cic.* Descendere in forum. *Liv.* ad forum. *Sæton.* ad comitia. And absol. *Cic.* Hodie non descendit, does not make his appearance in the forum. — ¶ Also, to penetrate, sink into, pierce. *Liv.* Ferrum in corpus descendit. *Flor.* Gladii descendere in jugulos. *Virg.* Toto descendit corpore pestis, the fire spreads itself through every part of the fleet. *Stat.* Galeas vetant descendere cristæ, to sink. *Plin.* Descendit in rimam calamus. *Id.* Fulmen descendit in terram. *Colum.* Rapæ in altum descendunt, strike root. — *Figur.* *Sallust.* Verbum in pectus altius descendit. *Senec.* Altius injuriæ, quam merita descendunt.

¶ Also, *Cels.* Olera celeriter descendunt, pass through, are digested. *Plin.* Ubi pluribus diebus non descendit alvus. — ¶ Also, to sink, settle. *Plin.* Ep. Theatrum ingentibus rimis descendit. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Descendit in causam. *Liv.* Si semel in causam descenderit, if he once engages in the affair. So, *Tacit.* Descendere in partes. *Horat.* Descendat in judicis aures. *Quintil.* Descendere a genere ad speciem. *Justin.* Regnum ad Astyagen descendit. *Pers.* In se se descendere! to look into himself, examine himself. *Stat.* Quanto descendit vulnus hiatus! yawns, gaps. —

¶ Also, to stoop, condescend. *Virg.* Preces descendere in omnes, to have recourse. *Plin.* Ep. Descendere ad curas alicujus. *Quintil.* Ad intellectum audientis descendere, to adapt himself to the capacity. *Cic.* Ad animi remissionem descendere. *Id.* Ad inimicitias descendere. *Id.* Videte, quo descendam, how ready I am to accommodate. *Id.* Descendo, æqua enim conditio proponitur, I yield, I acquiesce. *Cæs.* Descendere ad sententiam alicujus, to coincide with his way of thinking. *Id.* Ad omnia se descendere paratum, ready to encounter any danger whatsoever. *Pollio* ad *Cic.* Ad extremum auxilium descendere, to have recourse to. — ¶ Descendere in certamen, in aciem, in dimicationem, &c. to enter into battle, fight, engage, &c. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, to be descended from. *Pandect.* Descendere a patriciis. Hence, *Id.* Descendentes, descendants. — ¶ Also, deciate from, differ from. *Quintil.* Ab antiquis descenderat. — ¶ Also, to resemble. *Plin.* Quantum genus ad viciniam crystalli descendit, is nearly allied to, resembles strongly. — ¶ And passiv. *Plin.* Latitudo descenditur. — ¶ Likewise, impersonal. *Cic.* Sonorum gradibus descenditur. *Tacit.* Eo descensum credebant, ut, that matters were come to such a pass, that. *Id.* Eo contemptum descensum esse, ut, &c.

DESCENSIŌ (descendo), ōnis, f. a going 2 down, descending, descent. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the steps or platforms in baths. *Plin.* Ep.

DESCENSŌS (Id.), us, m. a descent. 2 *Virg.* Facilis descensus Averni. *Sallust.* Qua illi descensus erat. *Plin.* ipso descensu speluncæ, at the mouth.

DESCISCŌ (de & scisco), is, scivi & scii, scitum, n. 3. to withdraw himself, stand aloof, revolt, alter, change, ἀφίσταται. *Cic.* A me ipso non desciverim. *Id.* A populo R. pestiferi cives desciverint. *Liv.* Ab Latinis ad Romanos descivit. *Nepos.* Ab hoc viro filius descivit. *Colum.* Vitis desciscit, degenerates. *Plin.* Humidum solum desciscit in pratum, degenerates. *Cic.* Desciscere ab antiqua institutione. *Id.* a pristina causa. *Id.* a veritate. *Id.* a vita, h. e. vita excedere. *Plin.* Ep. a consuetudine parentum. *Sæton.* Ad sævitiam descivit. — ¶ Passiv. impersonal. *Vellei.* Præcipiti cursu a virtute descitum.

DESCŌBINŌ (de & scobina), as, a. 1. to 3 scrape or pare off. *Varr.*

DESCRIBŌ (de & scribo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. to write over, copy, transcribe, ἀνιγράφω. *Cic.* Describere librum ab aliquo. — ¶ Also, to write. *Virg.* In cortice fagi carmina descripsi. — ¶ Also, to paint. *Plaut.* Describere ejus formam. — ¶ Also, to draw, delineate. *Cic.* Archimedes in pulvere quadam

describit, describes. *Liv.* Formas in pulvere descriperat. *Virg.* Cælique meatus describit radio. — ¶ *Figur.* to express, describe. *Cic.* Definenda res erit verbis et breviter describenda. *Auct. ad Hærem.* Vocabuli sententiam breviter describere, to explain. *Nepos.* Describere aliquid versibus. *Cic.* Huminum sermones moresque describere. — With the infinit. *Ovid.* Descripsit corrumpi semina matrum. — ¶ Also, to draw out, derive, deduce. *Horat.* Unde ego descripsi præcepta hæc. — ¶ Also, to arrange, class. *Cic.* Civitates in provincias descripsit. — ¶ Also, to divide, distribute. *Cic.* Duodena describit in singulos homines jugera. *Id.* Descripsisti nrhis partes ad incendia, you have marked out. *Liv.* In duodecim menses describit annum. — ¶ Also, to tax, cuss, impose. *Cæs.* Vecturas frumenti finitimis civitatibus descripsit. *Justin.* Describere alicui tributum in tutelam classis. — ¶ Also, to designate, mark out, brand. *Cic.* Me latronem ac sicarium describebant. *Horat.* Si quis erat dignus describi. — ¶ Also, to determine, regulate. *Cic.* Magistratus debet jura describere. *Id.* Pretio, non æquitate jura describere. — ¶ Also, to assign. *Plin.* Descriptis stellis in deos. *Horat.* Descriptas servare vices.

DESCRIPTĒ (descriptus), adverb. in good 1 order, methodically, distinctly. *Cic.*

DESCRIPTYŌ (describo), ōnis, f. a writing out, copy, transcript, description, arrangement, disposition, distribution, division. *Cic.* Regionum descriptio. *Id.* Mea descriptio, the design is mine. *Id.* Descriptio edificandi. *Id.* Descriptiones temporum. *Sæton.* Legionum et auxiliorum descriptio, a roll, register. *Cic.* Celebrare descriptionem servorum vicatiam toto urbe. *Id.* Juris æqua descriptio. — ¶ Also, order, arrangement. *Cic.* Urbs descriptione edificiorum et pulcritudine nobilis. *Id.* Campani superbi urbis salubritate, descriptione, pulcritudine. *Id.* Descriptio civitatis a majoribus nostris constituta, the system of government. — ¶ Also, a definition, explanation. *Cic.* Nominis brevis et aperta descriptio. *Id.* Hæc est fere descriptio officii.

DESCRIPTYŌCŌLA (diminut. from descriptio), v. f. a short description. *Senec.*
DESCRİPTŌR (describo), ōris, m. a describer. *Lætant.*

DESCRIPTŌS (Id.), a, um, particip. and adj. *Cic.* Natura nihil est descriptius, more orderly arranged.

DESCRŌBŌ (de & scrobs), as, a. 1. Ter- 3 tull. Gemmas descrohare auro, to set in gold.

DESECŌ (de & seco), as, ēni, ētum, a. 1 1. to cut off, ἀποτρίμω. *Cic.* Partes ex toto desecans. *Liv.* Desecta seges. *Cæs.* Aurea desecta. *Ovid.* Desecare crimem.

DESECŌR, same as *Desacro.* *Plin.*
DESENESCŌ (de & senesco), is, senui, n. 2 3. to grow old. *Sallust.* frogm. Nisi cum ira belli descenuisset.

DESERŌ, is, ēvi, ytm. See *Desiūs.* 3

DESERŌ (de & sero), is, erui, erum, a. 3. to abandon, leave, forsake, desert, ἀπολείπω. *Cic.* Deserere ac derelinquere aliquem. *Plaut.* Genna hunc cursorem deserunt. *Cic.* Tardius fama deseret Curium. *Id.* Aratores agros deserunt. *Id.* Non deseram fratris preces. *Id.* Deserere vitam. *Id.* causam suam. *Id.* jus suum. *Id.* ullam officii partem. *Cæs.* Socios deserere. *Id.* Exercitum deserere, to desert from. *Quintil.* Ire in aciem coactus, deseruit, he deserted. *Ovid.* Deseror conjuge. *Cic.* A ceteris oblectionibus deseror. *Id.* Nisi me lucerna desereret, if the oil did not fail me. *Id.* A mente non deseror, h. e. firma mente sum. *Ovid.* Deseret autem dies, quam, time would fail me before.

DESERPŌ (de & serpo), is, psi, ptum, 3 n. 3. to creep down, or along. *Stat.*

DESERTYŌ (desero), ōnis, f. on abandoning, forsaking. *Liv.* Desertio juris humani. — ¶ Also, desertion. *Pandect.*

DESERTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who forsakes or abandons. *Cic.* Communis salus desertor. *Id.* Desertor amicorum. — ¶ Also, a deserter. *Cæs.* Desertores et proditores. *Curt.* Desertores et transfugæ

DESERTRIX (desertor), *icis*, f. *she that de-3 serts or abandons. Tertall.*
DESERTUS, a, um, particip. from *desero*.
 — *¶* Also, adj. *desert, lonely, uninhabited.* Cic. *Desertissima solitudo.* Id. *Locus desertior.* Id. *Via deserta et inculta.*
DESERTUM (desertus), i, n. a *desert.*
 2 *Virg.* *Libyæ deserta peragro.* Id. *Parnassi deserta per ardua.* Plin. *Vasta deserta.* *Prudent.* In deserto.
DESERVIO (de & servio), *is*, a. 4. *to take care of, attend to, θεραπεύω, ὑποπνέω.* Cic. *Si vigiliæ deserviant amicis, præsto sunt omnibus.* Id. *Deservire corpori.* Plin. *Paneg.* *Deservire honoribus.* Id. *Ep.* *Deservire studiis, to apply to.*
DESES (desidio), *idis*, adj. *idle, slow, 2 indolent, inactive, sluggish.* Liv. *Desidentem regem.* *Lacan.* *Natura deside torpet orbis.* Stat. *Deses annus, h. e. in quo nihil agitur.*
DESICCUS (de & sicco), *as*, a. 1. *to dry up, 3 exhaust of moisture.* Plaut.
DESIDĒO (de & sedeo), *es, edi, csum*, 2 n. 2. *to sit still, sit idle, loiter, remain inactive, καθίσταμαι, ἄδυνάμει.* Terent. *Frustrari ibi totum desedi diem.* *Phædr.* *Aquila desidet ramis.* *Sacton.* *Desidere in discrimine sciorum.* — *¶* Also, *to go to stool.* Cels.
DESIDERABILIS (desidero), *e*, adj. *desirable, regretted.* Lio. *Suis vitiis desiderabilem efficere avum.* *Sueton.* *Successore desiderabilior.*
DESIDERATIO (Id.), *ōnis*, f. *a desiring, 1 wishing, or longing for.* Cic.
DESIDERATIVA (Id.), *verba, indicantia a wish, desiderative.* *Augustin.*
DESIDERATOS (Id.), a, um, particip. and adj. *desired, wished for.* Plin. *Blandissima et desideratissima promissa.* — *¶* Also, *missing, lost.* Cæs. *Nulla nave desiderata.* Id. *Perpauci ex hostium numero desiderati.*
DESIDERIUM (Id.), *ii*, n. *a longing for, desire, love, affection.* Cic. *Desiderium est libido ejus, qui nondum adsit, videnti.* Id. *Ut desiderium mei vos teneret.* Id. *Teneri desiderio alicujus rei.* Terent. *Te desiderium Athenarum cepit.* Id. *Magno desiderio fui ei filius.* Cic. *Relinquere desiderium sui apud aliquem.* Id. *Esse in desiderio rerum carissimarum, h. e. desiderare.* Id. *Brutus erat in desiderio civitatis, h. e. desiderabatur.* *Horat.* *Desiderique temperare poculum, h. e. a philtre, love-potion.* — *¶* Also, *grief for the want of any thing, regret.* Cic. *Labore ex desiderio.* Id. *Me tanto desiderio afficis.* Id. *Triste alicui desiderium relinquere.* Id. *Desiderium tui discipuli ferre.* *Senec.* *Desiderium absentiae levare.* — *¶* Also, *exigency, need, want, necessity, inclination.* Plin. *Ad jecinere desideria.* Id. *Oris gutturisque desiderii.* — *¶* Also, *a term of endearment.* Cic. *Valcte, mea desideria, my dears.* So. *Catall.* *Desiderium meum.* — *¶* Also, *a request, petition, supplication.* *Sacton.* *Donec desideria inilitum ordinarentur.*
DESIDERŌ (unc.), *as, avi, atum*, a. 1. *to desire, wish, long for, επιθυμῶ.* Cic. *Vires desidero adolescentis.* Id. *Nullam virtutem aliam mercedem desiderat.* Id. *Opera non modo tempus, sed etiam animum vacuum desiderat, requires.* Plin. *Desiderant rigari arbores, require moisture.* — *¶* Also, *to need, miss, complain of the want of, regret.* Cic. *Quis congressum meum desideravit?* Id. *Sim erit bellum, partes meæ non desiderabuntur.* Id. *Neque quidquam ex fano desideratum est, was missing.* Cæs. *Milites sint paulo minus septingenti desiderati, were wanting or missing.* *Horat.* *Sextilem totum desideror.* — *¶* *Senec.* *Femina suos fortiter desideraverunt, have borne the loss of firmly.*
DESIDIYA (deses), *æ*, f. *sloth, slothfulness, idleness, want of exertion, inactivity.* Cic. *Ne languori se desidieque dedat.* Id. *Ab industria ad desidiam avocare aliquem.* Id. *Videbamus genus vite, desidiam, inertiam.* — *¶* *Apal.* *Desidia marts, the retiring of the sea.* *Prepert.* *Et longa faciem querere desidia, h. e. sitting long before the glass.*
DESIDIABOLUM (desideo), *i*, n. *a lounging-place.* Plaut.

DESIDIYIES, *ei*, f. the same as *Desidia.* Lu-3 *crot.*
DESIDIŌSE (desidiosus), *adverb, slothful-3 ly, idly.* *Lucret.*
DESIDIŌSUS (desidia), a, um, *adject. slothful, idle, lazy, inactive.* Cic. *Inertissimum et desidiosissimum otium.* *Varr.* *Desidiosiores.* *Ovid.* *O in corde meo desidiose puer! h. e. assidue sedens.*
DESIDŌ (de & sideo), *is, edi, n. 3. to sink or fall down, καθίσταμαι.* Cic. *Terræ desederint.* Liv. *Terra trium jugerum spatia caverna ingenti desederat, had sank or fallen in.* *Justin.* *Undæ in imum desidunt.* Cels. *Ex urina quod desidit, album est, what settles or subsides to the bottom.* Id. *Tumor ex toto desidit, assaages, subsides.* — *¶* *Figur.* Liv. *Desidentes mores, degenerating, becoming worse and worse.*
DESIGNATE (designatus), *adverb, mark-3 edly, pointedly.* *Gell.*
DESIGNATIO (designo), *ōnis*, f. *a noting, specifying, disposition, arrangement.* Cic. *Omniem totius operis designationem requiro.* Id. *Designationem meorum librorum.* — *¶* Cic. *Sine designatione personarum et temporum.* *Tacit.* *Designatio consulatus, appointment to.*
DESIGNATOR (designo), *ōris*, m. *a master of ceremonies in processions at funerals, plays, &c.* *Horat.* *Designatorem decorat lictoribus atris.* *Senec.* *Designatores et libitinarii.* *Plaut.* *Neu designator præter os obambulet, dum histrio in scena siet.* — *¶* Also, *the president at public spectacles.* *Pandect.* *Designatores ministerium, non artem ludicram exercent.*
DESIGNŌ (de & signo), *as, avi, atum*, a. 1. *to mark, mark out.* Cic. *Designat oculis ad eadem unumquemque nostrum.* — *¶* Also, *to signify, denote, mean.* Cæs. *Hac oratione Dumnorigem designari sentiebat.* Cic. *Quæ notant et designant turpitudinem aliquam non turpiter.* — *¶* Also, *to fix upon, choose.* Cic. *Ut ii decemviratum habeant, quos plebs designaverit.* Id. *Consul designatus, consal elect.* Id. *Designatus civis, destined to be.* — *¶* Also, *to fix, appoint.* Cic. *Locum sepulcro designat.* — *¶* *Terent.* *Modo quid designavit? what prank has he played?* *Horat.* *Quid non ebrietas designat? to what lengths will drunkenness not go?* — *¶* *Designare nota ignavia, to brand.* Liv. — *¶* Also, Cic. *Designare aliquid verbis, to describe.* — *¶* Also, *to mark or sketch out, plan.* *Virg.* *Urben designat aratro.* *Tacit.* *Sulco designare oppidum.* — *¶* Also *to signify, designate.* *Varr.* *Nomina, quæ res communes designant.*
DESILIŌ (de & salio), *is*, *desilui* or *desili-1 li*, *desultum*, n. 4. *to jump or leap down, alight, vaalt, καταπηδάω.* *Virg.* *Ab equo regina desiluit.* *Horat.* *Desilire lecto.* Cic. *Desilire de rheda.* Cæs. *Ex navi desilierunt.* Id. *Navis desiliendum erat.* *Plaut.* *Desilire ex scapha in terram.* *Horat.* *Desilire in arcum.* Cæs. *Equites ad pedes desilierunt, alighted, dismounted.*
DESINŌ (de & sino), *is, sivi* or *sii, sītum*, n. and a. 3. *to cease, leave off, give over, desist, end, παύομαι.* Terent. *Jam jam desino.* *Ovid.* *Desierant imbres.* Cic. *Non desinam tua decreta defendere.* Id. *Jamdiu fieri desierunt.* — *Veteres orationes legi desitæ sunt.* — *¶* Also, *to abandon, desert.* Cic. *Libenter artem desincrim.* *Ovid.* *Neque tu dominam desinge.* *Virg.* *Desine versus.* — *With the abl.* Cic. *Desine communibus locis.* *Prudent.* *Desine ab unco.* — *With the genit.* *Horat.* *Desine querelam.* — *¶* Also, *to decay, perish, die.* Plin. *Ep.* *Fragilia et caduca, non minus quam ipsi homines, occidunt desinuntque.* — *¶* Also, *to end, terminate.* *Horat.* *Atrum desinat in piscem.* Plin. *Gemina hæc in violam desinit, h. e. colorem habet violæ similem.* *Flor.* *Pyrenæus desinens, h. e. the termination of the Pyrenees.* — *¶* Also, *passive, impersonal.* *Ovid.* *Tunc bene desinitur.* Cic. *Contra eos desitum est disputari.*
DESIPENTIA (desipio), *æ*, f. *ignorance, 3 folly.* *Lucret.*
DESIPŌ (de & sapio), *is, ui*, n. 3. *to dote, be foolish, act foolishly, παραφρονέω.*

Cic. *Emmos viros desipere, delirare dementes esse, dicebas.* *Plaut.* *Desipieliani mentis.* *Horat.* *Dulce est desipere in loco.* Cic. *Estne quisquam ita desipiens? so foolish?* — *¶* Also, *actin.; to make insipid.* *Tertull.*
DESISTŌ (de & sisto), *is, stiti, stitum*, n. 3. *to stand still, remain, to cease, givæ over, desist from, discontinue, leave off, ἀφίσταμαι, ἀφίσταμαι.* Cic. *Pompeium hortari et orare non desistimus.* *Vatin.* *ad Cic. Non desistam, quin illum eruiam.* Cic. *De sententia destitisti.* Id. *De illa mente desisteret.* Id. *Desistere a sententia.* *Nep.* *de contentione.* Cæs. *a defensione.* *Virg.* *pugnæ.* Cic. *accusatione.* Liv. *incepto Cic. sententia.* Cæs. *itinere.* — *¶* Also, *to fail, be wanting.* Stat. *Haud unquam iusto mea cura labori destitit.* — *¶* Also, *to depart, go away.* *Plaut.* *Quid ille autem abs te iratus destitit?* — *¶* Also, *passive, imperson.* *Plaut.* *Nunc jam istis rebus desisti decet.* — *¶* Also, *to cease.* *Lucret.* *Nisi humor destitit in dubio fluctu jaetarier intus.* *Varr.* *Desistente autumno.* — *¶* *Ovid.* *Sonus destitit in ore, stuck in my throat.* — *¶* Also, *actio.; to place.* *Apal.* *In sculpulo desiste puellam.*
DESISTŌS, a, um, *laid aside, ceased, given over, left off, particip. from desine.* Cic. — *¶* Also, *from desero, sown, planted.* *Varr.*
DESŌLŌ (de & solo), *as, avi, atum*, a. 1. 2 *to leave alone, forsake, abandon.* Plin. *Ep.* *Desolata templa.* *Tacit.* *Desolutus etiam servilibus ministeriis.* *Virg.* *Desolati manipuli, abandoned by their leaders.* — *¶* Also, *to desolate, lay waste, ravage, destroy.* *Virg.* *Ingentes desolavimus agros.* Stat. *Desolæ urbes.* — *¶* *Petron.* *Ævo desolata senectus, h. e. ann's defecta.*
DESŌMNIS (de & somnus), *e*, adj. *sleep-3 less, awake, watchful.* *Petron.*
DESŌRBEŌ (de & sorbeo), *es*, a. 2. *to 3 suck or swallow up.* *Tertall.*
DESPECTATIO (despecto), *ōnis*, f. *a look-2 ing down, prospect.* *Vitruv.*
DESPECTATOR (Id.), *ōris*, m. *a con-3 temner.* *Tertull.*
DESPECTIO (despicio), *ōnis*, f. *a contempt, 1 despising.* Cic.
DESPECTŌ (de & specto), *as, avi, atum*, 2 a. 1. *to look down upon, καθοράω.* *Virg.* *Terras despectare.* Liv. *Regionem despectat oppidum, overlooks.* — *¶* Also, *to contemn, despise.* *Tacit.* *Liberos despectare.* Id. *Ut ignavi despectarentur.*
DESPECTŌR (despicio), *ōris*, m. *a con-3 temner, despiser.* *Tertull.*
DESPECTRIX (despector), *icis*, f. *she 3 that despises.* *Tertull.*
DESPECTUS (despicio), a, um, *adject. despised, contemned.* Cic. *Despectissimi esse videamur.*
DESPECTUS (Id.), *us*, m. *a looking down 2 upon; a view from an elevated place.* Cæs. *Erat ex oppido despectus in campum.* Id. *Oppidum ex omnibus partibus altissimas ripes despectusque habet.* — *¶* Also, *contempt.* *Auct. ad Herenn.*
DESPERANTER (desperans), *adv. hope-1 lessly, despairingly.* Cic.
DESPERATE (desperatus), *adv. hopelessly, 3 despairingly.* *Augustin.*
DESPERATIO (despero), *ōnis*, f. *a despair-2 ing; despair.* Cic. *Omnium rerum desperatio.* Id. *Desperatio vite.* Id. *victorie.* Id. *Desperatione querere aliquid, through despair.* Id. *A desperatione ad spem revocare aliquem.* *Nepos.* *Adducere aliquem ad desperationem.* Cæs. *Afferre cuiquam desperationem pacis.* Cic. *Magna desperatione affectus sum.* — *In the plur.* Cic. *Recordor desperationes eorum.* — *¶* Also, *boldness, audacity.* *Apal.*
DESPERATŌS (despero), a, um, *particip. and adject. desperate, past hope, past cure.* Cic. *Desperati senes.* Id. *Diuturni, et jam desperati morbi.* Id. *In rebus perditis et desperatis.* Id. *Hæc sunt multo desperationa.* Id. *Desperatissimo perfugio uti.*
DESPERNŌ (de & sperno), *is*, a. 3. *to 3 despise, contemn.* *Colum.*
DESPERŌ (de & spero), *as, avi, atum*, a. 1. *to despair of, be without hope, despond, ἀνελπίζω.* Cic. *Ne temere desperet*

propter ignaviam. *Ovid.* Desperat posse frui. *Cic.* Non despero, fore aliquando, qui. *Id.* Desperare de republica. *Id.* saluti suae. *Id.* Sibi hic ipse desperat. *Id.* Suis fortunis desperare. *Id.* Cum oppido desperasset, h. e. de oppido. *Id.* honores. *Senec.* Qui nil potest sperare, desperet nihil. *Cic.* A Senatu desperasse, h. e. to have despaired of obtaining from. — ¶ In passive. *Cic.* Ab omnibus desperatus. *Id.* Sive restitui, sive desperamus.

DESPICABILIS (despicor), e, adj. des-3 picable, contemptible. *Ammian.*

DESPICATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a despising, 1 contempt. *Cic.*

DESPICATŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. contempted, despised, looked upon with contempt. *Terent.* Nostram adolescentiam habent despiciam. *Cic.* Despiciatissimī hominīs. — ¶ Also, a particip. despising. *Aurel. Vict.* Primo ut deos venerati: deinde ut homines despiciat.

DESPICATŪS (Id.), us, m. contempt. 1 *Plaut.* Me habes despiciatui, hold in contempt. *So, Cic.* Si quis despiciatui deuitur.

DESPICIENTIA (despicio), æ, f. a contempting, despising, looking upon with contempt. *Cic.* In omnium rerum humanarum contemptione ac despicientia.

DESPICIŌ (de & specio) is, ēxi, ēctum, a. 3. to look down upon, καταβλέπω, καθυπάω. *Cic.* Ut ego te despiciam. *Colum.* Area a domino despici possit. *Plin.* Formare vultus suspicientes et despicientes. *Norat.* Despicere in vias. *Ovid.* de vertice montis Despicere in valles. — ¶ Figur. to despise, look contemptuously upon. *Cic.* Despicere et pro nihilo putare omnia. *Cæs.* Legionem propter paucitatem despicebant. — ¶ Also, to pass by, overlook, disregard. *Nepos.* Rei familiaris despexit fructum. *Cic.* Ut simul atque ille despexerit, as soon as he should look away. — ¶ Also, to refuse, disdain. *Cæs.* Neque ullum laborem aut munus despiciens, &c.

DESPICŌR (despicio), āris, ātus sum, dep. 3 1. to despise. See *Despiciat.*

DESPOLIATŌ (despolio), ōnis, f. a de-3 priving, despoiling. *Tertull.*

DESPOLIATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a spoiler, 3 plunderer. *Plaut.*

DESPOLIŌ (de & spolio), as, āvi, ātum, 1 a. 1. to spoil, plunder, ravage, lay waste, pillage, strip, rob, deprive of. *Cic.* Ad despoliandum Dianæ templum. *Cæs.* Despoliare armis. *Liv.* Despoliari triumpho. *Plaut.* Despoliare dorsum virginis, to excoriate, take off the skin. *Id.* Despoliare aliquem, to rob. *Id.* Digito suos, to pull the rings off.

DESPONDĒŌ (de & spondeo), es, spondi and spōndi, sponsum, a. 2. to promise, promise in marriage, betroth, ἐγγυάω, μνηστεύω. *Plaut.* Tuam mihi desponde filiam. *Vnrr.* Qui sponderat filiam, despondisse dicebatur. *Cic.* Tulliolam Pisoni despondimus. — *Passiv. imperson.* *Terent.* Iutus despondebitur. — ¶ Also, to espouse. *Cal.* ad *Cic.* Cornificius Orestile filiam sibi despondit. — ¶ Also, applied to other contracts. *Cic.* Bibliothecam tuam cave cuiquam despondeas, make a promise of the sale of. *Id.* Illam Bruto despondimus, have promised to inscribe. *Id.* Lentulus Hortensii domum sibi despondebat, had thought himself sure of obtaining. *Id.* Spes despondetur anno consulatus tui, it is likely to be realized. *Valer. Flacc.* Perjuria penis despondet, h. e. destinat pœnas perjurii. — ¶ Despondere animum, and Despondere, absol. to be disheartened, to lose heart or courage, despair, despond. *Liv.* and *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, to despair of obtaining. *Colum.* Despondere sapientiam.

DESPŌNSIŌ (despondeo), ōnis, f. despond-2 ing, despairing. *Cal. Aur.*

DESPŌNSŌ (frequentat. from despondeo), 2 as, a. 1. to betroth. *Sueton.*

DESPUMŌ (de & spumo), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to take off the froth, scum. *Virg.* Et foliis undam trepidi despumat aheni. *Plin.* Despumat subinde caribus. — ¶ Also, to dress, boil. *Valer. Flacc.* Ingenti despumat aheni. — ¶ Figur. to digest. *Pers.* Despumare falernum. — ¶ Also, to rub, smoothen, polish. *Plin.*

Pavimentum eote despumare. — ¶ Also, neut. : to work off the froth, to diminish in bulk. *Pallad.* — Hence, *Figur.* *Senec.* Ut nimius ille fervor despumet, abate. — ¶ Also, to shed, pour down. *Lucan.* Suppositas (luna) despumat in herbas, deposits a frothy matter. *Claudian.* Despumat rutilas dives Pactolus arenas, pours or brings down.

DESPŌŌ (de & spuo), is, ūi, ūtum, a. 3. 2 to spit, spit down or upon, καταπρῶω. *Liv.* Sacellum ubi nunc desui religio est, men have n scruple to spit. *Tibull.* Despuit in molles et sibi quisque sinus (for the purpose of averting evil influences, as of magic, infection, &c.). *Plin.* Despuimus comitiales morbos, hoc est contagia regerimus. — ¶ Hence, to reject, abhor. *Plaut.* Teque obsecro ut quæ locutus, despuas. *Pers.* Despuere in mores. *Catull.* Preces nostras, cave, despuas, h. e. despicias, improbe, despise, slight, disdain. *Senec.* Despuenda sunt voluptates.

DESPŪTUM (despuo), i. n. spittle. *Cal. 3 Aurel.*

DESKUAMŌ (de & squama), as, āvi, 2 ātum, a. 1. to scule, take off the scales, ἐκλεπίζω. *Plaut.* Desquama pisces. — ¶ Also, to bark, peel off the bark. *Plin.* Summo cortice desquamato. *Id.* Vestis desquamatur cinolia, is scoured. *Id.* Desquamata cum melle curat, ex-coriated parts.

DESTERIŌ (de & sterto), is, tui, n. 3. to 3 give over snoring. *Pers.* Desteruit esse Menides, h. e. gave over dreaming that he was.

DESTILLO. See *Distillo.* 2

DESTIMŌLŌ (de & stimulo), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to goud through; to run through, waste, consume. *Plaut.* Bona destimulant. — ¶ Also, to stimulate, excite. *Symmach.* Exercendi styli amore destimulor.

DESTINĀ (unc.), æ, f. a tie, band; sup-3 port, prop, stay. *Vitrav.* Destinæ arcas non poterunt continere. — *Figur.* *Arnob.* Atlantem destinam cæli.

DESTINATĒ (destinatus), adverb, obsti-3 nately. *Ammian.* Destinate certans. *Id.* Destinatus repellens.

DESTINATŪS (destino), ōnis, f. a purpose, 2 design, resolution, determination, resolve. *Plin.* Destinatio mortis suprema. *Id.* Porticum ex destinatione Agrippæ a sorore ejus inchoatam. *Id.* Fecit opus maximum æternitatis destinatione, with the intention that it should endure forever. — ¶ Also, a decision. *Liv.* Nulli placere partium destinatio. *Petr.* Quam longe a destinatione sua jacet! h. e. loco, ad quem pervenire destinaverat.

DESTINŌ (destina), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to tie, fasten by a tie, ἐνδέω, καταδέω. *Cæs.* Rates ancoris destinabat. *Id.* falces laqueis. — ¶ Also, figur. to destine, doom, προορίζω. *Liv.* Destinare ad mortem. *Virg.* Me destinat aræ. *Vel.* Domos publicis usibus destinare. — ¶ Also, to determine, resolve. *Cæs.* Infectis his quæ agere destinaverat. *Liv.* Morte sola vinci destinaverant animis. *Sueton.* Prælia destinato sumebat. *So, Id.* Ex destinato attingit, designedly, on purpose. *Id.* Destinatum ei erat. — ¶ Also, to assign, appoint, fix. *Cic.* Diem necis destinavisset. *Liv.* Tempus et locum destinare ad certamen. *Id.* Regnum sibi Hispaniæ destinaverant animis. — ¶ Also, to elect, choose. *Quem regem destinet.* — ¶ Also, to depute, send. *Sueton.* Legationem ad prætorianos destinaverunt. — ¶ Also, to prepare, design, purpose. *Sueton.* De ampliando imperio plura in dies destinabat. — ¶ Also, to aim at. *Liv.* Quem locum destinassent oris. *Id.* Destinatum petere. *Cart.* Adeo certo ictu destinata feriebat, hit the mark. — ¶ Figur. *Liv.* Animis autem Zeuxippum auctorem destinabant cædis, designante. *Tacit.* Multos destinare, donec unus eligatur. — ¶ Also, to buy, purchase. *Plaut.* Pædes quanti destinat? *Cic.* Quod tibi destinaras trapezophoron habebis, bought for yourself.

DESTITŪŌ (de & statuo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. to fix, place, or fasten down, καθίστημι. *C. Græchus* apud *Gell.* Palus destitu-

tus est in foro. *Liv.* Ante tribunal regis destitutus. *Id.* Cohortes extra val-lum destitutas invenit. *Cart.* Itaque imersa navis omnes destituit, left them to go to the bottom. *Cic.* Alios destitui in convivio, scil. ad ludibrium. — ¶ Also, to leave destitute, forsake, abandon, ἀπολείπειν. *Plin.* Belluas reciprocans oceanus destituit. *Cic.* Qui ne sorti quidem fortunas nostras destituit, left in the hands of fortune. *Ovid.* Somnus me destituit. *Cart.* Mens eum destituit. *Liv.* A spe destitutus. *Cic.* Consiliis destitutus. *Sueton.* Destituito similis, to one forlorn. — ¶ Also, to leave off, break off. *Liv.* Rem inchoatam turpiter destituerō. *Ovid.* Inceptam destituisse fugam. *Propert.* Dryades solitos destituere choros. — ¶ Also, to revolt, desert. *Sueton.* Alarum altera destituere conata est. *Id.* Principem terrarum orbis destituit. — ¶ Also, to cheat, trick, defraud. *Horat.* Destituit deos mercede pacta Laomedon, cheated of their just reward, defrauded. (See *Destitutio*.) *Liv.* Si spes destituit. *Cic.* Inducere, decipere, destituere.

DESTITŪTŪS (destituo), ōnis, f. an aban-1 doning, forsaking, leaving off. *Sueton.* Post destitutionem, after he was abandoned. — ¶ Also, a failing to keep one's promise, a defrauding. *Cic.* Destitutione perculsus Nevius.

DESTITŪTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who for-3 sakes, deceives. *Tertull.*

DESTRICTE (destrictus), adverb, pre-1 cisely, positively, strictly. *Tertull.* Veritas Christiana destricte pronuntiatur. *Plin.* Ep. Destrictie minatus, sharply.

DESTRICŪS (destringo), a, um, adj. 3 having the property of removing, dissolv-1 ing. *Cal. Aurel.*

DESTRICŪS (Id.), a, um, particip. (See *Destringo*.) — ¶ Adj. strict, severe. *Val. Max.* Destricta censura.

DESTRINGŌ (de & stringo), is, inxi-1 ictum, a. 3. to strip, rub or pull off, scrape or pare off, pluck, snatch, tear off, take from, diminish, ἀποβάλλω, καταβάλλω. *Colum.* Olivam manu destringere. *Quintil.* Destricti ramis cibi. — ¶ Also, to draw, unsheath. *Cic.* Gladium destrinxit. *Liv.* Destrictis gladiis discinetos. — ¶ Figur. *Senec.* In singulos severitas Imperatoris destringitur, h. e. is exercised. — ¶ Also, to scrape with the strigilis. *Plin. Ep.* Dum destringitur tergeturque, audiebat aliquid, aut dictabat. — ¶ Also, to cleanse, wipe clean. *Plin.* Interanea destringere. — ¶ Also, to graze. *Ovid.* Summum destringit arundo corpus. *Id.* Destricta sagitta pectora. *Id.* Destringere æquora alis, to skim over. — ¶ Figur. *Plin. Paneg.* Destringialiquid et abradi bonis. *Phædr.* Contumelia destringere aliquem, h. e. præstringere, lacerare. *Id.* Destringere scripta alienius, to censure, criticize. *Ovid.* Destrictus nota, h. e. notatus. *Id.* Non ego mordaci destrinxī carmine quemquam, have satirized, carped at, cavilled. — ¶ *Phædr.* Tunica ab humeris destricta, gathered up, tied up.

DESTRŪCTIBILIS, and **DESTRŪCTI-**

3 LIS (destruo), e, adj. destructible. *Lac-*

DESTRŪCTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a pulling 2 down, subversion, destruction. *Sueton.*

Murorum destructio. — *Figur.* *Quintil.* Destructio et confirmatio sententi-

arum, refutation.

DESTRŪCTIVŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. de-3 structive. *Cal. Aurel.*

DESTRŪCTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a destroyer 3 *Tertull.*

DESTRŪŌ (de & struo), is, ūi, ūctum, a. 3. to pull down, destroy, ruin, ἀνακατέ-1 αζω, ἀνατρώω. *Cic.* Ædificium destruit. *Virg.* Destruere mœnia. *Ovid.* Vetustas multa destruit. *Stat.* Crinenque manumque destruit, h. e. strips of the crown and sceptre. — *Figur.* *Vellei.* Defuisset fortune destruedi ejus locus, h. e. of humbling. *Cart.* Destruere magnitudinem alicujus. *Liv.* Id destruet ac demolietur. *Quintil.* Destruere tyrannidem. *Id.* Non modo non illustrabit orationem, sed etiam destruet, will weaken it. *Tacit.* Galbam invalidum senem contemptu inertia

destruebant, disparaged, discredited. Quintil. Destruere testem infamia criminum.

DESUB (de & sub), prepos. for sub, under.

DESUB ALPIBUS.

DESUBITO (de & subito), adverb, all on a sudden, suddenly. Terent.

DESUDASCŌ (desudo), is, n. 3. to sweat much. Plaut.

DESUDATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a sweating, 3 sweat. Jul. Firmic.

DESUDŌ (de & sudo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to sweat greatly, καθύποβον. Cels. Lavari saepe, ibique desudare. Prudent. Balsama surculo desudata. — Figur. Cic. In his desudans atque elaborans, laboring greatly. Claudian. Desudata judicia.

DESUEFACTŌ (de & sueo & facio), is, ēci, 1 actum, a. 3. to make unaccustomed. Cic. Multitudinem jam desuefactam a concionibus. Tertull. Habitus quædam desuefecerat, had put out of use.

DESUEFIŌ (de & sueo & fio), ūis, irreg. n. 3. to become unaccustomed, grow out of use. Varr. Sed minutatim desuefiunt.

DESUESCŌ (de & sueo), is, ēvi, ētum, 2 n. 3. to be unaccustomed or disused, ἀπεθίζω. Sil. Antiquo patrum desuescit honori, h. e. in become degenerate. Quintil. Exercent velint, et morari in desuescendis, that must be left off. — Also, actio; Apul. Vocem desuescebat, h. e. silentium servabant. — Also, to disuse; Titium. apud Non. Desuevi, ne quo exiret.

DESUETUDŌ (desuesco), ūis, f. disuse, 2 desuetude, discontinuance of practice or habit. Liv. Armorum desuetudine. Pandect. Leges per desuetudinem abrogantur.

DESUETUS (Id.), a, um, particip. unaccustomed, unused to. Liv. Desueto clamorem pati. Virg. Resides animos desuetæque corda. Id. Desueta triumphis agmina. Stat. Rabiem desueta. — Also, disused. Virg. Diu desueta arma. Liv. Rem desuetam, unusual.

DESUGŌ (de & sugo), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to suck, extract by suction. Pallod.

DESULCŌ (de & sulco), as, a. 1. to plough, 3 cleave. Avien. Equora desulcat glebæ ditis.

DESULTŌ (desilio), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. 3 to leap down. Tertull.

DESULTOR (Id.), ōris, m. he who leaps 2 from one place to another; a leaper or vaulter from one horse to another, in the games of the circus. Liv. Numidis, desultorum in modum, in recentem equum ex fesso transulare mos erat. — Figur. Ovid. Non sum desultor amoris, a changeling. Senec. Desultor bellorum civilium, one who often changed sides.

DESULTORIŌS (desultor), a, um, adj. 1 Sueton. Equi desultorii, horses used by the desultores. — Also, Figur. Apul. Desultoria scientia, h. e. magic.

DESULTRIX (Id.), icls, f. she that is in 3 constant. Tertull.

DESULTURĀ (desilio), æ, f. a leaping or 3 jumping down. Plaut.

DESUM (de & sum), dees, defui, irreg. n. to fail, be wanting, ἀπειμι, ἐλλείπω. Cic. Quibus otium defuit. Id. Ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis. Id. Ei pauca centuriæ ad consulatum defuerunt. Id. Tibi nullum a me amoris officium defuit. Tacit. Nec deerat ipse vim principis complecti, nomen remittere. Capitolin. Nec defuit, ut Senatus falleretur. Tacit. Nec defuit Polycletus, quominus incederet. — Also, Deesse officio suo, and deesse, absol., to be wanting in his duty, fail in performing his duty. Cic. Non deero officio, neque dignitati meæ. Id. Nos consules desumus. — Also, Deesse occasione, and Deesse sibi, to lose, let slip; not to improv. Cic. — Also, Deesse alicui, to neglect to serve, desert. Cic. Bruto certe nullo loco deero. — Also, Non desunt, there are some who, there are who. Plin. Nec defuere Geometra, qui interpretarentur. — Also, Non deest, it is possible. Sil. Nec cernere deerat lumina, one might see. — Also, to be absent; not to be there. Cic. Convivio puer defuit. Id. Ei bello defuisti. — Also, The future

inf. is before; and particip. defuturus. Cic. Arbitrabantur, non defore, qui illa restituerent. Id. Ne mihi superesse verba putes, quæ dixeram defutura.

DESUMŌ (de & sumo), is, umpsi or umsi, 2 unptum or umtum, n. 3. to take or pick out, choose, παραλαμβάνω. Liv. Populum R. sibi hostem desumere. Horat. Sibi vacuas desunxit Athenas.

DESŪŌ (de & suo), is, a. 3. to sow; to 3 fasten. Cato.

DESUPER (de & super), adverb, from 2 above. Cæs. Qui phalanges insilirent, et desuper vulnerarent. Virg. Nimbium desuper infundam. — Also, above. Virg. Silvæ scena cornicis desuper imminet. — Also, over. Lucan. Desuper Alpis colles.

DESUPERNE (de & superne), adverb, from above. Vitruv.

DESURGŌ (de &urgo), is, exi, ectum, n. 3. rise from, rise. Horat. Cæna desurgere. — Also, to go to stool. Scribon. Larg.

DETECTIŌ (detego), ōnis, f. an uncover- 3 ing, revealing. Tertull.

DETECTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a revealer. 3 Tertull.

DETEGŌ (de & tego), is, ēxi, ēctum, a. 1. to lay open, uncover, expose, disclose, detect, discover, ἀποκαλύπτω. Plaut. Detexit ventus villam, uncovered the roof. Liv. Aedem detegit. Sueton. Detegere ossa alicujus, to disinter, unbury. Lucan. Strictum vagina detegit enssem. Virg. Puer caput detectus. Ovid. Laceros artus et grandia detegit ossa. Plaut. Detegitur corium de tergo meo, h. e. detrahetur. — Figur. Liv. Detegere insidias. Id. Detecta fraus. Ovid. Detegere furti. Plaut. Tempestas mihi modestiam omnem detexit, tectus qua fui, h. e. detraxit. Senec. Intimos affectus suos alicui detegere, to reveal, communicate. Sueton. Concilia conjuratorum detegere, to expose.

DETENDŌ (de & tendo), is, ndi, usum, a. 2. 3 to stretch, take down a tent. Liv. Nautici tabernacula detendant, strike their tents. Cæs. Signo protectionis dato, tabernaculisque dentis.

DETENTATIŌR (detento), ōris, m. one 3 who holds back any one's right; a detainer. Cod. Just.

DETENTYŌ (detineo), ōnis, f. the act of 3 keeping back what belongs to another; detention. Pandect.

DETENTŌ (frequentat. from detineo), as, 3 āvi, ātum, a. 1. to detain, keep back. Venant. Fort.

DETENTŌR (detineo), ōris, m. a de- 3 tainer. Cod. Just.

DETEPESCŌ (de & tepesco), is, pui, n. 3. 3 to grow cool. Sidon.

DETERGEŌ, es, and **DETERGŌ** (de & tergeo or tergo), is, ersi, ersum, a. 2. and 3. to wipe off or away, brush, scour, cleanse, clean, ἀποσκάω. Plin. Pelle falcem detergito. Liv. Detergere cloacas. Sueton. Fossas oblitatas detergere. Id. Sndorem frontis brachio detergere. Horat. Albus ut obscuro deterget nubila celo notus. Ovid. Lacrimas detersit pollice. Plaut. Mensam, quando edo, detergeo, I lick the dishes clean. — Detergere venenum, to purge away. Gell. — Also, to break or pull off, nip or lop off, break, snap. Cæs. Remos detergere contendebant. Liv. Asseribus falcatis detergebat pinnas, swept off. — Also, Figur. to take away, purge. Calpurn. Detergere fastidia. Petron. Helleboro animum detersit. Cic. Primo anno octoginta detersimus, h. e. percipimus. Cic. Detersit sidera nubes, obscured.

DETERIŌR (detero), ius, and superl. **DETERRIŌS**, a, um, adj. worse, inferior, more degenerate. Nepos. Peditatu erat deterior, weaker. Cic. Rem fecit deteriore. Id. Via deterriora. Horat. Muræna deterior post partum carne futura, not so savory. Liv. Deteriore conditione esse. Cic. Deteriore jure esse. Id. Deteriore statu esse. Id. Unus omnium mortalium deterriorum. Tacit. Deferre aliquid in deterius. Id. Mutatus in deterius. Id. Vulgus ad deteriora promptum.

DETERIORŌ (deterior), as, a. 1. to make 3 worse. Symmach.

DETERIŌS (Id.), adverb, worse, after a worse manner. Cic. Scripta deterius. Horat. Si placeant deterius, h. e. minus.

DETERMINABILIS (determino), e, adj. 3 finite. Tertull.

DETERMINATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a bound- 1 ary, conclusion, end. Cic. Extrema ora et determinatio mundi. Id. Determinatio orationis.

DETERMINATIŌR (Id.), ōris, m. he who 3 determines, prescribes. Tertull.

DETERMINŌ (de & termino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to determine, limit, appoint or prescribe limits or bounds, ἀπορίζω. Liv. Augur regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit. Plin. Asiam determinavit ab oriente Armenia minore. — Figur. Cic. Id quod dicit, spiritu determinat, measures by his breath. Sueton. Officia Senatoria biennii spatio determinaturus. Acon. Judicium causam itemque determinat, decides, determines.

DETERŌ (de & tero), is, trivi, tritum, 2 a. 3. to wear, consume by wearing, καταρτίβω. Plin. Vestis usu detrita. Plaut. Caleas deteris, you tread upon my heels. Tibull. Deteret invalidos et via longa pedes. — Also, to bruise, beat out, thresh. Colum. Frumenta deteruntur. Plin. Herba cum inaruit, detritur. — Also, Figur. to diminish, lessen, impair. Horat. Laudes culpa deterere ingeni. Sil. Quantum detritum est famæ? sunk in reputation. Plin. Ep. Nimia cura detrit magis, quam emendat, does more harm than good. Quintil. Ista in agendis causis jam detrita, hackneyed. Gell. Homo detritus ab alio vitæ genere, h. e. accustomed to. — Also, to consume, waste. Plaut. Ea diffunditari ac detrit.

DETERREŌ (de & terreo), es, ui, itum, a. 2. to deter, frighten, scare, dismay, discourage, ἀπορρέπω, καταπλήττω. Cic. Lex est ratio ad deterrendum idonea. Plaut. Quin loquar, nullo modo me potes detertere. Cic. Neque te deterreo, quo minus id disputes. Id. Sceleratos cives ab impugnanda patria detertere. Id. A proposito deterri. Id. Nominem deterret, ne auctionetur. Id. Commemorare deterreor. Id. Deterre aliquem de sententia. — Without a prep. Horat. Homines cædibus et vietu fædo deterruit Orpheus. — Also, to keep off, avert. Liv. Ut vis a censoribus deterri quiverit. — Also, to cast off, drive away. Claudian. Penum Latitis deterruit oris.

DETESTABILIS (detestor), e, adject. detestable, execrable, abominable. Cic. Detestabilior immanitas. Id. Homo execrandus et detestabilis.

DETESTABILITER (detestabilis), ad- 3 verb, detestably, abominably. Lactant.

DETESTATIŌ (detestor), ōnis, f. a sum- 3 moning or arresting before witness. Pandect. — Also, an oath attended with curses and imprecations; an execration, curse. Liv. Primoribus Samnitium ea detestatione obstrictis. — Also, detestation, abhorrence. Cic. Detestatio scelerum. Gell. Detestatione execrationeque dignis. Id. Hominis scelerati detestationem facere, an expiation, atonement. — Also (from testes), testium abscissio. Apul.

DETESTATIŌR (Id.), ōris, m. who exe- 3 crates, detests. Tertull.

DETESTŌR (de & testor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to call to witness. Plaut. Deos detestor. — Also, to summon to the presence of witness. Pandect. — Also, to wish as a curse, imprecate, execrate, devote to destruction. Cæs. Omnibus precibus Ambiorigem detestatus. Liv. In caput alicujus detestari pericula. — Also, to curse, execrate, detest, abominate, μωάττομαι. Cic. Belli detestor exitum. Nepos. Patricidam detestans. Tacit. Detestari auctorem eladis. — Passiv. — Horat. Bella matribus detestata. — Also, to deprecate, wish or pray to be averted or removed, remove. Cic. Omnes facta, mores, ac nomen a republica detestantur. Id. O dii immortales avertite et detestamini hoc omen. Id. Invidiæ detestandæ gratia, for the sake of removing odium.

DETEXŌ (de & texo), is, xui, xum, a. 3.

to weave, plait, ὑφαίνω. *Virg.* Aliquid detexere junco. — *Figur.* *Plaut.* Neque ad detexendum telum certos terminos habes. *Id.* Vult pallium detexere, *h. e.* to steal. *Sulpic.* Fabricum detexere, *h. e.* narrare, describere. *Cic.* Detexta retexantur, *completed, finished.*

DETINEO (de & teneo), es, ui, entum, a. 2. to detain, stay, keep, hold, stop, hinder, κατέχω. *Terent.* Detineo te. *Plaut.* Detinet nos de nostro negotio. *Cæs.* Nostræ naves tempestatibus detinebantur, *were detained by contrary winds.* — *¶* Also, to occupy. *Plin.* Detinere locum. — *¶* *Figur.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Negotio detinemur, *are employed.* *Ovid.* Detinere animum studiis, *to entertain, amuse, delight.* *Id.* Detinere manus in modis lyricis, *to be occupied in playing on the lyre.* *Id.* Detinuit sermone diem, *beguiled.* *Id.* Detinui tempus. *Horat.* Me grata detinuit compede Myrtale, *binds me.* *Id.* Nisi quid te detinet, audi, *if you have nothing else to do.* *Cic.* Detineri in alienis negotiis. — *¶* With the ablat. and prep. *u* or *ab.* *Sallust.* Ab incepto studio me ambitio mala detinuerat.

DETONDEO (de & tondeo), es, tondi & 2 tōndi, tonsum, a. 2. to clip, shear, or cut off, ἀποκείρω. *Ovid.* Detonsi crines. *Id.* Detonsæ frigore frondes. *Colum.* Oves detondere. — *Figur.* *Enn.* Detondit agros letos, *h. e.* vastavit *Nemesian.* Dum gramina vacce detondent, *h. e.* carpunt.

DETONO (de & tono), as, ni, n. 1. to give over thundering. *Ovid.* Jupiter ubi detonuit strepitumque exterruit orbem. — *Figur.* *Virg.* Nubes belli, dum detonet, *until it ceases to rage.* *Quintil.* Cum iactatio detonuit, *h. e.* desit. — *¶* Also, to thunder greatly. *Flor.* In subjecto detonuit.

DETONSIO, as, a. 1. frequentat. from de-3 tondeo. *Fab. Pict.*

DETORNIO (de & torno), as, avi, atum, a. 2. 1. to turn, form by turning in a lathe, ἀποτορνεύω. *Plin.* Detornant anulos. — *Figur.* *Gell.* Sententiam detornatam.

DETORQUEO (de & torquē), es, orsi, ortum, a. 2. to turn off, aside, or in any direction; bend, direct, κατὰ κράτος. *Cic.* Ponticulum detorquebat. *Virg.* Detorque hastam. *Id.* cursum ad aliquem, *to turn, steer.* *Id.* proram ad undas. *Horat.* cervicem ad oscula. *Ovid.* Nusquam detorquet lumen ab illa. *Cic.* Detorquere a latere in dextram partem. *Id.* Partes corporis detortas, *distorted.* — *Figur.* *Horat.* Si te alio pravus detorseris. *Cic.* Flectere et detorquere voluntatem. *Id.* Volutates majores partes animi a virtute detorquent. *Plin.* Paneg. Recte facta detorquere et carpere, *to carp at, wrest from their natural course, put a false interpretation upon.* *Liv.* Calumniando detorquendoque omnia. *Quintil.* Detorquere sermonem in obscenum sensum. *Horat.* Verba parce detorta, *slightly changed.*

DETORREO (de & torreo), es, ui, a. 2. to 3 burn. *Sidon.*

DETRACTATIO. See *Detrectatio*.

DETRACTATOR. See *Detrectator*.

DETRACTIO (detraho), ōnis, f. *u* drawing or taking away. *Cic.* Imagines in marmore efficiunt detractioe. *Id.* Detractio doloris. *Cels.* Detractio sanguinis, *a letting off blood.* *Plin.* Datur in vino dulci ad detractiōnes, *as an evacuant.* *Cic.* Detractio confecti cibi, *a going to stool.*

DETRACTO (de & tracto), as, a. 1. same as *Tracto*. *Tertull.* — Same as *Detrecto*. *Cæs.*

DETRACTOR (detraho), ōris, m. *one who* 2 detracts from; *a slanderer.* *Tacit.* Sui detractor.

DETRACTUS (Id.), us, m. the same as 2 *Detrectin.* *Senece.* Detractu aut adjectione syllabæ.

DETRAHIO (de & traho), is, āxi, āctum, a. 3. to draw or drag down, pull or pluck away, pull off, take away, ἀποσφύρω, ἡρπάσσω. *Plaut.* Detrahare alicui vestimenta. *Cæs.* E multis stramentis detrahare. *Id.* Scutis detrahare tegumenta. *Liv.* Vir virum amplexus detrahebat equo. *Id.* Detrahare coronam capiti. *Sueton.* aliquem pedibus e tribunali. *Cic.* sacerdotem ab aris, *to drag.* *Cur.* aliquem ad terram. *Cic.* ex cruce.

Tacit. muros, *to pull down.* — *¶* Also, to take off, take, or remove away. *Terent.* Soccus detrahunt. *Id.* De digito detrahare anulum. *Cic.* Deiotaro detraxit Armeniam. *Id.* Detrahare alteri, et sibi assumere. *Cæs.* Detrahare alicui auxilia. *Cic.* alicui opinionem. *Id.* Honorem detrahare alicui. *Colum.* Si id faciant, corpori detrahunt, *they fall away, grow lean.* — *¶* Also, to draw. *Hirt.* Naves ad terram detrahit. *Lucean.* Detrahare in cladem maritos. *Cic.* Detrahare in iudiciū. *Id.* ad accusatiōnem. — *¶* Also, to draw or let blood. *Colum.* Ex auricula sanguinem detrahare. — *¶* Also, to carry off, discharge. *Plin.* Absinthium bilem detrahit, *purges or clears away.* *Scribon.* Larg. Detrahare materiam per alvum. — *¶* Also, to remove, withdraw. *Cic.* Illum ex Gallia non detrahebant. — *¶* Also, to detract or derogate from, speak ill of, disparage, defame. *Nepos.* Libenter de his detrahunt. *Cic.* Non cessat de nobis detrahare. — *¶* Also, to diminish, lessen, abate. *Cic.* Detrahare de fama alicujus. *Id.* de gloria ejuspiam. *Nepos.* de rebus gestis alicujus. *Cic.* de summa. — *¶* Absolut. *Nepos.* Multum ei detraxit, *quod aliena erat civitatis, raised many prejudices against him; did him much harm.*

DETRACTATIO (detrecto), ōnis, f. a re-2 fusal, declining to do a thing. *Liv.* Detrectatio militiæ. *Plin.* Detrectatio heredis, *a disinheriting.*

DETRACTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who* declines or refuses: *a disparager, diminisher.* *Petrone.* Detractor ministerii. *Liv.* Detractor laudum suarum. — Some read *Detractor*.

DETRACTO (de & tracto), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to decline, refuse, ἀναρῶ. *Ovid.* Taurus detrectat aratrum. *Quintil.* Detrectare officia sua. *Cæs.* Detrectantes militiam. *Cur.* Detrectare imperium. *Arnob.* Detrecto enim dicere caritatem, *I am unwilling.* — *¶* Also, to speak ill of, diminish, disparage. *Sallust.* Adversæ res etiam bonos detrectant. *Ovid.* Ingenium magni livor detrectat Homeri. *Liv.* Invidia detrectat virtutes. *Ovid.* Detrectare laudes alicujus.

DETRIMENTOSUS (detrimentum), a, 2 um, *adject.* attended with harm or loss, detrimental. *Cæs.*

DETRIMENTUM (detero), i, n. *a rubbing off; scraping off.* *Apul.* Linæ detrimento. — *¶* Also, detriment, disadvantage, damage, loss, harm. *Cic.* Propter damna aut detrimenta. *Id.* Accipere detrimentum in aliqua re. *Id.* Facere detrimentum, *to sustain a loss.* *Cæs.* Inferre detrimenta. *Cic.* importare publicis rebus. *Nepos.* afferre rei familiaris. *Sueton.* Ex magnis detrimentis retractus est, *recovered himself from losses sustained at play.* *Quintil.* Detrimentum temporis.

DETRIUMPHO (de & triumpho), as, a. 1. 3 to triumph. *Tertull.*

DETRUDO (de & trudo), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. to thrust down by force, drive or push from, κατὰ δύναμιν. *Cic.* Statu detrusum. *Liv.* Combantur detrudere virum. *Lucean.* Hostem muris detrudit, *pushes, forces, dislodges, dispossesses.* *Liv.* Detrudere impedimenta præ præceptis. *Cic.* Ex arce me frigora detruferunt. *Id.* Detrudere et compingere in pistrinum, *to thrust, force.* *Id.* De agro vi detruditur. *Tacit.* Insulam detrusus, *driven th.* *Virg.* Detrudunt naves scopulo, *h. e.* they push off. *Id.* Detrudere finibus hostem, *to drive away.* *Id.* Stygias detrudere in undas. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Illic ad id, quod facere possit, detrudendum puto. *Id.* Si necessitas nos ad ea detruferit, *shall have forced us upon.* *Id.* In luctum et laborem detrudi. *Id.* Detrudere aliquem de sententia, *to compel him to forego his opinion.* *Nepos.* Quem ex quanto regno ad quam fortunam detrusisset. *Sueton.* Detrudere aliquem, *h. e.* prevent his election. *Cic.* Detrudere aliquem in pecuniam, *h. e.* to punish illegally. *Plaut.* Detrudere se ad menōicitatem, *to be reduced, or compelled.* — *¶* Also, *Cic.* Putantur detrudi comitia in mensem Martium, *to be put off.*

DETRUNCATIO (detrunco), ōnis, f. a 2 lopping off. *Plin.* Detruncatio ramorum.

DETRUNCIO (de & trunco), us, avi, atum, a. 1. to cut or lop off, maim, mangle, ἀποκόπτω. *Liv.* Arboribus detruncatis *Plin.* Si quis alam detruncet. *Liv.* Gladio corpora detruncata. *Ovid.* Detruncare caput bipenni. *Flor.* Dalmatas, incensa urbe Delminio, quasi detruncaverat, *(because Delminium was their capital).*

DETMESCO (de & tumesco), is, tūmui, 3 n. 3. to gice over swelling, sink, subside. — *Figur.* *Petrone.* Odia detumescunt.

DETUNDO (de & tundo), is, ūdi, ūsum, 3 and unsum, a. 3. to beat down. *Lucil.* Detundite gubernæ. — *¶* Also, to bruise. *Apul.*

DETURBO (de & turbo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to tumble, beat, cast, or throw down, overthrow, demolish, καταβάλλω. *Plaut.* Ventus de tecto deturbavit tegulas. *Cic.* Statuam deturbare. *Id.* Deturbare aedificium. *Cæs.* aliquem de tribunali. *Liv.* milites ex presidiiis, *to dislodge.* *Virg.* terræ caput alicujus. *Sollast.* fragm. Mœnibus deturbat, *drives away, forces.* *Lacret.* Phaethonta deturbavit equis in terram, *precipitated.* *Cic.* Possessione deturbari, *to be dispossessed.* *Id.* De fortunis omnibus aliquem deturbare. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Quenque suum scelus de sanitate ac mente deturbat, *disorders, disturbs.* *Id.* Deturbari spe. *Id.* ex magna spe.

DETURPO (de & turpo), as, avi, atum, a. 2. 1. to disfigure, disgrace, αἰσχύνω. *Sueton.* Pulcros et comatos occipitio raso deturpabat. *Plin.* Poma rugis deturpans.

DEVAGIO, as, n. 1. and **DEVAGOR** (de & vagor), āris, dep. 1. to wander, stay *aggr.* *Justinian.*

DEVASTO (de & vasto), as, a. 1. to lay 2 waste, plunder, spoil, pillage, ravage, καταρῶ. *Liv.* Peligios devastat. *Id.* Ad devastandos fines discessere. *Ovid.* Agmina devastati, *cut to pieces.*

DEUCALION, ōnis, m. Δευκαλιών, the son of Prometheus and king of Thessaly, in whose time, according to the poets, a great deluge swept away the whole human race, excepting only Deucalion and his wife Pyrrha. The fable adds that they replenished the earth by throwing behind them stones, which were immediately converted into men and women. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Deucaliōneūs*, a, um, *adj.* of or pertaining to Deucalion. *Ovid.* Deucaliōneas undas.

DEVECTO, as, avi, atum, a. 1. frequentat. 3 from deveho. *Sedul.*

DEVELIO (de & veho), is, ēxi, ectum, a. 3. to carry down, convey, κατὰ φέρον. *Liv.* Maximus commeatus Tiberis devexit. *Justin.* Develii per fluvium in Oceanum. — *¶* Also, to transport, remove from one place to another. *Nepos.* Nave Corinthum deveherant. *Cur.* Syracusis simulacrum devexerant. *Cæs.* Legionem Cæsar equis devexerat, *had carried over mounted.* *Cic.* Velium devectus Brutum vidi. — *¶* *Figur.* Propter. Nunc ad tua devehor astra, *I now come.*

DEVELLO (de & vello), is, ēlli, ūsum, a. 2. 3. to tear or pluck off, pull up. *Plaut.*

DEVELO (de & velo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to open, unveil, discover, ἀποκαλύπτω. *Ovid.* Ora develat.

DEVENEROR (de & veneror), āris, ātus, 3 sum, dep. 1. to worship, adore, venerate. *Ovid.* Deos sum devenerata. — *¶* Particip. *Devenerandus* in a passive sense *Tibull.* Somnia sancta deveneranda mola, *h. e.* precibus amolienda.

DEVENIO (de & venio), is, ēni, ēntum, n. 4. to come or go down, descend, καθήκω. *Horat.* Ire tamen restat, Numa quo devenit. *Ovid.* Subvecta per aera devenit in Scythiam. — *¶* Also, to come, arrive, reach. *Valer.* Flocc. Silvas deveniunt. *Virg.* Speluncam eandem deveniunt. *Nepos.* Exsules in urbem deveniunt. *Cic.* Sermonem in alienas manus devenire. *Terent.* Tantum devenisse ad eum mali, *hos comit upon him.* *Plaut.* Devenire ad aliquem in servitutem. *Id.* Devenire in insidiās, *to fall into.* — *¶* Also, to have recourse. *Cic.* Ad Senatium devenient. *Id.* Ad juris studium devenire.

DEVENUSTO (de & venusto), as, av, 3 atum, a. 1. to disfigure. *Gell.*

DEV

DEVERBERŌ (de & verbero), as, āvi, 3 ūmī, a. i. *to beat severely*. *Terent.*
DEVERBIUM. Same as *Dixerium*.
DEVERGENTĪA (devergo), ō, f. a *bend-3 ing down, deavity*. *Gell.*
DEVERGŌ (de & vergo), is, n. 3. *to bend, 3 sink*. *Apul.*
DEVERRĀ (deverro), w, f. a *goddess, who 3 presided over the superstitious sweeping of the house, when one of the family was in childbed*. *Augustin.*
DEVERRŌ (de & verro), is, a. 3. *to socep 2 or clean thoroughly*, *κατακαίρω*. *Colum.*
DEVERSITŌ (frequent. from *deverto*), 3 as, 1. *to stop on a journey*. *Gell.*
DEVERSITŌR (deversor), ōris, m. a *guest. 3 Petron.*
DEVERSŌR, and **DIVERSŌR** (de & ver 1 sor), āris, dep. 1. *to sojourn on the road- side, lodge in an inn*. *Cic.* Cum apud eum deversarer. *Liv.* Ubi deversari portantes committat possent. — ¶ Also, *to inhabit, live, dwell*. *Cic.* In domo tandū deversari. *Apul.* Facies in meis deversatur oculis, *h. e.* versatū ante oculos in eos. *Gell.* In negotiis sordidus deversari, *to be occupied with.*
DEVERSŌR (deverta), ōris, m. a *guest; one who lodges in an inn*. *Cic.*
DEVERSŌRIŌLUM, i, n. dimin. from *deversorium*. *Sueton.* Alicui deversori- olo cedere. *Cic.* Deversoriolum Sin- essanum contempisti.
DEVERSŌRIŌS (Id.), a, um, *adject. fit to 2 lodge in*. *Plaut.* Deversoria taberna. — ¶ Absol. Deversorium, n. an inn, lodging. *Liv.* Deversorium hospitale. — Figur. *Cic.* Deversorium flagitiorum.
DEVERTICŌLUM (Id.), i, n. a *side-way, by-path*. *Cic.* Quæ deverticula flexio- nesque quæsisit? *Pandect.* Deverticu- lum fluminis, *a branch given off by the main stream*. — ¶ Also, *a digression*. *Juvenal.* A deverticulo repetatur fabula. — ¶ Also, *a shift, evasion*. *Quintil.* Hæc deverticula et anfractus suffugia sunt infirmitatis. — ¶ Also, *a refuge*. *Cic.* Ne deverticula peccatis darentur. — ¶ Also, an inn, lodging. *Liv.*
DEVERTŌ, and **DEVŌRTŌ** (de & verto), is, rī, rsum, a. 3. *to turn aside on his journey, take lodging*. *Cic.* In villam suam devertisset, *sc. se*. *Pandect.* In cauponam gratis devterere, *to be lodged at an inn seat-free*. *Liv.* Apud quos ipsis deverti mos esset. — ¶ Also, *to turn away, turn aside*. *Lucan.* Devertit acies. *Id.* Suo devterere Magnum hortatu. *Aurel. Viet.* Arduum fatalia devterere. — ¶ Also, *to wander, digress*. *Cic.* Redeamus ad id unde devertimus. — ¶ *Possiv.* *Cic.* Si qui Cobiarmacho devtererentur, *h. c.* a Cobiarmacho deflecterent. *Ovid.* quid ad magicas devtereris artes? *have recourse to?* See *Diverto*.
DEVESCŌR (de & vescor), ēris, dep. 3. *3 to feed upon*. *Stat.*
DEVESTĪŌ (de & vestio), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. *3 to lay aside one's clothes, undress*. *Apul.*
DEVETŌ (de & veto), as, a. 1. *to prohibit. 3 Quintil.*
DEVEXITĀS (devexus), ātis, f. a *declivi- 2 ty, bending down, sloping*. *Plin.* Ep. Loci devexitas.
DEVEXO. See *Divexo*.
DEVEXŌS (de & veho), a, um, *adject. bending, hanging, or inclining down- wards, sloping*. *Cic.* Lucus in viam devexus. *Virg.* Mundus Libyæ devexus in austros. *Id.* Annis devexus ab In- dis. *Ovid.* margo. *Senece.* Aqua in de- vexo fluit. — ¶ Also, *sinking, declining*. *Horat.* Orion. *Juvenal.* rheda. *Claudian.* Dies de vexior, *h. e.* sol ad occasum incli- nator. — ¶ Figur. *Senece.* Ætas devexa, *just beginning to decline*. *Cic.* Ætas de- vexe ad otium.
DEVICTŌS (devinco), ōnis, f. a *conquer- 3 ing*. *Tertull.*
DEVIGESCŌ (de & vigesco), is, gui, n. 3. *3 to pine*. *Tertull.*
DEVINCIŌ (de & vincio), is, nxi, nec- tum, a. 4. *to bind, tie, ἐξάπρω*. *Plin.* Leonem non repugnantem devincire. *Plaut.* servum domi. *Cic.* Devinctus fasciis. — ¶ Figur. *Plaut.* se vino. *Cic.* verba comprehensione, *h. c.* to connect. *Id.* mentem necessitate fati. *Id.* Neap- olim suis presidio devincient. *Id.* locum aliquem religione, *h. c.* consecrare, de- dicare. *Id.* se scelere. *Terent.* Animu

DEV

se cupiditate devinxit mala, is involved or entangled. Cic. Omnium gentium partes tribus triumphis devinxerat, had knit together. — ¶ Also, to oblige, gain over, bind fast. Cic. Homines beneficio tibi devinxeris. Id. Hermippum familiaritate devinxi. Cic. Affinitate se se devincire cum aliquo, to become allied to by affinity. Plaut. Istoc me facto tibi devinxti, you have laid me under an obligation to you; you have gained my esteem.

DEVINCŪS (de & vinco), is, ici, ietum, a. 3. to conquer, vanquish, subdue, *κατανικῶς*. Cic. Pœnos classe primus devicerat. Virg. Bella devicta, victories won. Nepos. Multorum obtrectatio devicit unius virtutem.

DEVINCTŪS (devincio), ōnis, f. a bind 3 ing, tying, fastening. Tertull.

DEVINCTŪS (Id.), a, um, particip. — ¶ And adj. Cic. Studiis devinctus, devoted. Horat. Neque quis me sit devinctior alter, more closely attached.

DEVIŪS (de & vio), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to go out of the way, turn out of the right road, ἀπαμάρτυς. Macrob. — ¶ Figur. to depart, go off. Macrob. A gravitate Homerica deviare.

DEVIRGINATIŪS (devirgino), ōnis, f. a 3 dflowering. Scribon. Larg.

DEVIRGINŪS (de & virgo), as, a. 1. to de-3 virginate, dflower. Petron.

DEVITATIŪS (devito), ōnis, f. an avoid-1 ing. Cic. Devitatio piratum.

DEVITŪS (de & vito), as, avi, atum, a. 1. 1 to avoid, shun. Cic. Ut procellam tem- poris devitaret. Id. dolorem. Terent. ma- la. Sueton. suspicionem emulationis.

DEVIVŪS (de & via), a, um, adject. out of the way, that lies or doells out of the way, retired, sequestered, devions. Cic. Cum essent devii, obviam ei descenderant. Liv. Devia et silvestris gens. Id. In devio ingurio vivere. Ovid. Regio ab omni devia cursu. Cic. Itineribus devius proficisci in provinciam. Sueton. Devii tramites. Cic. In Pompeianum venito: id tibi non erit devium. — ¶ Also, difficult of access, inaccessible. Propert. Devia limina. — ¶ Figur. deviating from reason, unreasonable, foolish, erroneous. Cic. Homo amentissimus atque omnibus consiliis præceptis ac devius. Id. Vitam deviam. Ovid. Femina devia, deviating from the path of rec- titude. — ¶ And poetic. with the genit. Sil. Devius æqui. — ¶ Plin. Ep. Nihil devium loqui, foreign from the purpose.

DEŪNX (de & uncia), cis, m. an as want- ing an uncia, eleven uncies; also, eleven twelfths of any thing. Colum. Jugeri deunx. — Hence, Cic. Heredem ex de- unce, heir to eleven twelfths of his for- tune. Pers. Ut nummi pergant avidos sudare deunces, bring you in eleven per cent. Martial. Potas deuncem, h. e. eleven cyathi, a cyathus being one twelfth of a sextarius.

DEVŪCŪS (de & voco), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to call down, fetch down, by calling, μετακαλεῶ. Cic. Socrates primus Philo- sophiam devocavit e celo. Horat. Cælo devocare sidera. Liv. Jovem de- vocasse ad auxilium fortunarum suarum. — ¶ Also, to invite, call. Nepos. Ut quos invocatos vidisset in foro, om- nes devocaret. Valer. Max. Devocare aliquem in iudicium, to summon. — ¶ Also, to draw out, elicit. Plin. Ver- mes terreni lac devocant poti cum mul- so. — ¶ Also, to recall. Cic. Devocare aliquem de provincia. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Devocavit libido ad voluptatem, allured. Phædr. Stultum consilium ad perniciem mortales devocat, draws on. Cæs. Suas fortunas in dubium devocare, h. e. in dis- crimine adducere. Auct. ad Herenn. De- vocare quempiam in suspicionem, to render an object of suspicion. Valer. Max. Rein ad populum devocare, to refer the matter to.

DEVŪLŪS (de & volo), as, avi, atum, n. 1. 1 to fly down, καθίπτειν. Liv. De cælo devolutarum in sinum victoriam cen- set. Ovid. Et Jovis in multas devo- lat ales aves. — ¶ Also, to descend quickly, run down, hasten. Liv. Præ- cipites pavore in forum devolant. Id. Devolant de tribunali. Cic. Ad flo- rentem amicitiam devolare, h. e. ce- leriter transire. — ¶ Also, to run to

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Petron. Ad puerum devolat. — Π *Asso*, to fly away, fly from. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Devolant omnes.

DEVÖLVÖ (de & volvo), is, olvi, ölutum, a. 3. to roll or tumble down, κατακυλιόω. *Cæs.* Saxa devolvunt. *Curt.* Clypeos e muris devolvere. *Quintil.* Annis saxa devolvens, carrying along with its stream. *Ovid.* Corpora devolvunt in humum, h. e. prosterneunt. *Valcr. Flacc.* Se toris devolvunt, throw themselves down. — In the pass. Devolvi, to fall down, roll headlong. *Liv.* Inde iumenta cum oneribus devolvebantur. *Curt.* Cum ii, quos instabilis gradus fefellerat ex præcipiti devolverentur. *Colum.* Tigris præceps inter saxa devolvitur. — Π Also, to wind off. *Virg.* Fusis mollia pensa devolvunt, h. e. spin. — Π Also, to leap down. *Lucan.* Devolvit menibus agmen. — Π *Figur. Liv.* Devolvere retro ad stirpem, to turn back, return. *Colum.* Ad otium et inertiam devolvi, h. e. to fall into. *Cic.* Ad spem estis pacis devoluti. *Horat.* Per andaces nova dithyrambos verba devolvit, pours forth. *Liv.* Eo devolvi remi, the matter was reduced to this. — Π *Pon-decl.* Bona ad fiscum devoluta, forfeited to the crown.

DEVÖMÖ (de & vomio), is, ui, itum, a. 3. to vomit forth. *Cecil.*

DEVÖRATIÖ (devoro), önis, f. a devour-3 ing. *Tertull.*

DEVÖRÄTÖR (Id.), öris, m. a devourer. 3 *Tertull.*

DEVÖRÖ (de & voro), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to swallow, devour, eat up, gulp down, καταθίω, καταφάγω. *Cic.* Stomachi partes, quæ sunt infra id, quod devoratur, dilatantur. *Plin.* Elephantes devorant lapides. — *Figur.* to devour, consume. *Justin.* Devorent vos arma vestra. — Π Also, to swallow up, engulf. *Plin.* Terra devoravit altissimum montem. *Id.* Terras devorant aquæ. *Ovid.* Devoret ante telluris hiatus. — Π *Figur. Cic.* Illos libros devorasti, devoured or read eagerly. *Plaut.* Mea dicta devorate. *Justin.* Aliquid oculis devorare, to look at earnestly, or desiringly. — Π Also, to bear, support, endure. *Cic.* Molestiam devorate. *Quintil.* Devoret tedium illud. *Ovid.* Vocem lacrimasque devorat ipse dolor, checks. — Π Also, to waste, consume. *Cic.* Devorare pecuniam publicam. *Apul.* Devoratus pudor, cast aside. — Π *Quintil.* Devorate verba, to eat his words, mumble. *Plin.* In theatrorum orchestris vox devoratur, is swallowed up; is lost. — Π Also, *Cic.* Ejus oratio nimis religione attenuata, a multitudine devorabatur, was heard without being understood. — Π Devorasse nomen alicujus, to have forgotten. *Plaut.*

DEVÖRTIUM. See *Diortium*. 2

DEVÖTÄMENTUM (devoto), i, n. an anathema, curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority. *Tertull.*

DEVÖTE (devotus), adv. devoutly. *Loc-3 tant.* Devotius. *Id.* Deo devotissime servianus.

DEVÖTÖ (devoceo), önis, f. a devoting, consecrating. *Cic.* Deciorum devotionibus. *Id.* Devotio capitis mei. — Π Also, fealty, allegiance, devotedness. *Veget.* Fidei ac devotionis intuitu. — Π Also, piety, devotion. *Lactant.* Deo summa devotione servire. — Π Also, religion. *Lamprid.* Christianorum devotionem. — Π Also, a vow, wish. *Apul.* Devotionibus faustis completa navis. — Π Also, an imprecation, execration, curse. *Nepos.* In pilis devotio fuerat scripta. — Π Also, sorcery, witchcraft, charms, magic spells. *Sueton.* Veneficiis et devotionibus impugnari. *Tacit.* Devotionibus et veneno perimere. *Id.* Petere conjugium Principis devotionibus, to aspire by magic arts to.

DEVÖTÖS (frequentat. from devoceo), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. *Cic.* Filium devotavit.

DEVÖTÖS, a, uni, particip. from devoceo. — Π Also, adjunct. devoted, given up, attached. *Cæs.* Cum sexcentis devotis. *Juvenal.* Devotus cliens. *Senec.* Ingrata in devotissimos sibi. — Π Also, fond of, partial to. *Sueton.* Devotus scenæ. *Phedr.* Devota vino. — Π Also, ready to meet danger. *Lucan.* Stabat devota juventus. — Π Also, pious.

devout. *Auson.* — ¶ Also, execrated, accursed, detestable. *Horat.* Me devota non exstinxit arbor. *Id.* Impia devoti sanguinis ætas. *Ovid.* Vivite devoto toro. — ¶ Also, charmed, bewitched, enchanted. *Ovid.* Corpora Thessalico devota veneno.

DEVŌVĒŌ (de & voveo), ōves, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. to vow, εὐχομαι, καθυποσχνομαι. *Cæs.* Marti æ, quæ bello cepervit, devovent. — ¶ Also, to devote as a victim or offering. *Liv.* Quos sacerdotes ad mortem devovissent. *Cic.* Se diis immortalibus pro republica devoverunt. *Horat.* Devota morti pectora. — Hence also, to devote to destruction, curse, accurse. *Ovid.* Hoc ego devoveo teque tuosque modo. *Nepos.* Utsacerdotes se devoverunt. — ¶ Also, to affect or hurt by enchantments, bewitch, charm. *Tibull.* Num te herbis devovit anus? *Ovid.* Aut te trajectis Ææa venefica lanis devovit, enchants by piercing an image of wool. — ¶ Figur. to promise, doom, devote. *Virg.* Vobis animam hanc devovi. *Cic.* Me pro vestra incolumitate devovi. — ¶ Also, to give one's self up to, attach one's self to. *Cæs.* Devovere se amicitia alicuius. *Curt.* Devovere se gloriæ. — ¶ Also, to consecrate. *Petrus.* Capulum devovere. — ¶ Also, to proscribe. *Curt.* Omnium devotis capitibus, qui sanguine contigissent eos.

DEŪRŌ (de & ūro), is, ūssi, ūstum, a. 3. 2 to set on fire, burn. *Liv.* Vicos deurare. *Gell.* Tres libros deussit. — ¶ Also, to nip, pinch, blast. *Liv.* Hiems arbores deusserat. — ¶ Also, to blast with poison, scorch. *Senec.* Serpens deurit, obteritque, quacumque incessit.

DEŪS (Θεός), i, m. a god, deity, or divinity; God, the Deity. *Cic.* Dei nutu omnia provisa sunt. — Also, used of a goddess. *Virg.* Deo ducente, h. e. *Venus.* — ¶ Also applied to men as indicative of extraordinary excellence. *Cic.* Te in dicendo semper putavi deum. *Id.* Deus ille noster, *Plato.* — Also, a benefactor. *Cic.* Lentulus parens, deus, salus nostræ vitæ, the tutelary deity. — Also, as happy as a god. *Terent.* Deus sum, si hoc ita est. — ¶ Diis iratis natus, unlucky. *Horat.*

— ¶ Used in various forms of exclamation; O dii and Dii immortales! Dii boni! Dii deique! Dii magni! O heavens! good heavens! ye powers above! ye gods! *Cic.* Reliqua, o dii, qui comitatus. — Per deos; ita me dii ament, by the gods! in the name of heaven! so help me, ye powers! *Cic.* and *Terent.* — Dii averruncant, prohibeant, quod dii omen avertant, may the gods forbid. *Terent.* and *Cic.* — Dii faxint; Dii faciant; utinam dii faxint, ut, or ne, dii bene vertant, heaven grant. *Cic.* and *Terent.* — In a similar sense, dii melius diunt, dii melius, dii meliora ferant, dii meliora. *Cic.* — In imprecations, Dii perdant, eradicent, male faciant. *Cic.* and *Terent.* — *Plaut.* Dii te ament, heaven preserve you. — *Id.* Si diis placet, if it please heaven; if such be the will of heaven. — Also, ironically, Si diis placet, could you believe it? *Cic.*

DEUTERIAE (δευτερίαι), ārum, m. pl. a weak sort of wine made of the husks of grapes. *Plin.*

DEUTERONŌMIUM (Δευτερονόμιον), ii, 3 n. Deuteronomy, the fifth book of Moses, in which the law is repeated. *Lactant.*

DEŪTOR (de & utor), ēris, ūsus sum, dep. 2. 3. to abuse. *Nepos.* Ut deuteretur victo.

DEVULSUS. See *Devella.*

DEXTANS (de & sextans), antis, m. ten ounces. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, ten twelfths of any thing. *Colum.* Dextans jugeri. *Plin.* horæ. *Suet.* Pro semisse dextans, ten twelfths of an as, instead of a half.

DEXTĒLLA (dimin. from dextera), æ, f. 1 a little right hand. *Cic.*

DEXTĒR (δεξιτερός), tēra and tra, terum and trum, adj. comp. dexterior, superl. dextimius, right, on the right hand. *Cic.* Dextra manu, in his right hand. *Nepos.* Dextro oculo, his right eye. *Cæs.* Ab dextera parte. *Id.* Ab dextro latere hostium. *Varr.* In dexteriore parte. *Gallus* ad *Cic.* Dexterius cornu aciei. *Sallust.* Sulla apud dextimos. — ¶ Fig-

ur. favorable, propitious, prosperous. *Virg.* Tua dexter adi pede sacra secundo. *Valer. Flacc.* Dextrum omen. — Also, fit, convenient, apt, suitable, proper, right. *Virg.* qui rerum dextera modus. *Horat.* Dextro tempore. — Also, dexterous, skilful. *Liv.* Rem per se popularem dextera egit, with such dexterity.

DEXTĒRA, and DEXTĒRA (dexter), æ, f. the right hand. *Cic.* Prehendere dextram. *Tacit.* Miscere dextras, to join hands one with another. *Valer. Flacc.* Conserere dextram, to come to close quarters, fight hand to hand. *So, Ovid.* Dextra collata movere prælia. *Virg.* Dextra jungere dextrum. *Id.* Dextras jungere, to shake hands. *Id.* Dextram dat juveni, as a pledge of faith. — Hence, *Tacit.* Renovare dextras, to renew his pledges or promises. *Id.* Miserat dexteras hospitii insigne. *Id.* Dextras, concordia insignia, ad prætorianos forens. — Dextram tendere, porrigere, to give aid. *Cic.* — Also, power, force, might, prowess, valor. *Horat.* Ut sua Urbs hæc periret dextera. *Virg.* Si Pergama dextra defendi possent, if any arm could have protected Troy. — ¶ Also, military forces, troops. *Sil.* Pugnae avidas accendere dextras. *Id.* Mercandi dextras largus, in raising forces. — ¶ Also, the right-hand side. *Cæs.*

Retorquere agmen ad dextram, to the right. *Cic.* Ad lavam et ad dextram. *Id.* A dextra corvus, a sinistra corvix. *Ovid.* Esse a dextra. *Sallust.* Circumventus ab equitibus dextra, sinistra. *Liv.* Dextra lævæque duo maria claudunt. *Cæs.* Miles dextra ac sinistra muro tectus.

DEXTĒRĒ, and DEXTĒRĒ (dexter), adv. 2 dexterously, with dexterity or address. *Liv.* Dextre. *Horat.* Dexterius.

DEXTĒRITAS (Id.), ātis, f. dexterity, address, aptness, readiness, activity. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, prosperity, felicity. *Arnob.*

DEXTIMUS. See *Dexter*

DEXTĒRALĒ (dexter), is, n. a bracelet. *Cyp.* DEXTĒRŌCHĒRIUM (dexter & χεῖρ), i, n. 3 a bracelet. *Capitolin.*

DEXTĒRŌRSUM (contracted for dextro-2 vorsum), and DEXTĒRŌRSŪS, adv. on or towards the right hand. *Liv.* and *Hor.*

DEXTĒRŌVŌRSUM, and DEXTĒRŌVĒR-3 SUM (dexter & versum), the same as *Dextrosina.* *Plaut.*

DĒ, and DIS (διά), inseparable prepositions, indicating separation or division, and sometimes negation.

DĒA (Δία), æ, f. now *Standia*, an island near *Crete.* *Ovid.*

DIABĀTHRĀRĪŪS (diabathrum), i, m. 3 a maker or vender of slippers. *Plaut.*

DIABĀTHRUM (διάβαθρον), i, n. a slipper, pantofle. *Vnrr.*

DIABĒTES (διαβήτης), æ, m. a siphon or water-pipe. *Colum.*

DIABŌLŌS (Διάβολος), i, m. the devil. 3 *Tertull.*

DIACHŪTŌN (διαχυτόν), i, n. a kind of must or sweet wine. *Plin.*

DIACŌDĪŌN (διά κοδίων), i, n. n sirup 1 made of the heads of poppies. *Plin.*

DIACŌNŪS (διάκονος), i, m. u minister, 3 deacon. *Tertull.*

DIACŌPŪS (διάκωπος), i, m. a breach or 3 opening in a dam or dyke; a sluice, flood-gate. *Pandect.*

DIADĒMA (διάδημα), ātis, n. a white bandage or fillet with which kings used to bind their heads; a diadem. *Cic.*

DIADĒMATŪS (diadema), a, um, adj. 2 wearing a diadem. *Plin.*

DIADŌCHŌS (διάδοχος), i, m. a precious stone resembling the beryl. *Plin.*

DIADŌMENŪS (διαδοῦμενος), a, um, adj. 2 the same as *Diadenatus.* *Plin.*

DIĀRESIS (διαίρεσις), is, f. the dividing 3 of one syllable into two, diæresis.

DIĀTA (δίαιτα), æ, f. diet, food. *Figur.*

Cic. Ego diata curari incipio; chirurgiæ tædet. — ¶ Also, an apartment in a house, chaumber, parlor, room to sup in. *Plin.* *Ep.* Cœnatio cingitur diatis duabus a tergo. *Pandect.* Diata hypocaustæ, hot-houses. — ¶ Also, a suit of apartments, rooms. *Plin.* *Ep.* Hac ad-untur diata duæ, quarum in altera cubicula quatuor, altera tria. — ¶ Also, a summer-house. *Sueton.* In diatani recesserat.

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DIĀTĀRĪŪS (diata), ii, m. a valet-de 3 chambre; n steward of a ship. *Pandect.*

DIĀTĒTICŪS (διατητικός), a, um, adj. dietetic, dietetical. *Carl. Aarelian.* Diæteticæ libri. — ¶ Hence, absol. Diætetica, and Diæteticæ, that part of physica which cures by medicine and diet. *Scribon. Larg.*

DIAGLAUCIŌN (διά and γλαυκίων), ii, n. n salve made of the herb glauciam. *Plin.*

DIAGŌNĀLIS, æ, and DIAGŌNICŪS (διά and γωνία), a, um, adj. diagonal. *Vitrur.*

DIAGŌNŪS (διαγώνιος), on, adj. diagonal. *Vitrur.*

DIAGRAMMA (διάγραμμα), ātis, n. a description, diagram, mathematical figure. *Vitrur.*

DIAGRAPHICĒ (διαγραφική), es, f. the art of painting. *Plin.*

DIĀLECTICĀ, æ, and DIĀLECTICĒ, (διαλεκτική), es, f. dialectics, logic; the art of logic, art of disputing or reasoning. *Cic.*

DIĀLECTICĒ (dialectic), adverb, logically. *Cic.*

DIĀLECTICŪS (διαλεκτικός), a, um, adj. belonging to dialectics, dialectical, logical. *Cic.* Dialectica sapientia. — ¶ And absol. Dialectica, ðrum, dialectics, logic, logical questions. *Cic.* Homo renotus a dialecticis.

DIĀLECTICŪS (Id.), i, m. one skilled in dialectics; n logician. *Cic.* Valens dialecticus.

DIĀLECTŌS, and DIĀLECTŪS (διάλεκ-2 τος), i, f. a dialect or manner of speech peculiar to any particular country. *Sueton.*

DIĀLEUCŌS (διάλευκος), adj. intermixed with white. *Plin.*

DIĀLIS (Διάς), e, adj. of Jove. *Liv.*

DIĀLIS Flamen. *Sueton.* Sacerdos Dialis. And, *Tacit.* absol. Dialis. *Sueton.* Dialis flaminium. *Liv.* Apex Dialis, the cop of the Dialis. — ¶ Also, ethereal, aerial. *Apul.* Diales vias.

DIĀLŌGŪS (διάλογος), i, m. a discourse between two or more persons; a dialogue. *Cic.*

DIĀMETRŌS (διάμετρος), i, f. a diameter, 3 or right line dividing any figure into two equal parts. *Colum.*

DIĀNA (Diva Janæ), æ, f. Diana, goddess of the chase and of the moon, and daughter of Jupiter and Latona; the Artemis of the Greeks. *Virg.* Exerct Diana choros, quam mille secute.

— ¶ Figur. the chase. *Martial.*

¶ Also, the moon. *Ovid.* Ilence, Dianus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Diana. *Ovid.* Turba Diania, h. e. the dogs. And, absol. *Liv.* Dianium (sc. templum), a temple of Diana. *Cic.* (sc. promontorium), a cape of Spain, now cape St. Martin.

DIĀPĀSMA (διάπασμα), ātis, n. a vegetable powder; pomander. *Plin.*

DIĀPĀSŌN (διά πασών), a diopason, 2 chord including all tones; an octave. *Vitrur.* — ¶ Disdiapason, two octaves.

Vitrur. — ¶ Diapente, a concord of five notes, διά πέντε. *Vitrur.* — ¶ Diatesaron, a concord of four notes, διά τεσσάρων. *Vitrur.*

DIĀPENTE. See *Dinpasen.* 3

DIĀPHŌRESIS (διαφόρησις), is, f. a dia-3 phoresis, perspiration. *Theod. Prisc.*

DIĀPHŌRETICŪS (διαφωρητικός), a, um, 3 adj. diaphoretic, promoting perspiration, sudorific. *Carl. Aarelian.*

DIĀPHRAGMĀ (διάφραγμα), ātis, n. the 3 diaphragm, midriff. *Carl. Aarelian.*

DIĀRIUM (dies), ii, n. provision for one day; a day's allowance of food, day's wages. *Horat.* Cum servis urbana diaria rodere mavis. *Petrus.* Ausereis solebant ab anni diaria exigere. — ¶ Also, n diary, journal. *Scupr. Asell.*

DIAS. See *Dias.*

DIĀSTĒMA (διάστημα), ātis, n. a space, 3 distance, interval. *Sidon.*

DIĀSTŌLĒ (διάστολή), es, f. a grammatical figure, by which a short syllable is made long; diastole.

DIĀSTŪLŌS (διάστυλος), adj. having 2 columns vide apart; diastyle. *Vitrur.*

DIĀTŌNICŪS (διатόνος), a, um, adj. diatonic. *Martian.* *Capell.*

DIĀTŌNŪS (διάτωνος), a, um, adj. extend-2 ed, stretched out. *Vitrur.* Latere dia-

toni, corner-stones, band-stones, parpen-stones, or such as reach over the whole breadth. — ¶ Also, in music, the same as *Diotonicus*.

DIATRĒTĒS (*διατρετής*), a, um, adj. 3 turned or polished on a lathe; turned, chased, embossed. *Pandect.* — ¶ And, absol. *Diatreta*, sc. vasa, cups embossed and curiously worked. *Martial.* O quantum *diatreta* valent.

DIATRIBĀ (*διατριβή*), æ, f. a school; a 3 dispute, discourse, dissertation. *Gell.*

DIATRITĒS (*διατριτής*), a, um, adj. 3 of the space of three days. *Cal. Aurel.*

DIATRITŌS (*διότριτος*), i, f. return of a 3 fever on the third day. *Cal. Aurel.*

DIĀULŌS (*διὰυλος*), i, m. a distance of 2 two stadia or furlongs in the Olympic or Circensian games. *Vitrav.*

DIĀZŌMĀ (*διάζωμα*), ātis, n. a girdle or 2 belt. *Vitrav.* — ¶ Also, a broad space running round the seats of a theatre. *Vitr.*

DIBĀPIŌS (*διβάπιος*), a, um, adj. twice dyed, dyed in grain. *Plin.* — ¶ Absol. *Dibaphus*, a purple robe worn by priests. *Cic.* Curtius noster *dibaphum* cogitat, aspires to the purple, h. e. to the augurship. *Id.* Vatinii strumam sacerdotii *dibapho* vestiant.

DICĀ (*δίκη*), æ, f. an action at law, lawsuit, indictment, process. Used only in nom. sing.; acc. sing.; and acc. plur. *Cic.* Scribere *dicam* alicui, to bring or enter an action against any one. *So.* *Terent.* *Dicam* tibi *impugnam*. — ¶ *Sor-tiri dicam*, and *dicas*, to select the jury by lot, hold a court of justice. *Cic.*

DICĀCIPĀS (*δικαίς*), ātis, f. smart repartee, raillery, wit, banter. *Cic.*

DICĀCŪLE (*δικακουλ*), adverb, acutely, 3 wittily, sharply, keeoly, satirically. *Apul.*

DICĀCŪLŌS (dimin. from *dicax*), u, un, 3 adj. a little witty, sharp, facetious. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, loquacious. *Plaut.*

DICĀRCHĪĀ (*δικαρχία*), æ, f. and **DICĀRCHIS**, idis, the more ancient name of *Puteoli*, now *Pozzuolo*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Dicarcheus*, a, um, adj. of *Puteoli*. *Stat.*

DICĀTĪŌ (*δικο*, āre), ōnis, f. a dedicating, 2 dedicating; the taking of the freedom of a city. *Cic.*

DICĀX (*δικο*, ēre), ācis, adj. witty, sharp, quick, acute, keeo, satirical. *Cic.* *Gratio dicacior*. *Id.* In conviviis *faceti* et *dicaces*. *Petrus.* Homo *dicacissimus*. *Horat.* *Satiri dicaces*.

DICĀLCŌN (*δικαλκόν*), i, n. a brass coin of the value of a quarter of an obolus. *Vitrav.*

DICĪŌRĒS (*δικήρεος*), i, m. a metrical foot consisting of two trochees. *Cic.*

DICĪŌLĀ (*δικο*), ōrum, n. pl. trifles, idle 3 stories. *Tertull.*

DICIS (*δίκης*), genit. *Cic.* *Dicis causa*, and *gratia*, for form's sake, for appearance' sake.

DICŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to give, offer, give up, set apart, dedicate, devote, consecrate, vow, *ἀνατίθημι*. *Terent.* *Hanc operam tibi dico*. *Cæs.* *Dicare* se alicui in servitutem, to surrender or submit himself. *Cic.* se alicui civitati, and in aliam civitatem, to become a free denizen of another state. *Id.* Tibi totum *dicamus diem*, h. e. assignamus, tribuimus. *Senec.* *Dicare* se iugis montium, to retire to. *Plin.* *Pisanae laudibus volumen dicavit Hippocrates*, assigned or devoted, an entire book. *Id.* *Dicavit librum Mæcenati*, dedicated. — ¶ Also, to make known, proclaim. *Catull.* *Nostros ut luctus, carbasus obscurata dicit ferrugine libera*. *Liv.* *Legem dicatam*, published by being suspended in a public place.

DICŌ (*δίκω*), is, ixi, ictum, a. 3. to speak, say, tell, *λέγω*. *Cic.* *Dicam*, quod sentio. *Id.* *Dicam*, ut res est. *Id.* *Dic clarius*. *Id.* Mortem *dico* et deos, that is to say, namely, to wit. *Terent.* Ita dictu opus est, there is need of saying so. *Id.* Quod dici solet, as the saying is. *Petrus.* Ut ita *dicam*, if I may so say. *Nepos.* *Incredibile dictu*. *Plin.* *Mirum dictu*. *Nepos.* *mendacium*. *Cic.* *mendacium alicui*. *Terent.* *verbum turpe*. *Id.* pro certo aliquid, for certain. *Plaut.* *Dicare inclementer homini libero*, to speak harshly. *Plaut.* *Volui dicere*, I should have said. *Terent.* *Ego illam*

ejciam: *dixi*, mind, I have said it. — ¶ *Dicare sententiam*, or (absol.) *dicere*, to declare one's opinion; to vote. *Cic.* *Dicare sententiam*. *Plin.* *Ep.* *Dicit consul designatus*. — ¶ Also, to pronounce, articulate. *Cic.* *Primum litteram dicere*. — ¶ Also, to create, elect. *Cic.* *Dicare dictatorem*. *Liv.* *Tribunos militum dicere*. — ¶ Also, to affirm. *Cic.* *Quem esse negas, eundem esse dicis*. — ¶ Also, to give notice. *Nep.* *Misit, qui diceret, ne discederet*. — ¶ Also, to set forth, recount, relate, write of, praise, sing, chant, celebrate. *Virg.* *Galli dicamus amores*. *Horat.* *Ad arma dicenda*. *Virg.* *Tua dicere facta*. *Sueton.* *Ut citharædus aliquid de Domitio diceret*, h. e. caneret. — ¶ Also, to recite, rehearse, read. *Cic.* *Dicare orationem de scripto*. — ¶ Also, to promise, assign. *Nepos.* *Data est Eumeni Cappadocia, sive potius dicta*. — ¶ Also, to fix, set. *Horat.* *Pretium dicere muneri*. *Liv.* *Cui Ascanium dixere nomen*, gave. — ¶ Also, to command. *Ovid.* *Dixerit, ut venias pacta tibi nocte*. *Cic.* *Dolabella dixisse, ut ad me scriberet*. — ¶ Also, to appoint, agree to, determine, fix upon. *Cic.* *tempus dictum*. *Liv.* *multam*. *Cic.* *diem*. (See *Dies*.) *Terent.* *Dicare diem nuptiis*. *Id.* *Dictum inter nos fuit, ne, &c.* — ¶ Also, to foretell, predict, prophesy. *Tibull.* *Tibi nescio quas dixit penas*. *Ovid.* *Ille dies fatum iniserat mihi dixit*. — ¶ Also, to make mention of, speak of, mention. *Vellei.* *Vir neque sileidus, neque dicendus sine cura*. — ¶ Also, to call. *Javenal.* *Patrem patriæ Cicero-nem dixit*. *Virg.* *Te crudelum nomine dicit*. — ¶ In the pass. *Dicor*, to be accounted, esteemed, considered. *Cic.* *Aristus olivæ dicitur inventor*. *Terent.* *Dum nimium dici nos bonos studemus*. — ¶ Also, *imp.*; *Nepos.* *Dicitor matrem vixisse*. — Ut *dicitur*, as report goes; as it is said. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, to speak in public, harangue, deliver a speech. *Cic.* *Diserte copioseque dicere*. *Id.* *Causas in foro dicere, to plead*. — And absol. *Id.* *Omnes cupisse dicere*. *Id.* *Dicare a scripto*. *Id.* *ad populum, to harangue the people*. *Id.* *apud populum*. *Id.* *Senatui*, h. e. in *Senatu*. — *Ars dicendi*, rhetoric. *Cic.* — ¶ See *Addico*.

DICRŌTUM (*δίκροτος*), i, n. and **DYCRŌ**. 1 **TA**, æ, f. a sort of light galley, with two banks of oars; a foist, tartane. *Cic.* *Bona habet dicrota*. *Hirt.* *Dicrotas octo*. **DICTĒS** (*Dicte*), a, um, adj. of or be- 3 longing to *Dicte*, a mountain in *Crete*; *Cretean*. *Virg.* *Dictæo sub antro*. *Id.* *Dictææ Nymphæ*. *Id.* *Dictæus rex*, h. e. *Jupiter*. *Ovid.* *Dictæus rex*, h. e. *Minos*. **DICTĀMNŌS** (*δικταμνος*), i, f. and **DICTĀMNUM**, i, n. the herb dittany. *Cic.* **DICTĀTĀ** (*dicto*), ōrum, n. pl. precepts, instructions, lessons. *Cic.* *Orationem, quasi dictata, perdiscant*. *Sueton.* *Dare dictata gladiatoribus*.

DICTĀTĪŌ (*Id.*), ōnis, f. a dictating, 3 dictation. *Symmach.*

DICTĀTŌR (*Id.*), ōris, m. a commander, chief magistrate. *Cic.* *Dictator Lanuvinus*. — ¶ Also, in *Rome*, an extraordinary magistrate appointed on extraordinary occasions, and vested with absolute authority; a dictator. He was named by a consul, and was preceded by twenty-four lictors. *Liv.* *Dictatorem creare*. *Cic.* and *Liv.* *dicere*. *Liv.* *legere*. *Id.* *facere*.

DICTĀTŌRĪŌS (*dictator*), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a dictator, dictatorial. *Liv.* *Dictatorius majestas*. *Cic.* *Dictatorius gladius*. *Liv.* *Dictatorius juvenis*, h. e. son of the dictator.

DICTĀTRĪX (*Id.*), icis, f. she that dic- 3 tates or commands. *Plaut.*

DICTĀTŪRĀ (*Id.*), æ, f. the office of dictator; the dictatorship. *Cic.* *Dictaturam gerere*. *Liv.* *Abire dictatura*.

DICTĒRIUM (*δίκηριον*), ii, n. a sharp 3 saying, jest, scoff, criticism. *Martial.* *Dicteria dicis in omnes*.

DICTYŌ (*δικο*), ōnis, f. a speaking or uttering. *Cic.* *Dictio sententiæ*. *Tercol.* *Dictio testimonii*. — ¶ Also, a word, saying, expression. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, a phrase, peculiarity of speech.

Gell. — ¶ Also, a style of speaking. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a speech, discourse. *Cic.* *Exercere se in subitis dictionibus*. — ¶ Also, a pleading. *Cic.* *Causa dictio*. — ¶ Also, the response of an oracle. *Liv.* *Data dictio erat, caveret Acherusiam aquam*.

DICTYŌSŪS (*dictum*), a, um, adj. wordy, 3 having much to say, factious. *Varr.*

DICTYŌ (frequentat. from *dico*), as, āvi, ātum, to speak or tell often, give out, say commonly. *Cic.* *Dictitare in sermonibus*. *Plaut.* *Male dictatur tibi, you are ill spoken of*. — ¶ Also, to pretend. *Cæs.* *Dictitabant enim, se domo expulsos*. *Nepos.* *Hanc esse belli causam dictitassent*. — ¶ Also, to argue, plead. *Cic.* *Causas dictitare*.

DICTŌ (frequentat. from *dico*), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to say often. *Gell.* — ¶ Also, to dictate. *Cic.* *Dictavi propter lippitudinem*. *Sueton.* *Versus dictante aliquo*. *Horat.* *Dictare versus*. — ¶ Also, to dictate as a teacher to his scholars; to teach. *Horat.* *Mementi que plagosum mihi parvo Orbilius dictare*. — ¶ Also, to command, order. *Quintil.* *Ut sportulum dictare videantur*. — ¶ *Dictare testamentum, codicillos, to make*. *Sueton.* — ¶ Also, to make, compose. *Sueton.* *Hunc dictasse accusatori suo actionem*. — ¶ Also, to institute. *Pandect.* — ¶ Figur. to advise, suggest. *Quintil.* *Ita videtur ratio dictare*.

DICTŌR (*dicto*), ōris, m. a speaker. *Au- 3 gustin.*

DICTUM (*Id.*), i, n. o word, saying, expression. *Cic.* *Nullum ineniam minimum dictum pro Cæsare interessit*. *Terent.* *Dictum sapienti sat est, a word to the wise*. *Virg.* *Expedire dictis, h. e. to relate, explain*. *Liv.* *Hæc ubi dicta dedit, h. e. having said these things*. *Ovid.* *Mutua dicta reddere, h. e. to converse*. *Val. Flacc.* *Reddere alicui dicta, to relate*. *Ovid.* *Dicta facere, to act up to, put in execution; to be as good as his word*. *Horat.* *Dicto citius, sooner than the words can be uttered*. *Apul.* *Cum dicto facesso, immediately*. — ¶ Also, a promise. *Macrob.* *Dictorum tempus adesse commemorat*. — ¶ Also, a command, precept, injunction. *Virg.* *Parere dicto*. *Ovid.* *Peragere dicta*. *Cic.* *Dicto audiens alicui*. — ¶ Also, a proverb, saying. *Cic.* *Catonis est dictum*. — ¶ Also, the response of an oracle; a prediction, prophecy. *Virg.* *Ex adytis hæc tristia dicta reportat*. — ¶ Also, a sharp saying, witicism, jest, repartee, smart reply, acute remark. *Cic.* *Bona dicta, quæ salsa sunt*. *Id.* *In te et in tuos dicta dicere*. *Quintil.* *Potius amicum, quam dictum perdere, his friend rather than his joke*. — ¶ Also, a reproach, ill word, bitter saying. *Plaut.* — ¶ *Properit*. *Ennius cingat sua dicta, h. e. liberos*. — ¶ *Enn.* *ap.* *Cic.* *Dicti studiosus, of eloquence*.

DICTŌRĪŌ (*dicto*), is, n. 4. to long to 3 speak. *Macrob.*

DICTŌS, a, um. (See *Dico*.) *Terent.* *Dictum factum huc abiit, no sooner said than done*. *So.* *Id.* *Dictum ac factum reddidi*.

DICTYNNĀ, æ, f. *Δίκτυννα*, *Diana*. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Dictynneus*, or *Dictyn-næus*, a, um, adj. pertaining to *Dictynna*. *Liv.* *Dictynneum, sc. templum, a temple of Diana*.

DIDASCALICŌS (*διδασκαλικός*), a, um, 3 adj. doctrinal, didactic. *Anson.*

DIDŪS, i, m. the name of a Roman gens. — Hence, *Didius*, a, um, adj. *Macrob.* *Didia lex*.

DIDŌ, us and *ōnis*, f. called also *Elisa* or *Elissa*, daughter of *Belus*, king of *Tyre*, and wife of *Sichæus*, after whose death she fled from the cruelty of her brother *Pygma-lion* to *Africa*, where she built *Carthage*, and received *Æneas* with great hospitality.

DIDŌ (*dis & do*), is, Idi, itum, a. 3. to give out, spread abroad, disseminate, distribute. *Horat.* *Munia dedit*. *Virg.* *Diditur rumor*. *Lucret.* *Diditur in venas cibis*.

DIDŌRŌS (*διδωρός*), on, adject. of two hands-breadth. *Vitrav.*

DIDŪCŌ (*dis & duco*), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to lead or draw aside, separate, sever, part, divide, set open, stretch wide, di-

ἀστέλλω, διαίρειο. *Cic.* Pugnum diducere. *Quintil.* Stare diductum, to stand with the legs apart. *Ovid.* Fluctus diduxit humum. *Juvenal.* Diducit scopulos, et montem rumpit aceto, cleaves or breaks asunder, splits. *Horat.* Risu diducere rictum auditoris, to cause to laugh with one's mouth open, or to laugh outright. *Ovid.* Nodos manu diducere, to undo, unloose, untie. *Juvenal.* Vestem diducere summam, to open the breast. *Cæs.* Diducendi erant milites, it was necessary to form many detachments. *Cato.* Aquam diducere in vias. *Cic.* Rivis, non fontibus diducta oratio. *Tacit.* Ut hostem diducerent, to distract the attention of the enemy's force. *Propert.* Diducere complexus, to separate, tear away. *Cels.* Diducere cibum, to concoct, digest. — *Figur.* *Horat.* Assem discunt in partes centum diducere, to part, divide. *Petrus.* Diducere turbam in partes, to divide into various factions. *Tacit.* Senatum in studia diduxerat. *Quintil.* Causam in questiones et locos diducere. *Id.* argumenta in digitos, to mark or arrange arguments on his fingers. *Cic.* communes locos in contrarias partes, to draw. *Quintil.* vocabulum ab appellatione, to distinguish. *Sueton.* matrimonium, to untie, unloose, dissolve. *Colum.* litum, h. e. dirimere.

DIDŪCTŪS (diduco), ōnis, f. a separating, 2 dividing. *Senec.*

DIDŪMÆS (διδυμαῖος), a, um, adj. pertaining to Apollo. *Sueton.* Didymæum peragere, sc. templum.

DIFŪLĀ (diminut. from dies), æ, f. a 1 short day, short time, little while. *Cic.*

DIFŪCTŪS (as if from an obsol. verb *dis* erigo), a, um, adj. h. e. crectus et expansus (in cruce). *Plaut.* Abi directus, go and be hanged; go feed the crows; go hang, So, *Id.* Albin' hinc directe. *Id.* Ducit lembum directum navis prædatoria, h. e. to destruction.

DIES (unc.), diēi, m. and f.; in plur. only m. a day. *Cic.* Noctes atque dies, night and day. *Nepos.* Diem noctemque, a day and a night. *Cic.* Diem ex die expectabam, day after day. *Liv.* Diem de die differre, to put off day after day. *Cic.* In diem ex die dilata, from one day to another. *Horat.* In diem et horam, every day. *Plin.* In dies ac prope horas, h. e. in singulos dies. *Cic.* In diem vivere, for the present, reckless of the future. *Id.* Pœnas in diem reservant, for another time. So, *Terent.* Malum in diem abiit, is deferred to another day. *Nepos.* Fundum emere in diem, to be paid for at some stated time. *Ovid.* Currus rogat in diem, for a day. *Pauisect.* Ad diem promissa pecunia, on such a day, within a few days. *Trebell.* Poll. Lavit ad diem septimo, seven times a day. *Plaut.* In dies singulas escas edunt, make but one meal a day. *Cic.* Vitium in dies crescit, more and more every day. *Plin.* In diem turba renascitur, every day. *Id.* Natura flores in diem gignit, but for a day, for a short time. *Cic.* Hesterno die, yesterday. *Plin.* Quinques in die, five times a day. *Id.* Sæpius die, often, every day. *Quintil.* Paucissimos dies versus facere, very few in a day. *Cæs.* Multo denique die, the day being now considerably advanced. *Liv.* Ad multum diei cœduntur. *Plin.* Medio die, at mid-day. — *¶* Also, the light, day-light. *Plin.* Ep. Dubius et quasi languidus dies. *Id.* Die admissio, having opened the window. — *¶* Also, the events, acts of the day. *Cic.* Daturus ejus diei pœnas. *Senec.* Totum diem meum scrutor. — *¶* Poetically, for the heavens. *Stat.* Sub omni terra atque die. — *¶* Also, life. *Stat.* Diem projice. *Solin.* Venire in diem, to come into the world, be born. — *¶* Also, the weather. *Plin.* Dies mitis. *Val.* Plene. Aprica dies. — *¶* Also, time, length of time. *Cic.* Diem perexiguam. *Liv.* Dies tempusque lenit iras. *Cic.* Antiquior dies, an earlier date. — *¶* Also, the time of payment. *Cic.* Dies pecunie. *Id.* Plus annua die postulare. *Id.* Alios non solvere, aliorum diem nondum esse. — *¶* Also, the proper time, due season. *Cato.* Die lanam et agnos vendat — *¶* Diem, or diem supremum,

or diem suum obire, to die. *Nepos.* — *¶* Diem dicere, to appoint, fix the day. *Cic.* Dicere diem operi. *Id.* Silano diem dixit, assigned a day of trial. — So, *Id.* Dabis aliquem diem, you will assign. — *¶* Die cæca emere. See *Cæcus*. — *¶* Dies civilis. See *Civilis*. Dies atri, legitimi, fasti. See the adjectives. — *¶* Also, a goddess. *Cic.* — *¶* *Cic.* uses dies as fem. only when speaking of a fixed or appointed day, or of length of time, or in marking the date of a letter; but the poets and later prose writers also in the sense of day.

DIESIS (δῖσις), is, f. a quarter-measure, a 2 fourth in music. *Vitriv.*

DIESPITER (Διὸς πατὴρ), tris, m. Jupiter. 3 *Horat.*

DIFŪMŌ (dis & fama), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to spread an ill report of, defame, asperse, slander, διαφημιζω. *Tacit.* illustres viros procacibus scriptis. — *¶* Also, to spread abroad, make public, divulge. *Apul.* Diffamat, incendio repentino domum suam possideri.

DIFŪERENS (differo), entis, n. a difference. *Quintil.*

DIFŪERENTER (differens), adverb, diff-3 ferently. *Solia.*

DIFŪERENTIĀ (differo), æ, f. a difference, diversity. *Cic.*

DIFŪERITAS (ld.), ātis, f. a difference. 3 *Lucret.*

DIFŪERŌ (dis & fero), ers, distūli, dilātum, irr. a. to carry hither and thither, spread, carry up and down, scatter, disperse, tear in pieces, διασπέρω. *Cæs.* Ignem distulit ventus. *Liv.* Eos pavor terrorque distulerant. *Vellci.* Classem distulit. *Virg.* Metum in diversa quadrigæ distulerant. *Id.* Aquilo differt nubi-3 la. *Horat.* In sepulta membra differ-3 rent lupi. *Plin.* Virgule differantur, h. e. may be transplanted, So, *Virg.* In versum distulit ulmos. *Plant.* Te faciam ut formicæ frustillatim differant. *Terent.* Differor doloribus, h. e. I am distracted with pain. *Plaut.* Clamore differor, I am quite weary with shouting. *Id.* Differor cupidine, I burn with desire. *Id.* letitia, I am quite overjoyed. *Propert.* invidia, I am ready to burst with envy. — *Terent.* Orationem sperat invenisse se, qui differat te, h. e. disturb, embarrass. *Plaut.* Te differam dictis meis, h. e. carpiam, lacerabo. — *¶* Also, to spread abroad, divulge, publish, proclaim. *Terent.* Rumores distulerunt malevoli. *Nepos.* Celeri rumore dilato. *Plaut.* Ne mihi hanc famam differant, for fear they should spread about a report. And, absol. *Tacit.* Differi per externos. *Id.* Differit per manipulos, a report spreads, a notion prevails. — *¶* Also, to defame, discredit. *Propert.* Et te circum omnes alias irata puellas differet. — *¶* Also, to defer, put off, prolong. *Cic.* Differis me in tempus aliud. *Ovid.* Sed propera, nec te venturas differ in horas. *Cic.* In posterum diem distulit. *Id.* Omnem disputationem in adventum tuum differo. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* tempus petitionis. *Cæs.* aliquid in aliud tempus. *Ovid.* Differre sitim, to tolerate, endure. *Liv.* Nec ultra ad arma ire dilaturum. *Prop.* Differat in pueros ista tropæa suos, reserve. — *¶* Also, to be different. *Cic.* Nihil inter deum et deum differt. *Id.* Non differre vestitu ab aliquo. *Id.* Est quod differat inter justitiam et verecundiam, there is a difference.

DIFŪERTŪS (dis & farcio), a, um, adj. 2 filled, stuffed, crowded. *Cæs.* Provincia differata exactoribus. *Tacit.* Corpus differtum odoribus. *Horat.* Differtum transire forum.

DIFŪIBŪLŌ (dis & fibulo), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. 1. to mislead. *Stat.*

DIFŪICILE (difficilis), adverb, difficultly, 2 with difficulty. *Cic.* Difficile fieri. *Plin.* Omnium difficillime. *Id.* Difficilius.

DIFŪICILIS (dis & facilis), e, adj. hard, difficult. *Cic.* Difficile dictu. *Nepos.* Judicari difficile. *Cic.* Difficilius ad eloquendum. *Id.* Scopuloso diffi-3 cilique in loco. *Id.* Difficillimum tem-3 pore. *Id.* Res arduæ ac difficiles, ar-3 duous and difficult. *Cæs.* Iter angustum et difficile. *Id.* Longa et difficilis op-3 pugnatio. *Liv.* Difficile ad fidem esse. *Plin.* Venter difficilis, costive. — *¶* Al-

so, hard to please, morose, surly, crabbed, churlish. *Cic.* Difficilem ac morosum esse. *Nepos.* Homo difficillima natura. *Ovid.* Rusticum et difficilem esse alicui. *Id.* Difficilem esse precibus alicujus. *Horat.* Vocanti difficilis mane, h. e. continue incorrable. *Id.* Difficili bile, h. e. aspera ira. — *¶* *Liv.* Moderatio tuenda libertatis in difficili est, is difficult.

DIFŪICILITER (difficilis), adverb, diffi-1 cultly. *Cic.*

DIFŪICŪL for difficile, obsol. *Varr.* Fac-1 ul an difficult.

DIFŪICŪLTĀS (difficilis), ātis, f. diffi-1 culty, trouble. *Cic.* Difficultas laborque discendi. *Id.* Magnitudo rerum ac difficultas. *Id.* Incurrere in magnam difficultatem. *Cic.* Difficultas domestica, poverty. *Id.* In difficultate num-3 maria, scarcity of money, So, *Id.* Diffi-1 cultas navium. *Cæs.* Difficultate rei frumentarie, and, *Cic.* Difficultas anno-3 næ, difficulty of obtaining, scarcity. *Id.* Difficultas vecturæ. *Id.* navigandi. — *¶* Also, a disease, distemper, sickness. *Cels.* Corporis difficultas. — *¶* Also, moroseness, churlishness. *Cic.* Multorum arrogantiam pertulit, difficultatem ex-3 sorbuit.

DIFŪICŪLTER (ld.), adverb, difficultly, 2 with difficulty. *Cic.* Difficulter fieri. *Sollust.* Haud difficulter capere.

DIFŪIDENTER (diffido), adverb, with dis-1 trust or diffidence, diffidently. *Cic.* Timi-3 de et diffidenter. *Justin.* Diffidentius.

DIFŪIDENTIĀ (ld.), æ, f. mistrust, dis-1 trust, diffidence. *Cic.* Diffidentia mali. *Sueton.* Diffidentia copiarum.

DIFŪFIDO (dis & fido), is, diffisus sum, n. 3. to distrust, mistrust, despair, ἀτε-3 πίζω. *Cic.* Invenire se posse quod cu-3 perent, diffisi sunt. *Id.* De Othone diffido. *Id.* Jacet, diffidit, abiecit has-3 tas. *Id.* Homines diffisi ipsi sibi. *Cic.* Ut omnes medici diffiderent, gave up his case as hopeless. *Sallust.* Sibi patri æque diffidere. — *¶* And passiv. im-3 person. *Tacit.* Flavio diffidebatur.

DIFŪFINDŌ (dis & findo), is, diffidi, diffissum, a. 3. to cleave, or part asunder, split, διασχίζω. *Cic.* Diffissum saxum. *Virg.* Tempora plumbo diffidit, cleft his head. *Lucret.* Ventus diffindens terram.

— *Figur.* *Horat.* Diffidit urbium portas vir Macedo muneribus, opened, caused to open. *Varr.* Diffindere meridiem som-3 no, to divide. — *¶* Also, Diffindere diem, to put off the matter till another day. *Liv.* Ei triste omen diffidit diem.

DIFŪFINGŌ (dis & fingo), is, inxi, ictum, 3 a. 3. to mar, mdo, διασφείρω. *Horat.* Neque diffinget, infectumque reddet. — *¶* Also, to new make, make anew, forge otherwise. *Horat.* Utinam nova incude diffingas ferrum. *Id.* Diffingit Rhæni luteum caput, describes. Some read defingas and defingit.

DIFŪFISŪS. See *Diffido*.

DIFŪFFYŌR (dis & fateor), āris, dep. 2. to deny, disavow, deny to the contrary, ἀπαρνέμαι. *Ovid.* Et pudor obscenum diffiteatur opus.

DIFŪFLETŪS (dis & fleo), a, um, adj. 3 *Apul.* Diffletis oculis suis, having cried her eyes out.

DIFŪFLŌ (dis & flo), as, ēvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to blow apart or about, blow different ways, scatter by blowing, disperse, διαπνέω. *Plant.*

DIFŪFLŪŌ (dis & fluo), is, ūxi, n. 3. to flow apart, flow in different directions, flow away or anywhither, διασπέω. *Cic.* Flu-3 vus extra ripas diffluens. *Cæs.* Rhe-3 nus in plures diffluit partes. *Lucret.* diffluere ambrosia, h. e. undique ambro-3 sia manare. *Phædr.* Sudore multo dif-3 fluentes corpora, melting with sweat — *¶* Also, to be impaired. *Senec.* Jugu-3 montium diffluunt. — *¶* *Figur.* *Cic.* Græci diffuentes otio, h. e. abundantes. *Id.* Diffluere luxuria, to give one's self up to luxury. *Id.* Diffluens ac solum, disjointed and loose.

DIFŪFRINGŌ (dis & frango), is, ēgi, ac-2 tum, a. 3. to break in pieces, shatter, δια-3 φνυμι. *Sueton.* Axe diffracto.

DIFŪFUGIŌ (dis & fugio), is, ūgi, ūgitum, n. 3. to fly different ways, flee or run away; to fly, διασφύγω. *Cic.* Metu per-3 territi repente diffugimus. *Virg.* Silvia diffugiunt armenta. *Horat.* Diffugere

nives, have disappeared. *Cæs.* Prælium diffugisse, to have shunned. Others read *defugisse*.

DIFFUGIUM (diffugio), ii, n. a flight, running away. *Tacit.*

DIFFULGURŌ (dis & fulguro), as, a. 1. to hurl the lightning, strike with lightning. *Sidon.*

DIFFULMINŌ, as, a. 1. to strike with a thunderbolt. — *Figur.* *Sil.* Diffulminat turban.

DIFFUNDITŌ (frequentat. from diffundo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to pour out frequently. *Ammian.* — Hence, figurat. *Plant.* Ea amoris vi diffunditari, squandered.

DIFFUNDŌ (dis & fundo), is, ūdi, ūsum, a. 3. to pour out or scatter in different directions, pour out, spread, scatter, disperse, diffuse, διαφέω. *Cic.* Sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur. *Id.* Aqua se diffundit. *Petron.* Platanus diffuderat umbras. *Cic.* Terra semen compressu suo diffundit, h. e. emittit. *Cæs.* Rami quam late diffunduntur.

Virg. Dederatque comas diffundere ventis, allowed her hair to flow loose. *Ovid.* Diffusi capilli, dishevelled. *Virg.* Animam diffundit in arma cruore. *Id.* Diffundere equitem latis campis. *Plin.* Via diffunditur, voidens. — *Horat.* Vina bibes iterum Tauro diffusa, racked or drawn off. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Diu vim suam longe lateque diffundunt. *Plin.* Pange. In immensum diffunditur oratio. *Virg.* Illic passim diffundit, spreads abroad, proclaims, makes public. *Id.* Claudia a quo diffunditur gens, is descended. *Horat.* Diffundere oblivionem sensibus. *Ovid.* Flendo diffundimus iram, we give vent to. *Ovid.* Parcite paucarum criminum diffundere in omnes, to throw upon. — *Also*, because in joy the blood is diffused more freely from the heart, to fill with joy, to cheer, gladden, make cheerful. *Ovid.* animum. *Id.* vultum. — Hence, pass. Diffundi, to take delight, rejoice. *Cic.*

DIFFUSE (diffusus), adverb, diffusedly, copiously, extensively. *Cic.*

DIFFUSILIS (diffundo), e, adject. diffusive. *Lucr.* Diffusilis æther.

DIFFUSIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *Senec.* Diffusio 2 animi, cheerfulness.

DIFFUSUS (Id.), a, um. See Diffundo. — *Also*, adj. wide-spread, wide. *Lucan.* Diffusum æquor. *Martial.* Diffusus campus. *Plin.* Ep. Corona diffusior, more numerous assembly. — *Also*, scattered, not connected. *Cic.* ius.

DIFFUTUS, a, um, futuendo exhaustus vel corruptus. *Catull.* 3

DIGAMA (διγάμα), æ, f. bigamy. *Tertull.*

DIGAMMA (διγάμμα), ātis, n. and **DYGAMMŌS**, i, f. the double gamma, Æolian digamma, resembling the Roman F. — Hence, *Cic.* Tuum digamma videram, interest book, because the title *Fenus* begins with F.

DIGAMUS (διγάμος), a, um, adject. one who has had or has two wives. *Tertull.*

DIGENTIA, æ, f. a stream near Horace's villa, in the Sabine territory. *Horat.*

DIGERIES (digerō), ēi, f. a disposition, 3 arrangement. *Macrob.*

DIGERŌ (dis & gero), is, ēssi, ēstum, a. 3. to carry in different directions; to put in order, arrange, distribute, dispose, divide, διαφέρω, διατάττω. *Plin.* Ep. Insulæ innatantes ventis digeruntur. *Senec.* Nebes modo congregantur, modo digeruntur, are dispersed. *Cic.* rempubl. *Id.* tabulas. *Id.* Mandata alicujus digerere. *Id.* Ius civile digerere in genera. *Virg.* aliquid in numerum. *Ovid.* tempora. *Martial.* crines ordine. *Liv.* Ut nec qui consules, nec quid quoque anno actum sit, digerere possis, ascertain regularly. *Virg.* Ita digerit omnia Calchas, h. e. explains. *Quintil.* argumenta in digitos, to arrange or dispose or count on the fingers. *Ovid.* Digerere penam in omnes, to cause all to suffer. *Id.* mala per annos longos, h. e. distribuere, dividere. *Id.* Nilus in septem cornua digestus, divided. — *Also*, to mention in order. *Plin.* Reliquos usus ejus suo loco digerimus. — *Also*, *Plin.* Digerere linum, to separate the coarse from the fine. — *Also*, *Plin.* Vitis digerit uvam, forms. — *Also*, to dis-

sipate, dissolve. *Cels.* Quædam digerunt materiam. *Id.* Sudore digerere aliquid. *Plin.* Digerere cruditates. *Lucan.* Tabes digerit artus, h. e. dissolvit, corruptit. — *Also*, to carry hither and thither. *Cels.* Gestando ægrum digerere. — *Also*, to digest, concoct. *Quintil.* Cibum digerere. — *Also*, to chemo. *Plin.* Dentes digerunt cibum. — *Also*, *Figur.* *Plin.* Silva nimbo digerere consuevit, h. e. dissolve. *Senec.* Nec luna graves digerit umbras, h. e. dissipat.

DIGESTA (digerō), ōrum, n. pl. the digests 3 of the civil law; pandects.

DIGESTIBILIS (Id.), e, adj. digestible, 3 easy of digestion. *Cæl.* *Aurel.*

DIGESTIM (Id.), adverb, in order, order-ly. *Prudent.*

DIGESTIŌ, (Id.), ōnis, f. a putting in order, disposing, arranging, distribution, division. *Vellei.* Digestio annorum, a series. *Plin.* Digestio Italiae, h. e. ordinata descriptio. — *Also*, the distribution of food through the system. *Cels.* Sive concoctio sit, sive tantum digestio. — Hence, also, digestion. *Quintil.*

DIGESTORŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. digestive. *Plin.*

DIGESTUS, a, um. See Digerō. — 3 *Also*, adj. *Marcell.* *Empir.* Homo digestissimus, having a most easy digestion.

DIGESTUS (digerō), us, m. a distributing, 3 arranging, managing. *Stat.* — *Also*, digestion. *Macrob.*

DIGITABULUM (digitus), i, n. a finger-3 stall; a sort of glove used in gathering olives. *Varr.* — Others read digital.

DIGITALIS (Id.), e, adj. of a finger, of 2 the measure of a finger. *Plin.* Digitali crassitudine. — *Also*, Digitalis, subst. n. See Digitabulum.

DIGITATŪS (Id.), a, um, having fingers 2 or toes. *Plin.*

DIGITELLUM (Id.), i, n. the herb called sea-grass or everlasting; house-leek. *Plin.*

DIGITULUS (Id.), i, m. dimin. a little finger. *Terent.*

DIGITUS (unc.), i, m. a finger; a toe. *Cic.* Digtos constrinxerat. *Id.* Extremis digitis attingere aliquid, with the tip of the finger. *Id.* Ut digitum ad fontes intenderem. *Virg.* In digitos arrectus, erect on his toes, upright. *Senec.* Ambulare summis digitis, on tip-toe. — *Also*, 1. Pollex, the thumb. 2. Index, the fore-finger. 3. Medius, the middle finger. 4. Annularis, the ring finger. 5. Minimus, the little finger. — *Also*, often used in various phrases to express a slight exertion, a trifling thing. *Cic.* Si digitis conpreperit, by snapping his fingers. *So.* *Id.* Ut digitorum percussione heres posset scriptus esse. *Id.* Ne digitum quidem ejus causa porrigendum. *Id.* Qua digitum proferat, non habet, cannot move a finger, h. e. attempt or effect any thing. — *Also*, Digtio cœlium attingere, to be very happy. *Cic.* — *Also*, Digtium tollere, to bid at an auction. *Cic.* — *Also*, *Id.* Digtio liceri, (because the bidder held up his finger). — *Also*, Pugnare ad digitum, until one of the combatants held up his finger in token of submission. *Martial.* — *Also*, Cato. Digtus transversus, a finger's breadth. *Id.* Quatuor digitos transversos, four fingers' breadth. *Also*, *Cæs.* Patens digitus, the breadth of a finger. *Cic.* A sententia digitum nusquam, sc. discedere, not to scarce a finger's breadth. — *Also*, The ancients used to reckon on the fingers. Hence, *Ovid.* Numerare per digitos. *Cic.* Tuos digitos novi, your skill in reckoning. *Plin.* Venire ad digitos, to be reckoned. — *Also*, a clasp. *Plin.* Digtii picarum. — *Also*, a twig; a small shoot. *Plin.* Ramorum digitos. — *Also*, the sixteenth part of a foot; a digit. *Frontin.* — *Also*, Digtii Idæi, h. e. priests of Cybele, otherwise called, Dactyli Idæi. *Cic.*

DIGLADIABILIS (digladio), e, adj. 3 fighting with one another, opposite. *Prudent.*

DIGLADIŌR (dis & gladius), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to fight with swords; fight, contend with arms or words. *Cic.* Digladiarentur inter se cives. *Id.* Quid Antipater digladietur cum Carneade.

DIGMA (δείγμα), ātis, n. a specimen. 3 Pandect.

DIGNĀTER (dignans), adverb, courtie-3 only, condescendingly. *Symmach.*

DIGNATIŌ (dignor), ōnis, f. dignity, estimation, reputation, credit, respectability, worth. *Cic.* Nec quidquam, nisi de dignatione, laborat. *Liv.* In principum dignationem pervenit. *Sueton.* Integerrime, nec sine magna dignatione administravit. *Plin.* Apelles dignationem primus Rhodi constituit, established his reputation. *Sueton.* Ad famam et dignationem pervenire. — *Also*, respect, esteem. *Sueton.* Aliquem magna dignatione diligere. *Justin.* In summa dignatione regis vixit.

DIGNĒ (dignus), adverb, worthily, deservedly. *Cic.* Digne laudari. *Horat.* Peccat inter nostrum cruce dignus? *Plant.* Quam digne ornata incedit, how correctly, or becomingly.

DIGNITAS (Id.), ātis, f. merit, desert. *Cic.* Suam cuique tribuens dignitatem, to every one what he deserves. *Id.* Honos dignitate impetratus, obtained by merit. *Id.* Laudare aliquem pro dignitate, as he deserves. *Id.* Judicium dignitatis me fecerat, valued me as he ought. — *Also*, dignity, greatness, authority, rank, honor, nobility, grandeur, excellence, eminence, worth. *Cic.* Dignitas est alicujus honesta auctoritas, verbecunda digna. *Id.* Tua dignitas atque amplitudo. *Id.* Sustinere dignitatem et decus civitatis. *Nepos.* Dignitas equestris. *Id.* regia. *Phædr.* Amittere dignitatem pristinam. *Sallust.* Obtinere statum dignitatis. — *Also*, virtue, honesty. *Cic.* Voluptatem concessuram dignitati. — *Also*, decorum, becomingness. *Cæs.* Neque suæ, neque populi R. dignitatis esse. *Cic.* Docere non habet dignitatem, is not accompanied with dignity. *Nepos.* Vivere pro dignitate, as befits his dignity. *Quintil.* Salva dignitate et verecundia. *Cic.* Statuere aliquid ex dignitate. — *Also*, loftiness of mind, dignity of deportment. *Cic.* Venustatem muliebrem ducere debemus, dignitatem virilem. *Id.* Alicui corporis viribus et dignitatibus antestare. *Plin.* Jan. Dignitas oris. — *Also*, splendor, magnificence. *Nepos.* Portus urben dignitate æquiparabat. *Cic.* Summam dignitatem pavementata porticus habet. *Id.* Columnæ habent non plus utilitatis, quam dignitatis, beauty. *Cic.* Dignitas verborum. *Id.* Agere cum dignitate et venustate. *Tacit.* Plus in oratione dignitatis, quam fidei erat, more dignity of sentiment than sincerity. — *Also*, the price or value of any thing. *Plin.* Dignitas gemmæ. — *Also*, office, honorable employment. *Plin.* Jun. Altissima civitatis dignitates. *Cic.* Esse cum dignitate, to be in office. — *Also*, men in office. *Plin.* Dignitates mentiri non piget.

DIGNITŌSUS (dignitas), a, um, adject. 2 dignified. *Petron.*

DIGNŌ (dignus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 3 deem worthy, deign. *Cic.* in *Arat.* Alterno cunctas ævo qui nomine dignant. *Cic.* Res laude dignentur. *Id.* Tali honore dignati sunt.

DIGNŌR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to think or esteem worthy, δέξω. *Virg.* Tali me dignor honore. *Sueton.* Dignari aliquem honore cœnæ. *Lucr.* Hominem numero divum dignari esse. — *Also*, to deign. *Horat.* Nihil respondere dignantes mactant. *Horat.* Grammaticas ambire tribus non dignor, I disdain.

DIGNŌSCŌ (dis & nosco), oscis, ōvi, 2 ōtum, a. 3. to distinguish, discern, διαγινώσκω. *Ovid.* Inter se similes, vix ut discernere possis. *Plin.* Discernere rem a re. *Horat.* Non qui civem discernere hoste. *Id.* Curvo discernere rectum.

DIGNUS (δείκω), a, um, adject. worthy, deserving. *Cic.* Omni laude dignus. *Nepos.* Dignus pœna. *Terent.* Dignus odio. *Sallust.* Non dignos homines, unworthy. *Cic.* Dignus, qui imperet. *Virg.* Dignus amari. *Ovid.* Dignus perire. *Plant.* Dignum habet decedere, dignus. *Cæl.* ad *Cicer.* Illum me dignum habere, sensi, esteemed me worthy. — With the genit. *Balbus* ad *Cicer.* Dignissimam tue virtutis. *Phædr.*

Dignus memoriae. — With the *dative*. *Plaut.* Diem dignum Veneri. — With the *accus.* *Id.* Quid dignus siem? — ¶ Also, *convenient, meet, fit, suitable, proper.* *Nepos.* Genus scripturæ non satis dignum summorum virorum personis. *Cic.* Quid amico dignum fuerit. *Id.* Quod nec decorum est, nec diis dignum. *Sallust.* Dignam pœnam reperire. *Id.* Ex mala conscientia digna timere. *Virg.* Grates persolvere dignas. *Id.* Præmia digna. — Dignum est, it is proper, it is meet. *Terent.* Dicit, ut dignum est, non potest. *Virg.* Si credere dignum est. — ¶ *Dignus homo*, is used both in a good and bad sense, for good or ill desert. *Plaut.* Si dignis maledicitur, benedictum est, those who deserve it. *Cic.* Dignis largiendum est.

DIGREDIÖR (dis & gradior), *ëris*, *es* sum, dep. 3. *to go somewhere else, go or step aside, turn aside, depart, ἀπαλ-λάττωται, ἀπεβαίνω.* *Cic.* Nunquam est a me digressus. *Cæs.* Paululum ex eo loco digreditur. *Liv.* Digredi via. *Tacit.* ad sua tutanda. *Ovid.* per aera. *Plin.* In latus digredi videtur. *Id.* Sol digreditur ad Austrum. *Sueton.* Digressam feminam a marito. *Cic.* Luna tum congregiens cum sole, tum digrediens. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Digredi de causa, *to digress, go from the purpose.* *Id.* a causa. *Id.* Eo, unde huc digressi sumus, revertamur. *Quintil.* Digredi ex aliquo, et in id redire. *Terent.* Digredi officio.

DIGRESSIÖ (digredior), *önis*, *f.* a parting, separating, going away, departing, departing. *Cic.* Congressio et digressio nostra. — ¶ Also, a digression, going off from the main subject. *Cic.*

DIGRESSÖS (Id.), *us*, *m.* a parting, going away, departing. *Cic.* Ut primum a tuo digressu Roman veni. *Id.* Digressum meum et absentiam. *Sueton.*

Matrem in digressu exosculatus, at parting. — ¶ Also, a digression. *Quintil.*

DIGRUNNIÖ (dis & grunnio), *is*, *n.* 4. 3 *to grunt, grumble.* *Phædr.* Scurra digrunnit prior.

DIJAMBÖS (δίταμβος), *i*, *m.* a diambas, 3 a foot consisting of two iambi.

DIJÖVIS (deus & Jovis), *is*, *m.* Jove, Jupiter. *Varr.*

DIJUDICIATYÖ (dijudico), *önis*, *f.* a judging, deciding, determining. *Cic.*

DIJUDICATRIX (Id.), *icis*, *f.* she that judges or decides. *Apul.*

DIJUDICÖ (dis & judico), *as*, *ävi*, *ätum*, *a.* 1. *to judge between, distinguish, discern, decide, determine, διακρίνω, διακρίνω.* *Cic.* Vera a falsis dijudicare. *Id.* Dijudicare vera et falsa. *Id.* Dijudicare inter duas sententias. *Horat.*

Dijudicata lis.

DIJÖCATYÖ (dijugo), *önis*, *f.* a separation. 3 *Arnob.*

DIJÖGÖ (dis & jugo), *as*, *a.* 1. *to separate.* 3 *Arnob.*

DIJUNCTIO. See *Disjunctio.*

DIJUNGO. See *Disjungo.*

DILABIDÖS (dilabor), *a*, *um*, *adject.* that 3 falls or wears away rapidly, that soon goes to pieces. *Plin.*

DILABÖR (dis & labor), *ëris*, *apsus* sum, dep. 3. *to slip or glide different ways, διολισθαίνω, διατρέπω.* *Cic.* Annis dilapsus. *Id.* Glacies liquefacta et dilapsa. *Plin.* Humor in poculis repletis infusus dilabitur, runs over, is spilled. — ¶ Also, *to flee, run away, disperse.* *Sallust.* Exercitus brevi dilabitur. *Liv.* Auxiliaries in agros dilapsi. — ¶ Also, *to fall to pieces.* *Liv.* Navis vetustate dilabens, going to pieces. *Senec.* Aedificium dilabens, decaying, going to ruin. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Memoria mea dilabuntur, slip out of my memory; I forget them. *Id.* Omnia, quæ dilapsa jam fluxerunt. *Sallust.* Discordia res maxime dilabuntur, go to ruin. *Cic.* Præclarissime constituta respublica dilabitur. *Id.* Male parata male dilabuntur (proverb.), come to no good end; lightly got, lightly spent. *Id.* Rem familiarem dilabi si- nere. — ¶ Also, *to descend, sink.* *Cic.* In turpitudinem dilabi. *Id.* Ad vulgus amicitias dilabitur.

DILACERATYÖ (dilacero), *önis*, *f.* a di-

3 lacerating. *Arnob.*

DILACERÖ (dis & lacero), *as*, *ävi*, *ätum*, *a.* 1. *to tear or rend in pieces, dilacerate, destroy, waste, make havoc of, διασπα-ράττω.* *Ovid.* Dilacerant dominum. *Catull.* Dilaceranda feris. *Tacit.* Tormentis dilacerare aliquem. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Discerpi et dilacerari deum. *Id.* Dilacerare rempublicam.

DILAMINÖ (dis & lamina), *as*, *ävi*, *ätum*, *3 a.* 1. *to split, cleave in two.* *Ovid.*

DILANCINATÖS (dis & lancino), *a*, *um*, *3 adj.* torn in pieces. *Prudent.*

DILANIÖ (dis & lanio), *as*, *ävi*, *ätum*, *a.* 1. *to tear or rend in pieces, mangle, dis-*

member, dilaniate, διασπᾶω. Cadaver nocturnis canibus dilaniandum reliquisti. *Tacit.* Tormentis aliquem dilaniare. *Lucr.* Anima dilaniata. — *Figur.* *Ovid.* Dilaniantur opes, are dissipated.

DILAPIDATYÖ (dilapido), *önis*, *f.* — *Fig-*

3 ur. a squandering away. *Cod. Theod.*

DILAPIDÖ (dis & lapido), *as*, *a.* 1. *to con-*

sume, destroy. *Colum.* Grandine dilapi-

daus hominum labores. — ¶ Also, *to squander.* *Terent.* Dilapidat triginta minas.

DILARGIÖR (dis & largior), *iris*, *itus* 1 sum, dep. 4. *to bestow liberally, lavish, διαδίδωμι.* *Cic.* Omnia dilargitus est.

DILATATYÖ (dilato), *önis*, *f.* an enlar-

3 ging. *Tertull.*

DILATYÖ (differo), *önis*, *f.* a putting off, delaying, deferring; a delay. *Cic.* Di-

latio coniumitur. *Liv.* Res dilationem non recipit. *Sueton.* Petere dilationem, *to pray an adjournment.*

DILATÖ (dis & latius), *as*, *ävi*, *ätum*, *a.*

1. to dilate, make broad or wide, extend, enlarge, ἀνεπρόνω, πλατύνω. *Cic.* Di-

latare manum. *Ovid.* rictus. *Liv.* cas-

tra. *Plin.* Ubi dilatat se mare. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Dilatandis litteris, drawl-

ing. *Id.* Hac, quæ dilantur a nobis, Zeno sic premebat. *Id.* Dilatat argumentum, amplifies, or enlarges. *Id.* Quantis in angustiis vestra gloria se dilatar veli.

DILATÖR (differo), *öris*, *m.* a delayer, 3 one who is dilatory and puts things off. *Horat.*

DILATÖRYÖS (dilator), *a*, *um*, *adj.* dila-

3 tory. *Pandect.*

DILAUDÖ (dis & laudo), *as*, *a.* 1. *to*

1 praise, speak in praise of, recommend. *επαίνω.* *Cic.*

DILAXÖ (dis & laxo), *as*, *a.* 1. *to sepa-*

3 rate, sever. *Lucil.*

DILICYÖ (diligo), *önis*, *f.* love. *Ter-*

3 tull.

DILECTÖR (Id.), *öris*, *m.* a lover, ad-

3 mirer. *Apul.*

DILECTÖS (Id.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* loved, be-

loved. *Virg.* Magno dilectus amore. *Macro-*

b. Luce mihi dilection. *Stat.* Augur Apollineis modo dilectissimus

aris. *Sueton.* Unus ex dilectis, one of his favorites. See *Dilectus.*

DILECTÖS, *us*, *m.* See *Dilectus.*

DILIGENS (diligo), *entis*, *adj.* fond of,

partial to, observant. *Nepos.* Veritatis diligens. *Gell.* Litterarum diligentis-

simus. — ¶ Also, *attentive, diligent, mindful, heedful, careful, studious, indus-*

trious, earnest. *Cic.* In re hereditaria diligens. *Id.* Experimentissimus ac di-

ligentissimus arator. *Id.* Vir omnis officii diligentissimus. *Id.* Diligens

scriptura. *Plin.* Diligentior notitia, more exact. *Senec.* Remediis diligenti-

bus, extraordinary. — ¶ Also, *econom-*

ical. *Cic.* Homo frugi ac diligens. *Sue-*

ton. Rei familiaris diligentissimus.

DILIGENTER (diligens), *adv.* diligently,

carefully, attentively, industriously, ear-

nestly. *Cic.* Librum diligentissime custo-

dire. *Id.* Multo diligentius meliusque

dixit. *Id.* Benigne ac diligenter audire.

Cæs. Diligentissime observare præcep-

tum. — ¶ Also, *with nice distinction, par-*

ticularly. *Cic.* Diligenter et prope fasti-

diose judicare. *Id.* Latine et diligenter

loqui. — ¶ Also, *exceedingly, very much.*

Martial. Diligenter errare.

DILIGENTIA (diligens), *æ*, *f.* diligence,

carefulness, attention, earnestness, indus-

try. *Cic.* Assiduitas tua et diligentia

Terentia est pergrata. *Id.* Hac in re

habenda ratio et diligentia. *Id.* Exci-

tanda est animadversio et diligentia.

Id. Magna cum cura atque diligentia

scribere aliquid. *Cic.* Mea diligentia

mandatorum tuorum, my eagerness to

execute your commands. — ¶ Also, *fru-*

gality, thriftiness, economy. *Cic.* Res

familiaris conservatur diligentia et par-

simonia. — ¶ Also, in a bad sense.

Terent. Obscura diligentia. *Plin.* Ep. Si

nistrum diligentiam. — ¶ Also, *love,*

Cic. Pro mea summa in reipubl. dili-

gentia. — ¶ Also, *choice, discretion.*

Cic. Non est in vulgo diligentia.

DILIGÖ (dis & lego), *is*, *ëxi*, *ëctum*, *a.*

3. to love, esteem highly, αγαπᾶω, φιλέω.

Cic. Diligere aliquem, et carum habere.

Id. Colere, et diligere. *Id.* Ferre partus

suos diligunt. — Also, applied to in-

animate objects. *Plin.* Montes et val-

les diligit abies. *Cic.* Alicujus officia

diligere. — ¶ Also, *to choose, select.*

Cic. Degendæ ætatis ratio diligenda.

DILÖGIA (δολογία), *æ*, *f.* ambiguity, am-

3 philology. *Aseon.*

DILÖRICÖ (dis & lorico), *as*, *a.* 1. *to rip*

1 or tear open, unrrip, ungird, διαγώννυμι.

Cic. Diloricare tunicam.

DILÖCEÖ (dis & luco), *es*, *äxi*, *n.* 2. *to*

2 shine, διαλάμπω. *Horat.* Omnem crede

diem tibi diluxisse supremum. —

Figur. *to appear clearly, be evident or*

manifest. *Liv.* Dilucere res cœpit.

DILÖCESCIT (incept. from diluceo), *im-*

pers. it begins to dawn, it grows light,

διαγύσκει. *Cic.* Cum jam dilucesceret.

DILÖCIDÖ (dilucidus), *adverb.* brightly,

Plin. Flagrante dilucidus. — *Figur.*

clearly, plainly, distinctly. *Cic.* Lex

dilucide vetat. *Id.* Dilucide planeque

dicere. *Liv.* Dilucide docere.

DILÖCIDÖS (dilucidus), *as*, *a.* 1. *to illus-*

2 trate, clear up, explain, διαφωτίζω.

Anet. ad Herenn.

DILÖCIDÖS (dis & lucidus), *a*, *um*, *adj.*

bright, clear, lucid. *Plin.* Smaragdi in

sole dilucidi. — ¶ *Figur.* plain, evi-

dent, manifest. *Cic.* Dilucida oratio

Id. Omnia dilucidiora facere.

DILÖCÖLAT (diluculum), *äbat*, *impers.* 1.

3 it grows light, it dawns. *Gell.*

DILÖCÖLUM (diluceo), *i*, *n.* the dawning

of the day, or dawn; day-break. *Cic.*

Primo diluculo. *Plant.* Cum diluculo.

Cic. Venissem diluculo.

DILÖDIUM (dis & ludus), *ii*, *n.* the sus-

3 pension or intermission of a play; a re-

spite from fighting allowed to gladiators.

Horat. Clamo et diludia posco.

DILÖÖ (dis & lauo), *is*, *üi*, *ütum*, *a.* 3. *to*

wash, wash off or away, cleanse, purify, ἐ-

μι, ἀποδομαί, κεράννυμι. *Gell.* Helle-

boro alvum diluere. *Cæs.* Lateres dilue-

re. *Petron.* Vultus aceto diluere. *Ovid.*

Diluitor color. — ¶ Also, *to wear*

away, diminish. *Cic.* Molestias extenu-

at et diluit. *Ovid.* Cura diluit mero.

Sil. Diluerat nebulas Titan, houl dis-

persed. *Senec.* Diluere auctoritatem

alicujus, to diminish, lessen. *Quintil.*

Diluere vires affectuum, to weaken. —

¶ Also, *to moisten.* *Valer. Flacc.* Pecto-

ra sudor diluerat. *Catull.* Diluta labella

guttis. — ¶ Also, *to mix up, blend, dilute.*

Horat. Aceto diluit baccam. *Virg.*

Favos dilue Baccho. *Plin.* Aliquid in

vino diluere. *Liv.* venenum, and *Pers.*

helleborum, to prepare in his drink. —

Diluere vinum, to mix with water, temper.

Martial. Diluti unciam Falerni. —

¶ Also, *to refute, take off, reply to.* *Cic.*

Diluere crimen. *Id.* Diluere aliquid, et

falsum esse docere. *Sueton.* Invidiam

aliqua cavillatione diluere. — ¶ Also,

to explain. *Plant.* Mihi, quod rogavi, di-

lue. — ¶ Also, *to pay, satisfy.* *Gell.*

Injurias ære paucio diluere.

DILÖTUM (diluo), *i*, *n.* an infusion

2 *Plin.*

DILÖTÖS, *a*, *um*, *particip.* from diluo

— ¶ *Adj.* liquid, thin, watery. *Cels.*

Potio dilutissima. *Plin.* Color dilutus,

faded, pale. *Id.* Odor dilutus, slight,

faint. — ¶ Also, *drunk.* *Auson.* Illa-

rior et dilutor.

DILÖVIALIS (diluvium), *e*, *adject.* of

DILUVIŌ (diluvium), as, a. 1. to deluge, 3 flood, inundate. *Lucret.*
DILUVIUM (diluo), ii, n. a deluge, flood, 2 overflowing of water. *Plin. Ep.* Tempestates et crebra diluvia. — *Figur.* ruina, desolation. *Virg.* Diluvio ex illo diversa per aquora vecti.
DIMACHLĒ (διμάχαι), ārum, m. soldiers 3 that fight either on foot or horseback, dragons. *Curt.*
DIMADEŌ (dis & madeo), es, ui, n. 2. to be moist or wet, to dissolve, melt. *Lucan.* Dimadure nives.
DIMANŌ (dis & mano), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to flow different ways, spread abroad, dissipate. *Cic.* Meus labor dimanavit ad existimationem hominum. *Cotull.* Tenuis sub artus flamma dimanat.
DIMENSIO (dimetior) ōnis, f. a measuring, 1 dimension. *Cic.* Dimensio quadrati.
DIMERGO. See *Demergo*.
DIMETER (διμετρος), tra, um, adj. Di-3 meter ve sus, of two measures, or four feet. *Diomed.*
DIMETIENS (dimetior), entis, f. the diameter of a circle. *Plin.*
DIMETTOR (dis & metior), iris, mensus sum, to measure, διαμετρέω. *Cic.* Dimetiri celum. *Id.* Dimetiri et dinumerare syllabas. — *Also*, to dispose, arrange. *Cic.* Omnia ista sum dimensus.
DIMETŌ (dis & meto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to measure out, appoint certain limits. *Liv.* Locum castris dimetari iussit. *Cic.* Dimetata signa sunt.
DIMICATIO (dimico), ōnis, f. a fight, skirmish, struggle, encounter, battle, contest. *Sueton.* In serum dimicatione protracta. *Id.* In media dimicatione. *Cas.* Oppugnare castra dimicatione perniciosa. — *Also*, risk, danger, hazard. *Cas.* Maximam ea res attulit dimicationem. *Liv.* Subeunda dimicatio toties. *Cic.* Prælii dimicatio. — *Figur.* dispute, struggle, danger, hazard. *Cic.* Jam in aciem dimicationemque veniamus. *Id.* In extremo discrimine ac dimicatione fortunæ. *Id.* capitis. *Id.* vite.
DIMICŌ (dis & mico), as, āvi or ſeui, ātum, n. 1. to fight, skirmish, encounter, contend, struggle, ἀγωνίζω, διαμάχομαι. *Cic.* Cum aliquo prælio dimicare. *Id.* Dimicare pro patria. *Id.* Cum Latinis de imperio amicablebat. *Curt.* Dimicare de victoria. *Cas.* magno cum periculo. *Id.* iniquo loco. *Nepos.* In terra dimicari. *Id.* Dimicare equitatu. *Liv.* acie cum hoste. *Nepos.* Dimicare armis adversus aliquem. *Curt.* Dimicare virtutem, to fight man to man. — *Also*, to war, make war. *Nepos.* In Europa dimicare. *Flor.* In Hispania prope ducentos per annos dimicatum est. — *Also*, to hazard, risk, contend for. *Cic.* Dimicare de vita, to hazard, risk. *Liv.* Capite dimices tuo. *Nepos.* Dimicare de fama.
DIMIDIATIO (dimidio), ōnis, f. a halving, 3 dividing into halves. *Tertull.*
DIMIDIŌ (dimidius), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to halve. *Cic.* Dimidiatus mensis. *Cato.* Homines dimidiatis in terram dedocere, up to the middle. *Id.* Dimidiatum digitum, half a finger. *Plaut.* Proculbunt dimidiati, with half the body reclining, h. e. at meals.
DIMIDIUM (Id.), ii, n. the half. *Plaut.* Dimidium auri, the half of the money. *Cic.* Dimidium pecunie. *Plaut.* Dimidium de præda. *Horat.* Dimidium facti qui caput habet, has completed half the deed. *Cas.* Dimidio maior. *Cic.* Dimidio carius, by one half.
DIMIDIOS (dis & medius), a, um, adject. halved, divided into two equal parts, half. *Plin.* Dimidia circuli forma, a semicircle. *Martial.* Dimidios mullos. *Cic.* Dimidia pars terræ. *Id.* Heres ex parte dimidia. *Plin.* Decocta ad dimidias, sc. partes, to one half.
DIMINORŌ (dis & minoro), or **DEMINORŌ**, as, a. 1. to diminish. *Tertull.*
DIMINŌ (dis & minuo), and **DEMINŌ**, is, ūi, ūtum, to diminish, lessen, extenuate, abate, withdræw, μειώω. *Liv.* Diminuere aliquid ex regia potestate. *Cas.* Ne quid de jure diminuisse videretur. *Id.* Militum vires inopia frumenti diminuerat. *Id.* Diminuit copias. *Sueton.* Diminuere numerum militum. —

Also, to alienate. *Cic.* Ne quid de bonis diminuerent. *Id.* Prædiis diminutis. — *Also*, to break. *Plaut.* Illi homini diminuum caput. *Terent.* Diminuetur tibi quidem jam cerebrum, I will break your pate. — *Also*, *Cic.* Diminui capite, to lose his rights and rank. *Varr.* Diminuere hostes, to cripple, impair.
DIMINUTIO, and **DEMINUTIO** (diminuo), ōnis, f. a diminishing. *Cic.* Libertatis diminutio. *Id.* Diminutio vectigalium. *Plin.* Diminutio familiæ, u falling off, declining. — *Also*, alienation, selling. *Cic.* Ne de bonis privatorum publice diminutio fiat, h. e. luic adimendo, alteri assignando. *Sueton.* Mentis diminutio, a being out of his wits. — *Also*, a taking away. *Cic.* Multare imperatorem diminutione provincie. — *Also*, Diminutio capitis. See *Caput*.
DIMINUTIVŌS (Id.), and **DEMINUTIVŌS**, a, um, adj. expressing littleness or diminution, diminutive. *Tertull.* vox.
DIMISSIO (dimitto), ōnis, f. a sending away, discharging, dismissing. *Cic.* Dimissio remigum. — *Also*, a sending forth. *Cic.* Dimissiones libertorum ad diripiendas provincias. — *Also*, *Gell.* Dimissio sanguinis, a letting of blood.
DIMISSOR (Id.), ōnis, m. who discharges, 3 pardons. *Tertull.*
DIMISSUS, a, um, particip. from dimitto.
DIMITTŌ (dis & mitto), is, ūi, ūtum, a. 3. to send different ways, send off or away, despatch, ἀφίημι, διαπέμνω. *Cic.* pueros circum amicos. *Cas.* nuntios in omnes partes. *Liv.* litteras passim in alias urbes. — *Also*, to dismiss, discharge, let go. *Cic.* senatum. *Liv.* concilium. *Cic.* and *Nep.* aliquem ab se. *Cic.* regem spoliatum. *Id.* tabellarium. *Cas.* milites, to discharge. *Cic.* exercitum, to disband. *Sueton.* uxorem, to repudiate, divorce. — Hence, figur. *Nep.* occasionem, to let pass or slip. *Varr.* sanguinem, to let or draw blood. — *Also*, to leave, pass over, not to animadvert upon. *Cic.* injuriam impunitam. — *Also*, to free, deliver. *Pandect.* — *Also*, to pay, satisfy. *Plin. Ep.* — *Also*, to abandon, leave, forsake. *Cas.* oppida, ripas. *Cic.* præsidia. — Hence, to lose. *Nep.* vitam. *Cic.* patrimonium. *Cas.* principatum. — *Also*, to give up or over, to drop, leave off, discontinue, abandon, &c. *Cic.* questionem. *Cas.* oppugnationem. *Cic.* jus suum. *Cas.* iracundiam suam reipublicæ, to give over his anger for the sake of the state. — *Also*, to remit, relax. *Cic.* Multum de cupiditate. — Hence, to remit, give up. *Tacit.* alieui tributa. — *Also*, to lessen, mitigate, abate. *Cic.* vim suam. — *Also*, to send down, to send, to let down, let go any where. *Ovid.* imbres cælo. *Cic.* se in causam. But in these passages the reading *demittere* seems to be more correct.
DIMOTUS, a, um. See *Dimoveo*.
DIMOVEŌ (dis & moveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, 2 a. 2. literally, to move asunder, to push asunder, to decide. — Hence, sometimes, to open. *Ovid.* arenas. *Virg.* terram aratro, h. e. to plough. *Plin.* occurrentia manu. *Ovid.* os, h. e. to open. *Sueton.* plagulas lecticæ. — *Also*, to remove by separation or division; to remove, put away or aside. *Virg.* umbram, aera tenebrosam. *Sallust.* aliquem a plebe. *Tacit.* Dimotis omnibus. — Hence, to remove, turn away, divert, dissuade from. *Cic.* de mente, de cursu. *Id.* Dimoveri de civitate, to withdraw, retire. But the reading *demovero*, in the last passages, seems to be preferable. — *Also*, to move or carry to a place; to move, persuade. *Horat.* Nunquam eum dimoveas, ut, &c. Others read, more correctly, *demoveas*. — *Also*, to move to and fro, back and forth. *Cels.* manum. *Id.* Ambulatione dimoveri.
DINDYMENE (Δινδυμήνη), es, f. same as 3 *Cybele*. *Martial.* and *Horat.*
DINDYMŌS, and **DINDYMŌS**, i, m. and **DINDYMĀ**, ōrum, n. plur. Δινδυμός, and τὰ Δινδυμνα, a mountain of Phrygia, sacred to *Cybele*. *Prop.* and *Virg.*
DINOSCO. See *Dignosco*.
DINŌDO. See *Denudo*.
DINŌMERATIO (dinumero), and **DENŌMERATIO**, ōnis, f. an enumeration, a

recounting, counting, reckoning, numbering. *Pandect.* — *Also*, a figure of speech, an enumeration of the parts of a whole, one by one, μερισμός. *Cic.* and *Quintil.*
DINŌMERŌ (dis & numero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to count to, deliver to by counting, to pay. *Terent.* pecuniam alieni. — *Also*, to calculate, compute, to count, reckon, number, tell, ἐξαριθμέω. *Virg.* tempora. *Cic.* stellæ. *Plin.* horas.
DYŌBŌLARIS (δυόβολος), e, adj. that 3 may be bought for two oboli, or worth two oboli; hence, cheap, vile. *Plaut.*
DICEŌSIS (δίκησις), is, f. a district, part of a province. *Cic.* — *Also*, Under the emperors, several provinces governed by the same provincial governor or his substitute; a diocese. *Amnian* — *Also*, an ecclesiastical diocese. *Sidon.* — *Also*, a parish. *Sidon.*
DICEŌTES (δικηκτής), æ, m. one who is 1 charged with the care of the revenues of the king. *Cic.*
DYŌMEDES (Διομήδης), is, m. son of Tydeus, and one of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war. He went afterwards to Apulia, in Italy, where he built a city called Arpi. — Hence, *Diomedes*, a, um, adj. pertaining to *Diomedes*. *Ovid.* — *Also*, *Ætolian*. *Martial.* — *Also*, *Apulian*. *Plin.*
DYŌNĒ (Διώνη), es, or **DYŌNĀ**, æ, f. the mother of *Venus*. *Cic.* — *Also*, *Venus* herself. *Ovid.* — *Also*, *Dionæus*, a, um, adj. relating to *Dione* or *Venus*. *Virg.* mater, h. e. *Venus*. *Id.* *Cæsar* (who was said to be descended from *Venus*). *Horat.* antrum, h. e. sacred to *Venus*.
DYŌNYSĒŌS, a, um, same as *Dionysius*. *Sil.*
DYŌNYSIACŌS (Διονυσιακός), a, um, adj. 3 relating to *Bacchus*. *Anson.*
DYŌNYSIAS (διονυσίης), ādis, a precious stone, said to prevent drunkenness. *Plin.*
DYŌNYSIŌS (Διονύσιος), a, um, adj. relating to *Bacchus*. *Plaut.* *Dionysia*, se. sacra, festivals in honor of *Bacchus*.
DYŌNYSIŌS (Διονύσιος), i, m. the name of two kings or tyrants of Syracuse. *Nep.*
DYŌNYSŌS, and **DYŌNYSŌS** (Διόνυσος), i, m. *Bacchus*. *Plaut.* and *Cic.*
DYŌPETES (διοπετής), is, falling down 2 from heaven, sent by *Jove*. — Hence, a sort of frogs. *Plin.*
DYŌPTRA (διοπτρα), æ, f. a geometrical 2 instrument, to take the distance and height of a place as far off; also, an instrument to measure the depth of water. *Vitruv.* — *Also*, an instrument to measure the shadow of the sun. *Plin.*
DYŌRYX (διώρυξ), ŷgis, f. a canal, ditch. *Pompon. Mel.*
DYŌS, h. e. *Jovis*. *Plin.* — *Dios Balanus*, f. Διός βάλανος, a kind of large chestnut.
DYŌSPNEUMA (Διός πνεύμα), ātis, n. a species of rosemary. *Apul.*
DYŌTA (δύστη), æ, f. a kind of vessel, or 3 jar, for wine, with two handles; also, any drinking-pot with two curs. *Horat.*
DIPHŌRIS, is, f. a gea. See *Diphyes*.
DIPHRYGES (τὸ διφρυγές), is, f. a sort of tatty. *Cels.*
DIPHŌTHŌNGŌS (διφθογγος), i, f. a diph-3 thong, two vowels in one sound. *Martian.* *Capell.*
DIPHŌYES (διφύης), of two natures. — Hence, subst. fem. a precious stone unknown to us. *Pla.* 37, 57. *Ed. Hard.* More ancient *Edd.* read *Diphyris*.
DYPLASIASMŌS (δύπλασιασμός), i, m. a doubling, for example of a letter, as, religio for religio.
DYPLINTHIŌS (δύπλινθιος), a, um, adj. 2 of the thickness of two bricks. *Vitruv.*
DYPLŌIS (δύπλοις), ŷdis, f. se. vestis, a cloak large enough to be worn double, an ample robe, a double robe. *Sulp. Sever.*
DYPLŌMA (δύπλωμα), ātis, n. a letter of recommendation, which was given to persons who travelled in behalf of the state, that they might speedily get any thing required for the prosecution of their journey from the magistrates of the towns on their way. Only in this signification the word is used by *Cicero*. *Cic.* — In later times it denoted a writ granted by the emperor, or any Roman magistrate, by which certain rights, privileges, dignities, &c. are conferred. *Suet.*
DIPŌNDIUS, **DIPONDARIUS**. See *Dupondius*, &c.

DIPSACOS (διψακος), i, f. a *teasel*, a *ful-
ler's thistle* (*dipsacus fullonum*, L.). *Plin.*
DIPSAS (διψας), adis, f. *thirsty*. So a
serpent is called, which having stung a
man puts him into a great thirst. *Lucan.*
(According to *Schneider*, coluber vipe-
ra, L.).

DIPTEROS (διπτερος), a, um, adj. *with
2 two wings; with double rows of pillars.*
Vitruv.

DIPTYCHOS (διπτυχος), a, um, adj. *fold-
ed, doubled.* — *Dypticha*, drum, n. a *table-
book or tablet consisting of two leaves.*
Symon. — Also, in Christian churches
of the first centuries, a *register, list,*
as, *episcoporum, mortuorum.*

DIPYLUM, and **DIPYLON** (διπυλον), i,
n. *one of the gates of Athens.* *Cic.*

DIPYROS (διπυρος), i, adj. *twice burnt.*
3 *sunbeams.* *Martini.*

DIRADYOS (dis & radio), as, a. 1. *Colum.*
*Vitem diradiare, to spread or place like
sunbeams.* *Al. leg. dirarare.*

DIRÆ, arum, f. See *Dirus*.

DIRAROS, or **DIRAROS** (dis & rarus), as,
a. 1. *to make thin, cut away here and there.*
Colum.

DIRCA. See *Dirce*.

DIRCÆ (Δίρκη), es, and **DIRCÆ**, æ, f. a
fountain in or near Thebes. — ¶ Also,
a *wife of Lycus, king of Thebes.* When
Amphion and Zethus were informed of
the cruelties to which their mother
Antiope had been exposed by Dirce,
they tied the cruel Dirce to the tail of
a wild bull, who dragged her over rocks
and precipices till the gods, in pity,
changed her into the above-mentioned
fountain. — Hence, *Dirceus*, a, um,
adj. *Theban, Boeotian.* *Horat.* *cygnus,*
h. e. pindar. *Stat. heros, h. e. Polynices.*

DIRCENNA, æ, f. a *cold fountain of Spain,*
near *Bilbilis.* *Martial.*

DIRCTARIOS (perhaps from *dirigo*), i,
3 m. a *house-breaker, burglar.* *Pandect.*

DIRECTE (*directus*), adv. *straight, directly.*
1 *Cic. Directe.* *Id. Directus.*

DIRECTYANGULOS (*directus & angu-
lus*), a, um, adj. *right-angled.* *Martian.*
Capell.

DIRECTYLINEOS (*directus & linea*), a,
3 um, adj. *straight-lined, rectilinear.* *Mar-
tian.* *Capell.*

DIRECTIM (*directus*), adv. *same as*
3 *Directe.* *Macrob.*

DIRECTYOS (*dirigo*), onis, f. a *laying out*
2 *by a line, making straight, even, level.*
Vitruv. — ¶ Also, a *direction, directing,*
aiming. *Quintil. rationis ad veritatem.*

DIRECTOS. See *Directus.* *Cic.*

DIRECTERA (*dirigo*), æ, f. a *laying out*
2 *by a line, straightening or evening of n*
surface. *Vitruv.*

DIRECTUS a, um, particip. from *dirigo*.
— ¶ Adj. *made straight, level,*
plain; directed, ordered, straight, right,
direct, εύθς, κατευθς. *Cæs. trabes.*
Id. locus, h. e. precipitous, steep. *Cic.*
ordo. *Id. iter.* *Vitruv. capillus.* —
Also, *going straight forward, making no*
round-about way. *Cic. ratio.* *Id. homo,*
a downright, plain-dealing man. —
¶ Hence, *Directum*, i, n. *straightness,*
straight posture. *Senec.* — Hence, *ablat.*
Directo, h. e. in a straight line, straight.
Cic. — Also, *Directo, straight forward,*
directly, immediately, without digression,
&c. *Cic. and Liv.*

DIREPTYOS, and **DIREPTYOS** (*dirimo*),
3 onis, f. a *separation, breaking off.* *Val.*
Max. — *Cic. Direptio, a separation of*
the tablets wherewith they used to vote,
h. e. counting the votes.

DIREPTUS, and **DIREPTUS**, a, um,
See *Dirimo*.

DIREPTOS, and **DIREPTOS** (*dirimo*),
1 us, m. a *separation.* *Cic.*

DIREPO. See *Dirrepa*.

DIREPTYOS (*diripio*), onis, f. a *plundering,*
ransacking, pillaging, διαρπαγή. *Cic.*
DIREPTOR (*Id.*), oris, m. a *plunderer,*
1 *spoiler.* *Cic.*

DIREPTOS (*Id.*), us, m. a *separation.* *Cic.*
2 — ¶ Also, a *plundering.* *Spartian.*

DIREPTOS, a, um. See *Diripio*.

DIRIBEOS (for *diribeo*, from *dis & habeo*),
es, ui, a. 2. *to distribute.* *Plin.* — Par-
ticularly, *to distribute the tablets for vot-*
ing. *Cic. Fragm.* — In *Cic. Pis. 40,*
the reading dirimantur (to separate and
want the votes) seems to be preferable.

DIRIBITYOS (*diribeo*), onis, f. a *distribution.*
Cic. Planc. 6. Ed. Græv.; but Ed. Ern.
reads diremptio, h. e. a counting.

DIRIBYTOS (*Id.*), oris, m. an *officer ap-*
pointed to distribute the tablets amongst the
Roman citizens in their assemblies, on which
each citizen marked his suffrage. *Cic.*

DIRIBYTORIUM (*Id.*), ii, n. a *place*
2 *where the diribitores attended; also, a*
house begun by Agrippa and finished by
Augustus, where soldiers were mustered
and received their pay. *Sueton.*

DIRIBYTORIUS, a, um. See *Diribitor*.

DIRIGEOS (*dis & rigeo*), es, ui, n. 2. *to*
grow stiff or motionless; to curdle or
freeze, ἀσπρόγυος. *Virg. and Ovid.* —
This verb is found only in the preterit
tenses.

DIRIGOS (*dis & rego*), is, exi, ectum, a. 3.
to make or place straight, κατευθύνω.
Liv. aciem, to arrange, range, draw up.
Id. in frontem, to set in array. *Cic.*
regiones, to mark out. *Liv. fines, to de-*
termine, limit or mark out the boundaries.

— ¶ Also, *to direct, guide, point, steer,*
lead, aim. *Nepos. navem aliquo.* *Cæs.*
cursum ad litora, to make for. *Virg.*
tela in corpus. *Id. spicula arcu, h. e.*
to shoot off. *Cic. Cogitationes ad ratio-*
nes, to turn. *Virg. vulnera alicui, for*
in aliquem. — It is sometimes used
absolutely, and *se, cursum, &c.* are to be
supplied. *Senec. Ad Nesida direxi, se.*
cursum or navem. *Cic. Divinatio ad*
veritatem dirigit, points. — Hence, *to*
send, despatch. *Claudian. afflatus nullos*
alicui. — ¶ Also, *to measure, regulate,*
make by a certain rule, square. *Cic. cur-*
sus maritimos ab Etesis. *Id. ad nor-*
nam, and norma. *Id. utilitatem ho-*
nestate. *Vellei. facta ad consilium.*

DIRIMOS (for *disimo*, from *dis & emo*), is,
emi, emptum & entum, a. 3. *to part,*
divide, separate, διαλύω. *Liv. acies.*
Cic. corpus. *Claudian. iustus sotes.*
Liv. castra. *Plin. Ep. Oppida unius*
dei itinere dirimuntur, are distant. *Cic.*
tabellas, to count the votes. *So, also,*
Varr. suffragia. — ¶ Also, *to inter-*
rupt. *Cic. rem.* *Id. tempus, h. e. to*
cause any thing to be delayed, put off,
deferred, prorogued. — ¶ Also, *to put*
an end to, terminate, break off. *Id. con-*
troversiam. *Cæs. prælium.* *Id. collo-*
quium. *Liv. iras.* *Id. concilium.* —
¶ Also, *to render null or void, frustrate.*
Liv. auspicium. *Cic. omnia.*

DIRIPYOS (*dis & rapio*), ipis, ipui, eptum,
a. 3. *to tear asunder; to tear in pieces;*
to tear, διαρπάζω. *Plant. and Ovid.*
— ¶ Also, *to tear or drag to and fro.*
Ovid. — ¶ Also, *to plunder, pillage,*
rob, spoil, lay waste, ravage. *Cic. do-*
num. *Id. patrimonium.* *Id. res.* — ¶ Also, of persons whose
company or services are in great re-
quest, and of things highly valued and
sought for, *to seek eagerly for; to make*
exertions to obtain. *Senec. and Martial.*
— ¶ Also, *to take, tear or snatch away.*
Cic. alicui ornamenta. — In this signi-
fication, however, the reading *deripere*
seems to be more correct.

DIRITAS (*dirus*), atis, f. *unfavorableness,*
unluckiness, inauspiciousness; a misfor-
tune, mishap. *Sueton. diei.* *Cic. ex Euripi-*
de. Si qua diritas infecta foret. —
¶ Also, *cruelty, barbarity, fierceness, in-*
humanity. *Cic. In altero diritas, in al-*
tero comitas. *Sueton. morum.*

DIRUMPOS (*dis & rumpo*), is, api, uptum,
a. 3. *to break, break in pieces, διαρρή-
νυμι.* *Cic. aliquid.* *Tacit. imagines.*
— *Dirumpi or se dirumpere, to over-*
strain one's self. *Cic.* — Also, *to burst*
or split asunder, burst into pieces; to
burst, as, with envy. *Id.* — Hence,
Id. Diruptus, having a rupture (of the
body). — ¶ Also, *to sever, break off.*
Cic. amicitiam. *Id. societatem.*

DIRUS (*dis & ruo*), is, ui, utum, a. 3. *to*
pull down, overthrow, destroy, demolish,
καταβάλλω. *Cic. urbem.* *Nepos. mu-*
ros. *Horat. agmina, to disperse, cause*
to fly. — ¶ *Varr. Aere dirui, to be*
punished with a diminution or temporary
loss of one's pay (of soldiers). — Hence,
also, *to break, become a bankrupt.*
Cic.

DIRUPTYOS (*dirumpo*), onis, f. a *breaking*
2 *asunder, bursting, disjunction.* *Senec.*

DIRS (δερς, from *δένω, h. e. δένω*), a,
um, adj. *producing fear; particularly, in*
a religious sense, of forebodings, omens,
signs of the gods, &c., ominous, ill-
omened, boding, portentous, threatening or
portending some calamity. *Ovid. omen.*
Plin. alites. *Virg. coniecta.* *Id. Di-*
ra religio loci, h. e. awful, striking the
mind with reverential fear. *Cic. Legg.*
2, 8. *Dira (plur.), things portending*
some dreadful calamity. — ¶ In general,
calamitous, unfortunate. *Cic. tempus*
Tibull. Dira precari alicui, h. e. some
misfortune or calamity. — ¶ Also, of
any thing dreadful to hear or to look at,
horrible, terrible, dreadful, ghastly, obomi-
nable, detestable, &c. *Virg. nefas.* *Ovid.*
facies. *Horat. venena.* *Plin. odor,*
h. e. foul, stinking, nasty. *Virg. exse-*
cratio. *Id. funus, h. e. disgraceful, in-*
nomitious. — ¶ *Diræ, arum (subst.), f.*
sc. res, things foreboding some misfortune
or calamity; inauspicious signs; also,
in general, misfortune, calamity. *Plin.*
Inter diras haberi. *Cic. Obnuntiatio*
dirarum. *Tacit. Diras alicui impreca-*
ri. — *Diræ, sc. preces, curses, impre-*
catious, ἀπαί. *Horat. and Justin.* — *Virg.*
Diræ sorores, or merely Diræ, the Furies.

DIRUTOS, a, um. See *Diruo*.

DIS. See *Di*.

DIS (*dives*), itis, m. and f. and **DITE**, is,
n. *rich, (both properly and figur.) πλο-*
σιος. *Tereat. and Liv.* — Also, with
a *genit.* *Virg. Ditissimus agri.* —
¶ *Dis, and Ditis, m. Pluto, the god of*
the infernal regions. *Virg. Janua Di-*
tis. *Id. Doms Ditis, h. e. the infernal*
regions. — With the *Celtæ* he was
the god of night; and the inhabitants of
Gaul supposed themselves descended from
him, according to *Cæs. B. G. 6, 18.*

DISCALCEATUS, or **DISCALCIATUS**
2 (*dis & calceo*), a, um, adj. *having no*
shoes on; wearing sandals or slippers,
ἀβάχυτος. *Sueton.*

DISCAVEOS (*dis & caveo*), es, n. 2. *to be*
3 *very careful; to beware.* *Plant.*

DISCEDOS (*dis & cedo*), is, essi, essum,
n. 3. *to part, divide, open, gape, yawn,*
ἀναχωρέω, ἀποχωρέω. *Cic. Discedit*
terra. *Id. celum.* *Virg. celum, h. e.*
to clear up. *Sallust. and Liv. in duas*
partes. *Nepos. inter se, h. e. a se.* —
¶ Also, *to depart, go away, leave, ἀτί-*
χομαι. *Cic. de foro.* *Id. e Gallia.*
Ovid. e patria. *Sueton. Discedere e*
medio, to hide one's self, abscond. *Cic.*
ab aliquo. — Also, with an *ablat.*, with-
out a preposit. *Ovid. finibus, templo.*
Cic. Capua. — Also, figur. *Cic. ex vita*
tanquam ex hospitio. *Id. a vita, h. e.*
to die. *Id. ab officio.* *Id. a gloria se-*
rata. *Id. a voluptate.* *Id. a consue-*
tudine. *Id. a re (in speaking), to di-*
gress. *Id. Nunquam ex animo meo*
discedit viri memoria. *Id. Hostibus*
discessit spes. — Hence, *to come or go*
off, away (both in a good and bad sense).
Tereat. and Cic. — Hence, *Discedere ab*
aliquo, or a re, to except. *Cic. Cum a*
vobis discesserim, excepting you. — Fre-
quently it is put for *esse*, when the issue
or event of an affair is indicated, with
a *departure* implied. *Cic. Superior*
discedit, he comes off victorious, is tri-
umphant, gets the better. — ¶ Also,
to go to a place. *Cic. eubitum, to bed or*
to sleep. *Nepos. domos suas.* *Virg.*
ad urbem. — Hence, figur. *Cæs. Quo*
nunquam discessum est, to which they
had never had recourse. *Liv. in alicuius*
sententiam, to approve, assent, agree,
be of the same opinion. *Cic. in alia om-*
nia, to be of the contrary opinion.

DISCENTIA (*diseo*), æ, f. a *learning.*
3 *Tertull.*

DISCEPTATYOS (*discepto*), onis, f. a *quar-*
relling, altercation in words. — Also, a
disputation, debate, discourse, reasoning,
διάλεξις. *Cic. and Liv.*

DISCEPTATYNCOLA (*dimin. of discep-*
tatio), æ, f. a *slight quarrel.* *Gell.*

DISCEPTATOR (*discepto*), oris, m. an *um-*
pire, arbitrator, judge, διαγνώσκων. *Cic.*

DISCEPTATRIX (*disceptor*), itis, f.
1 *she that judges, arbitrates or decides.* *Cic.*

DISCEPTO (*dis & capto*), as, avi, atum,
a. 1. *to contend with words, dispute, de-*
bate, reason, διαπύποιαι. *Liv. veidit*
de jure. *Cic. jure, legibus.* — Also, *Id.*

armis. — ¶ Also, to judge, decide, determine. Cic. aliquid. Plin. Ep. inter amicos. Cic. In uno praelio omnis fortuna disceptat, h. e. depends upon it, or is staked.

DISCERNENTER (discernens), adv. with 3 a distinction. Cal. Archian.

DISCERNIBILIS (discerno), e, adj. that 3 may be distinguished. Augustin.

DISCERNICULUM (Id.), i, n. a bodkin 3 which women used to part their hair with. Lucil. — ¶ Figur. a difference. Gell.

DISCERNŌ (dis & cerno), is, crēvi, crētum, a. 3. to separate, divide. Varr. and Liv. — ¶ Also, to distinguish, discern, make a difference, διακρίνω. Cic. — ¶ Also, to determine, judge, decide. Virg., Liv. and Sueton.

DISCERPŌ (dis & carpo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. to pluck or tear in pieces, rend, mangle, διασπῶ. Cic. and Liv. aliquem. — ¶ Also, to divide. Lucret. and Cic. — ¶ Also, to scatter, disperse, destroy. Virg.

DISCESSEŌ (discedo), ōnis, f. a separation, as, of husband and wife; a divorce. Terent. — ¶ Also, a going away, departure. Tacit. — ¶ Also, a going to any place. — Hence, a passing over to one's party in voting, if this be done by a separation into two parties; or, a separation of the senators to different parts of the house in order to see which part has the majority. Cic. Senatus-consultum facere per discessionem. — Hence, Id. Discessionem facere, to put to the vote, and to vote. Id. Fit discessio.

DISCESSUS (discedo), us, m. a going asunder, separation, opening. Cic. cuncti. Id. partium. — ¶ Also, a going away, departure. Cic. Ut me levarat, tuus adventus, sic discessus afflixit. — Cic. Discessus e vita, death.

DISCEUS (δίσκος), ōi & ōos, m. [dissyll.] 2 a sort of meteor so called from its resemblance to a quail (discus). Plin.

DISCIDIUM (discido), ii, n. a rending, tearing. Lucret. — ¶ Also, a separation. Lucret., Cic. and Liv. — Cic. conjugis, a divorce (from a wife).

DISCINCTUS, a, nm, particip. from discingo. — ¶ Adj. not girded. Horat. tunic. — Horat. and Liv. Discinctus homo, one whose tunic is not fastened and kept tight by a girdle, but hangs down loosely. — Hence, a dissolute, careless, negligent, slothful, slovenly person. Id.

DISCINDŌ (dis & scindo), is, idi, issum, a. 3. to tear apart or in pieces; to tear, διασπῶ, διασπῶ. Terent. vestem. — Figur. Cic. amicitias, h. e. to break. — ¶ Also, to sever, discover; to cut asunder, cut in pieces. Cic. and Liv. — ¶ Also, to tear open, throw open. Cic. tunicam. Sueton. vestem, h. e. to bare one's breast.

DISCINGŌ, is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. to ungird, deprive of the girdle, ἀπογυρνῶ. Martial. aliquem. — Discingi, to ungird one's self, take off the girdle. Cic. In sinu est, neque ego discingor. — ¶ Also, to unloose, dissolve. Sil. dolos, h. e. to frustrate, confute, baffle. Senec. ingenium, h. e. to enervate, render effeminate.

DISCIPLINA (disco), ō, f. instruction which is given. Cic. Dare filium alicui in disciplinam, h. e. for him to teach. (Sometimes it may be rendered education, discipline, school.) — Also, instruction which is received, h. e. a learning or studying. Cæs. Magnus adolescentinum numerus disciplinæ causa concurrat. — Cic. Quorum rerum est disciplina, h. e. which are studied. — ¶ Also, that which a person is learning or studying, or has learned or studied. — Hence, erudition, learning, knowledge. Cic. juris. — Also, a philosophical sect or school. Id. — Also, a science, profession, system, art. Cæs. Druidum. Cic. magorum. — Also, a manner of living; a manner of thinking. Liv. — Also, a system or art; a regulation, discipline, constitution. Cic. bellica, navalis. Liv. militaris, military discipline (but Nepos. Iphicr. 1, theoretical knowledge of military concerns). Sueton. domestica, domestic discipline. Cic. Disciplina civitatis, the constitution of a state. — Also, a use, custom, habit; the way and manner in which people act; a method, discipline. Id.

DISCIPLINABILIS (disciplina), e, adj. that may be learned or taught. Auct. ad Herenn.

DISCIPLINATŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. instructed, disciplined. Tertull. Disciplinatio.

DISCIPLINŌSŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. docile. 3 Cato.

DISCIPŪLA (discipulus), ō, f. she who is 2 a scholar or disciple. Horat. and Quintil.

DISCIPŪLĀTŪS (Id.), us, m. the state of 3 a disciple, discipleship. Tertull.

DISCIPŪLŪS (disco), i, m. a disciple, scholar, learner, follower, pupil, μαθητής. Cic. — ¶ Also, an apprentice. Plaut.

DISCISSUS, a, nm. See Discindo.

DISCLUDŌ (dis & clando), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. to separate by shutting up apart, surrounding or encompassing; also, in general, to separate, set apart, διακλείω. Virg. Nerea ponto. Cæs. mons, qui Arvernus ab Helviis discludit. — ¶ Also, to separate, rend in pieces, cleave, open, tear or burst open. Lucret. turres. Virg. morsus roboris, h. e. to open. — ¶ Also, to shut up, close, stop, obstruct. Apul.

DISCLŪSIŌ (discludo), ōnis, f. separatio, 3 disjunctio, a separation, disjunction. Apul.

DISCLŪSUS, a, um. See Discludo.

DISCŌ, is, didici, a. and n. 3. to learn, πυνθῶ. Cic. literas apud aliquem. Id. dialecticam ab aliquo. Terent. aliquid de aliquo. Virg. virtutem ex aliquo. Salust. latine loqui. Cic. fidibus, sc. canere. — Also, to study, acquire learning. Cic. Brut. 71. Didicit. — ¶ Also, to learn, understand; to be informed of, hear, see, perceive; to learn to know. Cic. and Virg. — ¶ Also, to inform one's self about a thing, make one's self acquainted with it; to inquire into. Cic. causam (of an advocate or lawyer who hears his client state his case).

DISCŌBŌLŪS, or **DISCŌBŌLŌS** (δίσκο- 2 βόλος), i, m. a thrower of the discus or quail. Quintil.

DISCŌLŌR (dis & color), ōris, adj. different as to color; of a different color; of various colors; variegated, partly-colored. Cic. — ¶ Also, different with regard to character and conduct, unlike. Horat. alicui. — ¶ Also, different, various. Pers. usus rerum.

DISCŌLŌRIŪS, a, um, adj. same as Dis- 2 color. Petron.

DISCŌLŌRŪS, a, um, adj. same as Dis- 3 color. Martia. Copell.

DISCŌNCINNŪS (dis & concinnus), a, 3 um, adj. improper, unhandsonic, inelegant. Fronton.

DISCŌNDUCŌ (dis & conduco), is, n. 3. 3 not to be profitable or conducive; to injure, prejudice, spoil. Plaut.

DISCŌNVENIENTIĀ (disconvenio), ō, f. 3 inconsistency. Tertull.

DISCŌNVENIŌ (dis & convenio), is, ōni, 3 entum, n. 4. to differ, be unlike, disagree, be inconsistent, διαφέρω. Horat.

DISCŌPIŌRŪS (δισκοφόρος), i, m. carry- 3 ing a discus or disk. Hieronym.

DISCŌQUŌ (dis & coquo), is, oxi, octum, 2 a. 3. to boil to pieces or pap; to boil well, ἀψέψω; perhaps, also, merely to boil; to boke. Plin. radicem in aqua.

DISCŌRDABILIS (discordo), e, adj. dis- 3 agreeing. Plaut.

DISCŌRDĪĀ (discors), ō, f. discord, discordance, dissension, disagreement, disunion, variance, debate, strife, jar, διαφωνία. Cic. — Also, the subject of a quarrel or contention; μῆλον τῆς ἑριδος, the apple of Discord. Propert.

DISCŌRDĪĀLIS (discordialis), e, adj. caus- 2 ing strife or discord, διχοστατικός. Plin.

DISCŌRDĪŌSŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. full 2 of discord, discordant; prone to discord, quarrelsome. Sallust. and Sidor.

DISCŌRDITĀS (discors), ātis, f. same as 3 Discordia. Pacuv.

DISCŌRDIUM (Id.), ii, n. same as Dis- 3 cordia. Calp. 1, 57. si lectio certa.

DISCŌRDŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to 2 be at variance, disagree, jar, differ; to quarrel, διαφέρειν, ἀντιγινώσκοντες. Cic. — ¶ Also, to disagree; not to be in unison; to be unlike, contrary to. Quintil. a re. Horat. alicui, for ab aliquo.

DISCŌRS (dis & cor), dis, adj. discordant,

jarung, disagreeing, differing, at variance, διχογνώμων. Cic. homines. Liv. secum. Ovid. sibi. — ¶ Also, unlike, different, discordant, dissonant, harsh, unharmonious. Horat. and Plin. 1.

DISCREPANTIĀ (discrepo), ō, f. discordance, variance, difference, disagreement, διαφορά. Cic.

DISCREPATŪŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. same as 2 Discrepantiā. Liv.

DISCREPITŌ (frequentat. of discrepo), 3 as, n. 1. same as Discrepo. Lucret.

DISCREPŌ (dis & crepo), as, āvi and ui, n. 1. to differ in sound, give a different sound, sound differently, διαφωνέω, ἀνυφωνέω. Cic. — ¶ Figur. to differ, vary, dissent, disagree. Cic. cum aliquo, or cum re. Id. a re. Id. sibi, h. e. a se. Id. inter se. — Also, impers., Discrepat, there is a difference, &c. Liv. Discrepat inter scriptores. Id. de aliquo. — ¶ Also, to be unbecoming, unsuitable, discordant. Cic.

DISCRESCŌ (dis & cresco), is, crēvi, 3 etum, n. 3. to grow. Lactant.

DISCRETE (discretus), adverb, separately, distinctly, διαποικίλος. Cic.

DISCRETIM, adv. same as Discrete. 3 Apul.

DISCRETŪŌ (discerno), ōnis, f. a separa- 3 tion, διάκρισις. Lactant. — ¶ Also, a difference. Pallad. — ¶ Also, a choice, election. Quintil.

DISCRETUS, a, um. See Discerno.

DISCRIBŌ (dis & scribo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. literally, to write one thing to one place, and another thing to another place. — Hence, Terent. Phorm. 5, 7, 30. (Ed. Paris and Bipont.) Argentum discrispi illis, quibus debui, I paid my creditors by my notes of hand.

DISCRIMEN (discerno), inis, n. that 3 which divides or separates two things. — Hence, an interval, a distance. Cic. — Hence, a division, as, a parting of the hair. Ovid. — Also, Virg. Discrimina vocum, h. e. the intervals. — ¶ Also, a distinction, difference. Cic. rerum. Liv. Hand in magno ponere discrimine, not to be particular about. — ¶ Also, the power or ability of distinguishing. Cic. In vulgo non est discrimen, h. e. discernment. — ¶ Also, inquiry, discussion, examination. Lucet. In discrimen agere. — ¶ Also, a determination, decision. Cic. suavi boni. Liv. Discrimen facere or dare. — Also, that which decides. Ovid. Discrimine aperto, h. e. proof. — ¶ Also, the dangerous point, or critical moment on which a decision depends, the point which is to decide. — Hence it may be rendered danger, or point, or crisis, or critical point, critical moment, or risk, hazard. Cic. capitis. Liv. In discrimen dare, to risk. — ¶ Also, a fighting, the fight. Liv. — Figur. Cic. — ¶ Also, importance, consequence, moment. Liv. Consilia magni discriminis. — ¶ Also, cause, reason, ground of distinction. Virg.

DISCRIMINĀLIS (discrimen), e, adject. 3 fit or adapted for dividing or separating, the hair, for instance. Hieron. acus.

DISCRIMINĀTĪM (discrimino), adv. with 3 difference or distinction. Varr.

DISCRIMINĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. one that 3 divides, decides, discriminates. Tertull.

DISCRIMINATRIX (discriminator), icis, 3 f. she that decides, discriminates, discerns. Nazar.

DISCRIMINŌ (discrimen), as, āvi, ātum, 1 a. 1. to divide, part, separate, ἀντιζῶ, διαρίζω. Cic. Cassia via Etruriam discriminat. Liv. tempora. — ¶ Also, to distinguish. Senec.

DISCRŌCIATŪS (discrucio), us, m. a 3 tormenting, torture. Prudent.

DISCRŌCIŌ, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to tor- 3 ment grievously, torture, ἀνιάω. Cic. Discrimior, to torment one's self, to be in anxiety or alarm, to be agitated, distracted, troubled; also, to be vexed, fretted, chagrined. Id. — So, Discrimior animi, h. e. in my mind. Terent. and Plaut.

DISCRŌBITŪS (discumbo), us, m. a lying 3 down, as, at table (after the custom of the ancients; according to our custom, a sitting down). Val. Maz.

DISCRŌMBŌ (dis & cumbo), is, ūhui, ūbitum, n. 3. to lie down, ἀνακλινέσθαι, ἀνάκειμαι, as, at table (after the ancient custom). Cic. Or to sleep. Id.

Genati discubuerunt. Plaut. Discubum ire, to go to bed, lie down to sleep.

DISCUNEŌ (dis & cuneo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to separate, to open. Plin. Conchas discuneat.

DISCUPĪŌ (dis & cupio), is, īvi, ītum, a. 2, 3. to desire greatly, long earnestly, ἐπιθυπέω. Plaut., Catull. and Cal. ad Cic. (followed always by infin.)

DISCURRŌ (dis & curro), is, curri and cū-2 curri, cursum, n. 3. to run different ways, to and fro, this way or that, up and down, hither and thither; to run about, ride about, διατρέχω. Cas. in muris. Valer. Flacc. equis, and, Virg. (absol.), Discurrere, to ride on horseback. — Figur. Curt. Fama tota urbe discurret. Plin. Discurrentes maculae in gemma. — ¶ Also, to run, when several persons run to a place. Liv. ad arma. — Also, to run, when one runs to several places. Ovid. Mens discurret utraque. — ¶ Also, to speak of, to discourse, διαλογέομαι. Anianus.

DISCURSĀTIŌ (discursio), ōnis, f. a running up and down, to and fro, or merely a running. Senec. — Hence, a flying, a flying to and fro. Lactant. Opif. 3. Others read *discursione*.

DISCURSĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. one that 3 runs to and fro, running about. Ammian.

DISCURSIM (Id.), adv. running or going 3 about. Macrobi.

DISCURSIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. same as *Discursatio*. Lactant. See *Discursatio*.

DISCURSŌ (frequentat. of *discurro*), as, 2 n. 1. to run to and fro. Quintil.

DISCURSUS (discurro), us, m. a running 2 to and fro, running about, διαδουή. Hirr. — Also of inanimate things. Plin. Gracili venarum discursu. — Also, a riding or sailing to and fro, or about. Liv. — Also, a leaping or jumping to and fro, a flopping. Plin. piscis. — Also, a flying to and fro. Valer. Max. telorum. — Also, a travelling to and fro. Claud. Mameret. — ¶ Also, a conversation, discourse. Cod. Theod.

DISCUS (δίσκος), i, m. the quail. Cic. and Horat. — ¶ Also, a dish, plate, platter. Apul.

DISCUSSE (discussus), adv. closely, accurately, minutely. Martian. Capell. Discussus.

DISCUTIŌ (discutio), ōnis, f. a shaking. 2 Senec. — ¶ Also, an examination, inquiry. Symmach.

DISCUTOR (Id.), ōris, m. an examiner, 3 reviser. Macrobi.

DISCUSSORIŌ (discussor), a, um, adj. 2 discussing, dissolving. Plin. vis.

DISCUSSUS, a, um. See *Discutio*.

DISCUTIŌ (dis & quatio), is, ussi, ussum, a. 3. to strike asunder, to shatter or dash to pieces, to shake, beat down, to destroy, διασείω. Liv. murum. Cas. tabulationem telis. Plin. aquam. — ¶ Also, to separate, break up, scatter, disperse. — Also, to remove by division or dispersion, to dispel, shake off. Liv. cætus. Id. concilium. Virg. umbras. Plin. erapulam. — Also, of ulcers, tumors, &c. to discuss. Cels. — In general, to remove, drive away, stop, prevent, destroy, to bring to nought. Cic. rem, periculum, cladem. Prop. somnum. Cels. dolorem. Sueton. Quia discussa res est, came to nothing. — ¶ Also, to remove, put away, carry away. Cas. nivem.

DISDIAPĀSON. See *Diapason*.

DISEMŌS (δισήμος), a, um, adj. consisting of two syllables. Martian. Capell.

DISERTĒ (disertus), adv. clearly, expressively, φραδῶς, διαφρήδην. Liv. Diserte. Id. Disertissime. — ¶ Also, eloquently, elegantly, ἑλλογίως. Cic. Diserte. Martial. Disertius.

DISERTIM (Id.), adv. plainly, clearly. 3 Liv. Andr. — ¶ Also, manifestly, recalcitrantly, expressly. Plaut.

DISERTYTUDŌ (Id.), īnis, f. eloquence. 3 Hieronym.

DISERTŌS (from *dis* and the obsolete verb *aro*, ἄρω, to fit), a, um, adj. of man, one who is able to relate a thing fitly, orderly, and clearly, fluent, speaking well, persuasive. Cic. Orator disertissimis (opposed to eloquent, one that speaks with oratorical elegance and fluency; eloquent. Id. Orat. 1, 21.). — But sometimes this distinction seems not to be observed, and it may be rendered eloquent. —

¶ Also, sometimes, sagacious, cunning, subtle. Terent. At etiam primo callidum et disertum credidi hominem. — ¶ Also, of things, where the ideas are well arranged, neat. Cic. oratio. Martial. versus.

DISGLŪTINŌ (dis & glutino), as, a. 1. 3 to unglue, disunite. Hieronym.

DISGRĒGŌ (dis & rego), as, a. 1. to separate, divide. Mution. Capell.

DISGRĒGŌS (Id.), a, um, unlike, different. 3 Martian. Capell.

DISHIASCŌ (dis & hiasco), is, n. 3. same 3 as *Hiasco*; to open, to begin to chink or chap. Cato.

DISJECTŌ (frequentat. of *disjicio*), as, 1. 3 to separate, to cast or toss here and there, to disperse, scatter. Lucet.

DISJECTŌS (disjicio), us, m. a severing, 3 scattering. Lucet.

DISJECTŌS, a, um, particip. from *disjicio*. — ¶ Adj. dispersed, scattered, widely extended. Liv. Urbs vasta et disjecta spatia.

DISJICIŌ (dis & jacio), īcis, ēci, ectum, a. 3. propriety to throw or cast asunder, διασπέννω. — Hence, to destroy. Nepos. arcem. Virg. urbes. — ¶ Also, to disperse, scatter, overthrow, rout, put to flight. Cas. phalangem. Nepos. copias Barbarorum. Ovid. nubila. Id. Disjecta comas, h. e. habens comas disjectas. h. e. dishevelled. — Also, to crush, shatter, dash to pieces, to lacerate, dilacerate. Varr. and Ovid. — ¶ Figur. to destroy, ruin, make void, prevent, thwart. Liv. rem. Virg. pacem. Liv. consilia. Nepos. globum consensionis. — ¶ Also, to spend, squander away. Val. Max. — So also, Cæcil. ap. Cic. Bide ac dissice (for *disjice*, compare *Dissico*).

DISJUGĀTIŌ (disjugo), ōnis, f. a separation. Aruob.

DISJUGŌ (dis & jugo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to separate. Aruob.

DISJUNCTIM (disjunctus), adv. dis-3 junctively, separately, κατὰ διάζευξιν. Pandect.

DISJUNCTIŌ (disjunctio), ōnis, f. a separation. Cic. — Hence, a diversity, difference. — ¶ Also, an opposition of two things, as, in a proposition, when the parts are opposed to one another by disjunctive particles. Cic. — Also, a figure of speech, when the beginning or the end of the parts of a period is expressed by different words denoting the same thing, as, Populus R. Numantiam delevit, Carthagine subtulit, Corinthum disjecit, Pregellass evertit. So, Auct. ad Heren. So, also, Cic. and Quintil.

DISJUNCTIVŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. dis-3 junctive, opposed to one another, containing an opposition. Gell. syllogismus.

DISJUNCTŌS, a, um, particip. from *disjunctio*. — ¶ Adj. disjoined, separated, divided, removed, remote, distant. Cic. Disjunctus. Id. Disjunction. Id. Loca disjunctissima. — ¶ Also, opposed. Cic.

DISJUNGŌ (dis & jungo), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to disunite, disjoin, separate, divide, remove, διαζεύγνυμι. Cic. — Hence, to yoke, as, oxen. Id. — Also, to distinguish. Id. insaniam a furore. — ¶ Also, to oppose to one another, as, words, propositions. Gell.

DISMOVĒŌ (dis & moveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. same as *Dimoveo*. S. C. de Bocch.

DISPALĒSCŌ (dispalor), is, n. 3. to be 3 made known every where, to be divulged, proclaimed or published. Plaut.

DISPALŌR (dis & palor), āris, ātus sum, 2 dep. 1. to wander up and down, wander about, straggle, stray, περιερίποι. Διασείποι. Nepos. — Figur. Sallust. in artes.

DISPANDŌ (dis & pando), is, di, sum, 2 a. 3. to stretch out, spread, extend, expand, διατείνω. Suet. Dispansa dextra manus palma.

DISPANSUS, a, um. See *Dispando*.

DISPAR (dis & par), āris, adj. unequal, dissimilar, unlike, different, ἀνόμοτος. Cic. alieni. Id. inter se. — Also with a genit. Id. Quicquam dispar sui. Cas. Dispar prælum, h. e. between foot and horse.

DISPARATIŌ (disparo), ōnis, f. a separation. Vitruv.

DISPARĒŌ (dis & pareo), es, 2. to disagree, quarrel, differ. Lactant.

DISPARILIS (dis & parilis), e, adj. same 1 as *Dispar*. Cic.

DISPARILITAS (disparilis), ātis, f. dis-3 similitude, difference. Varr.

DISPARILITER (Id.), adv. in a different 3 way, differently, unequally. Varr.

DISPARŌ (dispar), us, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 1 separate, διαζεύγνυμι. Cas. — Hence, to distinguish. Gell. — Also, to oppose to each other. Hence, Disparatum, that which is opposed to another thing merely by a negation, as, sapere and non sapere. Cic. — ¶ Also, to send to different places, hither and thither. Plaut.

DISPARTIBILIS (dispartio), e, adj. dis-3 visible. Tertull.

DISPARTIŌ, and **DISPARTIOR**. See *Dispartio*.

DISPECTIŌ (dispecio), ōnis, f. a view-3 ing, regarding, considering. Tertull.

DISPECTŌ (frequent. of *dispecio*), ōis, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to consider, contemplate, reflect upon, examine. Arnob.

DISPECTŌR (dispecio), ōris, m. one that 3 considers, examines. Tertull.

DISPECTŌS (Id.), us, m. regard, consid-3 eration, διασκεψίς. Sen.

DISPELLŌ (dis & pello), is, pūli, pulsum, 1 a. 3. to drive this way and that, disperse, διαλύω. Liv. equitem (for equites). Id. nebulam. — Hence, Dispersus, a, um, dispersed, scattered. Cic. pecudes. — ¶ Also, to drive away, disperse, chase, expel, force away, to dislodge. Flor. praesidia. — Figur. Cic. caliginem ab animo. Sil. curas.

DISPENDIOSŌS (dispendium), z, um, 2 adj. hurtful, prejudicial, dangerous, har-3 dardous, ζημιοδός. Colum.

DISPENDIUM (dispendo), ii, n. expense, 2 cost, charge, δαπάνη. Plaut. — Figur. Martial. viam, h. e. a long journey. Lucan. silva, a long, round-about way through a forest. — ¶ Also, loss, damage, detriment. Terent. and Colum. — Virg. more, loss of time, or expense of time. — Hence, diminution, decrease. Apul.

DISPENDŌ (dis & pando), is, pendī, pen-3 sum and pessum, a. 3. same as *Dispando*. Lucet.

DISPENDŌ (dis & pendo), is, di, sum, a. 3. to distribute. Prudent.

DISPENŌ (dis & pando), is, a. 3. same as *Dispendo*. Plaut.

DISPENSĀTIŌ (dispenso), ōnis, f. properly, a weighing out, a weighing and dis-3 tributing among several persons, διανομή. — Hence, a managing and taking care of money and other things. Cic. ararii. Liv. pecuniae, annonae. — Also, the office of managing or taking care of money; also, the office of a steward, or overseer. Cic. — ¶ Also, a division, distribution: economy. Liv. and Plin.

DISPENSĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. a slave 1 who kept the accounts and managed the money-matters of his master; a steward, manager, dispenser, οἰκονόμος, διανομέυς. Cic. and Suet.

DISPENSĀTRIX (dispensator), īcis, f. 3 she that manages money-matters. Hieronym.

DISPENSŌ (frequentat. of *dispendo*), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. properly, to weigh out to several persons. — Hence, to pay. Plaut. nummos. — ¶ Also, to manage, take care of, particularly of the income and expenses of a person. Cic. res domesticae. Nepos. pecuniam. — Also, in general, to take care of, regulate, determine. Ovid. (of the Parcae) fila mortalia. Liv. victoriam, to settle the destiny of each of the conquered. — ¶ Also, to divide economical-ly. Juvenal. — Figur. Lin. lictum inter aliquos, h. e. to divide with moderation. — ¶ In general, to divide, order, dispose. Cic. inventa. Horat. recte. — ¶ Also, to dispense, distribute, divide. Colum. succum proli. Plin. fontem inter incolas. Ovid. oscula per-3 natos.

DISPENSUS, a, um. See *Dispendo*.

DISPERCUTIŌ (dis & percutio), ōtis, 3 ussi, ussum, a. 3. to beat or dash out. Plaut.

DISPERDIŌ (disperdo), ōnis, f. destruc-3 tion. Cic.

DISPERDŌ (dis & perdo), is, didi, dītum,

a. 3. to undo, ruin, destroy, spoil, διαφθεῖρω. Plaut. aliquid. Cic. possessiones. Plin. Ep. libellum. — Hence, to spend, squander. Plaut. rem. 1
DISPEREÖ (dis & pereö), is, ïi, irr. n. to go to ruin, to be lost, διαφθεῖρωμαι. Cic. Fundus disperit. — Also, to perish, to die, διαπόλλυμι. Incret. Serpens hominis quæ taeta salivis disperit. Terent. Disperii, I am ruined, lost, or undone Horat. Dispeream, may I die? may I perish?
DISPERGÖ (dis & spargo), is, si, sum, a. 3. to scatter on all sides, scatter different ways, disperse, διασπείρω. Cic. 2 poeta. membra per agros. Plin. finum. Terent. cerebrum, to dash or knock out. — Hence, figur. to scatter, disperse, distribute here and there, spread, disseminate. Tacit. rumorem. Cic. partes rei in causam. Id. multa perniciosa. Virg. vitam in auras, h. e. to die. Calp. lumina, h. e. to look round in all directions, or turn one's eyes on all sides. Tacit. Vultus dispererat, had spread, disseminated (a report). — So, also, Dispersus, a, um. Cic. bellum. — ¶ Also, to sprinkle, besprinkle. Terent. viam cerebro.
DISPERNÖ (dis & sperno), is, a. 3. to despise. Juven.
DISPERSE (dispersus), adv. in different places, scatteredly, here and there, σποράδην. Cic.
DISPERSIM, same as Disperse. 2 Varr.
DISPERSUS, a, um. See Dispergo.
DISPERSUS (dispergo), us, m. a scattering, dispersing; diffusiveness. Cic.
DISPERTIÖ (dis & partior), is, ïvi aad ïi, itum, a. 4. to divide, distribute, give part to one and part to another, διατέμνω, διαπερίζω. Cic. — Hence, Dispertiri, to embrace or kiss each other Plaut.
DISPERTIÖR (dis & partior), iris, itus sum, dep. 4. to divide, distribute, give part to one and part to another. Cic.
DISPESCO (dis & pascö), is, ïi, itum, a. 2 3. to separate, divide, διείρω. Plin. — Particip. Dispestus, a, um. Apul. Edit. Oudend.
DISPESSUS, a, um. See Dispeado.
DISPICIÖ (dis & specio, obsol.), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. to open one's eyes, or open or fix one's eyes in order to see. Cic. Ut primum dispexit. Id. Oculi disperxunt. — Also, to begin to be able to discern objects in the dark. Suet. — ¶ Also, to turn one's eyes, to look around. Lucret. in omnes partes. — ¶ Also, to see, behold. Id. rem. Tacit. Thulen. — Also, applied to the mind. Cic. acie mentis. — Hence, to consider, reflect upon. Id. — Also, to perceive, see. Id. — Also, to discover, find out. Terent. and Cic.
DISPLANÖ (dis & plano), as, a. 1. same 3 as Complano. Varr.
DISPONENTIA (displiceo), æ, f. a being displeased; dislike, dissatisfaction, discontent, δυσαρέσκεις. Senec.
DISPLICEÖ (dis & placeo), es, ïi, itum, n. 2. to displease, ἀποεσκόω. Cic. alicui. — Dispicere sibi, to be out of humor, to be dissatisfied with one's self. Cic. Phil. 1. 5. Att. 2, 18. — Scrib. Larg. Corpus displicens, unwell, sick. — Displacitus, a, um, displeasing, disagreeable. Gell. Displacita esset for displicuisset.
DISPLICÖ (dis & plico), as, ãvi, ãtum, a. 1. to scatter, spread abroad. Varr. Apes displicentæ.
DISPLÖDÖ (dis & plaudö), is, si, sum, a. 3 3. to extend, stretch, dilate, make broad. Varr. — Arnob. Nares displosæ, a broad nose. — ¶ Also, to burst or break asunder, burst with a noise. Horat. and Lucret.
DISPLOSUS, a, um. See Displodo.
DISPLOVIATÖS (dis & pluvia), a, um, adj. made shelling so as to carry the rain off on both sides. Vitruv.
DISPOLIATÖR (dispolio), ðnis, f. a spoiling, robbing, plundering. Cod. Theod.
DISPOLIÖ (dis & spolio), as, ãvi, ãtum, a. 1. to spoil, rob, ἀποδύω. Cic. Verr. 4. 20. Terent. Andr. 4. 5. 21. &c. Alii leg. despoliare.
DISPÖNDEÖS (dis & ründetis), i, m. a double 3 spondee.
DISPÖNÖ (dis & pono), is, ðsui, ðsütum, a. 3. to place here and there, to put at different places, to distribute, διατίθημι. Liv. portis stationes, guards or sentinels at

the gates. Cæs. præsidia ad ripas. Cic. signa ad columnas. — Also, to put or place somewhere in a certain order, to dispose in a place. Cæs. tormenta in muris. Plin. arbores. — ¶ Also, to place, put, or set in order. Nepos. milites, to arrange, draw up in battle array. Ovid. coinæ. — ¶ Also, to divide, order, regulate, arrange. Cic. libros Homer. Plin. Ep. and Suet. diem. — Hence, Dispositus, a, um, orderly divided or distributed. Cic. insignia. Plin. Ep. vir, h. e. orderly, observing order. — ¶ Also, to make fitting, adopt. Cic. Disposita ad honorem studia, h. e. which serve for ladders to. — ¶ Also, to regulate, settle, fix, determine, decree, appoint. Pandect.
DISPÖSITE (dispositus), adv. distinctly, 1 orderly, methodically, εὐτάκτως. Cic. Disposite. Sida. Dispositissime.
DISPÖSITIÖ (dispono), ðnis, f. a placing in order, arranging, connecting, διάταξις. Cic. Ordo est dispositio argumentorum. Vitruv. columnarum. — ¶ In rhetoric, disposition, arrangement. Cic. Dispositio est rerum inventarum in ordinem distributio. — ¶ Also, management, ordering, direction. Copitolin. Cujus ductu et dispositione hæc transigimus. — Also, wisdom, policy. Vergel. Magna dispositio est, hostem fame magis argere, quam ferro. — ¶ Of a picture, thecomporting, grouping. Plin. Apelles cedebat Amphioni de dispositione, Asclepiodoro de mensuris.
DISPÖSITÖR (Id.), ðris, m. a disposer 2 and scater in order. Senec.
DISPÖSITRIX (dispositor), ïcis, f. she that disposes and sets in order. Fortunat.
DISPÖSITURÄ (dispono), æ, f. same as 3 Dispositio. Lucret.
DISPOSITUS, a, um. See Dispono.
DISPÖSITÖS (Id.), us, m. same as Dispositio. Tacit.
DISPRETUS, from disperno. Gell. Al. aliter leg.
DISPÖDET (dis & pudeo), uit, impers. 2. 3 to be greatly ashamed, ἐπαισχύνωμαι. Terent.
DISPULSUS, a, um. See Dispello.
DISPÖLVERÖ (dis & pulvero), as, a. 1. 3 to pulverize, reduce to dust, κονιορτώω. Nævius.
DISPÖMO. See Desumpo.
DISPÖNCTIÖ (dispungo), ðnis, f. an examining of accounts. Pandect. — ¶ Figur. an examination. Tertall. — ¶ Also, an end. Tertull. vitæ.
DISPÖNCTÖR (Id.), ðris, m. oae that examines 3 amines. Tertull.
DISPÖNCTUS, a, um. See Dispungo.
DISPÖNGÖ (dis & pungo), is, unxi, unctum, a. 3. properly, to separate or distinguish by points, to note down. Hence in calculations. Pandect. rationes, to examine, adjust. — Figur. Senec. Dispunge vitæ tuæ dies, consider, examine. — ¶ Also, to distribute, part off, of things, between which some different thing is inserted by way of alternation, to alternate. Vellei. intervalla negotiorum otio, h. e. to devote the time when one is free from public business to studious leisure. — ¶ Also, to end, terminate. Tertull. Dispungamus ordinem ceptum. — ¶ Also, to separate. Tertall. Anima dispuncta.
DISPÖTÄBILIS (disputo), e, adj. that 2 may be disputed, disputable, controversial. Seæe.
DISPÖTÄTIÖ (Id.), ðnis, f. a reckoning, computing, calculating, considering. Colum. Res venit in disputationem. — ¶ Also, aa argumentative conversation, investigation, inquiry, discussion, debate, dispute. Cic. and Cæs.
DISPÖTÄTIÖNCÖLA (dimin. of disputatio), æ, f. a short treatise or discussion, a trivial discussion. Senec.
DISPÖTÄTÖR (disputo), ðris, m. a disputant, disputant, διαλεκτικός. Cic. — Hence, one that asserts, maintains or defends an opinion. Val. Max.
DISPÖTÄTÖRIE (disputator), adv. disputing, debating. Sidon.
DISPÖTÄTRIÖ (Id.), ïcis, f. a female 2 disputant. Quintil.
DISPÖTÖ (dis & puto), as, ãvi, ãtum, a. 1. to calculate, estimate, compute. Plaut. rationem eum aliquo. — ¶ Also, to bring forward arguments for and against,

to discuss, treat of, argue, handle. Cæs. verbis in utramque partem. Cic. de re in utramque partem, h. e. for and against. Id. Ad id disputabam. Id. hæc in eam rem. Id. id multis verbis. Martial. Quod optimum sit, disputat convivium. — ¶ Also, to relate or tell. Plaut. rem alicui.
DISQUÄMO. See Desquamo.
DISQUTRÖ (dis & quaro), is, sivi, sítum, 3 a. 3. to search or inquire diligently, investigate, examine, ἐξετάζω. Horat.
DISQUTSITIÖ (disquiro), ðnis, f. an inquiry, examination, diligent search, ἐξέτασις. Cic.
DISRÄRÖ, or **DIRÄRÖ** (dis & rarus), as, 2 a. 1. to make thin, or make thinner. Colum.
DISRUMPO. See Dirumpo.
DISSEPTIO, **DISSÆPTIO**. See Dissepio, Disseptio.
DISSAVIOR. See Dissnavior.
DISSECÖ (dis & seco), as, cni, ctum, a. 2 1. to cut, or otherwise divide into two parts, cut in pieces, cut asunder, up, or open, off, dissect, σκίζω. Sueton.
DISSECTUS, a, uni. See Disseco.
DISSEMINATIÖ (dissemino), ðnis, f. a 3 scattering of seed, a sowing, disseminating, διασπορά. — Figur. a scattering, spreading, divulging. Apul.
DISSEMINÖ (dis & semino), as, ãvi, ãtum, a. 1. to scatter seed, to sow. — Hence, to spread abroad, promulgate, proclaim, publish, διασπείρω. Cic. sermonem. Id. malum.
DISSENSIÖ (disseutio), ðnis, f. a difference in opinion, a disagreement, dissension, difference, variance, διχόνοια. Cic. and Cæs. — Also, strife, discord, quarrelling in words. Cic. — ¶ Also, unlikeness, dissimilitude, difference. Senec.
DISSENSÖS (Id.), us, m. same as Dissensus 3 sio. Virg.
DISSENTÄNEÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. disagreeing, different. Cic.
DISSENTIÖ (dis & sentio), is, si, sum, n. 4. to differ in sentiment or opinion, to dissent, disagree, ἀντιφωνομένω. Cic. ab aliquo. Id. cum aliquo. Id. inter se. — ¶ Also, to be unlike, dissimilar, different, to disagree, deviate. Cic. a more. Auct. ad Herenn. eum scripto. Cic. a se. — Also, sibi. Auct. ad Herenn.
DISSEPÄRÄTIÖ (disseparo), ðnis, f. same as Separatio. Auct. declam. in Cötil.
DISSEPÄRÖ (dis & separe), as, a. 1. same as Separo. Nazar.
DISSEPIÖ (dis & sepio), is, psi, ptum, a. 1 4. to separate by limits, to separate, divide, to inclose in limits, to inclose, environ, surround. Lucret. and Ovid. — Hence, Disseptum, i, n. a limit, inclosure, barrier, partition. Lucret. — Also, the diaphragma (διάφραγμα), midriff. Macroö. — ¶ Also, to pull down, demolish. Stat. aggerem.
DISSEPTIÖ (dissepio), ðnis, f. same as 2 Disseptum. Vitruv.
DISSEPTUM, i, n. See Dissepio. 3
DISSEPTUS, a, um. See Dissepio.
DISSERENÄCÖ (dissereno), is, ãvi, 3. 2 to clear up, γαλννίζω. Liv.
DISSERENÖ (dis & sereno), as, n. 1. to be clear, fair. Plin.
DISSERÖ (dis & sero, sevi), is, ãvi, itum, 2 a. 3. to scatter seed, to sow here and there; or, to sow, plant, when several things are mentioned, διασπείρω. Colum. — Also, in general, to put into the ground. Cæs. taleas. — ¶ Also, to divide, separate. Apul. — Particip. Dissertus, a, um, scattered, spread, dispersed, disseminated. Lucret. — Dissitus, a, um, distant. See Dissitus.
DISSERÖ (dis & sero, rui), is, rui, rtum, n. 3. to speak, talk, say. Tacit. bona pacis, of the advantages. Apul. verbum, to utter. — ¶ Particularly, to speak with carefulness, or with reasons and arguments of a thing. — Hence, to discourse, debate, reason, argue, dispute, treat off, discuss, διαλέγομαι. Cic. de omnibus rebus in contrariis partes. Id. de animorum immortalitate. Quintil. Disseramus, quid proprie petat orator. Cic. Disserere cum aliquo. Gell. super aliqua re. Cic. Ars bene disserendi, h. e. dialectica. — Frequently, to speak before the people or in the senate. Liv. pro legibus suis. Cic. de teste. — ¶ Also, to relate. Tacit. negotii initium. Lamprid. vitam alicujus.

DISSERPĒ (dis & serpo), is, n. 3. to creep 3 to and fro: to spread in an imperceptible manner. *Lucret.* Late disserpunt tremores.

DISSERTATIŌ (disserto), ōnis, f. a dissertation, discourse, disquisition, treatise, essay, διαλογισμός. *Plin.* and *Gell.*

DISSERTATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a disputant. 3 *Prudent.*

DISSERTŌ (frequentat. of dissero, rui), 2 as, n. 1. to converse, argue, debate, dispute, contend by words. *Plaut.* and *Gell.* — *¶* Also, to relate, explain. *Plaut.*

DISSERTOR (dissero), ōris, m. one that explains. *Non.*

DISSICŌ (dis & seco), is, a. 3. to cut asunder, cut in pieces, divide. *Plaut.* — *¶* Also, to spend. *Calp. ap. Cic.* — Another reading is *disjice*.

DISSIDENTIŌ (dissideo), æ, f. same as 2 *Dissidium*. *Plin.*

DISSIDEŌ (dis & sedeo), es, ōdi, ēssum, n. 2. properly, to sit apart. — Hence, to be at a distance, be distant, divided or separated, στασιάζω, ἀνίσταμαι. *Cic.* castris. *Id.* ab aliquo animo. *Tacit.* Hostes dissidere in Arminium ac Segesten, were divided into factions, one favoring Arminius, the other Segestes. *Prop.* Quantum Hypanis dissidet Eridano. — *¶* Also, to be at variance or discord, to disagree, to be of a different way of thinking. *Cic.* inter se. *Id.* and *Nep.* ab aliquo. *Cic.* a seipso. *Id.* cum aliquo. *Horat.* alieni. — So, of husband and wife, who live at variance. *Saeton.* — *¶* Also, of the antipathy which exists between certain animals or inanimate things. *Plin.* Dissident olores et aquile. *Id.* quercus et olea. — *¶* Also, to disagree, differ, not to fit, to be unlike, dissimilar. *Cic.* Scriptum a sententiā dissidet. *Horat.* Toga dissidet.

DISSIDIUM (dissideo), ii, n. dissension, disagreement, discord, in inclinations and sentiments, διάστασις. *Cic.* — This word has frequently, in MSS. and *Edd.*, been confounded with *disidium*, a separation in space.

DISSIGNŌ (dis & signo), as, a. 1. for designo. *Symmach.*

DISSILIŌ (dis & sulio), is, silui (siliui), 2 (sultum), n. 4. to leap or bound this way or that, leap or burst asunder, to be suddenly divided or separated, ἀναπηδάω. *Virg.*, *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — *Figur.* *Horat.* Gratia dissiluit, h. e. was suddenly dissolved.

DISSIMILIS (dis & similis), e, adj. unlike, dissimilar, different, ἀνόμοιος. *Cic.* inter se. *Id.* alicujus. *Id.* alicui. It is also followed by *ae* or *atque*, than, as. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — *Comp.* Dissimilior. *Cic.* — *Superl.* Dissimillimus. *Id.*

DISSIMILITER (dissimilis), adverb, ἀνομοίως, differently, in a different manner. *Sallust.* — With a dative. *Liv.*

DISSIMILITUDŌ (Id.), inis, f. unlikeness, dissimilitude, ἀνομοιότης. *Cic.*

DISSIMULAMENTUM (dissimulo), i, n. 3 a dissimbling, dissimulation, disguise, pretence. *Apul.*

DISSIMULANTER (dissimulans), adv. coveredly, secretly, with dissimulation. *Cic.*

DISSIMULANTIŌ (dissimulo), æ, f. a 1 concealing of one's thoughts. — Hence, irony. *Cic.*

DISSIMULATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a dissimbling, cloaking, concealing, disguising; dissimulation, fallacious appearance, εἰρωνεία. *Cic.* and *Tacit.* — *¶* Also, negligence, carelessness. *Veget.*

DISSIMULATOR (Id.), ōris, m. one who 2 conceals, a disssembler, one who makes as though that were not, which is. *Sallust.* and *Horat.*

DISSIMULŌ (dis & simulo) as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to dissemble, cloak, disguise, conceal, keep secret, counterfeit, feign that the thing is not which is, εἰρωνεύω. *Cic.* and *Liv.* aliquid. *Cic.* aliquid silentio. *Ovid.* Dissimulata deam, h. e. celans divinitatem. *Sallust.* de re. — Also, with an *acc.* and *infin.* following. *Cic.* — Also, with *quasi* following. *Plaut.* — *¶* Also, to cover. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, to omit secretly, to omit. *Quintil.* consonantes, h. e. not to pronounce. — Hence, to take no notice of, to pass by.

Tacit. Mater dissimulata. *Id.* Dissimulare consulum alicujus.

DISSIPABILIS (dissipo), e, adj. that may 1 be scattered or dispersed. *Cic.*

DISSIPATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a scattering, dispersing, διασκέδασις. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, a distribution. *Cic.* — Also, a figure of speech. *Id.*

DISSIPATOR (Id.), ōris, m. one that disperses or destroys. *Prudent.*

DISSIPATŌ (Id.), a, um, particip. from dissipo. — *¶* Adj. scattered, dispersed, not connected, not well arranged. *Liv.* fuga. *Cic.* oratio.

DISSIPŌ (from dis and the obsolete sipo, to throw), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to throw asunder, to scatter here and there, disperse, dissipate, διασκεδάω. *Cæs.* hostes, to rout, put to flight. *Liv.* in fugam. *Cic.* membra. — Hence, to spread, make known every where, publish, disseminate. *Id.* sermonem, famam. — Also, to spend, squander away, consume, waste. *Id.* patrimonium. — *¶* Also, to divide, spread. *Liv.* 5, 16. aquam. *Varr.* aquam late. *Liv.* Ignis se dissipavit, spreads itself. *Id.* Bellum dissipatum, extended, when they are fighting at many different places. — *¶* Also, to separate, destroy, demolish, overthrow. *Liv.* tecta. *Cic.* statuum. *Vitruv.* turres.

DISSITUS, a, um. See *Dissero*, *evi*.

DISSITUS (dis & situs), a, um, adj. diss 3 tant, remote. *Apul.*

DISSOCIABILIS (dissocio), e, adj. that does not unite, or cannot be united, irreconcilable, inconsistent. *Tacit.* — *¶* Also, separating. *Horat.* Oceanus.

DISSOCIĀLIS (dis & socialis), e, adject. 3 same as *Dissociabilis*. *Rutil.*

DISSOCIATIŌ (dissocio), ōnis, f. a separation, διάλυσις. *Tacit.* spiritus et corporis.

DISSOCIŌ (dis & socio), as, a. 1. to dissolve or break fellowship with, disjoin, sever, separate, divide, διαχέυνμι. *Cic.* amicitias. *Tacit.* causam suam, to leave one party in favor of another, go over to a different party.

DISSOLUBILIS (dissolvo), e, adject. dissoluble, capable of separation, εύλυτος. *Cic.*

DISSOLVŌ (dis & solvo), is, olvi, ōlūtum, a. 3. to dissolve, loose, untie, unloose, disjoin, disunite, διαλύω. *Cic.* scopas, clypeum. — *Figur.* *Id.* orationem. — *¶* Also, to dissolve, melt, make liquid or fluid. *Lucret.* res. *Plin.* resinam oleo. *Id.* Fel aqua dissolutum. — *¶* Also, in medicine, dissipate, break up, discuss. *Plin.* inflammationes et ructum. *Id.* dolorem capitis. *Id.* stranguriam, tenesnum. — *¶* Also, to separate, cut, tear, break, destroy, annul, abrogate, abolish, revoke, recall. *Cic.* societatem, leges, amicitiam, severitatem, interdictum. *Val. Flacc.* pinus lamna, to saw to pieces. *Petron.* ilia risu, to be ready to burst with laughing. — Hence, Dissolvi, to be separated, to separate one's self. *Cic.* Cat. 2, 8. Dissolvi nullo modo possunt. — *¶* Also, to solve, answer, refute. *Cic.* interrogationes. *Id.* criminationem. *Tacit.* objecta. — *¶* Also, to pay, discharge. *Cic.* æs alienum. *Id.* pecuniam alicui. — *¶* Also, to free, deliver, liberate, disengage, of business, care or trouble. *Terent.* Dissolvi me, I have done, am disengaged. *Plaut.* Dissolve me. — *¶* Dissolvo, dissolui, &c. is sometimes used instead of dissolvere, &c. *Lucret.*, *Ovid.*, *Tertull.* and *Tibull.* — See, also, *Dissolutus*, a, um.

DISSOLUTE (dissolutus), adverb, negligently, carelessly, ἀνεμμένως. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, without conjunctions. *Cic.* dicere.

DISSOLUTIŌ (dissolvo), ōnis, f. a dissolving, loosing, dividing, separating, διάλυσις. *Cic.* naturæ, h. e. death. — *¶* Also, weakness. *Plin.* stomachi. — *¶* Also, a reply, refutation. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, an abrogation, abolition, a ruin, destruction. *Id.* legum. — *¶* Also, indifference. *Id.* animi. — *¶* Also, feebleness, weakness, effeminacy. *Senec.* — Also, dissoluteness. *Treb. Poll.* — *¶* Also, an omission of conjunctions (διάλυσις). *Cic.*

DISSOLUTOR (Id.), ōris, m. one that dissolves or destroys. *Cod. Just.*

DISSOLUTRIX (dissolutor), icis, f. she 3 that dissolves or destroys. *Tertull.*

DISSOLUTŌ (Id.), a, um, part. from dissolvere. — *¶* Adj. loosed, unloosed, untied. *Plin.* capillus. *Cic.* navigium, ready to fall to pieces. *Cic.* Or. 57. Nimis dissolutus, not well connected or arranged. — *¶* Also, weak. *Plin.* stomachus. — *¶* Also, too indulgent, too easy, lax, relaxed, negligent, careless, thoughtless, inattentive. *Cic.*, *Senec.* and *Quintil.* — *¶* Also, dissolute, profligate, licentious, depraved, corrupt. *Cic.* filius. *Id.* consilia. *Id.* Liberalitas dissolutior. *Id.* Dissolutissimus hominum.

DISSONANTIŌ (dissono), æ, f. want of 3 harmony, dissonance, discrepance. *Heron.*

DISSŌNŌ (dis & sono), as, ui, Itum, n. 2 1. to be discordant, differ, jar, disagree, διαφωνέω, ἀπῶδω. *Colum.* alicui rei. *Quintil.* ab aliqua re. — *¶* Also, to echo, resound, κατηχέω. *Vitruv.* Dissonantes loci.

DISSŌNŌS (dis & sonus), a, um, adj. diss 2 sonant, jarring, confused, διάφωνος. *Liv.* clamor. *Calp.* flamina. *Plin.* vapor, heat with a confused noise. — *¶* Figur. disagreeing, different. *Liv.* a Romanis.

DISSORS (dis & sors), tis, adj. of a different 3 fate. — Hence, unlike, dissimilar. *Ovid.* *Metam.* 8, 133. But others read *discordem*, h. e. of two forms. — *¶* Also, not partaking or sharing, not common. *Ovid.* A milite dissors gloria, h. e. detached from the soldiers, in which the soldiers have no share.

DISSUADEŌ (dis & suadeo), es, si, sum, a. 2. to dissuade, advise to the contrary, παραπειθω. *Cic.* legem. *Id.* de captivis.

DISSUASŌ (dissuadeo), ōnis, f. a dissuading, advising to the contrary, ἀποτροπή. *Cic.*

DISSUASŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a dissuader, 1 παραπειθων. *Cic.*

DISSUASIVŌR, and **DISSUASIVŌR**, āris, 2 dep. 1. to kiss ardently, καραφίλω. *Q. Cic.* in *Cic.* *Ep.*

DISSUESCŌ (dis & suesco), is, n. to be unaccustomed, same as *Desuesco*. *Alcim.* *Avit.*

DISSULTŌ (dis & salto), as, āvi, ātum, 2 n. 1. to leap different ways, leap asunder, fly in pieces, shiver, διαχρεώω. *Virg.* and *Plin.*

DISSŪŌ (dis & suo), is, ūi, ūtum, a. 3. to instigate, rip, ἀπορρίπτω. — Hence, *Ovid.* sinum, h. e. to open. *Cic.* amicitias, h. e. to break off by little and little, drop gradually.

DISSŪPO for *Dissipo*. *Lucret.*

DISSYLLABUS, same as *Disyllabus*.

DISTABESCŌ (dis & tabesco), is, bui, n. 3 3. same as *Tabesco*; to consume or melt away. *Cato.*

DISTÆDET (dis & tædet), ebat, impers. 3 2. to be wearied or tired, be loath, διαπορούμαι. *Terent.* me alicujus.

DISTANTIŌ (disto), æ, f. distance, space 1 between, interval, διάστημα. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, difference. *Cic.* (*Amicit.* 20, 74. *Ernest.* reads *disseasio*. It is not found any where else in *Cic.*), *Quintil.* and *Gell.*

DISTECTŌS (dis & tectus), a, um, adj. 3 same as *Detectus*, uncovered. *Alcim.* *Avit.*

DISTEGŪS (δίστεγος), i, two stones high. *Inscript.*

DISTENDŌ (dis & tendo), is, di, sum, a. 3. to stretch out, extend, διατείνω. *Liv.* hominem. *Ovid.* brachia. *Cæs.* aciem. — *¶* Also, to separate, divide. *Liv.* copias hostium. — *¶* Figur. to divide. *Liv.* animos, h. e. to render perplexed and uncertain. — Also, to separate, keep off. *Id.* hostes ab apertiore loco. — *¶* Also, to fill. *Plaut.* ventrem. *Virg.* necare cellas. — *¶* Also, to occupy with many things. *Colum.* curam unius pastoris.

DISTENTŌ (distendo), ōnis, f. a stretch 2 iag out, an extensio. *Cels.*

DISTENTŌ (frequentat. of distendo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. same as *Distendo*. *Virg.*

DISTENTŌS (distendo), us, m. a stretch 2 iag out, extension, swelling. *Plin.* sufflate cutis.

DISTENTŪS, a, um, partic. from distendo. — ¶ Adj. full, filled. *Virg.* Distentæ lacte capellæ. *Horat.* Uber distentius. — Particularly, filled with food. *Sueton.*

DISTENTŪS, a, um, particip. from distineo. — ¶ Adj. busied, engaged, occupied, taken up, employed. *Cic.* negotiis. *Id.* Distentissimus.

DISTERMINATOR (distermino), ōris, m. he that separates. *Apul.*

DISTERMINŪS (dis & termino), as, āvi, 2 ātum, a. 1. to separate, divide, διορίζω. *Plin.* Judæam ab Ægypto.

DISTERMINŪS (dis & terminus), a, um, 3 adj. separated. *Sil.* 5, 399.

DISTERNŪS (dis & sterno), is, strāvi, 3 strātum, a. 3. to make a separate bed for a person. *Apul.*

DISTERŌ (dis & tero), is, trīvi, trītum, a. 3. 3. to grind, pound, to bruise small, bruise as in a mortar, καταρτίβω. *Cato.* — ¶ Figur. *Petr.* Eum basis distrivit.

DISTICHŪS (δίστιχος), a, um, adj. consisting of two lines, or having two rows. *Colum.* hordeum, h. e. long-eared. — ¶ Also, consisting of two verses. — Hence, absolutely, distichon, sc. carmen. *Martial.*

DISTICŌ, or **DESTICŌ**, as, n. 1. This verb expresses the sound made by the shrew-mouse. *Aact.* *Caria.* *Philola.*

DISTILLATIŌ, and **DESTILLATIŌ** (distillo, or destillo), ōnis, f. a distilling, distillation, dropping, rheum, catarrh, κατασταγμός, κρυάριον. *Cels.* and *Plin.*

DISTILLŌ, and **DESTILLŌ** (dis or de, & stillo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to distil, drop, καταρτίβω. *Varr.*, *Virg.*, *Cels.*, and *Plin.*

DISTIMŪLO. See *Destimulo*. 3

DISTINCTE (distinctus), adv. distinctly, plainly, clearly, methodically, expressly, precisely, διακρισμένως. *Cic.* Quæ fuse olim disputabantur ac libere, ea nunc articulatim distincteque dicuntur. *Id.* Distinctius.

DISTINCTIŌ (distinguo), ōnis, f. a distinguishing, distinction, difference, διακρισις. *Cic.* — Hence, a kind of antithesis, or opposition of similar words. *Quintil.* ; or, of sentences. *Id.* *Populus Romanus* privatam luxuriam, publicam magnificentiam diligit. — ¶ Also, a division, arrangement, order. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, interposition, pointing between words and sentences. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, a bordering, lacing, or garishing for ornament. — Hence, ornamental. *Cic.*

DISTINCTOR (Id.), ōris, m. one that distinguishes. *Ammian.*

DISTINCTŪS (Id.), us, m. a distinction, 3 difference. *Tacit.*

DISTINCTUS (Id.), a, um, particip. from distingo. — ¶ Adj. divided into several parts or ranks, marked, distinguished, orderly, regular, methodical, distinct, clear. *Cic.* res. *Quintil.* sermo. *Plin.* Ep. vitæ genus, well regulated. *Auct.*

Dial. de Orat. Cicero distinctior, clearer. *Cic.* Stellæ distinctæ, visible.

DISTINEŌ (dis & teneo), es, inūi, entum, a. 2. to keep separate, keep asunder, ἀνέλλω. *Cic.* tigna funilis. — ¶ Figur. to keep asunder, keep away, separate, divide. *Cæs.* Legiones flumen distinebat. *Horat.* aliquem a domo. *Ovid.*

duo freta. *Cic.* Distineor dolore, it grieves me. *Liv.* Duæ sententiæ distinebant senatum, divided, perplexed, embarrassed. — ¶ Also, to employ with more than one thing, to employ, keep busy, occupy, engage. *Cic.* maxinis occupationibus distineri. — ¶ Also, to separate, prevent, hinder, detain, stop. *Id.* pacem. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* aliquem a re.

DISTINGUŌ (from dis & obsol. stigo, or stingo, στίζω), is, nxi, netum, a. 3. properly, to make dots with a pointed instrument. — Hence, to separate, part, divide, distinguish, discriminate, διαρίζω. *Cic.* vera a falsis. *Horat.* falsum vero for a vero. *Calp.* alternos cantus, to determine who is to commence the alternate song. — ¶ Also, to adorn, decorate, garnish, set, enamel, inlay, edge, &c. *Cic.* poculum gemmis. *Id.* litora arbutibus. *Id.* Cynosura stellis distincta. *Id.* orationem. *Plin.* Ep. occupationes carmine brevi, to interrupt and intermix. So, also, *Id.* graviora opera lusingis.

— ¶ Also, to punctuate. — Hence, also, to make the proper pauses in reading. *Quintil.* — Hence, to end, finish. *Apul.* contationem. — Also, to decide, determine. *Lamprid.* causas, latrocinia.

DISTŌ (dis & sto), as, n. 1. to be distant or apart, διότρωμαι, ἀπέχω. In space. *Cæs.* Summa labra distabant. *Id.* inter se. *Hirt.* ab aliquo. *Horat.* foro (dat.) for a foro. — Also, in time. *Quintil.* Non multum ætate distantes. — ¶ Figur. to differ, be different. *Cic.* inter se. *Id.* ab aliqua re. *Horat.* scurræ (dat.), h. e. a scurra. Also, impersonally. *Horat.* Distat, there is a difference.

DISTORQUEŌ (dis & torqueo), es, si, 2 tum, a. 2. to set awry, distort, writhe, twist, διαστρέφω. *Terent.* os. *Horat.* oculos. *Quintil.* labra. — ¶ Also, to torment, torture. *Sueton.* See, also, *Distortus*, a, uia.

DISTORTIŌ (distorqueo), ōnis, f. distortion, contortion, a wresting or writhing, διαστρέφω. *Cic.* membrorum.

DISTORTŪS, a, um, particip. from distorqueo. — ¶ Adject. distorted, misshapen, crooked, deformed, monstrous, διαστρεφός. *Cic.* homo. *Quintil.* vultus. *Cic.* Distortissimus. — ¶ Figur. perverted, wrong, improper. *Cic.*

DISTRACŌ (distraho), ōnis, f. a drawing asunder, separating, dividing, διασπασμός. *Cic.* and *Gell.* — Hence, aversion, dissension, discord, alienation. *Cic.* and *Varr.* — ¶ Also, a selling away, sale. *Pandect.* mercium.

DISTRACTOR (Id.), ōris, m. a seller. 3 *Cod.* Just. argenti, a money exchanger, banker, broker.

DISTRACTŪS, a, um, particip. from distraho. — ¶ Adj. divided, dispersed, scattered, dissipated. *Lucret.* Distractor. *Vell.* Distractissimus.

DISTRAHŌ (dis & traho), is, axi, actum, a. 3. to draw different ways, draw or pull asunder, tear in pieces, divide, διασπάω. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Hence, to dissolve, separate, divide, disjoin (generally implying violence). *Suet.* collegia. *Cic.* aliquem a complexu suorum. *Senec.* animam a corpore. *Cic.* voces, to pronounce too broadly. — ¶ Also, to decide, finish, separate, destroy. *Cic.* controversiam. — Also, to make doubtful, irresolute, perplex. *Id.* Distractor, I am doubtful. — Also, to prevent, thwart. *Cæs.* — Also, to sell, vend. *Sueton.* and *Gell.* — Also, to alienate, estrange. *Cic.* *Phil.* 2. 10. aliquem ab aliquo. — Also, to occupy with more than one thing at a time. *Senec.* animus, to distract. *Tacit.* In omnes curas distrahi. — *Id.* Distrahi fama, to be ill spoken of.

DISTRATŪS, a, um, from disterno.

DISTRIBŪŌ (dis & tribuo), is, ūi, ūtum, a. 3. to divide, distribute, διανέμωμι. *Cic.* sanguinem in corpus. *Id.* frumentum civitatibus, h. e. to order the states to give. *Id.* partitionem, h. e. to make. *Id.* Distributa expositio, h. e. quæ fit per distributionem.

DISTRIBŪTE (distributus), adv. with 1 proper division, with good order, distinctly. *Cic.* scribere. *Id.* Distributus.

DISTRIBŪTIŌ (distribuo), ōnis, f. a distribution, division. *Cic.* Ne videar aberrasse a distributione mea, the division of my subject. — ¶ Also, a figure in rhetoric. *Cic.* *Orat.* 3, 53.

DISTRIBŪTOR (Id.), ōris, m. a divider or 3 distributor. *Apul.* — Also, *Cic.* *Pis.* 15, according to some Edd.

DISTRIBŪTUS, a, um. See *Distribuo*.

DISTRICTE (districtus), adv. severely, 2 sharply. *Plin.* See also *Districte*.

DISTRICŌ (distinguo), ōnis, f. hinderance, difficulty. *Pandect.*

DISTRICŪS, a, um, particip. from distinguo. — ¶ Adj. occupied, engaged, taken up, busy, oppressed with business. *Cic.* contentione ancipiti. *Nepos.* bellis. *Tran.* in *Plin.* Ep. Districtum officium. *Cic.* Districtior a causis. — ¶ Also, uncertain, doubtful, irresolute, perplexed. *Cic.* ad *Div.* 2, 15. — ¶ Also, rigorous, hard, severe. *Val.* Max. feneratorix. *Id.* censura. *Cod.* Just. Districtior. *Id.* Districtissimus.

DISTRINGŌ (dis & stringo), is, inxi, 2 ictum, a. 3. to draw asunder, stretch, bind here and there, bind with more than one

string or tie, bind fast. *Virg.* Radiis rotarum districti pudent. — Hence, to occupy with more than one thing, divide. *Liv.* hostes, to make a diversion. *Plin.* Ep. Distringi negotiis, to be kept busy, taken up. — ¶ Also, to rub, crumble. *Colum.* thynnum. — Hence, *Quintil.* fronte, h. e. to get bald. — Also, to separate, ruin, destroy. *Senec.* libertatem. — ¶ Also, to draw out, to draw. *Cic.* gladium. The reading destringere is, however, to be preferred. — ¶ Also, to strip off. The reading destringere is here, also, to be preferred. — See, also, *Districtas*, a, um.

DISTRŪNCŌ (dis & trunco), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to cut asunder, to cut to pieces, mangle, κόλοβω. *Plaut.*

DISTRŪŌ. See *Destrūo*.

DISTRŪBATIŌ (disturbo), ōnis, f. a casting down, demolishing, destroying, καταβολή. *Cic.*

DISTRŪBŌ (dis & turbo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to break up, disperse, separate. *Cic.* concionem. *Senec.* Auster disturbat freta, h. e. disturbs, turns topsy-turvy, causes to boil. — ¶ Also, to destroy, demolish, overthrow, pull down. *Cic.* tecta, porticum. — Also, to destroy, disorder. *Colum.* — ¶ Figur. to separate, destroy, ruin, pervert, prevent, thwart. *Cic.* societatem. *Terent.* nuptias. *Cic.* legem

DISŪNIŌ (dis & unio), is, ūvi, ūtum, a. 4 to disunite, disjoin. *Arnob.*

DISŪLLABŪS (disύλλαβος), a, um, adj. 2 consisting of two syllables, disyllabic. *Quintil.*

DITATOR (dito), ōris, m. one that enriches. 3 *es.* *Augustin.*

DITĒ (ditis or dis), adv. richly. *Stat.* Ditiſus. *Apul.* Ditiſsime. — ¶ Dite, adj. See *Dis*.

DITESCŌ (dis, itis), is, n. 3. to grow rich, 3 πλουτέω, both in a proper and in a figurative sense. *Lucret.*

DITHIRAMBICŪS (διθύραμβικός), a, 1 um, adj. dithyrambic. *Cic.* poema.

DITHIRAMBŪS, (διθύραμβος), i, m. a 1 surname of Bacchus. — ¶ Also, a poem written in honor of Bacchus; a dithyrambic, dithyramb. — ¶ Also, any poem written with wildness and enthusiasm.

DITIŌ (perhaps from dite, or from δίκη), ōnis, f. rule, power, dominion, empire, authority, ἐπικράτεια. *Cic.* Esse in ditioe alicujus. *Id.* Redigere in ditioem nostram. — The nominat. ditio does not occur.

DITIŌR, and **DITIŌSSIMUS**. See *Dis*.

DITIS. See *Dis*.

DITIŌSSIME, adverb. See *Dite*.

DITIŪS, adv. See *Dite*.

DITĒ (dis, itis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 2 enrich (both in a proper and in a figurative sense), πλουτίζω. *Horat.* and *Liv.*

DITRŌCHÆŪS (διτρώχαιος), i, m, a foot, 3 in poetry, consisting of two trochees.

DIŪ (properly the ablat. of dius, h. e. dies), adv. in the day-tine, by day, καθ' ἡμέραν. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, long, for a long time, a long while. *Cic.* Diutius. *Id.* Diutissime. — It is also used as a substant. *Cic.* Hoc ipsum diu. — ¶ Also, long since, a great while ago, long ago. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, before. *Plaut.* Nec diu hic fui. This passage may also be rendered, I have not yet been here. — ¶ Also, far extended. *Mela.*

DIVA. See *Divus*.

DIVAGŌR (dis & vago), āris, ātus sum, 3 dep. 1. to wander to and fro, to ramble or rove; to digress, fluctuate, πλάνεωμαι. *Lactant.* and *Cod.* Just.

DIVĀLIS (divus), e, adj. same as *Divinus*. *Spartian.*

DIVĀRICŌ (dis & varico), as, āvi, ātum, 1 a. 1. to stride, straddle, spread wide, set asunder, or at a distance, διασκελίζω. *Cic.* In ea (statua) hominem divaricari jubet. *Varr.* Nec cuius ungulæ divaricent, sc. se, h. e. diducantur.

DIVĒLLŌ (dis & vello), is, elli (more frequently than ulsi), ulsum, a. 3. to pull asunder or in pieces, διασπύω. — Figur. Divellor dolore, I am distracted with grief. — ¶ Also, to separate. *Cic.* res copulatas. — Hence, *Divelli*, to be separated, separate oae's self, part, give up. *Id.* ab otio. — ¶ Also, to break, break off, dissolve. *Senec.* amicitia. *n.* *Cic.*

affinitatem. — ¶ Also, to take away. *Cic. commoda civium. Horat. somnum, interrapt, hinder, disturb.* — ¶ Also, to tear away, separate. *Cic. liberos a complexu parentum. Id. membra ab aliquo. Horat. aliquam adultero, h. e. ab adultero.*

DIVENDŌ (dis & vendo), is, idi, Itum, a. 1. 3. to sell to different persons, sell in different parcels, διατιπάσκω; perhaps, also, in general, to sell. *Cic. bona.*

DIVERBERŌ (dis & verbero), as, āvi, 3 atum, a. 1. to strike asunder, cut, cleave, divide, separate, κατατάω. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, to strike, beat much, cudgel. *Apul.*

DIVERBIUM (dis & verbum), ii, n. the 2 colloquial part of a comedy, as opposed to the chorus. *Liv.*

DIVERGIUM (dis & vergo), ii, n. same as 3 *Divortium. Sic. Fl.*

DIVERO. See *Devero.*

DIVERSE (diversus), adv. different ways, hither and thither. *Tereat. trahere.* — Also, in different parts, here and there. *Auet. B. Afric.* — ¶ Also, in a different manner, differently. *Cic. dicere.* — It is also followed by a. *Gell. — Compar. Diversius. Sallust.: Superlat. Diversissime. Suet.*

DIVERSICOLOR (diversus & color), ōris, 3 adj. of various colors, ποικιλόχρους. *Marc. Cap.*

DIVERSITAS (diversus), ōtis, f. diversity, variety, difference. *Plin. Ep.*

DIVERSITO. See *Deversito.*

DIVERSITOR. See *Deversitor.*

DIVENSOR. See *Deversor.*

DIVERSOR. See *Deversor.*

DIVERSORIOLUM (dimin. of diversorium), i, n. a little inn, or lodging. *Cic. The reading diversoriolum seems to be more correct.*

DIVERSORIUM, and **DEVERSORIUM** (diverto or devorto), ii, n. an inn, lodging, πανδοχεῖον; a villa, or country-house. *Cic.* — ¶ The reading *Deversorium* is more correct. See, also, *Deversorius, a, na.*

DIVERSUS, anciently **DIVORSUS**, a, um, particip. from diverto. — ¶ Adj. turned from one another, turned different ways, separated, the one in this direction, the other in another, turned to two different sides. *Cic. Diversi pugnabant, h. e. turned towards the two different ships. Id. Diversam aciem constituit. Liv. semitæ. Nep. Diversi discississent. Virg. Quo diversus abis. Id. Diversi circumspiciunt, in different directions. Liv. Diversi abiere. — Hence, figur. Prop. Diversi amantes, quarrelling. — ¶ Also, being at different places, the one here, the other there. *Sollust. Diversi audistis, some in one place, some in another; separately. Cic. Portus, qui diversos inter se aditus habent, access on different sides. — ¶ Also, opposed, opposite, contrary. Liv. iter. Id. Diversa duo vitia, avaritia et luxuria. Sueton. pars, opposite party. Cic. Cinguli duo inter se diversi, entirely opposite to each other, h. e. the polar circles. Id. Duo maria navigationi (to promote, or further navigation) diversa conjungit. — Hence, *Plin. In diversum, and Sueton. E diverso, in the contrary, on the other hand. E diverso* signifies also, opposite to each other, in front. *Plin. and Justin. — Also, other, different, otherwise, followed by quæ. Plin. — ¶ Also, remote, distant. Cic. and Liv. loca. Hence, Diversum, i, n. distance, remoteness. Tacit. Ann. 3, 59. — ¶ Also, different, another, not the same, unlike. Cic. pars, ratio. — So, Diversum, difference, diversity. Liv. In diversum auctores trahunt, do not agree. — Also, differing in sentiment and opinion. *Tibull. Diversum vulgus. — Also, with a genit. Tacit. animi. — The object from which a person or thing differs, is put in the ablat. with a, or in the dat., or joined with ac or quam. Cic. Diversus a proposita ratione Quint. Verba verbis diversa. Plin. Diversa in hac, ac supra dicta alite quædam. Id. Erica diversæ est, quam lactuca, nature. — Also, with inter se. Quintil. — Also, several, many, various. Cic. Diversi homines. — ¶ Comparat. Diversior. *Lucret. and Plin.; Superlat. Diversissimus. Liv.*****

DIVERTICULUM. See *Deverticulum.*

DIVERTŌ, or **DIVORTŌ** (dis & verto, or 3 vorto), is, ti, sum, u. and a. 3. and **DIVERTŌR**, ōris, sus sum, u. to turn aside, or out of the way; to take lodging or bait, ἐκτρέποιμαι. *Cic. Divertere ad cauponem, ad hospitem. Liv. Diverti apud aliquem. Id. Divertere via. — Passiv. Cic. Si qui Cobiamacho diverterentur, h. e. a Cobiamacho deflecerent. Plant. Divortier hospitio apud aliquem. — ¶ Figur. to digress, make a digression, go off to another subject, go from his purpose. *Cic. Sed redeamus ad illud, unde diverti-mus. — ¶ Also, to depart from, quit, leave. Sueton. A schola et magistris divertere. Pandect. Sive diverterit, sive iuxta est adhuc, h. e. divorced. — ¶ Also, to part, separate. Gell. Matrimonia divertentia, h. e. divorces. — ¶ Actively, to turn elsewhere, or to different sides. *Lucret. Divertit acies, routs, discomfits, puts to flight. — Also, to withdraw, remove, divert, turn off. Id. aliquem suo hortatu. Id. (ventura) suo cursu. — ¶ Also, to go, direct his course any whither. Terent. Domum divertat. Gell. Divertere ad domum. — ¶ Also, figur. to be unlike, to differ. Plant. Divortunt mores virginii longe, ac lupæ. — ¶ The reading *Deverso* seems to be preferable. See, also, *Deverso* and *Diversus, a, um.****

DIVES (perhaps from divus), itis, adj. rich, πλοῦσιος. *Horat. agris. Val. Fl. ab armento. Virg. pecoris. Cic. Divitior. Cic. and Nep. Divitissimus. — Also, as a substant. a rich man. Ovid. — Hence, figur. rich. h. e. abounding in any thing. Val. Fl. ager, h. e. fertile, fruitful. Horat. spes, h. e. promising much. Cic. dithyrambus. Ovid. copia flendi, abundant cause for complaint. Horat. lingua, eloquent. — Also, valuable, of great value, precious, splendid, sumptuous. *Virg. ramus. Ovid. cultus, splendid garments. Plin. opus.**

DIVEXŌ (dis & vexo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 1 to drag about. *Enn. ap. Cic. — ¶ Also, to destroy, ruin, pillage, plunder. Plant. and Cic. — ¶ Also, to use ill, vex, trouble, afflict. Suet.*

DIVEXŌS (dis & vexo), a, um, adj. placed 3 or put in the firm of a cross. *Augustin.*

DIVIDIA (divido), æ, f. discontent, grief, 3 trouble, sorrow, pain, vexation, λύπη, δυσχέροια. *Plant.*

DIVIDICULUM (divido), i, n. Plur. dividicula, a sort of buildings (castella) in Rome, in which the water was collected, and thence distributed throughout the city in leaden pipes. *Fest.*

DIVIDŌ (dis & vido, ōre, obsol. whence vidua, &c.), is, isi, isum, a. 3. to separate. *Uirt. castra ab opere. Virg. Britanni toto orbe divisi, for a toto orbe. — ¶ Also, to separate or divide into parts. Cic. escas. Id. genus in species. Nepos. bona inter se. Virg. Gemma, quæ dividit aurum, h. e. is set in gold. — Also, to divide, separate, cut asunder, cleave, split. *Horat. aliquem securi. Cic. aerem. Virg. muros. Cic. Partitiones dividere, h. e. facere. — Hence, Cic. Sententiam dividere, literally, to divide an opinion. If any senator, in delivering his opinion, had included several distinct articles, some of which might be approved and others rejected, it was usual to require that the opinion should be divided and each particular proposed apart. — ¶ Also, to distribute, portion out, allot, give. Cic. bona viritum. Nepos. bona militibus. Virg. animum nunc huc nunc illuc, to turn and apply. Cic. cocta in corpus. — ¶ Also, to distinguish. Cic. legem bonam a mala. — ¶ Also, to spread. Cic. bellum. — ¶ Also, sensu obsceno. *Plant. Aut. 2, 4, 7. — ¶ See, also, Divisus, a, um.***

DIVIDŌTAS (dividuus), ātis, f. same as 3 *Divisio. Pandect.*

DIVIDŌS, a, um, same as *Divisus*. 3 *Acc. DIVIDŌS (divido), a, um, adj. divided, separated. *Horat., Ovid. and Plin. — Hence, Dividuum, the half. Terent. Fac dividuum, halve the matter. — ¶ Also, that may be divided or separated, divisible. Cic.**

DIVINATIO (divino), ōnis, f. the foreseeing or predicting of future events; divination, παρεια, παρειακή. *Cic. — Hence, skill in taking measures effectually to prevent or avert any threatening evil; divine or uncommon wisdom and forecast. Nep. Attic 9, 16. — ¶ In law, the trial and determination who shall be the accuser in a criminal cause. Cic.*

DIVINATOR (id.), ōris, m. a diviner, 3 soothsayer, προφήτης. *Jul. Firmic.*

DIVINATRIX (divinator), itis, f. she that 3 divines, divining. *Tertull. ites.*

DIVINE (divinus), adv. as it were by inspiration, θεῖως. *Cic. — ¶ Also, divinely, excellently. Quintil. — Also, honestly. Cic.*

DIVINIPŌTENS (divinus & potens), tis, 3 adj. powerful or skilled in divination, θεοκράτης. *Apul.*

DIVINISCIENS (divinus & sciens), tis, 3 adj. having knowledge of divine things. *Apul.*

DIVINITAS (divinus), ātis, f. divine quality, divine nature. *Cic. — Also, deity, divinity, god. Id. — Also, excellence. Id. — Also, divine inspiration, prophecy, divination, gift of prophecy. Id.*

DIVINITUS (id.), adv. from God, from heaven, by divine providence or influence, θεόθεν. *Cic. — ¶ Also, by divine inspiration. Id. — Also, from an indistinct presentiment. Suet. — ¶ Also, divinely, excellently, extraordinarily. Cic.*

DIVINŌ (divinus), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to divine, foresee, or predict future events, foretell things to come, prophesy, guess, presage, παρειαποι. *Cic.*

DIVINŌS (divus), a, um, adj. relating to the Deity, divine, heavenly, θεῖος. — Hence, *Cic. Res divina, divine worship, sacrifice. Liv. Scelera divina, h. e. against the gods; impiety, irreligion. Cic. Jura divina, divine laws, h. e. laws of nature. Id. Res divina, frequently, God, the world and every thing belonging to it, natural theology, and physics, opposed to res humanae, morals. — Divinus, a, um, signifiēs, also, imperial. Pandect. — ¶ Also, excellent, divine. Cic. Divinus in dicendo. Id. Nihil divinius. Id. Dona divinisima. — ¶ Also, divine, prophesying, foretelling. Horat. Sententia divina futuri, sagacious with respect to future events, anticipative. Nep. Quum ille potius divinus fuerit, guided by more than human wisdom. — Hence, substant. Divinus, a diviner, soothsayer, prophet; and, Divina, a prophetess. Petron.*

DIVISE (divisus), adv. distinctly, separately, 3 ly, δίχα. *Gell.*

DIVISIBILIS (divido), e, adj. divisible. 3 *Tertull.*

DIVISIM, adv. same as *Divise*. *Apul. (si lectio certa.)*

DIVISŌ (divido), ōnis, f. a dividing, division, separation, διαίρεσις. *Cic. — ¶ Also, a distribution. Paadect.*

DIVISŌR (id.), ōris, m. a divider, distributor, μεριστής, διατητής, as, of lands. *Cic. — Also, a person employed by a candidate to distribute money amongst the citizens of each tribe for the purpose of bribing them. Cic.*

DIVISSE for *Divisisse*. *Horat.*

DIVISURA (id.), æ, f. a division; a cleft, 2 chop, notch, γυφ. *Plin.*

DIVISŌS (id.), is, m. a dividing, division. 3 *Liv. 1, 54. Ed. Drak. Divisui esse, to be divided or distributed.*

DIVISŌS, a, um, particip. from divido. 3 — ¶ Adj. separated, divided. *Lucret. Divisor. — ¶ Also, different. Virg. Divisa arboribus patriæ sunt.*

DIVITTATIŌ (divito), ōnis, f. the act of 2 enriching. *Petron. 117.*

DIVITIÆ (dives), ārum, f. riches, wealth, πλοῦτος. *Liv. Templum inclutum divitiis, h. e. gifts of great value. Ovid. Demite divitias, h. e. jewels, pendants, &c. — Figur. Cic. ingenii, fertility.*

DIVITŌ (id.), as, a. 1. to enrich, πλουτίζω. *Acc.*

DIUM, i, n. See *Dius, a, um.*

DIVORTIUM (diverto or divorto), ii, n. a separation. — Hence, a separation of one way into several others; a place where roads meet. *Virg. Divortia nota. Liv. Divortium itinerum. — ¶ Also, a separation of a river into branches. Cic. fluminum. Id. aquarum, that place*

on high mountains, whence the waters flow down in different directions. — Hence, figur. Cic. doctrinarum. — ¶ Colum. veris et hiemis, *i.e.* the days which separate. — ¶ Particularly, a separation of husband and wife; a divorce. Cic. Divortium facere cum, &c. to divorce. — Also, of a lover from his mistress. Plaut. and Cic. **DIETETICUS** (διαιτητικός), a, um, adj. 3 diuretic. Cal. Aelian. **DIURNUS** (diurnus), as, n. 1. to last or 3 line long. Quodrigar. ap. Gell. **DIURNUS** (dies), a, um, adj. in the daytime, by day, of the day. Cic. labores. Sueton. actus, day's work. Cic. metus. Ocul. lumen, day-light. Id. currus, of the sun. Plaut. stella, morning-star. — ¶ Also, lasting one day. Ovid. — ¶ Also, daily. Liv. eibus. Sueton. Diurna acta, *n* writing containing an account of the daily transactions in the senate or assembly of the people. So, Tacit. and Sueton. (absol.) Diurna. — Hence, Diurnum, in general, a day-book; diary, journal. Javenal. **DIOS** (dios, contract. from *diōs*), a, um, adj. properly, descended from Jupiter. — Hence, of distinguished men, godlike, noble. Varr. 6. p. 88. Dius administrator diis magnis. Virg. Dia Camilla. — ¶ Also, great, excellent, sublime, divine. Lucr. Dias in luminis oras exoritur. Horat. Sententia dia Catonis. Ovid. Dium profundum. — ¶ Also, heavenly. Prudent. Omnia, dia, et marina, et terrena. — Hence, Dium, the open air; the sky. Varr. and Virg. Sub dio, in the open air, under the canopy of heaven. See *Diuus*, a, um. **DIUSCULE** (diu), adv. same as *Diutule*. 3 Augustin. **DIUTINE** (diutinus), adv. a long time; a 3 great while. Plaut. **DIUTINUS** (diu), a, um, adj. long, lasting, of long duration, continual, πολυχρόνιος. Cic. **DIUTIOS**, and **DIUTISSIME**. See in *Diu*. **DIUTOLE** (dimin. of diu), for a considerable time, tolerably long, some time. Gell. **DIUTORNE** (diuturnus), adv. a long time, 3 long. Cic. ad *Dicers*. 6. 10. — Al. leg. diuturnam. Sidon. Diuturnus. **DIUTURNITAS** (Id.), *ātis*, f. length of time, long continuance, long duration, *lastingness*, χρονιότης. Cic. **DIUTURNUS** (diu), a, um, adj. of long duration or continuance, long, lasting, continued. Cic. Diuturnior. Oros. Diuturnissimus. — ¶ Also, long-lived. Cic. Phil. 2, 41. Non potes esse diuturnus. Varr. and Ovid. Diuturnior. **DIVULGATIUS** (divulgo), *ōnis*, f. a spread- 3 ing abroad, divulging, publishing. Tertull. **DIVULGATUS**, a, um, particip. from *divulgo*. — ¶ Adj. open to all, common, easily gained. Cic. Magistratus divulgatissimus. **DIVULGUS**, or **DIVULGUS** (dis & vulgo or vulgo), as, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. 1. to make common to all. Cic. primum tempus *etatis*. — ¶ Also, to spread, publish, divulge, ἐκφέρειν, διαφημίξω. Cic. librum. Id. rem sermonibus. — ¶ See, also, *Divulgatus*, a, um. **DIVULSUS** (divello), *ōnis*, f. a tearing, 3 separating. Hieron. **DIVULSUS**, a, um. See *Divello*. **DIVUM**. See *Diuus* and *Dium*. **DIVUS** (divos), a, um, adj. divine, of divine nature. Virg. Diva parens. — Hence, *subt.*, Divus, at the time of the republic, same as *Deus*, a god, deity. Liv.; Divi, the gods. Cic.; Diva, a goddess. Virg. — Divus was afterwards only applied to the emperors deified after their death. Sueton. Jul. Cæsar, Divus. — ¶ Divum, the open air; the sky, as, Sub divo, sub divum. — But *sub divo*, &c. is more correct. See *Dius*, a, um. **DŌ** (dō, h. e. δῶμα), for domum. 3 Enn. **DŌ** (dō), das, dēdi, dātum, a. 1. to give, bestow, grant, δίδωμι. Cic. alicui literas ad aliquem. Terent. Dare bibere. Virg. Quem dederat esse monumentum, h. e. *nt* esset, &c. Cic. Librum dare foras, to publish. — Hence, Liv. Terga dare, to flee, ran away. — Cic. and Ovid. Dare calculum, to move (in a game of chess). Cic. pœnas rei, to suffer punishment; to be punished for a thing. — Also, to give, bestow, spend,

devote. Cic. operam valetudini. Liv. noctem operi. Nepos. Dare negotium, *nt*, &c. to commission, charge. — Also, to be willing to give; to offer. Liv. 37, 53. Filium suum in matrimonium mihi dabit. — Also, to cause my thing to be given; to procure. Nepos. Datur alicui Senatus, an audience of the senate is obtained for him. Liv. alicui consulatum. — Hence, to do, make, cause, bring on, occasion. Terent. damnum. Cic. alicui dolorem. Id. alicui gloriosum reditum. Propert. dissidium. Ovid. saltum, to spring. Virg. finem loquendi, to cease, stop. Ovid. cantum, h. e. canere. Id. vulnera. Virg. euneum, to form. Terent. pugnam, to chase. — Dare is also followed by the acc. with the infin. Ovid. Dat posse moveri, h. e. facit, ut, &c. — Also, by qui (for quo), h. e. ut. Terent. — Also, to procure, gain the favor or friendship of. Cic. Oppio Terentiae. — Hence, Id. literas ad aliquem; or, Id. aliquid ad aliquem; also, Id. literas alicui, to write to a person. — Hence, to exhibit, perform, represent. Liv. ludos. Terent. fabulam. — Se dare, to yield to, comply with, consent; to not resist. Cic. So, Cæs. Manus dare, to yield. Also, Virg. Multa melius se nocte dedere, h. e. to succeed. — Also, to ascribe, attribute. Cic. tantum ingenio. Horat. aliquid famæ. — Also, to let go, let fly; hence, Plin. Dari in altum, to rise, raise one's self on high. — Also, to give, give up, leave to; to pardon. Cic. Da hunc populo, h. e. pardon him for the sake of the people. — Dare is frequently used to denote liberality, munificence, making a present. Liv. Triumviro dando agro creat, to distribute. Nepos. Dare munus et muneris aliquid. Sueton. Dare officium, h. e. dare munus. — ¶ Also, to show, display, exhibit. Terent. Ut res dant sese, as things go. Id. se turpiter, h. e. expose himself to disgrace. Cic. Res se dat, happens. Ovid. se facilem, to be complaisant, obliging. Cic. Ut se initia dederint, h. e. fuerint. Id. se populo, to present one's self before; to, or to appear in public. — ¶ Also, to direct or turn somewhere. Liv. vela in altum, h. e. to put to sea, stand off to sea. — ¶ Also, to give up, resign, submit to, put in the power or place under the direction of. Cic. se alicui. Id. Da te homini. Id. se doctrinæ. Id. se in sermonem, or sermonibus. — ¶ Also, to put, place, carry, throw, &c. somewhere. Liv. in custodiam, to imprison, incarcerate. Cic. se in viam, to set out on a journey. Id. se in fugam or fugæ, to flee, run away. Cæs. aliquem in fugam, to put or turn to flight. Sueton. Se dare convivio, to go to an entertainment. Terent. ad languorem, to fatigue, tire, weary. Cic. in conspectum, to show, exhibit. Terent. in pistrinum, to put. Sueton. ad terram, to throw. Plaut. se in pedes. — ¶ Also, to allow, grant, concede, confess. Cic. — Hence, Ovid. and Quintil. Datur, h. e. licet. — Also, to do for the sake of. Sulp. in Cic. Ep. Da hoc mortuæ. Horat., Tacit. and Senec. Dare famæ. — Also, Ovid. Dare lora, to slacken, let loose. — ¶ Also, to emit, send forth. Virg. colorem. Ovid. voces. — Hence, to say, tell, inform, announce, notify. Cic. diem alicui, h. e. to appoint. Ovid. Datur, h. e. dicitur. — Dare, *sc.* sententiam, h. e. to pass sentence or judgment. Plin. Ep. and Sueton. secundum reos, h. e. in favor of. Cic. item secundum tabulas, to decide. — Also, to show, point out. Cic. Unum da mihi ex aratoribus. — ¶ Also, to impute, attribute, construe. Cic. alicui alicuius vitio or laudi. — ¶ Dare, with the particip. perf., is used periphrastically. Terent. Inventum dabo, h. e. inveniam. — Dare with the partic. fut. pass., to let, to cause. Plaut. Statuam faciendam dare. Liv. Corpus distrahendum dabis. — Duim, duit, duint, for dem, det, dent, &c. Plaut., Terent. and Cic. — Datum, i, n. a gift, present. Cic. and Liv. **DŌCEŌ** (dēko or δέκω), es, cui, ctum, a. 2. to show, point out, inform, say, tell, declare, apprise, advertise, acquaint; to teach, instruct, δίδασκα. Cic. aliquem aliquid. Id. aliquem tacere. Id. ali-

quem fidibus, how to play on the lute. Liv. aliquem equo, riding on horseback. Propert. Doctus sum aliquid, I know it. Cic. Sili i eausam te docui. Id. aliqua de re. — ¶ Docere fabulam, δίδασκειν δρᾶμα, to exhibit a play. Cic. — See, also, *Doctas*, a, um. **DŌCHIMŌS**, or **DŌCHMIŌS** (δοχμῖος), i, m. a foot in poetry consisting of five syllables, of which the first is short, the two next are long, the fourth is short, and the last long (— — — — —). Cic. **DŌCIBILES** (doceo), e, adj. that learns 3 quickly. Tertull. **DŌCILIS** (Id.), e, adj. apt to learn or to be taught, quickly taught, docile, ἐπιμαθής. Cic. Docilis ad hanc disciplinam. — Sometimes, also, with a genit. Horat. modorum. Id. pravi. — Also, figur. Ovid. Capilli deciles. — ¶ Comparat. Docilior. Quintil. **DŌCILITAS** (docilis), *ātis*, f. aptness to learn or to be taught, docility, ἐπιμαθία. Cic. — ¶ Also, gentleness, mildness. Eutrop. **DŌCIS** (δῶκis), *īdis*, f. a teacher. 3 Apul. **DŌCTE** (doctus), adverb, learnedly, skil- 2 fully, ἐπιστατευώς. Martial. Doctus. Sallust. Doctissime eruditus. — ¶ Also, subtly, artfully, cunningly. Plaut. — ¶ Also, expertly, well. Horat. Doctus. **DŌCTIFICŌS** (doctus & facio), a, um, adj. 3 h. e. doctos faciens. Martin. Capell. **DŌCTILŌQUŌS** (docte & loquor), a, um, 3 adj. speaking learnedly. Enn. **DŌCTISŌNŌS** (docte & sono), a, um, adj. 3 h. e. docte sonans. Sidon. **DŌCTISŌCLE** (docte), adv. rather too 3 learnedly. Gell. **DŌCTOR** (doceo), *ōris*, m. a teacher, instructor, master, δίδασκαλος. Cic. **DŌCTRINŌ** (Id.), *ē*, f. *ins* *ruetion*, διδασκαλία. Cic. — Also, a way of teaching. Cic. — ¶ Also, that which one is learning or has learned. — Hence, learning, erudition. Cic. — Also, science, art. Cic. **DŌCTŌS**, a, um, particip. from doceo. — ¶ Adj. learned, skilled, well-versed, experienced. Virg. fandi. Gell. juris. Ovid., Propert. and Tibull. Docta puella, a girl that sings well and has some knowledge of poetry. Horat. psallere. Id. cetera. Terent. ad malitiam. — Doctas signifies, also, a man of letters; a lover of the fine arts; a connoisseur, bel esprit. Horat. — ¶ Also, cunning, subtle, skillful. Plaut. Doctus dolus. Ovid. inanus. Propert. falx. **DŌCŌMEN** (doceo), *īnis*, n. same as *Documentum*. Lucr. **DŌCŌMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. an example, pattern, lesson, warning; a proof, instance, specimen, essay, trial. Cic. Homo omnium scelerum documentum, h. e. a living instance or example. Liv. Fuerunt documento, h. e. exhibited an instance, served as a lesson. Id. Documentum sui dare, experimental proof. Id. periculi, a warning, example serving as a warning. **DŌDECATEMŌRIŌN** (δωδεκατημόριον), 3 i, n. the twelfth part of any thing. Manil. **DŌDECATHŌN** (δωδεκάθεον), i, n. a kind of herb (perhaps *Primula vulgaris*, L.). Plin. **DŌDŌNŌ**, *ē*, and **DŌDŌNĒ** (Δωδώνη), es, f. a town of Epirus, containing one of the most ancient oracles of Greece. The oracle belonged to Jupiter, and near the splendid temple was a sacred grove, in which there was a prophetic oak, &c. Plin. **DŌDŌNŌS** (Δωδωναίος), a, um, adj. relating to Dodona, Dodonean. Cic. oraculum. Virg. lebetes, h. e. of Epirus **DŌDŌNIGENŌ** (Dodona & gigno), *ē*, n. 3 an inhabitant of Dodona. Sidon. **DŌDŌNIS** (Δωδωνίς), *īdis*, adj. f. per- 3 taining to Dodona. Ovid. terra. **DŌDŌNŌS** (Dodona), a, um, adj. same 3 as *Dodoneus*. Claudian. **DŌDRŌ** (dodrans), *ē*, f. a sort of drink 3 made of nine ingredients. Auson. **DŌDRŌNS** (de & quadrans), *tis*, m. nine twelfths (unciae) or three fourths of the Roman as, or of any thing. Nepos. Herodem fecit ex dodrante, he made him heir to three fourths of his estate. — Particularly, three fourths of a foot, nine inches; a span. Sueton. **DŌDRŌNTALIS** (dodrans), e, adj. of nine

3 *anures*; of three fourths of a foot or nine inches. *Plin.* and *Colum.* 2
 ΔΟΓΜΑ (δόγμα), *α*, f. a sort of vessel. 3 *Vopise.*
 ΔΟΓΜΑ (δόγμα), *ἄτις*, n. an opinion or
 1 a doctrine of a philosopher. *Cic.*
 ΔΟΓΜΑΤΙΚΟΣ (δογματικός), *α*, um, adj.
 3 relating to the doctrines of a philosopher.
Aason.
 ΔΟΓΜΑΤΙΖΩ (δογματίζω), *ας*, a. 1. to
 3 teach a doctrine. *Augustin.*
 ΔΟΛΑΒΕΛΛΑ (dimin. of dolabra), *ας*, f.
 2 a mattock or pick-axe. *Colum.* — † *Dola-*
bella, *ας*, m. the name of a Roman family.
Cornelius Dolabella was the son-in-
 law of *Cicero*.
 ΔΟΛΑΒΕΛΛΙΑΝΟΣ (Dolabella), *α*, uni, adj.,
 called after *Dolabella*. *Colum.*
 ΔΟΛΑΒΡΑ (dolo), *ας*, f. an instrument
 2 break any thing with. *Liv.* — Also, an
 instrument for digging; a mattock. *Pallod.*
 ΔΟΛΑΒΡΩ (dolabra), *ας*, *ἄν*, *ἄτις*, a. 1.
 to hew, cut with a dolabra. *Ces. B. G.*
 7, 73. (But *delibrotis* is now found in
 all editions instead of *dolabratis*). —
 † *Pallad.* *Securis dolabrata*, *h. e.* shaped
 like a dolabra.
 ΔΟΛΑΜΕΝ (dolo), *ἴνις*, n. a hewing, or
 3 *plaving*. *Apul.*
 ΔΟΛΑΤΙΛΙΣ (Id.), *ε*, adj. that may be hewn
 3 or *plaved*. *Auctor de Limitib. apud Goes.*
 ΔΟΛΑΤΩΡΙΩΣ (Id.), *α*, uni, adj. that may
 be used to hew or plane with. — Hence,
Hieron. *Dolatorium*, *sc.* instrumentum.
 ΔΟΛΑΤΩΣ (Id.), *ns*, m. a hewing or pla-
 3 *ning*. *Prudent.*
 ΔΟΛΕΝΤΕΡ (dolens), *adv.* sorrowfully,
 grievously. *Cic.* *Dolenter*. *Id.* *Dolentius*.
 ΔΟΛΕΝΤΙΑ (Id.), *ας*, f. same as *Dolor*.
 3 *Nev.*
 ΔΟΛΕΩ (unc.), *es*, *ui*, *ἴτις*, n. and a. 2. to
 grieve, sorrow, be sad or sorry, be in pain,
 be afflicted, suffer (both in mind and
 body), ἀλγέω, λυπέσμαι. *Cic.* *Pes do-*
let. *Plant.* *Dolere* ab oculis. *Plin.* *S-*
caput a sole doleat. *Id.* *Diu dolent* ta-
lia ulcera (in *arbutis*). *Plant.* *Dole-*
mihi caput. — Also, *impers.* *Dolet*, *I fee-*
pain, *I ache*. *Plant.* *Dolet manibus*
Cic. *Dolet mihi*, quod stomachicis, *I am*
grieved. *Id.* *Cui dolet*, *meminit*. — *Cic.*
laude *de aliena*. *Cic.* and *Propert.* *ali-*
quem *aud aliquid*, to pity. *Cic.* *dolorem*
casum, *vicem*, or *casu* *alicujus*, to share
 or sympathize in one's affliction, &c. *Id.* *De*
Attice febricula dolui. *Id.* *Dolebam* cum
viderem. *Horat.* *Dolere* *vinci*. *Terent.*
Hoc mihi dolet, *nos pæne sero scisse*.
 ΔΟΛΥΑΡΙΣ (dolum), *ε*, adj. relating to a
 3 *cask*. *Paupect.* *vinum*, *vine* in a *cask*.
 — † Also, resembling a *cask*. *Plant.*
 ΔΟΛΥΑΡΙΟΝ (Id.), *ii*, n. a *cellar*. *Paupect.*
 ΔΟΛΥΩΛΟΝ (dimin. of dolum), *i*, n.
 small *cask* or *barrel*, κεράμιον, βυκίον.
Liv. — † *Plin.* *Doliolum* *floris*, *h. e.*
 the *calix* or *cup* of a *flower*.
 ΔΟΛΥΤΩ (frequentat. of doleo), *ας*, *ἄν*,
 3 *ἄτις*, n. 1. to *ache*, *give pain*. *Cato.*
 ΔΟΛΥΟΝ (unc.) *ii*, n. a *cask*, *barrel*, *tub-*
κέραιος. *Cic.* *De dolo bibere*, *from the*
cask; *h. c.* *new wine* (new wine used to
 be put into the *dolia*, until the *fermen-*
tation was over; afterwards it was
 poured into smaller vessels).
 ΔΟΛΩ (unc.), *ας*, *ἄν*, *ἄτις*, a. 1. to *cut*
 smooth, *hew* roughly, *chip*, *square*, πτελέ-
 κτω. *Juvenal.* *lignum*. *Cic.* *robur* —
Figur. *Id.* *historiam*, to *compose* *indiffer-*
ently. — † Also, to *cudgel*, *belabor*, *beat*.
Horat. — † *Dolare* *dolum*, to *carry*
trick *through*, *succeed* in a *piece* of *kn-*
very. *Plant.* — † *Dolare*, instead of
future. *Ponapon.*
 ΔΟΛΩΝ (δολών) or ΔΟΛΩ, *όνις*, m. a large
 staff or pole with a short pointed piece of
 iron. *Virg.* — Particularly, a staff with
 a little rapier in it, a sword cane. *Isid.*
 — Hence, the sting of a fly. *Phædr.* —
 † Also, the fore-sail. *Liv.*
 ΔΟΛΩΡΕΙΣ (Δολωρήεις), *ιδίς*, f. relating
 3 *the Dolopes*. *Hyllin.*
 ΔΟΛΩΡΕΙΟΣ (Δολωρήϊος), *α*, um, adject.
 3 relating to the *Dolopes*. *Valer. Flac.*
 ΔΟΛΩΡΕΣ (Δόλωρες), *um*, m. a people of
Thessaly. — The *nominat. singul.* is *Δολ-*
ωρ. Hence, *Dolopia*, *ας*, f. the country
 of the *Dolopes*. *Liv.*
 ΔΟΛΩΡ (doleo), *όνις*, m. pain of the body,
 smart, ache, soreness. *Cic.* — Also, the
 pains of childbirth, a *throe* or *pang*. *Terent.*
E dolore *laborare*. — Particularly, pain
 of the soul, grief, distress, sorrow, anguish.

Cic. Dolorem accipere ex re. Id. suscipere. Id. capere in re and ex re. Id. laurire. Id. In dolore esse, to arrive. Id. Dolorem alieui facere, or efficere, or dare, or afferre. Id. commovere. Id. abjicere. Id. deponere. Id. Illoc est mihi dolori. — Frequently, the sorrows of love. Prop. — Sometimes, offence, injury. Nepos. Quo dolore incensus. Sueton. Obliterata jam doloris injuria. — Also, suppressed anger, grudge, rancor. Cæs. Quo dolore exarsit. — Also, in a speech, emotion, that which moves, touches, or affects; feeling. Cic. Dolores habeat, h. e. touch the heart. Id. Detrahit dolorem actionis. — ¶ Also, that causes pain or sorrow. Ovid. Non debet dolor ille referri. Prop. Dolor esse potest, cau cause pain.
DÖLRÖSUS (dolor), a, um, adj. causing sorrow, dolorous. *Veget. and Cæsar. Aurelianus.*
DÖLÖSĖ (dolosus), adv. craftily, cunningly, deceitfully, fallaciously. *Cic. Dolose agere aliquid. Id. Dolosius.*
DÖLÖSUS (dolus), a, um, adj. cunning, crafty, deceitful, treacherous, artful, arch, sly. *Cic. consilium. Horat. mulier. — ¶ Figur. Pers. Dolosus nummus, fallacious wealth. Horat. cinis, h. e. when it covers fire or cinders.*
DÖLÖS (δόλος), i, m. a cunning, device (either with good or with bad intentions). *Cic. Dolus malus. — Generally in a bad sense, artifice, deceit, treachery, fraud, cunning. Cæs. Per dolum pacem petere.*
DÖMÄ (δῶμα), ätis, n. a flat roof of a house. *Hieronymus.*
DÖMÄBILIS (domo), e, adj. that may be tamed or subdued, tumbale, conquerable. *Horat.*
DÖMATÖR (Id.), öris, m. a tamer, subduer, same as *Domitor. Tibull.*
DÖMEFACTUS (domefacio), a, um, adj. tamed, subdued. *Petrus.*
DÖMESTICÄTÄM (domesticus), adverb by his servants or friends; or, at home. *Sueton.*
DÖMESTICĖ (Id.), adverb, at home. *Symmachus.*
DÖMESTYCÖS (domus), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a house, family, or home; domestic, familiar, private, οικιακός, οικεῖος. *Cic. parietes. Id. difficultas. Id. luctus, family-mourning. Id. res privata affair. Sueton. vestis, a garment worn in the house. Horat. Domesticus otior, h. e. domi. — Hence, Domesticus an acquaintance, good friend. Cic. — Also a relation. Liv. — Domestici, the body-guard of the emperor. Cod. Theod. — ¶ Also, domestic, intestine, not foreign. Cic. Aliegenos domesticis anteferebat fortiguers to countrymen. Id. bellum civil war. Cæs. Copiæ rei frumentariæ such as our own country affords. Cic. insidiæ.
DÖMICILIUM (Id.), ii, n. a habitation, place of abode, residence, lodging, οἰκητήριον. *Cic. Domieilium collocare, or Nepos. Constituire in urbe, to fix or put up. — Also, figur. Cic. Domitilium imperii, h. e. Rome. Id. superbix.*
DÖMICENIUM (dominus & cæna), ii, n. a supper at home, or in one's house, οἰκητήριον. *Marital.*
DÖMIDUCÖS (domus & duco), a, um, adj. conducting home. *Augustin. deus. Id. Domiduca (or Iterduca, others read iterduca. Martiau. Capell.), h. e. Juno. They were supposed to conduct a bride to her bridegroom's house.*
DÖMİNÄ (dominus), æ, f. a mistress, lady, δέσποιννα. This was a title of the Roman ladies from their fourteen year. *Trent. and Ovid. — Also, a title of goddesses. Ovid. and Virg. — Also a mistress, sweetheart. Ovid. Frater Marcial. — Also, figur. Cic. Justitia domina virtutum. — Dominis for dominabus, Curt. 3, 12.*
DÖMİNÄTĖ (dominor), önis, f. dominion, rule, authority, power. *Cic. — ¶ Also monarchy, tyranny, government of a single person. Cic. Cinne. Id. crudeli. — Dominations for dominantes. Tacit. Annal. 13, 1. — Also, figur. Cic. Domination in judiciis or judiciorum (of lawyer gaining all his suits).*
DÖMİNÄTÖR (Id.), öris, m. a master, lord, governor, ruler, ἀρχηγόρ. *Cic.**

DŌMINATRIX (dominator), ἰείς, f. a mistress, female ruler, κυρία. Cic.
DŌMINATŌS (dominor), us, m. master ship, rule, authority, lordship, sovereignty, power, κράτος. Cic. — ¶ Also, sovereignty, tyranny, monarchy. Cic. Dominatum occupare.
DŌMINYCS (dominus), a, um, adj. per 2 taining to a lord or master. Varro. — ¶ Also, imperial, belonging to the sovereign. Cod. Just. — ¶ With ecclesiastical writers of the church, relating to Jesus Christ. Cyprian. Dominicum h. e. Cena dominica.
DŌMINIUM (Id.), ii, n. role, dominion, authority. Sueton. — Hence, for dominus, a ruler. Scaur. — ¶ The right of property. Pandect. — ¶ Also, a entertainment, feast. Lucil. — So also Dominiua vestra. Cic. Ferr. 3, 4. Ed. Ernesti. but Ed. Græc. reads domus vestras.
DŌMINŌR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. I. to be lord and master, rule, bear rule, reign, domineer, δυνάστευω, κυριεύω. Cic. in homines. Id. Alexandriae. Sallust. Dominandi studium. Virg. in urbe. Id. arce. Also with a dat. following. Claudian. toti mundo. — Also, figur. Cic. Dominatur libido. Virg. Iolium. — Hence, Dominans, substant. a ruler. Tacit. — ¶ Also, to be ruled or governed. Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 39.
DŌMINŌLES (diminut. of dominus), i, 3 m. h. e. parvus dominus. Pandect.
DŌMINŌS (domus), i, ni. a master, proprietor, possessor, owner. Cic. ædificii, navis. Also, a builder. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, a master, supreme lord or ruler, commander, chief, director, superintendent, leader. Cic. in aliquem. Id. gentium. — Figur. Id. comitiorum, one that disposes of them according to his pleasure. So also, Id. concionum. Id. rei, h. e. judex. Id. ludorum, or absolutely, one that exhibits them. Id. auctionis, one that presides at an auction. — Also, the master of a feast, one that gives an entertainment. Id. — Also, a lover, sweetheart. Virg. — Also, the master of a house, and his son, the young master. Plant. — ¶ Also, master, lord, a title of civility, especially used in addressing persons of rank. Augustus would not allow himself to be called dominus, nor Tiberius, but Domitian was pleased with it. Sueton. Domit. 13. — ¶ Domŏnus, a, um, adj. belonging to a lord or master, of a master. Ovid. Torus dominus. Id. Manus dominas. Juvenal. Ilasta dominas.
DŌMIPŌRTA (domus & portio), æ, f. carrying its shell or house upon its back. Cic. et ret. Poeta.
DŌMITYANŌS, i, m. Domitian, a son of Vespasian, and emperor of Rome after the death of his brother Titus.
DŌMITŌS, ii, m. a name of several Romans. — Hence, Domitius, a, um, adj. relating to Domitian, called after him. Cic. Domitia via.
DŌMITŌ (frequentat. of domo), as, āi, 2 āum, a. I. to tame, subdue, break in. Virg. and Sil.
DŌMITŌR (domo), ōris, m. a tamer, subduer, vanquisher, conqueror. Cic.
DŌMITRIX (domitor), ἰείς, f. she that tames or subdueth. Virg. and Plin.
DŌMITŌRĀ (domo), æ, f. a taming or breaking. Plin.
DŌMITŪS, a, um. See Domo.
DŌMITŪS (domo), us, m. same as Domitius. Cic.
DŌMŌ (δαμάω), as, ui, itum, a. I. to subdue, conquer, overcome, vanquish, break in tame wild animals. Cic. belluas. Id. gentes. — Also, figur. to subdue, overcome, restrain, weaken, soften, temper. Horat. spiritum. Virg. terram aratro. Cic. libidines. Virg. Cura eum domat, graues hūm. Ovid. aliquid undens ferventibus, to boil, render soft.
DŌMŌITYŌ (domus & itio), ōnis, f. going or returning home. Aact. ad Herenn. and Apul. Also, Cic. Div. 1, 32, where, however, Ed. Ern. and others read domum itionem.
DŌMENCŌLA (diminut. of domus), æ, f. 2 a small house, cottage. Vitruv.
DŌMŌS (δέωω), us and i, f. 4. and 2 a house, oikos, as a habitation and home, whilst ædes denotes a house as a building. Cic. (Opposed to insula.)

houses of the poorer citizens, it signifies the houses or palaces of the great. — *¶* *Genit.* Domi, at home, in answer to the question *Where?* *Nepos.* Tenere se domi. — But when joined with an *adj.* (except *mea, tua, sua, vestra, aliena*) or a possessive *genit.* we use *In domo*. *Cic.* In domo Caesaris. Yet in *Nepos.* In domo sua, for domi sua. And *Ovid.* Paterna domo (eos) vidi, for in paterna. Also, *Cic.* Se tenere domo, for domi. *Id.* Domi Caesaris, for in domo. — But in answer to the question *Whose?* we use *Domus* (*gen.*). *Horat.* Emptor domus. But *Terent.* Domique focique meminere, for domus. — *¶* *Ae-*cus. Domum, without a preposition, home, in answer to the question *Whither?* *Cic.* — So *Liv.* (of several) domos. — But if it is *Into the house*, we generally use *In domum*. *Cic.* In domum Lecaiae. But, *Id.* Pompeium domum compulsi. — *¶* *Abl.* Domo, from home, from one's own house. *Cic.* But, *Liv.* Exire aliquem ex domo. *Terent.* Exsulo domo, I am not permitted to return home. — Domi habeo, domi est mihi, I have it with or about me, have it myself, am in possession of it, need not expect, hear, receive, or learn it from others. *Terent.* and *Cic.* So also *Cic.* Cujus domi nascuntur, you understand or know it yourself. *Plaut.* Domo doctus, himself wise enough. *Id.* Exporio domo, in myself, in my person. *Id.* Reddere domo, out of one's own pocket. — *¶* Also, any habitation, place of abode or resort. *Virg.* avium, nest. *Id.* 6, 27, the labyrinth. *Id.* (Of the shades in the infernal regions.) — Hence, a temple. *Virg.* — Also, a grave, tomb. *Tibull.* — *¶* Also, a family, household. *Cic.* and *Virg.* — Hence, figur. a sect of philosophers, &c. *Cic.* Remigrare in domum veterem. — *¶* Also, one's country, home, but in this signification perhaps only in the *genit.*, *dat.*, *accus.* and *ablat.* without any preposition. *Id.* Domi splendidus, at home, in his own country. *Sueton.* Vitellius domo Nuceria. — Hence, *Terent.* and *Cic.* Domi militaene, or, *Sallust.* and *Liv.* Domi bellique, both in peace and in war. So, also, *Cic.* Domi veli belli. **DOMOSCŬLA** (dimin. of domus), æ, f. a small house. *Apul.* **DONABILIS** (dono), e, adj. deserving of being presented with. *Plaut.* — *¶* Also, worthy of being given as a present. *Ambros.* **DONARIUM** (donum), ii, n. that place in a temple, where the gifts offered to the gods used to be put and kept. — Hence, for temple, altar. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, a votive offering to the gods, to be placed or suspended in their temples. *Liv.* and *Gell.* — Also, any other gift or present. *Tacit.* Donaria militaria. **DONATĪŌ** (dono), ōnis, f. a giving or bestowing freely; a donation. *Cic.* **DONATIVUM** (Id.), i, n. a donative, largess, or dole given by the emperor to his soldiers. *Sueton.* **DONATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. a giver, donor. *2 Sene.* and *Pandect.* **DONATRIX** (donator), icis, f. she that gives or bestows. *Prudent.* **DONAX** (δῶναξ), æcis, m. a reed or cane. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a kind of sea-fish. *Plin.* **DONEC** (perhaps from donicum), conj. until, εὼς μέγχι. — In this signification it is followed either by an *indicat.* or by a *subjunct.* *Terent.*, *Virg.*, *Horat.* and *Liv.* — *¶* Also, as long as; governing an *indicat.* if not preceded by a *subjunct.*; or an *accus.* with an *infinit.* *Horat.* and *Liv.* **DONICUM** (unc.), conj. until, εὼς. *3 Nep.* **DONIFICŌ** (donum & facio), as, a. 1. to exchange presents. *Hygin.* **DONŌ** (donum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to give without remuneration or compensation, bestow freely, δωρεῖν, δίδωμι. *Cic.* alicui aliquid. — Also, to give, give up. *Horat.* aliquid ventri. *Sil.* flammis prædam. — Sometimes an *infinit.* is redundantly joined with it. *Virg.* Lorica donat habere viro. — Also, to remit, forgive, pardon; exempt, exonerate; renounce, resign. *Brut.* in *Cic.* Ep. alicui res alienum. *Sueton.* aliquem deo, h. c. to absolve for the sake of a god. *Cic.*

inimicitias reipublicæ. *Justin.* filio patrem, h. c. to pardon the father for the sake of his son. *Id.* alicui causam, h. c. remittere curam causæ dicendæ. *Sact.* negotium. — Also, to spare, save. *Sil.* — *¶* Also, to present with. *Cic.* aliquem re. **DONUM** (do), i, n. a gift, free gift, present, δῶρον. *Terent.* and *Nep.* Dona dare. — Hence, *Dono*, as a present. *Treatat.* dare. *Id.* emere. *Tacit.* accipere. — *Donum* and *munus* are frequently joined. *Cic.* *Dono* atque *munere*. — *Donna*, sacrifices. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — *Donna* suprema, funeral rites, obsequies. *Ovid.* (When the funeral pile was set on fire, they threw into the fire all such things as were supposed to be agreeable to the deceased while alive. All these were called *dona*.) **DONŪSA** and **DONŪSA**, æ, f. now *Donusa*, an island of the *Ægea* sea. *Virg.* **DORCĀS** (δωρκᾶς), ādis, f. a gazelle. (*Antiope* *Dorcās*, *L.*) *Martial.* — Also, *Dorca*, æ, f. *Grut.* **DORĒS**, um, m. the Dorians, h. c. the inhabitants of *Doris*. *Cic.* — *Genit.* plur. *Dorieon*, from the *noan.* sing. *Dorieus*. *Vitruv.* **DORICĒ** (Doricus), adv. *Doric.* *2 Sucton.* **DORICŪS** (Δωρικὸς), a, um, *Doric.* *Gell.* *2 dialectus.* — *¶* Also, *Greecian.* *Virg.* **DORIENSIS**, e, same as *Doricus*. — *Doris* 3 enses, the Dorians. *Justin.* **DORIEUS** (Δωριεὺς), eos, m. a *Dorian*. See *Dorcs*. **DORIS** (Δωρίς), idis, f. a sea-nymph, 2 daughter of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*. She married her brother *Nereus*, by whom she had 50 daughters, called *Nereides*. — Hence, the sea itself. *Virg.* — *¶* Also, an herb, same as *pseudanclusa*. *Plin.* — *¶* *Doris*, adj. pertaining to the Dorians. *Sucton.* dialectus, the *Doric* dialect. — Hence, *Doris*, se. terra, the country of the Dorians, *Doris*, a part of *Ætolia* in *Greece*; also, a part of *Caria* in *Asia*. **DORĪŪS**, a, um, adj. same as *Doricus*. *2 Horat.* **DORMĪŪ** (unc.), is, ivi and ii, itum, n. 4. to sleep, be asleep, κοιμάσθαι. *Cic.* — Also, passively. *Martial.* Tota mihi dormitur hiems, is spent in sleep. *Ca-* tull. Nox est perpetua una dormienda. — *¶* Also, figur. to rest, slumber, be at ease, unemployed, idle. *Cic.* Beneficia dormientibus deferuntur. *Prop.* Dormiet *Venus*. *Martial.* Ferula dormiant. — *¶* Also, to be unconcerned, careless. *Terent.* and *Ca.* in *Cic.* Ep. — *¶* Dormito for dormiam. *Plaut.* **DORMITĀTŌR** (dormito), ōris, m. a sleeper, dreamer. — *¶* Also, a thief. *Plaut.* *Trin.* 4, 2, 20. **DORMITŌ** (dormio), ōnis, f. a sleeping. *Varr.* — *¶* Also, death. *Tertull.* **DORMITŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to wish to sleep, be sleepy, νωτᾶσθαι. *Cic.* and *Plaut.* — *¶* Also, to sleep. *Cic.* — *¶* Figur. to dream, be sluggish, idle, negligent, careless, listless, off one's guard. *Plaut.*, *Cic.* and *Horat.* — Also, to be stupid, to be a fool. *Plaut.* *Dormitas*. **DORMITŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. a sleeper. *3 Martial.* **DORMITŌRIŪS** (dormitor), a, um, adj. 2 that pertains to, or serves for, sleep. *Plin.* Ep. cubiculum, a bed-chamber. So, absolutely, *Dormitorium*, se. cubiculum. *Plin.* **DORŌN** (δῶρον), i, n. same as *Donum*. *Plin.* 35, 49. — *¶* Also, same as *Pal-* mus, a hand-breadth. *Plin.* **DORSĀLIS** (dorsum), e, adj. being on the back. *Apul.* **DORSUARIŪS**. See *Dossuarius*. **DORSUM** (perhaps from *deorsum*), i, n. rarely *DORSŪS*, i, m. the whole back part of the body; the back of a man or beast, νῶτος. *Horat.* and *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a surface, superficies, particularly a rising surface, an eminence. *Cæs.* jugi. *Liv.* montis, the ridge. *Avien.* maris, surfacc. *Plin.* Ep. saxum, a promontory, ridge of rocks. **DORSŪSŪS** (dorsus), a, um, adj. full of eminences, ridges. *Solin.* **DORŪS** (Δῶρος), a, um, adj. same as *Doricus*. *Propert.* **DORŪCNIUM** (δωρυχνιον), ii, n. a poison-

ous plant, a species of tryphnos or strychnos. *Plin.* **DORŪLEUM**, or **DORŪLEUM**, i, n. a city of *Phrygia*. *Cic.* — Hence, *Dor-* leuses, the inhabitants of *Doryleum*. *Cic.* **DORŪPHŌRŪS** (δωρυφόρος), i, m. a spear or lance-bearer; a statue of *Polycletus* is called so. *Cic.* *Brut.* 86. **DŌS** (δῶς), dōtis, f. a gift. — Hence, a marriage-portion, dowry; money, goods, or lands given with a wife in marriage, προίξ. *Cic.* *Filiarium* dotes. *Sucton.* Dōtis tabellæ, marriage-contract. *Cic.* Dotem or doti dicere. *Pandect.* Dicere in dotem, to name, or assign a portion. — Hence, *Cic.* *Dos* verborum. — *¶* Also, a property, endowment, nature, advantage, quality, of mind or body. *Ovid.* Dotes ingenii. *Plin.* Ep. naturæ fortunæque *Plin.* margaritarum. **DŌSSŪRIŪS** (for *dorsuarius*, from *dor-* 3 sum), a, um, adj. used to carry loads on the back. *Varr.* *Jumenta* *dossuaria*, beasts of burden. **DŌTĀLIS** (dos), e, adj. of or belonging to a dowry, dotal. *Cic.* *prædium*. **DŌTĀTŪS**, a, um, partic. from *doto*. — *¶* Adj. endowed, gifted, provided. *Plin.* Vite dotata ulmus, joined, married. *Ovid.* *Chlione* *dotatissima* forma. **DŌTŌ** (dos), as, a. 1. to endow, give a dowry, ἐκποικίλλω. *Sucton.* *filiam*. **DRACĒNA** (δράκαινα), æ, f. a female 3 dragon. *Prise.* **DRACHMĀ** (δραχμή), æ, f. a drachm, a Grecian coin, equal to a Roman *denari-* us. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, a weight consist- ing of the eighth part of an ounce. *Plin.* — *¶* *Drachma* for *drachina*. *Plaut.* *Trinum.* 2. 4. 23. **DRACŌ** (δράκων), ōnis, m. a dragon, sort of large serpent. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, a constellation, sometimes called *Serpens* or *Anguis*. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, a vessel shaped like a serpent. *Sene.* — *¶* Also, an old vine-branch. *Plin.* — *¶* *Plin.* *marinus*, according to *Block*, *Trachinus Draco*, *L.* a fish, the weever. — *¶* Also, the ensign of the Roman cohort *Veget.* — *¶* *Genit.* *Dracontis* in *Acc.* **DRACŌNARIŪS** (draco), ii, m. the bearer 2 of the ensign to the cohort. *Veget.* **DRACŌNIGENĀ** (draco & gigno), æ, 3 dragon-born. *Ovid.* *urbs*, h. c. *Thebes*, built by *Cadmus* and the men that sprang from the dragon's teeth which he had sowed in the earth. **DRACŌNTĀRIUM** (draco), ii, n. a sort 3 of garlands or wreaths. *Tertull.* **DRACŌNTĀ** (δρακοντία), æ, **DRACŌN-** TITES, æ, f. a precious stone, said to be taken out of the brain of a dragon whilst alive. *Plin.* **DRACŌNTĪAS** (unc.), æ, m. a kind of wheat. *Plin.* **DRACŌNTĪŌS** (unc.), se. vitis, a kind of vine. *Column.* and *Plin.* **DRACŌNTIUM** (δρακοντιον), ii, n. drag- on-wort. *Plin.* (*Arum* *dracunculus*, *L.*); also called *Dracontea*. *Apul.* **DRACŌNCŪLŪS** (dimin. of *draco*), i, m. a small dragon or serpent. *Lamprid.* — *¶* Also, a fish. *Plin.* 32, 53. — *¶* Also, an herb (*Artemisia* *dracunculus*, *L.*). *Plin.* **DRAGĀNTUM** (τραγᾶκανθη), i, n. gum- tragacanth. *Veget.* **DRĀMĀ** (δρᾶμα), ātis, n. a drama, dra- 3 matic poem. *Auson.* — Also, the repre- sentation of a play. — Hence, *Dramati-* cus, a, um, adj. dramatic. *Dioecet.* **DRANGĒ**, ārum, m. a people of *Persia*, near *Caramania*. *Curt.* — Their coun- try is called *Drangiana* or *Drangiane*. **DRĀPETĀ** (δραπέτης), æ, m. a fugitive, 3 runaway slave. *Plaut.* **DRAUCŪS** (δρᾶς), i, m. δ κύνειδος, qui 3 alios conficit. *Martial.* **DRENSŌ** (unc.), as, n. 1. expresses the 3 voice of swans. *Auct. carm.* d. *Philom.* **DREPĀNIS** (δρεπάνις), is, f. a kind of 3 swallow. *Plin.* (*Hirundo* *apus*, *L.*) **DREPĀNUM**, i, n. a tonon of *Sicily*. — Hence, *Drepanianus*, a, um, adj. of *Drepanum*. *Cic.* **DRĪNĪPHĀGĪA** (δοιμψαγία), æ, f. an eating of acridious food. *Ca.* *Aurel.* **DRĪNDĪŌ** (unc.), is, n. 4. a verb express- 3 ing the voice of a weasel. *Auct. carm.* de *Philom.*

DRÖMAS (δρόμας), ādis, m. *running*.
Liv. Camelus dromas, a dromedary.

DRÖMEDARIÖS (δρόμας), ii, m. same as *Dromas*. *Hicronym*.

DRÖMÖ, or **DRÖMÖN** (δρόμων), ōnis, m. a runner. — A sort of lobster is called so. *Plin.* — Also, a kind of swift-sailing vessels, a cutter, yacht. *Cod. Just.*

DRÖMÖS, or **DRÖMÖS** (δρόμος), i, m. n 2 running; a course, ground for running. *Inscript.* — Hence, a plain near Sparta is called so, where boys used to practise running. *Liv.*

DRÖPAX (δρόπαξ), ācis, m. a medicine or ointment, to take away hair. *Martini.*

DRÖENTIA, æ, m. n river of Galia Narbonensis, which empties itself into the Rhone, now Durance. *Liv.*

DRÖIAS (δρῦιας), ādis, f. a woman among the Druids. *Vopise.*

DRÖIDÆ (δρῦδαί), ārum, and **DRÖIDES**, un, m. the Druids, priests of Britain and Gaul. *Cæs.*

DRÖNGÖS (unc.), i, m. n a body of soldiers. 3 *Vopise.*

DRÖPPÖS, or **DRÖPPÖS** (δρῦππῆς), a, um, adj. *ripic.* *Plin.* Drupa oliva.

DRÖSIANÖS, and **DRÖSINÖS** (Drusus), 2 a, um, adj. relating to Drusus. *Tacit.* and *Sueton.* fossa, a canal which formed a communication between the old and new Yssel, made by Drusus Germanicus.

DRÖADES, un. See *Dryas*.

DRÖANTIDES (δρῦαντίδης), æ, m. the son of Dryas, h. c. Lycurgus, king of Thrace. *Ovid.*

DRÖAS (δρῦας), ādis, f. a Dryad, or nymph of a wood. *Ovid.* — Dryasin for Dryadibus. *Propert.*

DRÖITIS (δρῦτις), idis, f. a gem unknown to us. *Plin.* 37, 73. *ed. Hard.* — More ancient *Edd.* read *Dryites*.

DRÖOPS, ōnis, m. a Dryopion. — The Dryopes were a people of Epirus.

DRÖPHÖNÖN (δρῦφονον), i, n. an herb like oak-fern. *Plin.*

DRÖPTERIS (δρῦπτέρης), idis, f. an herb like oak-fern, or petty fern. *Plin.*

DRÖS HYPHEAR (δρῦος ὑφέαρ), a kind of mistletoe. *Plin.*

DRÖPETES, same as *Drupæ* (f. pl.).

DUA. See *Duo*.

DUALIS (duo), e, adj. containing two. 2 *Quintil.* numerus, the dual number.

DÖBIE (dubius), ādverb, doubtfully, dubiously, ἀμφιβόλως. *Cic.* Non dubie, or *Liv.* Haud dubie, undoubtedly, assuredly, positively, to be depended upon. Sometimes it may be rendered all agree that, &c.

DÖBIETAS (dubius), ātis, f. doubt, uncertainty. *Ammian.*

DÖBIÖSÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. doubtful, dubious, uncertain, ἀπορος. *Gell.*

DÖBTABILIS (dubito), e, adj. dubitable, 3 admitting of doubt, doubtful. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, doubting. *Prudent.*

DÖBTANTER (dubitans), adv. doubtingly, with doubt, uncertainty or hesitation. *Cic.*

DÖBITATIM (dubitatus), adv. same as 3 *Dubie*. *Sisen.*

DÖBITATÖ (dubito), ōnis, f. a doubting; doubt, uncertainty, hesitation, irresolution, ἀπορία. *Cic.* Res habet dubitationem. *Id.* Sine ulla dubitatione. — *¶* Also, a figure of speech, διαβόρησις, when an orator pretends not to be able to find expressive words, not to know where to begin, where to stop, &c. *Auct.* ad *Herem.* 429. — Examples are to be found in *Cic. Rosc. Amer.* 11. *Orat.* iii 56.

DÖBITATÖVE (dubitativus), adv. doubt-3 ingly, with doubt, hesitation. *Tertull.*

DÖBITATÖVS (dubito), a, um, adj. doubt-3 ful. *Tertull.* — *¶* Also, expressing or denoting doubt, uncertainty. *Priscian.*

DÖBITATÖR (Id.), ōris, m. a doubter. 3 *Tertull.*

DÖBITÖ (probably from the primit. dubio, ere, not in use), as, āvi, ātun, n. 1. to doubt, be in doubt, be uncertain, ἀπορέω. *Cic.* de re. *Id.* aliquid. — Hence, *Ovid.* Dubitor, they are in doubt concerning me. So, *Id.* Parens dubitatur, *Virg.* Ille haud dubitanda, *Cic.* Si quod illorum dubitabitur. — It is also followed by an, *Nep.*; also, by other particles; also, by an acc. with an infinit. *Nep.* Non dubito, fore plerosque; by quin, when not to

doubt, or to doubt in a question, precedes it. *Cic.* Non dubitabat, quin, &c.; also, by quin non, when the words following contain a negation. *Id.* Non dubito may also be rendered I know for certain, I am sure. *Id.* Non dubito, quid, &c. — *¶* Also, to hesitate, scruple, with an infinit. following. *Cic.* Non dubitavit extruere. — Also, with quin following. *Id.* Non dubitasse, quin ederet. — *¶* Also, to consider, reflect upon, discuss, examine. *Tercnt.* and *Cic.* — *¶* Also, to hesitate, waver, delay, defer. *Plaut.* and *Curt.* — *¶* Also, to fear, be afraid. *Stnt.* — *¶* Dubitantia lumina, h. c. dying eyes.

DÖBÖS (duo), a, um, doubting, doubtful, dubious, uncertain, hesitating, wavering, ἀμφιβόλος, ἐνδοιασμός. *Cic.* Dubium facere. — Also, with a genit. *Hirt.* animi. *Liv.* sententiae. — *¶* Also, uncertain, doubtful, h. c. any thing which is doubted. *Cæs.* victoria. *Tercnt.* fortuna. *Liv.* fluctus, dangerous. *Plin.* dies, not clear, gloomy. *Virg.* cælum, cloudy, overcast. *Tercnt.* cæna, where the multitude of dishes renders a choice difficult. *Liv.* Dubia res, trouble, adversity, distress, difficulty, peril. *Cic.* Non est dubium, quin, &c., there is no doubt but that, &c. *Tercnt.* and *Cic.* quin non, that not. *Liv.* Haud dubio, as it was not doubtful, or, without doubt. — Hence, subst. Dubium, doubt, uncertainty, hesitation. *Cic.* In dubium vocare or revocare, to doubt, question. *Cæs.* In dubium devocare, to put in danger. *Tercnt.* In dubio est animus, in doubt, in a state of uncertainty. *Cic.* Fides tua venit mihi in dubium. *Id.* Sine dubio, or *Liv.* Procul dubio, without doubt, beyond n doubt, doubtless. — Dubium, adv. uncertain. *Ovid.* Quo postquam, dubium, plus an sceleratus, Orestes venerat, I know not whether. — *¶* Also, being in a critical, dangerous situation. *Ovid.* Dubia pinus, h. c. navis. *Valer. Flacc.* caput. *Ovid.* Dubius vitæ.

DÖCALIS (dux), e, adj. h. c. ad ducem 3 seu imperatorem pertinens. *Vopise.*
DÖCALITER (dualis), adv. h. c. ducis 3 more. *Sidon.* Ducaliter antecessurus. *Id.* Ducalibus.

DÖCÄTÖ (duco), ōnis, f. same as *Ductio*. *Tertull.*

DÖCÄTÖR (Id.), ōris, m. same as *Dux*. 3 *Tertull.*

DÖCÄTRIX (ducator), icis, f. a female 3 leader. *Apul.*

DÖCÄTÖS (duco), us, m. the office or command of a general, generalship, command, ἡγεμονία. *Sueton.* Ducatus ludere, to play commander, leader, &c.

DÖCÄNÄRIÖS (ducenti), a, um, adj. containing two hundred, of two hundred, διακοσιοστός. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, commanding two hundred or two centuries. *Veget.*

— *¶* *Sueton.* iudex, possessing or being rated at two hundred thousand sesterces. — *¶* *Sueton.* procurator, receiving a salary of two hundred thousand sesterces.

DÖCÄNÖ (distribut. of ducenti), æ, a, adj. 2 two hundred each, two hundred, διακόσιοι. *Liv.* and *Plin.*

DÖCÄNÖSİMÖS (ducenti), a, um, adj. the two hundredth, διακοσιοστός. *Sueton.* Ducentesima, sc. pars, one half per cent.

DÖCÄNTI (duo & centum), æ, a, adj. two hundred, διακόσιοι. *Cic.*

DÖCÄNTYES (ducenti), adv. two hundred times, διακοσιάκις. *Cic.*

DÖCÖ (unc.), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to lead, conduct, ἡγεύειν, ἄγω. *Tercnt.* aliquid ad aliquid. *Cic.* aliquid in carcere, or *Liv.* in vincula, to prison. *Nepos.* ad mortem, to execution. — Ducere is also put absolutely for ducere in vincula. *Cic. Verr.* 2, 12. Also, for ducere ad mortem. *Suet.* A calvo ad calvum duci imperavit. — Also, of inanimate things. *Virg.* Quo via ducit? lead. — Figur. *Id.* Aliquem per omnia ducere, to tell at length, relate the particulars, describe minutely, give an account of every thing. — Hence, to lead, command. *Cic.* exercitum. — Also, absolutely, *Liv.* 22, 18, h. c. to march. — So, also, *Cic.* ordinem, to be a captain. *Cæs.* primum pilum. — Hence, *Cic.* familiari, to be the head of a family. *Quintil.* classem, to be the head of a class. *Cic.* funus alicui, (properly of those who

are at the head of a funeral procession), to attend a funeral, to lead or make in honor of, to discharge the last duties to any one. So, also, *Plin.* exsequias. *Ovid.* cineri materno pompam. *Horat.* choros, to dance. — Ducere se, to betake himself, depart, go. *Plaut.* ad regem. *Asin.* Poll. in *Cic. Ep.* a Gadibus, h. c. aufugere, to withdraw, flee. — Ducere uxorem, to marry. *Cic.* alicujus filiam. Also, *Cæs.* in matrimonium. Also, *Tercnt.* and *Cic.* Ducere aliquam, to marry. Also, *Plaut.* and *Tercnt.* Uxorem ducere domum, to marry a wife. — Also, to lead by the nose, make sport of one, ridicule. *Tercnt.* and *Prop.* — Also, to carry off, carry away. *Ovid.* Duxit sua præmia victor. *Cels.* Ducere alvum, to apply n clyster. — Also, to lend or bring towards one, bring forward. *Virg.* Duc nigras pecudes. — Figur. *Tibull.* Ducere soporem, to make, produce, cause. — Also, to draw after one's self, drag, trail. *Virg.* Sidera crinem ducunt. — Also, to take or carry along, to take along with one's self. *Nep.* uxorem in convivium. *Id.* aliqueum secum ex Ionia. — *¶* Also, to draw, ἔλκω, ἐρῶ. — Hence, to draw towards one's self, to draw, attract. *Prop.* Magne ducit ferrum. *Ovid.* remos, h. c. to row. — Hence, to assume, acquire, get, derive, receive. *Virg.* colorem, to get a color. *Ovid.* formam. *Colum.* cicatricem. *Ovid.* rimam. — Also, to attract, delight, amuse, entertain. *Cic.* Fabellarum auditione ducuntur. *Lucan.* Quos ipsa pericula ducunt. *Prop.* Ducit uterque color, attracts, captivates. — Also, to mislead, seduce. *Cic.* Errore duci. — Also, to lead, induce, influence. *Id.* Me ad credendum tua ducit oratio. *Nep.* Caritate patriæ ductus. — Also, to draw in, to inhale. *Varr.* spiritum naribus. *Cic.* aerem spiritu. *Ovid.* frigus ab umbra. — Hence, to drink in large draughts, to quaff. *Horat.* pocula Lesbii. *Id.* nectaris succos. — Also, to draw forth, to draw. *Ovid.* ferrum vaginæ. *Cic.* sortes. *Id.* aliquid or aliqueum sorte. — Also, to draw out in length, to draw, raise, build, make, form. *Id.* parietem. *Cæs.* fossam. *Virg.* muros. *Plin.* lineam. *Ovid.* lanas, to spin. — Figur. *Id.* carmina, versus, to make, write, compose. *Virg.* ocreas argento, form. *Plin.* aliqueum ex are, to take his likeness in brass. *Vitruv.* Latere ducere, to form bricks. *Virg.* Vivos ducunt de marmore vultus. — Figur. to protract. *Cic.* bellum. *Id.* and *Nep.* tempus. *Cæs.* aliqueum, to delay, to make one wait a long time. — Hence, to spend, pass. *Cic.* ætatem in literis. *Prop.* noctem. *Ovid.* ætatem. *Virg.* somnos, to sleep. *Id.* vitam, to live. — In a more extended signification, of actions, which are performed, as it were, by n drawing or swinging motion. *Phædr.* alapam alicui, to give a box on the ear. *Senec.* orbem, to draw n circle. *Sil.* ferrum per alicujus viscera. *Martial.* suspiria, to heave sighs. — Also, to draw, distort. *Cic.* and *Quintil.* as. — Also, figur. to draw, derive, receive from. *Cic.* nomen ex re. *Id.* principium ab aliquo. *Horat.* originem ab aliquo. — Hence, to commence, begin. *Cic.* Ab eodem verbo ducitur sapiens oratio. — *¶* Also, to calculate, compute, reckon. *Cic.* Nonaginta medimnum millia duximus. *Id.* Fenus quaternis centesimis ducere. — Hence, figur. to number among, esteem, hold, deem, think, consider, account. *Cæs.* aliqueum in hostium numero. *Cic.* aliquid in malis. *Id.* aliquid parvi. *Id.* pluris. *Id.* pro nihilo. *Nep.* laudi. *Cic.* aliqueum despiciatui, despise. *Plin.* in aliqueum gloriam, to count it glorious. *Nep.* aliqueum victorem. — Also, with esse. *Cic.* Qui se regem esse ducebat. *Id.* Illa ficta esse ducimus. — Duci is frequently used to express the current or general opinion, to be considered as, but not, as some think, synonymous with esse. *Nep.* — Rationem ducere, to regard, pay attention to, provide for, take care of. *Cic.* salutis suæ. *Id.* officii. *Id.* Suam rationem ducere, to take care of one's own advantage. — Duce instead of duc. *Plaut.* — Duxi for duxisti. *Prop.*

DÖCTABILITAS (ducto), ātis, f. aptness 3 to be duped. *Accius.*

DUCTARIUS (Id.), a, um, *adject.* *that is drawn.* *Vitr.* funis, a rope running in pulleys.

DUCTILIS (duco), e, *adj.* *that can be drawn, ductile, flexible, pliant.* *Plin.* es, *that can easily be beaten or hammered out into thin plates.* — *¶* Also, *that is drawn, conducted, or conveyed.* *Martial.* flumen.

DUCTIM (ductus), *adverb.* *as it were by drawing, by little and little, leisurely.* *Colum.* and *Plaut.*

DUCTIO (duco), ōis, f. *a drawing, conveying.* *Vitr.* aquarum, aqueducts. *Cels.* alvi, h. e. the application of a clyster. — *¶* Also, *a leading or carrying away.* *Pandect.*

DUCTITUS (frequentat. of duco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to lead quickly away.* *Plaut.* — *¶* Also, *to marry.* *Plaut.* — *¶* Also, *to cheat.* *Plaut.*

DUCTO (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to lead, conduct, take along with himself.* *Terent.* — *¶* Also, *to make sport of one, deride, mock.* *Plaut.* — *¶* Also, *to esteem or account.* *Plaut.* pro nihilo. — *¶* Also, *to lead or command.* *Sallust.*

DUCTOR (duco), ōris, m. *a leader, commander, captain, general,* ἡγεμὼν, στρατηγός.

DUCTUS (Id.), us, m. *a leading, conducting, ἀγωγή.* *Cic.* aquarum. — *¶* Also, *a drought, shape, form, or figure.* *Id.* oris, the expression of the countenance. *Quintil.* litterarum, forms, figures. — *¶* Also, *a line, row.* *Lucret.* and *Plin.* — *¶* Also, *a leading, command.* *Cic.* — *¶* Also, same as *Circumductio.* *Quintil.*

DUCTUS, a, um. See *Duco.*

DUDUM (dū & dūm), *adv.* *but lately, just now, not long since,* πάλαι. *Cic.* and *Terent.* — *¶* Also, *long, for some time, long since.* *Plaut.* and *Terent.* Dudum veritus sum, ne, &c. *I have been for some time apprehensive, lest, &c.* *Cic.* Dudum circumdodo. *Plaut.* Haud dudum, *not long ago.* *Id.* Non dudum ante lucem, *a little before day-light.* *Virg.* Jam dudum mens agitat mihi. *Horat.* Jam dudum ausculto. — *¶* Also, *before.* *Terent.* and *Cic.* — *¶* Also, *immediately, instantly, soon, now.* *Virg.*

DULLA (perhaps from *duē & sextulæ*), æ, 3 f. *the third part of an ounce.* *Rhem. Fan.*

DULLATOR (duellum), ōris, m. same as *Bellator.* *Plaut.*

DULLATUS (Id.), a, um, *adj.* same as *Bellatus.* *Plaut.*

DULLUS m. same as *Hostis.* 3 *Arnob.*

DULLONIA, æ, f. instead of *Bellona.* *Varr.*

DULLUM, i, n. same as *Bellum.* *Plaut.* 3 and *Horat.*

DULLUS, a, um, *adj.* same as *Bellus.* *Titim.*

DULLUS, or **DULLUS**, ii, m. *a name of several Romans.* — *C.* Duillius was the first who obtained a victory over the naval power of Carthage, 231 A. C. In commemoration of this victory a column was erected at Rome; a part of its inscription still exists.

DUM, is, it. See *Do*, as. 3

DUM (duo), ārum, m. *hereties believing in two Gods.* *Prudent.*

DUM (Id.), ātis, f. *a number of two things, the number two.* *Pandect.*

DUM (Id.), imperat. pass. of *do*, instead of *dator.* *Plin.* 21, 5. *Ed. Har.*

DUM (Id.), ōis, m. *a sweetener.* 3 *Paulin. Nolun.*

DUM (dulcis), *adv.* *sweetly, pleasantly, charmingly, delightfully.* *Horat.* — *Dulcis, dulcissimi ne.* See *Dulciter.*

DUM (Id.), ōis, f. *sweetness, sweet taste.* *Liv.* and *Plin.* — *¶* Also, *sweetness, pleasantness, delightfulness.* *Cic.*

DUM (Id.), is, n. 3. *to become sweet.* 2 *Cic.*

DUM (Id.), ōrum, n. *sweetmeats, dulcet cakes.* *Lamprid.*

DUM (dulcia), a, um, *adj.* *making or selling sweet cakes.* *Apul.* Pistor dulciarius, or, absolutely, *Lamprid.*

DUM (dulciarius), a, um, *adj.* *a pastry cook, confectioner.*

DUM (dulcis), a, um, *adj.* *slightly sweet, sweet.* *Cic.*

DUM (dulcis & fero), a, um, *adj.* 3 *sweet.* *Plaut.*

DUM (dulce & loquor), a, um, 3 *adj.* *sweetly or pleasantly talking.* *Auson.*

DUM (dulcis & modus), a, um, 3 *adj.* *sweetly sounding.* *Prudent.*

DUM (dulcis), is, n. 4. *to be sweet.* *Lucret.*

DUM (Id.), ōrum, n. same as *Dul-* 3 *cia.* *Apul.*

DUM (dulce & loquor), i, m. h. e. *dulci* 3 *ore loquens.* — *Nestor* is so called.

Næv. ap. *Gell.*

DUM (from the obsolete word *delicis*), e, *adj.* *sweet, γλυκὺς, γλυκερός.* *Hirt.* and *Ovid.* aqua (opposed to salt-water). *Horat.* olivum, *fresh, not yet rancid.*

Subst. Dulce, something sweet, a sweet drink, &c. *Plaut.* and *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, *sweet, pleasant, delightful, dear.* *Cic.* nomen, orator. *Id.* Nihil dulcius. *Id.*

Dulcissime frater.

DUM (dulcis & sonus), a, um, 3 *adj.* *sweetly sounding, harmonious, melodious.* *Sidon.*

DUM (dulcis), ātis, f. same as *Dul-* 3 *cedo.* *Acc.*

DUM (dulce), *adv.* *sweet, pleasant.* *Cic.* Dulciter. *Prop.* Dulcius. *Cic.* Dul-

cissime.

DUM (dulcis), ūis, f. same as 1 *Dulcedo.* *Cic.*

DUM (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to* 3 *sweeten.* *Sidon.*

DUM (Id.), ōris, m. same as *Dulcedo.* 3 *Tertull.*

DUM (dulcor), as, a. 1. *to sweeten.* 3 *Hieronyma.*

DUM (δουλικῶς), *adv.* *in the manner of* 3 *a slave.* *Plaut.*

DUM (Id.), ii, n. *an island of the Ionian* 3 *sea, near Ætolia, belonging to Ulysses.* *Virg.* — It is also called *Dulichia.*

Prop. — Hence, *Dulichius*, a, um, *adj.* 3 *relating to Dulichium or Ulysses.* *Virg.*

rates. *Ovid.* dux, h. e. *Ulysses.*

DUM, conj. and *adv.* *whilst, whilst that,* 3 *with an indicat.* *Terent.* and *Cic.* —

¶ Also, *so long as, as long as, with an* 3 *indicat.* *Terent.* and *Cic.* — *¶* Also,

until, with a subjunct. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

— *Also, with an indicat.* *Terent.* and *Liv.*

— *Frequently tam diu is redun-* 3 *dantly put before it.* *Cic.* — *Tantisper*

is also put before it. *Terent.* — *¶* Also,

if, provided that. — *Dum modo* or

dummodo, if, but, provided so that with 3 *a subjunct.* *Cic.* Dummodo sit, &c.

— *So, also, dum modo ne, with a sub-* 3 *ject.* following. — *Dum* with a sub-

ject. is frequently put instead of *dum-* 3 *modo.* *Terent.* and *Sallust*; also, *Cic.*

ad Div. vii. 9, 3. — *So, also, dum ne,* 3 *if not.* *Terent.* and *Cic.* — *¶* It is

also affixed to some words, particularly

to non, nullus, haud, vir, and signifies 3 *yet.* — *So, also, Liv.* Necdum, or, *Cic.*

nequedum, h. e. et nondum. *Cic.* fragm.

Neque dum satis, not yet enough. *Liv.*

Nullusdum, nulladum, &c., not yet any. 3 *Cic.* Vixdum, hardly, or hardly yet.

Liv. and *Cic.* Nihildum, *as yet nothing,* 3 *or not yet any thing.* — It is also put

immediately after an *imperat. now, pray.* 3 *Cic.* Agedum. *Liv.* Agite dum. *Ter-*

rent. Ades dum. *Cic.* Itera dum. *Ter-* 3 *rent.* Dic dum. *Id.* Facito dum. — *So,*

also, Id. Ehdum. — It is likewise put

after *qui, h. e. how, why?* *Id.* Qui dum? 3 *how so?* — *Also, after primum, Plaut.,*

and, in this case, may sometimes be 3 *rendered then.*

DUM (dumus), i, n. *a place set thick* 3 *with bushes or brambles; a brake, thicket,* *ἀκασθόν.* *Cic.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* Stoicorum

dumeta, h. e. intricacies, perplexities, thorny 3 *speculations or distinctions.*

DUM (Id.), a, um, *adj.* *full of* 3 *bushes, brambles, or briars, bushy, braky,* *bosky, thorny.* *Virg.*

DUM (Id.), or **DUM** (Id.), a, um, *adj.* *only, alone, μόνον.* *Cic.* —

¶ Also, *in a manner, so far.* *Cic.* — *¶* Also, *if only,* 3 *if but.* *Cic.*

DUM (perhaps from *δρυσ*), i, n. *n* 3 *bush; a brier, thorn, bramble; any thorny,* *rough shrub, βάρος, ἀκανθα.* *Cic.*

DUM (δύο or δύο), æ, o, *two.* — *Also, the* 3 *two, both.* *Cic.* *Scet.* 15, and *Neos.* —

¶ *Dum* for *duorum.* *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* and *Leulul.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* — *Dua* for *duo.* *Acc.* 3 *ap. Cic.* Hence. *Vitr.* Duapondo.

DUM (duodecim & annus), e, 3 *adj.* *of twelve years, twelve years old,* *δωδεκαετής.* *Sulpic.* *Sever.*

DUM (duo & decies), *adv.* *twelve* 3 *times, δωδεκάκις.* *Liv.*

DUM (duo & decem), *twelve, δωδε-* 3 *κα.* *Cic.* — *Also, duodecim* for *duode-* 3 *cim tabule legum.* *Id.*

DUM (duodecim), a, um, *adj.* 3 *the twelfth, δωδεκάκις.* *Ces.*

DUM (duodecim), a, um, *adj.* *of* 3 *twelve, containing twelve.* *Varr.*

DUM (duodecim), æ, a, *adj.* *twelve by* 3 *twelve.* *Ces.* — *¶* Also, *twelve.* *Virg.* and *Ces.*

DUM (duodecim), contracted from *duodecim* 3 *Salp. Sec.*

DUM (duodecim), *eighty-eight.* 2 *Plin.*

DUM (duodecim), *seventy-eight.* 2 *Plin.*

DUM (duodecim), a, um, *adj.* *of* 3 *twelve, containing twelve.* *Varr.*

DUM (duodecim), æ, a, *adj.* *twelve by* 3 *twelve.* *Ces.* — *¶* Also, *twelve.* *Virg.* and *Ces.*

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DUM (duodecim), contracted from *duodecim* 3 *Salp. Sec.*

DUM (duodecim), *eighty-eight.* 2 *Plin.*

plicare verba, to repeat. Cic. — Also, to compound. Liv. — ¶ Also, to increase, enlarge. Ovid. flumen. Cic. gloriam. — ¶ Also, to bow, bend, curve. Virg. and Ovid.

DŒPLŪS (duplus), ōnis, m. the double of 1 any thing, τὸ διπλόν. Plin.

DŒPLŌ (Id.), as, a. l. to double. 3 Pandect. DŒPLŌMA, for Diploma. Pandect.

DŒPLŪS (διπλός, διπλοῦς), a, um, double, twice as much, twice as large, διπλοῦς. Cic. pars, intervalla. — Hence, subst. Duplum, the double, as much more. Id. Pœnan dupli subire, or, in duplum ire, to pay a double fine. Duplo (ablat.), double, twice as much again. Plin. major, twice as large. — Dupla, sc. pecunia, a doubling of the purchase-money. Varr.

DŒPŌNDIARIŪS (dupondius), or DŒPŌN-2 DIARIŪS, a, um, adj. amounting to two asses. Petron. dominus, h. e. worth two asses, worthless. Plin. Dupondiarus, sc. nummus, h. e. two asses. Colum. orbiculus, h. e. equal in diameter to a coin of two asses.

DŒPŌNDIŪS (duo & pondo), or DŒPŌN-DIŪS, a, um, adj. amounting to two asses. Hence, Dupondius, sc. nummus, a coin of the value of two asses. — ¶ Also, amounting to two units or integers. Hence, Colum. Dupondius, two feet.

DŒRABILIS (duro), e, adj. durable, enduring long, of long continuance, lasting, διαρκής. Ovid.

DŒRABILITAS (durabilis), ātis, f. durability, lastingness. Pallad.

DŒRACINŪS (durus), a, um, adj. somewhat hard, having a hard or rough skin. Suet. uva. Plin. persica, (the best sort of peaches, perhaps our nectarine).

DŒRAMEN (duro), ōnis, n. hardness, firmness, constancy, durities. Lucrēt. aquarum, hardening, congelation, h. e. ice. — ¶ Also, a hardened or ligneous vine-branch. Colum.

DŒRAMENTUM (Id.), i, n. firmness, constancy. Senec. — ¶ Also, a ligneous vine-branch. Colum.

DŒRATĒS (δουράτεος), a, um, adj. wood-3 en, of wood. Lucrēt.

DŒRĀTOR (duro), ōris, m. one that harden-3 eth. Pacat.

DŒRĀTRIX (durator), icis, f. she that 2 hardeneth. Plin.

DŒRĒ (durus), adv. hard, stiffly. Ovid. Durus incedit. — ¶ Figur. harshly, roughly, unpleasantly, severely, rigorously, unfriendly, unkindly. Horat. dicere. Id. Durus fusum. Suet. Durus res cadunt. Pandect. Durus punire. Senec. Corpus durius tractandum est. Cic. Durus accipere aliquid. See, also, Duriter.

DŒRĒSCŌ (Id.), is, durui, n. to grow hard, harden, σκληρύνωμαι. Cic. Frigoribus durescit humor, freezes. Virg. Limus durescit.

DŒRĒTA (a Spanish word), e, f. a wood-2 en vessel in a bath to sit and bathe in. Sueton.

DŒRICŌRDIA (durus & cor), e, f. hard-3 ness of heart, σκληροκαρδία. Tertull.

DŒRICŌRIŪS (durus & corium), a, um, 3 adj. having a hard skin, σκληρόδερμος. Macrob.

DŒRIENSIS (Durius), e, adj. relating to the river Durus. Cic. prelium, fought on the banks of the river Durus.

DŒRITAS (durus), ātis, f. hardness, harshness, roughness. Cic.

DŒRITER (dure), adv. hardly, not softly. 2 Virg. — Also, harshly, unpleasantly; or, in an uncommon acceptation. Auct. ad Herenn. Verba duriter translata. — Also, severely, rigorously, cruelly. Terent. — The comparative durius, and

the superlat. durissime, may be derived either from dure or from duriter.

DŒRITYA (durus), e, f. hardness, σκληρότης, σκληρία. Plin. adamantina. — ¶ Also, harshness, roughness, austere taste. Plin. vini. — ¶ Also, hardness of the body or its parts. Plin. ventris. Id.

Cisternæ alvo durities facientes, obstructions. Sueton. Duritia alvi, costiveness. — ¶ Also, hardness, callousness, inaccessibility. Cic. — ¶ Also, an austere manner of living. Nep. — Also, severity against others, harshness, roughness. Sueton. legum, rigor. Tacit. imperii. — Hence, hardness in bearing fatigue and hardship, firmness, strength. Plin. Paag. 82, where, however, most Edd. read durities. — ¶ Cic. in sermone, recommending an austere life. — ¶ Seacc. oris, impudence.

DŒRITIES (Id.), eī, f. same as Duritia, hardness. Lucrēt. saxi. Cels. præcordiorum. Suet. alvi. — ¶ Also, insensibility, stupidity. Cic. animi. — ¶ Also, austerity, hardness. Cels. and Plin.

DŒRITŪDŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. same as Duritia. Cato.

DŒRŪS (δούριος), a, um, adj. of wood, 3 wooden. Aur. Vict.

DŒRŪS, ii, m. a river of Spain, now Duero. DŒRŪSCŪLŪS (dimin. of durus), a, um, 2 adj. somewhat hard, a little hard, hardish. Plin. Ep. versus, somewhat hard or uncouth.

DŒRŌ (durus), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to 2 harden, make hard, σκληρύνω. Colum. ungulas. Plin. ferrum. Horat. uvam fumo, to dry in the smoke. Cels. l. 2. c. 14. corpus, to make costive. — ¶ Also, to incur to hardships, make hardy or strong. Cels. — Also, to harden, obdurate, make callous, insensible. Quintil. Ad plagas durari. Albinov. Duravit animum. — ¶ Also, to bear. Virg. laborem. — ¶ As an iatroas. it signifies to become hard. Virg. — Figur. to harden one's self. Tacit. usque ad cadem alicujus. — Also, to hold out, bear up, stay. Terent. Non hic quisquam durare potest. Virg. Durate. — Also, to remain, last, continue. Plin. Durant per secula. Ovid. Troja durante, while Troy stood. Sueton. Bullæ durant et ostenduntur, exist still.

DŒRŪS (perhaps from δούριος), a, um, adj. hard, solid, firm, not soft, σκληρός. Horat. ligones. Virg. cautes. Cels. alvus. Ovid. Durior oris equus, a harder-mouthed horse. — Hence, Durum, the ligneous parts of a vine. Colum. — Also, immovable, inflexible, stiff. Ovid. supercilium. Cic. vox. — ¶ Also, hard, harsh, sour, tart. Cato. vinum. — ¶ Also, hard, toilsome, laborious, arduous. Terent. provincia. Cels. subvectio. Cic. Conditio durior. Hence, hard, heavy, burdensome, troublesome, disagreeable, adverse, unfortunate. Liv. tempora. Cic. Annona durior, scarcity, dearth. Terent. vita. Cic. fortuna. — ¶ Also, hardy, accustomed to fatigue and hardship. Cic. — ¶ Also, hard, hard-hearted, unfeeling, cruel. Cic. — Hence, substant. Dura, harsh, cruel treatment. Prop. — ¶ Also, hard, harsh, stiff, not polished, not pleasing, with regard to expression in words, paintings, statues, &c. of man. Cic. Poeta durissimus. Plin. pictor. Also with an infinit. following. Horat. componere versus. Of things, statues, &c. Cic. — Also, in general, rough, rude, unpolished, uncouth, unmanly, coarse, awkward, stupid, dull, &c. Cic. Ne quid durum aut rusticum sit. Senec. ingenium, stupid. — ¶ Also, unus-

ceptible, without scability. Cic. Durior ad hæc studia. Horat. Ingenium durum, too serious or grave. Prop. Duramente, inflexible. — Hence, hard, rigorous, severe. Ovid. — Also, impudent, insolent, shameless. Terent. os, h. e. impudence. Cels. Durior inventus est. — ¶ Durum, adv. Martial.

DŒSMŌSŪS, a, um, adj. same as Dumnosus. Liv. Audr.

DŒŪMVIR (duo & vir), i, m. δυνάρχος, one of the duumviri. Duumviri were two men appointed to perform jointly the duties of an office committed to them. — Cic. Rab. Perd. 4. Duumviri capitales were appointed to try persons accused of murder or manslaughter. — Liv. navales, to equip a fleet. — Id. sacrum, charged to take care of the Sibylline books. — Cic. and Cels. Duumviri Municipiis, the two chief magistrates in municipal towns.

DŒŪMVIRĀLIS (duumvir), e, adj. one 3 that has been a duumvir. Pandect.

DŒŪMVIRĀLITĀS (duumviralis), ātis, f. 3 same as Dnumviratus. Cels. Just.

DŒŪMVIRĀTŪS (duumvir), us, m. the 2 office of a duumvir. Plin.

DŪX (duco), dūcis, m. and f. a leader, guide, conductor, ἀγώγος. Cic. Diis dūcis, under the guidance of the gods. Ovid. Dux lanigeri pecoris, h. e. aries. Id. Dux gregis, h. e. taurus or aries. Id. armenti, h. e. taurus. — ¶ Particularly, a leader in war, a general, ἡγεμὼν. Cic. (opposed to imperator, a commander in-chief; it denotes a leader of a part of an army.) — Also, any military officer. Liv. — ¶ Also, a prince, king, emperor. Ovid.

DŪX (dūcis), ādis, f. the number two. 3 Ma-3 crob.

DŪMĀS, antis, m. the father of Hecuba. — Hence, Dymantis, idis, f. Hecuba. Ovid.

DŪMĒ, es, and DŪMĒ, ārum, f. a city of 3 Achaia. — Hence, Dymæus, a, um, adj. Dymæi, the inhabitants of Dyme. Cic.

DŪNAMIS (δύναμις), is, power, plenty, 3 store. Plaut. — ¶ Also, a square number. Arnob.

DŪNĀTES, and DŪNĀSTA (δυναστες), 1 æ, m. a prince, lord, ruler of a small country. Cic.

DŪDĒCAS (δυνάεας), ādis, f. a number of twelve, the number twelve. Tertull.

DŪRRACHIUM, ii, n. now Durazzo, a city of Macedonia, bordering on the Adriatic sea. It was anciently called Epidamnus, which name the Romans, considering it of ominous meaning, changed into Dyrrachium. — Hence, Dyrrachinus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Dyrrachium. Dyrrachini, the inhabitants of Dyrrachium. Cic.

DŪSĒTERIA (δυσεντερία), e, f. a dysentery, bloody flux. Cels.

DŪSĒTERICŪS (δυσεντερικός), a, um, 2 adj. afflicted with dysentery. Plin. — Also, relating to dysentery. Pallad.

DŪSERŌS (δύσερος), ōtis, unfortunate in 3 love. Anson.

DŪSPEPSIA (δυσπεψία), e, f. a difficulty 3 of digestion, dyspepsy. Cato.

DŪSPŌRICŪS (δυσπορικός), a, um, adj. 3 unfortunate. Jul. Firm.

DŪSPNEA (δύσπνοια), e, f. a difficulty of 2 breathing, hardness or shortness of breath, pursiveas, dyspnœa. Plin. — Hence, Dyspnœus, a, um, adj. laboring under a dyspnœa. Plin.

DŪSŪRIA (δυσουρία), e, f. a suppression 3 of uriae, difficulty of making water, dysuria. Cels. Aetlian. — Hence, Dysuræus, a, um, adj. afflicted with a dysuria. Jul. Firm.

E.

E, or EX (ἐκ, ἐξ), prep. governing the 3 abl. out of, from, of place. Cic. Epicurei e Græcia. Liv. Elephantia ex India. Terent. Ex Andro commigravit. Id. E conspectu fugere, out of sight. — Of the material of which any

thing is made, of, out of. Cic. Pocula ex auro. Id. Vas ex una gemma. Id. Statua ex iere facta. — Of a cause, occasion, &c. on account of, by reason of, in consequence of, from. Cic. Ex quo vereor, on which account, from which.

Id. Amicitiam ex se et propter se expectandam, on its own account, for itself. — Partitively, of, among. *Plaut.* Illi ex omnibus optime volo. *Cic.* Solon sapientissimus ex septem, et legum scriptor solus ex septem. *Id.* Unus ex meis intimis. — ¶ *From, of time, since, after.* *Cic.* Ex eo die, quo convocati sumus. *Id.* Ex Cal. Jan. ad hanc horam. *Id.* Ex hoc tempore. *So, Sueton.* Ex eo, and *Virg.* Ex illo, sc. tempore. *Cic.* Ex quo tempore. *So, Liv.* Ex quo semel fuit ager, sc. tempore, from the time when, after that. *Id.* Ex quo in provinciam venerunt. *Tacit.* Quartus decimus annus est, ex quo, &c. since. *Cic.* Ex consulatione est profectus in Galliam. *Id.* Diem ex die expectare, day after day. — ¶ *Also, from, for a.* *Terent.* Nemo ex me scibit, no one shall know it from me, I will not tell of it. *Cic.* Ex aliquo audire. *Ces.* Stramenta e multis detrudere. *Cic.* Ex animo, from the heart, heartily. *Ovid.* Fugiant e corpore setæ. *So, Cic.* Ex aliquo percipere, to inquire of. — *Also, for de.* *Vellei.* Aliquid ex negotio remittere. *Id.* Victoria ex Allobrogibus, over. — ¶ *For sub.* *Vellei.* Nihil ex persona poetæ dixerunt. — ¶ *For post, after, in respect of time (implying not merely subsequence or succession, but a certain connection, a transition from one state to another).* *Cic.* Si hoc ex æternis tenebris contingeret. *Terent.* Dicam: verum, ut aliud ex alio incidit. *Id.* Aliam rem ex alia cogitare. — ¶ *According to, in accordance with, in conformity with, after.* *Cic.* Feliciter et ex mea sententia rempublicam, gessimus, as I could wish. *Id.* Ex animi sententia jurare, h. e. according to your real sentiments, honestly, sincerely. *Nepos.* Ex pacto, and, *Cic.* Ex conventu, and, *Liv.* Ex composito, and, *Sueton.* Ex compacto, h. e. by virtue of, or according to agreement or compact. *Cic.* Ex re et ex tempore, according to the time and circumstances. *Liv.* Ex æquo fœdus facere, h. e. equitably, fairly. (*But, Tacit.* Ex æquo pericula partemur, equally.) — Hence, *Ex* or *ere*, for the good, advantage, interest of. *Cic.* E republica. *Id.* E re mea. *Terent.* Ex re istius. — ¶ *For in, in, on.* *Cic.* and *Ces.* Ex itinere, or by the way, or march (but only when the action is supposed to be directed from the way). *Liv.* Ex equo pugnare, or, *Cic.* colloqui, on horseback. *Cic.* Ex meis literis te animum meum desiderare. *Id.* Me ex his miseriis nihil aliud querere, in. — *So, also, in, with.* *Plin.* Coquere ex aqua. *Ces.* Radix e vino cocta. *Cels.* Gargarizare ex lenticula. — *Also, ia*, marking the part affected. *Cic.* Laborare ex renibus, ex pedibus, to be diseased in, to labor under a disease of. *So, also, Terent.* Laborare e dolore, to be in travail. And *Liv.* Ex vulneribus perire, to die of his wounds. — ¶ *Sometimes with the passive, for a, or ab, by.* *Quintil.* Ex pagadogo vellicari. *Flor.* Regem ex satellitibus appellari. — ¶ *E* or *ex*, with its case, is often a periphrasis for an adverb. *Liv.* Ex industria, designedly, purposely. *Cic.* Ex inopinato, unexpectedly. *Ovid.* Ex inspirato, *Cic.* Ex tempore, on the spur of the occasion, without taking thought beforehand, off-hand, impromptu. *Ces.* Ex parte, partly, in part. *Ovid.* Ex facili, easily. *Quintil.* Ex integro, afresh, anew. *Ces.* E vestigio, forthwith, straightway. *Cic.* E regione, opposite, over against. *Cels.* Ex rubro snigiger, h. e. dark-red. — ¶ *It is sometimes redundant.* *Plaut.* Ex summis opibus viribusque experiri, niti. *Ovid.* Posite ex ordine gemmæ. — ¶ *E* is placed only before consonants; *ez* before vowels or consonants. — ¶ *It is sometimes placed between the adjective and substantive.* *Cic.* Quo ex tempore. *Id.* Magna ex parte. — And put after its substant. *Lucret.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ *In composition it signifies privation, as exspes; or order or succession, as exinde; or increase or additional exertion, as exclaimo; completion, as exaudio; or has the force of extra, as excito, expono.*

EA (abl. from *is*), adv. *se. via, parte, that*

way, through that place. *Liv.* Postquam comperit, transitum ea non esse, &c. *Ces.* Ea transire flumen, qua, &c. — ¶ *Also, se. causa, re, on that account, for that reason.* *Plaut.*

ĒALĒ, es, f. a wild beast in Ethiopia. *Plin.*

ĒANŪS (eo), i, m. same as *Junus*. *Cornific.*

ĒAPRŌPTER, or *Ea* propter, therefore, on which account, same as *Propterea*. *Colum.*

ĒAPSE, h. e. ea ipsa. *So, Eampse*, h. e. eam ipsam. *Scip. Afr. ap. Fcst.* and *Plaut.*

ĒARINŪS (ἐαρινός), a, um, adj. relating to the spring, vernal. *Tertull.*

ĒATENŪS, h. e. ea tenus, sc. parte, so far, to such a degree, to such an extent, ἐφ' ὅσον, followed by *qua, quatenus, quoad, ne, ut.* *Cic.* *Colu.* and *Cels.* — ¶ *Abol.* *Plaut.* *Eatenus* abeunt a fabris, h. e. so far, thus far, they differ from. *Capitolin.* Qui *Cæsar* eatenus fuerat, hitherto, to that time.

ĒBĀCCHŌR (e & bacchor), āris, dep. 1. valde bacchor. *Lamprid.* Al. leg. *debacchatus.*

ĒBENINŪS (ἐβένινος) a, um, adj. of ebony. 3 *Hieron.*

ĒBENŪS (ἐβένος), i, f. and *EBENUM*, i, n. the ebony tree, ebony. *Virg.* — ¶ *Written, also, Hebenus* or *-um.*

ĒBIBŌ (e & bibo), is, bi, bĭtum, a. 3. to 2 drink up, exhaust by drinking, suck up, ἐκπίνω. *Terent.* *Aides* nostræ vix capient, scio. Quid comedent! quid ebibent! *Plin.* *Elephantos* a draconibus ebibi, h. e. eorum sanguinem. *Ovid.* Uterque ebiberant avidi lactantia uati, had sucked dry. — ¶ *Figur.* *Plaut.* Quæ mihi misero amanti ebibi sanguinem, sucks, exhausts, drains. *Plia.* A lacu amnis ebibitur, h. e. is swallowed up. *Horat.* Hæc ut ebibat heres, drink up, squander.

EBISCUM, i, n. same as *Hibiscum*. *Scrib. Larg.*

EBITŌ (e & bito), is, n. 3. to go out. 3 *Plaut.*

EBLANDIŌR (e & blandior), iris, itus sum, dep. 4. to gain by flattery, compass by fair words, coax from one, ἐξαπαροῦμαι. *Cic.* Enitere, elabora, vel potius eblandi, effice, ut, &c. *Liv.* Neque enim omnia emebat, aut eblaudiebatur. *Plin.* Arion eblanditus, ut prius caneret cithara. *Cic.* (passively) Eblandita suffragia. — ¶ *Figur.* *Plin.* Cælo fecunditatem omnem eblandito, h. e. having (as it were) enticed, drawn forth. — ¶ *Also, simply, to flatter, soothe, charm, please.* *Vitruv.* sensus. *Gell.* (passively) Aures modis eblaudite. — Hence, to mitigate, render pleasing. *Vitruv.*

EBŌRĀRĪŌS (ebur), ii, m. se. artifex, a 3 worker in ivory. *Cod. Just.*

EBŌRĀTŪS, same as *Ebratus*.

EBŌRĒŪS (ebur), a, um, adj. made of ivory, ivory, ἐλεφάντινος. *Quintil.* and *Pha.*

EBŌSĪA, or *EBUSĪA*, æ, f. same as *Ebusus*. *Stat.* Al. aliter leg.

EBRIAMEN (ebrio), inis, n. strong drink, 3 intoxicating drink. *Tertull.*

EBRIETĀS (ebrius), ātis, f. drunkenness, 1 inebriation, ebriety, μέθη. *Horat.* — ¶ *Figur.* *Plin.* Rumpit se pomis ipsius ebrietas, h. e. excess of juice.

EBRIŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. to inebriate, intoxicate, make drunk, μεθύσκω. *Macroh.* — *Figur.* *Macroh.* Prinsquam materialis influxus in corpus venientes animas ebraret.

EBRIŌLĀTŪS, a, um, adj. same as *Ebri-3 us.* *Lober.* ap. *Nym.*

EBRIŌLŪS (dimin. from *ebrius*), a, um, 3 adj. drunken. *Plaut.*

EBRIŌSITĀS (ebriosus), ātis, f. habitual 1 drunkenness, propensity to drunkenness, φιλοψυγία. *Cic.*

EBRIŌSŪS (ebrius), a, um, adj. sottish, often drunk, given to drunkenness, addicted to drink, οἰνόφλυξ. *Cic.* Hunc scribunt ebriosum fuisse. *Catull.* Posthumæ ebrosia acina ebriosioris.

EBRIŪS (perhaps *bria*, a cup), a, um, adj. drunk, intoxicated, inebriated, μεθύων. *Cic.* Personabant omnia vocibus ebriorum, natabant pavimenta vino. *Senec.* Huc incede gradu marcidus ebrio. *Tibull.* Verba ebria. *Martial.* Nox ebria,

h. e. passed by a drunken man: a drunken night. — *Also, that has had his fill, that has drunk enough.* *Plaut.* Unde saturitate sape exii ebrius. *Terent.* Cum tu ebria eris, shall have drunk enough. *Martial.* Ebria concha, h. e. bene pasta. — ¶ *Figur.* *Horat.* Regina fortuna dulci ebria. *Id.* Ebria bruma, h. e. in which people keep at their cups. *Plin.* Ebrius iam sanguine civium. *Plaut.* Facite cœnam mihi ut ebria sit, h. e. lauta, abundansque. *Lucret.* Ebrius multis curis, h. e. obrutus, plenus. *Catull.* Pueri ebrios ocellos, h. e. amoris plenos.

EBŪLLIŌ (e & bullio), is, ivi and ii, n. and a. 4. to boil up, bubble up. *Cato.* Ubi ebullit vinum, ignem subducito. *Others* read bullabit. — ¶ *Also, to breathe out.* *Senec.* animam, h. e. to die. — *Fig.* to make a talk about, boast of, brag of. *Cic.* Quod quidem solet ebullire nonnunquam. *Id.* Si virtutes ebullire volent, et sapientias. — ¶ *Also, to come or go forth.* *Pers.* O si ebullit (h. e. ebullierit) patui præclarum funus. *Others* read *Ebullit* (se. animam) patruus, præclarum funus.

EBŪLUM, i, n. and *EBŪLŪS*, i, m. wall-wort, danc-wort, dwarf-elder, χαμαίάκην. *Virg.* and *Plin.*

EBŪR (unc.), ōris, n. ivory, ἐλεφας. *Cic.* — ¶ *Hence, any thing made of ivory.* *Stat.* Cui, *Pæan*, humero facundum suspendis ebur? h. e. *lyram* eburneam. *Virg.* Ilacrimat templis ebur, h. e. ivory statues and images. *Id.* Inflavit ebur, h. e. tibiham. *Ovid.* Ense ebur vacuum, h. e. a scabbard adorned with ivory. *Id.* Conspicuum signis cum premet altus ebur, h. e. sedebit in sella curuli. *Plaut.* (proverb.) Ebur atramento candefacere, h. e. to spoil nature by art. — ¶ *Also, an elephant.* *Juvenal.* Quin illud ebur ducatur ad aras.

EBŪRĀTŪS, and *EBŪRĀTŪS* (ebur), a, 3 um, adj. adorned or inlaid with ivory, ἐλεφαντικός. *Plaut.* and *Lamprid.*

EBŪRNEŪS, and *EBŪRNŪS* (Id.), a, um, adj. of ivory, adorned with ivory, ἐλεφαντέος. *Cic.* Signum eburneum. *Horat.* Eburni lecti. *Ovid.* Numeros eburnos jactare, the dice. *Virg.* Ensis eburnus, h. e. ivory-tipped. *Horat.* Porta eburna, h. e. the ivory gate through which false visions pass. (See *Hom. Od.* 19, 562. *Virg.* *Æn.* 6, 894.) — *Also, of elephants.* *Liv.* dentes. — ¶ *Also, white as ivory, snow-white.* *Ovid.* Eburnea brachia. *Id.* cervix.

EBŪSŪS, or *EBŪSŪS*, i, f. an island near Spain, now *Ivica*. *Liv.* — Hence, *Ebusitanus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Ivica*. *Plin.*

EBŪSTŌR, and *MECĀSTŌR*, adverb, by *Castor!* by my faith! *Plaut.*

EBŪDES (o & cauda) versus, curtailed, unfinished, imperfect, σκόζοντες. *Diomed.*

EBŪTĀNĀ ōrum, n. the capital of *Media*, now *Hamidan*. *Cic.* and *Tacit.* — ¶ *Lucil.* ap. *Nym.* has *Ecbatana*, æ; and *Apul.* *Ecbatanæ*, ārum.

EBŪLĀ (ἐκβολή), æ, f. a missile weapon, javelin. *Pacuv.* ap. *Varron.*

EBŪLĀS (ἐκβολὰς), ādis, f. a species of grape which produced abortion; from ἐκβάλλω. *Pha.*

ECCA, *ECCAM*, &c. See *Ecce*.

ECCE (for ecce, from en & ce), lo! see! behold! ἐκδ; used especially to mark something unexpected. *Terent.* Ecce me, qui id faciam vobis, h. e. I am here, here you have me; or, I am the man. *Cic.* Ecce tuæ litteræ de Varrone. *Id.* Ecce autem subltum divortium. *Id.* Ecce miserum hominem. *Phadr.* Putabat, se post mortem securum fore: Ecce aliæ plage congeruntur mortuo, but sec. — The dative tibi is sometimes added. *Cic.* Ecce tibi, qui rex populi R. esse concupierit. *Terent.* Ecce tibi Davum. — ¶ *In familiar language, especially in comic writers, we find eccæ, eccum, eccam, eccos, eccillum, eccillan, eccistum, eccistana, for ecce ea, eum, &c.; also, ellum, ellam, for ecce illum, illam; see him, her, &c.; there he, &c., comes, see there, there.* *Plaut.* Ab secca exit. *Id.* Ostende huc manus. *S.* eccas. *Id.* Sed eccos video incedere patrem et ma

gistrum. *Id.* Ecum quem querebam. *Terent.* Ecum Parmenonem, *there is Parmeno.* *Id.* Eecum adest. *Plaut.* Tegillum ecclull mihi unum arecit. *Id.* Habeo, eccliam, meam clientam. *Id.* Certe eccestanti video. *Terent.* Nescio qui senex modo venit: ellum: confidens, catus, behold him here. *Plaut.* Pater intus nunc est, eecum, Jupiter, *there he is.* *Terent.* Ellam intus, *she is within.* — *¶ Plin.* Adeo in rebus damnatis quoque sunt aliqua remedia, ut in carbone ecce, et cinere, *as for instance, as you see.*

ECCENTRŌS (ἐκκεντρος), *i*, adj. out of the centr. *Martial.* *Copell.*

ECCERE, or **ECERE**, adv. by Ceres: according to others, for ecce res or reui, *see there, only look, behold* (which latter signification is certainly preferable in some passages). *Plaut.*

ECCEUMĀ (ἐκχευμα), *ātis*, *n.* *h. e.* effusion. *Plaut.*

ECCILLUM, ECCISTUM, &c. See *Ecce.*

ECCLESIA (ἐκκλησία), *æ*, *f.* an assembly, 2 congregation, meeting of the people. *Plin.* *Ep.* Et bule, et ecclesia consentiente, *h. e.* et Senatu, et populo. — *¶ Also*, any meeting. *Auson.* Celebri frequens ecclesia vico. — *¶ In particular*, among Christian writers, the church, or community of Christians. — Hence, a church, place of religious worship. *Amilian.*

ECCLESIASTERIUM (ἐκκλησιαστήριον), *ii*, *n.* a place for holding assemblies. *Vitruv.*

ECCLESIASTES (ἐκκλησιαστής), *æ*, *m.* an haranguer. *Tertull.*

ECCLESIASTYCŌS (ἐκκλησιαστικός), *a*, 3 um, adj. ecclesiastical, pertaining to the church. *Tertull.* — *¶ Also*, the name given to the book of the son of Sirach.

ECCUM, ECCOS, &c. See *Ecce.*

ECDYCŌS (ἐκδικος), *i*, *m.* an officer in the 1 Grecian cities, corresponding to the Roman tribunus plebis; defender of the state; a sort of syndic, praetor; whose especial duty it was to take care of the financial concerns of the state. *Cic.*

ECERE. See *Ecce.* 3

ECFATUS, for *effatus*. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.*

ECFERŌ, for *effero*. *Plaut.* in some MSS.

ECFŌDŌ, for *effodio*. *Plaut.*

ECHEĀ, or **ECHEIĀ**, (ἔχαια), *ōrum*, *n.* 2 brazen vessels placed in theatres to increase the sound. *Vitruv.*

ECHENEIS (ἐχένηϊς, from ἔχω and νηϊς, for ναῦς), *idis*, *f.* a small fish, which, by sticking to the keel or rudder of a vessel, was supposed to stop its sailing, the sucking fish, (*Echeneis remora*, L.) *Ovid.* and *Plin.*

ECHIDNĀ (ἐχιδνα), *æ*, *f.* a female viper. *Ovid.* — *¶ Also*, a serpent, as the Lernean hydra. *Ovid.*

ECHIDNĀEŌS (echidna), or **ECHIDNĒŌS** (ἐχιδνᾶεος), *a*, um, adj. *Ovid.* canis, *h. e.* Cerberus.

ECHIDNĀŌS, *ii*, *n.* herba viperina. *Apul.*

ECHINADES (Ἐχινάδες), um, *f.* five small islands in the Ionian sea, near Acarnania, now Curzolari, or Cozzulari. *Plin.* and *Ovid.*

ECHINĀTŌS (echinus), *a*, um, adj. covered or set with prickles, prickly. *Plin.*

ECHINŌMETPĀ (ἐχινόμητρα), *æ*, *f.* a kind of sea-urchin. *Plin.*

ECHINŌPHŌRĀ, *æ*, *f.* a kind of concha. *Plin.*

ECHINŌS (ἐχίνος), *i*, *m.* the common sea-urchin. *Plin.* — *¶ Also*, a land animal, otherwise called erinaceus, a hedge-hog, urchin. *Claudian.* — *¶ Also*, a member or ornament of the capital of a Doric pillar, so called from its resemblance to the vessel echinus, or the shell of the sea-urchin, with the open part upwards. *Vitruv.* — *¶ Also*, a sort of vessel, used, according to some, to wash the cups in; according to others, a salt-cellar. *Horat.* — *¶ Also*, the rough, prickly rind of a chestnut. *Calpurn.*

ECHION (ἐχίων), *ii*, *n.* a medicament, of which a viper formed an ingredient. *Plin.*

ECHION, *ōnis*, *m.* the father of Pentheus and husband of Agave, who helped Cadmus build Thebes. *Ovid.* — Hence, Echionides, *æ*, *m.* the son of Echion, *h. e.* Pentheus. *Ovid.* — Also, Echionius, *a*, um, adj. of or pertaining to Echion. *Ovid.* lacertus. *Val. Flacc.* hydrys, *h. e.* from whose teeth Echion sprang. — Also, Theban. *Ovid.* arces. *Stat.* plebs. *Pal-*

lad. Bacchus, *h. e.* whose mother Semele was from Thebes, and who was especially worshipped there. — *¶ Echion* was also the name of a son of Mercury. *Ovid.*

ECHYŌS (ἐχίος), *ii*, *f.* a plant, vipers' bugloss. *Plin.*

ECHITĒ, *es*, *f.* a plant, a sort of clematis. *Plin.*

ECHITĒS (ἐχίτης), *æ*, *m.* or **ECHITIS**, *idis*, *f.* viper-stone, a stone with viper-colored spots. *Plin.*

ECHŌ (ἠχώ), *us*, *f.* echo, the return or repetition of a sound. *Plin.* — *¶ Echo* is feigned by the poets to have been a nymph, who, when changed into a rock, retained her voice. *Ovid.*

ECHŌYCŌS (ἐχὼικός), *a*, um, adj. echoing, 3 repeating. *Sidon.* — *¶ Serv.* Echocum metrum, *h. e.* in which the last syllable is the same as the last but one.

ECLIGMĀ (ἐκλειγμα), *ātis*, *n.* an election-ry, elegmn, loloek, linetus, imbitive, medicine to be sucked or licked. *Plin.*

ECLIGMATIUM (dimin. from ecligma), *ii*, *n.* a small ecligma. *Thcod. Prisc.*

ECLIPSIS (ἐκλειψις), *is*, *f.* properly a 2 want, deficiency; hence, an eclipse. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* solis. *Plin.* (absol.)

ECLIPYCŌS (ἐκλειπτικός), *a*, um, adj. 2 pertaining to an eclipse. *Plin.* Quæ vocant ecliptica (because eclipses usually took place there). *Manil.* Ecliptica signa, *h. e.* quæ eclipsim patiuntur.

ECLŌGĀ (ἐκλογή), *æ*, *f.* properly choice, 3 selection; hence, a short poem selected from others, eclogue. *Plin.* *Ep.* — *Sueton.* calls one of Horace's epistles ecloga. — *¶ In particular*, an eclogue, idyl, pastoral poem, such as those of Virgil and Calpurnius.

ECLŌGARIŌS (ecloga), *a*, um, adj.; hence, Eclogarium, the title of a book of *Ausonius*, consisting of select poems. — *¶ Cic.* *Att.* 16, 2. Notentur eclogarii, *h. e.* the finest passages, in so far as they were selected for reading aloud. According to others, Eclogarii were slaves who extracted or marked the most beautiful passages of books, or who pointed them, and affixed in their proper places the names of the speakers in the dialogue.

ECLŌPIĀS (ἐκνεφίας), *æ*, *m.* a tempestuous wind issuing from a cloud burst by the conflict of different winds; a tornado, hurricane. *Plin.*

E CONTRA. See *Contra*.

ECPIŌRĀ (ἐκφορά), *æ*, *f.* a jutting out in building. *Vitruv.*

ECPIRASTES (ἐκπραστής), *æ*, *m.* one who interprets, translates from one language into another. *Fulgent.* *Planc.*

ECQUĀNDŌ (for et quando; or, en or ecce quando), adv. whether at any time? if ever, at what time? when, ever? num aliquando, ἢ ποτε. *Cic.* Quæro a populari Tribuno plebis, ecquando nisi per triginta tribus creati sint. *Liv.* Ecquando unam urbem habere licebit? will it ever be permitted us? *Cic.* Ecquando te rationem factorum tuorum redditurum putasti? did you think at any time? *Propert.* Ecquando tibi liber sum visus? when did I ever appear free?

ECQUI (ecquis), adv. same as *Num.* *Cic.* Equi ergo intelligis? — Others read *ecquid*.

ECQUIS, or **ECQUI** (et & quis or qui; or, ecce or en & quis or qui), *ECQUĀ* or *ECQUĀ*, *ECQUŌD*, and *ECQUID*, the same as *Num* aliquis, whether any; if nuy, who or what. *Cic.* Equi pudor est, is there any? *Id.* Quid agis? ecquid fit? are you about nuy thing? *Terent.* Equis me vivit fortunatior, where is the man, who? is there nuy, who? who is the man, that? *Plaut.* Ecqua in ista pars inest præda mihi? *Cic.* Quod quæris, ecquæ spes pacificationis sit. *Id.* Ecquid in tuam statum contulerit, whether he has contributed any thing. — *¶ Ecquid* stands also for *num*, *numquid*, *num uon*. *Cic.* Quid agatis, et ecquid in Italiam venturi sitis hac hieme, fac plane sciam, whether you are coming; whether you have any intention of coming. *Id.* Ecquid attendis, do you? *Ovid.* Ecquid, ut audieris, tota turbare mente? *Liv.* Ecquid sentitis in quanto contemptu vivatis? do ye not perceive? *Cic.* Sed heus tu, ecquid vides, calendas venire, Antonium non venire?

ECQUISNAM (ecquis & nam), *ECQUĀ*, *NAM*, *ECQUŌDNAM* and *ECQUID*. *NAM*, same as *Ecquis*, except that *nam* adds force to the question; whether any man, woman or thing. *Cic.* Audire a te cupio, ecquid audieris, ecquisnam tibi dixerit, C. Cæsarem dixisse, &c. whether any one then. *Id.* Illud dubium, ad id, quod summum bonum dicitis, ecquanam fieri possit accessio. *Id.* Cum quaeritur, ecquidnam honestum sit, ecquid æquum. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Quærendum erit, ecquanam modo obsisti poterit.

ECQUŌ (ecquis; or, from quo, as *ecquis* 1 from qui), adv. whether any where, whither, to what, ποῦ. *Cic.*

ECSTASIS (ἐκστασις), *is*, *f.* the being beside one's self, ecstasy, rapture. *Tertull.* — *¶ Written* also *extasis*.

ECTHLIPSIS (ἐκθλιψις), *is*, *f.* in grammar, a poetical figure, by which *m* at the end of a word, with the vowel preceding, is elided, if the next word begin with a vowel. *Charis.*

ECTŌMŌN (ἐκτομον), (helleborum), the black species of hellebore. *Plin.*

ECTRAPELŌS (ἐκτραπέλος), *a*, um, adj. out of the common course, extraordinary, enormous. *Plin.* 7, 17.

ECTŌMĀ (ἐκτρομα), *ātis*, *n.* an abortion. 3 — *Figur.* *Tertull.*

ECTRŌPĀ (ἐκτροπή), *æ*, *f.* a place to turn 3 off; an inn, house of entertainment. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

ECTŪPŌS (ἐκτροπος), *a*, um, adj. cut out, 2 carved out, figured; especially, cut or engraved with relief or rising work, embossed. *Plin.* Geminæ, quæ ad ectypas sculpturas aptantur. *Id.* Ectypa fecit (where he speaks of images formed in wax, wood, &c.).

ECULEUS. See *Equuleus*.

EDACITĀS (edax), *ātis*, *f.* voracity, greediness, gormandizing, gluttony, πολυφαγία. *Cic.*

EDĀX (edo), *ācis*, adj. voracious, gluttonous, ravenous, given to eating much, ἀδὸν φάγος. *Cic.* Edacem hospitem amisi. *Colum.* Bores multi cibi edaces. *Senec.* Vastissimorum, edacissimorumque animalium aviditatem vincere. — *Figur.* eating, gnawing, wasting, consuming. *Horat.* Curæ edaces. *Ovid.* Tempus edax rerum. — *¶ It* may sometimes be rendered rapacious. *Val. Flacc.* Cervos petit Umbro venator edaci.

EDECIMĀTŌS, or **EDECIMĀTŌS**, *a*, um, particip. from *edecimo*. — *¶ Adj.* choice, select, excellent. *Macrob.*

EDECIMŌ, or **EDECIMŌ** (e & decimo or 3 decumo), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a*. 1. to choose, select, as if out of ten. *Symmach.* — *¶ See*, also, *Edecimatus*.

EDENTŌ (e & dens), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a*. 1. 3 to deprive of teeth, strike or knock out the teeth, ἀποδοντῶ. *Plaut.*

EDENTŌLŌS (ld.), *a*, um, adj. toothless, 3 ἀνόδοντος. *Plaut.* Vetulæ, edentulæ, quæ vitia corporis futo occultant. — *Figur.* *Plaut.* Vinum edentulum, old; or, softened by age.

EDĒPŌL, and **EDĒPŌL**, by *Pollux*, by my faith; or, with the diphthong, by the temple of *Pollux*. *Terent.* — *¶ Epul* set *edepol* also occurs.

EDĒRA, **EDERACEUS**, &c. See *Hedra*.

EDICŌ (e & dico), *is*, *xl*, *etum*, *a* and *u*. 3. to declare publicly, tell or speak plainly, speak out, make known, reveal, relate, παραγγέλλω, διαγορεύω. *Terent.* Pico, edico vobis, nostrum illum esse herilem filium. *Cic.* Alius igitur fuis veræ amicitie constitutus est, si prius, quid maxime reprehendere Scipio solitus sit, edixero. *Id.* Ne abens censeare, curabo edicendum et proponendum locis omnibus. *Salust.* Jussus a consule, quæ sciret, edicere. *Cic.* Nullus fere a Demosthene locus sine conformatione sententie edicitur, is uttered, pronounced, spoken. — *¶ Hence*, to command, order. *Terent.* Miles, edico tibi, ne viam facias ullam in illam. — So, *Sil.* Capere arma manipulis edieit. — Very often, of magistrates, to order, appoint, assign, proclain, publish officially, either by word of mouth, or by a public writing or edict; especially of the prætor in the administration of justice. *Cic.* Quis eum pulsasset, edixit, se se iudicium injuriarum non daturum. *Id.* *Id.*

quod communiter compositum fuerat, solus edixit. *Id.* Consulem edicere, ut Senatus Senatusconsulto ne obtemperet. *Id.* Edicere, ne fiat aliquid. *Id.* Edicere iustitium. *Id.* comitia a. d. XI. cal. Februar. *Id.* Edicere diem. *Id.* senatum in posterum diem, *proclaim, announce.* *Lic.* Duo millia aris damnato multam edixerunt. *Id.* Dictator prædam omnem edixerat militibus. *Id.* diem Comitiis. *Id.* Tarraconem omnibus sociis edixerat conventum. *Tacit.* Edicere de caeremoniis. *Sueton.* de natali. — The prætor was also said *edicere*, when he announced by proclamation, the manner in which he should discharge his office. *Cic.*

EDICTALIS (edictum), e, adj. by edict, 3 according to edict, proclaimed by edict. *Pandect.*

EDICTIO, ònis, f. same as *Edictum*. 3 *Plant.*

EDICTO (frequentat. from *edico*), as, avi, 3 atum, a. 1. to declare, proclaim, make known. *Plant.*

EDICTUM (*edico*), i, n. on edict, proclamation, manifesto, mandamus, ordinance, order, charge, injunction, διατάγμα, as, of the prætor, wherein he announced the manner in which he should administer his office. *Cic.* Quod Prætor non fieri, sed ex edicto suo fieri jubet. *Id.* Sauxit edicto, ne frumentum ex Asia exportari liceret. *Id.* Edictum constituere, to make. *Liv.* Proponere edictum, ut, &c. to publish, set up. — *¶* Also, any order, command. *Tercnt.* — *¶* Also, an expression, proposition. *Senec.*

EDICTUS, a, um, particip. from *edico*.

EDISCO (e & disco), is, edidici, a. 3. to learn thoroughly, learn by heart, commit to memory, ἐκμαρτυρεῖν. *Cic.* Ediscendus ad verbum libellus. *Valer. Flacc.* Ediscere vultus alicujus, to mark well. — Hence, *Edidici*, I have learned by heart; I remember, bear in mind. *Tibull.* Jam reor hoc ipsos edidicisse deos. — *¶* Also, simply, to learn, find out. *Cic.* and *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, to get knowledge of something; to hear; hence, *Edidici*, I know. *Ovid.*

EDISSERATOR (*edissero*), òris, m. a declarer, expounder, unfold. *Auson.* — Others read *edissertator* in the same sense.

EDISSERO (e & dissero), is, ui, tum, a. 3. to set forth in words, unfold, relate, tell in order, explain, διεκτινῆναι. *Cic.* Quis docendo edisserendoque subtilior? *Id.* Neque necesse est edisseri a nobis, quæ finis funestæ familiæ. *Tacit.* Cuncta illi utilitates edisserens, setting forth. *Justin.* Professus est, se viam gerendi belli edisserturn.

EDISSERTATOR, 3 See *Edisserator*.

EDISSERTIO (*edissero*), ònis, f. same as 3 *Dissertatio.* *Hieron.*

EDISSERTO (frequentat. from *edissero*), 2 as, avi, atum, a. 1. to tell or declare plainly or particularly, set forth, relate. *Plant.* Ordine omne, uti quidque actum est, edisseravit.

EDITO (*edo*), ònis, f. a setting forth, declaring, stating, making public, ἔκδοσις. *Liv.* In tam discrepanti editione et Tubero, et Macer libros linteos auctores profuturæ, statement, representotum. *Cic.* Editio iudicium, and tribuum, the naming, nominating (see *Edo* and *Editio*). — *¶* Also, an editing, publishing. *Quintil.* Horatius in arte poetica suadet, ne precipitetur editio, not to publish too hastily. *Plin. Ep.* Libelli editione digni, worthy of publication. — Also, an edition. *Quintil.* Non in omni editione reperitur. — *¶* Also, an exhibition. *Tacit.* Diem editionibus trahere, sc. ludorum. — *¶* *Pandect.* Editiones fieri debent, h. e. statements of the kind of action the prosecutor means to bring. (See *Edo*.) *Id.* Editio rationum, a show, statement. — Also, *Id.* Editio operarum, h. e. service, rendering of service. — *¶* Editio parvus, or fetus, delivery. *Tertull.* and *Pandect.*

EDITIUS, or **EDITICIUS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. named, announced, set forth, published. *Cic.* Editiis iudices, h. e. who were not, as usual, chosen by the prætor, but selected by the accuser from the whole people, as was the case in crimine sodalitat.

EDITOR (*Id.*), òris, m. that sends forth or 3 emits. *Lucan.* (of a river sending up mists) Nocturnæ editor aura. — *¶* Also, one who shows; an exhibitor of a public spectacle. *Vopise.*

EDITUS (*Id.*), us, m. a voiding; excrement. 3 *Pandect.*

EDITUS, a, um, particip. from *edo*. — Hence, *Editum*, i, n. a command, injunction, mandate. *Ovid.* — *¶* Adj. high, lofty, ὑψηλός. *Cic.* Locus præcelsus atque editus. *Cæs.* Locis editionibus occupatis. *Hort.* Editissimus locus. — Hence, *Editum*, i, n. height, eminence. *Sueton.* Locus in edito. *Tacit.* Edita montium, mountain heights, high mountains. — So, *Plin.* Ex edito, from on high. — Hence, *Horat.* Viribus editior, superior.

EDŌ (*ἔδω*), edi, esum, edere or esse, a. 3. to eat, ἐσθίω, φάγω, ἔδω. *Cic.* Itaque edit et bibit iucunde. *Cels.* Edisse lupinum et allium. *Tercnt.* Ut de symbolis essemus. *Plaut.* Herbas formidolos dictu, non esu modo. *Id.* Si quis esum me vocat, invites me to dinner. — *Figur.* to eat, swallow, devour. *Plaut.* Pugnus edere, h. e. to get a beating. *Id.* Ninium libenter edi sermonem tuum, devoured. — *¶* Also, to waste, consume, eat up, prey upon. *Virg.* Ut culmos esset rubigo. *Id.* Carinas esset vapor. — *Figur.* *Id.* Est mollis flamma medullas. *Horat.* Si quid est animum, differs, &c. preys upon, harasses. — *¶* This verb also borrows from *sum* those persons which begin with *es*; thus, *edis* or *es*, *edit* or *est*, *edere* or *esse*, &c.; also, in the passive, *editur* or *estur*. — *¶* *Edim*, is, it, for *Edam*. &c. *Plaut.* — *¶* *Esus sum* (depon.), for *Edi. Solui.* — *¶* *Esse* (pass. inf.) occurs in *Plaut.*, but others read *essi*.

EDŌ (e & do), is, edidi, editum, a. 3. pat forth, send forth, bring forth, utter, emit, void, ἐκδίδωμι. *Cic.* Edere magnum clamorem. *Id.* miros risus, to break out into. *Colum.* Ulmus edit frondem, puts forth. *Ovid.* dulces modos, to sing. *Id.* questus, gemitus, latratus, hinnitus, to lament, groan, &c. *Liv.* Meander in sinum maris editur, h. e. flows, empties. *Cic.* Extremum vitæ spiritum edere, h. e. to die. So, *Id.* animam, and *Id.* vitam. *Id.* Edere partum, to bear, bring forth. So, *Virg.* Quem partu sub luminis edidit oras. *Ovid.* geminos. *Vetus Poeta ap. Cic.* Edere luci, to bear. *Alnus ap. eund.* *Id.* in lucem, to be born. *Horat.* Mæcenus atavis edite regibus, sprung from, descended from. — Also, *Virg.* Electram Atlas edidit, begat. *Cic.* Nullum fructum edere ex se, bear, yield. — Hence, to speak, utter, say. *Virg.* Saturnius hæc edidit, spoke thus. *Ovid.* Edidit hæc flamen verba. *Liv.* Filium ediderim, h. e. dixerim. — Also, to declare, show, tell, relate, set forth, name. *Cic.* Edant et exponant, quid in magistratu gesserint. *Horat.* Quid tamen ista velit sibi fabula, edam. *Id.* Edere nomen et patriam alicujus. *Ovid.* Quam sterili terræ Delphicus edat opem, point out, show. *Cic.* Leges edentur a me, h. e. proferam, recitabo. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Edere nomen. *Liv.* Edere mandata alicujus. *Cic.* Apollo Pythius oraculo edidit, Spartam nulla re alia, nisi avaritia peritum, declared, proclaimed. *Ovid.* Edere causam, cur, &c. *Id.* Arma et bella edere, h. e. describe, sing, celebrate. — Also, to make known, proclaim, promulgate, publish, give out, spread abroad. *Cic.* illos de republica libros, publish. *Id.* librum contra aliquem. *Id.* Tabulas dividi passim, et pervulgari, atque edi populo imperavi. *Nepos.* Edit in vulgus, sua jussu Mithrobarzanem profectum, gives out, proclaims. *Sueton.* Edere per libellos, to make known by a rescript. — Hence, to exhibit publicly, give, show. *Liv.* munus gladiatorium. *Tacit.* ludos. *Sueton.* spectaculum. *Id.* elephantos, to exhibit. — Hence, *Tercnt.* Uterque in se exempla edent, h. e. will inflict punishments on you that will serve as examples, will make an example of you. So, *Cæs.* Omnia exempla cruciatus edere in aliquem, h. e. to inflict the most exemplary torture. *Cic.* Edere exemplum severitatis, to give

— In forensic matters, *edere* has various uses. *Cic.* Judicium id, quod edat, accipere, h. e. to be ready to meet him on any ground of accusation he may bring; in which sense *edere judiciana* is used, because the prosecutor made known to the prætor what sort of action he should bring, and how he wished it to be conducted. *Id.* Quantum edidisset sibi deberi, h. e. professus esset. — Witnesses (*testes*) are also said *edi*, when the prosecutor enters their names with the prætor. *Cic.* — Informers (*indices*) are said *edere*, to depose, state, give in. *Cic.* Nerius index edidit ad allegatos. *Id.* Operis ediderat meum nomen. — Also, *Cic.* Postulata edere, h. e. (of the provincials) to bring before the consuls. *Id.* Socium in his bonis tibi edidisti Quintium, h. e. professus es. — *Edere* judices, to name, choose; *Edere* tribus, to name, select the tribes who were to adjudge the cause. *Cic.* (See *Edititius*). — *¶* Also, to do, achieve, perform, commit, perpetrate, cause, bring about. *Cic.* scelus in me. *Liv.* eadem, certamen, pugnam. *Cic.* ruinas, to cease, occasion, bring about. *Liv.* operam fortium virorum. *Id.* opera immortalia. — *¶* Also, to raise on high. *Tibull.* corpus super equum. — *¶* Also, to get out of the way, remove, expel. *Plaut.* se ex ædibus. *Hygin.* aliquem ex insula. — *¶* Also, to end, finish. *Gell.* — *¶* See, also, *Editus*, a, um.

EDŌ (*edo*, is), ònis, m. a great eater, glut- 3 ton, gourmandizer. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

EDŌCENTER (edocens from *edocœo*), adv. 3 instructively, usefully for instructing. *Gell.*

EDŌCĒO (e & doceo), es, cui, ctum, to teach, instruct, διδάσκω. *Cæs.* aliquem. *Liv.* Edoctus belli artes sub magistro. *Cic.* Edocuit tamen ratio, &c. *Sallust.* Juventutem multis modis mala facinra edocebat. — *¶* Also, to tell, show, apprise, make known, give intelligence of, inform. *Cæs.* aliquem. *Sallust.* Que Vulturcius de itinere hostium Senatum edoceat. *Id.* Cicero per legatos cuncta edoctus. *Liv.* Edocti, populi esse jus. *Tercnt.* Edoce, unde, &c. tell me. — *¶* *Edocœo* differs from *docœo* in this; that it signifies, to give instruction or intelligence concerning some single, definite subject.

EDŌLŌ (e & dolo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to cut smooth, hew plain, polish, finish, make perfect, καταξέω. *Colum.* Partes summe lingulas edolatas habent. *Cic.* Quod jussuras, edolavi.

EDŌMITUS, a, um, particip. from *edomo*. — *¶* Adj. *Colum.* Agrestis pastinaca, et ejusdem nominis edomita, h. e. sative.

EDŌMŌ (e & domo), as, ui, itum, a. 1. to tame, subdue, conquer. *Cic.* Vitiosum naturam ab eo sic edomitam, et compressam esse doctrina. *Horat.* Mos et lex maculosum edomuit nefas, h. e. delevit, sustulit. *Sil.* Edomiti labores, overcome, surmounted. — *¶* See also *Edomitus*.

EDŌN, ònis, m. Ἰδών, a mountain of Thrace. *Serv.*; called also by *Plin.* *Edonus*. — Hence, *Edōnus*, a, um, adj. pertaining to the *Edoni*; hence, *Thracian* *Virg.* *Edoni* Boreæ. *Ovid.* *Edonus* Bacchus. — *Edoni*, òrum, the *Throciæans* *Horat.* The *Edoni*, a Thracian people, dwelt originally in Mygdonia, between the *Axius* and the *Strymon*; being driven thence by the Macedonians, they fixed themselves at mount *Pangæus*, east of the *Strymon*. This people worshipped *Bacchus*, whence, in *Ovid* *Edonus*, as a surname of that god. — *Edonus* also occurs. *Sil.* — Also, *Edōnis*, idis, f. *Throciæan*. *Ovid.* — Also, a *Bacchanal*. *Propert.* — The penult of *Edonis* is found short in *Sil.* and *Lucan.* — *¶* Some write *Ædon*.

EDŌRMIO (e & dormio), is, ivi, itum, n. 4. to sleep soundly, take his fill of sleep, κατακοιμάσθαι. *Cic.* Cuique edormi- verunt, illa visa quam levia fuerint, intelligunt. — *¶* *Cic.* Edormire crapulam, to sleep away, sleep out, digest by sleeping. So, *Gell.* vinum. *Senec.* Dimidium ex hoc (tempore) edormitur, is slept away. *Horat.* Cum nonnam edor-

mit, *h. e. sleeps through the part of Ni-
ona*, when he should be acting it.

EDORMISCŌ (edormio), is, n. 3. same as
3 *Edormio*. *Plaut.* Ab eo hinc, ut edor-
miscam hanc crapulam.

EDUCA. See *Edulica*.

EDUCATIŌ (educō, as), ōnis, f. a breeding
up, fostering, nourishing, nurturing, rear-
ing; education, discipline. *Cic.* Institutus
liberaliter educatione doctrinae puerili.
Id. Cum omni vitio carere lex
jubeat, id difficile factu est, nisi educa-
tione quadam et disciplina. *Tacit.* Do-
minum ac sorvum nullis educationis
deliciis dignoscas. *Plin.* Galactitis in
educatione nutritibus lactis fecundita-
tem facere dicitur, nursing. — Also, of
beasts. *Cic.* — And of trees and fruits.
Plin.

EDUCATOR (Id.), ōris, m. *he who brings
up, a nurturer, foster-father.* *Cic.* Om-
nium rerum seminator, et sator, et pa-
rens (ut ita dicam) atque educator, et
altor est mundus. *Tacit.* Pueritiae Ne-
ronis educator.

EDUCATRIX (educator), icis, f. *she that
brings up; a nurse.* *Calpurn.* — *Figur.*
Cic. Enim rerum parens est, educa-
trique sapientia.

EDUCATŌS, us, m. same as *Educatio*
Tertull.

EDUCŌ (e & duco, is; or e & an obsol.
verb duco, as), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to
foster, maintain, bring up, nurture, ἐκτρέ-
φω. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Educit obstetrix,
educat nutrix, instituit pædagogus. *Cic.*
In dedecore natus, ad turpitudinem
educatus. *Plaut.* Ille homo homines
non alit, verum educat, recreatque.
Curt. Hellenice, quæ Alexandrum edu-
caverat, haud secus quam mater a rege
diligebatur. *Plin.* Vitulus marinus
educat mæmmis fetum. — Hence, *Id.*
Ciconia genitricum senectam invicem
educant, *nourish, support.* — Hence, *ta*
instruct, train, form. *Quintil.* Si mili-
tradatur educandus orator. — *Figur.*
of inanimate objects, to *nourish, bring
up.* *Ovid.* Herbae, quas huius educat.
Catull. Vitis educat uvam. *Cic.* elo-
quentiam.

EDUCŌ (e & duco), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to
lead out, lead forth, ἐξάγω. *Cic.* Edu-
cere aliquem de Senatu. *Liv.* exerci-
tum ab urbe. *Nepos.* copias ex urbe.
Cæs. naves ex portu. *Tertull.* se foras,
to go out, clear out. — *Figur.* To lead to any
place, lead away, lead forth. *Cic.* exerci-
tum in expeditionem. *Nepos.* exerci-
tum in aciem. *Cic.* aliquem in jus, en-
ter a complaint against, prosecute. *So.*
Id. (absol.) Educus est Apronius. And
Id. aliquem ad Consules. — Also, to
take with one to any place. *Cic.* medi-
cum. *Id.* eum rus nobiscum. — Also,
to lead off, draw off, drain. *Cic.* lacum.
Plin. aquam in fossas. — *Figur.* To
draw out. *Cic.* gladium e vagina. *Id.*
sortem. *Sueton.* oculos, to tear out. *Virg.*
Eduxit corpore telum, he drew. *Id.* pu-
bem castris. *Senec.* Ut me multitudini
educerem, et aliqua dote notabilem fa-
cerem. — Hence, to *rescue, free.* *Valer.*
Flacc. aliquem lecto. — Also, to exhaust,
empty, drink off. *Plaut.* poculum. —
Figur. To raise, rear, build up, erect. *Virg.*
Aram educere caelo, *h. e.* ad caelum. *Id.*
Turris educta sub astra. — Also, to
draw up, as a curtain. *Ovid.* — *Figur.*
Horat. aliquem in astra, to exalt to the
skies. — *Figur.* To bring up, maintain, edu-
cate. *Cic.* Non est boni parentis, quem
proccarit et eduxerit, eum non et vestire,
et ornare. *Virg.* parvos fetus.
Tertull. Hunc eduxi a parvulo. *Id.*
Adolescentuli libere educti. — Also, to
beget, bring forth, produce. *Senec.* Quæ
patria, quæ gens mobile eduxit caput?
— So, *figur.* *Catull.* Aura distinctos
educit verna colores. — *Figur.* To pass,
spend. *Stat.* noctem ludo. *Propert.*
pios annos. *Sil.* somnos, to pass one's
slumbers, to sleep.

EDUCTIŌ (educō), ōnis, f. a leading forth,
3 or out. *Cata* ap. *Fest.* Tertia e castris
eductio. — *Figur.* *Pallad.* Si apes unius
uberis educatione pendebunt, *h. e.* con-
formatione examinis in modum uberis.
EDUCTOR (Id.), ōris, m. a foster-father, *he
3 who brings up*, same as *Educator*. *Anton.*
ap. *Fronton.*

EDUCTUS, a, um, particip. from *educō*.
EDULCŌ (e & dulcis), as, avi, ātum, a. 1.

3 to make sweet, sweeten, γλυκαίνω. *Mat-
thias* ap. *Gell.* vitam.

EDULICA (ēdo or edulis), æ, f. a goddess
who supplied oceaned children with food.
Augustin. where others read *Educa*.

EDULIS, (ēdo), e, adj. good to eat, eatable,
2 edible, βρώσιμος. *Horat.* — *Figur.* *Edu*lia,
ium, things good to eat; eatables. *Gell.*

EDULIUM (Id.), ii, n. any thing eatable.
3 *Varr.* — *Edu*lia, ōrum, eatables. *Gell.*
and *Sueton.*

EDURESCŌ (e & duresco), is, n. 3. to be-
3 come hard. *Calpurn.*

EDURŌ (e & duro), as, a, and n. 1. to hur-
2 den, burden greatly, iurare, σκληρόω. *Col-
lum.* A pueritia rusticis operibus edu-
randus. — *Figur.* Intransitively, to last, en-
dure. *Tacit.* Solis fulgor in ortus edu-
rat.

EDURŌS (e & durus), a, um, adj. hard,
3 quite hard, σκληρός. *Virg.*

EDUSA (ēdo), æ, f. same as *Edu*lia.
Varr. ap. *Non.*

EDYLLIUM, or **IDYLLIUM** (ειδύλλιον),
ii, n. an idyl, short poem (chiefly pasto-
ral); strictly, a small painting or land-
scape. *Auson.*

EETIŌN, ōnis, m. 'Ἠρώων, the father of
Andromache, who reigned at Thebe in Ci-
licia (in the region, namely, of Mysia).
Ovid. — Hence, *Eetiōnēus*, a, um, adj.
of or pertaining to the same. *Ovid.*

EFFABILIS (effari), e, adj. utterable, ex-
3 pressible. *Apul.*

EFFECATŌS (ex & fæces), a, um, adj.
3 purified from the dregs. *Apul.*

EFFAMEN (effari), ōnis, n. an expression,
3 proposition. *Martian.* *Capell.*

EFFARCIO, or **EFFERCIO** (ex & farcio),
is, si, tum, a. 4. to fill full, stuff hard,
cram, σάπρω. *Cæs.* — *Figur.* See *Effertus*,
a, um.

EFFARI (ex & fari), ātus sum, dep. 1.
to speak, speak out, utter, say, φωνέω.
Virg. Incipit effari. *Id.* Hoc visum
non ipsi effata sorori. *Id.* Effatur talia
supplex. *Liv.* Celandæ effando nefas
contrahi, *h. e.* evulgando. *Lucret.* Sed
tamen effabor: dictis dabit ipsa fidem
res. *Liv.* Quæ longo effata (pass.) car-
mine. *Plin.* Populorum pauca effatu
digna nomina. — *Figur.* Also, to express
verbally; to express by word of mouth; to
state. *Cic.* — *Figur.* Also, to consecrate by a
form of words. *Cic.* templum. *Liv.* Fan-
num, id est locus templo effatus (pass.).
— *Figur.* Effor and effor do not occur.

EFFASCINATIŌ (effascio), ōnis, f. a
2 charming, bewitching. *Plin.*

EFFASCINŌ (ex & fascino), as, a, and n.
2 1. to charm, bewitch, fascinate, βασκαίνω.
Plin. and *Gell.*

EFFATIŌ (effari), ōnis, a speaking. 3 *Scrv.*

EFFATUM (effatus, a, um), i, n. that
which is uttered; a saying, prophecy. *Cic.*
vatum. *Varr.* Effata augurum, the set
forms of words used by the augurs in con-
secrating a place. — *Figur.* Also, a dialecti-
cal proposition, αξίωμα, avowed rule, λεκτὸν
ἀξιωμα. *Cic.*

EFFATŌS, a, um, particip. from *effari*;
used both in an active and passive
sense.

EFFATŌS (effari), us, m. a speaking, ut-
3 terance, discourse. *Tertull.*

EFFECTE (effectus), adv. fully, complete-
3 ly, entirely; with effect. *Ammian.* Cum
hæc effecte pleneque colligeret. *Apul.*
Sed de hoc vim ego perfectius, cum vos
effectus.

EFFECTIŌ (efficio), ōnis, f. a doing, per-
forming, effecting, ἀποτελεσμός. *Cic.*
— *Figur.* Also, the efficient cause; creative,
productive, forming power. *Cic.* Physi-
ca continentur ex effectione, et ex ma-
teria ea, quam fingit et format effec-
tio.

EFFECTIVE (effectivus), adv. in the execu-
tion. *Quintil.* 2, 18, 5; where, how-
ever, *effectiva*, sc. artis, is more correctly
read.

EFFECTIVŌS (efficio), a, um, adj. crea-
2 tive, creative, exhibiting, representing.
Quintil. ars.

EFFECTOR (Id.), ōris, m. an effector,
causer, author, mover, doer, qui efficit,
ποιεῖν. *Cic.* Stilus est prestantissi-
mus dicendi effector et magister. *Id.*
Effector mundi, mollitorque Deus.

EFFECTRIX (effector), icis, f. *she that ef-
fects or causes; the cause; the source.* *Cic.*

EFFECTŌS (efficio), us, m. an effect, re-
sult, ἀποτέλεσμα. *Cic.* Effectus elo-
quentiæ est audientium approbatio. —
Figur. Also, activity, execution, accomplish-
ment, efficiency, efficacy, virtue, power, ef-
fect. *Cic.* Peccatum est patriam prode-
re, parentes violare, quæ sunt in effectu,
h. e. are actually done, are deeds, and not
merely emotions or feelings. *Planc.*
in *Cic.* Ep. Ut ad effectum horum con-
siliolorum pervenirem, *h. e.* might accom-
plish my purpose. *Liv.* Opera in effec-
tu erant circa Oreum, *h. e.* had begun
to work, had begun to have an effect; or
were completed, were in readiness. *Id.*
Hoc spe concipere, audacis animi fu-
isse; ad effectum adducere, virtutis,
to put in effect, put in execution, realize.
Id. Omni genere laboris, sine ullo effec-
tu, fatigatis militibus, without producing
any effect. *Propert.* Et tibi ad effectum
vires det Cæsar, *h. e.* ut possis efficere.
Pallad. Si in primordiis effectui sibi ces-
sisse senserit, that an effect is produced.
Plin. Bulapathon, effectui erga dysen-
tericos, good for. *Id.* Coteæ aqua tra-
hentes aciem accerrimo effectu. — In
jurists, Cum effecta, in effect, in fact, in
reality. *Paudect.*

EFFECTŌS, a, um, particip. from *efficio*.
— Hence, *Effectum*, i, n, an effect. *Cic.*
— *Figur.* Adj. complete, finished. *Apul.*
Statua, qua nihil videor effectius cognov-
isse.

EFFECUNDŌ (ex & fecundo), as, a. 1.
3 to make fruitful, fertilize. *Vopisc.*

EFFEMINATĒ (effeminatus), adv. softly,
1 effeminately, delicately. *Cic.*

EFFEMINATIŌ (effemino), ōnis, f. effem-
3 inacy, softness. *Tertull.*

EFFEMINATŌS, a, um, particip. from
effemino. — *Figur.* Adj. womanish, soft, deli-
cate, nice, effeminate, μαλακός, γυναικός.
Quintil. Compositio effeminata et levis.
Cic. Opinio effeminata et levis.
Plin. Paneg. Effeminatæ artes. *Valer.*
Maz. Multitudo Cypriorum effemina-
tor. *Q. Cic.* Languioris effeminatio
simi animi plenus. — *Figur.* De eo qui
muliebria patitur. *Sueton.*

EFFEMINŌ (ex & femina), as, avi, ātum,
a. 1. to make a woman of, ἐκγυναικίζω.
Cic. Effeminarunt autem eum (aerem),
h. e. made it female by calling it Juno.
— *Figur.* To make womanish, to ren-
der soft or effeminate, to enervate, woman.
Cæs. Quæ ad effeminandos animos per-
tinent. *Cic.* Præcepta, quæ effemina-
ri virum vetant in dolore. *Id.* Vox stu-
pris effeminata. *Quintil.* Versicolor
elocutio res ipsas effeminat. — *Figur.* See
also, *Effeminatus*, a, um

EFFERASCO. See *Effresco*. 3

EFFERATĒ (effertus), adv. cruelly, sav-
3 agely, brutally. *Lactant.*

EFFERATIŌ (effero, as), ōnis, f. the mak-
ing like a beast, putting on a beastly ap-
pearance. *Tertull.*

EFFERATŌS, a, um, particip. from *effero*.
2 as. — *Figur.* Adj. wild, fierce, savage. *Cic.*
Gentes inhumanitate effertatæ. *Liv.* Mo-
ribus ritibusque effertioribus, quam
ulli barbari. *Senec.* Affectus effertatis-
simos inlibere.

EFFERCIO. See *Effarcio*.

EFFERESCŌ (efferus), is, n. 3. to grow sav-
age or cruel. *Ammian.* Others read *effe-
rascere*.

EFFERITAS (Id.), atis, f. ferocity, savage-
1 ness. *Lactant.* Al. leg. et fortitas.

EFFERŌ (Id.), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to ren-
1 der wild or savage, *h. e.* to give a wild
expression or disposition to. *Liv.* spe-
ciem oris. *Sueton.* vultum ex indu-
stria. *Liv.* Postremo ita assuetudine
mali efferauerant animos, ut, &c. had
rendered insensibile. *Plin.* Ulcera se effe-
runtia, *h. e.* getting proud flesh. —
Figur. Also, to exasperate, infuriate, enrage,
embitter, madden. *Curt.* Ferocia ingens
venia desperatio efferauerat. *Liv.* Odio
iraque effertati. — *Figur.* Also, to devastate,
lay waste, ravage. *Cic.* Terram humani-
tate belluarum efferiari. — *Figur.* Also, to
make a beast of, form into the shape of a
beast. *Apul.* argentum. — *Figur.* See also
Effertus, a, um.

EFFERŌ (ex & fero), ers, ctūli, ctatum,
irreg. a. to bring forth, carry forth or out

ἐκφέρω. *Plaut.* Ex navi efferantur quæ imperavi. *Cæs.* ab Herda frumentum. *Terent.* puerum extra aedes. *Colum.* piscem de custodia. *Cic.* Qui pedem porta non plus extulit, quam dono sua. *Tacit.* Efferre se vallo, *h. e.* exire, erumpere. — *Osten.* to carry out to burial, to bury. *Cic.* and *Nepos.* *Figur.* *Liv.* Ingens periculum inanet, ne libera res publica efferatur, *h. e.* intereat. — *Also.* to bring forth, bear, produce, yield. *Cic.* Ager cum multis annos quievit, uberiores efferre fruges solit. *Id.* Cum decimo, *h. e.* tenfold. *So, Virg.* Hæc (Italia) genus acre virum extulit. — *Also.* to show, manifest. *Cic.* Volo enim se efferre in adolescente fecunditas. *Id.* Qua in urbe primum orator se extulit, sprang up, appeared. — *Also.* to bear, carry or bring to any place. *Plaut.* aliquid ad aliquem. *Cic.* Res efferrebat in album. *Liv.* Legatum longius extulit cursus, *h. e.* he rode too far. *Id.* Messium impetus pro hostes extulit ad castra. *So, Liv.* Elati ad novissimum aciem, having come. — *Also.* to divulge, spread abroad, publish, reveal what should have been kept secret. *Cic.* meas ineptias. *Id.* Vides tuum peccatum esse elatum foras. *Nepos.* Res elata refertur ad Aristomachen. *Plin.* aliquid in vulgus. — *Also.* of good or bad emotions, to carry away, to carry beyond bounds, transport, hurry away. *Cic.* In eo genere se studio efferimus, ut abs te adjuvandi, ab aliis prope reprehendendi simus, we are transported with so great a desire. *Id.* Efflor studio patres vestros videndi, I am transported with the desire of, &c. *Id.* Effert lætitia. *Id.* dolore et iracundia, to be transported or inflamed. *Id.* Læsi dolent, irati efferuntur. *Id.* Non continebuntur: progredientur longius, efferentur, this will give a loose to their zeal. *Id.* Si me efferret aliquando ad gloriam animi quidam dolor, should transport me, elevate me. — *Also.* to say, utter, pronounce, express, deliver, bring forward, set forth. *Cic.* Si inconditis verbis efferuntur, offendunt aures. *Id.* verba, quæ nemo jure reprehendat. *Ancl.* ad *Herenn.* Similiter cadens, cum duo, aut plura sunt verba, quæ similiter iisdem casibus efferuntur. *Cic.* Quæ incisis, aut membratim efferuntur, ea vel aptissime eadere debent. *Id.* Dissuadentibus autem aut inutilis labactanda est, aut efficiendi difficultates efferendæ, *h. e.* afferendæ, allegandæ. — *Also.* Efferre se, to give one's self out to be, to profess to be. *Sucton.* — *Also.* to translate. *Terent.* Verbum de verbo expressum extulit. — *¶ Also.* to raise, lift up, lift on high, exalt. *Liv.* brachia. *Tacit.* Unum latius paludis lato aggere extulerant. *Id.* scuta super capita. *Liv.* Corus et conspectu elatus, soaring. *Id.* Pulvis elatus, being raised, rising. *Figur.* *Plaut.* Clamorem efferunt, raise, set up. — *Hence.* Efferre aliquem laudibus, or Efferre aliquem, to extol, praise exceedingly. *Cic.* Itaque eos viros suspiciant, maximisque efferunt laudibus. *Id.* aliquem verbis. *Nepos.* Laudibus in cælum efferre. — *Also.* Efferre aliquem, to raise, advance, promote. *Cic.* Qui te tam mature ad summum imperium per omnes honorem gradus extulit. *Id.* Quæ res extulit eum? *Nepos.* Quem paulo ante extulerat, demergere est adorta. — *In a bad sense.* *Tacit.* aliquem in summum odium. — *Also.* Efferre se, to lift up one's self, pride one's self, carry one's head high. *Terent.* and *Cic.* *Sa, Nep.* Opibus efferri, to be elevated, puffed up. — *Also.* to increase, raise. *Parro.* pretiur. — *¶ Also.* to bear, endure. *Cic.* e. pœtia. malum patiendo. *Id.* e. pœtia. laborem. — *¶ See also.* Elatus, a, um.

EFFERTUS, a, um, particip. from *effar-*
cio or *effercio*. — *¶ Adj.* full, crumpled. *Plaut.* Effertus fame, *h. e.* hungry. *Id.* Hereditatem suam aptus effertissimam, very rich.

EFFERVENS, tis, particip. from *efferveo*.
3 — *¶ Adj.* fervent, ardent, vehement. *Gell.* Cum gaudio effervescere.

EFFERVEŒ, bui and vi, ære and Ære, n. 2.
and 3. to be very hot, boil over, rage, ferment, ὑπερβέω. *Virg.* Et ruptis effer-

vere costis. *Stat.* Pulverea effervere nube, *h. e.* fumare, exercitu adventante. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Si cui nimium effervisse videtur hujus pertinacia, *h. e.* to have been too violent, to have gone too far.

EFFERVESCŒ (ex & fervesco), is, bui and vi, n. 3. to begin to boil; to be ready to boil over, be very hot, boil, swell, boil up. *Cic.* Aquæ, quæ effervescent subditis ignibus. — *¶ Figur.* *Cic.* Effervescens in dicendo stomacho sepe iracundiaque vehementius, raging. *Id.* Verbis effervescentibus, et paulo nimium redundantibus, inflated language. *Gell.* (of an angry man) Effervescere in spumam ruboremque, to swell, boil over. *Id.* Effervescens luxurie æstus coercere. — *¶ Cic.* Dum effervescat hæc gratulatio, boils away, dies away. *But Edd.* *Græv.* and *Ernest.* have *deservescat*.

EFFERŒS (ex & ferus), a, um, adj. very fierce, savage, wild, ἄγριος. *Virg.*

EFFETUS (ex & fetus), a, um, adj. having brought forth young. *Colum.* Primus effectus partus amovendus est. *Lucan.* effectus linquunt examina ceras, *h. e.* quæ apes emisere. — *¶ Also.* brought forth. *Columel.* Cum grex (pullorum) fuerit effectus. — *¶ Also.* worn out by frequent bearing. *Plin.* *So, Virg.* Effetus immundum cinerem jactare per agros, exhausted by frequent crops. — *Hence.* figur. worn out, exhausted, decayed, weak, feeble. *Cic.* Intemperans adolescentia effectum corpus tradit senectuti. *Virg.* Effeta vires. *Id.* Senectus effeta veritas, *h. e.* blunted to truth, no longer able to discern truth. *Valer.* Flacc. Spes effeta, *h. e.* rain, delusive. *Plin.* Ep. Natura lassata et effeta. *Apul.* Nec oratio argumentis sit effector. — *¶ Written also* effatus.

EFFICACIA (efficax), æ, f. efficacy, virtue, 2 activity, energy, ἐνέργεια. *Plin.*

EFFICACITAS (Id.), atis, f. efficacy, effectiveness, power, effect. *Cic.*

EFFICACITER (Id.), adv. effectually, with effect, powerfully, ἐνεργῶς. *Plin.* Efficacissime sanare. *Id.* Auribus purulentis efficaciter infunditur, with advantage, with safety and effect. *Plin.* Ep. Efficacius rogare. *Senec.* Affectus efficaciter movere.

EFFICAX (efficax), æcis, adj. effectual, efficient, powerful, forcible, influential, having forcible agency, operative, active, vigorous, ἐνεργῆς. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Nosti Marcellum, quam tardus, et parum efficax sit, *h. e.* how inefficient he is. *Liv.* Blanditiæ, quæ maxime ad muliebrem ingenium efficaces preces sunt. *Norat.* Hercules efficax, all-efficient, all-accomplishing. *Id.* Cadus amara eurarum eluere efficax, with power to, effectual in. *Liv.* Rebus peragendis continuatio ipsa efficacissima est, most powerful, operative. *Plin.* *Pancr.* Utrum sit efficacius ad recte vivendum. *Plin.* alter. Herba efficacissima adversus venena, a most effectual remedy against, &c. *Id.* Herba in dolore stomachi efficax.

EFFICIENTS, tis, particip. from *efficio*. — *¶ Adj.* effecting, effective, efficient. *Cic.* Res efficientes. *Id.* Virtus efficiens est voluptatis.

EFFICIENTER (efficientis), adv. with influence or effect, efficiently. *Cic.*

EFFICIENTIA (efficio), æ, f. efficient 1 power, efficiency, influence, ἐνέργεια. *Cic.*

EFFICIŒ (ex & facio), is, æci, eetum, a. 3. to bring to pass, effect, fulfil, accomplish, complete. finish, execute, ἀτελεῖν, διαπάρειν, ἐπιτελεῖν. *Cic.* Mandata efficere, quæ receperis. *Id.* Cujus muneris colendi efficiendique causa nati simus. *Id.* Hoc primus in nostros mores induxit, maxime auxit, solus effecit. *Terent.* Effectum reddere aliquid, *h. e.* efficere. *Id.* Quin effectum dabo, *h. e.* efficiam. *Id.* Tundendo, atque odio denique effecit senex, effected his purpose, succeeded. *Plin.* Ep. Syllagismi circumscripti et effecti, *h. e.* absoluti et perfecti. — *Also.* for facio, reddo, to make, create, render. *Cic.* Efficere columnam novam ab integro. *Cæs.* Quantum itineris equitatu efficere poterat. *Cic.* Tantos progressus efficiebat,

ut evolare videretur. *Ovul.* Efficere aliquid suum, to appropriate to himself, make his own. *Cæs.* exercitum confirmationem. *Cic.* Tertius dies disputationis tertium volumen effecit, will make up, make out. *Id.* Causa efficiens aliquid, or (absol.) Causa efficiens, the efficient cause of any thing. *Id.* Effectæ res, effects, things effected. — *Efficere* is also joined with ut, ne, quia, or the accus. and infin. *Cic.* Feci igitur, atque effeci, ut, &c. *Id.* Effici non potest, quia, &c. *h. e.* it is not possible, but that, it must be, that, I must at any rate. — *With infin.* *Plut.* and *Pandect.* — *¶ To bring about, procure, get, obtain, raise, set on foot.* *Terent.* argentum. *Liv.* exercitus. *Nepos.* classem. *Cæs.* Quibus eoactis, XIII (sc. cohortes) effecit. *Cic.* frequentem Senatum, to get. — *¶ To bring about, effect, excite, cause, occasion, induce.* *Cic.* Efficere admirationes. *Id.* Efficiam clamores, si, &c. *Cæs.* Quæ dies æstus maximos efficere consuevit. *Terent.* Efficere alicui nuptias, to bring about. *Lentul.* ad *Cic.* durius negotium alicui, to cause, make. *Ovid.* Superesse (fruges) putentur, effice, cause it to be believed, that, &c. — *¶ To make out, show, prove, deduce.* *Cic.* Ex quibus effici eoque possit, nihil esse, &c. *Id.* Ex quo effici vult, ut, &c. *Id.* Quod proposuit, efficit. *Id.* Ex quo efficitur, hominem, &c. it follows. — *¶ To produce, bear, yield.* *Cic.* Ager efficit plurimum. *Id.* Cum octavo, bears eightfold. — *So of other things.* *Cic.* Ea tributa vix in fenus Pompeii quod satis sit efficiant, yield. *Id.* Quantum ille bonis suis efficere posset. — *Also.* for parere, to bring forth. *Colum.* ternos hædos. — *¶ Plaut.* Effexis, for efficeris. — *¶ See also* Efficiens, and Effectus, a, ua.

EFFICIŒ (effingo), ōnis, f. an express-2 ing, representing, portraying. *Auct.* ad *Terent.*

EFFICŒS, a, um, particip. from *effingo*.

EFFIGIA, æ, f. same as *Effigies*. *Plaut.*

EFFIGIATŒS (effigio), us, m. a represent-3 ing, portraying, fashioning. *Apul.*

EFFIGIES (effingo), ei, f. an image, representation, likeness, portrait, effigy, εἰκών. *Cic.* Effigiem simulacrumque Mithridatis. *Virg.* Effigies sacræ divum. *Cic.* Deus effigies hominis, image, likeness. *Tacit.* Simulacrum deæ non effigie humana. — *¶ Figur.* a picture, portrait, likeness, image. *Cic.* Reliquit effigiem probitatis suæ filium. *Id.* Relinquere virtutum effigiem summis ingeniis expressam. *Tacit.* Vera paterni oris effigies, the very image of his father. — *¶ Also.* the shade or ghost of a deceased person. *Sil.* — *¶ Also.* likeness, resemblance, form and fashion. *Plin.* — *So, Plin.* Effigie, and *Sil.* In effigiem alicujus rei, after the likeness of, in the form of, as, like.

EFFIGIŒ (effigies), as, ævi, ætium, a. 1. to 3 portray, form, fashion, εἰκάζω. *Sidon.*

EFFINDŒ (ex & findo), is, a. 3. to divide, 3 cleave, cut. *Manil.* fluctus.

EFFINGŒ (ex & fingo), is, nxi, ctum, a. 3. to fashion, form, represent, portray, express, describe, διαρπῶ. *Plin.* Ep. aliquem cera, ære, argento, &c. *Virg.* Casus aliquos effingere in anro. — *Hence.* to express, represent, portray by words. *Cic.* Mores oratoris effingit oratio. — *Or by imitation.* *Cicero* effluxit vim Demosthenis, copiam Platonis, &c. copied, portrayed, imitated, equalled. *Id.* Verba effingere imitando. — *Also.* to form in the mind, picture to one's self, represent to one's self, &c. *Cic.* Quæ memoria tenere velis, effingenda sunt animo. — *In general.* to form, fashion, compose, make. *Lucan.* (of cranes) varias figuras. *Plin.* Ep. Effingere aliquid et exinde, compose, write, devise. *Virg.* Gressus effingit euntis, gives it a natural gait, makes it walk. — *¶ Also.* to wipe off. *Cic.* sanguinem spongiis. — *¶ Ovid.* Effingere manns, to press gently; or otherwise, to lay or place rightly, compose, as in *Albino*.

EFFIŒ (ex & fio). *Plaut.* Quæ volui effieri, *h. e.* effici.

drop. Virg. habenas manibus. *Id.* habenas. Ovid. Comæ effusæ, flying hair. Virg. Nymphæ effusæ cæsariem per colla, *h. e.* habentes cæsariem effusam. — Hence, Liv. impetum, *h. e.* to charge with impetuosity. — ¶ To pour out, *h. e.* to lavish, squander, waste, consume, run through. Cic. patrimonium. *Id.* ærarium. — Hence, Liv. auxilium supremum. — Also, to bestow largely, lavish. Cic. honores in mortuos. — Figur. to lose, waste, throw away. Cic. collectam gratiam florentissimi homines. — Also, to employ to no effect, expend to no purpose, to lose. Virg. laborem. Ovid vires in uno, spend. — Also, to exhaust, give up, let go, dismiss. Cic. omne odium. Senec. curam sui. — ¶ Cic. Effundere spiritum extremum, or, Ovid. vitam, or, Virg. animam, to expire, die. — ¶ To spread, disperse. Cæs. se in agros. Liv. terrorem. — ¶ To suffer to pass, not to detain. Pers. Ut per læve severos effundat junctura ungues, *h. e.* may be so closely and accurately joined as not to be detected by the nails. — ¶ See also, Effusus, *a, um*.

EFFUSË (effusus), adverb, in a scattered manner, spread far and wide, without restraint, freely, excessively, vehemently. Liv. Effusus, ut sparsis hostibus fuga, prædanti sunt. *Id.* Effuse vastantibus sit obvis Romulus. *Id.* Effuse fugere, in disorder, precipitately. Curt. Effuse sequi hostem, furiously, impetuously. Senec. Effusissime flere, most bitterly, immoderately. Cic. Effuse animus exultat. *Id.* Dives effuse viveret, freely. Plin. Ep. Effusus dicit, *h. e.* too diffusely, profusely. Cic. Non pauca suis adiutoribus large effuseque donabat, profusely. Plin. Ep. Amo quidem effuse, ardently, passionately. *Id.* Cum omnes quos probas, effusissime diligas. Sueton. Exceptus effusus, with very great applause.

EFFUSIÖ (effundo), önis, *f.* a pouring out. Cic. aquæ. Colum. Vitis ad effusionem deponitur, *h. e.* for drinking, and of course, for the wine-press. — ¶ Also, a pouring out, rushing out, bursting forth. Cic. Effusiones hominum ex oppidis. — ¶ Cic. Effusio animi in lætitia, an overflowing, exhilaration, ardor. — Also, *Id.* Pro ipsius in alios effusione, *h. e.* marked attention, great complaisance or love. — ¶ Also, prodigality, profusion, profuse expense. Cic.

EFFUSÖR (*Id.*), öris, *m. h. e.* qui effundit. 3 Augustin.

EFFUSÖRIË (*Id.*), adv. same as Effuse. 3 Ammian.

EFFUSÖS, *a, um*, particip. from effundo. — ¶ Adj. let loose, loose, slack. Liv. Effusissimis habenis stationem hostium invadit. — ¶ Profuse, excessive, extravagant, immoderate, prodigal, lavish. Plin. Effusæ opes. Cic. Sump-tus effusi. Nepos. Honores quondam fuerunt rari, et tenues; nunc autem effusi, atque obsoleti (where effusi is opposed to tenues). Cic. Istitia. Liv. licentia. Cic. Quis in largitione effusior? Vellei. Cæsar munificentie effusissimus. Sueton. Effusissimo studio athletas spectare. Petron. Am-plexu effusissimo invadere aliquem. Plin. Ep. Effusus cursus, *h. e.* citatus. — ¶ Also, flying. Liv. Effusi hostes. — ¶ Also, disorderly, swarming together, confused. Liv. Multos simul et effusos adoriri. *Id.* fuga, precipitate, disorderly, irregular. *Id.* Fuga effusior. — ¶ Also, wide, extensive, stretching far, vast. Tacit. loca. Vellei. Effusissimus sinus. — ¶ Stat. Effusa membra, full, plump, sleek. Colp. Fl. Effusiora corpora, *h. e.* full, large.

EFFUTIÖ (ex & futio), is, ivi, itum, *a.* and *n.* 4. to blab out, babble out, what should be kept secret. Terent. Ne vos forte imprudentes foris effutiretis, atque id porro aliqua uxor mea resciret. — ¶ Also, to prate, prattle, chatter, talk idly. Cic. Temere de mundo effutiant. *Id.* Ista effutientem nauseare? Lucet. multa. Horat. leves versus.

EFFUTIÖ (ex & futio), is, ui, *a. 3.* Sueton. 3 (ex carmine jocosio) Aurum in Gallia effutisti, *h. e.* scortando dilapidavisti.

EGELIDÖ (egelidus), as, *a. 1.* to thaw, 3 dissolve. Sidor.

EGELIDÖS (e & gelidus), *a, um*, adj. 2 somewhat cold, coolish; lukewarm, tepid, χλιαρός. Cels. Potio debet esse egelida, et frigida propior. Sueton. Perfundebatur egelida aqua, vel sole multo calefacta. Catull. Jam ver egelidos refert tepores. — ¶ Also, cold, nempe qui gelu quidem caret, frigus tamen habet. Virg. egelido secretum flumine (as Sero. explains it). — ¶ Also, frozen, congealed. Aulon.

EGELÖ (e & gelo), as, avi, atum, *a. 1.* to 3 grow lukewarm, become tepid. Cal. Aulielian.

EGENS, tis, particip. from egeo. — ¶ Adj. needy, in want, poor. Cic. Nilil rege egentius. *Id.* Egestates tot egentissimorum hominum. *Id.* Est hic Ennius egens quidam, calumniator, *h. e.* an indigent person. — ¶ Egens differs from inops, as effect from cause; want (egestas) being the consequence of poverty (inopia).

EGENSÖS (dimin. from egenus), *a, um*, 3 adj. Paulia. Nolan.

EGENÖS (egeo), *a, um*, adj. destitute, in 2 want of, deficient in, void of, ἀπορος, ἐνδεής. Liv. Omnium egeni. Tacit. Commem- atibus non egenus. *Id.* Egena aquarum regio, with little water. *Id.* Omnis spei egena, destitute, void. Lucet. Lucis egenus. — ¶ Without case, needy, indigent, destitute. Plant. aud Virg. Res egenæ, needy, helpless circumstances: also, bad affairs.

EGEÖ (unc.), es, ui, *n. 2.* to need, be in want, ἀπορεω. Cic. Egebat? imo locuples erat. — ¶ Also, to need, have need of; with the abl. or gent. Cic. Nec bibliothecis quidem Græcis egebinus. *Id.* alicujus auxilio. *Id.* Gravitas morbi facit, ut medicinæ egeamus. Auct. ad Herenn. Cum res non egent longæ orationis, require. — With acc. Plant. Nec quicquam eges. — ¶ Also, to desire, want, wish for. Cic. armis. Horat. platoris. — ¶ Also, to be without; not to have, go without, be in want of. Cic. C. Macer auctoritate semper egnit. Liv. Censoribus quoque egnit annus. Cato ap. Gell. Vitio vertunt, quia multa egeo: at ego illis, quia nequeunt egere. Ovid. Incis egens aer. Horat. Animus deliciarum egens. Virg. Rationis egens. — ¶ Pass. impers. Plant. Egetur acriter.

EGERIA. See Egeria.

EGERIËS (egero), ei, *f.* excrement. 3 Solin.

EGERMYNÖ (e & germino), as, avi, atum, 2 *n. 1.* to put forth, shoot, germinate Colum.

EGERÖ (e & gero), is, essi, estum, *a. 3.* 2 to bear or carry out, cast forth, draw out, get out, ἐκφέρειν, ἐκκομίζω. Liv. prædam ex hostium tectis. Plin. Fons egerens saxa. Mart. Egerere ex mari lapides. Curt. Humo alte egesta, dug up. — ¶ Hence, to discharge, void, vomit, throw off. Curt. aquam vomitu. Ovid. dapes. Plin. urinam. *Id.* puerperia abortu. — Figur. Ovid. Egeritur dolor, is thrown off, carried off. — Also, to send forth, send out, drive out. Lucan. querelas, to pour forth. Senec. Sermo- nes, quos egeram, shall publish. *Id.* populos, drive out, compel to emigrate. — Also, to spend, apply. Quintil. de clau. totos census in exsequias. — Also, Vul. Flacc. Tota querelis egeritur dies, is passed, spent. — ¶ Also, to carry off, pilfer, forcibly appropriate. Liv. pecuniam ex ærario. Tacit. Bona fortunæ que in tributum egerunt. — ¶ Also, to empty, exhaust, drain. Propert. Egesit Dorica castra rogis. Lucan. Tota (Ætna) cavernas egerit. Lactant. staba- lum, to cleanse, clear of dung. — ¶ Also, to take out. Apul.

EGERSIMÖN (ἐγερσιμον), i, *n.* a means 3 of excitement; as, a stirring song. Mur- tian. Capell.

EGESTAS (egen), atis, *f.* want, bitter want, beggary, ἐνδεα. Virg. Duris urgens in rebus egestas. *Id.* turpis. Juvenal. dira. Cic. Degere vitam in egestate. *Id.* Propter inopiam in egestate esse, on account of poverty to be in want. — Figur. poverty, sordidness. *Id.* animi. — Also, Lucet. Egestas sermonis, poverty. —

¶ Also, with genit. of the object, want deprivation, destitution. Tacit. cibi. — Figur. Lucet. Egestas rationis, *h. e.* ignorance of the reason or cause.

EGESTIÖ (egero), önis, *f.* a carrying out, 2 carrying off; a voiding, emitting, empty- ing, exhausting, wasting. Sueton. ca- daverum Cæl. Aurel. ventris et uri- næ. Plin. Ep. publicarum opum.

EGESTÖSÖS (egestas), *a, um*, adj. needy, 3 destitute. Salv.

EGESTÖS, us, *m.* same as Egestio. Stat. 1 and Senec.

EGESTÖS, *a, um*, particip. from egero.

EGGERÖ (ex & gero), for egero. Lactant.

EGIGNÖ (e & gigno), is, *a. 3.* to put forth, produce. Lucet.

EGLECOPALÄ, æ, *f.* a Celtic word, signi- fying blue marl. Plin.

EGNATIÄNÖS, *a, um*, adj. of or pertain- ing to Egnatius. Vellei. Egnatium scelus, *h. e.* committed by M. Egnatius Rufus (referring to his conspiracy against Augustus).

EGÖ (ἐγώ), pron. I. — ¶ It has the syllable met often annexed with the force of self in English. Cic. Egomet, Nosmet, I myself, we ourselves. — So. Ego ipse, I myself. Virg. — Also, Cic. Mihinet ipsi. *Id.* Nosmet ipsos. — ¶ Also, in dat. Mi, for mihi. Varr. and Virg. — Mihipe, for mihi ipsi. Cato ap. Fest. — Min? for mihine. Pers. — Me for mihi. Varr. R. R. 3, 16. —

¶ In acc. Meme for me or memet. Sil. — Also, according to Quintil., mehe anciently for me. — Mepte for me ip- sum. Plant. — ¶ The dative, mihi, sometimes signifies to my advantage or injury. Terent. Si quid peccat, mihi peccat. — Sometimes, in my judgment, as I think. *Id.* Is mihi profecto est servus spectatus satis, cui Iominus curæ est. — It seems sometimes almost re- dundant, though it gives elegance and liveliness to the expression. Cic. Tu mihi cum in circulo decipiari adversa- rii stipulantinnula, ego tibi ullam causam majorem committendam pu- tem? *Id.* Sit enim mihi tinctus litteris.

¶ Ad me stands also for ad meum domum. Terent. Eamus ad me. Cic. Domum ad me litteras mittam. — ¶ A me is also from my property, out of my own pocket. Plant. A me argentum dedi. Cic. Se a me solvere. — Also, out of my house. Plant. — So, *Id.* A nobis. — ¶ Mecum, nobiscum (never cum me, cum nobis), with me, with us. — Sometimes, Mecum, with myself, to myself, in my own mind, μετ' ἐμαυτόν. Terent. Ut tacita mecum gandeam. Cic. Multa mecum ipse reputavi. — Also, for apud ac. Phedr. Alapæ mecum vencent. Terent. Testis mecum est anulus. Plant. Orare mecum, nobis- cum, for me, nos (acc.). — ¶ The adj. pron. Mens, *a, um*, is properly used actively or subjectively, and the genit. Mei, from ego, passively or objectively. But they are sometimes put the one for the other; as, Plant. Labori mei, for meo. — ¶ The plural (nos, nostri, &c.) is often put for the singular.

EGÖMET. See Ego.

EGREDIÖR (e & gradior), öris, essus sum, dep. 3. to go out, ἐκβαίνω. Terent. Egreditur ab ea, *h. e.* ab dono ejus. *Id.* foras. Cic. extra fines. *Id.* e portu. Curt. convivio. Cæs. navi, and Cic. e navi, to disembark. Liv. ad portum, to go out to the gate. — With acc. *Id.* urbem, to go out of, depart from. Plin. Ep. tecta. — Hence, absol. to disembark, debark, land. Cic. Egressus in terram. Cæs. Hunc ad egrediendum nequaquam idoneum arbitratus locum. — Also, to leave the port, set sail. Ovid. Egressæ rates. — ¶ Also, to digress, depart, wander. Cic. a proposito. — ¶ Also, to ascend, mount, reach the summit. Sal- lust. ad summum montis. Ovid. al- tius. Liv. in altitudinem. Tacit. in vallum. — ¶ Also, with acc. to pass over; to depart over, go beyond, over- step, overpass, surpass. Cæs. munitiones. Sallust. flumen. Quintil. quin- tum annum, pass. Tacit. præturam. So, Plin. Ep. veritatem, to go beyond, overstep. Vellei. fortunam hominis, surpass.

EGREGIATŪS (egregius), us, m. the title
3 or dignity of Egrejus. *Cod. Theod.*

EGREGIUS (Id.), adv. above others, remark-
ably, excellently, eminently, notably, tran-
scendently, surpassingly, singularly, un-
commonly, remarkably well, uncommonly
well of its kind. *Terent.* Egrejie ad
miserias natus sum, above all others,
eminently. *Cic.* Pauci pingere egregie
possunt. *Id.* Egrejie subtilis scriptor,
atque elegans. *Id.* Si quis est ex ser-
vis egregie fidelis. *Id.* Hoc mihi egre-
gie placet. *Pers.* Res egregie gestæ,
noble exploits. *Cæs.* Locus egregie et
natura et opere munitus. *Curt.* Egre-
gie se tuert, to make a gallant defence.
Horat. Funus egregie factum. *Gell.*
Egrejie diligere aliquem, dearly. *Plin.*
Paneg. Egrejie, Cæsar, quod lacrimas
parentum vectigales esse non pateris,
well done; an honorable deed. *Liv.* Egre-
gie absolvuntur, most honorably. *Senec.*
Declamavit egregie, to a select audience.
— ¶ Sometimes, for valde or vehemen-
ter. *Terent.* and *Lucret.* — ¶ *Coapor.*
Egrejus. *Juvenal.* 11, 12.

EGREGIUS (e & grex), a, um, adj. (prop-
erly, chosen from the flock or herd) excel-
lent, eminent, surpassing, especial, rare,
choice, singular, extraordinary, remark-
ably good of its kind, ἐξαιρετός. *Cic.*
Egreigia indoles. *Id.* Minima copia
poetarum egregiorum. *Nepos.* indus-
tria. *Cæs.* virtus. *Id.* fides. *Cic.* vo-
luntas alicujus in alioquem. *Sallust.*
liberalitas, uncommon liberality. *Cic.*
Vir egregius in laude bellica, eminently
distinguished. *Terent.* Virgo egregia
facie, of singular beauty. *Cic.* Egre-
gus color. *Horat.* Egregras domos
mercari. *Hirt.* Loca egregia ad tenen-
das ancoras. *Tacit.* Egregrum tempus
resumendæ libertati. *Id.* Egregrum est
mihi hoc facere, h. e. honorificum. *Ovid.*
Athis egregius forma. — ¶ With the genit.
Virg. animi, h. e. homo egregio animo. — ¶ *Tacit.* Egre-
gum publicum, the public honor, national
credit. — ¶ *Compar. neut.* Egregrus.
Lucret. — *Superl.* Egregrissima. *Pacuv.*
ap. *Prisc.* — ¶ Egregrus was also
a title under the emperors. *Cod. Theod.*

EGRESSIO (egredior), ōnis, f. a going out.
2 *Apul.* — ¶ Also, in speaking, a de-
parture from the main subject; a digres-
sion. *Quintil.*

EGRESSUS (Id.), us, m. a going out, de-
parture, ἐξέλευσις. *Cic.* — Hence, a
disembarking or landing. *Cæs.* — Also,
a place to go out by, passage out, egress.
Petron. Tenebrosus egressus. *Tacit.*
Obsidere egressus. — So, the mouth, out-
gate of a river. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, of a
historian, course. *Tacit.* Libero egres-
su memorabant, h. e. they wrote with
free course, ample scope; took a wide
sweep. — ¶ Also, a digression. *Quintil.*

EGRESSUS, a, um, particip. from egredior.

EGULÆ, æ, f. a kind of sulphur. *Plin.*

EGURGITŪS (e & gurgus), as, āvi, ātum,
3 a. 1. to pour out, cast out, empty. *Plaut.*
Egurgitare domo argentum. — ¶ Writ-
ten also *exurgito*.

EH, same as *Eu* or *Heu*. *Plaut.*

EHĒ, or HEĒ (ē, ē, ē, ē), ah! alas! *Eun.*
ap. *Varr.*

EHĒM, same as *Hem*, hah, ah! *Terent.*

3 Quis hic loquitur? chem, tu ne eras
hic, hah! what, were you here? *Id.*
Ehem, opportune: te ipsum quærit.

EHĒU, ah! alas! ah, well-a-day! *Virg.*

3 Eheu, quid volui. *Terent.* Eheu me
miserum!

EHĪŌ, ho! hoh! holla! soho! ō. *Terent.*

3 Eho, an tute intellexi hoc adsimulatio?
hoh? *Id.* Eho, die mihi. *Id.* Eho
puer, curre ad Bacchidem. *Plaut.* Eho
tu, cho tu, quin cavisti? well, sir, well,
sir. — ¶ It has also *dam* annexed,
which gives it greater force. *Terent.*

Ehodum ad me, ho! come hither to me.
Ehodum. See *Ho*.

EI, for *Hei*, in some editions of *Terent.*

EJĀ, and HEJĀ (eja), adv. ho! up! come!
away! on! *Virg.* Eja age, rumpe mo-
ras. *Id.* Hostis adest, eja. *Plin.* Ep.
Eja tu, quoquo modo veni. *Plaut.* Eja
vero, age, dic. *Id.* Eja, bonum habe
animum, come, cheer up! — ¶ *Plaut.*
inimicos semper oia suum obtuerier. *J.*
Eja autem inimicos? h. e. enemies, did

you say? — ¶ *Terent.* Eja, ut elegans
est! soho! only see! — ¶ Ironically,
Plaut. Eja vero, quasi non sit intus,
marry! well said.

EJĀCTŌ, same as *Ejecto*. *Lucan.*

EJĀCTŌLŌR (e & jaculor), āris, ātus sum,
2 dep. 1. to shoot, dart or cast afar off,
hurl, throw, ἐκβάλλω. *Plin.* In cuius
forum solstitio Athos ejaculator im-
bram. *Ovid.* (Fistula) longe ejaculator
aqua, throws, spirts. — So, *Ejaculo*.
Gell. Se in salum ejaculaverat.

EJĀCTAMENTUM (ejicio), i, n any
2 thing cast out. *Tacit.*

EJĀCTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a casting out,
throwing up. *Vitrur.* sanguinis, spit-
ting of blood. — ¶ Also, banishment,
exile. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a dislocation.
Cæl. Aurel.

EJĀCTIŌS, or EJĀCTICIŌS (Id.), a,
2 um, adj. *Plin.* Ejectitia vocatur illa
(vulva), h. e. aborting.

EJĀCTŌ (frequentat. from ejicio), as, āvi,
3 ātum, a. 1. to cast out, vomit forth, throw
up, ἐκβάλλω. *Ovid.*

EJĀCTŌS, a, um, particip. from ejicio.

EJĀCTŪS (ejicio), us, m. a casting out,
3 sending forth; emission, as of breath.
Lucret.

EJĀRĀTIŌ, same as *Ejaratio*. *Tertull.*

EJĀRŌ, as, same as *Ejuro*. *Seip.* ap. *Cic.*

EJĀCIŌ (e & jacio), is, jēci, jectum, a. 3.
to throw out, cast out, thrust out, drive
out, eject, expel, throw off, ἐκβάλλω. *Cic.*

Ejicere aliquem e Senatu. *Nepos.* urbe.
Id. e civitate. *Cic.* de collegio. *Id.* de
navi. *Id.* aliquem præcipitem a suis
diis Penatibus, to drive, banish. *Cæs.*

Ejectus domo. *Virg.* Ejectoque (Me-
zentio, dative) incumbit cernui armō
(abl.), h. e. bears the weight of his shoul-
der upon his thrown rider. *Cic.* amorem
ex animo, to banish. *Id.* radices super-
stitionis, to root up, eradicate. — Ejicere
se, to rush forth, burst forth, bolt out,
break forth, sally forth, spring out. *Cæs.*

Ejicere se ex oppido. *Liv.* se porta.
Id. se foras. *Hirt.* se ex navibus in
molem. *Cic.* Si se ejecerit. — Hence,
to throw off, discharge, vomit, void. *Id.*

χολὴν, h. e. bilem. *Plin.* sanguinem.
Sueton. Calculi per urinam ejecti. —

Pandect. Ejicere, sc. fetum, to abort,
miscarry. — ¶ Also, throw, cast, or
thrust out into any place. *Cic.* aliquem
in viam. *Liv.* se in agros, to rush,
make one's way into the fields. *Cic.* ali-
quem in exsilium, or aliquem (without
in exsilium), to drive into exile, banish
from the city. *Cæs.* navem in terram,
to bring to land; to land. *Liv.* naves ad
Chium, to run aground. — Especially,
to drive ashore, strand, wreck. *Liv.*

Classis ad Baleares insulas ejecit.
Cæs. Ejici in litore. *Virg.* Ejectus
litore, shipwrecked and driven ashore.

Ovid. Ejectum in litore corpus. —
Hence, *Cic.* Ejectus homo, h. e. de-
prived of property, wrecked in his fortunes,
an outcast. — ¶ Also, to thrust out,
stick out. *Cic.* Ejecta lingua, hanging
out. — So, *Id.* Voluptates se ejiciunt,
thrust themselves forth, show themselves.

Id. vocem, to speak, utter, throw out.
— ¶ Also, to put out, dislocate. *Hygin.*
coxas. — ¶ Also, to throw aside, re-
ject. *Cic.* Cadaver ejectum, thrown out,
unburied; rejected, uncared for. *Id.*

Quod (h. e. artificium) tamen non ejici-
o. — ¶ Ejici, of actors, orators and
musicians, to be rejected; to fail; and,
when disapprobation is expressed by
hissing, &c. to be hissed off, hooted off,
&c. *Cic.* — ¶ Ejicit or Ejicit [dissyll.],
for Ejicit. *Lucret.*

EJŌLĀTŌ (ejulo), ōnis, f. a wailing,
1 wailing, weeping aloud. *Plaut.* and *Cic.*

EJŌLĀTŪS, us, m. same as *Ejulatio*. *Cic.*

EJŌLITŌ (frequentat. from ejulo), as, n. 1.
3 to wail, or wail frequently. *Lucil.* ap.
Non.

EJŌLŌ (perhaps ei or eheu), as, āvi, ātum,
1 n. and a. 1. to wail, weep aloud, cry;
with acc. to bewail, cry over. *Cic.* and
Apul.

EJŌNCESCŌ (e & juncus), is, n. 3. to
2 become thin or lean (like a rush). *Plin.*
Vitis ejuncescit.

EJŌNCIDŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. thin like a
2 rush, lean, slender. *Varr.* Mulieres
ejuncidae. *Plin.* Vitis ejuncida.

EJŌRĀTIŌ (ejuro), ōnis, f. abjuration,
2 resignation, renouncement, forswearing,
giving up. *Val. Max.* Ignominiosa
Consulium ejuratione. *Senec.* Bonæ
spei ejuratio est.

EJŌRŌ (e & juro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to
refuse or reject by swearing, ἐξομνῶναι;
hence, in general, to reject, refuse, ab-
jure. *Cic.* Forum sibi iniquum ejurare,
to reject its jurisdiction as unjust. *Id.*

Sic me iniquum ejurabant. *Id.* Ejero
(same as *Ejuro*): iniquus est. *Id.*

Ejurare bonam copiam, to declare on
oath that he has not wherewithal to pay his
debts. — ¶ Ejurare imperium, militi-
am, &c. to give up, lay down or resign
(with the usual oath that he had discharged
his duty). *Plin.* Ep. Adactus ejurare
magistratum. *Tacit.* consulatum. —

Also, generally, to abandon, forswear,
disown. *Id.* Ejurata patria. *Senec.*

Ejurare liberos, to disown. *Id.* Aver-
sari, et ejurare patrem, not to own as
such

EJŌSCĒMŌDĪ, or EJŌSCĒ MŌDĪ (ejus,
ce & modi), so constituted, such. *Apul.*

EJŌSDEMŌDĪ, or EJŌSDEM MŌDĪ, of
the same sort or kind, of the same nature.
Cic.

EJŌSMŌDĪ, or EJUS MŌDĪ, of that sort,
of that nature, such, τοιοῦτος. *Cic.*

Genus belli est ejusmodi, quod maxime
vestros animos excitare debet. *Id.* Hoc
vero ejusmodi esse statuo, ut, &c. *Id.*

Fuisse ejusmodi, qualem ego vidissem.
Id. Dialecticam aiebat ejusmodi esse.
— ¶ Also, for ita, so, in such a way.

Cic. Quam viam pompe ejusmodi exe-
gisti, nt, &c.

ELĀBŌR (e & labor), ōris, apsus sum,
dep. 3. to slide or slip away, glide away,
fall out, escape, ἀποφεύγω, ἐκολισθαίνω.

Cic. e manibus, or de manibus. *Cæs.*
ex prælio. *Vellei.* urbe. *Ovid.* alicui.

— With acc. *Tacit.* Pugnam, aut vin-
cula elabi. *Id.* vim ignium. — And
without case. *Liv.* Elapsus inter tela.

Cic. Animus elapsus. — *Figur.* *Id.*
Causa mihi elapsa est, has slipped from
me, h. e. I have lost my cause, contrary
to my expectation. *Id.* Assensio elabitur,
passes off, ceases. *Aut.* ad *Herenn.* Res
e memoria elabuntur, slip. *Cic.* Te
elapsurum omni suspitione arbitrare,
should escape. *Id.* Ex isto ore religio,
verbum excidere aut elabi potest, slip,
drop, fall. *Quintil.* Adolescenti sibi
(sc. libros) elapsos esse dicit, h. e. were
too hastily composed or published. — Also,
of accused persons, who, though guilty,
are not convicted, to get off, get clear,
escape. *Cic.* ex tantis criminibus. *Id.*
ex judicio. *Id.* Si esset elapsus. — So,
Id. Fratre censore elapsus est, escaped
disgrace (which he should have incur-
red). — ¶ Also, to make one's way
upward, mount, climb. *Virg.* Ignis
frondes elapsus in altas. — ¶ Also, to
fall, slip imperceptibly, slide, sink. *Liv.*
in servitutum. *Gell.* ad perniciem.
Tacit. Elapsi in pravum artus, h. e. put
out of joint, dislocated.

ELĀBŌRĀTIŌ (elaboro), ōnis, f. pains-
2 taking, persevering labor, industry, dili-
gence. *Aut.* ad *Herenn.*

ELĀBŌRĀTŪS (Id.), us, m. same as
3 *Elaboratio*. *Apul.*

ELĀBŌRŌ (e & laboro), as, āvi, ātum,
n. and a. 1. to labor greatly, take pains,
struggle or endeavor, ἐκπνέω. *Cic.*

Quod est tam asperum saxetum, in quo
agricolarum cultus non elaboraret? *Id.*

in litteris. *Id.* Enitere, elabora, vel
potius elabundire, effice. *Id.* Contende
atque elabora, ut, &c. *Id.* Studio et
usū elaborare. *Id.* Elaboratur, ut, &c.

— Elaborare conveys the idea of incessant
exertion, until the end be accom-
plished. — ¶ With acc. to bestow pains
upon, take great pains with, work out,
elaborate, procure, attain, furnish, afford.

Cic. Nihil nisi perfectum ingenio,
elaboratum industria, elaborated, wrought
out. *Id.* Ornati et elaborati versus. *Id.*

Causæ diligenter elaboratæ. *Justin.*
Contentus elaborato a parentibus im-
perio, h. e. acquired by the labors of
Horat. Dulcem saporē elaborare, pro-
cure, furnish, afford.

ELĀCĀTĀ, æ, or ELĀCĀTĒ (ηλακάρη),
es, f. a kind of tunny; the distaff-fish

Colum. — *Plin.* Elacatenes (ἡλακα-
τῆνες).
ELAEEMPORIA (ἐλαειμπορία), *ae, f. a*
3 trafficking in oil, oil-trade. *Pandect.*
ELAEOMELI (ἐλαίουμελί), *n. indecl. honey-*
oil, oil sweet like honey. *Plin.*
ELAION (ἐλαίον), *ōnis, a place abounding*
3 in olives. *Tertall.*
ELAEOTHESIUM (ἐλαοθήσιον), *ii, n. the*
2 anointing-room in a bathing-house or
wrestling-school. *i' i'ruv.*
ELEUS, same as *Eleas*.
ELAMENTABILIS (*e & lamentabilis*),
1 e, adj. full of lamentations and complaints.
Cic. But Ed. Ern. has lamentabilis.
ELANGUESCŌ (*e & languesco*), *is, gui,*
2 n. 3. to grow faint, feeble, or remiss,
slacken, relax, languish, ἐκκάρνω. *Liv.*
Nou esse elanguescendum. *Id. Diffe-*
rendo elanguit res. *Curt. Prælium,*
quod elangueret, accendit. *Plin. Elan-*
guescit vis. *Vellei. Viribus hostis elan-*
guescit. *Tacit. Elanguimus, P. C. nec*
jam ille Senatus sumus, qui, &c.
ELAPHODŌS (*e & languidus*), *a, um,*
adj. faint, weak, exhausted. *Fortun.*
ELAPHŌBŌSCON (ἐλαφῶβόσκον, stag-fod-
der), *i, n. the herb called by botanists pas-*
tinaca latifolia sativa, wild parsnip.
Plin.
ELAPIDATŌS (*e & lapis*), *a, um, freed*
2 from stones. *Plin.*
ELAPSŌS, *a, um, particip. from elabor.*
ELAQŪCŌ (*e & laqueus*), *as, āvi, ātum,*
3 a. 1. to extricate from snares, disentangle,
loose, set free. *Ammian.*
ELARGĪŌR (*e & largior*), *Iris, itus sum,*
3 dep. 4. to bestow liberally, bestow, present.
Pers.
ELASSESCŌ (*e & lassesco*), *is, n. 3. to*
2 grow weary, become exhausted. *Plin.*
ELATE (ἐλάτη), *es, f. a kind of palm-tree,*
or fir. *Plin.*
ELATE (*elatus*), *adv. sublimely, in a lofty*
style, loftily, proudly, haughtily. *Cic. U-*
Demosthenes certe possit submisce
dicere, elate Lysias fortasse non possit.
Cas. Elatus inlatusque multo, quam
res erat gesta, fama percrebuerit. *Nep-*
os. Elatus se gerere cepit, more loftily,
haughtily.
ELATEIOS, *a, um, adj. of or pertaining to*
3 Elatus, Ἐλατειος, Ἐλατήιος. *Ovid.*
Proles Elateia, h. e. Cænis, the daughter
of Elatus; afterwards changed into a
man, by the name of Cæneus. *Id. Elate-*
ius Cæneus.
ELATERIUM (ἐλατήριον), *ii, n. the juice*
2 of the cucumis elaterium, or squinting
cucumber, as a medicine. *Plin.*
ELATINE (ἐλατίνη), *es, f. an herb of the*
species Antirrhinum, L. (snap-dragon or
snail's snout). *Plin.*
ELATIŌ (*effero*), *ōnis, f. a lifting or taking*
up, raising, elevating. *Vitruv. Cardine*
versando faciunt onerum elationes.
— Figur. elevation, loftiness. *Cic. Pari-*
um comparatio nec elationem habet
nec submisionem. *Id. Elatio et mag-*
nitudo animi. *Id. Animi elatio volup-*
taria, transport. *Quintil. vocis.* *Plin.*
virtum, exolling, boasting. — *¶ Also,*
pride, haughtiness. *Arnob. — ¶ Also,*
burial. *Pandect.*
ELATITES (ἐλατίτης) lapis, *a kind of*
blond-stone. *Plin.*
ELATRŌ (*e & latro*), *as, n. 1. to bark*
3 aloud, bark out, cry out. *Horat.*
ELATŌS, *a, um, particip. from effero.*
— ¶ Adj. high, raised, lofty. *Colum.*
Modo in elatoriā, modo in depressione
clivi. *Tertall. Elatissimæ lucernæ.*
Cic. Elata verba. — *Also, elevated, exalt-*
ed, noble. *Cic. Splendidissimum vide-*
tur, quod animo magno elatoque fac-
tum est.
ELAVŌ (*e & lavo*), *as, lāvi, lautum and*
2 lautum, a. 1. to wash out or away, wash
clean. *Plant. Ambie elatūe sumus.*
Cels. Elota genera frumenti, h. e. (per-
haps) hulled, husked, shelled. — *¶ Elav-*
ari, and Elavare se, se, said of ship-
wrecked persons. *Plant. In mari elavi.*
— Hence, Id. Elavi bouis, I have made
shipwreck of my property, have lost my
property. — *¶ Also, to wash or bathe*
away, consume by bathing. *Plant.*
ELĒA, *ae, f. a city in Lucor Italy, the birth-*
place of Zeno, who is hence called Eleates,
and his disciples Eleatici philosophi.
Cic.

ELĒCEBRĀ (*elicio*), *ae, f. she who lures, a*
3 lure, wheedler, sponger. *Plant.*
ELĒCTARIUM (ἐλεῖν), *medicamen-*
3 tum, an electuary. *Plin.*
ELĒCTE (*electus*), *adverb. with a choice*
selection, choicely, nicely, selectly. *Cic.*
Electe digeremus. *Gell. Qui electus*
locuti sunt.
ELĒCTIBILIS (*eligo*), *e, adj. select, choice.*
3 Apul.
ELĒCTILIS (*Id.*), *e, adj. choice, dainty.*
3 Plaut.
ELĒCTIŌ (*Id.*), *ōnis, f. o, choice selection,*
1 ἐκλογή. *Cic.*
ELĒCTŌ (*frequentat. from elicio*), *as, āvi,*
3 ātum, a. 1. to invite, allure, cajole, whee-
dle. *Plant. Ibo adversum, atque electi-*
bo quidquid est, h. e. will get out of him,
worm out. *Id. Ne te opprimeret inapri-*
dentem, atque electaret, get the secret
from you. — *¶ Also (frequentat. from*
eligo), to choose, select. *Plant.*
ELĒCTŌR (*eligo*), *ōris, m. a chooser, se-*
2 lecter. *Auct. ad Herenn.*
ELĒCTRA, *ae, f. Ἠλέκτρα, daughter of*
Atlas, and one of the Pleiads. *Ovid.*
— ¶ Also, a daughter of Arganemnon,
sister of Orestes and Iphigenia, and wife
of Pylades. *Ovid. — ¶ Electre for Elec-*
tra. Propert. — ¶ Electrius, a, um,
adj. of or pertaining to an Electra, mother
of Dardanus. *Val. Flacc. tellus, h. e.*
Samothrace.
ELECTRĒŌS (*electrum*), *a, um, adj. made*
3 of electrum. *Lamprid.*
ELECTRIFĒR (*electrum & fero*), *a, um,*
3 adj. producing amber, rich in amber.
Claudian.
ELECTRINŌS (*electrum*), *a, um, adj.*
3 made of electrum. *Pandect.*
ELĒCTRIS (ἠλεκτρῖς), *īdis, f. Electrides,*
amber isles, said to have been in the
Adriatic, but the existence of which is
denied by Plin.; but they are more cor-
rectly placed in the Baltic, on the north
of Prussia, of the same description as
the island Glesaria.
ELECTRIX (*eligo or elicio*), *īdis, f. quæ*
eligit, vel elicit. *Plant. in Mil. 3. l. 191.*
Sed lectio varia est.
ELECTRUM (ἠλεκτρον), *i, n. amber.* *Plin.*
2 and Ovid. — ¶ Also, Ovid. Met. 2.
262. Electra nubiis gestanda Latinis,
h. e. balls of amber, such as the Roman
ladies used to carry in their hands, on
account of their coolness. — *¶ Also,*
an artificial metal resembling amber in
color, consisting of gold mixed with
one fifth part of silver. *Plin. and Virg.*
Æn. 8, 402, 624.
ELECTŌS (*eligo*), *us, m. choice.* *3 Ovid.*
ELĒCTŌS, *a, um, particip. from eligo.*
— ¶ Chosen, picked out, sought out,
choice, select, excellent. *Cic. Viri elec-*
tissimi civitatis. *Id. Electissimis verbis*
ornare. *Auct. ad Herenn. Ut cum ad*
electus verbum accedas.
ELĒMŌSŪNĀ (ἐλεμῶσύνη), *ae, f. alms.*
Tertull.
ELĒGANS (*perhaps eligo*), *tis, adj. of per-*
sons, nice, discerning, having a correct
taste, discriminating, apt, accurate, subtle,
acute, fine, refined, polished. *Terent.*
Elegans formam spectator. *Cic. Vide,*
ne ille istos, qui se elegantes dici
volunt, vicerit. *Id. Rhetores elegan-*
tissimi atque artificiosissimi. *Id. Minime*
dignos elegantis conventus auribus.
Nepos. ap. Sueton. Quis verbis elegun-
tior? who more nice and accurate in the
choice of words? *Cic. Elegans in dicen-*
do. *Nepos. Elegantissimus poeta.*
Plin. Nicophanes, elegans (sc. in pin-
gendo), graceful, elegant, beautiful. *Cic.*
Pueri ex tot elegantissimis familiis lecti,
delicate, refined, polished. — *Also, of*
those who keep a middle course be-
tween parsimony and magnificence,
genteel, neat, polite, elegant. *Cic. Non*
se parum solum, sed etiam elegantem
videri solet. *Nepos. Elegans, non mag-*
nificus, splendidus, non sumptuosus.
— ¶ Of things, well-chosen, tasteful,
genteel, polite, polished, refined, subtle,
liberal, not low, out of the common run,
apt, beautiful, fine, pure. *Cic. Quæ*
protulisti, popularia sunt; ego autem a te
elegantiora desidero. *Id. Artes inge-*
nuæ et elegantes, liberal arts (philoso-
phy, &c.), opposed to illiberalibus opifi-
cum. *Id. Elegans jocandi genus. Sac-*

ton. genus loquendi, h. e. a correct, pure,
tasteful manner of speaking, especially
in respect of the choice of words. —
Also, generally, beautiful, fine, good, apt,
suitable. *Plin. Elegantius solum, better,*
finer. *Anton. ap. Cic. Utrum sit ele-*
gantius, better, more becoming, proper,
suitable. *Quintil. Scripta elegantissima*
Terentii. — *¶ Among the earliest*
writers, Elegans is used in a bad sense,
Cato ap. Non.
ELĒGANTĒR (*elegans*), *adv. with cor-*
rect choice, with taste, with judgment,
wisely, prudently, purely, neatly, finely,
politely, genteelly, aptly, excellently,
gracefully, beautifully, elegantly. *Cic.*
Causam accurate eleganterque dicere.
Id. Quid a me fieri potuit elegantius
aut justius, quam ut sumptus egentissi-
marum civitatum minuerem? *Liv.*
Elegantius facturos, si, &c. with great
judgment, better. *Id. Vita elegantē*
acta. *Id. Eleganter loca capere, wisely,*
aptly, with judgment. *Sallust. Saltare*
elegantius, quam necesse est probare.
Cic. Omnia elegantissime expedire,
h. e. accuratissime.
ELĒGANTIĀ (*Id.*), *ae, f. taste, refinement,*
elegance, polish, good manners, ease,
grace, aptness, propriety. *Cic. Qua*
munditia homines! qua elegantia! how
genteel! how elegant! *Nepos. Elegan-*
tia vitæ, qua ceteros ceparet principes,
refinement, gentility. *Tacit. Multa in-*
orum elegantia, elegant, refined manners.
Cic. Elegantia politor, more refined,
polished manner of life. *Id. Cum summa*
elegantia vivere, honor, propriety, up-
rightness. *Plant. Ne ejus elegantia*
meum speciem spernat, niety, accurate
discernment. *Plin. Elegantia capilli,*
venustus oris, grace, beauty. *Id. Mate-*
ries crispioris elegantie. — *¶ Also,*
in speaking or writing, correctness,
acuteness, exactness, propriety, purity,
neatness, unaffectedness, ease, grace. *Cic.*
Elegantia disserendi. *Id. Elegantia*
in dicendo. *Id. Catulo suæ lingue sub-*
tilitatem elegantiamque concedere. —
¶ Also, exquisiteness, high order, choice-
ness, excellence, superiority. *Cic. Ele-*
gantia doctrine, h. e. polite learning, as
philosophy and the other branches of
knowledge, which require taste and
discernment. *So also, Plin. Elegantia*
nobilitantur Tarraconensia (vina), ex-
quisiteness, choiceness. — *¶ Plur. Ele-*
gantiarum, elegancias. *Gell. and Pet-*
ron.
ELĒGATŌS, *i, m. a kind of fish.* *Auson.*
ELĒGIĀ, or **ELĒGEIĀ** (ἐλεγεία), *ae, f. a ten-*
2 der, passionate poem, devoted to love, joy,
or grief; an elegy. *Ovid. and Quintil.*
— Also, Elegi (ēi) a, in the plur.
Auson. — ¶ Elegia is also a kind of low
reed. *Plin.*
ELĒGIACŌS (ἐλεγιακός), *a, um, adj. ele-*
3 giac. *Diomed.*
ELĒGĪDĀRIUM, *ii, n. same as Elegidion.*
Petron.
ELĒGĪDĪŌN (ἐλεγείδιον), *ii, n. a short*
3 elegy. *Pers.*
ELĒGĪŌN (ἐλεγείον), *īi, n. same as Ele-*
3 giac. *Auson.*
ELĒGŌ (*e & lego*), *as, āvi, ātum, a.*
2 1. to convey away by bequest, to bequeath
away. *Petron.*
ELĒGŌS (ἐλεγος), *i, m. an elegiac verse;*
Elegi (plur.), elegiac verses, an elegy.
Horat. and Ovid.
ELĒIS, *īdis, f. Ἠλής, Eleas, of or per-*
3 taining to Elis. *Catal. Virg. humus.*
ELĒLEUS (ἐλεεύς from ἐλελίζω), *[tri-*
3 syl.] ēi & eos, m. a surname of Bacchus.
Ovid. — Hence, ἐλελείδης, um, f. Bac-
chands. *Ovid.*
ELĒLISPHACŌS (ἐλελίσφακος), *i, m. the*
herb sang, or, according to others, sage.
Plin.
ELEMĒNTĀ (*unc.*), *ōrum, n. elements, first*
principles, στοιχεῖα. *Cic. Ergo illa ini-*
tia, ut e Græco vertam, elementa di-
cuntur. *Id. Elementa naturæ.* *Se-*
nec. Cum elementa sint quatuor, ignis,
&c. — Also, rudiments, elements. *Cic.*
Elementa loquendi. *Horat. Elementa*
prima discere. — *Hence, the letters of*
the alphabet. *Quintil. — Generally, be-*
ginning, rudiments. *Ovid. Elementa*
prima (Romæ). *Juvenal. Sunt elemen-*
ta quedam vitiorum. — *Also, for Ele*

mentarii. Quintil. — ¶ Quintil. Aristoteles elementa decem constituit, categorias. — ¶ Sing. Elementum. Juvenal. and Plin.

ELEMENTARIUS (elementa), a, um, adj. 2 elementary, pertaining or belonging to the elements or rudiments. Senec. Elementarius senex, h. e. who is learning the rudiments.

ELEMENTITIUS, or **ELEMENTICIUS**, 3 (ld.), a, um, adj. elementary, elemental. Tertull.

ELENCHUS (ἐλεγχος), i, m. a large pearl, 2 oblong like a pearl. The rich and noble Roman ladies used to join three of these together, and hang them from the ear. Plin. — ¶ Also, a table, syllabus, or index to a book.

ELENTESCO (e & lentescō), is, n. 3. to become clammy or soft. Cael. Aurel.

ELEPHANTIA, e, f. same as Elephantiasis. Scribon. Larg.

ELEPHANTACUS (ἐλεφαντιάκος), a, um, adj. suffering with the elephantiasis. Firmic.

ELEPHANTIASIS (ἐλεφαντίασις), is, f. 2 a kind of leprosy called elephantiasis from its making the skin spotted and hard like the hide of an elephant. Plin. — Called also elephantosis. Veget.

ELEPHANTICUS, a, um, adj. same as Elephantiacus. Jul. Firmic.

ELEPHANTINE (ἐλεφαντινή), es, or **ELEPHANTIS**, idis, f. an island in the Nile, with a city of the same name. Tacit. and Vitruv.

ELEPHANTINUS (elephantus), a, um, adj. of ivory. Vopise. — ¶ Hence, elephantina, æ, f. a plaster so called from its whiteness. Cels. — ¶ Also, Elephantinum, i, n. a black color, made of burnt ivory. Plin.

ELEPHANTIOSIS, is, f. See Elephantiasis.

ELEPHANTIOSUS, a, um, adj. same as Elephantiacus. Augustin.

ELEPHANTIS, idis, f. See Elephantine.

ELEPHANTUS (ἐλέφας), i, m. and f. an elephant. Cic. — ¶ Also, among the poets, ivory. Virg.

ELEPHAS (Id.), antis, m. aa elephant. Horat. — ¶ Also, same as Elephantiasis, a sort of leprosy; the elephantiasis. Lucrati.

ELEVATIO (elevo), ōnis, f. a lessening, 2 or disparagement, as in an oration, by irony. Quintil.

ELEVŌ (e & levo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to raise, lift up, ἐπάγω. Cels. Rursus summam contabulationem, storeasque elevabant. — Hence, to take away, gather. Colum. fructum. — Figur. Propert. Aurea elevat preces, raises and bears away, h. e. my wishes come to nought, are vain. — ¶ Also, to ease, lighten, alleviate, assuage. Lucci. ad Cic. sollicitudines prudentia. Cic. ægritudine. — Also, to diminish, lessen, impair, abate, disparage, detract from, do away. Cic. Perspicuitas argumentatione elevatur. Liv. Vos elevatis eam (h. e. auctoritatem vestram). Id. præclara faeta alicujus. Id. funam captæ urbis. Cic. Ut quod esset ab eo objectum, lepore magis elevandum, quam contentione frangendum videtur. — So, Elevare aliquem, to lower, bring into disrepute, lessen the influence and consideration of, impair the credit of. Cic. Est plane oratoris movere risum, quod frangit adversarium, quod elevat. Liv. Elevabatur index, indicumque. Propert. Elevat assiduos copia longa viros, h. e. viliores facit.

ELEUS, a, um, adj. Eleian, of or pertaining 3 to the city Elis (where or near which the Olympic games were held), Ἠλεῖος. Virg. campus. Ovid. Eleo carcere missus equus. Ovid. Eleum flumen, h. e. the Alpheas. Propert. Jovis Elei carmen, of Olympic Jupiter. — Elei, ōrum, the Eleians. Plin.

ELEUSIS, and **ELEUSIN**, inis, f. a city in Attica, in which was a temple of Ceres, and where the Sacra Eleusinia were held in honor of that goddess. Cic. — Hence, Eleusinius and Eleusinus, a, um, adj. Eleusinaia. Tertull. Eleusinia, sc. sacra, the rites or mysteries held at Eleusis, in honor of Ceres. Virg. Eleusina mater, h. e. Ceres. — ¶ Tacit. Eleusi (abl.). — ¶ Sidon. Eleusin (nom.) for Ceres.

ELEUTHERIA (ἐλευθερία), æ, f. freedom, 3 or the goddess of freedom. Plaut.

ELEUTHERIUS (ἐλευθερίος), a, um, adj. 3 making free. — Hence, Eleutheria, ōrum, n. se. solemnity, h. e. freedom-festival, in honor of Jupiter Eleutherius. Plaut.

ELIAS, ādis, f. of, from, or at Elis, Ἠλιάς. 3 Virg. Elia dum equarum, h. e. contending for the prize at the Olympic games.

ELICES, um. See Elia.

ELICIO (e & lacio), is, ni, itum, a. 3. to draw out, entice out, lure forth, bring out by gentle or artful means, induce to come, obtain by coaxing, elicit. Cels. hostem ex paludibus. Cic. literas alicujus. Id. verbum ex aliquo, get a word from his mouth. Plaut. lacrimas. — Hence, to search out, find out, learn. Cic. causas præsentium. — Also, to bring out, draw forth, elicit. Cic. ferrum ex cavernis. Id. sonos nervorum ac tibiurum. Cic. Ardor animi qui etiam ex infantium ingenis elicere voces et querelas solet. — Also, to bring forth, cause, occasion, excite. Cic. sanguinem hostis, to draw. Liv. misericordiam. Curt. iram alicujus. Cic. Terra elicit ex semine viriditatem. Id. ignem lapidum conflictu. Horat. Onyx elicit cadum, will bring out the cask, h. e. will induce me to bring it out. Plin. Novos (palmites) elici utilissimum, be made to sprout. — ¶ Also, to entice or bring to something, decoy. Cic. ad disputandum. Lic. ad prelium. Cels. in aliquem locum. Hist. hostes in insidias. Sueton. aliquem ad querelas, to stir, excite. Plaut. aliquem foras. — ¶ Also, in magic, to call, raise, call out. Ovid. Jovem cælo. Cic. animas inferorum. — ¶ Cic. Ne quam vocem eliciat, utter, throw out. — ¶ Eliaxi for eliciui. Arnob.

ELICTUS, a, um, particip. from elicio.

ELICIUS (elicio), ii, m. a surname of Jupiter. Ovid. and Liv.

ELIDŌ (e & lido), is, isi, isum, a. 3. to knock out, strike out, tear out, force out, squeeze out. Plaut. and Virg. oculos. Plin. Ut ignis elidatur, velut e silice, struck from thea. Cels. partus, h. e. to produce abortion. — Hence, to enail in consequence of collision or compression, or simply, to emit, send forth. Cels. Propter angustias (spiritus), sibilum edidit. Plin. flammam ex sese. Id. sonum ore. Id. colores percussu parietum, to reflect. Virg. Ter spumam elisam vidimus. — ¶ Also, to clude, suppress. Gell. literas. — ¶ Also, to dash to pieces, shatter, break, bruise small, crush. Cels. Tempestate naves eliduntur. Plaut. Elidam caput, Pl break your pate. Varro. herbas, to bruise, pound. Stat. Fulmen elidit nubes, rends, bursts. Plin. draconem pondere, crush. — ¶ Figur. to break, weaken, cafeeble, render powerless. Cic. nervos virtutis. Id. Qui rebus his fractus ægritudine eliditur, h. e. angitur, opprimitur, obruitur. Horat. Elidere morbum, to break up, dissipate, remove. Cels. Tussis vix eliditur, is difficult to get rid of. Paadeet. Prius pactum per posterius eliditur, nullified, abrogated. — ¶ Also, to compress, squeeze together, strangle, throttle. Ovid. Elisa fauce. Virg. Ut premeis eliserit angues. Curt. Flumina in angustiore alveum elisa. — ¶ Quintil. Vox elisa, forced out, emitted with effort. — ¶ Also, to throw back, reflect. Lucrati. Elisam se se exprimat ipsa. Id. Retrorsum elidi. — ¶ Also, to remove, drive away, banish. Cels. tussim. Horat. morbum. (See above.) — ¶ Cic. Elidere stirpes et fibras stirpium, to tear out. Others read eligere.

ELIGŌ (e & lego), is, egi, ectum, a. 3. to choose, select, pick out, ἐκλέγω. Cic. Facere alicui potestatem et optionem, ut eligat, utrum velit. Id. de tribus, quem velis. Id. ex malis minima. Id. a multis commodissimum quodque. Nepos. aliquem ad dispensandam pecuniam. Tacit. Haud semper errat famula: aliquando et eligit, makes choice. — Also, to elect, choose, as, an emperor. Sueton. — ¶ Also, to pull up, root up. Colum. Quæ (h. e. herbæ et gramina) nisi manu eliguntur Cic.

Stirpes ægritudinis eligendæ. Al. leg. elidendæ. — ¶ See, also, Electus, a, um.

ELIMATIUS (elimo), ōnis, f. a redning, 3 lessening. Cael. Aurelian. carnis. — ¶ Also, an elaborating, perfecting, revision, exposition. Justinian.

ELIMATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a purger, purifier. Tertull.

ELIMINŌ (e & limen), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3 and n. 1. to turn out of doors, ἐκβάλλω. Porapon. ap. Non. Eliminabo extra ædes conjugem. Pacuv. ibid. Me miseram quoniam clam vos eliminat. — Figur. Horat. dicta foras, to blab. — ¶ With-out an æcus, to go out. Enn. ap. Non. extra ædes. Accius. ibid. Elimina urbe. — ¶ Quintil. ex Acc. Gradus eliminat, h. e. (as it seems) steps forth from the house.

ELIMŌ (e & limo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to file out, file, polish, καταρτίζω. Ovid. — ¶ Figur. to file out, polish, elaborate, finish, complete. Cic. Rationes ad tenuem eliminatæ, filed down, wire-drawn, over-subtle. Gell. Ut Eneida, quam nondum satis elimasset, adolerent. Att. in Cic. Ep. Velim σκληρόν aliquod elimas ad me. — ¶ Also, to file away; hence, to lessen, diminish. Cael. Aurel. Elimata vires. — Also, to rub clean, cleanse, polish. Tertull. dentes (which may perhaps be derived from e and limus).

ELIMPIDŌ (e & limpido), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make pure, cleanse. Veget.

ELINGŌ (e & lingo), is, a. 3. to lick out, 2 lick off. Plin. oculum.

ELINGUIS (e & lingua), e, adj. dumb, speechless. Cic.

ELINGUŌ (elinguis), as, a. 1. to deprive 2 of the tongue, ἀποχλωττίζω. Plaut.

ELINŌ (e & lino), is, lēvi, lēvum, a. 3. to streak, spot, besmear. Lucil. ap. Non. Vestimenta elevit luto.

ELIQUAMEN (eliquo), inis, n. dripping of sweat, brine. Colum.

ELIQUATIUS (Id.), ōnis, f. a liquefying, 3 melting, dissolving. Cael. Aurel.

ELIQUESCO (e & liquesco), is, n. 3. 3 become liquid, be made into a liquid. Varro.

ELIQUIUM (eliquo), ii, n. the drops, residuum. Solin. — ¶ Also, effluvi, elb. Solin.

ELIQUŌ (e & liquo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 2 to make liquid. — Hence, Prudent. Eligare metalla, to melt, fuse. — Also, to free from impurities, clarify, strain. Colum. oleum in labra. Id. vinum a scibus. Id. mustum facere. — Figur. Pers. Eliquat et tenero supplantat verba palato, h. e. speaks in a soft, effeminate manner, uttering his words slowly, and as it were, drop by drop. — ¶ Also, to cause to flow, pour out. Apul.

ELIS, is and idis, f. Ἠλῆς, a region in the western part of the Peloponnesus; also, a city therein, of the same name, where the Olympic games were held; its ruins are now called Palæopolis, about three leagues from Gasturi. Plin. — ¶ Hence, Eleus, Elias, &c. which see.

ELISIO (elido), ōnis, f. a squeezing out, 2 forcing out. Saec. Hæ lacrymæ per elisionem cadunt. — ¶ In grammar, elision.

ELISSA, or **ELISA**, æ, f. a name of Dido, queen of Carthage. Virg. — Hence, Elissæus or Elissæus, a, um, adj. Carthaginian. Sil. tyrannus. h. e. Hannibal.

ELISUS, a, um, particip. from elido.

ELIUS (Elis), a, um, adj. of, from or belonging to Elis, Elian. Cic. — Elii, ōrum, the inhabitants of Elis. Plin.

ELIX (elicio), icis, m. a ditch, gutter, or furrow to draw off water. Colum.

ELIXATURA (elixo), æ, f. any thing boiled. Apic.

ELIXŌ (elixus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to boil, seethe, ἔψω. Apic.

ELIXUS (e & lix, or e & liquor), a, um, 2 boiled, sodden, ἐψός. Horat. Stolid assis miscueris elixa. Plin. Elisum utilis est tosto. — ¶ Figur. as it were, sodden, well soaked, very moist. Varro.

ELLEBORUM, &c. See Helleborum, &c.

ELLIPSIS (ἐλλειψις), is, f. ellipsis, 1 figure of speech by which a word is omitted. Quintil.

ELLOPS. See Helops.

ELLUM, **ELIAM**, &c. See Ecce.

ELLICHNIUM (ἐλλήχνιον), ii, n. the 2 wick of a lamp. *Plin.*

ELOCŌ (e & loco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to let out, let to hire, let to firm, ἀπομισθόω. *Cic.* Fundum elocatum esse dicebat. *Plin.* finus. *Id.* sese curandam. *Colunt.* boves. *Cic.* Gens elocata, h. e. let out to tax-gatherers, made tributary.

¶ Also, to remove, move from its place; in which way some explain the passage quoted above from Cicero.

ELŌCŪTILIS, or **ELŌQUŪTILIS** (eloc-3 quor), e, adj. pertaining to oratorical delivery. *Apul.*

ELŌCŪTIS, or **ELŌQUŪTIS** (Id.), ōnis, f. a speaking out, uttering, saying. *Pandect.* ¶ Also, oratorical expression, which relates to a correct choice and suitable adaptation of words and sentences, φράσις. *Cic.* and *Quintil.* — ¶ Also (perhaps), a short speech as an exercise. *Sueton.* *Gramm.* 4.

ELŌCŪTIS (Id.), a, um, adj. ad eloquendum pertinens. *Quintil.*

ELŌCŪTIS (Id.), icis, f. quæ eloquitur. *Quintil.*

ELŌCŪTIS, or **ELŌQUŪTIS**, a, um, particip. from eloquor.

ELŌGIUM (ἐλλόγιον or eloquor), ii, n. any brief title or inscription, a testimonial in praise or dispraise of any one; or simply a statement or declaration with regard to him. *Cic.* Quid sepulcrorum monumenta, quid elogia significant? *Virg.* Tum fronte (sc. tumuli) locatur elogium. *Sueton.* Gladios addito elogio consecravit. *Id.* in vita *Horat.* Tali ad Augustum elogio: *Horatii* Flacci memor esto, h. e. poem or records; or testimonial. *Sueton.* Elogium noxii, h. e. a notice containing the name of an offender, with a specification of his offence. *So, Pandect.* Desertorem cum elogio mittit, with an abstract or specification of the charges brought against him. *Cic.* Elogium de testamento recitasti *Cn. Egnatii*, κείρο se exheredasse filium, &c. h. e. (as it may be rendered) this chapter, this extract, these words, but still giving the reason why he disinherited his son. *So, Quintil. declam.* Nullum adjectum ad exheredationem juvenis elogium, h. e. clause or words, or, as being contained in it, cause, reason. — Also, a list of the honors and triumphs a distinguished man had enjoyed. *Sueton.* — *Also, Cod. Just.* Ultima condere elogia, h. e. last will, testament. — *Also, a lampoon, pasquinade. Plant.* — ¶ Also, a nebulous. *Quintil. declam.*

ELOPS. See *Illops.*

ELŌQUENS, tis, particip. from eloquor.

— ¶ Adj. speaking, speaking out, talkative. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Cum res muta fit eloquens. *Apul.* Quis me hoc pacto eloquentior vivat? — ¶ Also, eloquent, persuasive, speaking with rhetorical ornament, with dignity and effect, λόγιος. *Cic.* Is est eloquens, qui humilia subtiliter, et magna graviter, et mediocria temperate potest dicere. *Quintil.* Qui sibi eloquentior videantur. *Cic. Juris-* peritorum eloquentissimus. — ¶ Eloquens, tis, subst. a finished orator, the perfect orator. *Cic.* and *Quintil.*

ELŌQUENTER (eloquens), adv. eloquent-ly, λογίως. *Plin. Ep.* Eloquentius scribere. *Id.* Eloquentissime respondere.

ELŌQUENTIA (Id.), æ, f. eloquence, the faculty of speaking to the purpose, fluency, persuasiveness, λογιότης, εὐφραδία. *Terc.* Sudabis satis, si cum illo inceptas homine: ea eloquentia est. *Sallust.* Satis eloquentiæ, sapientiæ parum. *Sueton.* Sex. Clodius Latine simul Græcæque eloquentia professor. — *Also, the art of speaking with dignity and effect, oratory. Cic.* — ¶ Also, the faculty of speaking, ability to speak. *Nepos.*

ELŌQUŪM (Id.), ii, n. the expression or delivery of an orator. *Horat.* — ¶ Also, eloquence, eloquent delivery. *Ovid.* Nitor eloqui. *Juvenal.* Eloquium optat. — ¶ Also, conversation. *Mamertin.*

ELŌQUOR (e & loquor), ēris, cātus or quātus sum, dep. 3. to speak out, declare, deliver, speak, utter, pronounce, tell, ἀποφράσσω. *Cic.* Nullum est periculum, ne quid tu eloquere, nisi prudenter. *Senec.* Per vinum eloqui arcana. *Plant.* Eloquere nobis utrumque, et quid tibi

est, et quid velis nostram operam. *Terc.* Id primum dicam, deinde quod veni, eloquar. *Senec.* Trag. Eloquere nomen, say the name. *Plaut.* Elocuta sum convivas, I have told you the names, and number of the guests. *Id.* Eloqui argumentum tragædiæ, to relate. *Id.* Elocutus est, he has spoken the truth, he has spoken frankly. *Id.* de aliqua re, ut sit. *Id.* syllabam, to utter, pronounce. *Cæs.*

Ille unum elocutus, ut memoria tene- rent milites ea, quæ, &c. having charged the soldiers with one thing only, that, &c. *Ovid.* verba simillima veris, to speak, utter. *Cic.* Uterque (h. e. the buyer and seller) si ad eloquendum venerit, non plus quam semel eloquetur, h. e. indicandum, et exhibendum pretium rei. *Quintil.* Verba, quæ plus significant quam eloquuntur, that signify more than they express, that mean more than meets the ear. *Id.* Quos recte sensisse, parum elocutos puto, to have poorly expressed their meaning. — In particular of an orator, to speak, utter, express, deliver. *Cæs. ap. Cic.* Cogitata præclare eloqui. *Cic.* Copiose eloqui. *Plin. Ep.* Eloquendi varietas, h. e. of expression. — ¶ Also, for colloqui, to talk together, converse. *Mamertin.* Quam concorditer eloquuntur! — ¶ Elocutus, a, um, is used passively in *Pandect.* An quædam extrinsecus sint elocuta. — ¶ See, also, *Eloquens.*

ELŌRUM, i, n. and **ELŌRŪS**, i, m. a river in Sicily. *Plin.* — *Elorus* was also the name of a town upon this river. — Hence, *Cic.* *Elorini*, ōrum, the inhabitants of *Eloras*. — *Also, Elorius*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the river. *Ovid.* — ¶ Written also *Elcor.*

ELŌTIS, a, um, particip. from elavo.

ELPENŌR, ōris, m. one of the companions of *Ulysses*, changed by *Circe* into a hog; he recovered his natural form, but killed himself by falling down stairs in a drunken fit. *Juvenal.* and *Ovid.*

ELŌACRUM (eluo) labrum, a kind of large vessel for washing or rinsing. *Cato.*

ELŪCEŌ (e & luceo), es, uxi, n. 2. to shine forth, appear bright, ἐκφαίνωαι. *Cic.* — ¶ Figur. to be apparent or manifest, be conspicuous or notable, show itself, appear. *Nepos.* Ut virtutibus eluxit, sic vitiiis est obrutus. *Cic.* Quasi lumen aliquod, elucere sanctitatem, et prudentiam, et dignitatem tuam. *Id.* Si qua significatio virtutis eluceat. *Id.* Nemo studet eloquentiæ, nisi ut in causis atque in foro eluceat. *Id.* Ex quibus proprium quid sit eluceat. *Quintil.*

Elucet spes. — *Also, in a bad sense. Cic.* Ut (tenuitas) eo magis eluceat, quo magis occiditur.

ELŪCESCŌ (incept. from eluceo), is, n. 3. to shine forth. *Lactant.*

ELŪCIFICŌ (e, lux & facio; or elucis & 3 facio), as, a. 1. to deprive of light, darken, obscure, dull, ὀφθώ. *Laber. ap. Gell.* Al. leg. elucifacere.

ELŪCTABILIS (eluctor), e, adj. that may be struggled through, admitting of a passage, that can be forced through. *Senec.* Et aquæ nec pediti eluctabiles, nec navigio.

ELŪCTATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a struggling, striving, fighting. *Lactant.* Eluctatio adversus mala.

ELŪCTOR (e & luctor), āris, ātus sum, 2 dep. 1. to struggle out, work one's way out, toil through, fight through, work through, ἐκπαλαίω. *Virg.* Aqua eluctabitur omnis, et grandes ibunt per vimina guttæ. *Tacit.* Locorum quoque difficultates eluctatus, having surmounted. *Senec.* Nilus per angusta eluctatus. *Lucan.* Tyrrhenas vix eluctatus in undas (of a river), having made its way. *Tacit.* Eluctari nives. *Liv.* Cum tot ac tam valide eluctandæ manus essent.

— Figur. *Tacit.* Ipse compositus alias, et velut eluctantium verborum, uttered with difficulty, as being exceedingly guarded and obscure.

ELŪCŪBRŌ (e & lucubro), us, a. 1. and **ELŪCŪBRŌR**, āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to compose by the light of a lamp, to compose at night, νυκτορρόφω. *Cic.* Epistolam, quam eram elucubratus.

ELŪCŪS (unc.), i, m. a drowsy habit of mind. 3 drowsiness, stupor, dreaminess. *Gell.*

ELŪDŌ (e & ludo), is, ūsi, ūsum, n. and a. 3. to play. *Cic.* Quasi rudibus ejus eludit oratio. — ¶ Also, of the water, to wash, to play. *Cic.* and *Quintil.* — ¶ Transitive, to win from one at play. *Plaut.* Annulum, quem parasitus hic te elusit. *So, Propert.* Tibi victrices eludet palmas una puella tuas, h. e. will wrest, snatch, carry away. — ¶ Also, of gladiators, to elude, evade, shun, avoid. *Martial.* Callidus eludere hastas. *Martial.* Cito motu rigidos eludere castus. *So, Cæs.* Celeritate navium confusi, nostros eludebant, evaded our attack. — Hence, generally, to shun, elude, try to evade, seek to shun. *Virg.* Orsilochem fugiens eludit, dodges. *Cic.* minas accusatoris. *Sueton.* vim legis. *Petron.* scrutantium manus. — ¶ Also, to do something in sport. *Liv.* Missilibus pugna eluditur, h. e. the battle is kept up, as it were, in sport. — ¶ Also, to mock, jeer, banter, make sport of, laugh to scorn. *Cic.* and *Horat.* aliquid. *Liv.* artem auguris. *Id.* Circumstabant armati hostes, eludentes. — *Also, to delude, deceive, cheat, amuse with false hopes. Tibull.* Seges eludit messem fallacibus herbis. *Ovid.* Elusa imagine tauri. *Id.* Elusa vulnera, cheated, as being aimed at a deceitful mark.

ELŪGEŌ (e & lugeo), es, uxi, n. 2. to give 1 over mourning, leave off mourning, cease lamenting, καταθνήσκει. *Liv.* Quid aliud, cum eluxerunt, sumunt? *Cic.* Patriam eluxi jam et gravius, et diutius, quam mater unicum filium. *Gell.* Eum luctum cum satis visus est eluxisse. — ¶ Also, to mourn the full time. *Pandect.* Quæ virum eluget.

ELVINA (unc.), æ, f. an epithet of *Ceres*. *Juvenal.* — ¶ Also written *Helvina*.

ELŪMBIS (e & lumbis), e, adj. weak in 2 the loins, broken-backed. *Festus.* —

Hence, soft, womanly, enervated. *Auctor. dial. de Orat.* Ciceronem male audisse a Bruto, ut ipsis verbis utar, tantquam fractum atque elumbem. *Prudent.* Elumbe virus, h. e. quod imbecillitas facit.

ELŪMINATŌS (e & lumen), a, um, particip. blinded, deprived of sight. *Sidon.*

ELŪŌ (e & luo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. to wash out, cleanse, rinse, wash clean, ἐκπλύνω.

Plaut. Vascula intus pure propra, atque eluc. *Cels.* Eluendum id est ex aqua. *Colum.* Debent aqua bis, aut ter elui. *Plin.* Eluunt manus acerba mora. *Id.* Atramentum aceto liquefactum ægre eluitur. *Cels.* Eluere os. — *Also, to wash, bathe. Cels.* se lacte. —

¶ Hence, figur. to wash out, wash away, wipe off, efface, cleanse, purge. *Cic.* maculas furorum et flagitiorum tuorum. *Id.* Num elui prædicatione crudelitatis potest? *Ovid.* Eluere crimen. *Horat.* Cadus amara curarum eluere efficac.

Sil. mentes maculatas crimine. — ¶ Also, to do away, use up, run through. *Cic.* Eluere amicitias remissione usus, to do away gradually. *Colum.* Scythica stagna, h. e. exhaust them of birds for the table. — *So, without case. Plant.* Volo, eluamus hodie, h. e. spend what we have. — ¶ See also *Elutus*, a, um.

ELŪSCŌ (e & luscus), as, a. 1. to put out 3 one's eye, make one-eyed. *Pandect.*

ELŪSŌS, a, um, particip. from eludo.

ELŪTYA (eluo), ōrum, n. gold-mines, so called because they are cleansed by water. *Plin.* — (But the passage is otherwise read.)

ELŪTIS (Id.), ōnis, f. a washing. *Cæl. Aurel.*

ELŪTRIŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 2 wash out, cleanse. *Plin.* Elutrium vellus. — ¶ Also, to pour from one vessel into another, pour off. *Plin.*

ELŪTIS, a, um, particip. from eluo. — 2 ¶ Adj. watery, weak, insipid. *Plin.*

Hoc solum distat, quod hujus vis elutior est. *Horat.* Irriguo nihil est elutius horto.

ELŪVIES (eluo), ei, f. a washing out or away, the washing off or removal of impurities. *Plin.* Crebris ad eluvium cuniculis cavata. *Juvenal.* Siccare eluvium, h. e. purgare cloacam. — ¶ Also, an inundation, overflowing of water. *Tacit.* Eluvie maris æscens unda. —

Also, water flowing down and carrying

EMENTIÖR (e & mentior), *āris, ātus sum*, dep. 4. Intransitively, to lie, *ψεύδομαι*. Cic. Alii e mentiti sunt in eos, quos oderant. Id. Signa nunquam fore e mentientia. — *Transitively, to state falsely, pretend falsely, feign, forge, counterfeit, falsify.* Cic. Me non esse e mentientis auctoritatem huius ordinis. Id. Furari civitatem, genus suum e mentiri. — With accus. and infin. Cic. Eo me beneficio obstrictum esse e mentiar? shall I falsely pretend? — *Ementitus, a, um*, is also used passively. Cic.

EMERÖR (e & mercor), *āris, ātus sum*, 2 dep. 1. to buy, get by bribery. Tacit. Ingentibus donis adulterium, et ut omittet maritum emeratur. — *Passively, to be bought, bribed.* Ammian.

EMERÖS, es, ui, itum, a. 2. and **EMERÖR** (e & merco or mereor), *āris, itus sum*, dep. 2. to merit, deserve, be worthy. Plant. Quid emerui mali. Ovid. Emeruit habere fidem, &c. — Also, to earn, gain. Gell. pecuniam ex eo questu. — *Also, to serve out or through.* Liv. stipendia. — Emeritus, i, m. sc. stipendia, a soldier, who has served his time out, an exempt. Sueton. and Lucan. So, Ovid. Emeritis non utilis annis, h. e. retired from service. — Hence, figur. Plin. Apes emeritæ. Ovid. Emeritum aratum. Martial. Emerita puppis, old, unseaworthy. Propert. Rogus emeritus, done burning. Senec. Emeriti currus solis, having run their course. — Also, old. Propert. Emeritæ genæ. — Passively. Liv. and Cic. Emerita stipendia, served out, finished. Sueton. Emerita militia. Cic. Annua mihi opere emerentur, h. e. come to an end, are closed. Id. Annum tempus prope emeritum, nearly completed. — Also, Emeritum, i, n. a reward or bounty paid to emeriti. Pandect. — *Also, to act in such a manner as to deserve one's favor, to put one under obligation, to deserve well of one, and so to gain his favor.* Ovid. Aequantem Superos emeruisse virum. Id. Emeritis referenda est gratia, h. e. to those who have deserved well of us, the deserving.

EMERGÖ (e & mergo), is, rsi, rsum, a. and n. 3. to bring out or forth, lift, raise, produce. Ovid. Totum jam sol emerseat orbem. — Hence, Emergere se, or Emergi, to come forth, come up, raise one's self, rise up, emerge. Cic. Serpens se emergit. Id. Emersus e flumine. Ovid. Emersus in auras polypus. — Figur. to lift one's self, free one's self, extricate one's self, rise out, get out. Nepos. and Terent. se ex malis. Liv. Emersus ab admiratione, having recovered. — *Intransitively, to emerge, rise, come out or forth, appear, issue.* Cic. Equus ex flumine emerit. Liv. de paludibus. Colum. super terram. Plin. extra aquam. Id. Stella emergunt, make their appearance, become visible. Id. Emergit flos ex caule. Id. Pontes amnesque emergunt. So, Cic. Emergere e patrio regno, to come forth, emerge. Ovid. Sedibus Stygiis emergit in urbem. — *Figur. to extricate one's self, free one's self, emerge, issue, get off or clear.* Cic. Posteaquam emergere cepit auctoritas vestra e fluctibus illis servitutis. Id. ex mendicitate. Id. ex iudici peculatus. Id. incommoda valetudine. — Also, of persons who have risen from obscurity or depression to wealth or honor, to rise, to recover one's self. Cic. Incredibile est, quantum civitates emeruerint. Vellei. In quod jam emerisissent (Pompeianæ partes) fastidium. Lucet. ad summam opes. — Also, of those who, after being sunk in vice, return to a good course, to reform, emerge from pleasure. &c. Cic. — Also, Cic. Emergit amor, dolor, appears, rises, breaks forth. Pandect. Si creditores emeruerint, show themselves, appear, come forward. — *Also, to become clear, to become apparent, to appear.* Cic. Ex quo magis emergit, quale sit decorum illud.

EMERITENSIS, e, adj. pertaining to Emerita, a city of Spain. Plin. — Emeritenses, ium, its inhabitants. Tacit. **EMERITUM**, i, n. See Emereo. **EMERITÖS**, a, um, particip. and adj.

from emereo or emereor. — *Emeritus, i, m.* See Emereo or Emereor.

EMERSÖS (emergo), us, m. a coming forth, 2 appearing, becoming visible, an emerging. Plin. Emersum hoc melius, quam extortum, consuetudo dixisset. Vitruv. Neque certum locum scire poterant, quo emersum facturi fuissent hostes, where they might rush out. Plin. Ad emersum fluminis Mincii, h. e. passage out, the place where the river leaves the lake.

EMERSÖS, a, um, particip. from emergo. **EMETICA** (ἐμετική), æ, f. the inducing of vomiting. Cic. Emeticam facere, to use medicines to bring on vomiting, which was done by the Roman gluttons to get a fresh appetite.

EMETIÖR (e & metior), *āris, mensus sum*, 1 dep. 4. to measure out, measure, measure off. Virg. Atque oculis spatium emensus quantum satis hastæ. Gell. Longitudines et altitudines vocis emetiri. — Hence, to go over, pass through, traverse, run over, travel over. Liv. Ingens die uno cursu emetientes spatium, running. Virg. Iter emensi. Id. freta, terras omnes, incespita saxa, sideraque. — *Sometimes, to measure out to some one, h. e. to give, bestow, impart.* Horat. Cur non aliquid patriæ tanto emetiris acervo? Cic. Ego autem voluntatem tibi profecto emetiar. — *Emensus, a, um*, is also used passively. Liv. and Apul. — Also, Senec. Bene emensum dabo, h. e. heaping measure.

EMETÖ (e & meto), is, a. 3. to reap or 3 mow down. Horat. Ne plus frumenti dotalibus emetat agris.

EMICANS, tis, particip. from emico. — *Adj. raising itself, high, projecting.* Tertull. Emicantior facta est arida.

EMICATIM (emico), adv. emicando ex 3 siliendo. Sidon.

EMICATIÖ (Id.), *ōnis, f. a springing forth, projecting up.* Apul.

EMICÖ (e & mico), as, cui, n. 1. to spring 2 out, leap out, ἐκπηδᾶω. Virg. Juvenum manus emicat in litus. — *Also, to spring forward, leap forth.* Virg. Longe ante omnia Nisus emicat. Ovid. Carcere pronus emicat. — Figur. to spring forth, leap forth, break forth, to speed. Plin. Ex eo monte repente flamma emicuit. Liv. Scaturigines aque emicabant. Lucet. Illam emicat in partem sanguis, leaps, gushes, spouts. Curt. Emicare fulgura, flash. Ovid. Emicuit nervo telum, broke, flew, bounded from the string. Liv. Saxis tormento emicantibus percutiebantur. Plant. Cor emicat in pectus. Vellei. Locus, qua cor emicat, beats. Tacit. Is pavor emicuit, ut, &c. burst forth, showed itself. Plin. Multi calami ex una radice emicant. spring, grow. Valer. Flacc. Emicuit dies, broke, appeared. Sueton. Ex qua noctibus ad regendos navium cursus ignes emicarent, might shine forth. — *Also, to spring up, to leap up, mount.* Virg. Saltu emicat in currus, bounds, springs. Colum. Vitis emicat in jugum. Justin. Inter ceteros Themistoclis gloria emicuit, shone, was conspicuous. Ovid. Sculpus emicat, rises up, projects itself up, soars. — *See also Emicans.*

EMIGRATIÖ (emigro), *ōnis, f. emigration, 3 removal.* Pandect.

EMIGRÖ (e & migro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to remove from a place, migrate, ἐξοικέω. Cic. Emigrare domo, and e domo. Id. e vita, to die. Plaut. Emigrare aliquo. — *Trium. apud Non. Sese meis ædibus emigrant.* — *Tertull. Emigrare Scripturas, to transgress.*

EMINATIÖ (eminor), *ōnis, f. a menacing, 3 threatening.* Plaut.

EMINENS, tis, particip. from emineo. — *Adj. projecting, standing out, marked, eminent, prominent, lofty, elevated, distinguished, ἐξέχων, ἐξοχος.* Sueton. Statura eminens, high, tall. Id. Nasus a summo eminentior, ab imo deductior. Flor. Eminentissimus mons. Quintil. Paucos (auctores) qui sunt eminentissimi excerpere in animo est, eminent, distinguished. Vellei. Eminentissima cuiusque professionis ingenia. Id. Eminentissime ac nobilissime simplicitatis vir, notable, remarkable. Id. Livia forma eminentissima, of singular beauty. —

Also, Eminutissimus, under the latter emperors, a title given to a prætorian prefect, or magister militum. Cod. Just.

EMINENTER (eminens), adverb. Sidon. 3 Non eminentius, quam municipaliter natus, h. e. of no higher birth.

EMINENTIA (emineo), æ, f. a projecting, prominence, protuberance, height. Cic. Res nec soliditatem habens, nec eminentiam. Plin. Eminentia, similes verucis. — Hence, in painting, the parts particularly distinct, the light (opposed to umbra, the shade). Cic. — Figur. perfectness, excellence. Vellei. cuiusque operis. Pandect. Per eminentiam (κατ' ἐξῆχον, par excellence), by excellence, by eminence.

EMINEÖ (e & mineo), es, ui, n. 2. to stand out, project out or up, jut out, stretch out, run out, stand or show itself above others, be prominent, ἐξέχω. Cic. Cum ex terra nihil emineret, quod contemplationi cæli officere posset. Sallust. Si quæ vetustate radices eminebant, projected out. Cæs. Ut stipites non amplius quatuor digitis ex terra emerent. Liv. Ita ut per costas ferrum emineret, stood out, projected. Plin. supra aquas. Lucan. æquiore. Plin. extra terram. Id. ab insito. Liv. in altum, h. e. juts, stretches out into the deep. — With accus. Curt. Moles aquam eminebat, projected above. — Hence, figur. to be eminent, prominent, conspicuous, apparent, to appear, to excel, distinguish one's self. Cic. Demosthenes eminet inter omnes. Vellei. Eminere dignitate. Id. Cum eminissent sine periculo. Cic. Toto ex ore crudelitas eminebat. Id. Quo studiosus opprimitur, eo magis eminet. Ovid. Per confusa verba vox eminet una, is heard above the rest. Cic. Ea, quæ sunt eminentia, apparent, easily seen or understood. — *Also, to come out, come forth, make its way out, emerge.* Plaut. Vix ex gratulando miser jam eminebam. Cic. Si animus iam tum, cum erit inclusus in corpore, eminebat foras. — So, Senec. Animus in futura emineas. — *See also, Eminens.*

EMINISÖR (e & obsol. miniscor), *ēris, mentus sum*, dep. 3. to think out, imagine, conceive. Isidor. — It is also preferred by some critics in Nepos, Alc. 2. to reminisci.

EMINÖR (e & minor), *āris, dep. 1. to 3 threaten, menace.* Plaut. Eminor, interminorque, nequis mi obstiterit obviam.

EMINÜLÖS (emineo), a, um, adject. projecting a little, standing out somewhat. Varr.

EMINÖS (e & manus), adverb, from a distance, from afar, at a distance, aloof, πόρρωθεν. Cic. Eminus hastis, aut cominus gladiis uteretur. Cæs. Fasces de muro in aggerem enim jaciebant. Tacit. Oppugnationem urbis eminus incipere. Sallust. ap. Gell. Quæ eminus ostentabat, h. e. so that you might see them at a distance.

EMIRÖR (e & miror), *āris, dep. 1. to wonder greatly at, ἐπιθαυμάζω.* Horat.

EMISÖÖ (e & misceo), es, a. 2. to mix. 3 Manil.

EMISSARIUM (emitto), ii, n. a sluice, sink, or other contrivance to let water out of a pond or river; a flood-gate, weir, water-gate, διάρρυξ. Cic. — Figur. Scribon Larg. vomice.

EMISSARIÖS (Id.), ii, m. an emissary, informer, spy, messenger, minion, tool, base agent, προαγωγός. Cic. Quem iste in decumis in rebus capitalibus, in omni calumnia præcursorem habere solebat, et emissarium. — *Also, a young vine shoot or branch.* Plin.

EMISSIÖ (Id.), *ōnis, f. a sending out, darting forth, letting go.* Cic. — Also, a hurling, discharging. Id. Tormenta telorum emissiones habent, &c.

EMISSITIÖS, or **EMISSICIÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. Plaut. Oculi emissitii, prying about, spying.

EMISÖS, a, um, particip. from emitto.

EMISSÖS (Id.), us, m. same as Emissio. 3 Lucet.

EMITESÖ (e & mitesco), is, n. 3. same 2 as Mitesco. Colum. 9, 14. Ed. Schneid

EMITTO (e & mitto), is, īsi, issum, a. 3. to send forth or out, ἐκπέμπω. Cæs. equitatum duabus portis. — ¶ Also, to let out, let go, let slip, let fall, let off, put forth, produce. Cie. Emittite aliquem de carcere, to let go. Id. Emitti e custodia. Id. aliquem de manibus. Liv. e manibus. Cæs. scutum manu, throw away, let fall. Plin. sanguinem venis, or, Colum. de aure, to let. Liv. aquam e lacu. Cic. and Sueton. lacum, let off, draw off, drain. Ovid. lacrimas, shed. Plin. folia, put forth. Id. Ulmi emittuntur in ramos, shoot out, spread. Cic. Si ardor expressus se emisit, break forth, burst forth. Terent. Aliquem emittite manu, or Aliquem emittite, to set free, emancipate, manumittere. Liv. nullam vocem, not to utter a word, not to let fall a syllable. Id. Vox cælo emissu, uttered from, let fall from. Horat. Verbum semel emissum, once uttered. Cie. Maledicto nihil facilius emittitur. Sueton. librum, to make known, publish, issue. So, Cie. aliquid dignum. &c. — ¶ Also, to sling, hurl, throw, discharge. Cie. telum. Id. fulmina. Id. aculeos in aliquem. — ¶ Also, to send out or despatch in some direction. Liv. equites in hostem, to despatch in pursuit of the enemy. — Figur. Cie. Ratio, que simul atque emissu est, adherescit.

EMMENES (ἐμμανής), is, a plant, same as *Hyoscyamus*. Apul.

EMO (nuc.; from the signification of its compounds, adimo, demo, promo, &c. it would seem properly to signify, to take), is, ēmi, emptum or emptum, a. 3. to buy, purchase, πρίαται, ἀνέμαι. Cie. aliquid de aliquo, of any person. Plaut. puellam ab eo. Cie. Emit tanti quanti Pythius voluit. Id. magno aut parvo. Id. minoris aut pluris. Id. bene, at a cheap rate. Id. male, at a high price. Nepos. aliquid in diem, on credit. Ovid. Empti crines, bought, false. So, Martial. Empti dentes. Propert. Empta, the bought woman, h. e. female slave. — Hence, Emptum, i. n. a purchase, purchase-contract. Cie. and Pandect. Ex empto. — Also, to buy at auction. Cie. — Figur. to buy, buy off, bribe off, gain over by bribery. Cie. sententias iudicum, iudem, iusjurandum, &c. Curt. percussorem in aliquem. Ovid. custodem munere. — In a wider sense, to buy, h. e. to get, gain, secure, win, in return, or as an equivalent for, or by the sacrifice of something. Virg. Bene emitur honor vita. Ovid. Emere sanguine eternum nomen. Horat. Empta dolore voluptas. Stat. Furtis emptum est Œdipodæ sedisse loco. — So also, to gain one's favor or friendship, put him under obligation by some act. Plaut. Emere aliquem beneficiis.

EMODEROR (e & moderor), āris, dep. 1. 3. to moderate. Ovid.

EMODULOR (e & modulator), āris, dep. 1. 3. to sing in tune, to tune. Ovid. nysum.

EMOLIMENTUM (emolior), i, n. great pains, trouble, difficulty. Cæs. B. G. I, 34. Others read *molimento*, or *emolumento*. — ¶ Also, efficacy, effect. Vellei. and Justin. But *emolumentum* is now generally read — ¶ Also, a building, structure. Coa. Theod.

EMOLIOR (e & molior), īris, ītus sum, 2 dep. 4. to bring to a close, accomplish, complete. Plaut. — ¶ Also, to throw up or out. Cels. Tussis, que nihil emittit, expectorates nothing. Colum. pituita nauseam, to force out. — ¶ Also, to throw up, stir up, set in agitation. Senec. fretum.

EMOLLESCO (e & mollesco), is, n. 3. to grow soft, become soft. Cels. Sine ulla vi clavus emollescit. Al. leg. mollescit.

EMOLLIO (e & mollio), is, īvi, ītum, a. 2 4. to soften, make soft, or tender, μαλάσσω. Cels. emplastrum cerato. Id. duritiam ventris. Id. alvum, to loosen. Plin. ova aceto. — ¶ Also, to slacken, relax. Liv. Humor arcus emolliat. — ¶ Figur. to soften, tame, civilize, mitigate. Ovid. Emollit mores, nec sinit esse ferus. Plin. Gorgonia gemma emollit maria, assuages, pacifies, renders calm. Id. colores, soften, make more charming. — ¶ Also, to enervate, render effeminate. Liv. exercitum.

EMOLO (e & molo), is, ui, ītum, a. 3. to grind up. Pers. Granaria emole, grind up, and so consume them all.

EMOLUMENTUM (emolo), i, n. utility, profit, advantage, benefit, avaiument, emolument, gain, ὠφελυμα. Cie. Boni nullo emolumento impelluntur ad fraudem. Id. Si tibi esse id emolumento sciam. Gell. Emolumenta philosophiæ. Plaut. Emolumentum honoris. Juvenal. Emolumenta laborum. — ¶ Also, effect, success, happy issue. Vellei. Nisus emolumentum patris belli contulit. Justin. Ad cuius rei emolumentum pertinere ratus, si, &c. Pandect. Rem judicatam ad emolumentum perducere jubebit. Gell. Ut consideramus, quod emolumentum eius sententiæ foret. — ¶ Also, effort, labor, difficulty. Cæs. B. G. I, 34. ; but others read *emolimento*, and *molimento*. Also read in Varr. R. R. 3, 14. Edd. Gesn. and Schneid.

EMORIOR (e & morior), ēris, ortus sum, dep. 3. to die, die quite, ἀποθνήσκω. Cie. Pra Pompeio emari possum. Sallust. Emori per virtutem, h. e. to die heroically. Plaut. Emortuus leto malo. Id. Emortuo verba facere, to talk to a dead man. — Of plants, &c. Plin. Arbor emoritur. — Also, Plin. Carbo emoriens, going out, dying. — Also, of a part of the body, to die, become senseless, die away. Cels. — Figur. Plaut. Auxilium emortuum, h. e. quod nullum est. Cie. Quorum laus emori non potest, cannot die. Curt. Emoriens terra. Vitruv. Lignor emoritur, is absorbed, dries up. — ¶ Emoriri occurs in Plaut. and Terent.

EMORSUS (e & mordeo), a, um, particip. bitten. Plin.

EMORTUALIS (emorior), e, adj. Plaut. 3 dies, the day of one's death.

EMORTUUS, a, um, particip. from emorior.

EMOTUS, a, um, particip. from emoveo.

EMOVEO (e & moveo), es, ēvi, ētum, a. 2 2. to move out, move away, remove, move from its place, ἀπάγω, ἀποκινέω. Liv. plebem de medio. Id. multitudinem e foro. Id. aliquem senatu, expel. Id. Emotis Curia legatis, being made to withdraw. Horat. Novus morbus veterem emovit, drives out, displaces. Virg. arma tectis. — Hence, to dislocate. Senec. — Also, Senec. Mens emota, crazed, insane. — ¶ Also, to set in motion, stir up, agitate. Valer. Max. flammam spiritu. Sil. pontum. Colum. solum, turn up, dig up. Laber. ap. Gell. labia, to move or move forward. — ¶ Emotus for Emovistis. Liv. — Exmovit for Emovit. Plaut.

EMPEDOCLES, is, m. Ἐμπεδοκλῆς, a philosopher of Agrigentum, who threw himself into the crater of Etna. Cie. — Hence, Empedocleus, a, um, adj. Empedoclean. Cie.

EMPETRUS (ἐμπετρος), i, m. the herb saxifrage, or according to others samphire; thought too to be hart's tongue. Same as *Calcifraga*. Plin.

EMPHIASIS (ἐμφασις), is, f. a figure of speech, by which the speaker means to suggest something more than the words themselves convey; as by laying stress or emphasis on particular words or expressions, &c. Quintil.

EMPHIRACTUS (ἐμφιρᾶκτος), a, um, adj. covered over. Pandect. Al. leg. aliter.

EMPHRAGMA (ἐμφραγμα), ātis, n. obstruction of the bowels. Veget.

EMPHYTEUSIS (ἐμφυτεύσις), is, f. the leasing of a landed estate, which should be held by the lessee so long as he paid a stipulated rent: a sort of copyhold. Cod. Just. — Hence, Emphyteumā (ἐμφυτεύμα), ātis, n. this estate itself, or the cultivation or improvement thereof. Cod. Just. — Also, Emphyteutā, æ, m. the holder of the same, copyholder. Cod. Just. — And Emphyteuticus, and Emphyteuticarius, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a copyhold. Cod. Just. — Emphyteuticarius, ii, m. same as Emphyteuta. Cod. Just.

EMPIRICÆ, es, and **EMPRICÆ**, or **EMPERICÆ** (ἐμπειρικῆ, sc. τέχνη), æ, f. skill in physic obtained by mere practice, empiricism. Plin. and Marcell.

EMPRICUS, or **EMPERICUS** (ἐμπειρικός), i, m. aa empiric, quack, physician by practice only; one whose knowledge of medi-

cine is derived from experience merely without trusting to theory or science. Cie. and Cels. — ¶ *Emperica*, drum, n. the dogmas or precepts of the empirics Plin.

EMPLASTRATIUS (emplastro), ōnis, f. an 2 inoculating by an emplastrum. Plin.

EMPLASTRUS (emplastrum), as, a. 1. to 2 inoculate in the manner called emplatration, by which a small piece of bark is inserted with the graft into the tree. Colum.

EMPLASTRUM (ἐμπλαστρον), i, n. a 2 plaster, emplaster, solve. Cels. — ¶ Also, in the process of grafting called emplatration, the band which surrounds the engrafted eye, the little piece of bark which is fitted in with the eye. Plin. — Also, this mode of engrafting itself. Plin. — ¶ Figur. Laber. ap. Gell. Quid est jurandum? emplastrum æris alieni.

EMPLECTON (ἐμπλεκτον), i, n. something 2 filled in; a kind of brick-work, &c. in which the space between the fronts or faces is filled in with loose stones and mortar. Vitruv. 2, 8.

EMPLEUMATOSIS (ἐμπνευμάτωσις), is, f. flatulence. Cæl. Aurcl.

EMPORETICA (ἐμπορητικός) charta, coarse paper used by merchants in packing goods. Plin.

EMPORITANUS, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Emporia, a city of Hispania Tarraconensis. — Emporitani, drum, its inhabitants. Liv.

EMPORIUM (ἐμπόριον), ii, n. a place where things are sold, market, emporium, market-town; mart, staple. Cie.

EMPORUS, or **EMPORUS** (ἐμπορος), i, m. 3 a merchant. Plaut. and Anson.

EMPTIO, or **EMTIUS** (emo), ōnis, f. a buying, purchase, ὄνη. Cie. Emptionem facere. Id. Emptio ab hasta. Sueton. Absumere pecuniam in emptionem mercium. Varr. Emptio equina, horse-buying. — ¶ Also, the thing bought, the purchase. Cie. — ¶ Also, an instrument or document relating to a purchase, bill of sale, &c. Pandect.

EMPTITIUS, or **EMPTICIUS** (Id.) (oi Empti), a, um, adj. bought, wout to be bought. Varr. and Petron.

EMPTITUS, or **EMTYTUS** (frequentat. from 2 emo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to buy often, to buy. Tacit.

EMPTOR, or **EMTOR** (emo), ōris, n. a buyer, purchaser. Cie. Tusculano emptor nemo fuit. Horat. Emptor Aricini arvi. Cie. Emptores bonorum, persons who bid off at auction the goods of debtors, criminals, &c. Sueton. Emptor familia pecunieque, h. e. the nominal purchaser of an inheritance. A testator, after having drawn up his will, conveyed all his property by a nominal sale to another person. This purchaser after the decease of the testator made over to each heir the amount assigned him in the will.

EMPTRIX, or **EMTRIX** (emptor or emptor), icis, f. she that buys. Pandect.

EMPTORIENS, or **EMTORIENS** (desid. 3 from emo), tis, particip. desiring to buy. Varr.

EMPTUS, or **EMTUS**, a, um, particip. from emo. — ¶ Empta, æ, and Emptum, i. See Emo.

EMUGIO (e & mugio), is, a. 4. to bellow 2 out. Quatitil.

EMULGEO (e & mulgeo), es, ulsi, ultum 2 and ulsum, a. 2. to milk out, milk off. Colum. — Hence, figur. to exhaust, drain. Catull. Emulsa palude.

EMUNCTIO (emungo), ōnis, f. a blowing 2 or clearing of the nose. Quatitil.

EMUNCTUS, a, um, partic. from emungo.

EMUNDATIO (emundo), ōnis, f. a cleansing 3 ing, purging. Tertull.

EMUNDUS (e & mundo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. to clear, cleanse, purge, ἐκκαθαρίζω. Colum. ovilia. Id. segestes. Id. vinum, h. e. a facibus purgare. Id. feces et amercan.

EMUNGO (e & mungo, obsol.), is, nsi, 2 netum, a. 3. to blow the nose, clear the nose, ἀπορῦναι. Varr. ap. Nov. U neque spuerent, neque emungerentur.

EMUNGERIS: exi. Auct. Juvenal. Sæpe emungeris: exi. Auct. ad Herenn. Cuius pater cubito se emungere solebat. Sueton. in ritu. Horat. Quoties vidi patrem tuum cubito emun-

gentem. — Hence, *Horat.* and *Phædr.* Homo emunctæ naris, *h. e.* a man of nice discernment, keen, acute. *Quintil.* Attici limati quidem et emuncti, *h. e.* usiagi a pure, unambitious, chaste style. — *Figur.* to sponge, cheat, chouse. *Terent.* Emunxi argento senes. *Plant.* hominem probe. — *Also*, in the *Vulgate*, to snuff o' light.

EMUNTIŌ (e & munio), *is*, *ivi* aad *ii*, *itum*, 2 a. 4. to fortify, strengthen, secure, καταφύρω. *Liv.* Locus arcis in modum emunitus. *Senec.* animum adversus metum. — Hence, to guard, keep, fence, inclose, cover. *Colum.* vites ab injuria pecoris caveis. *Id.* Emunita sola, *h. e.* covered with plaster, &c. to keep out insects. — *Also*, to clear, make passable. *Tacit.* Corpora, silvis ac paludibus emuniendis, conterunt. — *Also*, to prepare, make ready. *Stat.* toros.

EMUSCŌ (e & muscus), *as*, a. I. to rid or 2 clear from moss. *Colum.*

EMŪTŌ (e & muto), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. I. 2 to change, alter. *Manil.* and *Quintil.* **EMŪS** (ἐμύς), *īdis*, f. a kind of tortoise, which lives in sweet water. *Plin.*

EN (ην), interject. lo! see! behold! see there! there he is! there they are! &c. — With nom. or accus. *Cic.* En causa, cur, &c. *Virg.* En quatuor aras. — Without case. *Cic.* En, cui tu liberos committas, sec to whom. *Id.* En, cur reges arbitrantur, behold, why; you have the reason why. *Id.* En, hic ille est. — With ecce, aspice. *Senec.* En ecce, seva prosluit. *Ovid.* En aspice crines. — *Also* in exhortation. *Virg.* En age, rumpe moras, up ho! up there! — *Also* in admonition or deliberation. *Virg.* En quid ago? — *Also* For num or an, in the form of expression *En unquam?* which may imply desire, and, also, indignation. *Liv.* En unquam futurum, ut, &c., will it never be? *Virg.* En erit unquam ille dies, cum liceat, will that day ever come? *Id.* En unquam mirabor, &c. *Terent.* En unquam audistis injuriam, &c. did you ever hear of such an injury? *Id.* Cedo dum, en unquam audisti, &c.

ENALLAGE (ἐναλλαγή), *es*, f. a figure of 3 rhetoric, whereby some change is made in the common modes of speech; enallage (as in *Virg.* Vos, O Calliope, precor).

ENARGIA (ἐνάργεια), *æ*, f. a representation of a thing in so lively and forcible a manner, that we seem to have it before our eyes.

ENARRABILIS (enarro), *e*, adj. capable 2 of being described, describable, definable. *Quintil.* and *Virg.*

ENARRATE (enarratus, from enarro), 3 adv. fully, explicitly. *Gell.*

ENARRATŌ (enarro), *ōnis*, f. a plain 2 declaration, minute exposition or interpretation. *Quintil.*

ENARRATŌR (*Id.*), *ōris*, m. one who explains, on expounder, interpreter, illustrator. *Gell.*

ENARRŌ (e & narro), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. I. 1 to tell of length, tell from beginning to end, tell out, relate fully, rehearse, declare, narrate, ἐξηγεομαι. *Terent.* rem omnem ordine. *Cic.* Nulla est dicendi tanta vis, quæ enarrare res tuas gestas possit. *Id.* alicui somnium. — *Also*, to expound, expound, describe, set forth clearly. *Plin.* (of the labyrinth) Positionem operis ejus, singulasque partes enarrare non est. *Quintil.* Si Grammaticus poemata enarret. *Gell.* linguam Latinam.

ENASCŌR (e & nascor), *ēris*, *nātus sum*, 2 dep. 3. to spring up, grow up, grow or spring out of a thing, be born of, ἐκφύωμαι. *Vorr.* E quibus enasci coliculi vix queunt. *Tacit.* Enata humo virgulta. *Plin.* Molestias in facie enascentes tollit. *Id.* Cornua cervorum cutibus enascuntur.

ENATŌ (e & nato), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. I. to swim out, swim to land, escape by swimming, ἐκνήχωμαι. *Hirt.* Se in mare precipitaverunt, et ad oppidum enataverunt. — *Also* Figur. to extricate one's self, get off, disentangle one's self, surmount difficulties. *Cic.* Reliqui habere se videntur angustius: enatant tamen.

ENATŌS, particip. from enascor.

ENAVIGŌ (e & navigo), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, n. I.

and a. I. to sail out, sail away, sail from, ἐκπλέω. *Plin.* Nec potuisse ante menses quinque enavigare, sail out of the river. *Pandect.* de loco aliquo. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Ex quibus enavigavit oratio, has come out, escaped. — *Also*, to reach by sailing. *Sucton.* Tantum non enavigavit Rhodum. — *Also* Transitively, to sail over, traverse or cross by sailing. *Plin.* Sinus reinigio enavigatus. *Horat.* Unda omnibus enaviganda. I

ENCÆNIA (ἐγκαίνια), *ōrum*, n. a consecration or dedication festival. *Augustin.* — Hence, Encænio, *as*. *Augustin.*

ENCANTHIS (ἐγκανθίς), *īdis*, f. a swelling in the corner of the eye, which hinders the lifting of the lid. *Cels.*

ENCARDIA (ἐγκαρδία), *æ*, f. a precious stone unknown to us, with the form of a heart upon it. *Plin.*

ENCARPA (ἐγκαρπα), *ōrum*, n. or **ENCARPI** (ἐγκαρποι), *ōrum*, m. garlands, wreaths or festoons of leaves or flowers, clusters of fruit on the chapters of pillars. *Vitruv.*

ENCATHESMA (ἐγκάθεσμα), *ātis*, n. a collection of moisture. *Apul.*

ENCAUSTICŌS (ἐγκαυστικός), *a*, *um*, 2 adj. In an active sense, relating to the burning in of any thing, as of colors. *Plin.* Encaustica, sc. ars, the encaustic art, or art of painting with colors burnt in. — *Also* Passively, burnt in. *Plin.* pictura, *h. e.* a painting where the colors are burnt in with liquid wax.

ENCAUSTŌS (ἐγκαυστος), *a*, *um*, adj. 2 burnt in, encaustic. This term is applied to the painting or caemelling in wax, which was in use among the ancients, the process of which is described by *Plin.* 35, II. It was done either by laying the wax on cold, and afterwards melting or burning it in, and polishing it, or by dipping a pencil in wax already melted, and thus laying it upon the picture in the same way as other colors. The name is also given to drawings in ivory done by a hot iron style. *Martial.* Encaustus Phaethon tabula depictus in hac est. — Encaustum, *i*, n. *Plin.* Encausto pingere, aad Encausta pingere, to paint in this manner. — *Also* Cod. Just. Sacrum encaustum, the preparation of a certain color which the emperors used in signing their rescripts.

ENCAUTUM (ἐγκαῖον), *i*, n. a kind of writing burnt in or branded, which was used by governors of provinces, in subscribing writings. *Cod. Theod.*

Hence, Encautarium, *ii*, n. public archives or registers. *Cod. Theod.*

ENCLADŌS, *i*, m. one of the giants. 3 *Virg.*

ENCHIRIDIŌN (ἐχρηρίδιον), *ii*, n. a 3 manual or small book such as may be carried in the hand. *Pandect.*

ENCHUSA (ἐχχονσα), *æ*, f. a kind of bugloss, same as *Pseudonchusa*. *Plin.* — But the reading is doubtful.

ENCHYTŌS (ἐχχυστος, sc. πλακοῦς), *i*, m. 3 a sort of pastry or cake. *Cato.*

ENCLIMA (ἐγκλίμα), *ātis*, n. same as 2 *Clima*; inclination of the heavens, climote, elevation of the pole or latitude. *Vitruv.*

ENCŌLPIAS (ἐγκολπίας ἀνεμος), *æ*, m. a wind arising from the bays or gulfs of the sea. *Apul.*

ENCŌMBŌMA (ἐγκόμβωμα), *ātis*, n. a garment worn by waidens. *Varro.*

ENCŌMIŌGRAPHŌS (ἐγκομιόγραφος), 3 *i*, m. aa encomiast, eulogist, panegyrist. *M. Aurel.* ap. *Fronton.*

ENCRINŌMENŌS (ἐγκρινόμενος), *m. h. e.* 3 admitted into the number (of athletes); the name of a statue mentioned by *Plin.*

ENCYCLIŌS (ἐγκύκλιος), *h. e.* circularis. 2 Encyclios disciplina (ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία), the circle of learning, the compass of the arts and sciences. *Vitruv.*

ENCYTŌS, same as Enchythus. 3

ENDELECHIA. See *Entlechia*.

ENDIADŌS, or **ENDIADŌS** (ἐν διὰ δυοῖν), a figure of speech by which two substantives connected together are used instead of one adjective and substantive (as in *Virg.* Pateris libamus et auro, for pateris aureis).

ENDŌ (perhaps ἐνδον), an old preposit. 3 same as *In*. *Cic.* c xii tob. and *Lucret.* — *Also* also, *Lucret.* Endogredi for Ingredi; *Id.* Endopedir for Impediri;

Enn. ap. *Cic.* Endoperator, for Imperator, &c. — *Also* *Indu* is also written for *Endo*. *Lucret.*

ENDOGREDI, **ENDOPERIRI**, **ENDOPERATOR**, &c. See *Endo*.

ENDŌMIS (ἐνδόμενός), *īdis*, f. a coarse, 3 shaggy garment, which racers throw over them after their exercise, that they might not take cold. *Martial.* and *Juvenal.* — There was also a more delicate sort, such as the women used when they engaged in the exercises of the palestra. *Juvenal.* — Hence, Endromidatus, a, um, adj. clothed in an endromis. *Sidon.*

ENDŌMIŌN, *ōnis*, m. 'Ενδύμιων, a beautiful youth, lover of *Lena*, who put him to sleep that she might kiss him; from which slumber he has not yet waked. *Cic.* Endymionis somnus. — Hence, Endymionēus, a, um, adj. Endymioneon. *Auson.*

ENECATRIX (eneco), *icis*, f. a murderess. 3 *Terat.*

ENECŌ (e & neco), [and in comic writers often **ENICŌ**], *as*, *cui*, *ctum*, and *āvi*, *ātum*, a. I. to kill, slay, stifle, ἀποκτείνω. *Plaut.* Pier ambo angues enecat. *Auct.* B. Afric. c. 84. Cum eum pondere suo premeret atque enecaret. *Tacit.* Vapore enecatur. *Sucton.* Veneno sibi perunxit pedes, et enecat, be deprived of all sense of feeling or power of moving. — So, of plants, to kill, stifle. *Plin.* Est herba, quæ cicer enecat, et ervum.

— *Also* Figur. to plague one to death, vex, torment, torture, *as*, for instance, by importunate questions or refusing to answer. *Plaut.* Lassitudinem verba tua mihi addunt: enicas, you kill me. *Terent.* Cur me enecas? hoc audi. *Plaut.* Me quidem miseram edulo enicavit. — *Also* Enectus, a, um, particip. killed, stifled, strangled. *Sucton.* and *Plin.* So, *Plin.* Enecatus, a, um. — Also, nearly killed, almost dead, all but starved, worn out. *Cic.* Avis fame enecta invalida, &c. So, *Id.* Ea pars animi nec inopia enecta, nec, &c.

ENECTŌS, and **ENECATŌS**, a, um, particip. from eneco.

ENEMA (ἐνυμα), *ātis*, n. a clyster. *Theod.* 3 *Prisc.*

ENERGEMA (ἐνέργημα), *ātis*, n. effect, efficacy. *Tertull.* — *Also* Prudent. Energema.

ENERVATŌ (enervo), *ōnis*, f. the state 3 of being weakened, enervation. *Arnob.*

ENERVATŌS. See *Enervo*.

ENERVIS (e & nervus), *e*, adj. without 2 nerves or sinews; enervated, nerveless, weak, effeminate, soft, ἀνεργος. *Senec.* Ignavis, incers, enervis. *Plin.* *Paneg.* Spectaculum non enerve, nec fluxum.

ENERVŌ (e & nervus, or enervis), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. I. to take out the nerves or sinews, ἐκνερίζω. *Apic.* Accipies cerebella quatuor, enervabis, coques. So, *Liv.* Velut enervata civitas. *Cic.* Homibus enervatis et exsanguibus. — Also, to weaken, enfeeble, debilitate. *Cic.* Non plane me enervavit, nec afflixit senectus. *Horat.* vires. — *Also*, to enervate, enfeeble, render delicate or effeminate, unman. *Ovid.* Enervant animos cithare. — *Also*, to deprive of manhood, castrate. *Claudian.*

Also Enervatus, a, um, particip. and adj. unnerved, weakened, nerveless, feeble, unmanly, enervate, effeminate. *Cic.* Philosophus mollis, languidus, enervatus. *Id.* Mollis et enervata oratio. *Id.* Afflictus, infirmus, enervatus reus.

ENERVŌS, a, um, adj. same as *Enervis*. *Apul.*

ENGIBATA (ἐγγεῖβαρα), *ōrum*, n. certain hydraulic machines, consisting of little men inclosed in a vessel, who, as soon as they drink, begin to dance. *Vitruv.*

ENGŌNASI, or **ENGŌNASIN** (ἐν γόνασι 3 or γόνασιν, *h. e.* upon the knees), indecl the Kneeler, a constellation so named from its posture, called also by the Romans *Nixus*, and now *Hercules*. *Cic.*

ENGŌNATŌN (ἐν and γόνια), *i*, n. a kind 2 of portable sun-dial. *Vitruv.*

ENGŪM and **ENGŪŌN**, or **ENGŪIUM**, *i*, n. a city in Sicily. *Cic.* — Hence, Engŷnus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. *Cic.* civitas, *h. e.* the city. — Engŷni, *ōrum*, its inhabitants. *Cic.*

ENHARMON (ἐναρμον, sc. φάρμακον), i, n.
2 a powerful styptic. *Plin.*
ENHARMONICUS, or **ENHARMONIUS**
3 (ἐναρμονικός, ἐναρμόνιος), a, um, adj.
enharmonic, in music. *Macrob.* Cum
sunt melodiæ musicæ tria genera, enhar-
monicum, &c. *Martian.* Capell. genus
modulandi, h. e. the enharmonic system
of tone.

ENHYDRIS (ἐνὕδρις or ἐνὕδρις), i, f. a
kind of water-snake. *Plin.*

ENHYDRUS (ἐνύδρος), i, f. a kind of pre-
cious stone. *Plin.*

ENHYDRUS, i, m. same as *Enhydrius*. *Solin.*
ENICO. See *Eneco*.

ENIM (ἐνι, with c prefixed; as, equidem
from quidem), conj. for, expressing a
cause, γάρ. *Cic.* Video difficile esse
consilium: sum enim solus. — It also
serves to introduce an instance in sup-
port of an assertion. *Nepos.* Si didice-
rint, non eadem omnibus esse honesta
atque turpia, &c. Neque enim Cimoni
fuit turpe, &c. for example, for instance,
namely. — It is also used in an interroga-
tion. *Plaut.* Quid enim censes?
Vi g. Ænean credam quid enim fallaci-
bus austris? for why? *Horat.* Militia
est potior: quid enim, why do you say so?
how so? — *¶* *Enim* often refers to some
thought which must be supplied, and
of which it gives the reason. *Terent.*
Quid nunc futurum est? (M.) id enim,
quod res ipsa fert, why that; where if
the implied thought were expressed, it
would be, Miror te querere, quid nunc,
&c.; id enim, &c. *Cic.* Amicum enim
nostrum in iudicium vocabas, h. e. te
non invitavimus, quia amicum, &c.
— *¶* It often serves for a transition-
particle, and is equivalent to *autem*,
enimvero, *jam vero*, but, *now*, or the like.
Cic. Off. 1. 28, 11. *Legg.* 1. 16. *Cæs.*
B. G. 5, 7. *B. C.* 1, 81. — *¶* It seems
also sometimes to be used redundantly,
but it contains an affirmation or assu-
rance, or an implied cause. *Cic.* and
Virg. Sed enim. *Terent.* and *Cic.* At
enim. *Cic.* Quippe enim. — *¶* *Enim*
stands almost always after one or two
words, though in *Plaut.*, *Terent.* and
Lucret. it is also found in the first place.

ENIMVERO, or **ENIM VERO**, conj. truly,
of a truth, indeed, surely, ἀλλά μὴν.
Plaut. Ain' vero, verberum caput?
(Pæ.) Aio enimvero. *Cic.* Illi enim-
vero se ostendunt, quod vellet, esse
facturos. *Terent.* Sicine hunc decipis?
(Do.) immo enimvero hic me
decipit, noy, faith! 'tis he that deceives
me. *Plaut.* Tun' te abissis hodie hinc
negas? (Ara.) nego enimvero, I do in-
deed, I do by all means. *Cic.* Enimvero
ferendum hoc non est, this is indeed
beyond bearing. — *¶* Also, adversa-
tively, but. *Tacit.* Concordia egregi:
enimvero audita mutatione principis,
immittere latronum globos, &c. —
¶ Also, in reproach, but, but forsooth,
where it is stronger than *ut*, *ast*. *Cic.*
Hic enimvero tu exclamas, hominem
improbum, &c.

ENIPEUS (ἐνιπῆς), *ēi and *ēos, m. 'Eri-
pēus, a river of Thessaly. *Ovid.* —
¶ Written also *Enipeus*.

ENTSE, same as *Entre*.

ENISUS, a, um. See *Enitor* and *Enizus*.

ENTITEO (e & niteo), es, ui, n. 2. to shine
forth, shine out, διαλαμπω. *Virg.* Egre-
gio decus enitet ore. *Gell.* Ubi cælum
enituit et deferbuit mare. Also, *Virg.*
Rudis enituit impulso vomere campus,
has shone out in beauty, has brightened up.
— *Figur.* to shine forth, shine more
brilliantly than others, appear conspicuous,
distinguish one's self, become illustrious or
famous. *Cic.* Athenæ non solum in
Græcia, sed prope cunctis gentibus eni-
tebant. *Id.* Quo in bello virtus enituit
egregia M. Catonis.

ENTITESCO (incept. from *eniteo*), is, tui,
2 n. 3. to shine, appear bright, shine forth,
become clear, distinguish one's self, become
famous; same as *Eniteo*. *Colum.*, *Auct.*
ad *Herenn.*, and *Sallust.*

ENTITOR (e & nitor), ēris, isus and ius
sum, dep. 3. to struggle out, work one's
way out. *Tacit.* per ingruentem multi-
tudinem. *Id.* Enisæ in solida, having
succeeded in gaining. — *¶* Also, to
reach by climbing, gain the summit, mount,

toil up. *Curt.* Enituntur in verticem
montis. *Id.* Nihil, quo virtus non pos-
sit eniti. *Cæs.* Ut in ascensu primi
non facile enteritunt. *Vellei.* Haud
obstitit, quo minus ad consulatus enite-
rentur, rise, make their way up. — With
accus. *Tacit.* aggreim, moant, clamber
up. — *¶* Also, generally, to exert one's
self, make an effort, toil, struggle, strive.
Cic. In quo enitar, non minus, quam,
&c. *Id.* Omni amore enitere, ut nos
juves. *Id.* Pugnare et eniti, ne, &c. *Te-
rent.* Enitere corrigere gnatum. *Cic.*
Quod quidem certe enitar, I will strive
to do. — *Pass.* impers. *Sallust.* Ab his-
dem summa ope enisum, ne, &c. —
¶ Also, to exert one's self to bring forth,
to bring forth, bear. *Liv.* Plures enixa
partus. *Virg.* Sus triginta caputem fe-
tus enixa. *Ovid.* Enixa est utero infan-
tein. *Colum.* Includendæ sunt eniten-
tes. — *So*, *Plin.* Cervæ enixæ a partu,
h. e. having been delivered. — Passively,
Justin. In luto enixi sunt. — *¶* See,
also, *Enizus*, a, um.

ENIXE (enixus), adv. earnestly, vigorous-
ly, strenuously, zealously, with might and
main, heartily, φιλοτιμως. *Cic.* Meam
causam enixe susceperant. *Liv.* Id non
obedienter modo, sed enixe factum est.
Id. Enixe diem ac noctem in præliis
esse. *Id.* Eoque enixius ad bellum ad-
juverunt. *Sæton.* Auctores enixissime
juvit. — *¶* *Enixim*, in the same sense.
Sisenn. ap. *Non.*

ENIXUS (enitor), ns, m. delivery. *Plin.*
ENIXUS, and **ENISUS**, a, um, particip.
from *enitor*. — *¶* Adj. strenuous, zeal-
ous, earnest, vigorous. *Liv.* Enixo stu-
dio. *Plin.* Enixior opera.

ENNA or **HENNA**, æ, f. a city in Sicily, fa-
mous for the rope of *Proserpina*. — *Hence*,
Ennensis, e, adj. *Enacian*, of or pertain-
ing to *Enna*. *Cic.* Ceres, the *Ennean*
Circus (who had a temple at *Enna*). —
Eunenses, ium, the inhabitants of *Enna*.
Cic. — Also, *Ennaeus* (*Hen*.), a, um,
adj. *Ennean*, of or pertaining to *Enna*.
Ovid. mænia. *Sil.* virgo, h. e. *Proser-
pine*. *So*, *Lucret.* *Ennaea* (absol.).

ENNEACRONOS (ἐννεάκρονος), adj. hav-
ing nine fountains. *Plin.*

ENNEAPHARMACUM (ἐννεαφάρμακον),
emplantum, an application made up of
nine ingredients. *Cels.*

ENNEAPHTHONGOS (ἐννεαφθόγγος),
3 adj. having nine tones or sounds, nine-
toned. *Martian.* Capell.

ENNEAPHYLLON (ἐννεαφύλλον), i, n.
a certain plant having nine leaves. *Plin.*

ENNEAS (ἐννεās), ādis, f. an ennead, a
3 number of nine. *Censorin.* — *¶* *En-
neaticus* (ἐννεαδικός), a, um, adj. *Fir-
mic.* anni, h. e. ninth years.

ENNENSIS, e, adj. See *Enna*.

ENNIANISTA, **ENNIANUS**. See *En-*
3 *nus*.

ENNIUS, ii, m. *Quintus Ennius*, a Roman
poet before the time of *Cicero*, who was
born at *Rudiae* in *Colabrin*. *Cic.* —
Hence, *Ennianus*, a, um, adj. of or per-
taining to *Ennius*, *Ennian*. *Senec.* versus.
Id. ap. *Gell.* populus, *Enniæ*, so called on
account of their great fondness for *En-
nius*. — Also, *Ennianista*, æ, m. an imi-
tator of *Ennius*.

ENNETA (ἐννετα), æ, f. an idea, notion,
3 notio, intelligentia, insita et ante per-
cepta cognitio. *Tertull.*

ENNOSIGÆUS (ἐννοσίγαιος), i, m. the
3 earth-shaker, h. e. *Neptune*. *Juv.* caal.

ENŌ (e & ō), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. I.
2 to swim out, escape by swimming, ἐκνύ-
χωμαι. *Plaut.* At in vado est: jam fa-
cile enabit. *Cic.* Is, qui enat e concha.
Liv. Ut nemo in terram enaverit, sue-
ceeded in swimming to land, escaped by
swimming. — *Figur.* to fly out, escape by
flying. *Virg.* and *Lucret.* — *¶* With
accus. to cross or pass through, properly,
by swimming; hence, to sail through or
across, travel through, make one's way out
of. *Val.* Flacc. orbem fretis. *Sil.* val-
les observatis astris.

ENŌDATE (enodatus, from *enodo*), ad-
verb, clearly, plainly, perspicuously, ex-
plicitly. *Cic.* Sua diligenter et enodate
narrando. *Id.* Hæc nobis enodatus ex-
plicanda sunt. *Augustin.* Enodatissi-
me expedire.

ENŌDĀTIŌ (enodo), ōnis, f. properly, a

freeing from knots. — *Hence*, a develop-
ment, unfolding, threading out, solving,
expounding, explanation. *Cic.* nominum,
h. e. of their etymology.

ENŌDATOR (id.), ōris, m. qui enodat, et
3 explicat. *Tertull.*

ENŌDIS (e & nodus), e, adj. without knots.
2 *Virg.* and *Plin.* — *Figur.* clear, plain,
perspicuous. *Plin.* Ep. verba. — Also,
as without knots, plant, supple. *Claud.*

ENŌDŌ (e & nodo, or e & nodus), as,
āvi, ātum, a. I. to free from knots, ἐξο-
μαρῶ. *Colum.* — *Figur.* to explain, ex-
pound, elucidate, untread, solve, develop,
unfold, declare. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* legis
voluntatem. *Cic.* In enodandis nomi-
nibus laboratis, h. e. in seeking out or
unfolding their etymology. *Gell.* Eno-
dare laqueos juris. *Turpil.* ap. *Non.*
Ab initio ut res sit gesta, enoda mihi.
— *¶* *Apul.* Enodare arcum, to slacken
the bow and take away the string, and so
render it useless.

ENŌRCHIS (ἐνὸρχις), is, f. n precious
stoeae, so called from ὄρχις, testiculus.
Plin.

ENŌRMIS (e & norma), e, adj. aot accord-
2 ing to rule, out of measure, irregular,
ἀμετρος. *Tacit.* Enormes vici, not
straight, crooked, winding. *Quintil.* To-
gam rotundam esse: aliter enim mul-
tis modis fiet enormis. — *¶* *Hence*,
huge, vast, uncially, beyond measure,
inmendant, enormous, immense. *Tacit.*
Immensum et enorme spatium. *Sæton.*
Fuit corpore enormi. *Spartian.*
Enormior.

ENŌRMITAS (enormis), ātis, f. want of
2 proportion or rule, irregularity. *Senec.*
— *¶* Also, immensity, hugeness, vast-
ness, excess. *Quintil.*

ENŌRMITER (id.), adv. irregularly, out
2 of measure, excessively. *Plin.*

ENŌTESCŌ (e & notesco), is, tui, n. 3.
2 to become known, get abroad. *Tacit.* and
Sæton.

ENŌTŌ (e & noto), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to
2 mark down, note down, write. *Plin.* Ep.
Meditabar aliquid, enotabamque. *Id.*
figuras, draw, sketch. — *¶* Also, to ob-
serve, remark. *Apul.* — *¶* Also, to
mark. *Petron.*

ENŌVĀTŌS (e & novo), a, um, particip.
renewed. *Petron.* Pictis anas enovata
pennis. But *Ed. Anton.* has *enotata*.

ENRHĒTHIMŌS, or **ENRHĒTHIMICŌS**
(ἐνρηθίμος, ἐνρηθιμικός), a, um, adject.
rhythmis et numeris constans. *Mar-
tian.* Capell.

ENS, tis, particip. from *sum*. — *Hence*,
2 n. subst. a thing. *Quintil.* says it was
used by *Flavius*.

ENSICŌLŌS (dimin. from *ensis*), i, m. a
3 little sword, rapier. *Plaut.*

ENSIFER (ensis & fero), a, um, adject.
3 bearing a sword, armed with a sword.
Lucret.

ENSIGER (ensis & gero), a, um, adject.
sword-bearing, sword-wearing. *Ovid.*

ENSIPŌTENS (ensis & potens), tis, adj.
mighty with the sword. *Coripp.*

ENSIS (probably from ἔγχος), is, m. a
2 sword, ἔγχος. *Virg.*, *Horat.* and *Ovid.*

— *Hence*, *Lucan.* Sævum in populo
puer accipis ensem, the sword, h. e.
power, rule, royal sway. — Also, *Stol.*
Tuos memorabis enses, and *Sil.* Ensi-
bus ignotis, swords, h. e. bottles, wars.

— Also, for murder. *Lucan.* — Also,
the constellation *Orion*, as bearing a
sword. *Valer.* Flacc. — *¶* *Ensis*, the
straight, two-edged sword; gladius, the
knife-shaped sword, for cutting.

ENTĀTICŌS (ἐντατικός), i, m. *Apul.*
gives this name to the herb *satyrium*.

ENTELECHIA (ἐντελέχεια), æ, f. accord-
ing to *Aristotle* (de anima, 2, 1.), inces-
sant activity, continual motion (quasi
quædam continuata motio, et perennis
considered as the form of the human
soul; while *δυνάμις* was its substance).
Tertull. and *Cic.* *Tuse.* 1, 10 (where,
however, it is in Greek). — *¶* Some
incorrectly write *Entelechia*.

ENTELLĀ, æ, f. a city of Sicily. — *Hence*,
Entellinus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining
to the same. *Cic.* — *Entellini*, ōrum, m.
inhabitants. *Plin.*

ENTERŌCELE (ἐντεροκήλη), es, f. a rup-
2 ture of the groin or scrotum, hernia, or
terocle. *Martial.* — *¶* *Hence*, *Ente-*

rocelicus, a, um, adj. afflicted with this complaint. *Plin.*
ENTHĒATOS (enthēus), a, um, adj. divinely inspired, struck with divine fury. *Martial.*
ENTHĒCA (ἐνθήκη), a, f. a coffer, chest. *3 Augustin.* — ¶ Also, the appurtenances of any thing. *Pandect.* Prædiis, cum his enthecis, relictis, appurtenances, as slaves, tools, &c. — ¶ So, *Enthecatius*, a, um, adj. laid up. *Fulgent.*
ENTHĒOS (ἐνθεός), a, um, adj. inspired, full of divine fury, filled with enthusiasm, fanatic, insane. *Martial.* — ¶ Also, inspiring, infuriating, filling with divine fury. *Martial.* mater, h. e. Cybele.
ENTHĒMĒIA (ἐνθήμεια), ātis, n. a thought, conception, &c. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, a sentiment or proposition, with the reason of it annexed. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, a sort of imperfect syllogism, or a conclusion from contraries, in which one of the three terms may be wanting. *Cic. and Quintil.*
ENTHĒMESIS (ἐνθήμεσις), is, f. infusion of spirit, animation, reflection, thought. *Tertall.*
ENŪBILŌ (e & nubilo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3. 1. to free from clouds, uncloud, make clear. *Tertall.*
ENŪBŌ (e & nubio), is, psi, ptum, n. 3. to marry out of her family or rank, ἐκγαμίω. *Liv. c. patribus.* — ¶ Also, same as *Nubo*, to marry. *Liv. 26, 34.*
ENŪCLEĀTE (enucleatus), adv. clearly, plainly, exactly, intelligibly, logically. *Cic. De aqua et via nihil prætermisi quadam epistola, quin enucleate ad te perscriberem.* *Id. Pauca, neque ea ipsa enucleate dicta.* *Augustin.* Enucleatissime disputare. — In particular, *clearly, logically, accurately*, but also implying want of ornament, *neatly, plainly.* *Cic. Subtiliter, presse, enucleate dicere: nihil contra grande, incitatum, ornatum.* *Id. Qui grandia ornate vellent, enucleate minora dicere.*
ENŪCLEĀTUS, a, um, particip. from *enucleo*. — ¶ Adj. clear, subtle, acute, logical, exact, plain, naked, precise, neat, in the exposition of a subject, &c. but without ornament, after the manner of the logicians. *Cic. Genus dicendi enucleatum, logical, plain, unadorned.* *Gell.* Tenues et enucleatas voluntatum in rebus illicitis reprehensiones.
ENŪCLEŌ (e & nucleo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to free from the kernel, to unkernel. *Apic.* — Hence, to clear, adjust, put in order. *Cod. Just.* — ¶ Also, to free from obscurity, make clear, explain subtly and acutely, treat logically, examine minutely, set forth clearly and precisely but plainly. *Cic. Hæc nunc enucleare non ita necesse est.* *Id. Nec quicquam in amplificatione nimis enucleandum est, minuta est enim omnis diligentia: hic autem locus grandia requirit.* *Gell.* Quæri ista omnia et enucleari et excuti ab hominibus negotiosis non queunt. — ¶ Also, to direct or manage accurately or correctly. *Cic. Enucleata suffragia, h. e. judiciously given, with a due regard to the merit of the candidate.* — ¶ See, also, *Enucleatus*, a, um.
ENŪDŌ (e & nudo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. properly, to make bare; hence, to lay open, unveil, unfold, make clear. *Cic.*
ENŪMERĀTŌ (enunero), ōnis, f. an enumerating, recounting. *Cic. Enumeratio malorum.* — ¶ As a part of the peroration of a discourse, a summing up, recapitulation. *Cic.* — So, in an argument, the summing up of several particulars, in order to draw the conclusion. *Cic.*
ENŪMERŌ (e & numero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to reckon through, count over, reckon up, ἐκασθῆναι. *Cæs. Repetit is atque enumeratis diebus, quo die prælium fecisset.* — Also, to calculate, compute, settle. *Plaut. pecuniam.* — ¶ Also, to enumerate, recount, specify. *Cic. multitudinem beneficiorum.* *Sueton. Singulorum nomina.* *Cic. Enumerare, quæ sit descriptio, &c.* — Hence, to describe, give an account of in succession. *Nepos. familiam a stirpe ad hanc ætatem.* — Also, to relate, bring forward, cite, allude. *Nepos. plura de eodem.* *Cic. Pretium enumerari audiebant,*

called out, proclaimed. — ¶ Also, simply, to count, reckon. *Cic. Enumerame in plerisque (but the reading is doubtful).*
ENUNCIATIO, ENUNCIO, &c. See *Enuntiatio, &c.*
ENŪNDINŌ, as, a. 1. to buy, procure by traffic. *Tertull.*
ENŪNTIATŌ, or **ENŪNCIATŌ** (enuntio), ōnis, f. a declaring, revealing, making public. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, an exposition. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, a proposition. *Cic.*
ENŪNTIATIVŌS, or ENŪNCIATIVŌS 2 (Id.), a, um, adj. enunciative, declarative, expressive. *Sence. Motus animorum enuntiativi corporum.* *Id. Enuntiativum de corpore: quod alii effatum vocant, alii enuntiatum, alii edictum, h. e. a proposition, declaration.*
ENŪNTIATRĪX, or ENŪNCIATRĪX 2 (Id.), ōis, f. she that declares, expresses, makes known. *Quintil. Ars enuntiatrice decente ornata. Prudent. Lingua enuntiatrice sensuum.*
ENŪNTIATUM, or ENŪNCIATUM (Id.), i, n. a proposition, sentence. *Cic.*
ENŪNTIŌ, or ENŪNCIŌ (e & nuntio, or nuncio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to say out, divulge, disclose, declare, reveal, protell out, blab. *Plaut. ad Cic. Optime mentis cogitata maturo tempore enuntiare.* *Cæs. Res alicui per iudicium enuntiata.* *Cic. mysteria dicendi.* *Plaut. Enuntiare, id esse exortum.* — ¶ Also, to pronounce, utter, say, express in words. *Cic. Commutato verbo res eadem enuntiat.* *Id. Enuntiare hæc verbis.* *Id. Breviter enuntiatæ sententiæ.* *Quintil. literas, to pronounce.*
ENŪPTIŌ (enubo), ōnis, f. a marrying out of her family or rank. *Liv. Gentis enuptio, h. e. e gente.*
ENŪTRIŌ (e & nutrio), is, ūvi, itum, a. 2. 4. to nourish, feed, support, nourish up, ἐκτρέφω. *Ovid. and Colum.* — ¶ Figur. to raise, enlarge, extend. *Vitruv. origines ædificiorum.*
ENŪŌ (Ἐννὼ), us, f. the goddess of war, called also *Belloa*. *Stat.* — Hence, for war or battle. *Martial.*
ĒŌ (ἔω, from which εἶμι), is, ūvi and ūi, itum, irreg. n. to go, whether on foot or otherwise, ἔω, εἶμι, πορεύομαι. *Cic. Celeriter isti, redisti.* *Terent. I præ, sequar, go first.* *Plaut. Pedibus ire non queo, on foot.* *Liv. 23, 17. Ire pedibus, by land.* *Petron. Sine nervis posse ire, to go, to walk.* *Plaut. Ire otiose. Senec. Ire curru, to ride in a chariot.* *Ovid. equis, on horseback.* *So, Virg. Ire (absol.).* *Martial. in rheda.* *Ovid. puppibus, to sail on board a ship.* *Liv. Ire expedita via, to travel an open road.* *Ovid. Quamvis remige puppis eat, by oars.* *Id. tenebris, by night.* *Propert. novas vias, h. e. to journey into unknown lands.* *Virg. Ire viam audent.* *Id. Itque reditque viam, goes and comes, goes back and forth.* *Id. Altum ire iter, to take their lofty way, h. e. to fly.* *Ovid. Ire per astra.* *Terent. in via cum aliquo.* *Liv. per Italiam.* *Terent. Eamus nunc intro.* *Id. domum.* *Id. ad mercatum.* *Id. obviam alicui.* *Id. ad aliquem, h. e. ad domum alicujus.* *Id. I in malam rem, go and be haunted.* *So, Id. I malam rem.* *Cic. in Consilium (of the judges), to go into council; to deliberate before voting.* *Id. in possessionem, to possession (of something litigated before a judge).* *Pandect. in bona alicujus, to take possession of.* *Liv. in colloquium ad Celtiberos, to go and hold a conference with.* *Pompeii. in Cic. Ep. subsidio alicui, to go to one's assistance.* — So, of an army, or a general with his army, to march; to continue marching. *Cæs. and Liv.* — With *infin.* *Petron. Ibat ferre feras.* *Terent. It visere.* — But oftener with the *supine*, in which connection the *supine* expresses the object of the motion or action of *ire*; or implies a wish, intention or inclination of the agent. *Terent. Nutricem accessitum iit, went to call.* *Plaut. Ire opitulatum, to go to help.* *Cic. Ire cubitum, to go to bed, go to lie down.* (In like manner, *Plin. Ire in somnum.*) *Sallust. Cives, qui se remque publicam perditum irent, went about to destroy,*

were bent on destroying, were exerting themselves to destroy. *Terent. Cur te is perditum? Tacit. Dominationem rapitum ire, use every effort to seize.* *Liv. Neu pertinacia sua gentem universam perditum iret, do what he could to bring ruin upon the nation.* — Also, with the *dat.*, instead of *acc.* with *ad.* *Propert. Ire viro, for ad virum.* — Also, with *acc.* of place whither, without a *prep.* *Ovid. Ibis Cecropios portus, for ad portus.* *Stat. Litus eunt.* *So, Ovid. Ire exsequias, to go to the funeral.* *Id. pompam.* — With *abl.* without a *prep.* *Ovid. Ire sacris, for e sacris, depart from.* *So, with the dat.* *Sil. Ire sorori, h. e. from his sister.* — Figur. to think of, hit upon, come to. *Terent. Neschiebam quorsum tu ires, what you were driving at.* *Id. Istuc ibam, I was coming to that; I was going to speak of that.* *Id. ad illud.* *Tacit. Ibat in cædes.* — ¶ Also, the following expressions. *Cæl. ad Cic. Ire ad arma, to take up arms; to arm.* *So, Cic. ad saga, to assume the military dress.* — *Ire in sententiam, or Ire pedibus in sententiam, to agree or accede to one's opinion, by passing over to a particular part of the senate-house.* *Cic. So, Id. Ne pedibus iret.* *Id. Ire in alia omnia, h. e. to dissent from a measure; to vote the contrary.* — *Ire in aliquem, to proceed to attack; to rush against, fly at.* *Virg. and Ovid.* — *Ire in sæcula, to go down to posterity; to be remembered by posterity.* *Plin. Paneg. and Sil.* — *Ire in aliquid, to pass over into something; hence, to be changed or transformed into something; to become something.* *Quintil. Ire in corpus, grow fat.* *Ovid. Sanguis it in succos, turns to.* *Cato. Asparagus it in semen, goes to seed.* — Also, *Flor. Ire in sudorem, to break out into a sweat.* *Virg. in lacrimas, to have recourse to tears, melt into tears, weep.* *Ovid. in penas, to proceed to execute punishment; to punish.* *Id. in scelus, to commit.* *Id. per leges, to submit to.* *Cic. in duplum, h. e. to suffer double punishment, incur double penalty.* *Quintil. per disciplinas, to occupy one's self with.* *Id. In eosdem pedes, to use (poetical) feet of the same kind.* *Liv. Ierat in causam præceptis, was devoted to the cause.* *Terent. infatias, to decay.* *Ovid. exemplis, to use, allego.* *Id. per laudes, h. e. to praise.* — ¶ Also, of inanimate objects. *Virg. It clamor celo, for ad celum, mounts, rises.* *Ovid. Per oppida rumor it, goes, spreads.* *Virg. It circulus per orbem.* *Id. Euphrates ibat in mollior, flowed.* *Liv. Pugna it ad pedes, they fight on foot.* — ¶ To come. *Plaut. I, i hac mecum intro.* *Terent. Unde is? Nepos. Eodem, unde ierat, se recepit.* — ¶ To pass away, go by, decay. *Lucret. Hominem paulatim cernimus ire.* *Ovid. Eunt anni more fluentis aquæ.* *Plaut. It dies: ego mihi cesso.* — ¶ To go, proceed, go on, prosper, succeed. *Cic. Incipit res melius ire.* *Id. De Attica optime it, it goes on right well.* *Id. Prorsus ibat res.* *Lucan. Sic eat, let it be so.* *Liv. Sic eat quæcumque Romana lugebat hostem, such be the fate of every Roman woman, who, &c.* — ¶ To be sold for a certain price. *Plin.* — ¶ Of the unbroken continuance of a thing, to go on; to go; to continue; to be, a stronger expression for *esse.* *Virg. Si non tanta quies iret.* *Senec. Non ibo inulta.* — ¶ I and I nunc are forms of upbraiding or deriding; go, go now, go to now. *Ovid. and Juvenol.* — So, *Eat aliquis.* *Senec.* — ¶ Pass. *impers. Itur, they go, ice go.* *Ibat, itum est, &c.* *Virg. Itur in antiquam silvam, sc. ab illis.* *Senec. Eatur: regius iussit gener.* *Virg. Sic itur (sc. ab hominibus) ad astra, thus men rise to heaven.* *Ovid. Paulatim longius itur, se. a Proserpina, she goes.* *Cic. Senatus non placere, in Hispanias iri.* — ¶ Pres. particip. *iens, (gen.) euntis.* — Gerund. *Eundum.* *Virg. Vires acquirit eundo.* — Pass. *Eundum est, ice, they, &c. must or should go.* *Ovid. Qua sit sibi nescit eundum, knows not what way to go.* *Id. Dicite, qua sit eundum.* — ¶ *Iri* with the former

stipine, serves for the fut. *infm. poss.* Terent. Rumor venit datum iri gladiatere, were about to be exhibited. Cic. Pompeius addit, se prius occisum iri ab eo, will be slain. — *¶* Isti, isse, issemi, &c. for ivisti, ivisse, ivissem, &c.

EO (the old dative of *is*, *ea*, *id*), adv. *thither, to that place, into that place, &c.* Cic. *Es se recipere creperunt.* Cic. *Ut eo, quo intendit, perveniat.* Cato. *Et plumbum infundito: eo capitulum robustum indito, therein.* Cas. *Equis equitibus detractis, legionario eo milites imponere, h. e. in eos equos.* — Hence, to this, thence. Cic. *Accessit eo, ut milites, &c. it was added to this, that, &c.* Id. *Eo accedebat hortator assiduus Sallustius.* — *¶* Often, so far, to such a pitch, to such an extent, to such a pass, *eis* τοῦτο, followed by *ut*. Liv. *Quæ ab exiguis profecta initiis eo crevit, ut magnitudine laboret sua.* Cic. *Eo rem jam adducam, ut nihil divinatione opus sit.* — Also, with a *genit.* Plin. *Paneg.* *Eo insolentia furorisque processit, ut, &c. to such a height of.* Liv. *Eo consuetudinis adducta res est, ut, &c. h. e. became so customary.* — Also, *Eo usque, so far, to such a degree; or, also, so long, even to that time.* Justin. *Eo usque desperationis Spartano adduxit, ut, &c.* Liv. *Eone usque, dum ea nascentur, ad Casilinum sessurus sum.* Cic. *Usque eo premere capita, dum, &c.* Liv. *Eo usque, donec, &c.* — Hence, *Nepos.* *Hoc eo valebat, ut cogerentur, tended to that end.* — *¶* Also (as *abl. neut.* from *is*, *ea*, *id*), on that account, for that reason, therefore, for that, with that purpose or design. Cic. *Non eo dico, quo veniat in dubium tua fides.* Id. *Frater es: eo vereor, therefore I fear.* Id. *Marionem eo misi, ut, &c.* Id. *Eo non interpellavi, ne, &c.* Terent. *Eone es ferox, quia, &c.* Cic. *Certius eo est, quod a te dicitur.* — Also, with comparatives, so much, by so much. Cic. *Eo gravior est dolor, quo culpa major, the greater the fault, the more intense the grief.* Id. *Nil admirabilius fieri potest; eoque magis, si ea sunt in adolescente, and that the more.* Id. *Quod scriberem, nihil erat: eoque minus, quod dubitabam, and the less, because.* — Sometimes, for *ibi*; there, in that place. Cic. *Cum tu eo quinque legiones haberes.* Id. *Eo loci, for eo loco.*

EODEM (the old dative from *idem*), adv. *to the same place, into the same place, just thither, ὁμοσε, ἀνδρσε.* Cas. *Omnes clientes suos eodem conduxit.* Cato. *Vini sextarium eodem infundito.* — Hence, *Cas.* *Quod tam insolenter gloriarentur, quodque, &c. eodem pertinere, h. e. tended to the same end.* Cic. *Addendum eodem est, ut, &c. to the same purpose.* Liv. *Eodem honores, pœnasque congeri, h. e. on the same person.* — *¶* Also (as an *abl.*), in just the same place, just there. Cic. and Sueton. *Eodem loci, for eodem loco.*

EON, οἷσις, f. a certain tree. Plin.

EOPSE, for eo ipso. Plaut.

EOS (ἥος), f. the redness of the morning, morning. Ovid. — *¶* Hence, the land of the morning; the East; the eastern world. Lucan.

EÖS (ἥως, or ἑως), a, um, adj. relating to the morning, eastern, oriental. Ovid. *Eoi Indi* Virg. *Eoa domus Arabum.* Stat. *Eoa germina, h. e. perfumes from the East.* Prudent. *Eoum sidus, the morning-star.* — *¶* Eous, i, m. the morning-star. Virg. — Also, the East, the eastern world. Ovid. — Also, one of the horses of the sun. Ovid.

EOUSQUE, h. e. eo usque. See *Eo* (adv.).

EPACTÆ (ἐπακταί, sc. ἡμέραι), ārum, f. the epacts. Isidor.

EPAGOGÆ (ἐπαγωγή), es, f. proof by addition of similar examples; called, also, inductio. Gell.

EPAMINONDÆS, æ, m. a famous Theban general, who fell at the battle of Mantinea, which he had just gained over the Spartans. Nepos.

EPANADIPLOSIS (ἐπαναδίπλωσις), is, f. a figure of speech, when a verse begins and ends with the same word (as in Juve-

nal. *Crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crescit.*) Rufinian.

EPANALEPSIS (ἐπανάληψις), is, f. a repetition of the same sentence after the interposition of several sentences (as in Virg. *Geo.* 2, 4 and 7). Rufinian. — *¶* Also applied to the repetition of a word (as in Horat. *Eheu fugaces, Postume, Postume.*) Diomed.

EPANAPHORÆ (ἐπαναφορὰ), æ, f. a figure when different clauses begin with the same word (as in Virg. *Ecl.* 10, 42, 43).

EPANASTROPHE (ἐπαναστροφή), es, f. a figure by which the same word which closes a sentence commences the next (as in Cic. *Doletis tres exercitus interfectos; interfecti Antonius.*)

EPANODOS (ἐπανόδος), i, f. a returning to a word and repeating it; as, for instance, repeating a noun, instead of using the pronoun (as in Virg. *Iphitus et Pelias: quorum Iphitus ævo jam grandior, Pelias et vulnere, &c.*).

EPANORTHOSIS (ἐπανόρθωσις), is, f. a figure of speech, correction or more exact limitation of something already said. Rufinian.

EPAPHÆRESIS (ἐπαφαίρεσις), is, f. a repeated removal. Martial.

EPAR, same as *Heper*.

EPASTOS (ε & pascor), a, um, particip. eaten. Ovid.

EPATICUS, same as *Hepaticus*.

EPENDYTES (ἐπενδυτής), æ, m. a sort of 3 outer garment. Hieronym.

EPENTHESIS (ἐπένθεσις), is, f. the inscription of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word; epenthesis, (as in *Mavors* for *Mars*). Serv.

EPXEGESIS (ἐπεξηγησις), is, f. in grammar, apposition. Serv.

EPHĀLMATÖR (ἐφάλλματῶρ), öris, m. a 3 leaper, tumbler. Jul. Firmic.

EPHEBÄTOS (ephebus), a, um, adj. ephebus factus. Varr. ap. Non. Al. aliter leg.

EPHEBEUM (ἐφηβεῖον), i, n. a place in the 2 palaestra, where young men exercised themselves. Vitruv.

EPHEBICÖS (ἐφηβικός), a, um, adj. of or 3 belonging to a stripling. Apul.

EPHEBÖS (ἐφηβος), i, m. a youth from 16 to 20 years of age; a stripling; one who has reached the age of puberty; used commonly of Greeks. Cic. *E gregibus epheborum vix singuli reperiebantur.* Terent. *Excedere ex ephebis, to arrive at manhood.*

EPHEDRA (ἐφέδρα), æ, f. the herb horse-tail; same as *Hippuris*. Plin.

EPHELIS (ἐφηλῖς), idis, f. a certain cuticular disease; freckles. Cels.

EPHEMERIS (ἐφημερίς), idis, f. a book, in which was kept an account of the daily occurrences, transactions or expenses; a journal, day-book, diary, ephemeris. Cic. and Nepos.

EPHEMERÖN (ἐφήμερον), i, n. the herb hermodactyl, May-lily, lily of the valley or meadow-saffron. Plin.

EPHESÖS, i, f. a city of Ionia, famous for its temple of Diana, now the village Aja-Soluk. — Hence, Ephesus, a, um, adj. Ephesian. Cic. Diana. *Cas. pecunia, h. e. deposited in the temple of Diana.* — Ephesii, orum, the Ephesians. Plin.

EPHIALTES, æ, m. brother of Otus; he undertook to climb into heaven. Claudian. — *¶* Also, the nightmare, incubus. Macrob. (but in Greek.)

EPHIPPIÄTÖS (ephippium), a, um, adj. riding with an ephippium. Cas.

EPHIPPIUM (ἐφίππιον), ii, n. a horse-cloth, cloth laid on the back of a horse when one rode him (not a saddle, for the ancients had not invented such). Cas. and Cic. — Proverbially. Horat. *Optat ephippia bos, piger optat arare caballus* (said of a man not satisfied with his fate).

EPHÖDÖS (ἐφῶδος), i, f. Jul. Firmic. *Generales cuiusque genituræ ephodi, h. e. ingresses, initia, institutions.*

EPHÖRÖS (ἐφῶρος), i, m. an overseer. The Ephori were a council in Lacedæmon, consisting of five magistrates, who held the balance between the two kings and the senate. Nepos.

EPHYRÆ, æ, and **EPHYRÆ**, es, f. the old name of Corinth. Ovid. — Hence, Ephyræus, Ephyreus, and Ephyreus,

a, um, adj. Corinthian. Lucan. *mœnia h. e. Dyrrachium*, as built by the Corcyreans, who were a colony from Corinth. Sil. *mœnia, h. e. Syracuse*, built by Corinthians. — Also, Ephyreus, adis, adj. f. Corinthian. Claudian. *puellæ.* — Also, Ephyreus, æ, m. a Corinthian. Id. — *¶* Ephyre, o seo nymph. Virg.

EPIBATA (ἐπιβάτης), æ, m. a marine, 2 soldier employed on ship-board. Hirt.

EPIBÄTHRÆ (ἐπιβάθρα), æ, f. a ladder to go aboard a ship with. Vitruv.

EPICEDION (ἐπικέδειον), ii, n. a funeral song. Stat.

EPICHÄRMÖS, i, m. a philosopher and poet, disciple of Pythagoras. Cic. — Though born in Cos, he went to Sicily when scarcely three months old; hence, Cic. calls him Siculus.

EPICHRÉMÆ (ἐπιχρήμα), ätis, n. a 2 rhetorical argument or syllogism, the members of which are arbitrarily arranged, and may be more numerous than usual. Quintil. — It is also opposed to demonstration, as being not an absolute and necessary demonstration, but only an approach to it: a probable proof; a proof, per communia et probabilia, and not per propria et necessaria. Quintil. — *¶* Also written *epichereina*.

EPICHRYSIS (ἐπίχρυσις), is, f. o kind of 3 beaker; a large vessel or bowl out of which wine was poured into cups and glasses. Plaut. and Varr.

EPICITHARISMA (ἐπικιθάρισμα), ätis, 3 n. music after the play, finale. Tertull.

EPICLINTÆ (ἐπικλινταί), ārum, m. a kind of earthquakes, which move in acute angles, throwing objects on their sides. Apul.

EPICENÖS (ἐπίκοινος), a, um, adj. 3 common. — Hence, *Epicœna nomina* (called by the Latins, *promiscua*), names of animals, which, though of only one grammatical gender, stand for either sex; epicœne or promiscuous nouns. Quintil.

EPICÖPÖS (ἐπίκοπος), a, um, adj. moved 1 with oars. Cic.

EPICRATES (ἐπικρατής), is, m. victorious, supreme; by which name Cic. *Att.* 2, 3, denotes Pompey. — *¶* Also, on Athenian rhetorician or philosopher. Cic. *fil.*

EPICROCÖS (ἐπικροκός), a, um, adj. having the threads of the woof thin and fine; from *κρόκη*, subtemen; hence, Varr.

Epicrocum, i, n. a woman's garment. — But the word may be derived from *κρόκος*, as it was saffron-yellow. — *¶* Also, in general, thin. Plaut.

EPICÖRÖS, i, m. 'Επίκορος, a famous philosopher of Athens, who taught that pleasure was the highest good. Cic. — Hence, *Epicuræus*, a, um, adj. Epicurean, or of belonging to Epicurus. Cic. — *Epicuræi*, örum, the Epicureans. Cic. — Also, *Epicurei*, *Epicureans*, h. e. sensualists. Senec.

EPICÖS (ἐπικός), a, um, adj. epic, heroic, belonging to epic poetry. Cic. poeta, an epic poet. Quintil. carmen, an epic poem. Cic.

EPICÖCLÖS (ἐπικυκλός), i, m. o little 3 circle whose centre is in the circumference of the greater one; a small orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion, and yet, with its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet fastened to it round about its proper centre; on epicycle. Martian. Copell.

EPIDÄMNÖS, or **EPIDÄMNÖS**, i, f. a city of Grecian Illyricum, afterwards called Dyrrachium. Plaut. — Hence, *Epidamnensis*, e, and *Epidamnus*, a, um, adj. Epidamian, of or pertaining to Epidamnus. Plaut.

EPIDÄPHNÆ, es, or **EPIDÄPHNÆ**, æ, f. a village or suburb of Antiochia. Tacit.

EPIDÄURÖS, or **ÖS**, i, f. a city in the Peloponnesus. Cic. — *Æsculapius* was worshipped under the form of a serpent in this city, whence he was afterwards removed to Rome. — *¶* Also, a city of Dalmatia, now *Rogoso* or *Ragusa*. Hirt. — *¶* Epidaurius, a, um, adj. Epidaurian, belonging to Epidaurus, h. e. Horat. — Hence, Ovid. *Epidaurus*, h. e. *Æsculapius*. — Also, *Epidaurus*, and *Epidauritanus*, a, um, adj. same as *Epidaurius*. Arien. and Hieronym.

EPIDEMETICA (ἐπιδημητικά), *δρῦν*, n. according to some, houses or parts of houses for quartering soldiers; according to others, the sums extorted from the soldiers or paid by the inhabitants of the place, that they might be free from the charge of the soldiers. *Cod. Just.*

EPIDEMOS (ἐπίδημος), *adj.* m. and f. *epi-3 denie.* *Amnian.*

EPIDERMIS (ἐπίδερμις), *idis*, f. the scarf-3 skin, *epidermis*; hence, a scarf or crust over a sore. *Veget.*

EPIDICTICUS (ἐπιδεικτικός), *a, um*, *adj.* *Cic.* Epidictic genus (*dicendi*), *h. e.* adapted for display or ornament; a style suited to narrative, panegyric, and the declamations of the sophists, but not proper for the forum and deliberative assemblies.

EPIDIPNIS (ἐπιδειπνίς), *idis*, f. a dessert. 2. *Mortal.*

EPIDROMOS (ἐπίδρομος), *i*, m. a small 2 running rope, used in extending and contracting nets. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, perhaps, a cord or girth of a bed. *Cato.* But the passage is otherwise explained.

EPIGLOSSIS (ἐπιγλωσσίς), *idis*, f. the 2 cover or flap of the ucosand or winulpe, the *epiglotis*. *Plin.*

EPIGONĒ (ἐπίγονοι), *δρῦν*, m. the sons of the seven princes who went against Thebes; hence, the noise of a tragedy. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, the children of the soldiers of Alexander the Great by Asiatic women. *Justin.*

EPIGRAMMA (ἐπίγραμμα), *ātis*, n. an inscription, title. *Nepos.* Cum ex præda tripodem aureum Delphis posuisset, epigrammate scripto. *Petron.* Fugitivorum epigrammata, *h. e.* the brand upon runaway slaves. *Id.* Epigramma mortuo facere, to write an epitaph. — *¶* Also, on epigram. *Cic.*

EPIGRAMMATARIOS (epigramma), *ii*, 3 m. an epigrammatist, writer of epigrams. *Vopisc.*

EPIGRAMMATICUS (*Id.*), *a, um*, *adj.* 3 epigrammatic. *Spartian.*

EPIGRAMMATIŌN (ἐπιγραμμάτων), *ii*, 3 n. a short epigram. *Varr.*

EPIGRAMMISTA, *æ*, m. same as *Epigrammatarius*. *Sidon.* *Al. leg.* epigrammatista.

EPIGROS (perhaps ἐπίκουρος or ἐπίουρος), *i*, m. a pin to fasten two pieces of wood together. *Senec.* and *Augustin.*

EPILEPSIA (ἐπιληψία), *w, f.* the epilepsy 3 or falling sickness. *Cels.*

EPILEOS (ἐπιλεός), *i*, m. a kind of hawk. *Plin.*

EPILŌGOS (ἐπίλογος), *i*, m. the coclusion or winding up of a speech, the peroration of an oration. *Cic.*

EPIMEDIŌN (ἐπιμήδιον), *ii*, n. a plant. *Plin.*

EPIMELAS (ἐπιμέλας), *m.* blackish, black on the surface; hence, a certain precious stone. *Plin.*

EPIMELES (ἐπιμελής), *adj.* diligent, careful, accurate. The title of a book of *Apicius*.

EPIMENIDES, *is*, m. a Cretan poet, in the time of *Pythagoras*. *Cic.*

EPIMENIDŌS, or **EPIMINIDŌS** (ἐπιμινιδίος), *a, um*, *adj.* *Plin.* Tertium genus epimimidium vocatur, a kind of scilla or sea-onion.

EPIMENIUS (ἐπιμήνιος), *a, um*, *adj.* of every month, monthly. Hence, *Juvenal.* Astorum epimenia, *h. e.* (as some explain it) monthly presents; but both the reading and signification of the passage are doubtful.

EPIMERISMOS (ἐπιμερισμός), *i*, m. in an oration, a second division or distribution, to refresh the memory of the hearer. *Martian.* *Capell.*

EPIMETHEOS (Ἐπιμηθεύς), *ei* and *eos*, m. son of *Iapetus*, brother of *Prometheus*, and father of *Pyræa*. *Hygin.* — Hence, *Epimethis*, *idis*, f. the daughter of *Epimetheus*, *h. e.* *Pyræa*.

EPIMETRUM (ἐπίμετρον), *i*, n. what is given over and above the measure. *Cod. Theod.*

EPIMONĒ (ἐπιμονή), *es*, f. a figure of speech, when a word is repeated immediately, as *Virg.* sic, sic.

EPINEPHRIDĪUM (ἐπινεφρίδιον), *ii*, n. fatness in the reins. *Ful.* *Al. leg.* epomphalia, *h. e.* applications to the navel.

EPINICIUM (ἐπινίκιον), *ii*, n. a song of victory, triumphal song. *Sueton.*

EPINŪCTIS (ἐπινυκτίς), *idis*, f. a bad pus-2 tle rising in the skin by night. *Cels.* — *¶* Also, a sore in the corner of the eye, called also *syce*. *Plin.*

EPIPACTIS (ἐπιπακτίς), *idis*, f. the herb called *elleborine*. *Plin.*

EPIPETRŌS (ἐπίπετρος), *i*, f. a plant which never blooms. *Plin.*

EPIPHANĒA, or **EPĒA**, *w, f.* a city in Cilicia. *Cic.*; also, in Syria. *Plin.*

EPIPHŌNĒMA (ἐπιφώνημα), *ātis*, n. a 2 crying out, exclamation; as a figure of speech. *Quintil.*

EPIPHŌRA (ἐπιφορά), *w, f.* a defluxion of 2 kamors on the eyes, or on other parts of the body. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, a figure of speech, when the same word concludes several sentences. *Rutil.*

EPIRHEDIUM (ἐπὶ & rheda), *ii*, n. the 3 thong or collar by which the horse was attached to the cart. *Juvenal.*

EPİRŌS, or **EPİRŌS**, *i*, f. *ἡπειρος*, a territory of Greece, between Macedonia, Thessaly and the Ionian sea, comprising the greater part of what is now called Albania. *Plin.* — Hence, *Epirensis*, *e*, *adj.* of or pertaining to *Epirus*. *Lin.* — *¶* Also, *Epirŏtes*, or *Epirŏta*, *w, m.* of or from *Epirus*, an *Epirot*. *Plin.* and *Aurel.*

Vict. — And *Epirŏta*, *ārum*, m. the *Epirots*. *Liv.* — Also, *Epiroticus*, *a, um*, *adj.* of, from, or belonging to *Epirus*. *Cic.* litteræ, *h. e.* to or from *Epirus*, relating to your concerns in *Epirus*. — *¶* *Epirus* is read in *Varro*.

EPISCENIUM (ἐπισκήνιον), *ii*, n. same as 2 *Episcenos*. *Vitruv.*

EPISCENŌS (ἐπίσκηνος), *i*, f. the upper part of the stage, the part over the stage, consisting of columns, &c. *Vitruv.*

EPISCHIS, *idis*, f. and **EPISCHIDIŌN** (ἐπισχιδίον), *ii*, n. a wedge. *Vitruv.*

EPISCOPIŌS (ἐπισκοπιŏς), *a, um*, *adj.* *Episcopus* phaselus, a spy-boat, is read by some in *Cic.* for *episcopos*.

EPISCOPOS (ἐπίσκοπος), *i*, m. an overseer, 3 inspector. *Pandect.* — *¶* Also, a bishop. *Tertull.* — Hence, *Episcopālis*, *e*, *adj.* episcopal. *Prudent.*; from which *Episcopāliter*, *adv.* like a bishop. *Augustin.* — Also, *Episcopātus*, *us*, m. a bishopric, the office or dignity of bishop. *Tertull.*

EPISCYNIUM (ἐπισκύνιον), *ii*, n. the re-3 gion above the eyes, where the passions are apt to show themselves; hence (as in supercilium) sternness, strictness. *Tertull.*

EPİSTATES (ἐπιστάτης), *w, m.* an over-3 seer, superintendent, as, for instance, over some household department, or over athletes. *Cato.*

EPİSTŌLA, (ἐπιστολή), *w, f.* a letter, epis-3 tle, missive. *Cic.* Epistolam facere, efficere, exarare, dare, to write. *Id.* complicare, to fold. *Id.* solvere, to open. *Id.* Cincius eam mihi abs te epistolam reddidit, delivered. *Id.* inscribere alicui, to direct, address. *Sueton.* Ab epistolis, a private secretary or scribe, writer or copyist of letters. — *Epistola* is also distinguished from *litteræ*. *Cic.* *Qu. Fr.* III. 1. 3. Ad duas literas, quas tribus epistolis accepi, *h. e.* those letters which I have received in three despatches. — *¶* *Epistolæ* sometimes means a single letter. *Justin.* and *Plin.* *Ep.* — *¶* In particular, the rescript or missive of the emperor. *Plin.* *Ep.*

EPİSTŌLĀRIS (epistola), *e*, *adj.* relating 3 to a letter, or to letter-writing, epistolary. *Martial.* (in lemmate) charta, *h. e.* letter-paper. *Augustin.* colloquium, by letter. — *¶* *Epistolares*, *im*, persons employed in writing the rescripts of the emperor, &c. *Cod. Theod.*

EPİSTŌLICŌS (*Id.*), *a, um*, *adj.* epistola-3 ry, in letters. *Gell.*

EPİSTŌLIUM (ἐπιστόλιον), *ii*, n. a short 3 letter. *Cotull.*

EPİSTŌMIUM (ἐπιστόμιον), *ii*, n. a each 2 or spout in a conduit, a top, spigot. *Senec.*

EPİSTRŌPHĒ (ἐπιστροφή), *es*, f. a figure of speech when several sentences end with the same words. *Rufin.*

EPİSTŪLIUM (ἐπιστύλιον), *ii*, n. the part 2 which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature; the architrave. *Vitruv.*

EPISYNALCEPHĒ (ἐπισυναλοιφή), *es*, f. contraction of two vowels into one.

EPITAPHISTA (epitaphium), *æ*, m. a 3 writer of epitaphs. *Sidon.*

EPITAPHIUM (ἐπιτάφιον), *ii*, n. an epitaph, inscription on a tomb. *Cic.*

EPITHALAMIUM (ἐπιθαλάμιον), *ii*, n. 2 a song which was sung before the bridal chamber (thalamus), nuptial song, epithalamium. *Quintil.*

EPITHECA (ἐπισθήκη), *w, f.* an additioa, 3 adjunct. *Plant.*

EPITHEMA (ἐπίθεμα), *ātis*, n. an external 3 application, as a poultice, &c. medicinal applied externally, an epithema. *Seribon.* *Larg.*

EPITHEMATIUM (ἐπισθεμάτιον), a small 3 epithema. *Marcell.* *Elapir.*

EPITHETŌN (ἐπίθετον), *i*, n. an epithet, 2 adjective. *Quintil.*

EPITHYMŌN (ἐπίθυμον), *i*, n. flower of 3 thyme. *Plin.*

EPITŌGIUM (ἐπὶ & toga), *ii*, n. a gar-3 ment worn over the toga. *Quintil.*

EPITŌME (ἐπιτομή), *es*, or **EPITŌMA**, *æ*, f. an abridgment, abstract, epitome. *Cic.* Conturbat me Brutī epitoma Pannianorum, *h. e.* *historiæ Fannii*.

EPITŌMŌ (epitome), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a*, l. 3 to abridge, epitomise, bring into a narrower compass. *Veget.* and *Trebell.* *Poll.*

EPITŌNIUM (ἐπιτόνιον), *ii*, n. the pin or peg with which the chords of a musical instrument are stretched. — *¶* Also, a capstan, wind beam, draw-beam, windlass; and also, a spigot. *Varro.* and *Pandect.*

EPITŌXIS (ἐπιτοχίς), *idis*, f. the nut of a 2 catapult, where the strids rests. *Vitruv.*

EPITRAPEZIOS (ἐπιτραπέζιος), *a, um*, 3 *adj.* at the table. *Stat.*

EPITRITŌS (ἐπιτρίτος), *a, um*, *adj.* *Epi-* 3 tritus numerus expresses the ratio, 4:3; that is, when a number is four thirds of another, as 12 of 9, 40 of 30. *Gell.* and *Macrob.* — *¶* *Epitritus pes* (also called *hippinus*), a foot consisting of one short and three long syllables: if the first be short, it is called *epitritus primus*; if the second, *secundus*, and so on. *Diomed.*

EPITRŌPOS (ἐπιτροπος), *i*, m. an over-3 seer, proctor. *Auson.*

EPITŪRUM (ἐπίτυρον), *i*, n. a dish made 2 of preserved olives. *Cato.*

EPİURŌS (ἐπίουρος), *i*, m. a wooden peg or 3 pin. *Pallad.*

EPİZEUXIS (ἐπιζευξίς), *is*, f. the repeat-3 ing of a word with emphasis; as, Cave, cave.

EPİZYGIS (ἐπιζυγίς), *idis*, f. ferreus axi-2 culus qui orificio modiolī appositus, transversos nervos continet, dum in ipsa modiolī versione torquentur, atque intenduntur. *Vitruv.*

EPŌDES, *um*, m. a sort of sea-fish. *Ovid.*

EPŌDŌS (ἐπωδός), *i*, an epode, a species of 2 lyric poem, in which an iambic trimeter is succeeded by a dimeter, or in general, in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter. *Diomed.*

EPŌGDŌS (ἐπωγδός), numerus, *h. e.* ex-3 pressing the ratio 9:8, when one number is nine eighths of another. *Macrob.*

EPOL. See *Edepol*.

EPŌNA (perhaps ἑπνος), *w, f.* the goddess of horses, &c. *Juvenal.*

EPŌPOS, *i*, m. a mountain in the island of *Pithecia* (now *Ischia*), still bearing the name *Eropeo* or *S. Nicola*. *Plin.*

EPŌPS (ἐπίψ), *ōpis*, m. a small bird, the hoopoe, same as *Upupa*. *Virg.*

EPŌPTĒ (ἐπόπται), *ārum*, m. the name 3 given to those who, at the Eleusinian mysteries, had arrived at the last degree, and were admitted to behold the light.

EPŌS (ἐπος), n. an epic or heroic poem. *Horat.* — *¶* Used only in nom. and accus.

EPŌREDIĒ, *ārum*, m. a nave given by the Gauls to good horse-breakers. *Plin.*

EPŌTŌ (e & poto), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, or *epŏ-* 3 tum, *a*, l. to drink up: hence, to suck in, imbibe. *Martial.* Quæque Tyron (*h. e.* Tyrian purple dye) toties epotave-3 lacernæ. — *¶* But the participle *Epŏtus* more frequently occurs, drunk out, emptied. *Cic.* Epoto poculo. *Phædr.*

Epota amphora. — Also, drunk off, drunk up. *Liv.* Epoto medicamento. *Juvenal.* Epota flumina. — Also, swal-3 lowed up, gorged, ingulfed, sucked in.

Ovid. (of a river) *Terreno epotus hiatu.* *Id.* Epotum vomat fretum. — Also, drunk away, wasted or run out by drinking. *Plaut.*

EPOTUS, a, um, particip. from epoto.

EPULÆ (perhaps from *ēdo*), ārum, f. food, eatables, viands, βρώμα, δαΐς, especially when splendid dishes are spoken of. *Cic.* Mensæ conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur. *Virg.* Epulis eximere famem. *Horat.* Stragula vestis, blattarum epulæ, food, repast. — ¶ Often, a feast, entertainment, banquet, εὐωχία. *Cic.* Carmina cantitata in epulis. *Id.* Epulas inire. *Ovid.* adire. *Horat.* Epulis interesse. *Sallust.* Eos inter epulas obruncant, while at the feast, while eating. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Avidum hominem ad has descendendi epulas recepi. *Plaut.* Oculis epulas dare, to give a treat, to feast.

EPULARIS (epulæ), e, adj. relating to food or eating, relating to a feast or banquet. *Cic.* Epularis accubitus amicorum, h. e. the reclining at table for the purpose of eating. *Id.* Epulare sacrificium ludorum, h. e. accompanied with a feast. *Sueton.* Epularis dies.

EPULATIO (epulor), ōnis, f. an eating, 2 feasting, banqueting. *Cic.* fragm. and *Sueton.*

EPULOR (epulæ), ōnis, m. one who prepares or provides a feast. *Triumviri* (afterwards *Septemviri*) epulones, were three, and afterwards seven persons, who used to prepare for Jupiter and the other superior gods a sacrifice and solemn repast, and afterwards to enjoy this repast themselves; masters of the feast. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — ¶ Also, a guest at a feast, an eater. *Apul.* — *Epulonius* is also read by some in another passage of *Apul.*

EPULOR (epulum), āris, ātis sum, dep. I. to eat, feast, banquet, εὐθίοω, εὐωχέομαι. *Plin.* Epiglossis arteriam in epulando operit. *Cic.* Epulatos cum matre adolescentes somno se dedisse, after they had supped. *Nepos.* Epulabatur more Persarum luxuriosius, quam, &c. *Sueton.* Jus publice epulandi, h. e. of being present at the sacred feasts. (This public feast of the senators was called *Diolis*, and took place on occasions of extraordinary solemnity.) *Ovid.* Non epulandum fuerunt, to be eaten.

EPULUM (perhaps *ēdo*), i, n. a solemn feast, public feast. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — ¶ Also, any entertainment, treat, regale. *Sueton.* Ephebis exercentibus epulum præbuit. *Juvenal.* Epulum centum dare Pythagoræis.

EQUA (equus), æ, f. a mare. *Horat.* — ¶ *Equis* in the dat. and abl. plural is more common than *equabus*.

EQUARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. pertaining to a horse, ἵππικός. *Valer. Max.* medicus, a farrier. — ¶ *Equarius*, ii, m. a groom. *Solin.* — ¶ *Equaria*, æ, f. a stud or herd of horses. *Varr.*

EQUES (Id.), itis, m. and f. a person on horseback, u horseman, ἵππεύς. *Liv.* — ¶ Very often, a horse-soldier, trooper, dragoon. *Cic.*, *Cæs.* and *Liv.* — *Eques* in the sing. is often put for equitatus or equites, cavalry (as *pedes* for *pedites*, and *miles* for *milites*). *Liv.* Optimus eques in Græcia. — ¶ Also, a knight. *Cic.* — Also, the order of knights, the *Equites* collectively, h. e. the second estate at Rome, between the patricians and plebeians, the *Equites*, who, besides other privileges, had especial seats assigned to them at the theatre. *Sueton.* Hence, *Id.* Spectare in Equite, h. e. among the *Equites* or knights, and of course upon their seats. It is to be remarked, that *equus* stands collectively for *ordo equitum*, especially when placed in opposition to *populus*, *senatus*, or *plichs*; and that commonly, when an individual knight is named, *quidam*, *Romanus*, or the like is joined with it. The insignia of the *Equites* were a horse given to them at the public expense, a gold ring, and the *angustus clavus*. — *Equus* stands also more generally for the nobler class of the people, of refined taste. *Horat.* Satis est equitem mihi plaudere, ut andax, contentis aliis, explosa Arbuscula dixit. — ¶ In *Virg. Georg.* 3, 116. *Equus* appears to be used for *equus*;

yet perhaps the rider should be considered as taken with the horse; though *Gell.* quotes from *Enn.* Quadrupes eques.

EQUESTER (Id.), stris, stre, adj. on horseback, done on horseback, pertaining or belonging to horsemen, equestrian. *Cic.* Equestres copiae, cavalry, horse. *Cæs.* praelium, on horseback or of horsemen. *Cic.* statua, on horseback, equestrian. *Liv.* tumultus, h. e. equitum. So, *Id.* auxilium. *Liv.* Neptunus equester (so called because he is said to have produced a horse from the earth). *Also*, *Id.* 40, 40. Fortuna equestris. — ¶ Also, belonging to a horse or horses, equine. *Senec. pes.* — ¶ Also, pertaining to the *Equites* or order of knights, equestrian. *Cic.* Equester ordo, the order of *Equites*. *Id.* Ortus equestri loco, h. e. rank, standing, dignity of a knight. *Id.* census, h. e. the amount of property requisite for knighthood. *Nepos.* dignitas, same as *ordo* or *loens*. *Sueton.* militia, military service of a knight, h. e. the post of officer in the cavalry. *Senec.* Equestria, se. loca, h. e. the seats of the *Equites* at the public shows. — ¶ *Equester*, as a subst. for *equus*, a knight, one of the equestrian order, occurs first in *Tacit.*

EQUIDEM (quidem with *e* prefixed; or, according to others, for *ego* quidem), conjunct. almost always joined with verbs of the first person, indeed, truly, in truth, verily, for my part, as far as I am concerned, μέντοι, καὶ ὅττα μὲν. *Cic.* Equidem non video. *Id.* Equidem mihi omnia prepono, in truth, for my part. *Id.* Equidem audiebamur: existimare facilius possunt, qui adfuerunt. *Id.* Quod dicis, &c. non equidem recuso; sed, &c. *Id.* Sed ætatem vides. Video, equidem, inquam, yes, I do; I do so. *Virg.* Dicam equidem, licet arma minantur, I will speak at any rate. *Id.* Credo equidem, genus esse deorum, I verily believe. *Terent.* Quid agis? jocular equidem, I was only in jest. *Virg.* Certe equidem audieram. — *Equidem* *ego*. *Plaut.* and *Sallust.*; and *Equidem* *nos*. *Pers.* — ¶ *Equidem* is very rarely joined with verbs of the second or third person, except in the old writers or their imitators. *Varr.* Equidem videntur. *Sallust.* Scitis equidem. *Pers.* Non equidem hoc dubites.

EQUIFERUS (equus & ferus), i, m. a 2 wild horse. *Plin.*

EQUILÆ (equus), is, n. se. stabulum, a 2 stable or stall for horses. *Varr.*

EQUIMENTUM (equio), i, n. fee for covering. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

EQUIMOLGA, æ, or **EQUIMOLGUS** (equa 3 & mulgeo), i, m. a mare-milker. *Sidon.*

EQUINUS (equus), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a horse, ἵππικός. *Cic.* Seta equina, a horse-hair. *Varr.* emptio. *Id.* lac, mare's milk. *Ovid.* nervus, h. e. a bonstring of horse-hair.

EQUIUS (Id.), is, n. 4. of mares, to desire 2 the horse. *Plin.*

EQUITRIA (Id.), um or ōrum, n. games in 3 honor of Mars, in which were horse or chariot races. *Ovid.*

EQUISETUM (equus & seta), i, n. the herb horse-tail, same as *hippuris* or *eudæquina*. *Plin.*

EQUIS (equus), ōnis, m. a horse-groom, 3 groom of a stable, ostler, jockey, ἵπποκόμος. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, an ass-driver. *Valer. Max.* — ¶ *Varr.* Equisones nautici, h. e. who draw a vessel along a river by a rope.

EQUITABILIS (equito), e, adj. fit for 3 riding over, easy for horses. *Curt.*

EQUITATIO (Id.), ōnis, f. a riding on 2 horseback. *Plin.*

EQUITATUS (Id.), us, m. riding, ἵππευσις. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the cavalry, horse, the body of troopers or dragoons, ἵπτικὸν στρατεύμα. *Cic.*, *Cæs.* &c. — Also, in the plur. bodies of cavalry, detachments of cavalry. *Cæs.* and *Auct. B. Hisp.* — ¶ Also, the horses belonging to the cavalry. *Cæs.* Fruento atque hordeo equitatum tolerare. — ¶ Also, the equestrian order. *Cic.* Quum equitatus ille Senatum deseruerit.

EQUITARIUS (equitium), ii, m. he that looks to the breed of horses. *Jul. Firmic.*

EQUITIUM (equus), ii, n. a herd or stud of horses, breed of horses. *Pandect.*

EQUITUS (equus), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to ride on horseback, ἵππεύω. *Cic.* Cum is in illo nostro exercitu equitaret cum suis delectis equitibus. *Pandect.* in equo. *Cic.* in equuleis. — Hence, *Horat.* Equitare in arundine longa. *Juvenal.* In vices equitant. — ¶ Also, of the horse, to walk. *Lucil. ap. Gell.* — ¶ Also, more generally as ἵππεύω, to rage through, go about ravaging, traverse and spoil, storm through. *Horat.* Non sinas Medos equitare inultos, nor suffer the riders of the Medes to ravage with impunity. *Id.* Dirus Afer per Italas urbes equitavit, cum flamma per tædas, vel Euris per undas, h. e. the dread African strode through the Italian cities, as the fire streams along the torch, or the east wind storms through the waves. — ¶ *Claudian.* Equitatus, a, um, ridden over.

EQUULA (dimin. from equa), f. a little mare, filly. *Plaut.* fragm.

EQUULEUS (dimin. from equus), i, m. a young horse, foal, colt. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a wooden machine, nearly in the form of a horse, on which slaves were placed and tortured; the rack. *Cic.* In equuleum conjici, imponi, or ire, to be brought to the rack, to be put to the torture. — ¶ Also written *Peuleus*.

EQUULUS (dimin. from equus), i, m. a young horse, foal. *Cic.*

EQUUMTUTICUM, EQUUSTUTICUS, or EQUOTUTICUS, u town of the Iliripini in Italy, near Beneventum. *Cic.* — This is the town referred to by *Horat.* Sat. 1, 5, 87.

EQUUS (ἵππος), i, m. a horse, steed, charger. *Cic.* Sedere in equo. *Liv.* Ex equo pugnare, on horseback. *Ovid.* Ire in equis, or *Liv.* Ire equis, or *Cic.* Vehi in equo, to ride. *Id.* Equo advectus ad ripam. *Id.* Ascendere in equum, to mount. *Auct. B. Hisp.* Equum conscendere. *Cic.* Ex equo descendere, to dismount, alight. *Id.* Insilire in equum. *Cæs.* Ex equis desilire. *Cic.* Equo merere, to serve in the cavalry. *Cæs.* Ad equum rescribere, to enrol or rank among the cavalry, to make a trooper of him. *Virg.* Equi bipedes, h. e. sea-horses. *Plin.* Equus fluviatilis, h. e. hippopotamus. *Propert.* Curtus equus, docked, without a tail, such as were annually (according to others, once in a lustrum) sacrificed to Mars. *Cic.* Equis insignibus et curru aurato reportari, h. e. triumphalibus. — ¶ *Equi* stands also for *equites*, hence, *Cic.* Equis viris, or *Equis* virisque, with might and main, hand and foot, tooth and nail; properly, with horse and foot. — ¶ Also, figuratively, *Plaut.* Equo ligneo per vias ceruleas vectus, h. e. in a ship. *Also*, *Cic.* Intus, intus est equus Trojanus, the Trojan horse is within our walls, h. e. conspiracy, plot, hidden destruction, in reference to the famous wooden horse, by means of which the Greeks succeeded in taking Troy. — ¶ *Equus* is also a constellation, *Colum.*; which still bears the name of *Pegasus*. — ¶ Also, an engine of war, called afterwards *aries*, used for demolishing walls. *Plin.*

EQUUS TUTICUS. See *Equumtuticum*.

ERA for *Ilera*. *Terent.* Ed. Bentl.

ERADICATIO (eradico), ōnis, f. a pulling 3 up by the roots; hence, extirpation, destruction, overthrow. *Tertull.* Post Antichristi eradicationem agnabitur resurrectio.

ERADICITUS (e & radicitus), adverb, 3 from the very root, ῥιζόθεν. *Plaut.* Non radicitus quidem, verum etiam eradicatus.

ERADICUS (e & radix), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3. 1. to pull up by the roots, root out or up, eradicate, extirpate, ἐκρίζω. *Varr.* — ¶ Hence, figur. *Terent.* Dii te eradicent, root you up, destroy you utterly. — *Also*, *Plaut.* hominum aures, eorum out, plagued, pestered by my stories.

ERADO (e & rado), is, āsi, āsum, a. 3. to 2 scratch out, scrape out, scrape off, scrape away, ἀνοξέω. *Varr.* Rastris eradere terram. *Colum.* medullam omnem. *Propert.* Erase genæ, h. e. shaved, made smooth. — ¶ *Figur.* to blot out, erase, efface, expunge. *Horat.* Eradenda ele-

menta pravi cupidinis. *Senec. civitatum vestigia. Phædr. curam habendi penitus corde. Tacit. aliquem senatorio albo, erase. Senec. tumorem ex animo.*

ERANĀ, æ, f. a spot in Cilicia. *Cic.*

ERANOS (ἐρανος), i, m. money collected by 3 contribution, a treasury or fund for the poor and infirm. *Plin. Ep.*

ERASINUS, i, m. a river of Arcadia. *Ovid.*

ERASUS, a, um, particip. from erado.

ERATŌ (ἐρατώ), us, f. the muse of tender and amatory poetry. *Ovid.*

ERCISCO, **ERCTUM**, same as *Hereisco*, &c.

EREBUS (ἐρεβος), i, m. darkness; hence, the darkness below, the lower world, the realm of the dead. *Virg.* — Hence, *Rebus* (ἐρεβος), a, um, adj. belonging to *Erebus*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a deity of the lower world. *Cic. and Virg.*

ERECITHEUS, or **ERICITHEUS** (τρίστυλ., εἰ and εὖς, m. a king of Athens, father of Procris, Orithyia, &c. *Cic.* — Hence, *Erechtheus*, or *Erichtheus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Erechtheus*, *Erechthean*. *Ovid.* *Erechtheus* arces, h. e. Athens. — Also, *Erechthide*, ærum, m. pl. the Athenians. *Ovid.* — Also, *Erechthis*, idis, f. (se. filia), the daughter of *Erechtheus*; as, *Procris* and *Orithyia*. *Ovid.*

ERECTĒ (erectus), adverb, uprightly, 3 boldly, freely. *Gell. and Ammian. Ereectus*.

ERECTYŌ (erigo), ōnis, f. a setting up, 2 erecting. *Vitruc.*

ERECTUS, a, um, particip. from *erigo*. — ¶ Adj. erect, upright, standing up. *Cic. status. Cels. Coxæ erectiores. Auct. ad Herenn. Erecto capillo, with hair on end.* — ¶ Also, high, elevated, lofty. *Cæs. præræ. Pallad. Erectior locus. So, Quintil. Erecta vox, high, loud.* — ¶ Also, confident, self-relying, erect, manly, resolute, encouraged, animated. *Cic. Magno animo et erecto esse, nec unquam succumbere inimicis. Id. Erectior Senatus erat sententis nostris. Id. Homo paulo erectior, less abject, more noble.* — ¶ Also, attentive, intent, on the stretch. *Cic. studium. Liv. Civitas expectatione erecta.*

EREMIGŌ (e & remigo), as, avi, ætum, a. 2 l. to row or sail over. *Sil. Olor pedibus tacitas eremigat uudas. Plin. Septentrio eremigatus.*

EREMITA (ἐρημίτης), æ, m. ca anchorite, 3 hermit, eremite, recluse, solitary. *Salpic. Scerit.*

EREMITIS (ἐρημίτης), idis, adject. fe-3 min. eremite, from the solitude. *Sidon.*

EREMODICYUM (ἐρημοδίκιον, from ἐρη-3 μος and δίκη), ii, n. a default of appearance on the day appointed, contumacy; also, the penalty therefor. *Pandect.*

EREMOS (ἐρημος), i, f. a desert, wilderness, 3 waste place. *Tertull.* — ¶ *Erēma*, n. pl. desert, wild, waste. *Cod. Just. Erēma loca.*

EREPO (e & repo), is, psi, ptum, n. and a. 3. to creep out, creep forth, ἐξέρπειω. *Varr. Ne ex ca (glis) erepere possit. Stat. profundus tenebris. Plaut. foras.* — ¶ Also, to creep up, clamber up. *Sueton. Quod is a tergo insula per aspera et devia erepsisset ad se.* — So, with accus. *Horat. Montes quos nunquam erepsimus (erepsissemus).* — ¶ Also, to creep through or over. *Juvenal. totum agrum cruentis genibus.*

EREPTYŌ (eripio), ōnis, f. a taking away 2 by force. *Cic.*

EREPTYŌ (frequentat. from *erepo*), as, n. l. 2 to creep out, make its way out. *Senec.*

EREPTOR (eripio), ōris, m. he who takes away by force; a pillager, robber, plunderer. *Cic. Eruptor civitatis.*

EREPTOS, a, um, particip. from *eripio*.

ERES (ἔρως, ἔρως), is, m. a hedgehog, 3 urchin. *Plaut.* — ¶ Written, also, *heres*.

ERETINES, a, um. See *Eretum*.

ERETRIA, æ, f. *Ἐρετρία*, a city of Thesaly; but especially a city of Eubœa. — Hence, *Eretrius*, a, um, adj. Eretrian, belonging to Eretia. *Plin. ereta. Id. (absol.) Eretia, æ, f. a kind of ceruse. Mel. Eretii, ōrum, the Eretrians.* — Also, *Ereticus*, and *Ereticus*, a, um, adj.

same as *Eretrius*. *Cic. Eretriaci*, or *Eretrici*, ōrum, philosophers, so called from *Menedemus*, a native of Eretia.

ERETUM, i, n. a village in the Sabine territory. *Liv.* — Hence, *Eretinus*, a, um, adj. of Eretum. *Tibull.*

ERGA (unc.), prep. and odc. of place, over against. *Plaut. Quæ modo erga ædes habet? lives over the way.* — Also, near, about, towards. *Apul. Erga regium capitibus.* — ¶ Much oftener as a prep. with reference to affections and actions, towards. *Cic. In meis moribus erga meos necessarios declarandis. Id. Tua voluntas erga me, meaue erga te, par atque mutua. Id. Merita Pompeii summa erga salutem meam. Id. Omne erga meam dignitatem studium et iudicium.* — Rarely of hostile dispositions, towards, against. *Nepos. Odium erga regem.* — Sometimes after its case. *Terent. se erga. Plaut. Med erga (where d is inserted for the sake of avoiding the hiatus).*

ERGASTERIUM (ἐργαστήριον), ii, n. a 3 work-shop. *Cod. Just. and Sæton frogm.*

ERGASTICUS (ἐργαστικός), a, um, adj. working, active, pertaining or adapted to work or execution. *Martian. Capell.*

ERGASTULARIS (ergastulum), e, adject. 3 of or in an ergastulum or penitentiary. *Sidon.*

ERGASTULARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. 3 same as *Ergastularis*. *Ammian. servus.* — ¶ *Ergastularii*, ōrum, m. slaves who superintended the other slaves in the ergastulum. *Colum.*

ERGASTULUM (ἐργάσθαι, to work), i, n. a prison in the country, in which slaves, and sometimes debtors, were confined, by way of punishment, and kept at hard work; a house of correction, work-house, penitentiary, bridewell. *Cic. Quæcumque iit, ergastula solvit, h. e. took the slaves from the prisons.* — ¶ Also, the slaves themselves. *Juvenal. Inscripta ergastula.*

ERGASTULUS (ergastulum), i, m. a slave 3 in an ergastulum. *Lacil. ap. Non. and Plin.*

ERGATA (ἐργάτης), æ, m. a capstan, wind 2 beam, draw-beam, windlass. *Vitruc.*

ERGO (ἐργω), properly a subst. governing the gent., which, however, always precedes it, on account of, for, χάριν. *Cic. Eum donari virtutis ergo. Nepos. Victoris ergo donum dedisse. Virg. Illius ergo venimus. Cic. Si quid contra alias leges ejus legis ergo factum sit.*

ERGŌ (ἐργω), conj. expressing an inference, therefore, accordingly, consequently, then, οὖν, ἀρα, therefore. *Cic. Ergo instituto veterum, hinc capiamus exordium. Id. Num ergo is excecet nos si censet, &c. ? Plaut. Tace, dum tabellam pellego. (Ca.) ergo quin legis? why don't you read, then? Cic. Quid ergo est? what then? — It also gives force to a complaint or an expression of indignation; then, so then. *Cæl. ad Cic. Ergo me potius in Hispania fuisse tuum, quam Formis, cum tu profectus es ad Pompeium? Tibull. Ergo tam doctæ nobis periere tabellæ.* — Also, pleonastically. *Plaut. Ergo igitur. So, Liv. Itaque ergo.* — ¶ It has also the force of *inquam*, *igitur*, *inquit*, after a suspension or interruption of the sense by the insertion of a sentence, or several sentences; *I say, as I was saying, then, well then. Cic. Tres viæ sunt ad Mutinam, quo, &c. Tres ergo, ut dixi, viæ. Id. Quando id accidit, quod mihi maxime fuit optatum, ut, &c.; quando ergo ita accidit, ut, &c.* — In a similar way in *Terent. (Da.) mihi ne? (Si.) ita. (Da.) mihi ne? (Si.) tibi ergo, to you, I say; yes, to you. Also, Plaut. Nam mihi tuus pater, pater tuus ergo hospes Antidamas fuit.* — In like manner when a writer, after an episode or digression, returns to his main subject; or, after relating less important circumstances, commences the recital of a remarkable particular. *Ovid. Met. 3, 370. Horat. Sat. 2, 6, 106.* — ¶ Also, yes, in truth, truly. *Plaut. Ergo mecastor puleher.* — ¶ For *at*, or *atqui*. *Plaut. Non hic placet mihi ornatus. (Pi.) nemo ergo tibi hoc apparavit, but no one prepared it for you. Id. Arcessi-**

turam esse uxorem. (Sta.) Ergo arcessivisse ait se se, but she says she has. — Also, adversatively, for *verum*, but. *Albinus. Nec Mæcenat, Lollius ergo.* — ¶ For *vero*, autem. *Plaut. Jam ergo hæc madebunt, faxo.* — ¶ It sometimes serves only as a continuative particle. *Plaut. and Virg. in Ciri.* — ¶ For *tam*, deinde. *Propert. Hic pendebant, &c.; ergo patris imago, &c.*

ERGOLABUS (ἐργολάβος), i, m. one who 3 undertakes a work for a specified sum, an undertaker, contractor. *Cod. Just.*

ERICE (ἐρείκη and ἐρίκη), es, f. heath-broom, ling. *Plin.* — Hence, *Ericæus*, a, um, adj. *Plin. mel, h. e. collected from heath or sweet-broom.*

ERICITHEUS, a, um, same as *Erechtheus*. *Virg.*

ERICITHEUS, i, m. See *Erechtheus*.

ERICTHID, us, f. *Ἐριχθίς*, a Thessalian enchantress. *Ovid.*

ERICTHIDNIUS (Ἐριχθιδνίος), ii, m. a 3 king of Athens. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, a king of Troy, son of Dardanus, and father of Tros. *Ovid.* — ¶ Hence, *Erichthonius*, a, um, adj. Athenian. *Propert. populus.* — Also, Trojan. *Virg. in Cæciliæ. arces.*

ERICYŌS (eres), ii, m. a hedge-hog, urchin. *Varr. ap. Non.* — ¶ Also, a strong beam bristling with iron spikes, which was placed across a gate to keep off assailants, a chevaux-de-frise. *Cæs.* — ¶ Written, also, *hericus*.

ERIDANUS, i, m. the Po, a river of Italy. — ¶ Also, a constellation. *Cic.*

ERIGERŌN (ἔριγερων), ōntis, m. the herb groundsel, called, also, *seneccio*. *Plin.*

ERIGIDUS (e & rigidus), a, um, adj. rigidus, vel valde rigidus. *Petron.*

ERIGŌ (e & rego), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. to raise up, set upright, ἀνίστημι. *Curt. Erigere jacentem. Cic. Connituntur (pueri) ut sese erigant, et manibus utantur. Liv. Erigere scalas ad mœnia. Cic. Natura solum hominem erexit, made erect. Quintil. Statura breves in digitos eriguntur, raise themselves on tiptoe, stand on tiptoe. So, Id. Erigi in unguis. Petron. Erectus in cubitum. Colum. Pisces erecti, h. e. not lying flat. — Hence, to lead up, carry up, raise, erect. *Liv. agmen. Id. Erecta in arcem via, raised, reared. Cæs. tures. Virg. Ad sidera fumus erigitur, rises, mounts, ascends.* — ¶ Figur. to set up, lift up, erect, inspire, hearten, encourage, animate, recover, cheer up, restore. *Cic. Libertas recreata se erigere debebat. Pompei. in Cic. Ep. Possumus etiam nunc republicam erigere, reinstate, set up again. Cic. Spe animum erigere, to cheer up, take heart. Id. Erige te, take courage, rally. Nepos. Quæ contumelia non fregit eum, sed exexit, h. e. led him to collect himself, roused him, called him up. Horat. Nos erigimur, take heart again. — Also, to rouse, excite, encourage, awaken, set on tiptoe: set in commotion, incite to rebellion. *Cic. se in spem, or ad spem. Sallust. Suos ad virtutem. Auct. ad Herenn. Auctoritas antiquorum erigit omnium cupiditates, excites, rouses to emulation. Plin. Ep. expectationem alienius, rouse, excite, set on tiptoe. Cic. Erigere se, or Erigi (of a hearer), to be roused to attention, to become intent. Flor. Macedonia se erexit, has risen, is in open rebellion. Cic. Contra te erigas, h. e. set yourself against it, breast it manfully. — ¶ Also for dirigere, to direct. Cic. aculeos severitatis in vitia. Id. Erigite mentes auresque, h. e. give attention. — ¶ See, also, *Erectus*, a, um.***

ERIGONĒ, es, or **ERIGONĀ**, æ, f. the daughter of Icarus. She was changed into the constellation Virgo, while her dog Mæra became the constellation Canicula. *Virg.* — Hence, *Erigonēus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Erigone*. *Ovid. canis, h. e. the constellation Canis minor.*

ERINACEUS (eres), i, m. a hedge-hog, urchin. *Plin.* — ¶ Written, also, *Herinaceus*.

ERINEOS, or **ERIS** (ἐρίνεος), i, f. a plant (supposed to be Campanula Rapuncululus of Linn.). *Plin.*

ERINNYŌS (Ἐριννύς), ōs, f. a fury, a

goddess, who punished the injustice and crimes of men. *Virg.* — Hence, figur. a fury, h. e. destroyer, scourge. *Virg.* Erinys patriæ, the scourge or curse of her country (referring to Helen). — Also, fury, madness, raving. *Virg.*

ERIPHŌRŌS (ἐριφῶρος, h. e. wool-bearing), i, m. a kind of bab. *Plin.*

ERIOXYLŌN (ἐριόξυλον), i, n. a kind of wool gathered from trees. *Pandect.*

ERIPHŌIA (ἐριφεία), w, f. the name of a plant. *Plin.*

ERIPHŌLA, w, or **ERIPHŌLE**, es, f. 'Eriphyla, the wife of Amphiarus, who was induced by Polyneices, by the present of a golden necklace, to betray her husband; for which she was herself put to death by her son Alcmaeon. (See *Amphiarus*.) *Ovid.* — Hence *Eriphyleus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Eriphyle*. *Stat.*

ERIPŌ (e & rapio), is, ipni, eptum, a. 3. to tear out, snatch out, pull or draw out violently. *Terent.* oculos alicui. *Virg.* ense vagina. *Terent.* Domo me eripuit, verberavit, dragged me out. *Ovid.* hastile tergo. *Cic.* Urbs ex bellis faucibus erepta — Hence, to snatch out, h. e. to free, rescue, liberate, extricate. *Cic.* Rosci vita erepta de manibus secutorum. *Cæs.* Ereptus e manibus hostium. *Cic.* alicquem flamma, for e flamma. *Id.* alicquem ex periculo. *Cæs.* alicquem periculo. *Cic.* alicquem ex miseris, ex media morte, de vestra severitate. *Horat.* Ereptus Stygiis fluctibus. — ¶ Also, to tear away, snatch away, take away, carry off. *Cic.* alicui regnum. *Plaut.* gladium isti. *Id.* libertatem alicui. *Terent.* virginem ab aliquo. *Sil.* æquor, h. e. to get the start of one in the race. *Cic.* Pecuniam hominis propinqui eripere. — Hence, to withdraw, shut out, remove, intercept. *Virg.* prospectum oculis. *Id.* cœlum ex oculis. *Ovid.* Nisi vatibus omnis eripienda fides, off credit is to be withdrawn. *Plaut.* responsiones omnes, cut off, preclude. *Cic.* Hunc mihi terrorem eripe, h. e. deliver me from this fear. *Id.* spera alicui. — In this sense, also, to snatch, save, rescue. *Cic.* filium a morte. *Virg.* Libycis ereptus ab undis. *Ovid.* Nunc mihi te penna eripient. *Quintil.* Te tuus pudor eripuit, rescued, got off. — Also, *Eripere* se, to snatch one's self from, tear one's self away, make off speedily, flee, depart, remove. *Cæs.* Per eos se eripuit. *Cic.* se ex turba, h. e. raise one's self above the crowd, separate one's self from them. *Sence.* Si potes, subduc te istis: si minus, eripe, if you can, withdraw from them; if not, tear yourself from them. — Also, *Eripi*, to be snatched away, h. e. to die prematurely. *Curt.* — ¶ Also, to pull off, drag down. *Liv.* Ereptus ex equo. *Virg.* Pellis erepta juvenco. — ¶ Also, to snatch up, seize in haste, lay hold off, take hold on. *Nepos.* telum. *Virg.* Eripe, nate, fugam, take to flight, speed your flight. — ¶ Also, to force from one, obtain by force, extort. *Liv.* potestatem patribus. — Hence, to obtain from one by dint of words, to extort an opinion or action from one, to persuade or induce one to any thing. *Cic.* Quod per Dolabellam ereptum existimabatur, extorted (from Nero) by the entreaties of Dolabella. *Horat.* Vix tamen eripiam, quin velis, &c. h. e. I shall hardly be able to dissuade you from wishing.

ERIS (ἐρις), idis, f. strife; hence, the goddess of strife. *Hygia.*

ERISICHTHŌN, ōnis, m. a Thessalian who caused a grove sacred to Ceres to be cut down, and was punished by that goddess with such intolerable hunger, that he was forced to eat his own flesh. *Ovid.*

ERISMA, ōtis, n. and **ERISMA** (ἐρεσμα), 2 w, f. a buttress, shore, same as *Anteris*. *Vitruv.*

ERISTALIS, is, f. a precious stone. *Plin.*

ERITHACE (ἐριθάκε), es, f. bee-rosin, bee-glue, hive-dross. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, the food of bees, bee-bread (not honey). *Plin.*

ERITHACŌS (ἐριθακος), i, m. a kind of bird. *Plin.*

ERITHALIS (ἐριθαλῆς), n. little house-leek or sea-green. *Plin.*

ERIVŌ (e & rivo), as, a. 1. to draw off (water) by means of canals or drains. *Plin.*

ERNEUM, i, n. a sort of cake which was 3 baked in an earthen hinea. *Cato.*

ERŌ, ōnis. See *Æro*.

ERŌDŌ (e & rodo), is, ōsi, ōsum, a. 3. to gnaw off or away, gnaw in pieces, eat into, consume, ἀπείσθω, ἐξείσθω. *Colum.* Teneras audent erodere frondes. *Plin.* Ferrum illa aqua eroditur.

ERŌGATŌ (erogo), ōnis, f. a laying out, 1 paying out, expense. *Cic.* Erogiatio pecuniæ. *Pandect.* Sine erogatione, without expense. — ¶ Also, division, distribution, doling out. *Frontin.* Erogiationes aquarum. — ¶ Also, for abrogatio, abrogation, repeal. *Tertull.* legis.

ERŌGATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a payer out; 3 one who gives away; hence, *Tertull.* virginis, one who gives away in marriage.

ERŌGATŌRIŌS (erogator), a, um, adj. pertaining to or used for giving out or distributing. *Frontin.* who opposes it to acceptorius.

ERŌGATŌS, a, um, particip. from *erogo*.

ERŌGITŌ (e & rogiro), as, a. 1. to ask 3 earnestly, demand, παραδῶμαι. *Plaut.* Ego ex hac statua volo erogitare, quid sit, &c. *Sil.* nomenque decusque.

ERŌGŌ (e & rogo), is, ōvi, ātum, a. 1. to take out, draw. *Liv.* Unde in eos sumptus pecunia erogaretur. — ¶ Also, to pay out, lay out, expend, lavish, squander, exhaust, consume. *Cic.* pecuniam ex ærario. *Id.* pecuniam ex ærario in classem. *Id.* Ut ei in sumptum erogat, let him have money to defray. *Pandect.* unguenta ad funus. *Sueton.* and *Tacit.* pecuniam in aliquid, to lay out, lavish on any one. *Plin.* Ep. pecuniam sumptibus, to lay out in. *Id.* Prope totos facultates erogasse, to have nearly spent, almost run through. — Hence, figur. to make way with, destroy, put to death. *Tertull.* hominem. — ¶ Also, to entreat, or prevail upon by entreaties. *Apul.*

ERŌS (ἐρως), ōtis, m. love; also, as a person, Amor, Cupido.

ERŌSIŌ (erodo), ōnis, f. a gnawing away, 2 eating away, gnawing into. *Plin.*

ERŌSŌS, a, um, particip. from *erodo*.

ERŌTĒMA (ἐρωτήμα), ōtis, n. interrogation, question. *Mortian.* Capell.

ERŌTICŌS (ἐρωτικός), a, um, adj. amatory. *Gell.*

ERŌTŌPÆGNYŌN (ἐρωτοπαίγνιον), ii, n. an amatory poem, love-ditty. *Gell.*

ERŌTŌNDATŌS (e & rotundo), a, um, 3 particip. rounded, rounded off, elaborated, polished, perfected. *Sidon.*

ERŌTYLŌS (ἐρωτύλος), i, m. a precious stone. *Plin.*

ERRABŌNDŌS (erro), a, um, adj. wandering about, straying hither and thither. *Liv.*

ERRANTĪA (erro), æ, f. a wandering. 3 Accius ap. Non.

ERRATICŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. wandering, 1 straying, unfixed, erratic. *Varr.* apud *Gell.* Stella erraticæ, h. e. planets. *Gell.* homo, h. e. circumforaneus. *Plin.* sanguis, h. e. erysipelas, or impetigo. *Ovid.* Delos. — ¶ Also, of plants, growing up spontaneously here and there; also, wandering or spreading about, creeping. *Vitruv.* salix, the wild willow. *Cic.* Vitis serpens erratico lapsu.

ERRATŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a wandering or going out of the way. *Cic.* and *Terent.*

ERRATUM (erratus, a, um), i, n. that in which one has erred, a mistake, error; a fault, offence. *Cic.*

ERRATŌS (erro), us, m. a wandering, 2 straying about. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, an erring, error. *Plin.*

ERRŌ (ἐρρῶ), as, ōvi, ātum, n. 1. to miss one's way, go astray, stray about, wander up and down, wander about, πλανῶμαι, ἀλάτται. *Cic.* Cum vagus et exsul erraret. *Ant.* B. Afric. Navis una ab residua classe cum erravisset, had strayed. *Ovid.* huc illuc. *Virg.* Errare via, to lose his way, go out of the way. *Id.* cæcis in nudis. — Passively. *Ovid.* Terræ erratæ, wandered through, strayed over. *So, Virg.* Errata litora. — Hence, figur. to wander from the truth, to err, mistake, fall into error, commit an error, go wrong, be in the wrong. *Cic.* Cujusvis hominis est errare. *Terent.* Erras, si id credis. *Id.* Tota erras via, you are all wrong. *So, Macrob.* Tecto cælo errasse Virgili-

um, altogether, entirely. *Plaut.* Qui rentur, &c. errant probe, make a great mistake. *Lucret.* a vero. *Terent.* de aliqua re. *Cic.* in eo tota re. *Ovid.* Errabant tempora, went wrong. *Terent.* Hoc (accus.) tu errasti, in this, as to this. (See *Erratum*.) — Also, not to know, to be in doubt, to be uncertain. *Plaut.* Ero, quam insistas viam. — ¶ Also, to wander or stray about without any fixed destination, stroll about, go about leisurely, go to and fro, as, for instance, cattle in a pasture. *Cic.* Circum villulas nostras errare, to go round. *Virg.* Meas errare hoves permittit, to stray about. *Id.* Ilev male tum Libya solis erratur (impers.) in agris, ah! it is ill wandering thou, &c. — *Figur.* *Virg.* Minims erat, wanders, strays, minds, wanders. *Ovid.* Pulmonibus errat ignis, ruas about. *Id.* Lintres errare videres, sail about, sail to and fro. *Virg.* In vultu varios errare colores, flit, play. *Cic.* Stellæ errantes, h. e. the planets. *Id.* Errantes oculi, straying about, rolling about. *Liv.* Natura errans in alienos fetus, degenerating, straying. *Cic.* Ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio, stray about, h. e. prattle about one knows not what. *Ovid.* Rumoribus errant, h. e. one says this, another that.

ERRŌ (erro, as), ōnis, m. a wanderer, vag- 2 about, stroller, vagrant, πλανήτης. *Horat.* — Hence, *Colam.* Retinebimus errorem ducem, h. e. the queen-bee.

ERRŌNEŌS (erro, onis), a, um, adj. wan 2 dering about, straying. *Colam.*

ERRŌR (erro, as), ōris, m. a going out of the way, losing one's way, straying, wandering, πλάνη. *Curt.* Jumenta errore delata per quatuor stadia. *Ovid.* Neque nos huc appulit error. *Virg.* Pelagi erroribus actus, h. e. in pelago, wanderings on the deep. *Id.* Dicere errores suos, of his wanderings. *Liv.* viarum, h. e. missing the way. — Hence, that in which one loses his way, a maze, as the labyrinth. *Virg.* Inextricabilis, and *Catall.* Inobservabilis error. — ¶ Also, a wandering about, going about, strolling, going hither and thither. *Liv.* — Hence, *Ovid.* Fessæ erroribus undæ, with their wanderings. *Stat.* Oculis extremo errore solutis, steering, rolling about, in death. — ¶ *Figur.* error, mistake, false notion. *Cic.* In tantis tenebris erroris et inscitæ. *Id.* Pæne cum lacte nutritis errorem suxisse videmur. *Id.* Eodem captus errore, quo nos. *Nepos.* Ducere, and *Cic.* Inducere aliquid in errorem, to lead into error. *Id.* Errore ducti, to err. *Virg.* Errore teneri, to be in an error, labor under a mistake. *Cic.* Per errorem, by mistake, through error. — Hence, a missing of something by mistake. *Liv.* viarum. (See above). — Also, ignorance, unskillfulness. *Ovid.* Cum sic errores abstulit illa meos. *Tacit.* Errore veri. *Nepos.* Cujus errore eo esset deducta, ut omnes de salute pertimescerent. — Also, deceit, guile, treachery. *Virg.* 2. *Æn.* v. 48. Aliquis latet error. — Also, a fault, offence, oversight, error. *Cic.* fragm. Errorem ponendo corrigere. *Ovid.* Errorem misero detrahe, labe (mores nostri) carent. Hence, *Virg.* Ut me malus abstulit error, h. e. locc. So, also, on intrigue, love affair, into which one falls unawares, an error, faux-pas, slip. *Propert.* — Also, uncertainty, anxiety, perturbation of mind. *Cic.* Qui tibi æstus, qui error, quæ tenebræ erunt. *Ovid.* Diffugium, quo quemque agit error. — Also, wandering of mind, distraction, insouly, frenzy, madness. *Horat.* Fanaticus error. *Cic.* Error mentis ex dolore. — Also, a cause of error. *Virg.* Gratus parentibus error.

ERŌBESCENTĪA (erubescō), æ, f. a blush- 3 ing for shame, shame. *Tertull.*

ERŌBESCIBILIS (Id.), e, adj. of which one must be ashamed. *Cassiod.*

ERŌBESCŌ (e & rubesco), is, ōvi, n. 3. to grow red, redden, blush, ἐρυθραίνωμαι. *Ovid.* Vidi te totis erubuisse rosis. *Id.* Saxaque roratīs erubuisse rosis. — ¶ In particular, to redden or blush with shame or modesty, turn red for shame. *Terent.* Erubuit: salva res est. *Cic.* O rem dignam, in qua etiam agrestes erubes-

cant! *Ovid.* Dote corporis erubescere. — Hence, it may be sometimes rendered, *to be ashamed, be bashful.* *Cic.* Erubescunt pudici etiam loqui de pudicitia. *Curt.* Quæ Alexandro esse superstes erubuit. *Senec.* Necesse est, de aliis querat, de aliis erubescam. *Liv.* Non est res, qua erubescam, si, &c. — ¶ Also, with accus. to blush at, be ashamed of. *Propert.* Nec fratres erubuisse deos. *Senec.* Grammaticus non erubescit solacismum, si sciens facit. *Virg.* Jura fideique supplicis erubuit, *h. e. respected, religiously kept.* — Hence, *Erubescendus*, a, um, to be blushed at, of which one should be ashamed. *Horat.*

ERUCA, æ, f. a worm hurtful to pot-herbs and especially cabbages; a caterpillar, palmer-worm, canker-worm, κάππη. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, the herb rocket. *Colum.* — ¶ Written, also, *Æruca*.

ERUCTATIO (eructo), ōnis, f. a throwing up, sending up. *Apul.*

ERUCTO (e & ructo), as, a. 1. to belch, throw up, ἐξεπύω. *Virg.* sanie ac frusta. — ¶ *Figur.* to cast forth, throw out, send forth, emit, exhale. *Virg.* Atque omnem Coccyo eructat arenam. *Varr.* Si propter odorem, quem eructat, pestilentior est fundus. *Cic.* Eructant sermionibus suis cædem bonorum, vomit forth, *h. e. hint at it while tipping, talk of it while vomiting.* — ¶ Absol. to vomit. *Senec.* Eructat.

ERUCTOS, a, um. See *Erugo*, Ære.

ERUDERĒ (e & rudero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3. 1. to make firm by rubbish or small stones. *Varr.* solum. — ¶ Also, to free from rubbish; hence, to purge. *Sidon.*

ERUDIBILIS (erudio), e, adj. teachable, capable of instruction or education. *Enl-gent.*

ERUDIO (e & rudis; properly, to free from rudeness and ignorance), is, ivi and ii, itum, a. 1. to teach, instruct, inform, educate, polish, refine, παιδεύω. *Cic.* Studios dicendi erudire atque docere. *Id.* Docere atque erudire juventutem. *Id.* Filios instituere atque erudire ad majorem instituta. *Id.* Adolescentem cum ceteris artibus, tum in primis imitatione tui fac erudias. *Nepos.* Erudire exercitum omni disciplina militari. *Id.* Erudiri literis et sermone Persarum, to be well informed in, learned in. *Cic.* aliquem in jure civili. *Id.* Laboribus erudiunt juventutem, venando, &c. they inure to fatigue, the chase, &c. *Plin.* Foreuticen erudisse, *h. e. to have brought to perfection.* — With two accusatives. *Stat.* Quæ te leges erudit. *So, Ovid.* artes. Hence, *Gell.* Eruditus res Græcæ. — With infin. *Ovid.* And with ut and subj. *Id.* — Gerund, passively. *Justia.* Erudiendi causa, for the sake of instruction. — ¶ Also, to inform, give one information or intelligence. *Cic.* Litteræ tuæ, quæ me erudiant de omni republica. — ¶ See, also, *Erudititas*, a, um.

ERUDITE (eruditus), adv. learnedly, eruditely. *Cic.* Qui si eruditus videbitur disputare. *Id.* Litteræ eruditissime scriptæ. *Gell.* Erudite simul, et affabiliter dicere.

ERUDITIŌ (erudio), ōnis, f. a teaching, instructing, instruction, παιδεία. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, learning, erudition, literature, classic learning, polite learning, knowledge. *Cic.* Omnis eruditionis expertus. *Id.* Præclara eruditione atque doctrina ornatus. *Senec.* Hoc (*h. e. familiariter cum servis vivere*) eruditionem decet, *h. e. wisdom*, probably.

ERUDITOR (Id.), ōris, m. an instructor, 3 teachr. *Tertull.*

ERUDITRIX (eruditor), icis, f. an instructor, 3 tress. *Flor.*

ERUDITĒLOS (dimin. from eruditus), a, 3 um, adj. somewhat learned, having a taste of learning. *Catull.*

ERUDITŌS, a, um, particip. from erudio. — ¶ Adj. learned, skillful, experienced, practised, accomplished, polished, refined; both of persons and things. *Cic.* Homo doctrina, atque optimarum artium studiis eruditus, schooled. *Id.* Homines Socraticis disputationibus erudit, well taught, versed, practised. *Id.* Homo eruditus in philosophia. *Id.* Scævola eruditissimus disciplina juris civilis. *Id.* Litteris eru-

ditior. *Id.* Animus eruditus, qui semper aliquid ex se promit, quod alios delectet. *Id.* Erudita vox, *h. e. Græcis et Latinis literis et artibus formata.* *Cic.* Alia est erudita, alia popularis oratio. *Id.* Nos quoque oculos eruditos habemus, discriminating. *Tacit.* Habebatur eruditio luxu, *h. e. elegant, refined.* *Plin.* Eruditi docent, *h. e. the learned.*

ERUDITŌS (Id.), ns, m. same as *Eruditio*. 3 Used in the abl. sing. *Tertull.*

ERUGATIO (erugo), ōnis, f. n freeing from wrinkles, drawing tight or smooth. *Plin.* Erugatio cutis.

ERUGO (e & rugo), as, a. 1. to free from 3 wrinkles, smooth, ἐκρυσσόω. *Plin.* corpora. *Id.* chartam.

ERUGO (ἐρῦγω), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to belch. *Fest.* — Hence, *Eructus*, a, um, *Gell.* vinum, bad wine, impure wine, after-wine, as if having been vomited.

ERVILĀ, or **ERVILĀ** (dimin. from ervum), æ, f. a leguminous plant, a kind of vetches. *Varr.*

ERUMPĒ (e & rumpo), is, āpi, uptum, a. and n. 3. Transitivity, to cause to break forth, give a loose to, let loose, vent, pour out, discharge with violence. *Terent.* Erumpere licet mihi gaudium. *Cic.* Stomachum in me, vent their passion. *Lic.* iam diu coercitam in hostes, let loose. *Tball.* Fortibus erumpat terra liquores. — Hence, *Erumpere* se, to break forth, burst forth, sally forth. *Cæs.* and *Virg.* — So, *Erumpi.* *Lucret.* Vis foras erumpitur. — ¶ Also, to cause to burst, to break. *Cato.* Brassica tumida erumpit. — ¶ Also, to burst forth from, break out of, break from. *Virg.* nubem, *Pandect.* vincula. — ¶ Intransitively, to break forth with impetuosity, burst out with violence, rush forth, force one's way out, break loose. *Cæs.* Signo dato e castris erumpere, burst forth, sally forth. *Salust.* portis. *Ovid.* ab Stygiis oris. *Cic.* Ignes ex Ætnæ vertice erumpunt. *Salust.* Erumpere (se. ex urbe) ad Catilinam, make their way out, betake themselves forthwith from the city to Catiline. *Lucan.* Erumpit sanguis jugulo, spouts or gushes. *Plin.* Folium e latere erumpit, shoots, sprouts. *Id.* Curat erumpentia in capite, *h. e. ulcers breaking out.* *Cic.* Sermones iniquorum in suum nomen erumpere, broke out against him, were aimed at him. *Cæs.* In eas iracundia (abl.) erupit, his anger broke out, he vented his rage. (Some prefer *iracundiam*.) — ¶ Hence, to break off suddenly, start off, digress. *Quintil.* ex media probatione. — ¶ Also, to break out into something, *h. e. to pass suddenly into any state, especially of violent emotions; with ad or in following.* *Quintil.* Vox in illum sonum erumpit. *Sæton.* in omne genus crudelitatis, to break out, fall into. *Tacit.* ad minas *Justin.* in jurgia. — Also, of words *Solin.* In vocem erupit. *So, Minne.* *Fel.* Cæcilius sic erupit, thus spoke. — ¶ Also, to break out, come forth, come to light, show itself, become public. *Cic.* Furor, biennio ante conceptus, erupit. *Id.* Cum illa conjunctio ex tenebris erupisset. *Id.* Si illustrantur, si erumpunt omnia, come to light, are revealed. *Id.* Omnia in hos dies erumpunt, *h. e. all evils have taken these times to make their appearance in.* — ¶ Also, to break out, *h. e. to find a vent in any direction, to end in, result, issue.* *Terent.* Vereor ne istæc fortitudo in nervum erumpat. *Cic.* Hæc quo sint eruptura, timeo. *Id.* Erumpere ad perniciem civitatis.

ERUNCŌ (e & runco), as, a. 1. to clear away the weeds, to weed out, ἐκβορᾶνίζω. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, to clear from weeds, weed. *Colum.* arens.

ERŪO (e & ruo), is, ūi, ūtum, a. 3. to pluck, root, or dig out, ἐξορύω, ἐξορῶτω. *Cic.* Ernere mortuum. *Tacit.* humanorum corporum reliquias. *Ovid.* annu terra. *So, Stat.* Eruto concolor auro. — Also, to dig up, tear up, turn up, burrow up. *Plin.* Erut sepulchra hyæna. *Valer. Flacc.* cubilia ferri. *Ovid.* Aqua renis eruta, turned up, ploughed up, agitated. — ¶ Also, to tear out. *Plin.* alicui oculum. *So, Ovid.* Erutur oculos, for ei oculi eruntur. *Virg.* segetem ab radicibus. *Plin.* dentes. *Ovid.* sata ore suis. — *Figur.*

Cic. aliquem difficultate numinaria, *h. e. to bear him out, free him.* — Also, to overthrow, destroy, subvert, diruo. *Virg.* Trojanas opes et lamentabile regnum. *Tacit.* civitatem. — ¶ Also, to draw out, fetch forth, elicit, get, bring out. *Vatin.* in *Cic.* Ep. Inde (*h. e. e Dalmatia*) illum ernam, I will draw him forth. *Senec.* Dolor arcana eruet, draw out, make manifest, betray. *Cic.* memoriam alicujus rei ex annalium veritate. *Id.* memoriam exercitatione, bring out, elicit. *Plin.* Ista eruerunt, discovered, sought out. *Stat.* Erminus, quæ, &c. to search, investigate. — ¶ Also, to tear from one, force from. *Cic.* Hæc mihi erui non potest.

ERŪPTĒ (erumpo), ōnis, f. a bursting forth, breaking forth or out, gushing out, ἐξορρηγνίς, ἐξοδος. *Plin.* Inhibere eruptiones sanguinis. *Id.* Prima eruptione (seminis), when it first springs up. — ¶ Also, an eruption, breaking out, appearing. *Plin.* Manantes capitis eruptiones. *Id.* Eruptiones papi arum. *Id.* in corpore infantium. — ¶ In warfare, a sally, excursion. *Cæs.* Duabus portis ab utroque latere turrium eruptio fiebat. *Id.* Magna coacta manu, eruptionem in provinciam facere contendit.

ERŪPTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. he that breaks forth, one that sallies forth. *Annian.*

ERŪPTŌS, a, um, particip. from erumpo.

ERŪTŌS, a, um, particip. from eruo.

ERVUM (ἐρῦβος), i, n. a kind of pulse like vetches or tares. *Colum.*

ERYCINŌS, a, um. See *Eryx*.

ERYCŌS, i, m. a mountain of Sicily. *Cic.* and *Tacit.* See *Eryx*.

ERYMANTHŌS, or -ŌS, i, m. a mountain and river of Arcadia. In the woods of this mountain Hercules slew a huge wild boar. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Hence, *Erymantheus* or *Erymantheus*, and *Erymanthus*, a, um, adj. *Erymanthian*. *Cic.* Erymanthius aper. *Stot.* Erymanthia mater, *h. e. Atalanta*, from *Tegæa*, a city of Arcadia. *Val. Flacc.* Erymanthæum monstrum. — Also, *Erymanthos*, ādis, and *Erymanthis*, īdis or īdōs, f. *Erymanthian*, *Arcadian*. *Stat.* Erymanthiades Nymphæ. *Ovid.* Custos Erymanthidos ursæ, *h. e. of Callisto*, the daughter of an Arcadian king, who was changed into a bear, and then into the constellation Ursa Major. (Custos is *Arctophylax*.)

ERYNGĒ, es, f. and **ERYNGIŌN** (ἐρύγγη, ἐρύγγιον), ii, n. a plant, thought by some to be the cringo (*Eryngium campestre* of Linn.); by others, the spotted yellow-thistle (*Scolymus maculatus* of Linn.) *Plin.* and *Scribon. Larg.*

ERYSIMUM (ἐρύσιμον), i, n. same as *Irio*, a plant, reckoned by *Plin.* among the frumenta. *Plin.*

ERYSIPELAS (ἐρυσίπelas), ātis, n. an 2 eruption on the skin, called *crispelas* or *St. Anthony's fire*. *Cels.*

ERYTHACE, same as *Erythace*.

ERYTHÆA, and **ERYTHIA**, æ, f. Ἐρυθραία, an island in the gulf of Cadiz, whence Hercules carried off Geryon's cattle. *Propert.* — Hence, *Erythæus* or -ius, a, um, adj. of or belonging to the suæ. *Sil.* — Also, *Erythæis*, īdis, f. of or from the island. *Ovid.*

ERYTHINŌS (ἐρύθινος), i, m. a fish resembling the roach or rochet. *Ovid.* — ¶ Some read *Erythrinos* (ἐρύθρινος).

ERYTHRÆ, ārum, f. Ἐρυθραί, a city in *Bootin*, *Plin.*; in *Ioania*, near *Chios*, *Cic.*; in *Loeris*, *Liv.*

ERYTHRÆOS (Ἐρυθραῖος), a, um, adj. *Erythrean*, of, from, in, or belonging to *Erythræ*, in *Ionis*. *Cic.* *Sibylla.* *Liv.* Erythraei, ōrum, its inhabitants. — ¶ Also, red. *Colum.* oves. — ¶ *Mare Erythreum*, the *Erythrean* or *Red sea*, including both what is now called the *Arabian gulf* or *Red sea*, and the sea of *Arabia*. *Plin.* — It is said to have derived its name from king *Erythras*, who reigned in those parts. *Curt.* and *Plin.* Others derive the name from the red color caused by the reflection of the sun's rays. The adjoining ocean was, probably, also included under this name. — Hence, *Erythræus*, a, um, adj. *Indiar.* *Martial.* dens, *h. e. ivory*. *Id.* triumphal, *h. e. of Bacchus over the Indians*.

ERYTHRAICŌN (ἐρύθραικόν), i, n. a spe-

ETEREIANŌS, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a certain freed man, *Eterejus*. *Plin.*

ETESIAE (ἐτησίαι, sc. ἄνεμοι), ārum, m. periodical winds which blow steadily from one quarter for 40 days each year, in the season of dog-days; *Etesian winds*, trade-wind, monsoon. *Cic.*

ETESIOS (ἐτήσιος), a, um, adj. yearly, 3 blowing yearly. *Lucret. flabra, and flabra Aquilonum, h. e. Etesiae.*

ETHICĒ es, or **ETHICA** (ἠθικῇ), æ, f. the doctrine of morality, moral philosophy, ethics. *Quintil.*

ETHICŌS (ἠθικός), adv. ethically. *Senec. ETHICŌS (ἠθικός), a, um, adj. relating to 3 morals, ethic, ethical. *Senec. and Gell.**

ETHNICŌS (ἔθνικός), a, um, adj. heathen, pagan, ethnic. — Among Christian writers, *Ethnicus*, i, m. a heathen. *Tertull.* — Hence, *Ethnicē*, adv. heathenly, after the way of the heathen. *Tertull.* — Also, *Ethnicālis*, e, adj. same as *Ethnicus*. *Tertull.*

ETHŌLOGĪA (ἠθολογία), æ, f. the exposing or counterfeiting of the manners, affections and character of any one. *Sueton.*

ETHŌLOGŌS (ἠθολόγος), i, m. one who 2 dexterously represented the manners of people by his gestures and voice; a buffoon, mimic. *Cic.*

ETHŌPEŌIA (ἠθοποιία), æ, f. a figure of rhetoric, in which the manners, carriage, behavior, &c. of persons, are represented or imitated. *Rutil. Lup.*

ETHŌS (ἦθος), n. manners; also, ethics. *Sidon.*

ETIAM (ἐτι and the adverbial ending *am*, which appears in *jam*, *ambifariam*, &c.), conj. also, likewise, besides, *ἐτι, καί*, expressing increase or addition. *Cic. Auctoritate tua nobis opus est, et consilio, et etiam gratia. Id. Voce, motu, forma etiam magnifica.* — It is frequently used in connection with other particles; as, *Cic. Comprobari tum dignitate — tum etiam vetustate, as — so also. So, Id. A te amari quum voluimus, tum etiam confidimus.* — Non solum or non modo — sed etiam or verum etiam, signify not only — but also. *Cic. Tenebat non modo auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suos. Id. Neque auxilium modo, verum etiam silentium pollicentur. And, inversely. Id. Secundas etiam res nostras, non modo adversas pertimescebam.* — Etiam si or Etiam si, properly, even if; hence, although. *Cic.* — So, also, Etiam with a particip. *Cic. Etiam nihil scribente me, though I do not write myself; or, simply, even.* — Etiam quoque seems to be a pleonasm; but, in some cases at least, it is not so. *Terent. Credo ædē pol te nonnihil mirari, Bacchis, &c.; (to which the answer is) Ego pol quoque etiam timida sum, cum, &c. I am also fearful besides, and I am fearful too. Plaut. Juravisti nempe conceptis verbis. (Ba.) etiam consultis verbis quoque. Cic. Quæ forsitan alii quoque etiam fecerint (where, perhaps, quoque should be referred to alii, and etiam to fecerint).* — Hence, yet, still, withal, expressing increase or addition. *Cic. Addam et illud etiam, also that besides, yet that also.* — Especially, with comparatives. *Ces. Multo etiam gravius, still. Cic. Quinqueremes aut etiam majores, greater yet, greater still.* — Yet, as yet, expressing the continuance of a state or action. *Terent. Non satis me pernosti etiam. Cic. Quum iste etiam cubaret, in cubiculo introductus est, while he was yet lying down. Varr. Ut etiam fit.* In this sense, also, it is joined with other particles; as, *nondum etiam, vixitum etiam*, where it gives more force to the expression. *Cic. Omnia, vixitum etiam cætu vestro dimisso, comperi. Terent. Nondum etiam dixi id, quod volui.* — Etiam dum, in the sense of, yet at this time, up to this very time. *Terent.* — Etiam nun, and Etiam nunc. (See *Etiannum* and *Etiannunc*.) Etiam also stands for *etiamnum*. *Plaut.* — Etiam non, as yet not. *Plaut.* — Etiam tum, even to that time, down to that time, still at that time. *Terent. and Cic.* — Yet once more, again. *Plaut.*

(Tr.) *Circumspice dum, num quis est, &c. (Th.) tutum probe est. (Tr.) circumspice etiam. Cic. Dic etiam clarius, say it again.* — Hence, Etiam atque etiam, again and again, over and over, again, repeatedly. *Cic. Puto etiam atque etiam mihi dicendum esse. Id. Te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, again and again, most urgently, most pressingly. Id. Etiam atque etiam considerabunt, again and again, with exactness, ripely. Id. Cura te etiam atque etiam diligenter, h. c. magnopere, majorem in modum.* — Enen, nay, nay rather, in a climax. *Cic. Tabulas nihil profuturas; etiam plus suspicionis futurum, that there would even be, nay rather that there would be. Id. Non stulti homines, etiam plerumque prudentes.* — Also, affirmatively, in an answer, yes. *Plant. Numquid processit ad forum? (Si.) etiam.* — Also, yes, where it is placed in opposition to no. *Cic. Aut etiam aut non respondere, yes or no. Id. Utrum habes, an non? si non, quomodo? si etiam, quomohrem? if not, if so.* — And, in concession, granted, I grant it, good, true. *Plant. At quædam supervacua dicuntur: etiam: sed satius est et hæc dici. Cic. Etiam, inquit, beatam, sed non beatissimam, happy, I grant, but not, &c.* — Also, in an interrogation, it gives force to a command. *Plant. Heus reclude: heus, Tranio, etiam aperis? are you opening the door, I say? h. e. will you open the door, I say? Terent. Etiam caves, ne videat te? are you on your guard, pray? h. e. have a care, look out.* — Also, in chiding. *Terent. Etiam rides, what? are you laughing? or, are you laughing still? (See above.)*

ETIAMNUM, or **ETIAM NUM** (for etiam nunc), yet, now, even yet, even till now, still. *Plaut. Etiam num reliquiarum spes animum oblectat meum.* — Also, yet, as yet, h. e. even then, up to that time. *Plin.* — Also, yet, still, h. e. also, besides, in addition. *Plin. Est etiam num alia distinctio.* — Also, yet, still: with the comparative, even. *Cels. ETIAMNUNC, or **ETIAM NUNC**, yet, still, even now, as yet. *Cic.* — So, in reference to past time, yet, still, even then. *Cic. and Nepos. (Etiam nunc points to the present, in which I actually live, or into which I carry myself; hence, it is often apparently used of the past; in which cases it signifies then, at that time, viewed as the present.* — Etiamnunc, then as yet; etiamtunc, also or even then.) — Also, yet, still, h. c. besides, also. *Cic.**

ETIAMSI, or **ETIAM SI**, conj. even if, even if also, although, albeit, supposing even; stronger than *etsi*. *Cic.*

ETIAMTUM, or **ETIAM TUM**, even down to that time, even then. *Cic.*

ETRŪRIA, æ, f. Etruria, a region of Italy, now Tuscany. *Liv.*

ETRŪSCŌS, a, um, adj. of, from or in Etruria, Etrurian, Tuscan. *Cic. disciplina, h. e. the art of soothsaying, especially from victims, which was derived from the Etrurians. Plin. coronæ, h. e. consisting of gold and gems. — Etrusci, ðrum, the Etrurians, Tuscans. Plin.*

ETSI (et & si), though, although, albeit, καὶ τοι, ei καὶ, followed, in the subsequent member of the sentence, by *tamen, certe, quidem, &c.* *Cic. Etsi vereor, Iudices, ne, &c. tamen, &c. Plaut. Pol etsi taceas, palam id quidem est.* — Without *tamen, &c.* *Plaut. Id jam, ut ut est, etsi est dedecorum, patiar.* — It also serves for correction, and then has no subsequent member of a sentence depending upon it: though, although, however, but yet. *Cic. Do penas temeritatis meæ: etsi quæ fuit illa temeritas?*

ETYMŌLOGĪA (ἐτυμολογία), æ, f. that part of grammar which treats of the origin and derivation of words, etymology. *Quintil.*

ETYMŌLOGICE (ἐτυμολογικῇ, sc. τέχνη), 3 es, f. the art of investigating the roots of words. *Varr.*

ETYMŌLOGICŌS (ἐτυμολογικός), a, um, 3 adj. etymological. *Gell.*

ETYMŌN (ἐτυμόν), i, n. the etymon, origin 3 or primitive of a word. *Varr.*

EU (εὖ), nobly done! well done! O brave! 3 bravo! *Terent. Eu Phormio.* — So, also, *Euge* (εὖγε). See *Euge*.

EVA, æ, f. Eve. *Tertull.*

EVACUATŌ (evacuo), ðnis, f. an evacuation, voiding. *Tertull.*

EVACŪŌ (e & vacuo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 2 to empty, evacuate, κενῶω. *Plin. alvum.* — Figur. to make void, cancel. *Cod. Just. Obligatio evacuata.*

EVADNĒ, es, f. *Εὐάνθη*, wife of *Cupaneus*, one of the seven before *Thibes*, at whose death she was so grieved, that she threw herself on his funeral pile. *Propert.*

EVADŌ (e & vado), is, āsi, āsum, n. and a. 3. to go out, ἐξέρει, ἐξέρχεται. *Cic. Cum ex insipienti corpore (animus) evasisset. Id. subito ex balneis. Cels. Augustiæ, per quas spiritus evadit Sallust. Evadere oppido (where oppidum also is read). Colum. harum, to go out of. Apul. vitam, h. e. to die; as we say, to depart this life.* — Also, to go any whither, make one's way, penetrate. *Liv. in terram, h. e. to disembark, land. Virg. Ante oculos evasit parentum, came before, as he fled. Sallust. Facile inter virgula evadere, make their way, penetrate. Cic. ex illis sedibus in hæc loca. So, Liv. in muros, to ascend, mount. (But see below.)* — Hence, to go out, get clear, come off, escape. *Liv. o manibus hostium. Cic. ab (improbis) iudicibus. Liv. periculo. Cic. e periculo. Id. e morbo. Id. ex insidiis. Virg. pugnæ. Liv. inter stationes. Virg. flammam. Id. nostras inanus. Plin. Ep. Cæsares, quibus invisus virtutibus fuerat, evasit. Hence, Juvenal. Præter fulguris ictum evasi (partic.), escaped, avoided. — Also, to come to pass, be fulfilled, happen. *Cic. Miramur, id quod somniarimus, evadere? Id. Quando aliquod somnium verum evaserit.* — Also, to come out, go, issue, end, turn to, come to. *Terent. Hæc licentia evadet in aliquod magnum malum. Cic. Ante quam, ista quo evasura sint, videro, how they shall turn out. Nepos. Quum, quorsum evaderint, timeret, what it would come to. Sallust. Ilicine beneficia tua evasere, ut, &c.? have they ended in this? Liv. Pestilentia in longos morbos evasit, issued, terminated in. Also, *Terent. Timeo, quorsum evadas, h. e. I am in fearful expectation what you are coming to or aiming at (with your story).* — Also, to come to the top, ascend, climb, mount. *Virg. ad fastigia culminis. Liv. in muros. Virg. Gradus evaserat altos, she had ascended.* — Also, to go over, pass, leave behind. *Virg. spatium totum. Id. ripam. Tncit. annem. Liv. Evaserant media castra, were past the midst.* — Also, to become, turn out. *Cic. Perfectus Epicureus evaserat. Id. Non posse oratores evadere. Q. Cic. Ex communibus proprii evadunt. Liv. Primum inane ceptum evasit, proved vain.* — *Evasti, for evasisti. Horat. EVAGĀTYŌ* (evagor), ðnis, f. a roving 2 abroad, spreading out. *Plin. EVAGINATŌ* (e & vagina), ðnis, f. 3 properly, the unsheathing. — In *Arnob.* it is used in the sense of an extension, spreading; as, *Circumscriptis evagationibus (canceris). Al. leg. evagationibus.***

EVAGINATŌS (Id.), a, um, particip. and adj. unsheathed. *Justin.*

EVAGŌR (e & vagor), āris, ātus sum, I dep. 1. to wander, stray or run out of one's place, rove about, ramble, roam, περιέρομαι. *Colum. Ne longius (gallinæ) evagatæ refrigerent ova. Liv. Frontibus adversis concurrendum erat, nullo circa ad evagandum relicto spatio, for evolutions, attacks on the flank. Plin. Nilo evaganti molem opponere, overflowing its banks.* — Figur. to rove abroad, go beyond its just limits, wander. *Cic. Appetitus longius evagantur. So, Quintil. Dicendi voluptate evagatur, wander from the subject, digress.* — Also, to spread, extend itself. *Liv. Per ignota capita late evagata est vis morbi, spread.* — With acc. to stray beyond, go beyond, overstep. *Horat. ordinem rectum.*

EVXLESCŌ (e & valesco), is, lui, n. 3. 2 to grow strong, gain strength, increase, grow, ἐπιχρῶ. Plin. Cum evaluisse flagella pedes binos, h. e. creviscent. Tacit. ad usque bellum, grow into. Quintil. Adjuta cura, natura magis evalescit. — ¶ Also, to be able, have power, avail. Horat. pervincere sonnum. Virg. medicari ictum. — ¶ Also, to be equal in value; to be worth. Macrob. — ¶ Also, to prevail, predominate; to get into vogae. Quintil. in hoc ita, ut, &c.

EVALLĒFACŌ (e, vallum & facio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. a word coined by Salmasius in the corrupted passage of Varro, Retrimenta cibi, quæ exierant per posticum, evallēfecerunt, which Salm. read for vallem feci. It should be read exirent p. p. canalem feci.

EVALLŌ (e & vallum), as, avi, ātum, 3 a. 1. to cast or drive out, ἐκβάλλω. Varr. ap. Non.

EVALLŌ (e & vallus, dimin. from vander), is, a. 3. to winnow, make clean, free from the bark or husk, ἐκλίπω, as corn. Plin.

EVAN (Εὐάν), antis, m. a surname of Bacchus. Lucrēt. and Ovid.

EVANDER, dri, and **EVANDRŌS**, i, m. Εὐάνδρος, an Arcadian prince, who removed to Italy and settled near the Tiber. Virg. — Hence, Evandrius, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Evander, Evandrian. Virg. ensis, h. e. of Pallas, son of Evander. Sil. tecta, h. e. Rome, built where Evander formerly reigned. Id. collis, h. e. the Palatine hill, where he formerly dwelt, and which was afterwards the dwelling-place of the Cæsars. — ¶ Evander was also the name of a taulder and worker in relief. Plin.

EVANESCŌ (e & vaneſco), is, nui, itum, n. 3. to vanish away, pass away, disappear, fade, decay, perish, ἀφανίζομαι. Virg. in tenuem ex oculis (Apollo) evanuit auram. So, also, of odors, colors, of plants which are dried up within, of the waning moon, &c. Lucrēt. Plin., &c. — Figur. to vanish, fade away, pass away, decay, perish, die away. Cic. Oraciones reliquit, quæ jam evanuerunt, h. e. are lost. Id. Omnis eorum memoria evanuit, has passed away. Id. Sententia eorum evanuit, h. e. has lost its supporters. Quintil. Verum hæc evanuerunt, are gone into disuse. Pandect. Evanescent donatio, doth not hold, becomes void. — ¶ Also, to become rapid, lose its spirit. Cic. Vinum evanescit. — ¶ Evaniturus. Luctant.

EVANGELICŌS (evangelium), a, um, adj. 3 relating to the Gospel, evangelical. Tertull.

EVANGELISTA (εὐαγγελιστής), æ, m. 3 an evangelist, writer of the Gospel. Prudent.

EVANGELIUM (εὐαγγέλιον), ii, n. good 3 tidings, joyful message; hence, the Gospel, the doctrine of Christ. Tertull.

EVANGELIZATŌR (εὐαγγελίζω), ōris, 3 m. a preacher of the Gospel. Tertull.

EVANGELŌS (εὐαγγελο), i, m. a bringer of good tidings. Vitruv.

EVANIDŌS (evanesco), a, um, adj. vau- 2 ishing, passing, fading, perishable, frail, thin, not solid, ἐξίτηλος. Ovid. Pectoraque in teneas abeunt evanida rivos. Vitruv. Vetustate evanida materia. Id. Calx evanida, h. e. dead, without life. — Figur. Senec. Gaudium evanidum. Ovid. Fallat, in teneas evanidus exeat auras amor.

EVANNŌ (e & vannu), is, a. 3. to winnow 3 out, ἀπολκνῶ. Varr. — ¶ Figur. Pompeon. ap. Non.

EVANS (evoe or evan), tis, particip. properly, crying evoe at the festival of Bacchus, εὐάζω. Catull. Thyades evantes. Virg. Evantes orgia circum ducebat, h. e. celebrating the orgies with shouts; or orgia may be governed by circum. — Hence, shouting, filled with fury, raving. Apul. — Also, inspired, filled with a divine frenzy. Sil.

EVAPORATIŌ (evaporo), ōnis, f. an evaporation, evaporation, exhaling, ἀνασπίασις. Senec. terræ, and e terra.

EVAPORATIVŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. evaporation, apt to evaporate. Cæl. Aurelian. Evaporativa virtus.

EVAPORŌ (e & vapore), as, a. 1. to evaporate, send away in vapor, exhale, ἐκχρῶ. Gell. — ¶ Evaporare. Tertull.

EVASTŌ (e & vasto), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. 2 to lay waste, ravage, desolate, spoil, ἐξερῶ. Liv. agrum, templum, Africam, loca.

EVASŌS, a, um, particip. from evado. 3 of delight, hurra! hurra! Plant.

EVAX (perhaps εὐάζω), interj. expressive of delight, hurra! hurra! Plant.

EUBŌEA, æ, f. Εὐβοία, an island of Greece near Boeotia, now Negroponte. Plin.

— ¶ Hence, Eubŏicus, a, um, adj. of or from Eubŏea, Eubŏan. Propert. Eubŏico littore mille rates, h. e. Aulis, over against Eubŏea. Ovid. Anthedon Eubŏica, h. e. in Boeotia, over against Eubŏea. Id. Eubŏicus cultor aquarum, h. e. Glaucus, so called because from Anthedon. Virg. Eubŏicis Cumarum oris. — Also, for Cumæus, Cumæan; because Cumæ was a colony from Eubŏea. Ovid. urbs, h. e. Cumæ. Id. carmen, h. e. of the Cumæan Sybil. Stat. Eubŏici pulveris annos, h. e. of the Cumæan Sybil. (Compare Ovid. Met. 14, 136.) Id. penates, h. e. Naples, near Cumæ. — ¶ Also, Eubŏus, a, um, adj. same as Eubŏicus. Stat. — ¶ Also, Eubŏis, idis, adj. f. same as Eubŏica. Stat. tellus, h. e. the region about Naples and Cumæ. Id. ora, h. e. of Eubŏea.

EUBŌLIŌN, ii, n. same as Dictamnus. Apul.

EUCHARISTIA (εὐχαρίστεια), ōrum, n. 3 thanksgivings. Tertull. — ¶ Eucharistia (εὐχαρίστια), æ, f. the eucharist, sacrament of the Lord's supper. Cyprian.

EUCHARISTICŌN (εὐχαριστικόν), i, n. 3 a poem of thanks. Stat. (in the title).

EUCLIDĒS, is, m. a philosopher of Megara, head of the Megarean sect; he was a disciple of Socrates. Cic. — ¶ Also, Euclid, a mathematician at Alexandria. Cic.

EUCNĒMŌS (εὐκνήμος), i, m. and f. having beautiful legs. Plin. Quam eucnemion appellat.

EUDŌMŌN (εὐδαίμων), h. e. felix. Mel. Arabia.

EVECTŌ (eveho), ōnis, f. an elevating, carrying aloft, going or flying aloft. Apul. — ¶ Also, a travelling by the public post, or a permit, warrant or passport so to do. Symmach. and Cod. Just.

EVECTŌS (Id.), us, m. a carrying out, conveyance out. Plin.

EVECTŌS, a, um, particip. from eveho.

EVEHŌ (e & veho), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. 2 to carry or conduct out, lead out or forth, on horses, wagons, in ships, &c. ἐκκομίζω, ἐξάγω. Cic. Omnia ex fanis plostris evecta esse. Liv. Quia ex planis locis haud facile evehebant aquas. Plin. Amnes aquas inferunt in lacus, et evehunt. Id. merces suas, to export. — Hence, in the passive, Evehi, to be carried out or forth, h. e. to ride or journey out or forth; and of ships, to sail out or forth. Liv. So, with the accus. Curt. Evectus os amnis, having sailed out of the mouth of the river. Figur. Cic. E Piræo evecta est eloquentia, went out, went forth. Quintil. Confragosis atque asperis evecti. — Evehere may often be rendered simply to carry, lead, conduct any whither, without naming the place of departure; So, evehi, to ride, journey or sail, proceed, advance any whither. Liv. Tranquillitas maris classes evexit in altum, h. e. brought, carried. Justin. Ad regem ratibus evecti sunt. Curt. Insulam evecti, for ad insulam. So, figur. Plin. Vanitates in tantum evectæ. Senec. Quicumque furor evexit equos. — Also, Evehi, to be carried over, to pass, go beyond. Figur. Tacit. Fama evecta insulas. Propert. Præscriptos evecta est pagina gyros. — Also, figur. Evehi, in speaking, to go too far, to say more than one should. Liv. 35, 31. — ¶ Also, to carry or lead up or to the top, to carry; so, Evehi, to ride up. Liv. Flectens carpentum, ut in collem eveheretur. — Hence, to lift up, raise, exalt, promote, advance. Horat. terrarum dominos ad deos. Virg. aliquem ad æthēra. Anct. Dial. de Orat. aliquem ad consulatum. So, in the passive. Liv. Spe vana evectus, lifted up, proud. Vel-

lei. Vir in id evectus, super quod, &c. carried so high, so exalted. Tacit. Opeſ evecta: privatum modum, raised above. — ¶ Eveho. Pandect.

EVELLŌ (e & vello), is, elli (and ulsi), ulsum, a. 3. to tear out, pull out, pluck out, draw out, root up, ἀπορῶ. Cic. linguam M. Catoni. Horat. spinas agro. Id. cæno plantam. Plin. e segete cicutam. Pandect. statum de monumento. Plin. Acus evulsus pollice. Cic. Arbor evulsa. Plin. dentes, Quintil. declam. Campos evulsim, have rooted up. — ¶ Figur. to tear out, root out, eradicate, crase, remove. Cic. importunitatem ex intimis mentibus. Id. sibi ex animo scrupulum. Id. opinioniones insitas. — Also, to make of none effect, rescind, as it were, show to be void. Cic. actiones alicujus. — Also, to free, deliver. Sil. obsessa castra. — Also, to tear away, force away, separate. Varro. pueros subito a lacte, Lucrēt. odorem e thuris glebis. — ¶ Perfecit. Evelli in Cie. Evulsi in Flor., Quintil. declam., Marcell. Empir.

EVENINUS, a, um. See Evenus.

EVENTŌ (e & venio), is, eni, entum, n. 4. to come out, come forth, emerge. Horat. Merses (Romanam gentem) profundo (mari), pulcior eventit. — Also, to come to any place, arrive. Plant. Eamque eventuram exagoram Capuam. — ¶ Also, to come out, issue, cad, turn out, prove. Plant. Istæ blanda dicta quo eventiant, madeo metu. Terent. Nisi sane cure est, quorsum eventurum hoc siet. Cic. Eventire bene populo, plebique R. Terent. Spero hanc rem nobis eventuram ex sententia. Ovid. In caput nostrum perjuriam quæso eventiant. — Hence, to come to pass, be fulfilled, prove true, of a dream. Cic. — Also, to fall to one by lot, fall to one's lot, fall to one, happen to one; with dative. Liv. Provincia eventit Manlio. Cic. Auspicia, quæ sibi secunda evenierint. Id. Quod homini potest tantum evenire dedecus? Plaut. Mihi haud sæpe tales eveniunt hereditates. Cic. Vereor ne idem eventat in meas literas. Sueton. Si quid sibi eveniret, if any thing should happen to him (humanitas), h. e. if he should die. Plaut. Male illis eventiat, illi betide them. Cic. Bonis male eventit, the good fare ill, are unlucky, suffer. — Also, to happen, fall out, occur, chance, befall, take place; of events fortunate, unfortunate or indifferent. Cic. Timebam, ne evenirent ea. Tibull. Procul eventura videre. Cic. Scire, quæ eventura sint. Id. Forte eventit, ut, &c. it chanced, that Terent. Quid tu Athenas? (Cr.) evenit, h. e. by chance, by mere accident. Cic. Ut plerumque eventit, as commonly happens. So, Id. Solet us eventire (pleonastically). Id. Bene eventiat, good luck to it. Sallust. Ubi pax evenerat, h. e. facta erat, had been concluded, had come. — ¶ Also, to come forth, appear, show itself, grow. Colum. Arundo serius eventit. — Hence, to proceed from, be derived from. Plin. Id enim a congris eventit ei, happens to it from.

EVENTILŌ (e & ventilo), as, avi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to purify by winnowing or airing, winnow, fan, ventilate, πνέω. Colum. Frumenta eventilata. Plin. aerem. Justin. terrestrem spiritum. — ¶ Figur. to dissipate, scatter. Sidor. opes imperii.

EVENTUM (evenio), i, n. an issue, consequence, result, effect. Cic. Causarum cognitio cognitionem eventorum facit. Id. Ut consilia eventis ponderemus. — ¶ Also, an occurrence, event, accident, chance; hence, in the plural, it may signify fortune, lot, experience. Cic. De dubiis eventis rerum futurarum. Id. Ut te ex nostris eventis communibus admonendum putarem. — ¶ Lucrēt. Eventa et conjuncta. See Conjunction, a, um. — ¶ For Eventum, in the singular, which rarely occurs, the form Eventus, is used.

EVENTŌS (Id.), us, m. an issue, result, turning out, the event, the effect or consequence of a cause. Cæs. Rei eventum experiri. Id. Eventum pugnae expectare. Id. Ille dies hunc habuit eventum.

ut, &c. *Plin. Ep. Non sine eventu, not without success. Cie. Non satis ex sententia eventus dicendi procedit. Id. Causarum eventus, id est, quæ sunt effecta de causa. — Hence, the issue, end. Horat. Semperad eventum festinat. — ¶ Also, a taking place, happening, event, accident, occurrence, chance, hap. Cie. Non solum eventus, sed etiam conditio, not merely the actually taking place, their being actually in operation. Id. Quemvis eventum fortiter ferre. — ¶ Also, fortune, fate, lot, fortuna, sors. Liv. Auditor Decii eventus. Cæs. Ex eventu navium suarum. Id. In ejus diei casu omnium fortunarum eventum consistere. — ¶ Bonus eventus, a deity of the Romans, worshipped especially by husbandmen, who prayed to him for success in their labors. Varro and Plin.*

ΕΒΕΝΟΣ, or -ΟΣ, i, m. a river of Ætolia, near Calydon, and also a town by it; so called from Evenus, who threw himself into the river. It is now called Fidalì. Mela. — Hence, Eveninus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to the same. Ovid.

ΕΒΕΡΒΕΡΩ (e & verbero), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. i. to strike, beat, buffet. Quintil. Qui os, oculosque hostis Galli rostro atque alis everberaret. Virg. clypeum alis. Curt. fluctus remis. — Figur. to stimulate, excite. Gell. and Macrob. — ¶ Ovid. At mugil cauda pendente everberat escam, h. e. strikes, beats; or, it may be, strikes off or down.

ΕΒΕΡΓΑΝΕΪ trabes, derived by some from εβεργῆς, and signifying well wrought and compacted; by others from e & vergo, inclined in a certain direction, hanging down. Vitruv.

ΕΒΕΡΓΩ (e & vergo), is, a. 3. to pour out 2 or forth, send forth. Liv. Quia (montes) nullos apertos evergerent rivos.

ΕΒΕΡΡΙCΤΟΛΟΝ (everro), i, n. a drag-net, draw-net, sweep, σαγήνη. Varro. — ¶ Hence, figur. that which draws things together, and sweeps them away. Cie. Quod unquam, iudices, hujusmodi everriculum in illa provincia fuit? drag-net, h. e. pillager, thorough-going plunderer. Id. lude everriculum malitiarum omnium, iudicium de dolo malo, h. e. which sweeps away, removes quite.

ΕΒΕΡΩ (e & verro), is, erri, ersum, a. 1. 3. to sweep out, cleanse by sweeping, sweep clean, sweep away, ἐκκίπεω. Colum. Stabula frequenter everrenda et purganda. Varr. Eo die ex æde Vestie sterces everrunt. — Hence, figur. to sweep clean, h. e. to pillage, to plunder, clean out. Cie. Quod famum adiisti, quod non eversum atque extersum reliqueris. Id. provinciam. — Also, Manil. æquor retibus, to scour the sea with nets, to fish. — Also, to draw out, as with a net. Apul. — Also, to sift, examine nicely. Seace. sermones.

ΕΒΕΡΩ (everto), ōnis, f. a turning out, expulsion, ejection. Flor. possidentium. — ¶ Also, an overturning, overthrowing, throwing down, tearing down, demolishing. Cie. Eversio illius exsecratione columnæ. Eversionem, depopulationem, vastitatem tectis atque agris infere. Plin. Contra vehiculorum everstones, h. e. being thrown from carriages. — ¶ Figur. an overthrowing, subversion, destruction, utter ruin. Cie. Omnis vite eversio. Id. Rerumpublicarum everiones. Tacit. Eversio rei familiaris. Plin. Ep. dignitatis.

ΕΒΕΡΩ (Id.), ōris, m. an overthrower, destroyer, destroyer, καθιπερῆς, ἀνστρατής, ἀντροπεδός, qui cverit. Virg. æquorum. Cie. hujus imperii. Plin. furis humani. — ¶ Also, a prodigal, spendthrift. Cai. Epit. Instl. — ¶ Also, one who embezzles and spends the money of others. Cod. Just.

ΕΒΕΡΩS, a, um, particip. from everto. — ¶ Also, particip. from everro. ΕΒΕΡΩ (e & verro), and anciently ΕΒΩΤΩ (e & vorto), is, ti, sum, a. 3. to turn out, drive out, thrust out. Paul. aliquem ædibus. — Hence, to turn one out of any thing, deprive. Cie. pupillum fortunis, strip. Id. Alios civitate eversum ire, deprive of their rights as citizens. — Also, to precipitate any whither. Ovid. mones in apertum æquor. — ¶ Also, to

turn upside down, turn topsy-turvy, invert. Cie. naviculam, upset, overset. Ovid. Eversa phætrea, inverted. — Hence, to turn upside down, throw into commotion, agitate. Virg. æquor. — Also, to turn over or up, plough. Valer. Flacc. campum. — ¶ Also, to throw down, overthrow, prostrate. Cie. statuam. Virg. pinnu silvis. — Hence, to throw down, tear down, rase, demolish. Cie. urbes. Sil. funditus arces. — ¶ Figur. to overturn, turn topsy-turvy, overthrow, prostrate, ruin, subvert, make void, destroy, extirpate, make wretched. Cie. Me quacunque ratione posset. non iudicio, neque disceptatione, sed vi, atque impressione evertere, h. e. de statu dejicere. Id. miseræ civitates. Id. Labefactarat vehementer aratores jam superior annus, proximus vero funditus everterat, ruined. Id. Evertere leges, testamenta, voluntates mortuorum, jura vivorum, overthrow, make of none effect. Id. virtutem penitus, h. e. destruere, tollere. Id. Sua confirmare, adversaria evertere, h. e. infirmare, solvere, to weaken, overthrow, refute. Id. totam vitam funditus. Pandeet. patrimonium, to squander. Quintil. deel. testem, h. e. to throw discredit upon him. — ¶ Also, to turn aside. Terent. Inversa verba, eversas cervices tuas, h. e. (probably) sidelooks. — ¶ Plin. Eversi, injured by a fall from a horse, chariot, &c.

ΕΒΕΣΤΙΓΑΤΩS (e & vestigo), a, um, particip. traced out, investigated, discovered. Senec. and Ovid. ΕΒΕΧΩS (probably eveho), a, um, adj. rounding upwards. Martian. Capell. mundus. ΕΥΓΑΛΑΚΤΩΝ (εὐγαλακτῶν), i, n. a plant, afterwards called glæx. Plin. ΕΥΓΑΝΕΪ, ōrum, m. a people who dwell in Northern Italy, between the river Athesis and the lake Iariis. They dwell at first between the Alps and the Adriatic, but were driven back by the Veneti. The region they inhabited was famous for its flocks. Plin. — Hence, Euganius, a, um, adj. Euganean. Juvenal. and Martial.

ΕΥΓΕ (εὐγε), interj. bravo! O! brave; 3 well done! good! expressive of approbation. Terent. Euge, Geta! bravo! — Also, ironically, good! excellent! rare! Plaut. — ¶ Also, of exultation, well done! bravo! hurra! Plaut. — ¶ And of joy, good! Plaut. — ¶ And of fear. Plaut. Euge, cave, nh! take care! — ¶ And of exhortation, Come! now then! Plaut. — ¶ And of surprise, hah! Terent. — ¶ And of congratulation. Plaut.

ΕΥΓΕΝΕΩS, or ΕΥΓΕΝΙΩS (εὐγένεος), a, 2 um, adj. properly, of an excellent kind, noble, first-rate. Colum. Eugenæ, h. e. uvæ, an excellent sort of grapes, so called. — Hence, Varr. Eugenæum vinum, h. e. made from this grape.

ΕΥΓΕΡΑΕ, same as Euge. Plaut. 3 ΕΥΓΙΟΝ (perhaps εὐγεῖον), ii, n. medium foramen τοῦ αἰδοῖον γυναικείον, et ipsum αἰδοῖον. Lucil. ap. Non.

ΕΥΙΑS (Εὐιάς), ādis, f. a Bacchant, Bacchinal. Horat.

ΕΥΙΗΩS, ΕΥΙΗΑS, ΕΥΙΗΩS, ΕΥΙΗΑS, improperly for Evius, Evias.

ΕΥΙΒΡΩ (e & vibro), as, a. i. to brandish 3 forth; hence, figur. to rouse, stimulate, set in motion. Gell. animos.

ΕΥΙCΤΙΩ (evinco), ōnis, f. a recovering of 3 oac's property, by a judicial decision, from one who had acquired it from an unrightful possessor. Pandeet.

ΕΥΙCΤΩS, a, um, particip. from evinco.

ΕΥΙDΕNS (e & video), tis, adj. evident, clear, manifest, apparent, visible, perspicuous, clear, σαφής. Cie. Si quid est evidens, de quo inter omnes conveniat. Id. Narrationes breves. evidentes, credibiles. Id. Quid enim est hoc evidentiū? Liv. Evidentissimum id fuit, quod, &c. Plin. Evidens demonstratio. — ¶ Also, respectable, reputable, eminent. Hirt. Ullum genus quæstus magni et eviditis. Plin. Apud auctores Græciæ evidentissimos, most credible.

ΕΥΙDΕNΤΕR (evidens), adv. manifestly, 2 evidently, clearly, plainly, openly, ἐμφανώς. Liv. Cum tam evidenter pœni-

tuerit. Id. Evidenter Macedonum patris erat. Plin. Evidentissime est causa nominis. Pandeet. Ut evidentiū ap- pareat.

ΕΥΙDΕNΤΙΑ (Id.), æ, f. clearness, apparentness, ἐνάρπεια. Cie. Propterea, quod nihil clarius evapysia ut Græci: perspicuitatem aut evidentiā nos, si placet, nominemus.

ΕΥΙGΕSÇ (e & vigesco), is, n. 3. to lose 3 liveliness or vigor. Tertull.

ΕΥΙGΙΛΑΤΙΩ (evigilo), ōnis, f. a waking 3 up, an awaking. Augustin.

ΕΥΙGΙΛΩ (e & vigilo), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. i. to awake, rise from sleep, get up, ἐγείρωμαι. Plin. Ep. Evigilaveram: nuntius a Spuria. Id. Evigilo, cum libuit. Sueton. Evigilare maturius. Stot. Excidit, et evigilavit in undis. — ¶ Figur. to be wide awake, to be diligent and attentive, to be vigilant or watchful. Cie. Tantum evigilat in studio. — ¶ Transitively, to pass without sleep. Tibull. Mihi nox evigilanda est, I must keep awake all night. — ¶ Also, to compose while awake, to compose or study by night. Ovid. libros. — Hence, Cie. Consilia evigilata tuis cogitationibus, h. e. carefully meditated upon, well-weighed, carefully devised.

ΕΥΙGΟΡΑΤΩS (e & vigoro), a, um, de- 3 prived of vigor or liveliness. Tertull.

ΕΥΙLΕSÇ (e & vilesco), is, lui, n. 3. to 2 become vile, worthless, or despicable, φαν- λίζομαι. Sueton.

ΕΥΙNÇΙΩ (e & vincio), is, nxi, nctum, a. 2 4. to bind, tie about, bind or wind around, ἀνὰ δέω. Virg. Evinctis palmis, h. e. with the æstus. Id. Evinctus tempora ramis. Id. Suras evincta cothurno. Tacit. Diademate caput evinxit. Sil. Catenis evinctus.

ΕΥΙNÇΩ (e & vinco), is, ūci, ictum, a. 3. 2 to overcome, conquer, vanquish, ἐννικάω. Senec. Solus evince Hercules. — Figur. to overcome, prevail upon, make to give way, bring to yield. Virg. Evicta dolore, overcome, conquered by her grief, overpowered at length. Ovid. Evicta precibus, prevailed upon. Tacit. Ejus necessitatibus ad miserationem evicta, moved to pity, softened to pity. Ovid. Evincere somnos, to vanquish, h. e. to keep awake. Colum. morbos. — Also, to overcome, master, surpass, exceed in abundance; or take the place of. Horat. Platanus evincet ulmos. — ¶ Also, to overpower, master, ruin, or kill at last. Plin. Evincit herbas lupinum. — ¶ Also, to conquer, h. e. to succeed in passing by or over, to pass, weather, to rise above, overtop. Ovid. Evicta per æquora lapsus. Virg. Annis evicit moles. Ovid. litore, pass. Plin. os Ponti, to get by. Senec. Arbor evincit nemus, overtops. — ¶ Also, to exting- guish. Propert. Rogi evicti. — ¶ Also, to put down, show to be guilty, con- vict. Cie. Tam nefarius criminibus, tam multis testibus convictus. — Also, to prove, show. Horat. Si puerilius ratio esse evincet. — Also, to carry through something, carry one's point, prevail. Liv. Evincunt instando, ut litteræ darentur. Id. Evicere tandem ut crearentur. — ¶ Also, to recover any thing by a judicial decision, which another had acquired (rightfully), so far as he him- self was concerned) from a person whose title was not good. Pandeet. Ut servum quisquam a me, aut ab eo cui vendi- dissem, evinceret.

ΕΥΙNÇΤΩS, a, um, particip. from vin- cio.

ΕΥΙΩLΩ (e & violo), as, āvi, ātum, a. i. to violate. Propert. 1, 7, 16: but other Edd. have evoluisse (h. e. evoluisse), to have decreed.

ΕΥΙRΑΤΙΩ (eviro), ōnis, f. a castrating; 2 hence, Plin. pilorum, a pulling off.

ΕΥΙRΑΤΩS, a, um, particip. from eviro. 3 — ¶ Adj. effeminate. Martial. Evi- rator spadone.

ΕΥΙRΕSÇ (e & viresco), is, n. 3. to lose 3 greenness, become pale (as F. explains it); or (according to Scheller) to green out, become green, or lose freshness. Varr. ap. Non.

ΕΥΙRΩ (e & vir), as, āvi, ātum, a. i. to 3 emasculate, castrate, deprive of manhood, εὐνυχίζω. Catull. corpus. — ¶ Also,

to render effeminate. Varr. ap. Noa. —
 ¶ See, also, *Eviratus*, a, uai.
EVISCERŌ (e & viscus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3. 1. to embowel, tear to pieces, mangle, *ἐξεντερίζω*. Cic. ex Ena. and Virg. —
 ¶ Also, to take out o'f the bowels or flesh. Solin. Unio e concha evisceratus.
EVISCUM, i, n. same as *Hibiscum*. Plin. Valer.
EVITABILIS (evito), e, adj. avoidable. 3 Coid.
EVITATIO (Id.), ōnis, f. au avoiding, 2 cluding, shunning, *ἐνλάβετα*. Quintil.
EVITŌ (e & vito), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to avoid shua, escope. Cic. Offensiones tum evitare, tum elevare, tum ferre. Catull. tela amictu. — ¶ Also (from e & vita), to deprive of life, kill, slay. Cic. e Poeta. Priamo vi vitam evitari (which, however, may be rendered taken away, snatched away). Apul. Tres evitasse juvenes.
EVIVŌS, or **EVIVŌS** (*Εἰνός*), ii, m. a name of Bacchus. Cic. and Horat. — ¶ Adject. Evius, a, um, of or pertaining to Buechus. Stat. terga, h. e. tympana.
EUMECES (*εὐμήκης*, very long), u kind of balsam-tree. Plin. — ¶ Also, a precious stone, mentioned by Plin.
EUMENIS (*Εὐμενίς*), idis, f. Plur. Eumenides, um, the Furies. — The name properly signifies the well-wishers, and is applied to the Furies per euphemismum. Cic. and Virg. — ¶ Sing. Eumenis. Sil. and Stat. — ¶ Mater Eumenidum, h. e. Nox; for Nox (night) is, according to some, the mother of the Furies. Virg.
EUMETRIA (*εὐμετρία*), ō, f. just measure or proportion. Veget.
EUMOLPIDÆ, ārum, m. *Εὐμολπίδαι*, priests or presidents of the Eleusinian sacra. Nepos. — They were so called from *Eumolpus*, of whose family they were.
EUMOLPŌS, i, m. *Eumolpus*, who is said to have introduced the Eleusinian sacra into Athens. Ovid.
EUNEŌS, i, m. a precious stone, mentioned by Plin. Ed. Hard.; where other Edd. have *Eureos*.
EUNUCHINUS (eunuchus), a, um, adj. 3 of or pertaining to an eunuch. Hieron.
EUNUCHŌN (Id.), ii, n. a kind of lettuce (lactuca), so called because resisting amatory propensities. Plin.
EUNUCHISMŌS (*εὐνοχισμός*), i, m. a castrating, making one aa eunuch. Cæl. Aurel.
EUNUCHIZATŌS (*εὐνοχίζω*), a, um, 3 made an eunuch. Hieronyma.
EUNUCHŌ (eunuchus), as, a. 1. to castrate, make one aa eunuch, *εὐνοχίζω*. Varr. ap. Non.
EUNUCHŌS (*εὐνοχός*), i, m. an eunuch. Cic. — ¶ Eunuchus, i, f. the Eunuch, as the name of a comedy of Terence. Terent.
EVO occurs only in the participial form *Evans*, which see.
EVOCATIO (evoco), ōnis, f. a calling out 2 or forth. Plin. and Macrob. (See *Evoco*). — ¶ Also, a calling to one's self, summons. Hirt. — Especially, a summons or calling out of soldiers, who had served out their time, to enter the ranks again. Auct. ad Heren.
EVOCATOR (Id.), ōris, m. oae who calls 1 out and induces to join him; an enlister. Cic. servorum et civium perditorum.
EVOCATORIŌS (evocator), a, um, adject. 2 summoning, calling to one's self. Sidon.
EVOCATŌS, a, um, particip. from *evoco*. — ¶ Evocatus, i, m. See *Evoco*.
EVOCŌ (e & voco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to call out, call forth, bid to come forth, *ἐκκαλέω*. Cic. Juvenes stare ad janua duos quosdam, qui eum magnopere evocarent, se. e conclavi. Cæs. nostros ad pugnam. Plaut. illum foras. Id. gubernatorem a navi huc. Sueton. aliquem ex provincia in auxilium. Virg. animas Orco. Liv. 5, 21. deos, to call the gods out of a besieged city; which the general (or, according to some authors, the priests) did, at the same time promising them an abode and due honors among the Romans. So, Pandect. Evocare sacra (which was done in order to desecrate any place). — ¶ It may also be rendered simply, to call to one's self, to call hither. Cic. Litteris te evoca-

bam. Cæs. omnes ad prædam. Hirt. Legiones ad Cæsarem mittit, litteris ejus evocatas. — Hence, to call before one's self, to summon to appear, to order to meet oae at a certain place (the term which is properly used of persons with authority who summon an inferior to appear before them; as a provincial magistrate who called an offender to plead his cause, &c.; or the senate, when they called any one from the provinces to Rome, to appear before them). Cic. Dejotarus venit evocatus, ut is, qui senatui parere didicisset. Cæs. Indignari, regem ad dicendam causam evocari. Plin. Ep. Evocare testes. — Soldiers who had served out their time, and were consequently exempt from further service, were often persuaded, by the entreaties or gifts of a general, to serve again, and were then called *evocati*, which may be rendered *volunteer veterans*. Cic. and Cæs. So, Cæs. Hanc (legionem) enim initio tumultus evocaverat, had called out, had induced to serve. — ¶ Figur. to call out, call forth, elicit, draw to one's self, entice, induce, bring oae, excite, raise, move, cause. Quintil. Præmiis etiam, quæ capit illa stas, evocetur. Sæcæ. Zephyrus evocat herbas, causes to spring up. Plin. Vis earum omnis evocatur in palmites, is drawn into. Id. Ut (palmitem) longius evocent, to make it grow longer. Cels. ad extremas partes materiam, to draw. Cels. sudorem labore corporis, to induce. Plin. abortus, h. e. educere, expellere. Senec. aquas nubibus siccis. Plin. fulmina, h. e. elicere, impetrare. Cic. memoriam, to call out, elicit. Id. misericordiam alieuius. Plin. indicium, to induce one to disclose. Senec. iram. Cic. fragm. Quod dedecus, quod non evocetur atque elicatur voluptate.
EVOCŌ (*εὐοῖ*), interj. a word shouted by the 3 Bacchantes, like hurra! hurra! Horat. ¶ Some incorrectly write *evohæ*, *evohæ*, &c.
EVOLITŌ (frequentat. from *evolo*), as, a. 2. 1. to fly out frequently. Colum. Per quas ad requirendos cibos evolitant.
EVOLŌ (e & volo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to fly out or forth, *ἐξίπταται*. Cic. Ut evolare, non excurrere, videretur. Id. Aquila ex quercu evolavit. Varr. Evolare extra septa. — Figur. to fly out, sally forth, rush forth, burst forth. Cæs. Subito ex omnibus partibus silvæ evolaverunt. Cic. Ita evolavit oratio, sc. ore, h. e. tam celeriter exiit ore, passed on so rapidly. Id. Nihil est in natura remum, quod totum repente evolet, puts forth all its powers speedily. — ¶ Also, to fly or flee away. Cic. Tanquam avis, evolare cupio. Id. (of a ship) e conspectu. — Also, to come off, hasten off, go off, escape. Cic. Evolet ex vestra severitate, h. e. be acquitted, though guilty. Id. e pœna (where others read *pœnam*). Plaut. Cistella mihi evolavit, is flown away, gone, lost. — ¶ Also, to fly upwards or on high, fly up. Plin. Levius evolvant. — Hence, to ascend, rise, advance. Cic. Quem evolare altius noluerunt. Id. Illos dolent evolasse.
EVOLVŌ (e & volvo), is, olvi, ōlūtum, a. 3. to roll or tumble out, roll, tumble, *ἀποκλύω*. Cels. Sequitur ut intestina evolvantur. Val. Flacc. questus pectore, to pour, send forth. Tacit. Per humum evolvuntur. — Hence, to roll off or away. Ovid. Jactas evolvere silvas, to roll off the trees thrown upon him. Id. montes corpore. — Also, to tear out. Lucret. (de vento) Arbusta evolvens radicibus haurit ab imis. Lucan. orbes (h. e. oculos) cavis sedibus. — Also, of rivers, to roll any whither, roll down. Curt. Araxes aquas torrentium evolvit in Medum. Virg. In mare se Xanthus evolvere posset, roll itself, flow down, pour its waters. Plin. Danubius in Pontum evolvitur, pours itself, empties, flows. — Also, to get by pains-taking, raise, procure. Plaut. argentum. — Also, to thrust out or away, turn out, eject, expel, deprive, strip. Liv. istos ex præda clandestina. Senec. Evolutus bonis. Tacit. Evolutus sede patria rebusque summis. Cic. Evolutus integumentis dissimulationis, h. e. unmasked.

Hence, Colum. Panicum furfur evolutum, purged, cleansed. — ¶ Also, to unravel, unfold, unravel, unwind. Ovid. vestes. Cic. volumen epistolæ. — Hence, to open or read, peruse; as the ancient books were rolled up. Cic. Evolve diligenter eum librum. Horat. Tempora si fastosque velis evolvere mundi. Ovid. versus. — Also, to evolve, extricate, bring out of confusion, bring into order. Ovid. Met. I. 24. Quæ postquam evoluit, cæcoque exemit acervo. — Hence, to unfold, unravel, develop, clear up, set forth in order, explain or relate. Cic. exitum criminis. Id. notionem animi sui complicatum, make distinct and clear. Id. totam hanc deliberationem in iustis. Id. hæc præcipitem pæne evolvere coegit. Id. naturam rerum. Id. Neque principium invenire, neque evolvere exitum, find out, unravel. — Also, to revolve in the mind, reflect upon, think over, meditate upon. Sil. promissa sonni. Virg. hæc sub gelidis astris. — Also, to extricate, free, clear. Terent. te omni turba. Id. me ex his turbis. Lucan. Evolvimur orbe, h. e. egredimur. — ¶ Also, to roll down, precipitate. Lucan. saxa nudis lacertis. Id. cadavera turribus. — ¶ Also, to roll off. Ovid. Debuerant fusos evoluisse meos, h. e. fila mea, should have rolled off the threads of my life, h. e. should have put an end to it. So, Senec. Celeri sæcula evolvis rota, roll off, cause to roll round, revolve. — Hence to decree, determine, fix, appoint; when fate is spoken of. Propert. (Ed. Bronkh.) Quod nolim nōdrist evoluisse (h. e. evoluisse) deos. — ¶ Also, to roll up, wheel up. Ovid. Ex æquore Titan rotantes evolvit equos. — ¶ Evolvam (four syllables), for evolvam. Catull. Evolvuisse, for evoluisse. Ovid.
EVOLŪTIŌ (evolve), ōnis, f. aa unrolling 1 or opening, a reading or perusing. Cic.
EVOLŪTŌS, a, um, particip. from *evolve*.
EVŌMŌ (e & vomo), is, ui, itum, a. 3. to vomit forth, *ἐξεμέω*. Cic. Easque cum stomacho concoxerit, evomere. — ¶ Figur. to vomit, discharge, vent, pour out, eject, cast out. Cic. virus acerbitate suæ. Terent. iram in aliquem. Cic. Urbs hæc lætari mihi videtur, quod tantam pestem evomuerit. Plin. Nilus in mare se evomit, disembogues itself, discharges itself.
EVŌNŪMŌS, or **ŌS** (*εὐώνμος*), i, f. the spindle-tree. Plin.
EUPATORIÄ (*εὐπατορία*), ō, f. the herb agrimony, *Eupatoria agrimonica*, L. Plin.
EUPELIOS, ii, a plant, same as *daphnoides*, *hypoglossion*, and *victoriola*. Apul.
EUPETALŌS (*εὐπέταλος*), h. e. having beautiful leaves), i, a shrub, same as *Daphnoides*. Plin. — ¶ Also, a precious stone, mentioned by Plin.; which some consider as the opal, and others as the heliotrope.
EUPHEMISMŌS (*εὐφημισμός*), i, m. a figure of rhetoric, when we express in mild language something in itself disagreeable, as, Volci. Si quid accidisset Cæsari, h. e. si mortuus esset.
EUPHONIA (*εὐφονία*), ō, f. an agreeable sound; euphony of single words. (Compare *unacrus*, *rhythmus*). Donat.
EUPHORBIA, ō, f. and **EUPHORBICUM** (*εὐφόρβιον*), ii, n. a prickly plant in Africa, with a milky juice, (*euphorbia* of Linn.). Plin.
EUPHORBŌS, i, m. a Trojan, whose soul, by the process of metempsychosis, afterwards came to inhabit the body of Pythagoras (if he may be believed). Ovid.
EUPHORIŌN, ōnis, m. a poet from Chalcis in Eubæa. Cic.
EUPHRATES, is, m. a river of the East. Plin. — Hence, the people dwelling near this river, or in a wider sense, the people of the East, the Oriental nations. Virg. — ¶ Hence, *Euphratis*, idis, adj. f. of the Euphrates. Sidaa. Ripa Euphratide.
EUPHROSYNĒ (*εὐφροσύνη*), es, f. hilarity, gladness, joy; one of the three Graces, *Euphrosyne*.
EUPHROSŪNUM (*εὐφρόσυνον*), i, n. the herb borage or bugloss. Plin.
EUPHŒÄ, ō, f. a plant, which is said to make those beloved, who anointed themselves with it. Plin.

EUPLOCAMOS (εὐπλόκαμος), a, um, adj. ³ having beautiful locks. Lucil. ap. Non.
EUPOLIS, idiom, a Greek comic poet of the *vetus comedia*. Vellei.
EUREOS, i. See *Eunecos*.
EURINOS (εὐρινος), a, um, adj. relating to *Eurus*, Eastern. Colum.
EURIPIE (εὐριπική), es, f. a kind of rush. Plin.
EURIPIDES, is, m. a famous Greek tragic poet at Athens, a contemporary and rival of Sophocles. Cic. — Hence, Euripideus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Euripides, Euripidean. Cic. carmen.
EURIPOS, or -OS (Εὐρίπος), i, m. n. strait, narrow channel or sound. Cic. — Particularly, the sound between Eubœa and Bœotia (now, Golfo di Negroponte). — ¶ Also, from the resemblance, Euripi, artificial water passages, ditches, canals, conduits, water-pipes, aqueducts. Cic. — Also, Euripus, any ditch or trench; as, for instance, one which went round the circus. Sueton.
EURŌAUSTER (eurus & auster), tri, m. a wind between the *Eurus* and *Auster*; probably the same as *Euronotus*. Isid.
EURŌCERCIA, or **EURŌCIRCIA**, æ, m. a wind between the south-east and east. Vitruv. 1, 6, 10. Ed. Schneid.
EURŌNOTUS (Εὐρόνοτος), i, m. a wind between *Eurus* and *Notus*; the south-south-east wind, same as *Phœnix*; according to Gell. same as *Vulturnus* (Sirocco Levante). Colum.
EURŌPA, æ, and **EURŌPE**, es, f. the daughter of *Agenor*, king of Phœnicia, who was carried off by *Jupiter*, who had taken the form of a bull. Ovid. — ¶ Also, Europe, one of the quarters of the globe. Cic. — ¶ Hence, *Europæus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Europe, the daughter of *Agenor*. Ovid. dux, h. e. *Minos*, her son. — Also, *European*. Nepos. — ¶ Also, *Europensis*, e, adj. *European*. Fopise.
EURŌTAS, æ, m. Εὐρώτης, a river of the Peloponnesus, which rose in Arcadia, flowed south through *Laconia*, passing by *Lacedæmon*, and emptied into the *Laconic gulf*. Its banks abounded in laurels. It is now called *Basilipotamo*, the king's river. Ovid.
EURŌTIAS (εὐρωτίας), æ, m. a precious stone, unknown to us. Plin.
EURŌS (εὐρός), a, um, adj. relating to the East, Eastern, Oriental. Virg. Portus ab *Euro* fluctu curvatur in arcum. Ed. Heyn. where other Edd. have *Eoo*.
EURŌS (εὐρός), i, m. the south-east wind. 2 Colum. — ¶ It seems sometimes to be used less strictly for the east wind; and so Gell. explains it. Ovid. and *Mauil*. — ¶ Also, among the poets for a strong or wintry wind. Virg. — And for the East. Claudian.
EURŌALOS, i, m. n. Trojan who perished with his friend *Nisus*. Virg. *Æn.* 9, 179, sqq.
EURŌDAMAS (εὐρὸδάμας), antis, m. the wife-ruling, a title of *Hector*. Ovid.
EURŌDICE, es, and **EURŌDYICA**, æ, f. the wife of *Orpheus*, who died in consequence of being bitten by a snake. *Orpheus* sought to bring her back from the lower world, and prevailed upon *Pluto* to grant his wish, but only on condition that he did not turn to look at her. He did not adhere to this, and lost his wife again. Virg. and Ovid.
EURŌMIDES, æ, m. the son of *Eurymus*, h. e. *Telemus*. Ovid.
EURŌNOME, es, f. the mother of *Leucothoe*. Ovid.
EURŌSTHEUS [trisyllab.], ei and eos, m. son of *Stenelus*, king of *Mycenæ*. At the instigation of *Juno*, he imposed upon *Hercules* his twelve labors. Virg. — Hence, *Eurystheus*, a, um, adj. *Eurysthean*. Stat.
EURŌTHMIA (εὐροθμία), æ, f. harmony of the parts among themselves, graceful appearance. Vitruv.
EURŌTIS, idos, f. the daughter of *Eurytus*; so *Iole* is called by Ovid.
EUSCHEME (εὐσχέμως), adv. handsomely, gracefully, becomingly, prettily. Plaut.
EUSEBES (εὐσεβής), is, h. e. pious, as a surname. Cic. — ¶ Also, the name of a precious stone. Plin.
EUSTYLOS (εὐστυλος), on, adj. having 2 beautiful pillars, h. e. when the distance

between two adjacent pillars is equal to 2½ times their diameter. Vitruv.
EUTERPE (Εὐτέρπη), es, f. the charming, delighting; the Muse of music. Horat.
EUTHIA (εὐθεΐα, sc. γράμμη), æ, f. a straight or right line. Martian. Capell.
EUTHYGRAMMUM (εὐθύγραμμα), i, n. 2 n. architect's rule. Vitruv.
EUTHYOS (Εὐθύος), a, um, adj. h. e. bene sacrificans. Acc. ap. Macrob. unless *Eoie* is to be read.
EVOLGŌ (e & vulgo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. to publish, make known, make public, expose, divulge, ἐξαγορεύω. Liv. Civile jus repositum in penetralibus Pontificum evulgavit. Tacit. Evulgare injurias. Id. pudorem. Id. arcanum.
EVOLSIŌ (evello), ōnis, f. n. wrenching 1 out, pulling or dragging out. Cic. dentis.
EVOLSIŌS, or **EVŌLSIŌS**, a, um, particip. from *evello*.
EUXINŌS (εὐξεινος), a, um, adj. hospitable, friendly to guests. Ovid. Pontus Euxinus, the *Euxine* or *Black sea*; more anciently called *Axenus*, h. e. inhospitable. Id. mare. Id. aquæ. Id. litus. Id. Pars Euxini (absol.), h. e. *Ponti* or *maris Euxini*.
EUZŌMŌN (εὐζώνων), i, n. the seed of the herb rocket. Plin.
EX. See *E*.
EXACERBESCŌ (exacerbo), is, n. 3. to become irritated, exasperated, or angry. Apul.
EXACERBŌ (ex & acerbo), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to irritate, exasperate, provoke, παροξύνω. Liv. aliquid. — Also, to grieve, afflict. Plin. Ep. — ¶ Also, to immiter, make more violent, increase. Liv. odium.
EXACESCŌ (ex & acesco), is, cui, n. 3. to grow sour or tart, ἀποξύνωμαι. Colum.
EXACŌN. So the Gauls called the lesser centaur. Plin. 25, 31.
EXACTE (exactus), adv. accurately, exact-ly, ἀκριβώς. Sidor. Exacte perorare. Gell. Exactius. Sidor. Exactissime.
EXACTIŌ (exigo), ōnis, f. a driving out, expelling. Cic. — ¶ Also, a demanding of payment, an exacting. Liv. pecuniarum. Cic. nimum, of debts. — Also, tax, duty, tribute. Id. Exactio capitum, h. e. taxation on each individual, capitation. Poll. in Cic. Ep. Publicæ exactiones, public revenues. — ¶ Colum. Exactio operis, a demanding of a certain amount of work for each day. — ¶ Also, a finishing or perfecting. Vitruv.
EXACTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an expeller, driver out. Liv. — ¶ Also, an exactor, collector of taxes. Cæs. Provincia differta exactoribus. Liv. Quin ipse imperator et exactor circumiret, h. e. went the rounds. Colum. operis. Quintil. studiorum. Liv. promissorum, h. e. one who demands the fulfilment of promises made to him. — ¶ Also, an executor. Plin. supplicii, an executioner. — ¶ Also, a demander, enforcer. Quintil. recte loquendi. Sueton. disciplinæ. (Exactor is one who insists upon the strict observance or exact performance of any thing.)
EXACTRIX (exactor), icis, f. she that demands. Augustin.
EXACTŌS, a, um, particip. from *exigo*. — ¶ Adj. exact, precise, punctual, perfect. Liv. numerus. Sueton. Cura exactior. Plin. Ep. Vir exactissimus. — Also, with a genit. Ovid. Exactior artis.
EXACTŌS (exigo), us, m. a driving or 3 sending away. Quintil. decl. merces, h. e. sale. — ¶ Also, an exacting, collecting of money due. Cic.
EXACUŌ (ex & acuo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. same as *Acuo*, to whet, sharpen, make a sharp edge or point, δξύω. Virg. dentes. Colum. ridicam. — Figur. Cic. mucronem tribuniciū in aliquid. — Also, to sharpen, render more active, quicken. Plin. animum, aciem oculorum. — ¶ Also, to excite, stimulate, goad. Horat. animos in bella. Nepos. Ira exacui, to be incensed, inflamed with anger. — Hence, to incite, animate, encourage. Cic. — See, also, *Exneutus*, a, um.
EXACUTYŌ (exacuo), ōnis, f. a whetting, 2 sharpening. Plin.
EXACUTŌS, a, um, particip. from *exacuo*. — ¶ Adj. pointed. Plin. cuspis.

EXADVERSUM, and **EXADVERSŌS** 1 (ex & adversum, or adversus), adv. opposite. Without any case. Terent. With a dative. Id. With an accus. Cic. and Nepos. — ¶ Also, against, same as *Contra*. Nepos.
EXADVOCATŌS (ex & advocatus), i, 3 m. one who has been an advocate. Augustin.
EXÆDIFICATIŌ (exædifico), ōnis, f. a 1 building up, a building. — Figur. Cic. of the composing of an oration.
EXÆDIFICŌ (ex & ædifico), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to build up, build, ἐξοικοδομῶ. Cæs. oppidum. Cic. Capitolium. Id. mundum. — ¶ Also, to finish building, complete. Cic. domum. — Hence, figur. to finish. Id. opus. — ¶ Also, to cast out of the house. Plaut.
EXÆQUATIŌ (exæquo), ōnis, f. n. equal-ling, levelling. Liv. — ¶ Also, a level plane. Vitruv.
EXÆQUŌ (ex & æquo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make equal or even, make plane or smooth, level, ἐξισόω. Cic. jura. Salust. Facta dictis sunt exæquanda, h. e. must be made to tally or correspond with. Id. Exæquato periculo, h. e. by equal danger. Cic. se cum aliquo. Id. Exæquari alicui, or Salust. cum aliquo, to equal, be equal. — ¶ Also, to equal, be equal. Ovid. and Auct. ad Herenn. aliquid.
EXÆSTŌATIŌ (exæstuo), ōnis, f. a rising with an agitated motion, fermenting, boiling up, a being heated. Solin.
EXÆSTŌ (ex & æstuo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 2 1. to rise with an agitated motion or with a roaring noise, to boil up, effervesce, ferment, roar, ἐκκυβαίνω. Liv. Mare exæstuat. Justin. Materia (h. e. bitumen) e terra exæstuat. — Figur. Virg. Mens exæstuat ira. Ovid. dolor. — Also, with an accus. Lucet. Hos exæstuat æstus, h. e. æstuando emittit. — ¶ Also, to be or feel exceedingly hot. Justin. Ægyptus torrente calore solis exæstuat. Sueton. Ut exæstuarat, had become overheated.
EXAGGERANTER (exaggerans), adv. 3 with many words, frequently. Tertull.
EXAGGERATIŌ (exaggero), ōnis, f. a 1 throwing up of mounds, a dike, mole, mound. — Hence, figur. an elevation. Cic. Amplitudinem et quasi exaggerationem quam altissimam animi. — Also, a rhetorical heaping up of words, an exaggeration. Gell.
EXAGGERATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one that 3 increases. Hieronym.
EXAGGERŌ (ex & aggero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to heap up, σωρεύω. Plin. terram. Curt. planitiem, h. e. to raise. Vitruv. locum operibus, h. e. to fortify with ramparts. — Hence, figur. to exalt, heighten, amplify. Cic. Exaggeratus virtutibus. Id. Oratio exaggerata. — Also, to increase, enlarge, magnify, exaggerate. Phædr. opes, h. e. to accumulate. Cic. rem familiarem. Id. aliquid verbis, and Id. (absolut.) Exaggerare, to heighten, amplify. Id. virtutem, to exalt. Quintil. injurias suas, h. e. to exaggerate.
EXAGITATŌR (exagito), a reprover, censurer. Cic.
EXAGITŌ (ex & agito), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to drive out, to drive from one place to another, to drive away. Ovid. leporem, to start. Nepos. Exagitatus a Græcia. Cic. Exagitati reliquerunt sedes. — ¶ Also, to persecute, disquiet, harass, vex, agitate, disturb. Salust. and Horat. aliquid. Cic. judices. Salust. civitatem, h. e. to disturb the peace of the state violently, to shake the state. — Hence, to censure, criticize, rally, satirize. Cic. Demosthenem. Id. fraudes. — ¶ Also, to stir up, irritate, excite. Salust. vim hominum. Cic. mororem, h. e. to renew. — Also, to put in motion, have in hand, maintain, enter tain, occupy one's self with a thing. Id. dissensionem. Catull. furores corde, to rage. Salust. Res vulgi rumoribus exagitata, h. e. being noised abroad, having become known to the people. Exagitare rem, denotes, to take up a matter again and again, discuss it repeatedly. — Also, to exercise. Cic. oratoreum disputationibus philosophorum.
EXAGIUM (exigo), ii, n. a weighing, a weight. Inscript. ap. Grut.

EXAGOGA, *æ*, and **EXAGOGĒ** (ἐξαγωγή), 3 es, f. *nn* exporting of goods, carrying them abroad for sale. *Plaut.*
EXALBESCO (ex & albesco), *is*, *hui*, *n.* 3. to grow white, whiten, ἐκλευκαίνωμαι. *Gell.* — *¶* Also, to grow pale. *Cic.*
EXALBIDUS (ex & albidus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 2 somewhat white, whitish, pale. *Plin.*
EXALBO (ex & albo), *as*, *a.* 1. to make 3 white. *Tertull.*
EXALBURNO (ex & alburno), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a.* 1. *h. e.* private alburno. *Plin.*
EXALTATIO (exalto), *onis*, *f.* *nn* exaltation. *Tertull.*
EXALTO (ex & alto), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a.* 1. 2 to exalt, raise, περῶσις. *Seacc.* — *¶* Also, to deepen. *Colum.* sulcos in tres pedes.
EXALUMINATUS (ex & alumen), *a*, *um*, 2 *adj.* of the color of alum. *Plin.*
EXAMBIOS (ex & ambio), *is*, *ivi*, *itum*, 3 *a.* 4. to go around asking for something. *Cypr.* ad martyres. — *¶* Also, to ask for any thing. *Symm.* aliquid.
EXAMEN (ex & agmen), *inis*, *n.* *n* swarm of bees, &c ἐσμός. *Cic.* apum. *Liv.* vesparum. *Id.* locustarum. — Also, in general, a swarm, crowd, multitude, great number. *Plin.* piscium, muscarum. *Horat.* juvenum. *Cic.* servorum. — *¶* Also (from exigo), the means of examining a thing. — Hence, the tongue or needle of a balance. *Virg.* — *Figur.* Pers. I, 7. — Also, *nn* examination, test, trial, consideration. *Ovid.* legum.
EXAMINATE (examinatus), *adv.* with ex-3 anination, consideration. *Tertull.* credere. — Hence, accurately. *Ammian.* Examinatus deliberare.
EXAMINATIO (examinatio), *onis*, *f.* *a* 2 weighing. — Hence, an examination, inquiry. *Pandect.* — Also, equilibrium, equipoise, balance. *Vitruv.*
EXAMINATOR (Id.), *oris*, *m.* one who 3 weighs. *Cassiod.* — *¶* Also, an inquirer, examiner. *Tertull.*
EXAMINATORIUS (examinator), *a*, *um*, 3 relating to a trial. *Tertull.*
EXAMINO (examino), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *n.* and *a.* 1. to swarm as bees do. *Colum.* — *¶* Also, to weigh, σταθμάσαι. *Cæs.* ad certum pondus. — Hence, figur. to examine, weigh, ponder, consider, search, try. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, to balance, counterpoise. — Hence, *Examinari*, to be balanced, counterpoised. *Vitruv.*
EXAMPLEXOR (ex & amplexor), *aris*, 2 *atus* sum, *dep.* 1. to embrace. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*
EXAMURCO (ex & amurca), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, 3 *a.* 1. to cleanse from the dregs or lees, ἀπυρρῶν. — *¶* Also, to dry. *Apul.*
EXAMUSSIM (ex & amussim), *adv.* by the 3 ruler. — Hence, exactly, perfectly, completely. *Plaut.* and *Gell.*
EXANCILLOR (ex & ancillor), *aris*, *dep.* 1. to serve. *Tertull.*
EXANCLO. See *Exantlo.*
EXANGUIS. See *Exanguis.*
EXANIMABILITER (exanimabilis), *adv.* 3 half dead with fear, with horror. *Næv.*
EXANIMALIS (ex & animalis), *e*, *adj.* 3 without life, dead, ἀψυχός. *Plaut.* — *¶* Also, deadly. *Plaut.*
EXANIMATIO (exanimatio), *onis*, *f.* *a* deprivation of breath. — Hence, consternation, terror, horror. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, suffocation. *Plin.* vulvæ, *h. e.* disorders in the womb, hysterics.
EXANIMIS (ex & anima), *e*, *adj.* prop-2 erly, breathless. — Hence, lifeless, dead, ἀψυχός. *Liv.* and *Virg.* — *Figur.* Stat. faville, *h. e.* extinguished, put out. *Id.* hiems, *h. e.* a storm which has ceased ringing. — *¶* Also, full of anguish, alarm, horror, terror, greatly alarmed, terrified, half dead with fear, thunder-struck; pale. *Virg.* and *Horat.*
EXANIMO (exanimis), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a.* 1. to deprive of air or wind. *Sever.* in *Æt-3 na*. folles, *h. e.* to press the air out of them. — *¶* Also, to deprive of breath, put out of breath, to exhaust. *Cæs.* B. C. 3, 92. — Hence, *Exanimatus*, *a*, *um*, breathless, out of breath, exhausted, wearied, fatigued. *Plaut.* *Exanimatus* currit. *Cæs.* Milites cursu exanimati. — *Figur.* to alarm greatly, terrify, kill as it were with fear, ἐκπλήττω. *Cic.* Te me-3 us exanimat. *Horat.* agros. — Hence, *Exanimatus*, *a*, *um*, greatly alarmed, ter-

rified, frightened, struck dead as it were, panic-struck. *Cic.* uxor. — *¶* Also, to deprive of thought or mind. — Hence, *Exanimatus*, *a*, *um*, absent in mind. *Plaut.* *Cæs.* 3, 3, 10. — *¶* Also, to deprive of life, kill, slay, φονεύω. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* — Hence, figur. to deprive almost of life, make half dead, weaken or enfeeble much, cause anguish. *Horat.* aliquem querelis. *Hirt.* corpus verberibus. — Also, to deprive of spirit or strength. *Plin.* Fax vini celerrime exanimatur, *h. e.* evaporates, loses its spirit, διαπνέεται. *Cic.* Verba exiliter exanimata, uttered without strength, feebly, dying away as it were.
EXANIMOS (ex & animus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* same as *Exanimis*. *Virg.*, *Colum.* and *Tacit.*
EXANTE, or **EX ANTE**. See *Ante*.
EXANTHEMA (ἐξάνθημα), *atis*, *n.* pus-3 tules or eruptions on the skin. *Marcell.* *Empir.*
EXANTLO (ἐξαντλέω, *ō*), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a.* 1. to draw out, empty. — Hence, to drink. *Plaut.* vinum — Also, to ex-3 haust, weaken. *Cic.* Tusc. 2, 8, e *Sophocle*; but *Ed. Ern.* reads *Exantlavi*, *h. e.* perperussum. — *¶* Also, to cadure, suffer, bear. *Cic.* labores. *Id.* annos belli. — *¶* *Exantlo* is also found for *exantlo*, but *Quintilian* numbers it among the obsolete words.
EXAPERIO (ex & aperio), *is*, *a.* 4. to open. 3 *Augustin.*
EXAPTOS (ἐξάπτω), *as*, *a.* 1. to fit, adjust. 3 *Apul.*
EXAPTOS (ex & aptus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* join-2 ed or appended to, ἐξημμένος, συννημμένος. *Lucret.*
EXAQUESCO (ex & aqua), *is*, *n.* 3. to be-3 come aqueous, to be dissolved into water, to become water. *Censorin.*
EXARATIO (exaro), *onis*, *f.* a ploughing. 3 *Martian.* *Capell.* — *¶* *Figur.* a writing, composition. *Sidon.*
EXARCHOS (ἐξάρχος), *i*, *m.* a leader, chief, 3 overseer, superintendent, governor. *Iust.*
EXARDESCO (ex & ardesco), *is*, *arsi*, *n.* 3. to grow hot, become inflamed, blaze, be on fire, ἐκπυρρῶμαι. *Cic.* of wood. *Martial.* Dies exarsit, *h. e.* is hot. *Lu-3 can.* Cotibus exarsit mucro. *Cic.* Solus pro patria exarsi. — Also, of a fiery color, glowing. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, figur. to be inflamed, kindled, break out, of war, disturbances, tumults, riots, rebellions, &c *Cic.* Exarsit bellum. *Tacit.* sedition. *Cic.* tempus. — *¶* Also, to be inflamed, burn, of passions or affections. *Cic.* desiderio. *Cæs.* dolore — Also, without an ablat. *Cic.* ad spem. — *¶* Also, to be increased, rise. *Sueton.* Pretia vasorum in immensum exarserunt.
EXAREPTO (ex & areptio), *is*, *n.* to become 2 dry, be made dry, ἀποξηραίνωμαι. *Plia.*
EXARENDO (ex & arena), *as*, *a.* 1. to purge 2 from sand or gravel. *Plin.*
EXARESCO (ex & areasco), *is*, *ru*, *n.* 3. to become dry, be or grow dry. *Plaut.* and *Cic.* — *¶* *Figur.* to vanish, decrease, decay, lose its liveliness. *Cic.* Exaruit facultas orationis, flos, opinio.
EXARIDUS (ex & aridus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* dry. 3 *Tertull.*
EXARMO (ex & armo), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a.* 2 1. to disarm, ἀφοπλίζω. *Tacit.* ali-3 quem. *Figur.* *Manil.* 4, 235 tigres, *h. e.* to tame (according to the emendation of *Bentl.*; the common reading is *exorare*). *Sil.* serpentem veneno. *Plin.* Ep. accusationem, *h. e.* to weaken. — *¶* *Exarmare* naveni, *h. e.* to unrig. *Senec.* — Also, to lose the tackle or rig-3 ging. *Pandect.* Navis aliquid exarmavit.
EXARO (ex & aro), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a.* 1. to plough or dig up, ἐξαράω. *Cic.* Exaratum esse, deum dicam an hominem. *Plin.* radices. — Hence, to produce or 3 gnin by ploughing or agriculture. *Cic.* frumentum. — *¶* Also, to plough, *Varr.* terram. — *Figur.* *Horat.* frontem rugis, *h. e.* to furrow, wrinkle. — Also, to write, particularly on waxen tablets. *Cic.* Exaravi nescio quid ad te
EXASCO (ex & ascio), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a.* 1. to hew with an axe. — Hence, to ar-3 range properly. *Plaut.* opus.
EXASPERATIO (exaspero), *onis*, *f.* *a* 3 becoming rough, a roughness. *Scribon.* *Larg.* — *¶* Also, an exasperation, irri-3 tation, animosity. *Veget.*

EXASPERO (ex & aspero), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, 2 *a.* 1. to make sharp or rough; to sharpen 3 roughly, ἀπαιγίζω. *Cels.* fauces. — Also, to adorn with raised work. *Clau-3 dian.* ense. — *¶* Also, to make un- even, rough, rugged. *Senec.* moles ex-3 is exasperata. *Liv.* mare, *h. e.* to make boisterous. — *¶* Also, to exasperate, ir-3 ritate, provoke. *Liv.* animos. *Apul.* canes. — *¶* Also, to make worse. *Cels.* morbum — *¶* Also, to sharpen, edge. *Sil.* ense.
EXAUCTIO (ex & auctio), *onis*, *f.* *a* pub-3 lic auction. *Suet.* vit. *Horat.*
EXAUCTORO (ex & auctor), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a.* 1. to free from duty or oath, 3 particularly from military duty or oath, to exauctorate, discharge, dismiss, particularly from military service, ἀφίπτω. *Liv.* aliquem. In *Sueton.* generally in a bad sense, to dismiss with disgrace, cashier. *Liv.* se, to resign, retire from service, free one's self of the (military) 3 oath. *Figur.* *Macro.* verba.
EXAUDIBILIS (exaudio), *e*, *adj.* one 3 whose prayers may be granted or listened to. *Augustin.*
EXAUDIO (ex & audio), *is*, *ivi*, *itum*, *a.* 4. to hear, ἐξακούω. *Cic.* hinnitus. — Particularly, to hear from a distance. *Cæs.* clamorē. *Virg.* Nulli exaudita Deo-3 rum vota precesque, *h. e.* they did not reach the ears of any of the gods. — *¶* Also, to obey. *Horat.* — *¶* Also, to give ear to, hearken or listen to, regard, grant, fulfil. *Liv.* diras. — *¶* Also, to feel, perceive. *Lucan.* herbas. — *¶* Also, to understand, comprehend. *Pan-3 dect.* verba.
EXAUDITIUS (exaudio), *onis*, *f.* *n* hearing 3 favorably, a granting. *Augustin.*
EXAUGEO (ex & augeo), *es*, *a.* 2. to in-3 crease greatly, ἐξαύζω, same as *Augeo*. *Terent.*
EXAUGURATIO (exauguro), *onis*, *f.* *a* de-2 priving of sanctity, a profaning. *Liv.*
EXAUGURO (ex & auguro), *as*, *a.* 1. to 2 deprive of sanctity, apply a thing which 3 had been consecrated to profane uses, to unhallow, profane what was hallowed. *Liv.* sacella. *Gell.* vestalem.
EXAUSPICIO (ex & auspicio), *as*, *avi*, 3 *atum*, *n.* 1. to come forth under unfavor-3 able auspices. *Plaut.* ex vinculis.
EXBALLISTO (ex & ballista), *as*, *a.* 1. to 3 overthrow by a blow of the ballista; to de-3 ceive. *Plaut.*
EXBIBO (ex & bibo), *is*, *a.* 3. same as 3 *Ebibō*. *Plaut.*
EXBOLLA (ἐκβολή), *æ*, *f.* a weapon for 3 shooting, a missile. *Varrō.*
EXCÆCATOR (excæco), *oris*, *m.* he that 3 makes blind. *Augustin.*
EXCÆCO (ex & cæco), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a.* 1 1. to blind, make blind, ἐκτυφλώω. *Cic.* — Hence, also, of trees and plants, to 3 deprive them of their eyes or buds. *Colum.* — *¶* Also, to stop, obstruct, close or choke. *Ovid.* flumina. *Cels.* itinera. — *¶* Also, to darken, to render uncon-3 ly or insignificant. *Petrō.* formam. *Plin.* Fulgor excæcatus, faint, not clear or bright.
EXCALCEO, or **EXCALCIO** (ex & calceo), 2 *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a.* 1. to pull off one's shoes, 3 ἐμβάδας ὀπολέω. *Sueton.* pedes, *Id.* *Senec.* Excalceari, to pull off one's shoes, or have them pulled off. *Suet.* Excalceatus, without shoes. *Senec.* Ep. 8. Ex-3 calceati, *h. e.* actors of comedy or pan-3 tomimi, opposed to cothurnati or actors of tragedy; the former wore a low-3 heeled shoe, called soccus.
EXCALDATIO (excaldo), *onis*, *f.* *a* wash-3 ing or bathing in warm water, Σεππολου-3 σία. *Capitol.*
EXCALDO (ex & calda), *as*, *a.* 1. to wash 3 or bathe in warm water. *Vulcat.* *Galli-3 can.*
EXCALFACIO (ex & calfacio), *is*, *eci*, 2 *atum*, *a.* 3. to make warm or hot. *Plin.*
EXCALFACTIO (excalfacio), *onis*, *f.* *a* 2 warming, heating, or making hot. *Plin.* 3 **EXCALFACTORIUS** (Id.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 2 warming, making hot, heating, Σεππα-3 κός. *Plia.*
EXCALFIO, and **EXCALFIO** (ex & ca-3 lefio), *is*, *atum*, *irreg. pass.* to become very hot, to be warmed or heated, Σεππα-3 νομαι. *Plin.*

EXCANDEFACIÖ (ex & candefacio), is, 3 *ēci*, actum, a. 3. to make very hot. — Hence, figur. to inflame. *Varr.* aliquem cupiditate. — *¶* Also, to increase. *Varr.* annonam, h. e. to raise the price.

EXCANDESCENTIÄ (excandesco), *æ*, f. 1 heat, anger in a nascent state, irritability, irascibility, θυμωσις. *Cic.*

EXCANDESCÖ (ex & candesco), is, *dni*, 1 n. 3. to grow very hot, ἐκπυρροῦμαι. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, to be angry. *Cic.*

EXCANTÖ (ex & canto), as, *ävi*, *ätum*, 2 a. 1. to charm out of its place, remove from one place to another by enchantment, ἐξήκω. *Prop.* and *Varr.* — *¶* Also, to charm, enchant, bewitch. *Horat.*

EXCARNIFICÖ (ex & carnifico), as, *ävi*, *ätum*, a. 1. to quarter or cut in pieces, κατασπυρροῦμαι. — Hence, to torture, torment. *Cic.*

EXCASTRÖ (ex & castro), as, *ävi*, *ätum*, a. 1. to castrate, emasculate. *Gell.* — *¶* Also, to husk. *Scribon. Larg.* sinapi.

EXCAUDICÖ, as, a. 1. same as *Excudico*. 3 *Tertull.*

EXCAVATIÖ (excavo), *önis*, f. a scoop-2 ing or hollowing out; an excavation, κοιλωσις. *Senec.*

EXCAVÖ (ex & cavo), as, *ävi*, *ätum*, a. 1. to excavate, make hollow, hollow or scoop out, κοιλῶ. *Plin.* ripas.

EXCEDÖ (ex & cedo), is, *essi*, *essum*, n. 3. to depart, go forth or out, retire, withdraw, ἐκχωρῶ, ἀπέρχομαι. *Cic.* urbe. *Liv.* finibus. *Cæs.* ex via. *Liv.* via. *Termt.* e medio. *Nep.* ex acie. *Liv.* Equitatus integer pugna excessit, h. e. left the field of battle without any loss. *Sallust.* Ex pugna excedere, h. e. to give up fighting, retire from the contest. *Cic.* e pueris, h. e. to grow up to manhood. *Liv.* e memoria, to be forgotten. *Cic.* e vita, or vita, or, *Tacit.* (absol.) Excedere, to die. *Virg.* palma, h. e. Excedere pugna et concedere palmam, to give up all pretension to the prize. *Liv.* extra vallum. — Hence, to advance, go beyond, proceed, project. *Cic.* Excedit pars. *Cels.* os. — Also, to digress, make a digression. *Liv.* — *¶* Also, to go to a place. *Curt.* ad deos. *Pandect.* in exsilium. *Cic.* ex tenebris in lucem. — *Figur.* *Liv.* in annum, h. e. to fall, happen. *Id.* Res in magnum certamen excessit, h. e. turned out, became. — *¶* Also, trans, to leave, depart from, go out of. *Liv.* curiam. *Id.* urbem. — Hence, to surpass. *Justin.* aliquem. — Also, to exceed, go beyond. *Liv.* tempus finitum. *Id.* modum. *Plin.* Ep. Tiberis alveum excessit. — Hence, *Excessus*, a, um. *Tertull.*

EXCELLENS, particip. from *excello*. — *¶* Adj. high, lofty, rising. *Auct. B.* *Hisp.* and *Vellei.* — *¶* Also, excelling, excellent, glorious. *Cic.* vir. *Nep.* Excellentissimus. *Cic.* Excellentissimus.

EXCELLENTER (excellens), adv. excellently, transcendently. *Cic.* Excellenter gesta. *Id.* Excellentius.

EXCELLENTIÄ (Id.), *æ*, f. excellence, transcendency, superiority. *Cic.* Animi excellentia. *Id.* (in the *Plur.*) — *¶* Also, an excellent, glorious thing. *Cic.*

EXCELLÖ (ex & κέλλω), is, *ui*, n. 3. to be high, be raised high. *Cato ap. Gell.* Animus excellit, h. e. is proud, haughty. — *¶* Also, figur. to excel, outdo, outstrip surpass be evincant, ἐπερέχω. *Cic.* in re, and re. Also, without an oblat. *Cic.* inter omnes. *Id.* aliis. — Also, with an accus. *Plin.* habitum plantæ, h. e. to exceed, surpass. — Also, in a bad sense. *Cic.* Vitiis excellent. — *¶* *Excello* is also found. *Cic.* fragm. *Exceleas*. See, also, *Exceleas*.

EXCELSE (excelsus), adv. on high, highly, aloft. *Colum.* Excelsus. — *Figur.* loftily, haughtily. *Plin.* Ep. Ornat excelse. *Cic.* Excelsus dicere. *Vellei.* Excelsissime.

EXCelsITAS (Id.), *ätis*, f. loftiness, height. *Plin.* montium. — *Figur.* loftiness, sublimity, grandeur. *Cic.* animi.

EXCelsUS (excello), a, um, adj. high, lofty. *Cæs.* mons. *Cic.* porticus. *Id.* aves. *Cæs.* Cornu excelsus. *Plin.* Excelsissime rupes. — *Figur.* lofty, sublime, grand, noble. *Cic.* animus. *Id.* homo. *Id.* Orator excelsior. *Vellei.* Victoria excelsissima, h. e. great, signal. *Cic.* locus, h. e. high station or post. —

Hence, *Excelsus*, i, n. a height. *Cic.* in excelso. *Plin.* Excelsa urbis. *Figur.* *Sallust.* In excelso ætatem agunt, h. e. they live in a post of dignity.

EXCEPTACÖLUM (excepto), i, n. a receptacle. *Tertull.*

EXCEPTIÖ (excipio), *önis*, f. an exception, clause, limitation, restriction, ἐξαίρεσις, παραπαράφ. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, condition, stipulation. *Senec.* — *¶* Also, in law, an exception required by the defendant, to be made in the form of a process or suit. *Cic.*

EXCEPTITIÖS, and **EXCEPTICIÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. that is taken, received, or kept back. *Plin.*

EXCEPTIONCÖLÄ (dimin. of *exceptio*), 2 *æ*, f. a small exception. *Senec.*

EXCEPTÖ (frequentat. of *excipio*), as, *ävi*, 1 *ätum*, a. 1. to take out. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, to take upon one's self, to take upon one's shoulders. *Cæs.* — *¶* Also, to take or draw in, to catch. *Virg.* aurās, to snuff up or in. — *Figur.* *Sil.* morbos.

EXCEPTÖR (excipio), *öris*, m. one who catches, catches up. — Hence, a copyist, scribe, ταχυνγράφος. *Pandect.*

EXCEPTÖRIÖS (exceptor), a, um, adj. 3 servicable for catching up or receiving. *Pandect.*

EXCEPTÖS, a, um, particip. from *excipio*.

EXCEREBRÖ (ex & cerebrum), as, a. 1. to deprive of brains; to make mad. *Tertull.* Excerebratus es novo vino, h. e. you have lost your wits.

EXCERNÖ (ex & cerno), is, *crävi*, *crä-2 tum*, a. 3. to separate by a sieve, sift, struce. *Vitruv.* cæmenta cribris. *Colum.* frumenta. *Id.* furfures a farina. *Id.* Excretum, i, n. the brans, grouts, pollard. — *¶* Also, to secrete, carry off, discharge. *Cels.* — *¶* Also, in general, to separate, select. *Liv.* ex captorum numero. *Virg.* Hædi excreti.

EXCERPÖ (ex & carpo), is, *psi*, *ptum*, a. 3. to pick or take out, ἀπολέγω. *Horat.* semina pomis. — Hence, figur. to take or single out, select, excerpt, make excerpts. *Cic.* ex malis, si quid inesset boni. *Plin.* Ep. Nihil legit, quod non exciperet. — Also, to take out in order to omit; hence, to omit, set aside, leave out, separate, except, exempt. *Cic.* de numero. *Horat.* nie numero illorum excerpam. *Senec.* se consuetudini hominum, h. e. to withdraw himself. So, also, *Id.* vulgo, or, (absol.) se excerpere.

EXCERPTIÖ (excerpo), *önis*, f. a selecting, 3 collecting, συλλέξις. *Gell.*

EXCERPTUS, a, um, particip. from *excerpo*.

EXCERVICATIÖ (ex & cervix), *önis*, f. 3 stubbornness, obstinacy, ἐξαυχνησιμός. *Hieronyma.*

EXCESSÖS (excedo), us, m. a going out, departure, ἐκχώρησις. *Cic.* e vita, or vita, or, (absol.) Excessus, death. — Hence, in anatomy, process, eminence of the bones. *Cels.* — *¶* Also, a deviation, an aberration. *Val. Max.* a pudore. — Hence, a digression. *Plin.*

EXCETRÄ (perhaps from *exresco*), *æ*, f. 2 a serpent. — Hence, viper, a word of abuse. *Plaut.*

EXCIDIÖ (excido), *önis*, f. same as *Excidi-3 um*, a destroying, ruin, destruction. *Plaut.*

EXCIDIUM (Id.), ii, n. destruction, ruin; 2 a subversion, overthrow, ἀνάστασις, καταστροφή. *Liv.* urbis, h. e. the sucking. *Virg.* Trojæ excidia, h. e. the ruins.

EXCIDIUM (excido), ii, n. a falling down 2 or out. *Plin.* 36, 39. c lect. *Har.* vulvæ, h. e. prolapsus uteri. — *¶* *Prad.* Excidium solis, the setting of the sun.

EXCIDÖ (ex & cado), is, *cidi*, n. 3. to fall off, out, from, or down, ἐκπίπτω. *Cic.* Sol excidis e mundo videtur. *Id.* Gladii de manibus exciderunt. *Senec.* equo. *Plaut.* Num tibi nummi exciderunt. — *Figur.* to lose. *Curt.* regno. *Terent.* uxore. *Sueton.* formula, h. e. to lose his cause or suit. — Hence, to fail of, be disappointed in. *Ovid.* magnis ausis. *Quintil.* fine. — Also, sc. animo, to lose courage, to be embarrassed or perplexed. *Ovid.* — Also, to be lost, to escape, slip out of memory. *Cic.* mens, oratio, vultus, excidit. — Hence, of things which are done or said heedlessly, thoughtlessly, undesignedly, or against one's will. *Virg.* Nefas excidit ore, h. e.

escaped from. *Cic.* Libellus me invita excidit, h. e. has got abroad. *Id.* Quomodo exciderit (oratio), nescio. — Also, of forgetfulness, to be forgotten, slip out of memory. *Liv.* Memoria arcis excidit. *Id.* Pacis mentio exciderat ex omnium animis. *Cic.* Cogitatio mihi non excidit. *Ovid.* Nomen tuum mihi excidit. So, also, *Liv.* Excidere de memoria. — Also, *impers.* *Quintil.* Non excidit mihi, scripsisse me, I have not forgotten. — Also, with a subjunct. *Ovid.* Excidit optarem, h. e. it did not occur to me to ask. — Excidens, one who has forgotten. *Quintil.* — *¶* Also, to perish, die, be lost. *Prop.* primo ævo. *Ovid.* Spes excidit. *Cic.* Literæ exciderunt in via. — *¶* Also, to come out, from, or down. *Cic.* Vox excidit ex ore, or, *Virg.* ore. *Id.* vox per auras. — *¶* Also, to escape. *Virg.* vinculis. *Cic.* Victoria excidit e manibus. — *¶* Also, to dissent, differ from one's opinion. *Lucil.* ab aliquo. — *¶* Also, to come or fall somewhere. *Plin.* Sagitta excidit in pedem. *Horat.* Libertas in vitium excidit, h. e. to degenerate.

EXCIDÖ (ex & cædo), is, *ïdi*, *issum*, a. 3. to cut out or off; to cut or hew down, ἐκτέμνω, ἐκκόπτω. *Cic.* lapides e terra. *Cæs.* arbores. *Virg.* columnas rupibus. *Cic.* linguam. *Plin.* caput. *Pandect.* partum mulieri. *Ovid.* Excisa pelta, h. e. small or round. — Hence, to castrate, emasculate. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, to cut into pieces, hew open. *Cæs.* portas. — *¶* Also, to cut out, make or prepare by cutting or cutting out. *Colum.* stagnum in petra. *Plin.* obeliscum. *Id.* vias inter montes. *Cic.* saxum, h. e. to excavate. — *¶* Also, to destroy, lay waste, demolish, overthrow, rase. *Cic.* urbes. *Id.* domos. *Horat.* murum. — *¶* Also, to ruin, destroy, exterminate, extirpate, banish. *Cic.* tempus ex animo. *Id.* maium. *Horat.* vitium iræ. *Plia.* Ep. aliquem numero civium.

EXCIÖ (ex & ciö), *ivi*, *itum*, a. 2. or 2 **EXCIÖ** (ex & cio), is, *ivi* and *ii*, *itum*, a. 4. to call out, cause to depart, bring forth; also, to call or cause to go somewhere, ἐκκαλέω. *Cic.* iuventutem ex Italia. *Liv.* consulem ab urbe. *Id.* aliquem somno, or e somno, h. e. to waken. *Id.* hostes ad dimicandum. *Plaut.* aliquem foras. *Liv.* 5, 34. homines, h. e. to take along with one's self. *Liv.* Excitus concursu, induced, called out. — *¶* Also, to cause, raise, excite, put in motion, rouse, ἀνακινέω. *Liv.* terrorem. *Plaut.* lacrimas. *Ovid.* suum latebris, h. e. to rouse, drive away.

EXCIPIÖ (ex & capio), is, *ëpi*, *ëptum*, a. 3. to take or draw out, ἐκλαμβάνω. *Colum.* mel de favis. *Cels.* telum e vulnere. — Hence, to deliver. *Liv.* aliquem servitute. — Also, to except, exclude. *Cic.* aliquid. *Id.* aliquem. — Also, followed by *quo minus* or *ne*. *Cic.* — Hence, *Excepto*, quod, &c. except or excepting, &c. *Horat.* — Also, to make a condition, stipulate for, name expressly, to order, provide, decree, determine, appoint. *Cic.* Lex exciperet, ut, &c. *Id.* In fœderibus exceptum est, ne, &c. *Plin.* Rogum ac tumultum excipere, h. e. to stipulate for. *Id.* Excipisse medicos, h. e. they have expressly mentioned, or included, &c. — Also, in law, to make an objection or exception. *Pandect.* adversus aliquem. *Id.* societatem periculi, h. e. to bring forward by way of objection. — *¶* Also, to catch up, take up, in a friendly manner. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* aliquem. — Hence, to support. *Curt.* corpus clipeo. *Id.* Corpus poplitibus exceptum, h. e. resting on, supported by. — Also, to catch, in a hostile manner, to seize, to make captive, take. *Cæs.* servos in pabulatione. *Id.* bestias. *Virg.* caprum. — Hence, figur. to gain. *Cic.* voluntates hominum. — Also, to catch with one's hands. *Liv.* maribus. — Also, to catch with one's ears, h. e. to hear, listen eagerly to, overhear. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Also, to catch with one's body, h. e. to receive. *Cic.* vulnera. *Lucret.* plagam in se. *Cic.* tela. — Hence, in general, to receive, to take upon one's self, incur. *Cic.* dolores. *Id.* pericula, h. e. to undergo. *Id.* impetum, h. e. to sus-

tan. Nep. invidiam, h. e. to incur, meet.
Cic. laudem ex re, h. e. to obtain, reap, gain. Nep. partes, h. c. to undertake.
Liv. rempublicam, h. e. to undertake the defence of. — Also, Liv. in pedes, to light on one's feet, spring to the ground, from a horse. So, Curt. pedibus. — Also, to copy, write down, take down in writing what one dictates. Sacton. — Also, to attack. Virg. Orestes excipit incautum. — Also, to hit, strike. Cart. aves. Senec. feram irruentem venabulo. Virg. aliquem in latus, h. e. to wound. — Also, to catch with or in a vessel. Cic. sanguinem patera. — Also, in general, to catch. Cic. spiritum alienius ore (suo). — ¶ Also, to receive. — Hence, to receive into one's house, to lodge, harbor. Plaut. and Cic. — Also, to receive to an entertainment, to entertain. Tacit. aliquem epulis. — Also, to receive with acclamation, applause, clapping of hands. Cic. — Locutus me excipit, a place receives me, h. e. I come to a place. Phedr. Silva excipit ferum. Hence, Liv. Bellum me excipit. Virg. Casus me excipit, h. e. happens to me, befalls me, I meet with. — Also, to receive, to understand, take, interpret, hear with pleasure or displeasure. Tacit. aliquid comiter. Liv. Assensu populi excepta vox. — ¶ Also, to follow, be consequent upon. Cic. Hercules vitam immortalitas excipit. Liv. Aestas hiemem excipit. Also, without an accus., but rarely. Id. Turbulentior inde annus excipit. Also, in speaking, Cæs. Hunc excipit Labienus, h. e. after him Labienus speaks. — Hence, to continue, keep up. Liv. prelium dubium. Cic. memoria viri. Also, with an infinit. Sil. — ¶ Horat. Portus excipit Arcton, h. e. looks to the north. — ¶ Also, to sustain, not to yield to, give way or retreat in consequence of. Cæs. impetum hostium. — ¶ Excipere rem re, of medicines, to mix one thing with another. Cels. crocum albo ovi. — Excipi, to be mixed with, to be added to a thing. Cels. aqua pluviali, vino.

EXCIPŪLA, æ, f. or **EXCIPŪLUM** (excipio), i, n. that into which any thing is received, a receiver, a vessel, ἐκδοχέιον. Plin. Incisæ conto subditis excipulis ventriculo hædino. Id. Excipulis fluminis, h. e. holes or cavities for receiving fishes.

EXCISIO (excido), ōnis, f. n demolishing, 2 destroying, ἐκκοπή. Cic. — ¶ Also, a cutting out, notch, indentation. Vitruv.

EXCISORIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. serviceable for cutting off or out. Cels.

EXCISUS, a, um, particip. from excido.

EXCITABILIS (excito), e, adj. inciting, 3 animating. Ccl. Auct.

EXCITATE (excitatus), adv. lively, briskly. Quintil. Excitatus.

EXCITATIUS (excito), ōnis, f. a rousing, 3 ἐξέγερσις. Arnob.

EXCITATOR (Id.), ōris, m. one who 3 rouses or animates. Prudent.

EXCITATUS, a, um, particip. from excito. — ¶ Adj. brisk, lively, loud, powerful, exulted. Cic. sonus. Liv. Clamor excitator. Plin. Odor excitatissimus.

EXCITO (frequentat. of exciteo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to move out or away, to cause one to leave the place where he happens to be. Plaut. aliquem a portu, h. e. to send away. Quintil. aliquem de spectaculis, h. e. to turn out, expel. Plaut. Excitare aliquem foras, h. e. to call out. Phedr. Excitat Simonidem. So, also, Cic. aliquem a mortuis, or ab inferis, to raise up or summon from the dead. Id. Excitare feras, h. e. to start, rouse. Id. samenta nova, h. e. to put forth. — ¶ Also, to raise, erect. Cæs. caput altius. Figur. Cic. afflictes, h. e. to console. Id. animum amici jacentem. — Hence, to build, erect. Cæs. turrem. Id. sepulcrum. — Also, to cause to stand up, to bid to stand up or rise, to call up. Cic. recitatores, lectores. So, also, Liv. the kneeling triarii. Cic. Excitari mestum ac sordidatum senem. — Also, to drive away. Sucton. — Hence, Cic. Excitare testes, to mention. — ¶ Also, to excite, incite, spur on, stimulate, kindle up, cause. Cic. aliquem ad laborem et taudem. Id. incendium. Cæs. ignem.

So, also, Juvenal. Foculum bucca. Virg. aras sopitas ignibus, for ignes sopitos in aris. Cic. metum in animis hominum. Id. suspicionem, amorem, risum. Id. memoria, h. c. to revive, renew. Plin. stomachum, h. e. to sharpen the appetite. Id. colorem, h. e. to make it more lively (opposed to astringere). — ¶ Sec, also, Excitatus, a, um.

EXCITUS, and **EXCITUS**, a, um, particip. from excito.

EXCLAMATIUS (exclamo), ōnis, f. a crying out, exclamatio, ἐκφώνησις. Aact. ad Herenn. — Also, an exclamation, a figure of speech. Cic.

EXCLAMŌ (ex & clamo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to cry or call, ἀναβοᾶω. Cic. — Figur. to sound, resound. Juvenal. — Hence, to cry out, exclaim. Cic. — Also, with ut, when it denotes a demanding, commanding or ordering. Liv. — ¶ Also, to say or call with a loud voice. Plaut., Quintil. and Anton. ap. Cic.

EXCLARŌ (ex & claro), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to illuminate. Vitruv.

EXCLUDŌ (ex & claudio), is, si, sum, a. 3. to shut out, exclude, ἀποκλείω, ἐκκλείω. Cic. aliquem a portu. Id. aliquem mœnibus. Id. Exclui eos, h. e. I did not admit them, refused to see them. Terent. Iterum istinc excludere. — Hence, figur. to exclude, not to suffer to obtain. Cic. ab hereditate. — Also, to exclude, remove, refuse, send away, annihilate, destroy, frustrate. Id. aliquem a republica. Id. cupiditatem. Id. petitorum. Id. actiones. — Also, to exclude, except. Cic. aliquem. — Also, to prevent, hinder, cut off, deprive. Nepos. aliquem a reditu. Cæs. Romanos a re frumentaria, h. c. to deprive of the means to supply themselves with provisions. Cic. Temporibus excludi. — Also, to separate. Liv. locum. — ¶ Also, to put or strike out. Terent. oculum. — Also, to pour out. Scrib. Larg. liquorem. — Also, to hatch. Cic. pullos ex ovis, or, absol., Colum. Excludere. Hence, Excludi, to be hatched; to come out, burst the shell. Sueton. and Colum. — ¶ Also, to finish, end. Stat. volumen. — ¶ Terent. Excludi, for excludisti.

EXCLUSIO (excludo), ōnis, f. a shutting 2 out; exclusion. Terent.

EXCLUSOR (Id.), ōris, m. one who shuts 3 out or expels. Augustin.

EXCLUSORIUS (exclutor), a, um, adj. 3 exclutory. Pandect

EXCLUSUS, a, um, particip. from excludo.

EXCOCTIUS (excoquo), ōnis, f. a boiling or 3 baking thoroughly. Cod. Just. panis, a baking of bread. Id. calcis, a burning of lime.

EXCOCTUS, a, um, partic. from excoquo.

EXCODICŌ (ex & codico), as, a. 1. to extirpate. Frontin. — ¶ Also, to dig around. Pallad.

EXCOGITATIUS (excogito), ōnis, f. a contriving, devising, inventing, ἐπινοήσις. Cic.

EXCOGITATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a contriver, 3 inventor. Quintil.

EXCOGITATUS (Id.), us, m. same as 3 Excogitatio. Gell. Captivus versutæ excogitatu. — Al. leg. versute excogitata.

EXCOGITATUS, a, um, particip. from 2 excogito. — ¶ Adj. select, choice. Sucton. Excogitissime hostie.

EXCOGITŌ (ex & cogito), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to consider thoroughly, devise, contrive, invent, ἐξενπίσκω, ἐπινοέω. Cic.

EXCOLŌ (ex & colo), is, ōlūi, ultum, a. 3. to cultivate, bestow labor upon, work, ἐξενργάζομαι. Pallad. agrum. Plin. vineas. Ovid. lanam. — Hence, to improve, polish, instruct. Cic. se philosophia. Id. animos doctrina. Virg. vitam. — Also, to adorn, polish, refine. Plin. and Sucton. — Also, to finish, perfect. Plin. — Also, to strive after; or, to increase. Curt. gloriam. — Also, to furnish, provide or adorn with. Quintil. decl. aliquem opibus. — ¶ Also, to venerate, worship, revere, respect. Ovid.

EXCOLŌ (ex & colo), as, 1. to strain, ἐκ- 3 τήκω. Pallad.

EXCOMMUNICATIUS (excommunico), 3 ōnis, f. excommunication, ἀποκήρυξις, ἀνάθεμα. Augustin.

EXCOMMUNICŌ (ex & communico), as,

a. 1. to excommunicate, ἀποκηρύττω. Hieronym. 3

EXCONDŌ (ex & condo), is, a. 3. to make 3 or to discover. Tertull.

EXCONSULE, one who has been n consul. Cod. Just. — Exconsul. Inscript.

EXCOQUŌ (ex & coquo), is, ōxi, ōctum, a. 2 3. to bring or force out by fire; to boil out; to melt out, ἐξέψω. Virg. and Ovid. — ¶ Also, to prepare, cleanse or purify by fire; to heat, boil, bake, melt. Plin. Imagines excoctæ flammis, h. e. melted, dissolved, destroyed. Tacit. Arena in vitrum excoquantur. Lucrēt. Sol excoquit terram. Gell. argentum, h. e. to purify, refine. Calp. 2, 76. herbas, h. e. to dry. — Hence, to digest. Colum. — Also, to plague, vex. Senec. — Also, to diminish by boiling. Cnto. — ¶ Figur. to devise, contrive, prepare. Plaut. in alium alicui.

EXCORNIS (ex & cornu), e, adj. without horns, ἀκέραιος. Tertull.

EXCORS (ex & cor), dis, adj. witless, foolish, silly, simple, senseless, ἐκφρων, ἄφρων. Cic.

EXCREMENTUM (excrerno), i, n. the 3 refuse of the sieve. Colum. — ¶ Also, excrement, ordure, spittle, &c. ἀπόδενμα, περιττώμα. Tacit. and Plin.

EXCREMŌ (ex & cremo), as, a. 1. to burn. 3 Tertull.

EXCREO, &c. Sec *Exserco*.

EXCRESCŌ (ex & cresco), is, evi, n. 3. 2 to grow out. Sueton. Caro excreverat in latere ejus, h. e. he had an excrescence. — Hence, Excrescens, an excrescence of the flesh, σαρκώδης, ἐκσάρκωμα. Plin. Excrecentia (plur.). — ¶ Also, to grow up; to grow, ἐκφύειν, ἐπανθάνει. Plin. and Tacit. — Figur. to grow, increase; to increase too much or beyond bounds. Plin. Excrescit luxus. Sueton. series litium.

EXCRETUS, a, um, particip. from excerno.

EXCRETUS (excreco), a, um, adj. grown 3 up. Lactant.

EXCRUCIABILIS (excrucio), e, adj. worthy of being tortured. Plaut. — Also, torturing. Prudent.

EXCRUCIATIUS (Id.), ōnis, f. a torturing. 3 Augustin.

EXCRUCIATUS (Id.), us, m. a torturing. 3 a torture. Prudent.

EXCRUCIŌ (ex & crucio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to torture, βασανίζω. Plaut., Cic. and Cæs. — ¶ Also, to afflict, torment, distress, disquiet, harass, fret, vex, cause anguish or anxiety. Cic. Miseria me excruciant. Plaut. Excruciatu inopia. — Excrucior, I am in anguish. Plaut. Id. excrucior, h. e. propter id. Id. aliquem animi. Id. Diem excruciare, h. e. to spend in eating, drinking, &c. — ¶ Also, to extort by torments. Tertull.

EXCUBATIUS (excubo), ōnis, f. a watching, 3 keeping watch, παννυχισμός, προφυλακή. Valer. Mar.

EXCUBIŌ (Id.), ārum, f. a lying abroad all night, παρκοιρία. Plaut. — ¶ Also, a watching, being on guard either by night or by day; (vigilia, only by night). Cic. Excubias pollicemur. Ovid. and Tacit. Excubias agere alicui, h. e. to watch a person. — Also, of other things. Virg. Vigilem sacraverat ignem, excubias divum eternas, h. e. fire kept continually burning. Horat. canum. — ¶ Also, the persons being on guard; a watch, guard, sentry. Theit.

EXCUBICULARIUS (ex & cubicularius), 3 ii, m. h. e. qui cubicularii munere apud Imp. functus est. Cod. Just.

EXCUBITOR (excubo), ōris, m. one that 1 watches, a watchman, guard, sentinel, προφύλαξ. Colum. and Cæs.

EXCUBITORIUM (excubitor), ii, n. a post where guards were stationed, οὐκός. P. Victor.

EXCUBITUS (excubo), us, m. a watching. Auct. de B. Hispan.

EXCUBŌ (ex & cubo), as, ui, itum, n. 1. to lie out of doors or out of the camp. Cic. and Plin. — ¶ Also, to watch, keep watch, be on guard, of soldiers. προφυλάττω. Cæs. Dux legiones pro castris excubabant. — Also, of others. Tibull. Cerberus excubat ante fores. — Also, figur. Plin. Laurus excubat ante limina, h. e. stands. Horat. Cupido excubat in genis, h. e. keeps watch, looks

lies in wait. — Hence, figur. to watch, be vigilant, be on the alert, be concerned. Cic. pro aliquo. Planc. in Cic. Ep. Curam reipubl. apud vos excubare, h. e. be watchful and careful. Plin. alicui rei.

— ¶ Also, to hatch. Colum. ova.

EXCŪDŌ (ex & cudo), is, di, sum, a. 3. 1 to strike out, elicit by striking, ἐκχαπάττω. Virg. scintillam. — ¶ Also, to hatch. Varr. ova. Colum. pullos. — ¶ Also, to make, compose, construct, build. Cic. a writing. Virg. ara, ceras. Juvenc. gladios. — ¶ Also, to obtain by force or by entreaties; to extort. Colum. 11, 1. Ed. Gessn.

EXCŪLCATŌS, a, um, particip. from exc-3 culco. — ¶ Adj. common, out of fashion, obsolete. Gell. verba.

EXCŪLCŌ (ex & calco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to tread or beat out. Plaut. — ¶ Also, to tread firm or close. Cæs. — ¶ See, also, Excultatus, a, ua.

EXCŪLTŌR (excolo), ōris, m. one who 3 cultivates, adorns. Tertull.

EXCŪLTŌS, a, um, particip. from excolo.

EXCŪNEATŌS (ex & cuneus), a, um, adj. 3 one who has not obtained a seat at the theatre, and on that account is obliged to stand. Apul.

EXCŪRIŌ (ex & curia), as, a. 1. h. e. e 3 curia ejicio. Varr.

EXCŪRŌ (ex & curo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to provide, prepare, take care of. Plaut.

EXCŪRRŌ (ex & curro), is, curri and cū-

curri, cursum, n. 3. to run out, ἐκτρέχω.

Cic. foras. Id. Excurrat aliquis, sc. domo. Curt. Fons ex summo montis cacumine excurrrens. — ¶ Also, to run or sally forth. Liv. portis. — Figur.

Cic. Ne oratio excurrat longius, h. e. run out to too great a length. — ¶ Also, to make an invasion or irruption. Liv. in fines Rom. — ¶ Also, to run or walk somewhere; to make a journey

somewhere for a short time; also, to run, walk fast, go quickly. Plaut. in

crucem. Cic. in Pompeianum. Id. ut ante ad me excurrerent. — Hence, to make a digression in a speech. Quintil.

in aliquem lætum locum. — Also, to extend. Pandect. in hoc tempus. — ¶ Also, to run out, project, extend. Liv. Peninsula ab intimo sinu excurrit.

Ovid. Sciania excurrit in æquora. — Hence, to be visible; to appear, show one's self. Cic. Campus in quo excurrere

virtus possit, h. e. display itself. — ¶ Also, to be over and above. Pandect.

Debetis mihi decem et quod excurrit, h. e. and something over. — ¶ As a trans. it denotes to pass over, omit.

Senec. — ¶ Also, to run or pass over. Terent. Spatio excurso.

EXCŪRSATŌ (as from excurso, from ex-3 curro), ōnis, f. an attack. Valer. Max.

EXCŪRSATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. same as 3 Excursor. Ammian.

EXCŪRSIŌ (excurso), ōnis, f. a running

out, excursion; a stepping forward, as an orator does when he is greatly excited.

Cic. — ¶ Also, a sally, an excursion; by consequence, an inroad. Cæs. and Cic. — Hence, a digression in speaking.

Quintil. — ¶ Also, an attack, onset. Cic. and Liv. Especially of light

troops. — Hence, Cic. orationis, commencement. — ¶ Also, an excursion, journey, travelling. Plin. Ep.

EXCŪRSŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a seldier or

partisan. Val. Mac. — ¶ Also, a scout, spy. — Figur. Cic. — ¶ Also, a runner. Apul.

EXCŪRSŌS (Id.), us, m. a running out.

Hort. navigiorum, h. e. a setting sail.

Plin. Ep. fontis. — Hence, an excursion.

Virg. apum, a flying out. — ¶ Also, an attack. Cæs. — Also, an incursion,

in and skirmishing. Tacit. — ¶ Also, a digression in speaking. Plin. Ep. — ¶ Also, projecting, extending. Plin.

EXCŪSABĪLĪS (excuso), e, adj. excusable,

3 that may be excused, οὐκ ὀνειδιστός. Ovid.

Delicti pars excusabilis. Valer. Max.

Excusabilior.

EXCŪSABŪNDŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. same

3 as Excusans. Apul.

EXCŪSAMENTUM (Id.), i, n. same as

3 Excusatio. Martian. Capell.

EXCŪSATE (excusatus), adv. with excuse,

2 with reason, without blame. Quintil. Fieri excusate. Justin. Excusatus.

EXCŪSATŌ (excuso), ōnis, f. an excusing, excuse, ἀπολογία, παραίτησις, with a genit. of the person excusing himself. Cic. Sulpicii. — Also, with a genit. of the thing excused. Id. peccati. Id. oculorum, h. e. on account of the eyes.

Cæs. ætatis. — ¶ Also, release, discharge, immunity. Pandect.

EXCŪSATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one that ex-

3 cuses. Augustin.

EXCŪSATŌS, a, um, particip. from excu-

2 so. — ¶ Adj. excused. Plin. Ep. Excusator. Senec. Excusatissimus essem.

EXCŪSŌ (ex & causa), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.

to excuse, ἀπολογέομαι. Cic. se apud aliquem, or alicui. Cæs. se de aliqua re. Cic. tarditatem literarum. Id.

Volo me excusatum alicui, for excuso, &c. Ovid. Habere excusatum, for excu-

sare. Sueton. Excusare, sc. se, to excuse one's self, beg pardon. Cic. Si judex excusetur, Areopagites esse, h. e. excuses himself by saying, that, &c. — ¶ Also, to allege in excuse, plead as an

excuse. Cic. morbum. — ¶ Also, to excuse, remit, not to exact, discharge from an obligation. Pandect. ab aliqua re.

Tacit. alicui rei, for a re. — ¶ Also, to defeat, protect, cover. — ¶ Also, to make reparation for, expiate. Stat. crimen.

Claudian. nefas. — See, also, Excusatus, a, um.

EXCŪSŌR (excendo), ōris, m. one that makes

2 vessels of metal; a coppersmith. Quintil.

EXCŪSSE (excussus), adv. with violence or

2 force (in throwing). Senec.

EXCŪSSŌ (frequentat. of excutio), as, a. 1.

to shake off, drive away, repel, remove. Tertull. — ¶ Also, to examine. Pandect.

EXCŪSSŌRIŌS (excutio), a, um, adj.

2 serviceable for shaking out. Plin.

EXCŪSSŌS (Id.), us, m. a beating. Pru-

3 dent.

EXCŪSSŌS, a, um, particip. from excutio.

— ¶ Adj. extended. Petron. Palma excussissima.

EXCŪSŌS, a, um, particip. from excudo.

EXCŪTŌ (ex & quatio), is, ussi, ussum,

a. 3. to shake off or out, ἐκείω, ἐκτινάσσω. Liv. ancoram e nave. Ovid. pul-

verem. Plin. Paneg. jugum. Petron. vestem, h. e. to shake off the dust from.

— Hence, to strike out or down. Sacton. oculum. Ovid. postem sera. — Figur.

to take, take away, tear from. Cic. studia de manibus. Ovid. agnam ore lupi. Cic. delicias, opinionem. Ovid. somnum. — Also, to throw off or out.

Liv. and Virg. Equus excussit equitem.

Curt. and Virg. aliquem currum. — Also, to throw down or throw somewhere. Cic. literas in terram. — Hence, to drive

away, banish. Virg. aliquem patria. Plin. Paneg. feras cubilibus. Ovid.

metus de corde. Plin. febrem. Senec. sitim. Ovid. onus, h. e. to abort, bring

forth before the time. — Hence, Excutere se, to go off; be gone, pack. Terent. —

Also, to deprive of. Ovid. aliquem sceptris. Virg. Navis excussa magistra. —

Also, to drive out of the way, cast away, at sea. Virg. cursu. — Also, to force

out. Nepos. sudorem. Terent. lacrimas. Horat. risum. — Also, to destroy,

pull down, demolish. Stat. mœnia. Virg. fœdus. — Also, to hurl, throw,

discharge. Tacit. tela. Liv. glandem. Virg. Somno excuti, to be disturbed in

his sleep; to be roused from his sleep, rise up suddenly, start. — Also, to pour or

throw out or down. Curt. Procellæ excusserunt imbrem. Quintil. spiritum,

h. e. to blow out. Virg. Excussi manibus radii, h. e. dropped from her hand. —

Also, to extend, stretch out. Ovid. brachia. Virg. rudentes, h. e. to uncoil.

— ¶ Also, to shake, move to and fro. Ovid. casarium. Plin. sese. Ovid. brachia. — Hence, to search a person

(which was done by shaking the toga). Cic. Non excutio te. Plaut. pallium. —

Hence, in general, to search, examine, inquire into, discuss, review. Cic. verbum. Ovid. puellas. — ¶ Plaut. Excussit, for excusserit. — See, also, Excussus, a, um.

EXDŌRSŌ (ex & dorsum), as, a. 1. ac-

3 cording to some, to take out the back bone. Plaut.

EXEBENŌS, i, f. a precious stone used by

EXECO. See Exseco.

EXECROR, &c. See Exsecror.

EXECUTIO, &c. See Exsecutio.

EXEDENTŪLŌS (ex & edentulus), a, um,

adj. toothless, ἀδόνδους. Tertull.

EXEDŌ (ex & edo), is, ēdi, esum, a. 3

to eat up, κατέδω. Terent. Tute hoc intrivisti, tibi omne est exedendum. —

Also, in general, to eat, consume. Varr. — ¶ Also, to eat up, devour, consume.

Terent. aliquid, h. e. to consume, waste his property. — ¶ Also, to consume, waste, destroy, ruin. Cic. Ægritudo exest animum. Plaut. Expectando

exedor. Virg. urbem. Lucret. silvas. Plin. vasa. — ¶ Also, to eat out, hol-

low, excavate. Cic., Virg. and Cels. — ¶ Plaut. Exediunt, for exederint.

EXEDRĀ (ἐξέδρα), æ, f. an open or cov-

ered place provided with seats, where philosophers and orators assembled for conversation. Cic.

EXEDRIUM (ἐξέδριον), ii, n. dimin. of

exedra. Cic.

EXEDUM, i, n. the herb mulary. Plin.

EXEMPLĀR (exemplaris, e), āris, n. an

example, pattern, model, original. Cic. — ¶ Also, a copy, transcript, ἀπόγρα-

φον. Cic. — ¶ Exemplare is also found. Ineret. 2, 123.

EXEMPLĀRE, is, n. See Exemplar.

EXEMPLĀRIS (exemplum), e, adj. that

3 serves as a pattern. Macrobi. virtutes.

EXEMPLĀRIŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. same

as Exemplaris. Hence Exemplarium,

subst. original, model, design, pattern. Arnob. — Also, a copy, transcript. Hieronym.

EXEMPLŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. to copy, trans-

scribe. Sidon.

EXEMPLUM (eximo), i, n. an example, in-

stance, παράδειγμα. Cic. Exempli cau-

sa, or, Nep. gratia, or, Suet. In exem-

plum, for instance, for example. Hence,

a narration, tale, fable. Phædr. — Also,

an example or precedent, to follow or avoid.

Terent. Exemplum capere de aliquo, or

ab aliis sumere. Cic. Exemplum facere.

Nep. Exemplum alicujus sequi. Ovid.

Exemplum veritus, h. e. precedent or

imitation. Terent. Exemplum statuere,

h. e. to give. Cic. Exemplum severita-

tis edere. Also, an example, a punish-

ment. Plin. Ep. and Tacit. Hence, particularly in the plur. Exempla, punish-

ments for the admonition of others, exemplary punishments. Terent. Exem-

pla in te edent, h. e. they will make an

example of you. So also, Plaut. Exem-

pla in te faciām. Terent. In quem exempla fient. Sallust. Mala exempla,

h. e. instances of unjust punishment. —

Also, a copy, transcript, ἀπόγραφον. Cic. —

Also, an action which is required or re-

taliated. Phædr. Quisque sua exempla

debet pati. — ¶ Also, a design, model,

pattern. Plaut. ædium. Suet. Turris in exemplum Phari. Plaut. Exem-

plum mulieris, h. e. picture. — ¶ Also,

manner, way, condition. Plaut. Uno exemplo vivere, in the same manner. Id.

Ad quod exemplum? In what manner? Liv. Eodem exemplo. Hence, of letters,

sense, tenor, purport. Cic. Sæpe literas uno exemplo dedisses. Id. Com-

ponere exemplum literarum, h. e. contents, or set form, formula. Id. Literæ sunt allatæ hoc exemplo, h. e. of these

contents. Also, of a last will. Cæs. Al-

tere, se tabulæ testamenti, eodem exemplo relictæ, h. e. of the same tenor, of the same import.

EXEMPTILIS, or EXEMTILIS (eximo).

2 e, adj. that may be taken out. Colum.

EXEMPTŌ, or EXEMTŌ (Id.), ōnis, f.

2 a taking out or away, ἐξαίρεσις. Varr. — ¶ Also, a detaining of a person who

has been summoned to appear before a court of justice. Pandect.

EXEMPTŌR, or EXEMTŌR (Id.), ōris, m.

2 one that takes out. Plin. 36, 24, 12, a heaver of stones out of quarries, a stone-heaver

EXEMPTŌS (Id.), us, m. a taking out or

2 away. Vitruv.

EXEMPTŌS, and EXEMTŌS, a, um, par-

ticip. from eximo.

EXENTERŌ (ἐξεντρίψω), as, a. 1. to evis-

3 cerate, take out the bowels. Justin. le-

pus. Hence, jocosely, to empty. Plaut. —

Also, to torment. Plaut.

EXŌS (ex & eo), is, ivi and ii, itum, to ge

out, go away, ἐξέρχονται. Cic. de triclino. *Cæs. de finibus suis.* Cic. de navi. *Nep. ex navi.* Cic. domo. *Id. a patria.* Terent. foras. *Virg. statione.* Also, with *ad* and *in*, to the question *whither?* *Cæs. in provinciam.* Terent. *ad aliquem.* Cic. in terram. *Liv. ad pugnam.* — Also, without any case, to start, set sail, depart. *Cic. Cæs. and Liv.* Hence, figur. *Cic. de vita, or e vita, to die.* *Nep. Nihil insolens ex ore exiit.* Cic. e patriciis, to leave the order of the patricians. *Id. ex or de potestate, sc. mentis, or, Petron. a se, h. c. to lose his wits, to be beside one's self.* Senec. a memoria, to be forgotten. — Also, to get out of, to be freed or liberated from. *Cic. are alieno.* — Also, to escape. *Vellei. Vivus exiit.* — Also, to go or come forth, to be published or spread abroad. *Nepos. Fama exiit.* Cic. oratio. *Id. libri.* — Also, without a nominat. with an accus. and infinit. following. *Nep. Exiit in turbam, it has been spread abroad, or become publicly known.* — Also, to terminate, end, elapse. *Liv. Dies indutiarum exiit.* Cic. Exeunte anno, at the end of the year. — Also, to come forth, sprout, sprout out, germinate, put forth shoots. *Plin. Folia a radice exeunt.* — Also, to extend, continue. *Senec. Vita licet supra mille annos exeat.* Hence, to follow, take place. *Plin. Tempus exit in urbis ducentesimum annum, h. c. coincides with.* *Ovid. Circus in hunc exit mensem.* — Also, to digress, in a speech, turn off from the main subject. *Quintil. in laudes Castoris.* *Lucan. in iram, to become angry, get into a passion.* *Stat. in aliquem, to rage.* — Also, to disembody itself, flow into the sea. *Ovid. in aquas maris.* — Also, to come out, of lots. *Cic. Exiit sors.* *Id. nomen.* — ¶ Also, to rise, ascend. *Virg. Exiit ad cælum arbos.* *Plin. in altitudinem.* — ¶ Also, passively. *Terent. Nollem huc exitum, h. c. I wish I was not gone out.* — ¶ Also, trans. to shun, avoid, escape, parry, ward off. *Virg. tela oculis.* *Id. vim viribus.* — Also, to go or pass over a thing. *Terent. limen.* *Ovid. modum, h. c. to exceed.*

EXEQUIÆ. See *Exsequiæ.*

EXEQUOR, &c. See *Exsequor.*

EXERCEO (ex & arceo), es, ercū, ercītum, a. 2. to exercise or practise. *Cic. aliquem in re.* *Id. Exercere se ad aliquid, or se re, also without se, or exerceri, to be well versed or practised.* — Hence, to employ, occupy. *Cic. mentem in re.* *Virg. tauros.* *Id. diem, h. c. to occupy himself during the day.* *Id. Exercita cursu flumina.* — Also, to agitate, vex, trouble, plague. *Terent. Cic. and Virg.* — ¶ Also, to do, practise, perform, be employed upon or occupied with, make use of a thing. *Cic. medicinam, questionem, crudelitatem, jus civile, inimicitias, iudicium.* *Id. vectigalia, to collect the public revenue.* *Suet. Vectigalia per centuriones exercuit.* *Virg. pœnas, h. c. to put into effect.* *Pandect. navem, h. c. to exercise the profession of a sailor.* *Justin. vitam separatam.* *Plin. nomen patris, h. c. to use the name of father, act in the capacity of father.* *Virg. pacem, h. c. to make.* *Id. choros.* *Liv. victoriam, h. c. to follow up.* *Id. fœde in captis victoriam, h. c. to use one's victory shamefully with regard to the captives.* *Sallust. crudeliter victoriam.* *Sil. sitim, h. c. to endure.* — ¶ Also, to labor, work, work at, manufacture, ply, cultivate, occupy one's self with a thing. *Virg. ferrum.* *Id. colles vomere.* *Horat. paternam rura.* — ¶ Terent. sumptum, h. c. to get the cost back again. — ¶ Senec. verba, for se ad verba.

EXERCITAMENTUM (exercito), i, n. exercise, practice. *Apul.*

EXERCITATE (exercitatus), adv. with 2 practice; frequently. *Senec. Exercitatus.* *Arnob. Exercitissimè.*

EXERCITATIŌ (exercito), ōnis, f. exercise, practice, γυμνασία. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, motion. *Vitrov. aeris.*

EXERCITATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an exerciser, ἀσκητής.

EXERCITATRIX (exercitator), Icīs, f. she that exercises; hence, gymnastics. *Quintil.*

EXERCITATŌS, a, um, partic. from exercito. — ¶ Adj. exercised, practised, versed, trained, habituated, accustomed. *Cic.* When joined with laboriosus, it denotes having experienced adversity, or being tried by many reverses of fortune. *Plin. Ep. and Suet. Compar. Exercitator.* *Cic. Superlat. Exercitissimus.* *Nep. and Cic. Also, with a genit. Tertull.* — ¶ Also, occupied, employed. *Cic. and Cels.* — ¶ Also, troubled, agitated, tossed. *Horat.*

EXERCITŌ (exercitus, a, um), adv. with 3 practice, frequently, often. *Apul. Exercitius cogitare.*

EXERCITŌS (exerceo), ōnis, f. exercise. *3 Cato.* — ¶ Also, practice, exercise, administration, management. *Pandect. iudicii.* *Id. navis.*

EXERCITIUM (Id.), ii, n. exercise, practice. *Sallust.*

EXERCITŌ (frequentat. of exerceo), as, 2 āvi, ātum, a. 1. to exercise. *Sallust. corpus atque ingenium.* — See, also, *Exercitatus, a, um.*

EXERCITŌR (exerceo), ōris, m. an exerciser. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, one who practises a thing, follows a trade, profession or business. *Pandect.*

EXERCITŌRIŌS (exercitator), a, um, 3 adj. relating to exercise. *Tertull.* — ¶ Also, relating to one who follows a trade. *Pandect.*

EXERCITŌALIS (exercitus), e, adj. relating to an army.

EXERCITŌS, a, um, partic. from exerceo.

EXERCITŌS (exerceo), us, ni. exercise, practice, γυμνασία. *Plaut.* — Also, perhaps, pain, trouble, affliction. *Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 60.* — ¶ Also, an army, στρατός. *Nep. pedester, h. c. infantry.* *Virg. equitum, h. c. cavalry.* — When joined with equitatus, it denotes infantry. *Cæs. Exercitus equitatusque.* — Also, an assembly of the citizens or the people. *Varr. L. L. 5, 9.* — Also, with poets, a multitude, host, tribe, sworn. *Virg. corvorum.* — ¶ *Varr. Exerciti (genit.).*

EXERO. See *Exsco.*

EXERRŌ (ex & erro), as, n. 1. to deviate. *3 Stat.*

EXERTUS. See *Exsertus.*

EXESŌR (exedo), ōris, m. a waster. *Lucret.*

EXESTŌ, h. e. extra esto. *Fest. 3*

EXESŌS, a, um, partic. from exedo.

EXFIBŌLŌ (ex & fibulo), as, a. 1. to unclose, untie, unloose. *Prudent.*

EXFŌLIŌ (ex & folium), as, a. 1. to strip 3 off the leaves. *Apic. rosas.*

EXFRICŌ (ex & frico), as, a. 1. same as *Effrico.*

EXFŪTŌ (ex & futuo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. h. c. futuendo exhaurio. *Catull.*

EXHĀERĀDO, &c. See *Exheredo.*

EXHĀLATŌ (exhalo), ōnis, f. an exhalation, fume, vapor, ἀτμός. *Cic.*

EXHĀLŌ (ex & halo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to breathe out, exhale, ἐξαπνέω. *Lacret. odores.* *Virg. nebulam.* *Plin. caliginem.* *Virg. vitam, or, Ovid. animam, h. c. to die.* *Cic. crapulam or vinum, h. c. to get sober.*

EXHAURIŌ (ex & haurio), is, hauri, haustum, a. 4. to draw out, ἐξαντλέω. *Cic. sentinam, h. c. to pump out.* — Hence, to take out, remove, carry away. *Cic. pecuniam ex arario.* *Id. plebem.* *Id. prædam ex agris.* *Cæs. terram.* — Also, to take away, take from, deprive of, take. *Cic. dolorem, h. c. to take away, deliver of.* *Id. amorem, h. c. to take away, extinguish.* *Id. sibi vitam, h. c. to lay violent hands on himself.* *Id. partem ex laudibus, h. c. to withhold, detract.* *Virg. pœnas, h. c. to revenge one's self.* — ¶ Also, to empty, drain, as a well. — Hence, to empty, drain. *Cic. ararium.* *Id. poculum, vinum.* — Also, to exhaust, impoverish. *Cic. homines.* *Id. facultates patriæ, h. c. to consume, waste, drain, exhaust.* — Also, to exhaust, weary, consume, destroy. *Plin. Ep. vires.* *Cart. corpora.* *Ant. ad Merenn. pudorem.* *Cic. actionem.* — ¶ Also, to finish, to go through, to undergo. *Cic. mandata, h. c. to execute.* *Virg. bella, labores.* *Tacit. noctem.* *Liv. vim aris alieni, h. c. to pay.* *Cic. Sermo exhaustus est, h. c. finitus.* *Virg.*

Cui (labori) nunquam exhauri satis est, h. c. qui nunquam satis exhaustus est. — ¶ Also, to dig, dig out. *Liv. fossam.* *Horat. humum.* — ¶ Also, to suffer, endure. *Liv. dura et aspera belli.*

EXHAUSTŌS, a, um, particip. from exhaurio.

EXHIBENŌS, i, f. same as *Exebenus.* *Plin.*

EXHĒDRA. See *Exedra.*

EXHERBŌ (ex & herba), as, a. 1. to stab 2 up herbs or weeds, ἐκθραρίζω. *Colum.*

EXHEREDATIŌ (exheredo), ōnis, f. a disinheritance, ἀποκληρώσις. *Quintil.*

EXHEREDATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who disinherits. *Cassiod.*

EXHEREDŌ (exheres), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to disinherit, ἀποκληρώω. *Cic. aliquem.* — ¶ Also, to deprive the heir of something. *Plin. mensam.*

EXHERES (ex & heres), ēdis, one who is disinherited, ἀποκληρῶς. *Cic.*

EXHIBEŌ (ex & habeo), es, ui, itum, a. 2. to give or deliver up to, to deliver, give, show, display, exhibit, produce, ἀποφαίνειν, παρίσταναι. *Cic. alicui omnia integra.* *Sueton. senatores ad ferrum.* *Plin. Ep. rationes, h. c. to exhibit or produce his accounts.* — Hence, to show, represent. *Cic. se auctorem salutis.* *Suet. Quum auriganti Caio ministratorem exhiberet (without se), h. c. acted the part of a teacher.* — Also, to show, do, render, offer, give, supply. *Colum. benevolentiam domino.* *Plin. Paucę liberalitatem et iustitiam.* *Plin. vicem spodi.* — Also, to represent, exhibit, imitate. *Ovid. linguam paternam.* *Plin. faciem parentis.* — Also, to utter. *Ovid. sonos.* — ¶ Also, to take upon one's self. *Pandect. culpam.* *Ovid. vias tutas, h. c. to see to their being safe.* — ¶ Also, to exercise. *Plaut. imperium, h. c. to rule, command.* — ¶ Also, to make, cause. *Cic. molestiam alicui.* *Tibull. curam alicui.* — ¶ Also, to maintain, support, sustain. *Justin. Scythas.* *Pandect. liberos.* — ¶ Also, to employ, make use of, spend. *Cic. horam.* — ¶ Also, to give, impart. *Ovid. Exhibitis toris.*

EXHIBITIŌ (exhibeo), ōnis, f. a showing, 3 producing, exhibiting, delivering up, handing over. *Gell. and Pandect.* — ¶ Also, a maintaining, nourishing. *Pandect.*

EXHIBITŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one that exhibits. *Arnob. ludorum.*

EXHIBITŌRIŌS (exhibitor), a, um, adj. 3 relating to delivering up or handing over. *Pandect.*

EXHĪLATŌS, a, um, partic. from exhibeo.

EXHĪLARATIŌ (exhilaro), ōnis, f. a rejoicing. *Augustin.*

EXHĪLĀRŌ (ex & hilaro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to gladden, cheer, revive, exhilarate, ἐνθουσιάζω. *Colum. laborantes, h. c. to encourage.* *Cic. servitutem.* — *Figur. Plin. colorem, h. c. to freshen.*

EXHINC (ex & hinc), adv. next, then, after that. *Lacret.*

EXHŌNŌRŌ (ex & honoro), as, a. 1. to 3 dishonor, ἀτιμάζω. *Augustin.*

EXHŌRRŌ (ex & horreo), es, a. 2. to 3 dread, be terrified at. *Colum. aliquid.*

EXHŌRRĒSCŌ (exhorreo), is, ui, n. 3. to shudder, tremble. *Ovid.* — *Figur. to be terrified or frightened.* — ¶ Also, trans. to shudder, be terrified, affrighted or amazed at a thing. *Ovid.*

EXHŌRTATIŌ (exhortor), ōnis, f. an exhortation, exhortation, παραινέσις, παρατροπή. *Planc. ad Cic.*

EXHŌRTATIVŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. exhortatory. *Quintil.*

EXHŌRTATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an exhorter, encourager, παρατρέπων. *Tertull.*

EXHŌRTATŌRIŌS (exhortator), a, um, 3 adj. exhortatory. *Hieronym.*

EXHŌRTŌR (ex & hortor), āris, ātus sum, 2 dep. 1. to exhort, encourage, παρατρέπω, παραινέω. *Virg. and Quintil.*

EXHŪDRIAS (ἐξυδρίας ἀνεμος), e, m. a wind commencing with rain. *Apul.*

EXHIBILO. See *Exsibilo.*

EXICCO. See *Exsicco.*

EXIGNESCŌ (ex & ignesco), is, n. 3. to become ignited. *Censorin.*

EXIGŌ (ex & ago), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. to drive out, drive away. *Cic. reges ex civitate, h. c. to expel.* *Liv. hostem e campo.* *Ovid. aquas, h. c. to discharge into the sea.* *Varr. capellas a grege in*

campus. *Id.* pastum exigere sues, *h. e.* to lead or drive out to the pasture-grounds. *Senec. vita, h. e.* to kill. — *Exigere* is also the proper word for divorcing a wife. *Plant., Terent. and Suet.* So, also, *Plant.* Exigere matrimonio. — Hence, *Exigere fabulas, to drive or hiss plays from the stage.* *Terent. (Exigi, ἐκβάλλειν)* is used both of the play and the player. *Id.* — ¶ Also, to plague, disturb, trouble. *Ovid. Trist. 4, 4, 70.* — Also, to send forth or out, to produce. *Cels. radices. Colum. uvas.* — Also, to utter, pronounce. *Quintil. verba.* — Also, to drag. *Ovid. ense.* — Also, to get out, take out. *Plant. and Suet. maculam.* — Also, to sell, vend, dispose of. *Liv. fructus. Colum. merces.* — ¶ Also, to discharge, hurl. *Senec. tela in aliquid.* Hence, to drive, thrust, plunge. *Virg. ense per juvenem. Lucan. ferrum per viscera.* — Also, to transfuse, run through, pierce. *Valer. Flacc. illum exigit hasta.* — *Quintil. manum, h. e.* to fetch a stroke. — ¶ Also, to pass, to conduct or lead beyond. *Val. Flacc. Athlon. Ovid. Mediam dies exegerat horam. Prop. Phœbe, qui æstivos spatiosius exigit ignes, h. e.* make the days in summer-time long. Hence, to pass, lead, spend. *Terent. vitam, h. e.* to live. *Plin. Ep. tempus. Cic. ætatem. Ovid. Spatiis exegit quatuor annum, h. e.* exigi voluit. — Also, to finish, complete, perform. *Ovid. opus. Virg. tribus ætatis exactis.* — Also, to bear, suffer, endure. *Plant. ærumnam.* — ¶ Also, to demand, exact, require, enforce, to call in a debt, demand payment, to collect. *Cic. veritate a teste. Id. promissum ab aliquo. Id. ex aliquo. Id. pecunias. So, also, in the pass. Cæcil. ap. Gell. Exigor portorium (as, in Greek, ἐξιστοῦν τὸν μετ' ἀπορίων), for Portorium de me exigitur. Plant. Triu. 2, 4, 26. Mille drachmas quas tu nuper exactus es, h. e.* which were demanded from you. *Plin. Prout res exigit, h. e.* demands. — Hence, *Cic. viam, h. e.* to oblige the inhabitants to repair the public ways. So, also, *Liv. and Cic. Sarta tecta exigere, h. e.* to see that the building is well repaired. *Horat. monumentum, h. e.* to build, erect. *Ovid. pœnas de aliquo or alicui, h. e.* to punish (punishments were anciently pecuniary, or the offender was obliged to give a certain number of oxen or sheep). So, also, *Flor. supplicium de aliquo. Liv. piacula ab aliquo.* — Also, to ask, inquire. *Tacit. ab aliquo.* — ¶ Also, to examine, try, measure, weigh. *Cic. columnas ad perpendicularum. Ovid. opus ad vires suas. Plin. pondus margaritarum manu. Liv. veram originem juris, h. e.* to inquire into. — Hence, to consider. *Virg. modum. Ovid. Non satis exactum est, h. e.* it is not certain. — Also, to treat, manage, consult, act. *Planc. in Cic. Ep. cum aliquo.* — Also, to form, conform. *Senec. se ad aliquem.* — Also, to imitate. *Quintil. gracilitatem.* — ¶ Also, to compel, to drive. *Stat. Exigi in pœnas.* — ¶ See, also, *Exactus, a, um.*

EXIGUUS (exiguus), adv. very little, briefly, shortly, μικρῶς, ὀλίγως. *Cic. dicere. Id. Epistola exigue scripta.* Hence, not duly, slightly. *Gell.* — ¶ Also, sparingly, scantily. *Terent. and Cic. Hence, hardly. Cæs. Frumentum se exigue dierum XXX habere.*

EXIGUITAS (exiguus), ātis, f. small number, small amount, paucity. *Cæs. copiarum. Hence, scarcity, poverty. Suet. fisci.* — ¶ Also, smallness, littleness. *Cæs. Hence, shortness. Liv. and Cæs.*

EXIGUUS (unc.), a, um, adj. small in size, little. *Cic. cor. Cæs. castra. Virg. mus. Nep. homo. Pandect. Exigior. Ovid. and Plin. Ep. Exiguissimus, a, um.* — Hence, small in number or quantity. *Cic. numerus, laus.* — Also, mean, inferior, bad. *Sulp. Scv. vestes.* — Also, short. *Cic. vita.* — ¶ Also, few, little. *Martial. capilli, h. e.* thinly scattered. *Nep. copiae. Cic. tempus.* — Hence, Exiguus, i, n. a little. *Ovid. aque. Plin. Ep. temporis. Plin. Exiguo post, h. e.* shortly afterwards. — Exiguus is also used as an adverb. *Plin. Ep. Exiguus sapio.*

EXILIO. See *Exsilio.*

EXILIS (unc.), e, adj. thin, meagre, λεπτός. *Cic. jecur. Horat. femur. Cic. Solum exile et macrum, h. e. poor. Plin. folia. Figur. meagre, dry, poor. Cic. genus sermonis. Id. Exiliores orationes, h. e. without ornament.* — ¶ Also, small, of no importance, little, in a bad condition. *Nep. res. Horat. domus, h. e. poor, mean.* — ¶ Also, short. *Ovid. via.* — ¶ Also, free from, void of. *Plant. Exilis et inanis ægritudinum.* — ¶ Also, weak, feeble. *Plin. Vox exilior, h. e. finer, more shrill.* — ¶ Also, empty. *Horat. domus Plutonia (in which there are only shades).*

EXILITAS (exilis), ātis, f. thinness, sleekness. *Plin. aculei apum. Hence, feebleness, weakness. Quintil. vocis. Id. literarum, too low, indistinct utterance.* — ¶ Also, meagreness. *Colum. soli, h. e. pooriness. Figur. meagreness, dryness, barrenness of ornament in speaking. Cic.*

EXILITER (Id.), adv. thinly slenderly. Hence, feebly, faintly. *Cic. Verba exiliter examinata.* — ¶ Also, meagrely. Hence, figur. meagrely, dryly, without ornament, unadornedly. *Cic. dicere, scribere.* — ¶ Also, shortly. *Varr. Exilis dicere.*

EXILIUM. See *Exsiliu.*

EXIMIE (eximius), adv. extremely, exceedingly, ingeniously, choicely, remarkably, excellently, ἐξαιρετός. *Cic. diligere.* — ¶ Also, excellently. *Gell. opinari. Liv. Templum eximie ornatum, h. e. splendidly, richly.*

EXIMIETAS (Id.), ātis, f. excellency, excellence, eminence. *Symmach.*

EXIMIOS (eximo), a, um, adj. worthy of being accepted, excellent, choice, select, remarkable, notable, ἐξαιρετός. *Terent., Cic. and Liv.* — ¶ Also, extreme, exceeding, extraordinary, uncommon. *Cic. virtus, facies, ingenium, spes.* — ¶ Also, excellent. *Cic. virtutes.* — Also, with an infinitive. *Lucan.* — Also, with a genit. *Stat. Eximii regum.*

EXIMO (ex & emo), is, ēmi, emptum or emtum, a. 3. to take out, except, exclude, ἐξαιρέω. *Cato. acina de dolio. Plin. medullam e caule. Horat. aliquem numero beatorum. Nep. de numero proscriptorum. Cic. aliquem ex reis or de reis, h. e. to acquit. Id. diem ex mense.* — ¶ Also, to take away, snatch away, rescue. *Liv. religionem, h. e. to remove every scruple. Cic. aliquid ex rerum natura. Horat. alicui onus. Tacit. aliquem morti. Cic. diem dicendo, h. e. to waste the time in speaking.* — ¶ Also, to free, deliver, release. *Plant. aliquem ex cruciati. Cic. ex obsidione, or, Liv. obsidione, h. e. to relieve a place that is besieged, or to cause a siege to be raised. Cic. agrum de vectigalibus. Liv. rem miraculo, h. e. to cause that a thing be not considered miraculous. Cic. aliquem ex culpa. Plant. ex metu.* — ¶ Also, to detain a person who has been summoned to appear before a court of justice. *Pandect.*

EXIN (exinde), adv. same as *Exinde*, then, after that. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, from that, by that, according to that. *Plant.*

EXINANIŌ (ex & inanio), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to empty, ἐκκενῶ. *Cic. navem. Auct. B. Afric. regionem frumento. Plin. vehicula, h. e. to unload. Id. alvum bilem et pituitam, h. e. to discharge, void. Id. lienem, h. e. to consume, waste. Pandect. patrimonium, h. e. to waste away. Cic. agros, to plunder, lay waste. Id. gentes.*

EXINANTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. an emptying. *Plin. 2 alvi, h. e. evacuation.* — ¶ Also, exhaustion, debilitation. *Plin.*

EXINDE (ex & inde), adv. then, after that, by that, hence, thence. *Plant.*

EXISTIMABILIS (existimo), e, adj. 3 probable, likely. *Cal. Aurel.*

EXISTIMATIO (Id.), ōnis, f. an opinion, judgment, belief, ἐκτίμησις. *Cic. Existimationes hominum qui nunc sunt. Liv. Communis existimatio est, h. e. every one may form his own judgment. Id. Vestra existimatio est, you may judge of it.* — Also, a remark made with moderation or forbearance. *Suet.* — ¶ Also,

good opinion, reputation, character, credit, honor, fair fame, εὐδοξία, δόξα, ἐπίτιμία. The adjectives bona, integra, magna, are frequently joined with it, but also omitted. *Cic.* — Also, credit, with regard to money matters. *Cæs.*

EXISTIMATOR (existimo), ōris, m. one who gives his opinion, a judge of the goodness of an opinion, δόξαστής. *Cic.*

EXISTIMŌ, or **EXISTIMŌ** (ex & æstimō), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to judge, think, δοκέω, νομίζω. *Cic. Ego sic existimo, oratores fuisse. Id. aliquem avarum, b. e. to think him to be avaricious. Nep. Bene mereri existimabantur, h. e. it was thought that, &c., or they were thought, &c. Cic. Existimari in hostium numero.* — ¶ Also, to judge of a person or thing. *Cic. de re. Id. bene de aliquo. Terent. rem.* — ¶ Also, to decide. *Cæs. and Liv.* — ¶ Also, to consider, think or reflect upon. *Terent. and Sallust.*

EXISTO. See *Exsisto.*

EXITIABILIS (exitum), e, adj. bringing destruction, destructive, fatal, deadly, ruinous, δαεσπιος. *Cic. Bellum suis civibus exitiabile. Sueton. Clades pæne exitiabilis. Ovid. Tulum exitiabile. Tacit. Exitiabilis in suos.*

EXITIĀLIS (Id.), e, adj. same as *Exitia* bilis. *Cic. and Virg.*

EXITIĀLITER (exitialis), adv. ruinously, 3 in a ruinous manner. *Augustin. (where others read exitiabiliter).*

EXITIŌ (exeo), ōnis, f. a going out. *Pl. 3*

EXITIŌSE (exitiosus), adv. ruinously, 3 tally. *Augustin.*

EXITIŌSUS (exitium), a, um, adj. destructive, ruinous, fatal, deadly, δαεσπιος. *Cic. conjuratio. Id. Reipublicæ exitiosum fuisset. Tacit. Otho reipublicæ exitiosior ducebatur. Tertull. Helena exitiosissima Priamo.*

EXITIUM (exeo), ii, n. issue, end. *Salust. Exitium vitæ (where others read exitum). Val. Flacc. Date fallaci pudibunda senectæ exitia.* — ¶ Usually, destruction, ruin, destructive calamity, extreme wo, overthrow, death, δαεσπιος. *Cic. Cogitare de exitio hujus urbis. Id. Ego omnibus meis exitio fuero. Lucret. Dare aliquem exitio. Tacit. Dedere ad exitium. Senec. Rapere in exitum omnia. Virg. Ponere modum exitiis. Cic. Quos incendiis, et omnibus exitiis pavit.* — Hence, ruin, h. e. that which brings ruin, a destroyer. *Ovid. Exitium Trojæ, Achilles. Plin. Formicæ non minimum hortorum exitium, destroyers, pest.* — ¶ Exitium, for exitiorum. *Pacno. ap. Cic.*

EXITUS (Id.), us, m. a going out, departure, ἐξόδος. *Cic. Reditu, gloriosum, non exitum calamitosum. Lucret. Exitus introitusque per spiracula mundi. Id. Fit exitus anni, flowing out, discharge, disembodiment. Cæs. Per horum corpora sibi exitum pariebant.* — Also, an outgate, outlet, passage out, place by which one may go out. *Nepos. Ut in omnibus partibus ædificii exitus haberet. Liv. Septem exitus e domo fecerat. Valer. Flacc. Exitus Istri, the mouths. Colum. Obsessos naturales exitus adaperire, h. e. the intestinal passages. Plin. Exitus cibi, h. e. podes.* — ¶ Also, the issue, result of any thing, event, fulfilment. *Liv. spei. Cic. Incertus exitus et anceps fortuna belli. Id. promissorum, fulfilment. Id. Lex exitum facilem habet, is easily fulfilled or complied with. Id. Fuga exitum non habebat, they could not fly. Virg. Docuit exitus ingens, event, result, accomplishment. Cic. Ad exitum pervenire, or venire. Id. Responsa nullo exitu habuere, h. e. nil accidit ex responsis, came to nought, ended in nothing. Id. Quem habebunt exitum? what result will those words produce? — Hence, Exitu, in very deed, by action. *Cic. Republicam exitu libera. Id. Ut quæ polliceremur, exitu præstaremus.* — Also, Exitus, the development or catastrophe of a play. *Cic. Cum explicare argumenti exitum non potestis, confutatis ad Dæm. Id. Mimi exitus, non fabulæ.* — ¶ Also, close, end, conclusion, termination. *Liv. anni. Cic. Unjus orationis difficilis est exitum quam principium invenire. Id. In exitu est meus**

consulatus, is drawing to a close. *Id.* Questionem addicere ad exitum, tu bring to a close, to end. *Liv.* Ut nullus exitus immineret sermonibus, so that their conferences could never come to any result, or final issue. *Cæs.* Exitus fuit orationis, the same, amount. *Cic.* Civitates hos solent exitus habere. *Id.* Exitus tristes. *Varr.* (verborum), termination, ending. *Nepos.* vitæ, end of life, death. — Hence, Exitus, sc. vitæ, death. *Nepos.* and *Plin.* — ¶ *Cic.* Exitus ad depressionem, *h. e.* an opportunity to digress in speaking.

EXLECEBRA, same as *Elecebra*. *Plaut.*

EXLEX (ex & lex), ēgis, adj. bound by no law, above the law, without law, lawless, ἀνομος. *Cic.* Non quod exlegem esse Sullam putarent. *Horat.* Potus, et exlex

EXMŌVĒD, for *Emoveo*. *Plaut.*

EXŌBRŪTŪS (ex & obruo), a, um, particip. cleared away, drawn out, brought out. *Apul.*

EXŌBSECRĒ (ex & obsecro), as, a. 1. to 3 entreat earnestly, λιπαρέω. *Plaut.*

EXŌCHIARIŪS (ἐξοχῆς), ii, n. *h. e.* tulerulum in ano. *Marcell.* *Empir.*

EXŌCŌETŪS, (ἐξοκτοῖς), i, m. a fish, so called because he went on shore to sleep. *Plin.*

EXŌCŪLŪS (ex & oculus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3 1. to deprive of the eyes, blind, ἐξοφθαλμίζω. *Plaut.* caput. — Hence, *Exoculatus*, eyeless, sightless, blind. *Apul.*

EXŌDIARIŪS (exodium), ii, m. a performer in an exodium or afterpiece. *Amnian.*

EXŌDIUM (ἐξόδιον), ii, n. end, close. 2 *Varr.* — ¶ Usually, a dramatical entertainment introduced at the end of a regular play; especially after a tragedy, a farce, afterpiece. *Liv.* — Also, a kind of farcical interlude, especially in the Attellane. *Sueton.* Attellanicum exodium. — ¶ Also, a remarkable saying, a wise saying, apophthegm. *Hieronym.*

EXŌDORATŪS (ex & odor), a, um, particip. freed from (bad) odor. *Tertull.*

EXŌDŪS (ἐξόδος), i, m. a going out; — hence, the second book of *Moses*, which describes the departure of the Israelites, *Exodus*. *Tertull.*

EXŌLĒSCŌ (ex & olesco), is, ēvi, ētum, n. 3. to get one's full growth, grow out, grow up. *Apul.* Quæ in amaram cariem exolescunt — ¶ Also, to stop growing, and, consequently, to fade, fall away. *Colum.* Quæ negligentia exolescunt. — ¶ Figur. to grow out of use, grow out of date, be effaced, be forgotten, be lost, perish. *Plin.* Exolevit fundendi aris ratio. *Tacit.* Ne vetustissima Italiæ disciplina per desidiam exolesceret. *Id.* Nondum is dolor exoleverat. *Sueton.* Pæne jam exolescentibus litteris. *Liv.* Cum patris favor laudum exolescisset.

EXŌLETŪS, a, um, particip. and adj. from exolesco, that hath done growing, grown up, adult. *Plaut.* ap. *Priscian.* Domi reliqui exoletam virginem. — Hence, *Exoleti*, *h. e.* pueri meritorii adultæ ætatis, et alienæ libidini inservientes. *Cic.* and *Sueton.* In the same sense. *Vellei.* Exoletus histrio. — ¶ Also, gone out of use, disused, out of date, forgotten, obsolete. *Liv.* Exoletum jam refustate odium. *Sueton.* Exoletas et reconditas voces aucupari. *Quintil.* Exoletos auctores scrutari.

EXOLVO. See *Ersalvo*.

EXŌMIS (ἐξομῖς), idis, f. a kind of short vest, not covering the shoulders, and without sleeves. *Fest.*

EXŌMIUM, ii, n. same as *Exomis*. *Quintil.*, as some read; others, *Exordium*.

EXŌMŌLŌGĒSIS (ἐξομολόγησις), is, f. a 3 confession. *Tertull.*

EXŌNERATIŪS (exonero), ōnis, f. a 3 charge. *Pandect.* mercedis.

EXŌNERŌ (ex & onero), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to free from a burden, disburden, unload, ἀποφορτίζω. *Plaut.* Exonerare navem. *Plin.* Profluvio sanguinis morbidum corpus exonerat. *Martial.* ventrem, to ease. *Ovid.* Exonerare colos, *h. e.* to strip the distaffs by spinning, spin them off. — ¶ Figur. to free, deliver, ease, lighten, unburden. *Liv.* civitatem metu, to free. *Id.* Liberare atque exonerare fidem meam, to dis-

charge my faith, acquit myself of my obligation to be faithful, ease my conscience.

Curt. conscientiam suam. *Id.* Exonerare se, to disburthen one's mind by revealing a secret. *Tacit.* Pastos fœdatos exonerare, to purge, purify. —

¶ Also, with an accus. of the burden, to discharge, get out of the way, pour forth, vent, carry off, remove. *Senec.* Quæ tantum amicis committenda sunt, in quaslibet aures exonerant, discharge, blab, confide. *Petron.* dolorem convicio, to vent. *Senec.* Curas Bacchus exonerat. *Plaut.* eam ex hoc agro. *Tacit.* multitudinem in proximas terras. — ¶ Also, of a river or lake, Exonerare se, to discharge itself, empty. *Plin.* in Padum.

EXŌPINŌ, as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. same as *Opiator*. *Petron.*

EXŌPTABILIS (exopto), e, adj. desirable, 3 agreeable. *Plaut.*

EXŌPTATŪS, a, um, particip. from exopto. — ¶ Adj. greatly wished or longed for. *Cic.* Exoptatum nuncium afferre. *Id.* Nihil exoptatus adventu meo. *Id.* Exoptatissima gratulatio. *Plaut.* O mi here exoptatissime, salve.

EXŌPTŌ (ex & opto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to ch. ose, select, ἐξαίρεται. *Plaut.* Illum exoptavit? habeat. *Id.* Exopta id, quod vis evenire. — ¶ Also, to wish or desire greatly, to long, be desirous that something should happen, ἐπέσχωμαι. *Cic.* Ea maxime exoptant. *Id.* Te exopto quamprimum videre. *Id.* Ut sempiternæ laudi tibi sit iste tribunatus, exopto. *Id.* Omnes te oderunt, tibi pestem exoptant, wish you accursed. *Plaut.* Si intra ædes hujus penetravi pedem, omnium exopto ut fiam miserorum miserimus, I am content to become, may I become. — ¶ See, also, *Exoptatus*, a, um.

EXŌRABILIS (exoro), e, adj. to be moved by entreaty, exorable, placable, παρακλητός. *Cic.* Iracundiæ si exorabiles, summa est lenitas. *Horat.* Non exorabilis auro, not to be moved, not to be bribed. *Sil.* Nulli exorabilis. *Sueton.* Exorabilis in aliquem, yielding. *Cic.* Experi aliquem in se minus exorabilem. *Senec.* In suis quam in alienis exorabilior injuriis, more easily appeased, more placable. — ¶ Also, easily moving, having power to persuade by entreaty. *Valer. Flacc.*

EXŌRABŪLĀ (Id.), ōrum, n. motives to 3 move, arguments to persuade, means, motives, arguments, enticements to move one. *Plaut.* and *Apul.*

EXŌRATIŪS (Id.), ōnis, f. an entreating or persuading by prayer. *Auct.* declam.

EXŌRATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a successful suppliant; Esse exoratore, to obtain one's request, to succeed in one's entreaties. *Terent.* Orator venio: sinite exorator sim.

EXŌRATŪS, a, um, particip. from exoro.

EXORBEŌ. See *Exorbeo*.

EXORBITATIŪS (exorbito), ōnis, f. a deviation from the right path, transgression, swerving. *Tertull.*

EXORBITATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a deviator, 3 transgressor. *Tertull.*

EXORBITŪS (ex & orbita), as, āvi, ātum, 3 n. and a. 1. to go out of the way or road, deviate from the regular track. *Augustin.* Exorbitantes boves qui vehiculum trahabant. *Lactant.* a præstituti itineribus. — Figur. *Tertull.* a regula, deviate, swerve. — ¶ Transitively. *Sidon.* Animum a tramite gaudiorum terror exorbitat, turns aside, throvs off.

EXŌRCISMŪS (ἐξορκισμός), i, m. exorcism. *Tertull.*

EXŌRCISTĀ (ἐξορκιστής), æ, m. an exorcist, exorciser. *Jul. Firmic.*

EXŌRCIZŌ (ἐξορκίζω), as, āvi, ātum, n. 3 1. to exorcise, drive away evil spirits by certain forms of adjuration. *Pandect.* Si exorcizavit.

EXŌRDYŌR (ex & ordior), ōris, orsus sum, dep. 4. properly, of weavers, to begin to weave, lay the warp, warp. — Hence, allegorically. *Cic.* Pertexæ, Antonii, quod exorsus es. *Plaut.* Neque exordiri unde occipias, neque ad detexendum tclan. — ¶ In general, to commence, begin. *Plaut.* facinus. *Liv.* Ab causâ tam nefanda bellum exorsi. *Sueton.* classicum ingenti spiritu. *Nepos.* scribere. *Cic.* dicere. — And absol. to open a speech, commence speaking, begin.

Cic. ab ipsa re. *Id.* Jubent ita exordiri, ut, &c. *Tacit.* in hunc modum. —

¶ Particip. *Exorsus*, a, um, is used, also, passively, begun, commenced; literally, begun to be woven. *Plaut.* — Hence, *Exorsa*, n. plur. beginning, introduction, preable; and, also, undertakings, enterprises. *Virg.*

EXŌRDIUM (exordior), ii, n. the warp of a web. *Quintil.* Non possum togam prætextam sperare, quum exordium pullum videam. — ¶ In general, beginning, commencement, rise. *Cic.* Aqua totius vitæ ducat exordium. *Lucret.* Cunctarum exordia rerum. *Sueton.* Ab exordio Urbis, from the building of the city. — In particular, the introduction of a speech, exordium, præm, preamble, προοίμιον. *Cic.* and *Virg.* — ¶ Also, the whole treatise, writing, or book. *Colum.*

EXŌRIENS, tis, particip. and adj. from exorior. — ¶ Absol. *Exoriens*, sc. sol, the rising sun, or the morning. *Propert.*

— Also, the quarter of the sun's rising, the east. *Calpurn.*

EXŌRIŌR (ex & orior), ōris or ōris, ortus sum, ōri, dep. 3, and partly 4. to come forth, become visible, appear, rise, arise, spring up, ἀναφαίνομαι, ἀνατέλλω. *Cic.* Post solstitium Canicula exoritur, rises, *h. e.* appears. *Virg.* Inbare (*h. e.* sole) exorto, having risen. *Tibull.* Annus exoriens, the commencing year, the beginning of the year. *Cic.* Non ante exstingui, quam exortum esset. *Lucret.* Arbusta exorta e terra. *Virg.* Exorire aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor. *Terent.* Tu sola exorere, quæ perturbes hæc tua impudentia, start up. *Cic.* Repentinus Sulla nobis exoritur, starts up. *Id.* Subito exorta est nefaria Catonis promulgatio. *Liv.* Omnes exorti, broke forth. — Hence, to be relieved or comforted, recover, breathe again. *Cic.* Nunc paulum exorior. — ¶ Also, to arise, spring up, be derived, originate, present itself. *Terent.* A Myrrhina hæc sunt exorta omnia, all this has come from Myrrhina, it is all owing to Myrrhina. *Cic.* Honestum quod ex virtutibus exoritur, springs. *Liv.* De Prænestinorum defectione fama exorta est, arose. *Cic.* Exoritur Antipatri ratio ex altera parte, appears, presents itself. *Cæs.* Nuliam exoriri moram posse, occur, come about. — ¶ Also, *Cic.* Repente rex exortus est Lydiæ, rose up, became. — ¶ Also, to be, when a cause is implied (as, in English, you are the one). *Terent.* In sola exorere, quæ perturbes hæc. (But see above.) — ¶ See, also, *Exorior*.

EXŌRMISTŌN (ἐξορμιστόν), i, n. a fish, 3 probably a species of murene, (murena). *Cassiod.*

EXŌRNATIŪS (exorno), ōnis, f. an adorning, decking, ornament, embellishment, κοσμησις. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, *Exornationes*, figures, as embellishments of speech. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* — ¶ Also, in speech, when the proof is heightened or set off by illustrations, &c. *Auct.* ad *Her.* — ¶ Also, *Cic.* Tria sunt genera, iudicii, deliberationis, exornationis, *h. e.* demonstrativum.

EXŌRNATOR (Id.), ōris, m. he who adorns, 1 an embellisher. *Cic.*

EXŌRNATŪS, a, um, particip. from exorno. 2 no. — ¶ Adj. richly adorned, decked, set off. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Exornatissima cithara. *Auct.* in *Anthol.* Exornator.

EXŌRNŌ (ex & orno), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to adorn, or adorn greatly, deck out, embellish, κοσμέω. *Cic.* philosophum falsa gloria. *Id.* trichinum magnifice. *Id.* Signa, quæ exornent mihi locum. *Id.* Illustrare atque exornare orationem. *Plin.* Ep. Exornare aliquem prætura, honor him with the prætorship, advance him to the prætorship. — In particular, to deck with garments, deck out, dress out, dress, clothe. *Curt.* aliquem veste regia. *Terent.* Exornatas varia veste. *Cic.* Nisi enim (Clodium) mulieres exornatum ita deprehendissent. — Hence, jocosely. *Terent.* Exornatum dabo, *Plin.* give him a dressing. — ¶ Also, to provide with things necessary, furnish, equip, fit out. *Salust.* vicinitatem armis. *Phædr.* aliquem veste, munus, familia. *Justin.* classem, fit out. — ¶ Also, as the Greek

κοσμεῖν, διακοσμεῖν, to set in order, prepare rightly, arrange, dispose, array. *Plant.* nuptias. *Sallust.* aciem, draw up. *Id.* convivium parum scite. — Absol. *Sallust.* Tamen pro rei copia satis providenter exornat, se. iter, exercitum, or the like; in general terms, makes suitable arrangements. — *¶* Also, to employ, suborn, give one his cue. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* aliquem, qui ista prohiberet. *Plant.* hominem, mulierem qui arcesseret. — *¶* Also, to cultivate, apply to. *Cic.* philosophiam (unless it signify, to praise, celebrate). — *¶* Also, to deprive of ornament, strip. *Tertull.* — *¶* See, also, *Exornatus*, a, um.

EXORĒ (ex & oro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to entreat earnestly, ἐξαιρεῖν. *Cic.* tyrannum, ut abire liceret. *Virg.* pacem divum. *Plant.* Exorando, haud adversando. — *¶* Also, Exorare aliquid, to gain by entreaty, obtain by prayer. *Plant.* rem abs te. *Terent.* Quatam ut det, oro, vixque id exoro. — *Figur.* *Ovid.* Facies exorat anorem, reus. — With another occurs of the person. *Plant.* Unum exorare vos. *Stat.* unum diem deos silentium. — Also, Exorare aliquem, to overcome or persuade by entreaty, to prevail upon by entreaty. *Cic.* Quem ego, ut pejeret, exorare facile potero. *Hirt.* in *Cic.* Ep. Brutus et Cassius utinam per te exorentur, ne, be prevailed upon. *Terent.* Sine, te exoret. *Id.* Qui mihi exorandus est. *Plant.* Sine, te exorariet, suffer yourself to be prevailed upon. — *¶* Also, to make to relent, appease, mitigate, conciliate. *Ovid.* Exorant carmina saepe deos. *Valer.* Flacc. undas. *Plin.* tristitiam (alicujus). — *¶* Also, Pandect. causas, to plead causes, be an advocate. — *¶* Also, *Stat.* A limine Phoebe exoratus abis, heard, listened or hearkened to. — *¶* In *Justin.* 9, 7. instead of A filii cæde amicorum precibus exoratus (as if signifying dissuaded, deterred), should be read *revocatus*.

EXORS. See *Exors.*

EXORSUS, a, um, particip. from *exorior*. **EXORSUS** (exorior), us, m. a beginning, 2 same as *Exordium*. *Cic.* orationis meæ. **EXORTIVUS** (exorior), a, um, adj. pertaining or belonging to the rising, for instance, of the constellations; or, relating to one's birth. *Plin.* Negavere quenquam nonaginta partium exortivam mensuram transgredi, h. e. could have lived beyond the number of years denoted by 3 signs of the zodiac. — *¶* Also, eastern, *Plin.* pars. *Id.* Oceanus. — And absol. *Exortiva*, ðrum, the eastern part, the east. *Plin.*

EXORTUS, a, um, particip. from *exorior*. **EXORTUS** (exorior), us, m. a rising, coming forth, appearing, coming up. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* solis. *Plin.* Stellæ faciunt exortus matutinos. *Id.* Obverti in exortum æquinoctialem, h. e. to the place of the sun's rising at the equinox. *Id.* Exortus aquilonis. *Id.* Aqua subit altitudinem exortus sui, its source.

EXOS (ex & os), ossis, adj. without bones, 3 boneless, ἀνόστος. *Lucret.*

EXOSCULATIUS (exoseulor), ðnis, f. a 2 kissing fondly, billing of doves, καραφίλοις. *Plin.*

EXOSCULOR (ex & osculor), āris, ātus 2 sum, dep. 1. to kiss fondly, kiss, καραφίλει. *Sueton.* Quosque militum obvios exosculans. *Id.* manus jacentis. — *Figur.* *Gell.* Scientiam rerum, verhornique ejus elegantiam exosculatus, h. e. approving, admiring. — *¶* Passively, *Apul.* and *Amnian.* Exosculatus.

EXOSSIS (ex & os), e, adj. without bones, 3 boneless. *Apul.* — *¶* Hence, pliant, flexible, as if without bones. *Apul.*

EXOSSO (exos, or exossis), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. 1. to deprive of bones, to bone, ἐξοστίζω. *Terent.* Uti ego venero, (congrus) ossabitur, his bones shall be taken out. — Hence, to make pliant, or flexible (as it were, by taking out the bones), to bend, curve. *Lucret.* Exossata omni pectore. — *¶* Pers. Exossatus ager, h. e. cleared of stones or well cultivated.

EXOSTOS, a, um, same as *Exossis*. *Apul.* **EXOSTRA** (ἐξοστρα), æ, f. a movable wooden bridge, which besiegers throw from a tower to the wall of the besieged city.

Veget. — *¶* Also, a wooden machine in the theatre, which was turned upon rollers, and showed to the spectators the back part of the stage, as the interior of a house. *Cic.* **EXOSUS** (ex & osus from odi), a, um, particip. hating. *Virg.* Exosus ad unum Trojanos. *Id.* Juvenem exosum bella. — *¶* Passively, hated, hateful, odious. *Gell.* Non omnes omnimodis diis exosos esse.

EXOTERICUS (ἐξωτερικός), a, um, adj. 3 external, exoteric. *Gell.* (who uses however the Greek) genus librorum, h. e. which set forth the more common and universally comprehensible philosophy, exoterically; opposed to aeroticus. *Varr.*

EXOTICUS (ἐξωτικός), a, um, adj. from a 3 strange country, foreign, exotic. *Plant.* unguita. *Id.* Græcia, h. e. Magna Græcia, a part of Italy. — Hence, *Plant.* Exoticum (absol.), se. vestimentum.

EXPALLESÇO (ex & pallesco), is, lui, n. 2 3. to grow or turn pale, ἀπαχθίζω. *Plin.* Ep. Expalluit notabiliter, quamvis pallescet semper. *Plant.* Viden' ut expalluit? — With accus. to turn pale at, to be frightened at, dread. *Horat.* Pindarici fontis haustus.

EXPALLIATUS (ex & pallium), a, um, 3 particip. deprived of his cloak (pallium). *Plant.*

EXPALLIDUS (ex & pallidus), a, um, adj. 3 exceedingly pale or wan, pale. *Sæton.* Statura fuit eminenti, expallido colore.

EXPALPO (ex & palpo), as, a. 1. to stroke, 3 fawn upon, caress, fondle. *Plant.* — *¶* Also, to obtain by fawning or flattery, to coax from one. *Pompon. ap. Non.* aliquid ab illo. — So, deponently, *Plant.* fragm. Servus argentum a patre expalpat.

EXPALPONYDES (expalpo) NÜMMORUM, h. e. qui nummos expalpat, one who gets money from others by flattery; a word coined by *Plant.*

EXPANDITOR (expando), ðris, m. that spreads himself out. *Plin.* Paneg. Vagus ille et expanditor amnis, h. e. which extends itself beyond its banks, overflows; *Ed. Gesn.* has Vagus ille, cum expanditur.

EXPANDO (ex & pando), is, andi, ansum 2 and assum, a. 3. to spread apart, spread out, spread, expand, extend. *Colum.* fœus in sole. *Plin.* alas. *Id.* Expansæ vestes. — *¶* Also, to throw open, open. *Tacit.* Expansæ delubri fores. — *¶* Also, to lay open, unfold, set forth, explain. *Lucret.* rerum naturam.

EXPANGO (ex & pango), is, a. 3. to fix. *Plin.* sidera ad normam. *Harduin.* ex MSS. levit expungere.

EXPANSIO (expando), ðnis, f. expansion, 3 dilation, extension. *Cal. Arel.*

EXPANSUS, a, um, particip. from *expando*.

EXPAPILLATUS (ex & papilla), a, um, 3 particip. bared to the breast, bared so as to show the breast. *Plant.* Expapillato brachio. *Al. leg. aliter.*

EXPARTUS (ex & pario), a, um, particip. having borne young; or, as others explain it, done bearing, past bearing. *Varr.* pecudes.

EXPASSUS, a, um, particip. from *expando*.

EXPATIOR. See *Expatior*.

EXPATRICIUS (ex & patricius), ii, m. 3 one who has laid aside the patrician dignity, an ex-patrician. *Cod. Just.*

EXPATRO (ex & patro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3 1. to do, execute, accomplish. *Catull.* An hinc liberalitas parum expatriavit? an parum belluatus est? (which Scaliger renders to spend upon harlots).

EXPAVEFACIENS (ex & pavefacio), tis, particip. terrifying, making afraid, frightening. *Senec.* Animalia expavefacientia hominem. *Al. leg.* exterrentia, al. expaventia.

EXPAVEFACTUS (Id.), a, um, particip. terrified, scared, frightened, alarmed. *Hygin.*

EXPAVEO (ex & paveo), es, pāvi, and 3 **EXPAVESCO** (ex & pavesco), is, pāvi, n. and a. 2. and 3. to be or become greatly afraid, to be struck with affright, to fear greatly, be scared at, ἐκπληττομαι, περφοβέομαι. *Stat.* Cum audaciam stili nostri frequenter expaveas. *Liv.* Cum ad id expavisset. *Sæton.* Tonitrua

præter modum expavescebat. *Horat.* Nec muliebriter expavit ensem.

EXPAVIDUS (ex & pavidus), a, um, adj. 3 struck with affright, terrified, amazed. *Gell.*

EXPAUSATUS (ex & pausatus), a, um, 3 quite refreshed, recovered from fatigue. *Veget.*

EXPECTO, EXPECTATIO, &c. See *Exspecto, &c.*

EXPECTO (ex & pecto). *Quintil.* Si pecto, remota s, expecto scriberemus.

EXPECTORO (ex & pectus), as, a. 1. to 3 throw out or discharge from the breast, ἀποσπνδίζω; hence, to throw off from the mind, drive from the mind. *Cic.* ex *Enn.* Tum pavor mihi sapientiam omnem exanimato expectorat.

EXPECULIATUS (ex & peculium), a, um 3 particip. h. e. privatus peculio). *Plant.* servi.

EXPEDIØ (ex & pes), is, ivi and yi, itum, a. and sometimes n. 4. properly, to loose one, whose feet had become entangled in something, a bird, for instance, from the snare; hence, both properly and figuratively, to disentangle, disengage, unloose, extricate, clear, liberate, free, release, rid, ἀπολύνω. *Cic.* se ex laqueo. *Horat.* caput laqueis mortis. *Cic.* nodum. *Id.* se ab omni occupatione. *Terent.* se ex turba. *Id.* se criminare. *Id.* se cura. *Cels.* Diu tractatos (ægrotos) non expedierunt, did not restore. *Id.* gravem tardumque spiritum, to cure, relieve. *Plin.* inenstruas purgationes, promote, facilitate. *Ovid.* Expedit errantem nemori, h. e. puts into the road. *Colum.* agrum, to clear. *Liv.* iter fuge per rupes, h. e. to be able to find or make a way of escape. — Hence, *Virg.* Flammam inter et hostes expediri, make my way safely, pass unimpeded. — Hence, to free from obstacles, disentangle, bring about, despatch, bring to a happy conclusion, place on a good footing, settle, expedite, accomplish, procure. *Cæs.* Aggere et eratibus aditus expedit, open passages. *Cic.* Ratio expediendæ salutis, of securing one's safety, saving one's life. *Id.* Explicare et expedire negotia. *Cæs.* Non prius agendum constituit, quam rem frumentariam expedisset, had removed the obstacles in the way of a supply of provisions, had provided for or facilitated his supplies. *Cic.* exitum orationis, bring out, make out. *Id.* Expedit et conficere res. *Tacit.* alimenta arcu, procure food, sustain himself. *Id.* sua consilia, put in execution. *Plant.* fallaciam. — In a similar sense. *Cic.* nomina, to discharge debts. — And also, to provide, get, procure. *Liv.* vicarium. *Tacit.* alimenta. *Sæton.* pecuniam, to raise. *Varr.* eibaria pastoribus. — Also, to say out, speak out, speak, tell, unfold, develop, set forth, relate, show, declare in few words. *Terent.* Hoc mihi expedit: istam unde habes vestem? *Virg.* omnem prima ob origine famam. So without ease. *Tacit.* Ea de cæde quam verissime expdiam. — Also, to bring out, fetch out, take out, bring forward, bring. *Cic.* Virgas expediti jubet, to be brought. *Virg.* Cererem canistris. *Ovid.* merces, set out, display. *Cæs.* Arma expediti jubet. *Liv.* ferrum, to draw, unsheath. — Also, to get in readiness, make ready, prepare. *Liv.* se ad pugnam. So, *Plant.* Cingitur: cete expedit se. *Cæs.* Sese expedit, præliumque committunt. *Hirt.* classem. *Liv.* remigem militemque. *Virg.* manus, h. e. hold themselves ready for battle. — Also, intransitively, Expedire, to go on an expedition, to take the field. *Tacit.* — Also, to make use of, put into practice. *Liv.* Tribuni jus auxilii sui expediunt. — *¶* *Horat.* jaeulum, dis-cum, to let loose, hurl, throw. — *¶* Also, Expedire, intransitively, to be expedient, useful, profitable, advantageous. *Cic.* Nilil minus Casari expedit ad duntinatem dominationis. *Nepos.* Non idem ipsis expedire et multitudini. *Cic.* Omnibus bonis expedit salvam esse rempublicam. *Terent.* Expedit bonas esse vobis. *Cic.* Si ita expedit. *Justin.* Expedit omnibus dicunt, ut, &c. *Justinian.* Instit. Expedit reipublicæ, ne, &c. *Plant.* Amoris artes eloquar,

quemadmodum expediant. — ¶ Expediō, for expediam. *Plaut.* — ¶ See, also, *Expeditus, a, ua.*

EXPEDITĒ (*expeditus*), adv. *easily, without difficulty; without impediment, readily, clearly, distinctly, quickly, without delay, παρὶς, προχειῶς.* *Cic.* Res celeriter expediteque percipere. *Id.* Ex quo te facillime et expeditissime conferas. *Id.* Non implicite et abscondite, sed patenti et expeditis. *Id.* Expeditus navigare. *Colum.* Putatio expeditus fit. *Sueton.* Expedit loqui, *easily, without restraint.* *Plaut.* Expedit fabulatus est, *he hath stated the matter distinctly.*

EXPEDITIŌ (*expeditio*), ōnis, f. *a clear and well-grounded exposition or development.* *Auct. ad Herenn.* — Also, *a relating, bringing forward.* *Auct. ad Herenn.* (though this may be referred to the next signification). — ¶ Also, *performance, execution, accomplishment.* *Vitruv.* Expeditionum rusticarum ædificia, *h. e. agricultural buildings.* — ¶ Also, *a military expedition, enterprise, campaign; especially from the camp against the enemy.* *Cæs.* Milites in expeditionem misit. *Hirt.* Expeditionibus nocturnis castella adoriuntur, *excursions.* *Curt.* Hæc expeditio Asiam domuit. *Plin.* Expeditiones Alexandri. — *Figur.* of bees. *Plin.*

EXPEDITIŌNALIS (*expeditio*), e, adj. *3 pertaining to a military expedition, &c.* *Amian.*

EXPEDITŌS, a, um, particip. from *expeditio*. — ¶ Adj. *free, unimpeded, unshackled, unencumbered.* *Cic.* Ut expeditus in Galliam proficisci posset. — ¶ Also, *free from impediments or obstacles, unencumbered, unimpeded, easy, ready.* *Cic.* oratio, *easy, fluent.* *Id.* dicendi celeritas. *Id.* Via expeditior ad honores. *Cæs.* locus, *h. e. a place where one can pass through easily and without hindrance.* *Cic.* Reditum patere cuique expeditissimum. *Id.* Pecunia expeditissima quæ erat, tibi decreta est. *Id.* Ad explicandum expeditissima, *very easy.* — So, in money matters, *sure, safe, sound.* *Cic.* Expeditum nomen, *a sure or safe debt.* *Id.* Fidem expeditam relinquere, *a sound credit, which was obtained by punctually discharging one's debts.*

— ¶ Also, *ready, prepared, at hand.* *Plin.* Ep. Sit (cœna) expedita, sit parca (which may also be rendered, *easily prepared*). *Cic.* Expedito nolis homine opus est. *Id.* ad eadem. — Hence, *In expedito, at hand, in readiness.* *Senec.* In expedito esse. *Quintil.* In expedito posita. *Liv.* In expedito habere. — ¶ Also, *not so burdened as to hinder free motion, not burdened or at least not heavily burdened, without baggage, without heavy armor, as is the case with soldiers, who are to undertake some rapid expedition, light-armed, light, quick, always ready for action.* *Cæs.* Legiones, quas expeditas esse iusserat. *Cic.* Pompeius expeditus præcesserat legiones. *Id.* Obvium fit ei Clodius expeditus in equo. *Cæs.* Silve latitudo novem dierum iter expedito patet, *h. e. to a traveller unencumbered by burdens, light, active.* — And absol. *Lic.* Cum mille expeditis. *Id.* Cum expeditis militum.

EXPELLŌ (*ex & pello*), is, pŭli, pulsum, a. 3. *to drive out, drive away, thrust out or away, banish, eject, expel, chase, ἐκβάλλω.* *Cic.* Me domo mea expalistas. *Id.* me civitate. *Cæs.* Inimiliores possessionibus. *Id.* hostes finibus. *Id.* Romanos ex provincia. *Id.* aliquem regno, *to repulse, repel.* *Cic.* aliquem ex republica. *Id.* Expelli et ejici e pradio. *Id.* cives a patria. *Lic.* naves ab litore in altum, *to push off.* *Cic.* aliquem vitam, *put out of existence, kill.* So, *Lucr.* Expelli iuvo, *to die.* *Plaut.* Se periculo, *to free, deliver, saatch away.* *Ovid.* sagittam arcu, *to shoot, send.* *Tacit.* Prout expulsa sint (margarita), *sc. ex mari, have been thrown ashore, cast upon a land.* — Also, *to drive, &c. any whither.* *Ovid.* Se pondus in annas expulit, *thrust itself forth, came forth into the light of the world.* *Plin.* ficos in opera, *drive to work.* *Curt.* Navigia expulsa in ripam. — ¶ *Figur.* *to drive away, banish, expel, throw off, shake off, put to*

flight. *Cæs.* omnem dubitationem. *Catull.* latitium ex pectore. *Plaut.* desidiarum corde. *Ovid.* spem. *Id.* somnos. *Horat.* morbum helleboro. *Tacit.* vitam, *to put a hasty end to one's own life.* *Ovid.* animam (alicujus) per vulnera. *Plin.* Ep. sententiam, *h. e. reject.* *Cic.* — ¶ *Expulsus, a banished man, an exile.* *Cic.*

EXPENDŌ (*ex & pendo*), is, di, sum, a. 3. *to weigh, weigh out, estimate by weight, ἀναπαύσαι.* *Plaut.* aliquem. *Id.* Aurum auro expendetur. *Id.* Hunc hominem decet auro expendi. *Cels.* baccam aut nucem. — ¶ Also, *to count out, disburse, lay out, expend, pay; because in very ancient times gold and silver were paid by weight.* *Horat.* Cautos nominibus certis expendere nummos, *to put out to usury.* *Cic.* auri pondo centum. *Pandect.* usuras gravissimas, *to pay.* — Hence, *Ferre alicui expensum, or pecuniam expensam, to enter a sum in one's account-book as paid, lent, or given to any one; to enter or set down as paid, &c., and simply to pay, lend, give.* *Cic.* Ne tu expensum numeribus ferres, *might not enter in your accounts among the sums laid out for presents.* *Id.* si mihi expensa ista sester. centum tiliasses, *had paid, given, lent.* *Liv.* Quibus sine fenore expensas pecunias tiliasset, *had advanced, lent moneys without interest.* *Nepos.* Non amplius quam terna millia æris expensum sumptui ferre, *not to spend more, &c.* — Also, generally, *Ferre alicui expensum, to give.* *Cæc.* in *Cic.* Ep. Expensam tolit legionem Cæsari Pompeius. — Hence, *Pandect.* Ipsam facilitati suæ expensum ferre dehere, *que minus idoneos fidejussuros acceperit, ought to ascribe it.* So, *Id.* Negligentiæ expensum ferre. — Also, *Expensio ferre.* *Pandect.* Res plarium generum suppellectilibus nomine expensio ferre, *to reckon among the household furniture.* — Also, *Expensa, æ, f. (sc. pecunia) a disbursement, expense.* *Claudius and Pandect.* And also *Expensum, i, n. Cic.* Tabula (or codex) accepti et expensi, or *Id.* Codex acceptum (h. e. acceptorum) et expensum (h. e. expensorum), *h. e. book of receipts and expenses.* (See *Accipio*). — ¶ *Figur.* *Expendere, in its first sense, to estimate, rate, value.* *Plaut.* Annum, Hector qui (h. e. quo) expensus fuit. — Further, *to weigh, examine, value, rate, ponder, consider.* *Cic.* Expendunt atque æstimant voluptates. *Id.* argumenta. *Id.* testem diligenter. *Ovid.* aliquid animo. *Id.* causam meritis. — ¶ *Figur.* in the second sense, *to pay.* *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* pœnas Jovi, *to render to Jupiter the punishment he had a right to exact.* *Virg.* scelorum pœnas, *to suffer the punishment due to one's crimes.* *Id.* scelus, *h. e. pœnas sceleris.* *Sil.* pretium dignum alicui, *to pay, render.*

EXPENSA, æ, f. See *Expendo*. 3

EXPENSE (*expensus*), adv. *largely, very much.* *Theod. Prisc.*

EXPENSILATIŌ, or, separately, **EXPENSILATIŌ** (*expensum & ferro*), ōnis, f. *an entering of money in one's account-book as paid, &c. to any one.* *Gell.*

EXPENSŌ (*expendo*), ōnis, f. *disbursement, expense.* *Symmach.*

EXPENSŌ (*frequentat.* from *expendo*), as, 3 āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to be in the habit of paying out; to pay out, count out.* *Plaut.*

— ¶ Also, *to distribute among.* *Macrobi.* dies intercalares alternis annis.

EXPENSUM, i, n. See *Expendo*.

EXPERGĒS, a, um, particip. from *expendo*.

EXPERGEFACIŌ (*expergo & facio*), is, i ēci, actum, a. 3. *to awaken, rouse from sleep, ἀγείρω.* *Sueton.* Expergefactus e somno vocibus. *Id.* Repente expergefactus. — *Figur.* *to awake, arouse.* *Cic.* te. — Also, *to stir up, raise.* *Auct. ad Herenn.* Italian terrore subito. *Lucr.* mele per chordas, *to excite, h. e. to play upon stringed instruments.* *Plaut.* inagnum flagitium, *to commit, perpetrate.*

EXPERGEFACTIŌ (*expergefacio*), ōnis, f. 3 a rousing, *awakening.* *Augustin.* a somno.

EXPERGIFICŌ (*expergificus, or expergo & facio*), as, a. 1. *to awaken, arouse.* *Gell.* ingenium.

EXPERGIFICŌS (*expergo & facio*), a,

um, adj. *that awakeneth, awakening, rousing.* *Apul.* 3

EXPERGISCŌ (*expergo*), is, n. 3. *to wake 3 up; same as Expergisor.* *Pompon. ap. Non.*

EXPERGISCŌR (*Id.*), ēris, experrectus sum, dep. 3. *to awake, wake up, ἐγείρωμαι.* *Cic.* — *Figur.* *to wake up, rouse up, bestir one's self.* *Cic.* and *Terent.* — ¶ See, also, *Experrectus, a, um.*

EXPERGITE (*expergitus*), adv. *watch 3 fully, heedfully.* *Apul.* Expergite auscultare. *Id.* Expergite munus obire.

EXPERGITŌS, a, um, particip. from *expergo*.

EXPERGŌ (*ex & pergo*), is, pergi (more 3 probably than perrexī, for the perfect seems not to occur), pergitum, a. 3. *to awaken, rouse from sleep, ἀγείρω.* *Acc.* ap. *Non.* — Also, generally, *to awaken, rouse, stir up, excite.* *Lucr.* Nec quisquam expergitus (sc. ex morte) exstat. *Gell.* animos juvenum.

EXPERIENS, tis, particip. from *experior*.

Plin. — ¶ Adj. *active, enterprising, strenuous, industrious.* *Cic.* Promptissimus homo, et experiens. *Id.* Vir fortis et experiens. *Liv.* Vir acer et experiens. *Cic.* Experimentissimus arator. — ¶ Also, *having experience, experienced.* *Ovid.* Comes experientis Ulyssis. *Id.* Genus experiens laborum, *experienced in, inured to; or, capable of undergoing* — Here may be referred the passage quoted above from *Cic.* Experimentissimus arator.

EXPERIENTIA (*experiens*), æ, f. *a trying, trial, proof, πειρασμός.* *Plane.* ad *Cic.* Quæ ad hanc experientiam excitavit. *Cic.* Equitem R. experientia patrimonii amplificandi labentem excepit, *h. e. by his attempt to increase his patrimony.* *Ovid.* Hæc illi placet experientia veri, *h. e. this way of ascertaining the truth.* *Vellei.* Cæsar belli experientia duralat exercitum, *exercise, practice.* *Id.* Laudandum experientia consilium, *on account of its issue or success.* — ¶ Also, *as the result of many trials, experience, practical knowledge, experimental knowledge, ἐμπειρία.* *Tacit.* Vir longa experientia. *Virg.* Apibus quanta experientia parcis. *Manil.* Artem experientia fecit. *Cels.* Ad curandi rationem nihil plus confert, quam experientia. *With genit.* *Colum.* Varia experientia rerum, *experience in, practice.*

EXPERIMENTŌ (*experimentum*), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make a trial or experiment of, test by experiment, try, prove.* *Veget.* Remedium experimentaverunt (Al. leg. experimenta dederunt). *Theod. Prisc.* Experimentatum remedium.

EXPERIMENTUM (*experior*), i, n. *an experimental proof, trial, proof, experiential proof, drawn from experience, πείρα, cost-patrin.* *Cic.* Hoc maximum est experimentum, cum constet, &c. *experimental proof.* *Sallust.* Metello experimentis cognitum erat, genus Numidarum infidum esse. *Tacit.* Ut plebs experimentum daret, an, amotis custodiibus, modestiam retineret, *h. e. an actually, sensible proof.* *Vellei.* Virtutum experientia edere, *living instances, proofs.* *Quintil.* Quæ experimento meo accepi. *Id.* Facillime ad consentiendum homines ducuntur experimentis. *Plin.* Id ple-rumque fallacissimum experimento deprehenditur, *by actual trial, experiment.* — ¶ Also, *experience.* *Cels.*

EXPERIŌR (*ex & an obsolete verb prior, from which peritus*), tris, expertus sum, dep. 4. *to try, prove, put to the test, make trial of, test one's capacity, experience.* *find, πειράσθαι.* *Terent.* omnia, prorsus quam pereō. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Experire tentabo omnia. *Sallust.* extrema omnia. *Nepos.* Ut interire, quam non Romanos experiri mallet, *put to the test or make trial of, h. e. engage with, fight them.* *Ovid.* Magna fides avium est: experiamur aves. *Plin.* cornua ad arbores, *try, test, prove.* *Sueton.* grammaticos, *to try or test their knowledge.* *Id.* Nec nisi ante expertos aggredi, *h. e. those whose skill he had before tried.* — Also, *Virg.* Inter nos, quid posset atterque, vicissim experiamur, *try, make trial.* *Liv.* Experiri libet, quantum audeatis. *Id.* Pleraque nova commu-

ta experiendo evanescent, by being put in practice, on trial. Cic. Quod magis experiendo quam discendo cognovi, more by experience, trial. Id. In me ipso experior, ut exalbescam, I find that I grow pale myself. Ovid. Experiri deos iniquos, to find, experience. Sueton. valitudines anniversarias, to experience. Id. adversum casum. — Also, followed by an infinitive. Terent. reddere beneficium. — And by an, and the like. Plin. Ep. an viveret, try, find out. Curt. utrum, &c. — And by quo, whither. Plaut. — Also, passively. Gell. Expertum est in senioribus plerisque, it is found by experience to be the case. — Also, with an ace. to make trial of, exercise, make use of. Sallust. Libertatem, quae mihi tradita est, experiri. Liv. Ne utique experiri vellet imperium, cujus vis omnis in consensu obedientium esset, to exercise; or, to hazard by exercise. — ¶ As a law term. Cic. Experiri jus, to try, test, prove, settle one's right by law, go to law. — So, absol. Cic. Experiri non potui, I could not contest, go to law. Pandect. De ea re experiundi potestas. — Also, Negos. Experiri legibus, or, Cic. iudicio, or summo jure, to proceed by law, engage in a lawsuit, bring an action. Id. cum aliquo, go to law with, proceed against. So, with the genit. Pandect. Injuriarum experiri, h. e. on account of. — ¶ Also, generally, Plaut. cum aliquo, to contend, dispute, quarrel. — ¶ See, also, Experiens, and Expertus, a, um.

EXPERJURŌ (ex & perjuro), as, n. 1. same as *Valde juro*, to swear vehemently. Afran. ap. Non.

EXPERRECTŌS, a, um, particip. from 2 *experiscere*. — ¶ Adj. awakened, roused, vigilant, heedful. Cic. nobilitas. Colum. Ut sint apes experrectiores.

EXPERTS (ex & pars), tis, adj. having no part in, not sharing in, not concerned in, ἀποκίπος. Cic. omnium periculum. Id. tanti consilii. Terent. partis (pleonastically). — So, with the abl. Plaut. eo more, Id. domo. — ¶ Also, having nothing of, destitute, devoid, free from; it may often be rendered without. Cic. Nulla pars experts turpitudinis. Id. eruditionis, void, destitute of. Horat. Vis experts consilii. Id. Pueri et puellae jam virum expertes, h. e. who have lost your father and mother. Nepos. Graecarum litterarum, ignorant of, unacquainted with. Plaut. imperii matris, not subject, neglectful of. Senec. sui, beside himself. Horat. Chium (vinum) maris experts, h. e. (as some explain it) not mixed with salt water; (according to others) not having crossed the sea, homemade. Pers. Experts maris (the genit. of mas), h. e. effeminate. Horat. Expertia frugis, unprofitable, unproductive. — So, with the abl. Plaut. metu. Lucet. somno. Sallust. fama atque fortunis, without character or fortune.

EXPERTIŌ (experior), ōnis, f. a proof, 2 trial, test. Vitruv.

EXPERTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. who tries or has tried. Sil. Turbarum expertor. (But the reading is very doubtful.)

EXPERTŌS (Id.), a, um, particip. and 1 adj. in an active sense, having tried, having made proof of, having experienced, having experience of, experienced. Cic. Omnia, quae dico de Plancio, dico expertus in nobis. Id. Dicam non tam doctus, quam expertus. Virg. Expertos juvenes belli, experienced, expert. — ¶ In a passive sense, tried, proved, experienced, tested, tried and not found wanting. Liv. Ut per omnia expertus, postremo tutor etiam liberis regis testamento institueretur. Id. Libertatis dulcedine nondum experta, having not yet tasted the sweets of liberty. Id. Vir experte virtutis. Cic. Virtus experta atque perspecta. Sueton. Confidens ostento sibi expertissimo.

EXPETISSŌ, or EXPETISSŌ (expeto), 3 is, a. 3. an old form for *Expeto*, which see. Plaut. tuam pulcritudinem. Id. consilium ab aliquo. Id. preces a patrona mea, h. e. patronam meam precari.

EXPETIBILIS (Id.), e, adj. desirable, agreeable. Tacit. Parum expetibilem

operam praebuerat; but Ed. Ern. has *expectabilem*.

EXPETISSŌ. See *Expetesso*. 3

EXPETITŌR (expeto), ōris, m. that re-3 quests, seeks or longs for. Symmach.

EXPETITŌS (Id.), a, um, particip. and adj. longed for, wished for, sought after, in great request. Senec. and Plin. (See *Expeto*.)

EXPETŌ (ex & peto), is, ōvi, ōtum, a, and n. 3. in general, to seek to obtain; hence, to desire earnestly, demand, request, make entreaty for, pray for; and, as a consequence, to exact. Cic. auxilium ab aliquo. Id. aliquid summa cupiditate. Liv. jus ab invitis, to demand, require, exact justice. Cic. penas a populo Rom., h. e. to inflict punishment upon, punish. Liv. penas in omne nomen Albanum, to inflict. Id. supplicium. — Also, to desire, long for, covet, wish for. Cic. mortem cupide. Id. divitiis. Plaut. videre te. Terent. scire aliquid. — Also, to seek for, seek, try to gain, attempt. Cic. medium locum terre, h. e. versus medium niti. Id. vitam alicujus, to seek to take, attempt. Plaut. Id. expetivisse, ne, &c. to have striven for that, exerted one's self to that end. Plin. Emporium non expetendum, not to be sought, visited. Id. Radix mire unguentis expetitur, is much sought after for ointments. — Also, to select. Terent. Hanc mihi expetivi. — Also, to seek to know, demand, ask. Valer. Flacc. arma et reges. — Also, as a result of seeking, to take, adopt. Plaut. stulta consilia sibi. — ¶ It is sometimes used like *peto*, to seek, go to, visit. Plin. Emporium non expetendum. Sever. Sulpic. Episcopum civitatis expetivit. — ¶ Intransitively, to light, fall, befall. Liv. Ut in eum omnes expetant hujusce cladis belli. Plaut. suam culpam expetere in mortalem. Id. Insoniti mihi illius maledicta expetent. — Also, simply, to happen, occur, befall. Plaut. In servitute expetunt multa iniqua. — ¶ Plaut. Bono si quid malefacias, aetatem expetit, h. e. lasts forever (where *expetit* may also be considered as transitive).

EXPIATŌ (expio), ōnis, f. an absolution, 1 expiating, expiation, atonement, satisfaction, compensation. Cic. scelerum. Liv. foederis rupti. Cic. Diis violatis expiatio debetur.

EXPIATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an expiator, 3 purifier, one who renders satisfaction. Tertull.

EXPIATŌRIŌS (expiator), a, um, adj. 3 expiatory, atoning, satisfying, purifying, absolviug. Augustin.

EXPIATŌS (Id.), us, m. same as *Expiaio*. 3 Tertull.

EXPICTŌS, a, um, particip. from *expingo*.

EXPILATŌ (expilo), ōnis, f. a pillaging, plundering, robbing. Cic. sociorum.

EXPILATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a pillager, 1 spoiler, plunderer. Cic.

EXPILO (ex & pilo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to pillage, ransack, rob, plunder, περιπαλάω. Cic. aerarium. Id. socios. Id. regem. Id. fana. Petron. lagenam, h. e. to drink up by stealth. Pandect. rem hereditariam, h. e. to steal it before one comes into lawful possession.

EXPINGŌ (ex & pingo), is, inxi, ictum, 1 a. 3. to paint (or, with *ex* intensive, to paint vividly or to the life); to represent by painting, depict, adorn by painting, adorn with colors. Plin. pericula. Martialis. genas, eutem, to paint, rouge. Tertull. Thaurar se expinxerit. — Figur. to depict, describe to the life, picture (in words). Cic. motum hominum, regionem, aciem, &c.

EXPINSŌ (ex & pinso), is, a. 3. to bruise, 3 pound, grind. Cato. far.

EXPIŌ (ex & pio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to purge any thing that has been polluted by some crime or offence; to cleanse, purge, clear, restore to purity, ἁγεῖν, ἀφαιρῖν. Cic. Nomen populi R. tanto scelere contaminavit, ut id nulla re possit, nisi ipsius supplicio expiari. Id. Expiare forum a nefarii sceleris vestigiis. Plaut. Metuo, te atque istos, ut expiare possis. — ¶ Also, to deliver one from punishment by rendering a certain compensation;

to absolve. Liv. filium pecunia publica — Hence, to make good by some compensation; to render satisfaction for; to atone for, make amends for. Cic. scelus supplicio. Lin. legatorum injurias. Cic. errata. — Also, to enforce the rendering of this satisfaction; to punish. Liv. scelus. Plin. Paneg. cupiditatem unco. So, Cic. Tua scelera dii in nostros milites expiaverunt, have visited your crimes upon our soldiers (and thus, as it were, compensated for them). — ¶ Also, Expiare rem, to preclude the possible ill effects of any thing which may portend evil, by means of some religious service: as, for instance, a sacrifice; consequently, to avert the ill effects of any thing; to avert. Cic. Quemadmodum ea procurentur atque expiantur. Liv. vocem nocturnam. Cic. sacrum commissum. Horat. scelus. Id. Dira detestatio nulla expiatur victima, is averted. — ¶ Also, figur. to make good again, make amends for, do away. Cæs. incommodum virtute. — ¶ Also, to satisfy, calm, quiet, still, content. Cic. cupiditates. Id. egestates. Ilirt. dolorem. — ¶ Also, to appease, soothe, satisfy. Cic. manes mortuorum.

EXPIRO. See *Exspiro*.

EXPISCŌR (ex & piscor), āris, ātus sum, 3 dep. 1. properly, to fish out; hence, to search out, search, inquire. Cic. ab illo omnia. Terent. Proinde expiscare, quasi non nosset.

EXPLANABILIS (explano), e, adj. intel-2 ligible, distinct, articulate. Senec.

EXPLANATĒ (explanatus), adverb, clear-1 ly, plainly, distinctly, intelligibly, σαφῶς. Cic. Definire rem cum explanatus, tum etiam uberius. Gell. Nihil ad instituendum explanate scriptum.

EXPLANATŌ (explano), ōnis, f. an explanation, explication, exposition, interpretation of a dream or oracle, development, manifestation, ἀφῳσις. Cic. Somniis explanationes adhibita sunt interpretum. Auct. ad Hierem. Uniuscujusque propositionis explanatio. Plin. Res arduae explanationis, difficult to explain. Id. Explanatio animi, quae nos distinguit a feris, h. e. manifestation of the mind, utterance of the thoughts. — ¶ Also, distinct pronunciation or articulation. Quintil. verborum. Plin. Explanatorem adimere, distinct utterance.

EXPLANATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an explainer, expounder, interpreter. Cic.

EXPLANATŌRIŌS (explanator), a, um, 3 adj. explanatory, declaratory. Cæl. Aurelianus. liber.

EXPLANATŌS, a, um, particip. from *explano*. — ¶ Adj. articulate, distinct, intelligible. Cic. vocum impressio.

EXPIANŌ (ex & plano), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. properly, to make plain or smooth, ὁμαλῖν, καταλαῖν. Hence, to spread out, extend. Plin. Cortex in denos pedes explanatus. — ¶ Also, to make plain, render intelligible, make clear. Cic. rem interpretando. — Hence, to explain, show, declare, set forth clearly. Cic. Quails differentia sit honesti et decori, facilius intelligi, quam explanari potest. Id. Explanare aliquid, apertissime dicere. Id. Conjectura explanare aliquid. — Also, to relate, tell. Terent. Quem amicum tuum ais fuisse istum? explana mihi. Sallust. De cujus hominis moribus pauca explananda sunt. — Also, to pronounce distinctly. Plin. Paneg. Expressit explanativque verba. (See, also, *Explanatus*, a, una.)

EXPLANTŌ (ex & planto, or planta), as, 2 a. 1. to pull up what is set or planted, root out, ἀπορίζω. Colum.

EXPLAUDŌ (ex & plaudo), is, si, sum, same as *Explodo*. Lucet.

EXPLEMENTUM (expleo), i, n. a means 2 of filling or satisfying; a filling, satisfying. Senec. Si scieris, caecamina arborum explementum esse ventris. Plaut. Inanimatus explementum querito, h. e. something to fill my empty belly. Senec. Quod sequitur, Et in accubum, &c. explementum esse, a complement, supplement.

EXPLENDESCO. See *Exsplesco*.

EXPLEŌ (ex & the obsolete pleo), es, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. to fill up, fill full, fill, ἐκπληρῶ. Cæs. fossam aggere. Plaut. Dnm scribo, explevi totas ceras quatuor, 1

have filled or covered. Cic. mundum bonis omnibus. Id. rimas. Id. aliquid eumulate, to fill heaping full. Terent. animum gaudio. — Hence, to fill out, be equal to, amount to, come to. Liv. Aurum, quod summam talenti expleter. Vellei. Omnis numerus explebat amplius octoginta millia. — Also, to fulfil, discharge or execute fully. Cic. fl. in Cic. Ep. officium. Cic. susceptum munus. Pandect. mandatum. Id. conditionem, fulfil. — Also, to fill, satisfy, satiate, glut, allay. Cic. sitim, to quench. Liv. odium factis dietisque, gratify or glut one's hatred by word and deed. Tacit. cupidines. Cels. se, to sate one's self. Liv. se cæde, glut. Terent. Ut me unum expleant, may gratify my wishes. Catull. Spectando pubes expleta. Cic. animos invidorum, give them their fill. Terent. animum suum, to do as one pleases, humor one's self. Sallust. aliquem divitiis. — So, in general, for Satisfacere alicui, to satisfy, content. Cic. to scribendo. — With the genit. Virg. animum ultricis flammæ.

— ¶ Also, to make complete, make entire, fill. Liv. numerum, to make the number full. So, also, Virg. Æn. 6, 5-15. Explebo numerum, reddarque tenebris, h. e. will make full again the number of the shades, which had been lessened by his departure, fill up. Liv. centurias and tribus, h. e. to obtain the requisite number of votes. — ¶ Also, to fill up, make complete, complete, make good, supply. Liv. legiones. Vellei. senatorum censum, h. e. to supply what was wanting to complete the amount of property requisite for a senator. Cic. Explevit, quod utrique defuit. Plin. vicem olei, to supply the place of. Liv. damna, make good, make up. — ¶ Also, to make full or complete, bring about, bring to pass, accomplish. Cic. damnationem, h. e. by one's vote, which alone was wanting to complete the number necessary. Id. vitam beatam cumulate, h. e. to make it happy to the last degree. Cæs. Dum iusta muni altitudo expleatur, is completed, attained. — ¶ Also, to complete, fulfil, bring to an end, terminate. Plin. ducentos annos, live to the age of 200 years. Tibull. fatales annos, complete our destined years. Tacit. mortalitatem, to finish one's mortal course. Virg. quinque orbis cursu, h. e. run over, run through. — ¶ It has a contrary sense in Enn. ap. Serv. Nавibus explebant sese, h. e. exhibited, disembarked. — Also, Plin. 11, 20. Ed. Hard. Apes favos expleant, h. e. minuant; but other Edd. have non expleant. — ¶ See, also, Expletus, a, um.

EXPLETŌ (expleo), ōnis, f. filling, satisfying, contenting. Cic.

EXPLETŪS, a, um, particip. from expleo. — ¶ Adj. complete, full, entire, perfect. Cic. forma. Id. Expletus omnibus suis partibus.

EXPLICABILIS (explico), e, adj. explicabile. Plin.

EXPLICATĒ (explicatus), adverb, clearly, plainly, distinctly, ὀφλως. Cic.

EXPLICATŌ (explico), ōnis, f. an unfolding, unwinding, uncoiling, winding off, veering, ἀναπτύξις. Cic. Sed est quasi rudentis explicatio. — ¶ Figur. an unfolding, explanation, exposition, explication, clear statement, perspicuity. Cic. Multumque ad ea, quæ querimus, explicatio tua ista profecerit. Id. Explicatio fabularum. Id. Mira in disserendo explicatio, clearness, perspicuity. Id. Quarum rerum facilis explicatio, h. e. in regard to which, it is easy to say what should be done. — ¶ Also, a discharging, payment. Cic. debitorum.

EXPLICATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an interpreter, expounder, explainer, declarer. Cic. EXPLICATRĪX (explicator), ōis, f. she that sets forth clearly, states clearly, delivers clearly. Cic.

EXPLICATŪS (explico), us, m. unfolding, undoing, stretching or throwing out. Plin. Alterno rerum explicatu. — ¶ Also, an explaining, explication. Cic.

EXPLICATŪS, and EXPLICITŪS, a, um, particip. from explico. — ¶ Adj. in good order, in good condition. Cic. Provincia quam maxime apta explicataque.

— ¶ Also, without difficulty, easy, sure, without obscurity, clear, plain, explicit, distinct. Cic. Explicata aut explorata ratio salutis. Cæs. Consilium explicitius, h. e. presenting less difficulty in its execution. Cic. Litteræ, quibus nihil potest esse explicatius. Augustin.

Explicitissima responsa.

EXPLICIT, at the end of books; as, Explicit liber, the book is at an end. So, Explicit feliciter; probably for Explicitus (a, um) (est).

EXPLICITŪS, a, um. See Explicatus. 1

EXPLICŌ (ex & plico), as, avi, atum, and ūi, itum, a. 1. to unfold, unroll, unravel, unfurl, undo, loosen, disengage, open, ἐκπύσσω, ἀναπτύσσω. Cic. Veniat modo: explicit sum volumen illud, unroll, open. Id. vestem. Petron. Explicuimus mercem, unpack, undo. Martial. plenas plagas, h. e. nets. Id. fusos, h. e. to unwind. Varr. capillum pectine, h. e. to comb out. — Figur. Horat. frontem, h. e. unwrinkle, smooth, clear up. Cic. Se ex laqueis, to loose, free, extricate. Id. captiones, h. e. solve, unravel. Id. Ut te explices, huc venias, disengage yourself from other affairs, set yourself at liberty. — ¶ Hence, to unfold, spread out, extend, stretch out. Cæs. Equites se turmatim explicare cœperunt, h. e. to spread out their ranks so as to out-flank the enemy. Liv. ordines, h. e. the ranks. Id. aciem, to deploy, draw up, range in order of battle. Nepos. Adeo angusto mari, ut multitudo navium explicari non potuit, be spread out, formed or drawn up with a front of suitable extent. — In general, to spread out, extend. Plin. Montes se explicant. Cic. Capua planissimo in loco explicata. Virg. omnes frondes, spread out, unfold. Senec. mare, to level, calm. Sueton. Explicari per omnem terrarum ambitum, spread, extend. Plant. rem suam luo, to enlarge, increase. Hence, Lucan. Pythona sagittis explicuit, stretched out at full length, h. e. slew. Lucret. Ignis ligna explicat in flammis, spreads into flames, wraps in flames. — ¶ Cic. Explica intelligentiam tuam, rouse up, awaken, exert, use.

— ¶ Also, to disentangle, free from obstacles, bring out of confusion, set in order, or on a right footing, settle, adjust, put in a proper train. Cic. Ut ejus negotia explices. Ilirt. rem frumentariam, to provide for a requisite supply, to facilitate the supplies, to remove the obstacles in the way of a supply; same as Expedit rem frumentariam. Id. sumpptus rei militaris, to bear, defray. — And, generally, to free, deliver, restore. Cels. vegrum. Quintil. Explicitus flammis.

— ¶ Also, to put in execution, accomplish, bring to pass, bring about, despatch, execute, complete. Cic. consilium. Liv. Nec fuga explicari potuit, be made good, brought about. Plin. Ep. Transii ad elegos: hos quoque feliciter explicui, succeeded in accomplishing. Martial.

Explicat cenas unica mensa duas, serves for. Plin. Ep. Ita commode explicui, have completed, made. So, Cic. De hortis explicia, h. e. bring the affair to a termination. — Hence, to put in practice. Cic. præcepta. Id. totam Κύρσο παιδείαν, turn to account, applied. — Also, to fulfil, execute. Cic. mandata. — ¶ Also, to discharge, pay. Cic. nomen alicui, a debt. — Sueton. onera, h. e. to extricate one's self from the weight of one's debts. (But the verb seems here to mean, to roll off, cast off.) — ¶ Also, to develop (especially something difficult or obscure), to explain, show, declare, set forth, treat, state, rehearse. Cic. causas rerum. Id. vitam alterius, to present, exhibit, set before you. Id. sententiam suam, to state, deliver. Id. de omni animi perturbatione. Id. quid mihi in mentem veniat. Id. se dicendo. Id. longam orationem, h. e. proferre. Nepos. Si res explicare incipiam, to enlarge upon separately; to enter into exact detail (opposed to summas attingere). — ¶ Also, to clear up, h. e. give information about (some difficult matter), tell one what to do. Cic. Hoc explicia, tell me what to do in this matter. Id. hoc mihi, tell me what to do, give me your opinion. — ¶ Also,

to find out, discover, bring to light, search out. Cic. Ut non explicarem, quid esset optimum factu. Id. cum equitibus Rom. illos Verrutios explicabam. — ¶ Also, to translate. Cic. Græcas orationes. — ¶ See, also, Explicatus, a, um.

EXPLŌDŌ (ex & plodo, for plando), is, ōsi, ōsum, a. 3. to drive out by clapping the hands, &c. of a bad actor, as we say, to hiss off, ἐκπρόσω. Cic. histriorem. Id. aliquem e scena. — Hence, generally, to drive out. Afran. ap. Non. hominem in Arpinos. Senec. alios in litus. (So Lactet. uses explando; as, Noctem explaudentibus alis, putting to flight.) — Also, to reject, disapprove, condemn. Cic. genus divinationis. Id. Explosæ sententiæ.

EXPLŌRANTĒR (explorans, from explorare), adv. with exactness. Ammian. Al.

EXPLŌRATĒ (exploratus), adv. for a certainty, with certainty, surely, securely, ὀδύκριασμένως. Cic. Hæc ad te explore scribe. Id. Res explore percepta. Id. Ne naviges, nisi explore.

Id. Cum exploratus possem promittere.

EXPLŌRATŌ (exploro), ōnis, f. a search.

2 spying, investigation, observation. Colum. and Tacit.

EXPLŌRATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an explorer, searcher, investigator, examiner, pioneer, δεικμαστής. Plin. Exploratores Neronis renuntiavere his modis. Sueton.

vie, h. e. one who went before the lectica of the emperor to clear the way. — Especially in war, a scout, spy. Cæs. — Also, adjectively. Martial. Nec odit exploratores focos, the searching fire.

EXPLŌRATŌRIŪS (explorator), a, um,

2 adj. serving to spy, spying, exploring.

Vocat. scaphæ, spy-bouts. Sueton. Coronas distinctas solis ac lunæ siderumque specie, exploratorias appellavit.

EXPLŌRATŪS, a, um, particip. from explorare. — ¶ Adj. certain, undoubted, sure. Cic. Deus habet exploratum,

fore se semper in æternis voluptatibus, is sure, known for certain. Cæs. Pro explorato habebat, Amborigem prælio non esse certaturum, held it for certain.

Cic. De quo mihi exploratum est, ita esse, I am perfectly sure. Id. Cum mihi esset exploratissimum, P. Lentulum proximo anno consulum futurum. Vellei.

Longe ante, quam dimicaretur, exploratissima fuit victoria. Brut. ad Cic. Quid mihi exploratus esse potest, more certain, clearer. Cic. Litteræ exploratæ a timore, calculated to dispel every fear.

EXPLŌRŌ (ex & ploro), as, avi, atum, a.

1. to search diligently, pry into, scrutinize, explore, examine, investigate, trace, collect information, spy out, reconnoitre, σκοπέω, δοκιμάζω. Cic. Explora rem totam, ut consilium capere possimus.

Id. fugam domini. Petron. Cum diligentius explorarem, qui homines inhabitarent. Plin. amhitum Africa. Sil.

an urbs pateat. Ovid. cæcum ita motu, seek out the way by groping in the dark.

Virg. portas, h. e. to observe carefully whether they are strong and firmly closed. Nepos. Legati, qui de ejus voluntate explorarent. Virg. Lupus insidias explorat ovilia circum, h. e. locum insidiis quærit. Tacit. Explorato, jam profectus amicos, h. e. comperto, after having obtained information. Liv. Ante explorato, et subsidiis positus, after having gained information by reconnoitring.

— ¶ Also, to seek out. Cæs. locum castris idoneum. — ¶ Also, to try, prove, put to the test. Liv. and Ovid. animos. Colum. bonitatem panis gusti.

Virg. Et suspensa foris explorat robora fumus, h. e. tries their compactness; or it may be, dries, hardens, seasons; or, perhaps, in the former signification, explores, penetrates, presses into. — ¶ See, also, Exploratus, a, um.

EXPLŌSIŌ (explodo), ōnis, f. a clapping off, driving off by manifestations of disapprobation. Car. ad Cic.

EXPLŌSŪS, a, um, particip. from explodo.

EXPOLIO, as. See Exspolio.

EXPŌLIŌ (ex & polio), is, ūi, itum, a.

4. properly, to polish, polish up. — ¶ Hence, to smooth, smooth off, make

sleek, scrape off, smooth, ἀποξέω. Catull. libellum pumice. *Plin.* unguium scarbitias. — ¶ Also, to purify, cleanse. (See *Expolitus*.) — ¶ Also, to adorn, embellish, deck out, set off, furbish, finish, beautify, polish, refine. *Plin.* vestes herinacei cute. *Plaut.* consilium, to mature, perfect. *Id.* liberos. *Cic.* Dionem Plato doctrinis omnibus expolivit, h. e. adorned him, made him an adept. *Auct.* ad *Hierenn.* Fere non difficile est invenire: difficillimum vero est, inventum expolire, h. e. to perfect it, present it in finished language. — Also, to overlay. *Virtruv.* parietem. — Also, to paint (the cheeks, for instance). *Terent.* Esse expolitam re muliebri. — ¶ See, also, *Expolitus*, a, um.

EXPOLITŪS (expolio), ōnis, f. a polishing, burnishing, adorning, refining, polishing, finish, embellishment, ἐκλείανσις, ἐπεξεργασία. *Virtruv.* Expolitiones parietum, pavimentorum, h. e. cum tectorum, et marmoratum inducitur. *Cic.* Expolitio urbana, h. e. of a building in the city. — So in speech. *Cic.* Oratio expolitio distincta. *Id.* Inveni artificiosa expolitio.

EXPOLITŪS, a, um, particip. from expolio. — ¶ Adj. smooth. *Catull.* Dens expolitor. — ¶ Also, purified, cleansed, clean. *Colum.* Frumenta expolitiora. — ¶ Also, adorned, ornamented, beautified, refined, finished, polished. *Scip. ap. Gell.* Villa expolitissima, in beautiful condition, beautiful. *Cic.* Vir omni vita atque victu excultus atque expolitus.

EXPŌNŌ (ex & pono), is, ōsui, ōsūtum, a. 3. to put out, set forth, expose, ἐκτίθημι. *Liv.* pueros in illuvie, to expose. *Sueton.* Claudiam exponi ad matris januam jussit. *Cic.* Advexi frumentum, exposui, I have exposed it to sale. *Id.* vasa Samia, expose to view. *Gell.* Exponi ad oculos. *Colum.* herbam in sole, to set out (to dry). *Nepos.* Themistoclem exponit, puts on shore. *Cæs.* exercitum, *Id.* milites ex navibus, to land, disembark. *Id.* filium in terram (or according to MSS. in terra), to set on shore. — Hence, to put away, push away, remove. *Plaut.* Ut valentula est! pæne exposivit cubito. *Figur.* Lactant. nomen dei, to dishonor. — Also, to throw out, throw on shore. *Ovid.* Expositum os (Orpheus).

— ¶ Also, to expose, subject, leave open or unprotected. *Tacit.* Ne inermes provincie barbaris nationibus exponerentur. (See *Expositus*.) — ¶ Also, to set forth, propose, set up, set before one's eyes, display in public. *Cic.* præmia alicui. *Id.* fragin. vitam suam ad imitandum juventuti. *Id.* factum, to propose for imitation. *Id.* actiones, to publish. — In a similar sense, *Cic.* Quibus capitibus expositis, nec explicatis, proposed, stated, propounded, but not developed or carried out. — ¶ Also, to set forth in words, relate, declare, explain, detail, show, state, report, describe, treat of, tell, recite, rehearse. *Cic.* narrationem. *Id.* Vitam alterius totam explicare, atque eam in oculis conspectuque omnium exponere. *Liv.* Omnia exposuit ordine Patribus. *Nepos.* virtutes Graiorum. *Cic.* mandata in Senatu. *Id.* iudicium, make known, declare. *Id.* rem pluribus verbis. *Cæs.* copias, h. e. to tell their number. *Cic.* De quo cæperam exponere. *Id.* Exponam vobis, quid senatus censuerit. *Id.* orationem in Originibus suis, rehearse, publish. — Followed by accus. and infin. *Cic.* Expone igitur, animos remanere post mortem, show them. — Hence, to promise. *Cic.* Quod ei DCCC exposuisti. — ¶ Expositi, an old form of the perfect, occurs in *Plaut.* — Expositus, a syncopated form of *expositus*, occurs in *Virg.* and *Stat.* — ¶ See, also, *Expositas*, a, um.

EXPŌPOLATIŌ (ex & populo), ōnis, f. a laying waste, sucking, pillaging. *Colum.* (But *Ed. Schneid.* and others have *populationem*.)

EXPŌRGŌ, for *Exporrigo*.

EXPŌRRECTŪS, a, um, particip. from *exporrigo*.

EXPŌRRIGŌ (ex & porrigo) [by syncop. **EXPŌRGŌ**], is, rexi, rectum, a. 3. to stretch out, spread out, extend, παρεκτείνω. *Plaut.* lumbos. *Plin.* Polypi re-

supinati exporrigunt se. — Hence, more generally, to spread out, stretch out, extend. *Mela.* Montes exporrigunt se. *Ilirt.* munitiones. *Plin.* sesamum in sole. *Pers.* labellum. *Figur.* *Sence.* longam seriem. — Also, to unwrinkle, smooth, clear up. *Terent.* frontem.

EXPŌRTATIŌ (exporto), ōnis, f. an exporting, exportation, ἐξοργαγή. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, exile. *Sence.*

EXPŌRTŌ (ex & porto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to carry out, ἐκφέρειν. *Cic.* In navem clam imponenda, occulte exportanda eurabat. *Varro.* Europam e Phœnice. *Virg.* corpora tectis. — ¶ Also, to get or bring out, convey or bring to any place, export. *Cic.* aurum ex provinciis Hierosolymam. *Id.* Multitudo rerum (vires), quæ exportantur, are exported. *Id.* O portentum in ultimas terras exportandum, to be banished, exiled. *Id.* Exportare cupiditates in Græciam.

EXPŌSCŌ (ex & poseo), is, expōposci, a. 1. 3. to ask, or require earnestly, request, beg, entreat, pray, ἐξαιτέω. *Cic.* misericordiam. *Liv.* precibus pacem. *Cæs.* victoriam ab diis. — With infin. *Virg.* audire labores. — With accus. of the person, to implore, beseech, pray. *Liv.* plebem preceibus. — With two accus. *Liv.* aliquid deos immortales. — Also, to demand vehemently, impatiently, or impetuously. *Cæs.* signum prælii. — ¶ Also, to demand to be delivered up to punishment. *Nepos.* Cum ab Atheniensibus exposceretur publice, supplicem non prodidit. *So, Tacit.* Exposcere ad penam.

EXPŌSITE (expositus), adverb, clearly, 3 distinctly. *Gell.*

EXPŌSITIŌ (expono), ōnis, f. an exposing. *Justin.* infantis. — ¶ Also, a setting forth, declaring, exhibiting, exposition, making known, making clear. *Cic.* — Hence, oratorical narration. *Quintil.* — Also, the first proposition of a syllogism. *Auct.* ad *Hierenn.*

EXPŌSITIŌNCŪLA (dimin. from expōsitio), æ, f. a brief exposition. *Hieron.*

EXPŌSITITIŌS, or **EXPŌSITICIŌS** (expono), a, um, adj. exposed. *Plaut.* puella.

EXPŌSITŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an interpreter. 3 *Jal.* *Fœrmic.* somniorum.

EXPŌSITŪS, a, um, particip. from expōno. — ¶ Adj. exposed, lying exposed, open. *Plin.* Expositus solibus locus. *Sueton.* Ad omnium convitia expositus. *Lucon.* Numen expositum cunctis, free of access. *Virg.* Rupes exposita (for *exposita*) ponto. — ¶ Also, projecting, jutting out. *Ovid.* Sunion expositum. — *Figur.* *Cic.* mors, impending, threatening. — ¶ Also, open. *Stat.* limen. *Figur.* open, accessible, affable. *Plin.* *Ep.* Est enim obvius et expositus, plenusque humanitate. — Also, plcosant, conversible, familiar. *Stat.* mores. — Also, common, vulgar. *Juvenal.* Nihil expositum deducere. — ¶ Also, intelligible. *Quintil.*

EXPŌSTŪLATIŌ (expostulo), ōnis, f. a demand. *Liv.* 35, 17. — ¶ Also, an expostulation, complaint. *Cic.* expostulationes cum absente Pompeio. *Tacit.* Fessus expostulatione singulorum, flexit.

EXPŌSTŪLATŪS (Id.), us, m. a complaint, expostulation, same as *Expostulatio*. *Symmach.*

EXPŌSTŪLŌ (ex & postulo), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to demand as a right, demand vehemently or with complaint, demand urgently; also, simply, to demand, require, ἐξαιτέω. *Cic.* quidpiam ab aliquo. *Plaut.* auxilium. *Tacit.* primas partes sibi. With ut. *Tacit.* ut decedant. With ne. *Plin.* Paneg. ne tua merita supprimeres. With accus. and infin. *Tacit.* Armeniam fieri vacuum. With cur. *Tacit.* — Hence, to demand (one) to be delivered for punishment. *Tacit.* aliquem ad supplicium. — ¶ Also, to expostulate with one, find fault with, complain loudly, dispute, quarrel. *Cic.* nihil tecum de his rebus. *Id.* illum Juventum tecum, for de Juventio. *So, Terent.* cum aliquo injuriam, for de injuria. — With accus. and infin. *Cic.* Expostulare et queri, se esse relictum.

EXPŌTŪS, a, um, particip. spent in drinking, same as *Epotus*. *Plaut.*

EXPRÆFECTŪS, i, m. or **EXPRÆFECTŌ** (ex & præfectus), or rather **EXPRÆFECTŌ**, one who has been prefect. *Inscript.* and *Capitolin.*

EXPRESSE (expressus), adverb, by pressing, with pressure. *Scribon.* *Larg.* Expressius. — ¶ Also, by a proper expression, aptly, expressively. *Plin.* *Ep.* dicere. — ¶ Also, clearly, distinctly, plainly, expressly, explicitly. *Auct.* ad *Hierenn.* In præcipiendo expresse conscripta ponere oportet exempla. *Colum.* Quod ipsum expressus Hesiodus hoc versu significavit. *Valer. Max.* Ut ea (littera) a nullo expressius efferretur.

EXPRESSEM, adverb, same as *Expresse* 3 *Pandect.*

EXPRESSIŌ (exprimo), ōnis, f. a pressing 2 or squeezing out. *Virtruv.* and *Pallad.* — ¶ Also, a forcing upwards, as of water, raising, forcing machinery. *Virtruv.* Expressiones aquarum. — Also, a prominence, projection, part raised in relief. *Virtruv.*

EXPRESSŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who presses 3 out, brings out, elicits. *Tertrull.*

EXPRESSŪS (Id.), us, m. a forcing up 2 wards, raising by pressure; as of water. *Virtruv.*

EXPRESSŪS, a, um, particip. from exprimo. — ¶ Adj. standing out, prominent. *Cic.* Species deorum nihil expressi habet (though this may be referred to the next signification). *Quintil.* Corpora lacertis expressa sunt, h. e. have the muscles of the arms standing out. — ¶ Also, evident, manifest, clear, certain. *Cic.* Extent oportet expressa sceleris vestigia. *Id.* Expressa indicia (opposed to adumbrata and obscure). *Id.* Maximarum non expressa signa, sed adumbrata virtutum, h. e. actual, real, living virtues; a figure drawn from statuary. *So, Id.* Expressa res, non adumbrata. *Id.* Quanto expressiora, quantoque illustriora futura sint. — ¶ Also, modelled after something, and consequently resembling it. *Plin.* *Ep.* Cornuto quid in omni genere laudis ad exemplar antiquitatis expressius. — ¶ Also, clearly and distinctly pronounced, distinct, clear, articulate. *Quintil.* Ut expressa sint verba. *Plin.* Expressior loquacitas generi picarum est. — Also, *Cic.* *Off.* 1, 37. Litteræ neque expressæ, neque oppresse, h. e. too distinct, pronounced with affected distinctness.

EXPRETŪS, a, um, particip. same as *Spretus*; consequently for *exspretus*, from *ex* & *sperno*.

EXPRIMŌ (ex & premo), is, essi, essum, a. 3. to press out, squeeze out, wring out, strain out. *Plin.* succum e semine. *Id.* succum flore. *Id.* succum nuci. *Id.* oleum amygdalis. *Terent.* lacrimulam. *Tacit.* spiritum, to squeeze the breath out of the body. *Quintil.* Lacertos exercitatio expressit, has pressed out, made prominent. — Also, to press out, h. e. to press the moisture from, to wring. *Plin.* oleum. *Ovid.* madidas imbre comas, wring out. *Martial.* nasum, to blow. *Colum.* spongiam ex oleo, squeeze dry. — Hence, to remove by pressure. *Plin.* tuberculum. — ¶ *Figur.* to wring, wrest, force, extort, elicit, constrain. *Cic.* aliquid nummularum ab aliquo blanditiis. *Sueton.* pecuniam alicui. *Liv.* Romanis necessitatem obsides dandi, to force the Romans to give, &c. *Cæs.* unam omnino vocem, to elicit a single word. *Ilirt.* lætitiā. *Nepos.* coronam. *Plin.* *Ep.* risum, elicit, occasion. *Liv.* confessionem alicui, to extort. *Lucret.* Utilitas expressit nomina rerum, has given occasion to, originated. — So, absol. to force, constrain, prevail, bring about. *Cic.* Expressi, ut negaret, h. e. I forced a denial from him. *Curt.* Expressit, ut polliceretur, with much ado obtained a promise from him. — Also, to try to extort, to demand, require, assert, maintain. *Cic.* Cur tu in iudicio exprimis, quod non fit in campo? *Id.* Non modo expresserat, sed ne dixerat quidem, posse hominem nihil opinari. — ¶ Also, to express, h. e. to make evident by impression. In the first place, to express, represent, portray, delineate, draw,

in metal or wax, or by colors, &c. *Plant.* Expressa imago in cera. *Curt.* simulacra deorum ex auro. *Plin.* vultus cera. *Plant.* imaginem in cera ex anulo. *Ovid.* figurās. *Valer.* *Flacc.* Arma expressa casus, h. e. in quibus casus expressi sunt. *So.* *Tacit.* Ara casus expressa. *Id.* Vestis singulos artus exprimens, h. e. showing distinctly. *Quintil.* Infans omnibus membris expressus, h. e. fully formed in all its members. — In the next place, to express or represent by words, depict, describe, portray. *Cic.* mores alicujus oratione. *Auct. ad Herenn.* corporis formam verbis. *Sueton.* sensum animi quam apertissime, to express, manifest. *Plin. Ep.* Exprimere verbis, quantum, &c. *Id.* Exprimere non possum, quanto sim gaudio affectus. *Id.* Si satis expressi, have explained myself sufficiently. — Further, to express by imitation, to imitate, copy. *Cic.* Magnitudine animi vitam patris et consuetudinem expresserat. *Id.* Ut cum Socratem expressisset, adjungeret Pythagoreorum disciplinam. — Again, to express by the voice or delivery, to pronounce, utter, deliver. *Cic.* Exprimere fitteras putidius, to pronounce in an affected manner. (Compare *Expressus*.) *Id.* verba. *Id.* orationem, to pronounce, deliver. — Also, to express, h. e. to show clearly, signify, declare: among jurists. *Pandect.* Hæc verba non satis exprimiunt fideicommissum. *Id.* Exprimere testamento, a quibus velis, &c. — Lastly, to render, translate. *Cic.* Κατάληψιν verbum e verbo exprimentes, comprehensionem dicimus. *Id.* fabellas Latinas ad verbum de Græcis. *Terent.* verbum de verbo. — ¶ Also, to force upwards, raise by pressure, carry up. *Vitruc.* aquam in altitudinem summi clivi. *Hirt.* aquam ex mari rotis. — Also, to raise, elevate, carry up. *Cæs.* Quantum turres quotidianis agger expresserat (where agger is the foundation of the towers; and, of course, as that was raised, the towers were raised also). — ¶ See, also, *Expressus*, a, um.

EXPROBRATIŌ (exprobro), ōnis, f. a throwing in one's teeth, twitting with, making a subject of reproach; charge, imputation, *ὀνειδισμός*. *Terent.* beneficii. *Justin.* levitatis. *Terent.* immemorii. *Plin.* Gari desideria etiam in exprobratione erant, became a subject of reproach. — With a dative. *Liv.* Exprobratio cuiquam veteris fortunæ.

EXPROBRATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an upbraider, one who charges a thing upon another, a twitter. *Senec.*

EXPROBRATRIX (exprobrator), icis, f. 2 she that twits, throws in one's teeth, &c. *Senec.*

EXPROBRŌ (ex & probrum), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to make a matter of reproach against one, to throw in one's teeth, lay to one's charge; hence, Exprobrare alicui aliquid, to upbraid, reproach, charge one with any thing, *ὀνειδίζειν*. *Cic.* Aut queruntur semper aliquid, aut etiam exprobrant. *Id.* Odiosum genus hominum officia exprobrantium. *Liv.* Prope exprobrantes virtutem suam in Philippi bello. *Cic.* Exprobrare videntur, quod in ea vita maneam, in qua, &c. *Id.* casus bellicos tibi. *Nepos.* Desine de uxore mihi exprobrare, to upbraid me. *Liv.* Exprobrantibus consulibus, nihilo plus sanitatis in curia, quam in foro esse.

EXPROMISSŌR (expromitto), ōris, m. 3 one who promises in his own or another's behalf, a surety. *Pandect.*

EXPROMITTŌ (ex & promitto), is, isi, 3 issum, a. 3. to promise in behalf of one's self or another, *ἐγγυόμαι*. *Pandect.* Debitor mulieris jussu ejus pecuniam viro expromisit.

EXPRŌMŌ (ex & promo), is, mpsi or msi, imptum or mptum, a. 3. to draw out, bring out, bring forth, fetch forth, *προφέρειν*. *Plaut.* Ilemias octo exprompsi in urceum. *Plin.* cibos ad mandandum manibus. *Plant.* Vel hilarissimum convivam hinc inde expromam tibi. *Virg.* mæstas voces, to give utterance to, to utter. — ¶ Figur. to bring forth, bring out, bring to light, show, display, express, put forth, exploy, use, apply. *Cic.* Deinde suum exprompsit odium.

Id. Quorum omnis industria vitæ, et vigilandi labor in antelucanis cænis expromitur, h. e. profertur, adhibetur, is shown, practised, applied. *Id.* Causa, in qua vis eloquentiæ possit expromi. *Cotull.* dulces Musarum festus, bring forth, produce. *Plaut.* Expromere benignum ex te ingenium. *Id.* Ubiunque opus siet, pectore expromat suo. — ¶ Also, to tell, relate, declare, utter, say out, disclose, express, state, deliver. *Terent.* occulta sua apud alicuiem. *Tacit.* sententiam. *Liv.* causas et ordinem belli, h. e. to set forth, relate. *Id.* Quid sentirent, expromere jubet, to express freely their opinions. *Cic.* Quid dici posset, expromere. *Tacit.* Expromit repertum specum, relates.

EXPRŌMPTŌS, or **EXPRŌMTŌS**, a, um, particip. from expromo. — ¶ Adj. ready, at hand (in which sense it may be taken as compounded of ex & promptus). *Terent.* Opus est ad hanc rem exprompta memoria, your ready memory.

EXPŌXIMŌS (ex & proximus), i, m. or **EXPŌXIMŌ**, or **EX PRŌXIMŌ**, one who has enjoyed the Proximus. *Cod. Just.*

EXPŌDŌRATŌS (ex & pudor), a, um, adj. 2 shameless, barefaced. *Petron.* frons.

EXPŌGNABILIS (expugno), e, adj. that may be taken by arms, that may be carried, *ἐκπολέμητος*. *Liv.* Urbs terra marique expugnabilis est. — ¶ Figur. *Stat.* (of a river) Nulli expugnabilis astro, exhaustible.

EXPŌGNATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a taking or overpowering; especially, a carrying of a place by storm, storming, taking by assault, *ἐκπολιόρησις*. *Cæs.* De expugnatione urbis desperavit. *Vellei.* Gentis nunc acie nunc expugnationibus redegit.

EXPŌGNATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a conqueror, subduer, especially of cities, *πολιόρητης*. *Cic.* urbis. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Non adulterum, sed expugnatorem pudicitiae, h. e. a deflowerer. *Stat.* Pecoris lupus expugnator, ravager, destroyer.

EXPŌGNATŌRIŌS (expugnator), a, um, 3 adj. conquering, subduing, overpowering. *Tertull.*

EXPŌGNAX (expugno), ācis, adj. conquering, especially of cities. *Expugnator* herba, more efficacious, more operative, with more effect upon the heart.

EXPŌGNŌ (ex & pugno), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to take, conquer, make one's self master of by fighting, to vanquish, subdue, overcome, to carry a city, not only by storm, but also by siege or blockade, *καταπολεμεῖν*. *Cæs.* Id oppidum ex itinere oppugnare conatus, expugnare non potuit. *Id.* urbes per vim, carry by storm. *Curt.* Ad expugnandos eos, qui edita montium occupaverunt. *Justin.* Thessaliam improvisus expugnat. *Liv.* hostes. *Nepos.* loca. *Cæs.* urbem obsidione, h. e. by blockade. — Figur. *Cic.* animum sapientis. *Liv.* Fames obsessos expugnavit. *Cic.* Nihil tam munitum, quod non expugnari pecunia possit. — ¶ More generally, to overpower by violence, to take forcible possession of, ravish, briag to yield, force, violate, rob, fight down. *Cic.* fortunas alicujus. *Id.* pudicitiam, to violate. *Liv.* decus muliebri. *Id.* Brutum, jam inde ad expugnandum regnum vocantem, sequuntur ducem, to abolish by force. *Id.* quæstiones, to thwart, suppress. *Martial.* Expugnet sportula cives, conciliate, make them your friends. *Plin.* venena lacte, counteract. *Sueton.* Expugnatum precibus uxoris adoptionem non abnuisse, and *Id.* Sylla tandem expugnatus, sc. precibus, h. e. overcome at length, prevailed upon. — ¶ Also, to obtain by force or other means, extort, wring, get by strenuous exertions, obtain at last. *Cic.* legationem. *Plaut.* aurum ab patre. — Followed by ut. *Cic.* Aliqua ratione expugnasset, ut dies tollerentur. *Liv.* Summa vi expugnatum est, ut, &c. the point has been carried, that, &c. — Hence, to bring to accomplishment, accomplish, carry out, effect. *Ovid.* cæpta. — ¶ Also, in the sense of oppugno, to attack, assail, assault, attempt to carry by storm. *Stat.* Furem-

tem circuit expugnans. — So, by words *Quintil.* intentionem, aut assumptionem, aut conclusionem. — ¶ Expugnassere, for expugnaturum esse. *Plant.*

EXPŌLSIM (expello), adverb, by driving away, by beating back. *Varr. ap. Non.* Videbis pueros pila expulsi ludere, strike the ball back as it flies.

EXPŌLSIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a driving out, 1 expulsion. *Cic.*

EXPŌLSŌ (frequentat. from expello), as, 3 āvi, ātum, a. 1. to strike from one's self, strike back. *Martial.* — ¶ Also, to take by force, overpower, carry. *Amnian.* Seleucianum.

EXPŌLSŌR (expello), ōris, m. an expeller, 1 ejecter, driver out. *Cic.* and *Nepos.*

EXPŌLSŌS, a, um, particip. from expello.

EXPŌLTRIŌ (expello), icis, f. she that drives away, banishes. *Cic.* Philosophia expultrix vitiorum.

EXPŌMICŌ (ex & pumico), as, a. 1. to rub or smooth with pumice-stone; figur. for purgo. *Tertull.* Ab omnibus injuriis passionis expumicat.

EXPŌMO. See *Expumo*.

EXPŌNCTIŌ (expango), ōnis, f. execution, 3 performance. *Tertull.* operæ meæ.

EXPŌNCTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an effacer, 3 blotter out, obliterator. *Tertull.*

EXPŌNCTŌS, a, um, particip. from expungo.

EXPŌNGŌ (ex & pungo), is, nxi, netum, 2 a. 3. properly, to prick out, for instance, letters on a waxen tablet. — ¶ Hence, to strike out, cross out, blot out, erase, expunge, *ἐξαλείφω*. *Plaut.* Volo persolvere, ut expungatur nomen, nequid debeam, h. e. struck out of the account-book. — Hence, *Pandect.* Temporis, quo in desertione fuit, stipendiis expungitur, h. e. is deprived of his pay. — Also, *Plaut.* Expunctus manipulus, discharged, disbanded. — Also, to drive away, get out of the way, remove. *Pers.* pupillum. — ¶ Also, to count, reckon up, specify, numerate. *Plin.* 2, 24. sidera ad nomen. so, *Ed.* Hard., but *Ed.* Elzev. has ad normam expangere. — Hence, to recompense, remunerate, repay. *Senec.* munis munere. — Also, to go through, examine, inspect. *Sueton.* decurias judicum, h. e. to go through with them in order to strike out the names of the dead, to dismiss others for incapacity, &c. — ¶ Also, to mark, put a mark against, note. *Tertull.* Expungebantur milites laureati, h. e. were recorded as having received the donative, that no one might receive it twice. — ¶ Also, to execute, accomplish, effect, bring to a close; adjust, make. *Tertull.* effectum. *Id.* Adventus expunctus est, h. e. factus est. *Pandect.* Rationes expunctæ, h. e. examined, balanced, adjusted. — ¶ Also, to celebrate. *Tertull.* vota et gaudia Cesarum.

EXPŌO. See *Expuo*.

EXPŌRGATIŌ (expurgo), ōnis, f. properly, a cleansing or purging; hence, a justification, excuse, apology. *Plant.* Habere expurgationem, h. e. to have in readiness. *Id.* Habere expurgationem, to produce an excuse or justification, to justify or clear one's self.

EXPŌRGŌ (ex & purgo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. to purge, cleanse, purify, *ἀποκαθαίρω*. *Colum.* Dolabella conveniet expurgare quidquid emortuum est. *Plin.* sordida ulcera. Hence, *Cic.* Expurgare sermone. — ¶ Also, to clear, justify, exculpate, excuse. *Plaut.* Me expurgare tibi volo. *Tacit.* Requiens objecta, et expurgaturum asseverans, that he would clear himself, and repl the occasion. *Gell.* fidem consiliumque publicum, excuse, justify.

EXPŌTESCŌ (ex & putesco), is, n. 3. to 3 rot, putrefy. *Plaut.* — Others read exputescent.

EXPŌTŌ (ex & puto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 2 to lop off, prune, *ἀπορέμω*. *Colum.* Velut veteranam vitem totam exputare. — Also, to cut smooth, shave. *Colum.* Palos exputatos acere (or it may be, to free from twigs and branches). — ¶ Also, to consider, examine, investigate, ponder, weigh. *Plaut.* utranque rem simul. — ¶ Also, to see, fathom, comprehend, conceive. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Quæ mens eum, aut quorum consilia a tanta gloria avocarint, exputare non possum.

EXPUTRESCO, read by some in *Plant.* where others read *exputeseant*.

EXQUÆRĒ, is, *quæsi*, *quæsitum*, a. 3. same as *Exquiro*. *Plant.* Ego ex hoc quæ volo, exquæsihero. *Id.* Huc exquæsitum mulierum mores venis.

EXQUILIAE (unc.), *arum*, f. one of the seven hills of Rome, now monte di S. Maria maggiore. *Liv.* — Hence are derived three adjectives of the same signification, of or belonging to this hill. — *Exquiliarius*, a, um. *Liv.* collis, h. e. the hill *Exquiliae*. — *Exquilinus*, a, um. *Cic.* and *Liv.* porta. *Liv.* tribus, the name of a tribus urbana. — *Exquilus*, a, um. *Ovid.* mons. — ¶ *Propert.* Quid *Exquilias* fugarit, for *Exquiliarium* incolas. — ¶ This place was once in bad repute, as being a place for the dead bodies of paupers and criminals, but was afterwards cleansed and made pleasant. — ¶ Also written *Esquiliae*, and *Esquiliae*.

EXQUITRĒ (ex & *quæro*), is, *quisi*, *quisitum*, a. 3. to search or search diligently for something. — Hence, to inquire, make inquiry, ask; and consequently, to get information of or find out by inquiry. *Cic.* A te nihil certi exquiro. *Id.* ex te causas divinationis. *Plant.* Exquire, sitne ita, ut ego prædico. *Cic.* Exquire de Blesanio, num, &c. *Plant.* aliquid, for ab aliquo. *Cæs.* Concilio convocato, sententias exquirere. *Id.* Itinere exquisito per Divitiacum, being informed of the road. *Plant.* Satis istuc mihi exquisitum est, fuisse hunc servum, I have got sufficient information. *Id.* Mi istuc primum exquisito est opus, I must look into this matter, search it out. — *Quo Terent.* Ancilias dedo: quolibet cruciatu exquire, question or exomine by any torture. Likewise, *Sucton.* Exquisitum se vel fiduciosus de (for a) *Cæsonia* sua, cur, &c. would search out even by the rack, would put her to the torture, in order to wring from her, &c. — Also, to investigate, search out. *Cic.* nihil certi, and *Id.* causas (see above). *Id.* veritate. *Id.* In exquirendo vero versari, to be engaged in the investigation of truth. — Also, to prove, test. *Cic.* facta alicujus ad antiquæ religionis rationem. — ¶ Also, to demand, require, expect. *Cic.* Hæc non nimis exquiro a Græcis. — ¶ Also, to seek out. *Cic.* singulares honores alicui. — Also, to select, choose. *Cic.* verba ad sonum. — ¶ See also *Exquisitus*, a, um.

EXQUISITĒ (exquisitus), adv. carefully, exactly, nicely, with great care, with exactness, particularly, accurately, with investigation, with research, choicely, *ἐξήτασμενως, ἀκριβῶς*. *Cic.* Cum de eo criminis accurate et exquisite disputavisset. *Id.* Exquisitus studere litteris. *Id.* Rationes ear, quæ exquisitis a philosophis colliguntur. *Quintil.* Id demum eleganter atque exquisite dictum putant. *Gell.* Aristoteles libros de animalibus exquisitissime composuit. *Tiro Tall.* ap. *Gell.* Eam rem Pompeius exquisitissime retulit ad doctissimos civitates. *Sueton.* Exquisitus sermocinari, h. e. in labored and profound language, and therefore hard to be understood.

EXQUISITIM, same as *Exquisite*. *Varr.* 3 ap. *Non.*

EXQUISITĒ (exquiro), *quisi*, f. research, inquiry, investigation. *Cod. Just.*

EXQUISITUM (exquisitus), i, n. an investigation. *Cic.* Orat. 1, 58. (unless it be here the participle).

EXQUISITUS, a, um, particip. from *exquiro*. — ¶ Adj. choice, select, accurate, exact, nice, fine, singular, excellent, exquisite, profound. *Cic.* Recondite exquisitæque sententiæ. *Id.* Uti exquisite iudicio litterarum. *Id.* Exquisitis rationibus quidpiam confirmare. *Id.* Summis ingeniis, et exquisita doctrina philosophi. *Id.* Accuratus et exquisitus dicendi genus. *Id.* Laudare quempiam exquisitissimis verbis. — ¶ Also, far-fetched, over-nice, affected, labored. *Cic.* Munditia non odiosa, neque exquisita nimis. *Id.* verba.

EXRADICITUS, adv. for *Eradicitus*. *Plant.* an. *Frontonem*.

EXRADICŒ, for *Eradico*. *Varr.*

EXSACRIFICŒ, as, a. 1. to sacrifice, same 3 as *Sacrifico*. *Poeta* ap. *Cic.* Exsacrificabat hostiis balantibus.

EXSÆVIŒ (ex & *sævio*), is, n. 4. to give 2 over raging, spend itself. *Liv.* Stetit ibi, dum reliquum tempestatis exsæviret.

EXSANGUINATŒS (ex & sanguis), a, 2 um, adj. bloodless, having lost the blood, dry, weak. *Vitruv.*

EXSANGUIS (*Id.*), c, adj. without blood, bloodless, having no blood, *ἀναιμος*. *Lucret.* Copia animantium exos et exsanguis. *Virg.* Exsangues umbra (h. e. shades of the dead). — ¶ Hence, deprived of blood, lifeless, dead. *Cic.* Concisus plurimis vulneribus, extremo spiritu exsanguis, et confectus. *Liv.* Ipsum prope exsanguium relinquunt. *Cic.* Exsanguium corpora mortuorum. — Also, pale, as from terror or rage. *Cic.* Exsanguis et astutus se ex curia repente prorupit. *Virg.* Diffugimus visu exsangues. *Ovid.* Exsanguis metu. — Also, pale, in general. *Ovid.* herbæ. *Horat.* cuminum, h. e. making pale. *Ovid.* color (chartæ), h. e. white. — Also, powerless, lifeless, weak, feeble. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* genus orationis. *Gell.* vox. *Cic.* Homines enervati et exsangues.

EXSANIŒ (ex & sanis), as, a. 1. to draw 2 out matter, make to suppurate, *ἐκπύω*. *Cels.* Exsanat enim sal, se. vulnus. — Also, to free from juice, press out. *Colam.* baccam. — Hence, in general, to draw out, extract, take away. *Colum.* amaritudinem.

EXSARCĒ (ex & sarcio), is, si, tum, a. 4. to mend, repair, patch; hence, to make up, compensate, make good, repair. *Q. Cic.* aliquid aliis rebus.

EXSATĒ (ex & satio), as, *avi*, *atum*, a. 2. 1. to satiate, sate, glut, cloy, *κοπέννυμι*. *Liv.* Exsatiati cibo vinoque. — *Figur.* *Liv.* Morte alicujus exsatiari. *Ovid.* Clade exsatiata domus.

EXSATURABILIS (exsaturo), e, adj. satiable, that may be satiated. *Virg.* Non exsaturabile pectus, insatiable.

EXSATŒRŒ (ex & saturo), as, *avi*, *atum*, a. 1. to sate, satiate, glut, *κοοῖω*. *Ovid.* Bellua exsaturoda visceribus meis. — *Figur.* *Cic.* animum alicujus supplicio.

EXSCALPŒ (ex & scalpo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. to dig out, hollow out, excavate, *ἐγλύφω*. *Varr.* Terram unde exscalpserat, fossam vocabant. *Cato.* foramina arborum; but *Edd.* Gesn. and *Schneid.* have *exsculpta*.

EXSCENDŒ (ex & scando), is, di, sum, n. 3. to disembark, occurs in *Liv.* 29. 11. in some old editions; but *Edd.* Gronov. and *Drakenborch.* have *exscendissent*.

EXSCENSĒ (exscendo), *onis*, f. a descending; especially from a ship, a debarkation, landing, *κατάβασις*. *Liv.* Classis exscensionem ad populandum fecit. *Curt.* Exscensione facta, ducenta stadia processit.

EXSCENSŒS, us, m. same as *Exscensio*. *Liv.* 22, 20; but *Edd.* Gron. and *Drak.* have *exsecutione*.

EXSCINDŒ (ex & scindo), is, *idi*, *issum* [but the perf. and supine seem not to occur], a. 3. properly, to tear or rend out. — ¶ Hence, to root out, extirpate, destroy, cut off. *Virg.* gentem ferro. *Id.* Pergama telis. *Tacit.* Exscindit non ausum congredi hostem. *Plin.* Paneg. intestinum malum. — ¶ Also, for excidere, to hew out. *Stat.* saxa ferro.

EXSCREABILIS (excreo), e, adject. that 2 may be hawked up or coughed out. *Plin.*

EXSCREATĒ (*Id.*), *onis*, f. a hawking or 2 coughing out, raising by hawking or coughing. *Plin.* sanguinis.

EXSCREATŒS, us, m. same as *Exscreatio*. 3 *Cæli.* *Aurelian.*

EXSCREŒ (ex & screo), as, *avi*, *atum*, a. 2. 1. to hawk up, spit out by coughing or hawking, throw up in clearing one's throat, *ἀποπτύω, ἐγχερπτομαι*. *Plant.* in suppos. Ut cum dentibus linguam exscrees. *Cels.* Per tussim exscreatur pituita. — Absol. *Ovid.* Exscreat, et dat signa.

EXSCRIBŒ (ex & scribo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. to write off, copy, transcribe, *ἀπογράφω*. *Cic.* Tabulas in foro summa hominum frequentia exscribo. *Varr.* aliquid de libris alicujus. *Gell.* ex *Plantii* comædia duos versus. — ¶ Also, to copy by painting. *Plin.* Ep. ima-

gines *Cornellii Nepotis* et *Titi Cassii*. — *Figur.* *Plin.* Ep. Totum patrem mira similitudine exscripserat, h. e. resembled.

— ¶ Also, to write out, write in full, write down, register. *Plant.* Eorum referimus nomina exscripta ad *Jovem*. *Colum.* Adnumerata ipsi exscripsimus.

EXSCRIPTŒS, a, um, particip. from *exscribo*.

EXSCŪLPŒ (ex & sculpo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. to dig out, scratch out, erase by digging or scratching, cut out. *Nepos.* versns (which were inscribed upon a golden tripod). — ¶ Also, to draw out with difficulty, elicit, extort. *Terent.* Possunne hodie ex te exsculpere verum? *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* prædam *leoni* ex ore. — So with *ut*, *Plant.* In questione vix exsculpsi, ut diceret. — ¶ Also, to form by digging out or carving, to cut out, carve out, chisel out. *Cic.* aliquid e quercu. *Quintil.* signum ex lapide. — ¶ *Exsculpere* has reference to forms raised from a plane surface by the graver or chisel; *insculpere*, to those which are engraven into a plane surface.

EXSCŪLPŒS, a, um, particip. from *exsculpo*.

EXSECŒ (ex & seco), as, cui, etum, a. 1. to eat out or away, *ἀπορῥέμω*. *Cic.* linguam. *Id.* vitiosas partes reipubl. *Id.* armarii fundum. *Colum.* arborem serrat. — *Figur.* *Cic.* nervos reipubl. *Horat.* quas capiti mercedes (as it were) to extort from the capital 5 per cent. a month, (or to deduct every month 5 per cent. before lending his money). *Plin.* Ep. Exsecutus et exemptus honoribus, h. e. robbed, deprived (unless *exsecutus* is to be taken absolutely (as it were), *castratus*, made of no use to the state). — ¶ Also, to castrate. *Martial.* mares. *Cic.* Exsecutum *Cælam* a *Saturno*. — So *Exsecutus*, a, um, castrated; and absol. one who has been castrated. *Hirt.*

EXSECRABILIS (exsecror), e, adj. deserving excretion, execrable, detestable, accursed, abominable, *κατάρατος*. *Valer.* Maz. Execrabilis ac dirum solum. *Plin.* Sed nihil execrabilius, &c. — ¶ Also, joined with imprecations or curses, dealing curses, full of imprecations. *Liv.* odium. *Id.* carmen, h. e. a solemn form of excretion.

EXSECRABILITAS (execrabilis), *âtis*, 3 f. cursedness, execrableness. *Apul.*

EXSECRABILITER (*Id.*), adv. with excretion, detestation. *Augustin.* Execrabilis me oderam.

EXSECRAMENTUM, i, n. same as *Exsecratio*. *Tertull.*

EXSECRANDŒS (exsecror), a, um, particip. and adj. deserving to be execrated, detestable, execrable, *ἐπάρατος*. *Cic.* Exsecrandus populo et detestabilis. *Plin.* Pessima et execranda res.

EXSECRATĒ (*Id.*), *onis*, f. a solemn oath or protestation, joined with imprecations, *ἀπά, κατάρα*. *Cic.* Quod Athenis execrationibus publicis sancitum est. *Id.* Ubi fides? ubi execrationes? ubi dextre complexusque? *Liv.* Diram execrationem composuerunt, form of execration.

— ¶ More generally, an imprecation, curse. *Cic.* Thyestea execratio. *Tucl.* Sævisimi belli execratio. *Vellei.* Precatus deos in execrationem *Cinnæ* partiumque ejus.

EXSECRATŒR (*Id.*), *oris*, m. an accuser, 3 exsecrator. *Tertull.*

EXSECRATŒS, a, um, particip. from *exsecror*. — ¶ Adj. accursed, cursed, execrable, detestable, abominable, *κατάρατος*. *Cic.* Eversio execrata: columnæ. *Plin.* Execrabilissima anguria.

EXSECRŒR (ex & sacro), *âris*, *âtus* sum, dep. 1. to wish some evil (to any one). *Cic.* Exsecratur *Thyestes*, ut naufragio pereat *Atræus*. — ¶ Also, to curse, utter imprecations against, call down curses upon, devote to the anger of the gods, excrete, *καταράσθαι*. *Cic.* Te oderunt, tibi pestem exoptant, te execrantur.

Sallust. consilia *Catilinæ*. *Justin.* superbiam regis. — Absol. to curse, utter curses, call down curses. *Cic.* Exsecrari et male precari. *Liv.* Exsecratus in se ac suum caput. *Ovid.* Verba execrantia. — ¶ Also, to take a solemn oath, with curses upon him, who should forsake himself. *Horat.* Famus omnis execra-

ta civitas, sworn, with solemn imprecations. — ¶ Exsecratus, a, um, is also used passively. *Cato*. Exsules lege exsecrati. And in *Afraa*. ap. *Nm*. Exsecrabantur occurrere. — ¶ See, also, Exsecratus, a, um, and Exsecrandus, a, um, EXSECUTIŌ (exsequor), ōnis, f. a cutting out, cutting away or off. *Cic. linguae*. Id. fundi (in armario).

EXSECTOR (Id.), ōris, m. a cutter out, 3 castrator. *Apul. virilitatis*.

EXSECTOR, a, um, particip. from exsequor.

EXSECUTIŌ (exsequor), ōnis, f. a re- 2 venging or punishing by a judicial prosecution, a prosecution, or prosecution to punishment. *Pandect. Exsecutio quorundam delictorum hereditas data est. Id. criminis, sive delicti*. — ¶ But more frequently, execution, accomplishment, performance, completion, ἀπεργασία; of a work or business. *Tacit. negotii Plin. instituti operis*. — Or of a subject or exposition, the carrying out, development. *Senece. Omnis questio suam executionem habebat. Id. Differam hoc in presenti, desiderat enim propriam, et longam executionem, a particular discussion and at some length. Plin. Ep. Que exsecutio prioribus aliquid addentium, h. e. ratio exsequendi et disserendi*.

EXSECUTOR (Id.), ōris, m. an avenger, 2 punisher. *Sueton. offensarum inimicitiarumque*. — ¶ Also, one who puts in execution, as executor, accomplisher, completer. *Vellei. Clodius malorum propositorum exsecutor acerrimus. Cod. Just. Exsecutores dati ad exigenda debita ea, collectors*.

EXSECUTOR, or EXSEQUUTOR, a, um, particip. from exsequor.

EXSENSUS (ex & sensus), a, um, adjunct. senseless, without feeling, dull. *Niev. ap. Gell. mens*.

EXSEQUENS, tis, particip. from exsequor. — ¶ Adj. searching, eager after, studious of. *Gell. Favorinus philosophus, memoriarum veterum exsequensissimus*.

EXSEQUIAE (exsequor), ārum, f. a funeral procession, funeral; funeral obsequies or solemnities, ταφὴ, κηδός, ἐκφορά. *Cic. Cadaver spoliatum imaginibus, exsequiis, pompa, laudatione. Id. Prosequi exsequias funeris. Ovid. Ferre aliquem in exsequias, to carry out to be buried. Liv. celebrare. Ovid. facere. Id. dare. Id. parare. Plin. Funus innumeris exsequiis celebratum, h. e. innumero comitatu, train, procession. Terent. Exsequias ire, to attend a funeral. Cic. Justa exsequiarum, h. e. funeral ceremonies*.

EXSEQUIALIS (exsequiæ), e, adj. relating to a funeral, funeral, ἐνθάτιος. *Ovid. Carmina jam moriens canit exsequialia cygnus, his funeral songs. Stat. iusta*.

EXSEQUIOR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. to perform 3 the funeral rites, bury. *Varr. ap. Non. EXSEQUIOR (ex & sequor), ēris, cūsus or quātus sum, dep. 3. to follow, ἰκοῦνθός. Cic. fugam aliquid. Catull. Sectam meam exsequite, duce me. Cic. fatum illius. Id. Aternitatem exsequi, h. e. to follow, take for a pattern. Liv. sua consilia. — Hence, to follow or accompany. Varr. ap. Non. funus ad sepulcrum. Cic. ex Eurip. At qui labores morte finisset graves, hunc omnes amicos laude et letitia exsequi. — Also, to pursue, chase, follow up. Liv. Tarquinium Superbum ferro, igni, quacunque vi. And, figur. Cēs. jus suum armis, to seek to maintain, to assert, establish. — Also, to avenge, punish (used in this sense by no writer of the golden age except Livy). Liv. Deorum hominumque simul violata iura exsequi. Id. publicum privatumque dolorem. Sueton. delicta. Plin. Ep. iniurias accusationibus. Senece. Pater cæsus est? exsequar. — ¶ Also, to follow up, prosecute, carry out, proceed with, go through, continue, finish. Cic. Id est difficile, quod cum magna spe sis ingressus, id non exsequi usque ad extremum. Liv. Incepta exsequi. Tacit. Retractus exsequi accusationem adigitur. Plaut. (with infin.) Inceptum itiner perficere exsequar. — And Liv. (with abl. of gerund) Exsequabantur querendo, ubi tantæ rei furtum occultaretur, they went on to inquire. —*

Hence, to execute, accomplish, perform, do. *Cic. Exsequi mandata. Terent. imperium. Liv. ministeria. Curt. scelus. Cic. negotia. Plaut. sermonem cum alio, to discourse, converse, talk. Id. mortem, h. e. sibi consciscere, to kill one's self. Terent. Quid primum exsequar? what shall I do first? — ¶ Also, to follow out in words, pursue, relate, tell, explain, describe, say, set forth. Cic. Habeo multa occultiora, quæ vix verbis exsequi possum. Liv. Exsequi subtiliter numerum, to tell the precise number. Virg. mellis caelestia dona. Tacit. Exsequi sententias laud institui, nisi insignes, to mention, detail, rehearse. Gell. Sunt alii venti, quos ipse quoque exsecutus fui, nisi, &c. h. e. recensuissim, recount, enumerate. — Also, to follow up in thought, pursue, go on with. Plin. Si quidem exsequi omnia humanus animus queat. — ¶ Also, to undergo, endure, suffer. Plaut. hanc ærumnam. Id. egestatem. — ¶ Passively. Justin. Exsecuto imperio. Pandect. An sententia exsequi posset. — ¶ See, also, Exsequens.*

EXSERO (ex & sero), is, rui, rtum, a. 3. 2 to stretch, thrust, or put out or forth, project, draw out, ἐξείρω, ἐξαίρω. Liv. linguam. Id. Manum subter togam ad mentum exserere, to stretch out. Ovid. caput ponto, raise or lift up. Lucan. ab Oceano caput. Ovid. Herba exserit cacumen ex humo. Plin. Cochleæ exserentes se domicilio. Colum. Radicem ejus exserito. h. e. tear up. (Ed. Schncid. has eruito.) Id. Dum vincula exserere conantur, h. e. throw off, break away. — Hence, to bare, uncover. See Exsertus.

— Also, to speak out, disclose, reveal. Senece. Secreta mentis ore confuso exserit. — Also, to show. Phadr. Laudatis utiliora quæ contempseris sæpe inveniri, hæc exserit narratio. Sueton. Exseruit principem, showed the emperor, showed his power as such. — Also, to avail one's self of, put in force, make use of. Plin. Ep. in librum tuum jus, quod dedisti. — Hence, Prudent. præcepta principis, put in practice, do, perform. — ¶ Also, to lift up, raise. Ovid. caput altius humanis vitibus. So, Sil. Romam caput urbibus alte exserere.

EXSERTE (exsertus), adv. clearly, with a 3 loud and clear voice. *Apul. Exserte clamitans. Tertull. Jam non suadet, sed exserte jubet. Spartian. Tribunatum severissime exsertissimeque agit, h. e. with the greatest strictness, with the exertion of all his rights and powers*.

EXSERTŌ (exsertat, from exsero), as, 3 āvi, ātum, a. 1. to thrust out often, thrust out. Virg. Scyllam ora exsertantem, se. undis. — ¶ Also, to bare, make bare. Stat. humeros.

EXSERTUS, a, um, particip. from exsero. 2 — ¶ Adj. standing out, projecting. Plin. Exserti dentes apro, elephanto, &c. — ¶ Also, drawn, unsheathed, naked. Ovid. enses. — So, also, uncovered, bare. Cæs. humeri. Virg. Amazon, unum exserta latus (accus. by Greek construction). Id. mamma. Lucan. Exsertus Cethegus, h. e. high-girt, with arais and shoulders bared for the fight. — ¶ Also, open, public. Stat. bellum, open battle. Pacat. Exsertiorem operum navabat tyranno, h. e. apertior, acriorem, impensior, open, evident, strenuous, active.

EXSIBILIS (ex & sibilis), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to drive out by hissing, hiss out or off: especially in the theatre, as an expression of disapprobation, ἐκσπύρω. Cic. Histrio si paulum se movit extra numerum, exsibilatur et exploditur. — ¶ Also, of the wind, to carry away with a hissing noise, to blow away or out. Apul. Confestim præsentiam nostram gravata, propelli et efflari, exsibilare jussit. — ¶ Also, to hiss out, utter with a hiss, hiss forth. Senece. dirum quiddam.

EXSICCATOR, a, um, particip. from exsiccator. — ¶ Adj. dry, with little embellishment. Cic. Acutum, prudens, et idem sincerum, et solidum, et exsiccatum orationis genus.

EXSICCESCŌ (ex & siccresco), is, n. 3. to 2 dry up, become dry. Vitruv.

EXSICCŌ (ex & sicco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to dry up, make quite dry, ξηραίνω. Plin. Sulcos insecti aestus exsiccant. Cic. Arbores hiemali tempore exsiccant. — Hence, to drain, drink dry, empty. Horat. aureis culullis vina. Q. Cic. in Cic. Ep. lagenas furtim. — Also, Senece. ebrietatem, to allay, cool, lessen.

EXSICŌ, for Exseco. Plaut. arundines, cut down, cut.

EXSIGNŌ (ex & signo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. to seal, put one's seal to, seal up. Liv. Pontifici sacra omnia exscripta exsignaque attribuit. Plaut. Omnia ego istic quæ dixisti, scio; vel exsignavero, write them out, give them in writing.

EXSILIŌ (ex & salio), is, lui (rarely lii), n. 4. to leap out or forth, spring or bound forth, ἐκπηδάω. Plaut. Citus e cuius exsilit. Horat. domo. Terent. Exsiliui ad te. Cic. Principes exsiliuerunt, h. e. celeriter abierunt. Ovid. Oculi exsiliere, h. e. flexo out. Virg. Anguis stagna colens exsilit in siccum. Plaut. Examinata exsiliuit foras. — ¶ Also, to spring up, leap up, start up. Cic. Properans de sella exsiliuit. Ovid. Exsiliuit stratis. — Figur. Cic. Tuis litteris perfectis, exsiliui gaudio, I leaped for joy. Stat. Volucer deus exsilit ad superos, h. e. flies back. Senece. In calum exsilit arundo (h. e. sagitta), flies. Ovid. Equi exsiliuisti, h. e. nocte transferred to heaven. Stat. Exsiliunt crines, start up, stand on end.

EXSILIUM (ex & solum), ii, n. an abiding in a foreign land, whether voluntarily or as a punishment; banishment, exile, transportation. Cic. Aliquem exsilio afficere or multare. Id. Aliquem in exsilio ejicere, or pellere, and Tacit. agere, and Nepos. expellere. Cic. In exsiliu ire, or pergere, or proficisci. Id. Esse in exsilio. Virg. pati. Vellei. In exsilio vivere. Cic. De exsilio reducere. Liv. revocare. Tacit. Ab exsilio revocare. Plaut. Exsilio redire, from exile. Cic. and Liv. Exsiliu causa solum vertere, h. e. to depart into exile; said, usually, of those who leave their country to avoid punishment. — ¶ Also, the place of exile. Curt. and Tacit. — ¶ Exsilia, for exsules. Tacit. Hist. 1, 2. by metonymy. — ¶ Figur. Plin. Tabulas signaque in villarum exsilia pellere. — ¶ Plaut. Neque exsiliu exitio est, a making off, flight.

EXSINCERATOR, a, um, particip. deprived of genuineness. — Hence, Plaut. Ut meum tergum exsinceratum fiat, h. e. torn to pieces by blows, drubbed, lashed.

EXSINOŌ (ex & sinuo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3 a. 1. to unfold, spread apart, spread open, extend, spread out. Auson. collectos amictus. Prudent. laterum seriem jugiter.

EXSISTŌ (ex & sisto), is, stiti (titi), n. 3. to come forth or out, proceed, appear, become visible, emerge, appear suddenly, start up, ἐξέρχομαι. Cic. spelunca, qua (from which) Ditem patrem ferunt repente cum curru exstitisse. Id. Qui, signum dato, simul omnes e latebris exsisterent. Liv. Quid expectas? an dum ab inferis ille Malleolus exsistat? Cic. Si omnes Crassi exsistant, sc. ab inferis, start up, arise from the dead. Id. Te repente letum exstitisse, sc. ex aqua, emerged. Id. Vocem ab æde Junonis ex arce exstitisse, ut, &c. Lucet. Vivos exsistere vermes de stercore. Id. Sponte sua nequeunt liquidas exsistere in auras. Varro. Quadragesimo die vix existunt, come up. — Hence, to spring, proceed, arise. Cic. Ex luxuria existat avaritia, necesse est. Id. Existit hoc loco questio subdilectis. — Also, to follow, as a consequence, from something. Cic. Ex quo existit ut de nihilo quippiam fiat. — ¶ Also, to show one's self; manifest one's self, become visible, appear, step forth, lift itself, come up. Cic. Talem existere eloquentiam, qualis fuerit in Crasso. Id. Illa pars animi, in qua irarum existit terror. Id. Timeo, ne existam crudelior, show myself more cruel. Id. Cuius adjutor existissem, should have showed myself, consequently, should have been. Id. ad iutrix consiliorum exististi, hast show thyself. Id. Populus Romanus victor

exstitit, has showed itself victorious; or has come off or been victorious. — Also, of any thing which appears unexpectedly or with violence or at once, to break out, start up, burst out. *Cic. impetus. Liv. bellum.* — ¶ Also, to become. *Cic. His de causis ego huic causæ patronus exstiti.* (Some passages may be referred either to this signification or the former.) — ¶ This verb may often be rendered to be; yet, in general, with the idea of appearance, coming into existence, manifestation, activity; in which it differs from *exsto*, which properly expresses the state or condition consequent upon this. — ¶ As the perf. *Exstiti* is common to *exsisto* and *exsto*, it is sometimes doubtful to which it should be referred.

EXSÖLENS (ex & soleo), tis, particip. or adj. avoiding or giving up the use or habit of any thing. *Tertull. Exsölenes animalibus* (h. e. animalium carne). But others read *exsultans*.

EXSÖLESCÖ (ex & soleo), is, n. 3. to be come disused to, get out of the way of. *Tertull. Ne sic a disciplina velaminis exsölescatis. Al. leg. exolescatis.*

EXSÖLVÖ (ex & solvo), is, olvi, ölutum, a. 3. to loose, unloose, unwind, undo, untie, ἀπολύω, ἐκλύω. *Plaut. Propereus exsolvi restim. Lueret. nexus. Plant. cistulam obsegnatam. Tacit. pugionem a latere. Lueret. Ignis exsolvit glaciem, melts, fuses. Tacit. brachia ferro, h. e. to open the veins. Id. Exsoluta alvo, relaxed. — Figur. Tacit. Robur peditum ad exsolvendum obsidium ducit, to raise, break up. Id. Exsoluti legis nexus, solved, unthreaded. — ¶ Also, to set loose, free, release, rid, deliver. *Plaut. aliquem vinculis. Lueret. Animæ exsolvent se omnibus e nervis* (h. e. in death). — Figur. *Cic. Si me occupationibus relaxaro, nam ut plane exsolvam, non postulo. Virg. me his curis. Martial. se votis. Liv. aliquem æ alieno. Terent. Illas errore, et te simul suspitione exsolves. Tacit. aliquem pœna. — Also, Exsolvere rem, to free one's self from any thing, to throw off, lay aside; to discharge. *Lucan. metus. Ovid. Exsoluisse* (for exsolvisse) famem, to relieve hunger, break one's fast, cat. *Liv. fidem, to fulfil one's promise. Id. iusjurandum, to keep, hold, fulfil. — ¶ Also, to pay, discharge, pay out. Cic. Tantum decumanis, quantum iste imperavit, exsolvit. Id. Nomina mea* (h. e. debts) *exsolvo. Plant. pretium. Plin. Ep. æs alienum. — Figur. Liv. vota Herculi, to pay his vows. Cic. Nec exsolvit quod promiserat, but did not keep his promise. Liv. civitatum principibus præmia pœnasque, to award. Tacit. beneficia, to requite. So, Id. vicem beneficio. Id. grates, to render, give. Vellei. Pœnas morte exsolvere, to suffer the punishment of death. Id. pœnas male consultorum, to suffer. — ¶ This verb is sometimes resolved by the poets for the sake of the verse; as, *exsoluisse, exsoluatur. Ovid. and Lueret.****

EXSÖLÖTE, h. e. absolute. *Auct. de casis litter.*

EXSÖLÖTYÖ (exsolvo), önis, f. payment. 3 *Pandect.*

EXSÖLÖTÖS, a, um, particip. from exsolvo.

EXSÖMNIS (ex & somnus), e, adj. 2 sleepless, wakeful, watchful, ἀνυπνος. *Virg. Vestibulum exsömnis servat. Vellei. Animo exsömnis.*

EXSÖNÖ (ex & sono), as, ui, n. 1. to resound, persono. *Petr. risu, cantibus, strepitu. So, Id. Convivæ clamore exsönant.*

EXSÖRBEÖ (ex & sorbeo), es, bui, a. 2. to suck or sip out, suck up, suck in, drain, ἐκπορεύω. *Plin. Ut quisque ova exsorbuert. Ovid. pectora infantia, h. e. the blood from the breast. Cic. Gustaras civilem sanguinem, vel potius exsorbueras. Plaut. animam amborum, h. e. extraham, illos occidam. — Hence, to swallow, h. e. to put up with, bear. Cic. Multorum difficultatem exsorbuunt, h. e. the rudeness, harsh conduct. — Also, to suck in, swallow, h. e. to appropriate to one's self, carry off, take away. Cic. Byzantiorum*

prædas. — In Juvenal. 10, 223, to suck out, exhaust.

EXSÖRDESCÖ (ex & sordesco), is, n. 3. 3 to become polluted, to become contemptible. *Gell.*

EXSÖRS (ex & sors), tis, adj. for which a lot 2 has not been cast, given by choice, chosen on purpose, choice, ἀκληρος. *Virg. Ducunt exsortem* (equum) *Æneæ, h. e. electum industria, non qui sorte ei contigerit. — ¶ Also, who has not cast the lot for something, who obtains something out of course. Virg. Exsortem ducere honores. — ¶ Also, having no share in, not a partaker of, free from, deprived of. Liv. Exsors amicitia et fœderis. Id. omnis culpa. Virg. dulcis vitæ. Horat. Exsors secandi, incapable of cutting. — With dative. *Sidon.**

EXSPARGO. See *Exspargo*.

EXSPATYÖR (ex & spatior), äris, ätus 2 sum, dep. 1. to deviate from the race-course or from the road, wander from the course, παρεκβαίνο. *Ovid. Exspatiantur equi, nulloque inhibente, per auras eunt. Id. Ne Longe exspatiemur equis, go far out of the way* (figur.), *wander, stray. — Figur. to digress, expatiate. Quintil. — And of rivers, to overflow, flow nbroad. Ovid. — Also, to spread out, extend, diffuse itself. Sil. Ignis exspatiantur in auras. Plin. Arbores umbra exspatiant.*

EXSPECTÄBILIS (expecto), e, adj. 2 which is or was not to be expected. *Tertull.*

EXSPECTÄMEN, read by some for *Aspectamen*.

EXSPECTATYÖ (expecto), önis, f. an awaiting, expecting, expectation, προσδοκία, ὑπομονή. *Cic. Harum rerum non solum eventus, sed etiam expectatio indigna cive R. est. Id. Cæca expectatione pendere, to be in uncertainty. Curt. Macedones sive alacritate, sive tædio expectationis, &c. Liv. Profectus cum exercitu expectatione hominum majore, quam spe. Auct. B. Afric. Cum utrinque expectatio fieret, neque Cæsar se moveret, h. e. cum utrinque acies expectarent. Hirt. Sive certaminis periculo, sive expectatione nostri consilii, copias instruunt. Id. Contra omnium expectationem, contrary to the expectation of all. Cic. Præter expectationem, unexpectedly. Id. Plenus sum expectatione de Pompeio, quidnam, &c. Plaut. Vide ne sis expectationi, take care that you are not waited for. — ¶ In particular, expectation, desire, longing, curiosity, desire to know. *Nep. Tanta fuit expectatio visendi Alcibiadis, ut, &c. Cic. Quantum tu mihi moves expectationem de sermone Bibuli! Id. Quantum mihi expectationem dedisti convivii istius! Id. Major me expectatio tenet, quibusnam rationibus ea tanta vis comparetur, desire or passion to know. — Also, expectation, high hope, anticipation, with regard to some one's character or attainments. Cic. Sustines non parvam expectationem initandæ industriæ nostræ, have no small expectation to fulfil or satisfy. Id. Quam expectationem tui (regarding yourself) concitasti, hanc sustinere possis. Id. Facere magnam expectationem sui, to raise or excite. Id. Afferre alicui magnam expectationem. Id. Varronis sermo facit expectationem Cæsaris, makes us hope well of Cæsar. — ¶ Also, fearful expectation or anticipation, fear, dread. *Liv. — ¶ It appears from the foregoing examples that Expectatio may govern a genitive either of the subject, h. e. of the person who waits or expects; or of the object, h. e. of the person or thing expected. — In the same way, In expectatione esse, signifies either to be expected, awaited, occasion great expectation; or, to be in expectation, to expect. Planc. ad Cic. — So, also, Habere expectationem, to excite or raise expectation; and, to be in expectation, to expect, be curious. Cic.***

EXSPECTÄTÖR (Id.), öris, m. for *Expectator*. *Paulin. Nolan.*

EXSPECTÄTRIX (expectator), icis, f. 3 that expects or awaits. *Tertull.*

EXSPECTÄTÖS, a, um, particip. from expecto. — ¶ Adj. anxiously expected, longed for, desired, welcome. *Liv. Con-*

*sul in Siciliam, veteribus novisque sociis expectatus, cum venisset. Cic. Carus omnibus expectatusque venies. Id. Mihi tuum adventum suavissimum expectatissimumque esse. Id. Mihi expectatissimæ litteræ. Plaut. Expectator venire. — Also, applied to one of whom something is hoped, expected or desired; in a good or bad sense. Cic. Fratres tui expectati ad amplissimam dignitatem, h. e. who afforded just ground for the anticipation that they would attain the highest honors of the state. *Terent. Te expectatum ejecisset foras, h. e. whose death had been desired; consequently, odious, burdensome. — Hence, Expectatum, expectation. Virg. Ante expectatum, before he was expected, unexpectedly. And so, Vellei. Expectato maturius. — So, Sil. Non expectato, unexpectedly* (where it seems to be used adverbially).*

EXSPECTÖ (ex & specto), as, ävi, ätum, a. and n. 1. (properly, to look out, or to look out in order to see some person or thing; hence) to look out, be on the look out, wait or watch to see or have, to be anxious to know. *Terent. Expecto, quid velis. Cæs. Quid hostes consilii caperent, expectabat. Id. Paludem si* (h. e. an), *nostri transirent, hostes expectabant. Cic. Expecto, quam mox Chærea hac oratione utatur. — ¶ Also, to await, wait for; also to expect. Cic. transitum tempestatis. Cæs. adventum hostium. Id. eventum pugnae. Id. responsum suis postulatis. Horat. aliquem ad mediam noctem. — Also, to await the end of something. Horat. Cœnantes comites, h. e. for them to get through. — Also, Cic. A te hoc omnes gentes expectant, expect, hope for, look for. Cæs. Quæ ab sua liberalitate expectare deberent. Also, Liv. Expectari nos, ut respondeamus (as in English), we are expected to answer. — Also, absol. followed by donec, dum, ut, &c. to wait, delay; also, to expect, look. Cæs. Neque expectant, ut ad populum referatur. Id. Expectare, dum hostium copiae augerentur. Liv. Expectasse se, ut, &c. Traj. ad Plin. Jun. Si expectasses, donec me consuleres. Tacit. Nec ultra expectato (particip. abl.), quam dum, &c. Also, Cæs. Expectari diutius non oportere, quin ad castra iretur, h. e. that they ought to delay no longer to attack the camp. — In particular, to await or look for, with longing, hope, &c.; to long for, hope for, desire. *Terent. Meam mortem expectant scilicet. Cic. aliquid cum magna spe. Cæs. Romani si rem obtinuerint, finem laborum expectant. Terent. Expecto, quam mox veniat. — And also, to await or look for with fear, to fear, apprehend, dread. Cæs. majorem Gallia motum. Cic. dedecus. — Also, to anticipate, have a presentiment of. *Terent. nescio quod magnum malum. — ¶ Also, to await one, be in store for one. Horat. Seu me tranquilla senectus expectat. — ¶ Also, to be waiting for, h. e. to need, require. Virg. Neque illæ (arbores) expectant falcem. — ¶ Also, to stay long in a place, delay, linger. Virg. Carthagine qui nunc expectat. — ¶ Also, for the simple verb specto. Stat. Expectatur equus. — ¶ See, also, *Expectatus, a, um.****

EXSPERGÖ (ex & spargo), is, ersi, ersum, 3 a. 3. to sprinkle out, scatter abroad, disperse, diffuse. *Lueret. Exspergi quo possit vis animai. Id. Exspergi* (for which *exspargi* is also read) *quo possint monia mundi. — ¶ Also, to besprinkle. Virg. Sanie expersa limina.*

EXSPES (ex & spes), adj. without hope, 2 hopeless, desperate, ἀνελπίστος. *Ovid. Solus, inops, expes. — With genit. Tacit. Ubi expes vitæ fuit. — ¶ The oblique cases seem not to occur.*

EXSPIRÄTÖ (exspiro), önis, f. a breathing 1 out, exhalation, ἐκπνεύσις. *Cic. Terræ expirationibus ær altitur, exhalations.*

EXSPIRÖ (ex & spiro), as, ävi, ätum, a. 2 and n. 1. to blow out, breathe out, expire, exhale, evaporate, ἐκπνέω. *Virg. flammæ pectore. Lucil. ap. Non. Exspirans animam pulmonibus æger agebat. Ovid. auras, breathes out his latest breath. So,*

Ja. animam in ignes. *Lucret.* acrem de corpore odorem. — Hence, *Exspirare* (*absol.*), to breathe one's last, expire, die; and, figur. to come to an end, expire. *Liv.* Inter primam curationem exspiravit. *Id.* inter verbera et vincula. *Virg.* Tundit humum expirans. *Plin.* Statim exspiretur (*pass. impers.*) *Plin. Jua.* Libertate jam exspirante. *Plin. alter.* Unguenta exspirant et moriuntur, pass off, evaporate. — In particular, among jurists, to come to an end, lose its force, expire. *Pandect.* Criminis causa exspirat. *Id.* Prior obligatio exspirat. — ¶ Also, to blow out or forth violently, belch out or forth, send forth, emit, throw out. *Lucret.* sanguinis flumen de pectore. *Sil.* Unda exspirat per saxa sonos. *Stat.* fructum in umbras, *h. e.* exit in frondes pro fructu. — Also, *absol.* Exspirare, to blow forth, rush forth, come forth. *Ovid.* Vis fera ventorum, inclusa cavernis, exspirare cupiens. *Lucret.* Ut Aëtnæ exspirant ignes. *Val. Flacc.* Exspirat Averni halitus, steam forth. *Lucret.* Cadavere vermes exspirant.

EXSPLENDESCO (*ex* & *splendesco*), *is*, 2 *dui*, *n.* 3. to shine, lighten or glimmer forth. *Senec.* ignis, qui exsplendescat, nec exsiliat. — ¶ *Figur.* to shine forth, shine out, distinguish one's self, show itself preëminently. *Nepos.* Clarius exsplendescibat, quam generosi condiscipuli æquo animo ferre possent. *Sneton.* In puero statim animi dotes exsplenduerunt.

EXSPOLIATYŌ (*exspolio*), *ōnis*, *f.* a 3 *spoiling, plundering, pillaging.* *Augustin.* **EXSPOLIŌ** (*ex* & *spolio*), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* 1. to spoil or strip utterly, and simply to spoil or strip, to plunder, pillage, despoil, σκευάω. *Cic.* Se exspoliare maluit, quam, &c. reduce himself to beggary. *Id.* aliquem provincia et exercitu. *Salust.* fana atque domos. *Ovid.* genas oculis. — *Figur.* *Hirt.* omnem honorem et dignitatem Cæsaris, strip off clean, make clean work with, deprive or rob Cæsar utterly of. — ¶ Deponently. *Claud.* *Quadrigar.* ap. *Noa.*

EXSPŪITYŌ (*exspuo*), *ōnis*, *f.* a *spitting* 2 *out.* *Plin.*

EXSPŪMŌ (*ex* & *spumo*), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n.* 2 1. to froth or foam out ἐξαφρίσκει. *Cels.* Donec inde humor aliquis expumet.

EXSPŪŌ (*ex* & *spuo*), *is*, *ui*, *ūtum*, *a.* and 2 *n.* 3. to spit out, spit, ἐκπύω. *Varr.* Cum ille gustasset, et expuisset. *Plin.* Non respiras in hauriendo, neque exspuisse. *Id.* Exspuit linguam in os tyranni. *Scribon.* Larg. sanguinem ab ore. — ¶ *Figur.* to spit out or forth, vomit or spew forth, eject, send out or forth, throw off, banish, expel. *Plin.* Tædæ carbonem repente exspuunt cum eruptionis crepitu. *Id.* Purpuras rorem eum expuentes. *Catull.* Quod mare conceptum spumantibus expuit undis? *Plin.* purgamenta in litus. *Id.* Argentum vivum optime purgat aurum, ceteras ejus sordes exspuens crebro jactatu. *Terent.* miseriam ex animo. *Senec.* Jam ipsum spiritum expuimus, interim dum trahimus. *Plaut.* Lacrimam ut (oculi) expuant. — ¶ *Spuo* has only *sputua* in the supine; and *expuitus* occurs in *Sidon.*; but the verbal *exspuitio* seems to have been formed from a supine *exspuitua*.

EXSTANS, *tis*, particip. from *exsto*. — ¶ Adj. standing out or above, projecting. *Stat.* Amnis super ripas utroque exstantior ibat aggere, rising higher.

EXSTANTIŌ (*exstans*), *ōis*, *f.* a *standing* 2 *out or up, prominence, projection,* ἐξοχή. *Colum.* Capita sine ulla exstantia. *Cæl. Auct.* ventris, a sociolus.

EXSTERNŌ (probably from *ex* & *sterno*), 3 *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* 1. to madden, drive beside one's self, madden with fright, frighten exceedingly, terrify. *Catull.* Ah miseram, assiduus quam luctibus externa vit Erycina. *Ovid.* Externati equi. *Catull.* Externata malo. — ¶ In *Apul. Apolog.* Externare has a different origin; it should be referred to *externus*. See *Externo*.

EXSTILLŌ (*ex* & *stillo*), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, 2 *n.* 1. to drop or trickle out, ἐκσταλάω. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, to send out drops, run

or trickle. *Plaut.* Sinapi, oculi ut exstillent, facit. *Terent.* Exstillare lacrimis, to melt away in tears, weep bitterly.

EXSTYMULATŌR (*exstimulo*), *ōris*, *m.* 2 *an inciter, instigator.* *Tacit.* rebellio-nis.

EXSTYMULŌ (*ex* & *stimulo*), *as*, *āvi*, 2 *ātum*, *a.* 1. to pierce or prick with a sharp-pointed thing. *Plin.* At illæ (conchæ) aculeo exstimulatur. — ¶ Also generally, to goad, stimulate greatly, incite, instigate, spur on. *Colum.* armentum furis. *Ovid.* Tigris exstimulata fame. *Id.* dictis virum. *Id.* futa cessantia, *h. e.* to hasten death. *Tacit.* Exstimulare milites, et impellere in eversionem.

EXSTINCTYŌ (*exstinguo*), *ōnis*, *f.* an *extinction, annihilation.* *Cic.*

EXSTINCTŌR (*Id.*), *ōris*, *m.* an *extinguisher, quencher.* *Cic.* incendii. — ¶ Also, a quencher, extinguisher, suppresser, destroyer, extirpator, demolisher. *Cic.* conjurationis. *Id.* belli. *Id.* patriæ.

EXSTINCTŌS (*Id.*), *us*, *m.* an *extinguish-* 2 *ing or being extinguished.* *Plin.*

EXSTINCTŌS, *a*, *um*, particip. *and* adj. from *exstinguo*.

EXSTINGUIBILIS (*exstinguo*), *e*, *adj.* 3 *destructible, susceptible of annihilation.* *Lactant.*

EXSTINGUŌ, (*ex* & *stinguo*), *is*, *nxi*, *netum*, *a.* 3. to put out, extinguish, quench (of fire and light), ἀσσοβέννυμι. *Cic.* incendium. *Ovid.* cinerem. *Plin.* facces. *Cic.* calorem. *Vitruv.* calcem, to slake, slack. *Cic.* Sol exstingui visus est. — Hence, *Exstingui*, to become extinct, go out. *Cic.* Sua sponte ignis extinguitur. — ¶ Of something written, to obliterate, blot out. *Cic.* ea, quæ antea scripserat. — ¶ Referred to one's life, to cut off, kill. *Nepos.* Liberos extinguere parabant. *Terent.* puerum. *Liv.* Juvenem fortuna morbo extinxit. — Hence, *Exstingui*, to be cut off, to die, perish, lose one's life. *Cic.* Occidimus et exstinguimur. *Ovid.* in ævo primo, to be cut off in the prime of life. — And, *Exstinctus*, *a*, *um*, cut off, carried off, having died, dead. *Virg.* crudeli funere. *Horat.* Exstinctus amabitur idem, *h. e.* when dead, after death. *Tacit.* subita morte. *Plin.* morbo. *Salust.* familie, extinct. Hence, *Ovid.* Exstinctis enumerare aliquem, among the dead. — ¶ Generally, to blot out, obliterate, extirpate, annihilate, destroy, extinguiſh, quench, remove, suppress, put a stop to, deprive of existence or at least of power. *Cic.* Non posse Verrem, testes interficiendo, crimina sua extinguere. *Id.* religionem. *Id.* nomen populi R. Id. salutem alicujus. *Id.* inimicitias. *Id.* memoriam publicam. *Liv.* famam proditionis. *Cic.* pestem. *Id.* leges omnes. *Liv.* discrimen omne pudoris. *Cic.* potentiam. *Id.* reliquias belli. *Terent.* formam, utterly mar. *Cic.* senatum. *Nepos.* contumeliam. *Cic.* infamiam. *Id.* rumorem. *Id.* gratiam. *Ovid.* sitim. *Cic.* furorem alicujus. *Terent.* animam alicui, *h. e.* to kill. *Liv.* aquam rivis, *h. e.* consume or absorb it by dispersing it among several channels. *Curt.* Medico tempore succus extinguitur. *Plin.* mammas, *h. e.* exsiccate. *Id.* odorem alii. *Petr.* matrona floris extincti, *h. e.* whose beauty is decayed. *Salust.* Familia prope extincta majorum ignavia, almost sunk, eclipsed, decayed. — Used by jurists. *Pandect.* Exstinguitur actio, is quashed, falls through, ceases. *Id.* Jns pignoris extinctum est, is extinguished, lost, invalid. *Id.* Exstinguitur obligatio solutione, is annulled, cancelled. — ¶ *Exstinxit*, for *extinxerit.* *Plaut.*

EXSTIRPATYŌ (*exstirpo*), *ōnis*, *f.* a 2 *plucking or stubbing up by the roots, rooting out.* *Colum.*

EXSTIRPŌ (*ex* & *stirps*), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* 1. to pull up by the trunk or root, root out, ἀρροπίζω. *Curt.* arbores magnas. *Colum.* arbores radicitus. *Id.* agrum, *h. e.* to free from trunks of trees. *Martial.* pilos de corpore. — ¶ *Figur.* to root out, eradicate, extirpate, blot out, utterly remove or destroy. *Cic.* vitia. *Id.* perturbationes. *Id.* humanitatem ex animo. *Senec.* nomina inimica li-

bertati, *i. e.* to blot out by forbidding them to be borne.

EXSTŌ (*ex* & *sto*), *as*, *stīti*, *stātum*, *n.* 1. to stand out or forth, project, stand or be above, ἐξέχω. *Colum.* Ut semipede, nec amplius de arbore exstent. *Ovid.* Exstabat ferrum de pectore. *Cæs.* Cum milites capite solo ex aqua exstarent. *Liv.* altius ab aqua. *Ovid.* super æquora. *Id.* Navis exstat aquis. *Id.* Signis exstantibus asper, raised, embossed. — With accus. *Stat.* Nereidas exsto, *h. e.* procerior sum. — ¶ Also, to be visible, apparent, observable, show itself, appear, be conspicuous, strike the sight, exist, be. *Cic.* Qui locus est, in quo non extant hujus fortitudinis impressa vestigia? *Id.* Carabo, ut hujus peregrinationis aliquod tibi opus exstet. *Lac.* Auctorem doctrinæ ejus, quia non exstat alius, Pythagoram edunt, because no other appears. *Cic.* Video hoc in numero neminem, cuius non exstet in me sum meritum. *Id.* Studium nostrum exstabit in conveniendis magistratibus. *Cato* ap. *Cic.* Non minus otii, quam negotii rationem exstare oportet. *Id.* Sine oculis non potest exstare officium et munus oculorum. *Valer. Flacc.* Arma sonent: vox et tua noctibus exstet, *h. e.* be heard, or be heard above the rest. *Cic.* Apparet et exstat, utrum, &c. it is clear, apparent, evident. — ¶ Also, to be extant, remain, survive, exist. *Cic.* Exstant epistolæ Philippi. *Lic.* Auctorem, quia non exstat alius, Pythagoram edunt, because no other now appears or remains. (See above.) *Horat.* Sarmenti domina exstat, *h. e.* vivit. *Nepos.* Ejus benignitatis memoriam volebat exstare, remain, continue. — ¶ The perf. *exstīti* is common to this verb with *Exsisto*, and may sometimes be referred to either. — ¶ From the supine *Exstatum* comes *Exstaturus*, *a*, *um*. *Plin.* Vitis exstatura etiamnum duabus gemmis. *Pandect.* Incertum, heres exstaturus, uene sit (where *exstaturus* is also read). — ¶ Compare *Exsisto*. — ¶ See, also, *Exstans*.

EXSTRUCTYŌ (*exstruo*), *ōnis*, *f.* a *building* 2 *up, erection, structure,* κατασκευή. *Cic.* Extructio tectorum. *Id.* Eaque extructione, quæ sit ad memoriam aternitatis. *Vitruv.* Cum fastigia (*h. e.* prominentias) extructiones habuerint. — ¶ Also, adorning, decking of the body. *Tertull.*

EXSTRUCTŌRYŌS (*Id.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* that 3 *builds up, raises up.* *Tertull.*

EXSTRŪCTŌS, *a*, *um*, particip. from *exstruo*. — ¶ Adj. high built. *Apul.* Species ædificiorum amœnissimæ, extructissimæ, ornatissimæ.

EXSTRŪŌ (*ex* & *struo*), *is*, *nxi*, *uctum*, *a.* 1. to build up, raise, rear, pile up, erect, κατασκευάζω. *Cic.* Exstrui vetat sepulcrum altius, quam, &c. *Nepos.* Cum satis altitudo huius extructa videretur. *Cic.* villam ad cælum. *Sueton.* forum, to lay out. *Tibull.* mensas cepitibus. *Cæs.* aggerem in altitudinem pedum octoginta. *Id.* materiam pro vallo ad utrumque latus, heaped up. *Ovid.* montes ad sidera. — Also, to heap, pile or build up any thing, *h. e.* to cover or fill by heaping up, &c. *Horat.* foenum lignis, *h. e.* to heap wood upon the hearth. *Salust.* Profundere divitias in extruendo mari, et montibus conquantis, *h. e.* in filling up and building upon the sea. — ¶ *Figur.* to build up (as it were), to rear, erect, lay up, win. *Cic.* Exstrue animo altitudinem virtutum. — Also, to heap or pile up, furnish or provide richly. *Cic.* mensas exquisitissimis epulis. *Horat.* Fercula extructis inerat canistris. — Also, *Gell.* crimen unum vocibus multis, *h. e.* to heighten, amplify, exaggerate. — Also, to heap up, accumulate, hoard up. *Horat.* divitias in altum. — Also, to frame, construct, join together. *Petr.* Extruere poemata, to construct, compose. *Auct.* ad *Herem.* Verba, sicut a poetis, in quendam extruere numerum. — ¶ *Exstructis* portis, in *Cæs.* B. G.

3, 54, is a false reading for *obstructis*.

EXSUCIDŌS, or **EXSUCIDŌS** (*ex* & *suci-* 3 *us* or *succidus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* juiceless

Tertull.

EXSUCO, or **EXSUCCO** (ex & succus or 3 succus), as, a. 1. to deprive of juice. *Cal. Aurel.*

EXSUCUS, or **EXSUCCUS** (Id.), a, um, 2 adj. without juice or sap, sapless, dry, *ἀρρητος*. *Tertull.* Corporis substantia exsuccior. — *Figur.* *Quintil.* Oratores aridi, et exsuccii, et exsangues.

EXSUCTUS, a, um, particip. from *exsucus*. — *1* Adj. sucked out, dried up, exhausted. *Vnrr.* Restibiles segetes sunt exsucciores.

EXSUDŌ (ex & sudo), as, āvi, ātum, n. and 2 a. 1. to sweat out, come out by sweating, exude, transpire, *ἀπιδρώω*. *Virg.* Per ignem excoquitur vitium, atque exsudat inutilis humor. — *1* With accus., to sweat out, send out, or discharge by sweating. *Colum.* Oliva, quicquid habuit amurcae, exsudavit. *Plin.* unum succum modo.

— *1* Also, to perforate or execute with sweating or great toil, to sweat out or through, stand out, toil through, undergo, bear. *Liv.* laborem. *Id.* certamen. *Horat.* causas, h. e. to argue causes in court with zeal and great exertion.

EXSUFFLO (ex & sufflo), as, a. 1. to blow 3 up. *Augustin.* infantes (in order to keep off the devil). — Also, to blow upon, as a mark of abhorrence, to drive away by blowing upon. *Tertull.* aras. *Salpic.* Sever. diemonem.

EXSUGO (ex & sugo), is, uxi, uctum, 2a. 3. to suck out, suck dry, exhaust, dry up, *ἐκθλάζω*. *Vitruv.* liquorem de materia. *Plaut.* sanguinem illi. *Cels.* vulnus. *Cato.* segetem. *Colum.* Exsucto sudore, sitim querimus. *Vitruv.* Animalia exsanguinata et exsucta. — *1* Plant. has also *exsugebo*, as if from *exsugere*. — *1* See, also, *Exsuccus*, a, um.

EXSULO (ex & solum), ūlis, m. and f. one banished or wandering from his country, an exile, wanderer, *φύγας*. *Cic.* Omnes, quos leges exsilio affici volunt, exsules sunt, etiamsi solum non mutant. *Id.* Cum vagus et exsul erraret, atque undique exclusus. *Id.* Restitueret exsules. *Id.* reducere. *Tacit.* Alia exsul. With genit. *Horat.* Exsul patrie, h. e. from his country. *Ovid.* mundi, from the world (of Latona). — *Figur.* *Ovid.* Attonitusque malis, exsul mentisque domusque, without understanding, &c. *Publ. Syr. ap. Petron.* Ciconia avis exsul hiemis, h. e. not wintering with us.

EXSULARIS (exsul), e, adj. relating to 3 exile, or to exiles. *Ammian.* moror. *Id.* pœna.

EXSULATIŌ (exsulo), ōnis, f. a being in 3 exile, exile. *Flor.* Clarissimos principes exsulatione multavit.

EXSULATIŌS (Id.), a, um, same as *Exsilio*. *Messala Corvin.*

EXSULO (exsul), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to live in exile, be on exile, be forced to live away from one's country, *ἀπολίσ εἶμι, φεύγω*. *Cic.* Cui Romæ exsulare jus esset. *Id.* Pulsus patria, exsulans, atque egens. *Id.* Aptissimus ad exsulandum locus. *Curt.* in regno, h. e. to be an exile, as it were. *Liv.* In Volscos exsulatum abiit. *Plaut.* ex patria. *Justin.* apud aliquem. *Ovid.* per extremas oras. *Martial.* ab urbe. *Ovid.* Mens, quæ loco non exsulat. *Tereot.* Domo exsulo, I am banished from home, may not go home. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Cum omnes meo discussu exsulasse rempubl. putent. *Plaut.* Perfidia ex urbe, et avaritia si exsulant. *Tertull.* Animalibus exsulantes, abstain- ing from animal food. — Also, to wander about. *Virg.* — *1* Exsulor occurs in *Hygin.* and *Dict. Creten.* in the sense of to be driven into exile (as if *exsulo* signified to drive into exile, banish).

EXSULTABUNDŌS, a, um, adj. exult- 3 ing. Same as *Exsultans*. *Solin.* and *Justin.*

EXSULTANS (exsulto), tis, particip. and 2 adj. leaping up, springing up, frisking, &c. exulting, glorying, vaunting, elated, excessive, immoderate, &c.; of speech, diffuse, florid, &c. *Quintil.* Exsultantissimum verbum, h. e. (as it were) hopping, leaping, as consisting of short syllables only. See *Exsulto*.

EXSULTANTER (exsultans), adv. free- 2 ly, diffusely, largely, &c. *σκιρτητικῶς*. *Plin.* Ep. Illa quæ hilarius et quasi exsultantius scripsi.

EXSULTANTIŌ (Id.), æ, f. a leaping up, 3 exultation, insolence. *Paulin.* Ludibrium hostilis exsultantiæ. — *1* *Gell.* Cum doloris exsultantia colluctantem, h. e. molignity, virulence; or attack, *παρορυστο*.

EXSULTATIŌ (exsulto), ōnis, f. a spring- 2 ing up, leaping, bounding, frisking, *ἐκπύδω*. *Plin., Colum.* and *Quintil.* — *1* *Figur.* exultation, excessive rejoicing, insolence, petulance, wantonness, extravagance. *Auct. B. Afric.* Gloriam exsultationemque eorum pati, donec, &c. *Tacit.* Par exsultatio, impetrato Tigellini exitio. *Gell.* Exsultatio quædam animi.

EXSULTIM (exsilio), adv. with leaps, 3 springing or frisking about. *Horat.*

EXSULTŌ (frequentat. from *exsilio*), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to leap or spring up frequently, leap or spring up, bound, *ἐκπύδω*. *Cic.* Equi ferocitate exsultantes, prancing. *Nepos.* Equos verberibus coge- bat exsultare. *Ovid.* (de tauro) Et nunc alludit, viridique exsultat in herba. *Lucret.* Exsultare in numerum, h. e. to dance. — Also, of inanimate objects. *Virg.* Exsultantque vada, atque astu miscentur arena. *Id.* Exsultant astu latices, boil, babble. *Ovid.* medicamen, bubbles, boils. *Lucret.* In corde exsultat pavor et metus, h. e. palpitations. *Plin.* Glebe exsultent, spring or come forth, project. *Id.* Pampini exsultant, spring up, grow. *Quintil.* (Syllabæ), si continuantur, exsultant, h. e. leap, bound, hop (as it were); on account of the immediate succession of several short syllables. — Also, to ride about, caracole, tumble about, frisk about, leap about. *Virg.* Inter eades exsultat Amazon. *Tacit.* Britannorum copiae per catervas exsultant. — *1* *Figur.* to leap up (for joy). *Cic.* Exsultare lætitia et gaudio. — Hence, to exult, rejoice exceedingly, express extraordinary joy by one's actions; also, to revel, riot, rave, rage, give loose to passion, be greatly excited, be licentious or extravagant, indulge to excess, go beyond bounds, vaunt, boast. *Quintil.* vana spe. *Cic.* victoria. *Id.* in ruinis alterius. *Id.* Græci exsultant, quod utuntur, &c. *Id.* Animus exsultat. *Id.* Furor exsultans. *Id.* Appetitus quasi exsultantes sive cupiendo sive fugiendo. *Id.* Hominem furem exsultantemque continui. *Id.* Annibalem juveniliter exsultantem patientia sua mollebat. *Tacit.* Nec Agricola in suam famam gestis exsultavit, exulted in, made a boast of. *Cic.* Exsultat improbitas in victoria, wantons, riots. — In a good sense. *Stat.* Solidos exsultabis in actus, h. e. proceed with alacrity to achieve great actions. — *1* Also, in speaking, to tumble about (as it were), h. e. display itself fully, particularly by diffuse exposition or illustration, move freely, enlarge, indulge itself. *Cic.* Campus, in quo exsultare possit oratio. *Id.* Oratio exsultat in laude. *Id.* Alterum, exsultantem verborum audacia, reprimebat. *Id.* audacius. *Quintil.* Orator exsultans, too diffuse.

— *1* *Tacit.* Ann. 11, 28. Dum histrio cubiculum Principis exsultaverit, h. e. adulterio infamaverit, contaminaverit, quasque fabulam, ceu in scena, saltaverit. *Al. leg.* aliter; as for instance, *persultaverit*. — *1* See, also, *Exsultans*.

EXSULO. See *Exsulo*.

EXSUPERABILIS (exsupero), e, adj. that 3 may be surmounted or overcome. *Stat.* Nec exsuperabile diris ingenium mortale. — *1* In an active sense, able to overcome, overpowering, conquering. *Claud.* Quadriger. *ap. Gell.*

EXSUPERANS, tis, particip. from *exsupero*. — *1* Adj. exelling, surpassing, preëminent, *ὑπερέχων*. *Sil.* Annibal exsuperans astu, h. e. abundans. *Gell.* Mulier exsuperanti forma, surpassing. *Id.* Uter esset exsuperantior, certabatur. *Apul.* Summus exsuperantissimusque deorum, chiefest, most supreme. — *1* Also, superfluous. *Gell.*

EXSUPERANTIŌ (exsuperans), e, f. ex- 1 cellence, preëminence, superiority, *ὑπεροχή, ὑπερβολή*. *Cic.* Nonne omnem exsuperantiam virtutis oderunt? *Gell.* Eos planetas cernere homines non possunt

propter exsuperantiam vel splendoris, vel altitudinis, on account of their remarkable splendor or their exceeding great height.

EXSUPERATIŌ (exsupero), ōnis, f. a sur- 2 passing, going beyond, exceeding. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Al. leg. (Ed. Ern. for instance) exuberantia.

EXSUPERATORIŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. 3 conquering, in honor of the victor; which name was given by the flatterers of Commodus to the month of November. *Lamprid.*

EXSUPERŌ (ex & supero), as, āvi, ātum, 2 n. and a. 1. to be or appear above, project, stand out; figur. to be prominent or conspicuous, raise or elevate itself. *Virg.* Feroci virtute exsuperas. *Id.* Violentia Turni exsuperat magis. *Id.* Exsuperat flammæ, mount or appear above; or it may be, prevail, conquer. — With an accus., to project or appear above, stand out from, overtop. *Virg.* Pectora exsuperant undas. *Plin.* Vites exsuperant ulmos. — And figur. to exceed, go beyond, surpass. *Cic.* e poetâ, aliquid inopudentia. *Liv.* laudes alioquius. *Ovid.* Materia vires exsuperat. *Plin.* binas libras ponderis, to exceed. — *1* Also, to climb over, mount over, surmount, gain the summit, pass. *Senec.* clivum uno spiritu. *Virg.* jugum. *Valer. Flacc.* Parium infame, pass by. *Plia.* amnem. — *Figur.* to survive, outlive. *Val.* Max. Pater, me quoque exsupera. *Plin.* Astatem non exsuperans, outlasting. — *1* Also, to get the upper hand, prevail, conquer. *Ovid.* Si non poterunt exsuperare, cadant. — With accus., to conquer, overcome, overpower, be too much for, vanke to yield, suppress, repress. *Lucret.* Citius cedunt (sc. water and air) gravioribus exsuperatæ. *Virg.* consilium æreum. *Cic.* Quod fore paratum est, id summum exsuperat Jovem, is beyond his power, out of his control. — *1* See, also, *Exsuperans*.

EXSUPPŌRŌ (ex & suppuro), as, to press out (the matter). *Tertull.* has purulentias. (Ed. Pamel. has *exvaporerit*.)

EXSORDŌ (ex & surdus), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to render deaf, deafen. *Plia.* aures. — *Figur.* to deafen. *Val.* Max. aures Curia Græcis actionibus. *Horat.* subtile palatum, to blunt, dull. *Calp.* Classica exsurdant calamos.

EXSURGŌ (ex & surgo), is, urrexī, ir- 2 rectum, n. 3. to rise, rise up, stand up, get up, *ἐξανίστημι*. *Cic.* Et cum exsurgeret, simul aridens, &c. *Id.* Hue exsurge tamen, quæso, get up and come hither. *Plaut.* Exsurgat foras, let him rise up and take his departure. *Id.* De nocte multa, impigreque exsurxi. *Id.* Exsurgit a genibus amibæ, rise up from embracing. *Liv.* Tempus exsurgendū ex insidiis. — Hence, figur. to rise, rise up, appear high, lift itself. *Liv.* Roma tota simul exsurgere ædificiis. *Plin.* Taurus (mons) ab Indico mari exsurgit. *Tacit.* Acies ita instiæta, ut pars in colles exsurgeret, &c. appeared to rise, or was posted on the hills. — Also, to rise, appear, grow, arise, spring up. *Plin.* Alii ramuli exsurgunt. *Senec.* Generosa in ortus semina exsurgunt suos, h. e. enascuntur, erescuntque. *Id.* Gravior exsurgit dolor. — Also, to rise up, lift its head, gain its feet, recover strength, return to prosperity, recover. *Cic.* Hæc non solum affligerunt, sed etiam, ne quando reerata exsurgere atque erigere se possent, funditus sustulerunt. *Id.* Si causa Pompeianorum esset jugulata, nunquam exsurgeret. *Id.* Auctoritate vestrum respublica exsurget.

EXSUSCITATIŌ (exsuscito), ōnis, f. a 2 stirring up, arousing, exciting, awakening. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

EXSUSCITŌ (ex & suscito), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to rouse from sleep, awaken, *ἀνέγειρω*. *Cic.* Te gallorum cantus exsuscitavit. — *1* *Figur.* to stir up, awake, rouse, excite, raise. *Liv.* magnum incendium flammæ aura. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* memoriam hæc notatione. *Cic.* Quæ eura exsuscitavit animos, awakens, strengthens, encourages. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Magis tu te exsuscitavit, ut, &c.

EXTA (unc.), ōrum, n. the inwards, in-

ill. Cic. Ad extrema jura descendere, to have recourse to the severest, most summary or fatal laws. Sallust. Extrema dementia, the height of madness. — Abs. Curt. Ad extrema perventum est, to extremities. Poll. ad Cic. Ad extrema descendere, to resort to extreme or desperate measures. Sallust. Esse in extremo, to be reduced to the last extremity. Tacit. Vita in extremum adducta, into extreme danger. — ¶ Also, extreme, h. e. the highest; in a good sense. Cic. Extremum bonorum, the greatest good. — ¶ Also, the last, lowest, vilest, meanest, most degraded, most worthless, most wretched. Virg. Haud Ligurum extremus, not the worst. Liv. ingenium, of the lowest order, of the lowest capacity. Senec. mancipia. Tacit. Extrema vitæ alimenta. Justin. Juvenis extremæ sortis, of the lowest condition, of unknown origin, of the utmost indigence, &c. — ¶ From Extremus we find a new comp. and superl. Apul. Extremius. Tertull. Extremissimi. — ¶ Extimus, a, um, the outermost, farthest, last. Cic. orbis. Lucet. membrorum circumtextura. Plin. promontorium Oceani. Id. gentes, most remote. Apul. Extima membrorum. (But compare Extremus above.)

EXTEREBRŌ (ex & terebro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to extract by boring; to bore out, ἐκτροπᾶω. Cic. Ex eo auro, quod exterebratum esset. — ¶ Figur. to extort, force, bring about by force. Plaut. Nunquam hercle exterebrabis, tu ut sis pejor.

EXTEREBRONIDES. See Argeatix-terebroides.

EXTERGEŌ (ex & tergeo), es, and also **EXTERGŌ** (ex & tergo), es, ersi, ersum, a. 2. and 3. wipe clean, wipe dry, wipe, ἀπορρογῆναι, ἐκκαθαίρω. Cato. spongia bene. Plaut. manus linteæ. Vitruv. coronas. Pandect. Spongie, quibus columnæ, pavimenta, podia exterguntur. — ¶ Figur. of in jest. Cic. Fanum eversum atque extersum, wiped clean, stripped clean.

EXTERIOR, us. See Exter.

EXTERIOR (exterior or extra), adverb, without, on the outside, on the other side. Colum. Vasa exterius picare. Ovid. Urbes exterius sitæ.

EXTERMINATŌR (extermino), ōris, m. one who drives out or banishes; an ejecter, expeller. Hieronym.

EXTERMINATŌS, a, um, particip. from extermino. — ¶ Adj. removed from, out of. Apul. Sic exterminatus animi vigilans somniabar.

EXTERMINIUM (ex & terminus), ii, n. 3 banishment, driving away, subversion, destruction. Tertull.

EXTERMINŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. properly, to drive over the boundary; to drive out, banish, expel, exile, ἐξορίζω. Cic. Marcellum ex illa urbe. Id. aliquem urbe atque agro. Id. oppugnatores reipublicæ de civitate. Id. cives a suis diis penatibus. Id. Peregrinos urbibus uti prohibere, eosque exterminare. — ¶ Figur. to banish, expel, drive away, put out, put away, remove. Cic. auctoritatem Senatus e civitate. Id. genus pestiferum ex hominum communitate. Id. questiones physicorum. Hence, Apul. Cubiculo exterminator (mustela), for se exterminat, makes its departure, clears out. — ¶ See Exterminatus, a, um.

EXTERMINŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. beyond 3 the boundary, driven away, banished. Tertull. (or Cypri.) Hinc exterminus ito, get you hence, away.

EXTERNŌ (externus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. Apul. Ut intelligatur iratus externasse eam, h. e. to have regarded her as a stranger, or as not his child. — Ed. Elm. has extrinasse. — ¶ See Externo.

EXTERNŌS (exter), a, um, adj. out of one's self, outward, external, from without. Cic. Nec enim ille externus et adventitius habendus est tepor, sed ex intimis maris partibus agitatione excitatus. Id. Inanimum est omne, quod pulsu agitur externo. Cic. Res externæ, out of ourselves, outward (as wealth, honors, and the like). So, Ovid. bona. Cic. comoda vel incommoda. Id. Acad. 4. 2. Externa (Luculli), h. e. on the outside,

apparent to the world (as his bravery, &c.; opposed to interiora, which denotes those qualities which are known only to his more intimate friends). — ¶ Also, foreign, alien, strange; it may be, of another country, government, family, &c. Cic. Nec externis hostibus magis, quam domesticis laboramus. Id. Apud externos populos. Virg. Non me tibi Troja externum tulit. Id. terra. Id. vir. Cic. Externa et aliena religio. Nepos. Diuturnitate externi mali exarsit intestinum bellum. Quatit. Externa verba et nostra. Cæs. Vel domesticis opibus, vel externis auxiliis, h. e. of other cities or nations. Tacit. Externas gratias querere, of foreigners. Curt. Morum mutatio externa, h. e. ab externis petita. Ovid. Externus amor, h. e. of a foreigner. Liv. timor, h. e. of a foreign enemy. Cic. victoria, h. e. over a foreign enemy (opposed to domesticæ, which denotes a victory over one's fellow-citizens). Plin. orbis, h. e. Africa or Asia. — Absol. Externus, i, m. a foreigner or stranger. Cic. So, the plural. Cic. Canum odium in externos, to strangers. Ovid. Arcebat externos finibus, foreigners.

EXTERŌ (ex & tero), is, trivi, tritum, a. 3. to rub out, bring out or elicit by rubbing or bruising, ἐκρίβω. Lucet. Exprimuntur validis extritis viribus ignis. Varr. Junentorum ungulis e spica exterruntur grana, is troddea out. Plin. Messis alibi tribulis, alibi equarum gressibus exterritur, isbruised out, threshed out. — Hence, to strike out, drop, omit a letter or syllable in pronunciation or writing. Varr. and Quintil. — Also, to rub away, wear away by rubbing. Plin. rubiginem ferro. Id. digitis scabritiem. Quintil. Opus poliat lima, non exterrat, polish, not impair. — ¶ Also, to break up, bruise to pieces. Cic. Alvus calorem multum habet in exterrendo cibo, h. e. digesting. — Hence, to tread to pieces, dash to pieces, crush or smother. Phædr. frontem calcibus. Ovid. nives, h. e. by walking thereon. Senec. hominem pondere. — ¶ Also, to use frequently, use up, consume. Plin. Tabes mercium, aut fraus Sephasia sic exterritur.

EXTERREŌ (ex & terreo), es, ni, itum, a. 2. to frighten out or up from something. Enn. ap. Cic. Anus exterrita somno. — Hence, Exterritus, a, um, as it were, frightened out of one's self, maddened, raving. Virg. Geo. 3, 434. Anguis sævit exterritus æstu. — ¶ Also, to put in great fear, strike with terror, terrify, frighten, καταφοβέω. Cic. Aspectu exterrita nutrit. Horat. Improvisa species exterrit utrumque. Tacit. legiones vultu, to intimidate, frighten into obedience, frighten from their purpose. Id. Falsa exterritus (ψευδῇ ἐκτεπληγμένος), h. e. rebus falsis (al. leg. falso).

EXTERRITŌS, a, um, particip. from exterrito.

EXTERSŌS, a, um, particip. from extergeo.

EXTERSŌS (extergeo), us, m. Plaut. Linteumque extersui, h. e. ad extergendum aptum. — But many editions have extersua.

EXTERŌS. See Exter.

EXTEXŌ (ex & texo), is, a. 3. to unravel, 3 unweave. — Figur. Plaut. Extexam ego illum pulcre, h. e. will sponge him; or, perhaps, will pull to pieces all his plans or measures.

EXTILLO. See Exstillo.

EXTIMEŌ (ex & timeo), es, a. 2. to fear greatly, fear. Tacit. Ann. 15, 71. Extimerentur. — But others, as Edd. Ern. and Oberl., read otherwise.

EXTIMESCŌ (ex & timesco), is, mui, n. and a. 3. to be greatly afraid, become frightened, fear greatly, fear, περιφοβέομαι. Terent. Extimui illico. Cic. de fortunis communibus. Id. ne id jure venerit. Id. Equi ipsi gladiatorum repentinis sibilis extimescebant, h. e. propter sibilos. — With acc. Cic. adventum nostrum. So, Id. Ab Antonio periculum extimescendum est, to be feared, apprehended. Tacit. Posse extimesci.

EXTIMŌ, as, sometimes occurs in MSS. for astimo or existimo.

EXTIMŌLO. See Exstimulo.

EXTIMŌS, a, um. See Exter

EXTINCTUS, EXTINGUO, &c. See

Extinctus, &c.

EXTIRPO. See Exstirpo.

EXTISPĒX (exta & absol. specio), icis, in. (properly, oae who looks into the exta) one who divines or draws presages from the exta of beasts slain in sacrifice, σπλαγχνοσκοπος, ἡπαροσκοπος. Cic. **EXTISPICIUM** (extispex), ii, n. the inspection of the exta, in order to predict future events. Sueton.

EXTŌ. See Exsto.

EXTOLLŌ (ex & tollō), is, (extūli, tūlūm,) a. 3. to lift out, raise out. Plaut. pedem doino, h. e. to go out or forth. — ¶ Also, to lift up, raise up, ἐξείρω. Varr. onera in jumenta. Cic. alte pugionem. Auct. B. Africæ. militem in sublime. Cic. Extollere jacentem. Plaut. Fundamentum liberorum substruunt, extollunt, h. e. tollere, educate, to rear, bring them up. — Figur. Cic. Vos meam fortunam deprimitis, vestram extollitis. Id. Libertas extollere jam caput debebat. Id. se ad æqualem animi, raise one's self, rouse up. Id. aliquem in cælum (and ad cælum) landibus, to extol. Id. meritum alienius verbis, to praise, extol. Plaut. Vero extolli, to be praised. Quintil. orationem amplificationibus, to heighten. Cic. Extollere animos, to grow haughty. Liv. aliquid in majus, to represent beyond the truth, exagorate, magnify. Tacit. Vetera extollimus, magnify, heighten, exaggerate. Id. piscinas, hortos, h. e. to beautify, adorn. — ¶ Also, to put off, defer, protract. Plaut. res serias ex hoc die in alium diem. Cæcil. ap. Non. Hodie extollat nuptias. — ¶ Extollere has, properly, no preterit or supine: but, as extuli and elatum happen to bear the same signification, they may supply their place, though commonly referred to extero. See Effero.

EXTORPESCŌ (ex & torpesco), is, pui, 3 n. 3. to become stiff or torpid. Venant. Fortun.

EXTORQUEŌ (ex & torqueo), es, orsi, ortum, a. 2. to twist out, wrench out, wrest. Cic. arma e manibus civium. Id. alicui sicam de manibus. Petron. pedem mensula, wrench off. — Figur. to wrest, force, tear, extort, take by force, elicit by force. Cic. talenta a Cæsare. Id. nihil ab egentibus. Liv. alicui regnum. Id. per vim suffragium, to obtain by forcible means. Cic. sententias de manibus judicum. Id. ex animis cognitiones verborum, h. e. evellere. Lucet. vitam membris, h. e. tears away, expels. Cic. humanitatem alicujus, h. e. force him to relinquish or abandon it. Id. alicui veritatem. Id. alicui errorem, to force from oae, force him to give up. Id. Si quam opinionem jam vestris mentibus comprehendistis, eam ratio convellet, veritas extorquebit, draw out. Id. Extorsisti, ut faterer, you have constrained me to confess. — ¶ Also, to put out of joint, dislocate, put out of place, distort, put awry. Senec. articulum. Id. Per longam nervorum contractionem extorti minutim. Juvenal. Prava extorqueque puella. — ¶ Also, to torture, rack. Terent. Extorque, nisi ita factum est, se. illum; or, it may be, get the truth from him by the torture. Liv. In servilem modum extorti.

EXTORREŌ (ex & torreo), es, to parch, 2 dry, burn. Cels. Si vero ardens febris extorret.

EXTORRIS (quasi extra terram patriam pulsus), e, adj. exiled, banished, especially from one's country. Cic. Hinc extorres profugerunt. Liv. Extorrem ab solo patrio ac diis penatibus in hostium urbem. Id. agro Romano. Sallust. patria, domo. Liv. Brevis extorre hinc omne Punicum nomen, &c. Sueton. Extorres egit oppido. Turpil. ap. Non. Extorrem alicquem facere. Gell. Exsul extorrisque esto.

EXTORTŌR (extorqueo), ōris, m. one who 3 takes away by force; a robber, extortioner. Terent. Bonorum extortor.

EXTORTŌS, a, um, particip. from extorqueo.

EXTRĀ (for externa, se. parte), adv. and

prepos. — I. ADVERB. *without, on the outside, outside, externally, ἔξω.* Cic. Animus inclusus in corpore, et ea, quæ extra sunt, contemplan. *Cæs.* Cum extra, et intus hostein haberent. *Plin.* Sal extra faucibus illitus. *Cic.* Et in corpore, et extra. *Quintil.* Ad causam extra pertinet tempus, &c. *h. c.* (though not actually included in the cause) are accessories, accidents, concomitants. — Also, except: followed by *quam.* *Cic.* Extra quam si ita negotium gestum est, ut, &c. except *if.* *Liv.* Extra quam si qua navis portabit pecuniam, except some ship conveying money. *Cic.* Extra quam præiudicium fiat, unless, except. *Liv.* Omnes, extra quam qui apud hostes essent. —

II. PREPOSITION. governing the accusative, *without, on the outside of, exterior to, out of, not in, not included in, not concerned in.* *Cæs.* Extra provinciam. *Liv.* Extra orbem terrarum. *Id.* Ut Cephallenia insula extra jus fœderis esset, had not been comprehended. *Cic.* Extra periculum belli. *Id.* Extra conjurationem, non esse ex conjuratis. *Quintil.* Minus contentioni habent ea, quæ sunt extra quæstionem. *Cic.* and *Quintil.* Extra ordinem (for its various significations see *Ordo*). *Id.* Extra modum absona, exceedingly. *Id.* Ne extra modum sumptu prodeas, beyond bounds, beyond measure. *Horat.* Extra limen Apuliæ. — After its case. *Tacit.* Urbem extra. — Also, except, besides. *Cic.* Extra ducem, reliqui rapaces. *Terent.* Extra unam aniculam. *Pers.* te extra, for extra te. — Also, without. *Cic.* Extra jocum, joking apart, seriously, in right earnest. *Id.* Esse extra culpam. *Tacit.* Extra vitia.

EXTRACLUSUS (extra & clusus, *h. c.* 3 clausus), *a, um, same as Exclusus.* *Frontin.*

EXTRACTORIUS (extrahere), *a, um, adj.* 2 having the power of drawing out, drawing out, extracting. *Plin.*

EXTRACTUS, *a, um, partic. from extrahere.* EXTRAHĒ (ex & trahere), *is, āi, āctum, a. 3. to draw out, extract.* *Plaut.* Extrahere aquam, scil. e puteo. *Id.* rete ex aqua. *Nepos.* copias ex hibernaculis. *Ovid.* telum de vulnere. *Horat.* vivum puerum alvo. *Id.* turba aliquem. *Cic.* domo quempiam. *Horat.* Rure extractus in urbem. *Liv.* senatores vi in publicum. *Plin.* spinas, venena corpori. *Senec.* ab sede infausta inferorum. *Senec.* Extrahere candidatos. —

¶ Also, to draw off. *Sucton.* annulum alicui. — ¶ *Figur.* to free, rescue, liberate, extricate. *Nepos.* Se, ac suos omnes extraxit incolumes. *Cic.* urbem ex periculis maximis. *Senec.* aliquem pœnæ, to withdraw. *Terent.* Nescis, Parmeno, ex quanta ærumna extraxeris. — ¶ Also, to tear out, root out, eradicate. *Cic.* Epicurus ex animis hominum extraxit radicatus religionem. *Id.* Ex animis extrahere temeritatem. — ¶ Also, to bring out, bring to light. *Liv.* Extrahere scelera ex occultis tenebris in lucem. *Senec.* Secreta mentis verberum vis extrahit. — ¶ Also, to protract, prolong. *Cic.* Res extracta est variis calumniis. *Liv.* Tergiversando, rem in adventum consulis extrahere. *Id.* Extractum in tertium annum bellum est. *Tacit.* Somnum plerumque in diem extrahunt. *Liv.* certamen usque ad noctem. *Quintil.* aliquid in infinitum, to lengthen out. *Senec.* diem de die extrahere, to put off. *Stat.* Spes anxia mentem extrahit, *h. c.* holds in suspense. — Hence, to draw out, spend or pass away the time upon some business, without coming to any result, to fritter away, waste, use up, to consume, waste, pass away. *Cæs.* Dicendi mora diem extrahere. *Id.* Triduum disputationibus extrahitur. *Curt.* Prolatando aliquantum extraxerant temporis. *Liv.* Ne, misso e manibus hoste, sine ullo effectu æstas extraheretur. — ¶ Also, to delay, defer, put off. *Liv.* rem in adventum consulis. — Also, *Liv.* and *Sucton.* aliquem, to put him off (from one time to another).

EXTRAMUNDANUS (extra & mundus), 3 *a, um, adj.* extramundane. *Martian.* *Capell.*

EXTRAMURANUS (extra & murus), *a, 3 um, adj.* that is outside of the wall, without the walls; to which intramuranus is opposed. *Lamprid.*

EXTRANATURALIS (extra & naturalis), 3 *e, adj.* not pertaining to nature; not natural. *Tertull.*

EXTRANEO, *as.* See *Externo.*

EXTRANĒUS (extra), *a, um, adj.* 2 transverse, without, out of one's self, foreign, ἀλλόγυντος. *Cic.* Extraneæ res. *Colum.* e *Cic.* Exercitatio forensis et extraneæ, *h. c.* out of doors, abroad. *Cic.* ornamenta, drawn from without, not from the thing itself. — ¶ Also, of a different country, family, &c.; strange, foreign, alien, unconnected. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* cognomen (as, for instance, *Africani* nepos for *Gracchus*). — Hence, Extraneus, one not related, one with whom we stand in no near connection; also, a stranger. *Sucton.* Filium extraneorum cœtu prohibuit. *Id.* Heredem inter pæne extraneos nuncupavit. *Justin.* Non tam in extraneum translatus, quam in familiam reversus. *Plin.* Extranei interventu. *Tacit.* Finis vitæ extraneis etiam ignotisque non sine cura fuit.

EXTRAORDINARIUS (extra & ordinarius), *a, um, adj.* extraordinary, contrary to common order or custom, out of the common run, ἑκτακτος. *Varr.* Extraordinariæ fructuum species dñæ. *Cic.* imperium. *Id.* Extraordinaria consularis petitio, out of course. *Liv.* equites, cohortes, the most select of the auxiliary troops; to wit, the fifth part of the infantry and the third of the cavalry. *Id.* porta, *h. c.* prætoria, because near this the milites extraordinarii had their tents. *Cic.* pecunia, *h. c.* money which, having been obtained by unfair or disgraceful methods, they did not dare to credit in the account-book. *Id.* munus and honores, *h. c.* not perpetual in the state, but established to meet some exigency, or which are conferred on some individual by a special law. *Pandect.* crimina, *h. c.* which fall under no existing law, and require a special investigation. In a similar sense, *Id.* coercitio, extraordinary, not established by existing laws. *Cic.* cupiditates, extraordinary, excessive, extravagant, neither conformable to nature nor demanded by necessity.

EXTRARIUS (extra), *a, um, adj.* outward, external, extrinsic, coming from without. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, foreign, strange, not domestic, *h. c.* either of a different house, family, or country, &c. *Terent.* Hanc conditionem si cui tulero extrario, this match. *Sucton.* Canis extrarius, a strange dog. *Pandect.* Præterito patris, extrarios reliquit heredes.

EXTRÉMISCUS (ex & tremisco), *is, mui, u. 3.* to tremble greatly; to tremble. *Sedul.* Extrémuit lethale chaos. *Al.* leg. et tremuit.

EXTRÉMITAS (extremus), *âtis, f.* the whole outer surface, edge, or exterior; also, the end or extremity of any thing. *Cic.* Infinitasque regiones, quarum nulla esset ora, nulla extremitas. *Id.* Mundus globosus est fabricatus: quod σφαίρῳ ποιεῖς Græci vocant: cuius omnis extremitas paribus a medio radiis attingitur, the superficies. So, *Plin.* circuli, the circumference. *Id.* pictura, the edge, frame. *Id.* Extremitates Æthiopie, the confines. *Id.* Febrium accessiones cum frigore extremitatum, of the extremities. *Cic.* Extremitas et quasi libramentum, *h. c.* extrema superficies, ἐπιφάνεια.

EXTRÉMUS, *a, um.* See *Exter.*

EXTRICATUS, *a, um, particip.* and *adj.* from extrico. See *Extrico.*

EXTRICŒ (ex & trico), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 i.* to disentangle, extricate, clear, free. *Horat.* Extricata densis cerva plagis. *Colum.* agrum silvestrem, *h. c.* to clear, make arable. *Pandect.* Margaritæ extricatæ, *h. c.* loose, not strong. — ¶ *Figur.* to clear, disentangle, extricate, unthread. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* tricas atellanas. *Plaut.* Aliqua ope extricator, will free or clear myself. *Cic.* Solutio extricata, *h. c.* expedita. — ¶ Also, to unravel, find out or discover with pains-taking, to raise, or scrape together, bring to pass. *Vatin.* ad *Cic.* nihil de Dionysio, find out nothing, get no information. *Horat.* mercedem

aut nummos unde unde. *Phædr.* magna minaris, extricas nihil, briag to pass, accomplish, effect.

EXTRILIDUS (extra & lædo, as some 3 think), *a, um, adj.* fearless, dauntless, unterrified. *Gell.* Hominem conspicuum impavidum et extrilidum. (Others explain it, pale with fear. Others doubt the reading.)

EXTRINSECUS (extra & secus), *adverb.* from without, ἔξωθεν. *Cic.* Pulmones et cor extrinsecus spiritum adducunt. *Liv.* Extrinsecus imminens bellum. *Lucret.* Plagis extrinsecus ictus. *Senec.* Extrinsecus auscultare, from without, standing without. — Also, on the outside, outwardly, without. *Cic.* Columna extrinsecus inaurata. *Cels.* Jecur extrinsecus gibbum. *Liv.* Ut extrinsecus puri aliquid pateret soli. — ¶ Also, for extra rem, foreign to the purpose. *Colum.* Hæc etsi extrinsecus, non tamen intempestive videor hoc loco retulisse. — ¶ As an *adj.* in *Tertull.* de *Pall.* c. 1. Pallii extrinsecus habitus, outcard, exterior.

EXTRITUS, *a, um, particip.* from extero.

EXTRŒ (extra), *as, n. 1.* to go out. *Afran.* 3 ap. *Non.*

EXTRUCTIO. See *Erstructio.*

EXTRUDĒ (ex & trudo, *is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3.* to thrust or drive out or forth, thrust off. *Cic.* domo aliquem. *Plaut.* aliquem ex ædibus, or, *Id.* ædibus. *Terent.* foras. *Cæs.* Mare aggere ac molibus extrudere, to exclude, drive off, repel. — *Figur.* *Pompon.* Mela. Eubœa promontorium Geræston, et Capharea extrudit, pushes out, shoots out. *Lucret.* Rerum novitate extrusa vetustas, crowded out. — ¶ Also, to send away with speed (to thrust or force away, as it were), to compel to go. *Cic.* aliquem in viam. *Terent.* Eo invitum Pamphilum extrusit pater, has compelled to go thither, has sent. *Cic.* Extrudi a Senatu in Macedoniam. — ¶ Extrudere merces, to put off, eagerly to sell. *Horat.* merces — ¶ Extruderint for extruserint is read in *Vitruv.* l. 6. c. 11.

EXTRUSUS, *a, um, particip.* from extrudo.

EXTRUO. See *Exstruo.*

EXTUBERATIUS (extubero), *ōnis, f. a 2 bunch, swelling.* *Plin.*

EXTUBERŒ (ex & tubere), *as, āvi, ātum, 2 n. 1.* to bunch out, swell out, grow out. *Plin.* — ¶ Sometimes, transitively, to cause to swell, to raise. *Senec.* valles. *Anonian.* ventrem, to swell out.

EXTULŒ, *is,* an old form for *Extra fero*, is read by some in *Plaut.* *Mostell.* l. 2. 41. Others read *extollunt.*

EXTUMĒS (ex & tumeo), *es, ūi, n. 2.* 3 to swell greatly, swell up, ἐξυμῶ. *Plaut.*

EXTUMESCŒ (ex & tumesco), *is, mui, n. 3.* same as *Extumco.* *Plin.*

EXTUMIDUS (ex & tumidus), *a, um, ad 3 ject.* swollen, elevated, raised; same as *Tumidus.* *Varr.*

EXTUNDŒ (ex & tundo), *is, tūdi, tūsum, 2 a. 1.* to strike or beat out, form by blows of a hammer; hence, for celare, to raise a figure from a plane surface, to work in relief, emboss. *Virg.* (of the shield of Æneas made by Vulcan) Hic exsultantes Salios, nudosque Lupercos extuderat, had formed or forged in relief, coibossed. *Senec.* Diminutas scapulas in deformem tuber extundit, bangs, bruises, thumps into a shapeless bump, or raises a bump by the blows. — *Figur.* to form, fashion. *Quintil.* Alios (discipulos) continuatio extundit (a metaphor drawn from sculptors, who, by dint of blows, form a block of marble into a statue); but it may be rendered, brings, forces them to learn. — Also, to force out. *Cels.* Tussis sanguinem extundit. — Also, to drive away, banish, work off; a stronger term than expello. *Horat.* Cum labor extunderit fastidia (sc. cibi). — Also, to strike out, *h. c.* draw out, bring forth, produce, elicit, by striking. *And. Pæneg.* ad *Pison.* dulce melos pollice. — ¶ Also, to strike out, find out, devise, contrive, procure, obtain, get, acquire. *Virg.* Quis dens hanc nobis extudit artem? *Id.* Quem (honorem) mihi vix pecuniam custodia solers extuderat, &c. *h. c.* peperat, comparaverat. *Gell.* Eloquen

tia unius extendendæ gratia Athenas venisse, *h. e.* acquirendæ, addiscendæ.

— Also, to accomplish, complete or execute by labor; to make, produce. *Auct. dial. de Orat.* toto anno unum librum.

¶ Also, to bring about, bring to pass by dint of exertions, gain by prayer or importunity, effect, obtain, extort. *Plaut.* Ut impetravi, atque olim, priusquam id exaudi. *Suctna.* aliquid magis convicio, quam precibus, vel auctoritate. Followed by *ut Val. Maz.* Vix extendunt, ut domum rediret, hardly prevailed upon or persuaded him.

EXTURBŌ (ex & turbo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to drive, or thrust out, force out, expel, ἐξωθεῖω, ἐξβάλλω. *Plaut.* alicui oculos atque dentes. *Id.* aliquem ædibus, aad ex ædibus. *Id.* foras. *Id.* ex animo ægritudinem. *Justin.* ex animo facti memoriam. *Cic.* homines e possessionibus, to dispossession, deprive of. *Id.* hominem e civitate; und, *Id.* provinciam. *Ovid.* cæde nefanda animas, *h. e.* ex corporibus ejicere. *Cic.* Exturbari fortissimis omnibus, *h. e.* to be stripped.

¶ Also, to beat down, tear down, overthrow. *Ascon.* in argum. *Milonianæ.* Milo exturbari tabernam jussit. *Catull.* Pinus radicibus exturbata (but this may mean, torn up from its roots). — ¶ *Figur.* *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Cicero judicium suum tanta firmitate ac magnitudine direxit in exturbando Antonio. *Cic. Q. Fr.* Multa convenerunt, quæ mentem exturbarent meam, *h. e.* de statu deicerent, trouble, disquiet. — ¶ Also, to throw into confusion, confound, disturb. *Plaut.* omnia. *Stat.* odii silentia noctis. — ¶ Also, to annihilate, dissipate, destroy. *Lib. spem.*

EXTUSSŌ (ex & tussio), is, īvi, itum, a. 2. 4. to cough up, void by coughing. *Cels.* and *Plin.*

EXVAPŌRO. See *Exsuppuro*, & *Evaporo*.

EXUBERANS, tis, partic. from *exubero*. — ¶ Adj. *exuberant*, abounding greatly.

Gell. Vigoreque et colore exuberantisimo. *Lactant.* Fons exuberans. *Pav. ap. Varro.* Calydonia alitrix terra exuberantium viriua, *h. e.* multorum; or, fortium, magnorum, illustrium, virtute exuberantium.

EXUBERANTIȲ (exubero), æ, f. *exuberance*, *superabundance*. *Gell.*

EXUBERATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *exuberance*, *superabundance*, *excess*. *Vitruv.* Exuberationibus aut defectionibus laborare.

EXUBERŌ (ex & uber), as, āvi, ātum, n. 2. 1. to abound, be very fruitful. *Virg.* pomisque exuberat arbor. *Valer. Flacc.* sanguis exuberat ulna, *h. e.* abunde exit. *Sueton.* Lucrum exuberat. *Auct. dial. de Oratorib.* Ex multa eruditione exuberat eloquentia. *Gell.* Luxuriare, et exuberare. — ¶ Also, actively; to make abundant, make fruitful. *Colum.* Que favorum ceras exuberant.

EXUCCUS. See *Exsuccus*.

EXUDO. See *Exsudo*.

EXVEHO. See *Eveho*.

EXUGO. See *Exsugo*.

EXUL, &c. See *Exsul*.

EXULCERATIŌ (exulcero), ōnis, f. a soreness, festering, exulceration. *Plin.* Et internecorum, vesicarumque exulcerationibus. *Cels.* Si nulla exulceratio est. *Senec.* Verebare, ne hæc non consolatio, sed exulceratio esset, *h. e.* doloris renovatio, a removal of pain, aggravatio.

EXULCERATŌRIŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. 2 causing sores; fretting, provoking. *Plin.* Exulceratorium medicamentum.

EXULCERATRIȲ (Id.), icis, f. that makes sore. *Plin.* Vis ei styptica et exulceratrix.

EXULCERŌ (ex & ulcus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make sore, exulcerate, ἐξελκδω, ulcus induco. *Cels.* Cutis exulcerata. *Id.* Omnis agitatio exulcerat. *Plin.*

Caustica vi exulcerat cicatrices. — ¶ *Figur.* to displease, exasperate, fret, irritate, provoke, offend. *Cic.* Exulcerare vestram gratiam. *Id.* Ea quæ sanare nequeunt, exulcerant? *fret.* *Plin.* Ep. Exulcerare dolorem.

EXULO. See *Exsulo*.

EXULTŌ, &c. See *Exsulto*.

EXULŌLĀTŌS (exululo), a, um, particip. invoked with howlings. *Ovid.* Ista jube faciant, quorum Cybeleia mater concinitur, Phrygiis exululata modis.

¶ Also, with the pass. form, but act. sense, howling. *Ovid.* Usque suum Bacchis non sentit saucia vulnus, dum stupet Edonis exululata jugis.

EXULŌLŌ (ex & ululo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to howl or cry out, make to resound with howling, ἐχολολδω, valde ululo. *Ovid.* Nactusque silentia ruris exululat.

Vulser. Flacc. Sic genitrix, similique implet soror omnia questu exululans. *Sil.* Solutis crinibus exululant matres.

EXUNDATIŌ (exundo), ōnis, f. an overflowing, inundation. *Plin.* Nisi exundatione fluminum invecito semine a Tiaris.

EXUNDŌ (ex & undo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 2. 1. to overflow, break out from its proper channel, diffuse itself, ἐκπλημμυρδω, κατακλδω, extra undo, abunde effluo. Properly, of water, but is also used of other things. *Plin.* Fons exundat. *Senec.* Sanguine exundans solum. *Sil.* Medusæis terram exundasse chelydri, was filled to overflowing. *Id.* Flammaram exundat torrens. *Stat.* Exundant diviso vertice flammæ. *Sil.* Spiritus exundans perflavit campum, *h. e.* morientis anima exiens. *Senec.* Mersus alte magnus exundat dolor. *Id.* Exundat furor, bails over. *Auct. dial. de Oratorib.* Exundat et exuberat eloquentia. *Juvenal.* Exundans ingenii fons. — ¶ With acc., *Sil.* Exundat fumum piceus caligine vertex, pours forth in a stream. (Al. leg. exundat fuvans.)

EXUNGŌ (ex & ungo), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. 3. to unoint, besmear all over. *Plaut.* Eluas tu, an exungere, ciccum non interduam. *Id.* Exunctum (sc. argentum), *h. e.* spent in purchasing outcasts.

EXUNGUIS (ex & unguis), e, adjunct. 3 without claws or nails. *Tertull.* Bestia edentula et exunguis et excornis.

EXUNGŌLŌ (ex & ungula), as, āvi, ātum, 3 n. 1. to lose the hoof. *Veget.* Si exungulaverit jumentum.

EXUŌ (as if exduo, from ἐκδω), is, ui, ātum, a. 3. to strip off, put off, ἀποδω, ἐκδω. *Virg.* Et magnos membrorum artus, magna ossa, lacertosque exuit, bares. *Sueton.* Vestē aliquem exuere. *Plaut.* pallam. *Horat.* membra pelli-bus. *Virg.* Amor exuit alas, lays aside.

Martial. Exuere digitos, sc. anulis. *Apul.* manticam humero. *Ovid.* alicui clypeum. *Cic.* se ex laqueis. *Liv.* jugum, and se jugo. *Ovid.* amplexus, to be released or extricate himself from. — Passively, and by a Greek construction. *Ovid.* Minuuntur corporis artus, cornuque exuitur, necnon cum cornibus annos. *Virg.* Unum exuta pedem vincis. — ¶ Also, to pull or draw out. *Stat.* Vulnere telum exuit. — ¶ Also, to uncover. *Martial.* Mensas et opertos exuit orbes. — ¶ *Stat.* Exuere vagina ensem, to unsheath the sword. — So, *Ovid.* Hordea exue de palea, tegminibusque suis, strip or deprive of, clear from. — ¶ *Figur.* to strip, deprive, take away, remove. *Cæs.* Impedimentis exuere hostem. *Sallust.* and *Liv.* armis. *Sallust.* classe. *Vellei.* and *Liv.* castris. *Senec.* Sapientia vanitatem exuit mentibus, *h. e.* detrahit, expellit. *Tacit.* hostem sedibus, to drive, remove. — ¶ Also, to put or cast off, lay aside. *Cic.* humanitatem. *Juvenal.* Ante meum, quidquid dolet, exue limen. *Virg.*

Exue mentem, put away, lay *Martial.* and *Ovid.* metum omne. *Petron.* moras omnes, to remove a source of delay. *Ovid.* animam, to ui.

Id. vultus sevcros. *Liv.* mores antiquos. *Id.* servitutem. *Sil.* mente monita. *Tacit.* virtutes, aad vitia. *Id.* amicitiam alicujus. *Id.* pacem, to break, interrupt. *Id.* fidem, to change parties, become a turncoat. *Id.* pacta, to forego, not abide by. *Id.* promissa, to break his word. *Id.* obsequium in matrem. *Id.* jus fasque. *Id.* magistrum, to forsake, not to heed. *Id.* patriam, to forget, lose sight of, lay aside all affection for. *Id.* jussa, to disobey. *Liv.* se agro paterno, sc. dividendo æris alieni causa. *Senec.* se omnibus vitiis. *Cic.* Fugere plano ipse se, et hominem ex homine exuens, naturam odisse videatur. *Stat.* Exuere montes, *h. e.* to strip of trees. *Tacit.* Exutus Lepidus, *h. e.* spoliatus auctoritate et dignitate. — ¶ Also, exsuo.

EXUPERO, and its derivatives. See *Exsupero*.

EXURDO. See *Exsurdō*.

EXURGEŌ (ex & urgco), es, a. 2. to 3 squeeze or crush out. *Plaut.*

EXURGO. See *Exsurgō*.

EXURŌ (ex & uro), is, ussi, ustum, a. 3. to burn, set on fire, κατακαίω. *Ilirt. de B. Afric.* Villas exuri. *Cic.* Domi suæ vivus exustus est. *Virg.* Exurce suasem Argivum. *Curt.* Fervido solo exurente vestigia, blistering. *So, Tibull.* Sol exurit artus. *Plin.* segetem. *Phadr.* Sol omnes unus exurit lacus, dries up. — ¶ *Figur.* *Tibull.* Illius ex oculis, cum vult exurere divos, accendit geminas lampadas acer amor, *h. e.* to inflame, or inspire with love. *Lucret.* and *Curt.* Sitis exurit fatigatos, parches. *Curt.* Vim veneni talem esse constat, ut ferum quoque exurat, corrode, consume. *Sil.* Quos plurima passos tertius exurit lacrymosis casibus annos, troubles, galls, afflicts. — ¶ Also, to remove, to divest one's self of. *Cic.* Mihi quidem ex animo exuri non potest, esse deos, I cannot divest myself of the idea that there are gods. (Al. aliter leg.)

EXUSCITO. See *Exsuscito*.

EXUSTIŌ (exuro), ōnis, f. a burning, setting on fire. *Cic.* Propter eluviones, exustionesque terrarum. *Plin.* Exustio solis.

EXUSTŌS (Id.), a, um, burned. *Virg.* Exustus ager. *Id.* Exusta palus, dried up. *Sallust.* Loca exusta solis ardoribus, scorched, parched, burned up. *Sil.* Clausus ubi exusto liquor indignatur aeno, *h. e.* ferventi. — ¶ Allegorically, *Cic.* Sic omnis fetus repressus, exustusque flos siti veteris ubertatis exaruit.

EXUVIȲ (exuo), ārum, f. clothes or any thing else appertaining to the body, put off or left, or laid aside, ἐκδύω. It is never used in the sing. *Virg.* Has olim exuvias mihi perfidus ille reliquit. *Fest.* Exuvie deorum, *h. e.* the ornaments or insignia. *So, Sueton.* Cum fulmine et sceptro, exuviisque Jovis. *Senec.* Exuvie capitis, and *Catull.* verticis, hair. — ¶ Also, the skin of an animal, that has been put or stripped off, slough, hide. *Virg.* (de angue) Cum positus novus exuviis, niti-dusque juvenia, &c. slough. *Id.* Pellem horrentisque leonis exuvias. *Id.* tigridis. *Valer. Flacc.* Exuvie sacre pecudis, *h. e.* the golden fleece. *Id.* Bovis exuvias multo frangere olivo, the hide. *Plant.* Exuvie bubulæ, thongs or lashes made of ox-hide. — ¶ Also, the spoils stripped from an enemy, as arms, garments, &c. λάφυρα, ἐναιρα. *Virg.* Exuvias viri tua quercus habebit. *Cic.* nauticæ, *h. e.* beaks taken from the enemies' ships. *Tibull.* hostiles *Juvenal* beilorum.

F.

F the sixth letter of the alphabet, in Roman abbreviations stands for *filius*; but in *Cic. de clar. Orat. c. 48.* Festivitate et faciliis C. Julius L. F. et superioribus, &c., *F.* is thought by some to stand for *frater*. — In inscriptions, it stands for *facio*; as *V. F., vivens fecit*: *F. I., fieri jussit*; *F. C., faciendum curavit*.

FĀBĀ (unc.), *æ, f.* a kind of pulse, a bean. *Faba*, in Greek *κόπος*, is thought by many to be different from our *bean*, which was called *phascolus*. *Plin.* Inter legumina maximus honos fabæ. *Id.* *Faba fracta* or *fresa*, pottage made of beans broken and bruised together. *Cic.* Pythagoricis interdictum, ne faba vescerentur. — *Tercat.* Istæc in me cudetur faba, *h. e.* hoc malum in me recidet. — ¶ *Figur.* *Plin.* Inventus est jam et scapus unus centum fabis onustus, *h. e.* spicis. *Id.* In fabis caprini fimi, *h. e.* globulis fimi fabæ magnitudine.

FĀBĀCEŪS, and **FĀBĀCIŪS** (fabæ), *a, um, adj.* of or relating to beans, fabaceous, fabalis, *κράμερος*. *Maerob.* Carnæ deæ pulle fabaciæ et larido sacrificatur. *Plin.* (absol.) Quin et prisco ritu fabaciæ suæ religionis diis in sacro est, *h. e.* fabaciæ puls.

FĀBĀGINŪS (Id.), *a, um, adj.* of or relating to beans. *Cato.*

FĀBĀLIS (Id.), *e, adj.* of a bean, longing to beans. *Ovid.* Stipulasque fabales. — ¶ *Fabalia*, *iun, n.* bean-straws, bean-stalks. *Cato* and *Plin.*

FĀBĀRYS, *is, m.* now *Farfaro*, a river of Italy, flowing through the country of the Sabines, and emptying into the Tiber. *Virg.* Qui Tiberim Fabarimque bibunt.

FĀBĀRŪS (fabæ), *a, um, adj.* same as *FĀBĀCEŪS*. *Cato.* Pilum fabarium (sc. fabis tundendis). *Maerob.* Fabariæ calendaræ, *h. e.* *Juniæ*.

FĀBĀTĀRIUM (Id.), *ii, n.* a large vessel for receiving beans. *Lamprid.*

FĀBĒLLĀ (dimin. of fabula), *æ, f.* a short fable, a fable, a story which is not true. *Horat.* Aniles fabellas garrire. *Cic.* Nihil debet esse in philosophia commentitiis fabellis loci. — ¶ Also, a brief tale or story which is true. *Seac.* — ¶ Also, a play. *Cic.*

FĀBER (facio), *fābri, m.* one who works in wood, iron, brass, marble, or other hard materials; or forger, smith, artificer, handicraftsman, *τέκτων, τεχνιστής*. Its signification is limited by the word joined to it, thus, *Faber ferrarius*, a blacksmith; *tignarius*, a carpenter; *aurarius*, a goldsmith, &c. So, *Faber aris*; *marmoris*; *eboris*, &c. *Cic.* Ego me Phidiam esse mallem, quam vel optimum fabrum tignarium. *Cæs.* Præfectus fabrum (the more common form of the gen. pl. for *fabrorum*), director or overseer of the workmen.

— *Figur.* *Sallust.* Suae quisque fortunæ faber est, the framer, maker. — ¶ Also, *Faber*, a fish, otherwise called *Zeus* (*Zeus Faber* of *Linn.*), the *Dory*. *Plin.*

FĀBER (Id.), *fābra, fābrum, adj.* ingenious, workmanlike, artificial. *Ovid.* Dædalus ingenio fabre celeberrimus artis. *Apul.* Annulus aureus faberrimo signaculo.

FĀBERIĀNŪS, *a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to *Faberius*, the name of a Roman citizen. *Cic.*

FĀBIĀNŪS (Fabius), *a, um, adj.* *Fabian*. *Cic.* Fabianus fornix, *h. e.* erected by *Fabius*, the censor. *Sueton.* Fabiani, *h. e.* persons of the *Fabian* tribe.

FĀBĪ, *grum, m.* the name of a very distinguished Roman gens; the one who was first called by the name of *Fabius*, at a time when nearly all the Romans were employed in agriculture, was probably noted for the cultivation of the bean (*fabæ*), and hence his name was derived. The mother of the first *Fabius* is said to have been the daughter of *Evander*, and his father, *Hercules*; hence, *Silius* uses the expressions

Tirinthia proles and *Herculei*. — The family of the *Fabii* was so numerous, that they alone, with their clients and slaves, undertook a war against the *Veientes*: they were, however, after some slight successes, overthrown by the *Veientes*, and entirely cut to pieces, not one of the number, which was 306, being left alive. The whole family would thus have been extinct, had it not been that one, who was not of suitable age to bear arms, had been left at Rome: from this one, by a long line of posterity, was descended *Fabius Maximus*, the dictator in the war against *Annibal*.

FĀBIŪS PICTŌR, a Roman patrician, well skilled in civil law, literature and antiquities, is quoted by *Plin.*, *Liv.*, *Gell.*, &c.

FĀBIŪS, *a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to one of the *Fabii*. *Ovid.* Fabiæ lux, Maxime, gentis. *Cic.* fornix. (See *Fabianus*.) *Horat.* In Fabia valet, sc. tribu, one of the rustic tribes, a very numerous one, named from the *Fabian* gens.

FĀBRĀTERĀ, *æ, f.* now *Favoteria*, *Fabraterra*, a town of the *Volsci*, in *Latium*. *Cic.* and *Juvenal.* — Hence, *Fabraternus*, *a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to this place. — *Fabraterni*, *orum*, the inhabitants. *Liv.*

FĀBRĒ (faber), adverb, in a workmanlike manner, skilfully, ingeniously. *Plaut.* Hoc factum est fabre. *Apul.* Navis faberrime facta.

FĀBRĒFĀCIŌ, or **FĀBRĒ FACIŌ** (fabre & facio), *is, feci, factum, a. 3.* to make or devise, build skilfully. *Aurcl. Vict.* Classen fabrefecit. *Liv.* Ex ære multa fabrefacta. — *Figur.* *Plaut.* Fallacia fabre facta est.

FĀBRICĀ (faber), *æ, f.* a workshop, place to work in, *ἐργαστήριον*, proprie est fabri officina. *Veget.* Fabrice armarum. — ¶ Also, the art of framing, working, making, building, or forging. *Plin.* Fabrica ferrea, *h. e.* ars ducendi ferrum.

Cic. Omnis fabrica æris et ferri. — ¶ Also, the work itself, construction, fabric. *Cic.* Admirabilis fabrica membrorum animantium. — ¶ *Figur.* a device, trick, stratagem. *Tercat.* Nonne ad senem aliquam fabricam fingit? — ¶ Also, adjectively. *Pandeet.* Servus arte fabrica peritus.

FĀBRICĀTIŌ (fabrica), *ōnis, f.* a making, framing, building, forging; work. *Cic.* Si erit tota hominis fabricatio perspecta.

Vitruv. Fabricationes ædificiorum. *Id.* Pythagoras normam sine artificis fabricationibus inventam ostendit. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* In verbo fabricatio, *h. e.* artificium, ars, artifice.

FĀBRICĀTŌR (Id.), *ōris, m.* a maker, framer, forger, contriver. *Cic.* Utrum ille fabricator tanti operis sit imitatus exemplar. *Virg.* Doli fabricator. *Jul. Firmic.* Fabricatores deorum, *h. e.* who make statues of the gods.

FĀBRICĀTRIX (fabricator), *icis, f.* that makes, coaxes, produces. *Lactant.* Mortis fabricatrix voluptas.

FĀBRICĀTŪS (fabrico), *us, m.* the same as *Fabricatio*. Used only in abl. sing. *Sidon.*

FĀBRICĒNSIS (fabrica), *is, m.* one who is employed in the public workshops in making arms. *Cod. Justin.*

FĀBRICIĀNŪS (Fabricius), *a, um, adj.* *Fabrician*. *Cic.*

FĀBRICIŪS, *a, um, a Roman gentile* (gentis) name. — *Adj.* *Fabrician*. *Horat.* pons, a bridge which led to an island in the Tiber (it is now called *Ponte di quattro capi*). — Substant. *C.* Fabricius, for instance, who conducted the war against *Pyrrhus* and the *Samnites*, and is famous for his poverty, moderation and disinterestedness. *Cic.*

FĀBRICŌ, *as, avi, atum, a. 1.* and **FĀBRICŌR** (faber), *āris, atus sum, dep. 1.* to make, frame, forge, construct, build, *τεκταίνω*, *fābri* arte quidpiam facio. *Cic.* Pictores, et ii, qui signa fabrican-

tur, suum quisque opus a vulgo considerari vult. *Id.* Capitolii fastigium illud non venustas, sed necessitas ipsa fabricata est. *Id.* Qui fabricatus gladium est. *Id.* Jovi fulmen fabricati Cyclopes. *Tocit.* Pontes et scalas fabricati. *Id.* Naves fabricatur plano alveo. *Ovid.* Cratera fabricaverat Alcon. *Sueton.* Fabricavit et de cedris Liburnicas, gemmatis puppibus. *Phædr.* Fabricasset Argus opere Palladio ratem. *Vellei.* Speciosissima fabricata classe. *Apul.* Prandium fabricatur opipare, *h. e.* prepares. — *Figur.* *Senec.* Philosophia animum format et fabricat, *fashions*. *Manil.* Ætheriusque Platon, et qui fabricaverat illum, damnatusque suas melius damnavit Athenas, *h. e.* instituerat, docuerat. *Cic.* Nihil est clarius *ἐνσπερίε*, ut *Græci*: perspicuitatem, aut evidentiam nos, si placet, nominemus; fabricemurque, si opus erit, verba, *let us invent or form new words*. — ¶ *In pass.* *Quintil.* Dum illa verba fabricentur, et vox præparetur. — ¶ Also, to frame a crafty device, to contrive, devise. *Plaut.* Fabricare quidvis, quidvis commiscere, pericito, argentum hodie ut habeat filius.

FĀBRICŪS (faber), *a, um, adj.* See *Fabrica*.

FĀBRILIS (Id.), *e, adj.* of a workman or artist, pertaining, belonging to or made by a workman. *Cic.* Erratum fabrile putavi. *Liv.* Fabrile scalprum. *Ovid.* Et quod opus fabrilis dextra tenebat, excidit. *Id.* Mars quoque deprensus fabrilia vincula sensit. *Plin.* Fabrile glutinum. — ¶ *Fabrilia*, *iun, n.* the things or tools of workmen. *Horat.* Tractant fabrilia fabri, *mechanics* handle the tools of mechanics.

FĀBRILITER (fabrilis), adverb, in a workmanlike manner. *Prudent.*

FĀBŌLĀ (from *fari*, with antepentlong), *æ, f.* a narration, narrative, account, talk, report, rumour, common talk, the subject of common talk; hearsay, rumor, *λόγος, μῦθος*. *Ovid.* Fabula narrata est postquam vulgaris ab illo, laudarent omnes facta, *piamque fidem*. *Cic.* Fabula ficta, a tale, fable. *Plin.* Ep. Sunt omnes fabule *Tullius*, all the conversation turns upon *Tullius*. *Horat.* Asiæque paternum cognomen vertas in risum, et fabula fias, and become the town's talk. *Id.* Fabula quanta fui! a subject of common talk. *Ovid.* Fabula tota jactaris in urbe, you are talked of all over the city. *Sueton.* Cæna ejus secretior fuit in fabulis, was much talked of, was noised abroad. — Also, conversation. *Auct. dial. de Oratorib.* 2. Fabule eorum, et disputationes et arcana semotæ dictionis. — Hence the proverb *Lupus in fabula*, the wolf comes while they talk about him; the very man we are talking about. *Cic.* and *Terent.* — ¶ Also, a fictitious narrative or stoiææot, tale, story, fable. *Terent.* Fabulam inceptat. *Cic.* Me cogis etiam fabulis credere? *Ovid.* Non fabula rumor ille fuit, *h. e.* non fuit fictus. *Horat.* Jam te premet nox, fabuleque Manes, the fabulous Manes. *Phædr.* Fabularum cur sit inventum genus, fables. *Quintil.* *Æsopi*. — Hence, in reply to a person whom we do not believe, *Fabulæ* (absol.), *mere stories, all false stuff! nonsense! fudge!* *Terent.* (Sy.) Vera causa est. (Cl.) Fabulæ. — ¶ Also, a play, drama, dramatic exhibition, whether tragedy or comedy. *Cic.* *Æschyli.* *Quintil.* Fabulas in scenam componere. — The phrases *Fabulam dare*, and *docere*, are used of those who compose plays and give them to the actors to be represented; to exhibit a play; it may mean simply to compose. *Terent.*, *Cic.* and *Horat.* — *Fabulam agere*, to act, play, perform. *Varro*. — Hence, *Tercat.* Quæ hæc est fabula? what play is performing here? what is the meaning of this? what is going on here?

— ¶ Also, *Fabula*, an epic poem. *Horat. Ep. 1, 2, 6.* (where he refers to the *Iliad*).

FABULĀ (dimin. from *faba*, with short 3 antepenult.), *ae. f. a small bead. Plant.*

FABULĀRIS (fabula), *e. adj. fabulous, 2 same as Fabulosus. Sueton.*

FABULĀTOR (Id.), *ōris, m. a teller of 2 tales, fables or stories, whether true or false. Senec. and Sueton.*

FABULINUS (fari), *i. m. se. deus; a god supposed to have particularly the charge of children first begiaining to speak, to whom the Romans offered sacrifice at this period of their children's lives. Non. ex Varr.*

FABULIS (faba), *e. adj. same as Fabalis. Varr.*

FABULŌ (fabula), *as, āvi, ātum, a. I. same as Fabulor. Plant.*

FABULŌ (Id.), *ōnis, m. same as Actor Fabula. Maerob. Sat. 2, 1, where others read fabulo.*

FABULŌR (Id.), *āris, ātus sum, dep. I. to 2 speak, talk, converse, chat. Plant. cum aliquo. Id. inter se. Id. aliquid. Terent. alicui. Gell. Vir keta inter fabulandum venustate, pleasing in his conversation. — ¶ Also, to talk idly, say the thing that is not. Plant. Non didici fabulari. Plin. Ars medendi, ictum fulmine Æsculapium, fabulata.*

FABULŌSĒ (fabulosus), *adv. fabulously, 2 in a fabulous manner, μυθώδης. Horat. quæ loca fabulosus lambit Hydaspes. Plin. Mons Atlas fabulosissimus. Id. Fabulosior annulus.*

FABULŌSITAS (Id.), *ātis, f. fabulous in-2 vention, fabulosity, fabulantium vanitas. Plin.*

FABULŌSUS (fabula), *a, um, adj. fabu-2 lous, about which many things are feigned, or many stories told, μυθώδης. Horat. quæ loca fabulosus lambit Hydaspes. Plin. Mons Atlas fabulosissimus. Id. Fabulosior annulus.*

FABULUM, *i. n. or FABULŌS (faba), *i. m. a bean, faba, vel fabæ granum. Ca-2 to and Gell.**

FACELINUS. See *Fascelis. 3*

FACESSŌ (facio), *is, essi and sivi, sītum, ēre, a. and n. 3. to do, perform, execute, accomplish, facio, præsto, exsequor. Ov. Id. Mille facesse jocos: turpe est, nescire puelam ludere. (Al. leg. fac esse, or face esse.) Virg. Imperio læti parent ac jussa facessunt. Id. Matris precepta facessit. — ¶ Also, in a bad sense, to bring on, occasion, cause, create. Cic. Ipse profecto metueret incipies, ne innocent periculum facesseris. Id. De temeritate eorum, qui tibi negotium facessero, trouble or vex you. Id. Si cui forte hac lege negotium facessetur. — ¶ Also, to retire, go away, depart. Terent. Hæc hinc facessat: ut molestus ne sies. Liv. Ni facessero, propere urbe finibusque, make the best of their way. Id. Facesse hinc Tarquinius, aut Corinthum. Cic. Ab omni societate reipubl. paulisper facessant, rogamus. Apul. cubiculo, and, Id. cubitum, to go to rest. Id. e conspectu. — ¶ Also, with the acc., to remove. Plant. Dictum facessas doctum, et discaves malo, go to with that saying of yours.*

FACETE (facetus), *adverb, facetiously, pleasantly, humorously, jocosely, raerily, wittily. Cic. Facete dicere. Id. Nosque ab isto nebulone facetius eludimur. Id. Facetissime tres libellos tribus legenda dedit. Plant. Facete verba dare. Gell. Præclare, et apposite, et facete scripsit. Plin. Facete ludere in aliqua re, to jest on any subject. Plant. and Terent. Facete dictum! — ¶ Also, exactly, fitly, appositely, suitably. Plant.*

FACETĒ (Id.), *ārum, f. facetiousness, pleasantry, wit, humor, drollery; grace, gracefulness. Cic. P. Scipio omnes sa-2 le facetiisque superabat. Id. Accedat oportet lepos quidam, facetiæque. Id. Facie magis, quam facietis ridiculus. Vellei. Dulces Latini sermonis facetiæ. Tacit. Per facetias incusare aliquem. Id. Asperis facietis illudere aliquem. Plaut. Facetias facere. — ¶ In the sing. numb. in Plant., Gell. and Apul.*

FACETĪOR (facetiæ), *āris, dep. I. to use 3 pleasantry, be facetious. Sidon*

FACETŪS (facio), *a, um, facetious, merry, pleasant, witty, jocosely, humorous, εὐπά-2 πλος. Used both of persons and things. Cic. Homo acutus, elegans, facetus. Id. Ironia faceta et elegans. Justin. Faceti-2 joci. Plin. Argutia facetissimi salis. Cic. Facetus sermo. Id. Facetus nar-2 rator. Id. Aristophanes, facetissimus poeta veteris Comœdiæ. Lucil. ap. Fest. Quo facietor videre et scire plus quam ceteri. — ¶ Plant. Facetus vic-2 tus, elegant, fine, splendid. — ¶ Also, Facetus, who adapts his words to suit the inclinations and wishes of another. Horat. — ¶ Also, who endeavors to excite laugh-2 ter by base or unseemly acts. Horat. sat. 1, 2, 25. quemque facetus adopta.*

FACIES (facio), *ēi, f. the face, countenance, visage, πρόσωπον. Plin. Facies homi-2 ni tantum: ceteris os, aut rostra. Cic. Velim, mihi dicas, L. Turselius qua fa-2 cie fuerit, qua statura. Id. De facie nosse aliquem, by sight. Juvenal. Cu-2 bare in faciem, to sleep on his face. Id. Multas facies fingere, many heads or pic-2 tures. — Hence, beauty of countenance, beauty. Prop. Faciem quærere. Ovid. Cura dabit faciem; facies neglecta per-2 ibit. — Plin. Perfricare faciem, to lose modesty or shame. — ¶ Form, appear-2 ance of men. Cic. senatus. Of inani-2 mate things. Virg. montis. Plin. Ep. urbium. Plant. Qua facie sunt cre-2 punda? how do they look? — Hence, form, condition. Cic. civitatis. — Also, external appearance, look, view, sight. Paadect. Prima facie. Tacit. Publici consilii facie, pretence, pretext. Calpurn. Facies adumbrati honoris, mere appear-2 ance. — Also, form, kind, manner. Virg. In faciem unam. — ¶ Facies and Ina-2 go are thus distinguished: the former is the true form of a thing, the latter the seemi-2 ng one. The former shows a thing in its true light, the latter only in an im-2 aginary form.*

FACILE (facilis), *adv. easily, readily, with-2 out difficulty, εὐχερῶς, εὐχέρις, nullo nego-2 tio sine labore. Cic. Facile ediscere ali-2 quid. Id. Facillime fingere quidpiam. Nepos. Quo facilius intelligi possit. — ¶ Also, willingly, freely, contented-2 ly. Cic. Te aberrare a proposito facile patiebatur. Terent. Facile omnes per-2 ferre ac pati. Cic. Facile carere aliqua re. Id. Locum habeo nullum, ubi facili-2 us esse possim, quam Astura, more gladly, with less inconvenience. Id. Vina ceteraque, que in Asia facillime com-2 parantur, are met with in abundance. — ¶ Also, out and out, certainly, beyond dispute, unquestionably. Cic. Facile deter-2 minimus. Id. Tui ordinis facile prin-2 cipis. Plant. Facile palum habes: hic victus. — ¶ Also, for valde, or opti-2 me. Plant. Novistin' fidicium? (Fi.) tam facile, quam me, as well I do myself. — ¶ Also, well, finely, splendidly, hap-2 pily, according to one's wish or wind. Terent. Quam vos facillime agitis, quam estis maxime potentes, dices, for-2 tunati; tam maxime vos oportet, &c. Plant. Vivo facilis.*

FACILIS (facio), *e, adj. easy, ready, with-2 out labor, εὐχερῶς, πρόδιος, qui fieri po-2 test, qui est sine labore, expeditus, ex-2 plicatus, proclivis. Cic. Facilis res. Trent. Bonam rem imperas, et factu facilem. Id. Facile scitu est. Nepos. Cuivis facile intellectu fuit. Virg. Nec visu facilis, nec dictu effabilis. Tacit. Facilis corrupti. Lucan. Roma capi facile. Terent. Id esse verum, cuivis facile est noscere. Cæs. Iter multo facilius, atque expeditius. Cic. Causa facilis et explicata. Id. Facilius et commodius iudicium. Id. Materies facilis ad exardescendum, easily set on fire. Virg. Facilis labor. Id. Quæ sit fortuna facillima, tentat. Id. Da fa-2 cilem cursum, prosperous, successful. Id. Colendi hand facilis via, a rathod not unattended with difficulty. Id. Faci-2 lis victus, h. e. copiosus, abundant. Id. Facilis victu genis, h. e. abundans, dives, abounding. Petron. Afræ volu-2 cres placent palato, quod non sunt faciles, h. e. are not easily found. So, Horat. Facilis et parabilis. Lucan. Iræ faciles, h. e. easily excited. Virg. Facilis jactura sepulcri, h. e. can be pa-2*

tiently subaitted to. Juvenal. cardo, h. e. easily moved. Horat. somnus, h. e. qui facile capitur. Valer. Flacc. arcus, h. e. qui facile gestantur, vel flectuntur. Curt. humus, h. e. easily tilled. Plin. fagus, h. e. easy to work with the tool. Id. Palmæ faciles ad scandendum. Propert. jugum, h. e. of easy ascent. Neæssian. canis, h. e. swift, or ready for the chase. Virg. oculus, moving easily, rolling. Plin. Femine faciliore utentes utero, h. e. facilius edente par-2 tum. — ¶ In reference to a person, it is used of him, who does a thing easily; ready, prompt. Cic. Facilis et expedi-2 tus ad dicendum. Sueton. Latine Græ-2 ceque vel in orando, vel in fingendis poematibus promptus et facilis, ad ex-2 temporaltatem usque. — Also, of him who readily and easily submits, gives way, or yields to another; subaisive, readily or promptly yielding. Cic. Faciles ad con-2 cendendum. Id. Facilem populum habere. Valer. Flacc. Hæcine vos animæ facili-2 rate nubila contra mittitur? Stat. Faciles grassatus cuspidè trinas. Lu-2 can. Ad juga faciles populi. Horat. Sævitia facilis, h. e. easily pacified. — Also, of him who is mild, gentle, kind, easy of access, affable, courteous. Cic. and Terent. Facilis et liberalis pater, kind, good-humored, indulgent. Id. Fa-2 cilem et festivum esse alicui. Cic. Co-2 mes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines. Ovid. Sic habes faciles in tua vota deos. Virg. Nymphæ faciles. — Also, industrious, skilful. Tibull. Ipse seram teneras maturo tempore vites rusticus, et facili grandia poma manu. — ¶ Res faciles, h. e. in good condition. Cic. and Lic. — ¶ It is joined some-2 times with the infin. Lucan. Terror facilis vertere mentes. Id. Facilis ce-2 dere. Sil. Planities facilis adiri. — With the genit. Liv. Facilis impetran-2 da venia Claudius. Valer. Flacc. Rex alloquii facilis. — With the abl. Sallust. Facundus, callidus, amicitia facilis, h. e. facile sibi amicos parans. — With the dat. Facilis alicui rei, h. e. aptus, ido-2 neus. Sil. Milites nec soli faciles, lon-2 gue laboris anhelos, unaccustomed to endure the heat of the sun. Id. Facilis periculis. Lucan. Morti faciles animi, h. e. parati ad mortem subeundam. Tacit. Juvenis improvidus, et facilis inanibus. Virg. Terra facilis pecori, h. e. quæ facile et abunde suppeditat alendo pecori. — Used sometimes pas-2 sively. Quintil. declam. Cæcus contumel-2 iæ opportunus, injuriæ facilis, h. e. cui facile inferri injuria potest. — ¶ Fa-2 cile est (with an infin. following; or ut with the subj.), it is an easy matter; it is no difficult thing. Curt. Verba in-2 nocenti reperire facile est. Plin. Nec situs, originesque persequi, facile est. Plin. Paneg. Facilius est, ut esse ali-2 quis successor tuus possit, quam ut velit. — ¶ Ex facili, h. e. facile, easi-2 ly. Plin. and Ovid. So, Liv. In facili. So, De facili (but this is very seldom used). Jul. Firmic.

FACILITAS (facilis), *ātis, f. easiness, fa-2 cility, readiness, πρόσωνη, habitus, quo quis facile quidpiam facit, promptitudo, facultas. Cic. Hæc in bonis rebus, quod alii ad alia bona sunt aptiores, fa-2 cilitas nominetur: in malis proclivitas. Sueton. sermonis. Quintil. puerilis ætatis, h. e. qua facile omnia discunt. Id. oris, h. e. readiness in pronouncing. Senec. corporis, h. e. proclivitas ad eru-2 bescendum. Plin. soli. Id. pariendi. — ¶ Figur. gentleness, courtousness, kindness, good humor. Cic., Nepos, &c.*

FACILITER (Id.), *easily, same as Facile. 2 Quintil. and Varruv.*

FACINORŌSUS (facinus), *a, um, adj. wicked, villanous, atrocious, nefarious, di-2 abolical, κακοῦργος, qui mala facinora perpetrat, flagitiosus, scelestus. Cic. Facinorosa vita. Justin. animus. Id. Clearchus exsilio facinorosior redditus. Cic. Respublica a facinorosissimis sica-2 riis oppressa.*

FACINUS (facio), *ōris, n. a glorious ac-2 tion, deed or exploit; it is used both in a good and bad sense, oftener the lat-2 ter; a bad action, wickedness, villany, guilt, crime. Antonius apud Cic. Rec-*

tissimum facinus. *Cic. pulcherrimum. Auct. de Herenn. præclarissimum. Terent. Rarum ea tempestate facinus. Terent. magnum et memorabile. Sallust. Ingenii egregia facinora. Ovid. Facinus mortale, the wickedness of mortals. Cic. Cui nihil unquam nefas fuit nec in facinore, nec in libidine. Id. Homines ad vim, facinus, eademque delecti. Id. Furia vindices facinorum et sceleris. Id. Obire facinus. Id. committere. Sallust. suscipere. Id. patrare. Cæs. in se admittere. Ovid. heu facinus! O! shame! So, *Cic. O indignum facinus! Ovid. per facinus, h. e. per scelus. —* ¶ Also, a thing. *Plaut. Nimis mirum est facinus, quomodo, &c. 'tis a thing to be wondered at. Id. Quid facinus video! (Dæ.) quid vides? (Sc.) miherculeas video sedentes in scapha solas duas.**

FACIŌ (from *fuo* or *fio*), is, *æci, æctum*, a. and n. 3. to make, do, act, *ποιέω, ἐργάζομαι. Cic. Ego plus, quam feci, facere non possum. Id. Hoc hene fecit. Hence, frequently with the accus. of a noun, in which case it serves as a circumlocution. Cic. Finem facere, h. e. to finish, put an end to. Id. Inpetum facere, h. e. to attack. Id. morari, h. e. to retard, delay. Sueton. Facere exitum, h. e. to perish. — It is frequently followed by *ut. Cic. Quos consules futuros putes, facito ut sciam. — Ut* is also omitted, particularly after *fac. Cic. Fac sciam. — It* is also followed by *ne* for *ut non. Ovid. Mors faciet ne sim exsul. — Or* by an accus. with an infinit. *Columa. Mel ter interfere facito. — Hence, Cic. Non possum facere ut non, or quia, &c. h. e. I cannot, but, &c., I cannot help, &c., I must. Cato, R. R. Surculos facito sint longi pedes binos, for facito (ut) surculi sint, &c. Facere, with *ut* following, is also used as a circumlocution. *Cic. Invitus feci, ut ejicerem, for invitus ejeci. — Also, in another sense, to do, with an ablat. Cic. Quid hoc homine facias, h. e. what must be done with this man? Also with a dative. Id. Quid huic tu homini facias, h. e. what would you do with such a man? Also, with *de. Nepos. Quidam facerent de rebus suis. — Facere* may also frequently be rendered, to let. *Cic. Aliquem missum facere, h. e. to let him go, dismiss him. Id. Facito ut sciam, h. e. let me know. Columa. Mel ter interfere facito. —* ¶ Also, to make. *Cic. rem unam ex duabus. — Particularly, of books, poems, speeches, verses, &c. to write, compose. Id. versus, poema, orationem. — Also, to cause to be made, or to have made. Id. Quam vellet sibi anulum facere. — Hence, to produce, procreate, bring forth, beget, generate, breed, hatch. Varr. Volucres ova et pullos faciunt. Plin. Apes subolem faciunt. — Also, of plants, to sprout, shoot. Colum. eymam. Id. siliquam. — Also, in a more extended signification. *Columa. Stercus quod asinus facit, makes. Varr. frumentum ex arvo, to raise, obtain. Id. fructum e terra. —* ¶ Also, to make, reader, choose, create, elect, with two accusatives. *Cic. aliquem heredem, h. e. to appoint. Id. aliquem consulum. Justin. aliquem regem. So, also, with adjectives. Cic. Animum dubium facere. Terent. Facere aliquem suum, h. e. to make one his friend, gain over to himself, gain his favor, conciliate. Cæs. Terent. facere suam, h. e. to subject to his power. — Also, to collect, raise. *Cic. tributum. Id. manum, h. e. forces, a body of soldiers. Vell. exercitum. Tacit. auxilia mercede. — Also, to make, cause, excite. Cic. clamores. Id. controversiam. Liv. silentium. Quintil. risum. Sueton. spem alicujus rei. — Also, to make, procure. Cic. audientiam orationi. Id. fidem alicui. — Also, to do. Cic. alieni injuriam. Terent. insigne aliquid alicui. — Also, to make, give, exhibit. Cic. cœnas. Id. ludos. Plaut. exempla in aliquem. Cic. Facere sacra, or merely Facere, to sacrifice, *ῥύειν. — Also, with an ablat. of that which is sacrificed. Virg. vitula. Colum catulo. — Also, in grammar. Quintil.*******

Aper facit apri (*h. e. aper makes apri in the geait*). — ¶ Also, to do, perform. *Cic. facinus, a deed. Hence, to commit. Id. scelus. Id. frandem senatusconsulto. Horat. furtum. —* ¶ Also, to feign, say, assert, pretend. *Cic. Facio, me alias res agere. Id. Plato eonstrui a Deo atque edificari mundum facit. Id. Me unum ex iis feci, h. e. finxi, simulavi. Hence, to suppose, assume. Id. Fac animos non remanere post mortem. —* ¶ Also, to practise, follow, profess an art, trade or business. *Cic. argentarium, h. e. to be a banker or exchanger. Id. præconium, h. e. to be a crier. Id. piraticam. —* ¶ Also, to give. *Cic. potestatem, permission. Virg. Æn. 5, 231. Vela facere, sc. ventis. —* Figur. *Cic. Tuse. 4, 4. —* ¶ Also, to spend or live. *Pundect. annum in fuga. —* ¶ Also, to suffer, sustain. *Cic. Facere detrimentum, damnum, jacturam, naufragium. —* ¶ Also, to esteem, value. *Plaut. Si aliter nos faciant, quam equum est. Particularly with a genit. of the value. Plaut. parvi. Id. minimi. Terent. maximi. Cic. pluris. Id. Nec pluris nunc facere Camillum hunc bellum, h. e. did care as little about, &c. —* ¶ As an intrans. it signifies to act. *Cic. humaniter, bene, amice, imperite. Id. recte aut perperam. Hence, Terent. Bene facere alicui, to serve or do good to a person. Plaut. Male facere alicui, h. e. to do ill to, or to injure a person. Terent. Ægre facere alicui, to injure, afflict or mortify a person. — Also, of medicines, to be of use, to be good for. *Plin. Hic succus facit ad difficultatem urinae. Id. Radix cœliacis præclare facit. —* Also, in a more extended signification. *Ovid. Nec cœlum nec aquæ faciunt, h. e. prosunt. Quintil. Plurimum facit totas nosse causas. — Also, to fit. Prop. Non faciet capiti dura corona meo. Ovid. Ad talem formam non facit iste locus. —* *Cic. Facere cum aliquo, to take one's part, or to side with one. So, also, Id. Facere ah aliquo. And, Nepos. Facere adversus aliquem, to take part against a person. —* ¶ Terent. and Ovid. Face, for fac. *Cic. e leg. XII. tab. Faxit, for fecerit. Cic. Faxint, for fecerint. Terent. and Liv. Faxo, for fecero, or faciam. So, also, Liv. Faxitis. Plaut. Faxem, for fecissem or facerem. — In the pass. facitur and facietur occur only in the most ancient writers. *Fio, factus suus, fieri, is used instead of it, which see below.***

FACTEŌN, *h. e. faciendum. Cic. Att. 1 I, 16. Quare, ut opinor, φιλοσοφητέον, et istos consulatus non flocei factione* (jocosely formed after the preceding Greek word).

FACTICŌS (factus), a, um, adj. made by art, opposed to that which is natural. *Plin. color.*

FACIŌ (facio), *ōnis, f. a making, doing; a power of making. Cic. Factionem testamenti habere. —* ¶ Also, a faction, party, side, order, sect, used both in a good and bad sense. *Plaut. Neque nos factione tanta, quanta tu, sumus; neque opes nostræ tam sunt valide, quam tuæ. Plin. Alia factio (ab experimentis cognominant Empiricem) cœpit in Sicilia. Id. Est et alia factio Magices, a Mose, &c. Cato ap. Charis. Utridne iram, utridne factiones tibi pares, adherents, partisans. Sallust. Hæc inter bonos amicitia, inter malos factio est. Cæs. In Gallia non solum in omnibus civitatibus atque pagis, sed pene etiam in singulis domibus factiones sunt: earumque factionum sunt principes, qui, &c. — Also, too great power, undue influence. Cæs. Ut se, et populum R. paucorum factione oppressum in libertatem vindicaret. Cic. Tenuisti provinciam per decem annos, non tibi a Senatu, sed a te ipso per vim et factionem datos. Nepos. Officia amicis sine factione præstanda sunt. —* ¶ Also, a company. *Sueton. Quinque millia e plebe robustissimæ juventutis undique elegit, qui divisi in factiones, plausuum genera condiscerent, operamque navarent cantanti sibi. —* ¶ At the Circensian games in Rome, there were four distinguished factions or parties of char-

ioteers, *Alba, Russata, Væcta, Pænna*, named from the colors of the dresses which they wore at the games, *white, red, Turkey blue, and green. To these were afterwards added two more, Aurata and Purpurea, golden and purple. Tertull. and Sæton.*

FACIŌNARIŌ (factio), those who preside over the parties of charioteers. *Cod. Theod.*

FACIŌSĒ (factiosus), factiously, per factionem. *Sidon.*

FACIŌSŪS (factio), a, um, adj. heading a party, attaching persons to one's self for the sake of forming a party or faction, factious, seditious; used generally in a bad sense. *Plin. Ep. Est enim locuplet factiosus. Plaut. Venit hoc mihi in mentem, te esse hominem divitem, factiosum. Nepos. Cum antea semper factiosus audaxque fuisset. Id. Homo factiosus et potens. Sallust. Scelesti et factiosi homines. Plin. Ep. Factionissimum quemque offendere. Aurel. Vict. Mulier factiosior, h. e. more eager after power and influence. Plaut. Lingua factiosi, h. e. promising to do many things, but in fact doing nothing, mighty in tongue.*

FACIŌTAMENTA (factito), *h. e. res factitæ. Tertull.*

FACIŌTATIŌ (Id.), *ōnis, f. a making. 3 Tertull.*

FACIŌTATŌR (Id.), *ōris, m. he that makes, 3 a maker. Tertull.*

FACIŌTŌS, or **FACIŌTŌS** (facio, factus), a, um, adj. artificial, done or made by art, factitious, *τεχνητός, manu et arte factus: the opposite of naturalis, nativus. Plin. sal. Id. gemmæ. Id. colores.*

FACIŌTŌ (frequentat. from facio), as, *āvi, ātum, a. l. to make, do or make often, practise, ἐνεργέω, sæpe facio. Gell. inducias cum aliquo. Plin. Gemmæ tantæ magnitudinis, ut inde capulos facitarent. Id. Simulacra ex ea arbore facitavere. Horat. versus, to write, compose. Cic. heredem. Id. accusatorem. Vetus Poeta ap. Cic. artem, to exercise or profess. So, Quintil. medicinam, and Gell. Vecturas onerum corpore suo facitare. Sæton. Coactiones argentarias facitavit.*

FACŌ, as, a. l. frequentat. from facio; 3 but is often used for facio by Plautus.

FACŌR (facio), *ōris, m. a maker, doer, 3 ποιητής. Pallad. Cuparum doliorumque factores. Corrip. Factor solis, h. e. sc. deus, creator. (In which sense it is used by Tertull. and Lactant.) Pæduct. Qui præpositum suum non protexit, cum posset, in pari causa factori habendus est, h. e. illi, qui fecit injuriam. Id. Consilii vel factores sceleris. —* ¶ Factor sc. olei, one that presses olives and makes oil. *Cato. —* Factor, sc. pilæ, the one who in the game of ball (pila) strikes the ball. *Plaut.*

FACTŌRIUM (factor), *ii, n. an oil-press. 3 Pallad.*

FACŌTUM (factus, a, um), *i, n. that which is done, an action, a deed, exploit, πράξις, ἔργον. Cic. egregium. Ovid. Facta boum, work, labor, h. e. a ploughed field. — Hence, Varr. Factum olci, as much oil as is made at a time. — Plaut. Factum, for res. — Bonum factum! a form at the beginning of edicts, &c. (as with us, In the name of God). Sæton. — Factum, for factorum. Pæuv. ap. Cic.*

FACŌRĀ (facio), *æ, f. the making of any 2 thing, ποιητής. Plin. — Hence, a formation. Gell. corporis. —* ¶ Also, a thing made, a creature. *Prudent.*

FACŌS (Id.), *i, and us, m. a making. 2 Varr. villæ, h. e. a building. Particularly of oil, a pressing of olives. Cato, for which, also, factua, i, is used. Varr. and Colum.*

FACŌS, a, um, particip. from *fio. —* ¶ Adj. *Plaut. Factus nihilo facit, h. e. he is no nearer bringing it about, h. e. it is of no use or advantage to him.*

FACŌL, an old form for *Facile* or *Faciliter. 3 Pæuv. ap. Non.*

FACŌLĀ (dimin. of fax), *æ, f. a small 3 torch; a piece of wood suitable for a torch. Varr. Utuntur in vinea alliganda fasces, incisos fustes, faculas. Cato. Palos siccos dolato, faculas facito, split them into fagots. Propert. Quorum alii*

faculas, alii retinere sagittas. — ¶ *Figur. Plant.* Faculam lucrificam allucere, h. e. occasionem, viamque lucrandi præbere.

FACULTAS (facul for facilis), *âtis*, f. *power, ability, faculty, δύναμις.* Terent. parienti. — Hence, *occasion, opportunity, power, means, possibility.* Cic. Miloni manendi nulla facultas, h. e. could not remain. Id. Dare alicui facultatem ad dicendum, h. e. opportunity. Id. Facere (for dare) alicui facultatem judicandi. Id. Si res facultatem habitura sit, h. e. if the affair will admit of, &c. Also, with ut following. Id. — Also, opportunity of having, seeing, getting, &c. *Plane.* in Cic. Ep. hominis presentis. Id. sumptuum. Id. nummorum, h. e. of obtaining money. — Sometimes it may be rendered copious supply, abundance, plenty. Cæs. Omnium rerum in oppido summa facultas. Cic. virorum. Cæs. Habere facultatem navium. — ¶ Also, but generally in the plural, property, wealth, riches. Cic. — The genit. Facultatum is found in *Pandect.*

FACULTATULĀ (facultas), *æ*, f. small 3 *power or nobility.* Hieron.

FACUNDĒ (facundus), adv. eloquently, 2 *εὐφραδῶς.* Liv. alloqui. Gell. Facundissime.

FACUNDIĀ (facundus), *æ*, f. eloquence, 2 *γλῶττης.* Sallust. The pl. is found in Gell.

FACUNDIOSUS (facundia), a, um, adj. 3 *eloquent, well-spoken.* Asellio ap. Gell.

FACUNDITAS (facundus), *âtis*, f. same 3 as *Facundia.* Plant.

FACUNDUS (fari), a, um, adj. eloquent, 2 *speaking well, εὐφραδῶς.* Sallust. and Ovid. homo. Quintil. Facundior. Id.

FACUNDISSIMUS. — Also, of things. Ovid. vox, os, dicta. Horat. lingua. Sallust. oratio.

FÆCARIUS (fæx), a, um, adj. pertaining 3 to *dreags.* Cato.

FÆCATUS (Id.), a, um, adj. made of dross, 2 made from the dreags, not refined, dreggy, 2 *τρυνώδης.* Cato. vinum.

FÆCINUS (Id.), a, um, adj. having or 2 yielding lees or dreags. Colum.

FÆCINUS (Id.) a, um, adj. same as *Fæcinus.* Colum.

FÆCOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. fall of dreags or grounds, dreggy. Martial. 13, 102, 2. Some Edd. read *fastosum.*

FÆCOLĀ (dimin. of fæx), *æ*, f. dreags. 3 *Scrib. Larg.* — ¶ Also, a sauce made of the dreags of wine and other ingredients. Horat.

FÆCULENTIĀ (fæculentus), *æ*, f. lees, 3 *dreags; dirt, filth.* Sidon.

FÆCULENTUS (fæx), a, um, adj. full of 2 dreags, lees, dirt or impurities. Colum. vinum. Cels. pus. Sidon. Fæculentior. Augustin. Fæculentissimus.

FÆSULĀ, *ârūm*, f. a town of Etruria. Cic. — Sil. uses *Fæsula*, *æ*. — Hence, Fæsulanus, a, um, adj. Fæsulan, of or belonging to Fæsula. Cic. ager. — Also written *Fesule*, &c.

FÆX (unc.), *cis*, f. the dreags or lees of wine, &c. sediment, τρυῶς. Horat. — Also, of metals and other things. Plin. æris. Ovid. Nihil terrenæ fæcis. Hence, figur. of bad, low or mean people. Cic. Fæx populi or plebis. So, also, Id. Romuli, h. e. the dreags of the people, the lowest of the people. Id. Hauris de fæce, h. e. you cite also bad orators. — ¶ Also, a kind of sauce or brine. Horat. and Ovid. — ¶ Also, a sort of paint. Ovid. — ¶ *Martial.* Dies sine fæce, h. e. a clear day.

FÆGEUS, a, um, and **FÆGINEUS**, a, um, 2 and **FÆGINUS** (fagus), a, um, adj. of beech, beechen, φήγιος, φηγιεύς. Plin. Fageum nemus. Id. Fagea glans. Cato. Faginea materia. Colum. Arcula faginea. Virg. Faginus axis. Id. Fagina pocula.

FÆGUS (φήγιος), i, f. a beech-tree, (Fagus silvatica of Linn.) Virg. Patulæ recubans sub tegmine fagi. Cæs. Materia cujusque generis in Britannia est, præter fagum et abietem. — ¶ Also, found of the fourth decl. Virg. in *Culice*, v. 139. Umbrosæque manent fagus, hederæque ligantes brachia.

FÆGUTĀ is, n. or **FÆGUTALĒ**, se. sacellum, a shrine or temple of Jupiter, near which was a beech-tree sacred to him. Varr. and Plin.

FALĀ, or **PHALĀ** (φάλα), *æ*, f. a kind of 3 round tower erected on the walls of cities to discharge weapons from. Enn. Hence, *Plant.* Sub phalas subire, h. e. to attack or besiege. — ¶ Also, a scaffold for the spectators in the circus. According to others, a wooden pillar; seven such pillars stood near the spina in the circus. Juvenal. — ¶ Also, same as *Fallnein.* New. ap. Non. where others read *fallam.*

FALARICĀ, or **PHALARICĀ** (fala), *æ*, 2 f. a kind of missive weapon bound about with wild-fire, which used to be thrown from the entopulta, φαλαοική. Liv. 21, 8. Mean. 6, 193. Sil. 1, 351. It was also thrown with the hands. Lin. 31, 14. — Also, a spear with a broad iron. Virg. *Æneid.* 9, 705.

FALCARIUS (falx), a, um, adj. pertaining to scythes. Hence, Falcarius, sc. artifex, a scythe-maker. Falcarius, se. negotiator, a dealer in scythes. Cic. Inter falcarios, h. e. in the street where the scythe-makers live.

FALCĀTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. provided 2 with scythes. Liv. quadrigæ, h. e. armed with scythes. — ¶ Also, like a scythe or sickle, bent like a scythe, hooked, curved, 2 *δοξαοειδής.* Ovid.

FALCULĀ (dimin. of falx), *æ*, f. a 3 small pruning-hook or knife. Pallad.

FALCIDIANUS (Falcidius), a, um, adj. Falcidian, called after Falcidius, a Roman. Cic. crimen.

FALCIDIOSUS, ii, m. n. Roman. — Hence, Falcidius, a, um, adj. Falcidian. *Pandect.* lex, proposed by the tribune Falcidius. According to it, the testator was obliged to leave at least the fourth part of his fortune to the person whom he named his heir.

FALCIFER (falx & fero), a, um, adj. 3 bearing a scythe, used especially as an epithet of Saturn. Ovid. Falciferum senem. Martial. Falciferi defendere templa tonantis. Sil. Agmina falcifero circumvenit arcta covino, h. e. falcato.

FALCIGER (falx & gero), a, um, adj. 3 same as *Falcifer.* Auson. Falcigerum placant sanguine sanguine Cæligenam.

FALCIPEDIUS (falx & pes), a, um, adj. 2 bandy-legged. Martial.

FALCŌ (falx), *ōnis*, m. a fuleen. 3 *Serv.*

FALCULĀ (dimin. of falx), *æ*, f. a small 2 hook or pruning-knife. Cato and Colum. — ¶ Also, from the resemblance, crooked claws, talons of animals. Plin.

FALERĒ (unc.), is, n. a pile or buttress. 3 *Varr.*

FALERIĪ, *ōrum*, m. a town of Etruria, now Civita Castellana. Its inhabitants were called Falisci.

FALERINUS, a, um, adj. same as *Faler-* 2 *uns.* Liv. tribus.

FALERNUS, a, um, adj. Falernian. Liv. ager, a fertile plain of Campania, famous for its wine. Horat. Falernæ vites, uvæ, cellæ.

FALISCĀ (unc.), *æ*, f. a rack or wooden 3 grate in which hay is placed for cattle. Cato.

FALISCUS, a, um, adj. pertaining or be- 2 longing to the town of Falerii or its inhabitants. Liv. ager. Varr. venter, h. e. a sausage made in the stomach of a pig, haggess. Liv. Falisci, a people of Etruria, and inhabitants of Falerii. They were also called *Æqui Falisci*, perhaps on account of their being related to the *Æqui.* Virg. — Faliscum, the country of the Falisci. Plin. — Falisei, same as Falerii. *Entrop.* 1, 18.

FALLĀ (fallo), *æ*, f. fraud, deceit. New. 3 ap. Non. See, also, *Fala.*

FALLĀCIĀ (fallax), *æ*, f. deceit, trick, 2 artifice, craft, ἀπάτη, δόλος. Cic. Nihil est opus simulatione et fallaciis. Terent. Fallaciam facere. Id. intendere in aliquem. Id. alicui portare, or, *Plant.* ferre, h. e. to make use of, to practise. Prop. deductæ lunæ, h. e. jug-gling.

FALLĀCIĒS, *ei*, f. same as *Fallacia.* 3 *Apul.*

FALLĀCİLŌQUENTIĀ (fallax & loquen- 2 tia), *æ*, f. deceitful language. Acc. ap. Cic.

FALLĀCIOSUS (fallacia), a, um, adj. de- 3 ceitful, full of deceit. Gell.

FALLĀCITER (fallax), adv. deceitfully, 2 fallaciously. Cic. Fallaciter portenta interpretari. Id. Fallacissime se venditare alicui.

FALLĀX (fallo), *âcis*, adj. deceitful, eva- 2 sive, fallacious, treacherous, hollow, false, used both of persons and things. Cic. Astrologi fallaces. Id. Homo fallacissimus. Id. Spes fallax. Id. Fallaces interrogations. Id. Fallax imitatio virtutis. Ovid. At tu nec voces (quid enim fallacius illis?) crede, nec æternos pondus habere deos. — With the gen. in *Tacit. Ann.* 16, c. 32. Homines amicitie fallaces.

FALLŌ (σφάλω), is, fefelli, falsum, a. 2 and n. 3. properly, to make to fall. Hence, to deceive, εξαπατάω, ψεύδω. Cic. aliquem. Nep. Res illum fefellit, h. e. he was deceived in it. Ovid. Ager fefellit dominum, h. e. did not bear any fruit. Cic. Animus me fallit, h. e. I am mistaken. Id. alicujus opinionem, h. e. to disappoint in his expectation. Id. Fallit me tempus, dies, res, h. e. I am mistaken as to, &c. Id. Id me fefellit, h. e. I am mistaken in it. So, also, Virg. Non te sententia fallit. Cic. Nisi me omnia fallunt, h. e. unless I am egregiously mistaken. Also, absolutely. Liv. Ne falleret his relata eadem res, h. e. might cause a mistake. Also, inpers. me fallit, I am mistake or deceived, I do not know. Cic. Num me fefellit. Id. Nisi me fallit. Id. Nec enim fefellit. Sometimes, also, with a gen. following. Laeret. Nec me animi fallit, nor am I ignorant. (So, pass., *Plant.* Nec satis exaudiebam, nec sermonis fallebar tamen, nor yet did it escape me what they were talking about). — Also, with an accus. and infinit. following. Terent. — Also, with quin following. Cæs. Neque Cæsarem fefellit, quin, &c. So, also, passiv. Fallor, I am deceived or mistaken. Horat. Ordinis hæc virtus erit, aut ego fallor. Nep. Fallaris. Terent. Falsus es, h. e. you are mistaken. Terent. Ut falsus animi (h. e. in animo), est! Sallust. Falsum habere, h. e. to deceive. — ¶ Also, to cheat, deprive fraudulently of a thing. Ovid. depositum. Acc. ap. Cic. aliquem fructu. — ¶ *Figur.* to deceive, remain concealed, escape notice or observation. Ovid. custodes, h. e. escape the vigilance of. Id. deos. Id. Mors mea matrem fallere posset. Horat. dominum. Plin. visum. — ¶ *Figur.* to deceive, cheat, beguile, spend or pass imperceptibly. Ovid. spatiosam noctem, h. e. to beguile or cheat. Id. labores, sermones. Horat. curam vino et somno, h. e. to beguile. — ¶ Also, to violate deceitfully or unexpectedly. Cic. fidem, h. e. to violate or break his promise. Ovid. jura tori. Id. mandata, h. e. not to execute or not to obey. Curt. promissum. So, also, Plin. imperium. Ovid. nomina (for nomen, se. Brutii) animo, h. e. to act otherwise than was expected from his supposed stupidity. — ¶ Also, to avoid, shun, elude, escape. Horat. socerum et scelestas sorores. Ovid. retia. — ¶ Also, to make imperceptible, conceal, cover. Ovid. furta. Plin. amaritudinem. — ¶ Also, to feign, counterfeit. Virg. faciem alicujus. — ¶ As an intrans. it signifies to swear falsely. Cic. Si sciens fallo. — Also, not to be noticed, to escape notice or observation, to do a thing unobserved or unexpectedly. Liv. Speculator biennium fefellerat, h. e. had lain concealed or escaped notice. Id. Fallere se ita posse. — Hence, Facio fallens, or fallo faciens, I do a thing unobservedly or secretly. Lin. Fallens ascenderat. Id. Fallit incedens. Plin. Fallunt gravidæ, h. e. their being big with young is not perceived. — Hence, Horat. Moriens fefellit, h. e. he died unnoticed. Virg. Longe fallens sagitta, h. e. which unexpectedly hits from a distance. Gell. Fallere pro aliquo, to pass off unobserved for another. — Also, to ravish or pass away imperceptibly. Ovid. Ætas fallit. — ¶ Pers. Fallier, for falli. — See, also, *Falsus*, a, um.

FALSARIUS (falsus), ii, m. a forger or 2 signer of false deeds or writings. Sueton.

FALSĀTIŌ (falso, âre), *ōnis*, f. a falsify 3 ing. Hieronym.

FALSĒ (falsus), adverb, falsely. Cic. As I sentire false alicui rei. Augustin. Falsissime disputare.

FALSIDICUS (falsus & dico), a, um, adj

speaking falsely, lying, ψευδολόγος. *Plant.* Me, meamque rem tuis scelestis falsidicis fallacis dilaccravisti. 3
FALSIFICUS (falsus & facio), a, um, adj. 3 that acts falsely, working deceit, ψευδοποιός. *Plant.* Domi habet animum falsiloquum, falsificum, falsiurum.
FALSIFURUS (falsus & furo), a, um, 3 adj. that swears falsely. *Plaut.*
FALSILÖQUIUM (falsiloquus), ii, n. 3 falsehood. *Augustin.*
FALSILÖQUUS (falsus & loquor), a, um, adj. accustomed to speak falsely, ψευδολόγος. *Plaut.*
FALSIMÖNIA, a, f. or **FALSIMÖNTUM** (falsus), ii, n. a trick, imposition. *Plaut.*
FALSIPARENS (falsus & parens), tis, 3 owing a wrong father. *Catull.* Quod quondam cæsis montis fodiisse medullis ausus falsiparens Amphitryoniades, the reputed son of Amphitryo.
FALSITAS (falsus), atis, f. falsehood. 3 *Cic.*
FALSÖ (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. I. to falsify. *Pandect.*
FALSÖ (Id.), ablat. See *Falsus*.
FALSÖS, a, um, particip. from fallo. — *¶* Adj. deceived. *Terent.* — *¶* Also, pretended, feigned, untrue, false, counterfeited, forged. *Terent.* lacrimula. *Id.* gaudium. *Cic.* visum, spes, suspicio, testis, literæ. *Id.* Vocule falsæ, h. c. sung in a false or feigned treble. — *¶* Also, deceitful, treacherous, faithless, false, dissembling, hypocritical. *Sallust.* homo. *Catull.* Falsus sodalibus, h. c. false with regard to. *Sueton.* Falsus, a cheat. — *¶* Also, ignorant, doubtful. *Plant.* Haud sum falsus. — *¶* *Petron.* Falsior. *Colum.* Falsissimus. — *¶* Substant. Falsum, a falsehood, a lie. *Cic.* Falsum scripseram. *Tacit.* In falsum, in vain. *Horat.* Falsa, orum. Hence, Falso, falsely, untruly, without reason, unjustly. Falso is sometimes used instead of a sentence, falsely, h. e. but therein he is or was mistaken, or, this was or is false. *Nepos.* Alcibi. 9. *Cic.* Offic. 3, 18. — Also, Falsum, forgery, fraud. *Pandect.* Reus falsi. *Quintil.* In falso ratio similis.
FÄLX (unc.), falcis, f. δρέπανον, a sickle, reaping hook, hook with which corn is cut; a scythe. *Varr.* and *Cic.* — *¶* Also, any instrument resembling a sickle, a pruning-knife, pruning-hook; a hedging-bill. *Varr.* arborea. *Cato.* vineatica. *Plin.* Vitæm falce curare. *Horat.* Falce vitæm premere. — Also, in war, *Cæs.* Falces inuiales, a warlike instrument, used in sieges.
FÄMÄ (φήμη or φάμα), a, f. fame, report, rumor. *Nepos.* Fama fuit, there was a rumor. *Cic.* Nulla fama venerat. h. e. no news had been brought. *Cæs.* perfectur, reaches. *Cic.* percrebuit, h. c. is spread. *Id.* manat, is spreading. *Nepos.* exierat, h. c. a report was spreading. *Cæs.* Fama accipere, h. c. to learn from report or hearsay. *Cic.* Famam temeritatis subire. *Id.* Contra opinionem famamque omnium. *Id.* Fama nuntiabat, te isse, &c. *Vellei.* Ut fama loquitur. — *¶* Also, fair fame, reputation, character, renown. *Cic.* Quint. 15. hominis, h. e. reputation. *Cic.* Bonam famam honorum expectunt. *Nepos.* Magnam sui famam relinquere. *Cic.* Famam collectam servare. *Id.* abjicere. *Nepos.* Famæ servare, h. c. consulere. — Of women, honor, unspeckled reputation. *Prop.* and *Sallust.* — Also, pride. *Propert.* Argivæ fama pudicitie, h. c. the pride of Argive chastity. — Also, ill fame, infamy, scandal. *Cic.* inconstante. *Virg.* Fama movetur. *Terent.* Famam in se transtulit.
FÄMELICÖS (fames), a, um, adj. hungry, 2 famished, starved, βουλιμῶν. *Terent.* Miser famelicus videt, &c. *Plaut.* Famelica hominum natio. *Plin.* ales. *Apul.* convivium, h. c. nimis parcum, et famelicus dimittens convivas.
FÄMES (unc.), is, f. hunger, appetite, desire of food, λιμός. *Cic.* Famem depellere, or explore, to satiate. — *¶* Also, dearth, famine. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, poverty, wretchedness. *Terent.* — *¶* Also, fasting, abstaining from food, diet. *Cels.* — *¶* Also, violent or greedy desire. *Virg.*

auri. Also, figur. of speech, poorness, meagerness. *Cic.* — *¶* *Varr.* Famis, for fames. *Cato.* Famii (genit.), for famis.
— *¶* In the abl. sing. the final e is made long as if of the 5th decl.; unless it be considered as made long on account of the caesural pause. *Virg., Lucan., Juvenal., Ovid., &c.*
FÄMESÖ (fames), is, ere, n. 3. same as *Fesurio.* *Alcim.* *Avit.*
FÄMEX (φήμα), icis, in. an abscess. *Co-2 fam.*
FÄMIGER (fama & gero), m. spreading 3 reports or slander. *Varr.*
FÄMIGERÄBILIS (famigero), e, adj. 3 celebrated, known by character. *Apul.*
FÄMIGERÄTÖ, (Id.), önis, f. tale-bearing, διαβόησις. *Plaut.*
FÄMIGERÄTÖR (Id.), öris, m. a spreader 3 of reports, tale-bearer. *Plaut.*
FÄMIGERÄTÖS (fama & gero), a, um, 2 adj. famed, celebrated. *Apul.*
FÄMILIA (famulus), a, f. the slaves belonging to one master; a retinue of slaves subject to one master, δουλεία, οἰκία. *Cato R. R.* Familiam exercere. *Cic.* liberare. *Cæs.* Omnem suam familiam undique coegit. *Phædr.* Æsopus domino quum solus esset familia, h. c. when Æsop was all the slave he had. — Hence, a troop, a band, gladiators. *Sallust.* Gladiatoria familia. *Sueton.* Familia gladiatorum. *Cic.* Familia maxima. *Id.* Compare familiam. Hence, *Cic.* Familiam ducere, properly, to be the leader of such a band; hence, to be at the head, to be the principal one, to be the chief. — Also, a band or troop of players. *Plant.* — Also, serfs, vassals, dependants. *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 4. — *¶* Familia Martis, attendants upon the temple of Mars. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, one's whole property, both real and personal, houses, lands, money, cattle, slaves, &c. *Cic.* Familia heriscunda. *Id.* Pater familias, or, *Liv.* familia, h. e. the master of the house. *Cic.* Patres familias, or, *Cæs.* familie, or, *Sueton.* familiarum. So, also, *Cic.* Mater familias, or, *Liv.* familie, h. e. the mistress of the house. *Cic.* Matres familias, or, *Pandect.* familiarum. So, also, *Cic.* Filius familias, h. e. a son who is yet under paternal authority, a son who is yet a minor. *Sallust.* Filii familiarum. So, also, *Sennec.* Filia familias. *Pandect.* Filie familiarum. — Hence, provisions. *Terent.* decem diurni. — *¶* Also, a family, a part of a gens. *Cic.* illustris. *Cæs.* antiquissima. — *Figur.* a sect or school of philosophers. *Cic.* Also, of writers. *Quintil.* Libros subditicios summovere familia.
FÄMILÄRESÖ (familiaris), is, n. 3. to 3 gro no familiar. *Sidon.*
FÄMILÄRICÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to slaves. *Vitruc.* cellæ, h. c. dwellings for slaves or servants. — *¶* Also, relating to a house or family. *Varr.* sella, h. c. a privy or close-stool.
FÄMILÄRIS (familia), e, adj. relating 2 to slaves. Hence, Familiaris, a slave, servant. *Plant.* — *¶* Also, relating to a house. *Plant.* filius. *Ant.* ad Herenn. negotia, h. c. family affairs. *Colum.* focus. *Cic.* lares. *Liv.* copie, h. c. private property. *Tacit.* pecunie, h. c. private fortune. *Cic.* Tusc. 1, 1. Res domesticæ et familiares tueri, h. e. household affairs. *Cic.* dignitas. *Plant.* Res familiares, household, or, *Cic.* fortune, estate. *Tacit.* Rei familiaris principis in Asia impositi, h. e. estate ar lands belonging to the emperor. — *¶* Also, relating to a family. *Cic.* funus, h. e. of a member of a family. *Liv.* consilium. — Hence, intimate, friendly, familiar. *Sueton.* Veteres amici ac familiares, h. e. old and familiar friends. *Cic.* Familiaris nobis. Also, Familiaris, subst., an acquaintance, friend, intimate friend. *Id.* So also, *Id.* Familiarissimus meus. It is also applied to things, intimate, familiar, confidential, known, friendly, usual. *Cic.* sermo. *Liv.* Aditus familiarior. *Liv.* jura, h. c. rights of friendship. *Plin.* Ars familiaris Italie, h. c. known, common. *Plin.* Ep. Mili familiare est communicare. *Sueton.* Familiari vultu, h. e. with a friendly countenance. — Also, relating to us, our friends, or to the state, as at the inspec-

tion of the entrails, which were divided into two parts; from one of them was conjectured what was to happen to themselves; and from the other what was to happen to the enemy, the former was called pars familiaris, *Liv.*, or, *Cic.* Fissum familiare; the latter, pars hostilis. *Lucan.*
FÄMILÄRITÄS (familiaris), atis, f. familiarity, acquaintance, amity, familiar friendship, intimacy, συγγεία. *Cic.* In alicujus familiaritatem venire. *Id.* intrare. *Id.* sedare. *Id.* Mili cum aliquo familiaritas est, or intercedit. *Terent.* Familiaritatem conflare, h. e. to make. — *Sueton.* Tib. 51. Familiaritates, for familiares.
FÄMILÄRITER (familiaris), adv. familiarly, as if he were one of the family, on friendly terms, tenderly, intimately, οικτιώς. *Cic.* Familiariter loqui. *Id.* Familiarius. *Id.* Familiarissime. *Liv.* Familiariter aridere. *Terent.* Familiariter ferre mortem alicujus, h. e. tenderly, acutely. *Plaut.* Odio es nimis familiariter, h. e. it is that familiarity I detest you for. *Quintil.* Causam familiariter nosse, h. e. particularly, exactly, minutely, thoroughly. — *¶* Also, by families. *Frontin.*
FÄMILÖLÄ (dimin. of familia), a, f. a 3 small family. *Hieronym.*
FÄMÖSÖ (famosus), adv. with fame or glory. *Terull.*
FÄMÖSITÄS (Id.), atis, f. fame, particularly ill fame, infamy, ignominy. *Terull.*
FÄMÖSÖS (fama), a, um, adj. much talked 2 of, much known, παλῶν. Hence, famous, celebrated, glorious. *Tacit.* Urbs famosa, h. c. Jerusalem. *Horat.* mors. *Flor.* Victoria famosissima. — Also, infamous, that has an ill fame, notorious. *Cic.* Me ad famosas mater vetuit accedere, h. e. prostitutes, courtesans. [Famosus was only by later writers used in a good sense.] — *¶* Also, defamatory slanderous. *Tacit.* libelli, or, *Sueton.* carmina, h. e. lampoons, libels. *Ovid.* pudor.
FÄMÖL, same as *Famulus.* *Lucret.* 3, 3 1048.
FÄMÖLÄ (famulus), a, f. a female slave, maid servant, female attendant, θεραπαινίς. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* Virtus famula fortune est, the handmaid.
FÄMÖLÄBÖNDÖS (famulor), a, um, adj. 3 same as partic. *Famulans.* *Terull.*
FÄMÖLÄNTER (famulans), adv. in a servile way. *Acc.*
FÄMÖLÄRIS (famulus), e, adj. of or pertaining to a slave or servant. *Cic.* vestis, h. e. a dress of a servant or slave. *Ovid.* Jura familiaria dare, h. e. to treat the people like slaves.
FÄMÖLÄTÖ (famulor), önis, f. a scro- 3 ing. — *¶* Also, servants, domestics, attendants. *Apul.*
FÄMÖLÄTÖRIÖ (famulatorius), adv. in a servile manner. *Cassiod.*
FÄMÖLÄTÖRÖS (famulor), a, um, adj. 3 of a slave, servile. *Terull.*
FÄMÖLÄTRIX (Id.), icis, f. a handmaid, 3 serving. *Sidon.*
FÄMÖLÄTÖS (Id.), us, m. the condition or 1 service of a slave or servant, servitude, slavery, δουλεία. *Cic.*
FÄMÖLITÄS (famulus), atis, f. a serving, 3 servitude, slavery. *Acc.* ap. *Non.*
FÄMÖLITUM (Id.), ii, n. a serving, ser- 3 vitude, slavery. *Fest.* — *¶* Also, the servants or slaves belonging to a household. *Macrob.* Unus e famulitia. *Spartian.* anicam, h. e. the court servants.
FÄMÖLÖ (Id.), as, a. I. to make one a ser- 3 vant. *Terull.*
FÄMÖLÖR (Id.), äris, dep. 1. to scree, at 1 tend, or wait upon, λατρεύω. *Plin.* allicui. *Valer. Flacc.* Captivæ (genit.) indigne famulatur amore.
FÄMÖLÖS (from the Oscan word famel), 3 i, m. a servant, attendant, ὑπηρέτης. *Cic.* of a man. *Id.* of a god. So also *Ovid.* sacrum.
FÄMÖLÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. serving, attending, servile, subject, submissæ. *Ovid.* vertex. *Id.* aqua. *Id.* Venus, h. c. a slave for his mistress.
FÄNÄTICÖ (fanaticus), adv. frantically, 3 madly. *Apul.*
FÄNÄTICÖS (fanum), a, um, adj. in-

spired, enthusiastic, ἐπαρκὸς, ἐνθεος.
Cic. philosophus. Liv. carmen, cursus. — Also, *frantic, mad, crack-brained, furious, outrageous. Cic. homo. Liv. jactatio. Horat. error.*
FANESTRIS CŌLŌNIA, *h. e. the town of Fannia, now Fano. Mela.*
FANNIUS, *ii, m. a Roman.* Hence, *Fannius*, *a, um, adj. Fannian. Gell. lex.* Also, *Fannianus*, *a, um, adj. Fannian. Cic.*
FANŌ (*fanum*), *as, a. I. to dedicate, consecrate. Varr.*
FANS. See *Faris*.
FANUM (*unc.*), *i, n. a piece of ground consecrated; opposed to profanum. Cic. Div. 1, 41. Liv. 10, 37.* Hence, *a temple and the country around belonging to the temple. Cic., Cæs. and Nep.* — *¶ Also, a town of Umbria on the Adriatic sea, now Fano. Cæs. It was also called Fanum Fortunæ. Tacit. Also, Fanestrum. Vitruv. Also, Colonia Fanestris. Mela.*
FĀR (*unc.*), *farris, n. corn or grain of any kind. Varr. adreum. Colum. triticeum.* — *¶ Also, a species of corn or grain, spelt, ζέα, (Tritium spelta, L.) Cato, Horat. and Plin.* — *¶ Also, a sort of coarse meal. Cato. Farinam bonam et far subtilē sciāt facere.*
FĀRCIMEN (*farcio*), *inis, n. a sausage, 3 ἄλλας. Varr.*
FĀRCIMINŌSŪS (*farciminum*), *a, um, 3 adj. h. e. farciminio laborans. Veget.*
FĀRCIMINUM, *i, n. a disease in horses, 3 &c. called the farcy. Veget. de re Vet. 1, 7.*
FĀRCINŌ, *as, a. I. for Farcio 3. Marc. Cap.*
FĀRCIŌ (*unc.*), *is, rsi, ctum or tum, a. 4.* to fill up, stuff, or cram, σάρτω, συμπληρῶ. *Phn. Medios parietes farcire cæmentis, h. e. to fill up with mortar. Cic. Pulvinus rosa fartus. Vitruv. Rex vectigalibus fartus, h. e. abundans.* — Hence, to feed, fatten. *Varr. gallinas.* — *¶ Also, to cram or stuff into. Seac. pannos in os. Hence, to heap. Martial. Farta Ceres, h. e. copious, abundant.* — *¶ Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 19. Centones farcire, to contrive lies or tricks.*
FĀRCŪS, or **FĀRTŪS**, *a, um, partic. from farcio.*
FĀRFĀRŌS, *i, m. a river, same as Fabaris. Ovid.* — *¶ Also, a plant, colt's-foot, (Tussilago, L.) Also called chameleuce and farfegium. Plin. 24, 85. Also, Farfesus. Plaut.*
FĀRFĀRUS, } See *Farfarus*.
FĀRFUGIUM, }
FĀRI. See *For*.
FĀRĪNĀ (*far*), *æ, f. meal, flour, ἄλφιτον.*
FĀRĪNŌ, *of corn. Martial. Facis farinam, h. e. you squander or waste your fortune.* — Also, *the dust or powder of any thing. Plin. Folia myrti siccantur in farinam. Id. marmoris, cornu cervini.* — *¶ Figur. Pers. Fueris nostræ farinæ, h. e. like us.*
FĀRĪNĀRIŪS (*farina*), *a, um, adj. of or 2 relating to meal. Cato and Plin. cribrum.*
FĀRĪNŌSŪS (*Id.*), *a, um, adj. of meal, 3 meal. Veget. de re Veterin.*
FĀRĪNŌLETŪS (*Id.*), *a, um, adj. meal. 3 Apul.*
FĀRĪŌ (*unc.*), *ōnis, m. a fish, perhaps a salmon-trout. Auson.*
FĀRĪŌR, *āris, dep. 1. same as Fari. Gell. 3 e xii tab.*
FĀRĪS. See *For*.
FĀRĪŪS (*farnus*), *a, um, adj. of an ash- 3 tree. Apic. fungi.*
FĀRŪS (probably from *fraxinus*), *i, f. 2 an ash. Vitruv. 7, 1.*
FĀRĀCĒŪS, and **FĀRĀCIŪS** (*far*), *a, 2 um, adj. of spelt or corn. Varr.*
FĀRĀGINĀRIĀ (*farrago*), *ōrum, n. same as Farrago. Colum.*
FĀRĀGŌ (*far*), *inis, f. a mixture of far 2 and other grains or herbs, given to cattle, πολυγυῖα. Varr., Virg. and Colum.* — *¶ Also, a medley, something made up of a mixture of things. Juvenal. Farrago libelli, h. e. miscellaneous matter or subject.* — Also, *a trifle, thing of no moment. Pers.*
FĀRĀRĪŪS (*Id.*), *a, um, adj. pertaining 2 to grain. Cato. fistula, a sort of hand-mill for grain, same as Fistula serrata. Plin. xviii, 10, 21.* — Hence, *Farrarium, a place where fodder is kept. Vitruv.*

FĀRĀTŪS (*Id.*), *a, um, adj. containing 3 grain or food made of grain. Pers. olla, filled with pap (puls).* — *¶ Also, made of grain or corn. Juvenal. Omnia farrata, h. e. food prepared of meal, pap, &c.*
FĀRĒARIŪS (*Id.*), *a, um, adj. same as 3 Farrarius. Cato.*
FĀRĒŪS (*Id.*), *a, um, adj. made of spelt, 2 corn, or meal. Colum. panis. Hence, Farreum, sc. libum, h. e. a cake made of spelt. Plin.*
FĀRĒŪLUM (*Id.*), *i, n. same as Farre- 3 um. Pallad.*
FĀRSILIS (*farcio*), *e, adj. same as Far- 3 tilis. Apic.*
FĀRSŪRĀ (*Id.*), *æ, f. same as Fartura. 3 Tertull.*
FĀRTICŪLUM (*dimin. of fartum*), *i, n. a little pudding. Titin. ap. Non.*
FĀRTILIS (*farcio*), *e, adj. fattened, cram- 2 med in order to be made fat. Plin. — Figur. Tertull.*
FĀRTIM (*fartus*), *adv. as full as possible, 3 as full as it can hold. Apul.*
FĀRTŌR (*farcio*), *ōris, m. a maker of 2 puddings or sausages, ἀλλαντοπῳλῆς. Plaut., Terent. and Horat. Sat. 11, 3, 229.* — *¶ Also, a fattenor of fowls, poulterer, σιτευτής, ὀρνεοτρόφος. Colum.*
FĀRTUM, *i, n. and FĀRTŪS (*Id.*), *us, 2 m. that which is stuffed or crammed in- to another thing, the interior of a thing. Plaut. vestis, h. e. the body. Colum. fici, h. e. the flesh. Plin.*
FĀTŪRĀ (*Id.*), *æ, f. a fattening of fowls. 2 Colum.* — *¶ Also, that where-with any thing is stuffed or filled up. Vitruv.*
FĀTŪS. See *Fartum*.
FĀTŪS, *a, um, partic. from farcio.*
FĀS (*for*), *neutr. indecl. divine law, what is just or right by the rules of religion; opposed to jus. Fas denotes the laws of nature, reason and religion; leges are civil laws. Cic. Omne jus fasque dele- re. Id. Clodium nihil delectat, quod aut per naturam fas sit, aut per leges liceat.* — *¶ In general, that which is lawful, just, right, equitable, proper, fit, permitted. Cic. Si hoc nomine appella- ri fas est. Id. Contra fas. Id. Contra quam fas erat, amore capta. Id. Mihi dicere fas fuisse, h. e. licuisse. Id. Si hoc est fas dictu.* — Hence, *right, privilege, authority. Tacit. gentium. Virg. Fas omne abruptum. Tacit. armorum.* — *¶ Also, that which is possible, possibility. Cic. Negabas fas esse. Horat. Nec scire fas est omnia.* — *¶ Also, same as fatum; fate, or predetermined by fate. Ovid. Si cadere fas est.* — Also, *the gods. Liv. Audiat fas.* — *¶ Also, for fastus. Varr. Dies vocatus fas.*
FĀSCĒLIS, *idis, and FĀSCĒLITIS (*fascis*), *idis, f. a name of Diana, so called, because Orestes and Iphigenia enclosed her image in a bundle of fagots, to convey it away in safety.* — Hence, *Fascelinus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Diana. Stat. — Others read Facelinus (from φάκελας), which is preferable.*
FĀSCIĀ (*unc.*), *æ, f. a fillet, band, bandage, girdle, ἐπίδεσμος, σπάργανον.* — Hence, *a bandage for wounds or broken limbs. Cic., Suet. and Gell.* — Also, *fillets, bands or rollers wrapt round the thighs and legs, and used instead of stockings and breeches. Cic.* — Also, *a sort of stomacher or breast-cloth used by women. Ovid.* — Also, *a bed-girth. Cic.* — Also, *a fillet or band tied round the head, a diadem. Suet.* — Also, *a snout. Plaut.* — *¶ Figur. In architecture, a wreath round the top of a pillar, a listel. Vitruv.* — Also, *a zone. Marc. Cap.* — Also, *a cloudy streak in the heavens. Juvenal.*
FĀSCIĀTIM, or **FĀSCĒĀTIM** (*fascis*), *2 adv. by bundles. Quintil.*
FĀSCICŪLĀRIĀ (*fasciculus*), *ōrum, n. 3 that which is carried like a bundle. Veget.*
FĀSCICŪLŪS (*dimin. of fascis*), *i, m. a small bundle, δεσμός, φάκελλος. Cic.*
Fasciculum (*florum*) *ad naves admove- re, a nosegay. Id. epistolarum, a packet.*
FĀSCIGER (*fascis & gero*), *a, um, adj. 3 h. e. fascine vel fasces gerens. Paulin. honor, h. e. consulatus.*
FĀSCINĀTIŌ (*fascino*), *ōnis, f. euchant- 2 ment, incantation, βασκανία. Plin.*
FĀSCINŌ (*bascaivō*), *as, a. 1. to enchant, 2 bewitch, chara, fascinate. Virg. and Plin.***

FĀSCINŌSŪS (*fascinus*), *a, um, adj. h. e. pene magno praeditus. Anct. Virg.*
FĀSCINUM (*bascaivō*), *i, n. euchant- 2 ment, incantation, witchery. Plin.* — *¶ Also, same as Penis. Horat.*
FĀSCIŌ (*fascia*), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 3 scathe, σπαργάνω. Capitulin. Tiliaceis tabulis fasciatur. Martial. 12, 57, 12.*
Fasciato trunco, h. e. bound with bandages.
FĀSCIŌLĀ (*dimin. of fascia*), *æ, f. a small 3 bandage or swath, ἐπιδεσμίον, or, in general, a bandage, band. Cic. Purpureæ fasciole, h. e. bandages wrapt round the legs and feet, instead of stockings. Such bandages were worn by women; hence, also, by Clodius, as he introduced himself in women's clothes into the house of Cæsar. Varr. Fasciola, qua capillum in capite colligant. Horat. Ponas insignia morbi, fasciolas.*
FĀSCIS (*unc.*), *is, m. a bundle of wood, twigs, straw, reeds, &c. δέσμη, φάκελλος. Liv. sarmentorum, h. e. a jagged. Hirt. stramentorum. Virg. Ecl. 9, 65. Te fasce levabo, sc. hædorum.* — *Fasces, particularly a bundle of rods with which the lictors went before the highest magistrates, especially before the consul. Criminals used to be beaten with such rods (virgæ) before their execution. Cic. Fasces habere, h. e. to cause the fasces to be carried before one's self. Liv. Cujus tum fasces erant, h. e. who then had the rule. Id. (of the lictors) Fasces præferre. The provincial questors were also attended by lictors. Cic. Also, the prætors at Capua. Id. The fasces were carried on the shoulders. Hence, Liv. Summittere fasces, h. e. to lower them, a mark of respect. Figur. Cic. aliquid, to yield precedence.* — Hence, *Fasces, high places of honor, particularly the consulship. Virg., Horat. and Ovid.*
FĀSĒLŪS (*φάσηλας*), *i, m. and f. a sort of bean with a large and sabre-like pod, a phasel, kidney-bean, French bean, (Phaseolus vulgaris, L.) Colum. and Plin.* — *¶ Also, a little ship shaped like a phasel. Cic. and Juvenal.*
FĀSĒŪLUS, same as *Phaseolus*.
FĀSSUS. See *Fateor*.
FĀSTI, *orum.* See *Fastus, a, um.*
FĀSTĪDIBILIS (*fastidio*), *e, adj. nau- 3 scous, loathsome, disagreeable. Tertull.*
FĀSTĪDĪENTER (*fastidius*), *adv. dis- 3 daulfully, with loathing and aversion. Apul.*
FĀSTĪDĪLĪTER (*fastidio*), *adv. with 3 loathing and aversion. Varr.*
FĀSTĪDĪŌ (*fastus, us*), *is, ivi, itum, n. 1 and a. 4. to bear one's self haughtily, to carry one's head high. Plaut. Ut fastidit!* — *¶ Also, to find fault with, to take offence at, show displeasure, be displeased. Cic. in re. Liv. Plebs cœperat fastidire munus vulgatum a civibus isse in socios.* — *¶ Also, to loathe, disdain, scorn, despise with haughtiness, be ashamed of a thing. Liv. preces alicujus. Horat. olus.* — Also, *with a genit. Plaut.* — Also, *with an infinit. Liv. Ne fastidieris nos in numerum accipere.*
FĀSTĪDĪŌSE (*fastidiosus*), *adv. scornful- 3 ly, disdainfully, loathingly, squeamishly, υπερπερικῶς. Cic.* — *¶ Also, with great or too great accuracy and attention, fastidiously. Cic.*
FĀSTĪDĪŌSŪS (*fastidium*), *a, um, adj. 3 squeamish, fastidious, disdainful, scornful, εὐσκολος. Anct. ad Hercula. In æquos fastidiosus. Cic. Fastidiosior. Anct. ad Hercula. Fastidiosissimus.* — Also, *with a genit. Cic. and Horat.* — *¶ Also, causing loathing, exciting disgust, loathsome, disagreeable. Plin. Ep. and Horat.*
FĀSTĪDIUM (*fatis & tadium*), *ii, n. 3 loathing, squeamishness, fastidiousness, nausea, aversion, dislike, disgust, καταφρόνησις. Cic. cibi.* — *¶ Figur. Id. audiendi. Id. Fastidium habere.* — Also, *complaint. Virg.* — *¶ Also, pride, haughtiness, contempt. Cic.*
FĀSTĪGĀTIŌ (*fastigo*), *ōnis, f. a point- 2 ing, sharpening to a point. Plin.* — *Fastigiatio is also found instead of fastigatio, but the latter seems to be preferred, though Ed. Elmenh. and Vulg. read fastigiatio in Apul.*
FĀSTĪGĀTŪS, and **FĀSTĪGIĀTŪS**, *a, 3 um, particip. from fastigo.* — *¶ Ad pointed, narrowed gradually into a sharp point. Cæs. collis. Liv. Collis in mo-*

dum metæ in acutum cacumen fastigatus. *Id.* testudo. — *¶* Also, erect, raised or, high, elevated, exalted. *Figur.* *Sidon.* Duo fastigatissimi consules. — *¶* Also, hanging downwards, steep, going downwards, sloping, descending, having an inclination. *Cæs. collis.* *Id.* tigna. *Vitruv.* Solum rivi habeat libramenta fastigata.

FASTIGIATIO. See *Fastigatio*.

FASTIGIATUS, a, um. 3 See *Fastigatus*.

FASTIGIUM (fastus, ns), ii, n. the projecting point, top or highest part of a temple. *Cic. Capitolii.* *Liv.* templorum. Also, of the palaces of the emperors. *Flor.* and *Suet.* Also, of private buildings. *Cic.* — Hence, in general, the roof of a house. *Virg.* Ignem ad fastigia jactant. Hence, *Cic.* Fastigium imponere rei, to flatter. — *¶* Also, any eminence or height, the uppermost, extreme or highest part of any thing, whether pointed or not; as of a hill in *Cæs. B. G. 7, 69.* *Id.* scrobis. *Lucret.* surarum. Particularly, an elevated place on which a person stands to view the country. — Hence, dignity, rank, authority, reputation, esteem. *Nep.* In summo esse fastigio. *Liv.* Altior suo fastigio. *Suet.* Ampliora humano fastigio, h. e. above the lot of humanity, more than a man can expect who has attained the height of fortune. Also, figur. summit, height. *Quintil.* eloquentiæ. Also, in general, kind, sort. *Varr.* Also, quality, condition. *Id.* fundi. *Nep.* Pari fastigio. — Also, the heads, leading circumstances. *Virg.* Summa fastigia rerum. — *¶* Also, an accent, accentual mark. *Marc. Cap.* — *¶* Also, steepness, declivity, slope, descent. *Cæs., Varr.* and *Liv.* Hence, the fall of the water of rivers, streams, &c. *Vitruv.* — *¶* Also, depth. *Virg.*

FASTIGIŪ (allied to fastigium), as, a. 1. to narrow gradually into a sharp point, to point, raise, elevate. *Plin.* Frumenta fastigantur in stipulam, grow up into a straw with a sharp point. — *¶* *Figur.* *Sidon.* statum celsitudinis, exalts. — *¶* The reading fastigari critics do not approve of. — *¶* See, also, *Fastigatus*, a, um.

FASTOSUS (fastus), a, um, adj. full of 2 pride, proud, haughty, arrogant, ὑπερφύων. *Petron.* and *Martial.* — *¶* Also, sumptuous, costly. *Martial.* 13, 102. garum. Other edd. read fecosum.

FASTUS (unc.), us, m. pride, haughtiness, 2 arrogance, disdain, ἀλαζονεία. *Plin.* Supercilia maxime indicant fastum. *Ovid.* Fastus inest pulcris. *Tacit.* Fastus erga patrias epulas. *Petron.* Fastum facere alicui, h. e. to despise. — Also, coldness with a degree of haughtiness, disregard, neglect. *Prop.* Constantis lumina fastus, fixed and haughty looks. — *¶* *Plur.* Fastus, plur. for fasti, annuals. See *Fastus*, a, um.

FASTUS (φάω, φάσκω, h. e. φημί), a, um, adj. Hence, Dies fastus, a day on which the pretor administered justice. *Ovid.* Ille nefastus erit, per quem tria verba silentur; fastus erit, per quem lege licebit agi. These dies fasti (also, absolut. fasti. *Cic. Mur.* 11. *Liv.* 9, 46) were marked in a book or calendar, and published. — Hence, Fasti, sc. dies, the days marked in the calendar. *Cic.* Enumeratio fastorum. *Id.* Fasti, sc. dies, the calendar or little book in which all the days of the year were marked, what days were fasti, and what nefasti, &c. The books of *Ovid.* which describe the causes of the Roman festival for the whole year, are called fasti. — Fasti denotes, also, chronicles, annals. *Cic., Liv.* and *Horat.* — *¶* Fastus, plur. for fasti, is also found.

FATALIS (fatum), e, adj. decreed, determined, ordered or given by fate, endowed with any quality by fate, fated, fatal. *Cic.* consulatus, bellum, casus. *Ovid.* pignora, h. e. Palladium, on which the fate of Rome was supposed to depend. *Virg.* virga. *Vellei.* mors, a natural death (opp. to violenta). Hence, calamitous, destructive, fatal, bringing or causing misfortune. *Cic.* annus. *Ovid.* *Met.* 9, 411. aurum, the golden necklace of Eriphyle. *Virg.* telum, deadly. — *¶* Also, containing the fate or destinies. *Liv.* libri. *Ovid.* verba. — *¶* Also, determining or directing the fate or destiny. *Ovid.* dea, h. e. *Parce.*

FATALITAS (fatalis), ātis, f. fatality. 3 *Cod. Justin.*

FATALITER (Id.), adv. according to fate, 1 fatally. *Cic.* Definita fataliter. *Eutrop.* Fataliter mori, to die a natural death.

FATEOR (from φάω, φάσθαι, or φάω), ēris, fassus sum, dep. 2. to confess, own, acknowledge, ἐξομολογέω. *Cic.* verum. *Id.* Fateor atque etiam profiteor. — *¶* Also, to show, indicate, manifest, discover. *Ovid.* iram vultu. *Id.* animum. *Id.* se suasque flammæ. *Plin.* arenas. *Id.* motum vitalem. — Hence, *Varr.* and *Quintil.* Modus fatendi, h. e. indicativus. — Hence, to praise. *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* fidem alicujus. — *¶* Also, passively. *Ovid.* Fassus pudor. *Cic.* Fateatur. *Pandect.* Fatebatur.

FATICANŪS (fatum & cano), a, um, adj. 3 prophesying, prophetic. *Ovid.*

FATICINŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as 3 Faticanus. *Ovid.*

FATIDICŪS (fatum & dico), a, um, adj. foretelling future events, prophetic, χρησμολόγος. *Virg.* vates. *Cic.* anus. *Ovid.* deus, h. e. *Apollo.* *Plin.* augurum. — Hence, Fatidicus, a prophet or foreteller of things to come. *Cic.*

FATIFER (fatum & fero), a, um, adj. 3 fatal, destructive, deadly, μῆσιμος. *Virg.*

FATIGABILIS (fatigo), e, adj. that may 3 be wearied. *Tertull.*

FATIGATIŪ (Id.), ōnis, f. weariness, 2 tigne, κόπος, κάματος. *Liv.* — *¶* Also, raillery. *Sidon.*

FATIGATORIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. rail- 3 ing, bantering. *Sidon.*

FATIGŪ (for fatim, h. e. ad fatim, ago), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to tire, weary, fatigue, plague, torment, καταπονέω, κόπω. *Liv.* se pugna atroci. *Cic.* vinculis et carcere. *Nepos.* lectores. *Ovid.* dentem in dente (in chewing). *Cæs.* Fatigatus æstus. *Cic.* Fatigatus verberibus, tormentis, igni. *Liv.* alicum precibus, to importune. So, also, absolutely. *Sallust.* Fatigare. — Hence, figur. *Virg.* os. *Tacit.* dextram oculis, to load with kisses. *Ovid.* Fluvius vicina fatigat. — Also, to incite, stimulate, push on, rouse. *Virg.* socios. — Also, to spend without intermission. *Virg.* noctem diemque. — Fatigare locum, h. e. to keep driving or riding about in a place; to fatigue it as it were. *Virg.* silvas. *Sil.* Hebrum. — Also, to conquer, subdue, oppress, exhaust. *Sallust.* animos. *Horat.* Somno fatigatus, oppressed with sleepiness. — *¶* Also, to vex, trouble, harass. *Virg.* terras cœlumque. — Hence, to render difficult, obstruct, hinder. *Ovid.* triticeas messes, mar, check the growth of. — *¶* Also, to occupy one's self with any thing; to do, perforate, make. *Val.* Flacc. arina. *Sil.* curas. — *¶* Also, to rally, satirize, make sport of. *Sidon.*

FATILEGŪS (fatum & lego), a, um, adj. 3 h. e. fatum, seu mortem colligens. *Lucan.*

FATILŪQUŪS (fatum & liquor), a, um, 2 adj. prophetic; same as Fatidicus. *Liv.*

FATIM. See *Fatis*. 3

FATIS (unc.), is, f. sufficiency. — It is found only in the acc. fatim, which denotes the same as adfatim or affatina. See *Affatim*.

FATISCŪ (χατέω, χαρίσκω), is, n. 3. to 2 chink, open or gape with chinks; to fall apart. *Virg.* Fatiscit area. *Id.* tellus, falls to pieces, dissolves into dust. *Tibull.* janua, is opened. — *¶* Also, to get tired, exhausted, weak; to droop, fail, decrease. *Colum.* Ovis fatiscit. *Id.* solum. *Tacit.* seditio. — *¶* Fatiscor occurs as a dep. to fall to pieces. *Lucret.* — Also, to grow tired. *Pacuv.*

FATŪA, e, f. the wife of Faunus, also called Fauna and Bona Dea. *Labeo ap. Macrob.* — *¶* Also, any prophetess, sibyl. *Marc. Cap.* — *¶* Also, a fool, a female jester. See *Fatuus*.

FATŪE (fatuus), adv. foolishly, absurdly. 2 *Quintil.*

FATŪITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. folly, simplicity, fatuity, εὐβδεια. *Cic.*

FATUM (for), i, n. literally, that is said or spoken; particularly, a declaration with regard to future destiny. *Virg.* of Jupiter. *Id.* of an oracle. *Cic.* Fata Sibyllina, or, absolutely, *Liv.* 29, 10. the Sibylline predictions. — Also, the will or command of the gods. *Liv.* Fata imple-

re. — Hence, fate, destiny, εἰραμένη. *Cic.* Si fatum tibi est convalescere. *Id.* Omnia fata fieri. *Ovid.* Sic erat in fati, it was so fated or destined. — Also, good or bad fortune, chance, calamity, mishap. *Cic.* and *Horat.* — Also, death; particularly, a natural death: the term of life destined to a person. *Tacit.* Fato obire, to die a natural death. *Cic.* Præter fatum. *Id.* Maturius extingui quam fato suo. *Virg.* Nec fato nec merita morte peribat. — Also, a violent death. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Hence, *Virg.* Fata proferre, to prolong life. — Hence, the ashes and bones of burnt bodies. *Propert.* — Also, that whereon the fate of a state depends. *Plaut.* and *Justin.* — Hence, that which causes calamity or destruction. *Cic.* Duo illa reipublicæ fata, Gabinium et Pisonem, h. e. who almost caused the destruction of the republic.

FATŪOR (fatuus), āris, dep. 1. to be in- 2 spired. *Justin.* — *¶* Also, to talk or act foolishly; to play the fool. *Senec.*

FATUS, a, um. See *For*.

FATŪS (for), us, m. a word, saying. *Prud.* Promite secretos fatus, h. e. prophecies. — *¶* Also, same as *Fatum*. *Petron.*

FATŪŪS (unc.), a, um, tasteless, insipid, maolish. *Martial.* beta. So, also, perhaps, *Varr.* puls, h. e. not salted. — *¶* Also, foolish, silly, simple. *Cic.* Hence, Fatua, a fool, simpleton; a female jester. *Senec.* — *¶* *Fatuus*, a, um, (from for), prophesying, foretelling, inspired. (See *Fatua*). — *Fatui*, spectres or spirits supposed to plague women. *Plin.* 29, 83.

FAUCES. See *Faux*.

FAVENTIYA (faveo), æ, f. same as *Favor*. *Acc.* Faventiam adhibete, h. e. silentium. — *¶* Also, a town of Italy, now *Fuena*. — Hence, Faventinus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Faventia*. *Vorr.* ager.

FAVEŪ (unc.), es, favi, fautum, n. 2. to favor, be favorably inclined to. *Cic.* and *Terent.* alicui. *Cic.* alicujus dignitati. *Liv.* Faveo orationi tue, I do not take your words amiss. — *¶* Particularly, to manifest one's favor; to advance, promote, assist, countenance, serve by one's favor. *Cic.* alicui. *Id.* alicujus laudi. *Id.* accusationi. *Ovid.* Faventes venti. — Especially, of spectators at the theatre, to applaud, utter acclamations. *Ovid.* and *Plin.* *Ep.* Hence, figur. *Cic.* honoribus alicujus. — Favere ore, lingua, εὐφραμεῖν, at sacrifices and other religious ceremonies, to abstain from words of ill omen; to be silent. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, to be inclined; to wish. *Ovid.*

FAVILLĀ (unc.), æ, f. hot ashes or embers 2 (opp. cinis). *Ovid.* and *Sæton.* — *Figur.* *Propert.* Favilla mali, h. e. beginning, origo. — *¶* In general, ashes. *Terent., Vitruv.* and *Virg.*

FAVILLACEŪS, and **FAVILLATICŪS** 3 (favilla), a, um, adj. of ashes, or resembling ashes. *Solin.*

FAVILLESŪ (Id.), is, n. 3. to be reduced 3 to ashes. *Fulgent.*

FAVISSA (unc.), æ, f. a place under ground near a temple, where they used to keep broken images of the gods, and such sacred vessels as had become useless. *Gell.* 2, 10.

FAVITŪR (faveo), ōris, m. a favorer. *Plaut.*

FAUNA, æ, f. same as *Bona Dea*. 3 *Macrob.*

FAUNIGENĀ (Faunus & gigno), æ, i, n. de- 3 scended from *Faunus*. — Hence, *Sil.* Faunigenæ, ærum, the inhabitants of *Latium*. **FAUNŪS**, i, m. one of the most ancient kings of *Latium*, son of *Picus*, grandson of *Saturn*, and father of *Latinus*. *Virg.* — His great popularity, and his fondness for agriculture, made his subjects reverence him after his death as one of their country deities. *Ovid.* — He answers to the *Pan* of the Greeks, and his sons (by *Fatua* or *Fauna*) *Fauni*, correspond with the *Greco*-*Panes*, as guardian-gods of the herds, woods and fields. *Culp.* *Fauni* vates.

FAVŪNIŪS (perhaps from *faveo*), ii, m. the west wind; same as *Zephyrus*, Ζέφυρος. *Horat.* and *Vitruv.* — It began to blow towards the middle of February, and the beginning of spring was reckoned from that time. *Cic.*

FAVŪR (faveo), ōris, m. favor, good-will, kindness, partiality, benevolence, εὐφροσύνη. *Cic.* populi. *Liv.* Amplecti aliquem

favore *Sallust.* In favorem alicujus venire. *Liv.* Favorem alicui conciliare, to make beloved or popular, endeavor, gain favor. *Justin.* In favorem ultionis, for the sake of; or, to gratify. — *¶* Also, acclamation, applause, particularly applied to the spectators at the theatre. *Cic.* — Hence, in general, approbation, thanks. *Virg.* and *Sucton.*

FAVORABILIS (favor), *e*, adj. favored, popular, in favor, beloved, pleasing, agreeable. *Quintil.* causa. *Plin.* Favorabilior. — *¶* Also, gaining or procuring favor. *Plin. Ep.* Id favorabilis.

FAVORABILITER (favorabilis), adverb, with applause; favorably. *Sueton.* Trojan favorabiliter luit. *Pandect.* Favorabilis responderetur.

FAUSTE (faustus), adverb, prosperously, successfully, luckily, favorably. *Cic.*

FAUSTIANUS, *a*, um, adj. Faustian. *Plin. vinum.*

FAUSTITAS (faustus), *ātis*, *f.* happy condition, favorable circumstances, happiness. *Horat.*

FAUSTULUS, *i*, *m.* a shepherd ordered to expose *Romulus* and *Remus*. He privately brought them up at home. *Liv.*

FAUSTUS (faveo), *a*, um, adj. lucky, auspicious, favorable, fortunate, prosperous, *εὐτυχής*. *Lucret.* and *Cic.*

FAUTOR (Id.), *ōris*, *m.* a patroa, favorer, furtherer, maintainer, promoter, *σπουδαστής*. *Cic.* dignitatis. *Id.* laudis. *Id.* flagitii. — Also, with a dat. *Id.* honoris.

FAUTRIX (fautor), *icis*, *f.* she that favors, favorable, propitious. *Cic.* suorum. — Also, with a dat. *Terent.* auctoritati.

FAYOS (unc.), *i*, *m.* the cells of wax in which the bee lodges her honey. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, these cells filled with honey, a honey-comb, *κνίσιον*. *Ovid.* Expressis miella liquata favis. *Varr.* Favos exiniere; or, *Colum.* demetere, to gather honey. — *¶* Also, six-cornered tiles. *Vitrue.*

FAUX (unc.), *cis*, *f.* (but the nom. does 3 perhaps not occur) the gullet, pharynx, passage to the stomach. *Horat.* and *Ovid.* — *Figur.* *Phædr.* Faux improba, gluttony. — More frequently used in the plur. Fauces, ium, the gullet, throat. *Horat.* Sitis fauces urit. *Cels.* Fauces tustensis. *Plant.* Exscrare ex faucibus. — *¶* Also, the weasand, throat. *Ovid.* Laqueo fauces innectere, to strangle. *Plaut.* Fauces alicui prehendere atque enecare. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Quum faucibus preme-retur, *h. e.* when he was in difficulty. *Id.* Premit fauces defensionis tuæ, *h. e.* makes a defence impossible. *Crass.* ap. *Cic.* Eripite nos ex eorum faucibus, *h. e.* from their jaws; or, from them. *Cic.* Urbem ex belli ore ac faucibus ereptam esse. — *¶* Also, any narrow passage, inlet or outlet; or, merely, way, passage, entrance. *Cic.* Corinthus posita in faucibus Græciæ, at the mouth or entrance. *Id.* macelli. *Cæs.* portus, the mouth of the harbor. *Liv.* Fauces obsessis, the outlets. *Ena.* ap. *Cic.* Ex faucibus cur-nus emittit, *h. e.* carceribus. *Curt.* In Cilicie faucibus, in the narrow passes or defiles. *Plin.* Bosphori, the straits of Constantinople. *Id.* Nilus multis faucibus se evomit, through many mouths. — *¶* Also, the entrance-hall of a house. *Vitrue.*

FAX (φάω), *fācis*, *f.* a torch, *δαῖς*, *λαμπάς*, of unctuous or anointed wood. *Virg.* and *Plin.*; or of hroom. *Plin.* — Torches were used to see by, instead of canlles, or at night in the streets. *Varr.* and *Ovid.* — Hence, *Gell.* Fax prima noctis, or fax prima, *h. e.* the evening, when torches were lighted; or, early torch-light. *Cic.* Facem alicui præferre, *h. e.* to be a leader. — Also, at nuptials, to light the bride home. *Plaut.* and *Virg.* — Also, at funerals. *Virg.* — Also, to set any thing on fire. *Cic.* Ardentes faces in tecta jacere, fire-brands. — Hence, fax is used of any thing which is the cause of ruin, destruction; or any bad thing; or generally, a person or thing that causes, excites or incites to, something else. *Id.* Suljicere faces invadere alicujus. *Id.* Antonius omnium incendiorum fax. *Vellei.* Sertorius belli fax. *Plin. Ep.* accusationis. *Lucret.* iræ. *Cic.* dolorum faces. *Plin.* Caius et

Nero faces generis humani, *h. e.* destruction. — With later writers it is also used in a good sense for stimulus. *Quintil.* Alicui ad studia dicendi faces subdere, *h. e.* to incite. — Cupid is represented with a torch. *Nepos.* — Also, the Furies. *Virg.* — *¶* *Figur.* light. *Horat.* Crescentem face Noctilucam. — Also, beautiful eyes are called faces. *Propert.* — Also, a meteor, comet, &c. *Cic.* Faces cælestes or cœli; or, absolutely, *Virg.* and *Plin.* Faces.

FAXIM, and **FAXO** (facio), *is*, *it*, for *faciam*, *fecerim* and *fecero*. *Cic.*, *Plaut.* and *Terent.*, &c.

FEBRESO (febris), *is*, *n.* 3. to be ill of a fever. *Solin.*

FEBRICITO (Id.), *as*, *n.* 1. to be ill of a fever, have an ague. *Cels.*

FEBRICOSUS (Id.), *a*, um, adj. having a fever or ague. *Veget.* de re Vet.

FEBRICULA (dimin. of febris), *a*, *f.* a slight fever. *Cic.*

FEBRICULENTUS (febris), *a*, um, adj. 3 same as *Febricosus*. *Marc. Emp.*

FEBRICULOSUS (febricula), *a*, um, adj. 3 having a fever. *Catull.* — *¶* Also, fe-verous, having the nature of a fever. *Gell.*

FEBRIFUGIA (febris & fugo), *a*, *f.* sc. 3 herba, febrifuge, having the power to cure fevers. — The herb centauray is so called. *Apul.*

FEBRIO (febris), *is*, *ivi*, *itum*, *n.* 4. to be 2 ill of a fever. *Cels.*

FEBRIS (for ferbis from ferveo), *is*, *f.* a fever; an ague, *πυρετός*. *Cic.* Febrem habere. *Id.* Febri carere. *Id.* Te Roman venisse cum febrī. *Cels.* Febris accedit, decedit, intermittit. *Id.* lenta.

FEBRUA, orum, *n.* See *Februus*.

FEBRUALIS. See *Februius*.

FEBRUAMENTUM (februus), *i*, *n.* an ex-3 piation; a purification. *Censorin.*

FEBRUARIUS (februus), *a*, um, adj. relating to purification. *Cic.* mensis, the month February, *Φεβρουάριος*. In this month the people were solemnly purified, sacrifices were performed, and a feast was held in behalf of the manes of the deceased. The month of February was the last of the Roman year until 304 A. U., and from that time the second.

FEBRUATYD (februus), *ōnis*, *f.* an expia-3 ting, purifying. *Varr.*

FEBRULIS, or **FEBRUALIS**, *a* name of *Janu.* *Martian.* *Copell.* and *Fest.* — She was also called *Februata*. *Fest.* — Also, *Februtis*. *Arnob.*

FEBRUO (februus), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* 1. 3 to expiate, purify, *καθαρίζω*. *Varr.*

FEBRUTIS. See *Februlis*.

FEBRUOS (perhaps from ferveo or ferbeo), *a*, um, adj. purifying, particularly applied to sacred rites. — Hence, subst. *Februum*, and plur. *Februa*, that wherewith a purification or an expiation is performed; or, that has the power of purifying. *Ovid.* *Februa*. *Varr.* *Februum*. — Also, an annual frost of purification at the end of the year in the month of February (for this was anciently the last month of the year). So, perhaps, *Ovid.* *Past.* 5, 423, where the plural is used.

FECIALIS. See *Fetialis*.

FECUNDE (fecundus), adv. abundantly, 2 fruitfully, *γονίμως*, *εὐφόρως*. *Varr.*

FECUNDUS. *Plin.* *Fecundissime*.

FECUNDITAS (Id.), *ātis*, *f.* fruitfulness, fertility, *εὐφορία*, *εὐγονία*. *Cic.* terrarum. *Id.* mulieris. — Also, the goddess of fruitfulness. *Tacit.* — *¶* Also, figur. abundance, plenty. *Plin.* lactis. *Cic.* Volo, se esset in adolescente fecunditas, *h. e.* stilli ubertas, richness of style or expression.

FECUNDØ (Id.), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* 1. to 3 fertilize, make fertile or fruitful, *εὐδαιμονίζω*. *Virg.* *Egyptum*.

FECUNDUS (obsol. feo), *a*, um, adj. fruitful, fertile, abounding, *γονίμος*, *εὐφόρος*. *Cic.* Terra fecundior. *Id.* segetes. *Plin.* Tellus fecunda metallorum. *Horat.* lepus, *h. e.* big with young. — *¶* Also, figur. *Tacit.* Genus fecundum bonorum civium. *Horat.* Fecunda culpe sæcula. *Plaut.* Amor et melle, et felle est fecundissimus, abounds largely in. *Sil.* Veri fecunda sacerdotes. *Id.* Fecundum in fraudes hominum

genus. *Plin.* ingenium. *Id.* Fecundissima ars. — *¶* Hence, frequent, plentiful, rich, abundant, copious. *Horat.* calices. *Cic.* questus. *Id.* Pericles fecundus, *h. e.* in dicendo copiosus. *Plin.* Fecundissima gens, *h. e.* annona et frugibus dives. *Ovid.* Specus fecundus aquis. — *¶* Also, making fruitful or fertile. *Plin.* Nilus. *Ovid.* dextra.

FEDUS (unc.), *i*, *m.* anciently used for *hedas* or *hedus*. *Varr.*

FEL (unc.), *fellis*, *n.* gall, *χολή*. *Plin.*, *Cels.* and *Cic.* — *Figur.* any thing bitter, unpleasant, disagreeable. *Ovid.* Spicula (amoris) felle madent. — So, also, of speech, bitterness, acrimony. *Plin. Ep.* — Also, as a quality of poison. *Virg.* Sagitta armata felle veneni, with poison. — *¶* Also, anger. *Virg.* — *¶* *Fel* terre, an herb, fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*, L.). *Plin.* — *¶* The plural *fella* is found in *Cal. Aurel.*

FELES, or **FELLES**, and **FELIS** (unc.), *is*, *f.* a cat, *αἰλουρος*. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, a marten or fulmar. *Varr.* and *Colna.* — *¶* *Figur.* a robber, thief. *Plaut.* virginaria.

FELICITATUS, *a*, um, adj. See *Felicitatus*.

FELICITAS (felix), *ātis*, *f.* fruitfulness, fertility. *Plin. Ep.* terræ. — *¶* Also, felicity, happiness. *Cic.* — Also, good fortune, success. *Cæs.* remm gestarum. — *¶* Also, in the plural. *Cic.* Felicitates. *Terent.* Bonæ felicitates.

FELICITER (Id.), adverb, fruitfully, abundantly. *Virg.* Illis veniant felicius uvæ. — *¶* Also, happily, fortunately, luckily, prosperously. *Cic.* vivere, navigare. *Ovid.* Felicius. *Cic.* Felicissime. — Also, in exclamations and wishes, good luck, &c. *Phædr.* Feliciter, succulant. *Cic.* Feliciter velim. — Also, with a dat. *Sueton.* patruo. *Flor.* victoriæ.

FELINUS (feles), *a*, um, adj. of or belong-2 ing to a cat or marten. *Cels.* stercus.

FELIS. See *Feles*.

FELIX (obsol. feo), *icis*, adj. fruitful, fertile, productive. *Liv.* arbor. *Ovid.* regio. *Plin.* Arabia. — *¶* Also, rich, wealthy, opulent. *Ovid.* Tam felix esses. — *¶* Also, happy, fortunate, felicitous, blessed. *Cic.* vir. *Ovid.* secula. *Cic.* Felicior. *Id.* Felicissimus. — Also, with a genit. *Horat.* cerebri. — Also, with an infin. *Virg.* Felicior ungero tela mann, *h. e.* more skilful or fortunate. — *¶* Also, auspicious, advantageous, favorable, propitious. *Ovid.* omen. *Virg.* hostia. *Id.* Sis felix tuis! *Cic.* Quod bonum, fustum, felix, fortunatumque sit, *h. e.* which may God prosper. *Liv.* Quod tibi mihi que sit felix.

FELLATOR (fello), *ōris*, *m.* qui fellat. 3 *Martial.*

FELLERIS (Id.), *e*, adj. sucking. 3 *Solin.*

FELLES. See *Feles*.

FELLEUS (fel), *a*, um, adj. of gall, full 2 of gall, bitter as gall. *Plin.* sudor.

FELLICØ (frequentat. of fello), *as*, *a.* 1. 3 to suck. *Solin.*

FELLIDUCUS (fel & duco), *a*, um, adj. 3 carrying off gall. *Cal. Aurel.*

FELLIFLØUS (fel & fluo), *a*, um, adj. flow-3 ing or proceeding from gall. *Cal. Aurel.*

FELLITØ, or **FELITØ** (fello), *as*, *a.* 1. 3 same as *Fellico*.

FELLITUS (fel), *a*, um, adj. imbued with 3 gall, steeped in gall, saturated with gall. *Arien.* sapor.

FELLØ (φηλάω for φηλάω), *as*, *a.* 1. to 3 suck, *θηλάζω*. *Varr.* — *¶* Refertur et ad obscenam infandamque libidinem. *Martial.*

FELLØSUS (fel), *a*, um, adj. full of gall. 3 *Cal. Aurel.*

FELSINA, *a*, *f.* same as *Bononia*. *Plin.*

FEMELLA (dimin. of femina), *a*, *f.* a 3 little woman, female. *Catall.*

FEMEN (obsol. feo), *inis*, *n.* same as *Femur*, the thigh. *Cic.* — The nom. does not occur.

FEMINA (Id.), *a*, *f.* the female in all animals. — Hence, a woman, female, *γυνή*. *Cic.* — *Prop.* Femina turba, for feminea. — Hence, figur. a woman, a term of reproach applied to effeminate men. *Justin.* — *¶* Also, of animals, female, she, &c. *Cic.* anguis. *Id.* Porcus femina. *Plin.* anas. — Also, of plants and gems. *Plin.*

FEMINAL (femina), ālis, n. h. e. femine-3 um padendum. *Apul.*

FEMINALIS (femen), e, adj. relating to the thighs. — Hence, *Sueton.* *Feminalia*, sc. tegumenta, bandages for covering the thighs. The Romans were neither stockings nor breeches, but used sometimes to wrap their legs and thighs with pieces of cloth, named, from the parts which they covered, *tibialia* and *feminalia*, used first, probably, only by persons in bad health, but afterwards, also, by the effeminate.

FEMINALIS (femina), e, adj. relating to women. — Hence, *feminal*. See *Feminal*.

FEMINATUS (Id.), a, um, adj. rendered 3 effeminate, womanized. *Cic. e. Sophocl.*

FEMINEUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a woman; womanly, like a woman, soft, delicate, feminine, ἡθελός. *Virg.* *plangor*. *Plin.* *sexton*, the female sex. *Ovid.* *Marte femineo cadere*, by the hand of a woman. *Id.* *amor*, h. e. quo femina amatur. *Tibull.* *labor*, h. e. lanificium. *Ovid.* *dolor*, h. e. quo femina dolet. *Virg.* *nullum pœnia*, h. e. qua punitur femina. *Juvenal.* *Calendar*, h. e. cal. Martii, a festival of the Roman ladies (matronalia). — ¶ Also, effeminate, womanish, unmanly, delicate. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* *plangor*. *Ovid.* *pectus*.

FEMININE (femininus), adverb, feminine-3 ly. *Arnob.*

FEMININUS (femina), a, um, adj. of a woman, feminine, female. *Varr.* *nomen*. — Also, in grammar. *Quintil.* *Nomina feminina*.

FEMORALIS (femur), e, adj. same as *Femoralis*. *Sueton.* *Aug.* 82. *Femoralia*. But most *Edd.* read *feminalia*.

FEMOR (feo), ōris, n. same as *Femur*, the thigh, ὄρος. *Cic.* — ¶ *Femur bubulum*, an herb. *Plin.* — ¶ In architecture, the plane space between the cavities of a triglyph. *Vitruv.*

FENARIUS, or **FENARIUS** (fenum, or fœnum), a, um, adj. relating to hay. *Varr.* *fax*.

FENDICÆ (perhaps from *findo*), ārum, f. 3 intestines, entrails. *Arnob.*

FENEBRIS, and **FENEBRIS** (fennus, or fœnnus), e, adj. pertaining to the interest of a capital, or to usury. *Liv.* *lex*. — ¶ *Suct.* *Pecunia fenebris*, money lent on interest.

FENERARIUS (fennus), i, m. same as *Fenerator*. *Jul.* *Firmit.*

FENERATICIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. h. e. 3 ad fennus pertinens. *Cod.* *Just.* *cautio*.

FENERATIUS (fenero), ōnis, f. a lending on interest or usury, δανιστικός. *Cic.*

FENERATŌ (feneratus), adv. with interest, 3 ἐν τόκῳ. — *Figur.* *Plant.* *Illum fenerato abstulisti*, to your detriment and loss.

FENERATŌR, and **FENERATŌR** (fenero, or fœnero), ōris, m. one that lends money on interest, a money lender, banker. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, in a bad sense, one that takes exorbitant interest, an usurer. *Cic.*

FENERATŌRIUS (fenerator), a, um, adj. 3 relating to usury. *Valer.* *Max.*

FENERATRIX (Id.), icis, f. she that lends 3 on usury. *Valer.* *Max.*

FENERATUS, and **FENERATUS**, a, um, particip. from *fenero*.

FENERŌ, and **FENERŌ** (fennus, or fœnnus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to lend money on interest or usury, δανίζω. *Pandect.* *pecuniam*. So, absolutely, *Liv.* *Fenerare*. *Pandect.* *pecuniam sub usuris solitis*. *Id.* *Pecunia gravioribus usuris fenerata*. — ¶ Also, to compensate, repair or restore with profit, to repay with interest. *Tercut.* *Metuisti*, ne tibi istuc feneraret. *Id.* *Feneratum istuc beneficium tibi pulchre dices*. — ¶ Also, to give one thing for another thing. *Senec.* *Mortes feneraverunt*, fell each by the other's hand. — ¶ Also, to lend without interest. *Pandect.* — *Figur.* to lend, impart. *Plin.* *Sol suum lumen ceteris sideribus fenerat*.

FENERŌR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to lend on interest. *Cic.* *pecunias*. *Id.* *binis centesimis*, at 24 per cent. — Also, to practise usury. *Cic.* — Hence, *figur.* to do a thing with the hope of deriving profit. *Id.* *beneficium*, to do a kindness in the hope of receiving a greater. — *Fenerari pro-*

vinciam, to lend money on interest, in a province, or, to practise usury in a province. *Id.* *Parad.* 6, 2. *Ed.* *Ern.*; but other *Edd.* read *defener*. — ¶ Also, to borrow money on interest or usury. *Pandect.*

FENESTELLA (dimin. of *fenestra*), æ, f. 2 a little window, hole to let in light. *Colum.* — ¶ *Fenestella*, or *porta fenestellæ*, a gate of Rome. *Ovid.*

FENESTRA (φαῖνω), æ, f. a window, opening, hole in a room, stable, &c. *Ovid.* *Lusem admittit fenestris*, h. e. windows. *Cæs.* *Fenestræ ad tormenta mittenda*, h. e. loop-holes. *Horat.* *Iunctas fenestras quater*, h. e. perhaps window-shutters. *Virg.* *Lato dedit ore fenestram*, h. e. opening or gap. The ancient Romans had only openings in the walls to admit the light, covered with two folding leaves of wood, and sometimes with a curtain or net. Under the emperors, windows were composed of a certain transparent stone, called *lapis specularis*. Glass windows are not mentioned till about the middle of the fourth century. — ¶ *Figur.* a way, an occasion. *Terent.* *Fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris*.

FENESTRŌ (fenestra), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. to provide with an opening or window, to open or make a window. *Plin.* — *Fenestratus*, a, um, having openings or windows. *Vitruv.*

FENESTRŌLA (dimin. of *fenestra*), æ, f. 3 same as *Fenestella*. *Apul.*

FENEUS, or **FENEUS** (fenum, or fœnum), 1 a, um, adj. made of hay. *Cic.* *fragm.*

FENICULARIUS, or **FENICULARIUS** (feniculum, or feniculum), a, um, adj. pertaining to fennel. *Cic.* *campus*.

FENICŪLUM, or **FENICŪLUM** (unc.), i, n. fennel, ὄραθρον. *Plin.*

FENILE, or **FENILE** (fenum, or fœnum), is, n. sc. stabulum, a hay-loft, place for keeping hay, χορδοδοχεῖον. *Virg.* and *Colum.*

FENISECA, or **FENISECA** (fenum & seco), æ, m. a cutter or mower of grass, χορδοκόπος. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, a countryman, husbandman. *Pers.*

FENESECTOR, or **FENESECTOR**, or **FENISECTOR** (Id.), ōris, m. a mower of grass. *Colum.*

FENISEX, or **FENISEX** (Id.), ēcis, m. a 2 mower of grass. *Varr.*

FENISICIĀ, or **FENISICIĀ** (Id.), æ, f. 2 the cutting of hay, hay-harvest, gross cut. *Varr.*

FENISICIUM, or **FENISICIUM**, or **FENISECIUM** (Id.), ii, n. the cutting of hay, hay-harvest, χορδοκονία. *Varr.*

FENUM, or **FENUM** (unc.), i, n. hay. *Cic.* *Fenum esse*, to cut. *Colum.* *Fenum cedere*, demetere. *Plin.* *secare*, to cut. *Horat.* *Fenum habet in cornu*, h. e. he is a dangerous person. *Cic.* *Orat.* 2, 57. *Fenum alios oportere*, blockheads. — *Plur.* *Fena*. *Apul.* — ¶ *Fenum Græcum*, or *Fenumgræcum*, the herb *fennugreek*. *Colum.* and *Plin.*

FENUS, and **FENUS** (feo), ōris, n. that is produced. — Hence, the interest of a capital, τόκος. *Cic.* *Pecuniam alicui dare fenori*; or, *Plant.* *fenore*, to lend money on interest. *Id.* *Sumere pecuniam fenore*, to borrow money on interest. *Al-*

so, *Liv.* *Accipere fenore*. *Cic.* *Pecuniam occupare grandi fenore*, to lend at high interest. *So*, also, *Horat.*

Nuquid ponere in fenore. *Suet.* *Pecuniam graviore fenore collocare*. *Pandect.* *Dare pecuniam in fenus*. *Id.*

Fenus exercere, to lay out money at interest. — Hence, *figur.* interest, h. e. gain, advantage, profit. *Tibull.* *Semina magno fenore reddat ager*. *Plin.* *Cum quinquagesimo fenore messes reddit exilitas soli*, fifty times as much. *Prop.*

Sæpe venit magno fenore amor. — ¶ Also, debts augmented by the increase of interest, a burden of debts. *Liv.* *Fenore obrui*, mersum esse, laborare. — ¶ Also, money laid out at interest, a capital. *Plant.* *Fenus argenti creditum*. *Tacit.*

Duas fenoris partes in agris collocare. — *Figur.* *Plin.* *Terra creditum fenus reddit*.

FENUSCULUM (dimin. of *fenus*), i, n. the interest of money. *Plant.*

FEO (probably φέω, gigno, edo, pario), es, ēre, a. 2. h. e. create, procreate, gignere, facere. — This word does not occur,

but from it some derive *fetus*, *secundus fetus*, *femina*, *felix*, &c.

FERA, æ. See *Ferus*, a, um.

FERACITAS (ferax), ātis, f. fruitfulness 2 *fertilitas*, εὐφροσύνη. *Colum.*

FERACITER (Id.), adverb, fruitfully. 2 *Liv.* *Feracius*.

FERALIS (unc.), e, adj. relating to the 2 deceased or to corpses. *Virg.* *cypressus*.

Id. *carmen*, a funeral song, a dirge. *Tacit.* *reliquiæ*. — Hence, *Cic.* and *Ovid.* *Feralia*, sc. sollemnia, an annual feast in behalf of the manes of the deceased, celebrated at Rome in the month of February. — Hence, *Ovid.* *Tempus feralis*, or, *Id.* *Dies feralis*, h. e. feralia. *Colum.* *mensis*, h. e. *Februarius*. — ¶ Also, deadly, dangerous, dismal, mournful. *Plin.* *Idus Mart.* *feralces Cæsari*.

Tacit. *annus bellum*. — ¶ The first syllable is generally long, but is made short by *Ovid.* *Fast.* 2, 367.

FERAX (fero), ācis, adj. fruitful, fertile, abundant, εὐφροσύνη. *Ovid.* *rus*. *Virg.* *plante*. *Cæs.* *Ager feracissimus*. — Also, with a genit. *Plin.* *Ep.* *Terra ferax arborum*, abounding in. *Horat.*

venenorum. — Also, with an ablat. *Virg.* *oleo*. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* *Nullus feracior locus est quam de officis*. — Also, with a genit. *Horat.* *prolis novæ*. — Also, with an ablat. *Plin.* *Ep.* *aribus*.

FERBŌI. See *Ferveo*.

FERCTUM. See *Fertum*.

FERCŪLUM (for *fericulum* from *fero*), i, 1 n. a frame on which any thing is carried, a hand-barrow, bier, &c. *Cic.* *pompæum*, on which the images of the gods were carried at the public games. — ¶ Particu-

larly, a frame on which several dishes were brought in at once, and set upon the table. — Hence, a course of dishes. *Petr.* and *Suet.* — Also, a dish, mess, the food served up in a dish. *Horat.* and *Plin.*

FERĒ (fero), adverb, almost, within a little, nearly, well near, well nigh, μικρὸν ὅτι. *Cic.* *Omnes fere*. *Omnes* is frequently to be supplied. *Horat.* *Paria esse fere* (sc. omnia) *peccata*. *Cic.* *Nec adhuc fere inveni*, qui, &c. and as yet I have hardly found one person who, &c. *Id.* *Non fere quemquam invidia consecuta est*, hardly any one. — ¶ Also, about, h. e. in substance, in amount. *Cic.* *Hæc fere dicere habui*. — ¶ Also, for the most part, generally, commonly. *Cic.* *Hoc jam fere sic fieri solet*. *Id.* *Fit fere*. — ¶ Also, greatly, very, considerably, tolerably. *Cic.* *Nihil aut non fere multum*. — ¶ Also, just. *Cæs.* *Nec fere omnes locos*.

FERĒTANŌS, a, um. See *Ferentum*.

FERĒTARIUS (fero), a, um, adj. 2 *Ferentarii*, a sort of light-armed troops. *Sallust.* — ¶ *Ferentarius amicus*, h. e. qui openi fert. *Plant.*

FERĒTUM, i, n. a town of *Apulia*. *Horat.* — Hence, *Ferentanus*, a, um, adj. pertaining to *Ferentum*. — *Ferentani*, the inhabitants thereof. *Cic.* and *Liv.* But some think there is no town in *Apulia* by the name of *Ferentum*, and prefer the reading *Ferentum*.

FERĒŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. *Colum.* 3 2. *vitis*, a sort of vine.

FERĒTRIUS (from *feretrum*, or *fero*), ii, m. a surname of *Jupiter*. He had a temple at Rome, where the spoils called *optima* were carried. *Liv.*

FERĒTRUM (fero), i, n. a frame on which 3 any thing is carried. *Sil.* — Particularly, a bier. *Virg.*

FERIÆ (unc.), ārum, f. holidays, days on which no work was done, vacation, festive days, ἑορταὶ ἡμέραι. They were either private or public. The former were privately observed by families and individuals on account of birth-days, prodigies, &c.; the latter by the whole people. *Cic.* *Ferias habere triduum*. *Id.* *forenses*. *Liv.* *agere*. *Varr.* *belli*, h. e. *indutia*, a truce. *Plant.* *Venter gutturque resident esuriales ferias*, h. e. jejuntant. *Cato.* *Per ferias*, on holidays, during the vacation. — Hence, *tranquillitas*, peace. *Horat.* *Od.* 4, 5, 37.

FERIATICUS, a, um, adj. same as *Feriatius*. *Pandect.*

FERIATŌS, a, um, particip. from *ferior* — ¶ Adject. free from labor, at leisure, free, disengaged, living in repose, idle

Cic. Deus feriatus torpet. *Id.* Feriatus a negotiis publicis. *Horat.* Male feriatus, unseasonably keeping holiday or feasting when destruction threatens. — *Plin. Ep.* Dies feriatus, a holiday. *Id.* toga, undress. — Also, undisturbed, quiet, calm. *Prud.* freta.

FERICŪLOS (dimin. of ferus), a, um, adjct. somewhat wild. *Petron.* 39. (si lectio certa).

FERINCS (fera), a, um, adjct. of or belonging to a wild beast. *Cic.* victus. *Virg.* lac. *Ovid.* cædes, killing a wild animal. *Lucrct.* vestis, made of the skin of wild beasts. *Ovid.* vox, fierce. *Sallust.* caro ferina, and absol. in the same sense, *Virg.* Ferina, sc. caro. *Gell.* Voluptates ferinae, brutal sensuality.

FERIŌ (Id.), is, a. 4. to strike, smite, beat, hit, knock, cut, thrust, push, παῖω, τύπτω, κόπτω. *Cic.* frontem, to smite his forehead. *Virg.* Caper cornu ferit, pushes, butts. *Cic.* adversarium. *Sallust.* murum arietibus, to batter. *Cic.* parietem, to strike the wall with his head. *Plant.* fores, to knock. *Plin.* Feriri a serpente, or *Ovid.* ab angue, to be wounded. *Virg.* mare, to row. *Tibull.* pede nvas, to stamp or tread. *Virg.* retinacula ferro, to cut asunder or in pieces. — Also, figur. *Lucrct.* Acre ferit frigus, h. c. pinches. — Hence, figur. to strike at, upon, or against, to reach, touch. *Horat.* sidera vertice. *Cic.* His spectris si oculi possent feriri. *Lucrct.* Res ferunt aciem oculorum, or oculos. *Virg.* Ferit æthera clamor. *Ovid.* Sol radiis ferit cacumina. — Also, to stamp coin. *Plin.* asses. — Also, to kill by striking or cutting, to slay, kill. *Horat.* agnam. *Cic.* aliquem securi, to behead, decapitate. *Sallust.* hostem. *Liv.* porcum. — Hence, *Cic.* and *Liv.* fœdus, to make or ratify an alliance, &c. because it was customary to kill a sow at such an occasion. — Also, to hit. *Virg.* aliquem telo. *Figur.* *Cic.* medium. — Also, to utter. *Horat.* verba palato. — *¶* Also, to cheat, overreach, defraud. *Terent.* aliquem munere. — *¶* Also, to punish, chastise. *Cod.* Just.

FERIŌR (feriæ), âris, âtis sum, dep. I. to keep holiday, to rest, be free from work or study, σχολάζω. *Varr.* and *Macrob.* — *¶* See, also, *Feriatu*, a, um.

FERITAS (ferus), âtis, f. savageness, wildness, roughness, fierceness, cruelty, barbarity, ἀγριότης. *Horat.* Trevirorum. *Ovid.* loci, wildness of the climate. *Stat.* vie. *Plin.* musti. *Id.* arboris. *Ovid.* Feritas mollita, deposita. *Id.* Feritatem exuere.

FERITŌ (frequentat. of fero), as, 1. same as Fero.

FERME (superlat. of fere, for ferime), adverb, same as Fere, almost, nearly, σχεδόν. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Non ferme, or *Terent.* Hard ferme, hardly, almost not. — *¶* Also, for the most part, generally, commonly, usually. *Liv.* Virgulta, quibus inculta ferme vestimur. — *¶* Also, about, nearly. *Liv.* Hæc ferme gesta. *Id.* Sex ferme onerarie. — *¶* Also, very, remarkably. *Liv.* 36, 43. Non ferme impates. (This passage may also be referred to the next signification.) *Gell.* Virum esse ferme bonum. — *¶* Also, just, precisely. *Liv.* 36, 43.

FERMENTESCŌ (fermentum), is, n. 3. 2 to ferment, ζυμῶναι. — Hence, figur. to swell, rise, open, to become loose. *Plin.* Tellus fermentescit.

FERMENTŌ (Id.), as, âvi, âtum, a. 1. to cause to ferment, swell or rise, to ferment, leaven. *Plin.* Farina fermentabat. *Colum.* Ficus fermentatur. — *¶* Also, to make loose, relax, open. *Varr.* terram. — *¶* Fermentatus, a, um. *Cels.* panis, leavened bread. *Varr.* solum, se. pedis, rising gently, soft. *Colum.* terra. *Prud.* mores, corrupted, bad.

FERMENTUM (for fermentum, from 2 ferreo), i, n. that which causes any thing to ferment or to rise, leaven, ferment, yeast, &c. *Plin.* Spuma concreta pro fermento utitur. *Tacit.* Panis nullo fermento, unleavened bread. — *Figur.* *Plin.* 17, 35, 4. *Id.* Hard. Quaternum pedum fermentum, rising. — Hence, anger, passion. *Plant.* In fermentum jacere or esse. *Juvenal.* Illud fermentum tibi habe, cause for anger or indignation.

— *¶* Also, fermented liquor, beer. *Virg.*

FERŌ (φέρω; the perf. tuli, from the obsol. tolo, h. c. tollo; the supin. latum, for tlatum, from the obsol. tlaō, τλάω), fers, tūli, lātum, irreg. a. and n. to carry, bear, bring. *Cic.* Lectica ferri. *Plant.* argentum ad aliquem. *Liv.* arma in aliquem, or *Nep.* contra aliquem, h. c. to fight. *Virg.* Sacra ferre, to sacrifice. *Id.* preces Junoni, to pray, offer up his prayers. *Cic.* nomen alicujus, to bear or have. *Id.* in oculis ferre, to hold dear, be warmly attached to. *Plant.* Ferre gradum, or, *Terent.* and *Virg.* pedem, or, *Virg.* se, or, *Nep.* Dat. 4, ferre (sc. se) ad aliquem, to rush upon. *Cic.* se alicui obvium, to go to meet. *Virg.* Via fert ad undas, leads. *Id.* Nulla ad speluncam signa ferebant. *Cæs.* Vestigia eo ferunt. *Cic.* Quo sua quemque natura fert. *Liv.* Signa ferre, to march, decamp. *Liv.* in hostem, to attack. So, also, *Justin.* Ferre impetum. — The pass. ferri expresses any swift, rapid, impetuous motion, and is rendered, to move swiftly or rapidly, to go, ride, fly, drive, flow, run, &c. *Cic.* Stellæ circum terram feruntur. *Virg.* In Palanta feror, h. c. eo. *Id.* in prælia. *Id.* Classis interrita fertur. *Id.* Equo ferri. *Horat.* Flumen fertur. *Virg.* Saltu super venabula fertur, leaps, springs. *Cic.* Vitis ad terram fertur, is borne down. Hence, figur. *Id.* Demosthenes in eam partem ferebatur oratione, came or proceeded. — Also, to be carried away, overcome, incited, impelled. *Id.* crudelitate, avaritia. *Nep.* odio. — Præ se ferre, properly, to carry before one's self; hence, to show, manifest. *Cic.* Also, absol. without præ se. *Id.* Aperte ferre dolorem. *Id.* luitium apertissime. *Id.* Læte tulit, &c. But, *Id.* Ferre obscure, or, *Liv.* clam, to keep secret, conceal. — Ventrem ferre, to be pregnant, big with child or young. *Varr.* and *Liv.* So, also, *Plin.* Partum ferre. Also, absol. ferre. *Sil.* Quem tulerat mater Laconi, borne. — *Liv.* Personam alienam ferre, to represent, personate, to act the part of another. — *¶* Also, to bear, generate, produce. *Cic.* Terra fert fruges. *Cato.* Arbor fert. — Also, figur. *Cic.* Ætas tulit oratorem. *Nep.* poetam. — *¶* Also, to bear, tolerate, endure, support. *Cic.* contumaciam hominum. *Terent.* miserias. *Ovid.* mala. *Terent.* aliquem. — Hence, *Cic.* aliquid æquo animo. *Id.* animo iniquo, to bear with reluctance, or to take it ill. *Id.* moleste. *Id.* facile, willingly, without complaint. *Id.* ægre, or graviter molesteque, unvolingly, with complaint, chagrin; consequently, to be mortified, to grieve, &c. Also, with de instead of the accusat. *Id.* Moleste fers de illo. Also, with an absol. without a preposition. *Id.* Interservo regali dono graviter vos tulisse. *Cæs.* impetum, to sustain. *Cic.* Amie. 19. (of wine) vetustatem, to be old. *Ovid.* Scripta nostra vetustatem ferent, to become old, to last long. — Also, with an infinit. following. *Id.* Servo nubere tuli, I condescended. — Hence, intransit., to permit, demand, require, to be of such a nature, quality, condition, disposition. *Cic.* Tempus ita fert. *Id.* Prout hominis facultates ferebant. *Id.* Si vestra voluntas feret, if such be your pleasure. *Id.* Natura fert, ut extrema, &c. sonent, such is the nature of things. *Id.* Ut opinio et spes fert, as I presume, expect, hope. *Ovid.* Si animus fert, if you like, are disposed or inclined. *Sallust.* Si maxime animus ferat, if my inclination or desire was ever so great. *Cic.* Si occasio tulerit, if occasion shall require. *Id.* Quam tua consuetudo ferebat, than you are in the habit of doing. *Id.* Ut ætas illa fert, as is usual at that time of life. — *¶* Also, to bear, carry, take away. *Liv.* aliquem ex prælio. *Virg.* Omnia fert ætas. Hence, *Liv.* Ferre et agere (ἀγαιν καὶ φέρειν), to plunder. — Hence, to receive, obtain, acquire, gain, get. *Cic.* fructus. *Liv.* victoriam ex aliquo. *Id.* decretum. *Cic.* palmam, to bear or carry off, to win. *Id.* primas. *Id.* repulsum, to be rejected or refused. *Id.* responsum ab aliquo. *Id.* tribum, centuriam, to get the votes

of the tribus, centuria. *Terent.* Eun. 5, 9, 27. præmia. *Sueton.* Liberos tulisse, ex aliqua, to have got children by a woman. — *Figur.* *Cæ.* in *Cic.* Ep. calumniari, to be convicted of a false accusation. *Cic.* Non tacitum feres, I shall not be silent. *Liv.* Ne id quidem ab Turno tulisse latium, Turnus had not been silent, &c. *Cæs.* aliquid impune, or, *Terent.* inultum ferre, not to be punished. — Also, absolutely, ferre. *Plant.* Non feret, quin vapulet, he shall not get off without a drubbing. — *¶* Also, to enter or write down in a book of accounts. *Cic.* Ferre alicui aliquid expensum, to mark down on the creditor side, as paid or given away. *Id.* acceptum, to mark on the debtor side, as received. *Id.* ad *Dio.* 5, 20. Rationes ferre, to enter in a book of accounts; but *Ed. Ernest.* reads relatis. — *¶* Also, to offer, proffer, tender. *Cic.* conditionem. *Id.* judicem alicui. *Id.* aliquam, to offer for wife. *Liv.* complexum matri, to wish to embrace. — *¶* Also, to give. *Virg.* Æn. 1, 605. alicui præmia. *Id.* alicui fidem, to give credit to, to believe. *Ovid.* osculum alicui, to kiss. — *¶* Also, to carry about. *Cic.* Chius scripta feruntur, h. c. suat in manibus hominum. *Liv.* 23, 31. Fama ferebant, they talked of it, spread abroad. *Plant.* Famam ferre, to spread abroad. *Terent.* Eun. 3, 1, 39. Et fertur in primis, sc. dictum, is much talked of. — Hence, to say, tell, relate. *Virg.* milii fama tulit. *Id.* Si vera feram. *Liv.* Haud dubie ferebant. *Cic.* Ferunt, fertur, people say, it is said. — Also, to pretend to be, pass for, to call, feign, assert. *Liv.* Se oriundum ab Alexandro ferens. *Cic.* Si te perditorem fero. *Liv.* si libertum. Se fere denotes, also, to behave like, &c. *Id.* Snaorem se haud dubie ferebat. — Also, to report, propose, proponnd, particularly to the people. *Cic.* ad populum, ut, &c. *Liv.* rogationem, h. c. legem, ad plebem. Also, without ad populum. *Cic.* Legem ferre. *Liv.* rem. Also, ferre, with ut following. *Cic.* Ferebamus ut haberetur. Ferre legem significat, also, to make a law. *Liv.*; also, without legem. *Id.* — *¶* Sententiam ferre, to vote, of judges and of the people, *Cic.* literally, to carry one's vote to the urn (sitella); for judges, as well as the people, voted with tablets at the time of Cicero. So, also, *Suffragium ferre*, of the people. *Id.* But *Sententiam ferre*, of judges, is also used for *Sententiam dicere*, to pass sentence. *Id.* — Hence, *Sententiam ferre* is probably every where used for *Sententiam dicere*, particularly as ferre is used for dicere also in other connections, and the custom of voting viva voce is more ancient than that by ballot. — *¶* Also, same as effero; to raise. *Virg.* animi cælo. *Cic.* aliquem laudibus, or absolutely, Efferre, to praise, extol. *Id.* Supra ferre, quam fieri possit, to exaggerate. — Also, to make, cause, procure, bring. *Cic.* opem, or *Terent.* auxilium, to assist. *Virg.* finem, to put an end to. *Cic.* fraudem, to do a fraudulent action, inflict an injury. *Liv.* alicui luctum et lacrimas. *Id.* perniciem. *Ovid.* gradus ingentes, to walk with long steps, to stride. *Sil.* vota, to offer or pay his vows. — *¶* *Liv.* 8, 9. Veniam peto feroque, to ask, — *¶* *Plaut.* Tetuli, for tuli. So, also, *Terent.* Tetulit, tetulissen.

FERŌCIA (ferox), w, f. ferocity, fierceness, savageness. *Cic.* and *Tacit.* — *¶* Also, valor, bravery, courage. *Liv.* and *Cic.* — *¶* *Figur.* harshness, roughness. *Plin.* vini.

FERŌCIŌ (Id.), is, n. 4. to be fierce, heady, 3 unruly, ungovernable. *Quintil.* Equus ferociens. — *Figur.* *Gell.* Oratio ferociens. — Also, to rage, be furious. *Apul.* and *Tertull.*

FERŌCITAS (Id.), âtis, f. ferocity, fierceness, savageness, impudence, insolence. *Cic.* — Also, courage, intrepidity. *Id.*

FERŌCITER (Id.), adv. fiercely, savagely, impudently, insolently. *Cic.* dicta. *Nep.* and *Sallust.* Ferocius. — Also, courageously, valorously, bravely. *Liv.* facta. *Cic.* Ferocius. *Liv.* Ferocissime.

FERŌCŪLOS (dimin. of ferox), a, um,

adject. somewhat fierce, surly. *Auct. B. Afric. and Tarpil. ap. Non.*

FERONIA, *w, f.* the goddess of freedmen. *Liv.*

FEROX (fero), *ōcis*, adject. fast, rapid. *Horat. Currit enim ferox ætas.* —

¶ Also, courageous, brave, warlike. *Plaut. equus, mettled. Nep. Ferocior civitas. Liv. Juvenis ferocissimus. Nep. Elephantus ferocissimus.* — ¶ Also, insolent, impudent, wild, headstrong, untamable, unrestrained. *Cic. Victoria ferociore reddit. Sallust. animus. Liv. Ferox viribus. Also, with an infinit. Plaut. and Sil. Also, with a genit. Ovid. mentis. Tacit. lingue.* —

¶ Also, cruel, ferocious, savage, wild. *Ovid. Scopulis undaque ferocior. Virg. Infremunt ferox.* — ¶ *Auct. Consol. ad Liv. Ferocum, for ferocium.*

FERRAMENTUM (ferrum), *i, n.* an instrument of iron, or shod with iron; an edged or pointed weapon, *σίδηρον. Cic., Cæs., Horat., Liv. and Calum.*

FERRARIUS (Id.), *a, um*, pertaining to iron, occupied with iron. *Plaut. faber, a blacksmith. Plin. metalla, an iron mine. Id. aqua, h. e. in which the hot iron is quenched. Id. officina, an iron-foundry; also, a smithy — Hence, Cæs. and Liv. Ferraria, sc. fodina, an iron-mine. — ¶ Ferraria, an herb called vervain, or vervine. Apul.*

FERRATILIS (Id.), *adj.* relating to iron. 3 *Plin. genus, slaves in chains.*

FERRATOS (Id.), *adj.* *a, um*, provided, 2 furnished, done, covered, shod with iron.

Virg. orbes, h. e. rotæ, covered with iron. Liv. hasta, shod with iron. Plaut. servus, fettered, shackled, or laid in irons. Senec. aquæ, impregnated with iron. Tacit. Ferrati, sc. milites, harnessed in armor. So, also, Horat. Agmina ferrata. — ¶ Also, of iron, iron. Tacit. obices portarum. Val. Placc. Ferrata forma sum. Eun. ap. Horat. postes belli.

FERREUS (Id.), *a, um*, *adj.* of iron. *Cæs. Ferreus clavus. — ¶ Figur. of iron, iron. Hence, cruel, hard-hearted, unfeeling, barbarous. Cic. Ferrens essein. Id. os, impudent. Ovid. bella. Cic. scriptor, h. e. crabbed, hard, difficult to be understood. Vetus Poeta ap. Cic. proles, h. e. ferreæ ætatis homines. — Also, strong. Virg. vox, Stentorian lungs. Liv. corpus et animus Catonis. — Also, hard, heavy, grievous. Ovid. sors. Virg. somnus, iron sleep, h. e. death. — ¶ Also, resembling iron. Plin. color. — ¶ Also, for ferrarius. Plin. 7, 57. Ed. Hard. Fabrica ferrea. But Ed. Elz. reads Ferraria.*

FERRICREPINOS (ferrum & crepo), *a, 3 um*, *adj.* clanking with irons. *Plaut. Ferricrepine insulæ.*

FERRIFODINA (ferrum & fodina), *æ, f.* an iron mine. *Varr.*

FERRITERIUM (ferriterus), *ii, n.* a prison, place where fetters clink. *Plaut.*

FERRITEROS (ferrum & tero), *a, um*, *adj.* 3 that rubs iron; a slave in chains. *Plaut.*

FERRITRIBAX (ferrum & τριβω), *ācis*, 3 *adj.* same as Ferriterus. *Plaut.*

FERRUGINANS (ferrugo), *tis, adj.* tasting of iron. *Tertull. guttæ.*

FERRUGINOS (Id.), *a, um*, *adj.* properly, 2 of the color of iron, iron-colored. — Hence, dark blue. *Plaut. pallium. Virg. hyacinthus. — ¶ In general, dark-colored, dusky. Virg. cymba. — ¶ Also, resembling iron. Plin. sapor, taste of iron.*

FERRUGINOS (Id.), *a, um*, *adj.* same as Ferruginus. *Lucret.*

FERRUGO (ferrum), *inis, f.* properly, the 2 color of iron. — Hence, a dark-blue color. *Virg. of the Iberian purple. Ovid. of sea-gods. Claudian. of violets. — ¶ In general, a dark color, darkness. Virg. of the lower regions. Id. of the sun surrounded with a mist. — ¶ Also, rust of iron. Plin. — ¶ Figur. envy. Auct. Paneg. ad Pison.*

FERRUM (unc.), *i, n.* iron, σίδηρος. *Cic. — Figur. hardness of heart, &c. Ovid. — ¶ Any iron instrument. Horat. an axe. Senec. a chain, or fetters. Ovid. scissors, or a razor. Virg. and Ovid. a curling-iron. Ovid. a javelin. Virg. a dart. Ovid. a stylus, an iron pencil used for writing. Virg. Æquor ferro scindere, the ploughshare. — Particular-*

ly, a sword. Cic. and Nepos. — Hence, Ferro et igni, with fire and sword. Liv. and Cic. Hence, Ferro, by war, sword in hand. Cic. and Virg. So, also, Cic. Cum ferro. Sometimes it may be rendered by force, forcibly. Virg.

FERRUMEN (ferrum), *inis, n.* cement. 2 *Plin. — ¶ Also, rust of iron. Plin. 37, 10. Ed. Hard.*

FERRUMINATIO (ferrumino), *ōnis, f.* 3 a cementing. *Pundect.*

FERRUMINOS (ferrumen), *as, āvi, ātūm*, 2 *a. i.* to solder, glue, cement, join, συναπτω, κολλάω. *Plin. muros bitumine. Pundect. scyphum plumbo. — Figur. Plant. labra labris.*

FERTILIS (fero), *e, fertile, fruitful, abundant, copious, rich, εὐφρος. Cic. ager. Propert. annus. Horat. oliveta. Ovid. herba. Id. serpens. Plin. Milium fertilissimum. Ovid. Fertiliior seges. — Also, with a genit. or ablat. Liv. Gallia fertilis hominum frugumque. Plin. Ager fertilis arboribus. — Also, figur. Ovid. Pectus fertile. Plin. cura. Lucan. Aer fertilis in mortes. — ¶ Also, making fruitful. Ovid. dea, h. e. Ceres. Tibull. Nilus. Plin. Fertillissimum in agro oculum domini esse.*

FERTILITAS (fertilis), *ātis, f.* fertility, 1 fruitfulness, abundance, richness. *Cic. agorum. Plin. frugum. Cic. barbara, h. e. products of foreign countries, foreign luxuries. — ¶ Also, of animals, fruitfulness, fecundity. Ovid. and Plin. — ¶ Figur. Plin. artis.*

FERTILITER, *adv.* fruitfully, abundantly. 2 *Plin. Fertilius.*

FERTORIUS (fero), *ātum, adj.* serviceable 3 for carrying. *Cal. Aurel. lectus, sella.*

FERTUM, or **FERCTUM** (from fertus, 3 fertus, *or* from fartum), *i, n.* a sort of offering-vote. *Cato.*

FERTUS (fero), *a, um*, *adj.* rich, fruitful. 3 *Vetus Porta ap. Cic.*

FERVEFACIO (ferveo & facio), *cis, ēci, actum, a. 3.* to make hot, heat, cause to boil, to seethe, make red-hot. *Cato. oleum. Plin. Patinæ se fervefaciunt. Cæs. Pix fervefacta. Id. Facula fervefacta. Cato. Ferve bene facito, for fervefacito bene.*

FERVENS, *tis*, *particip.* from ferveo. — ¶ *Adj.* boiling, seething, heated, burning, glowing, red-hot, hot. *Ovid. rota. Cic. aqua. Colum. Aqua ferventissima. Plin. cinis. Ovid. vulnus, fresh, recent. — Figur. Cic. Fortis animus ferventior est, too ardent and impetuous, too eager. Horat. ingenium. Planc. in Cic. Ep. Ferventes latrones, furious.*

FERVENTER (fervens), *adv.* hotly. — 2 *Figur. Cal. in Cic. Ep. loqui, with vehemence. Id. Ferventissime. Augustin. Ferventius.*

FERVEO, *es*, and **FERVŌ** (ἔρω), *is, vi* and *bui, n. 2.* and *3.* to ferment, be hot or heated, to seethe, boil, burn, glow, ἔω. *Plin. Fervet mustum. Id. loca. Cato. brassica. Gell. sol. — Also, of other things. Virg. omnia vento nimisque videbis fervere, h. e. misceri, to be disturbed or put into confusion. — ¶ Also, figur. of passions, to burn, rage, be vehement, agitated or transported by any passion. Cic. Usque eo fervet. Ovid. Animus fervebat ab ira. — Also, with an infinit. following. Claudian. Sceptrum capessere fervet, he has an ardent desire. — Also, to be done with eagerness, vehemence, &c. Virg. Fervet opus, goes on busily. — Also, of much frequented places, to be filled with a great multitude, to swarm with, be crowded by, &c. Virg. Opere omnis semita fervet. Martial. Fora litibus fervet. Virg. Marte fervere Lencaten. — Also, to come forth in great numbers. Ovid. Examina fervent de bove.*

FERVESCO, or **FERVISCO** (ferveo), *is*, 2 *n. 3.* to begin to be boiling, to boil. *Plaut. — Also, to grow or begin to be hot. Lucret. and Plin.*

FERVIDUS (fervor), *a, um*, *adj.* fermenting, hot, boiling, burning, undulating, waving. *Ovid. musta. Cic. pars mundi. Curt. Diei fervidissimum tempus. Horat. Fervidus æstus, sultry. Virg. axis, kindling. Horat. Venti æquore fervido depræliantes, stormy, boisterous. Plin. Herba sapore fervido. Ho-*

rat. Fervidus merum. — ¶ Figur. furious, vehement, earnest, hot, eager, impatient, hasty. Liv. ingenium, hot-head, hot-spur. Virg. dicta, passionate and threatening language. Horat. puer, h. e. Cupido. Cic. genus dicendi. Id. Oratio fervidior. — Also, with a genit. Sil. ingenii.

FERULA (fero), *æ, f.* the herb or shrub called fennel-giant, *σάβανος*, (Fenuia, L. particularly communis.) *Plin. Rods of it were used in chastising boys or slaves, or as splints in the setting of broken bones. — ¶ Also, a thin branch of an other tree. Plin. — ¶ Also, the branches of a stag's horn. Plin.*

FERULACEUS (ferula), *a, um*, *adj.* made 2 of ferula. *Plin. 34, 50. — ¶ Also, resembling ferula. Plin. caulis. Id. genus.*

FERULIGOS (Id.), *inis, f.* a smaller species of the plant ferula. *Plin.*

FERULEUS (Id.), *a, um*, *adj.* made of fern. 2 *la. Cæl. Aur. — ¶ Also, resembling ferula. Plin. 16, 83.*

FERVO, *is.* See *Ferveo*.

FERVOR (ferveo), *ōris, m.* a fermentation, waving, roaring, raging, violent heat. *Plin. musti. Cic. ocean. Plin. febris. Id. capitis. — ¶ Figur. heat, ardor, passion. Cic. atatis. Id. mentis, animi. Calp. amoris. — ¶ Also, tempestuous raging. Cic. maris.*

FERUS (ἔρως), *a, um*, *adj.* wild, not tame, not domestic, not cultivated, growing wild, living in the wilderness, ἀγριος. *Cic. bestia. Id. belua. Virg. mons. Id. fructus. Cic. Invent. 1, 2. Ed. Ern. victus. Plin. arbor. Hence, Fera, sc. bestia, a wild animal, gææ. Cic. — A constellation, the Wolf, is called Fera in Germanicus. The two constellations Ursa Major and Minor are called so. Ovid. Trist. 4, 3, 1. Magna minorque fera. — Also, of a sea-monster. Ovid. Met. 4, 718. — Ferus, subst. a wild animal, and, in general, an animal, a beast. Ovid. a wild boar. Id. an ox. Virg. a horse. Id. the wooden Trojan horse. Id. a stag which had been tame. Sil. a serpent. — ¶ Also, wild, not polished, rude, uncivilized. Cic. vita. — ¶ Also, fierce, hard, severe, harsh, cruel, barbarous. Id. hostis. Virg. Jupiter. Ovid. ensis. Nep. Nemo tam ferus fuerit, h. e. hard, unfeeling. Ovid. cædes, dolores. Id. sacra (of a human sacrifice). Id. hiems.*

FESCENNIA, *æ, f.* a town of Etruria, where the Fescennine verses were first invented. These verses, the name of which conveys an idea of vulgar obscenity, were a sort of rustic dialogue spoken extempore, in which the actors exposed before their audience the failings and vices of their adversaries, and by a satirical humor and merriment endeavored to raise the laughter of the company. They were often repeated at nuptials, and many lascivious expressions were used for the general diversion, as also at harvest home, when gestures were made adapted to the sense of the unpolished verses. — Hence, Fescenninus, *a, um*, *adj.* of, at, or pertaining to Fescennia. *Virg. acies. Liv. versus. — Hence, Macrob. Fescennini, sc. versus. Plin. Fescennini nuptiales, wanton nuptial songs.*

FESCENNINICOLA (Fescenninus & co 3 lo), *æ, m.* and *f. h. e. amicus versus Fescenninus. S'don.*

FESSONIA (fessus), *æ, f.* a goddess invoked 3 ed by weary or sick persons. *Augustin.*

FESSILIS (dimin. of fessus), *a, um*, *adj.* 3 somewhat wearied. *Apul.*

FESSUS (fatiscor), *a, um*, *adj.* wearied, tired, fatigued, *κατάποντος. Cic. devia. Id. plorando. Id. bello. Plin. Iliom fessus vita, weary of life. — Also, of inanimate things. Ovid. caput. Virg. naves. — Also, with an infinit. following. Plaut. Fessus sum querere. — Also, with a genit. following. Virg. Fessi rerum. — ¶ Also, debilitated, feeble, weak, infirm, faint. Ovid. annis. Virg. ætate. Liv. vulnera. Id. morbis. Cic. inedia fluctibusque. Tacit. Fessa ætas. — Also, diseased, sick. Horat. artus. — Hence, in a bad condition, miserable, unfortunate. Virg. Res fessæ, h. e. distress, misery, misfortune. Plin. cardines, worn out, old.*

FESTATŌS (festum), a, um, adj. *h. e. ad* 3 festum paratus. *Fab. Piet. ap. Gell.* Dialis quotidie festatus est.

FESTICE (Id.), adv. *pleasantly, joyfully.* 3 *Varr.*

FESTINABUNDŌS (festino), a, um, adj. 3 *hastening.* *Valer. Max.*

FESTINANTER (festinans), adv. *hastily, speedily, quickly.* *Plin. Festinanti.* *Augustin.* Festinantissime. — Also, *overhastily, rashly.* *Cic.*

FESTINATĒ (festinatus), adv. *hastily, speedily.* *Gell. Festinatus.*

FESTINATIM (Id.), adv. same as *Festinant.* *Silen.*

FESTINATĪŌ (festino), ōnis, f. a *hasten-2 ing, speed.* *Cic. Omni festinatione propterea in patriam.* — Hence, *Nepos.* Festinatio, ut ea explicem, *h. e. zeal, eagerness, strong desire.*

FESTINĒ (festinus), adv. same as *Festinant.* *Cic. Attic. 4. 14. Al. leg. festive.*

FESTINIS (Id.), e, adj. *quick, speedy.* 3 *Titin.*

FESTINŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to hasten, make haste, be in a hurry, σπεύδω.* *Horat. Escada festinant, pilita, pectorita, naves.* *Cic. Plura scripsisse, nisi tui festinarent.* *Id. Ad singulare Antonii factum festinat oratio, hastens to arrive at.* — Also, with an infinit. following. *Cic. migrare.* — Hence, *Suet.* Festina lente, *hasten slowly, be in a haste, but not in a hurry.* — Also, *to have a bustling air.* *Ter. Quid festinas? why so busy?* — *¶ Also, transit, to hasten, accelerate, hurry, do speedily.* *Virg. fugam.* *Ovid. vestes.* *Tacit. mortem in se, to bring on speedily.* *Gell. se, to hasten.* *Tacit. Nec virgines festinantur, h. e. they are not married too early.* — Hence, *Festinatus, a, um, hastened, accelerated, done with speed or expedition.* *Ovid. iter.* *Suet. nuptiæ.* *Martial. Annis festinatis raptus, h. e. by a premature death.*

FESTINŌS (unc.), a, um, adj. *quick, 3 speedily, ταχύς.* *Virg. and Ovid.* — Also, with a genit. *Stat. laudum.*

FESTIVĒ (festivus), adv. in a *pleasant, agreeable manner.* *Plant.* — Hence, *prettily, wittily, handsomely, smartly, humorously, facetiously, &c.* *Cic. agere fabellam.* *Gell. Festivissime.*

FESTIVITAS (festivus), ātis, f. *pleasantness, pleasure.* *Plant.* Hence, it is used as a term of endearment. *Id. Mea festivitas, my dear, my angel.* — Hence, *politeness, courtliness, complaisance, kindness.* *Terent. patris.* — Also, *fineness and pleasantness in speaking.* *Cic. Particularly, wit.* *Id.* — *¶ Also, a feast, festival, festivity.* *Lamprid. and Cod. Theod.*

FESTIVITER (festive), adv. in a *pleasant, 3 agreeable manner.* *Næv.* — Also, *finely, pleasantly, wittily, humorously, jocosely.* *Gell.*

FESTIVŌS (ἀρετός), a, um, adj. *pleasant, agreeable, dear.* *Terent. Pater festivissime.* — *¶ Also, fine, handsome, beautiful, excellent.* *Plant. Operam festivam prebuit.* *Id. femina, pretty, handsome.* *Id. ludi, excellent.* *Terent. caput, for homo.* *Cic. Nonne sunt illa festiva?* *Plin. Ep. Area parva, sed festiva.* *Cic. poema.* *Id. copia librorum, h. e. a considerable number of, &c.* *Id. acroama.* *Gell. alea.* — Particularly, *polite, comely, well-behaving.* *Cic. Pueri, quibus nihil potest esse festivius.* — Also, *witty, jovial, jocular, pleasant, humorous.* *Id.* — *¶ Also, festive, festival.* — Hence, *Festivum, a feast, festival.* *Lamprid.*

FESTRĀ, æ, f. same as *Fenestra.* 3 *Petrar.*

FESTUCA (unc.), æ, f. a *stalk, straw, stena,* 2 *κύστος.* *Plin.* — Also, a *rod, same as* *Ægilops.* *Id.* — *¶ Festuca liber, a slave freed with the usual formalities.* *Plant.* But the real meaning of *festuca*, in this instance, is doubtful. Some think it synonymous with *vindicta*, a rod which the prætor put on the head of a slave when he pronounced him to be free.

FESTUCARIŌS (festuca), a, um, adj. 3 *performed merely as a ceremony.* *Gell. vis.*

FESTUCULĀ (dimin. of *festuca*), æ, f. a 3 *small stalk or straw.* *Pallad.*

FESTŌS (unc.), a, um, adj. *festival, festive, solemn, εορτασμός.* *Cic., Sallust. and Ovid. dies, a festival, feast, a festive, solemn day.* *Horat. tempus.* *Virg. Fronde festa.* *Ovid. chorus.* *Stat. dolor, public mourning.* *Nepos. Natalem, sc. diem, festum habere, to celebrate a birth-day.* *Tacit. Festis vocibus excipi, h. e. lætis.* *Claudian. Aurea festæ, h. e. lætæ.* So, also, *Plin. Pax festa.* *Claudian. Annus festior.* *Vopisc. Festissimi dies.* — *¶ Festum, substant. a festival, feast.* *Ovid. Plural. Festa.* *Id.* — Also, *festivity, feast, banquet, entertainment.* *Id.* — *Figur. Festa longa, h. e. res lætæ.* *Stat. Silv. 2, 7, 95.* — *Dies festas, also a term of endearment.* *Plaut. Mi animule, meus dies festus.*

FESULĒ,

FESULANUS. } See *Fesulæ, &c.*

FETIALIS (unc.), and **FECIALIS**, is, in, a *herald.* The *fetiales* were priests employed in declaring war, making peace, and forming alliances. The *feciales*, who took the oath in the name of the Roman people in concluding a treaty of peace, was called *pater patratus.* See *Lib. 1, 21.* — *¶ Adj. Fetialis, e.* *Cic. jus, laws relating to the justice or legality of wars, the customs and ceremonies to be observed in declaring war, making peace and concluding treaties.* — So, also, *Liv. carminia.* — Hence, *Id. Legatus Fetialis, h. e. the fetialis.*

FETIFER (fetus & fero), a, um, adj. *pro-2 ducing, fruitful.* *Plin.*

FETIFICŌ (fetus & facio), as, a. 1. *to 2 bring forth, to breed.* *Plin.* — Also, of fishes, *to spawn.* *Id.*

FETIFICŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. *fruitful, 2 prolific.* *Plin.*

FETŌ (fetus), us, as, n, & a. 1. *to bring forth 2 young, breed, hatch, lay, τέκω.* *Colum.*

— *¶ Also, to make fruitful, fructify, impregnate.* *Augustin. feminas, armenta.*

FETŌSŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. *fruitful, 3 Vulg.*

FETŌSŌSŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. *fruitful, pro-3 ducing, fruitful.* *Lucan.*

FETŪRĀ (Id.), æ, f. a *procreation, genera-1 tion, engendering, propagation.* *Varr.*

— Also, of animals, a *breeding.* *Virg. Ætas feturæ habilis.* — *Figur. of a book.* *Plin.* — *¶ Also, the young or offspring of animals.* *Virg., Ovid. and Plin.*

— Also, of vines. *Plin.*

FETŪRĀTŌS (fetura), a, um, adj. *made 3 fruitful, fructified.* *Terull.*

FĒTŌS, and **FŒTŌS** (from the obsol. 1 *feo*), us, m. a *producing, procreating, generating, bringing forth, breeding.* *Cic. terræ.* *Id. Labor bestiarum in fetu.* *Plant. Uno fetu, at one birth.* — *¶ Also, the young or offspring of any creature, the fruit, produce of the earth, trees, &c.* *Cic. Fetus procreare, to bring forth young.* So, also, *Id. Fetum fundere, h. e. procreate.* So, also, *Id. edere (of fields).* *Ovid. of a nut-tree.* *Apul. of nun.* So, also, *Virg. dare; or Plin. facere.* *Virg. Fetus arborei, fruits of trees.* *Ovid. tritice.* *Virg. Fetus nucus, a young nut-tree.* — *Figur. Cic. Fetus oratorum.* *Id. animi.*

FĒTŌS, and **FŒTŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. 2 *having brought forth, bred or produced.* *Varr. feta (of a woman).* *Virg. and Colum. ovis.* *Colum. equa.* *Ovid. ursæ, lupa.* — *¶ Also, bringing forth, producing, productive, fruitful.* *Cic. Terra feta frugibus.* *Colum. palmities.* — *¶ Also, that will yet bring forth, pregnant.* *Colum. capra.* *Ovid. ager.* — *Figur. full of or filled with anything.* *Virg. Machina feta armis (of the Trojan horse).* *Id. Loca feta austris.* *Ovid. Feta furore Megara.* Also with a genit. *Claudian. Martis.*

FEX. See *Fex.*

FI, imperat. of *fiō.* — *¶ Interject. foh! 3 foh! Plant. Cas. 3, 6, 7. Fi, fi! fœtet, &c. But better Edd. read ei, ei.*

FIBER (unc.), fibrī, m. n. *castor, beaver.* *καστωρ.* *Plin.*

FIBLĀ, for *Fibula.* *Apie. 3*

FIBRĀ (from the obsol. word *fiber*), æ, f. 3 *the point or extremity of any thing, ὄς, ἰνός.* *Varr. and Fest.* — Hence, a *fibre, filament of a root, plant, &c.* *Cic. stirpium, radicum.* *Cic. fragm. cincinnorum.* Also, of entrails, particularly

of the liver. *Cic. Venæ in prætenues fibras subter totam cutem dispersæ, capillary veins.* *Plin. Altera fibra, se. jecoris.* *Cels. Pulmo in duas fibras dividitur.* — Hence, *Fibræ, the entrails.* *Ovid. bidentis.* — *Figur. Plin. Terræ fibras persequimur, the bowels of the earth.* — Hence, *Pers. Neque mihi cornea fibra (h. e. cor) est, I am not so insensible or stupid.*

FIBRĀTŌS (fibra), a, um, adj. *fibrous.* 3 *Priap.*

FIBRĒNŌS, i, m. a *river near Arpinum.* *Cic.*

FIBRINŌS (fiber), a, um, adj. *of the bea-2 ver.* *Plin. pelles, beaver skins.*

FIBRUM, same as *Fibra.* *Varr.*

FIBULĀ (perhaps from *figo*), æ, f. *any thing for joining, fastening, stitching, clasping two things together, a clasp, buckle, pin, brace, cramp, nail, peg, &c.* *Virg. Aurea fibula subnectit vestem.* *Id. Fibula auro (h. e. ex auro) crimem internectit, h. e. a hair-pin.* *Ces. Trabes fibulis distinebantur.* *Cato. Iligneæ fibulæ, h. e. hoops.* — In surgery, an instrument for contracting the lips of a wound, when it does not admit of being sewn up. *Cels.*

FIBULATĪŌ (fibulo), ōnis, f. a *bracing or 2 fastening together.* *Vitruv.*

FIBULATŌRIŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. *that is 3 or may be fastened together by clasps.* *Ter-tull.*

FIBŪLŌ (fibula), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to 2 join together with a clasp, buckle, &c. πο-πῶ.* Also, in general, *to join together.* *Colum.* — *¶ Also, to furnish or provide with a clasp, buckle, &c.* *Vopise. Pallia fibulata.*

FICANĀ, æ, f. a *town of Latium.* *Liv.*

FICARIĀ (ficus), æ, f. same as *Ficetum.* 3 *Pallad.*

FICARIŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to 2 figs.* *Cato and Plin.*

FICEDULĀ (Id.), æ, f. *the becafigo or fig-pecker, σκαλῖς.* *(Motacilla Ficedula, L.) Varr. and Martial.*

FICEDULENSES (ficedula), ni. plur. a 3 *fictitious name, alluding to ficedula.* *Plant.*

FICETUM (ficus), i, n. a *place where fig-2 trees grow, σκαῶν.* *Valer. and Plin.* — *¶ Figur. carious tumor.* *Martial. Nil, nisi ficetum, nunc Labienus habet.*

FICITAS (Id.), ātis, f. *an abundance of 3 figs.* According to others, a *gathering of figs.* *Næv.*

FICITŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that takes care 3 of figs, or one that likes figs, or a gatherer of figs.* *Næv.*

FICŌSŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of or dis-3 tressed with the piles.* *Martial. 7. 70. Anet. Priap. Ficosissimus.*

FICTĒ (fictus), adv. *feignedly, falsely, fic-2 titiously.* *Cic.*

FICTILIS (fingo), e, adj. *made of earth or 2 clay, earthen, fictile.* *Cic. and Nep. vasa, earthen ware, earthen vessels.* *Cic. figuræ.* *Liv. Antefixa fictilia deorum.* *Vitruv. dolia.* — Hence, *Plin. Fictile, sc. vas, an earthen vessel, earthen utensil.* *Id. Fictilia, sc. vasa.*

FICTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a *making, forming, 2 formation, ποίησις.* *Gell. vocum. Lac-tant. hominis.* — *¶ Also, a transform-2 ing, changing, altering, nominis, h. e. when a word receives another signification by adding, omitting, or changing one of its letters (as, Tollius (from tollere, h. e. furari), for Tullius.) Quintil.* — Also, when a word of mascul. gender is changed into one of fem. gender. (*Porca for porcus*). *Quintil.* — *¶ Also, a fiction, disguising, dissembling.* *Quintil. voluntatis.* *Id. personæ, h. e. prosopopœia, a fiction by which things are made persons.* — Also, in rhetoric, *Quintil. Fictio, a supposition, a fictitious or assumed case.* *Pandect. Fictio legis, an assumption made for the purposes of justice, though the same fact could not be proved, and may be literally untrue.*

FICTITŌS, or **FICTICIŌS** (fictus), a, 2 *um, adj. feigned, counterfeited, fictitious, not genuine.* *Plin. gemma.* *Id. vinum.*

FICTŌR (fingo), ōris, m. *one that makes 2 or forms any thing.* *Varr. and Cic. a baker of offering cakes.* — Particularly, *one who makes images of wax, clay, wood, &c. a carver, sculptor, statuary.* *Cic.* — Hence, *figur. Plaut. fortunæ Id vitæ*

agenda. — Also, a feigner, counterfeiter.

Virg. faudi, h. e. qui ficta fatur.

FICTRIX (fictor), *icis, f. she that forms* *1 any thing. Cic.*

FICTORĀ (fingo), *æ, f. formation, compo-* *sition. Plaut. and Gell.*

FICTUS, *a, um, partic. from fingo.*

FICULĀ (dimin. of ficus), *a small fig.* *3 Plaut.*

FICULĒA, or **FICULNĒA**, *æ, f. a town of* *Latium. Liv. — Hence, Ficulensis, or Fi-* *culnensis, e, adj. pertaining to Ficulca.* *Cic. In Ficulensi, sc. prædio.*

FICULNĒUS, and **FICULNŌS** (ficula), *a,* *2 um, adj. of a fig-tree. Varr. Ficul-* *neum lignum. Horat. Truncus ficul-* *neus.*

FICUS (unc.), *i and us, f. a fig tree, σῦκῆ.* *Plin. Ficus bifera. Cic. Arbor fici, for* *ficus. — ¶ Also, a fig, σῦκον. Varr. and* *Horat. — Also, of mascul. gender.* *Macrobi. — Ficus prima, h. e. initium au-* *tumni. Horat. — ¶ Ficus, i, m. piles,* *or a corions tumor. Martial. — Also, one* *who is distressed with them. Martial.*

FIDĀMEN (fido, *ēre*), *inis, n. same as Fi-* *3 ducia. Tertull.*

FIDĒ (fidus), *adv. faithfully, trustily.* *1 Gell. Fidissime.*

FIDEICTŌR (fidedico, same as *fideju-* *3 beo*), *ōris, m. a surty. Bonif. ap. Au-* *gustin.*

FIDEICOMMISSĀRIŌS (fideicommitto), *3 a, um, adj. relating to a feoffment in* *trust. Pandect. hereditas, got as a feoff-* *ment in trust. Hence, Id. Fideicom-* *missarius, sc. heres.*

FIDEICOMMISSUM. See *Fideicom-* *2 mitto.*

FIDEICOMMITTŌ (fides & committo), *3 is, isi, issum, a. 3. h. e. Fidei (alicujus)* *committo, to intrust a person with any* *thing, on condition that he should give it* *up to some other person; particularly, to* *order by one's last will or testament that a* *person shall pay something to another per-* *son. — Hence, in general, to order in* *one's last will. Pandect. Avia fideicom-* *miserat, ut, &c. Id. Fideicommittere* *a patre, a patrono. — Hence, Fideicom-* *missus, a, um, adj. Pandect. libertas.* *— Hence, fideicommissum, a legacy left* *in trust to a person, on condition that he* *should give it up to some other person or* *persons. Suet. Also, in general, any lega-* *cy. Quintil. and Pandect.*

FIDEJUBEŌ (fides & jubeo), *es, ssi, ssum,* *3 n. 2. to be surty for, give bail for, give* *surety, ἐγγυῶμαι, τῇ ἐμῇ πίστει κελεύω.* *Pandect. pro aliquo.*

FIDEJUSSŌ (fidejubeo), *ōnis, f. bail, a* *3 giving security or being surety for ano-* *ther. Pandect.*

FIDEJUSSŌR (Id.), *ōris, m. a surty for* *3 another. Pandect.*

FIDEJUSSŌRIŌS (fidejussor), *a, um, adj.* *3 relating to a surety or bail. Pandect.* *causa.*

FIDELĒ (fidelis), *adv. same as Fideliter.* *3 Prudent.*

FIDELIĀ (unc.), *æ, f. a vessel, pot, κερά-* *2 μιον. Plaut. and Pers. — Particularly,* *a vessel wherein plasterers keep their line* *or coloring materials. Cur. in Cic. Ep. Duos* *parietes de eadem fidelia dealba-* *re, h. e. to kill two birds with one stone.*

FIDELIS (fides, *ei*), *e, adj. faithful, sincere,* *trusty, sure, that may be relied on, πιστός.* *Cic. amicus, amicitia, animus. Id. ali-* *cui, or in aliquem. Sallust. Cat. 9. Ed.* *Cort. in amicis, for in amicos, towards* *their friends. Cic. Socii fideiores. Id.* *Fidelissima conjux. Also, of other* *things. Id. Consilium fidele. Id. ope-* *ra. Horat. silentium, canis, oculus.* *Ovid. Lacrimæ fideles, h. e. veræ. Id.* *portus. And, according to Cic. ad Div.* *16, 17, it may be joined with doctri-* *na, domus, ars, ager. — Hence, Fidelis,* *subst. a confident, an honest person, one* *that may be relied upon, one who may be* *trusted. Cic. — ¶ Also, durable, last-* *ing, strong. Virg. lorica. Frontin.* *structura. Plin. glutinum. Id. Fide-* *lior pice.*

FIDELITĀS (fidelis), *ātis, f. faithfulness,* *trustiness, fidelity, honesty, probity, πισ-* *τότης. Cic.*

FIDELITER (Id.), *adv. faithfully, sincere-* *ly, honestly, πιστῶς. Cic., Liv. and O-* *vid. — ¶ Also, properly, fitly, aptly, du-*

ly. Flor. Extincta parum fideliter in- *ceudia, h. e. not entirely. Plin. Ep. Fi-* *delius. Plin. Fidelissime. Tiro ap.* *Cic. Fideliter inservire valetudini.*

FIDENĒ, *ārum, and FIDENĀ, *æ, f. a* *town of Latium. — Hence, Fidenās,* *ātis, pertaining to Fidenæ. Liv. bel-* *hum. Id. Fidenates, the inhabitants of* *Fidenæ.**

FIDENS, *tis, particip. from fido. —* *¶ Adj. without fear, confident, conra-* *gious, bold, θαρραλῆος. Cic. homo, ani-* *mus. Also, with a genit. Virg. and* *Tacit. animi, h. e. in animo. Lucan.* *armorum. Ammian. Fidentior. Id. Fi-* *dentissimus.*

FIDENTER (fidens), *adv. boldly, confident-* *ly, with assurance, fearlessly, θαρσύνε-* *τως. Cic. Timide evelebat, quod fiden-* *ter infixerat. Id. Fidentius. Ammian.* *Fidentissime.*

FIDENTIĀ (fido), *æ, f. boldness, confidence,* *1 assurance, θάρσος. Cic.*

FIDĒS (fido), *ēi, f. confidence put in a* *person that he deals honestly and upright-* *ly, credit. Terent. Mihi fides apud hunc* *est, me nihil facturum, my credit with* *him is such, he confides in me, &c. Id.* *Propter fidem decepta, by the confi-* *dence, &c. So, also, Liv. Per fidem de-* *cepere, or, Cic. fallere. Liv. Per fi-* *dem violare. — Particularly, of mer-* *chants and money-matters, credit, h. e.* *confidence in a person that he will pay.* *Cic. Fides concidit, is ruined or sunk.* *Cæs. angustior, low credit. — ¶ Also,* *uprightness, honesty, faithfulness, fidelity,* *conscientiousness. Cic. Fidem experi.* *Id. præstare. Cæs. Fides æduorum* *erga populum Rom. Terent. Homo an-* *tiqua fide. Hence, Fides bona and ma-* *la, good and bad faith. Cic. Judicia de* *fide mala. Hence, Bona fide, honestly* *or conscientiously. Plaut. Dic bona fide,* *tell me honestly, do not lie. Terent. Bo-* *name fide? in truth? don't you lie? Cic.* *Ex fide bona, with honesty, conscientious-* *ness. Id. Bona fide polliceor, by my hon-* *or, as an honest man. Id. Optima fide.* *— Quintil. 10, 3. Bona fide, with certai-* *nity, certainly, sarchy. — ¶ Also, a prom-* *ise, engagement, word. Cic. Fidem alicui* *dare. Id. fallere, to break, or not to keep.* *So, also, Id. violare. Liv. Fallere fidem* *datam hosti, to violate. Terent. and Liv.* *mutare. Terent. frustrari. Cic. Fidem* *suam obligare, to plight one's faith. Id.* *servare, or Plaut. in Cic. Ep. solvere,* *or Cic. liberare, or, Id. in fide manere,* *to keep one's word, perform one's promise.*

Id. Fide mea, upon my word, I answer *for it. — Liv. 27, 5. Ed. Drak. Fides a* *consule, for consulis. — Hence, Fides* *publica, or, absolut., Fides (ἀρετή), on* *the part of the state, a promise of protec-* *tion, an assurance of impunity, a promise* *of pardon, public faith, security. Cic.* *Fidem publicam ei dedi. Id. Contra* *fidem interpositam. Id. Fides Saturnino* *data est. Liv. Fide accepta venerat. —* *Also, assurance, promise which may be* *relied upon, word. Terent. Fidem habe-* *re, to know for certain. Cæs. and Ter-* *ent. dare. Liv. accipere. Also, a pro-* *testation of love. Ovid. and Prop. —* *Also, a promise of secrecy, secrecy, dis-* *creet observance of silence. Prop. Fidem* *tenerē, to observe silence or secrecy, keep* *secret. — ¶ Also, protection, defence.* *Terent. In fidem alicujus se committe-* *re. Cæs. Fidem alicujus sequi, to place* *one's self under the protection of a person.* *Cic. In fidem recipere nationes. Id. Se* *conferre in fidem et clientelam alicujus.* *Id. Quæ in fide mea sunt. — Venire in* *fidem alicujus, to surrender uncondition-* *ally, or merely, to surrender. Liv. In* *fidem consulis venire. — ¶ Also, help,* *aid, assistance. Cic. Deum atque homi-* *nium fidem implorare. Id. Fidem ves-* *tram oro. Hence, Terent. Dii vestram* *fidem, sc. obsecro, h. e. for heaven's sake.* *So, also, Terent. and Cic. Pro (prohi)* *deum (or deorum) atque hominum* *fidem, for heaven's sake. So, also, Liv.* *Pro (prohi) deum fidem, or Cic. Pro de-* *um (or deorum). Auct. Dial. de Ornt.* *35. Per fidem, by my faith! faith! —* *¶ Also, faith, belief, credit. Cic. Fidem* *alicui habere, or Virg. ferre, or Cic.* *adjungere, or Id. tribuere, or Pandect.*

adhibere, to give credit to, believe. — *¶ Also, credibility, probability. Cic. ta-* *bularum, authority. Id. Literæ fidem* *habent. Id. Oratori fidem asserre* *Ovid. Dare fidem verbo, to make credi-* *ble or probable. Sueton. Fides est, it is* *credible, probable or likely. Ovid. Res* *fidem habuit, was credible, or gained* *credit, passed as true. Cic. Res nullam* *fidem habent. Id. Fidem facere, to* *make credible. So, also, Cæs. Fides fi-* *ri non poterat. Also, with a genit. fol-* *lowing. Cic. Facit fidem judici sui* *— Hence, proof. Liv. Ad or in fidem* *rei. Also, proof, iustace. Ovid. Sin* *fides vocis. — Also, certainty, sureness,* *truth. Virg. and Liv. Manifesta fides* *Ovid. Plena fide. Plin. Paneg. 23. Fides* *gaudii, unfeigned, sincere joy (opposed* *to necessitas gaudendi). — Also, a ful-* *filment, performance. Ovid. Verba fides* *sequitur. Id. Fidem nancisci. Id.* *Promissa exhibere fidem, h. e. were ful-* *filled. Id. Pollicitam dictis adde fidem,* *h. e. keep your promise. — ¶ Also, a* *certain end, issue or event, particularly* *with poets, of the fulfilment of oracles.* *Virg. En hæc promissa fides est? —* *¶ Also, a thing. Stat. Mira fides. Id.* *Miranda fides! what a wonderful, aston-* *ishing or marvellous thing! — ¶ Fides* *was also the name of a Roman goddess.* *Cic. and Liv. — ¶ Fide, for fidei. Or-* *id. — Fidei, for fidei. Lucret. and Enn.* *ap. Cic.*

FIDĒS, and **FIDIS** (unc.), *is, f. a string* *of a musical instrument, χορδή. In the* *plur. and with poets also in the sing. it* *denotes a stringed instrument of music, a* *lute, lyre, κιθάρα. Cic. Fidibus canere.* *Terent. Fidibus scire, sc. canere. Cic.* *Discere fidibus, sc. canere. So, also,* *Id. Docere fidibus. Ovid. Sume fidem.* *Horat. Fidibus Latinis, h. e. carmine* *lyrico. — ¶ Also, in the sing., a con-* *stellation, otherwise called Lagra. Cic.,* *Varr. and Coluna. — ¶ Nomina. Fidis.* *Colum.*

FIDICEN (fides, *-ium, & cano*), *inis, m.* *one who plays on a stringed instrument of* *music, a lute-player, harper, κιθαριστής.* *Cic. — Horat. Romanæ fidicen lyre, h. e.* *poeta lyricus.*

FIDICINĀ (fidicen), *æ, f. a female* *3 plays on the harp, lute, &c., κιθαρίστρια.* *Terent.*

FIDICINŌ (Id.), *as, n. 1. to play on the* *3 lute, harp, &c. Martian. Capell.*

FIDICŪLĀ (dimin. of fides, *is*), *æ, f. a* *chord of a musical instrument. Cic. Fi-* *dicula sonantes, h. e. a stringed instru-* *ment of music, a lute, harp, &c. — Hence,* *Fidicula, n. constellation, otherwise call-* *ed Lagra. Id. — ¶ Also, an instrument* *of torture, consisting of a number of* *strings; generally in the plur. Fidicu-* *le, arum. Senec. and Suet.*

FIDICŪLARIŌS (fidicula), *a, um, adj.* *3 wound or twisted like a cord. Fronto.* *verba.*

FIDIS. See *Fides, is.*

FIDIŌS, *ii, m. n. certain divinity, thought* *by some to be Hercules. Plaut. Per de-* *um Fidium. Hence, Cic. Me dius fidi-* *us, or medius fidius, by my faith! h.* *God! God knows it! According to oth-* *ers, so help me God!*

FIDŌ (unc.), *is, sus sum, n. 3. to trust to,* *rely upon, put confidence in, θαρῶ, with* *a dat. or an ablat. Cic. prudentia. Id.* *hac duce. Id. sibi. Ovid. ope. Virg.* *nocti. Id. fuga and fugæ. Also, with* *an accus. and infin. Horat. — Also, to* *believe, give credit to. Plaut.*

FIDŪCIĀ (fido, *ēre*), *æ, f. trust, confidence,* *reliance, dependence, θάρσος. Cic. homi-* *nis, confidence placed in a person. So,* *also, Horat. mea, for mei. Cic. arcæ* *nostræ, confiding in my strong-box. —* *Hence, Plaut. Qui tuæ mandatus est* *fidei et fiduciæ, h. e. care, superintend-* *ence, or fidelity. — Also, self-confidence,* *courage, boldness, assurance. Terent.* *Mirt. and Liv. — Also, with sui, confi-* *dence in one's self, boldness. Liv. —* *¶ Also, a deposit, pledge, pawn, security,* *mortgage. Cic. Flacc. 21. — Also, any* *alienation or sale on condition of return:* *the contract or agreement about it. Cic.* *Per fiduciæ rationem. Id. Formula* *fiduciæ, the formula used in making such*

a contract. *Id.* Judicium fiduciæ, a trial about the violation of such a contract. *Id.* Offic. 3, 15 and 17. Fiducia, for judicium fiduciæ. — *Id.* Top. 19. Accipere fiduciam, to receive a thing on condition of delivering it to somebody else.

FIDUCIALITER (fiducia), adv. confidently. 3 *ly.* Augustin.

FIDUCIARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. that is given upon trust to be restored again, or to be resigned to another person. *Liv.* urbs. Cæs. Operam fiduciarum prestare, to perform the duties of an office as a commissary or delegate. — ¶ Also, that receives anything on condition of resigning it to some other person. *Pandect.* heres.

FIDUCIÖ (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. I. to 3 pledge, mortgage. — Hence, *Fiduciatu*, a, um, pledged. *Tertull.*

FIDUS (fido, ere), a, um, adj. faithful, trusty, to be relied on, sure, certain, safe, secure, πιστός. *Liv.* pax. *Cic.* amicus. *Id.* custodia canum. *Id.* Fidissima conjux. *Ovid.* Nox fidissima arcanis. *Cic.* fuga, safe. *Virg.* ensis. *Id.* Statio male fida carinis, unsafe. *Liv.* Ne quid usquam fidum proditori esset. Also, with a genit. *Virg.* Regina tui fidissima, so faithful to you. Hence, *Liv.* animus, firm, undaunted.

FIDULINÖS (for figulinus, from figulus), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a potter. *Varr.* creta, potter's earth. *Plin.* opera (plur.), made of potter's earth. — Hence, *Figlina*, se. ars, the art or craft of a potter. *Varr.* Also, a potter's workshop. *Plin.* — *Figlinum*, se. vas, earthen ware. *Id.* — *Figlinus*, a, um, is found in *Plin.* and *Arnob.*

FIGMEN (fingo), inis, n. same as *Fig-3 mentum*. *Prudent.*

FIGMENTUM (Id.), i, n. an image, something made or formed, πλάσμα. *Gell.* — ¶ Also, a fiction. *Apul.* somnioram.

FIGÖ (unc.), is, xi, xum, a. 3. to stick, fix, fasten, thrust in, to affix, post or set up, πηννυμι. *Cic.* macrones in cive. *Id.* crucein. *Liv.* clavum. *Plaut.* palum in parietem. *Sueton.* aliquem cruci, to nail. *Justin.* in cruce. *Plin.* aliquem sub aquis, to plunge or immerse. *Liv.* cuspidem in terra. *Cic.* Figere in terram, in scuta. *Id.* leges, to post up publicly. *Tacit.* senatusconsultum are publico, to engrave. *Justin.* caligas auro, h. e. aurum suffigere caligis. *Cic.* virus in venas, to inject. *Virg.* Fixa sagitta, a dart shot into something. — Hence, figur. to fasten, fix, direct earnestly. *Cic.* mentem in re. *Sence.* oculos in terram; or *Virg.* solo; or *Pers.* terram oculis, for oculos in terram. *Virg.* oscula, to kiss. — Also, to fasten, make fast, durable or lasting. *Virg.* vestigia, to stand still. *Horat.* modum nequitie, to put an end to or set bounds. *Juvenal.* sedem, to fix his abode, take up his residence. *Sence.* Malum se fixit, is deeply rooted. *Virg.* dicta animis, impress or mark. *Juvenal.* Querelas intra te fige, keep them with yourself. — Hence, *Fixus*, a, um, fast, immovable, unchangeable, unalterable. *Cic.* decretum. *Id.* Maneat et fixum sit. *Id.* Fixum et statutum est. *Id.* Vestigia fixa, lasting. *Id.* Bonum fixum, h. e. perpetuum. *So.* also, *Id.* Mala fixa. *Manil.* astra, fixed stars. — ¶ Also, to hit, pierce, transfix, shoot. *Hirt.* aliquem telis. *Virg.* cervos. *Id.* columbam. — Also, *Martial.* vulnus, to make a wound by shooting; to wound. *Sence.* mortem, to slay by shooting or piercing; to strike dead. — Hence, figur. *Cic.* aliquem maledictis, to rally, taunt, scoff, mock at; to satirize. *So.* also, *Id.* adversarios.

FIGULARIS (figulus), e, adj. pertaining 2 to a potter. *Plaut.* rota, a potter's wheel. *Colum.* creta, potter's earth or clay. — Hence, *Id.* Figularia, potter's ware.

FIGULATIÖ (figulo), önis, f. a formation, 3 joining together. *Tertull.*

FIGULATÖRIÖ, ire. See *Figulatus*.

FIGULATÖS (figulus), a, um, adj. made 3 a certain Figulus. *Asin.* ap. *Quintil.* 8, 3, 32. *Spald.* — Others read *Figulaturit*, h. e. imitates *Figulus* (the name of a Roman citizen).

FIGULINUS. See *Figlinus*. 2

FIGULÖ (figulus), as, avi, atum, are, a. I. 3 to form. *Tertull.*

FIGULÖS (figo), i, m. a potter or worker 2 in clay, κεραμεύς. *Plin.*

FIGURA (Id.), æ, f. a figure, form, shape, make, fashion, image, likeness, σχῆμα. *Cic.* hominum. *Id.* humana. *Cæs.* navium. *Ovid.* Lapidis figuram trahere, to be changed into a stone. — Hence, figur. form, kind, species, manner, way, method. *Ovid.* Met. I, 436. Figuræ, kinds of animals. *Pandect.* Figuræ capiendi, ways, methods. — Also, kind, nature, quality. *Cic.* negotii. — ¶ In grammar, the manner of declining and conjugating. *Quintil.* Græcam figuram sequi. *Id.* Variare figuras. — Also, the termination, form. *Id.* Quædam verba tertie personæ figura dicuntur, ut licet, piget. *Varr.* Nomina, quod quinque habent figuras, habere quinque casus. — Also, a manner of connecting words. *Quintil.* Græcæ figuræ. — ¶ In rhetoric, a figure of speech, σχῆμα. *Cic.* Figura dicendi. *Quintil.* Figuræ sententiarum et verborum. — Also, a figurative way of speaking. Hence, a scoff, taunt. *Sueton.*

FIGURALITER (figura), adv. same as 3 *Figurate*. *Tertull.*

FIGURATE (figuratus), adv. figuratively. 3 *Ascon.* Figuræ dixit.

FIGURATIÖ (figuro), önis, f. a fashioning, 2 figuring, moulding, shaping; a figure, form. *Vitrav.* and *Plin.* — Hence, figur. manner, form. *Gell.* — ¶ Also, imagination. *Quintil.* decl. — ¶ Also, figurative expression, use of figures. *Lactant.*

FIGURATÖ (figuratus), adv. same as *Fig-3 urate*. *Tertull.*

FIGURATÖR (figuro), öris, m. one who 3 forms or fashions anything. *Arnob.*

FIGURÖ (figura), as, avi, atum, a. I. to 3 form, fashion, shape, figure, σχηματίζω. *Cic.* mundum. *Plin.* cases, to make. — Hence, *Figuratus*, a, um, formed, fashioned, having a shape or figure. *Cic.* terga boum. *Cels.* Venter reddit figurata, h. e. well-formed stools. — Hence, in grammar, to give a certain form to a word, as is done by declining and conjugating. *Quintil.* — In rhetoric, *Quintil.* Figuræ orationem, to deviate from the simple form of speech and make use of rhetorical figures, in order to render the impression more strong and vivid. *Id.* Figuræ controversiæ. — ¶ Also, to conceive, imagine, think. *Sence.* iram. *Curt.* species animo.

FILATIM (filum), adv. thread by thread. 3 *Lueret.*

FILIX, icis, same as *Filix*. *Vitrav.*

FILIX (filius), æ, f. a daughter, θυγάτηρ. *Cic.* Despondit ei filiam suam. *Sence.* Filia familias, a daughter who is yet under the authority of her father. *Pandect.* (plur.) Filie familias. — ¶ Dat. and ablat. Filiis. *Plaut.*, *Liv.* and *Hirt.*

Filiabus. *Liv.* and *Sence.* — ¶ Also, figur. *Catull.* Massilia Graium filia, h. e. a colony.

FILICATÖS (filix), a, um, adj. embossed 2 with the figures of the leaves of ferns. *Cic.* patere.

FILICTUM (for filicetum, from filix), i, 2 n. a place abounding with fern. *Colum.*

FILICÖLA (dimin. of filix), æ, f. an herb 2 resembling fern; rock-fern, wall-fern, polypody. *Plin.* — It is also called *felicula*. *Cato.*

FILICÖLA (filia), æ, f. a little daughter. *Cic.*

FILICÖLÖS (dimin. of filius), i, m. a little 2 son. *Cic.*

FILIÖS (unc.), ii, m. a son, υἱός. *Cic.* Adoptare sibi aliquem filium. — *Id.* Filias familias, a son who is yet under the authority of his father. *Salust.* Filii familiarum (plural). — *Horat.* Filius fortunæ, or *Juvenal.* albæ gallinæ, fortune's favorite. — *Cic.* Terræ filius, a mean, obscure person. — ¶ With poets, an inhabitant of a country. *Catull.* Celtiberic filius. — ¶ Filii, children, sons and daughters. *Quintil.*

FILIX (unc.), icis, f. fern, a plant, πρίπς. *Virg.* and *Colum.*

FILUM (unc.), i, n. a thread, νῆμα. *Cels.* Filum in acum conjicere, to thread a needle, to thread. *Ovid.* Velamina filo

pleno, thick stuff, of coarse cloth. *Liv.* Capite velato filo, h. e. lanæ velamine. *Ovid.* Toga filo tenuissima, of the finest drapery. *Id.* Omnia sunt hominum tenui pendulenta filo, h. e. in danger, or unstable. — Also, of other things. *Lueret.*

Fila aranei, web. *Martinl.* (of flowers and plants), fibres. *Plin.* Mel fila mittit. *Id.* Tenui filo stantibus in medio crocis, stamina. *Ovid.* lyre, the chords or strings. — Also, the thread of life. *Ovid.*

Hence, death. *Id.* — ¶ Also, form, make, fashion, shape. *Plaut.* mulieris. *Gell.* corporis. — Hence, figur. form, formation. *Cic.* Orat. 3, 26. orationis. *Calp.* Filum tenue vocis, a clear voice. — Also, kind, species, sort. *Cic.* Amic. 7. orationis tunc. — Also, kind, manner, quality, nature. *Cic.* argumentandi. *Id.* Manusculum crasso filo. *Id.* Ubiore filo, h. e. style or manner of speech.

FIMBRIÄ (unc.), æ, f. the extremity of 3 any thing; the border, hem, selvedge, guard, or welt of a garment; a fringe, flounce, Σόζαντι, κρᾶσπιδον. *Varr.* ar. *Ovid.* — Also, a thread, fibre. *Cels.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the extreme part of a lock or curl. *Cic.*

FIMBRIATÖRIÖ is, 4. See *Fimbriatus*.

FIMBRIATÖS (fimbria), a, um, adj. fringed. 3 *brons.* *Plin.* folia. — ¶ Also, fringed. *Sueton.* — ¶ Also, made, changed or transformed into Fimbria. *Asin.* ap. *Quintil.* 8, 3, 32. *Spald.* Others read *Fimbriaturit*, h. e. he imitates Fimbria.

FIMETUM (finus), i, n. a dunghill, κο 2 πρῶν. *Plin.*

FIMUS (unc.), i, m. and **FIMUM**, -i, n. 2 dung, ordure, compost, κοπρῆς. *Virg.* and *Liv.* — Also, dirt, mire. *Virg.*

FINALIS (finis), e, adj. relating to bound- 3 aries, ὅριος. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, relating to, or being at the end, final, ultimate, τελικός. *Macroh.*

FINDÖ (unc.), is, fidi, fissum, a. 3. to 2 cleave, cut, split, σχίζω. *Virg.* lignum. *Sueton.* Equus ungulis fissis. — Also, to make by cleaving, splitting, cutting. *Virg.* viam. *Valer.* Flacc. vulnus. — ¶ Also, to divide, sever, separate. *Cic.* Fluvius finditur, divides itself. *Virg.* Via se findit in partes ambas. *Horat.* agros sarculo. *Ovid.* Terras findere vomere, to plough. *Horat.* Dies (Iduum) findit Aprilem, divides in two. *Ovid.* aera, cleaves the air in his flight. *Propert.* and *Ovid.* fretum, aquor, to plough the sea, sad upon. — ¶ Also, to tear. — Hence, *Findi*, to burst. *Ovid.* Finduntur cantibus angues, are charmed until they burst. *Pers.* Findor, I am ready to burst with rage. — *Fissus*, a, um, particip. cleft, split, divided. Hence, *Fissum*, subst., a slit, cleft, fissure, crack, chink. *Cels.* in ano. — Hence, *Cic.* Fissum jecoris et jecorum, or in extis, h. e. in the doctrine of the Haruspices, a division into two parts, familiare and hostile. See *Familiaris*.

FINGIBILIS (fingo), e, adj. that may 3 be imagined, seeming. *Cal.* Aurel.

FINGÖ (perhaps from πηγω or πηννύω), 3 is, finxi, fictum, a. 3. to form, fashion, frame, make, πλάττω. *Ovid.* pocula de humo. *Plin.* aliquid ex argilla. *Cic.* e cera, to model. *Id.* A Lysippo fungi volebat, have his statue made. — Hence, *Id.* Ars fingendi, statuary, sculpture. *Plin.* Fingendi conditores. *Cic.* Imago ficta, a statue. — Also, of animals. *Id.* Apes fingunt favos, build. *Id.* nidus. — Hence, figur. to form, improve, teach, instruct. *Horat.* equum, to train. *Cic.* vocem, oratorem. *Sil.* inentes orando, to turn or manage according to one's views; or, to gain their favor. — Also, to adorn, dress, trim, arrange properly, neatly, elegantly. *Ovid.* se. *Virg.* cruem fronde. *Ovid.* comas. *Virg.* vitem putando. — Also, to regulate, adapt, accommodate. *Cic.* se ad arbitrium alicujus. *Id.* se ex forma reipubl. — Also, to alter, change. *Cic.* Sull. 23. vitam. *Cic.* animos. — *Fingere* manus, to touch, press gently. *Ovid.* — Also, in general, to make. *Cic.* orationem, to compose. *Virg.* aliquem miserrum. — ¶ Also, to imagine, conceive, think, represent to one's self. *Cic.* ceteros ex sua natura. *Id.* Finge, aliquem fieri sapientem, suppose, &c. — Hence

to devise, contrive, feign. *Terent.* causas. Hence, *Fictus*, a, um, false, feigned, fictitious. *Cic. dii. Id. fabula.* Virg. carmen, containing fictions, fabulous. — Hence, *Fictum*, subst., a fiction. Virg. and *Ovid.* — And, *Fictus*, subst., a feigner, dissembler, hypocrite. *Horat.* — Also, to dissemble. *Cæs.* *Fingere* vulturn, h. e. to assume a look at variance with their real state of feelings. — Also, to intend, design. *Plaut. fugam.*

FINIENS (finio), tis, particip. from *finio*. *¶ Subst. uase. (sc. orbis), the horizon. Cic.*
FINIÖ (finis), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to confine in limits; to circumscribe, limit; to fix or determine by limits. *Cæs.* *Rhenus* finit imperium populi Rom. *Liv.* signum animo. *Cic.* *Lingua* finita dentibus. — *¶ Figur.* to bound, restrain, check. *Cic.* cupiditates *Liv.* censuram. — *¶ Also,* to determine, prescribe, assign, appoint. *Cic.* tempus. *Liv.* diem. *Id.* decem vades. *Id.* locum. *Cic.* modum. *Cæs.* latitudinem silvæ. — Hence, *Finitus*, a, um, fixed, appointed, determined. *Cic.* Mors est omnibus finita. *Quintil.* Modus finiendi, h. e. indicativus. — Hence, *impers.* *Liv.* *Finitur*, ue, &c. it is determined, decided, &c. — Hence, to define, explain. *Quintil.* causam. — *¶ Also,* to finish, terminate, end, put an end to, τελέω. *Cæs.* bellum. *Horat.* sitim, to quench. *Cic.* sententias verbis, to close with a verb. *Plin.* vitam, or *Ovid.* animam, or absol. *Tacit.* *Finire*, to die. Hence, *Cic.* and *Plin.* *Ep.* *Finiri*, to end, come to an end, cease. — Hence, *Ovid.* and *Quintil.* *Finire*, to cease to speak. — *¶ See,* also, *Finiens.*

FINIS (unc.), is, m. and sometimes f. a limit, boundary, όρος. *Cic.* loci. *Plur.* *Fines*; the limits, boundaries. *Id.* agrorum. — Also, the country itself, a territory. *Cæs.* In finibus Eburum. Also, a station. *Virg.* *Æn.* 5, 139. of ships. — Hence, figur. a limit, bound. *Cic.* *Mihi* fines terminosque constituam, extra quos egredi non possum. *Horat.* naturæ. — *¶ Also,* a measure, duration, length. *Cic.* *Qui* finis istius consilii? *Liv.* temporis. *Cic.* Ad eum finem, or, usque ad eum finem, h. e. so long as, so far. *Id.* *Quem* ad finem? how long? — Hence, *Fine* or *fini*, to, or up to. *Cato.* Amphoras implere ansarum fini. *Cæs.* B. G. 7. 47. Pectoris fine. — *Quem* ad finem significat, also, how far any thing extends, &c. *Cæs.* — *Finis* denotes, also, a measure, amount, or, nature, quality, kind, manner. *Pandect.* pretii. *Gell.* *Hac* fini, in this manner; as far as. *Id.* *Qua* fini, how far, or, in what respect. — *¶ Also,* the end or conclusion of any thing. *Cic.* *Finem* constituere, or *Terent.* statuere. *Tacit.* ponere. *Cic.* facere scribendi, or *Terent.* and *Cæs.* alicui rei. *Virg.* dare, for facere, or, *Id.* ferre, imponere. *Cic.* afferre. *Id.* habere. *Liv.* capere, h. e. to come to an end, terminate. *Cic.* *Finis* vitæ, and absol. *Tacit.* *Finis*, sc. vitæ. *Ovid.* *Nullo* fine, or *Nullo* cum fine, or *Id.* *Fine* dempto, or exempto, without end, endless. *Id.* *Ad* finem, to the (very) end. *Liv.* *Ad* finem venire, to be accomplished. — *¶ Also,* a definition, explanation. *Quintil.* — *¶ Also,* the extreme, highest, greatest point. *Cic.* bonorum, malorum. *Id.* honorum, the highest offices or posts of honor. *Tacit.* Duodecim tabulæ, finis æqui juris. — *¶ Also,* end, intension, design. *Cic.* *Domus* finis est usus. *Tacit.* *Ad* eum finem, with this intention, for this purpose.

FINTE (finitus), adv. to a certain extent, 2 within limits, with limitation, restriction. *Cic.* — *¶ Also,* definitely, particularly, in particular. *Gell.*

FINITIMÖS (finis), a, um, adj. neighboring, bordering upon, adjoining, πρὸς ὅσος. *Cic.* — *Finitimus*, substant., a neighbor, borderer. — *¶ Figur.* bordering upon, adjoining, nearly related, like, connected, closely allied. *Cic.* *Nomen* finitimum periculo. *Id.* alicui rei.

NTYÖ (finio), önis, f. a limiting, limit, boundary. *Viruv.* — *¶ Also,* a termination, state, condition. *Id.* — Hence, a rule. *Colan.* — *¶ Also,* a definition, explanation. *Quintil.* — *¶ Also,* a division or part. *Hygin.*

FINITIVÖS (finitus), a, um, adj. defining, 2 explaining. *Quintil.*

FINITÖR (finio), öris, m. one who fixes or determines and measures boundaries, a surveyor of lands. *Cic.* — Hence, the horizon. *Senece.* — *¶ Also,* one that determines, fixes, finishes, ends. *Stat.*

FINITUS, a, um, partic. from *finio*.

FIÖ (φύω), fis, factus sum, fieri, irreg. n. passiv. to become, γίνομαι. *Plaut.* *Nihil* fit. *Cic.* *Pompeio* melius est factum. Particularly with an ablat. to the question *with* or *of* whom or what? *Id.* *Quid* illo fiet, what will become of him? *Id.* *Quid* fiet artibus. — Hence, *Id.* *Siquid* eo factum esset, if an accident should befall him. — Also, with de following. *Id.* *Quid* de Tulliola mea fiet? — *¶ Also,* to occur, happen, full on, come to pass. *Terent.* *Inter* ea fiet aliquid. — Also, without a nominat. *Cic.* *Ut* fit, or *ita* ut fit, or *ut* fieri solet, as it happens, as is usually the case. Particularly with ut following. *Id.* *Fit* sæpe ut non respondeant ad tempus. Hence, *Fieri* potest, fieri non potest, it is possible, impossible. *Id.* — Also, to arise. *Id.* *Fit* clamor maximus. — Hence, to follow as a consequence. *Id.* *Ita* fit, ut sapientia sanitas sit animi. — *¶ Also,* same as *esse*; to be. *Terent.* *Mihi* non fit verisimile. *Cic.* *Nec* potest fieri me quicquam superbius. — *¶ As* the passiv. of *facio* it signifies, also, to be done or made. *Cic.* — Also, to be committed. *Plaut.* *Cui* furtum fiebat. — Also, to be produced, procreated, bred, born. *Varr.* *Lepores* in Gallia fiunt permagni. — Also, to grow. *Plaut.* *Ubi* absinthium fit. — Also, to be made, chosen, created. *Cic.* *Consules* facti sunt. *Nepos.* *Prætor* fit. — Also, to be sacrificed. *Id.* *Quum* pro populo fieret. — Also, to be given. *Liv.* *Id* ei loco nomen factum. — Also, to be esteemed, valued. *Cic.* *Mihi* demonstravit, me a te plurimi fieri. — *¶ The* partic. *Factus*, a, um, has all these significations, and denotes, besides, wrought, manufactured, made. *Cic.* *Argentum* factum, silver vessels. *Id.* *Phalære* pulcherrime factæ. — Also, polished, instructed. *Cic.* *Qui* illuc factus institutusque venisset, h. e. prepared and instructed. *Horat.* *Ad* unguem factus homo, h. e. perfectus. — Also, made, born for a thing, as it were; naturally formed for a thing, fitted, having talent for a thing. *Cic.* *Homo* ad ista experientia factus. — *Plaut.* *Bæch.* 3, 3, 91. *Factum* volo, for faciam, or facere volo. — *Terent.* *Alicui* factum velle, or *Gell.* *Alicui* factum esse velle, to favor a person, wish well to him. — *Facto* opus est, h. e. it must be done. *Terent.* — Also, with the accus. quid. *Id.* *Quid* opus facto sit, vide. *Usus* est also used for opus est. *Plaut.* and *Terent.* — *Terent.* *Dictum* factum, no sooner said than done, immediately, in a moment. — *Plaut.* *Bene* factum, well done. *Id.* *Male* factum, badly! — *Terent.* *Factum* for factum est, in affirmative answers, just so, yes, or, it is done. — *¶ Fur* was anciently also used. *Cato* ap. *Prisc.* *Fitur*, fiebantur. *Liv.* ap. *Non.* *Fitum* est. — *¶ See,* also, *Factus*, a, um.

FIRCÖS, a word used by the Sabines for hircus, according to *Varr. L. L.* 4, 19.

FIRMAMEN (firmo), önis, n. same as 3 *Firmamentum*. *Ovid.*

FIRMAMENTUM (Id.), i, n. any thing used for fortifying. *Cæs.* — *Figur.* stay, support, strength. *Cic.* republicæ. — Hence, proof. *Id.* — Also, a reason for recommendation. *Id.* — Also, main point. *Id.* — *¶ Also,* the heavens, firmament. *Augustin.*

FIRMANÖS (Firmum), a, um, adj. at, of, near Firmum, pertaining to it. *Liv.* — *Firmani*, the inhabitants of Firmum. *Cic.* — *Cic.* *Firmanum*, se. prædium, a country seat near it.

FIRMATÖR (firmo), öris, m. a confirmer, 2 establisher. *Tacit.*

FIRMĒ (firmus), adv. with firmness, firmly. *Sueton.* insistere, to stand firmly. *Plin.* *Firmus*. *Viruv.* *Firmissime*. — *¶ Figur.* firmly, with firmness, steadily, resolutely, constantly, durably. *Cic.* aliquid comprehendere. *Id.* *Firmissime* asseverare.

FIRMIANÖS (Firmius), a, um, adj. exiled 2 after the artist Firmius. *Plin.*

FIRMITAS (firmus), ätis, f. firmness, solidity, durability, stability, στερεότης, βεβαιότης. *Plaut.* postis. *Cæs.* materix. *Viruv.* ædificiorum. — *¶ Also,* firmness, strength, vigor, robustness. *Cic.* corporis. *Gell.* vocis. — Hence, strength, power, constancy. *Cic.* animi. *Planc.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* exercitus, valor, prowess.

FIRMITER, same as *Firme*. *Cæs.*

FIRMITÖDÖ (firmus), önis, f. same as *Firmitas*, firmness, constancy, strength, vigor. *Auet.* ad *Herenn.* vocis. *Cic.* animi. *Id.* salutis, stability.

FIRMÖ (Id.), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to make firm or fast, στερεόω. *Virg.* vestigia. *Curt.* gradum, h. e. to stand fast. *Plin.* mobiles dentes. — Hence, figur. to fortify, strengthen, secure. *Cæs.* locum munitionibus. *Liv.* urbem præsidio. *Id.* aciem. *Id.* muros. *Virg.* aditum urbis, to guard. — Also, to make stable, durable, firm. *Cic.* imperium. *Cæs.* pacem. *Cic.* animum. — Also, to stay, stop, bind. *Cels.* alvum. — *¶ Also,* to make strong or stronger, to strengthen, invigorate, recruit, refresh. *Cic.* corpus labore, to harden. *Liv.* corpus cibo, to refresh. So, also, *Curt.* vexatos milites. *Virg.* vires. *Cic.* vocem. *Tacit.* valetudinem. *Quintil.* memoriam. *Liv.* aliquem præsidio, to reinforce with a body of soldiers. *Id.* præsidium, to reinforce or increase a garrison. — Hence, to confirm, make sure, secure. *Terent.* fidem, to keep one's word or promise. *Cic.* aliquid iurejurando. *Hirt.* civitates obsidibus. — Also, to confirm, shore, prove. *Cic.* *Naturam* fati ex divinationis ratione. — Also, to affirm, declare, assert. *Hirt.*

FIRMÖ, i, n. a town of Picenum, on the Adriatic. It was also called *Castellum Firmianum*. *Plin.*

FIRMÖS (for fidmus, from fido), a, um, adj. firm, not easily shaken, not movable, βεβαίος. *Ovid.* janua, arbor, sera. *Curt.* solum. *Virg.* robora. Hence, figur. firm, constant, steady, steadfast, persevering, immovable, inflexible. *Cic.* *Firmior* in sententia. *Id.* *Senatum* firmiore reddidisti. *Id.* *Firmissimus* in causa. — Also, firm, faithful. *Id.* amicus. *Id.* *Socios* firmissimos redderem. *Id.* spes. *Id.* candidatus, who may expect to get an office. *Id.* accusator, not timid, bold. Hence, *Firmum*, i, n. a cause, reason. *Terent.* *Nihil* satis firmi video. — Also, durable, lasting. *Virg.* vina. *Cic.* præsidia. — *¶ Also,* strong, stout, robust, provided with strength. *Cic.* corpus. *Id.* *Si* firmior esses. *Nepos.* vires. *Sueton.* *Vixdum* firmus a gravi valetudine. — Hence, strong, provided with every thing necessary to perform great things. *Planc.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* *Firmus* ab equitatu, strong in cavalry. — Also, strong, powerful, considerable, able to resist. *Cæs.* civitas. *Cic.* manns evocatorum. — Also, fit, able, apt, capable, qualified. *Cæs.* cohortes. *Liv.* *Exercitus* firmus ad bellum. *Cic.* *Firmus* ad defensionem. Also, with an infinit. following. *Horat.* *Pacere* firmus. Hence, to be depended on, relied upon, certain. *Cic.* *Hoc*, quod dico, firmum fore. *Id.* *Literas* firmas, containing news which may be depended upon. *Id.* benevolentia. — Also, solid, substantial, nourishing, strengthening. *Varr.* cibus. — Also, healthy. *Ovid.* *Male* firma, sickly.

FISCALIS (fiscus), e, adj. fiscal, relating 2 to the exchequer. *Sueton.* calumnie, h. e. false prosecutions for defrauding the imperial treasury. *Capitolin.* gladiatores, maintained at the emperor's private charge, paid out of the treasury.

FISCARIÖS (Id.), ii, m. one who sees 3 something to the treasury of the emperor. *Firmic.*

FISCELLA (dimin. of fiscina), æ, f. 1 2 little frail or basket, δίβη, καλάστρον. *Virg.* and *Colum.* — Hence, a measure.

FISCELLÖS (dimin. of fiscus), i, m. 2 same as *Fiscella*. *Colum.*

FISCINÄ (fiscus), æ, f. a basket, frail hamper, pannier, καλάρος. *Cic.*, *Virg.* and *Colum.*

FISCOS (unc.), i, m. a basket, frail, τάλαρος. Colum. — Particularly, a basket for holding money, with us, a money bag, purse. Cic. — Hence, at the time of the emperors, the emperor's treasury, or privy purse, the revenue of the emperor. Senec. (opposed to *ærarium*, the public treasury). Hence, Sacton. *Fiscus* Judæicus, a tax paid by the Jews into the emperor's treasury. — Sometimes it is used for *ærarium*. *Entrop.* 2, 16. Also, in Cic. *Qu. Fr.* III. 4. and Sueton. *Oct.* 49. it seems to be used for *ærarium*, exchequer, revenue.

FISSICULUS (findo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 *Apul.* exta, to divide the catrails, in order to derive from thence omens of futurity.

FISSILIS (Id.), e, adj. that may be cleft. 2 *Liv.* — ¶ Also, cleft, split. Colum. — Hence, *Plant.* capit, a broken head.

FISSUS (Id.), ōnis, f. a cleaving, dividing. 1 Cic.

FISSIPES (fissus & pes), ēdis, cloven-foot-3 ed, cloven-hoofed. Anson. — Figur. *Id.* calamum, a pen to write with.

FISSURA (findo), æ, f. a cleft, gap, chink, 2 crevice, fissure, σχισμῆ. Plin.

FISSUS, a, um, particip. from findo.

FISTUCA (perhaps from *ιστάω*), æ, f. a mallet, commander. Cæs. — ¶ Also, a rammer, pavier's beetle. Plin. and Cels.

FISTUCATIO (fistuco), ōnis, f. a driving 2 or ramming down with a mallet or rammer. *Vitruv.* *Fistucationibus* solidare. — ¶ Also, a levelling of the ground by ramming. *Vitruv.*

FISTUCUS (fistuca), as, a. 1. to drive piles into the earth, run down stones in paving, drive down or level with a mallet or paving-beetle. *Vitruv.* — Hence, *Fistucatum*, i, n. same as *Fistucatio*. Plia.

FISTULA (unc.), æ, f. a pipe. Cic. for conveying water, σιφών, σωλήν. Plin. the *æso-phagus*, *Id.* any channel. — Hence, a reed or cane. *Id.* — Also, a pipe, particularly, a shepherd's pipe, σφύριγ. *Virg.* — Also, a pen, made of a reed. *Pers.* — Also, a fistula, a sinuous ulcer. *Nepos.* — Also, the blow-hole of a whale. Plin. — ¶ Also, an instrument for cutting, a shoemaker's paring-knife. Plin. — ¶ *Fistula* farfaria. *Cato*, or, *Fistula* serrata, Plin. an instrument for grinding corn, perhaps like our coffee-mills.

FISTULARIS (fistula), e, adj. good for 3 fistulous ulcers. *Veget.*

FISTULATIM (Id.), adv. shaped like a fistula. *Apul.*

FISTULATOR (Id.), ōnis, m. a player on 2 a pipe or flute, σφικτῆς. Cic.

FISTULATORIUS (fistulator), a, um, adj. pertaining to a player on a pipe or flute. *Arnob.*

FISTULATUS (fistula), a, um, adj. 2 made hollow like a pipe. *Sueton.* *tabulæ.*

FISTULESCUS (Id.), is, n. 3. to become hollow or full of holes. *Fulgent.* *Ligna* fistulenta.

FISTULOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. bored or 2 hollowed out like a pipe, fistular. Plin. — ¶ Also, full of eyes or holes like a sponge. Colum. *caseus.* — ¶ Also, fistulous. *Cato.* *cancer.*

FISUS, a, um, partic. from fido.

FITILLÆ, æ, f. a kind of pap used at sacrifices. *Arnob.* Also, in *Senec. de Benef.* 1, 4. and Plin. 18, 19. where others read *fitilla*.

FIXUS (fixus), adv. fast, firmly. *Augustia.*

FIXUS, a, um, partic. from figo.

FLABELLIFER (flabellum & fero), a, 3 um, adj. bearing a fan. *Plaut.*

FLABELLUS (flabellum), as, a. 1. to fan. 3 *Terrell.*

FLABELLUM (flabellum), a, um, adj. 1 a little fan. *Terrell.* *Eun.* 3, 5, 50.

FLABELLUM (flabrum), i, n. a fan, 1 *Terrell.* — ¶ Figur. Cic. *seditionis*, an exciter.

FLABILIS (flo), e, adj. that may be blown, 1 airy. Cic. — ¶ Also, spiritual. *Prudent.*

FLABRILIS (flabrum), e, adj. same as 3 *Flabilis.* *Prudent.* *frigus*, a cooling breeze.

FLABRUM (flo), i, n. a blast, breeze, puff

of wind, πνοή, πνεύμα. It is generally used in the plural. *Virg.*

FLACCUS (flaccus), es, ui, n. 2. to be with-1 cred or faded. *Lucil.* — ¶ Figur. to be faint, languid, weak, or feeble, to flag, droop, abate. Cic. *Messala* flaccet, sc. in petitione, gives up his hope.

FLACCESCUS, and **FLACCISCUS** (flac-1 ceo), is, ui, n. 3. to become withered, faded or dry, to wither. *Vitruv.* *frons.* *Varr.* *Stereus* flaccuit. — ¶ Figur. to grow weak, feeble, droop, languish: to abate, lose ardor or vivacity. Cic. *Flaccescebat* oratio.

FLACCIANUS (Flaccus), a, um, adj. belonging to Flaccus, called after him. *Vat.*

FLACCIDUS (flaccus), a, um, adj. with-2 cred, flaccid, flabby, hanging down. *Colum.* *auris.* *Plin.* *folium.* — ¶ Also, languid, weak, feeble, without strength or force. *Lucret.* *Flaccidior* turbo. *Arnob.* *Argumentatio* flaccida.

FLACCUS (unc.), a, um, adj. withered, 1 flaccid, slack, hanging down. *Varr.* *auriculæ.* — Also, flap-eared. Cic. (Hence, Flaccus, the name of a Roman family).

FLAGELLATIO (flagello), ōnis, f. 3a 3 gellation, scourging. *Terrell.*

FLAGELLUS (flagellum), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to whip, scourge, lash. *Sueton.* *ali-* *quem.* Also, in general, to beat, strike. *Ovid.* *robora* parte caudæ. *Plin.* *mes-* *sem* perticis, to thrash out. *Martial.* *Comæ* ora flagellent. *Quintil.* in ter- *gum,* to strike the back with the hand. *Stat.* *pondera,* to shake. — ¶ Figur. to

plague, torment, trouble, importune, treat harshly. — Hence, *Pers.* *puteal* vibice, perhaps to plague or torment debtors. *Martial.* *Arca* flagellet opes, to keep close locked up. *Plin.* *annonam,* to keep the grain back, not to sell it, and by this means to raise the price of grain.

FLAGELLUM (dimin. of flagrum), i, n. a 1 whip, scourge, μάστιγ. Cic. and *Horat.* — Hence, figur. the stings of conscience. *Lucret.* — ¶ Also, a young branch of a tree, particularly of a vine, the shoot of a vine. *Varr.* and *Virg.* — Hence, *Ovid.* *Flagella*, the feet of a polypus. — ¶ Also, the thing which was fastened to a javelin, and used as a handle. *Virg.* *Æn.* 7, 731.

FLAGITATIO (flagito), ōnis, f. a re-1 quest, earnest entreaty or desire; a dun-*ning* or claiming a debt. Cic.

FLAGITATOR (Id.), ōnis, m. one who 1 calls for or claims a debt, a dunner. *Plaut.* — Figur. one who reminds another of a promise. Cic. — ¶ Also, an importunate asker, demander. Cic.

FLAGITATRIX (flagitator), icis, f. she 3 who claims a debt or duns, demands earnestly. *Augustia.*

FLAGITIOSE (flagitiosus), adv. basely, 1 infamously, wickedly, profligately, flagi-*tiously.* Cic. *Flagitiose* vivere. *Arnob.* *Flagitiosius.* Cic. *Flagitiosissime.*

FLAGITIOSUS (flagitium), a, um, adj. 1 shameful, infamous, flagitious, wicked, profligate, dissolute, abandoned. Cic. *vita.* *Salust.* *Flagitiosior.* Cic. *Flagi-* *tiosissimus.*

FLAGITIUM (flagito), ii, n. a disgrac-1 ful, or shameful thing or action; also, shame, disgrace, dishonor, infamy, reproach. Cic. *Preesse* agro colendo fla-*gitium* putas, you consider it a disgrace. *Id.* *Flagitium* committere. *Id.* *Flagitia* facere et dicere, shameful things. Particu-*larly,* profligacy, dissoluteness, lew-*ness.* *Id.* Hence, scelera and flagitia are frequently joined. *Id.* *Scelera* et *flagitia* facere. *Sueton.* *Flagitia* atque *dedecora.* *Plaut.* *Flagitium* hominis, *h. e.* homo flagitiosissimus. *Salust.* *Flagitia* atque *facinora,* *h. e.* homines flagitiosi atque facinorosi. — ¶ Ac-*ording* to some it signifies, also, a de-*mand.* *Plaut.* *Epid.* 3, 4, 77; and *voice,* *clamor,* *hawling.* *Plaut.* *Merc.* 2, 3, 82.

FLAGITUS (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 1 dun, demand as something due. Cic. *ali-* *quem.* *Id.* *aliquid* ab *aliquo.* *Id.* *filium* ab *aliquo.* *Id.* *cistophorum.* — Al-*so,* with two accus. *Id.* *aliquem* frumen-*tum.* Hence, *Id.* *Res* flagitur ab *ali-* *quo,* and *Homo* flagitur rem, the thing is demanded of him. *Cæs.* *Quum* stipen-*dium* ab legionibus flagitaretur. —

¶ In general, to ask, demand with impu-*luntity,* entreaty, or earnestly solicit, *ἐξαιτέω.* Cic. *Quæ* tempus flagitat. *Id.* *Causa* postulat, non flagitat. *Id.* *Quid* studia a te flagitant. *Id.* *Flagi-* *tare,* ut, &c. *Id.* *A* philosopho non flagitem. *Id.* *aliquis* auxilium. *Id.* *aliquem,* for ab *aliquo.* — Hence, to de-*mand* to know. *Id.* *cimen.* — Also, to demand, send for. *Plin.* *siser* e Ger-*mania.* — Also, to accuse. *Tacit.* *Ut* *peculiatorem* flagitari jussit, *h. e.* postu-*lari* ad *judicium.* — ¶ Also, to dis-*honor* by fornication. *Apul.* *juvenem.* *Lactant.* *pudicitiam.*

FLAGRANS, tis, particip. from flagro. — ¶ Adj. burning, glowing, blushing, eager, earnest, vehement, ardent, glittering, shining. *Sil.* *Flagrantior* lampas, *h. e.* sol. *Tacit.* *Cupido* flagrantior. Cic. *Homo* flagrantissimus, very eager. *Liv.* *Flagrantissimus* æstus. — ¶ *Paudeat.* *Flagranti* crimine comprehendit, in the very act.

FLAGRANTER (flagrans), adv. ardently, 2 eagerly, vehemently, earnestly. *Annaian.* *Flagrantius.* *Tacit.* *Flagrantissime.*

FLAGRANTIA (flagro), æ, f. a burning, 1 blazing. *Gell.* *montis.* *Apul.* *solis,* the heat of the sun. — ¶ Figur. a burning, ardor, fervency, ardent desire, lewdness. Cic. *oculorum,* an eager or fond look-*ing.* *Prudent.* *pectoris,* desire. *Gell.* *materna,* strong maternal affection. *Plaut.* *Flagitii* flagrantia, most flagi-*tious* man.

FLAGRIFER (flagrum & fero), a, um, 3 adj. bearing a lash or whip. *Anson.*

FLAGRIONES (flagrum), um, m. slaves 1 were called so on account of their being whipped. *Afran.*

FLAGITRIBUS (flagrum & τριβών), æ, 3 m. one who is almost constantly whipped. *Plaut.*

FLAGRUS (flo, are), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. 1 to burn, be on fire, φλέγειν. Cic. *One-* *marie* flagrant. *Virg.* *Telum* flagrans, lightning. — Also, with poets, of things on which there is a fire. *Ovid.* *Aræ* fla-*grantes.* — Hence, figur. Cic. *Italia* fla-*grans* bello. *Id.* *Flagrare* infamia, to be ill spoken of. So, also, *Id.* *invidia,* to be inflamed with envy. *Horat.* *rumore* malo. *Sollust.* *inopia,* for laborare. *Id.* *Ut* cu-*jusque* studium flagrabat. *Tacit.* *Fla-* *grante* etiam tum libertate, the spirit of freedom being yet alive. Particularly, to burn with a passion. Cic. *cupiditate,* *desiderio,* *amore,* *odio,* *studio* dicendi. — Also, to be very desirous. *Stat.* *comitari.* — Also, to be carried on with eagerness, ardor, vehemence. Cic. *Fla-* *grabant* vitia libidinis apud illum. *Plin.* *Flagrantia* comitia. — Also, to be very busy, to be much occupied with. Cic. *Convivia* stupris flagrant. — Also, to be in commotion, to be turbulent, tumultuous, in a passion. *Id.* *Multitudo* *Judæorum,* flagrans. *Virg.* *tumultus.* — Also, to burn, flush, glow, sparkle, shine. *Virg.* *Flagrantes* genæ, glowing, flushed. *Ovid.* *oculi,* shining, sparkling. *Sil.* *Lacus* sanguine flagrans, reddened. — ¶ As a transit. it signifies, to love ar-*dently,* to be enamored of, in love with. *Prop.* — Also, to inflame with a passion, to make enamored. *Stat.* *Elisam.* — ¶ See also, *Flagrans.*

FLAGRUM (unc.), i, n. a whip, scourge, 2 μάστιγ, an instrument wherewith slaves were chastised. *Plaut.* and *Liv.* Hence, *Plaut.* *Gymnasium* flagri, one who is almost constantly scourged.

FLAMEN (unc.), inis, m. a flamen, priest appointed to some particular god, ἱερεὺς. *Liv.* *Dialis,* the priest of *Jupiter.* *Id.* *Martialis,* of *Mars.* *Id.* *Quirinalis,* of *Quirinus,* *h. e.* *Romulus.* *Cic.* *Cæsaris,* *Id.* *prodere,* appoint, create. *Liv.* *capere.*

FLAMEN (do), inis, n. a blowing. *Horat.* 3 *tibiae.* *Ovid.* of the wind. — Also, a wind, blast, gale, breeze, πνεύμα. *Virg.*

FLAMINIA (flamen), æ, f. the house of a flamen. *Fab. Pictor.* ap. *Gell.*

FLAMINICA (Id.), æ, f. sc. uxor, the 2 wife of a flamen. *Tacit.*

FLAMINIUM (flaminus), ii, n. sc. sacer-*dotium* or munus, the office or dignity of a flamen, ἱερατεία. Cic.

FLAMINUS (flamen), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a flamen. *Fest.* — ¶ Also,

pertaining to Flaminius. Liv. circus. Cic. via, or Juvenal. absol. Flamini, the Flamian way.

FLAMMA (perhaps from flo), æ, f. a flame, blaze, blazing or flaming fire, burning fire, φλόξ. Cæs. concipere, to catch fire. Quintil. Flammas aliquid injicere, to commit to the flames. Cat. Tectis flammis injicere, to set fire to. Hence, flammæ, stars, lightnings, torches. Ovid. Polo fixæ flammæ, h. e. sidera. Id. Deum genitor rutilas flammis spargit, his fiery bolts. Terent. E flamma petere cibum, proverb. of very hungry and mean persons, to submit to anything though never so base. Cic. Philipp. xiii. 21. e poeta. Prius undis flammæ, sc. misceatur, ὁσόντων πῦρ ἰδοῦσι μὴ ὁσόντων, sooner will fire mingle with water. — ¶ Figur. Cic. belli, invidiæ. — Id. Se eripuit flammæ, h. e. danger of being condemned. — Also, ardor, vehemence, impetuosity. Id. Vis et quasi flamma oratoris. Id. gulæ, hunger. Sallust. Jug. 4. Ea flamma crescit, h. e. strong desire, desire of honor, &c. Virg. Utrix flammæ, revenge. — Particularly, of ardent love. Cic. amoris; also, absol. Horat. and Ovid. Flammæ, love, passion. — Also, of glistening, sparkling eyes. Virg. Stant lumina flammæ, his eyes shoot fire. — Also, of color. Plin. purpure, a flamy color. — Lucræ. Flammæ, for flammæ.

FLAMMABUNDUS (flamma), a, um, 3 adj. flaming. Martian. Capell. **FLAMMATRIX** (flammo), icis, f. h. e. 3 que inflammat. Martian. Capell. **FLAMMATUS**, a, um, particip. from flammo. — ¶ Adj. of a flamy color. Mortal. ioga.

FLAMMEARIUS, ii, m. one who makes 3 flammea (veils), or deals in them. Plaut. **FLAMMÆDULUM** (dimin. of flammeum), 3 i, n. a small veil. Juvenal. **FLAMMÆOLUS** (dimin. of flammeus), 2 a, um, adj. somewhat of a flamy-color. Colum.

FLAMMESCÖ (flamma), is, n. 3. to be 3 come inflamed. Lucræ. **FLAMMEUM**, and **FLAMEUM** (Id.), 2 i, n. se. velum, a red or flame-colored veil, with which the face of a bride was covered on her wedding-day, κρόκιος πέπλος. Plin. — ¶ Flammeum conterere, to divorce. Juvenal. Flammea conterit, h. e. cepe nubit.

FLAMMEUS (Id.), a, um, adj. flaming, flamy, flammeous, fiery, burning. Cic. stella. — ¶ Figur. fiery, animated, vehement, ardent. Catull. vestigia. Sidon. vir. — Also, flame-colored, of a flamy color. Plin. viola.

FLAMMICOMANS (flamma & comans), 3 tis, adj. having fiery hair, burning, flaming. Juvenal. tæda.

FLAMMICOMUS (flamma & coma), a, 3 um, adj. same as Flammicomans. Prudent. ignis.

FLAMMICREMUS (flamma & cremo), 3 a, um, adj. burnt by fire. Fortunat. **FLAMMIDUS** (flamma), a, um, adj. fiery, 3 burning. Apul. — Also, figur. Id. rubor.

FLAMMIFER (flamma & fero), a, um, 3 adj. bearing a flame, flammiferous, flaming, burning. Ovid. crinis. Lucan. nox. Varr. Flacc. tauri.

FLAMMIGENÆ (flamma & gigno), æ, m. 3 fire-born; a son of Vulcan. Sidon.

FLAMMIGER (flamma & gero), a, um, 3 adj. that carries fire or flames. Stat. ales, h. e. aquila. — Also, fiery, bearing flame. Varr. Flocc. sol.

FLAMMIGÖ (flamma & ago), as, n. 1. to 3 flame, emit flames. Gell.

FLAMMIPOTENS (flamma & potens), 3 tis, adj. powerful by fire, a name of Vulcan. Arnob.

FLAMMIVOLUS (flamma & volare), a, 3 um, adj. flying with fire. Arator sol.

FLAMMIVOMUS (flamma & vomo), a, 3 um, adj. vomiting or breathing flame, πνοεκόβλος. Juvenal.

FLAMMÖ (flamma), as, ävi, ätum, a. and 2 n. 1. to flame, burn. Virg. Flammantia lumina, flaming, blazing, fiery. — ¶ As a trans. it signifies to inflame, set on fire, burn. Varr. Flacc. Fax ubi flammans. Apul. Ignes flammantur, burn. — Hence, figur. to inflame, incense,

incite, excite, provoke, irritate. Tacit. Omnes flammaverat arrogantia. — Also, to make fire-colored. Varr. Flacc. Purpura flammatur e roseo vultu, h. e. purple redness glows upon her countenance. — ¶ Particip. Flammatus, a, um, inflamed, blazing, burning, set on fire. Lucræ. igni. — Cæ. Jupiter, h. e. flammæ vel fulmine armatus. — Figur. Virg. cor, glowing with ire, enraged. Varr. Flacc. Flammatus amore. — Also, burnt. Catull. Phaethon. — ¶ See, also, Flammatus, a, um.

FLAMMÖSÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. fiery, 3 burning. Col. Aurel. febris, carbo.

FLAMMÖLA (dimin. of flamma), æ, f. a little flame. Cic. — ¶ Also, in later times, a sort of flag or banner, the standard of the cavalry. &c. Veget. de re Mil.

FLÄTILIS (flo), e, adj. that may be blown, 3 produced by blowing. Ammian. sonitus. Prudent. virus. Arnob. lamina, east, founded.

FLÄTÖ (Id.), as, a. 1. to blow. Arnob. 3 **FLÄTÖR** (Id.), öris, m. oar who melts, 3 casts. Pandect. aris, argenti, &c.

FLÄTÖRÄ (Id.), æ, f. a blowing. Arnob. 2 cæli, h. e. a storm. — ¶ Also, a melting, easting. Vitruv. aris.

FLÄTÖRALIS (flatura), e, adj. contain- 3 ing air. Tertull.

FLÄTÖRÄRÖS (Id.), ii, m. a winter, 3 coiner. Cod. Theod.

FLÄTÖS (flo), us, m. a blowing of wind. Ovid. secundus, a fair wind. Figur. Cic. fortunæ. — Also, on the flute. Horat. — Also, of horses, a snorting. Virg. — Also, pride, haughtiness. Id. — ¶ Also, breath, breeze. Ovid. sui.

FLÄTÖRÄ (Id.), Plin. Flatu figuratur vitrum, by blowing. — ¶ Also, a breaking of wind backwards. Surton. — ¶ Also, the soul. Prudent.

FLÄTÖS, a, um, particip. from flo. **FLÄVÖ** (flavus), es, n. 2. to be yellow, 3 yellowish, of a gold color, ἡλιδίχρως. Colum. Messis flavet. — Hence, Flavens, yellow, yellowish, of a light color. Ovid. cera. Virg. arena. Id. coma, light-colored, flaxen. Particularly, of ripe corn. Ovid. and Virg.

FLÄVESCÖ (flaveo), is, n. 3. to grow or 2 become yellow, yellowish, light-colored, ἡλιδίχρως. Ovid. Stramina flavescunt, are turned into gold. Id. Ne ebur flavescere possit. Particularly, of ripe corn. Virg. Also, of leaves and plants losing their bright green color. Plin.

FLÄVIALIS (Flavius), e, adj. belonging 2 or sacred to the gens Flavia. Sueton. Flaviales, sc. sacerdotes or flamines, priests of the gens Flavia.

FLÄVIANÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. called after 3 or originating with Flavius. Pandect. jus civile, called after the freedman Flavius. Tacit. partes, taking the part of, or siding with Flavius Vespasianus.

FLÄVICOMANS (flavus & comans), 3 same as Flavicomus. Prudent.

FLÄVICOMUS (flavus & coma), a, um, 3 adj. with yellow or flaxen hair, ἡλιδόκομος. Petron. 110. Al. aliter leg.

FLÄVIDÖS (flavus), a, um, adj. yellow, 2 yellowish. Col. Aurel. fel. Plin. 18, 34. Ed. Hard. Rapacia flavida, h. e. withered.

FLÄVINÄ, æ, f. a town of Etruria. Hence, Flavinus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Flavinia. Virg.

FLÄVIÖS, ii, m. a name of several Romans. Hence, Flavius, a, um, adj.

FLÄVÖS (unc.), a, um, adj. yellow, 3 luscious, of the color of gold, ἡλιδός. Virg. Ceres. Id. arva. Horat. Tiberis. Id. coma, light-colored, flaxen.

Virg. crines. Martial. Decem flavos, h. e. nummos aureos. Horat. Ganymedes flavus, having light-colored or flaxen hair. Cic. Acad. 4, 33. Ed. Ernest. mare. (Ducis. reads vacuum.) — ¶ Also, red, reddish. Seac. pudor.

FLÄBILIS (fleo), e, adj. to be lamented or 2 wept over, lamentable, πολυδάκρυς. Cic. — Also, with a dat. Horat. Nulli flebilius, quam tibi. — ¶ Also, causing tears. Lucil. cæpe. Ovid. ultor. — ¶ Also, weeping, full of tears, full of woe, doleful. Ovid. elegia. Cic. vox. Id. gemitus. — ¶ Flebile, adv. Ocid.

FLÄBILITER (flebilis), lamentably, in a 2 mournful manner, ὀδυνητικῶς. Cic. lamentari. Paulin. Nolan. Flebilis.

FLÄCTÖ (perhaps from πλεκτός), is, xi, xum, a. 3. to bend, bow, turn, κάμπτω. Cic. membra. Cæs. equos, to guide. Iliad. naveni, to steer. Cic. Currum de foro in Capitolium flectere, to drive. Virg. Iluc flecte acies, h. e. oculos, turn, direct. Ovid. ramum. Id. vocem, tunes, modulates, in singing. Lucræ. cantus. Plin. sonos. Petron. comas pectine, h. e. perhaps to curl. — Hence, Liv. and Nepos. Flectere iter, to direct one's march somewhere else. Cæs. se, and Liv. Flectere, sc. se or iter, to go somewhere. Ovid. Flecti, h. e. flectere se. Cic. Flectere promontorium, to turn, go round, pass, double. — Also, to overt. Lucræ. Quod procul a nobis flectat fortuna. — Quintil. syllabam, to mark with the circumflex; to lengthen. Id. Syllaba flexa, lengthened. — Gell. verbum de Græco, to derive. — Varr. nomina et verba, to decline and conjugate. — Also, to turn, direct, guide; change, alter. Cic. vitam. Virg. fata deum. Terent. anim. Cic. animos. Id. a studiæ imperium. — Also, to move, touch, persuade, prevail upon, appease. Id. aliquem oratione. Virg. superos. — Also, to soften, make pleasant. Stat. labores. — Cic. Flexus sonus, lamenting, mournful; or, dreaming. — Cic. Flexi fractique motus, juggling and excessively supple motions.

FLEGMA. See Phlegma.

FLÄMINÄ (φλεγμονή), um, n. a swelling 2 or congestion of blood about the ankles, according to Fest. — The word is found in Plin. 23, 17. Ed. Hard.

FLÄÖ (φλέω), es, ävi, ätum, n. and a. 2. to weep, shed tears, δακρύνω. Cic. de re. Also, with an acc. to weep over, lament, bewail. Plaut. and Virg. aliquem. Ovid. and Tacit. aliquid. Horat. amorem, to sing, celebrate by song. Sueton. Cæs. 81. of horses, to neigh loudly. Colum. teralia carmina, to sing funeral songs; to sing mournfully. Hence, Ovid. Flenda forluta. Id. Nata featur. Virg. Ad superos fleti. — Also, with an acc. and infin. Propert. — Flere alicui, before or in presence of any one. Id. — ¶ Also, figur. to drop, distil, fall by drops, trickle. Lucræ. Flent omnia guttis. — ¶ Ovid. Fletu, for flevisi. So, also, Virg. Flerunt. Liv. Flesse. — ¶ See, also, Fletus, a, um.

FLÄTIFER (fletus & fero), a, um, adj. 3 weeping, trickling, distilling. Auson. truncus.

FLETÖS (fleo), us, m. weeping, weailing, lamenting, tears, Ἰσπνός. Cic. mullerum. Id. Præ fletu. Id. Fletum populo movere. Catull. excitare. Albin. ad Lic. comprimere, to check. Ovid. Fletu verba scindere. Id. Fletus et lacrimas dare.

FLETÖS, a, um, particip. from fleo. — 3 ¶ Adj. weeping. Apul. Mater fleta et lacrimosa.

FLEXANIMÖS (flecto & animus), a, um, 3 affect. that turns, or inclines the mind, affecting, toaching. Catull. and Pacuv. ap. Cic. — ¶ Also, affected, touched, moved, disturbed, made uneasy, alarmed. Pacuv. ap. Cic.

FLEXIBILIS (flecto), e, adj. that may be bent, pliant, flexible, κάμπτος. Ovid. arcus. Plin. ulmus. — ¶ Figur. flexible, manageable, tractable, soft, tender. Cic. materia. oratio, ætas. — Hence, changeable, variable, inconstant, fickle, wavering. Cic. Quid potest esse tam flexible? — Cic. vox or genus vocis, melancholy, mournful. — Cic. Flexibiles modi, mournful sounds or tunes.

FLEXIBILITAS (flexibilis), ätis, f. flexi- 3 bility, flexibility. Solin.

FLEXILIS (flecto), e, adj. easy to be bent, 2 or bowed, pliant, pliable, flexible, flexible, εύκαμπτος. Plin. and Ovid. — ¶ Also, bent, curved. Ovid. sinus. Val. Fl. coma, h. e. curled, crisped.

FLEXILÖQUÖS (flexus & loquor), a, um, 1 adj. ambiguous, equivocal. Cic.

FLÄXÖ (flecto), önis, f. a bending. Cic. laterum. — Hence, a by-way, a turning or winding of a way. Id. — In singing and speaking, a modulation, inflection.

or, grace, ornaments of grace and expression, embellishment. *Id.* vocis et modorum. *Id.* In cantu flexiones.

FLEXIPES (flexus & pes), ēdis, adj. 3 crook-footed. *Ovid.*

FLEXIVICE, same as *Flexuose*. 3 *Pacuv.*

FLEXŌ (flecto), as, a. 1. to bend, bow. 3 *Cato.*

FLEXUMINES (*Id.*), um, m. h. e. equites 2 *Romani.* *Plin.* Celeres sub Regibus appellati sunt, deinde Flexumines.

FLEXŪSSE (flexuosus), adv. with turnings or windings, crookedly. *Plin.*

FLEXŪSŌSUS (flexus, us), a, um, adj. full of turnings or windings, crooked, winding, tortuous, flexuosus, στρεβλός. *Cic. iter.* *Plin.* Flexuosissimus. — *Figur.* Prudent. fraudes.

FLEXŪRĀ (flecto), ē, f. a bending, winding, turning. *Lucret.* and *Sueton.* — *Figur.* *Varr.* nominum, the flexion, inflection, declining.

FLEXŪS (*Id.*), us, m. a bending, bowing, κάμψις. — Hence, a winding, turning. *Cic.* and *Ovid.* — Also, a roundabout way, by-way, side-way, crooked way. *Cic.* — Hence, figur. a roundabout way in speaking. *Quintil.* — Particularly, a turning round the pyramid (meta) at the end of the circus. They usually ran seven times round the course. *Figur.* *Pers.* 3, 68. Flexus meta, h. c. manner of living. — Hence, a passing or transition from one stage of life to another. *Cic. Cat.* 31. In hoc flexu quasi ætatis. Hence, *Cic. Orat.* 1, 1. Flexus ætatis, h. c. senectus. — Also, a passage from one season to another, or the end. *Tacit.* autumnus. — *Figur.* Also, change, variation, modulation, inflection. *Quintil.* vocis. *Id.* verborum, nominum, a conjugating, declining. *Id.* In diversos flexus exeunt, h. c. terminations.

FLEXŪS, a, um, particip. from *flecto*. 2

FLUCTŪS (fligo), us, m. a striking or 3 dashing against, collision. *Virg.*

FLIGŌ, is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to beat, strike, 3 or dash against any thing, ῥαίω. *Liv.*, *Andr.*, *Accius*, and *Lucret.*

FLĪ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, n. & a. 1. to blow, πνέω. *Cæs.* Corus ventus in his locis flare consuevit. *Ovid.* Dum flavit velis aura secunda meis. *Plaut.* Simul flare sorbereque, laud facile est. — Also, of instruments, to sound. *Ovid.* Tibia (nominat.) flat. — *Figur.* As a transit, it signifies to blow. *Auct. B. Afr.* pulverem. Also, to blow, breathe. *Varr.* Anima quæ flatur, the breath coming out of one's mouth. Also, to blow away. *Figur.* to despise. *Prud.* rosas. Also, of instruments, to blow. *Ovid.* Tibia flatur. Also, to speak boastingly, haughtily. *Quintil.* magna. — Also, to make by blowing, to melt, found, or cast metal. *Plin.* lapidem Phrygium. *Pandect.* nummos, to coin. Hence, *Varr.* Æs flatum. *Gell.* Pecunia flata.

FLOCCIDŪS (floccus), a, um, adj. same as *Floccosus*. *Apul. met.* 7. *Ed.* *Elmenh.*

FLOCCIFACIO. See *Floccus*.

FLOCCŌSŪS (floccus), a, um, adj. h. e. 3 plenus floccis. *Apul.*

FLOCCŌS (unc.), i, m. a lock or flock of wool, κροκίς. *Varr.* Also, the nap of cloth. *Cels.* In veste floccos legit. — Hence, *Plaut.* Flocci facere, to value at a straw, h. c. slightly, a little. *Cic.* Non flocci facere, or, *Tarent.* pendere, to set at nought, value at a rush, make no account of. *Id.* Flocci facere, and, *Plaut.* estimare, not to care a fig for.

FLOCCES (unc.), um, f. the dregs or lees 3 of wine, στέμνυλα. *Gell.*

FLŌRĀ (flōs), ē, f. *Flora*, the goddess of flowers, ῥαίωσις. *Ovid.*

FLORALIA. See *Floralis*. 2

FLORĀLICŪS (floralis), a, um, adj. relating to the festival of *Flora*. *Mort.*

FLORĀLIS (Flora), ē, adj. relating to 3 *Flora*. *Ovid.* Sacrum Florale, or, *Varr.* Floralia, sc. sacra, a festival or games in honor of *Flora*. — *Figur.* *Floralis* (flōs), ē, adj. relating to flowers. *Varr.* Floralia, sc. loca, a flower-garden.

FLŌRENS, tis, particip. from *floro*. — *Figur.* Adj. flourishing, blooming, in the height or prime, in great repute, prosperous, successful, bright, glittering, beautiful, excellent. *Cic.* Liberi florentes, blooming. *Id.* Homo florētissimus. *Id.* Res florētissimæ. *Id.* Quæ florentiora visa.

Lucret. ætas, the prime of life. *Nemes.* Aves florentibus alis, beautiful. *Cic. castra.* *Gell.* oratio, flowery. — Also, glad, joyous, joyful. *Id.* animus.

FLŌRENTER (florens), adverb, bloom- 3 ingly, successfully, excellently. *Hieron.* Florentissime docent.

FLŌRENTIĀ, ē, f. the city of Florence. *Flor.* — *Figur.* Also, a sort of vine. *Plin.* 14, 4, 7.

FLŌRENTINŪS (Florentia), a, um, adj. of or at Florence, pertaining to it. *Frontin.* — Florentini, orum, the inhabitants of Florence. *Tacit.*

FLŌREŌ (flōs), es, ui, n. 2. to bloom, blossom, flower, ἀνθέω. *Ovid.* Florent segetes, vinea. *Cic. arbor.* *Virg.* Florentes ferula. *Colum.* Vinum floret (in a vessel), froths. — *Figur.* to flourish, be in prosperous or pleasant circumstances, to be in repute or esteem, be conspicuous or esteemed, to make a figure, be distinguished, excel, shine, ἀκράω. Absol. without an ablat. *Cic.* Floret Epicurnus. *Horat.* verba, are in frequent use. *Nep.* in re militari. Also, with an ablat. *Cic.* gratia et auctoritate. *Id.* studiis et artibus. *Id.* laudibus. *Id.* acumine ingenii. *Id.* honoribus. *Id.* omnibus copiis. *Nep.* fama justitie. *Virg.* Tibi pampineo gravidus autumnus floret ager. — It denotes, also, to be full of, or filled with, in abondant with. *Lucret.* Mare floreat navibus. — Also, of the first growth of the beard. *Martial.* 3, 6, 4. Genæ florentes. Also, to be beardless. *Stat.* *Tueb.* 1, 705. Genæ florent. — Also, to shine, glitter. *Virg.* Florentes arc catervas. *Lucret.* Florentia luminaria flammis. *Val. Flacc.* Variis floret via discolor armis.

FLŌRESCŌ (floro), is, n. 3. to begin to blossom. *Cic.* — *Figur.* to begin to flourish, to grow into repute, flourish, prosper, increase. *Cic.* Homo ad summam gloriam florescens. *Id.* Ilæc tua iustitia florescet. *Plin.* Patria nostra florescit.

FLŌREŪS (flōs), a, um, adj. nude of flowers, ἀνθεύς. *Plant.* and *Tibull.* — *Figur.* Also, full of flowers, flowery, bloomy, blooming, ἀνθηρός. *Virg.* rura.

FLŌRICŌMŪS (flōs & coma), a, um, adj. 3 having the head or hair adorned with flowers. *Auson.*

FLŌRIDĒ (floridus), adv. with flowers, 3 beautifully. *Apul.* Vestis floride depicta. *Lactant.* Ecclesie floridius enituit.

FLŌRIDŪLŪS (dimin. of floridus), a, 3 um, adj. a little florid or blooming. *Catull.*

FLŌRIDŪS (flōs), a, um, adj. full of flowers, abounding with flowers, flowery, blooming. *Ovid.* and *Lucret.* — Also, of flowers. *Ovid.* sarta. — *Figur.* blooming, flourishing, lively. *Catull.* ætas, h. c. youth. *Id.* puella. *Ovid.* Galeata floridior pratis, h. c. beautiful, charming. — *Quintil.* Floridius dicendi genus, flowery, florid. So, also, *Cic.* Demetrius est floridior. — Of colors, lively, gay, bright, shining. *Plin.* colores floridi.

FLŌRIFER (flōs & fero), a, um, adj. 3 bearing flowers, ἀνθοφόρος. *Lucret.*

FLŌRIGER (flōs & gero), a, um, adj. 3 same as *Florifer*. *Sedul.*

FLŌRYLĒGŪS (flōs & lego), a, um, gath- 3 3 ering flowers, ἀνθολεγός. *Ovid.*

FLŌRIPARŪS (flōs & pario), a, um, adj. 3 producing flowers. *Auson.*

FLŌRTIŌ (floro), ōis, f. a blossoming, 3 flowering. *Hieron.*

FLŌRIŪS (from *Flora*, or *flōs*), a, um, 3 adj. pertaining to *Flora*, or pertaining to flowers. *Gell.*

FLŌRŪLENTŪS (flōs), a, um, adj. same 3 as *Floridus*, or *Florens*. *Solin.* Hymettus.

FLŌRŪS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. same as *Flō- 3 reus*. *Gell.*

FLŌRŪS, i, m. *L. Annæus Florus*, a Latin historian, who lived at the time of *Trajan* and *Hadrian*. He wrote on abridgment of *Romæ* annals.

FLŌS (φλῶς), flōris, m. a flower, blossom, ἀνθός. *Plin.* Florem mittere, to produce flowers, to bloom. — *Figur.* Flores, wax. *Virg.* and *Plin.* — *Figur.* the best and most excellent part of any thing. — Hence, flourishing condition. *Cic.* In

Græciæ flore, while Greece was in its splendor. *Liv.* virium. — *Lucret.* Flos vini, excellent wine, or, flower, spirit, strength, or, *Plin.* 14, 27. Flos vini, froth. — *Cic.* Flos ætatis, or absol. *Tarent.* Flos, the prime of life, youth. *Plin.* In primo flore exstingui, in the flower of youth. — *Liv.* Flos juventutis or in juventute, the choicest young men. So, also, *Cic.* nobilitatis et juventutis, the flower of the nobility. *Id.* Gallia est flos Italiæ, ornament. *Id.* Florem et colorem defuisse, elegance, embellishment. *Plin.* olei, the best. So, also, *Id.* salis, cereæ. *Id.* (of meal), the finest or bolted flour. *Id.* visci, the uppermost, highest. *Colum.* marmoris et gypsi, h. c. far, na tenuior et purior. — Also, virginity. *Apul.* Also, freedom from contamination in a young man. *Sueton.* — *Clandian.* Flos juvenilis, h. c. prima barba, the down. So, also, *Lucan.* Flos genæ, and absol. *Virg.* Flos. — *Favor. ap. Gell.* cernæ, the best dish, chief course. — *Lucret.* 1, 898. flammæ, glitter, lustre, shine. But *Ed.* *Creech.* reads fulgore. — In architecture, an ornament placed upon the capital, *Vitruc.* Also, festoons on the head of pillars. *Id.* — The stars are also called flores. *Manil.* — Also, Flores, excerpts or selections of beauties from authors. *Plin.*

FLŌSCELLŪS (dimin. of flōs), i, m. a 3 floweret. *Apul.*

FLŌSCŪLĒ (flosculus), adv. bloomingly. 3 *Cal.* *Archeian.*

FLŌSCŪLŪS (dimin. of flōs), i, m. a little flower, floweret, blossom, ἀνθηλόν. *Cic.* Also, the floweret or top of a fruit, the part opposite to the pedicle, where the blossom was. *Colum.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* Omni ex genere orationis flosculus carpan. *Catull.* juveniculorum.

FLŪCTICŌLĀ (fluctus & colo), ē, m. and 3 f. living in waves. *Sidon.*

FLŪCTICŪLŪS (dimin. of fluctus), i, m. 3 a little wave, a wave. *Apul.*

FLŪCTIFER, same as *Fluctiger*.

FLŪCTIFRAGŪS (fluctus & frango), a, 3 um, adj. breaking the waves. *Lucret.*

FLŪCTIGENĀ (fluctus & gigno), ē, m. 3 and f. born in waves. *Marc. Cap.*

FLŪCTIGENŪS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. born in 3 waves. *Arven.*

FLŪCTIGER (fluctus & gero), n, um, ad 3 ject. bearing the waves. *Cic.* fragm.

FLŪCTIŌ (fluō), ōis, f. same as *Fluxio*. 2 *Plin.* 31, 47. *Ed.* *Hard.*

FLŪCTIŌNŪS (fluctus & sono), a, um, 3 adj. sounding or roaring with waves or billows. *Sil.*

FLŪCTIVĀGŪS (fluctus & vagor), a, um, 3 adj. wandering on the waves, or driven by waves, ποντοπόρος. *Stat.*

FLŪCTŪATĪM (fluctus), adv. like a wave, 3 in a waving manner. *Afron.*

FLŪCTŪATIŌ (fluctuo), ōis, f. the mo- 2 tion of the raging sea. Hence, a moving to and fro, a turbulent, restless motion, agitation, tremor. *Senec.* — *Figur.* Also, a wavering, irresolution. *Liv.*

FLŪCTŪŌ (fluctus), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. in wave, undulate, move stormingly to and fro. *Plaut.* Mare fluctuat. Also, to be tossed or driven by the waves, to float on the sea. *Cic.* of men. *Id.* of ships. *Plin.* Quædam insule semper fluctuant. — Hence, to wave, to move like waves, to move to and fro. *Lucret.* Aer fluctuat. *Gell.* Comæ fluctuantes. *Virg.* Fluctuat tellus are reidentis, h. c. flashes, gleams. — Also, to waver, be uncertain, doubtful, in suspense, undetermined, irresolute. *Plaut.* animus. *Virg.* Animus nunc huc nunc illuc fluctuat. *Cic.* Sententia fluctuans. *Liv.* Acies fluctuans, wavering, undetermined whether to retreat or to advance. *Cic.* in suo decreto. *Id.* Oratio quasi fluctuans, not rhythmical, &c. — Also, to rage like the sea, to be in commotion and disturbance. *Virg.* Ira fluctuat. *Id.* Fluctuat irarum æstu. *Gell.* populus. — *Figur.* Also, to float, swim. *Plin.* Lapidem fluctuare tradunt.

FLŪCTŪŌR (*Id.*), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. same as *Fluctua*, to be tossed about by the waves. *Senec.* and *Plin.* Also, in general, to be driven about. *Senec.* per adversa. *Plin.* Nomen Ambrosiæ circa alias herbas fluctuatum, h. c. is given to

Cic. bellum. Terent. facinus. Liv. tergum. Virg. and Liv. tempestas. Liv. Pestilentia fœda homini, dreadful, destructive.

FŒDŪS (unc.), *ŕis*, n. an alliance, confederacy, league, treaty, *σπονδή. Cic. Fœdus facere cum aliquo, or icere, or ferire, or, Virg. componere, or pangere, to make. Tibull. Fœdera alicui dare, h. e. fœdere alicui fidem dare. Virg. Mittre se in fœdere, to make. Cic. Fœdus frangere, rumpere, violare, or, Virg. solvere. — Frequently, it denotes a contract, agreement, compact. Nep. Hannib. 7. — Also, an alliance, union, connection between private persons. Liv. civile (between citizens) et humanum (between individuals in their capacity as members of the human family). Ovid. amicitie. Justin. hospitii. Cic. amorum. Cic. Fin. 2, 26. Fœdus, friendship. Ovid. Veneris fœdus inire. Cic. scelerum. Ovid. thalami, h. e. marriage. So, also, absol. *Id. Cœlestia fœdera, marriages of the gods. — † Also, a firm order, settled decree, law, order, command. Virg., Ovid. and Colum. — † Also, disgrace. Paul. in Pandect. 23, 2, 47. Ed. Torrent.**

FŒDŪS, *i*, m. was anciently used for fœdus, according to Quintil. 1, 4, 14.

FŒLIX. See *Felix*.

FŒMEN. See *Femen*.

FŒMINA, &c. See *Femina*.

FŒNARIUS, a, um. See *Fenarius*.

FŒNERATOR, **FŒNEROR**, &c. See *Fenerator*, &c.

FŒNEŪS, a, um. See *Fœneus*.

FŒNICULARIUS, a, um. See *Fenicularius*.

FŒNICULUM. See *Feniculum*.

FŒNILE. See *Fenile*.

FŒNISECA. See *Feniseca*.

FŒNISECIA. See *Fenisicia*.

FŒNISECIUM. See *Fenisicium*.

FŒNISECTOR. See *Fenisector*.

FŒNISEX. See *Fenisex*.

FŒNUM. See *Fenua*.

FŒNUS, *oris*, &c. See *Fenus*.

FŒTĒD, and **FETĒD** (unc.), *es*, n. 2. to 1 smell foul, have an offensive smell, stink, *δυσωδία. Plaut. Fœtet anima uxori, she has a stinking breath. — † Figur. Plaut. Fœtet mihi tuus sermo.*

FŒTIDŪS (fœteo), a, um, adj. fetid, stinking, rank, frozy. *Cic. Ore fœtido. Cels. Fœtidior. — † Figur. foul, disgraceful. Prudent. libido.*

FŒTOR (Id.), *ŕis*, m. a stink, rank or of 1 fensive smell, *δυσωδία. Colum. Particubly, stinking breath. Plin.*

FŒTOLENTĒR (fœtulentus), adv. with a stink, stinkingly. *Veget. de re Vet. 3, 4. But Ed. Gesn. reads feculentura.*

FŒTOLENTŪS (fœtor), a, um, adj. stinking, smelling badly. *Apul.*

FŒTUS. See *Fetus*.

FŒTUTINÆ (fæteo), *arum*, f. stinking 3 places. *Apul. Hence, figur. Prob. Val. ap. Gell. grammaticæ, poor, miserable explanations of the grammarians.*

FŒLIACEŪS (folium), a, um, adj. of or 2 like leaves. *Plin.*

FŒLIATILIS (Id.), *e*, adj. of leaves. *For- 3 tu.*

FŒLIATŪRÆ (Id.), *æ*, f. the form of leaves; 2 foliage. *Vitruv.*

FŒLIATŪS (folium), a, um, adj. leaved, 2 having leaves. *Plin. and Apul. — † Also, consisting of made of leaves.*

Plin. Foliatum, sc. unguentum, an ointment made of the leaves of spikenard.

FŒLIŌSŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. leafy, full of 2 leaves, *φυλλώδης. Plin.*

FŒLIUM (φυλλών), *ii*, n. the leaf of a tree, herb or flower. *Cic. laureæ. Juvenal. Sibyllæ, h. e. oraculum. (The Smyl used to write her prophecies on leaves.) Plin. Folium nardi, (of which unguentum nardi was made). — † Also, a leaf of paper. Plin.*

FŒLLĒS (follis), *es*, n. 2. to move to and 3 fro, to bag or belly out. *Hieron.*

FŒLLICŪS (Id.), *as*, n. 1. to swell and contract like a pair of balloons, 'as in eating, breathing. *Apul. Hence, Hieron. Calige follicantes, h. e. wide, loose, bagging out.*

FŒLLICŌSŪS (folliculus), a, um, adj. 4 follicularis plicnum. *Apul.*

FŒLLICŪLŪS (dimin. of follis), *i*, m. a small leather bag, *φυλάκιον. Liv. Folliculis frumentum vehere. Auct. ad Heron. 1, 13. Folliculus lupinus, a bag made of the skin of a wolf, in which parricides were sewed up. — Hence, a ball to play with, made of inflated leather (opp. to pila, a ball stuffed with feathers, &c.). Suet. — Also, shell, husk, pod, case, skin. Varr. Hence the body is called the folliculus of the soul. Lucil.*

FŒLLIS (unc.), *is*, m. a bag of leather, or a skin. — Hence, a ball to play with, made of inflated leather. *Plaut. and Martial. — † Also, a pair of bellows, φύσα. Liv. Follis fabrilis. Hence, of the lungs. Juvenal. Follis spirant mendacia. (Others explain it by buccæ.) Also, of the stomach. Macrobi. — † Also, a leather money-bag or purse. Juvenal. — † Also, a sort of inflated cushion or pillow. Lamprid.*

FŒLLITIM (follis), adv. h. e. cum folle. 3 *Plaut. ductitare, h. e. to cheat him out of his money.*

FŒMENTATŪS (fomento), *ŕis*, f. fomentation. *Pandect.*

FŒMENTŪS (fomentum), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, a. 3 1. to foment. *Veget.*

FŒMENTUM (for fomentum, from foveo), *i*, n. that wherewith any thing is warmed. Hence, an application to assuage pain (either hot or cold. *Suet. Oct. 81. Quia calida fomenta non proderant, frigidis curari coactus*), a fomentation, cataplasm, poultice. *Cels. — Also, abundance for wounds. Tacit. — † Figur. a mitigation, consolation, alleviation, remedy. Cic. dolorum. — Also, food, nourishment. Horat. Hence, fucl. Claud. ap. Serv. FŒMES (foveo), *itis*, m. aliacnt of fire, 2 fuel, *ὀρόκαυμα. Virg. and Plin. Figur. Gell. ingenii.**

FŒNS (probably for fans, id quod φαίνει, brings to light), *tis*, m. a fountain, spring, well, fount, *κρήνη. Cic. Also, spring-water, fountain-water. Virg. Also, a river. Lucan. — † Figur. fountain, cause, origin, source. Cic. philosophiæ. Lic. mali.*

FŒNTANALIS (fons), *e*, adj. same as Fontanus. *Vitruv.*

FŒNTANEŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as Fontanus. *Solin.*

FŒNTANŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. of a fountain or spring. *Colum. aqua, spring-water or fountain-water. Ovid. Ora fontana, h. e. fontium scaturigines.*

FŒNTIŪS, a, um, the name of a Roman gens. Hence, adj. Fonteian. *Cic. gens. — Hence, Fonteianus, a, um, Fonteian. Cic.*

FŒNTICŪLA (fons & colo), *æ*, m. and f. 3 living in, on or near a fountain. *Augustin.*

FŒNTICŪLŪS (dimin. of fons), *i*, m. a 2 little fountain. *Plin. and Horat.*

FŒNTIGENÆ (fons & gigno), *æ*, m. and 3 f. same as Fontigenus. *Marc. Cap. Fontigenæ doctæ, h. e. Muse.*

FŒNTIGENŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. born in or by a fountain, fountain-born. *Marc. Cap. Fontigenæ virginæ, h. e. Muse.*

FŒNTINALIS (fons), *e*, adj. relating to a 2 fountain. *Vitruv. 8, 3, 1, Ed. Schneid. aqua. Liv. porta. h. e. porta Capena. Plant. dens. — Hence, Varr. Fontinalia, a festival.*

FŒR (φῶς, φῶ), *aris*, *atus sum*, dep. 1. to say, speak. *Cic. ad aliquem. Virg. aliquid. Id. Talia fando. Hence, to celebrate by song, to sing. Prop. Tarpeium nemus. — † Also, to pronounce, utter. Pacuv. Fata fari, to foretell. Enn. Fari, to prophesy. — † For and fer are probably not found any where. — Suet. ap. Prisc. Fatur (passiv.). — Plant. Fans. Virg. Fanti. — Fandus, a, um, h. e. dicendus, a, um. Pandum, that is said or spoken, a rumor. Cic. Fando audire. Also, words. Varr. Pictor fandi. Also, same as fas, right, just. Virg. Memor fandi atque nefandi.*

FŒRABILIS (foro), *e*, adj. that may be 3 bored or pierced. *Ovid.*

FŒRAGŪS (Id.), *inis*, f. a thread by which 3 spinners mark so much as they spin in a day: a slip orlea of yara. *Syma.*

FŒRĀMEN (Id.), *inis*, n. any opening, aperture or hole, *ὀπή. Cic., Horat. and Colum. Also, outlet. Sisen.*

FŒRĀMINATŪS (foramen), a, uni, adj. 3 bored, pierced, with holes in it. *Sidon.*

FŒRĀMINŌSŪS (Id.), a, uni, adj. full of 3 holes, *τρηματώδης. Tertull.*

FŒRĀS (unc.), adv. out of doors, forth, out, *ἐξω, ὀπαζε. Plaut. ire, or, Id. se edere, or, Terent. se promere, to go out. Cic. efferre, to spread abroad. Id. dare, to publish. Id. proferre. — Also, to strangers. Terent. Locitare agellum foras. — With an acc. Hieron. Foras portas, h. e. without, out of. Also, with a subst. Plaut. Foras gerones. Also, for foris. Cic. cenare.*

FŒRĀTŪS (foro), *us*, m. a boring, *τρήσις. 3 Varr. ap. Lactuat.*

FŒRCEPS (formus & capio), *ipis*, m. and 2 f. a pair of tongs, properly, of one who works in metal. *Ovid. Met. 12, 277. — Also, in general, a pair of tongs, nippers, pincers, pliers, tweezers, forceps. Cels. Also, for forceps. Martial. 7, 94, 12, according to some Edd. — † Also, any thing resembling tongs. Plin. the claw of crabs, lobsters. Id. of beetles, scarabæes. — Also, Forceps, a sort of acies or order of battle. Cato.*

FŒRCILLŌS, *as*, n. 1. to doubt. *Plaut. fidem. (si lectio certa).*

FŒRCŪLŪS (for forculus, from fores, 3 ium), *i*, m. a deity of the Romans, presiding over the doors. *Augustin.*

FŒRDĀ. See *Fordus*, a, uia. 2

FŒRDEUM, *i*, n. anciently used for hordcum, according to Quintil. 1, 4, 14.

FŒRDICIDIUM (forda & cædo), *ii*, n. the sacrifice of a cow that is with young. *Varr.*

FŒRDŪS (fero), a, um, adj. big with 3 young. *Ovid. and Colum. Forda, sc. vacca or bos.*

FŒREM (contr. from fuerem, from the obs. fua, φῶς, I ara), *es*, *et*, &c. h. e. essen, esses, &c. *Sallust. Vellem, hæc vana forent. — Also, for fuisse, es, &c. Ovid. — † Infinit. Fore, h. e. futurum (am, os, &c.) esse, representing, according to grammar, sometimes the present tense, and at other times the imperfect. Cæs., Cic. and Nep. — Also, to happen in a future time. Sallust. Nunquam ego ratus sum, fore, ut, &c., I never thought it would happen. — Also, with the fut. partic. for esse. Liv. Facturos fore. Cic. Fore venturum. So, also, forem. Nep. Laudaturi forent. Liv. Visuri forent. Also, after possum. Gell. Si quid possit remedium fore.*

FŒRENSIS (forum), *e*, adj. pertaining to the forum, being at the forum. *Liv. factio, and turba, loro, worthless people, who used to spend their time at the market-places, and were easily bribed and corrupted by turbulent tribunes, to attend on them, to applaud their speeches, and to vote as they wanted them to do. — † Also, being out of doors, used in public. Liv. vestitus, dresses worn in public. So, also, Suet. Forensia, sc. vestimenta. Colum. exercitatio, h. e. out of doors. — † Also, relating to the forum, as a place where justice was administered; relating to courts, forensic, judicial. Cic. causa, a cause to be judged of or tried in the forum. Id. homo, a lawyer, advocate. Id. rhetorica, such as is used at the bar. Nep. opera. Horat. opella, attendance in the forum, or at the bar. Quintil. genus dicendi. Ovid. Mars, h. e. eloquentia.*

FŒRENTUM, *i*, n. a town of Apulia, now Forenzo. *Liv.*

FŒRFEX (foris & facio), *icis*, f. a pair of 2 scissors or shears, *φαλῖς. Cic. — † Also, an instrument for pulling out teeth, a forceps. Cels. — † Also, a battle-order, in the form of a pair of scissors. Veget.*

FŒRFICŪLA (dimin. of forfex), *æ*, f. a 2 small pair of scissors, *ψαλίδιον. Plin. — † Also, the claw of crabs, lobsters, &c. Plin.*

FŒRĪ, orum. See *Forus*.

FŒRĪA (unc.), *æ*, f. a disease of hogs, 3 flux, diarrhœa. *Varr.*

FŒRĪA (unc.), *ŕum*, n. thin excrement, liquid dung. *Non.*

FŒRICA (foria), *æ*, f. a public jakes or 3 house of office, *ἀποδευρήριον. Juvenal.*

FŒRICARIŪS (forica), *ii*, m. one who rents 3 public jakes. *Pandect.*

FORICŪLA (dimin. of *foris*), *æ*, *f.* a sort of 3 window-shutters, a little door or wicket. *Varr.*

FORINSECŪS (*foris* & *secus*), *adv.* from 2 without, on the outside, *ἐξωθεν*. *Colum.*
— *¶* Also, out of doors, out. *Apul.*

FORIOLŪS (*foria*), *i*, *m.* one who is troubled with a looseness; one that hath the lax. *Liber.*

FORIS (perhaps from *Sūpa*), *is*, *f.* a door, gate. *Tercnt.*, *Cic.* and *Liv.* More frequently used in the plural. *fores*, *ium*, when it consists of two folds. *Plaut.*, *Cic.* and *Liv.* *Tercnt.* *Foris crepuit*, *h. c.* is about to be opened. — *¶* *Figur.* *Plin.* *Artis fores aperire*. *Cic.* *Quasi amicitia fores aperire*. — *¶* Also, any entrance, inlet or opening. *Cic.* *equi anei*. *Plin.* *nassarum*. — *¶* *Plaut.* *Forum*, for *foium*. — *¶* There is this difference between *fores* and *porta*, that the latter denotes the aperture and the former the folds of a door.

FORIS (*unc.*), *adv.* to the question where? without, *ἐξω*. *Nepos.* *Intra vallum et foris*. Particularly, without doors, out, not at home. *Plaut.* *cœnare*, or, *Cic.* *cœnare*, to sup with a friend, not at home. *Tercnt.* *Foris sunt*, *h. c.* apud alios. *Id.* *sapere*. — Also, without the senate-house. *Cic.* *ad Div. l. 9.* — Also, out of the city or state, out of Rome, abroad. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Hence, perhaps, *Cic.* *Pis. 6.* *Foris esse*, to have lost one's fortune. *Plin.* *A foris*, from without. — *¶* To the question whence? from without, from other people. *Cic.* *petere*. *Lucret.* *venire*. — *¶* To the question whither? out, out doors. *Plin.* *ferre*.

FORMA (from *μορφή* or *fero*), *æ*, *f.* form, figure, shape, *μορφή*. *Cic.* *corporis*. — Hence, beautiful form, beauty. *Tercnt.* and *Cic.* — Also, same as *Formosa puella*; a beauty. *Tercnt.* and *Prop.*
— *¶* Also, a picture, image, figure. *Cic.* *Formas viorum*, *h. c.* pictures, paintings. *Liv.* *Formas quas in pulvere descriperat*, *h. c.* mathematical figures. — Also, a pattern, model, mould, last, &c. *Horat.* *Formæ sutorum*, *h. c.* shoemaker's lasts. *Plin.* *Formæ in quibus æra funduntur*, *h. c.* moulds. *Colum.* *Formis buxei caseum exprimere*, *h. c.* cheese-rats. — *Virg.* *Formæ luporum*, for *lupi*. So, also, *Ovid.* *ferarum*. *Id.* *deorum*. — Also, a draught, design, sketch, plan. *Vitruv.* — Hence, figur. a description, sketch. *Cic.* *republicæ*. *Id.* *vitæ beatæ*. — *¶* Also, in logic, a species. *Cic.* — Also, in grammar, form, difference of gender, declension, conjugation. *Varr.* — Also, manner, kind, form, condition. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — *¶* Also, of coins, the stamp, impression, impress. *Quintil.* Hence, a coin, coined money. *Laapid.* — *¶* Also, a channel, pipe, conduit of water or the channel of an aqueduct. *Pandect.* and *Frontin.* Also, an aqueduct. *Frontin.* — *¶* Also, the set form of a letter, *h. c.* the phrases, expressions, titles, in it. *Sact.* — Hence, a letter, decree, mandate, proclamation, circular of the emperor. *Capitol.*

FORMABILIS (*formo*), *c*, *adj.* that may be 3 formed or fashioned. *Prudent.*

FORMACĒUS (*forma*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* same 2 as *Latericius*. *Plin.*

FORMALIS (*Id.*), *e*, *adj.* relating to the 2 outside, having to do with the appearance only. *Pandect.* *pretium*. — *¶* *Plin.* *Temperatura æris formalis*, *h. c.* in order to make moulds of it. — *¶* Also, formal, solemn, customary. *Cod. Just.* *verba*. — Hence, *Suct.* *epistola*, a circular letter, rescript.

FORMAMENTUM (*formo*), *i*, *n.* a form. 3 *Lucret.*

FORMATŪS (*forma*), *ōnis*, *f.* a forming, 2 fashioning, moulding, framing; a form, plan, model. *Vitruv.* — *Figur.* *Senec.* *morum*.

FORMATŌR (*formo*), *ōris*, *m.* a maker, 2 fashioner, former. *Senec.* *universi*, the creator. — *Figur.* *Colum.* *animi*. *Plin.* *Ep.* *morum*.

FORMATRIX (*formator*), *icis*, *f.* she that 3 forms. *Tertull.*

FORMATŪR (*formo*), *æ*, *f.* a shaping, 3 forming, fashioning. *Lucret.*

FORMELĀ (*dimin.* of *forma*), *æ*, *f.* a 3 kitchen vessel. *Apic.*

FORMIÆ, *arum*, *f.* a town of Latium on the borders of Campania, now *Mola di Geta*. — Hence, *Formianus*, *a*, *um*, pertaining to *Formiæ*, *Formion*. *Liv.* *ager*. *Cic.* *Formianum*, *sc.* *prædium*. *Liv.* *Formiani*, the inhabitants of *Formiæ*.

FORMICA (*μόρμηξ*, *Æol.* *βόρμηξ*), *æ*, *f.* an ant, *μύρμηξ*. *Cic.*

FORMICABILIS, and **FORMICALIS** 3 (*formica*), *e*, *adj.* in the manner of an ant, resembling the running of an ant. *Cal.* *Aurel. pulsus*, a pulse that is quick and short, like the motion of an ant.

FORMICATŪS (*formico*), *ōnis*, *f.* small 2 pimples attended with a sensation like that of the creeping or stinging of ants, *μυρμηκίασις*. *Plin.*

FORMICINŪS (*formica*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of 3 or like ants. *Plaut.* *gradus*.

FORMICŌ (*Id.*), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *n.* 1. to 2 itch as if ants run about on it. *Plin.* *Cutis formicat*. — *¶* Also, to move quickly, but at the same time faintly or loosely. *Plin.* *Formicans percussus venarum*.

FORMICŌSŪS (*Id.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* fall of 2 ants. *Plin.*

FORMICŪLA (*dimin.* of *formica*), *æ*, *f.* 3 a little ant. *Arnob.*

FORMIDABILIS (*formido*, *āre*), *e*, *adj.* 3 dreadful, formidable. *Ovid.*

FORMIDAMEN (*Id.*), *inis*, *n.* a terror, a 3 spectre. *Apul.*

FORMIDŌ (*formido*), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a.* 1. to fear, dread, *φοβέω*. *Cic.* *aliquid*. *Plaut.* *aliquem*. *Ovid.* *Aqua formidatæ*, *h. c.* hydrophobia. — Also, to fear, hesitate. *Plaut.* *credere*. — *¶* Also, intrants; to fear, be afraid. *Plaut.* Also, with *ne*. *Id.*

FORMIDŌ (probably from *formus*), *inis*, *f.* fear, terror, dread, *φόβος*. *Cic.* *Formidinem alicui injicere*, or, *Curt.* *incutere*, to frighten one. — Also, veneration, reverence, awe, *δεδειγμένον*. *Sil.* *Templum patria formidine cultum*. — *¶* Also, timidity. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, any thing which produces fear, a dreadful thing, terror, a scarecrow, bagbear. *Cic.* Particularly, a fail or net set with feathers of different colors to scare birds or wild beasts, *μύρμηξ*. *Senec.* Hence, *Virg.* *pennæ puniceæ*. *Horat.* *Furum aviumque formido*, *h. c.* Priapus.

FORMIDŌLŌSE (*formidolosus*), *adv.* fear- 1 fully, timorously. *Cato.* — Also, dreadfully. *Cic.* *Formidolusius*.

FORMIDŌLŌSŪS (*formido*, *inis*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* timorous, afraid, *περίφοβος*. *Tercnt.* and *Colum.* — Also, with a gent. *Tacit.* *Formidolosior hostium*, *h. c.* magis timens hostes. — *¶* Also, causing fear, terrible, formidable, *φοβερός*. *Cic.* *Bellum formidolosissimum*.

FORMIDŪS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* same as *Formus*, 3 *h. c.* calidus. *Cato.*

FORMIŌ, or **PHORMIŌ** (*φορμίον*), *ōnis*, *m.* a sort of matting. *Pandect.*

FORMŌ (*forma*), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a.* 1. to form, frame, fashion, shape, make, *τρέπειν*, *μορφῶν*. *Cic.* *materiam*. *Figur.* *Id.* *orationem*. *Id.* *verba ad*, &c. *Liv.* *se in mores alicujus*. *Plin.* *Paneg.* *mores alicujus*. *Sucton.* *Formatus in admirationem*, *who feigns to be astonished*. — *¶* Also, to form by instruction, to instruct, train, teach. *Plin.* *Ep.* *aliquem*. *Virg.* *boves ad usum agrestem*. *Colum.* *Artibus formatus*. — *¶* Also, to effect, make, arrange, order, regulate. *Cic.* *consuetudinem*. *Plin.* *Ep.* *librum*, *h. c.* to write, compose. *Tibull.* *menia*. *Suct.* *epistolas*. *Horat.* *personam novam*, to invent, bring upon the stage. *Justin.* *regnum*, *h. c.* to set in order, settle. *Liv.* *Formatis omnibus* (*neutr.*) *ad belli et pacis usus*. *Sucton.* *In admirationem formati*, *h. c.* that pretends to be astonished. — *¶* Also, to imagine, conceive. *Ovid.* *gandia tacita mente*. — *¶* Also, to form with one's tongue, to utter, articulate, pronounce, express. *Quintil.* *verba*. — *¶* *Plin.* *Ep.* *versus cithara*, to accompany one's song with playing on the guitar, or to accompany one's playing on the guitar with a song. — *¶* Also, to form, represent, depict, delineate, sketch. *Cic.*, *Ovid.* and *Quintil.* — *¶* Also, to make an impression on. *Cic.* *animos*.

FORMŌSE (*formosus*), *adv.* beautifully. 2 *Apul.* *cubare*. *Prop.* *Formosius*. *Augustin.* *Formosissimæ*.

FORMŌSITĀS (*Id.*), *ātis*, *f.* beauty. *Cic.* **FORMŌSŪS** (*dimin.* of *formosus*), *a*, 3 *um*, *adj.* (a little) beautiful, pretty. *Varr.*

FORMŌSŪS (*forma*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of a beautiful form or shape, beautiful, handsome, *εὐμορφος*. *Cic.* *Formosior, formosissimus*. — Also, in general, beautiful, fine, fair. *Ovid.* *tempus*, *h. c.* spring. *Cic.* *Virtute nihil est formosius*.

FORMŪLA (*dimin.* of *forma*), *æ*, *f.* form, shape. — Hence, beauty. *Plaut.* Also, that is formed or shaped. *Pallad.* of cheese. — Also, form, condition, regulation, order. *Cic.* *disciplina*. Also, *forma*, quality, manner, kind. *Id.* *dicendi*. — *¶* Also, a rule for judging of things. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, a direction, order, rule, according to which any thing is to be regulated, and which others are to observe. *Liv.* *censendi*. *Sueton.* *Ex formula vivere*. *Liv.* *Milites ex formula paratos habere*. *Cic.* *consuetudinis*. Particularly, in law, a rule or method which judges and parties are to observe. *Id.* *postulationum, sponsionis, testamentorum*. Hence, a direction or form prescribed to the judges by the prætor, according to which they were obliged to determine a case. *Cic.* *Quint. 8.* Also, a writ which the prætor gives to the plaintiff. *Cic.* *Rosc. Com. 8.* Also, a direction, rule or form, which a lawyer gives to his client, how to carry on a suit. *Cic.* *Mur. 13.* *Cic.* *ad Div. 7.* 12. Also, a suit, lawsuit. Hence, *Quintil.* *Formula cadeie, or, Sueton.* *Claud. 14.* *excidere*, to lose his suit. — Also, in general, any legal rule. *Cic.* *Aquili de dolo malo*. Also, a form, model, pattern, mould, &c. *Amian.* *Formula, a shoemaker's last*. Hence, a tube or conduit of an aqueduct. *Frontin.* — *¶* It is frequently used redundantly. *Liv.* *Restituere in antiqui juris formulam*, *h. c.* in antiquum jus.

FORMŪLARIŪS (*formula*), *ii*, *m.* a person 2 skilled in composing writs or forms of process in courts of law. *Quintil.*

FORMŪS (*θερμός*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* hot, warm. *Varr.* *ap. Non.*

FORMACALIS (*formax*), *e*, *adj.* relating to 3 furnaces. *Ovid.* *dea*, *h. c.* the goddess *Formax*. — *¶* Also, relating to the goddess *Formax*. — *Formacalia*, her festivals, first instituted by Numa. *Ovid.* and *Plin.*

FORMACARIŪS (*Id.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* occupied 3 ed with furnaces, relating to furnaces. *Pandect.*

FORMACATŌR (*Id.*), *ōris*, *m.* one who 3 heats a furnace, oven, or stove. *Pandect.*

FORMACŪLA (*dimin.* of *formax*), *æ*, *f.* a 3 little furnace. *Juvenal.* — *¶* *Figur.* *Apul.* *calumnix*, *h. c.* author.

FORMĀX (*unc.*), *acis*, *f.* a furnace, stove, oven, *καμνος*. *Virg.* *Recoquit formacibus enses*. — *¶* Also, a goddess who presided over the baking of bread. *Ovid.*

FORMICARIŪS (*formix*), *ii*, *m.* a fornica- 3 tor. *Tertull.* — *Fornicaria*, *æ*, *f.* o prostitute. *Id.*

FORMICATIM (*formicatus*), *adv.* in the 2 form of an arch, arched, vaulted. *Plin.*

FORMICATŪS (*formico*), *ōnis*, *f.* a vault- 3 ing or arching over, a building, or constructing in the form of an arch, *καμάριος*. *Vitruv.* — *¶* Also (from *formico*), fornication. *Tertull.*

FORMICATŌR (*formico*), *ōris*, a fornica- 3 tor. *Tertull.*

FORMICATRIX (*fornicator*), *icis*, *f.* a 3 fornicatress. *Isid.*

FORMICŌ (*formix*), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a.* 1. to arch, vault over. *Fornicatus*, *a*, *um*, arch- ed, vaulted over. *Cic.* *paries*. *Liv.* *Via formicata*, *h. c.* via formicibus seu porticibus ornata.

FORMICŌR (*Id.*), *āris*, *dep.* 1. to for- 3 nicate, cohabit fornication. *Tertull.*

FORMIX (*unc.*), *icis*, *m.* an arch or vault, 3 Particularly, a triumphal arch, in memory of some great victory. *Id.* *Fabii*. — *¶* Also, an arched ceiling. *Plin.* *Fornices edificiorum*. *Virg.* *Fornix saxi*, *h. c.* a cave, cavern. — Hence, a brothel-house, because they were in vaults under ground. *Horat.* — *Figur.* *Em. ap.* *Cic.* *Fornices cœli*, *h. c.* arch or vault of heaven.

FÖRNÖS (unc.), i, m. *an oven*, καμίνιον. Varr.

FÖRÖ (πόρος), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to 2 bore, pierce, repēo. Colum., Plaut. and Macrob.

FÖRĒX (unc.), īcis, f. *fire-tongs*. Cato, 3 R. R. 10, 3. — ¶ Also, *scissors*. Sactio. But, Suet. Oct. 75, it probably denotes, also, *fire-tongs*.

FÖRS (fero), tis, f. *chance, luck, hap, fortune*, τύχη. Cic. Fors in aliquibus rebus ut, quam ratio potest. Gell. Fors fuit, ut, &c. h. e. it happened, &c. Terent. Fors fuit, h. e. sit, h. e. good luck to it. — Hence, *ablat.* Forte, *by chance, casually, accidentally, peradventure, fortunately*. Terent., Cic. and Liv. Frequently it may be rendered *perhaps*, particularly after *si, sin, ne, nisi*; also, *just*. Terent., Cic., Virg. and Liv. Si forte, for forte, *perhaps*. Cic. Orat. 3, 12. — ¶ Forte temere, *by mere chance*. Terent. and Liv. So, also, Forte temere, *casu*. Cic. — ¶ Fors, for forte. Virg. — ¶ Fors fortuna, *chance*. Cic. Casu aut forte fortuna. Frequently it may be rendered *good fortune, good luck*. Terent. Forte fortuna affuit, h. e. *by a piece of good fortune*. — Fors fortuna is, also, the *goddess of chance*. Liv. and Ovid. — Hence a difference is made between Fors and Fors fortuna. Terent. So, also, between Fortuna and Fors. Cic. So, also, between forte and fortuna. Acc. Fortunane an forte reperitur?

FÖRSAN (for fors an, or rather for fors sit 2 an), adv. *perhaps, perchance, peradventure*, ἴσως. Terent.

FÖRSIT (for fors sit), adv. *perhaps*. Luc. 3 cred. and Horat.

FÖRSITAN (for fors sit an), adv. *same as Forsan*. Cic.

FÖRTASSE (fors), adv. *perhaps, ἴσως*. Cic. Also, with an *infinit.* Plaut. Fortasse arbitrari, h. e. *may be he believes*. — ¶ Also, *about*. Cic. Triginta fortasse. — ¶ Sometimes it cannot be rendered into English.

FÖRTASSEAN (instead of fortasse an), 3 adv. *perhaps*. Varr.

FÖRTASSIS (fors), adv. *perhaps*. Plaut. and Plin.

FÖRTAX (φόρταξ), ācis, n. *one who bears*. 3 Cato. fornacis, h. e. *the basis*.

FÖRTE (fors), adv. *perhaps, &c.* See Fors.

FÖRTESCÖ (fortis), n. 3. *to become brave*. Liv. ap. Gell.

FÖRTICÖLÖS (dimin. of fortis), a, um, 1 adj. *somewhat patient or courageous*. Cic. Tusc. II, 19.

FÖRTIFICÖ (fortis & facio), as, a. I. to 3 strengthen, ἰσχυρίζω. Cael. Aurel. — Hence, Fortificatio. Id.

FÖRTIS (fero), e, adj. *brave, gallant, valiant, courageous, firm, intrepid, undaunted, stout-hearted, manful, ἀνδρείος*. Cic. animus. Id. Vir fortissimus contra audaciam. Id. gladiator. Id. Sententia fortissima. Cic. Fragm. Fortior in dolore. Cic. fictum. Id. Vir fortis, a man of courage and energy. When personal bravery is spoken of, some word is frequently added. Nep. Manu fortis; or, an *adj.* joined with it, expresses an opposition. Nep. Vir fortis ac strenuus (here strenuus denotes the other qualities of a soldier). Hence, fall of courage, expressing courage. Cic. oratio, cupiditas, oculi, genus dicendi. Id. Fortes fortuna juvat, h. e. *fortune favors the brave*. — ¶ Also, *excellent, good, noble, fine*. Plaut. familia. Id. puella. Terent. vir. Horat. maritus. Cic. Vir fortissimus. Gell. Causa fortior, h. e. *melior*. — ¶ Also, *strong, stout, vigorous*. Colum. villicus. Virg. taurus. Plin. Stomachus fortior. — Also, in general, *strong*. Horat. Ligna fortissima. Justin. Cura fortior, h. e. *major*. — Also, *strong, nourishing*. Plin. Frumenta fortiora. — Also, *strong, healthy*. Plin. Ep.

FÖRTITER (fortis), adv. *bravely, gallantly, courageously, valiantly, valorously, resolutely, undauntedly, manfully, ἀνδρείως*. Cic. ferre dolorem. Id. bellum gerere. Cas. Fortius pugnare. Id. Fortissime. Also, *boldly, confidently*. Quintil. — ¶ Also, *strongly, stout-*

ly, vigorously, vehemently, impetuously, well, ἰσχυρῶς. Plaut. astringere. Nepos. venari. Ovid. Fortius.

FÖRTYTÖDÖ (Id.), inis, f. *fortitude, bravery, courage, resolution, intrepidity, ἀνδρεία*. Cic. Fortitudo est dolorum, laborumque contemptio. Id. Sunt ergo domesticæ fortitudines non inferiores militariis, h. e. *instances of valor or intrepidity*. — ¶ Also, *strength, stoutness*. Phædr. and Lactant.

FÖRTÖITÖ. See Fortitudo, a, um.

FÖRTÖITÖS (fors), us, in. *chance*. Hence, Fortuitus, *by chance, perchance, peradventure, fortuitously, τυχόν*. Cic.

FÖRTÖITÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. *happening, or falling out by chance, accidental, casual, fortuitous, τυχερός*. Cic. bonum. Horat. cæspes. — Hence, Fortuitum, *subst. chance, accident*. Tacit. Fortuita (plural). — Hence, *ablat.* Fortuito, *by chance, accidentally*. Cic.

FÖRTÖNÄ (fors), æ, f. *fortune, chance, hap, luck, τύχη*. Cic. secunda, *good fortune*. Id. adversa, *misfortune*. Id. durior. Hence, a *favorable sign*. Prop. Nullane placatæ veniet fortuna procellæ. — ¶ Also, the *goddess of fortune, Fortune*. Horat. Fortunæ filius, *Fortune's favorite*. Sæton. Fortunæ Antiatiæ, *two sisters who delivered oracles and were worshipped under this name at Antium*. — ¶ Also, *good fortune*. Cic. Diuturna cum fortuna fore. Liv. Fortunam sibi ipsum facere. — ¶ Also, a *fortune, estate; possessions, property, effects, wealth, riches*. Nepos. and Ovid. — ¶ Also, *fortune, state or condition in life, condition, situation, circumstances*. Cic. infima servorum. Id. misera, *florens, afflicta*. Id. Bona fortuna belli. Ovid. Intra fortunam debet quisque manere suam. — ¶ Also, *share, part*. Ovid. Cui cessit triplicis fortuna novissima regni, h. e. *Pluto*. — ¶ Fortunæ, *ærum, fortune, fate, either good or bad*. Cic. Fortunæ suas accusare, h. e. *misfortune*. Terent. Laudare fortunæ meas, h. e. *my good fortune*. Cic. Fortunæ secundæ, h. e. *good fortune*. Hence, Id. Per fortunæ provide, h. e. *for heaven's sake*. — Also, *property, possessions, effects*. Cic., Cæs. and Liv. — Also, *good circumstances, prosperity*. Cic. Fortunis maximis ornatus, *goods or gifts of fortune, as honor, riches, &c.*

FÖRTÖNÄTE (fortunatus), adv. *prosperously, fortunately, luckily, happily, εὐτυχῶς*. Cic. vivere. Colum. Fortunatus.

FÖRTÖNÄTIM (Id.), adv. *same as Fortunate*. Enn.

FÖRTÖNÄTÖS, a, um, particip. from fortunatus. — ¶ Adj. *happy, fortunate, lucky, blest, εὐτυχής*. Cic. resp. Id. homo. Id. Nihil nobis fortunatus. Terent. Fortunatissimus. Plin. Insula fortunata, or, Plaut. fortunatorum, (supposed to be) the Canary Islands. — ¶ Also, in good circumstances, opulent, wealthy, rich. Cic. homo. Cæs. Fortunatissimus. — Also, with a *genit.* Virg. Fortunatus laborum.

FÖRTÖNÖ (fortuna), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. I to prosper, make happy or prosperous, bless, εὐδαιμονίζω. Cic. Tibi patrimonium dii fortunent. Horat. Quamcumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam, h. e. *to give*. See, also, Fortunatus, n, um.

FÖRÖLĪ, ōrum, m. *a town of the Sabines*. 2 Virg.

FÖRÖLÖS (fors), i, m. *a shelf*. — Plur. Forāli, ōrum, *cases or shelves, in which books were kept*. Sæton.

FÖRÖM (fors, as being out of a dwelling-house or other building), i, n. *a street*. Nep. De foro decedere, *not to appear in public*. Cic. Verba de foro accipere, *to make use of common expressions*. — ¶ Also, an *inclosure or vestibule of a sepulchre*. Cic. e. xii. tab. — Also, Forum, h. e. *market place, a public place of buying and selling*. Liv. boarium. Id. piscatorium. Pandect. suarium. Hence, a great many towns are called Forum, because markets or public fairs were held there, *n market-town, a town*. — Also, Forum, h. e. *the place where the shops of the bankers were, and the business concerning the borrowing and lending of money was transacted*. Hence, Cic.

Fidem (credit) de foro sustulisti. Id. In foro versari, h. e. *esse negotiatorem, to carry on a banking business*. Id. Positum non haberemus in foro, h. e. *he would be bankrupt*. Pandect. Cedere foro, to become a bankrupt. Hence, Terent. Uti foro, to conform to time and circumstances. — Also, Forum, h. e. a public place where magistrates performed certain solemn acts. — Hence, Cic. In forum venire, or forum attingere, h. e. *to receive the toga virilis from the prætor, and thence obtain permission to attend to public affairs*. Also, a public place where justice was administered. Hence, Nep. In foro esse, to be a lawyer. Cic. Forum et jurisdictionem. Hence, Forum, a place in a province, where the governor administered justice. Id. civitates, quæ in id forum conveniunt, h. e. *belonged to this jurisdiction*. Id. Extra forum suum vadimonium promittere. Also, an administering of justice. Id. Forum agere, h. e. *to hold a meeting for the purpose of administering justice; to hold an assize or court of justice*. Virg. indicere. — ¶ Also, a vessel used about the wine-press. Virg. vinarium.

FÖRÖS (unc.), i, m. the *gangways or hatches of a ship, the deck of a ship, καταστώματα*. Gell. — Plur. Fori. Cic. and Virg.; also, fora. Cic. and Gell. ap. Char. — Fori, plur. *rows of seats at the theatre, separated by passages*. Liv. — ¶ Also, a garden-bed. Colum. — ¶ Also, a cell in a bee-hive, or a row of such cells, the honey-comb without the honey. Virg. — ¶ Also, a gaming-board. Aug. ap. Sact. Forum aleatorium calcicimus. — ¶ Also, market-place, for forum. Lucil.

FÖSĪ, ōrum, m. *a people of Germany*. Tacit.

FÖSSÄ (fodio), æ, f. *a ditch, τάφρος*. Cic. Fossæ transitus. Id. Fossa Rheni, h. e. *the channel of the Rhine*. Plin. Fossam ducere, or, Liv. fodere, *facere, or, Plin. Ep. peicnere, or, Hirt. deprimere, h. e. to make*. Cæs. præducere, *to make before*. — Figur. for fines. Tertull. — ¶ Also, same as Cunus. Juvenal.

FÖSSICÖS (fossus), a, um, adj. *same as Fossilis*. Vitruv. arena.

FÖSSILIS (fodio), e, adj. *that is, or may 2 be, dug out of the earth, fossil*. Varr. sal. Plin. arena.

FÖSSIÖ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a digging, digging*. 1 Cic. agri. Vitruv. putei. — ¶ Also, a hole, pit. Vitruv. 8, 1, 5.

FÖSSITÖS (fossus, a, um), a, um, adj. same as Fossiculus.

FÖSSÖ (fodio), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. same 3 as Fodio. — Hence, Fossatum, a ditch, moat. Pallod. — ¶ Also, to pierce. Enn.

FÖSSÖR (Id.), ōris, m. *a digger, delver, 2 laborer*. Virg. Hence, a rule, ignorant man. Pers. — ¶ Also, a miner, pincer. Stat.

FÖSSÖLÄ (dimin. of fossa), æ, f. *a little 2 ditch, or trench, ὀρυγάριον*. Cato.

FÖSSÖRÄ (fodio), æ, f. *a digging, digging 2 ing, ditching*. Vitruv. Summa fossura, h. e. *summa fossæ pars*.

FÖSSÖS, a, um, particip. from fodio.

FÖTÖS, a, um, particip. from foveo.

FÖTÖS (foveo), us, m. *a warming, 2 mentation*. Plin.

FÖVEÄ (unc.), æ, f. *a deep hole made in the 1 ground to catch wild beasts in: a pitfall, pit; βόθρυος*. Cic. — Figur. artifice, trick. Plaut.

FÖVĒ (unc.), es, fōvi, fōtum, a. 2. properly, to nourish, refresh, cherish. Hence, to warm, keep warm, ὀψάω. Plaut. epulas. Cic. Gallinæ pullos pennis fovent. Plin. ova, h. e. *to hatch*. Cic. Pulli a matribus exclusi fōtūque, h. e. *hatched*. Virg. Fovere sinu, or gremio, h. e. *to hold or take in one's lap*. Id. amplexu, h. e. *to hug, embrace closely*. — Also, to foment, apply fomentations. Colum. genua calido aceto. Cels. nares vapore enlido. Also, with cold water, to clean, bathe. Virg. vulnus lymphæ. Id. Prius ora fove. — Figur. to cherish, keep within one's self. Plaut. aliquid in pectore. Also, to cherish, foster, favor, caress. Cic. aliquem. Id. sensus hominum, h. e. *to flatter, caress*. Virg. colla, by leaning

against a tree. — Also, to favor, main-
tain, support, assist, encourage. *Liv.*
voluntatem patrum, *h. c.* to second,
promote. *Virg.* bella. *Tibull.* vitam.
Liv. aliquem certa spe. *Martial.* spein,
h. c. to entertain. *Tacit.* partes alicujus,
h. c. to espouse, enter warmly into the
interest of. *Sueton.* ingenia et artes,
h. c. to patronize. *Fovere*, to favor, par-
ticularly with regard to one's standing
in society, is generally joined with
tollere or sustinere. *Tacit.* *Annal.* iv. 8.
Suum sanguinem fovetac tolleret. —
Also, to inhabit, occupy, possess. *Virg.*
humum. — Also, to spend. *Virg.* hie-
mem inter se luxu.

FRACĒS (unc.), um, f. lees, or dregs of oil,
2 τρύγες, στέρφυλα. *Cato* and *Colan.*

FRACESCĒ (fraces), is, cui, n. 3. to grow
2 mellow, of fruit. *Varr.* Hence, Terra
fracescit, becomes soft. — ¶ Also, to
grow too mellow; to rot. *Varr.* olea.
Hence, to become rancid. *Column.* olcum.

FRACIDŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. mellow,
3 overripe, rotten ripe, rotting with ripe-
ness, σαπρός. *Cato.*

FRACTIŌ (frango), ōnis, f. a breaking,
3 breaking into pieces. *Hieronym.*

FRACTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a breaker. *Si-*
3 don.

FRACTŪRĀ (Id.), æ, f. a fracture, crack,
2 fissure, cleft. *Cels.* — ¶ Also, a frag-
ment, piece. *Plin.*

FRACTŪS, a, um, particip. from fran-
go. — ¶ Adj. weak, feeble, faint. *Cic.*
animus. *Plin.* Ep. pronuntiatio. Al-
so, with a genit. *Sil.* Fractus opum,
h. c. weakened with regard to power. It
is particularly applied to speech. *Cic.*
and *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, effeminate, weak,
unmanly. *Juvenal.* vox. *Petron.* gres-
sus. *Cic.* Istue fractum et humile. *Id.*
Fractor animo. — ¶ *Virg.* Fractus
sonitus, broken, *h. c.* resembling the
sound made by something which is broken,
the crash.

FRĀNUM, &c. See *Frenum.*

FRAGESCĒ (frango), is, n. 3. same as
3 *Frangor.* *Aec.*

FRAGILIS (Id.), c, adj. soon broken, brittle,
fragile, ψαδρὸς, κατακτὸς, εὐδρῦπ-
τος. *Virg.* rami. *Horat.* phaselus.
Ovid. Aquæ fragiles, *h. c.* glaciæ. *Plin.*
Fragilior. — *Figur.* frail, perishable, not
lasting, inconstant. *Cic.* corpus. *Sal-*
lust. gloria. *Plin.* Vita fragilior. —
Also, feeble, weak. *Ovid.* anni. *Horat.*
Pediata, *h. c.* delicate, without strength.
— ¶ Also, flexible. *Ovid.* cœra. —
¶ Also, crackling. *Virg.* laurus. —
¶ *Superlat.* Fragilissimus. *Aec.* and
Hieronym.

FRAGILITĀS (fragilis), ātis, f. brittleness,
fragility, ψαδρὸτης. *Plin.* — ¶ *Fig-*
urat. frailty, inconstancy. *Cic.* 3

FRAGIUM (frango), ii, n. a fracture. *Apul.*

FRAGMEN (Id.), īnis, n. a fragment,
2 broken bit or piece, part of any thing
broken. *Virg.*, *Ovid.* and *Vellei.*

FRAGMENTUM (Id.), i, u. a fragment,
piece. *Cic.* lapidis. *Plin.* panis.

FRAGŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a breaking, κλά-
1 σις. *Lucret.* — ¶ *Figur.* because,
when a thing is broken, a noise is made,
a crash, noise, κτύπος. *Liv.* Fragor
tectorum, quæ diruebantur. *Virg.* pe-
lagi. *Id.* Fragore intonuit levium, a
peal or crack of thunder. *Quintil.* Fra-
gor plaudendum et acclamantium, the
noise. *Id.* cælestis, *h. c.* thunder. — Also,
rumor. *Val.* *Flacc.*

FRAGŌSE (fragosus), adv. with a loud
2 noise or crash. *Plin.* Fragosius.

FRAGŌSŪS (frango), a, um, adject. full
2 of broken stones. Hence, rough, craggy,
steep. *Ovid.* silva. *Grat.* mons. *Figur.*
Quintil. oratio, *h. c.* abrupt, not well con-
nected. — ¶ Also, fragile, apt to break,
brittle. *Lucret.* — ¶ Also, full of noise,
noisy, crashing, roaring, sounding. *Virg.*
torrens. *Claudian.* murmura leonum.
Val. *Flacc.* lux, *h. c.* lightning with thun-
der.

FRAGRĀNTER (fragrans), adv. with a
3 scent or odor. *Solin.* Fragrantius.

FRAGRANTIĀ (fragro), æ, f. the scent or
3 odor of a thing. *Valer.* *Max.*

FRAGRŌ (unc.), as, avi, ātum, n. 1. to
2 smell, emit a scent, ὀσφ. *Virg.* and *Suet.*

FRĀGUM (unc.), i, n. a strawberry (Fra-
3 gari vesca, L.). *Plur.* Fraga. *Virg.*

and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a strawberry-bush
or tree. *Apul.*

FRĀMĒX (unc.), æ, f. a short spear, lance,
2 used by the ancient Germans. *Tacit.*

FRĀNCIĀ, æ, f. Franconia, a country of
3 Germany. *Ennen.* and *Auson.* — Hence,
Franci, ōrum, n. the Franks. *Vopisc.*
— *Francus*, a, um, pertaining to the
Franks. *Hieronym.*

FRĀNGŌ (ρήσσω), is, frēgi, frāctum, a.
3. to break, break in pieces, dash to pieces,
κλάω. *Cic.*, *Virg.* and *Horat.* aliquid.
Sallust. laqueo gulam, *h. c.* to choke,
strangle. — Also, to bruise. *Horat.* cau-
les. — Hence, *Fractus*, a, um. *Cic.*
crus, ananlus. *Cæs.* navis, shattered.
Horat. lagena. *Virg.* cerehrum. As
we say in English, 'I have broken my
arm,' &c. instead of 'my arm, &c. is
broken,' so, also, the Romans. *Cic.*
Frangere brachium. *Plin.* Ep. coxam.
Ovid. Capra fregit cornu. *Terent.* na-
vem, to be shipwrecked. — Also, to break,
as it were. *Plant.* fores, to knock down-
ly. — ¶ Also, to break, crumble, grind or
bruise small, pound. *Virg.* glebas rastris.
Id. fruges saxo. *Plin.* hordecum molis.
Hence, to spend, shorten. *Horat.* diem
micro. — ¶ Also, to diminish, lessen,
abate, weaken. *Cic.* Calor se frangit, *h. c.*
decreases. *Quintil.* nervos mentis. *Cic.*
vini, opes. *Id.* furorem alicujus. *Id.*
bellum præliis. *Id.* audaciam. *Id.* se
laboribus. *Id.* sententiam alicujus, to
encounter successfully, set aside. *Id.* so-
riten, to refute. — ¶ Also, to tame,
render tractable, break, restrain. *Cic.*
se. *Id.* nationes, cupiditates, impe-
tum. *Liv.* concitatos animos. —

¶ Also, to subdue, suppress, quench, de-
stroy, hinder, thwart, check. *Cic.* con-
siliium alicujus, to thwart, obviate. *Id.*
invidentes. — ¶ Also, to dishearten,
discourage, depress, humble, subdue. *Nep.*
Contumelia enim non fregit. *Cic.* Clo-
dium. Hence, *Frangi*, to become discour-
aged. *Ovid.* and *Nep.* — ¶ Also, to
make soft. *Val.* *Fl.* exuvias buum aceto.
— Hence, to make milder. *Martial.* vina.

— Also, to soften, move, affect, make one
change his mind. *Cic.* Te u ulla res
frangit? — Also, to enervate, effeminate,
castrate, emasculate. *Stat.* sexum. *Sil.*
pectora carmine. — ¶ Also, to conquer,
subdue, overcome, overpower. *Nep.* Clas-
sis fregit Corcyraos. *Cic.* Frangi do-
lore, metu, cupiditate. Hence, *Sil.* flu-
vium, *h. c.* to swim through. *Virg.*
Fragimur fati. — ¶ Also, to break,
violate, infringe, injure. *Cic.* fidem,
dignitatem suam, fœdus. *Horat.* man-
data. — ¶ Also, to bend or form.
Quintil. comam in gradus. — ¶ Also,
to press. *Martial.* toros, *h. c.* to sit on
them. — ¶ *Quintil.* Consonantium
nulla nisi alteram frangit, *h. c.* no con-
sonant, when doubled, can twice be sound-
ed in the same syllable.

FRĀTER (φράτηρ), tris, m. a brother,
ἀδελφός. *Cic.* Mi frater. *Id.* Fratres
gemini, or, *Ovid.* gemelli, twins. *Id.*
Fratres germani, own brothers. *Pandect.*
Fratres uterini, brothers by the same
mother only. *Sueton.* Dii fratres, or,
Ovid. Fratres gemini, *h. c.* Castor and
Pollex. — Fratres, brothers and sisters,
ἀδελφοί. *Tacit.* and *Pandect.*

¶ Fratres patrules, consins german, *h. c.*
the sons of two brothers. *Cic.* Also,
absol., Fratres. *Cic.* *Att.* 1, 5. *Ovid.*
Her. 8, 27. *Mct.* 13, 31. *Liv.* 35, 10.
— Also, the sons of two sisters. *Cic.* p. red.
Scnat. 10. — Also, a brother-in-law. *Liv.*
23, 35. — ¶ Also, brother, a term of
endearment, for friend. *Horat.* — The
Romans sometimes called their allies
fratres, brethren. *Cic.* — ¶ Fratres,
brothers, *h. c.* things resembling each oth-
er. *Ovid.* of books by the same author.
Plin. of mountains.

FRĀTERCŪLŌ (fraterculus), as, n. 1. to
3 grow up together like brothers. *Plant.*
fragin.

FRĀTERCŪLŌS (dimin. of frater), i, m.
a little brother. *Juvenal.* — Also, a term
of endearment. *Timarch.* ap. *Cic.*

FRĀTERNE (fraternus), adv. like a broth-
er, in a brotherly way, lovingly. *Cic.*

FRĀTERNITAS (Id.), ātis, f. fraternity,
2 brotherhood. *Quintil.* decl. and *Tacit.*

FRĀTERNŪS (for fraterinus, from frater),

a, um, adj. of a brother, brotherly, fra-
ternal. *Horat.* lyra, *h. c.* a Mercurio
fratre accepta. *Id.* Scelus fraternæ necis,
of Romulus, who killed his brother Re-
mus. *Ovid.* Fraternis Jupiter subdidit
undis, *h. c.* sea. — ¶ Also, related, kin,
allied to. *Ovid.* Fraterna peto. *Val.*
Flacc. Fraterna pectora iungens. —
¶ Also, of animals. *Virg.*

FRĀTRIX (frater), æ, f. a brother's wife,
ειβάτειρ. *Fest.* — ¶ Also, same as
Tribas. *Varr.*

FRĀTRICIDĀ (frater & cædo), æ, m. and
2 f. ἀδελφοκτόνος, a fratricide, the murderer
or the murderer of a brother. *Cic.*

FRĀTRICIDIUM (fratricida), ii, n. fra-
3 tricide, ἀδελφοκτονία. *Tertull.*

FRĀTRŪELIS (frater), e, adj. Fratru es
3 (plur.), sons of two brothers. *Hieron.*

FRAUDATIŌ (fraudo), ōnis, f. a deceiv-
1 ing, beguiling; deceits, fraud. *Cic.*

FRAUDĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a defrauder,
1 cheat, impostor. *Cic.*

FRAUDĀTŌRIŌS (fraudator), a, um, adj.
3 relating to defrauders, deceivers, or im-
postors. *Pandect.*

FRAUDĀTRIX (Id.), icis, f. she who
3 cheats. *Tertull.*

FRAUDIGER (frans & gero), a, um, adj.
3 fraudulent, cheating. *Tertull.*

FRAUDŌ (fraus), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to
defraud, cheat, deceive, cozen, impose upon
ἀποστερέω, πλεονεκτέω. *Cic.* and *Liv.*
aliquem re. *Figur.* to cheat, deprive a.
Cic. aliquid nomine suo. *Ovid.* al.
quæ somno. *Liv.* se victu suo. —
¶ Also, to deprive of by overreaching, to
purloin, steal; to diminish, lessen. *Cæs.*
stipendium equitum. *Id.* Fraudata re-
stituere. *Plin.* Saturitate fraudata, *h. c.*
inimuta. — ¶ Also, to evade, elude,
violate fraudulently. *Pandect.* legem. —
¶ *Plant.* Frandassis, for fraudaveris.

FRAUDŌLĒNTER (fraudentus), adv.
2 deceitfully, fraudulently. *Colum.* infes-
tare. *Plin.* Fraudulentins.

FRAUDŌLĒNTIĀ (Id.), æ, f. disposi-
3 tion to cheat, deceitfulness, fraudulence.
Plant.

FRAUDŌLĒNTŌS (fraus), a, um, adj.
deceitful, full of fraud, fraudulent. *Cic.*
homo. *Gell.* caliditas. *Tertull.* Frau-
dulentior. *Plant.* and *Plin.* Fraudulen-
tissimus.

FRAUDŌLŌSŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. deceit-
3 ful, fraudulent. *Pandect.*

FRAUS (unc.), dis, f. any action, by
which the rights of another person are
injured, fraud, deceit, guile, artful im-
position, treachery, dishonesty, δόλος,
ἀπάτη, ἀποστήρησις. *Cic.* Aut vi aut
fraude fit injuria. *Virg.* Fraude cœli
sereni deceptus. *Pandect.* In fraudem
creditorum, *h. c.* in order to cheat them,
or, to their loss. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Sine
fraude, without fraud, honesty. *Horat.*
Fraude mala, deceitfully, fraudulently,
thievishly, filchingly. *Liv.* Fraudem fa-
cere legi, or, *Cic.* senatus consulto, *h. c.*
to cheat. *Pandect.* In fraudem legis.
— Hence, *Fraus*, a cheat, a term of reproach.
Terent. — ¶ Also, a deceiving of one's
self, delusion, error, mistake. *Cic.* In
fraudem decidere or delabi. *Lucret.*
se inducere, to deceive one's self, to be mis-
taken. *Lucret.* Esse fraudi, to deceive.
Id. Dare alicui fraudem, *h. c.* to deceive.
Virg. Frans loci et noctis, error caused
by the night and ignorance of the place.
— ¶ Also, loss, damage, detriment, harm,
injury. *Cic.* Alicui fraudem ferre or
fraudi esse, to injure, do harm, be prej-
udicial to. *Id.* Sine fraude, without hurt
or harm. — Hence, misfortune, calamity,
distress, difficulty, trouble. *Terent.* In
eandem fraudem incidere. *Virg.* In
eandem agere. — ¶ Also, a fault,
offence, trespass, crime, bad action. *Cic.*
Fraudem concipere or suscipere, or,
Horat., committere, to commit.

Fraudem capitalemittere, to commit.
Id. In fraudem incidere, to commit.
Id. In fraudem impellere. — ¶ *Cic.*
Fraudium (genit.). *Gell.* Fraudum.

FRAUSŪS (fraus), a, um, particip. of an
3 absol. verb, one who has done something
bad. *Plant.* Metuo, nequam fraudem
frausus sit.

FRAXINĒS (fraxinus), a, um, adj. of
2 ash, ashen. *Virg.*

FRĀXINŪS (unc.), i, f. an ash-tree, κελία,

(*Fraxinus excelsior*, L.). *Virg.* —
 ¶ Also, any thing made of ash. 3 *Ovid*.
FREGELLÆ, ārum, f. a town of Latium.
 — Hence, *Fregellānus*, a, um, adj. per-
 taining to *Fregellæ*. *Cic.* — *Fregellani*,
 the inhabitants of *Fregellæ*. *Liv.*
FREGENÆ, ārum, f. a town of Etruria.
Liv.
FREMBUNDŌS (*fremo*), a, um, adj.
 making a great noise. *Acc. ap. Cic.* —
 ¶ Also, grumbling, surly, muttering.
Ovid.
FREMITUS (*Id.*), us, m. a grumbling,
 murmuring. *Cic. egentium*. Hence,
 displeasure, indignation, manifesting it-
 self loudly. *Liv. gentis*. — ¶ Also,
 any loud noise. *Cic. armorum*, h. e. clang,
 clashing. *Id. terre*. *Valer. Flacc. canis*,
 growling or harking. *Virg. equorum*,
 neighing. *Id. apum*, the busy hum.
Lucret. Fremitus et fulgura, thunder.
Senec. tubæ, clang, clangor. *Cics. Clamor*
fremitusque, noise, clamor.
FREMŌ (*βρέω*), is, ui, tum, n. 3. to
 murmur, mutter. *Liv. gaudio*. *Virg.*
Simul ore fremebant, h. e. murmured
 approbation. Particularly, to murmur
 with discontent; to grumble. *Liv. Fremunt*
omnibus locis. Hence, to show
 one's dissatisfaction, complain loudly.
Cic. and Liv. — Also, of inanimate
 things. *Plin. Epistolæ frementes*.
 Also, with an acc. *Virg. Eadem omnes*
fremebant, h. e. murmured or said
 the same thing. *Id. Arma fremit*, h. e.
 demands clamorously. — ¶ *Fremo* ex-
 presses also any loud noise. *Virg.*
Equus fremit, h. e. neighs. *Id. leo*.
Ovid. venti. *Virg. ripæ*. *Id. lupus*, howls.
 Also, figur. *Valer. Flacc. fana*. *Mart.*
terror. — It may generally be rendered,
 to make a great noise, roar, rage, &c.
FREMŌR (*Id.*), ōris, m. same as *Fremitus*.
 3 *Virg. of men*. *Apul. leonum*, roaring.
FRENTŌR (*freno*), ōris, m. a curber,
 2 *restrainer, tamr, ruler*. *Stat. equorum*.
Plin. Paneg. potestatis.
FRENDŌS (*unc.*), es, and **FRENDŌ**, is,
 2 *endi, esum* or *essum*, n. 2. and 3. to
 crush, bruise, grind, break. *Varr. fabam*.
 Hence, *Colum. Faba fressa*; or,
Cels. fresa. — ¶ *Plaut. dentibus*;
 and, absolutely, *Liv. Frendere*, to grind
 or gnash the teeth, consequently, to be in-
 dignant. Hence, *Senec. Dolor frendens*.
FRENDŌR (*frendo*), ōris, m. a gnashing
 3 or grinding. *Tertull.*
FRENETICUS, a, um. See *Phreneticus*.
FRENI, orum, m. See *Frenum*.
FRENGER (*frenum & gero*), a, um,
 3 adj. bearing a bridle, bridled. *Stat ala*,
cavalcry.
FRENŌ, or **FRĒNŌ** (*frenum*), as, āvi,
 ātum, a. 1. to bridle. *Hirt. equos*. —
 ¶ *Figur. to check, restrain, repress, keep*
in, guide, govern. *Cic. furorem*. *Liv.*
voluptates temperantia. *Virg. gentes*
justitia.
FRENUM, and **FRĒNUM** (*unc.*), i, n.
 and, in acc. plur. also, *Frenos*, m. a
 bit, bridle, curb, rein, χαλινός. *Ovid.*
Frena remittere, to give or slacken the
 reins. *Liv. Frenos dare*, h. e. remitte-
 re. *Cic. Frenos adhibere*, to make use of;
 so, also, *Liv. inhibere*. *Ovid. ducere*, to
 draw or hold in. — Hence, *figur. rein*,
 curb, bridle, restraint. *Cic. Frenum morde-*
re (proverb.), to take courage; to show cou-
 rage. *Stat. Frena mordere*, to take, sub-
 mit to. *Virg. and Liv. Frenum accipe-*
re. — ¶ Also, the band which connects
 the foreskin with the galls. *Cels.* —
 for a bridled horse. *Stat.* — So, also, *Sil.*
Frena, a team.
FREQŪENS (*unc.*), tis, adj. that is often
 somewhere, or with something, or about
 something; often, frequent, συχνός. *Cic.*
Ut Roma frequens. *Id. Quibuscum*
si frequentes sunt. *Liv. Filium fre-*
quentiorem cum illis, quam secum, vi-
 debat, h. e. more frequently. *Plin. Lac-*
tuce frequentiores in cibo. — ¶ Also,
 that often happens, often, frequent. *Nep.*
Frequentes honores delati sunt. *Cic.*
pocula. *Nepos. Frequentior familiari-*
tas. *Pandect. Frequens est*, h. e. is
 common, usual. — ¶ Also, that is done,
 received, approved of by many, common.
Plin. Ep. sententia, h. e. approved of.
 — ¶ Also, assembled in great numbers,
 visited by many, much frequented, fre-

quently visited, numerous, many. *Cic.*
senatus. *Id. Frequentes fuimus*. *Sue-*
ton. convivium. *Cic. Senatus frequen-*
tissimus. — ¶ Also, where there is a
 great number of people, where many peo-
 ple meet, &c.; or, where there is any mul-
 titude; populous, much frequented, crowd-
 ed, full, well-cultivated, &c. *Cic. thea-*
trum, municipium. *Liv. emporium*,
castellum. *Id. Utra pars vicis frequen-*
tior esset, h. e. more inhabited. *Id. Loca*
frequentia ædificiis. *Colum. Vivarium*
frequens piscibus.
FREQUENTAMENTUM (*frequento*), i,
 3 n. a frequent repetition, as in a speech;
 or, that which is frequently repeated in it.
Gell.
FREQUENTATIŌ (*Id.*), ōnis, f. frequen-
 cy, frequent use, a crowding together,
 πυκνότης, πύκνωμα. *Cic. argumentor-*
um. — Hence, in speeches, a frequent
 repetition. *Auct. ad Herenn.*
FREQUENTATIŌS (*Id.*), a, um, adj.
 3 signifying the frequent repetition of an
 action, frequentative. *Gell. verba*.
FREQUENTATŌR (*Id.*), ōris, m. one who
 3 frequently does any thing or resorts to
 any place, a frequenter. *Tertull. prandi-*
orum.
FREQUENTĀTUS, a, um, particip. from
 1 *frequento*. — ¶ Adj. inhabited by great
 numbers; often visited, frequented. *Sal-*
lust. — ¶ Also, much used, common,
 usual, frequent. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, full of,
 crowded with, rich or abounding in. *Cic.*
Sententiis frequentatum.
FREQUENTER (*frequens*), adv. frequen-
 tly, often, συχνός, πολλάκις. *Ovid. Fre-*
quentius. *Cic. Frequentissime*. —
 ¶ Also, unwearily, in great numbers,
 by many. *Cic. and Liv.*
FREQUENTIA (*Id.*), æ, f. frequency, mul-
 titude, great number. *Cic. epistolarum*.
 — ¶ Also, a crowd, throng, concourse,
 multitude, numerous attendance, meeting
 or assembly, particularly of the senate.
Nepos. vulgi. *Cic. vestrum*, for *vestra*.
Id. Frequentia ac multitudine. —
 ¶ Also, density. *Vitrur. aeris*.
FREQUENTŌ (*Id.*), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.
 to frequent, go often to, resort much to,
 φοιτάω. *Cic. domum*. *Tacit. Cætu*
solutantium frequentari, h. e. to receive
 frequent visits. — ¶ Also, to visit in
 great numbers; to celebrate. *Cic. ludos*,
dies, ferias. *Ovid. sacra*. *Sueton.*
dies sollemnes. — ¶ Also, to make
 numerous or populous, people, fill with in-
 habitants, crowd, fill. *Cic. urbes*. *Id.*
orationem luminibus. *Ovid. templa*.
Id. solitudinem Italix. *Sueton. exse-*
quias, to attend a funeral procession with
 the rest, and, by this means, render it
 more solemn. — ¶ Also, to use frequen-
 tly, crowd, heap together, amass. *Cic.*
verbi translationem. *Id. multa acer-*
vatum. — ¶ Also, to bring together in
 great numbers, collect, assemble. *Cic.*
scribas, populum. — ¶ Also, to do a
 thing frequently; to repeat. *Ovid. Hy-*
mnææ frequentant. *Sæcæ. memoriam*
alicujus, h. e. to remember frequently.
Plaut. operam alicui, h. e. frequentem
 operam dare. Hence, to represent fre-
 quently to one's self. *Auct. ad Herenn.*
aliqum in animo. — ¶ Also, perhaps,
 to make. *Pallad. Inductio frequentetur*.
 — ¶ See, also, *Frequentatus*, a, um.
FRĒSUS, or **FRĒSSUS**, a, um, particip.
 from *frendeo*.
FRETĀLIS (*fretum*), e, adj. relating to
 3 straits. *Amnian. Oceanus*, the channel
 between France and England. — ¶ *Fre-*
tales, a frying-pan. *Apic.*
FRETĒNSIS (*Id.*), e, adj. same as *Freta-*
lis. *Cic. mare*, the straits of Sicily.
FRETUM (*ῥέειν*), i, n. a strait, sound,
 channel, πορθμός. *Cic. Fretum Sicili-*
ense; or, absolutely, *Fretum*, the straits
 between Sicily and Italy. *Liv. Fretum*
perfordere, h. e. fodiendo facere. —
 ¶ With poets, the sea. *Ovid. Euxinum*,
Lybicum. Also, the waves of the sea.
Valer. Flacc. — ¶ Also, heat, ardor,
 fervency, violence. *Flor. adolescentiæ*.
Lucret. ætatis. *Gell. invidiæ*.
FRETUS (*Id.*), us, m. obsol. for *fretum*.
 3 *Cic. Perangusto fretu*. *Enn. Fretus*
cæli, h. e. cælum. *Lucret. Fretus anni*,
 h. e. summer.
FRETUS (*unc.*), us, m. confidence. 3 *Symm.*

FRETUS (*unc.*), a, um, adj. trusting to.
 3 relying or depending on, πεποιθός. —
 With an abl. *Cic. Fretus intelligentia*
vestra. Rarely with an infin. *Stat. Na-*
ves fretæ irumpere pontum, h. e. au-
 dent, dare. — When joined with *esse*, it
 denotes to trust to, rely or depend upon.
Cic. Qui voce fleti sunt. — [Sometimes
 it is used in a bad sense of insolence,
 foolish conceit. *Nepos. Opulentia fretus*.
 So, also, *Tacit. Annal. vi. 31.*]
FRIABILIS (*frio*), e, adj. easy to be crum-
 2 bled or broken small, friable, ψαθυρός.
Plin.
FRIBŪSCŪLUM (*unc.*), i, n. a quarrel;
 coldness. *Pandect. Ed. Torr.*
FRICAMENTUM (*frico*), i, n. a rubbing;
 3 or that wherewith one rubs. *Cal. Aurcl.*
FRICATIŌ (*Id.*), ōnis, f. a rubbing, *ῥι-*
2 tion. *Colum.* — Also, a plastering, par-
 getting. *Vitrur.*
FRICĀTOR (*Id.*), ōris, m. one who rubs.
 3 *Cal. Aurcl.*
FRICĀTŪRA (*Id.*), æ, f. a rubbing, rub-
 2 bing off. *Vitrur.*
FRICĀTUS (*Id.*), us, m. a rubbing. 2 *Plin.*
FRICŌ (*unc.*), as, cui, cātum and ctum,
 2 a. 1. to rub, ῥογνᾶναι, ψῆξαι. *Virg.*
costas. *Gell. muros*. *Vitrur. pavi-*
menta, to polish, make smooth.
FRICTIŌ (*frico*), ōnis, f. a rubbing, *fric-*
2 tion. *Cels.*
FRICTRIX (*Id.*), icis, f. she who rubs,
 3 *ῥιπάς*. *Tertull.*
FRICTŌS (*Id.*), us, m. a rubbing. *Juven.*
FRICTUS, a, um, particip. from *frico*;
 also, from *frio*.
FRIGĒDŌ (*frigeo*), inis, f. same as *Fri-*
 3 *gus*. *Varr.*
FRIGEFACŌ (*frigidus & facio*), as, a. 1.
 to make cool or cold, ψύχω. *Plaut.*
FRIGĒDŌ (*φρίσσω*), es, xi, n. 2. to be cold,
 freeze, ψύγω. *Tercut. and Cic.* Hence,
 of an old man, *Virg. Vires frigent*. *Id.*
Corpus lavant frigentis, h. e. mortui.
 — ¶ *Figur. to be inactive, have nothing*
to do. *Cic. Jam frigeo*. — Also, not to
 obtain any advantage. *Cic. Te frigere*
(it may also be rendered not attain your
end). *Id. Sin autem ista frigeant*,
h. e. will not be of any advantage to you.
 — Also, not to attain one's end; to accom-
 plish nothing. *Cic.* — Also, not to pro-
 ceed without hinderance, not to succeed; or,
 to be carried on slowly and without pref-
 erence. *Cic. Judicia frigent*. *Tercut. Ubi*
friget, sc. oratio, h. e. as the conversation
 flagged. *Id. Sine Cerere et Baccho*
friget Venus. — ¶ Also, to be heard
 coldly and without approbation. *Cic.*
Friget oratio. *Id. tibicen*. — Also, not
 to enjoy the favor of others; to be dis-
 liked, looked coldly upon. *Tercut.*
FRIGĒDŌ (*frigus*), as, a. 1. to make cool.
 3 *Catull.*
FRIGESCŌ (*frigeo*), is, n. 3. to become or
 2 grow cold, ἀποψύχουμι. *Lucret. Friges-*
cit terra. *Quintil. sanguis*. — ¶ *Fig-*
ur. to lose one's ardor or energy; to be-
come inactive or languid. *Cal. in Cic. Ep.*
Frigescit homo. *Quintil. affectus*. —
 Also, to grow cold, indifferent, withdraw
 one's favor. *Pers.*
FRIGIDARIŌS (*frigidus*), a, um, adj. per-
 2 taining to cooling or cold. *Vitrur. ahe-*
num, h. e. containing cold water. *Plin.*
Ep. cella, h. e. a room where cold baths
 are taken. *Pallad. maltha*, h. e. for a
 cold bath. — Hence, *Frigidarium*, ii, n.
 same as *cella frigidaria*. *Vitrur. Also*,
 a cool place where food is kept, as an ice-
 house, &c. *Lucil.*
FRIGIDĒ (*frigidus*), adv. coldly, ψυχρῶς.
 2 — *Figur. coldly, frigidly, without life or*
animation, without effect upon the heart,
flatly, insipidly, silyly, badly. *Gell. Non*
minus frigide quam inaniter. *Quintil.*
Dicta frigidius. *Id. Frigidissime*. —
 Also, sleepily, dully, slowly, inactively.
Cal. in Cic. Ep. agere.
FRIGIDEFACŌ, as, a. 1. to cool. *Plaut.*
FRIGIDUSCŪLŌS (*frigidus*), a, um, adj.
 3 somewhat or rather cold. *Figur. without*
effect upon the heart, without point, dull,
flat, silly. *Gell.*
FRIGIDŌ (*Id.*), as, a. 1. to make cold; to
 3 cool. *Cal. Aurcl.*
FRIGIDŪLŌS (*dimin. of frigidus*), a, um,
 3 adj. a little cold, somewhat cold, chilly.
Virg. — ¶ Also, languid, faint. *Catull.*
FRIGIDUS (*frigus*), a, um, adj. cold, cool,

ψυχρός. *Horat.* Sub Jove frigido, under the cold air. *Cic.* Flumen frigidus. *Cels.* Frigidissima loca. *Plaut.* Aquam frigidam suffundere, *h. e.* to speak with envy; to criticise maliciously. Hence, *Cels.* and *Sueton.* Frigida, for frigida aqua. — *Virg.*, of dead bodies, cold. — Also, cold, of persons frightened, terrified or filled with anguish. *Valer.* Flacc. *Æsonides* stans frigidus. *Virg.* horror. — Also, of tedious or slow speakers. *Cic.* — ¶ *Figur.* without effect upon the heart, flat, dull, insipid, frigid, without point. *Cic.* acumen. *Id.* Verba frigidiora. Also, of men, dull, insipid. *Id.* Frigidiores. Hence, unapt, absurd. *Id.* calumnia. *Id.* solatia. — Also, without ardor or energy, inactive, indifferent, remiss. *Cal.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* in accusatione. *Virg.* Frigida bello dextera. *Id.* Equus frigidus in Venerem, cold. *Id.* apum tecta. — Also, cold, speaking without applause. *Cic.* accusator. — Also, cold, without feeling, without manifestation or signs of affection. *Cic.* literæ. — ¶ Also, making cold, chilling. *Plin.* febris, *h. e.* fever and ague. *Virg.* horror. *Figur.* *Plin.* *Ep.* negotia, *h. e.* trifling, without importance, not exciting the mind. *Horat.* Frigida curarum fomenta, inefficacious, powerless.

FRIGILLA. See *Fringilla*.

FRIGŌ (φρύγω), is, xi, xum and etum, 2 a. 3, to roast, dry, parch. *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — Hence, *Frigus*, a, um. *Cels.*, and *Fricus*, a, um. *Plaut.*, *Varr.* and *Plin.*

FRIGORIFICŌS (frigus & facio), a, um, 3 adj. cooling, occasioning coldness. *Gell.* **FRIGŪLŌ** (unc.), as, n. 1. the verb expressing the voice of a jackdaw. *Auct. carm. de Philom.*

FRIGŪS (φρύγος), ōris, n. cold, ψύχος. *Cic.* Esse in frigore. *Cels.* Frigus est, it is cold. — In particular, coldness of death, death. *Virg.* — Also, coldness from fear; a chilly horror. *Virg.* — Also, coolness, cool air. *Virg.* Pecudes umbras et frigora captant, *h. e.* the coolness of the shade. *Id.* Frigus captabis opacum, *h. e.* the cooling shade. *Horat.* Fons præbet frigus. *Martial.* Jacet frigus, *h. e.* a cool place. *Ovid.* Frigus non habitabile, a cold country. — ¶ *Figur.* coldness, coolness, diminution of affection. *Horat.* and *Senec.* — Also, absence of applause, listlessness, coldness or indifference in listening to a speech. *Quintil.* and *Plin.* *Ep.* 6, 15. — Also, inactivity. *Cic.* — Also, unattractiveness, insipidness. *Quintil.*

FRIGŪSCŪLUM (dimin. of frigus), i, n. 3 a trifling degree of cold. *Tertull.*

FRIGŪTIŌ, **FRINGŪTIŌ**, **FRIGŪTTIŌ**, 3 **FRIGŪTIŌ**, **FRINGŪTIŌ** (perhaps from *fringilla*), is, n. 4. to twitter or chirp. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, to stammer, stutter. *Apul.* and *Plaut.* Also, with an acc. *Apul.* aliquid, to utter stammeringly.

FRINGILLA, **FRIGILLA**, or **FRINGUILLA** (unc.), æ, f. a small bird, according to some a chaffinch (*Fringilla cælebs*, *Linn.*); but more probably the red-breast (*Motacilla rubecula*, *Linn.*). *Martial.*

FRIŪ (unc.), as, a. 1. to grind, crumble, 2 break or bruise into small pieces, *Spaῖω*, *Spῶπω*. *Varr.* and *Plin.*

FRISI, ōrum, m. a people of Germany. *Tacit.* — Hence, *Frisius*, a, um, adj. *Id.* nomen.

FRIT (frio), indecl. the small grain at the top of an ear of corn, ἀθήρ. *Varr.*

FRITILLA. See *Fitilla*. 2

FRITILLŌS (unc.), i, m. a dice-box, πόρ-2 γος. *Martial.*

FRITINNIŌ (unc.), is, n. 4. to twitter, 3 chirp, of swallows and other small birds. *Varr.* — Also, of balm-cricket. *Auct. carm. de Philom.* *Fritinnit* cicada.

FRIVŪLŌS (perhaps from *frio*), a, um, 2 adj. frivolous, trifling, of no account, worth or value, sorry, pitiful, futile, nugatory, empty, vain, σαθρός, φλόαρος. *Auct. ad Herenn.* sermo. *Plin.* jocus. *Quintil.* convicia. *Apul.* pisces. *Sueton.* homo, silly, foolish. — Hence, *Frivola*, lumber, trumpery, trifles, bagatelles.

FRIGŪRIUM, or **FRICTŪRIUM** (frigo), 3 ii, n. a frying-pan, ῥήγνον. *Plin.* *Valer.* **FRIXŪS**, a, um, particip. from *frigo*.

FRŌNDARIŪS (frons, dis), a, um, adj. 2 of or belonging to leaves. *Plin.* *fiscina*.

FRŌNDATIŪS (Id.), ōnis, f. a pruning of 2 trees. *Colum.*

FRŌNDATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a pruner of 2 trees, wood-lopper, vine-dresser. *Virg.*

FRŌNDEŌ (Id.), es, ui, n. 2. to have or 2 produce leaves, sprout, spring. *Virg.* Hence, *Frondens*, leafy. *Id.*

FRŌNDESCŌ (frondeo), is, n. 3. to put forth leaves. *Cic.*

FRŌNDEŪS (frons, dis), a, um, adj. of 2 leaves, made of leaves, leafy. *Virg.*

tecta, *h. e.* arbores frondeutes. *Id.* *Nemora frondea*. *Ovid.* casa, *h. e.* frondibus contacta. *Plin.* corona. *Martial.* cuspis, *h. e.* a tooth-pick made of a small branch

FRŌNDICŌMŌS (frons, dis, & coma), 3 a, um, adj. leafy. *Prudent.*

FRŌNDIFER (frons, dis, & fero), a, um, 3 adj. bearing leaves or branches, leafy. *Nep.* and *Lucret.*

FRŌNDIFLŪS (frons, dis, & fluo), a, 3 um, adj. making the leaves fall off. *Boet.* brumæ.

FRŌNDŌSŪS (frons, dis), a, um, adj. 3 abounding with leaves, leafy. *Varr.* and *Virg.*

FRŌNS (unc.), dis, f. the leaf of a tree, *σάλλος*, *φύλλον*. *Virg.* and *Colum.* — *Plur.* *Frondes*. *Cato* and *Colum.* — ¶ Also, a branch with leaves, green bough. *Ovid.* *Campi sine fronde*. — Hence, a tree with leaves. *Curt.* *Frondibus læti colles*. — Also, a garland made of leaves. *Horat.* and *Ovid.*

FRŌNS (unc.), tis, f. the forehead, brow, μέτωπον. *Horat.* tenuis. *Ovid.* *Frons ovis*. *Senec.* *leonis*. *Cic.* *Verissima fronte aliquid dicere*, candidly, sincerely. *Id.* *Frontem contrahere*, to wrinkle.

Terent. exporrigere; or, *Horat.* explicare, or, *Plin.* *Ep.* remittere, to smooth, look cheerful. *Cic.* ferire or percutere, to strike his forehead, a sign of indignation. *Cato.* *Frons occipito prior*, things are better done before the master's face than behind his back. — ¶ Also, the fore-part, front. *Ovid.* of a door. *Cæs.* of a camp. *Virg.* *navium*. *Liv.* the front of an army, the van. *Tacit.* *Hist.* 2, 24, the wings of an army. *Vitruv.* of a house. — Hence, *Cic.* *A fronte*; or, *Sallust.* *In fronte*, in front, on or from the front side. — ¶ Also, the exterior or outside of any thing. *Cic.* *Frontes aperit*. — Hence, perhaps, *Frontes*, the extreme prominent corners of a book (according to others, the frontispiece or beginning of a book). *Tibull.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, the beginning of a thing. *Quintil.* *causæ*. — ¶ Also, appearance. *Tacit.* *Decorum in frontem*, *h. e.* in appearance. *Quintil.* *Prima fronte*, at first sight. — ¶ Also, gravity, seriousness. *Cic.* *pristina*. — ¶ Also, shame. *Pers.* *Frons perit*. — ¶ Also, breadth, in measuring fields. *Horat.* *Sat.* 1, 8, 12. *Mille pedes in fronte*. — ¶ *Frons*, tis, m. *Cato ap. Gell.* and *Vitruv.*

FRŌNTALE (frons, tis), is, n. sc. ornamentum, an ornament for the forehead, frontlet, particularly of horses and elephants, *κεφαλίδεσμος*. *Liv.*

FRŌNTATŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. constituting, or destined for, the fore-part or front. *Vitruv.* lapides, stones which go from one side of a wall to the other, and face both ways; perpenders, perpenders, or coping stones.

FRŌNTŌ (Id.), ōnis, m. one that hath a broad forehead, *μετωπίας*. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, the name of a Roman family. *M. Cornelius Fronto*, an orator at the time of the emperor *Hadrian*; he wrote a book de differentiis verborum, also letters and orations discovered by *Angelo Maio*.

FRŌNTŌNIANŪS (Fronto), a, um, adj. 3 called after a Roman by the name of *Fronto*. *Pandect.*

FRŌNTŌSŪS (frons, tis), a, um, adj. 3 having several foreheads. *Augustin.* *Frontosior*. — ¶ Also, bold. *Augustin.*

FRŪCTIFER (fructus & fero), a, um, adj. 2 bearing fruit, fruitful, καρποφόρος. *Colum.* **FRŪCTIFICATIŌ** (fructifico), ōnis, f. a 3 bearing fruit. *Tertull.*

FRŪCTIFICŌ (fructus & facio), as, a. 1. 3 to bear fruit, καρποφορέω. *Calpurn.*

FRŪCTŪARIŪS (fructus), a, um, adj. 2 bearing or producing fruit, fruitful, ἐνκαρπίος, of animals, trees, and plants. *Varr.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, used for keeping fruits. *Colum.* *cella*. — ¶ *Carl.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* *Ager fructuarius*, for the use of which a yearly rent is to be paid. — ¶ *Pandect.* *Servus fructuarius*, whose services a person makes use of, though he is the property of another person. — ¶ *Pandect.* *Fructuarius*, a person who has the use and enjoyment of a thing, but not the power or property of alienating it; a usufructuary. Also, *Id.* *Stipulatio fructuaria*, relating to it.

FRŪCTŪŌSĒ (fructuosus), adv. with use, 3 usefully, fruitfully, profitably. *Augustin.*

FRŪCTŪŌSŪS (fructus), a, um, adj. bearing fruit, fruitful, πολυκαρπός. *Cic.* *ager*. *Cæs.* *locus*. — ¶ Also, profitable, advantageous, gainful. *Cic.* *alieni*. *Varr.* *Fructuosior*. *Cic.* *Fundus fructuosissimus*.

FRŪCTŪS (fruo), us, m. use, enjoyment. *Cic.* *voluptatum*. *Id.* *libidinum*. — ¶ Also, use, profit, advantage, benefit. *Cic.* *pecuniæ*. *Id.* *Fructum edere ex se*. *Horat.* *decipere*. Hence, income, produce, revenue, rent. *Cic.* *prediorum*. *Liv.* *metallorum*. *Cæs.* *pecuniæ*, *h. e.* interest. *Cic.* *Pecuniæ fructibus alere exercitum*, *h. e.* at his own expense, with his income. Particularly, the fruits or produce of fields and trees. *Id.* *Fructus percipere*, deimere. So, also, *Quintil.* of vines. Also, fruit, offspring of the womb. *Varr.* *Fructum ferre*. Hence, *Plin.* *In fructu esse*, to be of use. *Cic.* *In fructu habere*, to consider as useful. *Id.* *Fructus capere utilitatis*, *h. e.* to derive advantage or benefit. So also *Id.* *Fructum capere* or *percipere*, to derive benefit; also, to derive pleasure. *Id.* *ferre*, to bring profit; also, to derive profit or pleasure. — ¶ Also, pleasure. *Cic.* *Fructum capere* or *ferre*, to enjoy. *Nep.* *Fructum capere oculis ex re*, to feast his eyes. — ¶ The genit. *fructi* is found in *Terent.*, and the genit. *fructus* in *Varr.*

FRŪGALIS (frux), e, adj. relating to fruits. *Apul.* *maturitas*, *h. e.* frugum. — ¶ Also, useful, yielding profit, to be so regulated or managed as to yield profit. *Varr.* *Villa frugalior*. — ¶ Also, of man, regular in his business and household economy, correct, honest, sober, frugal, thrifty, careful, temperate. *Terent.* *Frugalior*. *Cic.* *Frugalissimus*.

FRŪGALITAS (frugalis), ātis, f. temperance, moderation, thriftiness, frugality, parsimony. *Cic.* and *Plin.* *Ep.* — ¶ Also, honesty, probity, integrity. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, the fruits of the earth. *Apul.*

FRŪGALITER (frugalis), adv. in a temperate manner, moderately, soberly, discreetly, frugally, σωφρόνως. *Plaut.* *Aliquam rem frugaliter accuravit*. *Horat.* *Frugaliter vivere*. *C. r.* *Quod bene, id recte*, frugaliter, honestly. *Lactant.* *Frugaliter*.

FRŪGES, um. See *Frux*.

FRŪGESCŌ (frux), is, n. 3. to bear fruit. 3 *Tertull.*

FRŪGI, indecl. adj. See *Frux*.

FRŪGIFER (frux & fero), a, um, adj. fruitful, fertile, bearing fruit. *Cic.* *ager*. *Ovid.* *messis*. *Id.* *numen*, *h. e.* *Ceres*. — *Figur.* useful, profitable. *Cic.* *philosophia*. — ¶ *Enn.* *Terræ frugifera*, for terræ frugifera.

FRŪGIFERENS (frux & fero), tis, adj. 3 bearing fruit, fruitful. *Lucret.*

FRŪGILEGŪS (frux & lego), a, um, adj. 3 gathering corn. *Ovid.*

FRŪGIPARENS (frux & pario), tis, adj. 3 bearing fruit. *Fortunat.*

FRŪGIPARŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. bearing 3 fruit. *Arien.*

FRŪGIPERDŌ (frux & perdo), æ, f. adj. losing its fruit. *Plin.* *salix*.

FRUITŪRŪS, } See *Fruor*.

FRUITUS, }

FRŪMEN (fruo), inis, n. a sort of pop 3 (puls) used at sacrifices. *Arnob.* — ¶ Also, the throat, *oesophagus*, or the upper part of the throat, *λάρυγξ*. *Donat.* *ad Ter.*

FRŪMENTACEŪS (frumentum), a, um, 3 adj. made of corn. *Veget.*

FRŪMENTARIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or

belonging to corn. Cic. lex, a law concerning corn. Apu. spice, ears of corn. Paudet. messor. Cic. lura. Cæs. and Cic. res, provision, corn. Varr. ager, a corn-field. Plin. cicada, found in corn. Cic. provincie, h. e. which raise corn. Hence, Hirt. Frumentarius, sc. homo, a purveyor of corn, commissary of the military stores, corn-me. Cic. and Liv. Frumentarius, sc. negotiator, a corn-merchant.

FRUMENTATIÖ (frumentor), önis, f. a providing, or procuring of corn; n foraging. Cæs. — ¶ Also, a distribution of corn. Sueton.

FRUMENTATÖR (Id.), öris, m. one who 2 procures corn by purchase. Liv. — Also, one who procures corn by foraging, a forager. Liv.

FRÖMENTÖR (frumentum), äris, ätus sum, dep. 1. to collect corn, purvey, forage, αιτολογέω. Cæs. Legionem frumentatum mittere. Liv. Cum frumentantur. Cic. Attic. viii. 12. Frumentatum ire.

FRUMENTUM (fruo), i, n. corn, or grain of all kinds, particularly wheat and barley, σίτος. Cic. — Figur. Plin. Frumenta, the small stones or grains of figs.

FRÖNDIFER, a, um, adj. same as Frondifer.

FRÖNDÖSUS. See Frondosus.

FRÖNTISCÖR (perhas from fruor) öris, 3 tus sum, dep. 3. to enjoy. Metell. ap. Gell. gloria. Plaut. malum.

FRÖÖR (unc.), öris, itus and ctus sum, dep. 3. to enjoy, απολαύω. Cic. voluptate, vita, civitate, luce. Nepos. pace. Terent. gaudio. Also, of love, Horat. Qui nunc te fruitur. Sometimes also with an accus. Terent. ingenium. Cato. pabulum. — Hence, Fruendus, a, um. Cic. Fruenda sapientia. — ¶ Also, to be delighted with, take pleasure in. Martiol. poema. Plin. Poneg. 34. Fruebamur, quum, &c. — Frui oculis, to feast his eyes. Liv. Ad rem fruemdam oculis. Cic. Amicitie recordatione frui, h. e. to remember with pleasure. — ¶ Also, to have the use and temporary profit of a thing, but not the property of it; to enjoy the usufruct of any thing. Liv. Agrum fruemdam locare. Cic. fundis certis. Terent. Demus (agellum), qui (for quo) fruatur. — ¶ Senec. Fructi sumus (perfect.). Vellei. Fructus sum. Priscian. Fruturus.

FRÖSINÖ, önis, m. a town of Latium. Liv. — Hence, Frusinäs, ätis, adj. pertaining to it. Liv. ager. Cic. fundus. Liv. Frusinates, its inhabitants.

FRÖSTÄTIM (frustum), adv. by pieces, 2 piece by piece, in pieces, κατὰ μέρη. Plin. and Apul.

FRÖSTILLÄTIM (frustillum), adv. in 3 small pieces, κατὰ λεπτά μέρη. Plaut.

FRÖSTILLUM (dimin. of frustum), i, n. 3 a small piece, morsel. Arnob.

FRÖSTÖ (frustum), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to 3 cut into small pieces or parts. Flor.

FRÖSTRÄ (frus), adv. in a deceitful manner, deceitfully. Plaut. and Sall. Frustra esse, to be deceived, αιστακν. Also with a genit. Apul. Longe huius animi frustra es. Tacit. and Ammian. Frustra habere, to deceive, sham. — ¶ Also, to no purpose, in vain, without any use or effect, πᾶν. Cic. Frustra tempus contero. Plaut. and Sallust. Frustra esse, to be in vain. Tacit. Frustra habere, to neglect. — ¶ Also, gratis, for nothing, without a recompense. Plaut. — ¶ Also, seemingly. Tacit. — ¶ Also, unjustly. Quintil.

FRÖSTRÄBILIS (frustro), e, adj. that 3 will be disappointed, vain, deceitful. Arnob.

FRÖSTRÄTÖ (Id.), önis, f. a deceiving, 2 ἀπατν. Varr. and Liv. — ¶ Also, disappointment, failure, frustration. Planc. in Cic. Ep. and Colum. — ¶ Also, a missing one's aim. Quintil. — ¶ Also, error, mistake. Plaut. — ¶ Also, a deluding. Pondeet.

FRÖSTRÄTÖR (Id.), öris, m. a deceiver, 3 delayer. Sumanach.

FRÖSTRÄTÖRÖS (frustrator), a, um, 3 adj. vain, deceitful. Tertull.

FRÖSTRÄTÖS (frustro), us, m. a deceiver, 3 ing. Plaut. Frustrati habere, to deceive.

FRÖSTRÖ (frustra), as, ävi, ätum, a 1

to deceive, disappoint, frustrate. Plaut. aliquid. Sallust. Frustrantur spe. Justin. Frustratus, a, um, delayed. Also with a gen. Gell. captionis.

FRÖSTRÖR (frustro), äris, ätus sum, dep. 1. to deceive, disappoint, frustrate, ψεύδομαι, εξαπατάω. Plaut. aliquid. Cic. se. Terent. Spes me frustrata est. Liv. aliquid spe auxilii. Plin. Ep. Expectationem alicuius. Virg. Inceptus clamor frustratur hiantes, h. e. they could not cry. — ¶ Also, figur. to make vain, of no effect, or useless. Colum. impensas, laborem. Solin. vincula, h. e. to escape.

FRÖSTÖLÖNTÖS (frustum), a, um, adj. 3 full of small pieces. Plaut. aqua.

FRÖSTÖLUM (dimin. of frustum), i, n. 3 very small piece, morsel, crumb, ψωπίον. Apul.

FRÖSTUM (fruo), i, n. a bit, or piece of any thing, τέμαχος. Cic. esculentum. h. e. food. Virg. In frustasceat. Plaut. Frustum pueri! h. e. you bit of a boy!

FRÖTÄCTÖSÖS, or **FRÖTETÖSÖS** (frutex), a, um, adj. full of shrubs or bushes, shrubby, bushy, bushy, full of twigs or shoots. Colum. and Plin.

FRÖTÄCTUM, or **FRÖTETUM** (for fruticetum, from frutex), i, n. a place full of shrubs or bushes, a copse or thicket, Σάμνος. Plin. — ¶ Also, a bush, shrub. Solin.

FRÖTÄX (unc.), icis, m. a shrub, bush, 2 Σάμνος. Colum. and Plin. Perhaps, also, a tree. Ovid. Art. 3. 250. Also, a place full of bushes. Varr. — ¶ Also, a branch of any plant or shrub. Colum. and Plin. — ¶ Also, the trunk of a tree. Sueton. — ¶ Also, a word of abuse, as, blockhead, loggerhead. Plaut.

FRÖTICÄTÖ (frutico), önis, f. a sprout, 2 ing or springing forth into young shoots or sprigs. Plin.

FRÖTICESCÖ (frutex), is, n. 3. to grow 2 shrubby, Σαμβούαι. Plin.

FRÖTICETUM (Id.), i, n. a place full of 2 shrubs or bushes, a copse or thicket. Horat.

FRÖTICÖ (Id.), as, ävi, ätum, n. 1. and 1 **FRÖTICÖR**, äris, dep. 1. to sprout, send forth shoots or sprigs, Σαμνίζω. Colum. Seges fruticat. Id. Salix fruticat e trunco. Plin. brassica.

FRÖTICÖSÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 2 shrubs or bushes. Ovid. and Plin. — ¶ Also, full of shoots or sprigs, bushy. Ovid. and Plin.

FRÖTIS, supposed to be Venus. Solin. 3 — Hence, Frutiaal for Frutinale, sc. templum, her temple. Fest.

FRÖX (from fruor, or from φρύγω), frugis, f. any fruit, κῆπος. — Hence, corn or grain, pulse, produce of the fields. Plin. Natura frugum. Cic. Senec. 2. Terræ fruges. Particularly, corn, grain. Cic. Frugem in agro reperire. Also, any thing made of it, as meal, pap, bread, &c. Virg. Medicatis frugibus. — Also, the fruit of trees. Colum. Arbor curvetur frugibus. Horat. Multa fruge. — ¶ Figur. fruit, fruits. Quintil. Ingeniorum præcox genus non temere pervenit ad frugem, h. e. at maturity, so as to produce fruit. Cic. Fruges industriae. Liv. Bonam frugem libertatis ferre. — Hence, fitness, ability, excellence, use, advantage, profit. Horat. Expertia frugis, h. e. that is good for nothing. — Also, a reformation, emendation, a more correct, or a correct manner of life, probity, honesty, integrity. Cic. Ad bonam frugem se recipere, to correct one's self. — ¶ Frugi (dat.), used adjectively, instead of frugalis, being of use, fit, good, right, proper, honest, sober, discreet, moderate, temperate. Cic. Homo frugi. Id. Servus frugi, or, absol., Terent. Frugi es. Cic. Antonius frugi factus est. Horat. Sum bonus et frugi. Cic. Permodestus et bonæ frugi. Cic. fil. in Cic. Ep. Vita frugi. — Frugi is frequently used by Plaut. and Terent. in praise of slaves, and denotes a good, orderly slave, one that minds the interests of his master. The opposite is servus nequam. — Frugi is also a surname of L. Piso. Cic. — Also, Frugi, parsimonious, saving, economical, thrifty, frugal. Plin. Ep. atrium. Id. cæna. Quintil. victus. — ¶ The nominat. frux is found in Enn. and Auson.

FÖCÄTE (fucatus), adv. with paint. Au- 3 son. Fucatus.

FÖCÄTÖS, a, um, particip. from fuco. — ¶ Adj. painted, colored, polished, adorned. Horat. color. Quintil. corpus. Cic. candor et rubor. Gell. Fucator.

FÖCINÖS (φύκινος), a, um, adj. dyed or painted with the color from the plant alkanet (φύκος). Quintil. Spald.

FÖCINÖS, i, m. a lake of Latium, now 2 Lago di Celano, di Marso, di Tagliacozzo. Virg.

FÖCÖ (fucus), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to dye, 2 φύκω. Virg. and Tacit. — ¶ Also, to paint, embellish. Ovid. — Figur. Gell. genus dicendi.

FÖCÖSÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. colored, painted, counterfeit, shorny, seeming, having only the outward appearance. Cic. merx. Id. amicitia, insincere.

FÖCÖS (φύκος), i, m. a marine shrub (ac- 2 cording to some, the same with red alkanet) from which they made a dye or paint. (Lichen roccella, L.) Plin. — Hence, any juice for coloring or dyeing, as purple, purple color. Ovid. Tyrius. Valer. Flacc. Tanarius. Virg. Ge. 4. 39. uses it also of hive-dross or bee-glue (propolis). — Also, paint. Propert. and Quintil. Hence, figur. paint; seeming, shining, shorny, not genuine, artificial ornament. Cic. Sententia sine fuco. Quintil. Ornatus (orationis) non fuco eminentem colorem amet. Horat. Mercem sine fucis. Also, pretence, disguise, deceit, dissimulation. Q. Cic. Fucum facere, to deceive. Terent. alicui. Cic. Sine fuco, without dissimulation. — ¶ Also, a drone-bee. Virg. and Colum.

FUE, an interjection expressing rising. 3 Plaut. — Phai is also found. Plaut.

FÖFÖS, a, um, the name of a Roman gens. Adj. Fufian. Cic. lex. — Subst. Fufius, a man belonging to the gens Fufia. Fufia, a woman belonging to the gens Fufia.

FÖGÄ (φύγη), as, f. a fleeing, a flight, running away. Nep. Fuga salutem petere, to save one's self by flying. Id. Ex fuga, in one's flight. Cæs. Ex fuga se recipere, h. e. to take breath, recover one's self. Cic. Esse in fuga, to be fleeing. Cæs. Hostes in fugam dare, or, convertere, or, conjicere, or, Liv. vertere, or, Justin. agere, to put to flight. Cæs. Fugam capere or petere, or, Cic. in fugam se dare, se conferre, se conjicere, or, Cæs. se mandare, or, Cic. dare, to flee; Virg. Fugam dare, to fly; also, to suffer to escape, to give an opportunity for flight. Sallust. and Liv. Fugam facere, to flee. Cic. and Liv. Fugam facere, to put to flight. — ¶ Also, flight from one's country, expatriation, exile, banishment. Cic. and Ovid. — ¶ Also, a flying, swift course or motion, speed. Virg. Volucrum fuga pervertitur Hebrum. Horat. tempore. Also, voyage or departure Virg. facilis. — ¶ Also, an avoiding, desire to escape, disinclination, aversion. Cic. bellandi. Id. literæ. Horat. culpæ. Cic. laboris. Virg. Immisit fugam. — ¶ Also, a means of escape. Liv. Fugam claudere. Id. explicare. Virg. reperire. — ¶ It is also found in the plural. Horat. Celeres fugas. Colum. 10, 125. Fugam, for fugitivorum.

FÖGÄCITER (fugax), adv. by fleeing. 2 Liv. Fugacius bellum gerere.

FÖGÄLÄ (fuga), um, n. sc. sacra, a fes- 3 tival at Rome to celebrate the banishment of the Tarquins. Augustin.

FÖGÄTÖR (fugo), öris, m. one who puts to 3 flight. Tertull. mortis.

FÖGÄTRIX (fugator), icis, f. she that 3 puts to flight. Tertull.

FÖGAX (fugio), äcis, adj. apt to flee. 1 Virg. caprea. Liv. Fugacissimus. Hence, Plaut. Fugax, for fugitivus. — Also, flying swiftly, swift, fleet. Ovid. Fugacior aura. — Also, flying, fleeing. Horat. vir. Id. lympha, h. e. running, flowing. — ¶ Figur. fleeting, transient, fading, decoying. Horat. anni. Plin. Ep. blanditiæ, h. e. short, momentary. Cic. Fugacia, caduca. — Also, fleeing, avoiding. Ovid. ambitionis. Senec. gloriæ.

FÖGELÄ (Id.), as, f. same as Fuga. Cato 3 and Apul.

FÖGÖENS, tis, particip. from fugio. — ¶ Adj. flying, shunning, avoiding. Cæs.

Fugiens laboris. — ¶ *Subst.* same as *Rous.* *Cod. Just.*
FÜGIÖ (φεύγω), is, fūgi, fūgitum, ēre, n. and a. 3. to flee or fly. *Cic.* a Troja, ex praelio. *Terent.* e conspectu. *Cæs.* oppido. *Ovid.* e corpore, for a corpore. *Petr.* ad cælum. *Figur.* Prop. Portus fugiens ad litora, h. e. recedens. — Hence, to fly, ran. *Horat.* Currus fugiens. *Stat.* Missile fugit. *Val.* Flacc. Ratis fugit. *Terent.* Fuge intro, h. e. run in. — Also, to fly, pass away, vanish, disappear, decay. *Cic.* Fugit tempus. *Ovid.* dies. *Senec.* Dies fugiens, h. e. the evening. So, also, *Ovid.* mensis, the latter end of a month. *Cic.* Vinum fugiens, wine that will not keep. *Lucan.* Nunquam fugiens rosa, h. e. not faded and scentless. *Ovid.* Oculi fugientes, h. e. morientes. — ¶ Also, to fly, seek to avoid, shun. *Terent.* and *Cic.* aliquid. *Liv.* aliquem iudicem. Hence, *Cic.* Mors fugitur. *Id.* Genus fugiendum. — Hence, with poets, to hesitate, forbear, neglect, omit, with an infinit. following. *Horat.* Fuge querere, do not ask. — ¶ Also, to escape. *Ovid.* aciem or visus, to escape the sight, not to be seen. *Cic.* scientiam alicujus, h. e. to remain unknown to him. *Id.* satietatem. *Gell.* memoriam alicujus, or, *Cic.* aliquem, to escape the notice of any one, remain unknown to him. — Hoc me fugit, I do not know it, or, I have forgotten it. *Cic.* Me fugit scribere, it escaped me, I forgot. *Id.* Te non fugit, you are well aware. — Also, in general, to go or run away. *Horat.* and *Senec.* — ¶ Also, to have recourse to. *Petr.* ad verba. — ¶ See, also, *Fugiens*.
FÜGITANS, tis, partic. from fugito. — ¶ *Adj.* fleeing from, shunning, avoiding. *Terent.* litium.
FÜGITIVARIÖS (fugitivus), ii, m. one employed to catch and bring back fugitive slaves. *Flor.* — *Figur.* *Varr.* (de cochleis).
FÜGITIVÖS (fugio), a, um, adj. fugitive, running away, δραπέτης. *Varr.* Apes fugitivæ sunt, σκηνοαί. — Also, a desert-er. *Pandect.* — Particularly, a runaway slave. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Also, a word of abuse applied especially to slaves. *Horat.* Sat. ii. 7, 113. Fugitivus et erro (erro denotes one who neglects his business and loiters about). — It is also followed by *n* or a genit. *Cic.* a domis, a legibus. *Horat.* sacerdotis. *Plin.* loci. *Flor.* regni.
FÜGYTÖ (Id.), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to flee, δραπέτεύω. *Terent.* — ¶ Also, to avoid, shun, endeavor to escape. *Cic.* aliquid. — Also, with an infinit. for nolo. *Lucret.* — ¶ Also, rarely, frequentat. of fugo, same as fugo. *Plaut.* *Pseud.* prol.
FÜGYTÖR (fugio), öris, m. a flier or runner away. *Plaut.*
FÜGÖ (obsolet. fugus), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to put to flight, rout, discomfit, τρέπω εἰς φυγήν. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* aliquem. — ¶ In general, to drive away, remove. *Cic.* aliquem. *Ovid.* flammæ a classe. *Horat.* Phæbus fugat astra. *Ovid.* maculas, ore, h. e. ab ore. Also, to drive into exile, to exile, banish. *Id.* — ¶ Also, to throw, hurl, cast. *Sil.* tela nervo, h. e. to shoot.
FÜLCIMEN (fulcio), inis, n. same as *3 Fulcimentum.* *Ovid.*
FÜLCIMENTUM (Id.), i, n. a prop, stay, support, rest. *Macrob.* and *Pandect.*
FÜLCYÖ (unc.), is, lsi, lsum, a. 4. to prop, support by stays or any kind of support, ἐπείδω. *Cic.* porticum. *Id.* Vitis fulta. *Virg.* cælum vertice, h. e. to bear. *Id.* Caput Pallantis fultum. *Horat.* Prævis fultus male talis. — ¶ *Figur.* to support, sustain, uphold, countenance, protect, confirm, not to suffer to sink, to assist in distress. *Cic.* amicum. *Id.* reimp. *Id.* imperium. *Prop.* serie genus, to keep up, preserve. *Cic.* Thermum literis, to keep in the same mind. — ¶ Also, to fasten, secure. *Virg.* postes. — Also, *Prop.* Pedibus fulcire pruinas, ἐπείδω τὴν γῆν ποσὶ, to tread hard. — ¶ Also, to strengthen or refresh by eating and drinking. *Colum.* and *Senec.* — ¶ Particip. Fulcitus, a, um. *Cæl.* *Anrel.*
FÜLCRUM (fuleio), i, n. a prop, stay,

support, rest, ἔρεισμα. *Ovid.* the foot or pillar on which a bedstead stands, ἐρείν. *Virg.* and *Sueton.* the props or supports of a couch (lectus tricliniarius). — Hence, a bed. *Prop.* and *Juvenal.* — Also, u couch to lie on at table. *Juvenal.*
FÜLCURÄ, same as *Fultura.* *Vitruv.*
FÜLGENS, tis, particip. from fulgeo. — 2 ¶ *Adj.* shining, bright; illustrions, fulmans. *Vell.* Fulgentissimus.
FÜLGENTER (fulgens), adv. resplendent. 2 ly. *Plin.* Fulgentius.
FÜLGÖÖ (φλέγω), es, lsi, n. 2. to flash, lighten. *Cic.* Jove fulgente. *Id.* Cælo fulgente. *Id.* Si fulserit. *Fig.* Id. of a great orator. — ¶ Also, to shine, be bright, glitter, glisten, σπρίλλω. *Cic.* Fulgent purpura. *Horat.* Luna fulgebat. *Cic.* Tecta ebore et auro fulgentia. *Horat.* Oculi fulgentes. — ¶ *Figur.* to shine forth, to be prominent or eminent, to distinguish one's self. *Nep.* Fulgebat jam in adolescentulo indoles virtutis, h. e. shone conspicuous. *Horat.* Virtus fulgens honoribus. *Id.* Fulgens imperio Africæ, h. e. imperans Africæ, or, latissimas in Africa possessiones habens. — ¶ This verb is also found in the third conjugation. *Lucret.* Fulgit. *Virg.* and *Lucret.* Fulgère. — ¶ See, also, *Fulgens*.
FÜLGESCÖ (fulgeo), is, n. 3. to shine, 3 glisten. *Jul.* Firm.
FÜLGETRÄ (Id.), æ, f. same as *Fulgetrum.* *Plin.*
FÜLGETRÖM (Id.), i, n. a flash in the heavens during the heats of summer. *Plin.*
FÜLGIDÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. shining, 3 bright, glittering, resplendent. *Lucret.*
FÜLGINÄ, æ, f. a town of Umbria. Hence, Fulginas, atis, belonging to it. Fulginas, the inhabitants. *Plin.*
FÜLGITRÖÄ (fulgur), plaral, n. flashes of lightning. *Hygin.*
FÜLGO, 3. See *Fulgeo*. 3
FÜLGÖR (fulgeo), öris, m. a flash of lightning. *Lucret.* and *Virg.* — ¶ Also, brightness, splendor, a glimmer in the heavens. *Cic.* candelabri. *Plin.* solis. *Horat.* armorum. — *Figur.* splendor, brightness, glory, renown. *Ovid.* nominis. *Val.* Max. gloriæ.
FÜLGÖRÄ (fulgur), æ, f. a goddess who presided over lightning. *Augustin.*
FÜLGÖR (fulgeo), üris, n. a flash of lightning; lightning, σέλας. *Cic.* Also, a flash of lightning which strikes. *Virg.* and *Horat.* — ¶ Also, brightness, splendor. *Lucret.* solis.
FÜLGERÄLIS (fulgur), e, adj. relating to lightning, &c. *Cic.* libri.
FÜLGÖRÄT. See *Fulguro*.
FÜLGÖRÄTÖ (fulguro), önis, f. a heat-2 lightning, or flashing of lightning, fulgur-2 lightning. *Senec.*
FÜLGERÄTÖR (Id.), öris, m. he who sends forth flashes of lightning. *Isid.* ap. *Gruter.* — ¶ Also, an interpreter of omens from lightning, or one who buries things struck by lightning. *Cic.*
FÜLGÖRÖS (fulgur), a, um, adj. full 3 of or charged with lightning. *Martian.* *Capell.*
FÜLGÖRÖ (Id.), is, ivi, itum, n. and a. 4. 3 to lighten, send forth flashes of lightning, ἀσπράττω. *Nep.* ap. *Non.* Fulguri vit Jupiter. — ¶ Also, to strike with lightning. Hence, Fulguritus, a, um, struck or killed by lightning. *Plaut.*
FÜLGÖRÖ (Id.), as, avi, atum, n. and a. 1. 1 to lighten, send flashes of lightning. *Cic.* Jove fulgurante. *Plin.* Fulgurat, it lightens. — *Figur.* of a great orator, to dart lightning. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, to shine forth. *Plin.* Fulgurat vis eloquentie. — ¶ Also, to flash like lightning, shine, gleam, glitter, glisten. *Stat.* auro. *Sil.* Ignis oculis fulgurat. — ¶ Also, to strike with lightning. *Varr.* Locus fulguratus.
FÜLICKÄ, æ, and **FÜLIX** (unc.), icis, f. a 2 coat. *Virg.*
FÜLIGINÄTÖS (fuligo), a, um, adj. 3 streaked with soot. *Hieron.*
FÜLIGINÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or full 3 of soot, or resembling soot. *Petr.* nubes. *Arnob.* color.
FÜLIGINÖSÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 3 soot, sooty. *Prudent.*
FÜLIGÖ (furvus), inis, f. soot, καπνία. *Cic.* *Figur.* *Gell.* verborum et arguti-

arum. — ¶ Also, smoke, a smoky blaze or flame. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, same as *Stibium.* *Juvenal.*
FÜLIX. See *Fulica*. 3
FÜLLÖ (unc.), önis, m. a fuller or cleanser 2 of cloth, γυαφέας. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a kind of beetle. *Plin.*
FÜLLÖNICÖS (fullo), a, um, adj. relating 3 to fullers or fulling. *Cato.* pila. — *Fulonica*, se. ars, a fuller's craft, the art of fulling. *Plaut.* — *Fullonica*, se. officina, or *Fullonica*, örum, n. a fuller's shop, fullery. *Pandect.*
FÜLLÖNÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as 2 *Fulloniens.* *Plin.* ars. *Senec.* saltus *Plaut.* fructus, h. e. kicks and boxes on the ear. *Plin.* creta, fuller's earth.
FÜLMEN (for fulgimen, from fulgeo), inis, n. lightning darting down and striking, a flash of lightning, n thunderbolt, κεραυνός. *Cic.* — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* fortunæ, h. e. shock, violent stroke. Also, of any sudden, unforeseen calamity. *Liv.* Duo fulmina domum perculerunt. So, also, of wild boars. *Ovid.* Fulmen habent in dentibus, h. e. carry death in their teeth. Also, severe punishment. *Ovid.* and *Juvenal.* — ¶ Also, of any thing whose power cannot be resisted, a thunderbolt, irresistible power or person. *Cic.* verborum, h. e. impetuosity. Hence, of heroes. *Id.* Duo fulmina nostri imperii Cn. et P. Scipiones. Also, of flashing or fiery eyes. *Sil.* — ¶ *Fulgur* denotes lightning in general; fulgor and fulgetrum, lightning with reference to its glare; fulmen, lightning striking.
FÜLMENTÄ (for fulcimenta, from fulcio), 3 æ, f. n prop, support. *Cato.* — ¶ Also, the sole or heel of a shoe. *Plaut.*
FÜLMENTUM (Id.), i, n. same as *Ful-2 crum.* *Vitruv.*
FÜLMINÄTÖ (fulmino), önis, f. a dart-2 ing of lightning. *Senec.*
FÜLMINÄTÖR (Id.), öris, m. one that casts 3 down lightning, a thunderer. *Arnob.*
FÜLMINÄTRIX (fulminator), icis, f. 3 she that lightens, thunders. *Isid.* ap. *Gruter.* legio (so called from their shields, on which Jupiter tonans was represented).
FÜLMINÖS (fulmen), a, um, adj. rela-3 ting to lightning or thunder. *Ovid.* ignis, of lightning. *Horat.* ictus, a peal of thunder, a thunder-clap. — ¶ Also, like lightning, destructive, killing. *Ovid.* os apri. *Virg.* ensis. *Id.* Mæstheus.
FÜLMINÖ (Id.), as, avi, atum, n. and a. 1. 2 to lighten, thunder, fulminate, κεραυνώω. *Horat.* and *Plin.* Jupiter fulminans. — *Virg.* Fulminat (impers.), it thunders, lightens, a flash of lightning darts down. — *Fig.* *Virg.* Cæsar fulminat bello. *Plin.* Marte fulminante. — ¶ Also, to kill or strike with lightning. *Lactant.* aliquem. *Plin.* Fulminati, persons struck with lightning. — *Figur.* *Petr.* Fulminatus, thunderstruck.
FÜLTÖR (fulcio), öris, m. n sustainer, 3 supporter. *Venant.* *Fortian.*
FÜLTÖRÄ (Id.), æ, f. a prop, stay, sup-2 port, στήριγμα. *Vitruv.* — ¶ *Figur.* a strengthening, refreshing. *Horat.*
FÜLTÖS, a, uni, particip. from fulcio.
FÜLVÄSTER (fulvus), a, um, adj. yellow-3 ish. *Apul.* radix.
FÜLVIANÖS, a, um, adj. Fulvian, pertain-2 ing to the gens Fulvia, called after Fulvius. *Plin.*
FÜLVINIÄSTER, h. e. imitator Fulvii. *Cic.* *Attic.* 12, 44. *Al.* leg. Fulvianster; alii aliter.
FÜLVÖS (perhaps from fulgeo), a, um, 2 adj. yellow or yellowish, gold-colored, reddish-yellow, reddish, ταυρύς, κίρρὸς, τήρρὸς. *Horat.* of lions. *Virg.* of wolves, sand, gold. *Plin.* cera. *Tibull.* sidera. *Virg.* nubes, reddish, fiery red. *Id.* cæsaries, flaxen, light-colored. *Id.* aquila (on account of its yellowish eyes).
FÜMÄRÖLUM (dimin. of fumarium), i, 3 n. a hole for letting out smoke. *Tertull.*
FÜMÄRIUM (fumus), ii, n. a place where 2 vine was ripened in the smoke, καπνιστήριον. *Martial.* and *Colum.*
FÜMÖS (fumus), a, um, adj. full of 3 smoke, smoking, reeking, fuming. *Virg.* — Also, smoked, smoky. *Martial.* vinum.
FÜMIDÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of smoke 3 or vapor, smoking. *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, of a smoky color. *Plin.* chrysos

lithus. — **¶** Also, *smelling of smoke, smoky.* *Plia. virus.*
FUMIFER (fumus & fero), a, um, adj.
 3 *producing smoke or vapor, smoking.*
Virg.
FUMIFICUS (fumificus), as, a, i. *to cause smoke, burn iacces.* *Plaut.*
FUMIFICUS (fumus & facio), a, um, adj.
 3 *causing or emitting smoke or vapor, smoking.* *Ovid.*
FUMIGIUM (fumigo), ii, n. *a fumigation.*
 3 *Theod. Priscian.*
FUMIGUS (fumus & ago), as, avi, atum, a. 2 and n. 1. *to fumigate, perfume by smoke, θυμίζω.* *Varr.* — **¶** Also, *to smoke.* *Coluza.*
Pulli fumigentur. — **¶** Also, *to smoke or emit a smoke, to smoke.* *Gell.*
FUMUS (fumus), as, avi, atum, n. 1. *to emit smoke, reek, smoke, fumae, καπνίζω.* *Ces. Animadversum est, fumare aggerem.* *Virg. Loca sulphure fumant.* — *Figur.* *Cic. Domus fumabat, h. e. there was much feasting in it.*
FUMOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of smoke, smoking.* *Cato. ligna.* *Martial.* *December (many fires being made in this month).* — **¶** Also, *full of smoke, blackened by smoke, long kept in smoke, sooty.* *Ovid. cadus.* *Petron. paries.* *Cic. imagines, h. e. images of ancestors blackened by smoke.* — **¶** Also, *full of smoke, smoked, dried by smoke.* *Horat. perna.* — **¶** Also, *smoky, smelling of smoke.* *Plin.*
FUMUS (from *fio*, for *θύω*), i, m. *smoke, fumae, καπνός.* *Cic. Homineum fumo excreuitum reliquit.* *Vitruv. Fumum concipere.* *Martial. Fumos Massiliae, h. e. vinum fumo inveteratum.* Also, *steam, vapor, exhalation, as of food.* *Cic. ganeum.* *Horat. Vertere in fumum et cinerem, h. e. to consume, spend in eating, drinking, &c.* *Apul. Vendere fumum, to sell smoke, awake one with fair hopes.* So, also, *Capitol. Vendere aliquid per fumum.* *Ammian. Tendere de fumo ad flammam, out of the frying-pan into the fire, τὸν καπνὸν φέδγων εἰς τὸ πῦρ ἐνέπτεον.*
FUNALE. See *Funalis.*
FUNALIS (funis), e, adj. *consisting of a rope or cord.* *Val. Max. Cereus funalis, a wax-torch, a torch made of a rope besmeared with wax.* — **¶** Hence, *Funale*, is, n. subst., a cord, rope, thong, strap, σείρά. Also, a torch, wax-torch. *Cic. Plur. Funalia.* *Virg. and Horat.* Also, perhaps, a chandelier. *Ovid. Met. 12, 216.* — **¶** Also, *Funalis*, attached by a cord or trace, not yoked. *Suet. equis.*
FUNAMBULUS (funis & ambulo), i, m. *a rope-dancer, χορονοβάτης.* *Terent.*
FUNCTIO (fungor), ōnis, f. *a doing, performing, executing, discharging.* *Cic. muneri.* *Pandect. Functionem recipere per solutionem, to be made use of for payment.* — **¶** Also, *a paying of taxes.* *Cod. Just.* — **¶** Also, *end, ruin, destruction, death.* *Arnob.*
FUNCTUS, a, um, particip. from *fungor.*
FUNDUS (from *fundo*, or from *σφενδόν*), as, i, a bag, small bag. Hence, *a small money-bag, purse.* *Maerob.* — **¶** Also, *a kind of act shaped like a tunnel, a casting-net, drag-net, βέλος.* — **¶** Also, *a sling, σφενδόν.* *Liv.* Also, for glans. *Sil. 10, 152.* — **¶** Also, *a circle of gold or any other act in which gems were set; the bezel of a ring, σφενδόν*, called, in *Cic. Off. iii. 9. pala annuli.* *Plin.*
FUNDUS include.
FUNDALIS (funda), e, adj. *of or pertaining to a sling.* *Prudent. stridor.*
FUNDAMEN (fundo), inis, n. *a foundation.* *Virg. Fundamina rei ponere, or, Ovid. jacere, to lay.*
FUNDAMENTALITER (fundamentum), adv. *from the very foundation.* *Sidon.*
FUNDAMENTUM (fundo, are), i, n. *a foundation, ground-work, basis, θεμέλιον.* *Cic. Agere fundamenta, or, Liv. jacere, to lay.* So, also, *Cic. Facere pacis fundamenta.* *Nepos. a fundamentis, entirely, totally.* *Cic. Pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum.* *Plaut. Movere mare usque a fundamento, from the very bottom.*
FUNDANUS (Fundi), a, um, adj. *at or of Fundi, pertaining to it.* *Cic. ager.* *Liv. Fundani, the inhabitants of Fundi.*

FUNDATIUS (fundo, are), ōnis, f. *a found-2 ing, foundation.* *Vitruv.*
FUNDATOR (Id.), ōris, m. *a founder.*
 3 *Virg.*
FUNDATUS, a, um, particip. from *fundo.*
 — **¶** Adj. *lasting, of a good condition.* *Cic. opes.* *Horat. Pecunia fundata villis nitidis, h. e. laid out safely, or laid out, expended.* *Vitruv. Fundator.* *Cic. Fundatissima familia.*
FUNDI, *a maritime town of Latium, now Fundi.* *Horat.*
FUNDIBALATOR, or **FUNDIBULATOR** (fundibulus), ōris, m. *h. e. qui fundibalis lapides jacit.* *Veget. (si lectio certa).*
FUNDIBALUS, i, m. or **FUNDIBALUM**, or **FUNDIBULUM** (perhaps from *funda* and *βάλλω*), i, n. *a sort of military engine for throwing missiles.* *Isidor.*
FUNDITUS (fundo, ere), as, a, i. *to pour out.* *Plaut. verba, to prattle, chatter.* — **¶** Also, *to cast, throw, hurl at a person; to cast down, prostrate.* *Plaut. aliquem.*
FUNDITOR (funda), ōris, m. *one that fights with a sling, a slinger, οφειδονίτης.* *Sallust.*
FUNDITUS (fundus), adv. *from the very bottom, from the very foundation, ἐκ θεμελίων, ἀρῶν.* *Cic. urbem delere.* — **¶** Hence, *figur. utterly, entirely, totally.* *Id. evterere amicitiam.* *Id. vincere, perire, repudiare.* — **¶** Also, *at the bottom, below.* *Spartian.*
FUNDUS (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. *to found, lay the foundation or ground-work, θεμελιόω.* *Virg. urbem.* *Figur. Cic. disciplinam.* — **¶** Also, *to make fast, firm, or durable, to fasten, fortify.* *Virg. navem ancora.* *Figur. Cic. imperium.* *Virg. urbem legibus.* — **¶** Also, *to lay the bottom of any thing, as the keel of a ship.* *Plaut. navem.* *Ovid. puppin carina.* — **¶** See, also, *Fundatus, a, ua.*
FUNDUS (from *χέω, χύω, χύνω*), is, fudi, fūsum, a. 3. *to pour, pour out, shed; to fuse, to melt.* *Cic. sanguinem e patera.* *Curt. sanguinem de regno.* *Virg. lacrimas.* Hence, *Fundi, to discharge itself.* *Liv. Imber fusus.* *Plin. Aes fundere, h. e. to melt.* Also, *to cast, pour, pour out somewhere.* *Liv. segetem in Tiberim.* Hence, *to make by pouring, to cast, found, &c.* *Auct. B. Afric. leaden balls.* *Plin. vitrum, to make glass.* Also, *in general, to make.* *Varr. circumitum.* Also, *to moisten, wet, sprinkle.* *Tibull. tempora mero.* — **¶** In general, *to produce, bring forth, particularly quickly or in great numbers.* *Cic. Ova fundunt fetum.* *Id. Terra fruges fundit.* *Virg. Fundit victum tellus.* *Id. Quem Maia fudit, has borne.* *Id. preces a pectore, to pour forth, utter.* *Cic. sonos inanes.* *Id. oracula.* *Virg. dicta.* *Cic. versus extempore.* *Val. Flacc. se carcere, to rush or salty forth.* *Virg. Luna per fenestram se fundebat, poured her light, shone.* — **¶** Also, *to enlarge, extend, spread.* *Cic. and Plin. se.* Hence, *Fundi, to spread itself.* *Cic. Vitis funditur.* *Id. virtutes et vitia.* Hence, *Fusus, a, um, extended, spread, ample, large, diffuse.* *Virg. crines.* *Cic. sanguis in corpore.* *Virg. Campi fusi in omnem partem.* *Id. Fusus barbam, h. e. habens barbam fusam.* *Liv. Fusa corpora Gallorum, h. e. broad, fleshy.* *Sueton. Fusa togæ, h. e. loose, not tight.* *Figur. Cic. genus facietarium.* — **¶** Also, *to lay prostrate, overthrow.* *Virg. corpora servorum humi.* *Val. Flacc. Fundi in alga, to lie down.* So, also, *Virg. Aen. 6, 423.*
Fusus humi, lying at full length, lying. So, also, *Virg. Fusi sub remis nautæ.* *Cic. Fundere hostes, to rout, discomfit, disperse.* So, also, *Id. Fusus.* *Figur. Fugare* is also joined with it. *Sallust. and Cic.* — **¶** Also, *to hurl, cast, throw.* *Virg. tela.* *Sil. sagittam.* *Liv. vestes de jugis.* — **¶** Also, *to make fluid, liquefy.* *Plin. æs (see above).* So, also, *Cels. Corpus, alvum, &c. or aliquem, h. e. to produce a lax or looseness.* Hence, *Id. Alvus fusa.* *Id. Alvus fluit.* *Figur. of writing and speaking, flowing, fluent.* *Cic. Genus orationis fustum.* *Quintil. Herodotus.*
FUNDULÆ (fundus), arum, f. *a turning again alley, a lane that has no thoroughfare.* *Varr.*

FUNDULUS (Id.), i, m. *the eucum, τρυλὸν 2 εὐτερον.* *Varr.* — **¶** Also, *the sucker of a pump.* *Vitruv.*
FUNDUS (unc.), i, m. *the bottom of any thing, πυθμῆν, βυθός.* *Cic. armarii.* *Plin. ollæ.* *Id. amnis.* *Virg. maris.* *Id. Aetnae.* Hence, *Cic. Largitio non habet fundum, h. e. measure, bounds.* Hence, *a vessel, as a drinking vessel, a cup.* *Martial.* — **¶** Also, *field, land.* *Terent. or, furia, estate, χωρίον, ἀγρός.* *Cic. The lands round Capua are called fundus populi Romani by Cicero.* — **¶** Also, *one who approves of any thing.* *Cic. Populus fundus factus esset, had consented to or approved of it.* — **¶** *Gell. Fundus cœne, the principal dish.*
FUNEBRIS (funus), e, adj. *of or pertaining to a funeral, ἐπιτάφιος.* *Cic. epulum, funeral repast, mourning-feast.* *Id. vestimentum, mourning-dress.* *Liv. Iusta funebria, or, Plin. (absol.) Funebria, funeral rites.* — **¶** Also, *deadly, mournful, dismal, calamitous, cruel, bloody.* *Horat. bellum.* *Ovid. signa, of a letter containing bad news.* *Id. Sacra funebria, of human sacrifices.*
FUNERA. See *Funus.*
FUNERARIUS (funus), a, um, adj. *pertaining to a funeral.* *Pandect. actio.*
FUNERATICIUS, or **FUNERATICIUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *pertaining to a funeral.* *Pandect. actio.*
FUNERATIO (funero), ōnis, f. *a funeral, 3 κηδεία.* *Martian. Capell.*
FUNEREPUS (funis & repo), i, m. *same* 3 as *Funambulus.* *Apul.*
FUNERES (funus), a, um, adj. *of a funeral, relating to a funeral, funeral.* *Virg. Funeræ faces, funeral torches.* — **¶** Also, *deadly, mournful, dismal, calamitous.* *Ovid.*
FUNERO (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. *to bury, inter, κηδεύω.* *Sueton.* — **¶** Also, *to kill.* *Horat.*
FUNEROR (Id.), aris, atus sum, dep. 1. *to bury.* *Capitol.*
FUNESTUS (funestus), as, avi, atum, a. 1. *to pollute, contaminate, or disgorge by dead bodies, murder, or in a similar manner, μιαινός.* *Cic. aras ac templa hostis humanis.* *Id. curiam.* *Juvenal. gentem.*
FUNESTUS (funus), a, um, adj. *causing death, destruction or calamity, deadly, fatal, destructive, mournful, dismal, calamitous, dangerous, horrible, δαίμωνιος.* *Cic. tribunatus.* *Id. fax.* *Id. Dies funestior.* *Eutrop. Funestissimus.* *Cic. alicui.* — **¶** Also, *polluted by a dead body, containing a dead body.* *Liv. familia.* *Id. annales, accounts of those who died.* — **¶** Also, *ill-omened, inauspicious, unlucky, ominous.* *Propert. volucris.* *Id. omen.* *Vellei. epistola, h. e. cladem nuntians.* *Claudius. Funestior nuntians.*
FUNETUM (funis), i, n. *a wiading of the 2 twigs or branches of a vine one about another so as to form an arbor.* *Plin.*
FUNGINUS (fungus), a, um, adj. *of or 3 like a mushroom.* *Plaut. genus, a species of mushroom.*
FUNGOR (unc.), ōris, ctus sum, dep. 3. *either intrans. with an ablat. or trans. with an accusat., to do, execute, perform, discharge, conduct, administer, observe, &c.* *Cic. officii iustitia.* *Id. muneri-bus corporis.* *Justin. voto.* *Ovid. cæde alienus, h. e. to murder.* *Horat. Virtute fungi, h. e. to act bravely, give proofs of valor.* *Terent. officium.* *Liv. Militia fungenda.* *Cic. munere ædificio, to do the duties of an ædile.* *Nepos. honoribus.* *Horat. vice cotis, h. e. to act the whetstone.* *Nepos. munus militare.* *Cic. Munus fungendum.* *Id. munere, h. e. to do a service.* *Tacit. Suprema erga memoriam filii munera.* *Nepos. more barbarorum, h. e. to observe.* — **¶** Hence, *to pay, contribute, discharge what is due, furnish the proper amount or number.* *Vellei. numero militum.* *Cic. Quid muneri fungi velitis.* *Figur. Ovid. Focus fungitur accenso igne, h. e. has, maintains.* — **¶** Also, *to enjoy.* *Ovid. dapibus, h. e. to take.* *Id. lacrimis pro somno, h. e. to weep.* Hence, *Id. Functus sepulcro, h. e. buried.* *Pandect. Monumentum functum, h. e. a tomb in which there has been already*

a corpse. — ¶ Quintil. fato, or, Pandect. vita, or, Justin. diem, or, Ovid. morte, to die. So, also, absol. Stat. and Auct. Consol. ad Liv. Fungi. Ifirt. Functus stipendio, h. e. having served out. — ¶ Also, to suffer, endure (without case). Lucet. I. 444. Also, with an accusat. Lucet. mala multa. — ¶ Also, to be serviceable or useful for any thing. Colum. pro fultura.

FUNGOSUS (fungus), a, um, adj. full of 2 holes, spongy, light, fungous. Plin. earo. Id. Fungosior.

FUNGULUS (dimin. of fungus), i, m. a 3 small mushroom. Apic.

FUNGUS (σφγγος, or σφγγος), i, m. a 2 mushroom, toadstool, fungus, μύκης. Horat. — Hence, a word of abuse, block-head. Plaut. — Also, fungous or proud flesh. Tertull. — ¶ Also, the snuff of a candle, or that which gathers about the snuff of a candle or the wick of a lamp, a thief. Virg. — ¶ Also, a kind of blasting or measles in a tree. Plin.

FUNICULUS (dimin. of funis), i, m. a little rope or cord, a string, καλώδιον, σχοινίον. Plin. — Also, a cord, cable, as of ships. Cie.

FUNIS (perhaps from σχοινίος), is, m. a rope, cord, cable, σχοινίος, κάλω. Cæs. and Virg. — Hence the following proverb. Pers. Funem reducere, h. e. to change one's mind. Horat. ducere, h. e. to command. Colum. Facere ex arena, ἐξ ἁμμου σχοινίον πλέκειν, to make a rope of sand (of a thing which is impossible).

FUNUS (φόνος), ēris, n. a corpse, dead body. Nepos. alicujus. Cie. paternum. Virg. Nec te, tua funera, mater produxi, h. e. I could not attend to your corpse (some take the word funera in this passage erroneously for a noun of fem. gender, denoting a mourning woman hired to lament). — ¶ Also, interment, burial with all the customary ceremonies, funeral rites, funeral. Ter. Finus adjutare, to assist at a funeral. Cie. alicui facere, to make a funeral, to perform funeral obsequies. So, Id. ducere. Id. In funus venire, to attend a funeral. Id. prodire, to go to a funeral. So, also, Liv. Funnus celebrare. Cie. Funnere efferri, to be buried. Liv. Funnere ampliore efferri, to be buried like a person of distinction. Sueton. Regio funere efferre, to bury royally. Cie. Funus indidere. — ¶ Also, a funeral pile. Sueton. Dejecto funere. — ¶ Also, death. Virg. Crudeli funere extinctus. Horat. Sub ipsum funus, near death, at the point of death. — Hence, murder, slaughter. Virg. Fœdasti funere vultus. Id. Edere funera, to murder, kill. — Also, destruction, ruin, fall. Cie. reipublicæ. Horat. Funnus imperio parabat. — Also, he that kills or causes destruction. Cicero calls Gabinius and Piso Pæne funera reipublicæ, h. e. destroyers. — ¶ Also, the shade of a person deceased. Propert. Quam infernas intrarunt funera leges.

FÜÖ (φύω), is, fui or favi (futurum), n. 3. 3 to be. This verb seems not to have been much in use at the time of Cicero. In Plaut., Terent., Lucet. and Virg. we find fuam, fuas, fuat, fuant, &c. Enn. ap. Cie. Ed. Pearce. Fuvimus ante Rudini. But Ed. Ernest. reads fuimus. — Fuera is sometimes used in the signification of eram. Nepos. Attic. 7. Suet. Tib. 67.

FÜR (φύρ), furis, m. and f. a thief. Cie. nocturnus. Plaut. Furcs estis ambe. Suet. Fur verborum. Hence, a drone-bee. Varr. Also, a word of abuse, thief, rogue, knave, cheat, rascal. Plaut. — ¶ Also, slave, implying contempt. Virg. Eel. 3, 16. — ¶ Also, of soldiers. Terent. Manipulus furum.

FURÄ, æ, f. a goddess. 3 Martian. Capell.

FURACITÄS (furax), ätis, f. a thievish 2 disposition, thievishness. Plin.

FURACITER (Id.), adv. in a thievish manner, thievishly.

FURATÖR (furor, är), öris, m. a thief. 3 Tertull.

FURATRINX (Id.), æ, f. a stealing, a 3 theft. Apul. — ¶ Any clandestine action. Apul.

FURAX (Id.), äcis, adj. thievish, given or 1 addicted to stealing. Cie. servus. Id.

Furacissimæ manus, light-fingered. Martial. Nihil est furacius illo.

FURCA (fero), æ, f. a two-pronged fork. δίκρανον, as a hay-fork, pitch-fork. Horat. (called by Ovid bicornis). — ¶ Al-

so, any thing resembling a fork. Virg. Liv. and Plin. a prop shaped like a fork.

Also, of houses. Ovid. Furcas subiere columnæ, h. e. pillars supplied the place of props. — Also, a pole or stake formed

like a fork, used in mining. Liv. 33, 7. — Also, an instrument shaped like a

fork, and put on the back of a person to help him to carry his burden. Plaut. Slaves

were sometimes punished by being com-

pelled to carry a furca, or two pieces of wood shaped like a V, round their

necks, with their hands tied to the ends of this instrument. Id. They were

also scourged under such a furca. Liv. But other persons, also, were some-

times subjected to this punishment. Liv. I, 26. and Suet. A slave who had

suffered such a punishment was called

furcifer. This word was afterwards, also, applied to slaves and other people

as a word of abuse, rascal, villain, scoundrel, gallows, &c. Terent. and Cie. —

Hence, figur. Horat. Sat. II. 7, 66. Ire sub furcam. Also, a sort of gallows

for slaves, robbers, &c. Plin. and Pandect. — Cancrorum furcæ, h. e. claws.

Apul. — Also, a warlike instrument. Liv. 23, 3. — Also, a narrow defile formed

like a V. Val. Max. Furcæ Caudinæ.

FURCIFER (furca & fero), a, um, adj. See Furca. Petron. Furcifer, h. e. penis.

FURCILLÄ (dimin. of furca), æ, f. a small fork or prop. Varr. Herbari versare furcillis, h. e. hay-fork, pitch-fork.

Id. Furcillæ vitium, h. e. props. Cie. Furcilla extrudimur.

FURCILLÄTUS (furcilla), a, um, adj. 3 forked. Varr.

FURCÜLA (dimin. of furca), æ, f. a little 2 fork. Liv. a prop shaped like a fork.

— ¶ Also, a narrow defile formed like the letter V. Liv. Furculæ Caudinæ.

FÜRENTER (furo), adv. furiously, in a 1 raging manner, like a mad person, μακρός. Cie.

FÜRFOR (unc.), üris, n. bran, gurgion. 2 πύρρον. Plaut. Alunt furfure sues.

Varr. and Colum. Furfures (plur.). — ¶ Also, scales on the head, face and skin.

Plin. cutis. Id. Furfures capitis.

FÜRFORÄCÖS (furfur), a, um, adj. re- 3 scumbling bran. Fulgent.

FÜRFORÄCÜLUM (Id.), i, n. a bore. Arnob.

FÜRFOREÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. of bran. 3 Gell.

FÜRFORICÜLÄ (Id.), ärum, f. h. e. mi- 3 3 nuti furfures. Marcell. Empir.

FÜRFORÖSÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 2 bran or scurf; branny, scurfy, πύρρον. Plin. color.

FÜRÄ (furo), æ, f. madness. Grat. canis, rabidness. Also, of man. Horat. Malis furis actus. Virg. Furiis accensus.

Id. Furiis concepti, h. e. became furious. Stat. Furie honestæ, h. e. a praise-worthy enthusiasm. Hence, of ardent love.

Virg. In furias ruunt. — Also, violent anger, fury, rage. Martial. Furiis tauri. Virg. Furie justæ, h. e. just

fury or indignation. — Also, ardent desire. Sil. Furiis auri. Lucan. Belli furias. — ¶ Also, that which makes

mad or furious or plagues much. — Hence, an inciting, instigation. Liv. Muliebribus instinctus furis. — Particularly,

one of the Furies. They were three in number, Allecto, Megæra and Tisiphone,

and supposed to be the ministers of the vengeance of the gods. Cie. Furie eos

(parricidas) agitent. Virg. Scelerum Furiis agitatus Orestes. Hence, Furie

hominis, who torment a person for crimes committed by him, or in order to revenge

another person who has been injured by him. Liv. Agitantibus furis sororis ac

virii (interfectorum). Id. Invocantibus furias parentum, h. e. patris ocelli, the

Furies sent, as it were, as tormentors by the parents slain. Id. Furiis fraternas

concita, h. e. incite the Furies to punish the crime of the brother. Hence, figur.

of raging, furious persons. Cie. Illa Furia, h. e. Clodius. Id. Furia religionum.

FÜRÄLIS (furia), e, adj. furious, raging,

mad. Liv. incessus. Ovid. arma, h. e. arma bacchantium. Cie. vox. Hence, horrible, dreadful, cruel. Valer. Placc. exitium. — ¶ Also, that enrages or makes mad. Cie. e Sophocle. vestis. — ¶ Also, inspired. Ovid. Erichthio. — ¶ Stat. Furiale, for furialiter. 1

FÜRÄLITER (furalis), adv. furiously 3 Ovid.

FÜRÄNÖS (Furius), a, um, adj. pertaining 3 ing to Furius. Liv. milites, h. e. of Furius Camillus.

FÜRÄTILIS (furia), e, adj. mad, belong- 3 ing to a mad person or beast. Fortunat.

FÜRIBÜNDÖS (furio), a, um, adj. mad, 1 raging, furious. Cie. homo. Ovid. taurus. Cie. impetus. — Hence, inspired, enthusiastic. Id. predictio.

FURINÄ, æ, f. a goddess. Cie. Hence, Furinälis, e, pertaining to her. Furinälis, a festival in her honor. Varr.

FÜRINÖS (fur), a, um, adj. pertaining to 3 thieves. Plaut. forum, h. e. where thieves are sold.

FÜRÖ (Id.), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to make 3 or drive mad, madden, enrage, render inspired, ἐκπαίω. Horat. — Hence, Furia-

tus, a, um, mad, furious, infuriate. Virg. FÜRÖ (Id.), is, n. 4. to be mad, rage. 3 Sidon. Ut furiat.

FÜRÖSE (furiosus), adv. furiously, mad- 3 ly. Cie.

FÜRÖSÖS (furia), a, um, adj. furious, 3 mad, frantic, outrageous. Cie. homo. Id. cupiditas. Liv. inceptum. Cie.

genus dicendi. Ovid. vota. Id. tibia, h. e. inspiring. Horat. Peccatum furiosus. Cie. Homo furiosissimus. — Also,

of persons entertaining sentiments dangerous to the state, or of such as fight against their country, rebel, &c. Plaut. in Cie. Ep. pars exercitus, h. e. dis-

affected.

FÜRÖS, a, um, adj. Furian. Cie. lex, that no one should leave, by way of legacy, more than 1000 asses. — Furius, sub-

a man belonging to the gens Furia. — Furia, a woman belonging to the same gens.

FURNÄCÖS (furnus), a, um, adj. relat- 2 ing to an oven. Plin. panis, h. e. baked in an oven.

FURNÄRÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to 3 an oven. Pandect. Furnarius, a baker.

— Furnaria, sc. ars, the trade of a baker. Sueton. Furnarium exercere, to follow the trade of a baker.

FURNÖS (perhaps for fovernus, from fu- 2 veo), i, m. an oven, furnace, ἰνός, κλίβανος. Plaut., Ovid., Plin., Vitruv. and

Horat.

FÜRÖ (θύω, θύω), is, ui, n. 3. to be mad, 3 out of mind. Cie. Hence, to be inspired. Virg. and Ovid. — ¶ Also, to act like

a madman, to rage, be furious, of man, animals and things. Cie. Clodius fur-

bat. Curt. Belluæ in snos acrius furunt. Virg. tempestas, ignis. So,

also, Furens. Cie. Also, with a gentl.

Virg. animi, h. e. in animo. Hence, d. love. Quintil. deel. Furere in aliquo,

or, Horat. aliqua, h. e. to turn with love towards a woman. Also, with an accusat.

Virg. hunc furorem. Liv. id, h. e. proper id. Hence of persons neglect-

ing their duties and following mere the dictates of their criminal passion

or desires. Cie. in Pison. 20, 47. Partic- 3 ularly of those who act against the

welfare of their country. Cie. — ¶ Also, to be a little extravagant, wild, 3 3 licentious, not to act very prudently. Horat. Dulce mihi est furem

revel. Horat. The perf. Furit is found Plin. 3 53. Ed. Hard. Sedul. Corm. I, 196. Ed.

Cellar. and Serv. ad Virg.

FÜRÖR (fur), äris, ätus sum, dep. I. 1. 3 steal, pilfer, κλέπτω. Cie. aliquid. Also of pil-

aliquid aliquid, or ab aliquo. Also of pil-

gariism. Cie. Att. 2, 1. — ¶ Also, to obtain by stealth. Cie. civitatem. Pro-

speciem alicujus, h. e. to assume the form of a person, to pass for one's

person. — ¶ Also, to withdraw secretly, 3 3 ly, or merely to withdraw. Sil. se, p. steal away, sneak off. Virg. oculos li-

bori. — ¶ Also, to cover, hide, conceal. Senec. vultus veste.

FÜRÖR (furo), öris, m. fury, madness, 3 rage, destruction, μελαγχολία, πάρα Cie. — ¶ Also, inspiration. Cie. — ¶ Also, madness, foolishness, extrac-

gance. Cæs. Furore impulsus. Cic. Indammatus furore. Liv. Cæci furore in vulnera ruent, rage in fighting. Sueton. impendiorum, h. e. extravagance in expense. So, also, of ardent love. Virg. Particularly, of those who fight, rebel, &c. against their country. Also, of inanimate things, rage, fury. Catull. cæli. — Also, that which causes madness or rage. Prop. Ut tibi sim semper furor. — ¶ Also, strong or ardent desire, both in a good and in a bad sense. Sil. laudum. Senec. lucri. — ¶ Also, a goddess, same as Nemesis. Val. Flacc. FURTIFICUS (furtum & facio), a, um, 3 adj. pilfering, thieving, thievish, ἐπικλότος. Plant. FURTIVUS (fur), adv. by stealth, secretly, 1 privily, λαθραίως. Cic. FURTIVUS (furtivus), adv. same as Furtivum. Ovid. FURTIVUS (furtum), a, um, adj. stolen, pilfered, κλεπτικός. Plant. virgines. Horat. lana. — ¶ Also, secret, clandestine. Cic. iter. Virg. amor. Id. Quem furtivum partu edidit, h. e. furtum peperit. Justia. victoria. Ovid. Art. 3, 640. vir, h. e. concealed. — Hence, hidden, concealed. Ovid. Furtiva consola mentis littera, h. e. of the secrets of the heart. Gell. Furtivo scripto cuiusdam res occultas nuntiare, h. e. in cipher. — Also, favorable to secrets, or secrecy. Ovid. nox. — Also, doing a thing secretly. Ovid. Pont. 3, 3, 56. vir, h. e. a gallant. FURTIVUS (for furatum, from furari), i, n. a thing stolen. Cic. Furtum reddere. — Also, theft, κλοπή. Horat. and Cic. Furtum facere, to steal. So also Terent. of plagiarism. Cic. Furtum facere aliquis rei, h. e. to steal a thing. Pandect. Alieu furtum facere, to steal from or rob. Id. Duo furta facere. Cic. Furti damnari. Virg. Fœdera solvere furto, h. e. raptu (Helenæ). — ¶ Also, any secret action. Virg. Furto lætatur inani. Martial. 5, 51, 5. Furtum facere, to sup secretly. — Hence, Virg. and Plin. Furto, secretly, by stealth. — Particularly, Furtum, an iatrigue, or secret love, or a secret meeting of lovers. Virg., Tibull. and Ovid. — Also, a crafty wile or device; a stratagem or ambuscade. Liv. Furto et fraude rem agere. Ovid. Furtis decipit hostem. Virg. Furta belli, h. e. insidiæ. — Also, a pretence. Q. Cic. in Ep. Cic. FURUNCULUS (dimin. of fur), i, m. a pilferer, petty thief. Cic. — ¶ Also, a furuncle, sort of tubercle or boil. Cels. — ¶ Also, a kind of knob in a vine. Colum. FURVESCERE (furvus), is, n. 3. to become black or dark-colored. Martian. Cupell. FURVUS (ὀρφός), a, um, adj. dusky, swarthy, dark, black, μέλας, ἀναυρός, σκοτεινός. Horat. Proserpina. Valer. Mar.

hostia, sacrificed to the infernal gods. — Figur. Prudent. culpa, black or odious crime. — Also, dressed in black. Propert. FUSCATOR (fusco), ōris, m. that darkens, 3 a darkener. Lucan. FUSCINA (unc.), æ, f. a three-pronged instrument, a trident. Cic. Neptuni. Juvenal. and Sueton. retaliarium. FUSCINOLA (dimin. of fuscina), æ, f. 3 a small three-pronged-instrument. Vulg. FUSCITAS (fuscus), ātis, f. blackness, 3 darkness, cloudiness, gloom. Apul. FUSCO (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make 3 swarthy or dusky, darken, blacken, ὀπμιλίζω. Ovid. corpus. Id. dentes. — Figur. to dishonor, disgrace. Sidon. — ¶ Also, intrans. ; to become black or dark-colored. Stat. FUSCUS (furvus), a, um, adj. brown, tawny, blackish, swarthy, dusky, dark, φαιός, λευκόφαιος. Cic. purpura. Id. cornix. Ovid. Andromede. Martial. Fuscior laterna, h. e. dark, not clear or transparent. Plin. Fuscior fraxinus. Virg. Nox fuscis tellurem amplectitur alis. Apul. Fuscis avibus, h. e. at an unlucky time. — ¶ Also, hoarse, broken, rough, of voice and sounds. Cic. Fuscum vocis. Quintil. Vox fusca. FUSE (fusus), adv. copiously, diffusely, χυδόν. Cic. dicere. Id. Fusius. FUSILIS (fundo, ere), e, adj. that may be poured out or melted, fusible, fusile; molten, liquid. Ovid. aurum. — ¶ Also, cast, formed. Prudent. numen. Cæs. Ferventes fusili ex argilla glandes. Perhaps, balls of clay, or, balls made in moulds of clay. FUSIO (Id.), ōnis, f. a pouring out, diffusion, χύσις. Figur. a spreading. Cic. animi. — ¶ Also, a melting, founding, casting. Cod. Theod. — ¶ Also, a disbursement, payment, εἰσφορά, δημοσίων. Pandect. 7, 1, 27. Id. Torrent. FUSUS, a, um, the name of a Roman gens, afterwards changed into Furius, a, um. FUSOR (fundo, ere), ōris, m. a founder, 3 melter. Cod. Just. FUSORIUM (Id.), ii, n. a sink, drain. 3 Pallad. FUSTERNA (for fusterina, sc. pars, from 2 fustis), æ, f. the upper part of a fir-tree. Vitruv. and Plin. FUSTIBULUS (fustis & βάλλω), i, m. a 3 military machine consisting of a long stick, to the middle of which there is a sling attached. Veget. FUSTICULUS (dimin. of fustis), i, m. a 3 small piece of wood. Apul. — ¶ Also, the stalk of plants. Pallad. allii. FUSTIM (fustis), adv. with cudgels. Valer. Mar. FUSTIS (unc.), is, m. a stake, club, pole, staff, βάκτρον. Plaut. and Horat. Par-

ticularly, a stick to strike with, a cudgel. Cic. Male mutilati fustibus, soundly cudgelled. Tacit. Decimum quenuque fuste necare. FUSTITUDINOS (fustis & tundo), a, um, 3 adj. a fictitious word used by Plant. Fustitudo insula, h. e. ergastula. FUSTIARIUM (fustis), ii, n. sc. supplicium, a beating to death; a punishment, used chiefly in the army, when a soldier, for certain crimes, was beaten to death with sticks by his fellow-soldiers, ξυλοκομία. Cic. and Liv. FUSURA (fundo, ere), æ, f. a melting, casting, founding, fusing, χύσις. Plin. plumbi. FUSUS, a, um, particip. from fundo, ere. FUSUS (fundo, ere), us, m. a pouring out. 3 Varr. FUSUS (Id.), i, m. a spindle, κλωστήρ. 3 Ovid. and Plin. One of the Parcae was represented as holding a spindle. Virg. Hence, Ovid. Tunc sorores (h. e. Parcae) debuerant fusos evoluisse in eos, h. e. at that time I should have died. — ¶ Also, from resemblance, part of a machine for rolling heavy bodies, a rundle. Vitruv. FUTATIM (unc.), adv. frequently. 3 Plant. FUTILE (fundo, ere), is, n. a vessel with 3 wide mouth, and a narrow-pointed bottom, used at the sacrifices offered to Vesta. Lactant., and Donat. in Terent. FUTILE (futilis), adv. badly, not well. Plant. FUTILIS (unc.), e, adj. had in its kind, of no value, of no account, frivolous, futile, vile, trifling. Cic. haruspex. Terent. servus. Phædr. lingua. Plin. causa. Cic. lætitia, sententia. Liv. glacies, h. e. brittle, fragile. — ¶ Also, vain, without effect, useless. Sil. ictus, votum. — ¶ Also, transient, perishable, not lasting. Plin. Ep. tempus. FUTILITAS (futilis), ātis, f. worthlessness, 1 folly, silliness, vanity, futility, φλυαρία. Cic. FUTILITER (Id.), adv. uselessly, vainly, 3 idly, foolishly. Apul. FUTUS (unc.), as, a. 1. same as Arguo. Fest. FUTUM (fundo, ere), i, n. a vessel into which water is put. Varr. FUTUS (φύτεω), is, āi, ātum, a. 3. to lie 3 with, cohabit with, βινέω. Martial. aliquam. Hence, Catull. Mulier fututa. Also, without an accus. Horat., Catull. and Martial. FUTURSUS, a, um, particip. from sum. FUTUTUS (futuo), ōnis, f. a lying with. 3 copulation. Martial. and Catull. FUTUTOR (Id.), ōris, m. h. e. qui futuit. 3 Martial. FUTUTRIX (fututor), icis, f. h. e. quæ 3 futuit. Martial. manus, lingua. FUTUTUS, a, um, particip. from futuo. 3

G.

G. This letter was introduced into the Roman alphabet, 520 A. U. C., and is therefore not found in the Duilian inscription, where *vaecstratus* is read for *vaistratus*, *lectiones* for *legiones*, &c. GABALIUM (unc.), ii, n. an aromatic 2 shrub. Plin. GABALUS (unc.), i, m. a gallows, cross, 3 gibbet, σταυρός. Varr. — ¶ Also, a word of abuse, a gallows-bird. Macrin. ap. Capitol. GABATA (cavus), æ, f. a porringer, platter. Martial. GABBARE (unc.), ārum, f. mummies. Augustin. GABIENSIS (Gabii), e, adj. same as Gabii. Plin. GABII, ōrum, m. n. town of Latium. Liv. GABINIUS (Gabinus), a, um, adj. called after Gabinius. Val. Mar. GABINUS, a, um, adj. Gabinian. Cic. lex. — Also, the name of a Roman gens. GABINUS, and GABINUS (Gabii), a, um, adj. at or of Gabii, pertaining to it. Liv. via, h. e. from Gabii to Rome. Virg.

Juno, h. e. worshiped at Gabii. Liv. Gabini, eius inhabitants. — Virg. and Liv. GABINUS cinctus. See Cinctus. GADES, ium, f. a colony of the Phœnicians on an island of the same name on the coast of Spain, now Cadiz. Horat. and Liv. GADITANUS (Gades), a, um, adj. at or of Gades, Γαδερικός. — Gaditani, the inhabitants of Gades. — Cic. civitas, h. e. Cadiz. GÆSUM, or GESUM (γαῖσον, γαισός), i, n. a heavy dart or javelin, used especially by the ancient Gauls. Liv., Cæs., Virg., Stat. — Hence, Gæsati, ōrum, armed with the gesum; a name applied to Gallic mercenary troops. Oros. GÆTULIA, or GÆTULIA, æ, f. Getulin, a country of Africa. — Hence, Gætulus, a, um, adj. Getulian, of pertaining to, belonging to, from Getulin; also, Libyan, African. Martial. inapalia. Plin. pastor. Virg. Syrtis. Horat. læna. Cnidian. Getula Thetis, h. e. the Libyan sea. — Hence, also, Gætulicus, a, um, adj. same as Gætulus. Plin. GAGATES, æ, m. an agate stone, γαγάτης λίθος. Plin.

GAIIUS, GAIA. See Caius, &c. GALACTITES (γαλακτίτης), æ, m. or GALACTITIS, (γαλακτίτης), idis, f. a precious stone of a milk-white color. Plin. GALÆSUS, or GALESSUS, i, m. a river of Lower Italy, now Galeso. Liv. GALANTHUS, idis, f. Galanthus, a female attendant of Alcmena, the mother of Hercules, changed by Lucina, whom she had deceived by a falsehood and derided, into a weasel (γαλή). Ovid. GALATA (Γαλατης), æ, m. an inhabitant of Galatia, a Galatian. Galate, the Galatians. Cic. — Hence, Galatia, æ, f. Galatia, a country of Asia Minor. — Galaticus, a, um, adj. in or of Galatia, pertaining to it, Galatian. Colum. — Galaticor, āris, dep. 1. to imitate the Galatians, h. e. to mix Jewish and Christian customs. Tertull. GALATIA, GALATICOR, &c. See 2 Galata. GALAXIAS (γαλαξίας), æ, m. a stone found in Egypt. Plin. — ¶ Also, the galaxy, milky way. Macrobi. GALBA, æ, m. a Roman family name. Suet

ton. — ¶ Galba, *æ*, *f.* a little worm; (perhaps the Bombyx *asculi* of Linn.) Sueton. — ¶ Also, in the Gallic tongue, *very fat*. Sueton. 2

GĀLBANĀTŪS (galbanum), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 3 clothed in yellow. Martial. Jacet galbanatus in lecto.

GĀLBANĒS (Id.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of galba-3 num. Virg.

GĀLBANUM (γάλβανον, χαλβάνη), *i*, *n.* the concreted juice or gum of an herb called ferula, of a strong, offensive smell; galbanum. Plin. — ¶ Also, a garment of a yellowish color, worn by luxurious persons. Juvenal. — ¶ Hence, Galbanus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* effeminate. Martial. (Alii leg. galbinus.)

GĀLBINĀTŪS, same as Galbanatus.

GĀLBINĒS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* same as Galbus. 3 Veget.

GĀLBINŪS, same as Galbanus.

GĀLBŪLA, *æ*, *f.* a viticell, or golden oriole, or golden thrush, *ικτερος*. Martial.

GĀLBŪLOS, *i*, *m.* the nut or little round 3 ball of the cypress-tree. Varr.

GĀLBŪS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* of a yellow color. — ¶ Also, same as Calvus. Plin.

GĀLEĀ (from γαλή, as κυνέη from κύων), *æ*, *f.* a helmet, helm, head-piece, cash, morion, (properly of leather, while cassis was of metal). Cic. — Figur. the comb of the Guinea fowl (gallina Africana). Colum.

GĀLEĀRIS (galea), *e*, *adj.* of ar pertaining 3 to a helmet. Quadrig.

GĀLEĀRĪ (Id.), *orum*, *m.* slaves or ser-3 vants of soldiers. Veget.

GĀLEĀTŪS (galeo), *a*, *um*, *adj.* particip. wearing a helmet. Cic.

GĀLENĀ (unc.), *æ*, *f.* the ore of lead, *μο-2* λυβδαίνα. Plin. — ¶ Also, dross, that remains after melting lead. Plin.

GĀLEŌ (galea), *as*, *a*. 1. to put on a helmet. Hirt. de B. Afr.

GĀLEŌLĀ (dimin. of galea), *æ*, *f.* a ves-3 sel to hold wine, so called from its resembling a helmet, *κορδόν*. Varr.

GĀLEŌPSIS (γαλιόψις), *is*, *f.* water-cbony, dead-nettle, or archangel, also called Galchobolon and Galion. Plin.

GĀLEŌS (γαλεός), *i*, *m.* a kind of lamprey. Plin.

GĀLEŌTĀE (γαλεῶται), *arum*, *m.* in-3 terpreters of prodigies in Sicily. Cic. — Others read *Galleotæ*. — Others *Galleatæ*.

GĀLEŌTES (γαλεῶτης), *æ*, *m.* a kind of lizard. Plin.

GĀLERICŪLUM (dimin. of galerum), *i*, 3 *n.* a cap of false hair, peruke, periwig, *πυλίδιον*. Sueton.

GĀLERĪTŪS (galerus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* wear-2 ing a cap, galero tectus. Propert. Prima galeritus posuit prætoris Lucom. — ¶ Galerita avis, a lark (alauda cristata, L.). Plin. — Hence, Galeritus (absol.), *sc.* ales. Varr.

GĀLERŪS (perhaps from galea), *i*, *m.* 3 seldom GĀLERUM, *i*, *n.* a round hat or cap like a helmet, *κυνέη*, *πύλιον*. Varr., Suet. and Stat. — Also, a peruke, periwig. Juvenal. — ¶ Also, the bud of a rose. Auson.

GĀLESUS, same as Galesus.

GĀLGŪLŪS, *i*, *m.* same as Galhula. Plin.

GĀLILĒS, *a*, *um*, Galilean, Γαλιλαῖος. 2 Scdub. Galilæa per arva. Tacit. Galilæorum natio.

GĀLLĀ (unc.), *æ*, *f.* gall-nut, oak-apple, 3 κηκίς. Not used in the plur. Plin. — ¶ Also, an inferior sort of wine, bitter like gall. Lucil. — ¶ Also, Galla, *æ*, *m.* a priest of Cybele; same as Gallus. Catull.

GĀLLĒCIĀ, *æ*, *f.* now Gallizia, a country 2 of Spain. Sil. — Also, written Callæcia. — Hence, Gallæcius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Gallæcian. Vellei. A. Brutus Gallæcis perdomitis, Gallæci cognomen meruit, the Gallæcian. — Hence, also, Gallæcius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Gallæcian. Martial. and Plin.

GĀLLĒŌTĀE. See Galeotæ.

GĀLLĪĀ, *æ*, *f.* Gaul, France, Γαλλία. Gaul, before the time of Cæsar, was divided into Togata, Braccata, and Conata. By Gallia Togata the Romans understood Cisalpine Gaul, where the Roman gowns, togæ, were usually worn, as the inhabitants had been admitted to the rank of citizenship at Rome. Transalpine Gaul was called Braccata, on ac-

count of the peculiar covering of the inhabitants for their thighs. That part of Gaul which did not belong to the Romans before the time of Cæsar, was called Comata, because the people suffered their hair to grow to an uncommon length. It was divided into Belgica, Aquitania, and Celtica. Braccata and Togata were two Roman provinces governed by proconsuls. The former was beyond the Alps, where now Narbonne is situated, and, on that account, called Transalpina, or Narbonensis. The latter was in Italy, where now Savoy, Piedmont, & Milan are situated, and used to be divided into Cispadana and Transpadana, *h. e.* the country on this side the Po and beyond the Po, with respect to Rome. — Gallia quæstoria, or provincia Gallia (quæstoria), or ager Gallicus, was situated in Italy on the river Po, bordered upon Picenum, and was governed by a quæstor.

GALLIAMBUS. See Galliambus.

GALLICÆ. See Galliens.

GALLICANŪS (Gallia), *a*, *um*, *adj.* in or of Gaul.

GALLICŒ (Gallicus), *adv.* in the manner of the Gauls. Gell.

GALLICINUM (Gallus & cano), *ii*, *n.* 3 cock-crowing, that part of the night when the cocks begin to crow, *h. e.* towards morning, ἀλεκτροφωνία. Plin. and Ammian.

GALLICRŪS (galli & crus), *uris*, *n.* crow-3 foot, ramunculus, a plant. Apul.

GALLICUS (Gallia), *a*, *um*, *adj.* ia or of Gaul, pertaining to Gaul. Cic. ager (see Gallia). Id. copiae. Vitruv. ventus, *h. e.* north-north-east wind. — Hence, Gallica, *sc.* solea or erepida, a sort of slipper worn by the Gauls and the fashionable in Rome. Plur. Gallicæ. Cic. — ¶ Also, relating to the river Gallus. Propert. miles, *h. e.* Nestor. — ¶ Also, relating to the priests of Cybele or to those of Isis. Ovid. turma, *h. e.* priests of Isis.

GALLIAMBŪS, and poetic. **GALLIAM-2** BŪS (Gallus & iambus), *i*, *m.* a song sung by the Galli, priests of Cybele. Martial. mollis. Plur. Galliamba. Quint.

GALLINĀ (gallus), *æ*, *f.* a hen, ἀλεκτροπίς. Varr. It is also used as a term of endearment. Plaut. Dic igitur me tuum passerulum, gallinam, &c. — Terent. gallina cecinit, *h. e.* has crowed, which was considered as ominous. Juvenal. Albæ gallinæ filius, *h. e.* fortune's favor-3 itc. Suct. Ad Gallinas, the name of a villa near Rome.

GALLINACŪS (gallina), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of or relating to a hen, ἀλεκτροπίς. Varr. pullus, a chicken. Id. ova, hen's-eggs. Cic. gallus, a cock. Plin. Gallinaceus, *sc.* gallus, a cock. Colum. Mares gallinacæi, cocks. — Lac gallinaceum, pigeon's milk, γάλα ὀρνίθων, a proverbial expression of things rare. Plin. Ut vel lactis gallinacæi sperare possis haustum, *h. e.* copiam omnium rerum. — ¶ Also, relating to cocks. Colum. salacitas, *h. e.* the salaciousness of a common poultry-cock.

GALLINĀRIŪS (Id.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* pertain-2 ing to poultry. Varr. curator, or, absol., Cic. Gallinarius, a poulterer. Cels. scala, *h. e.* a roost. — Hence, Gallinarium, *sc.* stabulum, a place for keeping poultry, hen-coop, hen-roost. Colum. — Insula Gallinaria, an island of the Tuscan sea, so called from the great number of hens found on it, now Gallinara and Isola d'Albenga. Varr. — Gallinaria silva, a wood near Cumæ in Italy. Cic.

GALLINŪLĀ (dimin. of gallina), *æ*, *f.* a 3 little hen, chicken, ἀλεκτροπίς. Arnob.

GALLŪS (Id.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* same as Gal-3 licus. Sallust.

GĀLLŌ (gallus), *as*, *n.* 1. to rave or revel like a priest of Cybele, βακχεῖω. Varr.

GĀLLŌGRĒCIĀ, *æ*, *f.* same as Galatia. Liv. — Hence, Gallogræcus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Galatian. Cic. — Gallogræci, the Galatians. Liv.

GĀLLŌLĀSCŌ (gallus), *is*, *n.* 3. a verb 3 used of the voice of boys when it is changing at the time of puberty. Næv. ap. Non.

GĀLLŪLŪS (dimin. of Gallus), *a*, *um*, 3 *adj.* Gallic. Auson.

GĀLLŪS (perhaps from the German word 3 gall), *i*, *m.* a cock, ἀλέκτωρ. Varr.

and Cic. — ¶ Also, a Gaul. Cic. — ¶ Also, a river of Phrygia. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a priest of Cybele. Ovid. — ¶ Also, the name of a Roman family. Cornelius Gallus, a poet and friend of Virgil.

GĀLLŪS (Gallus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* same as Gallicus. Martial.

GĀLŪMNĀ, *ātis*, *n.* an incorrect read-3 ing for calumnia or calymma, from κάλυμμα, a cover. Martiant. Cupell.

GĀMBĀ (καμπή), *æ*, *f.* a hoof. 3 Veget.

GĀMBŌSŪS (gambus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* having 3 a swelling near the hoof. Veget. animal.

GĀMELIŌN (γαμηλιών), *ōis*, the name of 1 the month of January with the Athenians; according to others, the month of October. Cic.

GĀMMĀ (γάμμα, τδ), *æ*, *f.* the third letter 3 of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the Latin G. Anson. — ¶ With writers on surveying, the right-angled form of a field. — Hence, Gammatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* having the form of a gamma. Anson.

GĀMMARŪS, *i*, same as Gammarns.

GĀNEĀ, *æ*, *f.* and GĀNEUM (γάνος, γανειον), *i*, *n.* a cook-shop or ordinary. In ancient times, it was considered indecent to go to such a place, because prostitutes were kept there. — Hence, a sterc, brothel, bawdy-house, bagnio, ἀσπρετον, πορνειον. Sueton. — ¶ Also, debauchery, riot, revelling, gluttony. Cic.

GĀNEĀRIŪS (ganea), *a*, *um*, *adj.* where 3 there are good viands. Varr. trichinium.

GĀNEŌ (ganea, or ganenium), *ōis*, *m.* a frequenter of brothels, rioter, reveller, glutton, debauchee, ἀσπρετος. Cic.

GĀNEUM (γανειον), *i*, *n.* same as Ganea, 3 an ordinary, a brothel. Plaut. and Terent.

GĀNGĀBĒ, (unc.), *arum*, *m.* porters, 3 carriers of burdens, in the Persian language. Curt.

GĀNGĀRIDES, *um*, and **GĀNGĀRIDĒ**, *arum*, *m.* Γαγγαρίδες and Γαγγαρίαι, a people of India near the mouths of the Ganges. Plin.

GĀNGES, *is*, *m.* the Ganges, Γάγγης, a large river of India, dividing it into two parts, India citerior intra Gangem, and ulterior extra Gangem. Plin. — Hence, Gangeticus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* pertaining to the river Ganges. Ovid. — Gangetis, *idis*, *f.* same as Gangetica. Ovid.

GĀNGLIŌN (γάγγλιον), *ii*, *n.* a swelling 3 or lump on the head or neck. Cels. — ¶ Also, a sprain, the spraining of a sinew. Veget.

GĀNGRĒNĀ (γάγγραινα), *æ*, *f.* a gan-2 grene, eating ulcer. Cels.

GANNIŌ (unc.), *ire*, *n.* 4. to yelp, cry, 3 whine, whimper, κνίζομαι. Varr. of dogs. Illicon. Vulpecula ganniens. — ¶ Also, of man, to growl, grumble, snarl. Terent. — Also, to tattle, chat. Apul.

GĀNNITŪS (gannio), *ōis*, *f.* a yelping, whining, whimpering. Fest.

GĀNNITŪS (Id.), *us*, *m.* a whining, bark-2 ing, yelping. Lucret. (of dogs) Gannitus vocis adulant. — Hence, also, of persons, a grumbling, snarling. Martial. — Also, a chattering, tattling, prattling. Apul. — Also, the meaning of a sea-nymph. Plin. — Also, a chirping of a sparrow. Apul.

GĀNTĀ, or **GĀNZĀ**, *æ*, *f.* the German 2 word gans, a goose. Plin. 10, 27. says, a sort of white, small geese were called so in Germany.

GĀNYMĒDES (Γανυμήδης), *is*, *m.* Ganymede, a son of the Trojan king Troas, He was taken up to heaven by Jupiter, and became the cup-bearer of the gods in the ploc of Hebe. — Hence, Gānymēdēs, *a*, *um*, *adj.* pertaining to Ganymede, Ganymedeum. Mortal. pocula. Id. chor-3 rus, *h. e.* beautiful servants.

GANZA. See Ganta.

GĀRAMĀS, *antis*. Plur. Garamantes, *um*, *m.* a people in the interior part of Africa. — Hence, Garamanticus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Garamontian, African. Plin. — Garamantis, *idis*, *f.* Garamantian, African. Virg.

GĀRGĀNŪS, *i*, *m.* a mountain of Apulia, now Monte Gargano and Monte di S. Angelo. Horat. — Hence, Gargānus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Sil. cacumina.

GĀRGĀPHĒ, *es*, *f.* a fountain of Boeotia. Plin. — ¶ Also, a valley of Boeotia. Ovid.

GĀRGĀRĀ, *ōrum*, *n.* τὰ Γάργαρα, 3

summit of mount Ida in Mysia, with a town of the same name. *Virg.*

GARGARIDŌS, as, a. l. same as Gargari-
3 20. *Varr.*

GARGARISMA (γοργάρισμα), ātis, n. a
3 gurgle. *Theod. Priscian.*

GARGARISMATĪUM (γοργαρισμάτιον),
3 i, n. same as Gargarisma. *Marcell. Empir.*

GARGARIZATŌ (gargarizo), ōnis, f. a
2 gargling, γοργαρισμός. *Cels.*

GARGARIZATŌS (Id.), us, m. same as
2 Gargarizatio. *Plin.*

GARGARIZŌ (γοργαρίζω), as, n. and a. l.
2 to gargle and wash the mouth and throat;
to use as a gargle. *Cels. medicamentis.*

Id. ex ficio, h. e. with a gargle made of
figs. *Id.* aliquid, with a thing.

GARGETTŌS, i, m. a district (pagus) of
Attica, in which Epicurus was born. —
Hence, Gargettius, a, um, adj. pertaining
to Gargettus. *Cic.* Gargettius, h. e.

Epicurus.

GARITES, um, m. a people of Aquitania.
Cæs.

GAROCELĪ, ōrum, m. a people living on
the Alps in Gaul. *Cæs.* But *Ed.* Ouden-
dend reads Garjoceli.

GARKIŌ (from γῆρῶν, Dor. γαρῶν), is,
ivi, itum, a. 4. to prate, prattle, tattle.

Cic. Garginius quicquid in buccam veni-
t. *Id.* plura, h. e. to write. *Horat.*

fabellas. *Id.* libros, h. e. to write.

Martial. alicui aliquid in aurem. Also,
of philosophers. *Cic.* in gymnasiis,
h. e. to talk, discourse. — *¶* Also, im-

plying contempt, to talk idly, to bab-

ble. *Plant.* nugas. — *¶* Also, of ani-

mals. *Martial.* Raue garriunt, h. e.

croak. *Apul.* (of nightingales) Garriunt
canticum.

GARRIŌS (garrio), us, m. a prating,
3 chattering, talking idly. *Sidon.*

GARRULITAS (garrulus), ātis, f. a prat-
2 ing, prattling, chattering, bubbling; lo-

quacity, garrulity, ἀδόλεσχία. *Sence.*

and *Quintil.* — Also, of birds. *Plin.*
cornicis, chattering.

GARROLOŌS (garrin), a, um, adj. garru-
2 lous, prating, prattling, talkative, loqua-

cious, both in a good and in a bad sense.

Of man, in a pleasing manner. *Tibull.*

Of man in a displeasing manner. *Auct.*

ad Herenn. Disciplina garrula.

Ovid. forum, h. e. noisy. *Id.* lingua.

Prop. hora, h. e. spent in conversation. —
Particularly, telling what ought to be kept
secret: a blab, blubber, tattler, telltale.

Terent. and *Horat.* — Also, of birds,
chattering, chirping, warbling, twittering.

Virg. hirundo. *Plin.* noctua. *Id.*
cantus lusciniæ. — *¶* Also, of inani-

mate things, prating, murmuring, mak-

ing a shrill, trembling noise. *Ovid.* rivus.

Tibull. lyra, h. e. warbling. *Calp.* hum-

or. — *¶* Perhaps, also, prudent.

Varr. ap. *Non.* 4, 220.

GARIUM, or **-ŌN** (γάριον), i, n. a costly
2 fish-sauce, made chiefly from the scomber,
formerly from the garus. *Hor.* and *Plin.*

GARUMNA, æ, m. a river of Gaul, now
called la Garonne. *Pompon. Mela.*

GARŌS (γάρος), i, n. a kind of fish of
which a sauce was made. *Plin.*

GARYPHĒLLŌN, or **GARYPHĒLLŌN**
(καρυφῆλλον), i, n. a sort of spice in
India. *Plin.* 12, 15. According to Sprengel,
citez trifolia, L.; according to Vincen-

tel, clove, Caryophyllus aromaticus, L.

GASTER (γαστήρ), ēris and stri, f. the
2 belly. *Cal. Aurel.* — *¶* Also, a big-

belly vessel. *Petron.*

GAU, for Gaudium. *Enn.* ap. *Auson.*

GAUDIBENDŌS (gaudium), a, um, adj.
rejoicing. *Apul.* *Met.* 8. But *Ed.* Ouden-

dend, *Elm.* and *Vulc.* read gaudibundus.

GAUDĒŌ (γαυριάω), es, gavisus sum,
n. pass. 2. to rejoice, be glad, χαίρω.

Cic. aliqua re. Also, with an accus.

Terent. id, sc. ob. *Cæl.* in *Cic.* Ep. and
Terent. gaudium alicujus, h. e. ob gau-

dium. Also, with de, with regard to.
Cic. de Bursa. Also, with a genit. fol-

lowing. *Apul.* voti. Also, with in.
Lucret. in funere, h. e. at, or on account
also, *Cic.* Mihi gaudeo. Often, also,
with quod. *Id.* Or with an accus. and
Greek χαίρειν, is used in congratula-

tions, greeting, prosperity, joy. *Horat.*
— Also, of inanimate things. *Plin.*

Myrt. gandet rastris. *Id.* Humore
omnia hēntensia gaudent. — *Cic.* In

sinu gauacere, to rejoice inwardly. —
¶ Also, to be delighted with, take pleasure

in. *Cic.*, *Horat.* and *Liv.* aliqua re.

Also, with an infin. following. *Horat.*

Hence, *Virg.* Gaudet equo, h. e. he rides
delighted. — *¶* Also, to enjoy a thing.

Liv. ingenio suo. — *¶* *Symon.* Gan-

dendus, a, um. *Liv.* Andr. Gavis, for
gavisus sum.

GAUDIALIS (gaudium), e, adj. glad,
3 joyful, joyous. *Apul.*

GAUDIBUNDUS. See *Gaudebundus*. 3

GAUDIMŌNIUM (gaudeo), ii, n. joy. *Pe-*
2 tron.

GAUDIUM (Id.), ii, n. joy, gladness, χαρά,
χάρμα. *Cic.* Cum ratione animus move-

tur placide atque constanter, tum illud
gaudium est: cum autem inaniter et

effuse animus exultat, tum illa letitia
gestiens, vel nimia dici potest. *Ter-*

rent. Præ gaudio, for joy. *Id.* Lacru-

mare gaudio. *Cic.* Gaudio aliquem af-

ficere, h. e. to gladden, delight. *Ovid.*

Gaudium percipere. *Liv.* Gaudium sal-

utis superati, h. e. ob saltum, &c. *Cic.*

Gaudio triumphare. *Q. Cic.* Gaudio

exsilire, or, *Cic.* Gandis exsultare,
h. e. to leap for joy. *Id.* Gaudio efferi,

to be transported with joy. *Sallust.* Gau-

dium atque letitia. — Hence, congratu-

lation. *Tacit.* Gaudio fungi. — Also,
of inanimate things. *Plin.* Flos est

gaudium arborum. *Id.* Gaudia anno-

rum, h. e. tempora veris. — *¶* Also,
pleasure. *Sallust.* Gaudia corporis, h. e.

sensual pleasures. — Hence, of the en-

joyment of love. *Lucret.* and *Liv.* —
¶ Also, pleasure, delight, that which af-

fords pleasure. *Plin.* — Hence, also, a
lover. *Virg.*

GĀVIĀ (unc.), æ, f. a sea-mew or sen-gull,
λάγος. *Plin.* 10, 48 and 95.

GĀVISŌS, particip. from gaudeo.

GAULŌS (γαῦλος), i, m. a kind of boat or
3 galley. *Gell.* — *¶* Also, a cup like a

boat, γαυλός. *Plant.*

GAUNĀCĒ (γαυνάκη), es, f. or **GAUNĀ-**
CUM, i, n. a thick shag or frieze. *Varr.*

GAURŌS, i, m. a mountain of Campania,
famous for its vines. *Cic.* — Hence,

Gauranus, a, um, adj. *Plin.*

GAUSAPĀ, æ, and **GAUSAPĒ**, es, f. and
2 **GAUSAPĒ**, is, n. and **GAUSAPUM**

(γαυσάπη, ὀ), i, n. a rough, shaggy
cloth, used for coverlets, table-cloths,
&c.; and a coarse outer garment to keep off

the cold and rain. *Horat.*, *Ovid.* and
Plin. It was shaggy on one side only,
whilst an amphinallum was so on both

sides. — *Figur.* Pers. Gausape balau-

tum, h. e. barba or coma.

GAUSAPĀTŌS (gausapa), a, um, adj.
2 clothed with a rough gress-coat. *Senec.*

GAUSAPILĀ (gausapa & pila), æ, f. a
garment made of gausapa. *Petron.*

GAUSAPINŌS (gausapa), a, um, adj.
3 made of gausapa. *Martial.* Gausapi-

na, sc. pænula, or vestis, a rough, shag-

gy gress-coat.

GAZĀ (a Persian word), æ, f. the treasure
of a prince, the royal coffer, king's treas-

ury. *Nep.* regia. — *¶* Also, wealth,
riches, treasure. *Virg.* and *Suet.* Also,

in the pl. *Lucret.* and *Horat.* — *¶* Al-

so, a town of Palestine.

GĀZETICŌS (Gaza), a, um, adj. of *Ca-*
3 za. *Sidon.*

GEBENNA, or **CEBENNA**, æ, f. mountains
of Gaul, now called Les Cevennes. *Cæs.*

— Hence, Gebennicus, a, um, adj. *Me-*
la. montes.

GEDRŌSĪ, or **GEDRŌSIY**, ōrum, m. a
people of Asia, who lived near Persia.

— Their country was called Gedrosia, the
modern province of Mekran.

GEDUSANŌS, a, um, adj. *Cic.* Agr. 2,
19. ager, in Asia (s. selectio certa).

GEHENNĀ, or **GEENNĀ**, æ, f. the valley
3 of Hinnom, where children were sacrificed
to Moloch, and thence (metaphorically),
from the shrieks of those children, put for
hell, γέεννα. *Hieron.*, *Tertull.*, *Prudent.*,
Sedul. and *Auson.* — Hence, Gehennā-

lis, e, adj. *Cassiod.*

GELĀ, æ, f. a town of Sicily, near the river
Gelas. *Virg.* — Hence, Gelōus, a, um,
adj. *Virg.* — Gelensis, e, adj. Gelsen-

ses, the inhabitants of Gela.

GELĀS, æ, m. a river of Sicily. *Ovid.*

GELĀSCŌ (gelo), is, avi, n. 3
2 to freeze, πηγνύμαι. *Plin.*

GELĀSIANŌS (γελάω), i, m
mimic, drall, zany, jack-puddi

GELĀSINŌS (γελασίνος), i, m
3 the cheek that is seen when a pi

Martini.

GELĀTŌ (gelo), ōnis, f. a frei
2 ἔκπηξις. *Plin.*

GELĒNSIS. See *Gela*.

GELICIDIUM (gelu & cado), ii, n. frost,
2 πάχνη. αἰθρος. *Cato.*

GELIDĒ (gelidus), adv. coldly, ψυχρῶς.
3 *Horat.*

GELIDŌS (gelu), a, um, adj. cold as ice,
gelid, κρυερός. *Virg.* uox. *Cic.* aqua,

or, absol. *Horat.* Gelida, sc. aqua. *Ovid.*

Aqua gelidissima. *Cic.* Gelidior. *Virg.*

humor, h. e. iec. *Ovid.* December

Liv. loca. — *¶* Also, figur. cold, cold
as ice, making cold. *Virg.* tremor. *Ov-*

id. horror, h. e. chilly. *Id.* metus, pal-

lor. *Virg.* of an old man, sanguis, h. e.

chilled. *Horat.* mors. — *¶* *Lucret.*

Gelidai, for gelidæ.

GELLĪŌS, ii, m. a name of several Romans.

Aulus Gellius, a Roman grammarian in
the age of M. Antoninus, wrote a work

called Noctes Atticæ. — Hence, Gellius,
a, um, adj. *Gellian.*

GELŌ (gelu), as, avi, ātum, a. l. to cause to
2 freeze, πηγνύω. *Plin.* aliquid. — Hence,

Colum. Gelari, to freeze. *Plin.* Amnes

gelati, h. e. frozen. — *Figur.* Stat. Gelat

ora pavor. *Juvenal.* Gelantur pavido

pectore. — Hence, Gelatus, a, um, cola

like ice. *Lucan.* Stat corde gelato atton-

itus, h. e. timoris pleno. *Id.* Gelatos

orbes effodere, h. e. frigidus oculos et

emortuos. *Stat.* Gelatis vultibus, h. e.

pale. — *¶* Also, intrans., to freeze. *Plin.*

Gelando liquorem nimium non dubium

est. *Id.* Marina aqua tardius gelant.

GELŌN (γελῶν), tis, m. a fountain of
Phrygia, the waters of which, when

drunk, had a powerful effect upon the risi-

bility of a person. *Plin.*

GELŌNĪ (Γελωνοί), ōrum, m. a people of
Seythia or Sarmatia, living on the shores

of the Borysthenes. — Hence, Gelēnus,
a, um, adj. *Gelonian.*

GELŌTIANŌS (Gelotius), a, um, adj. be-

longing to Gelotius. — Hence, Gelotiana,

sc. domus, the house of Gelotius, or the

balcony of his house. *Sact.*

GELŌTŌPIHĒLLIS (γελοτόφυλλης), īdis,
f. an herb, the juice of which, when used

internally, is said to have a powerful effect

upon the risibility of a person; perhaps a

species of ranunculus. *Plin.*

GELŌŌS, a, um. See *Gela*.

GELŪ (unc.), n. indecl. or **GELUM**, i, n. or

2 **GELŪS**, us, m. cold, frost, πυχρός, κρυ-

μός. *Virg.* Rura gelu claudit hiems.

— *¶* Also, iec. *Plin.* Vulpes aure ad

glaciem apposita conjecat crassitudi-

nem gelus. — With poets, also, hail. *Lu-*

cret. Celi fragor. — *¶* Also, figur. cold,

coliness, want of warmth. *Virg.* Tarda

gelu senectus. *Lucan.* Pectora stricta

gelu, h. e. frigore mortis. *Sence.* Frigi-

dum sanguis gelu.

GEMEBUNDŌS (gemo), a, um, adj. groan-

3 ing much, ἐπιστένω. *Ovid.* 14, 188.

But better *Edd.* read fremebundus.

GEMELLĀR (for gemellare, sc. vas), āris,

2 n. a vessel for holding oil. *Colum.*

GEMELLĀRIĀ (gemellar), æ, f. same as

3 *Gemellur.* *Augustin.*

GEMELLIPARĀ (gemelli & pario), æ, f.

3 bearing twins, gemelliparous, διδυμοτό-

κος. *Ovid.* dea, h. e. *Latona.*

GEMĒLLŌS (dimin. of geminus), a, um,

adj. twin, διδυμός. *Ovid.* Gemelli fra-

tres. *Id.* fetus. Hence, *Id.* Gemelli,

twins. *Call.* Gemellus, a twin-brother.

Horat. Cetera pene gemelli. Also, of

animals. *Virg.* — Hence, resembling

so, *Geminatus*, a, um, *doubled, double*. *Cic. sol. Liv. victoria. Cic. verba, repeated. Plin. Nec aliud pomum ingeniosius geminatum est, h. e. propagated by grafts.* — ¶ Also, to join or unite two things. *Horat. agnos tigris. Sueton. castra legionibus.*

GEMINUS (unc.), a, um, adj. *twain, born at the same time, διδυμος. Virg. Geminii pueri. Id. proles. Cic. Fratres gemini, or, merely, Gemini. Plant. Geminus frater. Id. Frater germanus geminus, a twin-brother.* — Hence, *Plin. Gemini, a constellation called Gemini. Ovid. Geminus Castor, or, Horat. Pollux, h. e. Castor et Pollux. Plant. Geminissimus, a twin-brother.* — *Solin. Gemini, h. e. testiculi, διδυμοι.* — Also, *like, equal. Cic. Audacia gemini. Id. Geminus et simillimus nequitia. Also, with a genit. or dat. following. Id.* — ¶ Also, *double, with regard to nature or limbs. Ovid. Chiron geminus, h. e. the centaur, half man and half horse. Id. Cecrops, h. e. both a Greek and an Egyptian.* — ¶ Also, *double, twain, two. Terent. nuptiae. Cic. lumen. Virg. portae.* — ¶ Also, *both. Ovid. pes. Id. Gemini pedes. Virg. acies.* — ¶ Also, *large, huge, big, bulky. Lucrct.*

GEMISCŌ (gemo), is, n. 3. to sigh, or to begin to sigh. *Claudian.*

GEMITES (unc.), æ, m. a precious stone, unknown to us. *Plin. 37, 11, 73.*

GEMITORIUS (gemo), a, um, adj. *lamentable. See Gemonius.*

GEMITUS (Id.), us, m. a groan or sigh, στεναγμός. *Cic. Gemitus fit. Virg. Gemitum dare a pectore, or, Id. tollere ad sidera, or, Id. ciere, or, Id. de pectore ducere, or, Ovid. edere, to sigh. Virg. petere de alto corde, h. e. to fetch a deep sigh.* — Also, *pain, sorrow, sadness. Virg. Æn. 2, 413.* — ¶ Also, of inanimate things, *sigh, groan, a cracking, sounding, a noise. Virg. Tellus dat gemitum. Id. pelagi.* — ¶ *Plant. Gemitu, for gemitus.*

GEMMA (unc.), æ, f. a gem, precious stone, jewel, λίθος. *Cic.* — Also, a vessel made of a precious stone. *Virg. Ut gemma bibat. Senec. Gemma ministrare.* — Particularly, *the stone that is fixed in the bezel of a ring; a signet, seal-ring. Plin. Cylindros ex beryllis facere malunt, quam gemmas. Ovid. Imprimere gemmam, h. e. to make an impression with a seal, to seal. Id. Gemma, qua signabat.* — Also, a pearl. *Prop.* — Hence, *ornament, adornment. Martial.* — ¶ Also, an eye, bud, gem, or button of a vine or tree. *Virg.*

GEMMARIUS (gemma), ii, m. a jeweller. *Inscript. ap. Don.*

GEMMASCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. to begin to bud or gem, ὀφθαλμιζειν. *Plin.*

GEMMATOS (Id.), a, um, adj. *gemmed, jewelled, ornamented with gems, set with precious stones. Liv. and Ovid.* — ¶ Also, *having buds. Pallud.*

GEMMESŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. to become a 2 gem. *Plin.*

GEMMEUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of a gem, of precious stones. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, set with precious stones, διάλιθος. *Ovid.* — *Figur. Martial. pavo. Plin. Ep. prata, h. e. bedewed, adorned with pearls as it were.* — ¶ Also, *resembling a precious stone. Plin.* — ¶ Also, *shining, glittering. Plin. Ep. Euripus.*

GEMMIFER (gemina & fero), a, um, adj. 2 bearing or yielding gems. *Plin. Gangēs.*

GEMMŌ (gemma), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to be set with jewels, to glitter or shine with jewels. *Ovid. Sceptra gemmantia.* — ¶ Also, to resemble precious stones, to glitter, sparkle or shine like a precious stone. *Lucrct. Herbæ gemmantis rore recenti. Martial. Alæ gemmantis pavonis.* — ¶ Also, to bud, gem, put forth buds or gems. *Cic. Vitis gemmat.*

GEMMOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of gems, 3 set with gems. *Apul.*

GEMMOLA (dimin. of gemma), æ, f. a 3 small gem. *Apul.* — ¶ *Figur. of the pupils of the eyes. Apul. Pupularum nitidas geminas gemmulas.*

GEMŌ (unc.), is, ni, ītum, a. and n. 3. to groan, moan, sigh, στεναίω. *Cic. desiderio. Virg. multa, much.* — Also, to sigh at, lament, deplore. *Cic. aliqui. Id. Status gemitur.* — ¶ *Figur. of animals,*

uttering moanful or plaintive sounds.

Virg. Turtur gemit, h. e. cooes. — Also, of inanimate things, to sigh, groan, creak, crack. *Ovid. Gemit fenestra. Virg. cymba.* — ¶ Also, to speak. *Apul. GEMŌNIUS* (gemo), a, um, adj. perhaps lamentable, deplorable. — Hence, *Val. Maz. Scala gemonia, or, Sact. Gemonie, sc. scale, a precipitous place in Rome, down which the corpses of criminals were thrown. This place was also called Gradus gemonii. Plin. 8, 61. Ed. Elzev., where, however, Ed. Harduin. reads gemitorii.*

GEMULŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. sighing, 3 groaning. *Apul.*

GEMERSA (unc.), a, coru or scelling uad 2 der the little toe. *Plin.*

GENA (unc.), æ, f. and, more frequently, GENÆ, ārum, the eyelid, eyelids, βλέφαρα. *Plin.* — Hence, the eye, eyes. *Ovid.* In these significations it is only found in the plural. — ¶ Also, the cheek, ball of the cheek, παρτια. *Suet.* in the sing.; but more frequently in the plural. *Cic., Horat. and Plin.*

GENABUM, i, n. a town of Gaul, now Orleans. *Cæs.* — Hence, Genabensis, e, adj. Genabenses, the inhabitants of Genabum. *Cæs.*

GENAUNI, ārum, m. a people of Vindicia, bordering upon the Brenni. *Horat.*

GENEALOGIA (γενεαλογία), æ, f. a genealogy. *Messala Corvin.*

GENEALOGŌS (γενεαλόγος), i, m. a genealogist. *Cic.*

GENER (unc.), ēri, m. a son-in-law, daughter's husband, γαμβρός. *Cic.* — Also, the husband of a granddaughter or great granddaughter. *Punctat.* — ¶ Also, the husband of a sister, a brother-in-law. *Justin. 18, 4. and Nep. Paus. 1.*

GENERABILIS (genero), e, adj. that may 2 be produced, generable. *Manil. opus.*

— ¶ Also, that has the power of producing, generating or begetting, generative, creative. *Plin.*

GENERALIS (genus), e, adj. general, 1 universal, γενικός, καθολικός. *Cic.*

— ¶ Also, generic, genetical. *Cic.*

GENERALITAS (generalis), ātis, f. generalit. *Martian. Capell. and Symmach.*

GENERALITER (Id.), adv. generally, universally, in general, γενικῶς. *Cic. definire.*

GENERASCŌ (genero), is, a. 3. to be produced, grow after its kind, γίνεσθαι. *Lucrct. 3, 745; but Ed. Crech. reads ingenerascunt.*

GENERATIM (genus), adv. generally, in general. *Cic. loqui.* — ¶ Also, by kinds, sorts, divisions, κατὰ γένη. *Cic. componere. Cæs. Omnibus generationibus agit, h. e. he thanks each class of his hearers separately.* — ¶ Also, by nations or tribes. *Cæs. copias educere.*

GENERATIŌ (genero), ōnis, f. a begetting 2 or producing, generation, γένεσις. *Plin.*

GENERATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a begetter, 1 producer, generator, father, ancestor, γενετήρ. *Virg. equorum. Cic. Generatores suos nasse, h. e. ancestors.*

GENERATORIUS (generator), a, um, 3 adj. relating to generating or begetting. *Tertull.*

GENERATRIX (Id.), icis, f. she that produces. *Pompon. Mel.*

GENERŌ (genus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to beget, produce, procreate, engender, generate, bear, bring forth, γεννᾶν. *Cic. Deus hominem generavit. Justin. Terra animalia generat. Plin. Asina generare cœperit.* — So, also, *Generatus, a, um, generated, produced, begotten, engendered, bred, brought forth, sprung from, γεννητός. Cic. semina. Nep. Ab origine ultima stirpis Romane generatus. Virg. Troja generatus Acestes. Ovid. Generatus Alehone Myscelos. Cic. Exemplum generatum (opp. to æternum), h. e. created, not from eternity.*

— ¶ Also, in general, to produce, make, invent. *Justin. ignem. Quintil. nihil ex se. Il. item.* — Also, of the creative genius of a poet or orator. *Quintil. and Sueton.*

GENERŌSE (generosus), adv. nobly, bravely, gallantly, generously, γενναίως. *Horat. Generosius perire.*

GENEROSITAS (Id.), ātis, f. excellence. 2 *Plin. vini.* — Also, fruitfulness, fecun-

dity. *Plin. In ipsa ove satis generositate ostenditur. Id. feminarum.* — Also, noble appearance. *Plin. tauri.* — ¶ Also, generosity of soul, generosity magnanimity. *Plin. leonis.*

GENERŌSUS (genus), a, um, adj. noble, born of a noble race, descended from illustrious ancestors, ευγενής, γενναίος. *Cic. virgo. Horat. Generosior. Sallust. Generosissimus. Figurat. Cic. ortus amicitie.* — ¶ Also, noble-hearted, noble-minded, magnanimous, generous. *Cic. virtus. Plin. leo.* — Also, loving honor, ambitious. *Nep. discipuli.*

— ¶ Also, noble, of noble or excellent condition or quality, excellent, superior to others. *Cic. Fortia dicendi. Horat. vinum. Colum. vitis.* — ¶ Also, fruitful, fertile, plentiful, abounding, πολύγονος. *Virg. Insula generosa metallis. Plin. sues. Ovid. flos, h. e. multus, abundans.*

GENESIS (γένεσις), sis, sēs or iēs, f. gene 2 ration, creation, birth, γένεσις. — Hence, the first book of Moses. *Tertull.*

— ¶ Also, the horoscope, nativity, or natal hour of any one, or the star that happened to be then rising, which was supposed to determine his future fortune. *Sueton. Genesim habere imperatorum (of a person to whom an astrologer had foretold at his birth that he would be emperor).*

GENESTA, same as Genista. 3

GENETHIACŌS (γενεθλιακός), a, um, 3 adj. relating to nativities as calculated by astrologers, genethiacal. Hence, *Gell.*

Genethliacus, i, m. an astrologer or a person who foretold future events by observing the stars. — Genethliace, es, f. astrology. *Mure. Cop.* — Genethliologia (γενεθλιαλογία), æ, f. a casting of nativities, genethliology. *Vitruv.* — Genethliacum, or Genethliacum, a poem in commemoration of one's birth-day. *Stat.*

GENETRIX, and **GENITRIX** (genitor), 2 icis, f. a mother, γενέτειρα. *Horat.*

Virg. and Plin. — Cybele is called so, because she was supposed to be the mother of the gods. *Virg. Æn. 9, 117.* — Julius Cæsar, supposed to be descended from Venus, erected a temple to Venus genitrix. *Sueton.* — ¶ *Figur. mother, authoress, she that produces.*

Ovid. frugum, h. e. Ceres. Justin. virtutum. Senec. primæ lucis, h. e. Aurora.

GENETÛLLIS (Γενετὺλλίς), idis, f. the goddess presiding over birth. *Horat. carui. Soc. 16. Ed. Bentl. e conjec.*

Other Eld. read genitalis.

GENIALIS (genius), e, adj. that comes from or originates with genius, the god of joy and festivities. Hence, delightful, pleasing, pleasant, joyful, gratifying, delicious, voluptuous, joyous, cheerful, glad; and, sometimes, festive, solemn. *Ovid. rus, præda. Ik. nva, h. e. siccet. Id. sarta, at wine-drinking. Id. festum.*

Virg. hiems, h. e. in qua celebrantur convivia. Apul. vultus, h. e. friendly.

Stat. Divi geniales, h. e. Ceres et Bacchus. — ¶ Also (from gigno), matrimonial, conjugal, nuptial. *Liv. torus, or, Cic. lectus, h. e. nuptial couch, marriage-bed.* — Hence, thriving, prosperous, fruitful, happy. *Plin. Genialis copia pecudum. Id. sors.*

GENIALITAS (genialis), ātis, f. festivity, 3 conviviality. *Amalian.*

GENIALITER (Id.), adv. jovially, merrily, 3 with good cheer, genially, τρυφερώς. *Ovid.*

GENIANES, æ, m. See Goniaea.

GENIANŌS (genius), a, um, adj. same as Genialis. *Hele. Cinna ap. Gell.*

GENIATŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as Genialis.

GENICULATIM (geniculum), adv. from 2 knot to knot, by knots on each joint, κατὰ γόμην. *Plin.*

GENICULATYŌ (geniculo), ōnis, f. genu 3 flexion, kneeling. *Tertull.*

GENICULATŌS (geniculum), a, um, adj. that hath many joints or knots, growing into knots, knotted, jointed, geniculat. *Plin. πολυγόναρος. Cic. cilius.*

— ¶ Also, with curved knees. *se. Hercules, a constellation, same as Engonasi. Vitruv.*

GENICULŌ (Id.), as, n. 1. to grow into knots, be distinguished by knots. *Plin. 18, 16. Harduin. habet gelaret ex 18.*

GENICULUM (dimin. of genu), i, n. 2 little knee, γόνυ. *Varr. and Tertul.*

— *¶* Also, the joints or knots of a stalk of *cara*. *Plin.*
GENICULUS (Id.), a little knee. — *Figur.* 2 an angle, corner formed by two pipes of an aqueduct. *Vitruv.*
GENIMEN (geno, or gigno), imis, n. aff-3 spring, progeny. *Tertull.*
GENISTA (perhaps from genu), æ, f. broom, *σπαρτόν* (*Spartium junceum*, L.). *Virg.*
GENITA MANA, *Γενετήρ Μάνη*, dea, quæ 3 feminam mensibus præerat. *Plin.*
GENITABILIS (geno, or gigno), e, adj. 3 same as *Genitalis*, generative. *Lucret.* ap. *Varron.* tempus. *Arnob.* partes, h. e. genitalia.
GENITALIS (Id.), serving to produce, 2 generative, *γεννητικός*. *Virg.* semina. *Lucret.* corpora, h. e. elementa. *Gell.* menses, h. e. in which a woman, after having conceived, will bring forth a child. *Plin.* profluviū, se. feminæ, h. e. menses, the catamenia; also, se. viri, h. e. gonorrhœa, *γυνόρροια*. — *Diana* is also called *genitalis*. *Horat.* *Carin.* Sec. 16, where *Ed. Bentl.* reads *genetilis*, h. e. she that presides over birth. *Stat.* *Fœdus* gentile, h. e. matrimonial engagement. *Colum.* Partes genitales; or, *Ovid.* Membra genitalia; or, *Colum.* Loca genitalia; or, *absol.* *Plin.* Genitalia, h. e. the genitals, *τὰ αἰδοῖα*. So, *Id.* Genitale, se. membrum. — *¶* Also, producing, begetting, bringing forth: relating to producing, &c. *Plin.* anni hora, h. e. verna tempestas. *Tacit.* dies, h. e. birth-day. *Ammian.* terra; or, *Prudent.* sedes, h. e. one's own country or birthplace.
GENITALITER (genitalis), adv. aptly for 3 producing or generating, fruitfully. *Lucret.*
GENITIVUS (geno, or gigno), a, um, adj. 2 natural, that is born in us, innate, *ἐν γυνό-μενος*. *Ovid.* imago. *Sueton.* nota. — Hence, belonging to a gens. *Ovid.* nomen. — *¶* Also, producing, begetting, bringing forth. *Macrob.* *Apollo.* — *¶* Also, in grammar, Genitivus casus, or Genitivus, the genitive case. *Sueton.* and *Quintil.*
GENITOR (Id.), *ἔρις*, m. a father, sire, creator, *γενετήρ*. *Cic.* Imitantes genitorem. *Ovid.* Deum genitor, h. e. Jupiter. *Id.* Tridentiger genitor profundus, h. e. Neptuneus. *Virg.* *Æn.* I, 716. Genitor, h. e. Neptuneus. *Colum.* universi, h. e. God. — *¶* In general, author, producer. *Plin.* vitiorum. *Sil.* fraudum. *Horat.* Quæ genitor produverit usus.
GENITRIX (genitor), *ἰκίς*, f. See *Generatrix*.
GENITURA (geno, or gigno), æ, f. generat-2 ion, *γένεσις*. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, the power of generating, the seed of generation. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, one's natal hour. *Sueton.*
GENITUS, a, um, particip. from gigno.
GENITUS (geno, or gigno), us, m. same 3 as *Generatio*. *Apul.*
GENIUS (Id.), ii, m. a deity, demon or genius that was supposed to attend every person from his birth to his death, *δαίμων*. Sacrifices were performed to him at stated times, and it was customary to swear by one's genius. Every place was supposed to have its particular genius. *Horat.*, *Virg.*, &c. — *¶* Also, inclination to feasting and luxury, appetite for good eating and drinking. *Tertull.* Deifandare genium suum, h. e. to pinch one's appetite. *Pers.* Indulgere genio, h. e. to indulge one's appetite. So, also, *Horat.* Genium curare. — *¶* Parasites used to call their patrons *genii*. *Plaut.* — *¶* Also, good taste in eating or drinking. *Martial.* and *Plaut.* — *Figur.* taste, *gen.* *Martial.* — *¶* *Thyall.* *Geni* (vocat.).
GENŌ (*γενέω*, *γενῶ*), is, ui, itum, a. 3. 3 absol. for gigno, to generate, beget, produce, *γεννῶ*. *Cic.* *Orat.* 2, 32. *Genitur.* *Varr.* Genat, genuat, genit. *Lucret.* Geni, genantur. See, also, *Gigno*.
GENS (*γένος*, or *γένυν*), tis, f. a clan among the Romans, *ἔθνος*. It is generally used in a signification more extended than that of familia or stirps, which denote only a part of a gens and are applied to relations having the same cognomen. Thus, in the gens Cornelia were the families of the Scipiones, Len-

tuli, &c. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — *Gen* is particularly applied to the patricians. Hence, *Horat.* *Honia sine gente*, h. e. ignobilis. *Cic.* and *Liv.* *Patricii majorem et minorum gentium*, h. e. of the first and second rank or order. The former were descended from the senators chosen by Romulus; the latter, from those chosen by Tarquin. In allusion to this division of senators, the gods were also divided into *dii majorem gentium* and *minorum gentium*, h. e. the great celestial deities and the inferior deities. *Cic.* It was also applied to others. *Id.* Qui quasi majorem est gentium Stoicus, h. e. of a distinguished kind. — *¶* Also, of animals, a breed, herd, swarm, shoal, &c. *Colum.* (of bees) *Intestino bello totæ gentes consumuntur.* *Virg.* (of horses) *In spem gentis submittere.* *Ovid.* of foxes and dogs. — *¶* Also, a descendant. *Virg.* *Gens* deum, h. e. *Æneas*. — *¶* Also, a nation, comprehending several tribes (populi) or smaller communities. Thus, the Germans are the gens of the Saxons, Austrians, &c., and the latter are populi of the German nation (gens Germanorum). *Cic.* and *Liv.* But gens is frequently used instead of populus. *Cic.* *Cilicium*. — *¶* Also, of a single town, the inhabitants. *Cæs.* *Opidium*, quæ gens, &c. — *¶* Also, country. *Nepos.* *Cataoniam*, quæ gens jacet, &c. — *¶* *Gentilina* is, by way of emphasis joined with many adverbs of place. *Cic.* *Ubiquam gentium sumus?* h. e. where on earth are we? So, also, *Id.* *Abesse longe gentium*, h. e. far away. *Sallust.* *Ubi gentium.* *Cic.* *Ubique gentium.* *Plaut.* *Quoquā abducta est gentium.* *Id.* *Usquam gentium*, h. e. somewhere. *Tertull.* *Nusquam gentium*, h. e. nowhere. — *¶* It is also joined with minime. *Tertull.* *Minime gentium*, h. e. not at all, by no means, on no account. — *¶* *Gentes*, same as *barbari*. *Tacit.* *German.* 32. — *¶* *Gentes*, the Gentiles. *Tertull.*
GENTIANA (unc.), æ, f. the herb gentian, bitter-root or felloort. *Plin.*
GENTICUS (gens), a, um, adj. national. 2 *Tacit.*
GENTILICIUS. See *Gentilius*. 2
GENTILIS (Id.), e, adj. of the same gens or clan, pertaining to a gens. *Ovid.* (of the three hundred Fabii) *mannus.* *Tacit.* *Eloquentia*, gentile domus nostræ bonum. *Sueton.* stemma. — Hence, Gentiles, persons belonging to the same gens, relations bearing the same nomen. *Cic.* *Tuus gentilis.* *Id.* *deorum.* *Agur.* *Calp.* 2, 41. *Gentilia poma*, h. e. produced by a graft. — *¶* Also, of the same country or land. *Sil.* metallum. — Hence, *Gentilis*, subst., a countryman. *Gell.* 17, 17. But *Ed. Longol.* reads *gentis*. — *¶* The Romans called persons belonging to foreign nations, *gentiles*. *Anon.* — Hence, heathens are called gentiles by Christian writers. *Hieronym.* — Hence, *Gentilis*, e, adj. heathenish. *Hieronym.* and *Prudent.*
GENTILITAS (gentilis), *ἄις*, f. the relation arising from one's being of the same gens with another, *οἰκείότης*, *γένεθλον*. *Cic.* — *Figur.* of plants bearing the same name. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, relations bearing the same name. *Liv.* — *¶* Also, the heathens. *Hieronym.* — *¶* Also, the religion of the heathens. *Lactant.*
GENTILITER (Id.), adv. after the manner 3 aer of a country, in the language of a country. *Solin.* — *¶* Also, in a heathenish manner. *Fulgent.*
GENTILITUS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating 3 to a particular gens or clan, *ἐθνικός*. *Cic.* *Gentilitia sacrificia*, sacred rites peculiar to his gens; family ceremonies or sacred rites. *Liv.* *Adjectæ mortuo notæ sunt: publica una, ne quis patritius in arce habitaret: gentilitia altera, ne quis deinde Manlius vocaretur, a mark of infamy or stigma, imposed on his gens.* *Sueton.* *Gentilitiæ hereditates*, estates to which he succeeded by consanguinity. *Id.* *nomina.* *Plin.* *Scribit elegos; gentilitium hoc illi, h. e. it is a talent that runs in his family.* — *¶* Also, national. *Gell.*
GENTILITUS (Id.), adv. in the manner of a country. *Tertull.*

GENŌ (*γενῶ*), n. indecl. in sing., and in plur. *genua*, um, bus, a knee. *Cic.* *Genua terram tangere.* *Ovid.* *Genuum orhis*, the patella or kneecap. *Plin.* *flectere; or, Ovid.* *inclinare*, h. e. to bend the knee. So, also, *Curt.* *ponere alieui*, h. e. to kneel down before. So, also, *Tacit.* *Provolvi genibus alieui;* or, *Id.* *Genua alieuius advolvi.* *Sueton.* *Ad genua admittere*, h. e. to permit one to fall at one's knees, admit as a suppliant. — *¶* *Senece.* *Genubus*, for *genibus*. — *¶* *Genus*, n. is also found for *genu*. *Cic.* in *Aral.* *Lævum genus.* — *Vitruv.* *Gennorum*, for *genuum*. — *Virg.* *Genua* (dissyllabic.).
GENŌA, æ, f. a town of Liguria, now *Genua*. *Liv.*
GENŌALE (genu), is, n. sc. vinculum, a kind of covering for the knees, garters below the knee. *Ovid.*
GENŌINE (genuinus), adv. candidly, sincerely. *Cic.*
GENŌINŌS (unc.), a, um, adj. innate, native, natural, *γνήριος*. *Pandect.* and *Gell.* — *¶* Also, genuine. *Gell.* *fabula Plauti.* — *¶* *Dens*, a back or jaw-tooth, *wisdom-tooth*, *κραινῆρ*, *σώφρονισ-τῆρ*. *Cic.* Also, *absol.* *Juveal.* *Genuinus*, se. *dens*. — Hence, *Pers.* *Genuinum in aliquo frangere*, h. e. to bite, indulge in biting language, detract.
GENŌS (*γένος*), *ἔρις*, n. all those belonging together by birth or resemblance; a race, family, stock, *γένος*. *Cic.* *Genus humanum* or *hominum*, h. e. the human race. *Id.* *Romanum*, h. e. the Roman people. *Lucret.* *leonum.* *Horat.* *piscium.* *Lucret.* *Genus propagare; or, Justin.* *facere*, h. e. to breed, beget offspring. — *¶* Also, all those bearing the same name, and, in this respect, belonging together; a race, family. *Cic.* *nobile.* *Id.* *Genere primus.* *Id.* *Auctores generis mei*, h. e. my ancestors. *Virg.* *Ducere genus ab aliquo*, h. e. to be descended from. — *¶* Also, *sex*, either male or female. *Liv.* *virorum.* *Cic.* *nuliebæ.* — *¶* Also, in logic, a genus (comprehending several species): a general term. *Cic.* *Genus est, quod artes aliquas complectitur, ut cupiditas pars est, quæ subest generi, ut cupiditas amor, avaritia.* — Hence, *Gell.* *In Genus, in general, generally.* — *¶* Also, a species, kind, sort, quality, description. *Tertull.* *Est genus hominum, qui se primos esse omnium rerum volunt.* *Plin.* *ovium.* *Cic.* *Amici, cujus generis magna penuria est.* — The acc. *Genus* is frequently joined with *id*, *quid*, *omne*, &c. for *generis*. *Varr.* *Aves omne genus*, h. e. every species of. *Id.* *Verba id genus.* *Cic.* *Aliquid id genus scribere*, h. e. something of that kind. *Id.* *Quod genus virtus est*, h. e. such, of such a kind, of that description. — *¶* *Quod genus* denotes, also, for instance, for example. *Cic.* *Invent.* 2, 54. *Vitanda sunt illa, quæ propinqua videntur: quod genus, fidentie contrarium est diffidentia.* — *¶* With poets, also, a child, son, offspring, descendant; also, descendants. *Virg.* *deorum.* *Ovid.* *Genus Adrastus*, h. e. *Dionædes*, the grandson of *Adrastus*. — *¶* Also, nation, people, race, tribe. *Sallust.* *Frægm.* and *Flor.* — *¶* Also, a thing. *Cic.* *In simplici genere.* — *¶* Also, kind, nature, manner, condition. *Cic.* *belli.* *Nepos.* *In omni genere vitæ*, h. e. in every situation of life. *Colum.* *Hoc genere*, h. e. in this manner. *Cic.* *Quod genus*, as, for instance. (See above.) — Hence, a manner of writing, of composing. *Phædr.* *Æsopi.* — *¶* *Genus*, for *genu*. See *Genu*.
GENŌSUS, or **GENŌSUS**, is, m. a river of Macedonia falling into the Adriatic, now *Vajussa*. *Cæs.*
GEŌDES (*γεῶδης*), adj. containing earth, full of earth. Hence, *Geodes*, subst., the name of a precious stone. *Plin.*
GEŌGRAPHIA (*γεωγραφία*), æ, f. a description of the earth, geography. *Cic.*
GEŌGRAPHICUS (*γεωγραφικός*), a, um, 3 adj. geographical. *Ammian.*
GEŌMETR, tri, m. same as *Geometres*. *Senece.*
GEŌMETRES, or **GEŌMETR** (*γεωμέτρης*), æ, m. a measurer of the earth, geometrician, geometer. *Cic.*

GEOMETRIA (γεωμετρία), *æ*, *f.* geometry.

Cic.

GEOMETRICE (γεωμετρική, *sc.* τέχνη),

2 *es*, *f.* same as *Geometria*. *Plin.*

GEOMETRICUS (γεωμετρικός), *a*, *um*,

adj. pertaining to geometry, geometrical.

Cic. rationes. *Plin.* scientia. — *Geo-*

metrica, *drum*, *n.* things from geometry,

geometrical truths. *Cic.* Also, geometry

itself. *Cic.* Geometrica discere.

GEORGI (Γεωργί), *drum*, *m.* agricultur-

ists, husbandmen, a name of Samnitan

nations in the Crimea, *opp.* to the No-

madæ. *Mela* and *Plin.*

GEORGICUS (γεωργικός), *a*, *um*, *adj.* re-

lating to husbandry, geonomical, georgic.

Colum. carmen, *h. e.* a poem on husband-

dry. *Georgica*, *plur.*, *geu.* *drum* or *on*, a

poem of *Virgil*.

GERANYON (γεράνιον), *ii*, *n.* the herb

storks-bill. *Plin.*

GERANITES (γερανίτης), *æ*, *m.* *sc.* lapis,

or **GERANITIS** (γερανίτης), *idis*, *f.* a

precious stone, unknown to us; its color

is said to resemble that of the neck of a

crane. *Plin.*

GERGŌVIA, *æ*, *f.* the ancient name of Ne-

mossas, or Augustonemetum, a town of

the Arverni in Aquitanian Gaul. *Cæs.*

GERITŪ (gero), *ōnis*, *f.* See *Gestio*.

GERMALUS, *i*, *m.* a place or hill in Rome.

Cic.

GERMANIA, *æ*, *f.* Germany. *Cæs.* The

plur. Germaniæ (*h. e.* Upper and Lower

Germany) is found in *Tacut.* and *Plin.*

GERMANICIANUS (Germanicus), *a*, *um*,

2 *adj.* German, called after Germany, sur-

naming in Germany. *Sueton.* exercitus,

h. e. stationed or serving in Germany.

GERMANICUS (Germania), *a*, *um*, *adj.*

German, Germanic. *Cæs.* bellum. *Plin.*

mare, *h. e.* the Baltic. *Sueton.* sermo.

Marial. Calendæ, *h. e.* the first of Sep-

tember. — Germanicus was also a title

given to those who had conquered the

Germans. *Sueton.* Caesar Germanicus.

— Germanicus, *sc.* nummus, a gold

coin with the image of the emperor Domi-

itian stamped on it. *Juvenal.*

GERMANITAS (germanus), *ātis*, *f.* the

relation of brothers and sisters, brother-

hood, sisterhood, ἀδελφότης. *Cic.* and

Liv. — Hence, of colonies of the same

city. *Liv.* — Also, own sister. *Apul.*

— *¶* Also, figur. a union or resemblance

like that between brothers and sisters.

Plin. between two apples on the same

stalk. *Id.* vini, *h. e.* between wines.

GERMANITUS (*id.*), *adv.* like a brother,

3 faithfully, sincerely. *Pompon. ap. Non.*

GERMANUS (*unc.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of full

brothers and sisters by father's and

mother's side; or, of brothers and sis-

ters by the father's side only. *Cic.* frater.

Nepos. and *Cic.* soror. Also, *absol.*,

Terent. Germanus, *sc.* frater.

Ovid. Germana, *sc.* soror. — Hence,

like brothers and sisters, brotherly, sister-

ly. *Plaut.* Germanum in modum.

Ovid. cades, *h. e.* murder of brothers

and sisters. — Also, of animals. *Acc.*

ap. Cic. — Also, sincere, true, real, right,

proper, not counterfeited, genuine. *Cic.*

justitia. *Id.* ironia. *Id.* patria. *Id.*

Germanissimus Stoicus, *h. e.* a true

stoic. — *¶* Also, in or of Germany, per-

taining to it, German, Γερμανός. Hence,

Germanus, a German. Germani, the

Germans, Γερμανοί. *Cæs.*

GERMEN (gero), *inis*, *n.* a bud, βλάστη.

2 *Virg.* — *¶* Also, a sprout, sprig, branch.

Virg. and *Plin.* — Hence, the fruit of a

tree. *Claudian.* — Also, fetus, child,

offspring, progeny. *Justin.* Servile ger-

men, *h. e.* stirps. — *¶* Also, seed.

Ovid. — Hence, origin. *Prudent.*

GERMINATŪ (germino), *ōnis*, *f.* a spring-

ing, sprouting, branching, blossoming,

budding, germination, βλάστησις. *Colum.*

— *¶* Also, a shoot, sprout. *Plin.*

GERMINATŪS (*id.*), *us*, *m.* same as *Ger-*

minatio. *Plin.*

GERMINŪ (germen), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a*.

2 and *n.* 1. to sprout out, blossom, bud, ger-

minate, βλαστάνω. *Plin.* — *¶* Also,

to put forth. *Plin.* pennas, capillum.

GERŌ (from γέω, *h. e.* γίνομαι), *is*, *essi*, *es-*

tum, *a*. 3 to produce, bear, φέρω, of the

earth, trees, &c. *Tibull.* Terra gerit

herbas. *Virg.* Lucos gerit India. —

¶ Also, to carry, bear. *Liv.* terram.

Id. saxa in muros. *Plin.* partum, or,

Cels. and *Plin.* uterum, *h. e.* to be big

with child or young. Particularly, of

clothes and arms, to wear, bear; fre-

quently it may be rendered, to bore.

Nep. vestem. *Id.* galeam in capite.

Virg. hastam. *Ovid.* oculos. *Horat.*

Capella gerit uber. *Virg.* os virginis

Id. barbam. — Figur. to bear, or carry

with one's self, to bear, entertain. *Sallust.*

fortem animum. *Virg.* odium. — *Præ-*

se ferre, to manifest, show, exhibit. *Cic.*

utilitatem. — Personam gerere, prop-

erly, to wear a mask; hence, to represent.

Cic. Personam gerere civitatis. — *¶* *Se*

gerere, to act, carry, or conduct himself,

behave. *Cic.* honeste. *Nep.* contum-

acius. *Cic.* pro cive, *h. e.* like a citizen.

Justin. se regem, *h. e.* as a king. Also,

without *se.* *Senece.* captivum, *h. e.* to

put on the department of a captive. *Claud-*

ian. civem patremque. — Also, to treat.

Sallust. se et exercitum more majorem.

— *¶* Also, of war, to carry on. *Cic.*

bellum cum aliquo, *h. e.* contra aliquem,

to wage war with. Also, cum aliquo,

h. e. in company or alliance with. *Nep.*

adversus aliquem. — *¶* Also, tu do,

make, perform. *Cic.* aliquid. *Id.* mo-

rem alicui, *h. e.* to comply with, humor,

gratify. *Nep.* res magnas, *h. e.* to per-

form glorious exploits. *Cic.* comitia,

h. e. to hold. *Nep.* and *Cic.* rem bene,

or male, *h. e.* to be successful or unsuc-

cessful, particularly in war, to carry on

a war with or without success. *Gerere*

bellum, *rem* is, in general, used of the

care and management of a war. Hence,

Res geste, warlike deeds. *Cic.* Also,

Gesta, *orum*. *Nep.* — *Res gerende* are

also, deeds, exploits, actions, πράγματα.

So, also, *Cod. Just.* *Gesta*. — In law,

sometimes, acts, records. *Cod. Just.* —

Particularly, to administer, manage, con-

duct, regulate, rule, govern, πρᾶττω,

χειρίζω. *Cic.* rempublicam. *Id.* nego-

tiū. *Id.* magistratum, or, *Nep.*

honores, or, *Cic.* potestatem, *h. e.* the

office of a magistrate. *Nep.* imperium.

Suet. censum, *h. e.* to take the census as

a censor. *Id.* agere censum, *h. e.* to

take the census without being a censor.

— *¶* Also, to have, entertain. *Cic.*

amicitiam. *Cæs.* inimicitias, *h. e.* to

have a grudge against. — Also, to take

care of. *Virg.* curam. *Senece.* tutelam

corporis. — *¶* Also, to pass, spend.

Sulpic. in *Cic.* *Ept.* etatem cum aliquo,

h. e. to live. *Sert.* Annum gerens æta-

tis sexagesimum, *h. e.* agens.

GERŌ (gero, ere), *ōnis*, *m.* a carrier.

3 *Plaut.* Poras gerones.

GERŌNTEA (γεροντία), *æ*, *f.* a plant,

same as *Seneccio*. *Apul.*

GERŌNTŌCŌMIUM (γεροντοκομειον), *ii*,

3 *n.* a hospital or almshouse, for poor old

people. *Cod. Just.*

GERŌNTŌDIDASCALŌS (γεροντοδιδάσ-

καλος), *i*, *m.* an instructor of aged per-

sons. *Varro.*

GERRÆ (*unc.*), *ārum*, *f.* trifles, nonsense,

3 λήροι. *Plaut.* — Properly, according to

Fest., same as *crates vinnicæ*.

GERRĒS (*unc.*), *inm*, *m.* a kind of fish, of

2 small roche, of the herring, or pilehard

kind. *Plin.* 32, 53.

GERRŌ (gerre), *ōnis*, *m.* a trifler. *Te-*

3 *rent.*

GERŌLĀ. See *Gerulus*. 2

GERŌLFIGŪLŌS (gerulus & figulus), *i*,

3 *m.* an instigator, abettor. *Plaut.* flagitii.

GERŪLŌ (gero), *ōnis*, *m.* same as *Geru-*

3 *lus*. *Apul.*

GERŪLŌS (*id.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* carrying.

2 Hence, *Gerulus*, a porter, carrier, bearer

of burdens, φορέας. *Plaut.* and *Horat.*

— *Gerula*, she that carries. *Apul.* —

Also, in the neuter. *Solin.* Cornua po-

tum gerula.

GERŪNDIUM (gero), *ii*, *n.* in grammar, a

3 gerund. *Priscian.*

GERŪSIĀ (γερονσία), *æ*, *f.* with the

2 Greeks, a building where old men of merit

were maintained at the public expense. *Vir-*

truv. and *Plin.* *Ep.* According to oth-

ers, a senate-house.

GERŪŌN, *ōnis*, and **GERŪŌNES**, *æ*, and

GERŪŌNEŪS, *i*, *m.* Γηρόων, Γηρόωνης,

Γηρόνεως, a king of Spain, represented

as having three bodies and three heads

Hercules carried away all his herds and

flocks. *Lucret.*, *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — *Ge-*

ryonis oraculum, near Patavium, in Italy,

is only mentioned by *Sueton.* *Tib.* 14. —

Hence, *Gerjōnæūs*, *a*, *nm*, *adj.* *Gerjō-*

nyon. *Plaut.* — *Gerjōnæūs* (Γερjō-

nyon), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Gerjōnyon*. *Apul.*

GESŌRETĀ, or **GESEŌRETĀ** (*unc.*), *æ*,

3 *f.* a spy-boat. *Gell.*

GESTABILIS (gesto), *e*, *adj.* portable.

3 *Cassiod.*

GESTAMEN (*id.*), *inis*, *n.* any thing car-

ried or worn by any one, a burden, load,

φόρμα. *Virg.* Clypeum gestamen

GESTO (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to carry, I bear, have, φέρω. Terent. puerum in manibus, dundled in my arms. Cic. caput in pila. Horat. LECTICA gestare aliquem. Plin. digito gemmam, to wear. Id. in utero, to be with young. Hence, figur., Terent. aliquem in sinu, h. e. to be very fond of. So, also, Terent. in oculis. Plaut. Gestas meum animum, h. e. you know my sentiments. — Also, to carry about, report. Plaut. and Senec. — Also, to carry, in a sedan, carriage, ship, on horseback. Plin. Ep. Equo gestari, h. e. to ride on horseback. Senec. Nunc gestemur, h. e. now let us take a ride. Martial. Gestatus bijugis Regulus esset equis, h. e. riding in a carriage drawn by two horses. — Also, in a passive signification, to be carried, to ride, sail, &c. Sueton. Domit. 11. Simul gestanti, vis, inquit, &c. being carried in a chair. So, also, Sueton. Gall. 8.

GESTOR (gero), ōris, m. a bearer; as, Plaut. 3 Gestores linguis, a bearer of news. — ¶ Also, a performer, manager. Pandect. negotiorum.

GESTOSUS (gestus, us), a, um, adj. full of gesture or action. Gell. manus.

GESTUS, a, um, particip. from gero.

GESTOS (gero), us, m. a carrying, bearing. — Hence, a motion or carriage of the body, a gesture, posture, ὑπόκρισις, ἔκφρασις. Cic. corporis. Ovid. edendi, h. e. in eating. Particularly, gestures, motions of the hands of orators and actors, in opposition to motus, a motion of the whole body. Sueton. Motu gestuque. Cic. In gestu peccare. Quintil. Gestum componere, or, Cic. agere, h. e. to make. Id. Histrionum nonnulli gestus. Suet. Gestus avium, h. e. the motion of the wings of birds taken flying. — ¶ Also, management, administration. Pandect.

GESUM. See Gesum, 3

GETA, and **GETES**, æ, m. one of the Geta. Ovid. Also, adj. Geta. Id. poeta. Plur. Geta, the Geta, Γέτα, a people of Lower Macedonia on the banks of the Danube and the shores of the Black sea, near Thracia. Virg., Mele, &c. — Geta, the name of a Roman family. Cic. — Also, the name of a stone. Terent.

GETIUM, or **GETHYÖN** (γέθυνον), i, n. a sea-bird. Plin.

GETICE (Geticus), adv. Ovid. loqui.

GETICES (Geta), a, um, adj. Geta, and, sometimes, Thracian. Ovid. sermo. Suet. maritus Veneris, h. e. Mars. Id. volucres, h. e. hirundines. Id. Iyra, h. e. of Orpheus.

GETULUS. See Getulus.

GEUM (unc.), i, n. the herb anemone or ben-net (Geum urbanum, L.). Plin.

GIBBA (gibbus, a, um), æ, f. n. swelling, a hump on the back, ὕψωμα. Sueton.

GIBBER (Id.), ōris, m. same as Gibba, a hump on the back. Varr. and Plin.

GIBBER (Id.), a, um, adj. bunched, humped, hump-backed, huckle-backed, convex, gibbous, ὕψος, κυφός. Varr. gallina. — Figur. protuberant. Varr. caput.

GIBBEROSUS (gibber, ōris), a, um, adj. bunched, hump-shouldered, hump-backed. Orib. ap. Sueton.

GIBBOSUS (gibbus, i), a, um, adj. same as Gibbarosus. Pandect.

GIBBOS (unc.), i, m. a swelling, hump on the back, gibbous protuberance. Juvenal.

GIBBOS (unc.), a, um, adj. enrobed, covered, gibbous, protuberant, ὕψος, κυφός. Cels.

GIGANTEUS (γίγαντιος), a, um, adj. relating to the Gigantes, or giants. Horat. triumphus, a triumph over the giants. Ovid. Gigantei praelia belli, the war with the giants. Propert. litoris ora, h. e. near Cumæ and Puteoli, where the Giants were struck with lightning. — Also, like a giant. Sil. corpus.

GIGANTOMACHIA (γίγαντομαχία), æ, f. the battle of the giants against the gods, a poem of Claudianus.

GIGAS (Γίγας), antis, m. a giant. The Gigantes were sons of Terra, and are represented as being of gigantic size, and having serpents instead of legs. They conspired to dethrone Jupiter, and had already heaped mount Ossa upon Pelion, to scale with more facility the walls of heaven; but Jupiter, with the assistance of Hercules, defeated and destroyed them. Ovid.

GIGERIA (unc.), ōrum, n. the stomach and entrails of poultry. Lucil. and Petron.

GIGNO (γίγνω), is, gēnūi, gēnītum, a. 3. to generate, beget, engender, produce, bring forth, γεννάω. Cic. Hercules, quem Jupiter genuit. Id. Hecuba Alexandrum genuit. Id. Pisces ova genuerunt. Id. Deus animum ex sua divinitate genuit. Id. Que terra gignit. Id. Ad majora quedam natura nos genuit. Curt. Ubi crocum gignitur, grows. Plin. Anrum Asturia gignit. Id. Berylos India gignit. — Gigni, to be born.

Plin. So, also, Genitus, a, um. Virg. Genitus diis. Ovid. de sanguine nostro. Id. Vaccam e terra genitam. — Figur. to produce, cause. Cic. perimotionem animorum. Horat. iram. Plin.

stitim. — ¶ Gignentia, herbage, τὰ φυτόν, τὰ φυτόμενα. Sallust. Loca nuda gignentium, h. e. plants, trees, shrubs, &c.

GILVUS (unc.), a, um, adj. of a pale yellow color. Virg. equus. — Gilvus is also found. Pallad. in Mart. tit. 13.

GINDES. See Gyndes, 3

GINGIBER. See Zingiber.

GINGIDION (γίγγιδιον), ii, n. a plant of Syria. According to Sprengel, the French carrot (Daucus gingidium, L.). Plin.

GINGIVA (unc.), æ, f. the gum in which the teeth are set, ὀδόν. Cels.

GINGIVOLA (dimin. of gingiva), æ, f. a small gum. Apul.

GINGRINA (perhaps from gingritus), æ, f. a sort of small pipe or flute. Solin.

GINGRID (unc.), is, n. 4. to cackle, make a noise as a goose. Fest.

GINGRITUS (gingrio), us, m. the cackling of a goose. Arnob.

GINNUS (γίννυς), i, m. a male. Martial. 6, 77. — ¶ Also, a gimmer, bred by a mare and a mule. Plin. 8, 69. Ed. Hard.

GITH, and **GIT** (unc.), indecl. n. a kind of seed, gith, the seed of Nigella sativa, L. Plin.

GLABELLUS (dimin. of glaber), a, um, 3 adj. without hair, smooth. Apul.

GLABER (unc.), bra, brum, adj. smooth, 2 bare, bald, without hair or wool, φαλακρός, λείος. Varr. Oves ventre glabro. Apul. Maritum sortita sum cicurbita glabriorem, as bald as a gourd.

GLABRARIUS (glabro), æ, f. a woman that deprives herself of her property. Martial.

GLABREUS (glaber), es, n. 2. to be smooth, bare or bald. Colum. Loca glabrentia, h. e. without corn or grass.

GLABRESCO (glabreo), is, n. 3. to grow 2 bare, smooth, or bald. Colum.

GLABRETUM (glaber), i, n. a bare place, without corn or grass. Colum.

GLABRITAS (Id.), ātis, f. smoothness, 3 baldness. Arnob.

GLABRO (Id.), as, a. 1. to make bare or 2 bald, φαλόω. Colum.

GLACIALIS (glacies), e, adj. icy, frozen, 2 full of ice. Juvenal. Oceanus, h. e. the frozen ocean. Virg. hiems. Ovid. frigus, h. e. coldness like ice. Colum. regio.

GLACIES (perhaps from gelo), ei, f. ice, 2 κρύσταλλος. Lio. In the plural number, it is found in Virg. and Sidon. — ¶ Figur. hardness, solidity. Lactet. æris.

GLACIO (glacies), as, a. and n. 1. to make 2 to freeze, congelate, turn by frost from a fluid to a solid state, πηγνύω. Horat. nives. — Figur. to make hard, thick, solid, compact. Colum. caseum. — ¶ Also, to be turned into ice, to be congelated. Figur. to become hard, thick, solid, compact; to coagulate, curdle. Plin.

GLADIATOR (from an obsol. verb gladior, ari), ōris, m. a gladiator. Cic. Gladiators were for the most part slaves, and condemned to fight to death at the ludi gladiatorii, for the amusement of the spectators. Gladiators were sometimes exhibited at the funeral pile. Freeborn citizens also fought in the arena. The instructor of gladiators was called lanista. — Cic. Gladiatores, for ludi gladiatorii. — Gladiotor denotes, also, a bandit, thief, robber. Cic. — Also, a word of abuse for audacious, criminal and seditious people, thief, robber. — Also, a sword-cutter, μαχίροποιός. Pandect.

GLADIATORIE (gladiatorius), adv. in 3 the manner of gladiators. Lamprid.

GLADIATORIUS (gladiator), a, um, of a gladiator, relating to gladiators, πορὸ μαχικός. Cic. ludus, a school of gladiators. Id. certamen. Id. iracundia. Id. consessus, h. e. the spectators at the exhibition of gladiators. Id. Locum suum gladiatorium euipiam concedere, h. e. a seat at the amphitheatre. Sueton. munus, h. e. a show or exhibition of gladiators. Sallust. familie, h. e. the whole number of gladiators under one lanista. Terent. Pharm. 5, 7, 71. Gladiatorio animo, h. e. prepared for any danger. Cic. Gladiatoria corporis firmitas. — ¶ Gladiatorium, ii, n. the hire of freemen who became gladiators. Liv. 44, 13.

GLADIATORIA (gladior, ari), æ, f. the 2 trade or employment of a gladiator, πορὸ μαχία. Tacit.

GLADIOLUM (dimin. of gladium), i, n. 3 a little sword. Messala ap. Quintil.

GLADIOLUS (dimin. of gladius), i, m. a 2 little sword, ξιφιδιον. Gell. Also, in general, a sword. Apul. — ¶ Also, a plant, glader or glade, sword-grass, a kind of sedge, ξυρίς, ἔρις ἀγρία. Also, a plant with leaves resembling a sword, ξιφίον, κύπειρος, κύπερος, φασγάνιον, μαχίριον. Plin. — ¶ Gladiolus was also the name of one of the comedies of Livius Andronicus. Fest.

GLADIUM, ii, n. See Gladius, 3

GLADIOLUS (unc.), ii, m. a sword, ξίφος, μάχα. Cic. Gladium destringere or stringere, h. e. to draw. Id. e vagina educere, or, merely, educere, h. e. to unsheath. Ovid. nudare. Tacit. condere, h. e. to put up. — Hence, Capitol. Gladii potestas, or, Pandect. jus, h. e. power over life and death. Senec. and Pandect. Damnari ad gladium, h. e. ad gladiatorium certamen. — Figur. Terent. Sui sibi hunc gladio jugulo, h. e. I turn this man's weapons against himself. Cic. Plunbeo gladio jugulari, h. e. to have his throat cut with a sword of lead. Id. Tuo gladio conficiatur defensio. Id. Licentia gladiorum, h. e. murders. So, also, Lucan. Sublatus modus gladii. Horat. Scutari ignem gladio, πορὸ σιδήρεο σκαλεῖν, ignem gladio fodere, proverbial of mad or foolish persons. — ¶ Gladius vomeris, the collar of a plough. Plin. — ¶ Also, same as Xiphias, the sword-fish. Plin. — ¶ Gladium, neutr. Lucil.

GLÆSUM, } See Glessum, &c.

GLÆSARIUS, }

GLANDARIUS (glans), a, um, adj. of or belonging to acorns or mast. Cato. Glandaria silva.

GLANDIFER (glans & fero), a, um, bearing mast or acorns, glandiferous, βαλανόφορος. Cic. quercus.

GLANDIFONTA (glans), æ, f. same as Glandium. Plaut. suilla.

GLANDIUM (Id.), ii, n. a kernel in the 2 flesh, glandule: the neck of a boar full of glandules. Plaut. and Plin.

GLANDIO (unc.), inis, f. same as Glans. 3 Avien.

GLANDULA (dimin. of glans), æ, f. a 3 small acorn, βαλάνιον. — Hence, a gland of the throat, a tonsil, ἀδέν. Cels. — Also, a swelling of a gland or tonsil. Cels. — ¶ Also, perhaps, same as Glandium. Martial. 7, 19, 4.

GLANDULOSUS (glandula), a, um, adj. 2 full of kernels or glandules, glandulous. Colum.

GLANIS (γλάνις), idis, f. and **GLANUS** (γλάνος), i, ni. a fish allied with the sheat-fish. Plin.

GLANS (from the Doric word γλάνος), dis, f. any kernel-fruit, as a date, chestnut, walnut, &c., particularly an acorn, βάλανος. Cic. Glanæ vesci. Plin. Glans fagea or fagi, a beech-acorn. — ¶ Also, a ball, as balls of lead which were discharged at the enemy by the slingers. Cels. — ¶ Also, summa pars penis. Cels.

GLAREÆ (unc.), æ, f. gravel, coarse sand, grū, ψηφίς. Cic. and Virg.

GLAREOSUS (glarea), a, um, adj. full of 2 gravel or sand, gravelly, gritty. Varr. terra. Plin. rivi.

GLASTUM (unc.), i, n. the herb wood, with which they dyed blue, ἰσάρις. Cels.

GLAUCEUM (γλαυκεῖον), i, n. same as Glaucion. Colum. 10, 104.

GLAUCEUS (glaucion), a, um, adj. of 3 the herb glaucion. *Scrib. Larg. succus.*
GLAUCYCOMANS (glaucus & como, 3 are), tis, adj. h. e. glaucam comam habens. *Juvenc.*
GLAUCINOS (glaucus), a, um, adj. h. e. glaucum habens colorem. *Martial.* — *¶* Also, same as *Glauceinus*. *Pandect.*
GLAUCION (γλαύκιον), ii, n. a plant of bluish color, a species of ecladine (*Chelidonium glaucium*, L.). *Plin.*
GLAUCIS (γλαυκίς), idis and idos, f. having bluish eyes. *Propert.*
GLAUCISCUS (γλαυκίσκος), i, m. a fish of blue color. *Plin.*
GLAUCITIS (unc.), as, n. l. a verb expressing the voice of puppies, to yelp. *Auct. earm. de Philom.*
GLAUCOMĀ (γλαύκωμα), ātis, n. and 2 **GLAUCOMĀ**, ā, f. a disease in the crystalline humor of the eye. *Plin.* — *¶* Figur. *Plant.* *Glaucomam ob oculos objicere, to throw dust in one's eyes.*
GLAUCUS (γλαυκός), a, um, adj. gray 2 or grayish. *Virg. equus.* — *¶* Also, blue, bluish. *Virg. lumen. Plin. oculi.* — *¶* Also, green, greenish, of things in or near the water. *Virg. amictus. Id. ulva. Id. salix. Stat. sorores, h. e. Nereides.*
GLAUCUS (unc.), i, m. a fish. — *¶* Also, a fisherman of *Anthedon* who was made a sea deity. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, a son of *Sisyphus*, who was torn to pieces or devoured by his horses. *Virg. Ge. 3, 267.*
GLAUX (γλαυξ), cis, f. the herb nitt-wort or sea-trifoly. *Plin.*
GLEBA (unc.), ā, f. a clod or lump of earth; glebe, βῆλος. *Cic. and Virg.* — Also, soil, ground, earth, land. *Virg. Terra potens ubere glebae.* — *¶* Figur. a piece, bit, lump, little ball. *Lucret. thuris. Cæs. picis. Id. sevi. Plin. marmoris.*
GLEBALIS (gleba), e, adj. of clods. *Amian. agger.* — *¶* Also, relating to fields or land. *Cod. Theod. collatio, h. e. a tax paid from lands.*
GLEBARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to 3 clods of earth. *Varr. bos, h. e. ploughing oxen.*
GLEBATIM (Id.), adv. by clods of earth. 3 *Lactant.*
GLEBATIUS (Id.), ōnis, f. same as *Glebalis* 3 *collatio, tithes or taxes paid from grounds. Cod. Theod.*
GLEBOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of clods, 2 in the form of a clod, cloddy. *Plin. Terra glebosior. Id. Glebosum sulphur.*
GLEBULA (dimin. of gleba), ā, f. a little 2 clod of earth. *Colum.* — Also, of other things, a small piece, lump. *Vitr. myrrha. Plin. Ep. ex metallo, h. e. ore-gold.* — *¶* Also, a little farm or piece of land. *Juvencal.*
GLEBULENTUS (gleba), a, um, adj. clod- 3 dy, consisting of earth. *Apul. animalia.*
GLECHONITES (γλεχονίτης), vinum, 2 wine seasoned with pennyroyal. *Colum.*
GLESSUM, or **GLĒSUM**, or **GLÆSUM** 2 (from the German word *Glaisen*), i, n. amber, ἡλεκτρον. *Tacit.* — Hence, *Gles-sarius*, a, um, adj. *Plin. insula, an island in the Baltic.*
GLEVA, for *Gleba*.
GLEVALIS, for *Glebalis*.
GLEUCINUS (γλεῦκινος), a, um, adj. of 2 must, or mixed with must. *Plin. oleum.*
GLINON (γλίνος, or γλεῖνος), i, n. a kind of maple. *Plin.*
GLIRARIUM (glis), ii, n. a place where 3 dormice are kept. *Varr.*
GLIS (unc.), gliris, m. a dormouse, ἐλεῖδος. *Scrinus glis, L. Glis esculentus, Blumenb. Varr.*
GLISCUS (unc.), is, n. 3. to begin to burn. 1 *Lucret. Ignis gliscens.* — Figur. to begin, arise. *Plant. Gliscit praelium. Virg. violentia Turno. Liv. Bellum per aliquot annos gliscens.* — *¶* Also, to grow, increase, spread. *Liv. Gliscit seditio. Tacit. multitudo. Id. negotia. Liv. in occulto.* — Hence, to swell, rise, become tumid or bloated. *Stat. Cantis gliscit.* — Figur. *Tacit. Gliscere singulos, h. e. angere divitiis.* — Also, to grow fat, become fertile. *Colum. Gliscit asellus, turtur. Id. terra.* — *¶* Figur. to exult, rejoice greatly. *Tarpil. ap. Non. gaudium.* Also, without desire, desire greatly. *Stat.*

GLISSOMARGA (from the German word *Glitzen*, *Glissen*, *Glaenzen*), w, f. a kind of marl. *Plin.*
GLOBATIM (globus), adv. by troops, ἰλα- 3 δόν. *Amman.*
GLOBUS (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to make 2 round, form into a round body, σφαιρῶν. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, to gather into a heap. *Plin.* — Hence, *Globatus*, a, um, made round, globated. *Plin.* Also, gathered into a heap, united in round groups. *Solin.*
GLOBOSITAS (globosus), ātis, f. rotundi- 3 ty, sphericity. *Macrob.*
GLOBOSUS (globus), a, um, adj. round as a ball, globose, spherical, σφαιρικός. *Cic. and Liv.*
GLOBULUS (dimin. of globus), i, m. a 2 little round ball, globule, σφαιρίδιον. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, food formed like a ball, dumpling. *Cato.* — Figur. *Petron. Verborum globuli.* — In medicine, a pill. *Scribon. Larg.*
GLOBUS (unc.), i, m. a globe, round body, ball, bowl, sphere, σφαῖρα. *Prudent.*
Globi diurni et nocturni, h. e. the orbs of day and night, the sun and the moon, *Plant.* In *fundas visci* indebant globos, h. e. balls, bullets. *Varr. farinæ, a cake. Vuler. Flacc. telorum, h. e. a cloud of weapons. Virg. flammæ. Apul. Crinum globi, h. e. curls, locks.* — *¶* Also, a troop, crowd, body. *Liv.* Particularly, a number of men crowding together in a circular form. *Cato.* — Also, a knot or band of conspirators. *Nep. and Liv.*
GLOCIUS (unc.), is, n. 4. to cluck as a hen, 2 κλώζω. *Colum.*
GLOCTORUS (unc.), as, n. l. the verb ex- 3 pressing the voice of a stork. *Auct. earm. de Philom.*
GLÖMERABILIS (glomerio), e, adj. that 3 turns or winds about; round. *Mauil.*
GLÖMERAMEN (Id.), inis, n. a small, 3 round body, heap. *Lucret.*
GLÖMERATE (glomeratus), adv. in a 3 crowd or heap, thickly. *Auson.*
GLÖMERATIM (Id.), adv. in round heaps, 3 in crowds or troops. *Macrob.*
GLÖMERATIUS (glomerio), ōnis, f. a wind- 2 ing round. — Hence, the ambling of a horse. *Plin.*
GLÖMERUS (glomus), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. 2 to wind round, wind up, form into clews or balls, μῆνός, νέω. *Ovid. lanam in orbis. Id. Viscera glomerata, h. e. wrapped or wound up.* Hence, *Cels. Venæ glomerantur.* — *¶* Also, to make round. *Varr. offas.* — Hence, *Cic. Annus glomerans, se. se, h. e. turning round, perhaps, the revolution of the year. Virg. (de equo) Insultare solo, et gressus glomerare superbos, h. e. to amble, curvet, prance.* — *¶* Also, to collect, assemble, gather into a round heap. *Virg. tempestatem, agmina. Id. se.* — Figur. *Prudent. fas et nefas. Cic. ex Æschylo. cladem.* — Hence, *Glomerari, to be conglobated or heaped up, to gather, flock together. Virg. Glomerantur apes in orbem. Tacit. legiones. Virg. hostes. Ovid. frusta.*
GLÖMEROSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. round. 2 *Colum.*
GLÖMUS (unc.), ēris, n. a clew, ἀγασίς. 2 *Lucret. lame. Plin. lini.* — Also, *Glo-mus*, i, m. *Horat. Glomos.* — *¶* Also, a thicket. *Auct. earm. de Philom.* In *glomis* (from *glomus*). — *¶* In *Lucret.* the first syllable is long.
GLÖRIA (unc.), ā, f. glory, renown, fame, κλέος, δόξα. *Cæs. belli. Cic. In summam gloriam venire. Id. Gloriam habere. Id. consequi. Id. capere. Id. acquirere. Id. sequi, h. e. to strive after.* The plur. is found in *Cic.* — Also, with poets, ornament. *Ovid. Taurus, armenti gloria.* — *¶* Also, a boasting, vaunting, bragging, vain-glory, vanity. *Cic. and Virg. Also, pride, haughtiness. Horat.* — *¶* Also, desire of glory, passion for glory, ambition. *Cic.* — Also, in general, desire. *Virg. generandi mellis.*
GLÖRIABUNDUS (gloria), a, um, adj. 3 same as *Glorians*. *Gell.*
GLÖRIATIS (glorior), ōnis, f. a boasting, 1 vaunting, bragging, καύχησις. *Cic.*
GLÖRIATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a boaster. 3 *Apul.*

GLÖRIFICATIUS (glorifico), ōnis, f. glori- 3 fication, glory. *Agastiu.*
GLÖRIFICUS (glorificus), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. l. to glorify, give glory to, laud, δοξάζω. *Tertull.*
GLÖRIFICUS (gloria & facio), a, um, adj. 3 glorious, full of glory. *Cod. Just.*
GLÖRIOLA (dimin. of gloria), ā, f. small 1 or little glory, δοξάριον. *Cic.*
GLÖRIOR (gloria), āris, ātus sum, dep. l. to praise. Hence, *Cic. Beata vita est glorianda.* — *¶* To glory, boast, brag, vaunt, pride one's self, καυχάομαι. *Cic. nominibus veterum. Cæs. sua victoria. Cic. in virtute. Id. de divitiis Quintil. circa rem aliquam. Sueton. Gloriatu, se relinquere.*
GLÖRIOSE (gloriosus), adv. with glory, gloriously, ἐνδόξως, εὐκλεώς. *Cic. triumphare. Sallust. Gloriosus. Cic. Gloriosissime.* — *¶* Also, in a boasting manner. *Cic. mentiri. Id. exordiri. Id. Gloriosus de se predicare.* — Also, pompously, magnificently, proudly, haughtily. *Plaut. Amicibor gloriose.*
GLÖRIOSUS (gloria), a, um, adj. glorious, renowned, illustrious, far-famed, ἐνδοξός, εὐκλεής. *Cic. mors. Nepos. honores. Cic. Gloriosus alieni. Id. Gloriosissimum factum.* — *¶* Also, boasting, vain-glorious, ostentatious, δαλῶν. *Cic. miles. Liv. homo. Cic. Gloriosus fuisti. Plin. Ep. epistola.* — *¶* Also, proud, haughty, conceited. *Plin. Pavo, gloriosum animal.* — *¶* Also, desirous of glory, ambitious. *Sueton. animus.*
GLÖS (γλῶς), glōris, f. the husband's sis- 3 ter, ἀνδράδελφῃ. *Pandect.*
GLÖSSARIUM (γλωσσάριον), ii, n. a dic- 3 tionary of obscure or antiquated words, a glossary, vocabulary, dictionary, λεξικόν. *Gell.*
GLÖSSEMĀ (γλῶσσημα), ātis, n. an ab- 2 stract or obsolete word. *Quintil.*
GLÖSSOPETRA (from γλῶσσα, tongue, and πέτρα, stone), ā, f. a precious stone resembling a tongue. *Plin.*
GLÖTTIS (γλωττίς), idis, f. a kind of 3 bird that accompanies the quail in its migration. *Plin.*
GLÜBEUS, es, a. 2. same as *Glubo*.
GLÜBUS (γλύβος), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. to 3 bark, peel, pull off the bark or rind of a tree, ἀποδέρω. *Varr. ramos.* — Also, to cast off the shell or bark. *Cato.* — *¶* Figur. *Catull. nepotes, h. e. spoliare.*
GLÜMĀ (glubo), ā, f. the husk of corn, 3 chaff, ἔλυτρον. *Varr.*
GLÜS (unc.), glutis, f. glue, same as *Glus* 3 ten. *Auson.*
GLÜTEN (unc.), inis, and **GLÜTINUM**, i, 2 n. glue, κόλλα. *Virg. Vitr. and Plin.*
GLÜTINAMENTUM (glutino), i, n. a 2 glued or pasted place. *Plin.*
GLÜTINATIUS (Id.), ōnis, f. a gluing, 2 κόλλησις. *Figur. Cels. vulneris, the agglutination or closing up of a wound.*
GLÜTINATIVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. glu- 3 ing or drawing together, agglutinative. *Apul.*
GLÜTINATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a gluer, 3 κόλλητής. *Cic.*
GLÜTINATORIUS (glutinator), a, um, 3 adj. same as *Glutinatius*. *Theod. Priscian.*
GLÜTINEUS (gluten), a, um, full of 3 glue, glutinous. *Rutil.*
GLÜTINUM (Id.), ii, n. same as *Gluten*. 3 *Apul.*
GLÜTINUS (gluten), a. l. to glue, solder, 2 paste, κόλλω, συνάπτω. *Plin. chartas.* — *¶* Also, to agglutinate, close up, join. *Cels. Ora vulneris se glutinavit. Plin. Cicatricibus glutinandis.*
GLÜTINOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. glutinous, 2 gluey, viscid, tenacious, εἰσχυρῶς, κόλλωδης. *Colum. terra. Id. Terra glutinossima. Cels. Pus glutinosus.*
GLUTINUM. See *Gluten*.
GLÜTIUS (glutus), or **GLÜTTIUS**, is, iviana 2 ii, ptum, a. 4. to scallow, γλῶζω. *Juvencal.*
epulas. Plin. Glutunt vocem, make a rattling noise in their throats.
GLÜTUS (glutus), ōnis, m. a glutton, gor- 3 mandizer. *Isidor.*
GLÜTUS (unc.), i, m. the throat, gullet. *Pers.*
GLÜTUS (unc.), a, um, adj. compact, or 2 well beaten together; or loose. *Cato. locus.*
GLÜCYMERIS (γλυκυμερίς), idis, f. a 3 sort of shell-fish. *Plin.*

GLŶCŦRRHIZĀ (γλυκὺρρίζα) *æ*, *f.* and GLŶCŦRRHIZŌN (γλυκὺρρίζων), *i*, *n.* *sweet root, liquorice.* Plin.

GLŶCŦYSIDĒ (γλυκυσίδην), *es*, *f.* the herb *piony.* Plin.

GNĒŦS, *i*, *m.* a *Romaa* prænomen, abbreviated *Cu.*

GNĀPHALŦN, and GNĀPHALIUM (γναφάλιον), *ii*, *n.* the herb *cudwort* or *chaffoed.* Plin.

GNĀRIGŦ (perhaps from *gnarus*), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a*. *l.* same as *Narro.* Liv. Andr.

GNĀRITĀS (gnarus), *ātis*, *f.* *skilfulness*, *2* *experience, knowledge.* Sallust. *locorum.* GNĀRŦRIS (unc.), *e*, *adj.* *knowing, skilful, expert.* Plant.

GNĀRŦS (unc.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *skilful, practised, expert, leorad, knowing, επισημῶν.* Cic. *alicuius rei.* Also, without *a* *genit.* Id. — ¶ Also, *knowen.* Tacit.

GNĀTHŦS, *ōnis*, *m.* the name of a parasite in Terent. Hence, *Gnathonici*, his scholars or pupils, as it were; *flatterers.* Id.

GNĀTŦS (nascor), *a*, *um*, *born, γεννη-3* *deis.* Plaut. Also, *constituted.* Id. — Hence, *Gnatus*, *i*, *m.* a *soa*, *viŦs.* Gnata, *æ*, *f.* a daughter, *θυγάτηρ.* Terent. and Plaut.

GNĀVITĀS (gnavus), *ātis*, *f.* *activity.* 3 *Arnob.*

GNĀVITER (Id.), *actively, diligently.* Horat.

GNĀVŦS (unc.), *a*, *um*, *active, industrious.* Cic. *homines.*

GNIDŦS, or GNYDŦS, or CNYDŦS, or CNYDŦS, *i*, *f.* a town of Coria. *Venus* was the chief deity of that place, and had there a famous statue made by *Praxiteles.* — Hence, *Gnidius*, or *Cnidius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Cnidian.* Plin. *Venus, h. e.* the marble statue of *Venus* at *Cnidus.* Id. *granum, h. e.* the seed of *Daphne Mezereum.* — *Cnidii*, or *Gnidii*, the inhabitants of *Cnidus.* Cic. and Plin.

GNŦBILIS (unc.), *e*, *adj.* *well-known, 3* *noted, famous, same as Nobilis.* Acc. *ap. Fest.*

GNŦMŦN (γνώμων), *ōnis*, *m.* one that 2 *shows or points at a thing.* Hence, the cock or pin of a dial, a *dial-pin, gnomon, style.* Vitruv. 9, 1, 1. — ¶ Also, an instrument for measuring angles. Vitruv. 1, 6, 14.

GNŦMŦNICŦS (γνομωνικός), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 2 *relating to sun-dials, of a dial.* Vitruv. — Hence, *Gnomonica*, *sc. ars*, or *Gnomonice* (γνομωνική, *sc. τέχνη*), *es*, *f.* the art of dialing, science of making dials, *gnomonics.* Vitruv. — Solin. *Gnomonici, h. e.* persons experienced in *gnomonics.*

GNŦSCŦ (γνώσκειν, γινώσκειν, γινώσκω), *is*, 3 *a*, *3.* the ancient form of *nosco*, to know. Cicil. — *Gnoscer*, for *gnosci.* S. C. de Boeth.

GNŦSŦS, or GNŦSSŦS, or GNŦSSŦS, *i*, *f.* a city of Crete, and formerly the residence of *Minos.* — Hence, *Gnosiacus*, or *Gnosiacus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Gnosian, Cretan.* Ovid. *rex, h. e.* *Minos.* — *Gnosias*, or *Gnosias*, *adis*, *f.* *Gnosian, Cretan*; also, a *Cretan woman.* Ovid. Art. I, 556. *Gnosias, h. e.* *Ariadne.* — *Gnosias*, *idis*, *f.* same as *Gnosias.* Ovid. *corona, the Crown of Ariadne, a constellation.* — Also, a *Cretan woman.* Id. *Gnosias, h. e.* *Ariadne.* — *Gnosius*, or *Gnosius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Gnosian, of or at Gnosias.* Liv. *Gnosii, the inhabitants of Gnosias.* Also, *Cretan.* Virg. *tellus, h. e.* *Crete.* Propert. 1, 3, 2. *Gnosia, h. e.* *Ariadne.* Virg. *stella corona, h. e.* the Crown of *Ariadne, a constellation.* So, also, *Colum.* *Arctor Gnosius Bacchi* (so called because *Bacchus* was said to have given a crown of seven stars to *Ariadne*).

GNŦSTICŦ (γνοστικοί), *ōrum*, *m.* *h. e.* 3 *having knowledge*: thus certain heretics of the second century were called, who prided themselves on their profound learning. *Augustia.*

GŦBŦS (γωβίδης), *i*, and GŦBŦS, *ōnis*, *m.* a *gudgeon, fish of small value.* Ovid. and Plin. — It is also called *cobia.* Plin.

GŦMŦRRHŦS (Gomorrha), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 3 *relating to the town of Gomorrha.* Tertull.

GŦMPHŦ (γόμφος), *i*, *m.* a nail, *peg, 3* *Tertull.* — ¶ *Gomphi*, a town of *Thes-*

salys. Cæs. — Hence, *Gomphenses*, its inhabitants. Id.

GŦNGŦLYS (γογγυλῖς), *idis*, *f.* a rape, *turp.* Colum.

GŦNIĒĀ, *æ*, *f.* a precious stone, unknown to us. Plin. 37, 59. *Hard.* More ancient *Edd.* read *geinuen.*

GŦNŦRRHŦĒĀ (γονόρρηνα), *æ*, *f.* a go- 3 *norrhæa.* Jul. Firmic.

GŦRDĒĒ montes, mountains of Armenia. Curt.

GŦRDŦUM (Γόρδιον), *ii*, *n.* a town of Phrygia. Curt. — Hence, *Gordienis*, *e*, *adj.* Curt.

GŦRDŦS, *ii*, *m.* a king of Phrygia. The knot which tied the yoke to the draught-tree of his chariot was made in such a manner that the ends of the cord could not be perceived. A report was spread that the empire of Asia was promised, by the oracle, to him that could untie the Gordian knot. Alexander, when he passed by Gordium, cut the knot with his sword. Curt.

GŦRGŦN (Γοργών), *ōnis*, or GŦRGŦ, *us*, *f.* Plur. *Gorgones*, three (according to some, four) sisters, daughters of *Phorcys.* Their hair was entwined with serpents. All those who fixed their eyes upon them were turned into stones. *Medusa* is the most famous of the Gorgons. *Percus* cut off her head, and gave it to *Minerva*, who placed it on her *ægis.* Cic. *Os Gorgonis.*

GŦRGŦNĀ, *æ*, *f.* same as *Gorgon*, or *Medusa.* Prud.

GŦRGŦNESS (Γοργόνιος), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 3 *Gorgonian.* Ovid. *crinis.* Virg. *Gorgoneis infecta venenis, h. e.* having hair entwined with serpents like *Medusa.*

GŦRGŦNĀ, *æ*, *f.* coral. Plin.

GŦRTĒNĀ, *æ*, and GŦRTĒNE (Γορτύνη), *es*, *f.* a town of Crete. — Hence, *Gortynius* (Γορτύνιος), *a*, *um*, *adj.* pertaining to *Gortyaa.* Cic. Also, *Cretan.* Virg. — *Gortynii*, the inhabitants of *Gortyaa.* Nep. — *Gortynicus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* same as *Gortynius.* Ovid. *Gortynis, idis*, *f.* *Gortynian.* Lucan.

GŦSSŦMPINŦS, or GŦSSŦMPINŦS, or GŦSSŦMPINŦS (unc.), *i*, *f.* the cotton-tree (*Gossypium arboreum*, L.). Plin.

GŦSSŦPIŦN, or GŦSSŦPIŦN, *ii*, *n.* or GŦSSŦPIŦS, *ii*, *m.* same as *Gossapi-*

nos. Plin.

GŦTHŦ (Γόθοι, or Γόρδοι), *ōrum*, *m.* the Goths, a nation of Germany. Anson. — Hence, *Gothia, æ*, *f.* the country of the Goths. Ammian. — *Gothicus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Gothic.* Inscript. *ap. Gruter.*

GŦTHŦN, *ōrum*, *m.* same as *Gothi.* Tac.

GRĀBĀTŦS (dimin. of *grabatus*), *i*, 3 *m.* a little couch. Apul.

GRĀBĀTŦS (κράβατος), *i*, *m.* a small couch, couch of little value; a bed to rest on. Cic.

GRĀCCHĀNŦS (Gracchus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* relating to the *Gracchi.* Cic. *judices.* Valer. Max. *tumultus.*

GRĀCCHŦS (Gracchus), *idis*, *f.* a town of Hispania *Tarracoensis*, called after *Seapronius Gracchus*, now *Agrada.* Liv.

GRĀCILĒN (unc.), *tis*, *adj.* same as *Gracilis.* Nep. *ap. Nov.*

GRĀCILENŦS (unc.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* lean, 3 *slender, same as Gracilis.* Enn. *ap. Nou.* and Gell.

GRĀCILPES (gracilis & pes), *edis*, *adj.* 3 *having long or slender legs.* P. Syrus *ap. Petron.*

GRĀCILIS (unc.), *e*, *adj.* slender, λεπτός. 2 *Terent.* *virgo, slender-voiced.* Sueton. *Crura gracillima.* — ¶ Also, *thin, narrow.* Plin. *Glans gracilior.* Id. *arbor.* Ovid. *comæ, h. e.* *fine, soft.* Martial. *via, h. e.* *narrow.* — ¶ Also, *lean, meagre.* Liv. *eques.* Plin. *ager, h. e.* a light and thin soil. — Figur. Ovid. *materia, h. e.* *light, easy.* Plin. *Ep. vinde-*

miæ, h. e. *scanty, poor.* Quintil. *orator.*

GRĀCILITĀS (gracilis), *ātis*, *f.* slender-ness. Cic. *corporis.* Sueton. *digitalis.* — ¶ Also, *leanness, meagreness.* Suet. *crurum.* — Figur. Quintil. *narrationis, h. e.* *want of ornament.*

GRĀCILITER (Id.), *slenderly.* Apul. — 3 *Figur.* Quintil. *Gracilius dicere, h. e.* with less embellishment.

GRĀCILITŦDŦ (Id.), *inis*, *f.* same as 2 *Gracilitas.* Acc. *ap. Non.*

GRĀCILLŦ, *as*, *n.* 1. to eluck as a 3 *hea.* Auct. *carm. de Philom.*

GRĀCILŦS (unc.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* same as *Gracilis.* Terent.

GRĀCŦLŦS, or GRĀCŦLŦS (unc.), *i*, *m.* a jackdaw, κορακίας, κολοῖδς (*Corvus monedula*, L.). Plin.

GRĀDĀLIS (gradus), *e*, *adj.* step by step. 3 *Diomed.*

GRĀDĀRŦS (Id.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* going or 2 *proceeding step by step.* Lucil. *equus, h. e.* *ambling, moving softly, going aa easy pacc.* — ¶ Figur. Sence. Cicero quoque noster gradarius fuit, *sc.* in dicendo.

GRĀDĀTIM (Id.), *adv.* step by step, by degrees, by little and little, gradually; stepwise, by regular gradations. Cic.

GRĀDĀTŦS (Id.), *ōnis*, *f.* the making of a 1 *staircase, a staircase, κλίμαξ.* Vitruv. *scalarum.* — ¶ Also, a gradation, *climax*, a figure of rhetoric. Cic., *Quintil.*, and Auct. *ad Herenn.* iv. 25.

GRĀDĀTŦS (Id.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* provided 2 *with steps, κλίμακες.* Plin.

GRĀDILIS (Id.), *e*, *adj.* having steps. 3 *Ammian.* — ¶ Also, distributed on the steps. Cod. Theod. *panis.*

GRĀDŦR (gradus), *ēris*, *gressus sum*, dep. 3. to take steps, to step. Cic. *Animalia alia gradiendo, alia serpendo ad pastum accedunt, by stepping.* Virg. *longe, h. e.* to take long steps. — ¶ Also, to walk, go. Cic. *ad mortem.* — Figur. Lucet. *Clamor foras gradiens.*

GRĀDŦVŦLĀ (Gradius & colo), *æ*, 3 *m.* a worshiper of Mars. Sil.

GRĀDŦVŦS (gradior), *i*, *m.* a surname of Mars; the advancing, striding. Ovid. So, Virg. *Rex Gradius.* Liv. *Mars Gradius.* — ¶ The first syllable is found short in Ovid.

GRĀDŦS (unc.), *us*, *m.* a step, βήμα. Cic. *Gradium facere, to take a step.* Liv. *inferre in hostes, to advance, go forward.* Plaut. and Virg. *conferre*; or, *Plaut.* *conferre alicui, to come together, join one;* so, Liv. *conferre cum aliquo, to close with, in fight.* Ovid. *Trenuloque gradu venit ægra senectus.* Liv. *Addere gradum, to quicken pace*; so, Virg. *celerare*; Horat. *corripere.* Virg. *Gradium sistere, to stop*; so, Ovid. *sustinere.* Virg. *revocare, to turn back.* Ovid. *referre.* Stat. *vertere.* Petron. *reducere.* Ovid. *Ingentes ferre gradus, to take huge strides.* Plaut. *Celeri gradu ire.* Trebon. in Cic. *Ep. Pleno gradu ingredi, go at a brisk pace.* Petron. *Gradium componere ad præliandum, h. e.* to take a fighting attitude. Quintil. *Gradium firmant, make firm foot.* — Hence, *figur, step.* Cic. *Primus gradus imperii factus est.* Liv. *Gradium fecit ad censuram, h. e.* has immediately been made a censor. Cic. *Spoudens habet stabilem gradum.* Id. *Gradium reditus mei, h. e.* the beginning, the first step. Horat. *mortis, h. e.* *ad mortem.* — Also, *step, action, from which something follows.* Liv. *Eo gradu via facta est ad consulatum.* Cic. *Gradium jacere, for facere.* — Also, of soldiers or gladiators, *step, ground, posture, place.* Ovid. *Stare in gradu, h. e.* to stand firm. Liv. *De gradu, with firm foot, standing firm.* Id. *Gradu movere, or demovere, h. e.* to compel one to give ground. — Hence, *figur.* good condition, favorable situation. Cic. *De gradu dejicere, or, Nep.* *Gradu depellere, h. e.* to deprive one of his advantage. — ¶ Also, *step, stair, κλίμαξ.* Cic. *Gradius templorum ab infima plebe completi erant.* Horat. *Gradu post me sedet uno.* Vitruv. *Cum dextro pede primus gradus ascenditur.* — Hence, *figur.* step, degree, condition, rank. Cic. *honoris vel ætatis.* Id. *bonorum.* Id. *temporum, h. e.* the order of time. Id. *peccatorum.* Id. *officiorum.* Id. *Altiorum dignitatis gradum consequi.* Id. *Oratorum ætates et gradus, h. e.* rank or difference of merit. Id. *Gradibus ire, h. e.* step by step, gradually. Ovid. *Gradius distans ab illo, h. e.* degrees of consanguinity. — Hence, *rank, post, office, post of honor, character.* Cic. and Nep. — Also, a degree of a circle, μοῖρα. Manil. — In agriculture, as much as is dug by a single exertion of the spade or pickaxe. Colum. — Also, *Gradius, the wrinkles on the palate of horses.* Veget. — Also, *braids of hair.* Sueton. *Coma in gradus formata.* — In grammar, the degrees of comparison. Hence, Ovid *Nec gradus*

est ultra Fabios cognominis ullus (the cognomen of the Fabii being Maximus).
GRÆX (γραια), *w, f. an old woman. Plur.* Grææ, daughters of Phoreys and Ceto, two, or, according to some, three sisters, who looked like old women from the time of their birth, and lived on the western shores of the ocean, near the Gorgons.

GRÆCĀNICĒ (Græcanicus), adverb, in 3 Greek, in the Greek language. *Varr.*

GRÆCĀNICŪS (Græcus), *a, um, adj.* 2 Grecian, used by the Greeks, customary with the Greeks. *Plin.* — Also, living in the Greek manner, voluptuously. *Vulcat.* — Also, borrowed from the Greeks, derived from the Greek language. *Varr. nomina.*

GRÆCĀTIM (Id.), *adv.* in the Greek 3 manner or fashion. *Tertull. amiciri.*

GRÆCĀTŪS (Græcor), *a, um, adj.* imitating the Greeks. *Græcator epistola.*

GRÆCĒ (Græcus), *adv.* in Greek, 'Ελληνιστί. *Cic. loqui. Id. scire, to know Greek.*

GRÆCĪ. See *Græcus*.

GRÆCĪX, *w, f. Greece, 'Ελλάς.* — In general, the country where the Greeks live, including, consequently, Macedonia, the Peloponnesus, &c. — *¶* Also, Greece Proper, to which Attica, Bœotia, Phocis, Ætolia, &c. belonged, was bounded by Thessaly, Macedonia and the Peloponnesus. — *¶* **Magna Græcia** comprehended the southern parts of Italy. *Liv.* It was also called **Major Græcia. Id.** So it was called by the Romans. The Greeks called it **Parva Græcia. Plant.** — **Magna Græcia** denotes, sometimes, the whole of Italy. *Ovid. Fast. 4, 64.* — In *Ovid. Her. 16, 340*, Greece Proper is meant. — *¶* **Græci** is also used as an adjective. *Nepos. Græci civitas. Id. gens.*

GRÆCIENSIS (Græcia), *e, adj.* Grecian. 1 *Plin.*

GRÆCIGENĀ (Græcus & gigno), *w, m.* 3a Greek by birth. *Augustin.*

GRÆCISMŪS (Γραικισμός), *i, m.* a Greek manner of speaking.

GRÆCISŌS (γραικίζω), *as, n. 1.* to imitate the Greeks. *Plant.*

GRÆCITĀS (Græcus), *ātis, f.* Greek, the 3 Greek language. *Cad. Theod. Facundia Græcitatis pollore.*

GRÆCIŪS (Græcus), *a, um, adj.* Grecian, *Nep. civitas. Id. gens.*

GRÆCŌR (Id.), *āris, ātus sum, dep. 1.* 3 to use the soft diversions or luxurious manners of the Greeks. *Horat.* — *¶* See, also, *Græci*, *a, um.*

GRÆCOSTADIUM (Γραικοστάδιον), *ii, 3 n.* perhaps same as *Græcostasis. Capitol.*

GRÆCOSTĀSIS (Γραικοστάσις), *is, f.* a 1 building at Rome, near the senate-house, where ambassadors from Greece and other foreign countries used to live. *Cic.*

GRÆCŪLŌ (Græcus), *ōnis, m.* same as 2 *Græculus. Petron. 76.*

GRÆCŪLŪS (dimin. of Græcus), *a, um, adj.* Grecian, generally expressing littleness or implying contempt. *Cic. concio. Id. cautio cliographi mei, h. e. a Grecian note of hand.* — Hence, *Græcŭlus, i, m. n.* Greek, a paltry Greek. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, a scholar, but implying contempt, a pedant. *Cic.*

GRÆCŪS (Γραικός), *a, um, adj.* of Greece, Greek, Grecian, 'Ελληνικός. *Cic. literæ, h. e. the sciences flourishing among the Greeks, as oratory, philosophy, &c.* *Id. Græca leguntur, h. e. Greek, Greek books. Macroh. nux, h. e. amygdala. Cic. Orat. 2, 16. Res Græcæ, h. e. Greek, Greek writings or studies.* In other passages it may be rendered *Greek history. Plant. Græca fide mercari, h. e. with ready money. Cic. Græco more bibere. Id. Ludi Græci, h. e. plays expressing Greek manners. Id. via, h. e. perhaps the road leading to Magna Græcia. Suet. Ad calendæ Græcæ, h. e. nunquam, never.* — Hence, *Græci*, *a Greek. Græci the Greeks. Cic.*

GRÆJŌGENĀ (grajus & gigno, or geno), *w, m. and f.* a Greek by birth. *Virg.* — Also, *adj.* Greek, Grecian. *Catull.*

GRÆJŪS, *a, um, adj.* same as *Græcus. Nepos. Hercules. Id. saltus, h. e. Alps Graie.* — *Grajus, a Greek. Graji, the Greeks. Ovid. Graham murus, Achilles, for Graio, um.*

GRĀLLÆ (for gradulæ, from gradior), 3 *ārūm, f. stilts, sentehes, crutches. Varr.* **GRĀLLĀTOR** (grallæ), *ōris, m.* one who 3 goes on stilts, or makes great strides, καλοβάτης. *Plant.*

GRĀLLĀTORIŪS (grallator), *a, um, adj.* pertaining to one who goes on stilts. *Plant. gradus, the pace of one who went on stilts; a great, long stride.*

GRĀMEN (γρᾶν), *inis, n.* grass, χοῦρος. 2 *Liv. Herba graminis, h. e. a stalk of grass, or grass with its roots.* — Also, *dog-grass, ἄγρωσις. Plin.* — *¶* Also, *plant, herb. Virg. Cereinthæ gramen. Stat. Gramen Indum, h. e. costum.*

GRĀMIĀ (perhaps from γλῆμν), *æ, f.* the rheum that is in the eye, blearedness or running of the eyes. *Plin.*

GRĀMINĒŪS (gramen), *a, um, adj.* of or belonging to grass or herbs, grassy, χορτώδης. *Ovid. cæspes. Liv. corona, h. e. a crown made of grass, and given by the soldiers of an army, that had been freed from a blockade, to their deliverer. It was also called obsidionalis. Cic. Verr. 4, 56. Hastæ graminæ, h. e. large stalks of grass.* — *¶* Also, *full of grass, grassy. Virg. campus.*

GRĀMINŌSŪS (Id.), *a, um, adj.* over- 2 grown with grass, full of grass, grassy, χορτώδης. *Colum. ager.*

GRĀMIŌSŪS (gramia), *a, um, adj.* full 3 of matter, purulent. *Cæcil. oculi.*

GRĀMMA, *æ, f.* or **GRĀMMĒ** (γρᾶμμή), *es, 3 f. n. line. Macroh.*

GRĀMMĀ (γρᾶμμα), *ātis, n.* a weight of 3 two oboli. *Rh. Funn.*

GRĀMMĀTEŪS (γραμματεὺς), *ei and 3 eos, m.* a scribe, notary, copyist. *Apul.*

GRĀMMATIĀS (γραμματιᾶς), *æ, m.* a kind of jasper. *Plin.*

GRĀMMĀTICĀ, *æ, and GRĀMMĀTICE (γραμματικῇ, sc. τέχνη), *es, f.* grammar, philology. *Cic. and Quintil.**

GRĀMMĀTICĀLIS (grammatica), *e, adj.* grammatical. *Sidon.*

GRĀMMĀTICĀLITER (grammaticalis), 3 *adv.* grammatically. *Trebell. Poll.*

GRĀMMĀTICĒ, adverb, grammatically, 2 *γραμματικῶς. Quintil.*

GRĀMMĀTICŌMASTĪX (γραμματικο- 3 μαστιγ), *igis, m.* a persecutor of the gram- matic. *Anon.*

GRĀMMĀTICŌS (γραμματικός), *a, um, 2 adj.* relating to grammar, grammatical. *Auct. ad Herenn. ars, or, absol., Cic.*

Grammatica, se. ars, or, Quintil. Gram- matice, h. e. philology. Horat. Tribus grammaticas adire, h. e. grammaticos.

— Hence, **Grammaticus, a grammarian, philologer. Cic. and Suet.** — *¶* **Gram- matica, ðmm, n.** grammar, philology. *Cic.*

GRĀMMĀTISTĀ (γραμματιστής), *æ, n. 2 a teacher of the rudiments of a language. Sueton.*

GRĀMMĀTŌPHYLACIUM (γραμματο- 3 φυλάκιον), *ii, n.* a place where records were kept, archives. *Pandect.*

GRĀMMICŪS (γραμμαικός), *a, um, adject.* 2 consisting of lines, made by lines, linear. *Vitruv. deformatio, h. e. a draught, sketch, design.*

GRĀNĀRIUM (granum), *ii, n.* a granary, place where corn is kept, σιτοφυλάκιον. *Varr.*

GRĀNĀTIM (Id.), *adv.* by grains. 3 *Apul.*

GRĀNĀTŌS (Id.), *a, um, adj.* having 2 many grains or seeds. *Colum. Malum granatum, or, absol., Plin. Granatum, sc. malum, h. e. a pomegranate.*

GRĀNĀTŪS (Id.), *us, m.* a gathering of grains or seeds. *Cato.*

GRĀNĀVITĀS (grandævus), *ātis, f.* 3 longevity, length of life, πολυετία. *Aec. ap. Non.*

GRĀNĀVŌS (grandis & ævum), *a, um, 2 adj.* in years, advanced in years, aged, πολυετής. *Virg.*

GRĀNDESCŌ (grandis), *is, n. 3.* to grow 2 great or big, μεγαλύνωμαι. *Cic., Lucret. and Plin.*

GRĀNDICŪLŪS (dimin. of grandis), *a, 3 um, adj.* somewhat large or big. *Plaut.*

GRĀNDIFER (grandis & fero), *a, um, 3 adj.* producing great things, great. *Nazar.*

GRĀNDIFICŪS (grandis & facio), *a, um, 3 adj.* high, great. *Ammian. mens.*

GRĀNDILŌQUŪS (grandis & loquor), *a, 3 um, adj.* speaking greatly of a thing; speaking in a lofty style, grandiloquent. *Cic.*

GRĀNDINĒŪS (grando), *a, um, adj.* full 3 of hail. *Aleim.*

GRĀNDINŌ (Id.), *as, n. 1.* to hail. *Gran- dinat, (impers.) it hails. Senec.*

GRĀNDINŌSŪS (Id.), *a, um, adj.* full of 2 hail, hailly, grandinous, tempestuous, χαλασώδης. *Colum.*

GRĀNDIŌ (grandis), *is, a. & n. 4.* to make 3 great, increase, enlarge, ἐκτείνειω. *Plaut. and Varr.* — *¶* *Intr.* to increase, grow, become great. *Cato.*

GRĀNDIS (unc.), *e, adj.* large, big, very large, μέγας. *Cic. epistola, h. e. large, long. Id. Grandiores fetus agri. Varr.*

Grandissima seges. Cic. vitium. Id. pecunia, *h. e. much money, a large sum of money. Id. Nomen grandibus litte- ris incisum, h. e. in large characters.*

Quintil. Grandes cœnæ, h. e. sumptuous feasts. Virg. saxa, h. e. huge. Plin.

Grandissime olivæ, h. e. very large. — Hence, *big, tall, grown up. Cic. puer. Id. Aetas grandior.* — Also, *advanced in years. Cic. Grandis natu. Suet. Grandi natu. Ovid. Grandior ævo. Cic.*

Grandior natu. Also, absol., Cic. Grandis. — *¶* Also, *great, noble, brave. Horat. alumnus.* — *¶* Also, *of speeches, great, grand, lofty, sublime. Cic. oratio. Id. Oratores grandes verbis.* — *¶* **Grande, and Grandia, adverb. Stat.**

Grande freuens, h. e. very much. Am- mian. Grandia incedens, or, Cell. in- grediens, h. e. taking long steps, striding, μακρὰ βιβδās.

GRĀNDISCĀPIŪS (grandis & scapus), *a, 2 um, adj.* of a big trunk. *Senec. arbor.*

GRĀNDISŌNŌS (grandis & sono), *a, um, 3 adj.* high-sounding, sounding greatly. *Sedul.*

GRĀNDITĀS (grandis), *ātis, f.* greatness, 1 μέγεθος. *Sisenn. ap. Non. Atatis gran- ditas, advanced age, πολυετία.* — *¶* Also, *loftiness, grandeur, sublimity, Cic. verborum.*

GRĀNDITER (Id.), *adv.* largely, greatly, 3 sublimely, μεγαλῶς. *Ovid.*

GRĀNDIŪSCŪLŌS (dimin. of grandior, 3 *us*), *a, um, adj.* somewhat large, pretty well grown. *Terent. virgo.*

GRĀNDŌ (unc.), *inis, f.* hail, *n. shower of hail, χάλαζα. Cic. Si grando quippiam nocuit. Also, in the plur. Id. Terrene animos grandinibus.* — *Sil. Saxorum grando, a shower of stones.* — Also, *of mascul. gender. Varr. Grandine albo.* — *¶* **Figur. of powerful oratory. Anon.**

GRĀNĒŪS (granum), *a, um, adj.* of grains. *Cato. Granea, se. puls, a sort of pap made of ground grains.*

GRĀNICŪS (Γρανικός), *i, m.* the Granicus, a river of Mysia. *Plin.*

GRĀNIFER (granum & fero), *a, um, adj.* 3 bearing grains. *Ovid. agmen, h. e. ants. GRĀNNŌS, i, n.* a surname of Apoll.

3 probably so called from the place where he was worshipped. *Inscript.*

GRĀNŌSŪS (granum), *a, um, adj.* full of 2 grains, κοκκώδης. *Plin.*

GRĀNUM (unc.), *i, n.* a grain of corn, κόκκος. *Varr.* — Hence, *any thing re- sembling a corn of grain, a grain. Plaut. thuris. Plin. sals.* — *¶* Also, *of fruits, the seed, a kernel, grain. Ovid. nœ. Plin. fici. Ovid. mali punici.*

GRĀPHĀRIŪS (γράφω), *a, um, adj.* per- 2 taining to writing. *Suet. theca, a writing- case, a case for holding styli, γραφιδίον.* So, also, *Martial. Graphiarium, se. the instrumentum.*

GRĀPHICĒ (graphicus), *adv.* finely, nicely 3 ly, masterly, exactly, to the life, γραφικῶς. *Plant.*

GRĀPHICŪS (γραφικός), *a, um, adj.* per- 2 taining to painting or drawing. — Hence, *Graphicæ, se. ars, the art of drawing.*

γραφική. Plin. 35, 36. Ed. Ihnd. — *¶* *γραφική, excellent, done as it were to the life, notable, nice, perfect, fine, curious.*

Vitruv. Delectatio graphicotera (com- Græc.). — Also, *one who knows how to paint. Hence, fine, nice, cunning, inge- nious. Plaut. servus (or as above).*

GRĀPHIŪS (γραφίς), *idos, f.* an instrument 2 for drawing, a drawing-pen. *Seren. Diomed.* — *¶* Also, *a drawing, draught, design. Plin.* — *¶* Also, *the art of drawing. Vitruv.*

GRĀPHIUM (γραφίον), *ii, n.* an iron 2 or style, with which they wrote on tables covered with wax. *Ovid.*

GRASSATIÖ (grassor), önis f. a going about to assault and rob persons in the streets. *Plin.*

GRASSÄTOR (Id.), öris, m. one who assaulted or maltreated passengers in the streets or highways; a street-robber, highwayman, assassin. *Cic.*

GRASSÄTURA (Id.), æ, f. saune as *Grassatio*. *Sueton.*

GRASSÖR (grador), äris, ätus sum, dep. i to go. *Plaut.* and *Ovid.* — *Figur.* *Justin.* Per nervos humore grassante. — Hence, *Plaut.* in aliquem, to assault, attack. *Liv.* in possessionem agri publici. — Hence, *figur.* to go. *Sallust.* Ad gloriam virtutis via, h. e. to proceed, aspire to. *Sil.* Grassandum ad clara periculis, h. e. we must aspire to. — Also, to act, proceed against a person. *Liv.* Jurare, non vi, h. e. to proceed on the principles of justice. *Id.* In te hac via grassatur, h. e. proceeds against. *Theit.* veneno, h. e. to use poison. *Id.* dolo. Morat. obsequio, h. e. perhaps, to flatter. *Liv.* Consilio grassandum, si nihil vires juvarent, ratus, h. e. that we must proceed by stratagem. — Particularly, to act harshly, maltreat, rage. *Justin.* in senatum. *Id.* in deos. *Id.* In edificia igne grassatur, h. e. wreaks his fury. *Tacit.* Vis grassabatur. Also, with an accusat. *Stat.* Grassatus cuspidis turmas. —

¶ Also, to walk about. *Ovid.* — Also, to rave, to romble riotously. *Liv.* in subura. **GRÄNTER** (gratans), adv. congratulatory, with pleasure, with rejoicings. *Capitola.* and *Amnian.*

GRÄTORIÖS (grator), a, um, adj. congratulatory. *Sidon.*

GRÄTE (gratus), adv. gratefully, with pleasure, ἀποκρίτως. *Cic.* Præterita grate meminit. *Justin.* Gratius. —

¶ Also, thankfully, acceptably. *Cic.* facere. *Plin.* Gratissime.

GRÄTES (gratus), plur. f. thanks, χάρις. 1 *Cic.* Grates tibi ago, I thank thee. *Curt.* Vobis grates ago, habeoque, I return you thanks, and am sensible of the favor. *Liv.* and *Tacit.* Laudes et grates alicui habere, to thank and congratulate. *Ovid.* Grates alicui referre, to make a requital. *Id.* Superis decernere grates, h. e. a thanksgiving. *Virg.* Dignas cupiamus grates persolvere, to requite, make a suitable return. *Id.* Grates alicui dicere, to thank. *Stat.* Grates alicui rependere pro re aliqua, to return thanks. —

¶ *Plaut.* Deberi tibi multas grates gratias (apleonasim). — ¶ Grates is particularly used of thanks to the gods, gratie of thanks to men. — ¶ There does not occur any other case besides grates and gratibus.

GRÄTÄ (Id.), æ, f. pleasantness, agreeableness, grace, χάρις. *Quintil.* in vultu, h. e. grace. *Id.* verborum. *Prop.* Gratia non deest verbis. *Plin.* Vinis gratiam affert fumus, h. e. flavor. — Hence, grace, as a person, a Grace. There were three Graces, Χάριτες, *Aglaia* or *Posithea*, *Thalia*, and *Euphrosyne*. — ¶ Also, favor, grace with others. *Cic.* Gratiam alicujus sibi conciliare. *Id.* Gratiam inire ab aliquo, or *Liv.* apud aliquem, or, *Id.* ad aliquem, h. e. to find favor with one, conciliate the friendship or good will of any one. Also, without ab, apud ad. *Cic.* Also, *Curt.* alicujus. *Cic.* In gratia esse, h. e. to be in favor, to be beloved or liked. *Id.* Bona gratia. *Id.* Bonas gratias attulit. — Also, good terms, friendly relations, friendship. *Cal.* ad *Cic.* Mihi cum hominibus his et gratia, et necessitudo est. *Cic.* In gratiam recipere. *Id.* In gratiam redire cum aliquo, h. e. to renew friendship, to be reconciled. *Id.* Ponere in gratia, or in gratiam, h. e. to bring or put in favor with one. *Id.* Esse in gratia cum aliquo, h. e. to be in favor. *Terent.* In gratiam reducere, or restituere, or redigere, h. e. to conciliate, reconcile. *Id.* Componere gratiam, h. e. to make. *Terent.* Cum bona gratia, h. e. with friendship, kindly, in peace. *Id.* Cum mala gratia, h. e. with dissatisfaction, chagrin, enmity. — Habere in gratia, to show favor to, love, esteem. *Sueton.* Consularem virum condemnaturus, in eadem gratia habuit, &c. — *Cæs.* Gratiam alicujus sequi, to seek the favor of any one. — ¶ Also, power, authority,

influence. *Gell.* Senatusconsultum faciendum per gratiam curavit, h. e. by interest. *Sact.* Senatores per gratiam allecti. — ¶ Also, a kindness, favor, service, obligation. *Cic.* Nullam esse gratiam, quam non capere animus meus posset. *Id.* Petivit in benefici loco et gratia, h. e. as a favor. *Terent.* Alicui gratiam dare, or, *Plaut.* facere, h. e. to do a favor to a person, to grant or permit a thing. — Hence, *Liv.* In gratiam alicujus, h. e. to oblige a person, in favor of, on account of, because. *Liv.* In gratiam judicii, h. e. because the people had acquitted him. — Gratia, ablat. for the sake of, on account of. *Cic.* Dolorum effugendorum gratia, h. e. for the sake of, &c. *Terent.* Ea me hic restitisse gratia, h. e. for that reason. *Id.* Qua gratia te accessi jussi, ausculta, h. e. with what intent, on what account. *Plaut.* Num mea gratia pertimescit? on any account? *Id.* Qui nihil oculus venit hac gratia, h. e. does not on that account come the sooner. *Plin.* Exempli gratia, h. e. for instance. — Also, a dispensing with or remitting a thing. *Plaut.* Jurisjurandi volo gratiam facias, h. e. jurjurandum remittas, I wish that you would dispense with my taking the oath. *Liv.* Omnium tibi, quæ impie es ausus, gratiam facio, h. e. I forgive you. *Sueton.* Bononiensibus gratiam fecit conjurandi cum Italia pro partibus suis, h. e. released them from, &c. dispensed with their, &c. *Id.* Crimen gratiam facere, h. e. to pardon. Also, with de following. *Plaut.* De cæna facio gratiam, h. e. I dispense with, I thank you, but I cannot come. — Facere alicui malam gratiam cum aliquo, to cause to be out of favor with, to make to quarrel with. *Seæc.* Volo tibi malam gratiam cum sponso tuo facere, habet amicam. — ¶ Also, thanks, gratitude, acknowledgment of a kindness, return, requital. *Terent.* Postulare, id gratiæ apponi sibi, h. e. that it should be considered as a favor. *Cic.* Gratiam persolvere. *Id.* Gratas agere, h. e. to give thanks in words. *Id.* Gratiarum actio, h. e. a thanking in words. *Id.* Gratiam habere alicui, h. e. to entertain a grateful sense of a favor, feel himself obliged or indebted. *Cic.* Referre gratiam, or gratias, h. e. to recompense, remunerate, make a requital. *Id.* parem. Referre gratiam is sometimes used ironically, to make one pay for a thing, to revenge one's self. *Terent.* and *Cic.* So, also, *Ovid.* Gratiam rependere. *Sallust.* reddere. Referre gratia is also used figuratively of a field which bears fruit. *Coluca.* So, also, of vines. *Id.* — Hence, *Terent.* Gratia est, I thank you, I am obliged to you. *Plaut.* Gratia est, sc. tibi, h. e. I thank you, but I cannot. — *Terent.* Gratiis (ablat. plur.), without recompense or reward, for nothing, gratis, ποῖκα. Hence, by contraction, Gratis. *Cic.* Gratis habere. *Id.* Gratis constat, h. e. it does not cost any thing.

GRÄTÄ, ærum, f. the Graces. See *Gratia*. **GRÄTÄNÖS** (Gratius), a, um, adj. Gratian, called after or made by Gratius. *Plin.*

GRÄTÄFYCÄTÄYÖ (gratificor), önis, f. a 1 gratifying, obliging, χάρισμα. *Cic.*

GRÄTÄFYCÖR (gratus & facio), äris, ätus sum, dep. 1. to gratify, oblige, do what is agreeable, χαρίζομαι. *Cic.* alicui. *Id.* alicui aliquid, h. e. to gratify a person in a thing, do a thing to please a person, to do a favor. — Hence, to present, give, sacrifice. *Sallust.* libertatem alicui.

GRÄTÄYS, ablat. plur. from *Gratia*, which see.

GRÄTÄLLÄ (unc.), æ, f. a sort of cake 3 (libum). *Arnob.*

GRÄTÄYÖSE (gratiosus), adv. from favor, 1 graciously, χαριέντως. *Pandect.* Gratiose. *Aseon.* Gratosius.

GRÄTÄYÖSITAS (Id.), ätis, f. agreeableness, pleasantness, grace. *Tertull.*

GRÄTÄYÖSÖS (gratia), a, um, adj. in great favor or interest, agreeable, beloved, χαρίεις. *Cic.* Semper fuerunt viri boni, qui apud tribules suos gratiosi esse velint. *Id.* Gratosior. *Id.* Gratosissimus. — ¶ Also, pleasant, agreeable. *Plin.* umbra. *Cic.* Lig. 13. *Ed.* Græv. Cause gratiosiores. — ¶ Also, that is

done as a favor. *Liv.* missio. — ¶ Also, enjoying favor, favored, protected *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, gracious, condescending, doing a favor, enaplaissant, obliging. *Cic.* scriba.

GRÄTÄS, adv. See *Gratia*. 3 **GRÄTÄYÖ** (unc.), as, n. 1. to cackle as a goose. *Auct. carm. de Philom.*

GRÄTÄYÖS, ii, m. a poet in the time of *Ovid* His poem is called *Cynegeticon*, h. e. on hunting and things relating to it.

GRÄTÖR (gratus), äris, ätus sum, dep. 21. to show joy, to congratulate. *Virg.* alicui. — Also, without a dat. to rejoice, manifest one's joy. *Virg.* and *Liv.* — Gratiari sibi, to feel an inward joy, rejoice within himself on account of a thing. — Sometimes, to thank. *Ovid.* Fast. 3, 417.

GRÄTÖITÖ (gratuitus), adv. for nought, without a recompense, ἀμισθί. *Cic.* Multorum causas gratuito defendentes. *Sueton.* Gratuito aut levi fenore, h. e. at little or no interest. *Id.* Gratuito alicquem obstringere, h. e. by lending money without demanding the interest thereof. — ¶ Also, without cause or reason. *Senec.* Odium ex offensa sic vitabis neminem lacescendo gratuito.

GRÄTÖITÖS (unc.), a, um, adj. given freely, and without hire, gratuitous, ἀμισθός. *Coluca.* Examina apum gratuita contingunt, of themselves. *Plin.* Gratuitam pecuniam dare alicui, without requiring interest. *Cic.* liberalitas, voluntary, gratuitous. *Plin.* Hospitium gratuitum. *Cic.* suffragia, h. e. free, spontaneous. *Id.* Gratuita comitia, h. e. where the votes are not bought. *Seæc.* Gratuita nave ferre per flumen. *Cic.* probitas, voluntary. *Id.* amicitia, h. e. disinterested. *Sueton.* Proposito millies H. S. gratuito, h. e. without interest. *Id.* Gratuita et sine frumento stipendioque opera; (sine framento stipendioque explains in this passage gratuita opera). *Id.* Gratuita in Circo loca, h. e. places for the spectators for which nothing is to be paid. — ¶ The penult is short in *Stat.*

GRÄTÖLÄBÖNDÖS (gratulor), a, um, 2rejoicing greatly, congratulating. *Liv.* and *Justin.*

GRÄTÖLÄTÄYÖ (Id.), önis, f. a wishing one joy, congratulation, gratulation, σὺν-χαρῖα. *Cic.* Tantum isti gratulationem esse factam, ut, &c. *Id.* alicujus rei, h. e. propter rem. — ¶ Also, joy, especially public joy. *Cic.* — Hence, a public festivity, particularly, public thanksgivings. *Cic.* Recipublicæ bene gestæ, h. e. propter reipublicam bene gestum.

GRÄTÖLÄTÖR (Id.), öris, m. one who congratulates. *Cic.*

GRÄTÖLÄTÖRIE (gratulatorius), adv. 3congratulatory, in the manner of a person congratulating. *Augustin.*

GRÄTÖLÄTÖRIÖS (gratulor), a, um, 3adj. congratulatory, gratulatory. *Capitola.* epistola.

GRÄTÖLÖR (gratus), äris, ätus sum, dep. 1. to congratulate, wish one joy, σὺνχαρίζομαι. *Cic.* alicui. *Id.* de filia. *Id.* de redditu. *Terent.* adventum, h. e. on account of. *Cic.* libertatem recuperatam. *Id.* Tibi in hoc gratulor, h. e. on account of. *Col.* in *Cic.* Ep. Gratulor tibi affinitate viri, h. e. de affinitate, &c. Also, with an accus. and infinit. following. *Ovid.* Also, with quod following. *Cic.* Also, apud aliquem *Sueton.* — Sibi gratulari, to rejoice. *Cic.* Also, without sibi. *Ovid.* A. A. III, 122. *Suet.* Tib. 60. — ¶ Also, to manifest one's gratitude, particularly, towards the gods. *Terent.* and *Quintil.*

GRÄTÖS (χαρδός), a, um, adj. pleasing, acceptable, agreeable, εὐάρεστος, χαρίεις. *Cic.* Grata tibi mea esse officia, non miror. *Id.* Gratus. *Liv.* Gratus in vulgus leges fuere. *Terent.* Habere aliquid gratum, to accept, receive kindly; So, also, *Cic.* Gratum acceptumque habere. — Hence, Gratum, i. n. a favor. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* Gratum facere alicui, to do that which shall please. *Cic.* Gratus, a greater favor. *Id.* Gratissimum. — Hence, procuring or gaining favor, that renders agreeable, making pleasant or beloved. *Terent.* Gratum mihi esse potuit. *Cic.* Quam sit beneficio gratum, &c. —

Also, *deserving acknowledgment or thanks, received with thankfulness, gratefully acknowledged.* Cic. *Quum ita sit (jucundum), gratum esse necesse est.* Horat. *Quod adest, gratum juvat.* — Also, *scortly of approbation, agreeable, pleasing, joyful.* Cic. *Diis inmortali-bus gratum potius, quam grave.* — ¶ Also, *grateful.* Cic. *erga aliquem.* Id. *Gratior.* Id. *Gratissimus.* Id. *Ani-mus gratus, h. e. a grateful heart, grati-tude.* Id. *Animus gratissimus.* — ¶ Cic. *Grati in te bene merito, for meri-tum.*

GRAVABILIS (gravo), e, adj. *oppres-sive.* Cael. Aurel.

GRAVAMEN (Id.), inis, n. *trouble, com-plaint.* Cassiod.

GRAVASTELLUS (unc.), i, m. *gruyish, 3 dark-colored, or old.* Plant.

GRAVATE (gravatus), adv. *unwillingly, hardly, with reluctance, grudgingly, ἀκον-στος, δυσχερως.* Cic.

GRAVATIM, adverb, same as *Gravate.* 2 Liv.

GRAVATYŌ (gravo), ōnis, f. *heaviness.* 3 Cael. Aurel. *post cibum.*

GRAVEDINŌSUS (gravedo), a, um, adj. 1 *subject to a catarrh, κατηρπαδων.* Cic.

Also, *causing catarrh.*

GRAVEDŌ (gravis), inis, f. *heaviness of the head, κατηρπαδων.* Cels. Also, *heavi-ness of the whole body.* Apul. — ¶ Also, *a catarrh, κόρυζα.* Cic. — ¶ Also, *troublesomeness.* Plin. *crapulæ.* — ¶ Also, *pregnancy.* Nemes.

GRAVEOLĒNS (grave & oleus), tis, adj. 3 *smelling strongly or offensively, noisome, δυσωδός.* Virg.

GRAVEOLĒNTYA (graveolens), æ, f. *an 2 offensive smell, δυσωδία.* Plin. *halitus, h. e. stinking breath.*

GRAVESCŌ (gravis), is, n. 3. *to become 2 heavy or heavier, βαρύνωμαι.* Hence, *to grow worse, increase.* Lucret. *Gravescit ærænna.* Tacit. *Gravescitibus publi-cis malis.* — ¶ Also, *to become preg-nant.* Plin. — Figur. *Nemius fetu gra-vescit, h. e. impletur.*

GRAVIDITAS (gravidus), ātis, f. *preg-nancy, κύησις.* Cic.

GRAVIDŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to 1 load with.* Cæcil. — ¶ Also, *to im-pregnate, ἐγκυον ποιῶ.* Aur. Vict. *Gra-vidari ex aliquo.* — Figur. *Cic. Terra gravidata seminibus, h. e. impregnated.*

GRAVIDŌS (gravis), a, um, adj. *loaded or filled with, full, laden, ἐμπυρτος.* Plaut. *manus.* Virg. *ariste, heavy.* Horat. *Phætra grvida sagittis.* Val. Flacc.

moles. — ¶ Also, *pregnant, with child, with young, ἔγκυος.* Cic. *uxor.* Terent. *Aliquam gravidam facere.* Id. *Gravi-dam esse ex aliquo.* Ovid. *De semine Jovis gravidam esse.* Id. *Gravida al-vus.* Plaut. *Puero grvida.* — Also, *absol. Gravidā, a woman that is with child.* Plin. *Adsidere gravidis.* — So, also, of animals. Horat. *maena.* Virg. *pec-us.* — Figur. *fratful, full, filled.* Virg. *Gravida imperis Italia, pregnant with, which should produce many great com-manders.* Id. *Urbis bellis grvida.* Ovid. *nubes.* Id. *Gravidæ semine terræ.* Virg. *Ager gravidus autumnio.* Also, *with a genit. following.* Ovid. *metalli.*

GRAVIS (unc.), e, adj. *heavy, weighty, pondrous, βαρὺς.* Cic. *amiculum.* Virg. *inflexi grave robur atrati.* Id. *gravis ære domum mihi dextra redibat, full, loaded.* Horat. *sarcina.* Quintil. *Onus gravissimum.* Liv. *Æs grave, h. e. coins which have the full weight which their name imports.* Virg. *Stat gravis Entellus, heavy on account of the weight of his body, h. e. firm, immovable.* Sæct. *Gravius fenus, h. e. higher interest.* — Hence, *weighty, important, of weight, of importance.* Cic. *causa.* Horat. *incep-ta.* Cic. *Id apud judicem grave et sanc-tum esse ducetur.* Terent. *Nondum andistis, quod est gravissimum.* — Hence, *important, credible.* Cic. *testis.* Plin. *auctor.* — Also, *of authority, repu-tation, eminence, consideration; eminent, great, venerable.* Cic. *Quis Catone gra-vior in dicendo.* Id. *Homo gravissi-mus.* Id. *civitas.* Plin. *supellex, h. e. costly.* Cic. *Gravis Stoicus, h. e. of great reputation.* Nep. *Gravissimi historici, h. e. of great authority and credibility.* —

Also, *violent, vehement, great, strong.* Horat. *amor, h. e. passionate.* Id. *Graves ictus excipere, h. e. heavy, violent.* Cic. *supplicium.* Nep. *morbus, h. e. acute, virulent, grievous.* Liv. *vulnus, h. e. severe.* Plin. *odor, h. e. strong, powerful; or offensive, fetid, stinking.* Sallust. *pretium, h. e. great or high.* Varr. *grex pavonum, h. e. large, great.*

— Also, *violent, vehement against a per-son.* Cic. *adversarius.* Liv. *hostes.* — Also, *not easily to be conquered.* Horat. *Gra-ves Persæ.* — Also, *grave, serious, sober, considerate, discreet, circumspect, acting from principles.* Terent. *animus.* Quintil. *Æsopus.* Id. *ætas.* Cic. *Aliud*

gravius scribere, h. e. of a more serious nature. Prop. *Grave carmen, h. e. au-rpic poëta (opp. to mollis versus, h. e. an elegiac poem).* — Also, *heavy, hard, op-pressing, harsh, grievous, severe, rigor-ous, troublesome, burdensome, sad, afflict-ing, melancholy, disagreeable.* Cic. *Si tibi grave non erit.* Virg. *Nuntius*

gravior, h. e. afflicting, disagreeable. Liv. *Ætas ad militandum gravior.* Also, *with in following.* Cic. *Grave est in populum, h. e. hard.* Horat. *hæta.*

Gravem esse alicui, to be troublesome. Prop. *auribus.* — Hence, *unwholesome.* Cic. *anni tempus.* Cæs. *autumnus.* Liv. *locus.* Virg. *humra.* — Also, *hard to digest.* Cic. and Cels. *eibus.* Also, *nourishing.* Cels. *Gravissima buhula*

est. — Also, *of disagreeable taste or smell; strong-tasted, bitter; offensive, fetid, stink-ing.* Vurr. *absinthium.* Horat. *hir-cus.* — Also, *of sound, deep, grave.* Cic. *Sonus gravissimus, h. e. bass voice.* Quintil. *vox.* Cic. *Genus vocis grave.*

Hence, *Quintil. Syllaba gravis, h. e. with the grave accent (opp. to syllaba acu-ta).* — ¶ Also, *loaded, laden; troubled, incommaded; sometimes it may be ren-dered full, abounding with, rich in, &c.* Liv. *Naves spoliis graves.* Cic. *Gravis oneribus.* Liv. *vulnere.* Plin. *vincu-lis, h. e. loaded with chains.* Prudent.

Arbor gravis, h. e. loaded with fruit. Liv. *Oculi vino et somno graves, h. e. heavy.* Virg. *morbo.* Liv. *Hostis gra-vis præda.* Ovid. *Gravis somno.* Liv.

Gravis ætate, or, absol., Val. Flacc. Gra-vis, h. e. aged, old. Ovid. *Colus lana gravis.* Nep. *Liber gravis verbis, h. e. con-taining a great deal of information.* — Hence, *heavy, languid, faint, saving with difficulty.* Cic. *oculi.* Horat. *cor-pus, h. e. diseased.* Val. Flacc. *Gravior de vulnere.* — Also, *pregnant, with young.* Virg., Ovid. and Plin. *Figur.*

Liv. Nubes graves imbre. So, also, *Virg. equus (the Trojan horse).* Ovid. *rami.* — ¶ Stat. *Grave, for gravior.*

GRAVISCÆ, ærum, and GRAVISCA, æ, f. *a town of Etruria.*

GRAVITAS (gravis), ātis, f. *heaviness, weightiness.* Cic. *terræ.* Cæs. *armo-rum.* Id. *navium.* Ovid. *Tendebat*

gravitas uterum, h. e. pregnancy; or, burden, fetus. — Figur. *Cels. capitis, h. e. heaviness.* Cic. *membrorum, h. e. heaviness, faintness, sickness.* So, also, *Id. corporis.* Id. *lingue (in pronouncing).* Id. *in sensibus.* Plin. *auditus, or au-ritium, or audiendi, h. e. thickness of hear-ing.* — Hence, *impressiveness.* Cic. *vor-borum et sententiarum.* — Also, *import-ance, power.* Cæs. *civitatis.* — ¶ Also, *incommoding, troublesome quality.* — Hence, *unwholesomeness.* Cic. *celli.* Liv. *loci.* — Also, *offensive smell, fetid-ness.* Plin. *animæ, or oris.* — Also, *strength, powerfulness.* Plin. *odoris.* — Also, *severity, violence, virulence.* Cic. *morbi.* Liv. *belli.* — Also, *severity, cru-elty, greatness.* Sallust. *Injuria gravita-te tutior est.* — Also, *earnestness, earnest-ness.* Tacit. *annonæ.* — ¶ Also, *firmness, a firm mind, acting from principle.* Cic. *Cum gravitate et constantia vivere.* — Hence, *gravity, seriousness.* Cic. *Comi-tate condita gravitas.* Id. *judiciorum, h. e. severity.* — Also, *circumspection, consideration, prudence.* Nep. *Lace-dæmoniorum.* — Also, *firmness in bear-ing misfortunes.* Cic. *Gravitatem in dolore adhibere.* — Also, *dignity, serious-ness.* Cic. *sententiæ.* Liv. *oris.* Cic. *imperii.* Cic. *Brut. 95. Gravitatem ha-bere.* Cic. *Facere aliquid eum dignita-*

te. So, also, of speeches. Cic. *Oræ* 1, 13.

GRAVITER (gravis), adv. *heavily, βαρως.* Virg. and Ovid. *cadere.* Virg. *Hæta graviter pressa, h. e. deeply, strongly, forcibly.* — Hence, *vehemently, strongly.* Terent. *pellere fores, with great force.* Id. *Graviter crepuerunt fores, with a great noise, loudly.* Cæs. *Naves gravissime afflictæ, h. e. very much shattered.* — Also, *vehemently, violently, much, very.* Cic. *ægotare.* Plaut. *amare, h. e. to be deeply in love.* Terent. *iratus.* Cic. *suspectus.* Id. *Gravius ægotare.* Id. *Gravissime dissensien-tes.* Cæs. *Gravissime dolere.* Terent. *Graviter advertunt, h. e. are very atten-tive, observe attentively.* — Also, *gravely, decently, properly, fitly.* Cæs. *Gravissi-me judicare de aliquo, attentively, and in a dignified manner.* Cic. *tractare ali-quid, h. e. properly, fitly.* — Also, *severe-ly, grievously.* Cic. *agere.* Terent. *Graviter dicere in aliquem, h. e. abusive-ly, contumeliously.* Cæs. *Gravus in ali-quem vindicare.* — Also, *of sound, deeply.* Cic. *sonare, h. e. to sound bass*

— ¶ Also, *with trouble, chagrin, indig-nation, sorrow, impatience; unwillingly, reluctantly.* Terent. *Adolescentulus, sæpe eadem et graviter audiendo, victus est, h. e. being continually teased with the same lesson.* Cic. *Quippiam graviter ferre, h. e. to take amiss.* Id. *Casus hu-manarum miseriorum graviter accipere, h. e. with feeling and compassion.* Tacit. *Graviter accipere quippiam, h. e. with in-dignation and sorrow.* — Cic. *Graviter se habere, h. e. to be much indispoused.*

GRAVITUDŌ (Id.), inis, f. *a calamity.* 2 Vitruv.

GRAVISCŌLŌS (dimin. of gravior, us), 3a, um, adj. *somewhat heavy, somewhat deep.* Gell. *sonus.*

GRAVŌ (gravis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to burden, load, weigh down, βαρύνω, onero.* Tacit. *Præfectum castrorum sarcinis gravant.* Ovid. *Membra gravabat onus.* Plin. *caput.* Ovid. *Fortunam, h. e. to render more miserable.* Horat. *officium me gravat.* — Hence, *Gravatus, a, um, weighed down, burdened, loaded, troubled, incommaded, &c.* Liv. *vulne-ribus, h. e. loaded, overpowered.* Id. *vi-no somnoque, h. e. heavy.* Also, *heavily.* Colum. *caput.* Ovid. *Oculi morte gra-vati.* — ¶ *Gravor, atus sam, ari,* is also used as a deponent verb, and denotes *to be reluctant, to hesitate, doubt, make diffi-culties.* Cic. *Primo gravari capiti.* Liv. *Cum haud gravati venissent, h. e. with-out hesitation.* Also, *with an infinit. following.* Cic. *Qui gravare literas ad me dare.* — Also, *to be or become irrita-ted, vexed, angry, out of humor.* Tacit. *Gravatus Vitellius.* Suet. *Ob nimiam contumaciam gravatus.* — Also, *with an accus. to think one's self troubled with a thing, to bear with reluctance, consider as a burden.* Plaut. *aquam, h. e. to grieve unwillingly or with reluctance.* Horat. *Bel-lerophonem, h. e. to bear with reluctance, spurn, or throw off.* Sil. *lucem, h. e. to consider life as a burden.* Suet. *Mactem gravabatur, h. e. he disliked, could not re-quire.* Sæct. *Trium pedem terre gra-vantur, h. e. is loath to sustain.* Id. *Ne-lum necesse est graventur stipulæ sui, h. e. be weary of supporting him.* Quintil. *Quæ si quis gravabitur, h. e. who thinks himself incommoded by it, who does not like to have any thing to do with it.*

GREGALIS (grex), e, adj. *of the flock, of herd, ἀγέλαος.* Plin. — Hence, *Gregales, subst. of the same flock or herd, fellows or comrades, as it were.* Virg. *Equus cum gregalibus contendens.* — Hence, also, of men, *comrades, fellow-companions, associates, acquaintances, &c.* Plin. *fiducial friends.* Cic. Also, *with a genit. following.* Id. *Gregales Catilinae.* — ¶ Also, *common, vulgar, ordinary, every-day.* Sæct. *poma.* Plin. *silium.* — Also, *common, customary with or belong-ing to common people.* Liv. *amiculum.* Tacit. *habitus, h. e. of a private soldier.*

GREGARIŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of a private soldier, ἀγέλαος.* Colum. *pastor, shepherd.* — ¶ Also, *of soldiers, common.* Cic. *militæ, h. e. common or private soldiers.* Tacit. *eques.* *Gregarius miles imper-*

contempt. — ¶ Also, common, mean, indifferent, bad. *Sidon. poeta, a sorry poet, poetaster.*
GREGATIM (Id.), adv. in flocks or herds, *ἀγέληδόν.* *Plin.* Elephanti gregatim semper ingredientur. — Also, of men, in troops, in crowds. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, among the common people. *Plin.* Accidit, ut nova genera morborum gregatim sentirentur.
GREGŌ (grex), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to collect in flocks, or, merely, to collect. *Stat.* Idaliæ volucres gregatæ.
GREMIUM (unc.), ii, n. the lap, bosom, *κόλπος.* *Cic.* Puer in gremio sedens. *Virg.* Gremio accipere. — *Figur.* *Virg.* Sterni gremio telluris, to lie down on the ground. *Cic.* Terra gremio molito et subacto semen sparsum excipit. *Plin.* Padus gremio Vesuli montis profuens. *Cic.* Abstrahi e gremio patriæ. *Id.* Hæc sunt in gremio sepulta consulari tui. *Id.* Aetolia medio fere Græciæ gremio continetur, in the heart, centre, middle. *Sil.* In gremio Thebes, h. e. in the midst of Thebes. *Id.* Arenosum gremium fluminis, bed, channel. *Claudian.* Tethys invasit gremium, the bottom. *Cic.* Soror in fratrîs gremio consenscebat. *Virg.* In vestris pono gremis, I place in your hands; I trust to your care. *Quintil.* Ad gremium præceptoris, h. e. in the presence and under the guidance of the teacher.
GRESSIO (gradior), ōnis, f. same as *Gressus.* *Macrob.*
GRESSUS (Id.), us, m. a step, pace, going, gait, *βάσις.* *Cic.* Ne aut tarditibus utamur in gressu mollioribus. *Virg.* Inferre gressus, h. e. incedere. *Id.* Tendere gressum ad mœnia. *Id.* Gressum recipere, to return. *Id.* comprimere. *Senec.* efferre arvis, to go from. *Id.* ferre in penates, to go in. *Valer. Flacc.* tenere, to stop. *Id.* agere ad litora, to walk. *Ovid.* Quaque feres gressus, wherever you go. *Senec.* Gressibus feram vincere, in the chase.
GREX (unc.), grēgis, m. a flock, herd, drove, &c. *ἀγέλη.* *Cic.* Greges equorum. *Id.* armentorum, reliquique pecoris. *Varr.* asinorum. *Virg.* Greges lanigeri, the fleecy flocks. *Juvenl.* Porcorum grex. *Plin.* elephantorum. *Ovid.* Dux gregis, h. e. taurus. *Varr.* Pavonum greges. *Id.* anserum. *Id.* anatum. *Horat.* avium. — ¶ Also, of men, a company, assembly. *Cic.* Honestissimum hominum greges, associations. *Id.* philosophorum. *Id.* amicorum. *Horat.* Scribe tui gregis hunc, h. e. receive him among your friends. — Particularly, of players, company, troop, band. *Plant.* and *Terent.* — Hence, *Salust.* and *Liv.* Grege facto, h. e. united, collected together. So, also, *Curt.* Uno grege, nil at once. — ¶ Sometimes it implies contempt, the crowd. *Cic.* In grege annumer, h. e. of the crowd. *Id.* hominum desperatum. *Horat.* Epicuri de grege porcus. *Id.* Grex indocilis, h. e. vulgar. — ¶ Also, of inanimate things. *Plant.* virgarum, h. e. a bundle. — ¶ Grex is found in the feminine gender in *Lueret.*
GRIPHOS (γρίφος), i, m. a net. — Hence, a puzzling question, a riddle, enigma. *Gell.*
GRŌCCŌ (unc.), is, n. 4. to croak as a raven does. *Apul.*
GRŌMA, and **GRŌMA** (γρῶμη), æ, f. an instrument for measuring fields. *Fest.* — ¶ Also, the centre of a camp, where the instrument just mentioned was put so as to form four right angles and divide the camp in four parts, the *vía* of which met at the place where the *gruma* was fixed. *Hygin.*
GRŌMATICŪS (γρῶματικός), a, um, adj. relating to measuring of fields or to eastment. *Cassiod.*
GRŌMPHĒNA (unc.), æ, f. a certain herb. *Plin.* 26, 23. According to Sprengel *Amaranthus tricolor*, L., a species of *amaranth.*
GRŌMPHĒNA (unc.), æ, f. a bird of Sardinia, said to resemble a crane. *Plin.*
GRŌSPHOS (γρόσφος), i, m. the point of a javelin. *Arnob.*
GRŌSSŪS (dimin. of grossus), i, m. a small unripe fig. *Colum.*

GRŌSSŪS (unc.), i, m. and f. a green or 2 unripe fig, *ἀνυρῶς.* *Plin.*
GRŪIS, same as *Grus.* *Phædr.* 3
GRŪMĀ, same as *Groma.* 3
GRŪMŪLŪS (dimin. of grumus), i, m. a little hillock, mole-hill. *Plin.*
GRŪMŪS (unc.), i, m. a hillock of earth, *θρόμβος.* *Vitrub.* Grumos e terra. *Id.* Grunorum tumuli.
GRUNTIUM, ii, n. a castle of Phrygia in Asia Minor. *Nepos.*
GRŪNNIŪS, and, anciently, also, **GRŪNDIŪS** 2 (unc.), is, i, vi and ii, itum, n. 4. to grunt like a hog, *γρυλλίζω.* *Varr.* and *Plia.*
GRŪNNITŪS (grunniō), us, m. grunting, *γρυλλισμός.* *Cic.*
GRŪD (κρούω), is, n. 3. to crunk or erunkle 3 like a earner, *γρᾶνίζω*, *κλαγγάζω.* *Auct. earm. de Philom.*
GRŪS, and **GRŪIS** (from γέρας, or from gruo), is, f. and m. a crane. *Cic.* and *Virg.* — ¶ Also, a warlike machine for pulling down the walls of fortified places; also called *corvus.* *Vitrub.*
GRŪLLŪS, or **GRŪLLŪS** (gryllus), as, n. 1. 3 to cry or chirp like a cricket. *Auct. earm. de Philom.*
GRŪLLŪS (γρύλλος), i, m. a cricket. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, in painting, Grylli, ridiculous and grotesque figures. *Plia.*
GRŪNĒS, or **GRŪNĒS** (Γρύνειος), a, 3 um, adj. Grynian, pertaining to Grynia or Gryniūm, a town of Æolia in Asia, with a grove sacred to Apollo. *Virg. nemus.* *Id.* Apollo. — Hence, of or pertaining to Apollo. *Sil.* vates.
GRŪPS (γρῦψ), ŷphis, and **GRŪPIŪS**, i, m. a griffin; a fabulous bird with four feet. *Virg.* and *Plin.*
GRŪPŪS (γρυπός), i, m. one who has a crooked nose. *Justin.*
GŪBERNĀCLUM, i, n. for *Gubernaculum.* *Virg.*
GŪBERNĀCŪLUM (gubernō), i, n. the helm or rudder of a ship, *πηδάλιον.* *Cic.* and *Virg.* — *Figur.* almost always in the plural, helm, government, direction. *Cic.* reipublicæ. *Id.* civitatum. *Plin.* vitæ. *Vellei.* 2, 113. it is found in the singular.
GŪBERNĀTŪS (Id.), ōnis, f. the steering or piloting of a ship; or, the art of steering a ship. *Cic.* — ¶ *Figur.* the management or direction of any thing. *Cic.* tantarum rerum. *Id.* consilii, h. e. the government of reason.
GŪBERNĀTŪR (Id.), ōris, m. a pilot, steersman, *κυβερνήτης.* *Cic.* — ¶ *Figur.* a governor, director, ruler. *Cic.* reipubl. *Senec.* Gubernator poli, h. e. deus.
GŪBERNĀTRIX (gubernator), icis, f. a governess, directress, *κυβερνήτρια.* *Cic.* civitatum.
GŪBERNIŪS, ii, m. same as *Gubernator.* 3 *Laber. ap. Gell.*
GŪBERNŌ (κυβερνώ), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to guide, steer or pilot a ship. *Cic.* Si nauta certant, quis eorum gubernaret. *Quintil.* Ars gubernandi, the art of steering a ship. — ¶ *Figur.* to manage, conduct, guide, direct, govern. *Cic.* orbem terrarum. *Id.* vitam. *Id.* consiliis aliquem. *Flor.* imperium religione atque iustitia. *Plant.* rein docte, to carry the matter well through. *Martial.* Virga gubernat equum.
GŪBERNUM, i, n. same as *Gubernaculum.* 3 *Lucet.*
GŪGERNĪ, ōrum, m. a people of Germany.
GŪLĀ (unc.), æ, f. the gullet, vocasad, windpipe, *οισοφάγος.* *Plin.* — Hence, also, the neck. *Cic.* Obtorta gula. *Salust.* Laqueo gulam frangere, to break his neck with a noose, strangle. — *Figur.* gluttony, appetite. *Sallust.* Gulæ Irritamenta. *Plin.* Temperare gulæ. *Horat.* Gulæ parere. *Martial.* Non minus ingenua est mihi gula, a nice palate. *Sueton.* Profundam alicuius gulam explere, a ravenous appetite. *Id.* Intempestivæ ac sordidæ gulæ homo. — ¶ Also, the nose or pipe of a pair of bellows. *Plant.*
GŪLŌ (gula), ōnis, m. a glutton, gormandizer, *γαστριμαργός.* *Apul.*
GŪLŌSĒ (gulosus), adv. gluttonously, 2 *γαστριμαργός.* *Colum.* and *Martial.* Gulosius. *Tertull.* Gulosissime.
GŪLŌSŪS (gula), a, um, adj. gluttonous,

luxurious, *γαστριμαργός.* *Senec.* — ¶ *Figur.* *Martial.* lector, h. e. one who likes to read much. 2
GŪMEN (unc.), inis, n. same as *Gummi.* 3 *Pallad.*
GŪMĪA (unc.), æ, m and f. a glutton, 3 gormandizer. *Lucil. ap. Non.*
GŪMĪA, ātis, n. same as *Gummi.* *Pallad.*
GŪMMĪTŪS (gummi), a, um, adj. having 3 or producing gum. *Pallad.*
GŪMMEŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. gummy. 3 *Anson.*
GŪMMI (κόμμι), n. indecl. and **GŪMMIS**, is, f. gum that drops from trees. *Plin.* and *Colum.*
GŪMMINŪS (gummi), ās, n. 1. to emit or 3 distil gum. *Pallad.*
GŪMMITŪS (Id.), ōnis, f. a gumming, 2 darning or smearing with gum, *κόμωσις.* *Colum.*
GŪMMŌSŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. gummy, 2 full of gum. *Plin.*
GŪRDŌNICŪS (gurdus), a, um, adj. stupid, awkward, clumsy. *Sulpic. Sever.*
GŪRDŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. clod-pated, 2 unskilled, doltish. *Laber. ap. Gell.*
GŪRGES (unc.), itis, m. a whirlpool, *γούλς*, *δύνη.* *Ovid.* Sinuatus gurgis in curvos arcus. — Also, a deep place in a river. *Cic.* Rheni fossa gurgitibus redundans. — *Figur.* of an extremely vicious person. *Val. Max.* Gurgis turpitudinis. *Cic.* libidinum. *Id.* vitiorum. — Hence, a spendthrift, prodigal. *Cic.* patrimonii. Also, without a genit. *Id.* Tu gurgis atque helio. *Gell.* Pecuniarum prandiorum gurgitibus proluere, h. e. to spend in eating. — ¶ With poets, any deep water; a river, lake; the sea. *Virg.* Gurgis Carpathius. *Stat.* Atlanteus.
GŪRGŪLŪS (unc.), ōnis, m. the recasand, windpipe, gullet, *γαστραφάγος.* *Varr.* — ¶ Also, same as *Curculio*, a corn-worm. *Pallad.* — ¶ Also, same as *Penis.* *Pers.* 4, 38.
GŪRGŪSTŪLUM (gurgustium), i, n. a small cottage or hut. *Apul.*
GŪRGŪSTIUM (perhaps from gurgulio), ii, n. a mean, obscure dwelling; a hut, cottage. *Cic.*
GŪSTATŪS (gusto), ōnis, f. a tasting; an occasional repast taken through the day; something taken before supper to whet the appetite. *Petron.*
GŪSTATŪRIUM (Id.), ii, n. an antepast 2 or collation; something taken to whet the appetite. *Petron.* — Also, a plate, dish, vessel for eating. *Plin.* Ep.
GŪSTATŪS (Id.), us, m. the sense of tasting. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a tasting. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, the taste of a thing. *Cic.* pomorum.
GŪSTŪS (γούστω), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to taste. *Cic.* aquam. *Cæs.* leporem et gallinam. *Cic.* Nemo gustavit unquam cubans. — Hence, to take something before dinner; to whet or keep up the appetite; to partake of a collation or nunchion. *Plin.* Ep. Lavabatur, deinde gustabat. *Augustin.* ap. Sueton. Panem et palmas gustavimus. — *Figur.* to taste, partake of a thing, enjoy, understand, hear, learn, see. *Cic.* sanguinem civilem. *Id.* partem reipublicæ. *Id.* partem voluptatis. *Id.* physiologiam primis labris. *Lueret.* amorem vitæ. *Horat.* lucellum. *Cic.* Metrodorum, h. e. to attend his lectures a short time. *Id.* studia literarum sensu, h. e. to like or take pleasure in.
GŪSTŪLŪS (dimin. of gustus), i, m. or 3 **GŪSTŪLUM**, i, n. a small dish. *Apul.* — *Figur.* a kiss. *Apul.*
GŪSTUM, i, n. same as *Gustulum.* *Apic.*
GŪSTŪS (contract. from gustatus), us, m. 2 a tasting. *Colum.* and *Tacit.* — Hence, a tasting or eating a little of a thing. *Plin.* salis. — Also, an antepast, foretaste. *Martial.* — Also, a draught, taste, smack, gust. *Petron.* Gustus ex amphora. — Also, relish, specimen. *Senec.* Gustum tibi dare volui, h. e. I wished to give you a relish. *Plin.* Ep. Ad hunc gustum totum librum repono, h. e. according to this taste. — ¶ Also, a taste, flavor. *Plin.* Gustus vini austerior. — *Figur.* *Quintil.* Sermo præ se ferens in verbis proprium quendam gustum urbis. — ¶ Also, the sense of tasting, *γούσις.* *Colum.* and

Plin. — Figur. taste for a thiag: a taking pleasure in a thing. *Cic.* laudum.
GÜTTA (perhaps from *χυρός*), æ, f. a drop of any liquid, *στολαγμός*. *Cic.* Gutta imbrum. *Virg.* Atro sanguine guttae. *Plin.* Gutta sanguinea. *Moraliat.* Gutta Phaetontis, or gutta succinea, h. e. amber. *Apul.* Gutta Arabicae, h. e. perhaps oil of myrrh. — ¶ Also, any thing resembling a drop. — Hence, Guttae, spots or specks on the skin of animals. *Virg.* (de apib.) Paribus lita corpora guttis. *Ovid.* (de laeerto) Variis stellatus corpora guttis. *Id.* (de aaguc) Nigra ceruleis variari corpora guttis. — Also, in architecture, a small ornament of Doric pillars immediately under the triglyph, resembling a drop; a gutta. *Vitrav.* — ¶ Figur. a drop, small bit; a little. *Plaut.* consilii. *Lueret.* dulcedinis.
GÜTTATIM (gutta), adv. drop by drop, 3 by drops, *κατὰ σταγόνας*. *Plaut.*
GÜTTATÜS (Id.), a, um, adj. spotted with 3 specks like drops, speckled, motley-colored. *Martial.*
GÜTTÜLÄ (dimin. of gutta), æ, f. a little 3 drop, *Ψεκάδιον*. *Plaut.*
GÜTTÜR (unc.), üris, n. the throat, *φάρυγξ*, *βρόγχος*. *Plin.*, *Horat.* &c. — Also, a gottle, wen or swelling in the neck. *Juvenal.* — ¶ Also, figur. voracity. *Juvenal.* — ¶ The acc. gutturem occurs in *Plaut.*
GÜTTÜRNÜM (gutta), ii, n. a laver, ewer, *πρόχοος*. *Fest.*
GÜTTÜRÜSÜS (guttur), a, um, adj. wide-3 throated, frog-throated, having a tumor in the throat, *ἐξέβρογχος*. *Pandect.*
GÜTTÜS (gutta), i, m. a vessel with a narrow neck for oil or ointment, which was poured from it by drops; an oil-eruet, *πρόχοος*, *ἐπιχρυσίς*. It was used in bathing and at sacrifices. *Juvenal.*, *Horat.* and *Plin.*
GÜÄRÜS, and **GÜÄRÜS**, i, and **GÜÄRÄ**, æ, and **GÜÄRÄ**, ðrum, f. an island of the *Ægean* sea, now *Calairo*. *Cic.* and *Juvenal.*
GÜÄS, and **GÜES** (*Γύης*), æ, m. the name of a giant, who was also called *Gyges*. *Hor.*

GÜGÆÜS (*Γυγαιος*), a, um, adj. relating 3 to king *Gyges*. Hence, *Lydian*. *Propert.*
GÜGES (*Γόγης*), æ, m. I. and is, m. 3. a giant. *Horat.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ *Güges*, a king of *Lydia*. *Cic.* — Also, a beautiful boy of *Cnidus*. *Horat.*
GÜMNÄS (*γυμνάς*), ädis, f. the exercise of 3 boxing or wrestling. *Stat.*
GÜMNÄSIÄRCHÄ, æ, and **GÜMNÄSI-3 ÄRCHÜS** (*γυμνασιάρχος*), i, m. the master or teacher of a gymnasium. *Cic.*
GÜMNÄSIUM (*γυμνάσιον*), ii, n. a place of exercise, or school for wrestlers, boxers, &c. *Plaut.* Hence, *Id.* Gymnasium flagri, one who is constantly whipped. — ¶ Also, a public place where young men were taught philosophy, &c.; a college; a school. There were three such gymnasia at Athens: *Academia*, *Lyceum*, *Gymnagoge*. *Cic.*
GÜMNÄSIÜS (*γυμνάσιος*), or **GÜMNÄSIÜS** (*γυμνήσιος*), a, um, adj. relating to the exercise of boxing, wrestling, throwing, shooting, &c. called after it. *Plin.* insulæ, h. e. *Baleares*.
GÜMNÄSTICÜS (*γυμναστικός*), a, um, 3 adj. of or belonging to the exercise of boxing or wrestling, gymnastic. *Plaut.*
GÜMNÄSIÜS. See *Gymnasium*.
GÜMNICÜS (*γυμνικός*), a, um, adj. same as *Gymnasticus*, gymnastic, gymnæ. *Cic.* ludii, h. e. gymnastic exercises, *γυμνικὸν ἀγῶνες*. So, also, *Sueton.* certamina.
GÜMNÖSÖPHISTÄ (*γυμνοσοφιστῆς*), 2ärum, m. the *gymnosophists*; a sect of *India* philosophers who voluntarily submitted to strange austerities. *Plin.*
GÜNÄCEUM (*γυναικεῖον*), i, n. the 3 apartment of the women in *Grecian* houses, where they lived separately from the men. *Terent.* and *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a place where hired women used to spin and weave for the emperor. *Cod. Just.* — Hence, *Gynæciarius* and *Gynæcius*, the superintendent of such a place. — ¶ Also, the scraglio of an emperor. *Lactant.* — ¶ Also, *Gynæcium*.
GÜNÄCÖNITIS (*γυναικωνίτις*), ðdis, f. 2 same as *Gynæcium*, in its first signification. *Nepos*.

GÜNDES, or **GÜNDES**, is, m. a river of *Assyria*. *Tibull.*
GÜPSÄTÜS, a, um, particip. from *gypso*. 1 — ¶ Adj. covered with *gypsum*. *Cic.* ad *Div.* 7, 6. *Gypsissimis* manibus, as actors used to have when they were performing the parts of women.
GÜPSEÜS (*gypsum*), a, um, adj. of *gypsum*, *γυψώδης*. *Spartian.*
GÜPSÜ (Id.), as, ävi, ätum, a. I. to plaster, *parietem*, whitewash, *γυψώω*. *Colum.* lagenam. Hence, *Gypsatus*, a, um. *Ovid.* pes, h. e. servilis, for captives that were to be sold were marked with *gypsum*.
GÜPSÜPLÄSTÄS (*γυψοπλάστης*), æ, m. 3 a plasterer. *Cassiod.*
GÜPSUM (*γύψος*), i, n. *gypsum*; a kind of parget or plaster resembling *lin.*. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a statue or image made of *gypsum*. *Juvenal.*
GÜRINÜS (*γυρίνος*), i, m. a tadpole. 2 *Plin.*
GÜRÜ (*gyrus*), as, ävi, ätum, äre, a. I. to 2 wheel or turn round. *Veget.* se. — Hence, *Gyratus*, a, um, shaped in the form of a circle, circular, rounded. *Plin.*
GÜRÜS (*γύρος*), i, m. a circle made by moving, wheeling, turning, running, driving, flying, &c. round. *Virg.* Anguis *gyrum* trahit. *Ovid.* *Ducens* per aera, *gyros* *milvus*, h. e. describing circles. *Plin.* *Grues* *gyros* peragunt. *Id.* Apes *gyros* edunt. *Senec.* and *Sueton.* In *gyrum*, h. e. round about. — Hence, also, a maze or ring in which horses are driven around in order to exercise or break them. *Cic.* Equum in *gyrum* ducere. *Ovid.* In *gyros* ire. — Also, the place where it is done; a riding-place. *Propert.* — Figur. circle, compass, course. *Cic.* Oratorem in *exiguum* *gyrum* compellere, h. e. to confine, limit. *Gell.* In dialectic *gyris* consenesce. — ¶ Also, a course, circuit; the revolution or period of a day. *Horat.* *Bruna* trahit diem interiore *gyro*. *Senec.* Dies habet angustissimum *gyrum*.
GÜTHIUM, **GÜTHIUM**, and **GÜTHIUM**, i, n. a maritime town of *Laconico*. *Cic.*

H.

HÄ, int. heyday; ah, away. *Plaut.* — Hä, hä, he! expresses laughter. *Terent.*
HÄBENÄ (habeo), æ, f. properly, that whereby any thing is held. — Hence, a thong wherewith any thing is held, tied, put on, &c. *Lucan.* Cum *jaculum* amentavit *habena*, h. e. the thong of a spear. Also, the thong of a sling. *Virg.* Also, the sling itself. *Lucan.* Also, the strings of a helmet. *Val. Flacc.* Also, the strings of a shoe. *Gell.* — ¶ Also, a rein. *Virg.* *Habenas* effundere, or, *Valer. Flacc.* immittere, or, *Virg.* dare, h. e. to let loose. *Virg.* adducere or premere, h. e. to draw in. — Hence, figur. *Cic.* *Amicitiae* *habenas* adducere, remittere. *Id.* *legum*. *Ovid.* *Fluminibus* immittere totas *habenas*. *Virg.* *Irarum* omnes effundit *habenas*, h. e. gives a loose to. *Id.* *Furit* inmissis *Vulcanus* *habenis*, h. e. furiously. — Also, figur. rein, administration, direction, government. *Ovid.* *populi*. *Virg.* *rerum*, h. e. of the state. — Also, of ships. *Virg.* Immittit *habenas* classi, h. e. cravds all sail. — ¶ Also, any thong, tie, string, strap. *Virg.* *Turbo* actus *habena*, h. e. lash. *Horat.* In scalis latuit metuens pendentis *habenæ*. — Figur. a small stripe. *Cels.* *Tenuis* excidenda *habena* est, h. e. a stripe of flesh.
HÄBENTIA (Id.), æ, f. what one has; 3 fortune, substance, *οὐσία*. *Plaut.*
HÄBENÜLÄ (Id.), æ, f. a small thong or 2 piece of leather. Hence, a small stripe of flesh. *Cels.* V. G. lib. 7.
HÄBÜ (unc.), es, ni, itum, a. and n. 2. to have, hold, keep, possess, enjoy, *ἔχω*. *Cic.* *spem* de aliquo. *Id.* *amorem* erga

aliquem. *Nepos.* *amorem* omnium, h. e. to be beloved. *Cic.* *appetitum*. *Trajan.* in *Plin.* *Ep.* *fiduciam* alicui, h. e. in aliquo. *Cic.* *aliquid* in ore atque in animo, h. e. in the mouth and in the mind. *Varr.* *habere* *aliquid* in animo, h. e. to have in mind. So, also, *Salust.* *habere* animo. *Id.* *habere* in animo *consulatum* petere, h. e. to intend to. So, also, *Liv.* *Eum* bello invadere animo habuit. *Cic.* *habere* in animo, to believe, represent to one's self. *Sallust.* *Avaritia* *pecuniæ* *studium* habet, h. e. covetousness comprehends an inordinate desire of money. *Cic.* *auctoritatem*. *Nepos.* *Talem* habuit exitum vitæ, h. e. so ended his life. *Id.* *timorem*, or, *Propert.* *metum*, h. e. to fear, be afraid. *Nepos.* *habere* *spem* in aliquo, h. e. to rely upon a person. *Cic.* *habere* *timorem*, h. e. to cause fear. *Id.* *odium*, h. e. to be hated. *Id.* *odium* in aliquo, h. e. to hate. *Nepos.* *suspicionem*, h. e. to be suspected. — Hence, *absol.*, *habere*, to have a fortune; to have property, be rich. *Cic.* *habere* in *nummis* et *prædiis*, h. e. to possess in money, &c. *Id.* *Res* suas sibi habere habuit (a formula used in divorces). Hence, figur. of *Cupid.* *Plaut.* *Res* tuas tibi habet, h. e. abi. *Terent.* *habeat*, or *habeat* sibi, h. e. let him do as he pleases. — *habere*, joined with a part. perf. pass., is frequently used as a circumlocution. *Cic.* *habeo dictum*, h. e. dixi. *Id.* *Que* habes instituta, for instituiti. So, also, with a part. fut. pass. *Tacit.* *Nunc* primum statuendum habemus, h. e. statuendum nobis esset. So, also, with a dat. *Terent.* *udibrio*, h. e. to ridicule. *Plaut.*

despicatui, h. e. to despise. *Gell.* *derelectui*, h. e. derelinguere. *Nepos.* *odium* haberi ab aliquo, h. e. to be hated by a person. *Cic.* *habere* religioni nocentem defendere, h. e. to scruple. — *habere* is also joined with an infin. *Cic.* *hæc* fere dicere habui, h. e. I have had to say. *Id.* *habere* etiam dicere, quem de ponte deiecerit, h. e. I can say. *Id.* De causa regia tantum habeo polliceri, h. e. this is all that I can promise. *Liv.* *Illud* affirmare habeo, h. e. I can. *Varr.* *Rogas*, ut habeam curare, for cures. *Terent.* Etiam filius Dei mori habuit, h. e. debuit. — Non habeo, quod agam, dicam, h. e. I have nothing to do, &c. So, also, *Cic.* *Nihil* habeo, quod scribam. It may also be rendered, I do not know what to do, say, &c. So, also, *Terent.* Quid agam non habeo. — Satis habere, to have sufficient; to be content. *Cic.* Si non satis habet, avaritiam explere, h. e. if he has not sufficient. *Id.* *Satis* habet *respublica* a vobis, h. e. is contented with you. *Id.* *Satis* habet, nihil me tecum conqueri, h. e. be content or satisfied. The opposite is *parum habere*. *Sallust.* *Talia* facinora impune suscepisse, parum habere, h. e. they were not content, esteemed it but little. — Rationem habere, to take into consideration, consider. (See to take into consideration, consider. (See Ratio.)) — Habeo, I have found, caught, &c. him or her. *Terent.* *Habesne* hoc minem? *Curt.* *Habeo* te incolumem. *Plaut.* *Habet*, h. e. now he has found it. — Particularly, of a gladiator who was wounded. *Virg.* *Iloc* habet, or habet, se. vulnus, he has got it. — Figur. *Ters.* *Captus* est (se. mulieris amore, of a muliere), habet, h. e. ictus est vulner

amoris. — Habere alicui gratiam, *h. e.* to feel himself obliged or indebted. (See *Gratia*). — Also, to have, receive, take possession of. *Plaut.* Anne habebit? *Cic.* Ne malum habeat. — Also, to have or keep. *Cic.* hereditatem. — Also, to have, contain. *Cic.* Nihil habet epistola. *Virg.* Me habuit thalamus, *h. e.* I was in bed. *Cic.* Profectio voluntatem turpem non habuit. — Also, to have, occupy, possess, be in possession of, captivate, &c. *Virg.* muros. *Sallust.* Animus incorruptus habet cuncta, neque ipse habetur. *Cic.* Habeo (Laidem), inquit, uon habeo a Laide. *Id.* virtutes. — ¶ Also, to know, have heard. *Cic.* Habes nostra consilia, *h. e.* you have heard. *Cic.* Nos patrem mortuum habebamus, *h. e.* have understood that, &c. Non habeo quod, or quid, &c. (See above.) Also, in general, to know. *Cic.* Sic habeto, *h. e.* know, consider it as certain, be persuaded. — ¶ Also, to have a habit, be accustomed. *Cic.* Cæsar hoc habebat. — ¶ Also, to use, make use of. *Cic.* vin. *Id.* studium. *Ovid.* vestem, *h. e.* to wear. — ¶ Also, to make, occasion, cause. *Cic.* dolorem, misericordiam, interitum. *Id.* mare infestum. *Vellei.* Pompeium gratia impunitum habuit. — ¶ Also, to make, hold, deliver, utter, pronounce. *Cic.* orationem, verba. *Id.* querelam, *h. e.* to complain. *Id.* dialogum, *h. e.* to write. *Nep.* sermonem de re, *h. e.* to speak of a thing, or to hold a discourse. — ¶ Also, to hold, make, do, perform. *Cic.* comitia, senatum. *Terent.* Iter hac habui, *h. e.* happened to pass this way. *Cæs.* iter ad legiones, *h. e.* to travel towards, &c. *Cic.* In Sardiniam iter habebat, *h. e.* he was ready to start for, &c. *Liv.* auspicia. *Cic.* nihil sine auspiciis. — ¶ Also, to have, keep, detain, suffer to be somewhere. *Sallust.* in vinculis. *Cels.* egros in tenebris. — Hence, Haber, to be, to line. *Liv.* Prope a pueritia in castris habitus. — ¶ Also, to treat, use well or ill. *Cic.* aliquem liberalissime. *Cæs.* male, *h. e.* to treat, annoy, trouble. *Liv.* pro hoste. *Sallust.* Sic uti plerumque mortalium habetur, *h. e.* as generally is the fate of mortals, *ὡς ἔχει τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων*. — ¶ Also, to keep. *Cic.* Tecum habeto, *h. e.* keep it secret. — ¶ Also, to account, judge, esteem, think, believe, consider. *Cic.* aliquem parentem. *Id.* deum. *Id.* pro certo. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* nauci, *h. e.* lightly. — Habere aliquid post aliquid, *h. e.* to think less of. Haber, to be considered, to be thought, is not synonymous with esse and existimare; the latter denotes an opinion based on experience. — Hence, to reckon or number amongst. *Cic.* aliquem numero hostium. *Id.* in numero oratorum. *Nep.* in summis duobus. — ¶ Also, to suffer, bear, endure, support, sustain. *Liv.* ægre, *h. e.* with reluctance, with chagrin. *Sallust.* ægrus. — ¶ Also, to pass, spend. *Plaut.* ætatem. — ¶ Also, to show, pay. *Cic.* alicui honorem. — ¶ Also, to give. *Cic.* Mandavi, ut medico honos haberetur, *h. e.* merces, præmium. — ¶ Also, to inhabit. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Corinthum. *Liv.* Capuam. — ¶ Se habere, to be, to be constituted, of men and things. *Cic.* se præclare, melius, male. *Id.* Sic profectio res se habet, nullum ut sit, &c. *h. e.* it is a clear matter. *Id.* Quæ cum res ita se haberet, *h. e.* matters then being so. *Id.* Præclare se res habeat, si, &c. *h. e.* it could go on well, would turn out well. *Id.* Gravier se habere, *h. e.* to be very ill. — ¶ Aliquid in metu, to be afraid of a thing. — ¶ Also, intransitively, to be. *Cic.* Bene habet, *h. e.* it is good. *Id.* Bene habemus. *Horat.* Sic habet, *h. e.* it is even so, that is the fact. — ¶ Also, to live. *Plaut.* In his dictis est locis habere mihi Periphaneas. *Liv.* Qua Numidæ habent. — ¶ *Cic.* Habuit suum negotium, *h. e.* he treated the affair as his own. — ¶ *Cic.* e legg. xii tab. Habessit, for habuerit. — ¶ See, also, *Habitus*, *a*, *um*.

HABILIS (habeo), *e*, *adj.* easily to be managed; fit, fitted, suitable, proper. *Virg.* arcus. *Id.* filia. *Ovid.* papillæ. *Vellei.* exercitus. *Tacit.* Naves velis habiles. *Val. Flacc.* Non habiles Colchi, *h. e.* rude,

uncivilized. *Cic.* calcei. *Id.* figura corporis. *Virg.* Bos habilis feturæ. *Colum.* terra frumentis. *Liv.* ingenium habilius ad rem. *Suet.* Habilis publico muneri. — ¶ Also, fixed to, fitted to. *Virg.* Habilis Iateri clipeus. — ¶ Also, movable, swift. *Ovid.* currus. *Id.* puella. *Cels.* Corpus habilissimum est quadratum. *Virg.* vigor, *h. e.* making swift or active.

HABILITAS (habilis), *âtis*, *f.* fitness, 1 ability, εὐαρμοσία. *Cic.* corporis.

HABILITER (*Id.*), *adv.* fitly, easily.

2 Pomp. Mela.

HABITABILIS (habito), *e*, *adj.* habitable, that may be inhabited, οἰκήσιμος. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, inhabited. *Sil.*

HABITACULUM (*Id.*), *i*, *n.* a dwelling, 3 habitatio, οἶκον. *Gell.*

HABITANS (*Id.*), *tis*, *an* inhabitant. *Ovid.*

HABITATIO (*Id.*), *ônis*, *f.* aa inhabiting, abiding in; a place of abode, dwelling, οἶκος. *Plaut.* Mostell. Impia est habitatio. *Cæs.* Mercedes habitationum, *h. e.* house-rent. — ¶ Also, house-rent. *Sueton.* Annua Romæ habitatio, a year's rent.

HABITATIONCULA (*dimin.* of habitatio), *a*, *f.* a small dwelling. *Hieronym.*

HABITATOR (habito), *ôris*, *m.* an inhabitant, οἰκῆτορ. *Cic.* mundi.

HABITATRIX (habitor), *icis*, *f.* she 3 that inhabits. *Auson.*

HABITIO (habeo), *ônis*, *f.* a having. 3 *Gell.*

HABITIO (frequentat. of habeo), *as*, *âvi*, *âtum*, *a*, and *n.* 1. to have, hold often, ἔχω. *Varr.* comas. — ¶ Also, to inhabit, οἰκῶ. *Virg.* urbes. *Id.* casus. *Cic.* Urbs habitatur. So, also, *Virg.*, *Horat.* and *Tacit.* Habitatus. — ¶ Also, to be somewhere, to live, dwell, abide, reside. *Cic.* apud aliquem, or cum aliquo, *h. e.* with a person. *Nep.* bene, *h. e.* to live comfortably, to have comfortable lodgings. *Cic.* Habito triginta millibus (æris, *h. e.* assium), *h. e.* my rent amounts to 30,000, &c. *Liv.* Populus habitat duabus urbibus. *Cic.* Habitari ait in Luna, *h. e.* that the moon is inhabited. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Metus habitat in vita beata. *Id.* Animus cum curis habitans. — ¶ Also, to live somewhere, as it were, to be or remain constantly at a place. *Cic.* in foro. *Id.* in oculis, *h. e.* to be always before one's eyes, to appear constantly in public. *Id.* Quorum in vultu habitant oculi mei, *h. e.* quos perpetuo aspicio. *Id.* Theophrastus habitabat in eo genere, *h. e.* was at home there, was familiar with it, made it his only occupation. *Pers.* Tecum habitata, *h. e.* examine yourself. — Also, to dwell upon a thing, to continue. *Cic.* in una ratione tractanda, *h. e.* to be occupied with nothing else. — Also, to dwell upon a point in speaking, to spend much time in speaking about a thing. *Cic.* Or. 2, 72.

HABITUDIO (habeo), *înis*, *f.* habit, plight, 2 condition or constitution of body, ἔξis, κατάσταση. *Auct.* ad *Hercun.* corporis.

HABITUDO (habitus), *as*, *âvi*, *âtum*, *a*. 1. 3 to bring on a habit. *Cæli.* Aurel.

HABITURIO (habeo), *is*, *a*. 4. to long to 3 have. *Plaut.*

HABITUS (*Id.*), *us*, *m.* habit, plight, condition, state, manner, fashion, σχῆμα. *Cic.* oris. *Id.* vaginalis. — Hence, health, state of health. *Cic.* optimus. — ¶ Also, dress, attire. *Quintil.* Permutato cum uxore habitu. *Suet.* Habitus vestitusque, *h. e.* carriage of body and dress. — ¶ Also, state, condition of mind and other things. *Liv.* animi, *h. e.* disposition. *Cic.* divinus nature, *h. e.* natural ability or disposition. *Liv.* pecuniarium, *h. e.* having, possessing. *Id.* Italiæ, *h. e.* form. — ¶ Also, rank, character, condition or situation in life. *Phædr.*

HABITUS, *a*, *um*, *particip.* from habeo. — ¶ *Adj.* affected, inclined, disposed. *Terent.* — Also, corpulent, fleshy, fat. *Terent.* Si qua est habitior, *h. e.* a little too plump. *Sabin.* Massur. ap. *Gell.* Habitissimus. *Id.* Male habitus, *h. e.* lean.

HAC (*ablat.* of hic, hæc, hoc, *sc.* parte or l'via), *adv.* here, by this place, this way, ταῦτ. *Nep.* Hac copias traduxit. *Terent.* Vos me hac sequimini. *Id.* Hac illac circumcursa, *h. e.* this way and that.

Id. Hac atque illac perfluo, *h. e.* on all sides. — ¶ Also, hither. *Plaut.* and *Terent.*

HACTENUS (properly hac tenus, *sc.* parte), *in so far, in as much, as far as, so far as*, followed by *ut*, *quoad*, *quod*, *ne*, *si*, *quatenus*. *Cic.* Patrem familie hactenus ago, quod aliquam partem prædiorum percurro. *Tacit.* Hactenus adito discrimine, ne auctor dubitaretur, *h. e.* so far as to be sufficient to leave no doubt, &c. — ¶ Also, so much for this, thus far, thus much, so far. *Cic.* Sed hæc hactenus, nunc ad ostenta veniamus, *h. e.* but of this no more. Also, merely, hactenus. *Ovid.* and *Cic.* Particularly, in transitions from one object of a discourse to another. *Plin.* Hactenus de aquis: nunc de aquatilibus. — ¶ Also, with regard to this point, in this matter, herein, here. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, until now, until this time or period, up to this moment, hitherto, thus far, μέχρι τούτου. *Virg.*, *Ovid.* and *Tacit.* — ¶ Also, here, at this point. *Ovid.* Hactenus ut media cetera nocte silent. — ¶ Also, in the mean time. *Ovid.* *Ier.* 15, 156. — ¶ Also, only, merely, nothing but. *Tacit.* — ¶ Also, absol. *Domit.* ap. *Suet.* *Domit.* 16. Utinam hactenus! *h. e.* let this be sufficient!

HADRIA, or **ADRIA**, *a*, *f.* a town in the country of Picenum, the birthplace of the emperor Hadrianus, now *Atri.* *Mela.* — Also, a town in the country of the Veneti, situated at the mouth of the river *Po* on the shore of the Adriatic, which received its name from this town. *Liv.* It was also called *Atria*, now *Adria*. — ¶ *Hadria*, *a*, *m.* the Adriatic. *Horat.*

HADRIACUS, and **ADRIACUS** (*Hadria*), *3 a*, *um*, *Adriatic.* *Propert.* æquor. *Virg.* undæ.

HADRIANALIS, and **ADRIANALIS** 3 (*Hadrianus*), *e*, *adj.* pertaining to the emperor Hadrianus. *Inscript.* ap. *Gruter.*

HADRIANUS, and **ADRIANUS** (*Hadria*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* at or of *Adria*, pertaining to it. *Liv.* ager. *Id.* Hadriani, the inhabitants of *Adria*. *Horat.* mare, the Adriatic sea.

HADRIATICUS, and **ADRIATICUS** (*Id.*), *2 a*, *um*, *adj.* *Adriatic.* *Liv.* marc, or, *absol.* *Catall.* Hadriaticum, *h. e.* the Adriatic sea, the gulf of Venice, which was also called *Mare Superum*.

HADROBOLON (ἡδρόβωλος), *i*, *n.* *sc.* gummi, a black gum of the tree bdellium. *Plin.*

HADROSPIÆRUM (ἡδρόσφαιρον), *i*, *n.* 2 *sc.* nardum, a kind of spikenard with large leaves. *Plin.* 2

HADRUMETUM, or **ADRUMETUM**, *i*, *n.* a town of Africa Propria.

HÆBUDÆ, and **HEBUDÆ** (Ἀιβούδαι, and Ἑβούδαι), *um*, *f.* islands near the northern coast of Ireland. *Plin.*

HÆDILE (hædus), *is*, *n.* a kid-fold, ἐπιφοστάσιον. *Horat.* *Od.* 1, 17, 8. Hædilia. But other *Edd.* read hædulæ.

HÆDILLUS (*dimin.* of hædus), *i*, *m.* a 3 little kid. *Plaut.*

HÆDINUS (hædus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of a kid, ἐρίφιος. *Cic.* pelliculæ.

HÆDIUS. See *Ædui*.

HÆDULEX (hædus), *i*, *f.* a little kid. 3 *Horat.* See *Hædile*.

HÆDULUS (*dimin.* of hædus), *i*, *m.* a little kid, ἐρίφιον. *Juvenal.*

HÆDUS (*unc.*), *i*, *m.* a kid, ἑρίφος. *Cic.* — ¶ *Hædi*, the hædi, the Kids, two stars of the constellation Auriga. Also, in the sing. *Horat.* Impetus crientis Hædi.

HÆMACHATES (αἱμαχάτης), *a*, *m.* an agate of a blood color. *Plin.*

HÆMATINUS (αἱματίνος), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 2 bloody or blood-red. *Plin.*

HÆMATITES (αἱματίνης, *sc.* λίθος), *a*, *m.* a blood-stone. *Plin.*

HÆMATOPUS (αἱματόπους), *ôdis*, *m.* a kind of bird with red feet, found in Egypt. *Plin.*

HÆMÖNIA, **HÆMÖNIUS**, &c. See *Æmonia*, &c.

HÆMOPHTHISICUS (αἱμοφθισικός), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *h. e.* cui sanguis ex morbo corrumpitur. *Æmil.* *Macer.*

HÆMORRHAGIA (αἱμορραγία), *a*, *f.* a hemorrhage, violent flux of blood; a bleeding at the nose. *Plin.*

HÆMORRHICUS (αἱμορροικός), *a*, *um*,

adject. afflicted with the hemorrhoids. *Firmic.*

IIÆMORRHŌYS (αἱμορροΐς), *īdis*, f. the piles, hemorrhoids or emerods, a swelling of the parts about the anus, attended with a discharge of blood. *Cels.* — ¶ Also, a kind of serpent. *Lucan.* and *Plin.*

IIÆMŪS (Αἶμος), *i*, m. mountains of Thrace, now the Balkan. *Liv.*

IIÆREDITAS. See *Hereditas*. 3

IIÆREŌ (perhaps from οἶρέω), *es*, *hæsi*, *hæsam*, n. 2. to be fastened or united, be fixed, adhere, stick, συμφομαι. *Terent.* Pugnus in mala hæreat. *Curt.* Classis in vado hæreat, *h. e.* ran aground. *Cic.* in equo, or, *Horat.* equo, *h. e.* to keep firm, keep his seat. *Phædr.* Os devoratum fauce quum hæretet lupi. *Cic.* Terra radicibus suis hæreat. *Virg.* Hæret pede pes. *Quintil.* in complexu alicujus, or, *Ovid.* amplexibus, *h. e.* to cling to one's embrace. — Hence, figur. *Cic.* Dolor animo infixus hæret. *Id.* in oculis. *Id.* Memoria rei in populo hærebit, *h. e.* manebit. *Id.* in memoria. *Ovid.* Hæsuræque mihi tempus in omne fide, *h. e.* which I shall always remember. *Tercut.* in parte apud feminam, *h. e.* to remain with her. *Liv.* in terga hostium, *h. e.* to keep close to their rear. *So*, also, *Virg.* visceribus cervi. *Cic.* Hic hæreo, *h. e.* maneo. *Id.* In quo non modo crimen non hæreat, &c. *h. e.* there not only did not subsist room for accusation, &c. *So*, also, *Id.* Peccatum potest hære homini, *h. e.* may be imputed to him. *Tacit.* Nec dubie reputandarum crimine hærebant, *h. e.* they were guilty of, &c., or, they could not clear themselves of, &c. *Cic.* in eadem opinione, *h. e.* to stick to, entertain for a long time the same opinion. *Id.* in penis. *Suct.* Circa libidines hæsit, *h. e.* gave himself entirely up to them. *Curt.* Hære in eodem vestigio, *h. e.* to remain fixed in the same place. — ¶ Also, to be suspended or retarded, to hesitate, be embarrassed, at a loss, confused. *Virg.* Victoria hæsit, *h. e.* was retarded. *Cic.* Hæret aqua (of a person who is embarrassed, and at a loss what to do). *Id.* Hæreat nebulo. *Tercut.* Lingua hæret metu. *Id.* Hæreo quid faciam. *Ovid.* Amor hæsit, *h. e.* ceased. *Cic.* Hære homo, versari, rubere, *h. e.* was embarrassed. *Id.* in nominibus, *h. e.* to be at a loss what to call them. *Virg.* Aspectu territus hæsit, *h. e.* startled. *Plaut.* Hæret hæc res, *h. e.* this is an intricate business. *Id.* Hæret negotium, *h. e.* the affair perplexes me.

HÆRES. See *Heres*. 3

IIÆRESŌ (hæreo), *is*, *hæsi*, n. 3. to 3 adhere, stick, συμφομαι. *Lucret.* and *Liv.*

HÆRESIARCHA (αἱρεσιάρχης), *æ*, m. an 3 arch-heretic, heresiarch. *Augustin.*

HÆRESIS (αἵρεσις), *is* and *ēs*, f. a sect. *Cic.* — Among ecclesiastical writers, heresy. *Tertull.*

HÆRETICŌS (αἱρετικός), *a*, um, adject. 3 heretical. *Aral.* — Hence, *Hæreticus*, a heretic. *Tertull.*

HÆSITABUNDŌS (hæsito), *a*, um, adj. 2 hesitating greatly, doubtful. *Plin.*

HÆSITANTIA (Id.), *æ*, f. a stammering, 1 stammering. *Cic.* linguae.

HÆSITATIŌ (Id.), *ōnis*, f. a stammering, 1 stammering. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, hesitation, doubt, perplexity, embarrassment, δοπία. *Plin.* *Ep.*

HÆSITATŌR (Id.), *ōris*, m. one who hesitates or doubts, a stammerer. *Plin.* *Ep.*

IIÆSITŌ (frequentat. of hæreo), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, n. 1. to stick, adhere, stick fast. *Liv.* in vadis. *Terent.* in eodem luto, *h. e.* to stick in the same mire, be exposed to the same danger. — ¶ Also, to hesitate, be at a loss, be perplexed or at a stand, flutter, doubt, ἀπορέω. *Cic.*

IIÆGIŌGRAPHIA (αἱγιόγραφα), *ōrum*, n. 3 sacred writings. All those writings of the Old Testament were called so which belonged neither to the pentateuchus nor to the prophets. *Hieron.*

HALÆSA. See *Halesa*. 3

HALÆSUS. See *Halesus*.

HALĀTŌS, *us*, m. same as *Halitus*. *Mort.* 3 *lian.* *Capell.*

HALCEDO. See *Alcedo*. 3

HALCYŌNE. See *Alyone*.

HALEC. See *Alec*.

HALES, *ētis*, m. a river of Lucania, now *Halente*. *Cic.*

HALĒSA, *HALÆSA*, *ALÆSA*, *æ*, f. a town of Sicily. — Hence, *Halesinus*, *a*, um, adj. pertaining to *Halesa*. — *Halesii*, the inhabitants of *Haleso*. *Cic.*

HALĒSŌS, *HALÆSŌS*, *ALÆSŌS*, *ALĒSŌS*, *i*, m. a river of Sicily. *Colum.* — Also, a descendant of *Agamemnon*. *Ovid.*

HALIACMON, or *ALIACMON*, *ōnis*, m. a river of Macedonia.

HALIÆTŌS, or *HALIÆTŌS* (αλιέτος, or αλιαιέτος), *i*, m. the osprey or sea-eagle (Falco halietus, L.). *Plin.*

HALICA, &c. See *Alica*. 3

HALICACABUM, or *HALICACABŌN* (αλικάκαβον), *i*, n. or *HALICACABŌS* (αλικάκαβος), the winter-cherry, red night-shade, olkekengi. *Plin.*

HALICARNASSŌS, or *HALICARNAS-SŌS* (Ἀλικάρνασος), *i*, f. a city of Caria. — Hence, *Halicarnassensis*, *e*, adj. at or of *Halicarnassus*, *Halicarnassian*. *Liv.* *Halicarnassenses*, the inhabitants of *Halicarnassus*. — *Halicarnassens* [five syllables], *ēi* and *ēs*, m. of *Halicarnassus*. *Nep.* — *Halicarnassius*, *a*, um, adj. same as *Halicarnassensis*. *Nep.*

HALICASTRUM. See *Alicastrum*.

HALICŶÆ, *ārum*, f. a town of Sicily. — Hence, *Halicyensis*, *e*, adj. *Cic.*

HALIEUTICŌS (ἁλιευτικός), *a*, um, adj. of or pertaining to fishes or fishing. *Gallicia*. ap. *Trebell.* *Poll.* — Hence, *Haliuticon* (ἁλιευτικὸν), *sc.* liber, a poem of *Ovid*'s.

HALIPHLEŌS (ἀλίφλοιος), *i*, f. a species of oak. *Plin.*

HALIPLEUMŌN (ἁλιπλεύμων), *ōnis*, m. sea-lungs, a kind of fish. *Plin.*

HALITŌ (frequentat. of halo), *as*, *a*. I. 1 same as *Halo*. *Plin.*

HALITŌS (halo, are), *us*, m. breath, ἐκ-2 πνοή. *Cic.* Efflavit extremum halitum. *Plin.* Commendandi halitus gratia, to sweeten the breath. *Id.* A pulmone halitus graveolentia, bad breath. — ¶ Also, a vapor, damp, exhalation, steam. *Quintil.* terræ. *Val.* *Flacc.* *Averni.* *Colum.* solis, *h. e.* heat. *Id.* caloris. — ¶ Also, a breeze, wind. *Rakil.* — ¶ Also, the soul, spirit. *Prudent.*

HALLEX, *icis*. See *Allex*. 3

HALLUCINOR, &c. See *Alucior*. 3

HALMYRIAX (ἁλμυρίς), *āgis*, m. a sort of saltpetre. *Plin.* 31, 66. *Halmyrhaga* (occus).

HALŌ (unc.), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, n. and *a*. I. to 3 breathe, exhale, emit a vapor or smell, ἐκπνέω. *Virg.* Ara sertis halant. — ¶ Also, with an wood, to exhale. *Lucret.* nectar.

HALŌ (ἅλω), *ōnis*, a halo, circle round the 3 sun or moon. *Seac.*

HALŌPHANTĀ (ἀλοφάντης), *æ*, m. 3 properly, one who informs against those who export salt against the law. Hence, a rascal. *Plaut.*

HALŌSIS (ἅλωσις), *is*, f. a taking by storm, 2 capture. *Sueton.*

HALTER (ἅλτηρ), *ēris*, m. one that leaps. 3 — Hence, *Halteres*, a plummet or weight of lead, which leapers held in their hands to counterpoise their own weight. *Martial.*

HALŌS, or *ALŌS*, *i*, m. the herb comfrey. *Plin.*

HALYATTES. See *Alyattes*. 3

HALŶS (ἅλυσ), *ŷos*, m. a river of Asia Minor, now *Kisil Irmak*.

HALŶSIS (ἅλυσις), *is* and *ēs*, f. same as *Halo*. *Apul.*

HAMĀ (ἄμη), *æ*, f. a water-bucket. 2 *Plin.*

HAMADRYAS (ἡμαδρύς), *ādis*, f. *sc.* nymph, a wood-nymph, hamadryad, living in a tree, and said to live and die with it. *Virg.* — Prop. *Hamadryasin*, for *Hamadryadibus*.

IIAMARTIGENIA (ἡμαρτιγένεια), *æ*, f. the Origin of Sin, a poem of *Prudentius*.

IIAMĀTILIS (hamo), *e*, adj. with hooks, 3 formed like a hook. *Plaut.* and *Tertull.*

IIAMĀTŌS (hamus), *a*, um, adj. hooked, 1 made like a hook, crooked, ἄγκιστροτός. *Cic.* *Hamatis* corporibus concreta. *Ovid.* In cor hamata percussit arundine Di-

tem, bearded, barbed. *Id.* *Hamatis* lace-raverat unguibus ora, hooked claws or talons. *Id.* ensis. *Id.* sentes, *h. e.* cares. — ¶ *Figur.* *Hamata* munera, presents given, like disguised baits, to catch the property of others. (*Mortil.* *Munera magna quidem misit, sed misit in hamo*.) *Plin.* *Ep.* *Hamatis* numeribus aliena corripere.

HAMAXAGŌGA (ἡμαξα and ἄγω), *æ*, m. 3 who carries out a thing in a wagon. *Plaut.*

HAMAXŌ (ἡμαξα), *as*, *a*. I. to yoke to a 3 wagon. *Plaut.*

HAMAXŌBIŶ (ἡμαξοβίται), *ōrum*, m. *o* nomadic Scythian nation, carrying their goods and chattels along with them in wagons. *Plin.*

HAMIŌTĀ (hamus), *æ*, m. one who fishes with a hook; an angler. *Plaut.*

HAMMITIS (ἡμμίτις), *īdis*, f. *sc.* gemma, or *HAMMITES* (ἡμμίτης), *æ*, m. *sc.* lapis, a precious stone, resembling spaw. *Plin.*

IIAMMOCHRŶSUS, } See *Amnochrysus*,
HAMMON, }
HAMMONIACUS. } &c. 3

IIAMŌ (hamus), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a*. I. to angle, fish with a hook, ἄγκιστρον. Hence, to fish for, strive after. *Petron.*

IIAMŌLĀ (dimin. of hama), *æ*, f. a small 3 bucket. *Colum.*

IIAMŌLŌS (dimin. of hamus), *i*, m. a little hook or instrument resembling a hook. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, *aa* angle. *Plaut.*

IIAMŌS (unc.), *i*, m. a hook, ἄγκιστρον. *Plin.* *Hami ferrei*, *h. e.* hatchets or iron coals for dressing flax or hemp. *Virg.* *Loricam* consertam *hamis* auroque triflicem, *h. e.* a sort of rings with which coats of mail were set thick. *Ovid.* *Abdidit ferrum curvo tenas hamo*, *h. e.* plunged or barbed it up to the hilt. — ¶ Also, figur. of artifice, deceit. *Ovid.* *Semper tibi pendeat hamus*. *Martial.* *Munera mittere in hamo*. See *Hamatus*, *a*, um. — ¶ Also, *any* thing resembling a hook. *Ovid.* *Curvos dedit unguibus hamos*, *h. e.* crooked talons. *Id.* *Obunculi hami rubi et sentium*, *h. e.* prickles, thorns.

HANNIBAL, } See *Annibal*, *Anno*.

HANNO.

HAPHĒ (ἁφή), *es*, f. properly, the act of 2 touching or feeling. — Hence, the act of sprinkling wrestlers with dust before they began to fight. *Mortil.* — Hence, dust raised by walking. *Senec.*

HAPSŌS (ἅψος), *i*, m. a handful, small roll 2 or parcel. *Cels.*

HARĀ (unc.), *æ*, f. a hog-sty. *Cic.* — ¶ *Hara suis*, a word of abuse. *Plaut.*

— ¶ Also, a goose-pen or coop. *Varr.*

HARENA. See *Arena*. 3

HARIŌLĀ (hariolus), *æ*, f. a prophetess, 3 diviner. *Plaut.*

IIARIŌLĀTIŌ (hariolor), *ōnis*, f. a divining, conjecturing, soothsaying, foretelling, μαντεία. *Acc.* ap. *Cic.*

HARIŌLŌR (hariolus), *āris*, dep. 1. to divine, prophesy, foretell, soothsay, predict, μαντεύομαι. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, to talk foolishly or idly. *Plaut.*

HARIŌLŌS (unc.), *i*, m. a diviner, soothsayer, μάντις. *Cic.*

HARMAMAXA. See *Armamaza*.

HARMŌGE (ἁρμογή), *es*, f. the skilful mixing or glossing of colors; the varnishing or glossing of different colors, wherewith they run into one another. *Plin.*

HARMŌNIA (ἁρμονία), *æ*, f. or *HARMŌNIE*, *es*, f. harmony, concord. *Cic.* *sonorum*. *Lucret.* *animi et corporis*.

— ¶ Also, the wife of *Codrus*, daughter of *Mars* and *Veaus*, and mother of *Semele*, *Ino*, &c. — ¶ *Lucret.* *Harmoniai*, for *harmoniae*.

IIARMŌNICE (ἁρμονική, *sc.* τέχνη), *es*, f. 2 the art of harmony. *Vitruv.*

IIARMŌNICŌS (ἁρμονικός), *a*, um, adj. 2 harmonic, harmonious. *Varr.*

IIARPĀ (ἄρπη), *æ*, f. a corp. 3 *Fortun.*

IIARPACTICŌN (ἁρπακτικόν), *i*, n. a kind 2 of brimstone. *Plin.*

IIARPAGĀ, *æ*, f. or *IIARPAGĒ* (ἁρπάγη), 3 *es*, f. a crook or hook. *Sisenn.*

IIARPAGINETŌLŌS (harpago), *i*, m. a 2 small hook. *Vitruv.* 7, 5. (si lectio certa.)

IIARPAGŌ (ἁρπάγη), *ōnis*, m. a hook for pulling down or pulling something towards

a person, a grappling-hook, grapple, drag. *Cæs.* — ¶ Also, a rapacious person. *Plant.*

HARPAGŌ (ἁρπάγω), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 *rob, plunder.* *Plant.*

HARPALŶCĒ (Ἀρπαλύκη), es, f. the daughter of *Harpalycus*, king of *Thrace*. Her mother died when she was but a child, and her father fed her with the milk of cows and mares, and nursed her early to sustain fatigues. — ¶ Also, a daughter of *Clymenus*, king of *Arcadia*.

HARPASTUM (ἁρπαστὸν), i, n. a kind of 3 *hand-bull.* *Martial.*

HARPAX (ἁρπαξ), āgis or āgos, f. robbing, i *seizing*. A whirl, or wharve, for a spindle, made of amber, is called so by *Plin.*

HARPE (ἄρπη), es, f. a short crooked sword, fulehon, cimeter. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a species of fuleon, the goshawk or gentil falcon, (*Falco gentilis*, L.). *Plin.*

HARPOCRATES (Ἀρποκράτης), æ, m. 3 the god of silence among the Egyptians, and therefore represented as holding one of his fingers on his mouth. *Varr.*

HARPYIÆ (Ἀρπυιᾶς), ārum, f. [trysyll.] 3 the Harpies, winged monsters who had the face of a woman and the body of a vulture. *Virg.*

HARUGA, and } Same as *Arviga*. 3
HARVIGA.

HARUNDO, &c. See *Arundo*. 3

HARUSPEX, and **ARUSPEX** (ἑραοκόπος), icis, m. one who foretold future events by inspecting the entrails of victims; a sooth-sayer, diviner. *Plant.*

HARUSPICA, and **ARUSPICA** (harus-3 *pe*), æ, f. a prophetess. *Plant.*

HARUSPICINŪS, and **ARUSPICINŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to divination. *Cic. liber.* — *Haruspicina*, sc. ars, the art of divination. *Cic. Haruspicinam* facere, h. e. to be a haruspex.

HARUSPICUM, and **ARUSPICUM** 2 (Id.), ii, n. divination. *Catull.* and *Plin.*

HASTA (unc.), æ, f. a spear, lance, pike, javelin, λόγχη, δόρυ. *Cic. Hastas* torquere, or vibrare, h. e. to hurl. *Id.* jactare, or, *Virg.* jacere, or, *Ovid.* mittere, h. e. to throw. *Sueton.* *Hasta pura*, h. e. a spear, without any iron on it. *Calp.* *Hastæ de vitibus*, h. e. thyrsi. — Hence, figur. *Cic. Hasta amentata*, (of rhetorical arguments.) *Id.* *Hastam abjicere*, h. e. to lose courage, give up hope, despair. — ¶ Also, a spear set up at public auctions. *Liv.* *Sub hasta vendere*, or, *Sueton.* *Hastæ subicere*, h. e. to sell by public auction. *Cic. Hasta venditionis.* *Id.* *Sub hasta venire*, to be publicly sold. Hence, *Hasta publica*, or, *absol.* *Hasta*, a public sale, an auction. *Nepos.* *Ad hastam publicam accessit.* *Cic. Emptio ab hasta.* *Tacit.* *Jus hastæ*, h. e. the right of selling a thing at public auction. *Cic. Hasta Pompeii*, h. e. of his property. *Liv.* *Hasta*, or *Hasta censoria*, h. e. a leasing, furlwing. *Id.* *Cum censores se jam locationibus abstinerent*; convenere ad eos, qui *hastæ hujus generis assueverant*, h. e. to contracts of this kind. *Id.* *Ibi nunc ad hastam locamus*, ut, &c. h. e. we let by public auction. — The *centumviri*, when they acted as judges, had a spear set upright before them. Hence, *Sueton.* *Hastam centumviralem cogere*, h. e. centumvirorum judicium convocare. *Val. Mar.* *Judicium hastæ*, h. e. centumvirale. *Martial.* *Centum gravis hasta virorum*, h. e. the tribunal of the centumviri. — A spear was also used to part the hair of a bride. *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 560. — A spear was anciently used by kings instead of a sceptre. *Justin.* — ¶ Also, a sort of comet shaped like a spear, λογχινης. *Plin.* 2, 22.

HASTARIUM (hasta), ii, n. a public auction, or the place where a public auction is held, or, the catalogue for an auction. *Tertull.*

HASTARIŪS, ii, m. same as *Hastatus*. 3 *Amnian.*

HASTATŪS (hasta), a, um, adj. armed with a spear, λογχοφόρος. *Curt.* — Particularly, *Hastati*, sc. milites, a part of the Roman infantry, consisting of young men in the flower of life, and forming the first line in battle. The principes occupied the second line, and the triarii formed the third line. *Liv.* The *hastati* were di-

vided into ten ordines or companies. Hence, *Liv.* *Primus hastatus*, sc. ordo, h. e. the first company of the *hastati*. So, also, *Id.* *secundus*. Also joined with *ordo*. *Id.* *Decimum ordinem hastatum.* *Veget.* *Primus, or secundus hastatus*, sc. centurio, h. e. the captain of the first or second company of the *hastati*.

HASTILIS (Id.), e, adj. belonging to a spear. — Hence, *Hastile*, sc. lignum, the long, round piece of wood on which the iron of a spear is fixed, a shaft, δόρυ. *Nep.* *Ferrum quod ex hastili in corpore remanserat.* *Liv.* 21, 8. *Missile telum hastili abiagno.* — Also, the whole spear. *Cic.* and *Ovid.* — Also, a piece of wood resembling a spear, or, wood of which a shaft can be made.

Hence, a branch. *Virg. Densis hastilibus horrida myrtus.* Also, a stake, prop or pole to support vines. *Plin.* *Gracilitatem vitium firmare hastilibus.*

HASTULA (dimin. of *hasta*), æ, f. a little 3 spear. — Hence, a small twig. *Sene.* — *Hastula regia*, the herb *asphodel*. *Plin.*

HAU. See *Au.*

HAUD (perhaps from οὐδὲ, or οὐδ', or from οὐτε, or οὐτ'), adv. not, οὐ, οὐκ. *Cic.* *Haud difficilis.* *Liv.* *Haud dum*, or *haud dum*, not yet. *Terent.* and *Cic.* *Haudquaquam* or *haud quaquam*, sc. ratione, by no means, not at all, οὐδέπῃ, μηδενὶ τρόπῳ. — ¶ *Haud* with *quam* following, for *haud tam* — *quam*. *Tu-*

cit. *Ad Drusum pergit, quem haud fratris interitu trucei, quam remoto emulo, æquior sibi sperabat.* *Tam* is frequently omitted before *quam*. (See *Quam*.) — ¶ *Haud vidi magis*, h. e. far from it. *Plant.* *Expectatusne advenio? Haud vidi magis.* —

¶ *Haud scio an* (for *annon*) expresses a modest affirmation or assertion, *I do not know whether*, &c., *I should think, according to my opinion, perhaps.* *Cic.* *Est id magnum, et haud scio an maximum.* *Id.* *Ut tibi tanti honores haberentur, quanti haud scio an nemini.* — It is also followed by a subjunctive. *Cic. Off.* 1, 11. *Haud scio, an satis sit, eum pœnitere.* *Cic.* *Quem haud scio an recte dixerim principem philosophorum.* —

Haud scio, followed by *ne*, expresses doubt. *Cæs.* *Haud scio mirandumne sit.* — It is also followed by *ne quidem.* *Cic.* *Haud scio anne opus quidem sit.* — ¶ It is sometimes redundant.

Plaut. *Haud non velles dividi?*

HAUDQUAQUAM. See *Haud*.

HAVE, HAVEO. See *Haveo*.

HAURIŌ (ἁρῶ), is, si, stum and sum, rarely *ivi* or *ii*, itum, a. 4. to draw, draw forth or out. *Cic.* *aquam ex puteo.* —

Figur. to take or derive from. *Cic.* *Utea a fontibus potius hauriant, quam rivulos consecutur.* In a more extended signification. *Id.* *sumptum ex ærario.* — Also, to fetch up. *Ovid.* *suspiratus*, h. e. to sigh. — Also, to tear up. *Lucret.* *arbusta ab imis radicibus.* — Also, to spill, shed. *Cic.* *sanguinem.* *Ovid.* *crurem.* — ¶ Also, to draw in, let in. *Ovid.* *Alveus haurit aquas.* *Virg.* *auras*, h. e. to breathe. *Id.* *Cum primæ lucem pectus hausere*, h. e. breathe in the light, h. e. the air. — Hence, to drink. *Plin.* *Non respirare in hauriendo.* — Also, to swallow, devour. *Colum.* *cibos integros.* *Plin.* *solidos cervos.* *Figur.* *Cic.* *aliquid cogitatione.* — Also, to consume. *Liv.* *Multos hausit flamma.* *Martial.* *patrias opes*, h. e. to squander. *Tacit.* *sua*, h. e. to consume, waste, squander. — Also, to see, to hear. *Virg.* *Hauriat hunc oculis igitur*, h. e. see, witness, or enjoy the sight. *Id.* *Vocem his auribus hausi*, h. e. I heard. Also, *absol.*, *Valer.* *Flacc.* *Magnum sonantes haurit*, h. e. hears. — Also, to swallow. *Liv.* *Multos hausere gurgites.* *Id.* *Arbores in profundum hausta sunt*, h. e. were precipitated. *Plin.* *Hauriri urbes terræ hiati-*

bus, h. e. are swallowed up. — Also, to enjoy, get, receive, derive. *Cic.* *voluptates.* *Id.* *luctum, dolorem.* *Virg.* *spem animo*, h. e. to conceive. *Id.* *Hoc animo hauri*, h. e. take it to heart, or listen, attend to it. *Tacit.* *Expugnationes urbium*, h. e. to intend. — Also, to suffer, bear, endure. *Cic.* *calamitates.* *Virg.* *supplicia.* — ¶ Also, to empty, drink

off, drain. *Virg.* *pateram.* *Ovid.* *pectum.* — Also, to dig out, dig up. *Ovid.* *terram.* — ¶ Also, to exhaust, penetrate. *Virg.* *Haurit corda pavore pulsata*, h. e. ferit, percellit. — Hence, to pierce, transfix, stab. *Virg.* *latus gladio.* *Ovid.* *pectora ferro.* — Also, to occupy, take possession of. *Stat.* *Pariter pallorque ruborque purpureas hausere genas.* — Also, to finish, accomplish, pass through or over. *Virg.* *orbem.* *Stat. iter.* — ¶ *Virg.* *Haururum*, for *hausturum.* *Varr.* *Haurierint* (perf.). *Apul.* *Facilis hauritu.* — As a deponent it is found in *Salut.* *Foramen, qua Ditem patrem, ad raptus Libere exeuntem, fama est lucem haustum.*

HAUSTŌR (haurio), ōris, m. n. drauer. 3 *Firmic.* — ¶ Also, a drinker. *Lucan.*

HAUSTRUM (Id.), i, n. a vessel for drawing water, a bucket, ἀντλίων. *Lucret.*

HAUSTUS, a, um. See *Haurio*.

HAUSTŪS (haurio), us, m. a drinking, 2 ἀντλίας. *Colum.* Hence, n drinking, a draught. *Ovid.* *Hautus aque*, a draught. *Id.* *Exiguus haustibus bibere*, by small draughts. *Flor.* *Ignis haustu*, h. e. by swallowing fire. — *Figur.* *Quintil.* *Hautus justitie bibere.* *Horat.* *fontis Pindari*, h. e. imitatio. *Curt.* *Alium domi cæli esse haustum*, h. e. another air. *Virg.* *Hautus ætherii*, h. e. heavenly, divine souls. — ¶ Also, the height of drawing water. *Cic.*

HAUT, same as *Haud*. 3

HEAUTONTIMŌRŪMENŌS (ἑαυτὸν τιμωροῦμενος), the self-avenger, self-punisher, self-tormentor. A comedy of *Terent.*

HEBDŌMADA (hebdomas), æ, f. n number 3 of seven. *Gell.* *annorum.* — Hence, a week. *Gell.*

HEBDŌMADALIS (Id.), e, adj. weekly, 3 *hebdomadal*, *hebdomadary.* *Sidon.*

HEBDŌMAS (ἑβδομας), ādis, f. the number seven: a week. *Varr.* ap. *Gell.* *Septima hebdomade*, id est nono et quadragesimo die, totus homo in utero absolvitur. *Gell.* *hebdomadibus lunæ*, h. e. every quarter of the moon. — Also, in medicine, a critical day. *Cic.* *quarta*, h. e. the fourth week or fourth critical day. Every seventh day was considered as critical by physicians. — The ancient Romans did not divide their time into weeks, but only into days.

HEBDŌMATICŪS (hebdomas), a, um, adj. 3 relating to the number seven. Hence, critical with regard to climacterical years. *Jul.* *Firmic.*

HEBE (Ἥβη), es, f. *Hebe*, the goddess of youth, n daughter of *Jupiter* and *Juno*, cup-bearer of the gods before *Ganymedes*, and wife of *Hercules*.

HEBENUS. See *Ebenus*. 3

HEBĒŌ (hebes), es, n. 2. to be blunt, ἀμβλύ-2 *voari.* *Liv.* *Ferrum hebet.* — ¶ *Figur.* to be dull, heavy, or slow. *Virg.* *Senecta sanguis hebet.* *Ovid.* *Temporis adversi mihi sensus hebet.* *Valer.* *Flacc.* *Ardor hebet*, is extinguished. *Id.* *Corpus hebet somno*, is languid. *Id.* *Stella hebet*, becomes obscure, dim or faint. *Stat.* *Hebet ire.* *Tacit.* *homo.*

HEBES (unc.), ētis, blunt, dull, obtuse, ἀμβλύς. *Ovid.* *gladius.* *Cic.* *Tela hebetiora.* *Id.* *cornua lunæ.* *Ovid.* *ictus*, h. e. a blow that does not take effect. — ¶ Also, figur. of sight or eyes, weak. *Plin.* *oculus.* — Also, applied to the mind, dull, heavy, slow, stupid, doltish. *Cic.* *ingenium.* *Id.* *homo.* *Sallust.* *exereitus*, h. e. imo, unskilful, without experience. — ¶ Also, without sensation. *Ovid.* *os*, h. e. without appetite. *Plin.* *Animalia hebetissima.* *Cels.* *caro*, h. e. dead. — ¶ Also, faint, dim, dull. *Ovid.* *color*, h. e. dead, dull. *Cic.* *dolor.* *Plin.* *earbunculus.* — ¶ Also, *hnd* of hearing. *Cic.* *aures.* — ¶ Also, without smell or taste. *Colum.* *uva*, h. e. tasteless, insipid. *Plin.* *erocum.*

HEBESCŌ (hebeo), is, n. 3. to grow blunt, dim, or languid, ἀμβλύνωαι. *Plin.* *Hebescent cæcis.* *Id.* *berylli.* *Tacit.* *sidera*, are eclipsed. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* *Mentis acies hebescit.*

HEBĒTATŌ (hebeo), ōnis, f. dulness, 2 obtuseness, bluntness. *Plin.* *oculorum*, weak, dimness.

HEBĒTATRIS (Id.), icis, f. making dull, 2 *Plin.* *umbra*, that eclipses

HEBETESCO (hebes), is, n. 3. same as *2 Hebesco*. Plin.

HEBETŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make 2 blunt, or dull, ἀμβλύνω. Liv. hastas. Plin. oculatorum aciem. Id. Lunam convenit umbra terræ hebetari, to be eclipsed. Virg. visus. Cels. aures. Plin. sensus. Ovid. flammas, to extinguish. Id. Dies hebetarat sidera, had dulled or dimmed. Sil. vipereum herbis et carmine dentem, to charna, enchant. Plin. Gemmas hebetari, lose their vigor, are blasted. Id. Oleum venena omnia hebetat. Id. amaritudines, h. e. to lessen. Id. Primores dentes hebetantes verba, rendering the voice faint. Ovid. Letne hebetans pectora, taking away the memory.

HEBETŪDŌ (Id.), īnis, f. dulness, bluntness, stupidity, ἀμβλυσίς. Macrob. sensum.

HEBRÆUS (unc.), a, um, adj. Hebrew, 2 Jewish, Ἑβραῖος. Tacit.

HEBRÆICE (Hebraicus), adv. in Hebrew. Lactant.

HEBRÆICUS (Hebræus), a, um, adj. Jewish, Hebrew. Lactant.

HEBRŌS (Ἑβρος), i, m. a river of Thraee, now Marizza. Ovid. calls it sacer on account of the orgies of Bacchus celebrated in its neighborhood.

HECALĒ (Ἑκάλη), es, f. a poor old woman who kindly received Theseus. Ovid.

HECATE (Ἑκάτη), es, f. Hecate, Hecat, a goddess, and daughter of Perseus, the same as Proserpine. She was supposed to preside over magic and enchantments, and was generally represented as a woman with three heads, that of a horse, a dog, and a boar. Virg. and Ovid.

HECATEIS (Ἑκατήϊς), īdos, adj. proceeding 3 ing from or produced by Hecate; magic. Ovid.

HECATEIUS, and **HECATEUS** (Hecate), 3a, um, adj. relating to Hecate, or Diana. Stat. — ¶ Also, relating to Hecate, the daughter of Perseus; magic. Ovid. carmina.

HECATŌMBĒ (ἐκατόμβη), es, f. a hecatomb, sacrifice of a hundred oxen, sheep, swine, or of any animals of the same species. Also, in general, any great sacrifice at a great festival. Capitolin.

HECATŌMBIŌN, ii, n. same as Hecatomb. 3 he. Sidon.

HECTOR (Ἑκτωρ), ōris, m. a son of king Priam and Hecuba, husband of Andromache, and the most valiant of all the Trojans that fought against the Greeks. He was killed by Achilles.

HECTORĒUS (Hector), a, um, adj. relating to Hector. Virg. — ¶ Also, Roman. Sil.

HECUBA, æ, and **HECUBĒ**, es, f. Ἑκάβη, the wife of Priam, king of Troy.

HECŪRĀ (ἐκυρή), æ, f. a mother-in-law, step-mother. A comedy of Terent.

HERĒRĀ, or **EDĒRĀ** (perhaps from hæreo), æ, f. ivy, κισσός, (Hedera Helix, L.). Virg. — Wine-bibbers used to crown themselves with ivy. The thyrsus of Bacchus was bound with ivy. Poets also were crowned with it.

HERĒRĀCĒUS, or **EDĒRĀCĒUS**, or **HERĒRĀCĒUS**, or **EDĒRĀCĒUS** (hedera), a, um, adj. of ivy, κισσίνος. Cato. — ¶ Also, resembling ivy. Vopisc.

HERĒRĀTŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. crowned 3 with ivy. Calpurn.

HERĒRIGĒR (hedera & gero), a, um, adj. 3 bearing ivy. Catull.

HERĒRŌSŪS (hedera), a, um, adj. abound- 3 ing in ivy. Propert.

HERŪL. See *Edni*.

HERŪCHIRUM (ἡδύχρουν), i, n. any thing 1 of an agreeable color. — ¶ Also, a kind of sweet ointment. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19.

HERŪSŌMŌS (ἡδυσσμος), i, m. wild mint. Plin.

HERŪPNŌIS (ἡδυνπνοῖς), īdis, f. a species of saccory. Plin.

HERŪSMĀ (ἡδυσμα), ātis, n. a kind of 2 sweet ointment. Plin.

HEHEU. See *Eheu*.

HEI, interj. ah! alas! οἶ, οἶ μοι. Terent. 3 Hei! metuo lenonem. Id. Hei! vereor, ne, &c. Plaut. Hei mihi! ico is me! Terent. Hei misero mihi!

HEJA. See *Eja*. 3

HEJŌLO, for *Ejulo*. Gell.

HELCTARIŌS (helcium), ii, m. a halter, 3 halter, haltster, ἑλκίον. Martial.

HELCIUM (ἑλκίον), ii, n. a horse-collar, 3 hame, yoke. Apul.

HELQŪSMĀ (ἑλκυσμα), ātis, n. the dross of 2 silver. Plin.

HELENĀ, æ, and **HELENĒ**, es, f. Helena, Helen, Ἑλένη, the daughter of Leda by Tyndarus or Jupiter, sister of Castor, Pollux, and Clytemnestra; also mother of Hermione, and wife of king Menelaus; she was the most beautiful woman of her age, and seduced by Paris, who persuaded her to follow him to Troy, which caused the Trojan war. — ¶ When two flames of fire appeared near a vessel during a storm, this phenomenon was called by seamen Castor et Pollux, and considered a prognostic of fair weather; but if only one was seen, it was called Helena, and regarded as a sign of foul weather. Plin. 2, 37.

HELENIUM (ἑλένιον), ii, n. a plant; according to some, the herb elecampane. Plin.

HELENŌS, i, m. a son of king Priam, and a celebrated soothsayer.

HELEŌSELINŌN, or **HELEŌSELINŌN** (ἑλεοσέλινον), i, n. the herb small-age, (Apium graveolens, L.). Pallad. and Plin.

HELEPŌLIS (ἑλεπόλις), is, f. a warlike 2 engine constructed by Demetrius Poliorcetes, in the siege of Rhodes. Vitruv. and Ammian.

HELIADĒS, um. See *Helias*.

HELIANTHĒS (ἡλιανθής), ēos, n. sun-flower. Plin.

HELIAS (ἡλιάς), ādis, f. Plur. Heliades, the daughters of the Sun, and sisters of Phæto. They were so afflicted at the death of their brother, that they were changed by the gods into poplars; their tears were changed into amber. Hence, Ovid. Nemo Heliadum h. e. poplars. Id. lacrimæ, h. e. amber.

HELICĀŌN, ōnis, m. a son of Antenor, 3 and the founder of Padua. — Hence, Helicaonius, a, um, adj. same as Patavinus. Martial.

HELICĒ (Ἑλική), es, f. a maritime town of Achaia. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a constellation, Ursa Major, the Great Bear. Ovid. — Hence, the North Sea. — ¶ Also, a sort of willow. Plin.

HELICŌN (Ἑλικὼν), ōnis, m. a mountain of Boetia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, now Zagara. — Hence, Heliconias, ādis, Heliconian. Plur. Heliconiades, the Muses. Lucret. — Heliconis, same as Heliconias. Plur. Heliconides, the Muses. Pers. — Heliconius, a, um, Heliconian. Ovid.

HELICŌCALLIS (ἡλικοκαλλίς), īdis, f. same as Helianthes. Plin. 24, 102.

HELICŌCAMINŌS (ἡλικοκῆμιος), i, m. a 2 room exposed to and heated by the sun. Plin. Ep.

HELICŌCHIRŪSŌS (ἡλικοχρυσός), i, m. and **HELICŌCHIRŪSŌN**, i, n. marsh gold-flower; (according to some, gnaphalium Stachas, L. Others take it for Tanacetum annuum, L.) Plin.

HELICŌPŌLIS, is, f. a city of Egypt. — Hence, Heliopolites, æ, m. pertaining to it. Heliopolitæ, its inhabitants. Plin. — Heliopolitānus, a, um, adj. Ammian. — ¶ Also, a town of Coelestria, now Baalbeck. Plin.

HELICŌSCŌPIŌS (ἡλικοσκοπίος), ii, m. a kind of tithymal, or spurge. Plin. 26, 42. — ¶ Helioscopion, ii, n. a species of the turnsol, ἡλικοσκοπίον. Plin. 22, 29.

HELICŌSELINUM. See *Helcoselinon*. 3

HELICŌSTRŪPIUM (ἡλικοστρόπιον), ii, n. the turnsol, or sun-flower. Plin. — ¶ Also, a precious stone, a kind of jasper, of leek-green color, with blood-red veins. Plin.

HELIX (ἑλῖξ, and ἑλίξ), īcis, f. a kind of creeping ivy. Plin. — Also, an ornament on the chapter of a pillar of the Corinthian order. Vitruv.

HELLADICŌS (ἑλλαδικός), a, um, adj. 2 Grecian, Greek. Plin.

HELLAS (ἑλλάς), ādos, f. Greece. Plin.

HELLĒ (ἑλλή), es, f. a daughter of Athamas, and sister to Phryxus. She fled on a golden ram from her father's house with her brother, to avoid the cruel oppression of her step-mother Ino, but was drowned in that part of the sea which from her received the name of Hellespont.

HELLEBŌRINE (ἑλληβορίνη), es, f. an herb resembling hellebore. Plin.

HELLEBŌRITĒS (ἑλληβορίτης), æ, m. wine seasoned with hellebore. Plin.

HELLEBŌRŌSŪS (helleboreus), a, um, adj. full of hellebore, that hath taken too much hellebore, or who very much needs hellebore; mad, frantic. Plaut.

HELLEBŌRŪS (ἑλλέβορος), i, m. and **HELLEBŌRUM**, i, n. hellebore. The ancients mention two kinds of it, black and white hellebore. The former, growing principally on mount Ceta, is *Veratrum album*, L. The latter, growing principally on the islands of Anticyra and Eubœa on mount Helicon, &c. was also called *Melampodium*, and is the same as *Helleboreus orientalis*, Willd. Hellebore was formerly used with great success in the cure of madness, epilepsy, and other diseases. Plin.

HELLEN (Ἕλλην), ēnis, m. the son of Dencalion, king of Thessaly, from whom the Greeks are called Hellenes. — ¶ Also, a Greek. Plur. Hellenes, the Greeks. Plin.

HELLENISMŌS (ἑλληνισμός), i, m. a Hellenism, Grecism.

HELLESŌNTIACŌS (Hellespontus), a, um, and **HELLESŌNTIŪS**, a, um, adj. of or relating to the Hellespont. Virg. dens, h. e. Priapus.

HELLESŌNTIĀS (ἑλλησποντίας), æ, m. same as Cæcias. Plin.

HELLESŌNTIŪS. See *Hellespontiacus*.

HELLESŌNTŪS (ἑλλησποντός), i, m. the straits of Gallipoli; the straits of the Dardanelles. Cic. — ¶ Also, the country on both sides of the Hellespont. Cic. and Liv.

HELŌR, &c. See *Helior*. 3

HELŌPS (ἑλλοψ), or **ELŌPS**, or **ELLŌPS**, ōpis, m. and **HELŌPĒ**, es, f. a delicious fish, perhaps the sword-fish. Colum. and Plin.

HELŌRŪS, i, m. a river of Sicily. Virg. 3 **HELŌS**, n. a town of Laconia, taken and destroyed by the Spartans; its inhabitants were reduced to slavery.

HELŌTES, um, or **HELŌTĒ**, ārum, m. public slaves of the Lacedæmonians. N. — They were also called *Ilote*. Liv. They were originally inhabitants of the town of Helos.

HELŌATIŪ (heluor), ōnis, f. a gormandise 2 zing, grizzling. Cic.

HELVELĀ, or **HELVELĀ** (unc.), æ, f. 1 any small herb, kitchen or pot-herb, λαχύναιον. Cic.

HELVENACŌS, or **HELVENACIŪS** (helvyns), a, um, adj. pole red, yellowish. Colana and Plin.

HELVEŌLŌS, same as *Helvolus*. 3

HELVEŌTICŪS, a, um, adj. same as *Helvetius*. Cas.

HELVEŌTĪS, ii, m. a Swiss. Cas. Helvetii, the Helvetii, the Swiss. Their country was anciently a part of Gaul. — Hence, Helvetius, a, um, adj. Helvetian. Cas. ager.

HELVIŪ, ōrum, m. a people of Gaul. Cas. They were also called *Helvi*. Plin.

Hence, Helvicius, a, um, adj. Plavinum.

HELVINŪS, a, um, adj. same as *Helvolus*. 2 Plin.

HELŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. one that squanders his property in excesses, o gormondise. Plin. Cic. patrimonii.

HELŌR (heluo), āris, ātus sum, dep. l. b. eat voraciously, eat like a glutton, gorge, dize, guzzle, λαφύσσω. Cic. — *Figurative*. Id. libris, h. e. to be an insatiable reader. — ¶ Also, to squander, waste. Cic. sanguinem reipublicæ.

HELVEŌLŌS (helvus), a, um, adj. of 2 pole red, yellowish. Colum.

HELŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. of a carnation 3 color, pale red. Varr. — ¶ *Helvi*, people of Gaul. See *Helvi*.

HELXINĒ (ἑλξίνη), es, f. a small thorny plant yielding a sort of mastic. Plin. 56. — ¶ The herb parietary, or officinal of the wall, helxine, (Parietaria officinalis, L.). Plin. 22, 19.

HEM, interj. ah! oh! alas! in wonder, astonishment, grief. Terent. — ¶ *Heus heus* well! in answers. Terent. Heus heus well! (Sy.) Hem, quid est? well! what the matter? — ¶ Also, only see! the matter? — ¶ Also, only see! Hem Dato see! just look! Terent. Hem Dato

tibi, here is Darius now! — ¶ Also, of a person striking another. *Plant.* Hemi tibi pro maledictis tuis, h. e. there! take that!

HEMERESIÖS (ήμερήσιος), ii, of a day. *2 Plin.*

HEMERIS (ήμερίς), idis, f. a kind of oak bearing the largest acorns and best gall-nuts; according to *Hard.*, same as *Esculus*. *Plin.*

HEMERÖBIÖS (ήμερόβιος), living only one day. *Plin. animal.*

HEMERÖCALLES (ήμεροκαλλές), is, n. a sort of lily. *Plin.*

HEMERÖDRÖMÖS, or **HEMERÖDRÖMÖS** 2 (ήμερόδρομος), i, m. a day-post, a courier. *Nep. and Liv.*

HEMICILLOS (from ἡμισυς, half, & κυλλός, less), i, m. half an ass, a word of abuse. *Cic.*

HEMICRANEUM, or **HEMICRANIUM** 2 (ἡμικράνιον), i, n. the megrim, hemicranium, a headache affecting one side of the head. *Plin. Voloria.*

HEMICYCLÖS (ἡμικυκλός), a, um, adj. shaped like a semicircle. — Hence, *Hemicyclium*, any thing of semicircular form, as a sort of sofa. *Sidon.* — Also, an instrument that tells the hour, a horologe. *Vitruv.*

HEMICYCLÖS (ἡμικυκλός), i, m. a semicircle, hemicycle. *Vitruv. and Plin. Ep.*

HEMICYLINDRÖS (ἡμικυλινδρός), i, m. half a cylinder. *Vitruv.*

HEMINA (ἡμίνα), æ, f. a small measure, the half of a sextarius. *Plaut. and Cels.* — Also, a vessel containing such a measure. *Senec.*

HEMINARIÖS (hemina), a, um, adj. containing a hemina, κυτολιυός. *Quintil.*

HEMIÖLIÖS, or **HEMIÖLIÖS** (ἡμιόλιος), a, um, adj. expressing the proportion 3:2. *Gell.*

HEMIÖNIÖN (ἡμιόνιον), ii, n. same as *Asplenon*, an herb supposed to cause sterility in women, a species of spleenwort, (*Asplenium hemionitis*, L.). *Plin.*

HEMIÖPHERIUM (ἡμισφαιρίον), ii, n. a 2 hemisphere, half a sphere. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, a cupola. *Vitruv.*

HEMIÖTICHUM (ἡμιστίχιον), ii, n. a 3 hemistich. *Ascon.*

HEMITHEÖS (ἡμίθεος), i, m. a demi-god, 3 half-deity. *Mortian. Capell.*

HEMITÖNIUM (ἡμιτόνιον), ii, n. half a 2 tone, a semitone. *Vitruv.*

HEMITRIGLYPHÖS (ἡμιτρίγλυφος), i, m. 2 half a triglyph. *Vitruv.*

HEMITRITÄÖS (ἡμιτριταῖος), ii, m. a 3 semitertia agne. *Martial.* — ¶ Also, one who has the semi-tertia agne. *Martial.*

HEMITRITATÖS (ἡμιτριταῖος), a, um, 3adj, same as *Hemitritatus*. *Marcell. Euphr.*

HEMÖ, önis, anciently used for *Ionao*. *3 Est.*

HEDEKASYLLABÖS (ἐνδεκασύλλαβος), 2i, m. a hendecasyllabic verse, verse consisting of eleven syllables. *Phu. Ep.*

HENDIADYS (ἐν δὲ δύοιν), a rhetorical figure, when two substantives are joined, one of which should be an adjective; as, *pater et aurum*, for *pater aureus*.

HENETI, örum, m. *Everoi*, a people of *Paphlagonia*, who are said to have settled in Italy near the Adriatic, where they gave the name of *Venetia* to their habitations. *Plin.*

HENIÖCHI (Ἠνίοχοι), örum, a people of Asiatic Sarmatia. — Hence, *Heniochius*, a, um, adj. *Heniochia*. *Plin.* — *Heniochus*, a, um, adj. *Heniochian*. *Ovid.*

HENIÖCHÖS (ἡνίοχος), i, m, a carter, wagoner, charioteer. Hence, a constellation, which is also called *Auriga*, the Charioteer. *Manil.*

ENNA, **ENNÄÖS**, **ENNENSIS**, &c. See *Enna*, &c.

HEPAR (ἥπαρ), ätis, n. same as *Jecur*, the 3 liver. *Marc. Emp.* — ¶ Also, a sort of fish. *Plia.*

HEPATÄRIÖS (hepar), a, um, adj. of the 2 liver, ἡπατικός. *Plaut. morbus.*

HEPATYÖS (ἡπατικός), a, um, adj. diseased in the liver, troubled with a hepatic complaint, ἡπατικός. *Cels.*

HEPATITIS (ἡπατίτις), idis, f. sc. gemma, or *HEPATITES* (ἡπατίτης), æ, m. sc. lapis, a gem so called from its resembling the color or form of a liver. *Plin.* 37. 1.

HEPATIUM (ἥπατιον), ii, n. a small liver. *Petron.*

HEPATIZÖN (ἡπατίζων), ontis, resembling 2 the form or color of a liver. *Plin.*

HEPHÆSTITIS (ἡφαιστιτίς), idis, f. sc. gemma, or *HEPHÆSTITES*, æ, m. sc. lapis, a precious stone. *Plia.*

HEPSEMÄ (ἑψημα), ätis, n. same as *Sapa*. *2 Plin.*

HEPTÄPHÖNÖS (ἑπτάφωνος), i, f. re- 2 sounding seven times. *Plin.*

HEPTÄPHYLÖN (ἑπτάφυλλον), i, n. aa herb with seven leaves. *Apul.*

HEPTÄPLEURÖS (ἑπτάπλευρος), h. e. having seven sides, i, f. a species of the plant *plantain*. *Plin.*

HEPTÄPYLÖS (ἑπτάπυλος), or **HEPTÄPYLÖS**, a, um, or oil, adj. having seven gates, an epithet of *Thebes*. *Apul.*

HEPTÄS (ἑπτάς), ädis, f. the number seven. 3 *Martian. Copell.*

HEPTÄSEMÖS (ἑπτάσημις), a, um, adj. 3 same as *Septuarius*. *Martian. Copell.*

HEPTÄSTÄDIUM (ἑπταστάδιον), ii, n. 3 a dam seven stadia in length. *Ammian.*

HEPTERES (ἑπτήρης), is, f. sc. navis, a 2 galley having seven banks of oars on either side. *Liv.*

HERÄ (Ἥρα), æ, f. the goddess *Juno*. *Solin.*

HERÄ (herus), æ, f. the mistress of a house, 3 οἰκοδόποινα, κυρία. *Terent.* — ¶ Also, in general, mistress, governess, ruler. *Val. Flacc.* Also, with a dative, following. *Plant.* — Hence, mistress, sweetheart. *Ovid.* — *Enn. ap. Cic. Cæl. 8.* *Hera* errans, h. e. *Medea*.

HERÄCLÄÄ, æ, f. Ἡράκλεια, the name of several cities in *Magna Græcia*, *Pontus*, *Syria*, *Thrace*, &c.

HERÄCLÄENSIS (Heraclea), or **HERÄCLÄENSIS**, e, adj. pertaining to *Heraclea*. *Cic.* *Heracleenses*, the inhabitants of *Heraclea*.

HERÄCLÄÖTES (Ἡρακλειώτης), æ, m. of *Heraclea*, pertaining to it. *Cic.*

HERÄCLÄÖTYÖS (Ἡρακλειωτικός), a, 2 um, adj. pertaining to *Heraclea*. — Hence, *Plin.* *Heracleotici*, a kind of crabs.

HERÄCLÄÖS (Ἡράκλειος), a, um, adj. 2 *Herculean*. — Hence, *Heracleia*, æ, f. a town of *Lower Italy*, *Sicily*, *Pontus*, &c. Also, an island near *Sicily*. — *Plin.* *Heracleus lapis*, h. e. a magnet, so called from the town of *Heraclea*, in *Lydia*, which bore also the name of *Magnesia*. — ¶ *Heracleum*, i, n. a town of *Macedonia*, &c.

HERÄCLIDES (Ἡρακλείδης), æ, m. a de- 2 scendant of *Hercules*. *Vellci.*

HERÄCLIENSIS. See *Heracleensis*.

HERÄCLITÖS, i, m. a celebrated Greek philosopher of *Ephesus*. *Hercas* naturally of a melancholy disposition, passed his time in a solitary and unsocial manner, and received the appellation of the obscure philosopher and the mourner, from his custom of weeping at the follies, frolics and ridiculous of human affairs. — Hence, *Apul.* *Heracleitæ*, the scholars of *Heracitus*.

HERÄCLIUM (Ἡράκλιον), ii, n. the herb 2 milfoil or yarrow. *Plin.*

HERÄCLIÖS, a, um, adj. same as *Heracleus*.

HERÄÖS (Ἡραῖος), a, um, adj. relating 2 to *Juno*, *Junonian*. — *Heræa* (τὰ Ἡραῖα), örum, n. sc. solemnities, games in honor of *Juno*. *Liv.*

HERBÄ (from φορβή, *Æol.* φέρβα), æ, f. grass, βοτάνη. *Cic.* In herba recumbere. *Plin.* *Herbam porrigere*, h. e. to own himself conquered. — ¶ Also, an herb, herbage. *Virg.* *Herba veneni*, h. e. a poisonous herb. *Ovid.* *pollentes*, h. e. of great virtue or efficacy. — ¶ Also, any green stalk or blade. *Virg.* *Herba graminis*, h. e. new shoots or blades of grass. — Hence, a green stalk or blade of corn, green corn lately sprang up. *Virg.* *frumenti*. *Cic.* *Herbis non fallacibus*. *Ovid.* *Primis segetes morimur in herbis*. — *Figur.* *Ovid.* *Tua messis in herba est*, h. e. is still in the blade, exists but in hope.

HERBÄCEÖS (herba), a, um, adj. green 2 as grass, grassy, herbaceous, βοτανικός. *Plin.* color.

HERBÄRIÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or be- 2 longing to herbs, βοτανικός. *Plin. ars*, h. e. the science of botany. *Id.* *Herbarius*, a botanist.

HERBATYÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. feeding 3 on grass or herbs, ποιφάγος. *Vopise* oves.

HERBÖ (Id.), es, n. 2. to be full of green grass. *Apul.* *Prata herbantia*.

HERBESCÖ (herbeo), is, n. 3. to become 1 full of herbs or grass. *Cic.* *Viriditas herbescent*, h. e. green corn springing up.

HERBÖS (herba), a, um, adj. green as 3 grass, βοτανικός. *Plaut. oculi.*

HERBIDÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of herbs, 2 grassy, herbid, βοτανικός, παώδης. *Varr. and Liv.* — ¶ Also, resembling grass, green as grass. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, made or produced by grass. *Plin. lac.*

HERBIFER (herba & fero), a, um, adj. 2 yielding herbs or grass, παώδης. *Ovid.*

HERBYGRÄDÖS (herba & gradior), a, um, 3 adj. going on the grass. *Pacav. ap. Cic.*

HERBILIS (herba), e, adj. fed with grass. 3 *Lucil.*

HERBIPÖTENS (herba & potens), tis, 3 adj. powerful by herbs, or, that knows the virtue and efficacy of herbs. *Borth.*

HERBITÄ, æ, f. a town of *Sicily*. — Hence, *Herbitensis*, e, adj. pertaining to *Herbita*. *Cic.* — *Herbitenses*, its inhabitants. *Cic.*

HERBÖ (herba), as, n. 1. to be full of green grass. *Apul.* (*Ed. Oudendorp.*) *Prata herbantia*. But others read *herbentibus*.

HERBÖSÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of grass, 3 grassy, παώδης. *Horat. campus*. *Cato*. *Stramenta herbosissima*. — ¶ Also, full of green herbs, herbous. *Ovid.* *moretum*, h. e. composed of various herbs. — ¶ Also, resembling grass, green as grass. *Marc. Cap.*

HERBÖLÄ (dimin. of herba), æ, f. a small herb, βοτανιον. *Cic.*

HERBUM, i, n. same as *Ervum*. *Pallad.*

HERCEÖS (Ἡρκείος), i, m. an epithet given 3 to *Jupiter* as protector of houses. *Ovid.* *Jupiter*. — Hence, *Lucan.* *Aræ Hercææ*.

HERCTSCÖ (herctum & cieo), is, a. 3. to divide, part, separate. *Cic.* *familiam*, h. e. to divide an inheritance. Hence, *Apul.* *viam*, h. e. to take, choose.

HERCLE. See *Hercules*.

HERCTUM, or **ERCTUM**, or **HERCTUM** (unc.), an estate, inheritance, patrimony. *Cic.* *Herctum ciere*, to divide an inheritance.

HERCÖLANUM, or **HERCÖLANEUM**, i, n. a town of *Campania*, scalled up, with *Pompeii*, by an earthquake, produced from an eruption of mount *Vesuvius*, in the reign of the emperor *Titus*. — Hence, *Heracleusensis*, e, adj. relating to the town of *Heraculanum*. *Cic.*

HERCÖLANÖS, and **HERCÖLANÖS** (from *Hercules* or *Heraculanum*), a, um, adj. relating to *Hercules*, *Heraclean*, Ἡρακλικός. *Gell. pes.* *Plant. pars*, h. e. decima (so called because some used to consecrate the tenth part to *Hercules*). *Plin.* *formicæ*, h. e. *maximæ*. — ¶ Also, relating to the town of *Heraculanum*. *Plin. via.*

HERCÖLE. See *Hercules*.

HERCÖLES (Ἡρακλῆς), is, m. a son of *Jupiter* and *Alcmæna*, generally called the *Thoban*. He is held out by the ancients as a true pattern of virtue and piety, and his whole life was employed for the common benefit of mankind. Of the great number of his achievements the most celebrated are his twelve labors, which *Erystheus* imposed upon him. His wife was *Dejanira*, a daughter of *Æneus*. The centaur *Nessus*, when mortally wounded by *Hercules*, gave him poisoned tunic to *Dejanira*, assuring her that it had the power of reclaiming a husband from unfaithful loves. *Dejanira*, informed of her husband's attachment to *Iole*, sent him this tunic, and *Hercules*, as soon as he had put it on, fell into a desperate distemper, and burnt himself on mount *Oeta*. After his death, he was made a god, and *Juno*, who had persecuted him during his life on earth, gave him her daughter *Iphigene* in marriage. — He is considered the giver of riches (παντοδότης). *Horat. Sat. ii.* 6, 12, whence the tenth part of riches gained used to be sacrificed to him. He is also represented as the companion and guide of the *Muses* (μυσαγέτης). *Suet. Oct. 29.* *Hercules Musarum*. — ¶ The vocat. *Hercules* or *Hercule*, and contract.

Heracle, is frequently used as an oath, by *Heracles*! truly! by my troth, *ἡὶ τὸν Ἡρακλέα*. *Cic.* *Mehercules*, or *Mehercule*, is sometimes used instead of it. *Cic.* Also, *Mehercle*. *Terent.* Some other words denoting assurance are frequently joined with *Heracle*. *Terent.* *Heracle certe*. *Plaut.* *Heracle sane*. *Terent.* *Sane hercle*. — *Genit.* *Herculi* is found in *Cic.* *Herculei* in *Catull.* — The poplar was sacred to *Hercules*. *Phedr.* — *Ovid.* *Trist.* 2, 405. *Uxor Herculis*, *h. e.* *Dejanira*. *Ovid.* *Fast.* 6, 65 and 78. *Uxor Herculis*, *h. e.* *Hebe*.
HERCULEUS (*Hercules*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* relating to *Hercules*, *Herculean*, *Ἡρακλειος*. *Horat.* *labor*. *Ovid.* *Met.* 15, 8. *hostes*, *h. e.* *Croton*, who received *Hercules* as a guest. Hence, *Ovid.* *Urbs hospitibus Herculei*, *h. e.* the town of *Crotona*. *Id.* *Trachin*, *h. e.* built by *Hercules*. *Ovid.* *Rem.* 47. *hostis*, *h. e.* *Telephus*, the son of *Hercules*. *Prop.* *litora*, *h. e.* near *Herculanum*. *Ovid.* *gens*, *h. e.* *Fabia*. *Id.* *urbs*, *h. e.* *Herculanum*. *Virg.* *arbor*, *h. e.* the poplar (*Populus alba*, *L.*). *Martial.* *astrum*, *h. e.* signum *Leonis*.
HERCYNIOS (*Ἡρκύνιος*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Herzynian*. *Cas.* *silva*, or, *Tacit.* *salvus*, or, *absol.* *Id.* *Herzynia*, a large forest extending over a great part of ancient Germany.
HERI, same as *Heri*. *Cic.* 3
HEREDIOLUM (*dimin.* of *heredium*), *i*, *2* *n.* a small inheritance, a small patrimony, *κηρύτιον*. *Colum.*
HEREDIPETA (*heredium* & *peto*), *æ*, *m.* 2 a will-hunter, a legacy hunter. *Petr.*
HEREDITARIUS (*hereditas*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* relating to an inheritance, *κληρονομικός*. *Cic.* *actio*. *Id.* *habere cum aliquo controversiam hereditariam*. — *¶* Also, *inherited*, *hereditary*. *Plin.* *agri*. *Flor.* *Jure hereditario possidere aliquid*. *Curt.* *Hereditarium imperium vindicare*. *Cic.* *cognomen*. *Flor.* *bellum*. *Quintil.* *odia*. *Valer. Max.* *pauperas*.
HEREDITAS (*heres*), *âtis*, *f.* inheritance, heirship, *κληρονομία*. *Cic.* *Hereditate possidere aliquid*. *Id.* *Hoc mihi hereditate venit*. *Plin.* *Donus*, *quæ mihi hereditate obvenit*. — *¶* Also, *that which is inherited or got by inheritance, an inheritance*. *Cic.* *Hereditas est pecunia, quæ morte alienius ad quempiam pervenit jure, nec ea aut legata testamento, aut possessione retenta*. *Id.* *Hereditas mihi venit*, or, *Plin.* *Ep.* *obvenit*, *h. e.* I get an inheritance. *Cic.* *Hereditatem adire*. *Id.* *cernere ex testamento*, *h. e.* to enter upon or to take possession of an inheritance. *Id.* *tenere*. *Id.* *capere ab aliquo*. *Id.* *obire*. *Id.* *tradere alicui*. *Tacit.* *usurpare*. *Plin.* *alicui transmittere*. *Cic.* *Hereditas jacens*, *h. e.* an estate in the interval of time between the demise of the last occupant and the entry of the successor. — *¶* *Figur.* *Cic.* *gloria*. *Justin.* *paternæ scientiæ*.
HEREDIUM (*Id.*), *ii*, *n.* *sc.* *prædium*, a 2 small hereditary farm or estate, *κηρύμα*. *Varr.* and *Nep.*
HERES, and **HERES** (*χῆρος*), *êdis*, *m.* and *f.* an heir or heiress, *κληρονόμος*. *Cic.* *Heres sum alicui*, for *alicuius*. So, also, *Id.* *bonis*, for *bonorum*. *Id.* *Hereditem scribere*, *facere*, *instituere*, *h. e.* to name or make one his heir. *Id.* *Heres secundus*, *h. e.* an heir substituted in the room of another, who was first appointed, but did not choose to accept, or died under the age of puberty. *Id.* *Heres ex asse*, *ex semisse*, *ex triente*, &c. *h. e.* heir to one's whole fortune, to the half, third, &c. — Hence, *figur.* *heir*, *follower*. *Cic.* *academiæ*. *Ovid.* *criminis*. *Id.* *fraudis*. *Id.* *laudis*. — *¶* Also, *jocosely*, a proprietor, possessor. *Plaut.* — Also, for *stolo*. *Plin.* 16, 67.
HERI (perhaps from *χθες*), *adv.* yesterday. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, a short time ago, a few days ago. *Paadect.*
HERYFUGA (*herus* & *fugio*), *æ*, *m.* a runaway slave. *Catull.*
HERYLIS (*herus*), *e*, *adj.* of a master or mistress of a family, *δοστυικός*. *Terent.* *filius*, *h. e.* the young master. *Virg.* *mensa*. *Plaut.* *metus*, *h. e.* *metus de heri*. *Horat.* *peccatum*, *h. e.* of a mistress.
HERILLUS, *i*, *m.* a philosopher, disciple of

Zeno. *Cic.* — Hence, *Cic.* *Herillii*, *h. e.* the disciples of *Herillus*.

HERMA. See *Hermes*.

HERMAEUS (*Ἑρμαῖος*, or *Ἑρμαῖος*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* sacred to *Mercury*, called after him. *Sact.* *Hermæum*, *sc.* *enbiculum*.
HERMAGORAS, *æ*, *m.* a Greek rhetorician. *Cic.* — Hence, *Hermagorei*, his disciples. *Quintil.*

HERMAPHRODITUS (*Ἑρμαφρόδιτος*), *i*, *2* *m.* a hermaphrodite. *Plin.* — Also, *adj.* *Plin.* *Equæ hermaphrodite*.

HERMATHENX (*Ἑρμῆς* and *Ἀθηνᾶ*), *æ*, *f.* a double bust of *Mercury* and *Minerva*, on the same base. *Cic.*

HERMENEUM (*Ἑρμηνεύμα*), *âtis*, *n.* an interpretation, exposition. *Senec.* *Excerpt.* *Controv.*

HERMERACLES (*Ἑρμῆς* and *Ἡρακλῆς*), *is*, *m.* a statue of *Mercury* and *Hercules*, on the same pedestal. *Cic.*

HERMES (*Ἑρμῆς*), *æ*, or **HERMA**, *æ*, *m.* *Mercury*. — *¶* Also, a statue of *Mercury*, consisting of a four-cornered block or stone with a head of *Mercury* on it. Such images of *Mercury* were, especially at *Athens*, erected at the entrance of temples and private buildings. *Nep.*

HERMIONE, *es*, or **HERMIONA**, *æ*, *f.* a daughter of *Menelaus* and *Helen*. — *¶* Also, a town of *Argolis*, where *Ceres* had a famous temple. *Plin.*

HERMIONES, *um*, *m.* a people in the middle part of Germany. *Plin.*

HERMUNDURI, *orum*, *m.* a people of Germany living near the sources of the river *Elbe*. *Tacit.*

HERMOPSA (*Ἑρμούψα*), *æ*, *f.* the herb *Mercury*. *Plin.*

HERMUS, *i*, *m.* a river of Asia Minor, the sands of which were covered with gold. *Virg.*

HERNIA (*unc.*), *æ*, *f.* the disease when the 2 intestines fall into the scrotum; a rupture, *hernia*, *κῆλη*, *ἐντεροκῆλη*. *Cels.* — Hence, *Herniosus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* afflicted with a hernia. *Lampr.*

HERNICI, *orum*, *m.* a people of Latium. — Hence, *Hernicus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Hernician*. *Virg.* — *Hernicum*, the country of the *Hernici*. *Liv.*

HERNIOSUS, *a*, *um*. See *Hernia*. 3

HERO, *us*, *f.* a beautiful girl of *Sestas*, greatly enamored of *Leander*, a youth of *Abydos*, who frequently swam across the *Hellepont* to have an interview with *Hero*, but was at last drowned as he attempted his usual course in a tempestuous night. *Ovid.*

HERODES (*Ἡρώδης*), *is*, *m.* *Herod*, the name of several kings of *Judæa*. *Macrob.* and *Horat.*

HEROICE (*heroicus*), *adv.* heroically, in 3 the heroic style, *Ἡρωϊκῶς*. *Macrob.*

HEROICUS (*Ἡρωϊκός*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of or pertaining to a hero, heroic. *Cic.* *tempora*. *Id.* *personæ*. Hence, *Quintil.* *carmen*, *h. e.* an epic poem. So, also, *Id.* *Heroica*, *orum*, *h. e.* heroic or epic poems.

HEROINX (*Ἡρωίνη*), *æ*, *f.* a heroine. 3 *Propert.*

HEROION (*Ἡρώειον*), *ii*, *n.* same as *Asphodelus*. *Plin.*

HEROIS (*Ἡρωίς*), *îdis*, *f.* a heroine, illustrious dame, woman above the common lot of humanity by reason of her beauty, accomplishments, or virtues. *Satton.* — *Ovid.* *Heroisin*, for *heroidibus*.

HEROPILE (*Ἡρωπίλη*), *es*, *f.* a priestess of *Apollo*. *Tibull.*

HEROS (*Ἥρως*), *ôis*, *m.* a hero, demi-god, man who was descended from the gods by his father's or mother's side, or one who, on account of his noble deeds, was ranked among the gods. *Virg.* *Troius*, *h. e.* *Aeneas*. *Ovid.* *Laetius*, *h. e.* *Ulysses*. — *¶* *Figur.* a distinguished man, a man of singular virtue. *Cic.* *Herobus nostris*, *h. e.* *Brutus* and *Cassius*. *Id.* *Heros ille noster Cato*.

HEROSTRATUS (*Ἡρόστρατος*), *i*, *m.* an Ephesian who burned the famous temple of *Diana*, to immortalize his name.

HEROUS (*Ἡρώς*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* same as 3 *Heroicas*. *Stat.* Hence, *Cic.* *pes*, *h. e.* a foot of a heroic verse or hexameter. *Id.* *versus*, or, *absol.* *Ovid.* *Heroicus*, *sc.* *versus*, consisting of such feet, or by which heroes are celebrated. *Plin.* *Heroum*, *sc.* monumentum, a monument erected to

the memory of some hero; also, in general, a monument. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, relating to *Hero*. *Lucan.*

HERPES (*ἑρπης*), *âtis*, creeping. Hence, 2 a herpes, a kind of creeping or spreading ulcer. *Cels.* — *¶* Also, animal quo præcipue sanantur quæcunque serpunt. *Plin.*

HERPESTICUS (*ἑρπεστικός*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 3 spreading, eating. *Lucil.* *gangræna*.

HERSILIA, *æ*, *f.* the wife of *Romulus*. *Liv.*

HERTHA, *æ*, *f.* a goddess of the ancient Germans, the earth. *Tocit.* *Germ.* 40. Some manuscripts read *Nerthum*.

HERULI, *orum*, *m.* a people in the northern part of Germany, who overthrew the western part of the Roman empire. *Sidon.*

HERUS (*unc.*), *i*, *m.* the master of a family or of slaves, *δοσπότης*. *Terent.* and *Cic.* — *Herus major*, the master of the house. *Herus minor*, the young master. *Plaut.* — *¶* Also, master, ruler, governor, proprietor. *Horat.* *telluris*. *Catull.* *Celestes heros*, *h. e.* *deos*.

HERIODUS, *i*, *m.* a Greek poet, who lived in the age of *Homer*, and wrote a poem on agriculture. — Hence, *Hesiodus* or *Hesiodius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* relating to *Hesiod*. *Cic.*

HERIONE (*Ἡριόνη*), *es*, or **HERIONA**, *æ*, *f.* a daughter of *Laomedon*, king of *Troy*. *Hercules* delivered her from a sea monster, to which she had been exposed and gave her in marriage to his friend *Teclamon*. *Virg.*

HESPERIA, *æ*, *f.* See *Hesperius*. 3

HESPERIDES, *um*, *f.* See *Hesperis*.

HESPERIE, *es*, *f.* a daughter of the *Cebrenus*. *Ovid.*

HESPERIS (*Ἑσπερίς*), *îdis*, *f.* relating to the evening. — Hence, *Hesperis*, *sc.* herba, a kind of gilliflower (*Hesperis tristis*, *L.*). It is called *hesperis*, because it smells stronger in the evening and at night than in the day-time. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, situated towards the west, western. *Virg.* *aquæ*, *h. e.* *Italian*. — *Hesperides*, *sc.* *femine* or *puellæ*, *h. e.* *western* or *African girls*. The *Hesperides* were three sisters who possessed a garden with golden apples (*Hesperidum mala*, *h. e.* *oranges*), which were guarded by a dragon. According to some, they were daughters of *Hesperus*; if this be correct, *Hesperis* would denote a daughter of *Hesperus*.

HESPERIUS (*ἑσπέριος*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* situated towards the west, western. *Ovid.* *iretum*, *h. e.* the western ocean. *Virg.* *terra*, *h. e.* *Italia*. — Also, *absol.* *Horat.* *Hesperia*, *sc.* *terra*, *h. e.* *Spain*. *Virg.* *Hesperia*, *sc.* *terra*, *h. e.* *Italy*. *Ovid.* *axis*, *h. e.* *occidentalis*. *Id.* *rex*, *h. e.* *Hesperus* or *Atlas*. — *¶* Also, *Italian*. *Virg.* *Latium*.

HESPERUGO (*hesperus*), *înis*, *f.* the evening-star. *Senec.*

HESPERUS, and **HESPEROS** (*Ἑσπερος*), *i*, *m.* the evening-star. *Cic.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, the west. *Plin.* *Ad Hesperum jacentes terræ*, *h. e.* *towards the west, westward*. — *¶* *Hesperus* is, also, by some, supposed to be a son or brother of *Atlas*, and the father of the *Hesperides*.

HESTERNUS (*heri*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of yesterday, *ἐχθες*. *Cic.* *dies*. *Ovid.* *Hesternæ nocte*, last night. *Cels.* *panis*. *bakèd yesterday*; a day old. *Virg.* *infatus hesternæ Iaccho*, *h. e.* by the wine he had drunk yesterday. *Justin.* *Hesternæ mero saucii*. *Pers.* *Hesternæ Quirites*, *h. e.* *emancipated* or *set free yesterday*. *Propert.* *corolla*, *h. e.* *put on yesterday*. — Hence, *Sisenn.* *Hesternæ*, *sc.* *die*, yesterday.

HESUS, or **ESUS**, *i*, *m.* a deity among the 3 Gauls, supposed to be the same as the *Mars* of the Romans. *Locant.*

HETERIA (*ἑταρία*), *æ*, *f.* fraternity, 2 brotherhood; a private or secret meeting. *Plin.* *Ep.*

HETERICE (*ἑταιρικὴ*), *es*, *f.* *sc.* *ala*, one of the wings of the Macedonian cavalry, faithful and devoted to the king. *Nep.*

HETEROCLYTUS (*ἑτερόκλυτος*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* varying in declension, heteroclitus. *Priscian.*

HETEROCRANEX, and **HETEROCRANIA** (*ἑτεροκρανία*), *æ*, *f.* a pain or tumor on one side of the head. *Plin.*

HETEROGENEUS (ετερογενής), a, um, adj. heterogeneous, heterogeneal.

HETRURIA, { See Etruria, &c. 3

HETRUSCUS, {
HETTEMATICUS (ήττηματικός), a, um,
3 adj. mean or inferior of his kind. Jul.
Firmic.

HEU (unc.), int. ah! alas! woe is me! a, acc. *Cic. Heu me miserum!* *Trent.* Heu me infelicem! *Plin.* Heu vanitas humana! — *¶* Sometimes it expresses admiration. *Plaut.* Heu edepol specie lepida mulier! *Id.* Heu hercle mortalem catum!

HEURETES (εὐρετής), a, m. an inventor, 3 author, deviser. *Plaut.*

HEUS (unc.), int. holla! ho! ho! ho there! *subo!* *Cic.* Heu me miserum! *Trent.* Heu puer, dic sodes, quis heri Chrysidem habuit? *Id.* Heus, heus: *Æschinus* ego sum: aperite aliquis acutum ostium. *Plaut.* Heus equis hic est? *Pers.* Heus age, responde.

HEXACHORDOS (ἐξάχορδος), i, m. and 2 f. having six musical strings or chords. *Vitruv.*

HEXACLINON (ἐξάκλινον), i, n. a couch 3 for six persons. *Martial.*

HEXAGONOS (ἐξάγωνος), a, um, adj. having six sides or corners, hexagonal. *Varr.*

HEXAMETER, or **HEXAMETRUS**, a, um, adj. having six feet, consisting of six measures, hexameter. *Cic.*

HEXAPHOROS (ἐξάφορος), on, carried by 2 six persons. *Martial.* Hexaphoros, sc. lectica, h. e. a sedan carried by six slaves. — *¶* Hexaphori, sc. homines, h. e. six persons carrying together the same thing. *Vitruv.*

HEXAPTOTA (ἐξάπτωτα), sc. nomina, 3 h. e. such nouns as have six cases. *Priscian.*

HEXAPYLON (ἐξάπυλον), i, n. properly, a gate with six entrances. Hence, a gate at Syracuse. *Liv.*

HEXAS (ἐξας), adis, f. the number six. 3 *Martian. Capell.*

HEXASTICHOS (ἐξάστιχος), a, um, adj. 2 having six rows. *Colum.* hordeum, h. e. having six rows of corn in each ear, supposed to be the same as *Hordeum calceste*, L.

HEXASTYLOS (ἐξάστυλος), on, having 2 six columns or rows of pillars. *Vitruv.* **HEXECONTALITHOS** (ἐξηκοντάλιθος), on, having the colors of sixty different stones. — Hence, *Plin.* Hexecontalithos, sc. lapis, a precious stone unknown to us.

HEXERIS (ἐξήρης), is, f. sc. navis, a galley with six banks of oars on each side. *Liv.*

HIANTYX (hio), a, f. a gaping, opening. 3 *Tertall.*

HIASCIO (id.), is, n. 3. to open, χαίνω. 3 *Cato.*

HIATUS (id.), ns, m. a gaping, yawning, opening, aperture, χάσμα, χάσμα. *Cic.* terre. *Plin.* cœli. *Virg.* speluncæ. *Cic.* oris, h. e. an opening of the mouth. Also, absol., *Virg.* hiatus, an opening of the mouth: or, an open mouth. *Calp. corticiis*, h. e. a cleft. — *¶* Also, a hiatus in speaking, when a word terminates in a vowel, and the following word begins with a vowel. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, eagerness, desire. *Tacit.* premiorum. — *¶* Also, a speaking or talking, particularly of one who speaks of things either really great, or great according to the opinion of the speaker. Hence, it may sometimes be rendered, a bragging, boasting. *Horat.* Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu.

HIBER, { See Iber, &c. 3

HIBERIA, {

HIBERNA, ōrum. See *Hibernus*.

HIBERNACOLUM (hiberno), i, n. an apartment in houses adapted for winter residence. *Vitr.* — *¶* Also, plur. tents for winter quarters; winter quarters for soldiers, τὰ χειμῖδια. *Nepos.* and *Liv.*

HIBERNIA, and **HYBERNYA**, a, f. Ire land. *Plin.*

HIBERNUS (hibernus), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to winter, pass the winter, διαχειμάζω. *Varr.* — Particularly, of soldiers in winter quarters. *Nepos.* and *Liv.*

HIBERNUS (hiems), a, um, adj. of or belonging to winter, wintry, χειμερινός, χειμάδιος. *Cic.* tempora. *Id.* menses.

Auct. B. Alex. Hibernum tempus anni. *Cic.* cucubulum, h. e. for the winter. *Virg.* Lycia, h. e. where Apollo lives in winter. *Horat.* Alpes, h. e. wintry, cold. *Plin.* occidens (see Occido). *Id.* pinum. *Sueton.* legio, h. e. in winter quarters. Hence, *Cic.* and *Cæs.* Hiberna, huts or tents used in winter. Particularly, *Liv.* Castra hiberna; or, absol., *Cæs.* and *Liv.* Hiberna, sc. castra, winter quarters. — *¶* Also, stormy. *Horat.* mare. *Virg.* ventus. — *¶* *Plaut.* Hibernum, for hiberno modo.

HIBERUS. See *Iberus*. 3

HIBISCUM (ἰβίσκος), i, n. the marsh-mallow (*Althæa officinalis*, L.). *Plin.* Pastinacæ simile hibiscum. *Virg.* Compellere hibisco, h. e. virga ex hibisco; (according to *Servius*, instead of ad hibiscum).

HIBRIDA (unc.), a, m. and f. a mongrel 2 creature that is begotten between animals of different species; particularly, a pig of a tame sow and a wild boar. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a person whose parents were of different countries, or one of whose parents was a slave. *Horat.*, *Plin.* and *Sueton.*

HIC (perhaps from heus, or from is), HÆC, HÏC, pron. dem. this, oïcos. *Trent.* and *Cic.* In speeches it refers to all persons present, but especially to the party of the orator, iste to the opposite party, and ille to persons absent, but known to the audience. In letters, it refers to the first person and to every thing in close connection with the writer. — *¶* Also, present, of this time, now customary. *Cic.* Hi mores. *Liv.* Hæc magnificentia. — Also, now living, at or of our time. *Cic.* Hujus Catonis. — *¶* Also, the same, this, that, it, for is, ea, id. *Cic.* Quam quisque norit artem, in hæc se exerceat. — *¶* Also, such, of such a kind, for talis. *Horat.* Non his juvenis orta parentibus infecit æquor sanguine Punico, h. e. it was not the spawn of such as these. — Also, such, for tantus. *Cic.* Quoniam vos his ingeniis homines, tantum opere mihi ad audiendum datis, h. e. with such talents and understandings. — Also, for ego. *Trent.* Tu si hic sis, aliter sentias, h. e. were you in my place, you would think different.

— *¶* Also, that. *Nepos.* De his, qui, &c. *Cic.* Hæ sedes, e quibus, &c. — *¶* Hic — ille, the latter — the former. See *Ille*. — *¶* For hic, hæc, hoc, is also used hicce, hæcce, hocco. *Trent.* and *Cic.* — Hence, by affixing the interrogative particle ne, hicine, hæccine, hoccine. *Trent.* and *Cic.* — *¶* Hic, hæc, hoc is sometimes put for hujus rei, or de hac re. *Liv.* Hæc ira, h. e. incensed on this account. — *¶* The neuter, hoc, is often used as a substantive, and followed by a genit. *Cic.* Hoc commodi, for commodum. *Liv.* Hoc copiarum. *Id.* Hoc noctis, h. e. at this time of the night. — *¶* The abl. neut., hoc, frequently signifies on this account, for that reason, therefore, by this means. *Horat.* Millia frumenti tua triverit arca centum: non tuus hoc capiet venter plus ac meus. — Also, in hoc, for that reason, therefore. *Vellei.* In hoc scilicet, ne, &c. — *Hoc*, when put before a comp., denotes the, the more. *Cæs.* Consilio vestro utar hoc libentius, quod, &c. h. e. so much the more willingly. *Cic.* Quod hoc etiam mirabilis debet videri, &c. — *¶* Hoc is sometimes used for hac. *Virg.* *Æn.* 8, 423. — *¶* Hæc (plur. neut.) is used for hæc tempora. *Cic.* — Also, for hæc respublica, or hæc urbs. *Cic.* Cat. 1, 8. — Also, for the whole visible world. *Cic.* — *¶* Hæc, fir hæ (properly, for hæce). *Trent.* — *¶* Hicce, for hicc. *Plaut.* — *¶* Hujus, for hujus rei. *Trent.* Hujus non facio, h. e. I do not care about it. — *¶* Ille rei, for huic rei. *Cato.*

HIC, or **HEIC** (hic), adv. here, in this place, ἐνθάδε, ἐνθάδε. *Cic.* — Also, with a genit. following. *Trent.* Hic viciniae, h. e. hereabouts, here in this neighborhood. — Hence, Hic — illic, here — there. *Virg.* — *¶* Also, in this particular, on this, for in hac re. *Cic.* Hic si quid erit offensum. — *¶* Also, then, upon this, hereupon. *Trent.*, *Cic.* and *Virg.*

— *¶* Also, under these circumstances, upon this occasion. *Cic.*

HICCE, HÆCCE, HOCCE. See *Hic*, hæc, hoc.

HICCINE, HÆCCINE, HOCCEINE. See *Hic*, hæc, hoc.

HIEMALIS (hiems), e, adj. of winter, wintry, χειμερινός. *Nep.* tempus, h. e. winter-time, winter. *Colum.* dies, h. e. a day in winter. *Cic.* vis. *Plin.* provinciæ, h. e. cold. *Pallad.* loca, h. e. apartments for the winter. *Plin.* faba, h. e. sowed in winter. — *¶* Also, stormy, exposed to storms. *Cic.* navigatio. *Ovid.* nimbus. *Sallust.* aquæ, h. e. collections of rain-water.

HIEMATIOS (id.), ōnis, f. a wintering, or 3 subsisting in winter, χειμασίω. *Varr.*

HIEMOS (id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to winter, pass the winter, παραχειμάζω. *Horat.* and *Suet.* — Particularly of soldiers, to be in winter-quarters. *Cæs.* and *Nep.* — *¶* Also, to be winter. *Colum.* Hiemat, h. e. it is winter, it is cold as winter. — Hence, to be stormy. *Plin.* Dies hiemat, h. e. is rough or stormy. *Horat.* mare. — *¶* Also, transitively, to freeze, congeal. *Plin.* aquas.

HIEMPSAL, ālis, m. a son of Micipsa, king of Numidia. *Sall.*

HIEMS (χειμών), ōnis, f. rainy, stormy weather; a storm, tempest. *Nep.* and *Virg.* — *Figur.* storm, vehemence, violence. *Stat.* Vesuvii. — *¶* Also, the rainy season, winter, consisting, in Greece and Italy, for the most part, in rainy weather and storms. — *Hiems* is frequently joined with anni, that, as *Serv.* ad *Virg.* *Æn.* ii, 111, remarks, hiems may not be understood a storm. — Hence, with poets, cold, chillness. *Ovid.* Letalis hiems (h. e. mors), in pectora venit. *Figur.* *Ovid.* Amoris inutati, h. e. chillness, coolness. — *¶* Also, the winter signs of the zodiac. *Virg.* Sol hiemem contingit. — Also, for a year. *Horat.* Post certas hiemes.

HIERA (ἱερὰ, h. e. sacra), a, f. one of the 3 Æolian islands near Sicily. — *¶* Also, the name of an antidote. *Scrib. Larg.*

HIERABOTANE (ἱερὰ βοτάνη), es, f. reveraing, also called peristereon and verhenaca.

HIERACIA. See *Hieracius*.

HIERACITIS (ἱερακίτις), idis, f. sc. gemma, and **HIERACITES** (ἱερακίτης), a, m. a precious stone not known to us. *Plin.*

HIERACIUS (ἱεράκιος), a, um, adj. relating to a hawk. — *Plin.* Hieracia, hawk-nest. *Id.* collyrium, a sort of eye-saler.

HIERATICUS (ἱερατικός), a, um, adj. 2 sacred, destined to sacred uses. *Plin.* charta.

HIEREMIAS, a, m. the prophet Jeremiah. *Prudent.*

HIERICHO, or **HIERICHUS**, or **HIERYCUS**, utis, f. the town Jericho. *Plin.*

HIEROS, ōnis, m. a king of Syracuse. — Hence, Hieronicus, a, um, adj. relating to king Hiero. *Cic.* lex, h. e. given by Hiero.

HIERODULOS (ἱεροδούλος), i, m. employed 3 in religious service; a servant of the temple. *Firmic.*

HIEROGLYPHICUS (ἱερογλυφικός), a, 3 um, adj. hieroglyphic, hieroglyphical. *Ammian.*

HIEROGRAPHICUS (ἱερογραφικός), a, 3 um, adj. hierographic, same as Hieroglyphicus. *Ammian.*

HIERONICÆ (ἱερωνίκαι), ārum, m. the victors in the sacred games of the Greeks. *Sueton.*

HIERONICUS, a, um. See *Hiero*.

HIERONYMOS, i, m. a king of Syracuse, grandson of Hiero. — *¶* Also, the name of a philosopher. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, a Christian writer, commonly called St. Jerome, distinguished for his zeal against heretics: he lived in the fourth century.

HIEROPHANTA, and **HIEROPHANTES** 2 (ἱεροφάντης), a, m. an interpreter of sacred mysteries among the Greeks and Egyptians. *Nepos.*

HIEROPHYLAX (ἱεροφύλαξ), ācis, m. a 3 keeper of sacred things. *Pandect.*

HIEROSOLYMA (ἱεροσόλυμα, rā), ōrum, n. Jerusalem. *Cic.*, *Tacit.* and *Sueton.* Also, Hierosolyma, a, f. *Sueton.* — Hence, Hierosolymarius, a surname of Pompey, who had taken Jerusalem. *Cic.*

HIETŌ (hio), as, āvi, ātum, n. & a. I. to 3 *gape, yawn*. *Plaut.* — **TRANS.** to open. *Laber.*

HILARĒ (hilarus, or -is), adv. cheerfully, merrily, joggly, blithely, *φαίδρως*. *Cic.* vivere. *Id.* Hilarius loqui.

HILARESCŌ (hilaris), is, n. 3. to grow 2 *cheerful, ἀγαρύνουμαι*. *Varr.*

HILARIS, e, and **HILARŌS** (ilapōs), a, um, adj. cheerful, merry, gay, blithe, jocund, pleasant, jovial, *ilapōs, φαίδρως*. *Cic.* Animus hilaris. *Id.* Esse vultu hilari atque loto. *Id.* Hilari vita. *Id.* Convivis hilaris. *Quintil.* vox. *Cic.* Hilariores. *Plin.* Color hilarior. *Plaut.* Hilarissimus. — Hence, *Hilaria*, sc. sollemnia, a festival in honor of Cybele. *Vopisc.*

HILARITAS (hilaris), ātis, f. cheerfulness, mirth, gayety, joyfulness, jollity, alacrity, good-humor, merriment, hilarity, *ilapōtēs*. *Cic.* hominis. *Figur.* Colum. diei, h. e. a fair and clear day. *Plin.* arboris.

HILARITER (id.), adv. cheerfully, same 2 as *Hilare*. *Auct.* ad *Hercenn.*

HILARITUDŌ (id.), inis, f. same as *Hilaritas*; cheerfulness. *Plaut.*

HILARŌ (id.), as, a. I. to cheer, make cheerful or merry, please, exhilarate, *φαίδρυνω, ilapōvō*. *Cic.* alium. *Id.* sensum. *Plin.* vultum.

HILARŌLŌS (dimin. of hilarus), a, um, i, adj. somewhat cheerful. *Cic.*

HILARUS. See *Hilaris*.

HILLĀ (dimin. of hira), æ, f. the small or front intestine of animals, except of sheep. *Plin.* — Also, in general, intestine. *Laber.* — **TRANS.** Also, a sort of sausage. *Horat.*

HILUM (unc.), i, n. the least, or somewhat. 3 It is always joined with a negation. *Lucret.* Nec desit ponderis hilum. — Nec or neque hilum, h. e. nothing, not the least. *Cic.* e poeta. Sisyphus versat saxum sudans nitendo. neque proficit hilum, h. e. advances not a whit, makes no speed.

HIMANTŌPŌDES (himantōpōdes), um, m. a people of Ethiopia. *Plin.*

HIMELĀ, æ, f. a small river in the country of the Sabines. *Virg.*

HIMERĀ, æ, m. the name of two rivers of Sicily, rising at different points on mount Nebrodes. The one, now Grande, runs in a northerly direction; the other, now Salsò, flows towards the south. *Liv.* It is also called *Himeras*. *Vitrur.* Also, *Himera*, fem. *Sil.* 11, 233. — **TRANS.** Also, *Himera*, æ, f. a town of Sicily, at the mouth of the first-named river. *Cic.* Hence, *Himereus*, a, um, adj. *Plin.*

HIMERAS, æ, m. See *Himera*.

HINC (hie), adv. hence, from this place. *ἐνθεν, ἐντῷθεν*. *Cic.* — Also, with o or the ablat. of a town. *Cic.* A nobis hinc profecti. *Id.* Hinc Roma qui veneramus. — Also, thence, from thence. *Cæs.* Calones in proximum tumultum procurant: hinc celeriter dejecti, &c. — **TRANS.** Also, on this side (frequently joined with *illinc*, on that or on the other side). *Cic.* Hinc pudicitia pugnat, illinc stuprum, h. e. on this side, &c. on the other, &c. *Liv.* multis hinc atque illinc vulneribus acceptis, h. e. on this side and that, on both sides. — *Hinc* or *inde* is sometimes put for *illinc*. *Liv.* Hinc patres, hinc viros orantes. *Virg.* Hinc atque hinc vastæ rupes, h. e. on this side and on that, on every side. *Snet.* Hinc inde, hinc et inde, on both sides. — **TRANS.** Also, from this, of this, out of this. *Plin.* Videret, hinc dona fortium fieri, h. e. ex argento. — Also, from this, from this cause. *Cic.* Hinc falsa testamenta nascuntur. *Tercut.* Hinc ille lacrimæ. — **TRANS.** Also, for ex hoc hinc, from this person. *Tercut.* Syrum ire video: hinc scibo jam, ubi siet. — **TRANS.** Also, from this time; then, afterwards. *Val.* Flacc. Hinc, operum quæ maxima, posco, h. e. from this time. *Thet.* Didum Veranias excepti, isque intra annum extinctus est. *Snetonius* hinc Paulinus biennio, &c. h. e. c. then. *Id.* Hinc volacrum naturæ dicentur, h. e. deinceps. — **TRANS.** Also, for abhinc; ago, since. *Plaut.* Quam si hinc ducentos annos fuerim mortuus, h. e. two hundred years ago. *Plin.* Septimo hinc anno inventa est.

HINNIBILIS (hinnio), e, adj. neighing, 3 apt to neigh, *χρημετιστικός*. *Apul.*

HINNIBUNDE (id.), adv. with neighing, 3 neighing. *Claud.* Quodrigar.

HINNILITŌ (id.), as, n. I. to neigh. *Lucil.*

HINNIŌ (unc.), is, n. 4. to neigh as a 2 horse, whinny, *χρημετίζω*. *Quintil.* and *Lucret.*

HINNITŌS (hinnio), us, m. a neighing, 2 whinnying, *χρημετισμός*. *Cic.*

HINNŌLA (hinnulus), æ, f. a young hind. *Arnob.*

HINNŌLŌS (unc.), i, m. a young hind or fawn, *νεβρός*. *Horat.*

HINNŌLŌS, i, m. same as *Hinnulus*. 3 *Suet.*

HINNŌS (from *ἵννος*, or *ἵννος*), i, m. an 3 animal proportioned of a horse and she-ass, a mule. *Varr.* and *Colum.*

HIŌ (from *χαίω, χαίνω*), as, āvi, ātum, n. & a. to open. *Prop.* and *Colum.* — **TRANS.** Also, to open one's mouth. *Virg.*, *Horat.* and *Plin.* — Hence, to gape, yawn. *Sil.* — Also, to long for, desire eagerly, crave after, covet greatly. *Cic.* and *Horat.* — Also, to make a hiatus in writing or speaking, make frequent use of vowels. *Cic.* — **TRANS.** Also, to be open. *Cic.* Concha hiatus. *Plin.* Oculi hiantes. — *Figur.* not to be well connected. *Cic.* Hiantia loqui. Particularly when words terminating or beginning with vowels are joined with each other, which is called hiatus. *Quintil.* Oratio hiat. *Auct.* ad *Hr.* Oratio hians. — **TRANS.** to say or speak with open mouth. *Pers.* Fabula mæsto hiantia tragædo. — Also, to spit, vomit. *Val.* Flacc. cruores ex ore.

HIPPACE (ἵππᾱκη), es, f. cheese made of 2 mare's milk. *Plin.* — **TRANS.** Also, a plant. *Plin.*

HIPPAGINES, same as *Hippagogi*. *Gell.*

HIPPAGŌGI (ἵππαγωγοί), naves, sc. to 2 transport horses, horse-transporters. *Liv.*

HIPPAGŌS (ἵππαγος), i, a transport for 2 horses. *Plin.*

HIPPALŌS, i, m. a mind, same as *Favoni-* us, so called in the Indian ocean. *Plin.*

HIPPARCHŌS, i, n. a mathematician and astronomer of Nicaea, who lived about 150 years before the Christian era. *Cic.*

HIPPEUS (ἵππεος), ēi and ēos, m. a 2 comet resembling the mane of a horse. *Plin.*

HIPPYAS (ἵππιας, h. e. equester), ādis, f. sc. statua, the statue of a female on horseback. *Plin.*

HIPPŌ (ἵππον), ōvis, m. the name of two towns in Africa, one of which is situated in Numidia, and called Regins, now Bona, the other diarrhytus, situated in Africa Propria, now Ben Zert. — **TRANS.** Also, a town of Spain. *Liv.* — **TRANS.** Also, a town of the Brutii, afterwards called *Vibo*. — Hence, *Hipponensis*, e, adj. *Plin.* Ep. colonia, h. e. Hippo diarrhytus.

HIPPŌCAMELŌS (ἵπποκάμηλος), i, m. a 3 large camel, or, a beast partly horse, and partly camel. *Auson.*

HIPPŌCAMPŌS (ἵπποκαμπος, and ἵπποκάμη), i, m. the sea-horse, a sea-fish with a head resembling that of a horse, (Synnathus Hippocampus, L.) *Plin.*

HIPPŌCENTAURŌS (ἵπποκένταυρος), i, m. a hippocentaur, a sort of monster, half man, and half horse. *Cic.*

HIPPŌCŌMŌS (ἵπποκόμος), i, m. a groom. 3 *Cod.* Theod.

HIPPŌCRATES, is, m. a celebrated physician of Cos, living about 436 before the Christian era. — Hence, *Hippocraticus*, a, um, adj. *Prudent.*

HIPPŌCRENE (ἵπποκρήνη), es, f. the horse's fountain, a fountain of Boeotia, near mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses. It first rose from the ground when struck by the feet of the horse Pegasus. *Ovid.*

HIPPŌDAME (ἵπποδάμη), es, and **HIPPŌDAMIĀ** (ἵπποδάμεια), æ, f. a daughter of (Enomans, king of Pisa, in Elis, who refused to marry her, except to him who could overcome him in a chariot-race. Pelops overcame him by bribing his charioteer, and married Hippodamia. — Hence, proverbially, *Prop.* Hippodamiae regnum, a great fortune, good luck. — **TRANS.** Also, the wife of Pirithous. *Ovid.* She is also called *Ischomache* by some, and *Deidamia* by others. — **TRANS.** Also, a mistress of Achilles, daughter of Brises.

HIPPŌDĀMŌS (ἵπποδάμος), i, m. a tamer 3 of horses. — Hence, a rider, horseman. *Martial.*

HIPPŌDRŌMŌS (ἵπποδρόμος), i, m. a 3 place for horses to run in, a place for chariot-races. *Martial.*

HIPPŌGLOSSĀ. See *Hypoglossa*. *Plin.*

HIPPŌGLOTTION, ii, n. See *Hypoglot-* tion.

HIPPŌLĀPATIUM (ἵππολάπατον), i, n. the herb patience, or monk's rhubarb. *Plin.*

HIPPŌLŌTĒ, es, and **HIPPŌLŌTĀ**, æ, f. an Amazon, and sister of Orithyia, queen of the Amazons; she was conquered by Hercules or Theseus, and had a son by the latter, called Hippolytus. — **TRANS.** Also, the wife of Acastus, who accused Peleus of attempts upon her virtue, before Acastus, only because he refused to gratify her desires. *Horat.*

HIPPŌLŌTŌS (ἵππολότης), i, m. a son of Theseus and Hippolyte. His step-mother Phædra fell in love with him, and when he refused to gratify her criminal desires, she accused him before Theseus of offering violence to her person. Theseus entreated Neptune to punish his son, and as the latter pursued his way along the sea-shore, his horses were so much frightened at the noise of sea-calves, which Neptune had purposely sent there, that they tore him in pieces. Esculapius restored him to life, and he received the name of Virbius. His son is also called Virbius. *Virg.*

HIPPŌMĀNES (ἵππομάνης), is, n. a slimy 2 humor, said to distil from the groin of a mare. *Virg.* — **TRANS.** Also, a viscous substance on the forehead of a colt newly foaled. *Plin.* — The ancients took it for a piece of flesh which the mare presently bites off. It was used in love-potions and for other superstitious things.

HIPPŌMARĀTHRUM (ἵππομάραθρον), i, n. the herb mild-fennel. *Plin.*

HIPPŌMENES (ἵππομένης), æ or is, m. the husband of Alalanta, daughter of Schævus. — **TRANS.** Also, the father of Limone. — Hence, *Ovid.* Hippomenæis, idis, f. Limone, the daughter of Hippomenes.

HIPPŌNĀX (ἵππονᾶξ), actis, m. a Greek poet, who wrote such bitter invectives and satirical lampoons against some persons, that they hanged themselves. — Hence, *Hippônactæus*, a, um, adj. *Cic.* precocum, h. e. biting, satirical.

HIPPŌNENSIS. See *Hippo*.

HIPPŌPERĀ (ἵπποπήρα), æ, f. a cloak-bag 2 or portmanteau. *Suæc.*

HIPPŌPHĀES, and **HIPPŌPHŌYES** (ἵπποφᾶες, and ἵπποφῶνες), n. a plant, a species of Euphorbia (perhaps Euphorbia spinosa, L.). *Plin.*

HIPPŌPILĀSTŌN (ἵπποφαιστον), i, a 2 kind of shrub used by fullers in dressing their cloth (supposed to be Centaurea calcitrapa, L. common star-thistle). *Plin.*

HIPPŌPŌDES (ἵπποπόδες), um, m. a people of Scythia who have horses' feet. *Plin.*

HIPPŌPŌTĀMŌS (ἵπποπόταμος), i, m. the river horse, hippopotamus. *Plin.*

HIPPŌSELINUM (ἵπποέλιον), i, n. the plant, common Alexander. *Plin.*

HIPPŌTĀDES (Hippotes), æ, m. the patronymic of Æolus, grandson of Hippotes. *Ovid.*

HIPPŌTŌXŌTĀ (ἵπποτοξότης), w, m. an archer who fought on horseback. *Cæs.*

HIPPŌRIS (ἵππορῖς), idis f. the herb horse-tail. *Plin.*

HIPPŌRŌS, or **HIPPŌRŌS** (ἵππορῶς), i, m. a sort of fish (supposed to be the same as Coryphæna Hippurys, L.). *Plin.*

HIPPŌS (ἵππος), i, m. a sort of crab-fish. *Plin.*

HIR (ἄσιρ), a hand. *Lucil.* ap. *Cic.* 3

HIRĀ (unc.), æ, f. a goat. 3 *Plaut.*

HIRCINŌS (hircus), a, um, adj. of a goat, 2 *τράγιος*. *Plaut.* barba. *Plin.* saurigu. *Prud.* sidus, h. e. the constellation called Capricorn. — **TRANS.** Also, smelling like a goat. *Plaut.* ulm.

HIRCIPES (hircus & pes), ētis, having 3 goat's feet. *Mortian.* Capell.

HIRCŌSŌS (hircus), a, um, adj. smelling 2 like a goat, goatish, *τράγομασχαλός*. *Plaut.*

HIRCŌLŌS (dimin. of hircus), i, m. a little goat, *τράγισκος*. *Catull.* — **TRANS.** Also,

so, as herb like spikenard, bastard-nard. Plin.
HIRCŌS (unc.), i, m. a he-goat, buck, 2 ῥάγος. Virg. Barbari tondent hirci. Horat. Oleret hircum, h. e. to smell like a goat. — Hence, Hircens, a word of abuse applied to voluptuous persons. Plaut. — ¶ Also, the rank smell of the arm-pits. Horat. — ¶ Also, de cunilingis et fellatoribus, propter oris fetorem. Catull. and Suet.
HIRNEA (unc.), æ, f. a pot, earthen vessel. 3 Cato.
HIRPEX. See Irpex. 3
HIRPI, ōrum, m. a family near Rome who at an annual sacrifice used to walk without injury over burning wood. Plin.
HIRPINI, or **IRPINI**, ōrum, m. a people of Lower Italy. — Hence, Hirpinus, or Irpinus, a uni, adj. Cie. and Liv.
HIRQUINŌS, a, um, same as *Hircinus*. Plaut.
HIRQUITALLYŌ (hirquus), is, n. 4. 3 to imitate the voice, &c. of a he-goat, of boys at the age of puberty, τραγίζω. Censorin. — Such a boy was called *hirquitallus*. Id.
HIRQUUS, same as *Hircus*.
HIRRIŌ, or **IRRIŌ** (unc.), n. 4. to gnarl, 3 snarl, grin like a dog. Sidon.
HIRRTŌS (hirrio), us, m. a growling, 3 snarling. Sidon.
HIRSETIYA (hirsutus), æ, f. roughness, 3 shagginess, δασύτης. Solin.
HIRSETŌS (unc.), a, um, adj. hairy, shaggy, rough, rugged, bristly, prickly, ἀκανθώδης, δασύς. Cie. Bestie spinis hirsute. Virg. castaneæ. Id. vepres, thorny. Curt. comæ, shaggy, dishevelled. Plin. Hirsutiora folia. Martial. imagines, se. priscorum virorum. — ¶ Figur. Ovid. Sumpserit Annales: nihil est hirsutus illis, h. e. rough, rugged, rude, unpolished.
HIRTIANŌS (Hirtius), a, um, adj. pertaining to Hirtius, called after him. Cie. jus, h. e. sauce, broth. Pollio in Cie. Ep. ad Div. 10, 33. prælium. Al. hic leg. Hirtianus.
HIRTINŌS, a, um. See *Hirtianus*.
HIRTŌS, ii, m. a name of several Romans. 2 Aulus Hirtius was consul with Pansa, and assisted Brutus when besieged at Mutina by Antony. — Hence, Hirtius, a, um, adj. Hirtian.
HIRTŌSUS, a, um, adj. same as *Hirtus*. 3 Apul. Metam. 5. Ed. Vulc. & Oudend.
HIRTŌS (unc.), a, um, adj. rough, shaggy, hairy, λίστος, δασύς. Curt. comæ. Sil. frons. Varr. oves. Plin. cor, hairy. Lucan. toga. Colum. sepes, h. e. thorny. Apul. Hirtiora folia. — ¶ Figur. Horat. ingenium, unpolished. Vellei. Marius.
HIRŌDŌS (unc.), inis, f. a leech, horse-leech, blood-sucker, βδέλλα, called *sanguisuga* in the time of Plin. — ¶ Figur. Cie. cerarii, h. e. the leech or exhauster of the treasury.
HIRUNDINEŌS, a, um, adj. same as *Hirundininus*. Sidon. adventus.
HIRENDINŌS (hirundo), a, um, adj. of a swallow, χελιδνώσις. Plin. sanguis. Plaut. nidus.
HIRENDŌ (unc.), inis, f. a swallow, χελιδνώ. Plin. — It is also used as a term of endearment. Plaut. — ¶ Also, a flying sea-fish (Exocætus volitans, or evolans, L.). Plin.
HISCO (contr. f. omi hiasco), is, n. & a. 3. to open, gape, γαίω, χεῖνω. Plaut., Ovid. and Plin. — ¶ Also, to open the mouth in order to speak, to mutter. Cie. and Liv. — ¶ TRANS. to speak. Prop. reges et opera, h. e. to sing of, celebrate by song.
HISPALIS, is, f. and **HISPAL**, is, n. a town of Spain, now Seville. — Hence, Hispalensis, e, adj. Tacit. — Hispalensis, e, adj. Plin.
HISPANĒ (Hispanus), adv. after the manner of Spain. Enn.
HISPANIYA, æ, f. Spain. Liv. — Also, plur. Hispania. Cie. and Cæs. — It was divided by the river Iberus into *citerior* and *ulterior*. The former was also called *Turnconensis*, and the latter was afterwards divided into *Bætica* and *Lusitania*.
HISPANICŌS (Hispania), a, um, adj. 2 Spanish Vitruv.

HISPANIENSIS (Id.), e, adj. relating to Spain, Spanish; but generally of things which are not produced in Spain, and of persons who are foreigners, not natives of Spain. Vellei. Non Hispaniensis natus, sed Hispanus. Cie. bellum, h. e. carried on by the Romans in Spain. Id. legatus, h. e. a Roman ambassador in Spain. Id. iter, h. e. leading to Spain. Tacit. exercitus, h. e. a Roman army in Spain. Plin. oceanus. Cie. æstus maritimi. Plin. Rhodani ostium, h. e. towards Spain. Cato. inola, h. e. made in the Spanish manner.
HISPANŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or in Spain, pertaining to it, Spanish. Plin. mare, h. e. the Spanish sea. Cie. Hispani, the Spaniards.
HISPIDŌ (hispidus), as, a. 1. to make 3 rough, hairy or shaggy. Solin.
HISPIDŌSŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. hairy, shaggy. Catull. 16, 10. Al. leg. his pilosis.
HISPIDŌS (unc.), a, um, adj. hairy, shaggy, rough, bristly, prickly, thorny, rugged, λίστος. Horat. facies, bearded. Virg. frons. Martial. mater, h. e. capella feta. Plin. Corpus squamis hispidum. Horat. ager, h. e. not cultivated. — Figur. Gell. auris, h. e. rough, unpolished, uncouth.
HISTĒR (unc.), tri, m. same as *Histrio*, 3 in the Etrurian language. Liv. — ¶ Also, same as *Ister*.
HISTŌN (ιστόν), ōnis, m. a place where people weave. Varr.
HISTŌRIA (ιστορία), æ, f. history, narration of things past. Cie. Historia testis temporum. Ovid. Conditor historie, h. e. an historian. — ¶ Also, any particular history. Plaut. and Horat. — ¶ Also, any narrative, tale or account. Prop. Maxima de nihilo nascitur historia. Cie. Historia dignum, h. e. worthy of record, worthy of being related, memorable. — ¶ Also, the subject of a discourse, or of conversation. Prop. Uti fieres nobilis historia.
HISTŌRIALIS (historia), e, adj. historical. 3 cal. Sidon.
HISTŌRICĒ (historicus), adv. historical-ly, ιστορικῶς. Plin. Ep.
HISTŌRICĒ (ιστορικῇ, sc. τέχνη), as, f. 2 sc. ars, that part of grammar which treats of the explanation of authors. Quintil.
HISTŌRICŌS (ιστορικὸς), a, um, adj. relating to history, historical. Cie. Historiam historico genere perscripsit. Id. Historicus, se. scriptor, an historian. — Also, more frequently, one who makes historical researches, a student of history. Nepos. and Cie.
HISTŌRIŌGRAPHŌS (ιστοριογράφος), i, 3 m. a writer of history, historian, historiographer. Cypitol.
HISTRIA. See *Istria*. 3
HISTRICŌSUS. See *Hystricosus*.
HISTRICŌS (hister), a, um, adj. of or 3 belonging to a play-actor, ὑποκριτικός. Plaut. imperator, h. e. the manager.
HISTRİŌ (from the Tuscian word hister), ōnis, m. a play-actor, stage-player, comedian, ὑποκριτής, μῖμος. Cie. — Also, a pantomime. Liv. — Figur. a boaster, idle pretender. Cels.
HISTRŌNALIS (histrio), e, adj. of or 2 belonging to a play-actor. Auct. Dial. de Orat. — ¶ Also, like an actor. Tacit.
HISTRİŌNYA (Id.), æ, f. sc. ars, the art 3 of a stage-player, dramatic art, ὑποκριτική. Plaut.
HISTRİŌNICŌS, a, um, same as *Histri-3 cus*. Pandect.
HISTRİX. See *Hystrix*.
HYLCĒ (hinculus), adv. in a gaping manner, διασχισμένος. Figur. Cie. loqui, h. e. to speak so that the mouth remains always open, which is the case when a person makes use of too many words that terminate and begin with vowels.
HYLCŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. to make to gape 3 or chink, to open, σχίζω, διασχίζω. Catull.
HYLCŌS (for hinculus, from hio), a, um, adj. gaping, broken or cleft into chinks, chapping, διασχισμένος. Virg. arva. Sidon. vulnus. — ¶ Also, having one's mouth open. — Hence, desirous of obtaining a thing, longing for, coveting. Plaut. — Also, of the meeting of words which end and begin with vowels, which is also

called *hiatus*. Cie. concursus verborum Id. voces, h. e. verba. — ¶ Also, opening. Stat. fulmen, h. e. dashing every thing to pieces.
HOC, the neuter of *hie*, hæc, hoc. See *Hic*. — ¶ Also, adv. for *hic*. Virg.
HŌDIĒ (contr. from hoc die), adv. to-day, σήμερον. Terent. — Also, to-night. Ovid. Fast. 2, 76. — Also, now, immediately, τήμερον. Horat. Sat. 2, 7, 21. — ¶ Also, until now, to this day. Plaut., Cie. and Nep. — Hodieque, for hodie quoque, even now-a-days, to this very time, to this very day. Cie. and Plin.
HŌDIERNŌS (hodie), a, um, adj. of this day, σήμερινός. Cie. Hodiernum edictum. Id. dies. Id. Hodierno die, h. e. to-day. Id. Ad hodiernum diem, or, Plin. In hodiernum, se. diem, h. e. to this day.
HŌDCEPŌRYCŌN (ὁδοπορικόν, sc. σύγγραμμα), i, n. an itinerary, journal, book of travels. Hieron.
HŌEDUS, **HŌEDINUS**, &c. See *Hædus*, &c.
HŌI, interj. ah me! alas! oh! Terent. Phorm. 4, 3, 58. and Ean. 4, 4, 48.
HŌLCE (ὁλή), es, f. same as *Drachma*. 3 Rh. Fann.
HŌLCEŌS (ὁλκός), i, m. mouse-barley (Hordeum murinum, L.). Plin.
HŌLCEAUSTMĀ (ὁλοκαύτωμα), ātis, 3 n. same as *Holocaustum*. Tertull.
HŌLCEAUSTUM (ὁλόκαυστον), i, n. sc. 3 sacrificium, a burnt-offering, holocaust. Prudent.
HŌLCEHRYSŌS (ὁλόχρυσος), i, f. a plant. Plin.
HŌLCEYRON (ὁλόκρον), i, n. same as *Chamaerops*. Apul.
HŌLCEGRAPHŌS (ὁλόγραφος), a, um, adj. 3 written entirely with one's own hand. Hieronym.
HŌLCECHŌENŌS, or **HŌLCECHŌENŌS** (ὁλόσχοινος), i, m. a sort of rush. Plin.
HŌLCERICŌS (ὁλοσθητικός), a, um, made 3 entirely of silk, velvet. Varr.
HŌLCEIDERŌS (ὁλοσίδηρος), a, um, adj. 3 entirely of iron. Theod. Prisc.
HŌLCEPIFRATŌS (ὁλοσφύρατος), a, um, 2 adj. solid, worked with hammers. Plin.
HŌLCESTEŌN (ὁλόστειον), i, n. a species of plantain, plantago albicans, L. Plin.
HŌLCETHURYA (ὁλοθούρια), ōrum, n. a kind of zoophytes or sea-animal resembling a sponge. Plin.
HŌLCEVERŌS, or **HŌLCEBERŌS** (ὁλοβήρος), a, um, adj. 3 Cod. Just. vestimenta, perhaps entirely of purple, or same as *Holuscrica*.
HOLUS, &c. See *Olas*. 3
HŌMERŌS (Ὅμηρος), a, um, adj. Homerat. de nr. Poet. 120. e lect. Bentl.
HŌMERIACŌS, a, um, adj. same as *Homericus*. Priap.
HŌMERICŌS (Ὅμηρικὸς), a, um, adj. relating to Homer, Homeric. Cie. versus. Id. Agamemnon, h. e. mentioned by Homer. Plin. senex, h. e. Nestor. Tertull. oculi, h. e. blind.
HŌMERISTĀ (Ὁμηριστής), æ, m. one who 2 recites Homer's poems. Petron.
HŌMERŌCENTŌ (ὁμηροκέντων), ōnis, m. 3 a poem made up of verses from Homer Tertull.
HŌMERŌMĀSTIX (Ὁμηρομάστιξ), īgis, 2 m. the scourge of Homer, a surname given to Zoilus the critic. Vitruv. — ¶ Figur. a censorious person. Plin.
HŌMERŌNIDES, æ, m. an imitator of Homer. 3 mer. Plaut.
HŌMERŌS (Ὅμηρος), i, m. Homer, a celebrated Greek poet. His most celebrated poems are the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*.
HŌMICIDYA (homo & cado), æ, m. and f. a murderer, homicide, ἀνδροφόνος. Cie. — ¶ Sometimes, in a good sense, of those who have slain many in battle, a slayer of the enemy. Horat. Ilector homicida.
HŌMICIDIARYŌS, or **HŌMICIDIARYŌS** 3 (homicida), a, um, adj. homicidal. Auct. Paneg. ad Constantin. 4. sanguis.
HŌMICIDIUM (Id.), ii, n. homicide, murder, manslaughter, ἀνδροφονία. Petron. Homicidium facere. Plin. Convictus in homicidio.
HŌMŌ (for humo, from humus, h. e. made of earth), inis, m. and f. a man or woman, άνθρωπος. Homines, men, people. Cie. — It is sometimes redundant.

Terent. Homo senex. **Cic.** Homines Romani. **Terent.** Homo servus. **Cic.** Homo nemo. — Sometimes it is used as a feminine. **Sulpic.** in **Cic.** Ep. Homo nata fuerat. — **Cic.** Inter homines esse, *h. e. to live.* Hence, **Pandect.** Inter homines esse desinere, to die. **Cic. Rose. Am.** 23. Inter homines esse, *h. e. to have intercourse with the world.* **Terent.** Mostrum hominis, a wicked, detestable person. So, also, **Cic.** Odium hominis. **Id.** Eum nihil hominis esse, *h. e. a bad fellow.* — Also, a person of good manners, a gentleman. **Cic.** Homines visi sumus. — Also, a man of taste. **Cic.** Si homo esset, eum potius legeret. — Also, a man of sense, a humane person, a good man. **Terent.** Si homo esses. — It is also frequently used instead of *is*, and corresponds to the English *man*, or *fellow*. **Cic.** Valde hominem diligo, *h. e. eum, him, that man.* **Cic.** Nosti os hominis, *h. e. the face of that fellow.* — In **Terent.** it denotes, also, somebody, a man. **Terent.** Reliqui me homo. — **Id.** Also, a man, like *vir*. **Cic.** — **Id.** Also, the master of a house, father of a family. **Lic.** — **Id.** Also, for *servus*. **Cic.** — **Id.** Homines tui, your folks, your relations. **Cic.** — **Id.** Also, homines for *pedites*. **Lic.** Hominum et equitum. — **Id.** Also, for *bona hominis*. **Cic.** Hominis maniceps fit Chrysogonus. — **Id.** Also, a free man. **Petr.** Patrono meo ossa bene quiescant, qui me hominem inter homines voluit esse. — **Id.** Also, a learned or polished person. **Petr.** — **Id.** **Terent.** Quot homines, tot sententiae, *h. e. no two heads think alike.* **Id.** Ut homo est, ita morem gerat, *h. e. as the man is, so you must humor him.*

HOMOMERIA (ὁμοιομερία), *æ, f. a 3 likeness of parts.* **Lueret.**

HOMOPHROPHERON (ὁμοιοπρόθερον), *3 n. alliteration.* **Enn.** O Tite tute Tati tibi tanta Tyranne tulisti.

HOMOPTOTON (ὁμοόπτωτον), of the same cases. **Martian. Capell.**

HOMOTELEUTON (ὁμοιοτέλευτον), *3 having similar terminations.* **Martian. Capell.**

HOMOGENEIS (ὁμογενής), *a, um, adj. of the same family, race, or kind.*

HOMOLE (Ὅμολε), *es, f. a mountain of Thessaly.* **Virg.** — Hence, **Homolōis**, *idis, f. Stat. portæ, h. e. gates of Thessalian Thebes.*

HOMONYMIA (ὁμωνυμία), *æ, f. similarity of name.* **Quintil.**

HOMONYMOS (ὁμώνυμος), *a, um, adj. 2 having the same name; under the same name or word, having different meanings.* **Quintil.**

HOMOTONOS (ὁμότῳος), *a, um, adj. 2 having similar tension, tone or strength, homotonous.* **Vitrav.**

HOMOSIOS (ὁμοούσιος), *adj. consubstantial.* **Iheronym.**

HOMOLUS, and **HOMULLUS**, (*dimin. of homo*), *i, m. a little man, mannikin.* **Cic.** and **Lueret.**

HOMONCIUS (**Id.**), *ōnis, m. a mannikia, sorry, mean fellow, rascal.* **Cic.**

HOMUNCULUS (**Id.**), *i, m. same as Homuncio.* **Cic.**

HONESTAMENTUM (**honesto**), *i, n. an ornament, reward.* **Scaec.**

HONESTAS (**honestus**), *ātis, f. respectability, honor, character, reputation, credit, τὸ καλὸν, κάλλος.* **Cic.** Honestatem amittere. **Id.** Appetens honestatis, *h. e. laudis, glorie.* **Id.** Honestatis gratia. — **Id.** Also, honor, honorable thing. **Cic.** Ante partis honestatibus privare. — **Id.** Also, decency, propriety of conduct. **Cic.** vitæ. **Nep.** Ab honestate remota. — Also, honesty, probity, goodness. **Suet.** Hence, virtue is called *honestas* by **Cic.** **Enn.** 2, 15. — **Id.** Also, dignity, good grace, eminence, beauty. **Cic.** (of an orator) in rebus. **Id.** testudinis. — **Id.** Honestates, for *honesti homines.*

HONESTE (**honestus**), *adv. decently, virtuously, honorably, becomingly, with proper decorum, καλῶς.* **Cic.** Honeste se gerere. **Id.** Honestissime. **Soet.** Honestus. **Hirt.** de **B. Afric.** Quam honestissime se intra munitiones recipere, *h. e. in the best possible manner.* **Plant.** Neque illa matrem satis honeste sequi poterit comes, *h. e. honorably.* **Id.** Honeste aliquem

accipere, *h. e. to receive kindly.* **Id.** Honeste ferre aquam, *h. e. becomingly, gracefully.* **Sueton.** Adolescentulus honeste natus, *h. e. of a respectable family.* **Plin.** Honeste facta, *h. e. deeds of glory.* **Terent.** vivere, *h. e. virtuously, honorably.* **Id.** abire, *h. e. honorably, creditably.* **Varr.** vestitus, *h. e. decently, becomingly.*

HONESTITUDŌ (**Id.**), *inis, f. same as Honestas.* **Aec.**

HONESTŌ (**Id.**), *as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to make honorable or respectable, adorn, dignify, grace, set off, embellish, ἐπικοσμεῖω.* **Cic.** aliquem. **Auct.** ad **Herenn.** rem. **Sallust.** aliquem honore. **Cic.** aliquem laude. **Id.** domum. **Id.** curum. — **Id.** Also, to give, present with, bestow upon. **Apul.** aliquem beneficiis.

HONESTUS (**honor**), *a, um, adj. honorable, gaining, procuring, conferring honor, respectable, eminent, decent, proper, becoming, right, fit.* **Auct.** ad **Herenn.** res. **Cic.** convivium. **Id.** Honestus est, *h. e. it is more honorable.* **Id.** Dies honestissimus. **Sallust.** Honestarum rerum egens, *h. e. not being able to live conformably to his rank.* — Hence, **Honestum**, *what is honorable, decent, proper; honor, honesty, virtue, morality.* **Cic.** — Also, **Honestus**, well-proportioned, good looking, handsome, beautiful, graceful. **Terent.** facies. **Id.** Eunuchus. **Virg.** os. **Nep.** Dignitate erat honesta, *h. e. of a dignified and prepossessing appearance.* **Virg.** equus. **Varr.** asinus. (**Honestus**) applied to form or countenance, expresses dignity, nobleness. — Hence, **Honestum**, *beauty, something beautiful.* **Horat.** — Also, **Honestus**, specious, showy. **Cic.** Honesto nomine bono viro error obijcitur. **Laeret.** Causas abundi querat honestas. **Terent.** oratio. — **Id.** Also, honored, respected, respectable. **Cic.** familia. **Id.** homo. **Id.** Honesto loco natus. **Id.** Homo honestissimus. **Nep.** Honesto genere, *h. e. of a good family, of noble birth.* — Hence, **Honesti**, persons of distinction, people of rank or quality. **Quintil.** Also, persons in offices of honor. **Horat.** — Cicero frequently gives to Roman knights the title *vir honestus*, and *honestissimus*, *h. e. the honorable.*

HONOR, and **HONOS** (perhaps from *αἰνός*), *ōris, m. honor, τιμή.* **Cic.** Honorem alicui habere or tribuere, or, **Ovid.** præstare, or, **Cic.** Honore aliquem afficere, *h. e. to honor, do honor to.* So, also, **Cæs.** Honore aliquem augere. **Cic.** In honore habere. **Id.** In honore esse. **Id.** Fuit Miloni summo honori. **Id.** Decernere honores alicui, *h. e. honors, marks of distinction.* **Id.** Adducere aliquem in honorem, *h. e. to raise to honor.* **Horat.** In Junonis honorem, *h. e. in honor of Juno.* **Plin.** In honorem Clælie, *h. e. out of complacent to.* **Sallust.** Honori ducitur, *h. e. it is considered honorable.* **Cic.** Adjumenta honoribus queram, *h. e. consulship, triumph, thanksgiving.* **Liv.** Honos medius, *h. e. oratio.* **Cic.** Honoris causa, *h. e. out of respect.* — Hence, *valne, esteem, worth.* **Plin.** Sunt in honore caste. **Id.** Viro honos durat. — Also, esteem, regard, respect. **Virg.** **Æn.** 12, 57. — Also, a public office, magistracy, preferment, post, dignity. **Liv.** Honore acto. **Nep.** Honores petiit. **Id.** Honoribus operam dare, *h. e. to seek preferment.* **Cic.** Honoribus amplissimis perfunctus. **Id.** Ad honores ascendere, or, **Liv.** pervenire. **Cic.** Honoris gradus, *h. e. a degree of preferment.* **Sueton.** Honores capere. **Liv.** Curuli honore uti. **Petr.** Ad summos honores pervenire, *h. e. to obtain the highest honors.* **Cic.** Maximis honoribus usus, *h. e. having enjoyed the highest offices.* **Senece.** Honori honorem habere, *h. e. to make obeisance to a magistrate.* **Sueton.** Abire honore, *h. e. to resign an office.* **Id.** Inire honorem. — Also, a title of honor. **Liv.** militaris. — Also, reward, recompense, fee. **Cic.** Medico honorem habere. **Id.** Honoris sui causa laborare. — Hence, *inheritance, legacy.* **Cic.** — Also, a sacrifice and other religious ceremonies. **Virg.** Meritos aris inactavit honores. **Ovid.** Nullos aris adoleret honores. **Virg.** Divum templis indicit honorem, *h. e. appoints a sacrifice.* **Liv.** Aræ honore

cumulentur. — Also, of honors paid to others, as of a triumph, a funeral, &c. **Virg.** Mortis honore carentes, *h. e. deprived of a funeral.* **Ovid.** Honor sepulcri. **Valer. Flacc.** Solutus honos cineri. — Also, praise, song of praise, hymn. **Virg.** Baccho suum dicemus honorem. — Also, a festival in honor of a person. **Virg.** **Æn.** 5, 601. — **Id.** Also, ornament, splendor, beauty, any thing that embellishes. **Horat.** ruris, *h. e. fruits.* **Ovid.** Cinctus honore caput, *h. e. corona.* **Virg.** Lætos oculis afflatur honores, *h. e. had given his eyes a pleasing vivacity or beauty.* **Id.** silvarum, *h. e. foliage, leaves.* **Stat.** Veris honore soluto accumulans artus, *h. e. apertis rosis.* — Also, color. **Sil. croceus. — **Id.** **Cic.** Honorem præfari, or, **Plin.** dicere, *h. e. to ask permission to use an improper expression.* So, **Curt.** Honor auribus sit, *h. e. with all respect be it spoken, pardon the expression, &c.* — **Id.** Honor was also worshipped as a deity. **Cic.** — **Id.** Malus honor, affront, insult, abuse. **Metell. ap. Gell.** — **Id.** Honor exsilii, honorable banishment. **Tacit.****

HONORABILIS (**honor**), *e, adj. worthy of honor, estimable, honorable, ἀξιότιμος, τίμιος.* **Cic.**

HONORABILITER (**honorabilis**), *adverb, 3 honorably.* **Aamioa.**

HONORARIUM. See **Honorarius**.

HONORARIUS (**honor**), *a, um, adj. that which is done in honor of a person, honorary.* **Sueton.** tumulus, *h. e. an honorary tomb or cenotaph.* **Cic.** frumentum, *h. e. corn given as a present to a governor of a province.* **Id.** arbitri, *h. e. on honorary arbiters, agreed on by both parties.* **Id.** arbitria. **Id.** opera. So, also, **Pandect.** tutor. **Cic.** Honorarium est, *h. e. it is done in honor of the audience, or, it is honorable.* — **Honorarium**, *subst. an honorary fee, a present.* **Pandect.** — **Id.** Also, that which is done on account of a post of honor. **Snetoa.** ludii, *h. e. exhibited to gain the favor of the people.* — Hence, **Honorarium**, *ii, n. a certain sum paid by persons upon their admittance to a post of honor or station of dignity, γροπόσιον.* **Plin.** Ep. decurionatus. — **Id.** Also, relating to a post of honor. **Pandect.** jus, *h. e. edicts of the prætors.* So, also, **Id.** liber. **Gell.** munus, *h. e. a post of honor to which the inhabitants of municipal towns were admitted.*

HONORATĒ (**honoratus**), *adv. with honor 2 or respect, ἐντίμως.* **Justia.** Honoratiss. **Valer. Max.** Honoratissime. **Tacit.** Honorate aliquem custodire.

HONORATIŌ (**honor**), *ōnis, f. honor, a 3 mark of honor, expression of esteem.* **Arnob.**

HONORATŌS, *a, um, particip. from honor.* — **Id.** Adj. honored, respected, ἐντίμος. **Cic.** Dionysius apud me honoratior fuit, quam apud Scipionem **Panetius.** **Vellei.** Honoratissimus locus. — **Id.** Also, bearing or having borne a public office. **Ovid.** come, *h. e. viri honorati.* **Sueton.** Familia censuris duobus honorata. **Vellei.** Honoratori parere mauluit, *h. e. occupying a more distinguished post.* — Particularly the prætor is called *honoratus*. — **Id.** Also, honorable, respectable, distinguished. **Liv.** Decretum honoratissimum, *h. e. most honorable.* **Ovid.** rus. **Liv.** militia.

HONORIADĒS (**Honorius**), *æ, m. h. e. 3 filius Honorii.* **Claudian.**

HONORIAS (**Id.**), *ādis, f. h. e. filia Honorii.* **Claudian.**

HONORIFICĒ (**honorificus**), *adv. honorably.* **Cic.** Honorifice consurgitur. **Id.** Honorificentissime. **Id.** Honorificentius.

HONORIFICENTIA (**Id.**), *æ, f. honor. 3 Fopise.*

HONORIFICŌ (**Id.**), *as, a. I. to honor, 3 reverence, respect, τίμω.* **Locant.**

HONORIFICUS (**honor & facio**), *a, um, adj. causing or bringing honor, honorable, τιμιός.* **Cic.** mentio. **Nepos.** Honorificentior. **Vellei.** Honorificentissimus.

HONORIGER (**honor & gero**), *a, um, adj. 3 honorable, bringing honor.* **Tertull.**

HONORINUS (**honor**), *i, m. h. e. deus Honoris.* **Augustin.**

HONORIPĒTA (**honor & peto**), *æ, m. making efforts to obtain distinction and honor, ambitions, φιλότιμος.* **Apul.**

HONOR (honor), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to honor, respect, reverence, τιμάω. Cic. virtutem. Id. Amphiarum. — ¶ Also, to present with, to reward, recompense. Cart. donis. Vellei. populum congiariis. Liv. aliquem sella curuli. Sueton. certantium quemque. — Hence, Paudect. Legatus honorari, h. e. to receive a legacy. — ¶ Also, to decorate, adorn, embellish, dignify, glorify. Liv. diem. Petron. Iyram flore. — ¶ See, also, Honoratus, a, na.

HONORUS (Id.), a, um, adj. that brings honor, honorable, τιμῖος. Ovid., Tacit., Stat. and Val. Flacc. — ¶ Also, worthy of honor, noble. Stat.

HONOS, ōris, n. same as Honor. Cic. and Ovid.

HOPLITIS (ὁπλίτης), ūdis, f. armed. Plin. 38, 36, 5; but Ed. Har. reads Hoplitites alter, &c.

HOPLITIS (ὁπλίτης, for ὁπλίτης), 2 w, m. armed; one who contended at the Olympic games in running completely armed. Plin. See Hoplitis.

HOPLOMACHS (ὁπλομαχος), i, m. a 2 gladiator who fought with arms. Martial.

HORA (ῥα), æ, f. time in general. Horat. Mihi forsari, tibi quod negarit, porriget hora. Id. Verni temporis hora. — ¶ Also, a season of the year. Plin.

Arbor omnibus horis pomifera. Id. Genitalis anni hora, h. e. ver. Hence, Horæ, the goddesses presiding over the seasons of the year. Ovid. — Also, an hour, the twelfth part of a day or night. Martial. Prima hora, h. e. from six until seven o'clock in the morning. Cic. In horam vivere, h. e. to live from hand to mouth. Brut. in Cic. Ep. Hora ante venit, h. e. an hour before. Cic. Hora amplius moliebantur, h. e. above an hour. Senec. Quartana ad horam venit, h. e. always at the same hour. Plin. Ep. Expectare in horas, h. e. hourly, hour after hour. Horat. In horas mutare clavum, h. e. every hour. Quintil. Homo omnium horarum, h. e. oae fit for all purposes. Sueton. Amicus omnium horarum, h. e. at all times fit for intercourse. Liv. Una hora, or, Plant. In una hora, or, Cic. In hora, h. e. in an hour's time. Horat. Hora quæst est? what's the time? what o'clock is it? Cic. Horæ legitimæ, h. e. a number of hours which an orator is not permitted to exceed in speaking. — Hence, Horæ, arum, any thing that tells or points out the hours; a horologe. Cic. Mittere ad horas. Id. Moveri horas. — Hora is also sometimes omitted. Cæs. Prima vesperi. — ¶ Sometimes, the time of one's nativity; one's natal hour. Senec. and Horat. — ¶ Also, a goddess presiding over beauty, and supposed to be Hersilia, the wife of Romulus. Enn. ap. Non. and Ovid. — Hōra, or ōra, in Ovid. Metam. 14, 851.

HORÆ (ῥαίος), a, um, adj. that may be had in spring. Plant. Horæum, sc. salsamentum, h. e. a kind of pickle made in spring from the turnip-fish.

HORALIS (hora), e, adj. of an hour's time, of an hour. Venant. Fortunat.

HORARIES (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to hours. — Hence, Censorii. Horarium, sc. instrumentum, h. e. an instrument to tell the time by; a horologe. — ¶ Also, of an hour, lasting an hour. Sueton. Bern. 37. Ed. Grav. spatium. But Edd. Bern. and Ern. read horarum.

HORATIANUS (Horatius), a, um, adj. 3 Horatian. Gell.

HORATICS, ii, m. a name of several Romans. Horatius Cocles opposed alone the whole army of Porsenna at the head of a bridge. — Horatius Flaccus, a celebrated poet in the time of Augustus. — Hence, Horatius, a, um, Horatian. Liv. gens.

HORDA, æ, f. See Hordus.

HORDEACEUS (hordenum), a, um, adj. 2 of barley, κοῖσιφος. Plin. farina. Id. messis. Id. farrago. Colum. pyra, h. e. getting ripe at the time of the barley-harvest.

HORDEARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. living on 2 barley, κοῖσιφος. Plin. — ¶ Also, called after barley. Plin. pruna and pyra, h. e. getting ripe at the time of the barley-harvest. — ¶ Also, resem-

bling barley; puffed up, conceited. Saelon.

HORDEICUS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as 3 Hordeaceus. Plant.

HORDEOLUS (dimin. of hordeum), i, m. 3 a sty in the eye. Marcell. Eap.

HORDEUM (unc.), i, n. barley, κριθή. Plin. and Liv. — Plur. Hordea. Virg. and Plin.

HORDICALIA (hordus), sc. sacra, or 3 sollemnia, a festival at which cows big with young were sacrificed. Varr.

HORDUS (unc.), a, um, adj. same as Fordus, big with young. Varr. vacca, or, absol., Id. Horda.

HORIA (unc.), æ, f. a fishing-boat, small skiff, smack. Plant. and Gell.

HORIOLA (dimin. of horia), æ, f. same 3 as Horia. Plant. and Gell.

HORIZON (ὁρίζων), ontis, m. sc. circulus, the circle which bounds our view, or which seems to join the heaven with the earth; the horizon. Hygin. — ¶ Also, that line on a sun-dial which is drawn through the centre, and divides the whole into two semicircles. Vitruv.

HORMESION (unc.), ii, n. a precious stone not known to us. Plin.

HORMINODES (ὁρμινώδης), is, a precious stone of a color like that of the herb horminum. Plin.

HORMINUM (ὁρμινον), i, n. the herb clary (Salvia horminum, L.). Plin.

HORNŌ (hornus), adv. this year. 3 Plant.

HORNŌTINUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of this year. Cic. frumentum.

HORNUS (contract. from ὄρνυος), a, nm, 3 adj. of this year, of one year's growth, αὐτοετής. Horat. vina. — Also, Hornus, subst., this year's produce of wool, milk, cheese, &c. Calp. 2, 71.

HOROLOGICUS (ὥρολογικός), a, um, adj. 3 horological. Martian. Capell. vasa.

HOROLOGIUM (ὥρολογιον), ii, n. any thing that tells or points out the hours; a sun-dial, water-glass, horologe. Cic. Horologium mittam. Vitruv. Horologium ex aqua.

HOROSCOPUM (ὥροσκοπεῖον), ii, n. an 3 instrument used in taking the time of one's nativity. Sidor.

HOROSCOPUS (ὥροσκοπέω, ō), as, n. l. 3 to take the time of one's nativity. Manil.

HOROSCOPUS (ὥροσκοπος), a, um, adj. 2 showing the hours. Plin. vasa, h. e. sua-dials. — Hence, Horoscopus, or Horoscopus, i, m. a horoscope; oae's natal hour. Manil.

HORREARIUS (horreum), ii, m. a super- 3 intendent of stores. Paudect.

HORREATICUS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating 3 to a barn or store-house. Cod. Theod. species, h. e. corn stored up in a barn or naazaiæ.

HORRENTIA (horreo), æ, f. same as Hor- 3 ror. Tertull.

HORREUS (unc.), es, ui, n. & a. 2. to shudder. Terent. Horreo. Plant. Corpus horret.

— With poets, in general, to tremble, move tremblingly, be in a trembling motion. Acc. Mare horret fluctibus. Val. Flacc. Draco horruit. — Hence, to shudder, be 3 frightened or terrified. Cic. animo. — Also, to tremble with cold, shiver. Ovid.

— Also, to tremble or quake with fear, shudder for fear. Cic. Horreo, quem-admodum accepturi sitis. — Also, to be 3 astonished, amazed. Cic. Horrere soleo. — Also, to look or be terrible. Cic. Horret terra. Ovid. tempestas. Virg.

Horrens umbra. — ¶ Also, of inanimate things, to bristle. Virg. Ager horret hastis. Liv. Phalanx horrens hastis. Ovid. Terga horrentia setis. Virg.

Horrebat regia culmo, h. e. was rough. Ovid. Draco horrens squamis. — ¶ Also, to stand on end, stand erect, bristle. Ovid. Comæ horrent. Virg. Hastæ horrentes. — ¶ Also, with an acc., to 3 shudder, be frightened or terrified at a thing. Cæs. crudelitatem alienigenis. Cic. crimen. — Also, to be afraid. Cic. Non horui progredi. Also, with an 3 accus. and infin. following. Lin. — ¶ Particip. Horrendus, a, um, dreadful, 3 terrible, terrific, horrible, frightful, horrific. Virg. monstrum. Ovid. nov. Liv. carmen. Particularly, striking 3 with awe, venerable. Virg. Sibylla. — Horrendum is also found as an adverb. Virg. sonare, h. e. terribly. — Also,

astonishing, wonderful. Virg. Horrenda virgo.

HORREOLUM (dimin. of horreum), i, n. 3 a small granary or barn. Val. Max.

HORRESCERE (herreo), is, n. & a. 3. to tremble, quake, shake, shudder through fear. Cic. Fera horrescunt. Terent. Horresco semper, ubi pultare hasce incipio fores.

— Also, in general, to tremble, shake. Virg. Segetes horrescunt flabris, h. e. are shaken or agitated by the winds. — Also, with an acc. following, to shudder, 3 tremble at, be afraid of, dread. Virg. mensarum morsus. Val. Flacc. Nullos horrescere visus. Stat. mortem. — ¶ Also, to bristle, present points; to be 3 rough or rugged. Enn. ap. Macrob. Horrescit telus exercitus. Ovid. Brachia horrescunt villis. Id. setis. Virg. Seges (h. e. acies) horrescit ensibus strictis. — Hence, to be terrible to look at; to become 3 fearful or terrible. Sil. Tempestas horrescit umbris. Cic. Mare cepit horrescere. — ¶ Also, to stand erect, stand on 3 end. Senec. Coma horrescit.

HORREUM (perhaps from hordeum), i, n. any place for laying up stores, ἀποθήκη. — Hence, a barn, granary, repository for 3 corn, σιτοφυλάκειον. Virg. Ruperrunt horrea messes. Cic. Capnam horreum agri Campani esse voluerunt. Liv. Horrea ponere. Cæs. constitinere, to 3 build. — Also, a store-house of wines, a wine-cellar. Horat. and Paudect. — Also, a store-house for merchandise, a 3 ware-house. Paudect. — Also, a library. Senec. — Also, a place where statues are 3 kept. Plin. — Also, a place for olives. Colum. — Also, of bees, a bee-hive. Virg. — Also, a place where ants keep 3 their stores. Ovid.

HORRIBILIS (horreo), e, adj. to be 3 dreaded, dreadful, horrible, frightful, terrible, horrific, φρικτός, φοβερός. Cic. Horribile est causam capitis dicere, horribilius priore loco dicere. Cæs. Horribilius aspectus. — ¶ Also, very 3 great, astonishing. Cic. celeritas. — ¶ Also, awful, sacred, venerable. Petron.

HORRICOMIS (horreo & coma), e, adj. 3 with hair erect or on end, bristly, shaggy. Apul. hircus. Id. canis.

HORRIDUS (horridus), adv. without orna- 3 ment or embellishment. Cic. dicere. Id. Ornamentis utetur horridus, h. e. with 3 less refinement. — ¶ Also, roughly, severely, harshly. Tacit. Allocuti sunt horridius.

HORRIDUS (dimin. of horridus), a, 3 um, adj. shuddering or trembling with cold. Pers. — ¶ Also, strutting, swelling, protuberant. Plant. — ¶ Also, 3 rough, rude, unpolished. Martial. puer. Cic. oratio.

HORRIDUS (horreo), a, um, adj. horrid, 3 horrible, dire, dreadful, hideous, ghastly. Virg. grando, prælia, fata. Horat. fluctus. Plin. tempestas. Ovid. Horridior locns. — Hence, strong, power- 3 ful. Plin. Ruta horrida ad effectum est. — ¶ Also, trembling with cold, shivering. Ovid. Senilis hiems tremulo venit horrida passu. Martiol. Decem- 3 ber, h. e. cold. — ¶ Also, rough, standing on end, horrid, bristly, shaggy, prickly, thorny. Virg. Hastilibus horrida myrtus. Id. sus. Cic. barba. Ovid. cesaries. — Hence, rough, rude, 3 unadorned, unpolished, uncouth. Liv. modus dicendi. Cic. oratio. Id. Tubero vita et oratione horridus. Liv. miles. Terent. virgo. Cic. Verba horridiora. — Also, rough, uncouth, with regard to 3 one's manner of living or manners. Cic. vita. Virg. gens. Vellei. Marius hirtus atque horridus. — Also, of taste, sharp, 3 tart, sour. Plin. sapor. — Also, rough, rugged (the opposite of nitidus). Cic. jecur. Id. campus.

HORRIFER (horror & fero), a, nm, adj. 3 causing terror, horrible, horrid, terrible, horrific, φρικώδης. Lucret. and Ovid.

HORRIFICUS (horrificus), e, adj. same 3 as Horrificus. Acc.

HORRIFICUS (Id.), adv. in a dreadful man- 3 ner. Lucret.

HORRIFICUS (Id.), a. l. to frighten, ter- 3 rify. Virg. — ¶ Also, to make horrible, or terrible. Sil. and Flor. rem. — ¶ Also, 3 to make rough, boisterous, stormy. Catull. mare.

HORRIFICUS (horrm & facio), a, um, 3 adj. *dreaful, terrible, horrible, horrfic, horrfic, occasioning terror, φρικώδης.* Cic. bellum. Lucan. caesaries, matted, uncombed.

HORRIPILUS (horreo & pilus), as, n. 1. 3 to bristle or be shaggy. *Apul.*

HORRISONUS (horreo & sono), a, um, 2 adj. *sounding dreafefully, βαρύβρομος.* Virg. fremitus. *Id.* cardo.

HORROR (horreo), ōris, m. *a shuddering, 2 trembling, shivering.* Lucret. ciet horrorem in membris. — Also, of fever, *a cold fit, ague-fit.* Cic. and Cels. — Also, in general, cold, chillness. *Val. Flacc.* — ¶ Also, horror, terror, dread. Cic. Horror me perfudit. *Id.* Horrro perfusus. *Plin.* Horror est, *h. e. it is terrible.* — Hence, horribleness, dreafulness, terribleness. *Val. Flacc.* — Also, *a horrible, disagreeable sound.* Lucret. — Also, dreaful news or information. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, astonishment, admiration. *Lucret.* — ¶ Also, the cause of fear, *a terror.* Lucret. Scipides horror Carthaginis. — ¶ Also, *a trembling motion, a trembling.* Flor. soli. Lucan. Pontus horrm tremit, *h. e. is crisped or ruffled.* — ¶ Also, *a standing crect or an end.* Lucan. comarum. — Hence, stiffness, hardness. *Lucret. ferri.* — ¶ Also, want of ornament, uncoothness. *Quint. dicendi.* — ¶ Also, religious awe, veneration. *Val. Flacc. numinis.*

HORSUM (contr. from huc vorsum), adv. *towards this place, hitherward, this way, εἰσπο.* Terent.

HORTA, a, f. *a town of Etruria.* — Hence, Hortinus, a, um, adj. *Virg.*

HORTALIS, i, m. *a surname of Hortensius.* Cic.

HORTAMEN (hortor), inis, n. *an incitement; encouragement.* Liv. and Ovid.

HORTAMENTUM (*Id.*), i, n. *an encouragement; incitement, παράγγελμα.* Liv. and Sallust.

HORTATIO (*Id.*), ōnis, f. *an encouragement, exhortation, προτροπή.* Cic.

HORTATIVUS (*Id.*), a, um, exhortatory, 2 encouraging, προτρεπτικός. *Quintil. genus, h. e. deliberativum et suasionum.*

HORTATOR (*Id.*), ōris, m. *an exhorter, inciter, encourager.* Cic. studii, *h. e. ad studium.* *Id.* Hortatores ad me restituendum multi fuerunt. *Ovid. pugne.* *Virg. scelorum.* — Hortator remigum, κελυστής, *an officer in a ship who commanded, and encouraged the rowers.* *Plaut.*

HORTATRIX (hortator), icis, f. *she that 2 exhorts, incites, encourages.* Stat. lethi.

HORTATUS (hortor), us, m. *an exhortation, encouragement, incitement.* Cic.

HORTENSIANUS (Hortensius), a, um, adj. *pertaining to Hortensius.* Cic. and Sueton.

HORTENSIS (hortus), e, adj. *relating to 2 a garden, growing in a garden.* Colum.

HORTENSUS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. *growing in a garden, κηπάτος, κήπειος.* *Plin.*

HORTENSUS, ii, m. *a name of several 2 Romans.* — Hence, Hortensius, a, um, adj. *Hortensian.* *Pandect. lex.*

HORTINUS, a, um. *See Hortia.*

HORTOR (ὀρῶν), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to exhort, encourage, excite, incite, instigate, urge on, imbolden, cheer, usually implying sympathy and good will.* Cic. aliquem. — Also, with *ut* following. *Nep.* Hortantibus amicis ut, &c. — It is also followed by *a subjunctive* without *ut.* *Cæs.* Hortatur, ad eum diem revertantur. — Also, by *ne.* *Cæs.* Hortatur, ne animo deficiat. — Also, by *ad.* *Cic.* Hortari aliquem ad perficiendum. — Also, by *in.* *Liv.* In amicitiam jungendi. — Also, by *de.* *Cæs.* Hortari de concilianda pace. — Also, by *quare*, for *ut.* *Cæs.* Multæ res eum hortabantur, quare, &c. — Also, by *an accusat.* of the thing. *Cic.* pacem, *h. e. ad pacem.* *Sallust.* Panca hortatus milites, *h. e. pancis.* — Also, with *an infinit.* following. *Nep.* Cum legati hortarentur accipere munera. *Cic.* Reipubl. dignitas me hæc minora relinquere hortatur. — Also, with *a supine* following. *Sallust.* Vos ultum injuriam hortor. — *Cæs., Nep. and Sallust.* Hortari milites, *h. e. to encourage.* — Also, of inanimate things. *Cæs.* Multæ res eum hortabantur. — It is also used passively.

Varr. Ab amicis hortaretur. *Auct. B. Hisp.* Paucis commodis hoste hortato, majores augebantur copiae.

HORTUALIS (hórtus), e, adj. same as 3 *Hortensis*. *Apul.*

HORTULANUS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to gardens. *Tertull.* secessus. — Hence, Hortulanus, i, m. a gardener, κηροκόμος. *Apul.* and *Macrob.*

HORTULUS (dimin. of hortus), i, m. a little garden, κηπίον. *Catull.* — Hortuli, a little garden, a small country-house, a small farm. *Cic.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* Epicurus hortulos suos irrigavit. — ¶ Also, a part of a vineyard. *Colum.*

HORTUS (χόρτος), i, m. any place surrounded with a fence or an inclosure. — Hence, a garden, κήπος. *Cic.* — Also, plur. Horti, a garden, pleasure-garden, flower-garden, pleasure-ground. *Sueton.* Callis hortorum, a hill in Rome, so called from its being originally covered with gardens, now Monte Pincio. — ¶ Also, a division or part of a vineyard. *Colum.* — Also, a part of a garden, where cabbage, beans, flowers, trees, &c. were planted. — *Plin.* 19, 19. *eleg.* zii. Tuh. Hortus, for villa. — ¶ Also, greens, vegetables, herbs. *Cato* and *Horat.*

HÖRSUS (ῥόσος), i, m. with the Egyptians, the name of the sun. *Macrob.*

HÖSPES (huc.), itis, m. and f. a stranger, foreigner, sojourner, ξένος. *Cic.* and *Tertull.* — *Figur.* a stranger, unacquainted at a place or with a thing, inexperienced. *Cic.* urbis. *Id.* in re. — ¶ Also, one who visits or is visited, one entertained in the house or at the table of another, one who gives entertainment to another, a visitor, guest, host. *Cic.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, one who has formed a league of hospitality with another. *Cic.* — ¶ It is also used adjectively. *Pallad.* gemma. *Stat.* tecta.

HÖSPITA. See *Hospitus*. 3

HÖSPITACULUM (hospitor), i, n. an inn, 3 lodgings. *Pandect.*

HÖSPITALIS (hospes), e, adj. relating to a guest, ξενικός. *Liv.* cubiculum, h. e. an apartment for a guest or stranger. — Hence, *Vitruv.* Hospitalia, sc. cubicula, apartments in which strangers were received, chambers for guests, ξενικομετόν. *Liv.* deversorium. *Id.* beneficia. *Varr.* aves, h. e. served up for a guest. *Cic.* sedes, h. e. where a person happens to be as a guest. *Liv.* cedes, h. e. murder of a guest. *Plaut.* tessera, h. e. a tally or piece of wood, which a stranger produced in order to be received as a guest. *Cic.* Jupiter, h. e. the protector of hospitality. *Plin.* aque, h. e. the waters of a river flowing through a lake. — Hence, *Plin.* Hospitalis, a host. — ¶ Also, hospitable. *Cic.* Hospitalissimus. — *Figur.* *Plin.* tellus. *Flor.* Nihil hospitalius mari, h. e. more hospitable on account of the great number of its harbors. *Plin.* Hospitalis litorum appulsus, h. e. easy land upon.

HÖSPITALITÄS (hospitalis), ätis, f. 1 hospitality, ξενία, φιλοξενία. *Cic.* — Also, staying or residing in a foreign country. *Macrob.*

HÖSPITALITER (Id.), adv. hospitably, 2 ξενίως. *Liv.*

HÖSPITÄTOR (hospitor), öris, m. a host, entertainer. *Ap. Mat.* 4. But *Edd.* *Vul.* and *Oudend.* read sospitatores, h. e. protectors.

HÖSPITÄTÖRA (hospitator), æ, f. the business of an innkeeper. *Pandect.* *Ed.* Halsand. But other *Edd.* read ospitatura, supposed to be the same as cura legumina.

HÖSPITÖLUM (dimin. of hospitium), 3 i, n. a small inn, or other place to receive guests in. *Pandect.*

HÖSPITIUM (hospes), ii, n. a chamber for guests, a place where strangers are entertained, place to receive guests in lodging, ξενία. *Cic.* Hospitio agrestis accipiemus. *Id.* Hospitium reuerti are, h. e. to give notice of one's intention to quit a lodging. — Hence, of animals loir, den, hole, harbor, &c. *Virg.* — Also of inanimate things. *Pallad.* aque. Also *Plaut.* confidentiæ. — ¶ Also, a reception, a putting up at an inn, &c. *Virg.* Hospitio prohibemur arenæ, h. e. to land. *Colum.* Hospitia devertentium. *Cic.* In-

vitabit me hospitio. — † Also, *hospitality*. Cic. Mihi cum aliquo hospitium est, or intercedit. Id. Hospitalium cum aliquo facere or conjungere, or, Liv. jungere, *h. c.* to form a league of hospitality. Id. renunciare. — † Hospitalium is sometimes used for *hospes*. Horat.
 HOSPITIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as 3 *Hospitus* and *Hospitalis*. Spartian.
 HOSPITŪR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. l. 2 to lodge or reside as a guest, ξενοφύειν. Figur. Senec. Deus in humano corpore hospitans.
 HOSPITŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Hospes*; strange, foreign. Ovid. navis. Virg. aquora. Terent. and Cic. Hospita, *sc.* femina, a female stranger or guest, ξένη. — † Also, receiving strangers, hospitable. Liv. Hospita, *sc.* femina, a woman that is visited, or receives a guest, or, Cic. and Ovid., a hostess, landlady. Also, with a dat. following. Virg. So, also, Id. terra. Id. Unda (*sc.* gelu concreta) hospita plaustris, *h. c.* which is crossed by wagons. Val. Flacc. Inter vina hospita, *h. c.* hospitalia.
 HŌSTĪA (unc.), æ, f. a victim, animal sacrificed, θύμα. Cic. Hostias immolare, or, Virg. mactare, or, Suet. cadere, to kill a victim. So, also, Cic. Hostis immolare, or, Liv. sacrificare, or, Id. rem divinam facere. Cic. and Liv. Hostiæ majores, *h. c.* older, larger (opposed to *lactentes*). So, also, Cic. Hostia maxima, *h. c.* according to Festus, o sheep. Flor. humana, *h. c.* a human sacrifice. — † Also, a constellation. Hygin.
 HŌSTIATŪS (hostia), a, um, adj. provided 3 with victims. Plaut.
 HŌSTIŪS (hostis), a, um, adj. of an enemy, hostile. Horat. mœnia. Ovid. tellus. Plant. manus. Senec. clamor. Liv. ager. — Hence, Hostium, the enemy's territory. Liv. In hostico.
 HŌSTIFĒR (hostis & fero), a, um, adj. 3 hostile. Manil.
 HŌSTIFYCE (hostificus), adv. in a hostile 3 manner. Acc.
 HŌSTIFYCŪS (hostis & facio), a, um, 3 adj. hostile. Acc.
 HŌSTILIS (hostis), e, adj. of or belonging to an enemy, hostile, πολέμιος. Cic. terra. Horat. naves. Cic. expugnatio. Sallust. metus, *h. c.* fear with regard to the enemy. Hence, Lucan. Pars hostilis, *h. c.* that part of the liver or other entrails which has reference to the enemy. — † Also, hostile, customary with an enemy. Cic. odium. Id. Hostilem in modum. Sallust. Hostile quid, *h. c.* something hostile, hostility. Hence, Hostilia, hostilities. Id. facere. Liv. audere.
 HŌSTILITAS (hostilis), ātis, f. hostility. Senec.
 HŌSTILYTĒR (Id.), adv. in a hostile manner, like an enemy, πολεμῶς, πολεμικῶς. Cic.
 HŌSTILIŪS, ii, m. a name of several Romans. Tullus Hostilius was the third Roman king. — Hence, Hostilius, a, um, adj. Hostilian. Liv. curia, one of the buildings where the senate used to be held; it was built by Tullus Hostilius; it is also, absolutely, called curia.
 HŌSTIMENTŪM (hostis), i, n. o compen 3 sation, requital, recompense. Plaut.
 HŌSTIŌ (hostia), is, a. 4. to recompense, 3 requite, return like for like, ἀντιποιέω, ἀντίβω. Plaut. — † Also, to strike. Fest.
 HŌSTIS (unc.), m. and f. a stranger, same as *Peregrinus*. Cic. Off. i, 12. — † Also, an enemy, πολέμιος, ἐχθρός. Hence, one who is ill disposed towards a person, or acts like an enemy. Terent. and Cic. Alciui. Cic. omnium hominum. Id. Non inimicos, sed hostes. Ovid. Hostibus eveniat res, my enemies are welcome to it (a form of rejecting with aversion). Cic. Hostem aliquem judicare, *h. c.* to declare one an enemy. — Hence, in love, a rival. Ovid. and Prop. — Also of animals and inanimate things Quintil. and Plin. — Particularly, one who takes up arms or carries on a war against us, Cic. belongs to that nation that does so. Cic. Hostis populo Romano. Id. Hostes, the enemy. Also, of women. Liv. Captam hostem. — There is also a difference made between *hostes*, who have a right of making war, and *latrones*. Liv. —

Also, figur. in the game of chess, a man.

HISTORIUM (unc.), ii, n. sc. lignum, a stickle, strickless or strichel, that which strikes the bushel or other measure of corn even, ἀπομάκτρα, ἀπόψηρον. Priscian.

HISTUS (unc.), i, m. a certain measure of oil; the quantity of oil which olives yield at one pressing, χλωστός. Varr. R. R. I, 24.

HIC (hic), adv. hither, to this place, where the person speaking happens to be, or at which he points, δέδο. Virg. Huc ades, come hither. Terent. Huc intro. Also, with a genit. following. Commigravit huc viciniam, into this neighborhood. — **Hic** Also, of the place spoken of, this way, precisely hither, there, thither. Cels. Locus erat castrorum editus. Huc magno cursu contenderunt. Cic. Tum huc, tum illuc. Virg. Nunc huc, nunc illuc, h. c. now this way, now that way. Cic. Huc et illuc, or huc atque illuc, or huc illuc, or, Cels. Huc illucve, or, Plin. Huc illucque, or, Horat. Huc et huc, h. c. this way and that, hither and thither, first on one side, then on another. — Hence, Huc usque, or hucusque. (See Hucusque.) — **Hic** Also, for ad hanc rem, ad has res, ad hoc, ad hunc statum, &c. to this, for this, to this issue or point. Cels. Naves longas expediri numero decem. Multa huc minora navigant addunt. Cic. Huc te pares. Plin. Huc pertinet, h. c. to this. Cic. Huc unius mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam, ut, &c. h. c. to such a length as, &c. Id. Rem huc deduxi, h. c. to this issue. — Also, with a genit. following. Tacit. Huc arrogantia venerat, h. c. to such a pitch of arrogance. — **Hic** Hucine, hither? to this place? to this state? thus far? so far? Cic.

HUCINE. See Huc.

HUCUSQUE, or **HUC USQUE**, adv. so far, as far as this, hitherto, μέχρι, δέδο. Plin. Huiusmodi, expressing wonder, admiration and astonishment, hah! ho! oh! &c. Terent. Hui! dixi pulcre. Id. Triguia? hui! percarā est. — **Hic** See, also, Hucus.

HUMESCERE, or **HEJESCE** MÖDI, same as *Humescere*.

HUMUSMODI, or **HUIJUS MÖDI**, same as *Huiusmodi*. Cels. Of this kind or sort, such, τοιοῦτος. Cels. Hordenum ad huiusmodi casus paratum. Cic. Ex huiusmodi principio consuetudo introducta est. Nep. Ille preter vitulina, et huiusmodi generis obsidii, nihil accepit. Terent. Huiusmodi aliquid reperi. Id. Hic me huiusmodi esse, sciebat, h. c. knew that I was such a person. — Also, with ut following. Cels. Nonnulla huiusmodi sententia dicebantur, ut, &c.

HUMANE (humanus), adverb, agreeably to human nature, ἀνθρωπικῶς. Terent. pati. Cic. Aliquid fecit humanum, h. c. somewhat merrily or pleasantly. Horat. Intervalla vides humane commoda, &c. sufficiently commodious (ironically). — **Hic** Also, humanely, gently, kindly. Cic. Fecit humane. Petron. Duce[m] se itineris humanissime promisit. Cic. fil. in Ep. Cic. ad Fam. Humanissime nobiscum jocatur.

HUMANITAS (Id.), ātis, f. human nature, humanity, ἀνθρωπότης. Cic. Omnem humanitatem exuere. — **Hic** Also, humanity, human feelings, including the passions, inclinations, aversions. Cic. Vis humanitatis. Id. Natura tibi dedit, ut humanitatis non parum haberes. — **Hic** Also, duty of man; as, to take care of one's health, Cic. ad Div. 16, 11; or, sometimes, to amuse one's self. Cic. Or. I, 8. — **Hic** Also, humanity, benevolence, gentleness, kindness, politeness, φιλανθρωπία. Cic. edictorum, h. c. in edicts. Pandect. Humanitatem exhibere alicui, h. c. to show courtesy. — **Hic** Also, learning, erudition, education, liberal knowledge, polished manners, παιδεία. Cic. Or. I, 60. Homo literarum et politioris humanitatis expertus. Cic. Studia humanitatis. — **Hic** Also, the human family, human race, mankind. Senec.

HUMANITER (Id.), adv. after the manner of men. Cic. vivere. — **Hic** Also, politely, friendly, kindly. Cic. ap. Non.

Litteræ humaniter scriptæ. — **Hic** For comp. and superl. see *Humane*.

HUMANITAS (Id.), adv. after the manner of men, ἀνθρωπικῶς. Afran. ap. Non. Ferre humanam humanitas. Cic. Si quid mihi humanitas accidisset, if any thing should befall me, h. e. if I should die. — **Hic** Also, humanely, kindly, gently. Terent.

HUMANUS (homo), a, um, adj. human, of or belonging to a man, ἀνθρώπινος. Cic. facies. Id. genus, h. e. the human race. Ovid. casus. Plin. ignes, h. e. fire daily made use of. Cic. vita. Id. Voluptas humanissima. Id. Humanum est, h. e. it is natural. Terent. Humani nihil a me alienum puto, h. e. nothing which relates to man, nothing which befalls another person. Cic. Res humanæ, or, Id. Humana (neutr.), h. e. human affairs. Pandect. Si quid mihi humanum contigerit, h. e. si moriar. Plin. Humana hostia, h. e. a human sacrifice. Flor. Cibi humani, h. e. man's flesh; So, also, Ovid. Humana dape. Plin. Dapes humanæ, h. e. man's excrements. — **Hic** Also, humane, kind, gentle, courteous, good-natured, obliging. Cic. erga alique[m]. Id. Homo humanissimus. Id. ingenium. Planc. in Cic. Ep. Sensus humanissimus. — **Hic** Also, polished, polite, well-educated, learned, well-informed, refined. Cic. gens. Id. Scipio homo humanissimus. Id. Syracusani homines periti et humani. — **Hic** Also, rational. Quint. Humano modo. — **Hic** Also, one of the human race, a man. Cic. Possum falli, ut humanus. Ovid. Romulus humano major. — **Hic** Liv. Scelus humanum, h. e. contra homines.

HUMATYŌ (humo), ōnis, f. a barying, in-1 terring, ταφή. Cic.

HUMATOR (Id.), ōris, m. one who buries, 3 ταφεύς. Lucan.

HUMATUS, a, um. See Humo.

HUMECTŌ (humectus), as, āvi, ātum, a, 2 and n. I. to make moist or wet, moisten, water, irrigate, humectate, βρέχω. Virg. and Colum. — Also, to moisten, bedew with tears. Lucret. and Virg. — **Hic** Also, to weep, shed tears, have eyes full of tears. Plin. — Also, to be moist. Plin. Oculi humectantes.

HUMECTUS (humeo), a, um, adj. wet, 3 moist, damp, humid, dank, ὑγρός. Cato. locus. Lucret. Stomachi humectum servare tenorem. Macrob. Humectior. Id. Humectissimus.

HUMEFACTUS (humefacio), a, um, adj. moistened. Plin.

HUMEDŌ (unc.), es, n. 2. to be wet or moist, 2 νοτῶ, νοτίζω. Ovid. Humens tellus. Sueton. Humentes nares. Flor. Humentes cælum, h. e. a damp atmosphere. St. Fluvius humens (pleonastically). Id. nox. Virg. umbra, sc. noctis. Stat. astra. Ovid. oculi, h. e. bedewed with tears, weeping.

HUMERALIS (humcrus), e, adj. belonging to the shoulder. Pandect. Humerale, sc. tegumentum.

HUMEROSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. on the shoulder. Colum. locus, h. e. on the shoulder of a vine, almost the middle of it.

HUMERUS (dimin. of humerus), i, m. 3 a little shoulder. Valg.

HUMERUS (unc.), i, m. properly, the bone of the upper part of the arm. Cels. — Hence, the upper part of the arm, or a part of it. Propert. — Generally, the shoulder of man, ὤμος. Cic. Horat. and Plin. Figur. Cic. Comitā humeris suis sustinere. — Also, a shoulder of beasts, as of oxen. Cic. of cocks. Colum. — Figur. of trees and vines, the middle part, part between the stem and the top. Colum. and Plin. — Also, of mountains, the ridge. Stat. and Plin.

HUMESCŌ (humeo), is, n. 3. to grow 2 moist or wet, ὑγρύνωμαι. Virg. and Plin.

HUMI. See Humus.

HUMIDUS (humidus), adv. moistly, damply, 3 ὑγρῶς. Plaut. Humide putrent, on account of the wet.

HUMIDŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to make moist or wet. Cels. I, 3. (si lectio certa.)

HUMIDULUS (dimin. of humidus), a, 3 um, adj. a little moist, dampish, wetish. Ovid.

HUMIDUS (humeo), a, um, adj. moist, wet,

humid, damp, dank, ὑγρός. Cic. ligna Id. lectus, h. e. wet from tears. Cels. naves. Virg. nox. Id. regna, h. e. the river Peneus. Ovid. lumina, h. e. oculi. Colum. Humidius solum. Varr. Humidissimus ager. Vitruv. Humidissimi venti. Virg. solstitia, h. e. rainy. — Hence, Humidum, a moist or wet place. Curt. Castra in humido locare. Plin. Herba in humidis nascens. Tacit. paludum. Hence, Avien. Humida, h. e. maria. Virg. Maria humida (pleonastically). — **Hic** Also, flowing, liquid, fluid. Virg. mella. Id. vina. Figur. Gell. verba, flowing out rapidly.

HUMIFER (humor & fero), a, um, adj. 3 bringing moisture, νοτίζόμενος. Cic. succus.

HUMIFICŌ (humificus), as, a. 1. to make 3 moist or wet. Auson.

HUMIFICUS (humor & facio), a, um, adj. 2 making moist. Plin.

HUMIGŌ (humeo & ago), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to moisten, βρέχω. Apul.

HUMILIATŌ (humilio), ōnis, f. an hum-3 bling, abasing, humiliation. Tertull.

HUMILIFICŌ (humilis & facio), as, a. 1. 3 to humble. Tertull.

HUMILYŌ (humilis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to abase, humble, ταπεινώ. Tertull.

HUMILIS (χαλαρός, or χαλαρός), e, adj. not high, low, near the earth, ταπεινός, πρόσγειος. Cic. Arborea, et vites, et ea, quæ sunt humiliora. Cels. Vallus humilior munitione. Valer. Flacc. aræ. Virg. Italia. Id. Avis volat humilis. Justin. Solum humillimum. Nepos. Humilis statura, h. e. low of stature; a little person. So, also, Curt. homo. — Also, low, not deep. Virg. and Tacit. fossa. Plin. Ep. radix. — **Hic** Also, low with regard to expression. Cic. sermo, oratio, verbum. — **Hic** Also, low with regard to rank, birth, power, authority, humble, mean, obscure, poor. Cic. homo. Cels. Humiliores. Cic. Humilibus parentibus natus. Liv. Humilimus de plebe. Id. Satis superque humilis est, h. e. sufficiently humbled. — **Hic** Also, low with regard to mind, manner of thinking, &c. mean, little, abject, vile, base, sordid. Cic. apparitor. Id. animus or mens. — **Hic** Also, low with regard to quality, inferior, indif-ferent, mean, poor, bad. Cic. ars. Nepos. vestitus. Cic. Humilior est homo bestiis. — **Hic** Also, peculiar to mean or low people, being a proof of a mean soul, mean, servile, base. Virg. pavor, metus. Plin. Ep. curæ. — **Hic** Also, degrading or humbling one's self, cringing, crouching, humble, submissive. Cic. oratio. Id. obsecratio. Ovid. homo.

HUMILITAS (humilis), ātis, f. lowness, nearness to the earth, ταπεινότης. Cic. animalium, h. c. low stature, littleness. Sallust. arborum. Cels. navium. Cic. siderum. — **Hic** Also, lowness with regard to rank, birth, power, authority, weakness, inability. Cic. Alcius humilitatem despiciere. Liv. Objicere alicui humilitatem. Plin. natalium. Sallust. generis. — **Hic** Also, meanness, baseness, abjectness. Cic. Habet humilitatem metus. — **Hic** Also, lowness of expression. Quintil. — **Hic** Also, lowness, meanness, littleness, insignificance of a thing or person. Plin. rerum. — **Hic** Also, a degrading or humbling of one's self, submissiveness, humility. Cic. Sæpe magnificentia plus proficit quam humilitas et obsecratio. Liv. Summittere in humilitatem causam dicentium. Plin. asinorum. — Particularly, humil-ity, as a virtue. Lactant.

HUMILITER (Id.), adv. lowly, ταπεινῶς. Pandect. Humiliter. — Hence, deeply. Plin. Ep. Humillime deprimere. — **Hic** Also, meanly, abjectly, poorly, submis-sively. Liv. servire. Cic. sentire. Sen- nec. ferre infamiam.

HUMILITŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to lover, humble. Amaian.

HUMŌ (humus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to cover with the earth, bury, inter. Σάπρω. Cic. Propert. and Plin. — Also, to burn. Nep. Fam. 13. Some take it for to per-form the customary funeral ceremonies.

HUMOR (humeo), ōris, m. moisture, sap, humidity, dampness; any thing liquid, as water, blood, &c. χυμός, ὑγρότης,

idemp. Cic. Nares humorem semper habent. *Id.* Humoribus marinis. *Virg.* Bacchi, h. e. vine. *Ovid.* lacteus, h. e. milk. *Catull.* roscidus, h. e. dew. *Horat.* Humor in genas labitur, h. e. tears. *Ovid.* Caret os humore, h. e. spittle. *Id.* circumfluis, h. e. the sea. *Plin.* Humoris e corpore effluviū, h. e. urine. *Id.* Ranarum in humore vita, h. e. in the water. — ¶ Also, *chyle.* *Virg.*

HOMUS (χαμός), i, f. the ground, earth, soil, γῆ. Cic. Humus injecta. *Virg.* Mandare humo corpus, to bury. *Salust.* Humi pabulum, h. e. herbs, grass, &c. *Virg.* Humum mordere, to bite the earth as it were, to die, ὀδᾶξ ἐλεῖν γαῖαν. *Horat.* Repere per humum, h. e. on the ground. *Virg.* Fundit humo (h. e. ex humo) victum tellus. *Ovid.* Propter humum volare, h. e. near the ground, low. *Id.* Sedere humo nuda, h. e. on the bare ground. *Id.* Humo se movere, h. e. to raise himself from. — In answer to the question *whither?* in humum, and sometimes also humi, is used. *Ovid.* — Humi answers to the question *where?* Also, humo and in humo. *Ovid.* — Humi is used both to the question *where?* and to the question *whither?* Cic. Humi jacere. *Id.* Stratus humi. *Virgil.* and *Ovid.* Prosternere aliquem humi. *Salust.* Ed. Cort. Humi arenoso, for in humo arenoso. — ¶ Also, earth, country. *Ovid.* Punica, Pontica. — ¶ Sometimes, though rarely, it is used as a masculine. *Gracch.* ap. *Prisc.* Humidum humum. — ¶ *Varr.* ap. *Nou.* Humu, for humo.

HUNNI, orum, m. the Huns, a people of 3 Sarmatia, who afterwards settled in Pannania. — Hence, Hunniscus, a, um, adj. pertaining to the Huns. *Veget.*

HYACINTHÆUS, a, um, adj. same as 3 *Hyacinthinus*. *Venant.* *Fortun.*

HYACINTHINUS (ὕακινθινος), a, um, 3 adj. hyacinthine. *Catull.* flos, h. e. a hyacinth. — ¶ Also, of the color of a hyacinth. *Pers.*

HYACINTHIUS (ὕακινθιος), a, um, adj. relating to *Hyacinthus*. *Ovid.* *Hyacinthia*, sc. solemnity, a festival in his honor.

HYACINTHIZON (ὕακινθίζων), tis, having the color of a hyacinth. *Plin.* *berylli.*

HYACINTHOS, and **HYACINTHOS** (ὕακινθος), i, m. a beautiful youth, greatly beloved by *Apollo*, who unfortunately killed him with a blow of a quoit; his blood was changed into the plant which bears his name. — Also, a flower with the word *ad* on its leaves, which is not the flower called by us *hyacinth*, but either the common flower-de-luce (*Iris Germanica*, L.), or the common vervain-mallow (*Gladiolus communis*, L.), or a kind of garden larkspur (*Delphinium Ajacis*, L.). *Plin.* By the Romans it was also called *vaccinium*. — ¶ Also, a precious stone of hyacinth color, probably a kind of sapphire or dark-colored amethyst. *Plin.*

HYADES (ῥαδες), um, f. seven daughters of *Atlas*, and sisters (according to some, daughters) of *Hyas*. They became stars after death, and were placed on the head of *Taurus*, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

HYÆNA (ῥαῖνα), æ, f. a hyena. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a kind of sea-fish. *Plin.*

HYÆNUS (hyæna), a, um, adj. called 2 after the hyena. *Plin.* gemma, a precious stone supposed to be found in the eyes of the hyena.

HYALINUS (ὕαλινος), a, um, adj. of 3 glass, glassy. *Fulgent.* — ¶ Also, green. *Martian.* *Capell.*

HYALUS (ῥαλος), i, m. glass. *Virg.* 3 Color hyali, a glass-green color. — ¶ Also, a green color like that of glass. *Marc.* *Cap.*

HYANTES (ῥαντες), um, m. the ancient name of the inhabitants of *Bœotia*, from king *Hyas*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Hyantius*, a, um, adj. of *Bœotia*, *Bœotian*. *Martial.* aqua, h. e. *Castalia*. — *Hyantius*, a, um, adj. same as *Hyantius*. *Ovid.* *Hyantius*, h. e. *Actæon*, the grandson of the *Bœotian* king *Cadmus*. *Sat.* sorores, n. e. the *Muses*, who dwell on *Parnassus*, a mountain of *Bœotia*.

HYAROTIS, idis, m. See *Hydraotes*.

HYAS (ῥας), antis, m. a son of *Atlas*, and brother (according to some, father) of the *Hyades*. Hence, *Ovid.* *Sidus Hyantis*, h. e. the *Hyades*. — ¶ Also, a king of *Bœotia*.

HYBERNA. See *Hibernia*.

HYBERNUS, &c. See *Hibernus*.

HYBLÆ, æ, and **HYBLÆ** (ῥβλη), es, f. a mountain of *Sicily*, famous for its honey. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Hyblæus*, a, um, adj. *Hyblean*. *Virg.* mella. *Calp.* *Hyblæa* avena, h. e. the poems of *Theocritus*. — ¶ Also, the name of three towns of *Sicily*, parva, major and minor. — Hence, *Hyblensis*, e, adj. *Hyblean*. *Hyblenses*, the inhabitants of *Hybla*. *Cic.*

HYBRIDA, same as *Hibrida*. 3

HYDASPES, is, m. a river of *India*, which falls into the *Indus*, now *Behut*. *Plaut.* — Hence, *Hydaspeus*, a, um, adj. *Hydaspean*. *Sidon.*

HYDÆTIS (ῥδαῖς), idis, f. a water-colored gem. *Martian.* *Capell.*

HYDRA (ῥδρα), æ, f. a water-serpent. *Lucret.* *Hydra Lernæa*, or, absol. *Horat.* *Hydra*, the *Lernean* hydra, a serpent in the neighborhood of the lake *Lerna*. It had seven heads, and, according to some, fifty or a hundred; as soon as one of them was cut off, two immediately grew up. *Hercules* destroyed it. Hence, *Cic.* *Videto ne hydra sit tibi et pellis* (h. e. that which is easier and of less importance), *Hercules* autem (h. e. that which is more difficult and of greater importance) relinquatur. — *Hydra* is also the mother of *Cerberus*. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a constellation, otherwise called *Auguis*. *Cic.*

HYDRAGOGIA (ῥδραγωγία), æ, f. an 3 aqueduct, a channel. *Varr.*

HYDRAGOGUS (ῥδραγωγός), a, um, adj. 3 carrying off. *Calp.* *Aurel.*

HYDRALETES (ῥδραλητής), æ, m. a 2 water-mill. *Vitrav.* 10, 5, (10), 2. *Ed.* *Schneid.*

HYDRAOTES, æ, m. a river of *India*, now *Rauvee*. It is also called *Hyarotis*. *Curt.*

HYDRARGYRUS (ῥδραργυρος), i, m. a 2 kind of quicksilver, made by art. *Plin.*

HYDRAULA, and **HYDRAULES** (ῥδραυ- 2 λης), æ, m. a player on a musical instrument that went by water. *Sueton.* — ¶ *Hydranla*, æ, f. a water-mill, ῥδραυλῖς, *Vitrav.* 10, 5 (10), 2. some read *hydranla*.

HYDRAULICUS (ῥδραυλικός), a, um, 2 adj. *hydraulic*. *Vitrav.* machinæ, h. e. hydraulic organs. *Suet.* organa, h. e. musical instruments that played by the force of water.

HYDRAULUS (ῥδραυλος ῥδραυλῖς), i, m. a musical instrument that played by the motion of water; an hydraulic organ. *Cic.*

HYDREUM (ῥδρεῖον), i, n. a place where water may be drawn, particularly a watering-place for camels. *Plin.*

HYDREUMA (ῥδρευμα), ātis, n. same as 2 *Hydreum*. *Plin.*

HYDRIA (ῥδορία), æ, f. an urn, water-pot, ewer. *Cic.* *argentea*. *Id.* *Conjicere* sortes in *hydriam*. *Sulpic.* *Sever.* *farris*.

HYDRINUS (hydrus), a, um, adj. of a 3 ter-serpent. *Prudent.* *vulnera*.

HYDRUS (ῥδρος), a, um, adj. relating to 3 water. *Prudent.* *puer*, h. e. *Aquarius*, one of the signs of the zodiac.

HYDROCELE (ῥδροκῆλη), es, f. a watery 3 rupture, hydrocele. *Martial.* — Hence, *Hydrocelicus*, a, um, adj. *hydrocelic*, afflicted with a hydrocele. *Plin.*

HYDROCHINOS (ῥδροχός), i, m. he that 3 pours out water, h. e. *Aquarius*, a constellation. *Catull.*

HYDROGARUM (ῥδργαρον), i, n. ga- 3 rum mixed with water. *Laoprid.* See *Garum*. — Hence, *Hydrogaratus*, a, um, adj. seasoned with *hydrogarum*. *Apic.*

HYDROGERON (ῥδργέρων), tis, m. same 3 as *Seneio*. *Apul.*

HYDROLAPATHUM (ῥδρολάπαθον), i, n. water-dock (*Rumex aquaticus*, L.). *Plin.*

HYDROMANTIA (ῥδρομαντεία), æ, f. a 2 kind of divination by water, hydromancy. *Plin.*

HYDROMELI (ῥδρμελί), itis, n. water 2 and honey sodden together, *metheglin*, mead, *hydromel*. *Plin.*

HYDROPHOBIA (ῥδροφοβία), æ, f. the

fear of water, occasioned by the bite of a mad dog; the hydrophobia. *Calp.* *Aurel.* 3

HYDROPHOBICUS (ῥδροφοβικός), a, um, 3 adj. relating to hydrophobia. *Calp.* *Aurel.* passio, h. e. hydrophobia.

HYDROPHOBUS (ῥδροφόβος), a, um, adj. 2 seized with the hydrophobia. *Plin.*

HYDROPHYLAX (ῥδροφύλαξ), ātis, m. 3 he that hath the care of the water. *Cod.* *Just.*

HYDROPICUS (ῥδρωπικός), a, um, adj. 3 laboring under a dropsy, dropsical. *Horat.* *HYDROPSIS* (ῥδρωπισίς), is, f. a dropsy. 2 *Plin.*

HYDROPS (ῥδροςψ), opis, m. a hydropsy or 2 dropsy. *Horat.*

HYDRUS, and **HYDRUS** (ῥδρος), i, m. a water-serpent. *Plin.* *marinus*. — Hence, any serpent. *Virg.* *Tot Erinys sibilat hydrys*. *Val. Flacc.* *Squalens hydrys Medusa*. *Juvenal.* *Caderent a crinibus hydri*, h. e. he would not have represented the *Furies* with serpents wreathing round their head instead of hair. — Also, poison of serpents. *Sil.* — ¶ Also, a constellation, same as *Hydra* or *Auguis*. *Hygin.*

HYEMS, **HYEMALIS**, &c. See *Hiems*, &c.

HYGEA, and **HYGIA** (ῥγεία), contr. from ῥγεία), æ, f. health. — Hence, the goddess of health. *Plin.*

HYGRA (ῥγρός), æ, f. a salve or ointment for the eyes, perhaps same as *hygremplastrum*. *Scrib.* *Larg.*

HYGREMPLASTRUM (ῥγρέμπλαστρον), i, n. a wet-plaster. *Plin.*

HYGROPHOBIA (ῥγροφοβία), æ, f. the 3 fear of every thing liquid. *Calp.* *Aur.*

HYLÆUS (ῥλαῖος), i, m. one of the 3 Centaurs, who attempted the virtue of *Atalanta*, but was killed by her. *Ovid.*

HYLAS (ῥλας), æ, m. a beautiful youth and companion of *Hercules* in the Argonautic expedition. On the coast of *Mysia* the Argonauts landed, and *Hylas* went to a fountain to fetch some water, but was carried away by the nymphs. *Hercules* sought him long, but in vain. *Virg.*

HYLÆ (ῥλη), es, f. matter, subject-matter 3 *Attei.* ap. *Suet.*

HYLLUS, or **HYLLUS** (ῥλος), i, m. a son of *Hercules* and *Dejanira*, and husband of *Iole*. *Ovid.*

HYMEN (ῥμην), enis, m. the god of marriage. *Ovid.* *Hymen* and *Hymeneus* are sometimes joined. *Catull.* *Hymenæe Hymen*. — ¶ Also, a nuptial song. *Ovid.* *Cantatus Hymen*.

HYMENÆUS, or **HYMENÆOS** (ῥμηνεύς), i, m. the god of marriage. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a nuptial song. *Terent.* and *Ovid.* *Hymenæum canere*, h. e. to sing the nuptial song. — ¶ Also, nuptials, marriage. *Virg.* — Also, of beasts, copulation. *Virg.*

HYMENEUS (ῥμενήτος), a, um, adj. be- 3 longious to nuptials. *Martian.* *Capell.*

HYMETTUS, and **HYMETTOS** (ῥμῆτ- 2 τός), i, m. a mountain of *Attica*, famous for its bees, honey and marble. — Hence *Hymettius*, a, um, adj. *Hymettian*. *Horat.* *trabes*, h. e. made of *Hymettian* marble. *Plin.* *columnæ*. *Virg.* *Æa.* 7, 753. *Hymettia litore*, is not correct; the reading *hymettia* is preferable.

HYMNIFER (hymnus & fero), a, um, adj. 3 singing hymns. *Ovid.* *Mel.* 11, 54. This verse is, however, not to be found in good editions.

HYMNIUS (hymnus), is, n. 4. to hymn, 3 sing hymns. *Prudent.*

HYMNISÖNUS (hymnus & sono), a, um, 3 adj. chanting hymns, singing praises. *Paulin.* *Nolan.*

HYMNODICUS (ῥμνοδικός), a, um, adj. 3 chanting hymns. *Jul.* *Firmic.*

HYMNOS (ῥμνος), i, m. a hymn, song of 3 praise. *Prudent.*

HYOSCYAMINUS (hyoscyamus), a, um, 2 adj. made of *hebane*. *Plin.*

HYOSCYAMUM, i, n. same as *Hyoscyamus*. *Cels.*

HYOSCYAMUS (ῥοσκύαμος), i, m. the herb *hebane*. *Cels.*

HYOSIRIS, or **HYOSERIS** (ῥοσερίς), f. a plant like *succory*. *Plin.* According to *Sprengel*, *Centaurea nigra*, L.

HYPAEPAL, orum, n. a small town of *Lydia*. — Hence, its inhabitants. *Tacit.*

HYPAETHRUS, and **HYPAETHROS** (ῥπα- 3

ὑψος), a, um, adj. under the open air. *Vitr.* Hypathræ ambulationes, walks open at top. — Hence, Hypæthrum, subst., a sort of temple open at the top. *Vitr.* 2.
HYPALLAGE (ὑπαλλαγή), es, f. a change of words or of construction, hypallage. As in *Virg.* dare classibus Austros, for dare classes Austris.
HYPANIS, is, m. a river of Sarmatia, now the *Bog.* *Virg.*
HYPASIS, or **HYPHYSIS**, is, m. a river of India.
HYPATA, æ, f. a town of Thessaly. Hence, Hypateus, a, um, adj. and Hypateusis, e, adj. *Liv.*
HYPATE (ὑπάτη), es, f. sc. chorda, the 2 last or lowest string. *Vitr.*
HYPECÖÖN (ὑπέκοον), i, n. a plant (*Hypecöon procumbens*, L.). *Plin.* 27, 68.
HYPELATE (ὑπελάτη), es, f. same as *Hypoglossation*. *Plin.* 15, 39.
HYPEREMIOS (ὑπερέμιος), a, um, adj. 2 windy. *Plin.* ova, wind-eggs, ὠὰ ὑπερέμια.
HYPERBATON (ὑπερβατον), i, n. a figure 2 of syntax, when the common order of words in a sentence is transgressed. As in *Quint.* In duas divisam esse partes, for in duas partes, &c.
HYPERBOLA, æ, and **HYPERBOLÉ** (ὑπερβολή), es, f. a figure of rhetoric, when a thing is magnified beyond the truth; a hyperbole. *Cic.*
HYPERBOLÆOS (ὑπερβόλαιος), a, um, 2 adj. hyperbolical. *Vitr.*
HYPERBOLICOS (ὑπερβολικός), a, um, adj. hyperbolical. *Sidou.*
HYPERBOREUS (ὑπερβόρειος, or ὑπερβόρειος), a, um, adj. living or being beyond the wind Borcas, far northward, hyperborean, applied to the countries beyond Thrace. *Virg.* glacies. *Cic.* Hyperborei, the Hyperboreans.
HYPERCATALECTICUS (ὑπερκαταληκτικός), a, um, adj. sc. versus, a hypercatalectic verse, verse having a superfluous syllable. *Virg.*
HYPERIA, æ, f. a fountain of Thessaly. *Plin.* and *Val. Flacc.*
HYPERICÖN (ὑπερίκον), i, n. the herb called St. John's wort. *Plin.* 26, 53.
HYPERION (ὑπερίων), ðnis and ðnos, in. Sol, the sun. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, the father of Sol. *Cic.* — Hence, *Ovid.* Hyperione natus, h. c. Sol. — Also, the father of Luna and Aurora.
HYPERIONIDES, æ, in. the son of Hyperion or Sol, h. c. *Æetes*. *Val. Flacc.*
HYPERIONIS, idis, f. the daughter of Hyperion or Sol, h. c. *Aurora*. *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 159. Postera quum roseam Hyperionis lampada tollit.
HYPERIONICS (*Hyperion*), a, um, adj. 3 belonging to Sol. *Val. Flacc.* currus. — ¶ Also, relating to Hyperion, the father of Sol. *Aoien.* Sol.
HYPERMETER, and **HYPERMETROS** (ὑπέρμετρος), a, um, adj. same as *Hypercatalectic*.
HYPERMNESTRÆ, æ, and **HYPERMNESTRÆ** (ὑπερμνήστρη), es, f. one of the daughters of Danaus, who suffered her bridegroom Lynceus to escape, though her father had commanded her to murder him. *Ovid.*
HYPERTHYRUM (ὑπέρθυρον), i, n. the 2 ornaments above the lintel. *Vitr.*
HYPHASIS. See *Hypasis*.
HYPIHEAR (ὑφέαρ), atos, n. mistletoe. According to others, birdlime taken from the larch, fir or saviu, so called because,

without injury to the tree, it may be taken away. *Plin.*
HYPHEN (ὑφ' ἐν, ὑφέν), a hyphen, note of conjunction.
HYPNALÉ (ὑπναλή), es, f. a kind of ad-3 der. *Solin.*
HYPOBOLIMÆOS (ὑποβολιμαῖος), i, m. one who is substituted for another person, the name of a comedy of Menander. *Quint.*
HYPOBRÛCHIUM (ὑποβρύχιον), ii, n. a 3 gulf, whirlpool. *Tertull.*
HYPOCAUSIS (ὑποκαυσις), is, f. a sort of 2 stove. *Vitr.*
HYPOCAUSTUM, and **HYPOCAUSTÖN** 2 (ὑποκαυστον), i, n. a place or chamber warmed from below. — Hence, a chamber for sweating. *Vitr.* and *Plin.* It is properly an adj. *Pandect.* Diætæ hypocaustæ, h. c. rooms.
HYPOCHÖNDRIA (ὑποχόνδρια, τὰ), ðrum, 3 n. the hypocondries. *Theod. Prisc.*
HYPOCHÛMA (ὑπόχυμα), atos, n. same 3 as *Hypochysis*. *Marcell. Empir.*
HYPOCHYSIS (ὑπόχυσις), is, f. a disease 2 of the eye producing blindness, amaurosis or catarract. *Plin.*
HYPOCISTHIS (ὑποκισθίς, and ὑπόκισ- 3 τισ), idis, f. a parasitical plant, growing under a shrub called cistus (*Asarum hypocistis*, L.). *Plin.*
HYPOCÖRIASIS (ὑποκορίασις), is, f. a 3 disease of cattle. *Veg.*
HYPOCÖRISMA (ὑποκόρισμα), atos, n. a 3 diminutive. *Charis.*
HYPOCRISIS (ὑπόκρισις), is and ðos, f. 3 an imitation of the pronunciation, gestures, &c. of a person. *Donat.*
HYPOCRITES (ὑποκριτής), and **HYPOCRITÆ**, æ, in. an actor who represents by dancing what another expresses by singing. *Sueton.*
HYPODIACÖNÖS (ὑποδιάκονος), i, m. a 3 sub-deacon, sub-dean. *Hieron.*
HYPODIDASCALUS (ὑποδιδάσκαλος), i, m. an assistant to a schoolmaster, usher, under-teacher. *Cic.*
HYPODRÖMÖS (ὑπόδρομος), i, m. a covered place to walk in. *Plin.* — The reading hippodromus is more correct.
HYPOGEUM (ὑπόγειον), i, n. same as 3 *Hypogæum*.
HYPOGESÖN (ὑπόγειον), i, n. sen-green, house-leek. *Plin.* 25, 102.
HYPOGEUM (ὑπόγειον), i, n. a cellar, vault, place under ground, hypogæum. *Vitr.* — Hence, a sepulchre. *Pétron.*
HYPOGLÖSSÆ (ὑπόγλωσσον), æ, f. a species of holly (*Ruscus hypoglossum*, L.). *Plin.*
HYPOGLÖTTYÖN (ὑπογλώττιον), i, n. a shrub, a species of holly (*Ruscus hypophyllum*, L.). *Plin.*
HYPOLÛSÖS, i, same as *Artemisia*. *Apul.*
HYPOMELIS (ὑπομηλῖς), idis, f. a kind of 3 sourish fruit. *Pallad.* (si lectio certa.)
HYPOMNEMÆ (ὑπόμνημα), atos, n. a com- 2 mentary, memoir, composition, note. *Cic.* fil. in *Cic. Ep.*
HYPOMNEMATÖGRAPHÖS (ὑπομνημα- 3 τογράφος), one who writes compositions, memoirs, &c. *Cod. Justin.*
HYPOMÖCHLÖN (ὑπομόχλιον), ii, n. a 2 roller or the like, laid under stones and pieces of timber, to move them the more easily. *Vitr.*
HYPÖSTASIS (ὑπόστασις), is and ðos, f. 3 person or personality. *Hieron.*
HYPÖTHECÆ (ὑποθήκη), æ, f. a pledge, 3 gage, deposit; a mortgage of land. *Cic.* and *Pandect.* — Sometimes a difference is made between *hypotheca* and *pignus*. In this case, the latter denotes movables,

and the former immovable things. *Pan. dect.* — Hence, *Hypothecarius*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to a pledge. *Pandect.*
HYPÖTHETICÖS (ὑποθετικός), a, um, 3 adj. conditional. *Apul.*
HYPÖTHÛRUM (ὑπόθυρον), i, n. the threshold or groundsel. *Vitr.* 4, 6, 1. But *Ed. Schucil.* reads *hypæthri*.
HYPÖTRACHELIUM (ὑποτραχήλιον), ii, 2 n. the lower part of the neck. In architecture, the part of a column below the neck.
HYPÖTRIMMA (ὑπότριμμα), atos, n. a sort 3 of sauce made of various ingredients. *Apic.*
HYPÖTYPÖSIS (ὑποτυπωσις), is, f. a lively rhetorical description. *Quintil.*
HYPÖZEUXIS (ὑπόζευξις), is, f. a rhetorical figure, when each clause has its own verb.
HYPSIPYLÆ (Ἵψιπύλη), es, or **HYPSIPYLÆ**, æ, f. a queen of Lemnos and daughter of Thoas. When all the women of Lemnos put to death their male relations, Hypsipyle spared the life of her father. She received the Argonauts hospitably, and had two sons by Jason, their leader. — Hence, *Hypsipylæus*, a, um, adj. *Ovid.*
HYPSÖMA (ὑψωμα), atos, n. height. *Ter-* 3 tull.
HYRCANIA (Ἰρκανία), æ, f. a country of Asia near the Caspian sea, now *Korcan*. — Hence, *Hyrcanus*, a, um, adj. *Hyrcanian*. *Prop.* mare, h. c. the Caspian sea. *Mela.* sinus, a part of the Caspian sea. — *Hyrcani*, the inhabitants of *Hyrcania*. *Mela.* — *Campus Hyrcanus*, a place of Lydia where some *Hyrcanians* had settled. *Liv.* So, also, *Tacit.* *Macedones Hyrcani*, h. c. *Macedonians* and *Hyrcanians* mingled. — ¶ *Hyrcanius*, a, um, adj. *Hyrcanian*. *Plin.* mare.
HYRIÆ (Ἵριή), es, f. a town and lake of *Boeotia*.
HYRIEUS (Ἵριεύς), ði and ðos, m. the father of *Orion*. — Hence, *Hyriæus*, a, um, adj. *Ovid.* proles, h. c. *Orion*.
HYRTACIDES (Ἵρτακίδης), æ, m. *Nisus*, a son of *Hyrtæus*. *Vigg.*
HYSGINÖS (ὑσγινης), a, um, adj. called after the herb hysop, which was used for dyeing dark-red. — Hence, *Hysginus*, a dark-red dye. *Vitr.*
HYSSÖPITES (ὑσσωπίτης οἶνος), æ, m. 2 vinum, h. c. *hysop-wine*, wine prepared or seasoned with hysop. *Colum.* and *Plin.*
HYSSÖPÖS (ὑσσωπός, ἡ), i, f. and **HYSSÖPUM** (ὑσσωπών), i, n. the herb hysop. *Colum.* and *Cels.*
HYSTASPES, is, m. the father of the Persian king *Darius*, who is therefore called by *Nepos*. *Darius Hystaspis filius*; and also, commonly, *Darius Hystaspis* (sc. filius), or merely *Darius*.
HYSTERICÖS (ὑστερικός), a, um, adj. 3 hysterical, troubled with hysterics. *Martial.*
HYSTERÖLOGIA (ὑστερολογία), æ, f. and **HYSTERÖN PRÖTERÖN** (ὑστερον πρότερον), inversion, the last first; a figure of speech, when the natural order is inverted (as in *Terent.* *Valet atque vivit, for vivit atque valet*). *Serv.*
HYSTÖRON PRÖTERÖN. See preceding word.
HYSTRICÖSÖS (*hystrix*), a, um, adj. 3 prickly, thorny. *Figur.* *Hieron.* niens.
HYSTRICÖLÖS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. prickly, 3 hairy, bearded. *Tertull.* puer. *Arnob.* pusio. But the reading is doubtful.
HYSTRIX (ὑστρίξ, ὕστριξ), icis, f. a porcupine. *Plin.* — ¶ Also written *Histriz*

I & J.

I and **J** are properly the same. To find, then, a word beginning with **J**, look for it as if it began with **I**.

IA, plur. of *Ion*. See *Ion*.

JABOLENUS, or **JAVOLENUS**, *i*, *m*. a jurist in the time of Antonius Pius.

JACCHUS (*Ἰακχος*), *i*, *m*. a name of Bacchus. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Poetically, for wine. *Virg.* Inflatum hesternum venas iaccho.

JACENS, *tis*, particip. and adj. from *jaceo*. See *Jaceo*.

JACĒO (perhaps derived from *jacio*, to throw, and properly signifying to be thrown, to be somewhere in consequence of being thrown thither), *es*, *ni*, *itum*, *n*. 2. to lie, lie down, lie at full length or prostrate, recline, *καίμαι*. *Cic.* Jacere humi, on the ground. *Id.* in limine. *Id.* stratum ad pedes alicujus. *Id.* in lecto. *Ovid.* lecto. *Id.* Agris corpora jacent. *Id.* Ossa sparsa jacuere. *Id.* super corpus alicujus. *Virg.* Strata jacent sub arbore poma. *Ovid.* in aversa ora, on one's face. *Id.* Lora jacentia, lying loose, slack, let go. Hence, *Colum.* Pisces jacentes, *h. e.* flat, broad. Also, *Cic.* Verba jacentia sustuli de medio, *h. e.* common, known to all. — In particular, to lie or recline at meat; for the Romans reclined at table upon couches. *Sil.* Quid? tanto in casu conitum juxtaque jacentum torpuebant dextra? — Also, to lie in bed, for sleep, rest, reading, or other purposes. *Horat.* Ad quartum jaceo. *Petr.* in triclinio (asleep). *Id.* una, to lie together. — Of the sick, to lie sick or ill. *Cic.* Ne te jacente, tua bona comedim. *Plin.* Ep. Graviter jacere, to lie very ill. — Of the dead, of the buried, to lie dead, to have lost or sacrificed life, to have fallen. *Ovid.* Qui bene pro patria, cum patriaque jacent. *Id.* morte merita. *Phædr.* Rupit jacuit corpore. *Stat.* Vetito jaciture sepulcro. *Nepos.* Neminem jacentem veste spoliavit, *h. e.* who had fallen in battle. *Valer. Flacc.* Facta jacentium.

— *¶* Of countries and places, to lie, be situated. *Nepos.* Portus jacens inter Cyrenas et Ægyptum, lying between. *Id.* Quæ gens jacet supra Ciliciam. *Justin.* Urbes in planis campis jacent. *Plin.* Ad Hesperum jacentes terræ. *Ovid.* Locus sub Atlante jacens. — More generally, to lie, be placed, rest. *Ovid.* Jacet super ora Ætne. *Colum.* Aqua jacens infra libram maris. — *¶* Also, to lie, *h. e.* to remain some time any where, to stay, to be. *Plant.* Facito, in aqua jaceant (cibaria). *Cic.* Jacere Brundisii. (For figur. use, see below).

— *¶* And of low places, &c. to be low, lie low; jacens, low. *Tacit.* Loca jacentia. *Cic.* fragm. Jacens domus. *Calp.* Jacens Notus. — *¶* Also, to be extended, spread out, extend, stretch out. *Virg.* Tantum campi jacet. *Id.* Planities jacet. — Hence, of calm waters, to be laid, to be calm or still (as it were, to be stretched out flat or at full length). *Lucan.* Et posito Borea, jacuit mare. *Juvenal.* Postquam jacuit plenum mare.

— *¶* Of the hair, to hang or lie loose, to flow, to be dishevelled. *Ovid.* Vagi crines per colla jacebant. *Id.* Crinis in collo jacens. *Propert.* sparsas cæde jacere comas. — So, of robes dragging on the ground. *Ovid.* Jacent tna pallia terræ: collige. — *¶* Also, to be cast down. *Ovid.* Vultus attolle jacentes, your fallen countenance. *Id.* (De Somno) Deus jacentes vix oculos tollens, sinking, falling, closing, heavy. (For its figurative sense, see below.) — *¶* *Jaceo* has several figurative uses — and, first, to lie prostrate, *h. e.* to have lost all one's power or consequence, to be in a low condition, to be in fallen circumstances, to be out of favor; to lie without hope, be hopeless, not to gain one's end (used especially of candidates who have no hope of being chosen, or of those who

forbear to seek public honors, because they have no hope of success). *Cic.* Si jacens vobiscum aliquid ageret, audirem fortasse; stanti resistendum est, *h. e.* fallen, prostrate. *Id.* Homo afflictus et jacens. *Id.* Jacet tota conclusio, is refuted, overthrown. *Id.* Jacere Cæsarem offensione populari. *Id.* Videsne tu illum tristem? jacet, abiecit hastas. *Id.* C. Marius, cum a spe consularis longe abesset, et jam septimum annum post praturam jaceret. *Id.* Multi viri fortes jacebant. *Id.* Jacet suis testibus, accomplish, avail, effect nothing. — Also, to remain inactive, not to come forward, not to show one's self, lie on one's oars. *Cic.* In pace jacere, quam in bello vigere maluit. Quanquam ille quidem nunquam jacuit. — In a similar sense, to be drowsy, sleepy, heavy, dull, listless, languid, feeble. *Quintil.* Segnis et jacens. *Gell.* Surda et jacens auris. *Id.* Demissa jacensque oratio. — *¶* Also, to lie dormant, to be practised poorly or not at all, to be at a stand, disused, neglected. *Cic.* Justitia jacet omnesque virtutes. *Ovid.* Ars tua jacet, is at a stand, of no avail or effect. *Cic.* Non erat illa tum civitas, cum judicia jacebant. *Id.* Ut jacere rem non poterimur, *h. e.* not let the matter rest. Hence, *Id.* Jacet beneficium Nuculæ, is despised, little valued, or brought to a stand, not in operation. — In a similar sense, to lie idle or dead, not to be put to its proper use, to lie neglected or forgotten. *Cic.* Nomen jacet in adversariis, *h. e.* is not brought out or forward. *Id.* Quomodo tibi tanta pecunia extraordinaria jacet? *h. e.* is not entered in the account-book; or is not thought of, is neglected. *Plin.* Ep. Ne otiosæ (pecuniæ) jaceant, *h. e.* not be put out. *Pandect.* Ne bona jaceant, *h. e.* lie vacant, remain unoccupied. — *¶* Also, to be little valued, made no account of, despised. *Ovid.* Dat census honores; pauper ubique jacet. *Id.* Hedera sine honore jacet. — Also, to be of little value, to have fallen in value, be low or cheap. *Cic.* Accepit agrum, cum jacerent pretia pradiorum, were low, had fallen. *Petr.* agri, bear little, are unfruitful. — *¶* Also, to lie prostrate, conquered, fallen, subject, be surpassed or exceeded. *Ovid.* Nobilitas sub amore jacet. *Plin.* Ep. Africanus infra Pallantis laudes jacebunt. — *¶* Also, to be cast down, dejected, depressed, spiritless, give way to grief, be sunk in affliction. *Cic.* in sordibus, lamentis, luctu, mœrore. *Id.* Cnæus noster ut totus jacet. *Id.* Animus jacet. — *¶* Also, in general, to lie, remain, continue, be. *Cic.* in oblivione. *Id.* in silentio, *h. e.* sili. *Id.* in mœrore.

JACĪO (lengthened from *ῥω*, to send, let go, make to go), *is*, *jēci*, *jactum*, *a*. 3. to throw, cast, fling, hurl, βάλλω, ῥίπτω; in general, to set in motion by an exertion of bodily power. *Cic.* In quem scyphum de manu jacere conatus est. *Virg.* tela mann. *Cic.* lapides. *Id.* fulmen in medium mare. *Horat.* tela tormentis ad aliquem locum. *Virg.* ense in fluctibus, for in fluctus. *Cæs.* materiem de muro in aggerem. *Virg.* aucoram de prora, throw, cast. *Plin.* Ursi jaciuntur, throw themselves. *Ovid.* Humili super arva fenestra se jactit. *Cic.* se in profundum. *Lucan.* se in agros, *h. e.* prorupit, diffingit. *Tacit.* conjugem in præceps, headlong. *Plant.* Jacere genu ad aliquem, *h. e.* to hit or push him with the knee. *Plin.* Aves aliquæ ante se pedes jaciunt, *h. e.* celeriter promove, move them forward quickly, throw them forward. *Pandect.* Merces jacere levandæ navis causa, to throw overboard. *Plant.* talos, to throw, cast. — Hence, figur. to throw, cast. *Plin.* Sol arborum umbras jactit. *Tacit.* oscula, *h. e.* to kiss the hand (compare *jacto*). — Also, to

emit, send forth, shed, spread, bring forth, bear. *Lacret.* de corpore odorem. *Ovid.* poma. *Cic.* igniculos viriles, to show, manifest, exhibit (perhaps, to send out in sparks, spit). Hence, *Plin.* Tannus ex Apennini latere jactus, *h. e.* effusus. — Also, to scatter, strew. *Virg.* flores. *Id.* semen, to sow. *Ovid.* farræ. Hence, *Tacit.* Odia in longum jaciens, *h. e.* sowing the seeds or laying the foundation of hatreds which should break out long after. — Also, in words, to throw out, give vent to, indulge one's self in, lay to one's charge, hint, intimate, give out, object; utter, say, state, publish, spread abroad, rumor; proclaim, threaten. *Cic.* contumeliam in aliquem. *Id.* injuriam in quempiam. *Id.* adulteria. *Tacit.* probra in feminas illustres. *Cic.* In jaciendo mittendoque ridiculo, *h. e.* subito et paucis ridiculum quippiam proferendo, *h. e.* a jest, bon-mot. *Tacit.* Edicta probra adversus Vitellium jecerat. *Id.* Si vera forent, quæ jacerentur, spread abroad, rumored. *Id.* Quidam de habitu cultique, et institutis ejus jecerat, had touched upon. *Lat.* Omisso discrimine vera an vana jaceret, whether he spoke true or false; mode true or false accusations. *Cic.* Jacere non suspicionem, sed iracundiæ vocem. *Tacit.* Fortuitos jacere sermones, to enter into conversation upon incidental topics. *Cic.* Termes jacere et denuntiare, to throw out, hint, menace. *Id.* Illud quid sit scire cupio, quod jactis obscure, hint. *Liv.* Qui per ambages de lacu Albano jaceret, throw out ambiguous expressions concerning, &c. *Sueton.* Multas nec dubias significationes sæpe jecit, ne reliquis quidem se parurum Senatoribus. *Sallust.* Jugurtha inter alias res jactit, oportere, &c. throws out, proposes, says. *Propert.* Mutæ jace verba favillæ, utter. *Cic.* voccs, *h. e.* verba. *Id.* Assiduus jactit ore querelas. *Vellei.* mentionem conditionum, for facere. — *¶* Also, to lay, place, erect, raise, throw or cast up. *Liv.* fundamenta urbi. So, *Cic.* (figur.) fundamenta pacis, to lay the foundation. *Liv.* vallum, to throw up, raise. *Cæs.* aggerem. *Virg.* muros, to build up, raise. — Hence, *Cic.* gradum atque aditum ad rem, to place, set, prepare. *Virg.* salutem in arte, place, rest. — *¶* Also, to throw away. *Plant.* Scuta jacere, fugereque hostes.

JACTABUNDUS (*jacto*), *a*, *um*, adj. that 3 tosses hither and thither; hence, agitated, troubled, stormy. *Gell.* mare. — *¶* Also, vaunting, full of boasting. *Gell.*

JACTANS, *ntis*, particip. from *jacto*. — *¶* Adj. boasting, bragging, vain-glorious, ostentatious, ἀλαζών. *Cic.* fragm. Insolens, arrogans, jactans. *Quintil.* Timidus, ac sui jactans. *Plin.* Ep. Miserat epistolas jactantes et gloriosas. *Id.* Neque vereor, ne jactantior videar. *Horat.* Jactantior hic paulo est, makes a little too much of himself, too boastful or ostentatious. *Spartian.* Plebis jactantissimus amator. — In a good sense, elevated, lofty, splendid, superb. *Claudian.* Annus nota fruitur jactantior aula. *Stat.* Et septemgemino jactantior æthera pulset Roma iugo.

JACTANTER (*jactans*), adv. ostentatiously, 2 *ly*, with display, boastfully, vauntingly, ἀλαζονικῶς. *Tacit.* Nulli jactantius mœrent, quam qui maxime jactantur. *Id.* Litteras ad Vespasianum composuit, jactantius, quam ad principem. *Amian.* Minæ jactanter sonantes.

JACTANTIŶ (*Id.*), *æ*, *f*. boasting, bragging, ostentation, display, vanity, ἀλαζονεία. *Tacit.* Neque Maroboduus jactantia sui abstinerebat. *Id.* Militari jactantia. *Quintil.* Frivola in parvis jactantia. *Plin.* Ep. Privata jactantia studere.

JACTANTICULUS (dimin. from *jactans*), 3 *a*, *um*, adj. somewhat boastful or vain-

glorious. *Augustia*. Academicus jactantulus.

JACTATIŌ (jacto), ōnis, f. a tossing, shaking, agitation, violent or frequent motion, *σκιρτός*. *Cic.* Prope jam ex magna jactatione (h. e. of a ship at sea) terram videntem? *Id.* Actio non tragica, nec scenæ, sed modica jactatione corporis, movement of the body in speaking. *Quintil.* Jactatio manus, pedis suppositio. *Curt.* Equi crebra jactatione cervicium jugum excusserant, tossing. *Liv.* Pati jactationem, motion. *Figur.* *Cic.* animorum, h. e. restlessness or tumult of the feelings. — *¶* Also, an appearance in public, a public display of one's self or one's powers, in order to gain popularity. *Cic.* Cum homines se non jactatione populari, sed dignitate atque innocentia tuebantur. *Id.* Atque hic primus est aditus ad popularem jactationem atque ascensus, appearance or display before the people (as a means of gaining their favor). — *¶* Also, an uttering or declaring openly. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Jactatione verborum et denuntiatione periculi pertinefactus (but others render jactatio verborum, empty threats). — *¶* Also, boasting, vain-glory, ostentation, empty display, vanity. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Nonnullorum hominum insolentia et jactatio. *Tacit.* Cultus, vain display. *Quintil.* eruditionis. *Id.* circularia. — *¶* Also, approbation, which is expressed by frequent mention of the excellence of a thing. *Cic.* Eloquentia forensis jactationem habuit in populo, might boast of the approbation of the people. — *¶* *Hygin.* lapidum, a throwing; but others read jactio.

JACTATOR (Id.), ōris, m. one who makes a display of any thing, who is fond of celebrating his own merits, deeds, &c. a boaster, bragger, braggart. *Quintil.* rerum a se gestarum. *Sueton.* Jactator civilis. *Stat.* stirpis. *Gell.* Jactator ei venditor Sallustianæ lectionis. — With *inf.* *Sil.* Ille educere cælo jactator.

JACTATŌS, a, um, particip. from jacto.

JACTATŌS (jacto), us, m. a moving or tossing hither and thither; the flapping of wings; the tossing of any thing by the motion of the sea, &c. *Ovid.* and *Plin.*

JACTITABUNDŌS (jactito), a, um, adj. 3 boasting, bragging, vaunting, ostentatious. *Sidon.*

JACTITŌ (frequentat. from jacto), as, a. 1. to throw out, utter, deliver, *σπυλλέω*. *Liv.* Ipsa ridicula intexta versibus jactitare crepit. — *¶* Also, to make a parade of, display, pride one's self upon. *Phedr.* Come officium jactitans.

JACTŌ (frequentat. from jacio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to throw, cast, fling, hurl, discharge, especially when a frequent repetition of the action is implied, *βάλλω*. *Cic.* Ardentes faces in vicinorum tecta jactare. *Id.* hastas. *Ovid.* fulmina. *Id.* ossa post tergum. *Cart.* se e muris in præceps, to precipitate himself from. *Ces.* vestem argentumque de muro. *Virg.* cinerem per agros, to scatter, disperse. *Ovid.* semina per undas. *Id.* lumina in alicujus vultum, to cast a glance. *Id.* numeros manu eburnæ, h. e. talos, the dice. *Varro.* semen, to sow. — Hence, to throw out, send out, emit, shed. *Lucret.* proprio de corpore lucem. *Virg.* odorem late. — By words, to throw out, hint, intimate, allege, object, make mention of, state openly, say, speak, utter, talk about, agitate, discuss, canvass. *Liv.* probra in aliquem, flog out. *Cic.* minas. *Id.* terrorem, h. e. to speak of, hint, menace. *Liv.* Magis jactari quam peragi accusatio ejus potuit, he threatened, talked of. *Cic.* rem in concione, to agitate, make frequent mention of. *Ovid.* verba. *Liv.* querimonias. *Id.* preces. *Id.* versus, to sing off, sing. *Id.* irritum munus, to mention, speak of, promise. *Id.* Sæpius jactata in senatu res, mentioned, handled, agitated, discussed. *Id.* rem sermonibus, to converse about, talk about. *Ovid.* Fabula jactaris in urbe, you are become the town's talk. *Virg.* Talia jactans, uttering. *Liv.* (absol.) Jactatum est in conditionibus de Tarquinii restituen-

dis, mention was made, something was said. — In particular, to speak of or mention in high terms, to extol, laud, celebrate, display, make a boast of. *Ces.* gratiam urbanam. *Horat.* genus et nomen. *Ovid.* Regna Jovis conjux jactat, represents to me in high terms, temptingly displays; or simply, sets before my eyes, holds out. *Curt.* Hæc magnificentius jactata, quam verius. *Quintil.* Non ingenii jactandi gratia, boasting of, displaying, parading. — So without case. *Curt.* Victoriam sui operis fuisse, jactavit. — *¶* Also, to throw to and fro (with or without removing from its place), to toss, toss about, move this way and that, drive to and fro, shake, swing, flourish, wave, &c. *Lucret.* brachia in numerum. *Ovid.* Jactatis ingreditur pennis, moved, flapped. *Ces.* Diu jactato brachio, tossed about (in order to shake off something). *Cic.* Exsultare immoderateque jactari. *Juvenal.* a facie manus, h. e. oscula jactare. *Id.* jugum, to toss. *Lucret.* oculos, h. e. to glance about. *Cic.* eæstus, to flourish, wave (as a sort of prelude). *Virg.* bidentes, (as it were) to make them fly, use them lustily, ply. *Cic.* Jactari fluctibus, to be tossed about or to and fro. *Id.* tempestate, and in tempestate. *Ovid.* ventis. *Cic.* Jactor in turba, am pushed about, knocked about. *So.* Id. Jactatur domi suæ. — Of an orator who is too much pleased with himself, and whose gestures are consequently excessive or affected. *Cic.* Nisi se suo more jactavisset, te muscæ comedissent, had thrown himself about. *Id.* Jactare cerviculam (where he speaks of Hortensius), to toss. — Of money. *Cic.* Jactabatur numinus, fluctuated in value; or, the money market was unsettled. — Of the thoughts or feelings. *Virg.* tales pectore curas, revolving, casting in one's mind, nourishing. *Cic.* Opiniones se jactantes inconstanter et turbide, crossing each other, being in commotion. — Of a diseased person, Jactari, to toss about, be made uneasy and restless; also, generally, to be vexed, harassed, plagued, disquieted. *Lucret.* morbis. *Cic.* æstu febrique. *Id.* clamore et conviciis. *Curt.* varietate fortunæ. *Plaut.* Jactor, erucior. In the active. *Cic.* Te omni ratione jactaturus, handle you roughly, give you a good shaking, harass, &c. — In conversation, &c. to toss about, bandy about, gossip about. *Ovid.* Fabula jactaris in urbe (see above: and perhaps other examples, signifying, to treat, handle, discuss, may be referred here). *Cic.* Jactantur voces, are spread, disseminated. — Also, Jactare se, or Jactari, to be often engaged in, to take an active part in, to busy or exert one's self. *Cic.* Jactare se in causis, in republica. *Id.* Forensi labore jactari. Also, *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Curionem video se dupliciter jactaturum, exert himself, use every effort. — Also, to move, affect, excite. *Cic.* Te jactare non audebis. — Frequently also, Jactare se, to show one's self in public, especially, in order to make a figure, to display one's self, make a show, to pride one's self, boast, brag, strut, behave insolently, curry favor, carry one's head high. *Cic.* Quam se jactare, quam ostentare solebat. *Id.* se magnificentissime in illo loco. *Id.* se in bonis S. Roscii, to strut. *Id.* se (in) insperatis pecuniis sumptuosius insolentiusque, to make a display; or, to indulge in all manner of expenses. *Id.* se in populari ratione, h. e. venditare se, gratiam captare. *Id.* Video, ubi se jactaturus sit Hortensius, where he will exert himself most, on what he will insist, what point he will make the most of. *Id.* Non ita diu jactare se potuit, h. e. sibi placere. *Liv.* Tribunicis se jactare actionibus, h. e. to seek to gain distinction, or make one's self of consequence by supporting the propositions of the tribunes. *Cic.* In eo se in concione, pride himself in, exult in, &c. *Virg.* Nequis sit lucus, quo se plus jactet Apollo, pride himself upon, take pride or exult in, glory in. *Ovid.* se alicui, h. e. apud aliquem, make a boast of one's self, vaunt. *Cic.* Intolerantius se jactare, to be immoderately arrogant. — *¶* Also, to throw away, throw off, throw down. *Liv.* arma. Ju-

venal. jugum. *Pandect.* pecunias. — *¶* See also Jactas.

JACTŌRĀ (jacio), æ, f. the throwing, especially of goods overboard in a storm, *ἀποβολή*. *Cic.* Si in mari jactura faciendâ sit, equi ne pretiosi potius jacturam faciat, an servuli vilis? to throw overboard a valuable horse. *Sallust.* De istis potissimum jactura fit, quia pretii minimi sunt. — *¶* Also, a lessening, impairing, abatement, loss occasioned. *Cic.* Jacturam criminum facere, h. e. to omit in the accusation. *Id.* Etsi magnam jacturam causa fecero, h. e. shall impair, weaken, abate. *Id.* Cum tanta a nobis facta sit jactura juris, h. e. when I have yielded so much of my right. — *¶* Also, a loss, damage, detriment, sustained; hence, Jacturam facere, to sustain a loss, &c.; and, Jacturam facere alicujus rei, to sustain the loss, &c. of something; to lose. *Cic.* Si qua etiam jactura faciendâ sit in representando. *Id.* Jacturæ rei familiaris erunt faciendæ. *Columbia.* Magnas dominis æderunt jacturas, occasion heavy losses. *Columbia.* Jacturam pati; and *Liv.* accipere, to suffer, undergo. *Sulp.* ad *Cic.* Jactura facta in annula, for annulus. *Cic.* Dignitatis jacturam facere. *Id.* suarum tribuum. *Ces.* honoris et dignitatis. *Liv.* temporis. *Id.* parva jactura accepta, h. e. levi clade, having sustained a trifling loss. *Virg.* Facilis jactura sepulchri, h. e. a sepulchre is easily foregone. *Ovid.* Nulla Sophocleo venit jactura cothurno, h. e. nulla temporis injuria. — *¶* Also, expense, especially great expense, presents, gifts, largesses. *Ces.* Magnis jacturis animos conciliare. *Cic.* Provincia sumptibus et jacturis exhausta. *Id.* Aurium, non magna jactura facta, interficiendum curavit.

JACTŌS, a, um, particip. from jacio.

JACTŌS (jacio), us, m. a throwing, hurling, throw, cast, *βολή*. *Cic.* Jactus fulminum. *Virg.* Intra teli jactum, within the reach. *Curt.* Extra teli jactum esse. *Id.* Jam ad teli jactum pervenerant. *Liv.* In prospero tesserarum jactu. *Plin.* Jactus truces in sublime. *Id.* Jactus radiorum. *Virg.* pulveris exigui. *Id.* Se jactu dedit in æquor, threw himself, vaulted. — *¶* Also, a throwing down, out, or overboard. *Valer. Max.* Jactum mercium facere levandæ navis gratia. — *¶* Jactus retis and jactus (absol.), the fishes taken by a single throw of the net; the haul, the draught of fishes. *Valer. Max.* A piscatoribus jactum emerat. *Pandect.* Cum futurum jactum retis a piscatore enimus. — *¶* *Figur.* a throwing out. *Valer. Max.* vocis, h. e. speaking.

JACULABILIS (jaculor), e, adj. that may be thrown or darted, *βλητός*. *Ovid.* telum. *Stat.* Jaculabile dextra pondus, by the right hand.

JACULATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a throwing, darting, hurling, *ἀκοντισμός*. *Plin.* Jactatio equestris, throwing the javelin on horseback. *Apul.* fulgoris. — *¶* *Figur.* *Quintil.* In hac veluti jactatione verborum.

JACULATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a thrower of the javelin or spear; Jactatores, a kind of troops, who throw the javelin or spear. *Liv.* — *¶* Also, a thrower or caster of a net, a fisherman. *Plaut.* ap. *Isid.* — *¶* Generally, a hurler, thrower. *Horat.* Evulsis truncis Eneelædus jaculator andax. *Stat.* fulminis.

JACULATORIŌS (jaculator), a, um, acj. 3 Pandect. campus, h. e. serviceable for the exercise of throwing the javelin, in which this exercise is practised.

JACULATRIX (Id.), icis, f. a female darter, huntress. *Ovid.* Nonne vides jaculatricem Dianam.

JACULATŌS (jaculor), us, m. same as 3 Jactatio. *Tertull.*

JACULŌR (jaculum), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to throw a javelin or other missile weapon, fight with a javelin, *ἀκοντίζω*. *Abol.* *Cic.* Magnam laudem consequere equitando, jactando, omni militari labore tolerando. *Id.* Quis est enim, qui totum diem jaculans, non aliquando collineet? — *Figur.* *Liv.* Probris jaculari in aliquem, h. e. to assail one with abuse. *Quintil.* in uxorem obliquis sen-

tentiis. — ¶ Transitive, to hurl, throw, cast, dart, fling, βάλλω. Virg. Hector Danaum Phrygiis jaculatus puppibus ignes. Tacit. missilem ignem in obsessos. Ovid. silicem in hostes. Plin. fulmina. Id. Panthera jaculando se deficit, by frisking, bounding. Flor. In confertissima se hostium tela jaculatus, rushing, precipitating himself. Plin. In quas partes se jaculetur cometes, h. e. feratur, runs, is borne, shoots. — Also, to throw down, hurl down, send down. Colum. duos imbres. — Also, to throw out, send forth, dart, shed, emit. Plin. Oculi lucem jaculantur, dart. Id. umbram. Lucret. verba. Quintil. Sententias vibratis digitis. — ¶ Also, to throw up, to shoot, hit, strike. Horat. cervos. Id. arces rubente dextra. Ovid. ira disco. — ¶ Also, to aim, throw or shoot at a mark, hence, figur. to strive or struggle after, aim at. Horat. Quid jaculamur multa? — ¶ Jaculatus is found in a passive signification in Lucan., Tertull. and Arnob.

JACULUM, i, n. See Jaculus.

JACULUS (jacio), a, um, adj. that is or may be thrown. Plaut. Rete jaculum; also, Ovid. Jaculum, sc. rete, a casting net (called also funda). — ¶ Hence, Jaculum, i, n. (sc. telum), a javelin, dart, ἀκόντιον. Cæs. — ¶ Also, Jaculus, i, m. (sc. anguis), a kind of serpent which darts on passengers from trees, ἀκοντίας. Lucan. — ¶ Also, Jaculus, i, m. (sc. funis, laqueus, or nodus), a noose or loop thrown over the horns of oxen. Colum.

JALYSUS, i, m. a celebrated painting of Rome, executed by Protegeus; so called either because painted at Ialysus, a city of Rhodes, or because it represented Ialysus, the grandson of Phœbus. — ¶ Ialysius or -os, a, um, adj. of Iulysus, a city of Rhodes, which was afterwards taken into the city Rhodes. Ovid.

JAM (unc.), adv. now, ἄρ' (but usually implying more than *nunc*, which properly signifies simply *now*, at this time, at this moment; this difference will appear more clearly from the examples below). Terent. Postulo, ut redeat jam in viam, now (not merely at this instant, but with a reference to his having before been out of the way). Id. Abi, ut uxorem arcessas. (Æsch.) quid? jam uxorem? (Mi.) jam. (Æsch.) jam? (h. e. now? so soon?) (Mi.) jam quantum potest (h. e. yes, now, instantly, as soon as possible, right off). Cic. Quo autem pacto deceat, jam videbimus; nunc dicendum est (where jam signifies, presently, shortly; but nunc signifies now, just now). — Hence, Jam — jam, now — now, at one time — at another, one while — another while. Liv. Jam secundæ, jam adversæ res. Virg. Jam hos cursu, jam præterit illos. — Jamjam, now, just now, instantly, forthwith, without delay; or, now now, or already. Terent. (Mi.) Ah, pergisne? (Dc.) jamjam desino, I stop immediately, or already. Ovid. Jamjam tacturos sidera summa, putes. Cic. Jam jam intelligo, quid dicas. Virg. Jam jam nec maxima Juno, nec Saturnius hæc oculis pater aspicit æquis, now, now indeed (where it is expressive of indignation). Sullust. Jam jam, frater, lætandum magis quam dolendum, puto casum tuum, now indeed, my brother. — Also, Jam jamque, immediately, forthwith, immediately now, as soon as possible. Cic. Cogitandum est, jam jamque esse moriendum. Id. Jam jamque adero. — ¶ Very frequently now, in the sense of *already*; either of present, past, or future time; and may sometimes be rendered *already*; or, *even*; or, *immediately*; or, *then*; or, *now*, accordingly, as a matter of course, thereupon. Terent. Cur non accersitur? jam advesperascit. Id. Sperantes, jam amoto metu. Cæs. Jam per fines Sequanorum copias transdixerant. Cic. Sunt duo menses jam dices, it is now two months. Terent. Accede ad ignem hunc; jam calesces plus satis, immediately, or then, or even. Cic. Aliquid perspicere jam ab illo tempore, eum, &c. coen. Id. Jam a prima adolescentia. Nepos. Jam tertium diem sic teneri, now the third day. Tibull. Vidi ego jam juvenem incoerentem, be-

fore this, before now, before. Nepos. Jam tum illis temporibus, even in those times, as far back as those times. Cic. Jam tum, cum aderas. Liv. Jam tum, dum pecunia deferretur. Cic. Jam inde ab ortu nature, from the very beginning of nature. Id. Exercitatio jam inde ab Aristotele constituta. Terent. Amicus jam inde a puero, ever since. Cic. Tibi jam inde præscribo, from hence. Terent. Jam inde usque a pueritia. Virg. Ac jam olim eum vinea posuit frondes, jam tum acer rusticus, &c. when at length — even or already then. Terent. Jam primum, even first of all, in the very first place. So, Liv. Jam primum omnium eoustat. Virg. Jam tandem prendimus oras, now at length, after all. Liv. Minus jam tandem fortunæ pœnitere, now at length, at length. Cic. Jam ante and antea, already before. Nepos. Cum admirarentur, non jam sumptum esse supplicium, not yet, as yet not. Phædr. Abire jam non potest, no longer, not now. (But see below.) Cic. Jam pridem cupio Alexandriam visere, I have long desired. Terent. Jampridem equidem audivi, long since, for a long while. (So, Jam diu and Jam dudum). Cic. Hernæ tui jam nunc me admodum delectant, already now, even now, as soon as this. Phædr. Quem volo refelli jam nunc responso meo, already now, with my answer and no more, without more ado. Terent. Sat est: eamus jam nunc intro (as if he had said, we have talked enough; it is therefore already or even now time for us to go in). Cic. Venio nunc, non jam ad furtum, sed facinus, &c. Id. De quibus jam dicendi locus erit, eum de Senioribus pauca dixero (where it may be rendered then; or taking jam and cum together, as soon as, when). Id. Tollatur hæc civitate discordia: jam omnes isti, qui potenduntur metus, exstinguuntur, and already, as an immediate consequence, forthwith. Id. Remove perturbationes: jam videbuntur monstra dicere, and immediately, the direct consequence will be, that, &c. Terent. Omitte: jam adero, straightway, right away. Plaut. Jam ut me collocaverat, already when, as soon as. — ¶ With a negation it has also the sense of *more, longer, beside*. Cic. Non est jam in lege modus, there is no longer. Liv. Non jam, ut ante. Varr. Neque jam, and no more. Cic. Jam nemo, no one beside, not another. — ¶ In transitions, it stands for *deinde, præterea, or nunc*, and may be rendered further, furthermore, moreover, in the next place, now, then, accordingly, but, &c.; sometimes first in the sentence, sometimes after a word. Cic. Jam vero quod jubent, &c. recte admonent. Id. Jam vero illa Allobrogum sollicitatio, and now, and furthermore, indeed. Id. Jam vero virtuti Cn. Pompeii quæ potest par oratio inveniri? but now. Id. Videte jam porro cetera, but moreover, now further. Id. Jam illud ejus est, non dico audaciæ, sed stultitiæ? — As a corrective particle. Cic. C. Licinius probabilis orator; jam vero etiam probatus, even I may say. — Tacit. Germ. 45. Ergo jam gentes alluuntur (where with ergo it seems to mark the introduction of a new topic).

JAMBEUS (iambus), a, um, adj. iambic. 3 Horat.

JAMBICINUS (Id.), a, um, adj. iambic. 3 Martian. Capell.

JAMBICUS (Id.), a, um, adj. iambic. Dio-3 med.

JAMBOS (ἵαμβος), i, m. an iambus, poetic foot, consisting of a short and long syllable. Horat. — ¶ Also, an iambic verse, iambic poem. Cic.

JAM DIU, or JAMDIU. See Jam.

JAM DUDUM, or JAMDUDUM. See Jam and Dudum.

JAM JAM, or JAMJAM. See Jam.

JAM PRIDEM, or JAMPRIDEM. See Jam and Pridem.

JANÆ, æ, f. same as Diana, the moon. 3 Varro.

JANALIS (Janus), e, adj. of or pertaining to Janus, received from Janus. Ovid.

JANICULUM, i, n. one of the seven hills of Rome, upon which, in earlier times, there was a town of the same name, said to have

been built by Janus, whence the name Ovid.

JANIGENA (Janus & gigno), æ, m. and 3 f. child of Janus. Ovid.

JANITÖR (janna), öris, m. a janitor, door keeper, porter, Συναγός. Cic. Hunc vestri janitores, hunc cubicularii diligunt. Plaut. Heus, equis hic est janitor? aperite. Cic. Janitor carceris, a jailer. Ovid. cœlestis aula, h. e. cœli, porter of heaven, namely, Janus (as Cerberus is called by Virg. the janitor of the lower world). — The Romans used to chain the slaves who were stationed at their doors; and of course they were reckoned among the lowest of the slaves. Ovid. Janitor religate catena.

JANITRIX (janitor), icis, f. a female door keeper, portress, Συναγός. Plaut. Anus hic solet cubitare, janitrix. Figur. Plin. Laurus janitrix Cæsarum, h. e. went to be planted before their doors. — ¶ Janitricæ (from the Greek εἰναίτρις), the wives of two brothers. Pnuelct. — Scaliger thinks they are so called, because they both have their beds opposite to the door (janua), and are thus, as it were, its keepers.

JANTHINUS (ἰανθίνος), a, um, adj. violet-colored, violet. Plin. vestis, color. — ¶ Absol. Plur. Ianthina, violet-colored garments. Martial.

JANTHIS (ἰανθίς), idis, f. a plant or 3 flower of a purple color; others explain it, a violet-colored garment. Marcell. Empir.

JANŪA (perhaps from Janus, as presiding over it), æ, f. a door, house-door. Θύρα, primus ingressus ad interiora domus. Cic. Fores in liminibus profanarum ædium januæ nominantur. Ovid. Reserare januam. Plaut. occludere. Id. pultare, to knock at the door. Ovid. aperire, to open. But Pandect. aperire, to open a door, make a door-way, cut a door-way. — ¶ Figur. door, entrance, passage. Virg. Noces atque dies patet atri janua Ditis. Ovid. Præclusa janua lecti luctus extendit in ævum. Id. Januam pulsare sepulchri. Id. maris gemini, h. e. Bosphorus. Also, Cic. Qua nolui janua sum ingressus in causam. Plin. Ep. Illa actio mihi janua famæ patefecit. Q. Cic. Janua animi frons est.

JANŪALIS (Janus), e, adj. pertaining to Janus, named from Janus, &c. Varro. porta. — Hence, Januāl, for Jannale (sc. libum). Fest. — ¶ Porta Jonalis is also read.

JANŪARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. named from Janus. Cic. Januarius mensis, and Cæs. Januarius (sc. mensis), the month of January, at first the eleventh and afterwards the first month of the Roman year.

JANŪS (perhaps from Ζην, h. e. Zeus, as Jupiter from Ζεύς πατήρ), i, m. an ancient Italian divinity, who, as god of the sun, marked the course of the year. In his statues he was represented as having two faces growing together and looking in opposite directions, the one with and the other without a beard. These appear to have been anciently symbolical of the sun and moon, though the true interpretation of the symbol was afterwards lost, and both faces represented with a beard. (See Boettiger's Ideas on the Mythology of Art; first series.) He is said to have reigned in Latium, and to have founded the city Janiculum. The month of January was sacred to him (hence, Ovid. Jani mensis, h. e. Januarius); and in general, not only the beginning of the year and day, but also all beginnings: thus in solemn rites they sacrificed first to him. He had the epithet pater (as Ζεύς πατήρ). He had a small temple or chapel with two doors directly opposite to each other, which was closed in time of peace and open during war. This temple or chapel seems to have been nothing more than a covered passage with doors. — ¶ Hence, Janus, any passage-way, thoroughfare, as an arch, vault or arcade. Cic. Nat. Deor. 2, 27. Sueton. Aug. 31. Liv. 41, 27. — Hence, the passage of a gate, or, a gate. Liv. Dextro Jano porte.

¶ Also, *January*. Ovid. Janus habet finem. *Martial*. Calendæ Jani. — Also, the first of *January*. *Auson*. Totidem venturos congere Janos (implying years). — ¶ Also, Janus, for the temple of Janus. *Liv*. Janus apertus. *Vellei*. Janus Geminus clausus. — ¶ Also, a certain spot, public place, or street in Rome, where merchants, brokers, and also booksellers, had their stand, a sort of exchange: it had three parts, Janus summus, imus, medius. *Ovid* *Rened*. 561. Qui puteal, Janumque timet, celcresque Calendas, h. e. fears the Janus, as being the seat of the usurers. *Horat*. *Ep*. 1, 1, 54. Hæc (h. e. the superior worth of money over virtue) Janus summus ad innum perdecet. *Id*. *Sat*. 2, 3, 18. Omnes res mea Janum ad medium fracta est. *Cic*. Boni viri, qui ad Janum medium sedent, h. e. qui sunt feneratores. (Some understand by Janus Summus, &c. three statues of Janus. They may perhaps have been merely three passages or arches upon a street.) — ¶ See its derived adjectives in their alphabetical order.

JANUSPATER, an ancient form for Janus Pater. *Gell*.

JAPETOS (Ἰαπετός), i, m. one of the Giants, husband of Clymene, father of Atlas, Epimetheus, and Prometheus. *Horat*. Iapeti genus, and *Ovid*. Satus Iapeto, h. e. the son of Iapetus, Prometheus. — Hence, Ἰαπετῶνιδēs, æ, m. the son of Iapetus. *Ovid*. Iapetionides Atlas. *Claudian*. Iapetionide fratres gemini, h. e. Prometheus and Epimetheus.

JAPIS. } See *Iopys*.

JAPIDIA. }

JAPYGGIA. }

JAPYGIUS. } See *Iapyx*.

JAPYS, or **JAPIS**, Ἰδīs or Ἰδīs, adj. *Iapydion*; the Iapydes were a nation of *Thyriacum*. *Virg*. *Tinavus* Iapyx. — Also, Iapydia or Iapidia, æ, f. the region inhabited by the Iapydes. *Tibull*.

JAPYX, Ἰγīs, m. the son of *Dadalus*, who settled in *Apulia* or *Calabria*; from whom the portion of Italy where he settled was called *Iopygia*. *Ovid*. — ¶ As an adj. *Iapygian*, h. e. *Apulian* or *Calabrian*. *Virg*. *Gargamus* Iapyx. — Hence, Iapyx, sc. fluvius, a river in *Iopygia*. *Plin*. — Iapyx, sc. ventus, a wind, blowing from this region upon Greece, the *W. N. W. wind*. *Horat*. — ¶ Hence, Iapygius, a, um, adj. *Iapygian*, *Apulian* or *Calabrian*. *Plin*. promontorium (now *Copo S. Maria di Leuca*). — Iapygia, sc. terra, Iapygia, a portion of *Apulia* or *Calabria*. *Ovid*.

JARBAS, æ, m. an African king, and ruler of *Ido*. *Virg*. — *Ovid*. has also Jarba. — ¶ Hence, *Horat*. pleasantly calls *Cordus*, *Iorbites*, as being a *Mauritanian*, as if he were a descendant of Jarbas.

JARDANUS, Ἰδīs, f. daughter of *Iardanus*, h. e. *Onphale*. *Ovid*.

IASIDES, æ, m. son or descendant of *Iasius*. *Virg*.

IASION. See *Iosius*.

IASIONĒ (Ἰασίωνη), cs, f. a plant with a white flower, which creeps on the ground (probably *Convolvulus sepium*, L.). *Plin*.

IASIS. See *Iosius*.

IASIOS, ii, m. a king of the *Argives*, father of *Atalanta*. *Hygin*. — Hence, Iasis, Ἰδīs, f. the daughter of *Iasius*, h. e. *Atalanta*. *Propert*. — Iasides, æ, m. son or descendant of *Iasius*. *Stat*. Iasides, h. e. *Adrastus*, who reigned at *Argos*, as *Iasius* had done. — Also, *Iasius*, a, um, adj. *Argive*. *Val*. *Fl*. *virgo*, h. e. the daughter of *Isachus*, king of *Argos*. — ¶ There was also another *Iasius*, the brother of *Dardanus* and lover of *Ceres* (h. e. fond of agriculture). *Virg*. and *Ovid*. — Called, also, *Iasion*, ὄνīs. *Ovid*.

IASIOS, a, um, adj. of or from *Iasius*, *Iasion* or *Argive*. *Val*. *Flacc*. (See *Iasius*, ii.) — ¶ Also, *Iasius*, *Iasian*, of or belonging to *Iasus* or *Iassus*, a city of *Caria*. *Plin*.

IASON, ὄνīs, m. the son of *Æson*, a king of *Thessaly*. He was deprived of his kingdom by his paternal uncle *Pelias*, to whose care he had been intrusted by

his dying father, and sent to *Colchis* to get the golden fleece. He sailed thither with several companions in the ship *Argo* (whence they were called *Argonauts*), obtained the golden fleece by the help of *Medea*, married her in return, then deserted her and married *Creusa* (or *Glance*), the daughter of *Creon*, king of *Corinth*. *Val*. *Flacc*. — Hence, *Iasōnides*, æ, m. son of *Iason*. *Stat*. juvenes, h. e. *Thoas* and *Euneus*, sons of *Iason* and *Hyppolyte*. — Also, *Iasōnius*, a, um, adj. pertaining to *Iason*. *Propert*. carina, h. e. the ship *Argo*. *Ovid*. remcx, h. e. the *Argonauts*. — ¶ Another *Iason*, a prince or king (tyrannus) at *Phæra*, in *Thessaly*. *Cic*.

IASPACHATES (ἰασπαχάτης), æ, m. a gem of the agate kind, having some affinity with the jasper. *Plin*.

IASPIDES (iaspis), a, um, adj. of the 2 jasper kind, jasper-like. *Plin*.

IASPIS (ἰασπίς), ἰδīs, f. a jasper, a precious stone of a green color. *Plin*. — *Virg*. Iaspis fulva, probably our topaz. — *Plin*. says, that one kind of iaspis was called *aerizusa* from its resembling the air in color; some think it is the *turquois*. — *Figur*. *Aug*. ap. *Macrob*. Iaspi fulgorum, (as we say) jewel.

IASPIOS (iaspis), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the jasper. *Macce*. ap. *Isid*.

IASPONIX (ἰασπόνυξ), Ἰχīs, f. a kind of jasper, with cloudy and snow-white spots. *Plin*.

IASSUS, or **IASUS**, i, f. a city of *Caria*, in *Asia Minor*. *Plin*. — Hence, *Iasius* (Iassius), a, um, adj. (See *Iosius*). — Iassenses, or Iasenses, ium, the inhabitants of the same. *Liv*.

IATRALIPTA, or **IATRALIPTES** (ἰατρᾰλείπτης), æ, m. a physician that cures by anointing and rubbing. *Cels*. — Hence, *Iatraliptice*, or *-lēptice* (ἰατρᾰλείπτικη, sc. τέχνη), cs, f. the art of curing in this way. *Plin*. — ¶ Written, also, *Iatralēptes*, and *Iatralēptes*. — *Iatralipta* occurs in an *Inscript*.

IATRICE (ἰατρική, sc. τέχνη), cs, f. the healing art. *Martian*. *Capell*.

IATRONICES (ἰατρονίκης), æ, m. con-2 queror of physicians. *Plin*.

JAVOLENUS, same as *Jabolenus*.

JAXAMATÆ, ærum, m. a people on the *Palus Maotis*, near the mouth of the *Tanais*. *Val*. *Flacc*. — ¶ *Mela* calls them *Izamate*.

JAXARTES, æ, m. a river in and near *Sogdiana*, which flows into the *Caspian* sea. *Plin*. and *Mela*.

JAZGES, um, m. a Sarmatian people 3 dwelling by the *Danube*. *Ovid*. and *Tacit*. — *Sing*. *Jazyx*. *Ovid*.

IBER, or **IBER**, Ἰβēr, m. (Ἰβήρ, -ηρος), an inhabitant of *Iberia* in Spain, an *Iberian*. *Lucan*. *Durus Iber* aut *Cantaber*. — Hence, a *Spaniard*. *Horat*. — ¶ Also, an inhabitant of *Iberia* in Asia; an *Iberian*. *Val*. *Flacc*.

IBERIA, or **IBERIA**, æ, f. Ἰβηρία, *Iberia*, the whole of Spain received this name among the Greeks. *Plin*. — ¶ Also, a region of Asia, now *Imeriti* and *Georgia*, between the Black and *Caspian* seas. *Plin*.

IBERICUS (iberia), a, um, adj. *Iberic*. 3 an, *Spanish*. *Sil*.

IBERICUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *Iberian*, 2 *Spanish*. *Horat*. *Ibericis* peruste funibus latus, h. e. sparteis, for spartum was abundant in Spain. *Plin*. mare (which washes Spain on the eastern side).

IBERIS (Ἰβήρις), ἰδīs, f. a kind of cresses. *Plin*.

IBEROS, or **IBEROS**, i, m. Ἰβήρ, a river in Spain. now the *Ebro*. *Plin*. — ¶ Another in *Asian Iberia*. *Plin*.

IBEROS, or **IBEROS**, a, um, adj. *Iberian*, h. e. *Spanish*. *Virg*. *Gurgite* Phœbus *Ibero* tingat equos, h. e. *Ocean* occidentalis. *Ovid*. *Forma triplex pastoris Iberi*, h. e. *Geryonis*. *Horat*. piscis, h. e. scomber. — *Iberi*, ðrum, the *Spaniards*. *Virg*. — ¶ Also, of *Iberia* in Asia, *Iberian*; *Ibernis*, an *Iberian*; *Iberi*, the *Iberians*. *Val*. *Flacc*. and *Tacit*.

IBEX, ἰβīs, m. a kind of wild goat; according to *Hard*. the *chamois*. *Plin*. 8, 53, sect. 79.

IBY (ib), adv. there, in that place, ἐκεῖ,

in eo loco. *Cic*. *Demaratus* fugit *Tarquinios* *Corintho*, et *ibi* suas fortunas constituit. *Pandect*. *Ibi* de eo damno prætor loquitur, h. e. in that edict. *Plin*. *Ibi* loci, for in eo loco. — ¶ Also, for in his rebus, in eo, in that, therein, on that. *Sallust*. *Ibi* (h. e. in bellis intestinis, cædibus, &c.) juvenitum suam exercuit. *Cic*. Si quid est quod ad testes reservet, *ibi* nos quoque paratiores reperiet, there, in that, in that matter. *Terent*. *Ibi* nunc sum, I am thinking of that, my mind is busy with that. — ¶ Of time, immediately, thereupon, then, straightway. *Terent*. Si tu negaris ducere, *ibi* culpam in te transferet. *Liv*. *Ibi* infit, annum sc tertium, &c. *Id*. *Ibi* ira est suppressa, henceforth, from this time. *Terent*. *Ibi* demum, then first. — Redundantly. *Cic*. *Ibi* tum. — ¶ Rarely, thither. *Pandect*. Cum *ibi* venerimus, to that matter, subject, for istuc.

IBIDEM (ibi & dem or idem), adv. in the same place, ἀντὶθι, in eodem loco. *Nep*. Ipse *ibidem* manere decrevit. *Cic*. Ne heic *ibidem* ante oculos vestros trucidetur. *Plaut*. Si redicrit illa ad hunc, *ibidem* loci res erit, for in eodem loco. — ¶ For in eadem re, in the same thing, in the same matter. *Cic*. *Cecin*. 9. *Læsit* in eo *Cecinam*, sublevavit *ibidem*. — ¶ Rarely, to the same place. *Plaut*.

IBIS (ἰβίς), is and ἰδīs, f. the ibis, a bird of Egypt, held sacred by the *Egyptians*, which destroys serpents. *Cic*. [This bird was usually supposed to be the *Tantalus* *Ibis* of L.; but its real nature was first discovered by Bruce (see *Travels*, vol. 5, p. 172), and placed beyond a doubt by *Cuvier*'s investigations. It has been more lately called *Numenius* *Ibis*. (See *Cuvier*'s *Memoir* on the *Ibis* of the *Egyptians*, in the *Annals* of the *Museum* of *Hist. Nat.*, *Cahier* 20.)] — ¶ Also, a biting and scornful poem of *Ovid*.

IBISCUM. } Same as *Iibiscum*, &c. 2

IBIRIDA. }

IBUS, for *iis*. See *Is*.

IBYCUS, i, m. Ἰβύκος, a Greek lyric poet. He fell among robbers, and, having been mortally wounded, besought some cranes that were flying by to be the witnesses and avengers of his death. A short time after, these robbers, seeing some cranes pass by them in the midst of the city, whipsired in jest to one another, Here are the avengers of *Ibycus*. They were seized, and, having confessed the crime, were punished. *Cic*. *Stat*. and *Auson*.

ICADION, ὄνīs, m. a cruel pirate. *Lucil*. ap. *Fest*. — ¶ Called, also, *Icadinus*. *Cic*.

ICARIA, æ, f. now *Nicaria*, a small island in the *Ægean* sea, near *Samos*, one of the *Sporades*. *Pompon*. *Mela*. — ¶ Called, also, *Icaros*. *Plin*.

ICARIOTIS, ἰδīs, f. the daughter of *Icarus*, h. e. *Penelope*. *Propert*. — Adj. *Ovid*. *Tela* *Icarotide*.

ICARIS, ἰδīs or ἰδīs, f. the daughter of *Icarus*, h. e. *Penelope*. *Ovid*.

ICARIUS, ii, m. the son of *Æbalus*, king of 2 *Lacedæmon* and father of *Penelope*. *Ovid*. (He seems to have been also called *Icarus*.) — ¶ Also, *Icarus*, or *Icarus*, father of *Erigone*. He was slain by drunken peasants in *Attica*. He is commonly called *Icarus*. He, with his daughter and his dog *Mæra*, became constellations: his name is *Bootes*, or, at any rate, the star *Arcturus*; *Erigone* is the *Virgin* (virgo), and *Mæra* the *Canis Major*. *Propert*. and *Hygin*.

ICARIUS, a, um, adj. *Icarian*, h. e. relating to *Icarus* or *Icarus*, the father of *Erigone*. *Ovid*. *Canis*, h. e. the constellation *Canis Major*. *Propert*. *Icarii* boves, h. e. septentriones, quos *Icarinus* (Bootes) regit. *Stat*. *palines* (so called because *Icarus* learned the culture of the vine from *Bacchus* and practised it). *Id*. *umbra*, h. e. *vitibus plena*. — ¶ Also, relating to the island *Icaria* or *Icaros*; or, according to the fable, to *Icarus*, the son of *Dadalus*. *Plin*. mare, and, *Ovid*. aquæ; also, *Id*. *Icarium* (absol.), h. e. that part of the *Ægean* sea which is near the island *Icaria*. *Ovid*. litus, h. e. of *Asia Minor*, which is washed by the *Icarian* sea.

ICAROS. See *Icaria*.

ICARUS, i, m. the son of *Dædalus*, who escaped with his father from *Crete* by means of artificial wings; but he approached so near the sun that it melted the wax which fastened the wings together, and he fell into the sea, which is said to have its name from him, but seems more correctly to be so called from the island *Icaros* or *Icaria*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Another, the father of *Erigone*. See *Icarus*.

ICAS (εἰκάς), ādis, f. the number twenty; 2 the twentieth day of the month; hence, *Icades*, um, a festival, kept by the *Epicureans* in honor of their master, on the twentieth day of every month; for he was born on the twentieth of the month. *Plin.*

ICCIRCO. See *Ideireo*.

ICCIUS PORTUS. See *Ilius*.

ICELÖS (ἰκέλος, h. e. like), i, m. the brother of *Morpheus*. *Ovid.*

ICHNEUMON (ἰχθυόμων), ōnis, m. the ichneumon or Egyptian rat, which destroys the eggs of the crocodile. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, an insect very hostile to the spider, called phalangium (*Sphex sabulosus*, L.). *Plin.*

ICHNŌBATES (ἰχνοβάτης), æ, m. Treader or Tracer, the name of one of *Aetæon's* dogs. *Ovid.*

ICHNŌGRAPHIA (ἰχνογραφία), æ, f. the ichnography; the plan or ground-plot of a building. *Vitr.*

ICHNŌSA (ἰχνοῦσα), æ, the ancient Greek name of the island of *Sardinia*, from its resembling the sole of a human foot, ἰχνοῦς. *Plin.*

ICHŌR (ἰχθῶρ), ōris, m. watery matter or 3 humor; or watery blood. *Cels.*

ICHTHYŌCŌLLA (ἰχθυόκολλα), æ, f. a fish with a glutinous skin, great sturgeon (*Acipenser huso*, L.); the glue made of it, perhaps isinglass. *Plin.* and *Cels.*

ICHTHYŌESSA (ἰχθυόεσσα, h. e. abounding in fish), æ, f. a name of the island *Icaria*. *Plin.*

ICHTHYOPHAGI (ἰχθυοφάγοι), ōrum, m. the fish-eaters, *Ichthyophagi*, a name given to several nations. *Plin.*

ICŌ (unc.), is, icti, ictum, a. 3. to strike, smite, hit, stab, sting, &c. πλῆττω. *Lucret.* Elicit in partem sanguis, unde icimur ictu. *Catull.* (de musca), caput telis, sting. *Plaut.* ap. *Non.* Fuscina icti vidulum. *Turpil.* ibid. Si iceris me posthac. *Plaut.* femur, to strike, as a mark of indignation and grief. *Liv.* Corruit icta, stabbed, slain. *Cæs.* Lapide ictus perit, hit, struck. *Horat.* Mordaci ferro icta pinus. *Liv.* Ictus vulnere, h. e. being wounded by a missile weapon. *Id.* Fulmine ictus; or, *Cic.* E cælo ictus, struck by lightning. — Hence, *Cic.* Me ictum fumantemque vidistis, struck by lightning; figuratively. And, *Ovid.* Domus icta, h. e. struck down, struck with misfortune, unfortunate. — Hence, to hit, h. e. to reach, attain. *Senec.* Magnitudinem non icturi. — ¶ *Plaut.* Colaphum icti, fetch a slap, give a buffet. — ¶ *Icere* fœdus (with or without cum aliquo), to make or strike a compact, league; because, as some suppose, a hog was slain on such occasions. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, to strike, move, touch, disquiet, agitate, offend vehemently. *Liv.* Consul rebellione Bergistanorum ictus, struck, alarmed. *Id.* Nova re icti, struck, surprised, astonished. *Id.* Metu icta, struck, alarmed, disquieted. *Id.* Conscientia ictus. *Horat.* Desideriis icta fidelibus, struck, moved, touched. *Id.* Ut semel icto accessit fervor capiti, struck with wine, heated with wine, drunken.

ICŌN (εἰκὼν, -ὄνος), ōnis, f. an image, picture, likeness, statue, icon. *Plin.* Pictæ cera icones, waxen images used for chessmen.

ICŌNICŌS (εἰκονικός), a, um, adj. painted 2 or sculptured after the life. *Plin.* statua; and, *Sueton.* simulacrum, h. e. a statue resembling in portraiture the original, and also of the natural size. So, *Plin.* Iconicos duces pingere.

ICŌNIUM, ii, n. a city of *Lycæaia*. *Cic.*

ICŌSAPRŌTI (εἰκοσάπρωτοι), ōrum, m. 2 the first twenty. *Pandect.* — Their dignity or rank was called *Icosaprotia* (εἰκοσάπρωτεια). *Pandect.*

ICTERIAS (ἰκτερίας), ādis, f. a precious stone. *Plin.*

ICTERICŌS (ἰκτερικός), a, um, adj. ill of 2 the jaundice, jaundiced, icteric. *Juvenal.*

ICTERŌS (ἰκτερός), i, m. a small yellowish bird, which *Pliny*, 30, 28, takes to be the *Galgulus*, and the sight of which is said to cure the jaundice, which also is called icterus. *Plin.*

ICTIS (ἰκτίς), idis, f. a kind of weasel or marten. *Plin.*

ICTŌS (ico), us, m. a stroke, blow, stab, hit, thrust, cast, πλῆγῃ. *Cic.* Vultus in latere, quod acutum punctum videretur, pro ictu gladiatorio probari, h. e. a stab or thrust with a sword. *Curt.* Ictu certo destinata ferire. *Plin.* Vibrare ictus. *Id.* Eminus cominusque inferre. *Cic.* Infligere, or infligere. *Tacit.* Intentare. *Vellci.* Darc cervicem ad ictum servi sui. *Ovid.* graves ferre, h. e. inferre, infligere. *Cæs.* defendere, ac repellere, to ward off. *Virg.* Medicari ictum hastæ, the wound inflicted by. *Id.* Lapis non pertulit ictum, nor kept up its force so as to strike. *Plin.* Ictibus cedere arborem, by blows of the axe. *Id.* serpentium vesparum, the sting. *Cic.* A bestiis ictus, morsus, impetus, a blow, kick, thrust, &c. *Ovid.* Phæbei ictus; and, *Horat.* fervidi, h. e. the beating rays of the sun. *Plin.* Ictus alæ, the flapping. *Id.* pedum, the stamping. *Id.* murrum, battering. *Aurcl.* Vict. Ictu sanguinis extinctus est, of aa apoplectic fit. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Ictus enim fit et vulnerantur arteriæ, a stricture, sudden pain, paroxysm, shock, in consequence of excessive exertion of the voice. *Cæs.* pilorum, throw, discharge. *Liv.* Soptum fuisse regem subito ictu, se securis, stroke, cut. *Plin.* Ictu primo, at the first blow, at the first east, at once. *Tacit.* Singulis veluti ictibus bella transigere, h. e. by single, separate attacks, and not at once, with one continued attack. *Auct.* B. *Afric.* Uno ictu contendere, neque remittere, with one unremitting effort, with a continued attack, without intermission. *Gell.* Eodem ictu temporis, at the same moment. *Tacit.* Sub ictum dari, to come within reach or sight of the enemy, come to close quarters with the enemy. *Senec.* Sub ictu habere aliquid, to have within reach, near, before the eyes. *Id.* Extra ictum esse, out of reach of weapons, h. e. out of danger. *Id.* Sub ictu nostro positum, h. e. in our power. *Id.* Sub ictu esse, h. e. in danger, at stake. *Sil.* Sub ictu esse, to be before the eyes. Further, *Cic.* Ictus fulminis, stroke. *Liv.* arietis, the blow or thrust of the battering-ram. *Sueton.* calcis, a kick. *Plin.* Ictus languidis, beating of the pulse, pulse. — Hence, the beat (called also percussio) of the fist or fingers, to mark time, or to denote the recurrence of the equal members of a verse. *Horat.* Cum senos redderet ictus, h. e. sex pedes omnes iambos. *Quintil.* Pedum et digitorum ictu intervalla signant. (Compare *Horat.* Facta canit pede ter percussio, h. e. in iambic trimeters: so that this ictus or beat marked, in this case, not a foot, but a metre. Perhaps, in the preceding example, ictus may refer both to the rise and fall of the foot or hand. *Quintil.* says that musicians marked by an ictus sometimes a single note, and sometimes more.) *Plin.* Ad ictus modulantium pedum moveri (in music). *Horat.* pollicis, se. quo lyra pulsatur, the regular stroke. So, *Plin.* citharæ, h. e. upon the strings of the cithara. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Ictus calamitatis, a blow or stroke. *Id.* Voluptas non illum habet ictum, quo pellat animum, h. e. stimulating power, strong vapour. — ¶ *Locan.* Ictus fœderis, striking, concluding. — ¶ Also, the stress laid in pronunciation upon an accented syllable. *Quintil.* — ¶ Anciently, Ictus, i, 2d decl. *Quadrig.* ap. *Gell.*

ICTUS, a, nm, particip. from ico.

ICŪNCŌLA (dimin. from icon), æ, f. a 2 small image, parva icon, εἰκόνιον. *Sueton.*

IDĀ, æ, and **IDĒ**, es, f. Ἰδῆ, *Ida*, a mountain in *Phrygia* and *Troas*, where *Cybele* was worshipped, and *Paris* passed judgment on the three goddesses. *Virg.* Imminet *Ida* super. *Senec.* Decies ni-

bus canuit *Idc.* — Also, *Ida*, a mountain in *Crete*, where *Jupiter* was concealed, in order to escape the voracity of his father. *Ovid.* — ¶ Hence, *Idæus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Ida* in *Phrygia* and *Troas*. *Virg.* Alma parens *Idæa* deum; and, *Cic.* mater, h. e. *Cybele*. *Id.* *Idæi* chori. *Val.* *Flacc.* *Idæa* buxus, h. e. *tibia* *Berecynthia*. *Mela.* mons; and, *Cic.* collis, jugum, h. e. mount *Ida*. *Senec.* *Idæus* leo, h. e. ingens, horribilis, quales in *Ida* sunt, ubi *Berecynthia* currum trahere dicuntur. *Horat.* *Idæa* naves, h. e. *Trojan*. *Ovid.* hospes; and *Jude*; and, *Cic.* pastor, h. e. *Paris*. *Martial.* puer, h. e. *Ganymede*. *Sil.* sanguis, h. e. *Romanorum*, qui a *Trojanis* per *Æneam* oriundi. — Also, *Idæan*, of or pertaining to *Ida* in *Crete*. *Virg.* mons, h. e. mount *Ida*. *Plin.* *Idæi* Dactyli, h. e. certain precious stones, or stones in the shape of a finger or thumb, dug from mount *Ida*. (But *Cic.* *Idæi* Dactyli and *Digit*, priests of *Cybele*.) *Martial.* bustum, h. e. of *Jupiter*, supposed by the *Cretans* to have died. — ¶ *Propert.* 3, 1, 27. confounds the *Phrygian* *Ida* with the *Cretan*.

IDALIS, idis, f. adj. sc. tellus, a region not far from the *Phrygian* *Ida*, in *Mysia* or *Æolis*. *Lucan.* 3, 204. (si lectio certa.) Others read *Æolis*.

IDALIUM, ii, n. a town, mountain and wood in *Cyprus*, sacred to *Venus*. *Virg.* and *Plin.* — Hence, *Idalius*, a, um, adj. *Idalius*. *Virg.* *Venus*. *Stat.* volucres, h. e. doves, as sacred to *Venus*. *Id.* succi, *Cyprian* ointments. *Propert.* astrum, h. e. the planet *Venus*. *Sil.* sagitta, h. e. of love. — *Idalia*, se. terra, the region about *Idalius*. *Virg.* — *Idalie*, es, f. (for *Idalia*), se. dea, h. e. *Venus*. *Ovid.*

IDCIRCŌ, and **ICCIRCŌ** (id & circa), adv. on that account, therefore, for that reason, τοῦνεκα, διὰ τοῦτο. *Cic.* Non, si *Optimum* defendisti, idcirco te isti bonum civem putabant. *Id.* Aliud aliud videtur esse: et idcirco alius alio nomine id appellat. *Id.* Idcirco, quia veram causam habebam, brevi peroravi. *Cæs.* Idcirco discedere, quo facilius, &c. *Cic.* Idcirco, &c. *Id.* Idcirco nemo superioris attigit, ut iste tolleretur. *Id.* Non idcirco eorum usum dimiseram, quod iis succederem. *Colum.* Idcirco, quoniam, &c. — ¶ Also, *ia* that or this, therein, so far. *Cic.* Si mens voluntasque divina idcirco consulit hominibus, quod iis largita esset rationem, inasmuch as, in this, that it has, &c.

IDĒA (ιδέα), æ, f. properly, a Greek word, 2 signifying a form, and which *Cic.* expresses by species or formo. — Hence, a form or image present to the mind (as distinguished from the sensible form of a thing), an idea, notion, conception, as representing the actual, inherent, eternal form or nature (and not that which may appear to the senses); an ideal model, the pure, absolute, abstract idea of a thing. *Cic.* — Also, a model, pattern, original, as the living countenance is of a picture. *Senec.* — ¶ Also, the thinking faculty, the intelligent mind, the power to think. *Posid.* ap. *Macrob.*

IDĒALIS (idea), e, adj. existing in idea, 3 ideal; or, forgoing or conceiving ideas. *Mart.* *Cap.*

IDEM (is & the syllable dem), **IDĒM**, pron. the same, just that, just the, ὁ αὐτός, ἡ αὐτή, τὸ αὐτό. *Cic.* Eiusdem generis animantes, of the same kind. *Id.* Ad causas simillimas inter se, vel potius easdem, or rather identical. *Id.* Sed ubi *Xenocrates*, ubi *Aristoteles* ista tetigit? hos enim quasi eosdem esse vultis. *Id.* Dedit divinis duo genera motus: unum, quod semper esset in eodem æque, et idem in omnibus, atque uno modo celeraret. *Id.* Amicus est tanquam alter idem, a second self. — ¶ To express the identity of two things, it is followed by *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, ac or atque, and also *ut*, *quam*, *quasi* (h. e. quam si, the same as if); where in English we use *as*, and sometimes *who* or *with*. *Cic.* Tua eadem virtus fuit, quam in privato quondam tuo proavo, the same with that, which, &c. *Id.* Idem abeunt, qui venerant, as. *Id.* Non

idem est servulus, quod familia. *Cæs.* Jurat, se eundem casum subitum, quemcumque ei fortuna tribuisset. *Cic.* Eandem constituit potestatem, quam, si, &c. *Id.* Idem valere debet, ac si pater indicaret, the same as though. *Id.* Idem videtur esse, atque id quod, &c. the same thing as. *Id.* Eisdem fere verbis, ut actum disputatumque est. *Col.* Fecitatem potius sequamur, quæ non eadem portione vincitur pretio, quam vincit abundantia. *Id.* Sensu enim amisso, fit idem, quasi natus non esset omnino, just as if, precisely the same as if. — Followed by *eum* (as with in English). *Liv.* In eadem mecum Africa genitum, in the same Africa that I was. *Tacit.* Hunc ego eodem mecum patre genitum. — With *dat.* *Horat.* Invitum qui servat, idem facit occidenti, the same as if he killed him. — With *et* or *que*. *Cic.* Idemne sit pertinacia et perseverantia (to which our idiom corresponds, whether pertinacity and perseverance are the same). *Id.* Imperii nostri terrarumque idem est extremum. — *¶* *Neut.* Idem, substantively, with a genit. *Cic.* Idem juris, for idem jus. — *¶* Also, *Eadem* (*abl. fem.*), sc. via, the same way. *Liv.* Eadem reverti, the way he went. *So, Id.* Eadem degressus nantius, the way he came. *Cic.* Eadem, qua ceteri fugere noluit, the same way or path as the others. — Also, for eodem, to the same place. *Liv.* 4, 33. *Ed. Drak.*; other *Edd.* eodem. — Also, at the same time. *Plant.* Atque eadem mulieres apparebunt. — *¶* *Abl. neut.* Eodem. (See *Eodem*.) — *¶* Et idem and Idemque, and indeed, and — too, and withal, and that too, and the same too. *Cic.* Asiam istam referam, et eandem delicatam. *Id.* Certissimi idemque accerrimi patroni. — It often supplies the place of *etiam* or *item*; and, when the two things to which it is related are apparently inconsistent, *tamen*; also, too, likewise, at the same time, withal, and yet. *Cic.* Viro fortes, eosdem bonos esse volumus, good too. *Id.* Duo musici, qui erant quondam iidem poetæ, machinati sunt versum, poets withal, likewise poets. *Id.* Atque idem ego contendo, I contend also (literally, I the same). *Id.* Suavissimus et idem scillimus (but this may come under the preceding head; though, indeed, that may perhaps be included quite as well under this). *As.* Euphrates et Tigris magno aquarum divortio iter percurrunt; iidem (and yet) paulatim in artibus cœunt. *Cic.* Nihil vero utile, quod non idem honestum, also, likewise, too. (When the relative is used, it precedes *idem*.) — *Idem* is also repeated in the sense of *at once*, *as well* — *as*, *at the same time* — *and*. *Cic.* Tuus idem et idem noster, at once yours and mine. *Id.* Idem mæstitiam meam reprehendit, idem jocum. *Id.* Puisse quosdam, qui iidem ornate, iidem versute dicerent, at the same time — *and*, *not only* — *but* at the same time also. — *¶* *Sallust.* Idem velle atque nolle, to wish and not to wish the same, *h. e.* to have the same opinions or views. — *¶* Also, one person, a single individual; when the idea of *at the same time* is implied. *Cic.* Est mos hominum, ut nolint eundem pluribus rebus excellere. *Liv.* Nuntium Roman eundem Ardeamque mittit, the same messenger, one messenger. *Cic.* Unum (genus comparationum) de eodem et alio, *h. e.* a comparison of two things to see wherein they are different things (distinguished from a comparison of *major* et *minore*, as, for instance, of the value of two things). — *¶* Unus et idem, or, unus idemque, pleonastically, as in English, one and the same. *Cic.* Uno et eodem statu. *Id.* Uno eodemque tempore. — *¶* Joined with other pronouns, *Cic.* Idem iste Mithridates. *Id.* Idem ego ille. *Id.* Eundem te. *Id.* Ejusdem illius inimici. — *¶* *Idem*, for *isidem*. *Sallust.* — *Eodem*, *eodem*, &c. are sometimes used as dissyllables by the poets. *Virg.* and *Propert.* — *Idem*, for *idem*, *Ovid.*; and *Eidem*, *Inscript.* — *Eidem*, for *idem* (*nom. sing.*). *Nepos.* *Phoc.* 2. *Ed.* *Heusing.* alone has *idem*.

IDENTIDEM (perhaps for idem itidem; or item et item; or idem et idem), *adv. now and then, ever and anon, repeatedly, at intervals, διηκεως.* *Cic.* Recitabatur identidem Pompeii testimonium. *Id.* Revolver identidem in Tusculanum. *Catull.* Qui sedens adversus identidem te spectat.

IDĒŌ (id & eo, as if that (he did, &c.) for this reason), *adv. therefore, for that cause or reason, on that account, διὰ τοῦτο.* *Cic.* Ideo C. Clandius retulit, ut C. Verres posset auferre? *Id.* An ideo aliquid fecit, ne, &c.? *Id.* Ideo mihi non satisfacio, quod nullam partem consequi possum. *Id.* Mulieres ideo bene olere, quia nihil olebant. *Cels.* Quæ omnia ideo noscenda sunt, quoniam aliud alii convenit. *Cæs.* Necessarium esse existimavit, Pompeium fieri certiore; atque ideo continuato itinere, &c. *Virg.* Nec cellis ideo contende Falernis.

IDIOGRAPHUS (ιδιογραφος), a, um, adj. 3 autographical, written in one's own handwriting. *Gell.* Idiographum librum Virgillii sese insumpisse.

IDĪŌTĀ (ιδιώτης), m, m. properly, a private person; one not in office; a common man; hence, an ignorant, illiterate, unskilled, inexperienced man (in opposition to one who understands an art or science; a man of taste and judgment). *Cic.* Quæ non modo istum hominem ingeniosum atque intelligentem, verum etiam quemvis nostrum, quos iste idiotas appellat, delectare possent. *Id.* Rem paternam ab idiotarum divitiis ad philosophorum regulam perduxit, *h. e.* what the vulgar call riches; the riches of the unphilosophical and unenlightened. *Also, Vitruv.* (who applies the term to a person unskilled in architecture).

IDĪŌTICŪS (ιδιωτικός), a, um, adjective. 3 ignorant, unenlightened, unskilful. *Tertull.*

IDĪŌTISMŌS (ιδιωτισμός), i, m. a common, familiar (but not low) way of speaking; an imitation of the language of the common sort; a manner of expression borrowed from every-day life. *Senec.*

IDISTAVISŌS campas (*h. e.* eidistavisch or confederate field, where the eidistava or scorn court of the confederate nations was held; from stava, *h. e.* a staff, in a court), a region on the Weser, according to Mannert, between Blotho and Minden, but more probably between Hameln and Rinteln, where the village of S'ane now lies. *Tacit.*

IDMŌN, ōnis, m. the father of Arachne. *Ovid.* — Hence, Idmonias, a, um, adj. of Idmon. *Ovid.* Arachne.

IDŌLEUM, i, and IDŌLIUM (ειδωλεῖον), 3 ii, n. any place where idols are worshiped. *Tertull.*

IDŌLICŪS (ειδωλικός), a, um, adj. per-3 taining to idols. *Tertull.*

IDŌLIŪM. See *Idoleum*.

IDŌLŌLĀTRĒS, and IDŌLŌLĀTRĀ 3 (ειδωλολάτρης), m, m. an idolater, idololatrium cultor. *Tertull.*

IDŌLŌLĀTRĪĀ (ειδωλολατρεία), f. idolatry, idol worship. *Tertull.*

IDŌLŌLĀTRĪS (ειδωλον and λάτρης; as if ειδωλοατρῖς), f. she that worships idols; idolatrous. *Prudent.* Idololatri religio. Others read idololatriæ. (*Prudent.*, in this passage, shortens the second syllable, contrary to analogy.)

IDŌLŌTHĪŪTUM (ειδωλοθύτον), i, n. a sacrifice to idols. *Tertull.* — *¶* Adj. *Tertull.* Ab idolothytiis voluptatibus, *h. e.* attendant on idol worship, pertaining to the worship of idols.

IDŌLŪM, and IDŌLŌN (ειδωλον), i, n. 2 an image, form or representation of a thing, as present to the eyes or the mind. *Lucil. ap. Non.* Idola Epicuri. *Cic.* Atomi, inane, imagines, quæ idola nominant, quorum incursione non solum videmus, sed etiam cogitamus, *h. e.* the forms (εἰκόνες) which proceed from objects, and inappreciate the eyes or mind. — Also, a form, spectre, apparition. *Plin. Ep.* Mox apparebat idolon, senex macie et squalore confectus. — *¶* Also, in the fathers of the church, an image or representation of a false god; an idol. *Tertull.*

IDŌMENĒ, es, f. a c. above Cyrrhestis in the reg. (It seems not to occur in La. Greek, Εἰδομένη and Ἰδομένη, a plural form occur.) — Hence, Idomenses, ium, m. the inhabitants of the same. *Plin.* — Also, Idomēnus, a, um, adj. in *Catull.* 64, 178. Idomēnosie petam montes? *h. e.* mountains in the region of this city, or, at least, on the shore of Macedonia; unless it mean Cretan, as Idomeneus was king in Crete. (In the passage quoted, Idomēnos has only four syllables.)

IDŌMENEUS, ēi and ēos, m. Ἰδομενεύς, 3 a king in Crete, and one of the heroes in the Trojan war, son of Deucalion, grandson of Minos. *Virg.* — *¶* See Idomēnus, under Idomene.

IDŌNĒE (idoneus), *adv. fitly, suitably, rectly, ἱκανώς.* *Cic.* Exordium animi idonee comparans ad reliquam dictionem. — *¶* Also, sufficiently, adequately, properly, duly, with proper security. *Pandect.* Idonee cavere, to give sufficient security. *Id.* Magis idonee reficere parietem. *Id.* Rationes idonee administrata. — *Tertull.* Idonius (comp.).

IDŌNĒITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. aptness, ability, 3 skill. *Augustin.* servi.

IDŌNĒS (unc.), a, um, adj. fit, meet, proper, suitable, convenient, apt, due, becoming, well suited, well adapted, opportune, advantageous, επιτήδειος. *Cic.* Minus idoneis verbis uti. *Id.* Rem quampiam idonea laude afficere. *Id.* Legiones idoneas per te brevi tempore comparasti. *Nepos.* Causam idoneam nacti, qua negarent optere, &c. a convenient reason, a fine pretence. *Flor.* Satis superque idonea clades, all and more than all that might be expected from a discomfiture. *Nepos.* Tempus idoneum studiis obsequendi suis. *Cæs.* Locus ad aciem instruendam opportunus atque idoneus. *Cic.* Falernum mihi semper idoneum visum est diversorio. *Horat.* Litterulis Græcis imbutus, idoneus arti cuilibet, of a capacity for any art whatever. *Quintil.* Idoneus rhetori puer, *h. e.* qui rhetori erudiendus committatur, fit for, ready for. *Cic.* Consilia idonea ad hoc nostrum negotium. *Id.* Lex est ratio ad jubendum et deterrendum idonea. *Id.* Non essem ad ullam causam idoneus, iudices, si hoc non viderem. *Quintil.* Componere materias in hoc (acc.) idoneas. — With *infin.* *Horat.* Fons etiam rivo dare nomen idoneus. — Substantively. *Tacit.* Apud idonea provinciarum, *h. e.* loca idonea et opportuna. — *¶* Implying desert, worthy, deserving. *Cic.* Si adductus gratia, minus idoneum hominem præmio affecisset. *Id.* Pompeius idoneus non est, qui impetret, worthy to obtain. *Id.* Res idonea, de qua queratur, worth inquiring about. *Terent.* Adeo? videmur vobis idonei, in quibus sic illudatis? *Cic.* Tibi idoneas visus est, ut cum eo dedicationem communicares. *So, Cic.* Sæpe idoneis hominibus indigentibus, de re familiari impertiendum, needy and deserving assistance. — And, with the *abl.* as dignus. *Act.* ad Herenn. Nec res humiles idoneas sua dignitate iudicare, worthy of. — *¶* Also, sufficient, able, trust-worthy, satisfactory, credible, safe, sound, sure. *Cic.* Cujus eloquentia est auctor, et idoneus quidem mea sententia, Q. Ennius. *Liv.* Idoneos habeo auctores, ita responsum ab Senatu esse. *Pandect.* Non idoneus tutor. *Id.* Si ab idoneo debitore ad inopem transtulerit obligationem, *h. e.* ab eo debitore, qui est solvendo, able to pay. *Id.* Idoneis hominibus collocare pecuniam, in good hands (others read nominibus, for good notes). *Senec.* Cum quingentis denariis mutuos eundem promississet, et illum parum idoneum comperisset. *Pandect.* Idoneus homo, *h. e.* of good repute and credit. — Also, of things in which we may trust, sufficient, satisfactory, adequate, in good condition, safe, trust-worthy, sound. *Pandect.* Idoneum parietem esse dixerunt, si onera, quæ modo jure imponantur, sustinere possit. *Id.* Minus idonea navis. *Id.* Idonea pig-nora, *h. e.* quæ sufficiunt in quantitatem debiti. *Id.* Idoneam cautionem

efficient security. — *¶* *Conap. fam. or. Pandect. and Tertull. (But others read idoneus throughout.)*
IDEOS (eidos), n. the form, representation, copied from some original (idea). Senec.

IDULIS (idus), e, adj. as *Idulis ovis, h. e. which was sacrificed to Jupiter on the Ides. Fest. and Macrob.*

IDUMÆ, es, and IDUMÆA, æ, f. a region of Palestine, bordering upon Judæa and Arabia Petrea; it stands also for Judæa. *Plin. and Lucan.* — Hence, *Idumæus, a, um, adj. Idumæan, of or pertaining to Idumæa or Palestine. Virg. palmæ. Martial. triumph, h. e. over Jerusalem and Judæa.*

IDUS, as, a. l. to divide; according to *3 Macrob.*, an Etrurian word, and the root of *Idus*.

IDUS (probably from the Greek plural, *eidos*, from *eido*, by which are to be understood, the phases of the moon, and, in particular, the time of full moon; according to *Macrob.* from *iduo*), *um, thus, f. the ides of a month, viz. the 15th day of March, May, July and October, and the 13th of the other months. Cic.* — The interest of money was paid especially upon the Calends and Ides. *Horat. and Cic.* — The Ides were sacred to Jupiter, as the Calends to Juno. *Varr. ap. Macrob.*

IDUS, a, um, adj. divided. Macrob. Vidua quasi valde idua, id est, valde divisa.

IDYLLIUM. See *Edyllium*.

IEBUSIACUS, a, um, adj. Jebusite, of the Jebusites, of the men of Jerusalem (which was anciently inhabited by Jebusites). Prudent. Others read *Jebusiacus*.

IECROSUS (jecur), a, um, adj. diseased 3 in the liver. Sidor.

IEC-R (unc.), jecoris and jecinoris, jecinoris, jecinoris, n. the liver, ἥπαρ. Cic. and Liv. — *¶* It was thought by the ancients to be the commencement of the veins, and to supply the body with blood; hence, they also regarded it as the seat of the affections. *Horat.* Non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulla, puerve. *Senec.* Jecur alicujus merendo flectere, *h. e. cor vincere, et amorem captare. Horat.* Fervens difficile bile tumet jecur. *Senec.* Contine jecur, *h. e. dolorem. Bibac. ap. Sueton.* En cor Zenodoti, en jecur Cratetis, *h. e. prudentia, sapientia.*

IECUSCULUM (dimin. from jecur), i, n. a little liver, ἥπαριον. Cic. Musculorum jecuscula.

IEJUNATIUS (jejunio), ðais, f. a fasting, 3 fast. Tertull.

IEJUNATOR (Id.), ðis, m. he who fasts, 3 a faster. Augustin.

IEJUNE (jejunus), adv. with an empty stomach, fasting, ἀπαρτί. — Hence, in speech, meagrely, dryly, coldly, frigidly, languidly, h. e. without ornament, without spirit or force. Cic. lisdem de rebus jejunè quosdam et exiliter disputavisse, *sabidly, dryly, nakedly. Id.* Hæc diem tur fortasse jejunis. *Gell.* Insecunde atque jejunè laudare. *Plin. Ep.* Ut illud immodice et redundant, ita hoc jejunè et infirme. — *¶* *Cic.* Quis jejunis dixit inimicus, *less favorably, with less praise, more grudgingly.*

IEJUNIOSUS (jejunium), a, um, adj. fast-3 ing, hungry. Plant. Neque jejuniosorem, neque magis effertum fame vidi.

IEJUNITAS (jejunus), ætis, f. emptiness, empty stomach, fasting, hunger, νηστεία. Plant. Jejunitatis plenus, anima fctida. Alii aliter leg. — *¶* Also, dryness. *Vitrur.* Jejunitas (tegarum), quæ est a fornacibus excocta, dryness. — *¶* Also, want, deficiency. *Vitrur.* humoris, *h. e. dryness. So, Cic.* bonarum artium, want of knowledge of, ignorance. — *¶* In speaking, dryness, slenderness, barrenness, poverty, want of spirit, coldness, meagreness, as a fault; or, not as a fault, but only as opposed to ubertus and copia, it may be rendered dryness, plainness, want of ornament. *Cic.* Sed cavenda est presso illi oratori inopia et jejunitas, amplo antem inflatum et corruptum orationis genus. *Id.* Si jejunitatem, et siccitatem, et inopiam,

dummodo sit polita, dum urhana, dum elegans, in Attico genere ponit, hoc recte dumtaxat. *Id.* Qui cum obreueretur copia sententiarum atque verborum, jejunitatem et famem se malle, quam ubertatem et copiam dicerent.

IEJUNIUM (Id.), ii, n. a fast, abstinence 2 from food, νηστεία. Ovid. Illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu. *Id.* solve-re, to break. *Id.* ponere, to lay aside, *remitt, end. Cels.* Jejunio ægrum vexare, by keeping him to a strict diet. *Horat.* Indicere jejunia. *Liv.* Jejunium Cere-ri instituit. — Hence, hunger. *Ovid.* In vacuis spargit jejunia venis. *Id.* Pascere jejunia. *Id.* satiare. *Id.* sedare. *Id.* placare. — Also, want. *Lucan.* Jejunia unde, *h. e. thirst.* — *¶* Also, leanness, poorness, as of a beast. *Virg.* — Of a field, barrenness, unproductiveness. *Colum.*

IEJUNO (Id.), as, n. l. to fast, abstain from 3 food, νηστεύω. Tertull. — With dat. *Tertull.* Si uni arbusculæ jejunare maulisset, to abstain from.

IEJUNUS (unc.), a, um, adj. fasting, that has not taken food or drink; hence also, famished, hungry, νηστis, ἄστος. Cic. Cum quidem biduum ita jejunus fuisset, ut ne aquam quidem gustarem. *Lucet.* Jejunia cupido, *h. e. fames. Plin.* Jejunia aviditas, hungry, greedy. *Id.* Jejunia saliva (*h. e. hominis jejunii*), fasting spittle. *Id.* Faba jejunio ore com-manducata. *Horat.* Lupus jejunis den-tibus acer. *Plin.* Scorpiones jejunum medicamentum egerunt, *h. e. jejunio ore emissum. Propert.* Cerberus jeju-no sono, *h. e. latratu funelico, a hungry bark. Cic.* Misera ac jejunia plebecula, famished, starved. — Also, thirsty. *Propert.* Vilem jejunæ sæpe negavit aquam. — *¶* Also, empty, void, wanting. *Cels.*

Jejunum intestinum, the empty gut (so called, because it transmits the food as soon as it receives it). *Lucet.* Corpora sacco jejunæ. — And with the genit. *Cic.* Jejunas igitur hujus multiplicis orationis aures civitatis accepimus, de-void, as yet not having heard, unacquaint-ed with. — *¶* Also, dry, droughty, barren, meagre, unproductive. *Cic.* ager. *Virg.* glareæ. *Colum.* Omnis humus, inferiorem partem jejuniorum habet. *Seac.* Quid tam nudum inveniri potest, quam hoc saxum? quid ad copias respi-cienti jejunii? — *Figur. unproductive, barren, fruitless, without effect. Cic.* Solivaga cognitio et jejunæ, unproduc-tive, useless. *Id.* concertatio verborum. *Id.* Frigida et jejunæ calumnia, weak, without power or force. — And in speak-ing and writing, meagre, dry, frigid, spiritless, slender, barren; opposed to co-pious and plenus. *Cic.* Si quis aut An-tonium jejuniorum, aut Crassum fuisse pleniorum putet. *Id.* Sunt ejus orati-ones jejunæ. *Id.* De jejunis (*h. e. though speaking of, &c.*) plena est oratio tua. *Quintil.* Neque adeo jejunam ac pau-perem natura eloquentiam fecit, ut una de re bene dici, nisi semel, non possit.

— *¶* Also, small, miserable, contempti-ble, vile, worthless, mean, low. *Cic.* Si non jejunum hoc nescio quid, quod ego gessi, et contemnendum videbitur. *Id.* Nihil in me, non modo perfidiosum sed ne humile quidem, aut jejunum, mean-spirited, little, envious. *Id.* Illud vero pusilli animi est, et ipsa malevolentia (*abl.*) jejunii atque inanis, belittled, en-vious, narrow, small, meagre. — *¶* Also, sparing, scanty, little, thin. *Virg.* Sum-maque jejunæ sanie infuscatur arena.

IEJUS, euntis, particip. See Eo.

JENTACULUM (jento), i, n. a breakfast, an early breakfast, ἀκραιφύα. Sueton. Vitell. 13. Epulas trifariam semper, inter-dum quadrifariam dispertiebat: in jen-tacula, et prandia, et cœnas, commissati-onesque: facile omnibus sufficiens vomitandi consuetudine (so that here at least it differs from prandium). *Martial.* Surgite: jam vendit pueris jentacula pistor.

JENTATIUS (Id.), ðnis, f. a breakfasting, 3 a breakfast. Jul. Firmic.

JENTO (unc.), as, n. l. to breakfast, to 2 take an early meal, ἀκραιφύα. Sueton. Ut mane singulos, jamne jentassent, sciscitaretur.

IERNE, es, or IERNX, æ, f. Ἰέρνη, Ireland. Claudian. and Apul.

IESUS, u, m. Jesus, the name of our Sa-vior, Ἰησοῦς. It is a trisyllable, with the i short. Juvenc.: a dissyllable, Jēsus. Solut.: a dissyllable, but so that the i is still a vowel. Prudent. — *¶* Also, *Jesus or Joshua, one of the Hebrew judges. Prudent.* who makes it a dissyllable, *Jēsus.*

IETÆ (Iῆται, Pausan.; Ἰήτης, and Ἰέτης, Steph. Byz.), ærum, m. inhabitants of the island Ios. Plin. (See Ios.) — *¶* Also, *Ietæ (Iῆται. Steph. Byz.), ærum, f. a town in Sicily; hence, Ietenses, its in-habitants. Plin.* — The mountain on which the town lies is called by *Sil. Ieta.*

IGILIUM, ii, n. an island near Etruria, now Giglio. Cas.

IGITUR (possibly from id agitur), conj. therefore, then, accordingly, as this is so, οὖν, ὅραγε, τοιγαροῦν, τοίνυν; an illa-tive conjunction expressing a necessary consequence. Cic. Habes igitur, Tube-ro, contentem reum. *Id.* Pro his igitur omnibus rebus postulo. *Id.* Qui modum igitur vitio querit, similiter facit, ut, &c. *Horat.* Quali igitur victu sapiens utetur? *then.* — After several words. *Cic.* Si Nymphæ deæ sunt, Panisci etiam, et Satyri. Hi autem non sunt: ne Nymphæ quidem deæ igitur. — Sometimes in the first place. *Nepos.* Igitur primum illud munus fortunæ, quod in ea urbe, &c. *Plant.* Igitur hocce est amare? — *¶* Inceptively to mark the introduction of the main subject, after some prefatory remarks, *then, well then. Cic. Or. 1, 7; 3, 5.* — *¶* Also, after the sense has been suspended by the interven-tion of a parenthesis, &c., igitur is in-troduced to restore the connection; as *I was saying, I say, then. Cic. Cat. 4, 11.* Pro imperio, pro exercitu, pro triumphis, &c. pro his igitur omnibus rebus postulo. *Id.* Quid enim mereri velis jam, cum magistratum inieris, et in concionem ascenderis (est enim tibi edi-cendum, quæ sis observaturus in jure dicendo; et fortasse etiam, si tibi erit visum, aliquid de majoribus tuis, et de te ipso dicere more majorum) quid mere-aris igitur, ut te dicas in eo magistratu omnia voluptatis causa facturum esse? (*Itaque and ergo are used in the same way.*) — *¶* For tum, inde, postea, then, next. *Plant.* Miserum est opus, igitur demum fodere puteum, ubi sitis fauces tenet. *Id.* Quando habebis, igitur rationem mearum fabricarum dabo. *Id.* Sin aliter sient animati, neque dent, quæ petat; se se igitur summa vi viris-e eorum oppidum expugnassere. — Also, pleonastically, *Plant.* Post igitur demum faciam, res fiat palam. *Id.* Pir-us id agam: igitur deinde faciam palam, *h. e. tum deinde, tum postea. Id.* Unum ubi emeritum est stipendium, igitur tu specimen cernitur. — *¶* Also, at length, at last, finally. *Salust.* Igitur confirmato animo, vocari ad se jubet Lentulum. — *¶* Also, for. *Plant.* Surge dum huc: est consulere igitur quiddam quod tecum volo. — *¶* Also, for that reason, on that account. *Plant.* Jamdiu factum est, cum abiisti ad forum, igitur inveniendū argento ut fingeres fallaciam. — *¶* Ergo igitur. See Ergo.

IGNARIUS (from ignis, for igniaris) la-pis, flint stone, from which fire is struck. Marcell. Eupir.

IGNARORIS (in & gnaruris), e, adj. igno-rant. Plant.

IGNARUS (in & gnarus), a, um, adj. ig-norant, not experienced in, unacquainted with, unacare, ἀγνός, ἀδαής. Cic. Non sumus ignari, multos contra esse dictu-ros. *Id.* Ignarus, qui consules essent. *Id.* Ad quod pertineret, ignari. *Plant.* Nescis? (*Si.*) Juxta cum ignarissimis, *h. e. none more so. Cic.* Oratore ne physicorum quidem esse ignam volo. *Id.* Ignarus faciundæ ac poliendæ ora-tionis. *Cas.* Eventus belli non igna-rus. *Horat.* Navem agere ignarus na-rus vis timet, unacquainted with, inexperienced in. *Id.* Puella ignara mariti, *h. e. cad in. Id.* Puella alterius ignarus, innupta. *Plin.* Alter alterius ignarus, not knowing one another. *Horat.* Formica haud ignara, ac non incauta futuri.

Also, *Tacit.* Non sum mihi ignarus, posse, &c. *h. e.* non sum nescius, I know very well that, &c. Absol. *Virg.* Aut quisnam ignarum nostris deus appulit oris? not knowing whether you had come. — Hence, unmindful, forgetful. *Virg.* Neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum. Figur. ignorant, unknowing, free from, devoid, experts. *Stat.* Curarum ignara voluptas. — ¶ Passively, unknown. *Ovid.* Proles ignara parenti. *Senec.* Quibus circumscriptio ignara est et fraus. *Salust.* Regio hostibus ignara. *Id.* Cupido ignara visundi, *h. e.* res ignotas.

IGNAVĒ (ignavus), adv. slothfully, slowly, lazily, without spirit, without life, *πάθῶς*. *Cic.* Ne quid abjecte, quid timide, ne quid ignave, ne quid serviliter muliebriter faciamus. *Virg.* Carpentem ignavus herbas. *Horat.* Dicere ignave multa, *h. e.* nullo acumine, aut elegantia.

IGNAVESCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. to become 3 slothful or inactive. *Tertull.*

IGNAVIA (Id.), æ, f. inactivity, sluggishness, sloth, slothfulness, idleness, laziness, want of spirit, listlessness; cowardice. *Cic.* Contraria sunt fortitudini ignavia, justitie injustitia. *Id.* Aequitas, temperantia, fortitudo certant cum iniquitate, luxuria, ignavia. *Salust.* Socordie sese atque ignavia tradere. *Id.* Per luxum atque ignaviam ætatem agere. *Plin.* Ignaviam alicujus ad opera excitare. — Hence, want of bodily exercise. *Cels.* Ignavia corpus hebetat, labor firmit. — Figur. impotency, feebleness, faintness. *Plin.* Ignavia odoris.

IGNAVIŌ (ignavus), is, a. 4. to make spir- 3 ill or inactive. *Acc.* ap. *Non.*

IGNAVIŌ (Id.), ōnis, m. *h. e.* ignavus homo. *Gell.* ex *Ver. Flacc.* Ita leg. Lips. at alii ignaviores.

IGNAVITAS (Id.), atis, f. same ns Ignavia. *Justin.* Ignavitae et mæie terræ. Sed alii leg. exiguitate.

IGNAVITER (Id.), adv. lazily, sluggishly, 2 tardily. *Hirt.* ad *Cic.* An ego, cum omnes caleant, ignaviter aliquid faciam?

IGNAVUS (in & gnavus), a, um, adj. inactive, slothful, remiss, sluggish, lazy, indolent, *πάθῶς*, *ἀπῶς*. *Plaut.* Ignaviorem potis est facere ignaviam. *Id.* Si non fecero ei male aliquo pacto, me esse dicito ignavissimum. *Cic.* Iners, ignava, somniculosa senectus. *Virg.* Cunctantur (apes) in ædibus omnes, ignave fame, sluggish, inactive. *Id.* Ignavum pecus, *h. e.* fœci, the lazy race of drones. *Ovid.* Ignavi anni, *h. e.* per ignaviam tracti. *Lucan.* Ignavum est redditur parcere vitæ. — Hence, cowardly, dastardly, without spirit, timid. *Cic.* Ignavus miles ac timidus. *Lic.* Ignavissimus et fugacissimus hostis. *Horat.* Canis ignavus adversum lupos.

¶ Of lifeless things. *Ovid.* mora. *Virg.* nemora, *h. e.* sterilia et infructuosa, unproductive, unfruitful. *Ovid.* Ignava nequeunt gravitate moveri, *h. e.* tarda, immobili. *Id.* palatum, *h. e.* nihil loquens. *Plin.* Ne convolvitis ner ignavo globo torpeat, immovable, fixed, never parting. *Id.* Quorundam flos tantum jucundus, reliquæ partes ignave, *h. e.* sine ulla vi, aut odore. *Id.* Aliis insectis cornicula ante oculos prætentantur ignava, *h. e.* without use, to no purpose. *Id.* Succus multum opio ignavior, *h. e.* less potent, less efficacious. *Juvenal.* Ignava lux, idle day. *Vellei.* Gallie ignavum conferunt stipendium, a lazy tribute, an idle quota, *h. e.* in money, and not in men and arms (though the sense is not quite clear, and other readings have been proposed). — ¶ By metonymy, that makes sluggish, &c. *Ovid.* frigus. *Id.* æstus. *Plin.* Moret plebs ignavo dolore. Hence, *Cic.* Ignava ratio (*Gr.* ἀπῶς λόγος), a sophism, the tendency of which is to make us wholly inactive, a lazy argument; one, for instance, which should maintain that all our efforts can have no effect on our destiny. And, *Id.* genus interrogationis (in the same sense).

IGNEFACTŪS, a, um, particip. as if from ignefacio, that has become ignited or glowing with heat. *Theod. Priscian.*

IGNĒLŪS (dimin. from igneus), a, um, 2 adj. fiery. *Prudent.*

IGNESCŌ (ignis), is, n. 3. to become fire, I turn to fire, become inflamed, burn, *πυρρῶμαι*. *Cic.* Ex quo eventurum nostri putant, ut ad extremum omnis mundus ignesceret. — ¶ Figur. to become inflamed, to glow, become ardent or fiery, to burn. *Virg.* Rutulo ignescunt iræ, *h. e.* vehementer accenduntur. *Valer. Flacc.* Ille furis ignescit operis. *Colum.* Atque amor ignescit menti, servitque medullis. *Stat.* Odia ignescentia. *Claudian.* Spūis ignescunt freni. — With infin. *Sil.* Ignescunt animi tecta subire, *h. e.* ardent, eupiunt, burn, desire ardently. — Of color, to glow, burn. *Plin.* — ¶ Labor. ap. *Non.* Figura ignescitur.

IGNĒS (Id.), a, um, adj. of fire, fiery, on fire, burning, igneous, *πυρρῶς*. *Cic.* Sidera tota esse ignea. *Virg.* Sol igneus. *Ant.* ad *Herenn.* Igneus ardor. *Ovid.* Aetne. *Cic.* Omnia ad igneam vim referre, to a fiery virtue, energy, principle, *h. e.* to a pure fire, as the source and support of animation. *Ovid.* Ignea convēi vis cœli, the fiery force or nature. So, *Horat.* arcēs, *h. e.* æther, cœlum. — Hence, fiery, *h. e.* burning, hot. *Horat.* æstus. — Also, glowing like fire, flashing, sparkling, of a fiery hue, burning. *Virg.* astrā. *Plin.* Gemmæ igneo colore fulgentes. *Stat.* Ignea gemmis cingula. — ¶ Figur. fiery, burning, glowing, hot, inflamed, ardent, vivid, fervent, furious, eager. *Ovid.* furor. *Lucan.* virtus. *Virg.* Volat igneus Tachon, eager, ardent, swift. *Stat.* corda, burning with anger. *Sil.* Igneus in pugnas. — Also, glowing with beauty, splendid, bright. *Claudian.* forma.

IGNĒRIUM (Id.), ii, n. dry stuff for exciting fire, for instance, by rubbing, an instrument for kindling a fire. *Plin.*

IGNICŌLŌR, ōris, or IGNICŌLŌRUS (ignis & color), a, um, adj. of the color of fire, fiery. *Javene.*

IGNICŌMANS (ignis & comans), tis, 3 same as *Ignicomans*.

IGNICŌMŌS (ignis & coma), a, um, adj. 3 having fiery hair. *Nemes. leo.* *Auson.* sol, having fiery rays, fiery.

IGNICŌLŪS (dimin. from ignis), i, n. a little fire, *πυρίδιον*. *Quintil.* and *Juvenal.* *Plin.* Alumen limpidum lacteumque cum igniculo quodam caloris. — Also, a little brightness, sparkling, glimmer, flash. *Plin.* Onyx Indiae igniculos habet. *Id.* Extremus igniculus in anethysti violam exit. — ¶ Figur. heat, glow, fervency, ardor. *Cic.* Quo tolerabilius feramus igniculum desiderii tui, *h. e.* dolorem, quo veluti urimur, to absente. — Also, a spark, considered as the beginning, root, seed, germ, first principle, early manifestation. *Cic.* Natura parvulus nobis dedit igniculos, quos celeriter, malis moribus opinionibusque depravati sic restinguimus, ut nusquam natura lumen appareat. *Id.* Quorum similia sunt prima in animis quasi virtutum igniculi et semina. *Id.* Nonnullos interdum jacit igniculos viriles, some sparks of a manly and determined way of thinking. *Quintil.* Igniculos ingenii ostendere, to show sparks, give signs, afford promise, in boyhood.

IGNIFER (ignis & fero), a, um, adj. bearing fire, fiery, *πυροφόρος*. *Lucret.* Inde æther ignifer ipse. *Ovid.* Ignifero consistere in axe, *h. e.* the chariot of the sun. *Vol. Flacc.* tauri. — Figur. *Sil.* Ignifero mentes furiabat in aras horatatu.

IGNIFLŪS (ignis & fluo), a, um, adj. 3 flowing with fire, pouring fire, emitting fire. *Claudian.* cavernæ.

IGNIGENĀ (ignis & gigno), æ, m. fire-born, son of fire. *Ovid.* gives this epithet to Bæchus, because his mother when pregnant was killed by lightning.

IGNIGENŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. producing 3 fire. *Apul.*

IGNIŌ (ignis), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to ignite, make red-hot. *Prudent.* His membra pergunt urere, ut igniverint, sc. illas acus. — Hence, Ignitus, a, um, which sees.

IGNIPĒS (ignis & pes), ædis, adj. fiery-footed, *πυροπόδης*. *Ovid.* equi. *Martial.* tauri.

IGNIPŌTENS (ignis & potens), tis, adj.

fire-powerful, potent with fire, fire-ruler, ignipotent, *πυροσενής*. *Virg.* deus, and absol. Ignipotens, *h. e.* Vulcan.

IGNIS (unc.), is, m. fire, *πῦρ*. *Cic.* Lapidum conflictu atque tritu elici ignem videmus, is brought out, struck, elicited. *Id.* Igneum concipere, to catch or take fire. *Cæs.* comprehendere. *Cic.* Ignem subdere or subicere, to lay under, put under. *Id.* adinovere, to apply, set to. *Cæs.* Ignem facere, to kindle, light, make. *Virg.* accendere, to kindle. *Id.* suscitare, to blow up, wake. *Cæs.* In ignem inferre aliquid. *Id.* Ignem operibus inferre. *Cic.* Ignem injicere, to throw or apply. *Cæs.* Igni necare, to burn alive. *Horat.* Turdos versare in igne, for ad ignem. *Cic.* Ignem restinguere, to quench, extinguish. *Id.* Ignem ab igne capere, to light a fire (light) at the fire (light). — Hence, a watch-fire. *Liv.* and *Cæs.* — Also, a torch, or burning piece of wood. *Virg.* Deus faces ministrat. Hæc memorans corripit ignem. (So *Liv.*) — Also, the fire of a funeral-pile, the burning funeral-pile. *Tertul.* In ignem ponere. *Id.* In ignem sese injicere. — Also, the fire of lightning, lightning. *Horat.* and *Virg.* — Also, fire, for the crackling of the fire. *Virg.* Clarior ignis auditur.

¶ Applied also to things of a fiery appearance or quality. — Of the heavenly bodies. *Horat.* Luna micat inter ignes minores, lesser lights, stars, constellations. *Ovid.* Siderei ignes, the flames of the sun; the sun. — Also, fire, *h. e.* splendor, brilliancy, sparkling, brightness, lustre. *Horat.* Andromedæ pater (*h. e.* Cepheus, as a constellation) ostendit ignem. *Martial.* Gemmatum ut luceat ignibus aurum (*h. e.* poculum aureum), sparkles with gems. *Claudian.* Acies stupet igne metalli, with the blaze of the metal. *Ovid.* Oculi igne micantes, flashing or sparkling with fire. — Also, the fire of the cheeks, redness, blush. *Cic.* Ignis, qui est ob os suffusus. Hence, Sacer ignis, *St. Antony's* fire, so called; erysipelas, or other violent eruption of the body. (*Cels.* in describing this disease, distinguishes it from erysipelas; he also divides it into two sorts; *Virg.* makes it contagious and fatal; and *Colum.* gives the name to an incurable contagious disease of sheep.) — Also, fire, *h. e.* heat. *Sil.* Letiferos accendens Sirius ignes, his deadly fires or flames. — ¶ Also applied to an excited state of feeling. — Thus, the fiery of inspiration, divine enthusiasm. *Stat.* Lavigeros ignes avidissimus hauri, *h. e.* florem æstruque Apollinis. — Often also, the fire of love; love, whether chaste or not. *Virg.* Vulcan alit venis, et cæco corpori igni, is ravished by a hidden flame. *Ovid.* Littera celatos arcana fitebitur ignes. *Horat.* Quam lentis penitus maceretur ignibus. *Val. Mar.* Castissimi ignes Porcæ. *Prudent.* Anus ignis secundi nescire, *h. e.* of second love, second marriage. — Also, the person loved, one's flame, one's love. *Virg.* Mens ignis, Amyntas. — Also, a fire or flame, *h. e.* a stimulant, incitive, provocative. *Ovid.* Ebrietas ignis in igne (*h. e.* amore) fuit. — Also, fire, ardor, vehemence, heat, passion, rage, desire. *Virg.* Exarsere ignes animo, my mind was all on fire. *Valer. Flacc.* Ivarum concepit ignes. — ¶ Otherwise figuratively. *Cic.* An iuria igne perspecta, tried, proved, as gold in the fire. *Id.* Cum odium non restinguere, hinc ordini ignem novam subjeci non sivistis, a new flame of hatred, a fresh cause of hatred. — ¶ Abl. Igne, is common; but igni frequently occurs for instance, in *Cic.*, *Cæs.* and *Liv.* — ¶ In *Horat.* *Od.* 1. 15. 36. Ignis has the final syllable long, though followed by a word beginning with a vowel, and not having the cæsura. But others read *Perzæmus* for *Iliacus*.

IGNISPICIUM (ignis & specio, absol.) 2 ii, n. divination from the inspection of fire, *πυροσκοπία*, *πυροπαιρεία*. *Plin.*

IGNITAB LUM (ignio), i, n. a means or instrument for producing fire, as for instance, wood which will take fire on being rubbed. *Solia.* — Figur. *Macrobi.* Ignitabulum ingenti virtutisque, means of kindling or exciting.

IGNITĪLĒS (dimin. from *ignitus*), a, um, 3 adj. *fiery*. *Tertull.*

IGNITŪS, a, um, properly, particip. from *3 igneo*. — *Adj. fiery, glowing hot, ignited*. *Cels. ferramentum. Apul. tela. Id. ather.* — *Figur. Gell. Vinum ignitius, more warm or fiery. Prudent. ingenium. Sidon. dens, h. e. as it were red-hot, burning.*

IGNIVAGŪS (*ignis & vagus*), a, um, adj. 3 *wandering about like fire. Martian. Capel.*

IGNIVŌMŪS (*ignis & vomo*), a, um, adj. 3 *vomiting fire, πυρεκβόλος. Lactant. (or Ven. Fort.)*

IGNOBĪLĪS (in & nobilis), e, adj. *unknown, unknown to fame, not noted, undistinguished, inglorious, not renowned, obscure, humble, nothing spoken of, ἀγνωστος. Cic. Quod inglorius sit atque ignobilis ad supremum diem perventurus. Plin. Humilis in plebe, et ideo ignobilis puerpera. Id. Vinum ignobilis, less noted, of the poorer sort. Id. Ignobilissimi artifices. Plaut. Peregrina facies atque ignobilis. Apul. Janique aderat ignobilis maritus, h. e. whom she married without knowing him. Cic. Apud Demetrium Syrum, veterem, et non ignobilem dicendi magistrum, not unknown, not without reputation as a teacher. — *Also, of mean extraction, of low birth and parentage, meanly-born, base-born, δυσγενής, ἀγενής. Cic. Ex aliqua familia non ignobili delecta. — Among the Romans those were called ignobiles, who belonged to a family which had never enjoyed any of the Curule magistracies, from any cause whatever, from choice or necessity. — Also, poor, miserable, contemptible, vile, low. Liv. agmen. Virg. Sevit ignobile vulgus. To this may be referred, Cic. Non ignobilem dicendi magistrum. (See above.) Hence, Plant. Ignobilis, vile fellow.**

IGNOBĪLĪTĀS (*ignobilis*), ātis, f. *obscurity, want of repute or fame. Cic. Num igitur ignobilitas, aut humilitas, aut etiam popularis offensio sapientem beatum esse prohibebit? (But this may also be referred to the next head.) Plin. Ignobilitas (artificis), the obscurity. Ovid. Res obscura quidem est ignobilitate vitorum. — Also, low birth, mean origin. Cic. generis. — Also, poor quality, inferiority, degeneracy. Colum. (de vino) Neque enim post annos quindecim deprehendi potest ignobilitas in gustu.*

IGNOBĪLĪTĒR (*Id.*), adv. *meanly, humbly, unbecomingly. Salin. and Entrop.*

IGNŌMINĪA (in & nomen), ae, f. (properly, the deprivation or loss of a good name), *ignominy, disgrace, dishonor, ἀτιμία; also, the inflicting of a punishment which brings dishonor. (This word is frequently used of the disgrace inflicted by the censors, and also applied to a military disgrace, and further to a defeat, as implying want of courage. It governs a genit. either actively or passively.) Cic. Cum ignominia et dedecore. Id. Castigationibus, reprehensionibus, ignominia affici. Id. Ignominia omnibus appetitus. Id. Ignominia concisus. Id. Ignominia notare eos, qui militiam subterfugerunt. Liv. Mille milites, quia serum auxilium post prelium venerant, prope cum ignominia dimissi. Cæs. Ut rebus feliciter gestis, aut cum honore aliquo, aut certe sine ignominia domum revertantur. Id. Sic se, illo imperante, meruisse, ut nullam ignominiam acciperent, suffered no disgrace, namely, by being defeated. So, Id. Milites ignominiam non tulerunt, did not brook the disgrace. Justin. Ignominiam bello acceptam virtute delere. Liv. Ignominiam alicui injungere, to inflict. So, Id. Inferre. Lucil. ap. Non. imponere. Cic. alicui inurere, to burn in, brand (where it is lasting). Id. Ignominiam habere, to lie under, sustain. Plin. In urbanas tribus transferri, ignominia est, is a disgrace (Ed. Harl. has ignominia). Cic. Per ignominiam, with the infliction of disgrace. Id. fragm. Animadversio illa (h. e. censoria) ignominia dicta est. Id. Senatui, inflicted by the senate. Id. mortis. Nepos. Cum summa ignominia familiae, to the family, sustained by the family.*

IGNŌMINĪATŪS (*ignominia*), a, um, par-

ticip. *ignominia affectus. Gell. (but only in the title). 3*

IGNŌMINĪŌSE (*ignominiosus*), adv. *in an ignominious manner, ignominiously, disgracefully, to one's shame or dishonor, ἀτίμως. Entrop. Ignominiose pugnare. Arnob. Ignominiosus tractare aliquem. Oros. Ignominiosissime fugere.*

IGNŌMINĪŌSUS (*ignominia*), a, um, adj. 1 *full of ignominy, utterly disgraceful, shameful, dishonorable, infamous, ἀτίμος. Cic. Ignominiosa et flagitiosa dominatio. Liv. Ignominiosa fuga. Horat. Immunda et ignominiosa dicta. Pandect. Ignominiosa missio, h. e. when the one that dismisses the soldier adds that he does it by way of disgrace. — Of persons, suffering or sustaining disgrace, in disgrace, disgraced; especially of one who has been disgraced by a censor, branded with disgrace. Quintil. Exsul et ignominiosus. Pandect. Ignominiosa filia. Tertull. Ignominiosissimum caput.*

IGNŌRĀBĪLĪS (*ignoro*), e, adj. *unknown, ἀγνωστος. Cic. Non ignorabile, non fortuitum, non necessarium. Gell. Aliterum illud ignorabilis obscurius est.*

IGNŌRĀBĪLĪTĒR (*ignorabilis*), adverb, 3 *in an unknown manner. Apul. Lamine ignorabiliter litteratæ, h. e. with unknown characters.*

IGNŌRĀNĒR (*ignorans*), adv. *ignorantly, through ignorance. Cyprian.*

IGNŌRĀNTĪA (*Id.*), ae, f. *ignorance, want of knowledge, want of information, ἀγνοια. Cic. litterarum. Cæs. Ignorantia loci. Nepos. bonarum rerum, inability to distinguish, want of discernment of. Ovid. veri. — Actively. Nepos. Ignorantia lectorum. — Without a genitive. Tacit. Mutua ignorantia fallentes, by not knowing one another. Id. Ignorantia, quid sit illud, quod, &c.*

IGNŌRĀTŪS (*ignoro*), ōis, f. *ignorance, want of knowledge or acquaintance, ἀγνοια. Cic. Eadem ignoratio. Id. Causarum ignoratio. Id. Quanta ignoratio sui? Curt. Ignorantem nunquam antea visi regis excusans. Plin. Ep. Juris ignorantem inducere.*

IGNŌRŪS (*ignarus*), as, āvi, ātum, a, and n. 1. *to be ignorant of, not to know, have no knowledge of, ἀγνοῦς. Terent. Erras, si id credis; et me ignoras, Clinia, you do not know me (h. e. my character). Nepos. Respondit se ignorare Aristidem, did not know Aristides. Terent. Ignoratur patens, is not recognized, owned. Sæcon. Sciscitantes quisnam esset, nam ignorabatur, for they did not know him. Cic. Ignorante rege, ut eorum esset Orestes. Ovid. Monstrumne, deusne ille sit, ignorans. Lucan. Ignorant populi, an scieris adversa pati. Ovid. Qua ferar, ignoro. Cic. Domitius ignorat de filio. Nepos. Id vos ignorare nolui, I would not conceal it from you. Cic. Ipsa vero sapientia, si se ignorabit, sapientia sit, necne, &c. shall be so ignorant of itself as not to know whether it be wisdom or no. Nepos. Non ignorabat, ea vere scripta, he knew very well. Cic. Non enim ignoro, quanti ejus nomen putatis, a not ignorant, am well aware. — Also, with quin, instead of the accus. and infin. Cic. Quis ignorat, quin tria Græcorum genera sint, that there are. — Hence, Ignoratus, a, um, *unknown, which one is unacquainted with. Horat. ars. Cic. Ignoratum a Syracusensis sepulchrum. — Also, unknown, h. e. unobserved, unrecognized, undiscovered. Sallust. Ignoratus Romanos aggreditur. Tacit. Servili habitu ignoratus evasit. — And, also, Ignorans, not knowing, not aware, without being aware, unaware. Plant. Ignorans suo servit patri, without knowing it. Plin. Lienem dant ignorant, not aware of it. — Also, not to know, h. e. not to wish to know, to pretend not to know, be determined not to know, to mistake willfully. Plant. Ne tu me ignores, cum extemplo meo e conspectu abscesseris. Propert. Jupiter, ignoro pristina furta tua, I know nothing about, I don't acknowledge (because your present conduct disproves them). Cic. De proximo bello civili non libet dicere: ignoro causam, detestor exitum. — Also,**

not to know how, to be unable. Claudian dicere causas.

IGNŌSCENS, tis, particip. from *ignosco* 3 — *Adj. ready to pardon, forgiving, placable, propitiab. Terent. Animus ignoscentior*

IGNŌSCENTĪA (*ignoscens*), ae, f. *pardon, forgiveness, συγγνώμη. Gell.*

IGNŌSCĪBĪLĪS (*ignosco*), e, adj. *pardon-*

able, excusable, συγγνωστός. Castrit. ap. Gell.

IGNŌSCŌ (in & *gnosco*, corresponding to *γινώσκω*, which afterwards became *nosco*; as, *gnatus, natus, and gnatus, natus*), is, ōvi, ōtum, a, and n. 3. *properly, not to know, in which sense it is doubtful whether it occurs, though ignotus, unknown, is common; in Domit. Af. ap. Quintil. Princeps, qui vult omnia scire, necesse habet multa ignoscere, we may, perhaps, render it, not to know, or (as in ignoro), to seem not to know, to overlook; or it may be simply to pardon. — Its common signification is, to pardon, forgive, remit, excuse (as it were, not to know, to overlook), συγγινώσκω; with a dative, either of the person or thing. Cic. Velim mihi ignosceas, quod ad te scribo tam multa toties. Id. Mihi ignosce, si, &c. Id. alicui in aliquo scelere. Quintil. Semper erit, propter quod nobis ignoscamus, indulge ourselves, spare ourselves. Id. Ignosce velim huic festinationi meæ. Plaut. Ignoscere delictis et adolescentiæ. — With accus. Virg. in Cul. parvum peccatum. Terent. istuc factum. Quintil. declam. Ignosce in malorum periculorum metus, ignosce humana discrimina. — With dat. of the person, and accus. of the thing. Cic. Hoc ignoscat dii huic ordini, remit this to this order, forgive them this. Plaut. delicta eis. Vellei. Familiare est hominibus omnia sibi ignoscere, h. e. to indulge themselves in every thing, to allow every thing to themselves, to deem every thing right for themselves. — Without case. Cic. Ad ignoscendum. Id. Ignoscendi pretenda venia est. — Impersonally, in the passive. Cic. Quibus non erat ignotum, who were not forgiven. Terent. Ignotum est, tacitum est, sc. illi, he is pardoned. — *Ignoturus. Cic. fragm. — Ignosciturus. Piso Frugi ap. Prisc. — Ignotus, a, um, pardoned. Cic. and Terent. (See above; see, also, Ignotus, below.) Also, Auct. B. Afric. Sæpe a se fugatis ignota peccata. — Ignoscendus, a, um. Virg. and Terent.**

IGNŌTŪS, a, um, particip. from *ignosco*. — *Adj. (from in & gnatus, notus), not known, unknown, ἀγνωστος. Cic. Ille tibi non ignotus cursus animi mei, not unknown to you, well known by you. Id. Res ignota in vulgus. Id. Jus applicationis obscurum sane et ignotum. Liv. Et quod longinqua, eoque ignotior, gens erat. Quintil. Obscuriora et ignotiora verba. Cic. Ab hoc ignotissimo Phryge nobilissimum civem vindicetis, h. e. most obscure, that no one knows any thing about. Nepos. In navem omnibus ignotus omnibus ascendit, unrecognized, unknown. — Hence, of low birth or condition, ignoble. Horat. Non minus ignotos generosis. — Also, actively, unacquainted with, not knowing, who does not know, ignorant. Cic. Illi artifices corporis simulacra ignotis nota faciebant, known to those who did not know or had not seen them. Phædr. Ignotos fallit, notis est derisui, those who do not know him. Nepos. Ignoti, faciem ejus cum intuerentur, continebant, those who did not know him, strangers. Næv. ap. Non. Ignote iteris (itineris) sumus. Pandect. Ignotus juris sui (according to Torrentin.; others have *ignarus*).*

IGŪVIUM, ii, n. *a town of Umbria, now Gubbio, Ugrubio. Cæs. and Cic. — Hence, Iguvini, ōrum, m. Cæs.; and Iguvinātes, ium, m. Cic., the inhabitants of the same.*

IBUS, for iis. See Is.

ILE, is, n. See Ili.

ILĒŌS, or **ILĒŪS** (*ειλῶς*), i, m. *the twist-2 ing of the small gut, the iliac passion, ileus volutus. Plin.*

ILERDA, ae, f. *a city of Spain, now Lerida in Catalonia. Horat. — Hence, Iler-*

denses, lum, m. the inhabitants of the some. *Plin.*

ILEX (unc.), *icis*, f. a kind of oak with prickly leaves and small acorns, an evergreen-oak, holm-oak. *Plin.* says that the *ilex* bore the coecum or kermes-berry. There was also the *Ilex aquifolia* (or holly-oak), *πρίνος*. *Virg.*, *Ovid.* and *Plin.*

ILIA (unc.), *Ium*, *ibus*, n. the guts, bowels, entrails, intestines. *Horat.* O dura messorum *ilia*, bowels, or stomach. *Ovid.* Trahet *ilia* vultur. — *¶* Also, the lower part of the body, from the lowest ribs to the middle, the flanks, loins, abdomen, &c. which parts are expanded and contracted by the act of respiration, and are most violently shaken in running and panting, *λαγόνες, κοίλα*. *Horat.* Solve senescentem equum, ne peccet ad extremum ridendus, et *ilia* ducat, h. e. contract his flanks with hard breathing, pant hard, give out from fatigue. *So, Plin.* *Ilia* trahere. *Virg.* *Ilia* singultu tendunt, h. e. strain, heave. *Id.* Per *ilia* venit arundo. *Senece.* Reliquis *ilia* baltheo. *Virg.* Invidia rumpantur *ilia* Codro, h. e. that he may burst with envy. — *¶* Also, in animals, the hunch, the reins, the more delicate intestines, &c. *Horat.* and *Juvenal.* — *¶* *Plin.* l. 11. c. 37. s. 83. says the *ilia* are arteriae inter vesicam et alvina ad pabem tendentes, quæ, &c. But *Hard.* reads qua for quæ. — *¶* Also, the cavity of a vessel (vasculum). *Juven.* — *¶* *Ilis*, for *ilibus*, occurs in *Cels.* — *¶* The sing. seems not to occur, though *Serv.* says it is *ile*.

ILIA, *æ*, f. daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* She is called also *Rhea*.

ILIACUS (*Ilium* or *-on*), a, um, adj. Trojan, relating to Troy. *Virg.* classis. *Id.* *Iliaci* cineres. *Id.* *Iliaca* fata. *Martial.* *Iliaci* amores, h. e. of Paris. *Sil.* *Iliacus* hospes Didus, h. e. *Æneas*. *Stat.* Mons Libys, *Iliacusque* nitent, h. e. Numidicum et Phrygium marinor. *Id.* *Iliaca* sunnere dextra merum, h. e. of Ganymede. *Id.* *Iliacoque* jugum memorabile remo, h. e. the promontory of Misenum. *Ovid.* *Iliaca* Vesta, h. e. worshipped before at Troy. *Lucan.* *Iliacæ* numen quod præsidet *Albæ*, h. e. Vesta. *Horat.* *Iliacum* carmen, h. e. about Troy or the Trojan war. *So, Ovid.* *Iliacus* Macer, h. e. *Macer*, a poet who wrote thereon. — Hence, Roman; because Romulus was supposed to have been descended from *Æneas*. *Sil.* *Iliaca* cuspis, h. e. hasta *Flaminii* R. consulis.

ILIADÆ, *æ*, m. patronym. one from Troy, a Trojan. *Ovid.* Abripit *Iliaden*, h. e. *Ganymede*. — *¶* Also, the son of *Ilia*. *Ovid.* *Iliadæ* fratres, h. e. *Romulus* and *Remus*. *Id.* *Iliades* pater, h. e. *Romulus*. **ILIAS**, *adis*, f. adj. *Ilíās*, of or pertaining to Troy, Trojan; hence, sc. femina, a Trojan woman. *Virg.* *Iliades*, criem de more solute. *Id.* *Iliadum* turba. — Also, sc. musa, the famous poem of *Homer* upon the Trojan war, the *Iliad*. *Ovid.* *Ilias* eternum opus. *Id.* *Ilias* quid est nisi turpis adultera, h. e. the theme or subject of the *Iliad*. — Hence, as the *Iliad* is full of disasters, *Cic.* Tanta malorum impendet *Ilíās*, h. e. such a world of disasters. *Ovid.* Quæ (malis) si coner præscribere, *Ilias* est futura, a poem like the *Iliad*.

ILICET, or **ILLICET**, for *ire licet*, adv. 3 you (we) may go, let us go, get you gone, away (a word which was used to denote the termination of an affair; as, actum est, at a sacrifice; at a funeral, for instance, after all the ceremonies had been finished, *ilicet* was pronounced, you may go. *Donat.* and *Serv.*). *Plaut.* *Illicet* parasitica arti in malam crucem, let the profession of the parasite go and be hanged. *Terent.* Hoc nihil est, *Phedria*; *ilicet*, let us go. *Id.* *Illicet*, ne te damiseo, go, away. *So, also, Tibull.* 2, 5, *Il.* (l. 16.) Amor, fractas utinam sagittas *ilicet*, extinctas adspiciamque feras, h. e. get you gone, away with you, clear off (unless we strike out the comma after *ilicet*, and render it, immediately, forthwith). — *¶* Also, 'tis done, it looks ill, alas! *Plaut.* *Illicet*, mandata

heri perierunt, una et *Sosia*. *Virg.* *Illicet* obruimur numero. — *¶* Also, 'tis all over, 'tis too late, 'tis all in vain. *Terent.* *Illicet*, desine, jam conclamatum est. — *¶* Also, immediately, forthwith, straightway, instantly, *παρὰντα*. *Virg.* *Illicet* in muros tota discurrat urbe. *Val. Flacc.* *Illicet* arrectæ mentes.

ILICETUM (*ilex*), i, n. a thicket or grove 3 of holm-oaks, *πρίνῳν*. *Martial.* Focus vicini strue cultus *iliceti*.

ILICEUS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. of or pertaining 3 to holm-oaks, *πρίνῳν*. *Stat.* trabes.

ILIENSIS (*Ilium* or *-on*), e, adj. Trojan, 2 from or belonging to *Ilium*. *Sueton.* legati. — *Ilenses*, ium, m. the inhabitants of the same. *Liv.* — *¶* Also, *Ilenses*, the inhabitants of *Ilium* in *Sardinia*. *Liv.*

ILIGNEUS (*ilex*), a, um, adj. belonging to 3 holm-oaks, *πρίνῳν*. *Colum.* frons. *Id.* frutices.

ILIGNUS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. of the *ilex* or 3 holm-oak. *Horat.* glans. — *¶* Also, made of the wood of this tree, of holm. *Terent.* Lectulos *ilignis* pedibus facinoros. *Virg.* Currentem *ilignis* potare canalibus undam.

ILIÖN, or **ILIUM**, ii, n. the city Troy. *Virg.* and *Lat.* — When it is joined with a fem. adj. the substantive *nrbs* is to be supplied. *Ovid.* Alta *Iliön*. — Also, *Ilios*, f. *Horat.* and *Ovid.* — Hence, *Virg.* *Ilium* in Italian portans, h. e. the remains of Troy, her surviving citizens. — *¶* Also, a city of Macedonia. *Liv.* — *¶* Also, a city of *Sardinia*; hence, *Ilenses*, its inhabitants. *Liv.*

ILIÖNÄ, *æ*, and **ILIÖNÆ**, *es*, f. the eldest daughter of Priam, and wife of Polymnestor, king in Thrace. — *¶* Also, *Heenba*, the wife of Priam. *Cic.* Hence, *Horat.* *Ilioum* edormit, h. e. the part of *Heenba*.

ILIÖS, ii, f. See *Iliön*. 3

ILIÖSUS (*ilia*), a, um, adj. troubled with 2 pain in the bowels. *Plin.*

ILITIA (*ΕΙΛΕΪΘΙΑ*), *æ*, f. [four syllables], the goddess of women in travail, the midwife; called, also, *Diana* or *Juno Lucina*. *Ovid.* and *Horat.*

ILIUM, ii, n. See *Iliön*.

ILIÖS (*Ilium* or *-on*), a, um, adj. Trojan. 3 *Virg.* — *Ilü*, *örm*, the Trojans. *Plant.*

ILLA (abl. from *ille*, se. via or parte), adv. 2 that way, in that direction, there. *Plaut.* *Illa* aspicio *Philocomarium*. *Tacit.* Ne pervium *illa* exercitibus foret. — *¶* Also, away there, thither. *Tacit.* *Hac* atque *illa* rapti, ths way and that way, hither and thither.

ILLABEFACTUS (in & *labefactus*), a, 3 um, adj. unshaken, unimpaired, unbroken, unwarering, *ἀλόνατος*. *Ovid.* Quæ (affinis vincula) semper maneant *illabefacta* precor. *Id.* *Concordia* venit ad albentes *illabefacta* comas.

ILLABÖR (in & *labor*), *ëris*, *apsus* sum, 1 dep. 3. to glide, slide, or fall into, flow into, *εἰσπίπτω, καταρρέω*. *Cic.* In stomachum primo *illabuntur* ea, quæ accepta sunt ore, pass, glide. *Plin.* *Illabitur* mari, flows into. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Quæ (voluptas) ad seusus cum snavitate affluet et *illaberetur*, insinuate itself. *Id.* Sensim perniciis *illapsa* civium animos, having crept, stolen, glided into. *Virg.* *Animis* *illabere* nostris, descend upon, enter. — *¶* Also, to fall or precipitate itself (on one). *Horat.* Si fractus *illabatur* orbis (or, simply, fall in).

ILLABÖRATÖS (in, privative, & *laboratus*), a, um, adj. unlabored, uncultivated, unworked, acquired without labor, spontaneous, *ἡκατέργαστος*. *Senece.* Terra ipsa fertilior erat *illaborata*. *Quintil.* Cum omnia fluunt *illaborata*. *Id.* Virtus obvia et *illaborata*, acquired without labor. *Id.* Fructus *illaborati* offerunt se se.

ILLABÖRÖ (in & *laboro*), *as*, n. I. to work upon, labor upon, *ἐνεργάζομαι*. *Tacit.* Venari beatius arbitrantur, quam ingemere agris, *illaborare* domibus, to labor in building houses (hardly in their houses, for ingemere means, to labor hard upon, and *Tacit.* had just said they had no houses).

ILLAC (abl. from *illic*), se. parte, via, 1 adv. that way, *ἐκεῖ, ἐκεῖσε*. *Terent.* *Hac* *illac* circumcursa, this way and that. *Id.* Plenus rimarum sum, *hac* atque *illac* perfluo, this side and that, here and there

(unless it be hither and thither). *Liv.* *Illac* fuga et cædes est, ubi, &c. — *¶* Also, thither. *Ovid.* Revertebar *illac*. *Plaut.* *Hac*, an *illac* eam, hither or thither (or this way or that). — *¶* *Illac*, pron. abl. fem. of *Illic*, which see.

ILLACERABILIS (in & *lacerabilis*), e, 3 adj. that cannot be (or is not) torn. *Sil.*

ILLACESSITÖS (in & *laccessitus*), a, um, 2 adj. not attacked, unprovoked. *Tacit.* Ut nulla *Britanniæ* nova pars *illacessita* transierit. *Id.* *Marcientem* diu pacem *illacessiti* nutrierunt.

ILLACRIMABILIS (in & *lacrimabilis*), 3 e, adj. that cannot be moved to tears, pitiless, merciless, inexorable, *ἀδάκρυτος*. *Horat.* Places *illacrimabilem* *Plutona* tauris. — *¶* Also, unwept, unlamented. *Horat.* Omnes *illacrimabiles* urgentur, carent quia vate sacro (where, possibly, it may mean, who cannot be lamented, because their memory has not been preserved).

ILLACRIMÖ, *as*, *ävi*, *ätum*, n. I. and **ILLACRIMÖR** (in & *lacrimo* or *lacrimor*), *äris*, *ätus* sum, dep. I. with the dat. to shed tears, or weep for something, *ἐπιδάκρυον*. *Cic.* Morti *Socratis* *illacrymari* solco, to weep over. *Liv.* Qui meo infelici errori unus *illacrimasti*. *Ovid.* *Illacrimare* malis. *Sueton.* justis suppliciis. — With accus. *Justin.* Ejusque mortem *illacrimatum* *Alexandrum*. — Without case, to shed tears, weep. *Cels.* *Oculi* *illacrimant*. *Liv.* *Illacrimasse* dicitur gaudio. *Sil.* Talibus *illacrimant* noctemque diemque querelis. *Horat.* *Illacrimare* (imperat.), si potes, weep at it, weep. — *¶* *Figur.* to weep, drop, distil, emit moisture. *Virg.* Et mæstum *illacrimat* templis ebur. *Colum.* Aut fons *illacrimet* putei non sede profunda, h. e. modica fundat aquas.

ILLACTENÖS (*illac* *tenuis*), adverb, so 3 far. *Gell.* Precum ejus commiseratum *illactenus*, ut, &c. Alii leg. *illatenus*.

ILLÆC. See *Illic*, pron.

ILLÆSIBILIS (in & *lædo*) e, adject. out 3 of the reach of injury, invulnerable, inviolable. *Laetant.*

ILLÆSÖS (in & *læsus*), a, um, adj. un- 2 hurt, unharmed, uninjured, unimpaired, safe and sound, *ἀβλαβής*. *Ovid.* and *Senece.*

ILLÆTÄBILIS (in & *lætabilis*), e, adj. 3 gloomy, cheerless, unpleasant, joyless, *ἀχαρίς*. *Virg.* Drepani *illætabilis* ora. *Id.* *Illetabile* inurimur. *Stat.* onus, h. e. infans mortuus. *Senece.* Hymen funestus, *illætabilis*.

ILLEVIGÄTUS. See *Illevigatus*. 3

ILLANC. See *Illic*, pron.

ILLAPSÖS (*illabor*), us, m. a gliding or 2 running in, *εἰσποός*. *Colum.* humoris.

ILLAPSÖS, a, um, particip. from *illabor*.

ILLÄQUEÖ (in & *laqueus*), *as*, *ävi*, 3 *ätum*, a. I. to ensnare, entrap, entangle, *παγιδεύω*. *Prudent.* volucres pedicis. — *Figur.* *Cic.* *Illaqueatus* periculis, entangled, ensnared. *Horat.* Munera sævos *illaqueant* duces. — *¶* *Pest.* says that *illaqueatus* was also used in the sense of solutus.

ILLÄRGIO (in & *largio*), *is*, a. 4. same 3 as *Largior*. *Cato.* pecuniam alicui.

ILLÄRDÖ, or **ILLÄRDÖ** (in & *lardum*) *as*, to lard. *Apic.*

ILLÄTÄBILIS (in & *latus*), e, adj. with- 3 out breadth. *Gell.*

ILLÄTEBRÄ (in & *latebra*), *æ*, f. a place where nothing can be hid. *Plaut.* ap. *Macro.*

ILLÄTEBRÖ (*Id.*), *as*, a. I. to hide in 3 lurking places or corners, *ἐναποκρύπτω*. *Quadrigr.* ap. *Gell.*

ILLÄTENÖS, adv. or **ILLÄ TENÖS**, 3 so far. *Gell.* Precum ejus commiseratum *illatenus*, ut, &c. *Al.* leg. *illactenus*. *Apul.* *Illatenus* qua dixi.

ILLÄTIÖ (infero), *önis*, f. a carrying, or 3 bringing in, *εἰσφορά*. *Pandeet.* *Illatio* mortui, sepultura causa. — *¶* Also, the payment of a tax or impost. *Cassiod.* — *¶* Also, an inference, conclusion from premises. *Apul.* — *¶* Also, an inflicting, perpetrating, doing, causing. *Paul.* Sent. Injuriam patimur in corpus *illatione* stupri.

ILLÄTIVÖS (*Id.*), a, um, adject. infer- 2 ring, concluding, *illative*. *Apul.* *Il-*

tivum rogamentum. *Plin. ap. Diomed.* Illative, particulæ (such as *quamquam, etsi, &c.*).

ILLĀTRŪ (in & latro), as, n. 1. to bark 3 at. * *Lucan.* Manibus illatrat, at the manes. — ¶ Also, to bark within; or to bark. *Sil.* Illatrat jejunis faucibus.

ILLĀTOS, a, um, particip. from infero.

ILLAUDABILIS (in & laudabilis), e, 3 adj. unworthy of praise, beneath praise, ἀνεγκρίastos. *Stat. carmen.*

ILLAUDANDUS (in & laudandus), a, 3 um, adj. not to be praised, unworthy of praise, blamable. *Cyprian (or Tertull.).*

ILLAUDATUS (in & laudatus), a, um, 2 adject. unpraised, uncommended, without praise. *Plin. Ep. 25.* Governor cum placido mari vehitur, admirante nullo, illaudatus, inglorius subit portum. *Stat.* Facta ipsi non illaudata Tonanti, not uncommended by the Thunderer. — Also, without fame, ignoble, obscure. *Sil. anima.* — ¶ Also, not deserving of praise, blamable, detestable. *Claud.* Non illaudata seditio, not unworthy of praise, commendable. *Virg.* Quis illaudati nescit Busiridis aras?

ILLAUTŪS (in & lautus), a, um, adj. unwashed. *Plaut.*

ILLĒ, ILLĀ, ILLŪD (from *is, ea, id*), genit. illŭs, that; that *man (he)*, that *woman (she)*, that *thing (it)*, referring to something preceding, ἐκείνῃς. *Cic.* Quid quæris? dum illum rideo, pæne sum factus ille, I am almost become himself. *Id.* Persio litterato homine orationem scriptam aiebant, illo quem, that one, the same. *Propert.* Quæ fax omen prætulit, illa traxit lumina nigra, that same, the same one. *Nep.* Secutum est illud, occiso Cesare, cum respuib. penes Brutus videretur esse, that time or state of things. *Virg.* Ex illo fluere spes, sc. tempore, from that time, thenceforth. *Ovid.* Ex illo permanet ira, quo, &c. from the time when, since. Also, postillā or post illā, afterwards, after that, either of past or future time. *Terent.* Post illa, nunc primum audio, quid illo sit factum. *Catull.* Nec sibi postillā metuebant talia verba. *Terent.* Si eam sustinueris, post illa ludas licet. (For *illa*, see *illa*.)

— It is sometimes used emphatically, either alone or with other pronouns. *Horat.* Non ille aut Teucerum aut ipsum violavit Ulyssem, not he. *Nepos.* Ab illo eodem vita privatus dicitur, by that very same son (to whom he had resigned his kingdom). *Cic.* Ipsum illum Carneadem diligenter audierat, that very Carneades, that same, himself. — It is often joined with *quidem*, usually preceding it, when some praise is conceded from which a drawback is afterwards to be made, or when some unfavorable concession is to be balanced by praise. *Cic.* Libri dicuntur scripti ab optimis illis quidem viris, sed non satis erudit. *Id.* Est tarda illa quidem medicina, sed tamen magna, quam affert longinquitas et dies, the medicine which time brings is slow indeed, but yet great (the signification of *ille* in this passage belongs below). — Also, redundantly with *quidem*, serving only to mark rather more strongly the contrast expressed by *quidem*. *Cic.* O hominem semper illum quidem mihi aptum, nunc vero etiam suaveri! *Id.* Philosophi, minime mali illi quidem, sed non satis acuti. *Id.* Amor tuus, non ille quidem mihi ignotus, sed tamen gratus. — Otherwise, redundantly. *Terent.* Quem neque fides neque illum misericordia repressit (where, however, the repetition of the pronoun seems to make the want of feeling appear in a stronger light). *Facit.* Quidquid illud et qualecunque tribuisset. *Virg.* Velut ille in montes sese abdidit, occiso pastore, lupo. — ¶ That, in reference to a more distant word. *Cic.* Tum ille inquit; Scævola, &c. *h. e. Crassus, who had spoken before, but whom Scævola had just answered; where ille means the first speaker* — Especially when placed in contradistinction to *hic*; for example, *ille* — *hic*, that one — *this one*, the former — *the latter*; and *hic* — *ille*, *this one* — *that one*, the latter — *the former*; but this rule is frequently disregarded. *Cic.*

Ut illud erat molestum, sic hoc est jucundum, that — *this*. On the other hand. *Id.* Stoici et Peripatetici: illi (*h. e. Peripatetici*) — *hi* (*h. e. Stoici*). — It stands also after alter instead of a second alter. *Liv.* Duo terrores; diutius alter, sed segnior; ille (*for alter*) non pavor vanus. — Also, *hi* — *illi*, these — those, *h. e. some* — others. *Plin.* (where, however, it stands *illi* — *hi*). — Also, *Martial.* Ille vel ille, literally, that one or that one; *this or that*. And *Terent.* In illis — in illis, for in his — in illis.

— ¶ That, marking notoriety and that usually in one's favor; the ancient, the well-known, the notorious, the famous. *Cic.* Ille Cato. *Id.* Medea illa, the noted Medea. *Vellei.* Magno illi Alexandro simillimus, the famous Alexander the Great. *Nepos.* Bene ergo Pittacus ille, qui, &c. that illustrious Pittacus. — In the same way with the first or second person. *Virg.* Ille ego, qui quondam, &c. that same poet. *Ovid.* Ille ego ferrox tacui, I, that fierce one, fierce as I am. *Senec.* Ille effertus mihi te reserves? *Val. Flocc.* Tunc ille ades auguriis promissæ. — Hence, in judicial language, *ille* has reference to an absent person, in so far as he is known by the hearers. In epistolary style it marks a third person in some third place. — ¶ That, *h. e. the great*. *Plaut.* Ille Jupiter. — ¶ That man, he, without further specification, where it is sufficiently evident to whom the writer refers. *Cic.* Illum ab Alexandria discessisse, nemo nuntiat, *h. e. Casarem*. — ¶ *Ille* differs from the English *that*, in being used of something about to be mentioned, where we usually say *this*. *Cic.* Unum illud dico, ut, &c. this one thing I say. *Id.* Illud quidem per libenter addivi, to esse Cesarum familiarem, this thing. *Id.* Illud moleste fero, nihil me habere. *Sallust.* Illud intelligo, ora in me conversa esse. *Id.* Tantum illud vereor, ne quos agat. — So, with *annus, mensis, dies*, to denote the current year, &c., the period of time now passing; like *hic*. *Sallust.* Ab incenso Capitolio illum esse vigesimum annum, that this is the twentieth year. — Also, *Cic.* Nec sum ille ferreus, qui non movear, so steely that I am not; of such an iron spirit, that, &c. — So, also, in distinction to *hic*. *Colam.* Ille dicta sunt; illa (*h. e. the following*). *Cic.* Atque hæc oblectationis; illa necessitatis; cultus dico exstruktionisque tectorum, and these things are matters of delight, but what I now mention, of necessity; namely, &c.

— ¶ Also, as a correlative of *qui, quæ, quod*, it may be rendered the man; or with a subst. the, with the implied idea, whoever he is, as such. *Terent.* Illis, quibus debui, *h. e. to those I owed, my creditors*. *Cic.* Illum legi librum, in quo, &c. the book. *Id.* Si illum obijures, qui auxilium tulit, him who. *Id.* Illorem orationi, qui dissentiant, respondere posse videamur. — ¶ *Illece, &c.* for *ille, &c.* *Plaut.* and *Cato*. — *Il-lummet*, for *illum*. *Cic.* — *Ille (genit.)*, for *illius*. *Lucret.*; *illi*, for *illius*. *Cato*. — *Ille (dat.)*, for *illi*. *Cato* and *Plaut.* — *Il-li*, for *illic* (see *illic*).

ILLĒCE, ILLĀCE, &c. See *ille*.

ILLECEBRĀ (illicio), *ie, f.* anything that entices, a lure, decoy, enticer: an enticement, allurement, attraction, charm, inducement, seduction, stimulant, ἑλκρηγρον. *Plaut.* Es illecebra. *Liv.* Pecus in conspectu præsidii Rom. propulsum: ad quam illecebram cum moveretur nemo, &c. lure, decoy. *Cic.* Maxima est illecebra peccandi impunitatis spes. *Id.* Suis te oportet illecebris ipsa virtus trahat ad verum decus. *Id.* Irretire aliquem corruptelarum illecebris. *Id.* Omne tale flagitium nullis aliis illecebris excitari, nisi voluptatis. *Id.* Quæ tanta in ullo homine juventutis illecebra fuit. *Id.* Erunt apud eum illecebræ libidinum, *h. e. he was naturally prone to lusts*. *Horat.* Illecebris erat, et grata novitate morandus spectator. *Plaut.* Munditia illecebra animo est amantum. — ¶ In magic. *Apul.* frugum, *h. e. the bewitching of the corn*, for instance, from my neighbor's field into my own. *Id.* Exercere illece-

bras Magiæ, to practise witchcraft or sorcery. — ¶ Also, a certain plant, same as *Andrachne agria, wild purslain*. *Plin.*

ILLECEBRŌ (illecebra), as, a. 1. to allure, 3 entice, captivate. *Augustin.*

ILLECEBRŌSĒ (illecebrosus), adverb, alluringly, attractively, in an alluring manner, seductively. *Ammian.* Hæc ita illecebrosius atque inhumanus agi, loquebatur rumor. *Plaut.* Hui! illecebrose, *h. e. festive, lepid, charmingly*; where it may be an adject. Some prefer *illecebra*.

ILLECEBRŌSŪS (illecebra), a, um, adj. 3 alluring, attractive, enticing, seducing, ἑλκρηγριος. *Plaut.* Istoc illecebrosius fieri nihil potest. *Prudent.* Illecebrosus sapor. *Ammian.* Illecebrosis regem insidiis ambiens.

ILLECTAMENTUM (illecto), *i, n. a means* 3 of alluring, an allurement, charm. *Apul.*

ILLECTĀTIŪS (Id.), *ōnis, f.* attraction, 3 charm. *Gell.*

ILLECTŌ (frequentat. from *illicio*), as, a. 3 i. to attract, allure, invite. *Tertull.*

ILLECTŪS, a, um, particip. from *illicio*.

3 — ¶ Adj. (from *in* & *lectus*), unread, not read. *Ovid.* Si scriptum illectum remittet. — ¶ Also, uncollected, ungathered. *Pandect.* Stipula illecta.

ILLECTŪS (illicio), *us, m.* an enticing, 3 alluring, allurement. *Plaut.*

ILLEGITIMŪS (in & legitimus), a, um, adj. illegal, unlawful, wrongful. *Val. Maz.* 2, 1, 3. (But *Ed. Torrent.* has *legitimus*).

ILLEMET, ILLĀMET, ILLUDMET, for *ille, &c.* *Cic.*

ILLENTESCŌ (in & lentescō), *is, n.* 3. same as *Lentescō*. *Colum.* (But *Edd. Gesn.* and *Schneid.* have *lentescent*).

ILLEPIDĒ (illepidus), adv. inelegantly, ungracefully, without wit, rudely, ἀχαριστως. *Plaut.* Qui istoc pacto tam lepidam illepidæ appelles. *Plin.* Animam sui pro sale datam, non illepidæ existimatur, *h. e. with some humor, humorously*. *Gell.* Non satis scite, ac pæne etiam illepidæ exponuntur. *Horat.* Poema crasse illepidave compositum.

ILLEPIDŪS (in & lepidus), a, um, adj.

1 without grace, wit, or humor, inelegant, ill-mannered, rude, unpolished, impolite, unpleasant, unhandsome, disagreeable, morose, harsh, in language, manners, &c. ἀχαρις, ἀναφρόδιτος. *Catull.* Delicæ illepidæ atque inelegantes. *Id.* Votum non illepidum, neque invenustum. *Gell.* Verba dura et illepidæ novitatis. *Acc. ap. Cic.* Parentem habere avaram, illepidum, in liberis difficilem. *Plaut.* Impos animi, inamabiliis, illepidus vivo.

ILLEVIGATŪS (in & levigatus), or *IL-*

3 **LEVIGATŪS**, a, um, adj. rough; figur. rough, harsh. *Diomed.* souns.

ILLEX (in & lex), *ēgis, adj.* that liveth 3 without law, that breaks the law, lawless, ἀνομος. *Plaut.* Impure, dishonest, injure, illex, labes populi.

ILLEX (illicio), *icis, adj.* alluring, enticing, ἑλκρηγριος. *Apul.* oculi, lascivious, wanton. *Prudent.* ars, winning art. — ¶ Subst. an enticer, seducer. *Apul.*

ILLEX ANIMI VENUS. *Plaut.* Illi male rei tante finimus illices, *h. e. cum in fraudem malam illeximus, have drawn him into*. — Also. *sc. avis, a decoy-bird, lure*. *Plaut.* *Asm.* 1, 3, 68, where others read *Illix*.

ILLĪ, for *Illic*, adv. there, in that place, ἐκεῖ. *Terent.* and *Plaut.*

ILLIBABILIS (in & libo), e, adject. m. 3 copable of diminution. *Lactant.*

ILLIBATŪS (in & libatus), a, um, adj.

1 untasted, untouched, unimpaired, undiminished, whole, entire, full, ἀδίκτος, ἀφαιστος. *Cic.* Ut eorum veteres illibatasque divitias in profundissimum libidinum suarum gurgitem profundat. *Pandect.* Ut quadrantem illibatum habeat. *Colum.* Illibatum robur. *Liv.* Illibatum imperium. *Vellei.* Et quam apud superos habuerat magnitudinem, illibatam detulisset ad inferos. — ¶ Also, undefiled, unspotted, unpolluted, pure, spotless, uncontaminated. *Lucan.* torus. *Val. Mar.* Illibata virginitas.

ILLIBĒRALIS (in & liberalis), e, adj. thinking or acting unworthily of a free man, mean, sordid, ignoble, ungenerous, ἀνελεύθερος. *Terent.* Servum haud il-

liberalem præbes te. *Quintil. mens.* — Hence, *ungracious, uncomplying, disobligeing, discourteous.* *Cic.* Non te in me illiberalem putabit. — ¶ Of things, unworthy of a freeman, *ungenerous, ignoble, sloath, low, scruple, unbecoming, dishonourable, disreputable.* *Terent.* Ex illa familia tam illiberale facinus esse ortum. *Cic.* Illiberale ac sordidi quas-tus mercenariorum, low occupations and unworthy of a freeman. *Id.* Res ad cognoscendum non illiberalis, not so contemptible as to be unworthy of being learned, not unworthy to be learned. *Id.* Jocandi genus illiberale, petulant, obscene. *Plin.* cibus, *ungentel, vulgar* (because producing certain unpleasant effects). — Hence, *close, pinching, stingy, niggardly.* *Liv.* adjectio.

ILLIBERALITAS (illiberalis), atis, f. conduct unworthy of a freeman; in particular, *stinginess, close-fistedness, niggardliness, ἀνελευθέρια.* *Cic.* Habenda est ratio rei familiaris, sed ita ut illiberalitatis avaritiæque absit suspicio.

ILLIBERALITER (Id.), adv. *ungenerously, meanly, basely, ἀνελευθέρως.* *Terent.* Vestram familiam is aspernatur nunc tam illiberaliter. *Id.* Factum a vobis driter, immisericorditerque: atque etiam illiberaliter. — Hence, *in a niggardly manner, stingily, sordidly.* *Cic.* Superficiem ædium consules aestimaverunt illis vicies: cetera valde illiberaliter.

ILLIBERIS (in & liberi), e, adj. *childless, without issue, ἀναις.* *Tertull.*

ILLIC (probably from *illic*, pron. as *hic*, adv. from *hic*, pron.), adv. *there, in that place, ἐκεῖ.* *Cæs.* Cives R. qui *illic* negotiarentur. *Terent.* Melius *hic*, quam *illic*, ubi sum assidue. — ¶ Also, of persons. *Juvenal.* Illic si Stratonem comparas, for cum illis. *Tacit.* Bellum a Vitellio cæpit, et ut de principatu certaremus armis, initium *illic* fuit, h. e. *illic* fecit. — ¶ Also, there, h. e. *in that matter, in a matter, in an affair of that nature.* *Terent.* Hic, ubi opus est, non ventur: *illic*, ubi nihil opus est, ibi ventur. — ¶ Also, at that time, then. *Cæs.* Illic occurat oculus gladio Varenus (but *Ed. Oud.* omits *illic*).

ILLIC, ILLÆC, ILLŌC and ILLŪC, pron. for *illic*, or *ille* *hic.* *Terent.* and *Plant.* — *Terent.* Ubi *illic* est scelus, for scelestus. — For *illic*, sc. parte, &c. see *Ilac.* — Hence, *is a question; illicine, or Illicine.* *Plant.*; *illancine, or illancine.* *Terent.* — For *Illoc*, *thither*, see *Illoc.*

ILLICENTIOSUS (in & licentiosus), a, um, adj. *improper, immoderate, unbecoming, excessive.* *Apul.* cacininus. (But *Salm.* and *Oudend.* read *ilcentiosus*).

ILLICET. See *Illicet*.

ILLICIBILIS (illicio), e, adj. *attractive, enticing, alluring, seductive.* *Lactant.* Illicibiles voluptates.

ILLICIŌ (in & lacio), illexi, ectum, a. 3. 1 to draw in, allure, entice, decoy, trepan, inveigle, attract, invite, induce, ἐλῶ, ἐκείλω, ἐπάγω. For the most part in a bad sense. *Cic.* Qui non sat habuit conjugem illexe (for illexisse) in stuprum. *Plant.* Amorem multos illexe in dispendium. *Id.* Is me ad illam illexit, drew me to her. *Terent.* Illicere quempiam in malam fraudem. *Sallust.* Quos ad bellum spes rapinarum illexerat. *Vell.* Inescare et illicere multitudinem. *Plant.* Illiciebas me ad te blande. *Lucret.* Illicere aliquem, ut cupiat, &c. to lead, induce him to desire. — ¶ Also, to provide or furnish with nets or toils. *Nep.* ap. *Non.* Saltus illicere.

ILLICITATOR, ōris, m. empor. *Festus*; it is also read by *Hensing.* in *Cic. Off.* 3. 15. and means a nominal purchaser, one who bids at an auction merely to make another bid higher; (but *Edd.* *Græv.* and *Ern.* have *licitatorem*).

ILLICITE (illicitus), adverb, in an unlawful manner, unlawfully, illegally, in a forbidden manner, ἀσέμτως. *Pandect.* Si quis illicite adificasset. *Id.* Illicite matrimonium contrahere. — ¶ Also (from *illicio*), *alluringly, incitingly, by allure, nent or incitation.* *Varro.*

ILLICITUS (in & lictus), a, um, adj. 2 unlawful, illegal, illicit, unallowed, forbidden, ἀσέμτος. *Cic.* Multitudinem

illicitum est contra dicere. *Tacit.* Illicitus amor. *Id.* Illicitæ exactiones. *Id.* Per licita atque illicita fedatus. *Val. Flacc.* Illicitas tentare vias. *Augustin.* Res illicitissima atque indignissima. *Stat.* Lampas illicita celi, h. e. a thunder-bolt, lightning, the places struck by, which may not be touched.

ILLICIUM (illicio), ii, n. a means of attracting, that which attracts, an enticement, allurements, ἐλκυστρον. *Varr.* Alvearia apiastro perficanda, quod illicium hoc illis (apibus). — ¶ *Festus* says, *Illicium* dicitur, cum populus ad concionem elicitur, id est vocatur. Hence, *Illicium* vocare, to call to an assembly. *Varro.* Privatos voca illicium huc ad me. *Id.* Omnes illicium visite huc ad iudices.

ILLICŌ (for in loco), adv. *there, in that place, in that very place, on the spot, αὐτόθι.* *Hein.* ap. *Non.* Ilis persuadent, ut illico manerent: pars illico manent. *Nævius* *ibid.* Septimum decimum annum illico sedent. *Terent.* Otiose nunc jam illico hic consisto. *Id.* Sta illico, stand still there. — ¶ Often, straightway, instantly, immediately, directly, αὐτίκα. *Cic.* Simul atque inerepuit suspicio tumultus, artes illico nostræ conticescunt. *Id.* Nec, si omne enuntiatum aut verum, aut falsum est, sequitur illico, esse causas immutabiles. (The passages from *Terent.* may be referred to this head.) — Followed by *ubi*, as soon as. *Plaut.* Illico, ubi ille poscit, denegavit, immediately upon his asking. — ¶ Also, to that place, thither. *Turpil.* ap. *Non.*

ILLIDŌ (in & lædo), is, isi, isum, a. 3. 2 to dash or beat against, strike against, throw against, to beat; strike, dash, any whither, ἀποβάλλω, ἐναράσσω. *Cic.* ex *Æschylo.* Non ad gravescens vulnus ille dat manus, strikes his hand against. *Lucret.* Dentes illidunt sepe labellis. *Horat.* dentem fragili, to strike the tooth into something brittle. *Virg.* cæsus in ossa, dash, strike, force into. *Suet.* caput foribus, against the door. *Plin.* Gemma illisa tinnitum reddit, when struck. *Id.* Linum illisum crebro in sili-ce, beaten. *Virg.* Equora illisa scopulis, dashed upon, breaking on. *Phædr.* Corticem super scopulum, make it strike upon, let it fall upon. *Tacit.* Tela arbutis illisa. *Quintil.* Fluctus illidit se in litus, dashes against, breaks upon. *Val. Maz.* Tota eum classe vicinis litoribus illisus est. *Cels.* Quorum faucibus in febre illiditur spiritus, h. e. rattles. — Hence, to thrust, drive, pursue, any whither. *Val. Flacc.* Quos rex illisit pelago, drove to the sea, forced to navigate the sea. *Stat.* Cursus in aliquem, to direct vehemently, urge. — ¶ *Cic.* *Harusp.* 25. Serpens illisa morietur, crushed, dashed to pieces, shattered (but *Ed. Ern.* has *elisa*).

ILLIGATIŌ (illigo), ōnis, f. a tying, binding, connecting, joining, ἐνδεσμος. *Arnob.* and *Martian.* *Capell.*

ILLIGŌ (in & ligo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to bind, tie, ἐνδῶ. *Liv.* In curris illigat Metium. *Cels.* literas in jaculo. *Liv.* manus post tergum. *Horat.* aratra juvenicis, to bind, fasten, tackle. *Plin.* faciem laxis vesicis. — ¶ Also, to join, fasten, fix, connect to something. *Cic.* emblemata in poculis. *Id.* sigilla poculis. *Pandect.* cymbia argentea crustis aureis (by an inserted construction for crustas cymbiis), to set. *Cic.* pæonem in orationem, to insert, introduce, weave in. *Pandect.* Dolia illigata adibus, firmly fixed. *Cic.* motus stellarum in phæram. *Id.* personas graves sermonibus ejusmodi, to introduce (see below). — ¶ Also, to bind together, combine, construct. *Cic.* sententiam verbis, h. e. to express. *Id.* In quo omnes sententiarum illigantur lepores, are combined; or, are introduced, used. — Also, to bind, oblige, tie, fasten. *Cic.* aliquem pignoribus. *Tacit.* primores conscientia, to get from them a promise to join the conspiracy, and thus hold them bound. *Liv.* Non iis conditionibus illigabitur pax, ut movere bellum (rex) possit, h. e. held to the performance of such conditions; or as below, fettered, encumbered, embar-

rassed; or as above, constructed, concluded. — ¶ Also, to entangle, involve, encumber, fetter, impede; properly and figur. *Virg.* Ille pedem referens, et inutilis, inque ligatus cedebat, for illigatus, encumbered, impeded, entangled. *Tacit.* Illigatus præda. *Id.* se et copias impeditis locis. *Liv.* Iligari Romano bello. *Cic.* Libri angustis disputationibus illigati, clogged, cramped, made obscure. *Id.* personas sermonibus, to engage, involve. — Also, to tie up, fetter, render inactive. *Tacit.* aliquem veneno, h. e. to take away his life by poison. *Cic.* e *Sophocle.* Illigatus peste interiorum textili.

ILLIM, for *illinc.* *Lacret.* *Ed. Gif.*; but *Ed. Creech.* has *illum.* Also, in *Cic. Att.* 7, 13. *Ed. Græv.*

ILLIMATUS, a, um, particip. as from 2 *illimo*, of in & limus or limo, fastened or attached by mud or rich earth. *Colam.* Convenit alvearia luto Punico frondibus illimatis adumbrari (*Ed. Schneid.*; but others have *illinitis*). Or, it may mean, besmeared with mud.

ILLIMIS (in & limus), e, adj. without 3 mud or slime, clear, pure, ἀσολος. *Ovid.* Illimis fons.

ILLINC (perhaps from *illic*, pron.), adv. from that place, thence, ἐκεῖθεν. *Cic.* Fugit illinc. *Terent.* Se illinc subducet. — ¶ Also, thence, h. e. from that side, on that side. *Cic.* Quum eadem metuum hac parte, si illinc beneficium non sit, rectius putem quidvis domi perpeti. — ¶ Also, thence, h. e. from that person. *Cic.* Omnem se amorem abjecisse illinc atque in hanc transfudisse, h. e. ab ea, as in English, from that quarter.

ILLINIMENTUM (illinio), i, n. what 3 serves for anointing or besmearing; an anointing. *Cel.* *Aurel.*

ILLINŌ (in & linio), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. 1 same as *Illino*. — To lay upon, smear upon, apply by anointing. *Plin.* anisum phreneticis (*Ed. Har.*; but *Elz.* and others have *illinant*). *Cels.* Folia illinita linteolo (others read *illita*). — ¶ Also, to anoint, besmear, bedaub. *Colum.* Mala recentia creta figulari. *Plin.* ventrem fimo.

ILLINŌ (in & lino), is, lēvi, litum, a. 3. 1 to smear, daub, lay on, to apply an ointment or liquid, spread. *Horat.* oculis nigra collyria. *Ovid.* aliquid teneris genis. *Plin.* semen igni sacro. *Id.* Ad omnes epiphoras ventis illini caseum suadent. Hence, *Horat.* Quodcumque chartis illevertit, he has daubed upon the paper, has written. — Hence, to lay over, lay on. *Plin.* aurum marmor candido ovi. *Senec.* multum auritecto. Hence, *Horat.* nives agris, to scatter snow over the fields, cover the fields with snow. — Also, of golden threads woven or wrought into a garment. *Horat.* Aurum vestibus illitum, garments woven, embroidered with gold. — ¶ Also, to besmear, anoint, bedaub, with something. *Curt.* pedes odoribus. *Plin.* ventrem sanguine. *Curt.* Navis bitumine illita. *Cic.* Color venustatis non fuco illitus. Hence, *Pers.* Braccatis illita Medis porticus, h. e. painted with, furnished with pictures of. And *Ovid.* Pocula illita ceris, lined, covered. And *Plin.* aliquid gypso, to overlay. — More generally. *Calp.* Porticus illita auro, overlaid, covered, adorned. — Also, *Senec.* Purpura atque auro illitæ vestes, h. e. interwoven, embroidered. — *Figur.* *Liv.* Donum inimicorum veneno illitum. *Sil.* Vita illita maculo.

ILLIQUEFACTUS (in & liquefactus), a, um, particip. melted, liquefied, liquid. *Cic.* Quæ sunt omnes unius generis ad profundendum animum tanquam illiquefactæ voluptates.

ILLIQUŌR (in & liquor), ōris, dep. 3. 3 to flow into. *Symmach.* Cum illis de calo nihil illiquitur. (*Al.* leg. *liquitur*).

ILLISIŌ (illido), ōnis, f. a striking, beating 3 ing or dashing against. *Ilieronym.* Navis nostra scopulorum illisionibus perturbata est.

ILLISUS, a, um, particip. from *illido*.

ILLISUS (illido), us, m. a dashing against, 2 the being dashed against. *Sil.* and *Plin.*

ILLITERATUS (in & literatus), a, um

adj. unlearned, unlettered, illiterate, ignorant, ἀγράμματος, ἀνοήτος. Cic. Quem cognovimus virum bonum, et non illitratum. — Also, who cannot read and write. Colum. Potest illiteratus rem administrare. — Of things, unlearned, void of learning, inelegant. Cic. Incidunt in sermone vario multa, quæ fortasse illis cum dixi, nec illiterata, nec insula esse videantur. Plin. Ep. Scribo plurimas, sed illiteratissimas litteras. Id. Illiteratum est, non putare tanti cognitionem, qua nulla est jucundior, it is a mark of ignorance, proceeds from ignorance. — ¶ Also, not drawn up in writing, unwritten. Gell.

ILLITUS, a, um, partic. from illino.

ILLITUS (illino), us, m. an anointing, be-2 smearing. Plin.

ILLIUSMODI, or ILLIUS MODI, of that sort or kind, of such sort, such. Cic.

ILLIX. See ILLEX.

ILLŌ (probably the old dat. of ille), adv. to that place, thither, ἐκεῖ, ἐνθα. Plaut. Ego illo accessero. Cic. Nam illo non saxum, non materies advecta est. Cæs. Neque illo adit quisquam. — ¶ Also, thereto, to that, to that end. Cæs. Hæc omnia Cæsar eodem illo pertinere arbitrabatur, ut, &c.

ILLŌC, abl. of illic, illæc, &c. Plaut. and 3 Terent. — Also, accus. neut. of the same. Plaut. — ¶ Adv. thither, to that place. Terent. Illoc advenio (some read illo).

ILLŌCABYLIS (in & loco), e, adj. that cannot be disposed of in marriage, that nobody will marry. Plaut. virgo.

ILLŌRSUM (for illoversum), adv. towards that place. Cato ap. Fest.

ILLŌTUS (in & lotus), a, um, adj. un-2 washed, uncleansed, unpurified, impure, unclean, dirty, ἀνίπτος. Plaut. Ut tu quidem hujus oculis illotis manibus tractas ac teras? Plin. Fax vini illota. Plin. Illotæ cochleæ. — Also, illutus, a, um. Cato. vinacei. Horat. Echinos illutos, or illotos, in their brine, and so not washed or cleansed from salt. Arnob. Pes illutus, unmoistened, not wet. — Hence, illutus sermo, filthy, indecent. Pseudo-Cic. in Sallust. — Also, Gell. Facere aliquid illotis manibus, or Macrob. pedibus (proverbially), h. e. to do any thing without due care or preparation, over-hastily, all at once, prematurely. — ¶ Also, not washed off. Virg. sudor.

ILLŪBRICANS, antis, particip. as from 3 illubrico, of in & lubrico, h. e. lubrice movens, moving in a slippery or gliding manner. Apul. Simul membra sua leviter illubricans.

ILLŪC, pron. n. from illic, illæc, &c. Terent. Illuc est sapere! Plaut. Illuc ætatis qui sit. — ¶ Adv. to that place, thither, ἐκεῖ. Nepos. Adversarios illic suas contraxisse copias. Plaut. Cum illic veneris. Sallust. Iluc et illic, quasi vitabundi, agitare. Cic. Iluc atque illic intrens. Terent. Animus paulo momento huc vel illic impellitur, hither and thither. — ¶ Also, to that thing, thereto, to this, to my subject. Horat. Quo res hæc pertinet? illic: Dum vitant stulti vitæ, in contraria currunt. Nepos. Sed illic redeamus, and Id. Sed illic revertor, to my subject, the thread of my narrative. — ¶ Also, Cic. Omnes damnatione dignos illic facere, side with that party, take part on that side.

ILLŪCĒO (in & luceo), es, uxi, n. 3. to 3 shine on something, ἐπιλάμπω. Plaut. Atra pix tuo capiti illuceat. Id. Sol, luna scelerestorem nullum illuxere, have ever shone upon. — Illuxi, and the tenses derived from it, are for the most part from Illucesco.

ILLŪCESCŌ, or ILLŪCISCŌ (in & luesco, or luesco), is, luxi, n. 3. to begin to shine, become bright, become light, dawn. Cic. Illucescet aliquando ille dies, the day will dawn or break, h. e. will come. Id. Quum tertio die sol illuxisset. Id. Qui (dies) ut illuxit, mortui sunt reperti. — With a dative. Sueton. Ea nocte, cui illuxit dies cædis, broke upon, h. e. followed. — Hence, impers. Liv. Ubi primum illuxit, as soon as it was light, when day first dawned. Id. Ubi illuxit postero die, when the

morrow dawned. — Also, for illuceo, to shine upon, give light to; with accus. Plaut. Ut mortales illuciscas luce clara. — Figur. to shine forth, appear, break forth, become evident. Cic. Quum populo Rom. vox et auctoritas consulis repente in tantis tenebris illuxerit. Vel- lei. Deinde Homeri illuxit ingenium, shone forth, beamed out, dawned. Cod. Just. Apud quem si illuxerit, pretia non processisse, h. e. it shall have been made clear, shall have been proved, made apparent.

ILLŪCTANS (in & luctor), tis, particip. 3 struggling in or with. Stat. Teneris verba illuctantia labris, h. e. struggling for utterance (of an infant that cannot speak plain).

ILLŪCUBRATUS (in & lucubrat), a, 3 um, adj. not labored by night. Sulpie. Sever.

ILLŪDIŌ, as, same as Illudo. Gell.

ILLŪDIUM (illudo), ii, n. an illusion, such as appears in a dream. Tertull.

ILLŪDŌ (in & ludo), is, āsi, āsum, n. and a. 3. to play with, divert one's self with, jest with, crack jokes upon, ἐπαίζω. Horat. Illudo chartis, I amuse myself with writing verses. Id. Ille, Fortuna, ut semper gaudes illudere rebus humanis! to sport with. Tacit. pecuniæ, to sport with, h. e. to spend lavishly. Cic. In Albutium illudens, non a me quidem abstinuit, playing upon, bantering. — Also, of illicit intercourse, to pollute, de- file, ἐβρίζω. Tacit. Mari ejus illusit. — Hence, Avien. Illudunt vestes (acc.) auro, and Virg. Illusæ auro vestes, h. e. lightly woven, wrought or embroidered with threads of gold. — ¶ Also, to make sport of, make game of, mock, scoff at, deride, laugh to scorn, ridicule, jeer at, set at naught, despise; sometimes, to im- pose upon, deceive, trick. Absol. Cic. In Albutium illudens Lucilius, ne a me quidem abstinuit. Id. Alicujus miseri fortunæ, et virorum talium dignitati illudere. Id. Illudere auctoritati sum- morum virorum. Id. Ipsa vero pre- cepta sic illudere solebat, ut, &c. Id. Miseros illudi noluunt. Terent. Satis superbe illuditis me. Cic. Ut ne plane illudamur ab accusatoribus. Tacit. Il- ludere voces Neronis, quoties caneret. Cic. Illuseras, quod dixeram (though id may be understood). Terent. Videmur idonei, in quibus sic illudatis. Id. Ut ne impune in nos illuseris. Nepos. Il- lusus Cretensibus omnibus. Horat. Il- lusique pedes vitiosum ferre recusant corpus, cheated, as it were, h. e. un- steady, staggering. — ¶ Also, to vio- late, abuse, treat ill, insult. Tacit. corpus Vari. Id. pueritiæ Britannici. Sueton. capibus illustrium feminarum. — ¶ Also, to destroy, consume, spend. in sport or pleasure. Terent. Pene il- lusi vitam filie, sported away. So Tacit. Illudere pecuniæ (see above). Virg. Vitibus illudunt, injure, break, by sport- ing with them; or, as above, abuse, in- sult. — ¶ Virg. Tum variæ illudunt pestes, sport, do their pleasure; or, de- lude you, mock your hopes; or, consume, destroy, as if in sport.

ILLŪMINATE (illumina), adv. lumi- nously, ornately, with embellishment; as, for instance, in speaking. Cic.

ILLŪMINATIŌ (illumino), ōnis, f. a 3 lighting, enlightening, illuminating. Ma- crob. — ¶ Figur. Tertull. Ad illu- minationem bonorum, to set them off, to make them more conspicuous, heighten by contrast.

ILLŪMINATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an en- 3 lightener, illuminator, he that gives light; figur. Tertull. and Augustin.

ILLŪMINŌ (in & lumen), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to light, make light or bright, en- lighten, illuminate, καταλάμπω. Cic. Luna illuminata a sole. Stat. vias igni. Apul. noctem facibus. Plin. Penteum totum illuminari, sc. a sole. Colum. Ta- bulata parvis fenestellis illuminantur. — ¶ Figur. to enlighten, make clear, set in clear light, render conspicuous, set off; it may sometimes be rendered, to embellish, adorn. Cic. orationem verbo- rum conformationibus. Id. verba, sc tropis. Id. sententias, sc. figuris. Vel- lei. Florum fidem Mitylenæorum per-

fidia illuminavit, set off, heightened by contrast, made prominent. Id. Cicero re- rum naturæ corpus eloquentia illumina- vit. Plin. Purpurei omnem vestem il- luminat. Auct. ad Her. coronam gem- mis. — ¶ Also, to bring to light, dis- close, clear up. Apul. Quia tæe mortis illuminas arcana? — ¶ Also, to make famous, render illustrious, give celebrity to. Vellei. Nisi Thebas unum os Pin- dari illuminaret.

ILLŪMINŌS (in & lumen), a, um, adj. 3 without light, dark. Apul.

ILLŪNC, accus. masc. of illic.

ILLŪNIS (in & luna), e, adj. without moonlight, moonless, ἀσέληνος. Plin. Ep. and Sil. — ¶ Also, Illunus, a, um, Apul. caligo.

ILLŪO (in & luo), is, a. 3. to wash, h. e. to flow against or along, ἐσκέδω, συγ- κλύω. Plin. Mare Hispanum nuncu- patur, quatenus Hispanias illuit. — Al- so, to wash upon, add by washing up. Pandeet. Id, quod annis fundo illuit, h. e. fluendo intulit. (Ita Torrentin. Alii alluit).

ILLURICUS, } See Illyrius, &c. 3

ILLURI. }

ILLŪSIŌ (illudo), ōnis, f. a bantering, sneering at one, jeering; in particular, as a figure of speech, irony. Cic. and Quintil.

ILLŪSŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a mocker, scoffer, 3 jeerer, ἐπαικτής. Tertull.

ILLŪSTRAMENTUM (illustro), i, n. that 2 which makes clear or distinct; or, which graces, adorns, an embellishment, orna- ment, beauty, κατανυασμός. Quintil.

ILLŪSTRATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. in rhetoric, 2 a clear, distinct, and, as it were, visible representation by words; it may be ren- dered, picturesqueness, vividness, κατανυασμός. Quintil. Ἐνάρτυρα, quæ a Cicerone illustratio et evidentia nomi- natur, quæ non tam dicere videtur, quam ostendere.

ILLŪSTRATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an en- 3 lightener. Lactant. — ¶ Also, an en- nobler, glorifier. Inscript.

ILLŪSTRIS (in & lustris), e, adj. in the light, filled with light, light, clear, bright, luminous, φαεινός. Cic. Sin illustris et per lucida stella apparuerit. Id. Locus plenus stellarum, illustris et clarus. Id. lumen. Colum. Balearia occidenti æstivo advertantur, ut sint usque in ves- perum illustria, light. Plin. Pisces noc- tibus illustribus, æque quam die, cer- nunt, clear, serene. Cic. Bonis et illus- tribus domiciliis sub terra, h. e. which have light; or, perhaps, beautiful, splen- did. Id. Candor solis est illustrior. — ¶ Figur. manifest, clear, evident, open, known, acknowledged, plain, perspicuous, distinct. Cic. Factum illustre notum- que omnibus. Id. Præter hæc, quæ sunt testata et illustria, habeo multa oc- cultiora. Id. A certis et illustrioribus colibes assensum. Id. Illustris oratio, h. e. which sets things as it were in the light, brings them clearly before us. Id. Quia visum habent quendam insignem et illustrem, h. e. a plausible ap- pearance, strong probability, a broad show of reality. — ¶ Also, important, consid- erable, prominent; also, remarkable, no- table, distinguished, illustrious, famous, re- nowned, far-famed, noted. Cic. Causas illustres defendere. Sueton. Illustres feminae, of high rank, noble. Cæs. Pa- terfamilias illustriore loco natus. Co- lum. agricola. Nepos. Legationes, quæ essent illustriores, per Dionem adminis- trabantur. Cic. Vita remota ab honore populari, et ab hac illustri gratia, em- neunt, conspicuous. Id. Ejus in omni vi- ta nihil est ad laudem illustrius, quam calamitas ipsa, h. e. nothing has contrib- uted more to his glory. Cæs. Ubi major, atque illustrior incidit res, clamore pet- agros regionesque significant, more notab- le than usual, remarkable, important, striking. Nepos. Hujus illustrissimum est prolium apud Platæas. Id. Xerxi maxime est illustre, quod, &c. Cic. Themistoclis nomen est, quam Solonis, in the illustrious. — Equites illustres, time of the emperors, were those knights, who, though not senators, possessed the amount of property requisite for members of that order, and were consequently at

loved to wear the latus clavus, and of course had hopes of attaining the senatorial dignity. Tacit.

ILLĒSTRIS, ILLĒSTRISSIMĒ (illustris), adv. comp. and superl. as from illustriter or illustre, which seems not to occur, more (most) clearly, perspicuously or distinctly. Cic. Semper (vidi) equidem, sed nunquam illustrius, more clearly. Gell. Q. Claudius purissime atque illustrissime descripsit.

ILLŪSTRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make light, light, illuminate, enlighten, λαμπρύνω, καταλάμπω. Cic. Sol cuncta sua luce illustrat et complet. Horat. Qua sol habitabiles illustrat oras. Colum. Ergastulum illustratum fenestris, to bring to light, make manifest, make known. Cic. Ut ea consilia quæ clam essent inita contra salutem urbis, illustrantur. Id. Illustrantur, erumpunt omnia. Id. Patefacere et illustrare veritatem. — ¶ Also, to throw light upon, make clear or evident, clear up, elucidate, illustrate, explain. Cic. philosophiam veterem illam Latinis literis. Id. Jus obscurum et ignotum patefacere et illustrare. — In particular, by figures and embellishments of language, when it may also be rendered, to embellish, set off, adorn. Cic. Illustrant orationem quasi stellæ quedam, translata verba. — ¶ To render illustrious or famous, make renowned, celebrate, heighten, do honor to, honor, enable, make known to the world. Cic. Illustrabit tuam amplitudinem hominum injuria. Id. Qui libri non modo Lucullum, verum etiam populi R. nomen illustrent. Luccei. ad Cic. Illustrare aliquem laudibus. Plin. Quem Brutus cognovisse suo illustravit. Stat. hospitio mea tecta, honor. Horat. aliquid Musa. Plin. Vina illustrata Messale potu. — ¶ Same as Lustrō, to visit. Mamertin.

ILLŪSUS, a, um, particip. from illudo.

ILLŪTIBĀRBŪS (illutus & barba), a,

3 um, adj. with a dirty beard. Apul.

ILLŪTIBILIS (in & luo), e, adj. that

3 cannot be washed out. Plaut.

ILLŪTUS. See Illutas.

ILLŪVIES (in & luo, as not having been

2 washed off; or, illuo, as being washed

upon something), ēi, f. filth, dirt, dirtiness,

uncleanliness, nastiness, ἀλυσία, λυα.

Poeta ap. Cic. Barba intonsa infuscat

pectus illuvie scabrum. Tacit. Illuvie

ac squalore obsitus. Id. Illuvie deformis.

Tercat. Ancillula immunda illuvie.

Virg. Vellera illuvie peresa.

Colum. Nisi obesam illuviem atque distentam

paulis alvum demerserit, ac refrigeraverit, h. e. their filthy body (per-

haps illuvie would be better). Pandect. Ex illuvie oris. — As a term of reproach.

Plant. Germana illuvies, filth, dirt, dirty

dog. — ¶ Also, an overflowing of water,

inundation, flood; in which sense it

seems to come only from illuo. Justin.

Aquarum illuvies majorem partem

populorum Græciæ absumpsit. — Also,

the water which has overflowed. Tacit.

Placidia illuvie.

ILLŪRIA, ē, f. Ἰλλυρία, Illyria, a coun-

try between the Adriatic and Pannonia,

now Dalmatia and Albania. Propert. —

In prose it is commonly called Illyricum.

ILLŪRICIĀNŪS, a, um, adj. of or per-

3 taining to Illyricum, Illyrian or Illyrican.

Valerian. ap. Treb. Poll. Claudium Il-

lyricianæ gentis virum. Cod. Theod.

Illyricianos omnes, quos patria com-

plectitur.

ILLŪRICŪS, a, um, adj. of or pertaining

to Illyria or Illyricum, Illyrian or Illyri-

can, Ἰλλυρικός. Virg. Illyricos pene-

trare sinus. Cic. mare. — Hence, Il-

lyricum, i, n. Illyria or Illyricum; called

also Illyria and Illyris. (See Illyria.)

Cic. — ¶ Also, Illyricus. Plaut.,

after the Greek orthography.

ILLŪRIS, idis, adj. fem. Illyrian. Ovid.

2 ora. Lucan. Epidamnos. — ¶ Absol.

sc. terra, Illyria. Ovid. and Mela.

ILLŪRIŪS, a, um, adj. Ἰλλυριός, Illyrian.

Cato ap. Gell. ager. — Illyrii, grum, m.

the Illyrians; the dwellers in Illyria. Liv.

Also, Illyrii, after the Greek. Plant.

ILYX, ē, f. the island Elba, near the coast

of Italy, in the Tuscan sea. Virg.

ILŪS, i, m. the son of the Trojan king

Tros. Virg.

IM, an old form for eum. Lucret. and Cic.

e zii. tab.

IMĀGINĀBŪNDŪS (imaginor), a, um,

3 participial adj. imagining, picturing or

representing to one's self; with the acc.

Apul.

IMĀGINĀLITER (imago), adv. by an

3 image, figuratively, per imaginem, vel in

imagine. Augustin.

IMĀGINARIĒ (imaginarius), adv. Sidon.

3 Epigrammata, quæ imaginariæ tantum,

et quodammodo umbratilitate effingimus,

h. e. without premeditation, just as imagi-

nation prompts us.

IMĀGINĀRIŪS (imago), a, um, adj.

2 having only the show of reality, seeming,

nominal, fancied, imaginary, φαντασ-

κός. Liv. Imaginariis fascibus cedere.

Sueton. Imaginariæ militiæ genus, quo

absentes et titulo tenus fungerentur, a

sort of titular soldiery. Pandect. Imagi-

nariæ venditio.

IMĀGINĀTĪŌ (imaginor), ōnis, f. au

2 imagination, representation or picture in

the mind, image of the mind, φαντασία.

Plin. Imaginationes libidinum in som-

no compescere. Tacit. Provincias Ori-

entis secretis imaginationibus agitant,

h. e. intending to visit.

IMĀGINEŌS (imago), a, um, adj. repre-

3 senting, serving as a likeness. Venant.

Fortun. Imaginæ figuræ, h. e. imagi-

nem alicujus referentes. — ¶ Also,

imaginary, ideal. Sedul. pœna (others,

h. e. ob imaginem, h. e. punishment for

refusing to worship the image).

IMĀGINŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to

3 give an image of, represent, εἰκονίζω.

Gell. Ut speculum nihil imaginat.

Laetant. Terra digitis snis imaginata,

shaped into an image or idol.

IMĀGINŌR (Id.), āris, ātus snm, dep. 1.

2 to imagine, picture to one's self, conceive,

φαντάζομαι. Plin. Ep. Imaginor, qui

concursum, quæ admiratio te maneat.

Id. Balinea imaginatur et fontes, h. e.

his thoughts are full of, he imagines,

nothing but. Tacit. Pavorem eorum

imaginatus, having conceived, pictured to

himself. — Also, to picture to one's self in

a dream; to dream. Sueton. Calpurnia

nxor imaginata est, collabi fastigium

domus. Plin. Venerem crebro per

somnia imaginantes.

IMĀGINŌSŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of

fancies or vagaries, fantastical. Catull.

Non est sana puella; ne rogate, qualis

sit: solet hæc imaginorum, h. e. the

imagination is wont to play these tricks

(considering imaginorum as the nana-

neut. in the sense of imaginatio); others

explain it differently.

IMĀGŌ (as if imitago from imitor; or,

from an obsol. verb imor, the primitive

of imitor), inis, f. an image, figure,

likeness, form, picture, statue, representa-

tion, εἰκών. Cic. Imaginem (Demos-

thenis) ex arce vidi. Id. Spartiates

Agesilaus neque pictam neque fictam

imaginem suam passus est esse, h. e.

neither portrait nor statue. Id. Unus

Xenophonitis libellus in eo rege laudan-

do facile omnes imagines omnium,

statuasque superavit. Id. Epicuri im-

aginem non modo in tabulis nostri fami-

liares, sed etiam in poculis, et in anulis

habent. — Those Romans who had

reached the dignity of curule ædile, or

any of the higher honors of the state,

had the right of transmitting their im-

ages to posterity. These images (accord-

ing to Casanbon, busts, according to

Schweighæuser, masks) were carefully

kept in the atrium or hall, and carried

out at funeral processions with the robes

of office, as if to supply the place of the

persons they represented. One who

had images of this kind was called

nobilis; hence, imagines, the images of

one's ancestors, h. e. his ancestors. Cic.

Obrepisti ad honores errore hominum,

commendatione funosarum imaginum,

h. e. of your ancient family and illustrious

ancestors. Id. Si quid deliquero, nullæ

sunt imagines, quæ me a vobis depre-

centur, h. e. no ancestors of distinction;

I am a novus homo. Cic. Ob earum

rerum laborem fructus illos datos, to-

gam prætextam, sellam curulem, jus

imaginis ad memoriam posteritatemque

prodendæ. Liv. Vir honoratissimæ

imaginis futurus ad posteros. Sueton.

Gens Flavia obscura illa quidem ac

sine ullis majorum imaginibus, never

having produced a curule magistrate.

Cic. Ipse tum imaginis ornandæ causa

dumviratum gerebat, for the sake of in-

scribing an additional title on his image.

Hence, Liv. Titulus imaginis, of his

office, namely, the tribuneship. — Also,

the form or likeness of a person or thing,

as it appears to us; an apparition, spec-

tre, shade, visio. Virg. Umbra Creu-

sæ visa mihi ante oculos, et nota major

imago. Id. Et nunc magna mei sub

terras ibit imago, shade, spirit. Tibull.

Nocturnis fallit imaginibus, dreams

Ovid. Imago noctis, or somni, a dream

Hence, Plin. Ep. Magnam partem noc-

tium in imagine tua vigil exigo, in

imagining you before me. Also, Cic.

Imagines extrinsecus in animos nostros

per corpus irumpere, the forms of things

from without. Id. Imagines, quæ idola

nominant. Id. Qui tum imagines

earumque circuitus in deorum numero

refert, tum illam naturam quæ imagines

fundat. — ¶ Also, the form and pres-

sure of any thing, a likeness, resemblance,

delineation, portraiture, impress. Cic.

Ut in alienis personis expressam imagi-

nem nostræ vitæ videremus. Id. Re-

cordatio ineorum temporum, quorum

imaginem video in rebus tuis. — Also,

merely the form, the exterior form, appear-

ance, similitude, shadow, image, skan,

opposed to the reality, like nomen. Cic.

Umbram equitis Rom. et imaginem

videtis. Id. Imago judiciorum aut

simulacrum aliquod futurum in civitate

reliquum, only the appearance, merely the

name. Ovid. Amicitie mendacis ima-

gine, appearance, pretence. — ¶ Also,

the image, representation or idea of any

thing in the mind, conception, imagina-

tion, thought. Virg. Subiit cari geni-

toris imago, ut regi viam vitam exha-

lantem. Id. Si te nulla movet tantæ

pietatis imago, thought, consideration,

idea, &c. Ovid. Es tumidus genitoris

imagine falsi, with the thought, the idea,

the conceit. Id. Pœnæ in imagine tota

est, her thoughts are wholly bent on ven-

geance, she is taken up with the thought

of vengeance. Plin. Ep. In imagine

tua, h. e. in cogitatione tui, in thinking

of you. (But see above; indeed, some

other of those examples may be brought

under this head.) — ¶ Also, a delineation

by words, description, picture, sketch,

comparison, similitude, image. Cic. Im-

ago est oratio demonstrans corporum

aut naturarum similitudinem. Auct. ad

Herenn. Imago est formæ cum forma

cum quadam similitudine collatio (one

of his instances likens an impetuous

soldier to a lion). Senec. Movit me

imago ab illo posita: ire quadrato ag-

mine. Horat. Hæc a te non multum

abludit imago. — ¶ Virg. Imago vo-

cis, echo. So, Cic. Ea virtuti resonat,

tanquam imago. Horat. Nomen reso-

nat jocosa imago. Also, Sil. Imago

clamoris. — ¶ Also, the form, sight,

appearance. Virg. Haud alia est Turni

venientis imago. Id. Magna mei im-

ago, shade, spirit. (See above.) — ¶ See

Facies, at the end.

IMĀGŪNCŪLĀ (dimin. from imago), æ, f.

2 a little image, εἰκόνιον. Sueton.

IMĀS, i, m. a ridge of mountains between

the Caspian sea and the Ganges; now

Mustag. Plin.

ras imbnit, first ploughed. Catull. Cur-
su prima imbnit Amphitriten, first navi-
gating. Martial. Munera (h. e. phialam)
imbere nectare, to fill for the first time,
consecrate (unless it be merely a poetical
expression for fill). Propert. Imbnis
exemplum primæ palmæ, you afford the
first instance, are the first to set the exam-
ple. Plin. cados amurca; and, Cato,
imbere dolia, sc. amurca, to prepare,
make ready, as it were, dedicate them.
(See above.) Cic. Imbutus crudelitate
hæc, having begun with. Virg. Sanguine
bellum imbnit, begin the war with
blood, set the war in motion by shedding
blood (or, it may be, stained, dyed).

IMBŪRUM, h. e. vasis genus, quod sur-
sum versus redit. Parr.

IMBŪTAMENTUM (imbuo), i, n. instruc-
tion, teaching. Fulgent. Mythol.

IMBŪTUS, a, um, particip. from imbuo.

IMITABILIS (imitor), e, adj. that may or
can be imitated, imitable, μίμητός. Cic.
Nam orationis subtilitas imitabilis vide-
tur. Plin. Ep. Tu mihi maxime imi-
tabilis, maxime imitandus videbaris.

Virg. Non imitabile fulmen, h. e. invia-
bile. Ovid. Est tamen ex illo nobis
imitabile quiddam. Plin. Neque est
gemma alia imitabilior mendacio vitri,
more easy to be imitated or counterfeited.

—¶ Also, given to imitation, imitating.

Vitrin.

IMITAMEN (Id.), inis, n. an imitation,
3 representation, likeness. Ovid. —¶ Al-
so, the act of imitating, an imitating.

Ovid.

IMITAMENTUM (Id.), i, n. an imitating,
2 imitation, counterfeit. Tacit.

IMITATIO (Id.), ōnis, f. an imitation,
imitating, counterfeiting, μίμησις. Cic.
Uti excellentium civium virtutem imi-
tatione dignam, non invidia putarent.

Id. In omni re vincit imitationem veritas.
Id. Uti nihil ostentationis, aut imi-
tationis afferre videatur. Id. Nihil nisi
falsum, et imitatione simulatum. —

¶ Also, a copy, likeness, image of a per-
son or thing. Plin. Ep. Difficillima est
imitationis imitatio, the copying of a
picture, &c. —¶ Also, the imitation or
expression of a peculiar sound or voice by
a word, as in murmuro, sibilo, and the
like (so, in English, buzz, splash,
cackle, &c.). Auct. ad Herenn.

IMITATOR (Id.), ōris, m. an imitator, oac
who copies or endeavors to resemble another,
μυμητής. Cic. Imitatores principum
existunt. Id. Imitator et narrator fac-
tus, mimic. Nepos. Moris majorum
summus imitator fuit. Ovid. Brutus
erat stultus sapiens imitator, counterfeit-
er, figurer. —¶ Also, a mere imitator,
an ape. Horat. O imitatores, servum
pecus.

IMITATRIX (imitator), icis, f. she that
imitates, counterfeits. Cic. Imitatrix bo-
ni voluptas. Plin. Avis imitatrix ad
parvas.

IMITO, as, āvi, ātum, a. I. same as Imi-
3 tor. Varr. ap. Non. Tuum opus nemo
imitare potest. Liv. or Læv. ibid. Si
malos imitabo. — Hence, Imitatus, a,
um, passively; imitated, copied. Cic.

IMITOR (perhaps from an obsol. verb
imor, from which imago), āris, ātus
sum, dep. I. to imitate, seek to resemble,
follow in another's footsteps, copy after,
counterfeit, μιμησάμην. Cic. Accedat ex-
ercitatio, qua illum, quem ante delege-
rit, imitando effingat, atque exprimat.

Id. Factum præclarum expositum ad
imitandum, for imitation. Cæs. in Cic.
Ep. Præter L. Sullam, quem imitatus
non sum. Plin. Quem postea imitati
sumus multi, æquavit nemo. Cic. De in-
dustria, tum verbis tum etiam ipso sono
imitabatur antiquitatem, imitated, stud-
ied, affected. Id. Imitari chirographum
alicujus, to counterfeit. Id. amietum
aut statum aut motum alicujus. Id.
vita in aliquo (homine). Id. Consue-
tudo medicorum imitanda est. Horat.

Hoc (in dia) sunt imitandi, they are
worthy of imitation, should be imitated.

— Hence, to resemble, be like, have the ap-
pearance of. Cic. Quem si imitari atque
exprimere non possumus. Id. Humor
allapsus extrinsecus potest imitari su-
dorem. Ovid. Cornua imitata lunam,
like the moon. —¶ Also, to imitate, ex-

press, portray, represent, copy, hit by imi-
tation, take off an original. Cic. Quo-
niam summum illum luctum penicillo
non posset imitari, could not express.
Horat. Imitabitur ære capillos, infelix
operis summa, will hit, take off. Ovid.
Somnia veros imitantia casus, represent-
ing, portraying. Tibull. Difficile est imi-
tari falsa gaudia, to make like the true,
to counterfeit, feign. Tacit. Quanquam
mœstitia imitentur, though they put
on, tried to express. Id. Imitari prin-
cipem, h. e. gerere se pro principe. Ovid.
Mimos imitantes turpia, representing.

Virg. putre solum arando, h. e. to make
loose earth by ploughing, to procure a loose
soil. —¶ Also, to imitate a thing, h. e.
to supply its place, use another for it.

Virg. pocula vitea acidis sorbis, h. e.
nti sorbis pro vino. Id. ferrum sudibus,
h. e. nti sudibus pro ferro. —¶ When
the particip. Imitatus is used passively,
it may be referred to Imito. See Imito.

IMYTOS (imus), adv. from the very bottom,
3 from the lowest part. Gell. and Apul.

IMMACULABILIS (in & maculo), e, adj.
3 that cannot be stained. Auson.

IMMACULATUS (in & maculatus), a,
3 um, adj. aot stained, unstained, unspotted.

Lucan.

IMMACULUS (in & maculo), as, a. I. to
3 spot, stain. Jul. Firmic.

IMMADESCO (in & madesco), is, dui, n.
2 3. to become moist, to be moistened or soak-
ed, to be wet or moist. Ovid. Credibile
est, lacrimis immaduisse genas. Plin.

Cum terra immaduit imbre.

IMMANE (properly, neut. of immanis),
3 adv. terribly, hideously, fiercely, dreadfully.

Virg. Fluctus immane sonat. Id.
Spirans immane. — Immane quantum.

See Immanis, at the end.

IMMANEO (in & maneo), es, n. 2. same
3 as Maneo, in aliqua re maneo, immo-
ror. Augustin.

IMMANIFESTUS (in & manifestus), a,
um, adj. non manifestus, obscurus.

Rufin.

IMMANIS (according to Macrobi. of in &
manis or manus, h. e. bonus), e, adject.
monstrous, inhuman, wild, savage, cruel,
fierce, ruthless, frightful, heinous, inju-
rious, harsh, ἀγrios, ἑρμαιοῦς. Cic.
Hostis ferus et immanis. Id. Tetra et
immanis bellua. Plaut. Spurius, im-
manis, intolerandus, vesanus. Virg.
Scelere ante alios immanior omnes.

Cic. Immanis ac barbara consuetudo
hominum immolatorum. Id. Volup-
tatem immanissimus quisque acerrime
sequitur. Id. Scelus tam importunum,
audacia tam immanis. Id. Patientiam
duritia immanis imitatur, h. e. agrestis,
effera, savage, inhuman. Virg. Cæpi-
tis immanibus effera Dido, h. e. sibi in-
ferendi manus. Cic. Tantum facinus,
tam immane, h. e. patris occidendi.

Ovid. Edictum immane minax, h. e.
severum, triste. —¶ Also, monstrous
(in size), abominably great, immense,
enormous, beyond bounds, huge, vast,
exceeding great. Cic. Ambitus redit im-
manis; nunquam fuit par. Sallust.
avaritia. Cic. In ipsis tuis immanibus
illis poculis. Cæs. Simulacra immani
magnitudine. Cic. Ingens immanisque
præda. Id. Illa fuit pecunia immanis,
hæc parvula, that amount of money was
immense. Virg. antrum, vulgus, hia-
tus (speluncæ), baratrum, tegumen leo-
nis, pondus. Id. Immanis in antro
bachatur vates, h. e. raves fearfully (for
the adverb immane). — Also, generally,
great or very great, exceeding, extraordi-
nary, wonderful, astonishing, θαυμαστός.

Ovid. Ipsius (h. e. Herculis) datur hoc
immanibus actis. Virg. Tempa Jovi
immania posuit. Vellei. (who frequen-
tly uses the word in this sense). Im-
manis amicorum frequentia. Id. Cum
deinde immanes res, vix multis volu-
minibus explicandas, C. Cæsar in Gal-
lia ageret. Id. Immanis victoria. Sal-
lust. Immane dictu est, quanta disces-
serint. Similar to this is the elliptical
expression, Immane quantum, which
seems properly to signify, it is wonderful
how much; so that, of course, immane
remains unchanged, though quantum
may be used in various cases. Horat.
Vino et lucernis Medus acinaces imma-

ne quantum discrepat, h. e. literally,
differs, it is wonderful how much, h. e.
exceedingly, wonderfully. Tacit. Civilis
immane quantum suis pavoris indidit,
h. e. occasioned an extraordinary panic
among his soldiers. Apul. Matrimonium
huic immane quanto angore fuit. (This
resembles the Gr. κ δὲ θαυμαστὸν ὄρον.)

IMMANITAS (immanis), ātis, f. savage-
ness, wildness, fierceness, barbarity, cruel-
ty, stern or inhuman manners or conduct,
stern insensibility, savage apathy, boorish
fierceness, ἀγριότης, ἀνθρωπεία. Cic. Pru-
dentiam malitia, temperantiam immani-
tas in voluptatibus aspernandis imita-
tur. Id. Feritas atque agrestis immani-
tas. Id. Asperitas et immanitas natu-
ræ. Id. Domuisti gentes immanitate
barbaras. Id. M. Antonii tanta est, non
insolentia (nam id quidem vulgare
vitium est) sed immanitas. Id. Omni
diritate atque inhumanitate teterrimus.

Id. Immanitas ista verborum, an un-
heard-of innovation in language, unnatu-
ral use of words. Plin. Paneg. Priorum
temporum immanitas studia exiliis
puniebat. —¶ Also, monstrous size,
 enormity, hugeness, vastness, excess. Cic.
Tot vitiorum tanta immanitas. Justia.

Immanitas frigoris. Gell. Serpens inu-
sitata immanitatis. Tacit. Seu conce-
perit animo tantum immanitatis

Agrippina, &c. a crime of such enormity,
so monstrous a crime.

IMMANITER (Id.), adv. savagely, wildly,
3 fiercely, cruelly, ἀγrios. Ammian. Leones
per ea loca savientes immaniter.

Id. Inhumanis efferantur. —¶ Al-
so, immoderately, excessively, οὐδῶρα.

Gell.

IMMANSUETUS (in & mansuetus), a,
2 um, adj. untamed, wild, savage, ἀγrios.

Senec. Trucem atque immansuetum
bovem cædimus. Ovid. ingenium.

Cic. Nulla gens tam immansueta, un-
civilized. Senec. Quid immansuetus?

Ovid. At tu de rapidis immansuetissi-
me ventis.

IMMARCESCIBILIS (in & marcesco), e,
3 adj. never-fading. Tertull.

IMMASTICATUS (in & masticatus), a,
um, adj. not well masticated. Cæl. Au-
rel.

IMMATURE (immaturus), adv. before the
2 time, out of season, immaturity, unseason-
ably, too early, untimely. Colum. Ne-
que præfestinatum opus nimium imma-
ture videri possit. Senec. Numquid
immature ab Oceano? Vellei. Filius
præreptus immature. Apul. Sed haud
immaturus redito.

IMMATURITAS (Id.), ātis, f. unripeness,
1 being below age, ἀσπία. Sueton. Imma-
turity spousaram. —¶ Also, untimely
haste, hasty anticipation. Cic. Quid hæc
festinatio, quid hæc immaturitas tanta
significat?

IMMATURUS (in & maturus), a, um,
adj. unripe, untimely, not fully grown,
premature, unseasonable, before the time or
season, ἀσπός, properly and figur. Cels.
Pyra immatura. Plaut. Vomica im-
maturam scire. Cic. Negavi posse
mortem immaturam esse Consulari,
could be premature, before the time. Sueton.
puella, and, Pandet virgo, not of
marriageable age. Horat. Filius imma-
turus obit. Liv. Immaturum consilium
ante tempus præcipere, premature.

IMMEDICABILIS (in & medicabilis), e,
3 adj. incurable, ἀθεράπευτος. Ovid. Im-
medicabile vulnus. Virg. telum, h. e.
inflicting an incurable wound, h. e. arma-
tum felle veneni, atque adeo insanabile
vulnus inferens. Sil. iura, implacable.

IMMEDICATUS (in & medicatus), a, um,
3 particip. medicated, painted. Apul.

IMMEDITATE (immediatus), adverb,
3 without premeditation, off-hand, ἀπει-
σπéκτως, ἀπροορίστως. Gell. Incuriose
et immeditate Atticas noctes inscripsi-
mus.

IMMEDITATUS (in & meditatus), a, um,
3 adj. passiv. signif. not thought on, un-
studied, artless, natural, unaffected, un-
premeditated, ἀμελέτης. Apul. inces-
sus, a natural gait.

IMMEJO (in & mejo), is, n. 3. to make
3 water into; hence, Pers. vulvæ, h. e.
rem habere cum femina.

IMMEMOR (in & memor), ōris, adj. for-

getful, unmindful, ἀννήμων. Cic. Ne me immemorem mandati tui putares. **II.** Adeone vobis oblitus constantie meae, adeo immemor rerum a me gestarum esse video? — Without case. Cic. Magna hæc immemoris ingenii signa. Catull. Alphene immemor, atque unanimis fælse sodalibus, ungrateful. — With infin. : and accus. with infin. Plaut. Suum officium facere immemor. Sueton. Cassium longinuum delegaverat, immemor Chæream Cassium nominari, forgetting; or it may be rendered, not thinking, not considering. — ¶ Also, ignorant, not acquainted, ignarus. Cic. Nec tardus ad excogitandum, nec Romanarum rerum immemor. — Also, unmindful, regardless, heedless, careless, neglectful. Liv. officiorum. Horat. Sepulcri immemor struis domos. Curt. salutis, careless of themselves. Tacit. Prædæ immemores, without thinking of plunder. Catull. Immemori discedens pectore conjux, unfeeling. Virg. Equus immemor herbæ, not caring for, heedless of, having no appetite for. — ¶ Also, inducing forgetfulness, destroying memory, oblivious. Stat. annis, h. e. Lethe. — ¶ Also, no longer remembered, forgotten. Terent. Exprobratio est immemoris beneficii (but Bentley reads immemori; and Gesner explains immemoris beneficii by ejus, qui beneficii non meminit).

IMMEMORABILIS (in & memorabilis), 3 e, adj. which ought not to be mentioned, unworthy of mention, ἀμνημόνευτος. Plaut. Neque spurcidi insumt versus immemorabiles. — ¶ Also, that cannot be told, inexpressible, unspeakable. Lucret. Immemorable per spatium transcurrere temporis in puncto. — ¶ In an active sense, that will not tell; or, that will not remember. Plaut. Anus sibi moderatrix, atque immemorabilis.

IMMEMORATUS (in & memoratus), a, 3 um, adj. unmentioned, not related before, ἀμνημόνευτος. Horat. Juvat immemorata ferentem legi, h. e. nova, non prius audita. Anson. Nec tu metris meis immemoratus eris.

IMMEMORIA (in & memoria, or immemor), æ, f. forgetfulness, unmindfulness. Pandect.

IMMEMORIS, e, adj. same as Immemor. 3 Cæcil. ap. Prise. Itane juvenis est immemoris?

IMMENSITAS (immensus), ætis, f. boundlessness, immeasurableness, immensity, ἀμέτρητος. Cic. In hac immensitate latitudinum, longitudinum, altitudinum. Id. Immensitates camporum.

IMMENSUS (in & mensus), a, um, adj. properly, unmeasured, and so, immeasurable, boundless, vast, immense, ἀμέτρητος. Cic. Si immensam et interminatam in omnes partes magnitudinem regionum videretis. Id. Aera esse immensum et infinitum. Id. In mari immenso vehi. Ovid. domus, large, vast. Horat. argenti pondus. Plin. Immensus mons, immensely high. Cic. Ex ingenti immensoque campo. Id. Ingenii fines pæne immensi, measureless. Id. Observata sunt hæc tempore immenso, from time immemorial, for an exceedingly great length of time. Ovid. Immensæ viæ, h. e. longissimum iter. Id. fletus, without end. Nox immensa videtur, seems as though it would never end, eternal. Cic. Immensa vorago ac gurges vitiorum, bottomless. Auct. ad Herenn. Immensæ cupiditates, boundless. Spartian. Immensissimæ voluptates. Ovid. Sitis immensa cruoris, insatiable. Horat. Immensus ruit profundus Pindarus ore, very deep, swollen, faithless. — Hence, Immensum, neut. absol. boundlessness, immensity, boundless extent, immense space, immeasurable void, &c. Liv. Immensum altitudinis, immense depth. Lucret. Omne immensum peragravit mentis, the whole boundless expanse. Liv. Immensum loci. Ovid. Per immensum actus, through the boundless air; or it may be, over an immense extent. Tacit. Proruta per immensum ædificia, over a vast extent. Liv. Ad immensum speciem multitudinis auget, even to an infinite extent, h. e. immensely, too greatly. Sallust. Collis

in immensum pertinens, h. e. as it were, without end, to an uncommon extent. So, Ovid. and Tacit. Immensum, to an immense extent, immensely, uncommonly, as if without limit. Plin. Immenso plus, more than infinitely (or excessively), hyperbolically for in an extraordinary degree, immoderately. Id. Immenso mercari, at an immense price, uncommonly dear. Ovid. Immensum est dicere terras, there would be no end of telling, it would be an endless task. So, Plin. Quod persequi, immensum est. — Also, Id. Immensum quantum, like Immense quantum, which see.

IMMEO (in & meo), as, v. 1. to go or enter 2 in. Plin. Delphini immeantes Nilo. Id. Setas suum obstare tenuitati immeantis spiritus.

IMMERENS (in & merens, from mereo), 2 tis, adj. not deserving something, innocent, ἀκρίτης, ἀνέλιος. Nepos. Hi falsa suspitione ducti, immerentes ut sceleratos occidunt. Sueton. Multum conquestus, eripi sibi vitam immerenti. Valer. Flacc. Interdum quædam immerentia supremi fati titulum occupant, h. e. quæ nihil nocuerunt.

IMMERENTER (immerens), adv. unde. 3 servedly, though innocent, ἀνέλιος. Valer. Max. Immerenter damnata.

IMMERGO (in & mergo), is, ersi, ersum, 1 a. 3. to plunge into, immerse, dip in, stick in, sink, ἐμβάπτω, καταβύω. Plaut. Errasti, cum parum immersti (for immeristi) ampliter, se. manum in pecuniam. Plin. manus in aquam ferventem. Cic. Immersus in flumen. Virg. aliquem unda. Colum. partem arboris deflexam terræ, for in terram. — So, Immergere se, to plunge or sink one's self into; to dive, plunge, sink into. Curt. Belua alto se immergit. Plin. se in aquas. — And, Immergi. Plin. Ubi Ister immergitur, disembogues itself, empties. Id. In pectore leonis stella immergitur, hides itself. — Hence, in general, Immergere se aliquo, to throw one's self into any place, thrust one's self, bury one's self, introduce one's self, betake one's self. Plaut. In concionem mediani immersi me miser. Id. Immergit sese in ganeum. Justin. Inter mucrones se hostium immergit, rushed. Cic. Se blanditis et assentationibus in Asinii consuetudinem penitus immergit, insinuated himself into the acquaintance or familiarity of. — Also, to give one's self up to anything, devote one's self, surrender one's self. Senec. se studiis. Val. Maz. se Pythagoræ præceptis penitus. — ¶ Immergeri, after the second conjugation, occurs in Colum.

IMMERITO. See Immeritus. 1

IMMERITUS (in & meritus), a, um, adj. 2 both in an active and passive sense. Actively, that has not deserved, innocent, ἀνέλιος. Virg. Priami evertere gentem immeritam. Horat. Delicta majorum immeritus lues, undeservedly. Id. Vestem immeritam scindere. Propert. Et saepe immeritos corruptas dentibus ungues. Horat. Recludens immeritis mori cælum, who have not deserved to die. — Passively, unmerited, undeserved. Liv. Laudibus haud immeritis onerare aliquem. Martial. Et rapit immeritas opes. — ¶ Immeritum, i, n. as if nullum meritum, Plaut. Immerito meo me morti dedere, for no fault, when I do not deserve it. — Immerito, abl. stands also adverbially; undeservedly, unjustly, without cause. Cic. Si res crudelis, si infanda, si immerito. Terent. Nos accusare immerito et me omnium immeritissimo. Senec. Pedagógum nobis dedit; nec immerito, nor without reason.

IMMERSABILIS (in & merso), e, adj. 3 that cannot be plunged or sunk, ἀβάρυτος. Horat. Adversis rerum immerabilis undis.

IMMERSI (immerso), ðnis, f. an immersion, a causing to sink. Arnob.

IMMERSUS, a, um, particip. from immergo.

IMMETATUS (in & metatus), a, um, adj. 3 unmeasured. Horat.

IMMIGRO (in & migro), as, avi, atum, 1 n. 1. to remove into. Cic. Paucis diebus et in domum, et in paternos hortos immigrabit. Id. Ex suis templis in ejus

ædes immigrare volebant. Plaut. Ite immigrat nequam homo. — Figur. Cic. Pleraque verba translata, sic tamen, ut ea non irrisse in alienum locum, sed immigrasse in suum diceretis, had moved into their own place, belonged there. Liv. Nulla res publica fuit, in quam tam seræ avaritia luxuriaque immigraverint. Plaut. Immigrare in ingenium suum, h. e. to become his own master.

IMMINENTIA (immineo), æ, f. nearness, 3 imminence. Nigid. ap. Gell.

IMMINEO (in & mineo), es, ui, n. 2. to project near any thing, to stand out by the side of or above, to project overhead, to be suspended above. Virg. Collis urbi imminet, rises near or above. Val. Flacc. Imminet e celsis muris virgo, stands out or upright. Virg. Nemus imminet, rises above. Horat. Imminente luna, with the moon overhead, under the moon. — In particular, to project above and over, project towards, bend or lean towards, hang down over, overhang. Virg. Populus antro imminet. Horat. Imminens villæ pinus. Ovid. Cælum imminet orbi, hangs down over. Cic. In ore hominis imminens, for in os, bending or turning towards. Id. Cum conjectis oculis, gestu omni imminente, h. e. as it were, about to fall on him, aimed at him. — ¶ Also, to be close at hand, be near. Cic. Hujus mendicis aviditate conjuncta in nostras fortunas imminet. Id. Qui imminare jam cupiditate videntur in tribunum potestatem. Senec. Alieno imminere. Liv. Si quoque, quibus ingens erat in Scipione fiducia, et victoriæ spes, quo magis in propinquam eam imminebant animis, eo cura intentionis erat. Hirt. Hostes imminentes atque insequentes. Virg. Hostis muris imminet, is close upon. Liv. Italia, to lie near (of the maritime cities of Epirus). Horat. Imbrium divina avis imminet, impending, near, at hand. — Also, generally, to be near, to impend, be imminent. Cic. Mors quotidie imminet. Tacit. Pætus imminet nescius, of what was impending, — Hence, to threaten. Liv. Castra Romana Carthaginiis portis imminet. — ¶ Also, to strive after with desire and hope, be intent upon, be eager for, be on the watch for, lie in wait for, hang over, be on the look out. Cic. Imminet duo reges toti Asiæ. Id. Imminet tuis furor omnium fortunis et bonis. Liv. In exercitus opprimendi occasionem imminet. Curt. Occasioni imminens alloquendi regem. Tacit. Quippe Anteiun et Ostorinum imminere rebus, h. e. observare opportunitatem imperii occupandi. Senec. Phædra morti imminet, is ready to strike the fatal blow. Curt. Alexander Dario imminens, following up, treading on his heels. Cic. Avaritia semper hians atque imminens, ready to pounce upon any thing, intent, eager. Id. Homo ad cædem imminens, ready, eager, thirsting, on the watch for.

IMMINUO (in & minuo), is, ui, atum, a. 3. to lessen, diminish, ελαττώω. Cic. copias, to reduce in number. Sallust. tempus æstivorum, to shorten, contract. Plin. pretium. Id. pondus. Cic. Bellum expectatione Pompeii imminutum, abated. Id. aliquid de voluptate, and abated. Sueton. ex consuetudine luxus, to abate. Cic. Verbum imminutum, lessened or reduced, by contraction or the mere removal of some part of it (as nosse for novisse, sit for siet). Nepos. magnitudinem animi, to lessen, impair. Lucret. diem animum, to lessen, impair. Cic. antiqui vires. Sallust. opes. Cic. antuitatem nominis populi Rom. Id. lautatem alicujus, take from. — ¶ Also, to weaken, enfeeble, debilitate. Tacit. corvæaken, enfeeble, debilitate. Sallust. pus otio, animum imminuta, impaired, debilitated. Sallust. paulum imminuta, impaired from, roused. — ¶ Also, to derogate from, encroach upon, bring down, break, violate, subvert, overthrow. Cic. Dolorem insubvertit, overthrows. Cic. Dolorem insubvertit libertatis judicio mitigat, by depriving them of a privilege (by depriving them of a privilege). Cic. Nullum esse jus tam sanctum atque integrum, quod non ejus scelus atque perfidia violarit et imminuerit.

Sallust. Bocchi pacem imminuere, *h. e.* to thwart. *Tacit.* Perennis Seneca, promptum fuit Rufum Fenium imminuere, *h. e.* evertere, to overthrow, ruin. *Sallust.* Id imminutum, quod ceteri dolere soleant, ego lætor, *h. e.* mutatum, has been altered or reversed, is no longer so. *Apul.* virginem, to violate. *Sō.* *Plaut.* pudicitiam. *Tacit.* Quamquam Augusta se (*h. e.* suam dignitatem) imminui quereretur.

IMMINUTIŌ (imminuo), ōnis, *f. a lessening, diminution, impairing, abating, weakening, violation, derogation, ελάττωσις.* *Cic.* Sine ulla imminutione dignitatis tuæ. *Id.* Si pravitate imminutionemque corporis propter se fugiendam putamus, *h. e.* debilitatem, aut abscissionem alicujus membri. *Quintil.* Defensio criminis, aut imminutio, aut excusatio, an abating or refuting. *Auson.* sponsæ, *h. e.* devirginatione.

IMMINUTŌS a, um, particip. from *imminuo*. — Also, adj. *Solin.* Imminutior. — *¶* Adj. (of in & minutus), unimpaired, unviolated, not encroached on. *Pandect.* jus suum.

IMMISCEŌ (in & misceo), es, isculi, 2 istum or istum, a. 2. to mix in, mingle, intermingle, intermix, ἐκκεράννυμι, ἐμύκνυμι. *Plin.* Radicem contusam, immixta calce, in mare sparsere. *Curt.* Vos meorum militum corpori immiscui. *Liv.* Immisti turbæ militum togati. *Virg.* manus manibus, *h. e.* manus conserere. *Horat.* fugienda petendis. *Phædr.* Graculus se pavonum immiscuit gregi, introduced himself, joined himself. *Virg.* se mediis armis. *Id.* Nubi se immiscuit atræ, vanished, disappeared, was lost in. *Senec.* Vestis immiscet cutem, *h. e.* adheres so closely to the skin, as to become one with it. *Virg.* Immiscerier (by paragege for immiscerier igni, to mingle with. — Figur. *Liv.* Cum se immiscuissent colloquiis montanorum. *Id.* Qui sortem omnium fortune regni sui cum Romanis immiscuisset, made common cause, had united, had identified. *Id.* Fidenati bello se immiscuerant, had joined or taken part in. *Pandect.* se negotiis alienis, to intermeddle with. *Tacit.* Quibus necessitudinibus immiscere te mihi parem, make you nearly allied.

IMMISERABILIS (in & miserabilis), e, 3 adj. wretched. *Horat.*

IMMISERICŌDIA (immisericos), æ, *f.* 3 hardness of heart, unmercifulness, mercilessness. *Tertull.*

IMMISERICŌDITER (Id.), adv. unmercifully, without mercy or pity, cruelly, ἀνελεῖνως. *Terent.*

IMMISERICŌS (in & misericos), dis, 1 adj. unmerciful, without pity, merciless, ἀνελεῖνός. *Cic.* and *Gell.*

IMMISERŌR (in & miseror), āris, dep. 3 1. to commiserate, pity. *Plaut.* ap. *Nan.* Al. leg. in miserantur: alii aliter.

IMMISSARIUM, ii, *n.* a receptacle attached to the water-tower of an aqueduct, and distributing water through pipes in different directions; a cistern, reservoir. *Vitruv.*

IMMISSŌ (immitto), ōnis, *f.* a letting in, 1 introduction. *Pandect.* — *¶* Immissio samentorum, letting them grow, (opposed to amputatio). *Cic.*

IMMISCELOS, **IMMISCELOS**, **IMMISTOLUS**, **IMMOSCELOS**, **IMMOSSOLUS**, **IMMISTOLUS**, *i.* a certain bird, probably of the vulture, falcon, or eagle kind. *Plin.* and *Fest.* (Perhaps derived from immisto.)

IMMISSŌS, a, um, particip. from *immitto*.

IMMISSŌS (immitto), us, *m.* a letting in. 3 *Macrob.*

IMMISTŌS, a, um. See *Immixtus*.

IMMITTIGABILIS (in & mitigo), e, adj. 3 that cannot be stilled, allayed or assuaged. *Cel.* *Aurel.*

IMMITTIS (in & mitis), e, adj. unripe, sour, 3 harsh, sharp, wild, rude, άρωπος. *Horat.* Immitis uva. *Plin.* Palmæ in maritimis Hispaniæ fructum ferunt, verum immitem, harsh, unpleasant. *Id.* In mites raphani, *h. e.* silvestres. — Of places, rude, wild, sterile. *Plin.* Eaque immitibus tantum, et desertis locis proveniunt. *Tacit.* Insulam Gyarum im-

mitem et sine cultu hominum esse. — Hence, figur. untimely, premature. *Ti. bull.* Immiti consumptus morte. — *¶* Also, stern, inflexible, inexorable, savage, cruel, pitiless, remorseless, ruthless. *Virg.* Immitis tyrannus (*h. e.* Pluto), inexorable. *Liv.* Natura et moribus immitis ferosque. *Virg.* Perunt nidis immitibus escam, *h. e.* crudel, because hostile to bees. *Ovid.* Immitia fata. *Id.* Immitibus oculis tueri. *Id.* Immitior hydro. *Plin.* Serpentes, immitissimum animalium genus. *Tacit.* Eo immitior, quia toleraverat, more secera, rigid. — And of inanimate objects. *Ti. bull.* Quam juvat immites ventos audire cubantem, fierce, raging, boisterous. *Ovid.* vulnera, cruel. *Id.* ara, barbarous, cruel, because used for human sacrifices. *Plin.* Ep. Immite et turbidum cælum, boisterous, tempestuous, stormy. — *¶* Neut. Immitte, adverbially. *Sil.* Stridor rudentum immitte sibilat.

IMMITTŌ (in & mitto), is, isi, issum, a. 3. to send or let in, despatch into or against, cause to go into or to any place, discharge at or into, let loose upon, introduce, ἐμβάλλω. *Cic.* Eone tu servos ad spoliandum fanum immittere ausus es, quo, &c.? *Id.* Servi in tecta nostra cum facibus immisi. *Pandect.* Aquam ex superiore in inferiora. *Ovid.* corpus in undas. *Id.* aliqueum flammis. *Cæs.* naves completas pie in Pomponianam classem. *Cic.* tela in aliqueum, to throw, hurl, shoot. *Galla* ad *Cic.* Repente equum immisi ad eam legionem, sparred towards, drove towards. *Plaut.* Neque ego id immitto in aures meas, *h. e.* I do not listen to. *Pandect.* Corpus ejus in aliquam valetudinem immisisset, *h. e.* had thrown into a sickness. *Plin.* Caseus recens immittitur ad utrumque vitium, *h. e.* injectur, infunditur. *Cic.* Codrus in medios se immisit hostes, threw himself, rushed. *Valer.* *Flacc.* Mediam se immisit. *Virg.* Superis immissa repente Alecto, sent or let into the upper places, *h. e.* upon the earth. *Id.* Trepident immisso lumine Manes, let in. *Cæs.* Ne canalibus aqua immissa lateres diluere possit. *Ovid.* Veste procul jacta, mediis immittitur undis, for in undas, springs, leaps into, throws herself into. *Cæs.* Pluribus immisiss cohortibus, let loose upon the enemy, sent upon the enemy. — Hence, to let into, mortise. *Cæs.* Tigna bipedalibus trabibus immisiss distinebantur. *Pandect.* tignum in parietem. — Also, *Cic.* In mea bona, quos voles, immittes, *h. e.* put in possession. — Also, to send or let loose upon one, set at work, employ, set on, suborn, instigate. *Sallust.* Tarquiniū a Cicerone immisum aiebant. *Justin.* Creditum est, immisum ab Olympiade fuisse. *Virg.* Cervos immisiss canibus agitare, let loose upon, urge on. *Cic.* Injuriam in me, to aim, wish to inflict. — Also, to put on, apply, put round. *Petron.* inappam circa cervices oneratas veste. — Also, to induce, infuse, occasion. *Virg.* Pugnare Tencris, atrumque timorem. *Val.* *Flacc.* viris alicui. *Senec.* anorem. Also, to set in, ingraft. *Virg.* Deinde feraces plantæ immittuntur. — Also, to insert, ocave in. *Ovid.* aurum filis. — *¶* To let a thing go as it will; thus, to let loose. *Nepos.* Hann. 5. Ejus generis (jumentorum) multitudinem magnam dispalatam immisit, let loose, let run. *Virg.* Immisiss auriga undantia lora consensere jugis (*h. e.* equis jugilibus, span of horses, or literally, the yokes or collars, considered as slackened by loosening the reins; as in *Phædr.* jugum temperare). — Also, to let go, let drop, let out, slacken. *Plin.* Ep. Immittere rudentes, pandere vela. — Hence, *Ovid.* Totas habenas fluminibus, give full rein, free course. *Virg.* habenas classi, give free course, full sail. *Id.* Furit immisiss Vulcanus habenis, unchecked, uncontrolled, with full fury. — Also, to let grow, suffer to grow. *Varr.* Ea vitis immittitur ad uvas pariendas. *Plin.* Cupressus immittitur in perticas. *Virg.* Palmes laxis immisiss habenas, *h. e.* allowed to grow unhindered. *Lucil.* barbam, let grow. *So.* *Virg.* Immissa

barba, hanging down long. *Ovid.* Immissi capilli.

IMMIXTŌS, or **IMMISTŌS**, a, um, particip. from *immisceo*. — *¶* Adj. (of in & mistus or mixtus), unmixed. *Auson.*

IMMŌ, or **IMŌ** (unc.), adv. yes, yea (in earnest or ironically), μάλλον δὲ, ἀλλὰ. It marks in general the opposite of that which the interrogator has in his mind, and is sometimes yes, and sometimes nay. It also serves to express an emphatical assertion, like maxime, yes indeed, yea verily, by all means. — *¶* Yes, yea, in answers. *Terent.* *And.* 4, 2, 25. Verum vis dicam? (*Da.*) Immo etiam, yes, yes. *Id.* Quid? Hoc intellexit? An nondum etiam ne hoc quidem? (*Da.*) Immo callide, yes, very well. *Cic.* Non igitur patria præstat omnibus officiis? Immo vero; sed, &c. Yes indeed, by all means. — *¶* Yes, by way of assent or permission, willingly or not. *Terent.* An ut pro hujus peccatis ego supplicium sufferam? Immo habeat, vivat, valeat cum illa, yes, he may have her. *Id.* Immo ita volo, yes, that is just my wish; I wish as you say. *Plaut.* Sine respirem, quæso. (*Pe.*) Immo adquiesce, very well. *Terent.* *And.* 4, 1, 49. Imo etiam, indeed I do, yes indeed, ironically, *h. e.* no, no; not so, not at all. *Cic.* An censes non necesse esse? Immo prorsus ita censeo, yes, by all means: that is altogether my opinion. — *¶* Yes, when one interrupts another to answer him, and consequently appears to agree with him, true, very true. *Plaut.* Tanto melior Bacchis. (*Pist.* tool.) Immo (where the other goes on immediately). Immo abiero potius. — And so, when one answers the very opposite or something different. *Terent.* Non mea opera, neque pol culpa evenit. (*La.*) Immo vero maxime, O yes, it did by all means. — Or something stronger. *Terent.* (*Sy.*) Pessuma hæc est. (*Ch.*) ita videtur. (*Sy.*) imo, si scias, yes indeed, if you only knew what she does; you may well say so. — *¶* Yes, *h. e.* even. *Cic.* Vivit! immo in senatum venit! Yes, and comes; he even comes. — *¶* Yes, ironically, *h. e.* nay rather, on the contrary, the reverse of this, I should rather say; which we may sometimes express by no, or but no. *Cic.* Concessit, credo; immo calumniam obtrivit. *Id.* Regnum est dicere in quem velis. Immo servitus est, non dicere in quem velis, rather. *Id.* Si patriam prodere conabitur pater, silebitne filius? Immo vero obsecrabit patrem, ne, &c. nay, rather. *Id.* Leven? immo gravissimum: mobilem? immo constantissimum: familiarem? immo alienissimum. *Terent.* Sicine hunc decipis? (*Do.*) immo enimvero, hic me decipit. *Id.* (*Pa.*) Expedies? (*Da.*) certe, Pamphile. (*Pa.*) nempe, ut modo (as you have just done, that is). (*Da.*) Immo melius, no better. *Virg.* Immo ego videar anarior, &c. Si non hæc lux, &c. nay I rather seem. — Sometimes when one is about to say something less than he had before said. *Virg.* Cui tanta permissa potestas? Immo mortalem eripiam formam, rather, nay. — *¶* It is sometimes put after a word. *Plaut.* Pernego immo. *Liv.* Maneant immo. *Tacit.* Statueretur immo.

IMMŌBILIS (in & mobilis), e, adj. immovable, steadfast, fixed, ακίνητος. *Cic.* Terra immobilis manens, ima sede semper hæret. *Curt.* Elephas pæne immobile animal. *Plin.* Balæna ad flexum immobiles. *Lucan.* Immobilis Austro, *h. e.* ad Austri flatum, firm against. *Ovid.* Immobilior seopulis. *Pandect.* res, immovable property, immovables, as a house, farm, &c. — Figur. *Tacit.* Princeps immobilem se precibus ostendit, inflexible, unyielding. *Id.* Adversum plausum ac lasciviam insulantibus vulgi immobiles, unmoved, steed. *Virg.* Ardet inexcita Ausonia, atque immobilis ante, never stirred to war before, hitherto quiet. *Lactant.* stupor mentis, dead, apathetic. — Also, constant, unalterable. *Sneton.* Pietatis immobilis erga Principem.

IMMŌBILITAS (immobilis), ātis, *f.* unmovableness, inflexibility, apathy, deadness, insensibility, properly and figur., ακίνησία. *Justin.* Lacus qui propter mag-

nitudinem, et aquæ immobilitatem, mare mortuum dicitur. *Lactant.* Qui immobilitatem animi asserunt.

IMMODERANTIA (in & moderor), *æ*, f. same as *Immoderatio*. *Tertull.*

IMMODERATE (immoderatus), *adv.* *without method or rule.* *Cic.* Totum animal movebatur illud quidem, sed immoderate et fortuito. *Id.* Lingua vocem immoderate profusam fingit. — *¶* Also, *without moderation, immoderately, excessively, intemperately, beyond measure, ἀμετρος.* *Cic.* Immoderate quidam et ingrate nostra facilitate abutuntur. *Id.* Jactari. *Id.* vivere. *Id.* Ferre immoderatus casum incommodum tuorum, *with too little moderation, too despondingly or dejectedly.* *Sueton.* Immoderatus liceri, extravagantly. *Spartian.* Immoderatissime latari.

IMMODERATIUS (ir & moderor), *ōnis*, f. 1 *want of moderation, excess, ἀμετρία, ἀράχια.* *Cic.* Interdum effertur immoderatione verborum, immoderate expressions, exaggerated language.

IMMODERATUS (in & moderatus), and **IMMODERATUS**, *a, um, adj.* immoderate, excessive, intemperate, without measure, unrestrained, beyond measure, ἀμετρος. *Cic.* Ne immoderata sit oratio, *h. e. sine modo et numero, unrhymical, inharmonious.* *Id.* Immoderato potu et pastu pars animi obstupescit. *Id.* Veni vehementiores, immoderate tempestates. *Sallust.* Incendium immoderatum ac sibi maxime calamitosum putabat, *keeping no bounds, following no rule, making no distinctions.* *Cic.* Ipsum illum (Alexandrum), posteaquam rex appellatus sit, superbum, crudelem, immoderatum fuisse. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Immensæ cupiditates, infinite, et immoderate sunt. *Gell.* Motus animi immoderatiores. *Sueton.* Immoderatissime luxuria esse. — *¶* Also, *boundless, endless, immeasurable.* *Cic.* ex Eurip. Vides immoderatum iethera. *Lucret.* Patent immoderatum. *Cic.* Vincit ne immoderatos cursus habere.

IMMODESTE (immodestus), *adv.* *beyond 2 bounds, immoderately, excessively, extravagantly, ἀμετρος.* *Plant.* amare. *Id.* dare. — *¶* Also, *intemperately, improperly, unbecomingly, impudently, insolently.* *Liv.* gloriari. *Sueton.* (Legiones) immodeste missionem postulantes exauctoravit. *Quintil.* Immodeste proponere, sine pudore affirmare. *Senece.* Processit immodestus.

IMMODESTIA (Id.), *æ*, f. *intemperate conduct, irregular behavior, excess, intemperance, ἀμετρία.* *Plant.* Incogitantia, excors immodestia, petulantia, cupiditas. *Id.* Hæc heri immodestia coegit. *Nepos.* Ne immodestia militum nostrorum occasio detur hosti opprimendi exercitus, *want of discipline.* *Tacit.* Crebre populi flagitationes, immodestiam publicanorum arguentis, *avarice, fraudulence, extortion.* — *¶* Also, *unruly conduct, licentiousness, presumptuousness, audacity, assurance.* *Tacit.* De immodestia histrionum refutit.

IMMODESTUS (in & modestus), *a, um, adj.* *excessive, extravagant, unrestrained, immoderate, intemperate, ill-behaved, rude, unmannerly, ἀμετρος.* *Terent.* Vel heri in vino quam immodestus fuisti! *Cic.* Ipsum genus jocandi non profusum nec immodestum, sed ingenuum et facetum esse debet. *Tacit.* Immodesti fautores histrionum, *turbulent.* *Plant.* Immodesti mores. *Senece.* Immodesta largitione effundere.

IMMODICE (immodicus), *adv.* *immoderately, 2 ly, beyond bounds, excessively, beyond measure, ἀμετρος.* *Coluca.* Frequenter id potius, quam immodice facere. *Plin.* Si sanguis ex vulnere immodice fluat. *Liv.* Immodice immodesteque gloriari.

IMMODICUS (in & modicus), *a, um, adj.* *2 going beyond bounds, immoderate, beyond measure, excessive, intemperate, unrestrained, ἀμετρος.* *Horat.* Immodicæ mero rivæ. *Ovid.* Prominet immodicum pro longa cuspidem rostrum. *Id.* frigus. *Id.* labor. *Coluca.* Immodica possidendi libido. *Plin.* Ep. Immodica oratio, *h. e. nimis longa.* *Vellei.* Immodicus in appetendis honoribus, *too eager or covetous.* *Liv.* Immodicus in numero augendo esse solet, *is*

given to extravagant statements. *Martial.* Immodico Nerone calet, *h. e. thermis Neronianis immodice calentibus.* *Liv.* Lingua immodica, *an unwary tongue.* *So, Tacit.* Immodicus lingua (abl.). — Also, *with the genit. Vellei.* Immodicus gloriæ, *h. e. in appetenda gloria, immoderately covetous of glory.* *Tacit.* lætitiæ et mæroris, *extravagant, immoderate.* *Id.* Cæcina corpore ingens, animi immodicus.

IMMODULATUS (in & modulatus), *a, 3 um, adj.* *not well measured, inharmonious.* *Horat.* poemata.

IMMOLATIO (immolo), *ōnis*, f. *a sacrifice 1 eing, θυσία.* *Cic.*

IMMOLATITUS (Id.), *a, um, adj.* *sacred 3 fied, offered.* *Augustin.* caro.

IMMOLATOR (Id.), *ōris*, m. *one who sacrifices, a sacrificer.* *Cic.*

IMMOLITUS (in & molitus; as if from 2 immolior), *a, um, particip. passive, erect- ed or laid out in or into any place.* *Liv.* Quæ in loca publica inædificata immolitate privati habebant.

IMMOLIO (in & mola), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.* properly, to sprinkle with the mola salsa, or sacrifice-meal, *sacrifice-bran.* *Ca-* to ap. *Scrv.* Boves immolatos, priusquam cæderentur. — *¶* Hence, to sacrifice, immolare, θύω. *Cic.* muis bovem. *Id.* Barbara consuetudo hominum immolandum cuique deo. *Cæcin.* ad *Cic.* Quum immolaret. — Hence, *Virg.* Quos immolet unbris, *may sacrifice, as it were, slay in order to avenge or appease.* — Also, generally, to slay, kill. *Virg.* and *Phædr.*

IMMORTOR, *ēris*, ortus sum, *dep. 3. to 2 die in or upon, ἐναρθῆναι.* *Ovid.* Fortiter Euxinis immoriorum aquis. *Id.* Illa sorori immoritur, *falls dead upon her sister's corpse.* *Senece.* Ut manibus immorior tuis, *may die in your arms.* *Quintil.* Qui se legationi immoriturum dixerat. *Plin.* Apes immortui in melle. *Justin.* Tormentis immortui, *h. e. while suffering them.* — Figur. *Lucan.* (Manus recisa) dirigit tenens strictis immortua nervis. *Stat.* Aura immoritur velis, *dies upon the sails.* *Horat.* Immoritur studiis, *applies himself, as it were, even unto death, is all intent upon.* — *¶* Also, simply to die, or die quite. *Cic.* Att. 1, 14. Immortuæ reliquæ conjuratōis (where *Ed. Sch.* has *intermortuæ*).

IMMOROR (in & moror), *āris*, *dep. 1. 2 to remain in, stay or linger in or upon, or in that place, ἑμμεναι.* *Colum.* Ut saturie studiosius nidis immorentur. *Plin.* Ep. Immorari honestis cogitationibus. *Quintil.* Non arbitror, mihi in hoc immorandum, *that I need dwell upon this.* *Plin.* Meridiano immorans, *staying there.*

IMMORSUS (in & morsus; as from 1 mordeo), *a, um, particip. bitten into.* *Stat.* Immorsa cadens obmutit hasta (of one who had received a weapon in his mouth). *Propert.* Immorso collo. — *¶* Adj. (of in, negative, & morsus). *Horat.* Sat. 2, 4, 61. Stomachus flagitat immorsus refici, *h. e. fasting (but, according to Heindorf, baited; — in morsus is also read).*

IMMORTALIS (in & mortalis), *e, adj.* *undying, properly and figur.; immortal, everlasting, imperishable, ἀθάνατος.* *Cic.* Dii immortales. *Id.* Animus est immortalis. *Id.* Alicujus memoriam immortalem reddere. *Liv.* Immortalia opera edere. *Horat.* Immortalia ne speres, monet annus. *Martial.* Immortale Falernum, eternally famous. *Varron.* Immortales, *sc. dii, the immortal gods, the immortals.* — Hyperbolically. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Immortales ago tibi gratias agamque dum vivam, *endless, everlasting; or, it may be, extraordinary, unbounded.* *Cic.* Quo tempore cepi fructum immortalem vestri amoris, *which may be immense, overwhelming; or, lasting, enduring.* — Also, *lasting while life lasts, life-long, perpetual.* *Nepos.* Percepta beneficia immortalī memoria retinere, *to keep in perpetual remembrance, never to forget.* *Tacit.* Quod pretium expectatis, nisi immortalia tributa, *perpetual; or, considering them as a nation, everlasting, endless.* — *¶* Also, *blest as the immortal gods.* *Propert.*

¶ Neut. Immortale, adverbially. *Stat.* Immortale virens.

IMMORTALITAS (immortalis), *ātis*, f. *immortality, everlastingness; in particular, an immortal life on earth, everlasting duration upon earth, imperishableness, ἀθάνατία; properly and figur.* *Cic.* De immortalitate animorum disserere. *Id.* Memoria immortalitatis, *immortal remembrance.* *Id.* Historiam commendare immortalitati, and *Id.* Ingenium tradere immortalitati, *h. e. to immortalize.* *Plin.* (de cedro) Quædam immortalitas materiæ, *imperishableness.* — *¶* Also, *divine nature, godship, godhead.* *Cic.* Ne virtutibus hominum isti honores habeantur, non immortalitatibus, *h. e. immortal natures.* — Also, *godlike blessedness, the life of the gods, the height of happiness.* *Terent.* Mihi immortalitas parva est, si nulla æritudo accesserit.

IMMORTALITER (Id.), *adv.* *immortally; 1 hence, infinitely, immensely, incredibly.* *Cic.* Immortaliter gaudeo.

IMMORTALITUS (Id.), *adv.* *from the 3 gods, by the gift of the gods, like Divinitus.* *Terpil.* ap. *Non.*

IMMORTUUS, *particip. from immorior.*

IMMOTUS (in & motus), *a, um, adj.* *un- 2 moved, ἀκίνητος.* *Liv.* Arhores ita inciderant, ut immotæ starent, *momento levi impulsæ occiderent, if not moved, undisturbed.* *Lucan.* arenæ, *not cultivated, unploughed.* *Ovid.* Immotæ aquæ, *motionless, because frozen.* *Tacit.* dies, *calm, still, without wind.* *Virg.* Non hiemes illam convellunt; immota mare, *unmoved, immovable, steadfast.* — *¶* Figur. *unmoved, unshaken, unaltered, fixed, firm, steadfast.* *Virg.* Mens immota sedet, *unshaken.* *Id.* Manent immota tuorum fata, *unshaken, unaltered.* *Tacit.* Immota pax, *undisturbed.* *Id.* Iis immotis, *h. e. iis rationibus nihil motus, unmoved.* *Tacit.* Immotum adversus eos sermones Tiberio fuit, *non omittere caput rerum, h. e. he persisted.* *Virg.* Mihi animo immotum sedet, *it remains my firm resolution.*

IMMUGIO (in & mugio), *is, īvi or īi, n. 3 4.* to bellow or roar in or upon. *Virg.* Immugit Ætna cavernis, *in her caverns.* *Sil.* Procella antennæ immugit, *roars upon or against.* — *¶* Also, simply to roar, resound. *Virg.* Immugit regia luctu. *Sil.* Immugit tellus.

IMMULGEO (in & mulgeo), *es, a. 2. to 2 milk into or upon any place.* *Virg.* Immulgens ubera labris, *into the lips.* *Plin.* In dolore si lac immulgeatur.

IMMUNDABILIS (in & mundo), *e, adj.* *3 that cannot be cleansed.* *Tertull.*

IMMUNDE (immundus), *adv.* *impurely, 3 foully.* *Jnl.* Obseq.

IMMUNDITYA (Id.), *æ*, f. *impurity, filth, 2 ness, dirtiness, uncleanness, nastiness, filth.* *Coluca.* Vinaria cella summota procul ab immunditis tetrum odorem spirantibus, *impurities, unclean substances.* *Id.* Valedudinaria immunditis liberare, *to free the infirmaries from all kinds of filth.* *Plaut.* Sibi reperit odium sua immunditia.

IMMUNDITIES (Id.), *ei*, f. *impurity.* *3 Tertull.*

IMMUNDUS (in & mundus), *a, um, adj.* *unclean, dirty, filthy, nasty, foul, impure, ἀκάθαρτος.* *Cic.* fragm. Humus erat immunda, lutulenta vino. *Virg.* Harpyiæ contactu immundo omnia fædant. *Horat.* Dicta immunda et ignominiosa. *Plin.* Superne decidio immundiore lapsu aliquo polluta. *Plin.* Ep. Cloaca turpis et immundissima aspectu. *Plaut.* Illo immundus. *Id.* Immunda (h. e. illota, inculta, impexo capillo) ibis? (Si.) Immundas fortunas æquum est squalorem sequi, *h. e. miseras, adversas, inopiam rei familiaris.* *Pallad.* Immundus ager, *h. e. silva, sentibus, lapidibus obsitus.*

IMMUNDUS, *i, m.* *a subst. coined by Ter-*

tull. Cultum dicimus, quem mundum muliebrem vocant: ornatum, quem immundum muliebrem convenit dici.

IMMUNIFICUS (in & munificus), *a, um, 3 adj.* *not liberal, not bountiful or generous, stingy, niggardly, close-fisted, ἀνέκτε-*

pos. *Plaut.*

IMMUNIO (in & munio), *is, īvi, itum, a. 2 4.* to fortify or secure any where. *Tacit.*

Ne jussa exuerent, præsidium immuni-

vit, placed a strong guard or garrison over them.

IMMUNIS (in & immunus), e, adj. *free or exempt from a public office, burden or charge*, ἀτέλις, ἀπαρῶν. — Of taxes, exempt from taxes or tribute, tax-free. *Cic. ager. Id. prædia. Id. Piratas immunes, socios vectigales habemus. Id. Qui sunt immunes, ii certe nihil debent. So, Sueton. Ab omni onere immunes (which may be, all public burdens). And with the genit. Liv. Immunes portiorum, exempt from the payment of. — Of military service, exempt. Liv. Una centuria facta est immunis militia, exempt from military service. Tacit. Ceterorum immunes, nisi propulsandi hostis, exempt from other duties. — Of repairing, paving, &c. the roads. *Cic. Foul. 4. — ¶ Also, not rendering service, exempting one's self, unwilling to oblige, disobliging. Cic. Non est inhumana virtus neque immunis, neque superba: thus, Ed. Grav. and also Schult. and Gernhard; but Ed. Ern. immunis. — ¶ Also, not doing one's part, bearing no burden, lazy. Virg. Immunis sedens aliena ad pabula fucus. — ¶ Also, giving no gift, sending no present. Horat. Ep. 1. 14, 33. Quem scis immunem Cinare placuisse rapaci. — To this may, perhaps, be referred, Horat. Od. 3, 23, 17. Immunis manus, bearing no gift, empty. (But see below.) And *Id. Od. 4, 12, 23. Non ego te meis immunem meditor tingere poculis, plena dives ut in domo, h. e. unless you bring a gift (as, nard, &c.); I have no thoughts of getting you drunk upon my wine for nothing; where, however, immunem may be, not caring your part, contributing no share (which comes to nearly the same thing). — ¶ Also, not sharing in, not engaged in, not partaking, unconcerned, free from, without, devoid of. Virg. tanti belli. Ovid. tanti boni. Id. huius mali. Id. Manus immunes cædis. Vellet delictorum, innocent, guiltless. Senec. metui, without. Vellet. vitis, free from. Id. calamitate, free, clear. Plin. Dentes immunes a dolore. Vellet. Domus immunis ab arbitris. Ovid. Immunis dabat omnia tellus, free, unford. Horat. Immunis manus, se. a scelere, innocent, unspotted, pure, pious. (But see above.) — ¶ Also, Plant. Anicum castigare ob meritum noxiam immunis est facinus, verum in etate (h. e. sometimes, occasionally) utile, a thankless task, an unacceptible office, that will not be taken as a favor; as others render it, not obligatory, not a matter of duty.***

IMMUNITAS (immunis), âtis, f. exemption from a public office, burden or charge, immunity, ἀτέλεια. *Cic. Tabula figuratur, immunitates dantur. Id. Immunitas et libertas provinciae. Cæs. Militiæ variationem et omnium rerum immunitatem habere. Sueton. Veteres immunitates adimere. Curt. Immunitate donare aliquem. Tacit. Alios immunitatibus juvare. — Figur. immunity, exemption, freedom from. Cic. Qui det isti deo immunitatem magni muneris.*

IMMUNITUS (in & munitus), a, um, adj. *not fortified, unfenced, ἀτείχιστος. Liv. Ut quibus oppida castellaque immunita essent, hi in loca tuto commigrarent. — ¶ Cic. Cæc. 19. Si via sit immunita, jubet (lex), qua velit, agere jumentum. Potest hoc ex verbis intelligi, licere, si via sit in Brutiis immunita, agere, si velit, jumentum per M. Scauri Tisculanum, h. e. not paved; according to Forcellini, open, laid, paved; from immunis.*

IMMURMOR (in & murmuro), as, n. *1. to murmur in, into or against a person or thing. Virg. Silvius immurmurat Anser. Ovid. Terræ immurmurat haustæ, into. Stat. Tacita immurmurat aure. Pers. Illa sibi introrsus, et sub lingua immurmurat. Ovid. Increper a cunctis, totumque immurmurat agmen, se. mihi, at me. Macrob. Quod immurmurat, h. e. quod tibi in aurem dicit. — ¶ In some of these passages, it is, perhaps, the same as murmuro, simply to murmur.*

IMMUSCULUS, IMMUSCULUS, IMMUSCULUS. See *Immissulus*.

IMMUSICUS (in & musicus), a, um, adj. *3 unmusical, not understanding music. Tertull.*

IMMUTABILIS (in & mutabilis), e, adj. *immutable, unalterable, unchangeable, ἀμετάβλητος. Cic. Esse causas immutabiles. Id. Immutabile ex vero in falsum, that cannot be changed, altered. — ¶ Also (from immuto), changed, altered. Plant.*

IMMUTABILITAS (immutabilis), âtis, f. *1. unchangeableness, immutability, unalterableness. Cic.*

IMMUTABILITER (Id.), adv. *immutably, 3 unchangeably, unalterably. Pandect. and Apul.*

IMMUTATIO (immuto), ônis, f. *a change, ἐναλλαγή. Cic. verborum. Id. ordinis. — ¶ Also, an exchanging, putting of one for another. Cic. Immutationes verborum, τρόποι, tropes. So, Id. Translatio multa, tamen immutationes nusquam crebriores. (Quintil. also applies this word to a solecism).*

IMMUTATOR (Id.), ôris, m. *one who 3 changes. Oros.*

IMMUTATUS, a, um, particip. from *im-1* mutō. — ¶ Adj. (of in & mutatus), unchanged, constant, steadfast, immutable. *Cic. and Terent.*

IMMUTESCO (in & mutesco), is, tui, n. *2 3. to become dumb or silent, κωφέσθαι. Quintil. and Stat.*

IMMUTILATUS, a, um, particip. as from *2* immutō, of in & mutilo, maimed, mutilated. *Sallust. fragm. — ¶ Adj. (of in, negative, & mutilatus), not mutilated, entire. Cod. Theod.*

IMMUTO (in & mutō), as, âvi, âtum, a. *1. to change or alter, ἐναλλάττω. Cic. Cum successor aliquid immutat de institutis primorum. Id. verborum ordinem, the order of the words. Plant. ingenium moribus. Id. alicui nomen. Nepos. Mirabiliter vulgi immutata est voluntas, became changed, changed, turned. Terent. Non possum immutari, I cannot change my nature. Cic. Quædam pestes hominum et te nonnunquam a me alienerunt, et me aliquando immutarent tibi, h. e. erga te. — Several times, in *Sallust.*, to alter, reverse, usually for the worse. — ¶ Also, to exchange and put one for another. Cic. Ennius pro Afris immutat Africam, h. e. by metonymy, puts Africa for the Africans. So, *Id. Immutata verba.**

IMO. See *Immo*.

IMPACATUS (in & pacatus), a, um, adj. *3 never quiet, without peace, not peaceable, unquiet, implacable. Virg. Impacatos horrebis Iberos. Stat. Impacata consanguinitate ligavit Fortunam, Invidianque.*

IMPACTIO (impingo), ônis, f. *a striking 2 or dashing against, collision, impact. Senec.*

IMPACTUS, a, um, particip. from *im-1* pingo.

IMPAGES (impingo), is, f. *that which is 2 driven in or unto; an edge or border, for instance, about the panel of a door. Vitruv.*

IMPALLESCO (in & pallesco), is, lui, n. *3 3. to grow pale, in, at or upon; or simply, to grow pale, οὐχθαίω. Pers. At te nocturnis juvat impallescere chartis, h. e. at your nightly studies. Stat. Eventu impalluit ipse secundo.*

IMPALPEBRATIO (in & palpebratio), ônis, f. *privation of motion of the eyelids. Cal. Aul.*

IMPANCRARE, h. e. invadere: verbum a Græco tractum, quasi πᾶν κρέας, consumere. *Varr. ap. Non. (si lectio et explicatio certa.)*

IMPANNIS (in & pannus), e, adj. *ragless. Plant. Ita leg. Lipsius. Al. aliter.*

IMPAR (in & par), âris, adj. *uneven, not exact, ἀνισός, ἀνάρσιος. Horat. Toga dissidet impar. Cic. and Virg. nummorum, uneven, odd. Horat. Ludere par impar, to play at odd and even. — ¶ Also, unequal, dissimilar, different, unequally sustained. Horat. Impares formæ atque animi. Ovid. In paribus facta carmina modis, of hexameters and pentameters. Liv. clamor. — ¶ Also, unequal, inferior, not a match for, unable to cope with. Cic. Ambo diligo: sed in Marco benevolentia impari, inferior,*

less. Ovid. Viribus impar, unequal in strength. Horat. Ceteris major, tibi impar. Sueton. Thrax munerario impar. Tacit. Batavi impares numero, inferior. Virg. pugna. — ¶ Also, not equal to something, unable to sustain or bear, not sufficient for, unfit. Sueton. Ne mox majore dedecore impar tantis honoribus inveniretur. Tacit. Impares bello. Id. Muliebres corpus impar dolori, unable to bear the pain. Id. Impar moribus patriis, not able to accustom himself to, unable to bear. Sueton. Velut impar dolor, overpowered with grief. Id. Impar militum ardori, pugnam deposcunt, not being able to restrain. Pandect. Impar sumptui, not equal to the expense. — ¶ With abl. for dat. Ovid. Nec facies impar nobilitate fuit.

IMPARATUS (in & paratus), a, um, adj. *not ready, unprepared, not in proper condition, ἀσκενής. Cæs. Ut in ipsum incautum atque imparatum incideret. Iliad. Imparati disjectique. Nepos. Imparati imprudentesque. Cic. Paratus in imparatos Clodius inciderat. — It may be rendered, also, unprovided, unfurnished. Cic. Sumus enim flagitiose imparati cum a militibus, tum a pecunia. Cæs. Omnibus rebus imparatissimus.*

IMPARESCO. See *Imperco*.

IMPARENTIA, or IMPARENTIA (in & pareo), æ, f. *disobedience. Gell. Al. leg. impatience.*

IMPARILIS (in & parilis), e, adj. *unequal, 3 unlike, different. Aul. Vict.*

IMPARILITAS (imparilis), âtis, f. *3 equality, want of agreement or harmony, disproportion, ἀνισότης. Gell. — ¶ Also, diversity, variety. Gell.*

IMPARTER (impar), adverb, *unequally, 3 in different measure or proportion, ἀνίσως. Horat. Versibus impariter junctis, h. e. elegiac verses, consisting of alternate hexameter and pentameter.*

IMPARTIO, ire, and **IMPARTIOR**, îri, same as *Impertior. Cic. and Liv.*

IMPASCOR (in & pascor), êris, dep. or *2* passiv. *3. to feed in; to be pastured in a place. Colum. Pecus impascitur locis. Id. Neque suem velimus impasci, se. prato.*

IMPASSIBILIS (in & passibilis), e, adj. *3 incapable of suffering, impassible, independent of external agency. Lactant. — Hence, impassibilitas, âtis, f. incapability, &c. ἀπάθεια. Hieron.*

IMPASTUS (in & pastus), a, um, adj. *un-3 fed, fasting, hungry, ἀσitos. Virg.*

IMPATIBILIS (in & patibilis), e, adj. *in-1 tolerable, insufferable, insupportable, ἀντοιστος. Cic. dolor. Plin. valetudo. — ¶ Actively, impassible. Lactant.*

IMPATIENS (in & patiens), tis, adj. *that 2 cannot or will not bear, suffer, support, endure, impatient under, ἀνυπόβλητος. Ovid. Corpus laborum impatiens. Virg. Vulneris impatiens. Sil. moræ, impatient of delay. Tacit. solis, pulveris, tempestatum. Ovid. viri, h. e. nuptias aversata. Val. Flacc. sonui, not allowing, not yielding to. Colum. Sues impatientissime fumis, least able to bear. — Of inanimate things. Plin. Caulis impatiens vetustatis, that does not last. Id. Pisum impatientissimum frigorum. Ovid. Cera impatiens caloris, unable to bear, yielding to. Plin. Mammæ impatientes lactis, unable to contain the abundance. Curt. Navis gubernaculi impatiens, not obedient to the helm. Macrobi. Imperitia nihil est impatientius. — With infin. Sil. Impatiens cohilere furorem. — ¶ Also, that cannot govern itself, ungovernable, unable to control or moderate. Ovid. impatiens animus. Id. Impatiens iræ. — ¶ Also, unsuspensible, insensible, apathetic. Senec. animus. — Also, that does not suffer or feel. Lactant.*

IMPATIENTER (impatiens), adv. *impatiently, restlessly, unwillingly, uneasily, with difficulty, reluctantly, hardly. Tacit. Æquari adolescentes senectæ suæ, impatienter indoluit. Plin. Ep. Amavi juvenem tam ardentem, quam nunc impatienter requiro. Id. Quo propius accesseris ad spem fruendi, hoc impatientius careas. Id. Dolet, ut qui impatientissime.*

IMPATIENTIA (Id.), æ, f. *inability to 2 b a; impatience, restlessness or uneasiness*

is impendio constat. — *¶* **Impendium** and *jactura* differ in this, that *jactura* implies a positive loss, whereas *impendium* may be merely outlay for useful purposes or at another's risk. *Liv* Remississimam tractatu, cum alia moderatione, tum impendio magis publico, quam jactura sustinuerunt. — *¶* See *Impendio*.

IMPENDĒ (in & pendo), is, di, sum, a. 3. to lay out or expend for some thing or use, *δαπάνω, ἀναλίσκω*. *Cic.* pecuniam in eas res. *Id.* sumptum ad incertum casum. *Id.* Postquam nescio quid impendit, et in commune contulit. *Id.* Certus sumptus impenditur. *Plin. Ep.* in aqueductum II-S XXX. *Cic.* Ubi tandem istuc latet, quod tu de tua pecunia dicis impensum? — Rarely with in and the *abl.* *Pandect.* in unguentis pecuniam. — *¶* **Figur.** to expend, lay out, to bestow, employ, apply, devote, use. *Cic.* Quid censetis in hoc fœdere faciendo voluisse Mamertinos impendere laboris, operæ, pecuniæ, ne hæc biremis adscriberetur? *Id.* curam in aliquid. *Quintil.* studia erudiendis juvenibus. *Tacit.* vitam usui alicujus. *Vellei.* Impensurus onine ævi sui spatium in aliquod opus. *Lucan.* Ætas impensa labori. *Juvenal.* vitam vero, to profess and defend the truth at all times, even at the peril of one's life. *Sueton.* Capere arum secessu quatruidum impendit. *Petron.* Hunc oculum pro volis impendi, have sacrificed. *Inst. Valer. Flacc.* Impendere preces. *Varr.* Nihil impendunt, ut requirant. — With *inf.* *Virg.* Impendunt curas distendere. — *¶* Also, simply for pendo, to pay. *Sueton.* *Claud.* 9. — *¶* See, also, *Impensus*, a. um.

IMPENETRABILIS (in & penetrabilis), 2e, adj. that cannot be penetrated, impenetrable, ἀδράβατος. *Liv.* Silex sæpe impenetrabilis ferro occurrebat. *Plin.* Specus imbribus impenetrabilis, impenetrable. — *¶* **Figur.** impenetrable, invincible, unconquerable, inflexible. *Sil.* Impenetrabilis ille luctibus. *Tacit.* Pudicitia Agrippinæ impenetrabilis. *Senec.* Impenetrabilis blanditiis, inflexible.

IMPENSA (impensus, a. um), æ, f. outlay, expense, charge, cost, *δαπάνη, ἀνάλωμα*. *Cic.* Impensam facere in rem, and, *Liv.* imponere rei, to bestow expense upon, lay out money upon. *Id.* Impensam præstare alicui. *Cic.* Omnes illæ columnæ nulla impensa dejectæ, without cost. *Id.* Magna impensa. *Nepos.* Nolo meis impensis illorum ali augerique luxuriam, at my expense. *Colum.* Refruidans impensam. *Id.* Amplissimas impensas vineæ poscunt. *Horat.* Venor suffragia plebis impensis cenarum, by being at the expense of a supper, by giving them a supper. *Liv.* Nec impense, nec labori, nec periculo parsurum. *Hirt.* Maximis impensis onerare provinciam. — Hence, generally, expense, cost, outlay, h. e. employment, application, consumption, use. *Liv.* officiorum. *Virg.* Nihil omnibus actum tantorum impensis operum. *Ovid.* Superare sine impensa sui cruoris. — *¶* Also, expense, h. e. that which is expended or consumed in the preparation of any thing; it may be rendered materials or ingredients. *Apc.* Teres piperis unciam, mel, vinum: hac impensa porcellum imples, with this compound, these materials. *Arnob.* Impensarum varietate condita. *Petron.* Impensa sacrificii, the things necessary for the sacrifice. *Pullad.* Impensa punicea, a preparation, coat, layer of pumice-stone, to make something impervious.

IMPENSE (Id.), adv. at great charge or cost, *διὰ πολλῶς*. *Pers.* Impensus unge caules. *Sueton.* Bibliothecæ impensissime reparari curavit. — *¶* Hence, greatly, very, very much, exceedingly, earnestly, eagerly, zealously, diligently, urgently, pressingly. *Terent.* Quæ vos propter adolescentiam minus videtis, magis impense cupitis. *Plaut.* Impense improbus. *Liv.* Impensus orare. *Id.* Impensus gratias agere. *Cic.* Nunc eo fario id impensus, quod, &c. *Liv.* Mihi, si quis impense retineret, exaruri. *Ovid.* Impensus venerari numina, more zealously or diligently.

IMPENSIBILIS (in & pendo), e, adj. that cannot be sufficiently weighed and estimated on account of its uncertainty, that cannot be decided, uncertain in its nature. *Gell.* Al. leg. *incomprehensibilis*; alii aliter.

IMPENSUS, us, m. same as *Impensa*, ex-3 pence. *Symmach.*

IMPENSUS, a. um, particip. from *impendo*. — *¶* **Adj.** *Impenso* pretio emere or venire, at a high price, dear. *Cic.*, *Cæs.* and *Liv.* So, *Horat.* *Impenso* coemptas, at a high price. Also, *Plaut.* *Impensato* homine nihil *impensus* est, is more costly or expensive, costs more favors; or, deriving it from the next signification, more burdensome. — Hence, generally, large, great, earnest, fervent, urgent. *Ovid.* *Arcadia* tamen est *impensior* illi cura suæ. *Sueton.* *Impensissimæ* preces. *Gell.* *Impensus* damnum. *Liv.* *Impensa* libido. *Gell.* *Impensa* opera conquerere veteres libros, h. e. magna diligentia. *Liv.* *Impensa* voluntas (inclinatio) erga aliquem, h. e. magnum studium, favor, amor, propensa voluntas. — *¶* *Senec.* nulla dominetur aula, Qui putet solum decus esse regni, Semper *impensus* tenuisse ferrum, h. e. occupatum, evaginatum, nunquam otiosum, sicut pecunia otiosa non est, quæ *impenditur*; or, perhaps, expended, h. e. used, employed (like *impendere curam, laborem*); or may it not be suspended (giving in the force which it has in imminco and *impendo*?)

IMPERATIVE (imperativus), adv. *imperatim*, 3 lively, commandingly, with a command. *Pandect.* *Legis* modo, id est *imperative*.

IMPERATIVUS (impero), a. um, adj. commanded at will. *Macrobi.* *feriæ*, h. e. commanded by a magistrate in virtue of his authority; for instance, on some special occasion; distinct from *conceptive* and *stativæ*.

IMPERATOR (Id.), ōris, m. every commander, chief, overseer, director, &c. *Plaut.* *Imperator* histricus, director of the actors. *Cic.* *Populus* est dominus regum, victor, atque *imperator* omnium gentium. Hence, *Sallust.* *Imperator* vitæ animus est. — *¶* In particular, the commander-in-chief of an army, *στρατηγός, ἡγεμὼν*. *Cic.* *Constituendum*, quis esset *imperator*, qui cum esset constitutus adun strator belli gerendi, &c. *Id.* De *imperatore* ad id bellum deligendo. *Id.* Nullus *imperator* fuit, was no commander, did not deserve the name. — It was properly a title, which was conferred by the army and the senate upon that general who had obtained an important victory, and slain a certain number of the enemy. The victorious general affixed this title to his name till he triumphed, as may be seen in the superscription of some of *Cicero's* letters. — *¶* After the republic had been changed to a monarchy, *Imperator* was a title borne by the emperor, *αὐτοκράτωρ*, and prefixed to his name; as, for instance, *Imp. Augustus*; whereas the title mentioned above was subjoined to the name. *Sueton.*

IMPERATORIÆ (imperatorius), adv. as 3 becomes a commander-in-chief. *Trebell. Poll.*

IMPERATORIUS (imperator), a. um, adj. of or belonging to a commander (imperator), imperial. *Cæs.* Ne *imperatorias* sibi partes sumpsisse videretur, the part of commander. *Cic.* Ab eo laus *imperatoria* non admodum expectabatur. *Nepos.* *Imperatoria* forma, becoming a general, commanding. *Plin.* *navis*, *flagship*, *admiral's ship*. *Vellei.* *appellatio*, h. e. of *Imperator*. — *¶* Also, of or pertaining to an emperor, imperial. *Tacit.* and *Sueton.*

IMPERATRIX (imperator), icis, f. she 1 that commands, a mistress, commandress, empress. *Cic.* Deinde fortes viros ab *imperatrice* in insidiis locatos. *Plin.* *Imperatrix* Italia.

IMPERATŌS (impero), us, m. a command, 3 order. *Amian.*

IMPERCEPTUS (in & perceptus), a. um, 3 adj. not perceived, unperceived, unknown, ἀκατάλητος. *Ovid.* *Impercepta* mendacia latebant. *Gell.* *Minora* majoribus *imperceptiora* sunt, not so well comprehended; or, less comprehensible.

IMPERCŌ (in & parco), is, n. 3. to spare 3 forbear. *Plaut.* *Imperce*, quæso. *Id.* *Amabo*, integræ atque *imperitæ* huic *impercito*. Est qui leg. *impræce*. **IMPERCŪSSŌS** (in & percussus), a. um, 3 adj. unstruck. *Ovid.* Atque *impercussos* nocte movere pedes, h. e. not hitting any thing, and so making no noise.

IMPERDITUS (in & perditus), a. um, 3 adj. not slain or destroyed by. *Virg.* O *Gravis* *imperdita* corpora, *Tencri*.

IMPERFECTE (imperfectus), adv. *imperfectly*. *Gell.*

IMPERFECTUS (in & perfectus, or imperfectus), ōnis, f. imperfectness, incompleteness, ἀτέλεια. *Augustin.*

IMPERFECTUS (in & perfectus), a. um, 1 adj. imperfect, unfinished, incomplete, ἀτελής. *Virg.* *Pars* *imperfecta* manebat. *Quintil.* *Obambulare* sermone imperfecto. *Ovid.* verba, not all spoken, unfinished. *Plin.* *Imperfecta* loqui, broken. *Stat.* *Imperfecta* mors, h. e. partial death, speaking of blindness. *Juv.* *Cibus* *imperfectus*, undigested. *Gell.* *Hoc* *imperfectus* est. — *¶* Of the mind, *imperfect*. *Senec.* *Ad* *imperfectos*, non ad sapientem. Est qui leg. *imperfectus*.

IMPERFŌSSUS (in & perfossus), a. um, 3 adject. unpierced, unstabbed, ἀτρητος. *Ovid.*

IMPERFUNDĒS (in & perfundo), ei, f. 3 filth, impurity, uncleanness. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.*

IMPERABILITER (imperium), adverb. 3 same as *Imperiose*. *Cato* ap. *Charis.* Some read *imperabiliter*.

IMPERIALIS (Id.), e, adj. of the empire 3 or emperor, imperial. *Pandect.*

IMPERIALITER (imperialis), adv. pro 3 *imperi*, seu *imperatoris* munere. *Cod.* *Just.*

IMPERIOSE (imperiosus), adv. *imperiously*, 3 ly, rigidly, severely, tyrannically, arbitrarily, ἐπιτακτικῶς. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* *Sufetium* interemit pæne *imperiosius*, quam humanius. *Gell.* *Non* severe, non *imperiose* præcepit.

IMPERIOSUS (imperium), a. um, adject. possessed of command or dominion, far ruling, potent, powerful, mighty, puissant. *Cic.* Maxime scilicet nostræ civitatis, sed et *imperiosorum* populorum et regum illustrium. *Liv.* Eodem tenore hæc *imperiosa* dictatura geretur, possessed of absolute power. *Ovid.* *Virga* *imperiosa*, h. e. fasces magistratum. *Horat.* Quisnam igitur liber? sapiens, sibi qui *imperiosus*, h. e. who rules himself. *Plin.* *Imperiosus* sui inter initia principatus. *Id.* *Imperiosissima* humane mentis artes, h. e. having most absolute sway over. *Quintil.* *Risus* habet vim *imperiosissimam*, supreme, irresistible. — *¶* Also, that makes an excessive use of power, *imperious*, dictatorial, overbearing, oppressive, tyrannical, arbitrary, severe. *Cic.* *Cupiditas* honoris quam dura est domina, quam *imperiosa*, quam vehementi. *Id.* *Nimis* *imperiosi* philosophi est veterare meminisse. *Liv.* *Familia* *imperiosissima* et *superbissima*. *Senec.* *Imperiosi* *noxis* ipsis. *Plin.* *Imperiosa* inedia. *Horat.* *Imperiosius* æquor, h. e. stormy, boisterous, violent. *Lucan.* *Carmina* *imperiosa*, h. e. magic incantations.

IMPERITE (imperitus), adv. ignorantly, unskillfully, clumsily, unaptly, ἀτεπῶς. *Cic.* Dicebat *Scipio* non *imperate*. *Id.* Quid potuit dici *imperitus*? *Id.* Quam illud est *imperitissime* dictum. *Id.* *Imperite* factum.

IMPERTIA (Id.), æ, f. ignorance, unskillfulness, want of knowledge or experience, inexperience, dulness, stupidity, ἀτεπία. *Sallust.* *Cognita* vanitate atque *imperia* legati. *Tacit.* *Studios* inertibus et juvenum *imperitiæ* suetus. *Plin.* *Contra* *Cirium* serere, *imperia* existimatur. *Gell.* *Homines* a turpi *agrestique* rerum atque verborum *imperia* vindicare.

IMPERITŌS (frequentat. from *impero*), as, 2 ævi, ætati, a. and n. 1. to command, order. *Plaut.* Quod antehac *imperitabam*, nunc oro. — *¶* Also, to have command, to rule, govern, manage. *Liv.* *Cære*, opulento tum oppido, *imperitans*. *Horat.* *Olim* qui magnis legionibus *impe-*

ritarint. *Id.* Imperitare equis. *Plin.* Galli gallinacei imperitant suo generi, *rule, lord it over.*

IMPERITUS (in & peritus), a, um, adj. ignorant of any thing, unacquainted, inexperienced, unskilled, ἀπειρος, ἀδαίμων. *Cæs.* Homines barbari et nostræ consuetudinis imperiti. *Id.* Non se tam barbarum neque tam imperitum esse rerum, ut non sciret, &c. *Nepos.* Dux imperitus belli. *Cic.* Imperitus dicendi ignarusque. *Id.* Homo imperitus morum, ignorant of the world. — With in, and the abl. *Quintil.* In festinationibus faciendum imperitum esse. *Vitruv.* Nec in ceteris doctrinis singulariter excellens, sed in his non imperitus. — Also, absolute. ignorant, inexperienced, unpractised; unskilful, injudicious, dull, simple. *Cic.* Apud indoctos imperitosque dicere. *Id.* Ne quis imperitior existinet, me causam nobilitatis voluisse ledere. *Id.* Concio, quæ ex imperitissimis constat. *Plaut.* Imperitum ingenium. *Terent.* Homine imperito nunquam quidquam injustius. *Cic.* Probus improbum, perjurum castus, callidum imperitus fraudasse dicitur.

IMPERIUM (impero), ii, n. an order, command, injunction, ἐπιτάγμα. *Virg.* Imperio Jovis huc venio. *Liv.* Imperium accipere, to receive orders. *Terent.* Imperium exsequi, to execute, fulfil. *So.* *Plaut.* persequi. *Id.* Imperis patris obediendum esse. — Also, the order or prescription of a physician. *Plin. Paneg.* 22. — ¶ Also, the power to order, power, control; for instance, of parents, of a master over his servants, &c. *Cic.* Imperium domesticum nullum erit, si, &c. domestic authority. *Terent.* Esse sub imperio matris. *Virg.* Jussa deum imperiis egere suis. *Terent.* Imperium habere in aliquem, over. *Plaut.* Meum imperium in te, non in me tibi est (says a father to his daughter). *Id.* Imperium exhibere and inhibere, to exercise, use. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Terra nunquam recusat imperium (agriculture). — Hence, Pro imperio, by virtue of one's power of commanding: as commander, imperiously, commandingly. *Terent.* Satis pro imperio, quisquis est, imperiously enough. — Also, *Liv.* 2, 59. — ¶ Hence, in particular, the (highest) power in a city or state, when it may be translated, rule, sovereignty, sway, government, supreme power, caprice, domination. *Cæs.* Obtinere imperium suæ civitatis. *Id.* Totius Galliae imperio potiri. *Cic.* Galli sub populi Rom. imperium ceiderunt. *Nepos.* Insule propter acerbitatem imperii (Atheniensium) defecerant, government. *Liv.* Regere urbem imperio, as king. *Id.* Imperio ejus, under his government or rule. *Cæs.* Sub populi Rom. imperium redigere. Hence, *Cic.* De imperio decertare or dinicare, for supremacy, h. e. which should rule the other. — ¶ In particular, the power which belongs to a public officer. *Liv.* Annum imperium consulare factum est. *Cic.* Cepi et gesi maxima imperia. *Id.* Domus, quæ est in imperio, h. e. domus Pontificis Max. vel consulis, vel prætoris. *Id.* Aliquot prætorio imperio, consulari quidem nemo rediit, qui non triumphavit. *Id.* In tanto imperio, tam corruptrice provincia. *Id.* Quæ res ad officium imperii tui pertinebunt. *Id.* In imperio; also, Cum imperio. See Cum. — More particularly, the power of those who are intrusted with the conduct of war, military command, dignity or office. *Cic.* Quum aliquantum ex provincia atque ex imperio laudis accesserit. *Nepos.* Imperia magistratusque, military and civil dignities. *So.* *Liv.* 9, 30. Imperia, single military offices. Also, *Nepos.* Summum imperium inter præfectos habere, the chief command. *Id.* Summam imperii tradere alicui, to command. *Cæs.* Contendunt, ut ipsis summa imperii tradatur. Also, *Liv.* 23, 27. Imperium (of the military tribunes). — Hence, the title of commander. *Liv.* Imperio non populi jussu dato. And, *Cic.* Nomen imperii, h. e. the title of Imperator. — Also, imperia, for imperatores. *Cic.* e xii tab. Imperia urbe exeunto. — And, in general, commanding officers, commanders,

generals. *Cæs.* (Provinciæ) vacuæ ab imperiis. *Id.* Provincia plena victorum et imperiorum. — ¶ Also, Imperia, the rights of a ruler. *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 27. Sua esse ejusmodi imperia, ut non minus haberet juris in se multitudo, &c. — ¶ Imperia are frequently in *Sueton.* the same as magistratus provinciales: for instance, *Cæs.* 54. Oct. 61. Hence, *Oth.* 1. Imperia extraordinaria. — ¶ Generally, Imperium, the command, superintendence. *Nepos.* Summa imperii custodie. — ¶ It also signifies empire, dominion, realm. *Cic.* Imperii fines. *Horat.* Adjectis Britannis imperio. — Also, the subjects. *Plin.* — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Imperium judiciorum tenere, h. e. as it were to rule over them, control them, carry all his causes, even by foul means.

IMPERJURATUS (in & perjurus), a, um, adj. never falsely sworn by. *Ovid.* Imperjuratæ annis aqua, h. e. the Styx. **IMPERMISSUS** (in & permissus), a, um, 3 adj. unallowed, illicit, unlawful. *Horat.* **IMPERMIXTUS** (in & permixtus), a, um, 3 adj. unmixed. *Lucil. ap. Non.* **IMPERMUTABILIS** (in & permuto), e, adj. immutable, unalterable. *Auct. fragm.* quad. *Censorino* tribuitur.

IMPERO (perhaps from in & paro), as, avi, atum, n. and a. I. to command, enjoin, order, give a command or order, ἐπιτάττω; with a dative, or without case, and often followed by various particles. *Cic.* Imperat Azyrensisibus, ut decumas accipiant. *Id.* Neque domi imperarum, had given any orders at home, sc. de cæna. *Terent.* Omnia faciam: impera (command). (*Ch.*) Uxorem ut ducas, sc. impero. *Id.* Imperabat, quid opus esset. *Id.* Jubesne? (*Ch.*) jubeo, cogo, atque impero. — Followed by ut. *Cic.* Imperas, ut decumas accipiant. *Petron.* Imperant filiis, ut prædiant, &c. — And by subj. without ut. *Ovid.* Imperat alant. *Id.* Imperat, det leto Argum. — By ac, for ut non. *Terent.* Mihi, ne abscedam, imperat. — By the infin. or the accus. with infin. *Terent.* Animo otioso esse impero. *Id.* Imperavi egomet mihi, omnia assentari, I have imposed this rule upon myself. *Cic.* Nonne hunc in vincula duci imperabis? — It may sometimes, when followed by infin. pass., be rendered, to cause (by giving orders). *Nepos.* Imperavit serpentes colligi. — ¶ Hence, with an accus. of the thing, to command or order, to order to be furnished or supplied, to give orders for, to enjoin, dictate, impose by command, to lay upon, assess. *Terent.* Bonam rem imperas. *Id.* Numquid aliud imperas? have you any further commands? *Cic.* Accipite nunc, quid imperarit, what his orders were. *S. C. ap. Frontin.* Quibus negotium a senatu est imperatum, ut inspicierent aquas publicas. *Cic.* Puero cœnam imperare, to order him to get a supper. *Nepos.* pecunias privatis per epistolas, order them to furnish. *Id.* naves longas maritimis civitatibus. *Cic.* frumentum sibi (to be given to himself; for his own use), in cellam. *Cæs.* Totâ Italia delectus habetur, arma imperantur. *Id.* Imperare equites civitatibus. *Varro.* Imperare exercitum, to cause the people to be called to the Comitia. — Hence, Imperatum, i, n. that which is ordered, an order, command. *Cæs.* Venne ad imperatum, on being ordered, as they had been ordered. *Id.* Imperatum facere, to do what had been ordered, to obey the order. *So.* *Id.* and *Nepos.* Imperata facere. — *Figur.* *Tacit.* Seges imperatur agris, is required of the fields. *Senec.* Patrimonio suo plus imperavit, quam ferre possit, required more of, drco more largely from. — ¶ Also, of physicians, to order, prescribe. *Senec.* idem omnibus. — And of a midwife. *Terent.* (where she speaks) Quantum imperavi, date. — ¶ Also, to rule over, govern, command, ἀρχω, ἡγεμονεύω. *Terent.* Nescire imperare liberis, to govern, manage. *Nepos.* Civitas, quæ ceteris gentibus imperare consuevit. *Id.* Si quid, illo imperante, adversi accidisset, while he had the command, under his command. *Plin. Paneg.* Recusabas imperare, h. e. imperator esse, to be empe-

ror. — Hence, Imperans, a ruler, prince, emperor. *Aurel. Vict.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* Precipitur, ut nobismetipsis imperemus. *Id.* cupiditatibus, to govern, control, restrain. *Ovid.* iræ, to check, curb, restrain. *Plin. Ep. dolori.* *Senec.* menti non satis, to be beside one's self, mad. *Liv.* Imperare animo nequivi, quin scirem, could not repress my desire of knowing. — ¶ In agriculture. *Virg.* Imperat arvis, h. e. cultivates. *Colum.* Sic imperant vitibus, ut posteritati non consulant, cultivate to excess, bestow too much care upon, as it were, require too much of them. *Senec.* Fertilibus agris non est imperandum. — In a similar way, *Plin. Ep.* Nimis imperat voci, exerts too much. — And figur. *Senec.* Nescias, cui imperem, whom I cultivate, from whom I draw instruction, whose disciple I am. — ¶ Ad imperandum, passively. *Cic.* Nunc ades ad imperandum, vel ad parendum potius, h. e. that you may receive orders, to receive your instructions, to obey. *Sallust.* Cum ipse ad imperandum Tisidium vocatur. — ¶ Imperor, for imperatur mihi, as in English, I am ordered. *Horat.* Hæc ego procurare et idoneus imperor, et non invitus. — ¶ Imperandi declinatus, h. e. conjugatio modi imperativi. *Varro.*

IMPERPETUUS (in & perpetuus), a, um, 2 adj. not perpetual. *Senec.*

IMPERSONALIS (in & personalis), e, adj. 3 impersonal. *Diomed.* verba (in grammar).

IMPERSONALITER (impersonalis), adv. 3 not personally, without naming a person. *Pandect.*

IMPERSONATIVUS (in & persona), a, um, 3 adj. without persons. *Diomed.* modus, h. e. the infinitive.

IMPERSPICUUS (in & perspicuus), a, um, 2 adj. obscure, dark, not to be seen into. *Plin. Ep.* judicium ingenia.

IMPERTERRITUS (in & perterritus), a, um, 3 unterrified, undismayed, undaunted. *Virg.* Manet imperterritus ille.

IMPERTYLIS (in & partilis), e, adj. in-3 divisible. *Augustin.*

IMPERTINENS (in & pertinens), tis, adj. 3 to whom it does not pertain, who have not the right. *Martian. Capell.*

IMPERTIUS (in & partio), is, ivi and itum, a. 4. to impart, give part to another, communicate; also, to give, bestow, παραδίδωμι. *Cic.* Oneris mei partem nemini impertio. *Id.* Indigentibus de re familiari impertendum. *Id.* aliquid temporis huic cogitationi. *Tacit.* aures studiis honestis, to apply. *Cic.* unum diem festum Marcellis, devote one day as a festival in honor of, &c. *Id.* Meum laborem hominum periculis sublevandis impertio, I employ, or devote, a part of my labors, &c. *Id.* Dolorem suum impertire alicui, to communicate, make acquainted with. *Id.* Talem te et nobis hoc tempore impertias, show or prove yourself. *Id.* Nihil impertisti tuæ prudentiæ ad salutem meam. *Id.* Terentia impertit tibi salutem, salutes you, wishes you health. *Horat.* Si quid novisti rectius istis, candidus imperti, acquaint me with it, communicate it. — The construction is varied, the person being in the accus., and the thing in the abl. *Terent.* Plurima salute Parmenonem impertit Gnatho, makes him his best compliments, greets him with his best wishes. *So.* *Plaut.* Ilcru salutem primum: postea vicinos impertio, sc. salute. *Suet.* aliquem osculo, to give one a kiss. *Plaut.* Obsecrat, se ut nuncio hoc impertiam, acquaint him with, communicate it to him. — ¶ In the passive. *Cic.* Collegeth meo laus impertitur. — And after the theo laus impertitur. — After the theo construction. *Nepos.* Doctrinæ, quibus ætas puerilis impertiri debet, to be instructed. *Sueton.* Nullo honore impertitus, h. e. donatus. — ¶ Also written Impartio.

IMPERTIOR (in & partior), Iris, itus sum, dep. 4. same as Impertio. *Cic.* civitatem multis. — With accus. of person. *Terent.* heram hoc malo, make acquainted with, inform of. — ¶ Written also Impartior.

IMPERTITIUS (impertio), ðnis, f. an in-3 parting. *Arnob.*

IMPETORBABILIS (in & perturbo), e, 3 adj. *undisturbed*. *Augustin.*
IMPETORBATIŌ (in & perturbatio), 3 ōis, f. *perfect tranquillity, composure, freedom from suffering, ἀπαθεία*. *Hieron.*
IMPETORBATUS (in & perturbatus), a, um, adj. *undisturbed, unruffled, calm, ἀπακτος*. *Ovid.* Impeturbato quod bibit ore reus (h. e. Socrates). *Sence.* Impeturbata publicis occupationibus quies.
IMPERVIŌS (in & pervius), a, um, adj. 2 *impassable, affording no passage, not to be passed, ἀδιάρτος, non pervius*. *Ovid.* Vorticibus frequens, atque impervius. *Valer. Flacc.* Tellus populis impervia lucis Eoæ, h. e. quæ adiri non potest. *Tacit.* Itinera impervia. *Id.* Lapis ignibus impervius, h. e. qui ignes non sentit.
IMPES (in & peto), ētis, m. same as *Impetus*; *force, vehemence, impetuosity, onward impulse*. *Ovid.* Impete nunc vasto, ceu concitus imbribus annis, fertur. *Lucret.* Non potuit nubes capere impetis auctum. — ¶ Also, *vastness, great size*. *Lucret.* Hominem tanto membrorum impete natum. — ¶ This word seems to be used only in the *genit.* and *abl. sing.*
IMPETĒ, *abl. sing.* See *Impes*. 3
IMPETIBILIS (in & peto), e, adj. *that cannot or should not be sought, desired, or attempted*. *Apul.* scelus, base, abominable, detestable. *Plin.* valetudo, h. e. undesirable or intolerable, or that cannot be reached and cured by medicines (*Al. leg. impatibilis*). *So, Id.* cruciatus (*Al. leg. impatibilis*). — Some think this word is put for *impatibilis*, and therefore signifies, *insufferable, intolerable*. — ¶ From *impeto*, *assailable, or, apt to be assailed*. *Solin.* (de chameleonte) *Impetibilis* est coraci.
IMPETIGINŌSUS (impetigo), a, um, adj. 3 *troubled with the impetigo*. *Pandect.*
IMPETIGŌ (impeto), īnis, f. a kind of 2 eruption on the skin, a sort of scab, teller, ring-worm, of which *Cels.* enumerates four sorts. — In beasts, *Impetigines*, callous places without hair, warts. *Colum.* — In trees, a sort of eruption upon the bark. *Plin.*
IMPETŌ (in & peto), is, a. 3. to rush upon, assault, attack, *πρὸςβάλλω*. *Stat.* Cedentem Acheloius heros impetit. *Lucret.* Impetis Scorpion arcu. — ¶ *Figur.* to accuse, charge. *Sidon.* aliquem edacitatis.
IMPETRABILIS (impetro), e, adj. *that may be obtained, or easily obtained, ἐξαιτός*. *Liv.* Omnia impenetrabilia et tuta erant apud Romanos. *Id.* Spein impetrabilis venie ostendebant. *Id.* Quo impetrabilior pax esset. — ¶ Also, *that obtains easily, persuasive, successful in one's requests*. *Plant.* Non potuit venire orator magis ad me impetrabilis. — ¶ Also, *that easily brings things to a happy conclusion, effective, accomplishing one's undertakings, successful*. *Plant.* Impetrabilior qui vivat, nullus est. *Amian.* Nicator Seleucus efficacia impetrabilis rex. *Plant.* Diem facilem atque impetabilem, h. e. in which I have gained my wishes, favorable, propitious, happy.
IMPETRABILITER (impetrabilis), adv. 3 in a manner likely to obtain. *Symmach.* Impetrabilis cuncta nunc petitis, quam aliquando jussistis.
IMPETRASSERE. See *Impetro*.
IMPETRATIŌ (impetro), ōis, f. an ob- 1 taining by request, *κατάδησις*. *Cic.*
IMPETRATOR (Id.), ōis, m. an obtainer, 3 getter. *Cod. Theod.*
IMPETRITUM. See *Impetrio*.
IMPETRIŌ, is, īvi, itum, a. 4. the same 3 as *Impetro*, or nearly allied to it, to consult the gods about any thing, by augury or sacrifice, in order to obtain a favorable omen; to obtain or seek to obtain a favorable omen with regard to any thing. *Cic.* Ut nunc extis, sic tum avibus magnæ res impetiri solebant. *Id.* Qui evenit, ut qui impetire velit, convenientem hostiam rebus suis immolet? (Est qui legit impetiri.) *Plant.* Impetratum, inauguratum est: quovis admittunt aves, the auspices give a good omen: the thing is as good as won. *Val. Max.* Prisco institutum rebus divinis opera datur, cum aliquid exquirendum est vel extis vel sor-

tibus, impetrato (*abl.*), h. e. by taking the augury, by divining from victims or birds.
IMPETRŌ (in & petro), as, āvi, ātum, a. and u. 1. properly, to bring about, accomplish, go through with, effect. *Plant.* Incipere multo facilius est, quam impetrare. *Id.* Ipse mandavit mihi, ut fidicina emeretur sibi: id ei impetratum reddidi. — Hence, it usually signifies, to obtain, get, procure, bring about, bring to pass, by one's entreaties, demands, exertions, &c. *Cic.* Ut vester honos dignitate impetratus esse videatur. *Id.* Optavit interitum filii sui; quo optato impetrato, which wish having been gained, got. *Id.* A me istam exceptionem nunquam impetrabunt: etenim quum ab Epicuro non impetret ut verum esse concedat, when they do not get that from Epicurus. *Id.* Si impetraritis, ut concedamus, eandem esse figuram, if you get us to grant. *Liv.* Nec tamen impetrare ab animo (suo) posset, ut faceret, &c. could he bring or persuade himself to, &c. *Petron.* A te impetres, ne sis nugax. — Especially to obtain, get, gain, win, procure, carry, by entreaties. *Cic.* Impetrabis a Cæsare, ut tibi esse otioso liceat. *Hirt.* ad *Cic.* Facile a te de me impetrare possunt. *Cic.* Civitatem alicui ab aliquo, to obtain for some one from another. *So, Quintil.* aures alicui, h. e. to audiat, a hearing. *Tacit.* veniam pro aliquo. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* salutem precibus. *Cæs.* Ab eo de sua salute impetrari posse, that he can be persuaded to spare his life. *Cic.* Id, quod petis, fieri potest ut impetres. *Cæs.* Aëgre ab iis impetratum est, ut, &c. *Liv.* Impetrato, ut manerent, h. e. postquam impetratum erat. — *Figur.* *Plin.* Illud mirum, a solo impetrari, ut alienas (arbores) alat, that the ground can be made to support, &c. — ¶ Also, same as *Impetrio*, to obtain or seek to obtain by sacrifices, &c. *Plin.* fulmina. Also, *Cic.* Magna vis videtur esse in impetrandis consulendisque rebus, obtaining favorable omens with regard to things. (See *Impetrio*). — ¶ *Impetrassere*, for *impetratum* esse. *Plant.*
IMPETŌLANS, tis, adj. same as *Petulanus*, 3 or *Volde petulanus*. *Martian.* *Capell.*
IMPETŌSE (impetuosus), adv. *impetu- 3 ously*. *Messala Corvini.*
IMPETŌSUS (impetus), a, um, adj. *impetuous, vehement, ὀρμητικός*. *Plin.* Impetuosus animus. (So, *Ed. Elzev.* But *Hordain* rejects the word as not genuine).
IMPETŌS (impetu), us, m. an attack, assault, shock, onset; and sometimes, effort, exertion, ὀρμή. *Cic.* Incursio atque impetus armorum. *Id.* Infactus furor tuus inanes faciebat impetus. *Id.* Gladiatoris impetum comprimere. *Id.* Facere impetum in aliquem. *Liv.* in agros. *Id.* ad aliquem. *Cic.* Impetum alicujus reprimere. *Id.* frangere. *Cæs.* excipere. *Id.* sustinere. *Liv.* Dare impetum in hostem, h. e. a facere. *So, Plin.* capere. *Id.* Impetum sumit Hellespontus, begins to flow. *Id.* Impetu ferri, to rush violently. *Cic.* In alios cæco impetu incurere. *Cæs.* Primo impetu hostium pulsus. *Plin.* Tribus congiis epotis uno impetu, at a breath; at a draught; at once. — ¶ *Figur.* attack, fit, paroxysm, violence, vehemence, force, of a disease, for instance. *Cels.* Impetum febris sustinere, the height, crisis. *Plin.* Farina collectiones impetisque discutit, inflammations. *Cels.* Circa caput aliquis pituitæ impetus, crowding, pressing. *Plin.* Cæliacorum impetus, pains. *Id.* oculorum, inflammations. *Id.* vulnere. *Id.* podagræ, fits. *Aarel.* *Vict.* sanguinis, h. e. apoplexy. — ¶ Also, *force exerted upon any thing by pressure, weight, pressure*. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, *motion forward; especially rapid or impetuous motion*. *Front.* ap. *Macrob.* Labitur uncta carina, volat super impetus undas. *Catull.* Illius natantis impetum trabis præterire, speed, rapid course (unless it be a periphrasis for *trabs*, expressive, however, of a certain force or impetuosity). *Senec.* Animantia quedam impetum habent, have the power of moving from place to place. *Cic.* Impetum cæli admirabili cum celeritate

moveri vertique videmus, constantissime conficientem vicissitudines annivarsarias, the moving energy, continual revolution; the march of heaven; or, this may be a periphrasis (compare *vis*). *Aec.* ap. *Cic.* Quicquid corpus nocturno impetu dedi, h. e. noctu. — ¶ Generally, *impetuosity, vehemence, ardor, exertion, heat, fire, vigor, force, sprang, spirit, desire, strong passion, impulse, inclination, zeal, eagerness*. *Cic.* Impetu magis quodam animi uti quam cogitatione. *Id.* Aliter in oratione nec impetus ulus, nec vis esse potest, force, strength, vigor. *Plin.* *Ep.* Actiones, quæ recitantur, impetum omnem caloremque perdunt, life. *Id.* Resumere impetum fractum omnisimque, order, energy, spirit. *Id.* Repentino quodam, quasi vento, impetu animi incitati, inconsiderate impulse. *So, Plin.* *Ep.* Non impetu sed consilio. *Cic.* Totā mente omnique animi impetu in rempubl. incumbere, the whole vigor or energy. *Id.* Auguria, non divini impetus, sed rationis humane, inspiration. *Ovid.* Impetus sacer, qui vatum pectora nutrit, enthusiasm, inspiration, fire. *Stat.* Male cuncta ministrat impetus, rashness, excessive haste, impetuosity. *Plin.* Impetus hominum et iracundias domare. *Ovid.* Si quid fert impetus, opta, h. e. si quid cupis. *Id.* Currere impetus est, I have a strong inclination, my will impels me. *Cic.* Quis tantos cursus conficere potuit, quam celeriter *Cn. Pompeio* duce belli impetus navigavit. *Id.* Neque unquam ex illo delendi hujus imperii tam consceleratus impetus exstisset, attempt, endeavor, determination (implying, however, great energy and violence). *Sueton.* and *Senec.* Impetum capere, to take a resolution (frequently implying hastily, rashly, inconsiderately); for instance, mortis, te consolandi, &c. *Vellei.* Adolescens impetus (*genit.*) ad bella maximi. — ¶ Also, extraordinary size, vast extent, as implying free motion and great exertion of strength. *Cæs.* *B. G.* 3, 8. In magno impetu maris, atque aperto, in the vast and open reach of the sea; or *Impetus maris* may be equivalent to *Mare impetuosum*. *Aec.* ap. *Cic.* Impetus biformis Centauri. *Stat.* Impetus aulæ liberior, large extent. *Lucret.* Cæli impetus ingens, vast circuit.
IMPEXŌS (in & pexus), a, um, adj. 2 combed, ἀκρόνιστος. *Virg.* barba. *Horat.* Caput impexa porrigine fœdum. — ¶ *Figur.* rude, unpolished, uncouth. *Auct.* *Dial.* de Orator. Antiquitas tristis et impexa.
IMPIAMENTUM (impio), i, n. impious 3 contamination, defilement, offence. *Cyprian.* altaris.
IMPICŌ (in & pico), as, a. 1. to rub over 2 with pitch, *πίσσω*. *Colum.* Eam impicato diligenter. *Id.* pediculos dura pice.
IMPIE (impius), adv. *impiously, irre- 3 ligiously, in an ungodly manner, without conscience or principle, irreverently, undutifully, wickedly, ἀσεβώς, ἀνομίως*. *Cic.* Quæ qui videat, non solum indocet, sed etiam impie faciat, si deos esse neget. *Id.* Impie ingratus esse. *Sueton.* Impie loqui. *Curt.* Impie deserere regem, undutifully. *Salvian.* Impiissime.
IMPIETAS (Id.), ātis, f. *impiety, irre- 3 ligious, ungodliness, unnatural, irreverent or undutiful conduct, wickedness, sin, ἀσέβεια*. *Cic.* Nihil est, quod tam miseros faciat, quam impietas et scelus. *Ovid.* Impietate pia est. *Tacit.* Albu- cilla deferetur impietatis in Principem, of treason.
IMPIGER (in & piger), gra, grum, adj. 3 diligent, active, prompt, ready, strenuous, unwearied, indefatigable, alert, energetic, zealous, quick, unhesitating, ἀοκώς. *Cic.* Quis est tam impiger in scribendo, quam ego? *Id.* Virum ad labores belli impigram. *Sallust.* Impigro atque acri ingenio esse. *Id.* *fragm.* Impigra lingue, ignavi animi, a quick or busy tongue. *Liv.* Gratiis ob impigram militiam actis. *Cic.* In itineribus præbere se patientem atque impigram. *Tacit.* Impiger manu. *Horat.* Impiger equus. — With *infin.* *Horat.* Impiger hostium vexare turmas. — With *genit.* *Tacit.* Impiger militiæ. — And *partitively*

Flor. Impiger fluminum Rhodanus, *h. e.* among the most rapid of rivers. — **¶** Impiger, one who goes about a business with zeal and inclination; laboriosus, who carries a work towards completion with assiduity and perseverance.

IMPIGRE (impiger), *adv.* quickly, readily, promptly, actively, unhesitatingly, *ἀδύως*. **Plaut.** De nocte multa impigreque exsurrexi. **Sallust.** Marius impigre prudenterque suorum et hostium res pariter attendere. **Liv.** Ne Crustumini quidem, pro ardore iraque Cannensium, satis impigre se movent. **Cur.** Quod is imperasset, impigre exsequi. **Liv.** Impigre promissum auxilium.

IMPIGRITAS (Id.), *ātis, f.* activity, diligence, promptness, *ἀδύα*. **Cic.** *fragm.* **IMPILYA** (from *ἐπιλῖα*, as being made of lana coacta), *ium, n.* woollen or felt socks, *πέδιλα*, or *ποδέτα*. **Plin.** and **Pandect.** Ex qua impilia vestesque quædam conficiantur.

IMPINGO (in & pango), *is, pēgi, pactum*, 1 a. 3. to hit, dash, strike or throw against, *ἐπάγω*. **Plaut.** pugnum in os, to dash into. **Plin.** Ep. caput parietis, dash against. **Phædr.** Lapidem alieni, hit one with a stone. **Cal.** ad **Cic.** fustem alicui. **Quintil.** Gubernator navem impigit, drove it against a rock, or the like; struck. **Horat.** Quo perferre iuberis, citellas impingas, throw down, dash down, *se. humo*. **Senece.** se in columnas, to dash against. **So.** Lactant. in lapides, *se. se. Liv.* Impingi saxo, to be dashed against, strike violently against. **Sil.** Scopulis impingitur æquor, dashes against. **Tacit.** Gubernatores Cumanis litoribus impacti, driven upon, having run upon. — **¶** Figur. to stick or hang upon one; to fasten, sling upon his neck, attach, inflict, put upon, clap upon. **Tarent.** Si tu illam attigeris, dicam tibi impingam, I'll tack a laresuit upon you, I'll hang a laresuit about your neck. **Cic.** epistolam alieni, thrust upon one, inflict upon one. **Plaut.** suavim alicui, to snatch a kiss. **Id.** compedes alieni, to clap. **Senece.** munus suum illi, to throw in her face. **Id.** beneficium, to inflict. **Cic.** Illic calix mihi impingendus est, ut plorare desiunt? to be thrust upon him.

— **¶** Also, to drive, chase, pursue to any place. **Virg.** agmina muris, to drive to their walls. (*Stat.* agmina muris, to lead up to the assault of the walls.) **Tacit.** hostes in vallem. — **Figur.** **Senece.** aliquem in litem. **Senece.** alter. Quo se cæcus impigit furor? **Lucan.** populos in arma, *h. e.* compellere, induce. — **¶** **Tacit.** Vitellianus exereitus Flavianis impingitur, hits upon, comes in contact with, falls in with. — **¶** **Flor.** Egestas Catilinam patriæ suæ impigit, *h. e.* impelled him to attack. — **¶** **Petron.** Græculus (lites) calcem impingit, gives them a kick, sends them packing, bids them good bye. — **¶** **Tertull.** Impingere oculum libidinose, to cast a lustful eye upon. — **¶** Also, to dash or strike together. **Senece.** Nubes impactæ.

IMPINGUO (in & pinguis), *as, āvi, ātum*, 3 a. 1. to make fat. Hence, **Tertull.** Impingnatum. — **¶** Intransitively, to become fat, look fat, shine with fat. **Apic.**

IMPIO (impious), *as, āvi, ātum*, a. 1. to render impious or ungodly; to stain with sin. **Plaut.** Si erga parentem aut deos me impiavi, *h. e.* have sinned, been undutiful or irreverent. **Minut.** **Fel.** Romanis impiatum est, the Romans have sinned or done impiously. — **¶** Also, to stain, pollute, in a moral sense. **Prudent.** cor vitis. **Apul.** Remm cædibus impiatum.

IMPIUS (in & pius), *a, um, adj.* impious, ungodly, irreligious, unscrupulous, unprincipled, abandoned, reprobate, irreverent, undutiful, unpatriotic, *ἀνόστος, ἀέβης, ἄθεος*. **Cic.** Me fugerat, deorum immortalium has esse in impios et consceleratos pœnas certissimas constitutas. **Id.** Bellum gerere cum impiis civibus, ruinans to their country, devoid of patriotism. **Id.** bellum, and **Virg.** arma, directed against one's country. **Virg.** Impia sæcula timuerunt eternam noctem, impious, forgetful of the gods. **Tibull.** Dicta in sanctos impia verba deos. **Sueton.** Impius erga parentes undutiful.

Ovid. Impius ensis, impious, detestable, unnatural (because the fathers-in-law fought with their sons-in-law). **Horat.** Impia manu parentis guttur frangere, unnatural, accursed. **Auson.** and **Pandect.** Impiissimus. **Tacit.** Impii dii, *h. e.* invoked with magic incantations. **Ovid.** tura, because joined with impious deeds. **Virg.** Tartara, the abode of the damned.

— **¶** As a word of abhorrence or reproach, impious, barbarous, savage, cruel, bad, evil, accursed. **Horat.** Impia Thracum pectora. **Ovid.** Impia sub dulci melle venena latent. **Virg.** Impia Fama. **Catull.** poetæ, or carmen, accursed, vile, miserable, worthless. — **¶** **Plin.** Impia herba, a plant: probably, the *Gnaphalium Gallieni* of Sm.

IMPLACABILIS (in & placabilis), *e, adj.* that cannot be pacified or reconciled, implacable, irreconcilable, inmitigable, inexorable, *ἀκαταπαύτως*. **Cic.** Sequi mihi implacabilem, inexpressibleque præberet. **Id.** in aliquem. **Liv.** alicui. **Nepos.** Implacabile odium suscipere in aliquem.

IMPLACABILITAS (implacabilis), *ātis, f.* implacability. **Amnian.**

IMPLACABILITER (Id.), *adv.* implacably, irreconcilably, *ἀκαταλλάκτως*. **Tacit.** Cui implacabilis irascatur.

IMPLACATUS (in & placatus), *a, um*, 3 adj. unappeased, unsatisfied, unallayed.

Ovid. Implacatus flamma gule (*h. e.* appetite). — **¶** Also, implacable, savage. **Virg.** Charybdis.

IMPLACIDUS (in & placidus), *a, um*, 3 adj. ungentle, rude, rough, wild, savage, fierce, unkind, cruel. **Stat.** Implacido letalis Sirius igni. **Horat.** Genannos implacidum genus. **Stat.** Mars divum implacidissimus. **Propert.** Implacidas diruit fores.

IMPLAGO (in & plaga), *as, a. 1.* to bring 3 into a net or toils, ensnare. **Sidon.**

IMPLANUS (in & planus), *a, um, adj.* 3 not level, uneven. **Aurel.** **Vict.** Inter implana urhis.

IMPLEBILIS (impleo), *e, adj.* in an active sense, filling, having a tendency to fill. **Cal.** **Aurel.**

IMPLECTICUS, *a, um, adj.* perhaps from 3 *ἐμπλεκτός*, but a doubtful word. **Veget.** Bos implecticus, *h. e.* qui riget et flectit se difficulter.

IMPLECTO (in & plecto), *is, exi, exum*, 2 a. 3. to plait into, wind or twist into or among, entangle in, involve, entwine, unfold, join together, *ἐμπλέω*. **Apul.** Hircines implectuntur dentibus (crocodili). **Plin.** Anrum crinibus implexum. **Senece.** Manibus implexis, *h. e.* conseritis. **Plin.** Dracones inter se cratium modo implexos. **Apul.** Implexa manibus (with the hands) collo meo, folded round, clasping, hanging about. **Virg.** Enmenides implexæ crinibus angues (*acc.*), for Enmenides, quarum crinibus implexi sunt angues. — **Figur.** **Tacit.** Vidua implexa continuo luctu, wrapped.

IMPLEO (in & pleo, *obol.*), *es, evi, etum*, a. 2. to fill, *πληρόω*. **Cic.** Frustis (*abl.*) esculentis gremium suum, et totum tribunal implevit. **Virg.** pateram mero. **Id.** manum pinu, to take a pine-tree which fills the hand. — With the genit. **Cic.** ollam denariorum. (This construction is an imitation of the Greek. It is more frequent in **Liv.**) — Also, without genit. or *abl.* **Colum.** amphoram ad summum. **Cic.** volumina de istis rebus. — **Figur.** to fill, as it were to stuff full; to give one as much of any thing as he can hold. **Liv.** aliquem spei, snæ temeritatis, religionis. **Id.** multitudinem expectatione vana. **Id.** populares laudibus Scipionis, to fill their ears. **Liv.** urbem lamentis. **Cels.** caput oleo, not it all over. **Stat.** noctem dulcibus alloquiis, pass the night in sweet converse. **Plaut.** aliquem flagris, give him as much as he can hold, give him a sound whipping. **So.** **Id.** caput fustibus. **Virg.** Turnum implet nunciis, fills his ears; or, fills him, goes through him, *h. e.* he hears all. **Colum.** Vites se implet, *se. uvis*, become loaded. — **¶** Also, to fill, give one his fill, satisfy, satiate, glut. **Virg.** Implentur veteris Bacchi, pinguisque ferina, satisfy themselves with, &c. **Petron.** Nos implevimus cœna. **Cels.** Si quis

interdiu se implevit. — **Figur.** **Tacit.** dolorem suum oculis et lacrimis, *h. e.* give full scope to. **Cic.** Demosthenes non semper implet aures meos, does not always satisfy. — **¶** Also, to fill, *h. e.* to make pregnant; to impregnate. **Ovid.** aliquam. **Id.** illam ingenti Achille. — And, of beasts. **Colum.** — Also, **Colum.** Uterus tanquam implens, *se. se*, as if pregnant, *h. e.* large, fleshy. — **¶** Also, to fill out, make fleshy, fatten. **Cels.** Implet corpus exercitatio. — Also, to induce the flesh to grow, in curing a wound. **Cels.** — **¶** Also, to fill, swell out, distend. **Cels.** Si aqua inter citem quem impleverit. **Plin.** Platus implet vela, fills or swells. **Colum.** Uvae se implet, become full. — **¶** Of time, to fill up, fulfil, complete, finish, end. **Horat.** Implevisse quater undenos Decembres. **Plin.** cursum vitæ. **Plin.** Ep. octavum annum. **Tacit.** finem vitæ, end one's life. **Also.** **Pallad.** Tota messis impletur, is completed, is done. — **¶** Of number, to complete, fill up, make up. **Liv.** Impleta ut essent sex millia. — Also, in speech, to exhaust, go through with. **Senece.** controversiam, questionem.

— **¶** Also, to fill out, *h. e.* to reach to, be equal to (properly and figuratively), come or amount to, be sufficient for, supply, be able to manage. **Plin.** Ep. vestigia alienjens, to follow in his footsteps, imitate or equal him. **Plin.** alter. Modius grani sexdecim libras implet, amounts to, weighs. **Stat.** Nondum arcum implere valebas, manage. **Plin.** Ep. vicem alicujus, to fill, supply. **Tacit.** locum principem, to fill it well, discharge its duties fully. **Vellei.** Vix posset implere censorem, was hardly equal to the office of censor, was hardly qualified for the censorship. — **¶** Also, to fulfil, discharge, satisfy, verify, exhibit or enjoy in practice. **Plin.** Ep. promissum, to fulfil or keep one's promise. **Cic.** Non polliceri, quod non possim implere, cannot perform. **Plin.** Ep. non advocati fidem, sed inimici amaritudinem, to act with all the bitterness of an enemy. **Tacit.** consilium, put in execution, effect. **Plin.** prodigium, verify. **Liv.** fata, to fulfil, verify. **Ovid.** partes, or, **Plin.** Ep. officii partes, to discharge one's duty. **Plin.** Ep. spem. **Ovid.** leges. **Pandect.** mandatum. — **¶** Also, to set forth fully, unfold in full. **Tertull.** — **¶** It is often synecopated in the preterit tenses; as, implem, implessc, &c. for impleverunt, &c.

IMPLEXYO (implecto), *ōnis, f.* a folding 3 or entangling. **Martian.** **Copell.**

IMPLEXUS, *a, um*, particip. from implecto.

IMPLEXUS (implecto), *us, m.* a plaiting, 2 entwining, embrace, folding, *ἐμπλοκή*. **Plin.**

IMPLICAMENTUM (implicco), *i, n.* a 3 fold, tangle, mesh. **Augustin.**

IMPLICATIO (Id.), *ōnis, f.* an enfolding, entwining, wrapping round, entangling, *περιπλοκή, ἐμπλοκή*. **Cic.** Nervorum implicatio toto corpore pertinet, tracery, intermingling. — **Figur.** **Cic.** Oportebit per locorum communium implicationem ostendere, &c. *h. e.* interweaving, (artful) insertion, (skillful) introduction. — **¶** Also, confusion, embarrassment. **Cic.** rei familiaris, *h. e.* debt.

IMPLICATURA (Id.), *æ, f.* an entangling. 3 **Sidon.**

IMPLICATUS, *a, um*, particip. from implicco. — **¶** **Adj.** confused, embarrased, intricate. **Gell.** Obscurissima et implicatissima questio, intricate, difficult, obscure, complicated. **Amian.** Per cult, obscure, complicated, impliator ad locum tremore diffuso, impliator ad loquendum. **Senece.** Vox rauca et implicata, indistinct.

IMPLICATOR (implicco), *eris, dep.* 3. to fall into disorder. **Plaut.** Ubi prius tibi sensisti, mulier, impliescei? *h. e.* tibi sensisti, mulier, impliescei? a bile insurgente, when did you first perceive that you were seized with madness?

IMPLICYTE (implicitus), *adv.* obscurely, 1 intricately. **Cic.**

IMPLICYTUS (frequentat. from implicco), 2 *as, a. 1.* **Plin.** Ep. Varios orbes impliat, expeditque, *h. e.* involvit, et evoluit.

IMPLICITŪS, a, um, particip. from *im-plico*.

IMPLICŌ (in & plico), as, āvi, ātum, and ūi, itum, a. 1. properly, to fold into or within; hence, to enfold, envelop, envelop, entangle, entwine, encircle, encompass, embrace, grasp, clasp, ἐμπλέκω. Catull. Hederā huc et illuc arborem implicat errans, winds round, clasps. Virg. Draconem fert aquila, implicuitque pedes, sc. ei, h. c. has grasped him in her claws. Id. Effusus equitem super ipse secutus implicat, encumbers, fetters, by his weight. Id. Implicuit comam læva, grasped, seized. Ovid. Implicuit mater- non brachia collo, folded round. Id. Implicuit suos circum mea colla lacertos. Catull. Implicari in complexum alicujus. Virg. Implicare se dextre, grasp, take fast hold. Id. tempora ramo, to encircle, gird. Ovid. Come angue implicatæ, entwined, intertwined. Valer. Flacc. manum, to grasp the hand, take by the hand. Virg. orbes, to make circle within circle; or, to intersect circle with circle; to confound, mingle. Ovid. Impliciti laqueis, entangled, involved. Id. Implicita sinu, clasped. Horat. Implicata crines (acc. us to her hair) viperis. Liv. Ancorale implicatum remis, having caught, having become entangled. Plin. Folium ita implicatum, ut plura videantur, involved. — Hence, figur. to involve, entangle, envelop, engage. Cic. Nisi etiam muliebribus religionibus te implicuisses, had entangled and involved yourself, had meddled with. Id. Contrahendis negotiis implicari, to be occupied or engaged. Id. Ratio neglecta multis implicatur erroribus, is enveloped, is entangled. Id. Ipse te impediēs: ipse tua defensione implicare. Virg. Quænam vos Fortuna implicuit bello? h. e. immiscuit, et irretivit. Horat. Litibus implicatum eripere. Liv. Ni privato periculo publicum implicatum esset, had been involved. Cic. Animi angoribus et molestiis implicati. Id. Expectatione supplicii implicatus. Id. Implicatum legibus teneri, h. e. fettered, hampered, subject, amenable. Plant. Implicatus muliere. Cic. familiaritate. Nepos. and Liv. In morbum implicatus decessit, having fallen into a disease. So, Cas. Graviore morbo ex frigore implicatus, having fallen into, being seized or attacked with. Tacit. Implicatus morbo. Martialis. Quam lues ureret implicatum, sc. morbo. Pomp. ad Lentul. in Cic. Ep. Quod veritus sum, factum est, ut Domitius implicaretur, got into difficulty, shut in. So, Id. ad Domit. Ut, omnibus copiis conductis, te implicet, shut you in. — ¶ Also, to embarrass, perplex, confuse, disorder. Sallust. Implicare ac perturbare aciem. Liv. Tanti errores implicat (sc. nos) temporum, ut nec, &c. confuse the mind, perplex us. Id. Implicare aliquem incertis responsis. Cic. Nihil implicatum. — ¶ Also, to wrap in, as it were; to fix deeply and firmly, work in, root in, implant, infuse, inspire, instil, mingle. Cic. Dū vin suam hominum naturis implicant. Id. Voluptas penitus in omni sensu implicata insidet. Virg. Ossibus implicat ignem. — ¶ Also, to attach closely, connect intimately, unite, join. Cic. Nobis, atque omnibus qui nostris familiaribus implicantur. Id. Se implicet civium societate. Id. Omnes habeo implicatos consuetudine. Id. Implicati ultro et citro, usu diuturno. Id. Inconstantia perijuro implicata, joined with. So, Id. Implicata inscitia impudentia est, si &c. Plin. Ep. Privatis mihi necessitudinibus implicatus. Cic. Hæc ratio implicata est cum illis, inseparably connected. — 2. Quæ quatuor inter se colligata sunt implicata sunt, entwined, as it were; intimately connected. Id. Ita diu vixit, ut multarum ætatum oratoribus implicaretur, associated with them, was acquainted with them. Nepos. Dion utraque implicatus tyrannide Dionysiorum; namque ille superior (Dionysius) errorem Dionis habuit in matrimonio, h. e. related or connected by marriage; or, as others explain it, concerned in, taking part in. — ¶ See, also, *Implicatus*, & *im-*.

IMPLORĀBILIS (imploro), e, adj. to be 3 implored or prayed to for help. Valer. Flacc. Lumen (h. e. apex Castorum) implorabile nautis.

IMPLORĀTŪS (Id.), ōnis, f. an imploring, 1 entreating, beseeching, invoking, ἀνέκλῃσις. — Actively. Cic. Si te illius acerba imploratio non inhibeat. — Passively. Cic. Omnium deorum imploratio. **IMPLŌRŌ** (in & ploro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to call upon with tears, beseech earnestly, implore, invoke, entreat, call earnestly for, pray for, ἐπικαλέω. Cic. Quem enim alium appellem? quem obtester? quem implorem? Id. Vos etiam atque etiam implorem et appello, sanctissimæ deæ. Id. Deos implorare debetis, ut urbem defendant. Justin. Imploratus ad auxilium, and in auxilium. Cic. Misericordiam implorare et exposcere. Id. Consulis auxilium implorare et flagitare. Id. Implorantes jura libertatis et civitatis in crucem sustulit. Cæs. Auxilium a Romanis imploratos. Id. Milites, ne se in servitutum Romanis traderent, mulieres fientes implorabant. Cic. Mater me suam salutem appellans, te suum carnificem nominans, filii nomen implorans, repeating with tears, calling to witness. Id. Ille Heracleti memoriam implorans, querere ex eo, num ea e Philone audivisset aliquando, h. e. petens ab Herac- clito, ut memoriam ipse suam consulere- ret, num, &c. Horat. Cicestes aquas prece implorare, to pray for, entreat for. Cic. Quum me respublica imploravit, prayed for, besought my return; from the gods, for instance.

IMPLŌMBŌ (in & plumbo), as, a. 1. to 2 solder in or make fast with lead. Vitruv. Ferreos chodaces in capitibus scaporum implumbavit.

IMPLŪMIS (in & pluma), e, adj. without 2 feathers, unfledged, calloso, ἀπτερυ. Horat. Assideus implumibus pullis avis. Sil. conii, h. e. without crests. — ¶ Also, without hair. Plin. Aliud pilis vestitu- tum, aliud implume.

IMPLŪŌ (in & pluo), is, ui, n. and, for 2 the most part, impers. 3. to rain into or upon, ἐββω. Varr. Deorsum, quo im- pluebat, impluvium dictum. Colum. Prius quam impluerit (sc. satis), ab avi- hus sata edi. Al. leg. impluverit. Plin. in aram. — Figur. Plant. Malum cum impluit ceteros, non impluit mihi. — Simply, to rain. Senec. Rorabit, et levi- ter impluet. — ¶ Transitively, to rain upon or cause to be rained upon. Ovid. Peneus aspergine silvas impluit.

IMPLŪVIATŪS (impluvium), a, um, adj. 3 Plant. Quid erat induta? an regillam induculam, an mendiculam, quæ implu- viatam? ut istæ faciunt vestimentis nonina. (Ep.) utin? impluvium induta eat? sc. vestem, a kind of garment worn by women, so called, because its color was such, as if it had been rained upon; dark brown, dun; or because it was four-sided, like an impluvium.

IMPLŪVIUM (impluvio), ii, n. the base or ground of the court in a Roman house; so called because the rain from the roofs fell there. Cic. — Some think that impluvium signifies a quadrangular basin, placed in the middle of the court, to receive the rain from the compluvium.

IMPENITENDŪS (in & penitendus), a, 3 um, adj. non penitendus, not to be re- pented of. Apul.

IMPENITENS (in & penitens), tis, adj. 3 not repenting. Quintil. declam.

IMPENITŪS (in & pena), a, um, adj. 3 for unpunished, unpunished. Gell.

IMPŌLITE (impolitus), adv. without orna- 1 ment, ἀκόσμος. Cic. Cum tibi Senatus brevier impoliteque dicenti maximis sit de rebus assensus.

IMPŌLITYA (Id.), æ, f. neglect of elegance 3 or ornament, slovenliness, especially of au Eques, in regard to his horse. Gell.

IMPŌLITŪS (in & politus), a, um, adj. unpolished, rough, not well wrought, ἀζωος, ἀκορπφος. Quintil. Structuræ lapideum impolitorium. — ¶ Figur. unpolished, inelegant, unrefined, rude. Cic. Orationes Catonis significant quan- dam formam iugeni, sed admodum im- politam, et plane rudem. Id. Genus hoc eorum, qui sibi eruditi videntur,

hebes atque impolitus, ignorant. Id. Timæus ipsa compositione verborum non impolitus. — ¶ Also, unfinished, unsettled. Cic. Impolite res, et acerba.

IMPŌLLŪTŪS (in & pollutus), a, nni, 2 adj. unpolluted, untainted, unspotted, un- stained, ἀπαιστος. Tacit. virginitas. Sil. fides.

IMPŌNŌ (in & pono), is, ōsui, ōsitum, a. 3. to place, put, set or lay into or in a place, ἐντίθημι. Plant. pedem in un- dam. Id. pedem in navem. Ovid. Membra impone sepulcro. Liv. colo- niam in agro Samnitium. Pandect. fenestras in ædificia. Cæs. exercitum in naves, to embark, put on board. So, Ovid. Imposita est Philomela carinæ (h. e. navi). And, Sueton. Vetustissi- ma nave impositos. And, absol., Cic. Cum M. Crassus exercitum Brundisii impoueret. Curt. Impondere præsidium arci, to place a garrison in the citadel. So, Liv. præsidium Medione (in Medio, a town). And, Id. Præsidium im- posuit, garrisoned it (the name of the place had just been mentioned; so that ubi, or some such word, is understood). Nrp. Ubi telum erat impositum. — Hence, Curt. ad Cic. Qui me in hanc perditam causam imposuit, brought or led me into. — It is to be observed, that the most usual construction is *Impondere alicui rei* or *in aliquam rem*; a more rare construction is *in aliqua re*; always *alicui homini*. This applies to all the sig- nifications. — ¶ Also, to put or place upon. — Properly, to put, or place upon, set upon, lay upon, clap upon. Cic. coronam alicui. Id. clitelas bo- vi. Liv. dextram in caput. Id. frenos animo, to apply. Id. claves portis. Tacit. pontes paludibus, to throw over. Horat. Arces impositæ Alpibus. Virg. Juvenes impositi rogis. Cic. aliqueum in rogam. Liv. aliqueum in equum, in plastrum. Horat. Impositus mannis. Stat. natum axi, h. e. in currum. Ovid. semineces artus mensis, set upon the table. Curt. pedem super cervicem. Virg. montes insuper. Id. Ingenti mole sepulcrum imponit, for molem sepulcro. — Of sacrifices. Virg. dona aris, to place upon the altars. Plant. Hæc imponentur in foco nostro Lari. So, Ovid. libum Jano, to offer. — In medicine, to apply, lay upon. Plin. porrum vulneribus and allium in vul- nera. Id. raphanos super umbilicum. Id. Folia imponuntur. — Of male beasts. Colum. Imponi equæ, to cover. — ¶ Figur. to lay upon, put upon, in vari- ous senses. — To lay upon, impose, en- join, assign. Cic. agris prægrande vec- tugal imponere, to impose a tax. Cæs. tri- butum in capita. Id. stipendium victis. Id. Sibi quisque pæne loco graviores im- poneret labores. Cic. De imponendis, non de accipiendis legibus. Id. duras leges hunc ætati. Anton. ad Cic. has partes mihi, ne paterer, &c. Cic. hanc personam mihi. Pandect. probationem actori. Ovid. Ferre onus Urbis imposi- tum, laid upon his shoulders. — To in- flict upon, throw upon, press upon, force upon, impute. Cic. injurias contume- liasque alicui. Id. vim alicui, do vio- lence. Sallust. servitum civibus, to inflict, impose. Cic. plagam alicui. Id. vulnera reipublicæ. Sallust. invidiam belli consuli, lay upon, impute. Cic. Consul est impositus is nobis, is thrust upon us. — To set upon, apply, put, fix, attach, give. Cic. finem spei. Plin. Ep. modum dolori. Ovid. manum su- premum bellis. So, Plin. suamnam manum operi, and Virg. extremam ma- num alicui rei, to put the last hand upon, bring to a close. Quintil. pretium alicui rei, to affix, set. Pandect. pœnam delicto. Liv. impensam rei. Cic. Huic prædæ nomen cellæ imponis, give the name. Horat. Imponeus cognata vo- cabula rebus. Lucret. Nomen ab re impositum. Ovid. Majestatem verendam imposuit (illis), gave them, imparted to them. — To set over. Cic. Quem villicum imponeremus. Liv. regem Macedonice. Nepos. custodem hortis. Auct. B. Afric. ad portas centurionibus impositis. Cic. dominum in cervicibus alicujus. — To impose upon, deceive,

trick; with the dative, perhaps with fraudem, fallaciam, or the like, understood. Cic. alicui egregie. Nep. praefectis Antigoni. In a similar way, Cic. Si mihi imposuisset aliquid, put off upon me. — ¶ Also, to expose. Petron. alicui periculo. — ¶ Imposuivit, imposuisse, for imposuit, imposuisse. Plaut. — Imposuit, for imposuit, among the poets.

IMPORCATUS (in & porca), a, um, adj. brought into furrows or ridges. Colum. Cum semen crudo solo ingesserimus, inarabimus, importunumque occabimus.

IMPORTABILIS (in & portabilis), e, adj. 3 not portable, not to be carried or borne. Tertull.

IMPORTATITIVUS (importo), a, um, adj. 2 imported. Auct. B. Afric. Frumento, nisi importatitio, uti non posse.

IMPORTO (in & porto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to carry or convey into, bring in, introduce, import, εἰσφέρειν. Cic. Minime ad eos mercatores comeant, atque ea, quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent, important. Id. Vinum ad se omnino importari non sinunt. Id. connectus in oppidum. Id. Aere utuntur importato. Plin. linguam Graecam. — ¶ Also, to bring upon, occasion, cause, make. Horat. odium libellis. Cic. Si quid importetur nobis incommodi, propulsemus. Id. alicui ealunitatem. Cic. fil. in Cic. Ep. suspicionem alicui, raise in his mind. Cic. detrimenta publicis rebus. Id. Importanti (perturbationes) ægritudines acerbis, bring na, occasion. Plin. Grandines Septentrio importat.

IMPORTUNE (importunus), adv. without regard to time, place, or persons; unsuasably, awkwardly, rudely, importunately, oppressively, grievously, unreasonably. Pandect. Si pugillares mihi commodasti, non recte facies importune repetenda. Plin. Per quam importune fortitum hoc quoque fuit. Cic. Confidere suis testibus, et importune insistere. Gell. Importunissime fecerunt, qui scripturam istam sincerissimam corrumperunt. Laetant. Importunus veritati insultare. Justin. Tyrannica crudelitate civitates importune vexavit.

IMPORTUNITAS (Id.), ātis, f. unsuitableness, inconvenience. Gell. loci, a bad, inconvenient situation. — Particularly in one's actions, unreasonableness, importunity, vexatiousness, unreasonableness, want of regard for others, incivility, violence, impetuosity, savagery, boldness, cruelty, licentiousness. Terent. Importunitatem spectate aniculae. Cic. Importunitatem matris a filii capite depellite. Id. Quem propter animi importunitatem nemo recipere tecto vellet. Id. Animal ex omnium scelorum importunitate, et omnium flagitiorum importunitate, concretum. Id. Vide inter importunitatem tuam, senatusque bonitatem quid intersit. Id. Importunitas et inhumanitas omni ætati molesta est, peevishness, moroseness. Plaut. Tanta importunitas, tantaque injuria facta in nos est ab hero nostro, insolence. Cic. Ex tuo scelere, importunitate, avaritia, crudelitate. Auct. B. Afric. Sedandæ eorum importunitatis gratia, singulis HS centum divisit.

IMPORTUNUS (in & portus, porto; or an obsol. primitive from which these are derived), a, um, adj. unseasonable, inconvenient, unsuitable, disconcerting, ill-adapted, ἀκαρπός. Cic. Num aut locus hic non idoneus videtur, aut importunum tempus in tanto otio? (So, Ed. Ern. Some prefer inopportunus.) Tacit. Armeniam petant, id temporis importunam, quia hiems occipiebat. Gell. Leves et importuni locutores, unseasonable or troublesome profligers. Sallust. Locus turribus importunus. Sil. Importuna locorum, unfit to travel upon. — ¶ Also, troublesome, grievous, distressing, painful, oppressive. Horat. Importuna pauperes abest, pinching, clamorous. Cels. Neque alius importunior morbus est. — Particularly in one's conduct, regardless of time, place, or persons, vexatious, troublesome, urgent, rude, harassing, importunate, unkind, harsh, hard, churlish, peevish, morose, oppressive, peremptory, cruel, savage; also, restless, unquiet, ecer-raging, violent, unrestrained, clamor-

ous. Terent. Immo ille fuit senex importunus semper, churlish, peevish, surly. Horat. Alter dives et importunus, sterni, hard. Plaut. Uxor importuna atque incommoda. Cic. Si vultum importunum in forum detulisset, glommy, savage. Id. Importunissima libidines, unbridled, outrageous, unquiet, restless, craving. Liv. Crudelissimus atque importunissimus tyrannus, cruel and unfeeling. Cic. Crudelis atque importuna mulier. Id. Inhumanis atque importuna natura, savage. Id. Importunissima pestis, most grievous plague, h. e. Verres. Id. Importunissimus hostis, outrageous. Liv. Importuni decemviri, arbitrary, absolute, tyrannical. Cic. Importunus atque amens tyrannus. Ovil. Omne sacrum mors importuna profanat, unsparing, cruel; or it may be, intrusive. Horat. Importunus transvolat, for importune, impetuously. Id. Importunus amat laudari? for importune, is he unduly fond of praise? — ¶ Also, bad, vicious, worthless. Cic. Quare ad patres censeo revertare: plebei quam fuerint importuni, vides.

IMPORTUOSUS (in & portuosus), a, um, adj. without harbors, ἀλίμενος. Sallust. mare. Plin. Ep. litus. Plin. alter. Importuosissima insula.

IMPOTIS (in & potis), ōtis, adj. not having power over, not master of, ἀπαρής. Plaut. Impos animi or sui animi, not master of one's mind, not of sound mind, non compos. So, Senec. Impos sui amore, out of his right mind with love. Apul. Impos, absol., out of one's wits. Fronto. Ep. verborum suorum. Auson. damni, unable to bear. — ¶ Also, unable to acquire, not partaking, without. Apul. veritatis.

IMPOTITIO (impono), ōnis, f. a putting 2 or laying on, imposition, application, ἐπίθεσις. Plin. Succus impositione spicula ejicit. Varr. Impositio verborum and nominum, invention and application to signify certain things.

IMPOTITIVUS, and **IMPOTITIVUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. applied, attached, imposed, ἐπιθετικός. Varr. nomina, imposed, h. e. not derived. Pandect. cantuari, laid on, attached, not a part of the house.

IMPOTITIVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as 2 Impositivus. Varro. nomina.

IMPOTITOR (Id.), ōris, m. one who imposes. Varr. Ad erudiendam voluntatem impositoris, h. e. of him who imposed the name upon the thing.

IMPOTITUS, a, um, partic. from impono.

IMPOTITUS (impono), us, m. a laying on or upon, application. Plin.

IMPOSSIBILIS (in & possibilis), e, adj. impossible, that cannot be done or be, ἀδύνατος. Quintil. Non longum tantum, sed etiam impossibile, ac potius infinitum est. Pandect. Impossibile est, ut alveus fluminis publici non sit publicus. Quintil. Impossibilia aggredi, impossibilities.

IMPOSSIBILITAS (impossibilis), ātis, f. 3 impossibility. Apul.

IMPOTITOR (for impositor, from impono), 3 ōris, m. a cheat, deceiver, πλάσος, ἐπιθετής. Pandect. Nec gulosos, nec impositores, aut mendaces, aut litigiosos.

IMPOTITOR. Si tunica non cauderit, statim illud e trivio: impostor et Græcus est.

IMPOTITURA (for impositura, from impono), æ, f. a fraud, deception, ἐπίθεσις. Pandect. Si quis imposturam fecerit.

IMPOTITUS, a, um, for Impositus. 3

IMPOTENS (in & potens), tis, adj. powerless, weak, feeble, unable, impotent, ἀπαρής. Cic. Ad salutem innocentium ad opem impotentium, ad auxilium calamitosorum. Id. Neque homini infanti atque impotenti injuste facta conducunt. Horat. Cesserat impotens tellure. — ¶ With genit. having no power over, not master of, unable to control or manage. Liv. ire, unable to moderate. Id. Ictitia. Curt. animi. Senec. consilii, impatient under or incapable of. Liv. Gens impotens rerum suarum. — With infin. Horat. Sperare quid libet, h. e. sperandi.

— ¶ Also, without case, unable to govern one's appetites and passions, especially ambition and love of rule; passionate, violent, furious, outrageous, tyrannical, despotic, domineering, thirsting for power and so of things in regard to

which one does not govern himself, immoderate, ungoverned, unbounded, excessive, violent, outrageous, intolerable, oppressive. Cic. Victoria etiam ad meliores venit, tamen eos ipsos ferociiores impotentioresque reddit, more ungovernable, unruly. Id. Impotens, iracundus, contumeliosus, superbus, semper poscens, semper rapiens, semper ebrius, unable to govern himself. Id. Homo impotentissimus, ardens odio, animo hostili in omnes bonos. Vellei. Marius immodicus gloriæ, insatiabilis, impotens, semper inquietus. Cic. Nihil feci iratus, nihil impotenti animo, under the influence of passion. Id. Impotenti lætitia efferri, immoderate intempernte. Id. Ista pax perditum hominem in possessionem impotentissimi dominatus restitutura est, insolent, cruel, intolerable tyranny. Nep. Atheniensium impotentem dominationem refringere. Liv. In multo impotentior subito rabiem accensi, uncontrollable. Catull. Illud deperit impotente amore, immoderate, that knows no bounds. Quintil. Impotentissimæ cogitationes cupiditatis, avaritiæ, invidiæ. Tacit. Pervicacia et impotentia mulierum jussa, unrestrained, insolent. Liv. Impotens postulatam, an insolent or exorbitant demand. Id. Impotens injuria, outrageous or tyrannical injustice. Senec. Quis tam impotens casus te rotat? cruel, unfeeling, uncontrollable, irresistible. Catull. Tot per impotentia freta herum tulisse, ungovernable, stormy, raging. — Impotens alicui, for erga aliquem, overbearing, imperious, despotic, haughty. Justin.

IMPOTENTER (impotens), adv. weakly, 2 without power or control. Liv. Elephantum impotentius regi. — ¶ Also, passionately, immoderately, intemperately, insolently, tyrannically, ἀκαρπός. Hist. Impotenter regnare. Justin. Cum plebs divisionem agrorum impotenter flagigaret. Quintil. Ne quid cupide, ne quid improbe, ne quid impotenter faciat, monendus est puer. Senec. Subita potentia impotenter uti. Id. Facere aliquid impotentissime.

IMPOTENTIA (Id.), æ, f. weakness, impotence, poverty, humble condition, ἀδυναμία. Terent. Magis propter suam impotentiam se semper credunt negligi. — ¶ Also, unruliness, licentiousness, ungovernableness, excess, extravagance, intemperance, passion, violence, heat. Cic. animi. Id. Impotentia efferri. Plin. Impotentia libidinis, inordinate or excessive passion. Tacit. Fovere militum impotentiam, the insolence, presumption. — In particular, want of moderation in respect of ambition or power, despotism, tyranny. Sueton. (de Julio Cæsare) Nec minoris impotentie voces propalam edebat, language not less despotic or arbitrary. Vellei. Potentia ad impotentiam usus, h. e. tyrannically, despotically.

IMPRÆPEDITUS (in & præpeditus), a, 3 um, adj. unhindered. Ammian. cursus. — Hence, abnt. Impræpedito (adverbially), without let or hindrance. Ammian.

— ¶ Hence, Impræpedito, adv. same as Impræpedito. Ammian.

IMPRÆPEDITUS (in & præpeditus), 3 a, um, adj. having the prepuce, or foreskin, uncircumcised. Tertull.

IMPRÆSCIENTIA (in & præscientia), 3 æ, f. the not knowing beforehand. Tertull.

IMPRÆSENTIARUM (contracted from in 2 presentia rerum), or **IMPRÆSENTIARUM**, or **IN PRÆSENTIARUM**, not only of what now is, but of what has been or will be, present, in present circumstances, as things are (icere or shall be), for the present, at present, for now, now, ἐν τῷ παρόντι. Nrpōs., Tacit., Apul. and Pandect.

IMPRÆSTABILIS (in & præstabilis), e, 3 adj. that does nothing, unserviceable. Firmic.

IMPRÆSTANS (in & præstans), tis, adj. that does nothing, unserviceable. Iren.

IMPRANSUS (in & pransus), a, um, adj. 3 that hath not breakfasted, ἀναπαύτος, or generally, that hath not eaten, fasting. Horat. Impransi mecum disquire. Plaut. Quia illo die impransus fui.

IMPRÆCATIO (imprecor), ōnis, f. an imprecation, curse, ἀπά. Senec. dira.

IMPRECOR (in & precor), āris, ātus sum, 2 dep. 1. to wish or pray for something to some one; commonly, in a bad sense, to imprecate, coll down upon one's head, κατὰ πόρον. *Virg.* litora litoribus contraria. *Plin.* Diras Pompeio imprecari. *Quintil.* declam. Imprecari debilitates. *Martial.* Hoc tibi pro meritis, et talibus imprecor ausis, ut, &c. — *¶* In a good sense. *Apul.* salutem ei, wish him health. *Petr.* Ut totus mihi populus bene imprecetur. — *¶* Also, to pray to, call upon, invoke. *Apul.* incrementa solis.

IMPRESIBILIS (in & predo), e, adj. 3 incomprehensible. *Gell.* Alii aliter leg. **IMPRESSE** (impressus), adv. strongly, 3 forcibly, with effect, impressively, emphatically. *Tertull.* Alte et impressu recogitare. *Cal. Aurel.* Dehinc rursus defricandus, tenacius quidem, sed non impressius.

IMPRESSIO (imprimo), ōnis, f. a pressing in or into; a stamping upon, an impressing, ἐκβολή. *Cic.* Cum visa in animos imprimuntur, non vos id dicere, inter ipsas impressiones nihil interesse, sed inter species, et quasdam formas eorum. *Apul.* Initium omnium corporum materiam esse: hanc signari impressione formarum. *Cic.* Explanata impressio vocum, h. e. clear articulation, distinct expression. — And passively. *Augustin.* Impressiones numerorum. — *¶* In war, an assault, attack, shock, onset, brunt, irruption, inroad, implying a giving way or retreat on the part of the enemy. *Varr.* Hostes impressionem facere coeperunt in castra. *Liv.* Hastati non ferentes impressionem Latinorum, se ad principes recipere. *Id.* Dant impressionem, make an attack, press in. *Id.* Dein valida impressione pulsī, terga vertunt. *Hor.* Impressionem facere in fines hostium, an irruption, inroad. — *Figur.* force, violence, assault. *Cic.* Aliqueni vi atque impressione evertere. — *¶* Also, emphasis, stress, percussion of the voice. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, an impression, stamp, form impressed or stamped. *Apul.*

IMPRESSUS, us, m. same as *Impressio*. 3 Prudent.

IMPRESSUS, a, um, particip. from *imprimere*. — *¶* Adj. (of in & pressus), not pressed. *Propert.* Impressis uberibus, not pressed, not milked, as some explain it.

IMPRIMIS (in & primus, for in primis), adv. especially, eminently, particularly. *Cic.* — Frequently, written separately, in primis. See *Primus*.

IMPRIMO (in & premo), is, essi, essum, 2 a. 3. to press into, stick or stamp into; to press upon, impress, imprint, stamp, ἐντυπώ. *Cic.* Sus rostro si huius A litteram imprimeret. *Id.* Vestigium ubi imprimas, non habes. *Id.* Vestigia in aliquo loco impressa. *Id.* sigilla in cera. *Petr.* Convertite huc manus, imprime mucrones, infix, thrust. *Horat.* Imprimere dente notam labris, to leave the mark of the teeth upon. *Colum.* vulnus, to make, inflict. *Lucan.* dentes afflicti. *Horat.* aratrum muris, plough up the place where the walls had been. *Virg.* pecori signum, to imprint, brand. *Martial.* oscula, to imprint a kiss. *Volter.* Flacc. gressus dorso alicujus, to walk on the back. *Plin.* Exempta scutula cortici, imprimi tur ex alia cortex par, is introduced, inserted. *Virg.* Pes collo impressus, pressed upon. *Id.* Impresso genu nitens, pressed upon. *Cic.* Sulcus altius impressus, ploughed, sunk, pressed. — The construction is also varied; thus, *Cic.* Italiam vestigiis impressis, for vestigia Italiae. *Id.* Imprimi, quasi ceram, animum, for in cera, receives impressions. *Liv.* Tabellae signo suo impressae, impressed, stamped, marked, h. e. sealed. *Virg.* Crater impressus signis, for cui signa impressa sunt. — *Figur.* to impress. *Cic.* In animis notionem deorum impressit natura. *Id.* Visum obiectum imprimet, et quasi signabit in animo suam speciem. *Id.* Visa in animos imprimuntur. *Id.* dedecus reipublicae, to stamp, implying durability. *Id.* Motus in ipso oratore impressi atque inusti, stamped, impressed, so as to seem natu-

ral and not assumed. *Id.* Memoria tabulis publicis impressa, impressed, so as to be visible, clear, evident. — *¶* Simply, to press. *Pers.* Cippus imprimit ossa. — *¶* Also, to press to or against; to press to one's self. *Propert.* Impressa (ipsa) siccat lumina lana, h. e. by applying the wool to her eyes. *Plin.* Ubi videt stirpem, imprimens corpus, venam vulnerat. — Also, to offend. *Plin.* tabulas parieti. — *¶* Also, to engrave. *Virg.* Nefas impressum. — *¶* Simply, to dig, sink. *Pallad.* puteum.

IMPROBABILIS (in & probabilis), e, adj. 1 not worthy of approbation, objectionable, exceptionable; it may sometimes be rendered, improbable, not capable of proof. *Cels.* Rationes sequi non improbabiles. *Senec.* Affectus sunt motus animi improbabiles, subiti, et concitati. *Plin.* Haud improbabili argumento. *Pandect.* Non improbabilis mos.

IMPROBABILITER (improbabilis), adv. 3 in an exceptionable or unsatisfactory manner; or, improbably. *Sidon.*

IMPROBATIO (improbo), ōnis, f. a showing to be unworthy of approbation; a discrediting, disapproving, disapprobation, rejection, blame. *Cic.* Accusatoris erit, improbatione hominis uti. *Auct.* ad *Herem.* Improbatio testium. *Cic.* Siciliæ omne frumentum improbas; ista omnis improbatio, &c.

IMPROBATOR (Id.), ōris, m. one who 3 disapproves; a condemner. *Apul.*

IMPROBATUS, a, um, particip. from improbo.

IMPROBE (improbus), adv. badly, wrongly, poorly, unskillfully. *Gell.* Inscitia improbe dicentium, quæ non intelligunt. — *¶* Also, not uprightly, badly, wickedly, unjustly, in an unprincipled manner, dishonestly, shamelessly, villainously, πονηρῶς. *Cic.* Multa scelerate, multa audaciter, multa improbe fecisti. *Id.* Est aliquid, quod improbus fieri potest. *Id.* Improbissime tractare alicuiem. *Id.* Preda improbe parta. *Id.* Improbissime respondere, impudently, in a barefaced manner. *Plaut.* Improbe rogare. *Publ.* in mimis ap. *Gell.* Improbe Neptunum accusat, qui iterum naufragium facit, unjustly. *Plin.* Ep. Tantum mihi copiarum tuo nomine datum est, quas omnes improbe quidem, accepi tamen, h. e. rudely, coldly; or, without shame, presumptuously. — *¶* Also, largely, greatly, enormously, immoderately. *Sueton.* De quodam (homine) improbus nato, remarkably well-furnished in one particular. *Marcell.* Empir. Ad eos, quibus intestinum improbe prominet. — *¶* Also, wantonly, lasciviously. *Catull.* and *Petr.*

IMPROBITAS (Id.), ātis, f. bad quality, poorness; of wild apples, for instance. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, wickedness, dishonesty, knavery, depravity, improbity, unfairness, perverseness, πονηρία. *Cic.* Non ita, ut sperarunt mali, alacris exsultat improbitas in victoria. *Id.* Cum te alicujus improbitas perversitasque commoverit. *Id.* Improbitas Aethiū, illegal violence. — *¶* Also, boldness, hardness, temerity, audacity, presumption, impudence, shamelessness. *Quintil.* Improbitas licet adversario molesta sit, iudici invisa est. *Ovid.* Improbitas muneris instar habet. *Plin.* Mirum, quo procedat improbitas cordis humani. *Cic.* simiæ. — Also, voracity, ravenousness joined with boldness. *Plin.* Adversus improbitatem alitum semina depascuntum.

IMPROBITER, same as *Improbe*. 2 *Petr.*

IMPROBITO, as, frequentat. from improbo, of the same signification. *Gell.*

IMPROBO (in & probo), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to show, prove or represent to be unworthy of approbation; to throw discredit upon; to disapprove, reject, condemn, disillne, ἀποδοκιμάζω. *Cic.* Vitam ejus accusator improbare debet, show to be wicked or objectionable. *Id.* Ex his sequendas esse alias, alias improbandas. *Id.* Ego ista studia non improbo, moderata modo sint. *Id.* Hæc improbantur a Peripateticis, a Stoicis defenduntur. *Plin.* Virgilius terram non improbat vitibus. *Id.* Sardonyches faculentæ improbantur, are not esteemed. *Cæs.* Curio utrumque improbens consilium.

Pandect. Facere aliquid improbatum, prohibited, unlawful. *Apul.* Juvenis morum improbatum, h. e. ob mores. — *¶* Also, to condemn, ridicule, deride. *Ovid.* Improbatus (in nuphas) pastor. — *¶* Also, to make void, rescind. *Cic.* iudicium sacerdotis. — *¶* *Plaut.* Improbant ingenium, h. e. show to be evil or worthless; or, otherwise, make wicked, corrupt (si lectio certa).

IMPROBOLUS (dimin. from improbus), 3 a, um, adj. somewhat dishonest or knavish, a little bold or presuming. *Juvénal.*

IMPROBUS (in & probus), a, um, adj. not good, bad, of bad quality, poor, miserable. *Plaut.* Improbæ merces. *Martial.* panis. *Plaut.* Postes improbores. *Id.* Semper improbus nihilque sis, vile, worthless, object, of no account. — *¶* In a moral sense, bad, wicked, dishonest, knavish, villainous, malicious, depraved, ungodly, unprincipled, unjust, unfair, not equitable, πονηρὸς, κακός. *Cic.* Improbatus homo et perfidiusus. *Plaut.* Improbati et scelesti. *Brutus* ad *Cic.* Hicmo nequissimus atque improbissimus. *Cic.* Te ipsum quodam modo hic violavit, cum in me tam improbus fuit. *Plaut.* Improbis improbum esse. *Id.* Improbum esse ab ingenio, naturally bad. *Cic.* Improbissima lex, most unjust. *Quintil.* Improbata causa. *Plaut.* Improbata facta facere. *Cic.* Improbum testamentum, not according to law. *Ovid.* Improbata verba, h. e. perjury. — Also, malicious, roguish, arch. *Horat.* Improbata anus. *Martial.* Querit compositos manus improba mittere talos. — *¶* Also, beyond the common measure. — Hence, great, violent, vehement, urgent, excessive, immoderate, immense, enormous. *Virg.* Labor improbus omnia vincit, unceasing, persevering, obstinate. *Id.* rabies ventris, h. e. insatiable hunger. *Id.* anser, anguis, insatiable, greedy, voracious, ravenous. So, *Stat.* Improbata connubii. *Martial.* Ingenti fruor improboque somno. *Quintil.* spes. *Fallust.* patibulum, very high. *Valer.* Flacc. arva, immensurabile, vast, great. *Senec.* Austro flante, imber improbius est, is more violent. *Stat.* Hominem super improbus exit, very toll. *Plin.* villus, very long. *Senec.* Lacernæ coloris improbi, rich, superb. *Virg.* Improbe amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis? — Also, bold, daring, courageous; commonly, in a bad sense, audacious, presumptuous, impudent, shameless. *Plin.* Ep. Audax hæc, non tamen improba, quia secreta contentio. *Stat.* Assurgente alio puer improbus ictu percussit. *Virg.* Aeneas equitum levia improbus arma præmisit: quaterent campos (which may be boldly or cunningly). *Senec.* Quo apertior adulatio, quo improbius, hoc citius expugnat. *Quintil.* Perficere faciem, et quasi improbam facere. *Martial.* Improbam non fuerit si mea charta, dato, h. e. libellus supplex si invecundus non fuerit. *Sueton.* Oris improbi homo. *Plin.* Improbum ausum. — Also, wanton, lewd, lascivious, licentious, indecent. *Ovid.* verba, nud carmina. *Martial.* satireia, exciting lust. — Also, malignant, cruel. *Virg.* amor. *Id.* puer. *Id.* ora (leonis). But these may perhaps be all referred to other significations. — *Improbatus* seems sometimes to be only a milder expression for *impius*, *secelestus*, h. e. accused, outrageous, detestable, wicked, shameless, &c.

IMPROCERUS (in & procerus), a, um, adj. 2 not tall, lno of stature, μικρὸς, βραχύς. *Tuot.* and *Gell.*

IMPROCREABILIS (in & procreo), e, adj. 3 that cannot be procreated. *Apul.*

IMPROFESSUS (in & professus), a, um, 2 adj. not having professed or declared himself to be something. *Sueton.* Deferebantur qui vel improfessi Judaicam intra urbem viverent vitam, without professing Judaism. *Pandect.* Si quis improfessus servus fuerit. — *¶* Passively, *Quintil.* declam. 341, in the superscription. Quod quis improfessum transulerit.

IMPROMISCUS, or **IMPROMISCUS** (in & promiscuus or promiscuus), a, um, adj. 3 unmixed, unqualified, genuine, pure. *Gell.* In his versibus suavitas impro-

misca. *Id.* Verbum impromiscuum, *h. e.* separatim, neque cum alio concordans.

IMPRŌPTŪS, or **IMPRŌMTŪS** (in & 2 promptus or promptus), a, um, adj. *not ready, not quick, occurred out.* *Tacit.* — *¶* Also, *not ready in something, unapt, not handy.* *Lat.* Quia infacundior sit, et lingua impromptus. *Anon.* Ser-mone impromptus *Latio.*

IMPRŌPE (in & prope), adv. *near, same* 3 as *Prope.* *Tertull.* cœlo.

IMPRŌPERANTĒR (in & properanter), 3 adv. *gradually.* *Auson.*

IMPRŌPERATŪS (in & properatus), a, 3 um, adj. *not hastened, without haste.* *Virg.* Vestigia Turnus improperrata re-ferit.

IMPRŌPERIUM (impropere), ii, n. a re-3 prouch or ill word, a taunt. *Lactant.* 4. 18, 32. (from an old translation of the Bible). Also, read by some in *Quintil.* decl.

IMPRŌPERŌ (in & propero), as, n. 1. to 3 hasten within, to enter with haste. *Varr.* ap. *Plin.* Quo (*h. e.* in quem labyrinthum) siquis impropere. — *¶* Also, to taunt, upbraid. *Petron.* Non impropere illi.

IMPRŌPERŪS (in & properus), a, um, 3 adj. *not hastening, slow.* *Sil.*

IMPRŌPRIĒ (improprius), adv. *improper-* 2 ly, *not correctly, οὐ κατὰ.* *Plin.* Spi-rant haud improprie appellata manu, *h. e.* with the proboscis. *Gell.* Reprehen-dit Ilyginus propetibus pennis, quasi improprie et inscite dictum.

IMPRŌPRIETAS (Id.), ātis, f. *impropri-* 3 city, *improper use.* *Gell.*

IMPRŌPRIUS (in & propius), a, um, adj. 2 *not belonging to a thing, not suitable, im-* proper, ἀκρως. *Plin.* Iaspis terebinthi-liza, improprio, ut arbitror, cognomine dicta. *Quintil.* Proprietati contrarium est vitium id, quod apud nos improprium, ἀκρως apud Græcos vocatur (as, for instance, sperare dolorem, for pre-sentire), *impropriety of speech, by which* one word is made to bear the sense of another. — Hence, *faulty.* *Quintil.*

IMPRŌPUGNATŪS (in & propugnatus), 3 a, um, adj. *undefended.* *Ammian.*

IMPRŌSPECTĒ (improspectus), adv. *im-* 3 providently, *without foresight.* *Tertull.*

IMPRŌSPECTŪS (in & prospectus), a, 3 um, adj. *unseen.* *Sacer.* in *Ælina.*

IMPRŌSPĒR (in & prosper), ēra, ērum, 2 adj. *unprosperous, unsuccessful, unfortu-* nate, *unhappy, δυστυχός.* *Tacit.* — *¶* Also, *unfavorable.* *Tacit.* fama apud ex-ercitum.

IMPRŌSPĒRĒ (improsper), adv. *unhappi-* 2 ly, *unfortunately, unprosperously, unsuc-* cessfully, δυστυχός. *Tacit.* Libertas improspere repetita. *Gell.* Nihil quicquam tam improspere Virgilium ex Illo-mero vertisse.

IMPRŌTECTŪS (in & protectus), a, um, 3 adj. *unprotected, undefended, uncovered.* *Gell.* and *Ammian.*

IMPRŌVIDĒ (improvidus), adv. *improvi-* 2 dently, *without forethought, incautiously, heedlessly, thoughtlessly, without consid-* eration, ἀπρονοήτως. *Liv.*

IMPRŌVIDENTĪA (in & providentia), æ, 3 f. *improvidence, want of foresight.* *Tertull.*

IMPRŌVIDŪS (in & providus), a, um, 3 adj. *not foreseeing, not anticipating.* *Liv.* Improvidus futuri certaminis. *Plin.* Improvida hujus mali civitas. — Hence, *inprovident, taking no thought, without foresight or forethought, incautious, un-* heedful, *careless, heedless, thoughtless, in-* considerate, ἀπρονοήτως. *Cic.* Fatalis quedam calamitas incidisse videtur, et improvidas hominum mentes occupa-visse. *Id.* Improvidi et negligentes duces. *Liv.* Improvidos incautosque hostes opprimere. *Cic.* Se adolescens improvida ætate irritat erratis. — With *genit.* *Tacit.* Vitellius, ignarus militiæ, improvidus consilii, *h. e.* ratione consilii. *Id.* futuri, *careless about, taking no thought for.* — With *infin.* *Sil.* — *¶* Passively, *that happens unexpected-* ly, *unforeseen.* *Plin.* Tela, quæ cæra et improvida feruntur.

IMPRŌVISĒ (improvisus), adv. *unexpect-* 3 edly, *without being foreseen or anticipated.* *Tertull.*

IMPRŌVISŌ, properly *ablat.* of improvius, but used also adverbially. See *Im-* provisus.

IMPRŌVISŪS (in & provius), a, um, adj. *unforeseen, unlooked for, unthought of, unexpected, sudden, ἀπροβόδης, ἀπροβή-* ντος. *Cic.* Mala sunt improvisa gravi-ora. *Id.* Unde iste amor tam improvius ac tam repentinus? *Id.* Cum tot bella subito atque improvisa nascantur. *Virg.* Cunctis repente improvius ait, *for* improvise, *unexpectedly* to all. *Tacit.* Pestis improvisior. *Id.* Ad improvisa, *against accidents.* — De improvio, or *Ex* improvio, or *Improvio* (absol.), *unex-* pectedly, *without being seen beforehand, on a sudden, without warning.* *Cic.* and *Cæs.*

IMPRŌDĒNS (in & prudens), tis, adj. *not* foreseeing, *not anticipating or expecting, not thinking of or supposing, not knowing, not meaning, unaware, unconscious, ἀ-* γνός. *Nepos.* Omnes imparatos impru-dentesque offendit, *expecting no such thing, and so off their guard.* *Cæs.* Im-prudentes atque inopinantes hostes aggre-diuntur. *Aact. B. Afric.* Ne im-prudentes snæ naves in classem ad-versariorum inciderent, *unaware.* *Ter-* rent. Probe horum facta imprudens de-pinxit senex, *unknowingly.* *Id.* Plus hodie boni feci imprudens, quam sciens ante hunc diem inquam, *without know-* ing it. *Cic.* Imprudens Servilium præ-terisse videris. *Id.* Omnia impruden-te L. Sylla facta esse, *contrary to the ex-* pectation of Sylla, *without the knowledge* of Sylla. *Cæs.* Imprudentibus militibus. — *¶* Also, *ignorant, unacquainted, not* knowing, *unaware.* *Cic.* Imprudentes legis, vitulum immolaverunt. *Liv.* maris, *unacquainted with, inexperienced* in. *Colum.* Antiquitatis imprudens con-suetudo. — So, with *accus.* and *infin.* *Curt.* Non imprudens, usurum enim ra-bie. — *Figur.* *Virg.* (de vite) Frons te-nera, imprudensque laborum, *not having yet experienced.* — Hence, *ignorant, un-* wise. *Senec.* Quæ ab imprudentissimis fieri videmus (where it is opposed to *sapiens*). — *¶* Also, *inprovident, with-* out forethought, *imprudent, inconsiderate.* *Petron.* consilium. *Senec.* Quidquid horum ab imprudentioribus fiet, negli-gendum.

IMPRŌDĒNTĒR (imprudens), adv. *igno-* rantly, *unwittingly, through ignorance, unknowingly, unaware, δὲ ἄγνοια.* *Vellei.* Pastoralem cultum induit, im-mixtusque castris hostium, imprudenter interemptus est. *Cic.* Illud impruden-ter, si arbitrantur, &c. *through igno-* rance. — *¶* Also, *imprudently, inconsider-* erately. *Terent.* Ad flammam accessit imprudentis. *Cæs.* ad *Cic.* Etsi te ni-hil temere, nihil imprudenter facturum judicarem.

IMPRŌDĒNTĪA (Id.), æ, f. *want of know-* ledge, *ignorance, ἄγνοια.* *Cic.* Impru-dentia est, cum scisse aliquid is, qui ag-novit, negatur. *Terent.* Si id est pec-catum, peccatum imprudentia est Poetæ, non qui furtum facere studuerit, *without the knowledge of, unintentionally.* — Also with *genit.* *Liv.* Imprudentia eventus, *ignorance or uncertainty with re-* spect to the issue. *Petron.* Imprudentia locorum. — Also, *chance, accident, mis-* take, *error.* *Cic.* Imprudentia teli emis-si, *h. e.* when the weapon flies from the hand accidentally or unexpectedly. *Id.* Quod non solum curiosos oculos excludit, sed etiam errantes; quo non modo impro-bitas, sed ne imprudentia quidem possit intrare, *inadvertence, chance, or mistake.* *Id.* Incontinentia per imprudentiam mi-nus usitatos versus, *inadvertently, unin-* tentionally, *unaware.* — *¶* Also, *want of foresight, imprudence, indiscretion, in-* considerateness. *Nepos.* Totum exerci-tum propter prætorum imprudentiam in-scitiamque belli peritum. *Id.* Se ar-mat imprudentia Dionis. *Cic.* Quod (*h. e.* perperam judicare) sæpe per im-prudentiam fit, *through inconsiderateness.*

IMPRŌBES, ēris, and **IMPRŌBIS** (in & pubes), e, adj. *not having attained the* years of manhood, *below the age of puber-* ty, *not yet of marriageable age, ἀνύβος;* properly, *not having a beard, &c., beard-* less. *Ovid.* Nam puer impubes, et

adhuc non utilis armis. *Plin.* Capillus impubium impositus. *Horat.* Impubes corpus. *Virg.* Impubes matæ, *beard-* less, *not yet bearded.* *Cic.* Filium im-puberem in carcere necatum esse dixit. *Sueton.* Impubi teneroque togam dare, to a stripling. *Liv.* Impubes (*acc.*) elegisse dicitur. — *¶* Also, *not married or without carnal intercourse, a bachelor, chaste.* *Cæs.* Qui diutissime impubes permanserunt, maximam inter suos ferunt laudem.

IMPRŌBESCENTS (in & pubescens), tis, adj. *not yet becoming mature.* *Plin.* — Or as a particip. as from *impubesco, grow-* ing to maturity; the passage is, *Corticem ejus impubescentem puer impubis si detrahat.*

IMPRŌDĒNS (in & pudens), tis, adj. *shameless, impudent, barefaced, ἀναιδής.* *Terent.* Os impudens videtur. *Cic.* Qui semel verecundiæ fines transierit, eum bene et naviter oportet esse impu-dentem. *Id.* Ut cum impudens fuisset in facto, tum impudentior videretur, si negaret. *Id.* Impudentissima literæ. *Id.* Magnum et impudens mendacium. *Id.* pecunia, *h. e.* very great, so that it is a shameless action to ask for it.

IMPRŌDĒNTĒR (impudens), adv. *impu-* dently, *without shame, shamelessly, with-* out respect, ἀναιδώς. *Cic.* Neque tamen ignoro, quam impudenter faciam, qui, &c. *Id.* Impudentissime mentiri. *Id.* Batnit, impudenter: depsit, multo im-pudentius.

IMPRŌDĒNTĪA (Id.), æ, f. *shamelessness, impudence, effrontery, boldness, ἀναιδία.* *Cic.* Verecundia negandi scribendi im-pudentiam suscepi. *Id.* Reprimere ali-cujus impudicam impudentiam. *Id.* Au ego tantam aut animi durtiem habere, aut oculorum impudentiam possim, ut possim intueri, &c.?

IMPRŌDĒCĒ (impudicus), adv. *immodestly, 3 lewdly, unchastely, ἀσελγώς.* *Tertull.* Impudice. *Eutrop.* Impudicissime.

IMPRŌDĒCĪTĪA (Id.), æ, f. *unchasteness, 2 immodesty, lewdness, incontinence, ἀσε-* λγεία, and especially *of an unnatural kind, pederasty, buggery, pædicism.* *Plaut.* and *Tacit.*

IMPRŌDĒCŪS (in & pudicus), a, um, adj. *shameless, impudent, barefaced.* *Plaut.* facinus. — *¶* Also, *unchaste, immodest, lewd, lustful, sensual, ἀναιδής, ἀσελγής,* and especially *unnaturally so.* *Cic.* In his gregebis omnes aletiores, omnes adulteri, omnes impuri impudicis-versantur. *Id.* Et consul, et impudicis-simus. *Plaut.* Si est quippiam impudi-cior. *Martial.* Digitus impudicus, *the middle finger.* — Also, *violated, polluted.* *Auct. Primp.* — *¶* Also, *foul, fetid.* *Martial.* odor.

IMPRŌGNATĪŌ (impugno), ōnis, f. *an os-* 1 sult, πρὸς βολή.

IMPRŌGNATŪS, a, um, particip. from *im-* 3 pugno. — *¶* Adj. (of in & pugnatus), *unassailed, unattacked.* *Gell.*

IMPRŌGNŌ (in & pugno), as, āvi, ātumi, ā. 1. to fight against a person or thing, to at-tack, assail by fighting, πρὸς βάλλω. *Id.* Impugnare terga hostium. *Cic.* Sceler-atos cives a impugnanda patria deter-rere. *Justin.* Syracusæ a cive impug-nate sunt, *besieged, laid siege to.* — Without *accus.* *Cæs.* Nostri acris im-pugnare cæperunt. — Hence, *Sueton.* Veneficiis et devotionibus impugnari se comperit. — *¶* *Figur.* to assail, attack, oppose, impugn, cross, speak against. *Cic.* Nullam malivolentiam, que te impugnare auderet. *Mirt.* dignitatem alienam. *Tacit.* sententiam. *Orid.* meritum et fidem. *Quintil.* Sæpe que in aliis litibus impugnantur, eadem in aliis defendunt. *Sallust.* Accerime impugnare aliquem. *Plin.* morbum regimini, centaurio pota.

IMPRŌLSIŌ (impello), ōnis, f. *a pressing or* forcing from without, *external impression or impulse, influence.* *Cic.* Cogmentatio aliqua impulsione vehementi labefac-tatur. — *¶* Also, *an instigating, Cic.* citing, stimulating, provoking. *Cic.* ad hilaritatem. — *¶* Also, *impulse, violent affection or passion, as urging to* action, *without regard to reason.* *Cic.*

IMPRŌLSŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *or inciter, instigator, adviser.* *Cic.* protectionis

meæ. *Id.* Impulsor atque adjutor. *Terent.* Me impulsore hanc esse emptam ait, *at my advice or instigation.*

IMPULSTRIX (Id.), *f.* she who instigates. *Non.*

IMPULSUS (Id.), *ns, m.* a setting in motion. *Plin.* corporum, *h. c.* moving, impelling, propelling. *Sæton.* Eum impulsu turbæ prope vulneravit, *pressarc.*

— *¶* Also, a striking, or beating, an impact, impression, external force or impulse. *Cic.* scutorum, the clashing of the shields as a prelude to the fight. *Id.* Is ardor non alieno impulsu, sed sua sponte movetur, *by no foreign influence or impulse.* *Id.* Sonnis impulsu orbium conficitur. — Hence, *Plin.* velorum, *swelling.* — *¶* Also, instigation, incitement, persuasion. *Cæs.* Ne civitas eorum impulsu deficeret. *Cic.* Ad hæc bona Chrysgonum accessisse impulsu suo.

— *¶* Also, an inward impulse, violent affection or passion, as prompting to action. *Cic.* Impulsu libidinum voluptatibus obedientium deorum et hominum jura violaverunt. *Id.* Qui simili impulsu aliquid commiserint.

IMPULSUS, *a, um, particip.* from impello.

IMPULVEREUS (in & pulverens), *a, um, 3 adj.* without dust. *Gell.* Impulverea incurantque victoria, *h. c.* without trouble, easy.

IMPUNCTUS (in & punctus), *a, um, adj.* 3 not pricked, without points, dots or spots, clear, pure. *Apul.* crystallum. — It is otherwise rendered, dotted, spotted, (in which case it would be derived from *in* & *pungo*, as if *impungo*.)

IMPUNE (impunis), *adv.* without punishment or penalty, without fear of punishment, with impunity, safely, ἀσφατος. *Cic.* Id. Sextilius factum negabat: poterat autem impune: quis enim redargueret? *Id.* Ut dictator quem vellet civium, indicta causa, impune posset occidere. *Id.* Qui minimus in tribus pontificiari, si non dederit, impune sit. *Sallust.* Impune injuriam accipere, without resenting it. *So, Phædr.* Impune lædi, without exacting punishment. *Terent.* Hoc impune facere, to do with impunity. *Sallust.* Impune quælibet facere, id est regem esse. *Terent.* Siquidem istuc impune habueris, *h. c.* nre not punished for it, come off with impunity. *Tacit.* Neque tantum maleficium impune habendum, *h. c.* impunitum relinquendum. (See *Impunis*.) *So, Cic.* Cum multos libros surripisset, nec se impune laturum putaret, aufugit, *h. c.* would come off unpunished. *Cæs.* Quod tam diu se impune tulisse injurias admirantur, *h. c.* that they had so long remained unpunished for the injuries they had inflicted. *Sil.* Impune relinqui, to remain unpunished. *Tacit.* Dicta impune erant. *Cic.* Libertate usus est, quo impunis dicar esset. *Plant.* Impunissime tibi vendere hæc ædes licet, with the fullest impunity or liberty. — *¶* Also, without danger, harm, hurt, or loss, safely. *Cic.* Majorum nostrorum labore factum est, ut impune in otio esse possemus, without danger, with safety. *Horat.* Mercator revisens æquor Atlanticum impune. *Id.* Ne spissæ risum tollant impune coronæ, freely; without fear or reserve; at his expense. *Juvenal.* Impune diem consumpsit ingens Telephus? *h. c.* without a return in kind. *Plin.* Lupinum impune jacet, avaritudine sua tutum, in safety.

IMPUNIS (in & pœna), *e, adj.* without punishment, unpunished, with impunity, ἀσφατος, ἀσφατος. *Salin.* Mulier impunis rediit. *Apul.* Impunem me fore. — Also, the following, unless they are to be referred to the *adv.* *Plant.* Impune est viro. *Ovid.* Haud impune scelus sinit esse. *Tacit.* Neque tantum maleficium impune habendum.

IMPUNITAS (impunis), *âtis, f.* impunity, freedom or security from punishment, remission of punishment, ἀσφατος. *Liv.* Impunitate tua in perpetuum abroganda sunt consulum imperia. *Cic.* Quis ignorat maximam illecebram esse peccandi impunitatis spem? *Id.* Impunitas peccatorum data videtur eis, qui et ignominiam et infamiam ferunt sine do-

lore. *Id.* Ceteris veniam et impunitatem dandam puto. *Id.* Quorum impunitas fuit non modo a judicio, sed etiam a sermone, *h. c.* full security or freedom. — *¶* Also, full license, unrestrained excess, unbanded freedom. *Cic.* Quum præsertim tanta gladiatorum sit impunitas. *Id.* animal, ex scelere impunitate, et flagitiorum impunitate concretum. — So also in speech, redundancy, diffusiveness, excess of ornament. *Cic.* Nos superfluentes juvenili quadam dicendi impunitate et licentia.

IMPUNITUS (impunitus), *adv.* with impunity. *Matius* ad *Cic.* O superbiam inauditam! alios in facinore gloriari, aliis ne dolere quidem impunitè licere. *Al. leg.* impune.

IMPUNITUS (in & punitus), *a, um, adj.* unpunished, exempted from punishment, ἀτιμωστος. *Cic.* Possemus hanc injuriam, ignominiamque nominis R. inultam impunitatem dimittere. *Id.* Tibi vexatio direptione sociorum impunita fuit ac libera. *Liv.* Libidine Appii, quo impunitior sit, eo effrenatiorem fore. — Hence, unrestrained, excessive, shameless, barefaced. *Cic.* Impunitum mendacium. — *¶* Also, free from danger or harm, safe, secure, complete, unimpaired. *Cic.* Omnium rerum impunitam libertatem tenere. *Horat.* Qui tu impunitior illa opsonia captas?

IMPURATUS, *a, um, properly particip.* from impuro. — *¶* *Adj.* nasty, impure, abominable, loathsome, vile, infamous, abandoned, as a word of reproach. *Terent.* Impuratus me ille ut etiam irideat? *Plant.* Scio probiorem hanc esse, quam te, impurissime.

IMPURE (impurus), *adv.* impurely; hence, unchastely, basely, disgracefully, shamefully, meanly, unworthily, basely, flagitiously, vilely, ἀκαθάρτος, αἰσχρὸς. *Cic.* Quis animo æquo videt eum, quem impure atque flagitiose putet vivere? *Id.* Multa facere impure atque teire. *Id.* Ea, quæ ipse in se, atque in domesticum dedecus impure atque intemperanter fecerit. *Id.* A quo impurissime hæc nostra fortuna despecta est, *h. c.* minime liberaliter.

IMPURGABILIS (in & purgabilis), *e, 3 adj.* inexcusable. *Amian.*

IMPURITAS (impurus), *âtis, f.* foulness, 1 impurity, wickedness, abomination, ἀκαθάρσια. *Cic.*

IMPURITAS (Id.), *æ, f.* same as *Impuri-3 tas*. *Plant.*

IMPURUS (Id.), *as, avi, atum, a. 1.* to render impure, to defile, contaminate. *Senec.* Utrum illum pecunia purum efficit, an ipse pecuniam impuravit? — *¶* See also *Impuratus, a, um.*

IMPURUS (in & purus), *a, um, adj.* unclean, impure, foul, nasty, filthy, ἀκαθάρτος. *Ovid.* lb. 223. — Hence, figur. impure, defiled, contaminated, filthy, foul, nasty. *Petron.* Impurus omni libidine. *Cic.* In his gregibus omnes impuri impudicæ versantur. *Plant.* Impudens, impurus, inverecundissimus. *Cic.* Omnium non bipedum solum, sed etiam quadrupedum impurissimus. *Id.* In me absentem orationem ore impurissimo evomit. — *¶* Generally, as a word of reproach, hateful, abominable, loathsome, infamous, unprincipled, abandoned, wicked, execrable, accursed. *Sallust.* Namque animus impurus neque vigilis, neque quietibus sedari poterat. *Terent.* O hominem impurum! *Cic.* Nec se adduci posse, ut hoc a Biante dictum crederet; sed impuri cujusdam aut ambitiosi esse sententiam. *Terent.* Conveni hodie hominem hand impurum. *h. c.* as we say, no bad fellow. *So, Id.* Anns hand impura.

IMPOTATIS (impotus), *ônis, f.* an entering 3 in the hook as paid out, expensatio. *Pandect.*

IMPOTATIVUS (Id.), *a, um, adj.* imputative, imputing or attributing some crime, accusatory. *Tertull.*

IMPOTATOR (Id.), *ôris, m.* one who casts 2 up, and enters as paid. — Hence, *Senec.* Multi sunt tam præve nature, ut malint perdere quæ præstiterint, quam videri recepisse, superbi et imputatores, sc. beneficii, *h. c.* making a merit of

their kind deeds, priding themselves upon them.

IMPOTATUS (in & putatus), *a, um, particip.* from imputo. — *¶* *Adj.* (of in & putatus), not pruned or trimmed, unpruned, ἀτμῆτος. *Horat.* vinea. *Plin.* buxus.

IMPOTO (in & puto), *as, avi, atum, a. 1.* 2 to bring into the reckoning, enter in the account, reckon, charge, προσλογίζομαι, ἀναρίσκει. *Colum.* Villicis longè plius imputant seminis facti, quam quod severint. *Pandect.* Si quis ex sociis propter societatem profectus sit, eos dumtaxat sumptus societati imputabit, qui in eam rem impensi sunt. Viatica igitur et vecturas recte imputabit, charge. *So, Plin.* Ep. Eidem civitati imputata sunt terna millia, quæ viatici nomine annua dabantur legato, charged to, laid upon, assessed, imposed. *Pandect.* In quartam hereditatis imputantur res, quas jure hereditario capit. *Id.* Eos nummos quadranti imputare debet. Hence, *Senec.* Fatum pereuntis dies imputat, counts, reckons. *Martial.* Boni soles nobis pereunt et imputantur. — *¶* *Figur.* to set down in the account, to charge, to reckon as a favor or merit, to make a merit of, make a boast of. *Phædr.* Noli imputare vanum beneficium mihi, do not charge me with this pretended benefit of yours, do not call me your debtor for this benefit. *Tacit.* Gaudent muneribus: sed nec data imputant, nec acceptis obligantur, account as a favor. *Id.* Imputare perfidiam non possunt, qui Vitellium Vespasiano prodidere, cannot make a merit or boast of. *Id.* Dolo a se flexos, imputavit Civilis, took credit to himself, boasted. *Plin.* Ep. Alii transeunt quadam, imputantque, quod transeant. — And absol. *Tacit.* Hoc solum erit certamen, quis mihi plurimum imputet, *h. c.* who can present the largest account of benefits, who can show that I am under most obligations to him, or simply, can render the most. (See below.) *Plin.* Paneg. Copiam tui, non ut imputes, facis, not to make a boast thereof, not to throw it in our teeth. *Id.* Materia obligandi imputandique. — *¶* Also, to give, grant, bestow, devote. *Martial.* Imputet nobis otia parva, roga, that he bestow or devote to me, thus putting me under obligation, and establishing a claim of his own. *So, Id.* Imputet deus nectar mihi, *h. c.* as it were, enter it in the account as made over to me, give it to me, bestow it upon me. — *¶* Also, to ascribe, impute, charge, lay the blame or fault on one, lay at one's door, commonly in a bad sense. *Ovid.* Natum imputat illis, *h. c.* charges them with his son's fate. *Id.* Bos mortem senioribus imputet annis, let him impute his death to his old age, *h. c.* let him die of old age, do not kill him. *Tacit.* Prospera omnes sibi vindicant: adversa uni imputantur. *Plin.* Hanc igitur audaciam tibi imputabis, et in nostra culpa tibi ignoscas. *Pandect.* Sibi imputet, qui compromisit, let him blame himself. *Id.* Sibi imputent, cur acceperim, &c. *Plin.* Ep. Tibi imputabis, si ne digna quidem, &c. you will take the blame upon yourself. — In a good sense. *Justin.* Huic imputari victum Annibalem.

IMPOTRESCO (in & putresco), *is, trui, 2 n. 3.* to putrefy, rot or decay in any thing. *Colum.* Et cum imputruit, conteritur.

IMPOTRIBILIS (in & putresco), *e, adj.* 3 incorruptible, not liable to decay. *Hieron.*

IMPOTRIBILITER (imputribilis), *adv.* 3 incorruptibly. *Augustin.*

IMULOS (dimin. from imus), *a, um, adj.* 3 same as *Imus*, when one speaks diminutively. *Caecil.* Mollior imula oricilla, *h. c.* in a parte auriculæ.

IMUS, *a, um, adj.* superl. of inferus, by contraction for infimus, what is lowest, at the bottom, undermost, the lowest, inmost, deepest, κατώτατος, ὑψατος. *Cic.* Ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, *h. c.* at the lowest extremity. *So, Sueton.* Usque ad imos pedes, even to the toes. *Cic.* Terra immobilis manens, ima sede semper hæret. *Virg.* Funda volvuntur in imo, down at the bottom, in the inmost deep. *Ovid.* Superis inisque deorum, for diis. *Horat.* Voce modò summa, modo ima. — Hence, absol.

Imum, the lowest or undermost part, the bottom. *Plin.* Annis ambiens ima montis, the roots, foot. *Id.* Ina maris, the bottom. *Horat.* Ina petere, to go to the bottom. *Id.* Ina summis mutare, and *Vellei.* miscere, to turn upside down, turn topsy-turvy. *Ovid.* Aquas perspicuas imo, at the bottom. *Id.* Suspirare ab imo, to sigh deeply. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Nihil intersit, utrum a summo, an ab imo dicere incipiamus. — *Imus, a, um,* stands also for *Imum*, or *Ima pars.* *Virg.* Ab imo pectore, for ab imo (or ima parte) pectoris, the bottom of the breast. *Plin.* In ima aure, down at the bottom of the ear, at the root of the ear. *Phædr.* Ad imam quercum, at the roots. — *¶* Also referred to the order of a thing, last. *Horat.* Servetur ad imum qualis ab incepto processerit, to the last, to the end. *Id.* Ad imum Threx erit, at last, finally, last of all. *Ovid.* Imus mensis, February, the last month of the year. *Id.* Fundus imus, h. c. finis fundi. *Horat.* Father imus, the poorest, most miserable; but others read *unus*.

IN, a separable preposition, from the Greek *ἐν*. — **I.** With the *accus.* to denote direction or motion to a place. — *¶* In answer to the question, whither? *into, to, unto, upon* (implying motion). *Cic.* Abire in alias terras. *Cæs.* In fines Eburonum pervenerat. *Nepos.* In Asiam mittere. *Cic.* Aliquem in humeros suos efferre, to, upon. *Siscan.* ap. *Nun.* In populum perducere servulum armatum, to the people. *Cic.* Pompeio in hortos nunciavit, h. c. to Pompey, who was in the gardens (where the *accus.* is used on account of the motion implied). — Yet the *ablat.* sometimes stands in answer to the question, whither? for instance, *Plaut.* Introrumpam in ædibus. *Column.* Infundere in naribus. *Phædr.* Venire in conspectu. — According to the rule, the prepos. is omitted before names of towns, as, *Eo Romam, I go to Rome*; yet *in* is also used, as, *Plaut.* Mulierem in Ephesum advehit. *Id.* Advenis in Epidaurum. — *¶* *In*, to signify dimension. *Cæs.* Sex pedes in altitudinem, in height. *Id.* Pedes CC in longitudinem, in length. *Id.* Fines in latitudinem millia passuum CLXXX patebant, in breadth. — In these cases a certain motion, or extent in a certain direction, is implied, which accounts for the *accus.* — *¶* *Towards, in the direction of.* *Plaut.* In cælum conspicis. — *¶* *Towards, to, unto, for, erga*; and also, *against, in opposition to, contra.* *Cic.* Inflammari amore in patriam. *Id.* Obsequia in homines, religiones in deos. *Id.* Merita in remp. *Id.* Populum inflammare in improbos. *Id.* Injuria in homines. *Id.* Crimen in hunc. *Id.* Dicere in aliquem, against. *Id.* Impetum facere in aliquem, against, upon. — In this sense the *ablat.* is sometimes used. *Nepos.* In hoc tantum fuit odium, against or towards. *Cic.* Grati in te bene merito, to or towards. — *¶* To express the final cause, end, aim, purpose of an action, for the sake or purpose of, to, unto. *Plaut.* Hos accipias coquos in nuptias, for the marriage. *Cic.* In privignorum funus nupsit, to the death of. *Vellei.* Cibo in vitam non in voluptatem uti, for. *Id.* In hoc, ne suspectus foret, to the end, that not. *Sence.* In hoc, ut, to the end, that. *Cic.* Hæc scripsi in eam partem, nem, &c. Also, *Lucan.* In classem cadit nequus, for a fleet, to build a fleet. And, *Sueton.* Conscriptæ in Ciliciam legiones, for Cilicia, to be led into Cilicia. — Also, with the *ablat.* *Virg.* Quem (cratera) Anchisæ in magno munere Cisseus ferre dederat, for a great present, as a valuable gift. — *¶* According to, in, after, conformably to, expressing drift or purport. *Cic.* Indiciū quā acciperet in ea ipsa verba, quæ Nævius edebat, non recusasse. *Virg.* In plumam, h. c. in modum plumæ, after the manner of feathers, like feathers. *Cic.* Cives Rom. hostilem in modum cruciati, like enemies. *Liv.* In modum fugitium, as if flying. *Tacit.* Neque in barbarum corrupta, sed conditoris Selenci retinens. *Cic.* In eam sententiā dicere, to that effect, pur-

port, amount. (For *In* morem, see *Mos.*)

— *¶* Upon or for, in answer to the question, to or for whom? for how long? for how much? *Liv.* In pedites singulos dati octingenti æris, were bestowed upon. *Id.* Centum assibus in modios, for u peck. *Cic.* Verres ab aratoribus in modios singulos duodenos sestertios exegit. *Id.* In singulos annos, for every year. *Liv.* In unum diem, for a single day. *Cic.* Ad cenam invitavit in postero diem, for the next day. *Id.* Vivere in diem, for the day, h. e. from hand to mouth, for the moment. *Id.* In dies (or indies), for every day, daily. *Id.* In horas, hourly. — *¶* Through, throughout. *Cic.* Leges in omnes terras distribuit. *Id.* In totam orationem confundendum. — *¶* Until, to, up to, down to, as long as. *Plin.* Vulturinus non durabit in noctem: at Subsolanus in majorem partem noctis extenditur. *Varro.* Boves pariunt in decem annos. *Column.* In partem dimidia deconquere aquam. *Horat.* Horam sinne macquo, nec dulcia differ in annum. — *¶* To, for, on account of. *Liv.* Pecuniam in stipendium pendere. *Id.* In hæc obsides dati, to these things, therefore. — *¶* In, h. e. in respect of, in regard to. *Ovid.* Partem damnatur (Midias) in unam, in one part (of his body), as to one part, namely, his ears. — *¶* In ante diem. (See *Ante*.) — *¶* Respecting, concerning, in relation to, about, of, &c. *Cic.* Non satis sit id, quod apud Platonem est in philosophos dictum. (But see below the *ablat.* in this sense.) — **II.** With the *ablat.* to denote being, rest, state, condition, or an action or transaction in any place. — *¶* In answer to the question, where? *in, upon.* *Cic.* Esse in Cilicia. *Id.* Sedere in solis. *Id.* Manere in villa. *Id.* Dicere in Senatu. *Id.* Coronam habebat in collo, on. — Yet this is often reversed, and in governs an *accusative*, though expressing rest, &c. This construction is borrowed from the Greeks, who often use *εἰς* in this manner. *Cic.* Esse in amicitiam populi Rom. *Cæs.* Habere in potestatem. *Cic.* In prædium fuisse potestatem. *Id.* In iudicium habere. *Id.* Lituram in nomen Licinii videtis. — Before names of towns the prepos. is commonly omitted, as, *Sum Carthagine, Athenis, &c.* *Inna at Carthage, &c.* Yet it is sometimes expressed. *Plaut.* In Epidaurum. *Liv.* In Alexandria. — Especially is in (as the Greek *ἐν*) joined with names of towns, to express the country about them, the vicinity; as, *In Philippis, at or near Philippi, in the neighborhood of Philippi.* — It also has this sense of *at, near, by*, in other cases. *Propert.* Fessa cecidit in Apidano (a river). *Id.* Arbutus surgat in auris. *Horat.* Turdos versare in igne, at the fire. — *¶* Of time, especially when a long term is spoken of, *in, in time of, in the course of.* *Plaut.* In ætate utile est, at times, in one's life, occasionally. *Nepos.* In pueritia inter primos ferebatur, in his boyhood, while he was a boy. *Id.* Hunc non solum in bello, sed in pace desideraverunt. — Also, to mark a precise time, when the prepos. might have been omitted. *Terent.* Nolo, me in tempore hoc videat senex, at this time. *Cic.* In hoc tempore. *Nepos.* Hoc in tempore. (But in these cases, *In hoc tempore* has perhaps the signification of, in these circumstances, as things now are, at this important or decisive moment. See *Tempus*.) — But, *In tempore, at the right time, at the proper moment.* *Terent.* and *Liv.* — *¶* Among, in the number of, inter. *Cic.* Esse in clarissimis civibus. *Id.* In magnis viris non est habendus. *Liv.* Duo millia civium; in his quatuor centuriones, among these. So, *Nepos.* Multa invectus; in eisque, and among them. And *Liv.* Classis XXXVII navium; in quibus tres hepteres habebat, among which, and among them. (This expression is used, especially when a general expression has preceded in the plural number, in order to introduce an example, and among them, among others, for example.) — *¶* Among, with, by, apud. *Cæs.* Cæsaris nomen in barbaris erat obscurius. — And with the *accus.* *Cic.* Non

probantur in vulgus. — *¶* Out of, from. *Flor.* Bibere in ossibus. — *¶* For super or supra, upon, over. *Nepos.* Pontem fecit in flumine. — *¶* With. *Cic.* Potare in rosa, crowned with roses. *Virg.* Occurrit horridus in jaculis. *Valer.* Fluec. Neptunus in hasta. *Sæton.* Processit in crepidis, with slippers on; as we say, in slippers. — *¶* In, expressive of a circumstance, attribute or condition, as simply existing, or existing at the same time with something else. *Sallust.* Novorum fidem, in tanta perfidia veterum, experiri periculosum dicebat, when old adherents and friends were so perfidious. *Terent.* In experiundo repudiare aliquid, when you try it, in the trial, upon trial. *Liv.* In variis voluntatibus, regnari tamen omnes volebant, h. e. notwithstanding these different views, all concurred in desiring a king. *Cic.* In maximis occupationibus nunquam intermittis studia doctrinæ, notwithstanding your very great occupations, with all your business, busy as you are. *Plin.* In bibendo nares mergit, when he drinks, in drinking. So, *In legendo, in audiendo, &c.* in (or while) reading, &c. — *¶* Of, concerning, respecting, in regard to, de. *Cic.* Quod quidem his temporibus in multis licet dicere. *Id.* Quod in servo bono dici solet. — In a similar manner, in the case of, in relation to, for. *Cæs.* Se id, quod in Nervii fecisset, facturum. *Id.* Multitudo armis concnepat, quod facere in eo consuerunt, cujus orationem approbant. — Also, for, on account of, as a recompense for. *Nepos.* Ne qua in re jure plecteretur. *Id.* In quo facto domum revocatur. *Id.* In ea re gratias agere. — *¶* Esse in integro, h. e. esse integrum. *Liv.* — So, *In facile esse, to be easy.* *Liv.* — *¶* In is sometimes redundant. *Propert.* In parva sustulit ossa manu. — And in the poets is often suppressed; and also in prose writers, as, *Cic.* Literis, quibus erat scriptum. (Yet in *Cic.* there is this difference between *litteris* and *litteris*, that the former embraces the whole contents of the letter; while in has respect to a part of the letter.) — *¶* In eo est, ut, &c. it is on the point of, &c. (See *Is*.) — *¶* In composition this preposition signifies, into, upon, against, in, as, incurro, impono, illido, irrumpo, inambulatio: sometimes above or over, as, imminere, impendere: sometimes it is intensive, as in insono, increpo, infractus. (For the inseparable preposition, see the next word.)

IN, inseparable preposition, prefixed only to nouns (substantive or adjective) and participles; from the Greek *ἀν*, without, or the primitive syllable *av*, answering to *an* in English. It expresses the opposite of the simple word with which it is united, as infans, inductus. When a participle has this particle prefixed, it becomes an adjective, and is construed accordingly; as, *Impatiens laborum.*

INABRŪPTUS (in & abruptus), a, um, adj. not broken off, unbroken, unsevered. *Slat.* Longa concordia junxit vos inabrupta catena.

INABSŌLŪTUS (in & absolutus), a, um, 3 adj. unfinished, not complete, imperfect. *Apul.*

INACCENSUS (in & accensus), a, um, 3 adj. unkindled, not inflamed. *Sil.* ignes, not kindled by any one, but burning spontaneously. *Claudian.* Pectus inaccessum Veneri.

INACCESSIBILIS (in & accessibilis), e, 3 adj. unapproachable, inaccessible. *Terent.*

INACCESSUS (in & accessus), a, um, adj. 2 not approached or unapproachable, inaccessible, ἀνεπίβατος, ἀπατος. *Virg.* Inaccessi luci (where perhaps it signifies, that should not be approached). *Sence.* that should not be approached. *Sil.* Rumpit loca inaccessa omnibus. *Plin.* Oppidum circumdatum montibus inaccessis.

INACCRESŌ (in & accresco), is, n. 3. 3 same as *Accresco.* *Terent.* Others read *inacrescit*, h. e. *inacrescit.*

INACCUSATUS (in & accusatus), a, um, 3 adj. not accused. *Terent.*

INACESCŌ (in & accesco), is, æui, n. 3

to become sour in any thing, or simply, to become sour, ἔξοζυνομαι. Plin. Acidolactae addito in recens, quod velis inacrescere. Scribon. Larg. Quibus frequenter inacescit cilus. — Figur. to become bitter, harsh, unpleasant, sting, pain. Ovid. Illec tibi per totos inanescent omnia sensus, h. c. acris fiant, pungant, displiceant. Apul. Si tibi inacuit nostra contumelia. 2

INACHIS, or -OS, i, m. a river of the Peloponnesus, which flowed by the city Argos, now Najo; also, the first king of the Argives, and father of Io and Phoroneus. Stat. and Horat. — ¶ Hence, Inachides, æ, m. a son or descendant of Inachus, also, an Argive. Ovid. Met. I. 753. Non tulit Inachides, h. c. Epaphus, the grandson of Inachus. Id. Met. 4, 719. Inachides, h. c. Perseus, the grandson of Acrisius, king of the Argives. Stat. Inachide, the Argives. — ¶ Also, Inachis, idis or idos, f. adj. Inachian, of Inachus (river or king). Ovid. Inachidas ripas. — Inachis, sc. filia, the daughter of Inachus, h. c. Io (Isis). Ovid. and Propert. — Also, Inachis, an Argive woman. Ovid. And, Inachides, um, Argive women. Claudian. — ¶ Inachiūs, a, um, adj. Inachian, of or pertaining to Inachus. Virg. juvenca, h. c. Io, the daughter of Inachus, transformed into a heifer. Id. Argi, which Inachus built and ruled over. Val. Flacc. undæ, of the river Inachus. Propert. heroine, h. c. the Danaides, who were descended from Inachus. Claudian. Perseus. (See Inachides.) — Also, Argive or Grecian. Lucan. undæ, h. c. of the Lernean lake, near Argos. Ovid. litus, h. c. of the Argolic gulf. Stat. rex, h. c. Adrastus, king of the Argives. Virg. urbes, Argive or Grecian. Senec. urbs, h. c. Cnæa, founded by the Greeks. — ¶ Inachus, a, um, adj. Argive, Grecian. Stat. pubes.

INACRESCO. See Inacresco.

INACTUS (in & actuosus), a, um, 3 adj. inactive. Augustin.

NACTUS, a, um, particip. from inigo.

INAD. For words beginning thus, see Inae.

INADFACTATUS, a, um. See Inaffectatus.

INADIBILIS (in & adeo), e, adj. inaece-3 sibile. Sidor.

INADPARATIO, INADPREHENSIBILIS. See Inapparatio, &c.

INADSCENSUS, a, um. See Inascensus.

INADSPECTUS, INADSPICUUS. See Inaspectus, &c.

INADSUETUS, a, um. See Inassuetus.

INADTAMINATUS, INADTENTE, INADTENUATUS, INADTRITUS. See Inadaminatus, &c.

INADCLABILIS (in & adulo or -or), e, adj. who does not suffer himself to be flattered, inaccessible to flattery. Gell. judex.

INADUSTUS (in & adustus), a, um, adj. 3 not burnt at all, unburnt, unsinged. Ovid.

INADIFICATIO (inadifico), ðnis, f. a building, erecting. Plaut.

INADIFICUS (in & adifico), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to build against, into, in or upon. Colum. parietes clivulo. Cic. In domo est inadificatum sacellum. Cæs. moenia in muris. Liv. Quæ in loca publica inadificata habebant. — Without accus. Pandect. supra pilas, to build upon. — Figur. Lucret. Nubila nubilis inadificata, piled upon. — Also, to fix in, fasten or set in. Plin. Inadificatur nido lapis ætatis. — Also, simply, to build, erect, construct. Hirt. Quæ erant inadificata. — ¶ Also, to build upon, build up, cover or occupy with buildings, block up, wall up. Pandect. locum. Cic. Sacella suffossa, incensa, inadificata, oppressa. Liv. Nec clausæ modo portæ, sed etiam inadificatæ. Cæs. vios plateasque, block up, barricade.

INÆQUABILIS (in & æquabilis), e, adj. 1 not alike throughout, varying, diversified, irregular, unequal, various. Varr. Campester locus inæqualis. Plin. Venarum inæquali, aut fornicante percussu. Cic. Inæquali varietate distinguere.

INÆQUABILITAS (inæquabilis), atis, f. 3 inequality. Arnob.

INÆQUABILITER (Id.), adv. not uniformly, irregularly, variously, unequally. Varr. Ova inæquabiliter maturescunt. Sueton. Varie et inæquabiliter provinciam rexit.

INÆQUALIS (in & æqualis), e, adj. 2 even, not all alike, inconstant, unequal, unlike, ἀνόμαλος. Martial. Pinguis inæquales onerat cui villica mensas. Plin. Ep. Nihil est ipsa æqualitate inæqualius. Sueton. Inæqualissimarum rerum sortes, dissimiles, unlike. Ovid. Inæquales autumnus, h. c. irregular, inconstant, changeable. Horat. Inæqualis tonsor, h. c. who does not cut even. Id. Siccat inæquales calices conviva, h. c. now full, and now not, at his pleasure. Id. Vixit inæqualis, clavum ut mutaret in horas, h. c. inconstant, changeable, inconsistent. Ovid. Inæquales juveni, unequally matched, not a pair.

INÆQUALITAS (inæqualis), atis, f. 2 equality, disparity, unlikeness, unequal distribution, ἀνισότης. Varr. Cum dissimilima sit virilis toga tunica muliebri, tamen inæqualitatem hanc sequimur. Colum. Opus est inter has inæqualitates magno temperamento. Quintil. Inæqualitas coloris. Plin. Inæqualitates temporum. — ¶ Also, irregularity, anomaly. Varr. and Gell.

INÆQUALITER (Id.), adv. unequally, 2 with inequality, without uniformity, not alike, ἀνίσως. Colum. Sicubi inæqualiter findi videbitur. Liv. Inæqualiter alios deprime, alios extollere. Cels. Brachia inæqualiter dispergere.

INÆQUATUS (in & æquatus), a, um, 3 adj. unequal, not equally distributed. Tibull. 4, 1, 43. — Forcellini gives it the sense of æquatus, equalis, equalized, equal, from inæquo.

INÆQUO (in & æquo), as, a. 1. to make plane, even, level, ἰσώω. Cæs. Hæc levibus cratibus terraque inæquat.

INÆSTIMABILIS (in & æstimabilis), e, adj. that cannot be valued or estimated, not calculable. Liv. Nihil tam inæstimabile est, quam animi multitudinis, there is nothing so impossible to form a judgment of. Id. Quod e grege se imperatorum, velut inæstimabilem, secrevisset, as if his merit could not be estimated, as if beyond calculation. Id. perjurium, h. c. of incalculable enormity. — In particular, inestimable, invaluable, beyond valuation or price, incalculable. Liv. gaudium. — ¶ Also, not worthy of being valued, not estimable or valuable, not worthy of choice, ἀποπροσηγμένον. Cic. Fin. 3, 6.

INÆSTIMABILITER (inæstimabilis), 3 adv. inestimably, extraordinarily.

INÆSTIMATUS (in & æstimatus), a, 3 um, adj. unappraised, not rated or valued. Pandect. prædia.

INÆSTUO (in & æstuo), as, n. 1. to swell, 3 boil, rage. Horat. Si bilis inæstuet præcordiis.

INÆFFECTATUS (in & affectatus), a, 2 um, adj. unaffected, inartificial, natural. Quintil. oratio.

INAGGERATUS (in & aggeratus), a, um, particip. as if from inaggero, heaped up in some place, or simply, heaped up. Sidor.

INAGITABILIS (in & agitabilis), e, adj. 2 that cannot be moved or agitated. Senec.

INAGITATUS (in & agitatus), a, um, 2 moved, not agitated. Senec. Inagitati terroribus. Id. Inagitata remigio vastitas, not moved, not agitated, unruffled. INALBEO (in & albeo), es, n. 2. to be or 3 become white or clear. Apul. Ut primum dies inalbebat.

INALBESCO (in & albesco), is, n. 3. to 2 become white. Cels.

INALBO (in & albo), as, a. 1. to make 3 white or light. Apul. Cerei nocturnas tenebras inalbabat.

INALGESCO (in & algesco), is, n. 3. to 2 become cold. Cels.

INALIENATUS (in & alienatus), a, um, 3 adj. uncorrupted, not tainted. Scribon. Larg.

INALPINUS (in & Alpinus), a, um, adj. 2 dwelling upon the Alps, Alpine. Sueton. Domuit Vindelicos, ac Salassos, gentes Inalpinas. Brut. in Cic. Ep. Progres-

sus sum ad Inalpinos cum exercitu, sc. populos or homines.

INALTERO (in & alter), as, avi, atum, 3 a. 1. to include or embrace the one in the other. Tertull.

INALTO (in & alto), as, avi, atum, a. 1. 3 to exalt, elevate, raise on high. Apul. and Paulin.

INAMABILIS (in & amabilis), e, adj. 2 not worthy of love, not agreeable, unlovely, unpleasant, hateful, odious, disagreeable, revolting, ἀνέπατος. Plin. Ep. Genus operis inamabile. Virg. Palus inamabilis, h. c. the Styx. Ovid. Inamabile regnum, sc. Inferorum. Id. Non eadit in mores feritas inamabilis istos. Id. Illa sonat raucum, quiddamque inamabile stridet. Senec. Nihil est inamabilius, quam diligens stultitia. Plaut. Vivo inamabilis.

INAMARESCO (in & amaresco), is, n. 3. 3 to become bitter or sour. Horat.

INAMATUS (in & amatus), a, um, adj. 3 not loved, disliked. Sil. Ailifanus Iaccho non inamatus ager.

INAMBITIOSUS (in & ambitiosus), a, um, 3 adj. not seeking after glory, unambitious, simple, artless. Ovid. Secretos montes et inambitosi colebat rura.

INAMBULATIO (inambulo), ðnis, f. a walking up and down in a place, or simply, a walking up and down, a walking about. Cic. — Hence, a waving or shaking to and fro, of a couch, for instance. Catull. — ¶ Also, a walk, place to walk in. Plin. and Vitruv.

INAMBULO (in & ambulo), as, n. 1. to walk up and down in a place, or simply, to walk up and down, pace to and fro, περιπατέω. Cic. Ante lucem inambulabam domi. Id. in viridi ripa. Liv. per muros. Asin. Poll. ad Cic. Cum nullis pedibus inambulare.

INAMISSIBILIS (in & amissibilis), e, 3 adj. that cannot be lost. Augustin.

INAMENUS (in & anenus), a, um, adj. 3 unpleasant, disagreeable, unattractive, gloomy, ἀνήδιος. Ovid. Inamena regna umbrarum. Stat. Et feritas inamœna via.

INANESCO (inanis), is, n. 3. to become 3 empty or void, κενόωμαι. Amian.

INANIXA (Id.), æ, f. captiveness. Plaut. 3 Inaniis sunt oppletæ (ædes) atque araneis.

INANILQUUS (inanis & loquor), a, um, adj. babbling, prattling, talking idly, κενόλογος. Plaut. Sordus sum: profecto inaniloquus es. Al. leg. inanilogus, alii inaniloga, in the same sense.

INANIMALIS (in & animalis), e, adj. 3 inanimate. Apul.

INANIMANS (in & animans), tis, adj. 2 inanimate. Senec.

INANIMATUS (in & animatus), a, um, adj. inanimate, ἄψυχος. Cic.

INANIMENTUM (inanio), i, n. emptiness. 3 Plaut. Inanimentis explementum querito.

INANIMIS (in & anima), e, adj. without 3 breath or blast. Apul. Ventos inanimes expirare. — ¶ Also, without breath, or destitute of animation, senseless. Apul. Eram inanimis, imo vero semimortuus.

INANIMUS (Id.), a, um, adj. inanimate, without life, ἄψυχος. Cic.

INANIUS (inanis), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to 2 empty, make void or empty, evacuate, ἰνέω, κενόω. Plin. Herbacea arefacta per se inanit alvum. Id. Sidus Lunæ accedens corpora impleat, abscedens inaniat. Lucret. Hoc ubi inanitur spatium.

INANIS (ινέω, or ἰνάω), e, adj. empty, void, κενός. Cic. Physiei, quibus inane esse nihil placet. Id. Domum ejus iste reddiderat nudam atque inanem. Plin. Granum inane cassumque. Plin. Paneg. navigia. Cic. Agyrinensis ager centum septuaginta aratoribus inanior est. — With the ablative. Cic. Nulla epistola inanis aliqua re utili, devoid, destitute. — With genitive. Ovid. Sanguinis atque animi pectus inane fuit. Cic. Omnia plena consiliorum, inania verborum. Id. Quæ inanissima prudentiæ reperta sunt. — ¶ Hence, Inane, neut. absolute, a void, the great void, empty space. Cic. infinitum. Id. Nullum inane. — Also, the air. Virg. Vacuum per inane

volutus. *Plin.* Pes per inane emicuit. So, also, *Ovid.* Raptos per inanem a vento, the air. — ¶ In particular, void of something, which is to be supplied from the context, empty, without something. *Plaut.* Incedo inanis, without burden. *Propert.* Janitor, si pulset inanis, surdus, h. e. empty-handed, bringing no present. *Plaut.* Ille homo est inanis, hath not a penny in his pocket. *Cic.* Structores inanes redierunt, without the corn, with empty hands. *Horat.* Inani ventre diem durare, with empty paunch, hungry. *Cic.* Jubet illos candelabrum relinquere. Sic illi inanes revertuntur, empty, without it. *Id.* equis, without rider. *Virg.* galea, h. e. sine capite. *Stat.* leo, lion's skin. *Cic.* corpus, without life, dead. *Suave.* vultus, without eyes, blind. *Ovid.* lumina, blind. *Id.* umbra (of the dead), without body, incorporeal, unsubstantial. So, *Id.* imago, and *Id.* vulgus, without body. *Virg.* tumulus, without bodies. Hence, *Id.* inania regna, the empty realms, the kingdom of the dead. So, *Ovid.* inania Tartara. *Virg.* verba, h. e. mere words, words without thought, without volition. *Cic.* Quoniam modo ille vos vivus afficeret, quos mortuus inani cogitatione percussit, by a mere imagination, the mere thought, without the reality. *Id.* Aures ipsae, quid plenum, quid inane sit, judicant, defective in rhythm or harmony. *Virg.* Tempus inane peto, vacant time, pause, unemployed time. — Hence, empty, profitless, useless, fruitless, vain, frivolous, groundless, powerless, ineffectual. *Virg.* Causas necitis inanes. *Horat.* minae, empty. *Id.* decus purpure. *Id.* Inanem operam insunere. *Virg.* cura, spes. *Cic.* Cupiditates inanes (opposed to those a natura), h. e. without use, unnecessary, vain, idle. *Id.* O inanes nostras contentiones, quae in medio cursu saepe franguntur et corrumpunt! — Hence, *Tacit.* inania famae, the empty, idle things of report, h. e. idle reports, groundless rumors. — ¶ Also, vain, boastful, ostentatious, proud, puffed up. *Cic.* Nihil est in me inane: sed tamen omnium ordinum consensus me commovet. *Liv.* Totam Asiae regionem inaniora parere ingenia, et nostrorum tumidiorem sermonem esse. *Sallust.* Homo inanis et regiae superbiae. — Or, of little weight, light, weak. *Lucret.* Clarus ob obscuram linguam, magis inter inanes, quam de (h. e. quam) graves inter Graios, qui vera requirunt. — Or, small, low, little, contracted, grovelling. *Cic.* Animus ipsa malevolentia jejunis atque inanis. — Also, hollow. *Ovid.* vulnus.

INANITAS (inanis), ātis, f. emptiness, vacuity, empty space, void, κενότης. *Cic.* Cum duo individua per inanitatem ferantur. *Plaut.* Mihi inanitate jaududum intestina murmurant. — ¶ Also, hollowness; cavity. *Quintil.* Nec verba patietur oris inanitate resonare. — ¶ Also, uselessness, needlessness, vanity, emptiness. *Cic.* Amputata circumcisaeque inanitate omni et errore, naturae finibus contentus.

INANITER (id.), adv. vainly, idly, uselessly, without reason, κενῶς. *Cic.* Inaniter et effuse animus exsultat. *Horat.* Poeta, pectus inaniter angit, h. e. rebus inanibus quidem et fictis, motibus tamen. — ¶ Also, in vain, ineffectually. *Ovid.* Et medicas exercet inaniter artes.

INANTE. See *Ante*.

INANTESTATUS. See *Inattestatus*.

INAPERITUS (in & apertus), a, um, adj. 3 not open, not exposed. *Sil.* fraudi.

INAPPARATUS (in & apparatus), ōnis, 2 f. want of preparation, negligence. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

INAPPREHENSIBILIS (in & apprehensibilis), e, adj. that cannot be comprehended. *Fertull.*

IN AQUA (in & aqua), as, a. 1. to turn 3 into water. *Cel.* Aurel. corporis nutrimenta.

IN AQUOSUS (in & aquosus), a, um, adj. 3 poorly supplied with water. *Tertull.*

INARATUS (in & aratus), a, um, adj. 3 unploughed, untilled, uncultivated, ἀνήπορος. *Virg.* — ¶ Particip. from *inaro*.

INARDESCO (in & ardeo), es, arsi, n. 2.

burn in or upon any thing, or simply, to burn. *Horat.*

INARDESCO (in & ardesco), is, arsi, n. 2 3. to take fire, to become kindled or inflamed, kindle up, ignē. *Virg.* Cœrula nubes solis inardescit radiis, kindles, takes a fiery glow. *Plin.* Arbusculas in igne, ut ferrum inardescens. — Figur. to become kindled or inflamed. *Quintil.* Affectas voce, vultu, totius prope habitus corporis inardescant. *Tacit.* Cupidine vindictae inardescere. — Also, to redden up, glow with redness, blush. *Senec.* Nunc inardescunt genae.

INAREFACTUS (in & arefactus), a, um, 2 adj. made dry, dried. *Plin.* sanguis.

INARESCO (in & aresco), is, arui, n. 3. 2 to become dry somewhere; or simply, to become dry; or, to become quite dry; καταξηραίνωμαι. *Colum.* Nec patiuntur fructum inarescere. *Id.* Cum tectorum inaruerit. *Cels.* Medicamenta inarescunt. *Plin.* Cœnam illitum sole inarescit. *Id.* Inarescere in sole. *Id.* Ut pashum capiti inarescant. *Quintil.* Nihil facilius, quam lacrimas, inarescere.

IN ARGENTATUS (in & argentatus), a, 2 um, adj. covered or plated with silver, silvered over, ἐπαργυρος. *Plin.*

IN ARGUTE (in & argute), adv. without 3 acuteness, without subtilty. *Gell.*

IN ARGUTUS (in & argutus), a, um, adj. 3 not acute, without point. *Pandect.*

IN ARIMÆ, es, f. an island of the Etrurian sea, near Campania, under which Typhoeus is said to lie; now Isehia. *Virg.*

IN ARÖ (in & aro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 2 plough into the ground, cover by ploughing. *Cato.* sementa. *Colum.* fimum. *Plin.* semina. — ¶ Also, to plough. *Plin.* solum.

IN ARTICULATUS (in & articulatus), a, 3 um, adj. inarticulate, of the voice, ἀναρθρος. *Arnob.*

IN ARTIFICIALIS (in & artificialis), e, 2 adj. artificial, not according to art. *Quintil.*

IN ARTIFICIALITER (inartificialis), ad- 2 verb, inartificially, without art, not according to art, ἀτεχνῶς. *Quintil.*

IN ASCENSUS (in & ascensus), a, um, 2 adj. not mounted or ascended. *Plin.* Pa-neg. Procedere in rostra, inascensumque illum superbiæ principum locum tenere.

IN ASPECTUS (in & aspectus), a, um, 3 adj. not seen. *Stat.*

IN ASPICUUS (in & aspicio), a, um, adj. 3 invisible. *Auson.*

IN ASSATUS (in & assatus), a, um, roast- 2 ed, ἐσποτός. *Plin.*

IN ASSUETUS (in & assuetus), a, um, 3 adj. unaccustomed, unused. *Ovid.* Diurnum lumen inassueti vix patiuntur equi. *Id.* Frondes inassueta subsecuisse nann. — ¶ Also, unusual. *Sil.*

IN ATAMINATUS (in & attaminatus), 3 a, um, adj. not contaminated, uninjured, undamaged. *Tertull.* Serva Deo rem suam inattaminatam.

IN ATTENTE (in & attente), adv. inat- 3 tentively, inconsiderately, rashly, heedlessly. *Ammian.* Al. leg. in a mente.

IN ATTENUATUS (in & attenuatus), a, 3 um, adj. undiminished, unimpaired, not lessened. *Ovid.*

IN ATTESTATUS (in & attestatus), a, um, adj. qui testatus non est, qui in jus non est vocatus. *Plaut.* Horeine pacto indemnatum atque inattestatum me arripi? Al. leg. intestatum, alii inattestatum.

IN ATTRITUS (in & attritus), a, um, adj. 3 not worn. *Paulin.* Nolan. Fulget inatrito auro.

INAUDAX (in & audax), ācis, adj. not 3 bold, timid, fearful, δειλός. *Horat.* Dura post paulo fugies inaudax prœlia raptor.

INAUDIBILIS (in & audio), e, adj. in- 3 audible. *Censorin.*

INAUDIENTIA (in & audientia), æ, f. 3 disobedience. *Cyprian.* Alii leg. inobedientia.

INAUDIÖ (in & audio), is, tvi and ti, itum, a. and n. 4. to hear, particularly something not generally known, get information or intelligence, ἐνακούω. *Cic.* Fabratæ consilia sunt inita de me: quæ te video inaudisse. *Id.* Num quid de quo in-

audisti? *Id.* fragm. Quorum erupit illa vox, de qua ego ex te primum inaudieram. *Plaut.* Credo, jam illum inaudisse, mihi esse thesaurum domi. *Id.* Metuo, ne de hac re quippiam hic inaudiverit. — With accus. and infin. *Plaut.* So, *Cic.* Re inaudita, fore, ut periculum crearetur, &c. being learned by report, having got wind.

INAUDITIONCULA (in & auditioncula), 3 æ, f. a little lecture, prelection, ἀκροατήριον. *Gell.*

INAUDITUS (in & auditus), a, um, adj. unheard, unheard of, unusual, strange, new, ἀνέκδοτος. *Cic.* Nihil dicam aut inauditum vobis, aut cuiquam novum. *Id.* Incredibili quadam atque inaudita virtute præditus. *Id.* Quod in omni memoria est omnino inauditum. *Id.* Novum est, non dico inusitatum, verum omnino inauditum. *Id.* Sacra maribus non invisita solim, sed etiam inaudita, unheard. — ¶ Also, unheard, untied, without a hearing. *Senec.* Qui statuit aliquid parte inaudita altera. *Tacit.* Ut te inauditum et indefensum primo rumore rapiant. *Sact.* Aliquem inauditum punire. — ¶ Also, without the sense of hearing. *Gell.* Quedam animalium gignuntur inodora, inauditive. Al. leg. inaura, inauritave, h. e. sine ore et auribus. — ¶ Particip. from *in audio*.

IN VERSIBILIS (in & aveto), e, adj. that cannot be turned from its course, hence, unchangeable, or inevitable, unavoidable, ἀναρρόπρεπος. *Apul.* where others read inaversabilis and inversibilis.

INAUGURATIÖ (inauguro), onis, f. a 3 beginning. *Tertull.*

INAUGURATÖ (properly, ablat. of in- 2 guratus), adv. after having taken the augury, with augury, οἰωνιστικός. *Liv.* Id quia inaugurato Romulus fecerat. *Id.* Locum inaugurato consecrare.

INAUGURÖ (in & auguro), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. to consult the birds, take on augury, to divine from an augury, οἰωνομα. *Plaut.* Impetritum, inauguratum est, the thing has been tried by augury, the augury has been taken. *Liv.* Ad inaugurandum templa capiunt. *Id.* Inaugura, fierine possit, divine by augury. — ¶ Transitive, to give a certain sanctity to any person or thing by the ceremony of taking the augury; to consecrate, choose after having taken an augury. *Cic.* templum. *Liv.* locum. — In the case of a public officer, it may be rendered, to consecrate, install, solemnly invest. *Liv.* aliquem Flaminem. *Cic.* Cur non inaugurare? *Liv.* Augur in locum ejus inauguratus est filius.

INAURATÖR (inauro), ōris, m. o gilder, 3 χρυσοχῶς. *Inscript.* and *Firmie.*

INAURATUS, a, um, particip. from in- 3 auro. — ¶ Adj. (of in & auratus), not gilt, without gold. *Titim.* ap. *Charis.* mulier. *Tertull.* Omni patagio inauratior pavo.

INAURIÖ (in & auris), is, a. 4. to give 3 hearing to, make to hear. *Lucret.* Surdos inauribat.

INAURIS (id.), is, f. an ear-ring, pen- 2 dant, an ornament for the ear, ἐνώριον, ἐλλόβιον. *Plaut.* Inaures da mihi faciundas. *Plin.* Murræ inaures addidit. *Plaut.* Non meministi, me inaurum ad te afferre natali die?

INAURITUS (in & auritus), a, um, adj. 3 without ears, ἄωτος. *Gell.* See *Inauditus*.

INAURÖ (in & auro), as, āvi, ātum, 2 1. to gild, cover, overlay, or adorn, with gold, χρυσοῦ. *Cic.* Inaurata statua. *Id.* Columna inaurata. *Ovid.* Inaurata vestis, wrought or woven with gold. So, *Auct.* ad *Her.* palla. *Plin.* Laquearia inaurata sunt. *Id.* vasa. *Cic.* e poetis. Pellis inaurata arietis, the golden fleece. — ¶ Figur. to enrich, cover with gold. *Horat.* and *Cic.*

INAUSPICATÖ (properly, abl. passivæ, 2 from inauspicatus), adv. without the auspices being taken or consulted. *Cic.*

INAUSPICATÖS (in & auspicatus), a, um, adj. at which the auspices have not been held, made or done without auspices. *Liv.* lex. — ¶ Hence, inauspicious, unlucky, of bad omen or signification. *Plin.* animam. *Senec.* bos. *Plin.* animam.

tes. *Id.* Bibente conviva mensam tolli, inauspicatissimum judicatur.

INAUSUS (in & ausus), a, um, adj. *undared.* *Virg.* Ne quid inausum sceleris fuisset. *Val. Flacc.* Si quod inausum nefas superest. *Senec.* Audere inausa. *Tacit.* Quid inausum intemperatimve vobis?

INB. For words beginning thus, see *Inb.*

INCAEDŪS (in & caedus), a, um, adj. *3* that has not been cut or cut down, uncut, unfelled, uncleared, ἀρπυτος. *Ovid.* Iucus. *Id.* silva.

INCALCATUS (in & calcatus), a, um, *3* adj. *untrodden.* *Paulin. Nolan.* humus.

INCALESCO (in & calesco), is, lui, n. *3.* *2* to become warm or hot. *Colum.* Anni tempore jam incalcescente. *Liv.* Incaluerant vino, they had by this become heated. — *Figur.* to grow warm or hot, warm, become heated. *Ovid.* Acres incaluerunt animi (sc. equorum). *Id.* Incaluit deo, grew warm with divine fire, kindled with inspiration. *Id.* Ipsa quoque incalui, h. e. caught the fire of love.

INCALFACIO, is, a. *3.* to make warm, to *3* heat. *Ovid.*

INCALLIDĒ (incallidus), adv. *without* *1* subtilty or ingenuity, without cunning or art, ἀλγος. *Cic.*

INCALLIDUS (in & callidus), a, um, adj. *not* acute, *not* subtle, *not* shrewd, *without* skill, simple. *Cic.* Non incallidi homines. *Capitolin.* Fuit in jure non incallidus, h. e. non imperitus. — *¶* Also, *not* cunning, *not* crafty. *Cic.* servus.

INCALLŌ (in & callus or callum), as, a. *3* *1.* to turn to callus, make callous. *Veget.* carne.

INCANDESCŌ (in & candesco), is, dui, *2* n. *3.* to become very hot, become inflamed, ignite, begin to glow, kindle up, ἐμπυρόω. *Ovid.* Illud (h. e. plumbum e funda emissum) incandescit eundo. *Id.* Incanduit ignibus ara. *Virg.* Tempestas toto autumni incanduit aestu. — *Figur.* to become inflamed, for instance, with anger. *Cæ.* in *Cic.* Ep.

INCANDIDŪS (in & candidus), as, a. *1.* *3* to make white. *Firmic.*

INCANESCO (in & canesco), is, nui, n. *3* *3.* to become white, πολιόμοι. *Canth.* Spumis incanuit nuda, whitened with foam. *Virg.* Ornus incanuit albo flore pyri. — *¶* Also, to become hoary or gray. *Sil.* Incanuit ætas.

INCANTAMENTUM (incanto), i, n. *u* *2* means of enchantment, a charm, incantation, ἐπωδή. *Plin.*

INCANTATŪS (Id.), ōnis, f. *nn* enchant-*3* ing or bewitching, enchantment, charm. *Firmic.*

INCANTATOR (Id.), ōris, m. an enchant-*3* er, charmer. *Tertull.*

INCANTŌ (in & canto), as, āvi, ātum, n. *3* and a. *1.* to sing in any place. *Apul.* Dum forte passerem incantantem sepiculæ (h. e. in sepicula) consecretur arripere.

— *¶* Transitive, to recite, mutter over or sing a magic form of words against any person. *Plin.* e. xii. tab. Qui malum carmen incantasset.

— *¶* Also, to enchant, bewitch, charm. *Apul.* Quod mihi emolumentum fuerit incantandi, sc. illam. — *So,* Incantatus, a, um, charmed, bewitched. *Horat.* vincula. *Apul.* mulier.

INCANUS (in & canus), a, um, adj. *white,* *2* hoary, gray unto whiteness. *Catull.* crines. *Virg.* menta. — *Figur.* *Catull.* secula.

INCAPABILIS (in & capio), e, adj. *in-* *3* comprehensible. *Arrian.* ap. *Augustin.*

INCAPAX (in & capax), ācis, adj. *not* *3* able to hold or keep; also, incapable. *Prudent.* sacramenti. — *With infin.* *Prudent.* Aedes incapax solvi, h. e. indissoluble, indestructible, imperishable.

INCAPISTRŌ (in & capistro), as, āvi, *3* ātum, a. *1.* to halter or muzzle. — *Figur.* to entangle, ensnare, catch. *Apul.* me erroribus.

INCASSUM See *Cassus.* *3*

INCASTĒ, same as *Incest.* *Senec.*

INCASTIGATUS (in & castigatus), a, um, *3* adj. *unreproved, uncorrected, unpunished,* ἀδόκιμος. *Horat.*

INCASTITAS (in & castitas), ātis, f. *un-* *chastity.* *Sidon.*

INCAVŌ (in & cavo), as, a. *1.* to hollow or *2* scoop out, make hollow, κολύω. *Colum.*

INCAUSTICUM, i, n. same as *Cnasticum.* *Veget.* See *Canstius.*

INCAUTE (incantus), adv. *unwisely,* *un-* *3* guardedly, *inconsiderately,* ἀποροήτως. *Cic.* Stulte omnia et incaute. *Liv.* Sed dum murum incautius subit, femur tragula ictus cecidit. *Augustin.* Ut se ipsos incautissime proderent. *Plin.* Ep. Cænare nusquam incautius, with more freedom, with less anxiety or reserve.

INCAUTELA (Id.), æ, f. want of fore-*3* sight, improvidence, incautiousness.

INCAUTUS (in & cautus), a, um, adj. *un-* *3* wary, incautious, heedless, *improvident,* *inconsiderate,* ἀδόκητος. *Cic.* Qui te incautum fortasse nunc tuo loco dimovere poterunt. *Liv.* Juventa incautior. *Sidon.* Incautissimus, quia credulus. *Liv.* Ab secundis rebus incauti, h. e. propter secundas res, by reason of. *Id.* Incautus a fraude fraterna, h. e. in regard to. — *Also,* with genit. *Stat.* sui, careless of his own safety. *Horat.* futuri. — *¶* Passively, *not* guarded against, *not* provided for, *unperpected,* *unforeseen.* *Sil.* ictis. *Propert.* Sic est incautum quidquid habetur Amor. *Tacit.* Iter hostibus incautum. — *Also,* *not* admitting of precaution. *Lucan.* tenebre. — *Also,* *unguarded.* *Liv.*

INCEDŌ (in & cedo), is, cessi, cessum, *n. 3.* simply expressive of the motion, to go, go along or on, βαδίζω. *Liv.* Si pedes incedat, go on foot, walk. *Ovid.* Incedere mollior, to have a soft gait. *Id.* durius, to have a heavy, stiff gait. *Justin.* Servi pedibus, liberi equis incedunt, go on foot, on horseback. *Virg.* Pueri incedunt, sc. equis, ride. *Plaut.* Cante incedere via. — *In* particular, to walk slowly and with an air of dignity or consequence. *Senec.* Tenero et molli ingressu suspensivus gradum: non ambulamus, sed incedimus. In like manner, *Sallust.* Incedunt per ora vestra magnifice. *Cic.* Repente vero incessi omnibus letitiis. *Horat.* Meo superbus incedis malo. — *Hence,* for apparere or esse, to show one's self, appear, be, but still implying a stateliness of gait and carriage. *Virg.* Ast ego quæ divum incedo regina. *Propert.* Incedit vel Jove digna soror. *Plaut.* Ut ovans præda onustus incederein. (To this may also be referred the last three examples of the preceding signif.) — *¶* In general, to go, proceed, advance, march, with reference to some direction. *Cic.* Quicumque incederet, tecta pervertere. *Liv.* Incessit, qua duxit prædæ spes. *Plaut.* domum a foro. *Id.* Incedere sessum, to go to sit, consequently, to seat one's self. *Liv.* ad portas urbis. *Plaut.* Malitia alicujus contra incedere, to endeavor to baffle or thwart. *Tacit.* Incessit itineri, et prælio, equally prepared to journey or fight. — *Hence,* to advance to the attack, to rush upon. *Sallust.* in perculos Romanos. *Id.* Cohortes paulatim incedere jubet. — *Also,* figur. to proceed, advance, move on. *Cic.* Facilius ad inventionem animus incedet. — *¶* Also, to come, come up, arrive. *Plaut.* Huc incedit cum amica sua. *Tacit.* Nuntii incedunt, qui afferrent, &c. — *¶* Also, to go into, to enter. *Justin.* Illum Ægypto, si jam incessisset (sc. Ægyptum), excedere jubet. *Tacit.* Incedunt mæstos locos. — *¶* Also, figur. of inanimate things, to come on, come upon any one, attack, full upon, befall, seize, appear, arise. *Tacit.* Occultus rumor incedebat, had spread, become prevalent, was abroad. *Id.* Postquam tenebræ incedebant, came on. *Colum.* Ubi crepusculum incesserit. *Tacit.* Promodestia vis incedebat. *Sallust.* Ubi Romam legati venere, tanta commutatio incessit, nt, &c. came on, befall, took place. *Liv.* Admiratio inces-*3* sit homines. *Id.* Cupido incessit eum. *Id.* Cura patribus incessit. *Tacit.* Licentia deterimo cuique incedebat, invidiam in bonos excitandi. *Colum.* Sterilitas annonæ incessit hominibus. *Terent.* Religio in te incessit. *Liv.* Tanta incessit in ea castra vis morbi, nt, &c. — *¶* Compare *Incesso.*

INCELEBRATUS (in & celebratus), a, *2* um, adj. *not* published, *not* spread abroad, *not* spoken of. *Tacit.*

INCELEBRIS (in & celebris), bre, adj. *3* *not* celebrated, ἀδοκίματος. *Gell.*

INCENDEFACIO (incendo & facio), is, a. *3* *3.* to set on fire. *Trebell. Poll. Claud.* *8.* *elect.* *Salmas.*

INCENDIARIUS (incendium), a, um, adj. *2* *causing* a conflagration, sitting on fire. *Plin.* avis. — *Hence,* Incendarius, ii, m. an incendiary, πυρῆς. *Tacit.* and *Suet.*

INCENDIOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *burning,* *2* hot, heating. *Apul.* folia. *Falgent.* Incendiosior.

INCENDIUM (incendo), ii, n. a fire, con-*3* flagration, ἐμπρησις. *Cic.* excitare. *Liv.* conflare, or, *Cic.* facere, to cause a conflagration, set fire to. — *¶* Also, heat, as in the stomach. *Lucret.* — *¶* Also, figur. fire, heat, vehemence, as of a passion. *Cic.* cupiditatem. *Ovid.* Excitare incendium, h. e. amorem. — *¶* Also, anything setting on fire or causing a fire, a torch. *Virg.* Incendia poscit. — *¶* Incendium annonæ, h. e. a raising of the price of provisions. *Quantil.* and *Manil.* — *¶* Also, figur. great danger, destruction, enmity. *Cic.* belli civilis. *Id.* invidie. *Id.* civitatis. *Sallust.* Incendium inenum, h. e. the fire which consumes me. — *Incendium* is frequently used in Cicero for any danger threatening the welfare of the state.

INCENDŌ (in & candeo), is, di, sum, a. *3.* to kindle, set fire to, ἐμπυρίζω. *Cæs.* cupas pice refertas. *Cic.* tus et odores. *Virg.* lychnos. *Id.* aras votis, h. e. votivas victimas aris cremare. *Id.* altaria, h. e. to kindle a fire on, &c. *Id.* aras votis, for vota (h. e. victimas) in aris. *Also,* figur. *Cels.* febriculam, h. e. to make worse. — *Hence,* Incensus, a, um, lighted, kindled, burning. *Virg.* Incensus æstus, burning heat. — *¶* Also, to set on fire, burn. *Cic.* classem. *Cæs.* oppida. — *¶* *Figur.* to inflame, stir up, animate, incite, excite, irritate. *Cic.* cupiditatem. *Id.* odia. *Terent.* aliequem. — *Hence,* Incendi, to burn, be inflamed, animated, incited, excited, irritated. *Cic.* amore, desiderio. *Nep.* dolore. *Virg.* dictis. *Horat.* Equus incensus calcari-*3* bus. *Also,* without an ablat. *Nep.* Adeo erat incensus, ut, &c. h. e. incensed, exasperated, irritated, provoked. — *Hence,* Incendere, absol. to inflame with love. *Ovid.* and *Virg.* — *Also,* to instigate, set one against another, make angry. *Cic.* animos judicium in aliequem. — *¶* Also, to make clear, bright, shining, illumine, brighten, give a fiery color to. *Cic.* Luna incensa radiis solis. *Virg.* Squamam incendebat fulgor. — *Hence,* *Plaut.* Trin. 3, 2, 49. genus suum, h. e. to render celebrated, respected or distinguished, according to Gronov.'s explanation. According to others, to ruin his family. — *¶* Also, to make warm or hot, to heat. *Colum.* fornicem. — *¶* Also, to increase, heighten, raise. *Varr.* annonam, h. e. to raise the price of, make dear. *Virg.* vires. — *¶* Also, to fill. *Virg.* cælum clamore. *Justin.* regiam luctu. — *¶* Also, to ruin, destroy, lay waste. *Stat.* campos. — *¶* *Plaut.* Men. 1, 2, 44. Rogum incendere, h. e. to kill the day in eating and drinking.

INCENSE (incensus), adv. *vehemently,* *3* earnestly. *Gell.*

INCENSŌIUM (incendo), ōnis, f. a burning, setting on fire, ἐμπρησις. *Cic.*

INCENSOR (Id.), ōris, m. an incendiary, *3* ἐμπρηστής. *Pandect.* — *¶* Also, one who incites or excites.

INCENSUS, a, um, particip. from incen-*3* do. — *¶* Adj. (from in & census), that has not enrolled his name and the valuation of his fortune in the censor's book. *Cic.*

INCENTIŌ (incinc), ōnis, f. *n* blowing of *3* an instrument, ἐπαύλησις. *Gell.* tibia-*rum.* — *¶* Also, a charm, enchantment. *Gell.*

INCENTIVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *begin-* *3* ning to sing or play, ἐπαυλητικός. *Varr.* tibia. — *¶* Also, that provokes or incites. *Prudent.* lues. — *Hence,* Incen-*3* tivum, i, n. an incentive. *Hieronym.* and *Prudent.*

INCENTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who begins *3* to sing or play, a singer. *Paul.* Nol.

— *¶* Also, one who incites or excites. *Annaian.*

INCEPIT (incipio), *ōnis*, f. a coanvance-
ment, beginning, ἀρχή. *Cic.* — *¶* Al-
so, an undertaking, intentio, endeavor,
resolution. *Terent.*

INCEPT (frequentat. of incipio), *as, āvi*,
3 *ātum*, a. 1. to begin, commence. *Plant.*

— *¶* Also, to undertake, design, go
about, ἐπιχειρέω. *Terent.* Quid incep-
tas?

INCEPTOR (incipio), *ōris*, m. a beginner,
3 ἔξαρχος. *Terent.*

INCEPTUM (Id.), *i*, n. a beginning, at-
tempt, enterprise, undertaking, design,
ἐχάρημα. *Cic.*

INCEPTUS (Id.), *us*, m. a beginning, co-
3 mencing. *Liv.* — *¶* Also, an enter-
prise, undertaking. *Nepos.*

INCEPTUS, a, um, particip. from incipio.

INCERNICULUM (incerno), *i*, n. the
2 refuse of the sieve, bran. *Plin.* —
¶ Also, a sieve, sierce. *Plin.*

INCERNŌ (in & cerno), *is, crēvi, ētum*,
2 a. 3. to sift or sieve to or upon, or sim-
ply, to sift, sierce, separate by a sieve, δι-
αλέγω, ἀποκρίνω. *Cato.* terrani cribro.
Vitr. Super fricatorum incernatur
marmor. *Horat.* Piper cum sale incre-
tum, h. e. mixed with it by a sieve, or,
strewn with it. — *¶* Also, to scatter
with a sieve. *Varr.*

INCERŌ (in & cero), *as, a*, 1. to smear with
2 wax, cover or daub over with wax, κηρώ.
Cels. canaliculum. *Juv.* genua de-
orunt, to fasten to the knees of the gods,
with wax, written vows or prayers;
hence, to make vows to the gods, pray to
them ardently.

INCERTE (incertus), *adv.* uncertainly,
3 doubtfully, with uncertainty. *Enn.*

INCERT (Id.), *adv.* with uncertainty,
3 uncertainly. *Plant.* scire.

INCERTŌ (Id.), *as, a*, 1. to make uncertain
3 or doubtful, ἀδελῶ. *Plant.* animum.

INCERTŌS (in & certus), a, um, adj. un-
certain, doubtful, doubting, dubious, ἀπο-
ρος, ἀδελῶς. *Cic.* Quum incertus es-
sem, ubi esses. — *¶* Also, with a genit.
following. *Terent.* animi. *Liv.* rerum
suarum. *Id.* veri. — *¶* Also, having no
certain information. *Plant.* Cave incer-
tus tuum pedem ad me retuleris, h. e.
without knowing something for certain.

— *¶* Also, uncertain, not sure, or posi-
tive, not to be relied upon. *Cæs.* iter.
Cic. casus. *Liv.* responsum. *Cic.*
Ætas puerilis lubrica et incerta. *Id.*
Nihil incertius vulgo, h. e. more fickle.
Id. Spes incertissima. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.*
Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur,
h. e. in need, distress. *Ovid.* sol, h. e.
invisible, or not clearly visible, of the
sun in spring, when it does not yet
shine brightly, and is covered with
clouds. *So, also, Virg.* luna. *Id.* Tres
soles incerti, h. e. dark, cloudy days.
— *¶* Hence, not striking with a sure blow.
Virg. securis. — *¶* Also, that has no set-
tled place or order. *Ovid.* crines, h. e.
dishevelled. *Martial.* acus, h. e. not fast.
Sallust. vultus, h. e. anxious, fearful,
uneasy countenance, not manifesting any
courage. — *Incertus*, a, um, is also used
for de quo incertum est. *Liv.* Incertus
infans mascula in femina esset, h. e.
a child of which it was not known whether
it was a boy or a girl. *Ovid.* os, h. e. stam-
mering, unintelligible. *Sallust.* Jug. 49.
Incerti quidnam esset, h. e. one could
not be certain what they were, of doubtful
appearance. — *¶* Hence, Incertum, i, n. an
uncertainty. *Liv.* Ne cuius incerti auctor
esset. *Sallust.* and *Liv.* In incerto esse,
or, *Sallust.* habere, h. e. to be uncertain.
Cic. Ad or in incertum revocare, h. e.
to bring into uncertainty, reader uncer-
tain. *So, also, plur.* Incerta, uncertain-
ties, uncertain things or circumstances.
Liv. belli. *Plin.* Ep. fortunæ. — *¶* Hence,
ablat. Incerto for quum incertum sit or
esset. *Liv.* Incerto, quid peteret, h. e.
whilst they did not know. — *Incertum* is
also used adverbially, with uncertainty,
without its being known, without knowing.
Liv. Alexander, incertum qua fide, pa-
cem fecit.

INCESSABILIS (in & cessabilis), *e*, adj.
3 incessant, ἀκατάπαυστος. *Cæsar.* Aurel.

INCESSABILITER (incessabilis), *adv.*
3 incessantly. *Pl.* or *ym.*

INCESSANTER (in & cessanter), *adv.*
3 incessantly, ἀπαύτως. *Sidon.*

INCESSŌ (incedo), *is, cessivi and cessi*,
2 a. 3. to attack, assail, assault. *Liv.* In-
cessere aliquem. *Virg.* uiros. *Sueton.*
aliquem ceno, h. e. to throw at. —
Figur. to attack, assail with words.
Ovid. dictis protervis. *Suet.* convicio,
h. e. to reproach. *Gell.* Senex juvenes
oburgatione justa incessivit. *Liv.* Ad-
miratio viri incessit omnes, h. e. admi-
ration seized them. *Id.* Cupido incessit
eum, h. e. a desire seized him. *Stat.*
Incessere moras, h. e. to reprove him for
his tardiness. *Quintil.* Famam alicujus
incessere. — *¶* Hence, in accus. *Tacit.*
criminibus. — *¶* Also, to break in,
press upon, enter by force. *Liv.* in erum-
pentes. *Id.* Piliis incessere. — *¶* Also, to
come, appear. *Cæs.* Magnus incessit
timor.

INCESSŌS (Id.), *us*, m. a gait, walking,
2 βάδις. *Cic.* Incessum fingere, quo
gravior videaris, to assume a stately air,
a certain gravity of deportment. *Quintil.*
Incessus fractus, h. e. an unmanly gait.
— *¶* Also, the course of the stars. *Plin.*
— *¶* Also, an advancing. *Tacit.* Pri-
mo incessu solvit obsidium. — *¶* Hence,
an irruption into a country. *Tacit.* In-
cessu Parthorum sine acie pulsi Iberi.
— *¶* Also, entrance. *Tacit.* Incessus
claudere.

INCESTE (incestus), *adv.* impurely, un-
chastely, incestuously, παράως. *Cic.* Ideo
aquam adduxi, ut ea in incestu uterere?
Arnob. Incestus.

INCESTIFICUS (incestus & facio), *a*,
3 *um*, adj. defiling one's self, committing a
bad action, παράως. *Senec.*

INCESTŌ (incestus), *as, āvi, ātum*, a. 1.
2 to pollute, defile, contaminate, παύω.

Virg. fuere classem. Particularly,
by fornication. *Virg.* thalamus nover-
cæ. *Plant.* puellam. *Sueton.* se.

INCESTUM, *i*, n. See Incestus, a, um.

INCESTŌSUS (incestus, us), *a, um*, adj.
defiled, particularly by unchastity, ince-
stuous. *Valer. Max.* 6. 3. 7. Quæ sacris
Bacchanalium incestuosæ fuerant. *Al-*
rectus leg. incestu usæ.

INCESTŌS (from incestus, or incesto,
are), *us*, m. a defiling, particularly of
one's self, by unlawful embraces, incest.
Cic.

INCESTŌS (in & castus), *a, um*, adj. un-
clean, impure, polluted, contaminated, ἀνό-
στος, παράως. *Stat.* aves, h. e. that feed
on corpses. *Tacit.* Concessa apud Ju-
dæos, quæ nobis incesta, h. e. unlawful,
sinful. — *¶* Particularly, unchaste. *Cic.* os,
flagitium. *Liv.* sermo. *Tacit.* amor. —
Hence, Incestum, i, n. impurity, whether
consisting in impiety or fornication.
Cic. — *¶* Particularly, impurity contracted
by those kinds of fornication which
were expressly prohibited by the laws
of the Romans, as fornication with a
vestal virgin, with one's relatives, with
freeborn persons; incest, ἀνόστος, συ-
νοία. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

INCHARAXŌ (ἐνχαράσσω), *as, a*, 1. to
3 open by scratching. *Apie.*

INCHŌATIVŌS (inchoo), *a, um*, adj. in-
3 ceptive, inchoative, ἀρκτικός. *Priscian.*

INCHŌATŌR (Id.), *ōris*, m. a beginner.
3 Prudent. mortis.

INCHŌATŌS, a, um, partic. from inchoo.
— *¶* Adj. imperfect, ἡμιτελής. *Cic.*
cognitio.

INCHŌŌ (in & chaos), *as, āvi, ātum*, a.
and u. 1. to commence, begin, ἀρχομαι.
Pallad. Inchoante mense. — *¶* Also,
actively, to lay the foundation of any
thing, commence, begin. *Cic.* delubrum.
Liv. initium. *Cic.* oratore. *Liv.* præ-
lium. — *¶* Also, with an infin. following.
Pallad. Post idus pastina inchoemus
effodere. *Colum.* Ab inchoato extrue-
re domus, h. e. from the very foundation.
— *¶* Also, to erect, begin, undertake,
make. *Virg.* aram. *Liv.* mentionem
affinitatis, h. e. to mention by the way.
Plin. (of bees) regem, h. e. to make.
— *¶* Hence, Inchoatus, a, um, made, built.
Liv. templum. *Catull.* Dindymi domi-
na, or magna mater (h. e. Cybele), h. e.
a poem which had her for its subject. —
¶ See, also, Inchoatus, a, um.

INCICŌR (in & cicur), *ūris* or *ōris*, adj.
3 not tame, wild. *Pacuv.*

INCIDŌ (in & cado), *is, idi, āsum*, n. 3.

to fall into or upon, εἰσπίπτω. *Cic.* in so-
veam. *Id.* Saxum in crura incidit.
Virg. turris super agmina. — *¶* Also,
with a dat. following. *Lin.* portis, h. e.
to rush in at the gates. *Id.* caputibus, h. e.
to fall upon. — *¶* Also, with ad following.
Virg. ad terram. — *Figur.* to fall upon
or into, come upon unexpectedly, fall in
with. *Cic.* in insidias. *Id.* in morbum.
Liv. inter catervas armorum. *Cic.* in
illum sermonem. *Id.* Incidimus in ea
reipublicæ tempora. *Id.* Incidite ali-
cui or in alicum, h. e. to meet. *Sallust.*
in amicitiam alicujus, h. e. to be so un-
fortunate as to make friendship with a per-
son. — *¶* Also, with an accus. following.
Nep. periculum. — *¶* Hence, of time, to
fall on or upon, come to pass. *Cic.* In
hunc diem incidunt mysteria. — *¶* Also,
to occur to one's thoughts. *Terent.* Inci-
dit mihi in mentem. *Id.* Incidit mihi
suspicio. — *¶* Also, to strike or stumble
against any thing, offend, commit a mis-
take. *Cic.* in alterum genus justitiæ. —
Cic. Incidere in Diodorum, or in Dio-
dori sententiam, h. e. to assent to, ap-
prove of. — *¶* Also, to fall upon, attack,
assault, assail. *Liv.* in hostem. *Id.* ul-
timis, h. e. in ultimos. *Id.* Pestilentia
incidit in urbem. *Cæs.* terror exerci-
tū, h. e. seized. *Virg.* bellator deus ani-
mos, h. e. seizes. — *¶* Also, to happen,
occur, come to pass. *Liv.* Incidit de vo-
ribus mentio, h. e. they came to discon-
form of. *Nep.* bellum. — *¶* Also, with ut or ne
following. *Liv.* Forte ita incidit, ut,
&c. — *¶* Also, to meet with, happen to,
befall. *Cic.* Multis talis casus incide-
runt. *Prop.* Si quid durius tibi inci-
derit. — *¶* Incasurus, a, um, *Plin.*
2, 27.

INCIDŌ (in & cado), *is, idi, īsum*, a. 3.

to cut, to cut into, make an incision in.
Cæs. arborem, h. e. in a tree. *Plin.* Ar-
bor inciditur. *Plin.* venam, h. e. to
bleed, let blood. *Id.* Folia incisa, h. e.
having incisions. — *¶* Also, to cut, write,
engrave, cleave or imprint anything in or on.
Cic. leges in æs. *Id.* nomina in tabula.
Virg. amores arboribus. *Plin.* literas
cortici. — *¶* Also, to make by cutting.
Ovid. dentes, h. e. to cut teeth into a
saw. *Cic.* Mil. 32. leges, sc. in æs.
Virg. faces. — *¶* Also, to clip, lop.
Cic. pinnas. *Virg.* vites, h. e. to prune.
— *¶* Also, to interrupt, break off, hin-
der. *Liv.* sermonem. *Horat.* indum.
— *¶* Also, to cut in pieces. *Virg.* fun-
nem. Hence, to divide. *Cic.* Pulmo
incisus. — *¶* Also, to take away, de-
prive of. *Liv.* spem. *Cic.* media, h. e.
to omit. — *¶* Also, to annihilate, de-
stroy, make of no effect. *Prudent.* testa-
mentum. *Senec.* horam. — *¶* Also, to
cut, cut open, dissect, anatomize. *Cels.*
corpora mortuorum. — *¶* *Cic.* Genus
voci incidens, h. e. broken, interrupted.

INCIDŌS (in & cado), *a, um*, adj.

3 same as Incadus. *Stat.*

INCŌENS (probably from ἐκτώ), *tis*, adj.

2 pregnant, with young. *Virg.* and *Plin.*

INCŌŌ (in & cieo), *es, īvi, ītum*, a. 2.

and **INCŌ** (in & cieo), *is, a*, 4. to excite,
set in motion. *Lucr.* 5, 960. Inciebat
corpora. But *Ed. Creech.* reads junc-
bat. — *¶* Hence, Incitus, a, um, put in mo-
tion, impetuous, swift, rapid.

INCŌLŌ, or **INCŌLŌ** (unc.), *as, āvi*,
ātum, a. 1. to rebuke, blame.

INCŌLIS (Id.), *e*, adj. *Cato.* Fossa inci-

3 lis, a ditch or trench for conveying water.

— *¶* Hence, *Colum.* and *Cato.* Incile, is, n.
same as Fossa incilis. — *Figur.* *Cic.* In
incili adhererunt.

INCŌCTŌS, a, um. See Incingo.

INCŌGŌ (in & cingo), *is, xli, netum*, a.

3 to girt, girt about, surround, κατακύ-
πτω. *Ovid.* mœnibus urbes. *Id.* In-
cingi zona. *Liv.* Incinctus cinctu gabino.

INCŌGŌLUM (incingo), *i*, n. a girdle.

3 *Nom.*

INCŌŌ (in & cano), *is, a*, 3. to sing,
3 ἐνᾶδω. *Propert.* ore modos. — *¶* Al-
so, to blow upon a musical instrument.
Gell. tibicen.

INCŌPŌSŌ. See Incipis.

INCŌPŌ (in & capio), *is, ēpi, eptum*, a.

and n. 3. properly, to take in hand. —
Hence, to undertake, attempt, make. *Te-*
rent. Quid incipiam? *Sallust.* facinus

pulcherrimum. *Plaut. iter.* — *¶* Also, to begin, commence, make a commencement. *Terent., Cæs. and Liv. aliquid.* Also, with an *inf.* following. *Cic. and Cæs.* — Also, to begin (to speak or to sing). *Sallust. and Virg.* — *¶* Also, intrans. to begin, commence. *Plaut., Cic. and Virg.*

INCIPISSO, or INCIPISSO (incipio), is, 3 a. and n. 3. same as *Incipio*. *Plaut.*

INCIRCUMCISUS (in & circumciscus), a, 3 um, adj. uncircumcised. *Tertall.*

INCIRCUMSCRIPTUS (in & circumscriptus), a, um, adj. unbounded, unlimited, infinite. *Prudent.*

INCISE, and INCISIM (incisus, a, um), adv. in short clauses or members of a sentence of from three to seven syllables, *κατὰ κόμματα*. *Cic.*

INCISIO (incido), ōnis, f. an incision, διατομή. — Hence, a small, unperiodical member of a sentence, consisting of only from three to seven syllables, *Cic.*, otherwise called *incisura*. — *¶* Also, a gripping. *Veget.*

INCISUM (Id.), i, n. a short clause of a sentence consisting of from three to seven syllables, otherwise called a comma, *κόμμα*, *κόλον*. *Cic.*

INCISURA (Id.), æ, f. an incision. *Plin.* 2 — *¶* Also, a notch or hollow in anything that appears to be formed by an incision. *Plin.* — *¶* In painting, the division between light and shade. *Plin.*

INCISUS, a, um. See *Incido*. [2]

INCISUS (incido), us, m. an incision. *Plin.*

INCITABULUM (incito), i, n. an incitement, motive, incitement, incentive, κίνησις.

Cic. periculum, h. e. ad periculum. — Also, of persons. *Tacit. Uxor quæ incitamentum mortis et particeps fuit, h. e. who instigated.*

INCITATE (incitatus), adv. with a violent motion, violently. *Cic. Orat. 20. Incitatus.* — *¶* Also, speedily, rapidly, quickly. *Cic. Orat. 63.*

INCITATIO (incito), ōnis, f. a putting in motion, exciting, exhorting, inciting, instigating, ὀργάνισις, ὀργή. *Cic. populi.*

Id. mentis, h. e. enthusiasm. — *¶* Also, violent motion, vehemence, force, quickness, rapidity. *Cic. Sol tanta incitatione feritur, ut, &c. Cæs. animi.*

INCITATOR (Id.), ōris, m. an inciter, ὀργανιστής. *Prudent.*

INCITATRIX (incitator), ōris, f. she that incites. *Lactant.*

INCITATUS, a, um, partic. from incito.

2 — *¶* Adj. running, flying, going, flowing, sailing, &c. swiftly. *Cæs. linteres, equi.* *Cic. Equo incitato, h. e. riding violently, or with great speed.* *Id. Incitatio.* *Id. Incitissima conversio.*

INCITATUS (Id.), us, m. same as *Incitatio*. *Plin.*

INCITO (frequentat. of incieo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to set in rapid motion, *παρορμασ*. *Cæs. equos, h. e. to spur on.* *Val. Flacc. hastas.* — Hence, *Se incitare* or *Incitari*, to put one's self in rapid motion, to hasten, run, fly, go swiftly, flow, sail, &c. *Cæs. Alii ex castris sese incitant.*

Cic. Stellarum motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur. — *¶* Also, to excite, stimulate. *Cic. studium.* *Ovid. sitim.*

Cic. aliquem cupiditate imitandi. — *¶* Also, to excite, incite to a thing, encourage. *Cic. aliquem ad studium.* *Id. in aliquem.* *Hirt. contra aliquem.* — *¶* Also, to inspire. *Cic. Terræ vis Pythium Delphis incitabat.* — *¶* Also, to prompt the growth of any thing. *Pallad. vitem.* — *¶* Also, to increase, augment, enlarge. *Tacit. penas.* *Cic. celeritate.* *Liv. Annis incitatus pluvius.* — *¶* See, also, *Incitatus, a, ua.*

INCITES, a, um, partic. from incieo.

2 — *¶* Adj. unmovable, immovable. *Incita calx,*

a chess-man blocked up or which cannot be moved, hence, *Incite calces,* a place upon the chess-board whence a move cannot be made. *Plaut. Ad incitas redigere,* to put the chess-men of another person to a point whence they cannot be moved; and hazard, to bring into an extremity, difficulty or embarrassment. So, also, *Lucil. Ad incitas redigere* or *redire.*

INCIVILIS (in & civilis), e, adj. unmanly, impolite, uncivil. *Gell.*

INCIVILITAS (incivilis), ātis, f. incivility, uncourteousness. *Ammian.*

INCIVILITER (Id.), adv. without civility, 2 uncourteously. *Pandect. Inciviliter extorta.* *Sueton. Incivilius.*

INCLAMATIO (inclamo), ōnis, f. an exclaiming or calling out against any one. *Tertull.*

INCLAMITUS (frequentat. of inclamo), 3 as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to call out against any one, to assail with harsh language, abuse, scold. *Plaut. Inclamitor quasi servus.*

INCLAMUS (in & clamo), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to call upon with a loud voice, cry out to, whether in a good or bad sense, *ἐπιβοᾶν*. *Cic. comitem summi, h. e. call to.* — Hence, to call upon for assistance. *Cic. Nemo inclamavit.* — In a bad sense, to assail with harsh language, abuse, chide, rebuke. *Gell. in aliquem.* *Plaut. and Liv. aliquem.* *Ovid. alicui.*

— *¶* Also, to call. *Liv. aliquem nomine.* *Cæl. ap. Quintil. nomen alicuius.* *Cic. Ut, si inclamaro, advoles.* *Plin. Delphinus inclamatus a puero.*

— *¶* Also, to call upon, invoke. *Gell. Deum atque hominum fidem.*

INCLARESCO (in & claresco), is, rui, 2 n. 3. to become famous, gain credit and reputation, *ἐπιδοῦμαι*. *Plin.*

INCLARUS (in & clarus), a, um, adj. obscure, unknown. *Symmach.*

INCLEMENS (in & clemens), tis, rigor- 2 ous, harsh, rough, ἀκρής. *Liv. dictator.* *Id. Inclementior verbo appellare.* *Macrobi. Inclementissimus.*

INCLEMENTER (inclemens), adv. un- 2 mercifully, harshly, rigorously, roughly, unkindly, ἀκρῶς. *Plaut. dicere alicui.* *Liv. Inclementius.*

INCLEMENTIA (Id.), æ, f. rigor, severity, unmercifulness, harshness, ἀκρῆεια. *Virg. divum.* *Id. mortis.* *Stat. fati.*

— *¶* Figur. *Claudian. maris, fury.* *Justin. cæli, severe climate.*

INCLINABILIS (inclino), e, adj. iacina- 2 ble. *Senec.*

INCLINAMENTUM (Id.), i, n. inclina- 3 tion. *Nigid. ap. Gell. verbi, h. e. the termination of a word.*

INCLINATIO (Id.), ōnis, f. an inclining or bending, ἐγκλίσις. *Plin. lateris unius.* *Virg. cæli, h. e. latitude.*

Cæs. Vertebrarum, quæ in spina sunt, inclinationes. — *¶* Also, change. *Cic. vocis.* *Id. minimis momentis maximæ inclinationes temporum fiunt.* *Tacit. Utendum inclinatione ea ratus.* — *Figur. inclination, tendency.* *Cic. ad meliorem spem, h. e. appearance, prospect.* — Hence, inclination, propensity, favor. *Cic. voluntatum.* *Tacit. Principum inclinatio in hos.* *Sen. Crudelitas est inclinatio animi ad asperiora.* — *¶* Also, the derivation of one word from another, and termination of words. *Varr.*

INCLINATUS, us, m. same as *Inclicatio*, termination. *Gell. 2*

INCLINATUS, a, um, partic. from in- 3 clino. — *¶* Adj. inclined, prone, favorably disposed. *Liv. Inclinatum esse deterioribus, for ad deteriora.* *Liv. Plebs inclinatur ad Prenos fuerat.*

INCLINIS (in & clino), e, adj. bending 3 forward, stooping. *Valer. Flacc.* — *¶* Also, unbending, unalterable. *Manil.*

INCLINUS (in & clino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to incline, bend any thing towards, or simply, to bend, incline, ἐγκλίνειν. *Ovid. genna arenis.* — Also, to bend, curve, crook. *Ovid. cursus.* — Hence, *Inclinari*, to incline, be inclined to. *Lucret. Terra inclinatur.* *Liv. Acies inclinatur* or *inclinat, sc. se, h. e. gives way, falls back, loses ground.* So, also, *Liv. Inclinare in fugam.* *Id. Acies inclinat in neutram partem, h. e. gives way.* *Id. Res inclinatur in fugam.* — *Figur. Cic. Inclinari timore.* *Liv. Sol inclinavit, h. e. was near his setting.* *Horat. merides inclinat.* *Plin. Ep. Inclinato die.* *Liv. Opes inclinari in Sabinos videbantur, h. e. to be inclined rather to the Sabinæ.* — Hence, to incline, h. e. to vary, change. *Cæs. Fortuna se inclinât.* — Hence, *Inclinari*, to go to ruin, sink, perish. *Virg. Inclinata domus.* *Id. Res inclinata, h. e. weakened, sunk.* *Cic. Fortuna inclinata.* *Cæs. Morbus inclinatus, when on the decline.* *Id. Febris se*

inclinat, h. e. decreases. *Cic. Vox inclinata, h. e. a deep tone, bass.* *Calp. 5, 13*

Inclinata senectus, h. e. stooping old age — *¶* Also, to give a turn to. *Liv. rem, h. e. to a thing.* *Cic. Res inclinata est, h. e. is near a crisis.* — *¶* Also, to bend, turn, direct. *Ovid. aquas ad litora.*

Figur. Liv. culpam in aliquem, h. e. to transfer. *Id. Inclinauit animos (suos) in hanc sententiam, h. e. he was inclined.*

— Hence, *Inclinari*, to be inclined towards, approach, come or be near. *Cic. Dies in tempus pomeridianum inclinatur.* *Plin. colore ad aurum inclinatum, h. e. gold-colored.* — Particularly, to render disposed. *Liv. Hæc animus inclinatum, ut credam, &c.* — Hence, *Inclinare* se, to be inclined, favorably disposed to. *Cic. ad Stoicos.* *Se is also omitted.*

Liv. Inclinant ad nomina danda. *Cic. Sententia inclinât ad aliquid.* *Liv. Sententia inclinât eo.* Also, with a dat. following. *Horat. pluribus hisce.* Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Liv.* — *¶* Also, to lessen, weaken. *Liv. rem. Quintil. eloquentiam.* — Hence, in grammar, to vary a word in any manner, as by derivation, &c. *Gell.*

— *¶* Inclinata rerum, for res inclinate. *Sil. Rerum inclinata feramus, h. e. misfortunes, calamity.* — *¶* See, also, *Inclinatus, a, um.*

INCLITUS. See *Inclitus*. 2

INCLUDUS (in & claudio), is, si, sum, a. 3. to shut up, confine, keep in, *κατακλείω*. *Cic. aliquem in cella.* *Id. in custodia.* *Virg. lateri.* *Liv. carcere.* *Id. se Heracleæ and Heracleam.* — Hence, figur. to put in, insert. *Cic. orationem in epistolam.* *Id. verba versu.* *Id. aliquid orationi.* *Id. emblemata in scyphis, h. e. to encase.* *Lucret. smaragdum auro, h. e. to set in gold.* *Horat. sententiam versibus, h. e. to compose in verse.* *Id. tempora fastis.* *Virg. germen, h. e. to ingraft.* — Also, to confine, restrain. *Liv. Temporis inclusus angustiis.* — Also, to surround, encase. *Virg. suras auro.* — *¶* Also, to block up, obstruct, hinder. *Liv. viam.* *Cic. vocem.* — *¶* Also, to close, finish. *Propert. fata.* *Cels. potiones aqua frigida.* — *¶* Also, to close, stop up. *Senec. alicui os spongia.* — *¶* Also, to bound, limit. *Plin. Unam partem inclusit ab Oriente.* — *¶* Also, to contain, hold. *Pallad. locum.*

INCLUSIO (includo), ōnis, f. a shutting 1 up, confinement. *Cic.*

INCLUSUS, a, um. See *Includo*.

INCLYTUS, INCLYTUS, or INCLYTUS (from in & clutus, κλυτός), a, um, adj. illustrious, renowned, remarkable, notable, famous, celebrated, noble, glorious, διάσημος. *Plaut. Jupiter.* *Cic. iudicium.* *Liv. iustitia religioque.* *Colam. Dux inclytissimus.* *Virg. Gloria inclyta fama.*

INCOACTUS (in & coactus), a, um, adj. 2 unforced, not constrained, voluntary, ἐκούσιος. *Senec.*

INCOCTILIS (incoquo), e, adj. covered 2 with some metal. *Plin. Incoctilia, sc. vasa, h. e. tinued.*

INCOCTIO (incoquo), ōnis, f. a boiling in 3 any thing, an incocation. *Cal. Aurel.*

INCOCTUS, a, um, partic. from incoquo. 3 — *¶* Adj. unboiled. *Plaut.*

INCOENATUS (in & coenatus), adj. not 3 having supped, ἀδειπνος. *Plaut.*

INCOENIS (in & coena), e, adj. without 3 supper, supperless, ἀδειπνος. *Plaut.*

INCOENUS (in & coeno), as, n. 1. to sup 2 any where. *Sueton. Incœnante eo (others read cœnante).*

INCOEPTUS (in & coeptus), a, um, adj. 3 same as *Inceptus*. — Hence, *Inceptum*, i, n. a design. *Tacit.*

INCOGITABILIS (in & cogitabilis), e. 3 adj. inconsiderate, thoughtless, ἀλόγιος. *Plaut. Also, inconceivable, incomprehensible.* *Ammian.*

INCOGITANS, tis, partic. from incogi- 3 to. — *¶* Adj. thoughtless, inconsiderate. *Terent.*

INCOGITANTIA (incogitans), æ, f. 3 thoughtlessness, heedlessness, inconsiderateness, inadvertency, ἀλογία. *Plaut.*

INCOGITATUS, a, um, partic. from in- 2 cogito. — *¶* Adj. unpremeditated, unstudied, not weighed or considered. *Senec.*

opus. — ¶ Also, *inconsiderate, thoughtless*. *Plaut.*

INCŌGĪTŌ (in & cogito), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. 1. to think of, contrive, design. *Horat.* Non fraudem socio incogitat.

INCŌGNĪTŌS (in & cognitus), a, um, adj. not examined, untried. *Cic.* Causa incognita condemnare, h. e. without trial, without a hearing. — ¶ Also, unknown. *Cic.* vocabula. *Liv.* Incognitus famae, h. e. of whom we never heard. *Suet.* Habere aliquem incognitum, h. e. not to know. — Hence, *Incognito*, ablat. without knowledge, unknowingly. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, unclaimed. *Liv.* 5, 16. Incognita sub hasta venire, h. e. things of which no vipers are found, or, which no one claims as his own.

INCŌGNŌSCŌ (in & cognosco), is, a. 3. 3 same as *Cognosco*. *Apul.* *Florid.* 4. *Ed. Elm.*

INCŌHĪBĪLIS (in & cohibilis), e, adj. 3 that cannot be kept together. *Gell.* 5, 8. onus. Other *Edd.* read *incohibili*, h. e. quod non conjungi potest. — ¶ Also, that cannot be restrained. *Amnian.*

INCŌIBĪLIS, e. See *Incohibilis*.

INCŌLĀ (incolo), æ, m. and f. an inhabitant, ἐνοικος, πάροικος. *Cic.* — Also, with a genit. following. *Cic.* mundi. *Nep.* insula. — Also, of animals. *Cic.* aquarium. — Also, of vegetables, rivers, winds. *Plin.* arbores, h. e. trees brought from another country and naturalized. *Id.* Incolae Padi, h. e. rivers that discharge themselves into the Po. *Horat.* Aquilo. — ¶ Also, a native, countryman. *Cic.* Pythagoreos, incolae pene nostros. — ¶ Also, one who resides in any town, &c. without being a citizen. *Cic.* *Off.* 1, 34, 125. — ¶ Also, adjectively. *Ovid.* Turba incolae, for incolae, the inhabitants.

INCŌLATŌS (Id.), us, m. a dwelling in a 3 different country from that in which one was born. *Pandect.*

INCŌLŌ (in & colo, ere), is, cōlui, cultum, 3 a. and n. 3. to abide or dwell in a place, κατοικέω. *Cæs.* trans Rhenum. *Liv.* inter mare Alpesque. — ¶ Also, to inhabit. *Cic.* Delum. *Id.* urbem.

INCŌLŌRĀTE (incoloratus), adv. without 3 alleging a cause. *Pandect.*

INCŌLŌMĪS (in & columnis), e, adj. unimpaired, uninjured, undiminished, in good condition, safe, sound, whole, entire, ἀρτιος, ὅλης. *Cic.* Urbem et cives incolumes servare. *Id.* a calamitate. *Quadrig.* Incolumior. — Also, without loss, unconquered. *Cæs.* and *Cic.*

INCŌLŌMITĀS (incolumis), ātis, f. good condition, preservation, safety, soundness, ἀβλάβεια, σωτηρία. *Cic.* mundi, h. e. preservation. *Tacit.* Pro incolumitate principis vota suscipere. — Also, with a or ab following. *Cic.* ab aliquo. — *Plur.* Incolumitates. *Arnob.*

INCŌMES (in & comes), itis, adj. h. e. 3 sine comite. *Festus.*

INCŌMĪS (in & comis), e, adj. unpleasant, 3 rustic, rude, ἄξεστος. *Macrob.*

INCŌMITĀTŌS (in & comitatus), a, um, 3 adj. unaccompanied, unattended, ἀνακλουθῶν. *Cic.* and *Varr.*

INCŌMITIŌ (in & comitio), as, a. 1. per 3 haps to affront, rebuke in public. *Plaut.*

INCŌMIUM (unc.), it, n. one of the ingre 3 dients of an ointment. *Veget.* de re Vet. 4, 28, 18.

INCŌMMĀ (ἐγκομμα), æ, f. the standard by which the height of soldiers was measured. *Veget.* de re Mil. 1, 5. Others read, a consule Mario.

INCŌMMĒĀBĪLIS (in & comineabilis), 3 e, adj. impossible. *Amnian.* via.

INCŌMMĒNDĀTŌS (in & commendatus), 3 a, um, adj. uncommended, disregarded, not cared for, given up, exposed. Hence, *Ovid.* Incommendata tellus, se. ventis.

INCŌMMINŌR (in & comminor), āris, 3 ātus sum, dep. I. to threaten. *Apul.* Incomminata nece (passively).

INCŌMMĪSCĪBĪLIS (in & commiscibi 3 lis), e, adj. that cannot be mingled. *Tertull.*

INCŌMMŌBĪLĪTĀS (incommobilis), ātis, 3 immovableness, stupor, insensibility. *Apul.*

INCŌMMŌDŌ (incommodus), adv. inconveniently, incommodiously, unsuitably, not well, badly, ἀχρήστως. *Varr.* and *Cic.* — Also, badly, unfortunately, unluckily. *Cæs.* accidere. *Cic.* Incommodius. *Id.*

INCŌMMŌDĪSTĪCŌS, a, um, adj. a word 3 coined by a parasite, for incommodus. *Plaut.*

INCŌMMŌDĪTĀS (incommodus), ātis, f. 1 inconvenience, unseasonableness, incommodity, incommodiousness, unsuitableness. *Tertull.* rei. *Liv.* temporis. — ¶ Also, disadvantage. *Tertull.* *Andr.* 3, 3, 35.

INCŌMMŌDŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 1 to occasion inconvenience or trouble to any one, incommod-, put to inconvenience, annoy, βλάπτω. *Cic.* aliquid nihil. *Tertull.* aliquid. — ¶ Also, to incommode, render difficult, abstract, prevent. *Pandect.* navigationem.

INCŌMMŌDUM. See *Incommodus*.

INCŌMMŌDUS (in & commodus), a, um, 3 adj. inconvenient, troublesome, incommo 3 dious, unsuitable, βλαβερός. Particularly, unseasonable, troublesome, disagreeable. *Cic.* valetudo, h. e. indisposition. *Id.* In rebus ejus incommodis, h. e. distress, misfortune. *Plaut.* Esse aliquid incommodum, h. e. to be troublesome. *Pandect.* Incommodior. — ¶ Hence, *Incommodum*, i, n. inconvenience. *Cic.* Incommodum tuo, or simply, *Id.* Incommodo, h. e. with inconvenience to you. — Also, trouble, disadvantage, detriment, loss, misfortune. *Cic.* valetudinis, h. e. injury. *Id.* Incommodo affici. *Id.* Aliquid incommodum ferre, or, *Cæs.* afferre, or, *Cic.* dare or importare, h. e. to occasion. *Id.* capere or accipere, h. e. to receive or suffer. *Plin.* corporis, h. e. indisposition, disease.

INCŌMMŌTE (in & commotus), adverb, 3 immovably, unchangeably, firmly. *Justin.*

INCŌMMŌNIS (in & communis), e, adj. 3 not common. *Tertull.*

INCŌMMŪTĀBĪLIS (in & commutabilis), e, adject. unchangeable, ἀμετάβλητος. *Varr.*

INCŌMMŪTĀBĪLĪTĀS (incommutabi 3 lis), ātis, f. immutability, ἀμεταβλησία. *Augustin.*

INCŌMMŪTĀBĪLĪTER (Id.), adv. un 3 changeably, ἀμεταβλητώς. *Augustin.*

INCŌMPĀRĀBĪLIS (in & comparabilis), 2 e, adj. not to be compared, incomparable, ἀσύγκριτος. *Plin.*

INCŌMPĀRĀBĪLĪTER (incomparabilis), 3 adv. incomparably, beyond comparison, ἀσύγκριτος. *Augustin.* *plura.*

INCŌMPĀSSĪBĪLIS (in & compassibilis), 3 e, adj. that cannot suffer together with another. *Tertull.*

INCŌMPĒRTŌS (in & compertus), a, um, 2 adj. of which we have no information, not found out, not ascertained, unknown, uncertain, ἀγνώριτος. *Plin.* Origo ejus incomperta est mihi. *Id.* Incompertum habeo. I have not discovered.

INCŌMPĒTĒTER (in & competens), 3 adv. inconveniently.

INCŌMPĒTŌS (in & completus), a, um, 3 adj. not completed, imperfect. *Jul.* *Firmit.*

INCŌMPŌSĪTE (incompositus), adv. out 2 of order, disorderly, ἀτάκτως. *Liv.*

INCŌMPŌSĪTŌS (in & compositus), a, 2 um, adj. not well put together, out of order, disordered, discomposed, ἀτακτος. *Liv.* and *Horat.*

INCŌMPREHĒNSĪBĪLIS (in & compre 2 hensibilis), e, adj. that cannot be held or kept in the hand. *Colum.* parvitas arenæ. — ¶ *Figur.* that cannot be caught hold of or refuted, not tangible. *Plin.* *Ep.* — ¶ Also, incomprehensible. *Cels.* — ¶ Also, that cannot be attained or reached. *Solin.* fuga, h. e. that cannot be overtaken or equalled in running. — ¶ Also, unquerable, untamable. *Senec.* arbitrium consuetudinis. — ¶ Also, endless. *Senec.* opus.

INCŌMPREHĒNSŌS (in & comprehen 2 sus), a, um, adj. not comprehended, not to be understood, incomprehensible, ἀσάληπτος. *Cic.* — Also written *inecomprehens*, a, um. *Prudent.*

INCŌMPTE, and **INCŌMTE** (incomptus, 3 or incoptus), adv. without ornament, rough, inelegantly, ἀκόμψως. *Stat.*

INCŌMPTŌS, and **INCŌMPTŌS** (in & comptus), a, um, adj. undressed, uncombed, unpolished, unadorned, inelegant, rough, ἀκόμψως. *Horat.* caput. *Ca oratio.* *Sueton.* Incomptior capillus *Virg.* Incompti versus.

INCŌNCESSĪBĪLIS (in & concessibilis), 3 e, adj. inadmissible. *Tertull.*

INCŌNCESSŌS (in & concessus), a, um, 2 adject. not allowed, unlawful, forbidden, ἀσυνχρόητος. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, impossible. *Quintil.*

INCŌNCĪLĪŌ (in & concilio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to treat badly. *Plaut.* aliquem. — ¶ Also, intransitively, to act badly, make difficulties. *Plaut.*

INCŌNCĪNNE (inconcinuus), adv. inele 3 gantly, awkwardly, absurdly. *Apul.*

INCŌNCĪNNĪTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. inele 3 gance, awkwardness, impropriety, ἀναρμοσία. *Sueton.* and *Apul.*

INCŌNCĪNNĪTER (Id.), adv. awkwardly, 3 without grace, inelegantly, ἀναρμόστως. *Gell.*

INCŌNCĪNNŌS (in & concinnus), a, um, 1 adj. unpolished, inelegant, slovenly, awkward, improper, ἀναρμόστος. *Cic.* homo.

INCŌNCITŌS (in & concitus), a, um, 3 adj. not quick. *Amnian.* gradus, sloo.

INCŌNCRETŌS (in & concretus), a, um, 3 adj. bodiless, incorporeal. *Nazar.* substantia.

INCŌNCRŪPISCŌ (in & concupisco), is, a. 3 3. to desire. *Apul.* 4, 3. *Ed. Elm.*

INCŌNCRŪSSE (inconcussus), adv. firmly, 3 resolutely, ἀσείστως. *Augustin.*

INCŌNCRŪSSŌS (in & concussus), a, um, 2 adj. unshaken. *Plin.* *Paneg.* — ¶ *Figur.* firm, constant, unchanged. *Senec.* homo. *Tacit.* pax.

INCŌNDĪTE (inconditus), adv. confused 3 ly, disorderly, without grace, inelegantly, δράκτως. *Cic.*

INCŌNDĪTŌS (in & conditus), a, um, 3 adj. disordered, out of order, confused. *Liv.* acies. *Plin.* *Ep.* clamor. — ¶ Also, unformed, undigested, not properly constituted, wild, uncouth, rude, without order. *Liv.* libertas. *Cic.* jus civile. *Suet.* senatorum turba. *Virg.* carmina, h. e. not artificial, rude. — Hence, badly formed, inelegant. *Cic.* verba. — ¶ Also, not laid up in a store-house. *Colum.* fructus. — ¶ Also, unburied. *Lucret.* — ¶ Also, not made, not created. *Tertull.*

INCŌNFECTŌS (in & confectus), a, um, 2 adj. undigested. *Cels.*

INCŌNFESSŌS (in & confessus), a, um, 3 adj. not having confessed or declared. *Ovid.* *Metam.* 2, 557. This verse is omitted in most *Edd.*

INCŌNFŌSŌS (in & confusus), a, um, 2 adj. unconfused, regular. *Senec.* — ¶ Also, not embarrassed, not disconcerted. *Senec.*

INCŌNGĒLĀBĪLIS (in & congelabilis), e, adj. that cannot be frozen, ἀκροστολίστος. *Gell.*

INCŌNGRESSĪBĪLIS (in & congressibi 3 lis), e, adj. unapproachable, inaccessible. *Tertull.* 3

INCŌNGRŪE (incongruus), adv. unsuita 3 bly, incongruously. *Macrob.*

INCŌNGRŪENS (in & congruens), tis, adj. 3 inconsistent, incongruous, ἀνάρμοστος. *Plin.* *Ep.* — Also, with a dat. *Gell.*

INCŌNGRŪENTER (incongruens), adv. 3 incongruously, unsuitably. *Tertull.*

INCŌNGRŪENTĪA (Id.), æ, f. unsuita 3 bleness, inconsistency, incongruity, incongruence. *Tertull.*

INCŌNGRŪŌS (in & congruus), a, um, 3 adj. inconsistent, unsuitable, incongruous. *Valer.*

INCŌNNEXŌS (in & connexus), a, um, 3 adj. not joined, unconnected. *Auson.*

INCŌNNĪVĒNS (in & connivens), tis, 3 that does not close itself. *Amnian.* oculus. — ¶ Also, not closing the eyes. *Gell.*

INCŌNNIVŌS, a, um, same as *Incon 3 nens*. *Apul.*

INCŌNSENTĀNEŌS (in & consentane 3 us), a, um, adj. unsuitable, unfit. *Martian.* *Capall.*

INCŌNSĒQUENS (in & consequens), tis, 3 adj. inconsequent, without just conclusion, ἀνακόλουθος. *Ascon.* — Hence, Per inconsequens. *Gell.*

INCŌNSEQUENTĪA (inconsequens), æ, 2 f. inconsequence, want of just inference, inconclusiveness, ἀνακόλουθον. *Quintil.*

INCONSIDERANS (in & considerans), 3 tis, *inconsiderate*. *Tertull.* *Inconsiderantissimus*.

INCONSIDERANTER (inconsiderans), 3 adv. *inconsiderately*. *Hieronym.*

INCONSIDERANTIA (Id.), æ, f. *inadvertency, rashness, inconsiderateness*, ἀβελγία, ἀλογιστία. *Sueton.* and *Cic.*

INCONSIDERATE (inconsideratus), adv. *inconsiderately, rashly*, ἀσέππως. *Cic.* *agere*. *Valer. Max.* *Inconsideratus*.

INCONSIDERATUS (in & consideratus), a, um, adj. *inconsiderate, unthinking, heedless, rash, injudicious, thoughtless, unadvised*, ἀπειρίκτως. *Cic.* *cupiditas*.

Id. *Plenus inconsideratissimæ temeritatis*. *Nepos.* *Inconsideratio* in secunda, quam in adversa fortuna.

INCONSISTUS (in & consitus), a, um, adj. 3 not sown, uncultivated. *Varr.*

INCONSOLABILIS (in & consolabilis), 3 e, adj. not to be consofated, inconsolable, that cannot be mitigated, ἀπαράκλητος. *Orid.* *vulnus*.

INCONSPECTUS (in & conspectus), a, 3 um, adj. not well considered. *Gell.*

INCONSPICUUS (in & conspicuus), a, 3 um, adj. not conspicuous, not remarkable. *Flor.* *mors*.

INCONSTANS (in & constans), tis, adj. *inconstant, light, wavering, capricious, changeable, fickle, irresolute*, ἀβέβαιος, ἀστατος. *Cic.* *Inconstantes litteræ*.

Id. *Quid inconstantius deo?* *Senec.* *Inconstantissimus*.

INCONSTANTER (inconstans), adv. *inconsistently, changeably, inconstantly*, ἀβέβαιος. *Cic.* *loqui*. *Id.* *Hæc dicuntur inconstantissime*.

INCONSTANTIA (Id.), æ, f. *inconstancy, lightness, fickleness, wavering, changeableness, unsteadiness, irresolution, instability*, ἀστασία. *Cic.* *mentis*.

INCONSUEtus (in & consuetus), a, um, 2 adj. *unusual, uncustomed*, ἀήθης. *Vitruv.* *sermo*. — *¶* Also, *unaccustomed*. *Sil.* *Inconsuetis opimæ mensæ*.

INCONSULTE (inconsultus), adv. *inconsiderately, imprudently, unadvisedly, rashly, injudiciously, thoughtlessly, foolishly, indiscreetly*, ἀβουλος. *Cæs.* *Inconsultus*. *Liv.* *Prelum inconsulte commissum*.

INCONSULTUS (in & consultus), a, um, adj. not consulted. *Liv.* 36, 36. *Inconsulto senatu*. *Varr.* *Inconsulto domino, without asking leave of their master*.

— *¶* Also, *that has not received any advice, or any advice of importance*. *Virg.* *Inconsulti abeunt, h. e. without having received advice, or a response*. — *¶* Also, *imprudent, inconsiderate, unadvised, indiscreet, rash, foolish, thoughtless, injudicious, giddy*, ἀβουλος. *Cic.* *homo*.

Id. *ratio, h. e. proceeding*. *Liv.* *largitio*. *Nazor.* *Inconsultor dolor*. *Salv.* *Inconsultissimum est*. — Hence, *Inconsultum*, i, n. *an inconsiderate proceeding, inconsiderate, indiscretion, imprudence*.

Sil. — Hence, *abl.*, *Inconsiderato, unadvisedly, inconsiderately*. *Auct.* *ad Herenn.*

INCONSULTUS (Id.), us, m. *the not consulting another person*. *Plaut.* *Inconsultu meo, h. e. without my advice, without asking my leave, without consulting me*.

INCONSUMMATUS (in & consummatio), 3 ñis, f. *incompleteness, imperfection*. *Tertull.*

INCONSUMMATUS (in & consummatus), 3 a, um, adj. not finished, incomplete, imperfect. *Ammon.*

INCONSUMPTUS, or **INCONSUMTUS** 3 (in & consumptus), a, um, adj. *unconsumed, undiminished*. *Ovid.*

INCONTAMINABILIS (in & contaminabilis), e, adj. *that cannot be defiled*. *Tertull.*

INCONTAMINATUS (in & contaminatus), a, um, adj. *uncontaminated, unpolluted, undefiled, pure*, ἀκλავρος. *Liv.*

INCONTANTER. See *Incontanter*.

INCONTEMPLABILIS (in & contemplabilis), e, adj. *that cannot be looked upon or contemplated*. *Tertull.*

INCONTEMPLIBILIS, or **INCONTENTIBILIS** (in & contentibilis), e, adj. *not contemptible*. *Tertull.*

INCONTENTUS (in & contentus), a, um, 1 adj. *not stretched, slack, loose*. *Cic.*

INCÖNTYGÖUS (in & contiguous), a, um, 3 adj. *that cannot be touched*. *Arnob.*

INCÖNTINENS (in & continens), tis, adj. 2 not holding together or retaining. *Plin.* *uterus*. — *¶* Also, *intemperate, immoderate, incontinent*, ἀκόλαστος, ἀκραγής. *Plaut.* *homo*. *Horat.* *Incontinentes manus injicere*. *Senec.* *Incontinens sui, h. e. not master of, that cannot restrain*.

INCÖNTINENTER (incontinens), adv. 2 incontinently, intemperately, immoderately, immodestly, ἀκοντως. *Cic.*

INCÖNTINENTIA (Id.), æ, f. *inability to keep together or retain*. *Plin.* *urinae*. — *¶* Also, *inability of restraining one's desires, intemperance, incontinence*, ἀκράτεια. *Cic.*

INCÖNTINGIBILIS (in & contingibilis), e, adj. *that cannot be touched*. *Apul.* *de mund.* But other *Edd.* read *inamobilem*.

INCÖNTRADICIBILIS (in & contradicibilis), e, adj. not to be contradicted. *Tertull.* *Quid in contradicibilis?*

INCÖNTRÖVERSUS (in & controversus), a, um, adj. *undisputed, undoubted, uncontroverted*. *Cic.* *Orat.* 1, 57. (si lectio certa).

INCÖNVENTIENS (in & conveniens), tis, 2 adj. *unsuitable, incongruous, inconsistent*, ἀνάρμοστος. *Cass.* *ad Cic.* — *¶* Also, *improper, not becoming, unbecomting*. *Apul.* — *¶* Also, *unlike, dissimilar*. *Phædr.*

INCÖNVENTENTER (inconveniens), adv. 3 unsuitably. *Augustin.*

INCÖNVENTENTIA (Id.), æ, f. *inconcistency, incongruity*. *Tertull.*

INCÖNVERTIBILIS (in & convertibilis), 3 e, adj. *unchangeable, unalterable, immutable*. *Tertull.*

INCÖNVÖLVÖ (in & convolvere), is, a. 3. 3 same as *convolvere*, *involvere*. *Ammon.* *Inconvolutus casus*.

INCÖPIÖSUS (in & copiosus), a, um, adj. 3 not furnished with provisions. *Tertull.*

INCÖQUÖ (in & coquo), is, ñxi, ñctum, a. 2 3. to boil in or with any thing, ἐνέφω. *Virg.* *radices Baccho*. *Plin.* 1. 15. c. 17. *cotonea melle*. *Id.* *allium fabæ*. — Also, without a case. *Plin.* *Si crusta panis incoquatur*. — *¶* Also, *to boil in or into, to spissate by boiling*. *Plin.* *Suam incoqui sole*. — *¶* Also, *to boil, seethe*. *Cels.* *suum cum melle*. Hence, *Sil.*

Incocti corpora Mauri, h. e. burnt by the sun, black. — *¶* Also, *to dip in, dye, color, cover or overlay with*. *Virg.* *Vel lera incocta rubores, h. e. dyed*. *Plin.* *Stannum æreis operibus, h. e. to tin*. *Id.* *argentum, h. e. to cover, lay over or plate with silver*. — *Figur.* *Pers.* *Incoctum generoso pectus honesto, h. e. filled with*.

INCÖRAM, adv. same as *Coram*, in the presence of. *Apul.* *omnium*. — *¶* Also, without a genit., openly, publicly. *Apul.*

INCÖRNATÖS (in & coronatus), a, um, 3 adj. *uncrowned*. *Apul.* *simulacra*.

INCÖRPÖRABILIS (in & corporabilis), 3 e, adj. *bodiless, incorporeal*. *Tertull.*

INCÖRPÖRALIS (in & corporalis), e, adj. 2 having no body, incorporeal, immaterial, ἀσώματος. *Quintil.*

INCÖRPÖRALITÄS (incorporalis), ätis, 3 f. *incorporality*. *Tertull.*

INCÖRPÖRALITER (Id.), adv. *without a body, incorporeally*. *Claud. Mamert.*

INCÖRPÖRATÖS (incorporo), ñis, f. 3 bodily constitution, μετεσσωματωσις. *Colum.* 6, 2, 13. But *Ed. Gesn.* reads *in corporacione*, and *Ed. Schneid.* reads *in comparatione*.

INCÖRPÖREUS (in & corporeus), a, um, 3 adj. *without body, incorporeal, immaterial*, ἀσώματος. *Gell.*

INCÖRPÖRÖ (in & corporo), as, a. 1. to 3 unite with the body, paint on it, ἐνσωματίζω. *Solin.* *Animalium effigies incorporantur*. — *¶* Also, *to incorporate, incarnate*. *Prudent.*

INCÖRRÖCTÖS (in & correctus), a, um, 3 adj. not corrected, incorrect, ἀνενανρθω-
Seis. *Ovid.*

INCÖRRIGIBILIS (in & corrigibilis), e, 3 adj. *incorrigible*. *Cassiod.*

INCÖRRÖPTE (incorruptus), adv. *purely, incorruptly, justly*, ἀφθάρτως. *Cic.* *iudicare*. *Id.* *Incorruptus*.

INCÖRRÖPTELÄ (in & corruptela), æ, f. 3 same as *Incorruptio*. *Tertull.*

INCÖRRÖPTIBILIS (in & corruptibilis), 3 e, adj. *incorruptible, inoperishable*. *Lactant.* 3

e, adj. incorruptible, inoperishable. *Lactant.* 3

INCÖRRÖPTIBILITÄS (incorruptibilis), 3 ätis, f. *incorruptibility, imperishableness*. *Tertull.*

INCÖRRÖPTÖS (in & corruptio), ñis, 3 f. *incorruption, imperishableness*, ἀφθαρσία. *Tertull.*

INCÖRRÖPTIVÖS (in & corruptivus), 3 a, um, adj. *imperishable*. *Hieronym.*

INCÖRRÖPTÖRÖS (in & corruptorius), 3 a, um, adj. *imperishable*. *Tertull.*

INCÖRRÖPTÖS (in & corruptus), a, um, adj. *unruined, ἀφθάρτος*. *Cic.* *sucus et sanguis*. *Liv.* *templum, h. e. not injured, not destroyed*. *Plin.* *Lignum incorruptus, h. e. less liable to decay*. *Id.* *aque, h. e. untainted*. — *¶* *Figur.* *unruined, uninjured, unadulterated, pure, genuine, not bribed, not seduced*. *Cic.* *sensus, animus, testis*. *Liv.* *iudicium, h. e. true, upright*. *Cic.* *virgo, h. e. pure*. *Plin.* *origo, h. e. true, genuine*. *Tacit.* *Incorrupta vita, h. e. blameless*. *Horat.* *Custos incorruptissimus, h. e. unbribed*. *Tacit.* *Incorruptus adversus blandientes, h. e. suffered himself not to be seduced*. *Id.* *præda, h. e. genuine; or, undiminished; or, honorable*. *Id.* *Quoniam modo incorruptum foret, h. e. how it could best be ascertained*.

INCÖXÖ (in & coxa), as, a. 1. to cover, 3 to squat. *Pompon.*

INCÖSSÖ (in & crasso), as, ävi, ätum, 3 a. 1. to thicken, render thick.

INCÖREBESCÖ, or **INCÖREBESCÖ** (in & crebesco), is, ui, n. 3. to become strong; to increase, be augmented, grow frequent, prevail, spread, διαφυλλοῦμαι. *Cic.* *Ventus increbrescit*. *Liv.* *fama, gained ground*. *Cic.* *numerus*. *Id.* *consuetudo*. *Id.* *nonnullorum sermo*. *Liv.* *pro verbo increbruit, it passed into a saying*.

INCÖEBRÖ (in & crebro), as, ävi, ätum, 3 n. 1. to do any thing frequently. *Plaut.* *Sin increbravit*.

INCÖEDÖNDÖS, or **INCÖEDÖNDÖS** (in & credendus, or credundus), a, um, adj. *incredible*. *Apul.*

INCÖEDIBILIS (in & credibilis), e, adj. *not to be believed, incredible, wonderful, strange*, παράδοξος, ἀπίστος. *Cic.* *vis ingenii*. *Id.* *auditi, h. e. to hear*. *Nepos.* *dictu, or, Sallust.* *memoratu, h. e. to relate*. *Senec.* *Incredibilis*. *Justin.* *Incredibile quantum, h. e. uncommonly*. — *¶* Also, *incredulous, unbelieving*. *Apul.* — *¶* Also, *deserving no credit; or, not believed*. *Plaut.* *Bæch.* 4, 33.

INCÖEDIBILITÄS (incredibilis), ätis, f. 3 *incredibility, ἀπιστία*. *Pandect.* — *¶* Also, *incredulity*. *Apul.*

INCÖEDIBILITER (Id.), adv. *incredibly, astonishingly, beyond belief, in an indescribable manner, extraordinarily*, ἀπίστως. *Cic.*

INCÖEDITÖS (in & creditus), a, um, adj. 2 *disbelieved, discredited*, ἀπίστος. *Apul.* *vaticinia*.

INCÖEDÖLITÄS (incredulus), ätis, f. 3 *incredulity, hardness of belief*. *Apul.*

INCÖEDÖLÖS (in & credulus), a, um, adj. 2 *incredulous, hard of belief, unbelieving*, ἀπίστος. *Horat.* and *Quintil.* — *¶* Also, *incredible*. *Gell.* *res*.

INCÖEDÖNDÖS, a, um. See *Incredendus*.

INCÖEMENTÖLUM (dimin. of incre-
mentum), i, n. a small increase. *Apul.*

INCÖEMENTÖS (increresco), i, n. *that by which any thing grows*. *Ovid.* *Dentes incrementa populi, h. e. the seed from which a people was to spring*. *Recruits, or raw soldiers, were called incrementum, h. e. augmentation, increase*. *Cart.* — *¶* Also, *growth, increase, and sometimes size*. *Cic.* *Incrementa vitium*. *Pandect.* *fluminis*. *Colum.* *Animalia parvi incrementi, h. e. size*. *Liv.* *urbis*. *Plin.* *lucis*. *Cic.* *Incrementum asferre rei*. *Colum.* *capere, h. e. to grow, increase*. *Sueton.* *Legatum cum incremento restituere, h. e. with interest*. — Hence, *pupil or child*. *Virg.* *Jovis*. — *¶* Also, *a figure of rhetoric, when that which is said in a member of a sentence, is more strongly expressed in the next*, ἀνέσθις. *Quintil.*

INCÖEMÖ (in & cremo), as, ävi, ätum, 3 a. 1. to burn, consume by burning. *Flor.*

INCÖEPATÖS (inrepro), ñis, f. *a chiding, rebuking*. *Tertull.*

INCREPATIVE (increpatus), adv. *chi-3* *dingly*. *Sidon.*

INCREPATORIUS (increpo), a, um, adj. *3* *chiding, reprehensive, objuratory*. *Sidon.*
INCREPITO (frequentat. of increpo), as, *avi, atum, a. 1. to cry or call out to any one*. *Virg.* Tum Bitue dedit increpitans. — Hence, to blame, censure. *Propert.* Tibi increpitant. — ¶ Also, to assail with harsh language, chide, rebuke. *Cæs.* vocibus. *Liv.* verbis. *Cæs.* Increpitare atque incusare reliquos Belgas. *Virg.* ætatem seram. *Sil.* aliquem moræ.

— ¶ Also, to upbraid or reproach with. *Propert.* alicui rugas. — ¶ Also, to beat, strike. *Stat.* pectora dextra.

INCREPITUS, a, um. See *Increpo*.

INCREPITUS (increpo), us, m. a *chiding, 2* *rebuking*; same as *Increpitatio*. *Apul.*

INCREPO (in & crepo), as, ui, itum, and, *2* less frequently, *avi, atum, a. 1. to sound, resound, make a noise, ψοφέω*. *Cic.* Discus increpuit. *Id.* Quicquid increpue-rit, h. e. at the least noise. *Virg.* Increpare clipeo, h. e. to make a noise with the shield; to strike upon it. *Id.* Umber (canis) increpuit malis, h. e. grooms his teeth. *Liv.* Increpere arma, h. e. re-sounded, were struck with the swords. *Ovid.* Grando increpat, h. e. patters, rattle. *Plaut.* Increpui hibernum, h. e. have raised a storm, have made the noise of a storm. — Also, figur. to sound, make a noise, be noised abroad. *Cic.* Increpuit suspicio tumultus. *Liv.* Si quid increpet terroris. — ¶ Also, to call or cry out to a person. *Virg.* Increpat ultro.

— ¶ Also, to make a noise at or against a person or thing. *Plaut.* Totus timeo, ita me increpuit Jupiter. *Ovid.* Increpuit unda latus, h. e. dashes against the side. *Liv.* Tullium nomine increpans, h. e. calling by his name. — Hence, to as-soil with harsh words, blame or rebuke loudly, chide, reprove. *Plant.* and *Liv.* aliquem. *Horat.* Phæbus volentem prælia me loqui increpuit lyra, h. e. Phæbus sternly reproved me when wishing to tell on the lyre of battles. *Flor.* Valium increpat saltu, h. e. leaps over the wall with scornful words. *Sueton.* Male-dictis increpat honos, h. e. abuses honest people. *Id.* Adolescentulum voce gravissima increpuit, h. e. rebuked him severely. — Hence, figur. to excite, stimu-late, urge on. *Tibull.* boves stimulo. *Virg.* Morantes æris rauci enor increpat. — Also, to shake, move, frighten. *Horat.* pectus, h. e. to disturb. — ¶ Also, to cause to sound or resound; to utter. *Propert.* minas. *Virg.* sonitum. *Ovid.* lyram, h. e. to play upon. *Liv.* Ilæc in regem increpans. Also, with an acc. and infn. following. *Liv.* Victor time-ri increpans hostes. — Hence, to upbraid or reproach with. *Cic.* perfidiam. *Liv.* molliorem ignavianque. — ¶ Also, to resound with any thing. *Propert.* Ilyu.

INCRESCO (in & cresco), is, *evi, a. 3.* to grow to or upon any thing. *Ovid.* Squa-mæ cuti crescent. *Virg.* Jaculis increvit aculis, h. e. grew into pointed spears, grew into trees or shrubs of which javelins were made. — ¶ Also, to in-crease, grow, ἀύξανται. *Colum.* Incre-scitarbor. *Liv.* audacia. *Cels.* morbus. — Hence, of an orator, to make use of stronger expressions, advance from weak-er to stronger words and expressions. *Quintil.*

INCRETUS (in & creta), as, a. 1. to smear *2* or whiten with chalk, γυφάω. *Petron.*

INCRETUS (in & cretus), a, um, adj. not *sifted or sieved*. *Apul.* furfures. — ¶ Also, not separated or divided. *Plin.*

INCRIMINATIO (in & criminatio), *ōnis, 3* f. innocence, unblameableness, blameless-ness. *Tertull.*

INCRISPATIO (inerispo), *ōnis, f. a carl-3* *ing, crisping*. *Augustin.*

INCRUENTATUS (in & eruentatus), a, *3* um, adj. unstained with blood, not imbrued with blood. *Ovid.*

INCRUENTE (incruentus), adv. without *3* blood, without bloodshed, ἀναιμεί. *Pruden-*

INCRUENTUS (in & eruentus), a, um, *2* adj. bloodless, without bloodshed or slough-ter, not bloody, ἀναιμακτος. *Liv.* præ-lium *Sallust.* and *Liv.* victoria. It is

generally preceded by a negation, as *neque, hand, &c.* — ¶ Also, bloodless, that has not shed his blood, without blood, without bloodshed. *Liv.* miles.

INCRUSTATIO (incrusto), *ōnis, f. aa in-3* *crusting with plaster, chalk, marble, &c.* *Pandect.* parietum, h. e. a parieting.

INCRUSTO (in & crusto), as, *avi, atum, 3* a. 1. to cover with a coat or rind. *Varr.* ollam sapa. — Figur. *Horat.* vas sin-cerum, h. e. to stain or varnish over vir-tues with the names of vices.

INCUBATIO (incubo, are), *ōnis, f. a lying 2* upon. — Hence, a sitting on eggs to hatch them, brooding, incubation, ἐγκοίτη-ος. — ¶ Figur. an unlawful possession. *Cod. Just.*

INCUBATOR (Id.), *ōris, m. one that lies 3* any where. *Tertull.* fani. — ¶ Also, one that keeps possession of any thing by oppression or injustice, an usurper. *Ma-crob.*

INCUBITO (frequentat. of incubo, are), *2* as, n. 1. to lie in or upon any thing. — Hence, to brood. *Colum.*

INCUBITUS, a, um. See *Incubo*.

INCUBITUS (incubo, are), us, m. a *lying 2* upon. *Plin.* lateris, h. e. on the side. — Hence, a brooding. *Colum.*

INCUBO (Id.), *ōnis, m. one who lies upon 2* any thing. *Petron.* — ¶ Also, the nightmare. *Tertull.*

INCUBO (in & cubo, are), as, ui, itum, and *avi, atum, a. 1. to lie in or upon a 3* thing, ἐγκυμαι, ἐπικυμαι. *Plaut.* in fano. *Virg.* pellibus. *Plaut.* Jovi, h. e. in the temple of Jupiter. (In these three passages, there is a reference to the custom of the ancients, particular-ly of sick persons, to lie down in the temples of their deities, in order there to receive by dreams some communica-tion from them about futurity or their disease.) *Liv.* cortici. *Senec.* purpura atque auro. *Apul.* tabernulam, h. e. in a hut. — Particularly, to lie any where for some time. *Colum.* ovis, or, *Varr.* ova, h. e. to sit upon the eggs; to brood; to hatch. — Hence, *Plin.* Ova ineubita. Also, without ovis or ova. *Id.* Incu-bare, to brood. *Figur.* *Cic.* pecunie, h. e. to lie on it in order to watch or en-joy it. *Virg.* divitiis. Especially, of those who possess any thing unjustly. *Ascon.* Also, of inanimate things. *Virg.* Nox incubat ponto. *Valer.* Flacc. Caelum, quod ineubat urbi. — Also, to reside, dwell, abide at. *Ovid.* Eryman-tho. — Also, to be situated near a thing; to be near or contiguous to; to border upon. *Plin.* Jugum incubans mari. — ¶ Also, to lean or fall upon. *Senec.* gladio, h. e. to fall upon his sword, stab himself.

INCUBUS (ineubo, are), i, m. a *vulgar 3* name of the Sylvani and Fauni. *Augu-*

INCUDO (in & cudo), is, di, sum, a. 3. *3* to forge, form by the hammer, work, fab-ricate. *Pers.* Incusa auro dona, h. e. gifts of unworked gold, or vases forged of thick gold and rough with carvings. *Virg.* Lapis ineusus, h. e. a rough or indented stone for a hand-mill to grind corn.

INCULCATIO (inculeo), *ōnis, f. an in-3* *culcating*. *Tertull.*

INCULCATOR (Id.), *ōris, m. he who 3* tramples upon. *Tertull.* diaboli.

INCULCO (in & calco), as, *avi, atum, a. 1.* to tread down, or in, ἐπιστάτω, ἐπι-στειβω. *Colum.* aream. — Also, to stuff or put in. *Plin.* lanam morsibus canis, h. e. into a wound made by the bite of a dog. — Also, to make thick with any thing, to cover thickly with any thing. *Gell.* — ¶ Also, to stuff, foist, or cram in. *Cic.* verba Græca. — Also, to en-large or improve with additions. *Cic.* Att. 16. 3. Ἀρχέτρονον inculcatum crebris locis et refection. — ¶ Also, to incul-cate, impress by frequent repetition. *Cic.* Tradatur, vel etiam inculcetur. *Quin-*til. aliquid memoriæ judicis. — ¶ Also, to urge, press or force upon, to ob-trude. *Cic.* imagines oculis. *Id.* se ali-cujus auribus.

INCULPABILIS (in & culpabilis), e, adj. *3* blameless, inculpable. *Prudent.*

INCULPATIM (in & culpatum), adv. *3* without blame. *Cod. Theod.*

INCULPATUS (in & culpatus), a, um, *3* adj. blameless, untainted, spotless, incul-pable, ἀνέλεγκτος. *Ovid.* vita. *Gell.* In-culpatissima.

INCULTE (incultus), adv. plainly, rudely, clownishly, boorishly, inelegantly, uncouth-ly, without ornament, without taste, ἀγρί-ως, ἀκόσμως. *Cic.* Inculte vivere. *Sol-lust.* Incultus. *Cic.* Orat. 9. 28. Inculte dicere, h. e. to speak aphoristically, make no use of rhetorical ornaments.

INCULTUS (in & cultus), us, m. a *neg-2* lecting or omitting to take care of a thing, a want of cultivation, ἀνεωργητος. *Sal-lust.* ingenii. *Liv.* honorum. — ¶ Also, squalor, filthiness. *Sallust.*

INCULTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. uncultivated, unpolished, inelegant, undorned, undress-ed, rude, uninhabited, desert, horrid, neg-lected, ἀνεωργητος, ἀκόσμος. *Cic.* ager. *Id.* via, h. e. unbeaten, untrodden. *Id.* regio, h. e. uncultivated. *Prop.* trames. *Cic.* Quid incultius oppidis? *Id.* Incultus ut vita sic oratione, h. e. rude, unmanly. *Horat.* ingenium. *Id.* corpus, h. e. un-dressed, untrimmed, not dressed out. *Ov-*id. comæ, h. e. uncombed, not dressed. *So.* also, *Virg.* canities. *Ovid.* genæ, h. e. filthy, squalid. *Lucan.* equus, h. e. not harnessed, without bridle and saddle-cloth. *Cic.* homo, h. e. ill-dressed, or, rude, uncouth. *Horat.* versus, h. e. un-polished, rough, bad. *Tibull.* Incultus adiit Læstrygonas, h. e. savage, wild.

INCUMBA (incumbo), *æ, f. the impost, 2* h. e. the part of a pier from which the arch springs. *Vitruv.*

INCUMBŌ (in & cumbo), is, *cūbui, cū-*bitum, a. and n. 3. to lay one's self upon, to lean or recline upon, ἐπικυμαι. *Virg.* toro, thero herself upon. *Id.* remis. *Ovid.* ad aliquem, h. e. to turn towards. *Curt.* in aliquem, h. e. to lean, recline upon. *Cic.* in gladium, or, *Anct.* ad *Her.* gladio, or, *Plaut.* gladium, h. e. to fall upon his sword, stab or slay himself. *Oct.* ap. *Sueton.* Ajacem suum in spon-giam incubuisse, h. e. had been destroyed by a sponge, jocosely, since Ajax fell upon his sword. — Hence, to fall down upon. *Virg.* armo. *Senec.* Pergamum incubuit sibi, h. e. fell in rains. *Virg.* Tempesta incubuit silvis. — ¶ Also, to rush into, come or fall upon. *Plin.* In-eubere maria. *Horat.* cohors febrium. — ¶ Also, to press or lean against, to stand near, border upon. *Virg.* Lauris incubens are. *Plin.* Hellespontus mare incubit. *Pandect.* Onera, quæ in parietem incumbant. — ¶ Figur. to exert one's self, to take pains, apply one's self to, attend to, bend one's whole atten-tion to. *Cic.* in rem. *Id.* ad rem. *Plin.* Ep. alicui rei. *Quintil.* Huc incubat orator. *Cic.* Inclinator incubuit ad bonum virum, h. e. has leaned towards, &c. *Id.* Hi mores ad nimiam lenita-tem incubuerint, h. e. pay attention to, or, are inclined to. — Also, with an ac-cusat. following. *Stat.* haustus Palla-dios. — Also, with ut. *Liv.* Incubuit, ut dicerent. — ¶ Also, to put a finish-ing stroke to any thing. *Liv.* rei. *Cic.* judicii inclinatio. *Virg.* fato, h. e. to further, hasten. — ¶ Also, to press upon, fall upon. *Liv.* in hostem. *Id.* in Macedoniam. — ¶ Also, to lie, or to lie, rest on or upon any thing. *Petron.* super prædani. — Hence, to be incum-bent upon as a duty. *Pandect.* Judici incumbit officium. *Id.* Ei incumbit probatio.

INCUNABULA (in & cunabula), *ōrum, n.* that which is in the cradle, the cradle-bed. *Plaut.* *Truc.* 5, 13. In this passage it may also mean the cradle-band. *So.* also, *Plaut.* *Amph.* 5, 1, 32. — ¶ Also, a cradle. *Liv.* Ab incunabulis, h. e. from childhood. — Figur. birthplace. *Cic.* nostra. *Ovid.* Jovis. — Also, of the new hive for young bees. *Virg.* — Also, origin, beginning. *Cic.* doc-trinæ, h. e. rudiments. *Quintil.* dicendi, h. e. of rhetoric.

INCUNCTABILIS (in & cunctabilis), e, *3* adj. that admits not of doubt or delay, un-hesitating, without delay. *Pandect.*

INCUNCTANS (in & cunctans), tis, adj. *3* not hesitating, not delaying. *Paulin.*

Petron.

INCUNCTANTER, or **INCUNCTANTER**

(inunctans), adv. *without doubting or delay*. Lactant. 3
INCUNCTĀTOS, and **INCUNCTĀTUS** (in & cunctans), a, um, adj. *without delay*. Apul.
INCUPIDUS (in & cupidus), a, um, adj. 3 *not desirous, or, not desiring*. Afran. Incupidiotes.
INCURĀTUS (in & curatus), a, um, adj. 3 *not provided for or taken care of*. Vopisc. — ¶ Also, *not healed, uncured*. Horat.
INCŪRIĀ (in & cura), æ, f. *want of care, carelessness, indifference, negligence, neglect*, ἀμέλεια. Cic. Also, *without a gentl., levity, indiscretion*. Tacit. and Cic.
INCŪRIOSE (incuriosus), adv. *carelessly, negligently*, ἀμελῶς. Liv. Castra in hostico incuriose posita. Tacit. Incuriosus.
INCŪRIOSUS (in & curiosus), a, um, adj. 2 *careless, regardless, indifferent, negligent*, ἀμελῆς. Sueton. in re. Also, *with an ablat. following*. Tacit. serendibus frugibus. Also, *with a genit. following*. Plin. Ep. rei, for in re. Tacit. Aetas incuriosa suorum. — ¶ Also, *careless, negligent, not made or done with care*. Tacit. finis. Sueton. historia.
INCŪRRŌ (in & curro), is, cūri and cūcūri, cursum, a. 3. *to run to or upon, επιτρέχω*. Cic. aliquem. — ¶ Also, *to assail, assault, attack*. Ovid. armentis, *to rush upon, attack*. Tacit. Romanis, attack. Liv. cornibus. Id. in Romanos. Also, *without in*. Tacit. novissimis. Also, *absolutely*. Nepos. Suos jam incurrentes tuba revocavit. Also, *figur. in aliquem, to inveigh, censure*. Trachon. in Cic. Ep. In quos tanta liberate verborum incurreret. — ¶ Also, *to make an incursion, invasion, inroad or irruption*. Liv. in Macedoniam. — ¶ Also, *to hit upon, stumble, commit a fault, offend, injure*. Cic. nusquam. Id. Qui in me incurrit. Id. in genus injustiæ. Id. in aliquem bene meritum, *h. e. to injure*. — ¶ Also, *to come or fall upon, meet with, as, in reading, writing, speaking*. Cic. in aliquem, in aliquid. — ¶ Also, *to happen, occur, befall*. Cic. Incurrunt tempora. Pandect. Incurreret hesitatio, *h. e. a doubt arose*. Id. Disputatio, in quam non locus incurrat, *h. e. be fit*. Id. Casus in sapientem potest incurrere. — ¶ Also, *of events in time, to fall, take place*. Cic. in Etesias, in diem. Sueton. circensibus. — ¶ Also, *to border upon, be contiguous or near to*. Cic. Agri in publicum incurrant. — ¶ Also, *to fall into, strike, occur to*. Cic. in oculos, or, Senec. oculis. Id. in crimen, in fraudem, in reprehensionem, in morbos, in odia. — Hence, *to commit, transgress, do wrong*. Lamprid. aliquid.
INCURSĀTŌ (incurso), ōnis, f. same as 3 Incursio. Non.
INCURSĀX (Id.), ā-is, adj. *making frequent incursions or inroads*. Sidon.
INCURSI (incurro), adv. *running, quickly*. Cicil.
INCURSŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a running against or upon, επιβολή*. Cic. atomorum. — ¶ Also, *an attack, assault*. Cic. Figur. M. seditionis. — ¶ Also, *an incursion, irruption, inroad*. Cas. Hostium incursionem sustinere. Liv. Incursionem facere in fines.
INCURSIŌ (frequentat. of incurso), as, 2 n. 1. *to attack, assault, rush upon*. Senec. in aliquem. — ¶ Also, *to dash against, clash with, offend*. Senec.
INCURSŌ (frequentat. of incurro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to run to, upon, or against; to dash or strike against, επιτρέχω*. Ovid. ramis. Id. rupibus. — ¶ Also, *to assault, attack, make an incursion, irruption or inroad*. Auct. ad Her. in amicos et inimicos. Liv. in hostem. Also, *transitively*. Tacit. aciem. Liv. agros, *h. e. to make an irruption into*. Plant. aliquem puenis. Also, *absolutely*. Cels. Si febris incursat, *h. e. comes on, attacks*. Also, *passively*. Liv. Agmen incursum ab equitibus. — Figur. Cic. Incursum in te dolor, *h. e. will come upon you*. — ¶ Also, *to fall into, strike, meet, occur to*. Quintil. oculis. Plin. Cui

nullus alius color incursaverit, *h. e. mixed with no other color*.
INCURSUS (incurro), us, m. *a running in, flowing into or upon*. Plin. Ep. fluminis. — ¶ Also, *an attack, inroad, incursion, επιβολή, εισβολή*. Cas. equitum.
INCURVĀTŌ (incurvo), ōnis, f. *a bend in, curving, incurvation, κύφωσις*. Plin.
INCURVESCŌ, or **INCURVISCŌ** (incurvus), is, n. 3. *to be bent down, κερτδομαί*. Virtus Poeta ap. Cic.
INCURVICERVICUS (incurvus & cervix), a, um, adj. *having a curved or very neck*. Pacuv.
INCURVŌ (incurvus), as, a. 1. *to bend, bow, curve, make crooked, crook, κερτρω*. Virg. arcum. — Figur. *to afflict, disquiet, grieve, deject, dispirit, disharten*. Senec. Magnum animum non incurvat injuria. — ¶ Also, *to prevail upon*. Pers. — ¶ Also, *same as predicare*. Martial.
INCURVUS (in & curvus), a, um, adj. *crooked, bending, curved, stooping, κερτρός*. Cic. bacillum.
INCŪS (incudo), ōdis, f. *a smith's anvil, ἀκρων*. Cic. — Figur. Id. Eandem incudem tundere, *h. e. to labor always at the same thing, teach the same lesson*. Horat. Male natos incudi reddere versus, *h. e. to write or polish over again, revise, retouch*. Auct. dial. de Orat. Juvenes in ipsa studiorum incude positi, *h. e. as long as they learn at school*.
INCUSABILIS (incuso), e, adj. *blame-3 worthy*. Tertull. Incusabilior.
INCUSĀTŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a blaming, accusing, αἰτίας*. Cic.
INCUSĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an accuser*. 3 Cod. Just.
INCUSŌ (in & causa), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to accuse, blame, find fault with, lay the charge of, complain of, αἰτιάσθαι, μέφομαι*. Cas. aliquem. Plant. aliquem probri. Ovid. and Colum. aliquid.
INCŪSSŌR (incutio), ōris, m. *one who 3 strikes*. Paulin. Petricord.
INCŪSSŌ (Id.), us, m. *a dashing or striking against*. Tacit. and Senec.
INCUSUS, a, um. See Incutio.
INCUSTŌDITUS (in & custoditus), a, 2 um, adj. *not watched, unguarded, ἀφελκτος*. Ovid. ovile. Tacit. urbs. — ¶ Also, *unobserved, not observed or kept, omitted, neglected*. Tacit. observatio diurnum. Id. Cum incustoditi spem aut metum proferrent, *h. e. unobserved, unnoticed*. — ¶ Also, *not concealed, not kept secret*. Tacit. amor. — ¶ Also, *heedless, inconsiderate, improvident*. Plin. Ep.
INCŪSSUS, a, um, particip. from incudo. 2 — ¶ Adj. *unwrought, rough*. Auson.
INCŪTŌ (in & quatio), tis, ūssi, ūssum, a. 3. *to strike or dash upon*. Quintil. pedem terræ, *to strike the ground with the foot*. Liv. Scipionem in caput. Id. arietem muro. Juvenal. alicui colaphum, *h. e. to give one a box on the ear*. Plin. Incussi articuli, *h. e. struck, injured by a blow*. — ¶ Also, *to throw or cast to a place*. Tacit. faces et hastas. — ¶ Also, *to shake, cause to tremble*. Val. Flacc. mentem, *h. e. to alarm*. — ¶ Also, *to cause, produce, excite, inspire with, strike into, inflict*. Cic. alicui timorem, *h. e. to frighten, strike fear into*. Id. errorem. Lucrēt. amorem, *h. e. to inspire with*. Id. morbum. Horat. desiderium urbis. Id. bellum. Id. aliquid negotii alicui. Ovid. minas, *h. e. to threaten*. Virg. vim ventis, *h. e. to occasion, give, impart*. Liv. sedum nuntium, *h. e. to bring monstrous news*.
INDĀGĀTŌ (indago, are), ōnis, f. *a searching, exploring; an inquiry or investigation concerning the beginning or principles of things, ἵζησις*. Cic. veri, *a search after truth*. Gell. rarioris verbi, *an examination, explanation*.
INDĀGĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a searcher, 2 inquirer, one who explores or investigates, ἱζητητής*. Colum. and Plant.
INDĀGĀTRIX (indagator), icis, f. *she that 1 investigates*. Cic. virtutis.
INDĀGĀTŌS (indago, are), us, m. same 3 as Indagatio. Apul.
INDĀGES (Id.), is, f. same as Indagatio. 3 Prudent.
INDĀGŌ (from indu, for in, & ago), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to search or trace out as*

dogs in hunting, ἐξιχνάζω, ἵεδομαι. Cic. Canis natus ad indagandum. — ¶ Figur. *to make diligent inquiry, explore, investigate*. Cic.
INDĀGŌ (indago, are), ōnis, f. *a series of 2 toils, or nets, placed round a wood or forest by hunters, ἐξιχνασμός*. Virg. Saltus indagine cingunt, *with toils*. Tibull. Indagine colles claudere. Horat. Campus silvis velut indagine munitum. — ¶ Also, *any kind of inclosure, as, by a line of circumvallation, a chain of fortifications, line of defence*. Lucan. 6. 42. Hence, Plin. Paneg. Delatores pœnarum indagine inclusi. Tacit. Testamenta velut indagine capi, *by his nets*. — ¶ Also, *a diligent search, inquiry, investigation*. Plin. doctrinæ. Gell. cupidiarum.
INDE (perhaps from ἐνθεν), adv. *thence, from thence, from that place, ἐκεῖθεν*. Cic. Eo die mansi Calibus: inde has litteras dedi. — ¶ Also, *from that, therefrom*. Cic. Ex avaritia erumpit audacia, inde omnia scelera gignuntur. Plin. Ep. Inde est, quod, &c. from thence, there is, what, &c. — It is also put for *ab illa parte, on that side*. Lin. Comparavit inter se, ut ab utra parte cedere Romanus exercitus cœpisset, inde se consul devoveret populo Romano. — ¶ Also, *of those persons*. Terent. Nati filii duo: inde ego hunc majorem adoptavi mihi, the elder of them. — ¶ Also, *from that time, then, next, afterwards, thenceforth*. Nep. Ne perorandi quidem ei data est facultas. Inde iudicio damnatus, &c. Sueton. Exhinc Rheticum bellum, inde Pannonicum, inde Germanicum gessit. Liv. Agrippa inde, post Agrippam Romulus Silvius regnat. So, also, Deinceps inde. Cic. Brut. 90. (where deinceps is redundant, or means successively). Lucrēt. Inde loci, *h. e. then, upon this*. — Also, *thenceforward, from that time*. Cic. Inde usque repetens. — Inde a is also found. Id. Inde a principio, *h. e. from the beginning*. Liv. Inde a cunabulis, *h. e. from childhood*. Also, *of place*. Virg. Inde a Stygia unda prospiciens.
INDEBITĒ (indebitus), adv. *without being 3 due, unduly, without just cause*. Pandect.
INDEBITUS (in & debitus), a, um, adj. 3 *not owed, undue*. Virg. Aen. 6. 66. and Ovid. Heroid. 16. 19. Præmia magna quidem, sed non indebita posco. It may also be rendered *not granted*. — Hence, Indebitum, i, n. *that which is not due, the performance or payment of which is not due*. Pandect. — Hence, Indebito, unduly, without being owed. Pandect.
INDECENS (in & decens), tis, adj. *unbe- 2 coming, unseemly, indecent, improper, ugly, ἀπρεπής*. Martial. uasus. Id. morbus, disgraceful, dishonorable. Sueton. risus. Senec. Indecentior. Sidon. Indecentissimus.
INDECENTER (indecentus), adv. *unbecom- 3 ingly, indecently, disgracefully, ἀπρεπῶς*. Quintil. Indecenter efferri. Martial. Quam sit lusa Philænis indecenter, &c. how frightfully she blinks. Senec. Indecentius.
INDECENTIA (Id.), æ, f. *unbecomingness, 2 impropriety, disgracefulness*. Vitruv.
INDECŌ (in & deco), n. 2. *to misbecome, 2 not to become*. Plin. Ep. aliquem.
INDECLINABILIS (in & declinabilis), e, 2 adj. *inflexible, constant, unchangeable, invariable, firm, ἀκαμπτος, ἀκλινής*. Senec.
INDECLINABILITER (indeclinabilis), 3 adv. *not to be avoided, unavoidably*. Cusiodor.
INDECLINĀTUS (in & declinatus), a, 3 um, adj. *unchanged, constant*. Ovid.
INDECŌRE (indecorus), adv. *indecently, unbecomingly, ἀπρεπῶς*. Cic. and Tacit.
INDECŌRIS (in & decoris), e, adj. *inde- 2 corous, unbecoming, inglorious, disgraceful, dishonorable, ἀσχημων, ἀπρεπής*. Virg. Non erinus regno indecores, *h. e. we will not disgrace*. Id. Genus indecores, *h. e. ignoble in their birth, ἀσχημονες τὸ γένος*. Voler. Flacc. Indecores obitus, *h. e. without honor, inglorious*.
INDECŌRŌ (in & decoro), as, a. 1. *to dis- 3 honor, disgrace, disfigure*. Accius and Horat.
INDECŌRIS (in & decorus), a, um, adj.

unbecoming, unseemly, indecent, ungraceful, dishonorable, indecorous, ἀπρεπής. Cic. Indecora dicere. Quintil. gestus. Plin. Uva indecora visu, h. e. unseemly.

INDEFATIGABILIS (in & defatigabilis), 2 e, adj. that cannot be wearied or tired, indefatigable, ἀκράτος. Senec.

INDEFATIGATUS (in & defatigatus), a, 2 um, adj. unfatigued, unwearied, unceasing, ἀκράτος. Senec.

INDEFECTUS (in & defectus), a, um, 3 adj. not decreasing, not ceasing, not exhausted, not wearied, never failing. Apul. Indefense (indefensus), adv. without defence. Cud. Just.

INDEFENSUS (in & defensus), a, um, 2 adj. unprotected, undefended, defenceless. Liv.

INDEFESSUS (indefessus), adv. unwearied-ly. Spartian.

INDEFESSUS (Id.), adv. unweariedly. 3 Sidon.

INDEFESSUS (in & defessus), a, um, 2 adj. unwearied, indefatigable, ἀκράτος. Virg., Ovid, and Tacit.

INDEFICIENS (in & deficiens), tis, adj. 3 not wanting, not deficient, unfailing, incessant, not decreasing. Tertull.

INDEFICIENTER (indeficiens), adv. continually, incessantly. Augustin.

INDEFINITUS (indefinitus), adv. indefinitely. 3 Gell.

INDEFINITUS (in & definitus), a, um, 3 adj. indefinite, ἀόριστος. Gell.

INDEFLEATUS (in & defleatus), a, um, adj. 3 unlamented, ἀκλαυστος. Ovid.

INDEFLEXUS (in & deflexus), a, um, 2 adj. unchanged, unbent, ἀκαμπτος. Plin. Paneg.

INDEJECTUS (in & dejectus), a, um, adj. 3 not thrown down, not cast down. Ovid. domus.

INDELESSATUS (in & delessatus), a, 3 um, adj. unwearied. Manil. labor.

INDELEBILIS (in & delebilis), e, adj. 3 that cannot be effaced or blotted out, indelible, perpetual, everlasting, ἀνεξάλειπτος. Ovid. nomen.

INDELECTATUS (in & delectatus), a, 2 um, adj. not delighted. Petron.

INDELIBATUS (in & delibatus), a, um, 3 adj. uninjured, untouched, undiminished, entire, pure, ἀψαντος. Ovid. opes. Sil. virgo, chaste, pure.

INDELICTUS (in & delictus), a, um, adj. 3 not criminal, faultless. — Hence, Indictum, no crime. Acc.

INDEMNATUS (in & damnatus), a, um, 1 adj. unconquered, untried, unheard, ἀκρίτος. Cic. Bona indemnatorum civium auctione vendere.

INDEMNIS (in & damnum), e, adj. 2 out hurt, loss, or damage, ἀζημιος. Senec.

INDEMNITAS (indemnitas), ātis, f. security from loss or damage, ἀζημία. Pandect.

INDEMONSTRABILIS (in & demonstrabilis), e, adj. not to be demonstrated or proved, undemonstrable. Apul.

INDEMUTABILIS (in & demutabilis), e, 3 adj. unchangeable, immutable. Tertull.

INDENUNTIATUS (in & denuntiatus), 2 a, um, adj. not declared or announced. Senec.

INDEPISCOR, same as *Indipiscor*. 3 Fest.

INDEPLORATUS (in & deploratus), a, 3 um, adj. unlamented, unwept, undeplored, ἀκλαυστος. Ovid.

INDEPRAVATUS (in & depravatus), a, 2 um, adj. uncorrupted, undepraved, ἀφθαρτος. Senec.

INDEPRECABILIS (in & deprecabilis), 3 e, adj. that cannot be averted by prayer, ἀπαράτητος. Gell.

INDEPREHENSIBILIS (in & deprehensibilis), e, adj. not to be discovered, ἀκατάληπτος. Quintil.

INDEPREHENSUS, and **INDEPRENSUS** 3 (in & prehensus, or deprehensus), a, um, adj. unobserved, not found, not discovered. Virg. error.

INDEPTUS, a, um. See *Indipiscor*.

INDESCRIPTUS (in & descriptus), a, um, 2 adj. not divided or distinguished. Colanvites.

INDESERTUS (in & desertus), a, um, adj. 3 not abandoned, not relinquished, unforsaken. Ovid. regna.

INDESSES (in & deseses), īdis, adj. quick, 3 active, not sluggish, ἀκνός. Gell.

INDESINENTER (indesinens), adv. incessantly, continually, ἀδιαλείπτως. Cyprian.

INDESPECTUS (in & despectus), a, um, 3 adj. unseen, invisible. Lucan. Tartara.

INDESTRUCTUS (in & destructus), a, um, 3 adj. not touched, unhurt, unwounded. Ovid.

INDETERMINABILIS (in & determinabilis), e, adj. indeterminate, that cannot be defined. Tertull. questio.

INDETERMINATUS (in & determinatus), 3 a, um, adj. unlimited, undefined, indeterminate. Tertull.

INDETONSUS (in & detonsus), a, um, 3 adj. unshorn, unshaven, uncut, ἀκαρπτος. Ovid.

INDETritus (in & detritus), a, um, adj. 3 not worn out. Tertull.

INDEVITATUS (in & devitatus), a, um, 3 adj. unavowed. Ovid. telum.

INDEVORATUS, a, um, adj. same as *Devoratus*, deconced. Martialis. 7. 19. 15. Others read *et devorato*.

INDEVOTUS (indevotus), adv. irreligious-ly, impiously, not conscientiously. Justin.

INDEVOTUS (in & devotus), ōnis, f. impiety, want of principle or conscience, a want of reverence or respect to God, the laws, the last will of a testator, or one's duty generally. Cod. Just.

INDEVOTUS (in & devotus), a, um, adj. 3 without reverence towards God or the laws, irreligious, impious not conscientious. Cod. Just.

INDEX (indico), icis m. and f. of persons, a discoverer, discloser, informer, ἐκδίκτης, μνηστής. In Cicero's time, it was also a term of reproach, an informer, spy, wicked person, as under the emperors the word delator. Cic. Murr. 21. — Of things, a sign, mark, index. Cic. Continetis vocem, indicem stultitiae vestrae, h. e. that betrays your folly. Ovid. Auctoris annulus index. — Hence, Horat. Digitus index, the fore-finger. — Also, a catalogue, list, index. Senec. philosophorum. Liber is also put with it. Varr. Scribam tibi tres libros indices. Hence, Aseon. ad Cie. Rem exponere per indicem, h. e. in a summary manner. — Also, the title, frontispiece, titlepage, table of contents. Cic. Paratur orationibus indices gloriosi. Sueton. Uno libelli diverso titulo. — Also, the inscription upon a painting or statue. Tibull. and Liv. — Also, a certain stone, perhaps, the touchstone. Ovid. Met. 2, 706.

INDI, ōnis. See *Indus*.

INDIA, ō, f. India, a country in Asia; it is divided by the river Ganges into two parts, called India intra Gangem, and India extra Gangem.

INDICABILIS (indico), e, adj. denoting, 3 indicating. Cael. Aurel.

INDICATUS (Id.), ōnis, f. an indicating. 2 Hence, the fixing of a price on a thing, estimating the value of a thing, τίμησις. Plin. and Plaut.

INDICATOR (Id.), ōris, m. one that points 3 out. Solin.

INDICATORIA (Id.), ō, f. a setting a price 2 on a thing, or estimating its value. Plin. dolorum, h. e. the fee of physicians for curing diseases.

INDICENS, particip. from *indico*. — 2 ¶ Adj. that does not say. Terent. and Liv. Me indicente, h. e. without my saying it.

INDICINA (index), a, f. a notice, information. Apul.

INDICIUM (Id.), ii n. a discovery or disclosure, μήνυμα. Cic. conjurationis. Terent. Indicium fecit, disclosed to me. Laert. Indicium edere. Cic. Afferre ad aliquem indicium rei alicuius. Tacit. Deferre indicium ad aliquem. Terent. and Cie. Esse indicio, to be a proof, indicate. — Hence, an accusing, informing in a court of justice. Tacit. Indicium ad Fulcinium detulit. — ¶ Also, evidence, depositum in a court of justice. Cic. Legere indicium. Sallust. Proferri indicium, h. e. to give evidence, to depose. So, also, Tacit. Indicium offerre, h. e. to act the part of an informer. Also, a permission to give evidence or waive one's accomplices. Cie. Att. 2. 21. Indicium postulare. — ¶ Also, a remuneration for giving evidence or informing. Cie. Partem indicii accipere. Pandect. Indicium alicui dare. — ¶ Also, a sign,

symptom, mark, token, proof. Cie. sceleris.

INDICUS (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to show, discover, disclose, declare, inform, make known, reveal, indicate, μνησθαι, ἐκδίκηναι. Terent. rem patri. Nipos. dolorem lacrimis, h. e. to show, express. Cie. alicui de epistolis. Cie. Vultus indicat mores, h. e. is the index of, speaks. Terent. Hoc res ipsa indicat. Cie. Indicare se, h. e. to show one's self in one's true character. Cie. Indicare aliquid in vulgus, εἰς πάντας λέγειν. — ¶ Sometimes it denotes, to show briefly, touch upon. Plin. Prinsquam hæc generatim persequamur, indicare convenit, &c. Id. Indicare aliquid obiter. — ¶ Also, to give evidence, as in a court of justice, to depose, inform, betray. Cie. consocios delendæ tyrannidis. Terent. filium patri. Sallust. de conjuratione, h. e. conjurationem. Id. de homine conjurato. — ¶ Also, to tell or set the price at which a thing is to be sold, to value, put a price upon. Cie. fundum alicui. Plaut. Ut sciam, quanti indicet.

INDICO (in & dico), is, xi, etum, a. 3. to denounce, declare, proclaim, publish, appoint, καταγγέλλω. Liv. diem concilii, comitia. Id. diem comititii. Cie. finis. Sueton. Ut ferias prætor indiceret, h. e. should notify by proclamation. Cie. inimicitias. Liv. exercitum in locum, h. e. to cause to assemble, or, appoint a place for meeting. So, also, Id. exercitum ad portam. Cie. bellum populo, h. e. to declare. Sueton. Indicabat familiaribus cenas, h. e. invited himself to sup with; ordered them to prepare. Virg. honorem templis divum, h. e. to appoint a sacrifice. Id. forum, h. e. to appoint a court of justice. Sueton. funus, h. e. to invite to a funeral. Virg. Choros indicit tibia Bacchi, h. e. summoned. — ¶ Also, to impose. Liv. tributum. Plin. mulctam. — Also with ut without an accus. to enjoin, order by proclamation. Liv. — ¶ Plaut. Indico, for indic. — ¶ Indicens, h. e. non dicens. See *Indicatus*. — ¶ Indictus. See *Indictus*.

INDICTUS (indico), ōnis, f. the imposition of a tax; an impost, duty. Plin. Paneg. — ¶ Also, indiction, in the calendar, a way of reckoning time by a period of 15 years. Cod. Theod.

INDICTYONALIS (indictio), e, adj. relating to an impost or tax. Ammian.

INDECTITUS, or **INDICTICUS** (indico), a, um, adj. same as *Indictus*, declared, proclaimed. Cassiod. onera.

INDICTIVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. declared, proclaimed, given out, to which the people are called by proclamation. Varr.

INDICTUS, a, um, particip. from *indico*. — ¶ Adj. (from in & dictus), not said, unsaid. Terent. and Liv. —

Also, not mentioned, not celebrated, unsung. Virg. carminibus nostris. — Indicta causa, h. e. without being tried or heard. Cie. Indicta causa civem R. capitis condemnare. — Also, unspeakable, ineffable, ἀῤῥήτως. Apul. dens.

INDICULUM, or **INDICULUS** (dimin. of index), i, n. or m. a short catalogue or list. Spanmach.

INDICUS (Indictus), a, um, adj. Indian, of India. Martial. Pecus Indica, h. e. elephantus. Id. dens, h. e. ivory. Plin. Indicum, sc. pigmentum, h. e. indigo, a blue color. Id. Indicum nigrum, h. e. Indian ink.

INDIDEM (inde & idem), adv. from the same place, ἐν τῷ δὲ αὐτῷ. Liv. The name of the place is generally put with it. Nepos. Indidem Thebis, h. e. also from Thebes. Cie. Indidem America.

INDIDEM ex Aventino. — ¶ Also, Liv. Indidem ex Aventino. — ¶ Also, adv. of or from the same thing. Apul. Indidem de potione gustat, h. e. of the same drink. — ¶ Also, h. e. re-appears. Apul.

INDIFFERENS (in & differens), tis, adj. in which there is no difference. Hence, Indifferens, that is neither good nor bad, syllaba, h. e. which is both short and long. Quintil. — Indifferens homo, h. e. not very nice or curious, to whom all things are alike. Sueton. circa victum.

INDIFFERENTER (indifferens), adverb. 2 without distinction, indiscriminately, ἀνείτως, ἀδιαφόρος. Quintil. Utraque appe-

lacione indifferenter uti licet. *Cael. Aur.*
vivere, h. e. to eat all kinds of food. —
¶ Also, with indifference. *Sueton. Popu-*
lus indifferenter tulit, h. e. were quite
indifferent about.
INDIFFERENTIA (Id.), æ, f. indifference;
3 likeness, similitude, ἀδιαφορία. *Gell.*
utrinque vocabuli.
INDIGENÆ (indu, h. e. in, & geno), æ, m.
and f. a native of a country, αὐτοχθόνες.
Liv. Non indigenæ, sed advenæ. Also,
adjectively. *Colum. Coloni indigenæ.*
Virg. Indigenæ Latini. — Also, adjectively,
of other things, indigenous, native,
made, produced, grown, or born in a
country. *Ovid. bos. Flor. potio. Plin.*
Indigena vinum, h. e. wine made from
grapes produced in the same country.
INDIGENTIA (indigeo), æ, f. indigence,
1 want, need, poverty, ἐνδεia. *Cic.* —
¶ Also, insatiableness, insatiable desire.
Cic.
INDIGES (from indu or indu, & egeo), es,
ui, n. 2. to want, need, stand in need of,
require, ἀνέω. With a genit. *Cic.*
consilii. *Terent. patris. Nepos.* alienarum
opum. *Sueton.* Indigens somni,
h. e. sleepy, overcome with sleep. — Also,
with an ablat. *Cic. aliis. Cæs. rebus.*
Nepos. medicina. — Also, with an accus.
Varr. nihil. — Also, with an infinit.
following. *Gell. addiscere.* —
¶ Also, to long for, desire. *Cic. auri.*
— ¶ Also, to be poor or needy. Hence,
Indiges, a poor person. *Cic.*
INDIGES (indigeo), is, adj. indigent,
3 needy. *Pacuv.*
INDIGES (from indu or indu, & γέω, γείνω,
2 i. e. γίνομαι), etis, m. indigenous, native.
Virg. Indigetes (ἐγχώριος), or *Liv.* Dii
indigetes, h. e. with the Romans, such
of their ancestors as were deified after death
and considered tutelary deities of the country,
as *Picus, Faunus, Æneus.*
INDIGESTE (indigestus), adv. confused-
3 ly, immethodically, without arrangement,
ἀτάκτως. *Gell.*
INDIGESTIBILIS (in & digestibilis), e,
3 adj. indigestible. *Theod. Priscian.*
INDIGESTIO (in & digestio), ònis, f. in-
3 digestion. *Merriam.*
INDIGESTUS (in & digestus), a, um, adj.
not separated into parts, ill-arranged,
disordered, indigested, confused, without
method ἀτάκτος. *Ovid. and Plin.* —
¶ Also, undigested. *Macrob.*
INDIGETES, um, m. a people of Spain.
INDIGITO, or **INDIGITO** (perhaps from
3 indigeo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to declare,
make known. *Varr. deam. Tertull.*
precem, h. e. to publish, proclaim. —
Hence, to name. *Arnob.* — ¶ Also, to
invoke, call upon God. *Macrob.* Vestales
ita indigitant.
INDIGITAMENTUM (indigito), i, m. a
3 register or list of names. *Arnob.*
INDIGITO. See *Indigeto*.
INDIGNABUNDUS (indignor), a, um,
2 adj. raging greatly, full of indignation,
δυσχεραίνων, δυσσώπος. *Liv.*
INDIGNANS, tis, partic. from indignor.
— ¶ Adj. one who cannot bear or en-
dure any thing. *Colum.* Genus indig-
nantissimum servitutis.
INDIGNANTER (indignans), adv. indig-
3 nantly, with indignation. *Amnian.*
INDIGNATIO (indignor), ònis, f. indigna-
tion, rage, disdain, ἀναισθησία. *Liv.*
Indignationem movere, h. e. to excite.
Plin. Indignationem alicujus in se con-
vertere. — ¶ Also, an exciting of indig-
nation by rhetorical art. *Cic.* Præcipere
de indignatione. — ¶ Also, unbecom-
ingness, unseemliness. *Quintil. decla-*
m. — ¶ Also, an injuring of a limb,
αχρη. *Veget.*
INDIGNATIUNCULA (dimin. of indig-
2 natio), æ, f. slight rage or indignation.
Plin. Ep.
INDIGNATIVUS (indignor), a, um, adj.
3 indignant. *Tertull.*
INDIGNE (indignus), adv. unworthily,
contrary to desert, unjustly, undeservedly,
ἀδίκως, ἀναξίως. *Cæs.* Indignissime
perire. — ¶ Also, unbecomingly, in an
unseemly manner, shamefully, basely.
Terent. An quidquam est factum indig-
nitas? — ¶ Also, with indignation,
indignantly, unwillingly. *Cic. pati, or*
Nep. ferre, h. e. to take it ill, suffer with
impatience.

INDIGNITAS (Id.), atis, f. unworthiness,
ἀνέπεια. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, unbecom-
ingness in a person, indecorum, indecent be-
havior, meanness, baseness. *Cic.* — Also,
unsuitableness, unfitness. *Cic. Deiot. 1.*
— Also, unworthy or shameful treatment
of a person; indignity to be suffered.
Liv. Indignitatem ferre. *Cæs. perferre.*
Liv. Indignitatem compulsus. — Also,
unbecomingly of a thing; heinousness,
atrociousness. *Cic. injuria.* — ¶ Also, in-
dignation. *Cic. and Liv.*
INDIGNOR (Id.), aris, atus sum, dep. 1.
to consider as unbecomingly or unseemly,
to scorn, disdain, be unwilling to brook, be
very angry or displeased with, be enraged,
incensed, or highly offended at, be indig-
nant, ἀναισθησέω. *Cic., Nrp. and Liv.*
aliquid. — Also, de re. *Auct. B. Hisp.*
de jugulatione. — Also, with quod fol-
lowing. *Cæs.* Indignatus milites, quod
conspectum suum hostes ferre possent.
— Also, with quandoque following. *Hor-*
rat. Indignor, quandoque (h. e. quando-
cunque) bonus dormitat Homerus. —
Also, with si following. *Sulpic. in*
Cic. Ep. Indignamur, si quis nos-
trum intravit. — Also, with an accus.
and infinit. following. *Cæs.* Indignari
cepit, regem ad dicendam causam
evocari. — Also, simply with an in-
finit. *Ovid.* Cedere peritis indignatur.
Quintil. Non indignandum est discere.
— It is also followed by a native. *Par-*
dict. 48, 5, 2. Ed. Torrent. Contamina-
tioni indignatur. — Hence, Indignan-
dus, a, um, that deserves indignation.
Cic. factum. — ¶ Figur. *Virg.* Pon-
tem indignatus Araxes, h. e. disdaining
to bear. So, also, *Id. venti, h. e. raging,*
indignant at being confined. *Id. aquor.*
Ovid. verba. Cui. Aurel. Ne tumentia
indignentur, h. e. grow worse.
INDIGNUS (in & dignus), a, um, adj.
unworthy, undeserving, ἀδίκος. *Cic.*
honore. *Liv.* Indigni, ut redimeremur.
Cic. Indigni, qui impetrant. — Also,
with a genit. following. *Virg. avorum.*
— Also, with an infinit. following. *O-*
vid. Fabula non indigna referri. — Also,
absolutely. *Cic.* Quamvis indignus.
Virg. Digna atque indigna relatu, h. e.
good and bad, something of all sorts. —
Also, in a good sense, undeserving; as,
of an injustice. *Cic. homo. Terent.*
Indignus injuria. — ¶ Also, not de-
served, undeserved. *Virg. mors. Id.* Digna
indigna pati, h. e. all manner of treat-
ment. — Hence, rough, cruel, harsh, se-
vere, intolerable. *Virg. hiems. Id. amor.*
— Also, indecent, not honorable, shameful,
unbecomingly, not proper, unfit, unworthy.
Terent. facinus. Also, with an ablat.
following. *Cæs. majestate populi. Cic.*
Legatione tua indignissimus. *Id.* Quo-
quam non vidit indignus. — Hence,
Indignum est, it is not proper. *Cic.* —
Hence, as an exclamation, Indignum!
oh shame! *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, whom any
thing does not become. *Terent. Tu in-*
dignus, qui faceres, h. e. it did not be-
come you. *Id.* Se esse indignam de-
putat matri meæ, for indignum deputat
matri meæ cedere, h. e. she deems it im-
proper to yield to my mother.
INDIGUS (indigeo), a, um, adj. needing,
2 in want of, ἐνδεής, ἀπώρος. *Virg. opis.*
Lucret. nostri. Plin. stipendiorum.
— Also, with an ablat. *Lucret. auxilio.*
— Also, without a case, needy, poor.
Stat. — ¶ Also desirous. *Lucan. ser-*
vitii.
INDIGUS (Id.), a, um, same as *Indigus*.
2 *Pantlin. Nolan.*
INDIGENS (in & diligens), tis, negli-
2 gent, careless, heedless, ὀλιγόσπος. *Te-*
rent. Vercor, ne indigens nimium sies.
Cæs. Indigentior. — Also, with a genit.
following. *Gell. rerum memoria,*
h. e. in memoria. — ¶ Also, neglected,
not taken care of. *Plin. hortus.*
INDIGENTER (indilgens), adv. negli-
1 gently, carelessly ἀμελῶς, ὀλιγόσπος.
Cic. Indigenter factum. *Cæs.* Indili-
gentius.
INDILIGENTIA (Id.), æ, f. negligence,
1 carelessness, ὀλιγοψία. *Cic. litterarum,*
h. e. in literis. *Tacit.* Indiligentia veri,
h. e. from being careless about inquiring
into the truth.
INDIMISSUS (in & dimissus), a, um,

adj. not divorced or put away. *Tertull.*
unor. 3
INDIPISCOR, same as *Indipiscor*. 2
INDIPISCOR (from in or indu, & apis-
2 cor), eris, eptus sum, dep. 3. to obtain,
attain, reach, ἐπινούω. *Lu. navem.*
Gell. Amœnitates verborum Latina fa-
cundia, h. e. to express. — Hence, to get,
obtain, acquire. *Plaut. divitias.* — *Gell.*
animo, h. e. to think upon. — ¶ Also, to
begin, commence. *Gell. pugnam.* —
¶ *Indeptus, a, um,* is also used passively.
Cod. Just.
INDIRECTUS (in & directus), a, um,
2 adj. not direct. *Quintil. actio.*
INDIREPTUS (in & direptus), a, um, adj.
3 unpillaged, unransacked. *Tacit. Capito-*
lium.
INDISCIPLINATUS (in & disciplinatio),
3 ònis, f. want of discipline. *Cassiod.*
INDISCIPLINATUS (in & disciplinatus),
3 a, um, adj. without discipline, dissolute,
undisciplined. *Cyprian.*
INDISCISSUS (in & discissus), a, um,
3 adj. not cut to pieces, not divided. *Hic-*
ronym.
INDISCRETE (indiscretus), adv. indiffer-
2 ently, confusedly, without distinction, ἀδια-
κρίτως. *Plin.*
INDISCRETIM (Id.), adv. same as *Indis-*
3 crete. *Solin.*
INDISCRETUS (in & discretus), a, um,
2 adj. not separated, undivided, being in
connection. *Plin. caput. Varr. agri-*
cultura. Tacit. Summi cuique sangui-
nem (h. e. children) indiscretam, h. e.
were in the closest connection. — ¶ Also,
undistinguished, indistinct, without
distinction, ἀκρίτως. *Cels.* Indiscretis
his nominibus utuntur, h. e. indiscrimi-
nately. — Also, that cannot be distinguish-
ed, undistinguishable. *Plin.* Imagines
indiscrete similitudinis, h. e. so much
alike that they cannot be distinguished.
Virg. Proles indiscreta suis. *Tacit.*
voces, h. e. confused. Hence, equal.
Cod. Theod. dignitas.
INDISCRIMINABILIS (in & discrimina-
3 bilis), e, adj. undistinguishable. *Claud.*
Mamert.
INDISCRIMINATIM (in & discrimina-
3 tim), adv. indifferently, indiscriminately,
without any distinction, ἀκρίτως, ἀδιακρί-
τως. *Varr.*
INDISCUSSUS (in & discussus), a, um,
3 adj. not discussed, ἀλογόετης. *Claud.*
Mamert.
INDISERTE (indisertus), adv. indistinct-
1 ly, not plainly, without eloquence. *Cic.*
INDISERTUS (in & disertus), a, um, adj.
not eloquent, inelegant, ἀπαράδης. *Cic.*
homo. *Id.* prudentia. — Also, poor in
words. *Cic. interpres.*
INDISPENSATUS (in & dispensatus), a,
3 um, adj. not properly divided or distribu-
ted, immoderate, unbounded. *Sil. nusus.*
INDISPOSITE (indispositus), adv. with-
2 out order. *Smec.*
INDISPOSITUS (in & dispositus), a, um,
2 adj. out of order, confused. *Tacit.*
INDISSIMILIS (in & dissimilis), e, adj.
3 not unlike. *Varr.*
INDISSIMULABILIS (in & dissimulabi-
3 lis), e, adject. that cannot be dissembled.
Gell.
INDISSOCIABILIS (in & dissociabilis),
3 e, adj. that cannot be separated. *Lu-*
cret.
INDISSOLUBILIS (in & dissolubilis), e,
adj. that cannot be dissolved or loosed, in-
dissoluble, ἀλυτός. *Plin. and Cic.*
INDISSOLUBILITER (indissolubilis), ad-
3 verb. indissolubly. *Claud. Mamert.*
INDISTINCTE (indistinctus), adv. indis-
3 tinctly, confusedly, ἀδιακρίτως. *Gell.*
INDISTINCTUS (in & distinctus), a, um,
2 adj. without distinction or arrangement,
indistinct, confused, disordered, ἀδιακρί-
τως. *Quintil. and Catull.* — Hence, not
clear or plain in signification. *Gell. vo-*
cabulum. — Also, indistinct or obscure in
delivery. *Quintil.*
INDISTRICTUS (in & districtus), a, um,
adj. not touched or hurt. *Ovid. Met. 12,*
92. But better *Edd.* read *indistrictus.*
INDITUS, a, um. See *Indo*.
INDIVIDUATAS (individuum), atis, f. in-
3 divisible. *Tertull.*
INDIVIDUUS (in & dividual), a, um,
adj. that cannot be divided, inseparable,
ἀτρωτος. *Cic. corpora. Id.* Individua

hol.), *h. e. atoms.* — *¶* Also, not divided or separated. *Tacit.*

INDIVISĒ (indivisus), *adv. undividedly.*

Ascon.
INDIVISIBILIS (in & divisibilis), *c. adj. 3 indivisible. Tertull.*

INDIVISIBILITER (indivisibilis), *adv. 3 indivisibly, ἀδιαιρέτως. Tertull.*

INDIVISŪS (in & divisus), *a, um, adj. 2 undivided, not separated, ἀσχιστός. Varr.*

equorum ungula, not cloven. — Hence, *Indivisum, i, n. the community.* Hence,

Pro indiviso, h. e. in common. Plin. Pro indiviso possessa. — *¶* Also, not distinguished. Hence, *Pro indiviso, without distinction, equally. Plin. Jus temperatur aqua, et pro indiviso humani potus incremento, h. e. with an equal quantity of wine. Id. Pro indiviso valere, h. e. perinde, æque.*

INDIVŪLSŪS (in & divulsus), *a, um, adj. 3 not parted or separated. Macrobi. comes.*

INDŌ (in & do), *is, idi, itum, a. 3. to put, 2 set or place into, ἐντίθημι. Plant.*

gut-tam vini in os. Cels. cataplasmatum in dentem. Tacit. aliquem lectice. Plant.

fenestras. Curt. Venenum potioni inditum, h. e. put into, mixed with. Sence.

Dens toti operi suo inditus, h. e. pervading the whole. Gell. Catonis verba huic commentario indidisse, si, &c. h. e. I should have placed or inserted. Plant.

cicatrices in scapulas, h. e. to imprint, make. — Hence, *to introduce. Tacit. novos ritus.* — Also, *to cause or occasion.*

Tacit. alicui pavorem. — *¶* Also, *to put, set, place, lay somewhere or upon a thing. Plant. in eum in aram. Id. alicui compedes, h. e. to put on. Tacit.*

Custodes inditi, h. e. additi. Sence.

Ferrum inditum visceribus, h. e. buried. — Hence, *to give. Liv. Puero ab inopia Egerio inditum nomen, h. e. the boy received the name Egerius. So, also, Id.*

Superbo ei Romæ inditum cognomen. — Also, *to build or erect somewhere.*

Flor. urbem monti. Tacit. castella rupibus.

INDŌCIBILITAS (indocibilis), *ātis, f. n. 3 aptness to learn, dulness of comprehension, indocility. Apul.*

INDŌCILIS (in & docilis), *e, adj. not easy to be taught, indocile, indocible, ἀδιδάκτος, δὲ μαθής. Cic. homo. Also, with a gent.*

Sil. pacis. Also, with a dat. Juvenal. imitandis turpibus. Also, with an infin. Horat. pauperiem pati, h. e. who has not learned. — Hence, *ignorant, inexperienced, unskilful, stupid, unlearned, rude, barbarous. Virg. genus. Plin.*

Indocilis cœli agricola. Genur. Orid.

Indocilis gutture vernat avis. — Also, *unsuited, unfit for any thing. Sil. Terra indocilis Cereri. Plin. Arbores indociles nasci alibi.* — Also, *that cannot be taught. Cic. disciplina.* — *¶* Also, *untaught. Propert. via.*

INDŌCTĒ (indoctus), *unlearnedly, ignorantly, not skilfully, awkwardly, ἀναθῶς. Cic. Indocte facere. Gell. Indoctus.*

INDŌCTOR (as from indocere, for doceo), *3 ōris, m. an overseer of slaves. Plant.*

INDŌCTŪS (in & doctus), *a, um, adj. untaught, unlearned, illiterate, ignorant, unskilful, ἀπαιδέυτος, ἀμαθής. Of persons. Cic. homo. Id. Indoctior. Id.*

Indoctissimus. Also, with a gent. Horat. pila discive. Also, with an infin. Id. Cantabrum inductum ferre jugam nostram, h. e. that has not yet learned, is not yet accustomed. Also, with an acc. Gell. pleraque alia. — Also, *of things. Quintil. manus. Horat. Canet*

Indolatus, for indocte, h. e. rudely.

INDŌLATILIS (in & dolatilis), *c, adj. 3 that cannot be cut with an axe, that cannot be prepared or fashioned. Sidon.*

INDŌLATŪS (in & dolatus), *a, um, adj. 3 rough, not heven. Arnob.*

INDŌLENTIA (in & dolentia), *æ, f. the 1 absence of pain, freedom from pain, ἀναλγησία. Cic.*

INDŌLES (from indu or in, & oleo or olesco), *is, f. the natural quality of a thing, its nature, φύσις. Liv. frugum. Gril. arborum.* — Also, *good natural quality, excellence. Liv. 1, 3. Tanta indoles, so good natural talents! Plant. Que indoles in savio est! h. e. in labris et ore.* — Particularly, *of persons, nature, natural disposition or inclination,*

natural talents or abilities. Cic. Bona indoles, h. e. good natural talents; or, good disposition. Id. Indoles ad virtutem, or virtutis. Id. Præclara indoles ad dicendum. Gell. Indoles mendæ, for menda.

INDŌLESCŌ (indoleo), *is, lui, n. 3. to be sorry or grieved at; to feel pain, διαλύεω. Cic. and Ovid.* — Also, *with an acc. following. Ovid. Id. indoluit Juno. Justin. tactum.* — *¶* Also, *to be in pain, smart, ache. Cels. Locus tactu indolescit. Plin. Oculi indolescent.*

INDŌLŌRIA (indolentia), *anodynes. 3 Cui. Aurel.*

INDŌLŌRIA (in & dolor), *æ, f. same as Indolentia. Sidonius says that Cicero used this word.*

INDŌMABILIS (in & domabilis), *e, adj. 3 that cannot be subdued or tamed, untamable, ἀδάμαστος. Plant.*

INDŌMITES (in & domitus), *a, um, adj. unsubdued, untamed, unbridled, contumacious, fierce, wild, ungovernable, ἀδάμαστος. Varr. hos. Cæs. pastor. Liv. ingenia Gallorum. Cic. cupiditates. Id. furor. Id. libido. Ovid. amor. Plant. mulier. Virg. Mars, h. e. hot fighting. Arnob. argentum, h. e. infection. — *¶* Also, untamable, unconquerable, invincible, that cannot be overcome, checked or restrained. Virg. ira. Plin. tarditas. Id. vis. Id. Aurum igni indomitum. Id. præla, h. e. immensa. Plin. Paneg. Hercules, h. e. invincible. So, also, Ovid. dextra. Horat. mors.*

INDŌNATUS (in & donatus), *a, um, adj. 3 without a present, ἀδόρητος. Lamprid.*

INDŌRMIO (in & dormio), *is, n. 4. to sleep or fall asleep at, upon or over any thing, ἐπικοιμάομαι. Horat. congestis saccis.* — *¶* Also, *to sleep over any thing, do a thing negligently. Cic. causæ, h. e. to nod over, not to attend to. Id. tempori. Senec. sibi, h. e. to be extremely lazy. Cic. in homine colendo, h. e. to be careless. Plin. Longæ desidia indormiens, h. e. indulging.* — Also, *to sleep over, feel secure or careless respecting a thing. Curt. malis suis.* — Also, *of a member of the body, to sleep, be numb or torpid. Veget.*

INDŌTATUS (in & dotatus), *a, um, adj. without a dowry, having no portion, ἀποτοκός. Terent. and Horat.* — *Figur. Cic. ars, h. e. poor, not adorned. Ovid. corpora, h. e. not honored with the ceremonies customary at the burning of corpses. Id. præmia, h. e. perhaps, not needing a dowry.*

INDŌ, preposit. same as *In. Enn. Indu 3 mari.*

INDŌBITABILIS (in & dubitabilis), *e, 2 adj. not to be doubted, indubitable, certain. Quintil. genus causæ.*

INDŌBITABILITER (indubitabilis), *adv. 2 doubtless, without doubt, indubitably. Arnob.*

INDŌBITANDUS (in & dubitandus), *a, 3 um, adj. same as Indubitabilis. Augustin.*

INDŌBITANTER (in & dubitanter), *adv. 3 certainly, without doubt, ἀναμφιβόλως. Augustin.*

INDŌBITATE (indubitatus), *adv. without 3 doubt, indisputably, indubitably. Liv. 33, 40. Quæ indubitata Lysimachi fuerint. Vallei. 2, 60. Indubitata corrupti commentarii. Oros. Indubitatissime.*

INDŌBITATUS (in & dubitatus), *a, um, 2 adj. certain, sure, undoubted, ἀναμφιβόλος. Quintil.* — Hence, *Indubitato, adv. Tertull.*

INDŌBITŪS (in & dubito), *as, n. 1. to 3 doubt in, question, ἀπιστέω. Virg. viribus.*

INDŌBIUS (in & dubius), *a, um, adj. not 2 doubtful. Tacit. innocentia. Quintil. exempla.*

INDUCĒ. See *Indutia.*

INDŪCŌ (in & duco), *is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to lead or bring in, lead into, introduce, εἰσάγω. Varr. armenta in rura. Stat. mœnibus. Sueton. mare urbi, to let in to. Hirt. aquam in domos. Plin. aliquem in Senatum. Id. aliquem Romanam. Varr. aliquem in viam, to put into the way. Liv. exercitum in Macedoniam. Sueton. obsides ad spectaculum. Virg. messorum arvis. Salust. cohortem in medios hostes, to lead.*

Also, *without ia. Liv. exercitum Ægyptum. Plia. Ep. filia novercam, h. e. to give a step-mother by marrying a second time.* — Also, *figur. Cic. aliquem in errorem. Hence, Id. In errorem induci, h. e. to fall into error; or, to be led or drawn into. Id. in hanc consuetudinem scribendi, h. e. brought or led. Id. novum verbum in linguam, h. e. to introduce. Id. discordiam in civitatem.* — Also, *to occasion, cause, do. Pandect. Injuriam adversus liberos testamentum.* — *Animum, or in animum inducere, to represent to one's self, imagine. Terent. aliquem. Also, to bring one's mind to a thing; to resolve. Id. adsentari. Also, with ut. Liv. Quod consules in senatu ut pronuntiarent, in animum inducere non possent. Also, with quin. Liv. Also, with ac. Plaut. Possum inducere animum, ne ægre patiar. Also, with quo minus. Plin. Non sustinui, inducere in animum, quo minus illi indicarem. Also, to believe. Terent. Also, to conclude, determine, propose. (See *Animus*.) — Also, to fill or inspire with. Cic. Amic. 16. spem cognitionemque meliorem, sc. in animum amici.* — Also, *to induce, move, persuade, incite to a thing. Nepos. aliquem ad bellum. Cic. ad misericordiam. Terent. Vide, quo me inducas, h. e. whether you lead me. Also, with ut following. Liv. Also, absolutely. Cic. Pretio, spe inducere aliquem.* — Hence, *Inductus, a, um, moved, induced, persuaded, invited, ὁπαγείεις, with an abl. following. Cic. odio, spe, cupiditate. It may often be rendered through, from, under the influence of.* — *¶* Also, *to put on, draw on, clothe. Cic. soleas in pedes, or, Auct. ad Herenn. pedibus. Sueton. calceum sibi. Virg. cæstus manibus. Id. Tunica (abl.) inducit artus. Stat. humeros amictu.* — Also, *of any thing which one puts on as a covering. Plin. pelliculam collo. Ovid. laurum capillis.* — *¶* Also, *to introduce or bring forward as a speaker. Cic. aliquem. Id. sermone hominum, h. e. to write or dialogue.* — Also, *to introduce new customs, &c. Cic. morem novum iudiciorum in republicam. Id. aliquid in nostros mores. Id. verbum novum in linguam Latinam.* — *¶* Also, *to represent, exhibit, bring forward a play or game. Sueton. Inducta est et Afranii togata, h. e. was represented. Plin. elephantos in circum. Cic. Alt. 4, 11. gladiatores, to exhibit gladiators. Cic. personam.* — *¶* Also, *to lead, command. Virg. turmas.* — Also, *to mislead by deceitful advice; to deceive, cajole, take in. Cic. aliquem.* — Also, *to bring forward, mention, relate. Cic. causam.* — Also, *to bring forth, produce, bring, bear, yield, put forth. Colum. fructum et frondem.* — *¶* Also, *to lay, draw or put one thing over another in order to cover it. Plin. colorem picturæ, h. e. to varnish. Id. aurum ligno, h. e. to overlay. Cic. tectorium. Cæs. coria super lateres. Horat. varias plumas membris. Hence, Id. umbras terris. Plin. Ep. nubium. Liv. nubem. Curt. pontem fluminis, h. e. to throw across. Plin. Ep. cicatricem, h. e. to cicatrize, draw the skin over a sore.* — *¶* Also, *to overlay with any thing in order to cover it. Cæs. scuta pellibus. Plant. postes pice, h. e. to pitch, dash with pitch. Ovid. brachia penna. Id. Inducta cornibus annum victima, h. e. having gilded horns.* — Hence, *to make level by overlaying. Plin. solum.* — Also, *to blot or strike out, erase, which was done by the ancients by drawing the wax over the letters on the tablets. Cic. nomina.* — Hence, *to annul, easier, abrogate, cancel, reverse. Cic. senatusconsultum, locationem. Sueton. decretum.* — *¶* Also, *to state or mark down in an account. Cic. in rationibus. Id. pecuniam in rationem.* — Hence, *to charge in an account. Cic. alicui agros pecunia ingenti.* — *¶* Also, *to derive. Hence, Induci, to be derived, arise, spring. Cic. Sermo inducus a tali exordio.* — *¶* Terent. Inducti, for induxisti. — Varr. Inducere, for inducere. — *¶* The particip. Inductus, a, um, signifies, also, introduced from foreign

countries or from other places, strange, foreign. *Plin. Ep. Sermo insiticius et inductus.* — Also, Inductus, strange, not belonging to a place. *Id.*
INDUCTIBILIS (induco), e, adj. that 3 may be overlaid, drawn or smeared over any thing. *Cic. Aurel.*
INDUCTIO (Id.), ōnis, f. a bringing in or into; an introducing, ἐγείρωσις. *Liv. juvenum.* *Cic. Ficta personarum inductio.* — ¶ Also, a bringing in or into, letting in, conducting. *Cic. aquarum.* — ¶ Also, a drawing over, as, of coverings over the amphitheatre in rain or excessive heat. *Vitruv. velorum.* — Also, an overlaying, as of lime, &c. on a wall; a plastering, pargeting. *Pallad.* — ¶ Also, a cancelling, crasing, obliterating, blotting or striking out of a writing. *Pandect.* — ¶ Inductio animi, inclination, propensity. *Cic. ad Div. l. 8.* Also, an intention, purpose, resolution. *Cic. Q. Fr. l. 1.* — ¶ Also, a bringing forward. *Cic. erroris.* — ¶ Also, in rhetoric, induction. *Cic.*
INDUCTIVE (inductivus), adv. by yielding; or, by inciting. *Cic. Aurel.*
INDUCTRIX (induco), tris, f. she that 3 misleads or deceives. *Apul.*
INDUCTUS (Id.), us, m. an inciting, misleading. *Cic.*
INDUCTUS, a, um. See *Induco.*
INDUOLA (induo), æ, f. a kind of undergarment worn by women. *Plaut.*
INGREDIOR, same as *Ingridior*. *Lucret.*
INDULCITAS (in & dulcitas), ātis, f. 3 want of sweetness. *Cæcil.*
INDULCŌ (in & dulcŏ), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3. 1. to make sweet, sweeten, γλυκαίνω. *Tertull.*
INDULGENTIS, tis, particip. from *indulgeo*. — ¶ Adj. tender, indulgent, kind, obliging, courteous, συγχωρεῖν, φιλόστοργος. *Nepos. pater.* *Liv. in aliquem.* *Cic. Indulgentius nomen maternum.* *Senec. Indulgentissimus.* *Plin. Ep. Indulgentissime Imperator, h. e. most gracious.* — ¶ Also, dear, tenderly beloved. *Quintil. decl.*
INDULGENTER (indulgens), adv. indulgently, courteously, kindly, condescendingly, περὶ ἡμετέρας, φιλοσπρόγως. *Cic. loqui.* *Senec. Indulgentius.* *Id. Indulgentissime.*
INDULGENTIA (Id.), æ, f. indulgence, favor, condescension, courtesy, complaisance, gentleness, fondness, ἀνείσις, συγγνώμη, φιλοστοργία. *Planc. in Cic. Ep. in aliquem.* *Cic. Homines naturali indulgentia et benevolentia contineri.* *Id. corporis.* Hence, *Virg. cæli, h. e. mild weather.* — ¶ Also, tender love, tenderness, affection, as towards one's children, parents, relations, &c. *Nepos. and Cic.* — ¶ Also, a remission of punishment, pardon, forgiveness. *Capitol.* — Also, a remission of taxes, relief from public tribute. *Ammian.*
INDULGEŌ (in & dulcis), es, si, tum, n. and a. 2. to be complaisant, courteous, kind, tender, indulgent, to indulge, gratify, humo- re, εἶκο, χαρίζομαι. *Cic. sibi.* *Nepos. Indulgebat sibi, h. e. he indulged or humored himself, or, took such liberties.* *Liv. ardui alicujus.* *Plin. Ep. amori.* *Id. precibus.* *Nepos. debitori.* *Cic. peccatis.* In some ancient writers, it is found with an accus. *Afran. ap. Non. and Terent. Eun. 2, 1, 16.* — ¶ Also, to give one's self up to, to be given to, indulge in, not to resist, yield to. *Nep. debori.* *Justin. Hannibalem non plus quam sextario vini indulsisse, h. e. drank no more than, allowed himself no more than, &c.* *Virg. Indulge ordini, h. e. laxa ordines.* *Ovid. animo, h. e. to humor the inclination.* *Cic. amicitis.* *Tacit. somno.* *Virg. vino.* — ¶ Also, to take care of, attend to. *Cic. valetudini.* *Virg. labori.* *Id. hospitio, h. e. pay attention to his guest.* — ¶ TRANS. to grant, permit, allow, give, present. *Quintil. and Suet. alieni aliquid.* *Suet. essetario rudem, h. e. to give a staff or rod to a gladiator, which was a sign of his being discharged from fighting; hence, to dismiss, discharge.* *Martial. patientiam flagello, h. e. to submit patiently to the lash.* — Also, passively. *Pandect. Abolitio, que indulgetur.*

¶ Also, to give up to. *Juv. se tribuno.* — ¶ See, also, *Indulgens.*
INDULGITAS (indulgeo) ātis, f. same 3 as *Indulgentia.* *Sisenn.*
INDULTOR (Id.), ōris, m. one who grants 3 or indulges. *Tertull.*
INDULTOS, a, um. See *Indulgeo.*
INDULTUS (indulgeo), us, m. leave, permission. *Sidon.*
INDUMENTUM (induo), i, n. a garment, 3 vest, ἔνδυμα. *Gell.*
INDUŌ (ἐνδύω), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. to put on, clothe. *Cic. Induere alicui tunicam.* *Ovid. vestes humeris.* *Cæs. galeam.* *Liv. arma alicui.* *Ovid. annulum articulis, or, simply, Cic. annulum, h. e. to put on.* *Tertull. Indui veste.* *Cic. Soccis indutus.* *Liv. Indutus vestem.* *Virg. Indutus galea.* (Induere se veste, or sibi in vestem, to put on. But *Amicire se veste, to wrap round or throw on as a cloak.*) — ¶ Figur. to clothe, surround, cover, furnish with. *Cic. Indutos esse a natura duabus quasi personis, h. e. covered with two masks, we have received two parts to act.* *Id. Di induiti specie humana.* *Plin. Egyptus segetibus induebatur.* *Apul. Inducere avem, h. e. to assume the form of a bird.* *Liv. alicui speciem latronis, h. e. to represent as, &c.* *Ovid. Inducere scalam, h. e. to put the head through the steps of a ladder in order to carry it, to take a ladder on the head.* *Virg. homines in vultus ferarum, h. e. transform.* So, also, *Val. Flacc. Quos scopulis induit.* *Virg. Arbor induit se in florem, h. e. veils itself in flowers as it were, blossoms.* *Id. In flore novæ omnis se induit arbor, h. e. shows the fruit in the blossom.* *Id. cratera corona, h. e. to crown.* *Colum. Vites se induunt uvis, h. e. plena sunt.* — ¶ Se induere, to fall into or upon, to be entangled in, properly and figur. *Cic. in laqueum.* *Virg. inuicem, h. e. to stab himself.* *Cæs. acutissimæ vallibus.* *Liv. hastis.* *Cic. in captiones.* *Lucret. in fraudem.* *Cic. Indui confessione sua.* *Quintil. Indui in pœnas legum.* — ¶ Also, to assume, make use of. *Liv. sibi novum ingenium.* *Tacit. munia ducis.* *Curt. mores Persarum.* *Cic. imaginem mortis, h. e. somnum.* — ¶ Also, to impart, give, procure, cause. *Cic. cognomen.* *Gell. alicui amorem sui.* *Plin. vinum vetustatem, h. e. to cause it to smell like old wine.* *Quintil. orationem fictam personis, h. e. to introduce them as speakers.* — ¶ Also, to engage, join, embark in. *Tacit. seditionem.*
INDUPEDIOR, same as *Impedio*. 3 *Lucret.*
INDUPERATOR, same as *Imperator*. *Lucret.*
INDURESCŌ (in & duresco), is, rui, n. 2 3. to harden, grow or become hard, σκληρύνωμαι. *Cels. Colum. and Virg.* — ¶ Figur. to harden one's self, become hardy. *Ovid. Corpus induruit usu.* *Tacit. Miles induruerat pro Vitellio, h. e. the soldiers were faithful to him, their fidelity was unshaken.*
INDURŌ (in & duro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 2 to make hard, harden, σκληρύνω. *Plin. and Ovid.* — Figur. *Senec. animum.* *Id. frontem, h. e. to make shameless or impudent.* *Liv. Timor induratus, h. e. obdurate.* *Senec. Quid germanis induratus?*
INDUS (Ἰνδός), i, m. a river of India, now called *Sind.* — ¶ Also, a river of Phrygia.
INDUS (Id.), a, um, adj. Indian. *Virg. ebur.* *Catull. dens, h. e. ivory.* *Propert. conchæ, h. e. pearls.* — Hence, *Indus, an Indian.* *Phrr. Indi. Prop.* — The Ethiopians are also called *Indi.* *Virg. Georg. 4, 293.* Also, the Arabians. *Ovid. Fast. 3, 720.* — *Liv. 38, 14. Indus, h. e. rector elephanti.*
INDUSIARIUS (indusium), ii, m. one who 3 makes under-garments. *Plaut.*
INDUSIŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 3 clothe. *Martian. Capell.* — Hence, *Indusiatus, a, um, clothed.* *Apul.* — *Indusiatus, a kind of under-garment for females, perhaps, a chemise.* *Plaut.*
INDUSIUM (induo), ii, n. a kind of garment 3 for women worn next to the skin. *Varr. writes intusium, and derives it from intus.*
INDUSTRIA (industrius), æ, f. industry, carefulness, diligence, activity, endeavor,

pains, σπουδή, φιλοστοργία. *Cic. Induetriam in re ponere.* *Sucton. itineris, h. e. in itinere.* — It is found in the plural in *Cic. and Plaut.* — Hence, *Cic. De industria, or, Liv. Ex industria, or, Plin. Industria, or, Plaut. Ob industriam, h. e. on purpose, purposely, designedly.*
INDUSTRIE (industrius), adv. industriously, diligently, with earnestness, eagerness or alacrity, σπουδαίως. *Cæs. Castra industrie defendere.* *Cic. Industrius.*
INDUSTRIOSE (industriosus), adv. industriously, same as *Industrie*, τεχνικῶς. *Sact. Industriose.* *Cato. Industriosissime.*
INDUSTRIOSUS (industrius), a, um, adj. 2 industrious, diligent, careful, σπουδαίως, τεχνικῶς. *Senec.*
INDUSTRIUS (unc.), a, um, adj. industrious, prompt, active, solulous, assiduous, careful, diligent, φιλόπονος, σπουδαίως. *Cic. homo.* *Plaut. Industrior.* *Cato. Industrior.*
INDUTIAE, and **INDUCIAE** (induo), ārum, f. a truce or cessation from hostilities, an armistice, ἀνοχαι. *Cic. Indutias facere.* *Salust. Per indutias, h. e. during the armistice.* — Figur. cessation, delay. *Tertull. in amore.* — ¶ Also, stillness, quiet. *Apul. noctis.*
INDUTILIS (Id.), e, adj. that can be in- 3 serted or joined in. *Cato.*
INDUTUS, a, um. See *Induo.*
INDUTUS (induo), us, m. a putting on, as 2 of a garment. *Tacit.* — ¶ Also, clothing, apparel, raiment. *Ammian.*
INDUVIAE (Id.), ārum, f. clothes, apparel 3 put on, ἐνδύματα. *Plaut.*
INEBRIATOR (inebrio), ōris, m. one that 3 makes drunk. *Tertull.*
INEBRIŌ (in & ebrio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. to inebriate, make drunk, μεθύσκω. *Plin. Palma vescentes inebriat.* — Figur. to fill, impregnate or saturate with a liquid. *Id. Uvæ vino suo inebriantur.* *Id. Radices inebriatæ, h. e. nimis rigatæ.* Particularly of colors. *Id. Amethystum absolutum inebriatur Tyrio, h. e. saturatur.* — Also, in general, to fill, fill up. *Sidon. Spiritus aeris flatibus inebriatur.* Hence, *Juv. Vinosus inebriat aurem, h. e. weary with talking.*
INEDIA (in & edo), æ, f. an abstaining from eating, a fasting, ἀστία. *Cic.* — It is found in the plural in *Plin.*
INEDITUS (in & editus), a, um, adj. not 3 published, not promulgated, still unknown, ἀνέκδοτος. *Ovid.*
INEFFABILIS (in & effabilis), e, adj. 2 that cannot be uttered, inexpressible, ineffable, unspeakable, unutterable, ἀνεκφώνητος. *Plin.*
INEFFABILITER (ineffabilis), adv. in- 3 effably, unspeakably, inexpressibly, ἀρή- ρως. *Augustin.*
INEFFICACITER (inefficax), adv. in effec- 3 tually, to no purpose, uselessly. *Pandect.*
INEFFICAX (in & efficax), ācis, ineffectu- 2 ol, of no force or strength, wanting power, useless, ἀνεργητος. *Senec. ratio.* — Also, with a genit. following. *Id. Vox inefficax verborum, h. e. not bringing forth or uttering.* *Plin. Inefficacior.*
INEFFIGIABILIS (in & effigio, are), e, 3 adj. that cannot be portrayed, delineated or represented. *Tertull.*
INEFFIGIATUS (Id.), a, um, adj. with- 3 out form, shapeless, ἀσφῆτος. *Gell. fetus.*
INEFFUGIBILIS (in & effugio), e, adj. 3 inevitable. *Apul.*
INEFFUSUS (in & effusus), a, um, adj. 3 not poured forth, not spread. *Apul. criminis, h. e. not loose.*
INELABORATUS (in & elaboratus), a, 2 um, adj. not labored, unlabored, ἀνέργαστος. *Senec.*
INELEGANS (in & elegans), tis, adj. incli- 1 gant, ungraceful, without beauty or grace, not well chosen, without taste or neatness, ἀκομψος. *Cic. copia orationis.* — ¶ Also, not good, bad, poor. *Plin. odor.* *Suet. Sermo non inelegans.* *Cic. Ratio non inelegans, a theory not without reason.*
INELEGANTER (inelegans), adv. without elegance or grace, inelegantly, ἀκομψως. *Cic. Historia ineleganter scripta.* *Cic. Divisit ineleganter.*
INELŌQUENS (in & eloquens), tis, adj. 3 ineloquent, not eloquent. *Lactant*

INELABILIS (in & eloquor), e, adj.
3 ineffable. Lactant.

INELUCTABILIS (in & eluctabilis), e,
adj. from which one cannot extricate him-
self, inevitable, unavoidable. Stat. co-
pula. Virg. tempus. Id. and Vellei.
famul. Vellei. vis fatis.

INELIBILIS (in & eluo), e, adj. that
3 cannot be washed out, i. delible. Lactant.
macula.

INEMENDABILIS (in & emendabilis), e,
2 adj. incorrigible, that cannot be amended,
ἀδιόρθωτος. Quintil.

INEMERIBILIS (in & emereo), e, adj.
3 that cannot be acquired or merited. Ter-
tull.

INEMORIÖR (in & emorior), ēris, tuus
3 sumi, dep. 3. to die in or at a thing, ἐπι-
θνήσκω. Horat. spectaculo, to die or
give away in looking at.

INEMPTUS, and **INEMTUS** (in & emp-
tus, or emtus), a, um, adj. unbought, not
purchased, ἀποπτατος. Virg.

INENARRABILIS (in & enarrabilis), e,
2 adj. that cannot be told or described, in-
expressible, ἀνεκφραστos, ἀνεκδόγητος.
Liv. labor.

INENARRABILITER (inenarrabilis), ad-
2 verb, in a manner that cannot be told, in-
expressibly. Liv.

INENARRATUS (in & enarratus), a, um,
3 adj. unexplained. Gril.

INENATABILIS (in & enatabilis), e, adj.
3 from which one cannot swim out. Tertull.

INENODABILIS (in & enodo), e, adj.
not to be unravelled, unloosed or solved,
ἀκατάλυτος. Apul. capillus. — ¶ Fig-
ur, that cannot be explained, inexplicable,
intricately, perplexed, obscure. Cic.

INENORMIS (in & enormis), e, adj. not
3 irregular; not immoderate. Apul. pro-
ceritas.

INENONTYABILIS (in & enuntio), e, adj.
3 unspeakable. Censorin.

INEO (in & eo), is, ivi or ii, itum, irreg.
n. and a. 4. to go into, enter, εἰσερχομαι.
Liv. in urbem. Also, impersonally.
Plant. Inibitur tecum, h. e. I will enter
with you. — Also, simply, to go. Plaut.
Neque iniiit hac. Gell. ad alterum. —

¶ Also, to begin, commence, take a begin-
ning. Cic. Ab ineunte ætate, h. e. from
his infancy. Nepos. Ineunte adolescen-
tia, h. e. from his earliest youth. Sueton.

Anno ineunte, h. e. at the beginning or
opening of the year. Virg. Te consule
hoc decus ævi inibit, h. e. will take its be-
ginning, will enter into the world, or be born.

¶ Also, to go into, to go to. Liv. ur-
bem. Id. agrum Romanum. Cic. do-
mum. Id. convivium, h. e. to feasts. Id. pe-
ricula præliorum, h. e. to encounter. —

Also, passively Orid. Nemus initur nul-
lis equis, h. e. is entered by no horses. —

Also, absolutely, to enter. Tacit. Ut
ovans iniret, sc. urbem. — Also, to fall
upon, attack, seize. Plaut. Iniiit te mun-
quam febris? — Hence, to begin, make a
beginning. Cic. prælium. Liv. bellum.

— Also, to enter upon, enter upon the du-
ties of, assume the badges and power of,
begin. Cic. magistratum. Liv. con-
sulatum. Sueton. honorem, h. e. an
office of honor. Id. imperium. Liv. in-
terregnum. — Also, to copulate, lie with,
cohabit with, συνορρίζω. Sueton. ali-
quam. Also, of animals, to copulate,
cover, &c. Varr. matrem. Also, pas-
sively. Plin. Ineuntur. Liv. Vaceam
initam. — Also, to enter upon, begin,
proceed on. Cic. viam. Curt. iter.

Hence, figur. Liv. Viam inire, h. e. to
find out or devise a way or means. —

¶ Also, to undertake, attempt, make. Liv.
numerus interfectorum, h. e. to tell
the number of, or, to count, enumerate.
Cic. rationem, h. e. to make an estimate.
Id. rationem questus. Cato. Inire et
subducere rationem, h. e. to make and
adjust an estimate. — Figur. to find out
means, devise, contrive, think of, consider,
take measures. Nepos. Ad hunc inter-
ficiendum talem iniiit rationem, h. e.
contrived this scheme. Cic. Rogo, ut in-
as rationem, quemadmodum ea mulier
Romanam perducatur. Cæs. Consilia
inibat, quemadmodum a Gergovia disce-
deret, h. e. deliberated, consulted.
Hence, Cic. Inita et subducta ratione,
h. e. after due consideration. Also, Inire
rationem denotes to estimate, imagine,

conceive, conjecture. Liv. 29, 17. Vix
ratio iniri potest, uter casus sit detesta-
bilior. Liv. 28, 8. Vix rationem iniri
posse, ntrum ab se audacius, an fu-
gacius ab hostibus, geratur bellum, h. e.
it could hardly be determined or ascertained.
Sence. æstimationem, h. e. to value,
estimate. Colum. mensuram agrorum,
h. e. to measure. Cic. societatem, h. e.
to make, form an association. Propert.
fœdus, h. e. to make, enter into. Plin.
inducias, h. e. to make. Cic. consilium,
h. e. to form a resolution, to resolve. Id.
Inire consilium contra aliquem. Cæs.
de salute. Also, with a genit. follow-
ing. Cic. facinoris. Also, with an in-
finit. following. Nepos. Iniiit consilia,
reges tollere, h. e. he formed a plan to,
&c. conceived the design of, &c. Also,
to consider, reflect. Cæs. B. G. 2, 33.
Cic. gratiam ab aliquo, or, Liv. apud
aliquem, to conciliate the friendship, gain
the favor of any one. Hence, Cic. Plu-
res ineuntur gratiæ. Tacit. formam vi-
tæ, to enter upon a certain course of life.
Virg. somnum, h. e. to sleep, fall asleep.
Liv. suffragia, h. e. to vote. Virg. mu-
nus alicuius, h. e. to perform. — ¶ Also,
to submit to, comply with. Liv. nex-
um. Stat. imperia, h. e. to obey, exe-
cute, comply with. — ¶ Partic. Initus,
a, um. Cæs. Inita æstate, h. e. in the
beginning of summer. Cic. Nondum in-
itis tribunis, h. e. factis, ortis. Id. Be-
neficium initum, h. e. inceptum.

INEPTĒ (ineptus), adv. improperly, im-
pertinently, awkwardly, absurdly, foolish-
ly, ἀλόγως, ἀναρρότως. Cic. disse-
rere. Lactant. Ineptius. Quintil. In-
eptissime. — ¶ Also, at an improper
time. Cæcin. in Cic. Ep.

INEPTIÄ (id.), æ, f. a silly behavior, ab-
surdity, folly. Terent. The plural is
more frequently used. Ineptiæ, absurd-
ities, trifles, insignificant niceties, fooleries;
folly, nonsense, silliness, impertinence,
ἀπειροκαλία. Cic. and Terent. Also,
excessive affection, with regard to the
arrangement of ideas in a composition.
Sueton.

INEPTIÖ (id.), is, n. 4. to do, or say,
3 what is improper for the time, place, or cir-
cumstances; to trifle, play the fool, παρ-
οῦμαι. Terent.

INEPTIÖLA (dimin. of ineptia), æ, f. ab-
3 surdity, folly. Auson.

INEPTITÖDÖ (ineptus), Inis, f. same as
3 Ineptia. Cæcil.

INEPTIS (in & aptus), a, um, adj. unsuit-
able to the time, place, and circumstance,
unfit, impertinent, improper, absurd, fool-
ish, silly, ἀπειροκαλος. Cic. Quiautem
tempus quid postulet, non videt, aut plura
loquitur, aut se ostentat, aut eorum qui-
buscum est, vel dignitatis, vel commodi
rationem non habet, aut denique in ali-
quo genere aut inconcinuus aut multus
est, is ineptus esse dicitur. Catull. Inep-
tior. Quintil. Ineptissimum. — ¶ Also,
of persons, acting absurdly, foolishly, im-
properly. Cic. Particularly, of persons
exaggerating or carrying every thing
too far, Inepti, pedants, fops, fools. Id.
Orat. 2, 4, 17.

INEQUITABILIS (in & equitabilis), e,
3 adj. not to be ridden upon. Curt. campus.

INEQUITÖ (in & equito), as, n. 1. to
3 ride in or upon, ἐνιπάζομαι. Apul.
Aurora calum inequitabat, h. e. the day
broke. — Figur. Macro. philosophiæ,
h. e. insultare.

INERMIS, e, and **INERMÖS** (in & ar-
ma), a, um, adj. without arms, unarmed,
weaponless, defenceless, ἀνοπλος. Lepid.
ad Cieer. Multitudo inermorum. Si-
scun. Inermi in castra perfrugunt. —
Particularly, without shield. Liv. 35, 11.

— Also, of inanimate things. Liv. ager.
Plin. Nilus fama tantum, inermi ques-
tu, cognitus, h. e. without war. — Hence,
figur. unarmed. Cic. in philosophia,
h. e. not practised, not well versed, weak.

Ovid. earmen, h. e. unwelcome, that hurts
or troubles no one, harmless. Propert.
carmen lyre, h. e. unwelcome, not adapted
for war. Juvenal. gingiva, h. e. tooth-
less. Claudian. Orion dextram miratur
inermem, h. e. giving but little light,
shining but faintly.

INERRABILIS (in & errabilis), e, adj.
3 unerring. Apul.

INERRANS, tis, partic. from inerro —
1 ¶ Adj. not wandering, ἀπλανής. Cie
stellæ, the fixed stars.

INERRÖ (in & erro), as, n. 1. to wander
2 in or on, ἐμπλανώμαι. Plin. Ep. mon-
tibus. Id. Memoria imaginis oculis in-
errabat, h. e. swam before the eyes. —
Hence, of those engaged in a dance, to
dance. Apul.

INERS (in & ars), tis, adj. without art, un-
skilled in any art or trade, without skill,
ἀτεχνος. Cic. — Also, unskilled, not
cunning. Propert. — ¶ Also, inactive,
idle, lazy, sluggish, slothful, indolent.
Cic. senectus. Colum. gallina ad pa-
riendum. Id. in Venerem. Cic. Homo
inertior. Id. Otium inertissimum. Clau-
dian. Avernî vulgus iners, (of the souls
in the infernal regions.) — Also, of inani-
mate things. Ovid. and Sence. aqua, h. e.
with little or no motion, stagnant, dead.

Lacan. æquora, h. e. calm. Ovid. sto-
machus, h. e. without digestion. Horat.
terra, h. e. sluggish, heavy, immovable.
Virg. glebæ, h. e. that do not bring forth
without cultivation. Sil. and Stat. lu-
cus, h. e. difficult of access, seldom visited.

Quadrigr. victoria, h. e. without trouble.
— Hence, idle, in which nothing is done,
that is spent without business. Horat.
horæ. Ovid. tempus. — Hence, weak,
without energy or spirit, spiritless, frigid,
flat. Horat. versus. — Particularly of
food, tasteless, insipid, without flavor.

Plin. caro. — Liv. censoria nota, h. e. in-
effectual. Sil. ignis. — Also, cowardly,
without courage. Virg. pecora. — Ovid.
letum, h. e. by sickness. — ¶ Also, inec-
tior, quiet. Tibull. vita. — ¶ Also, use-
less, good for nothing. Calp. avenæ.

— ¶ Also, making lazy, idle, dull, or
unwieldy. Cic. genus interrogationis.
Ovid. frigus. Plin. Viridia serrarum
dentes replent æqualitate inerti, h. e.
fill the teeth of the saw with saw-dust, and
so render it unfit for sawing.

INERTIÄ (iners), æ, f. want of art or
skill, unskillfulness, ignorance, ἀτεχνία.
Cic. — ¶ Also, sloth, idleness, laziness,
inactivity, sluggishness, dullness, παθημία.
Cic. — Also, with a genit. following.
Cic. laboris.

INERTICULÖS (dimin. of iners), a, um,
adj. inactive. Colum. vitis, h. e. pro-
ducing no strong wine.

INERÖDITE (ineruditus), adv. unlearned-
2 ly, ignorantly, unskillfully, ἀπαιδέτως.
Quintil.

INERÖDITÖS (in & eruditus), a, um,
adj. uneducated, unlearned, illiterate,
unlettered, ignorant, unskillful, ἀπαιδέ-
τος. Cic. Epicurus. Sueton. Iner-
ditissimus.

INESCÖ (in & esco), as, a. I. to catch
with a bait, ensnare, allure, wheedle, δέλε-
άζω. Figur. Terent. Nescis inescare
homines, you do not know how to catch
men. — ¶ Also, to fill with food, satiate,
feed. Apul. — Also, in general, to sa-
tiate, fill. Apul. Inescatus odore sul-
furis.

INEVECTÖS (in & evectus), a, um,
3 same as Evectus, mounted upon anything.
Virg.

INEVITABILIS (in & evitabilis), e, adj.
2 that cannot be avoided, inevitable, ἀδύ-
σπαστος. Sence. mala. Tacit. crimen,
h. e. a reproach which cannot be refuted.

INEVITABILITER (inevitabilis), adv.
3 unavoidably, inevitably. Augustin.

INEVÖLÖTÖS (in & evolutus), a, um,
3 adj. not rolled out or unfolded, unopened.
Martial. liber.

INEVÖLSIBILIS (in & evello), e, adj.
3 not in motion, quiet, not excited. Virg.

INEXAMINATÖS (in & examinatus), a,
3 um, adj. not examined, not inquired into.
Firmæ.

INEXCITÄRILIS (in & excitabilis), e,
2 adj. from which one cannot be aroused or
awakened. Sence. Oppressus inexcita-
bilis somno, h. e. deep.

INEXCITÖS (in & excitus), a, um, adj.
3 not in motion, quiet, not excited. Virg.

INEXCÖCTÖS (in & excocatus), a, um,
3 adj. not exhausted, drained, consumed or
shrunk away. Sidon. gleba.

INEXCÖGITABILIS (in & excogito), e,
3 adj. unexcitable, incomprehensible, that
cannot be found out, unsearchable. Lact.

INEXCÖGITATÖS (in & excogitatus), a,
3 adj. unexcitable, incomprehensible, that
cannot be found out, unsearchable. Lact.

um, adj. not invented, not thought of, unpremeditated, not found out. *Plin.* 2
INEXCULTUS (in & excultus), a, um,
 3 adj. uncultivated, unadorned, unpolished, ἀκαυλωτός, ἀνεοργαστός. *Gell.* villa.
INEXCUSABILIS (in & excusabilis), e,
 3 adj. that admits of no excuse; without excuse, not to be excused, inexcusable, ἀναπολόγητος. *Horat.* homo. *Ovid.* tempus, h. e. which admits of no excuse for refusal. *Pandect.* onera, h. e. which cannot be refused.
INEXCÜSSUS (in & excussus), a, um,
 3 adj. unshaken. *Virg.* — *¶* Also, not examined. *Pandect.*
INEXERCITATUS (in & exercitatus), a, um, adj. unexercised, ἀγύμναστος. *Cic.* histriones, not trained, unskilful. *Id.* miles, undisciplined. *Id.* Inexercitatus ad dicendum, unpractised. — *¶* Also, unoccupied, not busy. *Cels.*
INEXERCITUS (in & exercitus), a, um,
 3 adj. not exercised, not occupied. *Macrob.*
INEXESUS (in & exesus), a, um, adj. not consumed. *Minut.* Felix.
INEXHAUSTUS (in & exhaustus), a, um, adj. unexhausted, inexhaustible, ἀνεξάντλητος. *Virg.* metalla. *Cic.* aviditas, h. e. insatiable. *Sil.* urbes, h. e. not plundered or sacked.
INEXORABILIS (in & exorabilis), e,
 1 adj. implacable, inexorable, ἀπαραιήτος. *Cic.* — *Figur.* *Ovid.* odium. *Tacit.* disciplina, h. e. rigorous. — *¶* Also, not to be obtained by entreaties, unattainable. *Val.* Flocc.
INEXORATUS (in & exoratus), a, um, adj. 3 not desired. *Arnob.* beneficia.
INEXPECTATUS. See *Inexpectatus*.
INEXPEDIBILIS (in & expeditio), e, adj. 3 not to be freed from difficulty, inexplicable, unavoidable, incalculable. *Ammin.* mora.
INEXPEDITUS (in & expeditus), a, um,
 3 adj. not ready, unprepared, not quick at any thing. *Arnob.* — *¶* Also, difficult. *Arnob.*
INEXPERIENTIA (in & experientia), e, 3 f. inexperience. *Tertull.*
INEXPERRECTUS (in & experrectus), a, 3 um, adj. unawakened, sound asleep. *Ovid.*
INEXPERTUS (in & expertus), a, um,
 2 adj. not having made trial of, ἀπειρος. *Horat.* Also, with a genit. following. *Tacit.* lascivie, h. e. unacquainted with. — Hence, unaccustomed to, unexperienced in. *Liv.* ad contumeliam. *Tacit.* belli. — *¶* Also, untried. *Liv.* nides. *Stat.* carmen, h. e. not yet recited, new.
INEXPIABILIS (in & expiabilis), e, adj. that cannot be atoned for, inexpiable, ἀκατάρατος. *Cic.* religio, unpleable, the violation of which cannot be expiated or atoned for. *Id.* scelus, h. e. unpardonable. *So.* also, *Cic.* fraus. — *¶* Also, implacable, irreconcilable, obstinate. *Liv.* odium, h. e. implacable. *Id.* bellum, obstinate. *Cic.* Se aliam inexpiablem præbere, irreconcilable.
INEXPIABILITER (inexpiabilis), adv. 3 inexpiously, irremediably. *Augustin.* Inexpiablem corruptus, h. e. irremediably.
INEXPIATUS (in & expiatus), a, um,
 3 adj. unexpiated. *Augustin.* Dedecus in expiationem.
INEXPLANABILIS (in & explanabilis), e, adj. inexplicable. *Martian.* Capell.
INEXPLANATUS (in & explanatus), a, 2 um, adj. unintelligible, not distinct or articulate, that cannot pronounce articulately. *Plin.* lingua.
INEXPLEBILIS (in & explebilis), e, adj. not to be filled, insatiable, ἀσυνπλήρωτος. *Cic.* cupiditas. *Liv.* Vir in explebilis virtutis, h. e. of insatiable courage, of courage which never satisfied him. *Seac.* stomachus. Also, with a genit. following. *Seac.* colloquiorum. — *¶* Also, not satiating or satisfying. *Apul.*
INEXPLETUS (in & expletus), a, um,
 3 adj. not filled, satisfied or satiated, insatiable. *Stat.* amor. Hence, *Virg.* In expletum (adv.) lacrimans, h. e. insatiably, excessively, beyond measure.
INEXPLICABILIS (in & explicabilis), e, adj. perplexed, inextricable, intricate, from which it is hard to disengage one's self, ἀλυστός. *Quintil.* laqueus. *Plia.* Ep. morbus, h. e. incurable. *Tacit.* bellum, h. e. constant, endless. — *¶* Also,

figur. intricate, perplexed, connected with insuperable difficulties. *Cic.* res. *Id.* legatio, h. e. impracticable. *Liv.* via, h. e. impossible. — Hence, inexplicable. *Cic.* — Also, unmanicrable, not to be counted. *Plin.* multitudo, h. e. immense. — Hence, impossible. *Plia.* De singulis disserere, inexplicable est. — *¶* Also, that by which nothing is done or performed, useless. *Liv.* facilitas, h. e. politeness, where one is not willing to demand and the other does not choose to offer.
INEXPLICABILITER (inexplicabilis), 3 adv. inexplicably. *Apul.*
INEXPLICATUS (in & explicatus), a, 3 um, adj. unexplained. *Arnob.*
INEXPLICITUS (in & explicitus), a, um,
 3 adj. unexplained, inexplicable, intricate, obscure. *Stat.* dicta.
INEXPLORATE (inexploratus), adverb, 3 without exploring, searching, or examining, defurhund; rashly, precipitately, ἀκατασκόπως, ἀνεξετάτως. *Gell.*
INEXPLORATUS (id.), adv. See *Inexploratus*.
INEXPLORATUS (in & exploratus), a, 2 um, adj. unexplored, not examined, untried, unknown, ἀνεξετάστος. *Liv.* vada. — Hence, Inexplorato, without previous examination. *Liv.* Inexplorato angustis superatis, h. e. without first exploring the country.
INEXPUGNABILIS (in & expugnabilis), e, adj. not to be taken by assault, not to be conquered, or subdued, impregnable, unconquerable, inexpugnable, ἀνάλωτος. *Liv.* locus. — *¶* Figur. unconquerable, firm, resisting all attacks. *Cic.* homo. *Ovid.* gramen, h. e. that cannot be rooted out. *Id.* pectus amoris. *Plin.* terra, h. e. so hard that it cannot be broken to pieces. *Quintil.* finitio verborum. *Liv.* via, h. e. impassible.
INEXPUGNATUS (in & expugnatus), a, 3 um, adj. unconquered. *Paulin.* Nolan voluntas.
INEXPOTABILIS (in & exputo), e, adj. 2 incalculable, incomputable, unmanicrable, ἀσάλλογιστος. *Colma.* numerus.
INEXSATURABILIS, and **INEXSATURABILIS** (in & exsaturatio), e, adj. insatiable, ἀπλήρωτος. *Virg.* Et inexasurabile pectus, implacable (others read nec exsaturabile). *Arnob.* appetitus.
INEXSPECTATUS, and **INEXPECTATUS** (in & unexpected), a, um, adj. not expected, unexpected, ἀπροσδόκητος. *Cic.*
INEXTINGUIBILIS, and **INEXTINCTUS** (in & exstinctus), and **INEXTINCTUS**, adj. a, um, unextinguished, inextinguishable. *Ovid.* ignis. — *Figur.* *Ovid.* nomen, h. e. imperishable. *Id.* fames, h. e. insatiable. *Id.* libido.
INEXTIRPABILIS, and **INEXTIRPABILIS** (in & extirpabilis), e, adj. that cannot be extirpated. *Plin.*
INEXSUPERABILIS, and **INEXSUPERABILIS** (in & exsuperabilis), e, adj. that cannot be crossed or passed. *Liv.* Alpes, h. e. insurmountable. *Id.* munimentum, h. e. insurmountable, unconquerable. — *¶* Also, unconquerable, invincible, ἀνυπέβλητος. *Liv.* vis futi. — *¶* Also, not to be surpassed. *Liv.*
INEXTERMINABILIS (in & extermino), 3 e, adj. that cannot be exterminated, eternal. *Claud.* Maerit.
INEXTRICABILIS (in & extrico), e, adj. not to be extricated or disentangled, not to be disengaged from, inextricable, irrecoverable. *Virg.* error. *Plin.* Imperita et inextricabilia, h. e. that cannot be determined. — *¶* Also, that cannot be loosened, separated, or severed. *Plia.* cortex. — *¶* Also, incurable. *Plin.* vitia stomachi.
INEXTRICABILITER (inextricabilis), 3 adv. inextricably. *Apul.*
INFABRE (in & fabre), adv. without art, 2 unskilfully, rudely, not in a workmanlike manner, ἀτέχνως, ἀκόμψως. *Liv.* Vasa non infabre facta.
INFABRICATUS (in & fabricatus), a, 3 um, adj. unwrought, unheon, unfashioned, ἀκατασκευαστος, ἀνεργαστος. *Virg.* robora.
INFACETE, and **INFICETE** (infacetus), 2 adv. without humor or pleasantry, un-

pleasantly, unvoluntarily, rudely, coarsely, unmannerly, ἀκόμψως. *Suctoa.* Infacete *Plia.* Inficetissime.
INFACETIÆ (Id.), ārum, f. coarse raille 3 ry, poor puns, stale jests, ἴσοι wit. *Cutull*
INFACETUS, and **INFICETUS** (in & infacetus), a, um, adj. destitute of humor or wit, unpleasant, insipid, not witty, unamannerly, rude, unpolished, ἀκόμψως. *Cic.* Homo non infacetus, h. e. polished, polite. *Sucton.* dictum. *Cic.* mendacium inficetum. *Cutull.* Inficetore rure inficetore.
INFACUNDIA (infacundus), e, f. want 3 of eloquence, rudeness of speech, ἡ ἐν τῷ λέγειν ἰσχυρία. *Gell.*
INFACUNDUS (in & facundus), a, um,
 2 adj. ineloquent, rude in speech, ὁ ἐν τῷ λέγειν ἀπειρος. *Liv.* vir. *Id.* Infacundior.
INFACUS (in & facio, from fæx), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to pollute. *Tertull.*
INFALSO (in & falso), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to falsify. — Hence, Infalsatus, a, um, falsified, corrupted. *Augustin.*
INFAMIA (infamis), e, f. ill fame, on ill report of a thing or person, δυσφήμια. *Tertull.* Res est mihi infamia, h. e. brings me into disrepute, gives me a bad name. *Id.* In infamia esse. *Nepos.* Infamia aspergi, h. e. to come into bad report. *Cic.* flagrare, h. e. to be in very bad repute. *Hor.* Infamiam capere, h. e. to come into bad report. *Cæs.* habere. *Cic.* inferre, or *Liv.* movere, h. e. to occasion, bring into. *Cæs.* sarcire, h. e. to repair. Also, in plural; as, *Tacit.* Annal. 4, 33. Infamias subire. — It may often be rendered disgrace, dishonor, blame, loss of character. — *¶* Also, figur. disgrace, dishonor, one who brings any thing into ill repute. So *Cæcus* is called infamia silva. *Ovid.* — *¶* Both ignominia and infamia denote ill report, disgrace: the former implies, that it is not deserved, the latter that is deserved by some bad action.
INFAMIS (in & fama), e, adj. infamous, ill-spoken of, disreputable, disgraceful, dishonorable, ignominious, notorius, ἀτιμος. *Cic.* vita. *Id.* homo. *Liv.* annus. *Cic.* tabella. *Liv.* Alpes frigidibus infamies. *Ovid.* carmen, h. e. incantation, spell, charm. *Cod.* Just. Infamissima utilitas. — *¶* Also, bringing into ill repute, disreputable. *Gell.* materna. Hence, *Pers.* digitus, the middle finger, probably because hy this others were insulted.
INFAMITER (infamis), adv. infamously. 3 *Capitolin.* Infamissime.
INFAMUS (in & famis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to defame, slander, blacken or hurt the character of, disgrace, brand with infamy, to bring into ill repute, ἀτιμάζω. *Nepos.* aliquem. *Cic.* and *Liv.* aliquid. — Hence, to blame, accuse, charge. *Senec.* aliquem apud aliquem temeritatis. — *¶* Also, to give an ill report of, to spread a report about. *Stat.* Acheloon.
INFANDUS (in & fandus), a, um, adj. properly, that cannot be expressed, unspeakable, ἀήρητος. Hence, unfortunate, calamitous; detestable, shocking, abominable, heinous. *Virg.* labores, dolor, amor, dies, casus. *Cic.* res. *Liv.* epulæ. *Virg.* mors, caput. *Liv.* Infanda, abominable things. *Varus* ap. *Quintil.* Infandissima. — Hence, Infandum, or Infanda, adv. shockingly, horribly, in a detestable manner. *Virg.*
INFANS (in & fans), tis, adj. that cannot speak, speechless, dumb, ἄλαλος. *Cic.* Divin. 1. 53. — Hence, of children that cannot yet speak, young, little. *Cic.* filius, h. e. an infant son. *Id.* puer. — Also, substant. Infans, tis, m. and f. a child that cannot yet speak, a little child, an infant, babe. *Cic.* Fatur is, qui primum homo significabilem ore emittit vocem: ab eo, antequam ita faciant pueri, dicuntur infantes. *Quintil.* 6, 1. 39. Infantem suam reportavit. *Tacit.* Quantum intra mensem defuncta infante. *Plin.* Ep. Infantes parentibus orbatæ. Also, a child in the womb, a fetus. *Liv.* 24. 10. — Hence, *Senec.* Ab infante, or, *Cels.* (of several) Ab infantibus, h. e. from early infancy, from childhood. — Also, of or belonging to infants or children, infantile, childish, childlike. *Ovid.* Pectora infantia, h. e. infantium.

aspectum, *h. e. infernal aspect.* Tacit. umbræ, *h. e. the shades below.* — Hence, Inferni, the shades below. Prop.—Inferna, sc. loca, the infernal regions, Hades, αἴδης. Tacit. — ¶ Also, lower, lying or situate beneath, below, ὀκάρω. Lucan. mare, *h. e. infernum.* Cie. partes. Liv. stagna, *h. e. which are in the lower parts of the country.* Senec. fulmina, *h. e. lightnings issuing from the earth.* Plin. Infera, *h. e. the lower parts of the body.*

INFERŌ (in & fero), fers, ferre, intūli, illāum, irreg. a. to bring or carry into, to bring or throw to or at a place, to throw, bring, put, place, &c. upon a thing, εἰσφέρει. Cæs. aliquid in ignem, *h. e. to throw, cast.* Cie. ignes tectis, *h. e. to set fire to, set on fire.* Horat. ignem gentibus, *h. e. ad gentes.* Plaut. ignem in aram, *h. e. to put or kindle upon the altar.* Liv. scalas ad mœnia, *h. e. to apply, fix.* Id. spolia templo. Id. vallum usque ad stationem. Tacit. semina arvis. Cæs. in equum, *h. e. to bring and set upon a horse.* Liv. in scopulum, *h. e. to drive.* Plaut. in pauperiem, *h. e. to bring.* — ¶ Also, to bring to a place for interment, to bury, inter. Cie. alienum. Nepos. corpus eodem. — ¶ Also, to bring, set or place upon the table, to serve up. Plin. mensam secundam. — ¶ Also, to bring or to enter, of an account. Cie. Inferre rationes falsas, *h. e. to give in a false account.* Pandect. in rationes, or, Culum. rationibus, *h. e. to bring into account, to enter or note down.* Sueton. Rationibus inferri, *h. e. to be brought into account.* — Hence, to charge, in reckoning. Cie. Sumptum civibus intulit, *h. e. put to their charge or account.* — ¶ Also, to contribute, pay a tax or tribute. Plin. Paneg. vigesimam. Culum. tributum alicui. — ¶ Also, Inferre signa, to bear the standards against the enemy, to march against the enemy in battle array, to advance to an attack, to attack. Liv. hostibus inferunt signa. Cæs. in hostem. Liv. contra hostem. Auct. B. Afric. hostibus — ¶ Inferre bellum, to make war, bring war upon. Cie. bellum Italiae, or, Id. alicui. Id. contra patriam, or patriæ, *h. e. to make war upon his country, invade with war.* So, also, Liv. arma, *h. e. to begin war, make war upon.* Nepos. bellum in Italiam, *h. e. to carry into.* — ¶ Inferre pedem, to set foot upon or into, to go into, towards, or to a place, to enter. Plaut. in aedes. So, also, Virg. gressum. Prop. Nostro limine intulit pedes, *h. e. put his foot over the threshold, went over, &c.* — Inferre pedem means, also, to advance, attack. Liv. alicui. So, also, Id. gradum. Id. pugnam. — ¶ Se inferre, to go. Plaut. So, Terent. Viden' ignavum, ut se inferat, *h. e. how he struts, how proudly he walks!* — Also, to enter, go into, betake himself to; particularly with velocity, to rush into, precipitate himself into. Liv. Lucius, quo se inferbat, *h. e. ibat.* Virg. se per medios. Id. se foribus, *h. e. to come in at the door.* Vellei. se flamma. Cie. se in periculum, *h. e. to expose himself.* — Also, to attack, rush upon or into. Liv. Adeo concitato impetu se intulerant, &c. *h. e. had attacked with such fury.* — Also, to offer himself, to obtrude one's self, to intrude, to meddle, to appear or present one's self, appear unbidden. Cie. Se ipse inferbat et intrudebat. — So, also, Inferri, for inferre se, to go, ride, flow, &c. into or to a place, to present one's self, to attack, rush into, &c. Liv. In medios ignes inferitur, *h. e. he rushes.* — ¶ Also, to deliver, utter. Cie. sermonem. Liv. mentionem, *h. e. to make mention;* (but Id. 4, 1. to broach a proposal). Cæs. causam, *h. e. to allege an excuse or pretext.* Auct. B. Afr. alicui, *h. e. a pretext against a person.* Cie. alicui causam belli, *h. e. to seek a pretence for making war upon him.* Id. crimina. — ¶ Also, to offer, sacrifice. Virg. spumantia cymbia lacte. Id. honores (*h. e. sacrificium*) Anchisæ. — ¶ Also, to lay upon, use against any one. Cie. manus alicui, or, Ovid. in alicquem, *h. e. to lay hands on.* Cie. vim alicui, *h. e. to offer violence.* Vellei. vim vitæ suæ, *h. e. to lay violent hands on him-*

self. Figur. Cie. misericordiam, invidiam, *h. e. to seek to excite.* — ¶ Also, to do, occasion, cause, make. Cæs. injuriam. Id. alicui terrorem. Cie. alicui mortem. Id. injurias in alicquem. Id. periculum alicui. Liv. certamen alicui, *h. e. to commence a quarrel.* Cæs. spem alicui. Id. morain, *h. e. to occasion delay, to delay.* Id. spem alicui, *h. e. to give hope to.* — ¶ Also, to conclude, draw an inference. Cie.

INFERSUS, and INFERTUS. See Infurcio.

INFERVEFACIŌ (in & fervefacio), is, a. 2 3. to cause to boil in a thing, or, simply, to cause to boil. Cato. In the passive Inferveſco, factus sum. Colum.

INFERVEŌ (in & ferveo), es, bui, n. 2. 2 to boil in any thing, or, simply, to boil, grow hot, be heated. Colum. mel. Horat. Inferbuit herbis. — The perfect may also be referred to Infervesco.

INFERVESCŌ (in & fervesco), is, n. 3. 2 to grow hot, be heated, boil in any thing, or, simply, to boil. Cato. Fabæ tertia pars infervescat, *h. e. to boil or boil in.* Plin. Ne infervescat aqua sole, *h. e. become hot in the sun.*

INFERSŪS, a, um. See Infer.

INFESTATIŌ (infesto), ōnis, f. a disturb-3 ing, troubling, ἐνδύχλησις. Tertull.

INFESTATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who in-2 fests; a troubler, disturber, vexer. Plin.

INFESTE (infestus), adv. in a hostile man-1 ner, fiercely, violently, grievously, outrageously, ἐχθρόδῶς. Liv. facere. Id. Infestus. Cie. Infestissime.

INFESTIVITER (infestivus), adv. with-3 out humor, unpleasantly. Gell.

INFESTIVŪS (in & festivus), a, um, adj. 3 unvolunt, clownish, dull, ἐκράπελος, σκαί-6ς. Gell.

INFESTŌ (infestus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 2 to trouble, molest, vex, plague, gall, annoy, infest, ἐνοχλέω. Ovid. alicquem. —

¶ Also, to attack, destroy, spoil, damage, injure, hurt. Hirt. munitiones. Plin. Aloe non infestat stomachum. Id. saporem, *h. e. to imbitter.* Id. Vinum infestat nervos, *h. e. impairs.* Colum. animos, *h. e. spoil, injure.* Id. rem familiarē, *h. e. impair.* Also, absol. Sueton. Duos corvos huc et inde infestantes.

INFESTUS (for infensus, from in & fendo), a, um, adj. insecure, unsafe, treated in a hostile manner, disturbed, molested, annoyed, infested, unquiet, troublesome. Cie. vita, iter, via. Liv. civitas. Id. agrum infestum reddere, or facere, *h. e. to render unsafe.* Cie. Si hujus salus esset infestior, *h. e. more unsafe, more exposed to danger.* Infestum habere aliquid, to infest, render insecure or unsafe; as, Cie. mare. Liv. Macedoniam. Cie. Infestior salus. Id. Infestissima pars Ciliciæ. Calp. Infesta statio, *h. e. not favorable.* — ¶ Also, rendering insecure or unsafe, acting in a hostile manner, hostile, inimical, vexatious, troublesome, spiteful, dangerous, ἐχθρὸς, ὀχληρὸς, δαίτης. Cie. provincia. Id. homo. Sallust. Gens infestissima nomini Romano. Cie. Pests infesta reipublicæ. Hirt. Regionibus sibi infestis. Cie. Infestis oculis conspici. Liv. Exercitu infesto in agrum Sabinum profecti. Cie. Animo infestissimo. Id. scelus. Nepos. bellum. Sueton. Infestissimus speculatoribus dimicare, *h. e. the spectators being unfavorable, and demanding that the gladiators should fight to the very death.* — It is also applied to things employed in making an attack. Cæs. Infestis signis impetum facere, *h. e. hostile standards, standards pointed against the enemy.* Cæs. Infestis pilis procurrere. Virg. Tela infesta tulere.

INFIBOLĀ (infibulo), ō, f. buckle, clasp or the tongue of a buckle. Tertull.

INFIBOLŌ (in & fibulo), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to buckle, button or clasp together, ἐμπερνάω. Cels.

INFICETUS, &c. See Infactus, &c.

INFICIALIS. See Infitiatus.

INFICIAS. See Infitiatus.

INFICIATIO, &c. See Infitiatio, &c.

INFICIENS, tis, partic. from inficio. — 3 ¶ Adj. inactive, doing nothing, idle. Varr.

INFICIŌ (in & facio), is, ōci, ectum, a. 3. properly, to put into. — Hence, to mix. Virg. Hoc (abl.) annem inficit, *h. e.*

mixes the water with it. Valer. Flacc. Infecta pocula, sc. veneno, *h. e. poison ed.* — ¶ Also, to dip into some fluid moisten, stain, dye, color, tinge, paint βάπτω. Virg. Arma infecta sanguine fractaque cerebro. Horat. æquor sanguine Punico. Plin. lanas. Cæs. se vitro. Senec. Non inquinati sumus, sed infecti, *h. e. pleni, or corrupti.* Id. Non animum coloravit, sed infectit. Ovid. Inficere diem, *h. e. to darken.* Plin. Indos ante glacialis polus, Scythasve tepida Phœbus inficiet rota, *h. e. sooner shall the Indians grow white and the Scythians black.* — Hence, to instruct in any thing. Cie. alicquem artibus. — Also, to season. Plin. Sapore alieno infici, *h. e. to receive another or strange flavor.* — Also, to spoil, infect, taint, corrupt, poison. Virg. pabula tabo. Manil. Aer infectus. Plin. Mel infectum fronde, *h. e. spoiled, having a taste of leaves.* Cie. Vitiis infici. Virg. Scelus infectum, *h. e. quo animæ infectæ sunt.* Cie. Ne hoc, quod infectum est, latius serpat. — ¶ Inficiens, inactive, idle. (See Inficiens). — Infectus, a, um, undone. See Infectus.

INFICIOR. See Infitor.

INFICTUS, a, um, for infixus. Pandect.

INFIDELIS (in & fidelis), e, adj. that cannot be relied upon, unfaithful, faithless, not keeping one's promise, not performing one's duty, treacherous, perfidious, deceitful, false, ἀπίστος. Cie. Nullam esse fidem, que infideli data sit. Id. Infidelissimi socii. Plaut. Infidelior. — Also, of inanimate things. Plin. Silex ad structuram infidelis. — ¶ Also, in a religious sense, unbelieving, infidel Salvirian. Christiani infideles.

INFIDELITĀS (infidelis), atis, f. want of fidelity, infidelity, treachery, faithlessness, falsehood, perfidy, dishonesty, ἀπιστία. Cie.

INFIDELITER (Id.), adv. unfaithfully, 3 treacherously, deceitfully, perfidiously, dishonestly, ἀπίστως. Cie.

INFIDIBULUM. See Infundibulum.

INFIDUS (in & fidus), a, um, adj. not to 1 be depended upon, unsafe, unfaithful, faithless, false, treacherous, perfidious, ἀπίστος. Cie. amicus. Liv. pax. Id. fuga. Plin. sedes. Lucet. mare.

INFIGŌ (in & figo), is, xi, xum, a. 3. to fix, thrust or fasten in, ἀπείδω. Cie. Gladium hosti in pectus infixit. Id. signum, *h. e. standard.* Hence, Sil. oscula natis, *h. e. to kiss.* Virg. vulnus, *h. e. to make by a thrust.* — Hence, Infigi, to be fixed, struck, thrust or fastened somewhere; to stick fast or remain fixed somewhere. Virg. Ilasta infigitur portæ. Id. Infigitur arbore, *h. e. sticks, remains fixed.* Liv. Pila infixa. Plin. Infixa corpori extrahere. — ¶ Figur. to fix in a place, impress, imprint, inculcate. Cie. Sidera certis infixa sedibus. Quintil. aliquid animo, or, Id. auditori, *h. e. to impress.* Cie. Cura erit infixa animo. Id. Animus infixus est in patriæ caritate, *h. e. closely bent or intent upon.* Liv. Res memoriæ infixa. Cie. In hominum sensibus positum atque infixum est. — Hence, Infixum est mihi, I have firmly resolved, I am determined. With an inf. following. Sil. With a gerund. following. Tacit. vitandi.

INFIGURABILIS (in & figuro), e, adj. 3 shapeless, ill-shaped, disproportionate. Annian.

INFIMAS (infimus), atis, m. and f. or

INFIMATIS, e, a person of the lowest condition. Plaut. Ego infimatis infimus.

INFIMITAS (Id.), atis, f. abascent, low-3 ness, humility. Annian. sortis.

INFIMŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 3 lower, depress. Apul.

INFIMUS. See Infer.

INFINDŌ (in & findo), is, ūdi, issum, 3 a. 3. to cut into, cleave, ἐπιχίζω. Val.

Flacc. salum, *h. e. to sail through, furrow.* — Also, to make by cleaving. Virg. sulcos telluri. Id. sulcos (mari), *h. e. to row, sail through.*

INFINIBILIS (in & finio), e, adj. endless. 3 Apul.

INFINITAS (in & finis), atis, f. infinity, 1 infinitude, endlessness, immensity, infinita nature, number or space, ἀνορίτια, ἀπειρία. Cie. locorum. Also, without a

genit. *Id.* Infinitatem omnem peregrinabatur.

INFINITE (infinitus), adv. *infinitely, excessively, without bounds, without intermission, ἀόριστος.* *Cic.* — *¶* Also, *indefinitely, universally.* *Gell.*

INFINITUS (Id.), ōnis, f. *endlessness, infinity.* *Cic.*

INFINITUS (in & finitus), a, um, adj. *unlimited, infinite, without bounds, ἀπειρος, ἀόριστος.* *Plin.* Mundus finitus et infinito similis. *Cic.* potestas. *Id.* spes, odium. — *¶* Also, *endless.* *Cic.* multitudo, altitudo, tempus, labor. *Nepos.* bellum. — *Hence,* Infinitum, i, n. *infinity, infinite or endless number or quantity.* *Eutrop.* auri. *Hence,* Ad infinitum, *without end.* *Plin.* crescere, durescere. So, also, In infinitum. *Pandect.* Sectio in infinitum. So, also, In infinito, *every where, according to one's pleasure.* *Cels.* in *Pandect.* Cujus ædificium jure superius est, ei jus est in infinito supra sum ædificium imponere. *Pandect.* Si cui simpliciter via per fundum ejuspiam cedatur, in infinito videlicet per quam libet ejus partem ire agere licebit. — Infinitum quantum, *very much, exceedingly.* *Plin.* Infinitum quantum illo tempore cadentes pruinas congelat, h. e. it is incalculable how much, &c. — *Hence,* abl. Infinito, *very much, exceedingly.* *Plin.* præstare ceteris. — Infinito plus, *or magis, infinitely more, far more.* *Quintil.* Infinito plus cogitare. *Id.* Infinito magis flexa. — *¶* Also, *ample, large, great, diffuse.* *Cic.* Nimiis infinitum videtur. *Pandect.* pretium, h. e. *immoderate.* — *¶* Also, *indefinite, indeterminate, general.* *Cic.* Infinitior distributio. — Especially, *indefinite, h. e. where no certain time or person is mentioned or thought of, without regard to persons or times.* *Id.* questio, res, h. e. *a general subject which is treated of without reference to certain persons or times.* So, also, *Id.* Res infinitior. — *Hence,* *Quintil.* Modus infinitus, h. e. *the infinitive.* *Varr.* pronomen, h. e. *where no person or thing is implied.* *Cic.* conjunctiones and connexa, h. e. *indefinite premises and conclusions.* *Hence,* *Id.* Negationes infinitarum conjunctionum, h. e. *when preceded by non.*

INFIRMATVS (infirmus), ōnis, f. *a weakening, enfeebling, invalidating; confusing, disproofing, ἀσθενωσις.* *Cic.*

INFIRME (infirmus), adv. *weakly, faintly, slightly, not much, ἀσθενώς.* *Cic.* Socii infirme animatus, h. e. *faintly attached, not warmly interested.* — Also, *feebly, without rhetorical ornament.* *Plin.* *Ep.* — *¶* Also, *superstitiously.* *Sueton.* Tognitru infirmus expavescebat.

INFIRMUS, e, adj. same as *Infirmus.* 3 *Annian.*

INFIRMITAS (infirmus), ātis, f. *weakness, feebleness, of a person or thing.* *Cic.* puerorum. *Plin.* *Ep.* oculorum. *Cæs.* virium. *Pandect.* ædificii. *Cic.* valetudinis. — *Hence,* *disease, sickness, malady, indisposition, illness, infirmity.* *Sueton.* Also, in the plural. *Plin.* *Ep.* Infirmitates meorum. — *¶* Also, *of the mind.* *Cic.* animi, h. e. *of the mind, of courage.* *Pandect.* memorie. *Senec.* mentis, or, simply, *Cecin.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* Infirmitas, *fatuity, want of judgment or sense, weakness of understanding.* — *Hence,* *of those who are infirm or weak, either by reason of their sex or on account of their age.* *Liv.* 35, 7. *Hæc* infirmitas, h. e. *women.* So, also, *of children.* *Quintil.* 2, 2, 14. — Also, *feebleness, levity, inconstancy.* *Cæs.* Gallorum. — *¶* Also, *of wine, when it does not bear age.* *Colum.* Propter infirmitatem vini.

INFIRMITER (infirmis), adv. *weakly.* 3 *Arnob.*

INFIRMVS (infirmus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to weaken, enfeeble, ἀσθενώ.* *Cels.* hominem. *Tacit.* legiones. — *Figur.* *Cic.* fidem testis. — *¶* Also, *to invalidate, disprove, confute.* *Cic.* aliquid. — *¶* Also, *to make void, annul, disannul.* *Liv.* legem. *Pandect.* testamentum. — *¶* Also, *to dispirit.* *Cic.* Infirmitas conscientia.

INFIRMVS (in & firmus), a, um, adj. *weak, feeble, infirm, not strong, ἀσθενής,*

of the body and other things perceptible by the senses. *Cic.* vires. *Horat.* caput. *Cic.* classis. *Cæs.* Infirmi (homines) ad resistendum. *Cic.* Valetudo infirmissima. *Cels.* Panis infirmior, h. e. *less nutritive, less substantial.* *Colum.* Infirmi saporis vinum, h. e. *not racy.* *Ovid.* pecus, h. e. *oves.* *Plin.* arbor. *Terent.* nuptiæ, h. e. *not durable or lasting.* — Also, *tired, weary.* *Cic.* Sum admodum infirmus. — Also, *unwell, indisposed, sick.* *Plin.* *Ep.* Optimi sumus, dum infirmi sumus. — *Hence,* Infirmum, *that which is weak, weakness.* *Plin.* Infirma lineæ, h. e. *the weak parts of the line.* — *¶* Also, *of spirit and mind.* *Cæs.* animus. *Id.* B. C. 1, 3. Infirmiores, h. e. *they that have less spirit, the faint-hearted, timid.* *Cic.* Animo infirmo esse, h. e. *to be dejected, depressed, low-spirited.* — *Hence,* *inconstant, fickle, dishonest.* *Colum.* 3, 10, 6. — Also, *superstitious.* *Horat.* Sum paullo infirmior. — *¶* Also, *of other things, weak, of no weight or consequence, trivial, inconclusive, ineffective.* *Cic.* Res infirma ad probandum. *Id.* cautiones.

INFIT, defect. same as *Incipit*, ἀρχεται, *he or she begins, with an infin. following.* *Plant., Lucr.* and *Virg.* — *¶* Also, *he or she begins to speak, sc. dicere.* *Virg., Ovid.* and *Liv.* — *¶* Also, *he or she speaks.* *Prudent.* — *¶* *Marc.* *Cap.* Infuit.

INFITIÆ (in & fateor), ārum, f. *a denying.* 2 *ing.* It occurs only in the acc. with the verb *co.* *Terent.* and *Nepos.* Infitiā ire, h. e. *to deny, not to confess.* Also, with an *infin.* following. *Liv.* Also, with an acc. and *infin.* following. *Id.*

INFITIALIS (infitiæ), e, adj. *containing* 1 *a denial, consisting in denial, negative.* *Cic.* questio.

INFITIATVS (infitor), ōnis, f. *a denying,* 1 *disavowing, pleading not guilty, ἀρνησις.* *Cic.* — *¶* Also, *a denying or disavowing of a debt; or, a denying or refusing to restore a deposit.* *Senec.*

INFITIATVS (Id.), ōris, m. *one who denies any charge brought against him.* Particularly, *one who denies or refuses to pay a debt or to restore a deposit, a cheat, ἀποστερήτης.*

INFITIATVS (infitor), icis, f. *she* 3 *that denies or disavows.* *Prudent.*

INFITOR, and **INFICIOR** (in & fateor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to deny, disavow, disown, not to confess, ἀρνέομαι.* *Cic.* verum. *Flor.* prædam. *Cic.* vitia. *Varr.* de re. Also, with an accusat. and *infin.* following. *Nep.* Non est infitiandum, Annibalem tanto præstitisse, &c. h. e. *it cannot be denied, it must be owned, &c.* *Ovid.* notitiam alicujus, h. e. *to act as if one did not know him; to be ashamed of his acquaintance.* *Id.* Fama factis infitianda tuis, h. e. *of which thy deeds may be ashamed, which casts dishonor on thy deeds.* — Particularly, *to deny or disown a debt.* *Cic.* Quid si infitiatur, sc. se debere. — Also, *to return the receipt of (a deposit).* *Javenal.* depositum.

INFIXVS, a, um. See *Infigo.*

INFLABELLVS (in & flabello), as, a. 1. 3 *to blow or breathe into.* *Tertull.* ignem elementis.

INFLABILIS (inflō), e, adj. *that may be* 3 *inflated.* *Lactant.* pulmo.

INFLACCVS (in & flaccio), es, n. 2. *to be flaccid or weak.* *Figur.* *to be useless, weak.* *Eun.*

INFLAGRVS (in & flagro), as, a. 1. *to* 3 *inflame, kindle.* *Solin.*

INFLAMMANTER (inflammo), adv. *in* 3 *an inflammatory manner, ardently.* *Gell.*

INFLAMMATVS (Id.), ōnis, f. *an inflaming, kindling, lighting up, φλόγωσις, φλεγμονή.* *Flor.* Imperium quasi inflammatione corripere. *Cic.* Inferre inflammationem tectis, h. e. *to set fire to.* — *Hence,* *figur.* *Cic.* animorum, h. e. *poetic fire.* — *¶* Also, *of diseases, an inflammation.* *Plin.* aurium. *Cels.* Inflammationem excitare.

INFLAMMATVS (Id.), icis, f. *she that* 3 *kindles or inflames.* *Annian.*

INFLAMMVS (in & flammō), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to set on fire, kindle, light, φλογώ, ἐπιφλέγω.* *Cic.* tædas. —

Hence, *figur.* *to inflame, kindle, rouse incite, excite, stir up, stimulate.* *Cic.* populum in aliquid. *Id.* cupiditates. *Id.* odium. *Id.* Inflammati ad cupiditates. *Id.* In quos propter eorum crudelitatem inflammatione nostræ mentes fuerunt, h. e. *enraged, indignant.* *Id.* Inflammati insolita victoria, h. e. *transported.* — Also, *of diseases, to inflame, cause too much heat.* *Plin.* vulnera ac morbos. *Id.* bovem. *Hence,* *Id.* Inflammata, *parts inflamed.* — *¶* Also, *to set on fire, burn.* *Cic.* classem, urbem.

INFLATVS (inflatus), adv. *swellingly,* 2 *haughtily, pompously, boastingly, exaggeratedly.* *Cæs.* Inflatus.

INFLATVS (inflō), ōnis, f. *a blowing or* puffing up, *inflation, flatulence, swelling, φούρισμα.* *Colum.* stomachi. *Cic.* Inflationem habere, or, *Colum.* facere, or, *Plin.* parere, h. e. *to cause flatulence.* *Suet.* præcordiorum, h. e. *inflammation of the breast.* — Also, *of boiling water that bubbles up.* *Vitruv.*

INFLATVS, a, um, particip. from *inflō.* — *¶* Adj. *swollen, inflated, puffed or blown up, turgid, rising.* *Cic.* collum, h. e. *bloated.* *Ovid.* capilli, h. e. *flowing, dishevelled.* *Tertull.* Vestis inflator, h. e. *swelling, flowing.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* Animus inflatus, h. e. *angry, swollen with passion.* — *¶* Also, *puffed up, elated, haughty, proud, with an ablat. following.* *Cic.* lætitia, spe. *Liv.* jactatione. *Id.* Inflator juvenis. — *¶* Also, *turgid, inflated, bombastic.* *Auct.* ad *Ierem.* oratio. *Quint.* orator.

INFLATVS (inflō), us, m. *ἐμπνευσίς, a* blowing, *as upon the flute.* *Cic.* — *¶* Also, *a breathing into.* *Cic.* divinus, h. e. *divine inspiration.*

INFLECTVS (in & flecto), is, xi, xum, a. 3. *to bend, bow, crook, curve, ἐπικλῖπω.* *Colum.* radices in nodum. *Cic.* bacillum. *Cæs.* Quam ferrum se inflexisset. *Sueton.* capillum. *Hence,* Inflecti, *to be bent, to bend.* *Cic.* Sinus inflectitur ad urbem. — *¶* Also, *to bend, soften, mitigate, move, appease.* *Cic.* oculos, h. e. *to render compassionate.* *Id.* vocem, h. e. *to make softer, more melancholy or mournful.* So, also, *Tibull.* voces cantu. *Hence,* *Cic.* Sonus inflexus, h. e. *soft, melancholy, mournful, plaintive, sorrowful.* So, also, *Id.* orationem. *Stat.* aliquem lacrimis, h. e. *to move by tears.* So, also, *Virg.* sensus. *Id.* Precibus inflectere nostris, h. e. *to be persuaded by, comply with.* — *¶* Also, *to alter, change, lessen.* *Cic.* magnitudinem animi. *Id.* vestigium sui cursus, h. e. *to alter.* *Id.* jus gratia, h. e. *to warp, give a wrong turn to.* — *¶* Also, in grammar, *to mark a syllable with a circumflex accent.* *Arnob.*

INFLECTVS (in & fletus), a, um, adj. *unla-* 3 *mented, unplied.* *Virg.*

INFLEXIBILIS (in & flexibilis), e, adj. 2 *that cannot be bent, inflexible, ἀκαμπτος.* *Plin.* 23, 52. dolor, h. e. *opisthotonos.* — *¶* Also, *unchangeable.* *Senec.*

INFLEXVS (inflecto), ōnis, a bending, 1 *bending, turning, winding, ἑγκλῖψις.* *Cic.*

INFLEXVS, a, um. See *Inflecto.*

INFLEXVS (inflecto), us, m. *a bending, curving, inflecting, κατὰ κλῖψις.* *Juvenal.* *Figur.* *Senec.* modulationis, h. e. *change, variation, modulation.*

INFLECTVS (inflecto), ōnis, f. *a striking* 3 *on; also, an inflicting, imposing.* *Cod.* Theod. multæ.

INFLECTVS, a, um. See *Inflecto.*

INFLECTVS (inflecto), us, m. *a striking on* 3 *or against.* *Arnob.* dentium et laborum.

INFLIGVS (in & fligo), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to strike one thing on or against another,* προσεπίβηαι, ἐπιβάλλω. *Cic.* alicui securim. *Virg.* Navis inflicta vadis.

— *Figur.* *Cic.* Infligere aliquid in adversarium, h. e. *to attack the opponent with a thing.* — *¶* Also, *to make by striking.* *Cic.* alicui plagam, vulnus. — *¶* Also, *in general, to cause, inflict, attach.* *Cic.* alicui turpitudinem. *Pandect.* damnum. *Justin.* detrimenta. — Also, *to impose.* *Pandect.* alicui usuras.

INFLVS (in & flo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to blow or breathe into, blow upon, ἐμπνέω, φυσάω.* *Cic.* tibiam, or, *stomach.* *Id.* Acad. 4, 27. Inflare, *to blow, play upon the flute.* *Cic.* Inflare sonum aliquem.

h. e. to blow a tone. — Also, of other things, *to blow or blow into.* Cato. *aquam in os.* — Hence, Cic. *Verba inflata, h. e. uttered with blowing, blown out, uttered with too great exertion.* — Hence, Cic. *Inflavit vehementius, h. e. blew stronger (opposed to exilis).* — ¶ Also, *to swell, inflate, cause to swell.* Horat. *utrem. Id. ambas buccas.* Virg. *Carbasus inflator austro.* Liv. *Annis inflatus aquis.* — Hence, *to elate, raise, increase, augment.* Cic. *animos.* Liv. *speim.* Pandect. *vectigalia.* — Also, *to inflate, make flatulent.* Cels. *corpus.* — ¶ See, also, *Inflatus, a, um.*

INFLORESCĒ (in & floresco), *is, rui, n. 3.* 3 *to begin to blossom.* Claudian.

INFLOŪ (in & fluo), *is, xi, xum, n. 3.* *to flow or run into, eispeō.* Cic. *Hi panis in Pontum influit, disembogetur seipsum.* Also, without *in.* Cels. *lacum.* Also, with *quo* following. Id. *Mare, quo Rhenus influit.* Also, with *huc* following. Ovid. *Huc Sagaris influit.* — Hence, *to steal into imperceptibly, to insinuate one's self.* Cic. *in aures.* Id. *in animos.* Quintil. *Sermone Græco in civitates Asiæ influente, h. e. introducing itself into.* Auct. *consol. ad Liv. Dolor influit menti.* — ¶ Also, *to stream in, to come or rush into, or to invade in great numbers.* Cic. *Copie in Italiam influentes.* Also, with *a dat.* following. Quintil. *decl. Italice.* Also, with *eo* following. Plin. *Influxisse eo Scythas tradunt.* — Hence, *figur. to come in thickly, to crowd in, come in.* Plin. *Paveg. Negotia influentia.* Senec. *Tantum bonum nobis influere, h. e. happen.* — Hence, *to impart itself.* Senec. *Fortuna influens, h. e. favorable.*

INFLOVIUM (influo), *ii, n. a flowing, flowing forth or out, an effusion.* Vellei. *ce-rebri.*

INFLOS (Id.), *a, um, adj. flowing in.* 3 *Paulin. Nolan.*

INFLOXIŌ (Id.), *ōnis, f. a flowing in.* 3 *Macrob.*

INFLOXUS (Id.), *us, m. power, force, in-fluence.* Firmic. *stellarum.*

INFODIŌ (in & fodio), *is, ōdi, ossum, a. 3.* 2 *to dig in, bury in the earth, inter, ἐπιτάφια.* Virg. *fruges.* Plin. *libros.* Nep. *hominem (mortuum).* Cels. *tales in terram.* Virg. *corpora terræ, h. e. in terram.* Horat. *Infossus puer.* — *Figur. to cause a thing to penetrate deeply.* Sil. *Saxum perfractæ cassidis æra ossibus infodiens.* Stat. *Vulnera infossa cerebro, h. e. driven deep.* — ¶ Also, *to dig into, or, to dig.* Colum. *locum alte, h. e. to dig deep.* Id. *sulcum.* Id. *lacum, h. e. to dig a lake, make a lake by digging.*

INFECUNDUS, &c. See *Infecundus*, &c.

INFEDERATUS (in & federatus), *a, 3 um, adj. not allied.* Tertull.

INFÖRMABILIS (in & formabilis), *e, 3 adj. that is not susceptible of form or another form.* Tertull.

INFÖRMATIŌ (informo), *ōnis, f. the sketch or first draught of a thing, ὑπορ-σῶν, περιγραφή.* Vitruv. *ædium.* — ¶ *Figur. an idea, a conception.* Cic. *deorum.* Id. *sententiæ.* Id. *verbi, h. e. an explanation of the signification of a word.* Id. *Antecepta animo rei quædam informatio, h. e. an innate idea, a conception a priori, πρόληψις.*

INFÖRMATÖR, *ōris, m. that fashions or forms, an instructor.* Tertull. *populi.*

INFÖRMIDABILIS (in & formidabilis), *3 e, adj. not formidable.* Coripp.

INFÖRMIDATÖS (in & formidatus), *a, 3 um, adj. not feared.* Sil.

INFÖRMIS (in & forma), *e, adj. having 2 no form, or not a proper form, unformed, shapeless, ἀμορφος.* Auct. ad Herenn. *res.* Plin. *caro.* — ¶ Also, *ill-formed, deformed, misshapen, ugly, hideous, horrid, disagreeable.* Virg. *cadaver.* Horat. *hiemes.* Tibull. *color.* Tacit. *exitus.* Id. *sors.* Virg. *letum.*

INFÖRMITAS (informis), *âtis, f. deformi-3 ty.* Solin.

INFÖRMITER (Id.), *adv. hideously, hor-3 ribly, disagreeably.* Angustin.

INFÖRMŌ (in & formo), *as, âvi, âtum, a. 1.* *to give form to a thing, to form, shape, fashion, ὑπορπνῶ, διαμορφῶ.* Virg. *clypeum.* Plin. *Ep. martem cera.* Colum. *aream, h. e. to prepare.* Sil. *effligiem.*

Ō, also, Cic. *cansam, iudicium.* Id. *Animus bene a natura informatus, h. e. well constituted.* — Hence, *figur. to describe, show, how a thing is or ought to be.* Cic. *oratore.* — Also, *to form by instruction, to inform, instruct, guide, lead.* Cic. *ætatem puerilem ad humanitatem.* — Also, *to form or frame in the mind.* Cic. *cogitationem, h. e. to form a plan.* Id. *informatum mentibus, h. e. sketched, delineated.* — Also, *to imagine, conceive, picture to one's self, form a notion of.* Cic. *deum conjectura.*

INFÖRÖ (in & foro), *as, a. 1.* *to bore a hole 3 in, ἐντρῆναι.* Plin. — ¶ Also (from forum), *to accuse in a court of justice, to cite before the pretor in the forum.* Plant.

INFÖRTÖNATÖS (in & fortunatus), *a, 1 um, adj. unfortunate, unlucky, unhappy, hapless, δυστυχής.* Terent. *O infortunatum senem!* Cic. *Nihil in infortunatus.* Apul. *Infortunatissimus.*

INFÖRTÖNITAS (in & fortuna), *âtis, f. 3 misfortune.* Gell.

INFÖRTÖNIUM (Id.), *ii, n. a misfortune, 2 calamity, mishap, disaster, ἀτυχία.* Terent. *Ferres infortunium.* Liv. *Habiturum infortunium, h. e. merit penam.* Plant. *Invenies infortunium, h. e. will be unfortunate.* Id. *Mactare aliquem infortunio or multare, to make unhappy.*

INFÖSSIŌ (infodio), *ōnis, f. a digging 3 in.* Pallad.

INFÖSSUS, *a, um.* See *Infodio.*

INFRA (for infera, *h. e. infera parte, from infer, a, um*), *adv. under the earth, in the infernal regions.* Tibull. — ¶ Also, *below, beneath.* Cic. *Exemplum infra scripsi.* — Also, with *qua* following. Cels. *Infra, qua committitur, h. e. beneath, where.* — Also, with *quam* following. Plin. *Si infra, quam rami fuere, præcidatur, h. e. beneath the place where.* Parr. *In qua vite inserunt, in ea paulo infra, quam luitum est, incidunt.* — Compar. *Inferius, lower, farther below, deeper.* Ovid. *currere.* Also, *below, lower down.* Id. *Persequar inferius — posse noscere animis carminis omne genus, h. e. I will show lower down.* — Also, *figur. Infra, inferior.* Tacit. *Liberos ut multum infra despectare.* — ¶ Also, prepos. *below, under, in situation or place.* Cic. *Infra oppidum.* — Also, with regard to size, *inferior in size to.* Cels. *Magnitudine infra elephantos, h. e. smaller than.* — Also, in value, esteem, worth, dignity. Terent. *Quem infra omnes puto, h. e. below, more despicable than.* Cic. *Omnia infra se esse.* Plin. *Laser in Armenia multo infra Cyrenaicum, h. e. of less value than, inferior to.*

INFRACTIŌ (infringo), *ōnis, f. properly, 1 a breaking to pieces. Hence, a weakening.* Cic. *animi, h. e. dejection.*

INFRACTÖS, *a, um, particip. from in-3 fringo.* — ¶ *Adj. (from in & fractus), unbroken, not weakened.* Symm. *animus.*

INFRAENO, &c. See *Infreno*, &c.

INFRAGILIS (in & fragilis), *e, adj. that 2 cannot be broken, infrangible, ἀβήκρος.* Plin. — ¶ Also, *strong, not weakened, not discouraged, invincible, undaunted.* Ovid. *vox.* Senec. *animus.*

INFREMIŌ (in & fremo), *is, ii, n. 3.* *to 3 make a noise.* Hence, of living creatures, *to growl, bellow, grumble.* Virg. *Aper infremuit.* — Of inanimate things, *to resound, roar.* Sil. *Bellum infremuit.*

INFRENATIŌ, and **INFRAENATIŌ** (in-3 freno, or infreno), *ōnis, f. a bridling, checking, taming.* Tertull. *libidinis.*

INFRENATÖS, and **INFRAENATÖS**, *a, 2 um, particip. from infreno.* — ¶ *Adj. (from in & frenatus), without a bridle, unbridled, ἀχάλιμος.* Liv. *equites.*

INFRENDEŌ, *cs, n. 2.* and **INFRENDÖ** (in & frendo, or frendeo), *is, n. 3.* *to gnash the teeth, τὸς ὀδόντας βρῶω.* Virg. *dentibus.* Stat. *allicui, h. e. to gnash the teeth against a person, attack him angrily.*

INFRENIS, and **INFRAENIS**, *e, and in-3 frenös, and INFRAENÖS (in & frenum, or fraenum), *a, um, adj. without a bridle, unbridled, ἀχάλιμος.* Virg. *In-frenis equus.* Id. *Numidæ infreni, h. e. making use of unbridled horses.* —*

¶ Also, *unchecked.* Gell. *Lingua infrenis, h. e. unbridled, unrestrained.*

INFRENÖ, and **INFRENÖ** (in & freno, or fraeno), *as, âvi, âtum, a. 1.* *to furnish a horseman with a bridle.* Hence, Sil. *Infrenati manipuli.* — Also, *to furnish a horse with a bridle, to bridle.* Liv. *equum.* Id. *Equus infrenatus.* Virg. *Infrenant alii currus, h. e. to yoke, put horses to a carriage.* — ¶ *Figur. to tame, curb, bridle, check, restrain, fasten.* Plin. *navigia ancoris.* Id. *impetus.* — ¶ *Infrenatus, h. e. non frenatus.* See *Infrenatus.*

INFRENUS. See *Infrenis*. 3

INFREQUENS (in & frequens), *tis, adj. in small number, not crowded, few, not numerous, unfrequent, παῶς.* Cic. *senatus, h. e. when the number of senators assembled was not large enough for the transaction of business.* Liv. *hostes, h. e. few.* Id. *agmen.* Cels. *Copie infrequentiores, h. e. a less number.* —

¶ Also, *one who is seldom at a place or seldom does a thing, seldom, rare, not often.* Cic. *Sum Romæ infrequens, h. e. not often.* Horat. *cultor deorum, h. e. sparing.* Plant. *miles, or, with a genit. Auct. ad Herenn. rei militaris, h. e. absent, not always appearing at his standard.* — ¶ Also, *not visited by great numbers, thinly inhabited, unfrequented, lonely, solitary, manned or guarded by a small force only.* Liv. *Pars urbis infrequens ædificiis erat.* Colum. *Alvi paucitate plebis infrequentes.* Liv. *Signa infrequentia armatis, or, simply, signa infrequentia, h. e. standards to which but few soldiers belong.* Id. *Infrequentissima urbis, h. e. parts of the town which were least inhabited.* Hence, Cic. *causa, h. e. a cause the pleading of which is attended but by few hearers, an unimportant cause.* — ¶ Also, *not much used.* Gell. *vocabulum.* — ¶ Also, *not much acquainted with, not well versed in, ignorant, unexperienced.* Gell. *vocum Latinarum.*

INFREQUENTATÖS (in & frequentatus), *3 a, um, adj. not much used.* Sidon. *metrum.*

INFREQUENTIA (infrequens), *æ, f. small number, fewness, paucity, thinness, scantiness, παῶτης.* Liv. *senatus (see Infrequens).* — ¶ Also, *when a place is not much inhabited, small number of people in a place, small population.* Tacit. *locorum.*

INFRICTÖ (in & frico), *cas, cui, ctum and 2 cätum, a. 1.* *to rub in, ἐνρίβω.* Colum. *fuliginem ulcetri.*

INFRICTIŌ (infriico), *ōnis, f. a rubbing, 2 ἐνρίβις.* Cels.

INFRICTUS, *a, um.* See *Infriico.*

INFRIGESCÖ (in & frigesco), *is, xi, n. 3.* 2 *to become cold.* Cels. and Veget.

INFRIGIDATIŌ (infrigido), *ōnis, f. a 3 growing cold, cooling.* Veget. *sudoris.*

INFRIGIDÖ (in & frigido), *as, a. 1.* *to 3 cool, make cold.* Cels. *Aarel.*

INFRINGÖ (in & frango), *is, egi, actum, a. 3.* *to break, break in pieces, κατάρρηνναι.* Cic. *remum.* Val. *Flacc. Infringitur unda genibus.* Plin. *Radii infracti resiliunt.* — Hence, *figur. to break, interrupt, check, restrain, suppress, weaken, enfeeble, lessen, diminish, soften, mitigate, annihilate.* Cels. *vim militum.* Cic. *speim.* Id. *conatus adversariorum.* Tacit. *potentiam.* Id. *jus consulis.* Propert. *vires.* Cic. *aliquem, h. e. to cast down, deject, dishearten.* Pandect. *testamentum, h. e. to annul, make void.* Modestin. *immunitatem, h. e. to take away, deprive of.* Liv. *animus, h. e. courage.* Cic. *numerus, or, h. e. ambiguum verborum, h. e. to interrupt.* Senec. *vocem, h. e. to make plaintive.* Quintil. *articulos, or, Petron. manus, h. e. to snap or crack the fingers.* Colum. *difficultatem, h. e. to surmount, overcome.* So, also, *Infraetus, a, um.* Cic. *animus.* Liv. *oratio.* Virg. *Latini.* Id. *Iuno, h. e. conquered, overcome, subdued, or, weakened, pacified.* Gell. *vox, h. e. not manly, effeminate.* So, also, *Lueret. loquela, h. e. broken, lisping, as nurses speak to an infant.* Cic. *Infracta loqui, h. e. interrupted, not well connected.* — Also, *to break off.* Ovid. *lilia.* Virg. *Infracta arundine telum.* — Also, *to bruise, or, to make sore by long-con-*

tinued lying. *Horat.* lumbos postibus et limibibus. — Also, to appease. *Stat.* deos. — Also, to tear. *Ovid.* vestes. — ¶ Also, to beat, knock or dash against a thing. *Ovid.* cratera alicui. *Plant.* aulam in caput. *Stat.* digitos citharæ, h. e. to play upon, to strike. — Hence, *Terent.* alicui colaphum, h. e. to give a box on the ear.

INFRIŌ (in & friō), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 2 crumble into, rub upon, strew upon. *Col.* paulum tritivalis vulneribus. *Ca.* to. farinam in aquam.

INFROŌS (in & froſ), dis, adj. without 3 foliage, without leaves or trees, leafless. *Ovid.* agri, h. e. without trees or shrubs.

INFROCTŌSĒ (infroctuosus), adverb, 3 without fruit, unfruitfully, without use. *Hieronym.*

INFROCTŌSITAS (Id.), ātis, f. unfruitfulness. *Tertull.*

INFROCTŌSŌS (in & fructuosus), a, 2 um, adj. without fruit, bearing no fruit, unfruitful, barren, yielding little, ἀκαρπός. *Col.* vites. — ¶ Also, without use or profit, useless. *Plin.* Ep. preces.

INFROŌTES (in & froſcor), a, um, 2 adj. without taste, silly, foolish, senseless, stupid, that knows not how to enjoy what he has, doltish, blockish, ἀφρων, ἀπειρόκαλος. *Senec.* mulier.

INFROCATŌS, a, um, partic. from infuso. 1 — ¶ Adj. (from in & fucatus), not pointed. *Arnob.*

INFROCŌ (in & fucō), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to point or daub over, color, cloak, disguise, counterfeit, φουέω. *Plant.* — Hence, *Infucatus*, a, um, pointed, colored. *Cic.* oratio, h. e. too much ornamented.

INFOLĀ (infulo), æ, f. a sacred woollen head-dress, worn by priests, victims and suppliants, and tied round the head by a ribbon or bandage (vitta) which hung down on both sides of the head. *Cic.*, *Virg.* and *Liv.* — Hence, *Senec.* Infularum loco esse, h. e. to be soaced, highly esteemed. *Id.* habere, h. e. to hold sacred, esteem highly. — ¶ *Figur.* an ornament. Hence, the lands of the Roman state were called infule imperii *Romani.* *Liv.* Also, the ornaments of a house, carved work, festoons, &c. *Lucan.* Also, the insignia of an office. *Cod. Just.* honorum. — ¶ Also, perhaps, any bandage, band. *Cic.* In infulis rem depingere.

INFOLĀTŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. wearing 2 an infula. *Sueton.*

INFOLCŌ (in & fulcio), is, ulsi, ultum, 2 n. 4. to cram in. *Sueton.* Mori media destitanti infulciri cibum jussit. — ¶ *Figur.* to put in, foist in. *Senec.* omnibus locis verbum. *Id.* aliquid epistolæ.

INFOLGĒS (infulgeo), tis, adj. same as *Fulgens.* *Catull.* 63, 387. But the reading in fulgente is preferable.

INFŌMŌ (in & fumo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to smoke. *Plin.* Cerebrum infumatum.

INFŌNDIBŌLUM (infundo), i, n. a tunnel or funnel, to pour liquor into vessels, χώνη. *Col.* — ¶ Also, a tunnel in a mill through which the corn is poured, a hopper. *Vitruv.*

INFŌNDŌ (in & fundo), is, ādi, āsum, a. 3. to pour in or into, ἐγχέω. *Col.* vinum facibus. *Plin.* aurum alicui in os. *Col.* aliquid in naribus. *Id.* aliquid per nares. *Cic.* venenum alicui. *Horat.* poculum alicui, h. e. to pour in, to fill a person's cup. *Juvenal.* jumentis horden, h. e. to give to eat, to pour out. — Hence, *Infundi.* *Plin.* Maria infusa terræ, h. e. spread over. *Id.* Oceanus infusus in multos sinus. *Figur.* to come to, to enter, break into. *Cic.* Homines humiliores infunderentur in genus alium. *Curt.* Hinc agmina infusa in Græciam. — Hence, *figur.* to pour or bring into, to spread, communicate, impart. *Cic.* orationem in aures. *Senec.* lumen rebus. *Plin.* Ep. Tepor solis infusi. *Virg.* Sole infuso, se. terris, h. e. at day-break. *Id.* Infusus gremio, h. e. in her lap infused, resting on her lap. — Also, to cast, throw, pour somewhere, to pour upon. *Virg.* nimum alicui. *Ovid.* ceram tabellis. *Catull.* pulverem, h. e. to throw dust upon.

Ovid. Collo infusus amantis, h. e. embracing. *Sueton.* inerum super altaria. *Ovid.* Iumeris infusa capillos, h. e. habens capillos iumeris infusus. — ¶ Also, to water, sprinkle, wet, moisten. *Col.* olivas aceto. *Figur.* *Macrob.* Vitis infusus, h. e. drunk.

INFŌNDIBŌLUM (in & fundus), i, n. same as *Infundibulum.* *Plin.*

INFŌSCŌ (in & fuscō), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 I. to darken, blacken, make dusky or dark, ἀναρπώ. *Plin.* aquam atramento. *Gell.* colorem rubrum nigro. *Virg.* vellera maculis pullis. — Also, of the voice. *Senec.* Vox infusca, h. e. obscure, not clear. *Plin.* Sonus infuscatur.

— ¶ Also, to obscure, sully, tarnish, stain, corrupt, pollute. *Justin.* gloriam. *Cic.* Eos barbaries infuscaverat. *Col.* saporem vini. — Hence, *Plin.* merum, h. e. to weaken with water, to dilute with water. *Id.* Mil. 2, 6, 46. aliquid, to spoil, not to make as it ought to be made, to make confusion.

INFŌSCŌS (in & fuscus), a, um, adj. 2 dark, swartly, dusky, tawny. *Col.*

INFŌSIŌ (infundo), ōnis, f. a pouring in, 2 injecting, ἐγχύω. *Plin.* Infusio in oleo, h. e. a clyster of oil. — ¶ Also, a moistening, wetting. *Pallad.*

INFŌSŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who infuses or 3 pours in. *Prudent.* fidei.

INFŌSŌS (Id.), us, m. same as *Infusio.* *Plin.*

INFŌSUS, a, um. See *Infando.*

INGEVŌNES, um, m. an ancient people in the north of Germany, on the shores of the German ocean. *Tacit.*

INGEMINŌ (in & gemino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3 I. to repeat often, double, redouble, reiterate. *Virg.* voces. *Id.* ictus. *Ovid.* Ingeminat me miserum! h. e. he repeats, ah! woe is me. *Virg.* vulnera lateri, h. e. ad latus. — ¶ *INTR.* to be redoubled, to increase. *Virg.* Ingeminant curæ.

— ¶ *Virg.* Ingeminant plausu, for plausum.

INGEMISCŌ (in & gemisco), is, n. 3. to groan or sigh over or at a thing. *Cic.* e *Sophoc.* ulli malo. *Sueton.* ad aliquid. *Plin.* Paneg. Ingemiscamus illis, quæ, &c. *Cic.* Pueri ingemiscunt. *Figur.* *Senec.* Ignis ingemiscit. — Passively, *Ingemiscendus.* *Ammian.*

INGEMŌ (in & geno), is, ui, u. 3. to groan 2 or sigh at a thing, στενάχω. *Cic.* in re. *Liv.* conditioni suæ. *Ovid.* exsiliis. — *Figur.* *Ovid.* Iimen ingemuit. — ¶ Also, transitively, to lament, bewail, mourn, grieve. *Virg.* interitum. Also, with an accus. and infin. *Martial.*

INGENERĀSCŌ (ingenero), is, n. 3. to be implanted. *Lucret.*

INGENERŌ (in & genero), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to implant, produce in any thing at the time of its formation, ἐμψέω, ἐμπεργάζομαι. *Cic.* Non ingenerantur hominibus mores. — Hence, *Ingeneratus*, a, um, implanted, innate, bred in one naturally, born with. *Cic.* Ingenerata familie frugalitas. — Also, without a dot. *Cic.* Natura ingenerat amorem. — ¶ Also, to generate, create, produce, bring forth. *Cic.* Animum esse ingeneratum a deo. *Liv.* Societas, quam ingeneravit natura.

INGENIĀTŌS (ingenium), a, um, adj. 3 naturally constituted, disposed or apt by nature. *Plant.* lepidæ.

INGENICŌLĀTŌS (ingeniculo), a, um, adj. kneeling. — Hence, subst. *Ingenu-* culatus, i, m. the man on his knees, a constellation otherwise called *Genienlatus* and *Engonosi.* *Vitruv.*

INGENICŌLŌ (in & geniculo), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. I. to cause one to bend his knees. Hence, *Hygin.* se, or, simply, *Lampyrid.*

Ingenuclare, to bow the knee, kneel, γοῦναι.

INGENICŌLŌS, or **INGENICŌLŌS** (in & geniculum), a, um, adj. kneeling. *Manil.* imago, or, *Firmic.* Ingenuculus, se. Hercules, a constellation, otherwise called *Engonasi.*

INGENIŌLUM (dimin. of ingenium), i, 3 n. a little contrivance or device. *Arnob.*

INGENIŌSĒ (ingeniosus), adv. ingeniously, acutely, wittily, εὐφωδῶς. *Cic.* Ingeniose et diligenter electas res collocare. *Plin.* Ingeniosus. *Pellici.* Ingeniosissime.

INGENIŌSŌS (ingenium), a, um, adj. endowed with a good capacity for learning, of a quick apprehension and retentive memory, gifted with good natural talents, clever, εὐφωδῶς. *Cic.* Aristoteles ait, omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse. *Id.* Ingeniosior. *Id.* Ingeniosissimus. *Ovid.* Res est ingeniosa, dare, h. e. requires discernment. — ¶ Also, acute, witty, ingenious. *Ovid.* ad aliquid. *Martial.* in re. *Plin.* Paneg. similitudo. — ¶ Also, clever, ingeniously invented, contrived or made. *Plin.* argumentum. — ¶ Also, adopted or fit for any thing. *Ovid.* ager ad segetes. *Id.* terra colenti, h. e. fertile. *Id.* vox sonis mutandis.

INGENIŌTŌS, a, um, partic. from ingig- 3 no. — ¶ Adj. (from in & genitus), unbegotten, not born or created. *Arnob.* deus.

INGENIUM (from in & geno, or gigno), ii, n. natural or inborn quality, nature, φύσις, εὐφωδία, ἀρχινοία. Of a thing, *Virg.* arborum. *Tacit.* campi. *Gell.* lactis. *Plin.* Ingenia soli. *Sallust.* loci. *Næv.* Arbusta ingenio nata sunt, h. e. sponte sua. Of a person, natural disposition, temper, character, manner, way. *Terent.* Novi ingenium mulierum. *Id.* Ingenium liberale, durum inhumanum, bonum. *Plin.* Ep. mobile. *Terent.* Antiquum ingenium obtines, h. e. the old way. *Liv.* Ingenio suo vivere, h. e. according to his own humor. *Terent.* Redire ad ingenium, h. e. manners agreeable to his natural disposition. *Liv.* Volscis levatis metu suum rediit ingenium, h. e. their original inclination to be at war. *Plant.* Feci ego ingenium in meum, h. e. have humored, have satisfied the bent of my genius. *Terent.* Ingenio bono esse, h. e. of a good disposition, well-disposed, good-natured. — Also, natural capacity, genius, understanding, parts, abilities. *Cic.* tardum, acerrimum, acutum, magnum. *Plin.* Ep. pulcherrimum. *Cic.* acies ingenii. — Cum ingenio, with discernment, discrimination or sense. *Cic.* versari in re. — Also, genius, acuteness, faculty of invention, talent, mind, wit. *Cic.* ad fingendum. *Id.* Motus celeres ingenii, h. e. flashes of genius. *Id.* Ingenio abundare, h. e. to abound in genius, acuteness, clever thoughts. *Id.* accusatoris, h. e. acuteness, clever thoughts, flashes of wit. — Also, a genius, a man of genius. *Senec.* — Also, invention, good idea, clever thought. *Plin.* Paneg. cœnarum. *Toeil.* Hist. 3, 28.

INGENŌ (in & geno), is, ui, itum, a. 3. to 3 implant by birth or nature. *Lucret.* Inque genuntur, for ingeniuntur. — The perfect and supine, with the derived tenses, are generally referred to *Ingigno.*

INGENS (perhaps for incens, and this for intens, h. e. quod intenditur, or intensum est), tis, adj. very great, vast, huge, big, large, prodigious, immense, εὐμεγέθης. *Terent.* flagitium, gratiæ. *Liv.* aquæ. *Id.* clamor. *Cic.* pecunia, h. e. a large sum of money. *Id.* numerus, campus. *Virg.* Ingentia polliceri, h. e. to promise great things. *Virg.* Ingentissimus. — Hence, great, distinguished, respectable, remarkable, celebrated. *Virg.* genus. *Id.* Vir fama ingens, ingentior armis. *Id.* exitus. *Ovid.* bellum. — Also, great, strong, powerful. *Liv.* Ingens viribus. *Tacit.* Vir ingens animi. *Id.* Ingens rerum. — Also, with an infin. following. *Sil.*

INGENŪE (ingenuus), adv. liberally, as becomes a freeman, ἐλευθερίως. *Cic.* educatus. — ¶ Also, openly, candidly, ingenuously, ἀπλῶς. *Cic.* confiteri. — ¶ Also, freely, frankly, boldly. *Quintil.*

INGENŪITAS (Id.), ātis, f. the state of being freeborn, the condition of a gentleman, ἐλευθεριότης. *Cic.* Ornamenta ingenuitatis. — ¶ Also, honorable sentiment, noble-mindedness, candor, frankness, openness, ingenuousness. *Cic.* and *Plin.*

INGENŪS (ingeno), a, um, adj. native, natural, not foreign. *Lucret.* fontes. *Juvenal.* topus. — ¶ Also, innate, natural. *Plant.* indoles. *Propert.* color. — ¶ Also, freeborn, born of free parents who had never been slaves, ἐλευθερός, εὐγενής. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Hence, liberal, ingenu-

ous, like or becoming a freeborn person, becoming a gentleman, not servile, noble, respectable, genteel. *Cic. animus, vita, artes, studia, timiditas. Martial. gula, h. e. delicate, dainty. — Also, frank, open, candid, ingenuous, noble, sincere. Cic. homo. Id. fastidium. — Also, weak, delicate, feeble, since freeborn persons cannot endure so much labor as slaves. Ovid. Trist. I, 5, 72.*

INGERĒ (in & gero), is, essi, estum, a. 3. to carry, throw, pour, put into, to or upon, ἐπιφέρειν, εἰσφέρειν. *Plant. Tu, qui urnam habes, aquam ingere. Plin. aquam in salinas. Colum. stercus vitibus. Tibull. ligna foco. Liv. nunc tela, nunc saxa. Id. saxa in subeuntes. Plant. In pertusum ingerimus dicta domum, h. e. we are talking to the wind, are wasting our words in air. Senec. scelus sceleris, h. e. to heap upon, add. Justin. se, h. e. to betake one's self to a place. — Figur. Terent. pugnos in ventrem, h. e. to strike, beat, cudgel. So, also, Curt. verbera. Senec. supplicia, h. e. to inflict. — ¶ Also, to utter, say, throw out. Liv. probra. Tacit. contumelias, h. e. to revile. Horat. convicia alicui. Terent. multa mala. Sueton. omne probri genus, h. e. to say, utter. — ¶ Also, to give, offer, bring. Plin. ocinum equis. Sueton. alicui osculum. — Hence, Ingeri, to show itself, appear. Claudian. sopori. — ¶ Also, to obtrude, press or force upon. Plin. Paneg. se. Tacit. nomen alicui.*

INGESTABILIS (in & gestabilis), e, adj. 2 that cannot be borne or carried, ἀβάστακτος. *Plin. onus.*

INGESTIŌ (ingero), ōnis, f. au uttering. 3 *Martian. Capell. primæ vocis.*

INGESTŌ (in & gesto), as, a. 1. to bear. 3 *Apul.*

INGESTŌS (ingero), us, m. a bringing in to, a putting on, clothing with. *Tertull. immortalitatis.*

INGESTUS, a, um. See *Ingero*.

INGIGNŌ (in & gigno), is, gēnui, gēnītum, a. 3. to instil by birth or nature, to implant, ἐγγεννᾶω. *Cic. Natura cupiditatem ingenuit homini. — Hence, Ingenuus, a, um, implanted, innate, inborn, natural. Tacit. nobilitas. Sueton. vita.*

INGLŌMERŌ (in & glomero), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. same as *Glomero*. *Stat.*

INGLŌRIŌS (in & gloria), a, um, adj. of no renown, fame or reputation, without glory, inglorious, ignoble, obscure, mean, ἀδόξος. *Cic. homo, vita. Also, with a genit. following. Tacit. militiæ. — Hence, mean-looking, uncomely. Stat. cassis, h. e. sine crista. Virg. rex apum.*

INGLŌVIES (gula), ēi, f. the craw, crop, or gorge of a bird, πρόλοβος. *Colum. — Also, of a snake, the swallow. Virg. Of men, the gullet. Apul. — ¶ Also, gluttony, voraciousness. Horat. figur. Petrou. fenoris.*

INGRANDESCŌ (in & grandesco), is, dui, 2 n. 3. to grow big, increase, μεγαλύνωμαι. *Colum.*

INGRATĒ (ingratus), adv. disagreeably, ἀχαρίστως. *Plin. and Ovid. — Hence, unwillingly, against one's will. Plin. nominare. — ¶ Also, with ingratitude, ungratefully. Cic. Ingrate nostra facilitate abutuntur. Tacit. Consilia ingrati tulisset, h. e. received with unthankfulness. — ¶ Also, in vain, to no purpose. Pallad.*

INGRATIŲ (Id.), æ, f. ingratitude, ἀχαριστία. *Tertull. — Hence, Ingratis (abl.), against one's will, in spite of, whether one be willing or not, ἀέκhti. Plaut. alicujus. — Also, without a genit. unwillingly. Terent., Cic. and Nep. — Instead of ingratis, we meet also with the contracted form ingratis, unwillingly, against my, thy, &c. will. Lucet. & Cic.*

INGRATIFICŌS (ingratus & facio), a, 3 um, adj. ungrateful. *Acc. ap. Cic.*

INGRATIS, and **INGRATIS**. See *Ingratia*.

INGRATITUDŌ (ingratus), ūnis, f. ingratitude, ἀχαριστία. *Jul. Firmic. — ¶ Also, displeasure, disfavor, disgrace. Cassiod.*

INGRATŪS (in & gratus), a, um, adject. unpleasant, disagreeable, offensive, disgrati-

cious, unacceptable, ἀχαρίστος, ἀνόδης. *Cic. — Hence, loathsome, nauseous. Horat. Ingrata ingluvie. — ¶ Also, ungrateful, unthankful. Terent. homo. Cic. in alieum. Vellei. Vir adversus merita ingratusissimus. Plant. Ingratum amas, h. e. one who does not return your love. Cic. Nihil ingratus. Also, with a genit. following. Virg. salutis, h. e. ob salutem. Also, of inanimate things. Ovid. forum. Martial. Ager non ingratus, h. e. fruitful. Virg. Cinis ingratus, h. e. which cannot return thanks. Martial. Colit ingratus pauper amicitias, h. e. amicos ingratos, or, which are not thankfully received or repaid. — Hence, receiving no thanks. Stat. humeri. — Also, for which no thanks are given, thankless, not acknowledged. Terent. Et id erit ingratus. Martial. amicitia, h. e. which are not returned. Ingratus, of persons, denotes also one who is never satisfied. Prop. Nihil ingratus posse negare tuæ. Of things, which cannot be done so as to please. Cic. Sin ingrata esse sciam. Catull. Omnia sunt ingrata. Hence, unfriendly. Prop. Ingrata fronte.*

INGRĀVĀTĒ (ingravatus), adv. with good 3 will, willingly. *Amnian.*

INGRĀVĀTĪŌ (ingravis), ōnis, f. trouble, 3 burden. *Cnd. Theod.*

INGRĀVESCŌ (in & gravesco), is, n. 3. to grow heavy or to grow more and more heavy, ἐπιβαρύνωμαι. *Plin. Vix credibili pondere ingravescit. — Hence, to become pregnant. Lucet. — Also, to increase, become greater. Cic. Ingravescit studium, ætas. — Also, to become more oppressive or irksome, to grow worse. Cic. Cæsar ingravescit. Id. morbus. Liv. Fenus ingravescent. Cic. Annona ingravescit, h. e. provisions grow dearer. — ¶ Also, to be troubled or incommoded. Cic. Corpora defatigatione ingravescent. — Also, to be oppressed. Tacit. falsis.*

INGRĀVIDŌ (in & gravido), as, a. 1. 3 to weigh down, trouble, oppress. *Augustin. — ¶ Also, to get with child, impregnate. Paulin. Nolan.*

INGRĀVŌ (in & gravo), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to weigh down, oppress with a weight, make heavy, ἐπιβαρύνω. *Stat. puppen. — Also, absolutely, to cause its weight to be felt, to oppress, molest, trouble. Plin. Sævitia biemis ingravat, affects, destroys. Phadr. Annis ingravitibus. — Also, to make worse, aggravate, increase. Virg. aliquid.*

INGREDIŌR (in & gradior), ēris, essus sum, dep. 3. to enter, go into, εἰσέρχομαι. *Cæs. intra munitiones. Justin. ad deos penates, h. e. domum. Virg. castris, h. e. in castra. Figur. Cic. in vitam. — Hence, to engage in, apply one's self to a thing. Cic. in causam. Id. in bellum. Anct. B. Afric. in rem publicam, h. e. to begin to serve the state. — ¶ Also, to go, walk, step, stalk, advance, proceed. Cic. tardius. Virg. in arvis. Quintil. per fines. Plin. Elephantum gregatim ingrediuntur. Figur. Cic. vestigiis patris, h. e. to tread in the steps of, imitate. — ¶ To begin, commence. Lucan. Vere ingresso, h. e. at the commencement of spring. — ¶ Also, transitively, to go into, enter. Cic. domum. Figur. Cic. pericula, h. e. to undergo, encounter. — Hence, to tread upon, set foot upon. Cic. viam. Id. pontem. Id. mare, h. e. to go to sea. Liv. vestigia patris, h. e. to tread in. — Also, to enter upon. Cic. iter, h. e. to set out. Quint. consulatum. Id. annum ætatis decimum. — Also, to commence, begin, apply one's self to. Cic. orationem. Id. rationem studiorum. Quint. Priusquam ingrediar hanc partem. Also, with an infinit. following. Cic. dicere. — Also, to begin to speak. Virg. Æneid. 4, 107. — ¶ Also, for aggre, to attack. Cic. and Tacit.*

INGRESSIŌ (ingredior), ōnis, f. an entering, going in, entrance, εἰσόδος. *Cic. fori. — Hence, beginning. Cic. orationis. — ¶ Also, a walk, gait, pace. Cic.*

INGRESSŌS (Id.), us, m. a walking into, entering, entrance, εἰσόδος. *Plin. Ep. Hence, beginning, commencement. Quintil. operis. Vitruv. operum, h. e. the*

beginning or laying the foundation of a structure. *Virg. Ingressus capere, h. e. to take a beginning, commence. — Also, an entrance, a door. Prudent. — Also, execution, performing, doing. Vitruv. operis. — ¶ Also, a going, walking, gait. Cic.*

INGRESSŌS, a, um. See *Ingredior*. **INGRŌŌ** (κρούω), is, ui, n. 3. to fall, break 2 or rush in, to come violently upon, fall on with violence or great force, approach violently, invade, assail, threaten, be hard at hand, overhang, ἐπισκήπτω, ἐπιπίπτω. *Plaut. Nostri ingruunt viciniis, h. e. make a furious onset. Virg. Ingruit Italis, h. e. falls upon, attacks. Plin. Fera ingruens. Liv. Periculum ingruit. Id. Morbi ingruunt in reuiges, h. e. fall on, seize. Plin. Gentibus ingruunt morbi. Virg. Bellum ingruit. Id. Ferrens ingruit inber, h. e. pours down.*

INGUEN (perhaps from ingeno), ūnis, 2 n. the groin, βουβών. *Virg. and Cels. More frequently in the plural, Inguina. Virg. and Ovid. — Hence, the abdomen. Stat. — Also, the privy members. Plin. Tumores inguinum. Juvenal. Nihil ab inguine tutum, h. e. a libidine. — Also, a swelling in the groin. Cels. — ¶ Figur. of vegetables, the place where the branches are joined to the trunk, as of a vine, a reed. Plin.*

INGUINALIS (inguen), e, adj. inguinal. *Plin. herba, same as argemone, βουβώνιον, starwort, cudwort, sharewort.*

INGUIOMERUS, i, m. the brother of Arminius. *Tacit. Ann. 1. 60.*

INGURGITĀTĪŌ (ingurgito), ōnis, f. im- 3 moderate eating and drinking, gormandizing, guzzling. *Firmit.*

INGURGITŌ (in & gurgis), as, a. 1. to dip, throw or plunge into. *Lactant. Sus se ingurgitat cæno, h. e. wallows. — Hence, intransitively, of snow, to enter. Plin. I7, 2. — ¶ Figur. to dip or steep in, immerse. Gell. ingenium poculis, h. e. to drink. — Ingurgitare se, to addict, devote, give one's self up to, engage deeply in, be absorbed in. Cic. in flagitia. Gell. in philosophiam. Also, to glut one's self with meat or drink, stuff or cram one's self immoderately with food, γαστρίζω. Cic. — ¶ Also, to pour or throw into. *Plaut. mernm in se, h. e. to swallow greedily. Apul. aliquem poculis crebris, h. e. to make drunk. Cic. se in copias alicujus, h. e. to seize, take, take possession of.**

INGUSTABILIS (in & gusto), e, adj. that 2 cannot be eaten or drunk, not fit for food, not eatable. *Plin.*

INGUSTĀTŌS (in & gustatus), a, um, 3 adj. not tasted. *Horat.*

INGUSTŌ (in & gusto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3 I. to give to taste. *Tertull. Jovi sanguinem.*

INHABILIS (in & habilis), e, adj. difficult 2 cult to manage, unmanageable, awkward, unwieldy. *Liv. Telum inhabile ad remittendum imperitis, that cannot easily be thrown back, by persons unacquainted with it. Id. navis. — ¶ Also, unfit, unsuited, improper, incapable, unqualified, unable, ἀνεπίτητος. Liv. ad consensum. Senec. Reddere alicum inhabilem studiis. Colum. Progenerandis esse fetibus inhabilem. Also, with an infinit. following. *Pandect.**

INHABITABILIS (in & habitabilis), e, adj. that cannot be inhabited, uninhabitable, ἀνοίκητος. *Cic. — ¶ Also (from inhabit), inhabitable. Arnob.*

INHABITĀTĪŌ (inhabito), ōnis, f. au in- 3 habiting, a habitation, dwelling, place of abode. *Tertull.*

INHABITĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an inhabitant. *Pandect.*

INHABITŌ (in & habito), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to inhabit, dwell, or abide in, ἐνοικέω. *Petron. solum. Plin. Inhabitor regio. Also, intransitively. Apul. in asini corio. — Inhabitantes, the inhabitants. Plin. Ep. — ¶ Also, of garments, to wear. Tertull.*

INHÆRĒŌ (in & hæreo), es, hæsi, hæsum, n. 2. to stick in, stick or cleave to, cling or be fast to, be closely connected with, be fixed in, adhere to, iukere, προσέχουαι, προσκολλᾶσθαι. *Cic. ad saxa. Id. Sidera suis sedibus inhaerent. Id. corporibus*

Id. visceribus, and, in visceribus. Id. in rei natura. Colum. Prioribus inherens vestigiis, treading or going in the same track. Virg. Dextram amplexus inhaesit, grasped. Plin. Ut illa patris cervicibus inhaerebat! clinging to, hugging about. Cic. in mentibus. Ovid. Vultibus illa tuis inheret. Id. pectoribus. Id. studiis, h. e. incumbere. Id. semper alicui, to be continually at his side, to be attached or devoted to, to adhere to. Petron. statuæ lineamentis, h. e. inteat upon. Cic. Opiuo inherens. Id. Virtutes semper voluptatibus inhaerent, h. e. are joined or connected with. — Also, with an accusat. Apul. Inhaesimus laqueos.

INHÆRESCŌ (inhereo), is, hæsi, hæsum, n. 3. to stick fast in, adhere to, προσκολληόμαι. Cic. in sordibus. Ovid. Canis inhaesuro similis, h. e. as if he had already caught the hare. Cæs. Ignis inhaerescit. Plin. Succum villis inhaerescere. Cic. penitus in mentibus.

INHĀLATŪS (inhalo), us, m. a breathing 3 at, breath. Apul. oris.

INHĀLŌ (in & halo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. 1 to breathe at or upon, εἰσπνέω. Lactant. ceræ. — **INTRANS.** to breathe upon. Apul. aliquid. — Also, to blow or breathe a thing to any one. Cic. alicui popinam, for midorem popinæ, h. e. the smell of the food eaten.

INHĀTER (inhio), adv. with open 3 mouth. Hence, eagerly. Augustin.

INHĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. an opening of 3 the mouth, as in astonishment. Trebell. Poll.

INHIBĒŌ (in & habeo), es, ui, itum, a. 2. to exercise, set in operation, practise, perform, use. Liv. imperium in deditos. Id. damnum, h. e. to inflict a fine. Cic. supplicia alicui. Liv. modum, h. e. to set a measure. — **INTRANS.** to hold in, keep back, check, restrain, repress, curb, prevent, hinder, stop, to make one change his mind, ἐπέχω, ἀνέπχω. Virg. tela, h. e. to stop. Id. frenos, h. e. to draw in. Ovid. equos. Lio. impetum victoris. Cic. aliquem. Petron. manus, h. e. to keep off. Ovid. cruorem, h. e. to stanch. Plin. alvum, h. e. to stay or stop a flux. Also, with an infinit. following. Plin. Inhibentur rectum agere cursum. Also, with quo minus following. Plin. Nec potuit inhibere, quo minus, &c. — **INTRANS.** Inhibere puppem remis, or, Curt. Inhibere remis, or, simply, Cic. Inhibere, sc. navem remis, or, Liv. Navem retro inhibere, h. e. to row backwards, without turning the ship, in order to avoid the appearance of flight.

INHIBITŪS (inhibeo), ōnis, f. h. e. actus 1 inhibendi, the motion of the rowers when the sailors suddenly stop and row the ship backwards. Cic. remigum.

INHIBITUS, a, um. See *Inhibeo*.

INHĪŌ (in & hio), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. 1 to stand open. Stat. Ora inhiasse luporum. — **INTRANS.** to open the mouth in order to take hold of a thing, to gape at, stand open-mouthed. Cic. uberibus. Valer. Flacc. Pistris adest, misereque inhiat jam proxima prædæ. — Hence, to covet, desire eagerly, to long for. Plant. aurum. Senec. gazis. Virg. postes. — **INTRANS.** to seek earnestly or eagerly after. Virg. pectoribus reclusis. — Also, to listen eagerly. Valer. Flacc. dictis. — Also, to look eagerly upon, to look at with open mouth, to gaze at. Lucret. in aliquem. — **INTRANS.** to open the mouth, to gape, as with amazement. Virg.

INHONESTAMENTUM (inhonesto), i, n. 3 disgrace, dishonor, disparagement, ἀτιμία. Gracch. ap. Isid.

INHONESTAS (in & honestas), ātis, f. 3 disgrace, dishonor. Tertull.

INHONESTĒ (inhonestus), adv. dishonorably, disgracefully, basely, ἀτιχώως. Terent. Inhoneste parere divitiis, by dishonorable means. Gell. Inhoneste facere aliquid. Capitolin. Inhonestus. Vellei. Inhoneste submitti alicui, with shame and disgrace.

INHONESTŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to dishonor, disgrace, ἀτιμάζω. Ovid. palmas adeptas.

INHONESTŪS (in & honestus), a, um, adj. dishonorable, disgraceful, shameful,

base, foul, ἀτίμος, αἰσχρὸς. Cic. Inhonestissima cupiditas. Val. Max. Inhonestius. Horat. Ignota matre inhonestus, debased by the obscurity and meanness of his mother. Cic. Homo inhonestissimus. — **INTRANS.** unsightly, unseemly, dirty, nasty, filthy, sordid, ugly, deformed. Terent.

INHONORABILIS (in & honorabilis), e, 3 adj. not honored. Tertull.

INHONORATŪS (in & honoratus), a, um, adj. without honor, not honored, not respected by the world, ἀτίμητος. Liv. Inhonoratio triumphus, less honored. Cic. Vita inhonorata, h. e. not spent in the enjoyment of any public office, private, retired. Ovid. dea, h. e. unhonored, disregarded. Liv. Honoratus atque inhonoratus, h. e. in office and not in office. — **INTRANS.** unrewarded. Liv. Amicum inhonoratum dimittere. Id. Inhonoratissimi, the least honored or regarded.

INHONORIFICŪS (in & honorificus), a, 2 um, adj. not honorable, dishonorable. Senec.

INHONORŌ (inhonorus), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. 1. to dishonor. Tertull.

INHONORŪS (in & honorus), a, um, adj. 2 without honor, not honored or regarded, not looked up to or respected, of small note, inconsiderable, obscure, ignoble, ἀκαλῆς. Plin. — **INTRANS.** unsightly, hateful to behold. Tacit. signa, h. e. sine ornamentis. Sil. facies, h. e. a dismal appearance.

INHORREŌ (in & horreo), es, ni, n. 2. to 2 shudder, as in a fever. Cels. Quum primum aliquis inhorruit. Petron. Inhorruit frigore, h. e. shuddered with cold. — Also, to shudder with horror. Cic. Dicitur inhorruisse civitas, h. e. to have been struck with horror. — **INTRANS.** to stand on end, stand or rise erect, become rough, bristle, ἐπιφύττω. Liv. Acies vallo septa inhorreuit. Virg. Messis inhorruit, h. e. bristled or waved. Id. Aper inhorruit armos, h. e. raised up the bristles on his shoulders. Apul. Aper pilis inhorrentibus. — Also, in general, to be stiff. Lucret. Inhorruit rictum. — **INTRANS.** to tremble, quiver, have a tremulous motion. Ovid. Inhorruit æther. — **INTRANS.** to shake one's self. Virg. Aper inhorruit armos.

INHORRESCŌ (inhorreo), is, rui, n. 3. to 1 shudder. Plin. Gallina inhorrescunt. — Particularly in a fever, to shudder, shake, tremble. Cels. Also, in general, to shudder with cold. Id. Also, to shudder or tremble with fear. Apul. Also, with an accusat. following. Aur. Vict. vim. — **INTRANS.** to raise, erect, raise the points, bristle. Virg. Messis inhorruit. — Also, to rise erect, stand on end. Petron. Mihi pili inhorruerunt. — **INTRANS.** to tremble, quiver, have a tremulous motion. Virg. Inhorruit unda tenebris. Curt. Mare inhorrescens. Plin. Trifolium inhorrescere. — **INTRANS.** to become stiff. Apul. Aer inhorreseit ni vibus.

INHORTŌR (in & hortor), āris, ātus 3 sum, dep. 1. to encourage, incite, instigate. Apul. canes alicui, h. e. to set on. Passively, Id. Inhortatus.

INHOSPITALIS (in & hospitalis), e, adj. 2 inhospitable, ἀξέφος. Horat. Caucasus. Plin. Paneg. litus. Plin. feritas. Figur. of a tree that does not admit of ingrafting or inoculation. Plin. duritia. — **INTRANS.** to be against the rights of hospitality. Plin. injuriæ potestatum.

INHOSPITALITAS (inhospitalis), ātis, f. 2 inhospitality, unkindness to strangers, ἀξεία. Cic.

INHOSPITALITER (Id.), adv. inhospitably. Tertull.

INHOSPITŪS (in & hospitus), a, um, adj. 3 inhospitable, ἀξέφος. Ovid. tecta. Hence, Sil. terra Baccho, h. e. where no vines grow. — **INTRANS.** not inhabited, uninhabitable. Virg. and Horat.

INHUMANATŌ (inhumano), ōnis, f. in 3 carnation, ἐνσάρκωσις. Cod. Just.

INHUMANATŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. incarnated, incarnate, imbedded with flesh, ἐνσάρκωσις. Cod. Just.

INHUMANĒ (inhumanus), adv. inhumanly, uncharitably, savagely, cruelly, barbarously, ἀνθρώπων. Cic. Inhumane feceris. Id. Inhumanus.

INHUMANITAS (Id.), ātis, f. inhumanity, uncharitableness, cruelty, savageness,

barbarity, ἀνθρώπων. Cic. — **INTRANS.** rudeness, incivility, unkindness, discourtesy, disrespect. Cic. — **INTRANS.** Also unkindness, sordidness. Cic.

INHUMANITER (Id.), adv. uncivilly 1 rudely, discourteously, unkindly, inhumanly, ἀνθρώπων. Cic.

INHUMANŪS (in & humanus), a, um, adj. inhuman, ἀνθρώπων. Cic. vox, homo. — **INTRANS.** Also, rude, unpolished, discourteous, uncivil, ill-bred, morose, churlish, unsociable. Cic. homo. Id. Inhumanior. Terent. Inhumanissimus. — **INTRANS.** Also, not human, superhuman, divine, extraordinary, excessive. Apul. mensa. Tacit. via, h. e. ornamented in an extraordinary manner from motives of mean flattery.

INHUMATŪS (in & humatus), a, um, adj. unburied, ἀταφός. Cic.

INHUMECTŪS (in & humectus), a, nm, 3 adj. not moist, dry. Carl. Aurel. corpus.

INHUMIGŌ (in & humigo), as, a. 1. to 3 moisten. Livius Andron.

INHUMŌ (in & humio), as, a. 1. to bury in 2 the ground, cover with earth, inter, ἐνθάπτω. Plin. tales.

INIBĪ (in & ibi), adv. in that place, in that 1 matter, in that, therein. Plant. and Cic. — **INTRANS.** Also, nearly, almost, soon, at the point, presently, by and by, shortly, anon. Gell. Cumeum inibi mors occuparet, h. e. when he was at the point of death.

Hence, Inibi est, sc. res, it is near at hand, will soon happen, is at the point or about. Cic. Phil. 14. 2. Quod sperare debemus, aut inibi esse, aut jam esse confectum. Pacuv. Profecto aut inibi est, aut jam potuitur Phrygum.

INJECTIŌ (injection), ōnis, f. a laying upon, 2 ἐπιβολή. Quintil. manus. — **INTRANS.** Also, an instigation, suggestion. Tertull. Sathanæ. — **INTRANS.** Also, an objection. Tertull. Nihil egisse hac sua injectione.

INJECTŌ (frequentat. of injectio), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to lay or pat upon. Stat. dextram.

INJECTŪS (injection), us, m. a casting upon. 2 Plin. pulveris. — **INTRANS.** Also, a putting in. Lucret. animi in corpus. — **INTRANS.** Also, a throwing over, as of a garment. Plin. — **INTRANS.** Also, a laying on. Plin. unguitum. — **INTRANS.** Also, a throwing upon. Stat.

INJECTŪS, a, um. See *Injectio*.

INJEXIT, h. e. injecerit. Plant. 3

INIGŌ (in & ago), is, ēgi, āctum, a. 3. to drive in or to a place, ἐνέγω. Varr. capram in arcem. — Hence, to drive on, urge. Senec. — **INTRANS.** Also, to throw, cast or precipitate somewhere. Apul. Anus eum præceps inegit, h. e. threw him down.

INJICIŌ (in & jacio), is, ēci, ectum, a. 3. to throw, cast or put into or in, ἐμβάλλω, ἐπιτίπτω. Plin. semen. Cic. ignes, sc. in domum. Terent. se in ignem. Quintil. viscera flammæ. Liv. manum foculo. Cic. se in hostes. Virg. Se per ignem injicere saltu, h. e. to leap through the fire. So, also, Injici, for injicere se. Cic. Tusc. 4. 6. Ed. Ern. Libido ad id injecta. Cic. Animus se inject in rem, h. e. considers, thinks, meditates upon it. — Hence, figur. to cause, occasion, inspire with. Cic. alicui formidinem. Id. spem. Nep. suspicionem. Id. admirationem. Liv. scrupulum. Id. alicui mentem. Liv. certamen, tumultum, h. e. to cause, occasion. Terent. verba, h. e. to odd. — **INTRANS.** Also, to throw to, upon or at. Cic. securim alicui. Val. Flacc. tædas ad fastigia. Liv. pontem flumini, h. e. to throw over, to make. Virg. terram alicui, h. e. upon any one. Ovid. brachia collo, h. e. to throw about, to embrace. — Hence, to lay or put on. Ovid. sibi vestem, h. e. to put on. Cic. pallium alicui, or, Plant. in aliquem. Cic. frenos alicui, h. e. to put reins upon, to bridle. Virg. vincula. So, also, Vincula animo. — Injicere manum, to lay one's hand on, take hold of a person, in order to make him stand still, ἐπιβάλλειν χεῖρα. Petron. Hence, figur. Cic. Mihi veritas manum inject. Also, to lay hands on, claim as one's property, take possession of, seize. Liv. 3. 41. Also, with in following. Ovid. in jura. Figur. Virg. Injicere manum Parcæ. Plin. Ep. Quæti ejus manus injecti, h. e.

ejus operam mihi vindicavi. Also, in citing one before a court of justice. *Plant.* Ubi quempiam iniecit manum. *Liv.* laqueum, *h. e.* to put on, throw over, bind one with. *Prop.* I, 13, 16. Iniectis manibus, *h. e.* iniectis brachiis. — *¶* Also, to give a hint, say, caution, suggest. *Cic.* alicui. *Id.* alicui nomen. — *¶* *Plant.* Iniecit, for iniecerit.

INIMICALIS (inimicus), *e*, adj. inimical, 3 hostile. *Sidon.* stimuli.

INIMICE (Id.), adv. hostilely, inavically, like an enemy, in an unfriendly manner, spitefully, ἐχθρῶδως. *Cic.* agere. *Id.* Inimicissime.

INIMICITER (Id.), adv. same as *Inimice*. 3 Acc.

INIMICITIA (Id.), *æ*, *f.* enmity, hostility, ἐχθρα. *Cic.* Cum aliquo mihi inimicitiae sunt, or, intercedunt, *h. e.* I am on terms of, &c. *Id.* Inimicitias gerere. *Sallust.* exercere. *Cic.* suscipere. *Anton.* in *Cic.* Ep. deponere, or, *Cic.* in *Cic.* Ep. ponere. *Cic.* Suas inimicitias reipublicae donare, *h. e.* to renounce his enmity for the good of the state, to forgive his enemy for the public good. (In all these passages the plural occurs, which is much more frequent than the singular. But the singular is also found in *Plaut.*, *Cic.* and *Pandect.*)

INIMICŌ (Id.), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a. i.* to set 3 at variance, make enemies, produce enmity between, ἐχθραίνω. *Horat.* Inimicare alicui, to be at variance with, be an enemy to, act in a hostile manner. *Cic.*

INIMICŌS (in & amicus), *a*, *um*, adj. at enmity with, inavical, hostile, unfriendly, unkind, contrary, adverse, hurtful, destructive, injurious, prejudicial, δυσμενής, ἐχθρός. *Cic.* animus. *Id.* Inimicum esse alicui. *Id.* Cum ei omnia inimica fuerint. *Horat.* Dis inimice senex, *h. e.* forsaken by all the gods, θεός ἐχθρῆ. *Nepos.* Consilia capere cum patrie tui sibi inimica. *Cic.* Nec quicquam inimicus. *Id.* Animorum motus inimicissimi. — Also, of inanimate things, injurious, hurtful. *Plin.* Raphani dentibus inimici. *Horat.* Odor nervis inimicus. *Id.* and *Varr.* Inimicum est, *h. e.* it is not good, it is useless. It may frequently be rendered, as a substantive, enemy. Est mihi inimicus, *h. e.* my enemy. Inimicior mihi, *h. e.* greater enemy. Inimicissimus mihi, *h. e.* my greatest enemy. — It is also frequently used as a substantive. *Cic.* Plenior inimicorum. — *Inimica*, a female enemy. *Cic.* alicujus. — *¶* Also, of an enemy in war, hostile. *Virg.* Terra inimica. *Id.* tela.

INIMITABILIS (in & imitabilis), *e*, adj. 2 not to be imitated, inimitable, ἀμιμητός. *Quintil.* opera.

ININITIATUS (in & initiatus), *a*, *um*, 3 adj. not begun. *Claud. Mamert.*

ININTELLIGIBILIS (in & intelligibilis), *e*, adj. unintelligible.

INTERPRETABILIS (in & interpretabilis), *e*, adj. unexplainable. *Tertull.*

INTERPRETATUS (in & interpretatus), *a*, *um*, adj. unexplained, uninterpreted. *Hieronyma.*

ININVENTIBILIS (in & invenio), *e*, adj. 3 not to be found, inscrutable. *Tertull.*

ININVESTIGABILIS (in & investigabilis), *e*, adj. unsearchable, not to be investigated. *Tertull.*

INIQUE (iniquus), adv. unequally. *Aur. Vict.* dividere. *Tertull.* Iniquus. *Cic.* Iniquissime comparatum esse. — *¶* Also, unjustly, unfairly, partially, without a cause, ἀδικώς, παρὰ νόμους. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, not patiently. *Suctoa.* Iniquissime ferre, *h. e.* to bear with great indignation, to be indignant, take unkind, or ill.

INIQUITAS (Id.), *ātis*, *f.* inequality, ἀνομία. *Apul.* ponderis. — Also, unevenness. *Cas.* and *Liv.* loci. — Also, steepness, height. *Liv.* 2, 65. loci. — *¶* Also, difficulty, disadvantage, trouble, misfortune, calamity. *Cas.* rerum. *Colum.* operis. *Cic.* temporis. *Id.* temporum. — *¶* Also, injustice, severity, unfairness, unreasonableness. *Cic.* hominis. *Tacit.* exitii.

INIQUEŌ (Id.), *as*, *a. i.* *h. e.* iniquum factio. *Liber.*

INIQUEŌS (in & æquus), *a*, *um*, adj. unequal, ἀνίσχυντος. *Virg.* pugna, *h. e.* an unequal combat. *Pandect.* pensiones. —

Also, *high.* *Liv.* 2, 65. locus, *h. e.* height. — *¶* Also, incummodious, difficult, troublesome, unfavorable, disadvantageous, hurtful, injurious. *Cas.* and *Liv.* locus. *Virg.* dorsum, *h. e.* dangerous. *Tacit.* Pulsus iniqua uescitis, *h. e.* impracticable to those unacquainted with it. *Cas.* Locus iniquior. *Cic.* Defensio iniquior. *Plin.* Vina iniqua capiti. *Liv.* ascensus, *h. e.* difficult. *Id.* Iniqua ad transitum loca, *h. e.* difficult, impracticable. — *¶* Also, not of the right measure. — Hence, too large, too great, too high, inadmoderate, excessive. *Virg.* pondus. *Id.* sol, *h. e.* too great heat of the sun. *Val.* Flacc. passus. *Pandect.* pretium. — Also, too small. *Pandect.* pondus. — *¶* Also, unfair, unreasonable, unjust. *Terent.* iudex. *Horat.* lex. *Terent.* causa. *Cic.* conditio. *Id.* iniquius. — *¶* Also, disinclined, unfavorable, unkind, hard, contrary, disaffected, adverse, hostile. *Cic.* alicui. *Terent.* in aliquid. *Id.* Animo iniquissimo. — *Iniquus* is also used as a substantive, an enemy, adversary. *Cic.* Iniquos meos, *h. e.* my enemies. — *¶* Also, not patient, impatient, uneasy, discontented, unwilling. *Cic.* Animo iniquo ferre, *h. e.* unwillingly, with reluctance, impatience or indignation. *Id.* Iniquissimo animo mori, *h. e.* most unwillingly. — *¶* Also, hard, calamitous, unfortunate, unhappy, wretched, hapless, unseasonable. *Liv.* tempus. *Virg.* casus, sors. — *¶* Also, flagitious, vicious. *Juvenal.* urbs.

INITIÁLIS (initium), *e*, adj. original, in- 3 cipient, initial. *Apul.*

INITIAMENTUM (initio), *i*, *n.* an initiation or instruction. *Tertull.*

INITIATŌ (Id.), *ōis*, *f.* an initiation, 2 admission or introduction to a knowledge of the sacred mysteries, μυστήριον. *Apul.* — *¶* Also, a participation in, or celebration of, sacred mysteries; or, the sacred mysteries. *Suctoa.*

INITIATŌR (Id.), *ōis*, *m.* he who initiates, 3 μυσταγωγός. Hence, an author. *Tertull.*

INITIATRIX (initiator), *icis*, *f.* she that 3 initiates. Hence, an authoress. *Tertull.*

INITIŌ (initium), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a. i.* to begin, commence. *Tertull.* Ex his initiationibus sunt cetera. *Cod. Just.* Jurgium initiatum. — *¶* To initiate, consecrate, admit to a knowledge of the sacred rites, μύειν, particularly of Ceres. *Cic.* alicui Cereri eo ritu. Also, to admit to the sacred rites of other deities. *Liv.* aliquam Bacchis, *h. e.* to admit to the society of Bacchantes. *Plin.* alicui magis cenis. *Terent.* puerum, *h. e.* to put his name on the list of citizens. — Hence, to baptize. *Tertull.* — *Figur.* *Quintil.* Studiis initiari. *Plin.* Ep. aliis literis, *h. e.* to study other branches of literature.

INITIUM (ineo, ire), *i*, *n.* a going in, entrance. — Hence, a commencement, beginning, ἀρχή. *Cic.* Initium dicendi sumere, *h. e.* to make. So, also, *Id.* facere, or ponere, *h. e.* to make. Also, *Quintil.* ducere ex re, *h. e.* to rank. — Initio (abl.), in the beginning, at first. *Cic.* and *Nepos.* — Hence, the elements or principles of a science. *Cic.* Initia mathematicorum. — Also, the first or constituent parts of things, the elements. *Cic.* — Also, birth, origin. *Vellei.* Natus obscurissimis initiis, *h. e.* of the very meanest origia. — Also, the beginning of a reign. *Tueit.* Initibus Tiberii auditis. *Curt.* Novis initiis opus est, for a new king. — *Cic.* Acad. ii. 9. Initium cognoscendi, a principle of cognition. — *¶* Initia, sacred rites or mysteries; particularly those of Ceres. *Cic.*, *Varr.* and *Justin.* Also, those of Bacchus, the Bacchantia. *Liv.* Also, things used at the celebration of those mysteries. *Catull.*

INITŌ (frequentat. from ineo), *as*, *a. i.* 3 to go into to enter, ἐμβαιένω. *Pucov.*

INITUS, *a*, *um* Sec ineo.

INITŌS (ineo), *us*, *m.* an arrival, approach, entrance. *Lucret.* — *¶* Also, copulation. *Plin.*

INJŌCŪNDE (injuendus), adv. unpleasantly, in an unfriendly manner, disagreeably, ἀνδρός. *Cic.* Injuendus.

INJŌCŪNDITAS (Id.), *ātis*, *f.* unpleasantness, disagreeableness, τὸ ἀρεπές. *Cic.*

INJŌCŪNDŌS (in & jucundus), *a*, *um*, adj. unpleasant, disagreeable, displeasing, ἀνδός. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, angry, violent, harsh, bitter, severe. *Tacit.*

INJŌDICATŌS (in & judicatus), *a*, *um*, 2 adj. not condemned, not formally tried by a judge, ἀκρίτος. *Cato.* — *¶* Also, undecided, undetermined. *Quintil.*

INJŌGATŌS (in & jugatus), *a*, *um*, adj. 3 unyoked. *Sidon.*

INJŌGIS (in & jugum), *e*, adj. not yoked, 3 that has borne no yoke, ἀζευκτός. *Macroch.* hostia.

INJŌNCTIŌ (injungo), *ōis*, *f.* an injunction, command. *Sidon.*

INJŌNCTŌS, *a*, *um*, particip. from in- 3 jungo. — *¶* Adj. (from in & junctus), not joined. *Tertull.*

INJŌNGŌ (in & jungo), *is*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a. 3.* to join into, συνάπτω, ἐπὶ σέυρομαι. *Liv.* tignos in asseres, *h. e.* to let in. *Pallad.* arborem scrobi, *h. e.* to set or plant into. — Also, to join to, join with, unite or attach to. *Liv.* vineas et aggerem muro. *Colum.* marem feminæ, for admittere. *Pallad.* sarmenta, *h. e.* to bind or fasten to, not to cut off. *Colum.* pondus. *Pandect.* Area injuncta domui. — Hence, figur. to do, inflict, occasion, bring upon. *Liv.* alicui injuriam, ignominiam. *Brut.* in *Cic.* Ep. detrimentum reipublicæ. *Pandect.* alicui penam. — *¶* Also, to lay or impose upon. *Cas.* civitatibus servitatem. *Liv.* alicui laborem, onus, leges. *Horat.* Nec sibi ullius rei moram necessitatēque injungebat, quin, &c. *h. e.* he delayed not, suffered not himself to be detained. — Also, to enjoin, command, order, command, commission. *Liv.* alicui munus. Also, with ut following. *Plin.* Ep. Nam mihi Bassus injunxerat, ut, &c. — *¶* Injunctus, for non junctus. See *Injunctus*.

INJŌRATŌS (in & juratus), *a*, *um*, adj. that has not sworn or taken an oath, ἀνόμοτος. *Cic.*

INJŌRIŌ (injurius), *æ*, *f.* any thing that is done unjustly, injury, wrong, injustice, ὄβρις, ἀδικία. *Cic.* Alicui injuriam inferre, or, imponere, or, facere, or, *Terent.* offerre, or, *Cic.* in aliquid immittere, or, jacerre, or, *Terent.* Injuria al quem afficere, *h. e.* to do wrong to a person. *Cic.* Injuriam accipere. *Id.* propulsare, or, *Liv.* repellere, or, *Cas.* defendere, *h. e.* to ward off. *Cas.* Defendere alicui ab injuria. *Terent.* Tibi a me nulla orta est injuria. *Liv.* iudicii, *h. e.* injustice, severity of a sentence. *Cic.* Parad. 4. Injuria tua, *h. e.* which you have done or committed. *Sallust.* Cntr. 51. Injuria sua, *h. e.* in se. *Id.* Cntr. 52. sociorum, *h. e.* in socios. *Cic.* Pretor decernit injuriam, *h. e.* something unjust. — Hence, *Cic.* Per injuriam, *h. e.* with injustice, in an unlawful manner. *Id.* Injuria, unjustly, undeservedly, without reason, without cause. — *¶* Also, unjust, unlawful conduct, injustice. *Cic.* pretoris. *Id.* Tui tibi occurrunt injuriæ. — Hence, a dishonoring, disgracing, deflowering of an unmarried woman. *Plaut.* Injuriæ fecisse filiæ. Also, of unchastity of any kind, seduction, debauchery. *Quintil.* Teneriores annos ab injuria sanctitas docentis custodiat. *Virg.* sprete formæ, *h. e.* dishonor, disgrace on account of. — *¶* Also, an unjust or unlawful damage, hurt, injury, insult. *Cic.* Actio injuriarum, *h. e.* an action for personal injuries or affronts. *Terent.* Injuriarum dicam alicui scribere, *h. e.* to institute such an action. *Pandect.* Agere injuriarum, *h. e.* to bring an action, &c. — Also, simply, Injuria, an action for a personal injury or affront. *Terent.* Injuria est tecum. — (*Injuria* denotes especially slanderous, defamatory affronts. Injuria means any thing done against right and justice; Contumelia, any thing injuring good fame or dignity, disgrace, dishonor, ignominy.) — Also, rigor, severity. *Terent.* paternæ. — *¶* Also, any damage, injury, harm, hurt. *Plin.* frigorum. *Id.* Injuria (serpentinum), *h. e.* stings, bites. *Plin.* Ep. Ab injuria oblivionis alicui asserere, *h. e.* to rescue from oblivion. *Colum.* Sine injuria, *h. e.*

without injury. — ¶ Also, any thing unjustly taken or acquired. *Liv.* Injuriam obtinere, h. e. to recover. —

¶ Also, revenge or punishment for an injury. *Virg.* cadis. *Liv.* consulis.

INJURIA (Id.), adv. unjustly, unlawfully. 3 *Narr.*

INJURIOR (injuria), āris, ātus sum, dep. 2 1. to injure, do an injury, ἀδικέω. *Senec.* — Also, impersonally. *Tertull.* Injuriatum est.

INJURIOSUS (injurius), adv. unlawfully, wrongfully, injuriously, ὀβρισιτικός. *Cic.* decernere. *Id.* Injuriusius. *Augustin.* Injuriusissime.

INJURIOSUS (injuria), a, um, adj. acting unjustly, criminal, wicked, injurious, unjust, wrongful, ὀβρισιότης, ὀβρισιτικός. *Cic.* in aliquem. *Id.* vita. *Senec.* Adversus patrem injuriosior. *Hadrian.* ap. *Vopisc.* Injuriusissimus. — Figur. *Horat.* ventus, h. e. wicked, insulting. — ¶ Also, hurting, hurtful. *Plin.* ictus.

INJURUS (in & jus), a, um, adj. acting 1 unlawfully, injurious, wrongful, unjust, ὀβρισιτικός, ἀδικός. *Terent.* homo. *Cic.* Injurius est, h. e. it is wrong.

INJURUS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as In-3 jurus. *Plant.*

INJUSSUS (in & jussus, a, um), a, um, 2 adj. not ordered, unbidden, without command, voluntary, of one's own accord, spontaneous, of itself, ἀκένετος. *Virg.* Injussa virescunt gramina, spontaneous, of itself, without culture. *Horat.* Injussu veniunt ad muletra capellæ.

INJUSSUS (in & jussus, us), us, m. It is found only in the *ublat.* Injussu, without being ordered or commanded. *Cic.* Injussu suo. *Id.* imperatoris.

INJUSTE (injustus), adv. unjustly, wrongfully, injuriously, ἀδικώς. *Cic.* facere. *Sallust.* Injustissime. *Cic.* multa injuste fieri possunt, h. e. many acts of injustice may be committed. *Id.* Injuste facta, h. e. injuries, acts of injustice. *Cels.* Morbus non injuste terret, h. e. not without reason. *Plant.* Loqui injuste alicui, h. e. to slander, revile, traduce.

INJUSTITIA (Id.), æ, f. injustice, unjust proceeding, iniquity, ἀδικία. *Cic.* Injustitia duo genera sunt, unum corum, qui inferunt, &c. *Id.* Totius injustitie nulla capitalior est. — ¶ Also, severity, harsh proceeding. *Terent.* Ego eum huic eeci injustitia mea, by being too strict with him; by being too severe.

INJUSTUS (in & justus), a, um, adj. unjust, wrongful, iniquitous, unreasonnable, ἀδικός. *Cic.* homo. *Virg.* nocera, h. e. severe, hard, cruel. *Cic.* iracundia. *Id.* Id quam injustum in patrium, quam inutile esset, non videbat. *Terent.* Multa injusta fiunt. *Id.* Injustus homine. *Cic.* Incommoda injustissima. *Ovid.* regna, h. e. obtained by unjust means. *Id.* Livor injusto carpere dente solet. — Hence, *Injustum*, i, n. same as *Injustitia*. — ¶ Also, heavy, oppressive, burdensome. *Cic.* onus. *Virg.* fascis. — ¶ Also, not as it ought to be, unequal. *Stat.* vires.

INL. For words beginning thus, see in *Il.*

INM. For words beginning thus, see in *Inm.*

INNABILIS (in & no), e, adj. not to be 3 swum in, that cannot be swum in. *Ovid.* unda.

INNARRABILIS (in & narrabilis), e, adj. 3 inexpressible, that cannot be related. *Lactant.*

INNASCIBILIS (in & nascibilis), e, adj. 3 that cannot be born. *Tertull.* virtus.

INNASCOR (in & nascor), ēris, nātus sum, dep. 3. to grow in, grow, spring up or be born in a place, ἐμφύομαι. *Horat.* Filix innascitur agris neglectis. *Plin.*

Aquis herbæ virentes innascuntur. • *Quintil.* Eodem solo innati. — ¶ Also, to arise, or be produced in or with. *Cic.* In hac elatione animi cupiditas innascitur. *Cæs.* Cupiditas belli gerendi innata est. — Hence, *Innatus*, a, um, in-born, innate, inbred, natural. *Cic.* cupiditas. *Id.* Animis insitum atque innatum. *Plin.* Carboneuli innato fulgore radiantes.

INNATOS (in & nato), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to swim into, or to a place, εἰσπνέω. *Cic.* in conchani. — ¶ Also, to swim in or on.

Plin. Homines flumini innatant. Also, with an accusat. following. *Virg.* Undam innatat alnus. — Hence, figur. to flow, discharge itself. *Plin.* Nilus innatat terræ, h. e. flows in upon, spreads over. *Ovid.* Innatat unda dulcis freto (h. e. Ponto Euxino), the river water flows into the sea. — Also, figur. *Quintil.* Innatans verborum facilitas, h. e. floating on the surface, superficial, obvious. — Also, figur. to float. *Val. Flacc.* Innatat unda erinis, h. e. waves, moves like a wave, to swim or float upon.

INNATOS, a, um, particip. from innascor. 3 — ¶ Adj. (from in & natus), nat born, unborn. *Tertull.*

INNAVIGABILIS (in & navigabilis), e, 2 adj. not to be sailed on, not navigable, ἀπλοός. *Liv.*

INNAVIGOS (in & navigo), as, n. 1. to 2 sail, navigate. *Mel.*

INNECTOS (in & necto), is, xui, xum, a. 2 3. to tie, bind, join or fasten to, together or about, ἐμπλέκω, ἐνσπνέω. *Virg.* comas. *Id.* Colla auro innectuntur, h. e. are bound with golden chains. *Id.* Palmas innectere armis. *Ovid.* fauces laqueo. *Id.* colla lacertis, h. e. to hug, embrace. *Stat.* brachia collo, h. e. to clasp, fold, twine around. *Horat.* vincla gutturi. *Stat.* Ambos innectens manibus, h. e. taking them by the hand. *Tacit.* Innecti cervicibus, h. e. amplexi cervices. *Claudian.* Innectere acta histris, to stretch, spread, pitch. — Figur. *Virg.* causas morandi, h. e. to bring forward one after another. *Stat.* plures moras, h. e. to frame, devise, contrive. *Virg.* Fraus innexa clienti. — Also, to implicate, entangle. *Tacit.* Innexus conscientia alienus. *Senec.* Innectere mentem, to charm. — Also, to join, connect. *Tacit.* Ilycanis per affinitatem innexus erat.

INNEXS, a, um. See *Innecto*.

INNISOS. See *Innitro*.

INNITOR (in & nitor), ēris, ixus and isus sum, dep. 3. to lean or rest upon, recline upon, ἐνισχυρίζομαι. *Plin.* baculo. *Cæs.* scutis. *Stat.* hastæ. *Ovid.* arenæ. *Liv.* hasta. *Ovid.* Avis innixa alis, h. e. supporting herself on her wings, flying. *Id.* Templa innixa columnis. *Plin.* Arborea radicibus innituntur. Also, with in and an accusat. *Nepos.* in cubitum. *Plin.* In fratre innixus. — Figur. *Cic.* Vix hæc innixa in omnium nostrum humeris cohererunt. *Tacit.* Cui secreta imperatorum immitterent, h. e. were confided. *Id.* Salutem suam incolumitate Pisonis inniti, h. e. depends upon. *Quintil.* Omnia cura minus innixa, h. e. relying upon. *Id.* Syllabæ nostræ in b litteram, et d innituntur, h. e. terminate.

INNIXUS. See *Innitro*.

INNŌ (in & no), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to 2 swim in, float upon, εἰσπνέω. *Liv.* aquæ, or, *Sucton.* aqua. Also, in poets, with an accusat. *Virg.* fluvium. — ¶ Also, to sail upon, to navigate. *Tacit.* Quo levior classis vadoso mari innaret. In poets, also, with an accusat. *Virg.* Stygios lacus. — ¶ Also, to flow upon, to wash. *Horat.* Innantem Maricæ litoribus *Lirini*.

INNŌBILITATOS (in & nobilitatus), a, 3 um, adj. same as *Ignobilis*. *Inauprid.*

INNŌCENS (in & nocens), tis, adj. that does no harm, injures no one, innocent, faultless, free from fault, harmless, guiltless, blameless; disinterested, ἀκακός, ἀβλαβής. *Cic.* homo. *Plin.* vita. *Cic.* Innocentissimus. *Vell.* Vita innocentissimus, h. e. who leads a blameless life. *Tacit.* Sanguis innocens. Also, with a genit. following. *Tacit.* factorum, h. e. with regard to, &c. — ¶ Also, of other things, innocent, harmless, not noxious or injurious. *Cic.* epistola. *Plin.* Vinum innocentius. *Id.* Cibus innocentior.

INNŌCENTER (innocens), adv. without 2 injuring others, innocently, harmlessly, blamelessly, ἀβλαβώς. *Quintil.* vivere. *Tacit.* Innocentius. *Plin.* 18, 23. Innocentius, more safely. *Act.* declam. in *Sallust.* Innocentissime.

INNŌCENTIYA (Id.), æ, f. harmlessness, innocuousness. *Plin.* ferarum animalium. *Pallad.* fumi. — Particularly of man, honesty, abstemiousness, abstinence, disinterestedness, integrity, probity. *Cic.*

and *Nepos*. — ¶ Also, innocence. *Cic.*

INNŌCŪS (innocuus), adv. without harm, 2 not injuriously, innocently, innocuously, harmlessly, ἀβλαβώς. *Sueton.* evadere *Ovid.* vivere.

INNŌCŪS (in & nocuus), a, um, adj. 2 not injurious, harmless, innocuous, ἀβλαβής. *Ovid.* herbæ. *Plin.* Innocuum homini. *Virg.* litus, h. e. where one may live in safety. — Particularly of men, blameless, irreprouchable, inoffensive, harmless, innocent. *Ovid.* homo. *Id.* Agere causas innocuas, h. e. of the innocent. —

¶ Also, not injured, unhurt, free from damage or harm. *Virg.* carinæ. *Ovid.* iter.

INNŌDŌ (in & nodo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3 1. to tie with a knot, περιστρέφω. *Amian.* guttur, h. e. to strangle. — Figur. to entangle, implicate. *Cod. Just.* Causa ambagibus innodata.

INNŌMINABILIS (in & nomino), e, adj. 3 that cannot be named, nameless, ἀνώνυμος. *Tertull.*

INNŌTESCŌ (in & notesco), is, tui, n. 3. 2 to become noted or known, διαγνωρίζομαι. *Ovid.*, *Suet.* and *Justin.* aliqua re. —

Pamlect. Innosceret prætor, for prætori. *Id.* Innosuit tutor, for tutori.

INNŌTITIYA (in & notitia), æ, f. igno-3 rance. *Gell.* 16, 13, e lect. *Gron.*

INNŌTŌ (in & noto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to mark, observe. *Hygin.* *Astron.* 4, 1. (si lectio certa.)

INNŌVATIŌ (innovo), ōnis, f. a renew-3 ing, altering, innovation. *Apul.*

INNŌVŌ (in & novo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1 1. to alter, renew, ἐγκαίνιω, νέω. *Lactant.* Animas corporibus innovatis suscitare. *Cic.* se ad suam intemperantiam, h. e. to betake himself again to his former habits of intemperance.

INNŌXIŌ (innoxius), adv. without injury, 2 innocuously, harmlessly, innocently. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, honestly, blamelessly, innocently. *Minuc.* *Fel.*

INNŌXIŪS (in & noxius), a, um, adj. 2 harmless, not hurtful, innocuous, ἀβλαβής. *Plin.* Animalia indigenis innoxia. *Id.* Vitis viribus innoxia. *Id.* vulnera, h. e. curable, not mortal. *Id.* saltus, h. e. safe, without danger, secure from noxious animals. *Tacit.* iter, h. e. secure. *Sallust.* magistratus, h. e. not responsible. — Hence, innocent, not guilty, doing no harm. *Nepos.* Maluit eum innoxium plecti, quam, &c. *Cato.* Animus innoxior. Also, with a genit. following. *Cur.* consilii. — ¶ Also, not injured, unhurt. *Sallust.* homo. *Colum.* Faba a circuli-
onibus innoxia. — ¶ Also, not de-
served. *Tacit.* paupertas.

INNŌBILŌ (in & nubilō), āvi, ātum, a. 3 1. to cloud, darken, make gloomy. *Figur.* *Solin.* lapillos.

INNŌBILŪS (in & nubilus), a, um, adj. 3 without clouds, cloudless, clear, serene, ἀέθριος. *Lucret.*

INNŪBIS (in & nubes), e, adj. cloudless. 3 serene. ἀνέφελος. *Senec.*

INNŪBŌ (in & nubo), is, psi, ptum, n. 3. 2 to marry into, as into a family, ἐγγαμέω. *Liv.* Ea cum inunpisset, had married into the family. *Ovid.* thalamis. — ¶ In-

nuptus, a, um, unmarried. See *Innuptus*.

INNŪBŪS (in & nubo), a, um, adj. un-3 married, ἀγαμός. *Ovid.* Sibylla. *Id.* laurus, the virgin laurel, perhaps because *Daphne*, who was never married, was changed into it.

INNŪMERABILIS (in & numerabilis), e, adj. that cannot be numbered, numberless, without number, infinite, countless, innumerable, ἀνὰριθμος. *Cic.* multitudo, pecunia, homines. *Gell.* numerus au-

norum.

INNŪMERABILITAS (innumabilis), ātis, f. an infinite number, ἀπειρία. *Cic.*

INNŪMERABILITER (Id.), adv. innum-1 erably, without number. *Lucret.*

INNŪMERALIS (in & numeralis), e, adj. 3 same as *Innumabilis*. *Lucret.*

INNŪMEROS (in & numerus), a, um, 1 adj. without number, numberless, count-
less, innumerable, ἀνὰριθμος. *Plin.* mul-
tudo. *Id.* cura. *Virg.* gentes. *Ovid.* miles. *Cic.* monumenta. — ¶ Also, prosaic, without metre. *Augustin.* Num-
ri innumeri, h. e. prosaic verses, prose.

INNŪŌ (in & nuo), is, ui, ātum, n. 3. 1 2 nod or beckon with the head, make signs to

one, intimate by a nod, give a nod, ἐπι-
νεύω. Terent. alicui. Plin. Stabat in-
mebatque digito, h. e. beckoned with the
finger. — ¶ Also, to make a sign, inti-
mate, hint. Terent.

INNŪPTŪS (in & nuptus), a, um, adj.
3 unmarried, unwedded, of women. Virg.
— Figur. Senec. bos. — Innupta, subst.
an unmarried woman, a virgin. — ¶ In-
nupte nuptiæ, an irregular marriage;
an unlucky marriage; a marriage that
does not deserve the name, like the Greek
ἀνάμνος γάμος. Cic. epicta.

INNŪTRIBILIS (in & nutritibilis), e, adj.
3 not nourishing. Cael. Aurel. juncellum.

INNŪTRIŪS (in & nutritio), is, ivi, itum, a.
2 4 to nourish or bring up in, ἐντρέφω. Sil.
Ne castris innutritur, bred up in.
Plin. Ep. Homines innutritos mari, h. e.
accustomed to the sea. Sueton. Innutritus
amplis opibus, h. e. brought up in
great opulence. Figur. Tacit. Pessi-
mis innutriti. Senec. Certis ingeniis
immariti et innutriti oportet. Id. Li-
beralibus disciplinis innutritus.

INNŪTRITŪS (in & nutritus), a, um,
3 adj. not nourished, without food. Cael.
Aurel.

INŌ (Ἰνώ), us and ōnis, f. a daughter of
Caulmus, wife of Athamas, king of Thebes,
mother of Learchus and Melicerta, step-
mother of Helle and Phrixus; being pur-
sued by the raving Athamas, she threw
herself, together with her son Melicerta,
into the sea, whereupon both were made
sea-deities. Ino was called Leucothea by
the Greeks, and Matuta by the Romans.
Melicerta was named Palæmon and Por-
tunus. — Hence, **INŌNIS**, a, um, adj. re-
lating to Ino. Virg.

INŌBAUDIENŢIA (in & obaudientia),
3 e, f. disobedience. Tertull.

INŌBAUDIŌ (in & obaudio), is, n. 4. to
3 disobey. Tertull.

INŌBEDIENTER (inobediens), adv. diso-
3 beliently. Augustin.

INŌBEDIENTIŶ (Id.), æ, f. disobedience,
3 παρακοή, ἀπειθεία. August.

INŌBEDIŪS (inobedio), a, um, adj. disobe-
3 dient. Arnob.

INŌBLECTOR (in & oblector), āris, dep.
3 1. to take delight in. Tertull. in filiis.

INŌBLITERATŪS (in & obliteratus), a,
3 um, adj. not obliterated. Tertull.

INŌBLITŪS (in & oblitus), a, um, adj.
3 not forgetful, mindful. Ovid.

INŌBRŪTŪS (in & obrutus), a, um, adj.
3 not overwhelmed, not covered, not drown-
ed. Ovid.

INŌBSCURABILIS (in & obscuro), e, adj.
3 that cannot be obscured. Tertull.

INŌBSCŪRŌ (in & obscuro), as, a. 1. to
3 darken, obscure, ἀμαρύνω. Cic.

INŌBSEPTŪS (in & obseptus), a, um,
3 adj. not hedged in, not inclosed, open.
Lactant.

INŌBSEQUENS (in & obsequens), tis,
2 adj. not yielding, stubborn, contumacious,
disobedient, ἀπειθής. Senec.

INŌBSERVABILIS (in & observabilis),
2 e, adj. imperceptible, not to be observed,
unobservable. Cotull.

INŌBSERVANS (in & observans), tis,
3 adj. unobserving. Pallad.

INŌBSERVANTIŶ (inobservans), æ, f. ia-
2 difference, negligence, inattention. Quint-
til. — ¶ Also, want of punctuality, ir-
regularity. Sueton. Aug. 76.

INŌBSERVATŪS (in & observatus), a,
2 um, adj. not observed, unobserved, ἀποσ-
φύλακτος. Martial.

INŌBSŌLETŪS (in & obsoletus), a, um,
3 adj. not old or obsolete. Tertull. vestimen-
ta.

INŌCCIDŪS (in & occiduous), a, um,
3 adj. that never sets. Lucan. axis, h. e.
the never-setting pole. Claudian. ignes,
h. e. nextinguishable, unquenehable. Stat.
visus, h. e. ever watchful; that never sleep.

INŌCCŪ (in & occo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.
2 to harrow in, cover with earth, ἐμβάλλω-
κονέω. Colum. semen.

INŌCCŪLTŪS (in & occultus), a, um,
2 adj. not secret. Quint. Ed. Spald.

INŌCCŪLATIŌ (inoculo), ōnis, f. the taking
2 of a bud or gem from one tree and insert-
ing it in another, ingrafting, inoculation,
ἐνοφθαλμιμός. Colum.

INŌCCŪLATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an inocula-
2 tor, one who practises the inoculation of
trees. Plin.

INŌCCŪLŌ (in & oculo), as, āvi, ātum, a.
2 1. to take the bud or gem from one tree
and insert it in another, insert the eye of a
bud into another stock, ingraft, inoculate,
ἐνοφθαλμιμός. Colum. arborum. Figur.
Macroh. justitiæ affectum pectoribus, h. e.
to implant. — ¶ Also, to adora. Apul.

INŌDŌRŌ (in & odor), as, a. 1. to make
2 smell, give a smell to, taint or infect with
a smell. Colum. halitum mandentium.

INŌDŌRŪS (in & odor), a, um, adj.
3 without odor, without scent or fragrance,
ἀνοδός. Apul. — ¶ Also, wanting
the sense of smelling. Gell. ap. Nov.

INŌFFENSE (inoffensus), adv. without
3 stumbling, consequently, without hin-
drance. Gell. Inoffensus.

INŌFFENSŪS (in & offensus), a, um,
2 adj. at which one does not stumble. Tū-
bull. Pedem inoffensum referre, h. e.
without stumbling, without hindrance. —
¶ Also, that goes on without hindrance,
not obstructed, uninterrupted. Martial.
via. Tacit. cursus honorum. Pollad.
lumen oculorum, h. e. clear, distinct,
seeing well, a good eyesight. Virg.
Mare inoffensum, h. e. without hindrance.
Quintil. copulatio vocum, h. e. easy,
smooth. Id. literarum inter se conjunc-
tio, h. e. not harsh or grating, not offen-
sive to the ears. — ¶ Also, that does not
stumble at anything, not minding it. Plin.
Ep. Regionis abundantiam inoffensa
transmittere. — ¶ Also, without mis-
fortune, fortunate. Ovid. vita.

INŌFFICIŌSŪS (in & officiosus), a, um,
1 adj. that does not perform his duties, un-
dutiful. Tertull. dei, h. e. erga deum.
Pandeet. patrono, h. e. erga patronum.
— Hence, disobliging, not obliging, in-
officious. Cic. in aliquem. — ¶ Also,
not according to duty. Cic. testamen-
tum, h. e. when the testator neglects his
nearest relatives.

INŌLENS (in & olens), tis, adj. without
3 smell, ἀνοδός. Lucet.

INŌLESCŌ (in & olesco), is, ēvi, n. & a. 3
2 to grow in, at, to or upon, ἐπιφύεσθαι
Virg. libro, h. e. to unite with the
book. — Figur. Gell. Inoleverat linguae
vox, h. e. remained in his memory. Id.
In plures libros mendæ indoles indo-
levit, h. e. has found its way into sever-
al copies. — ¶ Also, actively, to im-
plant. Gell. amorem alicui.

INŌMINALIS (in & ominalis), e, adj. in-
3 auspicious, unlucky, ill-boding, ill-omened.
Gell. dies.

INŌMINATŪS (in & ominatus), a, um,
3 adj. inauspicious, unlucky, κακόφημος,
δυστοκιστος. Horat. enbilia.

INŌPACŌ (in & opaco), as, a. 1. to over-
2 shadow. Colum. avium receptacula.

INŌPERATŪS, a, um, partic. from
3 inoperor. — ¶ Adj. (from in & ope-
ratus), unoccupied, inactive. Tertull.

INŌPERŌR (in & operor), āris, ātis sum,
3 dep. 1. to effect, operate, produce. Tertull.

INŌPERTŪS (in & operatus), a, um, adj.
2 bare, naked, uncovered, unveiled. Senec.
caput.

INŌPIŶ (inops), æ, f. a want of necessa-
ries, ἔνδεα, ἀπορία. — Particularly, a
want of property, wealth or riches. Cic.
Amicit. 8. Propter inopiam desiderata
amicitia. Id. Catil. 2, 11. Neque vero
præsidia vestra cum illius latronis inopia
conferre debeo. Sallust. Inopiam tole-
rare mercede manuum. — Also, a want
of provisions. Liv. 23, 19. — Also, a
scarcity of friends. Cic. Quint. 1, and
27. Client. 20. — ¶ Also, in general,
want. Plant. argenti. Cic. consilii.
Cæs. frumentaria, h. e. of corn. Liv.
loci, h. e. of room. Sueton. veri, h. e.
inability to discover the truth. — Of an
orator, poverty of expression, want of
words, voidness of thoughts. Cic. Brut.
55. — ¶ Also, small store or stock,
small quantity of provisions. Liv. Revolu-
tus ad dispensationem inopie.

INŌPINABILIS (in & opinabilis), e, adj.
3 that no one would have thought of, not to be
supposed or imagined, difficult to conceive,
strange, unaccountable, παράδοξος. Gell.
latebra. — ¶ Also, dishonorable, infam-
ous. Gell. materia.

INŌPINANS (in & opinans), tis, adj. not
expecting, contrary to expectation. Hence,
it may frequently be rendered, unexpected,
unwares. Cæs. Inopinantes hostes

aggredi. Id. Inopinante Curione, h. e.
contrary to the expectation of, &c.

INŌPINANTER (inopinans), adv. unex-
2 pectedly, on the sudden, ἀποροήτως.
Sueton.

INŌPINATE (inopinatus), adv. unexpected-
2 edly. Senec.

INŌPINATŌ. See Inopinatus.

INŌPINATŪS (in & opinatus), a, um,
adj. that happens contrary to expectation,
not thought of, unexpected, unlooked for,
sudden, ἀποροήτως. Cic. res. Id. Cum
hoc illi inopinatum accidisset
Augustin. Inopinatissimus sensus. —
Hence, Inopinatum, any thing unexpected.
Cic. Nihil inopinati. Id. Ilæc sunt
inopinata. Id. Ex inopinato, or, Liv.
Inopinato, contrary to expectation, unex-
pectedly.

INŌPINGŪS (in & opinus), a, um, adj. not
2 thought of, unexpected, unlooked for, sud-
den. Virg. quies. Ovid. visus.

INŌPIŪSŪS (inopia), a, um, adj. standing
3 in need. Plaut. consilii.

INŌPPIDATŪS (in & oppidum), a, um,
3 adj. having no town, not living in a town.
Sidon.

INŌPPORTŪNŪS (in & opportunus), a,
1 um, adj. unseasonable, inconvenient, unfit,
inopportune. Cic. sermoni.

INŌPS (in & ops, or opis, or plur. opes),
ōpis, adj. helpless. Cic. Inopes relictī
a duce, h. e. left helpless, abandoned.
Virg. Solari inopem, h. e. destitute,
forlorn. — ¶ Also, poor, needy, indig-
ent, ἀπὸς. Cic. ærarium. Suet.
homo. — Hence, figur. poor in anything,
in want of. Cic. ab amicis. Id. verbis,
and without verbis. Id. causa, h. e.
barren, on which little can be said. Ho-
rat. animus. Cic. oratio, h. e. jejune,
barren. Horat. Veisus inopes rerum,
h. e. void of matter, more sound than sense.
Cic. carmen, h. e. poor, jejune.
Cic. disciplina, lingua. — Also, with a
genit. following. Cic. amicorum, h. e.
friendless. Liv. auxilii. Ovid. pacis,
h. e. sine pace. Id. somni cibique, h. e.
who neither sleeps nor eats. Id. mentis,
h. e. out of his mind, beside himself. So,
also, Virg. animi. Stat. rationis, h. e.
not knowing what to do. Id. tumuli, h. e.
unburied. Horat. paterni fundi, h. e.
deprived of. Juvenal. æris, h. e. without
money. Ovid. martis, h. e. having no
opportunity for fighting. — ¶ Also,
without money. Liv. Inopem iter in-
gressum. — ¶ Also, poor, mean, mise-
rable, bad. Martial. sturnus. Ovid.
senecta. — ¶ Also, powerless, weak,
unable. Liv. Nihil cum potentioris juris
humani relinquitur inopi. Also, with
an infinit. following. Propert. Inopes
landis conscendere carmen.

INŌPTABILIS (in & optabilis), e, adj.
3 undesirable, unpleasant. Apul. officina.

INŌPTATŪS (in & optatus), a, um, adj.
2 not wished for, unpleasant. Senec. res.

INŌPŪS (Ἰνωπός), i, m. a river of the
island of Delos. Plin. and Val. Flacc.

INŌRABILIS (in & oro), e, adj. inexora-
3 ble. Acc.

INŌRATŪS (in & oratus), a, um, adj.
1 not formally proposed or pleaded. Cic.
Legati re inorata reverterunt, h. e. with-
out obtaining a hearing.

INŌRDINALITER (in & ordinalis), adv.
3 disorderly. Cael. Aurel.

INŌRDINATE (inordinatus), adv. not in
2 order, disorderly, irregularly, ἀτάκτως.
Cels. agere.

INŌRDINATIM (Id.), adv. disorderly.
3 Ammian. incedere.

INŌRDINATIŌ (in & ordinatio), ōnis, f.
3 disorder, confusion, ἀτάξια. Apul.

INŌRDINATŪS (in & ordinatus), a, um,
1 adj. not put in order, not arranged, disor-
dered, irregular, confused, ἀτάκτος. Liv.
milites. — Hence, Inordinatum, disorder.
Cic. Ex inordinato in ordinem
adducere.

INŌRDINŌ (in & ordino), as, a. 1. to ar-
2 range, bring into order. Colum. solum.

INŌRIŌR (in & orior), īris, n. 4. to show
2 itself, appear. Tacit.

INŌRMITAS, same as Enormitas. Cod.
3 Theod.

INŌRNATE (inornatus), adv. without or-
2 nament, inelegantly, ἀκόμψως. Auct. ad
Herenn. dicere.

INŌRNATŪS (in & ornatus), a, um, adj

without ornament, unadorned, iaelegat, ἀκαμψος. Cic. mulier. Ovid. comae. Cic. orator. Horat. verba. — ¶ Also, unpraised, unhonoured, unsang. Horat.

INÖRNÖ (in & orno), as, a. 1. to adorn. 3 Tertull.

INÖRÖ (in & ora), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to 3 crown or adorn the brim of a drinking-vessel. Tertull. calicem.

INÖRÖS (in & os), a, um, adj. having no 3 mouth, mouthless, speechless, ἄστομος. Gell. animalia.

INÖTIÖSÖS (in & otiosus), a, um, adj. 2 not at leisure, not idle, busy, too busy, ἀσχολος. Quintil. actio.

INÖÖS (Inöos), a, um, adj. See Ino. 3

INP. For words beginning thus, see in Imp.

INPRIMIS. See Primus.

INQUÆSTIÖS (in & quæsitus), a, um, 3 adj. same as Inquisitus, searched, sought after. Tertull.

INQUAM. See Inquo.

INQUIES (in & quies), etis, f. want of rest, restlessness, disquiet. Plin.

INQUIES (Id.), etis, adj. restless, inquiet. 3 Sallust.

INQUIETÄTYÖ (inquiето), önis, f. dis- 2 turbance, agitation. Senec.

INQUIETÄTÖR (Id.), öris, m. one who 3 disturbs. Tertull. animarum.

INQUIETÖ (inquietus), adv. without rest, 3 restlessly, inquietly, without ceasing or intermission. Solin. Mons per æternum fervidus, et inquiete jugis flagrantibus. Ammian. Inquietus.

INQUIETÖ (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to 2 disquiet, disturb, harass, trouble, molest, ἐνταπάττω. Senec.

INQUIETÖDÖ (Id.), inis, f. disquietude, 2 disquiet, restlessness, want of rest, inquietude, ταπαχή. Senec.

INQUIETÖS (in & quietus), a, um, adj. 2 inquiet, restless, troublesome, ἄστατος. Liv. animus. Senec. Inquietissimus. Ammian. Inquietor.

INQUILINÄ (inquilinus), a, f. a female 2 inhabitant of a hired house; also, a female inhabitant. Tertull.

INQUILINÄTES (Id.), us, m. an inhabit- 2 ing of a place which is not one's own property. Tertull.

INQUILINÖS for incolinus, from incolō), i, m. an inhabitant of a place which is not one's own property, a dweller in a strange place, one who lodges in a hired house: a renter or tenant, ἐνοικος. Suet. prædiorum alienigen. Hence, Cicero is called by Catiline *inquilinus* civis Romæ, because he was not born in Rome. Sallust. Hence, of scholars not learning much. Senec. Non discipulos philosophorum sed inquilinos voco, h. e. that are present with them only in body. — ¶ Also, in general, an inhabitant. Plin. Padi. Ammian. carceris.

INQUINAMENTUM (inquino), i, n. filth, 2 ῥυπαρία. Vitruv.

INQUINÄTE (inquinatus), adv. filthily, 1 dirtily, impurely, ῥυπαρώς. Figur. Cic. loqui.

INQUINÄTÖS, a, um, partic. from inquino. — ¶ Adj. polluted, defiled, contaminated, sullied, foul, filthy, sordid, nasty, base, disgraceful, πολυδαής. Cic. Hominem vita omni inquinatum. Id. Nihil illo homine inquinatus. Id. Ratio inquinatissima. — Also, of words that are too low, common or antiquated. Cic.

INQUINÖ (unc.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to pollute, defile, contaminate, befoul, stain, πολύνω, κοινών. Plaut. vestem. Ovid. aquam venenis, h. e. to infect. Parædect. segetem injiciendo lolio. Cic. Aqua cadaveribus inquinata. — Figur. Cic. agros turpissimis possessoribus. Id. se vitii. Id. amicitiam nomine criminoso. Vitruv. parietem luto. Lic. famam alioquus, h. e. to blemish, soil, traduce. Curt. innoxios, h. e. to disparage. — ¶ Also, to dye, color. Martial. vellus murice. — Hence, to instruct. Petron. literis. — Also, to make worse, deprave, corrupt, vitiate. Horat. ære tempus aureum.

INQUIÖ, and commonly **INQUAM** (from ἐνέπω), is, it, to say, λέγω, φημί. It is placed after one or more words of a speaker, and used in quoting the words of a person. Nep. Alcibiades, quoni-

am, inquit, victoriæ repugnas, &c. h. e. since thou, said Alcibiades, &c. Cic. Est vero, inquam, signum, h. e. it is, I said, a sign. Terent. Ecce me, inque, h. e. say, here I say. So, also, Plaut. Inquito. Cic. Inquit, inquebat, inquisti, inquist. Horat. Inquimus. Arnob. Inquistis. Catall. Inquit. Also, with a dat. following. Cic. Inquit mihi. — Sometimes it is used redundantly. Liv. Exclamat: Adspice, imperator, inquit. — ¶ It is also used in repetitions. Cic. Hunc unum, hunc unum, inquam, diem defende. So, also, after a parenthesis. Id. Nostra est enim (si nos — principes sumus) nostra est, inquam, omnis, &c. — ¶ Inquit, sc. aliquis, in objections, denotes, I say, you say, they say. Cic. Fin. 1, 2. Synephebos potius ego, inquit, potius Cæcili legam? for inquis. Cic. Clænt. 34. Hoc vos — putatis — oportere? — idcirco illius damnatione aliquid de Cluentio judicabatur? non, inquit, sed, &c. for inquit. Cic. Fin. 4, 24. At quo nitantur homines argumentum ad probandum, operæ pretium est considerare, quarum, inquit, artium, &c. for inquit.

INQUIRÖ (in & quæro), is, sivi, stum, a. 3. to seek for, endeavor to obtain. Liv. corpus. Cic. honestatem. — ¶ Also, to examine, investigate, make inquiry, inquire, ask, demand, ἐξέτασθαι, ἐπιζητῆσθαι. Ovid. in annos. Horat. and Liv. aliquid. Curt. and Quintil. de re. Also, without a case or preposition. Cic. Quum inquiritur, quid, &c. — Particularly, of an accuser or plaintiff, to search for documents, proofs or grounds of accusation against. Cic. in aliquem.

INQUISTÖ (inquisitus), adv. carefully. Gell.

INQUISTIÖ (inquiro), önis, f. a seeking or searching for, ἐξέτασις. Curt. novorum militum, h. e. a levy. Plaut. Sed tu cave, inquisitioni mihi sis, take care that I have not to seek for you, take care and be in the way. — ¶ Also, an inquiry, investigation, examination. Cic. veri. — ¶ Particularly, of an accuser or plaintiff, who inquires into the conduct of the defendant or person accused, and seeks for witnesses, documents, proofs, &c. a seeking after matter for impeachment; searching for documents or proofs with a view to accuse: legal inquiry, inquisition. Cic. candidati, h. e. contra candidatum. Id. accusatoris, h. e. of the plaintiff against the defendant. Tacit. Inquisitionem annum impetrare, h. e. a year for the investigation.

INQUISTÖR (Id.), öris, m. a searcher, inquirer, one who searches for anything, ἐξέταστής. Suet. Ut prope per singulas noctes commutare latebras cogeretur, seque ab inquisitoribus pecunia redimere. — Particularly, one who searches for proofs or grounds of accusation against any one. Cic. — ¶ Also, one who examines or investigates. Cic. rerum. Plin. Vestigia canis persequitur, conitantes ad ferum inquisitorem trahens, h. e. venatorem. Juvenal. Inquisitores algæ, h. e. who search even the sea-weed. — Also, under the emperors, and commissioned to search for suspected persons, a catch-pole. Suet. — ¶ Also, one who leads to a trial or judicial examination. Tacit.

INQUISTÖS, a, um, partic. from inquirö. 3 — ¶ Adj. (from in & quæsitus), not inquired into, not investigated or examined. Plaut.

INR. For words beginning thus, see in Irr.

INSÄLÖBER (in & saluber), übris, übre, and **INSÄLÖBRIS**, e, adj. unhealthy, unwholesome, insalubrious, ἀνυγιής, νοσώδης. Plin. Ager insalubris. Id. Vinum insaluberrimum. Gell. Insalubris. — ¶ Also, unserviceable, unprofitable. Plin. 17, 2. — ¶ The nominat. Insaluber is not found.

INSÄLÖBRITÄS (insalubris), ätis, f. unwholesomeness. Plin. 31, 3. Ed. Elzev. aquarum. It is found only in the superscription, which perhaps was not written by Pliny.

INSÄLÖBRITÖR (Id.), adv. unwholesomely, disadvantageously. Macrob. — ¶ Also, unserviceably, unprofitably. Solvian.

INSÄLÖTÄRIS (in & salutaris), e, adj. not salutary. Apal. Met. 2. But Edd. Elm. and Oudend. read salutare.

INSÄLÖTÄTÖS (in & salutaris), a, um, 3 adj. unsaluted, ἀποσπρηδύστος. Sidor. — ¶ Also, without taking farewell. Virg. Æn. 9, 288.

INSÄNÄBILIS (in & sanabilis), e, adj. 1 that cannot be cured or healed, incurable, desperate, past remedy, ἀνίατος. Cic. morbi. Horat. Tribus Anticyris caput insanabile. — Figur. incurable, not capable of improvement. Cic. contumelia. Liv. ingenium. Id. Insanabilis. Plin. Insanabili leto perire, irreparable.

INSÄNÄ (insanus), adv. unsuavely, without 3 reason, madly, foolishly, imprudently, ἐπιμᾶνός. Plaut. amare. Horat. Insanius. Augustia. Insanissime. — ¶ Also, very, exceedingly, much. Plaut. Esuriens insane bene.

INSÄNÄ (Id.), e, f. madness, folly, distraction, infatuation, ἀνοία, μανία. Cic. Nomen insanie significat mentis ægrotationem et morbum, id est insanitatem et ægrotum animum, quam appellant insaniam. Virg. belli. Plin. purpure, h. e. ardent desire of. Martial. Iuci. Cic. Concupiscere aliquid ad insaniam, h. e. even to destruction. Sueton. Favere alicui ad insaniam. Plin. Insaniam facere, gignere, abolere. Terent. Adigere ad insaniam, to drive mad. It is found also in the plural. Cic. Noli putare tolerabiles horum insanias. — Also, madness, brain-fever, φρενίτις. Cels. — ¶ Also, poetic enthusiasm, rapture or transport. Horat. — ¶ Also, figur. excess, extravagance. Cic. villarum. Plin. mensarum. Id. vestium. Cic. libidinum, h. e. immoderate. Liv. Ab sano initio res in hanc insaniam venerit, h. e. extravagance, excess.

INSÄNÖ (Id.), is, ivi and ii, itum, n. 4. to be mad, insane or without reason, as a disease. Cels. 3, 18. Also, of animals. Plin. 27, 76. — Hence, of passions, to be mad, beside one's self, furious or outrageous, to rage. Paat. ex amore, or, Plin. amore, h. e. with love. Terent. and Liv. ex injuria, h. e. on account of an injury. Cic. Nisi ego insano. Horat. Insanire juvat (of extravagant joy). Also, of inanimate things. Horat. Insaniens Bosphorus. Hence, of things impossible. Terent. Insanire cum ratione. — ¶ Figur. to act like a madman, be mad, of excess, extravagance, or things in which due measure is not observed. Terent. Homo insanibat, h. e. made an extravagant demand. Cic. Insanire tibi videris? Auct. ad Herenn. In Tusculano cæpi insanire, h. e. to be possessed with a mania for building. Horat. Insanit statuas emendo. Id. Insanit in libertinas, h. e. spends madly or foolishly his fortune with, &c. Also, with an accus. following. Horat. similen (errorem), h. e. to be mad in a similar manner. Id. sollemnä, h. e. after the common manner. Prop. seros amores, h. e. falls in love late. Senec. hilarem insaniam.

INSÄNTÄS (Id.), ätis, f. ill health, indisposition. Cic.

INSÄNITÖR (Id.), adv. same as Insone. 3 Pompon.

INSÄNÖS (in & sanus), a, um, adj. not well, ill, diseased, indisposed, of bodily complaints. — Commonly, diseased in mind, mad, insane, without reason, out of one's wits, μανικός, παράφρων. Cic. — ¶ Also, acting like a madman, mad, frantic, outrageous, distracted, foolish. Cic. Homo flagitius insanus. Id. Insanissimus. Id. concio. Prop. forum, h. e. where there is a great bustle. Virg. amor Martis. — Hence, raging, furious, tempestuous, boisterous. Virg. fluctus. Tibull. ventus. — ¶ Also, excessive, extravagant, vehement, violent, very great, immeasurably great, large, big, vast, huge, rascally. Cic. moles. Id. Cupiditas insanior. Liv. trepidatio. Horat. amores. Liv. and Flor. montes. — Hence, Insanum, adv. very, excessively. Plaut. magnus. Id. bona. — ¶ Also, enthusiastic, enraptured, inspired. — ¶ Also, raving mad, producing madness, maddening. Ovid. aqua. Seren. Sammon. herba, h. e. hyoscyamus, the herb henbane.

INSÄTYÄBYLIS (in & satio), e, adj. that

cannot be satiated, insatiable, ἀπληρώτος. Cic. cupiditas veri videndi. *Sallust.* avaritia. *Liv.* animus. Also, with a *genit.* following. *Justin.* sanguinis. Also, that never cloy or satisfies; that cannot satiate or tire by enjoyment. *Cic.* pulchritudo. *Id.* insatiabilior species. **INSATIABILITAS** (insatiabilis), ātis, f. 3 insatiableness, ἀπληροσία. *Arrianus.* **INSATIABILITAS** (Id.), adv. insatiably, 2 excessively, ἀκρόεστος. *Lucret.* and *Plin.* **INSATIATUS** (in & satiat), a, um, 3 adj. insatiable, not satiated. *Stat.* ardor eundi. **INSATIETAS** (in & satietas), ātis, f. a 3 greedy or insatiable disposition, insatiableness. *Plant.* **INSATURABILIS** (in & saturo), e, adj. 1 that cannot be satiated, insatiate, insatiable. *Cic.* **INSATURABILITER** (insaturabilis), adv. 1 insatiably. *Cic.* **INSATURATUS** (in & saturatus), a, um, 3 adj. not sated, insatiate. *Avien.* Noverca insaturata odiis. **INSCALPŌ** (in & scalpo), is, psi, ptum, 2 a. 3. to engrave or etch in. *Plin.* **INSCENDŌ** (in & scando), is, di, sum, n. 2 & a. 3. to go into, go up, ascend, climb up to, mount, ἀναβαίνω. *Plaut.* in arborem. *Id.* in lectum. *Id.* in curram. — Also, transitively. *Plaut.* quadrigas. *Saeton.* equum. *Tacit.* scenam, h. e. to mount the stage. — ¶ *Inscendere*, sc. navem, to go on board, embark. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, of copulation, for inire, συνοισάζειν. *Apul.* aliquam. — ¶ Also, to tread upon. *Apul.* pisces. **INSCENSIO** (inscendo), ōnis, f. a climbing 3 up, mounting. *Plaut.* in navem, h. e. embarking. **INSCENSUS** (Id.), us, m. a mounting. 3 *Apul.* equarum, h. e. initus, coitus, covering. **INSCENSUS**, a, um. See *Inscendo*. **INSCIE** (inscius), adverb, unknowingly, 3 through ignorance or simplicity. *Apul.* **INSCIENS** (in & sciens), tis, adj. not knowing, not thinking, unheeding, ἀγνός. *Cic.* Me insciente, h. e. without my knowledge. *Terent.* Insciens feci, h. e. without thinking, through imprudence. *Liv.* Inscientibus cunctis, without any one's knowledge. — ¶ Also, ignorant, stupid, silly. *Terent.* **INSCIENTER** (insciens), adv. ignorantly, 1 unknowingly, unwittingly, δι' ἀγνοίαν. — Hence, stupidly, unskillfully. *Cic.* face-re. *Hygin.* Inscientissime. **INSCIENTIA** (Id.), æ, f. ignorance, want of knowledge, inexperience, unskillfulness, ἀγνοία. *Cic.* — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Cæs.* vulgi. *Nep.* belli, h. e. ignorance of the art of war. *Cæs.* locorum. — ¶ Also, philosophically speaking, ignorance, h. e. a want of full and satisfactory knowledge, either real or assumed, in order to an investigation of a thing. Thus Socrates professed to know nothing (h. e. with certainty). *Cic.* Acad. 1, 11. *Nat. D.* 1, 1. **INSCITE** (inscitus), adv. ignorantly, unskillfully, rudely, absurdly, ἀπαθῶς, ἀτρέχως. *Cic.* Inscite nugari. *Id.* Quid autem est inscitius? h. e. what can be less consistent? *Gell.* Inscitissime. **INSCITIA** (Id.), æ, f. ignorance, unskillfulness, inexperience, ἀγνοία. *Tacit.* ceterorum. *Cic.* negotii gerendi. *Id.* rerum. *Horat.* legum. *Tacit.* reipublicæ. *Sueton.* artis. *Plin.* temporum. *Tacit.* edificandi. *Id.* Amissæ naves per inscitiam regendi. *Id.* Per inscitiam occidere aliquem. *Id.* Quo fidem inscitie pararet, atrox adversus socios, h. e. the better to escape suspicion of being a party concerned. — Also, with *erga* following. *Tacit.* erga domum suam, h. e. rerum domesticarum. — ¶ Also, folly, absurdity, inconsiderateness. *Plaut.*, *Terent.* and *Cic.* **INSCITUS** (in & scitus), a, um, adj. unskillful, ignorant, ἀτρέχως. *Gell.* Inscitiores. — ¶ Also, unknown. *Gell.* — ¶ Also, stupid, awkward, unskillful, absurd, silly, foolish, μωρός. *Plaut.* mulier. *Suet.* jocus, h. e. without point, destitute of wit or humor, stale, flat, insip-

id. *Gell.* Ancilla non inscito ministerio, h. e. of some quickness or ability. *Plaut.* somnium, h. e. extravagant, strange. *Cic.* Quid inscitius? *Plaut.* luscitissimus. **INSCŪS** (in & scio), a, um, adj. not knowing, ignorant, unskillful, rude, ἀπαθῶς, ἀνεπιστήμων. *Cic.* homo. *Cæs.* Inscii, quid gereretur. *Cic.* Quem inscii misistis, h. e. without knowing it, unknowingly. *Id.* Tu, me inscio, notes, &c. h. e. without my knowledge. — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Cic.* omnium rerum. *Figur.* *Virg.* culpæ, h. e. knowing no fault, unconscious of guilt, free from it. *Id.* Equus inscius ævi, h. e. that knows not the strength of his youth, not restive. *Val. Flacc.* Lumina inscia somni, h. e. sleepless. — Also, with *de* following. *Pandect.* de malitia. — Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Varr.* facere. — Also, with an *accus.* following. *Turpil.* Quæ fuisti inscius. — Non inscius, knowing, acquainted with, or, knowing well. *Cic.* Nec vero sum inscius, esse utilitatem in historia, h. e. I know very well, I am well aware. — ¶ Also, unknown. *Apul.* trames. **INSCRIBŌ** (in & scribo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. to write in, at, or upon, inscribe. ἐπιγράφω. *Cic.* Sit inscriptum in fronte, h. e. on the forehead. *Id.* Quis robor illud cecidit, inscripsit, h. e. carved, sculptured, engraved. *Id.* Statuæ illæ quas tu inscribi jussisti, h. e. to have inscriptions placed upon them. *Id.* aliquid in basi. *Id.* libellis nomen sum. *Id.* In statua inscripsit, Parenti optime merito, h. e. wrote this inscription. *Gell.* Opilius in primo librorum, quos Musarum inscripsit, h. e. inscribed, entitled. — *Figur.* *Cic.* in animo. *Senec.* alicui stigmata, h. e. to brand. — ¶ *Inscribere* aliquid, to write upon a thing; to write something upon a thing, place an inscription upon, inscribe. *Cic.* statuas, h. e. to make an inscription upon. *Sueton.* aras. — Hence, *Cic.* epistolam patri, h. e. to direct a letter to his father. — *Inscribere* librum, to inscribe, give a title to. *Cic.* Oratorem meum (sic enim inscripsi), Sabino tuo commendavi, h. e. that is the title I have given it. *Id.* Libros inscripsi rhetoricos. *Id.* Liber, qui Economicus inscribitur, h. e. which bears the title. — Hence, *Inscriptum*, i, n. on inscription, title. *Gell.* — *Inscribere* ædes, to write on a house. *Plaut.* ædes venales, h. e. to write on a house that it is for sale; to offer a house publicly for sale. So, also, *Terent.* ædes mercede, h. e. to give notice of a house to be let. — Also, to attribute, appropriate. *Cic.* sibi nomen philosophi, h. e. to give to one's self; to assume. Hence, *Ovid.* deos sceleri, h. e. to make the gods the authors of; or, to make the gods a pretext for wickedness; to profess that it is committed in honor of the gods. — Also, to indicate, show. *Ovid.* Sua quoque deorum inscribit facies. — Also, to mark. *Virg.* Versa pulvis inscribitur hasta. — Also, to brand. *Plin.* vultus. *Juvenal.* Inscripta ergastula, h. e. servi. — ¶ Also, to write, make known by writing. *Cic.* Ea inscribam brevi, quæ te puto potissimum ex meis litteris velle cognoscere. **INSCRIPTIO** (inscribo), ōnis, f. an inscribing, writing upon, ἐπιγραφή, ἐπιγραφή. *Cic.* nominis. — ¶ Also, a branding upon the forehead. *Petron.* — ¶ Also, an accusation. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, a being written upon. — Hence, an inscription, as on a statue. *Cic.* — Also, the title of a book. *Cic.* **INSCRIPTURA** (Id.), æ, f. same as *Inscriptio*. *Tertull.* **INSCRIPTUS**, a, um, particip. from *inscribo*. — ¶ *Adj.* (from in & scriptus), not written. *Quintil.* — Also, not marked at the custom-house, that has not paid the duty or toll, contraband. *Varr.* pecus. — Also, concerning which nothing is appointed by the laws. *Quintil.* maleficium, ἀνομήτων δόκημα. **INSCRUTABILIS** (in & scrutor), e, adj. 3 inscrutable. *Augustin.* **INSCRUTOR** (Id.), āris, dep. 1. to search, examine. *Maerob.* aliquid. **INSCULPŌ** (in & sculpo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. to engrave, carve, cut out upon,

ἐγγλύφω. *Horat.* summam patrimonii saxo, h. e. in a stone. *Liv.* fœdus columna ænea. *Saeton.* elogium tumulo — *Figur.* *Cic.* Res insculptas in animo, h. e. imprinted. **INSCULPTUS**, a, um. See *Insculpo*. **INSECABILIS** (in & secabilis), e, adj. 2 that cannot be cut or severed, inseparable, indivisible, ἀμυκτος. *Quintil.* corpora, h. e. atomi, infinitely small particles of matter, atoms. **INSECE**, h. e. e. persequere, dic, narra. See *Inseco*. **INSECO** (in & seco), as, cui, ctum, a. 1. 2 to cut into, cut up, cut in pieces, make an incision into, ἐντέμνω. *Act.* ad Hircenn. aliquid dentibus. *Plin.* corpora mortuorum, h. e. to dissect. *Id.* Folia insecta pectinum modo. *Ovid.* Insecti pectine dentes. **INSECO**, for insequo or insequor. *Enn.* Insece, h. e. dic. **INSECTANTER** (insectans), adv. acris 3 moniously, bitterly, vehemently, outrageously, ἀνείδιστικῶς. *Gell.* vituperari. **INSECTATIO** (insector), ōnis, f. a pursuing, διώξις. *Liv.* hostis. — ¶ Also, a censuring; an inveighing or railing against, persecution. *Liv.* alienius. *Quintil.* fortunæ. *Tacit.* Annal. 2, 54. *Insectationibus* petitus. — ¶ Also, mockery, sportive insult. *Curt.* **INSECTATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. a persecutor; an inveigher against, reprover. *Liv.* plebis. *Quintil.* vitiorum. **INSECTIO** (inseco), ōnis, f. a narration. 3 This word was used by the ancients, according to *Gell.* 18, 9. **INSECTŌ** (for insector), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to pursue. *Plaut.* aliquem lapidibus. *Auct. B. Afric.* Insectatus, h. e. pursued, pressed upon. **INSECTOR** (in & sector), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to pursue closely, chase, press upon, attack, assault, assail, διώκω. *Cic.* Impios insectantur Furie. *Plaut.* patrem hastis. — ¶ Also, to censure, blame, speak harshly to, reproach, inveigh against, rail at, speak ill of. *Cic.* aliquem maledictis. *Id.* aliquem vehementius. *Id.* aliquem inimice. *Plin.* Ep. vitia. *Brut.* in *Cic.* Ep. dolores alienius. — ¶ *Virg.* Insectari terram rastris, to urge or ply, h. e. to work it industriously. **INSECTUM** (insectus), i, n. an insect, 2 ἐντομῶν. *Plin.* **INSECTURA** (inseco), æ, f. an incision, notch. *Senec.* **INSECTUS**, a, um, particip. from *inseco*. 3 — ¶ *Adj.* (from in & sectus), h. e. non sectus. *Fest.* **INSECTŪS** (insequor), ōnis, f. a following after, pursuing. *Apul.* **INSECTOR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who follows, a persecutor. *Tertull.* and *Apul.* **INSECTUS**, a, um. See *Insequor*. **INSEDABILITER** (in & sedo), adv. so 3 as not to be allayed or quenched, perpetually. *Lucret.* **INSEMINŌ** (in & semino), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to sow or plant in, ἐμβάλλω. *Gell.* morbos visceribus. — ¶ Also, to fructify, fertilize, impregnate. *Vitruv.* terram. — ¶ Also, to sow, generate, beget, produce. *Arnob.* **INSENECO** (in & senesco), is, nui, n. 3. 2 to grow old in, at or on any thing, spend one's life in, ἐγγηράσκω. *Tacit.* negotiis. *Horat.* libris. **INSENSATUS** (in & sensatus), a, um, adj. 3 irrational, ἀλογος. *Tertull.* **INSENSIBILIS** (in & sensibilis), e, adj. 3 that cannot be felt or perceived, unperceptible, insensible, ἀναισθητός. *Seren.* Sammon. morbus. — Hence, incomprehensible. *Gell.* — ¶ Also, incapable of feeling, insensible, without feeling, senseless. *Lactant.* simulacrum. **INSENSIBILITER** (insensibilis), adv. 3 insensibly, imperceptibly. *Cassiod.* **INSENSILIS** (in & sensilis), e, adj. 3 sensible. *Lucret.* **INSENSUALIS** (in & sensualis), e, adj. 3 insensible. *Cassiod.* res. **INSEPARABILIS** (in & separabilis), e, 2 adj. not to be separated, inseparable, ἀχώριστος. *Senec.* Bonum honestumque aliquid inter se habent inseparabile. *Augustin.* Inseparabilior. **INSEPARABILITAS** (inseparabilis), ātis,

f. inseparableness, inseparability. *Augustinus*.
INSEPARABILITER (Id.), adv. inseparabiliter, ἀδιαχωρίτως. *Macrobius* and *Lactantius*.
INSEPARATUS (in & separatus), a, um, 3 adj. not separated. *Tertullianus*.
INSEPIO (in & sepio), is, psi, ptum, a. 4. 2 to hedge round, surround, girt. *Seneca*. Insepium muro.
INSEPTUS, a, um, particip. from insepio.
 3 — *¶* Adj. (from in & septus), not hedged round, not surrounded. *Festus*.
INSEPTULUS, a, um, particip. as from insepio, buried. *Figur.* *Cic.* Virtus nec oblivione insepulta esse poterit.
¶ Adj. (from in & sepultus), unburied, uninterred, unentombed, ἀσπυτος. *Cic.* Cerno insepultos accervos civium. *Seneca*. Mors insepulta, h. e. sine sepultura. *Cic.* Sepultura insepulta, h. e. not performed with the proper ceremonies, and consequently not deserving the name of a burial, τάφον ἵστατον.
INSEQUE, h. e. dic, narra. *Enn.* ap. 3 *Fest.*
INSEQUENTER (in & sequens), adv. 3 without proper consequence, unconnectedly, inconsequently, not to the purpose, ἀνακολουθῶς. *Gell.*
INSEQUOR (in & sequor), ēris, quātus and cūsus sum, dep. 3. to follow after; to follow, ἐξέπικου, ἀνακολουθεῖω. *Cic.* aliqueum. *Id.* Mors insecuta Gracchum est, h. e. came upon; or, Gracchus died. *Ovid.* pinum (h. e. navem) lumine, h. e. to look after, follow with the eyes. *Also*, intransitively. *Liv.* Annus insequens, h. e. the year following. *Quintil.* Ex prioribus geometria probat insequentia. *Cic.* Postreman literam detrahebant, nisi vocalis insequeretur. *Virg.* Clamor insequitur. — *¶* Also, to pursue closely, press upon, harass, persecute, διώκειν. *Liv.* hostem. *Cæs.* agmen. *Cic.* aliqueum stricto gladio. *Id.* aliqueum clamore ac minis. *Ovid.* crimen. *Virg.* bello aliqueum. — *¶* Also, to censure, reproach. *Cic.* turpitudinem vite. — *Also*, to proceed in a subject, continue it. *Cic.* Pergam atque insequar longius, h. e. I will go on. — *Also*, to ply one with questions. *Cic.* *Nat. D.* 3, 17. — Hence, to take pains, endeavor. *Cic.* Non te insequor, ut erudiam. *Virg.* Convellere vimen insequor. — Hence, *Virg.* arva jacto semine, h. e. to work without ceasing.
INSERENUS (in & serenus), a, um, adj. 3 not clear or serene, cloudy. *Stat.*
INSERO (in & sero), is, ēvi, sūtum, a. 3. to sow or plant in, ἐνσπείρω. *Colum.* frumentum. — *¶* Also, to ingraft, insert the sprig of one tree in the stock of another. *Varr.* in pirum silvaticum pirum bonam. *Colum.* omne genus surculi omni generi arboris. *Id.* sarmentum. *Id.* vitei, h. e. to graft. *Virg.* arbutum fetu nucis, for nucis fetum arbutum. — *So*, also, *Institutus*, a, um, grafted, ingrafted, inoculated, cioned. *Virg.* mala. *Colum.* arbor. — Hence, *Institutum*, i, n. a cion, graft, twig or bud ingrafted. *Varr.* and *Colum.* — *¶* Figur. to implant. *Horat.* vitia. *Id.* In calatinos insitus, h. e. adscriptus, admitted, adopted. — Hence, *Institutus*, a, um, implanted by nature, inbred, innate, natural, inherent, acquired by practice. *Cic.* virtus. *Id.* Insitus menti cognitionis amor. *Id.* opinio, h. e. deeply rooted. *Id.* Hoc natura insitum est, ut, &c. *Horat.* Doctrina vim promovet insitanti, h. e. innate or natural vigor, force, or genius. *Also*, one's own, peculiar, lying at heart. *Cic.* Ut esset insitum militibus vincere. *Id.* Illic populo ita fuerat libertas insita. — *¶* Also, to insert, put in. *Colum.* Stirps alieni generis insita (utero mulæ). *¶* Also, to unite, join. *Cic.* corpora animis.
INSERO (in & sero), is, ērui, ertum, a. 3. to put, bring or introduce into, insert. *Cic.* collum in laqueum. *Ovid.* oculos in pectora, h. e. to look into. *Cic.* cibum alieni in os. *Curt.* gemmas soleis, h. e. to set. *Ovid.* seram posti. *Quintil.* sensum sermone medio. *Id.* grana ciceris in acum, h. e. to thread. *Stat.* ensem, h. e. to plunge, drive. — *¶* Also, to bring into, mix, mingle. *Liv.* deos

minimis rebus. *Ovid.* jocos historia. *Tacit.* rationes orationibus. — Hence, *Inserere* se, to mingle with, join, go into. *Ovid.* turbæ, bellis. — *¶* Stat. aliqueum vite, h. e. to preserve alive. *Auct.* *Dial.* de Orat. nomen famæ, h. e. to give to fame, render celebrated. — *¶* Also, to ingraft, inoculate, ἐμφυτεύω. *Colum.* surculum. — Hence, *Insertus*, admitted, adopted. *Sueton.* familiæ, numero civium.
INSERPŌ (in & serpo), is, psi, ptum, n. 3. 3 to creep up where, creep in. *Stat.* Somnus inscript curis, h. e. creeps over or upon.
INSERTA (insero), æ, f. an ornament. *P.* 3 *Syr.* ap. *Gell.* humoris boni.
INSERTATIO (inserto), ōnis, f. an inserting. *Cam.* *Aurelian.*
INSERTIM (insertus), adv. by insertion, 3 by immission. *Lucret.* funderc, h. e. to pour in.
INSERTIO (insero), ōnis, f. an insertion, 3 putting into, an ingrafting. *Macrobius*.
INSERTIVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. joined in- 3 to, ingrafted. *Calpurn.* declam. stirps.
INSERTO (frequentat. of inserto, ni), as, 2 āvi, ātum, a. 1. to put into or insert frequently, put into or insert, παρεντίθημι. *Virg.* sinistram clipeo. *Seneca.* manum leonibus, h. e. in the jaws of the lions.
INSERUUS, a, um. See *Insero*, -erui.
INSERVIO (in & servio), is, īvi, itum, a. 4. to serve, be a slave, δουλεύω. Hence, to be a vassal. *Tacit.* — *¶* Also, to serve, to be devoted or attached to, to gratify, endeavor to please, be complaisant or courteous, do a favor, attend to or upon, promote the interest of. *Cic.* and *Liv.* alicui. *Gell.* auribus. *Id.* legibus definitionis, h. e. to conform to. *Plaut.* unum amantem. *Cic.* Nihil est inservitum a me temporis causa, h. e. factum gratificandæ causa. *Terent.* amico, h. e. to serve, aid, assist. — *¶* Also, to be addicted or devoted to a thing, to take pains about a thing, attend to, take care of. *Cic.* commodis, artibus, honoribus. *Id.* Inservi et fac omnia. *Colum.* Examina (apum) fortius operibus inservient, h. e. will do their work better. *Hirt.* Omnibus rebus inserviendum statuit, h. e. to take all possible pains, use every means.
INSERVŌ (in & servo), as, a. 1. to watch, 3 observe. *Stat.* Inservante noverca. *Id.* Inservare volucres.
INSESSOR (insideo), ōris, m. one who sits 3 any where or keeps possession of a place. *Symmach.* viarum.
INSESSUS, a, um. See *Insideo*.
INSIBILŌ (in & sibilō), as, a. 1. to whistle or blow in, make a hissing noise, whiz, ἐπισπρίτω. *Ovid.* Ubi insibilat Eurus, murmura pinetis fiunt. — *¶* Also, to breathe in with hissing. *Sil.* Verbera Erinnyis incutit atque atros insibilat ore tumores.
INSICCABILIS (in & siccabilis), e, adj. 3 that cannot be dried. *Sidon.*
INSICCATUS (in & siccatus), a, um, adj. 3 undried, not dried up. *Stat.* vulnera.
INSICIA, æ, f. and **INSICIUM**, or **ISICIUM** (from inisco, for insecō, are), ii, n. a kind of sausage or a dish of chopped meat. *Varr.* — *It is also written* *Insitia*. — Hence, *Insiciarius*, ii, m. one who makes such dishes. *Hieron.* — *Insiciatus*, a, um, adj. provided with or made like insicia. *Apic.* — *Insiciolum*, i, n. h. e. parvum insicium. *Apic.*
INSIDEŌ (in & sedeo), es, ēdi, essum, ēre, n. and a. 2. to sit or rest in or upon, ἐπικαθῆμαι. *Liv.* equo. *Ovid.* toro. — Figur. to be in, to be fixed in, adhere to, rule or govern in. *Cic.* Pictum crimen insidet in animo, h. e. makes impression upon the mind. *Lucret.* Insidet mihi desiderium. *Horat.* Vapor insedit Apuliam. *Plin.* Ep. Dolor pedibus insedebat. — *¶* Also, transitively, to sit upon. *Varr.* currum. *Gell.* Equus insidetur. — *Also*, to keep possession of, occupy. *Liv.* arcem, h. e. garrison. *Id.* fauces. *Tacit.* Cherusci juga insedere, h. e. posted themselves upon. — *Also*, to inhabit. *Tacit.* ea loca. — *Figur.* *Plin.* Joppe insidet collem, h. e. stands or lies on a hill.
INSIDIÆ (insideo), ārum, f. troops or men who secretly keep possession of a place,

lying in wait for others whom they may attack, an ambush, ambuscade. *Liv.* Insidias locare. *Cæs.* collocare. — *¶* Also, a place where men are lying in wait, an ambuscade. *Cæs.* Milites in insidiis collocare. *Cic.* Signa in insidiis ponere. *Sallust.* Invadere ex insidiis. — *¶* Also, snares, treachery, plot, artifice, crafty device. *Cic.* Insidias vite facere or ponere. *Id.* ponere contra aliqueum. *Id.* alicui parare. *Id.* opponere, tendere, collocare, instruere, adhibere, comparare. *Ovid.* struere. *Tacit.* componere. *Calpurn.* afferre. *Quintil.* disponere. *Plaut.* dare, for facere. *Cic.* Per insidias, insidiously, craftily, slyly, treacherously. *So*, also, *Id.* Insidiis, or ex insidiis. *Also*, figur. *Val. Flacc.* maris. *Also*, with a genit. of the object. *Cic.* Insidias cædis deponere, h. e. the part of secretly occasioning murder in the city.
INSIDIANTER (insidians), adv. cunningly, slyly, treacherously. *Justin.* Al. leg. insidiantes.
INSIDIATOR (insidiator), ōris, m. a soldier placed in ambush. *Hirt.* — *¶* Also, any one who lies in wait for, lays snares or traps, watches for, ἐπιβουλεύς. *Cic.* viæ. *Nepos.* imperii.
INSIDIATRIX (insidiator), Icis, f. she 3 that lies in wait. *Amian.*
INSIDIŌ (insidiŏ), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. 3 to lie in wait. *Pandect.*
INSIDIŌR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to lie in wait, lie in ambush, lay snares or ambuscades for, plot against, ἐνεδρεύω. *Cic.* alicui. *Martial.* apris. Perhaps, also, with an accusat. *Cic.* Insidiandis legatis. — *¶* Also, to wait for or expect. *Cic.* somno maritorum. *Liv.* temporis.
INSIDIŌSE (insidiosus), adv. treacherously, deceitfully, craftily, cunningly, fraudulently, insidiously, ἐπιβουλῶς. *Cic.* Insidiosè in gratiam rediit cum illo. *Id.* Insidiosissime.
INSIDIŌSUS (insidiæ), a, um, adj. full of snares, crafty, cunning, deceitful, dangerous, insidious, ἐπιβουλῆτος, ἐπιβουλεντικός. *Ovid.* verba. *Id.* Facies oculis insidiosia meis. *Cic.* Quis insidiosior? *Id.* clementia. *Sueton.* itinera. *Plin.* Paneg. Insidiosissimus.
INSIDŌ (in & sideo), is, sēdi, sessum, a. and n. 3. to sit down in or on, to settle on, ἐπιβῆναι, ἐνίσθαι. *Virg.* Apes floribus insidunt. *Id.* Nescia Dido, insidat quantus miseræ dens. *Also*, with an accus. following. *Stat.* Apex insiditur astris, h. e. the stars rest upon it. *Id.* locum. *Tacit.* Insessum diris avibus Capitolium, h. e. birds have settled themselves upon it. — Hence, to press into, sink into. *Ovid.* Digtos insidere membris. — *¶* Also, to settle in a place in order to dwell there. *Virg.* jugis. *Also*, with an accusat. following. *Virg.* ceneres patriæ. — *¶* Also, to occupy, take possession of, establish one's self with any where. *Virg.* silvis. *Also*, with an accusat. following. *Liv.* tumulos. *Id.* viam. *Id.* Ad itinera insidenda. *Id.* Saltus ab hoste insessus. *Tacit.* Arcem insedit milite, h. e. garrisoned. *Figur.* *Cic.* Semen in locis insedit. — Hence, to settle, be fixed, adhere to, be rooted in, remain. *Cic.* Quod non in memoria mea penitus insederit, h. e. which did not remain fixed. *Quintil.* Verba memoriæ insident, h. e. be fixed upon, be committed to. *Cic.* Insedit in animo oratio, h. e. remained fixed, took firm root. *Id.* Tibi insedisset suspicio. *Cic.* Jugum cervicibus insidat. *Cic.* Macula insedit in nomine. — *¶* Quintil. Litera sibi insidit, h. e. is put down, and yet pronounced in the same syllable.
INSIGNE, is, n. See *Insignis*.
INSIGNIO (insignis), is, īvi, itum, a. 4. 3 to put a mark upon, to mark, ἐπιστομαίνω. *Plaut.* Pueri insigniti, h. e. marked with some bodily defect. — Hence, *Insignita*, orum, marks, bruises, contusions, render — *¶* Also, to mark, distinguish, render remarkable. *Liv.* aliqueum tristi nota. *Tacit.* annum morbis, h. e. to render remarkable. *So*, also, *Id.* finem belli. — Hence, *Insigniri* often signifies to distinguish one's self, to be remarkable.

Plin. aliqua re. — ¶ Also, to adorn, ornament. *Virg.* clipeum anro. *Id.* agrostropis. — ¶ Also, to make known, name, describe. *Plin. Ep.* aliquem. — ¶ Also (from signum), to provide with a standard or ensign. *Enn.* Milites insigniti. — ¶ *Virg.* Insignibat, for insigniebat.

INSIGNIS (in & signum), e, adj. distinguished by some mark, marked, ἐπίσημος. *Virg.* Maculis insignis et albo.

¶ Also, remarkable, distinguished, noted, striking, prominent, extraordinary, in a good and bad sense. *Ovid.* Crinibus insignis Phœbus. *Plin.* officinæ, h. e. celebrated and remarkable. *Sæton.* Insignes debilitate aliqua corporis, h. e. manifestly crippled. *Cic.* virtus. *Id.* improbitas. *Id.* Homo insignis notis turpitudinis, h. e. infamous. *Id.* impudentia, h. e. consummate. *Liv.* vestis. *Id.* gaudia. *Id.* annus. *Ovid. vir.* *Cic.* vis. *Ovid.* Insignia facta, h. e. glorious deeds. *Terent.* Aliquid insigne facere. *Liv.* Insignior contumelia. *Tertull.* Insignissima religio. *Cic.* Insignis ad laudem. *Id.* Insignis ad deformitatem. — Hence, substant. Insigne, is, n. a mark, sign, signal. *Cic.* Quod erat insigne, eum, qui ita faceret, facere civibus omnibus consilii sui copiam. *Id.* veri, h. e. criterion. *Cæs.* Vexillum proponendum, quod erat insigne, cum ad arma concurreretur oportere. *Liv.* Insigne nocturnum, h. e. a signal given in the night, a night signal. — Particularly, Insigne, plur. insignia, the badges of an office, insignia. *Cæs.* imperatoris. *Liv.* sacerdotum. *Cic.* regia. *Tacit.* triumph. *Sæton.* Insigne vestis, h. e. latus clavus. — Hence, *Cic.* Quasi verborum insignibus, h. e. figures. — Hence, in general, public ornaments, ensigns, badges of honor, marks of distinction. *Cic.* virtutis, gloriæ. *Cæs.* militaria, h. e. ornaments on the helmet of officers. *Virg.* Insigne iuvenum humeris gerbat, h. e. the girdle of Pallas worn by Turnus as an ornament.

INSIGNITE (insignitus), adv. in an extraordinary manner, remarkably, notably, signally, παρασημως. *Cic.* Insignite improbus. *Liv.* Insignitus.

INSIGNITER (insignis), adv. in an extraordinary manner, remarkably, notably, notoriously, signally, mightily, extremely, παρασημως. *Cic.* Amicos insigniter diligere. *Plin.* Dixit insigniter, h. e. remarkably well. *Gell.* Verba nove et insigniter dicta. *Nepos.* Insignius ornare.

INSIGNITOS, a, um, partic. from insignio. — ¶ Adj. marked, distinguished, clear, plain, ἐπίσημος. *Cic.* inago. — ¶ Also, remarkable, noted, notorious, notable, striking, manifest. *Liv.* Ignominia insignitor.

INSILE (insilio), is, v. said to signify the 3 treadle of a weaver's loom. *Lucret.* 5, 1352. *Voss.* ad *Catull.* p. 219. reads insilia. Others prefer the reading insubla.

INSILIŌ (in & salio), is, silui (silivi, silii), sultum, a. and n. 4. to leap into or upon, εἰσάλλομαι, ἐπιπηδάω. *Plaut.* in scapham. *Cæs.* in phalangas. *Liv.* in equum. *Ovid.* tergo. *Id.* prorse puppie. *Phædr.* supra tignum. Also, with an accusat. following. *Horat.* Ætuum. *Ovid.* undas. *Sæton.* tanros. — Also, absolutely. *Plin.* Leo insilit saltu, h. e. leaps, ramps. — *Figur.* *Plin.* Palmes in jugum insilit. *Plaut.* in malum cruciatum, h. e. to come.

INSIMUL (in & simul), adv. at the same time, together, jointly. *Flor.*

INSIMULATŌ (insimulo), ōnis, f. an accusation, charge, ἔγκλησις. *Cic.* criminis.

INSIMULATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an accuser, κατηγορῶς. *Apul.*

INSIMULŌ (in & simulo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to allege or maintain any thing against a person. *Cic.* Quod ego insimulo. *Id.* Insimulant hominem discessisse. — Hence, to blame, tax with. *Liv.* Neque aliud, quam patientia aut pudor insimulari possit. — ¶ Also, to charge, accuse, κατηγοροῦμαι, προβάλλομαι. *Cic.* aliquem flagitii. *Id.* aliquem peccati. *Id.* aliquem falso. *Ovid.* aliquem criminibus

falsis. Also, with an accus. of the object. *Plaut.* aliquem malum facinus. Also, to accuse in a court of justice, to impeach. *Quint.* aliquem repetundarum crimine.

INSINCERŌS (in & sincerus), a, um, 3 adj. not in its natural state, spoiled, not sound, corrupt, putrid, διεφθαρμένος. *Virg.* cruor. — ¶ Also, not honest, not candid, insincere, fallacious, captious. *Gell.*

INSINUATŌ (insinuo), ōnis, f. aa en-1 tracee through a narrow or crooked way. *Avien.* ponti. — ¶ Also, an insinuating or ingratiating one's self into any one's favor, as of an orator, in the beginning of his speech, by a captatio benevolentiae. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a notification, publication. *Cod. Just.*

INSINUŌ (in & sinuo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to put into one's bosom or sinus, ἐγκολπίζω, παρεισάγω. *Tertull.* manum. — ¶ Also, to cause a person or thing to get to a place by windings or turnings. Also, in general, to cause to reach or make one's way any where. *Avien.* teris rateam, h. e. to land. *Lucret.* æstuum per septa domorum, h. e. immittere. *Liv.* Ordines, quacunque intervalla data essent, insinuare, h. e. to cause the ranks to press into the vacant spaces of the enemy. *Plin.* Paneg. aliquem animo Cæsaris, h. e. to bring into favor. — So, also, Insinuari, to be imparted, to come to, make its way, reach. *Prop.* Tibi insinuantur opes, h. e. tribuantur, contingant. *Sæton.* Insinuatus est Augusto, h. e. amicus factus. *Lucret.* Anima insinuata est nobis, h. e. data. *Id.* Vox in aures insinuata, h. e. ingressa. — Hence, Se insinuare, and, simply, insinuare, to steal into, to make one's way into, to get into. *Liv.* Quæ te insinaveris, via repetenda. *Curt.* Tigris mari se insinuat, h. e. flows into. *Liv.* Flumen inter valles se insinuat. *Cic.* Insinuare in forum. *Liv.* se inter corpus et arma. *Cæs.* se in equitum turmas. *Justin.* se alicui, and, simply, *Cic.* Insinuare alicui, or, *Id.* se in familiaritatem, or, *Id.* Insinuare in familiaritatem, or, *Id.* Se insinuare, h. e. to ingratiate himself with, steal gradually into the good graces of. *Id.* se in sermonem hominum. *Id.* se in causam. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* ad causam. — Also, to bring to, when this is done with difficulty or pains. *Aur.* Vict. mores feris mentibus. *Apul.* Saceris insinuari, h. e. initiari. — ¶ Also, to make known. *Pandect.*

INSIPIDŌS (in & sapidus), a, um, adj. 3 tasteless, insipid, ἀχρυσος. *Jul.* Firmic. sapor. — ¶ Also, insipid, absurd. *Gell.* 6. 1. Insipidius. *Al.* Icg. inspidius.

INSIPIENS (in & sapiens), tis, adj. foolish, silly, sottish, unwise, milless, ἀνόητος. *Cic.* Turpe est sapientem ex insipientium sermone pendere. *Id.* Insipientior. *Sæc.* Insipientissimus.

INSIPIENTER (insipiens), adv. foolishly, unwisely, indiscreetly, ἀνοήτως. *Cic.*

INSIPIENTIA (Id.), æ, f. folly, indiscretion, imprudence, ἀνοησία. *Cic.*

INSIPŌ (in & sipo), is, ai, a. 3. to throw 3 into. *Cato.*

INSISTŌ (in & sisto), is, stiti, stitum, a. and n. 3. to step towards. *Liv.* Ad spolia legenda insistunt. — Hence, figur. to arrive, appear, come. *Ovid.* Tempora institerant. — ¶ Hence, to tread upon, set foot upon, to tread, step. *Cæs.* Firmiter insistere, h. e. to stand firm. *Id.* Proximi jacentibus insistebant. — Hence, Institisse, to stand upon. *Ovid.* Institerant ramis. Also, with an accus. following. *Plaut.* plantam, h. e. on the foot. *Figur.* *Cic.* Naturam, quam animus insistens. *Cic.* e poeta. jugo imperii, h. e. to govern. — Hence, to tread upon, enter upon, enter. *Cic.* vestigiis. *Tacit.* campis. *Terent.* viam. *Lucret.* and *Virg.* vestigia. *Virg.* lumen. *Liv.* iter. — *Figur.* *Plin.* Ep. alienus honoribus, h. e. to fill the same office. *Cæs.* Neque satis constabat, quam rationem pugne insisterent, h. e. what manner of fight to begin. *Virg.* viam, h. e. to act, pursue a course, use means. Also, without viam. *Terent.* Prave insistere, h. e. to act unjustly. —

Also, to apply one's self to, to do, perform. *Plaut.* in dolos. *Liv.* rei. *Quint.* studiis. *Cic.* munus. Also, with an infin. following, to begin, commence, undertake. *Cic.* Institit flagitare. *Liv.* Institit deprecari. — ¶ Also, to stand upon. *Cic.* Ille cingulus terræ, in quo qui insistent, &c. *Plin. Ep.* Villæ margini fluminis insistent. *Horat.* Cineres insistent victor. — ¶ Also, to stand still, stop, halt, pause. *Cic.* Stellæ insistent. *Figur.* *Id.* Oratio insistat interius, h. e. to be too short. — Hence, figur. to stop, pause at any thing. *Cic.* singulis peccatorum gradibus, h. e. to consider. — Also, to persevere, continue, persist in. *Cic.* Importune insistere. *Tacit.* crudelitati. *Val.* Flacc. Animus insiste tuis. — Also, to doubt. *Cic.* *Lead.* 4, 33. — ¶ Also, to press upon, pursue closely. *Liv.* Effusis (hostibus) institerunt. *Nep.* Hostes institit. *Tacit.* Nec Antonius ultra institit. — Also, to inveigh against. *Tacit.* Ann. 4, 60. — Also, to urge, crave, solicit earnestly, entreat, importune. With an infin. following. *Macrobi.* Quid ipsi mater audire institisset, enarrat. Also, with ut following. *Augustin.* Institit, ut illum liberaret. — ¶ Also, to attend to, bestow pains upon, apply one's self to. *Cæs.* Totus in bellum insistent, h. e. bends his whole mind and thought upon. *Plin.* funeri.

INSITIŌ (insero, ēvi), ōnis, f. an ingrafting, grafting, cioning, ἐμφυτεία. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, that which is ingrafted. *Pallad.* — ¶ Also, the time of ingrafting. *Ovid.*

INSITIŌS, and **INSITICIŌS** (Id.), a, um, adj. that is inserted. *Varr.* sonnus, h. e. a nap at mid-day. — ¶ Also, ingrafted. *Varr.* mulus, h. e. sprung from two kinds of animals. *Plin.* Ep. sermo, h. e. foreign, acquired, not natural.

INSITIVŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to 1 ingrafting, ingrafted, ἐνστέος. *Horat.* pira. — ¶ Also, bastard, spurious, illegitimate. *Cic.* Gracchus. *Phædr.* liber. *Gell.* alimentum lactis, h. e. of another person than the mother. — Also, adopted. *Sæc.* heres.

INSITŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an ingrafter, 2 grafter. *Plin.*

INSITŌS, a, um. See *Insero, ēvi.*

INSITŌS (insero, ēvi), us, m. an ingraft-2 ing. *Plin.*

INSOCIABILIS (in & sociabilis, e), adj. 2 that cannot be joined or united together, insociable, incompatible, ἀσυνάλλακτος, ἀσυνάκτος. *Liv.* gens, h. e. unsocial, rude, uncivilized, with whom no alliance can be formed. *Curt.* regnum, h. e. that does not admit a partner. *Liv.* Homines generi humano insociabiles, h. e. not sociable. *Tacit.* murui.

INSOLABILITER (insolabilis), adv. in-3 consolably, without solace or comfort, ἀπαρηυδῆτως, ἀπαρηγορητως. *Horat.* dolere.

INSOLATŌ (insolo), ōnis, f. an exposing 2 to the sun, drying in the sun, ἥλιασις. *Plin.* cera, h. e. bleaching.

INSOLENS (in & solens), tis, adj. contrary to custom, ἀήθης. *Ter.* Quid tu Athenas insolens? — ¶ Also, unaccustomed to. *Cic.* in dicendo. *Id.* infamia. *Cæs.* belli. — ¶ Also, unusual, not in use, seldom met with, strange, new, rare. *Cic.* verbum. — ¶ Also, too great, excessive, exceeding, immoderate. *Horat.* letitia. *Cic.* ostentatio. — ¶ Also, that behaves towards others in a strange or unusual manner, insolent, arrogant, haughty, presumptuous. *Cic.* homo. *Hirt.* Insolentiores rebus secundis. *Cæc.* in *Cic.* Ep. Homines insolentissimi. — ¶ *Pallad.* Regio insolens, h. e. uninhabited, desolate, desolate.

INSOLENTER (insolens), adv. in an uncommon manner, contrary to custom, seldom, unusually, rarely, ἀήθως. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, too much, too frequently, excessively, immoderately, beyond what is right. *Cic.* Insolentius abutitur. — ¶ Also, insolently, proudly, arrogantly, haughtily, presumptuously. *Cæs.* Victoria sua insolenter gloriari. *Id.* hostem insequi. *Id.* Insolentius. *Valer.* Mar. Insolentissime.

INSOLENTIA (Id.), æ, f. the not being accustomed to a thing, ἀήθεια. *Cic.* Prop.

ter fori insolentiam urbem reformidat, *h. e. from not being accustomed to.* Salust. Timidus insolentia itineris, *h. e. from the strangeness and difficulty.* Cic. loci, *h. e. the novelty, unusualness, strangeness.* Id. verborum. Id. Peregrina insolentia, *h. e. a foreign method of speaking, and unusual amongst us.* — ¶ Also, *excess, want of moderation.* Cic. Majorum continentiam diligebat, hujus saeculi insolentiam vituperabat. — ¶ Also, *pride, haughtiness, insolence, arrogance.* Cic. Ceperit esse tanta insolentia, ut neminem liberum duceret. Horat. Mea terra cedet insolentia. — ¶ It is found in the plural in Phaedr and Gell.

INSOLEŒ (in & soleo), es, n. 2. same as 3 Soleo. Cæcil.

INSOLESCŒ (Id.), is, n. 3. to grow haughty or insolent, be mightily elated. Gell.

INSOLIDUS (in & solidus), a, um, adj. 3 not solid, soft, weak, tender, μαλακός. Ovid. herba.

INSOLITE (insolitus), adv. contrary to 3 custom, unusually. Angustin.

INSOLITUS (in & solitus), a, um, adj. unaccustomed to, unacquainted with, not inured to, ἀσῆτος. Cic. Cur pudentissimas feminas in tantum virorum conventum insolitas, invitas prodire cogis. Cæs. ad laborem. Sallust. rerum bellicarum. Id. servitii. Virg. Insolite fugiunt in flumina phœæ, *h. e. who are not accustomed to live upon land.* — ¶ Also, *unusual, strange, extraordinary.* Cic. Insolita mihi loquacitas. Quintil. labor. — Hence, *insolittum, a thing unusual.* Tacit. Insolittum est, it is unusual. With an *infin.* following. Pandect. Idque insolittum esse fieri. Also, with *ut* following. Plin. Paneg.

INSOLŒ (in & sol), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 2 sun, dry by the heat of the sun, expose to the sun, ἡλιάζω. Colum. uvas. Id. Humus insolatur, *h. e. is warmed.* Id. Dies insolatus, a clear day on which the sun shines.

INSOLUBILIS (in & solubilis), e, adj. not 2 to be loosed, insoluble, ἀλυτός. Macrob. vinculum. — ¶ Also, *that cannot be paid.* Senec. — ¶ Also, *that cannot be refuted, indubitable, certain.* Quintil.

INSOLUBILITAS (insolubilis), ātis, f. 3 indissolubleness, difficulty, intricacy. Sidoron.

INSOLUBILITER (Id.), adv. indissolubly. 3 Macrob.

INSOMNIA (insomnis), æ, f. sleeplessness, 1 want of sleep, watching, waking, lying awake, ἀγνία. Sueton. — The plural is found in Cic. Senect. 13. Insomniis carere *h. e. sleeplessness (or, unpleasant dreams, from insomnia).*

INSOMNŒSUS (insomnia), a, um, adj. 3 sleepless, unable to sleep, troubled with want of sleep. Cato.

INSOMNIS (in & somnus), e, adj. want. 2 ing sleep, sleepless, watching, ἀνυπνός. Virg. nov. Ovid. draco. Stat. oculi.

INSOMNIUM (Id.), ii, n. a dream, ἐνύπνιον. Tacit. More frequently in the plural. Tiball. and Virg. — ¶ Also, *sleeplessness.* Vul. Flacc.

INSŒNŒ (in & sono), as, ui, ūtum, n. 1. to 2 make a noise in, to sound, sound loudly, resound, ἐνῆχέω, κατηχέω. Ovid. calanais. Lucan. Insonuere tubæ. Virg. Insonuit flagello, *h. e. snapped with her whip.* Id. Boreæ spiritus alto insonat Aëthæ, *h. e. hisses, whistles.* Ovid. Insonuit nervus ab arcu. Id. Unda insonuit. Quintil. 11. 3. 121. Insonare, *h. e. to clear the throat, to hunk, hem.* — Also, with an *accusat.* following. Virg. verbera, to crack or snap with a whip.

INSŒNS (in & sons), tis, adj. innocent, 2 guiltless, ἄσῆτος, ἀνυπνός. Horat. Purus et insons. Plant. Insons prohi. Id. Aliquem falso atque insontem arguere. Liv. regni crimine. Id. culpæ. — ¶ Also, *without hurting, harmless.* Horat. Cerberus. Ovid. casæ.

INSŒNUS (in & sonus), a, um, adj. making no noise or sound, without noise, noiseless, silent, ἄσῆτος. Apul. vestigium. Id. litteræ, *h. e. the notes, ἄφωνα γράμματα.*

INSŒPIBILIS (in & sopio), e, adj. that 3 cannot be laid asleep. Martian. Capell. ignis, *h. e. inextinguishable.*

INSŒPITŒS (in & sopitus), a, um, adj. 3 not lulled to sleep, never sleeping, watchful, sleepless, ἀνυπνός. Ovid. draco. Claudian. ignis, *h. e. inextinguishable.*

INSŒRDESCŒ (in & sordesco), is, dui, n. 3 3. to become sordid. Sidoron.

INSŒRGŒ (in & spargo), is, si, sum, a. 2 3. same as *Inspargo.* Plia.

INSŒRSŒS. See *Inspargo.*

INSŒTIŒR (in & spatiŒr), āris, dep. 1. 3 to walk leisurely in or to a place. Prudent.

INSŒCIĀTŒS (in & speciatus), a, um, 3 adj. unformed, unshapen. Tertull substantia.

INSŒCIŒSŒS (in & speciosus), a, um, 2 adj. unseemly, ugly. Petron.

INSŒCTĀTĒŒ (inspecto), ōnis, f. a beholding, looking into, considering. Senec.

INSŒCTĀTŒR (Id.), ōris, m. same as 3 Inspector. Syrnach.

INSŒCTYŒ (inspicio), ōnis, f. a looking 2 into, viewing, beholding, observing carefully, inspectio, ἐπισκεψίς, ἐπισκόπησις. Colum. Ager prima inspectione vitia ostendit, at first sight. Quintil. tabularum, a reading. Trajan. in Plin. Ep.

Eos, qui pro consulibus hanc provinciam obtinuerunt, abstinentis inspectione rationum. Apul. speculi. — ¶ Also, *consideration, contemplation.* Quintil. Hence, *theory, opposed to practice.* Quintil. Artium alia posita in inspectione, alia in agendo, &c. some depend on theory, &c. others again on practice, &c.

INSŒCTŒ (frequentat. of inspicio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to behold, observe, look at or view attentively, ἐσπράω. Plaut. aliquid. — Also, *absolutely.* Plaut. Ego inspectavi. Cic. Me inspectante, *h. e. before my eyes.*

INSŒCTŒR (inspicio), ōris, m. a beholder. 2 Plin. — ¶ Also, *an inspector, overseer, examiner of things to be sold, ἐπισπής.* Cnd. Theod.

INSŒCTŒS (Id.), us, m. same as *Inspector.* 2 Sene.

INSŒCTŒS, a, um. See *Inspicio.*

INSŒRĀBILIS (in & sperabilis), e, adj. 3 not to be hoped for or expected, ἀνέλπιτος, ἡλπιτός. Gell. pax.

INSŒRĀNS (in & sperans), tis, adj. not hoping for, not expecting, ἀνελπίτων. Cic. Insperanti mihi cecidit. Terent. Feci ut fierent nuptiæ, insperante hoc.

INSŒRĀTĒ (insperatus), adv. unexpected. 3 In. Val. Maz. Insperatus.

INSŒRĀTŒ. See *Inspersatus.*

INSŒRĀTŒS (in & speratus), a, um, adj. not hoped for or looked for, un hoped for, ἀνελπίτος, ἡλπιτός. Cic. præsidium. Id. pecunie. Terent. gaudium. Plaut. Hanno, insperatissime mihi, salve. — Also, *of disagreeable things.* Cic. malum. Hence, Liv. Ex insperato, or, Lucil. Insperato, un hoped for, unexpectedly.

INSŒRGŒ (in & spargo), is, si, sum, a. 3. to sprinkle upon, scatter upon, ἐπιπάσσω. Cic. molani et vinum. Plin. firianum potioni. — Figur. Horat. Nævos corpore inspersos. — ¶ Also, *to besprinkle, bestrew, sprinkle over.* Cato. oleum sale. Plin. Inspersa vino.

INSŒRSYŒ (inspergo), ōnis, f. a sprinkling upon, besprinkling, διάπασμα. Pallad. cineris.

INSŒRSŒS (Id.), us, m. same as *Inspersio.* 3 Sio. Apul.

INSŒRSŒS, a, um. See *Inspergo.*

INSŒPICIŒ (in & specio), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. to look into, εἰσπάω, ἐσπένεω. Terent. Inspicere tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium. Plant. libros. Ovid. Quam Roman inspexerit Eos. — Hence, *to look into or at, to read.* Cic. leges. Ovid. verba. Tacit. litteras. — ¶ Also, *to look at, see, behold, view.* Colum. agrum. Horat. equos. Liv. singulos milites, *h. e. to review, muster.* — Also, *simply, to look at, look, see.* Ovid. Inspice, quid, &c. — ¶ Figur. to consider, contemplate, examine, weigh, ponder, muse upon, become acquainted with, understand, comprehend, perceive. Cic. aliquem a puero. Plant. morbum alicujus. Quintil. Inspicere quid deceat. Id. mores alicujus. Plaut. sententiam alicujus. Plin. Ep. rationes.

INSŒPICŒ (in & spico), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to point, sharpen at the end. Virg.

INSŒPIRĀMENTUM (inspiro), i, n. same as 3 as *Inspiratio.* Cæl. Aurel.

INSŒPIRĀTĒŒ (Id.), ōnis, f. a blowing into, 3 inspiration, ἐμπνευσίς. Solin.

INSŒPIRĀTŒR (Id.), ōris, m. an inspirer. 3 Cæl. Aurelian. furoris.

INSŒPIRĀTĒS (in & spiritalis), e, adj. 3 not spiritual. Poukia. Ep.

INSŒPIRŒ (in & spiro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 and n. 1. to blow or breathe in or upon, εἰσπνέω, ἐμπνέω. Quint. Inspirantes ramis arborum auræ. Ovid. conchæ, *h. e. to blow upon.* — Gell. literæ, *h. e. to pronounce with full breath, as an aspirate.* — ¶ Also, *to blow or breathe into.* Plin. foramen, *h. e. into a hole.* Colum. Granaria aquilonibus inspiantur, *h. e. be ventilated.* — Also, *to blow into, bring into by blowing.* Plin. aliquid gravitati aurium per fistulas. — Also, in a more extended signification, *to blow or breathe into, infuse.* Virg. venenum morsibus. Colum. animam homini.

— Figur. to excite or produce in a person in an imperceptible manner. Virg. alicui occultum ignem. Id. magnam mentem. Quintil. misericordiam. — ¶ Also, *to produce by blowing.* Gell. sonum fistula. — ¶ Also, *to inspire.* Justin. aliquem. — Figur. of an orator, to inflame, excite, inspire. Quintil. Quibus viribus inspiet (orator), *h. e. with what strength will he inspire his hearers.*

INSŒPISSŒ (in & spisso), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. 1. to make thick, inspissate. Veget.

INSŒPIĀTŒS (in & spoliatus), a, um, 2 adj. not plundered, not spoiled or stripped, not robbed. Quintil. and Virg.

INSŒPŒMŒ (in & spumo), as, n. 1. to foam. 2 Tertull.

INSŒPUŒ (in & spuo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. to 2 spit into or upon, ἐπιπτύω. Senec. alicui in frontem. Id. in faciem alicujus. Plin. oculis.

INSŒPŒTŒ (in & sputo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3 1. to spit upon, εἰσπνέω. Plant. aliquem.

INSTĀBILIS (in & stabilis), e, adj. that 2 does not stand fast, movable, unsteady, tottering, not firm, ἀβέβαιος, ἀσταθής. Liv. pedes. Virg. cymbæ. — Figur. Quintil. membrum orationis. — ¶ Also, *not to be stood on.* Ovid. tellus. — ¶ Also, *not standing firm, not keeping its ground, sometimes being here, sometimes there.* Liv. hostis. Figur. Curt. manus, *h. e. rapaces.* — ¶ Also, *inconstant, fickle, wavering, changeable.* Cæs. motus. Virg. animus. Tacit. fortuna. Liv. ingressus, *h. e. unsafe.* Aur. Viet. instabilior.

INSTĀBILITAS (instabilis), ātis, f. unsteadiness, uncertainty, instability, ἀσταθία. Plin. mentis, *h. e. disorder or deprivation of reason.*

INSTĀBILITER (Id.), adv. unsteadily. 3 Augustin.

INSTĀNS, tis, particip. from insto. — ¶ Adj. present. Quint. tempus. Cic. Instantia, things present. — ¶ Also, *pressing, earnest, urgent, inopportune.* Quintil. Gestus instantior.

INSTĀNTĒR (instans), adv. earnestly, 2 pressingly, forcibly, vehemently, importunately, urgently, ἐνστατικώς. Quintil. dicere. Id. Instantius. Apul. Instantissime.

INSTĀNTIĀ (insto), æ, f. presence. Cic. 1 — ¶ Also, *a pressing into, intrusion.* — Hence, *close application, assiduity, activity, persevering diligence, παρουστία, σπουδή.* Plin. Ep. — Also, *vehement force, strength, vigor, as in speaking.* Plia. Ep. — Also, *earnestness in supplication, importunity, urgency.* Pandect.

INSTĀR (unc.), n. used only in the nom. and acc. skeleth, image, likeness, resemblance, kind, manner, ὁμοίωμα, ἀντίκτυπος. Plin. Primum operis instar. Sueton. Equi instar, *h. e. a picture.* Cic. Est tanquam animi instar in corpore, *h. e. as the soul in the body.* Liv. Parvum instar eorum, *h. e. merely a shadow of.* Hence, Ad instar, as, like, after the manner of. Apul. Ad instar speculorum. Justin. Ad instar castrorum, *h. e. after the manner of, like.* So, also, simply Instar. Cic. Fuit non vici in

star, sed urbis, *h. e. was not like a village, but, &c.* *Cæs.* Instar muri. *Virg.* Instar montis. *Horat.* Instar veris. — Instar, *sc. ad, about.* *Hirt.* Trium cohortium instar exposuit. *Cic.* Habet instar septuaginta (epistolarum), *h. e. as many as amount to.* *Varr.* Instar librorum octo, *h. e. eight in number.* *Vellei.* Multorum voluminum instar, *h. e. a work of many volumes.* — ¶ Also, *form, figure, appearance.* *Virg.* Quantum instar in ipso est. *Cic.* Navis urbis instar habere videtur. *Cic.* Terra quasi puncti instar obtinet, *h. e. looks like a point.* — ¶ Also, *value, amount.* *Cic.* Vix minimi momenti instar habet. *Ovid.* Habet instar militis innumeri, *h. e. is equivalent to.* — Hence, *Instar, sc. ad, as, like, as good as.* *Cic.* Erat mortis instar, *h. e. was as good as dead.* *Id.* Plato est mihi instar omnium, *h. e. is equal to them all, is worth them all.*

INSTAURATIŮS (instauro), ōnis, *f. a renewal, repetition, ἀνασκευή.* *Cic.* ludorum. *Pandect.* Instaurationem causae deprecere, *h. e. to demand a fresh trial.* — ¶ Also, *a rearing, restoring, refitting, repairing.* *Ennen.* templorum.

INSTAURATIŮS, or INSTAURATIŮS (Id.), a, um, adj. renewed. *Macroh.* dies, *h. e. on which the games were repeated.*

INSTAURATIŮS (Id.), a, um, adj. renewed, repeated. *Cic.* ludi, *h. e. games repeated or celebrated anew, on account of some informality in the first celebration.*

INSTAURATŮR (Id.) ōris, m. a renewer, 3 restorer, ἐπισκευαστής. *Amnian.* INSTAURŮS (perhaps from instar), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to renew, repeat, celebrate anew, ἀνασκευάζω, of sacrifices, games, &c. which are repeated at stated times. *Cic.* sacrificium. *Virg.* epulas. *Liv.* ludos. — Hence, in general, to celebrate. *Liv.* ludos diem unum. — Also, in general, to renew, repeat. *Cic.* scelus, cadem. *Liv.* bellum. *Virg.* prelium. — ¶ Also, to renew, restore, repair, refit. *Ennen.* templa. — ¶ Also, to erect, make. *Plin.* monumenta sibi. *Id.* sibi tunicas. — ¶ Also, to repay, requite. *Virg.*

INSTERNŮS (in & sterno), is, strāvi, strā- 2 tum, a. 3. to cover as with a saddle-cloth, ἐπιστρώννυμι. *Virg.* and *Liv.* — ¶ Also, to lay a covering upon. *Horat.* pulpa modicis tignis (datis). — Hence, lustratum, a covering, blanket. *Cato.* — ¶ Also, to throw down or into. *Stat.* se ignibus.

INSTIGATIŮS (instigo), ōnis, *f. an instigation, incitement, instaccment.* *Auct.* ad *Hereon.*

INSTIGATŮR (Id.), ōris, m. an instigator. 3 *Tacit.*

INSTIGATRIX (instigator), icis, *f. she that instigates.* *Tacit.*

INSTIGATŮS (instigo), us, m. an instigation. *Pandect.*

INSTIGŮS (probably from σίγω), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to instigate, incite, stimulate, ἐκινεργίζω, παραξύνω, παραρπάω. *Terent.* aliquem. *Liv.* aliquem in aliquem. *Vellei.* in arma, *h. e. to rouse, animate, encourage.* *Cic.* Instigante te, *h. e. at your instigation.* *Petrar.* canem in aliquem, *h. e. to set at.* Also, with an infinitive following. *Lucret.*

INSTILLATIŮS (instillo), ōnis, *f. an infusion, instillation, pouring in by drops, ἐνστάσις.* *Plin.*

INSTILLŮS (in & stillo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to pour in drop by drop, infuse by drops, instill, ἐνσταλάζω. *Cic.* lumini oleum. *Ovid.* merum in ignes. — Figur. to instill, whisper in one's ear. *Horat.* præceptum auribus. — ¶ Also, to fall on or into by drops, to drop on or into. *Cic.* ex *Æschilo.* saxa, *h. e. on the rocks.*

INSTIMLATOR (instimulo), ōris, m. 1 an instigator, inciter. *Cic.* seditious.

INSTIMULŮS (in & stimulo), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. 1. to instigate, stimulate, incite, push on. *Ovid.*

INSTINCTŮR (instinguo), ōris, m. an 2 inciter, encourager, setter on, prompter. *Tacit.* belli.

INSTINCTŮS, a, um. See *Instinguo.*

INSTINCTŮS (instinguo), us, m. instiga-

tion, incitement, impulse, inspiration, instinct, παρόρμησις, ἐνθουσιασμός. *Cic.* divinus.

INSTINGUŮS (in & stinguo), is, nxi, 1 nctum, a. 3. to incite, instigate. *Gell.* — Hence, *Instinctus, a, um, instigated, incited, stimulated.* *Cic.* furore. *Liv.* vocibus, furiis. *Quintil.* divino spiritu.

INSTIPŮS (in & stipo), as, a. 1. to stuff or 3 cram into, fill up to the brim, ἀντροῖβάζω. *Marc. Emp.* — Hence, *Cato.* vinum in culleum, *h. e. to make quite full.*

INSTIPULŮR (in & stipulor), āris, ātus 3 sam, dep. 1. to stipulate, get a promise or obligation for any thing from another. *Plaut.*

INSTITA (unc.), æ, f. the fringe, border, 2 guard, or selvedge of a garment; the broad border or purple put round the lower part of a woman's robe, λῶμα, κράσπεδον, περιχρῶνιον. *Horat.* By *Ovid* it is used for a lady. *Ovid.* Art. 1, 32. — ¶ Also, any bandage, as, to tie hands or feet with. *Petrar.* — Also, a girth of a bedstead or sofa, to put the cushions upon. *Petrar.*

INSTITIŮS (instisto), ōnis, *f. a stopping or 1 standing still.* *Cic.* errantium stellarum, *h. e. the apparent suspension of motion in the planets; their appearing to be stationary.* *Al.* aliter leg.

INSTITŮR (insto), ōris, m. one who sells 2 goods or carries them about for sale in the name and on account of another, a commission-merchant, a hawker, pedler, broker, a retailer, huckster, shop-keeper, trader, dealer, factor; one who keeps a shop for another, and sells goods on his account, παλινγκάτης, ἐπιστάτης. *Liv.* mercis. *Pandect.* cauponum, *h. e. as assistant, or a bar-keeper.* — Hence, *Quintil.* eloquentiæ, *h. e. an orator displaying his eloquence, as a merchant exposes and praises his wares.*

INSTITŮRIŮS (institor), a, um, adj. 3 relating to institores. *Pandect.* actio, *h. e. an action against a trader, or against the master or employer of the trader, on account of his transactions.* *Sueton.* Institorium, the trade of a huckster, &c.

INSTITŮS (in & statuo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. to set, put or place into, καθισθῶ, ἐνίσταται. *Plaut.* argumenta in pectus, *h. e. to introduce.* *Terent.* aliquid in animum. — Hence, to determine or resolve upon. *Nrp.* tempus querere. — ¶ Also, to begin, commence. *Cic.* historiam, viam. *Id.* Perge, ut instituisti. — Also, with an infinitive following. *Cic.* scribere. — Hence, to make, give. *Cæs.* delectum, *h. e. to make a levy.* *Id.* sermonem, *h. e. to hold a discourse.* *Sueton.* convivium. *Virg.* dapes. — Also, to establish, introduce, appoint. *Ovid.* sacros ludos. *Liv.* dies festos. *Id.* censum. — ¶ Also, to erect, build, make, fabricate, construct. *Cæs.* turre, naves, pontem. *Cic.* exedria. *Horat.* amphoram. *Val.* Facc. toros. — Figur. *Cic.* sibi quæstum, *h. e. to procure, get, or gain.* *Id.* conditionem, *h. e. to make.* — ¶ Also, to institute, give a certain form or quality, to form, fashion, regulate, arrange. *Cic.* actionem, *h. e. to draw up or prepare a process.* *Cæs.* rationem operis. *Sallust.* Ita ab adolescentia vitam instituisse, *h. e. had regulated his life so.* *Quintil.* Familia bene instituta, *h. e. well-regulated.* — Also, absolutely, to make a regulation or arrangement, introduce, establish, ordain, appoint. With in following. *Sueton.*

In re militari multa instituit, *h. e. made many new regulations.* Also, with ut following. *Cic.* Instituit, ut, &c. Also, with an infinitive following. *Cæs.* Quotannis facere instituerat, *h. e. was wont to, &c.* — Hence, to make, found, plant, build, &c. *Liv.* metalla, *h. e. to make or sink mines.* *Cic.* vineas. *Id.* portorium. *Varr.* segetes. *Plin.* plantaria. *Cic.* officinam. *Plin.* bibliothecam. — Also, to ordain, institute, appoint, decree. *Cic.* legem, pœnam. *Virg.* Hoc sibi Proserpina ferri instituit. *Sueton.* Instituit (ut) subortio a prætoris fieret. — Hence, to appoint, make, pronounce, declare. *Cic.* aliquem heredem, tutorem. — Also, to procure, hire, or,

to get together, collect. *Cæs.* remiges ex aliquo loco. — ¶ Also, to form, teach, instruct, bring or train up, educate, παίδεω. *Quintil.* mores. *Id.* oratorem *Cic.* aliquem ad dicendum. *Quintil.* aliquem artibus. *Columbia.* aliquem Latine loqui.

INSTITIŮTIŮS (instituo), ōnis, *f. a disposition, arrangement.* *Cic.* rerum. — Hence, custom. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, instruction, direction. *Cic.* puerilis. *Tacit.* Cynica institutio, *h. e. principles.*

INSTITŮTŮR (Id.), ōris, m. one who makes or founds any thing. *Amnian.* urbium, *h. e. founder.* — ¶ Also, a teacher, instructor, master. *Lamprid.*

INSTITŮTUM (Id.), i, n. a purpose, object, plan, design, προαίρεσις, σκοπός. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a regulation, custom, way, practice, manner, fashion, institution, ἔθος. *Cic.* Me nunc oblitum consuetudinis et instituti mei, rarius ad te scribere, *h. e. habit.* *Id.* Si qua mulier sit instituto meretricio, *h. e. profession.* *Cæs.* Meo instituto usus sum, *h. e. I have acted agreeably with my practice.* *Cic.* Institutum vite capere, *h. e. a tenor, manner.* *Cic.* Bene Juris publici leges et instituta cognoverat. *Id.* majorum. *Nepos.* Institutis patrie parere. — ¶ Also, a rule. *Cic.* Abundare præceptis institutisque philosophiæ, *h. e. lessons.* *Quintil.* Optimis institutis mentem infantium informare. — ¶ Also, a bargain, stipulation, agreement. *Liv.* 6, 10.

INSTITŮTES, a, um. See *Instituo.*

INSTŮS (in & sto), as, iti, ātum, n. 1. to 2 stand in or upon any thing, ἐνίστημι. *Virg.* jugis. *Sueton.* in triclino. *Plaut.* Rectam instas viam, *h. e. you are on the right way, you have precisely hit the matter.* — ¶ Also, to be near or at hand, draw nigh, impend, approach, threaten. *Sul-*

l. instat nox. *Liv.* hiems. *Cic.* iter, pœna. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* bellum. *Terent.* Partus prope instat. *Liv.* Nihil mihi instat. — Also, with an accusative. *Plaut.* Tantum eum instat exitii. — Hence, *Instans, present.* *Instantia, things present.* *Cic.* — ¶ Also, to push or press upon, urge, harass, attack; also, to pursue, advance. In war. *Liv.* alicui. Also, without a dative. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* Also, with an accusative following. *Nep.* hostes. — Also, in general, to urge, ply, harass, pursue. *Cic.* — Hence, figur. *Liv.* Clades instantes. — Also, to urge or press upon a person to do or say a thing, to request strongly, demand, insist. *Cic.* Cupienti atque instanti negare. *Id.* Quod te instante faciet, *h. e. at your instance.* Also, with ut following. *Cic.* Tibi instat Hortensius, ut eas inconsilium. *Liv.* Evincunt instando, ut, &c. *Terent.* Unum instat, ut conficietur nuptiæ. Also, with ne following. *Plaut.* Uxor instat, ne mihi detur. — Hence, *Instare sibi, to exert one's self with zeal and eagerness.* *Auct.* ad *Hereon.* Nunc identidem nosmet ipsi nobis instemus. — ¶ Also, to apply one's self to a thing, commence working at. *Virg.* currum, *h. e. to work at.* — ¶ Also, to take pains. *Cic.* de Milone. *Virg.* operi. *Tacit.* Non ignarus instandum famæ, *h. e. that he ought to improve the first impression of fame.* — ¶ Also, to maintain or endeavor to maintain, insist upon, persist in, stick to his opinion. *Terent.* Instat, factum esse, *h. e. in its upon, says positively that it was done.* *Cic.* Instat poscere, *h. e. continues, insists, persists.* — ¶ See, also, *Instans.*

INSTRAGŮLUM (insterno), i, n. a cover- 3 ing, coverlet, στράγαλ. *Cato.*

INSTRATŮS, a, um, particip. from in- 3 sterno. — ¶ Adj. (from in & stratus), not covered or strewn with any thing. *Virg.*

INSTRENŮS (instrenuus), adv. not con- 3 gressively. *Justin.* Lysimachus non instrenue moriens, *h. e. in a cowardly or dastardly manner.*

INSTREŮS (in & strenuus), a, um, 3 adj. not industrious, sluggish, inactive, spiritless, mean, weak, φαδνυός. *Te-*

rent. INSTREPIŮS (frequentat. of instrepo), 3 as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. same as *Instrepo.* *Venat.* Fortun.

INSTREPŌ (in & strepo), is, ni, itum, n. 3. 3. to make a noise any where, or, simply, to make a noise, to sound, resound, rattle, clatter, crackle, crack, &c. *Virg.* Sub pondere axis instrepit. — *¶* Also, with an accus. following. *Apul.* lanentabiles questus.

INSTRICŌS, a, um. See *Instringo*.

INSTRICŌS (instringo), us, m. an exertion. *Catull.* 73, 11. (si lectio certa).

INSTRIDŌ (in & strido), is, n. 3. to hiss 3 in a place. *Sil.* pelago.

INSTRINGŌ (in & stringo), is, inxi, 2 etum, a. 3. in bind. *Quintil.* declam.

— *¶* Also, to irritate. *Apul.* — *¶* Also, to bring into order. *Catull.* 73, 11. (si lectio certa).

INSTRŪCTĒ (instructus), adv. with great 2 preparation. *Liv.* Instructus.

INSTRŪCTILIS (in & struo), e, adj. not 3 joined. *Tertull.*

INSTRŪCTIŌ (instruo), ōnis, f. a constructing, erecting, building, furnishing, κατασκευή. *Trajan.* in *Plin.* Ep. balinei. *Viruv.* tubulorum in cloacas, h. e. inamissio. — *¶* Also, a disposing, setting in array or order. *Cic.* signorum. *Auet.* ad *Herenn.* militum. — *¶* Also, instruction. *Arnob.*

INSTRŪCTOR (Id.), ōris, m. one who pre-1 pures, κατασκευαστής. *Cic.* Instructores convivii.

INSTRŪCTORA (Id.), æ, f. array, dispo-3 sition, same as *Instructio*. *Frontin.*

INSTRŪCTUS, a, um, particip. from in-3 struo. — *¶* Adj. furnished, provided. *Cic.* Græcia instructa copiis. *Horat.*

Decem vitis instructor. *Cic.* Rebus instructissimus. — *¶* Also, instructed. *Cic.* in jure civili, h. e. versed. *Id.* artibus. *Id.* Instructor a jure civili. *Id.*

Ad dicendum instructissimus a natura. *Id.*

INSTRŪCTUS (instruo), us, m. preparati-1 tion, provision. *Cic.*

INSTRUMENTUM (Id.), i, n. any thing by which one prepares, fits out, puts in order, works at, exercises or practises a thing.

Hence, tool, instrument, furniture, effects, goods, provision, household stuff, movables, utensils, implements, equipage, gear, ἔργαλειον, τὰ σκευή. *Cic.* Instrumentum villæ, or, *Phædr.* rusticum, or, simply, *Cic.* Instrumentum, sc. rusticum, h. e. the implements of husbandry. *Sueton.* regium. *Horat.* artis, h. e. the tools or instruments of his trade. *Plin.* Ep. venatorium, h. e. the apparatus for hunting. *Cæs.* hibernorum. *Id.* militare, or, *Cic.* belli, h. e. every thing necessary for war, as arms, provision, &c. *Sueton.* imperii, h. e. documents or a body of records relating to the empire, as the decrees of the senate and people, which were kept in the capitol. *Quintil.* Instrumenta litis, h. e. all the papers or documents relating to a lawsuit. — *¶* Also, a single instrument or implement. Hence, plur. *Instrumenta*. *Colum.* corporis. *Ovid.* necis. *Plin.* ciborum, h. e. organs of digestion. — *¶* Figur. stock, provisions, materials. *Cic.* oratoris. *Id.* causarum.

— *¶* Also, means, assistance, furtherance, promotion, advancement. *Cic.* bonitati. *Id.* regni. *Id.* Instrumenta ad obtinendam sapientiam. *Sallust.* Instrumenta luxuriæ. *Quintil.* 12. 5. Instrumenta oratoris, h. e. accomplishments requisite for an orator. — *¶* Also, ornament, embellishment. *Ovid.* Trist. 1, 1, 9. — *¶* Also, dress, apparel. *Ovid.* Met. 14, 767. Anilia demit instrumenta sibi. *Sueton.* Cæs. 84. Instrumentum triumphorum, h. e. garments used at triumphal processions on the stage.

INSTRŪŌ (in & struo), is, inxi, uctum, a. 3. to put together in order, set in order, arrange, compose. *Cic.* In instruendo, sc. orationem. — *¶* Also, to erect,

construct, build, κατασκευάζω. *Nepos.* muros, h. e. to build, or, to make preparations for building. — *¶* Also, to draw up in battle array. *Cic.* aciem. *Id.* copias. *Liv.* elephantos. *Id.* Exercitus instructus. *Id.* Instrui in ordinem, or ordinibus, h. e. in ranks. — *¶* Also, to prepare, make ready. *Liv.* apparatus belli. *Id.* Tempus ad instruendum, sc. se, h. e. to place himself in order. *Id.* fraudem. *Id.* insidias in loco, h. e. to lay snares. — *¶* Also, to prepare, furnish, provide, equip, fit out, accoutre, fur-

nish with necessities. *Liv.* agrum. *Cic.* doinum, convivium. *Id.* accusationem, h. e. to prepare, furnish the proper evidence or documents for. *Justin.* classent. *Sætoa.* filiam, h. e. to provide with every requisite. *Cic.* se, h. e. to be provided, prepare himself, get ready. *Liv.* Instructus dimicationi. *Id.* ad eadem. *Pandect.* Fundus instructus. *Cic.* naves, domus. — *¶* Also, with an ablat. following. *Virg.* aliquem armis. *Sætoa.* Rerum, quæ vitam instruunt, diligens, h. e. which embellish. — *¶* Hence, to instruct, teach. *Cic.* aliquem artibus. *Plin.* Ep. ignorantiam alicujus. — *¶* Also, to procure, give. *Plant.* alicui aurum.

— *¶* Also, to put into, insert. *Cæs.* contabulationem in parietes. — *¶* See, also, *Instructus*, a, um.

INSTŪDIŌSUS (in & studiosus), a, um, 3 adj. not studious, not taking pains, ἀφιλόπῳας. *Apul.* medicinæ.

INSTŪPEŌ (in & stupeo), es, n. 2. to be 2 torpid, void of feeling, benumbed. *Plin.*

INSUASUM (in & suasum), i, n. a smoky 3 yellow color. *Plant.* Trucul. 2. 16.

INSUAVIS (in & snavis), e, adj. unpleasant, disagreeable, offensive, ἀηδής. *Cic.* vita. *Id.* Insuavis. *Id.* Insuavissima.

INSUAVITAS (insuavis), ātis, f. unpleasantness, disagreeableness. *Gell.*

INSUBER, bris, bre, adj. in or of Insubria, a country of Italy, near Milan, Insubrian. *Liv.* eques. — *¶* Hence, Insuber, an Insubrian. *Cic.* — *¶* Plur. Insubres. *Liv.*

INSUBIDĒ (insubidus), adv. inconsiderate-3 ly, rashly, foolishly. *Gell.*

INSUBIDŌS (in & subidus), a, um, adj. 3 inconsiderate, silly, foolish. *Lamprid.* Fuit vultu insubido. *Gell.* Insubidius.

INSUBTILIS (in & subtilis), e, adj. 3 coarse, not subtle. *Pandect.*

INSUBTILITER (insubtilis), adv. coarse-3 ly, without subtilty. *Pandect.*

INSUBULUM, i. See *Insule*. 3

INSUCCŌ (in & succus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2. 1. to moisten, soak, steep, ἐμβάπτω. *Colum.*

INSUDŌ (in & sudo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. 2. to sweat in or at, ἐνιδόω. *Horat.* Nula taberna meos habeat libellos, queis manus insudet vulgi, h. e. on which the hands of the vulgar may sweat; which may be spoiled by the sweaty hands of the vulgar. *Calp.* labori. — *¶* Also, to sweat. *Cels.*

INSUEFACIŌ (from in, sueo & facio), is, feci, factum, a. 3. to accustom or habituate to. *Pass.* Insuefio. Hence, *Insuefactus*, a, um, accustomed or inured to any thing. *Cæs.*

INSUESCŌ (in & sueo), is, ēvi, ētum, a. 2 and n. 3. to be accustomed, be in the habit of, ἐξήζομαι. *Tercit.* mentiri. *Tacit.* corpori. *Sallust.* potare. — *¶* Also, to accustom to. *Horat.* Insuevit pater hoc me. *Colum.* aqua pecus. Hence, *Id.* Insuesci debent. Hence, *Insuetus*, accustomed. *Liv.*

INSUETE (insuetus), adv. contrary to cus-3 tom. *Cal.* Archian. Insuete immorari. *Augustin.* Insuetus.

INSUETŌDŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a being unaccus-3 tomed to. *Spurian.* cili.

INSUETŌS (in & suetus), a, um, adj. un-3 accustomed to, not accustomed to, ἀνηθής. *Cic.* contumeliæ. *Cæs.* laboris. *Id.* navigandi. *Liv.* moribus. *Id.* Civitas vinei insueta. *Id.* Insuetus vera audire. *Liv.* Eques insuetus ad pugnam. *Cæs.* Corpora insueta ad onera portanda. — *¶* Also, not experienced in, unacquainted with. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* rerum majorum, h. e. unacquainted with. — *¶* Also, unusual, un wonted. *Virg.* pabula. *Id.* iter. *Liv.* solitudo. — *¶* Hence, *Insueta*, neut. plur. adverbially, unusually. *Virg.* rudere. — *¶* It is also the particip. of *Insuesco*, which see.

INSUFFICIENS (in & sufficiens), tis, 3 adj. insufficient. *Tertull.*

INSUFFICIENTIA (insufficiens), æ, f. 3 insufficiency. *Tertull.*

INSUFFLATIŌ (insufflō), ōnis, f. a blow-3 ing with. *Cal.* Aurel.

INSUFFLŌ (in & sufflo), as, a. 1. to 3 breathe or blow into or upon. *Prudent.*

INSŪLĀ (perhaps from νῆος), æ, f. aa island, isle, νῆος. *Cic.* *Virg.*, &c. — *¶* Also, a building at Rome separated from other buildings, or a collection of houses

apart from others, and belonging to one proprietor, who generally let the whole or a part of them. *Cic.*

INSŪLĀNŌS (insula), a, um, adj. on or of an island. *Cic.* Insulani, sc. homines.

INSŪLĀRIS (Id.), e, adj. relating to an 3 island, insular, insulary, νησιωτικός. *Amnian.* pœna, h. e. banishment to an island. — *¶* *Justin.* Insulares, sc. homines, h. e. keepers of a temple, or tenants living next the temple.

INSŪLĀRĪŌS (Id.), ii, m. a tenant of an 3 insula. *Pandect.* — *¶* Also, an overseer of an insula as a building, a housekeeper, steward. *Pandect.*

INSŪLĀTŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. made an 3 island of, insulated. *Apul.*

INSŪLĒNSIS (Id.), e, adj. same as *Insula* 3 laris. *Solin.* 54. (e lect Salmas.).

INSŪLŌSŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 3 islands. *Amnian.*

INSŪLŌSĒ (insulsus), adv. absurdly, in-3 spidly, foolishly, sillily, ἀνοήτως. *Cic.* Multa insulse dicuntur quotidie. *Gell.*

 

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Insutum vestibus aurum, *n. e. gold-embroidered garments.* — **¶** Also, to sew or stitch to, join to or into, put into. *Plin. pilos vulneri. Virg. Terga boum insuto, (h. e. adjecto) plumbo, h. e. caestus.*

INSUPER (in & super), adv. upon, above, *2* ἐπέρ. *Liv. humum injicere. Also, with an acc. following, over, above. Cato. Insuper arbores trabem planam imponito. Vitruv. Insuper coronas.* — Also, from above. *Lucan. 3, 610.* — **¶** Also, besides, over and above, moreover, *πρὸς ἐτι. Virg. and Liv.* — **INSUPER** quam, besides that. *Liv.* — **¶** Insuper habere, to neglect, look upon slightly, overlook, slight. *Gell. and Apul. aliquid. Also, with an infin. following. Gell. discere.*

INSUPERABILIS (in & superabilis), *e*, *2* adj. that cannot be passed, insurmountable, impassable. *Liv. transitus. Id. via.* — **¶** Also, unconquerable. *Virg.* — Hence, incurable. *Plia. Ep. valeundo.* — **¶** Also, unavoidable, inevitable. *Ovid. fatum.*

INSUPERABILITER (insuperabilis), adv. *3* insuperably. *Augustin.*

INSUPERATUS (in & superatus), *a, um*, *3* adj. unconquerable, unconquered. *Corn. Gall.*

INSURGĒ (in & surgo), *is, rexi, rectum*, *2* *n. 3.* to rise upon, rise up or to; to mount. *Virg. remis, h. e. to rise upon the oars, ply them vigorously, row hard.* Also, with an acc. following. *Apul. jugum, h. e. to ascend. Figur. Virg. Silex spelunca dorso insurgens, h. e. rising on, towering.* — Hence, to rise against. *Ovid. regifis.* — **¶** Also, to rise in fetching a blow. *Virg. Æn. 12, 902.* Also, with a dat. following. *Sil. hastæ.* — Also, to rise, as dust. *Virg.* — Also, of persons, to rise from the ground. *Tacit.* — Hence, figur. to rise, grow. *Tacit. Insurgere paulatim, munia senatus, magistratum, legum in se trahere, h. e. he gradually increases his power. Id. Opes insurgunt.* — Also, in speaking, to be sublime, speak sublimely. *Quintil. Insurgit Horatius, h. e. becomes sublime. Id. oratio. Id. sententiæ, h. e. to rise, increase in force.* — Also, to arise. *Horat. Insurgat aquilo.* — Also, to appear on high. *Virg. Insurgit anguis. Tacit. sylva, h. e. rises, appears, shows itself.*

INSUSCEPTUS (in & susceptus), *a, um*, *3* adj. not taken upon one's self, not undertaken, not taken or received. *Auct. consol. ad Liv.*

INSUSTENTABILIS (in & sustentabilis), *3* *e, adj.* that cannot be endured, intolerable. *Lactant.*

INSUSCRRATIŌ (insusurro), *ōnis, f. a* *3* whispering in one's ear, a suggesting. *Capitolin.*

INSUSURRŌ (in & susurro), *as, āvi, ātum, n. 1.* to whisper into the ear, whisper, *καταψιφισμός. Cic. alicui. Id. in aures. Id. ad aurem, h. e. into the ear. Id. alici cantilenam.* — *Figur. Cic. Favonius insusurra, h. e. reminds us.*

INSUTITIŌS, and **INSUTICIŌS** (insuo), *3* *a, um, adj.* wherein any thing is sewed. *Apul. asinus.*

INSETŌS, *a, um*. See *Insuo*.

INTABESCŌ (in & tabesco), *is, bui, n. 3.* to pine or waste away, wither away, *ἐκθίρωται. Horat. and Ovid.* — Also, with a dat. following, to pine away with or through any thing. *Seacæ. dolori.* — Hence, to melt, be dissolved. *Ovid. Ut intabescere igne cere.*

INTACTILIS (in & tactilis), *e, adj.* that *3* may not be touched, not tangible, *ἀψαυτός, ἀναψής. Lucet.*

INTACTŌS (in & tactus), *a, um, adj.* not *2* touched, untouched, unhurt, *ἀψαυτός, ἀνάρτος. Curt. Regia intacta, se bello. Virg. cervix juvenæ, h. e. that has never borne the yoke. Liv. homo, h. e. illius. Horat. Britannus, h. e. unconquered. Sallust. bellum, h. e. non finitum. Liv. Intactus infamia, cupiditate, religione. Curt. Intactus superstitione, h. e. carens, expers. Virg. and Horat. Pallas, virgo, h. e. chaste, pure, that has not known a man. Sallust. Bellum intactum, h. e. non inceptum.*

Stat. Intacta fides, h. e. integra. Curt. Intactæ vires, h. e. not diminished. Javenal. Intactor, h. e. castior. — **¶** Also, not treated of, not tried or attempted, unsung. *Horat. carmen. Plin. Nova intactaque ratione. Virg. saltus, h. e. not celebrated.*

INTACTŌS (in & tactus), *us, m.* the *3* property of not being perceived by the touch, intangibility. *Lucret.*

INTAMINATŌS (in & taminatus), *a, um*, *3* adj. uncoated, unsullied, undefiled, immaculate, unspotted. *Horat.*

INTARDŌ (in & tardo), *as, āvi, ātum*, *3* *n. 1.* to abide, stay. *Cæl. Anrel.*

INTECTŌS, *a, um, particip.* from *intego*.

2 — **¶** Adj. (from in & tectus), uncovered, naked, *ἀκάλυπτος. Tacit.* — Hence, frank, open-hearted. *Tacit.*

INTEGELLŌS (dimin. of *integer*), *a, um*, *1* adj. same as *Integer*. *Cic. Suavissimum συμβιβάζειν nostrum præstabo integellum, h. e. pretty safe.*

INTEGER (from in & tango, *h. e. tango*), *ēgra, ēgrum, adj.* that has lost nothing from itself, its quality and condition, but is still such as it was, with which also we can still make whatever we choose. — Hence, unhurt, uninjured, not violated, not spoiled, unchanged, remaining in its former state. *Cic. Ut integrum se velit. Sueton. malum (apple). Cic. jus. Sueton. Parum integra veritate, h. e. with too little observance of truth.* — Hence, not wounded. *Liv. 1, 25. Integer fuit.* — **¶** Also, uncorrupted, untainted, undefiled, unpolluted, clear, pure. *Horat. aper. Id. fons. Cic. Ut antequanatur integra contaminatis.* — **¶** Also, undiminished. *Plaac. in Cic. Ep. Pericula integerrima.* — **¶** Also, fresh, vigorous, active, lively, not tired or exhausted. *Cæs. vires. Id. milites. Nepos. Integrior exercitus, h. e. fresher, fitter for action.* — Also, *oae* who has recovered strength, active, lively, not weary. *Liv. 2, 65.* — Hence, one who has not yet fought. *Liv. 5, 38. miles.* — Also, still young. *Terent. ætas. Id. Mulier ætate integra, h. e. in the bloom of youth, in the flower of her age. Virg. Integer ævi. Stat. Integer annorum, h. e. in the prime of life.* — Also, not crammed with food, and therefore still fresh, lively; or, sober. *Cic. Div. 1, 29. Si ad quietem integri iremus.* — *Cic. Orat. 2, 45. sententiæ, h. e. lively.* — **¶** Also, whole, entire. *Cic. annus. Horat. dies. Cic. fames, h. e. os yet unbroken.* — Hence, *Macrob. Ad integrum, altogether, entirely.* — Hence, *Auct. ad Hieron. Integer in voce, h. e. that has full power over his voice.* — **¶** Also, cool, dispassionate, unbiased, impartial, unprejudiced. *Cic. discipulus. Horat. Integer laudo. Cic. Integrum se servare, h. e. favoring neither party, neutral. Also, not captivated by. Valer. Flacc. urbis.* — **¶** Also, upright, honest, virtuous, spotless, irreproachable. *Cic. homo, testis. Id. Nemo integrior. Id. Vita integerrima. Also, with a genit. following. Horat. Integer vitæ, h. e. in vita.* — **¶** Also, unconquered. *Cæs. B. C. 2, 5.* — **¶** Also, in a good condition, free from injury or danger. *Cic. vectigalia. Id. valetudo. Also, with a genit. following. Horat. mentis, h. e. in his senses, sound in mind.* — **¶** Also, new, not used. *Terent. causa, h. e. pretext.* — Hence, *Cic. De integro, or ab integro, or, Sueton. Ex integro, h. e. afresh, anew.* — **¶** Also, remaining in its previous state or condition, unchanged, undecided, undetermined. *Cic. Causam integram aliquid reservare, h. e. to leave the whole cause to him, without deciding any thing concerning it. Liv. certamen. Cic. Re integra, h. e. the matter being still in its old condition; or, while there was yet time.* — **¶** Also, that is in our power or at our disposal, that which we are at liberty to do. *Cæs. loca.* — Hence, *Integrum, power, control. Cic. dare, h. e. to grant full power. Id. sibi reservare.* — Hence, *Cic. Integrum est mihi, tibi, &c. h. e. it is in my, your power, I am or you are at liberty.* It is also followed by an *infia*. *Cic. Non est integrum Pompeio consilio jam uti tuo, h. e. it is not now in his power, he has no longer the means. Also, followed by ut. Ei*

ne integrum quidem erat, ut ad justitiam remigraret. — So, also, *Res est in integro. Cic. nobis.* — **¶** Also, that is in its former condition. — Hence, *Integrum, the former state or condition. In integrum restituere, to restore to its former state. Terent., Cic. and Cæs. aliquid.* — **¶** Also, sound, well, not sick. *Cels.* — **¶** Also, not fleeing, in their ranks. *Cæs. B. C. 2, 42.*

INTEGŌ (in & tego), *is, xi, ctum, a.* *2* *3.* to cover, clothe, *ἀμφικαλύπτω. Cæs. Turres coris intererant. Plin. Statuas auro integere, h. e. to gild. Id. Intestina tenui omento integuntur, h. e. are inclosed. Inscript. ap. Gruter. Integere viam, h. e. to pave.*

INTEGRASCŌ (integer), *is, n. 3.* to break *3* out afresh, begin anew, *ἀνασκευάζομαι. Terent. Malum integrascit.*

INTEGRATIŌ (integer), *ōnis, f. a* *re-3* storing, renewal, *ἀνακεννή, ἐπανάληψις. Terent.*

INTEGRATŌR (Id.), *ōris, m. a* *renewer, 3* restorer, *ἀνασκευάζωνος. Tertall.*

INTEGRĒ (integer), adv. entirely. *Tacit. mutare.* — **¶** Also, impartially, dispassionately. *Cic. judicare.* — **¶** Also, honestly, uprightly. *Cic. Manil. I. In amicorum periculis integre versatus, h. e. disinterestedly, ἀδωροδοκῆτος. Plin. Ep. Procuratione provincie integerrime functus, h. e. with integrity, uprightly.* — **¶** Also, chastely, purely, accurately, correctly, *καθάρως. Cic. dicere.*

INTEGRITAS (Id.), *ātis, f. the unimpaired condition of any thing, soundness, healthfulness, ἀδιαφασία. Cic. valetudinis. Pandect. mentis.* — **¶** Also, completeness, where no part is wanting. *Cic. corporis. Phedr. Integritatis testes desunt mihi, h. e. testiculi, qui ἀσπρόδνητος testes sunt.* — **¶** Also, vigor, freshness. *Cic. Acad. 4, 17.* — **¶** Also, purity, correctness. *Cic. sermonis Latini.* — Hence, integrity, uprightness, probity, honesty, innocence. *Cic., Nep. and Sallust.* — **¶** Also, the whole or aggregate of any thing. *Macrob.* — **¶** Also, health. *Cels.*

INTEGRITUDŌ (Id.), *īnis, f. same as In-3* *tegritas. Pandect.*

INTEGRŌ (Id.), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.* to renew, renovate, repeat, begin again, *ἀνασκευάζω. Liv. lacrimas. Id. pugnam. Stat. bellum. Liv. seditionem. Virg. carmen.* — **¶** Also, to recreate, refresh. *Cic. and Gell. animum.* — **¶** Also, to cure, heal, restore. *Tacit. elapsos in pravum artus.* — **¶** Also, to supply or fill. *Lucret. mare.*

INTEGUMENTUM (integer), *i, n. a* *cover-3* *ing, integument, σκέπαμα. Liv.* — **¶** Figur. *Cic. dissimulationis, h. e. disguise.*

INTELLECTIŌ (intelligo), *ōnis, f. an un-2* *derstanding, νόσις, a figure of rhetoric, which is also called synecdoche. Auct. ad Hieron. 4, 33.*

INTELECTŌR (Id.), *ōris, m. he who un-3* *derstands. Augustin.*

INTELLECTUALIS (intellectus), *e, adj* *3* relating to the understanding, intellectual *Apul. philosophia.*

INTELLECTUALITAS (intellectualis), *3* *ātis, f. same as Intellectus. Tertull.*

INTELLECTŌS (intelligo), *us, m. an un-2* *derstanding, insight into a thing, knowing, νόσις. Plin. Elephantis est intellectus patrii sermonis. Tacit. Intellectum habere, h. e. to be understood. Quintil. Carere intellectu, to be unintelligible. Plin. Intellectus in cortice peritis, h. e. an experienced man knows the tree by its bark.* — **¶** Also, a discerning by the senses, perception, sense. *Plin. saporis. Vellei. Corinthiorum.* — **¶** Also, signification, sense, meaning. *Quintil. Ἐμφασις altiore præbet intellectum, quam verba per se ipsa declarant, h. e. implies or signifies more.* — **¶** Also, the faculty of understanding any thing, understanding, intellect. *Senec. Per analogiam nostro intellectu et honestum et bonum judicante.*

INTELLECTŌS, *a, um.* See *Intelligo*. **INTELIGENS**, *tis, partic.* from *intelligo* — **¶** Adj. understanding, comprehending, knowing well, acquainted with, intelligent. *Cic. vir. Also, with a genit.*

INTENTUS, a, um, partic. from *intendo*.

— *¶* Adj. *intent* upon, fixed, attentive, waiting for. *Liv.* in occasionem. *Id.* rei. *Id.* *Intentior* ad parendum. *Id.* *Intutus* in eventu. Also, with an *ablat.* following. *Sallust.* Aliquo negotio *intutus*. Also, with *quam* following. *Liv.* *Intenti*, quam mox signum daretur. Also, with *sive* — *sive* following. *Liv.* 6, 6. — *¶* Also, careful, accurate, exact. *Liv.* *Custodia* *intention*. *Id.* *Intentissima* cura. — *¶* Also, violent, vehement. *Cels.* *febris*. *Seac.* *Impetus* *intention*.

INTENTUS (*intendo*), us, m. a stretching or holding out. *Cic.* *palmarum*.

INTEPĒD (in & teped), es, pui, n. 2. to be lukewarm. *Propert.*

INTEPESCĒD (intepes), is, pui, n. 3. to grow or become lukewarm. *Senec.* *climus*. *Petr.* *Intepescente* *sævitia*, h. e. abating.

INTER (in), prep. between, betwixt, μεταξύ. *Ces.* *Mons* est *inter* *Sequanos* et *Helvetios*. *Nep.* *Inter* *quos* est *contentio*. *Cic.* *Nihil* *interest* *inter* *te* et *quadrupedem*. — *¶* Also, among, amongst. *Cic.* *Inter* *homines* *esse*. *Liv.* *Inter* *cetera*, h. e. among other things. Particularly when it is the same as *de* or *ex*. *Cic.* *Inter* *omnes* *unus* *excellat*. — *¶* Also, during, for which in, at, or on are sometimes used in English. *Cic.* *Inter* *cœnam*, h. e. during supper. *Liv.* *Inter* *prælium*. *Gell.* *Inter* *diem*, h. e. by day, in the day-time. *Cic.* *Inter* *tot* *annos*. *Justin.* *Inter* *bihendum*. *Cels.* *Inter* *principia*, h. e. in the beginning. *Cic.* *Inter* *viam*, or *Tarent*. *Inter* *vias*, h. e. on the way. *Scaec.* and *Saet.* *Inter* *jocum*, h. e. among (during) jokes. (But, *Per* *jocum*, by way of joke, in joke, has reference to the intention of the agent.) *Gell.* *Inter* *suam* *ætatem*, h. e. in his time, among his contemporaries. *Suet.* *Inter* *moras*, h. e. in the mean time, meanwhile. *Liv.* *Inter* *hiæc*, or *Cels.* *Inter* *quæ*, h. e. in the mean time, meanwhile. — *¶* Also, for invicem, mutually, reciprocally. *Tarent.* *Quasi* *non* *novimus* *nos* *inter* *nos*, h. e. as if we did not know one another, as if we were not acquainted with each other. *Cic.* *Amic.* 22. *Ed.* *Eraest.* *Se* *colunt* *inter* *se*. (But in *Ed.* *Græc.* the first *se* is omitted. So *inter* *se* is frequently used instead of *se* *invicem*, or *sibi* *invicem*.) *Cic.* *Amare* *inter* *se*, h. e. each other. *Liv.* *Inter* *se* *complecti*. *Nep.* *Obtretere* *inter* *se*, h. e. *sibi* *invicem*.

— *¶* Also, instead of *apud*, with, among. *Cic.* *Inter* *omnes* *constat*. — *¶* Also, for ad, through or to. *Virg.* *Te* *inter* *præmia* *ducet*. — *¶* Also, for in. *Cic.* *Inter* *manus* *aufferi*, h. e. in the arms. — *¶* Sometimes it is put after its case. *Cic.* *Siquos* *inter* *societas* *est*. — It is sometimes put between two accusatives. *Liv.* *Phœulas* *inter* *Arretiumque*. — It is also sometimes transposed. *Horat.* *Inter* *errem* *nuda* *leones*. — *Cic.* *Inter* *scarios* *defendere*, h. e. on the charge of assassination. — *Liv.* *Provincia* *inter* *peregrinos*, h. e. *prætura* *peregrina*. *Cic.* *Inter* *falcarios*, h. e. in the street where the scythe-makers live.

INTERÆSTIMATIŌ (inter & æstimatio), ōnis, f. same as *Æstimatio*. *Pandect.*

INTERÆSTĒD (inter & æstuo), as, n. 1. to boil up at intervals. *Plin.* *Ep.* *Stomachus* *interæstians*, h. e. rising frequently.

INTERAMENTUM (unc.), i, n. *Liv.* 28. 45. *Interamenta* *navium*, h. e. according to some, timber for the lower part of a man-of-war. *Gronovius* reads *Incramenta*, h. e. that with which a ship is pitched.

INTERAMNÆ, æ, f. See *Interamnus*.

INTERAMNANUS (interamnus), a, um, 3 adj. same as *Interamnus*. *Lamprid.* *Alex.* *Ser.* 56. But others read *Interamnus*.

INTERAMNÆS, ætis, adj. of or at *Interamna*. *Liv.* — Hence, *Interamnates*, the inhabitants of *Interamna*. *Plin.*

INTERAMNIS, e, adj. same as *Interamnæ*. *Cic.*

INTERAMNUS (inter & amnis), a, um, 3 adj. between two rivers. *Solin.* *spatium*. — Hence, *Interamna*, æ, f. a town of Umbria. — Also, a town in the ager *Præutianus*. — Also, a town of *Latium*.

INTERANÆUS (interus, which is not 3 used), a, um, adj. interior, internal. *Scrib.* *Iurg.* *vomica*. — Hence, *Interaneum*, i, n. an intestine, gut. *Plin.* The plural is also found in *Plin.*

INTERARESCĒD (inter & aresco), is, rui, n. 3. to be dried up, grow entirely dry, διαξηραίνονται. *Vitruv.* and *Cic.*

INTERBIBĒD (inter & bibo), is, n. 3. to 3 drink up wholly, ἐκπίνω. *Plaut.*

INTERBITĒD, is, n. 3. same as *Intereo*. 3 *Plaut.*

INTERCALARIS (intercalo), e, adj. inserted between, interposed, interpolated, intercalary, intercalary, ἐμβολιαῖος, ἐμβολιαῖος. *Plin.* *dies*, h. e. the intercalary day. *Liv.* *mensis*, h. e. an intercalary month. Such months were intercalated by Numa. The first day of an intercalary month was called *calende intercalares*. *Cic.* *Julius Cæsar* also inserted two months. Hence, *Cic.* *Intercalares* *calendæ priores*, the first day of the first intercalary month. — *¶* *Plin.* *Annus* *intercalaris*, a leap-year, in which the intercalary day was inserted. — Hence, *Figur.* *Versus* *intercalaris*, a verse inserted between two others (as in *Virg.* *Ecl.* 7.)

INTERCALARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. same 1 as *Intercalaris*. *Liv.* *mensis*.

INTERCALATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. the act of 2 intercalating, intercalation. *Plin.*

INTERCALATŌR, ōris, m. See *Intercalatio*.

INTERCALŌ (inter & calo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. properly, to proclaim or make known that any thing has been intercalated. — Hence, to interpose, insert between, interpolate, intercalate, παρεμβάλλω. *Saeton.* *diem*. *Cic.* *Intercalatur*, h. e. there is an intercalation of one or more days. (Before Cæsar brought the Roman calendar into order by inserting two months, the pontifices used sometimes to insert or sometimes to leave out some days, with regard to the seasons of the year or for private purposes.) *Macrob.* *Dies* *intercalantes*, h. e. *intercalares*. But others read *intercalatores*. — *¶* Also, to defer, delay. *Liv.* *penam*.

INTERCAPEDINŌ (intercapedo), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to interrupt. *Fulgent.*

INTERCAPĒDŌ (inter & capedo), īnis, 2 f. an interval of time, intermission, pause, respite, διαχώρημα, διάσπασμα. *Cic.* *Me* *non* *pœnitēbat* *intercapedinem* *scribendi* *fecisse*, h. e. of having for some time past omitted to write. *Id.* *molestiæ*, h. e. respite from trouble. *Sueton.* *jurisdictionis*. *Id.* *Post* *longam* *intercapedinem*. *Plin.* *Ep.* *Post* *intercapedinem* *temporis*.

INTERCARDINATŌS (inter & cardino), 2 a, um, adj. joined by hinges. *Vitruv.* 10, 14, 2. But *Ed.* *Schneid.* reads *interordinatis*.

INTERCEDĒD (inter & cedo), is, essi, esum, n. 3. to go or come between, intervene, ἐντρέχωμαι. *Plin.* *Non* *posset* *totus* *sol* *adimi* *terris*, *intercedente* *luna*, si, &c. So, also, of time, to intervene, pass. *Liv.* *Intercessere* *pauci* *dies*. *Cic.* *Nox* *nulla* *intercessit*. *Id.* *Vix* *annus* *intercesserat*, quum, &c. — Hence, to contradict, hinder, prevent, oppose, withstand, stand up against, protest against, obstruct, impede. *Cic.* *legi*. *Id.* *alicui*. Also, with quo aivus following. *Liv.* *Pronuntiavit*, *prætor* *non* *intercedere* *tribunos*, quo minus sua potestate utatur, h. e. should not obstruct the prætor in the exercise of his judicial office. Also, with *ne* following. *Auct.* *ad* *Hevean*. — This was done particularly by the tribunes of the people with the word *veto*, by which they annulled the decrees of the senate. — Also, to interpose one's credit, become surety for. *Cic.* *pro* *aliquo*. Also, with an accusat. following. *Id.* *pecuniam* *pro* *aliquo*. — *¶* Also, to come to or up. *Plaut.* *Si* *tertius* *intercedat*. *Tarent.* *Si* *nulla* *ægritudo* *huic* *gaudio* *intercesserit*, h. e. shall come across, disturb, interrupt. — Hence, figur. to be added. *Cic.* *Vestra* *auctoritas* *intercessit*. — Also, to occur, happen, take place, be made. *Cic.* *Nullum* *dictum* *intercessit*. *Cæs.* *magni* *casus*. *Liv.* *res*. *Cic.* *Senatus* *auctoritas* *intercessit*. — *¶* Also, to be, stand, or lie between, ἐνιστάσθαι. *Cæs.*

Palus *intercedebat*. — Hence, to be, when a word signifying between is joined with it or understood, or when a relation between two persons or things is expressed. *Cic.* *Inter* *nos* *vetus* *usus* *intercedit*, h. e. est. *Id.* *Intercedunt* *mibi* *iniunctiæ* *cum* *eo*. *Nep.* *Obtretractatio* *tanta* *intercedebat*, h. e. erat.

INTERCEPTŌ (interceptio), ōnis, f. a 1 taking away. *Cic.*

INTERCEPTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a forestall- 3 er, interceptor, μεσολαβῶν. *Liv.*

INTERCEPTUS, a, um. See *Interceptio*.

INTERCEPTUS (interceptio), us, m. same 3 as *Interceptio*. *Fulgent.*

INTERCESSIŌ (intercedo), ōnis, f. intervention, presence. *Gell.* — *¶* Also, an interposition, protesting against, ἀντιπαρῖστας. *Cic.* *Cum* *intercessio* *stultitiam* *intercessoris* *significatura* *sit*, *non* *rem* *impeditura*. *Gell.* *Intercessionem* *facere* *pro* *aliquo*. *Liv.* *remittere*. — *¶* Also, an interposition, mediation, assistance. *Cic.* — Part cularly, in money affairs, a giving of surety or security for the payment of money. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, performance, fulfilment. *Cod.* *Just.*

INTERCESSŌR (Id.), ōris, m. he who opposes or protests against, ἀντιπροσέχων. *Cic.* *Cum* *intercessio* *stultitiam* *intercessoris* *significatura* *sit*. *Liv.* *legis*. — Also, in general, an obstructor, hinderer. *Cic.* *dictatura*. — *¶* Also, a mediator, agent between two parties to procure reconciliation, intercessor. *Cic.* *Rosc.* *Aia.* 38. — Hence, in money matters, a surety, bondsman, one who gives security for another. *Senec.* *Ep.* 119. (Here it may mean a broker, factor.) — *¶* Also, same as *Exsecutor*. *Cod.* *Just.*

INTERCESSUS (Id.), us, m. an interven- 3 tion, intercession. *Valer.* *Maz.*

INTERCIDĒD (inter & cedo), is, idi, isum, 1 a. 3. to cut asunder, cut in pieces, διακόπτω. *Hirt.* *venas* *fontis*. — Particularly, to cut in the middle, cut off or away here and there, clip, thin. *Colwa.* *arundinetum* *densatum*. *Plin.* *Ep.* *commentarios*. — *¶* Also, to separate, cut off, interrupt. *Hirt.* *Colles* *intercisi* *valibus*, h. e. interrupted by, interspersed with. *Scaec.* *Insula* *ab* *Italia* *freto* *intercisa*. *Cic.* *montem*, h. e. to cut through. *Quintil.* *Isthmon*. *Liv.* *pontem*, h. e. to break off. *Pandect.* *ædes*, h. e. to pull down, demolish. *Gell.* *sententias*. — Hence, *Macrob.* *Dies* *intercisis*, a half-holiday.

INTERCIDĒD (inter & cedo), is, idi, n. 3. 2 to fall between, διαπίπτω. *Liv.* —

— *¶* Also, to fall out, happen, come to pass. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, to fall, decay, go to ruin, be lost, perish, become extinguished, vanish. *Plin.* *Intercidunt* *ova*. *Cic.* *e* *poeta*. *inimici*. *Quintil.* *verba*, h. e. go into disuse, become obsolete. *Horat.* *Intercidere* *alicui*, or, *Liv.* *Memoria* *alicujus* *intercidere*, h. e. to be forgotten, slip from the memory.

INTERCIDŌNÆ, æ, f. a goddess who assisted women in childbirth. *Varr.*

INTERCINŌ (inter & cano), is, a. 3. to 3 sing between or in the middle of a thing, παρῶν. *Horat.*

INTERCIPIŌ (inter & capio), is, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. to catch, catch up, intercept. *Cæs.* *pila*. — Hence, to catch, catch away, intercept. *Cic.* *Literæ* *non* *sunt* *committendæ* *ejusmodi* *periculo*, ut *intercipi* *possint*, h. e. be intercepted. — Also, to capture, make prisoner, surprise, cut off. *Cæs.* *Inopinantes* *aggressi* *magnum* *numerus* *jumentorum* *atque* *hominum* *intercipiunt*. — Hence, to snatch away. Also, in general, to take away, deprive of. *Cic.* *honorem*. *Liv.* *agrum* *ab* *aliquo*. *Ovid.* *alicui* *aliquid*. *Tacit.* *pecunias* *e* *publico*. — Hence, *Ovid.* *Terga* *caput* *tangunt*, *colla* *intercepta* *videntur*, h. e. cut off between their backs and their heads. — Also, to carry off, cut off, destroy, overthrow, particularly unexpectedly. *Ovid.* *Cererem*. *Tacit.* *aliquem* *veneno*. *Plin.* *Ep.* *Rex* *mortalitate* *interceptus*. *Apul.* *Urbs* *intercepta*, h. e. swallowed up, destroyed. *Quintil.* *Si* *me* *fata* *intercepissent*. — Hence, *Quintil.* *Interceptus*, h. e. mortuus. — Also, to catch against one's will, to receive what was intended for another.

Virg. hastam, *h. e.* to be struck or killed by. *Cic.* venenum. — Also, to interrupt, hinder. *Curt.* iter, *h. e.* to block up *Quintil.* sermonem.

INTERCISE (intercisis), *adv.* piecemeal, 1 bit by bit, not in continuity, in a mixed manner, interruptedly, ἀποκόμῳ. *Cic.*

INTERCISTO (intercisto), *ōnis*, *f.* a cutting, διὰκόμῳ. *Varr.*

INTERCISIVUS. See *Intersecivus*.
INTERCISUS, *a, um*. See *Intercedo*.

INTERCLAMO (inter & clamo), *as*, *n. 1.* 3 to interrupt by crying. *Ammian.*

INTERCLUDO (inter & cludo), *is*, *si*, *sum*, *a. 3.* to shut or block up, stop the passage, prevent, hinder, take away, deprive of, διακλείω. *Cic.* alicui fugam. *Id.* alitum alicui ad aliquem. *Id.* vias seditionum. *Liv.* animam, or spiritum, *h. e.* to stop the breath, stifle, suffocate. —

¶ Also, to cut off or separate a person from any thing, not to let him come to it. *Cas.* aliquem ab exercitu. *Id.* re frumentaria. *Id.* itinere. — Hence, in general, to hinder, prevent. *Cic.* Intercludor de ore, quo minus, &c. *Id.* Via interclusa frondibus. — ¶ Also, to shut in, hem in. *Cas.* aliquem locorum angustias. — Hence, to cover. *Stat.* latus pelta.

INTERCLUSIO (intercludo), *ōnis*, *f.* a 1 stopping or shutting up, ἀποκλείσις. *Cic.* animæ, *h. e.* a stoppage or suspension of the breath. — ¶ Also, a parenthesis. *Quintil.*

INTERCLUSUS, *a, um*. See *Intercludo*.
INTERCULO (inter & colo), *is*, *ni*, *ultim*, 3 *a. 3.* to cultivate between. *Sicul. Flacc.*

INTERCOLUMNIUM (inter & columna), *ii*, *n.* a space between the pillars of a building, μεσοστήλων, μεσοστύλῳ. *Cic.*

INTERCONCILIO (inter & concilio), *as*, 2 *avi*, *atum*, *a. 1.* to conciliate, gain over, procure the favor of. *Quintil.* (without case).

INTERCULCO (inter & calco), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a. 1.* to tread in between. *Colum.*

INTERCURRO (inter & curro), *is*, *cūcurri* and *curri*, *cursum*, *a.* and *n. 3.* to run or go between, παρεκκίπτω. *Plin.* Latitudine intercurrentis freti. — Hence, to be between. *Lucret.* Intercurret distantia formis, *h. e.* intercedit. *Plin.* Folium intercurrentibus spinis. — Also, to step between, intercede, interpose, intervene. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, to ran to a place in the mean time. *Liv.* 5, 19. — ¶ Also, to be intermingled with: to be among. *Cic.* Excitationibus dolor intercurrit. — ¶ Also, to run through. *Ammian.* Intercursu spatio maris.

INTERCURSUS (frequentat. of *intercurro*), 2 *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *n. 1.* to run or go between, intervene. *Liv.* Segnius intercursantibus barbaris, junctæ copiæ, *h. e.* attacking less furiously. — Also, figur. to be or lie between. *Plin.* Intercursant, eینگۇتque has urbes tetrarchiarum, regionum instar singulas, *h. e.* lie between.

INTERCURSUS (intercurro), *us*, *m.* a running between; an intervention, interposition. *Liv.* Impeditus intercurso snorum usus hastarum. *Id.* Consulium intercursum rixa sedata est.

INTERCURSUS, *a, um*. See *Intercurro*.
INTERCUS (inter & cutis), *ūtis*, *adj.* under the skin, between the flesh and the skin, intercutaneous. *Cic.* aqua, *h. e.* the dropsy, hydropsy, anasarca. — ¶ Also, inward, internal, secret, hidden. *Gell.* vitia.

INTERCOSSUS (inter & quatio), *us*, *m.* 2 *a* striking between. — Hence, *Senec.* lumenis, *h. e.* a flashing between.

INTERDATOS, *a, um*, *adj.* See *Interdo*.
INTERDIANOS (interdiu), *a, um*, *adj.* 3 during the day, daily. *Cal.* Aurel.

INTERDICO (inter & dico), *is*, *xi*, *ictum*, *a. 3.* to forbid, prohibit, interdict, απαγορεύω. *Id.* It is followed by *ne*. *Tirent.* Interdicto, ne extulisse extra ædes puerum velis, *h. e.* I charge you not to carry, &c. *Cas.* Interdict Cassivellauno, ne Mandubratio noceat. Also, by *ut* *ne*. *Cic.* Interdictum est, ut singulis hominibus ne amplius quam singulas artes nosse liceat. Also, with a *dat.* and *ne* following. *Cic.* Pythagoricis interdictum putatur, ne faba vescerentur. Also, followed by *ab* *aliquid*. *Liv.* remissus usum purpure. *Sueton.* Historibus scenam Also, passively. *Ne-*

pos. Interdici non poterat socero gener. *Senec.* Nulli interdici misericordiam. *Cic.* Præmio interdicto. *Cas.* and *Liv.* alicui aliqua re. *Cic.* Amoribus interdictum iuventuti. — Hence, *Cas.* and *Cic.* Interdicere alicui aqua et igni, *h. e.* to forbid one the use of fire and water; to banish. So, also, *Brut.* in *Cic.* Ep. Interdicamur aqua et igni. Also, absolutely. *Cas.* Sacrificiis interdicunt, *h. e.* excommunicate, exclude from public worship. — Hence, Interdictus, *a, um*, forbidden, prohibited, unlawful. *Cic.* —

¶ Also, of the prætor, to forbid, interdict; especially, to make a decree respecting the possession of disputed property, until the right of property should be decided. *Cic.* Also, in general, to order, decree; to mention, mention by the way. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* — Hence, to avail one's self of the interdict of the prætor, to institute a complaint according to such an interdict. *Pandect.*

INTERDICTIO (interdictio), *ōnis*, *f.* a prohibition, interdiction, debarring from or forbidding the use of, ἀπορρίσις. *Cic.* aquæ et ignis, *h. e.* a banishing from Italy. *Liv.* finium.

INTERDICTOR (Id.), *ōris*, *m.* a forbiddor. 3 *Tertull.*

INTERDICTUM (Id.), *i*, *n.* an interdict, prohibition, απαγορεύμα. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a provisional decree of the prætor before final decision of a cause. *Cic.*

INTERDICTUS, *a, um*. See *Interdicto*.
INTERDIGITIA (inter & digitus), *orum*, 3 *n.* probably, warts or similar excrescences between the fingers and toes. *Marcell.* *Empir.*

INTERDIU (inter & diu), *adv.* in the daytime, μεθ' ἡμέραν. *Cas.*

INTERDIUS, same as *Interdiu*. 3 *Plaut.*
INTERDO (inter & do), *as*, *dēdi*, *dātum*, 3 *dāre*, *a. 1.* to distribute. *Lucret.* cibum, *h. e.* distribute through the body. — ¶ We find also, *Interduo*, to give for any thing; or, simply, to give. *Plaut.* Nihil interduo, *h. e.* I would give nothing for it, I do not value it at all. So, also, subjunct. *Interduim*, for *interdem*. *Plaut.*

INTERDUCTUS (interduco), *us*, *m.* a pointing between, as the insertion of a comma, colon, &c. *Cic.*

INTERDUM (inter & dum), *adv.* sometimes, now and then, occasionally, ἐνίοτε, ὅτε. *Cic.*, *Horat.*, &c. — ¶ Also, meanwhile, in the mean time. *Sil.*, *Apul.* and *Pandect.*

INTEREA (inter & ea), *adv.* in the meantime, meanwhile, in the meanwhile, in the interim, ἐν τούτῳ, ἐν τῷ μεταξύ χρόνῳ. *Cic.*, *Virg.*, &c. — Also, notwithstanding, however. *Virg.* Nec ulla interea est inarata gratia terræ. — *Loei* is also joined with it redundantly. *Terent.* — ¶ Also, sometimes. *Sil.*

INTEREMPTIBILIS, or **INTEREMTYBILIS** (interimo), *e*, *adj.* that can be destroyed or killed. *Tertull.*

INTEREMPTIO, and **INTEREMTIO** (Id.), 3 *ōnis*, *f.* slaughter, destruction, κατάρσις. *Cic.*

INTEREMPTOR, or **INTEREMTOR** (Id.), 2 *ōris*, *m.* one that destroys or kills; a slayer, murderer. *Senec.*

INTEREMPTRIX, or **INTEREMTRIX** 3 (interemtor), *icis*, *f.* she that destroys or kills; a murderess. *Loctont.*

INTEREMPTUS, and **INTEREMTUS**, *a, um*. See *Interimo*.

INTEREO (inter & eo), *is*, *ii*, *itum*, *irr. n.* 4. properly, to go among several things, so as no longer to be distinguished. Hence, to perish, go to ruin or decay, be annihilated, cease to exist, be destroyed, be slain, die, διαφθίσκειν. *Cic.* Interit magnitudine maris stilla muræ. *Sever.* in *Ætina*. Saxa intereunt venis, *h. e.* miscetur venis. *Cic.* Interiunt sacra. *Nepos.* pecunia. *Cic.* ignis. *Id.* literæ. *Horat.* estas. *Cas.* Naves naufragio intereunt. *Id.* usus, *h. e.* is in vain. *Pandect.* possessio, *h. e.* is lost or ceases. *Terent.* Interii, *h. e.* I am ruined, I am undone. *Horat.* Inteream, *h. e.* may I perish. *Cas.* Fame aut ferro interire. — Particip. Interitus. *Quadrig.*

INTEREQUITO (inter & equito), *as*, *avi*, 2 *atum*, *n. 1.* to ride between or in the midst. *Liv.* — Also, with an *acc.* following. *Liv.* ordines

INTERERRŌ (inter & erro), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, 3 *n. 1.* to wander, come, go or be between. *Prudent.*

INTERFARI. See *Interfero*.
INTERFATIO (interfor), *ōnis*, *f.* a speaking between, a clause interposed. *Quintil.* — Also, an interrupting in speaking. *Cic.*

INTERFECTIBILIS (interficio), *e*, *adj.* 3 deadly. *Apul.* Ruta interfectibilis viperarum.

INTERFECTIO (Id.), *ōnis*, *f.* a killing, 3 slaying, murdering, φόνος. *Brut.* in *Cic.* Ep.

INTERFECTIVUS (Id.), *a, um*, *adj.* 3 deadly, mortal, fatal. *Cal.* Aurel.

INTERFECTOR (Id.), *ōris*, *m.* one who 1 slays or kills; a slaughterer, murderer, φονεύς. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a destroyer. *Tertull.* veritatis.

INTERFECTORIUS (interfector), *icis*, *f.* a 2 murderess. *Tacit.*

INTERFECTUS, *a, um*. See *Interficio*.
INTERFEMINIUS (inter & femina), *a, um*, *adj.* between the thighs. — Hence, *Interfeminum*, *h. e.* cunnus. *Apul.*

INTERFICIUS (inter & facio), *is*, *eci*, *ectum*, *a. 3.* to destroy. *Plaut.* usum, fructum. *Virg.* messes. *Cic.* fragm. herbas. — ¶ Also, to kill, slay, murder, put to death, destroy, ἀναιρεῖν, κτείνειν. *Cic.* aliquem. *Lucret.* feras. *Nepos.* exercitum, *h. e.* to cut to pieces. — ¶ Also, to consume, eat. *Lucil.* panem. — ¶ Also, to interrupt. *Apul.* sermonem. *Cod. Theod.* negotium. — ¶ Also, to finish. *Cod. Theod.* negotium.

INTERFIO (interfacio), *is*, *n.* irreg. pass. 3 to be consumed, be destroyed, perish, die, ἀναιρεῖσθαι. *Lucret.* and *Plaut.*

INTERFLUO (inter & fluo), *is*, *ūxi*, *ūxum*, 2 *n. 3.* to flow or run between or through, διαρρέω. *Plin.* — Also, with an *acc.* *Lic.* — ¶ Figur. to pass away or elapse between. *Cic.* Sæclet. 6. *Ed. Ern.* Anni decem interfluxissent.

INTERFLUUS (interfluo), *a, um*, *adj.* 2 flowing between or through the midst, interfluent, μεσορρῶς. *Plin.* and *Pallad.*

INTERFODIO (inter & fodio), *is*, *odi*, 3 *ossum*, *a. 3.* to dig or pierce to pieces; to pierce, penetrate. *Lucret.*

INTERFEMINIUS, *a, um*. See *Interfeminius*.
INTERFOR (inter & for), *aris*, *atus* *sum*, 2 *dep. 1.* to speak between. *Liv.* and *Virg.* — ¶ Also, to interrupt one in speaking. *Liv.* aliquem.

INTERFOSSUS, *a, um*. See *Interfodio*.
INTERFRINGO (inter & frango), *is*, *ēgi*, 3 *actum*, *a. 3.* to break to pieces. *Cato.*

INTERFUGIO (inter & fugio), *is*, *a. 3.* to 3 fly between or into. *Lucret.*

INTERFULGEO (inter & fulgeo), *es*, *n. 2.* 2 to shine between or among. *Liv.*

INTERFUNDIO (inter & fundo), *is*, *ūdī*, 2 *ūsum*, *a. 3.* to pour through or between, διαρέω. Hence, *Interfundī*, to flow between. *Virg.* Styx interfusa. Also, with an *acc.* following. *Avien.* Pelagus interfunditur oras. — Hence, *Virg.* Maculis interfusa genas, *h. e.* habens genas interfusus maculis. — Hence, to be between. *Stat.* Nox interfusa.

INTERFUR (inter & furo), *is*, *n. 3.* to 3 rage between or through. *Stat.* Alternum Mavors interfur orbem, *h. e.* rages or exercises his fury between the one and the other world, amidst both worlds, viz. excites both Europe and Asia to war.

INTERFUSIO (interfundo), *ōnis*, *f.* a 3 flowing between. *Lactant.*

INTERFUSUS, *a, um*. See *Interfundo*.
INTERGARRIO (inter & garrio), *is*, *ivi*, 3 *itum*, *n. 4.* to talk between. *Apul.*

INTERGERINUS (intergero), *a, um*, *adj.* 2 that is placed between. *Fest.* paries, *h. e.* a partition wall. Also, simply, *Intergerinus*, *sc.* paries. *Plin.*

INTERGERIUM (Id.), *ii*, *n.* that which is 2 placed between. *Plin.*

INTERGERO (inter & gero), *is*, *essī*, *es-* 3 *tum*, *a. 3.* to place between, insert, interpose. *Fest.*

INTERGRESSUS (intergredior), *us*, *m.* 3 intervention, interposition. *Minuc.* Felix.

INTERHIO (inter & hio), *as*, *n. 1.* to 3 be open between. *Tertull.*

INTERJACEO (inter & jaceo), *es*, *n. 2.* 2 to lie between, παρέκειμαι. *Liv.* Interjacebat campus. *Plin.* via. Also, with

inter. Id. — Also, with a *dat.* *Liv.* Campus Interjacens Tiberi ac mœnibus. Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Plin.* Duas syrtis interjacet.

INTERJACĪO. See *Interjacio.*

INTERIBĪ (inter & ibi), *adv.* meanwhile. 3 *Plant.* and *Gell.*

INTERIBILIS (intereo), *e, adj.* perishable, 3 *mortal.* *Tertull.*

INTERJECTIŌ (interjicio), *ōnis, f. a* 2 throwing or placing between; the interposition or insertion of something extraneous in the middle of a sentence, *παρένθεσις.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* verborum. — *¶* Also, in grammar, an interjection. *Quintil.* — *¶* Also, a parenthesis. *Quintil.*

INTERJECTIVŌS (*Id.*), *a, um, adj.* placed 3 between. *Simplex.*

INTERJECTŌS, *a, um.* See *Interjicio.*

INTERJECTŪS (interjicio), *us, m. a* 1 throwing or placing between. *Apul.* — *¶* Also, an interposition, intercession. *Cic. terræ.* *Tacit.* temporis. *Id.* Interjectu noctis, *h. e.* after a night. *Id.* Petito paucorum dierum interjectu, *h. e.* an adjournment, respite. *Colum.* Interjectibus capere, *h. e.* at different times.

INTERJICIŌ, (inter & jacio), *is, jeci,* 1 jectum, *a. 3.* properly, to throw between, *παρεβάλλω.* Hence, to place or put between. *Cæs.* legionarias cohortes. — Hence, Interjectus, *a, um, put or placed between, lying between.* *Cic.* solitudines. *Tacit.* lumen. *Cic.* Aer interjectus inter mare et cœlum. *Id.* Nasus oculis interjectus. *Liv.* Regio interjecta inter Roman et Arpos. *Cic.* Anno interjecto, *h. e.* after a year, at the expiration of a year. So, also, *Cæs.* Interjectis aliquot diebus. *Id.* Interjecto spatio, *h. e.* some time after. *Cic.* Interjecto longo spatio, *h. e.* at a great distance. — *¶* Also, to join or add to, intermix. *Tacit.* preces et minas. — *¶* Also, to scatter. *Claudian.* Erat interjecta cornas. — *¶* *Cic.* Librum interjicere, *h. e.* to write or compose between. — *¶* Interjacio is found in *Tacit.*

INTERIM (inter), *adv.* in the mean time, meanwhile, in the meanwhile, in the interim, *μετὰ.* *Cic.* and *Teren.* — Also, notwithstanding, however. *Cic.* and *Quintil.* — Also, hereupon, then. *Teren.* — *¶* Also, sometimes, now and then, occasionally. *Senec.*, *Quintil.* and *Colum.* — Hence, *Quintil.* Interim — interim, *h. e.* sometimes — sometimes; at one time — at another.

INTERIMŌ (inter & emo), *is, ēmi,* 1 emptum or entum, *a. 3.* to take away, deprive of, destroy, annihilate, bring to nothing, *ἀφαιρέω.* *Plant.* vitam. *Lucret.* sensum. *Cic.* sacra. *Pandect.* dilationem. — *¶* Also, to kill, slay, murder, destroy, *διαφθείρω.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* Me interimunt voces, *h. e.* greatly distress or affect.

INTERIOR, *us, ōris, comparat.* of the obsolete *Interus*, *a, um.* *Superlat.* *Intimus.* — *I. comparat.* Interior signifies inner, interior, *ἐνδότερος.* *Cic.* pars ædium. — Hence, in geography, more distant from the sea, more inland. *Cic.* nationes. *Liv.* Interiora regni. — Hence, *Cic.* Interiore epistola, *h. e.* in the middle of the letter. — *¶* Also, nearer. *Cic.* timor. *Id.* societas. *Liv.* Interior periculo vulneris, *h. e.* too near to be now wounded. *Id.* ictibus, too near to be now hit. — Hence, in walking, nearer to the wall, further from the street. *Ovid.* — Hence, superior. *Horat.* nota *Falerii.* — *Ovid.* torus, or *Sueton.* sponda, *h. e.* nearer to the wall of the chamber. — in a race course, nearer to the goal, or, driving on the left. *Ovid.* rota. (for they drove from right to left). — *¶* Also, more hidden, secret or unknown. *Cic.* literæ, *h. e.* profound, abstruse. *Nep.* consilia, *h. e.* secret counsels. — *¶* Also, more intimate. *Cic.* amicitia. — *¶* Also, smaller, shorter, when a circle is spoken of. *Cic.* cursus. *Horat.* gyrus. — *II. superlat.* *Intimus*, *a, um,* signifies the inmost, innermost, and is frequently used for *intima* pars. *Cic.* Intima Macedonia, *h. e.* the interior of Macedonia. *Id.* In eo sacratio intimo. — Hence, the most rare, most difficult, greatest. *Cic.* artificum. *Id.*

disputatio. *Id.* vis. — Also, the most intimate, most secret. *Nepos.* familiaritas. — Hence, substant. *latimus*, *i, m.* a most intimate friend. *Cic.* Ex meis intimis. Also, *Nepos.* alicui. Also, *Teren.* alicujus consiliis. — *¶* *Plant.* Homo interior, *h. e.* perhaps a friend. According to others, the inner man; life, soul. — *Pallad.* Interiora, *h. e.* the intestines, entrails.

INTERITIŌ (intereo), *ōnis, f. a* 1 decaying, 1 perishing, destruction, death. *Cic.*

INTERITŪS (*Id.*), *us, m.* destruction, ruin, utter decay, extinction, death, annihilation, *ἀνάρσεις, διάλυσις.* *Cic.*

INTERITŪS, *a, um.* See *Intereo.*

INTERIŪS, *comp. adj.* See *Interior.* — *Comp. of intra.* See *Intra.*

INTERJUNGŌ (inter & jungo), *is, nxi,* 2 nctum, *a. and n. 3.* to join one with another, to join. *Liv.* dextras. *Stat.* equum equis. — *¶* Also, to unyoke. *Martial.* equos. — *¶* Also, figur. to rest. *Senec.*

INTERLABŌR (inter & labor), *labēris,* 3 lapsus sum, *dep. 3.* to glide, fall, slip, fly, flow between, *παρεπιπτόω.* *Stat.* Stellæ interlabentes, *h. e.* gliding amidst the darkness. *Virg.* Inter enim labentur aquæ.

INTERLATĒŌ (inter & lateo), *es, n. 2.* 2 to be concealed between, to lurk or lie hid between or amongst. *Senec.*

INTERLATRŌ (inter & latro), *as, n. 1.* 3 to bark between. *Paulin.* Nolan.

INTERLECTIŌ (interlego), *ōnis, f. a* 1 read- 3 ing between. *Tertull.*

INTERLEGŌ (inter & lego), *is, ēgi,* 1 ec- 3 tum, *a. 3.* to gather or cull here and there, to pick, gather, break off. *Pallad.* poma, *h. e.* to thin. So, also, *Virg.* Carpendæ frondes interque legendæ. (In this passage it is separated by tmesis.)

INTERLIDŌ (inter & lido), *is, si,* 1 sum, 3 a. 3. to thrust out of the midst, to strike out. *Macrob.* literam. — *¶* Also, to strike against. *Paulin.* Nolan. dentem.

INTERLIGŌ (inter & ligo), *as, a. 1.* to 3 fasten between. *Stat.* Alternò maculas interligat ostro, *h. e.* intermingles a purple color among the spots.

INTERLINŌ (inter & lino), *is, ēvi,* 1 ūtum, *a. 3.* properly, to smear between. Hence, to write between, correct, to erase, blot out, *εἰσαεῖ, καταλείβω.* *Cic.* tabulas, testamentum. — *¶* Also, to besmear. *Plin.* caseum oleo. *Liv.* Cæmenta interlita luto.

INTERLISŌS. See *Iaterlido.*

INTERLITŪS, *a, um.* See *Interlino.*

INTERLOCŪTIŌ (interloquor), *ōnis, f. a* 2 speaking between, interposition of speech, interlocation, *διαλογισμός.* *Quintil.* — *¶* Also, an interlocutory sentence, a sentence pronounced while a cause is pending, which partially decides the same. *Pandect.*

INTERLŌQUŌR (inter & loquor), *ēris,* 3 quātus or cātus sum, *dep. 3.* to interrupt one while speaking, interrupt in discourse, *διαλέγομαι, διακόπτω.* *Teren.* alicui. Also, without a *dat.* *Gell.* — *¶* Also, to pronounce an interlocutory sentence. *Pandect.*

INTERLŪCĀTIŌ (interluco), *ōnis, f. a* 2 lopping or thinning off of useless branches. *Plin.*

INTERLŪCĒŌ (inter & luco), *es, uxi,* *n. 2.* 2 to shine or glitter forth, *παρεμπαίω.* *Liv.* Duos Soles visos, et noctu interluisse. — *¶* Also, to be seen, to appear. *Auct.* ad *Her.* Loci interlucunt. — Also, figur. to be capable of being seen through from a thinness of substance or fineness of number. *Virg.* Interlucet corona (militum), *h. e.* is seen through. *Frontin.* acies.

INTERLŪCŌ (inter & lux), *as, āvi,* 2 ātum, *a. 1.* to lop or thin, so that the branches may be seen through, top off the superfluous branches, *διακαταίρω.* *Plin.* arbores.

INTERLŪDŌ (inter & ludo), *is, ūsi,* 3 ūsum, *a. 3.* to play between. *Auson.*

INTERLŪNIS (inter & luna), *e, adj.* at 3 new moon. *Ammian.* nox.

INTERLŪNIUM (*Id.*), *ii, n.* the change 2 of the moon; the space of time that elapses between the disappearing of the old moon and the appearance of the new, *συνμηνία.* *Horat.* and *Plin.*

INTERLŪŌ (inter & luo), *is, ūi,* *a. 3.* to

wash while doing any thing. *Cato.* manus. — *¶* Also, to flow or run between, wash, *διακλύζω.* *Liv.* Quantum interluit fretum? Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Tacit.* Fretum quod Capreas et Surrentum interluit. 2

INTERLŪVIŌS (interluo), *ēi, f. a* 1 water 3 flowing between two places, a strait, *ὁ μεταξὺ πορθμός.* *Solin.*

INTERMANĒŌ (inter & maneo), *es, n. 3.* 2 to remain in the midst of. *Lucret.*

INTERMEDIŪS (inter & medius), *a, um,* 3 adj. in the middle, between two, intermediate, *ἐμμεσός.* *Varr.*

INTERMENSTRŪS (inter & menstru- 2 us), *a, um, adj.* between two months. Hence, *Plin.* luna, or, *Varr.* Inter- menstruum, *se. tempus.* *h. e.* the new moon, the time when the moon is in the change.

INTERMEŌ (inter & meo), *as, āvi,* 1 ātum, 2 n. 1. to run or flow through, *διὰπέρω.* *Plin.* Pergamum, quod interineat Selinus.

INTERMESTRIS (inter & mensis), *e, adj.* 2 same as *Intermenstruus.* *Cato.* luna.

INTERMICŌ (inter & mico), *as, ui,* *n. 1.* 3 to shiae in the midst or among, shine forth, shine at intervals, twinkle, *διασπρίβω.* *Stat.* E speculis intermicet ignis. — Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Val.* Flacc. Tenebras intermicat ignis.

INTERMINĀBILIS (in & termino), 3 e, *adj.* without boundary, interminable, *ἀόριστος.* *Tertull.*

INTERMINĀTIŌ (intermino), *ōnis, f. a* 3 threatening, menacing, forbidding. *Cod.* Theod. Sub viginti interminatione librarum auri, on pain of a fine of, &c.

INTERMINĀTŪS (in & terminatus), *a,* 1 um, *adj.* unbounded, boundless, unlimited, interminate, *ἀπέπαυτος.* *Cic.* magnitudo. — *¶* Also, partic. from intermino, or interminor, forbidden, prohibited. *Horat.* — Also, threatened. *Cod.* Theod.

INTERMINŌ (inter & mino), *as, āvi,* 3 ātum, *a. 1.* to threaten. *Plaut.* Quis homo interminat? — *¶* Also, to threaten with. — Hence, *Interminatus*, *a, um.* *Cod.* Theod. pœna. — *¶* Also, to forbid with threats. *Horat.* Cibis interminatus.

INTERMINŌR (inter & minor), *āris, ātus* 3 sum, *dep. 1.* to threaten, menace, threaten with, *διαπειλέω.* *Plaut.* alicui vitam. *h. e.* to threaten to take away his life. — *¶* Also, to forbid with threats, for strictly, charge upon pain. *Teren.*

INTERMINŪS (in & terminus), *a,* 3 adj. without bounds, without ends, less, endless. *Acien.*

INTERMISCEŌ (inter & misce- 2 scul, stum and atum, *a. 2.* to mix, gle, intermix, *παρεμίσγνυμι.* *Id.* babant equos pedites intermixto so, with a *dat.* following. *L.* quem bonis.

INTERMISSIŌ (intermitto), *ōnis,* 1 continuance, easing, intermission, leaving off, omitting, neglecting, *ψῆς.* *Cic.* forensis opere. *Cel.* *Cic.* epistolarum. *Id.* consuetudine officii. *Pandect.* Si furiosus intermissionem, *h. e.* a laud inter- Partit. Verba disposita aut circumscriptione conclusa, aut intermissione, in a full, connected period, or in detached numbers.

INTERMISSŌS (*Id.*), *us, m.* same as 2 *missio.* *Plin.* Sine intermissu, *h. e.* without intermission.

INTERMISSŪS, *a, um.* See *Intermitto.*

INTERMITTŌ (inter & mitto), *is, īsi,* 1 issum, *a. 3.* to give over for a time, leave off, intermit, discontinue, omit, neglect, *διαλείπω.* *Cic.* studia. *Cæs.* iter. *Id.* prœlium. Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Cic.* literas mittere. — *¶* Also, to suffer to pass. *Cæs.* Quinque intermissis diebus. — Also, to omit, pass by, exclude from participation. *Cæs.* E. G. 5, 33. Omissis magistratibus (si lectio certa). — *¶* Also, to interrupt. *Plin.* otium. — Hence, *Intermissus*, *a, um,* interrupted, not continued, broken, not continuing without interruption. *Cæs.* ventus, *h. e.* ceasing, abating. *Id.* flamma. *Cic.* libertas. *Ovid.* cursus. *Cæs.* Planities intermissa colibus, *h. e.* broken. *Id.* Qua erat opus intermissum, *h. e.* open. *Id.* Non certis spatiis intermissis, *h. e.*

no interval being left. *Id.* Intermissis passibus 400, *h. e.* at a distance of 400 paces. *Id.* Pars a flumine intermissa, *h. e.* where the river is not. *Liv.* inania, *h. e.* a place where there is no wall. — Also, intermissis, not connected. *Cæs.* trabes.

— *¶* Also, to neglect, omit. *Liv.* locum custodiis, *h. e.* not to station guards in a place. — *¶* Also, to leave an interval, to cease, break off, stop. *Cæs.* Qua flumen intermittit, where the river does not flow, whither it does not come. *Cic.* Sic canere cœpisse, ut nihil (*h. e.* non) intermitterent. *Plin.* Aves intermittentes bibant, *h. e.* by draughts, not with one continued draught. *Cels.* Febris intermittit, *h. e.* is an intermitting fever.

INTERMITTOS, and INTERMISTOS, a, um. See *Intermisco*.

INTERMORIÖR (inter & morior), *ëris*, *tinus sum*, dep. 3. to die, ἀποθνήσκει. *Sueton.* — Figur. to perish, fall to decay. *Plin.* Radices intermoriuntur. *Curt.* ignis. *Liv.* civitas. *Plant.* Mores intermortui, *h. e.* corrupted. *Cic.* reliquæ conjurationes. *Id.* Memoria intermortua, *h. e.* almost extinct. *Id.* conciones, *h. e.* dead, lifeless, powerless. — *¶* Also, to faint, swoon, become sick of a mortal disease. *Cels.*, *Liv.* and *Plin.*

INTERMORTUÖS, a, um. See *Intermoriör*.

INTERMUNDIUM (inter & mundus), *ii*, n. a space between the worlds, where, according to Epicurus, the gods live. *Cic.* (in the plur.)

INTERMURALIS (inter & muralis), *e*, 2 adj. that is between two walls. *Liv.*

INTERMUTÖ (inter & mutö), as, *ävi*, 3 *ätum*, a. 1. to interchange, exchange. *Tertull.*

INTERNASCÖR (inter & nascor), nascö-2 *ris*, *nätus sum*, dep. 3. to grow amongst or in the midst, grow between, παρεμψόμαι. *Plin.*

INTERNATÖS, a, um. See *Internascor*.

INTERNE (internus), adv. within, inward-1 *ly*, ἐνδόν. *Auson.*

INTERNECINÖS. See *Interneccös*.

INTERNECÖ (interneco), *önis*, f. a massacre, general slaughter, carnage, overthrow, defeat, utter destruction, extermination, πανολέσφια. *Cic.* civium. *Salust.* Hispaniam ad interneconem vastavimus, *h. e.* till we have almost exterminated its inhabitants. *Nep.* Bella, quæ interneconem gesta sunt, *h. e.* to the utter destruction of the vanquished. *Liv.* Germani ad interneconem cæsi, *h. e.* to a man put to the sword. *Vellei.* cæcis ad interneconem trucidatis, utterly destroyed. *Liv.* Nomen ipsum ad interneconem deletum.

Solan interneconem gentis bello fore. *Cæs.* Prope ad interneconem gente ac nomine Nerviorum. *Colum.* Internecones hostium. *Curt.* Persequi aliquem ad interneconem, *h. e.* to pursue even to death. *Sueton.* Multi armis interseconem concurrerunt, *h. e.* till despatched one another. — Hence, *Colum.* Vineta ad interneconem cere. *Plin.* memorie, *h. e.* an extinction of memory. — It is also written *internicia*. *Colum.*

INTERNECIVE (internecivus), adverb, with utter destruction, destructively. *Amian.*

INTERNECIVÖS, or INTERNECINÖS 1 (internecio), a, um, adj. mortal, deadly, destructive, πανολέσφιος. *Cic.* bellum. *Gell.* genus morbi.

INTERNECÖ (inter & neco), as, *ävi*, 3 *ätum*, a. 1. to kill. *Plaut.* — Figur. to destroy. *Prudent.* culmum.

INTERNECTÖ (inter & necto), is, a. 3. to tie or bind together, bind up, συμπλέκω. *Virg.*

INTERNICIÖ. See *Interneccio*.

INTERNIDIFICÖ (inter & nidifico), as, 3 *ävi*, *ätum*, n. 1. to build nests between. *Plin.*

INTERNIGRÖ (inter & nigro), as, n. 1. 3 to be mingled with black. *Stat.*

INTERNITEÖ (inter & niteo), es, *ui*, n. 2. 2 to shine amidst or among, shine forth, καταλάμπειν, συλλάμπω. *Curt.* Si qua sidera internitebant.

INTERNÖDIUM (inter & nodus), *ii*, n. the 2 space between two knots or joints, of

trees, plants, men, and animals, γόνυ, ὑποκόδιον. *Plin.* Arundines tantæ proceritatis, ut singula internodia ternos homines ferant, *h. e.* each of the parts between two joints. *Colum.* (de arborib.) Brevis internodia habent. *Ovid.* Mollia nervosus facit internodia poples, *h. e.* makes the space between the joints soft. *Varr.* (de canibus) Internodiis articulum longis. *Calpurn.* Longa internodia, *h. e.* longa crura.

INTERNÖSCÖ (inter & nosco), is, *övi*, *ötum*, a. 3. to know one thing from another, discern, distinguish, διαγινώσκει. *Cic.* geminos. *Id.* Quæ internosci a falsis non possunt. *Id.* Ut internoscat, visa vera illa sint, anne falsa.

INTERNÖNCIÖ, or INTERNÖNTIÖ (inter & nuntio), as, a. 1. to send messengers between two parties, or to bring intelligence from both parties. *Liv.*

INTERNÖNCIÖS, or INTERNÖNTIÖS (inter & nuncius), a, um, adj. Internuntius, subst. *ii*, m. a negotiator, a messenger that goes between two parties, διάκτρος. *Tertull.*, *Cæs.* and *Liv.* — Hence the augurs are called by *Cic.* Jovis interpretes internuntique. — So, also, Internuncia, *æ*, f. *Cic.* Aves internuncie Jovis. *Plin.* Columba internuncia fuere. — Internuntium, *ii*, n. *Apul.* Internuntia sentiendi, *h. e.* the organs of sense.

INTERNÖNDINIUM (inter & nundinæ), 3 *ii*, n. the time between two nundinæ. *Mar. Vict.*

INTERNÖS (intus), a, um, adj. that is 2 within, inner, interior, internal, ὁ ἐντός. *Sence.* Aer corruptus interiorum ignium vitio, *h. e.* subterranean fires, fires in the bowels of the earth. *Plin.* maria. *Tacit.* discordiæ. *Id.* bellum. — Hence, Interna, the interior, inner parts. *Plin.* mundi. Also, that is domestic. *Tacit.* Si ad interna præverterent, *h. e.* to domestic occurrences. Also, entrails. *Veget.* boum.

INTERÖ (in & tero), is, trivi, tritum, a. 2 3. to rub, crumble, bruise or pound into any thing, ἐντριβόν. *Cato.* Eo interito, quod volet, cibi postea edit. *Plin.* Quidam ex aceto intrivisse contenti sunt. *Tertull.* Tute hoc intristi, tibi omne exendum est, *h. e.* you have prepared this dish, you must eat it up; you have made up this pill, you must swallow it. *Plin.* aliquid potioni, *h. e.* in potionem. — Hence, Intritus, a, um, crumpled or rubbed into, bruised, pounded. *Varr.* panis in aquam. *Plin.* Cantharides cum uva taminia intrita. Also, macerated, steeped, soaked. *Varr.* Hordeum intritum in aqua. — Hence, Intrita, *æ*, f. any thing broken or crumpled into a fluid substance; hence, a cold liquid with bread in it. *Cels.* Intrita panis e vino, a sop from wine, crumbs of bread steeped in wine. — Also, a paste, mash, as of mortar, clay, &c. *Plin.* laterum. — Intritum, same as *Intrita*. *Apul.*

INTERÖRDINATÖS (inter & ordinatus), 2 a, um, adj. fixed between. *Vitrub.* Ed. Schneid. trabes. Others read *intercardinatis*.

INTERÖRDINIUM (inter & ordo), *ii*, n. a 2 space between two rows or ranks, μεσοστήσιον, μετόρθριον. *Colum.*

INTERPATEÖ (inter & pateo), es, *ui*, n. 3 2. to be open between or among, be open. *Macrob.*

INTERPEDIÖ (inter & pes), is, *ivi*, *itum*, 3 a. 4. same as *Impedio*, to impede, hinder. *Macrob.*

INTERPELLATIÖ (interpello), *önis*, f. 1 *nu* interrupting in speaking. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, interruption, hindrance, disturbance. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, an accusation, prosecution, suit. *Pandect.*

INTERPELLATÖR (Id.), *öris*, m. one who interrupts another in speaking, an interrupter, ὁ ἐπαβάλλον. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, one who interrupts or disturbs. *Cic.* Ubi se oblectare sine interpellatoribus posset. *Pandect.* matrimoniorum, *h. e.* a seducer.

INTERPELLÄTRIX (interpellator), *icis*, 3 f. she that interrupts or disturbs. *Hieronym.*

INTERPELLÖ (inter & pello, as, obsol. for loquer), as, *ävi*, *ätum*, a. 1. to interrupt by speaking, ἐπαβάλλω, διακόπτω. One who is speaking. *Cic.* Nihil te

interpellabo: continentem orationem audire malo. *Cæs.* alicujus orationem. Also, a person who is engaged in business. *Curt.* Si quis arti tuæ intentum, et exta spectantem sic interpellat.

— *¶* Also, to interrupt, hinder, molest, disturb, prevent, stop, obstruct. *Cæs.* aliquem in jure suo. Also, with quo minus following. *Brut.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* Interpellent me, quo minus honoratus sim. Also, with quin following. *Mat.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* Cæsar nunquam interpellavit, quin, quibus vellem, uter. Also, with ne following. *Liv.* Tribunis interregem interpellantibus, ne Senatusconsultum fieret, *h. e.* preventing the interrex by their veto. So, also, *Cic.* rein. *Liv.* stuprum. *Cæs.* victoriam. *Curt.* otium. Also, with an infin. following. *Horat.* durare. — *¶* Also, to address, accost. *Curt.* aliquem. *Suet.* Qui adiri interpellarique possit, *h. e.* who could be applied to and solicited. — Particularly, to tempt to illicit amounts, to attempt, try. *Pandect.* mulierem — Also, to demand for payment. *Pandect.* — *¶* Also, to speak between, or to speak, say. *Cic.* Quod interpellavit Hortensius.

INTERPENSIVÖS (interpendeo), a, um, 2 adj. hanging or suspended between. *Vitrub.* Interpensiva, joint-beams, cross-beams, or corbels.

INTERPLICÖ (inter & plico), as, a. 1. to 3 fold or plait between, παρεμπλέκω. *Stol.* — *¶* Also, to interweave; to surround. *Stat.*

INTERPÖLATIÖ (interpolo), *önis*, f. an 2 alteration made here and there. *Plin.*

INTERPÖLATÖR (Id.), *öris*, m. one who 3 gives another form to a thing, one who furdishes, polishes; one who corrupts, spoils. *Tertull.*

INTERPÖLÄTRIX (interpolator), *icis*, f. 3 she that alters the appearance of a thing. *Tertull.*

INTERPÖLIS (inter & polio), *e*, adj. that 2 is altered in appearance, painted, dressed. *Plaut.* — *¶* Also, that is altered here and there. *Plin.* ars. — Hence, not genuine. *Fronto.* vestis.

INTERPÖLÖS (interpolus), as, *ävi*, *ätum*, a. 1. to give a new form, shape or appearance to any thing, to dress up, polish, furbish, ἀνακενάζω. *Plaut.* Me interpolabit, sc. by heating. *Cic.* togam pretextam, *h. e.* to whiten or wash anew. *Plin.* tura. So, also, of slaves. *Pandect.* Veteratores (*h. e.* the old slaves) interpolant et pro novitiis vendunt, *h. e.* set off as new. — *¶* Also, to spoil, corrupt, falsify, interpolate. *Plaut.* opus nova pictura. *Cic.* tabulas. — *¶* Also, to vary, interrupt. *Curt.* silentium gemito. (The reading *interpellare* is, however, to be preferred.)

INTERPÖLÖS (interpolis), a, um, adj. that has received a new form or appearance, repaired, new dressed, revamped up. *Pandect.*

INTERPÖNÖ (inter & pono), is, *ösui*, *ösütum*, a. 3. to put in between or amongst, παρεντίθημι. *Hirt.* Equitatu interponit præsidia levis armaturæ. *Liv.* decretum, *h. e.* to make between two parties. *Nep.* Libet interponere, *h. e.* to mention at this occasion. — *¶* Also, to intermix, intermingle. *Cic.* querelas. *Id.* gladiatores, *h. e.* to bring forward together with. *Id.* se in rem, *h. e.* to intermeddle. *Liv.* se bello, *h. e.* to join in. Also, absol. *Nep.* Se interponere, *h. e.* to interfere. *Cic.* Nihil me interpono. Also, with quo minus following. *Cic.* Num quæm putas posse reperiri, qui se interponat, quo minus, &c. *h. e.* who will intercede or interpose his negative, to prevent your being impeached. — *¶* Also, to interpose. *Val. Max.* intercessionem suam. *Liv.* jurandum. *Cic.* moram, *h. e.* to delay. *Cæs.* spatium, *h. e.* to give time. *Plin.* frigidum cibus, *h. e.* to bilitate inter cibos. — So, also, Interpositus, a, um, placed or put between, being between. *Cic.* Spatio interposito, *h. e.* some time after. *Hirt.* Interposita senatus auctoritate, *h. e.* by means of a decree of the senate. *Cæs.* Suspicionem interposita, *h. e.* orta. *Cic.* nox, *h. e.* night intervening. — Hence, to oppose. *Pandect.* Interponere exceptionem actioni. *Cic.* se audientiam alicujus. — Also, to apply, use. *Cic.* in

borem pro aliquo. — Also, to add. Cic. accusatorem. Cæs. fidem, h. e. to pledge one's credit, engage his word or honor, pledge his word of honor. Sæcton. aliquem epulis or convivio, h. e. to invite to one's table. — Also, to bring forward, utter, pronounce, say. Cic. nullum verbum. Id. iudicium suum. Nep. causam, h. e. to allege, pretend. Quint. Interponens precibus, quid respondebo patri meo? — Also, to make, ordain, decree. Cic. decreta, pœnas, edicta. — ¶ Also, to falsify. Cic. Rationibus populorum non interpositis.

INTERPŌSITIŌ (interpono), ōnis, f. a putting in between. Cic. personarum. — ¶ Also, an insertion of some words in a book already composed. Cic. — ¶ Also, a parenthesis, παρενθεσις. Quintil.

INTERPŌSITŌS, a, um. See Interpono.

INTERPŌSITŪS (interpono), us, m. a putting in between, an interposition. Cic. Luna interpositu interjectuque terre repente deficit, by the interposition of the earth between it and the sun.

INTERPRES (inter & pres), ētis, m. and f. an intermediate agent between two parties in making a bargain or transacting business. Hence, any agent, mediator or negotiator, μεσίτης. Cic. Interpretes corrumpti iudicii, h. e. agents employed in corrupting or bribing the judges. Liv. paris. Valer. Flacc. Regius interpres ut fœdera jungat, h. e. a plenipotentiary. Virg. Interpres divum, h. e. Mercury, the messenger of the gods. Id. Ilium interpres curarum, et conscia Juno, h. e. match-maker. — ¶ Also, an explainer, expounder, interpreter, ἐξηγητής. Cic. juris, h. e. a lawyer. Id. poetarum. Id. cæli, h. e. astronomers. Id. Interpres est mentis oratio. Horat. Effert animi matris interprete lingua. Plin. Menander diligentissimus interpres luxuriæ, h. e. most curious in discussing such superfluities. Liv. Metus interpres semper in deteriora inclinat. Virg. divum, h. e. a prophet. Cic. Augures interpretes internuntique Jovis. Liv. Mater veridica interpres deum, h. e. a prophetess. The haruspices are called by Cic. Interpretes comitiorum, h. e. who can tell whether or not the comitia are properly held. Sæcton. Aliquo uti interprete de aliqua re, h. e. to make use of a person to obtain explanation or information about a thing. — Hence, a translator, interpreter. Cic. Also, an interpreter, dragoman. Cæs.

INTERPRĒTĀBĪLIS (interpretor), e, adj. 3 that can be explained or translated. Tertull.

INTERPRĒTAMENTUM (Id.), i, n. au 2 explanation, interpretation, translation, ἐρμηνεία. Gell.

INTERPRĒTĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. an interpretation, exposition, explanation, translation, ἐρμηνεία. Cic. juris. Liv. Nec interpretatio est facilis, h. e. nor is it easy to determine from conjecture. Plin. fulgurum. Id. ostentorum, et somniorum. Id. nature, h. e. the study of nature. — ¶ Also, meaning or signification of a word. Plin. nominis. Id. Singula magnas interpretationes habent, h. e. important meanings. — ¶ Also, a figure of rhetoric, when one expression is explained by another that follows. Auct. ad Herenn.

INTERPRĒTĀTIŌNCŪLA (dimin. of interpretation), æ, f. a brief interpretation, an interpretation. Hieronym.

INTERPRĒTĀTŌR (interpretor), ōris, m. 3 one who interprets or explains. Tertull.

INTERPRĒTIUM (interpres), ii, n. the 3 profit arising from the sale of a thing purchased, when it is sold for more than it cost. Ammian.

INTERPRĒTŌR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. I. to interpret, expound, explain, ἐρμηνεύω. Cic. jus populo. Id. fulgura, somnia. Id. religiones, h. e. to give information concerning. Vellei. victoriam ut suam, h. e. to lay claim to. Also, with an infinit. following. Liv. Postmœrium postmœrium interpretantur esse. — ¶ Also, to translate. Cic. epistolam. Also, passively. Id. Novum interpretatum. — ¶ Also, to view in a good or bad light, to take in good or evil part, to acknowledge. Cic. male. Id. in partem mitorem. Id. ita de re.

Id. alicujus felicitatem grato animo. Plin. Ep. beneficia grate. — Also, in general, to understand, take the meaning of, comprehend. Cic. sententiam alicujus. Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. Cic. se liberatum esse. — Also, to conclude, infer. Cic. consilium ex necessitate, h. e. to argue from necessity to the intention. — ¶ Plaut. Interpretari memoria alicujus, h. e. to assist the memory of any one. Tertull. diabolo, h. e. to ascribe, attribute. — ¶ Also, to decide. Liv. Neque, recte an secus, interpretor.

INTERPRIMŌ (inter & premo), is, essi, 3 essum, a. 3. to press to pieces, crush, squeeze. Plaut. — ¶ Also, to suppress, conceal. Minuc. Fel.

INTERPUNCTIŌ (interpungo), ōnis, f. 1 the placing of marks of distinction between words, pointing, distinguishing by points, interpunction, διαστολή. Cic.

INTERPUNCTŌS, a, um. See Interpungo.

INTERPUNGŌ (inter & pingo), is, a. 3. 1 to point, distinguish by putting points or marks between, διαστῆλλω, διαστίζω. Senec. Cum scribimus, interpungere consuevimus. Cic. Interpuncta narratio, h. e. well-divided. — Hence, Interpunctum, i, n. o. distinguishing or dividing by points. Cic. Interpuncta verborum.

INTERPURGŌ (inter & purgo), as, āvi, 2 ātum, a. 1. to purge or clear here and there. Plin. ficus.

INTERPUTŌ (inter & puto), as, a. 1. to 2 prune here and there, cut off the small branches or twigs up and down. Varr. oleam.

INTERQUERŌR (inter & queror), ēris, 2 estus sum, dep. 3. to interrupt with complaints, complain while one is speaking or doing any thing. Liv.

INTERQUIESCŌ (inter & quiesco), is, 1 ēvi, ētum, n. 3. to rest between icles, rest in the middle of any work, pause in speaking or doing any thing; to rest, pause. Cic. Cum hæc dixissem, et paululum interquiescissem. Senec. Dolor interquiescit.

INTERRĀDŌ (inter & rado), is, si, sum, a. 2 3. to scrape, polish, cut out, or carve here and there, διαξέω. Plin. latera vasorum, h. e. perhaps, to make them with hollowed work, to ornament with figures. Id. Marmor interrassum, h. e. ornamented with figures. — ¶ Also, to prune here and there. Colum. arbores.

INTERRASILIS (interrado), e, adject. 2 scraped or pruned here and there. Hence, Plin. aurum (of hollowed work, ornamented with figures).

INTERRĀSŌS, a, um. See Interrado.

INTERREGNUM (inter & regnum), i, n. on interreign, interregnum, the space of time in which a throne is vacant, between the death of one king and the accession of another, μεσοβασιλεία. Liv. Interregno inito. (He who was invested with royal power during such a time, was called interrex. After the Romans had expelled the kings, and had elected consuls, &c. in their stead, they retained the words interregnum and interrex.) — Hence, interregnum denotes the office of an interrex, and the space of time when the chief magistrates were either dead, or absent, or not yet elected. Cic. and Liv. (The interrex was an officer who presided at the election of the new magistrates.)

INTERREX (inter & rex), ēgis, m. a person appointed to discharge the royal functions during the vacancy of the throne, or between the death of one king and the accession of another; one invested with vicarious royalty; a interrex, regent, protector, μεσοβασιλεύς. Liv. — ¶ Also, one who, after the death, or in the absence of the chief magistrates, presided at the election of new ones. His power lasted five days; but the interrex first appointed could not hold the comitia, but he nominated a second; on one occasion, the comitia were held by the eleventh. Cic. and Liv. Interregem prodere. Liv. crearo, h. e. to create, nominate, choose

INTERRITŌ (interritus), adv. intrepidly. 3 Martion. Capell.

INTERRITŌS (in & territus), a, um, adj. 2 undaunted, dauntless, intrepid, fearless,

bold, not afraid, not intimidated, undismayed, ἀδής. Virg. Classis interrita fertur, h. e. unobstructed, without hindrance. Quintil. vultus. — Also, with a genit. following. Orid. leti, fearless of death.

INTERRIVĀTIŌ (interrivo), ōnis, f. a 3 drawing off of water between two places. Martion. Capell.

INTERRIVĀTŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. drawn 3 off between two places (of water). Martion. Capell.

INTERRŌGĀTIŌ (interrogo), ōnis, f. a question, demand, interrogation, ἐρωτησις περὶ οὐτις. Cic. — Also, in rhetoric, interrogation. Quintil. — ¶ Also, speech, when it chiefly consists of questions. Cic. ad Div. I. 9. — ¶ Also, an argument, syllogism. Cic.

INTERRŌGĀTĪVE (interrogativus), adv. 3 in the form of a question, interrogatively, ἐρωτηματικῶς. Ascon.

INTERRŌGĀTIŌNCŪLA (dimin. of interrogation), æ, f. a short syllogism. Cic.

INTERRŌGĀTĪVŌS (interrogo), a, um, 3 adj. relating to a question, interrogative, ἐρωτητικός. Priscian.

INTERRŌGĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an in- 3 terrogator, ἐρωτητήρ. Pauct.

INTERRŌGĀTŌRIŌS (interrogator), a, 3 um, adj. interrogative, interrogatory, ἐρωτηματικός. Pauct. and Tertull.

INTERRŌGŌ (inter & rogo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to ask, question, demand, inquire, interrogate, ἐρωτάω. Cic. aliquem de re. Id. Interrogabat suos quis esset. Liv. aliquid, h. e. to ask or inquire after or about any thing. Also, Cic. aliquem aliquid. Liv. Sententia interrogari cœpta, h. e. the opinions were demanded. Also, Lin. Interrogatus sententiam, h. e. asked about, &c. — Hence, Interrogatum, a question, inquiry. Pauct. Ad interrogatum respondere. Cic. Ad interrogata respondere. — Also, figur. to ask, consult. Gell. Interrogare aurem suam. — Also, to examine judicially, interrogate. Cic. testem. Id. Bene interrogare testem, h. e. to confound a witness by one's questions, so that he contradicts himself. Plin. Ep. testes in reos. — Also, to go to law with one, to bring an action against, to take legal measure against, to sue or accuse. Liv. aliquem legibus. Cic. aliquem lege. Also, without lege or legibus. Tacit. Pepigerat Pallas, ne cuius facti in præteritum interrogaretur. — ¶ Also, to reason syllogistically, to argue, dispute. Sæc. — ¶ Nigid. ap. Gell. Casus interrogandi, h. e. genitivus.

INTERRŪMPŌ (inter & rumpo), is, ūpi, ūptum, a. 3. to break down, break off or asunder, διαρρήννυμι. Cæs. and Liv. pontes. Tacit. Venæ interruptæ, h. e. opened, cut. — ¶ Also, to interrupt, disturb. Cic. iter amoris nostri. Cæs. orationem. Colum. ordinem. Varr. Ni medici adventus nos interrupisset. — Hence, Interruptus, a, um, interrupted. Virg. ignes, h. e. at intervals, here and there. Cic. Ilos interruptos esse, h. e. separatos. — Figur. Cic. voces. Id. officium. Id. consuetudo. Virg. opera.

INTERRŪPTŌ (interruptus), adv. in a 1 broken manner, interruptedly. Cic.

INTERRŪPTĪŌ (interrumpo), ōnis, f. on 2 interrupting. Pauct. — ¶ Also, a figure of rhetoric, the breaking off in the middle of a speech, ἀποσπένσις.

INTERRŪPTŌS, a, um. See Interrumpo.

INTERSCĀLIUM (inter & scallus), ii, 2 n. the space between two thorns in a ship, μεσοκαλίον. Vitruv. I. 1. c. 2.

INTERSCĀPIUM (inter & scapula), 3 ii, n. that part of the back which lies between the shoulders, μετάσπερον. Apul.

INTERSCINDŌ (inter & scindo), is, ūdi, issum, a. 3. to cut asunder or in the midst, cut down, hinc asunder, διακόπτω. Cic. pontem. Cæs. aggerem. Tacit. venas, h. e. to cut, or open. — ¶ Also, to separate, interrupt. Liv. Chalcis arcto interscinditur freto, h. e. is separated or cut off. Gell. vinculum amoris. Senec. Ictitum.

INTERSCRIBŌ (inter & scribo), is, psi, 2 ptum, a. 3. to write between, interline, insert, παρεγγραφο. Plin. Ep. — Also, to mark between. Hence, figur. Solin. Interscribentes eum (the agrote) venæ, h. e. intercurrentes. Id. Interscribitur nitor, h. e. intercurrent.

INTERSECVOS, or **INTERCISIVOS** (interseco), a, um, adj. separated, cut off. *Frontin.*

INTERSECŌ (inter & seco), as, cui, etum, 2 a. 1. to cut asunder, διατέμνω. *Vitruv.* lateres. *Auct. ad Herenn.* res in aninīs auditorum, h. e. perhaps to render very impressive, or to impress piece by piece. — ¶ Also, to separate, divide. *Am-mian.*

INTERSECTIŌ (interseco), ōnis, f. a cutting asunder or in pieces, an intersecting. Hence, in architecture, the space between parts of indented work on a pillar. *Vitruv.*

INTERSEMINŌ (inter & semino), as, 3 aui, atum, a. 1. to sow between or at intervals. *Apul.*

INTERSEPIŌ (inter & sepio), is, psi, ptum, a. 4. to fence about, hedge in, stop or block up, hem in, secure, inclose, διέσπρω. *Cic.* foramina. *Liv.* quædam operibus. — Hence, to hinder, prevent, cut off, separate, deprive of, take away. *Cic.* iter. *Liv.* urbem vallo ab arce. *Id.* alicui conspectum exercitus, h. e. to prevent from seeing.

INTERSEPTŌS, a, um. See *Intersepio*.

INTERSERŌ (inter & sero, sevi), is, evi, 2 itum, a. 3. to plant, put or sow between, παρεμφυτεύω. *Colum.* malleolum vitibus. *Lucret.* Pomis intersita.

INTERSERŌ (inter & sero, serui), is, 2 erui, erum, a. 3. to put between, interpose, to add. *Nep.* Causam interserens, h. e. alleging as a reason. *Ovid.* oscula mediis verbis.

INTERSTIŌ (inter & sisto), is, n. 3. 2 to stand still in the middle. Hence, to stop in the midst, to make a pause in speaking, διαστάναι. *Quintil.*

INTERSTIŌS, a, um, partic. from *inter-sero*, evi. — ¶ Adj. (from *inter* & *situs*), lying or situated between. *Plin.* Nullis ossibus interstitis.

INTERSONŌ (inter & sono), as, ui, n. 1. 3 to sound or play amongst. *Stat.* remigiis.

INTERSPERGŌ (inter & spargo), is, si, 3 sum, a. 3. to besprinkle or strew upon here and there. *Apul.* Interspersus rara canitie. — Also, to strew or sprinkle between or here and there. *Apul.* Sunt multa nature munere interspersa.

INTERSPIRATIŌ (interspiro), ōnis, f. a drawing or fetching breath between, as while one is speaking, drinking, &c. διαπνοή. *Cic.*

INTERSPIRŌ (inter & spiro), as, avi, 3 atum, n. 1. to breathe between, διαπνέω. Hence, of a vessel that is not entirely closed, to admit air. *Cato.*

INTERSTERNŌ (inter & sterno), is, strā, 2 vi, stratum, a. 3. to strew, lay or put between or amongst. *Justin.* Bitumene interstrato.

INTERSTES (inter & sto), itis, adj. standing or being between or amongst. *Tertull.*

INTERSTINCIŌ (interstinguo), ōnis, f. 3 a distinction. *Aruob.*

INTERSTINCTŌS, a, um. See *Interstinguo*.

INTERSTINGUŌ (inter & stingno), is, 2 xi, etum, a. 3. to extinguish. *Lucret.* ignes. — Hence, to kill. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, to variegate, intersperse, or checker with any thing. *Plin.* Lapis interstinctus aureis guttis. *Tacit.* Facies interstincta medicaminibus, h. e. covered here and there with sauces and medical applications.

INTERSTITIŌ (intersisto), ōnis, f. a pausing, leaving off, respite, μεταπαύω-λη. *Gell.* — ¶ Also, a difference, dissimilarity. *Aruob.*

INTERSTITIUM (intersisto), ii, n. a 3 break, interval, space between, interstice, διάστημα, διαχώρημα, τὸ μεταξύ. *Macro-b.*

INTERSTŌ (inter & sto), as, eti, n. 1. to 3 stand or be in the midst, stand or be between. *διόστημα.* *Annoian.* Cum tempus interstetisset. — Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Arien.* Interstatque iugo medium, se. Asian.

INTERSTRATŌS, a, um. See *Intersterno*.

INTERSTREPŌ (inter & strepo), is, ni, 3 itum, n. 3. to make a noise or sound in the midst of, διασφύζω. *Virg.* olores. *Clu-dian.* undis.

INTERSTRINGŌ (inter & stringo), is, 3 inxi, ictum, a. 3. to strain or squeeze close,

διασφίγγω. *Plaut.* Illi interstringam gulam, h. e. break his gullet by squeezing, strangle him, throttle him.

INTERSTRŌ (inter & struo), is, xi, 3 etum, a. 3. to join together, συνάπτω. *Sil.* — ¶ Also, to add. *Tertull.*

INTERSUM (inter & sum), es, fui, irreg. n. to be in the midst, come or lie between, διαγίνναι, μέρει. *Cic.* Ut Tiberis inter eos interest. *Liv.* Via interest.

Also, of time. *Cic.* Inter primum et sextum consulatum 46 anni interfuert. *Liv.* Anni triginta interfuere, h. e. have elapsed in the mean time.

— ¶ Also, to be distant. *Cato.* Clatros interesse oportet pede. — Hence, figur.

to differ, be different, διαφέρω. *Cic.* Hoc pater ac dominus interest, h. e. in this, &c. *Cic.* Quod ab eo nihil inter-

sit, &c. *Cic.* in nothing. Also, with a dat. following to the question from what? *Tertull.* intelligens stulto. Also with a genit. following. *Cic.* Quoniam τὸ

μεγαλὸν interest τοῦ θύινου. — Interest, there is a difference. *Cic.* Nihil interest, h. e. there is no difference. *Id.* Interest

aliquid, h. e. there is some difference. *Id.* Nihil omnino interest, h. e. there is no difference whatever. *Liv.* Tantum id inter-

est, h. e. there is only this difference. *Cic.* Ne minimum quidem interest, h. e. there is not the least difference. — ¶ Also,

to be present, be on the spot, παρῆμι. *Cic.* Ac si ipse interfuerit. Particularly with a dat. or in. *Cic.* negotiis, consiliis.

Id. in convivio. *Id.* in rebus. Also, with a dat. of the person. *Suet.* sacrificanti. Also, of things. *Cic.* Ratiocinatione dicitur interfuisse, h. e. affuisse.

— ¶ Also, to import, concern, be of importance. To the question Whom does it concern? the genit. is put. *Cic.* reipublice. *Id.* cuius. Also, the ablat. *Id.*

mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, h. e. it concerns me, you, &c. Sometimes *cuius* is used for *cujus*. *Cic.* fragm. Ei, cuja nihil interfuit. Also, absolutely. *Cic.*

Non tam interest, quo animo, &c. *Id.* Multum interest. Also, with ad. *Id.* ad laudem. *Id.* ad honorem nostrum.

Id. Ad id, quod agimus, nihil interest, h. e. has nothing to do with it. — To the question How much? the neutrs. mul-

tum, tantum, nihil, &c. are used. *Cic.* Multum interest, te venire. *Id.* Quid illius interest? h. e. what does he care?

Also, the adverbs maxime, quantopere. *Id.* Vestra hoc maxime interest. Also, the genit. magni, much. *Id.* Mea magni interest, h. e. it is of great importance to me.

Cas. Magni interest, it is of great importance, is also followed by an *accusat.* and infinit. *Pandect.* minoris vel pluris, h. e. less or more. — To the question

What is of importance, or what concerns? the infinit. is put, or the *accusat.* and infinit. or ut. *Cic.* Multum interest, te venire. *Id.* Mea maxime interest, te valere, h. e. I am greatly concerned in your health. *Id.* Illud mea maxime interest, ut te videam. Also,

with ne following. *Tacit.* Illius interest, ne faciat moram. Also, with qualis following. *Cic.* Interest, qualis, &c. The nominal. is also found. *Id.* Non quo mea intersit loci natura. So, also,

hoc. *Id.* Vestra hoc maxime interest.

INTERTEXŌ (inter & texo), is, xui, xum, 2 a. 3. to interweave, διπλύνω. *Ovid.* Flores hederis intertextos, h. e. entwined.

— ¶ Also, to weave. *Stat.* telas. — Hence, to join. *Macro-b.* — ¶ Also, to adorn by weaving, to intersperse. *Virg.* Chlamys anno intertexta. *Quintil.* Vestis intertexta notis.

INTERTEXTŌS, a, um. See *Intertexto*.

INTERTIGNIUM (inter & tignum), ii, n. 2 the interval or space between two beams. *Vitruv.*

INTERTRAHIŌ (inter & traho), is, āxi, 3 āctum, a. 3. to take away, deprive of, ἐξέλκω. *Plaut.* alicui aliquid.

INTERTRIGŌ (intertero), inis, f. n. gall- 2 ing, chafing, or fretting of the skin, by rubbing against any thing, an inflammation of the skin brought on by friction, παράτριψα. *Cato* and *Colum.*

INTERTRIMENTUM (Id.), i, n. the waste 1 of gold or silver in melting or working it; that part which in melting turns into what is called calx, παράτριψα. *Liv.* —

¶ Also, loss, damage, waste. *Terent* and *Cic.*

INTERTRITORA (Id.), æ, f. waste, wear 3 and tear. *Pandect.*

INTERTURBATIO (interturbo), ōnis, f. 2 disquietude, confusion. *Liv.*

INTURBŌ (inter & turbo), as, a. 1. 3 to cause disquietude or confusion, to disturb, trouble, hinder, interrupt, διαταράττω. *Terent.*

INTERVACŌ (inter & vaco), as, n. 1. to 2 be empty, vacant or void between. *Colum.*

INTERVALLATŌS (intervallum), a, um, 3 adj. separated, having an interval, περίε-diktós. *Gell.* febris, h. e. intermittent.

Ammin. Intervallato brevi tempore, h. e. after the expiration of a little time.

INTERVALLUM (inter & vallis), i, n. the space between the stakes of the rampart of a camp; n space, interval, distance, διάστημα. *Cic.* signi. *Cæs.* Pari intervallo, h. e. at an equal distance. *Cic.* lo-

corum et temporum. *Id.* sonorum. *Sueton.* Per intervalla digitorum, h. e. openings. *Liv.* Ex intervallo, h. e. from afar, at a distance. — ¶ Also, an interval of time. *Cic.* literarum. *Liv.* annum regni, h. e. interregnum. *Cic.*

Sine intervallo loquacitas, h. e. without intermission. *Liv.* Hoc intervalli datum, h. e. time, respite. *Varr.* Sine intervallo cibum dare, h. e. presently.

Cic. Intervallo dicere, h. e. with pauses. *Id.* Longo intervallō, h. e. after a long time. *Gell.* Ex intervallo, h. e. some after. *Liv.* Ex tanto intervallo, or, *Cic.*

Tanto intervallo, h. e. after so long a time. — ¶ Also, difference, dissimilitude. *Cic.* Agr. 2, 33.

INTERVELLŌ (inter & vello), is, eli, 2 and ulsi, ulsum, a. 3. to pluck, pull or pick here and there, διατίλλω. *Senec.*

barbam, h. e. to thin by pulling hairs here and there. *Plin.* poma. *Colum.* arbores, h. e. to prune. *Id.* semina, h. e. to thin.

INTERVENIŌ (inter & venio), is, evi, entum, n. 4. to come between, come in the midst, to come upon, come in while any thing is doing, ἐπέρχομαι. *Cic.* querelis alicujus. *Liv.* orationi. *Id.* Nox prolo intervenit. *Cic.* Casus quidam intervenit. Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Tacit.* Ludorum diebus, qui cognitionem intervenerant. — ¶ Also,

to come in one's way, to fall upon unexpectedly, to fall in with. *Terent.* Ubi de improvviso est intervenit mulieri, h. e. when she came in upon the woman unexpectedly. — ¶ Also, to happen, occur, to meet with. *Terent.* Nulla res mihi potest intervenire tanta. *Sueton.* Quamquam et offensis intervenientibus. — ¶ Also, to stand in the way, oppose, resist, hinder, prevent, disturb. *Tacit.* alienæ gloriæ. *Calp.* Quis vestro deus intervenit amori. *Sueton.* Intervenebat, ne quid perperam fieret. — ¶ Also,

to interfere, intermeddle, interpose. *Pandect.* Si filius familias aut servus pro aliquo fiducjusscrint vel alias intervenierit, h. e. become surety. *Id.* Si damnnum passurus sit, prator interveniet, h. e. will exercise his authority. *Suet.* Neque senatu interveniente. — ¶ Also, to take care of, to manage. *Pandect.* rebus alicujus.

INTERVENIUM (inter & vena), ii, n. the 2 intermediate space between veins of the earth, stones. *Vitruv.*

INTERVENTIŌ (intervenio), ōnis, f. a 3 intercession, giving bail or security. *Pandect.*

INTERVENTOR (Id.), ōris, m. one who 1 comes in, an interrupter, ὁ ἐπέρχων. *Cic.*

Vacuo ab interventoribus die, h. e. from visitors. — ¶ Also, a surety, bondsman, one who makes himself responsible for another. *Pandect.* — Also, an intercessor, mediator. *Lampri.*

INTERVENTŌS (Id.), us, m. a coming between, intervention, interposition, interruption, ἐπέλσεις. *Cæs.* noctis. *Cic.* hominis. *Plin.* annis. *Id.* Solem interventu lune occultari. *Cic.* Nullo malorum intervenit, h. e. without any mixture of evil. — ¶ Also, interforce, mediation, assistance. *Plin.* Ep., *Sueton.* and *Pandect.*

INTERVERSIŌ (interverto), ōnis, f. an 3 overthrowing, destroying, frustrating,

thwarting. *Tertull.* — ¶ Also, a purloining; pilfering, embezzling. *Cod. Just.*
INTERVĒRSŌ (frequentat. of *interverto*),
 2 as, a. 1. to turn hither and thither. *Plin.*
 9, 74. *Intersando*, se. se.
INTERVĒRSŌR (*interverto*), ōris, m. an
 3 embezzler of the public money. *Cod. Just.*
INTERVĒRSŪRĀ (Id.), ē, f. a bending,
 3 turning. *Hygin.*
INTERVĒRSŪS, a, um. See *Interverto*.
INTERVĒRTŌ, or **INTERVĒRTŌS** (inter
 & *verto*), is, ti, sum, a. 3. to turn aside,
 turn out of the regular channel, ἀποτρέ-
 πω. *Vitrub.* semicanaliculos. *Pandect.*
agneductum. — Also, to hinder, prevent.
Pandect. querelam. *Cic.* ædilitatem.
 — Also, to alter, change. *Senec.* ingenia.
 — ¶ Also, to take away, deprive of, to
 intercept, turn aside to one's own use, pur-
 loin, embezzle, ὑπεσφάρεω, παρακλέπτω.
Cic. receptum. *Sueton.* vectigalia. *Cic.*
donum. *Id.* promissum. *Pandect.* ali-
 cui rem. — ¶ Also, to deceive, dupe,
 cheat, defraud, elouse. *Plant.* aliqueum.
Gell. and *Plaut.* aliqueum re. — ¶ Also,
 to spend, squander, waste. *Tacit.*
INTERVĒRŌ (inter & *vibro*), as, n. 1.
 3 to shine or glitter amongst. *Marce. Cap.*
INTERVĒRĪLŌ (inter & *vigilo*), as, āvi,
 3 ātum, n. 1. to watch between whiles, sleep
 only by fits, awake now and then during
 sleep. *Lamprid.*
INTERVĒRĒ (inter & *vireo*), es, n. 2. to
 3 be green here and there or amongst. *Claudian.*
and Stat.
INTERVĒSŌ (inter & *viso*), is, si, sum,
 a. 3. to look after, to go to see, ἐπισκέπτο-
 μαι. *Cic.* Crebro intervivo. *Plaut.* In-
 tervisam domum, si, &c. h. e. I shall
 go home. — ¶ Also, to visit for some
 time, to visit now and then. *Cic.* aliqueum.
INTERVĒLŌS (dimin. of *intusus*, not used),
 3 a, um, adj. inward, interior, internal.
Marce. Cap. nexus. *Apul.* tunica, or,
 simply, *Id.* Interula, sc. tunica, h. e. an
 under-garment made of linen or cotton,
 a shirt. It was worn by men as well as
 by women; that of men was called su-
 buculla, that of women indusium.
INTERVĒLĀTŌS (inter & *undo*), a, um,
 3 adj. in the form of waves here and there,
 striped, variegated with lines of different
 color, party-colored, speckled, spotted.
Solin.
INTERVĒCALĪTER (inter & *vocaliter*),
 3 adv. loudly. *Apul.*
INTERVĒLĪTŌ (frequentat. of *intervolo*),
 2 lo, as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to fly among. *Liv.*
INTERVĒLŌ (inter & *volo*), as, āvi,
 2 ātum, n. 1. to fly between or among,
 fly up and down. *Colum.* — *Figur.* *Val-*
er. Flacc. Mediasque intervolut urbes,
 h. e. sails. *Id.* Oculis intervolut idmon,
 h. e. fits before. *Stat.* Intervolat auras
 hasta.
INTERVĒMŌ (inter & *vomo*), is, ui,
 3 itum, n. 3. to pour or throw out amongst.
Lucret. undas.
INTERVĒSŪRIUM (inter & *usura*), ii, n.
 3 usury accruing in the mean time. *Pandect.*
INTERVĒLSŌS, a, um. See *Interoella*.
INTERVĒLĪS (in & *testabilis*), e, adj.
 2 not permitted to give evidence in a court of
 law or to make a will, on account of mis-
 conduct, ἀδόκιμος, ἀπάρτυπος. *Pandect.*
 — ¶ Also, infamous, dishonorable, dis-
 honest. *Plant.* — ¶ Also, as a term of
 reproach, execrable, detestable, odious, in-
 famous, abominable. *Sallust.* homo. *Tu-*
cit. sævitia. *Plin.* ars magica. *Sallust.*
and Pacit. Intestabilior.
INTERVĒTŌS (in & *testatus*), a, um,
 adj. that has made no testament or will,
 ἀδιάθετος. *Cic.* Si intestata esset mor-
 tua, h. e. without having made a will.
 — Hence, Intestato, and Ab intestato,
 without a will, intestate, ἀδιάθετος. *Cic.*
Intestato mori. *Pandect.* Ab intestato
 heres. — ¶ Also, not convicted by wit-
 nesses. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, emascu-
 lated, castrated, σπάδων. *Plaut.*
INTESTĪNĀ, ōrum. See *Intestinus*.
INTESTĪNĀRIŌS (intestinus), ii, m. sc.
 3 artífex, an artist, who does the work on the
 interior of a house; particularly, a joiner.
Cod. Theod. But perhaps it means,
 one who makes inlaid work.
INTESTĪNŌS (intus), a, um, adj. inter-
 nal, inward, intestine, ὁ ἐνδοσθεν. *Cic.*
malum. *Id.* bellum, h. e. intestinae, civil.
Sulpic. in *Cic.* Ep. dolor. *Justin.* dis-

cordia, h. e. domestic, civil, intestine.
Curt. Intestino facinore peti, h. e. a se-
 cret and domestic conspiracy. — ¶ In-
 testinum opus, inlaid work, cheek-work
 of a joiner, festoons, work carved in
 wood; or, the plastering, and rainscot-
 ting, or inner wood-covering of a wall,
 λεπτοπυγία. *Varr.* and *Vitrub.* So,
 also, *Plaut.* Intestina, sc. opera.
 ¶ Intestinum, i, and Intestina, ōrum,
 the intestines, guts, bowels, ἐντῆρα, ἐντῆ-
 ρα. *Cic.* Cum decimum jam diem
 graviter ex intestinis laborarem, h. e.
 suffered from the belly-ache, or was disor-
 dered in my bowels. *Cels.* Intestinum
 tenuius, crassius. jejunium, rectum, h. e.
 the straight gut or rectum. *Cic.* Intesti-
 num medium, h. e. the mesentery, μεσεν-
 τέριον, or μεσάριον. *Sacton.* Creberrimo
 frigide aque usu intestina vitare. —
 We find, also, Intestinus, sc. canalis.
Varr. and *Plin.*
INTESTĪS (in & *testis*), e, adj. castrated,
 3 σπάδων. *Arnob.* 5, 7.
INTĒXŌ (in & *texo*), is, xui, xtum, a. 3.
 to weave into, invoware, ἐνψαίνω. *Ovid.*
 purpureas notas filis. — Also, to join in-
 to, to add to. *Cic.* aliquid in causa. *Id.*
 parva magnis. *Thull.* facta echartis,
 h. e. to describe. — Also, to interweave,
 twist or plait. *Claudian.* lilia violis.
Cic. Venit toto corpore intexta. —
 ¶ Also, to interweave, embroider. *Auct.*
et Heron. Chlamys intertexta colorib-
 us. — Also, to plait, interlace, intermin-
 gle, twist over or together, surround, cov-
 er. *Virg.* hastas foliis. *Plin.* Sidera
 intertextantia mundum, h. e. surround-
 ing. *Vitrub.* Camera intertextat, sc.
 arundine, h. e. covered with reed. *Ovid.*
 Hedera solent intertexere truncos, h. e.
 to surround. — Also, to put together,
 construct. *Plin.* nidum. *Colp.* calamos.
INTĒXTŌS (intexo), us, m. a weaving in-
 2 to. — Hence, a joining into, inserting,
 adding of words. *Quintil.* Also, a join-
 ing together. *Plin.*
INTĒXTŌS, a, um. See *Intexo*.
INTĒMATĪŌ (intimo), ōnis, f. an announ-
 3 cing, declaring, intimation, insinuation.
Murtian. *Capell.* and *Cod. Just.*
INTĒMATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who an-
 3 nounces. *Capitolin.*
INTĒME (intimus), adv. in the inmost part,
 1 within, inwardly, internally, ἐνδοτάτω.
Apul. — ¶ Also, most intimately. *Nep.*
Utebatur intime Hortensio, h. e. was on
 terms of close intimacy with. — ¶ Also,
 cordially, strongly. *Cic.* Quem scribis
 tibi a me intime commendari, h. e.
 strongly recommended.
INTĒMĪDĒ (as from *intimidus*), adv. fear-
 3 lessly. *Amian.* Intimidus.
INTĒMŌ (intimus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.
 3 to put or bring into. *Solin.* Nilus mari
 intimatur, h. e. runs into. *Id.* partem
 gurgitis, h. e. has sunk. — ¶ Also, to
 announce, publish, intimate, make known,
 explain, notify. *Cod. Just.* legem judi-
 cibus.
INTĒMŌS, a, um. See *Interior*.
INTĒNCTĪŌ (intingo), ōnis, f. a dipping
 3 in, baptizing. *Tertull.*
INTĒNCTŌS, a, um. See *Intingo*.
INTĒNCTŌS (intingo), us, m. a dipping
 2 in. Hence, sauce, seasoning, brine, pic-
 kle, in which meat, &c. is dipped, ἐμ-
 βαπτα. *Plin.*
INTĒNGŌ, and **INTĒNGUŌ** (in & *tingo*,
 or *tingno*), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3 to dip
 in, wet, moisten, ἐμβαπτο. *Ovid.* faces
 sanguine. *Vitrub.* aliquid in aqua.
Quintil. calanium. — Hence, to pickle,
 dip into pickle or brine. *Cato.* brassicam
 in acetum. — ¶ Also, to baptize. *Tert-*
ull.
INTĒLERĀBĪLĪS (in & *tolerabilis*), e,
 adj. not to be borne, intolerable, ἀτλήτος,
 δόλοιστος. *Cic.* odor. *Id.* Intolerabilior.
 — ¶ Also, impatient. *Afran.*
INTĒLERĀBĪLĪTER (intolerabilis), adv.
 2 intolerably, in an intolerable manner. *Co-*
lum.
INTĒLERĀNDŌS (in & *tolerandus*), a,
 2 um, adj. not to be borne or endured, in-
 tolerable, insufferable. *Cic.* — ¶ Into-
 lerandum, adv. intolerably. *Gell.*
INTĒLERĀNS (in & *tolerans*), tis, adj.
 unable to bear, δυσανάχκετος. *Tacit.*
Vir. equalium intolerans. *Liv.* Intole-
 rantior rerum. *Id.* Corpora intoleran-

tissima laboris. — ¶ Also, intolerable
 insufferable. *Tacit.* and *Gell.*
INTĒLERĀNTER (intolerans), adv. intol-
 erably, immoderately, excessively, δυσανα-
 χκετος. *Cic.* dolere. *Id.* Intolerantius
 se jactare. *Id.* Intolerantissime gloriari
INTĒLERĀNTĪĀ (Id.), ē, f. insolence,
 insufferable pride, intolerance, want of mod-
 eration, ἀδωγία. *Cic.* regis. *Sueton.*
monum. — ¶ Also, impatience. *Gell.*
INTĒLERĀTŌS (in & *toleratus*), a, um,
 3 adj. not nourished or refreshed by food.
Cic. Aurelian. æger.
INTĒLLŌ (in & *tollo*), is, a. 3. to raise.
 3 *Apul.* clamores.
INTĒNĀTŌS, a, um. See *Intono*.
INTĒNDEŌ (in & *tondeo*), es, ondi, on-
 2 sum, a. 2. to clip off, κείνω. *Colum.*
INTĒNŌ (in & *tono*), as, ni, rarely āvi,
 ātum, n. 1. to thunder loudly. *Cic.* Partis
 intonuit Pater sinistris. *Virg.* Fragore
 intonuit lævum, h. e. it thundered
 on the left. *Id.* Intonuit poli. —
 ¶ *Figur.* to thunder, cry out vehemently.
Cic. Vox tribuni intonuit. — Also, in
 general, to make a noise, resound. *Plin.*
Canis intonuit latratu. *Valer. Flacc.*
Burns intonat Ægeio. *Sil.* Armis intonat
 urbi, h. e. he causes his arms to resound
 against, &c. — ¶ Also, to thunder forth.
Lic. 3, 48. Quum hæc intonuisset plen-
 us ire. *Ovid.* minas. *Propert.* Phle-
 græos tumultus, h. e. sings. — ¶ Also,
 to thunder upon or against, to hurl down
 with a loud noise. *Val. Flacc.* Clavam
 superne intonat. *Horat.* Intonata fluc-
 tibus hiems.
INTĒNSŪS, a, um, particip. from *inton-*
 1 deo. — ¶ Adj. (from in & *tonsus*),
 unshorn, with the hair uncut, ἄκορπος.
Acc. ap. *Cic.* coma. *Horat.* capilli.
Ovid. caput. *Virg.* ora. *Curt.* men-
 tum, h. e. unshaven. *Colum.* oves, h. e.
 unshorn, unclipped. *Ovid.* Intonsus de-
 us, h. e. Apollo. *Stat.* myrtus, h. e. not
 pruned, luxuriant. — Hence, of the most
 ancient Romans, who suffered their
 beards to grow, bearded. *Ovid.* Intonsi
 avi, h. e. unshorn, unshaven, rough. *Id.*
Numa. *Horat.* Cato. — Also, of per-
 sons not polished, rude, uncivilized, sav-
 age. *Liv.* homines. *Tibull.* Cilices.
Ovid. Getæ. — ¶ Also, covered with
 leaves. *Virg.* Intonsa capita quercum,
 h. e. leafy. *Id.* montes, h. e. covered
 with grass, herbs, bushes.
INTĒRQUEŌ (in & *torqueo*), es, orsi, or-
 1 tum, a. 2. to turn round, turn to, to twist,
 writhe, bend, ἐπιστρέφω. *Cic.* mentum
 in dicendo. *Virg.* oculos. *Liv.* palu-
 damentum circum brachium, h. e. to
 throw round, wrap round. — ¶ Also, to
 brandish, throw, cast, hurl. *Virg.* hastam
 equo. *Id.* telum in hostem. — *Figur.*
 to throw out, hurl, or dart against one.
Cic. contumelias. *Sil.* vocem, h. e. to
 make a noise. — ¶ Also, to sprain.
Auct. B. Isip. talum. — ¶ Also, to crisp,
 curl. *Marcial.* capillos. — ¶ *Figur.* ta
 perplex, involve, make intricate or obscure.
Plaut. orationem. — ¶ Also, to dis-
 tort, corrupt. *Pers.* mores. — ¶ Also
 of the voice, to trail, prolong. *Plin.* So-
 nus lusciniæ intortus.
INTĒRTĒ (intortus), adv. windingly,
 2 croakily. *Plin.*
INTĒRTĪŌ (intorqueo), ōnis, f. a twisting,
 3 curling. *Arnob.*
INTĒRTŌS, a, um. See *Intorqueo*.
INTRĀ (from the obsol. *intusus*, a, um).
 As an adverb it signifies within, on the in-
 side, ἐντὸς, ἐνδοθι. *Colum.* Vasa intra
 plecta. *Cels.* Viridis intra caro adparet
 — *Comparat.* Interior. *Ovid.* and *Plin.*
 — *Figur.* *Juvenal.* Interior attendere
 h. e. to give close attention to. *Senec.* Spa-
 tium vitæ interior flectere, h. e. to take
 the shortest way. *Cic.* Ne insistat inte-
 rius, h. e. be too short. — *Superlat.* Inti-
 me (see *Intime*). — ¶ As a preposition
 it governs an accusat. and denotes with-
 in, on the inside of. *Cic.* Intra montem.
Id. Intra Oceanum. *Id.* Intra parietes.
 Hence, *Plin.* Intra se consumunt, h. e.
 amongst themselves, in their own country,
 they do not export it. *Quintil.* Intra nos-
 met componimus, h. e. among ourselves.
Plin. Ep. Intra vos futura, h. e. to re-
 main among yourselves, secret. *Plin.* In-
 tra se, h. e. within itself. *Plin.* Ep. Se
 intra silentium tenere, h. e. to remain si-

lent. Cels. Intra verba desilunt, h. e. are silly in words only. Id. Intra aquam manere, h. e. to drink water only. — Also, to the question whether? in, into, within. Cic. Ingressi intra finem loci. Cels. Se recipere intra fines. — Also, of time, within. Cels. Intra annos 14. Plin. Intra calendās, h. e. before the expiration of that day. — Also, with quam following. Liv. Intra decimum diem, quam venerat. — Also, below, less than. Liv. Intra centum. Hence, Quintil. Hortensii scripta intra finem suum, h. e. below his reputation as an orator. Cic. Intra legem epulari, h. e. less expensively than the sumptuary law allows. — ¶ Intra is sometimes found after its case. Tacit. Luceam intra.

INTRABILIS (intro), *e, adj. that may or 2 can be entered. Liv.*

INTRACTABILIS (in & tractabilis), *e, 2 adj. unmanageable, intractable, rough, ἀδύνατος, ἀμεταχείριστος. Senec. Tentemini animum intractabilem, h. e. intractable, ungovernable, unmanageable, stubborn. Senec. atas, h. e. incorrigible. Virg. Genus intractabile bello, h. e. fierce, invincible. Plin. Pastinacae virnis intractabile est, h. e. its bad taste cannot be removed or got rid of. Gell. Homo natura intractabilior.*

INTRACTATUS (in & tractatus), *a, um, adj. not handled. — Hence, undone, unattempted, untried. Virg. scelus. Cic. equus, h. e. not broken in.*

INTRAHĒ (in & traho), *is, āxi, āctum, a. 3. to draw, drag along, trail. Apul. gressus, h. e. to walk slowly. — ¶ Also, to draw up or un. Apul. vesperam.*

INTRAMURĒS (intra & murus), *a, 3 um, adj. within the walls. Aseon.*

INTREMISCĒ (incept. of intremo), *is, 2 mui, n. 3. to begin to tremble or quake. Cels.*

INTREMĒ (in & tremo), *is, mui, n. 3. to 2 tremble, quake, quiver. Cels. and Virg. — Also, with an accusat. following, to tremble or be terrified at. Sil. regum eventus. Also, with a dat. following. Sil. Hannibali (others read Hannibalem).*

INTREMOLĒS (in & tremulus), *a, um, 3 adj. tremulous. Auson. manus.*

INTREPIDE (intrepidus), *adv. without 2 trembling, intrepidly, fearlessly, boldly, ἀδώς. Liv.*

INTREPIDĒS (in & trepidus), *a, um, adj. 2 without trembling, intrepid, fearless, bold, undaunted, not afraid, dauntless, ἀδής. Ovid. vultus. Tacit. Intrepidus minantibus. Id. hiems, h. e. hiberna queta.*

INTRIBUĒ (in & tribuo), *is, a. 3. to con- 2 tribute, pay tribute or taxes, εἰσφέρειν. Trajan. in Plin. Ep.*

INTRIBUTIĒ (intribuo), *ōnis, f. a con- 3 tribution, εἰσφορά. Pandect.*

INTRICĒ (in & trico), *as, āvi, ātuni, a. 1. to embarrass, hamper, entangle, involve, ἐμλέκω. Plaut. hominem. Pandect. rem.*

INTRIGĒ, *inis, f. same as Intertrigo. Varr.*

INTRIMENTUM (intero), *i, n. that which 3 is rubbed in, a condiment or seasoning made of ingredients rubbed in. Apul.*

INTRINSECĒS (intra & secus), *adv. on the inside, within, internally, ἑσωθεν. Varr. and Colum. — Also, towards the inside. Suetan.*

INTRITĒS, *a, um, partic. from intero. — 2 ¶ Adj. (from in & tritus), not worn away, perfect, complete, not weakened. Colum. oliva. Cels. Cohortes intritae ab labore.*

INTRĒ (properly for intero, *sc. loco, from interus, not used), adv. into a place, ἑσω. Plaut. Sequere intro me, amabo, h. e. into the house. Cic. Cur ad nos filiam tuam non intro vocari jubes? h. e. into our house. — ¶ Also, for intus, inwardly, internally. Cato.*

INTRĒ (perhaps from interus, not used), *as, āvi, ātuni, a. 1. to go into, enter, εἰσέρχεται. Cic. linen. Id. pomarium. Id. regnum. Virg. maria. Liv. Intratē silva. Also, with eo. Plin. Intravere eo arma Romana. Also, with quo. Cels. Quo qui intraverant, &c. Ovid. in hortos. Auct. ad Her. ad se. Liv. ad munimenta. Cels. intra praesidia. Also, with a dat. following. Stat. turribus. — Figur. to enter, penetrate. Cic. in rerum naturam. Id. in alienius familiaritatem, h. e. to become an intimate friend. Sil.*

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INTRĒ (properly for intero, *sc. loco, from interus, not used), adv. into a place, ἑσω. Plaut. Sequere intro me, amabo, h. e. into the house. Cic. Cur ad nos filiam tuam non intro vocari jubes? h. e. into our house. — ¶ Also, for intus, inwardly, internally. Cato.*

INTRĒ (perhaps from interus, not used), *as, āvi, ātuni, a. 1. to go into, enter, εἰσέρχεται. Cic. linen. Id. pomarium. Id. regnum. Virg. maria. Liv. Intratē silva. Also, with eo. Plin. Intravere eo arma Romana. Also, with quo. Cels. Quo qui intraverant, &c. Ovid. in hortos. Auct. ad Her. ad se. Liv. ad munimenta. Cels. intra praesidia. Also, with a dat. following. Stat. turribus. — Figur. to enter, penetrate. Cic. in rerum naturam. Id. in alienius familiaritatem, h. e. to become an intimate friend. Sil.*

INTRIGĒ, *inis, f. same as Intertrigo. Varr.*

INTRIMENTUM (intero), *i, n. that which 3 is rubbed in, a condiment or seasoning made of ingredients rubbed in. Apul.*

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Phœbo intrata sacerdos, h. e. inspired. — ¶ Also, to attack. Stat. hostem. — ¶ Also, to transfix, pierce. Martial. aprum. — ¶ Also, to appear before a magistrate. Plin. Ep. A parte heredum intraverunt duo.

INTROCEDĒ (intro & cedo), *is, essi, es- 3 sum, n. 3. to go or come into, to enter. Apul.*

INTROCURREĒ (intro & curro), *is, n. 3. 3 to run into. Nov. ap. Non. per fretum.*

INTRODUCĒ (intro & duco), *is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to bring or lead in or into, conduct within, εἰσάγω. Cels. Copias in fines hostium. Id. Eo naves introduxerunt. Liv. exercitum in Ligures. Cic. philosophiam in domos. — ¶ Also, to introduce, bring into practice, into vogue. Cic. fil. consuetudinem. Liv. exemplum. Pandect. senatus consulta. — ¶ Also, to bring forward, maintain. Cic. Introducibat Carneades, summum bonum esse, frui iis rebus, quas, &c.*

INTRODUCTĒ (introduco), *ōnis, f. a lead- 1 ing in, an introduction, εἰσαγωγή. Cic. INTRODUCTĒ (Id.), *ōris, m. an intro- 3 ducer, εἰσαγωγός. Rufin.**

INTROEĒ (intro & eo), *is, i, vi and ii, tum, irr. n. to enter, go into, εἰσέρχεται. Cic. porta, h. e. by the gate. Id. in urbem. Terent. ad alieum. Also, with an accusat. following. Cic. domum. Tacit. urbem. Pandect. Domum introitam esse. Cato. in naso, for in nasum.*

INTROFERĒ (intro & fero), *ers, tūli, lā- 1 tum, irreg. a. to bear or carry within, bring in, εἰσφέρειν, εἰσφέρειν. Cic. INTRODREDIĒ (intro & gradior), *ēris, 3 essus sum, dep. 3. to enter, εἰσέρχεται. Virg.**

INTROITĒS (introeo), *us, m. a going or coming in, entrance, εἰσόδος. Cic. Smyrnam. Id. in urbem. Colum. Sol in Geminos introitum facit. Id. Sol introitum in Cancro facit. Cic. Aliquem introitu prohibere, h. e. to prevent from entering. — Also, an entering upon an office or into a society. Sueton. sacerdotii. Pandect. Militiam comparare cum introitu, h. e. pecunia pro introitu. — ¶ Also, a place of entry, an entrance. Cic. Litus propter introitum portus, h. e. mouth, entrance. Cels. Omnes introitus erant praecclusi, h. e. the passages. Plin. amnis, h. e. mouth. — ¶ Also, a beginning, introduction, prelude, preamble. Cic. fabulae Clodianae. Id. defensionis. Plin. operis.*

INTROITĒS, *a, um. See Introeo.*

INTROMISSĒS, *a, um. See Introumitto.*

INTROMITTĒ (intro & mitto), *is, isi, 1 issum, a. 3. to let in, permit to enter, εἰσδέχεται. Terent. and Cic. — ¶ Also, to send in, into, or to, εἰσπέμπω. Cels. — ¶ Also, to introduce. Gell. verba in usum linguae. Id. exemplum.*

INTROREPĒ (intro & repo), *is, n. 3. to 3 creep within or into. Apul.*

INTRORSUM, and **INTRORSĒS** (for in- 2 troversum), *adv. inwards, into. Cels. Ut non facile introitus perspicui possent. Liv. Hostem introsum in media castra accipiunt. — ¶ Also, inwardly, internally, within. Liv. Nihil introitus roboris ac virum esse. Horat. Sed videt hunc omnis domus introitus turpem.*

INTRORUMPĒ (intro & rumpo), *is, ūpi, uptum, n. 3. to break or burst into, break in, rush in, enter by force, εἰσβάλλω. Cels. and Terent.*

INTROSPECTĒ (intro & specto), *as, a. 1. 3 to look into. Plaut.*

INTROSPICĒ (intro & specio), *is, exi, ectum, a. 3. to look in or into, εἰσπάω. Cic. domum. — ¶ Figur. to examine, weigh, consider, observe attentively, view closely. Cic. mentes. Id. in mentem. Id. in partes reipublicae. — ¶ Also, to see, behold, gaze upon. Id. aliorum felicitatem aegris oculis.*

INTROTRODĒ (intro & trudo), *is, si, 3 sum, a. 3. to thrust in or into. Cato.*

INTROVERĒS, same as **INTROSUS**, *3 Lucil.*

INTROVOCATĒS (introvoeco), *us, m. a calling in. Ammian.*

INTROVOCĒ (intro & voco), *as, a. 1. to 1 call in, εἰσκαλέω. Cic.*

INTRODĒ (in & trudo), *is, si, sum, a. 3. 1 to thrust in, εἰσθρέω. Cic. Se ipse intrudebat, obtrudit himself.*

INTOBACĒS (intubus), *a, um, adj. of 2 succory, cicchoraceous. Plin. folia.*

INTOBĒS, or **INTYBĒS**, *l, m. or f. or in 1 TUBUM, or INTYBUM (unc.), i, n. ci chory or succory, growing wild, with blue flowers (Cichorium intybus, L.). Virg. Ge. 1, 120. — Also, succory raised in gardens, endive (Cichorium endivia, L.). Virg. Ge. 4, 120.*

INTOEOR (in & tueor), *ēris, itus sum, dep. 2. to look at or upon, εἰσπάω, βλέπω. Cic. solem. Id. alieum, or in alieum. Id. huc atque illuc. — ¶ Figur. to pay attention to, regard, keep before the eyes, observe, contemplate, consider. Cic. and Nep. aliquid. — ¶ Also, to look towards, be situate towards. Plin. Ep. Cubiculum montes intueor.*

INTOITĒS, *a, um. See Intueor.*

INTOITĒS, (intueor), *us, m. a looking up- 3 on, beholding, view, insight, glance, ἐποσις. Quintil. — ¶ Also, regard, respect, consideration. Pandect.*

INTOMESCĒ (in & tumesco), *is, mui, n. 2 3. to swell, ὀγκόλλομαι. Plin. Fluctus intumescens. Ovid. Intumuit venter. — ¶ Also, to rise. Colum. Loco paululum intumescens. Figur. to be elated, swollen or puffed up. Tacit. Intumuer superbia. — ¶ Also, to become angry. Ovid. Jupiter intumuit, h. e. swelled with rage. Id. alieni. — ¶ Also, to grow, increase. Tacit. Intumescens motu.*

INTOMOLATĒS (in & tumulatus), *a, um, 3 adj. unburied. Ovid.*

INTONDĒ (in & tundo), *is, a. 3. to pound. 3 Scribon. Larg.*

INTORĒ, *ēris, dep. 3. same as Intueor, 2 to look at or upon. Terent. and Nep. alieum. — ¶ Also, to see, behold. Plaut. cornicem.*

INTERBATĒS (in & turbatus), *a, um, 2 adj. not alarmed, composed, calm, undisturbed, ἀτάραχος. Plin.*

INTERBIDĒS (in & turbidus), *a, um, 2 adj. not disturbed, undisturbed, quiet. Tacit. annus. — ¶ Also, not turbulent, averse to disturbance. Tacit. homo.*

INTERGESĒ (in & turgesco), *is, n. 3. 3 to swell up. Veget.*

INTĒS (ἐντός), *adv. within, ἑνδον, εἶσω. 3 Cic. Intus in corpore esse. Id. Intus relictus. Id. canere, h. e. to play inwards, towards one's self, so that the player can hear the music better than the audience hence, to look only to one's own interest. Also, with an accus. following. Plaut. Intus domum, h. e. within the house. — ¶ Also, into, in. Cels. ire. Also, with an accusat. following. Scrib. Larg. Injicere intus uavem cochleae carmen. — Hence, figur. Ovid. Equos intus agere, h. e. to drive inwards or towards the goal, to be brief. — ¶ Also, from within. Plaut. exire, egredi.*

INTUSIUM, &c. See **Indusium**.

INTUTĒS (in & tutus), *a, um, adj. un- guarded, defenceless, ἐπισφαλής. Liv. castra. Id. urbs. Nazar. Intutor. — ¶ Also, unsafe, insecure. Tacit. latebra. Id. amicitia.*

INTYBUS. See **Intubus**.

INVADĒ (in & vado), *is, si, sum, n. and a. 3. to go, come, get into, whether with or without force. Cic. in urbes. Also, with an accus. following. Virg. urbem. Id. portum. Apul. cubiculum. — ¶ Also, to enter upon, set foot upon. Virg. viani. — ¶ Also, to fall upon, invade, attack, assault, rush upon. Cic. in Asiam. Id. in hostem. Liv. Adeo acriter invaserunt, ut, &c. Cic. in col- lum alienjus, h. e. to enbroce. Also, with an accus. following. Nep. Euro- pam. Sallust. Hostis invadit. Cato. Canes alieum invadunt. Sueton. alicui barbari, h. e. to take hold of his beard. — Hence, figur. to fall upon, at- tack. Cic. in arcem causae. — Also, to take possession of, seize, usurp. Cic. in praedia alieius. Also, with an accus. following. Suet. dictaturam. Tacit. fas- ces et jus praetoris. — Also, to fall upon, seize, attack, befall. Cic. Pestis in vitam invasit. Id. Furor invaserat improbis. Also, with an accus. following. Sallust. Ne reliquos metus invaderet. Liv. Pes- tentia populum invasit. Also, abso- lutely. Cels. Tantus terror invasit, sc. urbem. — Also, to undertake, attempt, with or without force. Virg. aliquid magnum. Id. Martem, h. e. pugnam.*

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Id. Continuo invadit, *h. e.* addresses, accosts. — *¶* Also, to go, accomplish by travelling. *Tacit.* Tria milia stadiorum. — *¶* Particip. *Invasus*, a, um. *Pal-lad.* ramus, *h. e.* ingrafted.

INVALENTIA (in & valentia), æ, f. 3 weakness, inability, indisposition. *Gell.*

INVALEO (in & valeo), es, lui, n. 2. to be 3 strong, be in health. *Lucret.* Inque valubunt, for invalebuntque.

INVALESCO (incept. of invaleo), is, lui, 1 n. 3. to grow strong, acquire strength, increase, ἐπιρροονναι. *Cic.* Tantum opibus invaluit. — Hence, to increase, prevail, predominate, gain ground. *Sueton.* Invaluit libido. *Quintil.* consuetudo. — Also, to come into vogue or use. *Quintil.* Verba invalescunt.

INVALETUDO, or **INVALITUDO** (in & valetudo, or valitudo), inis, f. want of health, indisposition, infirmity, sickness, ἀσθένεια. *Cic.*

INVALIDUS (invalidus), adv. weakly. *Ar-3 nob.*

INVALIDUS (in & validus), a, um, adj. 2 not strong, infirm, feeble, weak, impotent, unable: indisposed, ill, sick, ἀσθενός. *Liv.* Seneca invalidus. *Id.* milites, *h. e.* invalids. *Ovid.* vires. *Justin.* Invalidiores Parthi. *Plin.* Invalidissimi urso caput. *Tacit.* Invalidi ignes, *h. e.* half extinguished, dying. *Gell.* Homo ad ingrediendum invalidus, *h. e.* unable to walk. — Figur. weak. *Liv.* statio, *h. e.* a weak post, not strongly defended. *Claudius.* venenum. *Pandect.* argumentum.

INVALITUDO, inis. See *Invaletudo*.

INVASIO (invado), ñnis, f. an attack, invasion. *Symmach.*

INVASOR (Id.), ñris, m. an invader. *Cod.* 3 Just.

INVASOR (Id.), us, an attack. 3 *Cæl.* *Aurel.*

INVASUS, a, um. See *Invado*.

INVER (in & uber), ñris, adj. not full; ill-fed, ill-conditioned, poor. *Gell.*

INVECTIO (inveho), ñnis, f. a bringing in, importing. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, an attacking or assailing with words, an inveighing against, upbraiding; an invective. *Cic.* and *Ascon.*

INVECTIVUS, and **INVECTIVUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. imported from a foreign country, not indigenous or native. *Plin.* columba. *Senec.* gaudium, *h. e.* false, not sincere.

INVECTIVITER (as from *invectivus*), adv. invectively. *Sidon.*

INVECTIVUS (invehor), a, um, adj. scolding, abusing, assailing with harsh language, full of invectives, σκλητεντικός. *Amnian.* oratio.

INVECTOR (inveho), ñris, m. oae who imports or leads into. *Symmach.*

INVECTUS, a, um. See *Inveho*.

INVECTUS (inveho), us, m. a bringing in 2 or carrying to. *Plin.* terræ.

INVELLO (in & vello), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. to bring or carry into or to a place, ἐπιφέρειν, ἐπάγω. *Liv.* vinum in Galliam. *Cic.* pecuniam in ærarium. *Plin.* frumenta (in horrea). *Liv.* Terræ motus mare fluminibus invexit. — Hence, *Inv-*where se, to rush on, advance, as a combatant. *Lic.* Cum victores se nudique invherent. — So, also, in the passive, which is often used as a deponent. *Liv.* Exsulēs inveli. — Also, *Inv-*where, to ride, fly into or to a place. *Liv.* carpento in forum. *Id.* corpori patris vehiculo. *Cic.* curru Capitolium. *Virg.* curru per urbes. So, also, without curru, &c. *Liv.* Triumphans urbem invexitur, *h. e.* rides into. So, also, eqno, to ride into or to a place. *Liv.* Quacunq; equo invectus est, ibi pavebat. *Plin.* Delphinus in arenam invectus, *h. e.* having swum. *Cic.* Angues volucres invectas, *h. e.* flown. *Liv.* Inveli litori, to land. *Cic.* flumine, *h. e.* to sail upon. *Id.* in portum, or, *Plin.* portum. *Liv.* nave ad ostium portus. — *Inv-*where is also used for *in-*vestus. *Cic.* bellis, *h. e.* riding upon. Hence, *Pandect.* Invecta et illata, or *Inv-*ecta illata, *h. e.* movables, goods, household-stuff, furniture which the tenant brought into the house. — Hence, *Inv-*ehi in aliquem, to inveigh against, attack with words. *Cic.* In eum vehementer est invectus. *Id.* Petulant in aliquem inv-ehi *h. e.* to scold or mock at, bite. Also,

without in aliquem. *Ovid.* — So, also, *Inv-*ehens. *Cic.* in te. Also, with an accusat. neuter. *Nep.* multa in aliquem, *h. e.* much. *Id.* nonnulla, *h. e.* in some measure. — *¶* Also, figur. to occasion, produce. *Liv.* avaritiam. *Cic.* Quæ (mala) tibi casus invexerat.

INVELATUS (in & velatus), a, um, adj. 3 unveiled, uncovered. *Martian.* Capell.

INVENIBILIS (in & vendibilis), e, adj. 3 unsalable. *Plaut.* merx.

INVENTITUS (in & venditus), a, um, 3 adj. unsold. *Pandect.* pradia.

INVENIO (in & venio), is, ñni, entum, a. 4. to find, meet with, εὐρίσκω. *Cic.* aliquem. *Cæs.* naves. *Cic.* Thesaurum inveniendum credunt, *h. e.* inventum iri. — Hence, *Inv-*enire se, to show one's self, appear, be visible. *Petron.* Multis jam diebus venter mihi non respondet, nec medici se inveniunt, *h. e.* cannot manifest their skill. *Senec.* Minus se inveniunt, quo in majorem materiam inciderunt, *h. e.* are worse in. *Ovid.* Dolor se invenit. — Also, to see, find out, discover. *Cic.* Non inveniebat, quomodo confirmaret. — Also, to detect, discover, bring to light. *Terent.* aliquem in culpa. *Id.* Pamphilam inventam esse civem, *h. e.* was discovered to be a citizen's daughter. — *¶* Also, to find out, contrive, devise, invent, hit upon. *Terent.* fallaciam. *Tibull.* Inveniet succumbere, *h. e.* facultatem succumbendi. — *¶* Also, to raise, procure. *Plaut.* argentum, *h. e.* money. *Liv.* piacula. — *¶* Also, to detect, get information of. *Cic.* conjurationem. — *¶* Also, to procure, effect, bring to pass. *Cic.* Incredibilem cursum. *Id.* auspicia. — Hence, to acquire, earn, gain, get, procure. *Cic.* cognomen. *Terent.* laudem. — *¶* *Terent.* Inventas dabit, *h. e.* inveniet.

INVENTARIUM (invenio), ii, n. a list, an 3 inventory, ἀναγραφὴ. *Pandect.*

INVENTIO (Id.), ñnis, f. an inventing, invention, εὐρεσις, εὑρημα. *Cic.* — Also, the power of finding out or discovering any thing new. *Cic.* Tusc. 1, 25, 61.

INVENTIVUS (dimin. of *invenio*), æ, f. a little invention. *Quintil.*

INVENTOR (invenio), ñris, m. one who finds out or contrives something new; an inventor, finder out, εὐρετής. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, an author. *Cic.*

INVENTRIX (inventor), icis, f. she that finds out, invents, or contrives. *Cic.*

INVENTUM (invenio), i, n. an invention, discovery, contrivance, device, scheme, εὑρημα. *Cic.*

INVENTUS, a, um. See *Invenio*.

INVENTUS (invenio), us, m. a finding out, 2 inventing, discovering, an invention. *Plin.*

INVENUSTE (invenustus), adv. without 3 grace, ungracefully, not ritily, not agreeably, ἀνοδώς, ἀχαριστως. *Gell.*

INVENUSTUS (in & venustus), a, um, 3 adj. not elegant or graceful, without grace, ungraceful, ἄμοστος. *Cic.* actor. — *¶* Also, unfortunate in love, ἀναφρόδιτος. *Terent.*

INVERECUNDE (inverecundus), adverb, 2 shamelessly, without being ashamed, immodestly, ἀναισχύντως. *Quintil.* Non inverecunde dicet, *h. e.* improperly. *Hieronim.* Inverecundus.

INVERECUNDIA (Id.), æ, f. immodesty, 3 shamelessness, ἀναισχυντία. *Tertull.*

INVERECUNDUS (in & verecundus), a, 1 um, adj. without shame, shameless, immodest, ἀναιδής. *Cic.* Sin inverecundum animi ingenium possidet, &c. *Valer. Max.* Inverecundus. *Horat.* Inverecundus dens, *h. e.* Baechus.

INVERGO (in & vergo), is, a. 3. proper- 3 ly, to bend, incline or turn to, a word used at sacrifices for to pour upon, ἐπιχέω. *Virg.* fronti vina. *Ovid.* Invergens carchesia lactis. *Valer. Flacc.* Pelago vina invergens. *Plaut.* Invergere in me liquores tuos sino duetum.

INVERSIBILIS (in & verto), e, adj. unchangeable. *Apul.*

INVERSIO (inverto), ñnis, f. an inversion, verborum, *h. e.* a trope; especially, irony. *Cic.* Orat. 2, 65. Also, an allegory. *Quintil.* 8, 6, 44. Also, inversion, transposition. *Quintil.* 1, 5, 40. Quoque ego, for ego quoque.

INVERSOR (in & versor), ñris, dep. I. to

be in or among; to be employed about. *Lucil.* 3

INVERSURA (inverto), æ, f. a turn, bend. 2 *Vitrur.*

INVERSUS, a, um. See *Inverto*.

INVERTO, or **INVERTO** (in & vorto or vorto), is, ti, sum, a. 3. to turn upside down, turn the contrary way, turn about, ἀναστρέφω. *Virg.* terram, *h. e.* to plough, cultivate, turn up. *Id.* cælum. *Id.* vinaria, *h. e.* to upset or empty. *Plin.* Si polypos invertatur, *h. e.* be placed on its back. — Hence, figur. *Cic.* se, *h. e.* to change himself or his conduct. *Horat.* virtutes, *h. e.* to pervert. *Apul.* talum, *h. e.* to dislocate. *Cic.* ordinem, *h. e.* to invert; or, to pervert. — Hence, *Inversus*, a, um, turned about, turned upside down. *Sallust.* alveus navis. *Horat.* mare, *h. e.* boisterous. *Martial.* charta, *h. e.* aversa. *Horat.* Inversum contristat Aquarius annum, *h. e.* saddens the inverted year. — Figur. perverted, inverted. *Horat.* mores. *Terent.* and *Lucret.* verba, *h. e.* obscure, unintelligible, the meaning of which is to be guessed at. — *¶* Also, to change, alter. *Tacit.* Quæ invertere supersedeo, *h. e.* to deliver in a different form. — Hence, to give a different form or color. *Sil.* lanas. — *¶* Also, to change, exchange, barter. *Ascon.* res.

INVERPERASCIT (in & vesperascit), 2 erat, impers. 3. evening draws on, ἐσπερᾶται. *Liv.*

INVESTIGABILIS (investigo), e, adj. 3 investigable. *Tertull.*

INVESTIGATIO (Id.), ñnis, f. a searching for or after, seeking out, inquiring into, tracing or finding out, investigation, ἐξέχνησις. *Cic.*

INVESTIGATOR (Id.), ñris, m. a tracer or finder out, discoverer, ἀνιχνεύτης. *Cic.*

INVESTIGATRIX (investigator), icis, f. 3 she that finds out. *Martian.* Capell.

INVESTIGO (in & vestigo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to trace or find out by the prints of the feet or by the smell; to track, scent, ἐξέχνησις. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, to search for or after, search diligently, investigate. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, to find out, discover, ascertain. *Cic.* Ubi Leutulus sit, investigare non possum. *Sueton.* Literas per notas scriptas investigare, *h. e.* to decipher.

INVESTIO (in & vestio), is, i, vi, itum, 2 a. 4. to clothe, cover, adorn, κοσμέω. *Plin.* porticus pictura. *Mezent.* ap. *Senec.* focum, *h. e.* circumsident, cingunt; or, veste obducta tegunt.

INVESTIS (in & vestis), e, adj. without 3 clothes, naked, ἀχίτων. *Tertull.* — *¶* Also, heedless, ἀνησώς. *Apul.* — Also, unwaried. *Tertull.* — *¶* Also, deprived of. *Tertull.* dotalibus.

INETERASCIO (inetero), is, ravi, n. 3. to grow old, continue too long, περὶνῆσθαι. *Cæs.* in Gallia. *Nepos.* Ineterasce-re ætatem non patiebatur, *h. e.* to continue too long. *Cic.* Macula inveteravit. — *¶* Also, to become firmly seated, predominate, prevail, gather strength by age or time. *Cæs.* Ineterasceit consuetudo. *Cic.* res. *Id.* opinio. Hence, *Inv-*eteravit, it has grown into use, is an old custom. *Cic.* Intelligo, inveterasse jam, ut, &c.

INETERATIO (Id.), ñnis, f. a growing 1 old, taking root, inveteracy, παλαιότης. *Cic.* morbi.

INETERO (in & vetero), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to render old, give age or duration to a thing. *Plin.* cepam, aquam. — In *Cic.* *N. D.* 2, 2, the infin. *Inveterare* is used in a neuter sense, and has the same signification as *inveterasce-re*. — Hence, *Inveterari*, to become old, acquire age or durability. *Plin.* — Hence, *Inv-*eteratus, a, um, that has lasted a long time, old, inveterate. *Cic.* ira. *Id.* amicitia. *Nepos.* licentia. *Plin.* vinum. — *¶* Also, to abolish, cease to cease. *Instant.*

INVERTUS (in & vetitus), a, um, adj. 3 unforbidden, unrestrained. *Sil.*

INVICEM, or **IN VICEM** (in & vicis), adv. by turns, one after another, alternately, ἀλλήλων, πρὸς ἀλλήλους. *Cæs.* and *Cic.* — *¶* Also, one another, each other, mutually. *Plin.* *Ep.* diligere. — *¶* Also, on the contrary, in exchange or

return for it. *Plin. Ep.* — ¶ Also, for, instead of, with a genit. following. *Liv. Invicem alicujus succedere.*

INVICTE (invictus), adv. invincibly, irre-
3 futuri. *Augustin. Invictissime.*

INVICTUS (in & victus), a, um, adj. un-
conquered, unsubdued. Hence, invinci-
ble, unconquerable, ἀνίκητος. *Cic. ho-
mo, animus.* Also, with a following. *Cic. Invictum se a labore præstare.*
Also, with ad following. *Ovid. Corpus
ad vulnera invictum.* Also, with con-
tra following. *Plin. Crocodilus contra
omnes ictus cute invicta, h. e. impene-
trable, invulnerable. Id. spartum, h. e.
incorruptible. Ovid. adamas. Senec.
necessitas, h. e. unavoidable, unchangea-
ble. Liv. Invicta quædam, h. e. unde-
ratable. Cic. Invictissimus. Also, with a
genit. following. *Sil. liemis, æstus,
famis, h. e. as respects.* Also, with an
infin. following. *Sil. Palmam ex omni
ferre labore.* — ¶ Also, against which
one labors in vain, irrefutable. *Cic. de-
fensio. Augustin. Ratio invictior.**

INVIDENTIA (invideo), æ, f. the act of
envying, envy, φθόνος, βασκανία. *Cic.*
INVIDEO (in & video), es, idi, isum, n.
and a. 2. to envy, grudge, φθονέω, βασ-
καίνω. *Cic. alicui. Id. honori. Id. ut cui
aliquid. Horat. al. cuius rei. Plin. Ep.
Quid invidet mihi felicissimo errore?*
*Quintil. 9, 3, 1. Hac re invidemus, non
— hanc rem. Invidetor* is also used for
*invidetur mihi. Horat. Ego, cur in-
videtor?* — Hence, Invidendus, a, um,
to be envied, exposed to envy, enviable.
Horat. — Invidet is also used without
a case. *Cic. Qui invidet.* — ¶ Also,
to be reluctant, not to be willing, with an
infin. following. *Horat. Invidens de-
duci.* — ¶ Also, to hinder, prevent, re-
fuse, deny. *Horat. Quæ invident rem
apparere. Plin. Vinum Africæ natura
invidet.*

INVIDIA (invidus), æ, f. envy, grudging,
jealousy, φθόνος, βασκανία. *Cic. Res
habet invidiam, h. e. exetites envy or jeal-
ousy. Nepos. Eumenes invidia ducum
Antigono est deditus. Propert. In-
vidiæ fuimus, h. e. we were an object of
envy, were too happy.* — Hence, *Martial.*
Sine invidia, h. e. willingly, readily.
*Liv. Absit verbo invidia, h. e. without
boasting.* — ¶ Also, hatred, particu-
larly against men in public life, hatred of
the people, odium, evil report, bad charac-
ter. *Brut. in Cic. Ep. Alicui invidiam fa-
cere, or, Cic. conflare, h. e. to render him
odious or bring him into bad report. Liv.
Alicui esse invidiæ. Cic. Habere in-
vidiam, h. e. to be an object of hatred. Nep.
Esse minori invidia. — The plural is
found in Cic.*

INVIDIOSE (invidiosus), adv. in a man-
ner calculated to raise envy or odium,
enviously, odiously, spitefully, hatefully,
invidiously, ἀνεχθώς. *Cic. criminari.*
*Sueton. Invidiose queri aliquid, h. e. to
complain bitterly of. Vellei. Invidiosius.*

INVIDIOSUS (invidia), a, um, adj. full
of envy, envious, φθονερός. *Ovid. ve-
tustas.* Also, with a dat. following.
*Propert. Illa perque præ se formosis
invidiosa den est.* — ¶ Also, causing
envy, enviable, envied; the object of envy,
ἐπίφθονος. *Cic. Pecunia non invidio-
sa, h. e. small. Ovid. Herba non in-
vidiosa, h. e. small. Propert. spes, h. e.
enviable.* — ¶ Also, causing hatred or
ill report, rendering hateful, hated, hate-
ful, odious, offensive, disliked. *Cic. pos-
sessions. Id. homo. Id. Damnatio
invidiosior. Id. Crimen invidiosissi-
mum. Id. Triumphum accipere, in-
vidiosum ad bonos, h. e. is an odious
thing with the good. Id. Neque id ego
dico, ut invidiosum sit in eos, quibus
gloriosum esse debet, h. e. to make it
odious to those, to whom, &c. Liv. In-
vidiosum vobis est, h. e. brings odium
upon you. Ovid. Ceres stetit invidiosa,
h. e. to the discredit of Jupiter for not
taking more care in the government of the
world, and of Pluto for having committed
the robbery. Sueton. Invidiosus focus,
h. e. a joke producing indignation against
a person, a bitter joke.*

INVIDUS (invideo), a, um, adj. envious,
invidious, malicious, spiteful, φθονερός,
βάσκαρος. *Cic. homo. Also, with a*

dat. following. *Nepos. potentia.* — It
is also used as a substantive, one who
envies. *Cic. Persuaserat nonnullis in-
vidis meis.* Hence, with a genit. fol-
lowing. *Cic. laudis.* — ¶ Also, figur.
of things, depriving us of any thing or
hindering us in doing any thing. *Horat.*
*ætas. Id. cura. Ovid. Nox cæptis in-
vida nostris.*

INVIGILO (in & vigilo), as, avi, atum,
2 n. 1. to be awake at, in or on account of
any thing, ἐπαγρυπνέω. *Ovid. malis,
h. e. in a sickness.* — ¶ Figur. to watch
over, be watchful on account of any thing.
Sil. Mens invigilat curis. — ¶ Also,
to be intent on, pay attention to, bestow
pains upon. *Virg. venatu, victu, for
venatui, victui.* Also, without a case.
*Colum. Invigilate, viri, &c. Also,
with pro following. Ovid. Invigiles
nostris pro casibus oro.* Also, with an
infin. following. *Valer. Flacc. Omnes
prohibere minus invigilat.*

INVINCIBILIS (in & vincibilis), e, adj.
3 invincible, ἀνίκητος. *Tertull. malum.*
— ¶ Also, irrefutable. *Apul.*

INVINCIBILITER (invincibilis), adv.
3 invincibly, irrefutably. *Apul.*
INVINCIO (in & vincio), is, iavi, inctum,
a. 4. to chain. *Pandect.*

INVINIOS (in & vinum), a, um, adj. ab-
3 staining from wine, ἀνοίος. *Apul.*

INVIÖ (in & vio), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to
3 tread upon, set foot upon, ἐνοδίξω. *So-
lin.*

INVIOLABILIS (in & violabilis), e, adj.
3 inviolable, ἀνεκβίαστος. *Lucret. In-
violabilia hæc ne credas forte vigere, h. e.
unimpaired, undiminished by time. Sil.
Caput inviolabile telis, h. e. that cannot
be hurt.*

INVIOLABILITER (inviolabilis), adv.
3 inviolably, ἀνεκβίαστος. *Marcellin. and
Faustin.*

INVIOLATE (inviolatus), adv. inviolably,
1 faithfully. *Cic.*

INVIOLATUS (in & violatus), a, um,
1 adj. inviolate, unhurt, uninjured, untaunt-
ed, irreproachable, uncorrupted, pure, in-
maculate, ἀνεκβίαστος. *Cic. homo. Id.
amicitia. Varr. terra, h. e. unploughed.*
*Sil. vita, h. e. happy, pleasant. Id. Mens
inviolata mero, h. e. unaffected by wine,
sober.* — ¶ Also, inviolable. *Liv. tem-
plum.*

INVISERÖ (in & viscerö), as, avi, atum,
3 a. 1. to put deep into the entrails; to put
deep. *Nemesian. Hoc canibus blandis
inviscerat æstus.*

INVISIBILIS (in & visibilis), e, adj. that
2 cannot be seen, invisible, out of sight, ἀόπα-
τος. *Cels.*

INVISIBILITAS (invisibilis), atis, f. in-
3 visibility. *Tertull.*

INVISIBILITER (Id.), adv. invisibly,
3 ἄσποφως. *Tertull.*

INVISITATUS (in & visitatus), a, um,
2 adj. not seen, not seen before. *Liv. and
Cic.* — ¶ Also, not visited. *Quintil.
declam. civitas.*

INVISÖ (in & viso), is, si, sum, a. 3. to
go to see, ἐπισκεπτομαι. *Plaut. Ad me
invisam domum.* Hence, to go to a
place in order to see or visit a person.
Plaut. Ad meum filium inviso domum.

— Also, to visit. *Cic. alicum.* — Also,
to look after any thing; to visit, look at,
view, examine. *Cic. res rusticas. Id.
sacrificium. Plaut. Delum. Id. Capti-
vos inviso. Cic. Domum nostram in-
visas.* — ¶ Also, to see, perceive. *Ca-
tull. Also, to look into. Apul. speculum.*

INVISÖR (invideo), öris, m. one that en-
3 vies, an envier. *Apul.*

INVISÖS (in & visus), a, um, adj. not
seen, unseen, ἀόρατος. *Cic. Sacra ma-
ribus invisa. Cæs. Communi fit vitio
nature, ut invisus rebus magis confida-
mus. Cato. morbus, h. e. unknown.* —
Also, unseen, invisible. *Apul. Cantavit
invisus.* — ¶ Also (from invideo), odi-
ous, hated, hateful, offensive, disliked, loath-
ed, detested, μιστός. *Terent. Invisos
omnes non esse illis sentio. Cic. In-
visior. Plin. Ep. Invisissimus.* — Also,
hostile. *Virg.*

INVITABILIS (invito), e, adj. attractive,
3 alluring, delightful, charming, ἐπαγωγός.
Gell.

INVITAMENTUM (Id.), i, n. an attrac-
1 tion, allurements, inducement, incitement,

motive. *Cic. Also, in the plural. Id.*
Invitamenta nature.

INVITATIO (Id.), önis, f. an invitation,
πρόσκλησις. *Cic. Ad invitationes hospiti-
um, h. e. for treating his guests.* —

¶ Also, an incitement, invitation. *Cic.*
— ¶ Also, an enjoying one's self in
eating or drinking; a feast, banquet.
Liv. benigna, h. e. a sumptuous banquet.
*Gell. vini largior, h. e. an immoderate
drinking of wine, a wine-banquet.*

INVITATIONÖLA (dimin. of invitatio),
3 æ, f. a moderate banquet. *Gell. 25, 2. vini.*

INVITATÖR (invito), öris, m. an invi-
3 ter. *Martial.*

INVITATÖRIUS (invitator), a, um, adj.
3 inviting, belonging to invitation, invitato-
ry. *Tertull.*

INVITATÖRIX (Id.), icis, f. she who in-
3 vites. *Symmach.*

INVITATÖS (invito), us, m. an invitation.
1 *Cic.*

INVITE (invitus), adv. against one's will,
unwillingly, forcibly, involuntarily, ἀκού-
σιος. *Cic. Invite cepi Capuam. Id.*
Invitus.

INVITIABILIS (in & vitabilis), e, adj.
3 inviolable, imperishable. *Prudent.*

INVITÖ (unc.), as, avi, atum, a. 1.
to invite, προσκαλέω. *Cic. aliquem
in locationem. Horat. hostes ad de-
ditionem.* Also, with an infin. fol-
lowing. *Virg. Vicina invitet de-
cedere ripa calori. Cic. ad cenam. Id.
aliquem hospitio, or, Liv. in hospitium.*
*Cic. aliquem domum suam. Id. Invito
eum, ut apud me deversetur. Liv. In-
vitati hospitaliter per domos, h. e. in
domos. Cic. tecto, domo, h. e. in tec-
tum, domum.* — Also, simply, to bid to
an entertainment, give a feast. *Cic. ali-
quem.* Hence, Invitare aliquem,
to treat, entertain with a feast. *Cæs. Inter-
rim alios suos in castra invitandi causa
adducunt.* — Figur. Plant. aliquem
gladio, h. e. to kill, intend to kill. *Id.*
aliquem clava, h. e. to cudgel one sound-
ly. *Id. aliquem poculis, h. e. to chal-
lenge, pledge a person frequently in order
to make him drunk. Sallust. and Plaut.*
Invitare se, h. e. to enjoy one's self in
eating and drinking, to carouse, eat and
drink freely. *So. also, Sallust. fragm.
pag. 991. Ed. Cort. Cum se ibi cibo
vinoque læti invitarent.* — ¶ Also, to
invite, attract, allure, incite, induce. *Cic.*
aliquem præmiis ad rem. *Id. Ingenia
quæ gloria invitantur. Id. appetitum
animi. Virg. Hiems invitat.* — Hence,
Invitare aliquid, to invite, incite, allure
to any thing. *Cic. assentationem. Ho-
rat. somnos. Vellei. luxuriam, h. e. to
encourage luxury. Plin. vomitiones,
h. e. to provoke.* — *Solin. Mare invitavit,
h. e. derivavit.*

INVITÖPERABILIS (in & vituperabilis),
3 e, adj. unblamable. *Tertull.*

INVITÖS (unc.), a, um, adj. unwilling,
reluctant, against one's will, involuntarily,
ἀκούσιος. *Cic. Ut nihil faciat invitus,
h. e. against his will. Id. Ego eum a me
invitissimus dimisi, h. e. very much
against my will. Id. Quod et illo et me
invitissimo fiet, much against the will of
us both. Id. Invitus feci, ut Flavianum
e Senatu eicerem, h. e. it was much
against my inclination, that I was obliged to
eject. Id. Statuas inviti per vim atque
imperium dederunt, against their will
or inclination, in spite of their treth. *Id.*
Fannium invitum dicere cogo. *Horat.*
Verba non invita sequentur, h. e. readi-
ly. — Hence, Me, te, se, &c. invito,
h. e. against my, thy, &c. will. *Cæs. Si
se invito conarentur. Cic. Dis homi-
nibusque invitis, h. e. despite of both
gods and men. Id. Me invitissimo.* —
So, also, Non invitus, very willingly.
*Cic. Feci non invitus, ut pro-
gladly. Cic. Feci non invitus, ut pro-
dessem multis tuo rogatu. Also, with
a genit. following. Pandect. Non invi-
tum fore solutionis, h. e. would not be
averse from this payment.* — ¶ With
poets, involuntary, that is done unwilling-
ly. *Ovid. Invita ope.**

INVITÖS (in & via), a, um, adj. not to be
passed, impassable, without a way, ἀρόδος,
ἀβάρος. *Liv. saltus. Virg. Maria in-
via Tencris. Ovid. Invia virtuti nulla
est via. Hence, Liv. Invia, sc. loca,
impassable places. Fronton. Invia, h. e.*

in invio. — ¶ *Figur. Martial. Loricæ invia sagittis, h. e. impenetrable.*
INULĀ (ἐλάνιον; α, f. the herb elecampane, *eleucampāne*, or star-wort, (*Inula Helenium*, L.). *Lucret. Horat. and Plin.*
INULCERŌ (in & ulcero), as, a. l. to ul-
 3 cerate. *Veget.*
INULTE (inultus), adv. without being re-
 venged. *Curt.*
INULTŪS (in & ultus), a, um, adj. unre-
 venged, not revenged, ἀνεκδίκητος. *Cic.*
Marius vitam suam, ne inultus esset,
ad incertissimam spem reservavit. Ho-
rat. preces, h. e. inaudita, sc. ultio-
nis causa. — Hence, safe, secure, unhurt,
without injury, disadvantage or danger.
Horat. Dum catulos feræ celent inultæ,
h. e. illesæ. Curt. Unde inultus subeun-
tum hostem prohibere potuisset. —
 ¶ Also, unpunished. *Cic. Vos cum re-*
gem inultum esse patiemini, qui lega-
tum populi Romani necavit? Terent. Id
inultum nunquam auferet. Val. Max.
Inultum habuit, h. e. non ultæ est.
INUMBRĀTŌ (inumbro), ōnis, f. au-
 3 overshadowing, darkness. *Martian. Ca-*
pell.
INUMBRŌ (in & umbro), as, āvi, ātum,
 2 a. l. to shade, darken, cast a shadow upon,
 ἐπισκιάζω. *Virg., Lucret. and Plin.*
 — Hence, to cover. *Lucret. ora cor-*
onis. — Also, to obscure. Plin. Paneg.
sidera. — Also, to bring on shade or
darkness. Tacit. Vespera inumbrante,
h. e. when the evening closed in. —
 ¶ Also, to furnish with shadows. *Varr.*
solarium. — Hence, inumbratus, a,
um, appareat, feigned, not real. Pan-
dict. quies.
INUNCŌ (in & unco), as, āvi, ātum, a.
 1. to hook, catch with a hook, ἀρπάζω.
Apul. agnum unguibus. — Hence, In-
uncari, to adhere to, be caught as it
were with a hook. Colum. Lana rubis
innucata. — Figur. to seize. Lucil.
Nummos innucata.
INUNCTŌ (inungo), ōnis, f. an anointing,
 2 blemishing, unction, innunction, ἀλειψις.
Plin. — ¶ Also, an applying, laying
on, covering over. Cels. medicamen-
torum.
INUNCTŪS, a, um. See *Inungo*.
INUNDATŌ (inundo), ōnis, f. an inun-
 2 dating, deluging, overflowing of water,
 inundation, κατακλυσμός. *Sucton. Urbs*
inundationibus obnoxia. Plin. Joppe
Phœnicum antiquior terrarum inunda-
tione, h. e. than the flood.
INUNDŌ (in & undo), as, āvi, ātum, a.
 and n. l. to overflow, overwhelm or cover
 with water, deluge, inundate, πλημμυρέω.
Liv. Tiberis campum inundavit. Id.
Campis inundantes imbres. Hence,
hyperbolically. Curt. Cilicia inundata
sanguine Persarum. Liv. Vestro san-
guine Enna inundabitur. Also, with-
out a cause, to overflow, as a river and
the sea. Liv. Qua fluvius inundave-
rat. Plin. Æstus maris inundantes. —
 Hence, figur. to fill, cover. *Justin. Cim-*
bros inundasse Italiam. Petron. In-
undatus invidia, h. e. obrutus. Id.
Troes inundant, h. e. rush forth in great
numbers. — ¶ Also, to be deluged or
inundated. Val. Max. Urina ejus om-
nes Asiaticas gentes inundasse. — Fig-
ur. to be full. Virg. Inundant sangui-
ne fossæ.
INUNGITŌ (frequentat. of inungo), as, a.
 3 l. same as *Inungo*. *Cato.*
INUNGŌ, or **INUNGUŌ** (from in & ungo,
 2 or unguo), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. to anoint,
 ἐναλειφω. *Cels. and Horat. — ¶ Also,*
to besmeat. Plin.
INUNIS (in & unio), is, ūvi, ūtum, a. 4.
 3 to unite. *Tertull.*
INVOCATŌ (invoco), ōnis, f. a calling
 2 upon, invoking, invocation, ἀνάκλησις.
Quintil.
INVOCATŪS, a, um, partic. from invoco.
 — ¶ Adj. (from in & vocatus), not
 called, ἀκλητος. *Cic. — ¶ Also, unin-*
ited. Terent. and Nepos.
INVOCŌ (in & voco), as, āvi, ātum, a. l.
 to call, call to, call in, invite, εἰσκαλέω.
Enn. — ¶ Also, to call by
name, name, designate by the appellation
of. Enn. ap. Cic. Hoc sublime quem
invocat Jovem. Curt. dominum. —
 ¶ Also, to call upon. *Liv. Deos testes.*
 Particularly, to call to for assistance. *Cic.*

Junonem in pariendo. Quintil. deos in
auxilium. Plaut. sibi deos. Tacit. de-
os precibus. Liv. opem deorum. Ta-
cit. leges.
INVOLATŪS (involo), us, m. a flying,
 1 flight. *Cic.*
INVOLGŌ, as, l. See *Involgo*.
INVOLITŌ (frequentat. of involo), as,
 3 āvi, ātum, n. l. to fly in or to a place.
Prudent. Involitare terris. — ¶ Figur.
Horat. Humeris involitant comæ, h. e.
flow over, hang loose and waving upon.
INVOLŌ (in & volo), as, āvi, ātum, n.
 1 and a. l. to fly into or to a place, ἐπιπτα-
 μαί. *Varr. in villam. Colura. nidis. —*
Figur. to fly at, fall or rush upon, at-
tack. Terent. in capillum. Id. alicui
in oculos. Hirt. ad alquem, h. e. to
fall upon, attack. So, also, Apul. in ali-
quem. Cic. in possessionem, h. e. to
make one's self master of. — ¶ Also, to
attack. Plin. alquem. Tacit. castra. —
 Hence, to take possession of. *Tacit. An-*
imos involat cupido eundi, h. e. seizes.
 — ¶ Also, to take away, carry off, take
 off with, filch, purloin, steal. *Catall., Pe-*
tron. and Pandect.
INVOLUCER (in & volucer), ūcris, ūcre,
 3 adj. as yet unable to fly, unfledged, ἄπτε-
 ρος. *Colum. pulli.*
INVOLUCERŌ (involver), is, n. a cloth or
 3 napkin wrapped round the body in order to
 preserve the clothes clean, as in shaving,
 ὑπόλοιπον. *Plaut.*
INVOLUCRUM (Id.), i, n. any thing with
 which another thing is wrapped round; a
 wrapper, covering, ease, εἰλημα. *Cic.*
clipei, candelabri. Plin. chartarum. —
Figur. Cic. Involver ingenii, h. e. veils,
coverings. Id. simulationem, h. e. cover-
ings, cloaks. — ¶ The penult is short
in Prudent. and Syriamach.
INVOLUMENTUM (Id.), i, n. same as
 3 *Involverum*. *Augustin.*
INVOLUNTARIĒ (involuntarius), adv.
 3 involuntarily. *Pandect.*
INVOLUNTARIŌS (in & voluntarius), a,
 3 nm, adj. involuntary. *Cels. Aurelianus.*
INVOLUNTĀS (in & voluntas), ātis, f.
 3 unwillingness. *Tertull.*
INVOLVŌ (in & volvo), is, olvi, olūtum,
 a. 3. to tangle or roll to or upon, ἐνελέω.
Cæs. Cupæ involute labuntur. Virg.
Olympum Ossæ. Id. Mons silvas se-
cum involvens. Id. Involvitur aris in
caput. — ¶ Also, to wrap up, envelop,
cover. Cæs. sinistras sagis. Liv. ma-
num ad digitos usque. Pallad. poma
argilla. Phædr. se farina. Plin. ali-
quid corpori. Virg. nemus flammis. Id.
Nox involvit umbra diem. So, also,
Involutus, a, um. Cic. candelabrum.
Plin. sal in linteolo. — Hence, figur. to
wrap up, envelop; involve. Cic. se literis,
h. e. to devote one's self to study. Virg.
se virtute, h. e. to cover, defend himself.
Sil. bello Italiam. Cic. Bellumpacis no-
mine involutum, h. e. latens in pace.
Tacit. Homo involutus fraudibus, h. e.
plenus. Plin. Ep. se laqueis insidiosæ
interrogationis, h. e. to become entangled,
perplexed, embarrassed. Plin. Quæ singula
improvidam mortalitatem involvunt,
h. e. confound, perplex. Laean. Involvat
populos una fortuna ruina, h. e. simul
opprimat. — ¶ See, also, Involutus,
a, um.
INVOLVŌLŪS. See *Involutus*.
INVOLŪTE (involutus), adv. obscurely.
 3 *Spartian.*
INVOLŪTŌ (involver), ōnis, f. an in-
 2 wrapping, or, that which is wrapped or
 infolded. *Vitruv.*
INVOLŪTŌ (frequentat. of involver), as,
 āvi, ātum, a. l. to incwrap, infold. *Apic.*
INVOLŪTŪS, a, um, partic. from in-
 volvo. — ¶ Adj. obscure, intricate, in-
 volved. *Cic. Res involutas explicare,*
h. e. obscure matters. Senec. Res invo-
lutissima, h. e. intricate, involved.
INVOLVŌLŪS, or **INVOLVŌLŪS** (in-
 volvo), i, m. a small worm or caterpillar,
 that winds itself round the leaves of vines
 and other trees; a vine-fretter, ἵψ, ἵψυλος.
Plin.
INURBANE (inurbanus), adv. unmanier-
 ly, unpolitely, rudely, inelegantly, without
 wit or humor, unpleasantly. *Cic.*
INURBANŌS (in & urbanus), a, um, adj.
 unpolite, unpolished, rude, clownish, un-
 manly, boorish, ἄγροικος. *Cic. habi-*

tus. Quintil. gestus, h. e. unpleasant.
Horat. Scimus inurbanum lepido sepo-
nere dicto, h. e. to distinguish a coarse joke
from a smart or witty saying.
INURGEŌ (in & urgeo), es, si, a. 2. to
 press strongly, urge, push, thrust, ἐπι-
 σπέρχω. *Lucret. Inurget vitulus corni-*
bust. Apul. lingue susurros, h. e. to be
always whispering to a person what he
does not like to hear.
INURINŌ (in & urino), as, āvi, ātum,
 2 n. l. to dive or plunge into the water.
Colum.
INURŌ (in & uro), is, ussi, ustum, a. 3.
 to burn in, ἐγκαίω. *Plin. picturas (of*
encaustic painting). Virg. notam, h. e.
to burn in a mark. Colum. foramen,
h. e. to make an uneven hole, such as is
made by burning. — Hence, figur. to
brand, attach or imprint indelibly. Cic.
alicui leges. Cic. notam turpitudinis
vite alicuius. Cic. alicui dolorem. Id.
mala reipublice. Liv. maculam genti.
Cic. Odium inustum animis hominum,
h. e. deeply imprinted, deeply rooted. Id.
Motus in ipso oratore impressi atque
innsti videbuntur. Id. aliquem nota,
for alicui notam, h. e. to mark. Id. Sig-
na inusta notis. — ¶ Also, to scorch,
barn, consume by fire. Ovid. sanguinem
vulnere. Colum. Quicquid vitiosi est,
inurere, h. e. to destroy by burning.
 Hence, *Inusta*, burns of the body. *Plin.*
Medetur inustis. Id. Ros inustus sole,
h. e. dried up. — ¶ Also, to burn, scorch,
make hot. Cels. Sol inurens. Colum.
Urinam testis candentibus. — ¶ In-
ustus, a, um, h. e. non ustus. See In-
ustus.
INUSITATE (inusitatus), adv. in an un-
 usual manner, unusually, strangely, ἀ-
 ὄσις. *Cic. loqui. Id. Inusitatus. Ma-*
crob. Inusitatissime.
INUSITATŌ. See *Inusitatus*.
INUSITATŪS (in & usitatus), a, um, adj.
 unusual, uncommon, strange, extraordi-
 nary, unaccounted, not in use, ἀήθης. *Cic.*
magnitudo. Cæs. Inusitator. — Hence,
Inusitatus, contrary to custom, in an un-
usual manner. Plin. Paneg. 5, where, how-
ever, Ed. Gesn. reads inusitato indicio.
INUSQUE, or **IN USQUE**, for usque in.
 3 *Stat.*
INUSTŌS, a, um, partic. from inuro. —
 3 ¶ Adj. (from in & ustus), unconsumed.
Lucret.
INUTILIS (in & utilis), e, adj. useless,
 useless, vain, unserviceable, unprofitable,
 needless, ἀχρηστος. *Cic. homo. Id. Ad*
usus civium non inutile. Cæs. Ad pug-
nam inutiles, h. e. unable, unfit. Id.
Homo inutilis bello. Colum. Inutilissi-
mus. — ¶ Also, hurtful, prejudicial,
injurious. Cic. civis. Liv. res. Ho-
rat. aurum. Vellei. exemplum. Liv.
alicui. Ovid. Inutilior sibi.
INUTYLITAS (inutilis), ātis, f. useless-
 ness, unprofitableness, inutility, ἀχρηστία.
Lucret. — ¶ Also, hurt, harm. Cic.
INUTILITER (Id.), adv. uselessly, un-
 2 profitably, ἀχρηστος. *Liv. — ¶ Also,*
injuriously, harmfully, hurtfully. Hirt.
administrari. Varr. Inutilius.
INVOLGŌ, or **INVOLGŌ** (in & vulgo),
 1 as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to publish or spread
 abroad. *Gell. — Hence, invulgatus, a, um,*
known, common. Gell. verba. — ¶ Also,
to give evidence, make a deposition. Cic.
INVULNERABILIS (in & vulnerabilis),
 2 e, adj. that cannot be wounded, invulnera-
 ble, inviolable, ἀτραυματικός. *Senec.*
INVULNERATŪS (in & vulneratus), a,
 1 um, adj. unwounded, not wounded, un-
 hurt, ἄτρωτος. *Cic.*
INŪS (ineo), i, m. the god Pan. *Liv. l. 5.*
INŪSORŪS (in & uxor), a, um, adj. un-
 married. *Tertall.*
IO (ἰὸ, ἰοῖ), interj. expressing joy, oh!
 2 ah! *Ovid. Dicite, io Pæan, et io, bis*
dicite, Pæan. Tibull. Laurus, io, bona
signa dedit, gaudete coloni. Horat. Io
triumphic. — Also, an exclamation used
in pain and grief, oh! alas! Ovid. Ec-
quis, io silva, crudelius, inquit, ama-
vit? Tibull. Uror! io, remove seve-
puella faces.
IO (ἰὸ), ns and ōnis, f. u daughter of Ina-
 chus, king of Argos, beloved by Jupiter.
 As Juno became jealous of his intrigues,
 he changed Io into a cow; but the goddess,
 who knew the fraud, obtained from her

husband the animal, and set over her as a guard the hundred-eyed Argus, whom, however, Mercury, at the command of Jupiter, lulled to sleep and destroyed. After many misfortunes, upon Juno's being somewhat pacified, Io was changed again from a cow into a woman, and brought forth Epaphus, married Osiris, and became an Egyptian goddess under the name of Isis. Ovid. — The nominat. Ion is also found. Ovid.

JOCABUNDUS (jocor), a, um, adj. jesting greatly or much, jocular. Valer. Max.

JOCALITER (jocus), adv. jocosely. Ammian.

JOCASTA (Ἰοκάστη), æ, or **JOCASTE**, es, f. a daughter of Menæceus, sister of Creon, king of Thebes, and wife of Laius; she was the mother of Œdipus, whom she married unknowingly, and had by him Eteocles, Polynices, and Antigone.

JOCATÏO (jocor), ðnis, f. a joking, jesting; a facetious or jocular saying, τὸ γελοῖον. Cic.

JOCINORIS. See *Jecur*.

JOCŎ (jocus), as, n. 1. to jest, joke. Plaut.

JOCŎR (Id.), æris, ætus sum, dep. 1. to joke, jest, παίζομαι. Cic. — ¶ Also, to say in a jocular manner. Cic. Hæc jocatus sum.

JOCŎSE (jocosus), adv. pleasantly, merrily, jestingly, jocosely, παιδικῶς. Cic. Eun lusi jocosæ satis. Id. Jocosius.

JOCŎSUS (jocus), a, um, adj. merry, sportive, frolicsome, jocos, humorous, witty, pleasant, ludicrous, facetious, εὐτράπελος. Varr. homo. Cic. res. Ovid. verba, or, Liv. dicta, h. e. jocular language. — Figur. Horat. imago, sc. vocis, h. e. sportive, playful echo. Ovid. Nilus, h. e. fall of jests, since the Egyptians led a merry life.

JOCŎLANTER (joculans), adv. jestingly, 3 jokingly. Sidor.

JOCŎLARIS (joculus), e, adj. jocular, laughable, ludicrous, comical, παιγνιῶδης. Terent. audacia. Cic. licentia. Liv. Jocularia, h. e. jests.

JOCŎLARITER (jocularis), adv. in a jocular manner, jocosely, humorously, παιγνιῶδως. Sueton.

JOCŎLARIUS (joculus), a, um, adj. ludicrous, droll. Terent.

JOCŎLATÏO (joculor), ðnis, f. a jest, joke, 3 sport. Firmic.

JOCŎLATŎR (Id.), ðris, m. a joker, jester, 1 droll, boon companion. Cic.

JOCŎLŎR (joculus), æris, dep. 1. to joke, 2 jest, say in jest, speak jocosely or merrily. Liv. aliquid.

JOCŎLIUS (dimin. of jocus), i, m. a jest. 2 Plaut. Per joculum oblectare aliquem. Id. Jocolo, h. e. in jest. Vitruv. Jocoli, h. e. playthings.

JOCŎNDUS. See *Jucundus*.

JOCŎS (perhaps from juvo), i, m. a joke, jest. Plur. Joci, ðrum, m. jests. Joca, ðrum, n. a jesting talk. Ovid. Jocos agitare. Sallust. Joca agere. Cic. Quibuscum joca, seria, sc. aguntur, h. e. confidential friends. Id. Hospes multi joci, h. e. thot jests much. Horat. Jocos dare alicui, h. e. to give rise to a joke. Prop. Jocum esse alicui. Sallust. Jocum movere, h. e. to crack a joke. Horat. Alicui movere jocum, h. e. to divert. — Hence, Terent. Joco, or, Cic. Per jocum, h. e. by way of joke. So, also, Id. Per ludum et jocum. Id. Extra jocum, or remoto joco, or, Plia. Ep. Omissis jociis, h. e. without joking, jesting apart, in earnest. — ¶ Also, a trifle. Terent. and Liv. — ¶ Also, play, sport. Ovid. Mille faciesse jocos. — ¶ Also, tried behavior. Justin. — Also, alying with. Ovid.

JŎGALIS. See *Jugalis*.

IOHIA, an exclamation. Plaut.

YŎLÆUS (Ἰόλαος), i, m. a son of Iphichus, a companion of Hercules. Ovid.

YŎLCHŎS, and **YŎLCŎS** (Ἰωλχός, and Ἰωλκός), i, f. a town of Thessaly; from it Jason is said to have sailed with the Argonauts. — Hence, Iolchæus, a, um, adj. Iolchian. Ovid. — Iolchus, a, um, adj. Iolchian. — Iolci, the inhabitants of Iolchos. Serv. ad Virg.

YŎLË (Ἰόλη), es, f. a daughter of Eurytus, king of Œchalia, whom Hercules carried away and gave to his son Hyllus. Ovid.

YŎN (iov), i, n. a kind of violet. Plin. — ¶ Also, a gem of a violet color. Plin.

YŎN, ðnis, f. See *Io*.

YŎNES (Ἴωνες), um, m. the Ionians. Cic.

YŎNIA. See *Ionius*.

YŎNIACŎS (Ἰωνιακός), a, um, adj. Ionian. Ovid.

YŎNICE (Ionicus), adv. in an Ionian manner, 3 ner, in the Ionian language or dialect, Ἰωνικῶς. Gell.

YŎNICŎS (Ἰωνικός), a, um, adj. Ionian, 2 Ionic. Horat. motus, h. e. dances.

YŎNIS (Ἰωνίς), ðdis, f. Ionian, an Ionian 3 woman. Sene.

YŎNIŎS (Ἰωνίος), a, um, adj. Ionian. Plin. — Ionia, sc. terra, Ionia, a part of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Aegean sea, between Caria and Eolis. — Mare Ionium, the Aegean sea. Val. Flacc. Usually, the sea between Italy, Sicily and Greece. Virg. It is also called Æquor Ionium. Ovid. Also, Sinus Ionius.

Horat., or, simply, Ionium. Virg. The Adriatic is also called Mare Ionium.

Cic. — ¶ In speaking of the sea, the first syllable of *Ionius* is generally long, and the second short.

YŎNŎS (Ἴωνος), a, um, adj. same as *Ionius* 3 us. Hence, Prop. Iona, same as *Ionia*.

YŎS, i, f. an island of the Aegean sea. Plin.

YŎTÆ (ἰῶτα), n. the name of a letter of the Greek alphabet. Cic. — Iota, æ, f. is found in *Auson*.

YŎTÆCISMŎS (ἰωτακισμός), i, m. a too frequent repetition of the letter j or i, as in *Marc. Cap. Juno Jovi jure irascitur*.

JŎVIALIS (Jovis), e, adj. of or belonging 3 to Jupiter. Macrobr. poculum. Id. stella, h. e. the planet Jupiter.

JŎVIS (probably from the Hebr.), is, m. 3 Jove, Jupiter. Varr.

JŎVISJURANDUM (Jovis & jurandum), 3 i, n. a swearing by Jove. Enn.

JŎVIŎS (Jovis), a, um, adj. of or belonging 3 iag to Jupiter. Arnob. nomen. — ¶ Claudian. Jovia cohors, h. e. named after the emperor Diocletian, who was called also *Jovius*.

IPHYANÆSSÆ (Ἰφιδάσσα), æ, f. same as 3 *Iphigenia*. Lucet.

IPHYÆS (Ἰφιδίς), ædis, f. the daughter of 3 Iphis, h. e. *Eudue*. Ovid.

IPHYGENIÆ (Ἰφιδέεια), æ, f. a daughter of Agamemnon. Her father having unintentionally killed at Aulis a hart belonging to Diana, she was to be offered up to this goddess by way of expiation; but Diana having pity upon her, brought a hart into her place, and conveyed Iphigenia to Chersonesus Tauricus, where, being received by king Thoas, she became a priestess of Diana; she recognized her brother Orestes, as she was going to sacrifice him. Ovid.

IPHYMEDIÆ (Ἰφιδέεια), æ, or **IPHYMEDIÆ** (Ἰφιδέη), es, f. a daughter of Triops, wife of Aloeus; she had two sons by Neptune, named Otus and Ephialtes. Hygin.

IPHIS (Ἰφίς), is or ðdis, a youth of Cyprus. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a virgin who was changed into a man. Ovid.

IPSE (from is & pse, the Greek σφς), a, um, himself, herself, itself, αὐτός. Cic. Ego ipse cum eodem ipso non invitus erraverim, h. e. I myself. Terent. Tute ipse his rebus finem præscriptis, h. e. thou thyself. Cic. Ipse ille illa dicit facta fortuito, h. e. he himself. Id. Ipse ille Gorgias in illo ipso Platonis libro proficitur, &c. h. e. the self-same Gorgias. — Ipse and ipsi are also used for ego ipse, tu ipse, ille ipse, nos ipsi, &c. Cic. Ipse interviso. Quintil. Ipsos (nos) crubescere, etiam cum ab aliis laudabimur, decet. Virg. Ipsum ludere permisit. — It is often used with me, mihi, tibi, te, sibi, se. Cic. Agam per me ipse. Id. Mihi ipse adsentor. Id. In me ipso probavi. Id. Ne me ipsum irridcam. — Per se is often redundantly joined with it. Cic. Perse ipsa maxima est. — Particularly, in one's own person, personally. Cic. Ego ipse erraverim. Ovid. Ipse veni. — Also, I myself, she herself, he himself, &c. when other persons or things besides the chief person or thing have been mentioned before.

Cæs. Bi loco presidioque C. Volcatium Tullum præfeci (Cæsar); ipse ad bellum profectus, &c. — Also, self, or, as regards my, your, his, &c. person. Cic. Te ipsum pluris feci. Also, of things, in itself, of itself. Terent. Res ipsa.

Cic. Id ipsum. — Et ipse, also, likewise is used, when a predicate is referred to two or several subjects. Sueton. Qui et ipse crus fregerat, h. e. who also, like those just mentioned, had broken his leg.

— ¶ Also, he, she, &c. of the principal person. Plaut. Quo me ipsa misit, h. e. hera. So, also, Ipse, he, h. e. the teacher or master. So, of Pythagoras. Cic. Ipse dixit. So, also, Liv. Ipsi, h. e. the passengers, in opposition to the ship.

— ¶ Also, in definitions of time or number, just, exactly. Cic. Triginta crant dies ipsi, h. e. exactly thirty days.

Id. Ipso vicesimo anno. Cæs. Sub ipsa profectio, h. e. at the moment of departure. Hence, Cic. Nunc ipsum, h. e. just now. — ¶ Also, the very. Cic. Ea ipsa hora. Liv. Eaque ipsa causa belli fuit, h. e. and that was the very cause, &c. Cic. Illo ipso tempore. Id. Illo ipso die. Id. Ejus ipsius liberos qui, &c. — ¶ Also, even, even himself, &c.

Cic. In his ipsis rebus aliquem sensum habere. Id. Ipsa virtus continetur. — ¶ Also, of himself, of his own accord.

Cic. Valvæ se ipsæ aperuerunt. Terent. Animus ipse ægrotus. Also, redundantly, with sponte. Liv. Ipse sponte sua. — ¶ Also, alone. Virg.

His actis, aliud genitor secum ipse volut. So, in Greek, αὐτὸς is used for μόνος. Comp. Javental. 1, 32, 136. — ¶ Also, he, she, it, or, the same. Cic. Ex ipsius virtute voluntatem cepi, h. e. illius. Nep. Tanquam ab ipsis corruptum, h. e. a se. — ¶ Ipsus is sometimes found for ipse. Terent. — ¶ In Plaut. we meet with the obsolete forms eipse for ipsa; eopse, for ipso; compse, for ipsa.

— ¶ The superlat. Ipsissimus, a, um, αὐτότατος, is used emphatically. Plaut. Ipsissimus, sc. sum, h. e. I am the very person. — ¶ The penult in ipsius is sometimes short. Virg.

IPSŎS, a, um. See *Ipse*. 3

IPSŎS, i, f. a town of Phrygia.

IRÆ (perhaps from ἔρις), æ, f. anger, displeasure, wrath, passion, cholera, ire, rage, resentment, pique, ὀργή. Terent. Iram concire. Virg. acnere. Ovid. concitare. Terent. evomere in aliquem. Virg. excitare. Sil. sibi induere. Illo rat. ponere. Liv. Iræ indulgere. Virg. Alicui esse iræ, h. e. to be the object of one's anger. Liv. Iræ cœlestes, h. e. the wrath of the gods. — Iro, with a genit. following, denotes the anger of any one; also, anger on account of any thing. Liv. fugæ. Id. prædæ amissæ. Id. dictatoris creati, h. e. ob creatum, &c. — Hence, Liv. Plenus suarum, plenus patrum irarum, h. e. anger or hatred towards himself and his father. — ¶ Also, figur. rage, fury. Sallust. belli. Sil. ventorum. Id. Dant mucronibus iras, h. e. whet, sharpen. — ¶ Also, cause for anger. Ovid. Dic aliquam, quæ te mutaverit, iram. — ¶ Lucr.

Iræ, for iræ.

IRACŎNDE (iracundus), adv. ungraciously, passionately, ὀργιλῶς. Cic. agere. Id. Iracundius.

IRACŎNDIÆ (Id.), æ, f. a readiness or natural inclination to be angry, hastiness of temper, irascibility, ὀργιλότης. Cic. — ¶ Also, violence of anger, wrath, rage, passion, cholera, anger.

Præ iracundia vix sum apud me. Cic. Iracundiam prohibere, or, Terent. reprimere. Cæs. dimittere republicam, h. e. to sacrifice for the good of the state.

IRACŎNDITER (Id.), adv. same as *iracunde*. Enn.

IRACŎNDES (perhaps from ira), a, um, adj. choleric, irascible, angry, passionate, boisterous, raging, ireful, ὀργιλός. Cic. senex. Id. in se. Ovid. leo. Horat. Iracunda Jovem ponere fulmina, h. e. his wrathful bolts. Justin. Iracundior. Sence. Iracundissimus.

IRASCENTIÆ (irascor), æ, f. same as 3 *Iracundia*. Apul.

IRASCIBILIS (Id.), e, adj. irascible. 3 Firmic.

IRASCŎR (ira), æris, dep. 3. to be angry or enraged, be displeased or out of humor, be in a rage, be hot with anger, swell with wrath, rage, ὀργίζομαι. Cic. Nunquam sapiens irascitur. Virg. In cornua irasci, h. e. to butt with his horns. Al

so, with a *dat.* following. *Cic.* amicis. *Quintil.* admonitioni alicujus. Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Cato.* id, h. c. on account of this. *Liv.* nostram vicem, h. c. with us. — ¶ *Figur.* *Petron.* Irascitur ventus. *Plin.* mare, h. c. is tempestuous. — ¶ *Iratus*, a, um, adj. See *Iratus*.

IRATE (*iratus*), adv. angrily, in anger, in 2 an angry mood, irefully, χαλεπῶς, ἐπικτότως. *Phedr.* dimissus. *Colum.* *Iratus*.

IRATUS (*ira*), a, um, adj. angry, displeased, enraged, irful, furious, ὀργισθεῖς. *Cic.* Nolo te illum iratum habere, h. c. that he should be angry with you. *Id.* Iratus de judicio. *Nep.* Qua ex re iratus.

Plin. Ep. Iratus, quod evocasset invitatus. *Tercnt.* Sum tibi iratus, h. c. with you. *Cic.* Irator alicui. *Id.* Iratissimus alicui. — ¶ *Figur.* *Horat.* mare, h. c. troublesome, stormy, tempestuous. *Id.* venter, h. c. craving, hungry. *Propert.* sitis. *Id.* ventus. *Petron.* fluctus. *Claudian.* Irati vultus *Luane*, h. c. rubentes.

IRENARCHA, or **IRENARCHES** (ειρηναρχης), æ, m. a magistrate appointed to keep the peace in the provinces, a justice of the peace. *Pandect.*

IRICOLOR (*iris* & color), ðris, adj. of the 3 color of the rainbow. *Auson.*

IRINOS (ἱριος), a, um, adj. of the iris or 2 flower-de-luce. *Cels.* and *Plin.* unguentum, or, simply, *Irinum*, sc. unguentum.

IRIO (unc.), ðnis, m. winter-cresses, rock-gentle, or rock-gallant, ἐρύσιμον (*Sisymbrium polyceratum*, L.). *Plin.* 22, 75.

IRIS (ἴρις), is and *idis*, f. a goddess and messenger of the gods. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, the rainbow deified. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, a sweet-smelling plant, perhaps sword-lily, iris, flower-de-luce. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a precious stone, supposed to be a six-sided prismatic crystal.

IRNEA. See *Hornea*.

IRONIA (ἱρωνία), æ, f. irony, a figure of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words. *Cic.*

IRONICE (ἱρωνικῶς), adv. ironically. 3 *Ason.*

IRPEX (unc.), *icis*, m. an agricultural instrument made of iron and having teeth; it was drawn by oxen to pull up weeds from the land, ἄρπαξ, ἀράπη. *Varr.* — *Urpex* is found instead of it. *Cato.*

IRPINI. See *Hirpini*.

IRRADIÖ, and **IRRADIÖ** (in & radio), as, 3 *avi*, ätum, a, and n. 1. to illumine, irradiate, ἱκτιροῦν. *Stat.* — ¶ Also, to beam, radiate, cast forth rays. *Sedul.* Dies irradiat, h. c. breaks.

IRRADÖ, and **IRRADÖ** (in & rado), is, si, 3 *sum*, a, 3. to scrape into. *Cato.* — ¶ Also, to scrape, scratch, make smooth. *Plaut.* Caput irasum, h. c. shorn, bald.

IRRASÖS, and **IRRASÖS**, a, um, particip. 3 from *irrado*. — ¶ Adj. (from in & rasus), not shaved, not polished, not smooth. *Sil.* clava.

IRRATIONABILIS, and **INRATONABILIS** (in & rationalis), e, adj. irrational, without reason, ἄλογος. *Quintil.* declam. The reading *irrationalis* is, however, to be preferred.

IRRATIONABILITAS, and **INRATONABILITAS**, (in & rationalitas), ätis, f. irrationality, want of reason. *Apul.*

IRRATIONABILITER, and **INRATONABILITER** (irrationaliter), adv. irrationally, without reason, ἄλογως. *Tertull.*

IRRATIONALIS, and **INRATONALIS** 2 (in & rationalis), e, adj. without reason, irrational, ἄλογος. *Senec.* and *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, without making use of reason. *Quint.* Usus irrationalis, h. c. mechanical.

IRRATIONALITER, and **INRATONALITER** 3 *lyter* (irrationaliter), adv. irrationally, ἄλογως. *Tertull.*

IRRAUCESCO (in & raucresco), is, ausi, 1 n. 3. to grow hoarse, βραγχιῶ. *Cic.*

IRRAUCÖS (in & raucös), a, um, adj. 3 hoarse. *Plin.* Ep.

IRRECITABILITER, and **INRECITABILITER** (irrecitabiliter), adv. unutterably, unspeakably. *Venant.* *Fortun.*

IRRECÖGITATÖ, and **INRECÖGITATÖ** 3 *työ* (in & recogitatio), ðnis, f. incoherence, thoughtlessness. *Tertull.*

IRRECÖRDABILIS, and **INRECÖRDABILIS** 3 *bilis* (in & recordabilis), e, adj. not to be remembered. *Arnob.*

IRRECÖPERABILIS, and **INRECÖPERABILIS** 3 *bilis* (in & recuperö), e, adj. irrecoverable, irreparable, unalterable, ἀνεπισκευάστος. *Tertull.*

IRRECÖSABILIS, and **INRECÖSABILIS** 3 (in & recusabilis), e, adj. not to be refused. *Cod.* *Just.*

IRREDIVIVÖS, and **INREDIVIVÖS** (in 3 & redivivus), a, um, adj. irreparable, that cannot be restored. *Catull.*

IRREDÜX, and **INREDÜX** (in & redux), 3 *ücis*, adj. not bringing back. *Lucan.*

IRREFÖRMABILIS, and **INREFÖRMABILIS** 3 *bilis* (in & reformö), e, adj. unalterable, that cannot be mended or improved. *Tertull.*

IRREFÖTÄBILIS, and **INREFÖTÄBILIS** 3 *lis* (in & refuto), e, adj. that cannot be refuted or overthrown by argument, irrefutable. *Arnob.*

IRREFÖTÄTÖS, and **INREFÖTÄTÖS** (in 3 & refutatus), a, um, adj. not disproved or refuted. *Lactant.*

IRREGIBILIS, and **INREGIBILIS** (in 3 & regibilis), e, adj. ungovernable. *Veget.* — ¶ Also, immoderately great. *Cal.* *Aurel.*

IRREGRESSIBILIS, and **INREGRESSIBILIS** 3 *bilis* (in & regredior), e, adj. from which there is no returning. *Augustin.*

IRRELIGATÖS, and **INRELIGATÖS** (in 3 & religatus), a, um, not tied, unbound, loose. *Ovid.* Nuda pedem irreligata comas. *Albinov.* ratis, h. c. not moored.

IRRELIGÖ, and **INRELIGÖ** (in & religio), ðnis, f. irreligion, want of principle. *Avet.* ad *Herenn.* and *Apul.*

IRRELIGÖSE, and **INRELIGÖSE** (irreligiosus), adv. impiously, irreligiously, ἀσεβῶς. *Tacit.*

IRRELIGÖSITAS, and **INRELIGÖSITAS** 3 *tas* (ld.), ätis, f. irreligion, impiety, ἀσέβεια. *Tertull.*

IRRELIGÖSÖS, and **INRELIGÖSÖS** (in 2 & religiosus), a, um, adj. impious, irreligious, devoid of, ἀσεβής. *Plin.* Ep. Templi dedicationem differre, irreligiosum est. *Arnob.* Irreligiosius. *Tertull.* Irreligiosissimum.

IRREMEABILIS, and **INREMEABILIS** 3 (in & remeabilis), e, adj. from which there is no return, not to be repassed. *Virg.* error. *Id.* unda, h. c. *Styr.* *Senec.* via. *Sil.* litus.

IRREMEDIABILIS, and **INREMEDIABILIS** 2 *lis* (in & remedio), e, adj. not to be cured or remedied, incurable, irremediable, ἀνήκεστος. *Plin.*

IRREMISSIBILIS, and **INREMISSIBILIS** 3 *lis* (in & remissibilis), e, adj. irremissible, not to be forgiven. *Tertull.*

IRREMÖTÖS, and **INREMÖTÖS** (in & 3 remotus), a, um, adj. unremoved, irremovable. *Prudent.*

IRREMÖNERABILIS, and **INREMÖNERABILIS** 3 *abilis* (in & remuneror), e, adj. that cannot be rewarded, not to be remunerated, ἀνντάλλακτος. *Apul.*

IRREMÖNERATÖS, and **INREMÖNERATÖS** 3 *tös* (in & remuneratus), a, um, adj. unrewarded. *Cassiod.*

IRREPARABILIS, and **INREPARABILIS** 2 *lis* (in & reparabilis), e, adj. not to be repaired, irreparable, irrecoverable, irremediable, ἀνεπισκευάστος. *Senec.*

IRREPERCÖSSÖS, and **INREPERCÖSSÖS** 3 *sös* (in & repercussus), a, um, adj. not retorted, not refuted. *Tertull.*

IRREPERTÖS, and **INREPERTÖS** (in & 3 reptus), a, um, adj. not found out, undiscovered, ἀνεύρετος. *Horat.*

IRREPLETÖS, and **INREPLETÖS** (in & 3 pletus), a, um, adj. not filled. *Paul.* *Nolan.*

IRREPÖ, and **INREPÖ** (in & repo), is, psi, ptum, n. 3. to creep into, steal into, get into by little and little, enter by stealth, προσέρπω, ἐπεισέρχεται. *Plin.* arbori, h. c. upon a tree. *Snelon.* Draconem irrepisse ad eam. *Colum.* Irrepentibus aquis. Also, with an *accus.* following. *Apul.* Summa cum trepidatione irrepit cubiculum. — ¶ *Figur.* To come or get into in an imperceptible manner, insinuate one's self or itself. *Cic.* Eloquently irrepit in sensus, insinuates itself. *Id.* Irrepere in mentes hominum. *Id.* in opinionem gratiae. *Id.* in tabulas municipiorum. *Id.* in testamenta locupletium. *Senec.* Dolor animo irrepit. *Plin.* Irrepit hæc lues in Italiam. Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Tacit.*

militares animos. — Also, absolutely, to steal into a place. *Tacit.* Adolescentuli irrepserant per luxum secreta. *Id.* Irrepentibus dominationis magistris.

IRREPÖSCIBILIS, and **INREPÖSCIBILIS** 3 *lis* (in & reposco), e, adj. that cannot be demanded back. *Apul.*

IRREPREHENSIBILIS, and **INREPREHENSIBILIS** (in & reprehendo), e, adj. irreprehensible. *Tertull.*

IRREPREHENSÖS, and **INREPREHENSÖS** (in & reprehensus), a, um, adj. without blame, blameless, harmless, irreprouchable, irreprehensible, ἀνελεγκτος. *Ovid.*

IRREPTÖ, and **INREPTÖ** (frequentat. of 3 irrepo), as, n. 1. to creep or steal into or to a place. *Stat.* humeris. Also, with an *accus.* *Id.* Mycenæ.

IRREPTÖR, and **INREPTÖR** (irrepo), 3 *öris*, m. an encroacher, or one who obtains any thing in a clandestine manner. *Cod.* *Theod.* agrorum.

IRREQUIEBILIS, and **INREQUIEBILIS** 3 (in & requiesco), e, adj. restless, incessant. *Scribon.* sitis.

IRREQUIES, and **INREQUIES** (in & 3 quies), ätis, adj. restless. *Aason.*

IRREQUIETÖS, and **INREQUIETÖS** (in 2 & requietus), a, um, adj. without rest, restless, unquiet, incessant, troubled, disturbed, ἀναστος. *Ovid.* and *Plin.*

IRRESECTÖS, and **INRESECTÖS** (in & 3 resectus), a, um, adj. uncut, not cut, not pared. *Horat.* pollex.

IRRESÖLÜBILIS, and **INRESÖLÜBILIS** 3 (in & resolvable), e, adj. indissoluble. *Apul.*

IRRESÖLÖTÖS, and **INRESÖLÖTÖS** (in 3 & resolutus), a, um, adj. not loosed or slackened. *Ovid.*

IRRESPIRABILIS, and **INRESPIRABILIS** 3 *lis* (in & respiro), e, adj. in which one cannot breathe. *Tertull.*

IRRESTINCTÖS, and **INRESTINCTÖS** 3 (in & restinctus), a, um, adj. unextinguished. *Sil.*

IRRETYÖ, and **INRETYÖ** (in & rete), is, *ivi*, itum, a. 4. to catch in a net, to ensnare, entangle, σαγνέω, πείσσω. *Cic.* aliqueum. — *Figur.* *Cic.* se erratis. *Id.* adolescentulum corruptelarum illecebris. *Calp.* Frons irretita capistro, h. c. bound, covered.

IRRETITÖS, and **INRETITÖS**, a, um. See *Irretio*.

IRRETÖRTÖS, and **INRETÖRTÖS** (in & 3 retortus), a, um, adj. not turned back or aside, unmoved, fixed, straight. *Horat.* oculo irretorto, h. c. without looking back.

IRRETRACTABILIS, and **INRETRACTABILIS** (in & retracto), e, adj. unchangeable, irrevocable. *Augustin.*

IRREVERENS, and **INREVERENS** (in & 2 reverens), ätis, adj. not paying due respect, not expressing or conceiving due veneration, irreverent, ἀνευλαβής. *Plin.* Ep. Irreverens operis (gen.). *Spartian.* Marti irreverentem esse. *Tertull.* in aliqueum.

IRREVERENTER, and **INREVERENTER** 2 (irreverens), adv. without showing due veneration or respect, irreverently, ἀναιδῆ μῶνως. *Plin.* Ep.

IRREVERENTIA, and **INREVERENTIA** 2 (ld.), æ, f. want of reverence, want of veneration or respect, irreverence, ἀναιδεια. *Tacit.* juvenutis. *Plin.* Ep. studiorum, h. c. indifference to, neglect of.

IRREVÖCABILIS, and **INREVÖCABILIS** 2 *lis* (in & revocabilis), e, adj. that cannot be recalled, irrevocable, ἀναπόσπερος. *Lucret.* atas. *Horat.* verbum. — ¶ Also, not to be pulled back, difficult to be drawn back. *Plin.* pondus. — ¶ Also, irreparable, irremediable, irrecoverable. *Liv.* casus. *Plin.* Ep. constantia. — ¶ Also, not to be altered. *Pandect.* donatio. — ¶ Also, not to be kept back or restrained. *Tacit.* ira.

IRREVÖCABILITER, and **INREVÖCABILITER** (irrevocabilis), adv. irrevocably, unchangeably, incessantly. *Augustin.*

IRREVÖCANDÖS, and **INREVÖCANDÖS** 3 (in & revocandus), a, um, adj. Claudian.

IRREVÖCATÖS, and **INREVÖCATÖS** (in 3 & revocatus), a, um, adj. not recalled, not to be recalled. — Hence, not asked to repeat a thing. *Horat.* — Also, not to be recalled or kept back. *Ovid.*

IRREVÖLÖTÖS (in & revolutus), a, um, adj. not unrolled, unopened. *Martial.*

IRRIDENTER, and **INRIDENTER** (irridens, 3 deo), adv. scoffingly. *Laber*.

IRRIDĒŌ, and **INRIDĒŌ** (in & rideo), es. si, sum, n. & a. 2. to laugh at, *καταγέλω*. *Cic.* Caesar mihi irridere visus est. *Terent.* Irrides in re tanta. — ¶ To mock, ridicule, laugh to scorn, scoff. *Cic.* aliquem. *Id.* Roman. — Hence, *Irrius*, a, um. *Virg.* ratis. *Plaut.* Irrius habere aliquem, h. e. to scoff at, make sport of.

IRRIDICŪLE, and **INRIDICŪLE** (in & 2 ridiculo), adv. unpleasantly, unwittingly, without humor or pleasantry. *Cæs.*

IRRIDICŪLUS (in & ridiculus), a, um, 3 adj. laughable, ridiculous. — Hence, *Irridiculum*, i, n. a laughing-stock. *Plaut.* Irridiculum sumus. *Id.* Habere aliquem irridiculum, h. e. to make a laughing-stock of.

IRRIGĀTĪŌ, and **INRIGĀTĪŌ** (irrigo), 1 ōis, f. a watering, moistening, irrigation, ἁρδενσις. *Cic.* agrorum. *Plin.* fluminis.

IRRIGĀTOR, and **INRIGĀTOR** (Id.), 3 ōis, m. a waterer. *Augustin.*

IRRIGŌ, and **INRIGŌ** (in & rigo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to draw or conduct water or any thing liquid to a place. *Cato.* aquam in arcas. *Id.* amurcam ad arbores. *Virg.* imbres (h. e. aqnam), se. plantis. *Figur.* Virg. quietem per membra. — ¶ Also, to water, bedew, irrigate, ἁρδω. *Cic.* Egyptum Nilus irrigat. *Id.* Fontibus irrigare hortulos. *Figur.* Virg. Fessos sopor irrigat artus. *Lucret.* Sol irrigat celum candore. *Plaut.* aliquem plagis, h. e. to cudgel. — ¶ Also, to moisten, bathe. *Senece.* fletu genas. *Id.* Irrigat terram cruor. *Liv.* Circus Tiberi superfluo irrigatus, h. e. inundated.

IRRIGŪS, and **INRIGŪS** (in & rigus), 2 a, um, adj. watered, well-watered, wet, moist, plashy, *κατάρπυτος*. *Horat.* hortus. *Prop.* pratium. *Plin.* regio. — *Figur.* *Horat.* mero corpus, h. e. soaked. — ¶ Also, watering. *Virg.* fons. — Hence, *figur.* *Pers.* somnus. *Senece.* in Aethia. ignis, h. e. lava. *Id.* carmen, h. e. music produced by hydraulic machines. — Hence, *Irriguum*, i, n. a watering, water used for watering. *Plin.* Aquarum irrigua.

IRRIMŌR, and **INRIMŌR** (in & rimor), 3 ōis, dep. 1. to explore. *Parvo.*

IRRISIBĪLIS, and **INRISIBĪLIS** (irridens, 3 deo), e, adj. deserving of ridicule. *Augustin.*

IRRISIŌ, and **INRISIŌ** (Id.), ōis, f. a mocking, laughing to scorn, scoffing, *mockery*, *καταγέλωτος*, *μυκτηρισμός*. *Cic.*

IRRISIVĒ (irrisivus), adv. deridingly, 3 mockingly. *Amian.*

IRRISŌR, and **INRISŌR** (irrideo), ōis, 1 m. one who mocks or laughs to scorn; a mocker, scerner, scoffer, derider, buffoon, *χλευαστής*. *Cic.*

IRRISŌRIŪS, and **INRISŌRIŪS** (irrisor), 3 a, um, adj. scornful. *Martian.* Capell.

IRRISŪS, and **INRISŪS** (in & risus), us, 2 m. a mocking, scoffing, mockery, derision. *Cæs.* Irrius esse, h. e. to be a laughing-stock. *Liv.* Ab irrisu, h. e. out of mockery. *Apul.* Irrius habere, h. e. to make a laughing-stock of, to make sport of.

IRRISŪS, and **INRISŪS**, a, um. See *Irriden*.

IRRITĀBĪLIS, and **INRITĀBĪLIS** (irritus, 1 to), e, adj. easily provoked or irritated, irritable, ὀργιστικός, ἐπεδιστικός. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, easily exciting. *Lactant.*

IRRITĀBĪLITAS, and **INRITĀBĪLITAS** 3 TĀS (irritabilis), ātis, f. irritability, irascibility. *Apul.*

IRRITĀMEN, and **INRITĀMEN** (irrito), 3 inis, n. an incitement, incentive. *Ovid.*

IRRITĀMENTUM, and **INRITĀMENTUM** 2 TUM (Id.), i, n. an incitement, incentive, inducement, encouragement, provocation, ἑρέδισμα. *Liv.* certaminum. *Ovid.* malorum. *Val. Max.* Injurie. *Sallust.* gula. *Tacit.* invidiæ. *Id.* pacis, h. e. ad pacem. *Justin.* belli. *Plin.* irarum. *Id.* Fluvius incitatus irrita mentis.

IRRITĀTĪŌ, and **INRITĀTĪŌ** (Id.), 1 ōis, f. a stirring, provoking or instigating; an excitement, inducement, encouragement, provocation, irritation, ἐπεδισμός. *Liv.*

IRRITĀTOR, and **INRITĀTOR** (Id.), ōis, 2 m. one who irritates or provokes; an instigator, provoker, inciter, ἐπεδιστής. *Senece.*

IRRITĀTŌS, and **INRITĀTŌS**, a, um, partic. from irritus. — ¶ Adj. irritated, provoked, angered, exasperated, enraged. *Terent.* Ita sum irritatus, animum ut nequeam ad cogitandum instituere. *Gell.* Irritator.

IRRITŌ, and **INRITŌ** (perhaps from ἐπεδω), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to incite, excite, stimulate, instigate. *Liv.* ad certamen. — Also, aliqui, to excite, move, cause, affect, stir, inflame, ἐπιτρέβειν. *Ovid.* voluptatem, amores, vitia. *Lucret.* virtutem animi. *Liv.* sibi simulates. *Id.* iram. — ¶ Particularly, to irritate, provoke, anger, enrage, ἐπέδω, παροργίζω, παροργίζω. *Cic.* aliquem. *Plaut.* canem. *Figur.* *Horat.* quietos amnes. — ¶ See, also, *Irritatus*, a, um.

IRRITŌ (irritus), as, a. 1. to make void. 3 *Cod.* Theod.

IRRITŪS, and **INRITŪS** (in & ratus), a, um, adj. void, invalid, ἄθετος, ἀκυρος. *Terent.* Quod erat ratum, irritum est. *Cic.* Ut omnes istius injurias irritas faceret. *Id.* Ea, quæ in magistratu gessisti irrita jussit esse. *Id.* Testamentum irritum facere, h. e. to make null and void. *Gell.* Remus aves irritas habuit, h. e. which availed nothing. — ¶ Also, vain, useless, without effect. *Liv.* inceptum. *Plin.* Paneg. preces. *Ovid.* and *Quintil.* labor. *Propert.* lingua. *Virg.* dona. *Id.* tela. *Catull.* promissa. *Plin.* ova, h. e. wind-eggs. — Hence, *irritum*, i, n. that which is done in vain. *Liv.* Spes ad irritum cadit, h. e. is disappointed. *Id.* Spes ad irritum redacta, h. e. disappointed. *Tacit.* Labores cecidere in irritum, h. e. facti sunt irriti. Hence, *Ennen.* Irrito, in vain. — Also, of persons, *Irritus*, that does any thing in vain, to no purpose, without advantage or effect. *Virg.* Irritus urget. *Senece.* Donum irritus rediit. *Tacit.* Irritus discessit. *Tibull.* Venit irrita turba domum. Also, with a genit. following. *Tacit.* legationis, h. e. in legatione. *Vellei.* consilii. *Cart.* spei. — Hence, *Cato.* Homo irritus, h. e. nequam, inutilis.

IRROBORĀSCŌ (in & roborasco), is, rāvi, 3 n. 3. to receive strength, take root, be confirmed. *Gell.* Verbi significatio irrobore.

IRROGĀTĪŌ, and **INROGĀTĪŌ** (irrogo), 1 ōis, f. an adjudicating or imposing of a fine or penalty. *Cic.* multa.

IRROGŌ, and **INROGŌ** (in & rogo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to propose to the people any thing against a person. *Cic.* legem, privilegium. — ¶ Also, to impose or set upon, appoint, ordain, inflict. *Horat.* pœnas peccatis. *Cic.* multam alicui. *Plin.* Paneg. alicui tributum. *Tacit.* pœnam, supplicium, exilium. *Id.* sibi mortem, to destroy himself. *Quintil.* declam. religionem alicui. *Id.* Labori non plus irrogandum est, quam quod somno supererit, h. e. to bestow upon. *Plin.* Irrogare imperium in aliquem, h. e. to exercise. — ¶ Also, to ask for any thing. *Ennen.* — ¶ *Cic.* e legg. xii tab. Irrogasset, for irrogaverit.

IRRŌRŌ, and **INRŌRŌ** (in & roro), as, 1 āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to sprinkle or wet with dew, ὀροσίζω. *Colum.* — Hence, in general, to moisten, besprinkle, wet. *Ovid.* crinem aquis. *Sil.* oculos lacrimis, h. e. moistened, bathed. — ¶ Also, to drop or trickle upon. *Ovid.* liquores capiti. — ¶ Also, intransitively, to drop upon or trickle. *Colum.* Africus irrorat, h. e. mittit rorem. *Ovid.* Lacrimæ irrorant foliis.

IRRŌTŌ, and **INRŌTŌ** (in & roto), as, 3 āvi, ātum, a. 1. to roll along. *Minut.* Felix.

IRRŌBESCŌ, and **INRŌBESCŌ** (in & rubesco), is, bui, n. 3. to grow red, ἐρυθρίω. *Stat.*

IRRŌCTŌ, and **INRŌCTŌ** (in & rueto), 3 as, a. 1. to beleh, belch into, ἐνερπύω. *Plaut.* alicui in os.

IRRŪFŌ, and **INRŪFŌ** (in & rufo), as, 3 āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make red, ἐρυθραίνω. *Horonym.*

IRRŪGĀTĪŌ, and **INRŪGĀTĪŌ** (irruo), 3 ōis, f. a wrinkling. *Senece.* ad *Virg.*

IRRŪGŌ, and **INRŪGŌ** (in & ruo), as, a. 3 1. to wrinkle, make wrinkled, contract into wrinkles. *Gell.*

IRRŪMŌ, and **INRŪMŌ** (in & ruma), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. same as *λεσβιάζειν*, obscenissimum libidinis genus, inferendo fascino in os alterius. *Martial.* — Hence, *Irrumatio*, and *Irrumator*. *Catull.*

IRRŪMPŌ, and **INRŪMPŌ** (in & rumpo), is, ūpi, nptum, n. 3. to break in violently, enter or rush in by force or main strength, rush furiously into, burst into. *Terent.* Intro irrumpere. *Cic.* in castra. *Cæs.* in partem hostium. *Plin.* Mare in terras irrumpit. *Salust.* Liberos orabat, ut ad se irrumperet. Also, with an accus. following. *Sallust.* portam. *Cæs.* domum alicujus. *Tacit.* Italian. Also, with a dat. following. *Virg.* thalamum. Also, absolute. *Cic.* Ne bestiola conaretur irrumpere, h. e. into the ear. — *Sil.* Tellus irrumpens, in sidera, h. e. rising up to the stars. — *Varr.* Errumpere se, for errumpere. — ¶ *Figur.* to enter, break or rush in. *Cic.* Imagines in animos per corpus irrumpunt. *Id.* in patrimonium. *Ovid.* Irrumpunt curæ. — *Cic.* in fletus alicujus, h. e. to endeavor to prevent his shedding tears. — ¶ *Irruptus*, a, um, untorn. See *Irruptus*.

IRRŪŌ, and **INRŪŌ** (in & ruo), is, ūi, a. and n. 3. to rush in or on furiously, rush impetuously, force one's way, run headlong into, ἐφορπάω. *Terent.* Vide, ne ille huc prorsus se irruat, should rush in this way. — ¶ Also, intransitively, to rush or run into. *Cic.* in aciem. *Terent.* in vides. Also, with a dat. following. *Claudian.* flammis. Also, absolutely. *Terent.* Quam mox irruimus. *Figur.* *Cic.* in alienas possessiones. *Id.* in adiun alicujus.

IRRŪPTĪŌ, and **INRŪPTĪŌ** (irrumpo), 1 ōis, f. a breaking or bursting in, entering in forcibly; an irruption, inroad, invasion, ἐπιρροή, ἐξβολή. *Cic.* Irruptionem facere. *Flor.* belli. *Plin.* Paneg. ferarum.

IRRŪPTŪS, and **INRŪPTŪS** (in & ruptus), a, um, adj. untorn, unbroken, unsundered, firm, ἄρρηκτος. *Horat.*

IRTYŌLŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. *Colum.* vitis, a kind of vine.

IRŪS (ἴρος), i, m. a beggar of *Ithaca*. His name has become proverbial, and is used to denote a beggar or poor man. *Ovid.*

IS (from the old Greek personal pron. ἴ or ἵς; see Passow's Gr. Lexic.), ἴΑ, ID, pron. he, she, it; or that. *Cic.* Veni mihi obviam tuus puer: is mihi litteras abs te reddidit, he. *Terent.* Fuit quidam senex mercator: navem is fregit. *Id.* Quisnam hinc a Thaide exit? is est, an non est? is it he, or not? *Plaut.* Quæso, an tu is es, are he; or, the same. *Id.* Is sum enimvero. *Cæs.* Ea res ut est Helvetiis enuntiata, &c. when that matter was told to, &c. *Id.* In Aduorum fines pervenerant, eorumque agros populantur, h. e. their lands. *Nepos.* Eius eloquentia, his eloquence. — Of the first and second person. *Plaut.* Credidi homini docto mandare; is lapidi mandavit, h. e. and I, &c. *Cic.* Qui magister equitum viderere, is per municipia eucurristi. — It readily adapts itself to its predicate. *Lic.* Ea causa belli fuit, be that was the cause (where it is fem. be that was the cause in the predicate is so). *Cic.* causa causa in the predicate is so). *Cic.* Is denique honos mihi videri solet, that is wont to seem to me an honor. — It often stands in the same gender, number and case with a subst., though it actually replaces some other word. *Lic.* Quæfers to some other word. *Lic.* Quæfers vectigalia locassent, ea rata locatio, for vectigalia locassent, ea rata locatio est, eorum. *Id.* Ea libera conjectura est, fur de ea re. *Id.* Quæ pars major erit, eo stabitur consilio, for ejus, of it, h. e. the majority. — Coming before quod, quod, it also takes the form of the subst. which that relative precedes and agrees with. *Cic.* Ea, quæ gemma dicitur, with. *Cic.* Ea, quæ gemma dicitur, that which they call, &c. *Id.* Ea, quæ ἀποστρίψις dicitur, that which is called, ἀποστρίψις dicitur, for quod; but not &c. — *Id.* quod stands for quod; for it always, at least, redundantly, for it serves to introduce a parenthesis. *Cic.* Nec minus vellent te, Cato, aliqua ratione tollere; id quod, mihi crede, el

agunt et moluntur, *the very thing which, which indeed.* *Id.* Diem consumi volebant: id quod fecerunt, *which they have done; or the very thing they have done.* *Id.* Si nos, id quod debet (*and it must be so*), nostra patria delectat. *Id.* Si, id quod facile factu fuit, vi armisque superassem, *which indeed might easily have been done.* — Also, *Id.* quod, on that account, because; or, simply, because. *Terent.* Sed, quod magis credendum fiet, id quod est consimilis moribus, facile convinces ex te natum, *for the reason that; because.* *Id.* Exclamant, venit, id quod me repente asperant. — Otherwise, redundantly. *Cic.* Quod ne id facere posses. *Plaut.* Quorum eorum unus. (So, also, *Cic.* Quid est, quo non eodem progrediatur.) Especially, when it stands somewhat late; and may serve for emphasis or distinctness. *Liv.* Urbem novam, conditam vi et armis, jure eam condere parat. *Cic.* Nescire, quid acciderit, id est semper esse puerum. — On the contrary, it is sometimes omitted before *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, especially when both are in the same case. *Cic.* Non facile est perficere, ut irascatur (*sc. ei*), cui tu velis, iudex. *Id.* Nunc redeo ad quæ mihi mandas, *for ad ea, quæ.* — *Id.* often stands as a subst. and so may be followed by a *genit.* *Liv.* Necse ad id locorum scire, up to that time, as yet, to the present time. In a like sense. *Id.* Ad id. *Gell.* Ad id diei, ubi jam adesperaverat, at that time of day. Especially in the sense of such (which signification will be found below). *Cic.* Venit ad me, et quidem id temporis, ut retinendus esset, at such a time, at a time. *Id.* Illo id ætatis, of that age, of such an age. *Id.* Eo id ætatis jam sumus. — So, also, *Id.* for proper id, on that account, therefore. *Terent.* Id prode, ut, &c. *Cic.* Id gaudeo. And, *Plaut.* Id obsequi gnato meo, in that, therein. — Also, for *Ad id*, or *Ejus rei*. *Terent.* Idne estis auctor, *h. e.* do you advise me that (or to that)? — Also, redundantly. *Terent.* Id adjuta me, quo, &c. And especially before an accus. with the *infinit.* *Cæs.* Cæsari quum id nuntiatus esset, eos per provinciam iter facere. So with *ut*. *Id.* Id facere conantur, ut e finibus suis exeant. So, *Id.* Id factum graviter tulit, suam gratiam minui. — Further, *Liv.* In id fide a rege accepta, *thereto, for that.* And, *Cic.* Si quid est in me, ex eo est, quod, &c. from that, hence. *Id.* Ex eo, quod videtur, &c. versatur in angustiis, in consequence of that, for that reason. Also, *Id.* Hodie, id est, *Cal.* Oct. that is. *Id.* Maximam multitudinem, id est, totam Italiam, that is, that is to say. (*Sueton.* for instance, often uses *id est*, by way of definition of some general expression.) Also, *Tacit.* Donec idque vetitum, for id quoque, that too. — *Id.* Et id, atque id, idque, and that, and that too, and indeed, and besides, and what is more; so, also, *Id.* Et is, &c. *Isque*, &c.; also, *Nec is* (*ea, id*), and that not, and indeed not, nor that indeed. *Cic.* Expectabam tuas literas, idque cum multis, and that, and indeed. *Id.* Audientem Cratippum, idque Athenis. *Id.* Cum una legione eaque vacillante, and that one. *Id.* Literæ, nec eæ vulgares, and those not common. *Id.* Causas, et eas tenues. So, *Cic.* In una domo, et ea quidem angusta. — Also, redundantly, before *quidem*, when *sed* follows. *Cic.* Tuns dolor, humanus is quidem, sed magnopere moderandus. (So stands, also, *ille quidem*.) — *Id.* *Abl.* *fem.* Ea is also used *absol.* *sc. via* or *parte*. (See *Ea*.) — *Id.* *Abl.* *neut.* *Eo*, used often adverbially, or, at least, absolutely. (For these uses, see *Eo*.) — But further, *In eo*, upon the point, at the point, at that pass. *Nepos.* Cum jam in eo esset, ut oppido potiretur. *Liv.* Cum jam in eo esset, ut in inuros eo aderet miles, *h. e.* when the soldiers were just on the point of mounting the walls. — Also, *Cic.* Quod ad me de Lentulo scribis, non est in eo, it is not so. — And, *Cic.* Potum in eo est, *ut, &c.* it all consists in or rests upon that. *Id.* Ejus oratio versata est in eo, ut defenderet, *was*

wholly occupied with that (or rather, as we say, with this), that he might defend, &c. — *Ex eo*, see above. — Also, *Liv.* Cum eo, *ut, &c.* with the condition, restriction, stipulation. — *Id.* is also used for the reciprocal pronouns *sui* and *suns.* *Cæs.* Helvetii persuadent Rauracis, ut una cum iis proficiscantur, *for secum, with them, h. e. themselves.* *Cic.* Sese meruisse, ut ei victus publice præberetur, *for sibi.* *Nepos.* Quum viderent, de eorum virtute non dabitari, *for de sua virtute.* — *Id.* In imitation of the Greeks, the subject of a proposition is sometimes made to depend upon a verb, as if it were the object. Thus, *Liv.* Eun postulare, ut sibi deditur, *for postulare, ut is sibi deditur.* (Compare *Cæs.* ap. *Cic.* Nosti Marcellum, quam tardus sit, *for nosti, quam tardus Marcellus sit.*) — *Id.* It is sometimes to be referred to a subst. which is not actually expressed, but must be inferred from the sense of the sentence. *Cic.* Quid sentiam, &c. ne ad eam (*sc. sententiam*) meditare (where *sententiam* must be inferred from *quid sentiam*). — In a somewhat similar manner, *Cæs.* *B. G.* 1, 44. Aniciatium Pop. Rom. sibi ornamento et presidio non detrimento esse oportere, *idque se ea spe petisse (where eam would do, agreeing with aniciatium; and the neat. is to be referred to the whole sentence).* — *Id.* As a correlative of *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, it may be rendered *the man (woman, &c.), the one, that one; very often so used.* *Cæs.* Comparare ea, quæ ad proficiscendum pertinent, *those things which, the things which.* *Cic.* Si is, qui erit adductus, &c. *he who, the man who.* *Id.* Is, qui physicus appellatur. So, with the first and second person. *Lentul.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* Hæc is feci, qui sodalis eram, *I who, the one who.* — *Id.* Also, such, of such a sort, kind, character, quality, &c. *Cic.* Neque tu is es, qui, quid sis, nescias, *are not the sort of men to be ignorant.* *Id.* Is in illum sum, quem tu me esse vis, *am such — as.* *Id.* Nec eas cænas quæro, ut magnæ reliquæ fiant, *of such a kind, of such a description or quality.* *Id.* Cujus ea credulitas ut nemo matrem appellare possit, *such.* *Terent.* Non sum ea ætate, ut siet æquum, &c. of that age, such age, an age, that, &c. *Cic.* Qui (*h. e. how*) potest temperantiam laudare is, qui ponat, &c. *h. e. one of such an opinion, belief.* *Id.* Non sumus ii, quibus nihil verum esse videatur, *not such, not of such a belief or feeling.* — *Id.* It sometimes has a syllable added. *Plaut.* *Isce.* *Id.* Eapse, eopse, eampse. — *Id.* *Eji* (*dnt.*) for *ei.* *Plaut.* and *Lucret.* — *Ea* (*dat.*) for *ei.* *Cato.* — *Cic.* Eo loco præerat (perhaps for *ei*; but it seems better to take *eo loco* absolutely for *in eo loco*). — *Ei* seems to have been an old form for *ii* (*nom. plur.*), and is read by some in *Cic.* — *Dat.* and *ablat. plur.* *Iis*, more frequently than *eis*; and anciently, *ibus*, or *ibas*. *Plaut.*; and *fem. eabus.* *Cato.*

ISÆŌS, *i, m.* a Grecian teacher of rhetoric of Chalcis; he was the instructor of Demosthenes. *Quintil.* — *Id.* Also, another of Assyria, who lived at Rome at the time of the emperor Hadrian. *Juvenal.*

ISAGŌGĒ (*εἰσαγωγή*), *es, f.* an introduction. *Gell.* — Hence, *isagōgicus*, *a, um, adj.* belonging to an introduction. *Gell.* 14, 7.

ISARĀ, *æ, m.* a river of Gaul, now called *Izere.* *Planc.* in *Cic.* *Ep.*

ISATIS (*ισάτης*), *is and idis, f.* the herb woad. *Plin.* 20, 25.

ISAURIA, *æ, f.* a country of Asia, between Pamphylia and Cilicia. — Hence, *Isauricus*, *a, um, adj.* belonging to it. *Cic.* — *Isaurus*, *a, um, adj.* same as *Isauricus.* *Ovid.* — *Isauri*, the inhabitants of Isauria. *Mela.*

ISCHIÆMŌN (*ισχαιμών*), *ōnis, f.* an herb, resembling millet, good for staunching blood. *Plin.*

ISCHIACŌS (*ισχιακός*), *a, um, adj.* afflicted with the gout in the hip. *Cato.*

ISCHIADICŌS (*ισχιαδικός*), *a, um, adj.* ischiadic, sciatic. *Plin.* Ischiadici dolores, *h. e. the sciaticæ, or gout in the hip.*

ISCHIAS (*ισχιάς*), *ādis, f.* the sciaticæ or

hip gout. *Plin.* — *Id.* Also, an herb good for the hip gout, otherwise called leucacantha, the white thorn. *Plin.*

ISCHŌMACHE (*ἰσχυμάχη*), *es, f.* the wife of Pirithous. *Prop.* She is also called Hippodamia.

ISCHŪRYA (*ἰσχυρία*), *æ, f.* a stoppage of the urine, stranguary, ischary. *Veget.*

ISELASTICŌS (*εἰσλαστικός*), *a, um, adj.* *Plin.* *Ep.* Certamen or agon, *h. e.* a contest in the public games, the victors in which were conducted home with a kind of triumphal procession. — Hence, *Iselastiscum*, *i, n.* the reward or present which was given them by the emperors. *Trajan.* in *Plin.* *Ep.*

ISEUM (*ἱεῖον*), *i, n.* the temple of Isis. *Plin.*

ISYACŌS (*ἰσyakός*), *a, um, adj.* relating to Isis, *Isiac.* *Enn.* and *Ovid.* — Hence, *Isiacus*, *sc. sacerdos.* *Sueton.*

ISYCIUM, &c. See *Isicia*.

ISIS (*ἰσῖς*), *is and idis or idos, f.* an Egyptian goddess, representing nature; she was also worshipped at Rome, particularly by women. *Ovid.* — *Isidis crinis*, a kind of foreign tree. *Plin.* 13, 52. — *Isidis sidus*, the planet Venus, as it is called by some, according to *Plin.* 2, 6. — The accensat. *Isia* is found *Lucan.* 8, 831; 9, 153. *Burm.* But *Ed. Cort.* reads *Isin*.

ISITIA. See *Isicin*.

ISMARŌS, or **ISMARŌS**, *i, m.* and *pl.* *Isinara*, *grum, n.* a mountain and town of Threæ upon the river Hebrus. *Virg.* — Hence, *Ismaricus*, *a, um, adj.* *Ismarian*, *Thracian.* *Avien.* — *Isimarius*, *a, um, adj.* *Ismarian*, *Thracian.* *Ovid.* tyrannus, *h. e. Tereus.*

ISMENŌS, or **ISMENŌS** (*ἰσμήνος*), *i, m.* a river of Boeotia near Thebes. — Hence, *Isménis*, *idis, f.* a Theban woman. *Ovid.* — *Isménius*, *a, um, adj.* *Theban.* *Ovid.*

ISOCINNAMŌN (*ἰσοκινναμόν*), *i, n.* a kind of odoriferous shrub, resembling cinnamon, otherwise called cassia daphnoides. *Plin.*

ISOCŌLŌN (*ισοκῶλον*), *i, n.* a figure of rhetoric, when the several members of a period contain each an equal number of words. *Quintil.* — In Greek it is also called *παρίσσωσις*, and in Latin *compar.*

ISOCRATES (*Ἰσοκράτης*), *is, m.* a celebrated orator and teacher of rhetoric at Athens; through timidity he did not speak in public. *Cic.* — The *genit.* *Isocrati* is found *Cic.* *Att.* 2, 1. — Hence, *Isocratæus*, *a, um, adj.* of *Isocrates*, *Isocratic.* *Cic.* — *Isocratius*, *a, um, adj.* *Isocratic.* *Lucil.* — *Isocraticus*, *a, um, adj.* *Isocratic.* *Isocratici*, pupils or imitators of *Isocrates.* *Gell.*

ISODŌMŌS (*ἰσόδομος*), *on, adj.* built equally. *Plin.* Genus isodomon, *h. e.* a form of building in which the stones are of equal size like brickwork. *Plin.*

ISŌETES (*ἰσοεῖς*), *n.* a species of the herb ay-green. *Plin.* 25, 102.

ISŌPLEURŌS (*ἰσόπλευρος*), *on, adj.* equilateral. *Aason.*

ISŌPYRŌN (*ἰσopyρόν*), *i, n.* a plant (perhaps *Isopyrum aquilegioides*, *L.*). *Plin.* 27, 70.

ISŌSCĒLES (*ἰσοσκελές*), *is, isosceles.* *Aa-son.*

ISŌX, *ōcis, m.* same as *Esox.* *Isidor.*

ISRĀĒLITÆ, *ārūm, m.* the Israelites. *Juven.*

ISSĀ, *æ, f.* the name of a little dog. *Martial.* — *Id.* Also, an island near Illyria, now *Lissa*. — Hence, *Issensis*, *is, adj.* belonging to it. *Liv.* — *Issenses*, its inhabitants. *Liv.* — *Issæus*, *a, um, adj.* same as *Issensis.* *Liv.* — *Issæicus*, *a, um, adj.* same as *Issensis.* *Liv.*

ISSŌS, or **ISSŌS** (*ἰσός*), *i, f.* a maritime town of Cilicia, where Alexander defeated Darius. — Hence, *Issicus*, *a, um, adj.* of or belonging to *Issus.* *Mela.* sinus.

ISTAC (*istic, istæc, &c.*), *adv.* this way, *τῆδε.* *Terent.* Abi sane istac, istorsum; quovis.

ISTACTENŌS, or **ISTAC TENŌS**, *adv* so far. *Plaut.* Istactenus tibi, *Lyde*, libertas data est.

ISTÆC. See *Istic*.

ISTÆVŌNES, *um, m.* aa ancient people of Germany, bordering upon the Rhine. *Tacit.*

ISTE (*is & te*), *a, ud, pron.* the same. *Cic.* Idem iste sapiens. — *Id.* Also, *this.* *Cic.* Nec ab isto officio abduci debui. —

Also, *that*. Cic. Ista — hæc. — ¶ Also, *such*. Cic. Quum ista sis auctoritate. — ¶ In letters, it refers to the place where the person addressed is residing, and may be rendered *there*. Cic. Perfer istam militiam, *h. e. the service there*. Id. Ista inaniora, *h. e. affairs there*. — In speeches delivered before a court, it refers to the opposite party, or is applied to the plaintiff or defendant standing opposite to the orator. Thus in Cicero's orations against Verres, the pronoun *iste* is applied to Verres as the person accused, and not always by way of contempt, as some suppose. — ¶ It is also used by way of contempt, as in English, *that fellow*. Cic. Istius decreta. — Sometimes it stands with another pronoun, in which case it cannot always be translated. Ovid. Iste tuus vates. Stat. Quis iste arcu? *h. e. who is he that, &c.* — ¶ Also, *he, she, &c.* Cic. — ¶ *Iste, a, ud*, agrees with its subject. Cic. Non erit ista amicitia, sed mercuraria, for *Istud non erit amicitia, h. e. that will not be friendship, but, &c.* — The neuter *Istius* is sometimes used for *istius rei*. Terent. Nihil istius, *h. e. nothing of that kind*. — *Ce* is sometimes appended. Plaut. Istisce. — Cato. Isti. *for istius*. — Plaut. Istæ, *for isti*. — Ablat. Isto, *for ista re*, ob istam causam, *for this reason*, on that account, *therefore*. Plaut. Isto tu pauperes, cum nimis sancte pius. Also, *thither*. See Isto.

ISTER, and HISTER, tri, m. the Danube, but generally only the lower part of it, as far as it was known to the Grecians. Plin. By the Romans it was generally called Danubius. In Claudian, it denotes the people living on the Danube. ISTHMIACUS (ισθμιακός), a, um, adj. 3 same as Isthmius. Sil. Isthmiaci coloni, *h. v. Syracusani*. ISTHMIUS (ισθμικός), a, um, adj. 3 same as Isthmius. Val. Maz. ISTHMIUS (ισθμικός), a, um, adj. situated on or relating to an isthmus, Isthmian. Liv. Isthmia, *sc. sollempnia*, or certamina, *h. e. games celebrated on the isthmus of Corinth*. — Hence, Horat. Labor Isthmius, *h. e. a fighting at the games*. ISTHMOS, and ISTHMOS (ισθμός), i, m. an isthmus, neck of land separating two seas. Especially, the isthmus near Corinth, where the Isthmian games were celebrated. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a strait. Prop. Propontiacæ quæ fluit isthmus aqua, *h. e. the straits of the Dardanelles*. ISTIC, or ISTHIC (iste & hic), iec, oc and uc, pron. the self-same, *this same, this, οὗτος*. Terent. Quid istic narrat? Plaut. Is ne istic fuit, quem vendidisti? *was this the person?* Id. Istic labor. Terent. Istuc ætatis homo, *h. e. at this time of life*. Cic. Istuc considerabo. Cic. Non posse istuc scire. — Hence, Terent. Istoc, *for ob istoc*. — Istac, *there, thither*. Terent. — The syllable *ce*, and, in a question, *cine*, is sometimes annexed to it. Plaut. Itæce ridiculæria. Terent. Itucine interminata sum? — Istæc (plur. gen. fem.), *for istæce*. Terent. Jam mihi istæc res voluptatis ferunt. Here the letter *e* is omitted.

ISTIC, or ISTHIC (from the pron. istic), adv. in that place, there, αὐτόστ. Cic. Ibi malis esse, ubi aliquo numero sis, quam istic, ubi solus sapere videre. Liv. Quocunque istic loco sen volens sen invitus constitisti. It is particularly used to express the place, where the person, to whom one writes a letter, happens to be. — ¶ Also, *here*. Terent. Istic mane, *h. e. wait here*. — Also, figur. *there, here, in this or the same affair, on this occasion*. Terent. Quid istic? *sc. faciendum est, h. e. what is to be done in this business?* Cic. and Terent. Istic sum, *h. e. I pay attention to what you say*. — In questions, *cine* is appended. Plaut. Isticque habitatis? ISTIM, adv. thither. Cic. 3 ISTIMODI, *for istiusmodi*. Plaut. 3 ISTINC, or ISTHINC (from iste & hinc), i adv. thence, from thence, αὐτόθεν. Plaut. Istinc excludere. — Particularly of that place, where the person happens to be, to whom one writes or speaks, *from your place, from your country*. Cic. Qui istinc veniunt, superbum te esse dicunt.

— ¶ Also, *thereof, of that thing*. Plant. Memento dimidium istinc mihi de præda dare, *h. e. the half of it*.

ISTIOSMODI, or ISTIUS MODI, of that kind or sort, such. Terent. Et vos esse istiusmodi, et nos non esse, haud mirabile est. Plaut. Istiusmodi amicos.

ISTO (iste), adv. thither, to that place, to the place where you are, to your place, to you, of the place where the person is, whom we address. Cic. venire. — ¶ Also, *for in istam rem*. Cic. Trebatium meum quod isto admisceas, nihil est.

ISTOC (istic), adv. thither. Plaut. Do fidem, istoc me intro ituram. — ¶ Also, *from that place*. Terent. Accede illuc, Parmeno: nimum istoc abisti.

ISTORSUM (for isto versum), adv. thitherward, towards that place, that way, πρὸς τὸνδὲ τὸν τόπον. Terent. Concede hinc a foribus paululum istorsum, sodes, Sophrona.

ISTRI, or HISTRI, òrum, m. the Istrians, the inhabitants of Istria. Liv.

ISTRIA, or HISTRIA, æ, f. a country upon the borders of Illyria. Liv.

ISTRIANUS (Istria), a, um, adj. of Istria, Istrian. — Istriani, the inhabitants of Istria. Justin.

ISTRICUS, or HISTRICUS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to Istria, Istrian. Liv. tumultus. — ¶ Also (from Ister), relating to the Danube. — Istricti, people living on the banks of the Danube. Meli.

ISTRUS, a, um, same as Istrictus. Martial. Testa Istra. But the nominat. may also be Ister, stra, strum. — Tibull. 4, l. 146. Ed. Heyne. Istrus, the Danube.

ISTUC, or ISTHUC (istic), adv. thither, to that place, there. Plaut. ire. Particularly of the place, where the person resides, whom one addresses by letter or word of mouth. Cic. Dabo operam, ut istuc veniam, ante quam plane ex animo tuo effluo. — ¶ Also, *thither, to that matter*. Terent. Post istuc veniam. Id. Istuc ibam, *h. e. I was just about to speak on that subject*.

ISTUCINE. See Istic, &c.

ITA (is), adv. such, thus constituted. Terent. Ita est homo. Cic. Ita sunt res nostræ. — It is often followed by ut, that, ut, as, quasi, quemadmodum, quomodo, &c. Terent. Cæpit studiose educere, ita uti si esset filia, *h. e. just as though*. Id. Cæpi egomet mecum inter vias, ita ut sit, aliam rem ex alia cogitare, *h. e. as my way is*. Cic. Hoc tibi ita mando, ut dubitem, &c. *h. e. with the air of a person doubting*. — ¶ Also, *thus, in this manner*. Cic. Ita fit, ut, &c. Terent. and Cic. Est ita, *h. e. it is even so, you are right, it is true*. Cic. Quæ quum ita sint, *h. e. things being so*. Id. Quid ita? *how so? why so?* Id. Itane? *indeed? is it true?* — It is also used in phrases expressing indignation or wonder at the words of another person. Cic. Casu inquis: itane vero? — Hence, in answers, *yes, it is so*. Terent. Mihi? Ita, *h. e. ay, yes*. Cic. Ita, inquit Antonius, *h. e. yes, said Antony*. Plaut. Ita vero, *h. e. yes indeed*. Horat. Ita Davus, *h. e. yes, it is Davus*. Plaut. Ita loquor, *h. e. I say yes, or yes*. Cic. Ita prorsus, *h. e. yes indeed*. — ¶ Also, *so, so much, thus, to such a degree*. Cic. Ita accurate, ut nihil possit supra. Horat. Si veteres ita admiratur, ut nihil anteferat, errat. — Hence, *so, so very, so very much, very, with non or neque*. Cic. Non ita disertus. Id. Nec ita multo post. Liv. Haud ita multum. Cic. Non ita diu, *h. e. not particularly long*. — Also, *with such result or effect*. Cic. Ita sum locutus, ut, &c. Liv. Carthaginiensibus ita pax negari posuit, ut non bellum, &c. — ¶ Also, *on this condition*. Cic. Ita tamen, si vacas animo. Id. Atque ita, si idem fiet a nobis. — Hence, *so far, in such a manner, with this restriction*. Cic. Ita tamen, ut tibi nolum molestus esse. — Ita — ut may often be rendered *indeed* — but. Cic. Ita libenter accipio, ut tibi tamen non concedam. — ¶ In swearing, as truly as I wish that, with a subjunctive, followed either by ut with an indicat. or with a subjunctive denoting a new wish. Cic. Ita deos velim mihi propitios, ut — perhorresco, *h. e. as truly*

as I wish for the favor of heaven, so true is it that I tremble. Id. Ita vivam, ut facio, *h. e. as truly as I wish to live, or as surely as I live*. Also, without ut. Terent. Præ gaudio, ita me di ament, ubi sim nescio. Cic. Sæpe, ita me dii juvent, te desideravi. — This ita is also followed by an indicat. Plaut. Ita me amabit. — ¶ Ut — ita may also be rendered, as well — as, not only — but also. Cic. Ut Titanis, ita gigantibus. — ¶ Also, *therefore, for that reason*. Cic. Ita intercessit, quod, &c. Liv. Ita per se ipsum impetum facit. In this signification, it is not often found in Cicero, but more frequently in Ovid. So, also, Sueton. Atque ita, *h. e. and therefore*.

ITÆOMELIS (nnc.), is or Idis, a kind of made wine. Plin.

ITALIA (Ἰταλία), æ, f. Italy. Cic. — Sometimes, by metonymy, the inhabitants of Italy. Cic. Deiot. 4. Totam Italiam effusam.

ITALICA, æ, f. a town of Italy, same as Cornifinium. — ¶ Also, a town in Hispania Bætica. Hence, Italensis, e, adj. belonging to it. Hist.

ITALICE (Italicus), adv. in the Italian 3 manner. Messala Corvin.

ITALICENSIS. See Italica.

ITALICUS (Italia), a, um, adj. Italian. Plin. jus, *h. e. rights, privileges*. These were inferior to the Latin, and the latter to the Roman. Cic. bellum, *h. e. sociale, with the Italia allies*. Liv. Italici, *h. e. Italians*.

ITALIS (Id.), idis, f. Italian. Ovid. — 3 Hence, Italis, *sc. femina, an Italian woman*. Virg.

ITALIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. Italian. Virg. 3 genus.

ITALUS (Ἰταλός), a, um, adj. Italian. 3 Virg. — Itali, Italians. Cic.

ITAEQUE (ita & que), conj. and so, and thus. Cic. Cum quæstor in Sicilia fuisset, itaque ex ea provincia decessisset. — Also, *as truly as I wish that*. Terent. Non, ita me dii ament, mi Laches, itaque una inter nos ætatem agere liceat. — ¶ Also, *hence, accordingly, therefore, οὖν, τοιγαροῦν*. It is sometimes found at the beginning of a sentence, and sometimes not. Cic. Itaque ut eandem, &c. Hor. Nunc itaque, &c. — It is also used after a parenthesis, as in English *then, or I say*, by which the connection is restored. Cic. Dein homo acutus — itaque adtulit. — Itaque ergo are often found together, and hence *therefore, and so for that reason*. Terent. Tamen si bona natura est, reddunt curatura iuncea: itaque ergo amantur. Liv. Loca difficilia hosti quæsitæ, ipsorum sua fraude impediabant. Itaque ergo perpaucis effugium patuit.

ITARGUS, i, m. a river of Germany, supposed to be the Weser. Auct. Consol. ad Livian.

ITEM (prob. from ita), adv. likewise, in like manner, ὁμοίως. Terent. Ut item — habeat. Sallust. Ipse armatus, — item milites cogeat, *sc. esse, h. e. to be armed in like manner as himself*. — Also, *for ejusdem generis, or similis, talis*. Varr. Lapides substernendi aut quid item, *h. e. or something of that kind*. Id. Substernitur eis acus aut quid item aliud, *h. e. or something similar*. — It is also followed or preceded by ut, quasi, quemadmodum, atque, tanquam, &c. Cic. Item ut in versu. Id. Fecisti item, ut prædones, &c. *h. e. you have acted in the same manner as, &c.* Id. Ut — item. Liv. Item — quasi. Cic. Item — quemadmodum. Id. Tanquam — item. Varr. Item — atque. — ¶ Also, *also, as well*. Cic. Romulus augur cum fratre item augure. — Hence, Non item, but not, not so. Cic. Crasso jucundum, ceteris non item. — ¶ Also, *the second time, afterwards*. Suet. Parentes bis prodidit: semel, cum a nutricia ubere; item, cum a sinu matris auferretur. (Ed. Oudend. reads iterum.)

ITER (from the obsol. itiner), itēris, and, more frequently, itinēris, n. a going along, a walk, way, πορεία, δόξα. Terent. Dicam in itinere, *h. e. on the way, road*. Dican in itinere, *h. e. on the way, road*. Plin. Paneg. Iter in foro, *as we go along*. Plin. Paneg. Iter pergeat, *h. e. to con-*

tinue. *Id.* Iter hac habui, *h. e.* way led me hither. *Liv.* I, 23. In diversum iter equi concitati. — Particularly, a going to a distant place, a journey, way, march. *Cic.* Committite se itineri. *Nep., Cic. and Cels.* Iter facere, *h. e.* to go, journey, travel, march. *Cic.* Iter habere Capuam, *h. e.* to intend to travel to, or to travel to Capua. *Id.* Tantum itineris contendere, *h. e.* to travel so much, or, to hasten his journey. *Liv.* Iter noviere aliquo, or, *Cæs.* convertere, or, *Planc.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* dirigere, or, *Liv.* intendere, *h. e.* to direct. *Cæs.* maturare, *h. e.* to hasten. *Ovid.* agere, *h. e.* to bend one's way towards. *Pauct.* Iter agentes, *h. e.* travelling. *Liv.* petere, *h. e.* to go, travel, or, *Cic.* to travel to. *Nep.* comparare, *h. e.* to prepare for his journey. *Liv.* avertere, *h. e.* to change one's route. *Virg.* flectere. *Cæs.* continuare. *Sallust.* pergere. *Liv.* extendere, *h. e.* to hasten. *Cic.* ingredi, or, *Cart.* inire, *h. e.* to enter upon. *Brut.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* In itinere esse. *Cic.* Ex itinere redire, venire, or reverti. *Cæs.* In itinere, or, *Liv.* Itinere, *h. e.* on the way, on the march. So, also, *Ex itinere.* *Cæs.* and *Liv.* — Hence, a journey, a space to be travelled over. *Cic.* Quin abessem ab Amaio iter unius diei, *h. e.* a day's journey. — Also, a march, considered as a measure of distance. *Cæs.* Maximis itineribus in Galliam contendit, *h. e.* by forced marches, with all speed. — *¶* Also, a place in which one goes, travels, &c. — Hence, a way, passage, as from one room into another. *Vitr.* Hence, *Colum.* Itaque. *Cels.* urinae, *h. e.* urethra. — Also, a road, way, path. *Cæs.* Erant omnino duo itinera. *Id.* Dare itineri alicui provinciam, *h. e.* to allow to pass. *Cic.* Facere alicui iter in locum. *Id.* Itineribus devisi proficisci, *h. e.* by by-roads. *Liv.* Iter facere, *h. e.* to make a road. *Figur.* *Ovid.* Facere iterscleri, *h. e.* to make a way. *Sallust.* Ferro iter aperire, *h. e.* to cut his way. — Hence, *Liv.* Itinera, *h. e.* streets of a town. — Also, the right of going somewhere. *Cic.* Aquæ ductus, haustus iter. — *¶* Also, figur. a way, course, method, plan, custom of a thing or person. *Cic.* amoris. *Id.* Ire nostris itineribus, *h. e.* according to our custom. *Id.* sermonis, *h. e.* design, plan. — *¶* The *abl.* itere is found in *Lucret.* — *Itiner* occurs also in *Plant., Lucret.* and *Varr.*

ITERABILIS (itero), *e.* adj. that may be repeated. *Terull.*

ITERATIŌ (Id.), *ōnis*, *f.* a repetition, iteration, ἀνάληψις. *Cic.* verborum. *Colum.* antionis, *h. e.* the second ploughing.

ITERATŌ (iteratus), *adv.* again, a second time, twice, αὐτίς. *Justin.*

ITERŌ (perhaps from iterum), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a. 1.* to repeat, do a second time, do over again, begin again, renew, δὲντε-φω. *Cic.* verba. *Horat.* mella, *h. e.* to celebrate again. *Liv.* pugnam, *h. e.* to renew. *Cic.* agrum, *h. e.* to plough once more. *Colum.* locum fossione. *Plin.* segetes, *h. e.* iterum sarrire. *Horat.* equior, *h. e.* to embark again. *Id.* lanam, *h. e.* to dye twice. *Ovid.* januam, *h. e.* to come again out of. *Plin.* vitam morte, *h. e.* to be restored to life. *Tacit.* tumulum, *h. e.* to erect again. — Also, with a participle following, once more. *Ovid.* iterant jactata, *h. e.* iterum jactant. — Hence, *Iteratus*, *a.* um, *repeated.* *Val.* *Flacc.* Iterata muris saxa, *h. e.* a double wall of rocks. — *¶* Also, to narrate, say, tell, recount. *Plant.* Operam date, dum mea facta itero.

ITERUM (iter), *adv.* again, a second time, anew, αὐτίς. *Cic.* Fabulae non dignae, quæ erum legantur. *Id.* Flaminius consil. iterum. *Cæs.* Cum his Aeduis semel atque iterum armis contendisse, *h. e.* once and again, repeatedly. *Horat.* Iterum atque iterum, or, *Virg.* Iterumque iterumque, or, *Martial.* Iterum iterumque, *h. e.* again and again, over and over again, repeatedly. — *¶* Also, on the other hand, on the contrary. *Cæs.* Ut sibi concedi non oporteret, si in nostros fines impetum faceret; sic iterum nos esse iniquos, quod in suo jure se interpellaremus.

ITHACA (Ἰθάκη), *æ*, *f.* an island of the Io-

nia sea, the kiagdon of Ulysses, now Teaki. — Hence, *Ithacensis*, *e.* adj. of Ithaca. *Horat.* — *Ithacensis*, *a.* um, *adj.* same as *Ithacensis*. *Sil.* — *Ithacus*, *a.* um, *adj.* same as *Ithacensis*. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Ithacus*, the Ithacan, *h. e.* Ulysses. *Virg., Prop.* and *Juv.*

ITHACE, *es*, *f.* same as *Ithaca*. *Horat.*

ITHYPHALLŌS (ἰθυφάλλος), *i.* m. *Priapus.* *Colum.* — Hence, *ithyphallicus*, *a.* um, *adj.* *Scrv.* carmen, *h. e.* a kind of poem consisting of three trochees.

ITIDEM (ita & idem), *adv.* in like manner, likewise, also, παραπλησίως. *Cic.* Est itidem duplex. Also, with *ut* following. *Terent.* Ut doleret tibi itidem, ut mihi dolet. Also, with *quasi* following. *Plant.* Itidem olent, quasi cum multa jura confudit coens.

ITINER (eo). See *Iter*. 3

ITINERARIŌS (iter), *a.* um, *adj.* relating to a journey or a march. *Lomprid.* sumtus. — Hence, *Itinerarium*, *ii.* n. a signal for marching. *Ammian.* Sonare itinerarium, *h. e.* to give the signal for marching. Also, a journal, book of travels, itinerary. *Vegrt.*

ITIŌ (eo), *ōnis*, *f.* a going, walking, travelling, πορεία. *Cic.* De obvium itione ita faciam, ut suades, *h. e.* about meeting him. *Id.* Reditum ac domum itionem dari, *h. e.* a going home. *Terent.* Itiones crebra, *h. e.* journeys.

ITITŌ (frequentat. of ito), *as*, *n.* I. to go. 3 *Nep.*

ITIŌS, or **ICCIŌS** portus, a port of France, probably Boulogne. *Cæs.*

ITŌ (frequentat. of eo), *as*, *n.* I. to go frequently, φοιτάω. *Cic.* ad cœnas.

ITURÆĀ, or **ITYRÆĀ** (Ἰτυρῆα), *æ*, *f.* a small tract of country in Palestine or Cœsaryia, according to *Plin.* 5, 9. — Hence, *Ituræi*, *Ityræi*, *Ityreï*, its inhabitants, who were famous as good archers. *Cic.* and *Virg.*

ITŪS (eo), *us*, *m.* a going, gait. *Cic.* — It is generally opposed to and joined with *reditis*, and but rarely found alone in the signification of a going, motion. *Lucret.* Nec repentis itum ejusviscunque animantum sentinus.

ITYLŌS (Ἰνυλος), *i.* m. a son of Zethus. He appears to be confounded with *Itys*. *Catull.*

ITYRÆUS. See *Ituræus*.

ITYS (Ἴνυς), *ŷos*, *m.* a son of Tereus and Progne; he was torn in pieces by his mother, and served up as meat before his father. *Ovid.*

JŪBĀ (perhaps from φόβη), *æ*, *f.* the mane of a horse or other beast, χείρη. *Cic., Virg.* and *Plin.* — Hence, in general, hair, as of man. *Senec.* Also, of the comet which is called Pogonias. *Plin.* Also, of dogs. *Val.* *Flacc.* Also, of the foliage of trees. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a tuft of feathers on the head, a crest, comb, as of a cock. *Colum.* Also, the red flesh like crests in the neck of a serpent. *Virg.* Also, the crest of a helmet. *Id.* Also, of the millet. *Auson.* — *¶* *Juba*, *æ*, *m.* a king of Numidia. *Horat.*

JŪBĀR (for jubare, *se.* lumen, from juba), *3* *āris*, *n.* the radiance of the stars, σέλας.

Also, any radiant light, or, simply, light, splendor, glittering, as of the morning-star. *Ovid.* of fire. *Id.* of gold. *Val.* *Flacc.* of the morning twilight. *Ovid.* of comets. *Plin.* Hence, any luminous heavenly body. *Virg.* Exorto jubare, *h. e.* sole. *Ovid.* Fac jubar, *h. e.* stellam. Especially, the morning-star. *Varr.* — *¶* *Figur.* *Martial.* Fundens Cæsar ab ore jubar. — *¶* As a masculine, it is found in *Eun.*

JŪBATŪS (juba), *a.* um, *adj.* having a mane or crest, maned, crested, χατῆρης. *Plin.*

JŪBĒŌ (unc.), *es*, *jussi*, *jussum*, *a. 2.* to approve, ratify, decree, order, of the people. *Cic.* legem. *Liv.* societatem, *h. e.* to conclude an alliance. *Id.* Quando id bellum populus Romanus jussisset. *Id.* regem, *h. e.* to elect.

So, also, *Id.* tribunos. — Also, passively. *Cic.* De legibus jubendis. — Also, without an *accusat.* *Liv.* Populus jussit de bello. — Also, of other things. *Ovid.* Volucres regna jubentes, *h. e.* discernentes, portendentes. — Also, with an *accusat.* of the thing, and a *dat.* of

the person. *Sallust.* alicui provinciam Tacit. alicui tributum, *h. e.* to impose. — Also, without a *dat.* *Tacit.* cædem, *h. e.* to command. — *¶* Also, to say that a person shall do a thing, whether by way of wishing, entreating, advising, or commanding. Hence, it may frequently be rendered, to wish, desire, entreat, advise, tell, bid, command, charge, enjoin, let, suffer. *Terent.* Jubesne? *h. e.* do you desire it? *Id.* An, quæ jubeam, faciat? *Id.* Fecisse, quod jusseram. *Cic.* Cæsar te sine cura esse jussit, *h. e.* said, you should, &c. *Id.* Iphigenia duci se inmolandum jubet, *h. e.* suffers herself to be led away. *Id.* Dionysium jube salvere, *h. e.* commend me to, salute for me, my service to. So, also, *Terent.* Jubeo Chremetem, *sc.* salvere, *h. e.* I salute, I greet. *Cic.* Jussi valere illum, *h. e.* took my leave, bade him adieu or farewell. — It is generally followed by an *accusat.* and *infinit.* When a person or thing is spoken of, with which any thing shall be done, the *infinit. pass.* is used, as, for instance, *Jussit homines occidi*, he commanded to kill the men. But sometimes the active, also, is found. *Virg.* Urthem reserare jubent, for reserari. Also, an *accusat.* of the subject that is to do any thing. *Plant.* Jube famulos, rem divinum adparent, *sc.* ut. *Cic.* *Literæ*, non quæ te aliquid jubent, *h. e.* should command you any thing. *Martial.* Jussisses Eurysthea. — It is also followed by *nt*, that. *Liv.* Jussit, ut peterent. *Cic.* Populus jussit, ut, &c. — Also, by *nc.* *Ilrt.* Quod ne fieret, consules jusserunt. — *¶* *Ut* is more frequently omitted. *Terent.* Jube mihi respondere. — It is also followed by a *dat.* *Cic.* Hæ mihi literæ jubent reverti. *Liv.* Interroganti scribæ jussit, &c. Many critics will not admit this use of the dative, and either alter the text in those passages or explain them differently. — *¶* The passive, *Jubeor*, signifies, I am desired or commanded. *Cæs.* Quod jussi sunt, faciunt. *Liv.* Consules jubentur scribere. *Plant.* Opto, ut ea jubeat, quæ, &c. *Jubetur* signifies, also, any thing is commanded. *Cic.* De legibus jubendis. *Liv.* Lantia jussa dari. — Hence, *partic.* *Jussus*, *a.* um, that has received a command, or is desired, commanded, ordered. — Also, appointed, decreed, ordered, destined. *Horat.* pœna. *Tacit.* mors. — Hence, *Jussum*, a command, order, decree. *Sallust.* Jussa efficere. *Virg.* capessere, *h. e.* to perform, execute. — Particularly, a decree of the people, a law. *Cic.* — *¶* *Terent.* Jussi, for jussisti. *Virg.* Jusso, for jussero.

JŪBERNA. See *Juvena*.

JŪBILÆŌS, or **JŪBELÆŌS**, or **JŪBELÆŌS** (ἰωβηλαῖος), *a.* um, *adj.* *Arator.* annus, *h. e.* the year of jubilee among the Israelites.

JŪBILĀTĪŌ (jubilo), *ōnis*, *f.* a shontiag, ἀλάλαγμα, ἀλαλαγμός. *Apul.*

JŪBILŌ (jubillum), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a. 1.* to shout, ἀλαλάζω. *Virg.* — *¶* Also, to call aloud to any one. *Acc.* Quis me jubilat?

JŪBILUM (unc.), *i.* n. a reild cry, shout, shepherd's song. *Sil.* and *Calp.*

JŪCUNDE (jucundus), *adv.* pleasantly, agreeably, cheerfully, merrily, gladly, with pleasure or delight, ἡδέως, ἀλῶπας. *Cic.* vivere. *Id.* Jucundius bibere, *h. e.* with a greater appetite. *Id.* Jucundissime.

JŪCUNDITĀS (Id.), *ātis*, *f.* pleasantness, agreeableness, sweetness, mirth, jollity, pleasure, delight, ἡδονή. *Cic.* vitæ. *Id.* agri. *Id.* Dare se jucunditati, *h. e.* to give himself to enjoyment. *Id.* Erat in homine jucunditas, *h. e.* good humor. It is also found in the plural in *Cic.*

JŪCUNDŌ (Id.), *as*, *a. 1.* to cause pleasure to, delight, please, ἡδύνω. *Angustin.* animam. — Hence, *Jucundari*, to divert one's self. *Lactant.* Jucundabar ante faciem ejus.

JŪCUNDŌS, or **JŪCUNDŌS** (juvo), *a.* um, *adj.* pleasant, agreeable, delightful, grateful, pleasing, joyful, jovial, merry, jocund, ἡδός, τερπνός. *Cic.* amor. *Id.* agri. *Id.* odor. *Id.* verba. *Id.* Comes alicui jucundus. *Id.* Officia jucundiora. *Id.* Conspectus jucundissimus.

JŪDĒĀ (Ἰουδαία), *æ*, *f.* Judca, the coun-

try of the Jews. In a more confined sense it comprehends only the two tribes Judah and Benjamin. In a more extended signification it contains, also, Samaria, Galilee and Idumæa, and is, then, the same as Palestine. *Plin.*

JUDÆOS (*Ἰουδαῖος*), a, um, adj. *Jewish, Judaic.* *Plin.* — *Judæus, a Jew.* *Judæi, the Jews.* *Cic.*

JUDÆICE (*Judaicus*), adv. *Jewishly, in a Jewish manner.* *Cod. Just.*

JUDÆICUS (*Ἰουδαϊκός*), a, um, adj. *Jewish.* *Cic. anrum, h. e. collected by the Jews in the provinces and sent to Jerusalem.* *Tacit. bellum.* *Id. victoria, h. e. over the Jews.*

JUDÆISMUS (*Ἰουδαϊσμός*), i, m. the *Jewish religion, Judaism.* *Tertull.*

JUDEX (*judico*), ic's, m. and f. a *judge, a legal sense, κριτής.* *Cic. Apud judicem causam agere.* *Id. Habere aliquem judicem de re quapiam.* *Id. Sedere judicem in aliquem.* *Id. Esse judicem de re pecuniaria.* *Id. inter aliquos.* *Id. Judicem de quaque re constitutere.* *Id. Æquum se judicem rei alicui præbere.* *Petron. Judici litem committere.* *Cic. Judices nullos habemus, h. e. bad ones.* *Id. Dare judicem, h. e. to give, which was done by the prætor.* *Id. Judicem ferre alicui, h. e. to offer or propose a judge to any one; this was done by a person about to sue or prosecute another.* *Liv. Dicere judicem, h. e. to name a judge; this was done by a defendant willing to submit his cause to a trial.* *Cic. Judex quæstionis, h. e. a judge who presided over the trial of causes in room of the prætor.* *So, also, Id. Quæstioni judex præest.* — Judges were chosen first from the senate; afterwards, upon the motion of Gracchus, from the knights; then again, upon the motion of Sylla, from the senate; at last, by the Aurelian law, from the senate, the knights and the people. They were divided into *decuriae*. The judges were chosen by lot, which was called *sortitio*. The plaintiff and defendant were at liberty to reject an obnoxious judge, which was called *rejectio*, whereupon the number was again filled up by lot, and this was called *subsortitio*. — ¶ Also, in general, a judge, in any matter, one who judges, decides or gives an opinion on a subject. *Cic. studiorum.* — ¶ In the most ancient times the consul, also, was called *judex.* *Liv. 3, 55.*

JUDICABILIS (*Id.*), e, adj. that may be judged of. *Martian. Capell.*

JUDICIATŌ (*Id.*), ōnis, f. a legal inquiry, judicial examination. *Cic.* — Hence, in law-language, the examination of an alleged excuse. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a judgement, opinion. *Cic. Tusc. 4, 11.* — *Judicatio arbitralis, the decision of an arbiter.* *Macro.*

JUDICATŌ (*judicatus, a, um*), adv. de-3 liberately. *Gell.*

JUDICATŌRIUS (*judico*), a, um, adj. ju-3 dicial, judicatory, *δικαστικός.* *Augustin.*

JUDICATRIX (*Id.*), icis, f. she that judges. 2 *Quintil. 2, 15, 21.*

JUDICATUM (*Id.*), i, n. the thing judged or determined. *Cic. Judicatum facere.* — ¶ Also, decision, sentence, judgment. *Cic. urum.*

JUDICATŌS (*Id.*), us, m. the office of a judge, authority to judge, *κρίσις.* *Cic.*

JUDICIALIS (*judicium*), e, adj. of a judge or trial, judicial, *δικαστικός.* *Cic. causa.* *Id. genus dicendi.* *Id. annus, h. e. in which Pompey altered the form of trials.* *Sueton. laudatio, h. e. a testifying before a court in favor of the person accused.*

JUDICIARIŌS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. judiciary, judicial, *δικαστικός.* *Cic. controversia.* *Id. leges, h. e. laws which determine from what order the judges are to be chosen; also, laws according to which a person is to be tried on account of an offence.*

JUDICIŌLUM (*dimin. of judicium*), i, n. 3 same as *Judicium.* *Ammian.*

JUDICIUM (*judex*), ii, n. judgment; a trial, *κρίσις, κρίμα.* *Cic. exercere, h. e. to institute.* *Hence, Id. Qui judicium exercet, h. e. prætor.* *Id. accipere, h. e. to submit to the decision of a judge.* *Id. dare or reddere, h. e. to grant.* *Hence, Id. Qui judicia dant, h. e. prætores.* *Id.*

committere, h. e. to institute. *Id. pati, h. e. to submit to.* *Id. In judicium deducere, or adducere, or vocare, h. e. to summon before a judge, to sue, bring an action against, accuse.* *Id. aliquem judicio arcescere, h. e. to sue, accuse.* *So, also, Id. Revocare in judicium.* To the question wherefore? the cause is sometimes put with a preposition, and sometimes in the genit. *Cic. de fide mala, fiducia, injuriarum.* *Id. consulis designati, h. e. propter, &c.* *Id. inter sicarios, h. e. on account of assassination.* *Id. publicum, h. e. on account of crimes against the state.* *Id. privatum, h. e. relating to private affairs.* *Cic. Rosc. Ant. 38. turpe, h. e. on account of disgraceful actions.* *Tertul. Judicium reddere and adipisci, h. e. permission to institute a judicial inquiry, or sentence.* *Cic. Off. 3, 20. Cum poena et judicio, h. e. that he should be prosecuted and condemned.* — Also, any examination or inquiry. *Cic. Judicium (censuræ) cum re conjunctum.* *Plin. Judicium agere, h. e. to institute, se. respecting the wager between Antony and Cleopatra.* — *Nep. Judicium nullum habuit, h. e. nunquam accusatus est.* — Hence, a process, suit at law. *Cic. In familiarissimi tui judicio.* *Id. Judicia contraria, h. e. reciprocal, as when the ward accuses the guardian, and again the guardian accuses the ward.* *Id. Judicium habere, h. e. to have a suit at law.* *Id. vincere, h. e. to gain a cause.* — Also, any sentence or decision, particularly of a judge, a judicial sentence. *Cic. Multis optimis viris injustis judiciis tales casus incidisse.* *Liv. Judicia domi conflabant.* Hence, the sentence or decision of a judge or condemnation. *Cic. Magis me hoc judicio lætatum.* — Also, a court of justice. *Nepos. In judicium venire.* — Also, a body of judges. *Cic. Judicium sortiri.* — ¶ Also, any judgment, decision, opinion. *Cic. Judicium facere, h. e. to judge, give an opinion.* *Id. Meo judicio, h. e. according to my judgment.* *Id. Nature judicia, h. e. self-evident principles or maxims.* *Horat. Id tibi judicium est.* — Hence, a power of judging, judgment, discernment. *Cic. Est mei judicii, h. e. I can judge of it.* *Horat. Judicium subtile videndis artibus, h. e. a fine taste.* — Also, an acting, proceeding, course, conduct. *Cic. Chrysogoni.* *Cic. Manil. 1. Ex vestro judicio.* — Hence, *Justin. Judicium, or, Sueton. Judicium supremum, h. e. a testament, last will.* — Also, consideration, discernment. *Cic. Judicio aliquid facere.* *Nepos. Non inertia, sed judicio fugisse, h. e. deliberately, on set purpose.* *Sueton. Necessitate magis, quam judicio.*

JUDICŌ (*jus & dico*), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to examine judicially, to be a judge. *Cic. Hi non judicabunt, h. e. will not be judges.* *Id. Qui judicarent, h. e. judges.* — Also, to be a prætor. *Cic. Qui judicarat, h. e. Verres.* — ¶ Also, to give sentence, pass judgment, decide, determine as a judge, κρίνω. *Cic. falsum, h. e. to pass an unjust sentence, decide unjustly.* *Id. rem, h. e. to decide in a matter, or, to pass sentence.* *Id. contra aliquem.* *Id. in rebus judicandis.* Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. *Cic. Judicare, debere potest.* Also, absolutely. *Cic. Non judicare.* Also, alicui. *Liv. alicui perduellionis.* *Id. alicui capitis vel pecunie, h. e. to pass sentence of life or death, or to fine.* Also, aliquem. *Cic. Ut judicetur, qui, &c. h. e. that he may be condemned who, &c.* or, that it may be decided who, &c. — Hence, *Judicatus, a, um.* Of persons, sentenced, condemned. Of things, decided. *Cic. causa.* *Id. res.* — ¶ Also, to judge, think. *Cic. recte.* — Also, with an accusat. following, to judge, judge of. *Cic. ex æquo, h. e. according to equity.* *Id. aliquid sensu oculorum.* — Also, with a following. *Brut. in Cic. Ep. a veri sensu.* — ¶ Also, to judge, deem, believe, suppose, think. *Cic. Sic statuo et judico, neminem habuisse.* — ¶ Also, to conclude, resolve, think fit. *Cæs. Cum ab eorum consiliis abesse judicasti.* — ¶ Also, to intimate,

declare, pronounce publicly. *Νεπος. all quem hostem, h. e. to declare an enemy.* *Cic. Ipse judicavit, quam, &c.* — ¶ Also, to decide, pronounce a decision. *Cic. Victoria belli judicavit.* *Id. Dissidere malui quam judicare.* — Hence, *Judicatus, a, um, decided, determined, certain, indubitable.* *Cic. Judicatum est.*

JUGABILIS (*jugo*), e, adj. that may be 3 joined together. *Macro.*

JUGALIS, or JŪGĀLIS (*jugum*), e, adj. 2 yoked together. *Curt. equi, or, simply, Virg. Jugales, h. e. that are yoked together, a team.* — Hence, conjugal, nuptial, matrimonial. *Virg. vinculum, h. e. the bond of marriage, nuptial tie.* *Id. Cisseis ignes enixa jugales, for filium facis instar incendientium Asiam.* — ¶ Also, fastened to the loom. *Cato. tela.* —

¶ *Cels. Os jugale, h. e. a bone of the head above the ears and near the temple.*

JUGAMENTO. See *Jugumento.* 3

JUGAMENTUM. See *Jugumentum.*

JUGARIŌS (*Id.*), ii, m. sc. servus, one who 2 takes care of or feeds oxen. *Colum.*

JUGATINŌS (*jugo*), i, m. the god of marriage. *Augustin.*

JUGATŌ (*Id.*), ōnis, f. a binding as of a vine to rails. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a kind of land-measure. *Cod. Just.*

JUGATŌR (*Id.*), ōris, m. one who yokes. 3 *Arnob. boum.*

JUGATŌS, a, um. See *Jugo.*

JUGĒ (*jugis*), adv. continually. *Prudent.* 3

JUGĒRALIS (*jugum*), e, adj. of or be-3 longing to an acre. *Pallad.*

JUGĒRATIM (*Id.*), adv. by acres, acre by 2 acre, κατὰ πλεῖστα. *Colum.*

JUGĒRATŌ (*Id.*), ōnis, f. the dividing of 3 land into acres. *Frontin.* — ¶ Also, a measure of land. *Cod. Theodos.*

JUGĒRUM (*jngis*), i & is, n. a jugerum of land, a piece of land 240 feet long and 120 feet broad. *Varr. and Colum.* —

¶ *Pliny* renders the Greek word πλεῖστον by *jugerum*; in this case it is, therefore, a measure of length of 100 Grecian or 104 Roman feet. *Plin. 36, 17, 3 (comp. Herodot. 2, 125).* *Id. 12, 54 (comp. Theophrast. hist. 9, 6).*

JUGIFLŌS (*jugis & fluo*), a, um, adj. 3 always flowing. *Paulin. Nolan.*

JUGIS (*jungo*), e, adj. joined. *Fest.*

JUGIS (perhaps from *ζωός*), e, adj. living. 1

Hence, commonly, perpetual, continual, never-foiling, perennial, ἀνεκχής, διηνεκής. *Plant. thesaurus.* *Cic. puteus.* *Sall. aqua.* — With writers of the golden age, it is always applied to spring-water, in opposition to cistern-water. *Cic. ad Div. 2, 13. Jugis aqua, h. e. fresh spring-water.* — Hence, *Cic. Juge auspicium, h. e. (according to Festus) cum junctum jumentum stercus facit.*

JUGITĀS (*jugis*), ātis, f. continuance, per-3 petuity, long duration. *Marcell. Empir. lacrimarum.* *Cod. Just. temporis.*

JUGITER (*Id.*), adv. continually, perpetu-3 ally, διηνεκώς. *Apul. Probably, also, in Plant. Mil. Glor. 3, 1, 62.* — ¶ Also, immediately, instantly. *Auson.*

JUGLĀNS (for *Jovis glans*), dis, f. a wal-3 nut or walnut-tree, κάστος. *Cic.* — Also, *Nux juglans.* *Plin.*

JUGŌ (*jugum*), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to tie or fasten to laths or rails. *Colum. vi-*

tem. — Also, to fasten or tie in a similar manner. *Colum. pabos perticis.* —

¶ Also, to marry. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, to join, connect. *Cic. Virtutes inter se jugatæ sunt.* — Hence, *Quintil. Verba jugata, h. e. derived from each other.*

JUGŌSŌS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. mountainous. 3

JUGŌLĀ, æ, and JUGŌLĀE (*jugulus*), 3

ārum, f. properly the three stars com-3 posing the girdle of Orion. Also, the constellation Orion. *Plant. The singular Jugula is found in Varr. L. 1, 6, 3, and Fest.* — ¶ Also, two stars in *Concer.* otherwise called *Aselli.* *Monil.*

JUGŌLATŌ (*jugulo*), ōnis, f. a butcher-2 ing, cutting of one's throat, killing, slay-

ing, ἀποσφαγίς. *Auct. B. Hisp.*

JUGŌLŌ (*jugulum*), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3

to cut the throat, butcher, kill, slay, σφά-

ρω. *Cic. suem.* *Id. hominem.*

In flammam jugulant pecudes, h. e. kill 3

and throw into the fire. *Cels. Quartana*

(febris) neminem jugulat, h. e. carries 3

off. — ¶ Figur. to silence, confute, con-

vict. Cic. aliquem factis decretisque. Terent. hominem, sc. dictis. Plin. Ep. reum. So, also, Martial. curas, h. c. to banish. Id. Falernum, h. c. to spoil.

JUGULUM, i, n. and **JUGULOS** (jungo), 2 i, n. the collar-bone. Cels. — The plural Juguli is found, Plin. 11, 98. Ed. Hard. — ¶ Usually, the hollow part of the neck above the collar-bones, and, the neck itself, the throat. Cic. Jugula concava. Id. Jugulum dare, or, Horat. porrigere, h. c. to give, present, sc. to be killed. So, also, præbere Quintil. Præbendus est jugulus. Ovid. resolve-re, h. c. to cut, piece. Cic. Jugulum petere, h. c. to attempt to cut. — Figur. Quintil. Jugulum petere, h. c. to attack the main points in a refutation. So, also, Plin. Ep. Jugulum causæ, h. c. the main point, chief argument.

JUGUM (ζυγόν), i, n. that by which one thing is joined to another. Hence, a yoke or curved instrument of wood, laid upon the necks of two oxen, so as to keep them together. Cic. Jugu imponere bestiis (h. c. bubus). — Also, a yoke or collar for horses, asses, &c. Ovid. Demere juga equis. Virg. Frena ferre jugo. Cato. Jugum asinarium. So, also, Plin. Leones jugo subdere. Hence, a yoke, team. Plin. Jugum boum. Also, without boum. Cic. Multa juga. — Hence, figur. a pair, couple. Plin. aquilarum. Val. Max. Fratrum jugum, h. c. two brothers. Cic. impiorum, h. c. Antony and Dolabella. — Also, a quantity of land that can be ploughed by a yoke of oxen in one day, an acre. Varr. R. 1, 10. — Also, a team of horses. Virg. Æn. 5, 146; 10, 594. — Hence, also, a chariot. Sil. 7, 683. — Also, figur. o yoke. Cic. servile. Liv. Jugum exuere. Justin. accipere. — Also, the yoke of marriage, marriage. Horat. Od. 2, 5, 1. — Also, of distress, misfortune. Horat. Od. 1, 35, 26. — Plin. Ep. Pari jugo niti, h. c. with equal effort or exertion. — ¶ Also, any transverse piece of wood connecting two things. Hence, a lath or beam fastened in a horizontal direction to perpendicular laths or poles, on which vines were fastened, a cross-beam. Varr. and Colum. Hence, Colum. Vineam (h. c. vines) sub jugum mittere, h. c. to fasten. — Hence, a yoke or frame, consisting of two perpendicular posts, joined at the top by one horizontal beam, under which vanquished enemies were made to pass as a mark of disgrace, which was called Mittere sub jugum. Cic. and Liv., or sub jugo. Liv. — Hence, figur. Scæ-nec. Sub jugum mittere terrores, h. c. to subdue. — Also, the beam of a pair of scales. Hence, the constellation Libra. Cic. — Also, a bar on the beam of a chariot. Liv. — Also, the beam of a weaver's loom. Ovid. — Also, the bench on which rowers sit. Virg. — Also, a height, or the summit of a mountain. Virg. montis. Liv. collis. Also, simply, Cæs. Jugum.

JUGUMENTO, or **JUGAMENTO** (jugum-mentum, or jugamentum), as, a. 1. to fasten across, or, to fasten with transverse beams, or, simply, to fasten together. Virg. parietes.

JUGUMENTUM, or **JUGAMENTUM** (jugum), i, n. that with which any thing is fastened together or joined across, as a cross-beam, a lintel, a threshold. Cato.

JUGURTHA, æ, m. a king of Numidia, against whom the Romans carried on a war of some length, until C. Marius conquered him, and led him captive to Rome. — Hence, Jugurthinus, a, um, adj. relating to Jugurtha, Jugurthan. Cic.

JUGES (jugo), a, um, adj. belonging to 3 gather. Cato. Sex juga vasa.

JULIANUS (Julius), a, um, adj. relating to, or proceeding from, Julius Cæsar, Julian. Cic.

JULIUS, a, um, the name of a Roman gens. — As a substantive, Julius is a man's name, and Julio, a woman's. The most celebrated is Caius Julius Cæsar, the author of the commentaries De Bello Gallico et Civili. After having governed Spain as prætor, and having creditably held the same office in Gaul, and having afterwards overcome Pompey and his adherents, in the capacity of dictator, he ruled over Rome like a king, as did also, after

him, his adopted son Octavius, who bore his name C. Julius Cæsar, and was at last, when emperor, named Augustus. — As an adjective, it signifies Julian, h. e. proceeding from or belonging to a certain Julius, particularly, relating to Julius Cæsar. Cic. lex, h. c. originating with one of the Julian family, particularly, with Julius Cæsar, the dictator. Horat. sidus, h. c. Julius Cæsar, after he had been received among the gods; for at the time of his death there appeared a comet, as a proof of his deification. Martial. Mensis Julius, or, simply, Julius, h. c. the month of July, so named out of respect to Julius Cæsar; it was previously called Quintilis. Sueton. Portus Julius, between Patuli and the promontory Misenum.

JULUS (ιουλος), i, m. the roach or dove of plants: a catkin, gosling. Plin.

JUMENTARIUS (jumentum), a, um, adj. 3 relating to animals used for drawing. Pandect. mola, h. e. moved by such animals.

JUMENTUM (for jumentum, from jungo), i, n. a beast used for carrying or drawing, a beast of burden, draught-cattle, βοτρυχίον. Nep. Jumentis junctis vehi, h. c. to ride. Liv. Jumenta oneraria. — Sometimes it comprehends only horses, mules and asses, and not oxen, elephants, &c. Liv. Non jumenta solum, sed etiam elephantum. Colum. Jumenta bovesque. — Formerly, it meant, also, a carriage, according to Gell. 20, 1.

JUNCETUM (juncus), i, n. a place full of 3 rushes, σχοινών. Varr.

JUNCOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of rushes.

2 Ovid. — ¶ Also, resembling rushes. Plin. caulis. Terent. virgo, h. c. slender as a butrush.

JUNCINUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of butrushes. 2 Plin.

JUNCOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of butrushes. Plin. and Ovid.

JUNCTIM (jungo), adv. jointly, together, 2 ζυγάδην. Gail. — ¶ Also, continually, successively, without intermission. Sueton.

JUNCTIO (Id.), ñis, f. a joining, uniting, 1 νηίου, ζεύξις. Cic.

JUNCTURA (Id.), æ, f. a joining, uniting, 2 ζεύξις. Horat. verborum. Colum. hominum, h. c. a yoking together. Ovid. generis, h. c. relationship. Virg. Laterum junctura, h. e. the two ends of a girdle which are joined. — Also, the place where two things are joined, a joint, seam, commissure. Ovid. verticis, h. c. the suture of the skull. Id. genuum, h. c. the joint. Plin. Ut humor teneat juncturas, h. e. the commissures. — ¶ Also, traces, a part of harness. Capitola.

JUNCTUS, a, um, particip. from jungo. — ¶ Adj. joined, united, coupled, ἐξευγμένος. Cic. Junctior cum exitu. Ovid.

Junctor ponto, h. c. nearer. Ovid. and Tacit. Junctissimus. Cic. Juncta oratio, h. c. well connected.

JUNCTUS (jungo), us, m. same as Junctio. Varr.

JUNCUS (σχοινός), i, m. a butrush. Virg. and Plin. — ¶ Also, any small twig, resembling a rush. Plin.

JUNGERE (from ζύω, ζύγω, h. c. ζεύνναι), is, nxi, netum, a. 3. to join, unite, bind or tie together, ζεύνναι. Cic. res inter se. Id. aliquid cum re. Id. amicitiam cum aliquo. Liv. cum aliquo pacem, affinitatem. Virg. dextram dextræ. Curt. aliquam secum in matrimonio, or, Liv. matrimonium. Justin. noctem diel. Petron. oscula, h. e. to kiss, exchange kisses. Cic. Juncta facere, h. e. to join. Liv. Juncta vehicula, h. e. to which horses are yoked. Cic. Rheda equis juncta. Plin. Ep. Junctis (sc. equis) vehi, h. e. in a wagon. — Hence, Liv. Fluvium ponte jungere, h. e. to throw a bridge over a river. So, also, Tacit. pontem. Stat. fossas saltu, h. e. to leap over. — Also, to join, make. Liv. fœdus. — Stat. vulnera, h. c. to heal, cure. — Quintil. verba, h. e. to connect, compound. Hence, Cic. Verba juncta, h. e. compounds, or, phrases. (Verba jungere significat, also, to speak. Martial. tria verba). — Sil. gradus, h. e. to go together, or, step by step. Juvenal. ostia, h. e. to shut, close. — ¶ Also, to add, join, or unite with any thing. Cic.

rem alicui rei. Id. se ad aliquem Liv. socia arma alicui. Plin. Ep. libellum epistolæ. Virg. equos curri, for curri, or, Plin. ad currum, h. c. to yoke to, put the horses to; also, simply, Virg. equos. So, also, Id. Jungentur gryphes equis. — ¶ Also, to connect, leave no interval, not to interrupt, pursue without interruption, continue. Plin. Ep. laborem. Petron. fundos, h. e. to buy them all together, to possess them all. — ¶ See, also, Junctus, a, um, 13.

JUNIANUS (Junius), a, um, adj. named from one Junius. Cic.

JUNICULUS (unc.), i, m. an old branch of a vine. Plin.

JUNIOR. See Juvénis.

JUNIPERUS (unc.), i, f. the juniper-tree, ἵκκινθος. Virg.

JUNIUS, a, um, a name of a Roman gens. The most celebrated is Lucius Junius Brutus, who abolished royal power at Rome, and the two Bruti, M. Junius Brutus and D. Junius Brutus, who killed Cæsar. — Also, adjectively, Janian. Cic. lex. — ¶ Also, the name of a month. Cic. Mensis Junius, or, Ovid. Junius, h. c. the month of June.

JUNIX (juvenis), icis, f. a young cow, 3 calf, κείρα, δάκτυς. Plant. and Pers.

JUNO, ñis, f. the goddess Juno, a daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter. She was the guardian deity of women. Plin. — ¶ Also, same as Dea. Hence, Virg. Juno inferna, or, Ovid. Averna, h. c. Proserpina. So, also, perhaps, Lucina, h. c. dea parturientium. — ¶ Also, jestingly, for wife. Plant. Mea Juno. — ¶ Ovid. Urbs Junonis, h. c. Argos. — ¶ Plin. Stella Junonis, h. c. the planet Venus, as it was called by some.

JUNONALIS (Juno), e, adj. same as Junenius. Ovid. tempus, h. c. mensis Junius.

JUNONICOLA (Juno & colo), æ, m. and 3 f. a worshipper of Juno. Ovid.

JUNONIGENA (Juno & gigno), æ, m. a 3 son of Juno, h. e. Vulcan. Ovid.

JUNONIUS (Juno), a, um, adj. relating to 2 Juno, Junonian. Ovid. custos, h. c. Argus. Id. mensis, h. c. Junius. Virg. hospitia, h. c. Carthage, where she was worshipped. So, also, Ovid. Samos. Id. ales, h. c. pavo. Id. Hebe, because she was supposed to be the daughter of Juno. Apul. stella, h. c. the planet Venus.

JUPITER, and **JUPITER** (from Ζεύς & πατήρ), Jōvis, Jovī, Jovem, Jove, m. Jupiter, Jove, a son of Saturn, brother to Neptune and Plato, husband of his sister Juno, and chief god among the Romans. Cic. Jupiter Iapis, h. c. perhaps a stone statue of Jupiter. Ovid. Jovis ales, h. c. the eagle. — ¶ Also, same as Deus. Virg. and Ovid. Stygius, h. c. Pluto. — ¶ Also, the planet Jupiter. Cic. — ¶ Also, the air or the sky. — Hence, Ovid. Sub Jove, h. e. in the open air. Horat. Sub Jove frigido. Id. malus. Virg. metuendus, h. e. pluvius.

JURA, æ, m. a mountain of Gaal near Switzerland. Cæs. — Hence, Jurenis. e, adj. Sidon.

JURAMENTUM (juro), i, n. an oath, ὅρκος. 3 Ammian. Juramento concordiam sponte mansuram. Cod. Just. præstare, h. c. to swear.

JURANDUM (Id.), i, n. an oath. Plaut. 3 and Tacit.

JURATIO (Id.), ñis, f. a swearing, an 3 oath. Tertull.

JURATUS (juratus), adv. with an oath. 3 Pandect.

JURATOR (juro), ñis, m. n. swearer. Macrobiol. — Hence, a sworn witness. Senec. (But Ed. Gron. reads Jurato res.) — ¶ Also, one who administers an oath.

Hence, a censor. Plaut. — Figur. a judge. Plaut.

JURATORIUS (jurator), a, um, adj. relating to swearing, joined with it. Pandect.

JURATUS, a, um, partic. from juro and juror. — ¶ Adj. (from jus), having sworn, bound by oath, under oath. Cic. Regulus juratus missus est ad senatum Tacit. Eligi a magistratibus juratis Plin. Juratissimus auctor, h. e. the most credible, the most to be depended upon.

JURECONSULTUS. See Juriconsultus.

JUREJURŌ (jus & juro), as, avi, atum, a 2 1. to swear. Liv.

JURENSIS. See Jura. 3

JUREPERITOS. See Jurisperitus.

JURES (jus), a, um, adj. of broth, full of 3 broth. *Plaut.* Quasi juream esse jus decet collyricum, *se. placentam.*

JURGATORIUS (jurgo), a, um, adj. quar- 3 relsome. *Amian.*

JURGATRIX (Id.), icis, f. she who quar- 3 rels. *Heron.*

JURGIOSUS (jurgium), a, um, adj. brawl- 3 ing, quarrelsome, φιλονεικος. *Gell.*

JURGIUM (jurgo), ii, n. a dispute, quarrel, altercation, strife, contention, φιλονεικία, εἰς. *Cic.* Si jurgant, benevolorum concertatio, non his inimicorum, jurgium dicitur. *Id.* Ex inimicitis jurgia gignuntur. *Ovid.* Jurgia nectere cum aliquo, *or, Virg.* jactare, h. e. to quarrel. — Also, a lawsuit. *Ascon.* Jurgium de possessione.

JURGÖ (for jure ago), as, avi, atum, a. 1. 2 and JURGÖR, äris, atus sum, dep. 1. to quarrel, brawl, chide, scold, ἐρίζω, ζυγομαχέω. *Terent.* Cedo, quid, jurabit tecum. *Horat.* Ne mea sevens jurgares ad te quod epistola nulla veniret. — Also, to sue at law, litigate. *Justin.*

Apud ædiles adversus lenones jurgari. *Cod. Theodos.* Omnes jacturam litis incurrant, qui non ante in proprio foro jurgaverint. — Also, to blame, censure. *Horat.* Jure Trausius istis jurgatur verbis.

JURIDICALIS (juridicus), c, adj. relating to right or justice. *Cic.* constitutio, *or, Quintil.* status, h. e. when the question is, whether a thing be done justly or not.

JURIDICINX (Id.), æ, f. same as Juris- 3 dictio, administration of justice, the office of a prætor. *Tertull.*

JURIDYCUS (jus & dico), a, um, adj. ad- 2 ministering justice. — Hence, Juridicus, i, m. a judge, one who sits in judgment. *Senec.* Those especially were called so, who administered justice in Egypt and Alexandria. *Pandect.* — Also, relating to the administration of justice, judiciary. *Plia.* conventus, h. e. a place where justice was administered, an assize town.

JURISCONSULTUS, or JURECONSULTUS (consultus & juris, or jure), i, m. a lawyer, one experienced in the law, νομικός. *Cic.*

JURISDICTION (juris & dictio), ðnis, f. the administration of justice, δικαιολογία. — In Rome, at the time of Cicero, jurisdiction related only to the cognizance of private causes, such as concerned the two prætores urbanus et peregrinus. Hence, *Liv.* Jurisdicatio urbana et peregrina, h. e. prætura urbana et peregrina. — It consisted of two parts, an edict, manifesto (edictum), published at the time when the prætor entered upon his office, and containing regulations about conducting lawsuits, and of sentences (decreta) pronounced by him. In the provinces it seems to have comprehended private as well as public causes, and likewise to have consisted of an edict and decreta. *Cic.* Asiatica jurisdictio. — Also, a place where justice was administered, an assize town. *Plin.* — Also, legal authority, jurisdiction, power, authority. *Cic.*

JURISPERITOS, or JUREPERITOS (peritus & juris, or jure), i, m. one experienced in the law. *Cic.* Juris et litterarum peritus. *Id.* Jure peritor.

JURISPRUDENTIA (juris & prudentia), 3 æ, f. jurisprudence, νομικὴ τέχνη. *Pandect.*

JURÖ (unc.), as, avi, atum, n. and a. 1. to swear, ὀμνέω. *Cic.* Qui si juraret, crederet neino. *Plin.* Paneg. Jurare alicui, h. e. to swear allegiance to. *Cic.* per Jovem, h. e. by Jupiter. *Horat.* and *Liv.* in verba alicujus, h. e. to take a prescribed form of oath. So, also, *Id.* in certa verba. Especially, *Tacit.* in verba principis, *or, Sueton.* in nomen principis, h. e. to swear allegiance or obedience to. So, also, *Cic.* in litem, h. e. to make oath respecting the cause of dispute. *Id.* in legem, h. e. to swear to observe. *Liv.* in fedus. *Ovid.* Jurantia verba, h. e. the words of an oath. — Also, to conspire. *Ovid.* in facinus. *Id.* in aliquem. — Also, transitively, to take an oath, make oath. *Cic.* Juravi verissimum juris-

jurandum. — Also, to swear any thing, confirm by oath. *Cic.* morbum, h. e. to swear that one is in bad health. *Id.* Palsum jurare, h. e. to swear falsely. *Liv.* aliquid in se, h. e. to call down imprecations upon himself. — Also, alicui nihil, h. e. to promise by oath. *Sil.* Cineri juret patrio Laurentia bella. — Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. *Cic.* me ea sentire. *Cæs.* Juravit, se non reversurum. — Also, with a nominat. and infinit. following. *Propert.* Me quoque consimili impositum torquerier igni, jurabo et bis sex integer esse dies, for me integrum esse. Hence, also, in the passive. *Cic.* Quod juratum est. *Sil.* Juratum bellum. — Also, to swear by. *Ovid.* deos. *Cic.* Jovem lapidem, h. e. by the stone statue of Jupiter, in the Capitol. Others explain it differently. — Hence, Juror, they swear by me. *Stat.* Jurabere. So, also, *Ovid.* Jurata numina, h. e. sworn by. *Id.* Diis juranda palus, h. e. Styx. — Also, to abjure, swear not to do or to have, renounce upon oath. *Cal.* in *Cic.* Ep. calumniam, h. e. to abstain from calumny.

JURÖR (Id.), äris, atus sum, dep. 1. same 1 as Juro, to swear. *Cic.* Quid juratus sit. *Id.* in legem. Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. *Liv.* Juratus se eum interenturum pervicit, &c. *Cic.* Jurato mihi crede, h. e. believe me upon my oath. — The present, and the tenses derived from it, seem not to occur.

JURÖLENTIÄ (jurulentus), æ, f. broth. 3 *Tertull.*

JURÖLENTÖS (jus), a, um, adj. having 2 broth or gravy. *Cels.* cibus.

JUS (ζῆτος), jüris, n. broth, soup, ζωμός. *Terent.* Ex jure hesterni panem atrium vorare. *Cic.* Negavit, se jure illo nigro delectatum. *Id.* Jus Verrinum, h. e. swine broth, or the law of Verres. — The plural is found in *Seren.* *Samm.* — Also, any juice or liquid. *Plin.* Addita creta in jus idem, *sc.* purpure.

JUS (for jurs, from juro), jüris, n. that which is conformable to the laws, right, law, justice, δικη, τὸ δίκαιον. *Cic.* Jus suum tenere or obtinere. *Id.* amittere. *Id.* summum, h. e. the utmost rigor of the law. *Liv.* Jus reddere or dare, or *Cæs.* dicere, h. e. to administer justice, pronounce sentence. This expression is particularly applied to the prætor urbanus and peregrinus. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Also, to a provincial governor. *Cic.* — Also, law, h. e. the body of laws, decrees, regulations and customs. *Cic.* civile gentium. — Also, a law. *Liv.* Jura dare, h. e. to give laws. — Also, right, justice, any thing that is just, right, permitted, fair, reasonable. *Cic.* Jus est, pugnare, &c. *Id.* Jus non est, depellere, &c. *Plaut.* Jus dicere, h. e. to say right. *Liv.* Decedere suo jure, *or, Cic.* de suo jure, *or, Id.* de jure suo cedere, h. e. to yield one's right. *Salust.* Contra jus fasque, h. e. against right and duty. *Id.* Jus bonumque, h. e. right and justice. *Cic.* Jure, h. e. justly; reasonably, naturally. — Also, a place where justice is administered, a court of justice. *Nep.* In jus ire, h. e. to go to law. *Terent.* Ambula in jus. *Cic.* In jus vocare, h. e. to summon to court. *Plaut.* In jus rapere, h. e. to drag to court. *Cic.* In jus adire. — Also, justice. *Liv.* Absolverunt admirationem magis virtutis, quam jure causæ, h. e. out of regard to the justice of his cause. — Also, power or authority founded upon the laws, or, in general, power, authority, leave. *Liv.* Jus retinendi. *Cic.* Jus agendi cum plebe. *Liv.* Alicui jus de aliquo dare. — Hence, *Cic.* (Homo) sui juris, h. e. his own master. — Also, right, h. e. rights and privileges, state, condition, circumstances. *Liv.* Qui optimo jure rex Romæ creatus sit, h. e. with the most ample rights, advantages. *Cic.* Domus jure optimo. *Id.* Ut eodem jure essent, quo fuissent. *Liv.* Jura muliebria, h. e. rights of women. *Suet.* Jns metallorum, h. e. the right of working mines on one's own estate. *Id.* Jus osculi; (relations enjoyed the privilege of kissing each other whenever they met in the street.) — Also, obligatio, coaction. *Ovid.* Jura conjugalia. *Suet.* Jus necessitudinis.

Pandect. Jus cognationis. — Also, right, h. e. valid, binding, lawful. *Cic.* e leg. xii. tab. Jus ratumque esto. — Also, Cato. Jurum, for jurium.

JUSCELLUM (dimin. of jusculum), i, n. 3 same as Juseculum. *Theod. Prisc.*

JUSCULUM (dimin. of jus), i, n. broth, 3 soup, ζωμίδιον. *Cato.*

JUSJURANDUM (jus & jurandum), juris- 3 jurandi, jurijurando, jusjurandum, jurjurando, n. an oath, ὅρκος. *Terent.* and *Cic.* Jusjurandum dare alicui, h. e. to take an oath, to swear. *Cic.* Jusjurandum pulcherrimum jurare. *Cæs.* accipere, take of another. *Nep.* servare, *or, Cic.* and *Nep.* conservare, h. e. to keep, observe. *Liv.* Jurejurando interposito, h. e. by means of an oath. *Cæs.* Adigere aliquem ad jusjurandum, *or, Liv.* Adigere aliquem jusjurandum, *or, Id.* Jurejurando, *or, Cæs.* Aliquem per jusjurandum in verba alicujus, h. e. to swear one, bind one by oath. *Liv.* Adactio jurisjurandi, h. e. a binding by an oath, administering an oath. — Also, *Cic.* Jurisque jurandi. — *Pacuv.* Jurajuranda.

JUSQUIAMÖS, same as Hyocyanus. *Pal-* 3 *lad.*

JÜSSIÖ (jubeo), ðnis, f. an order, com- 3 mand, πρόσταγμα. *Lactant.*

JÜSSÖ (Id.), is, u. 3. to command. *Cato.* 3 Jussitur. — Also, Jusso, for jussero. See Jubeo.

JÜSSÖLENTÖS, a, um, adj. same as Ju- 3 sulentus. *Apul.*

JÜSSUM, i, n. See Jubeo.

JÜSSUS (jubeo), us, m. a command. *Cic.* Vestro jussu. *Nep.* Populi jussu.

JÜSTE (justus), adv. justly, impartially, uprightly, lawfully, regularly, equitably, duby, δίκαιως. *Cic.* Juste impare. *Horat.* and *Cic.* *Justin.* Brut. in *Cic.* Ep. Justissime.

JÜSTIFICATRIX (justifico), icis, she that 3 justifies. *Tertull.*

JÜSTIFICÖ (justificus), as, a. 1. to do 3 justice to, act justly towards. *Tertull.* aliquem. — Also, to justify. Hence, *Prudent.* Justificatus. *Tertull.* Justificatio.

JÜSTIFICÖS (justus & facio), a, um, 3 adj. acting justly, doing what is just, δίκαιος. *Catull.*

JÜSTINIANÖS (Justinus), a, um, adj. 3 relating to the emperor Justinus. *Coripp.*

JÜSTITIÄ (justus), æ, f. justice, impartiality, δικη, δικαιοσύνη. *Cic.* — Also, mildness, gentleness, clemency, mercy. *Terent.* and *Cæs.* — Also, equity, love of justice. *Cic.* and *Nep.* hominis. — Also, the laws. *Flor.*

JÜSTITIYUM (for juristitium, from jus & sisto), ii, n. a total cessation from business in the courts of justice, ἀπαφία. *Cic.* Justitium edicere, or indicere, h. e. to ordain, appoint. (Such cessations took place on occasion of some signal calamity, when the shops were shut, and no business was transacted.) — Also, in general, a cessation, pause, suspension. *Liv.* omnium rerum. — Also, a general or public mourning. *Tacit.* and *Sidon.*

JÜSTÖS (jus), a, um, adj. just, δίκαιος. Of persons. *Cic.* Vir justus. *Id.* Justissimus. Also, of things. *Cic.* supplicium. *Liv.* bellum. — Also, just, lawful, true. *Cæs.* imperium. *Id.* Causa justissima. *Cic.* Justa uxor. *Id.* hostis, h. e. that has a right to carry on war. — Also, moderate, clement. *Terent.* servitus. *Cic.* Ut justioribus iis nuntium. *Liv.* jus. — Also, regular, proper, right. *Cic.* bellum. *Liv.* prælium. *Cic.* victoria. *Id.* iter, h. e. a journey or march that can be accomplished in one day. — Also, due. *Terent.* Justa tua, h. e. your rights or privileges. *Cic.* Justa præbere, h. e. to give what is due to any one. — Hence, Justa, due ceremonies, proper offices. *Liv.* Omnia justa perficere. Especially at funerals. *Id.* Justa funebria, *or, Cic.* exsequiarum. Also, simply, Justa. *Id.* Justa facere alicui. *Id.* solve funeri paterno. *Ovid.* ferre alicui. — Also, proper, suitable, sufficient. *Liv.* numerus. *Id.* exercitus. *Id.* arma. *Cæs.* altitudo. *Tacit.* redi- 3 cessarios. — Also, Justum, that which is

right or just, justice, equity. Cic. colere. — Horat. Plus justo, h. e. too much. So, also, Ovid. Longior justo. Laeret. Præter justum, h. e. too much.

ΙΕΤΕΡΝΑ (Ιουροπνη), æ, f. a fountain of Latium, and a nymph and sister of Tarnus. Virg.

ΙΟΥΤΟΣ, a, um. See Juvō.

ΙΟΥΑΜΕΝ (juvo), īnis, n. help, assistance, 3 ὠφέλιμα. Æmil. Maecr.

ΙΟΥΑΜΕΤΥΜ (Id.), ī, n. help, aid. 3 Feget.

ΙΟΥΕΝΑΛΙΣ (juvenis), e, adj. youthful, 2 juvenile, for young men. Virg. corpus. Liv. Iulus. Tacit. Juvenalia, or, Suet.

Ludi juvenales, h. e. a sort of games, introduced by Nero, and at first consisting of theatrical exhibitions. See Lips. ad Tacit. Annal. 14, 15.

ΙΟΥΕΝΑ. See Juvenens.

ΙΟΥΕΝΟΥΛΙΣ (dimin. of juvenicus), a, um, 3 adj. young. Tertull.

ΙΟΥΕΝΟΥΣ (for juvenicus, from juvenis), 2 a, um, adj. young. Lucet. equus. Plin. gallina. — Hence, Juvencus, se. homo, a young man. Horat. Also, Juvencus, se. bos, a young bullock, or, a bull not yet old, whether used in ploughing or not. Varr. and Virg. — Juvencus equoreus, a sea-calf. Sil. — Juvencus, neal's leather. Stat. — Juvencia, a girl. Ovid. — Also, Juvencia, a young cow, heifer. Virg.

ΙΟΥΕΝΕΣΚΩ (juvenis), is, nui, n. 3. to 2 grow up, νεαρίζω. Horat. Vitulus juvenescit. — ¶ To grow young again. Ovid. Juvenescit homo. Plin. rosa. — Figur. Claudian. corpus regni, h. e. to recover. Stat. gladius. — The perfect juvenile is found in Tertull.

ΙΟΥΕΝΙΛΙΣ (Id.), e, adj. youthful, juvenile, νεανικός. Cic. licentia. Ovid. anni. Id. Juvenilior annus. — Figur. violent, strong. Stat. Præceptis juvenile pericli, h. e. ingens periculum.

ΙΟΥΕΝΙΛΙΤΑΣ (juvenilis), ātis, f. the age of youth, juvenility, νεότης. Varro.

ΙΟΥΕΝΙΛΙΤΕΡ (Id.), adv. like a youth, 1 man, youthfully, νεανικώς. Cic. exsultare. Ovid. Fecit juveniliter, h. e. with violence or merrily.

ΙΟΥΕΝΙΣ (juvo), is, m. and f. young, youthful, νέος. Ovid. annui. Colum. avis. Plin. Ep. Juvenior. Horat. and Liv. Junior. — Hence, subst. Juvenis, a young man, a youth, one who is in his best years, from about twenty to forty, or a little under or over. Cic. — Juvenes are especially those citizens who are fit for military service. Liv. — Juvenis denotes, also, a young woman.

Phodr. Animos ejus pulchra juvenis ceperat. — Ovid. Fust. 6, 735. Juvenis afflatus, &c. h. e. Æsculapius, as the constellation Ophiucus, because he was killed with lightning by Jupiter. — Juvenes denotes, also, young people. Suet. Juvenes utriusque sexus.

ΙΟΥΕΝΩΡ (juvenis), āris, dep. 1. to act or 3 speak like a young man, wanton, νεαρίζω. Horat.

ΙΟΥΕΝΤΑ (Id.), æ, f. youth, the age of 2 youth, νεότης. Of persons. Liv. A juvena. Also, of animals. Plin. elephantorum. Also, of trees. Id. Huic arbori in juvenia folia circinata rotunditatis sunt. — ¶ Also, youth, young people. Horat. and Martial.

ΙΟΥΕΝΤΑΣ (Id.), ātis, f. youth, the age of youth. Lucet. and Virg. — ¶ Also, the goddess of youth, otherwise called Hebe, Ἥβη. Cic.

ΙΟΥΕΝΤΟΣ (Id.), ātis, f. youth, the age of youth, from about twenty to forty years. Cic. — ¶ Also, youth, young people from twenty years and upwards, or, of soldiers, young men fit for military duty. Cic. and Liv. — Hence, Princeps juvenutis, in the time of the republic, the first of the knights, or, according to others, the first on the list of knights. Cic. In the time of the emperors, the emperor's son, the prince. Tacit. — ¶ Also, Youth, as a goddess, otherwise called Hebe. Hygin.

ΙΟΥΕΡΝΑ, or ΙΟΥΒΕΡΝΑ, æ, f. Ireland. Mela.

ΙΟΥΒΩ (unc.), as, jūvi, jūtum, a. 1. to help, aid, assist, suecor, profit, benefit, ὠφελέω, βοηθέω. Cic. aliquem in re. Ovid. aliquem auxilio. Cic. aliquem auxilio laboris. Cæs. hostes frumento. Cic. Juvante deo, or, Lin. Deis bene juvantibus, h. e. with God's help, with the blessing of Heaven, σὺν θεῷ. — Also, to proavote. Cic. disciplinam beatæ vitæ. — Pass. Juvor, aid is afforded me, I am supported. Hence, Jutus, a, um. Tacit. — ¶ Also, to please, delight, amuse, entertain, divert. Liv. Nec me vita juvaret. Cic. Juvit me te profuisse. Id. Juvare, to be delighted. — Hence, Juvat, it delights, I, you, he, &c. am delighted, take pleasure in, &c. Cic. Sin me juvat fugere astutum, h. e. if you please. Cæs. Quantum juvat, h. e. as long, as much as you please. — Plin. Ep. Juvaturus, for jutureus. — Catull. Juvérint.

ΙΟΥΤΑ (for juncta, from jungo), adv. nigh, near to, by, hard by. Cæs. Cum legionem, quæ juxta constiterat, urgeri ab hoste vidisset. Ovid. Neque enim est

accedere juxta ausa, h. e. to come near Suet. Qui juxta erant. — Also, equally, alike, in like manner. Liv. Ceteri juxta insontes. Sallust. Mortem vitamque juxta æstimo, h. e. I consider both as equal. Also, with a dat. following. Liv. Rem juxta magnis difficilem, h. e. as difficult as great things. Also, with the particles æ, atque, et, quam, cum. Cic. Juxta ac si meus frater esset, h. e. in like manner as, us if, &c. Liv. Juxta hieme atque ætate. Sallust. Juxta mecum omnes intelligitis. Id. Juxta bonos et malos interficere, h. e. indiscriminately. — ¶ Also, prep., by, close to, next to, hard by. Cæs. Juxta murum. — Also, like, even as, nearly as. Liv. Juxta se vexari, h. e. nearly as themselves. — Also, immediately after, immediately upon, next to, next after. Cels. Neque enim convenit inediam juxta satietatem esse. Tacit. Juxta deos, h. e. next to the gods. Also, without any case. Gell. Juxta dicit, h. e. immediately after. — Also, along with, together with. Varr. Cum interca lucubrando faceret juxta ancillas laudem. Tacit. inimicitia juxta libertatem, h. e. among free men, in a free state. — Also, conformably with, agreeably with, according to. Justin. Juxta præceptum. — Juxta is also put after its case. Tacit. Rheum juxta.

ΙΟΥΤΙΜ (perhaps from juxta), adv. next to, close by. Liv. Andr. In sedes se collocat regias: Clytemnestra juxtim. — ¶ Also, near, near to us. Lucet. Circa, quæ fuerint juxtim quadrata, procul sint visa rotunda. — ¶ Also, next to, near. Siscunn. Juxtim flumen.

ΙΥΙΑ (ἰζία), æ, f. a kind of plant, same as Chamæleon. Plin.

ΙΥΙΩΝ, ΙΥΙΩΝΙΣ, m. Ἰζίων, a king of the Lapithæ in Thessaly, and father of Pirithous: he sought the embraces of Juno, but she supplied a cloud in her place whence the Centaurs are said to have been produced. By way of punishment, he was, in the infernal regions, tied to a wheel which continually whirled round. Ovid. Ixione natus, h. e. Pirithous. Id. Ixione nati, h. e. the Centaurs. — Hence, Ixionæus, or Ixionius, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Ixion. Ovid. — Ixionides, æ, m. the son of Ixion. Ovid. — The Centaurs are also called Ixionidae. Lucan.

ΙΥΝΧ (ἰυνξ), gis, f. a bird remarkable for its shrill cry, the wryneck (lynx, or Yunx torquilla, L.). Plin. — Among the ancients, it was used in magic as a means of procuring a return of love. Apul., who shortens the first syllable.

K.

K, or KÆSÖ, or CÆSÖ, ōnis, a prænomen, particularly of the gens Fabia. Liv.

KALENDÆ, Karthago. See Calendæ, Carthago.

KÖPPA, a letter of the ancient Greek alpha-

bet, in later times used only as a cipher denoting ninety. Quat.

L.

L, anciently written I, the sign of the number fifty. — ¶ With a period, it denotes the Roman prænomen Lucius; as, L. Sulla, h. e. Lucius Sulla. — ¶ Also, the sign of the Roman as (libra). Hence, IIS, or IIS, h. e. sestertius, sestertium, &c.

LABARUM (Bret. or Basq.) i. n. a certain 3 standard. Constantine the Great placed upon it a crown and a cross and the first letter of the name Jesus, and made it the standard of the Roman empire; imperial standard, oriflamb. Prudent.

LABASCÖ, is, n. 3. and LABASCÖR (labo), ēris, dep. 3. to be ready to fall, to waver, totter. Lucet. — ¶ Figur. to droop, lose courage, give ground. Te-

rent. Labascit victus uno verbo, h. e. gives way, yields. Plaut. Leno labascit.

LABDX, æ, m. same as Irrumator. 3 Varr. LABDACISMÖS, or LABDACISMÖS 3 (λαβδακτισμός, or λαμβδακτισμός), i, m. a fault in speaking, when the letter l is too often or improperly repeated; as, elluect, for luect. Mare. Cap.

LABDACÖS, i, m. Λάβδακος, a king of Thebes, father of Lajus. — Hence, Labdacides, æ, m. a descendant of Labdaeus. Stat. Addit Labdacides, h. e. Polyneices, grandson of Lajus. Id. Labdacidæ, h. e. Thebani. — Labdaciüs, a, um, adj. of, belonging to, or descended from Labdaeus. Stat. dux, h. e. Eteocles.

LABEX, æ, f. same as Labium. Gell.

3 Also, of an oil-press. Cato.

LABECULÄ (dimin. of labes), æ, f. a small I stain, a disgrace, κηλís. Cic. Alicui aspergere labeculam.

LABEFACIÖ (labo & facio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. pass. Labefio, actus sum, to loosen, make to totter, shake, make ready to fall, ἀποσφάλλω, μερικνέω. Terent. dentes. Cæs. partem muri. Ovid. arborem. Id. epistolam a suis vinculis, h. e. to open. — Hence, figur. to cause to waver. Cic. aliquem, h. e. to shake, put in motion. Suet. fidem. — Hence, to incite to mutiny. Tacit. — ¶ Also, to shake, put in motion. Virg. ossa, to thrill. Id. Jugera

labefacti movens, for labefaciendo.
 — *¶* Also, to overthrow, destroy, ruin or seek to ruin. Cic. Vix hæc labefacta. Colum. Ceteros contagione labefacti, h. e. perdat. — Hence, to work the ruin of. Tacit. aliquem. — Also, to weaken. Lucet. ignes. — Senec. Nix labefacti, h. e. loose, soft.
 LABEFACIATĪŌ (labefactio), ōnis, f. a weakening, loosening, undermining. Quintil. Mediocris labefactiō credi comparatur. Plin. dentium.
 LABEFACIŌ (frequentat. of labefacio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to loosen, shake, cause to totter or fall, παρακινέω. Cic. signum vectibus. Plin. Phalangii morsus genua labefacti, weaken, renders feeble. — *¶* Also, to hurt, injure, impair. Colum. colla boum. Ovid. omnis ventris. Lucet. sensus. — Figur. Lucet. animum. Cic. aliquem. — *¶* Also, to lessen, disparage. Cic. alicujus dignitatem. — *¶* Also, to weaken, lessen, overthrow, destroy, ruin. Cic. Ne invidia verbi labefactetur oratio mea. Id. Labefactare leges ac jura. Id. Labefactare conspirationem. Id. rempublicam. — *¶* Also, to corrupt, to bribe. Cic. fidem. Catull. aliquam munere.
 LABEFACIŌS, a, um. See Labefacio.
 LABEFĪŌ. See Labefacio.
 LABELLUM (dimin. of labrum), i, n. a little lip, lip, χειλάριον. Cic. — *¶* Also, a small water-vessel, a small vat or tub. Cic.
 LABĒŌ, ōnis, m. one that has large lips, one who is blob-tipped or blobber-tipped. Arnob. — *¶* Also, a surname of scelerat families. Gell.
 LABĒRIŌS, a, um, adj. a Roman gentile name; as, D. Laberius, author of a mimic poem. Sucton. — Hence, Laberianus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Laberius. Senec. versus.
 LABES (labor, to fall), is, f. a fall, a sinking down or in. Cic. Labes agri Priver-natis. Liv. terræ. Cic. Multis locis labes factæ sint, terræque desederint. Lucet. Magni monia mundi expugnata dabant labem, will fall. Arnob. Labes imbris e cælo, a heavy fall of rain. Figur. a fall. Virg. Prima labes mali, the beginning of misfortune. Hence, a fall, h. e. destruction, ruin, loss. Plaut. Quanta labes (veniet) laro-do! Val. Flacc. Regnorum labes. Cic. Innocentiæ labes. Quintil. declam. frum-enti. — Also, a dangerous citizen, an injurious person, is called labes. Cic. Non sinit eadem ista labes: eas habet concunes, ut, &c. Id. Illa labes ac flamma reipublicæ, that pest and incendiary. Id. Labes atque perniciēs provincie Siciliæ. — Also, a disease, plague, pestilence. Seren. Sannun. Concilium populi labes horrenda diremit. — *¶* Also, a spot, mark, stain, blot, blur, blemish. Horat. Tractata notam labem-que relinquunt atramenta. Pers. pu-rum et sine labe salinum. Ovid. Sine labe toga. Virg. Concretam exemit la-beum. Sucton. Senio vel aliqua corpo-ris labe insignes, defect, deformity. Ovid. Victima labe carens, spotless. — Figur. a stain, blot, shame, dishonor, dis-credit, disgrace, ignominy, infamy. Cic. Animi labes. Id. civitatis. Id. Est hujus seculi labes quædam et macula, virtuti invidere. Id. Ne qua ex tua indigni-tate labes illius dignitati adpersa videat-ur. Id. Labem integris inferre, to attack. Id. Labem turpitudinis et in-constantie sustinere. Curt. Labem imponere felicitati alicujus. Tacit. Abolere labem prioris igominie. Ovid. Mores labe carent. Id. Vita sine labe peracta. — *¶* Labi, for labe. Lucet. — Labes, plur. Cic.
 LABIĀ, æ, f. same as Labium, a lip, gen-3 erally plur. Labiæ, the lips. Seldom used. Apul.
 LABICIĪ, or LAVICIĪ, ōrum, m. and LĀBICUM, i, n. Λαβίκαι, a town and colony of Latins between Tusculum and Pra-nestæ. Liv. and Sil. — Also, Labici, or Lavici, ōrum, the inhabitants. Virg. — Hence, Labicæns, or Lavicæns, a, um, adj. of or belonging to this place. Liv. ager. — Labicænum, i, the territory belonging to this town. Cic. Habuit fun-dum in Labicano. Liv. Labicani, the inhabitants of this territory.

LĀBIDŌS (labor), a, um, adj. slippery, 2 δολιχρόος. Vitruv. Labidis itineribus.
 LABIENŌS, i, m. a general (legatus) of Cæsar in Gaul. Cæs. — Hence, Labienus, a, um, adj. of Labienus. Auct. B. Afric.
 LABIŌS (labor), e, adj. slippery, apt to 3 slip, δολιχρόος. Ammian. — *¶* Figur. Arnob. Et quisquam est, qui deos sibi persuadeat dulcedinis labilis volucriti-tillatione mulceri? unstable, inconstant, frail, momentary, that soon passes away.
 LABIŌ, ōnis, m. same as Labiosus. Ver-3 rius Flacc. ap. Charis.
 LABIŌSUS (labium), a, um, adj. having 3 great lips, blobber-tipped. Lucet.
 LABIUM (perhaps from labio), ii, n. a 3 lip, χειλος. Terent. Labia demissa, hanging lips. Plant. Labiis ductare al-licquem. — The sing. is found in Seren. ap. Non.
 LABŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, n. i. to totter, be ready to fall, give way, be loosened. Cic. Signum illud nulla lababat ex parte. Virg. Labat ariete crebro janua. Id. genua. Cels. dentes, are loosened. Ovid. naves. Id. pedes. Id. Vincla labant (of learsus), begun to sink. Id. Littera labat, h. e. when written with a shaking or trembling hand. — *¶* Figur. to totter, to waver, be at a loss, hesitate. Cic. Scito, labare memi consilium. Id. Cum ei labore M. Antonius videre-tur. Liv. Qui sociorum ad eam diem firmi steterant, tum labare cœperunt. Id. Labare fidem sociorum. Ovid. In dubio pectora postea labant. Id. Ex nimia matrem pietate labare, sensit. Id. Cur labat ambiguo spes mihi mix-ta metu? Val. Flacc. Agra virorum curda labant, know not which party to espouse. — Also, to totter, to be in dan-ger. Ovid. Pars nulla est, quæ labet, imperii. Id. Cum res Trojana labaret. Cic. Ut labent omnia, go to ruin. — Also, to totter, to fail. Liv. Memoria labat. Apul. Labanti spiritu totam se super corpus effudit.
 LABŌR (unc.), ōris, lapsus sum, dep. 3. used to express any gradual and unin-3 served motion, especially in a down-ward direction; hence, to glide down, slip down. Ovid. Lacrimæ labuntur per genas. Virg. Stellæ præcipites cælo labi. Id. Folia lapsa cadunt, h. e. sen-sim decidunt, fall gliding to the earth. Id. Labi per finem demissum, to let one's self down. Ovid. Flumina laban-tur, to flow. Id. Labi per æquora rate, to sail. Virg. Abies labitur, the ship swims. Ovid. Serpens labitur, glides. Tacit. Ignis lapsus in porticus. Fig-ur. Virg. Dolor lapsus ad ossa. Ovid. Somnus labitur in artus. Plaut. Illico res foras labitur, slips out, h. e. goes to ruin. Virg. Lumina labuntur lætis, be-come dim or dull. Sucton. Malæ laben-tes, the falling jaws. — Hence, to fall, h. e. to go to ruin, come to an end, sink. Cic. Homo labitur. Liv. Res lapsa est. Id. Labuntur mores. Tacit. Spiritus labitur. — Hence, Cels. Labi spe, to be deceived in one's hope. Pandect. Labi facilitatibus, to become poor. Hence, Propert. and Ovid. Lapsus, a, um, un-fortunate. — Also, to slip, or hæstæ away, pass away, glide away. Ovid. La-bitur ætas. Virg. annus. Id. Laben-te die. — Also, to slip away, escape. Curt. e manibus. Tacit. custodia. Figur. Virg. Nostro illius labatur pec-to-re vultus. Tacit. Vox forte lapsa. — Also, of the voice, to die away without reaching the ear, to be lost, not to be heard. Cic. Voces adjecta laberentur. — *¶* Also, to fall in, give way. Ovid. Lapsuram domum subire. — *¶* Also, to fall into or upon, come to. Cic. Ne labar ad opinionem. Horat. in vitium. Petron. in somnum, or, Propert. somno, fall asleep. Cic. Labor eo, ut assentiar Epicuro, incline to that. Id. Labi longius, to go too far in speaking, speak too much. — *¶* Also, to miss, err, com-mit a fault or error. Cic. consilio, casu, opinione. Id. per errorem. Id. in officio. Cels. mente, to become insane. Lucet. a variation. Sucton. memoria.
 LABŌR (unc.), anciently LABŌS, ōris, m. labor, toil, fatigue, πόνος. Cic. corpo-ris, exercise. Id. Res est magni laboris.

Plaut. Hoc est mihi labori. Plin. Le thargicos excitare, labor est, is labori-ous, is difficult. Id. In labore esse. Cic. Laborem sibi sumere, et alteri im-pingere. Quintil. alicui injungere. Cic. Laborem insumere in rem aliquam, pains. Virg. Alicui rei laborem impen-dere. Cic. Multum operæ laborisque consumere. Id. Laborem sustinere. Id. exantllare. Id. suscipere. Virg. adire. Cic. subire. Id. capere, h. e. subire, sentire. Nepos. ferre. Liv. Pe-ricula et labores obire, hardships. Ter-ent. Labori laud parcere. Plin. Ep. Laboribus conteri. Cic. Labores mag-nos excipere. Id. Laboribus maximis perfunctus. Id. Se in magnis labori-bus exercere. Id. Se magnis laboribus frangere. Id. Cum labore operoso mo-1 liri aliquid, by dint of labor. Terent. Sine labore potiri aliquid. Plin. Nullo labore. Cic. Laborem levare alicui. Id. detrahare. Ovid. minnere. Id. in-1 termittere. Curt. relaxare. Sil. Labori incumbere. Cæs. Ex labore se refec-1 re. Sallust. Corpus in laboribus ha-bui, hanc subjected to toil. — Also, work, workmanship. Val. Flacc. Puculaque, insignis veterum labor. Virg. Artifi-cumque manus inter se, operumque la-borem miratur. Id. Hic labor ille do-mus et inextricabilis error, h. e. inge-niosum opus labyrinthi. Val. Flacc. Chlamydem, textusque labores. — Also, a deed in war, warlike exploit. Virg. and Val. Flacc. Belli labores. Claudian. Decertati labores. — *¶* Also, fatigue, drudgery. Cic. militiæ. Cæs. militum. — *¶* Also, activity, industry. Cic. — *¶* Also, need, distress, trouble, misfor-tune, hardship, difficulty. Cic. In labore meo. Virg. Iliacos iterum demens au-dire labores exposcit. Id. Trojæ su-premum audire laborem. Id. Tædet pelagi perferre laborem, dangers, disas-ters. Nepos. Multis variisque perfunctus laboribus. Hence, Virg. Solis la-bores, eclipses of the sun. Id. lunæ, eclipses of the moon. — Also, sickness, disease. Plant. Valetudo decrevit, ac-crescit labor. Vitruv. Sulphurosi font-es nervorum labores reficiunt. — Also, pain. Scribon. Larg. and Plaut. — Al-so, weight. Plin. and Vitruv. — Clau-dian. Labores uteri, h. e. filii.
 LABŌRĀTŌS, a, um, partic. from la-boro. — *¶* Adj. laborious, troublesome. Terull. Custodia laborator. — Also, passed amidst toil and fatigue, full of hardship. Val. Flacc. ævum. Stot. vita.
 LABORĪŌ. See Laboriosus.
 LABORĪFER (labor & fero), a, um, adj. 3 bearing labor, inured to toil, ἐπιπνοός. Ovid.
 LABORĪNŌS, a, um, adj. as, Plin. Cam-pus Laborinus, or Campi Laborini, or Laburie, ærum, f. a district in Com-pania, now Terra di Lavoro.
 LABŌRIŌSE (laboriosus), adv. laborious-1 ly, with toil and fatigue, wearisomely, with difficulty, ἐπιπνοός. Catull. and Cels. Laboriose. Cic. Laboriosius. Id. La-boriosissime.
 LABŌRIŌSUS (labor, ōris), a, um, adj. laborious, requiring much pains, tiresome, toilsome, wearisome, fatiguing, irksome, troublesome, ἐπιπνοός. Terent. deambu-latio. Cic. Nihil erit his domo sua dul-cius, nec laboriosius molestiusque pro-vincia. Liv. Operum longe maximum ac laboriosissimum. Catull. Omne ævum tribus explicare chartis, doctis, Jupiter! et laboriosis. Nepos. Quod utrum ei la-boriosius, an gloriosius fuerit, difficile fuit judicare. — *¶* Also, industrious, pains-taking, laborious. Cic. homo. Ne-pos. Fuit enim disertus, impiger, labo-riosus. Colum. Bos laboriosissimus ho-minis socius in agricultura. — *¶* Al-so, exercised in hardship, schooled in toil, that endures hardship. Cic. Quid enim nobis duobus laboriosius? Auct. carm. Priap. Sed quod carmina pessimi poetæ ramis sustinco laboriosis. Cic. Dolo-res Trebonius pertulit magnos: quos ta-men non miseros, sed laboriosos dicere solemus. — *¶* Also, oppressed by work. Cic. Vos (judices) laboriosos existimat, quibus otiosis ne in communi quidem otio liceat esse.

LABORŌ (labor), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a.

1. to labor, endeavor to obtain, do one's utmost to effect, exert one's self, strive, take pains, πονέω. *Cic.* sibi, h. e. for one's self. *Id.* Laboro idem, quod tu, h. e. on account of the same thing. Also, with ut following. *Cic.* Ut vos decerneretis, laboravi. Also, with ne following. *Cic.* Sponsio ilanc fieret, laborasti, h. e. you did all you could to prevent, &c. Also, with an infinit following. *Nepos.* Ut ne querere quidem de tanta re laborarint. *Horat.* Obliquo laborat lymphā fugax trepidare rivo. Also, *Cic.* Laborare in re aliqua. *Liv.* Adeo, in quæ laboramus sola, crevimus, divitiis luxuriamque, &c. for in iis, quæ laboramus. *Tacit.* Nec laborare contentunt, ut pomaria conferant, h. e. they do not exert themselves to effect, &c. — *¶* Also, to grieve, be sorrowful, anxious, solicitous or concerned, to care, trouble one's self about. *Cic.* alienis malis. *Id.* Cuius manu sit percussus, non laboro, h. e. it concerns me not, I do not trouble myself. *Id.* Nihil laboro, nisi ut salvis sis. — *¶* Also, to be in want, need, difficulty, trouble, embarrassment, at a loss, to labor under, be oppressed, afflicted or troubled with, to suffer. *Cic.* Te prorsus laborare, h. e. that you are considerably indisposed. *Id.* morbo, h. e. to be sick. *Id.* ex pedibus, h. e. to have the gout. *Id.* ex intestinis, h. e. to be troubled with the diarrhœa. *Terent.* e dolore, or, *Horat.* utero, h. e. to have the pains of childbirth. *Id.* ex renibus, h. e. to be afflicted with the gravel. *Colum.* frigore, or, *Plin.* a frigore, h. e. to be benumbed with cold, to suffer from cold. *Id.* fame. *Cæs.* a re frumentaria, h. e. to be in want of corn. *Liv.* magnitudine sua. *Id.* annona. *Id.* vitii. *Cic.* ex inscientia, h. e. to be ignorant. *Horat.* ob avaritiam. *Cic.* ex invidia, or, *Liv.* odio, h. e. to be hated. *Cæs.* ex ære alieno, h. e. to be oppressed with debt. *Sueton.* obsidione, h. e. to be closely besieged. *Quintil.* crimine temeritatis, h. e. to be accounted rash. *Id.* fastidio, h. e. to be hangry and fastidious. — Also, absolutely, without an ablat. to be in distress, difficulty, danger, &c. *Lin.* Acien laborare vidit. *Quintil.* Naturalis favor est pro laborantibus, h. e. for the weaker party. *Cæs.* Quos laborantes conspexerat, his subsidia submittebat, h. e. hard pressed, with difficulty maintaining their ground. *Cic.* Non laboremus, h. e. we would not be in such a difficulty, &c. *Id.* Laboratur vehementer, h. e. they are much concerned. — Also, of inanimate things, to be in a bad condition, &c. *Cæs.* Tricemes laborant. *Ovid.* Laborantem ratem deserere, h. e. in danger. *Liv.* Laborat veritas. *Flor.* Laborat annalium fides, ut credamus, &c. h. e. are hardly of such authority as to induce us to believe, &c. *Cic.* Digitorum contractio nullo in motu laborat, h. e. does not find any difficulty in any motion. — *¶* Also, transitively, to work, labor, fashion, form, make or prepare with pains. *Horat.* aliquid. *Cic.* Hæc a me laborata. *Sil.* Et nobis et equis letum commune laboras, h. e. you work the common destruction of, &c. *Laborare* aliquid denotes, also, to endeavor to obtain or effect. *Tacit.* Frumenta patientius laborant. — *¶* See, also, *Laboratus*, a, nm.

LABŌS. See *Labor*. 2

LABŌSUS, a, um, same as *Laboriosus*.

3 *Lacil.*

LABRADEUS [trisyll.], ei and eos, m. or 2 **LABRADIUS**, ii, m. or **LABRANDEUS** [trisyll.], ei and eos, m. a surname of Jupiter, probably from the village *Labranda* in Caria, where there was a temple to Jupiter. *Plin.* and *Lactant.*

LABRŌS, or **LABRŌS** (λάβρος, greedy), i, m. the name of a dog. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, a fish. *Plin.*

LABRŌSUS (labrum), a, um, adj. with 2 large lips. *Cels.*

LABRUM (perhaps from *labio*), i, n. a lip, χείλος. Generally used in the plur. *Labra*, the lips. *Cic.* Apes, quas dixisti in labris Platonis consedissee pueri. *Cæs.* Labrum superius, the upper lip. *Virg.* Poculo labra admove.

Horat. Labra movet metuens audiri. *Id.* Hæc ego mecum compressis agito labris, h. e. tacitus considero, mutter over to myself. *Senec.* Vix labra duxit, hardly opened his mouth. *Juvenc.* Longa manantia labra saliva, slobbering. *Cn. Matius* ap. *Gell.* Labra labris conserere, h. e. to kiss. *So, Plaut.* Labra ad labella adjungere. *Id.* Devoravi nomen imprudens modo: atqui etiam modo versabatur mihi in labris primoribus, I had it at my tongue's end. — *¶* *Marzial.* Linere alicui labra, h. e. to deceive. — *¶* *Cic.* Primis, or primoribus labris gustare, or attingere, h. e. to have had only a slight taste of; to understand superficially; to be but a smatterer. — *¶* Also, from resemblance, the extremity, edge, brim, brink or margin of any thing. *Cæs.* fossæ. *Id.* Cornua ab labris argento circumcludunt, atque popoculis utuntur, they tip the edges with silver. *Cato.* doliorum. *Plin.* Herba in labris fontis virens. — *¶* Also, a trench. *Auson.* — *¶* Also, any large open vessel: a vat, tub, cistern. *Cato.* Labrum lupinarium. *Id.* olearium. *Virg.* Spumat plenis vindemia labris, with full vats. *Plin.* Ep. Marmoreo labro aqua exundat. *Cic.* Labrum si in balneo non est, &c. the basin of a bath, place in which they bathed. — *¶* Labrum Venerium, an herb growing in rivers. *Plin.*

LABRŌS. See *Labros*.

LABRŌSCUS, a, um, adj. as, *Plin.* Labrusca vitis, or, *Virg.* (absol.) Labrusca, sc. vitis, a kind of wild vine (Vitis labrusca, L.). *So, also, Colum.* Uva labrusca; hence, *Virg.* in *Cul.* Labruscum, i, n. the fruit of the wild vine.

LABRUSCUM. See *Labruscus*. 3

LABSO.

LABSUS. See *Lapso*, &c.

LABUNDŌS (labor, ēris), a, um, falling, 3 gliding, running. *Aecius* ap. *Non.*

LABURNUM, i, n. a shrub, a species of 2 cytisus, (Cytisus laburnum, L.) *Plin.*

LABYRINTHŌS (λαβύρινθος), i, m. a labyrinth; a place famed with many windings from which it is difficult to extricate one's self. *Virg.* — *¶* Hence, Labyrinthus, a, um, adj. Catull. and Labyrinthicus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to a labyrinth, labyrinthum. *Sidon.*

LAC (perhaps from γάλα, gen. γάλακτος), lactis, n. milk, γάλα. Not used in the plur. *Lucret.* Femina quæque, cum peperit, lacti repletur lacte. *Virg.* Ipsæ lacte domum referent distenta capellæ ubera. *Cæs.* Lacte atque pecore vivunt. *Virg.* Agni a lacte depulsi, weaned. *Ovid.* Lac dare alicui, to suckle, give suck. *Cic.* Cum lacte nutritis, errorem surxisse videantur, with their nurse's or mother's milk. *Virg.* Lac recens, or, *Virg.* novum, new milk. *Id.* concretum, cheese. — *Plant.* Tam simile est, quam lac lacti (proverb. of things very much alike), as like as one egg to another. — *Plin.* Lac gallinaceum (proverb. of a thing very rare). — *¶* Also, the juice of herbs, &c. *Ovid.* and *Cels.* — *¶* Also, a milky color; a milk-white color. *Ovid.* (de tauris). Signatus tenui media inter cornua nigro. Una fuit labes: cetera lactis erant, milk-white; of a milky white. — *¶* *Figur.* *Plant.* In melle sunt linguæ site vestra, atque orationes, lacteque: corda felle sunt lita. *Quintil.* Satiari velut quodam jucundioris discipline lacte. — *¶* It is found masc. in *Plant.*, *Petron.*, *Gell.* and *Apul.* — *¶* Also, nom. Lacte, *Plant.*, *Plin.* and *Apul.* — *¶* Lactes, plur. See *Lactes*.

LACÆNÆ (Λακωνία), adj. f. a Lacedæmonian or Spartan woman. *Virg.* virginæ. — Subst. a Spartan woman. *Virg.* Scelus exitiale Lacænæ, h. e. Helen. *Val. Flacc.* Fervere cæde Lacænæ, h. e. Clytemnestra. *Martial.* Cycno nupta Lacænæ, h. e. Leda.

LACCÆ, æ, f. a knot or swelling of the 3 veins in the hips or legs of cattle. *Veget.* — *¶* Also, a kind of herb. *Apul.*

LACEDÆMŌN (Λακεδαίμων), ōnis, f. Lacedæmon or Sparta, a noted city of Peloponnesus, the territory of which was called Laconica. *Cic.* and *Nepos.* — Abl. Lacedæmoni. *Nepos.* — *¶* Lacedæmones, um, m. the Spartans. *Ms. merlin.*

LACEDÆMŌNŌS (Λακεδαίμωνιος), a, um, adj. Spartan, Lacedæmonian. *Plin.* Lacedæmonium marmor. *Horat.* and *Ovid.* Lacedæmonium Tarentum, h. e. built by Spartans. *Martial.* Lacedæmonius Galesus, h. e. that flows near Tarentum. *Lucan.* Meniochi Lacedæmonii, h. e. a Lacedæmonian, Castore et Polluce, oriondi. *Juvenc.* Lacedæmonius orbis, h. e. perhaps a table of Lacedæmonian marble. *Nepos.* Lacedæmonii, the Spartans.

LACER (unc.), a, um, adj. maimed, 2 mangled, torn in pieces, lacerated, dismembered, disabled. *Liv.* corpus. *Ovid.* currus. *Id.* homo. *Id.* puppes. *Tacit.* vestis, rent. *Stat.* crines, dishevelled. *Figur.* *Plin.* Panes, gentilitates. — Hence, mutilated. *Ovid.* Caput lacera cornu. *Virg.* Deiphobum lacera ora. *Ovid.* Lacerum corpus (Philomela), h. e. deprived of her young. Hence, *Sil.* castra (of an army that has lost its leader). — *¶* Also, actively, tearing, rending, lacerating. *Ovid.* Ipse suos atus lacero divellere morsu cepit.

LACERABILIS (lacero), e, adj. that may 3 be torn, easy to be torn. *Auson.*

LACERATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a tearing, mauling, rending, lacerating, laceration. *Cic.* corporis. *Id.* Muliebres lacerationes genarum.

LACERATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who 3 mangles, lacerates. *Augustin.*

LACERNÆ (unc.), æ, f. a kind of great coat; a thick outer garment of the Romans, worn particularly in rainy or cold weather and in war. *Cic.*, *Ovid.*, and *Vellei.* — *¶* Hence, Lacernātis, a, um, adj. clothed in a lacerna. *Vellei.* and *Juvenc.*

LACERNATŌS, a, um, adj. See *Lacer-* 2 *na*.

LACERNŪLÆ, æ, f. dimin. of lacerna. 3 *Arnob.*

LACERŌ (lacer), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to tear in pieces, tear, rend, mangle, lacerate. *Ovid.* genas, comas, vestem. *Liv.* tergum virgis. *Cic.* e *Sophoc.* viscera morsu. — Also, to cut into pieces, divide, carve, as food. *Petron.* obsonium. Hence, figur. reliquias vitæ. *Lucan.* Lacerandas præbuit urbes, to be distributed. — *¶* *Figur.* to pull to pieces with words; to asperse, carp at, rail at, censure. *Cic.* Obtractio invidiæ, qua solet lacerae plerosque. *Id.* Verborum contumeliis optimum virum incesto ore lacerae. *Lin.* Lacerae alicuius probris. *Id.* famam sepulti. *Ovid.* aliquis carmina. *Sueton.* Acerbissima satyra lacerari. — *¶* Also, figur. to ruin, dissipate, waste, consume. *Cic.* omni scelere patriam. *Plant.* rem suam, or, *Sallust.* bona patria, to waste, squander. *Plant.* Fenore lacerant homines, impoverish, ruin. *Cic.* Hæc te lacerat oratio. *Id.* pecuniam, squander. *Plant.* diem, to waste, spend badly.

LACERTA, æ, f. and **LACERTŌS**, i, m. a lizard, newt, ecet, εστ, σαύρα. *Plin.*, *Virg.*, *Martial.*, *Horat.*, &c. — *¶* Also, a sea-fish. *Cic.* — *¶* Lacertus, an urn. See *Lacertus*.

LACERTŌSUS (lacertus), a, um, brazen, 3 sinewy, nervous, strong. *Cic.* Centuriones lacertosi. *Ovid.* Lacertosi coloni. *Varr.* Equus lacertosus.

LACERTŌS, i, m. the upper muscular or sinewy part of the arm which lies between the shoulder and the elbow. *Ovid.* — Also frequently, the arm. *Ovid.* Immanes lacerti, brazeny arms. *Id.* Lacertis colla complecti. *Ovid.* and *Senec.* Lacertum exentere, to throw out the arm in order to strike a blow. Hence, *Lacertus*, a blow. *Sl.* — *Figur.* Lacerti, muscular arms, muscle, nerves, strength, force, vigor. *Cic.* In Iysia sunt lacerti. — Also, applied to bees. *Virg.* Aptant lacertos. — *¶* Also, same as *Lacerta*, a lizard. *Virg.* and *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a sea-fish. *Juvenc.*, *Plin.*, &c.

LACERTITIŌ (laccio), ōnis, f. a challenge- 3 gong, provoking. *Amnian.*

LACERTITŌS, a, um, particip. from lac- 3 cesso.

LACERTŌ (lacio), is, ivi and ii, itum, a. 3. to provoke, irritate, exasperate, excite,

omne pistorium opus, lac, mel, itemque lactentia. *Id.* Alvum movent mel crudum, lac, lactentia omnia, mulsum, vinum dulce. — *¶* *Ovid.* Lactens annus, *h. e.* the spring (as it were like a young nursing child).

LACTEŌ (lac), es, n. 2. to grow milky, swell with milk. *Pallad.* — See *Lactens*.

LACTEŌLŌS (dimin. of lactens), a, um, 3 adj. white as milk, milk-white. *Catall.* Lactea: puellæ. *Auson.* Viscus lacteolum, *h. e.* caro candida testæ marinæ inclusa. *Prudent.* agnus, *h. e.* lacteus.

LACTES (lac), ium, f. the small guts, chitterlings. *Plin.* Pers., *Plant.* — *¶* Lactis, sing. *Tiliun.* Lactis agniua.

LACTESCŌ (lacteo), is, n. 3. to turn into milk, become milk, γαλακτίζω. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, to swell with milk, to be filled with milk. *Plin.*

LACTES (lac), a, um, adj. of milk, made of milk, milky full of milk, γαλακτικός. *Lucret.* and *Ovid.* Lactens humor, *h. e.* milk. *Virg.* Ubera lactea, *h. e.* lacte plena, distended with milk. — *¶* Also, sucking. *Martial.* Cingunt serenum lactei focium vernæ. *Id.* Lacteus porcus. — *¶* Also, of the color of milk, white as milk, milk-white. *Virg.* Lactea colla. *Id.* cervix. *Martial.* gemma. — Hence, *Cic.* Orbis lacteus, *Ovid.* Via lactea, and *Plin.* Circulus lacteus (in the heavens), the milky way, γαλαξία.

LACTICŌLŌR (lac & color), ōris, adj. of 3 the color of milk, milk-white. *Auson.*

LACTILAGŌS (lac), inis, f. a low laurel; 3 the same as Chamaedaphne. *Apul.*

LACTINEŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. of the color 3 of milk, milk-white. *Venant.* Fortun.

LACTIS (Id.), is, f. See *Lactes*. 2

LACTITŌ (frequentat. from lacto), as, n. 1. to give milk, give suck. *Martial.*

LACTŌ (lac), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to give 3 milk, suckle, give suck, feed with milk, δάσσω. *Ovid.* Ubera lactantia. — *¶* Also, to suck milk, suck. *Auson.* Infans lactavit. — *¶* Figur. (in which sense it is by some derived from lactio), to allure, deceive with fair words, wheedle, cajole, trepan, dupe. *Terent.* Sollicitando et pulcificando eorum animos lactas. *Id.* amantem. *Plant.* Ita me amor lassum animi ludificat, fugat, raptat, retinet, lactat. — *¶* See *Lactans*.

LACTŌRIS (Id.), is, f. a plant with a milky juice. *Plin.*

LACTEŌA (Id.), æ, f. lettuce, Σπιδάζ. *Plin.*

LACTEŌŪLA (dimin. of lactuca), æ, f. 2 a small lettuce, Σπιδάκις. *Sueton.*

LACTŌRCIA (lac), æ, f. a goddess among 3 the Romans, who presided over the corn swelling with milk. *Augustin.* 1. 4. de Civ. Dei, c. 8. where others read Deum lacturnum.

LACTURNUS. See *Lactureia*.

LACŌNA (lacus), æ, f. a ditch, pool, body of stagnant water, τέχνα, τέταγος. *Lucret.* In magnas aquas, vastasque lacunas. *Virg.* Cavæ tepido sudant humore lacunæ. *Stat.* Illi siccant bibulas manu lacunas. *Martial.* Quod siccæ redolet palus lacunæ. *Lucret.* Salsas lacunas, *Virg.* route of the sea, salt water. *So, Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Neptunias lacunas. — *¶* Also, any ditch, pit. *Cic.* Cavas lacunas. *Lucret.* Aut tenebras Orci visat, vastasque lacunas. — *¶* Also, any hole or cavity; a cleft, opening, chasm. *Vitruv.* Pavimenta testacea sunt diligenter exigenda, ut non habeant lacunas, nec exstantes tumulos. *Varr.* Qua aratrium vomer: lacunam facit, sulcus vocatur. *Martial.* Lippa sub attrita fronte lacuna patet. — *¶* Used, also, of a vacant place in which something is wanting. Hence, figur. loss, defect, want. Lacunam explere, to supply a defect. *Cic.* Lacunam rei familiaris explere, to get back their expenses; to stop up that hole in. *Id.* Vide queso, ne qua lacuna sit in auro, *h. e.* ne quod detrimentum, ne quid minus probum in auro sit.

LACŌNAR (unc.), āris, n. the empty space left in ceilings between the different beams to be ornamented or filled up afterwards: a carved or fretted ceiling, σαυιδόμυρ, φάρυμα. *Cic.* and *Horat.* — *¶* *Juvenal.* Doctus spectare lacunar (proverb.), *h. e.* to look upwards, not to concern himself about what is passing before his very eyes. — *¶* Genit. plur. Lacunarium, for

lacunarium. *Dat. pl.* lacunariibus and lacunariis. *Vitruv.*

LACŌNARIUM, ii, n. same as *Lacunar*. *Vitruv.*

LACŌNŌS (lacuna), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 2 to fret or pit, hollow out. *Plin.* Intus exiles nucleos lacunatis includit toris. — *¶* Also, to ornament like a carved or fretted ceiling. *Ovid.* Summa lacunabant alterno murice costicæ.

LACŌNŌSŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 3 ditches, holes, or cavities; uneven, pulled, ragged. *Cic.*

LACŌS (λάκκος, a ditch), us, m. a lake, λίμνη. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Among the poets, generally, for water, a body of water, whether a river, fountain, or other stream of water. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, a cistern or reservoir in which the water is received from pipes, fountains, &c.; a basin. *Vitruv.* and *Plin.* — Hence, a quenching trough used by smiths to quench glowing iron. *Virg.* — *¶* Also, every vessel of a larger kind, for liquids; a tub, cask; especially, a vat into which the wine flows when pressed. *Ovid.* — Hence, as much wine as is pressed at once. *Plin.* — *Cic.* Oratione de musto ac lachn fervida, *h. e.* yet new, not yet having ceased fermenting. — *¶* Also, every receptacle, keep. *Colum.* for pulse. *Prudent.* for lions. — Also, the hole in which lime is slaked, a lime hole. *Vitruv.* — *¶* Also, for lacunar. *Lacil.*

LACŌSCŌLŌS (dimin. of lacus), i, m. a small lake, ditch. *Colum.* — *¶* Also, a little vat, chest, &c. for olives, &c. *Colum.*

LACŌTŌRRIS, is, m. a sort of large cabbage or cauliflower. *Plin.*

LADŌA, or **LĒDŌA**, æ, f. or **LĒDŌN** (λήδων), i, n. a kind of herb. *Plin.* — Hence, *Ladānum*, i, n. the dewy moisture which is found on the leaves of the herb *lādā* (*Cistus Creticus*, L.), λήδανον. *Plin.*

LADŌS, æ, m. *Λάδωας*, a swift runner of Alexander the Great. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* and *Martial.*

LADŌN, ōnis, m. *Λάδων*, a river of Peloponnesus, which flows through Arcadia into the Alpheus. *Ovid.* — *¶* In fabulous history, *Ladon* is sometimes called the father of *Daphne*. *Serv.* — *¶* *Ladon* is also the name of one of *Actæon*'s dogs. *Ovid.*

LĒDŌS (according to some, from δηλέω, by transposition of the letters), is, si, sup, a. 3. to strike or dash with force against anything. *Lucret.* Turbida ponti æquora lædebant naves ad saxa virosque. — *¶* Hence, to injure, hurt, harm, offend, trouble, vex, annoy, δάπτω. *Plant.* Lora lædunt brachia. *Ovid.* Frondes lædit hiems. *Id.* Teneros lædunt juga prinia juvenecos. *Id.* Lædere aliquem vulnere. *Phædr.* dente. *Virg.* ferro retuso plantas. *Id.* rubigine ferrum. *Ovid.* Herbas morsu lædere juvenæ. *Plin.* Grana lathyridis stomachum lædunt. *Horat.* Si te pulvis, strepitusque rotarum, si lædet caupona, Perentium ire iubebo, shall annoy you. *Virg.* Ah, ne te frigora lædant! *Id.* Cantantes licet usque (minus via lædet) eamus, will be less tedious. *Plin.* Thymum læditur imbribus, is injured. *Id.* Smaragdi sole læduntur, lose their lustre. *Terent.* Clemens, placidus: nulli lædere os, aridire omnibus, *h. e.* to abuse no one to his face. *Sueton.* famam aliquid gravi opprobrio. *Metell.* ad *Cic.* Ludibrio aliquem lædere. *Quintil.* infamia, to speak ill of, asperse, slander, defame. *Horat.* tristi versu, to lash, satirize. *Plant.* dicto aut facto. *Cic.* fidem, to break, violate. *Nep.* Nullas inimicitias gessi, quod neque lædebat quemquam, neque, &c. *h. e.* disobliged. *Sallust.* Marius antea infestus nobilitati, tum vero multus atque ferrox instare, singulos modo, modo universos lædere, railed at.

LĒLĀPS (λαλάψ, a storm), āpis, ni. the name of a dog. *Ovid.*

LĒLIANŌS (Lælius), a, um, adj. of, pertaining, or belonging to *Lælius* (the name of a Roman gens). *Cæs.* Lælianæ naves, *h. e.* which *D. Lælius* commanded.

LĒNĀ (χλαῖνα), æ, f. an upper robe or mantle. *Cic.* — It was properly, according to *Varro*, the garment of men, as *ricinium* was that of women.

LĒNĀS, ātis, m. and f. a surname in the gens *Popilia* in Rome. *Liv.*

LĒŌTŌMŌS (λαῖότομος), i, f. the chord 2 of a segment of a circle. *Vitruv.* 9. 7 (8), 6. (*Ed.* *Schneid.* where, before, *lacotomus* was read).

LĒERTES, æ, m. and **LĒERTĀ**, æ, m. *Λαέρτης*, the son of *Arcisius* or *Arcesius*, and father of *Ulysses*. — Hence, *Lærtiades*, æ, m. the son of *Laertes*, *h. e.* *Ulysses*. *Ovid.* and *Horat.* — Hence, also, *Laertius*, a, um, adj. of, pertaining, or belonging to, or sprung from *Laertes*, *Laertion*. *Ovid.* heros, *h. e.* *Ulysses*. *Virg.* regna, realms of *Laertes*, *h. e.* *Ithaca*, where *Lærtius* reigned.

LĒSTŌ (ledo), ōnis, f. a hurting, harming, injuring, ὀλέσθαι. *Pandect.* Si quid, absente socio, ad læsionem ejus fecit. *Laetant.* Irritat læsio dolorem. — *¶* Also, an attack made by an orator on the character of his opponent. *Cic.*

LĒSTRYGŌN, ōnis, m. a *Læstrygonion*. *Ovid.* — Generally used in plur. *Læstrygones*, um, m. a people of *Campania* in Italy, in the region round the city *Formiæ*, which town is said to have been built by *Lanus*; the people were said to be very savage. *Plin.*, *Gell.*, *Juvenal.* — *¶* Also, a people of *Sicily*. *Sil.* — *¶* Hence, *Læstrygonius*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the *Læstrygones* in Italy. *Ovid.* domus, *h. e.* *Formiæ*. *Silv.* rupes, *h. e.* *Formiana saxa*. *Liv.* Litora Caietæ. *Læstrygoniosque* recessus, *h. e.* now the gulf of *Gæta*. *Horat.* amphora, *h. e.* wine from the *Formian hills*. — Also, of or pertaining to the *Læstrygones* in *Sicily*. *Plin.*

LĒSŪRĀ, æ, f. same as *Læsiō*. *Tertull.*

LĒSŌS (lædo), a, um, particip. *læsus*, injured. *Cic.* Læsus injuria. *Id.* dignitas. *Pandect.* jus. *Ovid.* silva. *Lucret.* Læsus nube dies, darkened. *St.* Res læsæ, misfortune. Also, that has suffered wrong or loss. *Pandect.* — *¶* See *Lædo*.

LĒTĀ, ōrum, n. τὰ λατὰ, agri publici. *Cod. Theod.* — *¶* Hence, *Læticius*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the public lands. *Cod. Theod.*

LĒTĀBILIS (lætor), e, adj. joyful, glad, gladsome, joyous. *Cic.* and *Ovid.*

LĒTĀBŪNDŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. greatly 3 rejoicing, joyful, glad. *Gell.*

LĒTĀMEN (Id.), inis, n. dung, manure, 2 compost, soil: any thing used to fertilize the soil, κόπρος. *Plin.* Secale nascitur qualicumque solo, ipsimum pro lætamine est. *Pallad.* Anserum lætamen.

LĒTĀNTER (Id.), adv. joyfully. *Lam-* 3 prid.

LĒTĀSTER (lætus), tri, adj. somewhat joyful. *Tibull.*

LĒTĀTIŌ (lætor), ōnis, f. a rejoicing, joy. *Cæs.*

LĒTE (lætus), adv. gladly, joyfully, cheerfully, γηδύσασθαι, ἰαπῶς. *Cic.* Læte atque insolenter tulit. *Gell.* Lætissime gaudere. *Vellei.* Neque quisquam aut expulsi invidiosius, aut receptus est lætius. — Figur. fruitfully, abundantly, well. *Colum.* Truncus lætus frondet, *h. e.* uberius, more abundantly. *Plin.* Laurus recisa lætius fruticat. *Id.* Seges læte virens.

LĒTICUS. See *Læta*; orum. 3

LĒTIFICANS (lætificor), tis, adj. cheerful, joyful. *Plant.*

LĒTIFICŌ (lætificus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to gladden, exhilarate, make glad or joyful, εὐφραίνω. *Lucret.* Non illum gloria pulsi lætificat Magni. *Plant.* Nunc alii eo lætificantur meo malo et damno. — Figur. *Cic.* Sol quasi tristitia quadam contrahit terram, tum vicissim lætificat, ut cum cælo hilarata videatur. — *¶* Also, to manure. *Cic.*

LĒTIFICŌS (lætus & facio), a, um, adj. making glad, gladdening, glad, joyful, joyous, χαρδός, lætus. *Lucret.* Ut sine certis imbribus anni lætificos nequeat fetus submittere tellus. *Senec.* Lætifica referre alicui. *Stat.* Lætifici tumultus. *Id.* plausus.

LĒTISCŌ (lætus), is, n. 3. to rejoice, 3 εὐφραίνωμαι. *Sisenn.*

LĒTITĪA (Id.), æ, f. joy, gladness, mirth, joyfulurs, χαρὰ, γήσοσθην. *Cic.* Percipere lætitiā ex re quāpiam, to derive joy. *Id.* Efferi lætitiā, to be transported

with joy. *Id.* exsultare. *Id.* perfui. *Id.* adicere aliquem. *Id.* Comitia ista preclara me letitia extulerunt. *Id.* Repente incesse omnibus letitiis. *Id.* Letitiam capere oculis. *Id.* dare alicui, *h. e.* latendi occasionem. *So.* *Terent.* obijcere. *Id.* offerre. *Plin.* afferre. *Plaut.* parere alicui. *Liv.* Tantum ex metu letitiam fecere, ut, &c. *Terent.* Ne me in letitiam frustra conicias. *Sallust.* Magna letitia nobis est. *Nepos.* Victoria tantae fuit Atticis letitiae, ut, &c. *Plaut.* Prae letitia lacrymae praesiliunt mihi. *Justin.* Totus in letitiam effusus. *Terent.* Diem perpetuum in letitia degere. — ¶ *Figur. graec.* beauty, richness. *Stat.* membrorum. *Suet.* *Dial. de Orat.* orationis. — Also, frothfulness, vigor. *Colum.* loci. *Id.* trunci. *Justin.* pabuli, plenty, abundance. — ¶ *Letitia* is distinguished from *gaudium*, as signifying a more extravagant joy.

LETITUDŌ, *inis*, f. same as *Letitia*.
3 *Acc. ap. Non.*

LETŌ (*latus*), as, *avi*, *atum*, a. l. to delight, make joyful, gladden, *εὐφραίνω*.
Liv. ap. Non. Jamne oculis specie letavisti optabili? — *Pallad.* Lictar arbores, *h. e.* stercoreare.

LETŌR (*Id.*), *aris*, *atus* sum, dep. l. to rejoice, be glad or joyful, *ἡδέομαι, χαίρω*.
Cic. An Cn. Pompeium censes maximarum rerum gloria letaturum fuisse, si scisset, &c. *Id.* Letor tui praesentis, tui sperata tua dignitate. *Id.* de communi omnium salute. *Id.* in omnium genuit. *Id.* In hoc est semper letatus, quod, &c. *Id.* Illud in primis mihi letandum jure esse video, quod, &c. *Id.* Utrumque letor, et sine dolore corporis te fuisse, et animo valuisse. *Sallust.* Letandum magis, quam dolendum putatum casum tuum. — It is sometimes, by a Greek construction, joined with the *gen.* *Virg.* Nec veterum memini letorve malorum. — *Figur.* for delectari, juvari, to be delighted with, to take delight in. *Sueton.* Asturconem, quo maxime letabatur, &c. which he took great pleasure in. *Colum.* Omne vitis genus naturaliter letatur tepore potius, quam frigore.

LETŌRŌS, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Latorius. Latorius is the name of a Roman gens. *Cic.* Latoria lex, a law proposed by one Latorius, which prohibited one less than 25 years of age from making contracts.

LETŌS (*unc.*), a, um, adj. glad, joyful, cheerful, *ἡδύς, εὐφρόνως*. *Cic.* Latus homo. *Terent.* de re. *Liv.* oratio. *Cic.* vultus. *Virg.* clamor. *Liv.* pax. Also, with a *genit.* following. *Vellei.* animi. *Virg.* laborum. *Liv.* Neutra acies lata ex certamine abiit, *h. e.* neither had reason to be glad; or, both had reason to be displeased. — Also, doing any thing with joy, ready, willing, cheerful. *Sallust.* Senatus supplementum letus decreverat. *Virg.* Dardanio juveni lata dedi. — Also, delighting or taking pleasure in. *Horat.* sanguine. Also, with an *inf.* following. *Sil.* ferro vivere. — Also, pleased, content, satisfied. *Martial.* meo. Also, with a *genit.* following. *Valer. Flacc.* Latus opum pacisque mae. — ¶ Also, making cheerful, delighting, gladdening, pleasing, acceptable, grateful, welcome. *Cic.* Omnia erant letiora. *Valer. Flacc.* Virtus hand lata tyranno. *Tacit.* Lætum militibus nomen. — Also, propitious, favorable, auspicious, lucky. *Plin.* Lætus, se. Mercurius. *Plin.* prodigium. *Sueton.* Exta letiora. — ¶ Also, joyous in appearance, looking cheerful, lively or beautiful, agreeable, pleasant. *Plin.* color, *h. e.* lively, apt to cheer the eye. *Cic.* Vite quid est letius? *Virg.* seges. *Id.* Lætissima farra. *Id.* armenta. *Id.* Lictos oculis afflavit honores. — Hence, fertile, fruitful, rich, fat. *Varr.* ager. *Horat.* pascua. *Virg.* farra. *Id.* armenta. Also, with a *genit.* following. *Sallust.* Pabuli latus ager. *Virg.* Latus lætissimus umbrae. — *Figur.* *Plin.* *Ep.* Iugenum lætissimum. — Also, of an orator and speeches, fertile, rich, florid, flowery. *Cic.* genus orationis. *Quintil.* Homerus. — Also, abundant, copious. *Virg.* Flumina lætā manabunt.

LAEV (*laevus*), adv. on the left hand; 3 hence, badly, incorrectly, slowly. *Horat.* Puer hic non laeve jussa Philippi accipiebat.

LAEVANŌS, a, um, adj. of or belonging to or named after Laevius (an old Roman poet, considered by many to be the same as Livius Andronicus). *Gell.* Laevianum carmen. *Id.* Laeviana verba.

LAEVIGATIO, **LAEVIGO**, **LAEVI**, **LAEVITAS**, **LAEVO**, **LAEVOR**. See *Levigatio*, *Levigo*, &c.

LAEVŌRSUM, and **LAEVŌRSŪS** (*laevus* 3 & *versum*), adv. towards or on the left hand, *ἐπ' ἀριστερά*. *Apul.* and *Amnian.*

LAEVŌS (*λαῖος*), a, um, adj. left, on the left side. *Cic.* manus. *Ovid.* latus. *Id.* auris. *Id.* pes. *Id.* humerus. *Id.* Ponti qua plaga laeva jacet, on the left side. *Id.* Laevo fulmina missa polo, *h. e.* laeva celi parte. *Id.* Laevus Pontus, *h. e.* situated to the left. *Virg.* Radit iter laevum interior. — Hence, Laeva (absol.), the left hand. *Virg.* Hicne petit dextra, laevaue Serestum. *Ovid.* Cognovi clypeum laeva gestamina nostrae. — Also, Laeva (absol.), the left side. *Liv.* Dextra montibus, laeva Tiberi amne septus. *Id.* Dextra laevaue duo maria claudunt. *Ovid.* Laevam pete. — So, Ad laevam, in laevum (sc. latus), in laevam, on or towards the left. *Cic.* Ad laevam. *Ovid.* Fleximus in laevum cursus. *Plin.* Si in laevam detorserit. — Hence, Laeva, n. pl. se. loca, places situated on the left. *Ovid.* Laeva Pro-pontidis intrat. *Plin.* Insulae Fortunatae contra laeva Mauritaniae. — Laevi boves, *h. e.* quorum cornua terram spectant. *Serv.* — ¶ As the left hand is not so well suited to labor as the right, laevus sometimes signifies foolish, silly, infatuated. *Virg.* Si mens non laeva fuisset. *Horat.* O ego laevus, qui purgor bilem sub verni temporis horam! — Also, unsuitable, improper, inconvenient. *Horat.* Tempore laevo aliquid interpellare. — ¶ As the Roman augurs turned to the south, the left side (the east) was the favorable quarter; therefore laevus, in augury, signifies happy, fortunate, good, lucky, propitious. *Virg.* Subitque fragore intonuit laevum. *Phaedr.* Laeva omnia. *Ovid.* Tonitru dedit omnia laevo Jupiter, et laevo fulmina missa polo. *Virg.* Si quem numina laeva sinunt, audique vocatus Apollo (but *Gallius* explains this passage, *unlucky, adverse*). — ¶ Also, unlucky, adverse, unpropitious, as the Greeks turned to the north, and consequently the left would be opposite to the favorite quarter. *Horat.* Laevus picus. *Valer. Flacc.* Laevum omen. — *Stat.* Laevus ignis, *h. e.* pestilential.

LAGANUM (*λάγανον*), i, n. a thin cake 2 made of fine flour, oil, &c. *Horat.* and *Cels.*

LAGEA vitis. See *Lageos*.

LAGENĀ (*λάγνος*), a, f. a flagon, flask, 2 bottle made of earth, and also of other materials, and used for various purposes, as for keeping fruit, wine, &c. *Horat.*, *Colum.*, &c. — ¶ Also written *Lagena*, and *Lagona*, and also, *Laguna*.

LAGĒŌS (*λάγεος*, of a hare), a, on, adj. 2 *Plin.* Vitis Lagea, the name of a kind of vine. *Virg.* Lageos, sc. vitis (perhaps so called from its being of the color of a hare).

LAGĒS (*Lagus*), a, um, adj. of or belonging to or named after Lagus (the father of Ptolemy, king of Egypt). Hence, Egyptian. *Lucan.* Lagus Nilus. *Sil.* Lagea ratis. *Id.* Lagens amnis, *h. e.* Nilus. *Martial.* Lagea litora.

LAGŌ, *inis*, f. a kind of sea-monny; a plant which is also called *seammonia tenuis*. *Plin.*

LAGŌIS (*λαγώς*), *idis*, f. a bird, perhaps 3 same as *lagopus*; unless it be black grouse. *Horat.*

LAGŌNŌPŌNŌS (*λαγώνων πόνος*), i, m. 2 a pain in the bowels; the gripes. *Plin.*

LAGŌPHTHALMŌS (*λαγόφθαλμος*), i, 2 m. a disease of the eyes, when the upper eyelid does not fall, but leaves the eye half open; from *λαγώς*, a hare, and

ὄφθαλμός, the eye, because hares are said to sleep with open eyes. *Cels.*

LAGŌPUS (*λαγῶπους*), *ōdis*, f. white 2 grouse or white partridge. *Plin.* and *Martial.* — ¶ Also, the herb hare's-foot or hare's-cumin. * *Plin.*

LAGŌTRŌPHŌN (*λαγωτροφέων*), ii, n. a warren of hares, hare-warren. *Colum.*

LAGŌNĀ. See *Lagena*.

LAGŌNŌLĀ (*dimin.* from *lagena*), *ie*, f. 2 a small bottle or flagon. *Plin.* *Ep.* and *Colum.*

LAGŌNŌLŌS, i, m. a kind of cake or 3 pastry. *Stat.*

LAŌŌS (*λαός*, the people), a, um, adj. 3 not belonging to the priesthood, belonging to the laity, laical, laic. *Tertull.*

LAŌS, *idis* and *idos*, f. *Λαῖς*, a famous courtesan of Corinth. *Ovid.*

LAŌS, or **LAŌS**, i, m. a king of Thebes, father of *Œdipus*. *Stat.* — Hence, *Laŷadēs*, *ie*, m. the son of *Laius*, *h. e.* *Œdipus*. *Ovid.*

LALETĀNĀ, *ae*, f. a country in Spain. *Martial.* and *Sallust.* — Hence, *Laletānus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to this country. *Plin.* — *Laletāni*, *ōrum*, m. the inhabitants of the same. *Plin.*

LAŌSČŌ, *ōnis*, m. the foal of a wild oss. *Plin.* and *Martial.*

LAŌLŌ (*from the sound*), as, n. l. to sing 3 lulla or lullaby, sing as a nurse to a child, entice to sleep by singing. *Pers.* Et similis regum pueris, pappare minutum poscis, et iratus mammae, lallare recusis, *h. e.* fastidis et respuit cantilenam nutricis ad soporem invitantis — A singing in this way was called *lallum*, or *lallus*. *Auson.*

LALLUM, i, n. or **LALLŌS**, i, m. See 3 *Lallo*.

LAMĀ (*λάμος*), *ae*, f. a slough, bog, puddle, ditch. *Horat.* — ¶ Also, a kind of mastic. *Plin.*

LAMBŌACISMŌS (*λαμβδάκιςμός*), i, m. a faulty manner of pronunciation, when the letter L is sounded too strongly. *Dionys.*

LAMBERŌ, as, a. l. to tear in pieces, beat 3 *Figur.* *Plaut.* Lepide, Charine, me meo ludo lambeas, *h. e.* me meo lacesis ludo.

LAMBŌ (*frequentat.* from *lambo*), as, 3 a. l. to lick. *Solin.* Aegyptii canes e Nilo nunquam nisi currentes lambant.

LAMBŌS (*lambo*), *us*, m. the act of 2 licking; a licking. *Aurel. Vict.*

LAMBŌ, is, bi, (bitum, according to *Priscian.*), a. 3. to lick, lap with the tongue, *λείχω*. *Cic.* Hi canes, quos tribunal meum vides lambere. *Phaedr.* Cum vulpes lagone frustra collum lamberet. *Martial.* Pisces norunt dominum, manumque lambunt. *Id.* Catellae lambentes. — *Figur.* to lick, touch lightly, glide to. *Horat.* Flamma summum perhabat lambere tectum. *Virg.* Taciturne innoxia molli lambere flamma comas. *Id.* (Aetna) Attollitque globos flammarum et sidera lambit. *Plaut.* Imagines lambunt hederae, *h. e.* circumdant. *Horat.* Quae loca fabulosus lambit Hydasces, gently washes. — ¶ *Lambui*, in preterit, is found in the *Vulgate*. *Judic.* 7. 5. 6. 7.

LAMELLĀ (*dimin.* of *lamina*), *ae*, f. a 2 small or thin plate of metal. *Vitrue.* Speculum argenteum tenui lamella ductum.

LAMELLĀLĀ (*dimin.* of *lamella*), *ae*, f. a 3 small plate of metal. *Petrus.*

LAMENTĀ (*lamentor*), *ae*, f. a weeping, a 3 lamentation. *Petrus.*

LAMENTABĪLES (*Id.*), *e*, adj. lamentable, doleful, mournful, woful, *πολύθρονος*. *Id.* *Cic.* Lamentabili voce deplorans. *Id.* Sumptuosa funera, et lamentabilia. *Stat.* carmen. — ¶ Also, worthy of lamentation, to be deplored or lamented. *Virg.* regnum. *Ovid.* Jam lamentabile Athenae pendere desierant, Thesea laude, tributum.

LAMENTĀRIŌS (*lamentum*), a, um, adj. 3 causing lamentation, *θρηνητικός*. *Plaut.*

LAMENTĀTIŌ (*lamentor*), *ōnis*, f. a 3 lamentation. *Petrus.*

LAMENTĀTĪS (*Id.*), *e*, adj. lamentable, doleful, mournful, woful, *πολύθρονος*. *Id.* *Cic.* Lamentabili voce deplorans. *Id.* Sumptuosa funera, et lamentabilia. *Stat.* carmen. — ¶ Also, worthy of lamentation, to be deplored or lamented. *Virg.* regnum. *Ovid.* Jam lamentabile Athenae pendere desierant, Thesea laude, tributum.

LAMENTĀTĪS (*Id.*), a, um, particip 3 having lamented, mourned. *Cic.* — ¶ Passively, mourned, lamented, bewailed. *Sil.* Armipotens ductor, quam sunt tua

fata per urbem lamentata diu! *Stat.* Nocte velut Phrygia cum lamentata resultant Dindyma, *h. e.* clamoribus, et ululatus se vulnerantium completa.

LAMENTOR (unc.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to lament, bewail, bemoan, weep or mourn for, ὀρνέω. *Plaut.* Lamentari, cruciari, et lacrymantem se afflictere. *Saeton.* Lamentari, ac plangere. *Cic.* Lapidem incherere omnes flere ac lamentari coegisset. *Id.* Lamentari cecitatem alicuius. *Sueton.* aliqueum pro afflicto. *Tercot.* matrem mortuum. *Plant.* se ipsum. *Horat.* Cum lamentamur, non apparere labores nostros. *Cic.* Ut nemo ad lamentandam tanti imperii calamitatem relinquatur. *Gell.* Ejulans, atque lamentans. *Cic.* Lamentari vitum, *h. e.* ostendere, lamentatione dignam esse. — *Pass. impers.* *Apul.* Lamentatur diebus plussculis.

LAMENTUM (unc.), i, n. a wailing, lamenting, lamentation, lament, ὀρνός, lamentatio. Generally used in the plural. *Cic.*, *Virg.* and *Liv.* — *Figur.* *Plin.* Lamenta gallinarum.

LAMIA (λαμιά), *ae, f.* a sorceress, enchantress, witch. *Horat.* — *¶* Also, Lamia, a certain flat fish. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, n. Roman family name in the *Aelian* gens. *Juvenal.* — Hence, Lamiānus, a, um, adj. Lamiān, of or belonging to this family. *Cic.*

LAMINA (unc.), by syncope, LĀMNĀ, *ae, f.* a plate or thin piece of metal, wood, marble, &c. *Cic.* Cum lamina esset inventa. *Cæs.* Bo super tigno bipedalia injiciunt, eaque laminis, clavisque relegant. *Cic.* Ardentis laminæ, plates of red-hot metal (for torture). *So, Plaut.* Laminæ, sc. ardentis. *Tacit.* Laminæ ferreæ. *Ovid.* Laminæ argenti. *Id.* fulva, *h. e.* of gold. *Senec.* Laminæ utriusque materiæ, *h. e.* auri et argenti. *Plin.* plumbi. *Id.* Aēs in laminas ducere. *Ovid.* Extrema percussæ parte columnæ lamina dissiluit, the blade of his sword. *Virg.* Argutæ laminæ ferreæ. *Tacit.* Cataphractorum tegmen ferreis laminis, aut præduro corio consertum. *Petron.* Brachium armilla aurea cultum, et eboræ circulo lamina splendente connexum. *Plin.* Doliorum laminas scabendo purgare, staves. *Val. Flacc.* Pinus gracili dissolvere lamina, in thin planks. *Plin.* Ossa in laminas secare. — *¶* Also, a saw. *Senec.* Tennes crustas, et ipsa, qua secantur, lamina graciliores. — *¶* Also, gold and silver in its uncoined state, ingots, bullion; money, riches. *Pandect.* Argentum factum recte quis ita definierit, quod neque in massa, neque in lamina, neque in signato, &c. sit. *Horat.* Innuce laminæ, to money. — *¶* Also, the shell of fruit while yet thin and soft. *Ovid.* — *¶* Aurium laminæ, the cartilaginous part of the ear. *Arnob.* — *¶* Lamina, for lamina, is used in prose, as well as poetry.

LAMYUM, ii, n. dead-nettle, archangel. *Plin.*

LAMNA. See Lamia.

LAMNOLA, *ae, f.* same as Lamella. *Tertullian.*

LAMPADA (from the Gr. acc. λαμπάδα), *ae, f.* same as Lampas. *Plaut.* and *Manilius.*

LAMPADARIUS (lampas), ii, m. a torch-bearer, δαδούχος. *Cod. Just.*

LAMPADIAS (λαμπάδιος), *ae, m. sc.* comet, blazing star. *Plin.*

LAMPAS (λαμπάς), *adis, f. n.* torch, fax, ignis. *Virg.* Princeps ardentem conjecit lampada Turnus, et flammam affixit lateri. *Ovid.* Nunquam rapido lampades igne vacent. *Val. Flacc.* Pingui bitumine lampas. — Torches were used at nuptials. — Hence, *Stat.* Prima lampade, *h. e.* primis nuptiis. — Hence, a candlestick, lamp. *Colam.* Ferræ lampades ardentis. — Also, splendor, brightness, lustre. *Stat.* Lampade clara percussus. *Virg.* Phœbea, *h. e.* the light of the sun, the sun. — Hence, n. day. *Lucret.* Nona lampade. — Also, moonlight, moonshine. Hence, poetically, n. night. *Val. Flacc.* Decima lampas Phœbes. Also, o. month. *Nemes.* Cum se bina formavit lampade Phœbe, *h. e.* after two months. — *¶* Also, a meteor, resembling

a flambeau. *Lucan.* Lampas emicuit cælo. *Plin.* Emicant et faces, non, nisi cum decidunt, visæ. — *¶* At Athens, it was customary for the runners in certain games to carry a torch so that it was not extinguished, and, after finishing his course, to deliver it to his successor. Hence the proverb, *Varr.* Lampada cursu tibi trado, *h. e.* now is your turn, I give up my office to you. *Figur.* *Lucret.* Vitæ lampada tradunt, *h. e.* they have finished their course, they die.

LAMPASCUM, i, n. *Cic.* and **LAMPASCUS**, or **LAMPASCOS**, i, f. *Val. Flacc.* and *Ovid.* a city in Mysia, near the Hellespont. — Hence, Lampascēnus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Lampascus. *Val. Max.* — Lampascēni, ōrum, the inhabitants of the same. *Cic.* — Hence, also, Lampascūs, a, um, adj. same as Lampascēnus. *Martial.* Non mea Lampascio lascivit pagina versu, *h. e.* obsceno et Priapo digna (*Priapus* was worshipped in Lampascus with especial honor, as being its founder).

LAMPASANA, *ae, f.* same as Lapsana. *Cels.*

LAMPYRIS (λαμπυρίς), *idis, f.* a glow-worm. *Plin.*

LAMYRUS (λάμυρος), i, m. n. kind of scabbish. *Plin.* and *Ovid.*

LANA (λῆνος, Dor. λᾶνος), *ae, f.* wool, ἑρίον. *Ovid.* Aut ducunt lanas, aut stamina pollice versant. *Plaut.* Inter ancillas sedere, lanam carere. *Lucret.* Carmine lanam trahere. *Id.* and *Ovid.* facere, to spin. *Pandect.* expediendam conducere, *h. e.* carendam, et faciendam. *Justin.* tractare, to spin. *Ovid.* rudem excolere. *Id.* glomerare. *Id.* mollire. *Virg.* fucare veneno Assyrio. *Ovid.* tingere murice. *Horat.* medicare fucos. — *¶* Also, the soft hair of animals; the down; also, the soft feathers of birds. *Pandect.* Lana legata, etiam leporinam lanam, et aserinam, et caprinam credo contineri, et de ligno, quam Græci ἐρίδylan appellat. *Martial.* Lassus Anyclæa poteris requiescere pluma, interior cynci quam tibi lana dedit, down. — Also, the down of lemons, apples, plants, &c. *Martial.* Celantur simili ventura cydonia lana. *Id.* Niliacum ridebis olus, lanasque sequaces. Also, of trees. *Virg.* Nemora Æthiopiū molli canentia lana. — *¶* *Virg.* Tenuia nec lanæ per cælum vellera ferri, *h. e.* thin, fleecy clouds. — *¶* *Horat.* Rixari de lana caprina, *h. e.* about a thing of no value. — *¶* *Ovid.* De lana sna cogitare, *h. e.* to take care of one's own affairs.

LANAMENTUM (lana), for linamentum, 3 lint, is read by some in *Veget.* 2, 56, rei Veterin.

LANARIS (Id.), e, adj. bearing wool. 2 *Varr.*

LANARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to wool. Hence, *Plin.* Lanaria herba, fuller's weed, sudorant, soapwort (this, used in washing wool, increases its whiteness and softness). *Plant.* Lanarinus, sc. artifex, one that works or deals in wool, ἐριουργός. — *¶* Lanarius is also a Roman surname in the Calpurnian gens. *Cic.*

LANATOS (Id.), a, um, adj. having or bearing wool, woolly, ἐριώδης. *Colum.* Lanatæ pelles. *Id.* oves, *h. e.* intonsed. *Martial.* Lanatæ soles, lined with wool. — Lanata (absol.), a sheep. *Juvenal.* — *¶* Also, covered with moss or down, mossy, downy. *Plin.* and *Colum.* Lanata vitis, *h. e.* having down on its leaves. *Plin.* Lanata mala. *Id.* Lanatus lupus, *h. e.* soft like wool. *Id.* Folia molliora, et lanatiore cantie. — *Petron.* Dii lanatos pedes habent, *h. e.* come to inflict vengeance with noiseless steps; with feet, as it were, covered with wool. — *¶* Lanatus is also a Roman surname in the Menenian gens, as T. Menenius T. F. Lanatus.

LANCEA (unc.), *ae, f.* a lance, spear, jove-lin, pike, dart. *Hirt.* and *Virg.* — *Figur.* *Apul.* Mihi quoque non parvam incusisti sollicitudinem, immo vero fornicidinem, injecto non scrupulo, sed lancea, ne, &c. *h. e.* gravi timore, quo animum meum quasi transadegeisti.

LANCEARIUS (lancea), ii, m. one armed

with a lance; a lancier or lancer, λανχάρος. *Arrian.*

LANCEO (Id.), as, a. 1. to handle a lance, 3 hurl or strike with a lance. *Tertullian.*

LANCEOLA (dimin. of lancea), *ae, f.* a small lance. *Capitolin.*

LANCEOLA (dimin. of lanx), *ae, f.* a little platter. *Arnob.*

LANCINATOR (lancino), ōris, m. one who cuts, that cuts or tears in pieces. *Prudent.* Lancinatores gregum.

LANCINO (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to lacerate, mangle, tear in pieces, ἀνίσσω, λανκίζω, κατὰκνίζω. *Plin.* Morsu lancinare aliqueum. — *Figur.* to waste, consume, destroy, run through. *Catull.* Paterna bona lancinare.

LANCEOLA, *ae, f.* same as Lanceola.

LANCEOLA (dimin. of lanx), *ae, f.* parva 2 lanx. *Vitruv.* (de statera). Cum ausa propius caput, unde lancula pendet, &c. the scale or basin of a small balance.

LANESTRIS (lana), e, adj. of wool, wool-3 len, laneus. *Vopise.* Lanestre pallium.

LANEUS (Id.), a, um, adj. made of wool, woolen, ἐπίνεος. *Cic.* Laneum pallium. *Propert.* Lanea vitta. *Virg.* insula. *Suet.* Subuculæ thorax laneus. *Stat.* Lanca cui Phrygi est coma flaminis, *h. e.* filum laneum in capite flaminis. — *¶* Also, downy. *Plin.* Pyra laneo corio. — *¶* *Figur.* soft like wool, soft. *Cotull.* Laneum latusculum. *Martial.* Laneus lupus, *h. e.* the pike (a fish), called laneus, or lanatus, soft like wool, from the softness and whiteness of its flesh. — *Petron.* Dii irati lancos pedes habent, *h. e.* come to inflict vengeance with noiseless steps; with feet, as it were, covered with wool.

LANGA, and **LANGURIA**, *ae, f.* an animal from whose urine the stone called langurium, or lingurium, is said to be produced. *Plin.*

LANGOBARDI, ōrum, m. a people of North-3 ern Germany, on the western side of the Elbe. *Tacit.*

LANGUEFACIO (langueo & facio), is, ēci actum, a. 3. to make languid or faint. *Cic.* Incitare languentes, et languefacere excitatos.

LANGUENS, particip. and adj. from *Langueo*, which see.

LANGUEO (λαγγέω), cs, gūi, n. 2. to languish, be feeble, weary or faint, as from a journey. *Cic.* Cum de via languerem. *Cæs.* Nostri languentes. — *¶* Hence, to be feeble, faint, weak, languid, from disease, to be sick, ill, indisposed. *Virg.* Tristi languebunt corpora morbo.

Or without morbo. *Tibul.* Languet ter quinos sed mea membra dies. *Sueton.* Sub natale suum plerumque languebat. *Id.* Ter omnino per quatuordecim annos languit. *Petron.* Languentem visere officii causa, an invalid. — *¶* Also, to be languid, dull, heavy, weak, used both of things with and without life. *Cic.* Languet juvenus, groves listless. *Id.* Languere otio. *Id.* In otio hebescere, et languere, to grow dull or heavy. *Gell.* Languet animus. *Ovid.* Languet amor. *Propert.* Flos languet, droops, fades, withers. *Ovid.* vires. *Sallust.* Si paululum modo vos langere viderint, jam omnes feroces aderunt, *h. e.* remissæ ac timide agere. *Sil.* Mihi gratia languet. Hence, Langiens, faint, feeble, languid, drooping, weak, inactive. *Cic.* senatus. *Cæl.* in *Cic.* Ep. stomaclus. *Cic.* vox. *Virg.* hyacinthus. *Lucan.* ictus. *Sueton.* ramus. *Phædr.* ævum, *h. e.* the period of old age and debility. — *¶* Also, to be still, calm, motionless, untroubled. *Martial.* Nec languet æquor. — *¶* The preter. langui is a trisyllable.

LANGUESCO (langueo), is, gūi, n. 3. to languish, grow languid, faint, weak, or feeble. Used of things with or without life. *Cic.* Corpore languescit. *Id.* Senectute languescere. *Catull.* Languescunt lumina morte. *Virg.* flos, droops. *Ovid.* Ut solet a magno fluctus languescere flatus, *h. e.* cessare, minui post flatum. *Valer. Flacc.* Deficit: infacti languescunt frigore cursus. *Plin.* Vites languescunt. *Id.* Color in luteum languescens, *h. e.* qui diluor fit, et ad luteum accedit. *Tacit.* Luna claro repente cælo visa languescere, to be obscured or darkened. *Plin.* Ep. Omnium

or heaver of stones, stone-cutter. *Varr.* and *Liv.*

LAPICIDINX (Id.), *a*, *f.* a quarry of stones, stone quarry, λατομία. Generally used in the plural. *Cic.* In Chiorum lapicidinis. *Plant.* In lapicidinias compeditum condidi. *Vitr.* vituminis, a pit where bitumen was obtained.

LAPIDARIUS (lapis), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of or belonging to stones. *Plant.* Latomiae lapidarie, stone quarries. *Petr.* Lapidaria navis? *h. e.* in which stones are carried. *Id.* Lapidarias litteras scio, *h. e.* cut out in stone, inscribed on stone. *Pandect.* (absol.), Lapidarius, *sc.* faber, a stone-cutter, workman in stone, lapidary. — *¶* Also, stony, abounding in stones. *Solin.* campus.

LAPIDATIO (lapido), *ōnis*, *f.* a throwing of stones. *Cic.* — *Cod. Just.* Grandinis lapidatio, a falling of hail-stones, a hail-storm.

LAPIDATOR (Id.), *ōris*, *m.* a thrower of stones, λατοβολός. *Cic.*

LAPIDESCŌ (lapis), *is*, *n.* 3. to grow hard as stone, turn to or become stone, petrify, λιθόποι. *Plin.*

LAPIDEUS (Id.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of stone, hard as stone, stony, of the nature of stone, like stone, λιθινός. *Cic.* Lapideus imber, a shower of stones. *Liv.* Muro lapideo urbem cingere. *Plin.* Lapidea duritia. *Plant.* Lapideus sum: commovere me miser non audeo, I am petrified with horror and astonishment. — *¶* Also, stony, full of stones, abounding in stones. *Plin.* Lapidei campi.

LAPIDŌ (Id.), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a* 1. to 2 stone, throw stones, strike with stones, λιθίζω. *Petr.* and *Auct. de B. Hispan.* Aliquem lapidare. *Flor.* Exercitus imperatorem lapidavit. *Sueton.* Lapidata sunt templa. — Also, to cover with stones, in order to bury. *Petr.* — *¶* Imperson. it rains stones. *Liv.* De caelo lapidaverat, a shower of stones had fallen. *Id.* Imbri lapidavit, it rained stones.

LAPIDOSITAS (lapidosus), *ātis*, *f.* a 3 hard like stone. *Tertull.*

LAPIDŌSUS (lapis), *a*, *um*, *adj.* abounding in stones, stony, λιθώδης. *Varr.* Lapidosa terra. *Ovid.* montes. *Id.* ager. *M.* fluvius. *Id.* rivus. — *Figur.* Pers. chiragra. — *¶* Also, hard as stone. *Claudian.* Lapidosos grandinis ictus. *Virg.* corna, *h. e.* quæ nucleum intus habent durissimum. *So.* Colum. poma pruni. *Horat.* Lapidus panis. *Plin.* Lapidosior.

LAPILLŪLUS (dimin. of lapillus), *i*, *m.* a very small stone. *Solin.*

LAPILLŌS (dimin. of lapis), *i*, *m.* a little stone, pebble, pebble-stone, λιθόλιθον. *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — Also, a calculus, stone in the reins or bladder. *Plin.* — The Thracians and some others used to mark fortunate days with white stones, unfortunate days with black ones; hence, *Martial.* Dies nobis signanda melioribus lapillis, *h. e.* albis. *So.* Pers. Hunc, Macrine, diem numera meliore lapillo, set this down for a happy day. — It was also a custom, according to *Ovid.* to use white and black stones in trials at law, by the former to acquit, by the latter to condemn. — *¶* Lapillus also signifies, a pearl, a precious stone, gem, jewel. *Horat.* Prop. and *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, marble. *Horat.* Lapilli Libyci, *h. e.* tessellæ e marmore Numidico.

LAPIDŌ (lapis), *is*, *īvi*, *ītūm*, *a* 4. to make 3 hard like a stone, harden, petrify, λιθόποι. *Pacut.* ap. Non. Lapid cor cura.

LAPIS *lāas* (a stone), *īdis*, *m.* a stone, λιθός (particularly in opposition to saxum, which implies roughness and hardness), any soft, small stone. *Plin.* Lapis, non saxum est. *Virg.* Lapis bibulus, *h. e.* a sand-stone or pumice-stone. *Horat.* albus, *h. e.* a table of white marble. *Catull.* Lapide candidiore diem notare, *h. e.* alio calculo. (See *Lopillas*.) *Plaut.* Verberare lapidem, *h. e.* to labor or take pains in vain. *Id.* Lapides loqui, *h. e.* to speak vexatious words. — Hence, Lapis, a stone, heavy, dull fellow. *Terent.* I, quid stas, lapis? — *¶* Particularly, a landmark. *Tibull.* Qui regeret certis finibus arva, lapis. *Senec.* Nullus in campo sacer divisit agros lapis. — Also,

a grave-stone, tomb-stone. *Tibull.* Fac, lapis hic scriptus sit super ossa notis. *Propert.* Lapis indicet ossa sepulcro. *Id.* Lapis ultimus. — Also, a precious stone, gem, jewel, especially a pearl. *Horat.* Gemmas et lapides. *Tibull.* Lapides gemmaeque. *Catull.* Lapis pelucidulus. *Horat.* Phrygius, *h. e.* marble. — Also, a milestone on paved roads or highways, denoting an Italian mile or a thousand Roman paces, one fifth of a geographical mile, and marked with an inscription. Hence, frequently, an Italian mile. *Nepos.* Ad quintum lapidem, *h. e.* at the fifth milestone, five miles from Rome. — Also, the stone or eminence of stone on which the præco stood, when slaves were sold. *Plant.* In eo ipso lapide, ubi præco prædicat. Hence, *Cic.* Duos de lapide emptos tribunos, *h. e.* bribed, corrupted. — Also, a stone statue. *Cic.* Jovem lapidem jurare, *h. e.* to swear by the stone statue of Jupiter. A stone representing Jupiter, the protector of boundaries, was worshipped by the ancient Romans. — *¶* It was also declined lapis, *is*, &c. *Enn.* Lapi. — Sometimes it is found as a noun of feminine gender. *Enn.* Sublatæ lapides.

LAPITHŌX, *æ*, *m.* and *f.* and LAPITHES, *æ*, *m.* in plur. LAPITHÆ, *ārum*, *Δαπιθαί*, a people of Thessaly, about mount Olympus, inhabiting the city Larissa, named, according to *Isidor.*, from Lapitha, a daughter of Apollo. This people is said to have first acquired the art of breaking horses, and to have invented the bit, &c. *Ovid.*, *Virg.*, &c. — Hence, Lapithæus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Lapithean, pertaining to the Lapithæ. *Ovid.* — Also, Lapithæus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Ovid.* and Lapithœus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Lapithean.* Stat.

LAPPŌ (from λαπεῖν, to take hold of), *æ*, *f.* a bur. *Virg.*, *Ovid.* and *Plin.*

LAPPACŌS (lappa), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of or like a bur. *Plin.*

LAPPAGŌ (from lappa, on account of its resemblance), *īnis*, *f.* the herb maiden-lips, shepherd's rod, or teasel. *Plin.*

LAPRICŌS, a name of Jupiter. *Lactant.*

LAPSABUNDŌS (lapsus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* falling to ruin, decaying. *Senec.* Fundamenta lapsabunda. *Al. leg.* lassarunt.

LAPSANŌ (λαψάνη), or LAPSANŌ (λαψάνη), *æ*, *f.* wild colewort or dock-herb, nippewort. *Varr.* and *Cels.* — *Plin.* Lapsana vivere (proverb.), *h. e.* to fare hard, live frugally.

LAPSIŌ (labor), *ōnis*, *f.* a falling, sliding; a going to decay or ruin; a trip, failure, mistake, ὀλισθημα, πτόσις. *Cic.*

LAPSŌ (frequentat. of labor), *as*, *n.* 1. to 2 slip, trip, totter, ὀλισθαίνω. *Flor.* and *Virg.* — *¶* Also, to fall. *Stat.* — *¶* Figur. *Gell.* Lapsantia verba.

LAPSŌS, *a*, *um*, *particip.* from labor.

LAPSŌS (labor), *us*, *m.* a sliding, slipping, falling, fall. *Virg.* Infrenis equi lapsu jaceus. *Apul.* Assiduis lapsibus contusa crura. *Plin.* Contra ulcera, rupta, lapsusque. *Id.* Nullo lapsu franguntur. *Id.* Lapsu scalarum exanimatus. *Liv.* Sustinere se a lapsu. — *¶* Figur. a fault, error, trip, oversight, σφάλμα. *Cic.* Ab omni lapsu continere temeritatem. *Id.* Cum sint populares multi varique lapsus. — *¶* Also, any rapid or unobserved motion, as of water, stars, birds, &c. a gliding, running, flowing, flying, scimming, motion, course. *Cic.* Si lacus emissus lapsu ad mare profluxisset. *Id.* in carm. Stelle certo lapsu feruntur. *Virg.* Medio voluntur sidera lapsu. *Cic.* Volucrum lapsus. *Colum.* Aqua pigro lapsu repit. *Horat.* rapidos fluminum lapsus morari, course. *Virg.* Gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones effugiunt. *Cic.* Vitis serpens multiplici lapsu. — *¶* *Virg.* Lapsus rotarum, *h. e.* ipse rotæ.

LAQUEAR, *āris*, *n.* and LAQUEARĒ, *is*, *n.* the roof of a house, or chamber, fretted or formed into raised work and hollows; a fretted ceiling, same as Lacunar. It is generally found in the plur. *Virg.* Dependunt lychni laquearibus altis. *Plin.* Laquearia, quæ nunc et in privatis domibus auro teguntur, &c. *Virg.* in *Cal.* Si nitor auri sub laqueare domus animum non tangit avarum.

LAQUEARIUS (laquear), *ii*, *m.* that makes 3 fretted ceilings. *Cod. Theodos.*

LAQUEATOR (laqueo), *ōris*, *m.* one that 3 entangles, that throws the noose. *Isid.*

LAQUEATUS (laqueus), *a*, *um*, *in-suares*, entangled, ἐνταυροῦσις. *Colum.* — *¶* Laqueatus (laquear), *a*, *um*, adorned with a fretted ceiling, fretted, forced into raised work, channelled, fluted, φανωτός. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* and *Horat.* Tecta calata, laqueata. *Lucret.* templa. *Sueton.* cœnationes. *Ovid.* Antra subit topiis, laqueataque pumice vivo.

LAQUEUS (unc.), *i*, *m.* a noose, halter, snare, trap, γινῶ. *Cic.* Collum inserere in laqueum, *h. e.* to hang or strangle. *Sallust.* Laqueo gulam alieni frangere, to strangle. *Senec.* Laqueo vitam finire, to hang himself. *Ovid.* claudere animam. *Id.* innectere fauces. *Id.* ligare guttura. *Horat.* premere collum. *Id.* aliquem interimere. *Senec.* Implicare laqueo tenaci corpus. *Propert.* In validis laqueis hærere. *Sueton.* Injicere cervicibus laqueum. *Plin.* Quempiam ad laqueum compellere, to drive him to hang himself. *Horat.* Laqueum neetere, to prepare a halter. *Virg.* Laqueis captare feras. — *¶* Figur. a snare, trap, fraud, treachery. *Ovid.* Rivali laqueos disponere. *Id.* In laquos cadere, or, Quintil. incidere. *Cic.* Laqueus verbi, *h. e.* equivocation. *Id.* Laquei interrogationum. *Id.* Ad Chrysippi laqueos revertamur, speciosus arguaculis. *Gell.* Laquei juris, knotty points, difficulties, intricacies.

LAR (thought by some to signify chief or master, and allied to the English lord, and Scotch laird), or LAR, or LARES, *tis*, *m.* a Roman or Tuscan prænomen. *Cic.* Lar Tolumnius. *Liv.* Lars Tolumnius. *Id.* Ad Lartem Tolumnium.

LAR (unc.), *lāris*, *m.* plur. Lāres, *um* (*Cic.*), and *ium* (*Liv.*), a kind of guardian gods of towns, ways, &c. *Plaut.* vias. *Sueton.* compitales (because they stood at the compita, and were worshipped there). — There were also field lares. *Tibull.* — Especially, of houses; every house had its own Lar. *Plaut.* Ego sum lar familiaris ex hac familia (belonging therefore to one family and the same house). — The Lares had a temple at Rome. *Ovid.* Every one also offered them incense in his own house; they were kept by the hearth in a shrine (lararium). *Horat.* — *¶* Hence, Lar and Lares, instead of dwelling, house, home. *Ovid.* Nostro juncta fuere Lari. *Horat.* Lare certo gaudere. *Cic.* Ad Larem suum (reverti) liceret. *Also*, *Sallust.* and *Cic.* Lar familiaris, *h. e.* domus. *Ovid.* Lares, house. — *¶* Also, the nest of birds. *Val. Flacc.*

LARŌ, *æ*, and LARŌNDŌ, *æ*, *f.* a nymph, daughter of Almo, deprived of her tongue by Jupiter on account of her loquacity. She is hence called Dea muta. The Lares are said to be her children. *Ovid.*

LARALIX, *ium*, *sc.* festa, *n.* plur. festiva days in honor of Larius. *Festus.*

LARARIUM (lares), *ii*, *n.* a private chapel in which the tutelary gods (lares) were placed, place of private worship. *Lamprid.*

LARDUM. See Laridum. 3

LARENTALIS, *e*, *adj.* of or belonging to Acca Larentia. Hence, Larentalia, or Laurentalia, *sc.* festa, a festival in her honor. *Ovid.* Hence, also, Larentinālia, or Laurentinālia, *sc.* festa. *Lactant.* and *Terent.* Laurentinæ, a festival in her honor. *Varr.*

LARENTIŌ, *æ*, *f.* Acca Larentia, the wife of Faustulus and nurse of Romulus and Remus. *Liv.* — Also written Laurentia and Larentina.

LARĒS, *um* and *ium*. See Lar.

LARGĒ (largus), *adv.* bountifully, largely, plentifully, liberally, abundantly, δαφνίλως, εὐπόρως. *Cic.* dare. *Sallust.* Largus uti, *h. e.* too freely. *Plin.* Ep. Varietas rerum largissime suppetit. *Plin.* Large deos adorare, with much incense. *Id.* Quibus (vita) largissime contigit, whose lot it has been to be very long-lived. *Id.* Large frequentare locum, in great numbers. *Horat.* Largius æquo, beyond what is right. *Gell.* Literam largius pronuntiare, with too full a sound, with too strong an utterance. — *¶* Also,

abundantly, *h. e. well, easily.* Plin. —
 ¶ Also, widely, far and wide. Plin.
LARGIANUS, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to, or proceeding from *Largius*. Cod. Just. *Largianum senatus consultum.*
LARGIPICUS (largus & facio), a, um, 3 adj. beautiful, liberal, giving largely or bountifully. Lucret.
LARGIPLOUS (large & fluo), a, um, adj. 3 flowing copiously. Lucret.
LARGILOQUUS (large & loquor), a, 3 um, adj. full of words, talkative, verbose, wordy, πολυλόγος. Plaut.
LARGIO, ire, same as *Largior*. —
 3 ¶ *Largitus*, a, um, passively. Tibull.
LARGIOR (largus), iris, itis sum, dep. 4. to give in abundance, give or grant liberally, bestow largely, lavish; or, simply, to give, grant, bestow, προτεμαί, χορηγέω. Cic. alicui civitatem. Id. populo libertatem. Hist. De sua pecunia largitus est. Cic. Cum natura semper ad largiendum ex alieno fuerim restrictior. Plaut. cenam esurientibus. — Also, to give largesses, bribe. Sallust. Senatum criminando, plebem exagitare, dein largiundo et pollicitando magis incendere. Id. Quemcumque possint largiundo parare, ne cunctentur. Liv. Largiendo de alieno, populare fieri. — ¶ Figur. 1d. to grant, concede, yield, permit. Cic. 1d. largiamur inertiae nostrae. Id. Amori nostro plusculum etiam, quam concedit veritas, largiare. Plaut. mores liberis. Also, followed by ut. Cic. Si quis deus mihi largiatur, ut ex hac etate repnerascan. Virg. Quisquis honos tumuli, quidquid solamen humani est, largior, I grant, permit it. — ¶ Also, to give, impart, occasion. Plaut. alicui letitiam. Id. Tu te vilem feceris, si te ultro largiare, *h. e. make yourself too cheap, are too easy of access.* Sil. habenas equo, to let go, throw the reins loose upon the neck. Plin. Largiri cuiquam occasionem impudentiae, *h. e. praeber.* Cic. rationem homini. — ¶ Propert. Largior, future, for largiar. Id. Largibar, for largiebar. — *Largitus*, pass. Tibull. Cum largita tuis aunt muta silentia vocis.
LARGITAS (largus), atis, f. liberality, bounty, abundance, plenty, largeness. Cic. muneris. Id. Terra fruges cum maxima largitate fundit.
LARGITER (Id.), adv. largely, in abundance, plentifully, much, δαφιλῶς. Cas. Apud finitimas civitates largiter posse, to have great influence. Plaut. Opus nutrici, utrum ut habeat veteris vini largiter. Horat. Istinc largiter abstulerit longa aetas, *h. e. multum.* Plaut. Argentum stulte datum reor, atque peccatum largiter, a great fault has been committed. Sueton. Largiter epulatus. Id. Largiter prestare alicui, to surpass greatly. Hist. Ut jumenta bestiarum odorem, stridorem, speciem non reformidarent, largiter erat consecutus, had succeeded fully in bringing about, that, &c. Luerit. Facies hominum distare videntur largiter, a great deal. — ¶ Sometimes it has the force of a subst. (see some of the above examples), and is followed sometimes by a genit. Plaut. Credo, illic inesse auri et argenti largiter. Id. Largiter mercede indispiscar.
LARGITIUS (largior), onis, f. a giving freely, bestowing liberally, bountifulness, liberality, δαφιλία, χορηγία. Hist. Largitio in milites. Cic. Largitione benevolentiam alicuius consecrari. — Hence, a distribut. g of money with a view to gain an advantage or to conciliate the favor of any one. Hence it may frequently be rendered, corruption, bribery. Cic. Largitionis suspicionem recipere. — Also, profusion, prodigality. Suet. beneficiorum. Cic. Largitio non fundum habet. — ¶ Also, an imparting, presenting, granting. Cic. civitatis, *h. e. of citizenship.* Id. aequitatis, *h. e. a showing of or dealing with equity.* — ¶ *Largitians*, in later times, the imperial treasury. They were either sacre or private: the former was expended for public purposes, as for the maintenance of soldiers, the latter for private use. The managers of them were called *Largitionales*, or *Comites largitionum*. Cod. Just.

LARGITIONALIS (largitio), e, adj. of or belonging to the treasurer of the emperor. Cod. Theod. *Largitionales officiales*, *h. e. qui curant fisco, masters of the treasury, lords of the treasury.*
LARGITOR (frequentat. of largior), aris, 3 dep. 1. to bestow liberally. Plaut.
LARGITÖR (largior), onis, m. a profuse spender, liberal giver, μεγαλόδωρος. Liv. — ¶ Sometimes, one that gives bribes or largesses, a briber. Cic.
LARGITÜDÖ (largus), inis, f. same as *Largitas*. Nepos. ap. Charis.
LARGITUS (Id.), adv. same as *Largiter*. 3 Afran.
LARGIUSCÜLÖS (dimin. of largus), a, 3 um, adj. somewhat large. Solin.
LARGÜS (unc.), a, um, adj. abundant, plentiful, copious, large, much, extensive, εὐπορος, δαφιλής. Cic. Cum sol terras larga luce compleverit. Virg. sanguis. Id. fletus. Id. Largi copia lactis. Id. Largus imber. Ovid. messis. Id. opes. Id. odores. Tacit. Largiora stipendia exposcere. Sueton. Minus edidit apparatissimum, largissimumque, very splendid. Horat. Largior ignis ardet. Petron. Largiore cibo excitare vires. Liv. Largiore vino uti. Valer. Flacc. Largus honor, *h. e. amplius, multa oris dignitas.* Plin. Pili equis in juba largi, in armis leoni, long and thick. Lucret. Largo sermone, in a long discourse. — Also, rich, abounding in. Virg. Largus opum. Lucan. Pons largus aquae. Plin. Folia larga succo. — ¶ Also, liberal, profuse, prodigal, bountiful, generous. Cic. Duo sunt genera largorum, quorum alteri prodigi, alteri liberales. Id. Si largissimus esse vellet, cumulatior mensura uteretur. Tacit. Vir largus animo, et par opibus, of a liberal mind. Id. promissis. Sil. rapinae, *h. e. de alieno largiens.* Id. Pœnus mercandi dexteras largus, *h. e. facilis et largus in conducendis militibus.* Stat. animæ, prodigal of life. Lucan. habenas, that rides with a loose rein. Al. leg. habenis: al. habena. Horat. Spes donare novis largus. — ¶ *Largus* was also a surname of several Roman families.
LARIDUM (as if large aridum), by syncope **LARDUM**, i, n. bacon, the fat of bacon; lard. Horat., Ovid., &c. — ¶ *Laridus*, a, um, adj. Cod. Theod. *Larida caro, bacon.*
LARIFUGA (lar & fugio), æ, m. and f. a 2 vagabond. Petron.
LARIGENS (larix), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the larch-tree, πεύκινος. Vitruv.
LARINUM, i, n. a city in Italy, in the boundaries of Apulia. Cic. — Hence, *Larinas*, atis, adj. of or pertaining to *Larinum*. Cic. municipium, *h. e. Larinum.* Id. *Larinates*, the inhabitants.
LARISSA, æ, f. now *Larissa*, a city of Thessaly, Λάρισσα. Plin. and Horat. — ¶ There are also other cities of the same name. — ¶ Hence, *Larissæus*, a, um, adj. of, pertaining, or belonging to *Larissa*. Virg. *Larissæus Achilles.* Ovid. *Larissæa Coronis.* Sacer. Sammon. Stat. Prima manu rutilam de vertice *Larissæo* ostendit Bellona faciem, *h. e. Larissa, a fortress of the Argives.* — Hence, also, *Larissensis*, e, adj. of or belonging to *Larissa*. Liv. *Larissenses*, the inhabitants of *Larissa*.
LARIUS, ii, m. now *Lago di Conaa*, a lake in Italy. Virg. — Hence, *Larius*, a, um, adj. of *Larius*. Catall. *Larium litus.*
LARIX (λαρίξ), reus, m. and f. the larch-tree. Vitrov. and Plin.
LARÖS. See *Larus*. 3
LARS, LARTES. See *Lar, lartis*.
LARVÄ (lar), æ, f. a spectre, ghost, phantom, walking spirit, hobgoblin, goblin, noxious spirit, πομπολέκτων. Plaut. and Suet. — ¶ Also, a mask, vizor. Horat. — ¶ Also, an automaton, a puppet. Petron.
LARVALIS (larva), e, adj. like a ghost, 2 ghostly, terrible, frightful, πόρος. Senec. *Larvalis habitus.* — In Priap. carm. 32. *Maciem larvalem* (Al. leg. *larualen*).
LÄRVÖ (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to 3 frighten with ghosts; to frighten. Firaic. *Fascinautes mulieres, quæ etiam ipsos artus larvari, ac fascinari faciunt.*

Plout. Larvatus (or, as some read, *laru atus*), distracted, mad, out of one's wits as it were frightened by ghosts.
LARUNDA. See *Lara*.
LÄRÖS, and **LÄRÖS** (λάρος), i, m. a klan of bird, perhaps the *uic.* Plin.
LÄSÄNÜM (λάσανον), i, n. a chamber-pot, 3 closet-stool. Horat.
LÄSCIVE (lascivus), wantonly, sportively, 3 lasciviously, ἀσελγώς, ἀκολάστως. Martial. *Lascive loqui.* Avien. Et si persultans aries lascivius herbas appetit.
LÄSCIVIÄ (Id.), æ, f. wantonness, playfulness, sportiveness, frolicsomeness. Pa cur. ap. Cic. piscium. Cic. Nec lascivia, nec risu. Fig. Plin. nature. Plaut. *Lascivia virgaram*, *h. e. on whose back the stripes exercise their petulance, one that is frequently whipped.* — *Lascivia* is frequently joined with *letitia*, gaudium and risus, and in this case denotes a wanton joking, extravagant gayety, mirth, jollity. — ¶ Also, licentiousness, insolence, impudence. Quintil. maledicendi. Tacit. theatralis. — ¶ Also, wantonness, lasciviousness, licentiousness, lustfulness. Sueton. *Lascivæ notis.*
LÄSCIVIBUNDÖS (lascivio), a, um, adj. 3 wanton, sportive. Plaut.
LÄSCIVIÖ (lascivus), is, ii, itum, n. 4. 2 to be wanton, play the wanton, sport, frolic, εὐβρίζω. Ovid. *Fuga lascivit agnus*, *h. e. leaps away.* Liv. plebs, *h. e. is wanton.* — Figur. Quintil. *Pedes in oratione simili pære licentia lascivientes.*
LÄSCIVITAS (Id.), atis, f. wantonness. 3 Firaic. and Carl. Aarcl.
LÄSCIVITER (Id.), adv. in a wanton or 3 sportive manner. Lælius ap. Charis.
LÄSCIVÖLÖS (dimin. of lascivus), a, um, 3 adj. a little wanton. Lælius ap. Priscian.
LÄSCIVÖS (unc.), a, um, adj. petulant, 2 wanton, sportive, frolicsome, playful, frisky, ἀκόλαστος, ἀσελγής, ὑβριστικός. Varr. homo. Virg. *Malo me Galatæa petit, lasciva puella.* Id. capella. Ovid. *Tenero lascivior hædo.* Horat. verba. Id. ætas. — Also, insolent. Cic. *Epicratem suspicor, ut scribis, lascivum fuisse.* — Figur. of things without life. Horat. *Lascivæ hedera*, *h. e. that twines itself here and there as in sport.* Martial. *Lasciva acus*, *h. e. comatoria, calamistrum.* So, Tertull. *Acu lascivire comam sibi inferunt.* Mart. *Nunc veniunt subitis lasciva nimbis*, *h. e. hinc illic vage super populum cadentia, et illius aviditatem ac proterviam in colligendo excitantia.* — ¶ Also, lustful, lascivious, obscene. Ovid. puella. Id. femur. Martial. libelli. Sueton. *Lascivissime pictura.* — ¶ Gell. *Lasciva oratio, too much ornamented.* So, Quintil. narratio.
LÄSER (λασάριον), onis, n. the juice of the herb *laserpitium*, or *silphium*, ασφαλίδα. Plin. — Also, the plant itself. Plin.
LÄSERÄTÖS (laser), a, um, adj. mixed or seasoned with laser. Plin. Valer. — Hence, *Laseratum* (absol.), *h. e. condimentum ex lasere.* Apie.
LÄSERPITYÄTÖS (laserpitium), a, um, 3 adj. mixed with laserpitium. Cato and Plin. acetum.
LÄSERPITYFER (laserpitium & fero), a, 3 um, adj. producing laserpitium. Catull.
LÄSERPITYUM, or **LÄSERPICUM**, i, n. a plant, otherwise called *silphium*, from which the juice *laser* distils; *asafetida* (Ferula Asa foetida, L.). The juice is also called *Laserpitium*. Plin.
LÄSÖS, an ancient form for *Lares*. Quintil.
LÄSÖS (lassus), is, n. 3. to grow tired 2 or weary, begin to be tired. Plin.
LÄSSITÜDÖ (Id.), inis, f. weariness, fatigue, faintness, lassitude, κόπτος. Cic. 1 tique, faintness, lassitude. Nepos. *Lassitudine dormire.* Id. *Lassitudine acquiescere.* Id. *Lassitudine sedare.* — Followed by the gen. of the object. Plin. *Lassitudo armorum*, equitandive, *h. e. quæ oritur ex armorum equitandive labore.* Id. *linearum lassitudinis levare.* — ¶ According to Celsus, *Lassitudo* in signification is not so strong as *fatigatio*.
LÄSSÖ (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to weary, 2 tire, fatigue, κόπω. Generally used by

the poets. *Propert.* Nostris lassavit brachia plagis. *Curt.* Janque lassavi, qua clipeum ad ictus circumferebat, lassaverat. *Ovid.* corpus. *Valer. Flacc.* Vacuos lassant aequora visus, tire the eye. *Id.* Visu lassatur inani, is fatigued with gazing at vacancy. *Lucan.* Lassare numina, sc. votis, or precibus, to disappoint. *So, Martial.* Supplicibus domini lassare libellis. — *Figur. Lucan.* Ventus lassatur. *Manil.* Astra lassata, h. e. quæ deficiunt et absconduntur. — *¶ In re turpi.* *Tibull.* and *Juvenal.* sat. 6. v. 129. — *¶ Absol. Senec. Ep. 52.*

LASSOLUS (dimin. of lassus), a, um, 3 adj. somewhat weary, fatigued. *Catull.* **LASSUS** (unc.), a, um, adj. weary, tired, 2 fatigued, spent or worn out, κοπώδεις. Used both of mind and body. *Sallust.* Romani itinere, atque opere castrorum, et prælio fessi lassique erant. *Plaut.* opere faciundo. *Lucret.* Lacrimis lassi, luctuque redibant. *Plin.* assiduo gaudio. *Terent.* Annius lassus, cura confectus. *Horat.* ab equo indomito. *Ovid.* ab hoste. *Plaut.* de via. *Horat.* Lassæ aures. With a gen. like fessus. *Horat.* Lassus maris, et viarum, militiæque. *Plaut.* animi. With an acc. by a Greek construction. *Senec.* Lassus an pondus titubavit Atlas, h. e. ob pondus. With the infin. *Propert.* Nec fueris nomen lassa vocare meum. — *Figur. Ovid.* Humis lassa fructibus assiduis. *Plin.* Ep. natura. *Virg.* Lassopapavera collo. *Stat.* (Cithæone) lassum inclinat ad æquora montem, h. e. declive fit et paulatim in plana descendit.

LASTAURUS (λάστυρος), i, m. a term of reproach used of an infamous, lustful person. *Sueton.*

LATE (latus), adv. in breadth, widely, πλατῶς, ὀπί. *Cæs.* Longe lateque, or *Cic.* Longe atque late, or *Id.* Late longæque, in length and breadth, far and wide, extensively. — *¶ Also, in length and breadth, far and wide.* *Hirt.* Vallis late patens. *Cic.* Ars late patet. *Id.* Hoc dictum latissime patet, extends very far. *Id.* Nomen latissime patet. *Cæs.* Late vagari. *Id.* Latius vagari. *Liv.* Murus latus, quam cæderetur, niebat, h. e. fell to a greater extent than it was cut. *Virg.* Populus late rex, h. c. late regnans. — *¶ Also, copiously, diffusely.* *Cic.* Latius loquuntur rhetores, dialectici compressius. *Cæs.* Latius perscribere, more at length, more amply. *Pandect.* Verba late concipere, in a broad sense.

LATEBRA (lateo), æ, f. a lurking-place, hiding-place, shelter, covert, den, recess, retreat. *Cic.* Cur balneæ publicas potissimum constitueras? in quibus non invenio, quæ latebra togatis hominibus esse possit. *Id.* Mithridates se Cappadociæ latebris occultare non vult. *Lucan.* Non satis est muris latebras quæsisse pavori? *Ovid.* Latebi um petere. *Cic.* Cum ignavia ratio te in fugam, atque in latebras impelleret. *Justin.* Cum in latebris ageret, a filio interficitur. *Ovid.* Menalia latebris horrenda ferarum. *Virg.* Curvis frustra defensiva latebris vipera. *Id.* Ense secant lato vulnus, telique latebram, h. c. the place where the weapon is hid or buried in the body. *Id.* Tum latebras animæ, pectus microne recludit, h. e. the seat of the soul, of life. *Lucret.* Solis defectus, lunæque latebras, h. e. when the moon is hid by an eclipse. — *Figur. Cic.* Adhibere latebram obscuritatis. *Id.* Cum in animis hominum tantæ latebræ sint, et tanti recessus. *Id.* Latebras suspicionum. *Id.* Tabellæ latebra. — *¶ Gall.* Latebra scribendi, a secret writing, writing in cipher. — *¶ Also, a cloak, cover, disguise, shift, subterfuge, pretence, feigned excuse.* *Cic.* Si tuam dicerem, latebram haberes: ad corpus dicerem pertinere. *Id.* Te mirificam in latebram conjiciat. *Ovid.* Latebram dare vitis. **LATERICOLA** (latebra & colo), æ, m. 3 and f. one who dwells in lurking-places; a lurcher, φωλητήρ. *Plaut.* Latericolus hominum corruptor.

LATERICULUS (latebrosus), adverb, privately, secretly, κρυδόν, occulte, clam. *Plaut.*

LATEBROSUS (latebra), a, um, adj. full

of lurking-places, full of hiding-places or coverts, fit for concealment, hidden, retired, secret, φωλεώδης. *Cic.* Via latebrosa. *Liv.* Latebrosus locus. *Virg.* flumina. *Sil.* colles. *Lucan.* Latebrosæ tempora noctis, h. e. dark. *Virg.* Latebrosus in pumice, h. e. full of holes. — *¶ Plaut.* Latebrosa loca, places of concealment for dissipated young men, h. e. taverns, brothels. — *Figur. Augustin.* Latebrosissima quæstio.

LATENTER (latens, from lateo), adverb, 1 secretly, privately, λάσπα, clam, occulte. *Cic.* and *Ovid.*

LATEO (λαθεω, h. e. λανθάνω), es, ui, n. and a. 2. to lurk, lie hid, be concealed, skulk, λανθάνω. *Cic.* Inklusus atque abditus lateo in occulto. *Id.* abdite. *Ovid.* clam. *Cic.* occulte. *Id.* Omnia lateo censebant in occulto. *Virg.* Latet anguis in herba. *Id.* Tu post carecta latebas. *Horat.* Naves latent portu. *Virg.* Tuta lateo æque viator. *Nepos.* Latebat apud P. Volturnum. *Plaut.* Intra labra atque dentes latuit. *Pandect.* In latenti, i. e. secret, in retirement. — In law, Latere is used of those who, to avoid the payment of a debt, the fulfilling a contract, &c. do not appear; to be concealed, lie hid, not to appear. *Cic.* pro Quint. 23. — *¶ Also, to be concealed from, unknown to, with an acc. and sometimes with a dat. instead of the acc.* *Plin.* Latet plerosque, siderum ignes esse, qui decidui, &c. many persons are ignorant that, &c. *Virg.* Nec latere doli fratrem Junonis, reaped the observation of. *Val. Flacc.* Nec latere diu sævum spolia illa Syenem, were not long unobserved by. *Ovid.* Nil illum, toto quod fit in orbe, latet. *Justin.* Res Eumenem non latuit. *Varr.* Oculis et auribus latere. *Sil.* Hostique propinquo Roma latet. *Cic.* Ubi nobis hæc auctoritas tamdiu tanta latuit? *Id.* Nihil agis, nihil assequeris, quod mihi latere valent in tempore. (Al. leg. quod aie: alii omittunt.) Hence, Latet, it is unknown, no one knows. *Nepos.* And, Latens, concealed, secret, unknown. *Virg.* — *¶ Also, to be in retirement, to live retired from public affairs.* *Ovid.* Crede mihi, bene qui latuit, bene vixit. — *¶ Also, to be safe or free from danger.* *Liv.* Latere sub umbra amicitiae Romanæ. *Phædr.* Minuta plebes facili præsidio latet.

LATER (unc.), Æris, m. a brick or tile, πλινθος. *Cic.* In latere, aut in cæmento, ex quibus urbs effecta est. *Cæs.* Lateres, qui super musculo struantur. *Vitruv.* Later testaceus. *Id.* Lateres ducere, to make. *Id.* coquere, to burn, bake. *Terent.* Laterem lavare (proverb), to wash a blackamoor white, spend one's time idly, lose one's labor. — *¶ Later aureus, argenteus, a bar, ingot, or wedge of gold or silver.* *Plin.* — *¶ Later, neut. gen. Varr.*

LATERALIS (latus), e, adj. of or belonging to the side, lateral, πλευρικός. *Lucil.* dolor, h. e. the pleurisy. *Calpurn.* cingula, a girdle, belt. — *Pandect.* Lateralia (absol.), wallets, saddle-bags.

LATERAMEN (later), inis, n. an earthen vessel. *Lucret.* Conlaxat, rareque facit lateramina vasi, h. e. vas ipsum lateritium.

LATERANUS, a, um, adj. a Roman family name. *Tacit.* Plautius Lateranus. — *¶ Lateranus, the god of hearths, so called because hearths used to be made of bricks.* *Arnob.*

LATERARIUS (later), a, um, adj. of a brick, fit for making bricks, πλινθίος. *Plin.* Terra lateraria, h. e. good for making bricks, clayey. — *Id.* Lateraria (absol.), sc. officina, a brick-kiln or tile-kiln. — *Non.* Laterarius, ii, a brick-maker.

LATERARIUS (latus), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the side, lateral. *Vitruv.* Lateraria, sc. tigna.

LATERCULENSIS (laterculum), is, h. e. 3 gerens curam laterculi. *Cod. Just.*

LATERCULUM (dimin. of later, because 3 the book resembled a tile in shape), i, n. a register, notebook of all the offices, &c. of a country, both military and civil. *Cod. Just.*

LATERCULUS (dimin. of later), i, m. a small brick or tile. πλινθιον, πλινθίς.

Cæs. — Hence, from resemblance, a brick, sort of sweet cake or biseuit shaped like a brick. *Plaut.* — Also, a piece of land in the shape of a brick, containing a certain number of acres. *Sicul. Flacc.*

LATERENSIS (latus), e, adj. of or belonging to the side. — Hence, *Tertull.* Laterensis, a body-guard, a yeoman of the guard. — *¶ Also, a Roman family name.* *Cic.*

LATERIANUS, a, um. See *Lateritanus*

LATERICIUS. See *Lateritius*.

LATERINA (later), æ, f. a common sewer, sink. *Tertull.* 1. 2. advers. Marcion. c. 20. Pro laterinis deductis, pro civitatibus edificatis. Al. laterias hic intelligunt laterarias officinas, vel lateritia opera.

LATERITANUS, or **LATERITIĀNUS**, a, um, adj. *Colum.* pira, a most excellent kind of pear, called by *Plin.* Lateriana; and by *Macrobi.* Lateresiana.

LATERITIUS, and **LATERICIUS** (later), a, um, adj. of bricks, made of brick, πλινθίος. *Cæs.* Lateritii muri. *Id.* turris. *Id.* Ne saxa ex catapultis lateritium discutere, sc. opus.

LATERNA, or **LANTERNA** (unc.), æ, f. a lantern or lantern, λυχνόδοχος. *Cic.*

LANTERNARIUS (laterina), or **LANTERNARIUS**, ii, m. a lantern-bearer, λυχνουχοφόρος. *Cic.*

LATESCÖ (latus), is, n. 3. to grow broad 2 or large, παρὼνομαι. *Colum.* and *Cels.*

LATESCÖ (lateo), is, tui, n. 3. to lie hid 3 or concealed. *Cic.*

LATET. See *Lateo*.

LATEX (unc.), icis, m. water, spring-water, running water, νῆμα. A poetic word. *Virg.* Latices simulatos fontis Averni. *Ovid.* Nec tibi sunt fontes, laticis nisi pæne marini. *Id.* Desilire in latices. *Id.* Mutari in latecem, into a fountain. *Lucret.* Laticum frugumque cupido, h. e. hunger and thirst. — *¶ Often used of wine.* *Virg.* Latex Lyæus. *Id.* In mensam laticum libavit honorem. *Ovid.* Latex meri. *Lucret.* Liquoris vitigeni latex. — *¶ Also, used of other liquids.* *Lucret.* Absinthii latex, juice. *Ovid.* Palladii latices, h. e. oil. *Prudent.* Nivei latices, h. e. milk. — *¶ Also, fem. in Acc. ap. Priscian.*

LATHYRIS (λαθύρις), idis, f. the herb spurge. *Plin.*

LATYALIS (Latium), e, adj. of or belonging to Latium, Latin. *Ovid.* populus. *Plin.* sermo. *Lucan.* Et residens celsa Latialis Jupiter Alba, and *Id.* Fulmen percussit Latiale caput, h. e. of the statue of Jupiter Latialis. (Others read Latiaris, in the same sense.)

LATYALITER (Latialis), adv. in the 3 Latia way or manner. *Sidon.* (Others read Latiariter in the same sense.)

LATYAR (Latiare, sc. sacrum), æris, n. a festival in honor of Jupiter Latiaris. *Cic.*

LATYARIS, e, adj. same as Latialis. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Jupiter Latiaris.

LATIARITER. See *Latialiter*. 3

LATYARIUS, a, um, adj. same as Latiaris. *Plin.* Latiaris Jupiter.

LATIBULÖ (latibulum), as, same as La- 3 teo. *Non.*

LATIBULÖR (Id.), æris, dep. 1. same as 3 Lateo. *Accius.*

LATIBULUM (lateo), i, n. a lurking-place, hiding-place, place of shelter or retirement, covert, retreat, den, κεδός, used both of beasts and men. *Cic.* Cum etiam feræ latibulis se tegant. *Id.* Serpens e latibulis. *Cic.* (de prædatoribus) Defendendi facilis est cautio, non solum latibulis occultorum locorum, sed etiam tempestatum moderatione et conversione. — *Figur. Cic.* Latibulum doloris mei.

LATICLAVIUS (latus & clavus), a, um, adj. that has a broad purple stripe (latus clavus), used particularly of tunica. *Valer. Max.* Et tunica laticlavia donatum ad Masinissam remisit, a tunic with an oblong stripe of purple on the breast. — Hence, *Laticlavus*, that wears such a tunic. *Sueton.* Laticlavus tribunus. — *Laticlavus* (absol.) ii, m. one that has the right of wearing such a tunic, a senator. *Sueton.*

LATIFOLIUS (latus & folium), a, um, adj. having large or broad leaves, πλατύφυλλος. *Plin.*

Id. fenestra. Cæs. fines. Id. solitudines. Cic. locus. Liv. quæstio. Id. regnum. Virg. humerus. Plin. Ep. gloria, *h. e. far-famed, widely spread.* — Hence, in general, *great.* Pandect. culpa, *h. e. too great or manifest.* Id. fuga, *h. e. a kind of banishment by which all places but one were forbidden to an exile.* — Pandect. interpretatio, *h. e. an interpretation according to equity rather than the strict letter of a law.*

LATŌS (unc.), ēris, *n. the side, flank, of men or animals.* Cic. Cecidisse ex equo dicitur, et latns offendisse vehementer. Id. Dolor lateris, or laterum, *a pain in the side, pleurisy.* — Also, the side of a camp. Cæs. Latus unum castrorum ripis fluminis muniebat. Also, of an island. Cæs. Insula, cuius unum latus est contra Galliam. Also, of a hill. Cæs. Ab utroque latere collis. Also, of an army, the side or flank. Liv. and Cæs. Also, of crystals. Plin. Crystallus sexangulis nascitur lateribus, *with six sides.* Cic. A fronte, a tergo, a lateribus tenetur, *on the sides.* — Hence, *Latus dare, or præbere, of gladiators, to offer their side, h. e. expose themselves to a blow; and, hence, figur. to lay one's self open.* Tibull. Sæpe dabis nudum, vincat ut illa, latus, *will lay yourself open.* Senec. Nec adulatoribus natis præbeas artifices sunt ad captandum. Flor. Nudum imperii latus ostentabant procul Marius, Sulla, Sertorius. — Liv. Adherere lateri, or ab latere, *to be near a person, at his side; to be with him, about his person.* — Horat. and Horat. Latus alicuius, or alicui tegere, or, Juvenal. claudere, or, Senec. dare alicui, *to give one the wall; to walk on one's left side; to give one the post of honor or precedence.* (But *Latus tegere* also signifies *to cover the side or whole body; hence, Terent. Tecto latere abscedere, to come off unharmed.*) — Ovid. Artifex lateris, *a dancing-master.* — Also, of orators, the lungs. Cic. Legem Voconiam bona voce et bonis lateribus suavissem, *h. e. with good lungs.* Id. Vocis sonus, latera, vires. Horat. Latere imo petere spiritum. Plin. Ep. Ut sæpius admoneret, voci laterique consulerem. — Hence, in general, *force, strength of body.* Cic. Non ex te es nobilitatus, sed ex lateribus et lacertis tuis. — Also, the body. Ovid. Latus submit in herba. Horat. Europe niveum doloso credidit tauro latus. — Also, kindred, relationship. Plin. Ep. A meo tuoque latere. Hence, collateral relationship. Pandect. — Also, the connection of friendship. Liv. Avertit ab consiliis in insontes indicium, ab latere tyranni, among the intimate friends of the tyrant. Curt. Cum ab latere pecunia sollicitaret hostis. So, Martial. Ille tuum, castrice, dulce latus, *your bosom friend.*

LATŌSCŪLUM (dimin. of latus), *i, n. a little side.* Catull. and Lucret.

LAVACRUM (lavo), *i, n. a bath, bagnio, 3 place to wash in, λουτρόν.* Gell.

LAVANDRIA (Id.), ōrum, *n. things to be washed.* Labor. ap. Gell.

LAVATIO (Id.), ōnis, *f. a washing, bathing, bath, in the sense of bathing.* Plaut. — Also, apparatus for bathing.

Cic. Ante te certiorum faciam, ut lavatio parata sit. Phædr. Lavationem argenteam. — Also, a place for bathing, a bath, bagnio. Vitruv.

LAVATRINA (Id.), æ, *f. a bath.* Varr. 2 and Non. — Also, a sewer, sink, jakes. Varr. — From this word Lavina is formed by syncope.

LAVATŌS, *a, um, particip. from lavo.*

LAUDABILIS (laudo), *e, adj. laudable, commendable, praiseworthy, deserving of praise or commendation.* Cic. orator.

Horat. carmen. Ovid. fides. Cic. Honestum est laudabile. Auct. ad Herenn. ab aliquo. Cic. Laudabilior. — Also, very good, precious, valuable, esteemed. Plin. mel. Id. Laudabilis vinum.

LAUDABILITAS (laudabilis), ātis, *f. 3 laudableness, praiseworthiness.* Cod. Theod.

LAUDABILITER (Id.), *adv. laudably, commendably, praiseworthily, επιεικώς.* Cic. Ad recte, honeste, laudabiliter,

postremo ad bene vivendum. Valer. Max. Laudabilis.

LAUDATE (laudatus), *adv. praiseworthy, 2 ly, commendably, laudably.* Plin. Regias domos laudatissime ebore adornans.

LAUDATIO (laudo), ōnis, *f. a praising, extolling, commending, αἰνεσις.* Cic. hominis turpissimum. — Also, a laudatory oration, panegyric, encomium; or, an attestation of one's good character; as, a testimony borne by an inhabitant of a province to the good character of a person accused at Rome. Cic. — Also, a funeral oration. Cic. — Also, with a genit. of the person who is praised. Liv. inatronarum. Id. Laudatio funebris.

LAUDATIVUS (Id.), *a, um, adj. commendatory, ἐγκωμιαστικός.* Quintil. genus causarum, *h. e. demonstrativum.*

LAUDATOR (Id.), ōnis, *m. a praiser, commendator, panegyrist, ἐπαινετής, ἐγκωμιαστής.* Cic. rerum gestarum. Id. integritatis et elegantie. Horat. Derisor vero plus laudatore movetur. — Especially, one that bears testimony to the good character of an accused person. Cic. — Also, the pronouncer of a funeral oration or eulogy. Liv. and Plin. Ep.

LAUDATORIVS (laudator), *a, um, adj. 3 commendatory, laudatory.* Fulgent.

LAUDATRIX (Id.), icis, *f. she who praises or commends.* Cic. Vitium laudatrix fama popularis. Ovid. Laudatrix Venus est invidiosa mihi.

LAUDATŌS, *a, um, partic. from laudo.*

— Also, *Adj. praiseworthy, excellent, precious, highly esteemed, inestimable.* Ovid. Inter Phætiadas quæ laudatissima formæ dote fuit virgo, of exquisite beauty. Plin. Saccharon et Arabia fert, sed laudatius India. Id. Laudatissimus caseus. Id. Foeniculum pulmonibus et jecinoribus laudatissimum, *h. e. ad sanandos pulmonem et jecoris morbos probatissimum.* Id. Olus laudatum in cibis.

LAUDICENŌS (laudo & cæno), *i, m. 2 a supper-praiser; h. e. a man who praises or applauds, that he may get an invitation to supper.* Plin. Ep.

LAUDŌ (laus), as, āvi, ātum, *a. 1. to praise, commend, extol, make honorable mention of, laud, αἰνέω.* Cic. aliquem. Id. rationem. Also, with acc. and infia. Horat. Also, with gen. of the object. Sil. Laudabat leti juvenem, *h. e. ob letum.* Horat. Agricola laudat juris peritus, *h. e. praises him as happy, extols his happiness.* — Cic. Laudare aliquem, *h. e. to give a favorable testimony to a person deceased.* — Also, to pronounce a funeral oration. Cic. Serrani filii funus perlectuosum fuit. Laudavit pater scripto meo. Suet. Laudare defunctum. — Terent. Laudare aliquem alicui, *h. e. to or in presence of any one.* — Cic. Laudari alicui, *for ab aliquo.* — Id. Laudare laudibus. — Also, to recommend, esteem, value, prize a medicine. Plin. Apri cerebrum contra serpentes laudatur. — Also, to quote, cite, name. Cic. auctorem.

LAVER, ēris, *n. a kind of herb, otherwise called sion or sium.* Plin.

LAVERNĀ, æ, *f. a goddess, under whose protection thieves were thought to be.* Plaut. and Horat. — Also, a thief. Auson. (others read tabernā).

LAVERNALIS (Laverna), se. porta, a gate of Rome, near which was the altar of Laverna. Varr.

LAVERNIŌ (Id.), ōnis, *m. a thief, robber.* 3 Festus.

LAVICI, LAVICUM, &c. See Labiei, &c.

LAVINIĀ, æ, *f. the daughter of Latians and wife of Æneas.* Liv. and Virg. (The *a* is short in Virg. Æn. 7. 359.)

LAVINIUM, ii, *n. a city of Latium built by Æneas, and so named after his wife Lavinia.* Virg. — Hence, Lavinienensis, *e, adj. of or pertaining to Lavinia, Lavinian.* Varr. Lavinienenses, the inhabitants of this town. — Also, Lavinius, *a, um, adj. same as Lavinienis.* Virg. — Lavinus, *a, um, adj. same as Lavinus.* Prop.

— Also, Lavinum, *i, n. poetical form for Lavinium.* Juvenal., Virg., &c.

LAVITŌ (frequentat. of lavo), *as, a. 1. 3 same as Lavo.* Pompon.

LAVŌ (λῶω), *as and is, lavāvi, and of-*

tener lavī, lavātum and lautum (for lavitum), and lōtum, *a. 1. and 3. to wash, bathe.* Cic. Manus lavare. Hence, pass. Cic. and Cæs. Lavari, *to be washed, to bathe.* So, Lavare or lavere (intrans.), Plaut., Terent. and Liv. — Also, Figur. to wash or bathe, *h. e. to moisten, besprinkle, bedew.* Ovid. vultum lacrimis. Virg. ora. Plaut. tabellas lacrimis. Horat. Padus Matina laverit cacumina. — Also, to wash away, to remove. Terent. Venias nunc precibus lautum peccatum tuum, *h. e. ad purgandum, excusandum, deprecandum.* Horat. mala vino. — The following are examples of the 3d conj. Plaut. lavis. Virg. lavit (pres.). Titim. ap. Non. lavite. Cato R. R. lavito. Lucret. and Horat. lavere (inf.). Val. Flacc. lavitur. Pomp. ap. Non. lavi (inf.). — Also, Perf. pass. partic. lavatus, lantus, lotus, washed. Plaut. lavatus. Plin. lotus. Terent., Cic. and Horat. lautus. — See Lautus.

LAUREĀ, æ, *m. Tullius Laurea, a freedman of Cicero.* Plin. — Also, Laureā, *æ, f. a wreath of laurel, &c.* See Laureus.

LAUREATŌS (laurea), *a, um, adj. crowned or wreathed with laurel, lawreled, laureate, δαφνιφόρος.* Sueton. Plebs laureata. Vitruv. Naves laureate. Cic. Imago laureata. Id. Laureati lictores. Id. fasces. Senec. Laureatæ fores. Liv. litteræ, or Tacit. (simply), Laureatæ, *se. litteræ, letters bound up with bay-leaves in token of victory obtained against the enemy, and sent by the Roman commander to the Senate; lawreled letters.*

LAURENS, entis, *adj. of or belonging to Laurentum, Laurentian.* Liv. Hence, Laurentes, the inhabitants. Liv. — Also, Roman. Sil. Laurentia bella. Id. Laurens præda.

LAURENTALIA. See Larentalia. 3

LAURENTIA. See Larentia.

LAURENTIVS, *a, um, adj. same as Laurens.* Martial. Laurentinum litus. Plin. Ep. Laurentinum meum, *se. predium.* — Varr. Laurentinæ feriæ, same as Larentalia.

LAURENTIS, Idis, *adj. f. h. e. Laurentina, Laurens.* Enn. ap. Priscian.

LAURENTIVS, *a, um, adj. same as Laurentinus.* Virg.

LAURENTUM, *i, n. a town of Latium, the city of king Latinus.* Virg.

LAUREOLĀ (dimin. of laurea), æ, *f. a crown or garland of laurel.* — Cic. As this was worn by the triumphant general, as a token of victory, Laureola, also, signifies a triumph. Cic. Laureolam in mustaceo quærere, *h. e. to seek fame in trifles.*

LAURETUM, and LÖRETUM (laurus), *i, n. a thicket or grove of laurels. The name of a place in Rome on mount Aventine, where there was formerly a grove of laurels.* Varr. and Plin.

LAUREŌS (laurus), *a, um, adj. of laurel, δάφνινος.* Cato. Laurea folia. Id. Vectes lauri. Martial. Laureum nemus. Plin. oleum, *h. e. e baccis lauri, vel folio, vel folio simul, et cortice baccarum.* Id. and Colum. Laurea pira, *h. e. odorem lauri habentia.* Plin. cerasa, *h. e. grafted on laurel.* — Hence, Liv. Laurea, *se. arbor, the laurel-tree.* — Also, Liv. Laurea corona, or Cic., Lav., &c. (simply) Laurea, *se. corona, a wreath or garland of laurel worn by triumphant generals in the triumphal processions; they also carried a branch of laurel in their hands; the letters announcing the victory, the lictors, fasces, &c. were also adorned with laurel.* — Hence, Laurea also signifies a triumph or victory. Cic. Quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem, *garland of laurel or triumph.*

LAUREX, or LAURIX, icis, *a whelp cut out of its mother, or torn from her teats.* Plin.

LAURICŌMŌS (laurus & coma), *a, um, 3 adj. covered with laurels.* Lucret. montes.

LAURIFER (laurus & fero), *a, um, adj. bearing laurel, with laurel.* Plin. tellus. — Also, crowned or decorated with laurel. Lucan. currus. Id. juvenia.

LAURIGER (laurus & gero), *a, um, adj. 3 bearing or wearing laurel, decorated with a wreath of laurel.* Ovid. Phæbus. Propert. manus. Martial. faces. Id. hasta.

LAURINUS (laurus), a, um, adj. of laurel. *Plin. folium. Id. oleum.*

LAURITIS (Λαυριτίς), idis, f. of a region in Attica, called Laurion, where the Athenians had silver mines. *Plin.* — Also written *Laurestis*, but less correctly.

LAURIPOTENS (laurus & potens), tis, 3 adj. laurel-ruler, an epithet of Apollo. *Martian. Capell.*

LAURON, or LAURON, onis, f. a town of Spain. — Hence, *Lauronensis*, e, adj. of or belonging to this town. *Plin.*

LAURUS, i and us, f. a laurel-tree, laurel. *Plin. and Horat.* — This tree was sacred to Apollo. His image was decorated with a bough of laurel. It is also attributed to poets; and persons, who went to consult the Delphic oracle, wore garlands of laurel. — The *flamines*, on certain festivals, wore garlands of laurel. *Ovid.* — The images of parents and ancestors were crowned with laurel on festive occasions. *Cic. Also, houses.* *Tacit.* — Laurel was used especially after a victory and in a triumphal procession; the general wore a garland, and the fasces of the lictors were bound with boughs of laurel, &c. — Hence, *Cic. Laurus, for laurea, h. e. a bough or garland of laurel, a triumph, victory.* *Plin. Paneg. Parthica laurus.*

LAUS (unc.), dis, f. praise, commendation; glory, honor, good report, fame, renown, esteem, enjoyed by a person of merit, *ἐπαινος.* *Nep. Laus rei militaris, h. e. esteem on account of deeds in war.* *Cic. In laude vivere. Id. Laudem sibi parere. Virg. Alicujus laudes dicere, h. e. to sing one's praise, to praise.* *Gell. Dicuntur in laudem, h. e. by way of praise.* — *Laus est, it is a praise.* *Horat. Principibus placuisse viris, non ultima laus est. Senec. Est laudis, h. e. it is a laudable deed, it is praiseworthy.* *Cic. Laude celebrari. Id. Hoc in tua laude pono, h. e. esteem it as a praise to you. Id. Aliquem laudibus ad cœlum efferre. Id. ornare. Id. Habere laudes de aliquo, h. e. to praise. Liv. Laudes et grates alicui agere, h. e. to praise and return thanks. Id. Laudem habere, h. e. to be praised or to be praiseworthy. Ovid. Non laudem habet de me, h. e. cannot boast with regard to me, sc. as if he conquered me. Cic. Laude aliquem afficere, or, Id. Laudem alicui tribuere, h. e. to give praise, to praise. Id. Laudes alicujus celebrare. Nep. Laudi ducitur adolescentulis, h. e. is esteemed praiseworthy. Cic. Dare alicui aliquid laudi, h. e. to speak of any thing to a person's praise, to praise any thing in a person. *Plin. Supremæ laudes, h. e. a funeral oration.* — *¶ Also, a praise-worthy thing or action. Cic. Abundans bellicis laudibus. Id. Gloriam laudum adamare.* — *¶ Also, value, estimation, repute, worth. Plin. Coccum in laude est. Id. Creticæ cotes diu maximam laudem habuere.* — *¶ Also, a town of Cisalpine Gaul, near Placentia. Cic.**

LAUTE (lautus), adv. as if washed, consequently cleanly, neatly; hence, elegantly, splendidly, sumptuously, daintily, nobly, magnificently, *λαμπρῶς.* *Plant. Laute exornatus. Terent. Laute munus administrasti tuum, have played your part to some purpose. Nepos. Vivebat laute. Sueton. Quo lautius invitati acciperentur. Cic. Villa lautius edificata. Ali. leg. latius. Id. Mores et instituta vitæ, resque domesticas melius tneri, et lautius.* — *¶ Figur. remarkably, excellently, splendidly, well. Vetus Poeta ap. Cic. Lautissime ludere aliquem. Plaut. Militem lepide et facete et laute indicari, h. e. ample, valde, insigniter. Terent. Facete, lepide, laute, h. e. ornate.*

LAUTIX (unc.), ōrum, n. presents (as some explain it) given at Rome to ambassadors or other distinguished foreigners, or an allowance of provisions for their maintenance at the public charge, *ξένια.* *Liv.*

LAUTITIA (lautus), æ, f. elegance in style of living, splendor, luxury, magnificence, *πολυτέλεια.* *Cic. Fama ad te de mea nova lautitia venit.* — Particularly frequent in the plural, *Lautitie,*

arum, when it sometimes may be rendered *excessive splendor or luxury.*

LAUTUSCULUS (dimin. of compar. *lautior*), a, um, adj. somewhat splendid. *Apul. LAUTOLÆ, and LAUTOLÆ* (perhaps from *lavo, lantum*), *arum, f. a place in Rome where there was a warm bath. Varr.* — *¶ Also, a place out of the city between Anzur and Fundi. Liv.*

LAUTOMIÆ, and LATOMIÆ (λατομίαι), *arum, f. stone-quarries, in which slaves, by way of punishment, were obliged to work. Plant.* — *¶ Lautomia* is especially applied to a prison at Syracuse cut out of rock. *Cic.* — Hence, *a prison, jail. Liv.* — *¶ Latomia, æ, sing. in Varr.*

LAUTUS, a, um, particip. from *lavo*. — *¶ Adj. elegant, neat, splendid, noble, sumptuous, luxurious, gay. Cic. Nihil apud hunc lautum, nihil elegans, nihil exquisitum. Id. Lautus supellex. Id. victus. Gell. paratus. Plin. Acer crispus ad lautiora opera, for works that are more delicate and expensive. Catull. convivio. Plin. Ep. and Martial. Lautissima cœna. Stat. Epulæ lautiores. Plin. Lautissima vina.* — *¶ Also, abundant, great, wealthy, rich, opulent. Cic. patrimonium. Id. Civitas Halesina tam lauta, quam nobilis. Terent. Omnes te in lauta et bene aucta parte putant. Plin. Hinc victimæ opimæ, et lautissima decorum placatio, most sumptuous, most costly.* — *¶ Also, that lives luxuriously, daintily; dainty, nice, delicate. Cic. Valde jam lautus es. Nepos. Lautus eques Romanus. Cic. Libertis minus lautis, servisque nihil defuit, nam lautiores eleganter accepti. Afran. ap. Non. Lautus conviva. Martial. Lautorum cœnæ. Cic. Homines laut et urbani. Plaut. Est lepida, et lauta, vice. Also, with the infinit. Pers. Rhombos libertis ponere lautus.*

LAX, h. e. fraus. *Festus.*
LAXAMENTUM (laxo), i, n. a letting out, wideing, extending; space, room. *Vitriv.* — Hence, *Macrobi. Laxamentum ventris, a relaxing or loosening, &c.* — *¶ Also, a relaxation of severity, indulgence, alleviation, ease, respite. Cic. Laxamentum dare legi. Liv. Eo laxamento cogitationibus dato, quievit in præsentia seditio. Id. Si quid laxamenti a bello Samnitium esset. Id. Minus laxamenti dabatur hostibus.*

LAXATŪS (Id.), onis, f. a widening; 2 width, space, room. *Vitriv.*

LAXATIVŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. widening, 3 loosening, mitigating. *Cæ. Aurel.*

LAXATŪS, a, um, particip. from *laxo*. — *¶ Adj. enlarged, widened, extended, wide. Liv. custodia, h. e. standing singly or separately. Plin. Membrana laxatior.*

LAXE (laxus), adv. widely, spaciouly. *Cic. habitare.* — Hence, of time, as, at payments. *Cic. Volo laxius, sc. pecuniam curari, h. e. not at once, but at intervals, by degrees.* — *¶ Also, widely, far. Plin. distare, h. e. to be distant. Cic. Laxius proferre diem, h. e. to put off to n greater distance. Plin. Laxissime vagatur Mercurii stella.* — *¶ Also, unrestrainedly, freely. Liv. Laxius vivere. Sallust. Romanos laxius futuros, h. e. dispersed, their discipline relaxed, &c. (In this passage, it is used adjectively.)* — *¶ Varr. De numero pastorum alii angustius, alii laxius constituere solent, h. e. some less, some more.*

LAXITAS (Id.), atis, f. spacioussness, roominess, largeness, capacity, wideness. *Cic. domi. Plin. maris. Pallad. aeris, h. e. a free current of air.* — *¶ Also, laxness, languor. Arnob.*

LAXŌ (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to enlarge, widen, let out, dilate, expand, make spacious, *ἐκπύνω, χυμῶω.* *Cic. forum. Cæs. manipulos. Ovid. foramina. Calp. Litera se laxat, sc. in cortice.* — Hence, to extend, stretch out. *Stat. ferrum, h. e. to draw or beat out.* — Also, to lessen, thin. *Stat. tenebras. Sil. noctem, h. e. to enlighten, illuminate, supply with light.* — Also, to procure a free passage out, forward, promote. *Plin. ructum, h. e. to excite. Justin. vocem.* — Also, to spread, extend, loosen, disengage. *Virg. rudentes.* — *¶ Also, to slacken, relax, loosen. Phadr. arcum, h. e. to unbend. Plin. intestina concreta, h. e. to loosen.*

oid. Corpora laxantur rugis, h. e. become wrinkled. — *¶ Also, to open, loosen, unloose. Nepos. vincula epistole. Lucan. nodos Herculeos. Virg. claustra.* — Hence, to destroy, frustrate, disappoint, remove. *Val. Max. fiducias. Sil. jugum. Liv. pugnam, h. e. to cease fighting.* — Also, to disclose, discover, reveal. *Stat. fata.* — *¶ Also, to lighten, relax, relieve, recreate. Cic. animum, h. e. to recreate one's self. Liv. laborem, h. e. to lighten or remit.* — *¶ Also, to lighten, lessen, relax, remit, abate, cease. Stat. iram, h. e. to moderate. Cic. Laxari aliquid velim. Curt. Vis morbi videbatur laxata. Liv. Annona laxaverat, h. e. the price of grain had lowered.* — *¶ Also, to deliver, free, release. Luccei. in Cic. Ep. se molestiis. Cic. Laxatus curis.* — *¶ Also, to lengthen, prolong, delay, defer. Senec. tempus. Quintil. necessitatem dicendi.*

LAXUS (unc.), a, um, adj. loose, roomy, spacious, wide, *εὐρύς.* *Horat. calceus. Tibull. toga. Sallust. Agmen laxius. Ovid. annulus, h. e. when it is not on the finger.* — Also, wide, spacious, large. *Virg. casses. Senec. spatium.* — Also, in general, great. *Martial. opes.* — Also, copious, diffuse. *Gell. Verbis laxioribus dicere.* — *¶ Also, open, open. Ovid. janua. Virg. compages.* — Hence, *Gell. Vox laxa, h. e. with open mouth.* — *¶ Also, slack, lax, slackened, loose, not tight. Virg. arcus, h. e. unstrung, un bent. Horat. funis. Id. Male laxus in pede calceus hæret, h. e. too negliget. Virg. habena. Calp. capistra. Figur. Cic. Laxissimas habenas habere amicitia. Liv. Laxior negligentia locus esset, h. e. major. Sallust. Milites laxiore imperio habere, h. e. liberiore, to keep them less strict, to indulge them, let them do as they please. Liv. Annona laxior, h. e. cheap, reduced price of corn.* — *Pers. Caput laxum, h. e. drowsy, sleepy.* — *¶ Also, of time, long, deferred, distant. Cic. Diem statuto satis laxum, h. e. appoint a time sufficiently distant. Plin. Ep. Tempus laxius.*

LÆA (leo), æ, f. a lioness; same as *Læna*, 3 but not so much used, and generally poetical. *Lacret., Ovid., &c.*

LÆANÆ (Λέαῖνα), æ, f. a lioness. *Cic., Virg., &c.*

LEANDER, and LEANDRŪS, dri, m. *Λεάνδρος*, a young man of Abydos, a town on the Hellespont, who, being enamored of Hero, a girl who lived at Sestos, on the opposite side of the straits, was in the habit of swimming across to visit her, but finally, in one of his attempts, was drowned. *Ovid. and Martial.* — *¶ Hence, Leandricus, a, um, and Leandrius, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Leander. Fulgent. Leandrici natus. Sil. Leandrius Hellespontus, h. e. sown over by Leander.*

LEARCHŪS, i, m. *Λεάρχης*, a son of Athamas and Ino, whom Athamas slew in a fit of madness. *Ovid.* — *¶ Hence, Learcheus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Learchus. Ovid.*

LEBADIÆ, æ, f. a town of Boetia. *Cic. LEBEDŪS, or LEBEDŌS, i, f. Λέβεδος*, a city of Ionia, in Asia Minor. *Horat. and Plin.*

LEBES (λεβης), etis, m. a vessel of metal, 3 used for boiling, washing the hands, &c. a caldron, kettle, basin. *Virg. and Ovid.*

LECHÆUM, i, n. a town and harbor of the Corinthians, near the Corinthian gulf. *Propert. and Liv.* — Also, *Lechæ, arum, f. same as Lechæum. Plin.* — Also, *Lechiæ, arum, f. Stat. (Others read differently).* — *¶ Hence, Lechæus, a, um, adj. Plin. mare.*

LECTE (lectus), adj. choicely, selectly, 2 *γᾶδν.* *Varr. Lecte. Id. Lectus. Id. Lectissime.*

LECTICA (lectus), æ, f. a litter, couch, sedan, palanquin, *κλινίδιον, φέρετρον, φορέον.* The person who was carried in *peiron.* The person who was carried in a lectica was in a recumbent posture. A lectica was in a recumbent posture. *Horat. Ali. Sueton. Lectica cubans.* They were quem lectica gestare. They were borne by slaves, called *lecticarii.* In early times, they were used only on a journey. *Salpic. in Cic. Also, for invalids. Nepos. Also, for carrying out the dead. Id. In later times, they were used in the city as a luxury, and were*

furnished with curtains against dust and the sun, &c. — They were frequently sufficiently large to accommodate several persons. *Tacit. Hist.* 3, 6. *Suet. Ner.* 9. — *Cic. Lectica scutorum*, *h. e.* filled with shields. — *¶ Figur.* *Plin. arboris*, *h. e.* that part of the trunk of a tree from which the branches spring.

LECTICAROLA (*lecticarius*), *æ*, *f.* the mistress of a litter-bearer or sedan-carrier.

LECTICARUS (*lectica*), *ii*, *m.* the bearer of a litter or sedan; litter-bearer, chairman, *sedan-nun*, *κλινφόρος*, *φορεφόρος*. *Cic.* — In early times, slaves were employed as *Lecticarii*, but afterwards the poorest citizens and *liberti*, who were divided into *corpora*. *Inscript. ap. Gruter.*

LECTICULA (*dimin.* of *lectica*), *æ*, *f.* a small chair or sedan, *κλινιδιον*. *Cic. Lecticula in curiam esse delatum.* — *¶ Also*, a sofa, couch, settle used by day in studying, &c. *Suet. Oct.* 78.

LECTIO (*lego*), *ōis*, *f.* a gathering, collecting, *συνλογία*. *Colum. lapidum.* — *¶ Also*, a reading, *ἀνάγνωσις*. *Cic. librorum.* *Nep.* Neque unquam sine aliqua lectione apud eum cenatum est. — Hence, *Lib. Lectio senatus*, *h. e.* n calling over of the names of the senators, which, at the time of the republic, was done by the censor, who read the names of the most worthy first, and, by passing over those of unworthy senators, ejected them from the senate. — *Also*, that which is read, the words, text, piece, letter. *Ammian. juris*, *h. e.* the letter of the law, the law. — *¶ Also*, a choosing, choice, *αἵρεσις*. *Cic. Iudices*, quorum lectione duplex imprimeretur rei publice dedecus.

LECTISTERNIATOR (*lectisternium*), *ōis*, *m.* he that prepared and arranged the table and couches for reclining thereat.

LECTISTERNIUM (*lectus & sterno*), *i*, *n.* an entertainment for the gods, when their images were laid on pillows or couches (*lecti*), and food was served up for them in public. *Lib.* This entertainment was provided by priests called *Epulones*. *Id.*

LECTITIO (*frequentat.* of *lego*, *ēre*), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a. i.* to gather often, gather here and there, collect. *Vul. Max.* — *¶ Also*, to read often, read again and again, *præse*. *Cic. Pyrrhi* te video libros lectitasse. *Plin. Ep.* Non legendos libros, sed lectitandos.

LECTIUNCULA (*dimin.* of *lectio*), *æ*, *f.* a short reading, a reading. *Cic. Quin* per eos dies matutina tempora lectiunculis consumperis.

LECTO (*frequentat.* of *lego*, *ēre*), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a. i.* to read often, read. *Horat. Aut* ego lecto, aut scripto, quod me tacitum juvet (but here it may be the *abl.* from *lectus*).

LECTOR (*lego*, *ēre*), *ōis*, *m.* a reader, *ἀναγνώστης*. *Cic., Virg., &c.* — *¶ Also*, a person (generally a slave) employed to read to another. *Plin. Ep.* and *Sueton.*

LECTULUS (*lectus*), *e*, *adj.* *Spartian.* In morbum incidit lectulæ, *h. e.* qui diu in lecto ægrotum detinet, *h. e.* causing him to be bedrid, confining him to his bed.

LECTULUS (*dimin.* of *lectus*), *i*, *m.* a small couch or bed, a couch, bed, *κλινιδιον*. *Cic. Liber lectulus.* *Id.* In suo lectulo mori, to die in his bed, or to die a natural death. — *¶ Also*, a couch, sofa or settle to study on. *Plin. Ep.* and *Ovid.*

— *¶ Also*, a couch to recline on at table. *Cic. and Plaut.* — *¶ Also*, a funeral bier. *Tacit.*

LECTULUS (*desiderat.* of *lego*, *ēre*), *is*, *ire*, *3 a. i.* to desire to read, *ἀναγνωσέω*. *Sidon.*

LECTUS, perhaps from *λέκτρον*, *i*, *m.* a bed or couch to sleep on, *κλίνη*, *ἐὼνή*, *λέκτρον*. *Cic. cubicularis*, or simply, *Id.* *lectus*, *h. e.* a bed to sleep in. *Id.* *Lecto teneri*, *h. e.* to be confined to one's bed. *Virg. Lectus jugalis*, and, simply, *Ovid.* *lectus*, *h. e.* a marriage-bed. *Cic. genialis*, *h. e.* a nuptial bed, which after the nuptials was called *adversus*, *Prop.* because it was then put before the chamber-door in the antechamber. *Ovid. celebs*, *h. e.* a bachelor's bed. *Prop. Vacuo vivere lecto*, *h. e.* to lead a single life, to have no bed-fellow. — *¶ Also*, a sofa or couch to recline on at table. This couch was pro-

vided with cushions, and contained generally three persons. *Cic. Hence, Horat. Lectis Archiacis recumbere.* *Suet. In imo lecto adsidere.* *Plaut. Lectus est stratus.* — *¶ Also*, a couch, bed, sofa, settle used by day to rest or read on. *Sence.* (See, also, *Leetulus*). — *¶ Also*, a bed or couch on which a corpse was laid, a bed of state, a bier or hearse. *Prop. Omnia crede mihi, secum omnia munera lecto anferet extremi funeris atra dies.* *Suet. Lectum in forum detulerunt.* — *¶ The genit. Lectus* is found in *Plant.* — In *Pandect.* it occurs as a neuter, *Lectura*.

LECTUS, *us*, *m.* See *Lectus*, *i*.

LECTUS, *a*, *um*, partic. from *lego*. — *¶ Adj. chosen, selected.* *Cic. pueri.* *Id. verba.* *Id. Verba* lectissima. — Hence, choice, excellent, exquisite. *Cic. Vir lectissimus.* *Id. Femina lector.* *Horat. vinum Massicum.* — *Also*, good. *Terent. argentum*, *h. e.* good money.

LEDĀ, *æ*, *f.* a plant. See *Lada*.

LEDĀ, *æ*, *f.* or *LEDĒ*, *es*, *f.* the daughter of *Thæstius*, and wife of *Tyndarus* king of *Laconia*, with whom *Jupiter*, under the form of a swan, hid an intrigue: *Leda* brought forth two eggs, one immortal, from which were born *Pollux* and *Helen*, the other, mortal, from which *Castor* and *Clitæmnestra* were produced. *Ovid.* — *¶ Hence*, *Ledæus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* of or pertaining to *Leda*; also, *Spartan.* *Virg. Ledæa Helena.* *Ovid. Ledæis* templâ dicata deis, *h. e.* *Castor* and *Pollux*; *Martial. Ledæi* olores. *Id. Ledæum* ovum, *h. e.* of a swan. *Id. Ledæus* Timæus, *h. e.* quia redeunte Castore cum *Argonautis*, *Cyllarus* ejus equus eo fluviositum depulit. *Virg. Ledæa* *Hermione*, *h. e.* granddaughter of *Leda*. *Lucan. Ledæasidera*, *h. e.* the constellation *Castor* and *Pollux*, or *Gemini*. So, *Martial. Ledæum* astrum. *Stat. Cyllarus* *Ledæus*, *h. e.* the horse of *Castor*. *Martial. Ledææ* palæstra, *h. e.* where *Pollux* exercised. *Id. Ledæum* *Phalantum*, *h. e.* *Spartan*; because *Tarentum* was founded by the *Spartan* *Phalantus*. *Sil. Ledææ* *Amyclæ*, *h. e.* *Spartan*, or *in* which *Castor* and *Pollux* were born. *Id. Ledæus* *Xantippus*, *h. e.* *Amyclæan*.

LEDANUM, same as *Ladanum*. See *Lada*.

LEGĀLIS (*lex*), *e*, *adj.* relating or belonging to law, legal, *νομικός*. *Quintil. Legale* genus quaestiois. *Id. Legales* tractatus. — *¶ Also*, according to law. *Tertull. Legalis* vita, *h. e.* spent according to divine law, religious, holy.

LEGALITER (*legalis*), *adv.* according to law, legally, *νομικῶς*. *Cassiod.*

LEGARIUM, *ii*, *n.* same as *Legumen*.

LEGATĀRIUS (*legatum*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of 3 or pertaining to a legacy. Hence, *Legatarius*, *ii*, *m.* a legatee, one to whom a legacy is left. *Sueton.* and *Pandect.* So, also, *Legataria*, *æ*, *f.* a woman to whom a legacy is left. *Pandect. Legataria*, or *Id. Mulier* *legataria*. — *¶ Also*, enjoined by a last will or testament. *Tertull. Legatarie* editiones.

LEGĀTIŌ (*lego*, *āre*), *ōis*, *f.* properly, a sending of an ambassador. — Hence, an embassy, the office of an ambassador, *πρεσβεία*. *Cæs. Legationem* suscipere, *h. e.* to undertake. *Cic. obire*, *h. e.* to perform. *Nep. administrare.* *Cic. Legatio libera*, *h. e.* a free legation, with which the senate charged a senator, who went on private business or for pleasure into the provinces, where the title of ambassador procured him all the privileges of a real ambassador. It is, also, simply called *legatio*. *Cic. Leg.* 3, 8. *Also, Legatio votiva*, when the journey had reference to a vow. *Cic.* — *¶ Also*, the object of an embassy, the commission of an ambassador, the answer which he is to bring back, the report or result. *Cic. and Liv. Legationem* renuntiare, or, *Liv. referre*, *h. e.* to deliver a message or make a report of the object for which one is sent on an embassy, or to state the result of his embassy. — *¶ Also*, an embassy, persons employed as ambassadors. *Cæs. Legationem* mittere. *Cic. Legatio* *Roman* venit. *Cæs. Legationes* reverti jubet. — *¶ Also*, the office of a lieutenant (*legatus*) of a general or proconsul or propraetor. *Cic. Legationem* obire.

LEGĀTIVŌS (*Id.*), *adj.* of or relating to 3 an embassy. *Pandect. Viaticum* *legativum*, or, *Id. Legativum* (*absol.*), *sc.* viaticum, an allowance made to an ambassador for his expenses.

LEGĀTŌR (*Id.*), *ōis*, *m.* he that gives any 2 thing by will. *Sæton.*

LEGĀTŌRIŌS (*legatus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of or 1 pertaining to a *legatus*. *Cic. provincia*, which is assigned to a *legatus*.

LEGĀTUM (*lego*, *āre*), *i*, *n.* a legacy, bequest. *Cic.*

LEGĀTŌS (*Id.*), *i*, *m.* an abassador, envoy, plenipotentiary, legate, *πρεσβευτής*. *Cic. and Liv.* — *¶ Legatus* also signifies a lieutenant, deputy, assistant officer of a general, *ἀντιστρατηγός*, *ὑπαρχος*. There were usually two of them, who commanded the wings of an army. *Cæs. and Liv.* — In the time of the emperors, *Legati legionum*, commanders of a legion, are mentioned. *Suet. Tib.* 19. *Vesp.* 4. — *Also*, a deputy or chief assistant of the governor of a province. If in a consular province, where the governor was a proconsul, the *legatus* assisted both in the command of the army and in the administration of justice; if in a praetorian province, where the governor was a propraetor and had no army, he then assisted only in the administration of justice; in the former case he may be called either a *legate*, or a lieutenant; in the latter he is called only a *legate*. *Nep. Legati* locum obtinere. *Cic. Legatum* sibi legare. — In the time of the emperors, the governors sent into the provinces by the emperors were called *legati*. *Tacit.*

LEGIBILIS (*lego*, *ēre*), *e*, *adj.* that may be 3 read, legible. *Pandect.*

LEGIFER (*lex & fero*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* making or giving laws, law-giving, legislative, *νομοθετής*. *Ovid. Minos* *legifer*. *Virg. Legifera* *Ceres*.

LEGIO (*lego*, *ēre*), *ōis*, *f.* a legion, body of foot-soldiers. Of Romans. *Cæs. and Liv.* It consisted of ten cohorts, each of them reckoned at 420 men, and consequently contained 4200 men, to whom were added 300 Roman horsemen. But this was not always the number; it was sometimes greater, and sometimes less; and to each legion were more than an equal number of auxiliaries added, which consisted partly of infantry, partly of cavalry. The whole number of soldiers belonging to a legion amounted, therefore, to nearly 10,000 men. The legionary soldiers were all Roman citizens; but in times of extreme danger, slaves were enrolled among them. *Liv.* The chief standard was an eagle. (See *Aquila*.) A consul had the command of two legions, a praetor of one; but in later times the command of each was increased. — *Also*, a legion of other nations, as, the allies, Samnites, Gauls, Carthaginians. *Liv.* — *¶ Also*, in general, an army. *Plaut. and Virg.* — *¶ Figur.* *Plaut. Legiones* parat, *h. e.* aid, assistance.

LEGIONĀRIŌS (*legio*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of a legion, legionary. *Cæs. Legionarie* cohortes. *Id. Legionarii* milites. *Plin. Ep. Centurio* *legionarius*.

LEGIRŌPĀ, *æ*, *m.* and **LEGIRŌPIŌ** (*lex & erumpo*), *ōis*, *m.* a breaker or violator of the laws. *Plaut.*

LEGIRŌPŌS (*Id.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* breaking or 3 violating the laws. *Prudent.*

LEGISLĀTOR, more correctly **LEGISLĀTOR**. See *Lex* and *Lator*.

LEGITIME (*legitimus*), *adv.* according to law, legally, justly, legitimately, lawfully, *νομίμως*. *Cic. and Juvenal.* — *¶ Also*, properly, in due form. *Juvencul. Legitime* fixis vestitur tota tabellis porticus. *Auet. dial. de Oratorib.* Legitime studuisse. *Plin. Fæx* legitime cocta.

LEGITIMŌS (*lex*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* according to law, required or appointed by law, legal, lawful, right, just, legitimate, *νομικός*, *νόμιμος*. *Sallust. Romani* Imperium legitimum. *Cic. Dies* legitimus. *Id. Legitimum* imperium habere (to this is opposed *extra ordinem*). *Id. Potestas* legitima. *Id. Jus* legitimum. *Id. Legitima* et civiles controversiae, *h. e.* which come under the laws and are settled by the laws. So, *Id. Legitima* quaestio

LEGĒS (λέγω), is, ēgi, ēctum, a. 3. to take
 away piece by piece, whether it be done
 with the hands, or with the eye, the
 mind, &c. Hence, to collect, gather, cul-
 pick up. Cic. nuceſ. Liv. ſpolia cæſo-
 rum. Virg. flores. Tiball. poma ab ar-
 boribus. Senec. ancoras, h. e. to weigh
 anchor. — Hence, to wind up, ſurl. Virg.
 vcla, h. e. to draw in, ſurl. Id. Paro-
 extrema fila legunt, h. e. ſpin the laſt
 threads. So, alſo, of Theſeus, Ovid. Ila
 legere, h. e. to gather in. Prop. Sta-
 men legere, h. e. to wind oa a clew. —
 Alſo, to ſteal. Auct. ad Her. ſacrum
 Horat. ſacra Divum, h. e. to commit
 ſacrilege. Lucil. ap. Non. omnia viſca-
 tis manibus. Figur. Plant. ſermo-
 nem alienius, h. e. to liſten attentively to
 any one's diſcourſe. — ¶ Alſo, to run
 or paſs over, paſs by, go through. Oo-
 id. ſaltus, h. e. to run through. Senec.
 Luna cælum freno propiore legit
 Hence, Virg. veſtigia alienius, h. e. to
 follow his footſteps, tread in his footſteps.
 Virg. tortos orbes, h. e. to wander
 through winding circles. — Particularly, i
 ſhips, to ſail through or over, paſs by
 coaſt along. Ovid. æquor. Lic. orar
 Italice. Hence, figur. Virg. oram li-
 ris primi, h. e. to keep cloſe to the ſhor
 in writing, not to enter deeply into a mat-
 ter. — ¶ Alſo, to run over with one
 eyes, to ſee, deſcry, obſerve, ſurvey.
 Virg. omnes adverſos. — Alſo, to run
 over, to read, peruſe, ἀναγιώσκω. Ci-
 libros Id. Legi apud Clitomachum
 h. e. in ejus ſcriptis. Plin. Ep. Ma-
 legere, h. e. to read badly, with
 faulty tone or accent. Plin. Legens, I
 lector. — Hence, to read or deliver le-
 tures on any thing, to explain, interpret
 illuſtrate. Sueton. Lucilii ſatyras I
 giſſe ſe apud Archelaum prædicant.
 Alſo, to read aloud, read off, read to, r
 cite. Plin. Ep. orationes. Hence, o
 the cenſor. Cic. and Liv. Senatum I
 gere, h. e. to call over the ſenate, to re
 aloud and publicly the names of the ſen-
 tors in order, and thus to point out to
 princeps ſenatus, and to ſhow what forms
 members were retained or not, and alſo wh
 new members were elected. Hence, I
 Princeps in ſenatu lectus eſt, or, ſuap
 Id. Princeps lectus eſt, h. e. was read
 over as the firſt in the ſenate. — ¶ Al
 to chooſe, ſelect, elect. Virg. ſocere
 Id. Vir virum legit, h. e. every one choo
 out his man, ſc. in order to fight w
 him: alſo uſed, when in raiſing a
 vy, certain men were picked, who

vantages to the murderer.

mores. — Also, to enervate.
pacify. *Virg.* dictis ardentem animam

— As a *neuter verb*. *Plaut.* Occultabo me aliquot dies, dum hæc consulescent turbe, atque ira leniunt. — *Virg.* Lenibant, fir leniebant. — *Propert.* Lenibunt, for lenient.

LENIS (ἁρπός), is, m. a kind of vessel. 3 *Afron.*

LENIS (mnc.), e, adj. soft, smooth, mild, gentle, sweet, easy, delicate, merciful, indulgent, kind. *Cic.* Lene et asperum. *Plin.* frication. *Cels.* cibis, easy of digestion. *Horat.* tormentum. *Quintil.* motus. *Id.* jocus. *Horat.* vinum, mild, smooth. *Terent.* Vinum lenius. *Cic.* venenum, slow. *Id.* Ventus lenissimus. *Id.* clivus, gradual in its ascent. *Plin.* fastigium, tapering gradually. *Cæs.* Lenius fastigium, of more easy ascent. *Cic.* vita. *Liv.* gradus, a slow pace. *Id.* stagnum, flowing gently. *Terent.* ingenium, gentle, merciful. *Cic.* oratio, gentle, not violent. *Id.* In hostes lenissimus. *Plin.* color. *Tibull.* Spiritum lenem agere, to breathe gently or softly. — Hence, *Priscian.* Spiritus lenis (opposed to spiritus asper). — *¶* Lene, adverbially. *Ovid.*

LENTAS (lenis), ātis, f. softness, smoothness, of the touch. *Plin.* lini. —

¶ Also, mildness, of taste. *Plin.* vini.

¶ Also, absence of violence or vehemence, mildness, gentleness, calmness.

Cic. vocis, orationis. *Id.* oratoris. *Id.* pratoris, h. e. when he graciously hears.

Id. verborum. *Id.* animi, or, simply, *Terent.* Lenitas, h. e. gentleness.

¶ Also, mildness, when a thing does not strike upon the senses too strongly. *Plin.*

Smaragdi viridi lenitate lassitudinem

mulcent, h. e. relieve the eye by the pleasantness of the color, which is green.

¶ Also, gentleness of motion. *Cæs.* In-

fruit incredibili lenitate, h. e. slowness.

LENITER (lenis, e), adv. gently, softly, mildly, gradually, ἡδύδην, ἡρεῖα *Cic.*

aridire. *Ovid.* ire, h. e. gently, without

noise. *Cæs.* Lenius agere, h. e. slowly.

Cic. Lenissime sentire. *Liv.* Collis

leniter editus, or, *Cæs.* acclivis, h. e.

gradually, of a gentle ascent. *Cic.* di-

cere. *Ovid.* ferre, h. e. patiently, calmly.

LENTUDŌ (Id.), īnis, f. same as *Lenitas*,

softness, mildness, gentleness. *Cic.* ora-

tionis. — *¶* Also, a mild or gentle be-

havior towards a person. *Cic.* in ali-

quem.

LENŌ (mnc.), ōnis, m. a dealer in slaves,

especially in female slaves, who were ei-

ther sold by him or hired to men for the

gratification of their passions. *Plaut.*,

Terent., *Cic.* and *Horat.* — *¶* Also,

a pander, procurer. *Cic.* — Also, figur.

a pander. *Ovid.* Puella, me lenone,

placet, h. e. I have, as it were, offered my

girl for sale by my poems. — Also, in a

bad sense, a negotiator, mediator, go-

between. *Cic.* — Hence, an ambassador.

Justin.

LENOCINAMENTUM (lenocinor), i, n.

3 for lenocinium. *Sidon.*

LENOCINATOR (Id.), ōris, m. one that

endeavors to conciliate by flattery. *Tertull.*

LENOCINIUM (leno), īi, m. the trade of

a procurer or pimp, hawdry. *Cic.* Qui

equestatem domestico lenocinio sustenta-

vit. *Pandect.* Lenocinium facere, to

serve at this trade. *Sueton.* Lenocinium

profitari. *Pandect.* Lenocinium præ-

bere uxori, h. e. to be a pander to. —

¶ Figur. an allurement, enticement, in-

ducement. *Cic.* Utrum lenocinium a

græce delicatæ juventutis, an orbis ter-

rarum imperium a populo R. petebas?

Id. Et se vitiorum illecebris, et cupidita-

tum lenociniis dederunt. — *¶* Also,

so, fiery or riotous of dress. *Sueton.*

Omnis lenocinii negligens, et in capite

comendo incuriosus. *Cic.* corporum.

Id. formæ. *Senec.* Lenocinium est

serve, forward, increase. *Quintil.* formæ

puerorum. — Also, to procure, fuer.

Plin. Ep. Libro novitas lenocinatur.

LENONICE (Id.), adv. like a pimp. *Lam-*

3 *prid.*

LENONIOS (Id.), a, um, adj. of a procu-

3 rer or pimp. *Plant.* Lenoniæ ades. *Id.*

Lenonia servitus. *Id.* Lenonia fide uti.

Id. Lenonium genus. *Apul.* Lenonia

illectamenta. — Hence, *Plant.* Lenoni-

um lntum, h. e. the vilest of pimps.

LENS (anc.), lendis, f. a nit; the egg of a

louse. *Plin.*

LENS (mnc.), lentis, f. lentils, a kind of

pulse. *Plin.*, *Virg.*, &c.

LENTE (lentis), adv. slowly. *Cæs.* pro-

cedere. *Id.* Lentius. *Colum.* Lentis-

sime. — *¶* Also, long. *Liv.* Quæ res

quum lentius spe ipsorum traheretur.

— *¶* Also, without animation or energy;

calmly, coolly, dispassionately, patiently;

carelessly, indifferently, negligently. *Cic.*

dicere, ferre. *Id.* respondere, h. e. to

answer calmly or dispassionately. *Id.*

Lentius disputare. *Figur.* *Plin.* Arida

ligna lentius serræ cedunt. —

¶ Also, considerately, deliberately. *Cic.*

Nisi eam lente ac fastidiose probavis-

sem.

LENTEŌ (Id.), es, n. 2. to be slow. *Lucil.*

3 ap. *Priscian.* Lentet opus, gets on slowly.

LENTESCO (lenteo), is, n. 3. to remit,

2 relax, slacken, flag. *Ovid.* Lentescent

tempore curæ. — *¶* Also, to become

clammy or glaucy, become pliant or soft.

Virg. Sed picis in morem ad digitos

lentescit habendo. *Colum.* Paulum

aqua maceratur, dum lentescat, h. e. be-

comes soft.

LENTICULĀ (lens), æ, f. a lentil. *Cels.*

2 — *¶* Also, the form of a lentil. *Plin.*

— Hence, a vessel in the shape of a lentil.

Cels. — *¶* Also, a freckle on the skin,

pimple on the face, φακός. *Plin.* and

Cels.

LENTICULARIS (lenticula), e, adj. of or

3 pertaining to a lentil, lenticular. *Apul.*

LENTIGINOSUS (lentigo), a, um, adj.

3 full of freckles, scurfy. *Val. Max.* Vir

flavi coloris, lentiginosi oris.

LENTIGŌ (lens), īnis, f. a freckly or scurfy

2 eruption upon the skin, lentigo; a

freckle on the skin, pimple on the face.

Plin. — *¶* Also, of other spots, a spot.

Plin. chartæ.

LENTIPES (lentus & pes), ēdis, adj. slow

3 of foot, slow-paced. *Auson.*

LENTISCIFER (lentiscus & fero), a, um,

3 adj. bearing mastich-trees. *Ovid.*

LENTISCINŌS (lentiscus), a, um, adj.

2 of or made of the mastich-tree. *Plin.*

LENTISCOŌS, i, f. and LENTISCUM, i, n.

the mastich-tree or lentise, σχῆνος, (Pis-

tacia lentiscus, L.) *Cic.* — *¶* Also, a

resin or oil made from the mastich-tree.

Cata. — *¶* Also, a tooth-pick of mastich-

wood, this wood being especially used

for this purpose. *Martial.*

LENTITYIA (lentus), æ, f. plianthness, flex-

2 ibility. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, viscosity,

stickiness, glutinousness, tenacity. *Plin.*

LENTITYIES (Id.), ēi, f. same as *Lentitia*.

Senec. in *Æthra*.

LENTITUDŌ (Id.), īnis, f. slowness, slug-

gishness, inactivity, βραδύτης. *Tacit.*

— Also, in reading or writing, want of

energy, want of spirit. *Auct. Dial. de*

Orat. — *¶* Also, coolness, dispassion,

apathy, phlegm. *Cic.*

LENTŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make

3 soft. Hence, to bend. *Stat.* Tela tibi,

longeque feros lentaudis in hostes ar-

cus. *Id.* Gortynia lentant cornua. —

Lentare remos, to row, ply the oar. *Virg.*

Trinacria lentaudis remis in unda.

So. *Cludian.* Eversit lentandis navi-

tat tonsis. — *¶* Figur. to retard, length-

en out, protract. *Sil. bella.* — *¶* Also,

to moderate. *Sidon.* Lentatus vapor.

LENTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. pliancy, flexibility.

2 *Plin.* — *¶* Also, cloniness, viscosity,

stickiness, tenacity. *Colum.* and *Plin.*

LENTULITAS. See *Lentulus*.

LENTULUS (dimin. of *lentus*), a, um, adj.

somewhat tough, pliant, slow, slack.

Cic. — *¶* Lentulus, i, m. a surname

of the Cornelian gens; *P. Cornelius*

Lentulus Spinther, who, in his consulate,

favoured the recall of *Cicero* from ban-

ishment. — Hence, *Lentulitas*, h. e. the

name or nobility of a *Lentulus*. *Cic.*

LENTUS (unc.), a, um, adj. tough. *Virg.*

radix. *Plin.* in frangendo. *Figur.*

Id. vivacitas, h. e. a tough or tenacious

life. *Prop.* Tellus lentia gelu. *Cic.*

Teucris illa lentum negotium, h. e.

from whom it is difficult to get any thing.

— Hence, pliant, flexible. *Virg.* vimen.

Id. vitis. *Ovid.* Lentior salicis ramis,

h. e. more pliant or elastic. (Thus *Poly-*

phenus called *Galatea*, who neglected

his love.) *Horat.* Lentissima brachia.

— Also, slender. *Ovid.* Nais. — Also,

viscous, tenacious, clammy, sticky, gummy.

Virg. Gluten pice lentius. — Also, long,

of long duration. *Tibull.* amor. *Senec.*

Tedium lentissimum. *Ovid.* Lentus

abesto, h. e. stay long away. *Val.* Flacc.

soninus. — *¶* Also, slow, sluggish.

Plin. annis. *Virg.* marmor, h. e. more

calm. *Ovid.* Lento igne torrere bovem.

Id. Carbones lenti, h. e. slow-burning

coals. *Cic.* Lentus in dicendo. *Plin.*

Color lentus, h. e. dull, not lively. *Liv.*

Spes lenta, h. e. slowly fulfilled. Also,

with a genit. or infinit. following. *Sil.*

Lentus capti. *Id.* Lenta incaluisse. —

Hence, slow in payment. *Cic.* infitator.

— Also, with poets, that renders slow,

heavy. *Prop.* — *¶* Also, slow to anger,

lore and other passions, phlegmatic, insen-

sible, unfeeling, unmoved, unconcerned,

calm, cool, unaffected, cold-blooded. *Liv.*

Hannibalem lenti spectamus? *Ovid.*

Adulteria vidisti lentus. *Cic.* Nihil isto

lentius. *Id.* index. *Ovid.* Lentissima

pectora. — Hence, calm, easy, fearless.

Suet. Lenta natura, a headstrong, wilful,

stubborn, obstinate character. — *¶* Also,

ready, willing. *Lucil.* Solvere nulli len-

tus. (But perhaps a comma is to be

put after nullas; he pays no one, the slow

man.)

LENTULUS (dimin. of *leno*), i, m. a sor-

3 ry or pimp, young bard. *Plant.*

LENTULUS (leno), i, m. a young pimp

3 or procurer. *Plant.* — *¶* Also (unc.),

a barge, bark, skiff, σκαφίδιον. *Cæs.*

LEŌ (λέων), ōnis, m. a lion. *Ovid.*, *Plin.*,

&c. — *Leo*, also, stands sometimes for

leoena, a lioness. *Stat.* and *Val. Flacc.*

So. Leo femina, for leoena. *Plant.* in

fragm. ap. *Philarg.* ad *Virg.* Ecl. 2. 63.

— Also, a lion's skin. *Val. Flacc.* —

Also, figur. a lion; a person as courageous

and bold as a lion. *Tertull.* — *¶* Also,

the constellation *Leo*. *Horat.* and *Plin.*

— *¶* Also, a kind of crab. *Plin.* —

¶ Also, an herb, the herb lion's-foot. *Colum.*

(for which stands in *Colum.* Ora

leonis feri.) — *¶* Also, *leo*, a Roman

surname in the

small animal whose urine is said to be fatal to the lion. *Plin.*

LEONTOPÓDION (λεωντοπόδιον), ii, n. 2 an herb called lion's-foot, same as *Leontopetalon*. *Plin.*

LEOPARDINUS (leopardus), a, um, adj. 3 of a leopard. *Marc. Empir.*

LEOPARDUS (leo & pardus), i, a leopard, 3 λεοπάρδαλος. *Vopise.*

LEPAS (λεπας), ādis, f. a kind of muscle 3 that adheres to rocks. *Plaut.* — It seems to be the same as *Lepas*. *Non.*

LEPIDANUS (Lepidus), a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Lepidus*. *Sallust.* — Also, *Lepidianus*, a, um, adj. of *Lepidus*; tumultus, raised by *M. Emil. Lepidus*.

LEPIDĒ (Lepidus), adv. elegantly, pleasantly, prettily, neatly, well. *Plaut.* *Lepide stratus lectus.* *Id.* *Lepide mihi est, h. e. it is agreeable to me.* *Id.* *Lepidissime.* *Id.* *Lepide, licet, h. e. well, yes.* — ¶ Also, elegantly, in speaking, with a grace, humorously, wittily, smartly. *Terent. and Cic.*

LEPIDIANUS. See *Lepidanus*. 3

LEPIDIUM (λεπίδιον), ii, n. ditdauder ar 2 pepperwort, a kind of cresses, (*Lepidium sativum*, L.). *Colum.*

LEPIDOTIS (λεπίς, squama), is, f. se. gemina, and LEPIDOTES, æ, m. se. lapis, a gem resembling the scales of a fish. *Plin.*

LEPIDULUS (dimin. of *lepidus*), a, um, 3 adj. somewhat humorous or witty. *Martian. Capell.*

LEPIDUS (unc.), a, um, adj. neat, pretty, fine, elegant, pleasant, agreeable, genteel, polite, mannerly, good. *Terent. pater.* *Id.* *Pater lepidissime.* *Id.* *puella.* *Plaut. locus.* *Cic. pueri.* *Plaut. Lepidior.* *Tercut. Capitulum lepidissimum, h. e. dearest man.* — ¶ Particularly, smart, witty, humorous, facetious. *Horat. dictum.* — ¶ *Lepidus*, a Roman family name, as, *M. Emil. Lepidus*, a colleague of *Antony* and *Octavianus* in the triumvirate. *Cic.*

LEPIS (λεπίς), īdis, f. a scale, scales 2 *Plin.* LEPISTA, or LEPISTA (unc.), æ, f. a 3 sort of water-vessel. *Varro.*

LEPONTI, ōrum, m. inhabitants of the Alps in Italy, near *Lago Maggiore*. *Cæs.*

LEPOR, and LEPOS (unc.), ōris, m. pleasantness, agreeableness. *Cic. deendi.* *Plaut. Liberi, h. e. wine.* *Id.* *Lepores sententiarum.* — Also, pleasantness in behavior, politeness, urbanity. *Cic.* — ¶ Particularly, pleasantness in speaking and conversation, pleasantry, wirth, facetiousness. *Cic. Insit lepos.* — ¶ Also, wit, humor. *Cic. scurrilis.*

LEPORARIUM (lepus), ii, n. a hare-3 warren, place for keeping hares; also, a warren or preserve for other animals. *Varro.*

LEPORINUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of a hare, 2 λεπρινός. *Plin.*

LEPOS. See *Lepor*.

LEPRA (λεπρα), æ, f. generally, LEPRÆ, 3 ārum, f. plur., the leprosy. *Plin.*

LEPROSUS (lepra), a, um, adj. infected 3 with the leprosy, leproas, λεπρώδης. *Sedal.*

LEPTIS, is, f. *Leptis*, or *Magna Leptis*, a city in Africa between the two *Syrtes*. *Plin.*

— *Leptis*, or *Parva Leptis*, a city in Africa Proper. *Liv.* — Hence, *Lepticus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Leptis*. *Plin.* — Also, *Leptitanus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Leptis*. *Sallust. Leptitani, the inhabitants of Leptis.* — ¶ Also, *Leptis*, a city in Spain. *Hirt. Alex. B. 37. Ed. Oudn.*

LEPTIMAGNENSIS, e, adj. of or pertaining to *Leptis Magna*. *Cod. Just.*

LEPTON CENTAURIUM (λεπτόν κενταύριον), ii, n. the lesser centaur. *Plin.*

LEPTOPHYLLON (λεπτόφυλλον), i, n. a 2 kind of spurge with small leaves. *Plin.*

LEPTOPSEPHOS (λεπτός, tenuis, & ψήφος, calculus), h. c. minutus lapis, seu calculus: species est marmoris porphyrite rubei, albis punctis distincti. *Plin.* 1. 36. e. 7. ut quidem legit *Harduin.* nam alii leucostictos, h. e. albis punctis distinctus: a λευκός, albus, et στικτός, compactus.

LEPTORAX (λεπτοράξ), āgis, f. a kind of 2 small grapes like corinths or carrants. *Plin.*

LEPOS (from *Æolie* λεπόρς, a hare), ōris, a hare, λευός. *Plin., Terent. and*

Virg. — *Petron.* *Leporem alii excitare, or Ocid. exagitare, h. e. (proverb.) to find some advantage, which another and not the finder may enjoy; I beat the bush, another catches the hare.* — *Terent.* *Lepus tute es, et pulpanum queris, (proverb. the sense of which is obscure), you are game yourself and want venison; or, you wish others may meet with the same evil that has befallen yourself.* — Also, of the fem. gender. *Horat.* — ¶ Also, a sea-fish. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a constellation, the *Hare*. *Cic.*

LEPUSCULUS (dimin. of *lepus*), i, m. a young or little hare, leveret, a hare. λευσκούλιον. *Cic.*

LERNA, æ, and LERNÆ, es, f. Λέρνη, a lake and town near *Argos* in *Peloponnesus*. *Hercules* here slew the *Hydra*, a serpent having seven heads (but mythologists do not agree about the number of heads), one of which being cut off, seven others grew in its place, and a crab sprang from it, which wounded *Hercules* in his foot. *Virg. Bellua Lerna, h. e. Hydra Lerna.* — Hence, *Lernæus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Lerna*. *Virg. anguis, or, Propert. hydra, or, Ovid. echidna, or, Lucet. pestis, the hydra.* *Colum. cancer, the crab.* — Also, *Lernæus*, *Argive*, *Greecian*. *Stat.*

LESBIACUS, LESBIAS, &c. See *Lesbos*.

LESBOS, or LESBOS, i, f. Λέσβος, now *Metelin*, an island in the *Ægean sea*, the birthplace of *Pittacus*, *Alcaeus*, *Theophrastus*, *Arion* and *Sappho*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Lesbiæus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Lesbos*. *Cic. libri, three books of Diocarchus against the immortality of the soul, so called because the conversation purports to be held in Lesbos.* *Sidon. metrum, h. e. Sapphie.* — *Lesbias*, ādis, f. *Lesbian*. *Ovid. Lesbiades, sc. femine, women of Lesbos.* *Plin. Lesbias, sc. gemma, a precious stone found originally in Lesbos.* — *Lesbis*, īdis, f. same as *Lesbias*. *Ovid. lyra, h. e. of Arion.* *Id. Lesbides, sc. femine, Lesbian women.* *Id. Lesbis, or Lesbis puella, h. e. Sappho.* — *Lesbias*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Lesbos*. *Horat. civis, h. e. Alcaeus.* *Id. plectrum, h. e. Alcæum, or Lyricum.* *Id. pes, h. e. carmen Lyricum.* *Ovid. vates, h. e. Sappho.* *Plin. Lesbium vinum, or, Horat. Lesbium, sc. vinum, wine of Lesbos.* *Plin. Lesbium marmor. Festus. Lesbium, sc. vas, a kind of carved vessel invented by the Lesbians.* — *Lesbos*, a, um, adj. of *Lesbos*, *Lesbian*. *Horat. barbiton, the Lesbian lyre, h. e. a poem in the style of Alcaeus or Sappho.*

LESSUS (unc.), i or us, m. the acc. *les-* 1 sum only occurs, a lamentation for the death of any one, a lamentation over the dead. *Cic. and Plaut.*

LETABILIS (leto), e, adj. deadly, fatal. 3 *Ammon. lues.*

LETALIS (letum), or LETHALIS, e, adj. 3 deadly, mortal, fatal, θανάσιμος. *Virg., Sueton, &c.* — *Stat. Letale, for letaliter.*

LETALITER (letalis), adv. mortally, in a 2 deadly manner, καίριος. *Plin.*

LETHÆUS, a, um. See *Lethe*.

LETHALIS, &c. same as *Letalis*, &c. 3

LETHARGIA (ληθαργία), æ, f. same as 2 *Lethargus*. *Plin.*

LETHARGIUS (lethargus), a, um, adj. 2 lethargic, affected with lethargy; of or pertaining to lethargy, ληθαργικός. *Horat. and Plin.*

LETHARGUS (ληθαργός), i, m. a lethargy, morbid drowsiness, morbid sleepiness. *Horat. Lethargo grandi oppressus.* *Plin. Lethargus olfactoris excitatur.* *Id. Lethargus resolvitur.*

LETHĒ (λήθη, oblivion), es, f. the river *Lethe*, Λήθη, a river of the infernal regions, of which the shades of the dead drink, that they might forget the past. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Lethæus*, a, um, adj. *Anthaios, Lethæan, of or pertaining to Lethe; also, causing forgetfulness of the past.* *Virg. annis, or, Catull. gurgis, or, Propert. stagna, the river Lethe.* *Tibull. ratis, the boat of Charon.* *Colum. tyrannus, h. e. Pluto, in whose realms Lethe was.* *Lucan. dii, h. e. the infernal gods.* *Stot. janitor, h. e. Cerberus.* *Horat. Lethæa vincula alicui abrumperet, to raise one from the dead.* *Virg. Lethæo perfusa*

papavera somno, causing forgetfulness *Id. Rannum Lethæo rore madentem* *Ovid. Lethæi gramina succi.* *Id. Lethæa nox, deep sleep.* *Senec. Lethæa vates, h. e. inspired by the god and forgetful of herself (others read repleta).* *Ovid. Lethæus amor, h. e. amoris obliuia ingerens.*

LETIFER (letum & fero), a, um, adj. 2 causing or bringing death, mortal, deadly, θανατικός. *Virg. arcus.* *Id. annus, pestilential.* *Colum. morbus.* *Ovid. locus (corporis), dangerous, mortal.*

LETŌ (letum), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to put 3 to death, kill, slay, θανατώ. *Ovid.*

LETŌIS, LETŌIS. See *Letois*, &c.

LETUM, or LETHUM (λήθη, forgetful-

ness; or from the obsol. *leo, letum*, whence *deleo*), i, n. death, θάνατος. *Plaut. and Lucet. Letum sibi consciscere, to lay violent hands on one's self.* *Virg. sibi parere manu.* *Nepos. Pari leto est affectus.* *Cic. Turpi leto perire.* *Virg. Letum ferre, to occasion death.* *Id. Aliquem leto dare, to kill.* *Cic. e legg. xii tab. Leto datus, dead.* — *Lucet. Mortis letique potitum (a pleonastic expression).* — ¶ Also, ruin, destruction. *Virg. Tenebrum res ripe leto. (To this signification the passage from Cic. *Att. x. 10. Turpi leto perire*, may be referred.)*

LEVABILIS (lēvo), e, adj. that can be 3 lightened. *Carl. Arrel.*

LEVAMEN (Id.), īnis, n. same as *Leva-* 1 mentum. *Cic.*

LEVAMENTARIUS (levamentum), a, um, 3 adj. used for lightening. *Cod. Theod. navicularius.*

LEVAMENTUM (lēvo), i, n. an alleviation, mitigation, consolation, comfort, κοιμήσις. *Cic.*

LEVANA (Id.) æ, f. a goddess that raised 3 newborn children from the earth. *Augustin.*

LEVATŌR (Id.), ōnis, f. a lifting or raising up, ἀρσις. *Vitrur. Onerum levationes facere.* — ¶ Also, an alleviation, mitigation, comfort, relief. *Cic. Alieni esse levationi.* *Id. Habere levationem agritudinum.* *Id. Levationem invenire doloribus et molestiis, for dolorum et molestiarum.* Hence, a lessening. *Cic. vitiorum.*

LEVATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a lifter, a thief 3 *Petron.*

LEVATŌS, a, um, partic. from *lēvo*.

LEVATŌS, and LĒVATŌS, a, um, partic. from *lēvo*. — ¶ Adj. smooth, polished. *Senec. Levati mensarum orbes.* *Gell. Levator.*

LEUCA (unc.), æ, f. a Gallic mile of 3 1500 Roman paces. *Ammian.*

LEUCACANTHA (λευκάκανθα), æ, f. the white thorn, a name of two plants. — Thus, same as *Phyllon*, or *Ischius*, or *Polygmaton*. *Plin. 22, 18.* — Also, same as *Phalangites*, or *Leucanthemon*. *Plin. 27, 98.*

LEUCACANTHOS, i, f. same as *Leucacantha*. *Plin.*

LEUCACHATES (λευκαχάτης), æ, m. a white agate. *Plin.*

LEUCADIA, æ, and LEUCAS, ādis, f. Λευκάδια, an island, anciently a peninsula, in the Ionian sea near *Acarnania*, now *S. Maura*, in which was the town *Leucas*, formerly the capital of all *Acarnania*. *Liv. and Ovid.* — ¶ Hence, *Leucadius*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to this island. *Leucadius.* *Ovid. Leucadium æquor.* *Plin. litus.* *Id. vinum.* *Ovid. Quotannis tristia Leucadio sacra peracta modo, h. e. after the manner of the Leucadians, who used annually, at the sacred rites of Apollo, to cast a guilty person from a cliff into the sea; they used every precaution, that the person thus sent might not be injured by the fall.* *Ovid. Leucadius deus, Apollo, who was here worshipped.* *Propert. Leucadia, sc. puella, h. e. a Leucadian girl, mistress of Varro Atacinus.* *Cic. Leucadia (the name of a tragedy by an old poet, Turpilius).*

LEUCÆTHIOPES (Λευκαίθιοπες), um, 2 m. inhabitants of *Libya*, so called because they were whiter than the other *Ethiopsians*. *Plin.* — In *Mela*, *Leucæthiopes*.

LEUCANTHEMIS (λευκανθέμις), īdis, f. 2 the herb camomile, also called *anthem-* *Plin.*

LEUCANTHEMŌN, or **LEUCANTHE-**
MUM (Λευκάνθεμον), i, n. same as *Leucanthe-
mis*. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, an herb,
same as *Phalangites* or *Leucacantha*. *Plin.*
— ¶ Also, an herb, in smell resembling
abrotanum. *Plin.*

LEUCANTHES (Λευκάνθη), having white
flowers), is, n. motherwort, feverfew. *Plin.*

LEUCARGILLŌS (Λευκάργυλλος), i, f. a
kind of white clay. *Plin.*

LEUCAS, ādis, f. now *S. Maura*, Λευκὰς,
same as *Leucodia*. *Ovid.* — ¶ More
often, the chief town of *Leucadia*. *Liv.*
and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a promontory of
this island. *Ovid.*

LEUCASPIS (Λευκάσις, albis sentis ar-
mata), īdis, adj. f. armed with a white
shield. *Liv.*

LEUCATE, es, f. and **LEUCATES**, æ, m.
Λευκάτης, a promontory of the island
Leucalia, where was a temple of *Apollo*,
now *Cabo Ducato*. *Virg.* and *Liv.*

LEUCE, (Λεύκη, white), es, f. an herb,
like *mercurialis*, having a white stripe,
a species of nettle, *Lamium maculatum*, *L.*
Plin. — ¶ Also, the white poplar. *Scr.*
ad *Virg.* — ¶ Also, a kind of wild
radish. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a species of
white spots on the skin. *Plin.* — ¶ Also,
the name of several islands.

LEUCORŌN (Λευκόρων), i, n. an herb,
same as *Leontopodium*. *Plin.*

LEUCI, ōrum, m. a people of *Gallia Bel-*
gica. *Cæs.*

LEUCIPPUS, i, m. the father of *Phæbe* and
Hilaira. — Hence, *Leucippis*, īdos, f. a
daughter of *Leucippus*. *Prop.* *Leucippi-*
des, daughters of *Leucippus*, h. e. *Phæbe*
and *Hilaira*, who were betrothed to *Ias* and
Lyneus, but were carried off by *Castor*
and *Pollux*. *Ovid.*

LEUCORHYSŌS (Λευκός, white, & χρυ-
σός, gold), i, f. a precious stone, Λευκό-
χρυσος, gemma in crystalli morem albi-
cans. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a kind of ja-
cynth. *Plin.*

LEUCORHŌS (Λευκόρμος), a, um, adj.
having white hair; applied to pomegran-
ate trees, which have white leaves or
blossoms. *Plin.*

LEUCORŌM (Λευκορόν), sc. vinum,
white Coan wine. *Plin.*

LEUCORHŌS (Λευκόρμος), from *Λευκός*,
2 white, & γὰρ, earth), a, um, adj. of
white earth. Hence, *Plin.* *Colles Leu-*
cogei, a place in *Campania*, so called on
account of its white earth. — *Leuco-*
gæa, sc. gemma; a precious stone, other-
wise called *Leucographia*. *Plin.*

LEUCORAPHIA, æ, f. See *Leucogæus*.

LEUCORAPHIS (Λευκόραφης), īdis, f.
a species of thistle, (*Carduus leucogra-*
phus, *L.*), *Plin.*

LEUCORŌN (Λευκός, white, & ῥον, violet),
2 n. a stock gillflower. *Colum.*

LEUCON (Λευκόν, h. e. album), i, n.
white. *Plin.*

LEUCONICUS, a, um, adj. *Leuconic*, h. e.
coming from the *Leucones*, people of *Gaul*.
Martial. *Leuconice lanæ*. — Absol.
Leuconicum, sc. genus lanæ, or tomentum,
— ¶ Other *Edl.* have *Leuconicus*, &c.

LEUCORHŌTOS (Λευκόρμος), i, m. prop-
erly, the white, clear, dry south wind; the
south-south-west wind. *Auson.*

LEUCOPHLEATŌS (leucophæus), a, um,
3 adj. clothed in a blackish or dark-colored
dress. *Martial.*

LEUCOPHŌS (Λευκόφατος), a, um, adj.
2 of an ashy gray, russet or dusky brown col-
or. *Plin.* and *Virg.*

LEUCOPHŌRUM, or -ŌN (Λευκοφόρον),
i, n. a sort of solder for laying gold upon
wood. *Plin.*

LEUCOPHYRŌX (Λευκοφύρην), æ, f. hav-
ing white eyebrows, a name of *Diana*
among the *Magnesiæns*. *Tacit.*

LEUCOPHTHALMŌS (Λευκόφθαλμος), i,
m. white-eye, a precious stone. *Plin.*

LEUCOPIS (Λευκόπις, h. e. pulchros oculo-
los habens), īdis, f. a plant, same as *Ar-*
temisia. *Apul.*

LEUCOPŌCILŌS (Λευκοπόικιλος), i, f.
a precious stone. *Plin.*

LEUCOSTA, æ, f. an island near *Italy*, oth-
erwise called *Leucasia*. *Ovid.* and *Stat.*,
who shorten the second syllable, though
Strabo and *Lucoph.* write it with *o*.

LEUCOSTICTŌS (Λευκοστικτός), i, dotted
or spotted with white. *Plin.*

LEUCOSYRI (Λευκός & Syri), ōrum, m.
the white Syrians, a people of *Cappadocia*.
Cart.

LEUCOTHEA, æ, or **LEUCOTHEE**, es, f.
a sea-goddess, otherwise called *Matuta*,
and *Iuo*. *Cic.* and *Ovid.*

LEUCOTHIŌE, es, f. daughter of *Orcha-*
mus, king of *Babylon*, who, having become
pregnant by *Apollo*, was buried alive by her
father; but the god took pity upon her, and
changed her into a tree distilling incense.
Ovid.

LEUCOZŌMŌS (Λευκόζωμος), a, um, adj.
3 boiled with a white broth. *Apic.* pullus.

LEUCROCŌTA, or **LEUCROCŌTA**, or
LEOCROCŌTA, æ, m. a swift wild beast
in *India*. *Plin.*

LEUCTRA, ōrum, n. a small town or vil-
lage in *Boeotia*, where *Epaminondas*, the
Theban general, gained a splendid victory
over the *Lacedæmonians*. *Nepos*. — Hence,
Leuctricus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining
to this place. *Nepos* and *Cic.* pugna.
Hence, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. *Leuctrica pugna*
(in jest), h. e. the affray between *Milo* and
Clodius, in which the latter was slain.

LEVENA, or **LEVENNA**, adj. for *Lēvis*.
3 *Loher.* ap. *Gell.* homo.

LEUGA, same as *Leuca*. *Jornand.*

LEVICŌLŌS (dimin. from *lēvis*), a, um,
1 adj. somewhat light or vain. *Cic.* —
¶ Also, small, trifling, insignificant. *Gell.*

LEVIDENSIS (lēvis & densus), e, adj.
1 woven coarsely and slightly. *Isid.* ves-
tis. — ¶ *Figur.* poor, cheap, of little
value, slight. *Cic.* Sed ego hospitii vete-
ri, et amico munusculum mittere volui
levidense, crasso filo, cujusmodi ipsius
solent esse munera.

LEVIFIDUS (lēvis & fidus), a, um, adj.
3 of slight credit, not to be trusted, εὐπίστω-
τος, ἀπιστος. *Plant.*

LEVIGATŌ (lēvigo), [or *LÆ*], ōnis, f. a
2 smoothing, polishing. *Vitruc.*

LEVIGATŌS [or *LÆ*], a, um, particip.
from *levigo*. — ¶ Adj. planed, smooth-
ed, polished. *Macrob.* *Oleum levigatus*
et spissius est.

LEVIGŌ (lēvis & ago), [or *LÆVIGŌ*],
2 as, āvi, ātūm, a. 1. to soothen, make
smooth, polish, plane, λείω, λείω-
ω. *Varr.* *Parietes tectorio levigantur*.
Plin. *Levigatur falce truncus*. *Id.* Ad
levigandum eutem in facie. — ¶ Also,
Gell. *alvum*, h. e. to loosen the bowels.
— ¶ Also, to make small, bruise small,
comminute, pulverize, macerate, and so
make soft and smooth. *Colum.* *Semina*
levigata cum vino duntur potanda. *Id.*
Omnia in mium levigata. *Id.* *Galla cum*
vino levigata. *Id.* *Quæ diligenter con-*
trita levigantur.

LEVIGŌ (lēvis & ago), as, āvi, ātūm, a. 1.
3 to make light, lighten. *Apul.* *Omni sar-*
cina levigati. Some prefer *levifacti*, or
levati.

LEVIPES (lēvis & pes), ēdis, adj. light-
3 footed, swift of foot, ἀερίπους. *Cic.* le-
pus.

LEVIR (from the Greek δάδρ), īri, m. a
3 husband's brother, *Pandect.*; also, a wife's
brother, according to *Fest.*

LEVIS (unc.), e, adj. light, h. e. not heavy,
easy to bear or carry, of little weight, κοῦ-
φός, ἀβαρής. *Plant.* *Leviur*, quam plu-
ma. *Virg.* stipulæ. *Ovid.* pondus. *Plin.*
Piper levissimum. *Liv.* *Quo leviores in*
ardua evadent, less burdened. *Cæs.*
Levis armatura, light armor. *Cic.* *Le-*
vis armatura, light-armed soldiers; so,
Liv. *Leves milites*. *Virg.* terra, light,
meagre, poor (the opposite of *pinguis*). —
Also, light, in respect of motion, quick,
nimble, swift, fleet. *Nepos.* *Peltam pro*
parina fecit, ut ad motus concursusque
essent leviores. *Phædr.* *Cursu levi can-*
es (cervus) elusit. *Virg.* *Messapus*
cursu levis. *Valer. Flacc.* *Levis equus*.
Virg. *Parthi*. *Id.* *cervi*. — So, with
infra. *Sil.* *Omnes ire leves*. — ¶ Of
food, light, easy of digestion. *Cels.* *Le-*
viur cibus. *Id.* *Levissima suilla (caro)*
est. *Id.* *Omne ferum animal domesti-*
co levius. *Horat.* *Leves malvæ*. —
¶ Also, light, small, little, slight. *Cæs.*
Leve prælium, a skirmish. *Id.* *Mea in*
vos merita sunt mea voluntate leviora.
Terent. *Pro levibus noxiis iras gerunt*.
Cic. *Dolor in longinquitate levis solet es-*
se. *Liv.* *præsidium*. *Cæs.* *Levis peri-*
culum. *Plant.* *Leviur labor*. *Sil.* *Leviur*

numerus. *Id.* *Leviur opum (in or as to)*.
— Also, insignificant, trifling, trivial, in-
considerable, of no esteem, of little credit,
of small moment, of little worth. *Cic.*
Quod apud omnes leve et infirmum est,
id apud judices grave et sanctum esse
judicetur? *Id.* *Inania et levia conqui-*
rerere. *Cæs.* *Levem auditionem habere*
pro re comperta, h. e. a flying rumor.
Id. *Leviore de cansa*. *Nepos.* *Hoc ge-*
nus scripturæ leve, et non satis dignum
summorum virorum personis. *Liv.*
Auctor levis nec satis fidus. *Cic.* *Cui*
levissima pecunia semper fuit, thought
very little of. *Tacit.* *In levi habere ali-*
quid, h. e. parvifacere, negligere, to
deem it a trifle. — In particular, of the
lighter sort of poems, such as love-
songs, fables, humorous verses, &c.
light, trifling, playful. *Ovid.* *inusa*.
Tacit. *carmina*. *Phædr.* *Levi calamo*
ludere. — ¶ Also, easy to do. *Liv.*
Quod levissimum videbatur. Or, easy
to destroy. *Horat.* *Leviura Pergana*.
— ¶ Also, light, not burdensome, not
pressing, soft. *Tibull.* *Terra sit super*
ossa levis (for it was usual to wish ter-
ram levem to be buried). — And, in
general, light, gentle, soft, mild. *Sil.*
Levis secunda aspirans aura flatus.
Virg. *susurrus*. *Horat.* *somnus*. *Cic.*
Quod levius imie levitati nomen im-
ponam, what more gentle or milder
nunc? what name less harsh? So, *Id.*
Leviur reprehensio. *Plin.* *Vinum le-*
visimum, h. e. very-mild, not oppressing
or intoxicating. *Sueton.* *exsilium, tolera-*
ble, supportable. — Hence, wholesome,
healthy, salubrious, or, at least, not un-
healthy. *Varr.* *loca, or terra (opposed*
to gravis). — Also, agreeable, pleasant,
complaisant, obliging. *Plant.* *Suis con-*
cinat se levem. — ¶ Also, light, in
changing one's opinion, inconstant, fickle,
unsteady, wavering, not to be relied on,
changeable, faithless, vile, unworthy of re-
spect or honor. *Cic.* *Quidam sepe in*
parva pecunia cognoscuntur, quam sint
leves: quidam, quos parva movere non
potuit, cognoscuntur in magna. *Id.*
Leves amicitiae, h. e. levium hominum.
Ovid. *Veniunt leve vulgus, euntque*.
Id. *Parva leves capiunt animos*. *Ter-*
rent. *Mulieres sunt levi sententia*.
Cæs. *Quid levius, aut turpius, quam*
auctore hoste de summis rebus capere
consilium? — Hence, rain, lying, not
speaking the truth. *Tibull.* *Sit illa levis*.
Also, *Petron.* *verba, vain, empty*.

LEVIS, or **LÆVIS** (Λεύος), e, adj. smooth,
not rough. *Cic.* *Corpuscula quedam*
levia, alia aspera, rotunda alia. *Id.*
Loca plana, an montuosi; leves, an
asper; opaci, an aprici. *Ovid.* *Leviur*
assiduo detritis æquore conchis. *Virg.*
Leve marmor. *Id.* *pharetra, smoothly*
wrought. *Ovid.* *Coena pectine levis*,
smooth, sleek. *Id.* *Levia stamina*. *Mar-*
tial. *pallia, h. e. ex panno non villosa*.
Cato. *brassica, h. e. which has broad*
leaves; the opposite of crispata. *Lucret.*
Levissima corpora. — Absol. *Leve*,
what is smoothed or polished, a smooth sur-
face. *Pers.* and *Horat.* — ¶ Also,
smooth, polished. *Virg.* *pocula*. —
¶ Also, smooth, without hair, beardless.
Horat. *juventas*. *Juvénal.* *crura*. *Id.*
Canes scabie leves. *Ovid.* *senex, bald*.
— Hence, smooth, white, beautiful, fair,
youthful or tender. *Virg.* 11. *Æo.* *Levi*
patens in pectore vulnus. *Id.* *humeri*.
Id. *frons*. *Ovid.* *colla*. — ¶ Also, slippery.
Virg. *Levi sanguine Nisus labitur*. —
¶ Also, well rubbed, macerated or soften-
ed, of a medical compound. *Scribon.*
Larg. — ¶ Also, soft, effeminate; or,
spruce, genteel, highly-dressed. *Ovid.*
Femina quid faciat, cum vir sit levior
ipsa? *Pers.* *Trossulus exsultat tibi per*
subsellia levis. — ¶ Also, smooth,
well-connected or compacted, flowing equa-
bly, of the words of an oration or poem.
Cic. *Ut neve asper verborum concursus,*
neve huius s t, sed quodammodo co-
agmentatus et levis. *Id.* *oratio (op-*
posed to asper, &c.).

LEVISMŌNŌS (lēvis & somnus), a, um
3 adj. having light sleep, easily waked. *Lu-*
cret. *Levissona canum corda*.

LEVITAS (lēvis), ātis, f. lightness, as to
weight, κοῦφότης. *Cæs.* *Levitas armo-*

rum. — ¶ Also, *lightness*, in respect of motion, *agility*, *swiftmess*, *velocity*. *Lucr.* Volneri hæc levitate feruntur. — Also, *mobleness*, *power of changing place*. *Ovid.* Termine, post illud levitas tibi libera non est. — Also, referred to the mind, *lightness*, *light conduct*, *frivolity*. *Cic.* Amatoriis levitatibus dediti. *Id.* Levitates conice, *lightnesses*, *vain acts*, such as are represented in a comedy; as, for instance, when a son baffles his father. — Or, *changeableness*, *levity*, *inconstancy*, *fickleness*, *unsteadiness*, *want of consideration*, *inconsiderateness*. *Cic.* Perpetua in populari ratione levitas. *Cæs.* Mobilitate et levitate animi novis imperiis studeant. *Phadr.* Non levitas mihi, sed certa ratio causam scribendi dedit. — Also, *playfulness*, *jocoseness*, *vaintness*. *Petr.* poetica. — ¶ Also, *lightness*, *insignificance*, *groundlessness*, *vainly*, *airiness*, *nullity*. *Cic.* opinionis, *shallowness*. — ¶ Also, *barbarous*, *bad quality* or *condition*. *Cic.* Judiciorum levitate ordo quoque alius ad res indicandas postulatur. — ¶ *Ernest.* in *Clav.* *Cic.* says: *Levitas* is attributed to all violent and vain desires and affections of the mind, because in these there is no constancy or steadiness; whence, also, those are called *leves* who are given up to them. And, as *gracitas* is said of all virtue, in which there is a constancy and evenness of action, so *levitas* of all vice, because vice is for the most part without steadiness (*gracitas*).

LEVITAS, or LÆVITAS (lēvis, or lēvis), ātis, f. *smoothness*, *plancness*, *evenness*, *levities*. *Cic.* Speculorum levitas. *Id.* In ipso tacta est modus mollitudinis, et levitatis. — *Figur.* *Quintil.* verborum, *smoothness*, *equableness*, *polish of expression*. Other *Edd.* have *lenitas*. — ¶ *Cels.* Levitas intestinorum, *lubricity*, *looseness*.

LEVITER (lēvis), adv. *lightly*, in respect of weight, *κοῦφως*. *Curt.* Thraces leviter armati. — ¶ Also, *lightly*, *h. e.* not oppressively or grievously, without molestation, without injury. *Cæs.* Levius casura pila sperabit, in loco retentis militibus, quam si ipsi immixtis telis occurrissent, *h. e.* with less injury; or, more literally, with less force or effort. *Cic.* Omnia levius casura, more happily, better. — ¶ Also, *lightly*, *easily*, without trouble, with equanimity. *Cic.* Eo levius ferendum est, quod, &c. *Id.* Levissime feram, si, &c. with the least concern. — ¶ Also, *lightly*, *slightly*, a little, somewhat, not much. *Cic.* Leviter sanctius, slightly. *Id.* Leviter a summo inflexum bacillum. *Id.* Gene leviter eminentes. *Id.* Leviter egrotans, slightly indisposed. *Id.* Homines leviter erudit, scantily. *Id.* Aliquid leviter agnoscere. *Sueton.* Leviter recreata mens. *Quintil.* Quæ libro quinto leviter in transitu attigeram. *Cic.* Leviter significare. *Id.* Ut levissime dicam, to say the least of it. — Hence, *Levius*, less, minus. *Horat.* Levius miser. — Also, *lightly*, *softly*, in a low voice. *Ovid.* *Her.* 3, 89, and *Cic.* *Sull.* 10, dicere. — ¶ Also, *slightly*, *meagrely*, *scantily*, *poorly*, not much, not particularly. *Plant.* Bene volumus leviter lenonibus, we are not profuse in our good wishes to, &c. we are sparing of our affection, *h. e.* we hate. *Id.* Leviter laudare, to give scant praise, *h. e.* to blame, abominate. Also, *Curt.* Porta levius custodiebatur, *h. e.* indiligentius.

LEVITES (λεῖτες), or LÆVITA, æ, m. properly, a *Levite*; afterwards, in the Christian church, a *deacon*. *Sidon.* and *Prudent.*

LEVITIS, idis, f. adj. of the race of *Levi*. 3 *Prudent.* gens, *h. e.* *Levite*.

LÆVITĒDŌ (lēvis), [or LÆV], mis, f. 3 *smoothness*. *Laclant.*

LÆVITĒSCĒLŌS (dimin. from *levior*), [or LÆV], a, um, adj. *h. e.* paulo levior. *Plin.* *Ep.* 1, 16. Facit versus molliusculos leviusculosque, duriusculos quosdam. But *Ed. Gesn.* does not have the word.

LĒVŌ (lēvis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make lighter, lighten, alleviate, ease, relieve (either alieni aliquod, or aliquem re).

Cic. Hæc tibi ad levandas molestias magna esse debent. *Plaut.* alieni paupertatem. *Cic.* angorem animi mei sermone tuo. *Id.* His levabat metum gloria. *Virg.* viam vario sermone, to lighten, beguile. *Cic.* Me molestia valde levavit: utinam omnino liberasset. *Id.* Multa omni aere alieno liberata: multa valde levate. *Virg.* Te fasce levabo, will relieve you of. *Cic.* se aere alieno. — Hence, to cleanse, purify. *Martial.* dentes penna. — Also, to free, liberate, release, discharge. *Horat.* ægrum ex præcipiti. *Cic.* aliquem optinone. *Liv.* aliquem metu. *Id.* animos religionē. *Varro.* se vita. *So, Plaut.* Me omnium laborum (genit.) levās. — Also, to refresh, relieve, set up, strengthen, restore. *Ovid.* Pars jacet, et molli gramine membra levat. *Horat.* Pomenta vulnus nil malum levavit. *Id.* tessos artus salutari arte. *Curt.* Vim morbi potione levaturus. *So, Cic.* Animi exercitando levatur, are refreshed, relieved. Hence, *Ovid.* Levavi luctu alienijus, to take delight in. — Also, to make lighter, *h. e.* to lessen, diminish, weaken, impair, reduce. *Cæ.* Auctoritas levatur inconstantia. *Id.* suspicionem. *Liv.* invidiam. *Tacit.* Levavitque, apertis horreis, prætin frugum. *Horat.* Multa fidem promissa levat. *Ovid.* sitim fonte, to allay, slake. *Id.* famem fronde. *Cæs.* inopiam multum. *Virg.* omen, to allay, avert. — Also, to support, assist. *Virg.* aliquem auxilio. — ¶ Also, to lift up, raise, elevate, āpo. *Ovid.* se de cæspite, *h. e.* rises. *Id.* se saxo. *Id.* membra hamo. *Liv.* se alis; and, *Colum.* se, to fly up. *Plin.* Ignea vi levantur in sublimē. *Ovid.* Paulum levatus, having raised himself. *Liv.* Quum se quisque levare vellet, wished to rise. *So, Cic.* (figur.) Ut me levaret tuis adventus, sic discessus afflixit, lifted me up, refreshed me. — Hence, to take away, remove. *Ovid.* Levat terga suis, nigro pendentia tigno, takes down. *Virg.* Jubet vincla levare viro. *Pallad.* terram ab radicibus. *Liv.* Levasse superimpositum capiti deus, *h. e.* the cap. Hence, *Quintil.* (figur.) Consuetudine difficultas omnis levatur. — Also, to raise, receive, take. *Pandect.* tributum in eam civitatem. — ¶ Levasso, for levavero. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.*

LĒVŌ (lēvis), or LÆVŌ, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make smooth, plane, polish, smooth, ἀσσω. *Cels.* Levant id, quod exasperatum est, spodium, hebenus, gummi. *Lucr.* Levare et radere tigna. *Stat.* mensas, to furbish. *Cic.* fragm. vultum. — *Figur.* in writings, *Horat.* nimis aspera, to smoothen, soften. — ¶ See, also, *Levatus*.

LĒVŌR (Id.), or LÆVŌR, ōris, m. smoothness. *Cic.* Multis modis concors et aptus redditus in levore consedit. *Plin.* in chartis. *Lucr.* Levor (voci) levore (principiorum) creatur.

LEUSŌN, i, n. that part of the fir-tree, nearest the pith, which in the larch-tree is called ægis. *Plin.* (Theophr. calls it λυδῶρον.)

LEX (lego, ēre, to choose, select, according to *Cic.*), lēgis, f. a proposal or proposition for a law, which (at Rome) was made to the people by a magistrate from the rostra, a bill; thus, *Legem ferre*, to propose, offer, present a bill to the people, to be acted upon; *Legem rogare*, the same; *Legem perferre*, to carry through, for which *Cic.* and *Liv.* use, also, *Legem ferre* (of the magistrate who carried it through; *Legem promulgare*, to make publicly known, or to fix up, publish, so that every one may read it before it is voted upon; *Legem sciscere*, or jubere (of the people), to accept, pass. For example, *Cic.* De me tulisti, legem promulgasti, tulisti. *Id.* Legem tulit, ne auspiciis obtemperaretur. *Id.* Legem de injuriis publicis tulisti Anagnino nescio cui, in favor of some person of Anagnina. *Vellei.* Legem ferre ad populum. *Liv.* Legem promulgavit, pertulitque, ut, &c. *Id.* Legem centuriatis comitiis (consules) tulere, ut, &c. carried through. *Cic.* Cum legem agrariam ferret (proposuit): quam tamen antiquari (to be rejected, thrown out) facile passus

est. *Id.* Lex suffragiis populi republiata est, rejected. *Id.* Hanc tibi legem Clodius scripsit, dedit up, dictated. *Id.* Ego leges perniciosas rogavi, proposed. *Id.* Legem sciscere (to pass) de re aliqua. *Id.* Populus R. legem jussit (passit) de civitate tribuenda. *Id.* Legem accipere, to accept, pass, adopt. — ¶ Also, the bill or proposition, which, having received the approbation of the people in the comitia, has become a law; a law, ordinance, statute, resolve, decree. *Liv.* Legem abrogare, to annul, repeal. — And, in general, a law, &c. whether in a free state or a monarchy. *Liv.* Leges regiae, originating from the Roman kings. *Id.* Leges duodecim tabularum. *Nepos.* Hanc (legem) Epaminondas quum reipublicæ conservandæ causâ latam (passed, enacted) videret. *Id.* Leges Atheniensium, and Lacedæmoniorum. *Cic.* Leges imponere alicui, to impose. *Id.* Legem facere, to make. *Id.* constituere alicui, and *Horat.* Ponere leges, to make. *Cic.* sancire, to make a law in which is fixed the penalty for the transgression of the same. *Liv.* condere, to frame, digest. *Cic.* Legibus alicquem solvere, to exempt from, give a dispensation from. *Id.* Legem figere, to post up. *Ovid.* Per leges ire, to submit to, comply with. — *Legē*, according to the law; or, rather, by law, by virtue of the law. *Terent.* Ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona. *Nepos.* Ut de eo legibus fieret judicium. *Id.* Neque legibus Atheniensium em tti (e custodia) poterat. — Hence, *Legē agere*, to proceed by law; for instance, *Liv.* of a dictator, when he executes the sentence of a judge; also, *Cic.* to bring an action by or according to a law, which gives the power of bringing such action, for which *Nepos.* has *Experiri legibus*; so, *Sueton.* Pluribus legibus agere, to bring repeated actions. In its widest sense, it includes whatever is done before the prætor according to law, for the purpose of maintaining one's right; as, vindication, in jure cessio, &c.; to which *jus dicere*, or reddere, on the part of the prætor, corresponds. (See *Cic. Mur.* II. and *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 47.) — *Lex* is also followed by *ut*; as, *Cic.* Lex est, ut, &c. — ¶ Also, a law, rule, which one prescribes to himself. *Cic.* Legem sibi statuere. — Hence, a habit, or way, which one has adopted and lives by, as if it were a law. *Terent.* Mea lege utar, ut potius sit, qui prior ad dandum est, my rule, my want, my way. — ¶ Also, rule, precept, canon; for instance, of an art or science. *Cic.* Versibus est certa lex. *Id.* Hanc ad legem formanda est oratio. *Geil.* Secundum Grammaticam legem. *Cic.* Populis leges vivendi dare. *Ovid.* Legem dicere alicui. — Hence, a natural law, prescribed rule or way. *Ovid.* Qua sidera lege ineant. — Also, manner, quality, nature. *Ovid.* Hæc ex lege loci commodata Circus habet. *Id.* (de Polypo) Sub lege loci mutat colorem. *Calp.* Qua lege. — Also, circumstances, situation of a thing. *Cic.* Optima lege, with the best circumstances or advantages. — Also, regularity, order, method; for instance, *Sine lege*, without rule, irregularly, in disorder, confusedly, not after the proper order. *Ovid.* Capilli jacent sparsi sine lege. *Id.* Equi sine lege runit. *Senece.* Legem dare capillis, *h. e.* to arrange, set in order. — ¶ Also, every contract, stipulated agreement, covenant. *Cic.* mancipii, of sale. *Id.* Lex censoria, and Lex (absol.), a contract which the censors (or others also) laid before the undertakers or farmers, and concluded with them; a deed of conveyance. *Id.* Lex opere faciundo, *h. e.* lex Censoria, sive locatio operis faciendi a Censore proposta. *Id.* Legem edicere, to make this contract public. *Id.* Lex prædii, *h. e.* a form defining the extent of the estate, and the conditions on which it had been sold. — It is often only a single point or stipulation of a contract, a condition of the same; and, also, a condition, generally. *Ovid.* Accipiunt legem, the condition. *Plaut.* Syngraphi leges, the terms of the contract. *Virg.* Leges foderis. *Liv.* Pax data in has leges, upon these terms, with these conditions. *Terent.* Ea lege atque omni-

ne. — And figur. a condition. Cic. Nos ea lege natos, ut, &c. *Id.* Lex vitæ, the condition of life, the tenure by which life is held, as it were the stipulation made at our birth, namely, that we should be subject to the accidents of humanity.

LEXIDUUM (λεξιδύον), ii, n. a little word.

3 *Gell.*

LEXIPYRETOS, or -OS (λεξιπύρετος), a, um, adj. good against fever, antifebrile.

Plin.

LEXIS (λέξις), is, f. a word. 3 Lucil. ap. Cic. LEXOBII, or LEXOVII, drum, m. a people of Gaul, at the mouth of the Seine.

Ces. LIACULUM (λειάκω), i, n. an instrument used in plastering, a sort of trowel. *Vitrue.* (The reading is doubtful.)

LIBA, acc. of Libs. — *¶* Plural of Libam.

LIBACUNCULOS, i, m. h. c. parvum libum, a little cake. *Tertull.* (But others read *lucuculo*, and *luculo*.)

LIBADIÖN (λιβάδιον), ii, n. a kind of century. *Plin.*

LIBAMEN, inis, and LIBAMENTUM

3 (libo), i, n. what is poured out, scattered, or offered at the sacrifices of the gods, a libation, drink-offering, any thing offered in sacrifice, λοιβή, σπονδή. The former word is, for the most part, poetical. *Val.*

Place. Ipse gravi putera sacri libamina Bacchi rite ferens. *Apul.* Cæspes (alt. of turf) libamine humigatus. *Virg.*

Summas carpens setas, ignibus impositis sacris, libamina prima. *Cic.* Ut sacrificiorum libamenta serventur, h. c. fruges et bacce, quæ sacerdotes publice libant. *Justin.* Oceano libamenta dare. *Id.* Libamenta Veneri solvere. — Also, that which was cast upon the funeral pile with the dead body. *Stat.* Libamen. — *¶* Figur. *Ovid.* Tu nova servate capies libamina famæ, h. c. the first diminution; you will first diminish my honor. — Also, Libamentum, a proof, the first trial or essay, specimen, sample. *Gell.*

LIBANIÖS (λιβάνιος), i, f. a kind of vine, with the odor of incense. *Plin.*

LIBANÖCHIRUS (λιβανόχρους), i, f. a precious stone, of the color of incense. *Plin.* 37, 10. sect. 62. perhaps a sort of amber.

LIBANÖTIS (λιβανωρίς), idis, f. rose-2 may, so called from its scent. *Plin.*

LIBANÖTUS, i, m. for which others read *Lihanotus*, which see.

LIBANUS, i, m. Λιβανος, a mountain of Syria, the Lebanon of the Bible. *Plin.* and *Anson.* — *¶* Adjectively. *Sedul.* Libana cedrus (where the first syll. is long, though in *Anson.* it is short).

LIBARIÖS (libum), ii, m. a confectioner, 2 pastry-cook, one that makes and sells cakes. *Senec.*

LIBATIÖ (libo), önis, f. the pouring out or scattering of any thing in honor of a god, a drink-offering, libation. *Cic.*

LIBELLA (dimin. from *libra*), æ, f. the same as *as*, the smallest silver coin of the Romans, the tenth part of a denarius. *Varr.* — Hence, proverbially, for a very small coin or sum of money, as with us, a farthing, a groat. *Plant.* Una libella liber possum fieri, at the cost of a single farthing. *Id.* Ob eam rem mihi libellam ut dñs, not so much as a farthing.

Cic. Et quis Volcatio unam libellam dolisset? — Hence, *Cic.* Ad libellam, to a farthing, quite, exactly, of a debt. — *¶* Like *as*, for the whole of a thing. *Cic.* Fecit te (sc. heredem) ex libella, me ex termino, has made you heir to the whole estate, but with this condition, that you make over to me one fourth of the same; but *Grænorius* (with whom *Ernest* agrees) says that libella is a tenth part of a sestertius, h. c. quatuor uncie, tres sicilici et scriptulum. Some read the passage otherwise. — *¶* Also, an instrument for detecting any variation of a plane surface from a level, a level, a plumb-rule. *Plin.* Ad normam et libellam fieri, by square and level. — Hence, *Varr.* Campester locus ad libellam æquis, quite level, perfectly horizontal.

LIBELLARIS (libellus), e, adj. relating to a book (books) or little book (books).

LIBELLATIONIS (Id.), a, um, adj. Libellatici, a name given to Christians,

who, through fear of persecution, purchased of the magistrate a (false) certificate (libellus), that they had sacrificed after the heathen fashion, and so were no longer Christians. *Cyprian.*

LIBELLANENSIS (Id.), is, m. an officer, whose business it was to receive and enter in the public records (acta) the petitions which were presented to the emperor; a sort of clerk to the master of requests. *Pandect.*

LIBELLJÖ (Id.), önis, m. a scribe, notary. 3 *Varr.* ap. Non. — *¶* Also, a poor copyist or bookseller. *Stat.*

LIBELLJÖS (dimin. from libellus), i, 3 m. parvus libellus. *Martian.* Capell.

LIBELLÖS (dimin. from *liber*), i, m. a small writing, consisting of few leaves, γοαρμάτιον, βιβλίον. For instance, — A memorandum-book, journal, list, paper. *Cic.* Quin etiam libellum ipsius habeo, in quo est, Salaminii pecuniam debent M. Scapto, et P. Mantinio familiaribus meis. *Id.* Nisi forte si quid memorie causa retulit in libellum, id numerabitur in actis. *Id.* Mandatorum mihi libellum dedit. *Id.* Libelli gladiatorum, lists, rolls. *D. Brut.* ad *Cic.* Ut ex libellis ejus animadverti, papers, journals; or letters. *Plin.* Ep. Ex libello respondere. — A poem. *Cic.* Arch. 10. — A citation, summons. *Plant.* Ubi tu es, qui me libello Venero citasti?

— Also, a written information or complaint, subscribed with the name of the accuser. *Juvenal.* and *Pandect.*

— A written notice or advertisement, by which an estate is offered for sale. *Senec.* Suspensum amici bonis libellum dejicio. *Cic.* Libellos Alphenus dejicet. — A petition, remonstrance, or memorial in writing. *Cic.* Cum libellum Cæsari dedi, probavit causam. *Sueton.* Libellos signare; or *Plin.* Ep. subnotare, to subscribe, consequently to answer. *Sueton.* (Homo) a libellis, one of the officers of the court, who received petitions; a master of requests. *Pandect.* Libellos agere, to have the charge of petitions, &c. — A certificate. *Pandect.* Significant id libello manu sua subscripto. — A letter. *D. Brut.* ad *Cic.* (See above.) — A public notification, placard, handbill. *Sueton.* Edebat per libellos circa tribus missos. — A note or card of invitation, for instance, to hear something read. *Anct.* Dial. de Orat. — *¶* Also, a writing or book, when one speaks of it diminishingly, slightly or modestly, &c. *Cic.* Scripsi illud quodam in libello, qui me invitavit excidit. *Liv.* Libellis etiam operam daret. *Horat.* (at the end of his first book of Sat.) Meo hæc subscribe libello. — *¶* Also, a bookseller's shop. *Ca-tull.* In omnibus libellis

LIBENS, or LIBENS (libet, or lubet), tis, adj. that does any thing willingly or with readiness, willing, contented, ready, free, with pleasure, with good will, the opposite of *involuntus*, ἐκόν. *Cic.* Cum totius Italie concursus facti illius gloriam libens agnovisset. *Id.* Non modo patienti, sed etiam libenti animo parebo, a willing heart, willingly, readily. *Id.* Cum Musis nos delectabimur animo aequo, immo vero etiam grudenti ac libenti. *Id.* Me libente eripies mihi hunc errorem, with my own free and ready consent, to my own joy. *Id.* Libentissimis Græcis, aliquid consequi, the Greeks being perfectly willing or contented. *Plant.* Cape atque serva: me libente feceris. *Tacit.* Populus habitum dolentum, simulatione magis, quam libens induent. *Terent.* Fugit' hinc? (*Byr.*) Ego vero ac libens, indeed I will, and shall be glad to do it. *Id.* Tibi ob eam rem, siquid usus venerit, libens bene faxim. — Libens or lubens merito, a form of expression used by one in paying a vow, or rendering thanks to the gods. *Plant.* Jovi libens meritoque vitulor. — *¶* Also, glad, merry, cheerful, joyful, blithe. *Plant.* Uti ego illos libentiores faciam, quam Libentia est? may put them in better spirits than, &c. *Terent.* Hilarum ac libentem fac te in gnati nuptiis, be pleased, joyful, glad.

LIBENTER, or LIBENTER (libens, or lubens), adv. readily, willingly, cheerful-

ly, gladly, with pleasure, of one's own accord, with free will, with inclination, fondly, ἀρμένως, προθύμως, ἀσπαστός. *Cic.* Ut homines te non solum audiant, verum etiam libenter studi-oseque audiant. *Id.* fragm. Cui libentissime commodabo, with the greatest pleasure. *Ces.* Libenter homines id, quod volunt, credunt. *Nipus.* Eoque libentius, quod latere arbitrabantur, and the more willingly. *Terent.* Nunc dicam, quod libenter audias, you will like to hear. *Cato.* Cenare libenter, with an appetite. *Cic.* Adjurans, nusquam se inquam libentius, sc. cenasse, never supped with a better appetite.

LIBENTIA, or LIBENTIA (Id.), æ, f. 3 delight, pleasure. *Plant.* Onustum pectus porto lætitia, libentiaque. — Plural. *Gell.* Libentie conviviorum. — *¶* Also, as a goddess or person. *Plant.* Libentiores, quam Libentia est.

LIBENTINA, or LIBENTINA (libentia, 3 or libido), æ, f. a name of Venus, as the goddess of pleasure or desire. *Cic.*

LIBER (perhaps λῆρος, cortex), bri, m. the inner bark or rind of a tree, which lies under the cortex; and hence, the bark, generally. *Cic.* *Virg.* and *Colum.* — Hence, as the ancients used the bark of trees to write upon, every writing, which consists of several leaves, βιβλος. — *¶* A book, h. e. the leaves of a writing collectively. *Cic.* Dixi in eo libro, quem de rebus rusticis scripsi. *Id.* Libros per volutare. *Id.* volvere. *Id.* legere. *Id.* edere. *Quintil.* emitte. *Id.* componere. *Cic.* conficere. — Also, a poem. *Quintil.* — And an oration. *Quintil.* — And a comedy. *Quintil.* — Also, a book, h. e. a division of a book or writing. *Cic.* Tres libri de natura deorum. — In particular are the *Sibylline* books termed, simply, libri. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — And other similar books. *Cic.* *N. D.* 2, 4. Legeret libros, sc. angulares. — *¶* A list, catalogue, register. *Cic.* *Verr.* 3, 71. — *¶* A written account, by way of testimony, of a person's good or bad actions; unless it may be rendered, a letter. *Nepos.* *Lys.* 4. — *¶* A rescript. *Plin.* Ep. principis. — *¶* Librum, i, n. for liber. *Petron.*

LIBER (libet, ere), era, erum, adj. free in every view, ἐλεύθερος; and first, free, h. e. no slave, or freeborn. *Cic.* In jure civili, qui est matre libera, liber est. *Nepos.* Omnes servi atque liberi opus facerent. Hence, *Cic.* Aliquem non liberum putare, to deem him no free-man, hold him for a worthless fellow, have him in no esteem. — *¶* Also, free, h. e. thinking, saying, doing, without regard to the opinion of others, frank, open, independent, manly, unreserved, bold, fearless. *Cic.* Ludimur ab homine non tam faceto, quam ad scribendi licentiam libero. *Id.* Integro animo ac libero Sullæ causam defendere. *Plant.* Libera uti lingua collibitum est mihi. *Liv.* Vocem liberam mittere adversus aliquem. *Cic.* Hominibus Epiroticis paulo liberares litteras committere non audeo. *Horat.* Liberrima indignatio. *Cic.* Liber in ulciscendo, in tuenda libertate. — *¶* Also, free, without let or hindrance, free from some particular thing, unimpeded. *Cic.* Liberrimum Senatui judicium prapter metum, non fuit. *Id.* Hoc liberares et solutiores sumus, quod integra nobis est iudicandi potestas. *Id.* Loca ab arbitris libera. *Id.* Soluti a cupiditatibus, liberi a delictis. *Id.* Sum et ab observando homine perverso liber, et ad dignitatem retinendam solutus. *Ovid.* Libera a ferro crura, h. c. unshackled. — With *ablat.* without a prepos. *Cic.* Domus libere religione. *Liv.* Omni liber metu, free. *Ovid.* Carcere liber equus. *Cic.* Robustus animus omni est liber cura, void of, exempt from. — Also, with *genit.* *Horat.* Liber laborum. *Virg.* Gens Lydia libera fati. — *¶* Also, free, not bound or fettered, *Plant.*, or, not shut up, not confined. *Cic.* bestiae. — Also, in a moral sense, free; as the wise man is said to be the only freeman. *Cic.* — Hence, free, unfettered, unshackled, unchecked, uncontrolled, unrestrained, unlimited, bound to nothing, without master, at one's own command.

Cie. Sit adolescentia liberior, be somewhat free, take some liberties or indulgences. *Id.* Consuetudo peccandi liberiora. *Ovid.* Pluvium campo recepta liberioris aquæ, *h. e.* the sea. *Id.* Tiberis campo liberiore natat, more spacious, open, roomy. *Horat.* Otia liberrima, at my full control. *Liv.* Libera fide incepta exsequi, *h. e.* shackled by no promise. *Id.* Libero mendacior abuti, to tell what lies one pleases. *Id.* Colloquium liberum fingenti, *h. e.* which one in repeating may misrepresent if he pleases, as having been secret. *Cic.* lectulus, *h. e.* of an unmarried man. *Id.* quæstio, general, not limited to particular persons. *Cic.* Ne videar tibi liber omnino fuisse, disrupt me, &c. my own master, free to do what I would. *In like manner, Liv.* Liber populus, subject to no king. *Cic.* tempus, free, unlimited, arbitrary. *Liv.* Liberum habere aliquid, to have something entirely in one's power, to do what he pleases with it. *Id.* Liberum fenus, unlimited interest, *h. e.* at the control of the lender. *Id.* Legati cum liberis mandatis venerunt, with full powers, with discretionary power. *Ovid.* Toga libera, or liberior, or Vestis libera, *h. e.* the toga virilis. *Sallust.* Libera custodia, *h. e.* custody, but not close confinement; detention, but not imprisonment; sometimes in a house, and sometimes in the towns of Italy. *Cic.* and *Plin.* *Ep.* Liberum est mihi, tibi, &c. (followed by an infinitive), it is at my (thy) choice, I am at liberty or free, to do something. — With genit. *Ovid.* Liber revertendi, free to return. — Hence, free from taxes, tribute, public service, &c. *Cic.* Agri immunes et liberi. *Liv.* civitates. *Cic.* Soluti ac liberi ab omni sumptu, molestia, munere. — So, also, *Liv.* Libere ædes, a free dwelling, *h. e.* occupied by no one else, at one's convenience; applied to the houses which were assigned to foreign ambassadors. — Also, *Plaut.* Libere ædes, and Liber loens, free, undisturbed. — (For Libera legatio, see *Legatio*.) — Also, not obligated, not pledged, not indebted. *D. Brut.* ad *Cie.* Ut rei familiaris liberum quiequam sit. — And more generally, not liable, not amenable, exempt or free from punishment. *Plaut.* Libera a legibus. *Cic.* Liber ab irrisione, in no danger of. *Id.* Direptio impunita ac libera. — Also, unpugged, free from all obligation, by reason of presents, &c. *Cic.* *Verr.* 2, 78. Liberi ad causas veniebant. — ¶ Also, unrestrained, taking all manner of liberties, indulging to excess, unbridled. *Cic.* Libera turba temulentorum. *Id.* Convivium liberorum, of free fellows. *Plaut.* Libera lustra. — With genit. *Plaut.* Quam liber harum rerum (sc. Jupiter) siet, what liberties he takes in these matters; how much he allows himself, &c.; how free he is.

LIBER (perhaps from *liber*, a, um, as being freehorn), *ĕri*, m. *a son.* *Cod. Inst.*—But the plural *Liberi* is much more frequently used; which see.

LIBER (from *libo*, λείβω, to pour, moisten), *ĕri*, m. an old Italian god, presiding over planting, who was afterwards confounded with the Grecian Bacchus, the discoverer of the art of making wine. *Cic.* and *Virg.* — Hence, like Bacchus, *veine*, *Terent.* and *Horat.*

LIBERÀ (Liber), æ, f. *Proserpine* (so called, perhaps, because she was sister to Bacchus (*Liber*), or because she was the daughter of Ceres.) — ¶ Also, *Ariadne*, because she was the wife of *Bacchus*. *Ovid*.

Bacchus. *Ovid.*
LIBERALIS (Id.), e, adj. relating to *Bacchus*. Hence, *Liberalia*, iun, or iertum, n. the festival of *Bacchus*, which took place on the 17.h of March. On this day boys took the *toga virilis*. *Cic.* and *Ovid.* Also called *Ludi Liberales*; perhaps because public shows were exhibited at this festival. *Nov.* ap. *Fest.*

LIBERALIS (liber), *e*, *adj.* *relating to a freeman, pertaining to freedom or the being freeborn*, ἑλευθερίος. *Cic.* causa, *a cause or suit in which one's freedom is concerned*. *Tercut.* Nam ego illam liberali causa assero manui, *h. e.* for I really assert that she is freeborn. *Quintil.* iudicium, *h. e.* in *causa liberali*.

Varr. nomina, *h. e.* hominum liberorum. *Plaut.* nuptiæ, between freeborn persons. — *¶* Also, befitting a freeman, noble, fair, becoming, decorous, genteel. *Terent.* ingenium, a noble disposition. *Cic.* Illic faciori tua meus liberalis consilia esse non debuit. *Terent.* vir, an honorable man, a noble-minded man. *Cic.* artes, or doctrine, sciences, which are suitable for a freeman, such as, poetry, eloquence, history, philology, philosophy; the liberal arts or sciences. *Id.* Liberalissima studia. *Tacit.* Liberalibus studiis præditi, *h. e.* learned. *Liv.* Fortuna liberalior, more respectable standing or condition. *Terent.* conjugium. *Liv.* Liberior victus, better, more genteel. — Hence, gracious, kind. *Cic.* responsum. *Id.* Liberalis voluntas gratificandi. — Also, bountiful, generous, munificent, liberal. *Cic.* Roscius semper liberalissimus munificentissimusque fuit. *Id.* Liberales sunt, qui, &c. *Sæton.* In omne genus hominum liberalissimus. *So.* Salust. Laudis avidi, pecuniæ liberales erant. *Id.* Sint sane liberales ex socio-rum fortunis. — Also, copious, plentiful, abundant, large. *Cels.* Primis diebus fames, deinde liberalis alimentum: fomentum aquæ calidæ, dum inflammatio est, liberale. *Cic.* Largum et liberale vitium. (But this may be, perhaps, better referred above, in the sense of respectable, genteel.) *Id.* Quæ perpetuos sumptus suppetit, nec solum necessarios, sed etiam liberales (which may be quite as well rendered, such as one's dignity or station demands; the expenses of a gentleman). *Tacit.* epulæ. — Also, beautiful, fine, noble. *Terent.* Quam liberali facie. *Id.* forma (virginis).

LIBERALITAS (*liberalis*), ātis, f. in general, a way of living and acting, befitting a freeborn and well-bred man; hence, nobleness of spirit or disposition, good nature, unsuspiciousness, εὐθεία. Cie. Q. Fr. 1. 4. — ¶ Also, graciousness, kindness, obligingness, affability, openness. Terent. Liberalitate liberos retinere satius est quam metu. Cie. Homo non liberalitate, sed tristitia (*gloomy temperament*) popularis. — ¶ Also, liberality, munificence, generosity, ελευθεριότης. Cie. Justitiae est conjuncta beneficentia quam eandem vel benignitatem, vel liberalitatem appellare licet. *Id.* Ea liberalitate utamur, quæ prosit amicis, noceat nemini. — Hence, a gift, present. Sueton. Ne enumerem revocatas liberalitates.

LIBERALITER (*Id.*), *adv.* as befits a free born man, liberally, with propriety, with decorum, like a gentleman, ελευθερίως. *Cic.* Esseque hominis ingenui, et liberaliter educati velle bene audire a parentibus, *h. e.* well-bred. *Id.* Qui liberaliter eruditi, adhuc etiam disserendi elegantia, ratione et via philosophantur, well educated, instructed in the liberal arts, like our having enjoyed a liberal education. *Tereut.* Liberaliter servire, *h. e.* readily, respectfully, not from fear of punishment, with no eye-service: in short, like a gentleman. So, *Liv.* Liberaliter obire officia, with good will, freely. — ¶ Also, graciously, obligingly, courtteously, in a friendly manner, civilly. *Cas.* Legatis liberaliter respondit. *Id.* Remos liberalitate oratione prosequuntur. *Nepos.* Huic ille liberaliter pollicetur, *h. e.* promises, do it with pleasure. *Cic.* Liberalissime er pollicetur omnibus. — ¶ Also, liberally, generously, bountifully, munificently. *Cic.* Nec potui accipi liberalius. — ¶ Also, richly, amply, largely, copiously. *Cas.* Erant honesto loco nati et instructi liberaliter. *Nepos.* Indulgere sibi liberalius, *h. e.* to live in more style, more sumptuously. *Cic.* Vivo liberalius, quam solebam.

LIBERATYŌ (libero), ōnis, f. a *freedom*, *delivering*, *release*, *remission*, *absolution*. — οὐλύσις. *Cic.* Impetrare ab alio quodam liberationem culpe. — *Id.* Cum privam dolore, ipsa liberatione et vacuitate omnis molestiæ gaudemus. — ¶ Also, a *quit*, *acquittal*, *discharge*, in court. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a *setting free*, *liberating*. — *Justin.* Ne iterum rempubl. sub obtentu liberationis invaderet, *under the pretence of setting it at liberty*. — ¶ Also, a *freedom from a debt*, *release*; whether in consequence of payment, or by a remission.

the debt, in a will, for instance. *Pan
dect.*

LIBERATOR (Id.) ōris, m. a freer, deliverer, *liberator*, ἐλευθεριότης, λυτρώτης Cic. patriæ. — Hence, *Liv.* (of Brutus) *Liberator ille populi Rom. animus.* — ¶ As an epithet of Jupiter. *Tacit.*

LIBERE (liber, era, erum), adv. *freely, not
servilely, worthily of a freeborn man, lib-
erally*, ἑλευθερίως. Terent. Adolescentu-
lus, imperitos rerum, educatos libere
in fraudem illicis, *h. e. well-bred, brought
up like gentlemen.* — ¶ Also, *freely
without fear, with all boldness, frankly*
independently, μετὰ παρρησίας. Cic. con-
stanter et libere me gessi. *Id.* Ne quis
hoc me magis accusatorie, quam libere
dixisse arbitretur. *Id.* Asperius, in-
quit, loentus est : imo fortasse liberius
— ¶ Also, *freely, without let or hin-
drance, without restraint, unrestrictedly*.
Terent. Liberius vivendi fuit potestas
Cic. Animus somno relaxatus movetur
libere. *Id.* Ingredi libere, non erran-
tenter. — ¶ Also, *liberally, munifi-
cently, copiously, largely, richly, gen-
erously*. Virg. Ipsa tellus omnia liberi-
us, nullo poscente, ferebat.

LIBERĪ (plur. of liber; the sing. is very rarely used), grum, m. *children* (*freed-born, not slaves*) without respect of age, but merely in regard to their parents. τὰ τέκνα, οἱ παῖδες. Cic. Vagantur egentes eum conjugibus, et liberis. *Id.* Ut sciant, enim ex C. Fadii filia liberum habuisse. *Id.* suscipere, to get or beget. (But see *Suspicio*.) *Id.* procreare. *Id.* Liberis operam dare, *h. e.* to beget. *Tac.* cii. gignere ex aliqua. — Jus trium liberorum, the right of three children, *h. e.* the privilege which a man who had had three or more children, enjoyed; by which in the first place he had a prior claim in suing for a magistracy; secondly, held precedence while a magistrate; and thirdly, was permitted to hold an office before his twenty-fifth year. *Plin. Ep. and Sueton.* The emperors, however, sometimes conferred this privilege upon those who had not had three children. Hence, *Marcell.* Jura trium petit a Cæsare discipulorum. — ¶ *Liberi* is often used (as with us, *children*) of a single child. *Terent.* Uxor, liberi inventi, invito patre, *h. e.* you have married and had children, against your father's will (when only one is in reality intended; but the offence is stated generally). *Pandect.* Liberos habet, he has children, whether one or more. Cic. Per eum et per liberos ejus, *h. e.* his son. — ¶ Also, for filius, a son; opposed to filia. *Hygin.* — And for grandchildren, great grand children, &c. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, for beasts. *Plaut.* Liberis orba oves. — ¶ Progenies liberum (*gen. pl.*), for liberum. *Liv.* — ¶ Liberum, for liberorum. *Cic.* and *Liv.* (of which Cic. says, ut plerumque loquimur).

LIBERŪ (liber, a, um), as, avi, atum, a.
to set at liberty, free, make free, ἐλευθερῶ
and first, to free or manumit a slave.
Plaut. Amicus emitte, liberate, pascit.
Cæs. Servos omnes pueros liberaverunt.
Cic. Si quis apud nos servos seque
liberasset. — Also, to liberate
from confinement, let out. *Cic.* pullos
vea. — ¶ In general, to set free from
any thing, to free, deliver, release, ex-
cuse. *Cic.* Quorum lingue, scalpellorū
secte, liberantur, were unused. —
Eum ab omni erratione liberavit. —
Liberatus a quartana. — And without
prep. *Cic.* Defensionum laboris lib-
ratus. *Id.* Liberatus are alieno.
Liberare multos ex his incommodis,
aliquem culpa. *Id.* aliquem suspicioni
cupiditatis. *Terent.* aliquem metu
Cæs. Ubios obsidione. *Curt.* militi
damno et fame. With gent. *Liv.* al-
quem culpa. *Id.* Liberari voli-
— Also, *Liv.* obsidionem urbis, for urban
obsidione, to raise the blockade. — In par-
ticular, to free from taxes. *Cic.* Byzan-
tios. *Id.* Privata publicare, publi-
(h. e. agros publicos) liberare, sc. ve-
tigalibus (and so make them private).
Also, *Cic.* Liberare domum, sc. religio-
nem, from the sacredness attached thereto
to unhallow. — Also, to free from some
order. *Cic.* Ut eos ad facultatem adli-

candi liberarem, *h. e. from my prohibition or interdict.* — Also, *Cic. Buthrotios liberavisset, namely, from a division of their lands.* — Also, *to free from an obligation.* *Cic. Volusium, h. e. from the suretyship and payment.* *Pandect. fundum obligatum alii, from the mortgage, &c.; to release.* So, *Cic. fidem suam, to fulfil one's promise.* *Id. promissa, make void, cancel, free from obligation.* Hence, *Pandect. Debitor liberatur, is freed from obligation, by paying his debt.* Hence, *figur. Colum. Omnem impensam suo pretio liberet, repays, makes good, clears, covers.* — Also, *to free from difficulties, clear up, put in order, adjust.* *Liv. nomina, h. e. debts.* — Also, *to discharge, acquit, absolve.* *Cic. aliquem, and aliquem aliquo crimine.* So also, *Id. Liberatur Milo, non eo consilio profectus esse, is acquitted or proved to be innocent of having set out with that design.* — Also, *Cic. e legg. xii. tab. Tempia liberata, h. e. from whatever interferes with the prospect.* — ¶ Also, *to cross over (as we say), clear.* *Hygin. and Frontin. flumen. Petron. lumen.* — ¶ *Liberasso, for liberavero. Plaut.*

LIBERTA (fem. corresponding to *libertus*), æ, f. a freed-woman. *Horat. Hence, Cic. Liberta Veneris, who has bought her freedom of Venus, h. e. has paid a sum of money in order to be freed from certain services to that goddess, or certain expenses attending her worship, to which she would otherwise have been subjected.* — ¶ The dat. and ablat. plur. end properly in *is*, *Plin. Ep.*; but in *Pandect.* we have the form *Libertis libertabusque*, for the sake of distinction. — ¶ See *Libertas*, and *Libertinus*.

LIBERTAS (liber, a, um), ātis, f. *liberty, freedom, the condition of a freeman, who is his own master, and can do what he will, ἐλευθερία.* *Cic. Quid est enim libertas? potestas vivendi, ut velis.* — More particularly, *freedom from slavery, liberty.* *Cic. Se in libertatem vindicare, to make one's self free.* *Pandect. Libertatem alicui imponere, h. e. dare (for a rod was laid by the prætor upon the head of a manumitted slave). Especially, freedom, liberty, h. e. the free condition of a citizen of a free state, by which are meant the collective rights and privileges such a man enjoys, as, of voting in public meetings, upon proposed laws or in the choice of magistrates, and so on.* *Cic. Ad usurpandam libertatem vocare, to exercise his rights as a freeman, h. e. to vote.* *Liv. Civitatem et libertatem eripere, h. e. to take forcibly away the citizenship and the rights included therein (jus Quiritium).* So, *Cic. Libertas mulieris, h. e. the rights and privileges she enjoyed as a free Roman woman (jus Quiritium).* — Of a republic as having no ruler or king, *freedom, independence.* *Liv. 2. l. (several times).* *Cic. Libertatem retinere. Quintil. Libertas reipublice.* — ¶ Also, *freedom, liberty, license, power, permission, leave to do something.* *Cic. Nunc equiti Rom. in plorando non est concessa libertas. Id. Præcidere sibi libertatem vivendi. Id. Dat populo eam libertatem, ut, quod velint, faciant.* — With *infra.* *Propert. Libertas loqui, quæ volet ira.* — And with the *genit. of a subst. Liv. Femina omnium rerum libertatem, immo licentiam, desiderant.* — Also, *want of restraint, indulgence, excess.* *Cic. Libertas nimia in adolescentia.* — ¶ Also, *freedom or boldness of speech, independence, fearlessness, frankness.* *Cic. Si quis aliquid de libertate mea deminutum putat. Justin. Libertatis penas pendens. Liv. Libertate intemperantius invecus in regem.* — ¶ Also, *immunity or freedom from a servitude (servitus) or tax; of a house or lands, for instance.* *Pandect.* — ¶ *Libertas, as a goddess, had a temple at Rome upon the Aventine mount; the acumen of this temple was very large.* *Cic.* — ¶ *Plur. Libertates. Plaut. and Pandect.*

LIBERTINUS (libertinus), ātis, f. the condition of freed-men. *Pandect.*
LIBERTINIUM (Id.), ii, n. the property which a freed-man obtains at the death of his patron. *Calpurn. declam.*

LIBERTINUS (libertus), a, um, adj. belonging to the number and rank of freed-men. *Plin. plebs. Pandect. conditio.* *Cic. Homo libertinus, or merely, Libertinus, a freed-man, but only in reference to his condition; for in regard to his master, he is called libertus. Horat. Libertino patre natus, having a freed-man for his father. Martial. Libertina opes.* — Also, *Horat. Libertina, a freed-woman.* — ¶ Writers after the time of Augustus seem sometimes to disregard this distinction; but even though *libertinus* be placed in opposition to *patronus*, the reference may be to him as belonging to freed-men as a class. — ¶ *Sueton. Claud. 24. says, that in the time of App. Claudius (this was A. U. C. 447), and for some time after, not the freed-men themselves, but their sons, were called libertini, although freeborn.*

LIBERTUS (for liberatus), i, m. a freed-man, slave made free, ἀπελευθερος; but only in reference to his master (compare *Libertinus*). *Terent. Feci, e servo ut esses libertus mihi. Cic. Libertus alicujus hominis.*

LIBET, or **LUBET** (unc.), bēbat, būit or būtum est, impers. 2. it pleases; it is agreeable, δοκέι, ἀρέσκει, φίλον ἐστίν. It is followed by the dat. as, mihi, tibi, &c.; but is also used without it. *Plaut. Cur id ausus facere? (B.) lubuit, se. mihi, it suited me. Id. Ubi cumque libitum erit animo meo. Cic. Sin et poterit Nævius id, quod libet, et ei libebit, quod non licet. Id. Sed de republ. non libet plura scribere, sc. mihi, I am not disposed. Terent. Atqui jam dabitur. (Ba.) ut libet, sc. tibi, as you please, as you like. — With accus. and infin. Plaut. Lubet scire ex hoc me. — Personally, Sueton. Cetera item, quæ cuicque libuissent, dilargitus est. In a similar way. Cic. Cui facile persuasi, mihi id non lubere.* — ¶ See, also, *Libens*, and *Libitus*.

LIBETHRUS, or **ΘΣ**, i, m. a fountain in Thessaly, sacred to the Muses; according to some, in Thrace; to others, in Boeotia. *Solin.* — Called, also, *Libethra*, æ, f. *Mela.* — Hence, *Libethris, idis, f. of or pertaining to this fountain. Virg. Nymphæ Libethrides, the Muses.*

LIBIDINITAS, or **LÖBIDINITAS** (libido, or lubido), ātis, f. same as *Libido*. *Liber. ap. Non.*

LIBIDINOR, or **LÖBIDINOR** (Id.), āris, 2 dep. 1. to indulge or gratify lust. *Martial. LIBIDINÖSE, or LÖBIDINÖSE (libidinosus), adv. according to one's pleasure or caprice, wilfully, wantonly, from mere whim, licentiously, intemperately. *Sallust. Ubi panlatim licentia crevit, juxta bonos et malos libidinosos interficiunt. Cic. Quæ ille libidinosæ, quæ nefariæ, quæ crudeliter fecerit. Liv. Abstinebatur a patribus: in humiliores libidinosos, crudeliterque consulebatur. Tertull. Libidinosus sævire.**

LIBIDINOSUS, or **LÖBIDINOSUS** (libido, or lubido), a, um, adj. doing one's desire and pleasure, capricious, wilful, wanton, arbitrary; also, lustful, libidinous, sensual, licentious, dissolute, luxurious, serving to gratify the passions, ἀσελγής, ἀκόλαστος. *Cic. Quid acerbissimas damnationes, libidinosissimas liberationes proferam? Id. Quos ab inconstantia gravitas, a libidinosâ sententia certum et definitum jus religionum, partial or arbitrary. Senec. Fortuna varia et libidinosâ, working her own pleasure, capricious. Colum. Cum nostra etas dapiibus libidinosi pretia constituerit, equisite, dainty, luxurious. Cic. Scitote, nihil isto esse luxuriosius (more prodigal), nihil libidinosius (more immoderate in his desires). Nep. Luxuriosus, dissolutus, libidinosus, intemperans reperiebatur, a profligate, a rake. Cic. Homo flagitiosissimus, libidinosissimus, nequissimusque. Horat. caper. Cic. amor, sensual. — ¶ Also, thirsting after, eager for, passionately desirous. Tertull. gloriæ. **LIBIDÖ**, or **LÖBIDÖ** (libet, or lubet), inis, f. desire, inclination, will, longing appetite, passion for any thing, thirst, also, pleasure, but chiefly that pleasure which comes from the indulgence of an unreasonable or inconsiderate desire, ἐπιθυμία. *Cic. Lætitia presentium honorum, libido**

futurorum. *Id. Iracundia libidinis (desire, appetite) est pars, sic enim definitur iracundia, ulciscendi libido, the desire or appetite for revenge. Id. In libidine esse. Plin. Quippe non citharæ libido illi major fuit, greater passion for. Gell. Libido urinae lacessit, inclination, desire, to discharge, &c. Cic. Suffragandi nimia libido in non bonis causis. Id. Positum est (h. e. it depends upon) in alterius voluntate, ne dicam libidine. Id. Ex ea ratione, quæ in mentem, aut in libidinem venerit, rem administrare, h. e. for which one has conceived a desire; which suits his fancy. Id. Ad libidinem suam vexare aliquem, just as he pleases, to his own content. Id. Ad libidinem aliorum judicare, to please others. Id. Ipsa declinatio (atomi) ad libidinem fingitur, to suit himself gratuitously, without reason, arbitrarily. Liv. Instruitur acies ad libidinem (as their humor directed them) militum forte procurentium: deinde per libidinem (whim, impulse), aut metum deserentium locum. Tacit. Ne regibus quidem parere, nisi ex libidine, soliti, save only when they are in the humor. Sallust. Fortuna res ex libidine magis, quam ex vero celebrat, to suit herself, arbitrarily. So, *Cic. Libidine. Also, Plaut. Libido est scire, it pleases me, I will. Sallust. Juventus in decoris armis libidinem habebat, delighted in, sought their enjoyment in. Lucr. Quod lubido venerit, for cujus.* — ¶ Also, immoderate, unrestrained desire, caprice, wilfulness, wantonness, when one desires simply because he desires. *Cic. Libido judicium, wantonness, depraved desire of doing injustice, readiness to acquit or condemn, as one may happen to feel, recklessness. Plin. Quædam artis libido, a certain wantonness of art, depraved fondness for the marvellous. — Hence, Libidines, desires, h. e. bad desires, evil propensities, lusts. Cic. — ¶ Also, desire or passion for the other sex, for instance, desire, love. Terent. — And, particularly, evil concupiscence, criminal appetite, sensuality, debauchery. Cic. and Liv. (In the times of the emperors used in opposition to impudicitia, as relating to a different class of offences.) — Hence, Libidines, obscene representations in painting or sculpture. Plin. — Also, of beasts. Plaut.**

LIBITINA (unc.), æ, f. the goddess of corpses, h. e. a goddess, in whose temple every thing appertaining to the burial of the dead was sold or let, and where undertakers, &c. were procured; where, also, a register of the dead was kept. Hence, *Sueton. Triginta funerum millia in rationem Libitinæ venerunt, were entered upon the register of Libitina; were recorded. Horat. Quæstus Libitinæ acerbe.* — Hence, the whole supply of things and persons appertaining to the burial of the dead. *Liv. Pestilentia tanta erat, ut Libitina vix sufficeret, that all the dead were buried with difficulty; literally, that Libitina was hardly equal to her office.* — Also, a bier, or funeral pile. *Martial. Arsura libitina. Plin. Arma et libitina, h. e. on which slain gladiators were carried out to burial. — Also, the business of an undertaker or sexton. Val. Max. Libitinam exercere. — By metonymy, death. Horat. and Juvenal. — Libitinæ (or, perhaps, Libitini) seems to be used by Petron. for men of ill omen.*

LIBITINARIUS (Libitina), ii, m. an undertaker. *Senec.*

LIBITINENSIS (Id.), e, adj. *Lamprid. 3 porta, h. e. the gate at an amphitheatre by which the bodies of the gladiators who had been slain were carried out.*

LIBYTUS, or **LÖBYTUS** (libet, or lubet), 2 a, um, adj. pleasing, agreeable, that suits one's inclination. Terent. and Cic. Libitum est mihi, it pleases or suits me. Tertull. Facere libita sibi, the things that please them. — Hence, substantively, Libitum, i, n. one's will, pleasure, liking, humor. Tacit. Arripi ad libita Casarum. Ib. Sua libita exercebant.

LİBÖ (λείβω), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to pour out (a part of the wine, or other liquor, or any offering, in honor of the god or gods to whom the sacrifice was made),

to make a libation of or with, pour out in honor of a god. *Valer. Flacc.* Ilac (patra) libat latres. *Virg.* Duo rite meo libas carthesia Baccho. *Id.* In mensum laticam (h. e. wine) libavit honorem. *Id.* Nunc pateras libate Jovi. *Vir.* Libare diti dapes. *Virg.* Pateris altaria libant, for pateras altariibus. — Hence, to offer or consecrate any thing to a god, and especially as the first of its kind; and generally, to offer, consecrate, devote solely. *Tibull.* uvam. *Ovid.* frugum Cereri. *Id.* tura diis de acerra. *Id.* ovis viscera flammis. *Gell.* Quam Jovi libaretur. And, *Plin.* (with abl.) lacte, vino. — *Figur.* In this last sense. *Ovid.* Celso lacrimas libanus adeptus. *Propert.* Libare carmina aris. — Also, merely to pour out or down. *Val. Flacc.* rorem in tempora nati. — *Figur.* to take a small portion from any thing. — In particular, to taste, sip, eat or drink a portion. *Virg.* Libabant pocula Bacchi. *Id.* Flumina libant satura leves (apes), sip. *Id.* Nulla annem libavit quadrupes. *Calpurn.* Gramina primum teneris libavit dentibus, crumpled. *Vir.* jecur, to eat thereof. — Also, to touch lightly. *Ovid.* suavia arenam celeri pede. *Id.* cibus digitis. *Virg.* Oscula (month, lips) libavit natæ (genit.), h. e. kissed. — Also, to pull, pluck, extract, take out, draw. *Cic.* ex variis ingenis excellentissima quæque. *Id.* Multa legendo percurrisse, neque ea, ut sua possedisse, sed, ut aliena, libasse. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Qui nomeni tuo velis ex aliorum laboribus libare laudem. *Cic.* A natura deorum libatos animos habemus, h. e. our souls are from the divine essence. — *Figur.* to lessen, diminish, impair. *Lueret.* nil de corpore. *Vir.* vires. *Propert.* Ne quid cras libet ab ore dies, impair beauty. *Ovid.* virginitatem, to deflower.

LIBONOTOS, or **-OS** (Λιβόνωτος), i, m. same as *Austroafricus*, the south-south-west wind. *Senec.* and *Vitruv.*

LIBRA (λίτρα), æ, f. a pound, the Roman pound, twelve ounces, equivalent to an as. *Plin.* Libra radice decocta. *Id.* Thynnus pinguescit ad mille libras. *Varro.* As erat libæ pondus. *Liv.* Coronam auream libram pondo, a pound in weight. *Plin.* Binæ libæ ponderis, two pounds weight. — Liquids, also, were so sometimes weighed. *Suet. Cæs.* 38. Totidem olei libras (unless libra signifies a measure which consisted of 12 equal parts or ounces). — *Figur.* Also, a balance, pair of scales. *Cic.* and *Pers.* Hence, *Liv.* and *Horat.* Libra et ære, cash, by payment, or formal payment. Also, *Pandect.* Per æs et libram; and *Suet.* Per æssum et libram, h. e. a certain formality, attending the transfer of property; for an explanation and description of which, see *Mancipium*. — Hence, the Scales (Libra), a constellation. *Virg.* — Also, an instrument used in determining a level or the difference of level; a level, water-poise, plumb-rule; hence, also, the level, as of the sea. *Vitruv.* aquaria. Hence, *Colum.* Locus pari libra cum æquore maris est, on the same level, on a level with. So, *Id.* Aqua jacens infra libram maris, below the level of the sea. Hence, *Cæs.* Alteram navem pluribus aggressus navibus, in quibus ad libram fecerat turres, h. e. pari libra hinc et hinc, ne navis inclinet. (*Id.* expon. æqualis altitudinis.) — Also, for libramentum, equilibrium, equipoise, balance. *Plin.*

LIBRALIS (libra), e, adj. of a pound, of a 2 pound weight, libral, λιπρατός, qui est unius libæ. *Plin.* pondus. *Colum.* Librales offas.

LIBRAMEN (libro), ynīs, n. that which serves to give a steady and well-poised motion to a weapon; for instance, the feathers upon a dart. *Liv.* — *Figur.* Also, examination, pondering, deliberation. *Claud. Mamert.*

LIBRAMENTUM (Id.), i, n. that which gives by its weight a downward pressure to any thing, a weight. *Liv.* Arietem libramento plumbi gravatum, ad terram urgebatur, h. e. by a leaden weight thrown upon it. — Hence, the power of a thing, by virtue of which it moves rapidly to any

place. *Plin.* aquæ, h. e. an ascending or descending force, fall, slope, declivity. — Hence, that which gives a power of equable and poised motion through the air. *Tacit.* Libramenta tormentorum, h. e. the weights attached to the ballistæ, by which they could discharge missiles with more force and steadiness. — *Figur.* Also, an even, plane surface, horizontal place, level line. *Cic.* — Also, generally, evenness or equality, equipoise, balance, counterpoise. *Colum.* Temperatum libramentum ventorum hiemalium et æstivorum.

LIBRARIUS (librarius, from liber), æ, f. 3 se. taberna, a bookseller's shop, βιβλιοπωλεῖον. *Gell.*

LIBRARIUS (librarius, from liber), æ, f. se. ancilla, a female slave, whose office it was to weigh out or dispense the wool to those who spun. *Juvenal.*

LIBRARIOLUS (dimin. from librarius), i, m. a copyist, transcriber, secretary; also, one who copied and sold books. *Cic.*

LIBRARIUM, ii, n. See *Librarius*.

LIBRARIUS (liber, bri), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to books. *Varro.* scriba, and *Horat.* scriptor, h. e. copyist, transcriber of books; this was done by slaves, who also transcribed other writings, partly for their masters and partly for pay; they also wrote several things for their masters, such as letters, &c.; hence, we may also render, secretary, clerk, amanuensis. *Cic.* Libraria taberna, a bookseller's shop. — *Figur.* Hence, substan-

tively, Librarius, ii, m. a copyist, transcriber, clerk, secretary, amanuensis, scribe, scrivener, bookkeeper. *Cic.*, *Liv.* and *Pandect.* — Also, a bookseller. *Senec.* — *Figur.* Also, Libraria, æ, f. se. taberna, a bookseller's shop. *Gell.* — *Figur.* Also, Librarium, ii, n. a receptacle for books and other writings, a book-chest or box. *Cic.*

LIBRARIUS (libra), a, um, adj. of a pound, of a pound weight. *Colum.* frustum. *Cato.* foramen, h. e. a mass of iron of a pound weight, with a hole in it. — *Figur.* Also, pertaining to scales or weighing. *Juvenal.* Libraria, se. femina or ancilla. See *Libraria*.

LIBRATVS (libro), ōnis, f. a weighing, 2 poising, balancing; also, a levelling, level, horizontal position. *Minne. Fel.* Jam scies, quam sit in eo (se. cælo) summi moderatoris mira et divina libratio. *Vitruv.* Qui Archimedis libras legit, dicit, non posse fieri veram ex aqua librationem. *Id.* Libratio terræ.

LIBRATOR (Id.), ōris, m. one that finds the difference of level between places, a leveller, surveyor. *Plin. Ep.* — *Figur.* Also, one that shoots weapons by means of an engine, a sort of gunner, or cannonier. *Tacit. Ann.* 2, 20; 13, 39. *Ed. Ern.*; but *Ed. Gron.* has libritores in the same sense.

LIBRATURA (Id.), æ, f. a making even. 3 *Veget.* cutis.

LIBRATUS, a, um, particip. from libro.

— *Figur.* Adj. level, horizontal. *Vitruv.* Aquam non esse libratam. *Id.* planities. — *Figur.* Also, sent or moved with a steady and, as it were, well-balanced course, well-timed, steady and sure. *Tacit.* Ingerunt desuper Othoniani pila, librato magis, et certo ictu. *Liv.* Gravior, ac pondere ipso librator superne ex onerariis ictus erat.

LIBRIGER (liber, -bri, & gero), ĕri, m. 3 that bears a book. *Paulin. Nolan.*

LIBRILIS (libra), e, adj. of a pound, same as *Libralis*. *Cæs.* Fundis, librilibus, sudibusque Gallos perterrent, se. saxis, stones of a pound weight; as others read, fundis librilibus, h. e. slings discharging stones of a pound weight; some read libralibus. — *Figur.* Librile, is, n. se. instrumentum, a balance. *Gell.* — Also, according to *Fest.* the beam of a balance.

LIBRIPENS (libra & pendo), dis, m. the person that weighed out or paid to the soldiers their wages; a pay-master. *Plin.* — *Figur.* Also, in nominal sales, he that held the balance, as if to weigh out the brass to pay for the purchase. *Plin.*

LIBRITOR. See *Librator*.

LIBRVS (libra), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to weigh, weigh out, balance. *Figur. Pers.* crimina in antithetis. — *Figur.* Also, to make level, to level. *Cato.* Pavimenta

ad hunc modum facito; ubi libraveris &c. — *Figur. Colum.* Et paribus Titan orbem libraverit horis, h. e. æquaverit nocti diem. — Also, Librare aquam, to determine the difference of level between the water and the place to which it is to be brought. *Vitruv.* — *Figur.* Also, to hold in equilibrium, poise, balance, and so to cause to hang or hover, to suspend, bear up, sustain, hold in its place. *Cic.* Quibus terra librata ponderibus, maintained or continuing in equilibrium. *Plin.* Aeris vi suspensam librari medio spatio telurem. *Id.* Tenui pediculo libratur pondus immobile auræ, is balanced, supported, sustained. *Gell.* Acervum ratione quadam quasi geometrica librari continue-rique animadvertit. *Ovid.* Vela cadunt primo, et dubia libratur ab aura, h. e. non intenduntur, sed suspensa antennis laxè agitantur. *Sil.* Fluctus supra, vento librante, pependit. *Plin.* Terram stare pendente, librantem (ea) per quæ pendeat, h. e. holding in equilibrium or sustaining upon its surface the air and water by which it is itself borne up. — *Figur. Tacit.* Si immensum imperii corpus librari sine rectore posset. — *Figur.* Also, to poise, wince, aim, direct, launch, hurl. *Ovid.* Quod (h. e. jaculum) dextera librat dum mea, dum digitos amentis indere tento, lumina deflexi, &c. *Virg.* Telum librat ab aure. *Id.* Robur (the spear) in Pallanta diu librans jacit. *Id.* Reducta dextra (abl.) libravit castus media inter cornua (juvenci). *Lucan.* Librare bipennem ausus, et proscindere quercum *Senec.* Sic huc et illuc impium librat manum. *Plin.* Halimætos librans ex alto sese, raising itself upon its wings. *Ovid.* Libravit in alas suum corpus, h. e. raised his body upon his wings. *Id.* Liquido librare in aere cursus, h. e. fly. *Virg.* Ilis (lapillis) sese (apes) per inania nubila librant, balance themselves in their flight, fly steadily. *Ovid.* Librare corpus in herba, to let it down gently, as it were with a poised or suspended motion. — *Figur.* Also, to weigh, ponder, consider, examine. *Stat.* Paulum stetit heros, librabatque metus. *Pandect.* prescriptiones. — *Figur.* See, also, *Libratus*, a, um.

LIBS (Λιβ, λιβός), libis, adj. pertaining to Libya, African; absol. a Libyan or African. *Sidon.* Libs, h. e. Antaeus. — Libs, se. ventus, same as *Africus*, the west-south-west wind. *Plin.*

LIBUM (unc.), i, n. a kind of cake, a cake. 3 *Cato* and *Martini*. — Especially, a kind of cake which was offered to the gods, made of meal, milk, eggs and oil; an offering-cake. *Varr.*, *Virg.* and *Ovid.* Cakes of this sort used to be baked on birth-days. *Ovid.* — *Figur.* Libus, i, m. *Nigid.* ap. *Non.*

LIBURNIA, æ, f. a region of Illyricum, between Istria and Dalmatia, the modern Croatia. *Plin.* — *Figur.* Hence, Liburnus, a, um, adj. belonging to Liburnia, Liburnian. *Lucan.* terræ. — Liburnus, i, m. a Liburnian; of these many were slaves at Rome. *Juvenal.* — Liburni, ōrum, the Liburnians. *Virg.* and *Liv.* — Liburna, se. navis, a light and swift vessel; a brigantine, felucca, galliot, pinace, or the like. *Cæs.* and *Horat.* — *Figur.* Also, Liburnicus, a, um, adj. same as *Liburnus*. *Plin.* insula. — Hence, Liburnica, se. navis, h. e. Liburna. *Sueton.*

LIBYÆ, æ, and **LIBYÆ** (Λιβύη), es, f. Libya, a part of Africa, situated between Ethiopia and the Atlantic. *Cic.* — Or in a narrower sense, the part of Africa between Egypt and the Syrtis, called by *Plin.* Libya Mæotis. — *Figur.* Often put for all Africa, as by the Greeks. *Virg.* — *Figur.* Adjectively. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

LIBYÆ CITRUS (Libycus), a, um, adj. Libyan, African. *Plin.* Mare Libycum, that part of the Mediterranean which washes the coast of Africa. *Virg.* Libycus cursus, h. e. navigatio per mare Libycum. *Horat.* Libycæ aræ, the threshing-flours of Africa; for Africa was very fertile in corn. *Id.* Libyci lapilli, h. e. pieces of corn. *Id.* Libycian marble, for incrusting walls, or for a pavement. *Ovid.* Libycæ feni, h. e. leena. *Id.* Libycus Jupiter, h. e.

Jupiter Ammon. Plin. Libyca populus, *h. e.* the trembling poplar, aspen. Stat. palæstræ, *h. e.* where Hercules wrestled with Antæus. Incan. crines, *h. e.* curly, crispy. Id. pestes, *h. e.* venomous serpents, with which Libya abounds. Colp. calores. — Libyci, drum, *m.* the Libyans; the Carthaginians. Macrob. and Sil.

LIBYPHŒNICES, um, *m.* a people of Africa of Phœnician origin, but who had mingled with the Africans. Liv.

LIBYŒS (Λιβύς), ſos, adj. in or from Libya, Libyan. Sil. ductor, *h. e.* Hannibal. Virg. (in Ciri) lectulus, *h. e.* Citreus. — Hence, Libys, yoss, a Libyan. Ovid; plur. Libyses, Salust.

LIBYŒCUS, a, um, adj. Libyan. Colum. 2 ficus. Ed. Schneid. has Libyssa.

LIBYŒSSA (Λιβύσσα), æ, f. adj. Libyan. 3 Catull. arena. Sil. gens.

LIBYŒSTICÆ (Λιβύστικὸς) fabulæ, *h. e.* fables, in which men and beasts are made to converse together, as if speaking a common language. Isidor.

LIBYŒTINUS, a, um, adj. Libyan. Catull. 3 montes.

LIBYŒTIS (Λιβύστις), ſdis, f. adj. Libyan. Virg. ursæ.

LIBYŒUS, a, um, adj. Libyan. Varr. citrus. See Libya.

LICENS, tis, partic. from liceo. Cæs. and Curt. — *¶* Adj. (from licet), of persons, free, taking liberties, bold. Gell. Audacem et licentem esse. — Also, free, content, saucy. Senec. Turba licens Nades improbe. Propert. Lupercus. — *¶* Also, of things, free, unrestrained, bold, loose. Stat. Jocos licentes. Cic. Licentior et divitior dithyrambus, more arbitrary, less strict. Val. Max. Licentior vita, *h. e.* dissoluta. Id. Licentis imperii magistra, arbitrary, inordinate.

LICENTER (licens), adv. freely, after one's pleasure or fancy, without restraint, extravagantly, ἀνεπαίστως. Tacit. Licenter agere. Cic. Licenter errare (in speech) to wander about irregularly or arbitrarily. Id. Servos licentius, liberius, familiarius cum dominis vivere. — Also, boldly, fearlessly, daringly, ἀδελῶς. Cic. Tanta est impunitas garriendi. At quam licenter! but with what boldness, with what assurance. Tacit. Multa in theatro licentius efflagitata, quam ut, &c. more boldly.

LICENTIA (Id.), æ, f. freedom, liberty, leave, permission to do any thing, licence, power. Terent. Deteriores sumus licentia, by having our own way. Cic. Pueri ludendi licentiam dare. Id. Licentiam concessam habere. Id. Illic licentia permissa, ut tantum ab aratore auferret. Id. Nobis magnam licentiam dat ut liceat, &c. Id. Tantum licentie dabat gloria. Id. In ea (vace poetarum) licentiam statuo majorem esse, facientium verborum. Pandect. Licentiam habet migrare. — *¶* Also, freedom or liberty which one allows himself; in a bad sense, boldness, presumption. Liv. Licentiam sibi sumere. Cic. Licentia poetarum, poetical license. Id. Redundantes nos et superfluentes juvenili quadam dicendi impunitate et licentia. — And particularly, unbounded license, intemperate freedom, contempt of restraint, excess, unruliness, abuse of liberty, licentiousness, dissoluteness, inordinate indulgence. Cic. hujus seculi, licentiousness, libertinism. Nepos. Illa phalanx, inventa quum gloria, tum etiam licentia, non perere se ducibus, sed imperare postulabat, contempt of authority, indulgence. Cic. Obtinere licentiam suarum cupiditatum, full indulgence, free range, unbounded license. Id. Habere licentiam sempiternam. — And of inanimate things. Orid. (of the deluge), Immensa licentia ponti.

LICENTIOSUS (licentia), a, um, adj. too free, taking too much upon one's self, too indulgent to one's self, arbitrary, excessive, wanton, licentious. Quintil. Nam ehor dicere non est minus licentiosum, &c. Apul. lamentationes. Id. Fortuna. Senec. Conversatio cum viris licentiosior. Augustin. Licentiosissimum.

LICEO (perhaps from licet, sc. emere or vendere), es, cui, citum, n. 2. to be put up or exposed at auction or to sale, have (such) a price put upon it, be prized or

valued (at so much), πλειστηρίαζομαι. Plant. Omnia venibunt, quicquid licebunt, presentem pecunia, shall be put up, shall be bid upon. Cic. De Drusi hortis quantu licuisse tu scribis, &c. *h. e.* how high the price was. Horat. Lævium unius assis non unquam pretio pluris licuisse, *h. e.* was never valued at more than an as. Martial. Parvo cum pretio diu liceret, &c. *h. e.* little was offered for her. — *¶* Also, of the seller, to offer for sale, to ask (so much) for; with accus. Plin. opera effecta. (Ita Harduin. ex MSS. Alii licitaretur.)

LICEOR (liceo), ēris, licētus sum, dep. 2. to bid money for, offer a price for, for instance, at an auction, ἀνταγωνίζομαι. Cic. Liciti sunt usque eo, quoad efficere posse arbitrabantur. Id. Licetur (bids, makes a bid) Ebutius, deterrentur emptores multi, fundus addicitur Ebutio. Cæs. Illo licente (particip. from liceo) contra liceri audebat nemo, *h. e.* to make a higher offer. Cic. Qui digito licitus sit, *h. e.* by raising his finger. Apul. Liceri de pretio, to name one's price; say how much one asks. — With an accus. of the thing for which the bid or offer is made. Cic. Hortos liceri. — And an ablat. of the amount. Pers. Centum Græcos centusse licetur. — Figur. Plin. matronam.

LICESSIT. See Licet.

LICET (δικη, according to some), ēbat, uit and itum est, impers. 2. it is lawful, right; it is allowed, permitted; with dat. and often without it; it may be often rendered, one may, one can, one is free, (to do this or that), I may, I can, &c. taking in of course the dat. when it has any. It is used either morally or potentially, to express either moral and legal right, or possibility, power, permission; ὅμις ἐστὶ, ἐξεστὶ, ἐνεστὶ. Cic. Licet nemini contra patriam exercitum ducere, *h. e.* (as he says after) by the laws and the manners and institutions of our ancestors. Id. Beatusne igitur, quia hos interfecit? Mihi contra non solum eo videtur miseri, quod ea fecit, sed etiam quod ita se gessit, ut ea facere ei liceret. Etsi peccare nemini licet. Sed sermonis errore labimur. Id. enim licere dicimus, quod cui conceditur. Id. Licet rogare? may I question him? Id. Licet consulare? (an expression used by one who wished to ask advice of a lawyer.) Terent. Here, licetne? sc. loqui, may I speak? Horat. Dum licet, vive beatus, while it is permitted you, whilst it is possible, while you may. Ovid. Dixerat hæc, sed et hæc, et multo plura licebat dicere, he might have said this and much more, for all the good it would do him. — It may also have an infin. pass. Cæs. Hinc cognoscilicet, quantum, &c. from this it may be known. Cic. Cujus ex epistolis intelligi licet, quam frequens, &c. it may be seen. Id. Quam vel benigntatem vel liberalitatem appellari licet, which may be called, which see may coll. — Followed by ut. Neque mihi licet, ut non impertiam. — And by the subj. in which construction, especially, it has the sense of may, be it so, let. Cic. Fremant omnes licet: dicam, quod sentio, *h. e.* let them murmur if they please, they may, &c. Id. Hanc si quis partem putarit orationis, sequatur Hernagoram libet, he may, let him. Id. Altercatio ejusmodi, ex qua licet pauca degustes, *h. e.* of which I give you a specimen, for you to read if you please. Horat. Sis licet felix, ubicumque navis, et memor nostri vivas, *h. e.* you may be happy, so far as depends upon me; and so, may you be happy. Cic. Et præter eos quamvis enumeres multos licet, you may instance never so many (and yet not make your argument good). — In answers, yes, very well, be it so; it seems strictly to mean, it may be so for all me. Plant. Propera ergo. (Cic.) licet. — Also, with per, to denote the person or thing with whose permission a thing is done, for all me, thee, &c. for any thing I, &c. do to the contrary, with my, &c. permission. Cic. Id postea, si per vos, judices, licitum erit, aperiatur, if you will allow it. Id. Cur his per te frui libertate sua non licet? Id. Per me

licet. Id. Quod per leges liceret. — Instead of the dativ. it is sometimes joined with the accus. and infin. Terent. Non licet hominem esse saepe ita ut volt, it is not permitted that a man should be, &c. a man cannot be. Cic. Nos frui liceret. — *¶* When the infin. (which after licet commonly expresses the thing allowed) is followed by a noun, that noun stands in the dat. Cic. Licuit Themistocli esse otioso. Cæs. Quibus licet esse fortunatissimis. — Yet, also, in the accus. Cic. Si civi Rom. licet esse Gaditanum. Id. Licet esse miseros. (This construction with the accus. is elliptical. Thus, licet esse miseros, *h. e.* licet nobis, nos esse miseros.) — The accus. stands also with fieri: thus, Cæs. Annus, quo per leges ei consulenti fieri liceret. — And the dat. is found with vivere. Lic. Si ei (Virginiæ) liberè vivere licitum fuisset. — It is also followed by posse, which is redundant. Cic. Licuit posse domesticis copiis ornare convivium. — And even preceded by permissum est. Cic. Neque permissum est, ut vobis impune liceat, &c. — *¶* Licet has sometimes the sense of, one must, one ought, one cannot but, one is forced to. Cic. Mirari licet, quæ sint anhuadversa a medicis herbarum genera. Propert. Sis ignota licebit, you must be unknown; or, as above, you may be unknown, for aught I care. Id. Nunc licet in trivis requiescere, non I must sleep in the street; she lets me sleep in the street; or as in English, I may sleep in the street. — *¶* Licet also has a neut. nominative joined with it, and sometimes in the plural. Cic. Neque quid quisque potest, id ei licet. Senec. Quæ licent. Id. In servos omnia licent. — In like manner, accus. and infin. Cic. Id licere dicimus. — *¶* Licetum occurs. Cic. — *¶* Licessit, for licent. Plant.

LICET, conj. which has sprung from the verb licet; though, although, albeit, notwithstanding, κἄν, καὶτοι, εἰ καὶ. With subj. Cic. Licet omnes terrores impendant, succurram. Brut. ad Cic. Licet ergo patrem appellet, tamen illud apparebit, &c. Cic. Licet tibi significari, ut ad me venires, tamen intelligo, &c. — Also, with indic. Pandect. Licet rime, vel incendo subjecta transactio est. Id. Licet directæ libertates deficiunt, attamen, &c. Ammian. Quæ licet affectabant, erant tamen, &c.

LICHANOS (Λιχανός), i, f. a certain musical note: Lichanos hypaton, *h. e.* D.; Lichanos mesou, *h. e.* G. Vitruv.

LICHAS, æ, m. the servant of Hercules. Ovid.

LICHEN (Λειχήν), ēnis, m. a teller, ring-worm, impetiginous affection, mentagra, impetigo. Martial. Sordidi lichenes. Plin. In frirando lichene. — Also, of beasts. Plin. Equi lichene vexati. — *¶* Also, the herb liver-wort. Plin.

LICIATOS (licium), a, um, adj. of the 3 threads of a web, laid, warped; figur. begun, commenced. Augustin.

LICINIANUS (Licinius), a, um, adj. pertaining or relating to one Licinius; named for Licinius. Cato. olea. Colum. jugera.

LICINIO, as, to set off, show plainly, delineate. Apul. Ed. Elm. See Licinio.

LICINIUM (licium), ii, n. a tent; to put 3 in rounds. Veget.

LICINIUS, a, um, the name of a Roman gens. — Adj. Licinian, of or pertaining to Licinius. Cic. lex; of these there were several, one of which, proposed by L. Licinius Crassus the orator, relating to the rights of citizenship, was the chief cause of the Italian war. — S. lat. Licinian, a man of this gens; Licinia, a woman of the same. — One of the most noted of this gens is M. Licinius Crassus, the triumvir.

LICITATYÖ (licitor), ōnis, f. a bidding or offering of a price, ἀνταγωγή, at an auction or sale, and also in the division of an inheritance, when, on account of the difficulty of dividing equally, an offer in money is made by way of compensation for the poorer parts. Cic. Exquisitis palam pretiis, et licitationibus factis, describebat censors lmos in singulas civitates. Id. Cum ea pars, quæ vide-

tar esse minor, licitatione expleri posset. *Suetoo.* Prædam ad licitationem dividere, to sell in lots to the best bidder. *Pandect.* Ad licitationem remi deducere, ut qui licitatione vicerit, hic habeat instrumenta hereditaria, non placet. *Id.* Penes quem licitatio remansit, *h. e.* qui plus licitatus superavit.

LICITATOR (licitor), *ōris*, m. an offeror of a price; a bidder, ἀντιπροσφεύς. *Cic. Off.* 3, 15, ad Div. 7, 2. Licitatorem apponere, *h. e.* to employ a person to bid higher, that the thing may bring more.

LICITE (licitus), adv. in a lawful manner, 3 rightfully, lawfully. *Pandect.*

LICITŌ (abl. from licitus), adv. with permission, by right. *Solin.*

LICITOR (frequentat. from liceor), *āris*, 3 *ātus* sum, dep. 1. to bid or offer a price, ἀντιπρόσφω. *Plaut.* Potin' ut ne liceat adversum animi mei sententiam? *Curt.* Licitamine hostium capita, *h. e.* offer a price for, set a price upon. — ¶ Also, to contend, fight. *Em. ap. Non.* Jactant saxa, inter se licitantur.

LICITŌS (licet), a, um, adj. allowed, permitted, lawful, allowable, ἑμμετός. *Virg.* Licito tandem sermone fruuntur. *Tacit.* Per licita atque illicita fœdatus. *Pandect.* negotiatio, contractus. *Plaut.*

Licium est, it is allowed. *Tacit.* Id jure licitum. — ¶ See **Licito**.

LICIUM (unc.), ii, n. plur. Licia, the 2 thrums or ends of the old warp or threads of the old web, to which the threads of the new warp or web were joined. *Virg.* Licia telæ addere, *h. e.* to begin to weave. *Plin.* Pluribus liciis texere, *h. e.* in pluribus ordinibus, quam duos, diviso stamine: qui ordines plura licia postulant, quibus iugo adnectantur. — Also, the threads of the web. *Auson.* Licia texere. — ¶ Also, Licium, a thread, string.

Ovid. Licia dependent, *h. e.* the strings or silken threads by which votive tablets were suspended. *Plin.* Aliquid licio e collo suspendere. *Auson.* Licia glomerata, *h. e.* a clew of thread. — ¶ *Gell.* Per lancem et licium; see **Lanx**. — ¶ Also, Licia, an ornament for the head, used by women. *Petron.*

Licia crinibus addunt.

LICTOR (unc.), *ōris*, m. a lictor, sergeant 2 or beadle who attended on the principal Roman magistrates, παῖδοδύχος. *Cic.* The duties of the lictors were, among others, first, to go in single file before certain magistrates, with the fasces upon their shoulders, and to give the people warning to clear the way (which act on the part of the lictors was called *summonere*), and to pay due respect to the magistrate who was coming (which act of the lictors was called *animadvertere*). The dictator (or at least Sylla, when such) was preceded by 24 lictors, a consul by 12, a prætor in the city by 2, and so on. The lictor who led the file, and to whom especially the *summonere* and *animadvertere* fell, was called *lictor primus*; the one next preceding the magistrate, *lictor proximus*. — Secondly, to execute the commands of the magistrates; as, for instance, to bind, beat with rods (*ec fascibus*), or to behead offenders, &c.; but this only with free people or Roman citizens. — Thirdly, in the *Comitia Curiata*, thirty lictors represented the original thirty *Curie*, and voted for them. *Cic.* — The director of a funeral used a lictor and an *accensus*. *Cic.* — ¶ *Figur.* *Plin.* Licatorem femine unionem esse dictitant, *h. e.* conciliates attention and respect, as the lictors do.

LICTORIŌS (licitor), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a lictor. *Flor. virg.*

LIEN (unc.), *ēnis*, and **LIENIS**, is, m. 2 the mill or spleen, σπλήν. *Plin.* and *Cels.* — Plur. *Cato.* Lienes turgent. — ¶ The spleen is apt to swell and become painful when one runs; hence, the phrases, Lienem extinguere, consumere, minuere, coercere, extenuare, as applied to remedies. *Plin.* and *Cels.*

So, *Plaut.* Seditionem facit lien.

LIENYCŌS (lien), a, um, adj. same as *Lienosus*. *Plin.* 29, sect. 11. But *Ed. Hard.* has *licatetricus*.

LIENOSUS (ld.), a, um, adj. splenetic, 2 σπληνικός, σπληνώδης. *Plaut.* Cor lie-

nosum, opinor, habeo, *h. e.* it swells and is troublesome, like the spleen. *Plin.*

LIENTERIA (λιεντερία), *æ*, f. a lientery;

3 a sort of looseness or diarrhœa, in which the food is passed almost without alteration. *Cels.* (but in Greek.) — Hence, **Lientericus**, a, um, adj. troubled with this looseness. *Plin.* 29, sect. 11. *Ed. Hard.*

LIGAMEN (ligo, are), *inis*, n. a band, 3 string, tie, δεσμός. *Propert.* Ligamina mitræ solvere. *Colum.* Ad vitium ligamina præparari. — In particular, a boudage, ligature. *Colum.* Sanguis inhibetur papyri ligamine.

LIGAMENTUM (ligo), *i*, n. a band, bandage. *Tacit.* Vulneribus ligamenta parare.

LIGARIŪS, a, um, the name of a Roman gens. As a subst., **Ligarius**, a man of this gens: **Ligaria**, a woman of the same; **Q. Ligarius**, an adherent of Pompey, whom Cicero defended in an oration before *Cæsar*. — Hence, **Ligarianus**, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to **Ligarius**. *Cic.* **Ligariana**, se. oratio, the above-named oration.

LIGATYŌ (ligo), *ōnis*, f. a binding. *Scris.* 3 bon. *Larg.*

LIGATŪRA (ld.), *æ*, f. a band, ligature, 3 of a vine, for instance. *Pallad.* —

Hence, an amulet, suspended from the neck or fastened to any other part of the body. *Augustin.*

LIGEA (Λιγεία), *æ*, f. a water-nymph. *Virg.*

LIGER, *ēris*, m. a river of Gaul, now the *Loire*. *Cæs.*

LIGNARIŪS (lignum), a, um, adj. having 2 to do with wood, pertaining or belonging to wood, ξυλικός. *Capitolin.* **Lignaria**

negotia, trade in wood. *Pallad.* **Lignarius** faber, a carpenter, joiner, ξυλοκόπος. *Liv.* Inter lignarios, *h. e.* a place at Rome; perhaps, upon the wood-square, street or market.

LIGNATYŌ (lignor), *ōnis*, f. a cutting 2 down or felling of wood; a felling, ξυλοφορία. *Vitruv.* Lignatio maxime necessaria est ad cibum excoquendum.

Cæs. Qui lignationis, munitionisque causa in silvas discessissent. — ¶ Also, a place where wood may be got or felled. *Colum.*

LIGNATOR (ld.), *ōris*, m. one sent to get 2 or fetch wood; especially, a soldier. *Liv.* and *Cæs.*

LIGNEOLŌS (dimin. from **ligneus**), a, 1 um, adj. of wood, wooden, used of little things. *Cic.* Ad lychnuchum ligneolum. *Apul.* Qui in ligneolis hominum signis gestus movent, puppets.

LIGNEŪS (lignum), a, um, adj. of wood, wooden, ξύλινος. *Cic.* Ligneæ materia.

Id. Ligneus ponticulus. *Cæs.* Ligneæ turres. *Plaut.* Ligneæ custodia, *h. e.* lignei compedes. *Id.* Ligneæ salus, *h. e.* salus (a greeting) in tabella scripta.

— ¶ Also, woody, like wood, hard as wood. *Plin.* putamen. *Id.* semen. — ¶ *Figur.* wooden, sapless, dry, tough as wood. *Catull.* conjux.

LIGNŌR (ld.), *āris*, *ātus* sum, dep. 1. to 2 get or gather wood, fetch wood for firing or other purposes, ξυλίσσω. a camp-word, like *aquor*, *pabulor*, &c. *Liv.* and *Cæs.*

LIGNŌSŪS (ld.), a, um, adj. resembling 2 wood, hard as wood, ligneous, ξυλώδης. *Plin.* Lignosus fructus. *Id.* caules. *Id.* Lignosiora sunt reliqua.

LIGNUM (unc.), *i*, n. wood, ξύλον. *Pandect.* — Hence, **Ligna**, wood, *h. e.* pieces of wood, sticks of wood, as for burning; billets, fagots. *Cato.* Ligna ardebunt bene. *Cic.* Ligna circumdare, ignem subijcere. *Horat.* Ligna super foco large reponere. *Id.* (proverbially) In silvam ligna ferre, to carry coals to Newcastle. — Hence, we find **lignum** (wood for fuel) opposed to **materia** (building-wood, lumber, timber). *Pandect.* — **Lignum**, in the sing., sometimes (though rarely) stands for wood, though several pieces are meant. *Cato* and *Pandect.*

— ¶ Also, what is made of wood. *Juvenal.* Chirographa ligni, *h. e.* writing-tablet. — ¶ Also, among the poets, for arbor. *Virg.* — ¶ *Plin.* names the hard substance on the outside or inside of

fruits, lignum; as, the stone of the olive, cherry, &c.; the seed of the date; the shell of a nut; the grape-stone. — **Lignua** is also the name given to a defect in tables, when the grain is straight, and not curling or striped. *Plin.*

LIGŌ (allied to the Greek λίσσος), *ōnis*, 3 m. a maulstick, grub-axe, hoe, rake for grubbing up roots and plants, and for hoeing the ground, δίκελλι, μάκελλα. *Horat.* and *Ovid.* Also, *Colum.* Practi dens lignonis. — Hence, put for agriculture, tillage. *Juvenal.* *Ætas* patiens lignonis.

LIGŌ (perhaps from λυγρόω), *as*, *avi*, *ātum*, a. 1. to bind, tie, tie up or fast, δέω. *Tacit.* Ligatus vinculo. *Ovid.* Manus post terga ligatæ. *Tibull.* Crines ligatos vitta. *Gell.* Ligare et vincire crura et manus. — Also, to tie, bind to something, make fast. *Lucan.* **Pinis** ligatus litioribus. *Horat.* Dum mula ligatur, is tackled. *Plin.* Cornu ad crura ligato. *Sueton.* sudarium circum collum. — Also, to tie; to knot. *Senec.* nodos. — ¶ Also, to bind up, close up by binding. *Ovid.* vulnera veste. *Id.* guttura liquo. — ¶ *Figur.* to bind up, unite, fasten, surround, gird, fix. *Valer. Flacc.* Bateus lorica ligat, goes round. *Plin.* Cimenta in tectis ligantur. *Ovid.* Pisces herere in glacie ligatos. *Petron.* Nimbos frangere ligatos, *h. e.* ice. *Quintil.* argumenta in catenas, to unke chains of them. *Ovid.* Dissociata locis concordia pace ligavit. *Id.* Vinco tecum propiore ligari. *Propert.* Pacta ligat.

LIGŌLA, or **LINGŌLA** (dimin. from **lingua**), but **lingula** is inelegant. See **Martial.** 14, 120, *æ*, f. properly, a little tongue. — ¶ Hence, a tongue of land. *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 12. — ¶ Also, the tongue of a shoe, shoe-strap, shoe-latchet. *Martial.* — Hence, as a word of reproach, you shoe-latchet! *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, a spoon, skimmer; for instance, to take off the scum. *Colum.* Purgandus est ligula. — Also, for taking out and dropping aromatic essences, a little spoon. *Plin.* — In *Cato, R. R.* 84. we find them mentioned as placed before the guests to eat a sweet preserve (*sacillum*) with.

— As a measure, a spoonful. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a little sword, made oblong like a tongue. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, the extremity of a post or stake, which is let into a perch or bar. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, the tongue or short end of a lever, which is placed under the weight to be raised. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, the pointed extremity of a water-pipe, by which it is fitted into another. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, the mouth-piece or reed of a flute. *Plin.* — ¶ *Apul.* Tubulatio ligula, *h. e.* tongue-formed. — ¶ *Apul.* Solignum ligula, *h. e.* something like an oblong, tongue formed member, arm or bone.

LIGŌR, or **LIGŪS**, *āris*, m. and f. *Alcyon*, of **Liguria**; a **Ligurian**. *Cic.* Ligus iste nescio qui. *Tacit.* **Femina** Ligus. *Sallust.* Ligus mulier. *Lucan.* **Tonse** Ligur. — Plur. **Ligures**, the **Ligurians**. *Virg.* and *Liv.* — **Ligures** stands often for the **Ligurian** territory, **Liguria**. *Cic.* **Terræ motus** in **Liguriis**.

LIGŪRIX, *æ*, f. **Liguria**, a part of Italy, a great portion of which is now the **Genese** territory. *Plin.* and *Flor.* — Hence, **Ligurinus**, a, um, adj. **Ligurian**. *Grat.* — ¶ See **Ligusticus**, &c.

LIGŪRŌ, or **LIGŪRRŌ** (lingo), *is*, *ivi* and *ti*, *itum*, a. and n. 4. to lick, taste a little, be dainty or hickorish, pick out the choicest bits, λικνέω. *Tarent.* Quæ cum amatore quum cœnant, liguriunt.

Varr. (de apibus) Itaque his unctus qui accessit, pungunt, non, ut muscæ, liguriunt. *Horat.* Servus, qui tepidum ligurrierit jus, *h. e.* licked up a little of, just tasted. *Plaut.* Parasiti latent, dum ruri rurant homines, quos liguriunt, h. e. quorum cibos ligunt, quorum in vitatu cœnent. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* Non reperietis hominem timide, nec leviter devorare omnem pecuniam publicam non dubitavit, tasting or taking a small part of, sipping a little. *Id.* Cum quidam de collegis nostris agrarium curationem ligurrierent, disturbavi rem, *h. e.* hankered or longed after; *Ernesti* ex-

plains it, made mention of it in the senate (as we say, *brouched it*), that it might be assigned to some one, and, in this way, might have shewn their cupidity. *Id.* Sexte (Clodi) noster, bona vena, quoniam dialecticus es et hoc quoque ligurris, *h. e.* have slightly touched, have paid some attention to; but here is a reference to the literal signification of the word with a different application.

LIGURITÝS, and **LIGURRITÝS** (ligurio, or ligurio), *ónis*, *f.* *lickerishness.* *Cic.* **LIGURITÝR**, or **LIGURRITÝR** (*Id.*), *ónis*, *3 m.* a *lickerish fellow*, an epicure, a sweet tooth. *Macrob.* — *¶* Also, a *licker.* *Auson.*

LIGUS. See *Ligar.*

LIGESTICUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Λιγυστικός*, *Ligurian*, *of, from, in Liguria.* *Plin.* In *Lignistico mari* est *Corsica.* *Juvenal.* *Saxa Lignstica.* *Varr.* *montes.* — *Liguscus* (like *Etruscus* from *Etruria*) is found in a *Cod.* of *Varro.* — *¶* *Subst.* **Ligusticum**, *i*, *n.* *lovage* (*Ligusticum Levisticum* of *L.*), an umbelliferous plant. *Colum.* and *Plin.* It is called by *Veget.* de re *Vet.* 3, 82. *Levisticum.* *Edd. Gesa.* and *Schneid.*

LIGUSTINUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* same as *Ligusticus.* *Liv.* — *Ligustini*, the *Ligurians.* *Plin.*

LIGUSTYS, *idis*, *adj.* *Λίγυστις*, *Ligurian.* *3 Sidon.* *gens.*

LIGISTRUM, *i*, *n.* *privet* (*Ligustrum vulgare* of *L.*), a plant bearing a white flower, and growing in great abundance. *Virg.* — *¶* *Plin.* mentions another *ligustrum*, which some have thought to be the same as *Cyprus.* (See *Cyprus.*)

LILIACEUS (*lilium*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* made *3* from *lilies.* *Pallad.* *oleum.*

LILIETUM (*Id.*), *i*, *n.* a *lily-bed.* *Pal-* *3 lad.*

LILIUM (from *λείριον*), *ii*, *n.* a *lily.* *Plin.* — Particularly, the *white lily.* *Virg.* *Lilia candida*, and *alba.* *Propert.* *Lilia lucida*, and *argentea.* *Ovid.* *Lilia candida.* — But also of other colors; for instance, *rubens* and *purpureum.* *Plin.* — *¶* In military architecture, a sort of fortification, consisting of several rows of pits, in which sharp stakes were set, so as to project four inches above the ground; it is described by *Ces. B. G.* 7, 73.

LILYBÆUM, *i*, *n.* a promontory of Sicily, looking towards Africa, now *Boco*; also, a town near the promontory, now *Marsala.* *Plin.* and *Cic.* — Called by *Priscian.* in *Perieg.* *Lilybe.* — *¶* *Lilybæus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Lilybean.* *Lucan.* *litus.* — *¶* *Lilybætanus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *in, from, or belonging to Lilybæum, Lilybean.* *Cic.* — *¶* *Lilybæus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Διλυβίτιος*, *Lilybean.* *Virg.*

LIMÁ (perhaps allied with *λείω*), *æ*, *f.* a *file*, *pinn.* *Plaut.* and *Plin.* — *¶* *Figur.* as applied to literary composition, *file*, *polish*, *finish*, *criticism*, *revision.* *Horat.* *Poetarum limæ labor.* *Ovid.* *De fuit scriptis ultima lima meis*, the last polish, the finishing stroke. *Martial.* *Quem (libellum) censoria docti lima monuerit Secundi.* *Id.* *Carmina rasa lima recenti, lately revised and polished.* *Apul.* *Sed Charite ad limam consilii desiderium petitoris distulit, h. e.* that she might subject it to the scrutiny of reason and judgment; might weigh and ponder it.

LIMACEUS (*limus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* made *3* of *clay*, *mud*, *earth.* *Tertull.* *Primus homo limaceus.*

LIMARÝS (*Id.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* pertaining to *3* *slime* or *mire.* *Frontin.* *piscina*, in which the water settles and deposits *slime.*

LIMÁTE (*limatus*), *adv.* with *polish*, elaborately, strictly; carefully, accurately, correctly. *Cic.* *Duo genera librorum, unum populariter scriptum, alterum limatus.* *Amnian.* *Cum limatus superstationum quæreret sectas.*

LIMATÝLOS (*dimin.* from *limatus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* polished, refined, subtle, chaste. *Cic.* *Opus est hic limatulo et polito tuo iudicio.*

LIMATÝS, *a*, *um*, *particip.* from *limo.* — *¶* *Adj.* polished, refined, elegant, finished, elaborate, cultivated, chaste. *Cic.* *Vir nostrorum hominum urbanitate limatus.* *Horat.* *Fuerit Lucilius comis,*

et urbanus, fuerit limatior idem quam, &c. *Cic.* *Genus limatus dicendi.* *Martial.* *Togæ limatus in usu, an adept.* — Also, *neat*, *plain*, *precise*; of a style, which, though accurate and correct, does not abound in ornament. *Cic.* *Limata tenuitas.* *Id.* *Limatus oratione atque subtilis.*

LIMÁX (perhaps *limus*), *æcis*, *m.* and *f.* a *snail*, *dew-snail*, *slug*, that eats plants. *Plin.* and *Colum.* — *¶* *Figur.* *Plant.* of prostitutes, who prey upon the goods of their lovers.

LIMBATÝS (*limbus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* bordered, *3* edged. *Gallien.* *ap. Trebell.* *Poll.*

LIMBÝLARIÝS (*Id.*), *ii*, *m.* one who bor- *3* ders garments. *Plaut.*

LIMBÝS (*unc.*), *i*, *m.* the *hem*, *welt*, *bor-* *3* der, *edge*, *guard*, or *selvedge*, of a garment, *κροσσός.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — And of a weaver's web. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, a *band* or *belt*; for instance, *Varro*, *duodecim signorum, h. e.* the zodiacal belt, the *zodiac.* *Claudian.* *Frontem limbo velata, h. e.* a *head-band*, *riband*, or *fillet.* *Stat.* *Picto discingit pectora limbo, belt, girdle.*

LIMEN (perhaps *limus*, *a*, *um*), *ínis*, *n.* the *threshold* of a door; also the *lintel*, *βηλός*, *οὐδός.* *Plaut.* *Limem superum inferumque salve.* *Plin.* *Imponere limen foribus.* *Juvenal.* *Densos per limina tendit corymbos, lintels.* *Virg.* *Superant vix limen, cross with difficulty the threshold.* *Propert.* *Limem Arabicum, of Arabian marble.* *Id.* *Non alio limine dignus eras, of no other threshold, h. e.* no other mistress. *Cic.* *Non existimo, illos tam cupidus liminum meorum fuisse.* — *¶* *By synecdoche*, as with us, *threshold*, for the door, *entrance.* *Cic.* *Fores in liminibus profanarum ædium, januæ nominantur.* *Plaut.* *Intrare intra limen; and Juvenal.* *limen, to cross the threshold, enter the house.* *Juvenal.* *Limina subire.* *Id.* *Limine submoveor, I am thrust from the door.* *Virg.* *Miratur limen Olympi.* — Hence, *figur.* *Lueret.* *Leti limine ab ipso ad vitam reverti, from the very threshold or gates of death.* *Tacit.* *In limine mortis, at death's door.* *Senec.* *A limine salutare, to greet in passing, h. e.* to touch upon slightly, barely to touch. — *¶* Also, for a house, dwelling. *Virg.* *Dulcia limina mutant, homes.* *Id.* *Se limine pelli.* *Liv.* *Limine contineri.* *Virg.* *Tua limina adirem.* *Id.* *sceleratum, the abode of the damned below; the accursed habitation.* — Also, an apartment, room. *Ovid.* *Intrare limen.* — *¶* Also, the starting point of a course, goal, carceres. *Virg.* — *¶* More generally, the beginning, commencement, outset. *Tacit.* *In limine belli.* *Senec.* *In primo limine vitæ (as we say), threshold of life.* — Also (for the threshold is the place of departure as well as of entrance), the end. *Apul.* *In limine finitæ lucis (unless here finitæ luz should be taken as equivalent to vox or mors, in which case limen would mean entrance, gate).* *Justin.* *Instil.* *Limina in domo finem faciunt.* — Or, a limit, boundary. *Horat.* *Apulix.* *Plin.* *Interni maris, h. e.* the entrance of the straits of *Gibraltar.*

LIMENÁRCHÝX (*λιμενάρχης*), *æ*, *m.* the *3* warden of a port. *Pandect.*

LIMENÁTIS. See *Limnatis.*

LIMENTINÝS (*limen*), *i*, *m.* a *god*, who *3* watched over the threshold and lintel. *Tertull.*

LIMES (perhaps from *limus*, as crossing something; or from *limen*, as affording entrance and egress), *ítis*, *m.* a *cross-road*, *cross-path*, *by-road*, *strip* of unploughed land serving as a path through a field or vineyard, *ἀρπαρός.* *Plin.* *Limes decumanus, one of the main paths or strips of land, from east to west.* *Id.* *transversus, a cross-path, narrower than the former, and intersecting it from north to south.* — *¶* Also, a *limit*, *boundary*, for instance between fields, made either by a strip of unploughed land, a way, or a stone. *Virg.* *Nec partiri limite campum fas erat.* *Id.* *Saxum antiquum ingens, limes agro positus, as a limit, landmark.* — *Figur.* *Stat.* *carminis.* *Quintil.* *Tenui limite dividi.* — Hence,

the boundary, of one's dominion, for instance, *h. e.* that which makes the boundary, boundary wall. *Tacit.* *Limitem scindere.* — Also, difference, interval, distance. *Ovid.* *Judicium brevi limite falle tuum.* — *¶* Also, a *path*, *way*, *road*, *lane*, *passage*, in general. *Varr.*, *Ovid.*, *Liv.*, and *Colum.* Also, *Tertull.* *Limites Circi, h. e.* passages between the rows of seats. — Hence, a *way*, *path*, *passage*, one makes for himself; with his sword, for instance. *Virg.* — And, *figur.* *way*, *track*, *channel*, *train.* *Ovid.* *Attritus solitarum limes aquarum.* *Id.* *Solito dum flumina currant limite, channel.* *Cic.* *Quasi limes ad cæli adiutum patet, path.* — Particularly of comets and meteors. *Ovid.* *Stella trahens spatioso limite crinem, train, trail.* *Virg.* *Longo limite sulcus dat lumen.* — Also, *Ovid.* *Sectus in obliquum limes, h. e.* the *zodiac.* — *Figur.* *way*, *track*, *course.* *Plaut.* *Si maledicetis, vostro gradiar limite, I will follow in your track, I'll do the same.* *So, Ovid.* *Eundem limitem agere, to use the same means.* — *¶* Also, a *line*; for instance, on a gem. *Plin.* *Nigram materiam disingente limite albo.*

LIMÉUM, *i*, *n.* a plant, with the poisonous juice of which the Gauls anointed their hunting shafts (*Ranunculus Thora*, of *L.*). *Plin.*

LIMICÝLÁ (*limus & colo*), *æ*, *m.* or *f.* *3* dwelling in *slime* or *mire*; an inhabitant of the *slime.* *Auson.*

LIMIGENÝS, *a*, *um*, or **LIMIGENÁ** (*limus & gigno*), *æ*, *m.* and *f.* produced in the *slime* or *mire*; *slime-born.* *Auson.*

LIMINÁRÝS (*limen*), *e*, *adj.* belonging to *2* the threshold or lintel. *Vitruv.*

LIMIS, *e*, *for limus*, *a*, *um.* *Amnian.* *3*

LIMITÁNEÝS (*limes*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* situated *3* or stationed on the boundaries, frontier. *Capitolin.* *eivitas.* *Spartian.* *milites, stationed on the frontiers of the empire: (the lands which were bestowed on such soldiers were called Limitrophí agri or fundi.* *Cod. Just.)*

LIMYTÁRÝS (*Id.*), *e*, *adject.* *Varro.* *iter, 3* *h. e.* a narrow way separating two contiguous fields.

LIMYTATÝS (*limito*), *ónis*, *f.* a *fixing* or *2* marking out by boundaries; hence, a marking out, fixing, determination, prescription. *Colum.* and *Vitruv.*

LIMYTÝS (*limes*), *as, avi, ætum*, *a. l.* to *2* mark off or divide by paths, &c., *ἀπορίζω.* *Plin.* *Vineas limitari decumano XVIII pedum latitudinis.* — *¶* Also, to set boundaries or limits to, to settle, finish, bring to a close. *Varr.* *Limitata est pecuaria questio.*

LIMYTÝRÝPÝS (*limes & τρέφω*), *a*, *um*, *3* *adj.* See *Limitaneus.*

LIMÝX (*λείμμα*), *átis*, *n.* a *semitone.* *3* *Macrob.*

LIMNÁTIS, *idis*, *f.* an epithet of *Diana.* *Tacit.* *Ed. Ern.* *has Limnatis.*

LIMNÉ (*λίμνη*), *es*, *f.* a *lake.* *Vitruv.* *2*

LIMÝS, *adv.* See in *Limus*, *a*, *um.*

LIMÝS (*lima*), *as, avi, ætum*, *a. l.* to *file*, *finéto.* *Plin.* *gemmas.* — *¶* Also, to rub, whet. *Plin.* *cornua ad saxa.* *Id.* *cornua arbore.* — Hence, *Plant.* *Limare caput cum aliquo, h. e.* to embrace or kiss each other. — *¶* *Figur.* to file, polish, finish, take away what is superfluous, elaborate, sharpen. *Cic.* *Quædam institui, quæ limantur a me politius.* *Id.* *Neque hæc ita dico, ut ars aliquid limare non possit.* *Id.* *Stilix et alia, et hoc maxime ornat ac limat.* *Id.* *Videatur esse jejuniior, quoniam se ipse consulto ad minutarum genera eausarum limaverat, had qualified himself, by diligent effort.* *Id.* *Acumen arte limare, to subtilize, sharpen, give a keener edge or better temper.* — *¶* Also, to remove by filing. *Plin.* *Plumbum limatum, lead filings.* *Id.* *Scobs limata.* — Hence, to file off, figur. *h. e.* to take away, remove, diminish, impair. *Cic.* *Tantum alteri amittit, de altero limavit.* *Id.* *Etsi de tua proluxa beneficiaque natura limavit aliquid posterior annus.* *Horat.* *Non obliquo oculo mea commoda quisquam limat, h. e.* detest invidendo. — *¶* Also (as the file by removing the surface shows what is beneath), to bring to light, detect, scrutinize, examine narrowly.

Cic. Veritas ipsa linatur in disputati-
one. *Phædr.* Si mendacium subtiliter
linasset, non evertisset donum. —
¶ See, also, *Limatus*, a, um.
LIMŌ (linus), as, a. l. to bespatter with
mud. *Plaut.* Ut tibi linem caput.
LIMŌDŌRŌN, i, n. a plout, mentioned by
Plin. So, *Hard.*; but others differently.
LIMŌNIĀ (λεμονία, h. e. pratensis), æ,
f. a plant, same as *Scolymos*. *Plin.* —
¶ Also, a species of anemone. *Plin.*
LIMŌNIĀTES (λεμονιάτης), æ, m. or
LIMŌNIĀTIS (λεμονιάτης), idis, f. a
precious stone of a green color; it is, ap-
parently, the emerald. *Plin.*
LIMŌNIŌN (λεμονιον), or **LIMŌNIUM**,
ii, n. wild beet. *Plin.*
LIMŌNIUM, i, n. a town of Gaul, now
Ponticos. *Hirt.*
LIMŌS S (linus), a, um, adj. fall of
2 slime, miry, slimy, λιμός. *Virg.* Li-
moso palus obducit pascua iunco. *Id.*
lacus. *Ovid.* arena. — *Plur. neut.* Limo-
sa, slimy or miry land, slimy places. *Plin.*
LIMPIDŌ (see next word), as, a. l. to
render clear. *Veget.*
LIMPIDŌS (perhaps another form for
2 limpidus), a, um, adj. limpid, clear, pure,
transparent, translucent, διειδής. *Colum.*
Vinum limpidissimum. *Catull.* Lim-
pidus lacus. *Vitr.* Limpidior aqua
fiet. *Plin.* alumen. Also, *Apul.* teg-
men. *Plin.* vox (but *Hard.* omits it as
not found in his MSS.).
LIMPIDŌS (from limpidus, but irregu-
2 larly; perhaps both are from an olsol.
limpus, like albus, albidus, albitudo),
inis, f. clearness, transparency, λυμυρία.
Plin.
LIMULĀ (dimin. from linus), æ, f. a small
3 file, δίνιον. *Terentian. Maur.*
LIMULŌS (dimin. from linus, a, um),
3a, um, adj. sidelong, askance, askew.
Plaut. Viden?, limulis, obsecro, ut in-
tuentur! sc. oculis.
LIMUS (unc.; perhaps λιμὸν, λίμη, λῆ-
μα, or λίμνη), i, m. soft mud, slime, mire,
such as is collected at the bottom of
liquids, λίος. *Virg.* and *Horat.* — *Fig-
ur.* *Ovid.* Pectora limo vitata malorum.
— ¶ Also, moist earth, mud, clay, loam,
lutum. *Ovid.* Linit ora luto. — Hence,
the fœces. *Pallad.*
LIMUS (perhaps from limus, a, um), i, m.
an apron which the persons who waited
upon a sacrifice wore about their bellies.
Virg. *Æn.* 12, 120; (where once limo
was read). — ¶ Also, Limum, i, n. a
Tiro ap. *Gell.* as worn by attendants
upon magistrates.
LIMŌS (unc.), a, um, adj. oblique, side-
long, askance, askew, slant, πλάγιος;
for the most part, of the eyes. *Ovid.*
Limis subrisit ocellis, with eyes askance.
Plaut. Limis oculis aspicere, or, *Terent.*
Limis (sc. oculis) spectare, or, *Plin.*
Limis oculis intueri, to look askance,
look sideways. — Hence, Limō (abl.),
adverbially, askance, sideways. *Sidon.*
Leones nunquam limo vident. — Also,
Limus, of other things. *Ammian.* (who
sometimes uses the form in is) Clima-
tie (a kind of earthquakes) limes ruen-
tes et obliqui. — ¶ Also, looking as-
kance or sideways. *Varro.* — ¶ *Arnob.*
Limi dii, the guardian gods of obliquities.
LIMŌRĀ, æ, f. a river and town of Lyeia.
Plin. — Also, Limyre. *Ovid.* — The town
is called Limyra (δρυν, n.) by *Vellei.*
LINĀMENTUM (linum), i, n. whatever is
2 made of flax or linen; for instance, the
wick of a lamp. *Cels.* — Especially,
a lint or tent for wounds, ληννίσκος, πο-
τός. *Colum.*
LINCTŌS (lingo), us, m. a licking. 2 *Plin.*
LINCTŌS, a, um, particip. from lingo.
LINDŌS, or -ŌS, i, f. a town of Rhodes;
hence, Lindius, a, um, adj. Lindian.
Plin.
LINEX (linum), æ, f. a thread made of
flax; a line, cord, string, λίνον, λινάριον.
Varr. Nectere lineas, restes, fustes.
Colum. Ligato pede longa linea gallina
custoditur. *Pandect.* Lineam margari-
tarum triginta quinque legavit, a string
strung with pearls. *Id.* Linee duæ ex
margaritis. So, *Martial.* Omnis habet
sua dona dies, nec linea dives cessat,
a string of pearls. — Also, Linæ, the
threads of a net, which inclose the meshes.
Plin. Ut in plagi linæ. — Also, the

net itself. *Plin.* Infirma linæ (gen.
sing.), quæ facile prærodant. — Also,
a line, to which were attached colored
fenthers, to frighten beasts into the toils.
Senec. — Also, a fishing-line. *Martial.*
Captum linea trahit piscem. Hence,
Plant. Mittam lineam, I'll cast the line,
I'll fish for him, I'll try to catch him. —
Also, a carpenter's or mason's line, by
which he makes a thing straight. *Cic.*
Aliquando perpendiculo (plumb-line) et
linea (line), dicti uti. *Vitr.* Ut lon-
gitudines ad regulam et lineam, alti-
tudines ad perpendiculum, anguli ad
normam respondentes exigantur. *Pal-
lod.* Tensa per tabulam linea. *Gell.*
(proverb.) Alina, ut dicitur, linea, sine
cura discernimus, &c. heedlessly, care-
lessly, without choice. — Hence, Ad li-
neam und Recta linea, in a straight line,
straight, also, vertically, perpendicularly;
(but perhaps these should be referred to
the next signification, in a straight (geo-
metrical) line, and so vertically, perpen-
dicularly). *Plin.* Ad lineam grana bina
paxillo demitti. *Cic.* — ¶ Hence,
from the resemblance, a line, mark,
stroke with a pen, pencil, &c. γραμμή.
Plin. Apelli fuit perpetua consuetudo,
nunquam tam occupatam diem agendi,
ut non, lineam ducendo (drawing a line,
sketching, painting), exerceret artem:
quod ab eo in proverbium venit (the
proverb is, Nulla dies sine linea, no day
without its labor). *Id.* Tenuis linea nu-
bis in longum porrecta, a thin streak or
stripe of cloud, &c. *Id.* Lineam cinere
ducere, to draw a line with ashes. *Id.*
(de sectione marmorum) Serra in præte-
nui linea premente arenas. *Pers.* Quin-
ta linea tangitur umbra, h. e. the hour-
line upon the sun-dial. — Also, a geomet-
rical line; length without breadth. *Quin-
til.* Spatium his lineis continetur. *Id.*
Circumcurrens linea si efficit orbem.
Plin. Lineas producere. *Id.* secare. —
Also, Lineæ, the first draught of a picture,
the sketch, outline, design. *Quintil.* and
Gell. — ¶ Also, any line or row. —
A narrow path, for a boundary of a field,
and, sometimes, to walk in, &c.; and,
more generally, a path, way. *Hygin.*
and *Prudent.* — In the circus, it seems
to have been a line or barrier, to prevent
persons from passing from one row to
another. *Ovid.* and *Quintil.* — There
was, also, in the circus, a Linea alba
(called, also, calx) in front of the ear-
ceres. *Cassiod.* — More generally, a
limit, bound, end, mark. *Horat.* Mors
ultima linea rerum est. *Senec.* Nunc
incredibilis cursus (temporis) apparet,
sive quia admoventi lineas sentio, h. e.
that the end of life is drawing near. *Cic.*
Peccare est tanquam transilire lineas,
to pass the limits prescribed. *Terent.*
Extrema linea amare, to love at a dis-
tance, h. e. to be allowed only the sight of
one's mistress. — A line of descent or kin-
dred, a lineage. *Stat.* and *Pandect.* —
Lineæ, lineaments, features. *Arnob.* So,
Stat. Te doctæ referet linea ceræ, h. e.
the lines of a waxen image. — ¶ Also,
a bowstring. *Terent.* *Maur.*
LINĀLIS (linea), e, adj. composed of
3 lines, made with lines, lineal. *Ammian.*
LINĀLITER (linealis), adv. in the man-
ner of a line. *Martian.* *Capell.*
LINĀMENTĀTIŌ, ōnis, f.; for which
others read *Linatio*. *Jul.* *Firmic.*
LINĀMENTUM (lineo), i, n. a line
drawn with the pen, chalk, &c. a stroke of
the pen, a mark, a line, γραμμή. *Cic.* In
geometria lineamenta, lines. — Extre-
ma lineamenta, the extreme or outer lines,
which give the picture its true form; the
outline, contour; hence, figur. *Cic.* Num-
erus quasi extrema lineamenta ora-
tioni attulit, perfectuess, consummate
grace and beauty. — ¶ Hence, Linea-
menta, features, lineaments, lines. *Cic.*
Lineamenta oris effingere. *Id.* Figura
et lineamenta hospite. — ¶ Figur. fea-
tures, lineaments, of the mind. *Cic.* ani-
mi. — Of works of art. *Cic.* Operum
lineamenta solertissime perspicere, fea-
tures. — And of writings. *Cic.* Ca-
tonis, h. e. as it were, outlines, sketches;
as being plain, simple, unadorned descrip-
tions or representations, though correct
and judicious.

LINEARIS (linea), e, adj. linear, lineal
2 relating to lines, consisting of lines. *Plin.*
Inventam linearem dicunt a Philocle
Ægyptio, sc. picturam, the art of design-
ing or sketching in lines without colors.
the monographic art. — Hence, geomet-
rical. *Quintil.* ratio, h. e. geometry.
Id. probatio.
LINEARIS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as
3 *Linearis*. *Hygin.* limes; this was nar-
rower than the limes actuarius (see, al,
so, *Linea*).
LINEATIŌ (lineo), ōnis, f. a drawing or
lengthening out of a line, a line. *Vitr.*
Solis radii paribus lateribus, forma, li-
neationibus extenduntur. — ¶ Also,
a delineation, features, lines. *Jul.* *Firm.*
Corporis lineatio.
LINEŌ (linea), as, avi, ātum, to delineate,
mark by lines, make a design, sketch or
plan of. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, to direct
according to a straight line or perpendicu-
larly. *Vitr.*
LINEŌLA (dimin. from linea), æ, f. a lit-
3 tle line; speaking diminutively. *Gell.*
LINEŌS (linum), a, um, adj. of flax or lint,
2 flaxen, linen, λίνεος. *Virg.* Linea vin-
cula. *Tacit.* Lineis amictibus velari.
Plin. Linea lanugo, h. e. lint.
LINGŌ (λεῖγω), is, nvi, nctum, a. 3. to
2 lick, lap. *Plaut.* Mel mihi videor lin-
gere. *Plin.* Sal pecorilus datur lingea-
dus. *Plin.* Ep. Lingere digitos.
LINGŌN, ōnis, m. one of the Lingones,
Tacit. — *Plur.* Lingōnes, um, m. peo-
ple of Celtic Gaul, in the region of what
is now Langres. *Cæs.* — ¶ Hence,
Lingōnensis, a, um, adj. Lingon'ian. *Mar-
tial.* — Also, Lingōnus. *Mortinl.* —
¶ Also, Lingones, in Italy, this side the
Po. *Liv.*
LINGUA (allied with lingo), æ, f. the
tongue, γλῶσσα, γλῶττα. *Cic.* Deinde
in ore sita lingua est. *Ovid.* Linguam
solvere ad iurgia, to give a loose to.
Id. Lingua titubante loqui, hesitating,
stuttering, stammering. *Plin.* Lingua
exserta, and, *Cic.* ejecta, lolled out.
Ovid. Nata, tene linguam, hold your
tongue, be silent. *Cic.* continere. —
Hence, language, speech, words. *Ovid.*
Nulla mihi cum gente fera commercia
linguæ. *Cic.* Lingua adstricta mercede.
Plin. Dicemus aliena lingua, in the
words of another. *Virg.* mala, sorcery,
enchantment. *Cic.* Linguam excludere,
to form by practice. — Also, fluency, elo-
quence. *Virg.* Largus opuni, lingua
melior. *Horat.* Latinnque beabit di-
vite lingua. — Also, an unruly tongue,
license of speech, detraction, slander, cal-
umny. *Cic.* Lingua quasi flabello se-
ditionis, concionem ventilare. *Id.* Ut
vitemus oculos hominum, si linguas
minus facile possumus. *Id.* Linguam
diligentissime continere (when one is
angry). — Also, a tongue, language.
Cic. Latinam linguam non modo non
inopem, sed locupletiore etiam esse,
quam Græcam. *Horat.* Utraque lingua,
h. e. Greek and Latin. — And, more par-
ticularly, a dialect. *Cic.* *Fl.* 26. — Also,
the voice, note, song. *Virg.* Volucrum
linguæ, h. e. cantus, garritus. — Also,
Quintil. Lingua secretior, h. e. an obscure,
unintelligible expression. — ¶ From the
resemblance to a tongue, a plant, called,
also, lingulaca. *Plin.* — Also, Lingua
bubula, ox-tongue, bugloss, lang de bœuf.
Plin. — Also, Lingua canis, or Lingua
canina, a plant, called, also, cynoglossos.
Apul. and *Cels.* — Also, a tongue of land.
Liv. Eminent in altum lingua, in qua
urbs sita est. — Also, a promontory.
Ovid. — Also, a spoon, or spoonful.
Plin. Semen duabus linguis ex aqua
struunt. *Plin.* — Also, the short end
of a lever, which is placed under the weight
to be raised. *Vitr.* vectis. — ¶ Lin-
gual, for linguæ. *Lucret.*
LINGULARIUM (lingula), ii, n. a fine or
2 penalty for a rash saying. *Senec.*
LINGUATŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. furnished
3 with a tongue; hence, eloquent. *Terent.*
LINGŪLA. See *Ligula*.
LINGŪLĀCA (lingula), æ, m. or f. a gos-
sip, tattle-basket, tongue-pad, a prater.
Plaut. — ¶ *Lingulaca*, f. a sole (kind of
fish). *Varro.* — Also, a plant, which
grows about fountains; supposed to be

marsh-crowfoot (*Ranunculus lingua* of L.). *Plin.*
LINGULATŪS (*lingula*), a, um, adj. of a tongue-shape. *Varr. tubi. h. e. sharpened so as to be inserted into others.* (See *Lingula*.)
LINGULOSUS (*lingua*), a, um, adj. fall of 3 tongue, having a lavish tongue, gossiping, prattling. *Petron.*
LINIARIUS, } See *Linipharius*. 3
LINIFIO. 3
LINGER (*linum & gero*), ēra, ērum, adj. 3 wearing linen, clothed in linen; especially of the priests of Isis. *Ovid. turba, h. e. priests of Isis.* — And, of Isis herself. *Ovid. Isis. Id. juvenca, h. e. Isis, who was a heifer for a while.*
LINIMENTUM (*linio*), i, n. a smearing or greasing; grease. *Pallad.*
LINTŌ, is, ivi, itum, a. 4. same as *Lino*, but of less frequent use; to smear upon any thing. *Pallad. oleum latebris verminum.* — *¶* Also, to anoint, daub, besmear. *Colua. and Vitruv.* — *¶* *Linibis.* *Pallad.*
LINIPHARIŪS, ii, and **LINIPHIO** (*linum*), ōnis, m. a linen-weaver. *Ep. Alr. ap. Vopisc. and Cod. Theodos.*
LINTŪS (*linio*), us, m. an anointing upon something. *Plin.*
LINO (mc.), is, lēvi (rarely *livi*), litum, 2 a. 3. to smear, daub upon something, lay on. *Ovid. medicamenta per corpora.* — *¶* *Offener, to anoint, besmear, bedaub, ἀλείφω, χρίω.* *Virg. tenuia spiramenta cera.* *Colum. Picata opercula diligenter gypso linunt.* *Id. Nova dolia crassa gummi liverunt.* *Horat. Vile Sabinum (vinum), quod ego levi, se. piece, h. e. bunged up.* *Martial. Linere et oblique plantas, to apply salves or plasters to.* *Senec. Succis linere sagittas, to poison.* *Ovid. Lita felle sagittæ.* *Martial. Lita mater, painted.* *Juvencal. Linit faciem, besmeared.* *Martial. labra alieui, to daub his mouth, h. e. to deceive, dupe him.* *Hence, Virg. Lita corpora guttis, spotted, marked, drapped.* — *Hence, to cover, incrust, overlay.* *Ovid. Aure sublimia tecta linuntur.* *Martial. Et linit Nesperium hractea viva pecus.* — *Also, to blot out, erase, cancel, something written, for instance.* *Ovid.* — *¶* *Also, to dirty, bemire, foul, pollute.* *Ovid. Linit ora luto.* *Horat. carmine fædo splendida facta.*
LINOS. See *Linus*.
LINOSTRŌPHŌN (*λινόστροφον*), i, n. a handkerchief. *Plia.*
LINŌZŌSTYS (*λινόζωστις*), is and *idis*, f. the herb mercury. *Plia.*
LINQUŌ (from *λείπω*, as sequor from *ἔπω, ἔποινα*), is, liqui, a. 3. to leave, forsake, quit, depart from, *λείπω*. *Cic. Eum linquentem terram eam, quam servaverat, lachrymis prosequuti sunt.* *Plaut. Urbeni exsul linquat factus hic causa tui?* *Prop. Limina linque fuga.* *Sæton. Linqui animo, and Ovid. Linqui (absol.), to fall into a swoon, to swoon away.* *So, Senec. Liquit me animus, forsook.* *Cart. Linquente spiritu, failing, departing.* — *¶* *Also, to leave, resign, commit, abandon.* *Sil. Me linque meæ menti, leave me to my thoughts.* *Catull. Irrita ventose linquens promissa procellæ.* *So, Virg. Ignote socios linquere terræ.* — *¶* *Also, to leave, let alone, let be, omit, say nothing or no more about, drop, give over.* *Horat. Dona presentis cape horæ, et linque severa.* *Id. Nil intentatum nostri liquere poetæ.* *Cic. Linguamus igitur hæc, quæ cognitionem habent facilem.* *Id. Linguamus naturam, artesque videamus, say no more of nature.* *Senec. lachrymas.* — *¶* *Also, to leave in any place.* *Plaut. Herum in obsidione linquit, will leave him, let him stick.* *Id. Lupum apud oves.* *Id. aliquem domi custodem.* *Val. Flacc. Ubi linguam habenas (regnum).* — *¶* *Also, to leave, leave behind.* *Lucan. vacuos cultoribus agros, h. e. to lay them waste, and at departing leave them so.* *Val. Flacc. monumentum insigne in umbra.*
LINTEAMEN (*linteum*), inis, n. a linen cloth. *Lamprid.*
LINTEARIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. having to do with linen or linen cloths, pertaining to linen, &c. *Pandect. negotiatio, the trade of a linen-draper.* — *¶* *Lintearius,*

ii, m. one who makes or sells linen cloths or linen. *Pandect.*
LINTEATŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. clothed or 2 dressed in linen. *Senec. senex. Liv. legio, the linea legion; so called from an inclosed space covered with linen, in which they had devoted themselves by oath.*
LINTEŌ, (Id.), ōnis, m. a linen-weaver, 3 linen-manufacturer, linen-draper. *Plant.*
LINTEŌLUM (dimin. from *linteum*), i, 3 n. a small linen cloth; a rag, clout. *Plant.* — *¶* *Adj. Prudent. Palliolum linteolum.*
LINTER (unc.), tris, f. a small boat, skiff, wherry, canoe. *Liv. and Cæs.* — *Figur. Ovid. Naviget hinc alia jam mihi linter aqua, h. e. incipiamus alium librum.* *Tibull. In liquida nat tibi linter aqua, h. e. you have now a good opportunity.* — *Masc. gen. Tibull. Exiguus linter.* — *Num. Lintris. Sidon.* — *¶* *Also, from the resemblance, a trough or tray to carry or tread grapes in.* *Virg. and Tibull.*
LINTERNUM, &c. See *Linteria*.
LINTEUM, i, n. See *Linteus*, a, ua.
LINTEŪS (*linum*), a, um, adj. made of lint or flax, linen, flaxen. *Cic. vestis. Liv. tunica. Id. thorax. Nep. Genus loricanum mutavit, et pro ferreis atque æneis linteas dedit.* *Liv. Libri linteii, an old chronicle of the Roman people, written upon linen and laid up in the temple of Juno Moneta.* — *¶* *Subst. Linteum, i, n. a linen cloth.* *Catull. Tollis linteæ negligentiarum, towels, napkins.* *Sueton. Ad pedes stare succinctos linteos.* *Cic. Merces linteis delatæ.* *Martial. Recens sella linteis, curtains, blinds.* — *Hence, a sail.* *Virg. and Ovid. Linteæ, sails.* — *Also, cloth of other materials; cotton, for instance.* *Phi.* — *¶* *Also, linen.* *Liv. Polliciti sunt linteæ in vela.*
LINTRARIŪS (*linter*), ii, m. a boatman, 3 waterman. *Pandect.*
LINTRICŪLŪS (dimin. from *linter*), i, m. 1 a little boat, small skiff. *Cic.*
LINTRIS, is. See *Linter*. 3
LINUM (*λινον*), i, n. flax, lint. *Cic. Reticulum ad nares sibi admovebat, tenuissimum lino, minutis maculis, of the finest flax.* *Virg. Urit enim lini campum seges.* — *¶* *Hence, what is made thereof.* — *For instance, a thread, string.* *Cic. Nos linum incidimus: legimus, h. e. the thread or string, with which the Romans used to tie their letters; which of course must be undone or cut, before the letter could be opened; wills and other instruments were also bound in this way and preserved.* (*Sueton. and Pandect.*) *Cels. Acu duo lina ducente (in sewing).* — *Also, a fishing-line.* *Ovid. Moderabar arundine linum.* — *Also, among later writers, as, Tertull. a string of pearls.* — *Also, linen; a linen garment.* *Horat. Massica lino vitiata, h. e. sacco lineo colata.* *Ovid. Lino celantibus ulvam.* *Virg. Velati lino; where lino (from linum, i) is a better reading.* — *Also, cotton or cotton cloth.* *Curt.* — *Also, a sail.* *Senec. Lina tendere.* — *Also, a rope, live; though it be not made from flax.* *Ovid. Torto subducere carbasia lino.* — *Also, a hunter's net, toils; a fisher's net, drag-net.* *Ovid. Nodosa tollite lina.* *Id. Lina plagurum.* *Id. Dum lina madentia siccio.* *Virg. Pelagoque alius trahit humida lina.* *Hence, Juvencal. Cymbæ linique magister, h. e. fisherman.*
LINŌS, or **LINŌS**, i, m. a poet and singer of Thebes, son of Apollo, and teacher of Orpheus and Hercules. *Hercules killed him with a harp (cithara).* *Virg.* — *¶* *Another, the son of Apollo by an Argive princess, who was torn in pieces in his infancy by dogs.* *Stat.*
LIO (*λείω, ὠ*), as, a. 1. to make smooth; 3 plaster over. *Tertull.*
LIOSTREA. See *Leiostrea*.
LIPARÆ, æ, and **LIPARÆ**, es, f. the chief of the Æolian islands, in the Tuscan sea, now Lipari. *Mela.* — *Plur. Liparæ, Liv.; where perhaps is to be understood the town upon the island Lipara.* — *¶* *Also, Lipara (from the Greek λιπαρός, ἄ, ὀν), a mild plaster.* *Plin.* — *¶* *Also, a certain gem.* *Plin.*
LIPARÆŪS, a, um, adj. *Λιπαράος*, pertaining to Lipara, Liparæan. *Juvencal.*

taberna, h. e. of Vulcan in Lipara — *Li. paræi, drum, m. the Liparæans.* *Plin. Liparæorum insulæ, h. e. the Æolian isles.*
LIPARENSIS, e, adj. same as *Liparæus*. *Cic. ager.* — *Liparenses, the Liparæans.*
LIPARIS (*λιπαρός*), is or *idis*, f. a fish, mentioned by *Plin.* — *¶* *Also, the island Lipara.* *Apul.* — *¶* *Also, a certain gem.* *Plin. De Lipare; but this may be from a nominat. Lipare.*
LIPARITANŪS, a, um, adj. same as *Liparæensis*. *Valer. Mar.* — *Liparitani, the Liparæans.* *Valer. Mar.*
LIPPŌ (*lippus*), is, ivi, itum, n. 1. to have watery eyes, to be bleared-eyed, *λαγύρις*. *Cic. Cum fluenter lippirem, has lachrymas dedi.* *Plin. Lippituras.* — *Also, of those whose eyes are not watery, but only inflamed.* *Cels. Calor adjuvat lippientes (sc. homines), si nec dolor, nec lachrymæ sunt.* — *Figur. and in jest. Plaut. Lippiunt fauces fame.*
LIPPITUDŌ (Id.), inis, f. *blearedness, rheum in the eyes, λαγήνη.* *Cic. Mihi molestior lippitudo erat, quam ante fuerat.* *Plin. Lippitudines.* — *There was also a dry lippitudo, in which the eyes were not watery or swollen, but inflamed and filled with matter, and at the same time somewhat (but generally slightly) painful.* *Cels. arida.*
LIPPILŪS (dimin. from *lippus*), a, um, 3 adj. *aliquantum lippus.* *Arnob.*
LIPPŪS (mc.), a, um, adj. having watery 3 eyes, bleared-eyed, *λαγύρις*. *Plaut. Lippa mulier, atque oculis turgidis.* *Horat. Non contemnās lippus inungi.* — *Also, in general, dim-sighted, thick-sighted, purblind, half blind.* *Juvencal. Fulgine lippus.* *Martial. Lippa sub attrita fronte lacuna patet, h. e. a cavity where an eye had been, and which was constantly running.* *Hence, proverb. Horat. Omnibus et lippis notum, et tonsoribus esse, h. e. universally known.* — *Figur. of the mind, not seeing well, blind, for instance, to one's faults.* *Horat.* — *¶* *Also, bleared, running.* *Plaut. oculus.* — *Hence, Martial. ficus, flowing or dropping with juice.*
LIQUABILIS (*liquo*), e, adj. that may be 3 dissolved or melted, *liquable, τρετός.* *Apul. cera.*
LIQUAMEN (Id.), inis, n. any thing made 2 liquid; a liquid mass. *Colum.* — *In particular, grease, dripping, gravy, sauce, garum.* *Colum. and Pallad.*
LIQUAMENTUM, i, n. same as *Liquamen*. 3 *Veget.*
LIQUAMINATŪS (*liquamen*), a, um, 3 adj. h. e. *liquamine conditus.* *Apic.*
LIQUAMINŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. fall 3 of *gravy or sauce.* *Marcell. Empir.*
LIQUATŪS (*liquo*), ōnis, f. a melting. 3 *Vapisc.*
LIQUATŌRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. suitable 3 for straining or percolating. *Cel. Anrel. Ligatorium, &c. vas, a strainer.*
LIQUATŪS, a, um, particip. and adj. from *Liquo*, which see.
LIQUEFACIŌ (*liqueo & facio*), is, fæci, factum, a. 3. (the pass. is *Liqueſco*, fieri, factus sum), to make liquid or fluid, melt, dissolve, *liquefy, τήκω, ἀνίημι.* *Plin. Sol ceram liquefaciat.* *Cic. Glacies liquefacta, thawed, having thinned.* *Plin. Sevum liquefieri prins jubent.* — *¶* *Figur. Cic. Illi beati, quos nullæ fuitiles lætitiæ exsultantes languidis liquefaciunt voluptatibus, soften, enervate.* *Virg. Liquefacta boni viscera, become putrid; putrefied.* *Ovid. Liquefuit pectora curis, wastes away, is consumed.* *Sil. Carmina Pieria liquefacta lyra, h. e. flowing with liquid notes, sung with a melting voice.* — *¶* *The second syllable is sometimes lengthened.*
LIQUEFACTŪS, and **LIQUEFŌ**. See *Liquefacio*.
LIQUENS, tis, particip. and adj. from *liqueo*. — *¶* *Liquens, tis, particip. and adj. from liquor.*
LIQUEŌ (perhaps from *λείβω*, though the quantity does not agree), es, liqui or *licui*, n. 2. to be liquid; hence, *Liquens, fluid, liquid.* *Varro. Omnium rerum liquidum, h. e. fluids, liquids.* *Virg. Cælum, ac terras, camposque liquentes, the liquid plains; the sea.* — *Hence, to be clear, serene.* *Prudent. Per poli liquenti*

axem. — ¶ Also, to be clear, appear clearly, be evident, manifest, plain, certain, sure, obvious; chiefly impers. or with a *subt.* subject. *Plant.* Quidquid incerti mihi prius fuit, nunc liquet, nunc defatigatum est. *Id.* Ut liqueant omnia, et tranquilla sint. *Id.* Hoc non liquet, utrum potius, &c. *Id.* De hac re mihi satis hand liquet. *Terent.* Illum, liquet mihi degerare, non vidisse, I can take my oath upon it, I have no scruple or hesitation to swear, &c. *Cic.* De diis habere, quod liqueat, h. e. something clear or certain. *Id.* Cui neutrum liquerit, nec esse deos, nec non esse. *Quintil.* Non mihi liquet, quid velit. *Pandect.* Si liquerit eum vivere. — Non liquet, it doth not appear, said the judges, when they neither acquitted nor convicted the accused. *Cic.* Non liquere dixerunt, returned a verdict of ignoramus. So, *Id.* Quam causam non andisset. dixit, sibi liquere, that he was satisfied. — *Gell.* Fides liquens, h. e. certa, sure, sound.

LIQUESCERE (liqueo), *is, licui, n. 3.* to become fluid or flowing, to melt, dissolve, *τῆκομαι.* *Liv.* Nix liquescens, thawing. *Plin.* Galaxia in ore liquescit, melts in the mouth. *Virg.* Ilæ, ut eera, liquescit. — ¶ *Figur.* to become soft, waquid, enervated, effeminate. *Cic.* Quam voluptate liquescimus, flumimusque molitiss. — Also, to melt away, dissolve, waste away, pass away. *Ovid.* Fortuna liquescit. *Id.* Mens mihi liquescit. *Id.* Corpora dilapsa liquescunt, dissolve, decay, putrefy. — ¶ Also, to become clear or pure. *Hirt.* Aqua paulatim spatio temporis liquescit. — ¶ In grammar, to become liquid. *Voler. Prob.*

LIQUET. See *Liquo*.

LIQUIDĒ (liquidus), *adv. purely, clearly, serenely.* *Gell.* Cælum liquide serenum. — ¶ Also, clearly, plainly, distinctly, with certainty, without scruple, confidently, surely, positively. *Cic.* Tuis literis lectis, liquidius de sensu tuo judicavi. *Id.* Eo liquidius faciet, si perspererit, &c. *Plin.* Liquidius audium talpe, more surely, distinctly. *Augustin.* Liquidissime atque invictissime defendere.

LIQUIDITAS (Id.), *ātis, f. fluidity.* *Ap.* 3 LIQUIDUSCULUS (*dimin.* from liquidus 3 or), *a, um, adj. somewhat aore soft, mild, gentle.* *Plant.* Liquidusculus ero quam ventis Favonius.

LIQUIDŌ, *ablat. of Liquidus, which see.* — Liquidus and Liquidissime belong to *Liquide*.

LIQUIDŌS (liqueo), *a, um, adj. liquid, fluid, ὑγρός.* *Lucret.* Ignis liquidum facit æs. *Horat.* plumbum. *Id.* odores, unguents, vinctaents. *Lucret.* moles, h. e. mare. *Ovid.* Nymphæ, h. e. Nymphæ fontium. *Cels.* alvus, and venter, loose. *Virg.* iter, h. e. through the liquid air. *Propert.* iter, through the sea. — *Figur.* *Cic.* genus orationis, flowing, moving on agreeably (opposed to *exile* and *aridum*). *Val. Flacc.* somnus, refreshing, plurid; by a figure taken from the dew. *Diomed.* consonantes, the liquids; namely, l, m, n, r. — *Subst.* Liquidum, *i, n. something liquid; water.* *Horat.* Urna liquidi. *Ovid.* Cum liquido mixta polenta. *Phur.* Liquida, liquid things, liquids, fluids. *Lucret.* — ¶ Also, liquid and pure, clear, limpid, *εὐκρινής.* *Horat.* Falernum. *Virg.* fons. *Id.* mella. *Cart.* Liquidior lux. *Virg.* Liquidus ignis. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Oratio ita pura erat, ut nihil liquidius. *Ovid.* fides, h. e. sincera, vera. — Of sound. *Lucret.*, *Virg.* and *Horat.* vox, clear, liquid. So, *Lucret.* citharæ carmen. — Hence, pure, clear, serene. *Virg.* nox. *Id.* æther. *Lucret.* Liquidissima cæli tempestas. *Horat.* Bajæ, h. e. having a clear atmosphere. — And, pure, unmixed, sincere, unsophisticated, unqualified. *Cic.* Gustare partem illam liquidæ voluptatis et liberæ non potest. — And, placid, calm, unruffled, serene, tranquil. *Plant.* Tam liquidus est, quam liquida esse tempestas solet. *Id.* Animo liquido et tranquillo es: tace. *Catull.* mens. — *Figur.* clear, plain, evident, manifest, certain, sure. *Plant.* Aspicio liquido atque ex sententia. — In this sense, *subst.* Liquidum, *certainty, truth, manifestness, something palpable.* *Liv.* Donec ad liqui-

dum veritas explorata esset, to a certainty, with certainty. *Curt.* Nunquam ad liquidum fama perducitur: omnia, illa tradente, majora sunt vero. — So, *abl.* Liquidio, clearly, plainly, with perfect certainty, without scruple or hesitation, with confidence, and, also, with a clear conscience. *Plin.* Liquidio patet. *Pandect.* Si liquido constiterit, palpably, positively, clearly. *Cic.* Confirmare hoc liquido possum. *Terent.* Liquidio jurare. *Cic.* Alia liquido negare soleo, flatly, without scruple or hesitation, outright. *Liv.* Liquidio discere ab aliquo, to get clear information. — ¶ The first syllable is found long in *Lucret.* as derived from *liquor, ῥίσις*.

LIQUIRITIA, *æ, f. same as Glycyrrhiza, 3 licorice-wood.* *Veget. de re Vet.*

LIQUIS, *e, adj. same as Obliquus. 3 Front.*

LIQUŌ (unc.), *as, avi, ātum, a. 1.* to make

2 liquid, melt, dissolve, liquefy, fuse, *τῆκο, δαλῶ.* *Plin.* Vitrum continuis fornacibus, ut æs, liquatur. *Id.* Anchusa liquari non potest in aqua. *Cels.* Liquanda alvus. — ¶ Also, to strain, precolate, clarify, *διγῆω, διθλῖω.* *Colum.*

Contextus saccus quo vinum liquatur. *Horat.* Vina liques. — And, in general, to purify, cleanse. *Manil.* Silicem rivo saliente. — ¶ Liquidus, *a, um, mode liquid, liquefied, melted, fused.* *Cic.* ex *Æschylo.* Liquidæ ardore solis guttæ.

Ovid. mella. *Plin.* æs. *Id.* nives. — Also, strained, passed, precolated. *Plin.*

Liquatum vinum. *Colum.* Succus per colum liquidus. — Hence, become pure, clarified. *Quintil.* Liquata dicta, h. e. purified, purged of useless words. — Also, clear. *Host. ap. Macrobi.* Liquata vox.

LIQUOR (liqueo), *ōris, m. fluidness, fluidity, liquidness.* *Cic.* Vis concretions et liquoris. *Lucret.* Calor ignibus, liquor aquæ (h. e. aquæ). — ¶ Also, fluid moisture, fluid; for instance, water, honey, milk, oil, &c. *Cic.* Liqueores per lucidi anni. *Lucret.* Liquor melis.

Ovid. Liquor Stygius. *Cic.* Saxa salis (h. e. maris) niveo spumata liquore. *Virg.* Fluidus liquor, h. e. tabes.

Stat. Assyrius, h. e. amomum. *Colum.* Liquor, h. e. mel. *Id.* and *Plin.* Liquor albus ovorum, white of eggs. *Ovid.*

virginis, h. e. aquæ Virginis (named Virgo). *Propert.* Pactoli liqueores, h. e. amnis, waters. *Plin.* oleaceus. — Hence, the sea. *Horat.* Liquor seernit Europen ab Afro. — Also, *Plin.* In liquorem solvere, h. e. to dissolve into vapors. — ¶ The penult is found long in *Lucret.* as from *liquor, ῥίσις*.

LIQUŌR (perhaps *λείβω*), *ōris, dep. 3.* to become or be liquid, melt, dissolve, run, flow, *τῆκομαι.* *Virg.* Montibus humor liquitur. *Ovid.* Liquitur ut glacies. — Hence, Liqueus, flowing, fluid, liquid, clear. *Virg.* mella, flumina. — ¶ *Figur.* *Lucret.* In partem pejorem liquitur ætas, wastes or wears away, declines. *Plant.* Res liquitur, is spent. *Acc. ap. Cic.* Liquer, h. e. defluere.

LIRĀ (unc.), *æ, f. the earth thrown up be-*

2 tween two furrows, the ridge between two furrows. *Colum.* — ¶ It seems, also, to mean a furrow in *Colum.* 2, 8, 3.

LIRĀTIM (lira), *adv. in ridges, ridge-wise.* *Colum.* Liratim seri.

LIRINŌN (λείρινον), *oleum, or unguentum, oil or ointment of lilies.* *Plin.*

LIRIŌPE, *es, f. a sea-nymph, mother of Narcissus.* *Ovid.*

LIRIS, *is, m. a river of Italy, separating Latium from Samnium and Campania, now Garigliano.* *Plin.*

LIRŌ (lira), *as, avi, ātum, n. and a. 1.* make balks or ridges in land; to cover the seed in ploughing. *Verr.* Quam arant jacto semine, liras dicuntur: id est, cum tabellis additis ad vomerem, simul et satum frumentum operiunt in porcis, et sulcant fossas, quo pluvia aqua delabatur. *Plin.* Tabula aratro adnexa, quod vocant lirare, operiente semina: unde primum appellata deliratio est. *Colum.*

jugera. — Hence, for delirare. *Anson.* — Also, *Pompon.* ap. *Nou.* labias rlicui, to tear by scratching.

LIRŌE (λίροι), *trifles, bagatelles, fooleries.* 3 *Plant.*

LĪS (from *ἐπις*, dropping *ē*, and changing *ρ* into *λ*), *litis, f. strife, contention, dis-*

pute, controversy, quarrel; for instance, between two persons. *Terent.* Lites factæ sunt inter eos. *Virg.* Lites componere, to compound, adjust, settle. *Id.* Limes agro positus, litem ut discerno ret arvis, h. e. decide, determine. *Horat.* Adhuc sub judice lis est (which is derived from the judicial signification of *lis*, though referring to a literary controversy). *Ovid.* In litem ire, to enter into dispute, quarrel. *Cic.* Mecum quid habent litum (referring to a matter of opinion)? — In particular, a judicial controversy or contest, lawsuit, suit, process or vention at law. *Cic.* Lites privatae. *Id.* Litem alieui intendere, to raise or bring a suit against, to sur. So, *Id.* Inferre in aliquem litem capitis. *Id.* obtinere, aut amittere, to carry or lose. *Horat.* perdere, to lose his cause, be east. *Cic.* orare, to plead. *Pand.* instruere testibus. *Id.* instituere de re quapiam. *Horat.* Lites habere cum aliquo. *Terent.* Lites sequi, or sectari. *Cic.* Litem suam facere (of an advocate who forgets his client's cause, and is occupied in his own defence). *Pandect.* Litem suam facere (of a judge who, in consequence of an unjust decision, from partiality, interest or ignorance, &c. subjected himself to the payment of the amount in controversy). *Titius ap. Macrobi.* Litem suam facere (of a party who did not appear in the forum when the judge was appointed). *Cic.* Litem dare secundum aliquid, h. e. to give sentence, decide the cause. *Val. Max.* Litem dare secundum aliquem, to give sentence in one's favor. — *Figur.* of inanimate things, strife, variance, discrepancy, opposition. *Ovid.* Lis est cum forma magna pudicitie. *Id.* Hanc litem Natura diremit, h. e. interference, discord, of the jarring elements of chaos. — ¶ Also, the thing or matter which is the subject of a judicial contest or trial. *Liv.* Litem in rem suam vertere (as judges), to convert to their own use (appropriate to themselves) the lands which were the subject of controversy. So, *Id.* Intereptor litis alienæ. *Cic.*, *Cæs.* and *Nepos.* Litem æstimare, to swa up the amount of money which is to be paid by the offender, or to estimate the amount of injury done, and so to rate the damages, fix the penalty in the case. Also, *Cic.* Litem æstimare alieni; and *Id.* alicujus. Also, *Id.* In inferendis litibus, in reckoning the sum which is in controversy. *Id.* Summa litium, the amount of damages in the case. — *Figur.* *Liv.* Litem voluntatis æstimare, to fix the penalty we are to pay for our inclinations. — ¶ Proverbially, *Horat.* Litem lite resolve, h. e. to explain a controverted (or obscure) point, by another quite as much so.

LISSŌS, *i, f. or LISSUM, i, n. a town of Illyricum, on the borders of Macedonia.* *Cæs.*

LYTABILIS (lito), *e, adj. with which an*

3 acceptable or successful offering may be made, acceptable, propitiatory. *Lactant.* Victima litabilis Priapo, meet and acceptable. *Id.* Litabilior victima.

LYTĀMEN (Id.), *inis, n. a sacrifice, serv-*

3 ing to satisfy, or in order to satisfy the gods. *Stat. divum.*

LYTĀNĀ (λυταία), *æ, f. public prayer*

3 or supplication to God, litany. *Sidon.*

LYTĀTĪŌ (lito), *ōnis, f. the obtaining of*

2 favorable omens in a sacrifice, a successful sacrifice. *Liv.* Hostiæ sine litatione case.

LITERĀ, and its derivatives, LITERĀ-

TŌS, &c. See *Littera, Litteratus, &c.*

LITERNUM, *i, n. a town in Campania, on*

the Tuscan sea. *Ovid.* — ¶ Hence, Litenus, *a, um, adj. belonging thereto, Litenian.* *Cic.* ager. — Also, Litenius, *a, um, adj. belonging to Litenum, Litenian.* *Plin.* rus. *Cic.* and *Lir.*

Litenium (absol.), *se. prædium, a*

country estate at Litenum. — ¶ *Writ-*

ten, and, Litenum.

LITERNŌS [LINT.], *i, m. the Linternus,*

a river, near which was the town of Linternum. *Liv.*

LYTHANICŌS (λυθάνω, λυθάνω), *i, m. and*

that suffers with the stone. *Plin.* (Other

read differently.)

LYTHARGYRUM, or -ŌN (λυθάργυρος),

i, n. litharge, the seum, froth, spume or dross of silver, made into a hard mass. Plin.

LITHIZONTES (λιθίζων, stone-like), m. pl. those Indian carbuncles which had a faint brilliancy, and were of a brown-yellow color, of the garnet sort. Plin.

LITHOSPERMŌN (λιθόσπερμον), i, n. the herb gromwell or stone-crop. Plin.

LITHOSTROTŌS (λιθόστρωτος), a, um, 3 adj. laid with stones. Varr. pavimentum, a pavement composed of small pieces of marble of different colors; a tessellated or mosaic pavement. Id. Lithostrotum (absol.), mosaic work.

LITTCEN (lituus & cano), inis, m. one who blows a cornet (lituus); a corneter. Varr.

LITIGANS, tis. See Litigo.

LITIGATŌR (litigo), ōris, m. a word which first occurs in writers of the silver age, a person who has a dispute or contest. — Before a court, a party in a suit, a litigant, ἐριστής. Quintil. Litigator rusticus. Sueton. Appellationes urbanorum litigatorum. — Not in court, for instance, in literary controversies, a disputant. Lactant.

LITIGATŌS (Id.), us, m. a lawsuit, pro-2 cess. Quintil. declam.

LITIGIOSUS (litigium), a, um, adj. full of dispute and wrangling, quarrelsome, contentious. Cic. Longa et satis litigiosa disputatio. — In particular, full of controversy, filled with lawsuits. Ovid. forum. — ¶ Also, in controversy, in dispute, h. e. being the subject of a controversy or suit, disputed. Cic. prædium. — ¶ Also, fond of controversies or lawsuits, litigious, quarrelsome, contentious, φιλόδικος. Cic. Hominem minime litigiosum. Sidon. Duæ anus, quibus nihil unquam litigiosius, bibacius, vomacius erit. Augustin. Homines pertinacissimi, et litigiosissimi.

LITIGIUM (Id.), ii, n. contention, wrangling, quarrel, strife, ἐρις, in court or out. Plaut.

LITIGŌ (for litem ago), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to strive, contend, quarrel, wrangle, dispute, debate, generally; and particularly, to contend judicially, be engaged in a lawsuit, litigate; ἀμεισβητέω, ἐρίζω. Cic. Hirtium cum Quinto acerrime pro me litigasse. Plant. inter se de aliqua re. Petron. cum ventis, to wrestle with the winds; contend to no purpose. Cic. Litigare fratres, et iudiciis turpibus conflictari. Id. In causis litigare. — ¶ Hence, Litigans, n. disputant, wrangler. Not in court. Gell. — In court, Litigantes, the parties litigant. Plin.

LITŌ (according to Varr. for luto, from luo; Voss. prefers λυτή, suppliant prayers, supplication), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to present an offering, make a sacrifice, which (as appears from the result of the inspection of the victim) is acceptable to the gods, and consequently affords an assurance that a contemplated enterprise may be commenced; it may be rendered, to sacrifice under favorable auspices, to obtain auspicious omens for an enterprise, to offer an acceptable sacrifice, καλλιερέω. Liv. Bene habet, si ab collega litatum est, my colleague's offering has proved acceptable. Cic. Qui (how) tandem evenit, ut litetur aliis (Diis), aliis non litetur? that by some the sacrifice is accepted, by others not; the offering is made to some successfully, to others not. Also, Id. Proxima hostia (abl.) sepe litatur, a successful sacrifice is made. Virg. Anima (abl.) litandum Argolica. Hence, Liv. Nec auspicato nec litato (abl. absol.), instrument aciem, h. e. after having obtained favorable omens. — Transitive, to sacrifice acceptably or successfully. Virg. Sacerisque litatis, indulge hospitio. Flor. sanguinem humanum diis. Propert. Pastor exta litabat ovis. Also, Ovid. sacra forda (abl.) bove. — ¶ Figur. to offer or sacrifice, appease with victims, satisfy, render satisfaction. Cic. Litemus igitur Lentulo, let us, then, appease with victims the manes of Lentulus (who had been put to death for his share in Catiline's conspiracy); ironically. Senec. Plura non habui, dolor, tibi quæ litarem. Apul. sepulcrum mariti cruore alicujus. — ¶ Also, of the sacrifice, to give a

favorable omen, to promise a happy event. Ovid. Victima nulla litat. Martial. Victima litat. Sacton. Sacrificio non litante, not presenting favorable omens.

LITŌRĀLIS (litus), e, adj. of or on the 2 sea-side or shore, ἀκταίος. Plin. Litorales pisces. Justin. Litorales Indi, maritime. Catull. Vota facta litoralibus diis, h. e. who protect the shores.

LITŌRĒUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or belonging to the sea-shore, on the shore, ἀκταίος. Ovid. arena. Martial. Ibis litoreas Salonas, maritime. Virg. aves, shore-birds. Ovid. cancer, haunting the shore.

LITŌRŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as Litoralis, Litoreas. Plin. Callais litoroso mari similis.

LITTERĀ, or LITERĀ (derived by some from lino, to streak; but litum, the supine, has a short penult, which quantity is retained in litura, and, as it seems, should be here), æ, f. a letter of the alphabet, γράμμα. Plur. Litteræ, letters. Cic. Si huius litteram impresserit. Id. Maximis litteris incisum. Plin. Reliquas gemmas litterarum ordine explicabimus, alphabetically. Senec. Digeret in litteram, in the order of the alphabet. Cic. Lenis appellatio litterarum. Id. Ad me litteram nunquam misit, never a letter (of the alphabet); as we say, not a line. Id. Littera tristis, h. e. C; and salutaris, h. e. A; because, upon the voting-tablets of the judges, C stood for Condemno, and A for Absolvo. Plaut. Homo trium litterarum, h. e. fur, a thief. Id. Litteram ex se longam facere, to make a long I of one's self, h. e. to hang one's self. Quintil. Quem locum ad litteram subjeci, to the letter, letter for letter. Cic. Facere litteram, and Plaut. litteras, to make a letter or letters; to write. Vitruv. Scire litteras, to know how to write. Sueton. Nescire litteras, not to know how to write. Colum. Nescius litterarum. Varr. Sine litteris, without the knowledge of writing. Pandect. Scientia litterarum, h. e. scribendi. (But Cic. Brut. 74. Nescire litteras, to be unlearned, not a learned man.) Cic. In mente scriptoris, non in verbis ac litteris vim legis positam esse, letters. Id. Ea quæ scripta sunt, et ea quæ sine litteris, &c. h. e. unwritten, not contained in written law. Id. Ea littera (h. e. prævaricator) de accusatore solet dari iudici, h. e. that writing, that written word. Id. Liber non parum continet litterarum, h. e. satis longus est. — It is put for a peculiar way of writing, one's hand. Cic. Prope accedebat ad similitudinem tuæ litteræ. — ¶ Also, Litteræ, whatever is drawn up in writing; a writing or writings, documents, papers. Cic. Litteræ publicæ in ærario conditæ. Liv. Libros omnes litterasque deferret. Cic. Litteræ Græcæ de philosophia, books, writings; or, written literature. So, Id. Historia abest litteris nostris, is not yet written in our books, h. e. by Romans; or, in our language; or, which is perhaps the best, is yet wanting to our literature. Id. Nullam artem literis percipi posse, for e literis, h. e. as we say, from books. Id. Litteris mandare, or consignare aliquid, to commit to writing. Id. Quod litteris exstet, in writing, in books. Id. Litteræ rerum decretarum, h. e. specification or order therefor. Id. Tabulæ (accounts) et litteræ (other papers). Id. Ratio omnis et omnes litteræ, the papers containing the accounts. Id. Prætoris litteræ frumenti imperati, edict, orders. — Particularly, Litteræ, what is written to an absent person; a letter, and sometimes (as with other words) which have a sing. signif. in the plur.) letters. Cic. Litteras dare alicui ad aliquid. Id. reddere alicui, to deliver, hand. Id. Unis litteris totius ætatis res gestas ad Senatum perscribere. Id. Queri apud aliquem per litteras. Id. Litteras mittere, dare ad aliquid, to write to any one; (on the contrary, Scribere ad aliquid, to give information by letter of some single incident or circumstance; to announce or mention by letter). Id. Invitare per litteras, by letter. Planc. ad Cic. Binæ litteræ, two letters (not duæ). Cic. Litteræ creberrimæ, very frequent. Id. plures. Id. Tuæ litteræ

(which he divides into et cæ — et cæ, so that it means letters). Id. Venio ad tuas litteras, quas pluribus epistolis (h. e. in this place, packets, despatches) accepti. — In the poets, the sing. Littera is sometimes used to signify n letter. Ovid. and Martial. — Also, Litteræ, written memorials, literature; also, the liberal arts, as illustrated by writings. Nepos. Prof. 2. Expertes litterarum Græcarum, of Greek literature. Cic. Cur poetas Latinos Græcis litteris eruditi legant. Id. Leviter Græcas litteras attingere, h. e. the arts of the Greeks, as illustrated in their writings. Id. and Sallust. Litteris Græcis et (atque) Latinis doctus. — In particular, written history. Nepos, Pelop. 1. Rudes litterarum Græcarum. Cic. Qui litteris delectantur. — Also, generally, the liberal arts, belles-lettres, letters, learning, the sciences, studies, scholarship, without special reference to written works. Cic. Instructa litteris eloquentia. Id. Litteræ reconditæ. Id. Iis litteris, quibus infinitatem rerum cognoscimus. Plin. altiores, h. e. magica ars. Cic. Brut. 93. uses litteræ generally, and then particularizes philosophia, jus civile, historia, &c. — But, also, more narrowly, of a particular art or science; frequently in Cic. for philology, grammar; also, for philosophy; also, in Pis. 29. the liberal arts, with the exception of philosophy.

LITTERĀLIS (litteræ), e, adj. pertaining 3 to letters (of the alphabet). Diomed.

grammatica, h. e. beginning with letters. — ¶ Also, of or pertaining to letters (epistles), writings, books. Symmach. and Cæc. Anrel.

LITTERARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to letters (of the alphabet), to writing, reading, language, learning. Quintil. ludus, a school.

LITTERATŌ (litteratus), adv. learnedly, eruditely, elegantly, accurately, critically, like a scholar, παιδαγωγέως. Cic. Belle et litterate dicta laudantur. Id. Antiquitatis, scriptorumque veterum litterate peritus, critically. Id. Perbene Latine loqui putabatur, litteratusque, quam ceteri, learnedly, correctly, scientifically. Id. Harusp. 8. Litterate respondisse, politely, elegantly; ironically for without point, witlessly; but others explain it, to the letter, literally. Id. Pis. 25. Rationes perscriptæ scite et litterate, accurately; or, otherwise, in a clear hand.

LITTERATŌS (litteræ), ōnis, f. instruction 3 or knowledge in reading, writing, &c.; elementary instruction or knowledge, such as a boy gets at the lowest schools. Varr.

LITTERATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who 2 teaches boys to read and write; a school-master. Apul. — ¶ Also, n. professor of language; a critic, philologist, grammarian; for instance, who explains the writings of the poets. Sueton. and Catull. — Sueton. says that some made a distinction between litteratus and litterator, using the former of a man of profound learning, the latter of one only moderately learned (a poor philologist, small critic), which distinction is found in Gell.

LITTERATŌRIUS (litterator), a, um, adj. 2 grammatical. Tertull. eruditio. — Hence, Litteratoria, grammar, philology. Quintil. 2, 14. uses the word, but only (as it seems) to reject it.

LITTERATRĪX, icis, f. from litterator; 2 a word blamed by Quintil.

LITTERATŌLŌS (dimin. from litteratus), i, m. something of a critic, &c. Hieronym.

LITTERATŪRA (litteræ), æ, f. the forming or writing of (alphabetical) letters; writing. Cic. — ¶ Also, the art or science of language, grammar, philology. Quintil. Grammaticæ, quam in Latinum transferentes, litteraturam vocaverunt. — Also, instruction in language; for instance, in reading, &c. Senec. Prima illa, ut antiqui vocabant, litteratura per quam pueris elementa traduntur. — ¶ Also, learning, erudition, scholarship. Cic. Fuit in illo ingenium, ratio memoria, litteratura, cogitatio, diligentia.

LITTERATŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. inscribed

de locavit. *Id.* viros sedili, *seats.* *Id.* fundamenta urbis, *to lay the foundation.* *Id.* urbem, *found.* *Sallust.* Ubi stipendium et commeatum locaverat, *had deposited.* *Anct. B. Afric.* Castellum in loco munito locatam, *placed, situated.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* Inter recte factum, atque peccatum media locabat quedam. *Id.* Artes, quæ possunt locare homines in amplissimo gradu dignitatis. *Id.* Omnia mea studia in Milonis magistratu fixi, et locavi. *Id.* Civitas in alicujus fide locata, *placed under the protection of.* *Id.* Prudentia locata est in delectu, *rests upon, consists in.* — ¶ Locare puellam, *to bestow or give in marriage, to marry to any one.* *Plaut.* Neque eam quo locare cuquam, *I cannot get a husband for her.* *Id.* Locare in matrimonium. *Id.* Locare aliquam in luculentam familiam. *Cic.* Locare in matrimonio stabili. *Enn. ap. Auct. ad Herenn.* aliquam alicui nuptiis. *Terent.* Locare virginem alicui nuptum. — ¶ Also, *to let out, let out to hire or farm, to lease; to oppose to conduct; to let out.* *ἐκμισθῶ, ἀπομισθῶ.* *Cic.* Si Rhodis turpe non est portorium locare, ne Hermaeronti quidem turpe est conducere. *Id.* Censoribus vestigalia locare licet. — With *ablat.* of the rent. *Liv.* Agrum omnem locavit frumento, *let for a rent of corn.* *Plin. Ep.* Prædia locare non nummo, sed partibus, *to let, not for money, but for a part of the produce.* — Also, *Cic.* Se locare, *to let one's self out, h. e. one's services.* *Plaut.* se pro manduco. *Id.* operam suam tribus numis ad artes nugatorias. *Juvenal.* vocem, *to let one's voice, become a crier.* *Gell.* operam alicui. — Hence, *Locatum, a letting or farming out, a contract of this kind.* *Cic.* Judicia, quæ sunt ex conducto aut locato. *Pandect.* Ex locato agere cum aliquo. — ¶ Also, *to let a thing out to be done for a certain price, to bargain to have a thing done; to which answers suscipere, or redimere.* *Cic.* Ut Quæstores eam basim, statuamque faciendam, et in Rostris statuendam locent: quantique locaverint, tantam pecuniam redemptori solvendam curent. *Id.* columnas dealbandas. *Id.* Palam vivorum funera locabantur. *Plaut.* Locos esferendum, nam mortuus est, *h. e. hire some one to attend to the funeral.* *Cic.* Anseribus cibaria publice locantur, *sc. præbenda.* So, *Liv.* Vestimenta locare exercitui, *h. e. faciendam pro exercitu.* — ¶ Also, *to lay out, expend.* *Plaut.* Nec quidquam argenti locavi usquam eque bene. — Hence, *to put out at interest.* *Plaut.* Locare argenti nemini numum quo. — And, *figur. to apply, bestow, employ.* *Liv.* beneficium apud gratos. *Cic.* operam in re. — ¶ *Phædr.* 1, 16. 1. Locare nomen, *to borrow money; or, to give or lend one's name, by way of surety.* — ¶ *Locasus, for locaverit.* *Cic. e legg. xii tab.*

LOCRENSIS, *e*, adj. of, belonging or pertaining to Locri in Italy; *Loerian.* *Plia. ager.* — *Locrenses, the Loerians.* *Cic.* — ¶ Also, of or pertaining to Locris in Greece; *Locrenses, the (Greek) Loerians.* *Liv.*

LOCRI, *grum*, *m.* the inhabitants of Locris, in Greece; they were divided into the Locri Epienemidii, Locri Opuntii, and Locri Ozolæ. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a town of Italy, in the Bruttian territory, colonized by Locrians from Greece. *Liv.* — Its inhabitants were called Locri, and Locrenses. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, the name of a comedy by Menander. *Quintil.*

LOCRI, *idis*, *f.* a region of Greece, lying between Æolia, Phocis, Bæotia and Eubœa, inhabited by the Locri. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, a region of Italy, in which was situated the town of Locri.

LOCLAMENTUM (loculus), *i*, *n.* a cell, 2 compartment, small division; or, the series of such apartments or cells; in a pigeon-house or book-case, for instance. *Colum.* and *Sucton.* — Also, a bee-hive. *Colum.* — Also, a receptacle, case, box, for other things. *Veget.* and *Vitruv.*

LOCLARIS resina, occurs in *Pallad.*; but it is not known what it means.

LOCUS (loculus), *a*, *um*, adj. having 3 compartments or divisions. *Varro.* arcu-

LOCULUS (Id.), *a*, *um*, adj. full of little 2 cells or compartments. *Plin.* putamen.

LOCULUS (dimin. from locus), *i*, *m.* a small place, *σπρυγώψια.* *Plaut.* — ¶ In particular, a place in a sepulchre where the bodies are kept, cavity, niche, coffin. *Plin.* and *Justin.* — Also, a bier. *Fulgent.* *Planc.* — ¶ Also, a place partitioned off, a compartment; for instance, a stall, manger. *Veget.* — Hence, *Loculi, a receptacle with compartments; for instance, a small box, chest or press; a coffer or casket, of wood or ivory, for money or jewels.* *Pallad.* *Pulpæ* fidorum duplicata in cistellis servantur, aut loculis. *Horat.* Gestit enim nummum in loculos demittere. *Juvenal.* *Genuna* princeps Sardonyches, loculis quæ custoditur eburnis. *Martial.* Excussi loculosque, sacculumque. *Plin.* Quod loculos, in quibus erant claves vinariæ cellæ, resignavisset, a box, in which each key had its place. *Horat.* Lævo suspensi loculos, tabulamque lacerto, perhaps a little box of counters. *Sucton.* Loculi peculiares, private chest, private purse, as we say.

LOCUPLES (locus & plenus, or, obsol. pleo), *ëtis*, adj. rich in lands, landed. *Cic. fragm.* Quod tunc res erat in pecore, et in locorum possessionibus: ex quo pecuniosi, et locupletes vocabantur. *Plin.* Locupletes dicebant, loci, hoc est agri, plenos. *Cic.* Majores etiam possessiones habent: horum hominum species est honestissima: sunt enim locupletes. — ¶ Generally, rich, wealthy, opulent, *πλούσιος.* *Cic.* Mulier copiosa plane, et locuples. *Mirt.* Locupletiores domini. *Cæs.* Locupletissimæ urbes. *Horat.* Mancipiis locuples, in slaves. *Apul.* pecuniæ, in money. *Juvenal.* Ut locupletem Aquilam tibi sexagesimus annus afferat, *h. e. gradum in militia, qui te locupletem reddat.* — Hence, rich, ample, sumptuous, copious. *Nepos.* muner. *Horat.* Annus locuples frugibus. — Also, rich, richly stored, stocked, provided, abundantly furnished. *Cic.* Locupletior igitur hominum natura ad beate vivendum est. *Id.* Lysias oratione locuples, rebus ipsis jejuni, rich in expression. *Id.* Latina lingua locupletior, quam Græca. *Id.* Locuples et referta domus. *Nepos.* Regio locupletissima. — ¶ Also, worthy of credit, in whom you may rely, safe, sure, in respect of an engagement or suretyship, because a rich man is better able to fulfil such an agreement than a poor man. *Liv.* Samnitibus sponsores nos sumus, rei (*nom. pl. of reus*) satis locupletes, *h. e. sufficient to discharge the obligation.* — And, generally, credible, trusty, faithful, sufficient. *Cic. testis.* *Id.* tabellarius. *Id.* Locupletissimi auctores, most credible or excellent authorities, able vouchers. — ¶ *Genit. pl.* Locupletum. *Cic.; and Locupletum.* *Cæs.*

LOCUPLETATOR (locupletor), *ëtis*, *m.* 3 one who enriches. *Eutrop.*

LOCUPLETISIMUS (locupletissimus; for 3 the positive, which would be locupletiter, does not occur), adv. superl. very richly, amply, abundantly. *Spartian.* and *Aurel. Vict.*

LOCUPLETOR (locuples), *as, avi, atum, a.* 1. to make rich, enrich, furnish richly, *πλουτίζω.* *Cic.* Hæc lex eos homines fortunis locupletat. *Nepos.* Magna præda milites locupletati. *Id.* Equis, armis, viris, pecunia totam locupletavit Africam. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Sapientem locupletat ipsa natura. *Id.* eloquentiam graviorum artium instrumento. *Id.* templum picturis.

LOCUS (unc.), *i*, *m.* (*phur.* Loci, *m.* and *Loca, n.*) a place, *τόπος.* *Pompei.* in *Cic. Ep.* Omnes copias in unum locum convenire. *Ovid.* Facere alicui locum in turba, room. *Liv.* Locorum situm, nataram regionis nosse. *Quintil.* Locum perdere, *h. e. spectandi in ludis.* *Cæs.* Galli, qui ea loca incoherent, those parts. *Sallust.* Proximos nostro mari locos occupavere. *Cic.* Quo loci nasceretur, *h. e. quo loco.* *Tacit.* Eo loci, *h. e. eo loco.* *Sucton.* Eodem loco consistere, *h. e. eodem loco.* *Sallust.* Ad id loci, *h. e. ad eum locum.* *Horat.* Ubi eumque locorum. *Cic.* Ex de loco super-

riore dicere, agere, *h. e. from an elevated place; either of an orator from the rostra or a magistrate from the tribunal:* Ex æquo loco, &c. *h. e. from the same level, namely, in the senate (and so of one who converses familiarly with others):* Ex inferiore loco, *h. e. from a lower place, of one who addresses the judges, who sit upon the tribunal.* *Terent.* Da locum melioribus, give place, give way, yield. So, *Cic.* Dandus est locus fortunæ. *Sallust.* Loco cedere, give way, abandon their post. *Cic. Q. F. 2, 3.* Urgere illi, ut loco nos moverent, drive us from the place. *Horat.* Præsidium loco deiecit, *h. e. dislodged.* *Cic.* Hæc turba forensis dat locum vitiosissimis oratoribus, gives a place, admits, lets in. — Hence, *figur. place.* *Cic.* Aliquid loci rationi et consilio dedisses, some place. *Id.* Qui dolorem summum malum dicit, apud eum quem habet locum fortitudo? what place, force, worth, use? *Pandect.* Rescriptum locum habebit, will have place, effect; will come into play. *Liv.* Nullum misericordie locum habuerunt, no pity found place with them. *Cic.* Si in mea familiaritate locus esset nemini, nisi litigioso, there was place, admittance, *h. e. no one could get admittance to it.* *Id.* In poetis non Homero soli locus est. *Id.* Maledicto nihil loci est, no room. *Terent.* Nihil est precii loci relictum, there is no place left for entreaty; I can effect nothing by entreaty. *Cic.* Vita turpis ne morti quidem honestæ locum relinquit, leaves room, allows of, admits. *Id.* Nec precibus nostris relinquit locum, leaves no room, makes them needless, by doing unasked what we wish. *Pandect.* Illic edicto locus est, this edict finds place. *Liv.* Locum aperire hosti ad occasionem, to afford an opening for an opportunity. — Also, *figur. place, standing.* *Cic.* Quem locum apud Cæsarem obtinuisti, *h. e. what consideration, repute.* *Id.* Tenerent oratorum locum. *Id.* Secundum locum obtinere. *Id.* Filii loco esse, *h. e. pro filio, in the stead, for, as, like.* *Id.* Habere aliquem loco patris. *Terent.* Te in fratris dilexi loco, as a brother, as I would a brother. *Cic.* Criminis loco putant esse, hold it to be a crime, deem it criminal. *Id.* Vocari in locum mortui. *Id.* Invitari in locum alicujus. *Id.* Si in eo loco esset, if he were in his place; or, also, in that situation. — It frequently means place or standing, in the sense of consideration, esteem, account, favor. *Cic.* Eodem apud me loco, quo apud patrum. *Id.* Honestatem eo loco habet, ut, &c. holds in such esteem, values so highly. *Id.* Voluptatem nullo loco numerare, to hold it in no esteem, account it nothing of. — Also, *figur. place, post of honor, dignity, office, post, standing, rank.* *Cæs.* Majorum locum ei restituerat, *h. e. regnum.* *Id.* Loco movit signiferos, took from them their posts or rank, deposed them. *Liv.* Duo consularia loca. *Cic.* Summus locus civitatis. *Id.* Esse equestri loco, of equestrian rank, an eque. *Cæs.* De loco contendebant. — Also, *Cic.* Secundo loco, secondly, in the second place. *Id.* Priore loco causam dicere, *h. e. first, before the accuser.* *Id.* Ut, qui pro capite diceret, is posteriore loco diceret, *h. e. last, after his accuser.* *Id.* Aliquot locis significavit, several times, or in several places in his speech. — Also, the place or spot which a combatant must maintain if he will get the victory, post, position, posture, attitude, especially in gladiatorial contests, status, gradus. *Cic. Catil. 2, 1.* Loco ille motus est, quin est ex Urbe depulsus, forced from his position, driven from his advantageous stand or post. *Horat.* Virtutis locum deseruit, abandoned the post. *Id.* Verba movere loco, to dislodge. — Also, *Loci, or Loca, the sexual parts; the womb.* *Cic., Cels., Cato and Plin.* (of human kind and beasts). — Also, a passage, portion, head of a book or science; or, the subject, matter. *Cic.* Non te expectare, dum ad locum venias, till you come to the place or subject. *Id.* Habent omnes philosophiæ notas et tractatos locos. — Also, a place or subject from which arguments are drawn, a topic, source of

argument. Cic. Locum esse argumenti selem. *Il.* Locos nosse debemus. *Id.* Loci communes, general sources of argument, common places. — Also, a portion of an estate (fundus). *Pandect.* — And, an estate, piece of land, land. *Cic. Agr.* 3, 2. — Also, a place to dwell in, whether a house, town, land, or the tomb. *Liv.* Aedes, loca, laetitia, legatis decreta (but here as *aedes* and *loca* are distinguished from each other, the latter refers, perhaps, to places abroad assigned to the ambassadors, such as seats at public shows, or in the forum, &c.). *Virg.* Loca tacentia (in the lower world). *Cic.* Opportunitas loci, place, town. Especially of towns, villages, &c. which are no longer in existence, site. *Plin.* Oppidum Olenum, colonia Dyme : loca Buprasium, Myrmine. Hence, *Ovid.* Ubi nunc nrhs est, tunc locus urbis erat. Also, *Cæs.* Loca temperatiora, regions. *Inscript.* Locum consecravit, sepulchre. — *¶* Locus has, also, the sense of time, space, room. *Terent.* Ignoscendi dabitur locus. Hence, *Juvenal.* Inde loci. *Sallust.* and *Liv.* Ad id locorum, to that time, till then, hitherto. *Plaut.* Post id locorum. *Id.* Adhuc locorum, till then. *Terent.* Interea loci. *Sallust.* Postea loci. *Terent.* Tunc locorum, for tunc. — Hence, the right time ; thus, Loco, and in loco, at the right time, opportunely, seasonably, appositely, at the proper moment. *Terent.* Pecuniam in loco negligere, interduum est lucrum. *Cic.* Epistolæ offendunt non in loco redditæ. *Id.* Posuisti loco versus Accianus, have applied well. *Id.* Adilitas in loco posita, rightly, well. — Also, opportunity, occasion, fit season, cause, handle, reason. *Cic.* Nactus locum rescandæ libidinis. *Id.* Nonnulli dare loci iniquis secus existimandi. *Id.* Dare suspicioni locum. *Nepos.* Nunquam hosti locum nocendi dedit. *Liv.* Locum seditionis querere. *Id.* Locum dare ad incendenda opera. — *¶* Also, situation, condition, state, footing, circumstances, predicament, pass. *Terent.* Ego in eum incidi locum, ut, &c. *Id.* Pejore loco res non potis esse. *Cic.* Meliore loco erant res nostræ. *Id.* Res erat eo loci, ut, &c. for eo loco. *Id.* Is, si eo loco esset, negavit se facturum, if he were in that predicament, if it were his affair. So, *Plaut.* Si ego in istoc siem loco, dem, &c. if I were in your place. — *¶* Also, standing, rank, station, degree, bestowed by birth. *Cic.* Isto loco femina. *Liv.* Summo loco nata, of high birth. *Cic.* Homines inferiore loco. — *¶* Also, a point, particular, article, part. *Cic.* Cui loco consulite, for this point. *Id.* Ex quatuor locis, in quos honesti naturam divisimus. *Id.* Alter locus cautionis, the other point, article, division. *Id.* Uno loco melior, in one point, particular, thing. — *¶* Also, *Plaut.* Ex hoc loco ; or, *Liv.* Ad locum, forthwith, immediately, on the moment.

LOCUSTÆ, æ, f. a locust, ἀντρέλας, ἀκρίς. *Tacit.* and *Plin.* — *Prudent.* and *Juvenal.* use the word, and shorten the first syllable. — *¶* Also, a kind of shell-fish, lobster. *Cels.* and *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a woman famous for her skill in poisons, of whose help *Nero* and *Agrippina* availed themselves. *Tacit.*, *Sacton.*, and *Juvenal.* who lengthens the first syllable.

LOCUTIÖ, or **LOCUTIÖ** (loquor), ðnis, f. a speaking. *Cic.* Ex locutione, ex reticentia. — *¶* Also, speech, discourse. *Auct.* ad *Hercun.* Sermo est oratio remissa, et finitima quotidianæ locutioni. *Cic.* Omnis locutio oratio est. — *¶* Also, a way of speaking or pronouncing, pronunciation. *Cic.* Locutio emendata, et Latina. — *¶* Also, a phrase, idiom, manner of speaking. *Gell.* Copia talium locutionum. — Also, Locutiones, words, generally speaking. *Quintil.* says some spoke in this way.

LOCUTIUS. See *Aius.*

LOCUTÖR, or **LOCUTÖR** (loquor), ðris, 3 m. oae who speaks, a speaker. *Apul.* ex otici sermonis. — Hence, a prattler, talkative fellow. *Gell.*

LOCUTÖRÖS (Id.), ii, m. a prater, great talker, prattler, tattle-box. *Gell.*

LOCUTÖS, or **LOCUTÖS**, a, um, parti-3 cip. from loquor.

LOCUTÖS, or **LOCUTÖS** (loquor), us, m. a speaking, speech. *Apul.*

LOCUTÖLÄ (dimin. from lodix), æ, f. a 2 small coverlet, blanket, sheet. *Sarton.*

LOCUTÖ (unc.), ðis, f. a coverlet, blanket, sheet, στρόμα, τὸλη. *Juvenal.* — Masc. gen. in *Poll.* ap. *Quintil.* (but *Quintil.* blames it)

LOCUTÖRÄ (λοιδόρια), æ, f. a bitter taunt, 3 keen invective. *Macro.*

LOCUTÖN (λογάριον), ii, n. a small ac-3 count-book, account of ordinary daily ex-3 penses or the like. *Pandect.*

LOCUTÖM, or **LOCUTÖM** (λογεῖον, or λο-3 γιον), i, n. archives. *Cic.* ad *Div.* 5, 20 (si lectio certa). — *¶* Also, the part of the stage next to the audience (even before the proscenium), where the actors spoke, same as pulpitum. *Vitruv.*

LOGICÖ (λογική, sc. τέχνη), es, f. the art of reasoning, logic. *Cic.* Totaque est Logice, quam rationem disserendi voco ; (but *Ed. Ern.* has logica, from logica, æ.)

LOGICÖS (λογικός), a, um, adj. pertaining to logic, logical. *Cic.* Habes ea, quæ de perturbationibus enucleate disputant Stoici, quæ Logica appellant, quia disseruntur subtilibus. *Sidon.* Physica vel logico, logicum vel jungit ad ethicos, logic.

LOGISTÄ (λογιστής), æ, m. an account-3 ant, computist ; also, the president or prov-3 ost of a town, who had the superintend-3 ence of the finances. *Cod. Just.*

LOGISTÖRÖS, i, m. or **LOGISTÖRÖ-**3 CUM (λογιστορικὸς), i, n. a work of *Varro*, now lost, which contained acute sayings and remarkable anecdotes of every kind. *Gell.*

LOGÖDÄDALÄ (λογοδαδάλια), æ, f. 3 excessive nicety and art in oae's words. *Auson.*

LOGÖGRÄPHÖS (λογογράφος), i, m. a 3 clerk of accounts. *Pandect.*

LOGÖS, or **LOGÖS** (λόγος), i, m. a word ; 2 hence, *Terent.* Logi, words, all talk, stuff, nonsense. — Also, Logi, words, talk. *Plaut.* Loquere paucis : non longos logos, no prosing. — *¶* Also, a witty saying, good thing, bon-mot, jest. *Plaut.* Logos ridiculos vendo. *Cic.* fragm. Omnes logos, qui ludis dicti sunt, animadvertisse. — *¶* Also, a fable. *Senec.* Fabellæ, et Æsopæ logi. — *¶* Also, reason. *Auson.*

LOLIÄCÖS (lolium), a, um, adj. made 3 of darnel or tares. *Varr.* farina.

LOLIÄRÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. pertaining 3 to darnel or tares ; darnel. *Colum.* cri-3 brum.

LOLIGÖ, ðnis, f. the calumary, iak-fish, cut-3 tle-fish, or sleeve (Sepia loligo, L.), rev-3 ðis, revðos. *Cic.* — *Plin.* 9, 20, distin-3 guishes it from sepia (Sepia officinalis, L.), with which others held it to be identical. — *¶* *Figur.* *Horat.* Nigræ succus loliginis, h. e. livor. — *¶* Writ-3 ten, also, *Lolligo*.

LOLIGÖNCÖLÄ, or **LOLIGÖNCÖLÄ** 3 (dimin. from loligo), [LOLL.], æ, f. a 3 small calumary, revðis. *Plaut.*

LOLIUM, ii, n. ray, darnel, cockle, or tares 3 (Lolium temulentum of L.), αἰρα, ζῆ-3 νιον. *Virg.* — It was thought that it injured the sight to live upon the meal of this plant. *Ovid.* and *Plaut.*

LOLLIÄNÖS (Lollius), a, um, adj. Lol-3 lian, pertaining to or named from Lol-3 lius. *Tacit.* clades, h. e. which *M. Loll-*3 ius suffered in Germany.

LOMÖNTUM (lavo, lotum ; as, fomen-3 tum, from foveo, fotum), i, n. a wash ; hence, a mass made of bean-meal and rice kneaded together, which the *Romæ* ladies made use of to get the wrinkles out of their skin. *Martial.* (Compare *Boettiger's* *Sabina*, l. pag. 39.) — *Figur.* *Cacl.* ad *Cic.* Censuram lomentum aut nitrum esse. Nam sordes eluere vult, makes a good wash. — *¶* Also, a blue color used by painters, made from the ceruleum, and lighter. *Plin.*

LÖNCHITIS (λογχίτης), ðdis, f. a plant 2 (Serapias Lingua, L.). *Plin.*

LÖNCHÖS (λόγχος), i, m. a spear, lance. 3 *Terent.*

LÖNDINIUM, ii, n. London in England. *Tacit.* — Hence, Londiniensis, e, adj. *Ennen.*

LONGABÖ, ðnis. See *Longano.* 3

LÖNGÆVITÄS (longævus), ätis, f. long 3 life, longevity, old age, πολωνία. *Macro.*

LÖNGÆVÖS (longus ævum), a, um, 3 adj. of great age, well stricken in years, aged, ancient, πολωνής. *Virg.* Sacra longævum in sede locavit. *Propert.* Longævum caput. *Martial.* capilli. *Pro-*3 pert. senectus. *Stat.* pons.

LÖNGÄNÖ, **LÖNGÄNÖN**, **LÖNGÄÖ**, and **LÖNGÄBÖ** (perhaps longus), ðnis, m. the straight gut, rectum, ἀνενθυσμένον έντερον. *Veget.* de re *Vet.* and *Cacl.* *Aurel.* — Also, a sausage. *Varro.*

LÖNGÆ (longus), adv. long, to a great 3 length, in length. *Cic.* Sol longe late-3 que collucet, far and wide. *Id.* Animus longe lateque peregrinatur. *Virg.* Longe gradi, to take long steps. — Or, far, afar, a long way off, at a distance ; and, far, to a great distance, τῆλε, πόρρω. *Plaut.* Ubi tu hic habitas ? (*Gri.*) Porro illic longe usque in campis ultimis. *Cic.* Longe absum. *Id.* Longius non discedam. *Nepos.* Progredi longius. *Quintil.* Longe subsequi, to follow at a distance. *Cic.* Videre longe, to see far. *Martial.* Hic longe est mihi, is far from me. *Cic.* Honestatem sic complectitur, ut omnia, quæ sine ea sint, longe et re-3 tro ponenda censeat. *Id.* Bidis oppidum est non longe a Syracusis, at no great distance from. *Id.* Quam longe est hinc in saltum, how far is it ? *Cæs.* Locum castris elegit ab Avarico longe millia passuum 10, h. e. 10,000 paces from Avaricum, at a distance of 16,000 paces from Avaricum. *Liv.* Longius ab urbe mille passuum, h. e. farther than a thousand paces, &c. — The genit. gentium is sometimes added. *Cic.* Abes longe gentium, you are far away (in the world). — Also, *Apul.* Longe parentum, for a parentibus, far from. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Absit longissime a vero. *Id.* Quod abest longissime, I am very far from that, h. e. that is very far from being my aim. — So, also, Longe abesse, to be far from, h. e. to be of no avail or help to. *Cæs.* Longe ab his fraterum nomen populi Rom. absuturum. So, *Virg.* Longe illi dea mater erit. *Ovid.* Quam tibi nunc longe regnum dotale erat, of how little avail. — Also, far, from afar, from a distance. *Ovid.* vide-3 re. *Virg.* audire. *Terent.* Accurrit ad me quam longe. *Plin.* Ep. Strepitus longius primo, deinde e proximo redde-3 batur. *Val.* Flacc. Longeque, for longe-3 quoque, even from afar. Hence, *Cic.* Exspectare te arbitror, hæc tam longe repetita principia quo spectent, h. e. fetched from such a distance, going so far back. — *¶* Also, of time, far or long, to a great length or distance of time. *Cic.* Longe ante videre. *Id.* Ætate longius proventus, h. e. more advanced in years. *Nepos.* Neque longius, quam dictum es-3 set, eos debere passus est, to be longer indebted. *Plaut.* Quam dudum in por-3 tum venis huc ? (*Ep.*) longissime, a very great while since. *Id.* Quid longis-3 sine meministi, the farthest back. — *¶* Also, of a multitude of words, long, of great length, diffusely, with prolixity. *Cic.* Hæc dixi longius, quam instituta ratio postulabat. *Quintil.* Si quid longius circum duxerunt. — *¶* Often, also, much, very much, greatly, a great deal, exceedingly. *Terent.* Errat longe, mea quidem sententia, he is very much out. — Especially with superlatives or words having the same force, much, far, by far. *Cæs.* Longe nobilissimus et ill-3 tissimus apud Helvetios, by far. *Cic.* Cæremonia longe maxime. *Id.* Longe plurimum ingenio valuisse videtur. *Id.* Longe longe princeps municipii. *Id.* Longe primus civitatis. — And comparatives. *Virg.* Longe melior. *Vellei.* tumultu-3 osior. *Id.* Prælium longe magis pros-3 osior. — And with verbs, adverbs or perum. — And with verbs, adverbs or nouns, which express excellence, or dif-3 ference and opposition, very, very much, far. *Cic.* Inter æquales longe præsti-3 far. *Cic.* Inter æquales longe præsti-3 tit, he far outstripped. *Id.* Aedes dum, quæ longe ceteris antecellunt. *Id.* A quæ longe ceteris voluntas abhorre-3 quo mea longissime voluntas abhorre-3 bat. *Id.* Longe dissente. *Id.* Quod longe secus est, far otherwise. *Liv.* *Id.* Longe aliter longe judico esse. *Cic.* Longe aliter longe judico esse. *Id.* Erat hinc

judicio longe dissimilis illa contentio. *Liv.* Longe ante alias insignis. — And with *multum*. *Cic.* Longe omnes multumque superare. *Id.* Cum longe multumque ratio praeestet. — It is also repeated, *by far, very much indeed.* *Cic.* Plurimum, et longe longuque plurimum tribuere honestati. *Horat.* A vulgo longe longuque remotos.

LONGIMANUS (longus & manus), a, um, 3 adj. *long-handed, having long hands, μακροχέρις*; in which sense it seems not to occur. It is used by *Hieron.* to mean, *having one hand longer than the other*, as a surname of Artaxerxes.

LONGINQUE (longinquus), adv. *long, a 3 long time.* *Gell.* Longinquus diutiusque adeesse. — *¶* Also, *a long way off, far away.* *Acc. ap. Non.* a domo.

LONGINQUITAS (Id.), ātis, f. length, extent. *Flor. viē.* *Plin.* navigandi. — *¶* Also, *length, long continuance or duration.* *Cic.* Nihil est, quod non longinquitas temporum efficere possit. *Id.* gravissimi morbi. *Terent.* ætatis, long life, longevity. — And, absol. *length of time, continuance, duration.* *Cic.* Dolores longinquitate producti vehementius torquent. — *¶* Also, *remoteness, far distance.* *Cic.* Quo propter longinquitatem tardissime perferuntur.

LONGINQUO (Id.), as, a. 1. *to remove to 3 a distance.* *Claud. Mamertin.* Deum a se longinquare.

LONGINQUO. See *Longinquitas*.

LONGINQUUS (longus), a, um, adj. *long, spacious, extensive.* *Plin.* linea. *Claudian.* æquora. — *¶* Also, *long, of long duration.* *Cæs.* Longinquam oppugnationem sustinere. *Id.* consuetudo. *Liv.* morbus, lingering. *Nepos.* Longinquo tempore bellum conficere. *Cic.* Longinqua observatio. *Id.* dolor. *Id.* In longinquum tempus differre. *Plaut.* vita. *Tacit.* spes, h. e. which has a late fulfilment, tardy. — Hence, *Longinquo, se tempore, h. e. diu.* *Pandect.* — And, *Longinquum, adv.* *Plaut.* Longinquum loqui, *to speak a long while.* — Also, *Plaut.* Longinquum istuc amanti est, *too long.* — *¶* Also, *far off, remote, distant.* *Cic.* locus. *Id.* Ab extero hoste et longinquo. *Cæs.* Longinquoiores loci. *Tacit.* Adire longinqua imperii, *the remote parts.* *Lucan.* vulnera, h. e. received from a distance. — Hence, *Ex longinquo, from afar, from a distance.* *Plin.* intueri. *Id.* venire. Also, *Ex longinquo.* *Senec.* suadere. — Also, in opposition to propinquus, *one who is not related to us, not a near friend.* *Cic.* In longinquos, in propinquos, in alienos, in suos irruerat. — Also, *living afar off, foreign, strange.* *Cic.* homo. *Ovid.* piscis. — Also, *old, ancient, h. e. remote in point of time.* *Plin.* Ita sunt longinqua monumenta Græcorum.

LONGIPES (longus & pes), ēdis, adj. 2 *long-footed, or long-legged.* *Plin.*

LONGISCUS (longus), is, n. 3. *to become 3 long.* *Enn. ap. Non.*

LONIGTER (Id.), adv. same as *Longe.* 3 *Lucet.*

LONIGTIX (Id.), æ, f. length. *Veget. de 3 re Vet.* (where it is also written *longica*). *Ed. Schneid.* has *longitudo*. The word also occurs in *Auct. de Limit.*

LONIGTUD (Id.), īnis, f. length, *μακρότης.* *Cic.* In hac immensitate latitudinum, longitudinum, altitudinum. *Id.* itineris. *Cæs.* agminis. *Cic.* Noctis longitudo flagitii contrebatur. *Id.* Longitudines in sonis. *Id.* orationis. *Id.* Dissindere aliquid in longitudinem, *lengthwise.* *Cæs.* Medio fere colle in longitudine murum prædixerant. *Hirt.* Arbores, quæ longitudine ripam contingunt. *Cæs.* Silva millibus amplius quingentis in longitudinem patet, in length. *Plin.* Italia patet longitudine ab Æ. in length. *Id.* Hispania ulterior in duas per longitudinem provincias dividitur, in the length, through its length. — Hence, *Terent.* Consulere in longitudinem, *look far ahead, take thought and care for the future.*

LONIGTERNITAS (Id.), ātis, f. for diu- 3 *turnitas.* *Cassiod.* vitæ.

LONIGTUSCULUS (longiusculus, or the adv. 3 *longus*), adv. somewhat far, to a considerable extent. *Sidon.* progredi.

LONIGTUSCULUS (diminut. from longior, 1 comp.), a, um, adj. somewhat long, rather longer than usual. *Cic.*

LONIGBARDI, ōrum, m. same as *Lan- 3* *gobardi.*

LONIGLE (dimin. from longe), adv. some- 3 *what far off, at a little distance.* *Plaut.* Haud longule ex hoc loco. *Terent.* Non cogitas hinc longule esse.

LONIGLOS (dimin. from longus), a, um, 1 adj. somewhat long. *Cic.*

LONIGRIS (longus), ōnis, m. a tall fellow, 3 *a steeple of a fellow, contemptuously.* *Varr. ap. Non.*

LONIGRIS (Id.), ii, m. a long pole, rod, 2 *perch, or rail, κάλαξ.* *Varr.* and *Cæs.*

LONIGUS (unc.), a, um, adj. long, in whatever direction the length may be, *μακρός.* *Cæs.* Rhenus longo spatio citatus fertur. *Id.* Longissimo agmine. *Virg.* via. *Id.* Longis adnixi hastis, long, tall. *Plaut.* homo. *Cic.* Longissima epistola. *Id.* Horæ, quibus expectabam, longe videbantur, long. *Cæs.* Longa interjecta mora. *Cic.* Nunquam uno die longiorem mensem faciunt. *Ovid.* Longo tempore. *Liv.* navis, a long ship, h. e. a sort of ship-of-war, which might be sailed or rowed. — With *accus.* in answer to the question, *how long?* *Cic.* Mensis 45 dies longus. Or with *genit. or ablat.* *Colum.* Scrubis longus pedum sex. *Plin.* Longus sesquipedes. Also, with *in.* *Colum.* Sulcus in quatuor pedes longus. — Quam longus, a, um, for totus, a, um, *Virg.* Nocte, quam longa est, h. e. nocte tota. — Hence, *Longum, length.* *Plin.* Quatuor pedes in longo constat, in length. *Id.* Sonus trahitur in longum, h. e. is prolonged. *Id.* Tres in longum habebat pedes, in length. *Sil.* Per longum (sc. tempus) celata, for a long time, long. *Virg.* Ex longo, sc. tempore, since a long time back, long ago. *Vellci.* In longum duravit constantia, long, for a long time. *Virg.* Causando nostros in longum ducis amores, put off long. *Tacit.* Otium laud in longum paravit, for no great length of time, for but a short time. — And, *Longum, adv. long, for a long time.* *Virg.* and *Horat.* So, *Stat.* Nec longum, et, &c. nor was it long, and; in a short time. Also, *Id.* Longa (neut. pl.), adv. long; thus, *Longa tueri.* — Also, *Longus versus, h. e. hexameter.* *Enn. ap. Cic.* — Also, *Longus homo, a tall fellow, contemptuously, a loggerhead.* *Catull.* — Also, *Longa syllaba, a long (in quantity) syllable.* *Cic.* — Also, *Longus spe, indulging long hopes, h. e. hopes which stretch very far; looking far ahead; it is otherwise explained, slow to hope.* *Horat. Ar. Poet.* 172. — *¶* Sometimes the breadth is taken in with the length, and *longus* may be rendered *great, vast, spacious, far-stretching.* *Horat.* pontus. *Ovid.* freta. *Horat.* fluctus. — *¶* Also, *long, h. e. of long duration or continuance.* *Cels.* morbus; *chronic*; opposed to *acutus.* *Horat.* spes, a hope of long continuance, not fulfilled till late. *Liv.* oratio, long. *Id.* societas. *Virg.* Longos promiserat annos, long life. *Cic.* Non faciam longius, I will put it off no longer; I will not keep you longer in suspense. *Horat.* Ne longum faciam, not to make a long story of it, to be brief. *Cic.* Ne longum fiat, videte, that it be brief. *Id.* Nihil sibi longius fuisse, quam ut me videret, nothing was longer to him, he was full of impatience to see me, could not wait, &c. *Id.* Nihil ei longius videbatur, quam dum videret argentum, h. e. he was all impatience to see the money. — Hence, *too long tedious, prolix.* *Cic.* Quas iste prædas fecerit, longum est dicere, 'twould be a long story, 'twould be tedious. *Terent.* Longum est, si tibi narrem, &c. *Cic.* Longum est ea dicere, 'twould take too much time. *Terent.* Longum est, nos illum expectare. *Ovid.* Dicere longa mora est, 'twould be a tedious tale to tell. — And of persons. *Cic.* Nolo esse longus, I will not be too long, I will not make a weary business of it. — *¶* Also, *a long way off, far, distant.* *Justin.* Militia tam longa a domo. *Sallust.* fragm. Longa spes, auxilium, h. e. longe posita. — *¶* Longus was also a Roman family name. *Cic.*

LOPAS. See *Lepus*.

LOQUACITAS (loquax), ātis, f. talkativeness, loquacity. *Cic.* Facit autem non loquacitas mea, sed benevolencia longiores epistolas. *Plin.* Expressior loquacitas picarum generi, h. e. facilitas loquendi.

LOQUACITER (Id.), adverb, *talkatively, pratingly, verbosely, wordily, loquaciously.* *Cic.* Quid huic tam loquaciter litigioso responderet ille? *Horat.* Scribetur loquaciter situs agri, h. e. satis verbose. *Paulin. Nolan.* Loquacius vos fatigo.

LOQUACULUS (dimin. from loquax), a, 3 *um, adj. a little loquacious, inclined to loquacity.* *Lacret.*

LOQUAX (loquor), ācis, adj. *talkative, full of words, wordy, prating, loquacious, garrulous, λαλός, σπερμολόγος.* *Cic.* Ars in judicandis argumentis nimium loquax. *Id.* Et senectus est natura loquaci. *Id.* Repente homo loquacissimus obmutuit. *Id.* epistola. *Propert.* Loquacem esse de aliquo, h. e. multa dicere. *Gell. M.* Acilius loquax magis, quam facundus, λαλεῖν ἄριστος, δδῶνα- 2 *τος λέγειν.* — *¶* Figur. *Virg.* Rana loquaces, croaking. *Id.* nidi, h. e. in which the young birds chntter. *Id.* stagna, h. e. where swans, frogs, &c. dwell. *Tibull.* oculi, speaking, expressive. *Ovid.* vultus. *Horat.* lymphæ, murmuring, prating. *Plin.* Avium loquaciores, quæ minores.

LOQUELA (Id.), æ, f. speech, talk, dis- 2 *course, words, λαλία.* *Plaut.* Commoda loquelam tuam. *Lucret.* Alnus nutritis blanda atque infrecta loquela. — *¶* Also, *a word.* *Virg.* Fudit has ore loquelas. — *¶* Also, *language or way of speaking.* *Ovid.* Graia loquela.

LOQUELARIUS (loquela), e, adj. *Valer. Prob.* Præpositiones, h. e. inseparable prepositions, which are nothing by themselves, but have some force when joined to other words.

LOQUENTIA (loquor), æ, f. in a bad 2 *sense, what eloquentia is in a good sense, talk, fluency of words, readiness of speech.* *Sallust.* Satis loquentiæ, sapientiæ parum (but eloquentia is also found). *Plin.* Ep. Julius Candidus non invenuste solet dicere, aliud esse eloquentiam, aliud loquentiam.

LOQUITOR (frequentat. from loquor), 3 *āris, dep. 1. to talk much, prate, babble, chntter, πολυλογέω.* *Plaut.* alicui male.

LOQUOR (perhaps λέγω or λόγος), ēris, 2 *quātus and cūsus sum, dep. 3. to speak, talk, converse, discourse, say, λαλέω, φράζω.* *Cic.* Magistratum legem esse loquentem; legem autem mutum magistratum. *Id.* Ut pure et Latine loquamur. *Id.* male. *Id.* Quid tu, Epicure? loquere: putas solem esse tantulum? speak, say. *Id.* Fuimus ego et tu inter nos de sorore in Tusculano locuti. *Id.* Litteræ tuæ, de quibus eramus jam cum Pompeio locuti, with Pompey. *So, Plaut.* alicui, h. e. cum aliquo. *Plaut.* and *Terent.* alicui male, speak ill of any one, upbraid, abuse. *Terent.* adversum aliquem, h. e. coram aliquo. *Cic.* Loqui pro aliquo, to speak in defence of, or in favor of. *Id.* pro aliis, in the name of; in behalf of. *Id.* apud aliquem. *Id.* In jure, aut in judiciis, aut apud populum, aut in Senatu copiose loqui. *Id.* Poetæ sunt quasi alia quadam lingua locuti. *Ovid.* and *Virg.* ad aliquem, to any one. *Gell.* Non loquens, that cannot speak, dumb. — With *acc.*, to speak, say, tell, speak out, utter. *Cic.* Horribile est, quæ loquantur, quæ nuntientur. *Ovid.* Plura locuturum. *Terent.* Loquitor paucula, say little. *Id.* Aperte ipsam rem modo locutus, nihil circutione usus es. *Plaut.* deliramenta. *Cic.* pugnancia. *Plaut.* Loquere tuum mihi nomen. — Also, to tell of, make mention of, sing of, celebrate, talk about, have error on the lips, say. *Plaut.* Quas tu mulieres, quos tu parasitos loquere? h. e. narras, noninas. *Horat.* prælia et victas urbes. *Senec.* Quid loquar marmora, quibus templa fulgent? why should I speak of the marbles? *Lucan.* Nullam majore locuta est ore ratem fama. *Cic.* Nil nisi classes loquens, et exitus. *Martial.* Quem famæ damus loquendum, to be talked of. *Cic.* Quum vulgo loquerentur suppositum in ejus locum, seeing that it was

Plaut. Prius quam lucet, adsunt, before day-break. *Catull.* Nam si luxerit. *Cic.* Nondum lucebat. — So, with *hoc*. *Plaut.* Hoc lucet, that is day, that is morning, pointing with the finger; for, it is day. — Hence, to shine out, be visible or apparent. *Martial.* Corpus lucet per bombycina. — ¶ Also, figur. to shine out or shine, strike the sight, be visible, apparent, or conspicuous, be clear or distinct. *Cic.* Nunc imperii nostri splendor illis gentibus lucet, is apparent or conspicuous. *Id.* Cum res; tum claris argumentis luceat, appears clearly, is evident. *Id.* Virtus lucet in tenebris, shines bright. *Id.* Mea officia luxerunt.

LUCERENSES, ium, m. same as *Laceres*. *Fest.*

LUCERES, um, m. the name given by *Romanus* to a century of horsemen (*Liv.*), or to a tribe (*Varro*). — ¶ The antepenult is lengthened by *Ovid.*, but shortened by *Propert.*

LUCERIA, æ, f. a town of *Apulia*, in *Italy*. *Cic.* — Hence, *Lucerinus*, a, um, adj. belonging thereto, *Lucerian*. *Liv.* finis (the boundary). — *Lucerini*, ðrum, the *Lucerians*. *Liv.*

LUCERNÆ (luceo), æ, f. a lamp, λυχνος. *Cic.* Duo pro uno lucernæ lumina videntur. *Horat.* Ut semel ictu accessit fervor capiti, numerosi lucernis, when the lamps have increased in number, as it seems to him in his drunkenness. *Juvenal.* Pereundum est autem lucernas, h. e. ante noctem. *Phædr.* Lucernam accendere. *Horat.* Lucernas frangere olivo. Hence, *Juvenal.* Venusina digna lucerna, h. e. of the incubations of *Horace*. — ¶ Also, a certain fish, which shines in still nights, the lantern of the sea. *Plin.*

LUCERNATOS (lucerna), a, um, adj. 3 lighted with lamps. *Tertull.*

LUCERNOLA (dimin. from *lucerna*), æ, f. 3 a small lamp. *Hieronym.*

LUCESCO (luceo), is, n. 3. to grow 3 light, begin to lighten up or shine. *Cic.* cum lucis. *Liv.* Et jam lucebat, omniaque sub oculis erant. *Virg.* Novum stapeant lacescere solem. *Ovid.* Lacescere nonas, break dawn. — ¶ Also, to become brilliant, shine. *Jul. Firm.* — ¶ Compare *Lucescit*.

LUCETIOS (lux; or allied thereto), a, 3 um, adj. *Jupiter Lucetius*, so called, perhaps, as bringing light. *Len. ap. Gell.*: So, *Juno Lucetia*. *Mart. Capell.*

LUCI, for *luce*, ablat. of *lux*. *Cic.* Quis laudeat luci illustrem aggredi? by day, in the day time. So, *Plaut.* Venire luci. *Lucet.* In luci, in the light, by day.

LUCIDE (lucidus), adv. luminously, brightly, clearly, plainly, distinctly. *Cic.* Ut verbum lucide definiat. *Senec.* Animus lucidus et tranquillius inter divina mansurus. *Quintil.* Causam lucidissime ostendere. *Pandect.* Lucidus intelligi.

LUCIDUS (luceo), a, um, adj. having 2 light, full of light, bright, clear, resplendent, glittering, shining, sparkling, brilliant, lucid, φωτεινός. *Lucet.* aer. *Horat.* sidera. *Ovid.* gemina. *Id.* Lucidior domus. *Virg.* Lucidissima stella. *Stat.* Lucida saxa, h. e. nitida marmora, bright, polished. *Quintil.* amnis, limpul. *Plin.* vestis, pellucid, transparent. — *Lucidum*, adv. for *lucide*. *Horat.* Lucidum fulgentes oculi. — Hence, clear, white. *Tibull.* Lucida ovis. *Prop.* lilia. — Figur. clear, distinct, lucid, luminous. *Quintil.* A notissimo exemplo, quo sit res lucidior, more clear, more evident. *Id.* Philistus imitator *Thucydidis*: et ut multo infirmior, ita aliquatenus lucidior. *Horat.* Lucidus ordo, clear, perspicuous, methodical.

LUCIFER (lux & fero), æra, ðrum, adj. bringing or bearing light. *Ovid.* equi, the horses of the moon. *Lucet.* pars Luna; the illuminated part. *Ovid.* Luciferæ manus (Lucina), h. e. bringing to the light, and so, giving light. *Cic.* Diana Lucifera. — ¶ Hence, *Lucifer*, æri, m. the planet *Venus*, the morning-star, day-star, Φωσφόρος. *Cic.* — In fable, he is the son of *Aurora* and father of *Ceyx*. *Ovid.* Lucifero genitus, h. e. *Ceyx*. — By metonymy, the day. *Ovid.* Tres luciferos. *Propert.* Paucis luciferis,

LUCIFICUS (lux & facio), a, um, adj. 3 emitting or giving light, illuminating. *Cal. Aurel.* Lucificus sol.

LUCIFLŪS (lux & fluo), a, um, adj. 3 flowing or streaming with light. *Prudent.* and *Juven.*

LUCIFUGA (lux & fugio), æ, m. flying or 2 shunning the light. *Apul.* — Hence, one who uses night for day. *Senec.*

LUCIFUGAX (lux & fugax), æcis, adj. 3 same as *Lucifugus*. *Minue. Fel.* (*Al. leg.* lucifuga.)

LUCIFUGUS (lux & fugio), a, um, adj. flying or shunning the light, delighting in darkness. *Virg.* Lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis. — Figur. shunning the light. *Cic.* Lucifugi, maledici, monstrosi.

LUCILIUS, a, um, a Roman gentile name. — ¶ As an adj. *Lucilian*. — ¶ Subst. *Lucilius*, a man of this gens; *Lucilia*, a woman of the same. The most noted of this name is *C. Lucilius*, the knight and satirist, who flourished a little before the time of *Cicero*. *Cic.* Or. 1, 16. *Quintil.* 10, 1, 93. — Hence, *Lucilianus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Lucilius*, *Lucilian*. *Varro*.

LUCINÆ (lux), æ, f. a name of *Juno*, as giving light, author of light. *Tibull.* 3, 4, 13. — ¶ Also, of *Juno*, as bringing to the light, helping childbirth (but *Plin.* derives the name from *lucus*, and *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 449, leaves it doubtful). *Terent.* *Juno Lucina*. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* *Lucina* (without *Juno*). — *Diana*, also, is called *Juno Lucina*, from the same cause. *Catull.*; where *Juno* is equivalent to *Dea*. — By metonymy, childbirth. *Virg.* *Lucinæ labores*. *Id.* *Pati Lucinam*.

LUCINUS (lux, or *Lucina*), a, um, adj. 3 Prudent. hora, natal hour.

LUCIPARENS (lux & parens), tis, adj. 3 producing light; parent of light. *Avien. nox.*

LUCIPOR, h. e. *Lucii puer*. *Plin.* 2

LUCISATOR (lux & sator), ðris, m. the 3 author or creator of light. *Prudent.*

LUCISCIT (lux), ære, impers. it becomes light or day, it dawns. *Cic.* Quum lucisceret, at day-break. *Plaut.* Luciscit hoc jam, there, day is breaking (compare *luceo*). — This should not be confounded with *lucesco*, which is derived from *lucco*.

LUCIUS, ii, m. a Roman prænomen, commonly written *L.*; thus, *L. Cornelius Sylla*. — ¶ Also, a certain fish, which some take to be the pike. *Auson.*

LUCOMEDICUS, ii, m. *Propert.* perhaps same as *Lucumo*. See *Lucumo*, near the end.

LUCOMO, **LUCMO**. See *Lucumo*.

LUCRATIO (lucror), ðnis, f. the getting 3 of gain, gain, profit. *Tertull.*

LUCRATIVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. gained, 2 won. *Quintil.* opera, h. e. subseciva, which one has over and above his stated occupation; but the reading is doubtful. *Fronto.* *Lucrativa tempora*, spare moments. — ¶ Also, relating to gain, attended with gain and profit; *Res lucrative*, things which are acquired without any expense or loss on the part of the receiver; which are, as we say, clear gain; as, a legacy, &c. *Cod. Theod.* Hence, *Pandect.* *Tesseram frumenti ex causa lucrativa habere*, h. e. ex legato. *Id.* *Lucrativa possessio*.

LUCRETILIS, is, m. a mountain in the *Sabine* territory. *Horat.*

LUCRETINUS, a, um, adj. refers to a region of the *Sabine* territory, in the vicinity of mount *Lucretius*, where *Atticus* had an estate. *Cic.* In tuo *Lucretino* sole.

LUCRETIVS, a, um, a Roman gentile name. — ¶ Adject. *Lucretian*. — ¶ Subst. *Lucretius*, a man of this gens; *Lucretia*, a woman of the same. The most famous is *Lucretia*, daughter of *Sp. Lucretius Tricipitinus*, and wife of *Tarquinius Collatinus*. Having been violated by the son of *Tarquinius Superbus*, she stabbed herself; which *Brutus* and others made an occasion of overthrowing the regal power at *Rome*. — *T. Lucretius Carus*, a poet and Epicurean philosopher, wrote a poem de *Rerum Natura*.

LUCRIFACIO, is, æci, actum, or, properly, **LŒCRIFACIO**, &c. a. 3. (and in

the pass. **LŒCRIFIO**, fieri, factus sum or properly, **LŒCRIFIO**, &c.), to gain, get, win, acquire, make (profit), make gain of, κερδαίνω, for the most part without expense, loss or labor. *Petron.* *Advocati*, qui volebant pallium lucrifacere. *Martial.* Emit lacernas *Bassus*: lucrificet, h. e. did not pay for them, got them clear. *Cic.* Omnem illam ex ærario pecuniam lucrifactam videtis, made his own, shifted to his own pocket. *Id.* Si ostendo, lucrificari tritici modios centum. — ¶ Figur. to gain, get, acquire (as profit or gain). *Varro.* *Lucriferent* hoc nomen turdi, h. e. have as it were appropriated to themselves, although it is common to all birds. *Auet. de B. Hispan.* Illo beneficio suum maleficium existimabant se lucrifacere, had got their misdeed clear, h. e. escaped punishment. *Plin.* Quam injuriam lucrificet, h. e. impune tulit. *Valer. Max.* *Lucrifac* censoriam notam, h. e. think yourself lucky in having escaped the censure.

LŒCRIFACTUS, a, um, particip. from *lucrificio*.

LŒCRIFICABILIS (lucrifico), e, adj. 3 bringing gain, gainful, profitable. *Plaut.*

LŒCRIFICO (lucrificus), as, a. 1. to get, 3 gain, win, acquire. *Tertull.*

LŒCRIFICUS (lucrum & facio), a, um, 3 adj. bringing gain, gainful, profitable. *Plaut.*

LŒCRIFIO. See *Lucrifacio*.

LŒCRIFUGA (lucrum & fugio), æ, m. one 3 who shuns gain or luere. *Plaut.*

LŒCRINUS, a, um, adj. For instance, *Horat.* and *Mela.* *Lacus Lucrinus*, or, *Cic.* and *Virg.* merely, *Lucrinus*, a lake in *Campania*, near *Baia*; the *Lucrine* lake or lake *Lucrinus*. — Hence, *Plin.* *Lucrina ostrea*, oysters of this lake. So, *Horat.* *Lucrina conchyli*. *Martial.* *Lucrina* (absol.). — ¶ *Lucrinensis*, e, adj. of or pertaining to lake *Lucrinus*. *Cic.* res, h. e. *Lucrine* oysters.

LŒCRIPETA (lucrum & peto), æ, m. 3 greedy of gain; a gain-seeker, a lover of luere. *Argum. Mostel.* *Plaut.* *Lucripet* a funeralator. — ¶ *Cassiod.* has *lucripetes*.

LŒCRIS (lucrum), a, um, adj. pertaining 3 ing to gain. *Arnob.* *Lucrii dii*, gods presiding over gain-getting.

LŒCROR (lucrum), æris, ætus sum, dep. 1. to gain, get, win, acquire, make (as gain), κερδαίνω; for the most part as clear gain; without expense or labor on our part. *Cic.* Qui depositum nullo teste, cum lucrari impare posset auri pondo decem, reddiderit. *Id.* Ut loqueres suum perdat, debitores lucrarentur alienum. *Id.* Missorum omne stipendium lucrari, not to pay them, put it into his own pocket. *Plin.* *Marina aqua* (panein) subigi, occasione lucrandi salis, inutilissimum. *Pandect.* *Dotem maritus vel in totum, vel in partem fuerat lucraturus*. *Tacit.* *Aleam sobrii* inter seria exercent, tanta lucrandi, pendende temeritate, ut, &c. winning. *Horat.* *Nomen ab Africa domita*, to get, win, obtain. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* *Lucretur* indicia veteris infamie, he may get them clear, h. e. I will give them to him, will not bring them forward.

LŒCRŒS (lucrosus), adv. profitably, advancing 3 tageously. *Hieronym.* *Lucrosus pereire*.

LŒCRŒSUS (lucrum), a, um, adj. gainful, 2 profitable, yielding gain or profit, lucrative, κερδαλέος. *Ovid.* *Tibi lucrosa voluptas*. *Tacit.* *Donec quod omnibus in promptu erat, paucis lucrosa fieret*. *Plin.* *Nec est ulla fraus vitæ lucrosior*. *Id.* *Id* peræque etiam lucrosissimum.

LŒCRUM (luo), i, n. gain, profit, advantage, acquisition, emolument, lucre, κέρδος. *Cic.* *Alii emendi, aut vendendi questu et lucro ducerentur* (questus and lucrum differ herein, that the former is got by labor, industry, expense (from quæro), the latter by donation, legacy or inheritance, or even by theft or fraud; this distinction, however, is not constant). *Id.* *Qui ex publicis vectigalibus tanta lucra facit, reus such profit*. *Id.* *Frumentaria lucra exigere*. *Plaut.* *Ego recte valeo, et rem gero, et facio lucrum, make money*. *D. Brut.* ad *Cic.* *Ut quamplurimum lucri faciant*. *Plin.* *Lucri causa, or gratia, for the sake of gain*

Tarent. Quid mihi lucri est te fallere? *what can it avail me? what better should I be?* Cic. Numerare lucri H. S. xxx milia. *Plaut.* and *Anton.* in Cic. *Ep.* Lucro esse alicui, to be profitable or advantageous to some one. Cic. Aliquid ad lucrum prædantque revocare, to turn to one's profit. *Tarent.* Quidquid præter spem eveniat, omne id deputare esse in lucro, to reckon it clear gain, count it so much profit. *Id.* Id de lucro putato esse omne, put that down as clear profit. Cic. Id ego in lucris pono. *Id.* In lucro ponere. So, *Horat.* Quem sors dierum cumque habet, lucro appone. *Ovid.* Nunquam fortasse licebit amplius: in lucro, quæ datur hora, mihi est. — Hence, *Lucri* with dare, facere, &c. as profit, as gain. Cic. Jube Sest. xxx lucri dari. *Id.* Lucri facere (see *Lucrifacio*). *Plaut.* Me esse trecentos Philippos facturum lucri. *Figur.* *Nepos.* Multa hic sine Alcibiade gessit: ille nullam rem sine hoc: quæ ille universa naturali quodam bono fecit lucri, h. e. gained (as it were), got all the credit of, made his own. — Also, De lucro vivere, to live by clear gain or luck, h. e. contrary to one's expectation; by the forbearance or sufferance of another. Cic. De lucro quadriennium vivimus. *Liv.* De lucro tibi me vivere scito. So, *Plaut.* Id lucro est, quod vivis. — ¶ Also, *Id.* *Id.* for gain, avarice, lust of lucre. *Lucan.* Lucri pallida tabes. *Senec.* Impius lucri furor. So, perhaps, *Phædr.* Periculosum semper putavi lucrum, and *Ovid.* Omne lucrum tenebris alta premebat humus; unless wealth, riches, be here meant.

LŪCTA (unc.), æ, f. wrestling, πάλη. 3 *Auson.*

LŪCTAMEN (luctor), inis, n. a wrestling, struggling, striving, toiling, effort, exertion, πάλασιον, luctatio, nisus. *Virg.* Remo ut luctamen abesset, h. e. that there was no need of toiling with the oars against the stream. *Claudian.* Lento luctamine Pænum compressit Fabius, h. e. lente resistendo. *Lamprid.* Post lectionem operam palæstræ, aut sphaisterio, aut cursui, aut luctaminibus mollioribus dabat, less fatiguing exercises. *Pallad.* Sine luctamine alterius generis, sc. vini, admixture, which would make the two kinds struggle, as it were, together.

LUCTATIUS, same as *Lutatus*.

LŪCTATIŌ (luctor), ōnis, f. a wrestling. Cic. Sine adversario nulla luctatio est. — ¶ *Figur.* a wrestling, struggle, contest, fight; with words, for instance. Cic. Nam cum Academicis incerta luctatio est, qui nihil affirmant. *Vellei.* Una tamen veluti luctatio civitatis fuit, pugnantis cum Cæsare, ut stationi paternæ succederet. — ¶ Also, *figur.* struggling, toil, effort, exertion. *Liv.*

LŪCTATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a wrestler, 3 παλαστής. *Ovid.* Luctator ab hospite fusus, h. e. *Anteus*, whom *Hercules* overcame in wrestling and slew. *Senec.* Luctator ter abjectus perdidit palmam. *Gell.* Tres filios habuit, unum pugilem, alterum pancratiasten, tertium luctatorem. *Senec.* Luctatores et totam oleo constantem scientiam expello (the wrestlers among the Greeks used to anoint their bodies with oil and wax, to make them slippery). Hence, *Plaut.* Pedes (vinum) captat primum: luctator dolosus est.

LŪCTATŌS, us, m. same as *Luctatio* 2 *Plin.* **LŪCTIFER** (luctus & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, 3 adj. bringing or announcing mourning, mournful, γοοφόρος. *Val.* *Flacc.* annus. *Senec.* bubo, boding ill.

LŪCTIFICABILIS (as from *luctifico*, 3 which does not occur), e, adj. mourning, sorrowful, afflicted. *Pers.* e *Pucuo*.

LŪCTIFICŌS (luctus & facio), a, um, adject. bringing mourning, lamentable, mournful, sorrowful, doleful, woful, baleful, γοώδης. Cic. ex *Æschylo*. Luctifica clades. *Virg.* Luctifica Alecto. *Senec.* verba. — ¶ Adverbially. *Val.* *Flacc.* Luctificum clangente tuba.

LŪCTISŌNŌS (luctus & sono), a, um, 3 adj. sounding mournfully, mournful, γοώδης. *Ovid.* mugitus.

LŪCTITŌ, as, frequentat. from *lucto*. 3 *Priscian.*

LŪCTŌ, as, n. 1. same as *Luctor*. *Tc.* 3 *reut.* — ¶ The particip. *luctans* may perhaps be referred to this form, but it is better to refer it to *lactor*, as more frequently used.

LŪCTŌR (lucta), āris, ātus sm, dep. 1. to wrestle, πάλασθαι. *Virg.* Contendunt ludo, et fulva luctantur arena. *Nepos.* Exercebatur plurimum currendo, et luctando. Cic. Luctabitur Olympiis Milo. *Plin.* Polypus luctatur (cum homine) complexu. *Propert.* Inter luctantes viros, the wrestlers. — ¶ *Figur.* to wrestle, struggle, strive, contend. *Virg.* Inter se luctantur cornibus hædi. *Id.* Luctantem animam resolvere, struggling to depart. Cic. Nondum statuo, te virum satis habere, ut ego tecum luctari et congredi debeam. *Plin.* Malus est ager, cum quo dominus luctatur, h. e. which demands a greater expense in its cultivation, than the owner can afford. — With dative. *Sil.* morti, for cum morte. *Horat.* fluctibus. — With ablat. without a prepos. *Lucan.* (of fire) viridirobore. — ¶ Also, *figur.* to struggle, strive or exert one's self greatly, make a powerful effort, strain every nerve, to toil, be in difficulty or distress. *Liv.* An æquum esse, dedititios suos illa fertilitate perfui, se militando fessos, in pestilentia atque arido solo luctari? *Horat.* Incandunt in turba, et facienda injuria tardis. *Quintil.* Est et illud vitium nimium solliciti, et circa omnia momenta luctantis. *Virg.* Tonsæ luctantur in marmore. *Ovid.* Remis ad opem luctare ferendam, to ply with all his might. — With infu. *Virg.* Luctatur telum eripere. *Ovid.* Luctor deducere versum.

LŪCTŌSĒ (luctuosus), adv. mournfully, 2 sorrowfully, lamentably. *Varr.* Luctuosa, quod luctuose canere existimatur. *Liv.* Imperatores vestri luctuosius nobis prope, quam volis, perierunt. **LŪCTŌSŌS** (luctus), a, um, adj. full of mourning or mournfulness, h. e. bringing sorrow, mournful, sorrowful, lamentable, sad, doleful, baleful, afflictive, calamitous, ὀδυρόδης. Cic. O diem illum funestum Senatui, reipubl. luctuosum. *Id.* Fuit hoc luctuosum suis, acerbum patriæ, grave bonis omnibus. *Id.* Luctuosum est, tradi alteri cum bonis; luctuosius, inimico. *Id.* Misere et luctuosæ preces. *Id.* Crudelissimum et luctuosissimum exitium patriæ comparare. — ¶ Passively, full of mourning or sorrow, overwhelmed with grief and mourning, covered with sorrow. *Horat.* Di dederunt Hesperie mala luctuosæ.

LŪCTŌS (lugeo), us, m. mourning, affliction at the early loss of a dear friend, as Cic. says, *Ægritudo* ex ejus, qui carus fuerit, interitu acerbo. — In a wider sense, grief at any heavy calamity, chiefly outward, as shown by the countenance, gestures, cries, &c.; lamentation, mourning, wailing; sorrow, heaviness, affliction, grief, ὀδύνη, πένθος. *Cæs.* Re cognita, tantus luctus excepit, ut urbs ab hostibus capta eodem vestigio videretur. *Sallust.* Luctu atque cæde omnia complentur. *Ovid.* Luctus gemitusque sonabant. Cic. Hunc miserum, luctu perditum, nudum ejicit domo. *Id.* Desperans rebus tuis, in sordibus, lamentis, luctuque jacuisti. *Id.* Ut eos, quos luctu affecerat, lugere non sineret. *Id.* Sustinere jam populus R. omnium nationum luctum, lacrymas, querimonias non potest. *Id.* In luctu vivere. *Id.* Luctum ex aliqua re percipere. *Id.* haurire. *Id.* Luctum et mororem deponere. *Id.* Luctum tollit diuturnitas. *Id.* Luctum omnem abstergere. *Virg.* Accensus luctu, with grief and regret. *Ovid.* Per coarctatos perent domus impia luctus, by repeated losses; by death upon death. — ¶ Also, mourning apparel, weeds, mourning. *Liv.* Senatus consulto diebus triginta luctus est finitus. *Tuclit.* Luctum amissæ sororis tui primum læto cultu mutavit.

LŪCTŌ. See *Lux*, at the end.

LŪCŌBRATIŌ (lucubro), ōnis, f. a studying or working by lamp-light, sitting up

at night to study; night-work, nocturnal study, lucubration, ἀγρυπνία, of literary men in their studies, rustics in finishing their labors, &c. *Cato.* Per hiemem lucubratione hæc facito: ridicas, et palos dolato, &c. *Colum.* Multa sunt, quæ in lucubratione recte aguntur. *Id.* Nulla regio non aliquid affert, quod ad lucubrationem confici possit. *Id.* Ad lucubrationem vespertinam palos decem conficere totidemque per antelucanam lucubrationem. Cic. Lucubrationes detraxi. *Id.* Ista sunt vix digna lucubratione anicularum, h. e. arc hardly good enough to be told at evening by the old wives over their spinning-wheels. — ¶ By metonymy, any thing composed by night; a lucubration. Cic. Perire lucubrationem meam nolui, h. e. epistolam nocturnam scriptum.

LŪCŌBRATIŌNŌLA (dimin. from *lucubratio*), æ, f. same as *Lucubratio*, when one speaks diminishingly or modestly: night-work, night-study or a little night-work, &c. *Auson.* — ¶ Also, a lucubration, or a short lucubration, h. e. what is composed at night. *Gell.*

LŪCŌBRATIŌRŌS (lucubro), a, um, adj. 2 serviceable for work or study at night. *Servius.* lenticula.

LŪCŌBRŌ (lux), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to work at night by the light of a lamp, study or compose at night or by lamp-light. *Liv.* 1, 57. Inter lucubrantes ancillas sedentem invenit. *Plin.* *Ep.* Lucubrare a Vulcanalibus incipiebat statim a nocte multa. — ¶ Transitively, to make, compose or perform at night or by lamp-light. Cic. Hoc parvum opusculum lucubratum huius jam contractionibus noctibus. *Martial.* Hæc dat nocturnis nox lucubrata Camenis, h. e. the night spent in lucubration (noct lucubrata); or, these composed at night (hæc lucubrata). *Apul.* Lucubrare viam, to travel by night.

LŪCŌLĒNTE (luculentus), adv. clearly, distinctly, brilliantly, luminously, optly; or, more generally, excellently, splendidly, nobly, well. Cic. Luculente scriperunt, etiam si minus, quam tu, polite. *Id.* Quanquam ab impio rege dicitur, luculente tamen dicitur. *Gell.* Liber luculente scriptus. *Plaut.* Ut hunc diem luculente habeamus, nobly, bravely, freely, gayly. *Id.* Illam luculente vendere, at a bargain. Cic. Eodem die Gabinium ad populum luculente calefecerat Memmius, had given him a good warming, belabored or harassed well.

LŪCŌLĒNTER (Id.), adv. clearly, distinctly, brilliantly, luminously; or, generally, excellently, splendidly, well. Cic. Cum ex eo quæreretur, quid esset dolus malus, respondebat, cum esset aliud simulatum, aliud actum, hoc quidem sane luculenter. *Id.* Græce luculenter sciam, well. *Id.* Sane texebatur opus (h. e. Libri de Rep.) luculenter.

LŪCŌLĒNTĪA (Id.), æ, f. brilliancy, beauty, excellence. *Arnob.*

LŪCŌLĒNTITAS (Id.), ātis, f. splendor, 3 magnificence. *Cicil.* ap. *Nou.*

LŪCŌLĒNŌS (lux), a, um, adj. full of light, bright, λαμπρός, διαγυής. *Plaut.* Viden' vestibulum ante aedes hoc? et amhulacrum ejusmodi? (*Tra.*) Luculentum edepol profecto. Cic. Valde metuo, ne frigeas in hibernis: quamobrem camino luculento intendam teutseo, h. e. multo igne abundanti. — ¶ Hence, beautiful, fair, handsome, comely, fine. *Martial.* Nec dictat mihi luculentus Aty's galliambum. *Tarent.* Mulier luculenta forma. *Plaut.* Luculenta femina. — Also, of riches, because they bring splendor and dignity, splendid, ample, rich, wealthy. *Plaut.* divitiæ. *Id.* familia. Cic. patrimonium, a large fortune. *Plaut.* Magna et luculenta hereditas, rich, large, splendid. *Id.* Luculentum conditionem ferre aliquid, advantageous, profitable. — Applied also to writing and speaking; thus, Luculentus scriptor, rich in expression, eloquent, luminous, clear, perspicuous, easy; Luculenta oratio, finished, elegant, well-written, clear, perspicuous, distinct, or, more generally, excellent of the kind, splendid, beautiful. *Sallust.* Tullius orationem habuit luculentam, atque uti-

iem reipublicæ. *Cic.* Cato verbis luculentioribus, et pluribus rem eandem comprehenderat. *Id.* Fimbria habitus est sane, ut ita dicam, luculentus patronus. *Plin. Ep.* Erudita et luculenta materia. — Also, *signal, illustrious, brilliant, notable.* *Plaut.* Vin' tu facinus luculentum inspicere? *Id. frugm.* Pulcrum et luculentum proelium. *Plane.* ad *Cic.* Tironem vel luculentissima ex omnibus una (legio), *h. e.* firmissima. — Also, *fortunate, prosperous, auspicious.* *Plaut.* Mihi hunc diem dedistis luculentum! — Also, *great, conspicuous.* *Cic.* Luculentum tamen ipse plagam accepit, ut declarat cicatrix (unless it be splendid, glorious, ironically). — Also, *Cic.* Navigia luculenta, *h. e.* large, and also well-equipped and goodly. — Also, *worthy of credit, credible, respectable, trustworthy, sure.* *Cic.* De duabus legibus luculentos auctores esse dicebat.

LUCULLUS, *i, m.* a Roman family name; for instance, *L. Licinius Lucullus*, who commanded in the war against Mithridates. *Cic.* has much to say of him in the beginning of lib. 4 (2), *Acad.* — Hence, *Lucullianus*, *a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to *Lucullus*, *Lucullan.* *Frontin.* ager. — Also, *Lucullus*, *a, um, adj.* *Lucullan*, pertaining to *Lucullus*, named or derived from or invented by *Lucullus*. *Sueton.* lanceæ. *Plin.* inarmor. — Also, *Lucullianus*, *a, um, adj.* *Lucullon*, of or pertaining to *Lucullus*, named from *Lucullus*. *Tacit.* and *Sueton.*

LUCULUS (dimin. from *lucus*), *i, m.* a small grove. *Sueton.*

LUCUMŌ, **LUCUMŌ**, and, by syncope, **LUCMŌ** (an Etrurian word), *ōnis, m.* according to *Fest.* certain persons were called *Lucumones*, *or* *insaniam*, as being mad or possessed. *Serv.* says that *Thucia* had twelve *Lucumones* or kings. These may have been from a caste of martial priests, constituting the grandees or heads of Etruria. — Hence, *Lucumōnius*, *a, um, adj.* *Propert.* 4, 2, 51. *Sociis* venit *Lucumoniis* armis, the Etrurian; where others read *Lucumones*, which, perhaps, means the same. — Hence, *Nom. Propr.* the son of *Damarratus*, who became king of Rome, under the name of *Quintus Priscus*. *Liv.*

LUCUNUS, *tis, f.* a sort of baked food. *Varr.* 3 ap. *Non.* — Hence, *Lucuncululus*, *i, m.* *Afran.* ap. *Non.* and *Apul.*

LUCUS (unc.), *i, m.* a wood or thicket of trees consecrated to some deity; a sacred grove, *ἄλυσ*. *Tibull.* Nemora in domibus sacros imitantia lucos. *Cic.* Vos, *Albani* tumuli atque *luci*, imploro. — Hence, *a wood in general.* *Virg.* Aut quos Oceano propior gerit India lucos. — By synecdoche, for wood. *Plaut.* *frugm.* Sine *luc*, auro, chore, &c. — Hence, *Lucus* was, also, the name of several towns. (Compare *Lucensis*.)

LUDIA (ludius), *æ, f.* an actress, especially one that danced upon the stage; a female stage-dancer. *Martian.* — Hence, *in later times*, the wife of a gladiator (*ludius*). *Juvenal.*

LUDIBRIŌSE (ludibriosus), *adv.* full of mockery and derision, with scorn, deridingly. *Ammian.*

LUDIBRIŌSUS (ludibrium), *a, um, adj.* full of mockery and scorn, sarcastic, reproachful, scornful. *Gell.*

LUDIBRIUM (ludo; or ludus, as manuscript from manus), *ii, n.* a mocking, derision, scoff, jest, sport which one makes of another. *Metell.* ad *Cic.* Ludibrio aliquem ledere. *Cic.* Ille hæc ludibria fortune ne sua quidem putavit. *Plaut.* Ludibrio me habuisti, made a jest or mock of me. *Terent.* Eam ludibrio haberi, should be abused, played foul with. *Cic.* Hosti ludibrio esse imperium populi Romani, serve as a sport or mockery. *Liv.* Hoc quoque ludibrium casus ediderit fortuna, this misfortune too fate makes me survive, as if in derision of me. *Horat.* Debere ludibria ventis, to expose one's self to be the sport of the winds. — Hence, *a mock, laughing-stock, sport, derision*, *h. e.* that which serves for a jest, sport or pastime. *Liv.* Is ab *Tarquinius* ductus *Delphos*, ludi-

brium verius, quam comes. *Virg.* Ne turbata volens rapidis ludibria ventis. **LUDIBUNDUS** (ludo), *a, um, adj.* full of play, in play or sport, playful, playsome, gamesome, wanton, sportive, gay, merry. *Liv.* Milites per lascivium ac jocum ita ludibundi Beneventum rediere, ut ab epulis reverti viderentur. *Cic.* Austro lenissimo in Italiam ludibundi pervenimus, we reached Italy in high spirits. *Gell.* Quum oculos ejus ludilundos, atque illecebræ plenos videret. — Hence, *Also, playing, sporting*, *h. e.* without trouble. *Cic.* Omnia ludibundus conficiet.

LUDICRŌ (ludis), or **LUDICRŌS** [neither of which actually occurs], *cra, crum, adj.* serving for sport, play or pastime, done in sport, for pleasure, sportive, joecular, παρρησιωδης. *Cic.* Pueri exercitatione ludicra delectantur. *Senec.* Ludicra artes sunt, quæ ad voluptatem oculorum atque aurium tendunt. *Cic.* Ludicra ars armorum, *h. e.* fencing. *Id.* Quasi clarorum virorum esse oporteat ludicos sermones. *Tacit.* Nox sollemnibus epulis ludicra, *h. e.* per ludum et hilaritatem acta. *Gell.* historia, pleasant, amusing. *Horat.* Versus et cetera ludicra pono, pleasant or sportive things, toys. *Plaut.* Cor meum caput artem facere ludicram, *h. e.* to move about and gesticulate, as it were, like a stage-player (ludio); for *ars ludicra* has reference here to the art of an actor. (See *Liv.* 7, 2). — Hence, *Ludicrum*, *i, n.* a show, exhibition, games; a pastime, diversion. *Liv.* Olympiorum solenne ludicrum. *Plin.* Coronæ ludicræ quæsitæ, *h. e.* won in contests at the public games. *Catull.* Quos *Hamadryades* deæ ludicrum sibi nutriunt, an amusement, pastime, diversion. *Jastin.* Vario ludicrorum genere contendere, of contests at the Olympic games. — The *adj.* also signifies belonging to a show or games, theatrical, histrionic. *Tacit.* Cithara ludicrum in modum canere, after the manner of players.

LUDICRŌ (ludicrō, or ludicrōs), *adv.* playfully, wantonly, sportively, in play. *Enn.* ap. *Non.* Ludicrē jactant saxa.

LUDICRŌR (Id.), *āris, dep. I.* to joke, jest, sport. *Antonin.* ap. *Fronton.*

LUDICRUS. See *Ludicrō*.

LUDIFICIŌ (ludus & facio), *ācis, ēci*, 3 actum, *a. 3.* same as *Ludifico*. *Plaut.*

LUDIFICABILIS (ludifico), *e, adj.* with which one makes game of another. *Plaut.* Ille intus sunt ludi ludificabiles seni nostro.

LUDIFICATIŌ (Id.), *ōnis, f.* a making sport or game of one; a mocking, deceiving, reviling. *Cic.* Cum omni mora, ludificatione, calumnia Senatus auctoritas impediretur. *Liv.* Exacta æstate per ludificationem hostis. *Id.* Ea ludificatio veri et ipsa in verum vertit, turning into ridicule.

LUDIFICATŌR (Id.), *ōris, m.* a mocker, 3 cozenor, deceiver. *Plaut.*

LUDIFICATŌS (Id.), *us, m.* a mocking, 3 derision, mockery. *Plaut.* Tum profecto me sibi habento scurræ ludificatui, *h. e.* make sport or game of me.

LUDIFICŌ (ludus & facio), *as, āvi, ātum*, *a. and n. I.* same as *Ludifico*, to mock, deceive, make sport of, make a fool of, make game of, chouse, cozen, ψευδοῦμαι. *Plaut.* Qui herum ludificas dictis delirantibus. *Sallust.* Pacis mora consulem ludificare. *Cic.* Si diutius ludificare videatur. *Plaut.* Cujus ego hic ludificabo corium, si vivo, probe, *h. e.* will make fine game of his back; will cudgel him soundly, trounce him to some purpose. — Passively. *Plaut.* Aheo ab illis postquam video me sic ludificari. *Sallust.* Ludificati incerto prelio.

LUDIFICŌR (Id.), *āris, ātus sum, dep. I.* to mock, make game of, turn to ridicule, deceive, ψευδοῦμαι. *Cic.* Aperte ludificari et calumniari. *Plaut.* Lepide ludificari aliquem. *Terent.* Ludificatus est virginem, wronged, abused. *Plin. Ep.* Terrificis vaticinationibus et sua et aliena mala ludificabant, *h. e.* peiora vaticinando veluti illudebant, fallebantque. — Hence, *Figur.* to make sport or game of; to evade, elude, thwart or frustrate by all manner of arts and tricks. *Liv.*

Edicto summotis ab hasta, qui ludificati priorem locationem erant. *Id.* Archimedes ea, quæ hostes ingenti mole agerent, ipse perlevi momento ludificaretur. *Tacit.* Hostis irritum fessumque Romanum impune ludificabatur. *Val. Max.* Fabius Ambibalis vium saluberrimis cunctationibus pugna ludificans.

LUDIMAGISTER, or **LUDI MAGISTER**, *stri, m.* a schoolmaster, γυμνασιδιδάκκαλος, γυμνασιάρχης. *Cic.*

LUDIŌ, *ōnis, m.* same as *Ladius*. *Liv.*

LUDIŌS (it seems to be allied with *ludo*), *ii, m.* a player, actor, especially one who dances at the same time or expresses every thing by gestures, a stage-dancer, or, also, pantomime. *Cic.* — Hence, afterwards, the same as *gladiator*; a gladiator. *Juvenal.*

LUDŌ (unc.), *is, ūsi, ūsum, n.* and *a. 3.* to play at some sport for pastime, παίζω. *Cic.* Vel in foro alea ludere, to play at dice. *Id.* Pila bene, et duodecim scriptis ludere. *Terent.* tesseris. *Horat.* trocho. *Martial.* nucibus. — With a prepos. *Pandect.* in alea. *Id.* in pecuniā, for money. — With accus. *Ovid.* rella latronum, to play at chess. *Sueton.* aleam, at dice. *Horat.* par impar. *Id.* opus, to play child's plays. Hence, *Ovid.* Alea (nomin.) luditur, is played.

— *Figur.* *Plaut.* Solere illic atatem tali ludo ludere. *Terent.* Consimilem inserat ille ludum, had played a like game. — It is also used of the contests at public shows. *Liv.* Ludis Circensibus elephantos luisse. — Hence, *Also*, to play, sport, make pastime, trifle, wanton. *Cic.* Suppeditant et campus noster et studia venandi honesta exempla ludendi. *Horat.* Ludere qui nescit, campetribus abstinet armis. *Ovid.* Nec nisi lusura movinus arma manu, to play, for sport. *Virg.* In numerum ludere, to dance. *Ovid.* Ludere nitida palæstra. *Terent.* Congrum in aqua sinito ludere, to play, wanton, or sport in the water. — *Figur.* *Ovid.* Audet in exiguo ludere cymba lacu, to disport, run sportively along. *Virg.* Jubet ludunt, play, flutter. *Claudian.* Ludunt per cæcula flammæ. — Also, of sensual love. *Horat.* Ludere. *Propert.* Ludere in aliqua.

Hence, *Also*, to exercise one's self in any thing sportfully or for pastime, amuse one's self with, occupy one's self with; often of studies, especially of a lighter sort. *Cic.* Illa ipsa ludens coniecti in communes locos. *Catull.* Ludebat numero modo hoc, modo illo. *Virg.* Versibus incompitis ludunt. — With accus., to exercise one's self in for pleasure, amuse one's self with, practise as a pastime, play. *Virg.* Carmina qui lusi pastorum, amused myself with, recited, sung. *Ovid.* Niliaci carmina lusa modis. *Martial.* Festa coronatus ludet convicia milles, launch in sport or to amuse himself, indulge in, play off. *Ovid.* Talia luduntur mense decenbris, are sung in sport. *Martial.* Ludere pericula, *h. e.* pericula per ludum experiri, try or engage in for sport. *Calp.* causas, to exercise one's self publicly in pleading causes or in managing public affairs. — Hence, *Also*, to spend in play or amusement, sport away. *Martial.* Perundas tuta luditis otium carina. — So, *Plaut.* Ludere operam, to throw his labor away, toil in vain. *Terent.* In illis opera luditur. — Hence, *Also*, to play, *h. e.* to represent in sport or jest, feign. *Cic.* Civein bonum ludit, sports the good citizen. *Apul.* Ludere magistratum fascibus purpuræque. — Hence, *Also*, to make sport of some person or thing, have one's joke with him, make merry at his expense, banter, jest, jeer. *Cic.* Domitius in Senatu lusi Appium collegam, propterea isse ad Cæsarem, ut aliquem tribunatum auferret. *Id.* Enni lusi jocose satis. *Id.* Hæc oratio aut nulla sit, necesse est, aut omnium irrisione ludatur. *Id.* Pueris ludentes ininamur, in jest. *Terent.* Cur non ludo hunc aliquantisper? banter him a little? *Id.* Num ludis tu nunc me? are you jeering me? are you bantering me? — Hence, *Also*, to make game of, impose upon, chouse, trick, deceive. *Virg.* Senectus falsa vatem formidine ludit. *Terent.* Ludere

Pallad. Stabula non egeant septentri-
onis luminibus, north windows.

LUMINARE (lumen), is, n. a light, φωστήρ.
3 *Hieronym.* — ¶ Also, an opening in
the wall. *Cato.* — And a window. *Cic.*
Att. 13, 25.

LUMINO (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to
illuminate, illumine, light, give light to,
φωτίζω. *Apul.* (ad *Isidem*) Tu luminas
solem, regis mundum. *Cael. Aurel.*
Locis fenestris luminatus. *Apul.* Male
luminatus, poorly lighted, h. e. having
weak sight.

LUMINOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. lamineous,
full of light, φωτεινός. *Vitruv.* Adifi-
cia luminosa, well windowed or lighted.
August. Oleum luminosus. — ¶ *Figur.*
full of light, bright, prominent, re-
markable. *Cic.* Sunt maxime luminose,
et quasi actuosae partes dūe (orationis)
bright. *August.* Luminosissima charitas.

LUNĀ (for lucina, from lūceo) æ, f. the
moon, σελήνη, μήνη. *Cic.* Luna est ma-
jor, quam dimidia pars terræ. *Horat.*
Luna bicornis, regina siderum. *Cæs.*
plena, full. *Horat.* nova, new. *Juvenal.*
laborans, and *Plin.* deficiens,
eclipsed. *Liv.* Lunæ defectus, an eclipse
of the moon. *Plin.* Luna quarta, h. e.
the fourth day after the new moon. *Colu-
m.* Trigesima luna, quæ est fere no-
va. *Liv.* Duas lunas visas. — Hence,
a month. *Plin.* Centesima revolvente
se luna. — Also, the moon, h. e. the form
of a half-moon or letter C, which the sena-
tors had sewed upon their shoes. *Juvenal.*

— And, *Sidon.* Lunas frangere, h. e.
the semicircular cartilages in the throat or
windpipe. — ¶ In mythology, Luna,
the goddess of the moon, daughter of *Lato-
na*, and sister of the god of the sun (*Sol*):
later fable confounded them with *Diana*
and *Apollo*. Their temple, dedicated by
Servius Tullius, stood, according to
Liv. 40, 2, upon mount *Aventine*, and
was burnt in the time of *Nero*. *Tacit.*
Ann. 15, 41. The poets give her a chari-
ot drawn by two animals, which *Ovid.*
calls horses. — ¶ Also, a town of
Etruria. *Sil.* (See *Lunensis*.) — ¶ *Luna-
li*, for *lune*. *Lucret.*

LUNARIS (luna), e, adj. of or pertaining
to the moon, lunar, σεληνιακός. *Cic.*
Lunaris cursus. *Varr.* Lunares dies.
Id. Lunaria cornua. *Vitruv.* mensis.
Lucan. virus. — ¶ Also, like the moon.
Ovid. Inerant lunaria fronti cornua.

LUNATICUS (Id.), a, um, adj. lunatic.
3 *Pandect.* mancipium. *Veget.* oculus,
h. e. which becomes dim and blind at cer-
tain times, a moon-eye.

LUNATUS, a, um. See *Luno*. 3

LUNCHUS, i, m. same as *Lanchus*, for
3 which it is another reading.

LUNENSIS, e, adj. from or in Luna (a
town of *Etruria*), belonging to Luna.
Liv. ager. *Plin.* marmor, h. e. the pre-
sent marble of *Carrara*, of remarkable
whiteness. *Sueton.* ara, h. e. construct-
ed of this marble. *Plin.* casus (re-
markable for its size). — *Lunenses*,
the inhabitants of Luna. *Plin.*

LUNO (luna), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to crook
3 or bend like a half-moon, form like a cres-
cent. *Ovid.* arcum. *Propert.* acies
(the lines of battle) in geminos arcus.
— ¶ Hence, *Lunatus*, a, um, bent or
fashioned like a half-moon, formed like a
crescent, falated, lunated, mooned. *Virg.*
pelte Amazonidum. *So.* Stat. agmen,
h. e. of *Amazons* armed with mooned
shields. *Colum.* ferramentum. *Lucan.*
ferrum, h. e. harp. *Stat.* Nondum lu-
nata fronte juveni, h. e. horned. —
Also, adorned with the figure of a half-
moon. *Martial.* Lunata pellis, h. e.
a shoe adorned with a moon.

LUNULĀ (dimin. from luna), æ, f. a little
3 moon; hence, an ornament or trinket
worn by women, in the form of a half-
moon. *Plaut.*

LUNUS, i, m. Luna or the moon, as of the
male sex. *Spartian.*

LŪ (λῦ; but see below at the end), is,
lūi, lūitum or lūtum, a. 3. to pay. *Plin.*
Cautum est duodecim Tabulis, ut qui
injuria cecidisset alienas arbores, lue-
ret in singulis aris xxv, should pay,
should be fined in. *Curt.* æs alienum.
Pandect. debitum. — Hence, figur., to
pay by way of recompense or atone-

ment, to suffer (punishment which is
viewed as an atonement or ransom).
Cic. Itaque mei peccati luo pœnas. *Id.*
Eos ad luendas reipublicæ pœnas *Fu-
riæ* quedam incitaverunt. *Justin.* sup-
plicia crucibus. *Vellei.* Utrique (dat.)
meritas pœnas luere suppliciis. *Ovid.*
pœnam pro cæde. — ¶ Also, to free
by payment of a certain sum. *Pandect.*
fundum obligatum. — Hence, to free
by rendering a certain recompense, to
render satisfaction for, atone for, expiate,
suffer the due punishment for, pay for.

Cic. stuprum morte. *Liv.* noxam pec-
unia. *Cic.* Acerbum est, parentum
scelera filiorum pœnis lui, should be
expiated by, that the crimes of the fathers
should be visited upon the children. *Quintil.*
Certe patroni petulantiam litigator
luit, pays for, suffers for. *Liv.* Obsides,
qui capite lherent, si pacto non stare-
tur, should forfeit their heads. *Liv.* Lu-
ere sponsionem, to render the due satis-
faction for, discharge. *Horat.* delicta
majorum, to atone for, suffer for. —

In a like sense, to avert by a punish-
ment or sacrifice. *Liv.* pericula. —
More widely, to free, purge. *Val. Flacc.*
insontes errore. — ¶ Also, to wash,
lave. *Sil.* Græcia luitur Ionio profun-
do. In this sense it seems better to de-
rive the word from λούω. We may, if
we please, take this as the root, and
derive the other meanings from it. For
instance, to atone for, suffer for any
crime, or pay a forfeit, may be regarded
as washing away that crime, wiping off
and cancelling the penalty. But the
other seems less forced.

LŪPA (lupus), æ, f. a she-wolf, λύκαινα.
Liv. and *Horat.* — ¶ Also, a common
prostitute, baud. *Cic.*

LŪPANĀR (lupa; for lupanare), āris, n.
a brothel, brothel-house, bordel, bawdy-
house, stew, house of ill-fame, πορνείον,
πορνοβοικεῖον. *Juvenal.* — ¶ As a
word of abuse. *Catull.*

LŪPANĀRIS (lupa), e, adj. of a brothel.
3 *Apul.*

LŪPANĀRIUM, ii, n. same as *Lupanar*.
3 *Pandect.*

LUPARIÆ, ārum, f. a part of Rome, so
called, in the Subura. *Sex. Ruf.*

LŪPATŪS (lupus), a, um, adj. provided
3 with wolf's teeth (h. e. iron points in the
form of wolf's teeth). *Horat.* Lupata
frena. — Hence, *Lupati*, sc. freni, or
Lupata, sc. freua, a sharp bit, set with
iron teeth, called *lapi*; a biting curb.
Martial. and *Solin.*

LŪPERCĀ, æ, f. a goddess among the Ro-
mans. *Varr.* ap. *Arnob.*

LŪPERCALIS. See *Lupercalis*.

LŪPERCĀLIS, e, adj. relating to *Pan*
(*Lupercus*), or his priests (*Luperci*);
hence, *Sarton.* Lupercale sacrum, or
Cic. Lupercalia, sc. sacra (genit. imm
or iorum), a festival in honor of *Pan*,
which was celebrated by these priests.
— *Lupercal* stands, also, for *Lupercal*;
thus, *Liv.* Lupercal ludicrum, the fes-
tival *Lupercal*, the *Lupercalian* shows.

Also, *Cic.* and *Virg.* *Lupercal*, for *Lup-
ercal*, sc. antrum, a cave under mount
Palatine, sacred to *Pan*.

LŪPERCŪS, i, m. the god *Pan*. *Justin.*
— ¶ Also, a priest of *Pan*. *Cic.* and
Virg.

LŪPILLŪS (dimin. from *lupinus*), i, m. a
3 small lupine. *Plaut.*

LŪPINĀRIŪS (lupinus), a, um, adj. per-
taining or belonging to lupines. *Cato.* —
Lupinarii, dealers in lupines or pulse.
Luprid. (Al. leg. aliter.)

LŪPINŪS (lupus), a, um, adj. of or be-
longing to a wolf, λύκινος. *Cic.* ubera,
h. e. of a she-wolf. *Plin.* pellis, wolf's
skin. *Ant.* ad *Herenn.* folliculus, made
of a wolf's skin.

LŪPINŪS, i, m. and **LŪPINUM** (perhaps
from λῦπῃ, on account of its extreme
bitterness), i, n. a lupine, white-lupine,
kind of pulse, δέσπος, (*Lupinus albus*,
L.). *Ovid.* and *Colam.* — Children and
players used it as a substitute for coin.
Plaut. and *Horat.*

LŪPŌR (lupa), āris, dep. 1. scortari or
3 prostitui. *Turpil.* ap. *Non.*

LŪPOLĀ (dimin. from lupa), æ, f. a little
3 she-wolf, as a term of reproach; scree-
ch, witch, hag. *Apul.*

LŪPŪS (λύκος), i, m. a wolf. *Virg.* —

The ancients believed that the sight of
a wolf was hurtful, and if he should see
a man, before he was seen by him, that
the man lost his speech. *Virg.* Lupi
Mœrim videre priores. — The wolf
figures in several ancient proverbs;
for instance, *Terent.* and *Cic.* *Lupus*
in fabula, h. e. comes, when you are
talking about him; used when the man,
you are talking about, comes upon
you. *Terent.* and *Sacton.* *Lupum*
auribus tenere, to have a wolf by the
ears; to be unable to hold on and afraid
to let go; borrowed from the Greek.

Terent. Ovem lupo committere, to set
the wolf to keep the sheep; the fox to keep
the geese. *Plaut.* lupo agnum eripere,
to snatch the lamb from the wolf, the meat
from the dog's mouth; of a difficult or
desperate matter. *Virg.* Tantum cura-
nus frigora, quantum numerum (se.
ovium) lupus, as the wolf cares for the
number of the sheep, as the wolf spares
the counted sheep. *Id.* *Lupus* fugit oves
(of an impossibility). — ¶ Also, a
fish, so called from its voracity; per-
haps, the pike. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a
sort of spider. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, *Lupi*,
teeth or points, resembling wolf's teeth,
with which bits were armed; and thus the
bit itself; called, also, frenum lupatum.

Ovid. and *Stat.* — ¶ Also, a sort of
hook or drag. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, a little
hand-saw. *Pallad.* — ¶ Also, hops
(*Humulus lupulus*, *L.*). *Plin.* — ¶ *Al-*
so, a Roman family name. *Cic.*

LURĀ, æ, f. a leathern bag or bottle, or the
3 mouth of the same. *Fest.*

LŪRCABŪNDŪS, or **LŪRCHABŪNDŪS**,
3 or **LŪRCHINABŪNDŪS** (lurco, or lur-
cor), a, um, adj. eating very greedily, vo-
racious, gluttonous. *Cato.*

LŪRCŌ, as, a. 1. and **LŪRCŌR** (lurco,
3 onis), āris, dep. 1. to eat gluttonously,
gormandize, guzzle, λαφύσσω. *Lucil.* ap.
Non. Ut lurcetur lardum. *Pompon.*
ibid. *Lardum* *lurcabat*.

LŪRCŌ (according to *Fest.* from *lura*),
3 onis, m. a glutton, gormandizer, voracious
eater, greedy-gut, paunch-belly, λίχνος.
Lucil. — Also, a debauchee, impure fellow.
Apul.

LŪRCŌNIANŪS (lurco), a, um, adj. glut-
tonous, epicurean. *Tertull.* *Lurconiana*
condimenta (unless it should be *Lur-
coniana*, from *Lureo*, the name of a
man).

LŪRIDATŪS (luridus), a, um, adj. defiled,
3 soiled. *Tertull.*

LŪRIDŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. very pale,
2 livid, inclined to black, yellowish or yellow,
sallow, ghastly, wan, lurid, πελιδνός,
ὤχρος. *Colum.* Turgescit lurida caulo
brassica. *Horat.* Quia luridi dentes,
te quia rugæ turpant, foul, black, yellow.
Id. Ossa amicta pelle lurida, pale. *Ov-*
id. *Luridus* pallor. *Id.* membra (name-
ly, of one who has strangled himself).
Juvenal. sulphura, h. e. burving with a
faint blue light. *Senec.* *Luridæ* bilis suf-
fusio, the jaundice. *Plin.* *Ep.* Sol etiam
effulsit, luridus tamen, qualis esse, cum
deficit, solet, lurid, pale. — Hence, pale,
wan, sallow, or making pale, &c. *Ovid.*
horror. *Sil.* mors. *Ovid.* aconita.

LŪRŌR (unc.), ōris, m. yellowness or yel-
3 lowish color, sallowness, wanness, livid-
ness, ὤχρότης. *Lucret.* *Luroris* de
corpore eorum semina fluunt, h. e. the
yellowness of the jaundice. *Apul.* *Lur-*
ore buxo macieque fœdatus. *Claud-*
ian. *Luror* permanat in herbas, pale-
ness, wanness, sickly hue.

LŪSCINĀ (unc.), æ, f. a nightingale, ἀν-
δών. *Horat.*

LŪSCINŌLĀ (dimin. from *lusciniæ*), æ,
3 f. *Plaut.*

LŪSCINŪS, ii, m. a nightingale, same
3 as *Lusciniæ*. *Senec.* and *Phedr.* —
¶ Also (from *luscus*), one-eyed. *Lam-*
prid.

LŪSCINŪS (allied with *luscus*, or *luscio-*
3 sus), a, um, adj. same as *Lusciosus*.
Plin.

LŪSCŌLĀ (dimin. from *lusciniæ*), æ, f.
3 nightingale. *Varr.* (Al. leg. *lusciniæ*).

LŪSCŌSCŪS (perhaps allied with *luscus*),
2 a, um, adj. that cannot see by lamp-light
(though some passages seem to give the
meaning, that cannot see well by day.

light); at any rate, dim-eyed, dim-sighted, moon-eyed, purblind. *Varr. ap. Non., Plin. and Fest.* — *Luscitiōsus* is found in *Plant.* and *Pandect.*

LŪSCITIŌ, ōnis, f. a defect of the eyes, for 3 which see the preceding word. *Pandect.*
LUSCITIŌSUS. See *Lusciosus*. 3

LŪSCŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. blind of an eye, one-eyed, mope-eyed, ἐρερόφθαλμος. *Cic. and Martial.* — *¶ Juvenal* 7, 126. Ipse curvatum hastile minatur eminens et statua meditatatur prœlia lusca, h. e. either with one eye shut, for the better aim; or, bent or turned so as to hide an eye; or, a statue of a one-eyed person; or, which seems preferable, with sunken eyes, dim-sighted, purblind, in reference to the flattened eye of the statue; this may be the primitive sense; or, a statue in profile.

LŪSIŌ (ludo), ōnis, f. a playing, diversion, recreation, sport, παίγνια. *Cic.* Ducens mecum Ciceronem neum in ludum descendī, non lusioris. *Id.* Pueri lusionibus vel laboriosis delectantur. *Id.* Pila usio.

LŪSITANIA, æ, f. a portion of Spain, now Portugal. *Plin.* — Hence, *Lusitānus*, a, um, adj. in or from Lusitania, Lusitani-an. *Plin.* cerasa. — *Lusitāni*, ōrum, the Lusitanians. *Cic.* — *Lusitānus*, i, m. *Sil.*

LŪSITŌ (frequentat. from ludo), as, n. 1. 3 to play, especially, often, ἀδύρο. *Plant.*
LŪSŪS, ii, m. a river in Arcadia. *Cic.*

LŪSOR (ludo), ōris, m. a player, παίκτης. 3 *Senec.* Lutor bonus pilam mittat. *Ovid.* Non cessat perdere lutor, se. at dice.

— *¶ Figur.* who does something for pastime or pleasure. *Ovid.* Tenerorum lutor amorum, a writer of love verses. — *¶ Also*, one that makes game of another, a mocker. *Plant.* Te ut deludam contra lusorem meum.

LŪSORIE (lusorius), adverb, collasively. 3 *Pandect.*

LŪSORIUS (lutor), a, um, adj. pertaining 2 to play, for playing with, παικτικός. *Plin.* Lusorius alveus cum tesseris, a gaming-board, gaming-table. *Id.* Lusoria pila, balls for playing with. — *Lusorium* (absol.), a place for play or diversion; for instance, an amphitheatre. *Lamprid.* — *Also*, playing, as it were, h. e. moving about hither and thither, flying to and fro. *Amnian.* Lusoriis navibus discurrere flumen ultro citroque, h. e. armed vessels which the Romans had upon the rivers which formed the boundaries of the empire; fly-ships, spy-ships. *So, Vopisc.* Lusorie, se. naves. — *¶ Also*, serving for sport, pastime, diversion, pleasant, diverting. *Plin.* quæstio. *Senec.* spectaculum. *Id.* trirèmes. — *¶ Also*, done for sport or joke, not in earnest, feigned. *Senec.* nomen. — *Also*, vain, empty, without effect. *Pandect.* minæ. *Id.* imperium prætoris.

LŪSTRAGŌ, inis, f. a plant, same as *licia botane*, verbenaca, columbina. *Apul.*

LŪSTRALIS (lustrum), e, adj. pertaining 2 to purification or expiation. *Ovid.* Spargit aqua captos lustrali Grævia sacerdos, holy or lustral water. *Liv.* Lustrale sacrificium, a purifying sacrifice, sin-offering. *Senec.* Lustrale caput, h. e. quod expiaret classem Doricam. *Virg.* exta. *Lucret.* Lustrales bellis animæ, h. e. who have sacrificed themselves in war for the good of the army. — *¶ Also*, relating to the period of five years, happening every five years. *Tacit.* Propinquo jam lustrali certamine.

LŪSTRAMEN (lustrum), inis, n. a means of 3 purification. *Val. Flacc.*

LŪSTRAMENTUM (ld.), i, n. a purifying 3 or means of purification. *Pandect.* Lustrum uti causa dare cantharides, h. e. as a means of purification: or (from lustrum) as an incentive to lust.

LŪSTRATIŌ (ld.), ōnis, f. a purifying sacrifice, purification by sacrifice, lustration, καθάρσις. *Colum.* Lustrationum morem prisce usurpatum. *Liv.* Lustrationis sacro peracto. — *¶ Also*, a going round, travelling over. *Cic.* Lustratio municipiorum? going round from city to city. *Id.* solis, the course or circuit of the sun. *Id.* Cursus et lustrationes ferarum.

LŪSTRATOR (ld.), ōris, m. that travels or 3 wanders over, traverser, περιεστέρης. *Apul.*

LŪSTRICŪS (lustrum), a, um, adj. Sue 2 ton. dies, h. e. the eighth or ninth day after birth, when the child was purified and named; corresponding to the day of circumcision among the Jews.

LŪSTRIFICŪS (lustrum & facio), a, um, 3 adj. purifying or pertaining to a purifying sacrifice. *Val. Flacc.* Cantus lustrificus, a sacred song, or form of words, uttered in performing an expiatory sacrifice.

LŪSTRŌ (lustrum), ōnis, m. a wench; but the reading is doubtful. *Catull.* and *Næv. ap. Fest.*

LŪSTRŌ (ld.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to purify by certain religious rites, and especially by carrying about the victim previously to its being killed. *Tibull.* Fruges lustramus et agros. *Ovid.* oves. *Liv.* Capitolium. *Id.* exercitum omnem suovetaurilibus. *Cic.* Quum imperator exercitum, censor populum lustraret. *Tibull.* Tunc vitula innumeros lustrabat casa juvencos. *Id.* aliquem tædis. *Virg.* Lustramurque Jovi, h. e. we bring to Jupiter a purifying sacrifice. *Ovid.* Magico lustrare ritu. — Hence, to despatch, shuy, for purification. *Cic.* e Sophocle. Multa alia victrix nostra lustravit manus. — *Also*, to review. *Cic.* exercitum; because this review was attended with an expiatory sacrifice. And, figur. to review, survey, view, observe, examine. *Virg.* Totum lustrabat lumine corpus, h. e. with his eyes. *Petron.* Postquam lustravi oculis totam urbem. *Virg.* Anchises animas lustrabat. *Id.* Lustrare alicujus vestigia, h. e. to watch and follow. *So, Cic.* Cum omnia ratione animoque lustraris, have weighed or considered. To this may be referred, *Virg.* Lustrabat lampade terras Aurora, enlightened. *Id.* Sol, qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lustrat, surveyest, viewest. (But see below.) — *¶ Also*, because in lustrations the victim was carried about, to go round, go through, traverse, wander over. *Cic.* Pythagoras Egyptum lustravit. *Virg.* Lustrandum navibus æquor. *Id.* Lustrat equo muros. *Id.* Regem lustrant choreis, dance round him. *Id.* pericula, go through, encounter. *Cic.* Mercurii stella anno fere vertente lustrat orbem, completes its revolution, goes round its orbit. — *¶ From lux or luceo*, it means, to illuminate, light, brighten. *Cic.* Nam retinent Arcti, lustrantes lumine suras. *Virg.* Lustrabat lampade terras Aurora. — Hence, to make visible or apparent, display. *Cic.* Alvim, crura, humeros lustrans (of a constellation).

LŪSTRŌR (ld.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to 3 wench, frequent brothel-houses, πορνείω. *Plant.*

LŪSTRUM (luo, or lavo), i, n. properly, a place to bathe in; hence, a place where swine wallow, slough, bog, morass. *Varr.* — Hence, generally, a haunt or den of wild beasts in the woods, a chase. *Virg.* Saltus ac lustra ferarum. *Id.* Inter deserta ferarum lustra domosque. And, also, for a wood, grove, glade, lone place. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — *¶ Metaphorically*, a pot-house, den, hell, brothel, steno. *Cic.* In lustris, popinis, alea, vino tempus ætatis omne consumere. *Id.* In lustris et heluonibus. *Horat.* Mala lustra alicui obijcere. — Hence, Lustra, sensual practices, debauchery. *Cic.* Vino lustris que confectus.

LŪSTRUM (luo, h. e. solvo; otherwise, from luco), i, n. a purifying sacrifice, offered in behalf of the whole people by one of the censors, after finishing the census or review of the Roman people, at the end of every five years. The sacrifice was with the suovetaurilia, h. e. a swine, sheep and bull. The censor, also, offered up a solemn prayer for the prosperity of the state, &c. *Sueton.* Oct. 97. Hence, Lustrum condero, to go through with these ceremonies; consequently, also, to terminate the censorship. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

Also, Cic. Sub lustrum censei, h. e. at the close of the censorship, just before the lustrum. — Hence, any expiatory sacrifice, sin-offering. *Liv.* 45, 41. — *Also*, because the lustrum took place every five years, the space of five years; a lustrum. *Cic.* Populi, nullo gemitu, publicanis, quibus hoc ipso lustrum nihil solverant,

et iam superioris lustrum reddiderunt (h. e. the money for farming the taxes, which used to be leased for five years). *Ovid.* Troja lustris obsessa duobus, ten years. *Martial.* Vixisti tribus, o Calene, lustris, fifteen years. — *Also*, a shorn or gums, celebrated every five years. *Stat.* (Compare *Sueton.* Dom. 4.) — More generally, a period of several years; for instance, of four years, in reference to the Julian calendar. *Ovid.* Fast. 3, 163. *Plin.* 2, 47: and of a hundred years. *Martial.* 4, 1, 7. Ingens lustrum.

LŪSŪS, a, um, particip. from ludo.

LŪSŪS (ludo), us, m. play, sport, pastime, a game, παίγνιον, παίγνα. *Colum.* Catulos emitti lusos ac lascivie causa. *Ovid.* Illas virginis exercebat lusibus undas Naiades æquorea. *Plin.* Ep. Lavare animum lusu calculorum. *Sueton.* Ex lusu aleæ. *Gell.* Eum lusum ludere, to play that game. — *¶ Also*, a playing, sporting, joking, jesting, sport, fun, whatever is done for pleasure and pastime; especially, play, sport, toying, in opposition to real business. *Ovid.* Sunt apti lusibus anni, for jest and love. *Senec.* Quibus omne fas nefasque lusos est, a mere toying with words. *Quintil.* Dant lusos, afford an occasion for jest, make themselves ridiculous. *Liv.* Per lulum atque lasciviam, out of fun, for amusement. *Propert.* Lusos, amorous trifling, toying. — *¶ Also*, a school. *Varr. ap. Non.* Dimittere lusum.

LŪTAMENTUM (luto), i, n. what is 3 made of mud or becomeed therewith, mud or clay work. *Cato.*

LŪTARIŪS (lutum), a, um, adj. living in 2 mud or slime. *Plin.* testido. — *¶ Also*, living upon mud, feeding on mud. *Plin.* nullus.

LŪTATIŪS, a, um, the name of a Roman gens. — *¶ Adj.* Lutatium. *Cic.* lex. — *¶ Subst.* Lutatius, and Lutatia; for instance, G. Lutatius Catulus. — Hence, Lutatiānus, a, um, adj. Lutatium. *Cic.*

LŪTEŪS, æ, f. a name of mountain-green or 2 chrysocol. *Plin.* — *¶ Also*, a plant, same as lutum. *Plin.* 33, 26. *Ed. El.* zen.; but *Ed. Hard.* has lutum.

LŪTENSIS (lutum), e, adj. pertaining to 2 mud, living in mud or slime. *Plin.*
LŪTŌLUS (dimin. from luteus), a, um, 3 adj. yellowish. *Virg.*
LŪTESCŌ (lutum), is, n. 3. to turn to 2 mud, become muddy. *Colum.*

LUTETIA PARISIŪRUM, now Paris. *Cæs.*

LŪTEUM, i, n. See *Luteus* and *Lutum*.

LŪTEUS (lutum), a, um, adj. colored with 2 the plant lutum. *Plin.* Chrysocolia lutea. — *¶ Also*, yellowish, of a golden yellow, saffron-yellow, orange-yellow. *Virg.* aurora. *Ovid.* sulphura. *Horat.* pallor, sallow, sickly. — *Also*, of a rose color, rose-red, bright purple. *Catull.* paver. — *¶ Hence*, luteum, subst. yellow, the yellow. *Plin.* Color in luteum languescens. *Id.* Lutea ex ovis, yolks. — *Also*, same as *Lutum*. *Vitruv.* 7, 14. *Ed. Lat.*

LŪTEŪS (lutum), a, um, adj. of mud or loam, πῦλινος. *Horat.* Defingit Rhodi luteum caput. *Ovid.* Hirundo lutum subtrahit fingit opus. — *Also*, splashed or be-daubed with mud, covered with mud. *Plin.* pes. — Hence, hesmeured, anointed, be-daubed. *Martial.* Luteum ceromate cordapus. *Juvenal.* Vulcanus luteus, besmeared with soot and smut. — *¶ Figur.* rite, dirty, worthless, miserable. *Plant.* meretrix. *Cic.* negotium, a sorry commodity. — *¶ Also*, made of clay. *Martial.* Hispanæ luteum rote toreuma. *Prudent.* homo, h. e. Adam.

LŪTŌ (ld.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to cover 3 or bedaub with mud or loam, πηλώω. *Cato* and *Calp.* — *¶ In general*, to be-daub, anoint. *Martial.* Ne lutei ceromæ capillos.

LŪTŌSŪS (lutum), a, um, adj. full of mud, 2 muddy, dirty. *Plin.*

LŪTRŪ, or **LŪTRŪ**, æ, f. an otter. *Plin.* 2 and *Vitruv.*

LŪTŌLENTŪS (lutum), a, um, adj. full of mud, splashed with mud, muddy, dirty, turbid. *Horat.* Lutulenta sis. *Ovid.*

Diluvio tellus lutulenta recenti. Id. annis. — Also, in general, anointed, besmeared, as with ointment. Martial. — ¶ Figur. filthy, dirty, nasty, vile. Plant. Lenone istoc non lutum est lutulentius. Cic. Ne tum quidem emeristi, lutulente Cæsonine, ex miseris naturæ tuæ sordibus. Id. vitia. — ¶ Also, of a manner of speaking or writing, turbid, impure, not chaste in style and language. Horat. Lutulentus Lucilius, h. e. full of low and vulgar words.
LUTULUS (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. I. to defile with mud; figur. to asperse, bespatter. *Plaut.*

LUTUM, or **LUTEUM** (unc.), i, n. a plant, which imparts a yellow dye, woad, yellow weed, dyer's weed (*Reseda luteola*, L.). *Vitruv.* Herba, quæ lutum (luteum) appellatur, ceruleum inficiunt. *Plin.* Luteum putant a luto herba dictam. — Also, the dye or color itself. *Tibull.* Luteo (luteo) corpora tangit (tingit) amor, h. e. a yellowish paleness.

LUTUM (perhaps luo, or λῶω), i, n. moist earth, mud, loam, πηλός. *Cic. ap. Plin.* In Narniensi agro siccitate lutum fieri, imbre pulverem. *Horat.* Intre lutoque aspersus. *Colum.* Urceus diligenter oblitur luto paleato. *Petron.* Annona pro luto erat, was as cheap as dirt. — Hence, *Plaut.* In luto esse or hærere, to stick in the mud, be at a dead stop, be in a scrape. *So, Terent.* In eodem luto hæstas. — Also, as a word of reproach or abuse, stinkard; foul, dirty fellow. *Cic. and Plant.* — ¶ Also, potter's clay, clay. *Tibull.* Pocula de facili luto composuit, the pliant, ductile clay. *Colum.* Punicum, a fat African clay. — *Figur.* Javal. Meliore luto finit præcordia Titan, of better clay. — ¶ Also, the dust or sand, with which athletes besprinkled themselves. *Senec.* — ¶ *Lutus*, i, mase. *Claud.* Quod, ap. *Non.*

LUX (from the old Greek λῦξ, or λῦκη), lucis, f. the light, as spread about us, sunlight, light of day, φῶς. *Cic.* Quum id solis luce videatur clarius. *Virg.* Lux æstiva, summer light. *Lucret.* diurna, light of day. *Ovid.* brumalis, winter light, h. e. winter-time. *Cic.* Consilia luce clariora, more open, evident, manifest, than the light of day. *Id.* Signis omni luce clarioribus crimina refellere. — Also, the light (of the moon and stars). *Virg.* Sub luce maligna (lunæ). — Hence, *only illuminated heavenly body, as giving light. Ovid.* Lux publica mundi, h. e. sol. *Cic. Arat.* 95. Illæ, quæ fulgent lucēs, lights, h. e. stars. — And in general, light, splendor, brightness, brilliancy. *Cic.* Lux lychnorum. *Lucret.* Viridi cum luce smaragdi. *Plin.* Lucem non emittentes gemmæ. *Stat.* Lux ferri. *Manil.* Tyrius imitata pappavera lucēs, h. e. colores. — ¶ Also, daylight, as opposed to night and darkness. *Cic.* Si ante lucem venisset, before daylight. *Sueton.* Tandem ad lucem diuæ reperto, about the dawn. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* Prima luce, at break of day, as day began to break. *Cic.* Arma in templum Castoris luce et palam comportare, by daylight, in open day. *Tacit.* Multa luce revecti hostes, the day bring considerably advanced. *Cic.* Cum prima luce in campum curriebat, with, h. e. at. *Curt.* In lucem quieverunt, until morning. — Also, the day itself, daytime. *Æt.* ad *Iteneru.* Luce noctem, nocte lucem expectatis, in the daytime. *Ovid.* Anxia nocte, anxia luce gemit. *Cic.* Centesima lux est hæc ab interitu P. Clodii. *Virg.* Crastina lux, the morrow, to-morrow. *Ovid.* Lux natalis, birthday. *Cic.* and *Plaut.* Luci, by day, in the daytime (see below at the end). — ¶ Also, the light of life. *Cic.* Negant intueri lucem esse fas ei, qui, &c. that he ought not to live, who, &c. *Ovid.* Lucem videre, to live. *Cic.* Aliquem communi luce privare. *Id.* Lucis usuram dare alicui. *Id.* Suscipi in lucem, to be born. *Id.* Lucem aspicere. — Also, life itself. *Virg.* Corpora luce carentim. *Id.* O luce magis dilecta sorori. *Cic.* Lucem propriam accipere, sc. by birth. *Id.* Lux mea (as a word of endearment), my life (unless it be, my light), my angel, &c. —

¶ Also, the eyes or sight. *Stat.* Effossæ vestigia lucis. *Ovid.* Damnum lucis ademptæ. *Rutil.* Siccæ luce, with dry eyes, without tears. — ¶ *Figur. light.* And, first, public view, public life, the world, public. *Cic.* Nec vero ille in luce modo, atque in oculis civium magnus, sed intus domique præstantior. *Id.* Isocrates forensi luce caruit, intraque parietes aluit gloriam, h. e. took no part in the public business of the forum, did not appear in public. *Id.* Lucem non aspicere, carere publico, to keep himself from the public eye, live in a retired manner. *Id.* Res occultas aperire, in lucemque proferre. *Id.* Deiotarus vestram familiam abjectam et obscuram e tenebris in lucem vocavit, made known, brought into notice, rescued from obscurity. *Id.* Benefacta in luce collocari volunt, h. e. in others' view. — And light, h. e. elucidation, explanation, illustration, clearing up. *Cic.* Sententiæ auctoris lucem desiderant. *Id.* Historiæ, lux veritatis. — Again, light, h. e. encouragement, animation, enlivening, life. *Cic.* Lux liberalitatis et sapientiæ tuæ. *Liv.* Hoc facto Senatus consulto, lux quadam affulsisse civitati visa est. — Also, light, h. e. bright and joyful circumstances, help, succor, deliverance. *Cic.* Lucem dispicere cæpisti. *Id.* Tanta unius hominis virtus lucem afferre reip. potuit. *Id.* Lucem ingenii porrigere civibus. — Also, light, h. e. ornament. *Cic.* Hanc urbem, lucem orbis terrarum. — So, also, ornament, honor, distinction, eminence. *Sil.* Genus sine luce. — ¶ *Luci* sometimes stands in the ablat. instead of luce, referred to day or light of day. *Cic.* Quis audiat luci? by day, in the daytime, by daylight. *Plaut.* Mane cum luci simul. *Lucret.* In luci, h. e. eum lucet, in the light, in the daytime. — Also, *Luen* (masc.), for luce. *Terent.* Cum primo luen. — In *Plaut.* Lux is found masc.

LUXATURÆ (luxo), æ, f. a disjoining, 3 luxation. *Marcel. Empir.*

LUXUS (λοξός, or λοξώω), as, avi, atum, 2 a. I. to disjoint, dislocate, put out of joint, put out of its place, ἐξαρθεῖν. *Senec.* Ut fracta pars jungatur, ut luxata in locum reponatur. *Plin.* Articulis luxatis. *Cato.* Luxatum si quod est. — *Figur.* to put out of its place, displace. *Plin.* radices vitium, sc. in ploughing. *Id.* Ne luxetur calamus (graff, scion).

LUXOR, aris, dep. I. same as *Luxurior*. 3 *Plant.* (The common reading is *luxuriatur*.)

LUXURIA, æ, and **LUXURIES** (luxus), ei, f. excessive vegetation, superfluity, rankness, overgrowth. *Cic.* In oratione, ut in herbis, est luxuries. *Virg.* Luxuriam segetum depascit. *Plin.* Luxuria segetum castigatur dente pecudis. — So, also, *Plin.* Luxuria humoris, h. e. superabundance and great fruitfulness. — ¶ Hence, wantonness, wild gaiety, friskiness, frolicsome. *Val. Flacc.* His (tauris) luxuriam dedit. — ¶ Also, luxury, excess, profusion, lavish expense in eating, drinking, &c. extravagance, dissipation. *Plaut.* Inopiam Luxurie filiam facit. *Vellei.* Lucullus profuse huius in ædificiis luxuriæ primus auctor fuit. *Cic.* Luxuries Annibalem ipsum Capuæ corruptit. *Id.* Domus, in qua lustra, libidines, luxuries, omnia denique inaudita vitia versantur. *Id.* Odit populus Rom. privatam luxuriam. *Nepos.* Aliquem a perdita luxuria ad virtutem revocare.

LUXURIOSUS, as, avi, atum, n. I. and **LUXURIOR** (luxuria), aris, atus sum, dep. I. of the earth and plants, to vegetate excessively, be over-fruitful, grow rank, be too luxuriant, have too much sap. *Ovid.* Resecanda falce luxuriat humus. *Id.* Mens ut seges in pingui luxuriabit humo. *Colum.* Cacumina virgarum, ne luxurient, demutillato. *Plin.* Cavetur, ne in frondem luxurient. *Ovid.* Ager assidua luxuriabat aqua. — Hence, to have or use in abundance or superfluity. *Ovid.* Faciem decet deliciis luxuriare novis, h. e. valde ornatam esse. — Also, of the large growth of men and beasts. *Gell.* (of a corpulent man) Cujus corpus in tam immodicum modum luxurasset, had overgrown. *Virg.* Luxuriat

toris animosum pectus, abounds, swells. — ¶ *Figur.* to be luxuriant, run riot, to be too fruitful, diffuse, or florid. *Plin.* Luxuriantis ingeni fertilitas. *Horat.* Luxuriantia compescere, and *Quintil.* astringere. — Also, figur. to be exuberant with life and spirit, to wanton, frisk, leap, skip, riot, exult, bound. *Ovid.* Ludit in pratis, luxuriatque pecus. *Virg.* Emicat (equus), arrectisque frenit cervicibus alte luxurians. *Ovid.* Ut serpens luxuriare solet. *Id.* (of the renovation of Aëson) Membra luxuriant, are instinct with life, are all alive with vigor; or, sicill. — Also, to wanton, go beyond bounds, run riot, give way to joy and delight, exceed, indulge too far, riot, revel, live luxuriously. *Liv.* Ne luxuriarentur otio animi, quos metus hostium continuat. *Curt.* Si multitudo nova libertate luxuriat. *Ov. id.* Luxuriant animi rebus secundis. *Liv.* Capuam luxuriantem felicitate. *Id.* Vercore, ne hæc quoque lætitia luxuriat nobis, et vana evadat, h. e. run wild, go too far; or perhaps better, run to waste, like a tree. *Id.* Læta principia nimis luxuriavere. *Id.* Nimia gloria luxuriat ingenuum.

LUXURIOSUS (luxuriosus), adv. wantonly, immoderately, excessively, wildly. *Cato* ap. *Gell.* Ne hæc lætitia nimis luxuriose eveniat, h. e. degenerate into excess; or breed luxury and insolence. — ¶ Also, luxuriously, voluptuously. *Cic.* Cum facinorosis audacter, cum libidinosius luxuriose vivere. *Nepos.* Epulabatur more Persarum luxuriosius, quam qui aderant, perpeti possent. *Augustin.* Luxuriosissime bibere.

LUXURIOSUS (luxuria), a, um, adj. exuberant, over-fruitful, rank, luxuriant, growing excessively. *Cic.* Lætas segetes, luxuriosa frumenta. *Colum.* Vitis valida et luxuriosa, growing too much to wood. *Ovid.* Divitiis pereat luxuriosa (seges) suis. — ¶ *Figur.* wanton, excessive, immoderate, insolent. *Liv.* Patribus nimis luxuriosa fuit ea lætitia. *Ovid.* Divitiis alitur luxuriosus amor, wanton, capricious, wayward; unless it be luxuriously, profuse, extravagant. *Colum.* Luxuriosissimum dictum. — ¶ Also, excessive, profuse, extravagant, in one's life and expenses, luxuriously, voluptuously. *Cic.* Reprehendere luxuriosos. *Id.* Suppellex, non illa quidem luxuriosi hominis, sed tamen abundantis. *Nepos.* Idem (Alcibiades), simul ac se remiserat, luxuriosus, dissolutus, &c. *Cic.* Nihil luxuriosius, nihil libidinosius (homine illo). *Justin.* Luxuriosa convivia.

LUXUS (it seems to be allied with *luxe*, and *luxus*, a, um), us, m. a dislocation, luxation. *Apul.* — ¶ Also (in which sense it is perhaps allied with λῶω), immoderate expense, luxury, revelling, profuseness, dæwria; also, luxuries. *Terent.* Domus sumptuosa, adolescens luxu perditus. *Cic.* (only once). Nisi forte existimatis, eum in vino ac luxu non risisse, qui nunc in periculo atque exitio suo risum tenere non possit. *Sallust.* Luxu atque ignavia ætatem agere. *Virg.* *Æn.* 4. 193. Nili mem luxu fovere. *Lucan.* Nondum translatos Romanæ in sæcula luxus, h. e. suas copias, et apparatus. *Sil.* Combibat luxus, h. e. delicias Campaniæ. — ¶ Also, sensual delights, voluptuousness. *Sueton.* (The passage quoted from *Virg.* may be referred to this meaning; compare the following line.) — ¶ Also, in a good sense, sumptuousness, costliness, splendor, magnificence, state. *Virg.* regalis, and regifcus.

LUXUS (λοξός), a, um, adj. disjointed, dislocated, put out of place, loosened. *Sul. lusi. fragm.* Luxo pede. — Hence, *Lux* um, i. n. a dislocation, luxation. *Cato* Ad luxum, aut ad fracturam alliga, sanum fiet.

LYÆUS (Λύαιος), i, m. the relaxer, unbender, the freer from care, a name of *Bacchus*. *Ovid.* Bacchumque vocant, Bromiumque, Lyæumque. *Virg.* Legi feræ Cereri, Phæboque, patrique Lyæo — Hence, poetically, for wine. *Horat.*

and *Propert.* — ¶ Adj. *Virg.* Latex Lyæus, the liquor of Bacchus, h. e. wine.

LYCÆOS (Λύκαιος), i, m. a mountain of Arcadia, where Jupiter and Pan were worshipped. *Virg.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Adj. *Lycaean.* *Ovid.* collis, nemus. *Virg.* Pan. *Ovid.* Faunus. — ¶ Written, also, *Lyceus.*

LYCAMBES, æ, m. a man who, having betrothed his daughter to Archilochus, and afterwards given her to another, was driven, by the biting verses of the poet, to hang himself. *Horat.* — Hence, *Lycambæus*, a, um, adj. of *Lycambes.* *Ovid.*

LYCÆON, ðnis, m. a king of Arcadia, father of Callisto, who was changed into a wolf. *Ovid.* — Also, his grandson, son of Callisto. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a beast, of the wolf kind. *Mela.* — ¶ Also, a *Lycomian*; plur. *Lycaones.* *Mela.*

LYCÆONIA, æ, f. a district of Asia Minor, between Cappadocia, Cilicia, and Pisidia. *Liv.* and *Cic.*

LYCÆONIS, idis, f. daughter of Lycaon, h. e. *Callisto.* *Ovid.*

LYCÆONIUS, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Lycaea.* *Ovid.* mensa. *Id.* Arctos, h. e. *Callisto*, a constellation. *Id.* axis, h. e. northern, where this constellation is. — ¶ Also, in, from or belonging to *Lycaonia*, *Lycomian.* *Virg.*

LYCAPSOS, i, f. See *Lycopsis.*

LYCEUM, or **LYCIUM** (Λύκειον), i, n. a gymnasium at Athens, where Aristotle taught. *Cicero* also gave the name to a part of the gymnasium of his Tusculan estate. *Cic.*

LYCEUS, i. See *Lycaeus.*

LYCHAS, æ, m. See *Lichas.*

LYCHNICOS (Λυχνικός), a, um, adj. 3 shining, lightg. *Hygin.* lapis, same as *Lychnites.*

LYCHNIS (Λυχνίς), idis, f. lighting, furnishing with lights. *Fulgent.* *Lychnides* puellæ. — Hence, sc. gemma, a gem of a fiery color. *Plin.* — Also, sc. herba, a kind of rose, with a flower of fiery red. *Plin.* — Also, *Lychnis agria*, a plant, same as *antherrhinum*, lion's-mouth.

LYCHNITES (Λυχνίτης), æ, m. lapis 2 lychnites, a kind of white marble from the island of Paros, so called because they cut it by the light of lamps. *Plin.*

LYCHNITIS (Λυχνίτης), idis, f. a certain 2 plant, so called because it was used for wicks. *Plin.*

LYCHNÖBIUS (Λυχνόβιος), ii, m. a liver 2 by lamp light, one that makes night day. *Senec.*

LYCHNÖCHUS (Λυχνόχος), i, m. any 1 thing that supports a lamp, lamp-stand, candle-stick, candelabra, chandelier. *Cic.*

LYCHNOS (Λυχνος), i, m. a lamp, light. 1 *Cic.* and *Virg.*

LYCIA, æ, f. *Lycia*, a district of Asia Minor, between Caria and Pamphylia. *Ovid.* — ¶ Hence, *Lycius*, a, um, adj. belonging to *Lycia*, *Lycian.* *Ovid.* gens. *Id.* hasta, h. e. of the *Lycian* king *Sarpedon.* So, *Horat.* catervæ, his troops. *Propert.* Lycius deus, h. e. *Apollo*, who had an oracle at Patara in Lycia, called by *Virg.* *Lycia sortes.* *Stat.* Pæan Lycie (with long i, from Λάκειος). *Cels.* Lycium, sc. medicamentum, a medicine made of a species of thorn. *Virg.* Lycii, the *Lycians.*

LYCIMNIUS, a, um, adj. *Lycimnian*, h. e. so called from the town *Lycimna.* *Stat.*

LYCISCÆ, æ, or **LYCISCÆ**, es, f. the name of a dog. *Virg.* — *Isidor.* quotes *Plin.* as saying that dogs bred between wolves and dogs, wolf-dogs, were called *Lycisci.*

LYCIUM, ii, n. See *Lycius*, a, um, under *Lycia.*

LYCIUS, a, um. See *Lycia.*

LYCOMÆDES, is, m. a king of Scyros, at whose court Achilles remained concealed in woman's clothes. *Pyrrhus* or *Neoptolemus* was the son of Achilles by *Deidamia*, the daughter of *Lycomedes.* *Stat.*

LYCOPHON, a plant, otherwise called *herba sclerata.* *Apul.*

LYCOPHOS (Λυκόφως), the morning twilight. *Fest.*

LYCOPHRON, ðnis, m. a Greek tragic poet. *Stat.* and *Ovid.*

LYCOPHTHALMOS (Λυκόφθαλμος), i, 2 m. wolf's-eye, a precious stone. *Plin.*

LYCOPYSIS (Λύκοψις), is, f. wolf's-face, a plant, resembling ox-tongue (*anchusa*). *Plin.* 27. 73., where *Ed. Hard.* has *Lycapsos.*

LYCÖRIAS, ædis, f. a sea-nymph. *Virg.*

LYCÖRIS, idis, f. a freed-woman of *Volturnus*, of whom *Gallus* the poet, and afterwards *Antony* the triumvir, were enamored. Her real name was *Cytheris.* *Ovid.* and *Virg.*

LYCÖRMAS, æ, m. a river of *Ætolia.* *Ovid.*

LYCÖS (λύκος), i, m. a Greek word, signifying wolf. — ¶ Also, a kind of spider. *Plin.*

LYCTÖS, or -ÖS, i, f. a town of Crete. *Plin.* — Hence, *Lyctius*, a, um, adj. *Lyctian* or *Cretean.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.*

LYCÖRGÖS, i, m. the famous Spartan lawgiver. *Cic.* — Hence, put for a very strict judge. *Ammian.* *Lycurgos* invenisse se prædicabat. — ¶ Also, an Athenian orator, famous for his justice and impartiality, when at the head of the government. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a king of *Nocæa.* *Stat.* — ¶ Also, a king of *Thrace*, son of *Dryas*, who had all the vines in his kingdom cut down, in order to check the intemperance of his subjects. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a son of *Aleus*, and father of *Ancæus.* — ¶ *Lycurgæus*, a, um, adj. *Lycurgæan.* *Cic.* Att. 1, 13. Qui *Lycurgei* fuissimus, h. e. strict as *Lycurgus*, either the Spartan lawgiver, or the Athenian orator. — ¶ *Lycurgides*, æ, m. son of *Lycurgus*, h. e. *Ancæus.* *Ovid.*

LYCÖS, or -ÖS, i, m. a king of Thebes, husband of *Astiopa.* — ¶ Also, a son of *Paulioa*, and king of *Lycia.* *Mela.*

¶ Also, a river by *Laodicea*, in Great *Phrygia*; one in *Mysia*, in *Pontus*, &c.

LYDIA, æ, f. a district of Asia Minor, of which *Sardis* was the capital. *Plin.* — The *Etrurians* were supposed to be of *Lydian* origin; hence, *Lydia*, for *Etruria.* *Rutil.* — ¶ Hence, *Lydius*, a, um, adj. *Lydian*, in, of or from *Lydia.* *Tibull.*

Lydia regna, h. e. *Gyges.* *Id.* *Lydius* aurifer annis, h. e. *Pactolus.* *Martial.*

Lydia pensa, h. e. which *Onphale*, queen of *Lydia*, assigned to *Hercules.* *Propert.*

Cinget Bassaricas Lydia mitra comas, h. e. especially used by the *Lydians* and *Phrygians.* *Plin.* lapis, a touchstone, for proving gold, silver or brass; coticula. — Also, *Etrurian*, *Tuscan.* *Virg.*

Thybris. *Sil.* stagna, h. e. lacus *Trasimenus.* *Catull.* *Lydiæ lacus* (*Benaci*) undæ (perhaps because the lake was formerly under the dominion of the *Etrurians*; others read otherwise). — ¶ Also, *Lydus*, a, um, adj. same as *Lydius*, *Lydian.* *Ovid.* *Lyda* puella, h. e. *Onphale* regina *Lydiæ.* *Stat.* *Lydæ* pondera gazæ, h. e. *Pactoli aurum.* *Cic.*

Lydus, a *Lydian.* *Id.* *Lydi*, the *Lydiaes.* — Also, *Etrurian*, *Tuscan.* *Sil.* ora.

Virg. *Lydorum manus*, h. e. of the *Tuscans.* Hence, *Plant.* *Lydi barbari*, h. e. *Iudii* e *Tuscia*, in ludis *Romanorum* adhibiti, players, and especially dancers.

LYGÖINÖS lapis (Λυγόινος λίθος), a dazzling white stone or marble, in the island of *Paros* (or, as many read, in *Taurus*). *Plin.* — Called, also, *Lygdos.* *Martial.*

LYGÖDÖS, or -ÖS, i, m. See *Lygdinus.*

LYGÖS (λύγος), i, f. same as *Vitez.* *Plin.*

LYMIRA, &c. See *Linayra.*

LYMPHÆ (perhaps for *limpa*, whence 3 limpidus may come; or, by the change of a letter, for *λύπη*), æ, f. water, vider. *Virg.* fluvialis. *Horat.* Loquaces lymphæ desiliunt. *Lucret.* *Lymphæ* puteales. *Ovid.* *Vulnera lymphis* ablucere. *Senec.* *Sancta fontis lymphæ.* *Catull.* *Hinc abite lymphæ*, vini perniciës.

— Also, water impregnated with juices of any kind. *Virg.* *Fovit ea vulnus lymphæ.* *Seren.* *Savamon.* *Lymphæ* intercus, the dropsy, *hydropsy.*

LYMPHÆÖS (lymphæ), a, um, adj. of 3 a crystal or water color. *Martian.* *Capell.*

LYMPHÆTICÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. amazed, 2 mad, frantic, furious, distracted, raving, beside himself, frightened out of his wits, panic-struck. *Liv.* *Ita victorem equitatum velut lymphaticus pavor dissipat* (πανικός φόβος), a panic. *Senec.* *Lymphatici metus.* *Apul.* *Cogitabam subito*, velut lymphaticus, exsilire. *Plin.*

Lymphatica somnia. *Id.* *Helleborum* medetur melancholicis, insanientibus, lymphaticis, sc. hominibus. *Serean.* *Summ.* *Helleborum* purgatur lymphaticus error, madness (others read humor, and render *lymphaticus* by watery, understanding the *hydropsy*, which may be the sense as it stands here). *Plaut.* *numini*, crazy, mad, h. e. which will not stay in one's purse, are ever for looting out. *Id.* *Lymphaticum*, for lymphaticus morbus. (Compare *Lymphatus*.)

LYMPHÆTIDÖ (lympho), ðnis, f. wild aff- 2 fright, consternation, panic, frenzy, madness, *νυμφοληψία.* *Plia.*

LYMPHÆTÖS, a, um. See *Lympho.*

LYMPHÆTÖS (lympho), us, m. same as 2 *Lymphatio.* *Plin.*

LYMPHÖ (lymphæ), as, avi, atom, a. I. 3 to amaze, drive out of his senses, madden with terror, distract with fear, make beside himself, make mad, *ἐκπαίω.* *Val. Flacc.*

Deus ancipitem lymphaverat urbem. *Stat.* *florificis lymphæ incurtus urbes.* *Plin.* *Ilac herba pota*, lymphari homines, become mad, lose their reason.

— Hence, *Lymphatus*, a, um (corresponding to the Greek *νυμφοληπτος*, struck with madness in consequence of having seen a nymph, hence, in general), maddened, driven out of one's wits, crazed, panic-struck, wild, furious. *Horat.* *Mentem lymphatam* (panic-struck).

Mareotico (sc. vino) redegit in veros timores *Cæsar.* *Liv.* *Lymphati et attoniti.* *Virg.* *Furit lymphata per urbem.* — *Lymphans*, for lymphatus.

Apul. and *Plin.*

LYMPHÖR, ðnis, m. same as *Lymphæ.* 3 *Licil.* ap. *Non.*

LYNCÆTÆ, ærum, m. inhabitants of the town *Lyncus*, in Macedonia, and the region about it. *Plin.* — Hence, *Lyncætis*, idis, f. adj. of or belonging thereto. *Plin.* aqua. — Also, *Lyncæstius*, a, um, adj. belonging to the same. *Ovid.* annis.

— Also, *Lyncæstus*, a, um, adj. same as *Lyncæstius.* *Vitruv.* fons.

LYNCÆUS (dissyll.), ei and eos, m. *Argo* 3 *κείς*, one of the *Argonauts*, remarkable for his keen sight. *Horat.* and *Val. Flacc.* — ¶ Also, son of *Ægyptus*, and husband of *Hypernestra.* *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, son of *Thestius*, and brother of *Althæa.* *Hygin.*

LYNCÆUS, a, um, adj. pertaining or belonging to *Lyncæus*, *Lajaccan*, *Λυγκείος.* *Ovid.* ensis. — ¶ Figur. *Lyncæan*, sharp-sighted, like *Lyncæus.* *Cic.* *Quis est tam Lyncæus*, qui, &c.; but this is better derived from *lynx*, and signifies *lynx-eyed*, keen-sighted, as the *lynx*.

LYNCIDES, æ, m. seems to be a son or 3 descendant of *Lyncæus.* *Ovid.*

LYNCÛRION (Λυγκούριον), or -UM, ii, n. *lynx-stone*, a hard, transparent stone, of a fiery color, supposed by the ancients to be formed from the urine of the *lynx.* *Plin.* 8, 57. According to *Beckmann* (*Hist. of Inventions*, I, 2.) probably the *hyacinth*, or *jacinth*; according to others, the *tonrinaline*, a transparent amber.

LYNCÖS, i, m. a king of *Scythia*, who was changed into a *lynx.* *Ovid.* — ¶ Fem. a town of Macedonia; see *Lyncæstæ.*

LYNX (λύγξ), lyncis, f. and m. a *lynx* or 3 ounce, a spotted animal, with bright and fiery eyes; *Bacchus* made use of them to draw his chariot. *Virg.* *Lynces* *Bacchi* variæ. *Stat.* *Velatum geminæ dejectu lyncis*, h. e. *pellis e lynce.*

LYRÆ (λύρα), æ, f. a lyre, lute, harp, a 3 stringed instrument, which differed from the *cithara* only in form. *Ovid.*

Mercury invented it and presented it to *Apollo.* It is often attributed to the lyric poets (and even to other poets), because their poems were sung to the lyre; thus, *Ovid.* *Pindaricæ fidicen lyræ.* *Horat.* *Non hæc jocose conviciunt lyræ.* Also, *Stat.* *Quamvis mea carmina surgant inferiore lyræ.* — ¶ Also, *Lyra*, a constellation. *Ovid.*

LYRCÖS, **LYRCÖS**, or **LYRCÆS**, i, m. a fountain or river in *Peloponnesus.* *Stat.*

— Hence, *Lyrcæus*, a, um, adj. *Val. Flacc.*; and *Lyrcæus*, a, um, adj. *Ovid.*

Lyrcæan, of or pertaining to the *Lyrcæus.*

LYRICEN (lyra & cano), *lyris*, m. a player 3 on the lyra, harper, *λυριστής.* *Sat. De*

sides *Baïæ*, *lyricenæ notus Hectoris*

armis, *h. e. Misenus* (but here *liticen* is also read).

LÝRICŪS (lyra), *a, um, adj. of or pertaining to n lyre, lute, or harp, lyrie, lyrical, λυρικός. Ovid. Lyrici modi. Id. soni. Horat. vates, a lyric poet. Ovid. Lyrici Teia mīsa senis, h. e. Anacreontis. Stat. Regnator Lyricæ cohortis, h. e. Pindar. — Lyrica, sc. carmina, lyric songs, odes. Plin. Ep. — Lyrici, se poete, lyric poets, writers of lyric poetry Quintil.*

LÝRISTĒS (λυριστής), *æ, m. a lyrist. 2 Plin.*

LÝRNĒSŪS, LÝRNĒSSŪS, or -ŌS, i, f. a town in Phrygia, the birthplace of Briseis, the mistress of Achilles. — Hence, Lýrnēsis, or Lyrnessis, idis, adj. f. Lyrnessina, of or pertaining to Lyrnessus. Ovid. Abducta Lyrnesside tristis Achilles, h. e. Briseis. — Hence, also, Lyrnessius, or Lyrnessius, a, um, adj. Lyrne-

sian. Ovid. mœnia. — Also, Lyrnessias, adis. Præstus.

LYRŌN (λύρον), *i, n. a plant; same as Alisma. Plin.*

LÝSANDĒR, dri, m. a celebrated general of the Spartans. Nepos. — Also, another Lysander, a Spartan magistrate. Cic. Off. 2. 23.

LÝSAS, autis, a plant; same as Artemisia. 3 Apul.

LÝSIAS, æ, m. a celebrated orator. Cic. — Hence, Lysiācus, ā, um, adj. of or belonging to Lysias. Quintil.

LÝSIMACHĪĀ (λυσимаχία), *æ, f. willow-herb (Lysimachia vulgaris, L.). Plin. — ¶ Lysimachia, æ, f. a city of Thrace, founded by king Lysimachus. — Hence, Lysimachiensis, e, adj. of or belonging to this city. Liv. Lysimachienses, the inhabitants of the same.*

LÝSIMACHŪS, i, m. a stone resembling Rhodian marble, with veins of gold. Plin.

M.

M is the prænomen *Marcus*; as, *M. Cicero, Marcus Cicero*; but *M'* signifies *Manius*; and *M*, when a number, denotes a thousand.

MADIA (μάδια), *by Jove, an oath common with the Greeks. Petron.*

MACAREIS, idis, f. Μακρηίς, the daughter of Macareus. Ovid.

MACAREUS (Μακαρεύς) [trisyll.], *ēi and ēos, m. the son of Æolus, who had a child by his sister Canoe. Ovid.*

MACCŪS (μακκῶω), *a, um, adj. foolish, 3 doltish, stupid. Apul.*

MACEDŌ, and MACEDŌN (Μακεδών), *ōnis, m. in or of Mædonia; a Mædonian. Cic. Macedo Alexander. Horat. Vir Macedo, h. e. Philippus. Nepos. Macedones milites. — ¶ Also, n certain usurer. Pandect. See Macedonianus.*

MACEDŌNYĀ (Μακεδονία), *æ, f. Mædonia, Mædon, a country situated between Thessaly and Thrace, which had rulers of its own, until it was conquered and reduced to a Roman province by Q. Cæcilius Metellus. The most celebrated kings of Mædon were Philip, and his son, Alexander the Great. The original inhabitants of Mædon were of Illyrian descent, but mingled afterwards with the Greeks.*

MACEDŌNYANŪS, a, um, adj. In Pandect. Senatusconsultum Macedonianum, against an usurer by the name of Macedo; whereby it was decreed, that a person lending money to minors, should not be entitled to sue them after the death of their parents.

MACEDŌNICŪS (Μακεδονικός), *a, um, adj. Macedonian. Plin. mare. Id. cerasa. Id. chlamys. Plaut miles. Liv. prieda. — ¶ Macedonicus, a surname given to Metellus, from his conquests in Mædon. Vellei., Plin., and Valer. Mac.*

MACEDŌNIENSIS, e, adj. same as Macedonicus. Plaut.

MACEDŌNTŪS (Μακεδόντιος), *a, um, adj. Macedonian; same as Macedonicus. Ovid.*

MACELLĀRĪŪS (macellum), *a, um, adj. pertaining to flesh and other provisions; whose business is with these. Vul. Mac. taberna. — Macellarius (subst.), ii, m. a victualler, seller of any kind of victuals. Varr. and Sueton.*

MACELLINŪS (Id.), *was the emperor 3 Opilius Macrinus thus called by his servants for shedding the blood of their fellow servants like n butcher. Capitolin.*

MACELLUM (unc.), *i, n. a provision-market, market, shambles, &c. Cic. — ¶ Also, figur. all sorts of provisions or victuals, which were sold at the macellum. Manil. — ¶ Also, Macellinus, i, m. for macellum. Martini. 96, 9.*

MACELLŪS (dimin. of macer), *a, um, 3 adj. somewhat lean or meagre. Lucil. homo*

MACEŌ (unc.), *es, n. 2. to be lean, meagre 3 or thin. Plaut.*

MACER (unc.), *cra, crum, adj. lean, meagre, thin, poor, barren. Virg. taurus. Cic. solum. Colam. Macerrimæ stirpes. Varr. Ager macrior. — ¶ Figur. meagre, thin. Martial. libellus, h. e. small, thin. Horat. Me macrum reducit, h. e. sad, sorrowful. — ¶ It was also a Roman family name. Ænilius Macer, n poet, and friend of Virgil. Ovid.*

MACERATĪŌ (macerō), *ōnis, f. a steeping in liquor, soaking, maceration. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, a making soft or tender. Arnob.*

MACERESCŌ (Id.), *is, n. 3. to become soft 3 or tender. Cato.*

MACERĪĀ (unc.), *æ, f. any wall inclosing grounds; a garden-wall, pork-wall, &c. Terent., Varr. and Cæs.*

MACERIES (unc.), *ēi, f. affliction, distress. Afrm. — ¶ Also, same as Maceria. Prudent.*

MACERŌ (unc.), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 2 soak in liquor, soften by steeping, macerate. Terent. Salsamenta hæc fac macerentur probe. Colum. Fimum assiduo macerari liquore. Vitruv. Macerare glebas calcis. Plin. panem, sc. aqua. Id. in testina piscium sale, h. e. to pickle. Id. aliquid fumo. Id. totum corpus lacte, to bathe, wash, in order to soften the skin. — ¶ Figur. to soften or break down, weaken, enervate, harass. Liv. Alterum annum circumvallatos inclusosque nos fame macerant. — ¶ It is elegantly applied to the mind: to afflict, grieve, trouble, tease, torment, consume, waste, make to pine away, fret, vex, mortify, prey upon. Terent. Sed quid ego? eum me exerceo? eum me macero? Plaut. Egomet me concoquo, et macero, et defatigo. Ovid. Maceror interdum, quod sim tibi causa dolendi. Horat. Huius in genas furtim labitur, arguens, quam lentis penitus macerer ignibus, h. e. consumar lento amore. Calp. Quam nunc ego maceror una, whom alone I ardently love. — ¶ Macerare expectationem, to torment by procrastination. Senec. Non tamen expectationem vestram macerabo, singulos producendo: liberaliter hodie, et plena manu faciam.*

MACES. See *Mactes*.

MACESCŌ (maceo), *is, n. 3. to grow lean 3 or thin, become meagre or barren, pine or waste away. Varr.*

MACETĀE (Μακεται), *ārum, and, by contract, um, m. poet. for Macedones, the Macedonians. Stat. — Also, same as Syri. Sil. 13, 878.*

MACETES, *um, m. a nation in Africa, about the region of the Syrtis, perhaps the same whom Pliny calls Macæ, and Ptolemy Μακαίσι Συρτίαι. Sil. Et Macetum primi, atque invicti corpora Mauri. — ¶ The singular is Maces, etis. Sil. Marmarides, tum Maurus atrox, Garamasque, Macesque.*

MACHÆRĀ (μάχαιρα), *æ, f. a sword, 1 sabre. Plaut. — ¶ Also, for Mentula. Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 85. — ¶ Also, the name of a præco. Juvenal.*

MACHÆRIUM (μαχαίριον), *ii, n. a little 3 sword. Plaut.*

MACHÆRŌPHŌRŌS (μαχαίροφόρος), *i, 1 m. one who bears a sword or sabre. Cic.*

MACHĀŌN (Μαχάων), *ōnis, m. a son of Æsculapius, and n skilful physician. Cels.*

MACHĀŌNICŪS (Machaon), *and MACHĀŌNIŪS, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Machaon. Sidor.*

MACHINĀ (μηχανή), *æ, f. a frame, fabric, work. Læcret. mundi. — ¶ Especially, an instrument or a machine, by which things of considerable weight are moved or transferred; as, a crane, cylinder, &c. Vitruv. Machina est continens ex materia conjunctio, maximas ad onerum motus habens virtutes, a machine, engine. Cic. Omnes illæ columnæ, machina apposita dejectæ, et repositæ sunt. Horat. Torquet nunc lapidem, nunc ingenies machina tignum. Id. Trahuntque siccæ machinæ carinas. Pandect. Machina frumentaria. — ¶ Also, n stage or scaffold where slaves were exposed to sale. Q. Cic. Amicam, quam palam domi haberet, de machinis einit. — ¶ Also, a scaffold, frame of timber; a trestle, ensel. Plin. Pingebat semper togatus, quamquam in machinis. Pandect. Si servum tibi tectorem commodaveris, et de machina ceciderit. Id. Si, ut de plano opus faceret; tu eum imposuisti machinæ: aut si machinæ culpa factum est, minus diligenter ligatæ, vel funium, perticarumque vetustate. — ¶ Also, a military machine, warlike engine. Virg. Aut hæc in nostros fabricata est machina muros. Sallust. Veneis, turribus, et machinis omnium generum expugnare oppidum. Plin. Mures machinæ. Vitruv. Arietaria machina. Flor. Machinis urbem quater. — Figur. Cic. Hanc legem ad evitandas illius opes, tanquam machinam comparari. Id. Iisdem machinis sperant me posse labefactari, quibus antea stantem perculerunt. — ¶ Frequently, a trick, artifice, device, stratagem, plan, contrivance. Plaut. Aliquam machinabor machinam, unde aurum efficiam herili filio. Accius. Nec quem dolum ad eum, aut machinam commoliari, scio. Cic. Ut omnem adhibeam machinam ad tenendum adolescentem. Plaut. Quantas res turbo! quantas moveo machinas!*

MACHINĀLIS (machina), *e, adj. relating 2 to machines, μηχανικός. Plin. scientia.*

MACHINĀMENTUM (machinor), *i, n. 2 a machine. Liv. — ¶ Figur. an instrument, organ. Apul. Machinamenta, quibus ad sentiendas dijudicandasque quantitates, et qualitates census instructi sunt, h. e. organs of sense. — Also, trick, artifice. Cod. Theod*

MACHINARIUS (machina), a, um, adj. 3 relating to a machine. *Apul. mola, h. c. that is turned about by an ass or a horse, by means of a machine. Pandect. asinus, h. c. the ass that does this. Id. mentor, h. c. one who measures lands with instruments, a surveyor. Solia. commentator, h. c. an inventor of machines or engines. — Hence, Machinarius, ii, m. absolutely, who works in or standing on a machine; or, a constructor of machines. Pandect.*

MACHINATIUS (machinor), ōnis, f. artificial construction of a machine to put a thing in motion; mechanism; mechanical device, contrivance, skill. *Cic. Cum machinatione quidam moveri aliquid videmus, ut sphaeram, ut horas, non dubitamus, quin illa opera sint rationis. Id. Data est quibusdam bestiis etiam machinatione quidam atque solertia: ut in araneis alie quasi rete texunt, ut si quid inhaerit, conficiant, &c. — ¶ Also, a machine, engine. Vitruv. Portationes fructuum non essent, nisi plaustorum, aut sarracorum per terram, navicularum per aquam inventae essent machinationes. Cæs. Qui tante altitudinis machinationes tanta celeritate promovere possent. Id. Haec (tigna) cum machinationibus denissa in flumen defigere. Mart. Aque magnam vim ex mari rotis, ac machinationibus exprimere. — Figur. Cic. Iudex, tanquam machinatione aliqua, tum ad severitatem, tum ad remissionem animi, tum ad tristitiam, tum ad letitiam est contorquendus. Pandect. Dolus malus est omnis calliditas, fallacia, machinatio, ad circumveniendum, fallendum, decipiendum alterum adhibita. Id. Quae non magnam machinationem exigunt, artificie, craft. Id. Per machinationem obligatus, h. c. per dolum.*

MACHINATOR (Id.), ōris, m. an engineer, machinist, architect. *Liv. tormentorum. — Also, without a genit. Senec. Ludicris artibus annumeres licet machinatores, qui pignata per se surgentia excoquant, et tabulata tacite in sublime crescentia, &c. — ¶ Figur. generally in a bad sense, a cunning deceiver, subtle contriver, inventor. Cic. Omnium architectus et machinator. Id. sceleurum. Tacit. doli. Apul. accusationis. Senec. fraudis.*

MACHINATRIX (machinator), icis, f. au 3 inventress, author, beguiner, contriver. *Senec. facinorum.*

MACHINATUS (machinor), us, m. same 3 as Machinatio. *Apul.*

MACHINATUS (Id.), a, um, particip. with passive signification. *Vitruv. Aspicimus solis, lunæ, quinque stellarum naturam, quæ ni machinata versarentur, non habuissimus in terra lucem, by mechanism, mechanically. Sallust. Indicium a P. Autronio machinatum, framed, devised, contrived. — ¶ See, also, Machinor.*

MACHINOR (machina), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to contrive, devise, design, frame, make, build, μηχανίζομαι. *Cic. Ad usum autem orationis, incredibile est, quanta opera machinata natura sit. Id. Qui hæc machinatus est, ut molitionem novam quereretur. Id. Hæc duo musici machinati ad voluptatem sunt, versum, atque cantum. Vitruv. Tritonem æreum collocavit, et ita est machinatus, ut vento circummageretur. — ¶ Frequently in a bad sense, to plot or contrive with an ill design, scheme maliciously. Plaut. Mihi illa nabet: machinare quod lubet. Id. Nisi si meo aliquam corde machinor astutiam. Id. Aliquam machinabor machinam, unde aurum efficiam. Cic. Cum arma in adem Castoris comportabas, nihil aliud, nisi uti ne quid per vim agi posset, machinabare. Id. Sibi ipsi nefariam pestem machinari, to plot his own destruction. Liv. necem alieni. Sallust. perniciem ciuium. Cic. pestem in aliquem. Justin. exitium occultis insidiis. Id. exitum per insidias. Pandect. adversus hostem, vel latronem.*

MACHINOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. cunningly contrived. *Sueton. Repententique Baïlos in locum corrupti navigii machinosum i'ud obtulit.*

MACHINOLX (Id.), æ, f. a small machine. 3 Fest.

MACHLIS. See Achlis.

MACIES (maceo), ēi, f. leanness, thinness, meagreness, lankness, want of flesh, λεπτότης. *Col. Inde tussis, et macies. Ovid. Adhucque citem macies. Cic. Profectus est ad bellum: at qua imbecillitate! quæ macie! how much weakened! Id. Homo vegrandi macie torridus, parched with excessive leanness. Plin. Hoc maciem facit, occasioas leanness. — ¶ It is also used of barren lands, and the scanty, stunted growth of herbs or plants. Colum. Cultoris diligentiam soli vincere potest, poorness, barrenness. Ovid. Seges macie deficit. Pallad. Corticis macies jejuna nihil nutrit, dryness. — Solin. Macies aquarum, diminution or deficiency of water; as at the ebb. — ¶ Figur. meagreness of expression. Auct. dial. de Oratorib. Qui hæc ossa, et hanc maciem probant.*

MACILENTUS (macies), a, um, adj. lean, 3 lank, meagre. *Plaut.*

MACIO (Id.), as, a. 1. to make leau; to l-3 sea, diminish. *Solin.*

MACIR (μακίρ), the aromatic, red bark of a tree in India. *Plin.*

MACIS, idis, f. mace: according to others, a fictitious spice. *Plaut.*

MACOR (maceo), ōris, m. leanness, meagreness. *Pacuv. Corpus macore senet. (Al. leg. maerore.)*

MACRA, æ, m. a river of Italy between Liguria and Etruria. *Liv.*

MACRESCO (macer), is, crui, n. 3. to grow 2 leau, pine away. *Colum. Ne penuria cibi macrescat pecus. Varr. Fames macrescere cogit. Festus. Curionem agnum Plautus pro macro dixit, quasi cura macrisset.*

MACRYTAS (Id.), ātis, f. meagreness, 2 leanness, poorness of soil, &c. *Vitruv. and Pallad.*

MACRYTUDŌ (Id.), īnis, f. same as Mac- 3 cies. *Plaut.*

MACROBII (μακρός & βίος), ōrum, m. a nation in Ethiopia; so called on account of their longevity. *Plin.*

MACROBIVS, ii, m. Aurelius Macrobius Ambrosius Theodosius, a man of consular dignity, who lived towards the end of the fourth century, and wrote a commentary on Cicero de Somnio Scipionis, and another book called Saturnalia.

MACROCHERA (μακρόχειρα), from μα- 3 κρός, long, and χείρ, hand). *Lamprid. tunica, h. c. long-sleeved.*

MACROCHIR. See Longimanus.

MACROCOLUM (μακρός & κῶλον), i, n. paper or parchment of the largest size, or, as we say, royal paper, μακρόκωλον. *Cic. Ἀρχέγονον translatus in macrocolum lege convivis tuis.*

MACROLOGIA (μακρολογία), f. macrology, prolixity, verbosity. *Quintil., Charis. and Diomed.*

MACROR. See Maeor.

MACTABILIS (macto), e, adj. deadly. 3 Lucret.

MACTATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a killer, slayer, 3 murderer. *Senec. Perge mactator senum.*

MACTATUS (Id.), us, m. a sacrificing, 3 killing. *Lucret.*

MACTE. } See Mactus.

MACTI.

MACTEA. See Mattya.

MACTŌ (perhaps obsol. mago, whence may come Mactus and Magnus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to augment, enrich, pre- 3 scut. *Varr. Pulsem diis mactare. Cic. Puerorum extis deos Manes mactare. Liv. Eos se Orco mactare Junius dictitans. — ¶ Also, to sacrifice, immolate. Virg. Mactant lectas de more bidentes. — ¶ Figur. to increase, advance, honor in any manner. Cic. Ferunt laudibus, mactant honoribus, advance, heap honors upon. Arnob. Liberum patrem sanorum consecratione mactatis, do honor to. — ¶ Also, to slay, kill, murder, assassinate, destroy. Cic. Clodius divisores Tribuum domi suæ crudelissima morte mactavit. Id. Non ad mortem rapi, non summo supplicio mactari imperabis? Martial. Ibi il- 3 ligatas molibus damas plagis mactabis, et vernas apros. — ¶ Also, for violare, delere, e medio tollere. Cic. Cum videant, jus civitatis illo supplicio esse*

mactatum. — ¶ Also, to punish, afflict. *Plaut. Divitem audacter sollemus mactare infortunio. Id. Dotatæ mactant et malo, et damno viros. Enn. ap. Non Qui illum dii deereque magno mactassint malo. — ¶ Also, to trouble, vex, plague to death. Plaut. Hoc, quod me mactat, concinnem lutum. — ¶ Also, to throw, cast, precipitate. Acc. ap. Non. Aut illorum opes fundam in campo, aut naves uram, aut castra mactabo in mare.*

MACTRĀ (μάκτρα), æ, f. a kneading- 3 trough. *Petron. De mactra illam sustuli. (Others read de mactrilla, h. c. parva mactra.)*

MACTRILLA. See Maetra.

MACTŪS (mago; see Macto), a, um, adj. augmented, increased; appeared or honored with a sacrifice. It is used in addressing the gods, and signifies happy, contented. Thus, in Serv. ad Æneid. and in Cato: macte hoc vino inferio esto: macte hac dape polluceada esto: macte hoc porco esto, macte esto is put instead of mactus esto, which was likewise used; esto is frequently omitted. — ¶ Macte, and sometimes macti, is also used in congratulating and applauding men, in bidding them to be happy, &c. Cic. Macte virtute, increase in virtue; go on and prosper. Virg. atque his victorem affatur Inlram: Macte nova virtute puer: sic itur ad astra. Senec. Macte virtute esto sanguinolentis, et ex acie redeuntibus dicitur, brave! gallant! valorous! Liv. Macti virtute milites Romani este: vestrum iter ac reditum omnia sæcula laudibus ferent. Vul. Flacc. Macte, ait o nostrum genus. Lucil. Macte, inquam, virtute, simulque his versibus esto, h. c. honoratus, laudatus, auctus tum virtute tua, tum versibus meis. Plia. Macti ingenio este, cali interpretes. Liv. Macte virtute diligentique esto. Stat. Macte animo juvenis. Id. Macte toris, Latios inter placidissime vates, h. c. felix connubii. Silv. Macte bonis animi. Martial. Claudia, Rufe, meo nubit Peregrina Pudenti: Macte esto tædis, o llynenæ, tuis. Plin. Macte hac gravitatis gloria, Cæsar. Id. Macte uterque ingenti in rempubl. merito. — ¶ Remarkable is the expression in Liv. Juberein, macte virtute esse, si pro mea patria ista virtus staret: where others read Jubereum, to macte, &c. So, Flor. Macte fortissimam, et meo iudicio heatissimam in ipsis malis civitatem! asseruit cum fide socios, &c. Others read macte esse fortissimam, &c. asseruit: eum fide, &c. In these passages, macti is used as indeclinable, or as an adverb. — ¶ It is also put with the genitive. Martial. Macte animi, quem rarus habet, mornique tuorum, Quos Numa, quos hilaris possit habere Cato. — ¶ Absol. Cic. Servuli dicant, eum, et agripetæ ejectos a Buthrotis: macte! good! excellent! bravo! or, be glad at it!

MACULX (unc.), æ, f. a spot, stain, blot, blur, blennish, mark. Cic. Est corporis macula, nevus: illi tamen hoc lumen videbatur. Ovid. Maculas auferre de vestibus. Plia. in veste ficere. Id. e veste abluere. Id. Lentiginis ac macula e facie tollit elaterium, spots, freckles, pimples, macula. Id. Ruta illi- 3 ta cicatrices et maculas toto corpore emendat. Id. Melittis medetur maculis corporis. Petron. Aquæ aspergo corpori maculam imponit. Ovid. Con- 3 bibit os maculas. Plaut. Maculatur corpus maculis luridis. Cic. Vides ha- 3 bitari in terra raris et angustis in locis: et in ipsis quasi maculis, ubi habita- 3 tur, vastas solitudines interjectas. — ¶ Figur. a fault, slur, disgrace, stain of infamy, infamous blot; dishonor, infamy. Lucil. Quem scis scire tuas omnes maculasque notasque. Cic. Delenda vobis est illa macula, Mithridatic bello suscepta, quæ penitus jam inse- 3 dit atque inveteravit in populi R. no- 3 mine. Id. Homo omnium scelerum li- 3 bidoque maculis notatissimus. Id. Errabas, Verres, cum te maculas furto- 3 rum et flagitiorum tuorum, sociorum innocentium sanguine eluere arbitrabare. Id. Hunc tu vitæ splendorem ma- 3 culis aspergis istis? do you defame, do

yon asperse? *Id.* Legationis cæremoniam perfidia polluit, maculaque afficere. *Senec.* Imprimere maculam laudibus. *Cic.* Ut ejus adolescentiæ maculas ignominiasque præteream. *Id.* Illam non pudor, non pietas, non macula familiæ a cupiditate revocavit. *Id.* Est hujus sæculi labes quædam et macula, virtuti invidere. *Terent.* Effugere maculam avaritiæ. *Plaut.* Inest amoris macula huic homini in pectore, quæ elui nequitiam potest. *Id.* Jam ego ex corpore exigam omnes maculas merorum tibi. *Horat.* Ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego paucis offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit, aut humana parum cavit natura. — ¶ Also, a natural spot or mark. *Plin.* Gemma purpurea nigris interpellantibus maculis. *Virg.* Bos maculis insignis et albo, a. c. albis maculis. *Id.* Maculis auro squalentibus ardens, speckled or dropped with gold. *Id.* Equus albis maculis, with white spots. — ¶ Also, a mesh in a net, an artificial hole in knit work. *Ovid.* Retia sæpe comes maculis distincta tetendi. *Colum.* Locus clatris, vel grandi macularibus contigitur. *Varr.* Septum totum rete grandibus maculis integitur. *Cic.* Reticulum ad nares sibi admovebat, tenuissimo lino, minutis maculis, plenum rosæ. — ¶ The precious stone *telicardios* was called *macula* by the Persians, according to *Pliny*, 37, 68; *Id.* Hard, however, reads *muchalum*, for *maculam*.

MACULATŪS (maculo), ōnis, f. a spotting 3 or staining. *Apul.* Ea tabes primorem cutem vitilagine insignit, et oculimodis maculationibus convariatur. — Figur. *Jul. Firmic.* Aliqua infamiæ maculatione pollutus.

MACULŌS (macula), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to spot, stain, defile with spots. *Virg.* Atro liquantur sanguine guttæ, et terram tabo maculant. *Plaut.* Maculatur corpus maculis luridis. — ¶ Figur. to pollute, defile. *Cic.* Castissimos ludos omni flagitio, dedecore maculare, to taint, contaminate. *Id.* Maculare omni nefario stupro et scelere sacra loca, to defile, pollute. *Id.* Eo negotio M. Catonis splendorem maculare voluerunt, blemish. *Liv.* Maculare partus suos paricidio. *Nepos.* Belli gloriam turpi morte maculavit. *Virg.* Idem ego, nate, tuum maculavi crimine nomen. *Aurel. Viet.* Hunc nulla vitiorum labes maculavit. *Lucret.* Metus maculat penarum præmia vite, h. e. corruptit. — Maculationis verba, h. e. disfiguring. *Gell.* Obscleta quoque, et maculationis ex sordidioris vulgi usu ponit. — ¶ Also, to dye or paint at intervals, and to make spots as it were for ornament. *Val. Flacc.* Lumina non aliter toto cui vertice, quam si Lyda nurus sparso telas maculaverit ostro, variegate.

MACULŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. spotted, stained, blotched. *Cic.* Auctionis vero miserabilis aspectus: vestis Pompeii non multa, eaque maculosa, argentea vasa collisa, &c. *Plin.* Maculosa luna. *Ovid.* Maculosæ sanguine arenæ. *Id.* Littera snuissus quod habet maculosa litura, &c. *Plaut.* Si unam peccavisses syllabam, fieret rorum tam maculosum, quam est nutricis pallium, covered with weals and bruises. — ¶ Also, speckled, spotted. *Virg.* Maculosæ tegmine lyncis, speckled, brinded. *Plin.* Maculosum marmor. *Colum.* Equus coloris nigri, vel maculosi. — ¶ Also, figur. tainted, contaminated, polluted, foul, impure, ill-famed. *Cic.* Maculosi Senatores, nudi equites. *Horat.* Maculosum nefas. *Terent.* Vir omni dedecore maculosus. *Aurel. Viet.* Maculosa adolescentia.

MADAURENSIS (Madaura), e, adj. of or belonging to Madaura, a city in Africa, the native place of *Apuleius*. Hence, *Apuleius* is called *Madaurensis*. *Augustin.*

MADefACIŌ (madeo & facio), is, ōci, actum, a. 3. (Pass. *Madefio*, fieri, factus sum) to wet, make wet, moisten. *Cic.* Vaincatus est, madefactum iri Græciam sanguine. *Virg.* Sanguis madefecerat herbas. *Plin.* Lanan aceto et nitro madefacere. *Ovid.* Imbutum nec-

tare corpus terram suo madefecit odore, h. e. imbuti, perfudit. *Cic.* Imbuti sanguine gladii, vel potius madefacti. *Tibull.* Vellera bis madefacta sucis, dyed. *Catull.* Madefient cæde sepulcra, be moistened or drenched. — ¶ Hence, to make drunk, intoxicated. *Plaut.* Vinos vos madefacitis. *Colum.* Madefactus iaccho (h. e. vino), drenched or intoxicated with wine. *Sil.* Molli luxu madefacta membra, relaxed. — ¶ Also, to steep, soak. *Plin.* Caulis concisos madefaciunt diebus quindecim, atque ita succum expriment.

MADefACTŌ (madefacio), as, a. 1. to 3 moisten frequently. *Venant. Fortun.* Si tamen est fluvius, qui madefactat humum.

MADefACTŪS, a, um. See *Madefacio*.

MADefIŌ (madefacio), is, irreg. passiv. (See *Madefacio*) to become wet or moist, be moistened, &c. *διαίνομαι*.

MADENS (madeo), tis, particip. wet, moist, *δαίσπορος, ἐνυππος*, humore plenus, madidus. *Plin.* Madentes spongiæ. *Id.* Linteolum vino madens. *Quintil.* Vestis madens sanguine. *Petron.* Madens sudore. *Stat.* Madens oculis, h. e. flens. *Ovid.* Os fletu madens, moistened or bedewed with tears. *Id.* More nivis lacrymæ sole madentis eunt, melting in the sun. *Stat.* Ense madens, h. e. ense habens madentem sanguine, having his sword drenched in or reeking with gore. — Cæde madens, reeking with blood. *Juvenal.* Hoc nocuit Lamiarum cæde madenti. *Senec.* Populisque madens ferrum, h. e. sanguine cæsorum populorum. *Id.* Puerili madens arundo leto, reeking with infant blood. — Absolut. *Cic.* and *Virg.* Madens coma, h. e. delibuta unguentis, perfumed. *Lucret.* Sudor madens per collum, h. e. manans, fluens. *Tacit.* Madentes campi, marshy. *Figur.* Sever. Madentes flammæ, h. e. fluentes. *Senec.* Madens Auster, h. e. pluvius. *Martini.* Madens bruma, a rainy winter. *Stat.* Madens deus, h. e. Neptunus. — Vino madens, full of wine, drenched in wine, inebriated. *Senec.* Vir moderatus et gravis, sed mersus vino et madens. — Also, without vino, or mero, *βεβήσμενος*, drunk, intoxicated. *Sueton.* Nec temere unquam triclinio abscessit, nisi distentus ac madens. — ¶ Figur. *Martini.* Jure madens, varique togæ linatus in usu, h. e. well versed in the law. *Gell.* Vitia facundissime accusant, intercutibus ipsi vitis madentes, fall of. *Auson.* Cui felle nullo, melle multo mens madens.

MADĒŌ (μαδάω), es, ui, n. 2. to be or become wet or moist, be soaked, drenched or steeped, μαδάω, voréō. *Cic.* Natabant pavimenta vino, inadebant parietes. *Virg.* Plurima fuso sanguine terra madet. *Id.* Vere madent udo terre, ac pluvialibus austris. *Martial.* Scis, quoties Phario madeat Jove fusca Syene, h. e. pluvia perfundatur. *Id.* Continuis vexata madet vindemia nimbis, h. e. tempus vindemiæ pluvium est. *Id.* Et Cilices nimbis hic maduere suis, h. e. perfusi sunt croco. *Id.* Madent capilli, se. unguento. *Plin.* Persæ unguento inadent. *Id.* Radix succo madet. *Id.* Capræ si aquam biberint, in qua folia ea maducrint, mori dicuntur. *Ovid.* Lacrymis madent genæ, are moistened or bedewed. *Val. Flacc.* Quibus invito maduerunt sanguine dextræ, h. e. qui inviti cædem patrarunt. *Luenn.* Nati maduere paterno sanguine, have been imbued with, &c. h. e. occiderunt patres suos. — Madere vino, and madere (absolutely) signify to be drenched in wine, be full of wine, be inebriated or drunk. *Tibull.* Atque satur libo sit, madetque mero. *Plaut.* Si alia membra vino madeant, cor sit saltem sobrium. *Id.* Ecquid tibi videor madere? do you take me to be tipsy? *Id.* Non vides me, ut madide madeam? *Tibull.* Non festa luce madere est rubor. — ¶ Also, to be full of, abound with. *Tibull.* Madeant generoso pocula Baccho, be filled up to the brim. *Plin.* Cæcubæ vites in Pomptinis paludibus madent. *Propert.* Cum pagana madent fercula deliciis. *Plaut.* Istæc blanda dicta quo eveniant, madeo

metu. *Lucret.* Arte madent sinu ulacra, h. e. arte imbuta et prædita sunt (Another reading is *valent*.) *Horat.* Socraticis madet sermonibus, h. e. imbutus est, et abundat præceptis gravibus philosophiæ, is seasoned with or instructed in the philosophy of Socrates. *Martial.* Cujus Cecropia pectora voce madent, h. e. peritissima sunt Græcæ linguæ, are well imbued or tintured with. — ¶ *Virg.* Et quamvis igni exiguo properata inaderent, h. e. hastily cooked. *Plaut.* Jam ergo hæc madebunt, faxo: nihil morabitur, h. e. coquentur. *Pers.* Collyræ facite ut madeant, et colliphia: ne mihi incocta detis. — ¶ See, also, *Madens*.

MADESCŌ (madeo), is, dui, n. 3. to become moist or wet, be soaked or drenched. *Virg.* Semina madescunt robora. *Ovid.* Tellus nubibus assiduus, pluvioque madescit ab austro. *Id.* Multa terra madescit aqua. *Cludian.* Largis tunc inbribus ora madescunt. *Cels.* Spectare oportet, num tempora, partesve corporis aliæ paulum madescant, h. e. sudore perfundantur. — ¶ Also, to become soft or tender, be macerated. *Colum.* Ut stabulentur sicco loco, ne humore madescant ungulae. *Id.* Brassica in coctura celerius madescit. *Id.* (de cucumure) Rignoque madescit luteus arvo. *Plin.* Triticum madescit dulci aqua ligneis vasis.

MADIDANS. See *Madido*.

MADIDĒ (madidus), adv. moistly. *Plaut.* 3 madere, h. e. to be drenched with drink.

MADIDŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 3 moisten. *Arnob.* Proluvie lherent et inadidarent se sua. *Id.* Mero multo madidari. — ¶ Particip. *Madidans* instead of *madidus*, madens. *Claudian.* Ille (Zephyrus) Novo madidantes nectare pennas concutit, moistened, bedewed (a false reading for *madidatus*).

MADIDŌS (madeo), a, um, adj. wet, moist, humid, soaked, steeped, drenched. *Cic.* Fasciculum illum epistolarum totum sibi aqua madidum redditum esse. *Plin.* Radix succo madida. *Id.* Madidus spiritus, a moist or damp atmosphere. *Ovid.* Madidis Notus evolant alis. *Id.* Capilli madidi myrrha. *Id.* Madidæ genæ, h. e. madentes lacrymis. *Id.* Madidæ comæ, h. e. madentes unguento. — Hence, filled with water. *Ovid.* Ut levis in madida canna palude tremat. *Id.* Multa madidæ celebrantur arundine fossæ. *Martial.* Presserat hic madidos nobilis uva lacus. *Id.* Madidus Jupiter, h. e. pluvius. — Figur. *Cæcil.* Itan' est immemoris? itan' est madida memoria? h. e. que nihil retinet, velut si in aqua scribas. — ¶ Also, soft, tender. *Plin.* Semina in siliquis nigriora, et madidiora lentientia. — Hence, of food, sufficiently boiled, cooked, macerated, well done. *Plaut.* Madida quæ mihi apposita in mensam, &c. *Id.* Nisi quas madidas glutias. *Martial.* Madidum cicer. *Id.* Et madidum thynni de sale suum erit. *Luenn.* Tabæ jecur madidum, h. e. corruptum, et stillans. — ¶ Madidus vino, and Madidus (absolutely), intoxicated. *Plaut.* Ego te hodie reddam inmadidum, sed vino, probe. *Id.* Faciam, ut sit madidus sobrius. — ¶ Also, dyed. *Martial.* Vestis cocco madida, vel murice tincta. — Figur. *Martial.* Cecropiæ madidus, Latineque Minervæ artibus, well read, deeply instructed. *Id.* Nec torva lege fronte, sed remissa lascivis madidos jocis libellos, h. e. full of.

MADŌN, i, n. same as *Vitis Albn*. *Plin.* **MADŌR** (madeo), ōris, m. moisture, humidity. *Sallust.*

MADŪLSA (Id.), æ, m. drunk, a drunken 3 mnn. *Plaut.*

MÆANDER. See *Mæandrus*.

MÆANDRATŌS (Mæandrus), a, um, adj. full of curves, flexuous. *Varr.* **MÆANDRICŪS**, and **MÆANDRIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of or belonging to the Mæander, Mæandrian. *Terent.* Si quis Mæandrico fluxu delicatam vestem humi protrahat. *Ovid.* Juvenis Mæandrius, h. e. Caninus Mæandri nepos. *Claudian.* Mæandria flumina. *Propert.* Phrygio fallax Mæandria campo errat, et ipsa suas decipit unda vias. *Avien.* Mæandria gleba, h. e. arva, quæ Mæandro alluuntur.

MÆANDRŌS (Μαῖανδρος), or **MÆAN-DRŌS**, or **MÆANDER**, dri, m. a river of Phrygia. It is celebrated for its windings. Ovid. Meandros, toties qui terris errat in isdem: Qui lassas in se sepe retorquet aquas. Hence, Colum. More Maandri, crookedly, with turnings and windings. — ¶ Hence, Maandri, meanders, mazes, flexuous turnings or windings, tortuous passages, labyrinth, crooked, winding roads, roundabout ways; hence, indirect modes of speaking. Cic. Quos tunc Maandros, dum omnes solitudines persequeris, quæ diverticula, flexionesque quæstisti? Gell. Ne tu quoque in illis dialecticæ gyris, atque mæandris, tanquam apud Sirenes scopulorum, consenses. Annaian. Hi locorum gnaritate confisi, quod ille, ut peregrinus et insuetus, meandros faciebat, et gyros, &c. — ¶ Also, winding or zigzag work wrought with the pencil or needle; a lace, or welt set round in crooks and turns about the border of a garment. Virg.

MÆCENĀS, ātis, m. C. Cilnius Mæcenas, a Roman knight descended from the kings of Etruria. He was a friend of the emperor Augustus, and a patron of learned men and of letters. Hence, all patrons of literature have ever since been called Mæcenates.

MÆCENATIĀNŌS (Mæcenas), a, um, adj. belonging to Mæcenas, deriving the name from him. Sueton. Mæcenatiana turris. Id. Mæcenatiani horti. Plin. Mæcenatiana vina.

MÆCIĀ tribus, one of the Roman country tribes, thus called from a town or region near Lanuvium. Fest. and Liv.

MÆLES. See *Mels*.

MÆLIANŌS (Mælius), a, um, adj. pertaining to Mælius, the proper name of a Roman citizen. Liv. Seditio mota ex Mæliana cæde.

MÆLYUM (unc.), ii, n. a dog's collar, armed with sharp points. Varr.

MÆNA (μαῖν), æ, f. a kind of sea-fish, small and cheap, of which they used to make a braise or a pickle. Plant. and Cic. — Used also in sacrifices to the infernal gods. Ovid.

MÆNĀDES (μαῖνᾶς), um, f. the priestesses of Bacchus; bacchantes, bacchanals. Catull. Ubi capita Menades vi jacent hederigeræ. — ¶ Menades Priapi, h. e. priestesses or worshippers of Priapus, and figur. unchaste, lascivious. Javénal. Vix neque feruntur attonitæ, erinæque rotant, ululantque Priapi Menades. — ¶ The singular *Menas*, adis, is found in Senec. Verba nunc cluso male custodit ore Menas impatiens dei (where *menas* signifies a prophetic). — ¶ Deglupta Menas in Plant. is a reproach of an effeminate person. Others read *mæna*, a person resembling the fish of that name, a filthy, mean, contemptible person, a shot-herring.

MÆNALĀ, ñrum. See *Mænalus*.

MÆNALIDĒS, æ, m. the god Pan. Aulon. 3 (So called from Mænalus.)

MÆNALIS, idis, adj. fcm. on or of mount 3 Mænalus, belonging to it. Ovid.

MÆNALIŌS (Mænalus), a, um, adj. relating to mount Mænalus, belonging to it, Mænalian, Arcadian. Ovid. deus, h. e. Pan. Id. Arctos, h. e. Callisto. Virg. versus, h. e. bucolic, pastoral. Colum. pater, h. e. Bacchus. Propert. ramus, h. e. the club of Hercules. Stat. ales, h. e. Mercury.

MÆNALŌS (Μαῖναλος), or **MÆNALŌS**, i, m. and plur. **MÆNALĀ**, ñrum, n. now *Menalo*, a mountain of Arcadia, sacred to the god Pan, and greatly frequented by shepherds. It received its name from Mænalus, a son of Lycaon. On this mountain there was a town of the same name.

MÆNAS, ādis, f. See *Menades*.

MÆNIĀ columna, a column or pillar in Rome, where thieves and bad slaves were tried and (probably) punished; it received its name from a Roman by the name of Mænius. Cic.

MÆNIANUM (Mænius), i, n. what projects from a building or wall (paries), a gallery, balcony. Cic. Menianorum umbram sequi.

MÆNŌMENŌN mel (μαῖνόμενον μέλι),

n. a kind of honey making those go mad that eat it. Plin.

MÆŌN (Μαῖον), ñnis, m. the name of a Theban priest of Apollo. Stat. —

¶ Also, a Mæonian, or Lydian. Claudian.

MÆŌNIĀ (Μαῖονία), æ, f. Iydia, a country of Asia Minor. Plin. — ¶ Also, Etruria, because the Etrurians were said to be descended from the Lydians. Virg.

MÆŌNIDES, æ, m. a Mæonian or Lydian. 3 — Also, an Etrurian. Virg. — ¶ Homer is called thus, because he was said to have been born in Mæonia. Ovid.

MÆŌNIS (Μαῖωνίς), idis, f. a woman that is from Mæonia. Ovid. Mæonis elusam designat imagine tauri Europen, h. e. Arachne. Id. Mæonis aurato conspicienda sinu, h. e. Omphale. — ¶ Mæonides, a name given to the Mæses, probably because Homer, their greatest favorite, was supposed to be a native of Mæonia. Ovid. (Others read differently.)

MÆŌNIŪS, a, um, adj. Μαῖωνίος, belonging to Mæonia or Lydia. Virg. rex. Id. Mæonii carchesia Bacchi, h. e. vini Lydii. Ovid. Mæonice ripæ, h. e. Mæandri. Claudian. rex, h. e. Midas. — Hence, Mæonii, ñrum, Lydians. Plin. — ¶ Also, belonging to Etruria, Tuscan. Ovid. nautæ, h. e. Tyrrheni. Sil. iacis, h. e. Trasymenus. Id. terra, h. e. Etruria. — ¶ Also, relating to Homer. Ovid. carmen.

MÆŌTÆ (unc.), ārum, m. a Scythian nation living on the shores of the Palus Mæotis. Plin.

MÆŌTICŌS, and **MÆŌTIŪS**, a, um, 2 adj. pertaining to the Mæotæ, or Palus Mæotis. Plin. palus. — ¶ Mæotici, ñrum, nations bordering upon that lake. Pompon. Mela, and Plin.

MÆŌTIDÆ, ñrum, m. the Mæotians. 3 Vopise.

MÆŌTIS (Μαῖωτις), idis, idos and is, 2 adj. f. pertaining to the Mæotians or the Mæotia lake. Ovid. ora. Id. hiems, h. e. Scythica. — ¶ Mæotis palus,

a large lake or part of the sea, at the north of the Euxine, with which it communicates by the Cimmeria or Bosphorus, now called the sea of Tana, or of Zaboeche, or sea of Asoph. Plin. — ¶ Mæotides peltiferæ, h. e. the Amazons. Sabin.

MÆŌTIUS. See *Mæotius*. 2

MÆRĒO, } See *Mæreo*.

MÆSTUS, &c. }

MÆSICUS. See *Mæsicus*.

MÆSIŪS, the month of May in the language of the Osc. Fest.

MÆVIANŌS (Mævius), a, um, adj. belonging to Mævius, a Roman. Pandect.

Mævianus fundus. Id. Mæviana hereditas.

MÆVIŪS, ii, m. the name of a Roman citizen. In Virg. and Horat. a poet of inferior note in the Augustan age.

MAGA, æ. See *Magus*, a, um. 3

MAGALIĀ (a Carthaginian word), ium, n. 3 Carthaginian huts or cottages. Virg.

Miratur molem (sc. arcis), magalia quondam. — ¶ Also, the suburbs of Carthage. Virg. Ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantis.

MAGARIA, ium, n. same as *Magalia*. 3 Plant. Pen. Prol. 86. Ed. Gron.

MAGDĀLIDĒS (unc.), um, f. and **MAG-**

DĀLIĀ, ñrum, n. cylindrical figures. Plin. Val. So Serib. Larg. Emplastrum redactum in rotundas ampliores, quas magdalidas dicunt.

MAGĒ, adv. same as *Magis*. Plaat. and 3 Virg.

MAGIĀ (μαγεία), æ, f. the science of the 3 Magi. Apul. — ¶ Also, sorcery. Apul.

MAGICE (μαγικῇ, sc. τέχνη), es, f. the 2 magic art, magic. Plin.

MAGICŌS (μαγικός), a, um, adj. of 2 or pertaining to magic, magic, magical. Virg. artes. Tacit. superstitiones.

Plin. vanitates. Id. herbe. Propert. aquæ. Colum. Magicis sopitus cantibus anguis, charmed by incantations. —

¶ Tibull. and Lucan. Magici dii, that were invoked by incantations, as Pluto, Hecate, Proserpine, &c. — ¶ Magicæ linguæ, hieroglyphical characters. Lucan.

MAGIDĀ (magnus), æ, f. a platter. Varr.

3 Magidam, aut lanculam, alterum a magnitudine, alterum ab latitudine fluxerunt.

MAGIRĀ (μάγειρος), æ, f. the art of cook 3 ery. Cato ap. Frontin.

MAGIRISCĪUM (Id.), ii, n. a little cook 2 Plin. Fecit idem et cocos, magiriscia appellatos, parvulis potioris.

MAGIS (μαγίς), idis, f. a large dish or 2 platter. Plin. It seems to be the same as *magida*. — ¶ Also, a kneading-essel, or the like, a baking-trough. Marcell. Empir. and Pandect.

MAGIS (unc.), adv. more. Cic. Magis erit paricida. — It is joined with the

ablatives *eo*, *quo*, *tanto*, *quanto*, &c. Cic. Legem sibi ipsi dicant innocentæ, atque *eo* magis, *si id*, &c., and

that the more, &c., and so much the more, &c. Nep. Quo magis præceptum illud omnium in animis esse debet, and for that the more. Id. Ab hoc Eumenes vulneratur, neque *eo* magis ex prælio excessit, h. e. et tamen non. Cic. Quan-

to ille plura miscebat, tanto hic magis in dies convalescebat. Id. Magis erit paricida. Id. Illa sumite, quibus concessis, nihilo magis eliciatur quid velitis. Id. Expecto tuas literas, te ipsum

multo magis. — Quo magis is sometimes opposed to *quo minus*, not in a comparative, but in an affirmative sense. Thus in Pandect. Cum recessio quo magis, non *quo minus* adhibeatur. — ¶ It is

followed by *quam*, *than*, Cic.; also by *atque* for *quam*, Terent.; or by *æo*, Cic. — ¶ It is also joined with the abla-

tive, which may be resolved by *quam*. Liv. Magis solito, more than usual. Id. Magis Allienae die Allienae reformidaturos, h. e. quam Alliensem diem. —

¶ Also, without the ablat. before numerals. Cic. Annos natus magis quadraginta, above forty years of age. — ¶ It

supplies the comparat. of such adjectives as have no compar. in or. Cic. Ut quadam magis necessaria ratione sit vivendum. — ¶ Also, before any

positive adjective or adverb, for the comparative degree. Terent. Magis elegans. Id. Magis impense. — ¶ Also, redundantly with a comparative.

Plant. Magis dulcins. Valer. Max. Magis locupletior. Terent. Magis cantius. — ¶ Sometimes it is wanting, and to

be understood. Plant. Tacita bona est mulier semper, quam loquens, for magis tacita. Liv. Ipsorum, quam Hannibalis interesse. Tacit. Legiones, prædæ quam periculorum sociæ. (Thus, particularly in Tacitus and Livy.) — ¶ It

is frequently repeated. Cic. De Græcia quotidie magis et magis cogito, more and more. Id. Magis magisque. Catull. Magisque magis. Virg. Magis atque

magis. — ¶ Tanti magis, and quam magis, for *eo* magis, *quo* magis, Virg. And frequently, *Quam* magis, for *quo* magis, Plant. and Lucret. Also, *Magis* quam, for *quo* magis. Plant. — ¶ Magis est

quod, or ut, there is greater reason. Cic. Magis est, quod gratuler. Id. Magis est, ut ipse moleste ferat. Also, *Magis* est, or with the accus. with

ne, Pandect., or with the accus. with the infinit. following. Pandect. —

¶ Non magis — quam, not only — but also. Liv. and Nep. — ¶ Also, rather. Cic. and Virg. — ¶ Mage, for magis. (See Cic. and Virg.) — ¶ The superlat. of magis is *Moge*. — ¶ The superlat. of magis is

maxime (maxime), in the highest degree, must, most of all, remarkably, eminently, much, very. Cic. fidelis. Nep. flore.

Hence, Cic. Ut quisque maxime — in maxime (or potissimum), for *quo* magis — *eo* magis. Also, for this, Terent.

Quam maxime — tam maxime. Hecce, Quam maxime — tam maxime, quam Cic. Tam sum amicus reipubl., quam

qui maxime, h. e. eo as any one can possibly be. Liv. Grata ea res ut que maxime

senatui unquam fuit, for grata ea res senatui unquam fuit. Cic. Domus ce-

maxime senatui fuit. Cic. Domus ce-

lebratur ita, ut quum maxime, sc. celebraretur, h. e. to the highest degree.

(See *Quum*.) — ¶ It supplies the superlat. of such adjectives as have no

lative of such adjectives as have no superlat. in mus. Cic. Maxime naturalis.

And is often used instead of a superlat. lat. of those which admit of a superlat.

Terent. Maxime utile. When put with the superlat., it strengthens its signifi-

cation. Cic. Maxime liberalissima. —

¶ When preceded by *quam*, or *rel*, or

multo, its signification is strengthened.

Cic. Quam maxime, very much, extreme.

ly. Also, with *possum*. Cic. Verbis, quam maxime possem, lectis. Thus, also, Cic. Vel maxime. Sallust. Multo maxime. *Quam* is also put before it, instead of *quam*. Cic. Nunc quam maxime, now especially, or, also, just now. — *Ut quum maxime* is also used instead of it. Terent. (See *Quum*.) — *¶* Also, chiefly, especially, particularly. Cic. Poetas et maxime Homerum. — *¶* In answers: yes, well, certainly, assuredly. Terent. — *¶* Also, at the most, at best. Gell. Puer ad annos maxime natus octo. — *¶* Also, just. Cic. Quum hæc maxime cognoscereimus. Hence, *Quum* (for *quam*) maxime, Terent. and Cic., just now; for which also stands *nunc quum maxime*, Cic., or *ut quum maxime*. Terent. See *Quum*.

MAGISTER (magis, or μέγιστος), tri, m. a master, ruler, president, chief, head, director, leader, commander, superintendent. Pandect. Quibus præcipua cura rerum incumbit, et qui magis, quam ceteri, diligentiam et sollicitudinem rebus, quibus præsumt, debent, hi magistri appellantur. Quin etiam et ipsi magistratus per derivationem a magistris cognominantur. — *¶* Hence, Magister populi, a dictator, in more ancient times. Cic. and Fest. — *¶* Magister equitum was usually nominated by the dictator, generally, from those of consular or prætorian rank; his proper office was to command the cavalry, and also to execute the orders of the dictator, a master of horse, a general of horse, or the dictator's lieutenant. Liv. — *¶* Annua. Magister peditum, a general of infantry. — *¶* Also, a commander of a corps. Virg. — *¶* Magister morum, a censor. Cic. — *¶* Magister curiæ, the master of a ward (curia). Plaut. Nearly the same is magister vici, Suet. And vicinmagister, Inscript. ap. Gruter. And vicinmagister, P. Vict., a superintendent of a street. — *¶* Magister Saliorum, the chief of the priests of Mars. Inscript. ap. Gruter. — *¶* Officiorum, and operum, an overseer of the labors and laborers on a farm. Colum. — *¶* Chori canentium, the leader of a band or choir. Colum. — *¶* Scriptura, and in scriptura, a collector-general of the scriptura. Cic. societatis. The equites who farmed the revenues, were divided into certain societies, and he who presided in such a society, was called magister societatis. Cic. — *¶* Pecoris, a chief herdsman; also, any shepherd; a groom. Varr. — *¶* Apul. Magister asini, h. e. proprietor, driver. — *¶* Auctionis, an officer who made a public sale of debtors' goods. Among jurists, he is also called curator. Pandect. — *¶* Convivii, the president of a feast. Varr. and Apul. — *¶* Navis, the master or captain of a ship. Liv. — *¶* Also, Magister (navis), a pilot, steersman. Virg. — *¶* Ludi, a school-master. (See *Ludi magister*.) — *¶* Gladiatorium, a trainer of gladiators, fencing-master. Cic. — *¶* In particular, a master, teacher, instructor. Cic. — *¶* Figuræ, a teacher, an author, adviser, investigator. Cic. Stilius, optimus dicendi magister. Id. Magister ad despoliandum templum. Sæcæ. Sæpe in magistrum scelera redierunt sua. — *¶* Por pedagogus, a pedagogue, tutor, or educator of children. Terent. Senes me filiis relinquunt quasi magistrum.

MAGISTERIUM (magister), ii, n. the office or power of a master, president, governor, &c. Sueton. equitum. Cic. morum, h. e. the office of censor. Sueton. Municipalibus magisteriis contentus, h. e. with the offices in municipal towns. Id. sacerdotii. — *¶* Especially, the office of a governor, tutor, or instructor of youth. Plaut. Hence, figur. instruction, advice, Cels. of a physician. Plaut. Virtute id factum, et magisterio tuo, h. e. by your advice.

MAGISTERIOS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to a magister. Cod. Just. Magisteria potestas.

MAGISTRŌ (Id.), or **MAGISTRŌ**, as, 3 avi, ātum, a. i. to rule, govern, command. Spartan. Inter manipulares vitam militum magistrans.

MAGISTRA (Id.), æ, f. a mistress, tutor-ess, instructress, schoolmistress. Terent.

ludo. Cic. officiorum. — *¶* Adjectively, Virg. Arte magistra, h. e. by the direction of. Sil. Asper frena pati, ant jussis parere magistris.

MAGISTRALIS (Id.), e, adj. pertaining to a master, superior, ruler, chief, &c. Vopisc.

MAGISTRATIŌ (magistro), ōnis, f. instruction: a school. Cod. Theod. Publice magistrationes sunt publicæ scholæ.

MAGISTRATUS (Id.), us, m. the office or place of a magistrate; a magistracy, civil office. Cic. Magistratus mandare. Id. dare. Id. committere. Id. Magistratum habere. Cæs. obtinere. Liv. occipere. Sallust. ingredi. Cic. petere, capere, gerere. Id. inire. Id. Magistratu abire. Pandect. se abdicare. Id. Magistratum sibi prorogare. Cic. abrogare alicui. Cæs. deponere. Liv. In magistratu manere. Id. In magistratu esse. Ascon. Magistratum imminuere. — *¶* The Roman magistrates were variously divided; into ordinarii and extraordinarii; the former were those who were created yearly or at stated times, as, the consuls, prætors, censors, tribunes of the people, ædiles, questors, &c.; the latter were only created on extraordinary occasions or emergencies, as, a dictator, a master of horse. — The magistratus curules were those who had the right of using the sella curulis, namely, the dictator, the consuls, censors, prætors, and curule ædiles. The magistratus plebei were chosen from the plebeians, the ædiles and tribunes of the people belonged to them. — The magistratus majores were the consuls, prætors and censors, who were created at the comitia centuriata; the magistratus minores were the tribunes of the people, the ædiles, and questors, who were created at the comitia tributa. — *¶* Magistratus was, properly, a civil magistracy in the city; imperiam, military command in the provinces; as may be gathered from those passages in which magistratus and imperium are joined, and signify offices civil and military; but this distinction is not always observed; imperium is not always opposed to magistratus. (See *Imperium*.) Sallust. Magistratus, et imperia minime mihi capiunda videntur. Sueton. Abstinendum neque in imperiis, neque in magistratibus præstitit. — *¶* Sometimes the magistratus in the city are called magistratus, whilst potestas denotes a magistracy in the provinces. Sueton. Jurisdictionem in urbe delegari magistratibus solitam, atque etiam per provincias potestatibus. Pandect. Qui magistratum potestatemve habebit. — *¶* Magistratus very frequently signifies a person invested with public authority, a magistrate, a public functionary. Cic. Est proprium munus magistratus intelligere, se gerere personam civitatis. Sallust. Oppida per magistratus administrare. Liv. Creare magistratus. Nep. Magistratui quempiam tradere, sc. pnnendunt. Id. His enim magistratibus legati Romam venerunt, h. e. his consiliis.

MAGISTRO. See *Magister*.

MAGMĀ (μάγμα), ātis, n. the dregs of 2 an ailment. Plin.

MAGMENTUM (for inagementum, from 3 the obsol. mago), i, n. increase. — Also, addition to a sacrifice. Varr.

MAGNA GRÆCIA. See *Græcia*.

MAGNALIS (magnus), e, adj. great, magnificent, splendid. Magnalia, um, n. mighty deeds, great exploits. Tertull.

MAGNANIMITAS (magnanimus), ātis, f. greatness of soul, magnanimity. Cic. Omnis honestas manat a partibus quatuor, quarum una est cognitionis, altera communitatis, tertia magnanimitatis, quarta moderationis.

MAGNANIMUS (magnus & animus), a, 1 um, adj. great of mind, of great spirit, magnanimous, brave, μεγαλόθυμος. Cic. Magnanimi viri. Virg. equi, high-spirited, mettlesome.

MAGNARIUS (magnus), a, um, adject. 3 Apul. Magnarius negotiator, a wholesale merchant.

MAGNES (Μάγνης), ētis, m. of Magnesia,

Magnesian, a Magnesian. Cic. Lapis magnes, or, absol. Magnes, a loadstone, magnet; also, manganese. Plin. —

¶ Magnetes, the inhabitants of the city of Magnesia, in Lydia, Tacit. Also, those of a city of the same name in Ionia. Tacit. Also, the inhabitants of the country of Magnesia. Ovid. and Liv.

MAGNESIA (Μαγνησία), æ, f. a country of Macedonia, bordering on Thessaly. Also, a town of Asia Minor, on the Meander. Nep. and Liv. Also, a town in Lydia, at the foot of mount Sipylus. Liv.

MAGNETES (Μαγνήτιες), or **MAGNETES**, a, um, adj. of Magnesia, Magnesian. Lucret. Magnesium saxum, the magnet.

MAGNESSA, æ, adject. femin. Magnesian, a Magnesian woman. Horat. Hippolyte.

MAGNETARCHES (Μαγνητάρχης), æ, m. the chief magistrate of the Magnetes (in Thessaly). Liv.

MAGNETICUS (Magnes), a, um, adj. of Magnesia, or magnetic. Claud. Magnetica gemma.

MAGNETIS (Μαγνήτις), īdis, f. Magnesian, of or at Magnesia. Ovid. Argo, h. e. Thessalian, thus called, because it was said to have been built at Pagasæ in Magnesia, and to have been launched into the sea near Aphetæ.

MAGNICIES (unc.), ēi, f. the name of a 3 bird in Arabia. Lactant.

MAGNIDICUS (magnus & dico), a, um, 3 adj. boasting, bragging. Plaut. homo. Id. mendacium.

MAGNIFICIŌ (magni & facio), is, a. 3. 3 to value greatly, esteem highly. Terent. — So, with the superl. Maximifacere. Plaut.

MAGNIFICATIŌ (magnifico), ōnis, f. a 3 magnifying. Macrobi. Personarum magnificatio.

MAGNIFICE (magnificus), adv. magnificently, splendidly, nobly, generously, grandly, pompously, sumptuously. Cic. ornare convivium. Id. habitare. Id. vivere. Nep. Magnifice donare aliquem. Cic. vincere, gloriously, nobly. Liv. incedere, pompously, stately, proudly. Thus, Plaut. inferre se, haughtily. Id. amirari. Auct. ad Herenn. se jactare, braggingly, pompously. — *¶* Sometimes it is applied to speeches, in a lofty and high strain, sublimely, pathetically. Tibull. loqui. Plaut. Collaudare aliquem. Liv. — *¶* Very much. Terent. se efferre. Plin. prodesse. Cic. laudare. — *¶* Comparativ. Magnificius. Cato. Superlat. Magnificissime. Acc. ap. Prisc.

MAGNIFICENTER (Id.), adv. same as *Magnifice*. Vitruv. Oppidum magnificentius ædificatum. Cic. Magnificentius dicere et sentire. Id. Cui consulatium magnificentissime gesseris, with great honor and much credit to yourself. Id. appetere virtutes, h. e. greatly, very much.

MAGNIFICENTIA (Id.), æ, f. magnificence, grandeur. Cic. Magnificentia est rerum magnarum et excelsarum, cum animi ampla quadam et splendida propositione, agitatio, atque administratio. — *¶* Hence, magnificence, splendor, costliness, grandeur. Cic. epularum, villarum, liberalitatis, funerum, sepulcrorum. Id. verborum (μεγαλοπρέπεια), grand and pompous diction, sublime, lofty speech. So, also, absol. Id. Magnificentia. — *¶* Also, in a bad sense, boasting, bragging. Tacit. Composita in magnificentiam oratio, a high-flown, pompous speech. Cic. Phœnices prius magnificentiam supportantur in Græciam. — *¶* Also, greatness of soul, magnanimity, noble-mindedness. Cic. — *¶* Also, great talents and skill. Plin.

MAGNIFICŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. i. to 2 value or esteem greatly. Terent. and Plaut. — *¶* Also, to extol, magnify, praise. Plin.

MAGNIFICUS (magnus & facio), a, um, adj. compar. magnificentior, us: superlat. magnificentissimus, a, um. one who has performed any thing by which he appears or becomes great. Plaut. Facio me magnificum. Hence, august, glorious, respectable, great. Sallust. civitas. Liv. Vir factis magnificus. Also, splendid,

*magnificēt, statelſy, great. Nep. Flē-
gans, non magnificus. Also, boastful,
bragging. Plaut. Cum magnifico milite,
urbes verbis qui inermis capit. — ¶ Res
magnificē, sumptuous, rich, costlſy, mag-
nificēt, splendid. Cic. apparatus. Cus-
funera. Sallust. spolia magnifica. Id.
honores. Justin. res gestæ. Id. villæ.
Plin. oppidum. — ¶ Also, applied to
words or speeches, of high strain,
pompous, pathetic. Cic. genus dicendi.
Plin. oratio. Terent. verba, boasting
language. Sometimes it may be ren-
dered splendid, lofty, grand, sublime.
Cic. Magnificentissimus dicendi genus. —
¶ Also, valuable, useful, admirablē. Plin.
Laser magnificum in usu, medicamen-
tisquē. Id. Myriophyllum magnifi-
cus ad vulnera. — ¶ Magnificior and
magnificentissimus were in use with the
ancients, according to Festus.*

MAGNILOQUENTIA (magniloquus), æ, f. a lofty and high strain or manner of speaking. Cic. Dactyliens numerus hexametrorum magniloquentiæ est accommodat. Id. Homeri. — ¶ Also, a ranting, bragging, boasting. Gell.

MAGNILŌQUUS (*magnus* & *loquor*), a, um, adj. *speaking in a lofty style, sublime.* *Sent.* — ¶ Also, *boasting, bragging.* *Tacit. and Ovid.*

MAGNIPENDØ, or MAGNI PENDØ
3 (magnus & pendo), is, a. 3. to value
greatly, esteem highly, account much of.
Plant. and Terent.

MAGNISÖNANS (magnus & sonans), tis,
3 *adjs. sounding loud.* *Acc. saxa.* (Al.
aliter leg.)
MAGNITAS (magnus), ātis, f. same as
3 *Magnitudo.* *Acc.*

3 Magnitudo. Acc.
MAGNITUDŌ, inis, f. *greatness, bulk, magnitude.* Cic. mundi. *Id.* regionum. *Id.* maris. Cæs. corporum. *Id.* fluctuum et tempestatum. *Id.* Silva magnitudinis infinite. *Id.* fluminis. Cels. Catapontia sunt ad fabæ magnitudinem, to the size of. — ¶ Sometimes, a multitude, great quantity, great number, plenty, abundance. Nep. copiarum. Cic. fructuum. *Id.* pecuniæ. *Id.* quæstus. —

¶ Also, greatness of immaterial things. Cic. amoris. Id. odii. Id. causarum. weight, importance. Nep. rerum gestarum. Cic. beneficii. Id. periculi. Id. frigoris. Nep. virium, strength. Plin. doloris. Id. ingenii. — ¶ Magnitudo animi, greatness of soul, loftiness of spirit magnanimity; also, high spirit. Cic. and Cæs. — ¶ Also, applied to time, length Plin. Diurnique ac nocturni magnitudines. — ¶ Also, dignity. Tacit. imperatoria. Id. Invidia infra tuam magnitudinem jacet. — ¶ Also, a title, highness, excellency, &c. Cod. Just. —

MAGNOPERE (magno & opere), adv. *very much, much, greatly, exceedingly*.
Cie. — † Magno opere is also used.
Cie. Thence, also, Magnoque opere.
Cie. And, inversely, Opere magno.
Acc. Also, in the compar., *Cato*. Qui
majore opere, *the more, the more earnestly*.
Superlat. *Terent.* Maximopere
or. Cie. Maximo opere, *very much*.

MAGNVS (absol. *mago*), a, um, adj. *great*, *large*, *mēyas*, *grandis*, *amplvs*: *compar. maior*, *superl. maximus*, a, um, *great* *with respect to size, length, breadth, &c.* *t.* which is opposed *parvus*. *Cic. domus Catull. montes. Cæs. æstus maritimi Id. Oppidum maximum. Liv. Aquæ magnæ fuerunt.* — ¶ It is also applied to weight and number, *much, considerable, great.* *Cic. pondus auri, numerus frumenti, vis mellis. Id. pecunia. Cæ. pabuli copia. Id. multitudo. Nep. divitiæ. Virg. populus. Nep. coneursum.* — Also, *great in energy or force.* *Cic. vox, a loud voice. Nep. species.* *Cic. infamia. Cæs. Multo maior alacritas, studiumque pugnandi majus. Id. Homines magnæ virtutis. Nep. Magni animo esse.* — ¶ *Great with respect to expense, pomp, splendor, &c.* *Hence Cic. Magni iudi; also called Romani, marimi. Cic.* — ¶ Also, *great with regard to power, authority, merits, and talents.* *Cic. vir. Nep. Magnus bello.* *Potentior et maior, in possession of greater authority and power.* Hence, *Cic. Jupiter optimus maximus, h. e. omnipotent. Virg.*

Magna sacerdos, *h. e. great, venerable, &c.* Liv. Prætor maximus, *h. e. the dictator.* Suet. Maxima virgo, the high priestess of the vestal virgins. — ¶ Also, with regard to importance, great, momentous, important, strange, singular, &c. Nep. res. Id. Majores res. Vellei. Majora, attempts to attain to more power than is consistent with the laws and constitution. Pallad. vinum, *h. e. good.* Cic. causa. Cels. Morbus major, epilepsy. Cæs. casus, a singular incident; (also, *Plane*, in Cic. Ep. critical condition, great risk.) Cic. Magnum est (with *infra*.) it is a great thing. Id. Quod erit majus. — ¶ Great in its kind. Cæs. virtus. Cic. mina. Terent. nebulo. Cic. fur. — ¶ Great in speaking, be it in earnest and truth, or jokingly and boastingly. Virg. verba, bragging, boastful, or exaggerating words. Ovid. Magna loqui, to speak boastfully as of one's self. Virg. Dixerat ille aliquid magnum. Terent. Magni sumus atque humiles, *h. e. proud.* — Magnum, adv. very. Plant. Magnum clamat, *i. e. with a loud voice.* Thus, also, Maximum. Id. Exclamat maximum, *h. e. as loud as he can.* — Magni (for magni pretii), and magno (for magno pretii), high, dear, at a high price. Cic. Magni esse, to be highly esteemed. Id. Estimare magni, or magno, to esteem highly. Id. Magni interest ad, &c. it is of much importance, it greatly concerns, &c. Id. Magno vendere, or conducere, or emere, at a high price. Liv. Magno illi stetit, cost him dear. Magni facere, to esteem highly. (See *Magnificatio*.) Plant. Maximi facere. Phædr. Majoris veneunt, dearer, at a higher price. — ¶ In majus, greater, greater than a thing really is. Liv. accipere. Id. extollere. Id. ferre. Id. credere. — ¶ Major, with a gent. following. Plin. Omnium triumphorum laureum adepte majorem, for maximam, or for triumphis. — ¶ Major, for magnus. Cic. Senect. 7. Opera majora sunt. — ¶ Magnus signifies, also, long. Spartian. erines. Liv. sermones, hence, long with regard to time. Justin. Magno tempore, *h. e. diu.* Id. Magno post tempore, a long time after. Hence, of the age of a person, with the *ablat.* natu. Nep. and Liv. Magno natu, advanced in years, aged. Nep. Filius maximo natu, the eldest son. — ¶ Major, or maximus, of men of definite age, sometimes joined with *natu* or *annis*, sometimes without them. Cic. Fuit inmajor natu quam Plautus, *h. e. older.* Id. Andivi ex majoribus natu. Liv. Natu major frater. Terent. Frater major, the elder of two. Natus is, also, joined with them. Nep. Major annis sexaginta natus, above sixty years of age. So, also, annorum. Liv. Nen majores quinquum quadragennum (annorum), and not above forty-five years of age. Hence, Cic. Majores, forefathers, ancestors. Plant. Major herus, the master of the house, master of a family. Id. Minor herus, the young master. So, also, Id. Hera major, and minor. So, also, Maximus, a, um, the oldest. Liv. stirps. Suet. virgo, the eldest, and, consequently, most respected of the vestal virgins. Also, joined with *natu*. Virg. Hence, Pandect. Patrus magnus, *h. e. frater avi.* Id. Avunculus magnus, *h. e. frater aviæ.* Id. Amita magna, *h. e. soror avi.* Id. Matertera magna, *h. e. soror aviæ.* So, also, Id. Patrus major, *h. e. frater proavi.* Id. Avunculus major, *h. e. frater proaviæ.* Id. Amita major, *h. e. soror proavi.* Id. Avunculus maximus, *h. e. frater abaviæ.* Id. Amita maxima, *h. e. soror abavi.* Id. Matertera maxima, *h. e. soror abaviæ.* Id. Patrus maximus, *h. e. frater abavi.* — ¶ Liv. Maximus stirpis, of two brothers, for major.

MAGĒDARIS, or MAGYDARIS (μαγώνρις), is, *f. the stalk of a plant called Lascapitum*, according to others the root, seed, or juice of it. Plin.

MAGUS (μάγος), *i. m.* a wise and learned man, a priest or philosopher among the Persians. Cic. — ¶ Also, a magician, diviner, enchanter. Horat. and Lucan.

MAGUS, *a, um, adj.* magic, magical.

3 Ovid. — ¶ Maga, *ie, f.* an enchantress.

sorceress, witch. Ovid., Senec., Augustin.

MAIA (Maïa), w. f. a daughter of Atlas and Pleione, mother of Mercury by Jupiter. She was one of the Pleiades. Hence, *Virg.* Maja genitus, or. *Ovid.* creatus, or, *Horat.* natus, h. e. Mercurius. — ¶ Also, the daughter of Faunus, *Macrob.* — ¶ Also, a kind of large crab-fish. *Plin.*

MAJĀLĪS (according to some, from Maja),
is, m. a barrow-pig, fnt hog. Varr. —
¶ Also, an abusive word. Cic.

MĀJESTĀ (from the old word majus), &, 3 f. *the wife of Valcan. Macrob. and Saturn.*

MAJESTAS (majus, a, um), *âtis*, f. *greatness, majesty, grandeur, dignity*. Cic. *deorum*. *Id.* *judicium*. Liv. *senatus*. *Id.* *matronarum*. Varr. *homin*, on account of their usefulness in agriculture. Liv. *loci*. *Id.* *ætatis*. Cic. in oratione. Also, *divinity*. Sact. *Ner.* 1. — ¶ Especially, *majesty, supreme power, sovereignty*. Cæs. *regia*. Phædr. *ducis*, h. e. *his imperial majesty*. Horot. *tua*. Cic. *populi Romani*. *Id.* *Majestatem minuire*, to offend against the majesty of the Roman empire. — So, also, *Id.* *Deminutio majestatis*. Hencç, sc. *minuta, violated majesty, violation of the majesty*, h. e. *any act against the real and honor of the state*. Cic. *Crimen majestatis, high treason*. *Id.* *Lex majestatis*, h. e. *for punishing any crime against the people, and, afterwards, against the emperor*. So, also, *Id.* *Condennari majestatis*. Suet. *Judicia majestatis*.

MAJOR. See *Magaus*.
 MAJORINŪS (major, a, um, adj. of the

2 larger sort. *Plin.* Majorinæ olivæ. — Majorinæ pecuniæ, a coin of a little value, but larger than the as. *Cod. Theod.*

MĀJUGENĀ (Maia & gigno), æ, m. the
3 son of Maia, h. e. Mercury. Martian.

3 among the Romans in the month of May.
Cod. Theod.

MAIUS, MAJUS (obsolet. *maior*), *a*, *un*, *au*,
same as *Magnus*. *Macro*. *Deus Maius*,
the great god, *h. c.* *Jupiter*. — † *Idus*,
relating to the month of May. *Cic.*
Mensis Maius, *or*, *simply*, *Ovid*. *Ma-*
jus, *h. c.* *the month of May*. *Propert.*
Idus Maiæ, *the fifteenth of May*. *Ovid*.
Calendæ Maiæ, *the first of May*. —
Nuptials celebrated in the month of
May were considered unlucky. *Ovid*.

MAJUSCULUS (major), a. um, adj. somewhat greater, larger. *Plin.* — Also, somewhat great. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, something older. *Terent.*

MĀLĀ (mando), æ, f. the cheek-bone, jaw.
Cic., Virg. and Horat. — ¶ Also, the
bull of the cheek, cheek. Plin. and Virg.
¶ Make the teeth. Thus it may be

rendered in *Virg. Æn.* 3, 257, &c.
MALABATHIRON. See *Malabathron*.
MALAGA (unc.) or f. a city in Spain, now

MĀLĀCHĒ (μαλάχη), es, f. o kind of mal-
Malaga. Plin. Another reading

MALĀCIĀ (μαλακία), *w. f. a colm at sea*, *Figur. languor.*

dead calm. *Cæs.* — *¶* *Figul.* languor.
effeminacy. *Senec.* — *¶* Also, want of
appetite, nausea. *Plin.* stomachi. Also,
without stomachi. *Id.*

e. MALACISSO (*μαλακισσω*), as, a. N.
e. 2 soften, make soft, supple, pliant, gentle.
e. Plant. and Senec.

MĀLĀCTICŪS (μαλακτικός), *a, um, adj.*
3 mollient, mollifying. Theod. Priscian.
MĀLACŪS (μαλακός), *a, um, adj. soft.*
voluptuous.

3 delicate. Plant. — Π Also, voluptuous.
Plant. — Π Supple, pliant. Plant.

2 ent poultice, entaplast. Cels. — *Veget.*
MĀLĀNDRIA, æ, f. and MĀLĀNDRIUM

3 (unc.), ii, n. a pustule or blister on the neck. *Veret.*

3 adj. having blisters or pustules on the neck
(malandria). Marcell. Empir.
MALAXATYX (malaxo), ōnis, f. soften-

3 ing, mollifying. Theod. Priscian.
MĀLĀXŌ (μαλάσσω), as, a. l. to soften.

3 mollify. *Laber.*
MĀLDĀCŌN (unc.), i, n. the gum of
tree called bdellium. *Plin.*

MALĒ (malus), adv. comparat. *pejus*, superlat. *pestime*, badly, ill, wrongly, amiss, wickedly. Cic. *olere*. Attic. in Cic. *Ep.* *facere*, to act unwisely. Cic. *Male facere*, or *Malefacere* alicui, to injure, harm a person. Plaut. *velle alicui*, to wish ill to, detest. Cic. *cogitare de aliquo*, to intend or plot harm against. Cic. *loqui*, to speak ill, talk irrationally, absurdly or foolishly. Terent. *loqui alicui*, to speak ill of any one. Thus, also, Cic. *male dicere*, to speak absurdly. Id. *Male dicere*, or *maledicere* alicui, to abuse, to slander, revile, speak ill of a person. (See *Maledico*.) Cic. *Male accipere verbis aliquem*, to use ill language to, abuse. Cæs. *Agmen adversariorum male habere*, to molest, annoy, harass. Thus, Nepos. *Antigonum male acceptum in Mediani coegit redire*, roughly handled. Sallust. *Prælium male pugnatum*, unsuccessfully; and Terent. *Hoc male habet virum*, this is what annoys him. Thus, Id. *Male se habere*, to be in trouble or uneasiness, to be dejected, low-spirited. Plaut. *Animo male est*, I feel myself unwell, or it grieves me. Thus, also, Plaut. *Animo male fit*. Cic. *Antonio male sit! coate to some harm*. Terent. *Res tibi voriat male*, much good may it do you! may it turn out to your loss! — ¶ Also, badly, not quite as it ought to be, or should be, of a faulty superfluity or deficiency. Horat. *Male lippus*, too blind. Cic. *facere sponsonem*, h. e. wrongly. Id. *percipere fructus*. Nepos. *consulere patriæ*. Thus, also, Id. *pejus consilere*. Terent. *pestime in aliquem consilere*. Cic. *Male vestitus*. Ovid. *gratus*. Id. *sanus*. Sueton. *Male præcinctus*. Horat. *Digitus male pertinax*, feignedly. Val. Flacc. *Male lætus*, with feigned joy. Terent. *Male conciliare*. — Cic. *Male emere*, to buy at too high a price, to make a bad bargain. Id. *vendere*, too low, too cheap. — ¶ Sometimes, much, exceedingly. Cæs. in Cic. ad Attic. *Non dubito*, quin me male oderit. Terent. *Male metuo*. Horat. *Male raudi*. Id. *Calceus male laxus*. — ¶ Also, scarcely, hardly. Horat. *Male tangentis*. Ovid. *Male viva*. Id. *se continere*. Liv. *sustinere arma*. — ¶ Unseasonably. Horat. *Cui male si palpere*. — ¶ Miserably. Auct. B. Afric. *vagari*. — ¶ Unluckily. Cæs. *cadere*, i. e. to turn out ill. Horat. *vivere*, to live wretchedly (the opposite is *recte vivere*). Cic. *Factum male de Alexione*, old great misfortune.

MALĒA, and **MALĒA** (Μολέα, and Μάλα), f. a promontory in Peloponnesus, at the south of Laconia, now cape Malio or cape S. Angelo. Ovid. — Hence, *Malēus*, a, um, adj. belonging to the promontory of Malca. Flor.

MALEDICAX, or **MALE DICAX** (male-dico), ācis, adj. slanderous, foul-mouthed. Plaut.

MALEDICĒ (maledicus), adv. slanderously, abusively. Cic.

MALEDICENS (maledico), tis, adj. slanderous, abusive, senarilous. Plaut. *Uti nunc sunt maledicentes homines*. Id. *Maledicentior*. Gell. *Maledicentissimum librum conscribere*.

MALEDICENTIA (Id.), a, f. slander, obloquy, detraction, backbiting. Gell.

MALEDICŌ (male & dico), is, ixi, icum, a. 3. to speak ill, absurdly, irrationally. Cic. In this sense, it is generally written *male dico*. (See *Male*.) — ¶ To speak ill of, rail or carp at, revile, slander, asperse, abuse, reproach. Cic. *alicui*. Petron. *aliquem*. Also, without any case depending upon it. Terent. and Cic. — ¶ *Maledictus*, a, um, partic. accursed. Spartian. See *Maledicens*.

MALEDICTIŌ (maledico), ōnis, f. railing, slander, detraction, obloquy, backbiting, malediction. Cic.

MALEDICTIŌS, or **MALE DICTIŌS** (male & dictio), as, n. 1. to rail at or slander frequently. Plaut.

MALEDICTŌR (maledico), ōris, m. same as *Maledicens*. Cato.

MALEDICTUM (Id.), cti, n. a reproach, railing accusation; opprobrious words, foul or abusive language. Cic. *Maledictum in aliquem dicere*, or conferre, or con-

dicere. — ¶ Also, an imprecation, curse. Plin. — ¶ Also, mischievous talk. Sallust.

MALEDICTŌS, a, um, particip. of *maledico*. 3 co. See *Maledico*.

MALEDICŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. slanderous, 1 foul-mouthed, backbiting, reproachful, scurrilous, abusive. Cic. (Comp. *Maledicentior*, and superl. *Maledicentissimus*. See *Maledicens*.)

MALEFABER (male & faber), bra, brum, 3 adj. badly devised; cunning, crafty, sly, subtle. Prudent.

MALEFACIŌ (male & facio), acis, ēci, ac-tum, n. 3. to do a thing badly, act badly. In this sense, it is generally written *male facio*. (See *Male*.) — ¶ Also, to do harm or mischief, injure, hurt, harm. Terent.

MALEFACIŌR (malefacio), ōris, m. an evil-doer, one that injures another person. Plaut.

MALEFACTUM (Id.), i, n. on ill turn 1 or deed; an injury. Cic.

MALEFICĒ (maleficus), adv. badly, to the 3 injury of others, wickedly, mischievously. Plaut.

MALEFICENTIA (Id.), e, f. the doing of 2 bad things, acting to the injury of others, mischievousness. Plin.

MALEFICIUM (Id.), ii, n. a bad action, mischief, wickedness (opp. to beneficium). Cic. *committere*. Id. *admittere*. Plin. *Adulteratur seminis succo: viuxque maleficium deprehenditur*, the cheat. — ¶ Hence, the infliction of injury or harm. Cæs. *Sine maleficio*, h. e. without committing any outrage. — Any thing injurious, noxious or pernicious. Hence, *Maleficia*, noxious animals, as snakes, &c. Plin. *Urcis acetum habentibus leguminum acervos superingerunt*, ita non nasci maleficia credentes. — ¶ Also, witchcraft, sorcery. Apul.

MALEFICŌS (malefacio), a, um, adj. harmful, ill-disposed, mischievous, villainous, malicious, wicked. Plaut. *Malefici mores*. Cic. *homo*. Sueton. *Maleficentissimus*. — ¶ Also, hurtful, injurious, perniciou. Sueton. *superstitio*. Plin. *Malefica sidera*. Id. *Capre, maleficum frondibus animal*. — ¶ Also, unpropitious, unfavorable. Nepos. *natura*, &c. — ¶ Also, an enchanter, charmer. Cod. Just. — ¶ Another reading is *Maleficius*, as in Plaut. *Mil. 2, 2. 39.* and Pseud. 1, 2, 61.

MALEFERIATŌS, }
MALEFIDŌS, }
MALEFORTIS, } Same as *Male feriatus*, &c.
MALELOQUAX, }
MALENATŌS, }
MALEOLENS, and }
MALESANŌS, }

MALESUADŌS (male & suadeo), a, um, 3 adj. same as *Male suadens*, ill-advising, persuading to do wrong. Virg. and Plaut.

MALETRACTATIŌ (male & tracto), 3 ōnis, f. bad treatment. See *Male*.

MALEVENTUM (μαλὸν, abounding in apples), i, n. a town in Italy, the name of which, as being of ill omen, was changed into *Beneventum*. Liv.

MALEVŌLENS, and **MALIVŌLENS** (male & volo), entis, adj. ill-disposed, disaffected, bearing ill-will, curious, ill-natured, spiteful, malevolent. Plaut. *Est miserorum, ut malevolentes sint*. Cic. *Malevolentissimum obsecrationes*.

MALEVŌLENTIA, and **MALIVŌLENTIA** (malevolens), e, f. pleasure at the misfortunes of others, disaffection, hatred, ill-will, envy, spite, malice, malevolence. Cic.

MALEVŌLES, and **MALIVŌLES** (male & volo), a, um, adj. disaffected, malevolent, invidious, envious, spiteful, ill-disposed, ill-natured. Cic. *alicui*. Id. in *aliquem*. Id. *Malevoli sermones*. — ¶ It is also used as a subst. Cic.

MALĒS, a, um. See *Malea*.

MALIACŌS, a, um, adj. Liv. *sinus*, in Thessaly, opposite Eubæa; perhaps named from a town *Malia*. — Hence, *Malienis*, e, *Malian*. Liv. *ager*. — Also, *Malinus*, a, um, *Malian*. Catull.

MALICŌRIUM, ii, n. the rind or outward coat of a pomegranate. Plin.

MALIENSIS. See *Malicius*.

MALIFER (malum & fero), a, um, adj. 3 bearing apples. Virg.

MALIFICŌS. See *Maleficus*.

MALIGNE (malignus), adv. malignantly, 2 maliciously, malignly, spitefully, enviously, κακῶς. Liv. *loqui*. Curt. *Cum suspicaretur, malignius habitum esse sermonem*. — ¶ Hence, too sparingly, niggardly, grudgingly, hardly. Liv. *Materiam præbebat criminibus ager maligne plebi divinis*. Catull. *Non mihi fuit tam maligne, ut, &c. she was not so enary of her charms, as, &c.* Senec. *Maligne famem extinguere*. Horat. *landa re*. Petron. — ¶ Thence, little, not much. Senec. *Qui per fores maligne apertas non intrat, sed illabitur*, half closed, half-shut. Plin. *Ærugo maligne virens*, of a dead or pale green.

MALIGNITAS (Id.), ātis, f. malignity, ill-will, envy, spite, malice, malevolence. Liv. and Sueton. — ¶ Also, stinginess, illiberality, niggardliness. Plaut. and Liv. — ¶ Also, bad condition or quality, as of vines. Colum.

MALIGNŌ (Id.), as, a. n. 1. Amm. *venena*, h. e. to mix poison with an evil intent.

MALIGNŌS (for *maligenus*, h. e. mali 2 generis), a, um, adj. properly, of bad quality or disposition. Hence, bad, malicious, wicked. Horat. *caupo*. Suet. *sermo*. Senec. *Capita malignissima*. Virg. *Oculis malignis spectare*. Ovid. *leges*. Stat. *tellus*, a bad raad. — ¶ Also, envious. Horat. *vulgus*. — ¶ Also, noxious. Ovid. *studia*. Calp. *lolum*. — ¶ Also, stingy, niggardly, illiberal, too sparing. Quintil. in *laudandis discipulorum dictionibus*. Hence, figur. barren, unfruitful. Plin. *terra*. Virg. *collis*. Also, figur. sparing, h. e. little, small, narrow, scanty. Virg. *lux*. Id. *aditus*. Senec. *ostium*. — ¶ Also, cold, reserved in one's demeanor towards another person, Terent., or, prudish, coy. Ovid.

MALILŌQUAX (male & loquax), ācis, 3 adj. speaking ill, slanderous. P. Syrus.

MALILOQUŌIUM (male & loquor), ii, n. 3 evil-speaking, slander. Tertull.

MALINŌS (μῆλινος, Dor. μάλινος), a, um, 2 adj. of an apple-tree. Plin. *pruna*, h. e. grafted upon apple-trees.

MALITIAS (malus, a, um), ātis, f. harm, 3 evil. Pandect.

MALITIAX (Id.), e, f. bad quality. Hence, wickedness, vice, the doing mischief designedly, malice, perversity, villainy, artfulness, cunning, craft. Cic. and Sallust. Also, in the plural, Cic. *Evericulum malitiarum omnium*, of every species of villainy. Also, jocosely, roguery, &c. Cic. *Nisi tua malitia afflisset*. Also, art, cunning, artifice, stratagem, trick. Cic. *Indicabo malitiam meam*. — ¶ Also, of inanimate things, badness, bad condition or quality. Pallad. *terre*. Id. *arboris*, h. e. unfruitfulness.

MALITIŌSĒ (malitiosus), adverb, maliciously, deceitfully, craftily, artfully, knavishly, perfidiously, κακῶς. Cic. *Malitiose facere*. Id. *Malitiosius*.

MALITIŌSITAS (Id.), ātis, f. malice, artfulness, knavishness. Tertull.

MALITIŌSUS (malitia), a, um, adj. malicious, crafty, knavish, cunning, κακοῦργος. Cic. — ¶ Silva *malitiosa*, a forest in the country of the Sabini. Liv.

MALIVŌLUS. See *Malerolus*.

MALIVŌLŌR (malleo), ōris, m. one who 3 works with a mallet or hammer, ὁ σφύρα ἐλαύνων. Martial.

MALLEATŌS (Id.), a, um, partic. wrought 2 or beaten with a mallet or hammer, hammered, malleated. Pandect.

MALLEŌLARIIS (malleo us), e, adj. relating to a vine sprout, οοσχευματικός. Colum.

MALLEŌLUS (malleus), i, m. a small mallet or hammer, σφύρον. Cels. — ¶ Also, a mallet shoot, i. e. the new shoot of a tree or a vine, springing from a rod or branch of the former year, cut off for the sake of planting, with a bit of the old wood on each side of it, in the form of a mallet. Colum. — ¶ Also, a kind of fire dart, which they used to shoot at the buildings of a besieged town, to set them on fire. Cic. and Liv.

MALLEŪS (unc.), i, m. a mallet, hammer, 2

— ¶ *Malum* is frequently used as an interjection expressing indignation. *Quæ, malum, est ista tanta audacia?* What, the plague; what, with a mischief,

MAMMA (*papula*), *s.* *l.* the *breast*; in the fleshy protuberance on both sides the breast, especially of *romeu*. Plin. Mamman dare, to suckle. — Also, men. Cic. — Also, of animals, a teat. Cic., *Varr.* and *Virg.* — Plin. Mainmam præbere, to suckle. — Fig. the bump or protuberance of a tree, out of which the branches sprout. Plin. — ¶ Also, an infant's word calling nothing. *mamma*. *Varr.* — Also, a nurse, *v.*

Cod. Theod.
MĀNCIPĀTUS, and MĀNCOPĀTUS

(Id.), a, um, partic. from *mancipo* or *manupo*.

MANCIPI, for *mancipii*, *genit.* of *mancipium*.

MANCIPIUM, or **MANCIPIMUM** (*mancipis*), ii, n. the buying of a thing with all due formalities, per *as* et *libram*, as it was termed, *h. e.* by striking the balance with an *as*, in the presence of six witnesses, the seller being also obliged to guaranty the possession to the purchaser. The same rites were observed at an imaginary sale, *as*, when a father wished to free his son from his authority, in which case, however, the sale was to be thrice repeated. *Cic. Lex Mancipii*, the terms agreed on at the sale, or a writing in which the terms of a bargain are included. *Plin. Emptio Mancipii* (for *mancipii*), such a purchasing. *Cic. Jus Mancipii*, the rights obtained by the purchase, right of possession. *Id. Mancipio dare*, to convey the property of a thing according to the form used in transferring the property of certain things, called *res Mancipii*, *h. e.* to sell. *Cic. Mancipio accipere*, to obtain by purchase. — *¶* Also, property, right of possession. *Lucret. Vita Mancipio nulli datur. Brut. in Cic. Ep. Sui Mancipii esse*, to be his own master. *Cur. in Cic. Ep. Est Mancipium illius*, and *Gell. Esse in alicujus Mancipio*, to be the property. Hence, *Res Mancipii*, or *mancipii* (for *mancipii*), were those things which might be sold and alienated, or the property of them transferred from one person to another. *Cic. — ¶* Also, the things possessed by right of purchase. Hence, a slave. *Cic., Horat. and Liv. —* Also, figur. property. *Ovid. Se fore Mancipium tempus in omne tuum.*

MANCIPĒ, or **MANCIPĒ** (Id.), *as, āvi*, 2 *ātum*, a. 1. to give up one's right and title in a thing to another; to dispose of, transfer, alienate, sell. *Plaut. alienos. Plin. Ep. agrum actori. Horat. Quædam Mancipat usus*, *as* or possession gives a title to, or secures the property of some things. Hence, figur. to give up to, subject, submit. *Apul. corpus mero et stupro. Tacit. Saginæ Mancipatus. — ¶* Also, to catch, as an animal. *Solin.*

MANCUPATIO, **MANCUPIMUM**, **MANCUPĒ**, same as *Mancipatio*, &c.

MANCŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. maimed, lame, defective in any limb or member, *ἄρπός*. *Cic. Mancus homo. Liv. Mancī ac debiles*, cripple and lame persons. — *Figur. imperfect, weak, feeble. Cic. virtus prætura.*

MANDATĀRIŪS (*mandatum*), ii, m. a person commissioned; an attorney. *Pandect.*

MANDATŪ (*mando*), *ōnis*, f. a commission. *Pandect.*

MANDATIVŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. pertaining to a charge or commission. *Diomed.*

MANDATŌR (Id.), *ōris*, m. a person giving a charge or commission to another. *Pandect. —* Hence, one who instigates or suborns informers or accusers. *Pandect. and Sueton. — ¶* Also, one by whose authority money is lent to another person. *Pandect.*

MANDATŌRIŪS (*mandator*), a, um, adj. relating to an authorised person. *Cod. Just.*

MANDATRĪX (Id.), *icis*, f. a female giving a charge or commission to another person. *Cloutian.*

MANDĀTUM (*mando*), i, n. a commission, order, command, charge, injunction, mandate, *πρόσταγμα, ἐντολή*; especially, an oral commission; a message; an errand. *Cic. Dare alicui mandata ad aliquem. Id. Dare alicui mandata ut, &c. Id. Mandata persequi*, or confideere, or exsequi; or, *Sallust. efficere*; or, *Cur. facere*, or, *Liv. perficere*, to execute; to perform. *Cic. habere ab aliquo. Nepos. edere. Cæs. referre*, to bring, make known, deliver. *Ovid. ferre ad aliquem*, to bring; to carry. *Id. negligere*, or fallere, to do not; to neglect performing them. *Cic. Mandato meo*, by my commission or command. — Also, with the *inf.* following. *Ovid. Dabit mandata reverti, h. e. ut revertatur. — ¶* Also, among jurists, a kind of contract, by which a person engages to perform a commission of another without reward. Hence, *Pandect. Actio mandati*, an action for

non-performance of such a contract. *Cic. Judicium mandati*, a legal investigation on account of it. *Pandect. Mandati condemnari. — ¶* Also, a mandate or command of the emperor. *Plin. Ep.*

MANDĀTŪS (Id.), *us*, m. a commission, I command. *Cic., Sueton. and Pandect.*

MANDĒLĀ, *æ*, f. a place in Sardinia. *Horat.*

MANDIBŪLĀ, *æ*, f. or **MANDIBĒLUM** (*mando*, *ere*), i, n. the jaws, *γνάθος*. *Macrob.*

MANDŌ (Id.), *ōnis*, m. a glutton, gormandizer, *φάγος*. *Lucil.*

MĀNDŌ (*μάω, μάσω*), *is*, *di*, *sum*, a. 3. to chew, grind with the teeth, masticate. *Cic. animalia. Ovid. vulnera tristia, h. e. to eat animals killed. Virg. humum* (of a person prostrated by a wound, and touching the ground with his trembling lips). *Quintil. Cibos mansos demittere. Virg. Fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, h. e. champ the golden bit. —* Also, to eat (if it be done by chewing). *Liv. lora, h. e. to eat the reins*, through hunger. *Plin. apros. — Figur. to consume. Mat. ap. Varr. Corpora mandier igni.*

MĀNDŌ (perhaps for *manui*, or in *manum do*), *as, āvi, ātum*, a. 1. to commit to one's charge, commission, bid, enjoin, order, command (either by word of mouth or in writing), *παράδωμι, ἐγγχειρίζω*, alicui, with and without an accus., also, with *ut*, *ne*. *Cic. Typos tibi mando*, *sc. comparandos*, emendos. *Sueton. excusationem. Cic. Rhodiaca vasa mandavi, sc. emenda*, bespoken, ordered, given order for. *Cic. alicui de re. Id. res mandata. Id. Tibi mandavit, ut, &c. Cæs. Trebonio mandaverat, ut, &c. Id. Huic mandat, Rhemos adeat, sc. ut. — ¶* Also, to commit, consign, commend, confide, intrust. *Cic. alicui magistratum. Id., Horat. and Liv. honores* (the proper term used of the Roman people conferring places of honor). *Plaut. aliquam (filium) viro, to give in marriage. Id. epistolam. Terent. bona fidei alicujus. Cic. aliquem æternis tenebris et vinculis, to confine in a dungeon for life. Hence, Colum. semen terræ, h. e. to sow. So, Virg. hordea sulcis. Id. corpus terræ, to bury. Cæs. se fugit, to betake himself to flight. So, also, Cic. vitam fuge. Id. aliquid memorizæ, to commit to memory. Id. literis, to write. Id. scriptis, historie, versibus. Id. fruges vetustati, to keep, store up. Senece. caput elavæ, to lean upon or against. Sueton. Mandare ad aliquem, to send word to. — ¶* Also, to inform, give notice. *Entrop. senatui. — ¶* *Apul. Mandare suspendium alicui*, to bid him go to the gallies, bid him go and be hanged. — ¶ By some it is supposed to signify, to send to a place, in *Cic. Sull. 20. and Tuscul. 2, 16*, but *Garratius* reads *amandare* in the former passage, and *Wolf datam* in the latter.

MĀNDRĀ (*μᾶνδρα*), *æ*, f. a place for holding any sort of cattle: a stall, pen, fold, pound. *Martial. —* Hence, a herd of cattle, a number of horses and mules. *Juvenal. — ¶* Also, a graving-board, graving-table. *Martial. — ¶* In later times, a cloister.

MĀNDRĀGŌRĀS (*μᾶνδραγόρας*), *æ*, m. the mandrake, a plant, (*Atropa mandragora*, L.). *Plin. Mandragoræ mala.*

MĀNDĒBĪ, *ōrum*, m. a nation of Gaul, whose chief town was *Alesia*. *Cæs.*

MĀNDŪCĀTŌ (*manduco*, *are*), *ōnis*, f. the act of chewing, or eating. *Augustin.*

MĀNDŪCĀTŌR (Id.), *ōris*, m. one who chews. *Augustin.*

MĀNDŪCATŪS (Id.), a, um; partic. chewed, masticated. *Varr.*

MĀNDŪCŌ (*mando*, *ere*), *as, āvi, ātum*, a. 2. 1. to chew, masticate, *μασάωμι. Varr. —* Also, to eat, if it be done by chewing. *Plaut. suem. Octav. ap. Sueton. Oct. 76. Mandueavi duas buceas.*

MĀNDŪCŌ (*manduco*), *ōnis*, m. a glutton, gormandizer, great eater, *ἀδόξφαγος. Apul.*

MĀNDŪCŪS (Id.), i, m. a glutton. *Varr.*

MĀNDŪCŪS (Id.), i, m. a glutton, dressed up in a terrible shape, with wide jaws and large teeth crouching, exhibited on the stage. *Plaut.*

MĀNĒ (unc.), neutr. indeclin. the morn-

ing, morn. *Virg. novum. Horat. Ad ipsum mane. Cic. Multo mane*, early in the morning. *Varr. A mane. Sueton. A mane usque ad vespem. Auct. B. Afric. A mane diei. Martial. Mane totum dormire. Colum. Primo mane. Ovid. Mane erat. — Ablat. mani in Plaut. — ¶* It is also used adverbially, in the morning. *Cic. Bene mane. Id. Hodie mane. Id. Cras mane.*

MĀNĒŌ (*μένω, Dor. μᾶνω*), *es*, *nsi*, *nsum*, n. and a. 2. to remain. *Cic. in patria. Cæs. domi. Cic. Manebitur, h. e. they will stay. Terent. Mansum oportuit, h. e. he ought to have remained. —* Hence, to remain, stay, abide, take up one's abode, sojourn, lodge, pass the night. *Cic. apud aliquem. Horat. Manet sub Jove frigido venator. Sueton. inter vicos. —* Also, to remain, subsist, last, endure, continue. *Cic. Nihil suo statu manet. Nepos. Monumenta manserunt. Cæs. Manere his bellum. —* Also, to remain firm, continue firm or steadfast, stand ta, abide by. *Cic. in amicitia. Id. in voluntate. Virg. in pactione. Cic. in vita, to cling to life, be anxious to live. Virg. promissis, to keep. —* Also, same as *esse*, implying long duration. *Sil. 12, 116. — ¶* Also, to wait, stop, cease, &c. *Plaut. and Terent. — ¶* It is also used transitively, to await, stay or look for, expect. *Terent. aliquem. Liv. adventum. Also, figur. to await. Cic. Cujus fatum te manet. Virg. Te triste manebit supplicium.*

MĀNĒS (from *obsolet.* *manus*, good, according to *Festus*), *ium*, m. *Cic. e xii tab. Dii manes*, the infernal gods. Thus, also, in *Virg. Ge. 4, 489. —* Also, in the sing. *Deum manem. Apul. — ¶* Also, souls departed, the ghosts or shades of the dead, particularly the benevolent and good natural (comp. *larvæ, lemures*). *Virg. — ¶* Also, the place or abode of the dead, the shades below, lower or infernal regions. *Virg. — ¶* Also, punishment inflicted in the infernal regions. *Stat. To this may perhaps be referred. Virg. Æn. 6, 743. Quisque suos patimur manes. — ¶* For cadaver, reliquæ, dead bodies. *Lucan. Inhumatos condere manes.*

MĀNGŌ (*μᾶγγανον*), *ōnis*, m. one who deals in any thing, and trims up or sets off his ware to make it the more salable, a monger or dealer, as a slave-merchant. *Martial., Quintil. and Plin.; a dealer in precious stones. Plin.; in balsam and ointments. Id.; in wine. Id. —* Sometimes it may be rendered a furbisher.

MĀNGŌNICŪS (*mango*), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a dealer, who sets off any kind of merchandise, to make it seem fairer and to sell it the dearer. *Plin. and Sueton.*

MĀNGŌNIUM (Id.), ii, n. the dressing out of things for sale. *Plin.*

MĀNGŌNĪZĀTES (*mangonizo*), a, um, partic. set off or trimmed up that it may sell the better. *Plin.*

MĀNGŌNĪZŌ (*mango*), *as, āvi, ātum*, a. 2. 1. to polish, trim up, or set off a thing to make it sell the better. *Plin. pueros, villas.*

MANĪ. See *Mane*. 3

MĀNĪĀ (*manes*), *æ*, f. the mother of the 3 Lares. *Varr. — ¶* Also, a bugbear with which nurses used to frighten children. *Arnob.*

MĀNĪĀ (*μᾶνία*), *æ*, f. rage, madness. *Cic. —* Hence, madness, disease of black cattle. *Vegat.*

MANĪBŪLĀ. See *Manientia*. 3

MĀNĪCĀ (*manus*), *æ*, f. a long sleeve covering the hand like a glove, as of a tunic. *Virg. Tunics with such sleeves were reckoned effeminate. — ¶* Also, a glove or muff. *Cic. — ¶* Also, a chain for the hands, manacle. *Plaut., Horat. and Virg. Hence, figur. in Lucil. Manicis mens irretita est. — ¶* Also, a grappling-iron for taking hold of ships. *Lucan.*

MĀNĪCĀTŪS (*manica*), a, um, adj. having long sleeves, *χειριδωτός. Cic. tunica.*

MĀNĪCŌN (*μανικόν*), making mad. *Plin. 2*

MĀNĪCŪLĀ (*manica*), *æ*, f. a little hand. *Plaut. — ¶* Also, the plough-tail, handle of a plough. *Varr. L. L. 4, 31, where others read manibula.*

MANĪFĒSTĀRIŪS (*manifestus*), a, um, adj. manifest, clear, evident. *Plaut. and Gell.*

MANIFESTATIO (manifesto), ōnis, f. a manifesting, δῆλσις. *Augustin.*

MANIFESTATOR (Id.), ōris, m. one who makes manifest. *Noa.*

MANIFESTATUS (Id.), a, um, partic. manifested. *Augustin.*

MANIFESTE. See *Manifesto*. 2

MANIFESTŌ (manifestus), adv. manifestly, evidently, clearly, palpably, openly, γὰρ. *Cic. deprehendere. Comp. Manifestus, Virg. and Tacit. Superlat. Manifestissime, Apul. and Pandect. — Manifest is another reading in several passages.*

MANIFESTŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 3 manifest, make evident or apparant, show clearly, discover. *Ovid. Manifestare latentem. Justia. voluntatem. Id. Hoc manifestatur, appears, or is evident.*

MANIFESTŌS (manus & the obsol. fendo), a, um, manifest, clear, evident, plain, apparent, φανερός. *Cic. res, scelus, peccatum. Virg. Penates multo manifesti lumine, h. e. visible. Liv. habere aliquid pro manifesto. Plin. Manifestior frans. Id. Manifestissimus exemplum. Ovid. Manifesta videre, to see every thing clearly and distinctly. — Also, one of whom any thing is manifestly or evidently known; one who has been caught or taken in the act, &c. Sallust. Uti eos (conjuratos) maxime manifestos habent. Ovid. nocens, h. e. evidently guilty. — Also, with the genit. of the thing following. *Plant. mendacii. Sallust. sceleris. Id. rerum capitulum. Tacit. conjurationis, clearly convicted, evidently guilty. Tacit. offensionis, one who manifests symptoms of displeasure. Ovid. doloris. Tacit. vitæ, showing evident signs of life. — Also, with the infinit. following. Tacit.**

MANIFOLĪUM, ii, n. the name of an herb. 3 *Apul.*

MANILIANUS (Manilius), a, um, adj. Manilian, h. e. called after Manilius, a Roman. *Cic.*

MANILĪUS (Id.), a, um, adj. Manilian. *Cic. lex, for conferring on Pompey the command of the war against Mithridates, proposed by the tribune C. Manilius. — When used as a substantive, Manilius is the name of a man, and Manilia that of a woman. M. Manilius was a contemporary of Augustus, and wrote a poem on the subject of astronomy.*

MANIOLĀ (mania), ārum, f. small bag-bears to frighten children. *Festus. See Mania.*

MANIOPŌS (μανιοποιός), i, making read, 3 a name of the herb hyoscyamus. *Apul.*

MANIŌSUS (mania), a, um, adj. mind. 3 *Romian, 23, 4, 16, where Ed. Wagn., however, reads furiosus.*

MANIPRETIUM. See *Manipretium*.

MANIPULARIS, and by syncope. **MANIPULARIS** with poets (manipulus), e, adj. of or belonging to a manipule or company, manipular. *Cæs. manipulares, sc. milites, soldiers belonging to the same manipule. Id. Manipulares mei. Cic. Unus manipularis, a private soldier. Miles is also joined with it. Plin. So, Cic. judices, h. e. chosen out of a manipule, and, consequently, private soldiers.*

MANIPŪLĀRĪUS (Id.), a, um, adj. same 2 as *Manipularis. Sæton. Manipulario habitu, dressed like a private soldier.*

MANIPŪLATĪM (Id.), adv. by handfuls. 2 *Plin. — Also, by maniples or companies. Liv. structa acies. — Hence, figur. and jocously, by heaps, in troops, in flocks. Plaut.*

MANIPŪLŌS, and by syncope. **MANIPŪLŌS** with poets (manus & pleo, i. e. impleo), i, m. a handful, truss, bundle, bunch, ὀπάγμα, as, of grass, hay, &c. *Varr., Virg., and Colva. — The ensign of a manipulus was anciently a bundle of hay on the top of a pole. — Hence, a band of soldiers, company, manipule. Terent., Cæs., and Virg. There were 120 men in each manipule of the Velites, Hastati, and Principes, and 60 men in each manipule of the Triarii; four such maniples made a cohort, which therefore consisted of 420 men. Manipulus is properly applied to foot-soldiers only, but sometimes also to cavalry. Sil. and Apul.*

MANIŪS (from mace, i. e. born in the

morning), ii, m. a Roman prænomen, usually written M'.

MANLIANŪS (Manlius), a, um, adj. Manlian, h. e. called after a Roman by the name of Manlius, pertaining to him. *Cic. imperia (proverbial), h. e. strict, severe. Plin. mala, a kind of apples. Cic. Manlianum, the name of a villa belonging to Cicero.*

MANLIŪS, a, um, the name of a Roman gens. — As an adj. Manlian. *Cic. gens. — As a substant., Manlius is the name of a man, and Manlia that of a woman. — M. Manlius Capitolinus saved the capitol from the Gauls, but was afterwards thrown from the Tarpeian rock for striving after royal power. Liv. — L. Manlius and his son, T. Manlius, received the surname of Imperiosus, on account of their severity. Cic.*

MANNA (μάννα), æ, f. perhaps, juice hardened into grains. *Plin. turis, h. e. a grain or crumb of frankincense. Veget. croci. — Hence, the manna of the Israelites. Tertall. de carne Chr. cap. 6. sub fin., where it is of neuter gender.*

MANNŪLŌS (mannus), i, m. a little horse, nag, pony. *Plin.*

MANNŌS (unc.), i, m. a horse, and probably a coach-horse, a draught-horse. *Horat. and Ovid. — According to Isidor, a kind of small horse.*

MANŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to flow, run, trickle down, drop, distil, βρέω, vao. It is used of humors, liquid moistures; as tears, *Liv. water, Ovid. sweat, Lucret. And signifies, also, to be moist with. Cic. Simulacrum sudore manavit. Liv. Culter manans sanguine. — Also, with the accus. of the moisture. Plin. Gemma sudore manat. — Hence, figur. Horat. Manare melle poetica, to be a good poet. — Also, of the air and other things, to diffuse or extend itself, spread. Cic. Aer, qui per maria manat. Id. Multa a luna manant. Lucret. Sonitus manare per aures. — Hence, figur. to be diffused, spread or get abroad, be published or disseminated. Cic. Malum manavit per Italiam. Id. Fidei nomen manat longius. Liv. Rumor manat tota urbe. Cic. Oratio manatura. Id. Late manare (of general ideas), to have a comprehensive signification. — Also, to proceed, spring, emanate, arise, originate from. Cic. Peccata ex vitis manant. Id. Honestas manat a partibus quatuor. Id. A Socrate hæc omnis philosophia manavit. — Also, to slip out of memory, be forgotten. Horat. Omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat.*

MANŌN (μανός, ἡ, ὄν), i, n. h. e. minus spissum, et mollius, sc. genus spongiæ. *Plin.*

MANSIŌ (maneo), ōnis, f. a staying, remaining, stay, continuance. *Cic. in vita. — Also, the place where one stays or remains, habitation, lodging, residence, a place to stop at, an abode for men and animals. Plin. and Pallad. — Hence, lodgings, night-quarter, inn. Plin. camelorum, roosting-places, baiting-places. (Plin. has also mansiones, when it may be rendered day's journeys.) — Hence, Pandect. mala, bad quarters, h. e. when a person was tied to a board, either for safe keeping or for punishment.*

MANSITŌ (maneo), as, u. 1. to stay often 2 or usually, to stay, remain, live, lodge, reside. *Tacit.*

MANSŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who stays with 3 another, a guest. *Sæton.*

MANSTŌTOR (mannus & tueor), ōris, m. 3 a protector. *Plaut.*

MANSUEFACIŌ (mansues & facio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. properly, to accustom to one's hand; hence, to make tame or gentle, soften, mitigate, πρᾶνω, τῖθασθαι. *Quintil. animalia. — Also, figur. Liv. Mansuefecerat plebem, had pacified. Apul. homines.*

MANSUEFIŌ (passive of mansuefacio), is, actus sum, 3. to grow tame, tractable, or gentle, become soft, πρᾶνομαι, ἡμερόυμαι. *Cæs. Uri mansuefieri possunt. — Also, figur. Sæton. ferum ingenium.*

MANSUES (manus & sueo), is and ētis, 3 accustomed to one's hand, tame. *Plaut. and Apul.*

MANSUESCŌ (mansues), is, ēvi, ētum, n 2 and a. 3. transit. to accustom to one's hand, tame. *Varr. animalia. — In trans. to accustom one's self to a person's hand, grow tame or gentle; become tractable, of animals. Colva. — Also, figur. of men and things, to grow tame, gentle, calm, mild, soft. Virg. Nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda. Id. tellus. Lucret. fructus.*

MANSUETARIŪS (mansuetus), ii, m. a 3 tamer or breaker in of wild beasts, τῖθασ-σεντής. *Lamprid.*

MANSUETE (Id.), greatly, mildly, calmly. 2 quietly, tranquilly, πρᾶως. *Cic. Mansuete fieri. Apul. Mansuetinus.*

MANSUETŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 3 make tame. *Vulg.*

MANSUETŪDŌ (Id.), īnis, f. tameness. *Plin. Ep. delphini. — Figur. softness, gentleness, mildness, lenity, clemency, πραδτης, ἡμερότης. Cic. imperii. Id. inorum. Id. animorum. — Also, a title of the emperors. Eutrop. Mansuetudo tua, your grace, or your majesty.*

MANSUETŪS (mansues), a, um, adj. tame, domestic, tractable. *Liv. sns. Varr. juvenicus. — Figur. gentle, mild, quiet, tranquil, calm, kind, ἡμερος, πρᾶος. Cic. homo. Id. Ut mansuetissimus viderer. Terent. animus. Cic. Musæ mansuetiores, gentler Muses, h. e. not exciting the passions, or giving occasion to disputes and quarrels, like lawsuits (referring especially to philosophy). Ovid. manus. Prop. Amor, h. e. peaceable. Avar. Id. litora. Ovid. Fiet mansuetior ira, h. e. appeased. Liv. malum, h. e. soft, mild, calm.*

MANSŪRUS. See *Maneo*.

MANSUS, a, um. See *Mando*, and *Maneo*.

MANTEIUM, or **MANTEUM** (μαντήριον), ii, n. an oracle, place where oracular responses are delivered. *Plin.*

MANTELĒ, or **MANTILĒ**, is, and **MANTĒLIUM**, or **MANTILIUM** (manus), ii, n. a towel, cloth to wipe the hands with. *Virg. Also, a table-napkin. Plin. Also, in later times, a table-cloth. Isidor.*

MANTELUM, or **MANTELLUM** (Id.), i, n. a mantle, cloak. *Figur. a cover, protect, subterfuge, excuse. Plaut.*

MANTEUM. See *Manteima*.

MANTICĀ (unc.), æ, f. a wallet, cloak-bag, 3 portmanteau, πύρα. *Horat. Hence, Catull. Non videmus manticæ quod in tergo est, h. e. our faults.*

MANTICHŌRĀ (μαντιχώρας, or μαντιχόρος), æ, f. a beast in India, having the body of a lion, the face of a man, and the tail of a scorpion, that was said to be fond of human flesh. *Plin. 8, 30.*

MANTIŌBLĀ (diminut. of mantica), æ, f. 3 a small bag or pouch; a parse, πηρίδιον. *Festus.*

MANTIŌLĀRIX (manticula), ōrum, n. things in frequent use. *Festus.*

MANTIŌLĀRIŪS (Id.), i, m. a catpurse. 3 pickpurse, pickpocket, βαλαντιοφόρος. *Terent.*

MANTIŌLĀTŌR (manticolor), ōris, m. same as *Manticularius. Pacuv. apud Fest.*

MANTIŌLŌR (manticula), āris, dep. 1. 3 to pick a purse, to steal. *Apul. — Figur. to do a thing shyly, cheat, balk, chouse. Fest.*

MANTILE. } See *Mantele*.

MANTILIUM. }

MANTINEĀ (Μαντινεῖα), æ, f. now Manti, Mundi, a city of Arcadia, where Epaminondas gained a victory over the Spartans, but died of his wounds. *Nep.*

MANTISĀ, or **MANTISSĀ** (perhaps for 3 mantica, h. e. manu tensa), æ, f. addition, something given over and above, given to boot, or into the bargain. *Lucil. ap. Fest.*

Mantisa obsonia vincit, h. e. the make-weight is more than the commodity: πείζων τοῦ ἔργου τὸ πάρεργον. — Also, for lucrum. Petron.

MANTISCINŌR (μάντις), āris, ātis sum, 3 dep. 1. to prophesy, divine. *Plaut.*

MANTŌ (for manso, from maneo), as, n. 3 1. to stay, remain. *Cæcil. — Also, to wait, expect. Plaut. Id. aliquem, to wait for a person.*

MANTŌ (Μαντώ), us, f. a prophetess, the daughter of Tiresias. *Ovid. — Also*

a nymph, mother of Ocaus, who built Mantua *Virg.*

MANTUŌA, æ, f. now Mantova, Mantua, a city of Upper Italy, on the river Mincias. Andes, a village near Mantua, was the birthplace of *Virgil*.

MANTUŌNŌS (Mantua), a, um, adj. of 3 *Mantua*, *Mantua*. *Macrob.* *Homerus* Mantuanus, h. e. *Virgilinus*.

MANTUŌNĀ (maneo, or manto), æ, f. a goddess of marriage, that was invoked to render a marriage lasting. *Augustia*.

MANTUŌLĪS (manus), e, adj. what is seized or held with a hand, or that fills a hand. *Tacit.* saxum. Hence, *Martial*. Manuale, sc. involucrium, a case of a book. — *¶* Also, of, pertaining, or relating to the hand. *Tertull.* aqua, water for washing the hands.

MANTUŌRIŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to the hands. *Pandect.* mola, a hand-mill. *Laber.* Manuaris, a thief. — *¶* Also, Manuaria pecunia, or Manuarius æs, money gained in a game at dice. *Gell.*

MANTUŌTŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. having 3 hands. *Marc. Cap.* — *¶* Also, tied up in bundles. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, particip. of mannor.

MANUBĀLLĪSTĀ, or **MANUBALĪSTĀ** 3 (Id.), æ, f. a hand-balista. *Veget.*

MANUBĀLLĪSTĀRIŌS, or **MANUBALĪSTĀRIŌS** (manuballista), ii, m. carrying or using a hand-balista. *Veget.*

MANUBĪĀ, arum. See *Manubias*.

MANUBĪĀLĪS (manubia), e, adj. of or belonging to the spoils of war. *Sueton.* pecunia, money obtained by the sale of the spoils of war.

MANUBĪĀRIŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. as, ami-3 cus, from whom I derive some profit, by whose means I gain any thing. *Plant.*

MANUBĪŌS (manus), a, um, adj. gained as booty, taken from the enemy. *Plant.* machera. — Hence, *Manubia*, arum, sc. res, spoils taken in war, booty, pillage, τὰ λήματα, ἀπολλία. *Petron.* and *Flor.*

Its signification in *Sueton.* is more extended, unlawful gain, plunder. *Sueton.* *Calig.* 41. *Id.* *Vesp.* 16. *Manubia* et rapinae. The spoils of war were sold, in order to facilitate the division of them. Hence, *Manubia* signifies the money arising from the sale of the spoils taken in war, and is opposed to *præda*, which denotes the things gained as booty, as slaves, cattle, precious things, &c. (see *Gell.* 13, 24). *Præda* is, therefore, frequently joined to *manubia* by *Cicero*. The booty was generally divided into three parts: one of them was destined for the public treasury, another for the general, and the third for the army. Hence, *Manubia*, particularly the general's share of the booty, which was generally spent in erecting a public building or some other work of art. *Cic.* *Porticum de manubiis Cimbricis* fecit. *Liv.* De manubiis duos fornice fecit. — *¶* Also, *Manubia*, in the art of divination, lightning, stroke of lightning, descent of lightning. *Senec.* *N.* Q. 2, 41.

MANUBĪĀTŌS (manubrium), a, um, 3 adj. having a handle, haft, hilt. *Pallad.*

MANUBĪŌLUM (Id.), i, n. a small handle or haft. *Cels.*

MANUBĪŌRIUM (manus), i, n. that part of any thing by which it is held, a handle, haft, hilt, λαβή. *Cic.* *Vasis.* *Juvenal.* cullenti. *Vitruv.* epistomii, the spigot of a cock. — *¶* Figur. opportunity, power of doing a thing. *Plaut.*

MANUCĪŌLUM, or **MANUCĪŌLUM** (Id.), 3i, n. a small bundle. *Petron.*

MANUCĪA, or **MANUCĪA**. } See *Manulea*.

MANUCĪA (Id.), æ, f. a sleeve or muff. 3 *Plaut.* — *¶* *Manulea*, or *Manucula*, or *Manucula*, that part of a catapulta which holds or keeps back the stretched chord. *Vitruv.*

MANUCĪŌS (manulea), ii, m. a number 3 of garments with sleeves, or one that makes sleeves or muffs for women. *Plaut.*

MANUCĪŌTŌS (Id.), a, nm, adj. wearing 2 long sleeves covering the hands, χειρῶν. *Plaut.* t nica. *Sueton.* homo, h. e. wearing a tunica with long sleeves. Such tunics were considered indecent and effeminate, by the serious among the Romans.

MANUCĪS (manus), i, m. a little sleeve

or muff, covering the hands. *Accius ap. Non.*

MANUMISSIŌ (manumitto), ōnis, f. the act of dismissing a person from one's authority or power, the act of giving liberty, as to a slave. *Cic.* — *Manumissio* was either *justa* or *non justa*. The former was performed in three different ways; either *per censam*, h. e. by inserting the name of the slave in the censor's roll; or *per viadictam*, in the *forua*, by a stroke with a rod (*vindicta*) from the prætor; or *per testamentum*, when a master freed a slave by his will. *Cic.* *Top.* 2. — *Manumissio non justa*, which, though discharging a slave from servitude, did not entitle him to the privileges of a citizen, was performed either *inter amicos*, when a master declared his slave to be free, in the presence of five witnesses; or *per epistolam*, by a letter directed to the slave, which was to be signed by five witnesses; or *per mensam*, h. e. when a master bade a slave to eat at his table.

MANUMISSŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who 3 manumits another person. *Pandect.*

MANUMITTŌ, or **MANŌ MITTŌ** (inanus & mitto), is, ōis, issim, a. 3. to set at liberty, make free, release from bondage, emancipate, enfranchise, manumit, ἀντλευθερώω. *Cic.* *aliquem*.

MANŌR (nunc. perhaps from manus), 3 āris, ātus sum, dep. I. to steal. *Laber.*

MANŌPRETIŌSŌS (manupretium), a, 3 um, adj. precious, valuable. *Cato ap. Gell.*

MANŌPRETIUM, or **MANŌPRETIUM**, or **MANŌS PRETIUM**, ii, n. wages for work, hire, pay, ἐνχειρον. *Plant.* *Manupretium.* *Plin.* *Manupretium.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* *Manus pretium.* — Hence, figur. a reward. *Cic.* *Manupretium eversæ civitatis.* — *¶* Also, value of a work or its workmanship. *Pandect.* *Manus pretium.* *Auson.* *Manupretium.*

MANŌS (from μάω, to feel, touch, as χεῖρ, from χάω), us, f. a hand, χεῖρ, h. e. the extreme part of an arm, or that member which reaches from the wrist to the finger's end. *Cic.* *Vas in manus sumere.* *Id.* *Tenere in manu*, or, *Ovid.* *manu*, to hold in or with the hand. *Cic.* *Ad manum accedere*, to go to the hand like an animal that is tamed; also, *Nep.* to approach, for instance, in order to fight, or to fight hand to hand, come to close quarters. *Cic.* *In manus venire*, to come to hand, present itself; also, *Plin.* *Paneg.* (in order to fight). *Cic.* *De manibus deponere* or *ponere*, to put out of the hands. *Col.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* *Manum ad os apponere*, to put the hand to the mouth (in imparting a secret or enjoining secrecy). *Cic.* *Excidere e manibus*, to fall from the hand. *Liv.* *Emittere e manibus*, or *de manibus*, or *manibus*. Also, *Id.* *Amittere e manibus*. *Cic.* *Dimittere e manibus* (for instance, a person), or, *Cæs.* *fortunam.* *Cic.* *E manibus fugere*, to flee, run away. *Liv.* *Venire ad manum alicui*, to come to hand, present themselves. *Cic.* *Manus tendere ad aliquem*; also, *Id.* *alicui*, for *ad aliquem.* *Virg.* *Manu sternere aliquem*, h. e. with a sword. *Cels.* *Manu nederi* (of surgery). *Senec.* *Manus manum lavat*, one hand washes the other, one good turn deserves another. *Cic.* *Manum de tabula*, literally, hand from the picture! so much for this! that is sufficient! — *Ovid.* *Jactare manus*, to move the hands much, in dancing, to toss or flourish the hands; also, *Quint.* of orators. So, also, *Id.* *manum.* — *Manus*, fist, fighting, bravery. *Nep.* *Manu fortis.* *Ovid.* *Manu vincere.* *Sallust.* *Manu capere urbes*, by force of arms, in war. *Cæs.* *Usu manumque.* *Virg.* *Committere manum Teucris*, to fight. *Liv.* *Conserere manum*, or *manus*, or, *Id.* *conferre manum*, to fight. *Flor.* *Manu reducebat*, by force of arms, by force. *Virg.* *Manum ferre in proelia*, to fight. — *Utraque manu*, *Martial.* with both hands, h. e. willingly, readily, gladly, cheerfully. — *Cic.* *Manu tenere*, to know for certain, feel sure of. *Id.* *Manibus teneri*, to be certain, evident, apparent, manifest. — In *manu esse*, *Cic.* to be in one's power, rest with one (see below). — But, In *manibus esse* signifies either, to be in one's hands;

Cic. *Oratio est in manibus*, you have it, it may be read, is known. Or, to be in hand. *Id.* *Liber milii est in manibus*, h. e. I am preparing, &c. (Hence, *Id.* *Habere in manibus*, to be employed upon.) Or, to be close by, near, at hand. *Cæs.* and *Virg.* Or, to be present, to be just now, or at the time, passing, transacting, discussed. *Cic.* *Quæ sunt in manibus*, what we have in hand, the business in question. *Virg.* In *manibus Mars ipse.* *Piln.* *Ep.* *Vindemiæ in manibus.* — *Cic.* *Habere in manibus*, to embrace, fondle, caress, make much of; also, to be employed upon (see above). — *Manus* frequently expresses nearness, proximity, be it in war (in which case it also signifies fighting, close fight, &c.), or elsewhere. *Cæs.* In *manibus esse*, to be near, at hand (see above). *Sallust.* *Prælium e manibus facere*, h. e. *cominus.* *Ad manum*, at hand, in readiness to hand, near, close, close by, in the neighborhood. *Liv.* *esse.* *Cic.* *habere.* *Plin.* *intueri.* *Nep.* *Habere ad manum scribæ locum.* *Plaut.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* *Sub manu* or *manum*, close to, hard by, nigh to, in the neighborhood. Hence, easily, without trouble, quickly, immediately, on the instant. *Suæc.* and *Sæton.* — *Manus* frequently denotes fighting, close fight, engagement, fray, violence. *Liv.* *Ad manum venire* (see above), or, *Nep.* *accedere* (see above). *Sallust.* In *manus venire.* *Liv.* *Pugna jam ad manus venerat.* *Cic.* *Res venit ad manum.* *Sallust.* *Non manu venit vi.* — *De manu*, with one's own hand. *Cic.* *facere*; also, merely, manu. *Virg.* *De manu* signifies, also, at one's own expense. *Colm.* *De manu in manum tradere*, out of one's own hand into that of another. — *Cic.* *Plena manu*, copiously, abundantly, liberally, much. *Tibull.* *Plena manu*, with hands filled with money, with full hands. — *Terent.* *Manibus pedibusque*, with all his might, might and main. — *Cæs.* *Per manus trahere*, with the hands, &c. *Cic.* *Per manus servulæ servatus*, by her assistance. *Per manus* signifies, also, from hand to hand. *Liv.* Hence, figur. *Id.* *Tradite per manus religiones*, from father to son, and so on. *Per manus* likewise denotes, by force, by main force, forcibly. *Sallust.* — *Præ manu*, in hand, in advance, at hand, ready. *Plaut.* *esse.* *Terent.* *Si paulum dederis præ manu*, to begin with. *Pandect.* *Habere præ manu.* *Gell.* *Si liber est præ manibus*, at hand. — *Inter manus*, with the hands. *Cic.* *auferri*, in the arms. Also, in the hands, in hand. *Col.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* *Inter manus esse* signifies, also, to be palpable, plain, manifest, evident. *Virg.* — *Sub manus*, under the hands. *Plaut.* *succedere*, according to one's wish. *Plaut.* *Manum alicui adire*, to make a fool of one. — *Manus* is frequently used for art, application of art, labor, industry, work to be performed by the hand. *Cic.* *Manu quærere*, h. e. by the labor of the hands. *Cæs.* *Manu sata*, h. e. grain (opp. to herbs growing spontaneously). *Cic.* *Urbs manu munissimam*, by art. Hence, *Senec.* *Morbi quos manu fecimus*, by our own fault, as by intemperance. *Cels.* *Urnam manu emolliri.* *Manus* is, in general, opposed to nature. It is also applied to speeches. *Senec.* *Oratio fucata et manu facta.* — *Tacit.* *Manibus æquis*, with equal advantage or loss. — *Manus asferre*, or *inferre*, to lay hands on a person or thing. (See *Afferro*, and *Inferro*.) — *Manum injicere*, to lay the hand on a person or thing. (See *Injicio*.) — *Manum dare*, to lend a hand, lend a helping hand, help, aid, assist, succor. *Quintil.* *alicui.* *Cic.* *Manus dare*, or, *Ovid.* *Dare manus victas*, or, *Virg.* *Manus dedere*, properly, to give the hands, h. e. to give himself up for conquered, surrender, submit, yield. — *Tolere manum*, to lift up the hands in wonder, admiration or astonishment. *Cic.* Also, for *dare manus*, to give up or over surrender, submit, yield. *Cic.* *fragm.* — *Manum non vertere*, not to care about, or not to mind a thing. *Apul.* *Manum non verterim*, I would not move a finger, I would not stir a straw. — *Tacit.* *Manu venerari*, h. e. by kissing one's own hand to another person. — *Suet.* *Servus a ma-*

nu, scribe, clerk, amanuensis. — *Pandect.* Brevi manu, immediately, without delay. *Id.* Longa manu, slowly. — *Apul.* Artis totius manus, every trick and artifice. — ¶ Also, power. *Cic.* Hec non sunt in manu nostra. Hence, Manu mittere (see *Mannitto*), or, Plant. and *Sucton.* emittere (of a father freeing his son from his authority), to emancipate, to free. *Cic.* Convenire in manum, to marry, properly, to pass into the power of a husband. — ¶ Manus is also applied to the work or labor of an artist or any other person. *Quintil.* Marmora deformata prima manu, rough-hewn. *Cic.* Extrema manus non accessit ejus operibus, the finishing stroke, last finish. So, also, *Sence.* Summa manus. Hence, *Ovid.* Aptus a summa conspiciare manus, h. e. after having completed your dressing. — Manus pretium, money paid for the making of any thing. (See *Manupretium*.) — ¶ When applied to the arts, it signifies, also, not only what a person writes, paints, carves, &c. but also his manner of writing, painting, carving, &c. Hence, handwriting, character, workmanship, style. *Cic.* Alexidis manum anabani. *Id.* librarum. *Id.* Reddi ad meam manum. *Id.* alia. *Pandect.* Manum emittere, to give a bond in one's own hand-writing. *Martial.* Manus Praxitelis, a work of art by Praxiteles. *Virg.* Artificum manus miratur. — Hence, a building. *Cic.* *Top.* — ¶ Also, an armed force, army. *Cic.* and *Nep.* Also, a body, number, multitude, troop, band of men. *Cic.* honorum. *Id.* Judaeorum. *Id.* conjuratorum. *Id.* Manum facere, to collect, raise, assemble. *Id.* e *Sophocle.* Manus bicorpor, h. e. Centauri. — In general, men or workmen. *Virg.* *Aen.* II, 329. — ¶ Also, a throw in a game at dice. *Sucton.* Quas manus remisit, h. e. the sums gained by throws at dice. — ¶ In the art of fencing and boxing, a thrust, cut, stroke, blow. *Quintil.* prima, secunda, tertia. *Id.* Manum exigere, to hit. — ¶ Any thing resembling a hand in its form or use. Hence, the trunk or proboscis of an elephant. *Cic.* Also, the fore-foot of a bear. *Plin.* Also, the branches of a tree. *Stat.* — Manu, for manu. *Prop.*

MÁNŪTIGYUM (manus & tango), ii, n. a 3 a soft or gentle touch of the hand, χει-
παλία. *Cwl. Avel.*

MANZER, or **MANSER** (Hebr.), éris, spu-
3 rious, bastard. *Sedul.*

MĀPALĀ (a Punic word), is, n. a tent, a
sort of portable hut or cottage, which the
Numidians used to carry along with them
on wagons, when they changed their place
of residence to go in quest of fresh pasture
for the numerous cattle which they tended.
Virg. and *Liv.* — Hence, a small, low
building, a cottage. *Val. Flacc.* — Ma-
palia, villages, hamlets, in opposition to
towns. *Sallust.*

MĀPPĀ (a Punic word, according to
2 *Quintil.* I, 5, 57.), ie, f. a table napkin,
ὀδὴν. *Harat.* and *Murt.* — Each guest
brought with him, from home, such a
napkin or cloth, which he used in time
of eating, to wipe his mouth and hands;
and sometimes they used to put some
part of the entertainment into the map-
pa, and give it to their slaves to carry
home. — ¶ Also, a white cloth, which
the magistrate, who presided at the public
games, used to drop as a signal for be-
ginning the chariot races. *Suton.* This
signal was given either by the consul,
Enn. ap. Cic. or by the prætor, *Liv.*

MĀPPŪLĀ (mappa), æ, f. a small napkin.
3 *Heronym.*

MARATHĒ, es, f. an island near Corfu.
Plin. — Hence, Marathēnus, a, um.

MARATHŌN (Μαραθῶν), ōnis, m. a plain
or country in Attica, probably with a town
of the same name, famous for *Miltiades*'s
victory over the Persians. *Nep.* — Also,
fem. gen. *Ovid. Met.* 7, 431, where,
probably, the town is meant. —
¶ Hence, Marathonius, a, um, of or be-
longing to Marathon, Marathonian. *Cic.*
pugna. — Also, Athenian. *Sil.* — ¶ Ma-
rathōnis, idis, f. Marathonian. *Stat.*

MARĀTHRUM (μάρᾱθρον), i, n. or MĀ-

RĀTHRŌS, i, m. fenuel (*Anethum fœni-
culum*, L.). *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — Hence,
Marathrites, æ, m. Colum. vinum, wine
in which fenuel is infused.

MARCELLĒUS (Marcellus), a, um, adj.
of or relating to Marcellus. — Marcella,
ōrum, n. a festival of the Syracusans,
celebrated in honor of M. Claudius Mar-
cellus.

MARCELLĪANŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. called
after Marcellus. *Sucton.* theatrum.

MARCELLES, i, m. the name of a family
of the gens Claudia. Claudius Marcellus,
when consul, was an enemy of Cæsar's,
and proposed the decree de revocando
Cæsare.

MARCEŌ (unc.), es, ui, n. 2. to wither,
2 shrink, shrivel. *Martial.* — Figur. to be
faint, languid, weak, feeble, decayed, dull,
indolent, lazy, drowsy, as from old age.
Ovid. From gluttony, drunkenness,
&c. *Horat.* Potior marceus. *Liv.* Luxu-
ria marcent. *Cels.* Marcent animus.
Tacit. Pax marceus. *Sil.* Senex mar-
centibus annis.

MARCESCŌ (marceo), is, n. 3. to become
2 withered, shrink, pine away, droop, de-
cay, fade, παραίωπα. *Vitruv.* and
Plin. — Figur. to languish; to grow
dull, feeble, or weak, as from old age.
Plin. From excess in eating and drink-
ing, *Ovid.* From inactivity or idleness,
Liv. From disease, *Colum.*

MARCIANŌS (Marcus), a, um, adject.
Marcian, h. e. originating or proceeding
from, or called after the soothsayer, Mar-
cius. *Liv.* carmina; or, *Cic.* fœdus,
made by the centurion Marcus with the
inhabitants of Gades; or, *Capitol.* sodales,
the priests who performed the sacred
rites instituted in honor of the emperor
Marcus.

MARCIDŪLŌS (marcidus), a, um, adj.
3 somewhat faint or languid. *Mart. Capell.*

MARCIDŪS (marceo), a, um, adj. wither-
2 ed, faded, shrunk. *Ovid.* lilia. *Plin.*
aures. — Hence, brittle, rotten. *Vi-
truv.* asseres. — Also, languid, weak,
feeble, enervated, dull, heavy, inactive,
drowsy, besotted, as from excess in eat-
ing, drinking, sleeping. *Tacit.* somno
aut libidinis vigiliis. — Also, amo-
raus, lascivious, coquettish. *Apul.* oculi.
MARCION, ōnis, m. a heretic in the second
century. — Hence, Marcionensis, e. *Ter-
tull.* — Marcionita, æ, m. *Pandect.*
dens.

MARCIPŌR, ōris, m. h. e. Marci puer,
the slave of Marcus. *Plin.*

MARCIOŪS, a, um, the name of a Roman
gens. — Adj. Marciaa. *Plin.* aqua, con-
ducted to Rome by the king Ancus Mar-
cius, and afterwards by Q. Marcius Rex.
Liv. saltus, in Liguria, so called from the
defeat of the consul Q. Marcius. — Subst.
as, Ancus Marcius, the fourth king of
Rome. *Liv.* Marcus, a soothsayer, or,
rather, too brothers of that name, cele-
brated as soothsayers. *Cic.*

MARCŌMANI, or **MARCŌMANNI**, ōrum,
m. a nation in Germany, living at first on
the river Rhine, and afterwards in Bohe-
mia. *Stat.* and *Tacit.*

MARCŌMĀNĪĀ, or **MARCŌMĀNNĪĀ**, æ,
f. the country of the Marcomanni. *Capitol.*

MARCŌMANICŌS, or **MARCŌMĀNNY-
CŌS** (Marcomannus), a, um, adj. Mar-
comannian, belonging or relating to the
Marcomanni. *Eutrop.*

MARCŌR (marceo), ōris, m. a being with-
2 ered or faded. Hence, rottenness, putre-
faction, corruption, brittleness. *Plin.*
panni. — Also, languar, laziness, inac-
tivity, heaviness, slath, torpor, drowsiness,
sleepiness. *Cels.* — Figur. *Sence.* segetum.

MARCŌLENTŪS (marcor), a, um, adj.
3 same as Marcidus. *Fulgent.*

MARCŪLŌS (marcus), i, m. a little ham-
2 mer; also, a hammer. *Martial.* — Martu-
lus, in the same sense, is found in *Plin.*

MARCŪS (for maricus, from mas), i, m.
a Roman prenomens, commonly written M.
as, M. Cicero. — Also, a hammer. *Isidor.*

MĀRĒ (from the Celtic word *mar*, sea),
is, n. the sea, its opposite being the
land. *Cic.* Mare transire. *Virg.* Mare
sulcare. *Horat.* Per mare currere, to
navigate. *Virg.* Ire mari. *Cic.* Ingre-
di mare, to go to sea. — ¶ Marcus some-
times put for places in the sea or is-
lands. *Tacit.* Mare plenum exiliis. —

Nep. mari, at sea. — *Cic.* Terra marique,
both by sea and by land. — *Cæs.* Nostrum
mare, h. e. the Mediterranean. *Cic.* su-
peruni, h. e. the gulf of Venice. *Id.* infe-
rum, the Tuscany sea. *Cæs.* conclusum,
a confined sea, as the Mediterranean, op-
posed to the ocean. *Cic.* clausum, h. e.
not navigable. — *Cæs.* and *Tacit.* Mare
Oceanus. — *Catull.*, *Tibull.* and *Ovid.*
E mari natus, or mare te genuit, of a
hard-hearted person. — *Virg.* Mare celo
miscere, to mix heaven and earth, h. e. to
excite a dreadful storm. *Figur.* *Juvenal.*
— *Sallust.* Polliceri mari et montes, to
promise whole seas and mountains, of one
who pledges himself to do more than
he can perform. — *Ovid.* In mare fun-
dere aquam, to carry water to the sea-side,
h. e. to give something to a person that
has abundance. — Maris pontus, for
mare. *Virg.* Ecce maris magna clau-
dit nos obice pontus. — ¶ Also, sea-
water, salt-water. *Plin.* Vinum mari
condire (to make it more palatable, im-
prove it). *Horat.* Chium (vinum) maris
expers, h. e. not mixed with sea-water.
— ¶ Also, the color of the sea. *Plin.*
— ¶ Also, figur. *Lucret.* Mare aeris,
the expanse of air. — ¶ The ablat. ma-
re, for mari, occurs in *Lucret.* and *Ovid.*
— The genit. plur. marum is found in
Nep.

MĀRĒĀ, æ, f. a lake (and near it, a town)
in Egypt, which was also called Marcotis,
and seems to comprehend a great part of
Maraarica. — Hence, Mareotis, idis
and idos, f. belonging to it. *Plin.* Libya,
and, *Id.* Mareotis, the country around it.
Curt. palus, and *Lucan.* Mareotis, by
itself, the lake above mentioned. *Virg.*
vitis (for its neighborhood was famous for
wine). — And Mareoticus, a, um, Mare-
otic, or Egyptian. *Colum.* vitis. *Horat.*
Mareoticum (vinum). *Martial.* labor,
the Egyptian pyramids. — Mareotes, or
Mareōta, æ; plur. Mareote, the inhabit-
ants of Mareotis. *Plin.*

MĀRGĀ (unc.), æ, f. marl. *Plin.*

MĀRGĀRIS (μάργᾱρον), idis, f. reser-
bling a pearl. A kind of dates was
called so. *Plin.* 13, 9.

MĀRGĀRĪTĀ (μαργαρίτης), æ, f. and
MĀRGĀRĪTUM, i, n. a pearl. *Cic.*

MĀRGĀRĪTĀRĪŌS (margarita), a, um,
3 adj. being occupied about pearls, dealing
in pearls. *P. Victor.* porticus.

MĀRGĀRĪTĀTŪS (Id.), a, um, adject.
3 adorned or set with pearls, bearded. *For-
tunat.*

MĀRGĀRĪTĪFER (margarita & fero), a,
2 um, adj. producing pearls. *Plin.* con-
cha.

MĀRGĀRĪTUM. See *Margarita*.

MĀRGĪANĒ, es, or **MĀRGĪANĀ**, æ, f. a
country near the Caspian sea.

MĀRGĪNŌ (margo), as, avi, ātum, a. 1.
2 to make a border or margin. *Liv.* viam,
h. e. to raise foot-paths on each side of the
road. *Plin.* Tabulæ marginatæ.

MARGŌ (unc.), inis, m. and f. i. brink,
2 brim, bunk, margia, edge, border, edge
extremity, frontier. *Varr.* ihumilē *Plin.*
conchæ. *Id.* ulceris. *Val. Ma.* agri.
Plin. imperii.

MĀRĪĀ, and **MĀRĪĀ**, æ, f. a name of
3 many females. *Prudent.*

MĀRIĀNDŪNĪ (Μαριανδύνοι), ōrum, m. a
nation in Bithynia. — Hence, Mariandý-
nus, a, um, adj. pertaining to the same.
Plin. sinus.

MĀRIĀNŪS (Marinus), a, um, adj. of, be-
longing to, attached to, &c. Marius.
Cic. consularis, h. e. of Marius. *Hor.*
bella.

MĀRĪCĀ, æ, f. a nymph in the territory be-
longing to the town of Minturnæ, close to
the river Liris, where there was a grove
consecrated to her; the lake near it derived
its name from her. *Horat.*

MĀRĪNŌS (mare), a, um, adj. of the sea,
living in the sea, marine. *Cic.* humor,
sea-water. *Horat.* Venus, h. e. e mari
orta. *Id.* ros, rosemary. *Pandect.* na-
ves, sea-ships.

MARISCA (mas, maris), æ, f. a kind
of large, insipid fig, βοῦσκον. *Colum.*
— ¶ Also, a carious tumor. *Juvenal.*

MARISCŌS, i, m. or **MARISCUM** (Id.),
i, n. a kind of brusk. *Plin.* 21, 69.

MĀRĪTĀ, æ. See *Maritus*, a, um.

MĀRĪTĀLĪS (maritus), e, adj. of or be-

longing to a husband, wife, married people, or marriage, matrimonial, nuptial, marital, γαμικός. Colum. conjugium. Ovid. vestis.

MARITIMŌS, or **MARITŌMŌS** (mare), a, um, adj. of the sea, relating to the sea, being in or upon the sea. Liv. navis, a sea-ship (as distinguished from those used on rivers). Cic. and Nep. prædo, a pirate, corsair. Cic. imperium, the chief command at sea. Id. cursus, a voyage. Nepes. fluctus, the sea-waves. Cic. bellum, a maritime war. But Sallust. Cat. 39, 1. same as piraticum, war against the pirates. Varr. sal, sea-salt. Cic. Res maritimæ, maritime affairs. — ¶ Also, adjoining to the sea, lying on the sea. Cæs. civitas. Cic. ora. Cæs. oppidum. Hence, Cic. Maritima, sc. loca (τὰ ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ).

MARITŌS (maritus), as, avi, ætum, a. I. 2 to marry or give in marriage, συνοικίζω. Sueton. filian. Id. Oct. 31. Lex de maritandis ordinibus, concerning marriage, matrimonial statutes. — ¶ Also, of animals. Varr. and Colum. Maritari, to copulate, couple. — ¶ Also, of trees and vines, when the vine is tied to a tree, and, as it were, wedded to it. Horat. and Colum. ulmus vitibus. — ¶ Also, of plants and animals, to impregnate. Plin.

MARITŌS (mas), a, um, adj. of or belonging to marriage, matrimonial, nuptial, conjugal. Lio. domus, h. e. where married people live. Ovid. fœdus. Id. Venus, conjugal love. Id. cædes, murder of one's consort. Horat. lex. Ovid. torus, marriage-bed. Id. Fratre marita soror, married. — Hence, subst. Cic. Maritus, i, m. husband. Horat. Marita, æ, f. wife. Pandect. Mariti, married people. — Maritus denotes, also, the future husband, affianced lover, betrothed partner. Tibull. — Also, a suitor. Prop. — ¶ Also, of animals, the male of beasts. Horat. Maritus olens, sc. caprarum, a he-goat. So, also, Colum. Maritus gregum. Id. also of cocks. — ¶ Also, of trees, when vines are tied, and, as it were, wedded to them. Cato. Arbore maritæ.

MARIŌS, a, um, the name of a Roman gens. — Adj. Cic. lex, proposed by the celebrated C. Marius. — Also, a substant. as, C. Marius, who was seven times consul, vanquished Jugurtha and the Cimbri, carried on a civil war with Sylla, performed many other things, and experienced great changes of fortune during his life. — Marius is also used proverbially of a person striving to raise himself to power and authority by siding with the common people. Hence, Suet. Cæs. I. Cæsari multo Marios inesse.

MARMARICŌS (μαρμαρικὴ), æ, f. a country of Africa, between Egypt and Cyrene; now Barca. — Hence, Marmaricus, a, um, adj. of, belonging or relating to that country; also, African. Plin. and Lucan. — The inhabitants are called Marmaricæ.

MARMARIDŌS (μαρμαριδὸς), æ, m. n. person from Marmarica. Ovid. — Marmaridæ, ærum, the inhabitants of Marmarica. Plin.

MARMARITIS (μαρμαριτὶς), idis, f. an herb, so called because it is said to grow in marble quarries. Plin. 21, 102.

MARMŌR (μάρμαρος), ðris, m. marble. Cic. — Hence, also, pulverized marble. Cato. — Also, a milestone. Martial. — Hor. Marmor, monuments of marble. — ¶ With poets, it is used of the shining surface of the sea. Catull. pelagi. Virg. Marmor inidulum, h. e. the surface of the sea, the sea.

MARMŌRARIŌS (marmor), a, um, adj. of marble, working in marble. Senec. faber. — Also, absol. Marmorarius, one that works in marble. Senec. and Vitruv.

MARMŌLATŌS (marmor), ðnis, f. a covering, overlaying or flooring with marble, μαρμαρόεις. Apul.

MARMŌREŌS (marmor), a, um, adj. made of marble, marble, μαρμαρέος. Cic. signum. Id. solium, h. e. a marble pavement. Virg. and Horat. Aliquem marmoreum facere, or ponere, to make of marble, h. e. to carve the marble statue of a person. — ¶ Also, relating to marble. Vitruv. ars, statuary. — ¶ Also, like marble, with regard to smoothness and whiteness, white as marble, of marble

whiteness, white as alabaster, shining white. Virg. cervix. Ovid palma, white, smooth (or both). Id. pes. Laeret. candor. Id. color. Ovid. Paros, h. e. white on account of its white marble. Id. gelu, h. e. ice. — It is likewise applied to the sea. (See Marmur.) Virg. æquor.

MARMŌRŌ (Id.), as, avi, ætum, a. I. 2 to cover with marble. Lamprid. — ¶ Also, to make a plaster or parget of beaten marble and lime, therewith to cover or incrust walls or floors. — Hence, Marmoratum tectorium, or absol. sc. tectorium, this plaster or covering. Varr.

MARMŌRŌSŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. like 2 marble, hard as marble. Plin.

MARŌ (Μάρω, ὄνος), ðnis, m. the family name of the celebrated poet P. Virgilius. — It is likewise the name of a famous vine-dresser in Thrace. — ¶ Also, n river in Peloponnesus. — ¶ Prop. Marone sopito. It is not certain whether a statue of the vine-dresser Maro is meant in this passage, or that of the river-god of the same name.

MAROBŌDŌS, i, m. a king of the Suevi. Defeated by Arminius, and hated by his subjects, he was compelled to take refuge among the Romans, who assigned to him Ravenna as his place of residence. Tacit.

MARON, i, n. See Marum.

MARŌNĒA, æ, f. n. town of Italy, in the country of the Samnites. Liv. — Also, a town in Thrace, celebrated for its wine. Liv. — Hence, Maronites, æ, m. of Maronea (in Thrace), belonging to it. Maronite, the inhabitants of it. Liv.

MARŌNĒŌS (Maro), a, um, adj. Maronian, 2 or Virgilian. Stat. — ¶ Also, Maroneau, of Maronea. Plin. vinum.

MARŌNIANŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. Virgili-3 an, relating to Virgil. Stot.

MARŌNITES, æ, m. See Moronea. 2 **MARPESSŌS** (Μαρπησσός), a, um, adj. 3 of Marpessus in Throns. Tibull. 2, 5. 67. (But Heyne and others read Mermessia.)

MARPESSŌS (Μαρπησσός), i, m. a mountain of the isle of Paros. — Hence, Marpesius, a, um, adj. belonging to it or being there. Virg.

MARRĀ (unc.), æ, f. a mattock, pickaxe, 2 wedding-hook, hoe. Colum. and Plin. — ¶ Also, an iron hook. Plin.

MARRŪBIUM, or **MARRŌVIUM**, ii, n. a town in Latium. Hence, Marrubius, a, um, adj. Marrubian. Virg. — Marruvi, the inhabitants. Plin. — ¶ Marrubium, horehound, a plant. Plin.

MARRŪCINĪ, ðrum, m. n. union of Italy, lying on the Adriatic sea. Cæs. — Hence, Marrucinus, a, um, adj. belonging to it. Lio.

MARS (probably contr. from Mavors; or, from mas, as Ἄψς, from ἄπνυ, properly signifies that is manly, powerful and strong), tis, m. Mars, the god of war. Cic. and Virg. — Hence, for war, battle, contest. Virg. Invenit Martem, commence the battle. Id. Martem accendere cantu, to animate. Ovid. apertus, n fighting in the open field. Cic. Vis Martis, h. e. belli. — Hence, figur. of a legal contest; litigation. Ov. — Also, a manner of fighting. Liv. Equites suo Marte pugnati, when they fight on horseback, in the capacity of horsemen. Id. Alieno Marte, when they fight and fight on foot. — Also, the fortune of war, issue of a battle. Lio. Equato Marte, with equal success on both sides, neither side claiming the victory. Cæs. Equo Marte, with equal success; with equal strength and the same advantages as to position. Liv. auceps. Cic. Omnis Mars belli communis, the uncertain events of war. Curt. Pari Marte. Tacit. Incerto Marte. Quintil. Vario Marte. Vellei. Dubio Marte. — Also, the rage, fury of war. Plin. Terribili Marte ululare. — Marte meo, tuo, suo, nostro, vestro, h. e. having no other resources but one's own, unassisted by others, by one's own exertions. Cic. — Also, bravery, valor, courage. Virg. and Ovid. — ¶ Mars, n planet. Cic. Stella Martis. — ¶ Silvanus was also called Mars by the country people. Cato. Mars pater, Mars Silvanus. (But Mars himself is likewise called Mars pater. Liv.)

MARSI (Μαρσίοι), ðrum, m. a people of Latium, skilful in destroying the poisonous

effects of the bite of serpents, and celebrated as charmers of serpents and as soothsayers. They were allies of the Romans, and are particularly celebrated for the civil war in which they were engaged, and which from them has received the name of the Marsian war. — Hence, Marsicus, a, um, adj. relating to the Marsi, Marsian. Cic. bellum. — Marsus, a, um, adj. same as Marsicus. Horat. duellum, for bellum. Id. vena, a magic song, a charm. So, also, Id. voces. — ¶ A nation of Germany, between the rivers Rhine, Lippe and Ems. Tacit. — ¶ Also, the name of the poet Domitius Marsus, who was a contemporary of the emperor Augustus.

MARSIPITER, tris, m. same as Mars Pa-3 ter. Gell.

MARSŪPIUM (μαρσῦπιον), ii, n. a purse 3 or bag for holding money. Varr.

MARSŪS, a, um, Marsian. See Marsi. **MARSŪAS**, and **MARSŪA** (Μαρσῦς), æ, m. a satyr, who was very skilful in playing on the flute, and challenged Apollo to a trial of his skill as a musician, but was defeated and flayed alive. Ovid. — A statue of Marsyas was erected at the Roman forum, and usurers and merchants used to transact business near it. Horat. — ¶ Also, a river in Great Phrygia, which empties itself into the Meander. Liv.

MARTES (perhaps from Mars), is, f. a 3 martens or martens, large kind of weasel. Martial. 10, 37, 18. Others read mela.

MARTIALIS (Mars), e, adj. relating or belonging to Mars. Cic. flamen, a priest of Mars. Sueton. ludii, in honor of Mars Ultor, to whom Augustus had erected a temple. Horat. lupi, h. e. sacred to him. Cic. Martiales, sc. ministri, or sacerdot. Fest. campus, on mount Cælius. — ¶ Also, called after Mars. Cic. milites, the soldiers of the legio Martia.

MARTIALIS, is, m. M. Valerius Martialis, a Roman poet, who lived towards the end of the first century, and is well known by the epigrams which he wrote.

MARTICŌLA (Mars & colo), æ, m. a 3 worshiper of Mars. Ovid.

MARTICŪLTŌR (Id.), ðris, m. same as 3 Marticola. Inscript. ap. Gruter.

MARTIGENĀ (Mars & gigno), æ, m. and 3 f. child or son of Mars. Ovid. — Sil. vulgus, h. e. warlike.

MARTIOBĀRŌLŌS (unc.), i, m. a soldier 3 provided with leaden balls. Vegcl. But the reading is doubtful.

MARTIŌS (Mars), a, um, adj. belonging or relating to Mars or war, descended from him, martial. Horat. certamen. Id. bella. Virg. canor aris, martial, warlike. Ovid. proles, h. e. Romulus and Remus. Id. miles, h. e. Romanus (for Mars was the father of Romulus, and consequently the ancestor of the Romans). Ovid. anguis, h. e. son of Mars, for all monsters were of divine origin. — ¶ Also, belonging to Mars, sacred or consecrated to him, called after him. Virg. lupus, h. e. sacred to Mars. Hence, Plin. Martius mensis, the month of March, so called because it was dedicated to Mars. Horat. Calendæ Martiæ, the first of March. Cic. Idus. — Id. Campus Martius, a large plain between the city of Rome and the Tiber, where the comitia were held, and the Roman youth performed their exercises. Hence, Horat. Gramine Martio, for in campo Martio. — Cic. Martia legio, h. e. the name of a legion. — Ovid. arena, that place in the amphitheatre where the gladiators fought. — Cic. Narbo Martius, h. e. Narbonne, n. e. in France. Anton. Itin. Telo, h. e. Toulon. — ¶ Also, martial, relating to war or fighting. Virg. Penthesilea. Id. vulbera. Ovid. Thebe, h. e. where many wars have been carried on. — ¶ Also, relating to the planet Mars.

Cic. Fulgor Martius, the planet Mars.

MARTŌLŌS (perhaps from Mars), i, m. a hammer. Plin.

MARTŪR (μάρτυρ), ŷris, m. and f. a wit-3 ness; hence, one who by his death bears witness to the truth of the Christian religion, a martyr. Prudent.

MARTŪRIUM (μαρτύριον), ii, n. a testimo-3 ny, an evidence. Hence, testimonium borne to the truth of the Christian religion by voluntary submission to death, martyrdom.

Tertull. — ¶ Also, a place where a

martyr is buried. Tertull. Over such places churches were often built. — *¶* Hence, a church. Hieron.

MARUM, and **MARON** (μαρόν), i, n. an herb like *marjoram*, but of a stronger smell (perhaps *Teucrium marum*, L. the Syrian herb *nastiech*.) Plin.

MAS (unc.), **MAIS**, m. the male of gods, men, animals, plants, ἄρσεν, ἄρσεν. Cic. Bestie alie mares, alie femine sunt, same are males. Id. Et mares deos, et feminas esse dicitis. Plant. homines. Lio. Incertus (infans) mas au femina esset. Ovid. Teneri mares, boys. Plin. Ep. Liberi tres, duo mares. Ovid. Mares oleas Plin. In tilia mas et femina differunt. Horat. vitellum, mule yolk, h. e. male pullet. — *¶* Figur. *masculine*, manly, brave. Horat. Mares animos. Catull. Male mas, unmanly, effeminate.

MASÆSYLI, ὄμν, m. same as *Massæsyli*.

MASCARPYO (mas & carpo), ὄνις, m. 3 same as *Masturbator*. Petron.

MASCULESCO (masculus), is, n. 3. to 2 become of the mole kind, turn male. Plin.

MASCULETUM (Id.), i, n. a place where 2 male vines are planted. Plin.

MASCULINE (masculus), adv. in the 3 masculine gender (in a grammatical sense). Arnob.

MASCULINUS (masculus), a, um, adj. of 2 the male kind, masculine. Apul. — Also, of plants. Plin. sexus. — Also, in grammar, Quintil. Genus masculinum. — *¶* Figur. manly, proper for a man. Quintil.

MASCULOS (mas), a, um, adj. male, of 2 the male kind, masculine, ἄρσενικός, ἀνδρικός. Martial. nomen. Phedr. genus. Virg. and Ovid. tura. — Also, as a subst. Plant. and Lio. — *¶* Also, male, h. e. imitating men, or persons of the male sex. Vitruv. carda, h. e. the pivot, which turns round in the socket (cardo femina). Horat. libido, h. e. Tribadum. — *¶* Also, proper for, befitting a man, brave, manly, vigorous, energetic, stout, hardy, heroic. Horat. proles. Apul. animus. Horat. Sappho, because she threw herself into the sea (but Horace, it seems, alludes also to the *masculina libido*).

MASINISSA, a, m. a king of Numidia. Cic.

MASPETUM (μάσπετον), i, n. the leaf of *laserpitium*. Plin.

MASSA (μάζω, from μάω, μάσσω, to 2 knead), a, f. a lump or mass, as, Ovid. of the chaos. Virg. picis. Plin. salis. — Of cheese-curd, cheese. Ovid. Lactis massa coacti. Frequently, of metals. Colum. ferri. Petron. auri. Also, merely, *Massa*, gold. Virg. — Also, of marble. Plin. *Massa marmoris*, a block of marble.

MASÆSYLI, or **MASÆSYLI**, ὄμν, m. a nation of Numidia, in the western part of it. Liv. (The *Massyli* lived in the eastern part).

MASSAGETES, a, m. plur. *Massāgētæ*, ārum, m. a people of Scythia, living on the eastern side of the Caspian sea. Plin.

MASSALIS (massa), e, adj. belonging to a 3 mass, making or being a mass. Tertull. moles, h. e. chaos. — Hence, whole. Id.

MASSALITER (massalis), adv. in a mass, 3 together. Tertull.

MASSARIS (unc.), is, f. a kind of wild grape. Plin.

MASSICUS, a, um, adj. Liv. Mons Massicus, or merely, Cic. Massicus, a mountain in Campania, celebrated for its wine, now *Monte Masso*, or *Massico*, or *Marsico*. Hence, Horat. Vinum Massicum, or merely, *Massicum*, se. vinum. Thus, also, Virg. humor.

MASSILIA (Μασσαλία), a, f. now *Marseilles*, a city in Gallia Narbonensis. Cæs.

It was a colony of the Ionian maritime town Phocæa, in Asia Minor, built by Proteus, according to Plutarch. Sol. 3. — *¶* Hence, *Massilianus*, a, um, adj. of Massilia, belonging to it. Martiul.

¶ Massiliensis, e, adj. relating or belonging to Massilia. Massiliensis, the inhabitants. Cic. — *¶* Massilioticus, a, um, pertaining to Massilia. Plin. — *¶* Massilitanus, a, um, the same as *Massiliensis*. Vitruv.

MASSO (μάσσω), as, a. 1. to make a dough 2 of any thing by kneading — Hence to

chew, to masticate. Th. Prise. — Also, to condense. Lucret. l. 667, but Edd. Creech and Eiebst. read *mutare*.

MASSULA (diminut. of massa), a, f. a 2 small mass or lump, μάζιον. Colum.

MASURIUS, or **MASURIUS** SABINUS, a jurist in the times of Tiberius.

MASSYLUS, a, um. As a subst. *Massyli*, a nation in the eastern part of Numidia (the *Massyli* lived in the western part of Numidia). Virg. — *¶* Adj. *Massylian*, and sometimes perhaps *African*. Virg. equites. Martial. serpens, h. e. the dragon guarding the orchards of the *Hesperides*. — Hence, *Massylæus*, or *Massylæus*, a, um, *Martial*, and *Massyllus*, a, um, *Massyllian*. Lucan.

MASTICATIO (masticco), ὄνις, f. the act 3 of chewing, mastication. Cæl. Aurel.

MASTICHATUS (mastiche), a, um, adj. 3 seasoned with mastic. Lamprid.

MASTICHE, and **MASTICE** (μαστίκη), es, f. mastic, the sweet-scented gum of the mastic-tree (Pistacia lentiscus). Plin.

MASTICHINUS, and **MASTICHINUS** (μαστichinos), a, um, adj. of mastic. Pallad.

MASTICHUM, and **MASTICUM**, i, n. 3 mastic. Pallad.

MASTICO (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to 3 chew, masticate. Apul.

MASTIGIA (μαστιγία), a, m. an abusive 3 word, as *seoudrel*, *rogue*, *rascal*, *knave*, properly one that is often beaten or that deserves to be beaten. Terent. and Plant. — *¶* As a femin. it signifies a whip, scourge. Sulpic. Sever.

MASTIGOPHORUS (μαστιγοφόρος), i, m. 3 one carrying a scourge; this was the name of a police-officer, whose duty it was, to maintain order and peace, as at the theatre. Pundect.

MASTOS (μαστός, ὁ, the breast), i, f. aa herb good for the breasts. Plin.

MASTRUCA, and **MASTRUGA** (a Sardinian word, according to Quintil.), a, f. a coat made of sheep's skin (with the wool on), or any such garment. Cic. ap. Quintil. — *¶* Also, an abusive word. Plant.

MASTRUCATUS (mastruca), a, um, adj. 1 clothed in a coat made of sheep's skin. Cic.

MASTRUPATOR, } See *Masturbator*,
MASTRUPO, } *Masturbo*.

MASTURBATOR, or **MASTRUPATOR** 3 (masturbo), ὄνις, m. qui masturbat. Martini.

MASTURBO (manus & stupro), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. and **MASTURBOR**, āris, ātus sum, dep. l. χερσὶν ὀψέειν, verbum dictu factuque turpissimum. Martial. — *¶* Some write *Mastrupo*, &c.

MATEOS (μάταιος), a, um, adj. vain-foolish. Petron. in fragna. Tragur. Al. aliter leg.

MATARA. See *Materis*.

MATARIS. See *Materis*.

MATANA. See *Metana*.

MATELLA (dimin. of matula), a, f. a 2 chamberpot, ἀπίς. Martial. — *¶* Also, any vessel, or a vessel to hold water. Plant.

MATELLIO (Id.), ὄνις, m. is rendered, 1 a chamberpot, in Cic. Parad. 5, 2; perhaps any kind of small vessel, or a small vessel to hold water.

MATEOLA (unc.), a, f. an instrument 2 wherewith to drive a thing into the ground. Cato and Plin. perhaps a stick, or club, or handle of a spade.

MATER (μήτηρ, Dor. μάτηρ), tris, f. a mother, female that brings forth. Ovid. Matrem fieri de Jove, to become pregnant, &c. Id. esse, to be with child. Id. Matrem facere, to get with child. — *¶* Mater familias, or familiæ, the mistress of a family, the lady of the house; also, a lawful wife, consort; hence it may frequently be rendered *lady*, *woman*, *wife*. Cic. (See *Familia*.) In particular, *Mater familias*, a lady, who has been formally married. Cic. — *¶* Mater, also, often signifies simply, a woman, lady; and matres, women, ladies. Virg. and Lio. — Hence, *Mater* is often used of a goddess. Virg. Vesta mater. Lucret. Flora mater. Lio. Mater Matuta. — Also, a name given to matrons, by way of honor. Plant. Jubeamus te salvere, mater. — Nurses are likewise called so. Plant. and Virg. — Cic. Magna mater, and merely, Virg. Mater, sc. deorum, h. e. Cybele. — The earth is

also called *Mater*, Liv. because it produces every thing. Ovid. florum, h. e. Flora. Id. amorum, h. e. Venus. — Also, of animals, Varr. and Virg. And of a tree or a trunk, whence shoots spring. Virg. and Colum. — *¶* Also, maternal affection. Ovid. — *¶* Also, child-bearing, maternity, motherhood. Senec. — *¶* Also, cause, origin, source. Cic. Mater bonarum artium est sapientia. Id. avaritiæ. Varr. Apes mellis matres.

MATERCOLA (dimin. of mater), a, f. little mother, dear mother, &c. Cic.

MATERFAMILIAS, **MATERFAMILIAE**. See *Mater* and *Familia*.

MATERIA, a, and **MATERIES** (mater), ei, f. matter, stuff, materials, that of which any thing is composed, ἵλη. Cic. rerum, the elements of the things being, elementary matter. Ovid. Materiam superabat opus. Especially, building materials. Liv. — Hence, timber. Vitruv. Materiam cadere, to fell, cut or hew down timber. Especially for ship-building. Cic., Cæs. and Virg. — Also, wood in general, either whole trees, or branches. Cic. Nat. D. 2, 60. culta, h. e. fruit-trees. Id. silvestris, wild trees. Colum. Citata materia, a branch, or, Cic. Orat. 2, 21, the trunk of a tree. Also, any wood for use, as, for building bridges. Cæs.; for the fortification of a camp. Id. for building a house. Cic.; to make poles of. Cato. — Liv. Materiam cadere, to cut wood. Colum. Inter librum et materiam, the wood of a tree. Id. Genus succulorum aptum matericæ, for timber or for fuel. — Also, food. Cels. inbecillissima. — *¶* Figur. any thing from which something proceeds or originates. — Hence, a race or breed of animals. Colum. — Also, the matter or materials for something, as the subject or argument of a book, the theme of a discourse, matter to speak upon, the subject of any art or science. Cic. ad jocandum. Id. sermonum. Id. artis. Id. equitatis, the topic or subject on equity. — Also, occasion, cause, source. Cic. seditionis. Sallust. omnium malorum. Horat. Aurum, summi materiem mali. Cic. Materiam dare invidiæ. Id. bonitati. — Also, with the infinit. following. Cic. dicere, for dicendi. — Also, natural disposition or abilities of a person, and sometimes genius, talent. Cic. Catonis. Id. in animis humanis. Liv. ingentis decoris. Id. ad audaciam. Ovid. Non sum materia digna perire tua, h. e. your (hard, unfeeling, cold) disposition.

MATERIALIS (materia), e, adj. material. 3 *Maerib*.

MATERIALITER (materialis), adv. materially. Sidon.

MATERIARIUS (materia), a, um, adj. 2 of or pertaining to timber. Plin. fabrica, carpentry. Plant. Materiarius, subst. one that furnishes or supplies with timber. Inscript. faber, a carpenter. Inscript. Negotians materiarius, a dealer in timber, timber-merchant, woodmonger. — *¶* Tertull. Hæretici Materiarii, those who believed in the eternity of matter.

MATERIATIO (materio), ὄνις, f. wood. 2 work, as beams, rafters, &c. Vitruv.

MATERIATERA (Id.), a, f. a shaping or 2 framing of timber, the art of working in wood, carpentry. Vitruv.

MATERIATUS, a, um. See *Materio*.

MATERIES, ei, f. See *Materin*.

MATERIO (materia), as, a. l. to build 1 with timber, make of wood. Cic. Aedes male materiata, made of bad wood.

MATERIOLA (dimin. of materia), a, f. 3 matter. Tertull.

MATERIOR (materia), āris, dep. 1. to fell 2 wood or to provide wood or timber. Cæs.

MATERIS, or **MATARIS**, is, or **MATARA** (a Celtic word), a, f. a Gallic jarrelia, sort of pike or lance. Auel. ad Her., Cæs. and Lio.

MATERNUS (mater), a, um, adj. pertaining to a mother, of a mother, motherly, maternal. Cic. nomen. Terent. animus. Nemesian. menses, h. e. the menses. Nemesian. Ovid. Materna-months of pregnancy. Ovid. Materna-months of pregnancy, completes the time he should have remained in his mother's womb. Virg. Cæsar cingens materna tempora myrto, h. e. of Venus, the mother of

Aeneas, from whom *Cæsar* was said to be descended. *Cic.* *Maternus sanguis.* *Virg.* *aves. h. e. pigeons, which were sacred to Venus.* *Ovid.* *Venus inonet materna per æquora ire, h. e. from which she was produced.* *Virg.* *Delus (Apolliniis), where he was born.* *Id.* *nobilitas, by his mother's side.* *Ovid.* *Numa, by the mother's side related to.* *Liv.* *patria, by the mother's side.* Also, of animals. *Colum.*

MATERTERA (mater), *m, f. a mother's sister; an aunt by the mother's side, μητέρα, Σεία.* Also, relating to astrology (*h. e. the art of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars*). *Quintil.* and *Tacit.* *Matematici, astrologers, especially Chaldeans.* *Sueton.* *Matematici, sc. ars, astrology.*

MATHEMATICUS (μαθηματικός), *a, um, adj. relating to the science of mathematics, mathematical.* *Vitruv.* Hence, *Cic.* *Matematicus, a mathematician.* *Senec.* *Matematica, sc. ars, mathematics.* — *¶* Also, relating to astrology (*h. e. the art of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars*). *Quintil.* and *Tacit.* *Matematici, astrologers, especially Chaldeans.* *Sueton.* *Matematici, sc. ars, astrology.*

MATHESIS (μάθησις), *is, f. the mathematics.* — *¶* Also, the art of foretelling future events by observing the stars, astrology. *Jul. Firmic.*

MATTIUS (Matus), *a, um, adj. called after a person by the name of Matus.* *Sueton.* *malum (apple).*

MATINUS, *i, m. a mountain in Apulia.* Hence, *Matinus, a, um, adj. Matinian.* *Horat.*

MATIUS, *a, um, the name of a Roman family.* — *Adj. Matian.* — *Subst. as, Cn. Matius, an ancient poet.* *Gell.*

MATRALIS (mater), *e, adj. Ovid. festa, 3 or, simply, Id. matralia, a festival kept by matrons in honor of the goddess Mater Matuta, who is the same as Ino.*

MATRESCÖ (Id.), *is, n. 3. to become like a 3 mother.* *Pacuv.*

MATRICALIS (matrix), *e, adj. pertaining to the womb or matrix.* *Apul. herba, motherwort.* *Veget. vena.*

MATRICIDA (mater & cædo), *m. and f. a matricide.* *Cic.*

MATRICIDIUM (matricida), *ii, n. matricide.* *Cic.*

MATRICULÄ (dimin. of matrix), *æ, f. a 3 roll, or list of names, wherein persons are registered and matriculated.* *Veget.*

MATRIMONIALIS (matrimonium), *e, 3 adj. matrimonial.* *Jul. Firmic.*

MATRIMONIUM (mater, ii, n. marriage, wedlock, matrimony, συζυγία). *Cic.* *Tenere matrimonium alicuius (viri), h. e. to be one's wife.* *Id.* *Aliquam in matrimonium ducere, to marry.* *Id.* *Dare alicui filiam in matrimonium, to give in marriage.* *Cic.* *habere aliquam in matrimonio, or, Justin.* *in matrimonium, to be married.* *Cic.* *Collocare aliquam in matrimonium, and, Id.* *Locare in matrimonio (stabili), to marry.* *Plaut.* *In matrimonium ire, to enter into matrimony.* *Sueton.* *petere, to ask for wife.* *Id.* *Dimittere aliquam e matrimonio, to divorce, repudiate, put away.* *Plaut.* *Matrimonio uxorem exigere.* *Tacit.* *exturbare.* *Id.* *expellere.* — *¶* Also, a wife. *Tacit., Sueton.* and *Justin.*

MATRIMOS (Id.), *a, um, adj. whose mother is alive.* *Cic.*

MATRIX (Id.), *icis, f. a female of any kind kept for breeding young; as, a cow.* *Varr.; a cure.* *Colum.* Also, of birds. *Id.* — Hence, of trees, the parent-stock, mother-tree. *Sueton.* — Also, the cause, origin, source. *Tertull.* — *¶* Also, the matrice, matrix, womb. *Veget.* — *¶* Also, a roll, list, register, or catalogue, wherein were entered the names of persons matriculated. *Tertull.* and *Veget.*

MATRONA (Id.), *æ, f. a decent, free-born married woman, particularly, a woman of quality, a lady.* *Cic.* *Juno is also called so.* *Horat.* — Also, a wife, consort, with the genit. following. *Horat., Ovid.* and *Plin.*

MATRONÄ, *æ, m. now the Marne, a river in France.* *Cæs.*

MATRONALIS (matrona), *e, adj. of, belonging to, suitable to, &c. a matron, lady, &c.* *Liv.* *decus.* *Ovid.* *genæ.* *Plin.* *Ep. gravitas.* Hence, *Tertull.* *Matronalia,*

sc. festa, or Feriæ Matronales, a festival celebrated on the first of March by the matrons in honor of Mars.

MATRÔNATOS (Id.), *us, m. a lady's 3 dress.* *Apul.*

MATRŪELIS (mater), *is, m. sc. frater, a 3 mother's brother's son.* *Pandect.*

MATTÄ (unc.), *æ, f. a mat or mattress, 3 ψίαδος.* *Ovid.* — Hence, *Mattarius, one who sleeps on such a mat or mattress.* *Augustin.*

MATTARIUS. See *Matta.* 3

MATTEA, MACTEA, or MATTYÄ (ματρία), *æ, f. a dainty dish, junket.* *Martial.* and *Sueton.* — In *Martial.* 10, 59, some *Edd.* read *mattya* (*mactea, &c.*) *juvant; then it would be neut. plural.*

MATTEÖLÄ, MATEÖLÄ, or MACTEÖLÄ, 3 *æ, f. dimin. of mattea, &c.* *Arnob.*

MATTIACUM (from the German *matte, h. e. a meadow*), *i, n. a town supposed to have been situated near Weisbaden in Germany.* — Hence, *Mattiäcus, a, um, adj. pertaining to this place.* *Plin.* *fontes (mineral waters), now Wiesbaden in Germany.* *Martial.* *pila, soap-balls to paint one's hair with.* *Tacit.* *Mattiäci, the inhabitants of Mattiacum.*

MATTIUM, *ii, n. the principal town of the Catti, and supposed to be what is now called Maden near Fritzlar in Germany.* *Tacit.*

MATTOS, or MATÖS (unc.), *a, um, adj. 3 perhaps for madidus, intoxicated.* *Petron.*

MATTYA. See *Mattea.*

MATÖLÄ (unc.), *æ, f. a chamberpot, urinal.* *Plaut.* Or, perhaps, any small vessel to hold water. — Also, an abusive word; as, coward, blockhead, simpleton. *Id.*

MATÖRX (maturus, a, um), *æ, f. a god-3 dess that was supposed to preside over the ripening of fruits.* *Augustin.*

MATÖRATE (maturatus), *adv. hastily, 2 speedily, quickly.* *Liv.*

MATÖRATIÖ (maturio), *önis, f. a hasten-2 ing.* *Auct. ad Herenn.*

MATÖRE (maturus), *adv. seasonably, opportunitely, ὁπαιως, εὐκαιρος.* *Cic.* — *¶* Also, quickly, soon, speedily, hastily. *Cæs.* and *Cic.* *Maturissime.* *Id.* *Maturissime.* *Cic.* *Maturissime.* — *¶* Also, early, too early, prematurely. *Nepos.* *Mature decessit.* — *¶* These three significations of mature are contained in a sentence of *Plautus's Curcul.* iii, 1, 10. *Qui homo mature quæsit pecuniam, nisi eam mature parsit, mature esurit.*

MATÖREFACIÖ (maturus & facio), *is, 3 cci, actum, a. 1. to make ripe, mature.* *Theod. Prisc.*

MATÖRESCÖ (maturus), *is, urui, n. 3. to ripen, grow ripe, come to maturity, τενάινομαι.* *Cæs.* — *Figur.* *Ovid.* *Maturuit puella, arrived at the age of puberty, marriageable, in her teens.* *Cic.* *partus.* *Liv.* *virtus.*

MATÖRITAS (Id.), *ätis, f. ripeness, maturity.* *Cæs.* *frumentorum.* *Cic.* *frugum.* — Hence, *figur. ripeness, maturity, h. e. the right or proper time for any thing.* *Cic.* *gignendi, h. e. pariendi, the full time of delivery.* *Id.* *ætatis ad prudentiam.* *Plin.* *Ad maturitatem perducere.* *Id.* *venire, or pervenire.* *Id.* *Maturitatem adipisci.* *Colum.* *nurrie, h. e. when it is sufficiently salted.* — Also, proper quality and perfection. *Cic.* *Maturitatem suam habere.* *Id.* *Scelestum maturitas in nostri consulatus tempus erupit.* — Also, an occasion, opportunity. *Cic.* *rei.* — Also, maturity of understanding or judgment. *Tacit.* *Maturitatem Galli criminando.* — Also, season, seasonableness, convenient time. *Cic.* *temporum.* — *¶* Also, promptness, expedition. *Sueton.* *pene.* — *¶* For fructus maturus, the ripe fruit. *Pallad.*

MATÖRÖ (Id.), *as, ävi, ätum, f. is either an intrans. or a trans. verb.* — As an intrans., it signifies to ripen; to grow ripe. *Pallad.* *Castanea tardius maturat.* — Also, to hasten, make haste. *Cic.* *Non potest ita maturare.* *Liv.* *Maturare est jussus.* *Id.* *Maturato opus est.* — *¶* As a trans., it denotes to ripen, make ripe, mature. *Tibull.* *uvæ.* *Plin.* *maturari, to grow ripe; to be made ripe.* — Also, to ripen, mature, soften, as an ulcer, a swelling. *Plin.* — Also, to bring a

thing to perfection or its proper quality *Id.* *partus conceptos.* *Id.* *ova.* *Cic.* *Omnia maturata.* *Plin.* *Mustum maturatum, h. e. purgatum.* — Also, to accelerate, hasten, quicken, despatch, expedite. *Liv.* *cepta.* *Cæs.* and *Liv.* *iter.* *Horat.* *necem alicui.* *Cic.* *mortem.* *Virg.* and *Tacit.* *fugam.* *Liv.* *censum, nuptias.* Also, with the infin. following, to hasten. *Cic.* *venire.* *Cæs.* *proficisci.* — Also, to be precipitate, be in a hurry, act rashly. *Sallust.* *Ni Catilina maturasset signum dare.* — Also, to do a thing in time or seasonably. *Virg.* *Multa maturare datur.*

MATÖRÖS (unc.), *a, um, adj. ripe, mature, πέπειρος.* *Cic.* *poma.* *Virg.* *uvæ.* *Colum.* *Ficus maturissime.* Also, with a dat. following. *Liv.* *messi.* — Hence, *figur. being of the proper age, having gone through the required time, having the proper strength, skill or quality.* *Liv.* *Maturus militiæ.* *Id.* *imperio.* *Virg.* *Filia matura viro, marriageable.* *Cic.* *Maturior.* *Colum.* *ovis, h. e. apta ad pariendum.* *Ovid.* *venter, ripe for delivery, ready to bring forth.* *So, also, Id.* *Matura (mulier).* *Liv.* *gloria, that has risen to the highest pinnacle.* *Virg.* *Maturus ævi, or, Ovid.* *ævo, vld, aged.* *Sueton.* *Centurionum maturi jam, those that had nearly served out their time, and were soon to be discharged.* *Virg.* *animi, and Ovid.* *animo.* — *¶* Also, seasonable, done in season, at the right time. *Cic.* *tempus.* *Liv.* *Maturum videbatur, with the acc. and infin. following.* *Cic.* *mors, when a person dies of old age.* — *¶* Also, early, speedy, quick. *Cic.* *decessio.* *Tibull.* *mors.* *Liv.* *victoria.* *Cæs.* *hiems, that comes on soon.* *Auct. ad Herenn.* *Atlas maturissima, early life.* *Ovid.* *Sum maturior illo, I came earlier, am here sooner.*

MATUS. See *Mattus.* 3

MATÖTÄ, *æ, f. Ino, the daughter of Codrus, after she had been made a goddess, was called Matuta by the Romans, and Leucothea by the Greeks.* *Cic.* — She seems also to be *Aurora*, or, at least, to produce the morning twilight. As it were, the goddess of the morning. *Lactert.*

MATÖTINALIS (matutinus), *e, adj. 3 Auct. carm. de Philom.* *tempus, the morning.*

MATÖTINE, and **MATÖTINÖ** (matutinus), *adv. early in the morning.* See *Matutinus.*

MATÖTINÖS (matuta), *a, um, adj. early, in the morning, early done or happening, doing a thing in the morning, being early somewhere.* *Cic.* *tempora, morning hours, morning time.* *Liv.* *nebula.* *Horat.* *frigus.* *Martial.* *somnus.* *Id.* *clienis, one that comes early.* *Id.* *Jupiter, that is saluted early in the morning.* *Ovid.* *equi, h. e. Aurora.* *Propert.* *ales, h. e. the cock.* *Id.* *arena, h. e. venatio matutina in circo.* *Ovid.* *radii, the morning sun.* *Horat.* *pater, h. e. Janus, who used to be invoked early in the morning.* *Colum.* *dies, morning time.* *Ovid.* *Matutinus pectens capillos, h. e. early in the morning.* *Virg.* *Aeneas se matutinus agebat, rose betimes in the morning.* — Hence, *Matutinum, sc. tempus, the morning time, the morning, morn.* *Quintil.* *Eodem matutino.* Hence, *abl.* *Matutino, early in the morning.* *Plin.*

MÄVÖLÖ, for *malo*; so, also, *Mavelim*, 3 &c. See *Malo.*

MÄVÖRS, *tis, m. same as Mars; Mars, 1 the god of war.* *Virg.* *Urbs Mavortis, h. e. Roma.* — *¶* Also, *var.* *Auson.*

MÄVÖRTIÖS (Mavors), *a, um, adj. same 3 as Martius, relating to Mars, belonging to him.* *Virg.* *mænia, h. e. Rome.* *Id.* *tellus, h. e. Thracia.* *Ovid.* *proles, the Thebans, as having come forth from the teeth of the serpent that was consecrated to Mars.* *Id.* *Mavortius, h. e. Meleager, who was supposed to be the son of Mars.* — *¶* Also, martial, warlike, relating to war. *Val. Flacc.* and *Stat.*

MAURETANIA, *æ, f.* See *Mauritania.*

MAURĪ, *orum.* See *Maurus.*

MAURICATIM, *adv. same as Maurice.* 3 *Labar.*

MAURICE (Maurus), *adv. after the man-3 ner of the Moors.* *Varr.*

MAURITANIA, or **MAURETANIA**, α, f. *Mavritania*, a country of Africa, on the Mediterranean, between the Atlantic and Numidia, where the modern kingdom of Fez and Morocco is situated. It was, at the time of the Roman emperors, divided into Tingitana and Caesariensis: the former towards the Atlantic, the latter towards Numidia. Tacit. and Plin.

MAURUS (Μαῦρος), a, um. As a subst., 2 *Maurus*, a Moor. Sil. 8, 267. Plur. Mauri. Sallust. — Adj. in or from Mauritania, belonging to it, Moorish, Mauritanian; also, African. Horat. augues. Ovid. Manus Mauras, h. e. Punicas. Horat. unda, h. e. mare Africum. Martial. Silva filia Maure, h. e. citro.

MAURUSIA, α, f. so was Mauritania called by the Greeks. Vitruv.

MAURUSIACUS (Maurusia), a, um, adj. 3 same as *Maurus*. Martial.

MAURUSIUS (Μαυρόσιος), a, um, adj. 3 *Moorish*, *Mauritanian*; also, *African*. Virg. gens. Liv. Maurusii, the inhabitants of Mauritanin; the Maors.

MAUSOLEUM, i, n. See *Mausolus*.

MAUSOLUS, i, m. a king of Caria, and husband of Artemisia. — Hence, *Mausoleus*, a, um, adj. pertaining to him. Propert. sepulcrum, and, simply, *Mausoleum*, the splendid monument erected at Halicarnassus to the king Mausolus by his wife. — Hence, *Mausoleum*, any splendid tomb, sumptuous monument or sepulchre, *mausoleum*. Sueton. Caesarum.

MAXILLA (dimin. of *mala*), α, f. the 2 jaw-bone in which the teeth are fixed, the jaw, σιαγόων. Plin. — Also, figur. Sueton. Miserum populum qui sub tam lentis maxillis erit, h. e. that will be subject to such cruelty. — Also, poetic. for mentum, the chin. Pers. Tu quum maxillis kalanatum gausape pectas, comb the anointed beard on your chin.

MAXILLARIS (maxilla), e, adj. *maxillary*, relating or belonging to the jaw. Cels.

MAXIME, or **MAXUME**. See *Magis*.

MAXIMITAS, and **MAXIMITAS** (maximus, or maximus), ātis, f. *magnitude*. Lucret.

MAXIMOPERE. See *Magnopere*.

MAXIMUS. See in *Magnus*.

MAZA (μάζα), α, f. a pap made of meal; 3 as, to feed the dogs with it. Varr.

MAZACA, α, f. a town of Cappadocia. Hirt. Also, *Mazaca*, crum, n. Vitruv. and Plin. — ¶ Also, a town in India. Curt.

MAZAX, ācis, Plur. *Mazaces*, um, m. a notion of Mauritania. Sueton.

MAZONOMUM (μαζονόμιον, sc. ἀγγεῖον), 3 i, n. a platter, charger, large dish. Horat. Sat. ii. 8, 86. Varr. R. R. iii. 4.

MEABYLIS (meo), e, adj. to be passed, 2 passable, easily passed. Plin. transitus. — ¶ Also, passing or making its way easily. Plin. aer.

MEANET, for *mea*, or *meipsius*. Plaut. 3 *culpa*.

MEAPTE, for *mea*, or *mea ipsius*. Terent. causa.

MEATUS (meo), us, m. a going, passing, 2 course, motion, movement, πόρος, πορεία. Lucret. solis lunæque. Virg. cæli. Tacit. aquilæ, h. e. flight. Plin. oceani. Quintil. spiritus, or, Plin. Ep. animæ, respiration. Tacit. Danubii, h. e. ostium, mouth. — ¶ Also, a way, road, passage. Plin. Meatum vomitionibus præparare. Id. spirandi.

MECÄSTÖR, or **ECÄSTÖR**! by *Castor*, by my faith! faith! ἢ τὸν Κάστορα. Plaut. See *Ecastor*.

MECHANEMA (μηχανημα), ātis, n. an artificial trick, artificial contrivance of the hands, mechanism. Sidon.

MECHANICUS (μηχανικός), adverb, mechanically, in an artificial manner. Vitruv.

MECHANICUS (μηχανικός), a, um, adj. 3 relating to things that are composed or made in an artificial manner, belonging to the science of mechanics, mechanical, artificial. Jul. Firmic. ars. — ¶ *Mechanicus*, i, m. a mechanician, engineer. Colum. and Suet.

MECENAS, or **MECENAS**. See *Mæcenus*.

MECÖN (μήκων), ōnis, f. a sort of poppy. Plin.

MECÖNIS (μήκωνis), īdis, f. like a poppy;

hence, a kind of lettuce, said to be soporiferous. Plin.

MECÖNITES (μήκωνίτης, h. e. like a poppy), α, m. a gem unknown to us. Plin.

MECÖNIUM (μήκωνιον), ii, n. juice of pappy. Plin. — ¶ An herb, same as *peplis*. Plin. — ¶ Also, the first excrements of children. Plin.

MECUM, h. e. cum me. See *Cum* and *Ego*.

MED, h. e. me. Plaut. 3

MEDDIX, or **MEDIX** (unc.), īcis, m. the 3 chief magistrato of the Osc. Enn. ap. Fest.

MEDEÄ (Μήδεια), α, f. a sorceress and daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis, became enamored of Jason, assisted him in obtaining the golden fleece, and embarked with him for Greece; Jason married, but afterwards repudiated her. — ¶ Also, a dark-colored gem, but unknown to us. Plin. 37, 63. — ¶ Also, a tragedy of Ovid's. Quintil. 10, 1, 98. — ¶ Cic. *Medea Palatina*, h. e. *Olodia*.

MEDEIS (Μήδης), īdis, f. *Medean*, magic, 3 magical. Ovid. herba, h. e. such as were used by *Medea*.

MEDELA (medeor), α, f. a medicine, remedy, cure, ἀκεσμα, ἄκος. Gell. — ¶ Figur. remedy, assistance, redress. Gell.

MEDENS. See *Medeor*.

MEDÖR (μέδω, or μέδω), ēris, dep. 2. to cure, heal, remedy, help, be good for or against, ἰάομαι. Cic. morbo. Id. capit. Plin. oculis, dolori dentium, vulneribus. Id. homini. Also, without a case. Id. Also, followed by contra. Id. contra ictus serpentium. Hence, Ovid. and Senec. Ars medendi, medicine. — ¶ Also, figur. to apply remedies, amend, correct, reform, relieve. Cic. malo. Id. stultis. Id. reipublicæ afflictæ. Id. incommodis omnium. Id. religioni. Id. inopia. — Also, with an accus. Terent. Quas (cupiditates) mederi possis. Vitruv. vitia, vulnus. Hence, Vellei. Medendis corporibus. — Also, passively, Hieron. Dolor medeatur. — Medendo, pass. Virg. — Imperson. pass. Vitruv. Vitiō medeatur. — The participle *medens* is sometimes used as a substantive, a physician; and *Medentes*, physicians. Ovid. and Tacit.

MEDIA (Μηδία), α, f. a country of Asia, comprising the modern provinces of *Aberbidschan*, *Schirvan*, *Ghilan*, and *Masanderan*.

MEDIALIS (medius), e, adj. same as 3 *Medius*. Solin.

MEDIANUS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as 2 *Medius*, middle, in the middle, μέσος. Vitruv. — *Medianum*, i, n. the middle part. Pandect.

MEDIASPINUS (perhaps from *medius*), i, m. a mean slave, drudge. Cic. and Horat.

MEDIÄSTUTICUS (unc.), m. the chief magistrate of the Campani. Liv. (Others read differently.)

MEDIÄTOR (mediö), ōris, m. a mediator, 3 intercessor, μεσιτής. Apul.

MEDIÄTRIX (mediator), īcis, f. a mediator, μεσιτριά. Alcim. Acit.

MEDIBILIS (medeor), e, adj. same as *Medicabilis*. Fest.

MEDICA (μηδική), α, f. sc. herba, *lucerne*, a kind of clover, so called because it was first imported from *Media* (*Medicago sativa*, L.). Plin.

MEDICABILIS (medicor), e, adj. curable, 2 that may be healed or cured, ἱάσιμος. Ovid. Also, with a dat. Id. arti, h. e. ab arte. — ¶ Also, medicinal, having the power to heal. Colum.

MEDICÄBILITER (medicabilis), adv. 3 *medically*, *medically*. Pallad.

MEDICÄBULUM (medicor), i, n. a place 3 conducive to health. Apul.

MEDICÄMEN (Id.), īdis, n. a medicine, 1 drug, medicament, remedy, antidote, preservative, φάρμακον. Cic. Also, a plaster. Tacit. Also, a remedy against the excessive heat of the sun. Ovid. — Figur. a remedy, as against anger or passion. Id. — ¶ A juice or any thing else, by the application of which the natural qualities of a thing are changed, an artificial means to change or improve a thing. Plin. Vina medicamine instaurare. So, of dung or manure. Id. Fimus medicamen seminum. — Particularly, a poisonous juice or poison. Tacit. — In Juvenal.

6, 594, means applied to effect an abortum

— Also, an incantation, charm, magic juice Ovid. — Also, a tincture, color, dye. Plin. — Also, a cosmetic, paint (for the face, body, &c.). Ovid.

MEDICAMENTÄRIS (medicamentum),

2 a, um, adj. relating to medicines. Hence, Plin. *Medicamentaria*, se. ars, the art of composing medicines, or the science of physic. Id. *Medicamentarius*, one that prepares medicines, an apothecary, a druggist. — ¶ Also, relating to poison or poisoned drugs, potions, or decoctions. Cod. Theod. *Medicamentarius*, a poisoner. Id. *Medicamentaria*, a woman that prepares poisons.

MEDICAMENTÖSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. 2 medicinal. Vitruv. aqua. Cato. *Medicamentosior*.

MEDICAMENTUM (medicor), i, n. a medicine, drug, medicament, φάρμακον. Also for external use, salve. Cic. — Figur. a remedy. Cic. laborum, h. e. contra labores. — ¶ Any artificial means to change the natural qualities of a thing, be it for the better or for the worse, an amelioration, or a deterioration; as, any hurtful drug, potion, decoction or poison. Cic. *Medicamentis partum abigere*. Liv. *Coquere medicamenta*, poisoned draughts. Sueton. *amatorium*, a love potion. Plin. *Medicamento sagittas tingere*. — Also, an enchanted potion, incantation, sorcery, witchcraft. Plaut. *Medicamento Pelium fecit adolescentulum*. — Also, a tincture to dye with, a dye, color, tint. Plin. and Senec. — Also, seasoning. Colum. vini. — Also, a cosmetic, paint. Senec. — Figur. Cic. Orat.

23. *Fucati medicamenta ruboris et candoris*, red and white paint of words, embellishment with superficial lustre. — Also, paint for walls. Vopisc.

MEDICÄTIO (Id.), ōnis, f. a healing, 2 cure. Figur. a besprinkling with vegetable juices, preparing, medicating, or tincturing with medicinal ingredients, as, of lentils, to preserve them from the cornworm. Colum.

MEDICÄTOR (Id.), ōris, m. a physician. 3 Tertull.

MEDICÄTUS (Id.), us, m. a charm. Os. 3 id.

MEDICÄTUS, a, um, particip. from *medico*. — ¶ Adj. useful or good for healing or curing, having medicinal virtues. Senec. aquæ. Plin. fontes. Id. *Lac bubulum medicatus*. Id. *Res medicatissima*.

MEDICINA. See *Medicinus*.

MEDICINÄLIS (medicina), e, adj. relating to medicine or to a physician. Cels.

2 *ars*, the science of medicine. Plin. *curculitula*. — *Macrobr. digitus*, the ring-finger.

MEDICINUS (medicus), a, um, adj. relating to medicine or the cure of a disease. — Hence, Varr. *Ars medicina*, or, *Cic. medicina*, se. ars, the art of physic, medicine, ἰατρική. Cic. *Medicinan exercere*. Quintil. *facitare*, or, *Phadr. facere*, to practise. — *Medicina*, se. officina, the shop of a physician or surgeon. Plaut. — *Medicina*, se. res, physic, medicine. Cic. *Medicinan adhibere*, to apply a remedy, to use medicine. Id. dare, to administer physic, to cure. Id. facere alicui, to cure. — *Medicina* denotes, also, a cosmetic. Ovid. and Prop. — Figur. a remedy. Cic. *Medicinan querere*, h. e. consolation. Id. *periculum*. Id. *laboris*. Id. *Expectare medicinan temporis*. — Id. the lopping off of the superfluous shoots or twigs of vines. Plin.

MEDICÖ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, to heal, cure, 2 *iarpevo*. Colum. apes odore Galbani. — Also, alicui rei. Sere. Saum. — ¶ Figur. to mix, besprinkle, or moisten with the juice of herbs. Virg. scui. Colum. aquam thymo. Id. oves na. Colum. aquam So, also, *Medicanguine*, to besmear. So, also, *Medicatus*, a, um. Virg. fruges. Plin. sapor tus, a, um. Virg. vino, mix. aquæ, h. e. mineral. Curt. potio, mix. ture or draught. Colum. vitia, mixed. ture or draught. Colum. vinum, mixed. ture, caused by narcotic potions Ovid. somnus, caused by narcotic potions or sorcery. Virg. scdes, besprinkled with juices of herbs. Mela. Mortui arte medicati, embalmed bodies, mummies. Virg. dicati, occulte medicans, imparting the virtue of a remedy, giving healing powers. — Also, to paint, tinge, color, dye. Ovid.

capillos. — Also, to poison. Sueton. —
 ¶ See, also, *Medicatus*, a, um.
MEDICOR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to
 2 *reol*, cure, *ιατρεύω*. Virg. *alicui*. Id.
 and Plin. *aliquid*. — Also, to impart
 healing powers. Virg. *Occulte medicans*.
 (See *Medici*.) — ¶ *Figur.* to cure, remedy.
 Terent. *alicui*. Plaut. *metum*.
MEDICUS (medeor), a, um, adj. healing,
 medicinal, medical, pertaining to healing.
 Virg. *manus*. Ovid. *ars*, *physic*, *surgery*.
 Plin. *vis*. — Hence, *Medicus*, a
 physician, a surgeon, *ιατρός*. Cic. —
 Plin. *Digitus medicus*, or, simply, *Auct.*
ad Herenn. *Medicus*, the ring-finger.
 — ¶ Also, magical. Sil.
MEDICUS (Μηδικός), a, um, adj. in or of
 2 *Media*, pertaining to it, Median; some-
 times, also, Persian, Assyrian. Nepos.
vestis. Plin. *arbor* (same as *Assyria*),
 the orange-tree. Id. *mala*, oranges, cit-
 rus. — *Medica*, sc. *herba*, lucerne. See
Medico.
MEDIĒ (medius), adv. moderately. 2 Tacit.
MEDIĒTAS (Id.), ātis, f. the middle, midst,
 1 place in the middle, μέσος. Cic. de
 Univ. c. 7, hesitated to use this word,
 but it is very common with later writers.
 — ¶ Also, the middle, half, moiety.
 Pallad. — ¶ Also, medium, middle way,
 middle course. Pandect. *Medietatem*
quamdam sequi.
MEDILUNIA (medius & luna), re, f. half-
 3 moon. Martian. Capell.
MEDIMNOS (μέδιμνος), i, m. Nep. and
 MEDIMNUM, i, n. Cic. a measure of
 corn among the Greeks, containing six
 modii or pecks.
MEDIŌ (medius), as, a, and n. 1. to bisect,
 3 divide into two equal parts. Apic. —
 ¶ Also, intrans. to be the half. Pallad.
MEDIOCRICULOS (diminut. of medio-
 3 cris), a, um, adj. Cato.
MEDIOCRIS (medius), e, adj. middling,
 moderate, tolerable, μέτριος. Cic. orator.
 Nep. *familia*. — ¶ Also, common, in-
 different, mean, low, inferior, small, un-
 important, insignificant. Cic. *malum*.
 Id. *eloquentia*. Cæs. *animus*. Horat.
 poeta. Cic. *Non mediocre studium*.
 — ¶ Gell. *Mediocris syllaba*, same as
anceps, a doubtful syllable.
MEDIOCRITAS (mediocris), ātis, f. mod-
 erateness; a mean or middle way, medi-
 um, a due means betwixt extremes, a middle
 between excess and defect, μετρίτης, μέ-
 σος. Cic. *Mediocritem tenere*. Id.
 dicendi, or in dicendo. Auct. ad. Her.
 vultus, neither dejected nor too gay. —
 Cic. *Mediocritates*, moderate passions.
 — ¶ Also, meanness, littleness, inferi-
 ority, insignificance. Cic. *ingenii*. Vellei.
 hominum. Vopisc. *mea*, my own
 little self, h. e. I.
MEDIOCRITER (Id.), adv. ordinarily,
 tolerably, moderately. Cic. — Also, not
 much, not very, not remarkably. Id.
 æger. — ¶ Also, calmly, tranquilly,
 with equanimity. Cic. *ferre*.
MEDIOLANUM, i, n. now Milan, a city
 of Italy. Liv. — Hence, *Mediolanensis*,
 e, adj. of Milan, Milanese. Cic.
MEDIOMATRICIŌrum, m. a nation that
 lived in Gaul on the borders of the Mo-
 selle, near Metz. Cæs.
MEDIŌXIMĒ, and **MEDIŌXIMĒ** (medi-
 3 oximus, or *medioximus*), adv. moderate-
 ly, same as *Mediocriter*. Varr.
MEDIŌXIMOS, and **MEDIŌXIMOS** (me-
 3 dius), a, um, adj. middlemost, same as
Medius. Plaut. — ¶ Also, same as
Mediocris. Fest.
MEDIŌNTOS (unc.), i, m. supposed to
 3 be a kind of thick rope, as on wine-presses.
 Cato.
MEDITABUNDOS (meditor), a, um, adj.
 3 same as *Medians*. Justin.
MEDITAMEN (Id.), īnis, n. a thinking
 3 upon, preparation. Sil. belli.
MEDITAMENTUM (Id.), i, n. a thinking
 2 upon, preparation. Tacit. belli. —
 ¶ Also, exercise, rudiocet. Gell.
MEDITATE (meditatus), adv. designedly,
 2 by premeditation. Senec. — ¶ Plant.
Meditate tenere, to know perfectly.
MEDITATIŌ (meditor), ōnis, f. medita-
 tion, study, consideration, contemplation,
 thought, σκέψις, μέλη. Cic. mali.
 — ¶ Especially, a thinking upon a
 thing in order to perform it. Cic. obe-
 diendi sui muneris. Senec. mortis —

¶ Also, a thinking upon and practising
 of any thing to prepare or fit one's self for
 it, a preparatory exercise; it may fre-
 quently be rendered, exercise, practice.
 Cic. and Plin. — Hence, also, custom,
 usage, practice. Plin.
MEDITATOR (Id.), ōris, m. one that medi-
 3 tates. Prudent.
MEDITATOR (Id.), us, m. same as *Medi-*
 3 *tatio*. Apul.
MEDITERRANEŌS (medius & terra), a,
 um, adj. inland, remote from the sea,
 mediterranean, μεσόγειος, opposed to ma-
 ritimus. Cic. urbs. Id. and Liv. homo.
 Liv. loca. Id. regio. Id. iter. — Hence,
 Mediterranean, i. n. the country be-
 tween, &c. a place in the middle of the
 land, far from the sea. Plin. — Plur.
 Mediterraneane. Liv.
MEDITERRĒŌS (medius & terra), a, um,
 3 adj. same as *Mediterraneas*. — *Mediterr-*
reus is, according to Siscem. ap. Fest. to
 be preferred to *mediterraneus*.
MEDITŌR (from μελετάω, ὠ, as lacrima
 from δάκρυον), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1.
 to muse or think, meditate, consider,
 weigh, μελετάω. Cic. de re. Id. *Mecum*
meditabar, quid dicerem. Also, with an
 acc. Cic. curiam. — ¶ Also, to medi-
 tate, design, intend, to purpose. Cic. re-
 gnare. Nepos. proficisci. Cic. fugam.
 Virg. *alicui pestem*. — ¶ Also, to think
 upon something in order to do it well, to
 meditate, study, prepare one's self for or
 be prepared. Terent. and Cic. causam.
 Cic. accusationem. Horat. versus. Cic.
 verba. Tacit. longam absentiam. Al-
 so, with a dat. Plaut. nugis. — Also,
 without any case, to study. Plaut. and
 Cic. — Also, of animals. Plin. — Also,
 of inanimate things. Id. *Cauda scorpionis*
nullo momento meditari cessat. —
 Also, with od following. Cic. ad rem.
 Id. ad dicendum. Also, of inanimate
 things. Id. *Labores tui meditati sunt ad*,
 &c.; or, in aliquid; as, Virg. in prelia.
 Sometimes, also, se ad aliquid. Plaut. —
 ¶ Also, to think upon anything and exercise
 or practise it. Cic. Demosthenes perfect
 meditando, ut, &c. Sueton. *citharedica*
artem. — *Meditatus*, a, um, is also
 found with a passive signification, medi-
 tated, weighed, thought, studied, consid-
 ered, &c. Cic. scelus. Id. verbum.
MEDITRINA (medeor), e, f. the goddess
 3 of medicine. Fest. — Hence, *Meditri-*
na, a festival celebrated in her honor.
 Fest. and Varr.
MEDITULLIUM (medius), ii, n. the mid-
 1 dle, τὸ μέσον. Apul.
MEDIUM, ii, n. the middle, &c. See *Me-*
 dius, a, um.
MEDIŌS (from modus, μεσσίδιος or μέσος),
 a, um, adj. being in the middle or midst;
 the one in the middle, midst, midmost;
 mid, middle, in the midst, in the middle of.
 The exact middle is, however, not al-
 ways meant. Cic. pars. Id. tempus.
 Justin. *Medio tempore*, in the mean time,
 meanwhile. Liv. *Flumen quod medio*
oppido fluxerat, through the town (not
 the exact middle of the town). Id.
Mediis diebus, during the intervening
 days. Ovid. *In solio medius consedit*.
 Virg. *Medium in penetralibus hostem*,
 in the middle of the house, within the
 house. Terent. *Aliquem medium arri-*
pere, to seize one by the middle. Cic.
Nego quicquam esse medium, sc. inter
 familiarem et socium, h. e. nothing else,
 no third thing. It is joined with inter,
 with the abl., and with the genit. Cic.
Quum inter bellum et pacem medium
nihil sit, h. e. no alternative. Vellei.
Megaram medium Corinthi Athenisque
condidere. Cæs. *Locum medium regi-*
onum, h. e. inter regiones. Liv. *Medi-*
us omnium rex erat. — Also, *Media*
res, medius locus, &c. for medium rei,
 loci, &c. Cic. *In media potione*, whilst
 drinking. Id. *In medio foro*. Id. *In*
medium viam, into the middle of the
 street. Virg. *Medius dies*, midday, noon.
 — *Medius* is sometimes joined with a
 subst. and esse, and et following; espe-
 cially with poets, for intercidere, to be or
 fall between; to intervene. Propert. *Nox*
media, et dominæ mihi venit epistola
meæ. Ovid. *Una dies media est*, et
fuit sacra Minerva. So, also, *In me-*
dio est. Virg. Æn. ix. 395. — Hence,

Medium, subst., the middle. Liv. *diet*
 Id. *edimn*. Cic. *Medium ferire*. Sal.
 lust. *In medio*; or, merely, Virg. *Me-*
dio, for in medio. Liv. *Medio edimn*,
 in the midst of the house. Tacit. *Medic*
temporis, in the mean time. — *Medium*
 signifies, also, the public, community
 meeting, assembly, the rest or the presence
 of the rest, all, the whole state. Terent.
Palma in medio est posita, lies open to
 all, any body may contend for the price.
 Cic. *Rem in medio ponere*, or *proponere*,
 to publish, make public. *In medio res*
posita is used of a thing for every body's
 use, easily to be had or acquired. Cic.
Dicendi ratio in medio posita. Comp.
 Ruhnck. ad Terent. *Adolph.* iii. 4, 33.
 Terent. *Mater in medio est*, is present,
 every body can see her. Cic. *Talante*
sunt in medio, are ready to be produced.
 Liv. *Casi sunt in medio*, in the presence
 of the whole army. Id. *Crimen in me-*
dio erit, will be manifest. Id. *Præda est*
in medio, belongs to all. Id. *Nihil re-*
lictum esse in medio, for others. Hence,
 Cic. *In medio relinquere*, to leave it to
 the public; to leave undetermined. Gell.
 xvii. 2, 11, cites from Q. Claudius's *An-*
nals, *In medium relinquemus*, analo-
 gous to the Greek *θεῖναι εἰς τὸ μέσον*.
 But this expression, perhaps peculiar to
 more ancient writers, is not to be com-
 mended. So, also, *In medium*, before
 the public, in common, for the public good.
 Cic. *rem vocare*, to bring before a public
 tribunal or before the people. Id. *afierre*
utilitatem, to others or to all. Liv. *lau-*
dem conferre, to share it with all. Cic.
proferre, to publish, make public. Virg.
 and Liv. *consilire*, to take care of; to
 attend to the public interest. Virg. *quer-*
ere, for the use of all. So, also, *Pan-*
dect. *Ex medio*, from the rest, from the
 public. Horat. *Ex medio res accessit*
comœdia, from common life. Liv. *De*
medio adject, from the rest or from the
 others. Ovid. *Verbaque medio*, common words,
 words used by every one. Cic. *Tollero*
verba de medio, to use common words,
 words familiar to every one. But, *Tol-*
lere de medio, e. g. *litteras*, hominem.
 Cic. *to remove*, put away, destroy, cut off,
 kill. So, also, Cic. *E medio pellere*,
 Liv. *De medio emovere*. Terent. *Ex-*
cedere e medio, or, Cic. *Recedere de*
medio, to go away, retire, withdraw him-
self. Terent. *E medio excedere*, or *abi-*
re, to leave the world; to die. Cic. *In*
medium venire, or *procedere*, to appear
 in public; to show one's self publicly; to
 appear, come forward. — Also, an in-
 different thing, h. e. neither good nor bad,
 ἀδιάφορον. Cic. — Also, a medino,
 means. Pallad. — ¶ Also, *Medius*, half.
 Varr. Hence, *Medium*, subst., the half or
 moiety of any thing. Varr. — ¶ Also,
 middling, indifferent, common, inferior.
 Liv. *Media bella*. Ovid. *vulgus*. Id. *plebs*,
 the common people. Cic. *officia*, such as are
 not peculiar to a wise man, but common to
 all men. Liv. *Nihil medium vultu ani-*
mo. — ¶ It is also applied to age. Cic.
Media ætas, middling age, middle age, nei-
 ther too young nor too old. Plaut. *uxor*.
 Senec. *homo*, middle-aged. — ¶ Also,
 temperate, moderate, steering a middle
 course. Liv. *Media oratio*. Id. *Media*
 (plur.). Id. *homo*. — ¶ Also, doubtful,
 ambiguous, inclining either way, of two
 meanings. Liv. *Medium responsum*.
 Plin. *Ep. sermo*. Gell. *vocabulum*.
 Quintil. *artes*. — ¶ Also, taking part
 or interest in two things. Horat. *Me-*
dus pacis bellicæ. Ovid. *fratris et*
sororis, a mediator. — ¶ Also, neutral,
 inclined to neither side, favoring neither
 party. Cic. *Medios esse jam non li-*
cebat. Liv. *Medius consiliis standum*
videbatur, they thought it proper to re-
 main neutral. Tacit. *Dum media se-*
quitur, does not resolve upon either, re-
 mains irresolute. Plin. *Ep. Placuit medi-*
um quiddam tenere. — ¶ On the way.
 Virg. *Ne medius occurrere possit*.
MEDIUS FIDUS. See *Fidius*.
MEDIX. See *Meddix*. 3
MEDIXTUTICŌS (unc.), i, m. the high-
 est magistrate in Capua. Liv.
MEDOXŌS, or **MEDUXŌS**, i, m. now
 Brenta, a river in the country of the Ve-
 neti, falling into the Adriatic sea. Liv.

MEDON (Μέδων), *ontis*, m. son of Codrus, the lost king of Athens, was the first archon that was appointed. His descendants are called Medontidae. Vellei.

MEDULLA (medinus), *æ, f.* the marrow of bones, μυελός. Horat. — Also, the pith or heart of trees and herbs. Colum. So also of grain, and other things. Plin. Frumenta candidiorem medullam reddunt, *h. e.* flour, meal. Patron. Noces sine medulla, without kernels. — Figur. the inmost, innermost part. Cic. Mihi hæres in medullis, I love you in my heart. Virg. Est (*h. e.* comedidit) flamma medullas. Cic. Quæ mihi sunt inclusa medullis. — Also, the prime or quintessence of any thing. Em. ap. Cic. suadæ, the marrow of persuasion, an excellent speaker. Gell. verborum.

MEDULLARIS (medulla), *e, adj.* medullary, being in the marrow, or in the innermost part of any thing. Apul.

MEDULLITIS (Id.), *adv.* in or to the very marrow. Varr. — Figur. in the innermost part, intimately, cordially, affectionately. Plaut. amare

MEDULLO (Id.), *as, avi, aum, a. 1.* to fill with marrow. Cels.

MEDULLOSUS (Id.), *a, um, adj.* full of marrow. Cels.

MEDULLULA (dimin. of medulla), *æ, f.* 3 Catull.

MEDUS (Μήδος), *a, um, adj.* in or of Medea, pertaining to it. Virg. and Horat. Hence, Medus, *n. Mede*, sometimes also a Persian, Assyrian, Parthian. Horat. Plur. Medi. Id.

MEDUS, i, m. a river in Persia. Curt. — Also, the son of Medea; he is the subject of *n* tragedy by Pncuvius. Cic.

MEDUSA (Μέδουσα), *æ, f.* one of the Gorgons, and daughter of Phorcys and Ceto. Minerva changed her locks into serpents, and Perseus cut off her head, which turned into stones all such as fixed their eyes upon it. The horse Pegasus arose from the blood of Medusa. (See Gorgon.) — Hence, Meduseus, *a, um, adj.* relating to Medusa. Ovid. equus, or, *Id.* præpes, *h. e.* Pegasus. Id. fons, *h. e.* Hippocrene, so called, because it was said to have been laid open by the hoof of Pegasus.

MEGERA (Μέγαιρα), *æ, f.* one of the Furies. Virg.

MEGALENSIS, *e, adj.* pertaining to the goddess Cybele (μεγάλη θεά). Hence, Megalensia sacra, Plin., or merely, Megalensia, Cic. a festival and games in honor of Cybele, instituted by the Phrygians, and introduced at Rome in the second Punic war, when the statue of the goddess was brought from Pessinus. Hence, Gell. Ludi Megalenses. — Relating to the festival in honor of Cybele. Martial. purpura (for the prætor was dressed in such a garment, at the celebration of this festival).

MEGALESIACUS (Megalesius), *a, um, 3 adj.* relating to the games at the festival in honor of Cybele. Juvenal.

MEGALESIUS (Μεγαλεισιος), *a, um, adj.* same as Megalensis. Hence, Megalesia, same as Megalensia. Cic. Megalesia spectare. Ovid. Megalesia ludi. Liv. Ludi fuere, Megalesia appellata. Cic. Megalesia facere.

MEGALUM (μεγαλειον), *ii, n.* a kind of ointment. Plin.

MEGALOGRAPIA (μεγαλογραφία), *æ, 2 f.* n. drawing of pictures on a large scale. Vitruv.

MEGALOPOLIS (Μεγαλόπολις), *is, f.* n. town in Arcadia. — Hence, Megalopolitæ, *arum, Lin.* and Megalopolitani, *Id.* the inhabitants of Megalopolis.

MEGARÆ, *æ, f.* and **MEGARÆ** (τὰ Μέγαρα), *arum, n. plur.* the capital of the small country of Megaris in Greece. Cic. and Liv. — Also, *n. town* of Sicily, Liv., which was also called Megaris. Cic.

MEGAREIUS (Megareus & Megara), *a, 3 um, adj.* pertaining to Megareus. Ovid. heros, *h. e.* Hippomenes, his son. — Also, pertaining to the town of Megara. Stat.

MEGARENSIS (Megara), *e, adj.* of or pertaining to Megara. Plin.

MEGAREUS (Μεγαρεύς), *ei and eos, m.* the son of Neptune and father of Hippomenes. Ovid. — Also, in or of Megara. Cic. Euclides Megareus (Me-

γαρεύς). — When not declined like a Greek word, it consists of four syllables.

MEGAREUS (Μεγαρεύς), *a, um, adj.* 3 in or of Megara, pertaining to it. Ovid. Enclides. — Figur. Megareus. Ovid. Fast. 4, 471, for Megara (a town of Sicily), or for Megarensia, *sc. arva*.

MEGARICUS (Μεγαρικός), *a, um, adj.* in or of Megara, pertaining to it, Megarean, Megarensian. Cic. signa, statues made of Megarean marble. Hence, Cic. Megarii, *sc.* philosophi, disciples of Enclid of Megara, or belonging to his sect.

MEGARIS (Μεγαρίς), *idis, f.* a small country of Greece, bordering upon Attica. Megara was its capital. — Figur. A town of Sicily, also called Megara. Cic.

MEGARUS (Megara), *a, um, adj.* in or of 3 Megara, pertaining to it, Megarean. Virg. MEGISTANES (Μεγιστάνες), *um, m.* 2 plur. grandees, nobles, peers. Tacit.

MEHE, an old form for me. Quintil.

MEHERCOLE, and **MEHERCOLES**, and by syncope. MEHERCLE, *vñ τὸν Ἰππακλέα*, *adv.* by Hercules, in very truth. See Hercules.

MELO (unc.), *is, a. 3.* to make water, οὐ- 3 ρέω. Martial. — Figur. De concubitu. Horat. Meiat eodem, for concumbat cum eadem.

MEL (μέλι), *inellis, n.* honey. Cic. — Ablat. Melli, in Plaut. — Plur. Mella, Virg., Ovid., Plin. — Horat. Mella Falerno diluta, *n.* mixture of wine and honey, οὐίνω μελι. — The ancients used honey to preserve corpses from corruption. Nep. — Figur. any thing sweet, pleasant, agreeable, dear, &c. Horat. Poetica mella. Id. Melli est, *is* sweet or pleasing to me. So also of sweet or pleasant language, or of oratory. Auct. Carm. ad Pison. Nestoreum. Plin. Ep. senis Ilmerici. — Hence, a term of endearment, darling, sweet, honey. Col. in Cic. Ep. Sempiternum, mel ac deliciæ tuas. Plaut. Menum mel.

MELÆ, *æ, f. n.* river. (See Meln.) — Also, the name of a family, as, Pomponius Mela, who lived under the emperor Claudius, and wrote a book on geography which is still extant.

MELÆNÆTOS, *i, m.* See Melanætos.

MELAMPHYLLON (μελαμφύλλον), or **MELAMPHYLLUM**, *i, n.* a species of the plant acanthus. Plin. 22, 34.

MELAMPYDION (μελαμπύδιον), *i, n.* black hellebore (Helleborus orientalis, Willd.), called after the physician Melampus. Plin. 25, 21.

MELAMPYTHIUM (μελαμψύθιον), *ii, n.* a sort of dark-colored wine, made of raisins. Plin.

MELAMPUS (Μελάμπους), *ōdis, m.* a celebrated physician and soothsayer, son of Amythaon. Virg. — Also, the name of a dog, Blackfoot. Ovid.

MELANÆTOS (μελαναετός), *i, m.* a kind of eagle (Falco Aquila, L.). Plin.

MELANCHÆTES (μελαγχαιτης), *æ, m.* the name of a dog. Ovid.

MELANCHLÉNĒ (Μελαγχλαῖνοι), *ōrum, m.* a savage nation of Scythia. Pponpon. Mela.

MELANCHOLIA (μελαγχολία), *æ, f.* black bile, or choler; melancholy, a kind of madness. — Hence, Melancholicus, *a, um, adj.* bounding with black bile, melancholic, disordered with melancholy, μελαγχολικός. Cic.

MELANCHOLYTHOS (μελαγκρόθυος), *i, m.* having a black head, *n.* kind of snipe. Plin.

MELANCHRANIS (μελαγκρανίς), *is, f.* a kind of rush (perhaps Schoenus nigricans, L.). Plin.

MELANDRYUM (μελάνδρυν), *i, n.* a piece of the salted tunny fish. Plin. — Also, a plant. See Melandrum.

MELANEUS (Μελανεύς), *ei and eos, m.* the name of a Centaur. Ovid. — Also, that of a dog. Id.

MELANIA (μελανία), *æ, f.* blackness; *n.* 2 black speck or spot. Plin.

MELANSERMION (μελάνσπερμιον), *i, n.* same as Gith. Plin.

MELANTERIA (μελαντηρία), *æ, f.* shoe-maker's ion. Scrib. Larg.

MELANTHEMION (μελάνθημον), *i, n.* same as Anthemis, camomile. Plin.

MELANTHOS (Μελάνθος), *a, um, adj.* 3 relating to Melanthus. Ovid.

MELANTHIUM (μελάνθιον), *ii, n.* same as Gith. Plin.

MELANTHIUS (Μελάνθιος), *ii, m.* the gontherd of Ulysses. Ovid.

MELANTHOS (Μελανθός), *is, f.* a sea-nymph and daughter of Proteus. Ovid.

MELANTHUM, *i, n.* same as Melanthium. 3 Seren. Sanum.

MELANTHOS, *i, m.* a river of Sarmatia. Ovid.

MELANORUS (μελάνουρος), *i, m.* a kind of Sen-fish. Ovid.

MELAPIMUM (from μέλον, an apple, & ἄπιον, a pear), *ii, n.* a pearmain, a pear-apple. Plin.

MELAS (μέλας), *ānis or ānos, adj.* black. — Hence, a black spot of the skin. Cels. — Also, *sc. fluvius*, an epithet applied to some rivers of Thessaly, Thrace, Sicily, Pamphylia, &c. on account of their dark color.

MELDI, *drum*, or **MELDÆ**, *ārum, m.* a nation of Gallia Celtica. Cæs.

MELCULUM. See Melliculum.

MELE. Plur. of Melos. See Melos.

MELEAGER, and **MELEAGRUS** or **OS** (Μελαγρός), *gri, m.* a son of Æneus, king of Calydon, by Althea. Atropos, one of the Fates, declared at his birth, that he should not die until the brand which lay upon the hearth was consumed. Afterwards, when he had killed the brothers of his mother, Althea, furious with grief, seized the fatal brand, and cast it into the fire, upon which Meleager died in great agony. Ovid. Met. 8, 270, sqq.

MELÆGREUS (Μελεάγειρος), *a, um, adj.* 3 pertaining to Meleager. Lucan.

MELÆGRIS (Μελεαγρίς), *idis, f.* Plur. Meleagrides, *sc.* aves, or gallinæ, Varr., and Plin., guinea-hens (Numida Meleagris, L.). — Gallinæ Africanæ, ore either a species of them, or resemble them very much. — Also, the sisters of Meleager, who were so disconsolate at the death of their brother, that they refused all aliment, and were changed into birds called Meleagrides. Ovid.

MELÆGRUS (Μελεάγιος), *a, um, adj.* 3 pertaining to Meleager. Stat.

MELÆGRUS, or **OS**, *i, m.* See Meleager.

MELES (Μέλης, ητος), *ētis, m.* a river of Ionia, near Smyrna. Plin. — Some of the ancients supposed that Homer was born on the banks of that river, from which circumstance they call him Melesigenes. Hence, Mēlēteus, or Meleteus, *a, um, adj.* Homeric. Tertull.

MELIS (unc.), or **MELIS**, and **MELIS**, or **MELIS**, *is, f.* according to some, a badger; others take it for a marten. Varr.

MELISIGENES, *is.* See Meles, etis.

MELÉTÆUS, or **MELÉTÆUS**, *a, um.* See 3 Meles, etis.

MELIBŒA (Μελίβοια), *æ, f.* a maritime town of Thessaly, at the foot of mount Ossa. Liv. — Hence, Melibæus, *a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to Melibæa. Virg. dux, *h. e.* Philoctetes. Virg. purpura, *h. e.* made there.

MELIBŒENSIS (Melibæa), *e, adj.* pertaining to Melibæa. Serv. ad Æn.

MELICERA (μελικέρα), *æ, f.* a kind of 2 viscous, white, honey-like matter of ulcers, &c. Cels.

MELICERIS (μελικερής), *idis, f.* a kind of 2 abscess or tumor, resembling a honey-comb. Plin.

MELICERTA, and **MELICERTES** (Μελικέρτης), *æ, m.* a son of Athamas and Ino; his mother, being persecuted by his furious father, threw herself into the sea, with Melicerta in her arms. He was changed into a sea-god; and was known among the Greeks by the name of Palemon, and among the Latins by that of Portunus. Ovid.

MELICHLOROS (μελίχλωρος), *h. e.* as yellow as honey), *i, m.* a kind of gem unknown to us. Plin.

MELICHRUS (μελίχρως, *h. e.* honey-colored), *ētis, n.* a gem unknown to us. Plin.

MELICHRUSOS (μελίχρυσος, *h. e.* as yellow as honey and gold), *i, m.* a gem, honey-colored chrysolite. Plin. 37, 45.

Perhaps our honey-colored hyacinth.

MELICRATUM (μελίκρατον), *i, n.* a kind of bread. Veget.

MELICUS (μελικός), *a, um, adj.* melodious, 1

harmonious, tuneful, musical. *Lucret.* — Especially, lyric, lyrical. *Cic. Poema melicum, h. e. lyricum.* Hence, *Petron.* Melica, *æ, f. an ode.* *Plin.* Melicou, a lyric poet.

MELICŪS, *a, um, for MĒDICŪS* [the 2 letter D being frequently changed into L by the common people], of Media, Median. *Varr. and Colum.*

MELIĒ, *es, f. a Bithynian nymph, who brought forth Amycus, the king of the Bebryces, by Neptune.* *Ovid.*

MELILŌTŌS (μελίλωτος), or MELILŌTŌS, *i, f. and MELILŌTŌN* (μελίλωτον), or MELILŌTĒM, *i, n. the plant melilot, a kind of clover.* *Plin.*

MELIMELI, *n. See Melomeli.*

MELIMELUM (μελίμηλον), *i, n. a honey apple, a kind of sweet apple, called mustea malu in more ancient times.* *Varr., Horat. Sat. ii. 8, 31. Comp. Plin. xv. 15. Mustea, quæ nunc melimela dicuntur.*

MELINŌS (perhaps from meles), *a, um, 3adj. perhaps of or pertaining to the animal called meles (h. e. a badger or a marten).* — Hence, *Melina, æ, f. a knapsack, bag or purse made of the skin of a badger or marten.* *Plaut.*

MELINŌS (μήλον), *a, um, adj. Hence, 2 Plin. oleum, oil made from the blossoms of quinces.* — *Id. unguentum, a salve or ointment made of the same.* — *Plaut. vestimentum, h. e. of the same color.*

MELINŌS (Melos), *a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the island of Melos.* — Hence, *Vitr., and Plin. Melinum pigmentum, or, simply, Melinum, a kind of white paint.* *Plin. alumen.*

MELINŌS (mel), *a, um, adj. of honey.* 3 *Plaut. Melina, a drink made of honey, mead.*

MELIOR (compar. of bonus), *ōis, better, superior, preferable, κρείττων.* — *Senec. Meliores (κρείττορες), the gods.* — *Dii meliora, dii melius.* (See *Deus.*) — See *Bonus.*

MELIORATŪS (melior), *ōis, f. an amelioration, improvement, βελτίωσις, ἐμπόνημα.* *Cod. Just.*

MELIORESCŌ (Id.), *is, n. 3. to grow better, βελτιόωμαι.* *Colum. (Al. rectius leg. melior exit.)*

MELIORŌ (melior), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to make better, improve, βελτιόω.* *Pandect.*

MELIS. See *Meles.*

MELISPHYLLUM (μελίφυλλον, μελισσόφυλλον), *i, n. an herb which bees delight in, same as Aspiathrum.* *Virg. In Plin. we find melissophyllum. It corresponds to our balm-gentle, balm (Melissa officinalis, L.).*

MELISSA (Μελισσα), *æ, f. the daughter of Melissus, king of Crete, sister of Amalthea, who with her sister nursed Jupiter with goat's milk.* *Lactant.*

MELISSEUS. See *Melissus.*

MELISSOPHYLLON. See *Melissophyllum.*

MELISSES, *i, and MELISSEUS, ēi or ēos, m. Μελισσός, and Μελισσεύς, a king of Crete, father to Melissa and Amalthea.* *Lactant.* — ¶ Also, a freedman of Meccenas, appointed librarian to Augustus; he wrote some comedies.

MELITA, *æ, or MELITĒ (Μελίτη), es, f. now Malta, an island between Sicily and Africa.* *Cic.* — ¶ Also, an island on the coast of Illyricum in the Adriatic, now Melida. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a sea-nymph. *Virg.*

MELITĒŌS (Μελιταίος), *a, um, adj. in 2 or of the island Melita on the coast of Illyricum.* *Plin. catulus (may be rendered a lap-dog).*

MELITENSIS (Melita), *e, adj. on or of the island of Malta, Maltese.* *Cic. vestis, h. e. carpets.* Also, absolutely, *Meliten-sia, se. vestimenta.* *Lucret.*

MELITĒS (μηλίτης), *æ, m. See Melitis.*

MELITESYŌS (Id.), *a, um, adj. same as 3 Meliten-sis.* *Grat.*

MELITIS (μηλίτις), *idis, f. a gem of the color of a quince, but unknown to us.* *Plin. 37, 73. Ed. Hard.; but other Edd. read melites.*

MELITITES (μελιτίτης), *æ, m. a drink made of new wine and honey.* *Plin.* — ¶ Also (μελιτίτης, *se. λίθος*), a kind of stone. *Plin.*

MELITTÆNÆ (μελίτταινα), *æ, f. same as Melisphyllum.* *Plin. 21, 86. Ed. Hard.; but others read melittide.*

MELITTŌRGŌS (μελιττοργός), *i, m. one 3 who takes care of or keeps bees, a bee-master.* *Varr. and Plin.*

MELIUM, *i, n. See Mælium.*

MELIŌS is either the compar. of bonus, *a, um* (see *Bonus*), or the comparat. of bene (see *Bene*), or the name of a man (see *Melinus*).

MELIUSCŪLĒ (meliusculus), *adv. somewhat better.* *Cic. ad Div. xvi. 5.* — Also, a little or somewhat more. *Plaut. bibere.*

MELIUSCŪLŌS (dimin. of the compar. 2 melior), *a, um, adj. somewhat better.* *Varr.* — ¶ Also, of a convalescent, somewhat better, rather better, a little recovered. *Terent.*

MELIZŌMUM (μελίζωμον), *i, n. a decoction made of honey.* *Apic.*

MELLĀ (perhaps for mellea, *se. aqua*), *æ, 2 f. a kind of honey-water.* *Colum.*

MELLĀ, or MELĀ, *æ, m. a small river of Cisalpine Gaul, near Brescia.* *Virg.*

MELLACŌS (mel), *a, um, adj. Non.*

3 Melleaceum, same as Sapa.

MELLARIŌS (Id.), *a, um, adj. being employed with honey, pertaining to honey.* *Plin. vas, for holding honey.* Hence, *Mellarius, a honey-culturer, a bee-master.* *Varr.* — *Mellarium, the place where bees are kept, an apiary, a bee-hive.* *Id.*

MELLATŪS (mello), *ōis, f. the taking or 2 gathering of honey from the bees.* *Colum.*

MELLĒS (mel), *a, um, adj. of honey.* 2 *Auson.* — Also, like honey. *Plin. sapor.* *Id. color.* — ¶ Figur. sweet as honey, *h. e. sweet, delightful, charming, pleasing.* *Apul.*

MELLICŪLŌS (Id.), *a, um, adj. sweet as 3 honey.* *Figur. Plaut.* — ¶ *Melliculum, i, n. honey, a thing sweet as honey.* Hence, a term of endearment, my little honey, my dear, sweetheart, darling, &c. *Plaut.*

MELLIFER (mel & fero), *a, um, adjunct. 3 bearing, bringing, producing honey, melliferous.* *Ovid. apis.*

MELLIFEX (mel & facio), *icis, m. a 2 honey-culturer, bee-master.* *Colum.*

MELLIFICIUM (Id.), *ii, n. the making of 2 honey, culture of honey.* *Varr.*

MELLIFICŌ (mellificus), *as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to make honey.* *Plin.*

MELLIFICŌS (mel & facio), *a, um, adj. 2 making honey, good or useful for making honey.* *Colum.*

MELLIFLŌENS (mel & fluo), *tis, adjunct. 3 mellifluous, flowing with honey.* *Figur. sweet of speech, eloquent.* *Auson. Nestor.*

MELLIFLŌS (Id.), *a, um, adj. same as 3 Mellifluens.* *Avien.*

MELLIGENŌS (mel & genus), *a, um, 2 adj. of the same kind with honey, like honey.* *Plin.*

MELLIGŌ (mel), *Inis, f. a juice like honey.* — Hence, the juice or gummy substance collected by bees from flowers, &c. *bees-rosin, hive-dross, bee-glue.* *Plin.* — Also, the juice of unripe fruits, as grapes. *Plin.*

MELLILLŌS (dimin. of melinus), *a, um, 3 adj. of honey, sweet as honey.* *Plaut. Mea mellilla, se. res, my little sweetheart.*

MELLINYĀ (mel), *æ, f. perhaps a drink 3 made of honey.* — *Figur. sweetness, deliciousness, pleasure, delight.* *Plaut.*

MELLITŌLŌS (dimin. of mellitus), *a, um, 3 adj. sweet as honey, delicious, pleasant.* *Apul. Mea mellitula, my sweetheart, my honey.*

MELLITŌS (mel), *a, um, adj. of honey or 1 sweetened with honey.* *Varr. favus. Horat. placenta.* — Also, in general, sweet as honey. *Plin. succus.* — ¶ *Figur. sweet, delicious, charming, delightful.* *Catull. oculi. Apul. saviium. Id. Mellitissimum saviium.*

MELLŌNĀ, or MELLŌNĪX (Id.), *æ, f. the goddess of bees and honey.* *Augustin. and Arnob.*

MELLŌPRŌXIMŌS (μέλλω & proximi), *i, m. one who will be proximus 3 scribium in the year following.* *Cod. Justin.*

MELLŌSŌS (mel), *a, um, adj. full of 3*

honey, like honey. *Cæl. Aurel. dulcedo.*

MELŌ, ōnis, *m. the river Nile.* *Auson. 2*

MELŌ (μήλον), ōnis, *m. a melon, or a kind 3 of small melon.* *Pallad.*

MELŌDES (μελωδής), *is, m. a pleasing 3 singer.* *Sidon.*

MELŌDIĀ (μελωδία), *æ, f. a pleasant song, 3 melody, harmony.* *Martian. Capell.*

MELŌDŌS (μελωδός), *a, um, adj. singing 3 sweetly or charmingly, melodious.* *Prudent.*

MELŌFŌLIUM (μήλον & folium), *ii, n. nn 2 apple having a leaf on its side.* *Plin.*

MELŌMELI (μηλόμελι), *n. the sirup of quinces preserved in honey, quiddany, marmalade.* *Colum. Al. leg. melimeli.*

MELŌPEPŌ (μηλοπέπων), ōnis, *m. a melon or garden-cucumber; a sort of pompon like a quince; a musk-melon.* *Plin.*

MELŌS (μέλος), *n. song, melody, harmonious, verse, music; a song, tune, lay.* *Horat.* — The plural *melē (μέλη)* occurs in *Lucret.* — As a masculine, it is found in *Cato. ap. Non. Quosdam melos. So, also, accus. melum, in Pacuv.*

MELŌS, or MELŌS, *i, f. an island of the 2 Ægean sea, now Milo.* — Hence, *Melios, a, um.* *Cic.* — And *Melinus, a, um.* See *Melinus.*

MELŌTHIRŌN (μήλωθρον), *i, n. same as Vitis Alba.* *Plin. 21, 39.*

MELPŌMENĒ (Μελπομένη), *es, f. one of the 3 Muses. She presided over tragedy.* Horace has addressed the finest of his odes to her, as to the patroness of lyric poetry.

MEMBRĀNĀ (membrum), *æ, f. a web of fibres woven together to cover parts of the body, a membrane, ὑμὴν, δέρμα.* *Cic. Natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit. Cels. cerebri, the skin covering the brain, meninges.* — Also, the thin skin of fruits, as of chestnuts, walnuts, *Plin.*, of flax, *Id.*; of eggs, *Id.* — ¶ In general, the skin of any thing, as, of serpents, slough. *Cic.* — Also, a skin dressed for writing, parchment. *Horat. and Catull.* — So, also, plur. *Membranæ, tablets of parchment, writing tablets.* *Quintil. Membranarum usus.* — ¶ *Fig. the surface of any thing.* *Lucret. coloris.*

MEMBRĀNACEŌS (membrana), *a, um, 2 adj. consisting of a membrane or skin, membranaceous, membranaceous, filmy.* *Plin.* — ¶ Also, like a skin or membrane. *Plin.*

MEMBRĀNEŌS (Id.), *a, um, made of 3 parchment.* *Pandect.*

MEMBRĀNŪLĀ (Id.), *æ, f. a little membrane.* *Cels. oculi.* — ¶ Also, parchment. *Cic.* — Plur. *Membranulæ, Pandect., a writing or instrument on parchment.*

MEMBRĀTIM (membrum), *adv. from limb to limb, limb by limb.* *Lucret. deperdere sensum.* *Plin. cedere, h. e. in pieces.* — ¶ *Figur. by pieces, one by one, one after the other, singly.* *Varr. enumerare.* — ¶ *Cic. Membratim dicere, h. e. per membra, in short sentences (per κῶλα) of from nine to seventeen syllables.*

MEMBRĀTŪRĀ (membro), *æ, f. the for 2 mation or structure of the limbs, constitution of the body.* *Vitr.*

MEMBRŌ (membrum), *as, a. 1. to limb. 3 Censorin.*

MEMBRŌSŌS (Id.), *a, um, adj. having 3 large members.* *Prinip. Membrosior, h. e. majori mentula præditus.*

MEMBRŪM (unc.), *i, n. a member, limb, μέλος, κῶλον, as, the hand, foot.* *Terent. and Cic.* — Also, for *Mentula.* *Prinip. So, also, Membra.* *Ovid.* — *Membra* may frequently be rendered *body.* *Terent. and Virg.* — ¶ *Figur. a member, h. e. part of a whole, as, Cic. of a house. Ovid. of a ship. Cic. philosophiæ.* — Hence, a part of a discourse, a clause or colon. *Cic.*

MEMECŪLŌN (μημέκωλον), *i, n. the fruit of the arbut or strawberry-tree.* *Plin.*

MEMET. See *Ego* and *Met.* 3

MEMINĒ (the perfect of the obsolete verb memino, which corresponds to the Greek μέμνη, μνάω, I represent to my mind), *isti, defect. 3. to have retained in one's memory, to remember, recollect, μέμνημαι.* With a genit. *Cic. Also, with the accus. both of the thing and of the person.* *Cic. Also, with other*

words. *Cic. Meministi, quanta esset, &c.* With *ut* following. *Terent. With quum* following. *Cic. Memini quum videbare.* Also, with the accus. and *infia.*, as well of the imperf. (*Cic. Memini te narrare*), as of the perf. (*Cic. Meministi, me distribuiste*). The *infia. pres.* (not the *infia. imperf.*) is used when we represent to our mind something past, and remember clearly and distinctly the circumstances under which an impression was made upon us; hence, particularly in an animated narration. The *infia. preterit* is used of a state or action, which I wish to represent as being completed in time past; hence, in general, of actions rapidly passing, and of such as I know of by hearsay; also, when a result is to be given. — [*Meminisse* (properly same as *Memorem esse*), to remember a thing not forgotten and readily suggesting itself. *Reminisci*, to remember a thing which had been forgotten for some time, to recull ideas. *Recordari*, to bring a subject before the mind, and fix the attention on it for some time.] — ¶ Also, to remember, recollect, call to mind, think of, bear in mind, be mindful, consider, reflect. With *ut*. *Colum.* With an *infia.* *Horat.* With an accus. *Cic. beneficia.* Also, absolutely, *Terent. Fac memineras.* Also, with an accus. and *infia.* *Cic. Memenote hos esse pertinences.* Hence, *Id. ad Dio. 15, 17. Memineris mei*, remember me, *h. e.* write to me. *Propert. Nec meministi, she does not recollect or think of it, it does not occur to her.* — ¶ Also, to know, to know well. *Terent.* — ¶ Also, to make mention of, mention, relate. *Cic. de exsiliis. Quintil. huius rei.* — ¶ Also, to revenge, avenge. *Valer. Flacc. leti paterni.* — ¶ Figur. of inanimate things. *Lucret. Meminit levor (levor) prestare salutem, h. e. can.* — ¶ *Meminisse* is put for *memoria.* *Lucret. 4, 769.* — ¶ *Meminens*, mindful, remembering. *Liv. Andr. MEMMIANUS (Memmius), æ, m. one of the family of the Memmii. Lucret. MEMMIANUS (Id.), a, um, adj. belonging to Memmius, called after him. Cic. MEMMIUS, ii, m. the name of several Roman citizens. Hence, Memmius, a, um, adj. pertaining to Memmius or to the family of the Memmii. MEMNON (Μέμνων), ðnis, m. a king of Ethiopia, son of Tithonus and Aurora, assisted the Trojans, and was killed before Troy by Achilles. A numerous flight of birds issued from the burning pile on which his body was laid. These birds were called *aves Memnoniæ* or *Memnonides*, and said to return yearly to the tomb of Memnon in Troas, to fight with each other. — *Ovid. Memnonis mater, h. e. Aurora.* — *Tacit. Ann. 2, 61. Memnonis saxea effigies, near Thebes in Egypt, was said to utter a melodious sound every day, at sunrise.* — Hence, *Memnonis*, or *Menn.*, *Idis*, *f. pertaining to Memnon. Plin. Memnonides (sc. aves), the birds mentioned.* — *Memnonius (or Menn.)*, a, um, adj. pertaining to Memnon. *Solin. aves, the birds mentioned above.* Also, figur. *Memnonia, h. e. black; eastern, oriental. Ovid. color, black. Propert. domos, h. e. Aureore, or Orientis. MEMOR (memini), ðris, adj. mindful, remembering, μνήμων. Cic. beneficii. Also, without a genit. Cic. Memor et gratus. Also, of things. Ovid. manus. Horat. Cadus Marsi memor duelli.* — Hence, remembering (*sc. beneficium*), *h. e. grateful. Cic.* — Also, remembering, minding, observing, conformable, agreeable. *Liv. Exemplum parum memor legum humanarum, for cruel. Id. gloria avite. Liv. Oratio memor majestatis.* — Also, revenging, avenging. *Virg. ira. Vul. Flacc. umbra.* — Also, possessed of a good memory. *Cic.* — Also, easily retaining. *Id. Memor et quæ dicta contra, &c.* — ¶ Also, that reminds one of any thing. *Horat. Impressit memorem dente notam. Ovid. Genium memorem brevis ævi. Id. versus. MEMORABILIS (memoro), e, adj. worthy of being mentioned, fit to be talked of. Plaut. Nec bellum esse nec memorabile.**

— ¶ Also, ever heard of, conceivable. *Terent. Andr. 4, 1, 2.* — ¶ Also, worthy of being remembered, memorable, remarkable. *Cic. and Ovid. So, Liv. Memorabilior.*

MEMORACULUM (Id.), i, n. a monument. 3 April.

MEMORALIS (Id.), e, adj. same as Memorialis. Aruob.

MEMORATIO (Id.), ðnis, f. mention, a mentioning, relating, putting in mind. Corn. Gal.

MEMORATOR (Id.), ðris m. one who mentions, tells, or recounts; a relater. Propert.

MEMORATRIX (memorator), icis, f. 3 same as Memorator. Valer. Flacc.

MEMORATUS (memoro), us, m. mention, 2 mentioning, relation. Plaut. and Tacit.

MEMORATUS (Id.), a, um, particip. of memoro. (See Memoro.) — ¶ Also, adject. *kuon*, memorable, famous, renowned, celebrated. *Plin. Animal velocitatis memoratæ. Gell. Memoratissimus.*

MEMORE (memor), adv. same as Memoro. 3 riter. Pompon.

MEMORIA (Id.), æ, f. memory, μνήμη. Cic. Memoria comprehendere, or complecti. Id. Memoria tenere. Id. Memoria mandare, to commit to memory. Id. Hoc esse mihi in memoria. Id. In memoriam redigere, or reducere, to remember, recollect, bethink one's self of. Liv. E memoria excedere, or, Cic. Memoria dilabi, to slip out of memory, to be forgotten. Id. Deponere ex memoria, to forget. Id. Ex memoria exponere, from memory. — ¶ Also, memory, remembrance. *Cic. In memoriam alicujus redire, to remember, recollect. Id. Post hominum memoriam, in the memory of man. Id. Memoriam rei deponere, to forget. Id. abicere, to forget. Auct. ad Heran. Habere memoriam rei, to think of it. Cic. conservare. Id. tenere. Id. retinere. Liv. repetere. Cic. Res affert mihi memoriam Platonis, reminds me, puts me in mind of. Liv. Memoria rei abiit, or abolevit, the thing is forgotten. Figur. Cic. literarum, *h. e. intelligence, information, report. Cic. and Nep. Memoria prodere, or, Liv. tradere, to hand down to posterity, to leave in writing, to record, relate.* — ¶ Also, time, as far as it is remembered, consequently both past and present. *Cic. Philosophi huius memorie. Id. Usque ad nostram memoriam. Id. Nostra memoria. Id. In omni memoria. Id. Pueritiæ memoriam repetere. Varr. A summa memoria, from the oldest times. Cic. Memoria multorum annorum. [Memoria differs from ætas by denoting time, in as far as we have been concerned in it, either actively or passively.] — ¶ Also, any thing which happened at any time, a story or thing remembered. *Cic. Repetenda est veteris cujusdam memorie recordatio.* — ¶ Also, history, story, account, relation, report. *Cic. omnium rerum. Nepos. De Magonis interitu duplex memoria est. Sueton. Vitæ memoria, history, memorable events.* — Hence, a book of history, monument, memoir, essay, journal. *Gell. In veteribus memoriis legimus.* — Hence, *Memoria*, in the time of the Roman emperors, a writing on or record of memorable events. He who composed it was called *A memoria. Lamprid.*; and for etiam in memoriam ejus, in *Sueton. Aug. 79. extr.* is to be read according to some, et a memoria ejus, *h. e. his historiographer.* — Also, a monument, sepulchre, tomb. *Augustin.* — ¶ Also, a thinking of, consideration, reflection. *Liv. periculi.***

MEMORIALIS (memoria), e, adj. subservient to preserve the memory or remembrance of any thing; assisting memory, belonging to memory or remembrance. Sueton. libellus; and, absolutely, Pandect. memorialis, sc. liber, a journal, diary, memorandum-book, memoir, record, &c. — ¶ *Memorialis*, same as *Memoria*, a person in office about the imperial court, a historiographer. *Cod. Just.*

MEMORIOLA, æ, f. dimin. of memoria. Cic.

MEMORITER (memoria), adv. by heart, from memoro, readily, μνημονικῶς, ἀπὸ μνήμης, ἀπὸ στόματος. Cic. responde-

re. *Id. orationem habere (opp. to reading an oration). Terent. cognoscere, h. e. without any one's assistance or reminding*

MEMORÖ (memor), as, ævi, ætum, a. 1 to mention, recount, tell, relate, say, ἐπιμύνασθαι. Cic. rem. Id. de re. Sueton. Memore de aliquo, to mention somebody creditably, make honorable mention of him. Plaut. Memora mihi nomen, *h. e. dic.*

MEMPHIS, is and Idos or Idis, f. a celebrated city of Egypt, on the banks of the Nile, above the Delta. It once contained temples of the god Apis, and in its neighborhood the famous pyramids were built. Its name remains in that of a village called Menf, about 14 miles to the south of Cairo. — Hence, *Memphites, æ, m. pertaining to it. Tibull. bos, h. e. Apis.* — *Memphiticus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Memphis, sometimes, also, Egyptian. Ovid. and Lucan.* — *Memphitis, idis, f. pertaining to Memphis, sometimes, also, Egyptian. Ovid. vacca, h. e. Io. Lucan. cymba.*

MEN., or MENEN., h. e. Menenia a tribu. See Menenianus.

MENÆ (μήνη), æ, f. the moon. — Hence, Dea quæ menstruis fluoribus præseputatur. Augustin. — ¶ Also, a kind of fish. See *Mena.*

MENÆ, ærum, f. a town of Sicily, now Meneco. — Hence, Meneni, or Menenii. Cic. and, Menniani, Plin. the inhabitants of it.

MENECHEMI (Μέναιχοι), ðrum, m. a comedy of Plautus, in which twins of this name are represented.

MENÆOS (μηναιός), a, um, adj. monthly 3 Hence, Menæus, sc. circulus. Vitruv. Ed. Læt. reads manacus.

MENÆOS (Menæ), a, um, adj. of Menæ in 3 Sicily.

MENALIPPE (Μενάλιππη), es, or MENALIPPÆ, æ, f. a sister of Antiope, queen of the Amazons, taken by Hercules. — ¶ Also, a tragedy composed by Accius. Cic. MENALIPPUS, i, m. a tragedy composed by Accius. Cic. Tusc. 3, 9.

MENANDER, and MENANDRÖS (Μένανδρος), dri, m. Menander, a celebrated comic poet of Athens. — Hence, Menandrus, a, um, pertaining to Menander. Prop. — ¶ Also, a slave of Cicero's. *Cic. MENANINI, ðrum, m. See Mena.*

MENAPI, ðrum, m. a people of Belgic Gaul. Cæs. — Also called Menäpi. Martial.

MENDÆ (unc.), æ, f. a fault, defect, blemish, blur. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a mistake, error (in writings, books, &c.). Suet. MENDACILQUUS (mendacium & lo- 3 quor), a, um, adj. telling lies, false. Plaut.

MENDACIOLUM, dimin. of mendacium. Cic.

MENDACITAS (mendax), ætis, f. a lying 3 disposition, mendacity, lying. Tertull. MENDACITER (Id.), adv. falsely. Solin. 3 Mendaciter. Augustin. Mendacissime.

MENDACIUM (Id.), ii, n. u. lie, untruth, falsehood, ψεῦδος. Nep. Mendacium dicere. — Nigid. ap. Gell. distinguishes between mentiri and mendacium dicere. He says, Qui mentitur, ipse non fallitur, sed alterum fallere conatur; qui mendaciua dicit, ipse fallitur (but in Nep. mendaciua dicit, ipse fallitur seems to be Attic. 15. mendaciua dicere seems to be the same as mentiri). — ¶ Figur. of inanimate things. Ovid. famæ. Particularly of an imitation, as of colors. Plin. — Poet. ap. Suet. Phœbi mendacia, the imitated part or character of Phœbus.

MENDACIUNCULUM, i, n. dimin. of 2 mendacium. Cic.

MENDAX (mentior), ætis, lying, ψευδής. Cic. Homo mendax, or, simply, mendax, a liar. Horat. Mendacior. Plaut. Mena- 3 daciissimus. — Also, of things, false, groundless, unfounded, untrue. Horat. infamia. — ¶ Also, figur. lying, *h. e. infamous. Cic. visa. Ovid. specul. deceitful, false. Cic. fornia. Tibull. somnus. Ovid. fornia. Horat. fundus, h. e. which does not produce any fruit. — Also, false, feigned, fictitious. Ovid. danum. — Also, imitated, counterfeited, feigned. Tibull. os Ovid. pennæ.*

MENDES, ætis, f. a city of Egypt, on one of the mouths of the Nile, called the Mendesian mouth. — Hence, Mendesiis, æ,

um, adj. pertaining to Mendes. Ovid. — Also, Mendescius, a, um, adj. same as Mendescius. Plin. nomos.

MENDICABŪLUM (mendico), i, n. a beggar, mendicant. Plaut.

MENDICABŪNDOS (Id.), a, um, adj. begging. Augustin.

MENDICATŪS (Id.), ōnis, f. a begging, obtaining by begging. Senec.

MENDICĒ (mendicus), adverb, in a beggarly manner, meekly. Senec. Mendice.

Mendiculus.

MENDICIMŌNIUM (Id.), i, n. same as Mendiculus. Labeo.

MENDICITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. beggary, mendicity, indigence, poverty. Cic.

MENDICŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātū, n. and a. l. 3 and **MENDICŌR**, āris, ātus sum, dep. i. intrins. to beg, ask alms, go a begging. Plaut. and Juvenal. — ¶ Also, trans. to beg for a thing, obtain by begging. Plaut. and Ovid.

MENDICŪLA (Id.), æ, f. se. a beggar's garment. Plaut.

MENDICUS (unc.), a, um, adj. poor, beggarlike, beggarly, πτωχός. Apul. Habitus mendicus. Tertull. Mendicior. — Figur. poor, pultry, sorry, pitiful. Cic. Instrumentum. — Hence, subst. Mendicus, a beggar. Cic. — The priests of Cybele, who went about begging alms, were also called mendici. Horat. Sat. 1, 2, 2. — Cic. Mendicissimus, the greatest beggar, the most needy. — Mendicus is also a word of abuse. Terent.

MENDŌSE (mendosus), adv. full of mistakes, incorrectly. Cic. scribere. Id. Mendosissime. — ¶ Also, wrongly, amiss. Pers. and Lucret.

MENDŌSUS (mendum), a, um, adj. full of faults or blunders, faulty, exceptionable, incorrect, erroneous. Plin. Ep. Exemplar testamenti mendosum. Cic. Mendosum est. Id. Historia mendosior. — ¶ Also, making faults, blunders, mistakes, &c. as in writing. Cic. servus.

MENDUM (unc.), i, n. a fault, error, blunder, πταγμα, as in writing. Cic. — ¶ Also, a defect, blemish, as in one's face. Ovid. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Idus mendum continent, mistake, error.

MENECLĒS, is, m. an orator of Alabanda, in Caria, who settled at Rhodes. Cic. — Hence, Meneclius, a, um, pertaining to him. Id.

MENELĀS (Μενέλαος), or **MENELĀS**, i, m. a son of Atreus, brother to Agamemnon, and husband to Helen, who eloped from him with Paris. — Hence, Mēnelāūs, a, um, pertaining to Menelaus. Prop.

MENENĀS (Meenius), and **MENĒNĒS**, a, um, adj. relating to Menenius, a Roman citizen. Cic. Menenia tribus, one of the Roman tribes, called after a Roman by the name of Menenius.

MENIA, æ, f. See Menius.

MENIANUS. See Memmanus.

MENINX (Μηνυξ), gis, f. now Gerbi, an island on the coast of Africa, near the Syrtis Minor. Plin. — ¶ Also, the skin covering the brain.

MENIPPŌS, i, m. a Cynic philosopher and satirist. Cic. — Hence, Menippeus, a, um, as, Satyræ Menippeæ, composed by Varro in imitation of Menippus's style.

MENS (μήνη), idis, f. a crescent, which used to be put in the beginning of books, for ornament. — Hence, Aason. Mens libri, the beginning.

MENIS, a, um. See Menius.

MENNON.

MENNŌNIS. See Memnon.

MENNŌNIA (unc.), æ, f. a gem unknown to us. Plin.

MENŌCEUS (Μενόκευς), ei and eos, m. a son of Creon, king of Thebes; he killed himself for the benefit of his country. — Hence, Menocæus, a, um. Stat.

MENŌTIŌS, ii, m. a son of Actor, and father to Patroclus. — Hence, Menetiades, æ, m. the son of Menatius, h. e. Patroclus. Ovid.

MENŌIDES (Μηνόιδης), so the moon is called during the first days, when she has the appearance of being horned. Jul. Firm.

MENS (μένος), tis, f. mind, disposition, ō animi, h. e. the disposition of the heart. Terent. Malus mens, malus animus, bad disposition, bad heart. Cic. Vestrae mentes atque sententiæ, your sentiments

and opinions. — Hence, mind, heart, soul.

Id. Mens cujusque is est quisque, the soul of a man is he himself. Id. Mens mollis ad perferendas calamitates. Liv. xxxvii. 45. Animi, qui nostræ mentis sunt, h. e. sentiments, feelings, inclinations of our soul, our heart. — ¶ Also, the higher faculties of our soul, the spiritual, thinking part of it, understanding or intellect, and reason (in opposition to animus, h. e. vital power, the sensual part of our soul, the powers by which we feel and desire).

Cic. Mens, cui regnum totius animi (soul) a natura tributum est. Id. Mens et ratio, h. e. intellect and reason. Id. Esse suæ mentis, to be in his right senses. Id. Suæ mentis compotem esse. Id. Mente cæcus, or, Ovid. Inops mentis, out of his senses, bereft of reason, beside himself, mad. Cic. Mente comprehendere, or, completely, to comprehend, to understand. — Hence, consideration, reflection, recollection, judgment, mind. Cic. Sine ulla mente, without any reflection. Id. Dilecti effluit mens, his recollection fails him. Id. Quæ tanta mente fiunt, h. e. judgment, design. Id. Animus et mens, both heart and mind. Id. Mentis acies, the eye of the mind. — Also, courage, bravery, fortitude, spirit. Liv. Fortuna urbis Volscis prædonum potius mentem, quam hostium dedit. So, also, Horat. Addere mentem. — ¶ Also, thought, memory, recollection. Cic. Mentem injicere, or dare, or, Virg. mittere, to prompt, suggest, instil. — Venit mihi in mentem, literally, it comes into my thoughts, is used either of a person or thing, which I recollect, and the person or thing remembered is put in the genit. (Cic. temporis, hominis. Id. tuarum virtutum); or of a thought or idea suddenly occurring to me, or striking my mind; the thought or idea, in this latter case, is put in the nominat. or infinit., or follows in a sentence beginning with ut. Id. Nunquam ea res tibi tam belle in mentem venire potuisset. Id. Quid venit in mentem Callistheni dicere. Id. Ei in Gallia primum venit in mentem, ut, &c. — Hence, opinion, view. Cic. Mentibus (in opposition to vocibus) reliquorum respondebo. Sallust. Longe mihi alia mens est. Nep. Eadem mente esse. — Also, intention, purpose, design, plan. Cic. Muta jam istam mentem. Id. Classem ea mente comparavit, ut, &c. Nep. Hac mente amicis summas potestates dederant. Virg. Quæ facere id possis, nostram accipe mentem, hear my plan. — ¶ The nominat. mentis occurs in Enn. ap. Varr. — ¶ Mens, as a goddess, in Liv. xxiii. 31. comp. Ovid. Fast. vi. 241.

MENSA (metior), æ, f. properly, a surveying board, but also, in general, a table, especially a table to eat on. Plaut. Apud mensam, at table. So, also, Curt. Super mensam. Flor. Super mensas. Cic. Ad mensam consistere. Id. Manum ad mensam porrigere, to help one's self. Id. Mensam ponere. Cic. tollere. Also, jocosely, Virg. Mensas consumimus, bread on which fruits were put. — Also, table, h. e. the food on the table. Cic. Mittere alicui de mensa, to send some dish, or part of it to a person absent. — Also, a dish, course. Cic. Syracusis mensæ. Cic. and Nep. Mensa secunda, the second course, the dessert, as fruit, &c. — ¶ Also, an altar. Cic. — ¶ Also, Sueton. launia, shambles. — ¶ Also, a counter, table for counting money upon. Cic. Mensa publica, a public treasury, public bank (for money transactions). — ¶ Also, the oblong and flat part of the catapultæ and ballistæ. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, perhaps, a stage, on which slaves were placed for sale. Apul.

MENSALIS (mensa), e, adj. of or belonging to a table. Vopise. vinum, table-wine.

MENSARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to a banker's table or counter. — Hence, Mensarius, subst. a banker. Sueton. Also, one who takes care of the treasury under the questors, one who regulates the payment of public money, a public cashier or banker. Cic. — Liv. Mensarii triumviri, or, Id. quinqueviri, three or five persons appointed by the senate to regulate

the affairs concerning the public debt, and to provide for the payment thereof.

MENSATIM, adv. from table to table. Jul. 3 vnde.

MENSŪS, ōnis, f. a measuring. Cic. volūm, prosody.

MENSIS (μήν), is, m. a month. Cic. Qui quia mensa spatia conficiunt, mensus nominantur. Virg. Cæli menses et sidera, for menses et cæli sidera. Id. Mense primo, in the beginning of the month. — ¶ Also, the monthly course of women. Plin. So, also, in the plural. Id. — ¶ Ovid. Mensum, for mensium.

MENSŌR (metior), ōris, m. a measurer. Horat. — Especially, a surveyor. Ovid.

— ¶ Also, an architect. Plin. Ep. — ¶ Also, one who marks out the ground for an encampment, and assigns to each his proper quarters, which was done by erecting flags of different colors in the several parts; a quartermaster. Veget.

MENSTRŪA, ōrum. See Menstruus.

MENSTRŪALIS (menstruus), e, adj. menstrual, monthly, happening once a month.

Hence, of women, having the catamenia, or pertaining to the monthly course of women. Plin. mulier. — ¶ Also, monthly, h. e. for a month. Plaut. epula.

MENSTRŪŌ (Id.), as, n. l. to menstruate 3 Pallad.

MENSTRŪS (mensis), a, um, adj. of a month, happening every month, monthly, menstrual, μηνός. Cic. usura. Virg. Luna, h. e. returning every month, or performing her course in a month. — ¶ Plin. Ep. Menstruum meum, the month during which it is my turn to perform the duties of my office. — ¶ It is especially used of the catamenia of women. Plin. purgationes. So, also, Plin. Menstruum (subst.), or, Cels. Menstrua (plural), the catamenia. Hence, Plin. Femina menstrua, menstruating. — ¶ Also, of a month's duration. Cic. vita. Id. spatium. — ¶ Also, for a month. Cic. cibaria. So, also, Liv. Menstruum, scilicet frumentum.

MENSŪLA (dimin. of mensa), æ, f. a little 3 table. Plaut.

MENSŪLARIUS (mensula), ii, m. a money-changer, banker. Pandect.

MENSŪRA (metior), æ, f. a measuring. Ovid. Mensuram rei facere. Colum. inire. Plin. Ep. agere, to measure. Figur. Cic. Quicquid sub aurium mensuram cadit. — ¶ Also, the measure whereby any thing is measured. Cic. Majore mensura reddere. Nepos. Qui modus mensuræ medimnus appellatur. Cæs. Mensura ex aqua, h. e. clepsydra. — ¶ Figur. quantity, quality, length, &c. Ovid. Alicui mensuram bibendi dare, to prescribe how much he should drink. Toeil.

legati, character or capacity. Quintil. discentis, capacity. Id. 10, I, 10, verborum, the time required for pronunciation. Ovid. Mensura fieti crescit. Id. Mensuram nominis implere, h. e. satisfacere. — ¶ In painting, the art of proportioning light and shade, perspective. Plin. 35, 36, 10.

MENSURABILIS (mensuro), e, adj. 3 that can be measured. Prudent.

MENSURALIS (Id.), e, adj. pertaining 3 to or serving for measuring. Sicul.

MENSURALITER (mensuralis), adv. by 3 measure. Hygin.

MENSURATŪS (mensuro), ōnis, f. a measuring 3 uring; mensuration. Auct. de limitib.

MENSŪRŌS (mensis), a, um, adj. same 3 as Mensurus. Noval.

MENSŪRŌ (mensura), as, a. l. to measure 3 ure. Veget.

MENSUS, a, um. See Metior.

MENSŪS (metior), us, m. a measuring. 3 Apul.

MENTĀ, æ, f. same as Mentha.

MENTĀGRĀ (mentum & ἄγρα), æ, f. a 2 foul letter, or scab, which begins on the chin and spreads over the face; a kind of ring-worm, ἄγριος λειχήν. Plin.

MENTĀSTRUM (menta), i, n. wild mint. ἡδύσμος ἄγριος. Plin.

MENTHA (μίνθα, or μίνθη), æ, f. the herb called mint, ἡδύσμος, μίνθη. Plin.

MENTIGŌ (mentum), īnis, f. a scab with 2 which lambs are seized about the mouth and lips. Colum.

MENTYŌ (memini), ōnis, f. mention; a 3 making mention or speaking of, μνήμη. l.

is followed by the *genit.* as well of the person speaking (as, *Liv.* plebis) as of the person or thing spoken of. *Cic. tul. Al. civitatis. Cæcil. In eorum mentionem iucidi, happened to mention them. Cic. Mentionem facere rei, or de re aliqua, or de homine, to mention, make mention of. So, also, Liv. Mentionem inferre, or habere, or agitare, or, Vellci. jacere, or, Horat. injicere, or, Liv. inchoare, to mention. Hence, of a consul. Cic. Mentionem facere in senatu, to mention, h. e. to report, represent. So, also, Liv. iv. 1, 59. Mentio, a preliminary proposal, preceding the rogatio. — *Plaut.* Mentionem facere, and *Liv.* Mentionem inferre, are also followed by *ut.* — *Plur.* Mentiones. *Liv.* serere, to mention.*

MENTIOR (unc.), *iris, itus sum, dep. 4. intran. to lie. Cic. aperte. Id. de re.* Hence, *Mentior, I will be considered a liar* (a formula of asseveration), which is followed by *nisi. Senec.* — *Figur.* to lie, h. e. to deceive, impose upon. *Cic. Frons, oculi, vultus sæpe mentiuntur. Id. Mentiens, sc. syllogismus, a certain sophistical syllogism, the premises of which are false, under an appearance of truth (Ψευδολογίαι).* — Also, of poets, to fable, invent. *Horat. Ita mentitur Homerus.* — There is a difference between *mentiri* and *mendacium dicere.* (*Sec Mendacium.*) — Also, not to keep one's word, to break one's word. *Horat. Quibus mentitur amica.* — ¶ Also, *trans to lie, to tell an untruth, a falsehood. Prop. aliquid. Id. noctem, h. e. de nocte.* Also, with an *accus.* and *infin.* following. *Liv.* — Also, to invent, forge by lying, to feign, counterfeit, pretend. *Ovid. dolores capitis. Sallust. rem. Liv. auspicium. Vellci. regis stirpis originem.* Also, of inanimate things. *Martial. Quod tussis tua mentiat.* — *Figur.* to belie, h. e. to disappoint, deceive, delude, beguile. *Horat. spem.* — Also, to have or assume the shape or appearance of a thing or person, to be or become like to imitate. *Martial. Mentiris juvenem tinctis capillis. Plin. Color qui chrysocollem mentitur. Virg. Nec varios discet mentiri lana colores. Colum. Sexum mentiri, h. e. imitari.* — Hence, to change, alter. *Cic. N. D. 2, 5. Nihil vetustas mentita sit* (but Walker reads *mutaverit*). — *Mentitus, a, um,* is frequently used passively. *Plant., Ovid., Virg. and Sueton.* — *Mentibitur, for mentitur,* is found in *Plaut.*

MENTOR (mentum), *ónis, one who has a 3 large chin. Arnob.*

MENTOR, *ónis, in. a celebrated artist in polishing cups and engraving flowers on them. Cic.* — Hence, poetically, the vessel made by him. *Juvnal.* — ¶ Also, the confidential friend of Ulysses, who intrusted to him the care of his domestic affairs, during his absence in the war against Troy. When young Telemachus set out on his voyage in search of his father Ulysses, Minerva accompanied him under the form of Mentor, acting the part of a prudent and experienced counsellor. — Hence, *Mentor* is metaphorically put for a wise counsellor.

MENTORÆUS (Mentor), *a, um, adj. relating to the artist Mentor, made by him. Prop.*

MENTULA (unc.), *æ, f. ψαλλή, πείος, vi-3 rile membrum. Catull.*

MENTULATUS (mentula), *a, um, adj. 3 same as mentula præditus. Priap. Mentulator, h. e. majori mentula præditus.*

MENTUM (unc.), *i, n. the chin, γένυς, γένειον. Cic.* — Also, the chin, with the hair that grows on it, consequently the beard. *Petron.* — Also, the same part of animals. *Virg.* — ¶ In architecture, *Mentum coronæ, the projecting part of the cornice. Vitruv.*

MEŮ (unc.), *as, avi, atum, n. I. to go, to 2 pass, διαβαίνειν, πορεύομαι. Of man. Horat. and Tacit.* Of inanimate things. *Ovid. Meant sidera. Tacit. triremes. Lucret. Vapor meat per, &c.*

MEOPTE, same as *Meo*, or *Meo ipsius. 3 Plant.*

MEPHITICUS (mephitis), *a, um, adj. me-3 phitical, mephitic, stinking, fetid. Sidon odor.*

MEPHITIS, *is, f. a noxious, pestilential*

exhalation of the earth. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, a Roman goddess, who was worshipped as a protectress from such exhalations. *Tacit.*
 MĒPTĒ, for *Mc*, or *Me ipsum*. *Plaut.* 3
 MERĀCĒ (meracus), adv. without mixture, 3 purely. *Solin.* Meracius.
 MERĀCŪLOS, and MERĀCLŪS (dimin. 3 of meracus), a, um, adj. pretty pure, with very little mixture. *Cels.* and *Plaut.*
 MERACŪS (merus), a, um, adj. pure, without mixture, ἄκατος. *Cels.* vinum. *Proper.* nva, h. e. vinum. *Cic.* Vinum meracius. *Horat.* helleborum. *Sidon.* Fons meracissimus.
 MERCABILIS (mercor), e, adj. that may 3 be bought. *Ovid.*
 MERCALIS (merx), e, adj. same as *Mer-* 3
 3 *cabilis*. *Cod. Just.*
 MERCATŪS (mercor), ōnis, f. a buying and 3
 3 selling, ἐμπορεύσις. *Gell.*
 MERCATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a merchant, 3
 3 trader (a wholesale dealer, opposer. o
 caupo, a retailer). *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a
 buyer. *Cic.* provinciarum.
 MERCATŌRIŪS (mercator), a, um, adj. 3
 3 mercantile. *Plaut.* navis, a merchant-
 vessel.
 MERCATŪRĀ (mercor), æ, f. the trade of
 a merchant, traffic, commerce. *Cic.* magna. *Id.* Mercaturam (of several per-
 sons, mercaturas) facere, to deal, trade,
 traffic. *Cæs.* Ad mercaturas, in dealing,
 trading, &c. *Cic.* Tanquam ad merca-
 turam bonarum artium, for the purchase
 of, &c. — ¶ Also, merchandise. *Plaut.*
 Mercaturam habere.
 MERCATŪS (Id.), us, m. a buying and
 selling. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a place of pub-
 lic traffic, a mart, or market-place. *Liv.* 3
 3 Frequens mercatus. *Cic.* Ad mercatum
 proficisci. — Also, a public sale, a fair. 3
 3 *Cic.* Habere mercatum, to hold a fair.
 Tercnt. Nisi eo ad mercatum veniam.
Cic. pratoris. — ¶ Any public meeting
 or assembly. *Justin.* Olympiacus. Not
 only games were celebrated there, but
 also fairs held.
 MERCEDŌNIŪS (merces & do), a, um, 3
 3 adj. Fest. dies, on which wages are
 paid. — Subst. Mercedonius, ii, m. one
 who pays to laborers their wages. *Isidor.*
 MERCEDŌNIŪS, or MERKEDŌNIŪS men-
 sis, μὴν μερκεδόνιος, the Mercedonius, the
 intercalary month of the old Roman
 calendar, consisting alternately of
 twenty-two and twenty-three days,
 which was inserted every other year
 between the 23d and 24th of February.
Calend. vet. ap. Gruter.
 MERCEDŪLĀ (dimin. of merces), æ, f.
 (small or little) wages, hire, pay. *Cic.* —
 ¶ *Cic.* prædiorum, rent.
 MERCENĀRIŪS (merces), a, um, adj. do-
 ing a thing for hire, wages or pay; paid,
 hired, mercenary, stipendiary. *Liv.* mil-
 3 es. *Id.* arma. *Id.* scriba. *Cic.* tes-
 3 tes. *Id.* prætor. *Id.* liberalitas. *Horat.*
 vincula, engagements of his profes-
 sion (of præco), which brought him pay-
 3 lence, Mercenarius, subst. a person
 hired, a hireling. *Cic.* allicijus.
 MERCĒS (merceo), ædis, f. hire, wages,
 pay, reward. *Cic.* operæ. *Nep.* Merce-
 de condncere aliquem. *Horat.* Non alia
 mercede bibam, on no other condition.
Cic. Una mercede, exertion, effort.
Phædr. Sine mercede, gratis, without
 design. — Also, punishment. *Liv.* tem-
 3 meritatis. — Also, trouble, cost, loss.
Cic. Fidem hominum cognoscere non
 ita magna mercede. — *Senec.* Magna
 mercede, cost, pains. — ¶ Also, profit,
 gain of any thing; rent, revenue, income,
 interest, (of a house, farm, capital, &c.)
Cic. prædiorum. *Id.* insularum. *Cæs.*
 habitationum. So, also, of the money
 paid by the farmers of the public reve-
 3 nues, *Suet.*; and of the interest of a
 capital. *Horat.*
 MERCIMŌNIUM (merx), ii, n. ware, mer-
 3 chandise, commodity, goods. *Plaut.* and
 3 *Tacit.* — Also, the thing bought. *Plant.*
 — Also, a buying. *Id.*
 MERCŌR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. in-
 3 trans. to trade, traffic, ἐμπορεύομαι.
Plaut. — Also, trans. to buy, purchase,
 3 εἰσέποιαι. *Cic.* fundum de pupillo. *Id.*
 aliquid ab aliquo. *Id.* aliquid tanta pecu-
 3 nia. — Also, with the genit. of the
 price. *Plin.* quanti. *Id.* DC nummum.
 — Figur. *Cic.* officia. — ¶ Mercarier,

for mercari. *Horat.* — † *Mercatus*, a, um, *passiv. Prop. and Plin.*
MERCURIALIS (*Mercurius*), e, adj. pertaining to *Mercury*. *Horat.* cognomen, h. e. cognomen *Mercurii*. *Apul.* caduceus. — Hence, *Mercuriales* vihi, and *absol.* *Mercuriales*, scholars and poets, particularly lyric poets, h. e. the favorites of *Mercury*, *Horat.*, because he was said to be the patron of scholars, and *patrens* (h. e. inventor) *lyrae*. Also, merchants, trading people, *Mercury* being their patron and protector. *Cic.* — † Also, originating or proceeding from *Mercury*, called after him. *Cato.* herba; and, simply, *Plin.* *Mercurialis*, sc. herba, an herb called *Mercury*.
MERCURIOLUS (dimin. of *Mercurius*), i, 3 m. a small picture representing *Mercury*. *Apul.*
MERCURIUS (probably from *merx*), i, m. Ἑρμῆς, *Mercury*, the son of *Jupiter* and *Maia*, herald of the gods, especially of *Jupiter*, the god of eloquence (λόγιος) and of peace, the inventor of the lyre and of the harp, protector of poets, &c.; the conductor of the souls of the departed to the lower world. The chief ensigns of his power and offices are his petasus or winged cap, the talaria or winged sandals for his feet, and a caduceus or wand; sometimes, as the god of traffic, he wears a purse (*marsupium*). — He is also the god of prudence, ingenuity, cunning, artifices, tricks, stratagems, fraud, and even of perjury (of every unexpected gain, κερδοσός, ἐπινομίος). Hence, of merchants. *Ovid.* — He is also invoked by thieves. — † Also, a planet. *Cic.*
MERDA (unc.), æ, f. excrement, σκαῖ. *Hor.* 3 rat.
MERE (*merus*), adv. purely, without mixture. *Plant.* and *Plin.*
MERENDA (unc.), æ, f. food taken between 3 and 4 in the afternoon; an afternoon's luncheon or luncheon, τὸ δειπνόν. *Culp.* — Hence, *Merendarius*, a, um, receiving an afternoon's luncheon. *Senec.*
MERENS, entis, particip. from *mereo* — † Adj. being worthy of either good or ill, deserving. *Sallust.* *Laudare*, increpare *merentes*. *Ovid.* *Cives odere merentem*. — † Also, deserving well of. *Cic.* *Ita de rep. merentem perisse*. *Auct. B. Afric.* *Premia merenti tribuit*. — Also, alicui, for de aliquo. *Plaut.* — *Superlat.* *Merentissimus*, and *Bene merentissimus*. *Inscr.*
MEREÖ (unc.), es, ūi, itum, a. and n. 2. and **MEREÖR**, eris, itus sum, dep. 2. It is used either as a trans. or as an intrans. As a transit. it signifies to deserve, merit, ἀξίος εἶμι. *Cæs.* *Merere præmia*. *Id.* *Mereri laudem*. Also, without an accus. *Plouc.* in *Cic. Ep.* *Si mereor*. Also, followed by ut, *Cic.*: or, ne, *Plin.*; or, the accus. with the infin., *Ovid.*; or, cur, *Liv.* — *Mereri*, in this signification, is a *vox media*, and corresponds to the English, to deserve. *Terent.* *Quid meritis?* *crucem*. *Prop.* *Quid tantum merui?* *What crime have I committed?* — † Also, to gain, to earn. *Cic.* *non amplius xii æris*. *Horat.* *arra.* *Liv.* *Lucra merita*. — Hence, *Cr.* *Quid merearis*, ut, &c. or, *Quid mereris*, ut, &c. or, *Quid mereri velis*, ut, &c. *What would you take?* *Cic.* *Immortalitati mereri voluisse*, ut, &c. *Id.* *Quid arbitramini Rheginos mereri velle*, ut, &c. *What do you think that they would take?* — Also, figur. to buy. *Plaut.* *Uxores quæ vos dote meruerunt*, have induced you to marry them for their money. *Horat.* *Nardo vina merebere*. — *Merere*, rat. *Nardo stipendia*, or only *Merere*, to also, *Mereri stipendia*, to serve as a horseman. *Cic.* and *Liv.* *Merere equo*, and *Liv.* *equis*, to serve as a horseman. *Varr.* *Mereri æs militare* (of soldiers). — † Also, to gain, acquire, get, obtain. *Plin. Ep.* *gloriam*. *Pandect.* *legatum a creditore*. — † Also, to do, commit, perpetrate. *Terent.* *Suppe, quod vellem meritam esse*. *Patron.* *noxam*. *Virg.* *meritam* (*terre*). *Plaut.* *Ob me scelus*. *Terent.* *culpam*. — † Also, to ritam *noxam* (possible). — † Also, to have reason, with the infin. following. *Val. Flacc.* *Quid Minvæ merere queri?* — † As an intransitive verb, it signifies to serve for pay, to serve as a soldier

(See above.) — Also, to earn by prostitution. *Gell.* Puer ad merendum coactus. — Also, to deserve of, do either good or ill, to behave one's self. *Plaut.* Ut de me meres. *Id.* Ut ut erga me merita est. *Terent.* Meritis est de me, ut, &c. *Cic.* De republica bene mereri. *Id.* Male mereri de civibus. *Prop.* Quocumque modo de me mereris, hoveverer you may behave towards me. *Virg.* Quique sui meritos alios fecere merendo, h. c. bene merendo, by obliging or deserving well of them. — ¶ See, also, *Merens*, and *Meritus*.

MERETRICIÆ (meretricius), adv. after the manner of whores, meretriciously, whorishly. *Plaut.*

MERETRICIUS (meretrix), a, um, adj. of a harlot, whorish, meretricious. *Cic.* amores, lascivious love. *Id.* quæstus. *Terent.* domus, a brothel, bawdy-house. — ¶ Meretricium, ii, absolutely, the trade of a harlot. *Suaton.* facere, h. c. to carry on.

MERETRICOR (Id.), āris, dep. i. to whore. *Colum.*

MERETRICULĀ (dimin. of meretrix), æ, f. n. worthless prostitute. *Cic.*

MERETRIX (mcreo), icis, f. earning money, especially by whoring. *Terent.* mulier, and, absolutely, *Cic.* and *Horat.* meretrix, a harlot, prostitute, whore, strumpet, courtesan, quæstus, πικη, ἐταίρα, πόρνη. — ¶ The genit. plur. is meretricum. *Plaut.* and *Ovid*; sometimes, meretricium. *Plaut.*

MERGĀ (merges), æ, f. a fork or pitchfork to make heaps or cast up sheaves of corn with. *Plaut.* and *Colum.*

MERGES (unc. perhaps from mergo), itis, f. a sheaf of corn, οὐροδέρης. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, same as *Merga*. *Plin.*

MERGŌ (mare), is, ersi, ersum, a. 3. to put under water, dip, plunge, sink, immerse, overwhelm, βάνω. *Cic.* in aquam. *Id.* in mari, dive. *Virg.* æquore. *Liv.* Aqua languida mergi, to be drowned. *Vellei.* Partem classis mersit. Also, absolutely, for mergere in aquam, to sink, let down into water. *Senec.* cinerem. *Liv.* Ad caput aquæ Ferentinæ mergeretur, to be drowned. — Aqua mergi, for obviti. *Ovid.* Aquas mersuras. — Mergi signifies, also, to immerse one's self, plunge or dive into. *Id.* — Mergere denotes also, in general, to sink, put or fit somewhere, to let down, plunge, drive, infr. *Plin.* Palmitem per jugum, to bend. *Senec.* aliquem ad Styga. *Martial.* manum in ora urse. *Ovid.* Canes mergunt iostia in corpore Actæonis. *Plin.* Fluvius in Euphratē mergitur, h. c. infuit, discharges itself. *Liv.* Caput in terram effossam. — Hence, *Mergi*, of the sun, moon and stars, to set. *Ovid.* — ¶ Figur. to sink, overwhelm, ruin, destroy. *Virg.* aliquem malis. *Id.* funere acerbo, to bring to n painful or premature death. *Val. Flacc.* Immuna somno, to close in sleep. *Cart.* Mergi in voluptates, to give one's self up to. *Liv.* Mersus vino somnoque, to be dead drunk and buried in sleep. *Pandect.* Ut mergantur pupilli, lose their fortune. *Liv.* Usure mergunt sortem, the interest always precluding the possibility of discharging the capital. *Plaut.* Mersus foro, bankrupt. *Liv.* Mersus rebus secundis, h. c. overwhelmed with prosperity. *Sil.* Caligine mersa latent fata. *Id.* Vita libidine mersa, luxurious. — ¶ Also, figur. to hide, cover, make invisible. *Ovid.* vultus in cortice. *Quintil.* tumina, h. c. oculos, to shut one's eyes. Hence, *Senec.* diem, or lucem, of the setting sun. *Lucan.* Cœlum mergens sidera, h. c. regio occidentalis. — ¶ Also, to render insensible, deprive of sensation, stupefy. *Senec.* Potatio, quæ meret, intoxicates.

MERGOS (mergo), i, m. n. diver or didapper, αἰσβία, a kind of water-fowl, which dives into the water to get its food. *Horat.* and *Virg.* (comp. *Ovid.* *Met.* xi. 793.) — ¶ Also, a vine-branch, bent into the earth, and carried under ground n little way, then raised up again. *Colum.*

MERIBIBULOS (merum & bibulus), a, um, adj. addicted to drinking wine, a wine-bibber. *Augustin.*

MERICOS (unc.), a, um, adj. as, vitis, or

uva, a sort of wine. *Colum.* — According to some, from merus, pure, unmixed wine.

MERIDIALIS (meridies), e, adj. meridional, southern. *Gell.* ventus.

MERIDIANUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of mid-day, pertaining to noon. *Cic.* tempus, noon, midday. *Liv.* sol, at 12 o'clock. *Sact.* cibus, h. e. prandium. *Plin.* Ep. somnus. *Suet.* Meridiani, sc. gladiatores, those fighting at noon. *Plin.* Meridiano, se. tempore, at noon. — ¶ Also, south, southern, southerly, meridional. *Plin.* plaga. *Liv.* vallis. *Senec.* circulus, the equator. — Also, absol. *Flor.* Meridianus, se. circulus. *Plin.* Meridiana, se. loca.

MERIDIATŌ (meridio), ōnis, f. the taking a nap at noon, or after dinner. *Cic.*

MERIDIES (medius & dies), ei, m. mid-day, noon, noon-tide, μεσημέρια. *Varr.* Diem diffundere instictio somno meridie, to take a nap at noon. — ¶ Also, the south. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, the middle of time. *Varr.* noctis, the noon of night, midnight.

MERIDIŌ, as, n. and **MERIDIŌR** (meridies), āris, ātus suin, dep. i. to take n nap, sleep at noon, ἐλινύειν τὸ καῦμα, μεσημβροίειν. *Cels.* and *Sact.*

MERIDIŌNALIS (Id.), e, adj. meridional. 3 *Lactant.* plaga.

MERIDŌNES (Μηριδώνης), æ, m. Merion, a friend and charioteer of Idomeneus, king of Crete, during the Trojan war. *Horat.* and *Ovid.*

MERITE (meritus), adv. same as *Merito*. *Solin.* Meritissime.

MERITISSIMO. See *Merito*.

MERITŌ (meritus), adv. deservedly, with reason. *Cic.* Merito sum iratus Metello. *Id.* Recte ac merito. *Saperint.* Meritissimo. *Cic.* and *Apul.*; and *Meritissime*. *Solin.*

MERITŌ (mcreo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to earn, gain, μισθαρνέω, as money. *Plin.* — *Enn.* stipendia, and, absol. *Sil.* meritare, to serve as a soldier

MERITŌRICUS (mcreo), a, um, adj. that earns or gains; that brings in rent or hire. *Senec.* artificium. *Suaton.* rheda, a hired or hackney coach. *Id.* cœnaculum, a hired room. — Also, absol. *Juvenol.* and *Pandect.* Meritorium, and, plur. meritoria, places or rooms which are let out. *Pandect.* Meritoria facere, to let out lodgings. — Hence, of prostitution for money. *Cic.* Pueri meritorii. *Suet.* scorta. *Firmic.* Meritorium, a brothel.

MERITUM (Id.), i, n. n reward. *Terent.* Nil suave meritum est. — Also, punishment. *Apul.* Meritum reportare. — ¶ Also, merit, h. e. any action deserving thanks or reward. *Cic.* Pro singulari eorum merito. *Id.* Magnitudo mœrum erga me meritum. *Id.* Merito tuo feci. — A superlat. of it occurs in *Plaut.* *Asin.* 3, 3, 147. Meritissimo ejus, on account of his great merit. — ¶ Also, a benefit, kindness, favor, good turn. *Cic.* Magna ejus in me, non dico officia, sed merita sunt. *Id.* Dare et recipere merita. — ¶ Also, demerit, blame, fault. *Cic.* Non meo merito. *Liv.* Nullo meo in se merito, though I have not offended him, have not been failing in my duty towards him. — Also, offence, transgression, crime. *Justin.* Meriti sui in Harpagum oblitus. — ¶ Also, worth, value, importance. *Ovid.* Quo sit merito quæque notata dies. *Cod. Just.* officiorum. *Cod. Theon.* ædificiorum. *Martial.* loci. *Pallad.* agri, mellis.

MERITUS, a, um, particip. from mereo and mereor. — ¶ Adject. It is used both passively and actively. Passiv. it signifies that is merited, deserved or earned; also, fair, reasonable, proper, suitable, convenient, due, fit, just, right. *Cic.* iracundia. *Liv.* dona. *Plin.* Ep. Fama meritissima. *Pandect.* Meritis de causis. — Also, actively, deserving well. *Cic.* Homines de me meriti. *Inscr.* Filix meritissima. Also, of animals. *Virg.* Meritos juvenens.

MERKEDONIUS mensis. See *Mercedo* 3 *mens.*

MERMESSUS, or -ŌS (Μερμεσσός), i, f. a town of Phrygia, on mount Ida. — Hence, *Mermessus*, a, um, pertaining to *Mermessus*. *Tibull.* 2, 5, 67. *Mermessia*, h. c. Sibylla Hellepontica. (*Ed. Heyn.*; other *Eds.* read *marpessia*.)

MERŌ (merum), ōnis, m. a wine-bibber.

The emperor Tiberius was called so, instead of Nero; his whole name was Tiber. Claudius Nero. *Suet.*

MERŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. a basket. *Vitruv.* 5, 12, 5.

MERŌBIBŌS (merum & bibo), a, um, 3 adj. drinking wine unmixed with water, which, in ancient times, was done by none but drunkards. *Plaut.* Anus merobiba.

MEROCTES. See *Morochites*.

MERŌE (Μερὸν), es, f. an island of Ethiopia, now the province of Athar. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Merōis*, idis, f. of or pertaining to it. *Plin.* herba.

MERŌPE (Μερόπη), es, f. the daughter of Atlas, and wife of Sisyphus, one of the Pleiades. Her star appears more dim and obscure than the rest of the Pleiades, because she married a mortal. *Ovid.*

MERŌPS, ōpis, m. the husband of Clymene, and probably father to Phæton, though Clymene pretended Phœbus was the father of Phæton. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a king of the island of Cos. The inhabitants of this island are also called *Merope*. *Quint.* — ¶ Also, a bird, the bee-eater (*Mecrops apiaster*, L.). *Virg.*

MERSITŌ (mergo), as, a. 1. to dip frequently. *Solin.*

MERSŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to plunge or dip frequently. *Virg.* and *Tacit.* — ¶ Figur. *Lucret.* leto, to kill, destroy. *Horat.* Mersor civilibus undis.

MERSUS, a, um. See *Mergo*.

MERTO, as, a. 1. for Merso, as. *Acc.* 3

MERŪLĀ (from incrus, h. e. solus), æ, f. a blackbird, ouzel. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a fish, called a merling, a whiting, κέρρυφος. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a kind of hydraulic machine, producing sounds which resemble those of blackbirds. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, the name of a Roman family. *Liv.*

MEROLENTŌS (merum), a, um, adj. 3 drunk. *Fulg.*

MERŪLUS (merus), i, m. a blackbird. 3 *Act.* corn. de Philom.

MERUM, i, n. See *Merus*, a, um.

MERŌS (perhaps from μεῖω), a, um, adj. pure, unmixed, ἀκρως. *Colum.* gustus. *Ovid.* undæ, mere water, not mixed with wine. *Plaut.* and *Ovid.* vinum. *Horat.*, *Ovid.* and *Plin.* Merum, se. vinum, pure wine, not mixed with water, which was commonly not in use among the ancients; drunkards only used to drink pure wine. The Romans generally mixed one part of wine with two parts of water. Hence, *Liv.* Meram libertatem haurire, h. e. in copious draughts like wine-bibbers. *Ovid.* lac. *Pandect.* Imperium aut merum, aut mixtum est. — ¶ Hence, also, merely, barely, nothing but. *Cic.* monstra. *Id.* Merum bellum loquitur. *Id.* Mera scelera. *Varr.* aquæ. *Terent.* spes. *Horat.* Vineta crepat mera. — ¶ Also, naked, bare. *Juvenal.* pes. — ¶ Also, clear, bright. *Plaut.* clamor. *Petron.* Mero meridie. — Hence, figur. pure, trae, genuine. *Horat.* libertas. *Plin.* Ep. Græcia.

MERX (mercor), cis, f. any kind of ware or merchandise; goods, commodities, τὰ ἀγοράζματα. *Cic.* fallax. *Colum.* esculenta, entables, food, victuals. *Plin.* Frumenta in merce sunt, are for sale. — ¶ Also, for res, n thing. *Plaut.* Ætas merx mala est. Also, of men. *Id.* Mala merx est, a good-for-nothing fellow, fellow not worth hmging. *Ovid.* Merces femineæ, things for women.

MESĀ (μεσῆ), æ, f. h. e. Media. *Plin.*

MESANCŪLŌN (μεσανκῶλον), i, n. or 3 **MESANCŪLĀ**, æ, a kind of javelin, having the thong, to hold it by, in the middle. *Gell.*

MESAUŁŌS (μεσᾶυλος), i, f. same as *Andron*, a narrow passage between two rooms or walls. *Vitruv.* 6, 7, 5. *Mesaulæ* (*Ed. Lact.* reads *mesaulæ*).

MESĒ (μεσῆ), es, f. the middle note, the note A. According to others, the middle string of a musical instrument. *Vitruv.*

MESEMBRIĀ, æ, f. now *Mesember*, n city of Thrace, on the shore of the Euxine. *Plin.* — Hence, *Mesembriæus*, a, um, pertaining to *Mesembrin*. *Ovid.*

MESĒS (Μέσος), æ, m. the north-west wind by north. According to others, the north-

ist wind by north, between boreas and zephyrus. *Plin.*
MESOBRACHIUS (μεσόβραχος), *sc. pes*, 3 a foot (of a verse) consisting of five syllables, of which the one in the middle is short, as, pulcherrimum. *Diomed.*
MESOCHORUS (μεσόχορος), *i, m.* one who stands in the middle of a choir; the leader or director of a band of music. *Sidon.*
MESOLABUM (μεσολαβον), *i, n.* a mathematical instrument for finding out middle proportional lines. *Vitruv.*
MESOLEUCOS (μεσολευκος), *i*, white in the middle. — Hence, a black gem, having a white stroke in the middle, is called so. *Plin.* — Also, an herb with a white stroke through the middle of the leaf. *Plin.*
MESOMELAS (μεσομελας), *ānos*, black in the middle. Hence, is called a precious stone having a black vein parting every color in the middle. *Plin.* 37, 63.
MESONAUTA (μεσοναυτης), *æ, m.* pet-3 hips, a seaman inferior to a pilot, but superior to a rower. *Pandect.*
MESOPOTAMIA (Μεσοποταμία), *æ, f.* a country of Asia between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. — Hence, Mesopotamus, *a, um*, pertaining to Mesopotamia. *Valer. ap. Vopisc.*
MESOPHILUM (μεσόφιλον), *i, n.* a species of nard. *Plin.*
MESPILUM (μέσπιλον), *i, n.* a medlar. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a medlar-tree. *Pallad.*
MESPILUS (μέσπιλη), *i, f.* the medlar-tree. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a medlar. *Pallad.*
MESSALINA, *æ, f.* the infamous wife of the emperor Claudius.
MESSALLA, or **MESSALIA**, *æ, m.* the name of a Roman family.
MESSANA (Μεσσηνή), *æ, f.* now Messina, a town of Sicily and colony of Messene in Peloponnesus. — *¶* Also, same as Messene; a city in the Peloponnesus. *Stat.* — Hence, Messanius, *a, um*, for Messenianus. *Ovid.*
MESSAPIA, *æ, f.* a part of Lower Italy; it is the same as Calabria, *Plin.*, or Apulia. *Erst.* — Hence, Messapius, *a, um*, Apulian, or Calabrian. *Ovid.* — Messapii, the inhabitants. *Liv.*
MESSAPUS, *i, m.* a prince of Apulia or Calabria. *Virg.* — Hence, Messapius, *a, um*. See *Messapia*.
MESSEIS (Μεσσηϊς), *idis, f.* a fountain of Thessaly. *Plin.* — Hence, *adj.*, Messenses undæ. *Valer. Flacc.*
MESSENE (Μεσσηνή), *es*, or **MESSENA**, *æ, f.* the capital of Messenia in the Peloponnesus. — Hence, Messenius, *a, um*, pertaining to it, Messenian. *Ovid.* — Messenii, the inhabitants. *Liv.* — Messenia (*sc. regio, terra*), the country of the Peloponnesus, of which Messene is the capital.
MESSIO (meto, ere), *ōnis, f.* a mowing or reaping. *Varr.*
MESSIS (*Id.*), *is, f.* a reaping and gathering in of corn and other fruits. *Cic.* Quid sit sementis ac messis, &c. *Plin.* Messim facere. *Cic.* amittere. — Also, the gathering in of honey. *Virg.* — *¶* Also, corn gathered off a field. *Varr.* and *Virg.* — Hence, in a more extended signification. *Stat.* Messis Cilicum et Arabum, *h. e.* frankincense and saffron. *Id.* Messis bellatura, the men that came forth from the dragon's teeth which Cadmus had sowed. — Also, fruits which are to be gathered. *Tibull.* and *Ovid.* — Hence, *Ovid.* Adhuc tua messis in herba est, your hopes are but in the bud. *Tibull.* Urere suas messes, to fire his own corn-rick. — *¶* Also, the time of reaping and gathering, *h. e.* the harvest. *Virg.* and *Colum.* — *Plin.* Messibus, *h. e.* tempore messium. — Hence, in a more extended signification, in counting, a year. *Martial.* quarta, trigesima. — *¶* Also, *figur.* *Plaut.* Mali messim metere, to earn ingratitudo. *Cic.* temporis Sullani, *h. e.* when many were either killed or deprived of their fortune. — *¶* The acc. *Messim* occurs sometimes. *Varr.* — *¶* *Messis* is found in the mase. gender in *Lucil.*
MESSOR (*Id.*), *ōris, m.* a reaper, mower. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, *figur.* *Plaut.* Sator scelerum et messor.
MESSORIOS (messor), *a, um, adj.* pertaining to reapers or mowing. *Cic.* corbis.
MESSORA, *æ, f.* same as *Messio*. 3 *Diomed.*

MESSOS, *a, um.* See *Meto*, ere.
MET, a syllable affixed to some pronouns, *Tercat.* Egomet. *Cic.* Memet. *Lucret.* Tutemet. — It is said to signify self; but Cicero has de memet ipso, which would be pleonastic.
META (*unc.*), *æ, f.* any thing in the form of a cone or pyramid, as a hay-rick. *Cic.* Umbra terræ est meta noctis. *Colum.* Penum extrudere in metas, to make hay-ricks. *Plin.* Metas (fenu) accendere, *h. e.* hay-ricks. *Martial.* lactis, *h. e.* casens. So, also, *Id.* Lactans meta. — *Pandect.* Meta, the upper mill-stone (as catillus is the lower). — Especially, the pyramidal column at each end of the Roman circus, round which the horses and chariots turned seven times. *Sueton.* Cas. 39. Metasublate refers also to the brick wall (spina) in the middle of the Circus, at both the extremities of which there were the metæ or goals. Hence, *figur.* *Ovid.* Interiorum metam curru terere, not to digress or deviate; to go straight forward. *Cic.* In hoc flexu quasi ætatis tanna adolecentis pantum hæsit, suffered somewhat, met with a rub (as if by running foul of the turning-place). — *¶* Also, any place of turning. *Virg.* Metas lustrare Pachyni, to sail round the promontory of Pachynus. *Liv.* Ad metam eandem solis, *h. e.* initium anni solaris et lunaris. — *¶* Also, the goal, end, extremity, boundary, limit, fixed term, period. *Virg.* Metamque tenebant. *Id.* mortis. *Ovid.* ultima. *Id.* Properare ad metam. *Id.* Vitæ metam tangere. *Virg.* ævi. *Sil.* Terrarum inviser metas. — *Ovid.* Sol ex æquo meta distabat utraque, it was noon. — *Virg.* Nox medium cæli metam contigerat, *h. e.* medium cælum.
METABASIS (μετάβασις), *is, f.* a metabasis, transition; a figure by which the ora or passes from one thing to another. *Quintil.*
METACISMOS (μετακισμός), *i, m.* a metacism, the frequent collision of the letter M; as, Mamman ipsam amo, quasi meam animam. *Martian.* Capell. — According to *Diomed.*, when the letter M terminates a word, and the next begins with a vowel; as, Quousque tandem abutere.
METALÉPSIS (μετάληψις), *is, f.* meta-2 lepsis, a figure of rhetoric by which the consequent is put for that which precedes, especially when this exchange of ideas is twofold, as when arista is put for harvest, and that for a year. *Quintil.*
METALIS (meta), *e, adj.* conical. 3 *Fest.*
METALITER (metalis), *adv.* in the form of a cone, conically. *Martian.* Capell.
METALLARIUS (metallum), *a, um, adj.* 3 working in mines. *Cod. Just.*
METALLICUS (*Id.*), *a, um, adj.* relating to metal, metallic, mineral. *Plin.* natura. — *¶* Also, occupied with metal or in mines, working in mines. — Hence, Metallicus, *subst.*, a miner, mine-digger, digger of metals; a laborer in mines. *Plin.* — Also, one that is condemned to the mines. *Pandect.*
METALLIFER (metallum & fero), *a, um, 3 adj.* yielding or producing metal, metalliferous. *Sil.* terra.
METALLUM (μέταλλον), *i, n.* metal. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — *Horat.* Libertas potior metallis, than gold and silver. — Also, of other things which are dug and fetched out of the earth, as marble, *Stat.*; precious stones, *Pacat.*; sulphur, *Apul.*; salt, *Prodent.* — Hence, *figur.* kind, nature, quality, disposition. *Claudian.* Secula meliore metallo. — *¶* Also, a mine. *Plin.* aurarium, argentarium, ferrarium. *Id.* creta, a chalk-pit. *Id.* Auri metallum. *Lucan.* auriferum. *Id.* silicium, a stone-quarry. *Liv.* Metalla instituit. *Sueton.* Jus metallorum, the right of mining on one's own lands. *Plin.* Ep. Damnare in metallum, or *Suet.* Condemnare ad metallum, to condemn to labor in the mines or stone-quarries.
METAMELOS (μετάμελος), *i, m.* a repent-3 ing of what one has done. *Varr.*
METAMORPHOSIS (μεταμόρφωσις), *is, f.* a transformation, change of shape, metamorphosis. — Hence, *Metamorphoses*, one of *Ovid's* poems.
METANCEA (μετάνοια), *æ, f.* penitence. 3 *Anson.*
METAPHORA (μεταφορά), *æ, f.* the trans-

ferring of a word from its proper signification for the sake of beauty or force; a metaphor; as, ornilus, *h. e.* the most beautiful; the most dear. *Quintil.*
METAPLASMOS (μεταπλασμός), *i, m.* a 2 metaplasim; a figure in rhetoric, whereby words or letters are transposed, contrary to their natural order. *Quintil.*
METAPONTUM, *i, n.* a town of Lucania in Italy. — Hence, Metapontinus, *a, um*, pertaining to Metapontum. *Liv.* — Metapontini, *orum*, the inhabitants of Metapontum. *Liv.*
METARIUS (meta), *a, um, adj.* relating to bounds, limits, borders. *Arnob.* circumscription, a confining by limits, boundaries, &c.
METATHESIS (μετάθεσις), *is, f.* trans-3 position of letters, metathesis. *Diomed.*
METATYD (metor), *ōnis, f.* a measuring or meting out, disposing, laying out, ordering, arranging. *Colum.* vinearum
METATÖR (*Id.*), *ōris, m.* a surveyor, measurer, disposer. *Cic.* castorum, a quarter-master who meted out the ground for pitching a camp. *Plin.* oliveti. *Cic.* nrbis
METATÖRIUS (metator), *a, um, adj.* relating to the measuring or setting out of a place, as of a camp. — Also, *figur.* *Sidon.* pagina, a letter to provide for lodgings.
METATÖRÄ, *æ, f.* same as *Metatio*. *Lac-3 tant.*
METAUROS (Μέταυρος), *i, m.* now Merro, a river of Umbria in Italy. *Liv.* — Also, *adj.* *Horat.* Metaurum flumen. — *¶* Also, a river in the country of the Bruttii. *Plin.*
METAXA (μέταξα), or **MATAXA**, *æ, f.* raw silk. *Pandect.* — Also, a thread, string, rope. *Vitruv.*
METAXARIUS (metaxa), *i, m.* a dealer in 3 silks, silk-mercer. *Cod. Just.*
METELLUS, *a, um*, the name of a Roman family of the gens Cæcilia. — *Adj.* pertaining to this family or one of this family. — *Subst.* A male person belonging to this family is called Metellus, a female, Metella. — Metellus Macedonicus reduced Macedonia to a Roman province. — Hence, Metellinus, *a, um*, relating to this family or to a member of it. *Cic.* oratio, against Metellus.
METEMPSYCHOSIS (μετεμψύχωσις), *is, 3 f.* the transmigration of souls from body to body; a metempsychosis. *Tertull.*
METENSOMATOSIS (μετεσσωμάτωσις), *is, f.* the transformation of one body into another. *Tertull.*
METHODICE (μεθοδική), *es, f. sc. pars* 2 grammaticæ, *h. e.* which treats of the rules. *Quintil.*
METHODICUS (μεθοδικός), *a, um, adj.* 2 methodic. *Cels.* in prefat. medici, *h. e.* who differ from others, and have a peculiar mode of curing diseases, &c.
METHÖDIUM (μεθόδιον), *ii, n.* a jest, 3 joke; a cunning contrivance. *Petron.* 36. *Id.* Anton. reads methodo, in the same signification.
METHÖDUS, and **METHÖDÖS** (μέθοδος), *3 i, f.* a method, *h. e.* the manner or peculiar manner of doing any thing; consequently, also, of treating diseases. *Anson.* — Also, a cunning contrivance.
METHYMNA, *æ, f.* a town of the island of Lesbos, celebrated for its wines. — Hence, Methymneus, *a, um*, pertaining to it. *Cic.* and *Horat.* — Methymniæ, the inhabitants. *Curt.* — *¶* Methymniæ, *adis, f.* Methymnian, pertaining to Methymnia. *Ovid.*
METICULOSUS (metus), *a, um, adj.* fear-3 ful, timorous, timid, doctodis. *Plaut.* — *¶* Also, terrible, fearful, hazardous.
METIOR, *iris, mensus* (rarely metitus, sum, dep. 4. to mete, measure, take measure of, survey, μετρέω. *Cic.* agrum. *Id.* ure of, survey, μετρέω. *Cic.* agrum. *Id.* frumentum. *Horat.* immos, *h. e.* not on count, but to measure with a modius, on account of the great amount. *Cic.* pedes syllabis. *Ovid.* (speaking of Phebus as the sun), Metior annum, I measure the year, *h. e.* I divide it into months. — Hence, passively. *Cic.* Mensa spatia. — Also, passively. *Cic.* Mensa spatia. — Hence, to measure by paces, walking, &c. to pass; to wander, go or pass through; to traverse. *Horat.* sacram viam (of the stately gait of a person proud of his riches). *Catull.* Metiens iter annum

hana; cursu. Ovid. aquas, to sail through. Virg. equor curru. Sil. juga Pyrenes venatibus. — So, also, to end, to finish, to perform, to make. *Ovid. Dnas partes lucis Hyperione mendo, the sun having performed two parts of his diurnal course. Also, merely, Metiri, for ire. Plant. Pseud. 4, 4, 11. — Figur. to estimate, judge of, value. Cic. omnia voluptate. Nep. homines virtute, non fortuna. Liv. odium aliorum odio suo. Also, with ex. Plane. in Cic. Ep. Fidelitatem aliorum ex mea conscientia metior. Also, without an ablat. Quintil. vires suas. Lucan. sua regna. Also, with the ablat. to the question, Where-with? Whereby? Cic. aliquid auribus. Horat. oculo latus, to measure, survey, &c. Ovid. Metiri animo aliquid, to ponder, consider. Pandect. aliquid ingenio. — ¶ Also, to mete or measure out, parcel out, distribute. Cæs. Militibus frumentum. Horat. vinum. — ¶ Metitus, for mensus, is found in Pandect.*

METIOSEDUM, i, n. a town of Gaul, near Lutetia Parisiorum or Paris. Cæs.

METIOR (metior), *ōris*, m. same as *Mensor*. Frontin.

METIS, a, um, the name of a Roman gens. — Adj. *Plaut. porta, h. e. Esquilina, one of the Roman gates, without which criminals were punished, the dead buried, and near which the public executioner lived.* — Subst. as, *Spurius Metus Tarpa, a critic, particularly of dramatic compositions. Cic. and Horat.*

METŌ (unc.), as, *avi ātum, a. l. same as 2. Metor, to measure, mark out, set out. Virg. loca. Hirt. Metatis castris.*

METŌ (unc.), is, messul, messum, a. and n. 3. As an intrans. it signifies to mow, reap, crop, gather, *ἀμᾶν. Varr. Quum est seges, metendum. Also, of a vintage or wine-gathering. Virg. Postremus metito.* — Proverbially, *Cic. Ut seminem feceris, ita et metes, h. e. as a man sows, so shall he reap. Plaut. Sibi quisque ruri metit, every one for himself. Id. Mihi istic nec seritur nec metitur, I have no advantage of it, it does not concern me.* — ¶ As a trans. it signifies to mow, cut, crop, gather. *Prop. arva. Ovid. farra. Also, of wine-gathering. Plin. vindemiam. Id. Uva metitur, is picked or gathered. Also, of other things. Id. tus. Hence, figur. of bees. Virg. Metunt fruges.* — The particip. *Messus, a, um, is found in Varr. and Virg. — With poets, to inhabit, to live in. Sil. Qui Batulum (a town) metunt, h. e. incolunt. — Also, figur. to cut, cut off or down, elip, pluck, gather, tear, pull or knock off. Ovid. lilia virga. Martiul. barbam forcipe. Juvenal. barbam. Martial. capillos. Id. rosam pollice. Ovid. Farra metebat aper.* — Also, to cut down, to slay. *Virg. proxima quæque gladio. Horat. Primos et extremos metendo stravit humum. So, also, of the moving of death. Horat. Metit Orcus grandia cum parvis.* — ¶ The perfect, *Messui*, is found in Cato ap. Prisc.

METŌCHE (μετοχή), es, f. same as *Participium. Anson. in Ep. 6, 7. But others read methodus.*

METŌCŌS (μέτοικος), i, m. a stranger, 3 foreigner, new comer, colonist. *Eumen.*

METŌNŌMIA (μετωνομία), *ā, f. metonymy, h. e. a rhetorical figure, by which one word (name) is put for another. Quintil.*

METŌPA (μετόπη), *ā, f. in architecture, 2 the space between tooth and tooth (denticulus), or between triglyph and triglyph. Vitruv.*

METŌPIŌN (μετόπιον), or -UM, ii, n. gum ammoniac, which drops from a certain tree in Africa. *Plin. — The tree itself is called metops. Solin. — ¶ Also, oil of bitter almonds. Plin. — ¶ Also, an Egyptian ointment or salve. Plin.*

METŌPŌSCŌPŌS (μετοσκοπός), or -ŌS, i, m. a physiognomist, one who told one's fortune by inspecting the countenance. *Suet.*

METOPS, opis. See *Metopion*.

METOR (meta), *āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to 2 measure, mete, μετέω, ὀρίζω. Ovid. celum. Plin. Indiam. Figur. to go, pass, walk, wander, or travel through, to traverse. Sil. agros. — ¶ Particular-ly, to set or lay out, bound, limit. Liv. regiones (for a temple). Virg. agros.*

So, also, urbem, at the building of it; as, *Plin. Alexandriam. Especially, Cæl. ap. Non. castra, to measure out the ground for pitching a camp. So, also, Liv. frontem castrorum. — Castra metari, signifies, also, in general, to pitch a camp, encamp, Sullust., &c. — Hence, to build, erect, raise. Plin. tabernacula cili- ciliis. — ¶ Metatus, puss. Horat.*

METRĒTA (μετρητής), *ā, f. properly, one that measures. Hence, same as Cadus, a measure of things liquid, containing ten congi. Colum. — Also, a greater measure of liquids, as a tun, cask or barrel. Plant. Navis, metretas quæ trecentas tolleret. Colum. oliaria. Martial. Plurimum Hispanas mittit mihi nauta metretas, h. e. barrels or tuns of goods.*

METRĒCŌS (μετρηκός), a, um, adj. relat- 2 ing to measure, according to or keeping time and measure. *Plin. leges (of the pulse). — Hence, relating to the metre of verses, metrical, relating to verses. Quintil. pes. Gell. Metricus (scriptor), who treats of versification.*

METRŌCŌMIA (μητροκωμία), *ā, f. a vil- 3 lage which has sent colonies to other vil- lages, a mother-village. Cod. Just.*

METRŌPŌLIS (μητρόπολις), is, f. a city 3 from which other cities have received their colonists, a mother-city. Also, the metrop- olis or capital of any country. *Cod. Just. — ¶ Also, a town of Thessaly, the in- habitants of which are called Metropoli- tæ. — ¶ Also, a town of Phrygia.*

METRŌPŌLITĀ (μητροπολίτης), *ā, m. a 3 metropolitan, a bishop in a capital city, an archbishop. Venant. Fortun. — ¶ Also, an inhabitant of the town of Me- tropolis. See Metropolis.*

METRŌPŌLITĀNŌS (metropolitā), a, um, adj. relating to the capital. *Cod. Just. — ¶ Also, in or of the town Metropolis, per- taining to it. Liv.*

METRŪM (μέτρον), i, n. u measure, par- 2 ticularly, the measure of a verse, metre. *Quintil., Tibull. and Martial. — ¶ Also, a verse. Colum. Virgili.*

METŌENS, entis, particip. from metuo. — ¶ Adj. fearing, afraid. *Cic. Metu- ens legum. Lucan. Roma metuens do- mini. Ovid. Metuentior deorum. Ta- cit. Metuentior in posternum.*

METŪLĀ (dimin. of meta), *ā, f. a small 2 pyramid or obelisk. Plin. Ep.*

METŪŌ (metus), is, ui, n. and a. 3. As an intrans. it signifies to fear, be afraid, φο- βέσθαι, particularly when it is the effect of an idea of some threatening evil, but timere generally denotes the effect of some external cause, a being frighten- ed. With *de* following, for, or concern- ing. *Cic. de sua vita. Also, with a following, to be afraid of or fear a per- son. Liv. ab Hannibale. Also, with other words, as quid, quot, &c. to expect fearfully, to be in doubt, irresolute, undeter- mined, to wish to be informed about some- thing from motives of fear. Plant. Me- tuo, quot patres fuerint, I wonder, am cur- rious, expect fearfully, &c. Terent. Me- tuo, quid agam. I do not know what to do. Id. Metui, quid futurum esset, I was anxious, I fearfully expected, &c. Plaut. Non metuo, quin, &c. I do not doubt, &c. In this signification, metuo is synony- mous with vereor, and frequently de- notes merely anxious uncertainty, with- out implying apprehension of danger. — Also, with the dative following to the question, For whom? On whose account? *Plaut. pueris. Virg. senec- tæ. — ¶ It is also used as a transi- tive, and signifies to fear, apprehend. Cic. insidias ab aliquo. Id. aliquem. Also, with the infinit. following, h. e. to fear or to be afraid of, to hesitate, not to dare, not to wish. Ovid. natare. Liv. tentare spei certaminis. Horat. Me- tuit tangi, he does not suffer himself to be touched. — Metuo ne, lest. Terent., ex- presses a wish that something may not be done or happen; but Metuo, ut, or ne non, lest not. *Plant., a wish that something may happen or be done. — Also, figur. of inanimate things. Varr. Quæ res quotidie videntur, minus me- tuunt furem. Horat. Fides metuit chil- pari. Id. Penna metuens solvi (metuc- re, for non posse). — Also, to fear, re- vere. Terent. patrem. — Also, same as***

Caveo, to beware, take heed or care of, to endeavor to avoid. Horat. nocentem cor- poribus austrum. — Also, with the in- finit. following, to be by no means inclin- ed. Horat. reddere, to return never, never give back. — ¶ Particip. Metutus, a, um. Lucet. Metutum, h. e. quod metuerant homines. — ¶ Metuiri, for metutum iri. Pandect. — ¶ Metuo et timeo, in Plant. is a pleonasm. — ¶ See, also, Metuens.

MĒTŌS (perhaps from μέθος, h. e. φόβος, Hesych.), us, m. fear, dread, apprehension, anxiety, φόβος. Terent. In metu esse, to fear, to be afraid. *Cic. In metu esse, to be feared. Cæl. in Cic. Ep. Metum ha- bere, to fear, be afraid. Ovid. Metum habere, to cause or produce fear, to be terrible. Id. Metum concipere, or, Liv. capere, to become afraid. Cæs. alicui in- jicere, or, Liv. inferre, or, Cic. asserre, offerre, objicere, or, Ovid. facere, to put one in fear, to cause fear, make afraid, or, in a higher degree, Cæl. in Cic. Ep. in- cutere. Cæs. Metu territare, to put in fear, make afraid. Id. Metu perterrer, to fear, be afraid. Terent. Metum acci- pere. Quintil. pati. Terent. Mihi est metus (with an accus. and infinit. follow- ing). *Plin. Est in metu peregrinantium, ut, &c. h. e. peregrinantes metuunt, ne, &c. Liv. Nullus hostium metus in propinquo est, h. e. nullus hostis time- tur. Cic. in metu ponere aliquid, to be afraid of, to think something to be dreadful. Terent. Metum alicui adimere, or, Cic. abstergere, or, Cæs. tollere, or, Cic. de- jicere, or, depellere, or, Terent. amove- re, or, Liv. removere, or, Ovid. excutere, to take away, remove. Virg. Solvere me- tus, to remove, grieve up. Hirt. Metum deponere, or, Ovid. ponere, to give up. Cic. Aliquem metu liberare, or, exone- rare. — The thing of which one is afraid, is expressed by the genit., by *a*, or by *ne*. Cic. existimationis. Liv. hostium. Id. a Romanis. Ovid. Esse metus cepit, ne, &c. Also, by the accu- sus. and infinit. Terent. Also, by an adject. Id. alienus, h. e. aliorum. Al- so, by propter. Cic. Esse in metu prop- ter te. Also, by *de*, on account of, with respect to. Cic. Also, the person being afraid, in the genit. Cic. animi. — ¶ Also, reverence, awe, veneration. Ho- rat. Mens trepidat metu. Virg. Lau- rus multos metu servata per annos. Val. Flacc. Metum numenque deo ad- idit. — ¶ Also, that which causes fear; the cause of fear, a dreadful thing, terror, &c. Stat. Libyci metus, h. e. the head of Medusa. Tacit. Metus ejus rimator. Suet. Metus et angor. — ¶ Metus is found as a feminine in Enn.**

MEVĀNĀ, *ā, f. now Becagna, a town of Umbria. — Hence, Mevānas, ātis, adj. belonging to Mevania. Plin. ager. Id. Mevanates, the inhabitants of it.*

MEŪM (μήν), i, n. un herb with a stalk and leaves like unise; spignel, baldmoney, meum, (Athusa Meum, L.). *Plin. 20, 94.*

MĒŪS (ἐμός, ἡ, ὄν), a, um, adj. belong- 2 ing to me, my, mine, my own. Terent. Meus gnatus. — Also, with a genit. following, Liv. Meum dictum consulis. — Also, passively or objectively. Liv. Crimina mea, h. e. contra me. — Also, originat- ing or proceeding from, made by me. Cic. Mei sunt ordines, mea est descriptio. — Also, mine, h. e. I am in the habit of, I use, it is my custom, &c. Terent. Simulatio non est mea. Id. Mentiri non est meum. — Hence, also, mine, my property. Cic. De meo, of my own. Terent. De meo, of mine, at my cost. So, also, Mea (nunt. plur.). Terent. and Horat. Mei, orum, my friends or relations. Cic. Also, my peo- ple, my servants. Plin. Ep. — Mens, my, h. e. my friend. Cic. Nero meus. So, also, Mea (femin.), my, h. e. my good, my dear. Terent. Mea Pythias. Ovid. O mea, or, Terent., Mea tu, my dear, my dear love, my child, &c. in familiar or confidential speech. — Meus sum, I am in my mind, in my senses. Ovid. Also, I am at my own disposal, free, my own master. Pers. Also, figur. I do not copy or imitate any one's manner of writing, make use of my own method. Cic. — Plaut. and Ovid. Meus est, he is mine, h. e. I have him, I have caught him, he is in my pow- er. — Phadr. Meus homo, h. e. this

simpleton of mine. So, also, *Catull.* Stupor meus, this stupid fellow of mine. — *Meus*, my, i. e. the one of whom I am just now speaking. *Petron.* homo. — *¶* *Vocat.* *Mi*, mea, meum. But sometimes *mi* occurs for *mea*, *meum*. *Apul.* *Mi* soror. *Id.* *Mi* sidus. Also, *Plaut.* *Mi* homines. Also, *Meus*, for *mi*. *Virgil.* *Meus* sanguis. — *Meum*, for *meorum*. *Plaut.* — *Meopte*, for *meo*, or *meo ipsius*. *Id.* So, also, *Meapte*. *Terent.* Also, *Meamet*. *Plaut.*

Mi, for *mihi*. — Also, *vocat.* of *meus*. See *Ego* and *Meus*.

MICA (unc.), *w*, *f*, a crumb, broken bit, morsel, small fragment, little piece, grain, *ψιζ, ψιζός.* *Petron.* panis. *Lucret.* auri. *Plin.* salis. *Horat.* *Mica* saliens, sc. salis. *Plin.* *Tus* in *micis* friatur. — Hence, figur. a bit, a grain, a little. *Catull.* salis, *zot.* — *¶* Also, a dining-room, dining-hall in Rome, perhaps belonging to the emperor Domitian; so called on account of its small size. *Martial.*

MICANS, *tis*, particip. from *mico*. — *¶* Adj. *glittering*, *shining*, *flashing*, *glancing*, *στίλβων.* *Ovid.* *Micans* aurum. *Prudent.* *Micantior*.

MICARIUS (*mica*), *a*, *um*, adj. properly, 3 one who collects small particles of bread. Hence, *economical*, *sparing*, *frugal*. *Petron.* 73. homo. *Al.* *aliter* leg.

MICATUS (*mico*), *us*, *m*, a quick motion 3 to and fro, in all directions, as of a tongue. *Martian.* *Capell.*

MICUS (*mico*), *as*, *ui*, *n*, 1. to move quickly, have a tremulous motion, quiver, beat, palpitate, pant, as the heart or pulse does. *Cic.* *Arteria* micant. *Virg.* *Linguis* micant ore trisulcis (of a serpent which moves its tongue quickly to and fro). *Liv.* *Micantes* fulgere gladii (in combat). — Hence, to tremble, shake, quake, quiver. *Ovid.* *Corda* timore micant. *Id.* cor. *Cic.* *Anguam* cervicis micantem. *Virg.* *Micant* digiti (of a hand cut off). *Id.* *Micat* (equus) auribus. — Also, to break forth, spring forth. *Lucan.* *Micuer* fontes. — *Cic.* *Micare*, sc. *digitis*, to play at the game called in Italy *Mora*, in which two persons suddenly raise or compress the fingers, and at the same instant guess each at the number of the other, *λαγχάνειν*; also, to determine any thing by suddenly raising the fingers, for instance, who is to have or do any thing. Hence, of a very honest person, *Cic.* *Dignus* est quicum in tenebris *mices*, *h. e.* you may trust him so far as to play this game with him in the dark. — *¶* Also, to glitter, glisten, sparkle, shine, glance, flash, *στίλβειν.* *Virg.* *Æther* ignibus micat. *Liv.* *Fulgmina* micabant. *Id.* ignes. *Id.* *Micare* gladiis. *Ovid.* *Micans* stella. *Id.* aurum. Also, figur. of shining eyes. *Virg.* *Oculis* micat ignis. *Liv.* *Vultum* hostis ardore animi micantem ferre non potuit.

MICROPSECHOS (*μικρόψυχος*), or *-OS*, *i*, 2 little-minded, narrow-minded, pusillanimous, faint-hearted, mean-spirited. *Plin.* and *Martial.*

MICROSPILÆRUM (*μικρόσπαιρον*), *i*, *n*, a species of nard. *Plin.*

MICTILIS (*mingo*), *e*, adj. bad, mean, 3 worthless. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* cap. 2. n. 532. ex emend. *Scalig.*

MICTIO. See *Minctio*. 3

MICTURIUS (*mingo*), *a*, *um*, adj. diuretic. *Cæl.* *Aurel.*

MICTUALIS (*mictus*), *e*, adj. same as 3 *Mictorius*. *Apul.*

MICTURIUS (*desider.* of *mingo*) is, *n*, 4. 3 to desire to make water, *οὐρητῖαιω*. Also, to make water. *Juvenal.*

MICTUS (*mingo*), *as*, *m*, a making water. 3 *Cæl.* *Aurel.*

MICULA (dimin. of *mica*), *w*, *f*, a small 2 crumb, piece. *Cels.*

MIDAS, and *MIDA* (*Midas*), *w*, *m*, a king of Phrygia, who demanded of Bacchus, that whatever he touched might be turned into gold. His prayer was granted. But when even the food was transformed into gold at his touch, he implored Bacchus to take back the fatal privilege. The god then ordered him to wash himself in the river Pactolus. The property of transforming every thing into gold was then transferred to the waters of the Pactolus. *Pan* and

Apollo appointed *Midas* their umpire in a musical contest. *Midas* gave to the syrinx of *Pan* the preference over the lyre of *Apollo*, and was therefore punished by the latter with a pair of ass's ears. *Ovid.*

MIGDLYBS (*μύδα & Διψ*), *ýbis*, *m*, both 3 of Libyan and Tyrian descent, as the Carthaginians were. *Plaut.*

MIGRATIO (*migro*), *ónis*, *f*, a removal, changing one's habitation, migration, *μετοίκησις.* *Liv.* and *Cic.* — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* *Verbo* migrationes (sunt) in alienum multæ, *h. e.* tropes, figurative significations.

MIGRO (unc.), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *n*, and *a*, 1. As an intrans. it signifies to quit or leave a place, depart, remove, leave one's habitation, *μετοικέω.* *Terent.* ex urbe rus. Figur. *Cic.* de vita, or ex vita, to die. *Horat.* *Equiti* migravit ab aure voluptas ad oculos. *Lucret.* *Omnia* migrant, every thing changes. — *¶* To move or remove to. *Cic.* ad generum. *Id.* in locum. *Liv.* *Roman.* — Figur. *Pandect.* ad aliud matrimonium, to proceed to or engage in. — Hence, to turn, change. *Lucret.* in colorem marinoeum. *Plin.* *Cornua* in mucronem migrantia, *h. e.* terminating. — *¶* As a transit. it signifies to remove from or leave a place. *Gell.* nidum. — Also, to remove, transport, transfer. *Liv.* *Difficilia* migrata. *Sil.* *Regna* migrantur, *h. e.* transferuntur. — Also, to go beyond, transgress, violate, break, *παρὰβαίνειν.* *Cic.* *jus civile.* — *¶* *Migrasset*, for *migraverit*. *Cic.* e xii. tab.

MIHIPTE, same as *Mihi ipsi*. *Cato* ap. *Fest.* *MILANIÖN* (*Μελανίων, ὄνος*), *ónis*, *m*, the husband of *Atalanta*, the daughter of *Iasius*. *Ovid.*

MILE, *MILIES*, *MILESIMUS*, &c. See *Mille*, &c.

MILES (from *mille*, *h. e.* mille), *ýtis*, *m*, and *f*, a soldier, *στρωτός, ὁπλίτης.* *Liv.* *Milites* legere, or, *Sallust.* scribere, to levy or enlist. — *Miles* is also frequently put collectively for *milites*, the soldiery, army, &c. especially with historians, in opposition to *senatus*, *populus*, *plebs*. *Virg.*, *Liv.* &c. — Hence, figur. *Ovid.* *Rudis* ad partus et nova milles eram, *sc.* in pariendo. *Id.* *Miles* *Phœbes* (of a nymph who was an attendant and companion of *Diana*). — Also, a chessman. *Ovid.* — *¶* When joined to *eques*, it is frequently put for *pedes* (*πεζός*) a foot-soldier. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* — *¶* Also, any one who serves as a soldier, a military man, a warrior, a soldier; consequently, also, an officer in the army. *Plaut.* and *Terent.* — *¶* Also, an officer, or servant of the emperor. *Cod. Theod.* — The servants of magistrates are likewise called *milites*, *h. e.* apparitores. *Pandect.*

MILESİUS (*Μιλήσιος*), *a*, *um*, adj. of *Miletus*, *Milesian*. *Cic.* mulier. *Ovid.* crimina, *h. e.* wanton and ludicrous poems or stories. — *Liv.* *Milesii*, the inhabitants of *Miletus*.

MILETUS (*Miletus*), *ýdis*, *f*, the daughter 3 of *Miletas*, *h. e.* *Byblis*. *Ovid.* *Metam.* 9. 634. — *¶* In or of *Miletus*, pertaining to it, *Milesian*. *Ovid.* urbs, *h. e.* the town *Toni*, a colony of the *Milesians*.

MILETUS, or *-OS* (*Μίλητος*), *i*, *m*, the father of *Cannus* and *Byblis*. *Ovid.*

— *¶* *Miletus*, *i*, *f*, the capital of *Ionica*, the birthplace of *Thales*, &c. famous for its excellent wool, its sheep, its luxury, &c.

MILICEUS (*miliium*), *a*, *um*, adj. of *mil-3 let, κέχυριος.* *Fest.*

MILIARIUS (*Id.*), *a*, *um*, adj. of or relating to the herb millet. *Varr.* aves, *h. e.* birds that eat millet, ortolans, &c. *Plin.* herba, an herb that is very noxious to the growth of millet (*Panicum verticillatum*, *L.*). — *¶* *Cato*, *Senec.* and *Pallad.* *Miliarium*, *sc.* vas, a vessel used principally in baths to warm the water in; also, a vessel to receive the juice pressed from olives.

MILITARE (*militaris*), *adv.* soldierlike, 3 in the manner of a soldier. *Trcb.* *Poll.*

MILITARIS (*miles*), *e*, adj. of or belonging to a soldier, pertaining to war, military, warlike, martial. *Cæs.* *Res* militares, military concerns. *Liv.* mos. *Cic.* tribunus. *Id.* ornatus. *Id.* licentia. *Plin.* panis. *Liv.* genus, the soldiery.

Plaut. pueri, sons of officers. *Cic.* leges articles of war. *Id.* signa, standards *Sallust.* arma, same as *Justa arma*, *h. e.* such as a regular soldier has. — *Tacit.* scuta. Hence, *Liv.* *Vir* militaris, a warlike man, a man experienced in warfare, a distinguished warrior, a brave soldier. So, also, *Liv.* juvenis. *Sallust.* homines. So, also, absolut. *Horat.* *Militaris*, *sc.* vir, a soldier, or soldierlike. *Ter-tull.* Quis militator *Scipione*? — Hence, *Tacit.* *Ætas* militaris, the age in which persons were obliged to serve in the army. (With the Romans every citizen was obliged to enlist as a soldier when the public service required, from the age of seventeen to forty-six.) — *Cic.* via, o military-road, a highway. — *¶* *Plin.* herba, an herb, good for wounds, probably same as *Millefolium*.

MILITARITER (*militaris*), *adv.* like a 2 soldier, in a military way. *Liv.*

MILITARIUS (*miles*), *a*, *um*, adj. same as 3 *Militaris*. *Plaut.* gradus, soldierlike steps

MILITIÄ (*Id.*), *w*, *f*, military service, warfare; military concerns, *στρατία.* *Cic.* In disciplinam militiæ proficisci, to the school of war, in order to learn the art of war. *Virg.* *Militiam* tolerare. *Horat.* ferre. *Cic.* *Prima* militia renovabitur, *h. e.* memoria primæ militiæ, the first time of his military service. *Cæs.* Vacatio militiæ, exemption from military service. — Also, a campaign, expedition. *Vellei.* *Præclara* in Hispania *D. Bruti* militia fuit. *Id.* *Pompeii.* *Justin.* adversus Græcos. *Tacit.* *Militiæ* legionariis æquabant. — *Militiæ*, when joined to *domi*, is put for in militia, in war. *Cic.* *Domii* militiæque, or *domi* et militiæ, both in peace and in war. — Since officers are called *milites* (see *Miles*), *militiæ* signifies also an officer's commission. *Pandect.* — *Equestres* militiæ. (See *Equester*.) — *¶* Hence, any office, profession, employment, labor, toil, pains. *Cic.* urbana. *Ovid.* *Hæc* mea militia est. — Also, of swallows building their nests. *Plin.* — Also, an office or employment of court. *Prudent.* — *¶* Also, war. *Vellei.* *Domii* militiæque. (See above.) *Liv.* *Magister* militiæ, a general, commander of an army. — *¶* Also, the soldiers, soldiery, army. *Justin.* *Cum* omnimilitia. *Liv.* *Cogere* militiam. — *¶* Also, military valor. *Flor.* *Virilis* militiæ mulier, of manly valor. — *¶* *Militial*, for *militiæ*. *Lucret.*

MILITİÖLÄ, *w*, *f*, diminut. of *militia*. 2 *Sueton.*

MILITIO (*miles*), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *n*, 1. to serve as a soldier, to serve, *στρατεύω.* *Cic.* in exercitu alienius. *Liv.* sub aliquo, or sub signis alienius, to serve under, or under the command of, o person. *Tacit.* alicui. — Also, *Militare* militiam, to serve as a soldier, to be a soldier. Hence, *Plaut.* *Militia* militatur. — Also, figur. of those who serve under the colors of Love. *Horat.* and *Ovid.* — *Apul.* stipendia alicui. — *Horat.* *Catulus* militat in silvis. — *¶* Also, to have an office at the court of the emperor; or, in general, to serve in any other office. *Cod. Just.* — *¶* Also, to endeavor. *Ter-tull.*

MILIUM (unc.), *ii*, *n*, millet, *κέχυρος* (*Pan-nicium Italicum*, *L.*). *Virg.*

MILLE (perhaps from the Celtic word *mil*), *numeral*, a thousand, *χίλιος*. It is used both as an adj. and as a substant. — As an adj. e. g. *Cæs.* *Mille* passibus. Also, without a substant. *Ovid.* *Primus* de mille (*prociis*) fuisse. — Also, as a subst. neuter with the genit. following. *Cic.* *Mille* hominum versabantur. But also with the plural of the verb. *Liv.* *Mille* passuum erant. — *Plural.* *millia*. *Cic.* sexcenta. — *Millia* is frequently omitted. *Liv.* *Viginti* millibus peditum, quatuor (*sc.* millibus) equitum. — Also, as a distributive. *Liv.* In millia aeris asses singulos, each thousand. — *¶* *Mille* passuum, one thousand paces, *h. e.* a Roman mile. *Cic.* *Passuum* is frequently omitted. *Ultra* quadringenta millia liceret esse. — *¶* *Mille*, a thousand, *h. e.* innumerable, an infinite or great number. *Horat.* *Mille* modis. *Liv.* *Mille* nova consilia

MILLEFOLIUS (mille & folium), a, um, adj. *having a thousand leaves.* Hence, *Millefolia* (se. herba), an herb, called *milfoil* or *yarrow* (*Achillea millefolium*, L.). *Plin.*

MILLEFORMIS (mille & forma), or **MILIFORMIS**, e, adj. *having a thousand forms.* *Prad.*

MILLENARIUS (milleni), a, um, adj. of 3 a thousand. *Augustin. numerus.*

MILLENI (mille), æ, a, adj. *a thousand*; 3 prop. distrib. used by *Plaut.* cardinally.

MILLEPEDA (mille & pes), æ, f. *a milleped, a species of the wood-louse, so called from its numerous feet.* *Plin.*

MILLESIMUS (mille), a, um, adj. *the thousandth.* *Cic. pars. Ovid.* Inter mille rates millesima puppis, h. e. the last. — *Millesima*, se. pars, and plur. *Petron.* Armillam ex millesimis Mercurii factam, h. e. ex millesima parte lucri Mercurio vota, sed non data. *Senec.* usura, h. e. one per thousand monthly.

MILLIARE (Id.), is, n. same as *Milliarium.* See *Milliarium*, a, um.

MILLIARENSIS (Id.), e, adj. *measuring 3 a thousand paces.* *Vopise. porticus.*

MILLIARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of a thousand, consisting of a thousand. *Varr. grex,* a flock of a thousand sheep. *Plin. Ep. alt.* of a thousand horse. *Senec. aper,* weighing a thousand pounds. *Tertull. ievum.* — Hence, *Milliarium*, substant. a thousand. *Augustin. annorum.* Hence, *Id. Milliarium*, those who believe in the doctrine of a millennium. — ¶ Also, *measuring a thousand paces, of a thousand paces.* *Varr. elivus. Sactou. porticus.* Hence, *Milliaris*, se. lapis, or *Milliarium*, se. marmor or spatium, a milestone, which marked the distance of a thousand paces or a Roman mile. *Cic. Ad quartum milliarium*, four miles from Rome. *Tacit. and Sueton.* Aureum milliarium, the gilt pillar in the Forum, erected by Augustus, where all the Italian ways terminated. — Frequently it may be rendered a mile. *Sactou. Per CLX millaria.* — ¶ *Milliarium*, or, *millarium*, se. vas. See *Milliarium*.

MILLIES (Id.), adv. *a thousand times.* *Terent. Plus millies, more than, &c.* — ¶ Also, *a thousand times, h. e. times innumerable, over and over again, very often.* *Terent. and Cic.*

MILLUS, i. See *Melium*.

MILŌ, and **MILŌN**, ōnis, m. *a celebrated athlete of Crotona, in Italy.* He once carried a bull to the sacrifice on his shoulders, killed it with a blow of his fist, and ate it up in one day. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, the name of a family of the gens *Annia*; as, *T. Annius Milo*, a friend of Cicero and an enemy of Clodius; he killed the latter, and Cicero undertook his defence. — Hence, *Milonianus*, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Milo.* *Cic.*

MILTITES (μῆλτις), e, m. *a kind of blood-stone.* *Plin. 36, 38.*

MILTOS (μῆλτος), i, f. *red lead, natural cinnabar.* *Vitruv.*

MILVĀ (milvus), æ, f. *a she-kite, glade.* 3 — Also, *n. name of reproach.* *Petron.*

MILVAGŌ (milvius), inis, f. *a kind of fish, same as Milons.* *Plin. 32, 6.*

MILVINUS (milvus), a, um, adj. *of or like a kite.* *Plin. plumæ.* — ¶ *Figur. rapacious, &c.* *Cic. pullus. Apul. oculi.* *Plant. uugulæ.* *Id. milvina, sc. famæ, a ravenous appetite.* — ¶ *Milvina tibia, a kind of flute.* *Solin.* — ¶ *Milvinus pes, the herb kite's-foot.* *Colum.*

MILVIUS, a, um. See *Mulvius.* — *Milvius*, for *milvus.* See *Milvus.*

MILVUS, and **MILVUS**, and **MILVUS** (mnc.), i, m. *a bird of prey, a glade or kite, ictivus* (Falcon ictinus, *Sao.* or *Falco Milvus*, L.). *Cic.* — Also, *figur. of rapacious men.* *Plaut.* — Very extensive estates were said to be so large that a kite could not fly through them. *Pers.* — ¶ Also, *a fish of prey, the gurnard, gurnet, same as Milvago.* *Horat. and Ovid.* — ¶ Also, *a sign in the heavens.* *Ovid.* — ¶ In *Horace* it occurs as a proper noun.

MILVĀS, ādis, f. *a country of Great Phrygia, afterwards of Lycia.* *Liv.* — This country or state is called *Commune Milyadum.* *Cic.*

MINĀ (minus), æ, f. *a female mimic.* *Cic. MIMALLONES (μῖμᾶλλονες), um, f. the*

Bacchantes. *Stat.* — Hence, *Mimalloneus*, a, um, *Bacchanalian.* *Pers.* — *Mimallonis*, idis, f. *a Bacchante, or priestess of Bacchus.* *Ovid.*

MIMARIUS (minus), a, um, adj. same 3 as *Minicus.* *Capitolin.*

MIMAS (Μῖμας), antis, m. *a mountain and promontory of Ionia, now cape Stillari.* *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, *a mountain in Thrace.* *Lucan.* — ¶ Also, *a giant.* *Horat.* — ¶ Several other persons are thus called.

MIMIAMI. See *Mimiambi*. 2

MIMICE (mimicus), adv. *mimically, like a 3 mimic or buffoon.* *Catull.*

MIMICUS (μῖμικός), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a mimic, mimic, mimical, imitative.* *Cic. Jocus. Quintil. Hæc non debent esse mimica, the manner of actors, ludicrous.* — Also, *having only the resemblance of, feigning, feigned, not real.* *Plin. Paueg currus* (triumphalis). *Petrou. mors.*

MIMIAMI, and **MIMIAMI** (mimus & iambus), ōrum, m. *mimic verses, or mimic poems written in iambic verse.* *Plin. Ep.*

MIMNERMUS, i, m. *a Greek poet in the age of Solon, who chiefly excelled in elegiac poetry.* Hence, *Propert. Mimnermi versus, elegiac poetry.*

MIMOGRAPHOS (μῖμογράφος), i, m. *a mimographer, composer of mimic, or farces.* *Sactou.*

MIMOLŌGOS (μῖμολόγος), i, m. *an actor 3 in mimic plays or farces.* *Jal. Firmic.*

MIMOLĀ (dimin. of *minia*), æ, f. *a (little) 1 actress.* *Cic.*

MIMOLŌS, i, m. *dimin. of mimus.* 3 *Arnob.*

MIMOS (μῖμος), i, m. *a kind of actor, who represented particularly comic characters and passions by declamation and gestures, and endeavored to amuse the people by his broad humor either on the stage, or off the stage, a buffoon, a mime, μῖμος.* *Cic.* — ¶ Also, *a mimical play or performance, a mime.* *Cic. Excitus mimi.* *Id. Mimos commentari.* *Ovid. scribere. Sactou. agre.* *Plin. Minorum poeta.* — Hence, *figur. any thing resembling a mime, a comedy, a farce.* *Senec. vitæ humanæ.* *Sactou. In hoc mimo.* — Also, *hypocrisy, dissimulation.* *Id.*

MIN, supposed to be put for *minium*. 3 *Auson.*

MIN? for *mihi ne?* *Pers. 3*

MINĀ, or **MINĀ** (μνᾶ), æ, f. *a Greek pound, weighing a hundred Attic drachmæ.* *Plin. It was the sixtieth part of a talent.* *Id.* — Afterwards it was a Grecian coin, or rather sum of money, *mina*: it was two-fold, either of gold, *Plaut.*; or of silver, worth a hundred Attic drachmæ or Roman denarii. *Cic.* — ¶ Further, *Mina*, æ, f. *a threat, menace.* *Cato. Hence, plur. Minæ.* (See *Minæ*). — ¶ *Varr. Mina ovis, h. e. having no wool on the belly.*

MINACIÆ (minax), ārum, f. *threats.* 3 *Plaut.*

MINACITER (Id.), adv. *with threats or menaces, threateningly, in a threatening manner, ἀπειλητικῶς.* *Cic. Minaciter terrere.* *Id. Minacius.*

MINÆ (allied with *mineo*), ārum, f. *the projecting points or pinnacles of the walls of the ancients.* *Virg.* — ¶ Also, *threats, menaces, ἀπειλή.* *Cic. Minas jactare, to threaten.* *Id. Minis nti.* — Also, of animals. *Virg. and Ovid.* — Also, of inanimate things, as wind, waves, cold, &c. *Prop., Tiball. and Ovid.* — Hence, sometimes same as *terror, danger, &c.* — Also, *threats used by ploughmen when speaking to their oxen, or an inciting by threats, beating, &c.* *Ovid.* — ¶ The singular, *Minæ*, occurs also. See *Mina*.

MINANTER (minor), adv. *in a threatening 3 manner.* *Ovid.*

MINATŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a threatening, 1 menacing, threat, ἀπειλησις.* *Cic.*

MINATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a threatenor: one 3 that urges on oxen, &c. by threats.* *Tertull.*

MINATŌRIUS (minator), a, um, adj. *threatening, menacing.* *Ammau.*

MINAX (minor), ācis, adj. *projecting.* *Virg. scopulus.* — ¶ Also, *threatening, full of threats.* *Cic. homo.* *Id. litera.* *Ovid. verba.* *Virg. thivins.* *Cic. Pestilencia minator.* *Sueton. Homo minacissimus.* — ¶ Also, *promising, significant, expressive.* *Calp. vultus.*

MINCIUS, ii, m. *a river near Mantua, now Mincio, Menzo.* *Virg.*

MINCTIO (mingo), ōnis, f. *a making wa- 3 ter.* *Veget.*

MINCTURA (Id.), æ, f. *a making winter.* 3 *Veget.*

MINŌ (perhaps from *minæ*), es, ui, n. 2. 3 *to hang over.* *Lauret.*

MINERVA, æ, f. *otherwise called Pallas, the goddess of wisdom, of reason and meditation, of the arts and sciences, as, of spinning, weaving, poetry, &c., also of war. She is said to have discovered oil, and the method of working in wool, &c.* — ¶ *Horat. Crassa Minerva, or, Cic. and Colum. Pingui Minerva, h. e. without discernment or art, without learning, plainly, rudely.* — ¶ *Cic. Sus Minervam, se. docet, a proverb, when an ignorant person undertakes to teach a wise man.* — ¶ *Horat. and Cic. Invita Minerva aliquid facere, dicere, &c. h. e. contrary to the natural bent of one's genius, contrary to one's abilities, consequently with bad success.* — ¶ Also, *figur. a working in wool, spinstry.* *Virg. and Ovid.*

MINERVĀ, ālis, n. See *Mineralis*.

MINERVĀLIS (Minerva), e, adj. *relating 2 to Minerva, h. e. learning and understanding.* *Tertull. artes.* *Minervæ minis, and, simply, Varr. Minervæ, for Minervæ, se. minus, donum, præmiu, a fee given to a teacher.*

MINERVĪUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to Minerva.* *Arnob. Cives Minervii, h. e. Athenienses.* *Id. Minervium, se. templum.*

MINGŌ (μῖχλω), is, nxi, ictum, n. and a. 3 3. *to make water, οὐρέω.* *Horat. and Cels.*

MINIACEUS, or **MINIACIUS** (minium), a, um, adj. *of vermilion, μιλτώδης.* *Vitruv. expolitio.*

MINIANUS (minium), a, um, adj. *painted with vermilion.* *Cic. Jupiter, h. e. a statue of Jupiter.*

MINIARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to vermilion.* *Plin. metallum, h. e. a mine or place where vermilion is dug.* Also, simply, *Id. Miniarium.*

MINIATŌLUS (dimin. of *miniatus*), a, um, adj. *painted a little with vermilion, painted red.* *Cic. cerula.*

MINIATŌS, a, um, particip. from *minio*. — ¶ *Adj. red, of the color of cerulium.* *Plin. torquis, se. psittaci.*

MINIME. See *Parvus*.

MINIMOPERE, or **MINIMŌ OPERE**. *Li- 3 cin. ap. Prise. Non minimopere, h. e. maximopere.*

MINIMUS, a, um. See *Parvus*.

MINIŌ, ōnis, m. *a small river of Etruria, now Mignone.* *Virg.*

MINIŌ (minium), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tinge with vermilion, paint red, μιλτώω.* *Plin.* — Hence, *Miniatu, a, um, painted with vermilion, painted red, red.* *Cic. cerula.* — ¶ See, also, *Miniatu*.

MINISTER (perhaps from *manus*), tra, trum, adj. *waiting upon, attending, serving.* *Sil. Non una ministra turba gregis.* — *Figur. Ovid. Lumina (h. e. oculi) propositi facta ministra tui, h. e. promoting.* — ¶ Also, *subst. Minister, i, m. and Ministra, æ, f. a servant, attendant; maid-servant, handmaid, ὑπηρετης, θεραπαινι.* In a house. *Virg. Ministri.* *Ovid. Ministra.* *Catull. Minister puer Fulenii, h. e. a cup-bearer.* *Martial. Phrygius, h. e. the cup-bearer Ganyxede.* — Also, *one that does any service out of good will, and so performs the part of a servant.* *Horat. Ne studio nostri pecces, opera vehementer minister.* — Hence, *figur. Cic. Virtutes voluptatum ministras.* — ¶ Also, *an attendant, priest, minister of a god.* *Cic. Martis.* *Ovid. Pariente ministri, h. e. the celestial Sylvia.* Also, of Christians. *Plin. Ep. Ancillis, quæ ministras dicebantur, h. e. diaconissæ.* — ¶ Also, in public offices. *Cic. Ministros imperii tui, h. e. your inferiors or assistants in the government of your province.* *Justin. regni, h. e. regent of the empire, assistant in the royal government, minister.* *Virg. Pacis bellique ministras, h. e. assistants, counsellors.* — ¶ Also, *figur. an assistant, aider, promoter, abettor, accomplice, fomenter.* *Cic. libidinis, tool.* *Id. cupiditatum, h. e. pauder.* *Liv. sceleris, h. e. aider, abettor, accomplice.* *Cic. in*

maleficio. Sallust. Ministri regis, *h. e.* the Roman senators, as the supporters, promoters, friends of his purposes. Cic. seditionum, *h. e.* fomenters. Id. Ministros se præbent in iudiciis oratoribus, *h. e.* inform the orators what is the law. Id. legum, *h. e.* servants, administrators. Tacit. sermonum, *h. e.* mediator, intercessor, negotiator. Horat. Ales (*h. e.* aquila) minister fulminis. Virg. Calchante ministro, *h. e.* with the assistance of Calchas. Vellei. consiliorum, *h. e.* helper, assistant, associate. Plin. Ep. precum, *h. e.* bearer, reporter. — Also, of inanimate things. Cic. Sit annulus tuus non minister alienæ voluntatis. Id. Huic facinorosi domus ministra esse non debuit. Id. Artes ministrare oratoris. Ovid. Ministro baculo, *h. e.* with the help of a staff. Tacit. Dei ministra insula.

MINISTERIUM (minister), *ii, n.* service of a servant, *ὑπηρέσια*. Justin. servorum. Liv. Aquila venit ministerio missa, *h. e.* for attendance. Justin. Ministerium alieni facere, or, Pandect. præstare, or, Id. exhibere, *h. e.* to serve; wait upon. Liv. Quod ministerium (sc. coqui, the cooking) fuerat, ars haberi cepta. — Hence, any service, attendance, office, work, labor. Liv. scribarum, *h. e.* the office of a scribe. Id. nauticum, the business of a sailor. Id. Ministerio fungi. Virg. trisle, *h. e.* a sad office. Ovid. Diurna ministeria, *h. e.* labors. So, also, Plin. pedum. Liv. In aliquibus ministeriis regis esse. Petron. navigii, *h. e.* management, steering. Sæton. Obiit ministerio Pisanis, *h. e.* agency, instrumentality. — Also, of animals. Liv. Cameli jumentorum ministeriis funguntur. — ¶ Also, servants, a suite of attendants, household. Plin. Triclinium capax quindecim conviviarum ac ministerii. Tacit. Circumdare principi ministeria, *h. e.* to form his suite. Lamprid. aulicorum, *h. e.* servants at court. — Also, one who takes care of, or arranges any thing. Suet. Arenæ ministeria. — ¶ Also, table-plate, vessels for eating. Lamprid.

MINISTRA, *a, f.* See Minister.

MINISTRATIO (ministro), *ōnis, f.* a serving, helping. Vitruv.

MINISTRATOR (Id.), *ōris, m.* a servant, attendant, waiter at table. Sæton. At banquetis, a cup-bearer. Petron. — ¶ Also, an assistant, one who supplies another with what he is to say, &c. Cic. Ministrator juris, *h. e.* a lawyer who gives to an orator advice and information about the law. Sæton. Vit. 17. Quum auriganti Caio ministratorem exhiberet, *h. e.* when he instructed.

MINISTRATORIUS (ministrator), *a, um, 3 adj.* relating to serving or assisting. Martini.

MINISTRŌ (minister), *as, āvi, ātum, a.* 1. to serve, attend, wait upon, assist, *ὑπηρετέω*. Cic. alieni. Colam. aliquem. — Particularly at table, to wait upon, serve up meat and drink, pour in, hand. Cic. Servi ministrant. Tacit. Ministrare cibos. Cic. pocula. Horat. cœnam. Cic. bibere, for potum, or poculum. Ovid. nectar. Cic. Ministrator poculis maxinis. — ¶ Figur. to take care of, attend to, manage, rule, direct. Virg. velis, *h. e.* to attend to, manage. Tacit. navem, *h. e.* to steer. Varr. sumptibus, *h. e.* to provide for. Ovid. jussa medicorum. — ¶ In general, to supply, provide, furnish, give, afford. Cic. faces furis Clodiani. Varr. victum alieni. Tibull. prolem, *h. e.* to give, present. Val. Flacc. Equus terga ministrat. — Also, of inanimate things. Varr. Samentum colibus succum ministrat. Virg. Furor arma ministrat. Horat. Vinum, quod verba ministrat.

MINISTRABILITER (ministrabilis), *adv.* in a 3 threatening manner. Pacuv.

MINISTRABUNDUS (minitor), *a, um, adj.* 2 threatening. Liv.

MINISTRŌ, *as, a.* 1. same as Minitor. Plant.

MINISTRŌR (minor, ari), *āris, ātus sum, dep. 1.* to threaten, menace, *ἀπειλέω*. Cic. mortem fratri. Id. urbi ferro ignique. Sallust. Cæsar gladio. — Also, aliquid, without a dat. Terent. malum. Ovid. vulnera. — Also, without a case.

Plant. Etiam minitare? — Also, with an infinit. and accusat. Plant. Cur ergo minitaris tibi te vitam esse amissurum?

— Also, without an accus. Terent.

Quod nunc minitare facere? —

¶ Plant. Minitarier, for minitari.

MINIUM (a Spanish word), *ii, n.* natural cinnabar, cinnabaris nativa, or, vermilion, red-lead, minium; sinople, raddle, *μῖλτος*. Ovid. Plin., &c.

MINIUS, or **MINIUS** (minium), *a, um, 3 adj.* of cinnabar, or vermillion, red like vermilion. Apul. color rosarum.

MINIUS, *ii, m.* a river of Spain, now Minho. Plin.

MINŌ (unc.), *as, a.* 1. to threaten. Priscian. — ¶ Also, to excite, drive on by crying and beating. Apul. equum. Id. asinum.

MINŌIS (Μινώϊς), *īdis, f.* relating to Minos. — Hence, Ariadne, the daughter of Minos. Ovid. — Also, any female of the family of Minos. Sæton.

MINŌIS (Μινώϊος), *a, um, adj.* relating to Minos. Virg. regnum. Ovid. creta. Id. virgo, *h. e.* Ariadne. Propert. sella, *h. e.* his tribunal in the infernal regions.

MINŌR, *ns. ōris, compar.* See Parvus.

MINŌR (allied to minare & mineo), *āris, ātus sum, dep. 1.* to project, reach upwards, tower towards. Virg. in cœlum.

— ¶ Also, to threaten, menace, *ἀπειλέω*. Cic. alieni. Id. alieni crucem. — Also, of inanimate things. Cic. Domus mea deflagrationem urbi minaretur. Virg. Ornus minatur, *h. e.* threatens to fall. Sil. Minanti servitio se eripere, *h. e.* impending, threatening. — Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. Terent. Minatur se abiturum esse. —

Hence, to intend, purpose, profess, promise, threaten. Horat. multa et præclara. — Also, of inanimate things. Horat. Quodcumque minabitur arcus, *h. e.* to aim at.

MINŌRŌ (minor), *as, āvi, ātum, a.* 1. to 3 make less or smaller, to lessen, *ἐλαττώω*. Tertull.

MINŌS (Μίνως), *ōis, m.* a son of Jupiter, and Europa, king of Crete, husband of Pasiphae, father of Ariadne, - Phædra, Androgeos, &c. He was a just king, and on that account made judge of the infernal regions. He ordered Daedalus to build the labyrinth, &c. As Minos, sacrificing to the Græces, on the island of Paros, was informed of the death of his son Androgeos, he immediately put away the wrath, ordered the players on the flute to stop, and thus finished the sacrifice. Hence, Sæton. Tib. 70. Minois exemplo supplicavit. — ¶ There were two of this name. The elder was a son of Jupiter, and judge of the lower regions; the younger was a grandson of the former, husband of Pasiphae, &c.

MINŌTAURŌS (Μινώταυρος), *i, m.* a son of Pasiphae, wife of Minos, who had him by a bull; he was half man and half bull; the Athenians were obliged to deliver to him every year seven boys and seven girls, until Theseus destroyed the monster and escaped from the labyrinth with the assistance of Ariadne. — ¶ Cic. Offensione Minotauri, *h. e.* Calvisii et Tauri.

MINŌS (Μινώος), *a, um, adj.* relating to Minos; sometimes, also, Cretan. Ovid. Thoas Minosus, *h. e.* filius Ariadne. Id. arena, *h. e.* litus Creticum.

MINTHA, *x*, and **MINTHE** (μίνθη), *es, f.* mint. Plin.

MINTRIŌ, *is, n.* 4. or **MINTRŌ**, *as, n.* 1. to 3 squeak like a mouse. Auct. eorum. de Philom.

MINTURNÆ, *ārum, f.* a town of Latium, on the borders of Campania, at the mouth of the river Liris. Near this town Marius concealed himself from Sulla in a morass. — Hence, Minturnensis, *e, adj.* belonging to Minturnæ. Liv. populus. Vellei. Minturnenses, *h. e.* the inhabitants of Minturnæ.

MINUTUS, or **MINUTUS**, *a, um, adj.* a name of a Roman gens. — As an adj. Minutian. Cic. gens. Id. via, *h. e.* leading from Rome to Brundisium. — As a subst. Minucius, the name of a man. Minucia, that of a woman.

MINUTUS (minuo), *is, n.* 3. to become 3 less, decrease. Anson.

MINŪME, *adv.* for Minime. See Parvus.

MINŪMUS, *a, um, for Minimus* See 3 Parvus.

MINŪS (μῦνω, μῦνθω), *is, ūi, ātum, a.* 3. to make smaller. Ovid. ligna, *h. e.* by splitting, to chop small. — ¶ Also, to lessen, make less, diminish, abate, lower, impair, weaken, *ἐλαττώω, μείωω*. Cic. sumptus. Id. gloriam. Id. molestias vite. Cæs. spem. Ovid. luctum. Hence, Cic. Se capite minuere, or, Pandect. Capite minui, *h. e.* to change his condition and the advantage attending it. (See Caput.) Liv. Consul vulnere minutus, *h. e.* weakened or dispirited. — Hence, Minui, to decrease, grow or become less. Ovid. Minuuntur corporis artus. Plin. Minuuntur corpora siccis cibis, *h. e.* are reduced, grow meagre or lean. So, also, Minuere, *sc. se.* Cæs. Minuente æstu, *h. e.* at the ebbing or reflux of the tide. Pallad. Lana minuens. — ¶ Also, to destroy. Cic. suspicionem, *h. e.* to remove. Id. opinionem, *h. e.* to refute. Id. controversiam, *h. e.* to put an end to, to settle. — ¶ Also, to restrict, restrain, check, limit. Liv. censuram, *h. e.* to restrict the power of. Terent. iram. — ¶ Also, to violate, offend against. Cic. Majestatem populi. Nep. religionem. — ¶ Also, to cut or break in pieces, to grind, bruise. Stat. portarum objectus. Ovid. aliquem in pila. — ¶ Also, to alter, change. Terent. consilium. Id. hec que facis. — ¶ Also, to cease, leave off. Lucr. minari. — ¶ Veget. sanguinem, or, simply, Id. Minuere, *h. e.* to let blood. — ¶ See, also, Minutus, *a, um.*

MINŪRIŌ, or **MINŪRIŌ** (μυνρίω), *is, 3 n.* 4. to chirp, twitter, coo. Sidon. and Spartian.

MINŪS, *comparat.* of parvus. See Parvus. — ¶ Also, *comparat.* of parum. See Parum.

MINUSCULARIŌS (minuscularis), *a, um, 3 adj.* relating to or occupied with little things. — Hence, Augustin. Minusculari vectigalium conductores, *h. e.* those who form only a small portion of the vectigalia. Coel. Theod. Minuscularii, *sc. exactores*, such as collect only a part, opposed to collectors-general. — ¶ Also, minute, small, little. Cod. Just. res. Id. aqueductus.

MINUSCŪLOS (from the compar. minor, minus), *a, um, adj.* somewhat less, less, little, somewhat little, very small, *μικρότερος*. Cic. villa. Plant. nomen. Id. epistola.

MINUTAL, *ālis, n.* See Minutalis. 3

MINUTALIS (minutus), *e, adj.* small, 3 little. Tertull. — Hence, Minutale, or, abbreviated, Minutal, something small, a little thing, a trifle. Tertull. — Also, a dish of minced meat. Martial.

MINUTATIM (Id.), *adv.* in very small pieces, in bits, or crumbs, bit by bit, *κατ' ὀλίγον, εἰς λεπτότατα*. Varr. consecrare nasturtium. Colum. caseum concidere. Plin. terram cribrare, *h. e.* to sift small. Cic. interrogare, *h. e.* always adding something. — ¶ Also, by little and little, gradually, by degrees. Cic. Cum aliquid minutatim additur. Varr. adsefacere. Iuven. discere. Auct. B. Afric. se recipere. Id. cedere. — ¶ Also, singly, one by one, severally, separately. Pandect. singulos convenire.

MINUTĒ (minutus), *adv.* in small pieces, *λεπτός*. Colum. Sal minute tritus. Cic. Minutus. Cato and Colum. Minutissime. — ¶ Also, meanly, in a low manner. Cic. dicere. Id. Minutius re tractare, *h. e.* in a low manner, without ornament. — ¶ Also, accurately, neatly, minutely. Quintil. Minutius scrutari omnia, *sc. mire nicely or minutely*. Gell. Nimis minute Plutarchus in Epicuro accusando, *sc. too subtly*.

MINUTĀ (Id.), *x, f.* smallness, littleness, 2 minuteness; any thing very small, a mote. Sæton. Ad minutiam red gere, *h. e.* to reduce to powder, make quite small.

MINUTĒS, *āi, f.* same as Minutia. 3 Apul.

MINUTĒLOQUIUM (minutus & loquor). 3 i, n. a speaking briefly or concisely. Ter tull.

MINUTIM (minutus), *adv.* in small pieces, 2 bit by bit. Cato, Colum. and Gell.

MINUTŌ (minuo), *ōnis, f.* a diminishing lessening; diminution, decrease, *μείωσις*.

Gell. Ve particula tum intensionem significat, tum minutionem. *Id.* capitist, *h. e.* diminutio. *Veget.* sanguinis, *h. e.* a letting blood, revivescence.

MINUTULARIUS (minutus), a, um, adj. 3 same as *Minuscularias*. *Augustin.* (according to some *Edd.*)

MINUTULES (dimin. of *minutus*), a, um, 3 adj. very small or little, quite small. *Plaut.* and *Pandect.*

MINUTES, a, um, particip. from *minuo*. — *¶* Adj. *minate*, small, little. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Minuti pueri. *Iacret.* ossa. *Id.* partes. *Plin.* Ramenta minutissima. *Plaat.* Dii omnes magni minutique, both great and small. *Id.* litere. *Plin.* folia. *Sueton.* itinera. *Aact.* de *B. Afric.* Quotidie minutis praelis pugnare, to skirmish. *Catull.* navis, a little and frail bark. *Propert.* remi, small oars, *κόπια*. *Lucret.* Aer minutior. *Saeton.* Minutissimis ictibus excarnificatus. *Cic.* fruges, *h. e.* pulse. *Id.* Res minutæ, trifles, trash, trumpery, humbler. — *¶* Also, light, frivolous, trifling. *Sueton.* Nimis pauca de quibusdam minutis quæstionculis scripsit. *Quintil.* Quæ singula persequi, minutioris est curæ. — *¶* Also, short and subtle. *Cic.* Minutis interrogatiunculis, quod proposuit, efficit. — *¶* Also, low, insignificant, mean. *Phædr.* plebes. *Petron.* populus. — *¶* Also, vulgar, common, ordinary. *Cic.* philosophi, *h. e.* bad. *Id.* imperator. *Id.* animus. *Id.* genus sermonis.

MINYÆ (Μινυαί), ārum, in the *Argo* 3 nauts, so called from *Minyas*, a king of Thessaly, whose daughters were mothers of most of them. *Ovid.*

MINYANTHES (μινυανθής), eos, n. a kind of trefoil, with large leaves. *Plin.*

MINYAS, ādis, f. the name of a plant, same as *Corysida*. *Plin.*

MINYETAS (Μινυητάς), ādis, f. a daughter 3 of *Minyas*. *Ovid.*

MINYETIS (Μινυητής), īdis, f. same as *Minyetas*. *Ovid.*

MINYETIS (Μινυητής), a, um, adj. of or 3 belonging to *Minyas*. *Ovid.* proles, *h. e.* the daughters of *Minyas*.

MIRABILARIUS (mirabilis), ii, m. a 3 wonder-worker, a worker of miracles. *Augustin.*

MIRABILIS (miror), e, adj. to be wonder- 3 ed at, wonderful, marvellous, strange, astonishing, amazing, stupendous, θαυμάσιος. *Cic.* Ne forte hoc magnum ac mirabile esse videatur. Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. *Terent.* Vos esse istiusmodi, laud mirabile est. It is also, sometimes, followed by *quam*. *Cic.* Mirabile est, quam non multum differat, *h. e.* non multum differere. Also, with *dicta*. *Virg.* and *Liv.* Mirabile dictu, *h. e.* a wonderful thing! astonishing to tell! wonderful to relate! So, also, *Virg.* visu, *h. e.* to see. *Cic.* Fuit mirabilis. *Liv.* Mirabiliores. *Colam.* Mirabilissima suboles. — *¶* Also, wonderful, worthy of admiration, extraordinary. *Nep.* cupiditas pugnant. *Cic.* Mirabilem in modum, *h. e.* in an extraordinary manner. Also, with a dat. of the person following. *Horat.* Ille tibi sit potius, quam tu mirabilis illi.

MIRABILITAS (mirabilis), ātis, f. won- 3 derfulness, admirableness, admirable quality, θαυμασιότης. *Lactant.*

MIRABILITER (Id.), adv. wonderfully, 3 admirably, amazingly, extraordinarily, exceedingly, very much, θαυμασίως. *Cic.* Omnes mirabiliter de te et loquuntur, speak of you in terms of admiration. *Id.* Mirabiliter cupere, exceedingly. *Id.* Mirabiliter moratus est, *h. e.* he is a strange fellow. *Id.* Mirabilis.

MIRABUNDUS, a, um, same as *Mirans*. 3 *Liv.*

MIRACULUM, i, n. See *Miraculus*.

MIRACULUS (miror), a, um, adj. wonder- 3 ful, causing wonder, strange, singular. *Plaut.* meretrix. — Hence, *Miraculum*, i, n. subst. strangeness, wonderfulness, a wonderful thing, a wonder, miracle, marvel, prodigy, θαύμα. *Cic.* Portenta et miracula *Philosophorum* somniantium. *Liv.* Fisa cornua in vestibulo templi monumentum ei fuisse miraculo, *h. e.* the wonderful incident, namely, that so large a

cow was born. *Id.* Adjiciunt miracula huic pugnae, *h. e.* wonderful things. *Id.* Quæ rem miraculo eximeret, *h. e.* that would make the thing not wonderful. *Liv.* and *Plin.* Esse miraculo, *h. e.* to create wonder or be admired. *Plin.* Arbor digna miraculo, *h. e.* admirable, singular. *Liv.* Venerabilis vir miraculo literarum. *Ovid.* Verti in miracula, *h. e.* in mirabilem formam. So, also, *Virg.* Transformare se in miracula rerum. — Also, strangeness, wonderfulness, wonderful quality. *Liv.* magnitudinis, *h. e.* extraordinary size. *Id.* victorie. *Id.* rei.

MIRATIO (Id.), ōnis, f. admiration, won- 3 der, θαυμασιότης. *Cic.*

MIRATOR (Id.), ōris, m. an admirer, θαυματορῆς. *Plin.* inanum. *Ovid.* rerum

MIRATRIX (mirator), icis, f. wondering, 3 adoring, she that wonders or admires. *Juvenal.*

MIRE (mirus), adverb. in an admirable, 3 strange, extraordinary manner, wonderfully, strangely, marvellously, astonishingly, amazingly, extraordinarily, θαυμάσιως, θαυμαστός. *Terent.* finxit filium. — *¶* Also, exceedingly, remarkably, very, very much. *Cic.* favere. *Liv.* gratum. *Cic.* Mire — quam, *h. e.* exceedingly, very.

MIRIFICARE (mirificus), adv. properly, in a 3 wonderful or admirable manner; hence, exceedingly, very. *Cic.* dolere. *Id.* laudare.

MIRIFICUS (mirus & facio), a, um, adj. 3 causing wonder or admiration, marvellous, strange, extraordinary, wonderful, astonishing, amazing, θαυμασιός. *Cic.* convicium. *Id.* pugna. *Id.* fructus. *Id.* studium. *Id.* voluptas. *Id.* Dionysius, homo mirificus, sc. on account of his learning and integrity. *Id.* Mirificas gratias agere. *Terent.* Mirificissimum facinus. *Augustin.* Mirificentissima potentia.

MIRIMODUS (mirus & modus), adv. same 3 as *Miris modis*. *Plaut.*

MIRIUS (mirus), ōnis, m. a deformed per- 3 son. *Varr.* — *¶* Also, a wonderer, admirer. *Terent.*

MIRMILLUS (perhaps from *μύρμιλος*), 3 ōnis, m. a kind of gladiator who used to fight with a Thracian (Threx), and a retiarinus, and wore a Gallic helmet with the image of a fish on its top. *Cic.* and *Juvenal.*

MIRUS, as, a. 1. same as *Miror*. *Varr.*

MIROR (from *Hebr.*), āris, ātus sum, dep. 3 1. to wonder, marvel, think strange, be amazed, or astonished, θαυμάζω. *Liv.* Miraretur, qui cerneret. — Also, transitively. *Cic.* rem. *Id.* aliquid, *h. e.* at any person. — Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. *Cic.* Si miratur, me descendere. *Horat.* Utrumque sacro digna silentio mirantur umbræ dicere. — Also, with *quod*. *Cic.* Mirari se aiebat, quod nos videret haruspex. — Also, with other words, as, *Cic.* si, qua ratione, quid, unde. *Id.* Mirari licet, quæ sint adversa genera herbarum, *h. e.* one may well be astonished at the kinds, &c. — *Miror* may also be rendered, I do not comprehend, it strikes me as wonderful, it seems strange to me, I do not know, cannot conceive, should like to know, am curious (like the Greek θαυμάζειν). *Terent.* Miror, unde sit. *Id.* Miror, quid alierit. — *¶* Also, to admire, esteem, value. *Cic.* aliquid. *Plin.* Ep. antiquos. *Catull.* se, *h. e.* to admire one's self, be in love with one's self. — *Virg.* Justitiæ prius mirer (te) belline laborum, se. causa. — *¶* Also, to gaze at, look at with desire. *Terb.* Poll. vultum. So, also, *Horat.* Od. 3, 25, 14, and *Prop.* 1, 11, 3, to look at with admiration, to gaze at. — *¶* Also, of inanimate things. *Virg.* Arbor miratur novas frondes (sc. insitas) et non sua poma. — *¶* *Miratus*, a, um, is also used passively. *Juven.* ars.

MIRUS (allied to *miror*), a, um, adj. won- 3 derful, strange, marvellous, θαυμαστός, θαυμάσιος. *Cæs.* Sibi mirum videri, quid in sua Gallia populo *R.* negotii esset, *h. e.* it seemed to him strange. *Varr.* Miror. — Hence, *Mirum*, a wonderful thing, something wonderful, strange, prodigious, a wonder, marvel. *Terent.* Non mirum fecit, b. e. a thing wonderful. *Cic.* Nec mirum est, *h. e.* and that is no

wonder. *Plaut.* Nimia mira memoras, *h. e.* you talk wonders. *Id.* Tanta mira in ædibus sunt facta, *h. e.* such prodigious things. *Id.* Mihi mira videntur, hic testare foris, *h. e.* I marvel that, &c. I am astonished that, &c. — Hence, *Mirum* quam, or quantum, very, very much, exceedingly, extraordinarily; properly, it is astonishing, how much or how, it is impossible to express how, &c. *Σαυματορὸν ὄσων.* *Cic.* *Mirum* quam inimicus erat. *Liv.* *Mirum* quantum profuit. Also, with a subjunct. following. *Liv.* *Mirum* quantum fidei fuerit (here, est is to be understood). — Quid mirum? what wonder? *Ovid.* Si fuit Andromache tunicas induta valentes, quid mirum? duci militis uxor erat. — *Mirum* ni, probably, undoubtedly, certainly; properly, I am much mistaken if not. *Terent.* *Mirum* ni domi est, *h. e.* if he is not at home, I am much mistaken. *Cic.* *Mirum* ni cantem? *h. e.* shall I sing? or, ironically, it will be strange indeed, if I do not sing. So, also, *Plaut.* *Mirum* nisi. *Mirum* ni is sometimes followed by an indicat. *Terent.* *Heaut.* 4, 1, 50; sometimes by a subjunct. *Liv.* 3, 28. — *Mirum* quin, certainly not, doubtless not, probably not. *Plaut.* *Mirum* quin advorsus dicat, *h. e.* he certainly will not contradict you. — *¶* Also, admirable, extraordinary, striking, remarkable, great, very great. *Cic.* alacritas. *Terent.* *Miris* modis odisse, *h. e.* very much. *Cæs.* *Mirum* in modum, *h. e.* very much.

MIS, for *Mei*. *Enn.*

MISARGYRIDES (from *μισῶ*, to hate, 3 and *ἀργυρος*, silver), æ, m. a hater of money, a fictitious name. *Plaut.*

MISCELLANÆUS (miscellus), a, um, adj. 3 mixed, not consisting of one and the same kind, of all kinds, miscellaneous, παμπόρῳς. *Apul.* — *¶* Also, bad, mean, poor. *Juvenal.* 11, 20. *Miscellanea*, *h. e.* perhaps poor fare of gladiators.

MISCELLUS (miscuo), a, um, adj. mixed, 2 mingled, of different kinds, various, miscellaneous, promiscuous. *Suet.* *Ludi*, *h. e.* composed of different kinds of games. *Varr.* genus columbarum, *h. e.* produced by wild and tame pigeons. — *¶* Also, perhaps, bad, poor, mean. *Varr.* uva. *Cato* vites.

MISCEO (μίσσω, *h. e.* μίγνυμι), es, mis- 3 cui, mistum and mixtum, a. 2. to mix, mingle, intermix, blend. *Plaut.* dulce et amarum. *Ovid.* iram cum lacte. *Lucret.* smaragdus virides inter cæreolum. *Virg.* Fors et virtus miscetur in unum. *Ovid.* dicta lacrimis. *Horat.* vina fæce *Palerna*. *Colum.* pabula sale. *Id.* elleborum ad amurcan. *Plin.* salem in vino. *Hirt.* voluptatem dolori. *Cic.* gravitatem modestiæ. *Id.* Rubor mistus candore. — Hence, figur. to mingle, mix, unite. *Liv.* sanguinem et genus cum aliquo, *h. e.* to marry. *Id.* civitatem nobis. *Senec.* curas cum aliquo, *h. e.* to communicate, impart, divide. *Ovid.* fletum cruori. — Hence, *Miscere* se, to join himself to, intermix with. *Virg.* viris. Figur. to take part in, intermeddle with. *Vellei.* se partibus alius. *Pandect.* se hereditati paternæ. — *Cic.* corpus cum aliquo, *h. e.* to have carnal intercourse with. So, also, *Ovid.* se alicui. — *Misceri*, to flock or crowd together, assemble, collect. *Virg.* circa aliquid. — *Liv.* Certamina miscere, or, *Virg.* Prælia miscere, *h. e.* to join battle, fight, engage. So, also, *Prop.* manus. *Virg.* vulnera, *h. e.* to inflict wounds on one another. — *Misceri* aliquo, or aliqua re, to be transformed into, assume the shape of. *Prop.* Mixtus *Enipeo* *Tænaris* deus. Also, absolutely. *Stat.* Fallit ubique mixta *Venus*. — *¶* Also, since the ancients mixed wine with water, to pour in, to mix for another to drink. *Cic.* alicui mulsum. *Ovid.* pocula, *h. e.* to fill. — *¶* Also, to throw into disorder or confusion, disturb, confound, embroil. *Virg.* cælum terræque, *h. e.* to raise a storm. So, also, *Id.* pontum murmure. *Id.* Miscent se maria. *Liv.* Cælum ac terras miscere, *h. e.* to set heaven and earth in commotion, make a great tumult. — Hence, applied to political disorders, to throw into confusion, embroil. *Sallust.* omnia. *Vellei.* omnia armis. *Phædr.* civitatem.

Cic. rempublicam. Hence, *Cic. Ea miscet, h. c. makes such a confusion.* *Id. plur.* *h. c. to excite more trouble or commotions.* So, also, *Nep. plurima.* — *¶* Frequently, it may be rendered, to fill. *Virg. Pulvere campus miscetur, for pulvis miscetur in campo.* *Id. domum gemitu.* *Liv. omnia flamma ferroque.* — *¶* Also, to cause, occasion, excite, produce, attempt, undertake, make. *Virg. mormura.* *Id. incendia.* *Cic. motus animorum.* *Id. mala.* — See, also, *Mistus, a, ua.* — *¶* *Miscere* is applied to things which may be again separated. *Temperare* is used of things which cannot be separated after they have been mixed, as, for instance, a medicine.

MISCIX, *h. c. inconstans.* *Petron. 45.* 3 Others read *mittix*.

MISCELLS (dimin. of miser), *a, um, adj.* poor, wretched, miserable, unfortunate. *Cic. homo.* *Plaut. pallium.* *Lucret. spes.* — Also, of the dead. *Petron. Sacrum servo suo misello faciebat.*

MISENUM, *i, n. a town and promontory of Campania.* It occurs once in the plural. *Prop. 1, 12 (11).* 4. *Misena.* In this passage, the epithet *nobilis* is applied to it, because *Misenus*, the trumpeter of *Aeneas*, was buried there. (See *Virg. Æneid. 6, 162.*) — The mountain, or promontory, is also called *Miserus*. *Virg.* — Hence, *Misēnas, ātis*, same as *Misenensis*. *Vergil. Misēnates*, the inhabitants of *Misenum*. — *Misenensis, e, adj. belonging to Misenum.* *Tacit.*

MISER (perhaps from *μισῶ*), *a, um, miserabile, wretched, distressed, unfortunate, woful, pitious, ἀδύος, δόστηνος, τάλας.* Of persons. *Cic. homo.* *Id. Miserior.* *Id. Miserrimus.* *Id. habere aliquem miserrimum, h. c. to torment.* *Terent. Miserrimus fui fugitando, h. c. I am quite exhausted with running, I am quite weary.* *Cic. Miser atque infelix.* Also, with a genit. following. *Horat. Miser cultus, h. c. with regard to dress.* *Plin. Pauc.* *Miser ambitiosus, h. c. propter, &c.* — Also, of things, making unhappy, afflicting, distressing, lamentable, miserable, sad. *Cic. fortuna.* *Id. res.* *Id. consolatio.* *Liv. Est nobis miserum, h. c. sad, lamentable.* So, also, *Cic. Est miserrimum.* — Hence, *violent, too great.* *Virg. amor.* — Also, *extravagant, excessive.* *Horat. cultus.* — *¶* Also, *indisposed, ill, sick, diseased.* *Plaut. Trin. 2, 3, 6.* *ex animo, h. c. in mind.* — *¶* Also, *bad, vile, detestable, wretched, miserable.* *Terent. Hominem perditum miserumque.* — Also, of things, *bad, indifferent.* *Cic. praeda.* *Virg. carmen.* *Cels. remedium.* *Propert. Misere luxuriæ tædia, h. c. miserable show in dressing.* — *¶* *Miserum*, in a parenthesis, *what a misfortune! how sad! how lamentable!* *Virg. Pendere poenas Cecropide jussi (miserum!) septena quotannis corpora natorum.*

MISERABILIS (miseror), *e, adj.* to be pitied, deserving of compassion, pitiable, deplorable, miserable, lamentable, wretched, ἔλεεινός. *Cic. squalor.* — *¶* Also, *miserable, lamentable, plaintive, sorrowful, expressing sorrow.* *Cic. vox.* *Id. aspectus.* *Horat. elegi, h. c. mournful.* *Liv. Misera bilior.* — *¶* *Virg. Misera bilis, for miserabiliter.*

MISERABILITER (miserabilis), *adv. pitifully, deplorably, lamentably, sadly, wretchedly, in a mournful manner, so as to excite pity, ἔλεεινός.* *Cic. scribere.* *Id. emori.* *Id. laudare Cæsarem, h. c. to deliver the funeral oration in a mournful manner, and so as to excite pity.* *Senec. Miserabilis.*

MISERANTER (miseror), *adv. pitifully, ἔλεεινός.* *Gell.*

MISERATIO (Id.), *ōnis, f. a feeling of commiseration, compassion, pity, οἰκτιρμός.* *Cic. Cum quadam miseratione.* *Quintilian. Miserationem commovere.* — *¶* Also, *an expressing pity by words, a bewailing, lamentation, loud expression of sorrow in order to excite compassion.* *Cic. and Cæs.* Hence, of orators endeavoring to excite the pity of the judges by speaking in a mournful manner. *Cic. Miseratione mens judicium permovenda.* *Id. Miserationibus uti.* *Quintil. Affectus, qui miseratione constant.*

MISERATOR (Id.), *ōris, m. one that pities 3 a person.* *Terull.*

MISERE (miser), *adv. wretchedly, miserably, pitifully, unhappily, sadly, ἀδύος.* *Cic. vivere.* — *¶* Also, *badly, miserably.* *Plaut. Est misere scriptum.* — *¶* Also, *vehemently, ardently, urgently, pressingly, much.* — *Terent. Quia tam misere hoc esse cupio verum, eo vereor magis, for the very reason that I was so anxious that this should be true, am I the more afraid.* *Id. and Plaut. Misere amare.* *Plaut. deperire amore, h. c. to be deeply or desperately in love.* *Terent. invidere.* *Id. orare aliquid.* *Id. nimis cupere.* *Horat. discedere quærens.* So, also, *Cic. Misere noluit tradere, h. c. he would by no means, or not at all.*

MISERĒD (miser), *es, ui, itum, n. 2. to have compassion, pity.* *Lucret. alicujus.* It is frequently used impersonally. *Cic. Me miseret tui, h. c. I have pity on you.* *Terent. Te miseret mei.* The perfect, *miseruit*, is found in *Apul.* — Also, with an accusat. of the object. *Terent. Menedem vicem miseret me.* — Also, *passively, Miseretur mi tui, I pity you.* *Cic. Ut supplicium misereatur.* *Id. Cave te fratrum misereatur.* *Terent. Me miseritum est tuarum fortunarum.*

MISERĒDOR (Id.), *ēris, ertus and ēritus sum, dep. 2. to pity, commiserate, have pity or compassion on, compassionate, deplore, ἐλεῶ.* *Cic., Virg. and Lic. Also, Quintil. and Hygin. alicui.* — *¶* *Lucret. Miserer, for misereri.*

MISERĒSCĒ (misereo), *is, n. 3. to pity, 3 compassionate, οἰκτίζω.* *Virg. regis.* — Also, *impersonally.* *Terent. Inopis nunc te miserescat mei.*

MISERET. See *Misereo.*

MISERĪA (miser), *æ, f. trouble, misfortune, calamity, misery, wretchedness, unhappy circumstances, τάλαιπωρία.* *Cic. In miseria esse.* *Id. In miseriis versari.* *Id. Nasci in miseriam.* *Id. Levare aliquem miseriis.* *Id. A miseria se eripere.* *Id. A miseriis se vindicare.* *Plaut. Miseras voluptate sedare.* *Sallust. Oneri miseriæque fuere.* *Cic. Miseria præditus, h. c. in misfortune or misery.* *Liv. Miseria plebis, h. c. poverty, debt.* — *¶* Also, *affliction, distress, travail.* *Terent. Miseriam omnem ego capio.* *Id. Expuere omnem ex animo miseriam.* *Cic. Stoici omnia superstitionis sollicitudine et miseria credunt, h. c. anxiety, caution, solicitude.* — *¶* Also, *trouble, labor, fatigue, irksomeness.* *Quintil. Persequi quod quisque nunquam vel contemptissimorum hominum dixerit, aut nimie miseriæ, aut inanis jactantiae est, too irksome or fatiguing.* *Terent. Miseriam capere.* — *¶* Also, *Miseria*, as a person, the daughter of *Ercbus* and *Nat* (night). *Cic.*

MISERICORDIÆ (misericors), *æ, f. mercy, compassion, pity, ἔλεος.* *Cic. Misericordia est ægritudo ex miseria alterius, injuria laborantis. Nemo enim parricidæ, aut proditoris supplicio misericordia commovetur.* *Id. Misericordia commoveri, or, Id. captum esse, or, Id. Misericordiam adhibere, or, Plaut. Misericordias habere, h. c. to have pity.* *Cic. Aliqui tribuere misericordiam, h. c. to show.* *Id. Misericordiam habere, h. c. to excite compassion.* — *Misericordia hominis, subjectively, of a person.* *Cic. populi.* Objectively, towards a person. *Id. paerorum.* — *¶* Also, *mourning, lamentation, sadness, behavior calculated to excite compassion.* *Cæs. Hæc magna cum misericordia fletuque pronuntiantur.* — *¶* Also, *miserable condition, pitious circumstances, distress, misfortune, misery, wretchedness.* *Cic. Q. fragm. 1, 3.*

MISERICORDITER (misericors), *adv. 3 compassionately, mercifully, ἐλεηδόνως.* *Claud. Quadrigar. Crudeliter illi, nos misericorditer.* *Augustin. Misericordius.*

MISERICORS (misereo & cor), *dis, adj. merciful, compassionate, pitiful, of persons and things, ἐλεήμων.* *Cic. Misericordem esse in aliquem.* *Sallust. Sint misericordes in furibus, h. c. in fures.* *Cic. annuus.* *Petron. mors.* *Cic. mendacium.* *Plaut. Misericordior.* *Augustin. Misericordissimus.*

MISERYMŌNIUM (miser), *ii, n. same as 3 Miseria. Labor.*

MISERITER (Id.), *adv. lamentably, mournfully.* *Catull.*

MISERITUDŌ, *inis, f. same as Miseria.* 3 Acc.

MISERITES. See *Misereo.*

MISERŌ, *as, a. 1. same as Miseror.* 3 Acc.

MISERŌR (miser), *āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to deplore, lament, mourn over.* *Plaut. Miserari se.* *Virg. aliquem.* *Cic. ortunam.* *Sallust. casum.* *Cæs. Commune periculum miserabantur.* — *¶* Also, *to have or feel compassion, pity, commiserate, compassionate, οἰκτιρίζω.* *Virg. Juvenem animi miserata represent.* (Here, *animi* is used instead of *animo*, or *animi cause*). *Virg. labores.* *Id. amicum.* *Tacit. casum.* Also, with a genit. *Acc. mei.* *Justin. formæ.* — *¶* Partic. *Miserandus, a, um, lamentable, pitiable.* *Cic. homo.* *Id. Miseranda.* *Id. Miserandum in modum, h. c. in a pitiable manner.*

MISERŌS, *a, um.* See *Misereo.*

MISERŌLĒS, *a, um, adj. same as Miser.* 3 Acc.

MISSIBILIS, *e, adj. same as Missilis.* *Si-* 3 don.

MISSICUS, or **MISSITUS** (mitto), *a, 2 um, adj. discharged from military service.* *Sueton.*

MISSICŪLŌ (Id.), *as, a. 1. to send frequently, be in the habit of sending, πεμπάζω.* *Plaut.*

MISSILIS (Id.), *e, adj. that may be thrown, 2 cast or hurled: missile, missive, βλήτης.* *Liv. lapis.* *Stat. Librans uni sibi missile ferrum, h. c. which none could throw but himself.* *Plin. Misticri longiores aculei, et cum intendit cutem, missiles, h. c. are, as it were, darted by him on missile weapons.* — Hence, *Virg. telum, or, Id. ferrum, or, simply, Liv. Missile, sc. telum, h. c. a missile weapon, a missile.* — *Suet. Res missiles, or, Id. Missilia, h. c. presents thrown by the emperors among the people, as dried fruit, cakes, also tablets, on which there was written how much corn, money or other things those who caught them, should receive.* Hence, *figur. Senec. Missilia fortune.*

MISSIO (Id.), *ōnis, f. a sending, πομπή, ἀποστολή.* *Cic. litterarum.* *Id. legatorum.* *Pandect. Missio in aedes, h. c. a giving possession of.* *Cels. Missio sanguinis, phlebotomy.* — *¶* Also, *a throwing, hurling.* *Vitruv. Jussit extratorum missionem eos circumvallari, h. c. reach.* — *¶* Also, *a releasing or discharging, as of a prisoner.* *Cic. Tusc 1, 48.* — Also, *a delivering from punishment, a pardoning.* *Petron.* — Also, *a leaving alone, a leaving undisturbed.* *Petron.* — Particularly, *a discharging from service or office.* Of soldiers. *Liv. Of the quaestor. Suet. Of gladiators, a permission to leave off fighting for that time or day.* *Martial. Gladiatori læso missionem petere.* *Liv. Sine missione, h. c. to fight even to death, without leaving off, though wounded.* — *¶* Also, *omission.* Hence, *a ceasing, end.* *Cic. ludorum.*

MISSITUS. See *Missicus, a, um.*

MISSITŌ (frequentat. of mitto), *as, āvi, 2 ātum, a. 1. to send frequently, προσάνα- πύπω.* *Liv. auxilia.*

MISSŌR (mitto), *ōris, m. one who throws, 3 casts, hurls, sends, discharges; an archer.* *Cic.*

MISSŌS, *a, um.* See *Mitto.*

MISSŌS (mitto), *us, m. a sending, de- spa'ching, deputing.* *Cæs. Qui missu Cæsaris ventitare consueverat.* *Virg. Æn. 7. 752. Archippi regis missu.* — *¶* Also, *a throwing, hurling, discharge.* *Liv. pili.* — *¶* Also, *a shot.* *Lucret. sagittæ.* — *¶* Also, *the time from the commencement to the end of a race, combat, &c. a match, heat, course, turn.* *Saton.* — Also, *a course at an entertainment, a number of dishes set on the table at once.* *Capitol.*

MISTARIŌS, or **MIXTARIŌS** (misceo), *3 i, m. a vessel in which wine was mixed with water, κῳνός.* *Lucil.*

MISTIM, or **MIXTIM** (mistus, or mix- 3 tus), *adv. promiscuously, mixtly, μίχην.* *Lucret.*

MISTYD, or **MIXTYD** (miscuo), *ōnis*, f. a 3 mixing. *Vitrur.* — ¶ Also, a mixture, that which is mixed, things mixed. *Pal-lad.*

MISTORĀ, or **MIXTORĀ** (Id.), *æ*, f. a mixing, *μῖξις*. *Lucret.* and *Plin.* — Hence, an uniting. *Sueton.* *vitorum atque virtutum.* — Also, copulation. *Lucan.* *Veneris.* Also, without *Veneris*. *Plin.* *In nullo genere æque facilis mistura cum ferro.* — ¶ Also, things mingled together, a mixture, compound. *Colum.*

MISTOS, or **MIXTOS**, *a*, um, partic. from miscuo. — ¶ Adj. mixed, mingled, blended, tempered, joined, united, *μικτός*. *Vell.* *Mixtissimi mores.*

MISTOS, or **MIXTOS** (miscuo), *us*, m. a mixing, mingling. *Colum.*

MISY (μῖσος), *ŷos*, n. a kind of mushroom. *Plin.* 19, 12. — ¶ Also, a kind of mineral, probably yellow copperas or Roman vitriol. *Plin.* 34, 23. — ¶ The genit. *Misys* is found in *Scrib. Larg.* and genit. *Misy* in *Cels.*

MITE (mitis), *adv.* mildly, meekly, gently, *πῆλως*. *Apul.* *Mite connivere.* *Ovid.* *Mitius.* *Cæs.* *Mitissime.*

MITELLĀ (dimin. of *mitra*), *æ*, f. a cap, cof, hood or head-band of silk used by voluptuous persons at entertainments. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a bandage, as for the arm. *Cels.*

MITELLITĀ, or **MITELLICĀ** (mitella), *æ*, f. a sumptuous entertainment. *Sueton.* (according to *Salmasius*, a datione *mitellarum*.)

MITESCĒ (mitis), *is*, n. 3. to grow ripe or 2 mellow, to lose its roughness or harsh flavor, *πέποιμαι, τελεοῖμαι*. *Colum.* *Ūvæ mitescent, h. e. grow ripe.* *Plin.* *mala. Pacuv.* *fruges.* *Varr.* *sorbum.* — Also, to grow soft or tender. *Plin.* *Er-vum mitescit.* *Ovid.* *herbæ.* — ¶ Also, to grow tame, gentle, or tractable, *τεταπεινοῖμαι*. *Liv.* *Peræ quædam nunquam mitescent.* — ¶ Also, of the mind, to grow mild or gentle, become appeased or pacified, be softened or moved, be allayed or assuaged, grow calm, settle, subside. *Horat.* *Neuno adeo feris est, ut non mitescere possit.* *Ovid.* *iram. Clau-dian.* *Mitescere precibus.* *Tacit.* *Pace et otio mitescere.* *Il.* *Seditio mitescit.* *Liv.* *Mitescere discordiæ intestinæ metu communi cœptæ.* — ¶ Also, of inanimate things. *Vetus Poeta ap. Cic.* *Cælum mitescere, arbores frondescere, the air grow mild.* *Liv.* *Mitescere jam hieme, abating, growing milder, becoming more moderate.* *Sil.* *Mitescere cœperat annus.* *Horat.* *Frigora mitescent Ze-phyrus.* *Ovid.* *Freta mitescent, are stilled, become calm.* *Lucan.* *Æquoreosque sales longo mitescere tractu, h. e. loses its saltness.* *Plin.* *Mitescencia Al-pium juga molli in dextra ac læva de-vevitatis coisident, growing more and more accessible.* *Claudinn.* *Nec vanis mitescent flammis votis, are appeased or quelled; lay aside their fury.*

MITHRĀS, or **MITHRĀ** (Μῖθρας), *æ*, m. a Persian deity. *Stat.* — According to Gre-cian and Roman writers, the sun. But, according to the books of *Zendavesta*, a companion and coöperator of the sun in his course. — ¶ Also, the name of the chief priest of *Isis*. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, a cable or rope. *Isidor.* — ¶ It is also written *Mithres*, *Mithras*, and *Mitra*.

MITHRĀX, or **MITRĀX** (μῖθραξ), *ācis*, m. a kind of precious stone, probably a kind of opal. *Plin.* — ¶ It is also called *Mithridax*. *Solin.*

MITHRACŌS (Mithras), *a*, um, adj. re-lating to *Mithras*. *Lamprid.* *sacra, h. e. a festival in his honor.*

MITHRIDĀTEUS (Μιθριδάτης), *a*, um, adj. relating to *Mithridates*. *Manil.*

MITHRIDĀTES (Μιθριδάτης), *is*, m. a name of several persons. *Mithridates* the Great, king of Pontus, waged war against the Romans, was at last conquered by Pompey, and stabbed himself. He fortified his constitution by using antidotes against the poison, with which his enemies attempt-ed to destroy him; and this he did to such a degree, that the poison, which he took in order to put an end to his life, was unavail-ing. He is famous for his antidote, called *Antidotum Mithridaticum*. *Plin.* — ¶ Also the name of the witless against

Flaceus. *Cic.* *Flace.* 17. Hence, *Id.* *Cri-men Mithridaticum, h. e. the accusation brought by him.*

MITHRIDATICŌS (Mithridates), *a*, um, adj. relating to *Mithridates*. *Cic.* *bel-lum.* *Plin.* *antidotum.* *Cic.* *crimen.* See *Mithridates*.

MITHRIDĀTIS, or **MITHRIDĀTYS** 3 (Id.), *a*, um, adj. same as *Mithridaticus*. *Gell.* *antidotum, h. e. the antidote of Mi-thridates.*

MITHRIDAX, *ācis*, f. See *Mithraz*.

MITIFICŌ (mitificus), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a*. 1. to make mild, soft or tender. *Cic.* *Cibus mitificatus, h. e. well digested, concocted, changed into chyle.* — ¶ Also, to make mild or gentle. *Gell.* *homines.* — Hence, to tame. *Plin.* *elephantum.*

MITYFICŌS (mitis & facio), *a*, um, adj. 3 gentle, easy, light. *Sil.*

MITYGABILITER, and **MITYGĀTER** 3 (mitigo), *adv.* mildly, gently. *Cæl.* *Au-relian.*

MITYGĀTIS (Id.), *ōnis*, f. a mitigating, 1 mitigation, softening, soothing, easing, appeasing, assuaging, *ἡμέρωσις, πρῶνσις.* *Cic.*

MITYGATIVŌS (Id.), *a*, um, adj. miti-3 gating, alleviating. *Cæl.* *Aur.*

MITYGĀTORIUS (Id.), *a*, um, adj. miti-2 gating, lenitive, *πραΐντικός.* *Plin.*

MITIGŌ (for *mitem ago, h. e. facio*), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a*. 1. to make mild, soft or ten-der, take away the roughness, sharpness or harshness of a thing, *μαλακῶν.* *Cic.* *fruges, h. e. to make ripe or mellow.* *Id.* *cibum, h. e. to make mild, soft or tender, by cooking or roasting.* *Id.* *agros, h. e. to make fruitful.* *Plin.* *arbores silvestres, h. e. to cultivate.* *Id.* *amaritudinem fru-gum.* *Id.* *cervicium duritias.* — Also, to tame, subdue, check. *Plin.* *rabiem.* *Id.* *pilos, h. e. to thin.* *Senec.* *animal.* *Plin.* *Ep.* *inorbum.* *Ovid.* *iras.* *Cart.* *aures elephantorum ad sonum notum, h. e. to accustom to.* — ¶ Also, to miti-gate, make meek or mild, soften, temper, smooth the asperity of any thing, mollify, assuage, soothe, allay, pacify, ease, ap-pease, relieve, quiet, still. *Cic.* *dolores.* *Id.* *labores.* *Quintil.* *febrem quiete.* *Plin.* *Ep.* *morbum temperantia.* *Plin.* *tormina.* *Cic.* *acerbam severitatem con-dimentis humanitatis.* *Id.* *invidiam extenuando.* *Id.* *animum alicujus.* *Colum.* *querimonias.* *Ovid.* *iras.* *Cic.* *tristitiam.* *Id.* *aliquem.* *Tacit.* *Miti-gare aliquem pecunia, to corrupt, bribe.* *Plin.* *Ep.* *Senatui licet mitigare leges, to moderate, qualify, soften the rigor of.*

MITYS (perhaps from *μετῶν*), *e*, adj. mild, soft, tender, ripe, mellow, mature, not hard, rough or sharp, *μαλακός, πεπτός.* *Virg.* *poma.* *Id.* *uva.* *Id.* *Bacchus, h. e. vinum.* *Ovid.* *succus, se. herbarum.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* *Thucydides fuisse maturi-or et mitior.* — ¶ Also, fruitful. *Ho-rat.* *solum.* — ¶ Also, calm, still, tranquil, placid. *Virg.* *fluvius.* *Sil.* *flam-ma.* *Id.* *flamma, h. e. harmless, in-noxious.* — ¶ Also, mild, gentle, soft, kind, humane, not harsh, rough or severe; easy, light, mild, tolerable, *πῆλως.* *Cic.* *animus.* *Id.* *doctrina.* *Id.* *oratio.* *Id.* *Homo mitissimus.* *Hirt.* *verba.* *Prop.* *servitium.* *Ovid.* *consilium.* *Cic.* *Dol-or mitior.* *Quintil.* *Pœna mitior.* — Also, of animals, tame, gentle. *Ovid.* *taurus.* — Also, with an *accusat.* follow-ing. *Horat.* *Mitior animus, h. e. ani-mo.* — Also, with a *dat.* following. *Ov-id.* *hostibus.* *Tacit.* *penitentia, h. e. towards the penitent.* — ¶ *Mite*, *adv.* See *Mite*.

MITISIME, } See *Mite*.

MITYS.

MITYSCŌLŌS (mitior), *a*, um, adj. some-3 what milder. *Cæl.* *Aur.*

MITRĀ (μίτρα), *æ*, f. n mitre, covering for the head, particularly of women, *ἀνὰ δέσ-μην, μίτρα.* *Ovid.* Hence, *Clodius*, when he went in woman's clothes to the so-lemnities of *Bona Dea*, had on a *mitra*. *Cic.* Also, of fashionable young men, or effeminate persons. *Lucret.* and *Virg.* Probably a cap, hood or cof tied under the chin. *Virg.* *Jen.* 9, 616. It consisted, perhaps, in a broad fillet, which covered the head like a cof, and was tied under the chin with bands. Some suppose it to have been a hat or cap. It was also

formerly worn by the Lydians, Phrygi-ans, Arabians, &c., consequently also by men.

MITRAS, or **MITRA**, *æ*, m. See *Mithras*. **MITRATŌS** (mitra), *a*, um, adj. wearing 2 a mitra. *Plin.*

MITTĒLĀ (Id.), *æ*, f. same as *Mitella*. *Sol.*

MITTIX. See *Miscix*.

MITTŌ (meo, to make go), *is*, *misi*, *mis-sum*, *a*. 3. to let go, let run, cause to go. *Horat.* *equum per ignes.* *Liv.* *curas ex animo, h. e. to dismiss, banish.* *Id.* *exercitum inermem.* *Id.* *hostem e manibus, or de manibus.* *Ovid.* *equos (in the public games).* So also, *Liv.* *quadrigas, or, Horat.* *currus.* *Cæs.* *Mit-titur ex oppido, h. e. he is permitted to leave the town.* *Plant.* *Mitte me, h. e. suffer me to go, do not hinder me from going.* *Liv.* *aliquem (e vinculis).* *Cic.* *aliquem ad mortem, or, Plaut.* *morti, h. e. to or-der to be put to death, or to put to death.* *Cic.* *Luna mittit lucem in terras, h. e. sheds, casts, reflects.* *Id.* *aliquem in ne-gotium, h. e. to give him something to do with business.* *Id.* *se in aliquem, h. e. to proceed against, fall upon, assail, in-vade, attack.* *Virg.* *se in federa, h. e. to enter into or make.* *Cic.* *legiones sub jugum, or, Liv.* *sub jugo, h. e. to make to pass under the yoke.* *Id.* *in suffragi-um, h. e. to canse to vote.* *Cic.* *judices in consilium, to let them deliberate upon a matter, and afterwards take their votes, or, to send the judges to make out their ver-dict.* *Ovid.* *lares sub titulum, h. e. to put up a house for sale or hire.* — ¶ Also, to let go, leave alone. *Horat.* *cutem.* *Terent.* *aliquem.* So also, *Cic.* *Facere aliquem missum, to let go, let alone, trouble not.* — ¶ Also, to let go, let be, omit, pass over, waive, forbear, cease, give over. *Liv.* *ambages.* *Cic.* *prælia, h. e. to say nothing of.* *Id.* *de amissa max-ima parte exercitus, h. e. not to speak of.* Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Terent.* *male loqui, h. e. do not, &c.* Also, with *quod* following. *Cic.* *Mitto, quod per-icula subire paratissimus fueris.* So, also, *Id.* *Missum facere aliquid, for mittere.* — Also, to let be, not to care for, not to trouble one's self about, to slight. *Cic.* *Missos facere honores.* — Also, to throw away, lay aside, dismiss, drop, give over, put an end to. *Liv.* *odium.* *Virg.* *timorem.* *Id.* *certamen.* So also, *Ter-ent.* *Facere aliquid missum.* — ¶ Also, to let go, dismiss. *Liv.* *milites, h. e. to discharge, disband.* So also, *Auct. B.* *Afric.* *Missum facere aliquem.* So, al-so, *Sueton.* *Uxorem missam facere, h. e. to put away, repudiate.* *Plant.* *Feminam mittere.* *Cæs.* *senatum.* So also, *Liv.* *prætorium.* *Cic.* *lictiores.* — ¶ Also to set at liberty, discharge, release. *Liv.* *Mitti eum jubere.* Hence, *Manumitto.* (See *Manumitto*.) So also, *Cæs.* and *Nep.* *Missum facere.* — ¶ Also, to let or cause to go out from one's self or another person; to send or put forth, pro-duce, emit. *Cels.* *Mittere sanguinem, or, Id.* *Mittere sanguinem alicui, h. e. to let blood, bleed, φλεβοτομεῖν.* *Figur.* *Cic.* *provincia, h. e. to plunder, drain, impoverish.* *Plin.* *florem, h. e. to bloss-om, put forth flowers.* So also, *Id.* *foli-um.* *Colum.* *radices.* *Cic.* *vocem, h. e. to utter, speak, say, sound.* So, also, *Cæs.* *orationem.* — Hence, *Mit-tere signum, to give, show a mark or sign.* *Cæs.* *timoris.* *Lucret.* *sanguinis h. e. to have a mark of blood, look bloody.* — ¶ Also, to send, despatch, *πέμπω, στέλλω.* *Cæs.* and *Cic.* *legatos ad ali-quem.* *Nep.* *Mittere, for legatos mit-tere.* *Cæs.* *alicui aliquem auxilium.* *Nep.* *litteras ad aliquem, or, Cic.* *alicui.* *Id.* *Misi, qui diceret, for misi aliquem, qui, &c.* So also, *Pompej.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* *Missum facere.* — It is also followed by an *infinit.* instead of the *supine*. *Terent.* *Misit orare.* — Hence, of countries which produce certain products in great quantities, to produce, yield, af-ford. *Virg.* *India mittit ebur.* *Ovid.* *Tura nec Euphrates, nec miserat India costum.* — Also, to send, inspire with. *Virg.* *alicui mentem.* — Also, to write, inform, send word to, either by letter or word of mouth, *ἐπιστέλλειν.* *Cic.* *Curio misi, ut medio honos haberetur, h. e.*

¶ Also, *muddling, ordinary*. Cic. *genus dicendi*. Plin. *oculi*. Tacit. *eques*, *h. e. of moderate fortune*. Id. *amnes*, *h. e. not deep, shallow*. — ¶ Also, *bad, mean, small, little, few, scanty, short, brief*. Cic. *pecunia*. Quintil. *tempus*. Tacit. *laus*. Horat. *acervus, hospitium*. Cic. *Græcis hoc modicum est, h. e. not frequent with, &c.* — Also, *with a genit. following*. Vellei. *virium, for viribus, h. e. of middling strength*. So, also, Tacit. *originis, h. e. of moderate origin*. Id. *pecuniæ, h. e. not very rich*. Id. *voluptatum, h. e. moderate in his pleasures*. Id. *dignationis, h. e. not much in favor with the emperor*. — Hence, *Modico*, in a short time. Apul. *Modico regressa, h. e. after a short time*. Id. *Modico prius quam, &c. h. e. a short time before*. So, also, Id. *Dolor modico ante sedatus est*. Id. *Modico secus progredi, h. e. to go a little further*. — *Modicum*, adverbially, a little. Apul. *Modicum te progressum tetricis arabit anus*.

MODIFICATIO (modifico), *ōnis, f. a* 2 measuring of a thing. Senec. *versum*. Gell. *verborum, h. e. construction*.

MODIFICATOR (Id.), *ōris, m. one that* 3 gives a proper measure to a thing; one that measures and duly manages it. Apul. *peritus, h. e. a musician*.

MODIFICUS (modificus), *as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to measure properly, as syllables, &c.* — Hence, *Modificatus, a, um*. Cic. *verba*. Id. *membra*. — ¶ Also, *to set a measure to; to moderate*. Apul. *Corpora modificata, h. e. temperata*.

MODIFICOR (Id.), *āris, ātus sum, dep. l.* 3 to measure. Gell. *Comprehensa mensura Herculanæi pedis, quanta longinquitas corporis ei mensure conveniret, secundum naturalem membrorum omnium inter se competentiam, modificatus est*. — ¶ Also, *to moderate, set a measure*. Apul. *Desiderijs modificari*. Id. *in sumptibus, h. e. to keep a measure, moderate one's self*.

MODIFICUS (modus & facio), *a, um, adj.* 3 measured. Anson.

MODIMPÉRATOR (for modi imperator), *3 ōris, m. one who prescribed at a feast how much each person should drink, the director of a feast, τροφιστάρχης*. Varr.

MODIOLUS (dimin. of modius), *i, m. a* 2 small measure. — Hence, *a kind of drinking-vessel*. Paulect. — ¶ Also, *a bucket on the wheel of a water-engine*. Vitruv. So, also, Id. *Modioli gemelli, h. e. a sucker of a foreign-pump*. — ¶ Also, *the case of the rope of a catapulta or balista*. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, *the nave or stock of a wheel in which the spokes are fixed, τροχὸν, πλῆμν*. Vitruv. — *Modioli* are also mentioned as belonging to an oil-press. Cato. — ¶ Also, *a surgical instrument; a sort of trephine or trepan, χοιρίκιον*. Cels.

MODIUM, *i, n. and, more frequently,* 2 **MODIUS** (μόδιος), *ii, m. a modius; the* chief Roman measure used principally for things dry, somewhat more than a peck English. It contained sixteen sextarii, or the sixth part of a Grecian medimnus. Cic. *tritici*. Id. *salis*. Hence, of a very rich person. Horat. *Modio nummos metiri*. — Hence, Cic. *Pleno modio, abundantly, by the bushel*. — Cic. *Modium, for modiorum*. — ¶ Also, *same as tertia pars jugeri*. Pallad.

MODUS (modus), *adv. only, but*. Cic. *Vide modo, h. e. see only*. Terent. *Vine modo, h. e. only allow*. Cic. *Qui modo scire curaverit, h. e. only; but; so much as cares*. — *Si modo, if only, provided that*. Cic. *In hac arte, si modo est hæc ars, nullum est præceptum, quomodo verum inveniatur, h. e. if it can be called an art*. — *Dummodo, or dum modo, provided that*. (See *Dummodo*.) Also, *without dum*. Cic. *Modo ne summa turpitudinem sequatur*. — *Modo nt, only that*. Cic. *Modo ut vita suppetat*. — Hence, *Modo non, almost, nearly, all but, μὲν οὐκ*. Terent. *Modo non montes auri pollicens*. — *Modo, only, alone*. Hence, *Non modo, not only, not merely, sometimes followed by sed (verum) etiam (quoque), and sometimes not; in the latter case, it may generally be rendered not merely; or, not to say*. Cic. *Nullum dictum, non modo factum*

intercessit, h. e. much less. Id. *Non modo plura sed pauciora, h. e. I will not say, &c.* Id. *Num me fessellit non modo res, verum dies? h. e. I will not say, &c.* Id. *Non modo timet, verum etiam fert, h. e. I will not say; or, not merely fears, but actually suffers*. — *Non modo* signifies, also, *far less or much less, when it is preceded by ne — quidem*. Cic. *Tusc. l. 38. Ne sues id quidem velint, non modo ipse, h. e. and far less he*. — The latter non of the expression *non (nullus, nemo, &c.) modo non* is frequently omitted, when *sed vix*, and especially when *ne quidem*, follows. Liv. *Ut non modo ad expeditiones, sed vix ad quietas stationes viribus sufficerent*. Cic. *Non modo facere, sed ne cogitare quidem audebit*. Id. *Non modo quiescere, sed ne spirare quidem*. But, *Non modo non, sed ne quidem*, occurs also. Liv. *Non modo non patricium, sed ne civem quidem*. Cic. *Non modo non mortuus, sed ne natus quidem*. — *Modo* denotes also simply, merely. Cic. *Quæ secundis rebus delectationem modo habere videbantur, nunc vero etiam salutem*. — ¶ Also, of time, *a short time since, a little while since, lately, ὀπί*. Cic. *In qua urbe modo gratia, auctoritate floruius, in ea nunc iis omnibus caremus*. Id. *Nuper homines nobiles ejusmodi: et quid dico ruper? immo vero modo, ac plane paulo ante vidimus, qui forum ac basilicas ornarent*. — It is also used of a time of several days, weeks or years. Cic. *Off. 2, 21. Modo hoc malum in rempublicam invasit, h. e. not long ago (though, as Gronov. thinks, a space of nearly 70 years is meant)*. Liv. 22, 14. *Modo Lutatius, &c. not long ago, h. e. twenty-five years ago*. — Also, *now, just now, but this moment*. Terent. *Advenis modo? h. e. are you but this moment arrived?* Phædr. *Vos modo, inquit, parcite: occasione rursus erumpam data, h. e. for the present, in the mean time*. Ovid. *Tu modo tende plagas, h. e. meanwhile do you lay your snares*. — Also, of future time, immediately. Terent. *Domum modo ibo, h. e. I shall go presently*. — *Modo — modo, now — now, at one moment — at another, sometimes — sometimes*. Terent. *Modo ait, modo negat, h. e. he sometimes says yes, sometimes no*. Cic. *Modo hoc, modo illo modo*. — *Et modo, in enumerating or recounting several things, and then again, another time*. Propert. — *Et modo — et modo, sometimes — sometimes*. Propert. l. 15 (14), 3, sq. — It is sometimes repeated more than once. Cic. *Modo subacti, modo domiti, modo militati*. — Either for the first or the second modo another word is sometimes put. Sallust. *Modo — interdum*. Id. *Sæpe — modo*. Id. *Modo — tum autem*. Id. *Modo — modo — tum*. Ovid. *Modo — nunc*. Tacit. *Modo — aliquando*. Sueton. *Modo — nonnumquam*. — ¶ The last syllable is used long in Cic. *N. D. 2, 42. ex Arat.* — ¶ *Non modo* proceeds from the less to the greater; *non tantum* forms a transition from the greater to the less; *non solum* leaves it undetermined, which is the greater.

MODULABILIS (modulor), *e, adj. that* 3 can be sung, or played upon a musical instrument. Calp.

MODULAMEN (Id.), *īnis, n. modulation,* 3 melody, harmony, euphony. Gell.

MODULAMENTUM (Id.), *i, n. same as* 3 *Modulamen*. Gell.

MODULANTE (modulatus), *adv. measuredly, according to measure, keeping time, to time, harmoniously, musically*. Cic. *eannere*. Gell. *Verba modulatus collocata, h. e. with greater regard to harmony*.

MODULATOR (modulor), *ōnis, f. a meas-* 2 uring according to certain rules or proportions, measure, proportion, μέτρος. Vitruv. *operis*. Gell. *incedendi, h. e. a marching or walking to time*. — ¶ Particularly, in music and poetry, measure, modulation, inflection, harmoniousness, melody, ἀρμονία. Quintil. *pedum*. Id. *scenica*. Id. *vocis, h. e. melodiousness*. Anson. *musica, h. e. harmony*. Vitruv. *Genera modulationum tria*.

MODULATOR (Id.), *ōris, m. one that meas-* 2 ures by rule or proportion, as a modulator, tuner, composer, songster. Horat. *Quamvis tacet Heringenes, cantor tamen, atque optimus est modulator, h. e. a musician*. Colum. *vocis et cantus*. **MODULATRIX** (modulator), *icis, f. she* 3 that measures, regulates, or arranges any thing according to certain rules. Ter-tull.

MODULATOR (Id.), *us, m. same as Modu-* latio. Senec. *canoras, h. e. music, play-* ing upon the guitar.

MODULATOR, *a, um, particip. from mod-* ulor. — ¶ Adj. *measured, adjusted, well-regulated or proportioned, harmoni-* ous, symmetrical, melodious, tuneful, musical. Plin. *sonus*. Ovid. *verba*. Gell. *Oratio modulator*. Flor. *Modulatissimum tibiurum aut fidium cantus*.

MODULOR (modulus), *āris, ātus sum,* dep. l. to measure, measure by a certain standard, μέτρο. Gell. *In modulanda status longitudinisque ejus (Herculis) præstantia*. — Hence, *to arrange properly, to regulate*. Plin. *Ita modulanto natura*. — ¶ Figur. *to measure*. Cic. *Hominum aures vocem modulatur, h. e. measure, perceive the melodiousness*. — Hence, *to dance, express by dancing*. Liv. *sonum vocis pulsu pedum, h. e. beating time with their feet to the music of their voice*. — Also, *to sing, play on an instrument*. Virg. *carmina*. Tibull. *lyram, h. e. to strike*. — Also, *to compose a poem*. Calp. *cantus*. — Also, *passively*. Suet. *Modulata carmina, h. e. songs that are sung*. Horat. *Barbitos modulatus alicui, h. e. ab aliquo*. — ¶ See, also, *Modulatus, a, um*.

MODULUS (dimin. of modus), *i, m. a* measure, that by which any thing is measured, μέτρον. Sueton. *Dimensus ad corporis sui modulum*. Horat. *Ab imo ad summum moduli bipedalis, h. e. from heel to toe thou art scarcely two feet*. Id. *Metiri se suo modulo, h. e. to measure himself by his own standard, to be contented with his own condition*. — ¶ Also, in architecture, a module. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, in aqueducts, the conduit-pipe connected with the reservoir, into which other smaller pipes are inserted. Frontin. — ¶ Also, a measure or measuring of tones or syllables by time, time, measure, melody, music. Plin. and Gell.

MODUS (probably from Hebr.), *i, m. a* measure by which any thing is measured. Varr. *Modi, quibus metirentur rura*. — ¶ Also, measure, quantity, size, length, circumference. Cas. *Agri certus modus*. Plaut. and Horat. *Modus agri, h. e. a piece of ground*. Colum. *In eundem modum musti adicere, h. e. a quantity equal to that of must*. Arp. *Hæstæ modum duplicavit*. Liv. *Superare humanarum virium modum*. Apul. *Modus gestaminum, h. e. the quantity of things to be carried*. — Hence, *a measure that should always be observed, due measure*. Cic. *Modum adhibere rei, h. e. not to be immoderate*. Id. *Modum adhibere rei, or, Liv. in re, h. e. to observe measure*. Sallust. *Sine modo, h. e. without measure, without moderation*. Cic. *Extra or præter modum, h. e. beyond measure, immoderately*. — Hence, *moderation*. Cic. *Tantum Cæsar in summa potestate modum nullo modo præterire possum*. — Also, in music, measure or time, μέτρος. — Of verses, measure, rhythm. Horat. *Sat.* — Hence, *Modi, time, tune, music*. Liv. *Saltare ad tibicinis modos, h. e. to dance to the sound of the flute*. Cic. *Flebilis modis concinere*. Horat. *Fidibus Latinis Thebanos aptare modos (of lyric poetry)*. — ¶ Also, *limits, bounds, end, restriction*. Liv. *Facere modum sumptibus, h. e. to set bounds or limits to*. Id. *Modum imponere magistratui*. Cic. *Flabet ista ratio (rule) quendam modum*. Stat. *Quis erit sævire modus*. Cic. *Modum lugendi facere*. Id. *Modum statuere, or, constituere alicui rei*. Prop. *Modus vitæ, h. e. the fixed space, duration, time, period of life, τοῦ βίου τέλος*. — ¶ Also, *rule, prescription*. Liv. *In modum venti, h. e. according to the direction of the wind, as the wind blows*. Id. *Alia*

modum belli ac pacis facere, *h. e. to give laws.* — *¶* Also, *manner, way, method, fashion.* Cic. concludendi. *Id.* hominis occidendi. — Hence, *Modo, in modum, ad modum, with a genit. or adject. following, is frequently rendered, like, as, in the manner of.* Liv. Servorum modo, *h. e. like slaves.* *Id.* In vaticinantis modum. Cic. Hostilem in modum, *h. e. in a hostile manner, like enemies.* Cæs. Mirum in modum. *Id.* Ad hunc modum locuti sunt, *h. e. to this effect.* Liv. Ad modum fugientium. Cic. Humano modo peccare. Nep. Tali modo, *h. e. in such a manner.* Prop. Quocumque modo, *h. e. by all means, under all circumstances.* *Id.* Quovis modo imperare, *h. e. according to one's pleasure.* Cic. Nullo modo, *h. e. by no means.* *Id.* Omni modo, *h. e. by all means, very much, urgently, pressingly.* *Id.* Aliquo modo, *h. e. in some measure.* *Id.* Quodam modo, *h. e. in a certain measure.* So, also, *Id.* Majorem in modum, *h. e. very much.* Terent. Omnibus modis, *h. e. in every possible manner.* Also, completely, entirely. *Id.* Omnibus modis miser sum. Cic. and Terent. Multis modis, *h. e. very, very much.* — *¶* Modi verborum, *moods.* Quintil.

MŒCHĀ (μοιχῆ), *æ, f. an adulteress.*

3 Horat.

MŒCHĪA (μοιχεία), *æ, f. adultery.* Ter-

3 tull.

MŒCHILĒ (mœchus), *is, n. adultery, or, a place where adultery is committed.* Petron. 113. (Ed. Anton. reads cubile.)

MŒCHIMŒNIUM (Id.), *ii, n. adultery.*

3 Labeo.

MŒCHISSŌ (as if μοιχίζω, from μοιχός),

3 as, *n. l. to commit adultery.* Plant.

MŒCHŌCINĒDŌS (μοιχοκινῆδός), *i, m.*

3 an adulterer, a fornicator. Lucil.

MŒCHŌR (mœchus), *āris, ātus sum,*

3 dep. 1. to fornicate, commit adultery,

μοιχεύω. Horat.

MŒCHŌS (μοιχός), *i, m. a fornicator,*

3 adulterer, gallant, debauchee, μοιχός. Ter-

rent, and Horat.

MŒNĒ (allied with munio), *is, n. the*

wall of a town. Eun. Commonly used

in the plur. mœnia, τὰ τεῖχη, the wall or

walls of a town. Cic. and Nep. — Hence,

in general, anything by which a thing

is inclosed, walls, exterior circumference.

Ovid. navis. Lucrēt. mundi. Ovid.

cœli. Lucrēt. theatri. — *¶* Also, the

town itself, or the buildings of a town.

Cic. Mœnibus ipsis intra mœnia nulla

perniciēs comparabitur. Virg. Mœnia

triplici circumdata muro. — *¶* Also,

a habitation, residence. Virg. ditis, *h. e.*

palace of Pluto; but at the same time,

also, habitation of the departed.

MŒNĒRĀ, for Munera. Lucrēt. 3

MŒNĪX, *i, m. n. walls.* (See Mœne.) —

Also, for munia, offices, places of trust.

Plant. — Also, taxes, burden, expenses.

Plant.

MŒNĪŌ (mœne), *is, i, i, itum, to inclose*

or fortify with walls. Plant.

MŒNĪS, *is, m. the Main, n river of Ger-*

many. Mela. — It is also called Mœnus.

Tacit.

MŒRĒ (μοῖρα), *æ, f. fate.* Sidon. 3

MŒRĒŌ, and **MĒRĒŌ** (unc.), *es, ui, n.*

and a. 2. to mourn, be sad, grieve, λυπεύ-

μαι. Cic. alienis bonis. — Hence, Mœ-

rens, or mœrens, grieving, sad, sorrowful.

Cic. homo. Ovid. vultus. Cic. fletus.

— *¶* Also, transitively, *to mourn over,*

bemoan, bemoil, lament. Cic. casum, mor-

tem. — Also, with an accusat. and in-

finis, following. Cic. patriam nimirum

tarde concidere. — *¶* Also, *to utter*

mournfully, or sadly. Ovid. Talia mœ-

rent. — *¶* Also, impersonally. Anl.

Mœretur, *h. e. they mourn.* — *¶* The

perfect, &c. seem not to occur.

MĒRĒŌR, or **MĒRĒŌR**, same as Mœ-

reo. Varr.

MĒRĒŌR, and **MĒRĒŌR** (mœreo, or mœ-

reo), *ōris, m. a mourning, sadness, great*

grief, sorrow. Terent. In mœreore esse,

or, Cic. jacere. *Id.* Mœreore confici.

Id. Mœreorem atque luctum deponere.

MĒRĒŌS, *i, m. n. wall, same as Mœrus.*

3 Lucrēt. and Virg.

MŒSĪA, *æ, f. a province of Hungary, now*

Serbia and Bulgaria. It was divided

into Superior and Inferior. — Hence,

Mœsīcūs, *a, um, adj. Mæsan.* Plin. —

Mœsīacus, *a, um, adj. Mæsan.* Suet.

— The inhabitants are called Mæsi.

Entrop.

MŒSTĒ, or **MĒSTĒ** (mæstus, or mæ-

stus), *adv. sorrowfully, sadly.* Auct. ad

Herenn.

MŒSTIFICŌ, or **MĒSTIFICŌ** (mæ-

stus, or mæstus, & facio), *as, āvi, ātum,*

a. 1. to sadden, make sorrowful. An-

gustin.

MŒSTĪTER, or **MĒSTĪTER** (mæstus,

or mæstus), *adv. sadly.* Plant.

MŒSTĪTĪA, or **MĒSTĪTĪA** (Id.), *æ, f.*

sadness, grief, sorrow. Cic. Esse in

mæstitia. — *¶* Also, *mournful state*

or condition. Cic. orationis. Colum.

hiemis.

MŒSTYTŪDŌ, or **MĒSTYTŪDŌ** (Id.),

3 *inis, f. sadness.* Plant.

MŒSTŌ, or **MĒSTŌ** (Id.), *as, a. 1. to*

make sad, grieve, afflict. Labeo.

MŒSTŌS, or **MĒSTŌS** (mæreo, or mœ-

reo), *a, um, adj. sad, mourning, sorrow-*

ful, afflicted, λυπηρός. Cic. senex. *Id.*

Mæstior. Virg. Mæstissimus. Justin.

castra. Ovid. manus. *Id.* collum. —

Hence, *sad, gloomy.* Virg. Neci mæ-

stem demittit. Val. Flac. Mæstissimus

ira. Cic. Incultus, horridus, mæstus.

— *¶* Also, *mourning, manifesting*

mourning, joined with mourning. Auct.

ad Herenn. vultus. Prop. tuba. Ovid.

coma. Virg. questus. Prop. vestis,

h. e. a mourning dress. — *¶* Also,

foreboding mourning. Ovid. avis. —

¶ Also, *causing mourning or sadness.*

Ovid. funus. Virg. timor. Ovid. tec-

um, *h. e. dangerous.*

MŒGŌNTĪACUM, *i, n. the town Mainz,*

in Germany. Entrop.

MŒLĀ (μῶλη), *æ, f. any kind of mill.*

Hence, *a mill turned by horses or asses.*

Cic. and Ovid. — Also, *a mill turned by*

the hand, a hand-mill, χειρόμυλον. Cic.

and Colum. Such hand-mills were also

used in ships. Liv. 23, 45. — Also, *a*

water-mill. Pallud. Mola aquaria, or,

Cod. Just. aquæ. — *¶* Mole, mill-

stones. Vitruv. — *¶* Also, *grits or*

grains of corn coarsely ground and mixed

with salt, which used to be strewn on the

victim. Hence, Plant. and Horat. Mo-

la salsa, or, simply, Cic. Mola. It was

also used in sorcery, as a charm. Virg.

— *¶* Also, *a moon-calf, mole, false con-*

ception. Plin. — *¶* Gell. 13, 22. Mole,

h. e. perhaps, daughters of Mars.

MŒLĀRĪS (mola), *e, adj. of or belong-*

ing to a mill, μυλῆος. Plin. lapis, *h. e. n. mill-*

stone, μυλῆος λίθος. — Hence, Molaris,

sc. lapis, a mill-stone; also, any large

stone. Virg. and Ovid. — *¶* Also,

grinding. Juvenal. Molares, *sc. dentes,*

h. e. the check-teeth, jaw-teeth, grinders,

μῶλαι, μυλῆται ὀδόντες.

MŒLĀRĪŌS (Id.), *a, um, adj. belonging*

to a mill, relating to grinding, μυλῆος.

Cato. asinus, *h. e. an ass that turns a*

mill.

MŒLĒNDĀRĪŌS (Id.), *a, um, adj. of n*

3 mill, μυλωθρῆος. Pandect. asina, meta.

MŒLĒNDĀRĪŌS, *a, um, adj. same as*

3 Molaris. Ammian. metas. Inscr.

Molendinarius, a miller.

MŒLĒS (perhaps from μοχλεύω), *is, f. a*

mass, heap, lump of huge bulk or weight,

ὄγκος, μέγεθος. Ovid. Chaos, rudis

indigestaque moles. — Hence, huge

buildings, mounds, dikes, piers, are

called moles; particularly, piles of

stone, wood, old ships put into the sea

to form a foundation for the nger.

Cic. Mole lapidum a mari disjunctus,

h. e. a dam made of stones. Liv. Ponti-

bus ac molibus, *h. e. dams.* Cic. Moles

oppositæ fluctibus, *h. e. dams, dikes.*

Cart. Jamque paululum moles aquam

eminēbat, et simul aggeris latitudo cres-

cebat. — Particularly, *a dam in the sea in*

order to afford shelter to the fish in tem-

pestuous weather. Horat. Od. 3, 1, 34.

Contracta pisces æquora sentiunt, jac-

tis in altum molibus. — So, also, of large

buildings. Cic. Extructæ moles. Hor.

Regiæ moles. *Id.* Moles propinqua

nubibus. Cic. Insane substructionum

moles, *h. e. huge buildings.* — Also, of a

tomb-hill. Virg. Ingenti mole sepul-

cra inponit, for ingentem molem sepul-

cra. — Moles belli, of large machines

used at sieges, or of preparations for besieging. Liv. Refectis vineis aliaque mole belli. (Agger and turris are particularly meant in this passage.) Virg. Molibus oppugnat urbem. — It may also be rendered *preparations for war, sieges, &c.* Tacit. Tota belli mole secuturus, *h. e. with the whole army and every thing belonging to it.* Liv. Majore mole bellum parare. — *¶* Also, *burden, trouble, pains, labor, difficulty.* Liv. Majore mole pugnare. *Id.* Minor moles fuit. *Id.* Transveham non magna mole, *h. e. with no considerable difficulty.* Virg. Tante molis erat, *h. e. it was a work of such labor and difficulty.* — Hence, *burden, difficulty, distress, misfortune, calamity.* Liv. Major domi exorta moles. — *¶* Also, *greatness, burden, weight.* Liv. exercitus. *Id.* imperii. Cic. invidie. *Id.* mali. Liv. pugna. Ovid. clipei. — Also, *vehemence, violence.* Horat. Ruit mole sua. — Also, *power, strength.* Sil. juventa. *Id.* Hereulea. — *¶* Also, *a crowd, compact body, lump.* Tacit. curarum. Ovid. Moles jacta. Virg. Densa ad muros mole feruntur. Val. Fluce. In arcta mole virum.

MŒLĒSTĒ (molestus), *adv. with trouble to one's self.* Cic. ferre, *h. e. to suffer with reluctance, not to like, to be displeased with, take a thing ill, take it unkindly or to heart.* *Id.* Molestius ferre. *Id.* Molestissime ferre. — *¶* Also, *with trouble to others, in a troublesome, disagreeable or offensive manner.* Quint. uti affectionibus. Gell. Confabricari originem vocabuli nimis moleste atque odiose. Curt. Anici moleste seduli. Aug. ap. Suet. scribere, *h. e. obscurely, unintelligibly.*

MŒLĒSTĪA (Id.), *æ, f. trouble felt by a person, troublesomeness, uncasiness, discontent, dissatisfaction, chagrin, molestation, annoyance, disgust, dislike, δυσχέρεια, ὄγκος.* Cic. Fasces habent molestiam, *h. e. occasion or carry along with them.* *Id.* Habeo illam molestiam, quod, &c. *Id.* Molestiam ex re trahere, *h. e. to be troubled, grieved, or vexed.* *Id.* capere, *h. e. to get out of humor.* *Id.* aliquid aspergere, or, exhibere, or, Terent. afferre, *h. e. to occasion.* — Molestia denotes, also, *that which is troublesome or annoying.* Plin. Molestia in facie. *h. e. spots, &c.* — *¶* Also, *trouble occasioned to others.* Cic. Elegantia diligens sine molestia, *h. e. without affliction, not carried too far so as to be disagreeable to the audience.*

MŒLĒSTŌ (Id.), *as, a. 1. to molest, annoy,*

3 trouble, λυπέω, τείρω. Petron. aliquem.

MŒLĒSTŌS (moles), *a, um, adj. trou-*

blesome, painful, offensive, irksome, grie-

vous, unisome, unseasonable, importunate,

teasing, uncasy, δυστυχής, δυσφάπος,

ἀνιδόος. Cic. provincia. *Id.* Alieui

esse molestum. *Id.* labor. *Id.* Nihil

molestum. *Id.* Arrogantia est moles-

tissima. — *¶* Also, *offensive or trouble-*

some by excessive nicety, affected, labored.

Cic. veritas. Ovid. verba. Tib. ap. Suet.

dialectos, *h. e. unintelligible.* Suet. Molestissimus exactor Latini sermonis,

h. e. an affected observer of the rules of

the Latin language. — *¶* Mortiol. tu-

nica, *h. e. the troublesome coat.* (It was

made of inflammable materials, and those

condemned to be burnt, were obliged to

put it on.) — *¶* Also, *difficult.* Pandect.

separatio. — *¶* Also, *injurious, hurtful,*

dangerous. Catull. Otium tibi moles-

tum est.

MŒLĒTRĪNA (molo), *æ, f. a mill, μυλῶν.*

MOLINUS (mola), a, um, adj. *belonging to a mill.* Tertull. saxum, h. e. a mill-stone.

MOLIS, is, a. 4. same as *Molior*. 3Frontin.

MOLIOR (moles), iris, itus sum, dep. 4. *to set one's self in motion, get ready, to endeavor to perform any thing, exert one's self to get somewhere, to attempt something difficult, make a powerful effort, take pains and labor, struggle, strive, labor, toil, move or stir with great exertion, επιχειρέω.* Terent. Dum moliantur, dum comuntur, annus est. Cic. Agam per me ipse et moliar. Tacit. Erat insula, in quam gladiatores navibus molientes, Germani nando praelebantur. Id. Paululum adversus praesentem formidinem molitus, h. e. after a short struggle with, &c. Apul. Pompa moliebat. — Hence, to depart or endeavor to depart. Liv. Molientem hinc Hannibalem. Id. Quaedam naves, dum molimur a terra, captæ. — ¶ Also, to set in motion with effort, or by exerting one's self. Virg. bipennem in vites, h. e. strike against. Liv. ancoras, h. e. to hoist or weigh anchor. Virg. and Liv. terram, h. e. to dig, plough, till, work, cultivate. Liv. portam, or, Tacit. fores, h. e. to break down, pull down, break open, open the gate. Liv. corpora ex somno, h. e. to rouse from sleep. Virg. habenas, h. e. to manage, direct. — Hence, to throw, cast, hurl. Virg. fulmina. Id. ignem, sc. at the enemy. — Hence, to remove, displace. Liv. montes sede sua. Id. objecta onera. — Also, to endeavor to remove. Liv. obices. — Figur. to endeavor to shake, undermine, weaken or destroy. Liv. fidem, h. e. credit. — Also, to undertake, make, particularly if it be done with exertion, labor, pains, or difficulty. Cic. aliquid cum labore. Virg. viam, h. e. to make or force his way. Ovid. animum, h. e. to make, procure to one's self. Colum. opera, h. e. to labor. Virg. laborem, h. e. to undertake, take upon one's self. Cic. nulla opera, h. e. to do nothing. Virg. iter, h. e. to continue, pursue. — Also, to undertake, intend, design, plot, project, meditate. Cic. Quid ille in praeda molitus sit. Id. Nihil est quod moliare. h. e. your undertaking is in vain. Id. alicui calamitatem, h. e. to endeavor to bring into. Id. alicui insidiam, h. e. to lay snares. Liv. defectionem. Ovid. triumphos, h. e. to endeavor to obtain. — Hence, with an infinitive following, to endeavor, attempt, undertake. Cic. Minam efficere moliens deus. Val. Flacc. fallere. Id. duræ natum subducere sorti. — Also, to strive after, aim at, procure to one's self, endeavor to obtain. Liv. regnum. Id. alia præsidia. Sil. Omni lectum molitur ab ense. Petron. gratiam, h. e. to hunt after. — Also, to excite, cause, occasion, produce, make. Cic. hæc sunt in animis iudicium molientiæ. Virg. moram. Id. morbos. Cels. vorandi facultatem. Colum. Cæcilie morsus suppurationem molitur, h. e. promotes. — Also, to build, erect, raise, rear, make. Virg. muros. Id. arcem, h. e. to build or to lay the foundation of. Flor. ædem. Virg. locum, h. e. to prepare. — Also, to make a wall before one's self, or any thing like a wall, for defence. Liv. Ad molientum clivellæ, &c.

MOLITIO (molior), ñis, f. a putting a thing in motion. Colum. agri, h. e. a ploughing, digging, cultivating. — ¶ Also, an undertaking, attempting, preparing any thing with labor, pains or effort. Cic. recrua. — ¶ Also, a tearing or pulling out, demolishing. Liv. valli.

MOLITOR (Id.), ñis, m. an attempter, a builder, architect, machinist, contriver, μηχανητής. Cic. Effector mundi, molitor Iason. Ovid. Primæ ratis molitor Iason. Tacit. cædis. Sæton. rem novarum. Senec. scelerum.

MOLITOR (molo), ñis, m. a miller, μύλον. mulieris (sensu obscuro). — Figur. A-

MOLITRIX (molitor), ñis, f. a female contriver, attempter, beginner. Sæton.

MOLITUS, a, um. See *Molo*.

MOLITUS, a, um. See *Molior*.

MOLLE (mollis), es, n. 2. to be soft. 3 Theod. Prisc.

MOLLESCO (molleo), is, n. 3. to grow or become soft, lose its hardness, μαλακύνωμαι. Ovid. — ¶ Also, to become mild, soft or gentle. Lucret. and Ovid. — ¶ Also, to become effeminate or unmanly. Ovid.

MOLLICELLUS (dimin. of mollis), a, um, 3a, um, adj. somewhat soft, slender, or delicate. Catull.

MOLLICINA (mollis), æ, f. a soft garment of fine cloth, μαλακὸν ἱμάτιον. Non.

MOLLICOMES (mollis & coma), a, um, 3 adj. having soft hair. Anien. herba.

MOLLICULUS (dimin. of mollis), a, um, 3 adj. soft, tender or delicate, ἀσπός. Plaut.

— ¶ Also, soft, effeminate, voluptuous. Catull. versus.

MOLLIMENTUM (mollio), i, n. a means of softening, mitigating or alleviating. Senec.

MOLLIS (mollis), is, i, vi and ii, itum, a. 4. to make supple, pliant, flexible or soft, μαλακίζω. Ovid. lanam trahendo, or, simply, Id. lanam, h. e. to spin, card or comb. Liv. artus oleo. — Hence, figur. to tame, check, restrain. Cic. Hannibalem exultantem patientia sua mollebat. Liv. iras. Id. impetum. Virg. animos. — Also, to soften, ease, alleviate, lessen. Ovid. opus. Id. penam. — ¶ Also, to make supple or soft. Horat. ferrum. Ovid. ceram. Id. humum foliis. Id. Cererem (h. e. panem) in vino, h. e. to soften. Cic. Humor (h. e. ice) molitur tepefactus. Plin. alvum, h. e. to relax, purge moderately. Id. duritias. Id. Agri moliti, h. e. made loose. — Hence, to render less disagreeable. Cic. verba usui, h. e. to render more pleasant to the ear by frequent use. Id. translationem. Cæs. clivum, h. e. to make the ascent of a hill easier by a circuitous path. — Also, to render milder. Virg. fructus feros. Plin. ritus. Id. ventos. — Also, to make effeminate or unmanly. Cic. animos. Id. legionem. Quintil. and Cic. vocem, h. e. to make soft or feminine. — Also, to discourage, dispirit. Cic. aliquem, h. e. to break his heart.

MOLLIPES (mollis & pes), ñis, adj. 3 soft-footed, having soft feet, μαλακαίπους. Cic. boves.

MOLLIS (for movilis, from moveo), e, adj. easily movable, pliant, flexible, supple. Cic. commissuræ. Ovid. internodia. Virg. collum. Ovid. brachia (in dancing). Virg. aurum. Cic. animus. Id. oratio. Ovid. Dea mollior, h. e. more complying or kind. — ¶ Also, soft. Cæs. litus, h. e. of soft sand. Virg. thyrsus, h. e. bound with vine or ivy leaves. Ovid. lana. Cels. ovum, h. e. a soft egg. Plin. Mollia, h. e. a class of fishes, mollusca. Virg. prata. Cels. cibis, h. e. mild or easy of digestion, mildly aperient. Id. alvus, h. e. open, relaxed. Plin. Mollia panis, h. e. the soft part of bread, crumbs. Ovid. arcus, h. e. unbent, unstrung. Cic. Mollissima cera. Virg. feretrum, h. e. made soft by a layer of leaves. — Also, soft, tender, delicate, elastic. Ovid. genæ. Id. cervix. Virg. viola. Ovid. manus. — ¶ Also, that cannot resist, that always allows an impression to be made upon itself, weak. Liv. consul, h. e. too yielding. Cic. sententia, h. e. timid. Prop. lepus, h. e. timorous. So, also, Virg. pecus. — Hence, tender, weak. Ovid. anni. — Also, tender, susceptible, feeling. Ovid. cor. Id. pectus. Cic. Homo mollissimo animo, h. e. of a very feeling heart, easily moved. Ovid. os, h. e. that easily blushes. So, also, Plin. Paneg. Molles aures, h. e. modest, not fond of praise. — Also, effeminate, unmanly, voluptuous. Cic. Mollis philosophus. Liv. animus. Cic. ratio. Id. disciplina. Quintil. vox. — Hence, Liv. Viri molles, h. e. pathici. — ¶ Also, soft, mild, gentle, placid, temperate, calm. Ovid. tactus. Plin. odor. Ovid. zephyri. Flor. regio. Virg. æstas. Id. Euphrates mollior, h. e. more placid. — Hence, smooth, gentle, pleasing, soothing, kind. Horat. verba. — Also, easy, not difficult. Virg. jussa. Quatit. iter. — Also, soft, tender, full of love. Horat. querelæ. Ovid. versus. Cic. Fin. 5, 1. carmen, h. e. touching, moving. — Mollis versus frequently denotes,

with poets, an elegiac poem, opposed to datus versus, an heroic poem. Prop. 1, 7, 19. So, also, Horat. II. Od. 12, 3 Molles modi. — Also, mild. Virg. vinum, h. e. not harsh in flavor. Cic. Mollis brachio objurgare, h. e. soft, gentle. Id. oratio philosophorum, n. e. calm, sedate. — ¶ Also, gentle, pleasant, agreeable. Virg. umbra. Hence, Ovid. Mollia ridere, h. e. to smile. Cic. Molliores flexus in cantu. Tacit. In mollis relata, h. e. extenuating, palliating, representing in a more favorable light. — ¶ Also, moving gently. Virg. pilenta. — Especially, gentle, not steep, having a gentle slope. Cæs. fastigium, h. e. rising gradually. Virg. clivus, h. e. leading down gradually, having an easy descent. — ¶ Also, easy, convenient, favorable. Virg. aditus, h. e. the easiest manner of getting access to a person, in order to speak with him. So, also, Virg. Mollissima tempora fandi. Ovid. Hora mollior, h. e. more favorable. — ¶ Also, changeable. Cic. Nihil est tam molle, quam voluntas, &c. — ¶ Also, in the fine arts, as statuary, &c. soft, pleasing. Cic. signa. So, also, Horat. Molles initantur are capillos. — ¶ Stat. Molle, for mollior. So, also, Ovid. Mollia ridere.

MOLLITER (mollis), adv. pliantly. — Hence, figur. calmly, patiently. Cic. ferre. So, also, Liv. Mollius abnuere. — Also, weakly, too feelingly. Sallust. pati. — Also, compliantly. Liv. Mollius consulere. — Also, forbearingly, indulgently, greatly. Cic. facere. — ¶ Also, softly. Cic. Nidos mollissime substernunt. Id. recubans. Ovid. Molliter ossa cubent. — Hence, gently, easily, agreeably. Virg. Excudent spirantia mollis æra. Ovid. incedere. — Also, effeminately, voluptuously. Cic. vivere. — Also, mildly, in a palliative manner. Tacit. habere populum. Id. Interpretari mollius. — Hence, gently, gradually. Colum. Collis molliiter assurgens. Quint. Quam mollissime pedem referre, h. e. softly, unobscuredly.

MOLLITIA, æ, and **MOLLITYES** (Id.), ñi, f. movableness, pliability, flexibility, suppleness. Cic. cervicium, h. e. a moving of the neck backwards and forwards. — ¶ Figur. sensibility, aptness to be moved, weakness. Cic. animi. Id. Nicæ. Id. nature, h. e. a feeling disposition. Plin. Ep. frontis, h. e. backwardness, timidity. — Hence, weakness in resisting, as, indigence, poverty, misfortune. Cæs. animi. — Also, incapability of making a manly, stern resolution. Sallust. animi. — Also, incapability of treating a person harshly. Sallust. — ¶ Also, softness, tenderness, μαλακότης. Plin. carnis, lanæ, lapidis. Cic. Mollities quædam. — ¶ Also, effeminacy, voluptuousness, wantonness. Cic. Mores lapsi ad mollitiam. Justin. corporis. Claudian. vocis, h. e. effeminate, womanish. — Particularly, unchastity of the pathici. Tacit. corporis. Also, without corporis. Senec. — ¶ Also, too great gentleness or mildness. Sallust. animi. Id. decretorum.

MOLLITUD (Id.), ñis, f. flexibility. Auct. ad Herenn. vocis. — ¶ Figur. aptness to be moved, sensibility. Cic. humanitatis. — ¶ Also, softness. Pacuv. ap. Cic. corporis. Cic. In pulmonibus inest mollitudo. — ¶ Also, effeminacy. Arnob. vitiolum.

MOLLUGO (Id.), ñis, f. a soft species of the plant lappago. Plin.

MOLLUSCO (Id.), a, um, adj. soft. Plin. 2 nux, h. e. a kind of nut with a thin shell. Id. Molluscum, sc. tuber, h. e. a fungus that grows on the maple-tree.

MOLA (mola), is, ui, itum, a. 3. to grind, ἀλέω, ἀλῆω. Terent. Molendum usque in pistrino. Plin. hordeum. — Hence, Molitus, a, um, ground. Cæs. Molita cibaria, h. e. ground corn, ἀλῆτα. Plaut. Molitum, h. e. that which is ground. — ¶ Also, sensu obscuro, for concumbere. Petron. and Anson.

MOLACHE. See *Malache*.

MOLACHINARIS (moloches), ii, m. one who dyes with the color of mallows. Plaut.

MOLACHINUS (μολαχινός), a, um, adj.

of the color of the flower of mallows. *Cæcil.*

MOLÖCHITES (μολοχίτης), æ, m. a gem of a thick greenish color like mallows. *Plin.*

MOLÖRCHUS, i, m. a poor vine-dresser near *Nemæa*, who entertained *Heracles* when about to kill the *Nemæan lion*. — Hence, *Molorchus*, or *Molorelaus*, a, um, adj. *Tibull.*

MOLÖSSİ (Μολοσσῖ), ðrum, m. the inhabitants of the country of *Molossis* in *Epirus*. *Liv.*

MOLÖSSICÖS (Μολοσσικός), a, um, adj. *Molossian*. *Plaut.*

MOLÖSSIS (Μολοσσῖς), ÿdis, f. a country of *Epirus*.

MOLÖSSUS (Μολοσσός), a, um, adj. in or of *Molossus*, *Molossian*. *Horat. canis*, or, simply, *Virg. Molossus*, sc. *canis*. — The *Molossian dogs* were good for hunting. — Hence, *Molossi*, the inhabitants of *Molossus*. *Cic.* — *Molossos*, or *Molossus*, sc. *pes*, is also a metrical foot consisting of three long syllables. *Quintil.*

MOLUCRUM, i, n. same as *Mola*, a moon-3 calf, false conception. *Afran.*

MOLÛY (μῶλυ), ÿos, n. an herb of a white 3 flower and a black root, given to *Ulysses* by *Mercury* against the enchantments of *Circe*; according to *Sprengel*, *Allium nigrum*, *L. Ovid.*

MOLÛDENA (μολόβδαινα), æ, f. a vein of lead and silver. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the herb leadwort or flea-bane. *Plin.*

MOLÛDITIS (μολοβδίτης), ÿdis, f. the spruce or foam of lead. *Plin.*

MÖMEN, ÿnis, n. same as *Momentum*. *Lat. 3 eret.*

MÖMENTANEUS (momentum), a, um, 3 adj. short, of short duration, momentary, momentaneous. *Tertull.*

MÖMENTARIÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. en- 3 during but for a moment, momentary, brief, ὀλιγοχρόνιος. *Apul. vita. Id. maritus*, h. e. who stays but a short time. *Pandect. cura.* — ¶ Also, quick. *Apul. venenum*, h. e. acting instantly.

MÖMENTÖSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of a 3 short time. *Quintil. rapina* (of the bee that quickly flies from one plant to another).

MÖMENTUM (for *momentum*, from *moveo*), i, n. properly, that which puts any thing in motion; particularly, that which is put into one of two evenly-balanced scales, and gives it the turn; hence, figur. that which gives a turn to, decides, or influences any thing; weight, turn, decision, influence, motive. *Cic. Rem momento suo dispensare*, h. e. according to its weight. *Liv. Adventus hoc momenti fecit*, ut, &c. *Id. Facere momentum annonæ*. *Cæs. Res habent momentum. Cic. Cave quiequam habeat momenti gratia*, h. e. weight, influence. *Id. Momento esse*, h. e. habere momentum. *Ovid. Momenta potentia*, h. e. motives. *Horat. Momenta Leonis*, h. e. influence of the constellation *Leo*. *Ovid. Prebere momenta salutis*, h. e. to promote. — Hence, weight, importance. *Cic. Momenta rerum.* — Hence, *Leve*, or *parvum momentum*, a trifle. *Cæs. Levi momento æstinare*, h. e. to esteem lowly, value at a trifle. *Liv. Parvo momento superior*, h. e. but a little. *Cic. Pari momento sortis. Id. Esse permagni momenti. Nepos. nullius*, h. e. of no weight or influence. *Liv. Alieni momenti animi circumagi.* — Also, point, part. *Plin. eoli. Quintil. Corpus orationis in parva momenta dividere*, h. e. partes. — Also, trifle, small or minute thing. *Plin. Nature vero rerum vis atque majestas in omnibus momenti fide caret.* — Figur. *Cic. Momenta officiorum*, h. e. points, parts, circumstances. — Hence, moment, minute, instant; space of time, time. When joined with *temporis*, it denotes a moment; a minute; with *horæ*, it signifies, the short time of an hour. *Liv. horæ*, h. e. the short time of an hour. *Plin. Mæcenati nullo horæ momento contigit somnus*, h. e. he could not sleep a single hour. *Justin. Brevi horarum momento*, h. e. in a few hours. *Liv. Momento temporis*, or, simply, *Id. Momento*, h. e. in a moment. *Cic. Parvis momentis*, h. e. in a short time. — Also, the circumstances of a thing. *Quintil. rerum. Cic.*

Omnia momenta observabimus. — Also, cause. *Cic. Minimis momentis maximæ temporum inclinationes fiunt*, h. e. from the most trifling causes. So, also, *Liv. Ex parvis saepe magnarum momenta rerum pendent. Id. Levi momento fama pendet.* — Also, an addition. *Justin. Quibus pro ignobili momento erat accessura Macedonia.* — Also, a part, small part; a bit; a little. *Plin. myrrha.* — ¶ Also, motion. *Cic. Astia sua momenta sustentant.* — Hence, alteration, change. *Liv. Nullum momentum annonæ facere*, h. e. to effect no change in the price of, &c. make no alteration in. — Hence, change or disturbing. *Liv. Levi fortunæ momenta*, h. e. changes. *Cic. Perlevi fortunæ momento.*

MÖMÖS (Μῶμος), i, m. the god of plensantry; he was continually employed in satirizing the other gods, and turning to ridicule whatever they did.

MÖNÄ (Μόνα), æ, f. the isle of *Man*. *Cæs.* — ¶ Also, the island of *Anglesca*. *Tacit.*

MÖNÄCHÄ (μοναχή), æ, f. a nun. *He- 3 ronym.*

MÖNÄCHICÖS (μοναχικός), a, um, adj. 3 relating to monks, monastic. *Justin.*

MÖNÄCHIUM (μοναχέιον), ii, n. a monks- 3 tery. *Cod. Just.*

MÖNÄCHÖS (μοναχός), i, m. a monk. 3 *Sidon.*

MÖNÄLITER (monas), adv. alone. *Mar- 3 tian. Capell. (But Grotius reads monu- liter, h. e. on a single flute.)*

MÖNÄRCHIA (μοναρχία), æ, f. monarchy. 3 *Tertull.*

MÖNÄS (μόνᾱς), ädis, f. unity. 3 *Maerob.*

MÖNÄSTERIUM (μοναστήριον), ii, n. a 3 monastery. *Augustin.* — Hence, *Monas- terialis*, e, adj. monastic. *Sidon.*

MÖNÄSTRIA (μοναστήρια), æ, f. a nun. 3 *Justin.*

MONÄULITER. See *Monaliter*. 3

MÖNÄULÖS, and **MÖNÄULÖS** (μόναυ- 2 λος), i, m. a simple flute; a flute with one pipe. *Martial.*

MÖNÄZÖN (μονάζων), ontis, same as 3 *Monnehus*. *Cod. Just.*

MÖNEDÖLÄ (perhaps for *monetula*, from *moneta*), æ, f. a jack-daw, daw, κολοῖς (Corvus monetula, *L.*). *Plin.* — This bird is said to be addicted to stealing, especially gold and silver. *Plin. Hence, Cic. Flacc. 31. Ed. Schütz. Non plus aurum tibi, quam monetulæ committent.* — ¶ *Arne*, who sold her country for money, is fabled to have been changed into this bird. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a word of endearment. *Plant.*

MÖNÖLÄ (moneo), æ, f. advice, admoni- 3 tion. *Tertull.*

MÖNÖÖ (μνηνῶ), es, ui, ÿtum, a, 2. to re- mind, put in mind, bring to one's recollec- tion, παραγγέλλω, παραινέω. *Cic. uti- quem de re*, h. e. of any thing. Also, rem, as, *Id. Pabius ea me monuit. Id. Ea, quæ monemur. Id. Res ipsa mone- bat. Also, rei*, as, *Tacit. temporis.* — ¶ Also, to admonish, advise, warn, with ut following. *Cæs. Monet, ut suspicio- nes vitet. Terent. Moneo, ut quies- cant. Cic. Monere, ut in rempublicam incumberes. Also, with ne following. Terent. Is ne erret, moneo. Horat. Annus monet, ne speres, &c. Also, with an infin. following. Virg. Soror monet, succurrere Lauso Turnui. Plin. Natura monet festinare. Sallust. Res monet, cavere, h. e. circumstances warn, &c. Also, with an acc. of the thing. Cic. Eos hoc moneo. Vuler. Flacc. Frandem tyranni ut moneant, h. e. warn to beware. Also, with an acc. and infin. following. Mart. Monet, rationem esse habendam. — ¶ Also, to teach, instruct, inform, tell, advise. Virg. Tu, vatem, tu, diva, mone, h. e. tell me, im- part to me. And thus it is often used of divine inspiration; also, of fore- bodings, dreams, prophecies; in this sense, it may sometimes be rendered to inspire, impart. Liv. Velut divinitus mente monita, h. e. as if a god had in- spired him. Ovid. Hoc moneas precor. Sueton. Somnio monitus. — Also, of other instruction. Plin. Paneg. Redde- bant parvuli quæ monebantur. — Hence, to say, relate, narrate. Horat. Od. 3, 7,*

20. (But Bentl. reads *monet*.) — Also, to foretell, prophesy, of a deity or sooth- sayers. Sil. Quippe monent Superi. Sueton. Monuerunt et fortes Antiatini, ut a Cassio eaveret. Cic. Cum dii im- mortales monent de optimatum discor- diis. Virg. Vates Iliensium cum multa horrenda moneret. — ¶ Also, to chastise, punish. Tacit. verbere. — ¶ Also, to incite. Properl. caues. Senec. re- migen tuba.

MÖNERIS (μονήρης), is, f. se. navis, a 2 ship of one bank of oars. *Liv.*

MÖNETÄ (moneo), æ, f. the mother of the Muses, also called *Mnemosyne*. *Hygin.* — ¶ Also, a name of *Juno*, to whom a temple was erected under this name. *Ovid.* — The mint was in this temple of *Juno Moneta*. *Liv.* — ¶ Hence, the mint or place where money was coined. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, money, coin, νόμισμα. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, the stamp with which money is coined. *Martini.* — Hence, *Juvenl. Communi feriat earimen triviale mone- ta*, h. e. stamp a bad poem with a common stamp.

MÖNETÄLIS (moneta), e, adj. relating to the mint. *Pandect. Triumviri moneta- les*, h. e. the mint-masters. *Cic. Moneta- lis*, h. e. a person greedy of money. — ¶ Also, coined. *Apul. aurum.*

MÖNETÄRIÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating 3 to the mint. — Hence, *Eutrop. Monetarii*, h. e. mint-masters.

MÖNÖLE (perhaps from *moneo*), is, n. an ornament for the neck; a necklace, collar ὑποδερῖς, ὄπισος. Of women. *Cic. Also, of boys. Ovid. Also, of animals Virg. and Ovid.* — ¶ *Monilia*, jewels. *Apul.*

MÖNIMENTARIÖS, **MÖNIMENTUM** See *Monumentarius*, *Monumentum*.

MÖNITÖ (moneo), ðnis, f. the act of ar- monishing, advice, counsel, admonition παραίνεσις. *Cic.*

MÖNITÖ (frequentat. of *moneo*), as, a, i. 3 to admonish. *Venant. Fortun.*

MÖNITÖR (moneo), ðris, m. an adviser, counsellor, admonisher, παρανέτης. *Te- rent. Nil opus fuit monitore. Sallust. officii.* — Hence, a prompter to orators, παραμυτικός. *Cic. Also, a theatrical prompter, ὑποβολεός. Fest. — Cicit. 16. Also, same as Nomenclator, a no- menclator. Cic.* — ¶ Also, one who re- minds a person of his duty, or one who tells him what he is to do. *Horat. Moni- toribus asper. Cic. fatuus.* — Hence, an overseer, as of youth, a tutor. *Stat.* — Also, an overseer of slaves when they are at work. *Colum.* — Also, a leader or commander of soldiers. *Sil.*

MÖNITÖRIÖS (monitor), a, um, adj. 2 reminding, serving for admonition. *Senec.*

MÖNITUM (moneo), i, n. admonition, advice, counsel, παραίνεσις. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a prophecy, warning, forewar- ing. *Cic. and Virg.*

MÖNITÖS (Id.), us, m. advice, admonition, warning. *Ovid. and Vuler Flacc.* — ¶ Also, an admonition of the gods by omens, &c.; an omen, token, prophecy; the will of the gods; a warning by omens, lightning, &c. *Cic. fortunæ. Virg. divum.*

MÖNITÖS, a, um. See *Moneo*.

MÖNÖBELÖS (μονόβελος), i, m. h. e. pre- 3 dicit magna mentula. *Launprid.*

MÖNÖCERÖS (μόνοκερως), ðis, m. a uni- 3 corn, Asiatic rhinoceros. *Plin.*

MÖNÖCHRÖMATÖS (μονοχρωματός), 2 a, um, adj. same as *Monochromatus*. *Plin.*

MÖNÖCHRÖMATÖS (μονοχρώματος), on, 2 a, um, adj. same as *Monochromatus*. *Plin. pictura.*

MÖNÖCHRÖMÖS (μονόχρωμος), on, same 3 as *Monochromatos*.

MÖNÖCHRÖNÖS (μόνοχρονος), on, of the 3 same time or measure of time. *Martian.*

MÖNÖCLÖNÖS (μόνοκλωνος), on, having 3 only one branch or stem. *Apul.*

MÖNÖCNEMÖS (μόνοκνημος), on, with 3 one leg. *Petron. 83, 2.* (The reading *monochromon* is, however, to be pre- ferred.)

MÖNÖCÖLÖS (μόνοκωλος), i, m. having 3 only one member, as one foot. *Plin.*

MÖNÖCREPIS (μονοκρηπίς), having but 3 an only one shoe. *Hygin.*

MÖNÖCÖLÖS (μόνος & oculus), i, m. 3

one-eyed; a person with one eye only, *μονόφαλμος*. *Jal. Firmic.*
MÓNĒCŌS (*Μόναιος*), i, m. an epithet of Hercules. — Hence, *Virg. Ars Monaci*, h. e. a promontory and harbor of Liguria, near the modern town Monaco, which derives its name from it.
MÓNŌGAMĪA (*μονογαμία*), æ, f. monogamy. *Tertull.*
MÓNŌGAMŌS (*μονογάμος*), i, m. one who has had only one wife. *Hieron.*
MÓNŌGRAMMA (*μονόγραμμα*), ātis, n. 3 a monogram, character compounded of

two or more letters; as, h. e.

Christus. *Paulin. Nolan.*
MÓNŌGRAMMŌS, or **MÓNŌGRAMMŌS** (*μονόγραμμα*), on, consisting only of lines; or, sketched. — Hence, *Cic. dli*, h. e. bodiless. — ¶ Also, *lean. Lucil.*
Vix vivo homini, ac monogrammo, h. e. almost a skeleton.
MÓNŌLINUM (*μονόλινον*), i, n. a single string of pearls. *Capitolin.*
MÓNŌLITHŌS (*μονόλιθος*), a, um, adj. 3 consisting of a single stone. *Laber.*
MÓNŌLŌRIS (*μόνος & lorum*), ē, adj. 3 with one strap. *Vopise. vestis*, h. e. perhaps, having a single stripe of purple.
MÓNŌPŌDIŌS (*μονοπόδιος*), a, um, adj. having only one foot. *Lamprid. homo.* — Hence, *Monopodium*, a table, or small table, with only one foot. *Liv. 39, 6. Plin. 34, 3, 8.*
MÓNŌPŌLĀ (*μονοπώλης*), æ, m. one who has the exclusive privilege of selling any thing at a place. *Marc. Cap.*
MÓNŌPŌLIUM (*μονοπώλιον*), ii, n. a monopoly, the exclusive privilege of selling any thing. *Sueton.*
MÓNŌPTĒRŌS (*μονόπτερος*), on, having 2 but one wing. *Vitrav. ædes.*
MÓNŌSTICHĪUM (*μονοστιχίον*), ii, n. a poem consisting only of one verse. *Auson.*
MÓNŌSTICHUM (*μονόστιχον*), i, n. 3 same as *Monostichium*. *Auson.*
MÓNŌSYLLABŌS (*μονοσύλλαβος*), a, um, 2 monosyllabic. *Quintil. monosyllaba*, sc. verba.
MÓNŌTRIGLĒPHŌS, or **MÓNŌTRIGLĒPHŌS** (*μονοτρίγλφος*), um or on, having only one triglyph. *Vitrav.*
MÓNŌTRŌPHŌS (*μονότροφος*), i, m. one who cats by himself. *Plaut.*
MÓNŌXYLŌS (*μόνοξυλος*), a, um, adj. 2 consisting of one piece of wood. *Plin.*
MŌNS (perhaps from *mineo*), tis, m. a mountain, high hill, *δρος*. *Cic. Montes vestiti atque silvestres, clothed with verdure.* *Ovid. Met. 7, 63. Montes, h. e. Symplegades.* — Also, figur. a mountain, large mass, quantity, multitude, great heap. *Virg. aquæ. Cic. Tusculanus, h. e. a large, splendid building at or near Tusculum.* *Terent. Montes auri polliceri, h. e. to promise mountains of gold.* Instead of this proverbial expression, we find in *Sallust. Maria montesque polliceri, h. e. to promise whole seas and mountains of wealth, vast treasures.* — ¶ It is also used for *saxum montis*. *Virg. — Montes, wild animals on mountains.* *Claudian.*
MŌNSTRĀBĪLIS (*monstru*), e, adj. worthy to be shown or noticed, conspicuous, remarkable. *Plin. Ep.*
MŌNSTRĀTĪŌ (*Id.*), ōnis, f. a showing, 2 pointing out, demonstration, *δείξις*. *Terent.*
MŌNSTRĀTŌR (*Id.*), ōris, m. a shower, 2 pointer out, discoverer, inventor, teacher, *δείκνυς*. *Virg. aratri, h. e. Triptolemus.* So, also, *Ovid. sacri. Lucan.*
Hercules, monstrator ait, non respicis aras? *Tacit. hospitii.*
MŌNSTRĀTŌS (*Id.*), us, m. a showing or 3 pointing out. *Apul.*
MŌNSTRĀTŌS, a, um, partic. from 2 monstru. — ¶ Adj. remarkable, conspicuous. *Tacit. hostibus. Id. Nullum ob cimen, sed vultu nomine monstratus.*
MŌNSTRĪFER (*monstrum & fero*), a, 2 um, adj. producing monsters, fruitful in monsters, *τεπαυπύος*. *Valer. Flacc. noverca, h. e. Juno, who sent one monster after another for Hercules.* — ¶ Also, monstrous, horrid, misshapen. *Plin. effigies.*
MŌNSTRĪFICĀBĪLIS (*monstrificus*), e, 3 adj. strange, singular. *Lucil.*

MŌNSTRĪFICE (*Id.*), adv. in a strange 2 or singular manner. *Plin.*
MŌNSTRĪFICŌS (*monstrum & facio*), a, 2 um, adj. wonderful, strange, singular, *τεπαυπύος*. *Plin.*
MŌNSTRĪGENĀ, æ, m. or **MŌNSTRĪGENŌS** (*monstrum & gigno*), a, um, adj. producing monsters. *Acien. Monstrigenis fluctibus.*
MŌNSTRŌ (*monero*), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to show, point out, *δείκνυμι*. *Nepes. aliquid digito.* *Em. ap. Cic. viaui alicui.* — ¶ Also, to say, tell, inform, teach, instruct. *Terent. Nunquam monstrabo, h. e. dicam. Cic. Tu, si quid librarii non intelligunt, monstrabis, h. e. dices. Horat. Res gestæ quo scribi possent numero, monstravit Homerus.* — ¶ Also, to describe. *Tacit. Pueritia ac juvenia, qualem monstravimus.* — ¶ Also, to show, put in mind, represent. *Tacit. urbem alicui.* — ¶ Also, to indicate, give notice, give to understand, intimate. *Tacit. Chalcidoni monstrabantur. Id. Monstratur fati.* — ¶ Also, to indicate, make known, appoint, destine. *Virg. aras. Id. piacula. Ovid. ignes.* — ¶ Also, to indict, accuse, impeach, arraign. *Tacit. Pessimi servorum prodero ultro dites dominos, alii ab amicis monstrabantur.* — ¶ Also, to say or advise. *Plaut. bene. — Figur. to incite. Virg. ira monstrat.* — ¶ Also, to show, demonstrate, prove. *Pandect. Qui adversus ea fecisse monstratur. Plin. Erasistratus calculus per urinum pelli eo monstrat.* — ¶ See, also, *Monstratus, a, um.*
MŌNSTRŌSE, MŌNSTRŌSUS. See *Monstruose, Monstruosus.*
MŌNSTRUM (*monero*), i, n. any thing out of the ordinary course of nature, by which the gods indicate, that some calamity is about to befall men. *Cic. — Hence, it may frequently be rendered bad sign. Virg. — ¶ Especially, a strange, unnatural, hideous person, animal or thing, a monster. Of a person, hideous or monstrous in shape. Virg. Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum (of Polyphemus). Terent. Monstrum hominis, h. e. a monster of a man. Also, of a person shocking by his manners. Plaut. Monstrum mulieris, h. e. a monster of a woman, a shocking woman. Cic. Fœdissimum monstrum. So, also, of Cleopatra. Horat. Monstrum fatale. — So, also, of animals. Virg. Fert monstra sub æquore pontus. d. Succinctam latrantibus monstis, (of Scylla) h. e. canibus. — Also, of things and events. Virg. Nec dubiis ea signa dedit Tritonia monstis. So the sea is called monstrum. Id. So, of the Trojan horse. Id. Et monstrum iufelix sacra sistimus arce. Val. Flacc. Nova monstra viro volvit, h. e. calamities. — Hence, in general, any thing strange, uncommon, extraordinary, singular, wonderful, a wonder, prodigy, marvel. Cic. Non furtum, sed monstrum videbatur. Catull. Monstrum Nereides admirantes, h. e. the ship Argo, the first that ever sailed on the sea. Cic. Monstra dicere, or narrare, or, *Lucret. loqui.*
MŌNSTRŌSĒ, and MŌNSTRŌSĒ (*monstruosus, or monstrous*), adv. unnaturally, strangely, wonderfully, monstrously, *τεπαυπύος*. *Cic.*
MŌNSTRŌSŌS, and MŌNSTRŌSŌS (*monstrum*), a, um, adj. monstrous, preternatural, stupendous, strange, extraordinary, *τεπαυπύος, τεπαυπύος*. *Cic. homines, h. e. strange or singular in behavior. So, of a monkey. Id. Monstruosissima bestia. Petron. Monstruosus. — Also, unnatural. Sueton. cubitus, libidines.*
MŌNTĀNIĀNŌS (*Montanus*), a, um, adj. *Montanian*, called after a certain orator, *Montanus. Senec.*
MŌNTĀNŌS (*mons*), a, um, adj. being or living on mountains. *Cic. homines. Varr. genus agrorum. Virg. oppida. Ovid. Cæcunina montana, h. e. montium. Lin. 21, 32. Montani, h. e. mountaineers, highlanders. — ¶ Also, coming from or rising in mountains. Colum. sal. Virg. flumen. — ¶ Also, mountainous, full of mountains. Ovid. Dalmatia. Liv. Montana, sc. loca.
MŌNTICŌLĀ (*mons & colo*), æ, m. and**

f. an inhabitant of the mountains, *ὄρετρης* *Ovid.*
MŌNTĪFER (*mons & fero*), a, um, adj. 3 bearing a mountain. *Senec.*
MŌNTĪNŌS (*mons*), i, m. a god of mountains. *Arnob.*
MŌNTIVĀGŌS (*mons & vagus*), a, um, 1 adj. wandering on the mountains, *ὄριπλῆρης*. *Lucret. fera. Cic. cursus. Stat. Diana.*
MŌNTŌSŌS, and MŌNTŌSŌS (*mons*), a, um, adj. full of mountains. *mountainous, ὄρενός*. *Cic.*
MŌNŌBĪLIS (*monero*), e. a. 3 serving to 3 perpetuate the memory of a thing. *Sidon.*
MŌNŌMENTĀRĪŌS, or MŌNŌMENTĀRĪŌS (*monumentum, or monumentum*), a, um, adj. relating to a monument or tomb, monumental. *Apul. choraula, h. e. blowing near a tomb.*
MŌNŌMENTUM, and MŌNIMENTUM (*monero*), i, n. any thing that preserves the remembrance of a thing or person, a monument, memorial, record, *μνημα, μνημεῖον*. *Cic. laudis, clementiæ, fortiorum. Virg. amoris. — Particularly of statues, buildings, &c., especially when a name is inscribed on them. Cic. Div. 1, 28. Marii, h. e. the temple built by him. Cic. Verr. 1, 4. Monumenta Africani, h. e. statues. Cic. Mil. 7. majorum, se. Clodii, h. e. the Appian way. Cic. ad Div. 1, 9. Monumentum senatus, h. e. the house of Cicero, which the senate had caused to be built for him. — Particularly, a temple. Cic. Verr. 1, 50. Monumentum illa amplitudine, &c. h. e. the temple of Castor. — Also, a monument, tomb, sepulchre, cenotaph. *Nep. sepulcri. Also, without sepulcri. Cic. and Horat. — According to Varr. de L. L. 5, 6, monumentum was anciently used of a sepulchre only, and afterwards received its other significations. — Hence, a tomb of a family. Liv. Scipionum. Nep. Sepultus est in monumento avunculi. — Also, a writing which preserves the remembrance of a person or thing. Cic. Hence, Id. Monumenta rerum gestarum, h. e. books of history or similar writings. Id. Commendari monumentis alicujus. — Also, a mark, token, sign, by which to recognize a thing or person, as, tokens put upon children that were exposed, in order that they might be known again. Terent. Abi tu, cistellam, Pythias, domo effer cum monumentis.*
MŌPSŌPIŌS (*Μωψόπιος*), a, um, adj. *Attic, Athenian*, so called from the district *Mopsopia* in Attica. *Ovid. juvenis, h. e. Triptolemus. Id. muri, h. e. Athenarum. Id. urbs, h. e. Athens. Senec. Arte Mopsopia potens, h. e. Dædalus, Absolutely. Id. Mopsopia, h. e. Athens, or Attica.*
MŌPSŌLĒSTĪĀ (*Μόψου ἐστία*), or **MŌPSŌESTĪĀ**, æ, f. a town of Cilicia. *Cic.*
MŌPSŌS, i, m. a soothsayer at Argos. *Cic. — ¶ Also, a soothsayer of Thesaly. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a soothsayer of Cilicia. Tertull. — ¶ Also, the name of a shepherd. Virg.*
MŌRĀ (perhaps from *μὴν*), æ, f. a delay, stay, stop, hindrance, *διατριβή, ἀναβολή*. *Cic. Moram rei inferre, or afferre, or facere, h. e. to delay, detain, cause delay. So, also, Id. interponere. Virg. moliri, h. e. to occasion. Id. trahere, h. e. to delay. Terent. Moram producere malo, h. e. to defer. Virg. Moras rumpere, or, Ovid. pellere, or, Id. corripere, or, Virg. præcipitare, h. e. to hasten, not to delay. Prop. Quæris in nullo amore moram, h. e. in your intrigues you are soon listened to by the girls. Cic. Res habet moram, h. e. admits of delay. But, *Habeo moram, I wait, or I must wait. Cass. in Cic. Ep. Habui paululum moræ, dum, &c. So, also, Est mihi mora, I wait, or, I must wait. Cic. Tibi paululum esse moræ. So, also, Vellei. Nihil in mora habuit, quo minus, &c. h. e. he did not wait or delay, &c. Liv. Esse in mora, quo minus, &c. h. e. to delay, hinder any thing. So, also, Terent. alicui. So, also, *Esse moræ. Id. Ne moræ meis nuptiis sim. Id. Hec est mihi mora, h. e. detains me. Id. Per me nulla mora est, or, Virg. Nulla in me est mora, h. e. I do not hinder it. Terent. Non mora tibi crit in me, h. e. I shall not detain you. Nepos. Nulla****

MÖRÖ (mora), as, a. l. same as Moror.
2 *Nev.* Hence, *Cæl.* in *Cic. Ep. Moretur.*
MOROCYTTES (unc.), æ, m. a kind of
precious stone of leek-green color. *Plin.*
37, 63. *Ed. Hard.* But other *Edd.* read
meroctes.

MÖRÖLÖGÖS (μωρολόγος), a, um, adj.
3 talking foolishly, silly, a fool in speech.
Plant. Morologus fio. *Id.* Sermonibus
morologus uti, idle, silly, impertinent.

MÖRÖR (mora), äris, ätus sun, dep. 1. to
delay, tarry, stay, linger, loiter, διαπίβω,
ἐπιχω. *Cic.* Brutum morari. *Id.* Hic
cui bellum moremur inferre, hesitate,
scruple. *Liv.* Nihilne ego quidem moror,
quo minus decemviratu abeam.
Virg. Non multa moratus, h. c. without
delaying long. *Id.* Nec plura moratus,
h. c. without tarrying any longer. Hence,
Id. Quid moror? *Terent.* Quid multis
moror? or, *Cic.* Ne multis moror, h. c.
in short, to be brief, not to be tedious, to
cut the matter short — Hence, to stay,
abide, sojourn, live, or at a place. *Cic.*
Brundisii. *Id.* in provincia. *Id.* Hic
morari non potes. *Id.* Pestem in re-
publica morari. *Horat.* Rosa quo loco-
rum sera moretur. — *Senec.* cum aliquo,
h. e. to live, have intercourse with. —

¶ Also, transitively, to detain, retard,
hinder, impede, delay, stop, prevent, check,
cause to wait. *Cic.* aliquem. *Ovid.* iter.
Cæs. impetum hostium. *Horat.* redi-
tus. Hence, Nihil moror aliquem, h. c.
I do not detain a person, I let him go,
permit him to go, dismiss him, he may go.
Thus the consul, when he dismissed
the senate, used to say. *Capitol.* Nihil
amplius vos moramur, h. c. you may now
go home, or, I will not detain you any
longer. Hence, figur. I let a person
alone, let him off from a charge. *Liv.*
Sempronium nihil moror, h. c. as for
me, he may go home, I put a stop to my
accusation against him. *Id.* Cum se ni-
hil morari magistrum equitum pronunti-
asset, h. c. that he granted him his par-
don. So, also, *Id.* Negavit, se Grae-
chum morari. Also, with an infinit.
following. *Cic.* inferre bellum. Also,
with quo minus following. *Liv.* Nihil
moror, quo minus decemviratu abeam,
h. c. I will lay down or resign immediately.
Id. Non moror, quo minus redeant,
h. e. I have no objection. *Id.* Moratus
nemo sit, quo minus abeat. — ¶ Also,
to care for, same as cura. *Liv.* Nul-
lo morante. Hence, Nihil moror, I do
not care for, do not value or regard, do
not want. *Horat.* vina. *Id.* officium.
Plant. Imperia, vehicula, pallas, pur-
puram nihil moror. So, also, *Virg.*
Nec dona moror. Also, I will not.
Plant. barbarico ritu esse. *Id.* Alieno
uti nihil moror. *Terent.* Eua. 1, 2, 104.
Nihil moror, h. c. no, no more, or, that
and nothing else. Also, I have no ob-
jection, am not against it, do not stand in
the way, am not displeased. *Anton.* ap.
Cic. Nihil moror eos saluos esse. So,
also, *Terent.* Non moror. — ¶ Also,
to fix the attention of, delight, amuse.
Horat. populum. *Id.* aures.

MÖRÖR (μωρός), äris, dep. 1. to be a fool.
2 *Suet.* *Ner.* 33. (But in this passage it
may also mean, to live, from mörör.)

MÖRÖSE (morosus), adv. peevishly, mo-
rosely, δυσκόλως. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, scrup-
ulously, carefully, fastidiously. *Plin.*
Terram non morose eligit. *Tertull.*
Morosius. *Sueton.* Morosissime.

MÖRÖSITÄS (Id.), ätis, f. peevishness,
fretfulness, capriciousness, moroseness,
δυσκολία. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, excessive
nicety, pedantry. *Sueton.* nimia, h. c.
excessive nicety in making every thing co-
form with the rules of grammar.

MÖRÖSÖS (mos), a, um, adj. difficult to
please, peevish, froward, testy, fretful,
capricious, morose, capricious, δυσπρεπτος,
δυσκόλος. *Cic.* homo. *Horat.* canities.
— ¶ Also, over-nice, particular, fasti-
dious. *Sueton.* Morosior circa corporis
curam. — ¶ Also, of inanimate things,
stubborn, obstinate. *Ovid.* morbus.
Plin. Cupressus natu morosa, h. c. grow-
ing with difficulty. — ¶ Also, vexatious,
disagreeable. *Martial.* prurigo.

MÖRPHIEUS (μορφέος), ei and eos, m. a
son of Somnus, and god of dreams. *Ovid.*
MÖRPHNÖS (μορφήνός), i, m. a species of

eagle (probably Falco Nævius, L.).
Plin. 10, 3.

MÖRS (contracted from μόρος), tis, f.
death, Σάρατος. *Cic.* Mortem sibi con-
seiscere, h. c. to destroy one's self. *Id.*
obire, h. e. to die. *Id.* occumbere, h. c.
to go to, submit to. Also, *Virg.* morti.
So, also, *Cic.* Mortem oppetere, h. c.
to die. *Sulpic.* in *Cic. Ep.* afferre ali-
cui, h. c. to kill any one. So, also, *Cic.*
inferre or offerre, or, *Plaut.* Aliquem
dare ad mortem, or, *Horat.* morti, or,
Sulpic. in *Cic. Ep.* Morte afficere, h. c.
to kill. *Cic.* Vadem ad mortem dare,
h. c. to give bail, &c. *Id.* Morti esse, or,
Ovid. Mortem facere, h. c. to occasion.
Tibull. Consumi morte, or, *Ovid.* fungi,
h. c. to die. *Sulpic.* in *Cic. Ep.* Vitam
cum morte commutare. *Cic.* Morte
multare, h. c. to punish with death. *Virg.*
In morte, h. e. in death, or after death.
Id. Honor mortis, h. c. burial. — The
Romans, in speaking of the punish-
ment of death, did not always mean
natural death, but frequently also civil
death, h. c. diminutio capitis, for in-
stance, when a person loses his free-
dom, and is sold as a slave. So, per-
haps, *Liv.* 1, 44. — Mors sua, natural
death. *Senec.* Bella res est, mori sua
morte, h. c. to die a natural death. — The
plural mortes is often used when several
persons are spoken of. *Cic.* Mortes im-
peratoriae. *Plin.* Ep. Mortes meorum.
Stat. Perdere mortes, h. c. to occasion in
vain, or, to suffer in vain, die needlessly,
throw away his life. — Figur. of things,
decay. *Plin.* memoria. — Also, Death,
as a goddess. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, figur.
of an old man with one foot in the
grave, death. *Plaut.* Quamquam odio-
sum est, mortem amplexari. — ¶ Also,
a dead body, corpse. *Cic.* Mortem
ejus lacerari. *Plin.* hominis. — ¶ Also,
blood. *Virg.* Ensem multa morte
recepit. — ¶ Also, that which brings or
occasions death, as arrows, &c. *Sil.* Per-
pectora saevas exceptant mortes. *Stat.*
Motu Spartanu acuto mille cavet lap-
sas circum cava tempora mortes. *Lu-
can.* Inde cadunt mortes, h. c. mortiferae
sagittae.

MÖRSICÄTIM (morsico), adv. by biting;
3 by biting the lips together, δόδάζ. *Varr.*

MÖRSICÖ (frequentat. of mordeo), as, a.
3 1. to bite. Hence, to press the lips together
like persons kissing each other. *Apul.*
Ore improbo compulsat et morsicat. *Id.*
Morsicantes oculi, h. c. ogling, amor-
ous eyes.

MÖRSICÖNÖLÄ (dimin. of morsus), æ, f.
3 a biting. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, a kissing.
Plaut.

MÖRSUM (mordeo), i, n. a bit, morsel,
3 small piece, part of a whole. *Catull.*

MÖRSÖS, a, um. See Mordeo.

MÖRSÖS (mordeo), us, m. a bite, biniag,
δῆγμα, δῆξις. *Cic.* avium. *Id.* ser-
pentis, h. e. sting. *Sil.* Morsu petere,
h. c. to bite, as a dog. — ¶ Also, an
eating, when done by biting or with the
teeth. *Virg.* mensuram. — ¶ Also,
a biting, sharpness or pungency of taste,
acridness. *Martial.* aceti. — Also, of a
nettle, a stinging. *Plin.* Urtica morsu
carens vocatur lamiina. — ¶ Also, a
corroding, consuming, as of rust on a
sword. *Lucoa.* — ¶ Also, figur. a
biting, as of envy. *Horat.* Non istic
obliquo oculo mea carmina quisquam
linat, non odio obscuro morsuque ven-
enat, h. c. malicious attack. *Sil.* Morsu
fama depellere, h. c. attacks of cal-
umny. — ¶ Also, mortification, grief,
vexation, pain. *Ovid.* curarum. *Cic.*
libertatis intermissa. *Id.* Ægreditur
quasi morsum aliquem doloris efficit,
h. c. bite, sting. — ¶ Also, tooth or
teeth. *Virg.* Vertere morsum in Cere-
rem, h. c. to cal. *Plin.* Morsu tollere.
— Hence, figur. a tooth or any thing re-
sembling it. *Virg.* ancoræ. — Also, the
thing or place, in which a buckle, javelin,
knife, &c. sticks. *Sil.* Qua fibula morsu
loricæ crebro laxata resolverat ictu.
Virg. Morsu roboris discludere, h. c.
the cleft of the tree in which the javelin of
Æneas had lodged.

MÖRTÄ (μορτή), æ, f. one of the Paræ.
3 *Cæsell.* ap. *Gell.*

MÖRTÄLIS (mors), e, adj. mortal, sub-

ject to death, Σνητός. *Cic.* animal. —
Hence, figur. perishable, coming to an
end, not lasting. *Cic.* inimicitiae, h. e.
short. — ¶ Also, mortal, human, carth-
ly. *Virg.* mucro, h. e. made by mortal or
human hands. *Id.* vulnus, h. e. inflicted
by a mortal. *Cic.* conditio vitæ. *Liv.*
opera. *Ovid.* acta. *Virg.* Nec mor-
tale sonans, h. c. her voice did not sound
like a human voice. *Plin.* Mortalius.
Virg. Mortalia, h. e. human things. —
Hence, *Lucret.* Mortalis, h. e. a mortal;
a man, human being. *Cic.* Mortales
(generally joined with multi, omnes, cuncti),
mortals, mortal men, mankind, men,
of Σνητοί. — ¶ Also, mortal, bringing
death. *Cyprian.* crimen.

MÖRTÄLITÄS (mortalis), ätis, f. mor-
tality, subjection to death, the state of a
being subject to death, τὸ Σνητόν. *Tacit.*
Mortalitatem exple, h. c. to die. —
Hence, perishableness, want of durable-
ness. *Plin.* Tofus medicinis mutilis est
mortalitate mollitia, h. e. perishableness.
Cic. Quasi non omne, quod ortum sit,
mortalitas consequatur. — ¶ Also,
mortals, mankind, men. *Plin.* and *Curt.*
— ¶ Also, death. *Pandect.*

MÖRTÄLITER (Id.), adv. mortally. *Ant.*
3 *gustin.*

MÖRTÄRÖLUM (dimin. of mortarium),
3 i, n. a small mortar. *Æm. Mac.*

MÖRTÄRYUM (for mortarium, from mo-
2 retum), ii, n. a mortar, ὄλμος. *Cato*
and *Colna.* — ¶ Also, a place or ves-
sel in which mortar is mixed. *Vitruc.*

¶ Also, mortar. *Vitruc.* — ¶ Also, a
hollow resembling a mortar, dug round a
tree. *Pallad.*

MÖRTYCINÖS (mors), a, um, adj. dead,
2 carrion, Σνηπατός. *Varr.* ovis. *Id.*
volucres aut pisces. Also, that is of
cattle which died naturally, carrion. *Varr.*
In sacris ne morticinum quid adsit. —

¶ Also, a term of reproach among vulgar
people, carrion. *Plaut.* Non hercle, si
os percidere tibi, metuam, morticine.

— ¶ Also, figur. dead. *Senec.* caro.
Plin. elavus, h. e. a corn on the feet.

— ¶ *Prud.* Urnas reorum morticinas,
h. e. sepulchra reorum.

MÖRTYFER, and MÖRTYFERÖS (mors
& fero), a, um, adj. causing death,
deadly, mortal, Σαυαρήφορος. *Cic.* and
Virg.

MÖRTYFERE (mortifer), adv. mortally.
2 *Plin.* Ep.

MÖRTYFERUS. See Mortifer.

MÖRTYFICÄTÖ (mortifico), önis, f. a
3 killing, death. *Tertull.*

MÖRTYFICÖ (mortificus), as, a. 1. to kill,
3 destroy. *Tertull.*

MÖRTYFICÖS (mors & facio), a, um, adj.
3 deadly, causing death. *Tertull.*

MÖRTVÄLIS (mortuus), e, adj. relating
3 to the dead or to corpses. — Mortualia,
sc. earmina, h. e. a funeral song sung by
women, called præfæcæ. *Plaut.* Hæc sunt
non nugæ; non enim mortualia. —
Mortualia, sc. vestimenta, h. c. mourn-
ing-clothes, mourning weeds. *Næv.*

MÖRTVÄRÖS (Id.), a, um, same as Mor-
3 tualis. *Cato* ap. *Gell.* glossarium, h. c.
a dictionary containing words without
meaning, of men who are intent upon
words only, and not upon things.

MÖRTVÖSÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. deathlike.
3 *Cæl.* Aurel.

MÖRTVÖS, a, um. See Morior.

MÖRVLÄ (dimin. of mora), æ, f. a short
3 delay. *Augustin.*

MÖRVLÖS (dimin. of morus), a, um, adj.
3 somewhat black, bluish, dark-colored,
μαυρός. *Plaut.*

MÖRUM. See Murus, a, um.

MÖRÖS (μωρός), a, um, adj. foolish, silly.
3 *Plant.* — Also, as a subst. a fool. *Plaut.*

Morus sum.

MÖRÖS (μαυρός), a, um, adj. dark-colored,
black. — Hence, *Ovid.* Morum, sc. po-
mum, h. e. a mulberry, μόρον, πομπόν.
Ovid. Also, a blackberry, brambleberry,
μόρα, βάρινα. — Morus, i, f. sc. arbor,
a mulberry-tree, μορέα. *Ovid.*

MÖS (unc.), möris, m. the will of a per-
son, one's humor; self-will, willfulness,
caprice. *Terent.* Alieno more. or ex more
alius vivere. *Plaut.* Obediens fuit mo-
ri patris. *Prop.* Nonne fuit melius
dominæ pervincere mores, h. e. caprice
Cic. Morem alicui gerere, h. e. to ha-

mor, gratify, obey. — *¶* Also, a manner, custom, way, fashion, usage, practice, *ἔθος*. *Liv.* Mos erat, comitiorum die primo pronunciare. *Cic.* Legi morique parendum est. *Liv.* In morem venire, *h. e.* to pass into a custom, become usual. *Tacit.* Moris erat Domitiano. *Cic.* Aliquid in morem perducere, *h. e.* to make customary. *Liv.* Morem solvere. — Also, manner, demeanor, behavior, conduct. *Terent.* Qui istic mos est? *h. e.* what a conduct is this? — Particularly in the plural, Mores, morals, character, manners, *τὰ ἔθη*. *Cic.* Mores feri. *Id.* temperati. *Id.* suavissimi. *Id.* perdit. *Plin.* Severos, non modo pudicos mores indere. *Nep.* Praefectus morum, *h. e.* a censor. — Also, good manners, good morals. *Manil.* Mores et vitia. *Senec.* Perire mores. — Also, polite behavior, complaisance. *Plant.* Amator meretricis mores sibi emit auro, &c. — Also, a regular life, a life governed by laws. *Virg.* Quis (for quibus) neque mos neque cultus erat. — Also, bad manners, bad conduct. *Tacit.* Si per mores nostros liceret. — Mores is also used for *homo certis moribus*. *Liv.* Cum moribus notis facilius se communicatum consilia, *h. e.* with a man whose character was known to him. — Also, trade, as of a bawd or pander. *Terent.* — *¶* Also, manner, kind, quality, nature. *Virg.* caeli. *Id.* siderum. — More, ad morem, in morem, after the manner of, like, with a gent. following. *Virg.* Torrentis aqua more furens. *Quintil.* Materias sibi fingunt, et ad morem actionum prosequuntur. *Virg.* In morem thymini. — *¶* Also, fashion, manner of dressing, costume. *Justin.* Eodem ornatu populum vestiri jubet: quem morem vestis evinde gens universa tenet. — *¶* Also, with poets, law, precept, rule. *Virg.* Mores viris ponere. *Id.* Regere populos, pacisque imponere morem. — *Figur.* *Horat.* More palaestrae, *h. e.* precept. *Plin.* Ferrum patitur mores, *h. e.* obeys. *Virg.* Sine more furit tempestas, *h. e.* furiously, dreadfully. *Id.* Raptas sine more Sabanas, *h. e.* violently, by force. *Id.* In morem, *h. e.* regularly, duly.

MŌSĀ, *ae, f.* the river Meuse. *Cæs.*
MŌSCHĪ, *ōrum, m.* a people between the Black and Caspian seas. — Hence, Moschicus, *a, um, adj.* *Plin.* — Moschus, *a, um, adj.* *Mela.*

MŌSCULŌS (dimin. of mos), *i, m.* *Cato.*
MŌSTĪŌS, *a, um.* See *Moses*. 3
MŌSELLĀ, *ae, m.* and *f.* the river Moselle. *Tacit.* — Hence, Mosellensis, *a, um, adj.* *Symon.*

MŌSES, and **MOYSES** (*Μωσῆς*, and *Μωϋσῆς*), *is or i, m.* *Moses*. — Hence, Mosensis, *a, um, adj.* relating to *Moses*, *Mosaic*. *Paul.* *Nol.* — Mosëus, *a, um, adj.* *Mosaic*. *Juvenec.*

MŌSTELLĀRIA (*mostellum*), *ae, f.* a play of *Plautus*, in which an old man is made to believe that the house is haunted with spirits.

MOTACILLĀ (*unc.*), *ae, f.* the pied waytail, *στειροδῆρα*, (*Motacilla alba*, *L.*) *Varr.*

MŌTĀMEN (*moto*), *ōis, n.* motion. *Paul.* 3 *lin.*

MŌTĀTIŌ (*Id.*), *ōis, f.* motion, or frequent motion. *Tertull.*

MŌTĀTŌR (*Id.*), *ōis, m.* a mover, or one who is frequently moving. *Tertull.*

MŌTŪŌ (*moveo*), *ōis, a* moving, motion, *κίνησις*. *Cic.* corporum. — Hence, a paroxysm of fever, an ague-fit. *Cels.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* Animi motiones, *h. e.* thoughts, thinking. — *¶* Also, a removing. *Pandect.*

MŌTŪTŌ (*frequentat. of moto*), *as, a.* 1. 3 same as *Moto*. *Gell.*

MŌTŪNCULĀ (*dimin. of motio*), *ae, f.* a slight motion, shaking, attack of a fever. *Sutton.*

MŌTŌ (*frequentat. of moveo*), *as, āvi*, 3 *āum, a.* 1. to move or move often, *κινέω*. *Virg.*

MŌTŌR (*moveo*), *ōis, m.* a mover, *κινῆ-3 ῥῆς*. *Martial.* cunarum, *h. e.* one that rocks a child.

MŌTŌRIŪS (*motor*), *a, um, adj.* moving, *κινῆτικός*. — Hence, *Tertull.* motorium, *h. e.* vis movendi.

MŌTŪS (*moveo*), *us, m.* a motum, moving, movement, *κίνησις*, *κίνημα*. Of the body or parts of the body. *Cic.* and *Nep.*

corporis. *Cic.* Voluptas, quam in motu esse dicitis, *h. e.* sensual motion, as, in dancing, &c. *Curt.* Motus terræ, *h. e.* earthquakes. *Ovid.* Motus dare, *h. e.* to make motions, to move. Particularly, of the motion of the body in gesticulating or dancing, gesticulation, gesture. *Liv.* Motus dare, *h. e.* to gesticulate. *Virg.* Dare motus Cereri, *h. e.* to dance. *Cic.* Motus palaestrici, *h. e.* motions of the body which are learnt at the palaestra. So, also, of the gestures of an orator. *Cic.* Brut. 66. — Also, of the mind, thinking, thoughts, ideas. *Cic.* Ceteres ingenii motus. — Also, of the heart, emotion, agitation, sensation, disturbance, passion. *Cic.* Dulcem motum afferunt sensibus. *Id.* animorum. *Id.* mentis. — Also, impulse, instinct, divine inspiration, enthusiasm. *Ovid.* Divino concita motu. *Cic.* Incitatio et motus, *h. e.* inspiration. — *¶* Also, a motion, progress in growth. So, according to *Colum.* 4, 23, there are three motus in vines, namely, germination, flowering and ripening. — *¶* Also, motion, moving, movement, bustle, stirring, as, of people running together to see any thing, meet any one, &c. *Cic.* Magnificentissimus motus Italiae. So, also, when a person makes preparation to depart from any place, or to undertake any thing, a moving, departure, undertaking. *Virg.* Motus praesensit futurum, *sc.* Aeneæ, *h. e.* departure, preparations for departure. — Also, in a bad sense, a commotion, tumult, disturbance, sudden rising, sedition, mutiny, rebellion. *Cic.* Catilinæ. *Liv.* servilis. *Cic.* populi. *Liv.* Novi motus ex Etruria nuntiarentur, *h. e.* commotions. *Cic.* Motum afferre reipublicæ. — *¶* Also, a change, alteration, revolution. *Cic.* in republica. — Hence, *Quintil.* Motus, *h. e.* tropi. — *¶* Also, motive, impulse, cause, reason. *Plin.* Ep. consilii.

MŌTŪS, *a, um.* See *Movco*.

MŌVĒŌ (*meo*), *es, ōvi, ōum, a.* and *n.* 2. to move, stir, put in motion, shake, *κινέω*. *Virg.* urnam. *Figur.* *Horat.* Urna movet omne nomen. — Hence, *Moveri*, to move itself, to move. *Ovid.* Bulla super frontem parvis argentea loris vineta movebatur. Also, intransitively, *Movere*, to move itself, to move. *Liv.* Terra movit, *h. e.* shook, quaked. — Hence, *Ovid.* citharam, or, *Id.* fila sonantia, *h. e.* to sound, strike. So, also, *Id.* tympana. *Id.* ora vocalia, *h. e.* to cause to be heard. — Hence, *figur.* of the mind and the senses, to move, make an impression upon. *Moveri* aliqua re, to be operated upon, receive an impression. *Liv.* Dicta nihil moverunt quemquam, *h. e.* made no impression upon any person, affected no one. *Cic.* Pulchritudo movet oculos, *h. e.* makes an impression upon, delights, charms. *Id.* Quæ me causæ moverint. *Cæs.* Regionis consuetudine moveor, *h. e.* I am influenced by, &c. *Cic.* Mens moveret, *h. e.* it makes an impression upon the mind, the mind perceives and believes it. *Id.* Acute moveri, *h. e.* to think nately. — Hence, *Motus*, *a, um, induced*. *Nep.* Consilio ejus motus est. — *Movere* aliquid animo, to think, weigh, ponder, consider, meditate, revolve. *Virg.* Multa movens animo nymphas venerabam agrestes. So, also, without animo. *Id.* *Æn.* 5, 608. — Also, of the heart, will or passions, to make an impression upon, affect, move, touch. *Liv.* Moverat plebem oratio. *Quintil.* animos indicum. *Cic.* Moveri pecunia, *h. e.* to be prevailed upon by money. *Movere*, it makes an impression upon me, I receive an impression, take offence at, am moved, disturbed, excited, affected. *Cic.* Moverat loci insolentia, *h. e.* the strangeness of the place makes an impression upon me. *Virg.* Absiste moveri, *h. e.* fear not, be not afraid. — Hence, *Motus*, *a, um, moved, affected, touched, troubled, agitated, grieved, surprised, &c.* *Prop.* Calypso Ithaci digressu mota. *Curt.* Motus precibus. — Also, to inspire, transport. *Lucan.* Tum, quæ sectis Bellona incertis seiva monet, cecinere deos. — *¶* Also, to move, put in motion, move from its place, remove. *Horat.* membra, *h. e.* to dance. *Nep.* Res, quæ moveri possunt, or, *Liv.* Res moventes, or, *Pandect.* Moventia, *h. e.* movable property. —

Hence, *Moveri*, or *se movere*, to move, stir, go. *Terent.* Move te oculus, *h. e.* go, bestir yourself. *Cic.* Istine te non moveas. *Nep.* Neque se movit ex urbe. *Cæs.* Se loco movere non possunt. *Cic.* Rana moveri prope aquam, *h. e.* go. *Liv.* Nec vestigio quisquam movebatur, *h. e.* no one stirred. — Hence, *Cic.* Voluptas movens, *h. e.* consisting in exercise of the body, as in dancing, &c. — *Moveri* significat, also, to dance. *Horat.* Cyclopa, *h. e.* to represent a Cyclops dancing or gesticulating. Also, without an accus. *Horat.* Ut festis matrona moveri jussa diebus. — Hence, *Movere*, intransitively, to decamp, set out, depart. *Liv.* castris. *Id.* Prinnis tenebris movit, *h. e.* set sail, sailed away. *Id.* ab urbe. — *Movere*, to remove. *Cic.* signum loco. *Liv.* hostem loco, *h. e.* to dislodge, drive away. Also, *Cæs.* aliquem loco, *h. e.* to remove one from his office, to degrade. *Figur.* *Cic.* aliquem loco, *h. e.* from an advantageous situation. *Id.* heredes. *Id.* aliquem tribu, *h. e.* to turn out, expel. So, also, *Id.* senatu. *Id.* ex agro. *Id.* possessione. *Liv.* hostem statu. *Figur.* *Cic.* corpus statu. *Plant.* Move abs te moram, *h. e.* let there be no delay in you. *Cic.* aliquem de sententia, or ex sententia, *h. e.* make him give up or change. *Cic.* literam, *h. e.* to take away. *Liv.* in fugam, *h. e.* to put to flight. *Id.* signa, *h. e.* to decamp with the army. So, also, *Id.* castra loco, or, simply, *Id.* castra, or, *Id.* signa, *h. e.* to decamp, march away, depart. — Also, to excite, occasion, cause, bring on. *Cic.* misericordiam, suspicionem. *Cels.* sudorem, *h. e.* to promote. *Cic.* risum. — Also, to begin, commence, undertake, go about any thing. *Cic.* bellum. *Liv.* seditionem. *Suet.* cæsus, *h. e.* to excite commotions. *Ovid.* carmina a Jove. *Virg.* cantus. — Also, to make, do, perform. *Val.* Flacc. sacra. *Ovid.* preces. *Liv.* mentionem, *h. e.* to make mention. — Also, to raise disturbances, excite commotions. *Liv.* aliquid, *h. e.* to undertake any thing which excites disturbances. — Also, to alter, change, and, sometimes, to make uncertain or wavering. *Cic.* sententiam. *Ovid.* fidem. *Liv.* fatum. *Terent.* nuptias. — Also, to incite, stimulate, exhort. *Liv.* ad bellum. — Also, to provoke, make angry. *Horat.* numina Dianæ. *Prop.* deos, *h. e.* to excite the wrath of the gods. — Also, to excite, promote. *Cato.* alvum, *h. e.* to loosen, relax. — Also, to offer. *Cato.* ferctum Jovi. — Also, to trouble, torment. *Liv.* Vis æstus omnium corpora movit. — Also, to produce, put forth, as of trees and plants. *Colum.* Ut gemmae se moveant. *Id.* Vitis movet gemmas. *Ovid.* De palmite gemma moveri. — Particularly of persons, to show, exhibit, manifest, express. *Ovid.* opem artis. *Liv.* Deos movisse nomen, *h. e.* have expressed or manifested their will. — *¶* *Martial.* *Motistis*, for *movistis*.

MŌX (*moveo*), *adv.* by and by, presently, anon, quickly, immediately, soon, *εὐθὺς*; *αὐρίκα*. *Cic.* Se mox venturum. — *Quæ* mox? how soon? how long first? *Terent.* Quam mox irruimus? *h. e.* shall we not soon rush in? *Cic.* Expecto, quam mox hac ratione utatur, *h. e.* how long he will continue speaking thus. — *¶* Also, soon after; afterwards, then, in the next place. Of time. *Cic.* De numero mox. *Lin.* Mox intra vallum compulsi. *Id.* Mox ubi, &c. *h. e.* as soon as, after that. So, also, *Flor.* Mox ut caluere pugna, statim in sudorem eunt. *Pandect.* Mox quam a solo separati sunt fructus. *Plin.* Mox paulo, or, *Id.* Paulo mox, *h. e.* soon after. — Also, of a long time, some time afterwards, long after. *Suet.* Mox adoptatus est, *sc.* after eleven years. — Also, of place and situation. *Plin.* *Id.* tra eos Dochli, deinde Gymnetes. *Id.* Andrie, *h. e.* next to these. — Also, of value or quality. *Plin.* Tennisimum lac camellis, mox equis. — *¶* Also, *ante* before, just; only in. *Colum.* 3, 20, 4.

MOYSES. See *Moses*.
MŪ (*μῦ*), a weak sound uttered by persons who show resistance or grumble. *Lucil.* *Id.* Mu facere, *h. e.* to mutter. *Plant.* Nec mu, nec mutuum. (It is doubtful whether this is merely a play upon the

words *mu* and *mutuum*, or whether *mu* denotes a *trifle*.) — ¶ Also, an *interjection*, or exclamation of sorrow or complaint. *Plaut. fragm.*

MUCEDO,
MUCCIDUS,
MUCCINIUM,
MUCCOSUS,
MUCCULENTUS,
MUCCUS.

See *Mucedo*, *Mucidus*, &c.

MUCEDŌ, or MUCCEDŌ (*mucus*), *inis*, f. 3 same as *Mucus*. *Apul.*

MUCEŌ (*Id.*), *es*, *ui*, n. 2. to be mouldy or 3 musty, εὐρωτός. *Cato*. Vinum mucet.

MUCESCŌ (*muceo*), *is*, n. 3. to become 2 mouldy or rausty. *Plin.*

MUCHŪLA, *æ*, f. See *Maenula*.

MUCIŌNUS (*Mucius*), *a*, *um*, adj. relating to *Mucius*, called after him. *Cic.*

MUCIDUS, or MUCCIDUS (*mucus*), *a*, *um*, adj. mouldy, musty, εὐρώδης. *Cato*.

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MUGIONIA, *se. porta*, a gate of Rome. *Varr.*

MUGITŌR (*mugio*), *ōris*, m. a bellower. 3 *Valer. Flacc.*

MUGITŌS (*Id.*), *us*, m. a bellowing, lowing, μύκημα. *Virg. boum.* *Ovid.* Mugitus edere, or, *Id.* dare, or, *Virg.* tollere, *h. e.* to low or bellow. — ¶ *Fig.* a bellowing, roaring, loud noise. *Cic. terræ.*

MŪLA (*mulus*), *æ*, f. a she-mule, ἡμίονος. *Varr.* — Also, in general, a mule. *Plin.* — Mules were used for drawing carriages, &c. — She-mules are supposed not to bear young. Hence the proverb, *Suet.* Quum mula pepererit, *h. e.* never. — The dative *mulabus* is found in *Capitol.*

MŪLĀRIS (*Id.*), *e*, adj. of or relating to 2 mules, ἡμιόνειος. *Colum.* materies, *h. e.* the race of mules.

MŪLCEDŌ (*mulceo*), *inis*, f. sweetness, 3 smoothness; aa attraction, charm, agreeableness, pleasantness, θέλητρον. *Gell.*

MŪLCEDŌ (*μελγω*, for ἀμείλω), *es*, *si*, sum, 1 a. 2. to stroke. *Ovid.* barbam manu, or, simply, *Plin.* barbam. *Quintil.* caput.

— ¶ Also, to sooth, soften, appease, pacify, allay, ἔλγω. *Ovid.* aquas. *Virg.* fluctus, *h. e.* to calm, smooth. *Id.* tigris, *h. e.* to tame. *Id.* iras. *Vellei.* populum jure. *Liv.* Ipso mulcente.

— ¶ Also, to mitigate, alleviate. *Plin.* dolores. *Id.* os stonachumque. *Id.* ebrietatem. *Id.* lassitudinem. *Ovid.* vulnera. — ¶ Also, to caress, fondle, flatter, fawn, amuse, entertain, delight. *Horat.* puellas carmine. *Quint.* aures. — *Figur.* to caress. *Ovid.* Zephyri mulcebant flores, *h. e.* breathe through. *Virg.* Volucres mulcent aera cantu, *h. e.* make it delightful. *So*, also, *Prop.* Aura mulcet rosas. — ¶ Also, to touch. *Ovid.* capillos virga. *Id.* aristas. *Lueret.* aera motu. — ¶ Also, to move. *Cic.* aethera pennis. — ¶ Also, to make sweet or pleasant. *Sil.* pocula fucis Lycæi. — ¶ See, also, *Mulsus*, *a*, *um*.

MŪLCIBER (perhaps from *mulceo*), *ēris* and *ēri*, m. an epithet of *Vulcan*. *Ovid.* — Hence, also, *fire*. *Id.*

MŪLCŌ (*unc.*), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. 1. to beat, strike, cudgel, ρῆπω. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — ¶ Also, to maltreat, treat badly, use ill, handle roughly, injure, spoil. *Liv.* navem. *Cic.* hominem. *Tacit.* Mulcato corpore. — *So*, also, *Tacit.* Verberibus mulcare. *Cic.*, *Phædr.* and *Suet.* male. — ¶ *Plaut.* Mulcassitis, for mulcaveritis.

MULCTA, MULCTATICIUS, MULCTATIO, MULCTATIVUS, MULCTO. } See *Multa*, *Multatus*, &c.

MŪLCTRĀ (*mulgeo*), *æ*, f. a milking-pail, 2 μολγέος. *Virg.* Bis venit ad mulctram. *Colum.* Vaccas prohibere mulctra. — ¶ *Figur.* the milk in a milk-pail. *Colum.*

MULCTRĀLE. See *Mulctrarium*.

MŪLCTRĀRIUM (*mulgeo*), *ii*, n. *se. vas*, 3 a milk-pail. *Virg. Georg.* 3, 177. (Other *Edd.* read *mulctralia*, from *mulctrale*, in the same sense.)

MŪLCTRUM (*Id.*), *i*, n. *se. vas*, a milk-3 pail. *Horat.*

MŪLCTŌS (*Id.*), *us*, m. a milking. *Varr.*

MŪLGĒŌ (*from μέλω*, for ἀμείλω), *es*, *si*, 2 ctum, a. 2. to milk. *Virg.*, *Cato R. R.* and *Plin.* — Hence, *Virg.* hircos, *h. e.* to do impossibilities. — ¶ *Enn.* Mulserat hac navem, *h. e.* moved, driven. (But *mulserat* in this passage is, perhaps, to be derived from *mulceo*). — ¶ The perfect *mulxi* is found, *Lueret.* 4, 206.

MŪLIEBRIS (*mulier*), *e*, adj. of or pertaining to a woman or women, feminine, female, womanly, γυναικείος. *Cic.* vox. *Id.* venustus. *Nep.* vestis. *Liv.* injuria, *h. e.* to which a woman is exposed. *Cic.* bellum, *h. e.* in the name of and for a woman. *Liv.* donum, *h. e.* mulieris. *Id.* certamen, *h. e.* de mulieribus. *Id.* Templum Fortunæ muliebris, *h. e.* in remembrance of the women who had appeared *Marcus Coriolanus*. — Hence, *Muliebris*, *h. e.* womanly. *Tacit.* Also, womanish things. *Plin.* Qui super omnia muliebris sæculos indubat e margaritis. *Sallust.* Muliebris pati, *h. e.* γυναικωπαθεῖν. — ¶ Also, womanish, effeminate, unmanly. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* animus. *Cic.* sententia.

MŪLIEBRITĀS (*muliebris*), *ātis*, f. womanhood, state of a woman who is no longer a virgin. *Tertull.*, who, instead of this, uses also *mulieritas*.

MŪLIEBRITER (*Id.*), *adv.* like a woman, womanly, womanishly, effeminately, γυναικίστι. *Cic.* and *Horat.*

MŪLIEBRŌSŌS (*mulier*), *a*, *um*, adj. fond 3 of women. *Plaut.*

MŪLIER (perhaps from *molliis*), *ēris*, f. a woman, whether married or not, γυνή. *Cic.* — Hence, a virgin is called *mulier*. *Cic. Verr.* I, 25. — Also, of animals, as of horses. *Plin.* Mulier septima die concipere dicitur, *h. e.* equa. — ¶ Also, a wife. *Horat.* pudica. *Cic.* Virgo aut mulier. — ¶ Also, a term of reproach, woman, emacard. *Plaut.*

MŪLIERĀRĪŌS (*mulier*), *a*, *um*, adj. of or 1 belonging to a woman, feminine, womanly. *Cic.* manus, *h. e.* sent by a woman and devoted to her.

MŪLIERCŪLA (*dimin.* of *mulier*), *æ*, f. a little woman, γυναικάριον. *Cic.*

MŪLIERCŪLĀRĪŌS (*muliercula*), *ii*, m. a 3 great or too great a lover of women. *Cod. Theod.*

MŪLIERITAS. See *Muliebritas*. 3

MŪLIERŌ (*mulier*), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. 1. to 3 make effeminate, γυναικίζω. *Varr.*

MŪLIERŌSITĀS (*mulierosus*), *ātis*, f. a 1 great or too great love towards women, φιλογυνεΐα. *Cic.*

MŪLIERŌSŌS (*mulier*), *a*, *um*, adj. fond 1 of women, too much given to the love of women, φιλογύναιος. *Cic.*

MŪLŌNŌS (*mulus*), *a*, *um*, adj. of a mule 2 relating to mules, ἡμιόνιος. *Vitruv.* ungula. *Plin.* nares.

MŪLŌ (*Id.*), *ōnis*, m. one that keeps mules 1 far letting out or far sale. *Suet.* — Also, one who conveys others on mules, whether he be the owner or not. *Varr.* — Also, a mule-driver in the service of another person, a mule-driver. *Cæs.* — ¶ Also, a kind of gnat. *Plin.*

MŪLŌNŌCŌS, and MŪLŌNŌS (*mulio*), 1 a, *um*, adj. of or belonging to a mulcteer. *Cic.* pænula.

MŪLLEŌLŌS (*dimin.* of *calceus*), *a*, *um*, 3 adj. same as *Mulleus*. *Tertull.* calceus.

MŪLLEŌS (*unc.*), *a*, *um*, adj. of a reddish 2 or purple color. *Vopise.* calceus, or, *Plin.* Calciamenta mullea, *h. e.* a kind of shoe made of red Parthian leather. Such shoes were worn in the time of the republic only by the three highest magistrates, the consul, prætor, and curule ædile.

MŪLLŌS (*unc.*), *i*, m. the red sur-mullet, τριγλῆ (Mullus barbatus, L.), a kind of fish very highly esteemed. *Cic.*

MŪLŌMĒDICĪNĀ (*mulus & medicus*), *æ*, 3 f. with us, the veterinary art, farriery, ἱππίατρία; properly, the art of curing diseases of mules, since mules were used instead of horses. *Veget.*

MŪLŌMĒDICŌS (*mulus & medicus*), *i*, 3 m. a surgeon for mules; with us, a veterinary surgeon, a farrier, ἱππίατρος, κατηγίατρος. *Veget.*

MŪLSEŌS (*mulsum*), *a*, *um*, adj. sweet, 2 sweet as honey, μελιώδης. *Colum.* sapor. — ¶ Also, sweetened with honey. *Colum.* aqua.

MŪLSŪRĀ (*mulgeo*), *æ*, f. a milking, 3 milk. *Calpurn.*

MŪLSŌS (*mulceo*; μέλω, allied with μελίσσω and μέλι), *a*, *um*, adj. mixed with honey, or seethed in honey. *Colum.* aqua, *h. e.* sweetened with honey, δόρομελί. *Plin.* acetum, *h. e.* vinegar mixed with honey. *So*, also, *Id.* lac. *Cic.* Mulsum, *sc. vinum*, *h. e.* wine mixed or prepared with honey, οἶνομελί, μελίκρατον. Hence *Seren.* Sannum. Mulsum aceti, *h. e.* acetum mulsum. — ¶ Also, sweet as honey. *Colum.* pirum, *h. e.* a honey pear. — *Figur.* *Plaut.* Dicta mulsa, *h. e.* sweet words. *Id.* Mea mulsa, *h. e.* my love, my sweetheart, &c. a term of endearment.

MŪLTA, and MŪLCTĀ (*unc.*), *æ*, f. any punishment consisting in loss or deprivation, as, the being obliged to abstain from wine. *Plaut.* Nec ei multa esto, vino viginti dies ut careat. — Also, of cattle, &c. *Varr.* Ego ei unum (for unam) ovem multam dico. — Also, of money, a fine. *Cic.* Multam dicere, or, *Id.* petere, or, *Id.* irrogare, *h. e.* to propose to the judge or the people that the accused should be fined in such or such a sum. *Liv.* Certare multam, *h. e.* to contend on both.

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sides whether the proposed fine should be paid or not. So, also, Cic. Multa certatio. *Id.* Aliquem multa et poena multare. *Id.* Multam committere, *h. e.* to incur a fine or penalty. *Id.* Multa erat Veneri. — *¶* Cic. Multa gravis prae-dibus Valerianis, *h. e.* perhaps a fine; but the passage is obscure.

MULTANGULUS (multus & angulus), a, 3 um, adj. having many corners or angles, multangular, πολυγωνιος. *Lucr.*

MULTATIS, and MOLTATIS (multo, 1 or multo), *onis*, *f.* a punishing with any thing, a fining or amercing, ζημίωσις. Cic. bonorum, *h. e.* confiscation of property.

MULTATITUS, and MOLTATITUS, 2 or MOLTATITUS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. of a mulet or fine, *verumtamen*. *Liv.* pecunia, *h. e.* money exacted or collected from fines. So, also, *Id.* argentum.

MULTESIMUS (multus), a, um, adj. one of many, and, consequently, small. *Lucr.* pars.

MULTIBIBUS (multus & bibo), a, um, 3 adj. drinking much, πολυποτης. *Plaut.* Multibiba anus.

MULTICAVATUS (multus & cavus), a, 3 um, adj. having many cavities or hollows. *Varr.* favus.

MULTICAULIS (multus & caulis), e, 2 adj. having many stalks. *Plin.*

MULTICAVUS (multus & cavus), a, um, 3 adj. having many cavities. *Ovid.*

MULTICOLOR. See Multitudo. 3

MULTICOLOR (multus & color), *oris*, 2 adj. of many colors, partly colored, πολυχρος. *Plin.*

MULTICOLORS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. having many colors. *Gell.*

MULTICOMUS (multus & coma), a, um, 3 adj. having much hair, πολυκομος. — *Figur.* *Poulin.* *Nol.* flammæ.

MULTICPIDUS (multus & cupidus), a, 3 um, adj. desiring much or many things. *Varr.*

MULTIFACIUS, or MOLTIFACIUS (multus & facio), *is*, *eci*, actum, a. 3. to value or regard highly. *Paul.*

MULTIFARIAM (*unc.*), adv. on many sides or in many places, πολλαχῃ. Cic. and *Liv.*

MULTIFARIUS (multifarius), adv. in many places. *Plin.* Panis multifarie et e milio fit, e panico rarus. — *¶* Also, in various manners, multifariously. *Solin.*

MULTIPARIUS (multus & farinus), a, um, 3 adj. manifold, various, multifarious, πολυτροπος. *Gell.*

MULTIFER, or MOLTIFERUS (multus & fero), a, um, adj. bearing many things or sorts of things, fertile, fruitful, abundant, πολυφόρος. *Plin.*

MULTIFIDUS (multus & findo), a, um, 2 adj. cleft into many parts. *Ovid.* fax. Stat. quercus *h. e.* fax e quercu. — *¶* Also, divided into many parts. *Claudian.* crinis, *h. e.* parted into many locks or curls. *Lucan.* 1ster, *h. e.* divided into many branches. — Hence, manifold, various. *Val.* *Placc.*

MULTIFLUS (multus & fluo), a, um, 3 adj. flowing copiously. *Juvene.*

MULTIFORABILIS, and MOLTIFORABILIS (multus & foro), e, adj. having many holes, foraminous. *Apul.*

MULTIFORIS (multus & foris), e, adj. 2 having many holes, doors, openings or entrances. *Plin.*

MULTIFORMIS (multus & forma), e, adj. 1 of many forms or shapes, πολυμοφος. *Seuic.* homines, *h. e.* having a fickle character. *Colum.* nuces. Cic. Qualitates variae et quasi multiformes. — *¶* Also, various, manifold, of different kinds. *Gell.* artes. *Plin.* animalium partus.

MULTIFORMITER (multiformis), adv. 2 in many ways, variously, πολυτροπως. *Gell.*

MULTIFORUS (multus & foris), a, um, 3 adj. having many holes, foraminous, πολυτροπος. *Ovid.*

MULTIGENERIS (multus & genus), e, 3 adj. of many sorts or kinds, πολυγενής. *Plaut.* — *¶* *Plaut.* Multigenerum, for multorum generum. — *¶* Multigenerus, a, um, is also found. *Plin.* Multa haec et multigenera.

MULTIGENUS (multus & genus), a, um, 3 adj. manifold, of many kinds, πολυγενής. *Lucr.*

MULTIGRUMUS (multus & grumus), a, 3 um, adj. swollen. *Lev.* ap. *Gell.* fluctus.

MULTIUGUS, a, um, and MOLTIGUGIS (multus & iugum), e, adj. many yoked together. *Liv.* Equi multiugi. — *¶* Also, many of the same kind together, manifold, various. Cic. literæ multiuges. *Gell.* spolia. *Id.* quaestio.

MULTILAUDUS (multus & laus), a, um, 3 adj. much praised, πολυετανος. *Am-mian.* vir.

MULTILICIUS (multus & licium), a, um, 3 adj. consisting of many threads or strings, πολυμιτος. *Vopisc.*

MULTILOQUIUM (multus & loquor), ii, 3 n. a speaking much. *Plaut.*

MULTILOQUUS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. speaking much, talkative, loquacious, πολυλογος, πολυλόγος. *Plaut.*

MULTIMAMMA (multus & mamma), e, 3 f. she that has many breasts, πολυμαστος, an epithet of Diana of Ephesus, because she was represented with many breasts. *Iheron.*

MULTIMETER (multus & metrum), tra, 3 trum, adj. consisting of many or various poetical feet or kinds of verse. *Sidon.*

MULTIMODIS, for multis modis, in many 2 ways, variously, πολυτροπως. *Terent.* *Lucr.* and *Nepos*. — Sometimes it may be rendered very. — Multi modis is found instead of it. *Emm.* ap. Cic. *Or.* 3, 58. *Ed.* *Ern.*

MULTIMODUS (multus & modus), a, um, 3 adj. of many or divers kinds, various, πολυτροπος. *Liv.*

MULTINODUS, a, um, and MOLTINODIS (multus & nodus), e, adj. having many knots or joints. *Apul.* and *Colum.*

MULTINOMINIS (multus & nomen), e, 3 adj. having many names. *Apul.*

MULTINOBIUS (multus & nubo), e, 3 f. a marrying many, polygamy, πολυγαμία. *Tertull.*

MULTINOMUS, or MOLTINOMUS (multus & nimus), a, um, adj. costing much money, dear. *Varr.*

MULTIPARTITES (multus & partitus), 2 a, um, adj. divided into many parts. *Plin.*

MULTIPEDA (multus & pes), e, f. a mil-lepede, insect with many feet, *όνισκος*. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a staff for measuring, containing several feet. *Hygin.* de limit.

MULTIPES (*Id.*), *edis*, adj. having many 2 feet, πολυπους. *Plin.*

MULTIPLEX (multus & plico), *icis*, adj. having many folds. Cic. alvus. — *¶* Fig. dark, concealed, sly. Cic. ingenium pueri. — *¶* Also, having many windings or concealed places. *Ovid.* domus. — *¶* Also, having many parts. *Virg.* lorica. *Plin.* cortex. *Quintil.* causa. — *¶* Also, much, many, numerous. Cic. fetus. *Plin.* folia. — Hence, showing itself in many ways and in various things. *Vellci.* Vir multiplex in virtutibus. — Also, in a bad sense, one that frequently changes his behavior, entertains different sentiments on the same subject at different times, conforms himself to all persons, endeavors to please every one, fickle, inconstant, changeable. Cic. *Carl.* 6. natura Catiline. *Id.* animus.

— *¶* Also, manifold, various, different, πολλαπλασιος. Cic. genus orationis. *Id.* ratio disputandi Socratis, *h. e.* to speak pro and contra of all things. *Liv.* bellum, *h. e.* carried on in various ways. — *¶* Also, extensive, large, wide, ample, spacious. *Lucr.* spatium loci. *Liv.* Multiplex quam pro numero damnum est, for multiplicior, *h. e.* was a greater loss, &c. — Also, affording much occasion or materials for any thing. Cic. Provincia multiplex ad suspiciones.

MULTIPLICABILIS (multiplico), e, adj. 1 manifold. Cic. e *Sophocel.*

MULTIPLICATIUS (*Id.*), *onis*, *f.* a multiplying or increasing, πολλαπλασιασμός. *Colum.* — *¶* Also, multiplication. *Vitr.*

MULTIPLICATOR (*Id.*), *oris*, m. a multiplying. *Paul.* *Nol.*

MULTIPLICITER (multiplex), adv. in 2 manifold or various manners, in many ways, πολλαπλασιος. *Quintil.*

MULTIPLICUS (*Id.*), as, *avi*, *atum*, a. 1. to multiply, increase, augment, πολλαπλα-

σιάζω. *Cæs.* res alienum. *Nep.* usuras. *Liv.* regnum Eumenis potest. Cic. gloriam. *Id.* domum, *h. e.* to enlarge. — *¶* Also, in arithmetic, to multiply. *Colum.*

MULTIPOTENS (multum & potens), *tis*, 3 adj. of great power, πολυκρατης. *Plaut.*

MULTIRADIX (multus & radix), *icis*, adj. 3 having many roots, πολυρριζος. *Apul.*

MULTIRAMIS (multus & ramus), e, adj. 3 having many branches, πολυρριζος. *Apul.*

MULTISCIS (multum & scis), a, um, 3 adj. knowing a great many things, πολυμαθης. *Apul.*

MULTISONORUS (multum & sonorus), 3 a, um, adj. sounding much or loudly. *Claudian.*

MULTISONUS (multus & sonus), a, um, 3 adj. sounding loudly. *Martial.*

MULTITIUS, and MOLTITIUS (*unc.*), a, 3 um, adj. used of certain soft, splendid, thin garments. *Tertull.* synthesis. *Juvenal.* Multitia, sc. vestimenta.

MULTITUDUS (multus), *inis*, *f.* a multitude, great number or quantity, πληθος. Cic. hominum. *Id.* beneficiorum. *Nep.* navium. Frequently, the greater number, the mass. — Also, a multitude or great number of persons. Cic., *Cæs.* and *Nep.* — *¶* Also, the multitude, populace, rabble. Cic. imperita. *Sallust.* Multitudines, *h. e.* groups of people. — *¶* *Varr.* Numerus multitudinis, and, simply, *Id.* Multitudo, *h. e.* the plural number in grammar.

MULTIVAGUS (multum & vagus), a, um, 2 adj. wandering or straying much, πολυπλανης. *Plin.* avis.

MULTIVIDEUS (multus & video), a, um, 3 adj. seeing much. *Martian.* *Capell.*

MULTIVIRA (multus & vir), e, *f.* she 3 that has been married to many men, the wife of many husbands. *Minuc.* *Fcl.*

MULTIVIVUS (multus & via), a, um, adj. 3 having many ways. *Apul.* circuitus, *h. e.* a frequent going round.

MULTIVOLUS (multus & volo), a, um, 3 adj. wishing or desiring many things, πολυβουλος. *Catull.*

MULTIVORANTIA (multus & voro), e, 3 f. gluttony. *Tertull.*

MULTUS, and MOLTUS (multa), as, *avi*, *atum*, a. 1. to punish with any thing, particularly when the punishment consists in a loss or deprivation. Cic. vitia hominum damnis, ignominis, vinculis, verberibus, exiliis, morte. *Id.* populos stipendio, *h. e.* to sentence them to pay. *Lic.* aliquem exilio. Cic. multa, pœna. — *¶* Also, to deprive of by way of punishment. *Nep.* aliquem pecunia, *h. e.* to fine him a sum of money. *Liv.* parte agri, or, Cic. agris. *Sueton.* sacerdotio. Cic. Antiochum Asia multarunt. — Also, without an ablat. Cic. Hujus consilia esse multata, *h. e.* punished, but implying loss. — So, also, figur. *Colum.* boves iniquitate operis, *h. e.* to torment, fatigue. — *Suet.* *Aug.* 21. Multari, for multare. — Also, with a dat. to the question, For whom? for whose benefit? Cic. Veneri esse multatum, *h. e.* bound to give up his inheritance to Venus. — *¶* *Plaut.* Multare miserias, *h. e.* to suffer, endure.

MULTUS, adv. ablat. of multum. See Multus, a, um.

MULTOTIUS, and MOLTOTIUS (multus & totus), adv. many times, often, oftentimes, πολλακις. *Justin.*

MULTUM, adv. See Multus, a, um.

MULTUS (*unc.*), a, um, adj. Comparat. Plus (*uent.*), pluris. Plur. Plures, a. Plus (*uent.*), pluris. Plur. Plures, a. Superlat. Plurimus. — 1. POSIT. Multus, a, um, many, much, numerous, frequent. Cic. Multi fortissimi viri. *Id.* Multus verbis, *h. e.* diffusely. Multi, many, many persons. *Terent.* Multi alii, *h. e.* many other persons. So, also, *Plin.* Multi hominibus. So, also, *Id.* Multa arborum, minum. So, also, *Id.* Multa, many things, much. for arbores. Multa, many things, also. Cic. Nimis multa. Multi signifies, Virg. the many, the multitude of persons. *Virg.* Una e multis. Also, in the singular. Virg. Multa victima, for multe victima. Cic. Multa carne, *h. e.* much flesh. *Id.* Multus sudor. *Id.* Multo labore. *Nep.* Multa supellex. *Plin.* and *Suet.* Sol multus, *h. e.* hot. So, frequently, with poets. — Multi, the many, the great

mass, the populace. ordinary or common people, οἱ πολλοί. Cic. Unus de multis. *Id.* Orator e multis. Ovid. Una e multis sit tibi, h. e. not better than others. Cic. Numerarer in multis, h. e. among the ordinary, common orators. So, also, *Multe*, of women. Acc. Video te, mulier, more multarum utier, h. e. the many, the wicked. — *Multum*, much, a large amount, a great part. Sallust. Multum diei processerat, h. e. a considerable part of the day. Liv. In multum diei, h. e. until late in the day. — Hence, *Multo*, by much, much, a great deal, by far, with comparatives and verbs denoting an exceeding, surpassing, preferring, &c. Nep. Multo plura. Cic. Multo pauciores. *Id.* Multo minus. *Id.* Multo magis. Nep. Multo ceteros gloria antecesserunt. So, also, *Terent.* Multo me antevenit. Cic. Virtutem omnibus rebus multo antepontes. So, also, with *præstat*, it is better. Sallust. Multo præstat beneficii quam maleficii immemorem esse. So, also, with *malle*. Cic. Multo malo. Also, with a positive. *Terent.* Multo maligna, for multum, or valde. Also, with *particula*, denoting a difference or distinction. Cic. Multo secus, h. e. far otherwise. Nep. Multo aliter. Also, with *infra*. Plin. Dique jam non aliud ad nos invehitur laser, quam quod in Perside aut Media nascitur, sed multo infra Cyrenaicum, h. e. much below. Also, with *superlatives*, to increase the force of them, for *longe*. Nep. Multo formosissimus. Cic. Multo in maxima parte. Also, with *ante* and *postea*. Cic. Non multo post, or postea, h. e. not long afterwards. Nep. Multo ante, or, Cic. Ante multo, h. e. long before. *Multum* is also used for *multo*. *Id.* Non multum est magis. In *multum* is also used instead of it. Plin. In multum velocior, h. e. much or far quicker. — Hence, *Multum*, adv. much, very much, very, greatly, often, frequently, many times, far. Cic. Longe omnes multumque superabit. Cæs. Quibus ad pugnam non multum confidebat. Cic. Multum mecum sunt. Plaut. Multum loquax. Cic. Multum dispares. Nep. Non multum desideret historiam. — *Diu* is sometimes joined with it. Cic. Diu multumque. — Hence, *Ut multum*, sc. est, at the most, at the utmost. *Martial.* Et lotum, ut multum, terque, quaterve togam. — *Multum* est, it is of great use, of much importance. Virg. Adeo in teneris consuescere, multum est. *Multum* est denotes, also, it is frequent, it is often heard. Cic. Multum est in his regionibus, hiccine est ille, qui urbem? quem senatus? nostri cetera. *Terent.* Quid multa verba? h. e. to be short. So, also, Cic. Ne multis, sc. dicam, &c. or, *Id.* Nemultis, sc. morer, h. e. to speak in a few words, to cut the matter short, to be brief. — Sometimes, it may be rendered very, much. Nep. Multa invecus. Virg. Multa gemens. — *Multus*, a, um, for multum, or multa, or magna pars rei. Liv. Multus sanguinis, h. e. much blood. Cic. Multi sudoris est, h. e. of great labor or difficulty. *Id.* Multus sermo. *Id.* Ad multum diem, h. e. till the day was far advanced. Liv. Postquam multa jam dies erat, or, Cæs. Multo die, h. e. when a great part of the day had already elapsed. Cic. Multa nocte, h. e. late at night. Tacit. Multo adhuc die, h. e. whilst much of the day was still remaining. Cic. Multo mane, h. e. very early. — *Multus*, a, um, with a substantive, is also used for the adverb *multum*. Virg. Multa viri virtutis multaque recursat honos, for multum (h. e. sepe) virtutis multumque (h. e. et sepe) honos, &c. — Gell. Multa opinio, h. e. multorum. — Tacit. Velut multa pace, h. e. as if there was peace every where. — *Id.* Also, great, large. Liv. Multa pars Europæ. Cic. Operam suam multam existinare. Ovid. In toto multa jacere toro, h. e. large, taking up a great space. — Also, great, much. Sallust. cura. Horat. libertas. Plaut. Multi facere, h. e. to esteem greatly. — *Id.* Also, frequent in any thing, too frequent, too much, too great. — Hence, too frequent in speaking, diffuse, prolix, dwelling too much on, tedious. Cic. Ne multis

sim. *Id.* Est multus in laudanda magnificentia. — Also, doing any thing frequently. Sallust. Multus instare, h. e. incessantly. — Also, frequently present, being any where frequently. Sallust. Ad vigilas multus adesce. — *Id.* Also, that carries things too far. Hence, disagreeable, unpleasant, disgusting. Plaut. and Catull. homo. — *Id.* Compar. Plus, plur. Plures, a. Plus, more, is used as a substantive and as an adverb. Cic. Plus pecunie. *Id.* virium. Liv. hostium. Cic. Plus mihi deberet. Cæs. Plus posse. *Id.* Plus facere. *Id.* Non plus quam, &c. h. e. as little as. *Id.* Cum matre plus una esse, h. e. longer. — *Quam* is also frequently omitted. *Terent.* Plus quingentos colaphos infregit mihi, for plus quam, &c. *Id.* Plus milies audiui. Cic. Plus annum obtinere provinciam. Liv. Plus mille capti. — Also, with an *ablat.* for *quam*. Cic. Plus æquo, h. e. more than fair or reasonable. Liv. Paulo plus, or, *Terent.* Plus paulo, h. e. a little more. Cic. Non plus duobus mensibus. Horat. Plus poscente ferent. *Id.* Annos sexaginta natus est aut plus eo, sc. tempore, h. e. or more than that, or above. — Also, with an *ablat.* when it denotes by. Liv. Uno plus Etruscorum cecidisse in acie, h. e. more by one. So, also, *Id.* Una plures tribus. Cic. Molestum est uno digito plus habere, h. e. to have one finger more or over, consequently, six. — *Phuris*, when joined with verbs of buying, selling, esteeming, &c. means higher, dearer. Cic. Ager multo pluris est, h. e. is worth much more. *Id.* Conscientia mihi pluris est. *Id.* putare, facere, habere, or estimare, h. e. to value or esteem higher. *Id.* vendere, h. e. higher. *Id.* emere. Colum. edificare. — *Nemes.* Plus formosus, for formosior. — Plaut. Plus triginta annis majus est. In this passage, *plus* is redundant. — Plus pluraque, more and more. Cic. diligere. Mart. Plus minus, or, *Martial.* Plusve minusve, h. e. about, properly, more or less. — Plus, with minus (in the signification of too little) means also too much. *Terent.* Ne quid faciam plus, quod me post minus fecisse satius sit. *Id.* Ne quid plus minusve faxit, h. e. too much or too little. — Also, with *quam* following. Plaut. Eheu! cur ego plus minusve feci, quam æquum fuit! — The *ablat.* Plura occurs in Cic. ap. Charis. — *Id.* Plures, a, more several. Cic. Plures, sc. homines. Plin. Plurima diem. Cic. Ne plura, sc. dicam, h. e. in short. Nep. Pluribus verbis, or, Phedr. Pluribus, sc. verbis, h. e. more diffusely, more at length. — Plura denotes, also, further, longer. Lucr. morari. — In Lucr. we find, also, *pluria*. — Also, more than one, several, many. Liv. Plures enixa partus. Cic. Pluribus verbis rogare. — Also, the dead. Plaut. Ad plures penetrare, h. e. to die. — *Id.* Superl. Plurimus, a, um, very much, most. Plaut. præda. Horat. labor. Plaut. Salutem plurimum dicere, or, *Terent.* Plurima salute impertire, h. e. to make his best respects. — Plurimum, the most, or very much, is also used with a *genit.* Nep. studii. Cic. gravitatis. — Plurimi, with verbs of esteeming, denotes very highly. Nep. facere. Cic. esse. The plural, Plurimi, a, a, is common. The singular is sometimes used instead of it. Horat. Plurimus dicet. Ovid. Plurima rosa. — Plurimus, a, um, is also used for plurima pars. Ovid. Plurima ætæ. — Hence, great, large, strong, thick, frequent, abundantly supplied, &c. Ovid. Plurima silva. *Id.* fons. *Martial.* luna, h. e. the full moon. Virg. canities. *Id.* collis, h. e. very large, or for plurima pars collis. Ovid. Legor plurimus in orbe. Ovid. Plurimus est jugis, h. e. most frequently, principally, &c. — Plurimum is also used adverbially, very much, most, especially. Cic. diligere. *Id.* uti. Also, for the most part, commonly, generally. Nep. Cypri vixit. Also, at the most, at the utmost. Plin. Ex aqua datur elleborum nigrum ad leniter molliendam alvum, plurimum drachma, &c. — Plurimum quantum, very much. Flor. favoris Mianc. Fel. gratulor. Plaut. Plurimum, for the greatest part.

MULVIANUS (Mulvius), a, um, adject relating to Mulvius, called after him Cic.
MULVUS, or MILVUS, a, um, adject. Cic. and Sallust. pons, h. e. a bridge across the Tiber, near Rome, now Ponte Molle.
MULUS (unc.), i, m. a mule, ἡμίονος. Cic.
MUMMIUS, i, m. a name of several Romans. The most celebrated among them are Lucius Mummius, who destroyed Corinth, and Sp. Mummius, brother of Lucius. — Hence, Mummian, a, um, adj. Mummian.
MUNCTYD (mungo, not used), ōnis, f. a blowing the nose. Arnob.
MUNDĀ, æ, f. a town of Spain, near the straits of Gibraltar, where Cæsar entirely defeated the sons of Pompey, now Monda, in Grenada. — Hence, Mundensis, e, adj. Sueton.
MUNDANUS (mundus), a, um, adj. of or belonging to the world, a cosmopolite, a citizen of the world. Cic. Tusc. 5, 37. — *Id.* Also, for mundi. Macroch. anima. *Id.* annus, h. e. the great year, including a complete revolution of the heavens, and consisting of 15,000 common years. — *Id.* Also, heavenly. Avien.
MUNDATIUS (mundo), ōnis, f. a cleansing, καθάρσιος. Augustin.
MUNDATOR (Id.), ōris, a, cleanser. Jul. Firmic.
MUNDE (mundus), adv. cleanly, neatly, purely, beautifully, elegantly, καθάρως. Senec. Parum munde, et parum decenter. Cato and Colum. Mundissime.
MUNDENSIS, e. See Munda. 2
MUNDIALIS (mundus), e, adj. earthly, worldly, mundane, κοσμικός. Tertull.
MUNDIALITER (mundialis), adv. after the manner of the world. Tertull. vivere.
MUNDICIA, æ. See Munditia.
MUNDICINA (mundus, a, um), æ, f. an instrument, medicine, &c. for cleansing. Apul. dentium, h. e. tooth-powder.
MUNDICORS (mundus, a, um, & cor), 3 dis, adj. of a clean heart. Augustin.
MUNDIPOTENS (mundus & potens), tis, 3 adj. a ruler of the world, powerful in the world. Tertull.
MUNDITENENS (mundus & tenens), tis, 3 adj. same as Mundipotens. Tertull.
MUNDITER (mundus, a, um), adv. cleanly, neatly, καθάρως. Plaut.
MUNDITIA, and MUNDICIA, æ, and MUNDITIES (Id.), ei, f. cleanness, absence of dirt, καθαρότης. Plaut. — *Id.* Also, neatness in dress, furniture, &c. Ovid. Munditiis capimur. Cic. Adhibenda est munditia. — *Id.* Also, neatness in speaking, terseness. Cic.
MUNDUS (mundus, a, um), as, avi, atum, 2 a. 1. to clean, cleanse, make clean, καθάρω, καθάρω. Plin.
MUNDULE (dimin. of munde), adv. cleanly, neatly, elegantly, decently. Apul.
MUNDULUS (dimin. of mundus, a, um), 3 a, um, adj. neat, clean, trim, nice, spruce, polite. Plaut.
MUNDUM, i, n, same as Mundus, orca-3 ments for women. Lucil. ap. Gell.
MUNDUS (mundus, a, um), i, m. ornament, κόσμος. Liv. muliebris, or, simply, Apul. mundus, h. e. a woman's ornaments or dress, γυναικίος κόσμος. — Hence, instruments. Apul. Mundus opera messoria, h. e. instruments for reaping. — *Id.* Also, the heavens, οὐρανός. Cic. lucens. Virg. arduus. — *Id.* Also, the world, the universe. Ovid. Oculis mundi, h. e. the sun. In mundo, in the world, existing, somewhere. Plaut. Cui, quod amet, in mundo siet. *Id.* Cui libertas in mundo sita est. Enn. ap. Charis. Sen ibi vita, seu mors in mundo est. — *Id.* Also, the world, earth, inhabitants of the earth, mankind. Lucan. Ut opes nimias, mundo fortuna subacta, intulit, &c. Senec. Quem mundus et superi tenent. Lucan. Miserique fuit spes irrita mundi. — *Id.* Also, a hole or pit dug in the centre of a town newly built, into which the first fruits and other things were thrown. This place was, on three different days of the year, the open gate of the infernal regions for the ghosts of the departed, and was called mundus patens.

city in an assault. — *Lucret.* Muralis corona, *h. e.* the crown on the head of Cybele, adorned with walls and towers.

MURALIUM, *ii, n.* See *Muralis*.

MURATUS (murus), *a, um, adj.* walled, 3 surrounded or defended with walls, *τετειχισμένος. Veget.*

MURCIA, or MURTYA, *æ, f.* an epithet of *Venus*, from the myrtle which was sacred to her; for, according to *Plin.* 15, 36, she was formerly called *Venus Myrtea*. — *¶* Also, the goddess of sloth. *Augustin.*

MURCIDUS (murcus), *a, um, adj.* slothful, sluggish, lazy. *Augustin.*

MERCUS, and MERTIUS (probably 3 from *myrtus*), *a, um, adj.* sacred to, or called after, *Venus Murcia*. *Apul. metæ, sc.* in *Circo*, from their being near the temple of the goddess *Murcia*.

MURCUS (perhaps from *μαλακός, Æol.* 3 *μαλκός*), *i, m.* one that is slothful, lazy, idle, cowardly. Particularly, one who cuts off his thwab that he might not be made a soldier. *Amnian.*

MUREX (unc.), *icis, m.* a purple-fish; a kind of shell-fish armed with sharp prickles and a long beak, by which it was distinguished from *purpura*. *Plin.* 9, 60. According to *Harduin*, same as *Buccinum*. — *¶* Also, the juice of this fish, which was used for dyeing; purple, purple color. *Virg.* — *¶* By poets, *Triton* is represented as blowing upon such a shell. *Ovid.* Also, *Phoreys*. *Valer. Flacc.* — They were also used for keeping fluids, as ointment. *Martial.* — Also, for adorning a grotto. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, any thing pointed like a purple-fish; as, a sharp-pointed rock or stone. *Virg.* — Also, a square iron instrument, which, wherever it might be thrown, presented its sharp points; a catapult. *Curt.* — Also, perhaps, a bridle formed in the same way. *Stat. Achill.* 1, 221. — *Gell.* Captives in *armario muricibus præfixo destitutos, et insomnia cruciatis, &c. h. e.* pointed irons.

MURGANTIA, *æ, f.* a town of *Sicily*. *Liv.* — *¶* Also, a town of *Italy* in the country of the *Samnites*. *Liv.*

MURGANTINUS (Murgantia), *a, um, adj.* of or belonging to the town *Murgantia* in *Sicily*, *Murgantian*. *Cic.*

MURIA (ἀλμυρίς), *æ, f.* salt liquor, strong brine or pickle, *ἀλμη, τάρπηος. Cels.* and *Colum.* According to *Heindorf* ad *Horat.* Sat. 2, 4, 65, it was of two kinds. One of them, called *dura*, was merely a solution of salt and water. *Colum.* 12, 6. The other was prepared by boiling sea-water or common water with salt and honey. *Colum.* 12, 25. — Particularly, the pickle in which tunnies and other small fish were salted and eaten with this brine. *Horat.* and *Plin.*

MURIATIOS (muria), *a, um, adj.* pickled 3 or lying in brine. *Plaut.*

MURICATIM (murex), *adv.* shaped like a *murex*. *Plin.*

MURICATUS (Id.), *a, um, adj.* shaped or 2 pointed like the *murex*. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, fearful, timid. *Fulgent.*

MURICES (Id.), *a, um, adj.* belonging to 3 or like the *murex*, rough, pointed, full of points. *Auson. lacune.*

MURCIDUS (mus & cædo), *a, um, adj.* 3 a mouse-killer, *μυροκτόνος*; a term of reproach applied to cowards. *Plaut.*

MURIES, *ei, f.* same as *Muria*. *Cato.* 3

MURILEGULUS (murex & legulus), *i, m.* 3 one who fishes for murexes, *κογχυλιευτής. Cod. Just.*

MURINUS (mus), *a, um, adj.* of a mouse, 2 *murós. Plin.* sanguis. *Id. pellis. Id.* finis. *Colum.* color. — *¶* *Plin.* hordeum, *h. e.* a weed; a kind of wild barley. — *Scribon. Larg.* auricula, *h. e.* an herb called mouse-ear. — *¶* *Justin.* Pelles murinae, *h. e.* probably, the skins of martens, ermine and other small furred animals.

MURMUR (unc.), *uris, n.* a murmur, *ψόφος. Virg.* and *Liv.* — *¶* Also, of any similar noise or sound, a *Horat. rivi. Lucret.* *Murmura dare, h. e.* to sound. So of bees. *Virg.* *Streptus* omnis murmur campis, *h. e.* humming or buzzing noise. Of distant thunder. *Id.* *Nagno* misceri murmuræ celum, *h. e.*

din. Of the wind. *Id.* *Ventosi* occiderunt murmuris auræ. Of a volcanic mountain. *Sueton.* *Ætnæi* verticis fumo ac murmure pavefactus, *h. e.* grumbling, rambling. Of an earthquake. *Plin.* *Prædicti* murmur similis mugitibus, aut clamori humano, armorumve pulsantium fragori. Of a roaring lion. *Martial.* *Auditor* quantum *Massyla* per avia murmur, innumero quoties silva leone furit, *h. e.* roaring. Of a tiger. *Stat.* *Tigridis* *Hyrcanæ* *icjunnæ* murmur, *h. e.* growling, growling. Of a wind instrument, as, of a tuba. *Propert.* *Tubicen* fera murmur conde, *h. e.* dread blasts. Of a bugle. *Horat.* *Minaci* murmur cornuum perstrigis aureas. Of a tibia. *Ovid.* *Aera* complere inflati murmuræ buxi. *Plin.* *Murmura* aurium, *h. e.* a ringing, tingling, or any other noise in the ear. *Propert.* *Contemnere* murmuræ famæ.

MURMORABUNDUS (murmuro), *a, um,* 3 *adj.* same as *Murmurans*, murmuring or muttering. *Apul.*

MURMORATIUS (Id.), *onis, f.* a murmuring, 2 small noise, *μυρορρισμός. Plin.* — *¶* Also, a muttering, grumbling. *Seneca.*

MURMORATOR (Id.), *oris, m.* a murmuring 3 *er. Fest.* — *¶* Also, a grumbler. *Augustin.*

MURMORILLUS (dimin. of *murmuro*), *as,* 3 *n. 1.* to utter a low murmur, *ὑπορροή. Plaut.*

MURMORUS (murmur), *as, avi, atum, a. 1.* 2 to mutter, murmur, *μυρορρῶς.* Of persons. *Varr.* *Qui* murmurat, ita leviter loquitur, quod magis id sono facere, quam ut intelligatur, videatur. *Plaut. secum.* Also, with an accusat. following. *Ovid.* *Flebili* lingua murmurat exanimis. Hence, *Apul.* *Magia* murmurata carminibus, *h. e.* in which certain forms are muttered over. — Also, of other things, to murmur, sound, rustle, roar, rumble, &c. *Cic.* *Murmurans* mare. *Plin.* ignes, *h. e.* as a sign of change of weather. Of the song of a nightingale. *Id.* *Secum* ipsa murmurat. *Plaut.* *Intestina* murmurant. — *¶* Also, to grumble, mutter. *Plaut.* *Servi* murmurant.

MURMOROR (Id.), *aris, atus sum, dep. 1.* 3 same as *Murmuro*, to murmur. *Varr.* — *¶* Also, to grumble at any thing. *Apul. tarditatem.*

MURORATHARIUS, *ii, m.* See *Mur-3* 3 *rhobatharius*.

MURRATUS, *a, um.* See *Myrrhaus*.

MURRHA, and MURRHA (μύρρα), *æ, f.* a stone or kind of earth found in Eastern countries, of which precious vessels were made, called *vasa murrhina*. *Martial.* 10, 80, 1. Poets commonly use *murrha* for *vasa murrhina*. The *murrha* of the ancients was probably porcelain. — *¶* Also, same as *Myrrha*, *myrrh*. See *Myrrha*.

MURRHATUS. See *Myrrhatus*. 3

MURRIEUS, and MURRIEUS (murrha, 2 or *myrrha*), *a, um, adj.* made of the stone called *murra*, or *murrha*. *Propert.*

MURRIEUS, and MURRIEUS (Id.), 2 *a, um, adj.* of the *murrha*, or *murrhine* stone, *murrhine* or *myrrhine*. *Plin.* *Murrhina*, *sc. vasa.* *Suet. calix. Plin.* *Vitrum* *murrhinum, h. e.* glass which resembles *vasa murrhina* in painting.

MURRORATHARIUS, or MURRORATHARIUS (μύρρον, or μύρρα, & βάθρον), *ii, m.* one that gives an agreeable smell to women's shoes by balsam, &c. *Plaut.*

MURSA or MURSIA, *æ, f.* a town of *Pannonia* or *Hungary*, now *Essek*. *Entrop.* — Hence, *Mursensis*, *e, adj.* relating to *Mursa* or *Mursia*. *Amnian.*

MURTA (myrtus), *æ, f.* a myrtle. *Cato.* 3

MURTATUS, } See *Myrtus*, &c.

MURTEUS, }

MURTIUS. See *Murcius*.

MURUS (unc.), *i, m.* a wall, as, of a town, *τείχος. Cic.* *urbis*. — Hence, poetically, *muri*, for *urbs*. *Ovid.* *Repetens* *patrios* *muros*. — Also, a wall of a building. *Cic.* and *Tacit.* — *¶* *Figur.* any thing resembling a wall. Hence, a bank or mound of earth, a dam. *Varr.* — Also, the circumference or rim of a pot. *Juvenal.* So, also, *Plin.* *Cor* *munitum* *costarum* et *pectoris* *muro*. — Also, a wooden tower fasten-

ed on the back of an elephant. *Sil.* — Also, the head-dress of *Cybele*, consisting of towers, is called by *Claudian.* *murus crinalis*. — *¶* Also, figur. wall, defence, protection, security. *Cic.* *Lex* *Alia* et *Puffia* *propugnacula* *murique* *tranquillitatis*. *Horat.* *Hic* *murus* *meus* *esto, &c.* Also, of persons. *Achilles* is called by *Ovid.* *Murus* *Graium*.

MUS (μῦς), *mūris, m.* and *f.* a mouse. *Cic., Virg.* and *Horat.* — But by *mures*, in ancient writers, not only our common and destructive mice are meant, but also other animals. *Plin.* *Mures* *Ægyptii, h. e.* a species of rat, *mus Cahirinus*, or *Cairo mouse* of *Geoffroy*. *Id.* *Mus* *Ponticus, h. e.* probably the *ermine*. — *Mortens, ermines, &c.* seem to have been included under this name. *Ammon.* *Indumentis* *ex* *pellibus* *sylvestrium* *murium*. Also, the *musk*, *moschus* *moschifer*, the skin of which was much valued on account of its smell. *Hieron.* — It is also used as a word of abuse. *Petrone.* — *¶* *Plin.* *Mus* *marinus, h. e.* a sea-mouse, a kind of crustaceous animal. — *¶* Also, the name of a Roman family of the gens *Decia*.

MUSA (Μοῦσα), *æ, f.* a *Muse*, goddess of learning, particularly of poetry and music. The ancients sometimes enumerate three muses, but generally nine, viz. *Calliope*, *Clio*, *Melpomene*, *Thalia*, *Euterpe*, *Erato*, *Urania*, *Polyhymnia*, *Terpsichore*. — Hence, *Quintil. Libet*, propter quosdam imperitiores, etiam crassiores, ut vocant, *Musa* *debitationem* *hujus* *utilitatis* *eximere, h. e.* in a clearer, plainer manner, without too much refinement. *Varr.* *Sine* *musa, h. e.* without genius, wit, taste, learning. — *¶* Also, a song or poem. *Horat.* *prociæ. Id.* *pedestris, h. e.* a low style of poetry bordering upon prose, or it may mean, prose. — *¶* *Musa, learning, study. Cic.* *agrestiores. Id.* *mansuetiores, h. e.* philosophy.

MUSÆUM. See *Museum*.

MUSÆUS, *i, m.* a poet in the time of *Orpheus*. *Virg.*

MUSAGETES (Μουσᾱγέτης), *æ, m.* leader 3 *er of the Muses*, an epithet of *Apollo* and *Hercules*. *Eumen.*

MUSCA (from *μύσκα*, dimin. of *μύς*), *æ, f.* a fly, *μύς. Varr.* and *Cic.* — Hence, of inquisitive persons who pry into every thing. *Plaut.* *Musca* *est* *pater* *meus*. — Also, of persons troublesome and disagreeable like flies. *Catull.* *Neu* *conarere* *telis* *mi* *icere, musca*.

MUSCARIUM, *ii, n.* See *Masearius*, *a, um*.

MUSCARIUS (musca), *a, um, adj.* relating to flies. *Plin.* *araneus, h. e.* that catches flies. — Hence, *Muscarium*, a fly-flap, a flap to drive away flies with, *σάβη*, which was also used as a brush. *Martial.*

Either peacocks' feathers were used for it, *Martial.* 14, 67, or the tail of an ox, or a horse. *Martial.* 14, 71. Hence, *Veget.* *Muscarium*, a horse's tail. — Also, the top tuft or head of certain plants, as, of *fennel*. *Plin.* — *¶* *Vitruv.* *clavus, h. e.* having a broad head.

MUSCERDA (perhaps from *μῦς & ἔδρα*), *æ, f.* mouse-dung, *μυροχόρον. Plin.*

MUSCIDUS (muscus), *a, um, adj.* covered 3 with moss, mossy. *Sidon.*

MUSCIPOLA, *æ, f.* and MUSCIPULUM, 3 (mus & capio), *i, n.* a mouse-trap, *μύσχοπον. Varr.* and *Phædr.*

MUSCOSUS (muscus), *a, um, adj.* full of 1 moss, mossy, covered or overgrown with moss, *βρωτός. Virg.* *Muscosi* *fontes. Varr.* *pruta. Cic.* *Muscousus*.

MUSCOLA (dimin. of *musca*), *æ, f.* a 3 small fly. *Augustin.*

MUSCULOSUS (musculus), *a, um, adj.* 2 full of muscles, muscular, brawny, fleshy, *μυώδης. Cels.*

MUSCULUS (dimin. of *mus*), *i, m.* a little 2 mouse, *μύς. Cic.* — Hence, from its resemblance, a muscle of the body. *Cels.* — *Figur. Plin. Ep.* *Orationem* *ossa, musculi, nervi* *decent*. — *¶* Also, a war-like machine, a shed or mantelet, under which the besiegers stood when at work. *Cæs.* — *¶* *Plin.* 11, 62. *Musculus* *marinus, or, simply, Id.* *Musculus, h. e.* a species of whale. — *¶* Also, a sea-muscle, a kind of shell-fish. *Cels.*

MUSCUS (μύσχος), *i, m.* moss, *βρων.*

Virg. — ¶ Also, musk, civet, μύσχος. *Hieron.*

MŪSEUM, or **MŪSIUM** (μουσείον), i, n. a museum, place consecrated to the Muses or to learning. Hence, any place where learning is pursued, where scholars meet, a library, study or place for learned conversation. *Sueton.* — ¶ Also, a grotto. *Plin.* 36, 42.

MŪSER'S (Μουσεῖος), a, um, adj. relating to the Muses. Hence, Museum, a place dedicated to the Muses, a library, place where scholars meet, &c. *Suet.* (See *Museum*). — Hence, poetical or musical. *Laeret.*

MŪSICA, æ, and **MŪSICĒ** (μουσική, sc. τέχνη), es, f. music, generally including, also, the art of poetry. *Cic.* and *Quintil.*

MŪSICĀTŪS (musica), a, um, adj. regulated by music, musical. *Apul.* cantus.

MŪSICĒ, es. See *Musica*.

MŪSICĒ (musicus), adv. pleasantly, merrily, μουσικῶς. *Plaut.*

MŪSICŪS (μουσικός), a, um, adj. relating to music, musical. *Plin.* ars, h. e. music.

Cic. leges, h. e. rules of music. *Phædr.* sonus citharæ. *Plin.* pedes. *Sueton.* agon, or, *Id.* certamen, h. e. a contest in music. — Hence, *Cic.* Musicus, a musician. — *Musica*, orum, music. *Cic.*

Dedere se musicis. — ¶ Also, relating to poetry, poetical. *Terent.* studium, h. e. poetry. So, also, *Id.* ars. — ¶ Also, relating to learning, learned. *Gell.* Musicus ludus.

MŪSIGENĀ (Musa & gigno), æ, m. a son of a Muse. *Rufin.*

MŪSİMŌ, and **MŪSMŌ** (μοῦσμων), ōnis, m. an animal produced by two animals of different species, a mongrel creature, μούσμων. *Cato* and *Plin.*

MŪSINŌR (unc.), āris, ātus sum, dep. I. 3 to dally, to do any thing dallying or for sport. *Varr.* ap. *Plin.* Dum ista musinamur. See *Muginor*.

MŪSIUM. See *Museum*.

MŪSIVĀRĪŪS (musivum), ii, m. one who makes mosaic work. *Cod.* Just.

MŪSIVŌS (μουσεῖος), a, um, adj. relating to mosaic work. — Hence, Musivum, sc. opus, h. e. mosaic work. *Spartian.* Pictum de musivo.

MŪSMŌ. See *Musimo*.

MŪSSATIŌ (musso), ōnis, f. same as *Mussatio*. *Amnian.*

MŪSSYATIŌ (mussito), ōnis, a suppressing of the voice, silence. *Apul.*

MŪSSITŌ (frequentat. of musso), as, n. and a. I. to be silent, not to mutter. *Plant.*

Ergo, si sapis, mussitabis. *Id.* Metu mussitant. — ¶ Also, to say any thing in a low tone, to murmur, mutter. *Plaut.* Ego hæc inecum mussito. — ¶ Also, to be silent respecting any thing, bear with silence. *Terent.* injuriam.

MŪSSŌ (mutio), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. same as *Mussito*, to say any thing in a low tone, to murmur, mutter, μῦζω. *Plaut.* Summo hæc clamore, interdum mussans.

— ¶ Also, to be silent, not to have the courage to speak or to speak any thing out, to brook it. *Plaut.* Equum non est, per metum mussari. *Virg.* Flent mussantque. — ¶ Also, to be afraid to do or say any thing, to be in fear or uncertainty. *Virg.* Dicere mussant. *Id.* Mussat rex ipse, quos generos vocet, h. e. considers fearfully, &c. — ¶ Also, to murmur, make a low noise, hum, buzz. *Virg.* Apes mussant.

MŪSSŌR, āris, ātus sum, dep. I. for musso. *Varr.*

MŪSTĀCĒ (unc.), es, f. a kind of laurel. *Plin.* 15, 39.

MŪSTĀCĒŪS (munstium, or mustace), a, um, adj. of must, or of laurel. — Hence, *Juvenal.* Mustaceum, sc. libum, and *Cato.* Mustaceus, sc. libus, h. e. a must or laurel-cake. This was a kind of wedding-cake, the flour of which had been kneaded with must, cheese, anise, &c. and some laurel leaves; the cake was baked upon laurel leaves. — Hence, *Cic.* Lanreolam in mustaceo querere, h. e. properly, to look for a twig of laurel in the laurel-cake, hence, to strive after fame in trifles.

MŪSTĀRĪŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to must. *Cato.*

MŪSTĒLĀ, or **MŪSTĒLLĀ** (mus), æ, f. a weasel, γαλή. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a kind of fish. *Plin.* According to some, a river-lamprey (*Petromyzon fluviatilis*, L.). According to others, a burbot or eel-pout (*Gadus Lota*, L.).

MŪSTĒLĀTŪS, or **MŪSTĒLLĀTŪS** (mustela), a, um, adj. of a color like that of a weasel. *Apul.* Met. 2. Mustelatis pelis laceratus. (But the passage seems to be corrupt.)

MŪSTĒLINŪS, or **MŪSTĒLLINŪS** (Id.), 2 a, um, adj. of or like a weasel, γαλεῶδης. *Plin.* utriculus. *Terent.* color, h. e. the color of weasels.

MŪSTĒLLĀRĪŪS vicus was in Rome. *Varr.*

MŪSTĒŪS (mustum), a, um, adj. of or like must or new wine. — Hence, sweet as must. *Varr.* mala, h. e. must-apples, afterwards called uelimela. — ¶ Also, young, new, fresh. *Plin.* caseus. *Id.* piper. *Plin.* Ep. liber.

MŪSTŌLĒNTŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. abounding in must. *Apul.* autumnus. — *Figur.* *Plant.* fragm. astutus, or ventus.

MŪSTŪM. See *Mustus*.

MŪSTŪS (perhaps from μύσχος), a, um, adj. fresh, new, young, νέος. *Cato.* agna. *Id.* Vinum mustum, or, absol., *Id.* and *Virg.* Mustum, sc. vinum, h. e. must, new wine, γαλεῶδης. *Plin.* Ep. novum. So, also, in the plural. *Ovid.* and *Plin.* Musta. *Ovid.* Tercentum musta, h. e. autumnus. — *Figur.* *Plin.* 15, 2, *Ed. Hard.* Mustum olei, h. e. new oil.

MŪTĀ, æ, f. a goddess, otherwise called Lara, and Larunda, or Tacita, struck dumb by Jupiter for her talkativeness.

MŪTABĪLĪS (mutō), e, adj. changeable, subject to change, mutable, alterable, unsettled, inconstant, fickle, uncertain, μεταβλητικός, εὐμετάβολος. *Virg.* Varium et mutabile semper femina. *Cic.* Omne corpus mutabile est. *Ovid.* pectus, h. e. that may be guided or persuaded. *Val. Max.* Quid mutabilis? *Porcius Latro.* Mutabilissimæ voluntates.

MŪTABĪLĪTĀS (mutabilis), ātis, f. changeableness, mutability, fickleness, inconstancy, ἀστασία, εὐκινησία. *Cic.*

MŪTABĪLĪTĒR (Id.), adv. changeably. *3 Varr.*

MŪTĀTIŌ (mutō), ōnis, f. a changing, altering, change, μεταβολή. *Cic.* consilii. *Id.* Mutationem rei facere, h. e. to change. *Id.* Mutationis rerum cupidus, of innovation or revolution; of a change of government. — ¶ Also, a change, exchange. *Terent.* vestis. *Cic.* officiorum, h. e. interchange. — Hence, in posting, a change of horses. *Cod.* Theod.

MŪTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a changer, μεταποιητής. *Lucan.* — ¶ Also, an exchanger. *Lucan.* mercis, h. e. a merchant. *Vol. Flacc.* equorum, h. e. desultor.

MŪTĀTŌRĪŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to changing or exchanging. *Tertull.* indumentum.

MŪTĀTŪS (Id.), us, m. same as *Mutatio*. *3 Tertull.*

MŪTESCŌ (mutus), is, n. 3. to grow mute or dumb, κωφόμεναι. *Apul.*

MŪTICŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. same as *Mutilus*, castrated, docked. *Varr.* arista, h. e. an ear of corn without a beard.

MŪTYLĀTĪŌ (mutilo), ōnis, f. a maiming, mangleing, mutilation, ἀκρωτηριασμός, κόλποσις. *Cels.*

MŪTYLŌ (mutilus), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to cut or lop off, to cut short, clip, crop, maim, mutilate, κόλποσος, ἀκρωτηριάζω. *Liv.* aures. *Id.* nasum. *Curt.* corpora. *Ovid.* caudam colubæ. *Id.* ramos. *Liv.* naves. — Hence, figur. *Terent.* aliquem, h. e. with regard to property. *Plin.* verba (in pronunciation). — ¶ Also, figur. to diminish. *Cic.* exercitum. *Cod.* Justin. patrimonium. *Id.* jura libertatis.

MŪTYLŪS (μυτίλος, or μύτιλος), a, um, adj. maimed, mutilated, κόλποσος, κόλος. *Cod.* Theod. homo, h. e. that has cut off his fingers. *Apul.* Grabatulus uno pede mutilus, h. e. crippled. *Gell.* litera. — Particularly, of horned animals, when one horn or both are wanting. *Colum.* capella. *Cæs.* Alces sunt cornibus mutilæ. — Hence, facetiously, *Horat.* Mutilus minitaris? h. e. exsecto cornu.

— ¶ *Figur.* as, in speaking. *Cic.* Mutila loqui, h. e. too short.

MŪTYLŪS, a shell-fish, muscle. See *Mytilus*.

MŪTYNĀ, æ, f. a town of Italy, now Modena, where Antony shut up D. Brutus.

Cic. — Hence, Mutinensis, e, adj. relating to Mutinu. *Ovid.* arma. *Sueton.* bellum. *Plin.* ager.

MŪTINŪS, or **MŪTŪNŪS** (muto, onis), i, 3 m. same as *Priopus*. *Lactant.* —

¶ Also, same as *Penis*. *Priap.* 73, 2. (But *Ed. Anton.* reads mutonio, from mutonium, in the same signification.)

MŪTYŌ, and **MŪTTYŌ** (from the sound 3 mu), is, ivi, itum, n. 4. to mutter, speak softly or between the teeth, speak ever so little. *Plaut.* Etiam muttis? h. e. do you mutter? *Id.* Intus cave quemquam mutire siveris. *Terent.* Nihil mutire audeo. *Id.* Neque opus est mutito, h. e. there is no occasion for even a word on that subject. — ¶ Also, of a he-goat, to bleat. *Auct.* *Carm.* de *Philom.*

MŪTYTĪŌ, and **MŪTTYTĪŌ** (muttio), ōnis 3 f. a muttering. *Plaut.*

MŪTYTĪŌ (frequent. of muto), as, a. I. to 3 exchange frequently, appoint by turns. — Hence, *Gell.* Mutitare, sc. convivia, h. e. to feast one another by turns.

MŪTYTŪS, a, um. See *Mutio*.

MŪTŪS. See *Mucius*.

MŪTŌ (contr. from movito), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to move, move away or from its place, move to a place. *Plaut.* Neque se luna quoquam mutat, h. e. moves not from the spot. *Liv.* Mutari finibus, h. e. egredi. *Cic.* Nequis invitatur civitate mutetur, h. e. exeat, ejiciatur, privetur. *Ovid.* Hinc dum muter, h. e. if I get only away or be removed from this place. Hence, *Mutori*, of trees, which are transplanted. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, to alter, change, μεταποιέω. *Cic.* sententiam. *Id.* consilium. *Terent.* idem cum aliquo, h. e. not to keep his word. *Ovid.* E nigro color est mutatus in album. *Quintil.* Mutari colore, h. e. to change color, turn pale or red through fear. *Ovid.* Mutari alite, for in alitem, h. e. to be changed or transformed. *Cic.* Cibus mutatur et concoquitur, h. e. receives another shape. — Hence, *Terent.* Haud muto factum, I approve of what has been done, I do not repent of it. *Id.* Nihil mutat de uxore, h. e. he does not change his opinion, sticks to it. *Cic.* Neque nunc muto, h. e. I remain firm, do not repent of it. — *Mutare* is also used for *mutari* or *mutare* se. *Liv.* Mores mutaverunt. *Tacit.* Mutabat æstus. — *Mutare* means also to differ. *Varr.* Pastiones hoc mutant, quod, &c. *Gell.* Mutare a Menandro. *Pandect.* Nec mutat, h. e. that makes no difference, is immaterial or irrelevant. — Hence, to dye, tinge. *Virg.* vellera luto, h. e. to dye the wool. — Also, to improve, change for the better. *Terent.* factum. — Also, to spoil. *Horat.* Vinum mutatum. — Also, to adulterate. *Plin.* balsamum melle. — ¶ Also, to change, exchange, interchange, barter, traffic. *Sallust.* municipia cum vino, h. e. for wine. *Horat.* merces, Sallust. res inter se. *Colum.* porcos are, h. e. to sell. *Horat.* avum strigilare, h. e. to sell. *Id.* So also *Sallust.* locum. *Cæs.* jumentum, or genus change horses. *Cic.* orationem, or genus loquendi, h. e. to vary or make changes in the manner of expressing one's ideas. So, particularly metonymic expressions. *Id.* calceos et vestimenta, h. e. to change shoes and garments. *Terent.* vestem cum aliquo, h. e. to change garments with any person. Hence, in mourning, *Cic.* Vespers. *Id.* mutare, h. e. to put on mourning. — Poets use the expression *Mutare locum*, urban, for *locum nostrum cum loco urbe*. *Horat.* Quid terras mutamus? for nostram sedem cum terris, h. e. why do we leave our native land for, &c. So also, *Id.* lares et urbem. *Prop.* Mutare calores, h. e. alio transferre amores, h. e. to change one's love, love another. *Id.* 13 (12), 11. *Oct.* ap. *Comp.* Prep. 1, 13 (12), 11. *Oct.* ap. *Suet.* Oct. 69. — ¶ Also, to abandon, forsake, desert. *Tacit.* principem. *Id.* Sidera mutata, h. e. abandoned by the gods.

MŪTŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. same as *Penis*.

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MŪTŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. same as *Penis*.

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Horat. — Hence, Mutoniātus, a, um, adj. h. e. mutone præditus. *Martial.*
MŮTŌNIUM, ii, n. same as *Muto*. See *3 Mutinus*.
MUTUO, **MUTUITO**, &c. } See *Mutuo*.
MŮTŪARIUS (mutuus), a, um, adj. same as *Mutuos*. *Apul.*
MŮTŪATICUS. See *Mutuatitius*.
MŮTŪATIŪ (mutuor), ōnis, f. a borrowing. *Cic.*
MŮTŪATITŪS, and **MŮTŪATITŪS** 3 (Id.), a, um, adj. borrowed, δανιστός. *Gell.* 30, 1. (Where most *Edd.* have *mutuatitiz*, in the same sense.)
MŮTŪE (mutuus), adv. mutually, in return. *Cic.*
MŮTŪITER (Id.), adv. same as *Mutue*, 3 mutually. *Varr.*
MŮTŪITŪ (mutuo), as, n. l. or **MŮTŪITŪR** (mutuor), aris, dep. l. to desire to borrow. *Plant.* *Mutuitanti*.
MŮTŪLŪS (unc.), i, m. in architecture, 2a modillion, a corbel, bracket. *Vitrav.* — ¶ Also, a shell-fish. See *Mytilus*.
MŮTŪS. See *Mutinus*.
MŮTŪŪ (mutuum), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to 2 borrow, δανείζομαι. *Cæcil.* Ad amicū curat mutuatum, mutuet nica causa. *Plin.* Luna mutuata a sole luce fulget.
MŮTŪŪ (mutuus), adv. mutually, in return, 2 by turns, reciprocally, one with another, together, πρὸς ἀλλήλους, ἀμοιβαίως. *Plane.* in *Cic. Ep.* Me mutuo diligas. *Ilirt.* De se mutuo sentire provinciam, h. e. was disposed towards him as he was towards it. *Suct.* Officia cum multis mutuo exercuit.
MŮTŪŪR (mutuum), āris, ātus sum, dep. l. to borrow, δανείζομαι, particularly when the thing borrowed is not itself returned, but its equivalent, as, money, with or without interest. *Cæs.* pecuni- as. Also, without an accusat. *Cic.* ab aliquo. *Id.* Cogor mutuari, h. e. I must borrow. Also, of things which are returned in the same state as when borrowed, to borrow for temporary use. *Anet.* *Dial.* de *Orat.* domum. *Ilirt.* auxilia ad bellum. — ¶ *Figur.* to borrow, take for one's use, derive. *Cic.* subtilitatem ab Academicis. *Liv.* consilium ab amore. *Justin.* regem a finitimis. *Cic.* verbum a simili, h. e. to speak metaphorically. *Id.* Virtus nomen a viris mutuata est. — Also, to receive, get. *Apul.* Corpora mutantur spiritum humanum et sentiunt.
MŮTŪS (probably from the sound mu), a, um, adj. dumb, mute, one that does not speak, be it that he cannot speak or does not choose to do so, silent; but particularly and properly of creatures, which do not possess the power of human speech, but are only able to utter inarticulate sounds. *Cic.* Satus est mutum esse. *Id.* bestia. *Horat.* agna. *Terent.* Mutum dices, h. e. thou shalt call me dumb, I will not say a word. *Id.* Mutus illico, sc. factus est, h. e. he was silent, could not say a word for himself. — Hence, *figur.* *Ovid.* Omnis pro nobis gratia muta fuit, h. e. has not spoken. *Quintil.* Aspectus miserorum mutus lacrimas movet. *Ovid.* Muta dolore lyra est. — ¶ Also, mute, dumb, not uttering a sound, silent. *Cic.* imago. *Virg.* Pecus mutum metui. *Plant.* tintinnabulum. *Quintil.* effigies. *Id.* consonantes, that cannot be pronounced without a vowel after them, viz. b, c, d, g, k, p, q, t. *Cic.* Artes quasi mutæ, h. e. the plastic arts, and arts of design. *Gell.* Muti imaginistri, of books. *Varr.* instrumentum fundi, h. e. wagons, &c. *Quintil.* scientia, h. e. that does not impart the power of speaking. *Fest.* exta, h. e. from which nothing can be foretold. — ¶ Also, that does not resound with words or other sounds, silent, still. *Of places.* *Cic.* forum. *Of times.* *Id.* Tempus mutum a literis, h. e. in which nothing is written. *Ovid.* Silentia noctis, h. e. the deep silence of night. Also, of persons and things, that are not spoken of. *Virg.* 12, 397. mentem, conferring but little fame; in this passage, the art of healing. *Sil.* ævum.
MŮTŪSCA, æ, f. a town of Italy in the country of the Sabines. *Virg.*
MŮTŪS (perhaps from *muto*), a, um, adj.

that is borrowed, for the most part in such a manner that the thing borrowed is not itself returned, but a thing of the same kind and the same value, as, money, corn, &c. borrowed, lent, or, that may be borrowed or lent. *Cic.* Pecuniam dare mutuam, h. e. to lend, advance. *Liv.* Querere pecunias mutuas fenore, h. e. to wish to borrow money at interest. *Cic.* Dare frumentum mutuum, h. e. to lend. *Id.* Sumere ab aliquo pecunias mutuas, h. e. to borrow money of, &c. *Cæs.* Mutui pecuniam præcipere. *Id.* Pecunias mutuas exigere, h. e. to demand money as a loan. *Figur.* *Plant.* Pudorem sumere mutuam, h. e. to borrow modesty when one has none of his own. — Hence, subst. Mutuum, that which is borrowed, a loan. *Pandect.* Datio mutui. Hence, *Plant.* Ea me deperit; ego autem cum illa facere nolo mutuum. (*Pa.*) Quid ita? (*Ph.*) Quia proprium facio: amo pariter simul, h. e. I do not wish that she should only lend me her love, but I want to possess it as my own. — Hence, *Mutuo*, by way of loan, as, to give, receive, &c. *Cic.* *Orat.* 24. *Ed.* *Ern.* Sumere mutuo, h. e. to borrow. *Justin.* Ab aliquo petere mutuo naves, pecunias, militum auxilia, h. e. by way of loan. — ¶ Also, mutual, reciprocal, among each other, towards one another, among us, them, &c. again, in return, in exchange, on both sides, &c. *Nep.* beneficia. *Cic.* benevolentia. *Id.* voluntas erga aliquem. *Plin.* Olores mutua carne vescuntur inter se, h. e. eat one another. *Liv.* Nox omnia erroris mutui implevit, h. e. on both sides. *Id.* Mutuum inter se auxilium. *Justin.* Mutua vulnera, h. e. which they inflict one on another. — Hence, subst. Mutuum, reciprocity, reciprocal conduct. *Cic.* in amicitia, mutuum facere, to be disposed towards a person as he is towards us, to do unto another as he does unto us, to return like for like. *Plant.* Mutuum fit, sc. a me. *Id.* Mutua fiunt, sc. a me, h. e. I do the same, I return like for like. — Hence, *Per mutua*, h. e. mutuo, vicissim. *Virg.* Pedibus per mutua nexis, h. e. mutually. — *Mutua*, sc. per, h. e. mutuo, vicissim. *Lucret.* Inter se mortales mutua vivunt, h. e. one among another. *Id.* Elævo sit mutua dexter, h. e. on the contrary.
MŮTŪCĀ, æ, or **MŮTŪCĒ**, es, f. a town of Sicily, now *Modica*. *Sil.* — Hence, *Mutycensis*, e, adj. relating to *Mutyea*. *Cic.*
MŪCĀCĀNTHŪS (μυάκανθος), i, f. or 2 **MŪCĀCĀNTHŪN** (μυάκανθον), i, n. the Greek name of wild asparagus, otherwise called *corruda*. *Plin.* 19, 41.
MŪCĀCĒS (μύκαες), um, m. a species of the murex or buurret. *Plin.* 32, 31.
MŪCĀGRŪS (μύαγρος), i, m. the herb camel- line, μελάμπυρον. *Plin.* 27, 81.
MŪCĀLĒ (Μυκάλη), es, f. a mountain, promontory and town of Ionia, opposite to the island of Samos. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Mycalæus*, a, um, adj. relating to *Mycalæ*. *Clandian.* — *Mycalensis*, e, adj. relating to *Mycalæ*. *Val. Max.*
MŪCĀLESSŪS, or **MŪCĀLESSŪS**, or **MŪCĀLESŪS** (Μυκαλησσός), i, m. a mountain and town of Bæotia. — Hence, *Mycalæus*, a, um, adj. relating to *Mycalæ*. *Stat.*
MŪCĒMATĪAS (μυκηματίας), æ, m. an earthquake attended with a hollow rumbling noise, μυκηματίας. *Ammian.*
MŪCĒNĒ (Μυκῆναι), ærum, and **MŪCĒNĒ**, es, and **MŪCĒNĀ**, æ, f. a town of Argolis in Peloponnesus, of which *Agamemnon* was king. — ¶ Hence, *Mycenæus*, a, um, adj. relating to *Mycene*. *Ovid.* dux, or *Virg.* ductor, h. e. *Agamemnon*. *Ovid.* manus, h. e. *Agamemnonis*. *Prop.* rates, h. e. the Grecian fleet before *Troy*, commanded by *Agamemnon*. — ¶ *Mycenensis*, e, adj. belonging to *Mycene*. *Mycenensis*, its inhabitants. *Cic.* — ¶ *Mycēnis*, idis, f. of *Mycene*, a woman of *Mycene*, h. e. *Iphigenia*, *Agamemnon's* daughter. *Ovid.*
MŪCĒTIAS (μυκητίας), æ, m. same as 3 *Mycenatias*. *Apul.*
MŪCŌNŪS, or **MŪCŌNŪS** (Μυκόνος), i, f. one of the *Cyclades* in the *Ægean* sea. — ¶ Hence, *Myconius*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Myconos*, *Myconian*. *Terent.*
MŪDRIASIS (Μυδρίασις), is, f. a disease

of the iris consisting in too great a dilatation of the pupil of the eye. *Cels.*
MŪGDŌNES (Μυγδόνες), um, m. a Thracian people, who had also taken possession of a part of *Phrygia*. *Plin.*
MŪGDŌNIA (Μυγδονία), æ, f. a country of Macedonia. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a country of *Phrygia*. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a country of Mesopotamia. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, same as *Bithynia*. *Solin.*
MŪGDŌNIDES, æ, m. the son of *Mygdon*. *Virg.*
MŪGDŌNIS, idis, f. *Mygdonian*, h. e. 3 *Lydian*, or *Phrygian*. *Ovid.*
MŪGDŌNICS (Μυγδόνιος), a, um, adj. 3 *Mygdonian*, h. e. commonly, *Phrygian*. *Horat.*, *Ovid.*, &c.
MŪIAGRŪS, or **MŪIAGRŪS** (μυίαγρος), i, m. the fly-hunter; the name of a deity who drove flies away. *Plin.*
MŪIŌDES (μυιώδης), m. same as *Myiagrus*. *Plin.*
MŪISCĀ (μυίσκα), æ, f. and **MŪISCĒS** (μυίος), i, m. a kind of small sea-mussel. *Plin.*
MŪLĒĀ, ærum, f. a town of Sicily. *Plin.*
MŪLĒSĀ, or **MŪLĒSĀ**, ærum, n. a town of Caria. — ¶ Hence, *Mylasensis*, e, adj. belonging to *Mylasa*. *Liv.* *Mylasenses*, the inhabitants of *Mylosa*. — ¶ *Mylasius*, or *Mylassius*, a, um, adj. relating to *Mylasa*. *Cic.* *Ecdici* *Mylassii*. — ¶ *Mylasenus*, or *Mylassenus*, a, um, adj. belonging to *Mylasa*. *Liv.* *Mylasseni*, the inhabitants of *Mylasa*.
MŪLĒCŪS, or **MŪLĒCŪS** (μυλοίκος), i, m. a kind of moth breeding in and near mills. *Plin.* 29, 39.
MŪNDŪS, or **MŪNDŪS**, i, f. a town of Caria. — Hence, *Liv.* *Myndii*, its inhabitants.
MŪŪBARBŪM (μῦς & barba), i, n. a kind of drinking-vessel, terminating in a point. *Auson.*
MŪŪCTŌNŪS (μυοκτόνος), i, m. a species of aconite, said to kill mice by its smell. *Plin.* 27, 2.
MŪŪPARŪ (unc.), ōnis, m. a kind of light vessel used by pirates. *Cic.*
MŪŪPHŌNŪS (μυοφόνος), or **MŪŪPIŪNŪN** (μυοφόνον), i, n. a kind of herb. *Plin.* 21, 30; perhaps the same as *Myocotonos*.
MŪŪPS (μῦψ), ōpis, m. a near-sighted person. *Pandect.*
MŪŪSŪTĀ (μυοσῶτη), æ, or **MŪŪSŪTIS** (μυοσωρίς), idis, f. the herb mouse-ear (*Myosotis scorpioides*, L.). *Plin.* 27, 80.
MŪŪSŪTŌN (μυοσωτον), i, n. same as *Alsine*. *Plin.* 27, 8.
MŪRĀPIĀ (μυράπια), or **MŪRĀPIĀ**, pira, a kind of sweet-smelling pear. *Plin.* 15, 16.
MŪRICE, es, and **MŪRICA** (μυρίκη), æ, f. a tamarisk (*Tamarix Gallica*, L.). *Plin.*
MŪRINĀ, æ, f. a town of *Æolia* in Asia. — ¶ Hence, *Myrinus*, a, um, adj. belonging to *Myrina*. *Martial.* 9, 43, 1. (Others read *marinis*.)
MŪRIPHŪLLŌN (μυριφύλλον), i, n. milfoil or narrow. *Plin.*
MŪRMECIĀS (μυρμηκίας), æ, m. a kind of precious stone of a black color, with prominences resembling warts. *Plin.* 37, 63.
MŪRMECITIS (μυρμηκίτης), idis, f. sc. gemma, or **MŪRMECITES** (μυρμηκίτης, sc. λίθος), æ, m. sc. lapis, a precious stone, in which ants are sometimes found, as in amber. *Plin.* 37, 72.
MŪRMECIUM, or **MŪRMECIŪN** (μυρμηκίον), ii, n. a kind of wart. *Cels.* — ¶ Also, a kind of spider. *Plin.*
MŪRMIDŌN (Μυρμιδών), ōnis, m. a *Myrmidonian*. The *Myrmidons* were a people, first of *Ægina*, afterwards of *Thessaly*. As *Thessalians* they were troops of *Achilles* before *Troy*. *Virg.*
MŪRMILLO. See *Mirmillo*.
MŪRO, ōnis, m. See *Myron*.
MŪRŪBALANUM (μυροβάλανον), i, n. and **MŪRŪBALANŪS** (μυροβάλανος), i, f. the fruit of a certain tree, the Arabian beheu nut, from which a balsam was made; also, the balsam itself. *Plin.*
MŪRŪN (μύρων), or **MŪRŪ**, ōnis, m. a celebrated sculptor or statuary. *Cic.*
MŪRŪN (μύρον), or **MŪRUM**, i, n. an ointment, unguent. *Hieronym.*
MŪRŪPŪLĀ (μυροπόλη), æ, m. a per-

funer, seller of sweet oils, ointments or perfumes. *Plaut.*
MYRÖPÖLIUM (μυροπώλιον), ii, n. a shop for oils, sweet ointments, &c.; a perfumer's shop. *Plaut.*
MYRRHÄ, and MÖRRHÄ, or MÖRRÄ (μύρρα), æ, f. the daughter of Cinyras, who was changed into a myrrh-tree. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, the myrrh-tree, a shrub growing in Arabia. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the gum of the myrrh-tree. *Plin.* With this myrrh the ancients flavored their wines. *Id.* On account of its agreeable smell, they anointed their hair with an ointment made of it. Hence, *Virg.* Crines myrrha madentes, or, *Ovid.* madidi, h. e. ointment or balsam of myrrh. It is also numbered among cosmetics. *Ovid. Medic. 88.* — ¶ *Plin.* Myrrha, or myrrhis, or myrrhiza, h. e. a plant, sweet cicely (*Scandix odorata*, L.). — ¶ Also, a substance of which excellent vessels were made. See *Murra*.
MYRRHÄTÖS, and MÖRRHÄTÖS, or MÖRRÄTÖS (myrrha, murra or murra), a, um, adj. seasoned or mingled with myrrh; or, anointed with balsam made of myrrh. *Fest. and Sidon.*
MYRRHIEÖS, and MÖRRHIEÖS, or MÖRRIEÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. perfumed with myrrh. *Horat. crinis.* — ¶ Also, of the color of myrrh, yellowish. *Propert.* — ¶ Also, of the substance murra. See *Murra*.
MYRRHINÖS, and MÖRRHINÖS, or MÖRRINÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. of myrrh or myrrh-ointment. *Plaut. odor.* — Hence, *Plaut., Varr., &c.* Murrhina, sc. potio, h. e. a drink made of good wine seasoned or flavored with myrrh and other spices. — ¶ Also, of the substance called murra. See *Murra*.
MYRRHIS. See *Myrrha*.
MYRRHITES (μυρρίτης), æ, m. a precious stone of the color of myrrh. *Plin.*
MYRSINITES (μυρσινίτης), æ, m. a species of the plant tithymalus. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a kind of precious stone smelling like myrrh. *Plin.*
MYRTÄCEÖS (myrtus), a, um, adj. of myrtle. *Cels.*
MYRTÄTÖS, and MÖRTÄTÖS (Id.), a, 3 um, adj. seasoned with myrtle or myrtle-berries. — Hence, *Varr.* Murtatum, sc. farcimen, h. e. a kind of sausage; also called myrtatum. *Plin.*
MYRTEA. See *Murcia*.
MYRTEÖLÖS, and MYRTYÖLÖS (dimin. 3 of myrteus), a, um, adj. of the color of myrtle-blossom. *Colum.*
MYRTETÄ, æ, f. same as *Myrtetum*. 3 *Plaut.*
MYRTETUM, and MÖRTETUM (myrtus), i, n. a place full of myrtles; a myrtle-grove, grove of myrtles, μυρσινών. *Virg.*

— ¶ Near *Baie* there was a place, called *murteta* or *myrteta*, where a warm sudorific vapor emanated from the earth. *Horat.*
MYRTEÖS, and MÖRTEÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. of myrtle, μύρτινος. *Virg. silva*, a grove of myrtles. *Plin. oleum*, or, simply, *Cels.* Myrteum, sc. oleum, h. e. oil of myrtle. *Plin. vinum*, h. e. myrtle-wine. — ¶ Also, myrtle-colored, chesinat-brown. *Tibull. coma.* *Petron. gausapina.* *Pallad. color.* — ¶ *Colum.* Olea myrtea, h. e. a kind of olive-tree.
MYRTIDANÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. made from the berries of the wild myrtle. Hence, *Plin.* Myrtidanum, sc. vinum.
MYRTINÖS, and MÖRTINÖS (μύρτινος), 3 a, um, adj. of myrtle. *Apul. oleum.*
MYRTIÖLÖS. See *Myrteolus*.
MYRTITES (μυρτίτης), æ, m. seasoned with myrtle. *Colum.* Vinum myrtites, and, simply, *Plin.* Myrtites, sc. vinum, h. e. myrtle-wine. Also, *Pallad.* Vinum myrtite.
MYRTÖS, i, f. an island of Eubœa.
MYRTÖÖS (μυρτώος), a, um, adj. *Horat. mare*, h. e. a part of the Ægean sea between Crete, Peloponnesus and Eubœa, so called, according to *Plin.* 4, 18, from the island of Myrtos.
MYRTÖÖSÖS (myrtus), a, um, adj. resembling myrtles. *Plin.*
MYRTUM (μύρτον), i, n. the fruit of the myrtle; a myrtle-berry. *Virg., Cels. and Plin.*
MYRTÖS (μύρτος), i and ns, f. a myrtle-tree, myrtle. *Virg. and Plin.* — ¶ Also, a myrtle-grove. *Virg. Æn. 3, 23.*
MYRÖS (μύρος), i, m. said to be the male of the muræna. *Plin. 9, 39.*
MYÖS (μύς), ÿos, m. the pearl muscle (*Mytilus margaritifera*, L.). *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the name of a famous engraver. *Propert.*
MYÖIÄ (Μυσία), æ, f. a country of Asia Minor, divided into Major and Minor; the former bordering upon the Ægean sea, the latter upon the Hellespont. — ¶ Hence, *Mysius*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Mysia, Mysian. *Cic.* — ¶ *Mysus*, a, um, same as *Mysius*. *Ovid. dux*, or, *Propert. juvenis*, h. e. Telephus, king of Mysia. *Cic. Mysi*, h. e. the inhabitants of Mysia. — The Mysians were a Thracian people, who went from Thrace to Asia Minor. The Mysians remaining in Europe were afterwards called Mœsians.
MYÖTÄ, or MYÖTES (μύστις), æ, m. a priest. *Ovid.*
MYÖTÄGÖGÖS (μυσταγωγός), i, m. a kind of priest; one who showed to strangers the remarkable things of a temple. *Cic.*
MYÖTERIÄRCHES (μυστηριάρχης), æ, m. 3 a chief minister of sacred rites. *Prudent.*

MYÖTERIUM (μυστήριον), ii, n. a secret, secret thing, mystery. *Cic. Mystera rhetorum aperire.* *Id.* Epistolæ nostræ habent tantum mysteriorum. Particularly in religious affairs. *Justin.* Mystera sacra initiorum Cereris, h. e. secret ceremonies, &c. — ¶ *Mystera* were especially a certain secret divine service or secret religious meeting, at which only those were permitted to attend who were initiated, as at the celebration of the sacred mysteries in honor of Ceres, otherwise called *Sacra Eleusinia*. Hence, *Nepos.* Mystera facere, h. e. to celebrate such mysteries. — Also, the festival on which such private religious meetings were held. — Hence, *Cic.* Mystera Romana, h. e. according to *Gronov.*, the festival of the goddess *Bona Dea*.
MYÖTICÄ (mysticus), adv. mystically, 3 secretly, enigmatically, μυστικῶς. *Solin.*
MYÖTICÖS (μυστικός), a, um, adj. relating to sacred mysteries, mystic, mystical, mysterious, sacredly obscure. *Martial. sacra Dindymenes.* *Virg. vannus Iacchi*, h. e. que in Bacchi sacris adhibetur, et arcanum aliquid significat. *Tibull. Candide Liber*, ades: sic sit tibi mystica vitis. — ¶ *Plin. vinum*, h. e. perhaps, of the island of *Mystus* in *Ætolia*.
MYÖSTRUM (μύστρον), i, n. the fourth part 3 of a cyathus. *Rhemus. Fann.*
MYÖSÖS, a, um. See *Mysia*.
MYÖTHICÖS (μυθικός), a, um, adj. belonging to fables, fabulous. *Plin. Pantomimus mythicus.* — *Mythicus*, i, m. one that writes fables. *Macrob.*
MYÖTHISTÖRIÄ (μυθιστορία), æ, f. a fabulous narrative, a narrative mixed up with fable. *Copitola.*
MYÖTHISTÖRICÖS (μυθιστορικός), a, um, 3 adj. mixed with fable. *Vopisc. volumina.*
MYÖTILÖS, i, m. a kind of edible muscle; (*Mytilus* of *Linn.*). *Horat. and Plin.* — Also written *Mitylus*, *Mitulus*, and *Mutulus*. — According to *Heindorf* (on *Horat. Sat. 2, 4, 28*), *Mitulus* is more correct, and the word is of Latin origin. (Compare *Passow, Gr. Lex.* under *μυτίλος*.)
MYÖXÄ, untis, f. a toxin in *Ionis*. *Nepos.*
MYÖXÄ (μύξα), æ, f. properly, humor from the nose, mucus. — ¶ Also, a kind of plum-tree (the fruit of which is called *myzum*. *Pallad.*). *Plin.* — ¶ Also, myxa, the projecting part of a lamp which contains the wick, the socket of a lamp. *Martial. Totque geram myxas* (some *Edd.* have *myzos*).
MYÖXÖ, or MYÖXÖN (μύξων), ðnis, m. a fish, otherwise called *bacchus*.
MYÖXUM, i, n. See *Myza*.
MYÖXÖS, or MYÖXÖS, i, m. the socket of a lamp. *Martial.* — See *Myza*.

N.

NABÄTHIÄÄ, or NABÄTÄÄÄ, æ, f. a country of Arabia *Petræa*. *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, *Nabathæus*, or *Nabatæus*, a, um, adj. of *Nabathæa*, *Nabathæan*. *Juv. Nabathæo saltu.* — Also, *Arabian*, *Eastern*, *Oriental*. *Ovid. Nabathæa regna.* — *Nabathæi*, orum, the *Nabathæans*. *Plin.* — ¶ *Sidon.* makes the second syllable long.
NABÄTHIES, æ, m. a *Nabathæan*, *Naßä-Snæ.* *Senece. Vicino Nabathæ.*
NABIS, or NABUN, in *Ethiopic*, a camelopard, giraffe. *Plin.*
NABLIÄ, or NAULIÄ (ναύλια, νάβλια), ðrum, n. a musical stringed instrument, perhaps psaltery. *Ovid. Genialia nablia verere.*
NÄCCÄ, or NÄTTÄ (unc.), æ, m. a fuller. *Apul.* — Or, according to some, the name of a certain man, used as a term of contempt. *Horat. Imminutus Natta.* *Pers. Ad morem distincti vivere Nattæ.* — ¶ Hence, *Næccinüs*, a, um, adj. of a fuller, or of *Natta*. *Apul. Naccina truculentia.*

NÄCTÖS, a, um, particip. from *nanciscor*.
NÄE (ναι), adv. certainly, truly, surely, for certain, verily, indeed. *Cic. Næ illi vehementer erunt.* *Terent. Faciunt, næ, intelligendo ut nihil intelligant.* *Id. Ædopol næ.* *Cic. Medius fidius næ.* — It is also written *ne* (νή). *Sallust.*
NÄENIÄ. See *Næia*.
NÄEVIÖS, ii, m. a Roman gentile name. *Cn. Nævius* was a Roman dramatic poet, who flourished about the time of the second *Punic* war. — ¶ Hence, *Nævianüs*, and *Nævius*, a, um, adj. of *Nævius*. *Cic. Nævianus Hector*, h. e. of one of the plays of *Nævius*. *Id. Næviani modi.* *Liv. Nævia porta.* — ¶ Also, one born with a mole or mark on his body. *Arnob.*
NÄEVÖLÖS (nævus), i, m. diminut. a little mark or spot. *Gell.*
NÄEVÖS (γναῖος), i, m. a mole or mark on the body. *Cic. Aliquem nævo agnosce-re.* *Plin. Nævus tondere.*
NAIAS. See *Nais*. 3
NÄIS, idis and idos, or NÄIÄS, ädis and

ädos (Ναῖς & Ναῖδς), f. a *Naiad*, water-nymph. *Virg. Naiadum pulcherrima.* — ¶ Also, a nymph, in general. *Ovid. Fatum Naidos arbor erat.* — ¶ Also, for water. *Tibull. Naida Bacchus amat.* — ¶ Also, a woman's name. *Surt. Ner. 3.* — ¶ Also, as an adj. *Virg. Puellæ Naides.*
NAM (unc.), conj. for; denoting causality, γάρ. It is usually placed first in a sentence. *Cic. Nam multi sæpe honores diis immortalibus justi habiti sunt.* — But sometimes after the beginning. *Horat. Olim nam quærere amabam, &c.* — Sometimes, it refers to a cause not expressed but understood. *Cic. Nam hercule, inquit Minicius.* — Also, in transitions, for, but. *Cic. Nam quid arguentamur.* — Also, in interrogations, when it is usually placed after the beginning, thea. *Cic. Quisnam igitur tuebitur? &c. who then?* — But sometimes it is placed first. *Virg. Nam quis te jussit? Terent. Nam quid ita?*
NÄMQUE (nam & que), conj. the same

as *Nam*, for, for certainly, καὶ γὰρ. *Virg.* Non hoc mihi namque negares. — Also, but, yet. *Cic.* Namque illud quare negasti, &c.

NANA. See *Nanus*. 3

NANCISCOR (from the unused *nancio*, or *nancier*), *eris*, *nactus* and *nauctus* sum, dep. 3. to *reel with*, *find*, *find by chance*, *fall on*, *light or stumble upon*, τυγχάνω. *Nep.* Nactus est morbum. *Suet.* Febrim nactus. *Ovid.* Nacta fidem, found credit. *Terent.* Unde annulum istum nactus? — ¶ Also, to *reach*, *get*, *gain*, *obtain*. *Cic.* Immanes beluas nanciscimur venando. *Horat.* Nanciscetur enim pretium nomenque poetæ. *Cic.* Vitis claviculis suis, quidquid est nacta, complectitur. — ¶ *Nactus* is also used passiv. by *Hygin.* Nacta occasione.

NANGTUS, from *Nanciscor*, is found in *Liv.*

NANNETES, or **NAMNETES**, um, m. plur. a people of *Celtic Gaul*. *Cæs.*

NANQUE, the same as *Namque*.

NANUS (νᾶνος), i, m. a dwarf. *Juvenal.*

3 *Nanum* ejusdam Atlanta vocamus.

— ¶ Also, applied to animals. *Gell.* Binis rheda citata nanis, h. e. small naules or horses.

— ¶ Also, to inanimate objects; as, by *Varr.* 4, 25. to a small vessel.

— ¶ *Lampriid.* uses *nana* for a female dwarf.

NAPÆUS (ναπαῖος), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a forest. *Colonia.* Napææ nymphæ, or simply, *Virg.* Napææ, nymphs of the forests and groves, wood-nymphs.

NAPÆ (ναπή), es, f. the name of a dog. *Ovid.* — Also, of a woman. *Id.*

NAPHITHA (νάφθα), æ, f. naphtha, petroleum. *Plin.*

NAPINA (napus), æ, f. turnip-field. *Colum.*

NAPUS, i, m. a nephew or nephew, a kind of turnip, βουβιάς. *Colonia.*

NAPY (νάπη, for σίνπη), n. same as *Sinapi*, among the Athenians. *Plin.*

NAR, aris, m. a river of Italy, now la *Nera*. *Virg.* Sulphurea Nar albus aqua.

Cic. Lacus Velinus in Narem defluit.

— ¶ Hence, *Nartes*, ium, m. the people dwelling on the banks of the *Nar*. *Plin.*

NARBŌ, ōnis, m. a town of Gaul, now *Narbo*. — Hence, *Narbo*ensis, e,

and *Narbo*nensis, a, um, adj. of *Narbo*.

Plin. *Narbonensis* Gallia, the province of which *Narbo* was the capital. *Cic.* *Narbonensis* coloni. *Plin.* *Narbonica* vitis.

NARCO (νάρκη), es, f. torpor. *Plin.* 2

NARCISSINŌS (narcissus), a, um, adj. 2 made of the narcissus. *Plin.* oleum.

NARCISSITES (ναρκισσιτης), æ, m. a kind of precious stone. *Plin.*

NARCISSUS (νάρκισσος), i, m. the daffodil, narcissus. *Virg.* Narcissus purpureus. *Id.* sera comans. — ¶ Also, a beautiful youth, who was turned into this flower. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a freedman of the emperor *Claudius*. *Sueton.*

NARDIFER (nardus & fero), a, um, adj. 3 producing *nard*. *Grat.* *Ganges*.

NARDINŌS (nardus), a, um, adj. of or 2 pertaining to *nard*. *Plin.* *Nardinum* unguentum. *Plaut.* *Nardinum* vinum, h. e. seasoned with *nard*. — ¶ Also, resembling *nard*, having the scent of *nard*. *Plin.* *Nardina* pira.

NARDOSTACHYŌN (ναρδοστάχυν), i, n. 3 spike-nard. *Apic.*

NARDŌS, i, f. and **NARDUM**, (νάρδος), 2 i, n. uard, a name which the ancients applied to several odoriferous plants of different kinds; for instance, the *Gallie* or *Celtic* (*Valeriana Celtica*, L.), the *Cretan* (*Valeriana Italica*, Lam.), the *Arabian* (probably, *Andropogon Schœnanthus*, L.), the *Italiana* (our lavender, *Lavandula Spica*, L.), and in particular, the *Indian nard*, *nardus Indica* or *spica nardi*, from which was prepared the precious *nard-oil* (this last is *Valeriana Jatamansi*, according to *W. Jones*, *Asiatic Researches*, vol. 2 and 4.); see especially *Plin.* 12, c. 12, sect. 26. — Hence, *Folium nardi* (as the best ingredient for the *nard-ointment*). *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the *nard-balsam*, *nard-oil*, *nard-water*. *Tibull.*, *Horat.*, and *Ovid.*

NARIS (unc.), is, f. a nostril. In pl. nares, the nostrils; the nose. *Cic.* Fasciculum ad nares admove. *Horat.* Ne sordida mappa corniget nares, cause to turn up their nose. *Id.* Omnis copia narium, h. e. of sweet flowers. *Virg.* Patulis captavit auribus auras. So, in the sing. *Pers.* De

nare loqui, to talk through the nose. *Ter-*

tull. *Narem* contrahere, h. e. to turn up.

— ¶ Also, figur. applied to delicacy of taste, niceness of judgment. *Horat.* Homo obese naris, h. e. a dull fellow. *Id.*

Homo emuncte naris, of refined taste. *Id.* Naribus uti, to ridicule. — So, *Id.*

Nimis uncis naribus indulges. — ¶ Also, an opening, orifice. *Vitruv.* Canalis nares, the mouth. *Id.* Fornacula habens in laconicum nares, spiracles.

NARITA (ναπίρnis), æ, f. a kind of shell-3 fish. *Plaut.* ap. *Fest.*

NARNIYA, æ, f. a town of Umbria, on the *Nar*. — ¶ Hence, *Narniensis*, e, of *Narnia*. *Liv.* *Narnienses* equites. — And, absol., *Narnienses*, ium, the inhabitants of *Narnia*. *Plin.*

NARRABILIS (narro), e, adj. that may 3 be told or related, narrable. *Ovid.* Non est ultra narrabile quidquam.

NARRATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a telling, relating, recounting; also, a tale, account, relation, story, narration, narrative, ἀφήγησις, διήγησις. *Cic.* *Narrationes* credibiles. *Id.* *Verisimilis* narratio.

NARRATIONŌLA (dimin. from *narratio*), æ, f. a short narrative or story, διηγηματιον. *Quintil.*

NARRATOR (narro), ōris, m. a teller, later, recounter, reporter, ἀφηγητής. *Cic.*

Non exornatores rerum, sed tantummodo narratores.

NARRATŌS (Id.), us, m. the telling of a 3 story; a tale, relation, recital. *Ovid.*

NARRŌ (narus, or gnarus), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to tell, recount, relate, report, recite, set forth, declare, affirm, express, narrate, διηγέσθαι. *Cic.* Ego tibi ea narro, quæ tu melius scis, &c. *Id.* Si respubl. tibi narrare posset, quomodo se se haberet. *Id.* Jucunda mihi ejus oratio fuit, cum de animo tuo, mihi narraret. *Id.* Mihi narravit, te interdum sollicitum esse vehementius. *Terent.* Ut res gesta est, narrabo ordine. *Id.* Narrare virtutes alicujus. *Plin.* Percontanti narravit Romanos et Cæsarem, he gave an account of, &c. *Martial.* Rumor narrat. *Cic.* Clitarchus tibi narravit, *Darium* ab Alexandro esse superatum, h. e. you have read in the writings of *Clitarchus*. Hence, *Quintil.* Rideor ubique, narror. *Martial.* In Elysio narraris fabula campo, I am spoken of. So, *Horat.* Narratur Græcia barbaræ collisa duello. *Martial.* Versiculos in me narratur scribere *Cinna*. *Plin.* Narrat *Cæcian* in se trahere nubes, it is said. — ¶ Also, in general, to say, speak. *Terent.* Quid narras? *Horat.* Narra. *Terent.* Filium narras mihi? h. e. de filio, do you speak of your son? So, *Cic.* Catullum et illa tempora narras, h. e. de *Catulo*. *Id.* Narra mihi, now tell me truly. *Id.* Narro tibi, I have something to say to you; listen to me. *Id.* Male narras, you tell bad news. *Id.* Bene narras, you bring good tidings. — ¶ Also, to dedicate. *Plin.* Librum alicui narrare. — ¶ Also, to discourse, dispute. *Propert.* De tauris narrat arator.

NARTHECIA (ναρθηκία), æ, f. a kind of 3 fennel. *Plin.*

NARTHECIUM (ναρθήκιον), ii, n. a box 3 for holding medicines, a medicine-chest. *Cic.* Medicamenta de narthecio promere.

NARTHEX (ναρθηξ), ōcis, f. a shrub, the same as *ferula*. *Plin.*

NARŌS, for gnarus. *Cic.* Or. 47.

NARYCIŌN, ii, n. and **NARYX**, ūcis, f. a 3 city of *Locris*, a colony from which founded the town of *Locri*, in Italy. — ¶ Hence, *Narycius*, a, um, adj. of *Naryx*, *Locrian*. *Virg.* *Narycii* *Locri*, the *Locrians* of *Naryx*. *Ovid.* *Narycius* heros, h. e. *Ajax*, a native of *Locris*. *Id.* *Narycia*, sc. nrhs, the town of *Locri*. — ¶ Also, of *Locri*. *Virg.* *Naryciæ* picis.

NASAMŌNES, um, m. a people of Africa, 3 dwelling near the Great Syrtis, *Nasamōnes*. *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, *Nasamōnæus*, and *Nasamōnæus*, a, um, adj. of the *Nasamones*, *Nasamonian*. *Ovid.* and *Sil.* — Also, *African*. *Stat.*

NASAMŌNITES (νασαμωνίτης), æ, m. or 3 *Nasamōnitis*, īdis, f. a kind of precious stone. *Plin.*

NASCENTIA (nascor), æ, f. birth, the time 2 of one's birth. *Vitruv.*

NASCIBYLIS (Id.), e, adj. that can be 3 hora. *Terfall.*

NASCŌ, for nascor. *Cato*. 3

NASCŌR (for gnascor, from γεννάω), na- 3 scōris, natus sum, dep. 3. to be born, come into the world, γένναι, γίγνεται. *Cic.* In miseriam nascimur. *Id.* Silice non nati sumus. *Id.* Patre certo nasci. *Virg.* Et qui nascuntur ab illis. *Terent.* Ex me atque hoc natus es. *Ovid.* De stirpe dei nascitur. *Plin.* Aves in pedes nascuntur, feet foremost. (See *Natus*.) — ¶ Also, to rise, spring up, to be produced, to grow. *Virg.* Paludibus alni nascuntur. *Cæs.* Nascitur ibi plumbum album, is found or produced. *Plin.* *Ganges* in *Scythicis* montibus nascitur, rises, takes its rise. *Id.* Ex palude nascitur amnis. *Horat.* Nascetur luna. *Virg.* Totus et ille dies, et qui nascuntur ab illo, those that follow. *Id.* Unde nigerrimus Anster nascitur. *Cæs.* Ab eo flumine collis nascebatur, began to rise, rose. *Virg.* Humi nascuntur fraga, grow. — ¶ Figur. to follow, proceed from. *Cic.* Scribes ad me, ut mihi nascatur epistolæ argumentum. *Virg.* Major rerum mihi nascitur ordo. *Cic.* Nulla tam detestabilis pestis est, quæ non homini ab homine nascatur. — ¶ See *Natus*, and *Natu*.

NASICA (nasus), æ, m. having a large or 3 pointed nose. *Arnob.* — ¶ Also, a surname of the *Scipio* family, as, *P. Cornel.* *Scipio Nasica*, an illustrious Roman. *Liv.*

NASIDIANŌS (Nasidius), a, um, adj. of 3 or relating to *Nasidius*. *Cæs.* *Nasidiane* naves, h. e. commanded by *Nasidius*.

NASITERNA (nasus & ternus), æ, f. a 3 pail, or water-pot, having three spouts or mouths. *Plaut.* — Also, adj. *Cato.* Amphora nasiterna (but others place a comma after amphora).

NASŌ (nasus), ōnis, m. having a large 3 nose. — ¶ Also, a Roman family name (cognomen), as, *P. Ovidius Naso*, the poet.

NASSA (νάσσω), æ, f. a wicker-basket, with a 3 narrow neck, from which when once entered, a fish could not escape; a reel or trap for fish. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, figur. a dangerous place. *Cic.* Ex hac nassa exire constitui. (Others read *naxa*).

NASSITERNA, same as *Nasiterna*.

NASTORTIUM (nasus & torqueo) ii, n. 3 the herb cresses or nose-smart, κάρδαμον. *Cic.*

NASŌS (unc.), i, m. and **NASUM**, i, n. 3 the nose, ῥίς, ῥινθήρ. *Cic.* *Nasus*, quasi *murus* oculis interjectus. *Juvenal.*

Madidique infantia nasi. *Senec.* *Collis* nasus, bruised, broken. *Terent.* *aduncus*, *aquiline*. *Plaut.* *acutus*. *Id.*

Naso clamare magnum, h. e. to roar loudly. *Horat.* *Naso* suspendis adunco ignotos, toss up your nose or sneer at. —

Also, figur. *satire*. *Plin.* *Lucilius*, qui primus condidit stili nasum, h. e. *satyram*. *Martial.* Non cuiuscumque datum est habere nasum. *Id.* *Tacito* rides, *Germanice*, *naso*. *Senec.* *Nasus Atticus*. *Horat.* Suspendens omnia naso, ridiculing every thing. — ¶ Also, the sense of smell. *Horat.* *Rancidum* aprum antiqui laudabant, non quia nasus illis nullus erat, &c. — ¶ Also, the nose or spout of a vessel. *Juvenal.* *Calicem* nasorum quatuor.

NASŪTE (nasutus), adv. scornfully, satiri- 3 cally. *Senec.*

NASŪTUS (nasus), a, um, adj. having a 2 large nose. *Horat.* — ¶ Also, figur. acate, sagacious, satirical, censorious. *Martial.* Nil nasutius hac. *Senec.* Homo nasutissimus.

NATA (natus), æ, f. poetically, a daugh- 3 ter. *Virg.* *Maxima* natatum *Priami*.

NATABILIS (nato) e, adj. that can swim 3 or float. *Coripp.* *Natabile* robur.

NATABULUM (Id.), i, n. a place to swim 3 in. *Apul.*

NATALIS (natus), e, adj. of a man's birth 3 or nativity, natal, native, γενέθλιος. *Cic.* *Natalis* dies, birthday. So, *Ovid.* *Natalis* lux. *Horat.* *Natale* astrum. *Id.* *Natalis* hora. *Ovid.* *humus*, one's country, native land. So, *Id.* *Natale* solum. *Id.* *Natalia* rura, petebam. *Val. Flacc.* *Natalis* domus. *Tibull.* *Natalis* Juno, h. e. presiding over births. *Figur.* *Cic.* *Natalem* diem reditus mei, the day of his re-

turn from exile, as it were a new birth (because banishment is civil death). *Id.* Natalis dies hujus urbis, *h. e.* its delivery from the conspiracy of Catiline. — *¶* Also, native, natural, inborn, innate. *Manil.* Natalis morbus. *Val.* Flacc. Natale decus. — *¶* Natalis, absol. a birthday, τῆς γενέθλιας. *Cic.* Natali meo. *Horat.* Natales grate numeras. *Juvenal.* Brutorum et Cassi natalibus. *Ovid.* Sex mihi natales ierant, years. *Id.* Natalis Romæ, the Palilia, yearly celebrated in commemoration of the building of Rome. — *¶* Hence, birth, origin. *Pandect.* Die natalis sui. *Plin.* Natalis arborum, the seed. — *¶* And, plur. *Natales*, birth, parentage, descent, family, extraction, lineage, γένος. *Tacit.* Fuscus claris natalibus. *Plin.* Ep. Natalium splendor. *Tacit.* claritas. *Id.* dedecus. *Pandect.* Natalibus suis restitui, to one's birth-rights or natural rights (said of those born slaves). *Sence.* Natalium periti, in casting nativities.

NATĀLITĪŪS, and **NATĀLICIŪS** (natalis), a, um, adj. relating to one's birthday or nativity, natal. *Cic.* Chaldaeorum natalitia prædicta, *h. e.* casting of nativities. *Id.* Natalitia sidera, presiding over one's birth. *Martial.* Natalitie dapes, a birthday feast. *Pers.* Natalitia sardonyx, *h. e.* given or worn on one's birthday. — Hence, Natalitium, ii, n. a birthday feast or gift. *Cic.* Dat natalitia, a birthday feast. *Censorin.* Natalitii tituli tibi misi, *h. e.* a birthday present.

NATĀTILIS (nato), e, adj. that swims. 3 *Tertull.*

NATĀTĪŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a swimming, νῆ-2 ξις. *Cels.* Utendum est, si estas est, frigidis nationibus. — *¶* Also, a bath, pond. *Cels.* Manufactæ nationes.

NATĀTŌR (Id.), oris, m. a swimmer. 3 *Ovid.*

NATĀTŌRIŪS (natator), a, um, adj. pertaining to swimming. *Festus.* — And, absol. *Natatoria*, se. aqua, a place to swim in: a bath, pond, bathing-place. *Sidon.*

NATĀTŪS (nato), us, m. a swimming. *Stat.*

NATĒS (unc.), ūm, f. the buttocks, ναῦτες, γλουτοί. *Juvnal.* Solea pulsare nates. — Also, of brute animals. *Martial.* Nates turturum. — *¶* Also, in sing. by *Horat.* Diffusa nate.

NĀTĪŪ (nascor), ōnis, f. a being born, a birth, γένεσις. Hence, the goddess of birth. *Cic.* A nascentibus Natio nominata est. — *¶* Also, a stock, race, breed, kind. *Hiert.* Natio eorum (Alexandrinorum). So, of cattle, as of asses, &c. *Varr.* Venter labore nationem reddit deteriore. *Id.* Negamus esse similes, in nationes ex procreante dissimiles. *Fest.* In pecoribus quoque bonus. And of inanimate things. *Plin.* Mellis nationes. — *¶* Also, a race of people, nation, people, country, γένος, ἔθνος. *Cic.* Nationibus natis servituti. — It differs from *gens*, as a part from a whole. *Plin.* Exteris nationibus ac gentibus ostendere. — *¶* Figur. a race, tribe, sect, set. *Cic.* Natio optumatum. *Id.* officiosissima candidatorum. *Phædr.* ardelionum. *Cic.* epicureorum. And by *Tertull.* Nationes, the heathen.

NATIS. See *Nates*.

NATĪVITĀS (nativus), ātis, f. birth, nativity. *Pandect.*

NATĪVITŪS (Id.), adv. from one's birth. 3 *Tertull.*

NĀTĪVŪS (natus), a, um, adj. that is born, having an origin or beginning. *Cic.* Anaximandri opinio est, nativos esse deos. *Lucret.* Nativos animos. — *¶* Also, native, natural, not artificial, γηγενός. *Cic.* Ad saxa nativis testis inherentes. *Plin.* Nativæ oves, *h. e.* whose wool is used in its natural color. *Id.* Montes nativi salis. *Ovid.* Nativa coma. *Tacit.* Nativus specus. — *¶* And figur. *Cic.* Nativa verba, primitives. — *¶* Also, inborn, innate, inbred. *Cic.* Nativum malum. *Id.* Nativus sensus. *Nep.* In eo (sermone Latino) nativum quendam leporem esse, non adscitum, native, peculiar to itself.

NĀTŌ (freq. from *no*), as, āvi, ūm, a. 1. to swim, νήχουαι. *Cic.* In Oceano natate, to sail. *Virg.* Nature freta turbata procellis. *Martial.* Nature

aquas. *Ovid.* Natant æquore pisces.

Virg. Natat uncta carina, floats, sails.

— *¶* Also, to float about, to be tossed about, of shipwrecked persons, or of persons driven about by storms. *Cic.* Naufragus natans. *Propert.* Totque natasse dies, to have been tossed about.

And, absol. *Virg.* Genus omne natantum, *h. e.* fishes. — *¶* Passiv. *Ovid.* Quot piscibus unda natatur, how many fishes swim in. — *¶* Also, to move with a fluctuating motion, flow, run. *Ovid.* Tiberinus campo liberiore natat. *Propert.* Folia strata natate vides, to be tossed to and fro. *Stat.* Ingens medio natat umbra profundo. *Id.* Niveo natat ignis in ore. — *¶* To be overflowed, covered with water. *Virg.* Omnia plenis rura natant fossis, are inundated. *Ovid.* Annibus arva natant.

Cic. Natabant pavimenta viuo. *Lucret.* Campi natantes, seas and lakes. (*Virgil* has *campi natantes*, in the sense of fields of waving corn.) — *¶* Also, of the eyes, to swim, as in a person dying, or overcome by sleep, or drunk. *Ovid.* Vinis oculique, animique natabant.

Virg. Cunctantique natantia lumina solvit. *Stat.* Natantes genæ. *Ovid.* Jam moriens, oculis sub nocte natautibus atra. — *¶* Also, to move to and fro. *Ovid.* Nec vagus in laxa pes tibi pelle natet. *Calpurn.* Monilia natant, are loose. *Nemesian.* Crura natantia, *h. e.* titubantia. Also, to creep, spread.

Colu. Natantibus radicibus. — *¶* Also, to waver, fluctuate, doubt. *Manil.* Mutata sæpe mens natat. *Cic.* Democritus natate videtur in natura deorum.

NĀTŪX (no), icis, f. a water-serpent, ὕδρος. *Cic.* Natricum viperarumque. *Luca.* Et natix violator aquæ. — *¶* And, figur. a dangerous person, a pest. *Sueton.* Se natricem populo Romano educare. — *¶* Also, a whip, a scourge in the form of a snake. *Lucil.* — *¶* Also, a kind of plant. *Plin.*

NĀTTA. See *Nacca*.

NĀTŪ (nascor), m. ablat. sing. of the defective noun *natus*, us, by birth, in age. *Liv.* Homo magno natu, *h. e.* advanced in years, aged. So, *Cic.* Grandis natu. *Nep.* Maximo natu filius, his eldest son. *Cic.* Major natu, older. *Id.* Natu minimus, the youngest. *Plaut.* Tantus natu, so old. — *¶* Also, a growing. *Plin.* Cupressus natu morosa.

NĀTŪRĀ (nascor), æ, f. birth, φῆσις. *Cic.* Natura filius. *Terent.* Natura pater. — *¶* Also, the nature, natural constitution, or property of a thing. *Cæs.* Natura montis. *Cic.* rerum et locorum. *Lucret.* aeris. Sometimes redundant: as, *Lucret.* Animi natura, for animus, the mind. So, *Cic.* alvi, for alvus. Also, *Cic.* Sua natura laudabile.

Cæs. Insula natura triquetra, in shape. So, of the human body. *Terent.* Bona natura est. *Macro.* Exigua naturæ homo, stature. Hence, also, good, proper constitution, εὐφύια. *Tacit.* Natura deest margaritis. — *¶* Hence, the disposition, genius, temperament, character.

Cic. Versare suam naturam. *Nep.* Homo difficillima natura, of a morose or peevish temper. *Terent.* Præter naturam, contrary to my disposition. *Id.* Loqui ut natura fert, as the disposition prompts. *Horat.* Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurrit (proverb.). So, *Cic.* Natura rerum, for natura, in the sense of natural disposition. — *¶* Also, nature, the natural feeling, instinct. *Cic.* Natura victus. *Liv.* Societatem ingeneravit natura. — *¶* Also, nature, *h. e.* habit, which becomes a second nature. *Sallust.* Mihi ex consuetudine in naturam vertit, is become natural to me. *Quintil.* Facere sibi naturam rei. — *¶* Also, nature, the order of things, the law, or course of nature. *Cic.* Naturæ satisfacere, to pay the debt of nature, die. *Id.* Natura insitum est. *Id.* Secundum naturam, conformably to nature. *Id.* Hoc exigit ipsa naturæ ratio. *Id.* Natura rerum, the nature of things. *Nepos.* Natura civitatum, the course of things, run of events, in states. — *¶* Hence, the universe. *Cic.* Deorum vi omnis natura regitur. *Id.* Naturæ mens atque animus. So, *Id.* Re-

rum natura, the world. — Also, nature what is allowed by nature, possibility. *Cic.* In rerum natura esse, to be possible.

Cels. Est in rerum natura, ut, &c. *h. e.* it may be, it is a possible case. — *¶* Also, a thing, substance. *Cic.* Ex dubus naturis conflata. *Id.* Naturas rerum, non figuras esse, real essences.

— Hence, the organ of generation of both sexes. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, efficacy, activity. *Id.* rei. *Id.* deorum, agency. — *¶* Also, regularity, intelligent design. *Cic.* Mundum natura administrari.

NĀTŪRĀLIS (natura), e, adj. natural, by birth. *Cic.* Naturalis pater. *Sucton.* filius (as opposed to adopted). — *¶* Also, natural, produced by nature, implanted by nature, conformable to nature. *Cic.* Motus naturalis. *Id.* notio. *Id.* societas. *Colum.* saxum. *Plin.* mors, a natural death. Hence, *Colum.* Naturalia loca, and *Cels.* abs. Naturalia, the sexual parts. — *¶* Also, of or pertaining to nature. *Cic.* Naturales questiones. *Quintil.* Pars sapientie naturalis, natural philosophy. — *¶* Also, real, actually existing. *Lactant.* — *¶* Also, natural, usual, customary.

Plin. Naturale est esurire.

NĀTŪRĀLITĀS (naturalis), ātis, f. nat-3 uralness. *Tertull.*

NĀTŪRĀLITER (Id.), adv. naturally, by nature, consistently with nature. *Cic.* Homini naturaliter insitum est. *Cæs.* Naturaliter innata. *Vellei.* Naturaliter dissimillimi.

NĀTŪRĀLITŪS (Id.), adv. same as *Natur-*3 3 aliter. *Sidon.*

NĀTŪRIFICĀTŪS (natura & facio), a, 3 um, adj. brought into existence. *Tertull.* Animæ naturificata.

NĀTŪS, a, um, particip. from nascor, born, brought forth, sprung, γενερός. *Cic.* Post natos homines, since the creation of the world. *Gell.* Omnium nato- rum nequissimus, the most worthless of creatures. *Plaut.* Nemo natus, no one, not a soul. *Cæs.* Amplissima familia nati. *Cic.* Bestiæ ex se natos amant, their offspring. *Id.* Græci nati in litteris. *Id.* Undeviginti annos natus, ninetee years old. (See *Nascor*.) — *¶* Also, born to, naturally adapted to, created, constituted, or intended for, fit, apt, suited. *Cic.* Nationes natæ servituti. *Id.* Vir ad omnia summa natus. *Id.* Ad dicendum maxime natum aptumque. *Id.* Homo ad intelligendum natus. *Ovid.* Sentēs lādere natæ. — *¶* Also, formed by nature, endowed by nature. *Liv.* Ita natus locus est. *Plaut.* Ita rem natam intelligo. *Varr.* Ager male natus, barren. *Horat.* Versus male nati, rude, ill-furnished. *Cic.* Pro re nata, under the circumstances. So, *Terent.* E re nata.

NĀTŪS (nascor), i, m. a son. *Quintil.* Natus tuus. And, *Nati*, plur. children. *Cic.* Caritas inter natos et parentes. Also, of brute animals. *Phædr.* Vulpis natus. — *¶* Also, a person. *Plaut.*

NĀTUS, us. See *Natu*.

NĀVĀLĒ (navis), is, and **NĀVĀLĪX**, ūm, n. a dock, dockyard, arsenal, ναυστά-3 3 θος, νῆον, νηώριον. *Cic.* Muri, navalia, portus. *Virg.* Diripiente rates alii navalibus. — *¶* Also, *Navalia*, for naves, ships. *Plin.* Pix navalibus muni-3 3 endis.

NĀVĀLIS (navis), e, adj. of or belonging to ships, naval, ναυτικός. *Cic.* Navales pugne. *Id.* Navalis apparatus, naval stores. *Cæs.* Castra navalia. *Plin.* Navalis fuga, *h. e.* in ships. *Ovid.* Navalis forma, *h. e.* the form of a ship. *Virg.* corona, *h. e.* for a naval victory. *Amat.* Navalis pons, a bridge of boats. *Liv.* Navalis materia ad classem ædificandam. *Tacit.* Navale stagnum, *h. e.* for exhibiting naval fights. *Cic.* Navale bellum. *Id.* Disciplina navalis. *Virg.* Navali surgentes ære columnæ, *h. e.* made of the beaks of captured ships. *Liv.* Navales socii, the crew of a ship. Also, of soldiers serving at sea. *Id.* And *Plaut.* calls the crew or oarsmen, Navales pedes.

NĀVĀRCHŪS (ναύαρχος), i, m. the cap-3 3 tain or commander of a ship. *Cic.*

NAUBŌLIDĒS, æ, m. Ναυβόλιδης, the son of Naubolus, *h. e.* Iphitus. *Valer* 3 3 Flacc.

NAUCELLĀ, same as *Navicella*.

NAUCL. See *Naucum*.

NAUCLERICUS, and NAUCLERIUS 3 (naucerus), a, um, adj. of a ship-owner, or ship-master. *Plant.*

NAUCLERUS (ναυκληρος), i, m. a ship-3 owner, ship-master. *Plant.*

NAUCRATIS, is, f. a town of Lower Egypt. — Hence, Naucraticus, a, um, adj. of Naucratis. *Plin.* — And, Naucraticus, a, m. the same as Naucraticus. *Id.*

NAUCULĀ, for navicula. *Paulin.*

NAUCULOR, same as *Navicula*.

NAUCUM, or NAUCUS (unc.), i, a trifles 3 Nauci and rarely nauco are used. *Eun.* Non nauci facio Marsuin, I don't value a straw. *Plant.* Homo non nauci, a good-for-nothing fellow. *Nev. ap. Fest.* has nauco.

NĀVE, same as *Naviter*. *Plant.*

NAUFRAGALIS (naufragium), e, adj. of 3 dangerous navigation. *Martian. Capell.*

NAUFRAGIOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. where 3 ships are often wrecked, stormy, tempestuous. *Sidon.* Naufragioso pelago.

NAUFRAGIUM (for navifragium, from navis & frango), ii, n. shipwreck, vavayia. *Cic.* Multi naufragia fecerunt, suffered shipwreck. *Id.* Naufragio perire. *Senec.* Naufragium pati. *Tacit.* Naufragio interceptus. *Cic.* Ex naufragio tabula, a plank upon which a shipwrecked person escapes; hence, figur. a means of deliverance, a solace. — *¶* Also, a storm, tempest. *Lucr.* Naufragiis magnis multisque coortis. — *¶* And, figur. ruin, loss, destruction. *Cic.* Naufragium fortunatum. *Id.* patrimonii. *Id.* Naufragia rei familiaris. *Flor.* Naufragium belli. *Firmic.* Pudoris existimationisque naufragium. — *¶* Also, the wreck itself, the persons wrecked. *Cic.* Adde illa naufragia Cæsaris amicorum, the wreck or shattered remains. *Id.* Colligere naufragium reipublicæ. *Ovid.* Excipe naufragium non duro litore nostrum. *Sil.* Euris naufragium spargens.

NAUFRAGŌ (naufragus), as, n. 1. to be 3 shipwrecked, suffer shipwreck, vavayew. *Petrou.*

NAUFRAGUS (for navifragus), a, um, adj. having suffered shipwreck, shipwrecked, wrecked, vavayōs. *Cic.* Marium Africa naufragum vidit. *Virg.* Naufraga corpora. *Ovid.* Naufraga puppis. *Tacit.* Mulier naufraga. — And, absol. *Cic.* Naufragum quendam natantem animadvertent. *Senec.* Dare naufrago tabulam. — *¶* Figur. ruined, lost. *Cic.* Illam naufragorum manum, of needy wretches, bankrupts. *Id.* Ut aliquis patrimonio naufragus. — *¶* Also, causing shipwreck. *Horat.* Mare naufragum. *Ovid.* Naufraga monstra. *Val.* Flacc. Naufraga tempestas. *Tibull.* unda.

NĀVIĀ (navis), a, f. a skiff, canoe. *Ma-* 3 crob. — *¶* Also, a kind of trough. *Festus.*

NĀVICELLĀ (dimin. from navis), a, f. 3 a bark, small vessel. *Paudect.*

NĀVICŪLĀ (Id.), a, f. a little ship, skiff, 1 boat, πλοῖάριον. *Cic.* Ad naviculas descendimus.

NĀVICULĀRIĀ (navicularius), a, f. the 3 shipping business, ναυτιλία. *Cic.* Naviculariam facere.

NĀVICULĀRIS, e, and NĀVICŪLĀRI- 3 ŪS (navicula), a, um, adj. of or relating to the shipping business, or to ship-masters. *Cod. Theod.* Navicularium onus. *Cod. Just.* Navicularia functio.

NĀVICŪLĀRIUS (Id.), ii, m. a ship-owner, 3 ship-master. *Cic.* Aratores, mentatores, navicularii.

NĀVICŪLŌR (Id.), aris, dep. 1. to sail in 3 a small ship or boat, πλέω. *Martial.* Piger Lucrino naviculatur in stagno.

NĀVIFRAGŪS (navis & frango), a, um, 3 adj. same as *Naufragus*. *Virg.* and *Ovid.*

NĀVIGABILIS (navigo), e, adj. naviga- 2 ble, πλωτός. *Liv.* Navigabilem annem. *Id.* Navigabile mare. *Tacit.* Fossa navigabilis. *Id.* Navigabilia litora.

NĀVIGĀNS (navigo), antis, m. a sailor, 3 navigator, πλώτωρ. *Cic.* Non domini est navis, sed navigantium. *Plin.* Fons expetitus navigantibus.

NĀVIGĀTŪŌ (Id.), ōis, f. a sailing, nav-

igating; navigation; a voyage, πλεύσις, πλῆος, πλοῦς. *Cic.* Cursus navigationum tuarum. *Id.* In portum ex longa navigatione venire. *Hor.* Fluminis navigatione usus est. *Tacit.* Secunda navigatio, donou stream. *Justin.* Lacus navigationis patiens, navigable. *Plin.* Diei navigatione abesse, one day's sail. *Id.* Navigatio Egyptia, h. e. a voyage to Egypt.

NĀVIGĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a mariner, 2 sailor; a pilot. *Quintil.*

NĀVIGER (navis & gero), a, um, adj. 2 bearing ships, navigable. *Lucr.* Mare naverum. *Martial.* iter. — *¶* Also, sailing. *Plin.* Navigera similitudo, resemblance of a ship sailing (the nautilus).

NĀVIGŪLUM (dimin. from navigium), 2 i, n. a little ship; a skiff, bark. *Lentul.* in *Cic.* Ep.

NĀVIGIUM (navigo), ii, n. a ship, vessel, boat, πλοῖον. *Cic.* Ad navigia facienda. *Id.* Proficisci probo navigio. *Id.* Navigium luentum. *Id.* Navigia minuta. *Also,* a raft or float. *Paudect.* — *¶* Also, a sailing, voyage. *Paudect.* In omnes navigii dies. *Id.* Perfecto navigio. *Lucr.* Navigii ratio tum cæca jacebat, the art of sailing; navigation.

NĀVIGŌ (navem & ago), as, āvi, ātum, a, and n. 1. to steer or navigate a ship. *Paudect.* Navem navigare. — *¶* Also, to navigate, sail over. *Cic.* Xerxes terram navigavit. *Virg.* Navigat æquor. *Sæton.* Oceanum septentrionalem navigavit. *Plin.* Navigator occidens. — *¶* Also, to gain by navigation. *Sallust.* Quæ homines navigant. — *¶* II. INTR. to sail, set sail, sail in or upon, πλέω. *Cic.* Plenissimis velis navigare. *Cæs.* Idonea ad navigandum tempestas. *Lucan.* Britannus navigat oceano. *Terent.* In portu navigo (proverb), I am safe. *Also,* said of ships. *Cic.* Utrum ista elassis cursu et remis navigarit. *Id.* Decrevimus, ut classis in Italia navigaret, that a fleet should scour the Italian seas. *Also,* of the freight. *Paudect.* Utrum ipsæ merces periculo creditoris navigent, go, are transported. *So,* *Cic.* Quam celeriter belli impetus navigavit. *Flor.* In Africam navigabat bellum. — *¶* Also, to swim. *Ovid.* Jam certe navigat. — *¶* Also, to flow. *Manil.* In ipso rapidum mare navigat ore.

NĀVIS (navis), is, f. a ship, bark, vessel, galley, boat, &c. *Cic.* E Pompeiano navi advectus sum in Luculli hospitium. *Liv.* Navis longa, a man-of-war. *Id.* oneraria, a ship of burden. *Id.* prætoris, the admiral's ship. *Id.* tecta, decked. *So,* *Cic.* constrata. *But,* *Id.* aperta, open, without a deck. *Id.* auris, laden with gold. *Cic.* Navem construere, to build. *So,* *Id.* edificare, and *Cæs.* adornare. *Id.* facere. *Id.* armare, to fit out, equip. *So,* also, reficere, to repair. *Virg.* deducere litore, to launch; and, absol. *Cæs.* deducere, and, *Liv.* deducere in aquam. *Id.* moliri ab terra. *Cæs.* ex portu educere. *Id.* subducere, to draw ashore. *So,* *Petron.* deducere in portum. *Cæs.* subducere in aridum. *Horat.* Navem agere, to navigate. *Cæs.* Navem solvere, to get under sail. *Id.* Navis solvit, sets sail. *Nepos.* Navem conscendere, to go on board, embark. *So,* *Phædr.* ascendere. *Terent.* E navi egredi, to disembark. *Nepos.* navi. *Cæs.* E navi desilire. *Id.* se projicere. *Cic.* Navem appellere ad aliquem locum. *Liv.* applicare terræ, to bring the ship to land. *Terent.* frangere, to suffer shipwreck. *Quintil.* impingere, to run aground. *Tacit.* deprimere, to sink. *Cic.* in pertu evertere. *Id.* gubernare, to steer. *Plaut.* statuere, to heave to. *Horat.* Nave ferri. *Cic.* In navi vehi. *Sulpic.* ad *Cic.* Navi Piræum advectus sum. *Horat.* Navibus rem gerere, h. e. by sea. *Id.* Navibus et quadrigis, h. e. with might and main. — *¶* Figur. of the state. *Cic.* Una navis est omnium honorum. — *¶* *Cic.* Ubiqueque es, in eadem es navi, in the same bottom, run the same risk. — *¶* Also, the constellation Argo, or the Ship. *Cic.*

NĀVITĀ (navis), a, m. a sailor, scaman, 3 mariner, ναῦτης. *Tibull.* Stygiæ navita

turpis aquæ, h. e. Charon. *Propert.* Navita de ventis, de tauris narrat arator. — *¶* Also, a ship-master. *Apul.*

NĀVITĀS (navius), ātis, f. propiety 1 in giving assistance, zeal, σπουδή, ἐπιμέλεια. *Cic.*

NĀVITER (Id.), adv. actively, diligently, 3 attentively, zealously. *Liv.* Naviter pugnare. *Id.* bellum gerere. — *¶* Also, altogether, quite. *Cic.* Naviter impudens. *See Gaaviter.*

NAULIA. *See Nablia.*

NAULUM (ναῦλον), i, n. the freight, 3 fare, or nautage. *Juvencal.* Furor est, post omnia perdere naulum, h. e. to throw the helve after the axe.

NAUMACHIĀ (ναυμαχία), a, f. the rep- 2 resentation of a sea-fight; a mock sea-fight. *Sucton.* Naumachiam commisit. *Id.* Exhibuit naumachiam. — *¶* Also, the place in which sea-fights were exhibited. *Sucton.* Edidit et navale prælium in veteri Naumachia.

NAUMACHIARIUS (naumachia), a, um, 3 adj. of a naumachia. *Plin.* Naumachiarins pons. — *¶* And absolute, Naumacharius, ii, m. a combatant in a mock sea-fight. *Sucton.*

NĀVŌ (navus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to per- 3 form vigorously or diligently, σπουδάζω, ποσέχω, διαπράττω. *Cic.* Nemo est tam afflictus, qui non possit navare aliquid, et efficere. *Id.* opus. *Id.* rempublicam, to serve the state. *Tacit.* bellum alicui, to prosecute zealously. — *¶* Also, to show, exhibit. *Cic.* Alicui studium navare. *Id.* benevolentiam suam in aliquem. *Id.* Operam navare alicui, to serve, assist. *Liv.* Fortiter in acie navare operam, to conduct bravely. *Cic.* Navent aliam operam, exert themselves in some other way. *Id.* Jam mihi videor navasse operam, to have succeeded in my endeavors.

NAUPACTŌS, i, f. and NAUPACTUM, 3 i, n. Naupactus, a town of Ætolia, now Lepanto. — Hence, Naupactōus, a, um, adj. of Naupactus. *Ovid.*

NAUPEGŪS (ναυπηγός), i, m. a shipwright. 3 *Paudect.*

NAUPLIĀDES, a, m. the son of Nauplius, h. e. Palamedes. *Ovid.*

NAUPLIŪS, ii, m. Ναυπλιος, Nauplius, 3 king of Eubœa, and father of Palamedes, to revenge the death of his son, who was put to death by the Greeks, Nauplius kindled a fire on the shore, and thus caused the Grecian ships to be run upon the rocks and destroyed. *Sucton.* Nauplii mala. — *¶* Also, a kind of shell-fish that soils with its shell. *Plin.*

NAUSEĀ (ναοσία), a, f. seasickness. *Cic.* Nausea molestiam suscipere. *Id.* Navigavimus sine nausea. — *¶* Also, a qualia, sickness, nausea. *Plin.* Nauseant facere. *Id.* sedare. *Horat.* fluentium coercere.

NAUSEABILIS (nauseo), e, adj. caus- 3 ing nausea or vomiting. *Cal. Aurel.*

NAUSEABUNDŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. very 2 sea-sick. *Senec.* Gubernator in tempestate nauseabundus.

NAUSEĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who is apt 3 to be seasick. *Senec.* Ulysses naseator erat.

NAUSEŌ (nausea), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to 3 be seasick, ready to vomit, be squeamish or qualmish, ναυτία. *Horat.* Conducta navigio æque naseant, ac locuples. *Cic.* Antonium ructantem et naseantem conieci. — *¶* Also, figur. *Cic.* Ista effutientem naseare, to belch forth sillinesses that excite disgust. — *Also,* to loathe, be disgusted. *Phædr.* Si qui stulti naseant.

NAUSEŌLĀ (dimin. from nausea), a, f. 3 1 a little squeamishness. *Cic.*

NAUSEŌSŪS (nauseo), a, um, adj. caus- 2 ing a desire to vomit, nauseous. *Plin.*

NAUSICĀĀ, a, and NAUSICĀĒ, es, f. 3 Ναυσικά, daughter of Alcinous, king of the Phæacians. *Martial.*

NAUTĀ (sync. for navita), a, m. a sailor, 3 mariner, scaman, ναῦτης. *Cæs.* Nautas, dominosque navium interfecit. *Cic.* Solent nautæ festinare quæstus sui causa. *Horat.* Nauta audaces. — *¶* Also, a master of a vessel. *Cic.* Nauta significat.

NAUTĀLIS (nauta), e, adj. of a mariner 3 *Auson.* Nautales formæ.

NAUTĒA (ναυτία), *æ*, *f.* bilge-water.
3 *Plant.* Nautcam bibeie malim, quam illanc oscularier. — *¶* Also, a *qualm*, *nausea*. *Plant.* Nautcam facere.
NAUTICŌS (ναυτικός), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of or belonging to mariners or ships, *nautical*, *naval*. *Cic.* Verbum nauticum, a nautical term. *Virg.* Nauticus clamor. *Id.* Nautica pinus, *h. e.* a ship. *Hirt.* Nautici homines, *seafaring*. *Cæs.* Scientia nauticarum rerum. *Cic.* Locus exuvius nauticis ornatus, *h. e.* the rostra, adorned with the beaks of captured ships. *Plin.* Panis nauticus, *sea-biscuit*. *Nep.* Castra nautica (see *Castrum*). — *Absol.* Nautici, *orum*, *sailors*, *seamen*, *mariners*, *mariners*. *Liv.* Macrii nautici vocant. *Id.* Nautici tabernacula detendunt.
NAUTILĀS (ναυτίλος), *i*, *m.* the *nautilus*. *Plin.*
NAVŪS (unc.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* active, diligent, industrious, strenuous, prompt, vigorous, σπουδαῖος, ενεργής. *Cic.* Homo navus et industrius. *Id.* Magni et navi aratores. Also, of inanimate objects. *Vellei.* Nava virilisque opera. *Sil.* Navis, timor, which makes active. — *¶* Also, *Gnavus*.
NAXIUM, *ii*, *n.* a stone used for polishing marble and cutting gems. *Plin.*
NAXŌS, and **NAXŌS**, *i*, *f.* Νᾶξος, an island in the Ægean sea, famous for its vines, now *Naxia*. — *¶* Hence *Naxiūs*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* of *Naxos*. *Plin.* Naxia cotes. *Colum.* Naxius ardor, *h. e.* the constellation Corona Ariadnes, because she was joined on *Naxos* by *Bacchus*.
NAZARĒŪS, and **NAZARĒNŪS**, *a*, *um*, *3* *adj.* of *Nazareth*. *Symm.* — *Nazarenus*, *Christ.* *Prudent.* And, also, a *Christian*. *Id.*
NĒ (μή or νή), *adv.* not; but only as a dependent or conditional negative, whereas *naū* expresses an absolute entire negation. *Cic.* Nemo is, iniquis unquam fuerit; *ne* fuerit, there may not have been. *Id.* Ne sit sane summum malum, allowing that it may not be. *Liv.* Ne æquaveritis Hannibali Philippo. — *¶* Also, expressing a prohibition, with the imperative. *Cic.* Impius ne audet placare donis itam deum. *Id.* Ne sepelito, neve urito. *Terent.* Ne crucia te. *Id.* Ne sævi tantopere. — And, with the subjunctive, *Id.* Ne conferas culpam in me. *Id.* Ne fiant isti viginti dies. — Also, expressing a prayer, wish. *Liv.* Ne id Jupiter sine-ret. *Terent.* Utinam ne, would that not. *Anil.* hence, in solemn asseverations. *Cic.* Ne vivam, may I die. *Id.* Ne sim salvus, si, &c. — *¶* It is also connected with other particles. *Cic.* Dum ne, provided that not. So, in the same sense. *Id.* Modo ne sequatur. Also, *Ne* quidem, not even, not so much as. *Cic.* Illud ne quidem contemnam. But more frequently with the emphatic word or words between these two. *Id.* Ne populus quidem. *Id.* Ne, in oppidis quidem. And sometimes with a whole clause. *Id.* Ne, cum esset factum, quidem. Or with several words of the succeeding clause. *Id.* Sed ne quomodo fieri quidem possint. — It is also preceded by a negative, *non*, *nihil*, &c. which does not destroy the negation. *Id.* Non enim pretereundum ne id quidem. *Id.* Nihil in ædibus cujusquam, ne in oppidis quidem. Sometimes quidem is omitted. *Stat.* Ne admissum tum quemquam. — We also find *ne* quidem in the sense of not only. *Cic.* Ne connivens quidem, sed etiam oculis intuent. — *¶* Also, only not, provided that not, for modo ne, dummodo ne. *Sallust.* Sint misericordes in furibus; ne illis sanguinem nostrum largiantur. *Liv.* Permissum ut auxilia ab sociis, ne supra quinque millium numerum acciperet. *Cic.* Noluit quid statui, nisi columnellam, tribus cubitis ne altiore, provided that it were not higher. *Liv.* Jussa dari ne minus dena millia æris, only not less. — *¶* Also, much less, for nedum. *Cic.* Me vero nihil istorum ne juvenem quidem movit unquam: ne senem And with the subjunct. *Liv.* Ne nunc, dulcedine semel capti, ferant desiderium. *Sallust.* Ne illi corruptis moribus victoria temperarent. — *¶* Also, for *næ*, certainly, truly. See *Næ*.
NĒ (*Id.*), *conj.* that not, lest. With the

subjunctive. *Cic.* Id egi, ne interesse. *Id.* Ne nihil tribuamus. *Id.* Ne dicam, that I may not say, not to say. *Id.* Ne multis (se. morer), in short. (See *Multas*.) *Terent.* Cave ne studeas. *Id.* Ne quid accusandus sis, vide. — *¶* Also, after words expressing fear, danger, &c. that, lest. *Cic.* Metuebat, ne indicaret. *Id.* Hic, ne quid mihi prorogetur, horreo. *Terent.* Vereor, ne quid apporet mali. *Liv.* Pavor, ne mortiferum esset vulnus. *Nepos.* Periculum est, ne occasio detur. — To express a negation, *ne* non or *ut* is used. *Cic.* Vereor, ne exercitum firum habere non possit. *Id.* Timeo, ne non impetrem, that I shall not obtain. *Terent.* Vereor, ut placari possit, cannot be. — *¶* Also, whether or not. *Cic.* Videamus, ne beata vita effici possit. *Liv.* Consultatio tenuit, ne, reddita, belli causa essent. — *¶* Also, after verbs of denying, refusing, hindering. *Cic.* Sententiam ne diceret, recusavit, refused to pronounce. *Id.* Casus quidam ne facerem impedit, hindered me from doing. *Liv.* Decii corpus ne inveniretur, nox querentes oppressit.
NĒ, interrogative enclitic particle. In a direct question it is often silent in English. *Cic.* Putaresne unquam accidere posse, could you imagine. *Id.* Jamne vides? do you now see? *Terent.* Daturne illa Pamphilo nuptum? is she to be given? — In indirect questions, followed by the subjunctive, it is to be rendered whether. *Cic.* Ut videamus, satisne ista sit justa defectio. *Id.* Ithursne sit in Africam, ex Aledio scire poteris. — *¶* When several interrogative clauses succeed each other, *ne* is followed by *an*, *annon*, *nec ne*, and is either silent in English, or is to be rendered whether. *Cic.* Romanne venio, an hic maneo? shall I come to Rome? *Id.* Honestumne factu sit, an turpe, dubitant, whether. *Terent.* Hoc intellexin? an nondum etiam? *Id.* Isne est quem quæris, an non? *Cic.* Quæritur, sintne dii, nec ne sint. *Plant.* Videndum est utrum, ea velint, annon velint. Sometimes the *ne* is repeated. *Virg.* Justitiæ prius mirer belline laborum. — *¶* Also, for *nonne*. *Horat.* Estne marito in ambo justa potestas. — *¶* It is often joined to other interrogatives, as *anne*. (See *An*.) *Horat.* Uterne. *Cic.* Utrumne. — Also, to the pron. *qui*. *Plant.* Quene. — *Catull.* Conjugis an amore? quine fugit remos. — Also, to *quantus*. *Horat.* Quantane? — To *quia*. *Virg.* Quiane stat gratia facti? — To *quam*. *Plant.* Quamne Archidemidem? than Archidemides? — Sometimes the *e* is dropped, as, *Terent.* Eunuchon? for Eunuchone. *Plant.* Egon? for egone. *Terent.* Pergin? for pergisne.
NĒARĀ, *æ*, *f.* the name of a nymph or of a girl. *Horat.* and *Virg.*
NĒATHŪS, *i*, *m.* a river of Lower Italy, in the territory of the *Bruttii*. *Ovid.*
NĒAPŌLIS, *is*, *f.* Νεάπολις, *h. e.* New City, the name of several cities, of which the most celebrated was a city of Campania, now *Naples*. — *¶* Hence, *NĒapŏlitānūs*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* of *Naples*, *Neapolitan*. *Cic.* — *Absol.* *Neapolitani*, *orum*, the *Neapolitans*. *Id.* — *¶* And *NĒapŏlitis*, *idis*, *f.* *Neapolitan*. *Afran.*
NĒBRĪS (νεβρίς), *idis*, *f.* the skin of a 3 fawn or deer, which was worn by the *Bacchavals*, when they revelled through the streets. *Stat.*
NĒBRĪTES (νεβρίτης), *æ*, *m.* a precious stone sacred to *Buchus*. *Plin.*
NĒBŪLĀ (νεβῆλη), *æ*, *f.* a mist, fog, vapor. *Lucr.* Surgere de terra nebulas, astutque videmus. *Virg.* Tenuem exhalat nebulam. — Hence, *figur.* *Juvenal.* Erroris nebula. — *¶* Also, a cloud. *Virg.* Septus nebula. *Horat.* Nebulæ, pluvique rores. — Hence, *figur.* *Lucr.* Terra pulveris exhalat nebulam, a cloud of dust. *Ovid.* Nebulæ doli summa tegunt (speaking of wine), perhaps scum, froth. — *¶* Also, vapor, smoke. *Ovid.* Sensus inest igitur nebulis, quas exigit ignis. *Pers.* Pinguem nebulam vomere lucernæ. *Sil.* Exhalavit in auras liventem nebulam fugientis ab ore veneni. *Ovid.* Flo-

rent, et nebulæ doli summa tegunt. Hence, *figur.* any thing trifling. *Plant.* Cyathus nebulæ. *Pers.* Grande locuturi nebulas Helicone legunto. — *¶* Also, any thing thin of its kind. *Labor.* Palam prostare nudam in nebula linea, *h. e.* a thin garment. So, *Ovid.* (of wool) Vellera molliat nebulas æquantia tractu. *Martial.* Nebula pegina perunctum, foil.
NĒBŪLŌ (nebula), *ōnis*, *m.* an idle rascal, wagg, sorry wretch, paltry, worthless fellow, prodigal, scoundrel, knave, οὐτιδανός, πλάγος. *Cic.*, *Horat.*, &c. — *¶* As an *adj.* *Gail.* Vulgus nebulonum hominum.
NĒBŪLŌ (*Id.*), *as*, *a*. *l.* *h. e.* nebula im-
3 plore. *Terent.*
NĒBŪLŌSĪTĀS (nebulosus), *ātis*, *f.* misty. *3* ness, cloudiness, darkness. *Arnob.*
NĒBŪLŌSŪS (nebula), *a*, *um*, *adj.* misty, *figur.* cloudy, dark, ὀμπρῶδης. *Cic.* Nebulosum et caliginosum cælum. *Cato.* Locus crassus aut nebulosior. *Cels.* Dies nebulosi. *Plin.* Nebulosa exhalatio. *Senec.* Nebulosus auster. — *¶* *Figur.* dark, obscure, difficult to comprehend. *Gell.* Nebulosum nomen.
NĒC, or **NĒQUE** [one and the same word; although, by the best writers, *nec* is more frequently used before consonants, and *neque* before vowels; the former being a contracted form of the latter], *adv.* and not, οὐτε, οὐδέ, μήδε. *Cic.* Nuntii tristes nec varii, *h. e.* et non. *Ovid.* Suos casus nec mitia facta, *h. e.* et inimitia. — Hence, *Nec* non, or *neque* non, and. *Ovid.* Tunc mihi præcipue (nec non tamen ante) placebas. — Also, connected with *te*. *Virg.* Nec non et Tyrii, and also. *Varr.* Neque non et doliæ. — Also, with other words interposed. *Cic.* Neque tamen illa non orant. So, *Id.* Neque nihil, *h. e.* et non-nihil, and something, and *Id.* Necdum, or nequedum, for et nondum. So, also, *Nec* quidem, for et ne quidem. *Cic.* Sine ea tuto vivi non posset, nec jucunde quidem posset, and not even. Hence, *Nec* (neque) repeated, as well not — as not, not only not — but also not, neither — nor. *Cic.* Nec melior, nec clarior. *Id.* Neque nihil, neque tantum. *Id.* Neque caritas patriæ, nec suorum. Thus, also, when there is but one negative expressed, we find *Nec* (neque) — et or *ac*, not only not — but, and et — nec (neque), not only — but also not. *Cic.* Nec miror et gaudeo. *Id.* Neque tu interfuisti et ego id egi. *Sueton.* Amicitias neque facile admisit, et constantissime retinuit, not indeed — but. We also find *neque* — et non, for *neque* — neque, neither — nor. *Cic.* Ut neque cessaret et colloquio non egeret. So, too, *Neque* — sed, not so much — as, not — but. *Juv.* *l.* 90. — This repeated *nec* is often preceded by a negative, as *nullus*, *nihil*, *non*, &c. which does not, however, destroy the negation, the first *nec* (neque) being then pleonastic. *Liv.* Nihil tam nec in opatum nec insperatum accidere potuit. *Cic.* Non possum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere. *Id.* Nulla neque tam diuturnam attulit lætitiā, nec tantam. — Sometimes two negatives come together, without destroying the negation. *Plant.* Neque nescio, *h. e.* neque scio. *Terent.* Neque tu hand dicas, *h. e.* neque tu dicas. — *¶* *Nec* (neque), for *nec* tamen, *nec* vero, is frequent in *Nepos* and *Sueton.* So, also, *Tacit.* *Agr.* 8. *Nec*, for *nec* tamen. — Also, *Nec*, for *nec* enim. *Plant.* *Capt.* 3. 5. 42. *Ovid.* *Met.* 9. 359. — *¶* Also, not. *Cic.* *Nec* vero. *Id.* *Nec* (neque) enim. *Id.* Neque vero quicquam, *h. e.* nihil vero. *Id.* *Nec* vero unquam, *h. e.* nunquam vero. *Plant.* *Nec* quoquam abeo. *Virg.* Quod nec bene vertat. Hence, *Nec* opinatus, unexpected, and *Necdum* (which see). — *¶* Also, not even. *Liv.* Sed nec extra fretum committere mari se audebant. *Virg.* Illis certe neque amor causa est. — *¶* Also, but not. *Virg.* Nec cellis ideo contenda Falernis. *Cic.* Neque est ulla earum rerum, but there is none.
NĒCĀTŌR (neco), *ōris*, *m.* a killer, slayer. *3* *Lamprid.*
NĒCĀTRIX (necatrix), *icis*, *f.* she that kills, *3* a murderess. *Augustin.*

NECDUM, or **NEQUE DUM** (nec, or neque, & dum), *and not yet*. *Cic.* Ille quid agat, si scis, neque dum Roma es profectus, scribas ad me velim. — *¶* Also, *not yet*. *Virg.* Necdum perfecta canebat.

NECESSARIĒ, and **NECESSARIŌ** (necessarius), *adv. necessarily, of necessity*. *Cic.* Necessarie demonstrantur. *Id.* Quibuscum vivo necessario. *Cæs.* Quod necessario rem Cæsari enuntiarit.

NECESSARIUS (necesse), a, um, adj. *necessary, unavoidable, inevitable*. *Cic.* Mors necessaria. *Cic.* Necessarius casus. *Id.* Leges fatales et necessarias. *Id.* Senatori necessarium est nosse rempublicam. *Cæs.* Necessaria re coactus, *by necessity*. — *¶* Also, *urgent, pressing*. *Cic.* Necessarium tempus.

— *¶* Also, *necessary, forced*. *Cic.* Rogationes necessariae. — *¶* Also, *necessary, needful, indispensable*. *Cic.* Omnia ad vitam necessaria. *Id.* Quod mihi maxime necessarium. *Sueton.* Necessarius questionis. (*Tertull.* uses *necessarius*). — *¶* Also, *closely connected by relationship, friendship, &c. and hence, a friend, relation, client, patron*. *Nepos.* Ab homine tam necessario relictus, so nearly related. *Mat.* in *Cic. Ep.* Mors hominis necessarii, of a friend. *Cic.* Hujus propinqua et necessaria. *Id.* Mens familiaris ac necessarius. *Id.* Cerellæ, necessarie meæ rem, commendavi tibi, my client. *Id.* Necessarios provincie, patrons.

NECESSE (unc.), *adject. n. indeclin. necessary, of necessity, inevitable*. *Cic.* Nihil fit, quod necesse non fuerit. *Cato.* Eo minus habeo necesse scribere. *Id.* Homini necesse est mori, man is doomed to die. *Id.* Necesse fuit dari literas. *Id.* Boves vendat necesse est. *Nep.* Leuctrica pugna immortalis sit, necesse est. — *¶* Rarely followed by *ut*. *Gell.* Neque necesse est, hodie uti vos auferam. — *¶* Also, *necessary, needful*. *Cic.* Quod tibi necesse minime fuit.

NECESSITAS (necesse), *ātis, f. necessity, needfulness, force, compulsion, constraint, fate, ἀνάγκη*. *Cic.* Fatalis necessitas. *Horat.* Te semper anteit sæva necessitas, ruthless destiny. *Id.* Necessitati parere. *Id.* Veniam necessitati dare. *Id.* Necessitati servire. *Id.* Necessitate coactus. *Id.* Nulla necessitate adstrictus. *Cæs.* adductus. *Cic.* Necessitatem alicui afferre. *Id.* imponere. *Id.* Necessitas mihi obvenit ejuspiam rei. *Tacit.* Necessitas ingruit. *Hirt.* Ad necessitatem adductus dimicandi, necessitated, compelled, constrained. *Tacit.* Ex necessitate aliquid facere, of necessity. *Liv.* Majores necessitates, more pressing circumstances. *Tacit.* Suprema necessitas, death. *So.* *Id.* Necessitas ultima. — *¶* Necessitates, necessary things, wants, interests. *Cæs.* Suarum necessitatum causa. — *¶* Also, *necessary charges*. *Tacit.* Necessitates ac largitiones. — *¶* Also, *neediness, want*. *Sueton.* Famem et ceteras necessitates tolerare. — *¶* Also, *relation, connection, acquaintance, intimacy*. *Cic.* Magnam necessitatem possidet paternum sanguinem. *Id.* Si nostram accusatione sua necessitatem familiaritatemque violasset.

NECESSITUDŌ (*Id.*), *inis, f. necessity, ἀνάγκη*. *Cic.* Puto hanc esse necessitudinem, cui nulla vi resisti potest. *Sallust.* Coactus rerum necessitudine. — *¶* Also, *need, want, distress*. *Sallust.* Inopia aut alia necessitudo. *Tacit.* Necessitudine republicæ ad arma civilia actus, the distressed condition. — *¶* Also, *a necessary connection, natural bond, and hence, connection of persons, as friends, relatives, patrons, clients, colleagues, &c. the tie of relationship, bond of friendship; acquaintance, intimacy*. *Sallust.* Jugurthæ filia Bocchi nupsit: verum ea necessitudo apud Numidas levis ducitur. *Cic.* Hanc quaesturæ liberorum necessitudini proximam esse. *Cic.* Omnes amicitie necessitudines. *Cæs.* Necessitudines regni, ties of hospitality between the king and his guest Pompey. *Cic.* Necessitudo et affinitas. *Id.* Familiaritatis, necessitudinisque oblitus. *Id.* Recipere aliquem in suam necessitudinem. *Id.* Necessitu-

dinem sancte colere. — *Hence, Necessitudines, the persons thus connected: relations, connections, friends, &c.* *Sueton.* Revisere necessitudines, *h. e. his mother and children*. *Id.* Necessitudines, amicosque omnes. *Tacit.* Respectu suarum necessitudinum, nihil in Domitianum atrox parabat.

NECESSŌ (*Id.*), *as, a. i. to necessitate, 3 compel*. *Venant.* Fortan.

NECESSUM, *adj. neut. indecl. necessary, 2 unavoidable*. *Plaut.* Necessum est vendere. *Lucret.* Necessum est confiteare.

NECNE, or **NEC NĒ** (nec & ne), *particle of interrogation or doubt, used after utrum, ne or quid*. *Cic.* Sinite dii, nec ne, *or not, or no*. *Cæs.* Utrum prælium committi, nec ne. *Cic.* Quid possit effici, nec ne, est videndum. The *ne* and *utrum* are often understood. *Nep.* Nondum enim statuerat, eum conservaret, necne. *Terent.* Nunc, habeam, nec ne, incertum est, whether I have it, or not.

NECNON, **NEC NON**, or **NEQUE NON**, *and, also, and also, and besides*. See *Nec*.

NĒCŌ (nex), *as, āvi, ātum, and, more rarely, cui, ctum, to put to death, slay, kill, destroy, φονεύω, κτείνω*. *Cic.* Legatum omni supplicio exercitatum necavit. *Suet.* Con sanguineorum manu necari. *Cic.* Plebem fame necare, to starve to death. *Horat.* Ferro necare aliquem. *Lucret.* odore tetro. *Ovid.* morsu. *Cæs.* igni, atque omnibus tormentis. *Sueton.* veneno. — *¶* Also, *of plants, to kill, destroy*. *Plin.* Salsi imbres necant frumenta. *Id.* Necat gramina pinus. — *¶* Also, *to quench*. *Plin.* Aquæ flammam necant. — *¶* And *figur.* *Senece.* Necas rectam indolem, thwart, check. — *¶* Also, *to tease, torment, bore*. *Plaut.*

NĒCŌPINANS, **NĒC ŌPINANS**, or **NĒQUE ŌPINANS** (nec & opinans), *adj. not expecting*. *Phædr.* Concidit gravi casu necopinans. *Cic.* Ariobarzanem necopinantem liberavi, when he least expected it; little thinking of it. *Hirt.* Cæsar neque opinans, imparatusque oppressus.

NĒCŌPINATŌ, or **NĒC ŌPINATŌ** (necopinatus), *adv. unexpectedly, suddenly, unawares*. *Cic.*

NĒCŌPINATŌS, or **NĒC ŌPINATŌS** (nec & opinor), *a, um, adj. unexpected, unlooked for, sudden, ἀδόκητος*. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

NĒCŌPINŌS, or **NĒC ŌPINŌS** (nec & opinus, not used), *a, um, adj. unexpected, unlooked for*. *Ovid.* mors. *Phædr.* Ipsum accipit necopinum rapit.

NĒCRŌMANTĪA (νεκρομαντεία), *æ, f. 2 necromancy, divination by evoking the dead*. *Lactant.* — *Plin.* calls Necromantia Homeri, that part of the Odyssey, in which Ulysses is described as entering the regions of the dead, and conversing with the shades.

NĒCTĀR (νέκταρ), *āris, n. nectar, the drink of the gods*. *Cic.* Non enim ambrosia deos, aut nectare letari arbitror. — *¶* Also, *the balm or balsam of the gods*. *Ovid.* Met. iv. 250. — *¶* Also, *any thing sweet, liquor, odor, &c.* *Virg.* Et dulci distendunt nectare cellas, honey.

Stat. Bacchum nectar, wine. *Ovid.* Oves, pleno quæ fertis in ubere nectar, milk. *Lucret.* Nardi florum, nectar qui naribus halant, a sweet perfume. *Horat.* Oscula quæ Venus quinta parte sui nectaris imbut.

NĒCTĀREŌS (νεκτάρεος), *a, um, adj. of nectar, nectared, nectareous*. *Ovid.* Nectareis quod alatur aquis, dew. — *¶* Also, *secret as nectar*. *Marshall.* Falernum nectareum. — *¶* Nectarea, *absol. cleome, a plant used for flavoring wine*. *Plin.*

NĒCTĀRITES (nectareus), *æ, m. a wine flavored with cleome*. *Plin.*

NĒCTŌ (unc.), *is, xui and xi, xum, a. 3. to tie or link together, tie in a knot, knit, bind, tie, join, or fasten together, connect, πλέκω*. *Virg.* Necte tribus nodis ternos, Amarylli, colores. *Horat.* Medo nectis catenas. *Id.* Necte meo Lamie coronam, knit, weave. *Ovid.* Pars brachia nectit, intertwine. *Horat.* Nectere cuiquam laqueum. *Virg.* talaria pedibus. *Plin.* Ep. alicui compedes. *Mar-*

tial. vinculum collo. *Ovid.* coma myrto. — *¶* Also, *to bind, confine, hold in bondage*. *Liv.* Nexi ob æs alienum, and, *Id.* Nexi, *absol. insolvent debtors given up to their creditors as slaves*. *Id.* Ne in posterum necentur, should not be reduced to slavery. — *Hence, figur.* to bind by an obligation, pledge. *Justin.* Sacramento nexi. *Pandect.* Res pignori nexa, pawned. — *¶* Also, *to join, connect*. *Cic.* Videtisne, quanta series rerum sit, atque ut ex alio alia nectantur? hang or depend upon. *Id.* Ex hoc genere causarum fatum nectitur. *Ovid.* Numeris verba nectere, to write poetry. *Senece.* Nectens verba cæcis modis, involving, enveloping, perplexing. *Ovid.* jurgia cum aliquo, to chide, reproach, rebuke. *Liv.* dolum, to contrive, hatch. *Virg.* causas inanes, to frame idle pretences. *Tacit.* moras, to contrive or cause delay. *Val.* Flacc. fœdera, to make a treaty.

NĒCŪBĪ (ne & alienbī), *adv. lest any where, that no where*. *Cæs.* Necubi Romani copias transducerent.

NĒCŪNDĒ (ne & alienunde), *adv. lest from any place, that from no place*. *Liv.* Necunde impetus in frumentatores fieret.

NĒCYDĀLOS (νεκύδαλος), *i, m. the silk-worm before it takes the name of bombyx*. *Plin.*

NĒDUM, *adv. not to say, not only, οὐχ' ὅσον, οὐχ' ὥς*. *Cic.* Nedum morbum remiovisi, sed etiam gravedinem. — *¶* Also, *not to say, much less*. *Cic.* Optimis temporibus; nedum his temporibus. *Liv.* Nedum ut ulla vis fieret. *Cic.* Nedum in mari sit facile. — *¶* Also, *such more*. *Liv.* Quæ vel socios, nedum hostes victos terrere possent. *Sueton.* Privatis deformia, nedum principi.

NĒFANDĒ (nefandus), *adv. impiously, 2 ἀπῆργως*. *Sallust.* fragm. Multa nefande ausi.

NĒFANDŌS (ne & fandus), *a, um, adj. not to be named or mentioned, impious, base, heinous, execrable, abominable, ἀπῆργος*. *Cic.* Per nefandum scelus. *Virg.* Deos memores fandi atque nefandi, wrong, impiety. *Quintil.* Nefandi homines. *Cic.* Nefanda arma. *Justin.* Nefandissimum caput.

NĒFĀNS (ne & fāns), *antis, adj. the same* as *Nefandus*. *Lucil.* Facta nefantia.

NĒFĀRIĒ (nefarius), *adverb, impiously, wickedly, heinously*. *Cic.* Quæ nefarie flagitioseque facta sunt. *Id.* Impie nefarieque committere aliquid. *Id.* Pestem patriæ nefarie moliri.

NĒFĀRIŌS (nefas), *a, um, adj. wicked, impious, base, heinous, enormous, abominable, execrable, nefarious, ἀπῆργος, ἀνόσιος, ἀθέμιτος*. *Cic.* Homo nefarius et impius. *Id.* Voluntates nefarie. *Id.* Scelestem ac nefarium facinus. — *Hence, Nefarium, i, n. a crime, heinous act*. *Id.* Multa commemorare nefaria in socios. *Liv.* Rempublicam nefario obstringere.

NĒFĀS (ne & fas), *n. indeclin. not lawful; unlawful, criminal, ἀθέμιτος*. *Cic.* Officia tua mihi nefas est oblivisci. *Id.* Mercurium Ægyptii nefas habent nominare. *Cæs.* Quibus nefas deserere patronos. *Nep.* Patriæ irasci nefas esse dicebat. — *¶* Also, *a crime, wicked deed, horrid wickedness; impiety, wickedness, villany*. *Juvenal.* Grande nefas, et morte pium. *Virg.* Nefas triste piare. *Id.* Dirumque nefas in pectore versat. *Id.* Ausi omnes immane nefas. *Liv.* Per fas et nefas, through right and wrong. — *¶* Also, *as an interjection, O! horrid, shocking! shameful!* *Virg.* Sequiturque (nefas!) Ægyptia conjux, shameful to relate! *Horat.* Heu nefas, heu! *Virg.* Virgo visa, nefas! comprehendere crinibus ignem, wonderful to relate. — *¶* Also, *impossible*. *Horat.* Levius fit patientia quicquid corrigere est nefas. — *¶* Also, *a wicked person*. *Virg.* Extinxisse nefas, *h. e. Helen*. — *¶* Nefas is an offence against God and nature, an act of impiety; scelus, an offence against the peace of society, or the rights of others, a crime; flagitium, an offence against one's self.

NĒFĀSTŌS (ne & fastus), *a, um, adj. not right, wrong, not allowed by the laws*

ny religion. Hence, *Lin. Dies nefas-*
as, on which it was not lawful to admin-
ister justice, or hold assemblies of the
people. — ¶ Also, *unlucky, inauspicious,*
unfortunate. *Horat. Nefasto te posuit*
die. *Lin. Terra nefasta victoriæ snæ.*

— ¶ Also, *wicked, profane, nefarious,*
execrable. *Horat. Quid intactum ne-*
fasti liquimus? Plin. Nefasto crimine.
 NEFRENS (ne & frendo), dis, adj. *that*
3 cannot bite, that has no teeth. *Varr. Porci*
nefrendes.

NEGANTIA (nego), æ, f. *a denying, ne-*
gation. *Cic.*

NEGATIO (Id.), ðnis, f. *a denying, denial,*
negation, ἀρνῖσις, ἀπόφασις. *Cic. Ne-*
gatio, inficiatioque facti. — ¶ Also,
a negative. *Apul.*

NEGATIVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *negative.*
3 Apul.

NEGATOR (Id.), ðris, m. *a denier, an*
3 apostate. *Tertull.*

NEGATORIVS (negator), a, um, adj. *nega-*
3 tive. *Pandect.*

NEGATRIX (Id.), icis, f. *that denies.*
3 Prudent.

NEGITO (frequentat. from nego), as, a. I.

2 *to deny often, or strongly, persist in deny-*
ing. *Plaut. Negitare adeo me natum*
sum. *Sallust. Rex primum negitare.*

NEGLECTE (neglectus), adv. *negligently,*
3 carelessly. *Hieron. Neglectius incedere.*

NEGLECTIO (negligo), ðnis, f. *a neglect-*
1 ing, neglect. *Cic. Neglectio amicorum.*

NEGLECTOR (Id.), ðris, m. *a neglecter.*
3 Augustin.

NEGLECTUS (Id.), us, m. *neglect, negli-*
2 gence. *Terent. Hæc res neutiquam ne-*
glectui est mihi, I do not neglect. —

¶ Also, *contempt.* *Lucern.*

NEGLECTUS, a, um, particip. from nego-

ligo. — ¶ Also, adj. *slighted, scorned,*
despised. *Cic. Cum ipsi inter nos ab-*
jecti neglectique simus. *Lin. Castra*
neglecta. *Horat. Dii neglecti.* *Ovid.*

Neglecta decet multas coma, not trimmed
or dressed, loose. *So, Id. Forma viros*
neglecta decet. *Stat. Neglectissima pro-*
ge-

uies.

NEGLEGENS, or NEGLEGENS, entis, par-

ticip. from negligo. — ¶ Also, adj.

negligent, careless, heedless, reckless, in-
attentive, neglectful, thoughtless, ἀμελῆς,
ὀλιγοψύχος. *Cic. Socors negligensque*
natura. *Id. Legum negligentior.* *Id.*

In amicis eligendis negligentes. *Id.*

In se negligens. *Id. In sumptu negli-*
gens. *Id. scribendo.* *Plaut. Postilla*
med obtegere negligens fui. *Sueton.*

Circa deos negligentior. *Pacat. Domus*
tua negligentissimus.

NEGLEGENTER (negligens), adv. *negli-*
gently, carelessly, heedlessly. *Cic. Neg-*
ligenter scribere adversaria. *Id. Neg-*
ligentius adservare aliquid. *Senec. Neg-*
ligentissime amicos habere.

NEGLEGENTIA, and NEGLEGENTIA,

(Id.), æ, f. *negligence, neglect, careless-*
ness, heedlessness, supineness, inactivity,
ἀμελεια. *Cic. Aut negligentia, aut snis*
studis impediuntur. *Id. Negligentia*
in accusando. *Id. Epistolarum negli-*
gentia, h. e. remissness in writing. *Id.*

Epistolarum, quas ad me misit, negli-
gentia, h. e. their brevity, coldness. *Ter-*
ent. Negligentia tua, out of disrespect to
you. *Id. Cognatorum negligentia.* *Cic.*

deorum, contempt of.

NEGLEGIO, or NEGLEGIO (nec & lego),

is, exi, ectum a. 3. *to neglect, not heed,*
slight, take no notice of, not care for or
regard, ἀγέλειω. *Cic. Diem edicti obire*
neglexit. — ¶ Also, *to slight, despise,*
contemn. *Cic. periculum.* *Sallust. De-*
as negligere docuit, contempt of the gods.

Cic. Quippiam prætermittere et negli-
gere. *Nepos. rem familiarem.* *Propert.*
preces aure surda. *Cæs. imperium ali-*
cujus. *Cic. mandatum.* *Id. minas.*

Tacit. vim. *Horat. Negligis fraudem*
committere? h. e. do you count it noth-
ing? hæc you no scruple or fear? Anton.

ap. Cic. Theopompum confugere Al-
exandriam neglexistis. — ¶ Also, *to*
slight, pass over, overlook. *Cic. pecuniam*
captam. *Id. vitam ereptam.* *Cæs. injuri-*
as. — ¶ See *Negligens, and Neglectus.*

NEGIO (ne & ago), as, avi, atum, a. and

n. I. *intrans. to say no, deny, refuse,*
ἀνέω, ἀπόφηναι. *Cic. Vel sumpsisti*
multa, si fateris; vel si negas, surri-

puisti. *Terent. Negat quis, nego: ait,*
aiō. *Cic. Nunquam reo cuiquam ne-*
gavi. *Trnjan. in Plin. Ep. petitioni,*
reject. *Martial. crenis, to decline.* —

¶ *Trans. to deny, to affirm that a thing*
is not so. *Terent. aliquid.* *Cic. Si*
negas. *Id. Nego, ullum vas fuisse.*

Tibull. Neget se meminisse. *Cic. Fi-*
nes eorum se violaturum negavit, de-
clared that he would not. *Hence, Negor,*
they say I am not. *Ovid. Casta negor.*

Sueton. Negantur ranae ibi coaxare, it
is said they do not croak. *Also, with an*
ellipsis of the infin. *Terent. Ille primo*
se negare, h. e. ducturum uxorem. *Id.*

Ego me nego, h. e. nosse. — It is also ap-

plied in this sense to inanimate objects.

Virg. Sin (arene) in sua posse nega-
bunt ire loca. *Sat. Saxa negantia ferro,*
resisting. — It is sometimes followed

by *quin.* *Lib. Negare non posse, quin*
rectus sit, h. e. rectus esse. — And

sometimes by a negative, which does

not destroy the negation. *Cic. Negat*
nec suspicari. — Sometimes, when fol-

lowed by two clauses, it is negative

only in respect to the former, but affir-

mative in its application to the latter.

Cic. Negant Casarem mansurum; pas-
tulataque hæc interposita esse, &c.

Where we must understand *dixit* with

the second clause. *So, Sallust. Negat*
se Numidam pertimescere; virtuti suo-
rum satis credere, h. e. dicat credere.

— ¶ Also, *trans. to deny, refuse.* *Ovid.*
open patriæ. *Sueton. civitatem alicui.*

Ovid. Comitum negare, sc. se. *And*
pass. Id. Si tibi negabitur ire. *Id. Cupi-*
mus negata. — *Figur. Id. vela ventis,*
to fail. *Tibull. Non ego me vinculis ne-*
go, submit to wear them. *Ovid. Poma*
negat regio, does not yield. — ¶ Also,

to be unwilling. *Sil. Hannibalem pelli*
negabam, h. e. volebam. — ¶ *Plaut.*
negassim, for negaverim.

NEGOTIALIS (negotium), e, adj. *pertain-*
ing to things or facts, πραγµατικός. *Cic.*

Pars constitutionis negotialis est, in
qua quid juris ex civili more et æquitate
sit consideratur. *Quintil. Locus nego-*
tialis, that treats concerning things with-
out regard to persons.

NEGOTIATIO (negotior), ðnis, f. *a trad-*
ing, trafficking; n trade, ἐμπορία. *Cic.*

Ut ad reliquias Asiaticæ negotiationis
proficiscare. *Sueton. Negotiationes*
quoque vel privato pudendas palam
exercent. *Pandect. Negotiatio sagaria,*
et lintearia. *Colum. pecuaria.*

NEGOTIATOR (Id.), ðris, m. *one who*
trades or traffics; a merchant, factor,
trader, banker, ἐµπορος, ἐµπορεῖται. *Cic.*

Improbis negotiator, paulo cupidior
publicanus. *Quintil. Mercis sordidæ*
negotiator. *Pandect. Negotiator vesti-*
arius. — ¶ *Cicero distinguishes it from*
mercator and publicanus. *As, Negotia-*
toribus comis, mercatoribus justus. *Id.*

Malo negotiatoribus satisfacere, quam
publicanis.

NEGOTIATORIUS (negotiator), a, um,

3 adj. *of trade or traders, mercantile.* *Vo-*
pisc. Naves mercatorie, merchant-ships.

NEGOTIATRIX (negotiator), icis, f. *she*
3 that is concerned with a thing, or carries on
a trade. *Pandect.*

NEGOTIUMMUS (negotium & num-

3 mus), a, um, adj. *lucrative.* *Apul.*

NEGOTIOLUM (dimin. from negotium),

i, n. *a little business or matter.* *Cic.*
Nescio quid negotioli.

NEGOTIOR (negotium), aris, atus sum,

dep. I. *to trade, traffic, transact business,*
πραγµατεύομαι, ἐµπορεύομαι. *Cic. Otian-*
di causa, non negotiandi. *Id. Patris*
negotiator. — *Hence, Cic. Negotians,*
abs. a trader. *Sueton. Aratorum ac ne-*
gotiantium, corn-merchants. — *Figur.*
Plin. Anima nostra negotiari, h. e. to
traffic with men's lives (snid of physicians).

NEGOTIOSITAS (negotiosus), atis, f. n

3 *multitude of business.* *Gell.*

NEGOTIOSUS (negotium), a, um, adj.

full of business, busy. *Cic. Provincia*
negotiosa. — *Sallust. Prudentissimus*
quisque negotiosus maxime erat, h. e.
active in public affairs. *Augustin. Vir*
negotiosissimus. *Tacit. Negotiosi dies,*
days on which business might be transacted,
working-days, worky-days.

NEGOTIUM (nec & otium), ii, n. *a busi-*

ness, employment, occupation; any thing
to be done; an affair, transaction, πρά-
γμα. *Cic. Muneris, ac negotii tui dili-*
gentissimus sis. *Id. Negotium publi-*
cum. *Id. Intelligebat sibi cum viro*
forti negotium esse, that he had to deal
with. *Terent. Quid hic negotii esset*
tibi, what you might have to do here.

Cic. Negotium administrare. *Horat.*

alienum curare. *Id. sustinere.* *Cic.*

sum procurare. *Id. gerere.* *Id. sus-*
cipere. *Quintil. subire.* *Cic. dare*
alicui de re aliqua. *Id. mandare, to*
commit, confide. *Id. In negotio ver-*
sari. *Id. Ex negotio emergere.* *Id.*

Ohrui magnitudine negotii. *Plaut. Ita*
negotium 'st, it is necessary, must be so.

Sueton. In magno negotio habere ali-
quid, h. e. to esteem it important, of im-
portance. — ¶ Also, *difficulty, trouble,*
pains. *Cic. Satis habeo negotii in sa-*
mandis vulneribus, I have enough to do.

Id. Magnum negotium est navigare,
atque id mense Quintili. *Id. Nihil est*
negotii libertatem recuperare, it is easy.

Nep. Sine negotio nos opprimunt, with-
out difficulty. *Cic. Sicilian tenere nul-*
lo negotio, easily. — ¶ Also, *variation,*
trouble, distress. *Cic. Alicui negotium*
facessere, to give one trouble. *So, Id.*

exhibere, and, Quintil. facere. *Carl. ad*
Cic. Pompeio cum Casare esse ne-
gotium, a difficulty, quarrel. — *Also,*
trade, affairs of merchandize. *Horat.*

Ne Bithyna negotia perdas. *Cic. Qui*
negotia, qui res pecuarias habent. —

¶ Also, *a matter, thing, fact.* *Cic. Inep-*
tum sane negotium; sed tamen fortu-
natum. *Cæs. Negotio desistere, from*
the attempt. *Cic. Negotium male ge-*
re, to be unsuccessful, unfortunate. *Id.*

Inhumanum negotium, h. e. homo, a
stupid creature. *Id. Teucris illa lentum*
negotium. — ¶ Also, *cause, reason.*

Plaut. Neque de hac re negotium est,
quin male occidam. *Id. Quid negotii*
est, quamobrem succenses mihi?

NELEUS (Νηλεὺς), ei and eos, m. *Ne-*
leus, king of Pylos, and father of Nestor
Ovid. — ¶ Hence, *Neleus and Neleus,*
a, um, adj. of Neleus. *Ovid. Hæc post-*
quam dulci Neleius edidit ore, h. e.
Nestor. *Id. Neleia Nestoris arva.* *Id.*

Neleia Pylos.

NELIDES (Neleus), æ, m. *Νηλεΐδης, a*
son or grandson of Neleus. *Ovid. Bis*
sex Nelidæ fuimus.

NEMA (νήμα), atis, n. *thread, ἵµνη.* *3 Pand.*

NEMAUSUS, i, f. and NEMAUSUM, i, n.

a town of Gaul, now Nîmes. — *Hence,*
Nemausiensis, and Nemausensis, e,
adj. of Nemausus. *Plin. and Sueton.*

NEMEX, æ, and NEMEE es, f. *Νεµήη,*
Nemea, a region of Argolis, in the woods
of which, Hercules killed a lion. The
Nemei games were celebrated in honor of
this victory. *Virg. Et vastum Nemeæ*
sub rupe leonem. — ¶ Hence, *Neme-*
æus, Nemaus, or Nemæus, a, um, adj.
Nemæi. *Ovid. Nemæo vellere, h. e.*
the skin of the Nemean lion. *Id. Pestis*
Nemeæ, h. e. the lion. *Martial. Fervent*
Nemeæ pectora monstra, h. e. the con-
stellation Leo. *And, absol. Liv. Indicrum*
Nemeorum, h. e. of the Nemean
games.

NEMESIS, is and ius, f. *Νέµεσις, Nem-*
esis, goddess of retributive justice, or,
vengeance. *Cotull. Ne pœnas Nemesis*
repositat a te.

NEMETES, um, and NEMETÆ, arum, m.

a people of Belgic Gaul. — Hence, *Nem-*
etensis, e, adj. of the Nemetes. *Sym-*
mock.

NEMO (ne & homo), inis, m. and f. *no*
one, nobody, no man, οὐδείς. *Cic. Nemo*
ex tanto numero. *Id. Nemo omni-*
um mortalium. *Cæs. Audet nemo.*

Plaut. Vicinam neminem amo magis.

Terent. Hoc scio, neminem peperisse
hic. *Liv. with a plur. verb. Quum*
eorum nemo venissent. *Terent. Nemo*
quisquam. *Cic. Nemo unus, no individ-*
ual. *So, Id. Unus nemo.* *And, Id.*

Neminem alium rogare, no one else.
So, Plin. Neminem alteri. *Observe, also,*
Non nemo, many, some one. *Cic. Non*
nemo improbus. *Id. Video de istis ab-*
esse non neminem. *But, Nemo non,*
all, every one. *Id. Nemo non videt.*

Nepos. Nemo non putarat. *When it*

precedes the double *nec*, or *non*, the negation is not destroyed. *Cic.* Neminem nec deum nec hominem, *neither god nor man.* *Liv.* Nemo, non lingua, non manu promptior. So, when preceded by a negative. *Tiball.* Ne legat id nemo — velim, *h. e. ut nemo.* — ¶ Also, a nobody, a worthless fellow. *Cic.* Quem tu neminem putas. — ¶ Also, no. *Cic.* Nemo homo. *Id.* Nemo eivis. *Liv.* Nemo Romanus. *Id.* Nemo hostis.

NEMORĀLIS (nemus), *e*, adj. of groves or woods, woody, silvan, ὕλατος. *Ovid.* Teetus nemoralibus umbris. *Id.* Templum nemorale Dianæ, *h. e. in the wood of Aricia.* *Id.* Nemorale antrum. *Id.* Aricia nemoralis, *h. e. situated near a forest.*

NEMORĒNSIS (Id.), *e*, adj. of woods. *Colum.* Mei nemorensis, wild honey. — Especially of the wood near Aricia, where there was a temple of Diana. *Propert.* Lacus Nemorensis, in the wood of Aricia. *Sueton.* Rex nemorensis, the priest of the Arician sanctuary. — Hence, absol. Nemorensis. *Cic.* In Nemorensi ædificatio, a villa near the Arician grove. *Sueton.* Villa in Nemorensi inchoata, the district of Aricia.

NEMORICŪLTRIX (nemus & cultrix), *3* *icis*, *f.* an inhabitant of the woods. *Phædr.* Sus nemoricultrix.

NEMORIVĀGŪS (nemus & vagus), *a*, *um*, *3* adj. wandering through the woods. *Catull.* Aper nemorivagus.

NEMORŌSŪS (nemus), *a*, *um*, adj. full of woods or forests, woody, ὕλῳς. *Virg.* Nemorosa Zacythos. *Plin.* Nemorosa convallis. — ¶ Also, full of trees. *Ovid.* Silva nemorosa. — ¶ Also, like a wood, branching. *Plin.* Cupressus nemorosa vertice, thick with foliage or branches. *Sil.* Nemorosaque brachia fundit Taxus.

NEMPE (nam & pe), interject. to wit, namely, truly, surely, ὀληαδῶ. *Plaut.* Scio jam, quid velis: nempe hinc me abire vis. *Cic.* Quid ergo tulit? nempe ut quaeretur. *Cic.* Nempe negas, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem, you mean to deny. *Liv.* Nempe penes patres, certainly. — Likewise, ironically. *Cic.* Tuditanus nempe ille, forsooth!

NEMŪS (νέμος), ὄρις, *n.* a grove or wood containing open fields or pastures; a wood in general, forest, ὕλη. *Cic.* Agri et nemora. *Id.* Multos nemora silvæ commovent. *Ovid.* Nemus Iemoniæ, prærupta quod undique elaudit silva. *Virg.* Nemorum jam claudite saltus. — And, particularly, the grove of Aricia, sacred to Diana. *Cic.* Ut veniam ad se, rogat, in Nemus. — ¶ Also, a vineyard. *Virg.* Omne levandum fronde nemus. — ¶ Also, wood, timber. *Senece.* Structum congesto nemore. — ¶ Also, a thick, branching tree. *Martial.* Domini-nique nemus sentire videtur, *h. e.* plantans.

NENĪA, and NĒNĪA, *æ*, *f.* a funeral song, song of lamentation, dirge, ὀλοφρομένη, ἐπικήδειον, νῆνια. *Cic.* Honoratorum virorum laudes cantu ad tibicinem prosequantur, cui nomen nenia. *Horat.* Absint inani funere nenia. — Hence, figur. *Plaut.* Huic dixit nemiam de bonis, sang a dirge over his property, *h. e. to signify that it was all spent.* — ¶ Also, any mournful song. *Horat.* Dicetur merita nox quoque nenia. *Plaut.* Te faciam confessorium soricina nenia, fuller of holes than a rat's skin when he is caught in a trap. — ¶ Also, an incantation, magic song. *Horat.* Caput Marsa dissillire nenia. — ¶ Also, a silly song, nursery song. *Phædr.* Legesne potius viles nenias? *Horat.* Puerorum nenia. — ¶ Also, the goddess of funerals. *Arnob.*

NENŪ, adv. for non, not. *Lucret.* 3 NENŪ (νέω), *es*, *ēvi*, *ētum*, *a* 2. to spin, νέω, νήσω, κλώσω. *Ovid.* Assiduo durum pollice nebat opus. *Id.* Nerunt fatales fortia fila deæ. *Plaut.* Subtemen tenue nere. — Figur. *Plin.* Inter se radices serpunt, mutuoque discursu nentur, intertwined. — ¶ It also appears to be used in the sense of to weave. *Virg.* Tunica molli nevat anro.

NEŌCLIDES, *æ*, *m.* Νεοκλῆδης, the son or descendant of Neocles. *Ovid.* Arma

Neocles qui Persica contudit armis, *h. e. Themistocles.*

NEŌCŌRŪS (νεοκόρος), *i*, *m.* the keeper of 3 a temple. *Jal.* Firm.

NEŌMENĪA (νεομηνία), *æ*, *f.* the new moon. 3 *Tertull.*

NEŌPHŪTŪS (νεόφυτος), *i*, *m.* newly-planted; hence, a convert, neophyte. *Tertull.*

NEŌPTŌLEMŪS, *i*, *m.* Νεοπτόλεμος, Neoptolemus, also called Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles. *Cic.* — It is also used by *Cic.* *Amic.* 20. for Achilles himself. — ¶ Also, a king of the Molossians. *Justin.* — ¶ And, a Grecian general. *Nep.*

NEŌTERICE (neotericus), adverb, after 3 a modern fashion. *Aecon.* Dictum neoterice.

NEŌTERICŪS (νεωτερικὸς), *a*, *um*, adj. 3 new, modern. *Aarel.* Viet. Ut quisque neotericiomasseveravit, modern writers.

NEPĀ, and NEPĀS (nec.), *æ*, *m.* a scorpion, σκορπίος. *Cic.* Cornibus uti videas boves, nepas aculeis. — ¶ Also, the constellation Scorpio. *Cic.* Pectus Nepai. — ¶ Also, a crab. *Plaut.* Imitator nepani. — ¶ Also, the constellation Cancer. *Cic.*

NEPENTHES, *n.* indecl. νηπενθής, a plant 30 th exhilarating properties. *Plin.*

NEPET, and NEPETĒ, *is*, *n.* a town of Etruria. *Lic.* — ¶ Hence, Nēpetinūs, *a*, *um*, adj. of Nepete. *Lic.* Nepetinus ager.

NEPETĀ, *æ*, *f.* nep, catmint. *Cels.* 2

NEPHELĒ, *es*, *f.* Νηφέλη, Nephelæ, wife of Athamus, and mother of Phryxus and Helle, to deliver whom from the persecution of their step-mother, Ino, she sent the ram with the golden fleece. — ¶ Hence, Nēphelēus, *a*, *um*, adj. *Val.* Flacc. pectoris Nephelæi vellera, *h. e.* the ram sent by Nephelæ. — ¶ And Nēphelēiās, *adis*, or Nēphelēis, *idos*, *f.* the daughter of Nephelæ. *Lucan.* and *Ovid.*

NEPŌS (νέος), ὄτις, *n.* a grandson, son's or daughter's son, ἑγγονός, νιόνος. *Cic.* Qui nepos avum in discrimen capitis adduxerit. *Id.* Ex filia nepos. *Tacit.* Sororis nepos, his sister's grandson. (But we also find nepos sororis, fratris, ex fratre, ex sorore, for nephew. *Tacit.* Sororis nepotem.) — Also, by the poets, descendant. *Virg.* Magna de stirpe nepotum, posterity. *Horat.* In nepotum perniciem. *Ovid.* Cæsar ab Æneâ qui tibi fratre nepos. — Also, applied to beasts. *Colum.* — And, to trees, a sucker. *Colum.* — *Enn.* has it in the fem. for neptis. — ¶ Also, a prodigal, spendthrift. *Cic.* In populi Romani patrimonio nepos. *Id.* Perditus ac profusus nepos. — ¶ Also, a Roman family name, as, Corn. Nepos, a Roman author. — ¶ Nepos is a prodigal; ganeo, a profligate.

NEPŌTĀLIS (nepos), *e*, adj. luxurious, 3 extravagant. *Amnian.* Nepotalis mensa.

NEPŌTĀTŪS (nepotor), *us*, *m.* profusion, extravagant, luxury. *Plin.*

NEPŌTINŪS (nepos), *a*, *um*, adj. extravagant, profuse, prodigal, luxurious. *Sueton.* Nepotinis sumptibus. (*Al.* leg. nepotatus.)

NEPŌTŌR (Id.), *āris*, *ātus* sum, dep. 1. to 2 be profuse, live extravagantly, waste or squander away, ἀπολαταίνω. *Tertull.* — Figur. *Senece.* Veto liberalitatem nepotari, *h. e.* should become prodigal, lavish benefits on the unworthy.

NEPŌTŌLŌS (dimin. from nepos), *i*, *m.* 3 a little grandson. *Plaut.*

NEPTICŪLĀ (dimin. from neptis), *æ*, *f.* 3 a little granddaughter. *Symmach.*

NEPTIS (nepos), *is*, *f.* a granddaughter, νιόνη, θυγατρίδῃ. *Cic.* Neptes Lieinias. *Ovid.* Veneris neptis, *h. e.* Ino. *Id.* Neptes Cybeles, *h. e.* the Muses. — *Spartan.* Neptes per sororem, a niece.

NEPTŪNĀLIS (Neptunus), *e*, adj. of Neptune, Neptunian. *Tertull.* Ludi Neptunales, and, absol. *Varr.* Neptunalia, games in honor of Neptune.

NEPTŪNICŪLĀ (Neptunus & colo), *æ*, 3 *m.* a worshiper of Neptune. *Sil.*

NEPTŪNINE (Neptunus), *es*, *f.* a daughter or granddaughter of Neptune. *Catull.* Thetis Neptunine, the daughter of Nerens, son of Neptune.

NEPTŪNŪS (Id.), *a*, *um*, adj. relating to Neptune, Neptunian. *Virg.* Neptunia

arva, *h. e.* mare. So, *Cic.* prata. *Virg.* Neptunia Troja, *h. e.* surrounded with walls by Neptune. *Id.* Neptunia proles, *h. e.* his son. *Lacæm.* Neptunia cuspis, the trident. *Ovid.* Neptunius heros, *h. e.* Thesens. *Tiball.* Ætναæ Neptunius incola rupis, *h. e.* Cyclops, the son of Neptune. *Cic.* Neptunia Pistrix, *h. e.* marina. *Horat.* Dux Neptunius, *h. e.* Sex. Pompeius, who called himself the adopted son of Neptune.

NEPTŪNŪS (νηπτόμενος), *i*, *m.* Neptune, Ποσειδών, the god of the sea, son of Saturn, husband of Amphitrite, and brother of Jupiter. *Catull.* Uterque Neptunus, *h. e.* who presides over the fresh and salt waters. — ¶ Also, the sea. *Lacret.* Neptuni corpus acerbum. *Virg.* Præceps Neptuno (apes) immiserit Eurus. — ¶ Also, a fish. *Næv.*

NE QUA, adject. *f.* (See Nequis.) — ¶ Adv. lest in any way. *Virg.* Ne qua scire dolos possit.

NEQUAM (ne & quidquam), adj. indecl. (nequior, nequissimus), worthless, good for nothing, bad. As of animals and things. *Plaut.* Piscis nequam. *Id.* verbum. *Cic.* Quid est nequius viro effeminato? — ¶ Also, bad, useless, vile, wicked. *Plaut.* Servus nequam, careless, lazy. *Cic.* Homo nequam, good-for-nothing fellow. *Id.* Liberti nequam et improbi. *Id.* Homo non nequam, a worthy man. *Id.* Hominem nequissimum defendere. *Martial.* Juvenes nequam, facilesque puellæ, dissolute. *Id.* Libellus nequam.

NEQUANDŌ (ne & quando), adv. lest at any time, μήποτε. *Cic.*

NEQUAQUAM (ne & quaquam), in no wise, by no means, μηδαμῶς. *Cæs.* Nequaquam idoneus.

NEQUE. See Nec.

NEQUEDUM. See Nec.

NEQUEŌ (ne & queo), *is*, *ivi* and *ii*, *tum*, irreg. *n.* not to be able, ἀδυνατέω, ἀσθένέω. *Cic.* Ea sanare nequeunt. *Horat.* Cur ego, si nequeo, ignoreque, poeta salutor? *Terent.* Nequeo quini lacrymeni, I cannot refrain from weeping. *Sallust.* Prælio adesse nequibat, could not. — ¶ It is used in the passive when followed by a pass. infin. *Sallust.* Quidquid ulcisci nequitur. *Plaut.* Ut nequatur compri! — ¶ Particip. Nequentes. *Sallust.* — ¶ Nequeo, it is impossible for me, circumstances do not permit; non possum, non valeo, I cannot, I have not the means or power.

NEQUITQUAM, and NEQUIDQUAM (ne & quicquam), adv. in vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly, μάτην. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Nequicquam perierit ille. *Cic.* Et sero, et nequicquam pudet. *Cæs.* Nequidquam alicuius auxilium implorare. *Virg.* Causas nequidquam nectis inanes. *Id.* Telum summo nequidquam umbone pependit, without effect. — ¶ Also, with impunity. *Plaut.* Ne istuc nequidquam dixeris. — ¶ Also, without ground, reason. *Cæs.* Non nequidquam ausos esse, &c. *h. e.* non temere.

NEQUIDEM. See Nec.

NEQUIOR. See Nequam.

NEQUITQUAM, the same as Nequicquam. NEQUIS, or NĒQUIS (ne & quis), *a*, *od*, or *id*, pron. lest any one, that no one, μήτις. *Cic.* Cum esset lex, nequis populi scitum faceret. *Id.* Nequa deductio fieret, that no. *Nep.* Nequod periculum incideret. *Terent.* Curaho, nequid verborum dunt. *Cic.* Cum alios juvare velint, nequos offendant. — We also find nequi, nequæ. *Cic.* Nequi incipiat improbus. *Id.* Nequi conspectus fieret. *Id.* Metno, ne quæ ἀπορεία me absente.

NEQUISSIMUS. See Nequam.

NEQUITER (nequam), adv. badly, wretchedly, wastefully, prodigally. *Cic.* Thrupiter et nequiter facere nihil. *Id.* Prave, nequiter, turpiter cavabat. *Liv.* Utrum bellum susceperit s.t. nequius, an inconsultius gestum. — ¶ Also, wickedly, wrongly. *Martial.* Nequius a Caru nihil unquam factum est. — ¶ Also, cunningly, craftily.

NEQUITĀ, *æ*, and NEQUITĒS (nequam), *ei*, *f.* inactivity, remissness, neglectful conduct, ἀσχεδότης. *Cic.* Neipsum inertia nequitiaque condemnio. *Id.* Inertissimi homines, nescio qua singu-

lari nequitia præditi. — ¶ Also, *prodigality, profusion*. Cic. Filii nequitiam videre. — ¶ Also, *profligacy, lewdness, wantonness*. Terent. Aliquem ad nequitiam adducere. Horat. Tandem nequitie pone modum tuæ. Id. Nequitie Custos. — ¶ Also, *vice, villany*. Cic. Officina nequitie. Phædr. Vis, et nequitia quidquid oppugnant, ruit. Pandect. Dolo malo, et per nequitiam. Propert. Nec tremis admisse conscia nequitie? *faithlessness*. — ¶ Plin. calls the bad quality of wine turned into vinegar, nequitia acetæ.

NEQUO, and NE QUO (ne & quo), adv. *no whither, nowhere*. Cato.

NEREIS, and NEREIS, ïdis, f. patronym. Νηρηΐς, and Νηρεΐς, a daughter of Nereus; a Nereid, sea-nymph. Virg. Ne reidum mater, h. e. Doris.

NEREUS, Ëi and Ëos, m. Νηρεὺς, Nereus, a sea-god, son of Neptune and husband of Doris. Virg. — ¶ Also, the sea. Ovid. Totum Nereus circumsonat orbem. — Hence, Nerëus, and Nerëus, a, um, adj. of Nereus. Virg. Nereia Doto, the daughter of Nereus. Ovid. Nereia genitrix, h. e. Thetis. — Also, of the sea. Nemesian. Nerine aquæ, sea-water.

NERIA, } See Nerio. 3

NERIENE. }
NERINE (Nereus), es, f. Νηρινή, same as Nereis. Virg. Nerine Galatea.

NERINUS (Nereus), a, um, adj. of or belonging to Nereus or the sea. Nemesian. sea-water.

NERIÖ, Ënis, NERIENE, es, and NERIA, æ, f. wife of Mars. Plant. and Gell.

NERIÖN (νήριον), or NERIUM, ii, n. an evergreen called rose-laurel, rose-bay or oleander. Plin.

NERITÖS, and NERITÖS, i, f. Νηριτός, Neritius, a mountain of Ithaca; also, a small island in its neighborhood. Virg. Neritos ardua saxa. — Hence, Neritius, a, um, adj. of Neritos or Ithaca. Ovid. Neritus dux, Ulysses, king of Ithaca. Id. ratis, that bore Ulysses. Sil. Neritia proles, h. e. the Saguntines, because they came from Ithaca and its vicinity. And, absol. Ovid. Neritius, h. e. Ulysses.

NERÖ, Ënis, m. a family name in the Claudian gens. Liv. — Hence, Nerönëus, Nerönëus, or Nerönëus, a, um, adj. of Nero, Neronian. Cic. Neronianum dictum. Sueton. Neroneum certamen.

NERSA, Ærum, f. a town of Latium. Virg.

NERTHUS, i, a divinity of the old Germans. Tacit. Germ. 40 (according to the best MSS.).

NERVALIS (nervus), e, adj. Scribon. 3 Larç. Herbam nervalem, plantain.

NERVIÆ, Ærum, f. and NERVIA, Ærum, n. the strings or chords of a musical instrument, τὰ νήρια. Gell. and Varr.

NERVICÖS (nervus), a, um, adj. afflicted with a nervous disorder, nervous. Vitriv. — ¶ Also (from Nervii), of the Nervians. Cæs.

NERVII, Ærum, m. a people of Belgic Gaul. Cæs. — And sing. Lucan. Nimirumque rebellis Nervius.

NERVINÖS (nervus), a, um, adj. made of sinews. Veget.

NERVÖSË (nervosus), adv. strongly, stoutly, forcibly, vigorously, ισχυρῶς. Cic. Nervosus dicere. Plane. ad Cic.

Ut vigilantanter nervoseque nos subornes. NERVÖSITÄS (Id.), ätis, f. strength, toughness. Plin.

NERVÖSÖS (nervus), a, um, adj. full of sinews or fibres, siacoy, νερυώδης. Cels. Nervosus locus. Lucrët. Nervosa et lignea, dorcas. Ovid. Mollia nervosus facit internodia poples. Also, of plants. Plin. Nervosi cauliculi. — ¶ Also, strong, vigorous, nervous. Prudent. Nervosa juvenus. Cic. Quis Aristotele nervosior? nervous in expression.

NERVÖLÖS (dimin. from nervus), i, m. a little nerve. Figur. Cic. Si tu nervulos tuos adhilueris, h. e. strength, vigor.

ERVÖS (νέρπον), i, m. a sinew, tendon, nerve, ligament, fibre. Cic. Iis adde nervos, a quibus artus continentur. Cels. Cervix ne sustinere quidem caput posset, nisi nervi collum continent. Cæs.

Hoc ali vires, nervosque confirmari putant. Cels. Nervorum dissolutio, et rigor, et distentio. Senec. contractio. Cic. Omnes nervos contendere, to strain every nerve, use every effort. — ¶ Also, force, strength, vigor, power, support.

Q. Cic. Nervos atque artis sapientie. Cic. Nervi belli pecunia. Id. Vestigia nervos esse reipublicæ. Lin. Nervi conjurationis, the leaders. Cic. Poetæ molliunt animos, nervos omnis virtutis elidunt. Id. Horum oratio neque nervos, neque aculeos oratorios habet, force of expression. — ¶ Also, the chords or strings of a musical instrument. Cic.

Nervi in fidibus. Virg. Numeros intendere nervis. Horat. Testudo resonare septem callida nervis. — ¶ Also, membrum virile. Horat. — ¶ Also, bowstring. Virg. Nervo aptare sagittas. Id. Erumpit nervo pulsante sagitta. And, figur. a bow. Val. Flacc.

¶ Also, the leather, with which shields were covered. Tacit. Scuta nervo firmata. — ¶ Also, stocks, fitters; a sort of pillory. Plaut. Nervo vinctus. Liv. In nervis teneri. Id. Eximere de nervo. — And, hence, a prison. Plaut. In nervo jacebis. Whence, Terent. Vereor, ne isthæc fortitudo in nervum erumpat denique, will come to a goal, end badly. So, jestingly. Plaut. Candamus alter alterum in nervum brachialem, let us embrace.

NESÆA, æ, and NESÆE, es, f. Νησαΐη, Nesæa, a sea-nymph. Virg.

NESAPIÖS (ne & sapio), a, um, adj. unwise, foolish. Petron.

NESCIENTER (nesciens), adv. ignorantly, unknowingly. Augustin.

NESCIENTIA (Id.), æ, f. ignorance. Claud. 3 Mamert.

NESCÖ (ne & scio), is, ivi and ii, itum, a. 4. to be ignorant, not to know, ἀποσέω. Cic. Nec me pudet fateri nescire quod nesciam. Id. Certum nescio, I don't know for certain. Sueton. Nescire litteras. Plaut. Hunc nescite de illa amica. Terent. Te nescientem id dare, ignorantly. Quintil. An hoc voluerit auctores, nescio. Liv. Quibus nescio an gloriari debeam, perhaps not. So, Plin. Ep. Nescio an innocens, certe tanquam innocens. Dolab. ap. Cic. Quod nescio an ulli acciderit imperatori, nerer perhaps. — It is also used with the relative quis, either to express (1) actual doubt, or uncertainty. Cic. Nescio qua permotus divinatione, by a certain (but to me unknown) preseatment. Id. In oppidum nescio quod. And to express something strange, remarkable, indescribable. Cic. Illud nescio quid præclarum, that indescribable excellence. Ovid. Nescio quid esse putant, something extraordinary. Cic. Rumoris nescio quid, a certain rumor. — Or (2), a fringed ignorance, to denote that a thing is insignificant, mean, contemptible. Cic. Pacuvii nescio cuius, of one Pacuvius. Id. Nescio quid litterularum, a short letter. Id. Causidicum nescio quem, some obscure pleader. Id. Nescio quid illud fractum, excessively mean. — ¶ We meet with si nescis in vehement speaking, signifying if you must know, if I must tell you. Ovid. Que sunt, si nescis, invidiosa tibi. — ¶ Also, not to know, to be unacquainted with. Plaut. Illa illum nescit. Juvén. Vinum nescire, to abstain from using. Virg. Non nescire hiemem, to foresee. Lucan. Pericula sua nescire, not to be sensible to. — ¶ Also, not to be able, to be unable (with an infin.). Cic. Stoici omnino trisci nesciunt. Terent. Nesciebam, id dicere illam. Virg. Stare loco nescit, cannot contain himself. Horat. Nescit vox missa reverti, cannot. Cic. Nescire Latine, not to understand.

NESCÖS (ne & scius), a, um, adj. not knowing, ignorant, unknowing, ἀνεπιστήμων. Plin. Ep. Inpendentis mali nescius. Virg. Nescia mens hominum fati. Tibull. Nescius, ultorem post caput esse demum, not aware, that, &c. Ovid. Nullaque de facie nescia terra tua est. Id. Quid usus aratri nescia. Cic. Non sum nescius ista inter Græcos dici, I am aware, that, &c. Virg. Sese haud nescia morti injicit, fully conscious, with premeditation. — ¶ Also, not knowing

hom, not able, unable. Virg. Nescia fallere vita. Id. Nesciaque humanis precibus mansnescere corda. Horat. Pelides cedere nescius. Ovid. Vm' nescius armis. Id. Lumina succumbere nescia somno. — ¶ Also, not known, unknown. Plaut. Quæ in locis nescis nescia spe sumus. Tacit. Aliis gentibus nescia esse tributa. Id. Neque nescium habebat, nor was he ignorant.

NESIS, ïdis, f. Νησις, a small island near Naples, now Nisita. Cic.

NESSÖTRÖPHIUM, and NESSÖTRÖ. 2 PHEUM (νησοστροφειν), i, n. a place where ducks are fed. Varr.

NESSÖS, i, m. Νησεός, a Centaur shot by Hercules, for offering violence to Dejanira: when at the point of death, he gave her a poisoned robe, which he pretended had the power of keeping Hercules faithful to her. Ovid. — Hence, Nessëus, a, um, adj. of Nessus. Id. Nessæo veneno.

NESTÖR, Æris, m. Νέστωρ, son of Nereus, a king of Pylus, was noted for his great wisdom and persuasive eloquence. He was the oldest of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war. — Hence, Nöstörëus, a, um, adj. of Nestor. Martial. Nestorea senecta.

NETUM, i, n. a town of Sicily. Cic. — Hence, Nëtini, ñrum, and Nëtinenses, ñm, m. the inhabitants of Netum. Id.

NEVE (ne & vel), by apocope NEU, nor, neither, and not, nève. Cic. Te rogo, ne contrahas, neve sinas. Horat. Hic ames dici pater atque princeps, nen sinas, &c. Cic. Ut id neve in hoc neve in alio, neither, nor.

NEVIUS. See Nevius.

NEVÖLÖ (ne & volo), nevis, nevult, irreg. n. to be unwilling. Plaut. Nisi tu nevis. Id. Multa eveniunt homini, quæ nevult.

NEURICUS, same as Nervicus. 2

NEURÖBATÄ, or NEURÖBATES (νευροβάτης), æ, m. a rope-dancer, tumbler. Jul. Firmic.

NEURÖIDES (νευροειδής), n. a kind of wild beet. Plin.

NEURÖSPÄSTÖN (νευροσπαστον), i, n. 3 a puppet, automaton moved by cords. Gell.

NEURÖSPÄSTÖS (νευροσπαστος), i, f. the wild cglantine. Plin.

NEUTER (ne & nder), tra, trum, adj. neither the one nor the other, neither of the two, neither, μήτερος, οὐδέτερος. Genit. neutrius. Dat. neutri. Cic. Feci, ut neutri illorum quisquam esset me carior. Id. In quo neutrorum contemnenda est sententia. Id. In his rebus in neutram partem moveri, to remain neuter. Id. Neutram in partem effici possunt, h. e. neither for good, nor for evil. Id. Quid bonum sit, quid malum, quid neutrum. Suet. Medios et neutrius partis, neutral.

With a plor. verb. Plaut. Ut caveres, neuter ad me iretis cum querimonia? — Neutra nomina, neuter nouns; neither masculine nor feminine: neutra verba, verbs neuter; neither active nor passive.

¶ Neutri, for neutrius. Varr.

NEUTYQUAM (ne & utiquam), adv. by no means, in no wise, not at all, μήδαμῶς. Cic.

NEUTRÄLIS (neuter), e, adj. neuter. Quintil. Neutralia nomina.

NEUTRÄLITÄR (neutralis), adv. in the 3 neuter gender. Charis.

NEUTRÖ (neuter), adv. to neither one side nor the other, to neither side, neither way. Liv. Neutro inclinata spe.

NEUTRÖBÏ (ne & utrubî), adv. in neither 3 place. Plaut. Neutrubî habeam stabulum. — ¶ Also, neither way. Ammian.

NEX (νέκω), nēcis, f. violent death, φόβος, slaughter, murder. Cic. Insidiatori quæ potest afferi injusta nex? Id. Necem sibi consciscere, to destroy himself. Suet. comminari alicui. Tacit. cuiuspiam moliri. Ovid. parare. Tacit. Necem parare. Ovid. Neci occumbere, to perish. Virg. Neci dedere. Id. dare, to put to death. Cæs. Vitæ, necisque potestatem habere in aliquem. Stat. Eriperæ necem alicui, h. e. to save one from death. Ovid. Manus necæ Phrygia imbutæ, h. e. with the slaughter of the Phrygians. Senec. Devotus neci, h. e. doomed or devoted to destruction. — It is followed by the gen. either in an active sense. Phædr. Mors venatorum, which the hunters sought to

inflic. Or in a passiv. Cic. Necesse civium. Pandect. In necem alicujus, to the prejudice of any one. — ¶ Also, a natural death. *Saeton. Post necem consulis. Senec. Sensus necis.*

NEXIBILIS (necto), *e*, adj. knit, bound to 3 *gether. Lactant.*

NEXILIS (id.), *e*, adj. knit, tied, wreathed, 3 *or bound together, πλεκτός. Lucret. Nexilis ante fuit vestis, quam textile tegmen. Ovid. Nexilibus flores hederis habet intertextos.*

NEXIŌ (id.), *ōnis*, *f.* a knitting together, 3 *binding. Arnob.*

NEXŌ (frequentat. from necto), *as*, *a*. 1. 3 *to bind, connect, interlace, intertwine, προσαναπλέω. Lucret. Pars etiam brevibus spatiis nexantur ab ictu. Virg. Nexantem nodis, seque in sua membra plicantem.*

NEXUM (necto), *i*, *n.* the same as *Nexus*. *Cic. Nexa atque hereditates.*

NEXŪS. See *Necto*.

NEXŪS (necto), *us*, *m.* a tying, binding, linking, knitting, twining, fastening, or joining together, connecting; a tie, band, fold, πλοκή, συμπλοκή. *Tacit. Neque firmis nexibus ligneum compagem superstruxit. Plin. Salix solido ligat nexu. Ovid. Serpens, baculum nexibus ambit, twines around. Plin. Nexu nodi. Saeton. Brachiorum nexibus aliquem elidere. —* Figur. *a binding. Tacit. Legis nexu. —* ¶ Also, figur. *Nexus, and Nexum, a legal obligation, by which one has a right to a thing, without being put in actual possession of it, as by mortgage, pawning, &c. Cic. Obligare se nexu. Id. Jure mancipii, jure nexi. Liv. Inopes nexum inibant, h. e. the poor debtors surrendered their persons to their creditors. Id. Ob res alienum in nexum se dare. Id. Nexu vincti, debtors reduced to slavery. —* Hence, also, figur. *Cic. Attici proprium te esse scribis mancipio et nexu.*

NI (nisi by apocope), *if not, unless, ei nō. Terent. Mirum, ni domi est, it is a great chance but he is at home. Cic. Moriar, ni puto. Nev. ap. Cic. Mirum, ni cantem: condemnatus sum. Id. Quod ni ita se haberet. —* It is especially used in legal forms of bail, &c. *Cic. Sponsionem fecisset, ni vir bonus esset. Liv. Sic se judicem illi ferre, ni viudicias dederit. —* When it is repeated we find *nive. Plaut. Ni dolo malo nive etiam, &c. Hence, Cic. Tum illud, quod dicitur, sive, nive, irridet. —* ¶ Also, *lest, not. Propert. Ni nos divideret. Cic. Quid ni? why not? —* ¶ Also, *bat. Anamian.*

NICÆA, *æ*, *f.* a town of Bithynia, now *Isnik*, or *Nice*. It was also called *Nicca*. — Hence, *Nicæensēs*, or *Nicēnsēs*, *iun.* the inhabitants of *Nice*. *Cic. and Plin. —* ¶ Also, a town of *Loecri*. *Liv. —* ¶ Also, a town of *Liguria*, now *Nizza*. *Plin. —* ¶ Also, a town in *India*. *Curt.*

NICERŌS, *ōtis*, *m.* a perfumer in *Rome*. *Martial. —* Hence, *Nicērotiānus*, *a*, *uni*, adj. of *Niceros*. *Id. Nimbis ebria Nicērotianis. —* ¶ Also, a painter. *Plin.*

NICETERIA (νικητήρια), *ōrum*, *n.* a reward for victory, prize. *Juvenal. Rusticus fert niceteria collo.*

NICŌ (unc.), *is*, *ci*, *ctum*, *a*. 3. to beckon, 3 *make a sign. Plaut. Emoriere ocus, si manu niceris.*

NICŌMEDES, *is*, *m.* a king of *Bithynia*. *Cic.*

NICŌMEDIĀ, *æ*, *f.* *Νικομηδεία*, the chief town of *Bithynia*. — ¶ Hence, *Nicōmēdēnsēs*, *iun.* the inhabitants of *Nicomedia*. *Plin.*

NICŌPŌLIS, *is*, *f.* the name of several towns in *Thrace*, *Bithynia*, &c. —

¶ Hence, *Nicōpōlitānus*, *a*, *um*, adj. of *Nicopolis*. *Plin.*

NICŌTĀTŪS (nicto), *ōnis*, *f.* a winking or 2 *winking with the eyes. Plin.*

NICTŌ (nico), *as*, *avi*, *ātum*, *n.* 1. and 2 *NICTŌR*, *āris*, *ātus* *sum*, dep. 1. to wink or twinkle with the eyes, blink, nictate, σκαρδαμύττω. *Plin. Plerisque naturale, ut nictari non cessent. —* ¶ Also, to make signs with the eyes, wink at. *Plant. Neque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, adnuat. —* ¶ Also, to make effort, exert one's self, strive. *Lucret. Nictari nequeunt. (Al. leg. nixari.)*

NICTŌS (nico), *us*, *m.* a winking. 3 *Cicil.*

NIDAMENTUM (nidus), *i*, *n.* materials of 3 *which a nest is built. Plaut. Nidamenta congerere. —* ¶ Also, *n*. nest. *Arnob.*

NIDIFICIUM (nidifico), *ii*, *n.* a nest. 3 *Apul.*

NIDIFICŌ (nidificus), *as*, *n.* 1. to build or 2 *make a nest, νοττεύω. Plin. Nidificare ex alga. Id. Nidificare Into. Virg. Sic vos non vobis nidificatis aves.*

NIDIFICŌS (nidus & facio), *a*, *um*, adj. 3 *that makes a nest. Senec. Vere nidifico, when birds make their nests.*

NIDŌR (νῖζα), *ōris*, *m.* the smell or steam arising from any thing roasted or burnt; any unctuous or strong smell; a vapor, effluviū. *Lucret. Recens extinctum lumen acri nidore offendit nares, &c. Cic. In illo ganeam tuarum nidore atque fumo. Juvenal. Nidore culinae. Virg. Nidorem ambusta (barba) dedit. Liv. Fœdus quidam nidor ex adusta pluma. —* *Plaut. Exi, nidor e culina, thou fume of the kitchen, applied, as a term of reproach, to a slave.*

NIDŌRŌSŌS (nidor), *a*, *um*, adj. emitting 3 *ing a vapor, emitting unctuous smells. Tertull.*

NIDŪLŌR (nidulus), *āris*, dep. 1. to make 2 *or build a nest, νοττοποιῶ. Gell. Halcyones hieme in aqua nidulantur. —* ¶ *TRANS.* aliquem, to make a nest for. *Plin. Vermiculos nidulantur.*

NIDŪLŌS (dimin. from nidus), *i*, *m.* a little nest. *Cic. Ithacam illam, in asperniss saxulis, tanquam nidulum, affixam. Plin. Ep. Hunc senectutis suæ nidulum vocare consueverat.*

NIDŪS (unc.), *i*, *m.* a nest, καλιά. *Quantil. Texere nidum. Cic. Fingere et construere nidos. Virg. Nidum tignis suspendit hiru. Tacit. struere. Horat. ponere. —* ¶ And, figur. the young in a nest; a brood of birds. *Virg. Legens nidis loquacibus escas. Senec. Nidi queruli. Colum. Suam quisque matrem nidus expectat, a litter of pigs. —* ¶ *A shelf, case for books, goods, &c. Martial. De primo dabit alterove nido rasum pumice, the partitions in the shelves of a bookseller's shop. Id. Hos (libellos) nido licet inseras vel imo septem. —* ¶ Also, a house, residence. *Horat. Tu nidum servas, ego laudo ruris amoeni rivos. Id. Celsæ nidum Acherontia, h. e. the town of Acherontia. —* ¶ Also, a cup, bowl. *Varr. Nidus potilis. —* ¶ Proverb. *Horat. Majores pennas nido extendisse, to have raised one's self above his birth.*

NIGELLŪS (dimin. from niger), *a*, *um*, 3 *adj. a little black, blackish. Varr.*

NIGER (unc.), *grā*, *grum*, adj. black, sable, dusky, dark, darksome, gloomy, μέλας. *Cic. Quæ alba sint, quæ nigra dicere. Horat. Crinis niger. Ovid. oculi. Virg. Quauvis ille niger, brown, scarthy. Id. Et nigre violæ sunt, et vacinia nigra. Id. Et caligantem nigra caligine lucum, with pitchy darkness. Horat. Nigre silvæ. Id. Nigre colles Arcadie, h. e. shady, woody. Virg. Illice sub nigra. Ovid. Nigra nox. Id. Cælum pice nigrius. Id. Nigre nubes. Lucet. Nigre umbræ, dark, dismal. Virg. Nigerrimus Auster. Id. Nigri fluvius, h. e. deep. Juvenal. Nigros efferre maritos, livid, h. e. poisoned. So, Propert. Pocula nigra, h. e. poisoned. Tibull. Nigram denuntiat horam, h. e. of death. Propert. Nigri dies, the day of death. Horat. Nigrorum memor ignium, of the funeral pile. Prop. Janua nigra, of death. Senec. Jupiter niger, h. e. Pluto. —* *Plin. Nigra lanarum, for nigra lana. —* Hence, *Ovid. Nigrum (absol.) a black spot. —* ¶ Also, bad, wicked. *Horat. Illic niger est, a kaave, villain. Inn. Maneant, qui nigra in candida vertunt, who make black white, h. e. put evil for good. —* ¶ Also, ill-boding, unlucky, inauspicious, ominous. *Horat. Hunc cæne solem tam nigrum surrexe mihi? Propert. Nigraque funestum concinit omen avis. —* ¶ Also, sorrowful, sad, mournful. *Stat. Nigra domus querat.*

NIGIDŪS, *ii*, *m.* a Pythagorean philosopher of the age of Cicero. — Hence, *Nigidianus*, *a*, *um*, adj. of *Nigidius*. *Gell.*

NIGINĀ, *æ*, *f.* a plant. *Plin.*

NIGIR. Same as *Nigris*.

NIGREDŌ (niger), *īnis*, *f.* blackness, a black 3 *color. Apul.*

NIGRĒŌ (id.), *es*, *grui*, *n.* 2. to be dark or 3 *black, μελαίνωμαι. Pæuv.*

NIGRĒSCŌ (nigreo), *is*, *grui*, *n.* 3. to grow 3 *black, become dark, μελαίνωμαι. Virg.*

NIGRICŌ (niger), *as*, *n.* 1. to be blackish. *Plin. Color nigricans.*

NIGRICŌLŌR (niger & color), *ōris*, adj. of a black color. *Solin.*

NIGRIFICŌ (niger & facio), *as*, *a*. 1. to 3 *make black, blacken. Marcell. Empir.*

NIGRIS, *is*, *m.* the Niger, a river in the interior of Africa, now called *Joliba*. *Plin. —* ¶ Hence, *Nigrītæ*, *ārum*, *m.* the dwellers about the Niger.

NIGRITĀ, *æ*, *NIGRITĀS*, *ēi*, and *NI-*

GRITŪDŌ (niger), *īnis*, *f.* blackness, duskiness, μελαρία. *Plin. Nigritium capilli affert. Cels. Sin autem nigrities est, &c. Plin. Nulla apparet nigritudo in rostro.*

NIGRŌ (id.), *as*, *avi*, *ātum*, *n.* and *a*. 1. to 3 *be black. Lucet. Aut ea, quæ nigrant, nigro de semine nata. Virg. Nigrantes juvencos. Id. Nigrantem Ægida concuteret. —* ¶ Also, *active*. to make black or livid. *Stat. Nigrasset planctu lacertos.*

NIGRŌR (id.), *ōris*, *m.* blackness, darkness. 2 *Pæuv. ap. Cic. Noctis nigror. Cels. Nigrorem in ulceribus excitat. Lucet. Omnia suffundens mortis nigrore.*

NIHIL (by apocope from nihilum), *n.* indeclin. nothing, nought, οὐδέν. *Cic. Ni hil ergo agebat. Id. Omnium rerum, ex quibus aliquid acquiritur, nihil est agricultura melius, none is better. Id. Nihil rei, nothing. Id. Nihil mali, no evil. Id. Nihil honestum, nihil forte. Id. Aliud de republ. nihil loquebantur. Nepos. Nihil illo fuisse excellentius. h. e. neminem. So, Id. Qua pugna nihil est nobilior, h. e. nulla pugna. Cic. Si nihil tale metuamus, h. e. nullam rem talem. Id. Nihil quicquam egregium. —* ¶ And absol. in nothing, not a whit, not. *Cic. Græcia nihil cedimus, h. e. nulla in re. Terent. Nihil opus est, there is no necessity. Cic. Beneficio nihil utitur, makes no use of. —* ¶ The double *nec* or *neque* follows *nihil*, without destroying the negation. *Cic. Nihil nec subterfugere, nec obscurare. —* ¶ *Nihil non, every thing. Cic. Nihil non ad rationem dirigebat. Id. Nihil mali non inest, every evil. —* ¶ *Non nihil, something. Cic. Non nihil est profectum. So, Terent. Haud nihil. Nepos. Non nihil temporis tribuit litteris. —* ¶ *Nihil nisi, aliud nisi, quam præter, præterquam, nothing else than, nothing but, &c. Terent. Nihil nisi sapientia es. Cic. Amare nihil aliud est, nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem ames, is nothing else but. Id. Nihil aliud dicam, nisi verebor, I shall say nothing more, except that I shall fear, &c. Id. Ut nihil aliud, quam de hoste cogitet. Id. Nihil tibi deest præter voluntatem, you want nothing but the will. Id. Nihil præterquam, only. Liv. Nihil præterquam vigilatum est, they did nothing but watch. Sueton. Mox nihil aliud quam vectabatur. —* ¶ Also, followed by *quā*, *quominus*. *Cic. Nihil præteruisi, quin Pompeium avocarem, I have omitted nothing that might separate. Liv. Nihil moror, quo minus decemviratu beam. Cels. Nihil facere oportet, quo minus exeat. —* ¶ *Nihil est quod, cur, quomobrem, there is no reason why. Cic. Epistole quod respondeam, nihil est, I have no answer to make. Id. Nihil est, quod extimescas, you need not fear. So, Id. Nihil est cur gestias. Id. Nihil excogitem, quomobrem necesse sit? is there nothing that I can contrive, so that? —* ¶ *Nihil ad me, se. pertinet. Cic. Nihil ad nos: aut si ad nos, nihil ad hoc tempus, is no concern of mine, does not concern me. So, Terent. Nihil ad me attinet. —* *Nihil ad, also, signifies nothing in comparison with. Cr. Nihil ad Cælum. —* ¶ *Nihil minus, nothing less so, nothing further from the truth. Cic. Cadi ergo in virum bonum, fallere? nihil minus. —* ¶ *Nihil dum, and unborn. nothing as yet. Cic. Quamquam nihil dum audieramus. —* ¶ *Nihil, to no purpose, in vain. Plaut. Hanc quidem ni-*

hīl tu amassis. *Terent.* Nihil agis, for no reason. *Cic.* Nihil sane, nisi ne nimis diligenter anquiras, &c. *Liv.* Nihil aliud (sc. agere) quam, for no other reason than. — ¶ Nihil mihi cum illo est, I have nothing to do with him. *Ovid.* Nil mihi vobiscum est. *Terent.* Tecum nihil rei nobis est, I have no concern with you. — ¶ Nihil es, you have no weight, are nothing worth. *Cic.* Te nihil esse cognoscere. *Id.* Nos plane nihil sumus. — ¶ Also, worthless, insignificant. *Cic.* Aliquem nihil putare, to despise. *Id.* Nihil hominis est, a worthless fellow. — ¶ Nihil, for nullum. *Symmach.* Nihil negotium. — ¶ Also, with no, for aliquid. *Pandeet.* Nemine nihil faciente.

NIHIL DUM. See *Nihil*.

NIHILOMINUS. See *Nihilum*.

NIHILUM (ne & hilum), i, n. nothing, nought, οὐδέν. *Lucret.* Nil posse creari de nihilo. *Cic.* Erit aliquid, quod ex nihilo oriatur. *Id.* Ut de nihilo quippiam fiat. *Id.* Interire in nihilum, to perish. *Id.* Ad nihilum venire. *Id.* Ad nihilum recidere. *Liv.* Ad nihilum redigere, to destroy. *Cic.* Pro nihilo esse, to be worthless. *Id.* Quam mihi ista pro nihilo! *Id.* Aliquid pro nihilo putare, to account as nothing. *Id.* Pro nihilo ducere. *Liv.* habere. — ¶ Also, not. *Horat.* Nihilum metuenda timere. *Liv.* Nihilum distahit. — ¶ *Nihili*, absol. of no worth or value. *Varr.* Homo nihili. *Plant.* Bestia nihili. *Id.* Unde is nihili? that good-for-nothing fellow. *Terent.* Pater nihili pendit. *Plant.* Homo nihili factus, h. e. castratus. Also, *Nihilo* aestimare, for nihili. *Cic.* Quia sit non nihilo aestimandum. — ¶ De nihilo, for nothing, without cause or reason. *Liv.* De nihilo hospites corripit. *Id.* Non de nihilo, not without reason. *Terent.* Non hoc de nihilo est, quod, it is not for nothing; it is on no trifling account. *Plant.* De nihilo illi est irasci, it is rain, useless. — ¶ *Abh.* Nihilo, in nothing, by nothing, with comparatives, &c. *Cic.* Benevolentior tibi nihilo sum factus, not a whit the less affectionate. *Id.* Nihilo te majore in discrimine esse, in no greater. *Terent.* Nihilo plus. *Id.* secius. *Liv.* segnius. *Plant.* Quatuor : nihilo minus, no less. — ¶ Nihilo minus, or nihilominus, not a whit the less, no less, notwithstanding, nevertheless, οὐδὲν ἧττον. *Cic.* Capessentibus rempubl. nihilo minus quam philosophis, despicentia adhibenda sit rerum humanarum. *Plin. Ep.* Ac nihilo minus, immo tanto magis conducit. *Cic.* Minus dolendum fuit, sed puniendum certe nihilominus. *Terent.* Phædrie nihilo minus amicum esse, quam Antiphoni. *Lucret.* Nihilo minus, ac manus et pes. *Plant.* (who omits minus). Nihilo ego quam nunc tu, amata sum. But *Terent.* Minus nihilo, less than nothing. — ¶ Nihilo aliter, no otherwise. *Terent.* Ego isti nihilo sum aliter, ac fui. — ¶ For nihilum, we also find nihilum. *Lucret.*

NIL (contr. for nihil), nothing, nought, I οὐδέν. *Pers.* Tam nil, such a trifle. *Lucret.* Nil opus est verbis, no need.

NILACUS. See *Nilus*.

NILICOLA (Nilus & colo), m, a dweller near the Nile, an Egyptian. *Prudent.*

NILIGENA (Nilus & gigno), m, and f. one born near the Nile, an Egyptian. *Macrobi.*

NILIOS (νείλιος), i, f. a gem like a topaz, 2 perhaps jasper. *Plin.*

NILÓTIS (Νειλωρίς), ídis, adj. femin. Egyptian. *Martial.* tunica.

NILUM, contr. for nihilum. *Lucret.*

NILUS, i, m. Νείλος, a river of Egypt, which country it annually overflowed. — Hence, *Nilacús*, and *Niloticus*, a, um, adj. of the Nile, Egyptian. *Mart.* Nilaca fera, the crocodile. *Ovid.* juvenca, h. e. Isis. *Martial.* Nilotica rura. — ¶ Also, a canal, aqueduct. *Cic.* Ductus aquarum, quos nilos vocant.

NIMBATES (nimbus), a, um, adj. wearing a forehead-cloth or frontlet. *Plant.*

NIMBIFER (nimbus & fero), ra, rum, 3 adj. bringing clouds or storms. *Arion.* Nimbiferas nubes. *Ovid.* Nimbifero vindicis igne.

NIMBOSUS (nimbus), a, um, adj. cloudy,

tempestuous, stormy. *Virg.* Nimbosa cacumina montis. *Id.* Nimbosus Orion. *Ovid.* Nimboso tinnuerunt æquora vento. *Lucret.* Nimbosus aer.

NIMBUS (unc.), i, m. a violent storm of rain, sudden shower, βύσσις. *Virg.* Nigrans commixta grandine nimbus. *Cic.* Terrere animos fulminibus, tempestatibus, nimbis. *Ovid.* Densi funduntur ab æthere nimbi. *Liv.* Nimbus effusus. And, in general, rain, rain-water. *Plin.* Silva continere nimbos ac digerere consueti. *Petron.* Nimbi ligati, ice. —

¶ Also, a shower, h. e. a great number of things falling like rain. *Flor.* Ingenti lapidum nimbo classem operuerunt, a shower of stones. *Lucret.* Telorum nimbus. — ¶ Also, a rain-cloud, thunder-cloud, cloud. *Virg.* Involvere diem nimbi. *Liv.* Denso regem operuit nimbo. Likewise, a bright cloud or light accompanying the appearance of the gods on earth. *Virg.* Nimbo succincta. *Id.* Pallas nimbo effulgens. Hence, in later writers, the glory round the head of holy persons, saints, &c. *Isidor.* — ¶ Figur. a confused mass like a cloud. *Virg.* Nimbos arena, a cloud of sand. *Id.* Insequitur nimbus peditum. *Id.* Respicunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam, smoke. — ¶ Also, a storm of wind, wind. *Virg.* Nimborum in patriam, loca feta furentibus austris, Æolium venit. — ¶ Also, a storm, tempest. *Cic.* And, figur. a sudden calamity. *Id.* Hunc nimbum cito transisse lætor. — ¶ Also, cloth embroidered with gold, worn by women to make the forehead appear less; a forehead-cloth, frontlet. *Isidor.* — ¶ Also, a vessel with several mouths, from which perfumes were sprinkled. *Martial.*

NIMIE (nimius), adv. too much, excessively. 3 ly. *Capitol.* Nimie aliquid facere. —

¶ Also, very much, very. *Pallad.* In locis nimie frigidis.

NIMIETAS (íd.), átis, f. superfluity, redundancy. *Colum.*

NIMIO. See *Nimius*.

NIMIOPERE, or **NIMIO ÆPERE**, adv. too much, excessively. *Cic.* Quos ædificia magnifica nimio opere delectant.

NIMIRUM (ne & mirum), adverb, truly, doubtless, surely, certainly, ὀφθαλμ. Terent. Nimirum dabit mihi magnum malum. *Cic.* Sed nimirum majus est hoc quiddam, quam homines opinantur. — Ironically, *Liv.* Aperienda nimirum nocte janua fuit, forsooth.

NIMIS, adverb, too much, over much, too, extremely, exceedingly, beyond measure, σφόδρα, ἄγαν. *Terent.* Ne quid nimis. *Cic.* Nec nimis valde, nec nimis sæpe, too much, nor too often. *Terent.* Nimis graviter. *Nep.* In labore remissus nimis. *Plin. Paneg.* Nimis dixi. *Terent.* Nimis me indulgeo. *Cic.* Nimis multa de me. With the genit. *Cic.* Nimis insidiarum, too many arts. *Ovid.* Lucis nimis. — ¶ Also, much, very much, very, greatly, λίαν. *Terent.* Nunc nimis vellem. *Plant.* Nimis id genus ego odi male. *Id.* Nimis pulcris armis prædite. *Plant.* Nimis quam formido. — ¶ Preceded by a negative, not very, not too much. *Cæs.* Locus præsidio non nimis firmo tenebatur. *Liv.* Ilaud nimis amplum.

NIMIUM (nimius), adv. too much, too. *Cic.* Nimiū diu, too long. *Terent.* Nimiū parce, too frugally. *Cic.* Verba nimiū redundantia. *Id.* Tempus nimiū longum. *Id.* Nimiū multū, too many. *Tibull.* Iratus nimiū. *Virg.* Nimiū ne crede colori. *Cic.* Nimiū dixisse videor. — ¶ Also, much, very much, greatly, exceedingly. *Terent.* Nimiū vellem. *Plant.* Homo nimiū lepidus. *Id.* Nimiū libenter, very willingly. — ¶ Nimiū quantum, very much indeed, as much as can be. *Cic.* Differt inter honestum et turpe, nimiū quantum. *Id.* Sales in dicendo nimiū quantum valent, are exceedingly efficacious. So, *Plant.* Nimiū quam esse barbarus. — ¶ Non nimiū, not much, not overmuch. *Cic.* Ilaud non nimiū probo.

NIMIUS (nimis), a, um, adj. too much, too great, excessive, above measure, superfluous, ὀ ἄγαν, περισσός. *Cic.* Mediocritas inter nimiū et parum. *Id.* Ne in

festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celebritates. *Cæs.* Nimia pertinacia. *Cic.* Vitem coerces ne nimia fundatur. *Ov. id.* Et modo sol nimius, nimis modo corripit imber. *Quintil.* Indecorum est omne nimium, excess. *Martial.* Prometheus assiduum nimio pectore pavit avem, h. e. nimis feraci. — ¶ Also, immoderate in the use of, intemperate, lavish. *Cic.* In honoribus decernendis nimius. *Tacit.* Rebus secundis nimii, too much elated. *Horat.* Nimiis mero, immoderate in drinking. *Tacit.* sermonis. — ¶ Also, too mighty, powerful. *Vellei.* Esse Pompeium nimium jam libera reipubl. *Flor.* Jam nimius et potens altero tribunatu. *Tacit.* Legio legatis quoque consularibus nimia ac formidolosa erat. — ¶ Also, very much, very great. *Plant.* Homo nimia pulcritudine. *Id.* Nimia memoras mira, very strange things. *Martial.* Nimo invidus amono. — ¶ The abl. nimio is used adverb. *Plant.* Nimo magnus. *Id.* Nimo mavolo. *Id.* Nimo melius, much, by far. *Plin.* Nimo validius, much too strong. *Anton.* ad *Cic.* Te nimio plus diligo, more than I can express. *Ovid.* Nimo plus est, it is too much. *Horat.* Ne doceas plus nimio, more than is right, immoderately. — ¶ See *Nimum*.

NINGO, or **NINGUO** (νίγω), nxi, n. 3 3. to snow, νίφω. *Virg.* Interea toto non secius aere ningit. — Passive. inaperson. *Apul.* Illud spatium, qua ningitur. — Figur. *Lucret.* Ninguntque rosarum floribus, scatter like snow.

NINGOR (ningo), ōris, m. a fall of snow. 3 *Apul.*

NINGUIDO (ninguis), a, um, adj. snowy, 3 covered with snow. *Anson.* Juga ninguida Pyrenæi. — ¶ Falling like snow. *Prudent.* Cibis ninguidus, h. e. the manna of the Hebrews.

NINGUIS, is, f. the same as *Nix*. *Lucret.* 3 Albas decedere ningues.

NINGUO. See *Ningo*.

NINIVE, or **NINEVE**, es, f. a town of Assyria; also called *Ninus*. Whence, *Ninivæ*, ārin, the inhabitants of *Niaive*. *Prudent.*

NINUS, i, m. *Ninus*, king of Assyria, and husband of *Semiramis*. — ¶ Also, f. *Ninire*. *Plin.*

NIÖBÉ, es, and **NIÖBÆ**, æ, f. Νιόβη, *Niobe*, daughter of *Tantalus*, and wife of *Amphion*, king of *Thebes*. Her seven sons and seven daughters were slain by *Apollo* and *Diana*, because she had set herself above *Latoia*, and *Niobe* herself was changed into stone. *Ovid.* — ¶ Hence, *Niöbæus*, or *Niöbæus*, a, um, adj. of *Niobe*. *Horat.* Proles *Niöbææ*.

NIPHATES, æ, m. Νιφάτης, a mountain of *Armenia*. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, a river of *Armenia*. *Lucret.*

NIPTRÆ (νιπτω), ōrum, n. basins. Thus a comedy of *Pæuvius* is called. *Cic.*

NIREUS, ei and eos, m. Νιρεός, son of *Charopus*, and the handsomest man in the *Græcian army* at the siege of *Troy*. *Horat.* Formaque vincas *Nirea*.

NISÆUS. See *Nisus*.

NISEIS (*Nisus*), ídis, f. a daughter of *Nisus*, h. e. *Seylla*. *Ovid.*

NISI (ne & si), conj. if not, unless, εἰ μή. *Cic.* Nisi ego insanio. *Cæs.* Ne quis enuntiare, nisi quibus mandatum esset. *Cic.* Quod nisi esset, certe postea non discessisset. So, nisi si. *Ovid.* Nisi si manifesta negemus. *Cic.* Noli putare, me ad quemquam longiores epistolas scribere, nisi si qui ad me plura scripsit. *Id.* Nisi vero si nisi est, qui, &c. — ¶ Nisi quid, for nisi forte, unless perhaps. *Cic.* Nisi quid me *Etesia* morabuntur. — ¶ Also, except, sane only. *Cic.* Quod inter omnes constat, nisi inter eos, qui ipsi quoque insaniant, insanissemus. *Id.* Quid aliud expectamus nisi. *Id.* Nihil aliud nisi. *Ovid.* Si aliquid nisi nomina, restat. *Cic.* Non nisi, only. *Id.* Nisi quod, except that. So, *Sueton.* Nisi ut, and, *Terent.* Nisi quia. — ¶ Also, but, and yet, however, only. *Cic.* De re nihil possum judicare : nisi illud mihi certe persuadeo. *Terent.* Nondum scio : nisi sane curæ est, quorsum eventum hoc siet. *Id.* Nisi, quidquid est volo scire. — ¶ Also, but

in the sense of opposition, contradiction. *Plaut.* Eiliberorum, nisi divitiæ, nihil erat. — ¶ Also, for *non nisi*. *Id.* Spem nisi in virtute haberent. — ¶ Also, *thak if*. *Lib.* Non aliter, nisi.

NISADES, um, plur. f. of *Megara* in Sicily, Sicilian; because *Megara* was a colony from the Grecian city of the same name, of which *Nisus* was king. *Ovid.* Nisiades matres.

NISUS, i, m. a hawk, falcon. *Virg.* Apparet liquido sublimis in aere nisus. — ¶ Also, a king of *Megara*, and father of *Scylla*; the latter cut off her father's purple hair, upon which the safety of the state depended, and gave it to his enemy *Minos*; upon which *Nisus* was changed into a hawk, and *Scylla* into a bird of prey, called *eiris*. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Nisæus*, and *Nisēus*, a, um, adj. of *Nisus*. *Ovid.* Niseia virgo, *Scylla*. *Id.* Nisēi canes, h. e. of the sea-monster *Scylla* (who is here confounded with the daughter of *Nisus*. See *Scylla*.)

NISUS, a, um. See *Nitor*.

NISUS, and **NIXUS** (*nitor*), us, m. a step, tread. *Pacuv.* ap. *Cic.* Pedetentum, et sedato nisu. *Virg.* Stat gravis *Eutellus* nisque immotus, a firm posture. — ¶ Also, a flight. *Virg.* Rapido nisu. *Horat.* In solitos docuere nisus. *Cic.* Astra nixu suo conglobata, course. — ¶ Also, effort, endeavor, pains. *Quintil.* Ad summum pervenit non nixu, sed impetu. — ¶ Also, travail, labor of childbirth. *Ovid.* Hunc maturis nisibus edidit.

NITELĀ (diminut. from *nitela*), æ, f. perhaps, a field-mouse, shrew-mouse. *Cic.*

NITELĀCIŌ (*niteo* & *facio*), is, a 3. to 3 brighten. *Gell.* Ventus mare nitelacit. *Juvenc.* Crimen nitelactus olivo.

NITELĀ (*niteo*), æ, f. brightness, splendor. 3 *Solin.* Armorum *nitela*. — ¶ Also, that which makes glittering or brilliant. *Apul.* Nitelas oris ex Arabicis frugibus, h. e. tooth-powder. — ¶ Also, a bright particle, grain. *Solin.* Nitelas pulveris.

NITELĀ (*nitor*), æ, f. perhaps, a field-mouse or squirrel. *Plin.*

NITELĀNUS (*nitela*), a, um. adj. of the field-mouse or squirrel, of the color of the same. *Plin.*

NITENS, entis, particip. from *niteo*. — ¶ Also, adj. shining, bright, splendid. *Tibull.* Lucifer nitens. *Lib.* Arma nitentia. *Virg.* Lacrymis oculis suffusa nitentes. *Horat.* Nitentes *Malobathro* capillos. *Ovid.* Tyrioque nitentior ostro. *Virg.* Nitens taurus, sleek. — ¶ Also, fair, beautiful. *Catall.* Uxor ore floridulo nitens. *Id.* Desiderio meo nitenti, h. e. puellæ meæ formosæ. *Ovid.* Nitentior femina. *Id.* Herba nitens. *Cic.* Nitens oratio.

NITENS, entis, particip. from *nitor*.

NITEŌ, es, tui, n. 2. to shine, look bright, glisten, glitter, *στίβω*, ἀγλαΐζομαι, ἀνέω. *Ovid.* Ara nitent usu. *Cic.* Qui nitent unguentis, fulgent purpura. *Lucret.* Nitet diffuso lumine cælum. *Tibull.* Ex humero *Pelopsis* non nitisset ebur. *Ovid.* mille colores. — ¶ Also, to be brilliant, beautiful, illustrious. *Lib.* Homo nitens gloria. *Horat.* Miseri, quibus intentata nites! shine in all your beauty, look beautiful. *Cic.* Nituerunt oratores, vere distinguished as orators. *Id.* Quam nitent oratio. — ¶ Also, to flourish, thrive, be in good condition. *Virg.* Campos nitentes. *Ovid.* Herba nitens. *Plin.* In bona regione bene nitent, they are in good keep, look well, look fat and well grown. *Phædr.* Unde sic, quæso, nites? look so fat, sleek? *Cic.* Vectigal in pace nitent, h. e. abound. *Tibull.* Cum magnis opibus, domus alta nitet.

NITESCŌ (*niteo*), is, n. 3. to begin to shine, to shine, be bright, ἀγλαΐζομαι. *Cic.* Exiguo candore nitescit. *Virg.* Juvencus oleo perfusa nitescit. *Plin.* Nitescite nova luna. — ¶ Also, to look fat, sleek, to thrive. *Plin.* Ep. Armenta tempore verno nitescunt. *Plin.* Rastris nitescit, grows rank. — ¶ Hence, figur. to be cultivated, adorned. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Ingenio, doctrina, præceptione natura nitescit. — ¶ Also, to become illustrious. *Tacit.* Eloquentiæ gloria nitescere.

NITIBUNDUS (*nitor*), a, um, adj. leaning 3 against, supported by, depending upon.

Gell. Mentium conspiratu tacito nitibundus, h. e. nitentes, contententes. *Solin.* Elephantum pondere nitibundo attritos necant angues, by the pressure of their weight.

NITIDĒ (*nitidus*), adv. clearly, brightly, 3 splendidly. *Plaut.* Ut nitide nitet! *Id.* Cnæare nitide, elegantly.

NITIDIUSCŪLE (*nitidiusculus*), adv. 3 somewhat elegantly, neatly, *διδιδως*. *Plaut.*

NITIDIUSCŪLŌS (*nitidius*), a, um, adj. 3 somewhat more shining, or somewhat shining. *Plaut.* Nitidiusculus caput.

NITIDŌ (*nitidus*), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to 2 make bright, ἀγλαΐζω. *Colam.* Ferramenta detera nitidantur. — ¶ Also, to bathe. *Enn.* corpora.

NITIDŪLŌS (*nitidus*), a, um, adj. somewhat shining. *Sulpic.* Sever.

NITIDUS (*niteo*), a, um, adj. bright, shining, clear, glittering, ἀγλαός, λαμπρός. *Virg.* Sol caput obscura nitidum ferrugine textit. *Ovid.* Aries nitidissimus anro. *Id.* Ebur nitidum. *Virg.* Nitidus juvenia. *Id.* Nitida cæsaries. *Val.* Flacc. Nitidus æther, pure, serene. *Id.* fons, clear, limpid. *Quintil.* Nitida et enrata vox. *Ovid.* Coma nitidissima nardo. *Id.* Si bene floruerint oleæ, nitidissimus annus, rich in oil. *Martial.* Nitidæ palæstræ. — ¶ Also, spruce, neat, trim, well dressed, clean, elegant. *Cic.* Quos pexo capillo nitidos videtis. *Plaut.* Nimis nitida femina. *Id.* Aliquanto facias rectius, si nitidior sis filia; nuptiis, a little better dressed. — ¶ Also, fat, plump, in good keep, well fed, sleek. *Horat.* Me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vises, plump and sleek. *Lib.* Robur plenius nitidiusque. *Nep.* Jumenta nitida. (See *Niteo*.) — ¶ Also, rich, fertile, highly cultivated. *Cic.* Campos collesque nitidissimos. *Lucret.* Nitidæ fruges. *Horat.* Nitidis fundata pecunia villis, h. e. sumptuous. — ¶ Also, cultivated, polished, refined. *Horat.* Ex nitido fit rusticus. *Plin.* Nitidioris vitæ instrumenta. — ¶ Also, elegant, ornamental. *Cic.* Nitidum quoddam genus verborum. *Id.* Verba nitidiora. *Quintil.* Isocrates nitidus et comptus, neat, elegant.

NITIOBRIGES, um, m. a people in *Aquitania*. *Cæs.*

NITŌR (*niteo*), ōris, m. brightness, splendor, sheen, *στίλβη*, ἀγλαΐα. *Catull.* Solis nitor. *Lucret.* Nitor exoriens auroræ. *Ovid.* Nitor diurnus, h. e. lux diei. *Id.* argenti et auri. *Plin.* eboris. *Id.* marmorum. *Lucret.* herbarum viridis. — ¶ Also, beauty, elegance. *Horat.* Urit me *Glyceræ* nitor. *Plin.* Nitor entis. — ¶ Also, color. *Lucret.* Omnia principiorum formamenta quæunt in quovis esse nitore. *Propert.* Externe tincta nitore. — ¶ Also, sleekness, plumpness. (See *Niteo*, and *Nitidus*.) *Tercet.* Qui nitor corporis? *Plin.* Apum sanitas hilaritate et nitore æstimatur. — Also, neatness of dress, elegance of living. *Cic.* Si quem offendit splendor, si nitor. *Plin.* Ep. Cui ratio civilium officiorum necessitatem quandam nitoris imponit. — ¶ And, figur. excellence, nobleness. *Ovid.* Nitor generis, nobility of birth. *Id.* Rerum gravitasque, nitorque, the splendor and nobleness of the undertaking. — ¶ Also, magnificence, liberality. *Stat.* Testis ad huc large nitor inde assuetus *Petrusci*. — ¶ Also, beauty of style, gracefulness, elegance. *Cic.* Orationis nitor. *Ovid.* Eloquii nitor ille domesticus. *Auct. dial. de Orat.* Summus nitor et cultus verborum. *Quintil.* In digressionibus historico nonnunquam nitore usi. — ¶ Nitor and splendor are distinguished by *Plin.* Nitor verius, quam splendor (consequently the latter expresses more than the former).

NITŌR (unc.), ōris, sus and xus sum, dep. 3. to strive, labor, endeavor strenuously, attempt, exert one's self, *πειράσθαι*. *Cic.* Tantum, quantum potest, quisque nitatur. *Sallust.* Nitebantur, ne gravius in eum consuleretur. *Id.* Contra eos summa ope nitebatur. *Nep.* Nitebatur, ut castra fierent. *Id.* Ut patriam recuperare niterentur. *Cic.* Nitamur nihil posse percipi, let us insist upon this. *Sallust.* Pro libertate summa ope niti.

¶ Also, to be in labor, bring forth. *Plin.* Gravidæ postea niti. — ¶ Also, to make one's way with an effort, tend vigorously towards, move forwards, advance, rise, mount. *Cic.* Simul ac primum niti posunt, aquam persequuntur. *Plin.* Aquæ in interiora nituntur. *Ovid.* Aves motis nituntur in aera pennis. *Id.* Nitor in adversum. *Virg.* Ad sidera raptim vi propria nituntur. *Quintil.* Niti ad summa. *Ovid.* Nituntur in vetitum seniper. *Cic.* Ad gloriam niti. *Virg.* Postesque sub ipsos nituntur gradibus, h. e. ascendunt. *Lucret.* Miles rupes oneratus in altis nititur, climbs. *Pacuv.* Ardua per loca nititur. — ¶ Also, to lean upon, rest upon, be supported by. *Virg.* Juvenis qui nititur hasta. *Id.* Paribus nitens alis, poised. *Cic.* Ut stirpibus suis nitatur. *Virg.* Humi nitens, treading upon *Lib.* Genibus niti, to kneel. *Ovid.* cubito, rest on his elbow. — And, figur. to depend upon, rely upon, trust to. *Cic.* Ea, in quibus causa nititur. *Id.* Cujus in vita nitebatur salus civitatis. *Id.* Spe nitentur, will trust to or confide in.

NITRARIĀ (*nitrum*), æ, f. a place where 2 saltpetre is found or made. *Plin.*

NITRATŪS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. impregnated 2 with nitre, or saltpetre. *Martial.* aqua.

NITRŌSŪS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. nitrous, containing saltpetre. *Plin.* Lacus est nitrosus. *Id.* Aquæ nitrosæ.

NITRUM (*νίτρον*), i, n. nitre, saltpetre; but the term is loosely applied to several other salts. *Plin.*

NIVALIS (*nix*), e, adj. snowy, containing 2 or resembling snow. *Lib.* Nivalis dies, a cold, cloudy day. *Plin.* Nivales venti. *Virg.* Equi candore nivali, snowy whiteness. *Val.* Flacc. Nivalis axis, h. e. the north pole. *Horat.* Nivali compede vincutus, h. e. ice. *Martial.* Nivales undæ, h. e. water cooled with snow. *Gell.* Aqua nivalis, h. e. snow-water. *Martial.* Nivale osculum, h. e. cold. *Virg.* Othrys nivalis, covered with snow. — And, figur. pure. *Prudent.* Nivali pietate nitens.

NIVARIUS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. pertaining 3 to snow. *Martial.* Nivarium colum, a strainer filled with snow, through which wine was made to pass, in order to temper it.

NIVATŪS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. cooled with 2 snow. *Senec.* Nivate potiones.

NIVE, e, N.

NIVESCŌ (*nix*), is, n. 3. to become white as 3 snow. *Tertull.*

NIVĒUS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. of snow, snowy, *νιφεύς*. *Virg.* Aggeribus niveis informis terra. *Catull.* Niveus mons, covered with snow. *Martial.* Aqua nivea, snow-water. — ¶ Also, white as snow, snow-white. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Niveus candor. *Ovid.* Niveo latus in ore rubor. *Virg.* Nivei lacerti. *Virg.* Dives pecoris nivei. *Juvenc.* Niveosque ad frena Quirites, dressed in white. *Senec.* Niveum lac. *Id.* Niveum flumen, limpid. *So.* *Martial.* Unda nivea.

NIVŌ (*Id.*), is, n. 3. to snow. *Pacuv.* 3

NIVŌSŪS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. full of snow, snowy. *Lib.* Insignis annus hieme gelida ac nivosa fuit. *Colum.* Loca nivosa. *Lib.* Nivosa grando. *Ovid.* Scythia nivosa. *Id.* Strymon nivosa.

NIX (obsol. *νίψ*, *νιφεύς*), nīvis, f. snow, *χιτών*. *Plin.* Nives in alto mari non cadere. *Id.* Nive jacente, when the snow is on the ground. *Id.* Nive liquescit. *Ovid.* Percunt nives, melt away. *Virg.* Nix alta. *Lucret.* Nives gelidæ. *Horat.* duratæ gelu. *Ovid.* solute. — Figur. *Horat.* Capitis nives, gray hair. *Apul.* Eboris nive, h. e. eandore.

NIXŌR (frequent. from *nitor*), āris, dep. 1. 3 to endeavor, strive; lean or rest upon. *Lucret.* Adverso nixantem trudere monte Saxum. *Id.* Fundamenta, quibus nixatur vita.

NIXŌS, a, um, particip. from *Nitor*, which see. — *Ovid.* Nixi pares, are said to be deities which rendered assistance in childbirth.

NIXŪS, i, m. a constellation. *Cic.* called, also, *nixus* genit by *Ovid.* See *Engonasi*.

NIXUS, us, m. See *Nisus*.

NŌ (*νέω*, *νάω*), nas, nāvi, n. 1. to swim, float, *νέω*, *νῆχθαι*. *Nep.* Nando in tutum pervenire. *Colum.* Nantes, sc. bestię, aquatic animals. *Ovid.* Nat lu.

pus inter oves. *Tibull.* In liquida nat tibi linter aqua. *Ovid.* Levis insula nabit. *Id.* Piger ad nandum. *Id.* Ars uandi. — *¶* Also, to sail. *Catull.* Per medium classi navit Athon. — *¶* Also, to undulate, fluctuate. *Catall.* Under nantes luce refulgent. — *¶* Also, to fly. *Virg.* Nare (apes) per astatem liquidum. — *¶* Also, to swim, as the eyes of one drunk. *Lucret.* Oculi nant.

NŌBILIS (for gnabitis, from γνῶω, γνῶμι), e, adj. known, well-known, noted, notorious, γνωτός. *Plant.* Neque his inquam nobilis fui. *Lic.* Nobilissima inimicitiae. *Tacit.* Addidit faciori fidem nobili gaudio, evident. — *¶* Also, famous, remarkable, illustrious, glorious, renowned, celebrated, distinguished, λόγιος, ἐπίσημος. *Cic.* Magnus et nobilis rhetor. *Id.* Nobilis taurus, far-famed. *Id.* Illustre et nobile municipium. *Id.* Oppidum clarum, et nobile. *Id.* Ex doctrina nobilis et clarus. *Ovid.* Nobilis are Corinthus. *Cic.* Gladiatorum par nobilissimum. *Lio.* Scortum nobile. *Ovid.* Nobile crimen. *Horat.* Superare pugnis nobilem. *Cic.* Nobilis oratio. *Martial.* Nobilis libelli. *Horat.* Palma nobilis. *Id.* Catonis nobile letum. *Cic.* Tres nobilissimi fundi. *Vallei.* Medendis corporibus nobiles. — *¶* Also, noble, high-born, of high birth, sprung from illustrious ancestors, εὐγενής, εὐπάτωρ. In Rome, no one was called nobilis, unless of a family which had borne some curule magistracy, h. e. consulship, praetorship, censorship or curule redtship. *Cic.* Homines apud nos noti, inter suos nobiles. *Id.* Nobili genere nati. — And, absol. a nobleman. *Plin.* Ep. Nobiles nostri, our nobles; our nobility. *Liv.* Nobilis Carthaginiensis. — *¶* Under the emperors, Nobilis and Nobilissimas became a title of the imperial family. And this dignity or title was called Nobilissimus. *Cod. Theod.*

NŌBILITAS (nobilis), ātis, f. fame, reputation, renown, γνῶσις. *Cic.* Praedicationem nobilitatemque fugere. — *¶* Also, excellence, worth, nobleness, τιμὴ, δόξης. *Cic.* Cum florere Isocratem nobilitate discipulum videret. *Ovid.* Eloquio tantum nobilitatis inest. *Plin.* Liliū rosae nobilitate proximum est, ranks next to the rose. *Id.* Nobilitatem columbarum. — *¶* Also, high birth, nobility, εὐγένεια. (See Nobilis.) *Cic.* Ad illustrandam nobilitatem suam. *Ovid.* Nobilitas ingeminata. *Juvenal.* Nobilitas sola est atque unica Virtus, Virtue alone is true nobility. — *¶* Also, the nobles; the nobility, nobless; the Patricians. *Cic.* Nobilitatis fautor. *Cas.* Nobilitas omnis interit. *Lio.* Nobilitas reimpl. deseruerat. And, plur. *Tacit.* Nobilitatibus externis mitis, foreign princes. — *¶* Also, spirit, greatness of soul, magnanimity. *Tacit.* Nobilitate ingenta. *Plaut.* Animo eram ferocior; eam nobilitatem amittendam video.

NŌBILITER (Id.), adv. nobly, famously, remarkably, excellently, splendidly. *Plin.* Argentum celavit nobiliter. *Epit.* *Liv.* Nobilissime. *Sidon.* Nobiliss.

NŌBILITĒ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make famous or notorious, make known or renowned, γνωρίζω, λαμπρύνω. *Cic.* Poetae post mortem nobilitari volunt. *Lio.* Illam famam admiratio viri nobilitavit. *Id.* Rem nobilitare. — And in a bad sense. *Terent.* adolescentulum flagitius, make scandalous — *¶* Also, to render excellent, enoble. *Pallad.*

NOBISCUM. See Ego.

NŌCENS, entis, particip. from noceo. — *¶* Also, adj. hurtful, harmful, pernicious, destructive, baneful, βλαπτικός. *Horat.* Cicutis allium nocentius. *Cic.* Vites a caulibus, ut a nocentibus, refugere dicuntur. — *¶* Also, bad, wicked, culpable, criminal, guilty, κακοποιός. *Cic.* Nocentem et nefarium, impiumque defendere. *Id.* In hac libidine hominum nocentissimum. *Id.* Nocentissimae victoriae. *Quintil.* Nocentissimi mores, depraved. *Juvenal.* Se iudice nemo nocens absolvitur. — *¶* Noccus and innocens refer to guilt or innocence in a particular case; noxius and imoxius, to the general character: sons (opp. insons) refers more

particularly to one judicially or morally condemned for crime.

NŌCENTER (nocens), adv. in a hurtful manner, hurtfully, mischievously. *Colum.*

NŌCENTIA (Id.), ae, f. guilt, criminality. *3 Tertull.* Deus nocentis iudex.

NŌCĒD (from the Syriac), es, cui, cĭtum, a. 2. to hurt, injure, harm, do harm or mischief, βλάπτω. *Cic.* Ut declinet ea, quae nocitura videantur, hurtful. *Id.* Arma ad nocendum, offensive. *Id.* Non licet nocere alteri. *Lio.* Nocere noxam, to commit a bad action, crime. *Vitruv.* Larix a timea non nocetur. And pass. imperson. *Cas.* Ipsi nihil nocitum iri. *Cic.* Ut necui noceatur.

NŌCIVUS (noceo), va, vum, adj. hurtful, harmful, injurious. *Plin.* Pecori nocivam. *Phaedr.* Et sibi nocivum concitant periculum.

NŌCTESCŌ (nox), is, n. 3. to draw towards 3 night, to become dark. *Fur.* ap. *Gell.*

NŌCTICŌLĀ (nox & colo), ae, m. Prur-3 dent. Indus nocticola, h. e. who prefers the night on account of its coolness.

NŌCTICŌLŌR (nox & color), ōris, adj. 3 black, sable, dark, gloomy. *Auson.*

NŌCTIFER (nox & fero), ēra, ērum, adj. 3 bringing on the night. *Catull.* (absol.) Noctifer, the evening-star.

NŌCTILUCĀ (nox & luceo), ae, f. the 3 moon. *Horat.* — *¶* Also, a lamp. *Varr.*

NŌCTIVAGŪS (nox & vagus), a, um, 3 adj. wandering in the night. *Virg.* Curru noctivago Phœbe medium pulsabat Olympum. *Lucret.* Noctivagae faces celi. *Val.* Flacc. Noctivagum iter.

NŌCTIVIDŪS (nox & video), a, um, 3 adj. seeing by night. *Martian.* Capell. Noctivida ales, the owl.

NŌCTŪ (nox), f. abl. by night, in the night-time, νύκτιος, διὰ νυκτός. *Cas.* Non nunquam interdiu, saepius noctu. *Plaut.* Noctu hac somniavi.

NŌCTULĀ (noctu), ae, f. an owl, owl, madgeholet, γλαύξ. *Plin.* and *Virg.*

NŌCTUBUNDŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. travelling by night. *Cic.*

NŌCTŪINŪS (noctu), a, um, adj. of an 3 owl. *Plaut.* Noctui oculi.

NŌCTURNĀLIS (nocturnus), e, adj. noct-3 turnal. *Sidon.*

NŌCTURNŪS (noctu), a, um, adj. of 3 night, nocturnal, νυκτιος, νυκτερινός. *Cic.* Decem horis nocturnis. *Id.* Labores nocturnos suscipere. *Id.* Nocturnum furem impune interficere. *Id.* presidium. *Id.* Nocturna sacra. *Horat.* somnia. *Plaut.* Nocturna ora, fit tu be seen only by night; ugly, hateful. *Virg.*

Lupus gregibus nocturnus obambulat, by night, in the night. — Hence, Nocturnus, i, m. the god of night. *Plaut.*

NŌCTĒVIGILĒS (noctu & vigilo), a, um, 3 adj. that watches by night. *Plaut.*

NŌCŪS (noceo), a, um, adj. hurtful, 3 harmful, βλαβερός. *Ovid.*

NŌDĀTYŌ (nodo), ōnis, f. knottiness, no-2 dosity. *Vitruv.*

NŌDIĀ, ae, f. the herb mulary *Plin.* 2

NŌDŌ (nodus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 3 fill with knots. *Plin.* Ferula geniculatis nodata scaphis, knotty. — And figur.

Stat. Rapidus nodato gurgite vortex, eddying. — *¶* Also, to tie, or bind in a knot. *Virg.* Crines nodantur. *Ovid.*

Collum laqueo nodatus ab arcto.

NŌDŌSITAS (nodosus), ātis, f. knottiness, 3 nodosity. *Augustin.*

NŌDŌSŪS (nodus), a, um, adj. full of 3 knots, knotty, knotted, δόζδης. *Ovid.*

Nodoso stipite mactare aliquem. *Pers.* Nodosa arundo. *Ovid.* Nodosa lina, h. e. nets. *So.* *Id.* Nodosas plagas tendere. *Lucan.* Nodosa ossa frangere. *Horat.* chiragra. — *¶* Figur. knotty, intricate, abstruse, difficult. *Sene.* Nodosa verba. *Macrob.* Nodosas questiones movere. *Augustin.* Nodosissimi libri. — *Horat.* Adde Cicutae nodosi tabulas centum, h. e. of Cicutae, skilled in all the quirks or knotty points of the law; who perplexes and entangles his creditors by quirks of law.

NŌDŌTĒS, or **NŌDŪTŪS** (nodus), i, m. a deity who presided over corn, and brought it on as far as the knots in the stalk. *Augustin.*

NŌDŪLŪS (dimin. from nodus), i, m. a 3 little knot. *Plin.*

NŌDŪS (unc.), i, m. a knot, tie, band,

ἀπυα. *Cic.* Aliquid quasi nodum vin culumque desiderant. *Virg.* Necte tribus nodis ternos colores. *Id.* Centum vinctus aenis post tergum nodis. *Petron.* Cervices nodo condere, to hang himself. *Ovid.* Nodos manu diducere, to untie, unloose. *Virg.* Cacum corripit in nodum complexus, h. e. clasping him in his arms as in a knot. And figur. *Cic.* Nodus amicitiae. — Also, a star, in the constellation of the Fishes, connecting them as it were together. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, a girdle, belt. *Virg.* Nodoque sinus collecta fluentes. *Martial.* Ludit Acidalio nodos. Hence, *Lucret.* Nodus anni, the equator. — *¶* Also, hair gathered into a knot. *Martial.* Rheni nodos, h. e. of the Germans. — *¶* Also, a net. *Manil.* Luctantur corpora nodis. — *¶* Also, a knotty point, difficulty, intricate matter, abstruse subject. *Cic.* Dum hic nodus expeditur. *Id.* Maximus in republica nodus est, inopia rei pecunariae. *Juvenal.* Qui juris nodos solvat, knotty points, quirks. *Gell.* Nodus linguae, an impediment in the speech. *Flor.* Scopulus, et nodus, et mora publicae securitatis, an impediment in the way. *Virg.* Pugnae nodus, that opposes difficulties, prolongs the battle, and thus hinders the victory. — *¶* Also, an articulation of the bones, joint. *Cas.* Alces crura sine nodis, articulisque habent. *Plin.* Cervix articularum nodis jungitur. — Hence, Nodi, the four points in the heavens where the seasons begin. *Manil.* — *¶* Also, a knot, knur, knob in wood or plants, ὄζος. *Virg.*, *Liv.* and *Plin.* — Hence, the knotty club (of Hercules). *Sene.* — And, proverb. Nodum in scirpo quaerere, to seek difficulties where there are none. *Terent.*; or, to give one's self trouble to no purpose. *Plaut.* — *¶* Also, a knot, h. e. hard substance, or hard part of a thing. In precious stones. *Plin.* Of metal. *Id.* On the body, h. e. a nede, bump, hard tumor. *Id.*

NŌGELMĀ, i, n. aa upper garment bordered 3 with purple. *Liv.*, *Andr.*, and *Pest.*

NŌEMĀ (νόημα), ātis, n. a thought, conceit, especially a witty one. *Quintil.*

NŌLĀ, ae, f. a bell, little bell. *Asian.* *Fuh.* 3 7, 8. (But others read notam.)

NŌLĀ, ae, f. *Cal.* ap. *Quintil.* 8, 6, 53.

Quadrantariam Clytemnestram, et in triclinio coam, in cubiculo nolan. He is speaking of Clodia, the wife of Metellus. *Quintil.* himself could not give the sense definitely. It is interpreted by considering coa as a word formed from coire, and nola as formed in like manner from nolle, referring to Clodia as playing the harlot in the former case, in the latter the prude.

NŌLĀ, ae, f. a town of Campania. Whence

Nolanus, a, um, adj. of Nola. *Liv.* Nolanus ager. — Absol. Nolani, orum, m. the inhabitants of Nola. *Liv.*

NŌLĒNTĀ (nolo), ae, f. volition. *3 Tertull.*

NŌLŌ (non volo), non vis, non vult, &c. nolui, nolle, irreg. to be unwilling, ἄβουλέω, οὐ δέχομαι, οὐ θέλω. *Nep.*

Ex istis nolo amplius, quam centum jugera. *Terent.* Nolo mentiare. *Id.*

Nolo, me videat. *Terent.* Nolunt, ubi velis; ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro. *Cas.*

Eas res jactari nolebat. *Cic.* Noli putare, do not think. *Id.* Nolote dubitare. *Terent.* Numquidnam hic, quod nolis, vides? that displeases you. *So.*

Noli velle, for noli. *Nep.* Noli me velle ducere. *Liv.* Nolite velle experiri. —

We also find a negative accompanying, without destroying the negation. *Cic.* Noli deesse ne tacite quidem flagitationi tuæ. *Liv.* Miles nolle successum, non patribus, non consulis.

— *¶* Nolle factum, &c. *Terent.* Nolle datum, I would that it had not been paid; I am sorry that, &c. *Id.* Nolle factum, I am sorry for it. *Cic.* Carthaginem funditus sustulerunt; nollem Corinthum. — *¶* Quod nolim, which I could wish might not be. *Cic.* Videbis, si erit, quod nolim, arcessendus, ne, &c. *Ovid.* Cum sua, quod nolim, numina laesa videt. — *¶* Non nolle, to be willing, have no objection. *Cic.* Cum se non nolle dixisset, &c. *So.* *Id.* Neque ipsi nolunt, h. e. et volunt. —

¶ Also, not to wish well to, to be unfavor-

able. Cic. Cui qui nolunt, iidem tibi non sunt amici. — ¶ Particip. Nolens, entis, unwilling. Flor. Aquilæ prodire nolentes.

NŌLŪNTĀS (no.o), ātis, f. *unwillingness, 3 nolition. Ena.*

NOMADEŦ. See *Nomas*.

NOMĀE, arum, f. See *Nome*.

NŌMĀS (νομάς), ādis, m. and f. *a nomad, or person who leads a wandering, instead of a fixed, life. Plin. — ¶ Also, a Numidian. Virg. Nomadum tyranni. — ¶ Also, Numidia. Martial.*

NŌME (νομή), es, f. plur. *Nomæ, a corroding sore. Plin. Nome intestinal. Id. Curare nomas.*

NŌMEN (for gnomen, from γνῶω), ius, n. *a name, appellation, ὄνομα. Cic. Nomen est, quod unicuique personæ datur, quo suo quaque proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur. Id. Imponere nova novis rebus nomina. Id. Qui hec rebus nomina posuerunt. Liv. Nomen alicui dare. Id. indere. Ovid. addere. Gell. Nomen facere alicui, h. e. imponere. Cæs. capere, to take. Cic. trahere, to derive. So, Id. invenire, and, Id. reperire. Id. Appellare aliquem nomine, by name. Virg. Nomine quemque vocas. Id. Morientem nomine clamat. Tacit. Ciere nomina singulorum. Cic. Cui saltationi Titius nomen est. Id. Eique morbo nomen est avaritia. Id. Cantus, cui nomen nenæ, which they call. Ovid. Est illis Strigibus nomen. Liv. Puero Egerio inditum nomen. Id. Cui parentes Ascanium dixere nomen. Plaut. Juventinus nomen fecit Peniculo mihi. Id. Nomen Arcturo est mihi, my name is. Ovid. Est via sublimis, &c. lactea nomen habet, it is called. Horat. Quidam notus mihi nomine tantum, by name only. Id. Volteium nomine Menam, by name. Cic. Nomen calamitatis ponitur in casu, the word calamitas is used. Id. Durius nomen. — Dare, edere, profiteri nomen, to be enrolled, enlist. Liv. Alius alium confirmare, ne nomina darent. Id. Nominis edendi potestas. Id. Et qui aderant nexi, profiteri exemplo nomina. Id. Virgii cæsi, qui ad nomina non respondissent, h. e. neglected to answer when their names were called. Quintil. Festinarunt parentes ad nomen liberos mittere, h. e. ad militiam. — And figur. Terent. In his Poeta nomen proficitur suum, ranks himself. Cic. Quem in nomen ex multis Clodii nemo nomen dedit, nisi scelere perditus. Liv. Plures iuveni, qui in Crustumini nomina darent, h. e. enrolled themselves as colonists. — And in legal language, Deferre nomen alicuius, to accense, indict, lodge an information against; and, on the other hand, recipere, to find grounds for commitment; to commit. Cic. Quidam ait nomen absentis deferre se velle. Iste vero, licere, et se recepturum. Id. Nomen alicujus de parricidio deferre. — ¶ Also, in accounts, as not only the sums, but the names of the parties are entered, a debt, whether due a person. Cic. Nomina sua exigere, h. e. to demand payment. So, Horat. sectari. Liv. Nomen transcribere in alium, to transfer a debt to another. Cic. Pecuniam sibi esse in nominibus, in outstanding debts. Id. Infimum nomen, the lowest entry. Pandect. Nomina facere, to enter an account; or, a debt which a person owes. Cic. Nomen solvere, to pay a debt. So, Id. dissolvere, and Id. Nomina expedire, exsolvere. Phædr. Nomen locare, to borrow money. Cic. Nomina facere, to lend money. Id. Certis nominibus grandem pecuniam debuit, on good security. Id. Bonum nomen, a safe debt. Senec. Lenta nomina, non mala, that pay slow, but sure. — ¶ Nomen is, strictly, the name of the gens or clan, as prænomen is the name of the individual, and cognomen, that of the family. As M. (prænomen) Tullius (nomen) Cicero (cognomen). Hence, Juvenal. Tanquam habeas tria nomina (because slaves had but one). But we find *nomen* for prænomen. Cic. Id nomen (Caia) inveniant. Or for cognomen. Id. Sex Clodius, cui nomen est Phormio. —*

¶ Also, a family, stock, race, nation. Virg. Illustres animas, nostrumque in nomen ituras. Liv. Nomen Latinum, the Latin nation. Id. Omne nomen Ætolorum. — ¶ Also, reputation, renown, fame, character, name. Cic. Huius magnum nomen in patronis fuit. Id. Nomen habere. Virg. Et nos ali-quod nomenque decusque gessimus. Ovid. Nomen alicuius stringere, h. e. to slander, defame, asperse, traduce. Liv. Officere nomini alicujus. Virg. Multam sine nomine plebem. — And of inanimate things. Virg. Nec pomis sua nomina servat. Liv. Bellum magni nominis. — ¶ Also, a person, thing. Ovid. Quis dubitet nomina tanta sequi? Liv. Vestrum nomen, h. e. you. — ¶ Also, a pretext, pretence, alleged name or title, account, reason, excuse. Cic. Nominis sceleris damnati. Tacit. Decrete eo nomine supplicationes, on that account. Cass. ad Cic. Hæc a te peto amicitie nostræ nomine, on the score of. Cic. Classis nomine pecuniam imperatam queruntur — Meo, tuo nomine, in my name, on my account, in my behalf. Cic. Talis viri nomine. Cæs. Odisse suo nomine Cæsarem, et Romanos, on his own particular account, in his own behalf; or, personally, individually. Cic. Neque isti me meo nomine interfici volunt, on my own account individually. Sallust. Catilinæ nomine. — ¶ Also, the name as opposed to the reality. Nepos. Reges, nomine magis, quam imperio. Cic. Tantum me nomen habere duarum legionum exitium.

NŌMENCLĀTIŌ (nomen & calo), ōnis, f. *2 a calling or saluting of persons by their names, ὀνομασία. Q. Cic. Illa pars petitionis desiderat nomenclationem, blanditiam. — Also, of things, Colum. Vitium nomenclatio, a list, catalogue.*

NŌMENCLĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a nomenclator, person who tells the names of persons or things, ὀνοματολόγος. Cic. — The nomenclator among the Romans was a slave who attended his master in canvassing and similar occasions, to tell him the name of each person whom he addressed. — We find, also, Nomenclator. Sueton.*

NŌMENCLĀTŌRĀ (Id.), æ, f. *a calling 2 of things by their names; a nomenclature. Plin.*

NŌMENCLĀTŌR. See *Nomenclator*.

NŌMENTUM, i, n. *a town in the Sabine territory. Whence, Nōmentānus, a, um, adj. of Nomentum. Plin. Nomentanus ager. And absol. Liv. Nomentani, the inhabitants of Nomentum. Nepos. Nomentanum, sc. prædium, a villa of Atticus near it.*

NŌMINĀLIS (nomen), e, adj. *belonging 3 to a name. Varr. — Absol. Nominalia, ium, the day on which a child was named. Tertull.*

NŌMINĀLITER (neminialis), adv. *by 3 name, expressly. Arnob. Nominaliter annuere.*

NŌMINĀTIM (nomen), adv. *by name, expressly, particularly, especially, ὀνομαστί. Cic. Ut me exciperet, et Lælium nominatim. Id. Senatus nomenclatum decrevit. Id. Obscenæ voluptates persequitur nominatim. Nepos. His consulentibus nominatim Pythia præcepit, ut Mitiadem sibi imperatorem sumerent.*

NŌMINĀTIŌ (nominio), ōnis, f. *a naming, ὀνομασία. Vitro. Consuetudo nominationum aut sermonis. — ¶ Also, a nomination to an office, designation, naming before election. Cic. In quem locum ego eum mea nominatione cooptabo. — ¶ Also, a record. Varr. — ¶ Also, a figure of speech, whereby a thing which has no name, or an unsuitable one, is designated by an appropriate name. Auct. ad Ulerum.*

NŌMINĀTIVŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. *Varr. 2 Nominativus casus, the nominative case. NŌMINĀTŪS (Id.), us, m. *a naming. 3 Varr.**

NŌMINĀTŪS, a, um, particip. *from nominio. — ¶ Also, adj. celebrated, famed, remarkable, noted. Cic. Attalica peripetasmata, tota Sicilia nominata. Plin. Bellum nominatissimum. Tertull. Nominatiora pericula.*

NŌMINYTŌ (frequentat. from nominio),

as, a. l. *Lucret. Motum, quem sensum nominatumus, are in the habit of calling. call usually.*

NŌMINŌ (nomen), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. *1, 2a name, call by name, ὀνομάζω. Cic. Amior ex quo amicitia est nominata. Plaut. Quis nominat me? Terent. Memm nomen nominat. Cic. Res it omnes suis propriis vocabulis nominentur. Apul. Nominate, quis ille fuerit, &c. soy, tell. — ¶ Also, to nominate, appoint to an office. Liv. Interregem nominare. Sueton. Neminem nisi juratus nominavit. — ¶ Also, to accuse, arraign. Sueton. Inter socios Catilinæ nominatus. — ¶ Also, to render celebrated. Cic. Nominari volunt omnes, to be celebrated.*

NŌMISMA. See *Numisma. 3*

NŌMŌS, and **NŌMŌS** (νομός), i, m. *a di-2 vision or district of a country, particularly of Egypt, νομός. Plin.*

NŌN, adv. *not, οὐ, οὐκ. Terent. Non mihi respondes? Cic. Non est ita. Catull. Non non hoc tibi, salse, sic abibit, it shall not, believe me. Terent. Non non sic futurum est: non potest. Cic. Non ignovit, mihi crede, non, no. — ¶ With a negative it affirms, nonnihil, something; nonnullus, non nemo, some one, somebody. Cic. Moveo nonnullis suspicionem. And nihil non, every thing. Ovid. Nil non debemus Elise. (See *Nihil*.) So, Id. Nullus non, every one. Id. Nunquam non, always. — ¶ It precedes the double negative without destroying the negation. Cic. Non possum reliqua nec cogitare, nec scribere, I cannot either think. — ¶ Aud, unus non, not one, not a single one. Flor. Unus enim vir Numantinus non fuit, qui in catenis duceretur. — ¶ And with superlatives. Cic. Non minime, very much, extremely. Id. Homo non probatissimus, h. e. valde improbatissimus. Id. Homo non aptissimus ad jocandum, little inclined. Nepos. Ut hominis non beatissimi suspicionem præberet, h. e. not in very good circumstances. — ¶ It is also joined with quod, quo, ut, nisi, vero, saltem, modo, ita, fere, si. Cic. Non quod sola orient, sed quod excellant. Id. Non quo sit mihi quidquam carius. Id. Non ut aliquid pariat, verum ut ea educat. Ovid. Non nisi vicinas tutus ararit aquas. Cic. Non vero tam isti, quam tu ipse nugator. Id. Non enim solum ipsa fortuna cæca est, sed, &c. Id. Tu id non modo non prohibebas, verum etiam approbas. (See *Modo*.) Id. Simulacra perampla, sed non ita antiqua, not very ancient. — ¶ Also, even not, not even. Liv. Injussu tuo, nunquam pugnaverim, non si certam victoriam videam. — ¶ Non possum quin exclaimem. Id. Non potui non dare. — ¶ Also, non, for *nonne*? Cic. Quid hæc amentia significat? non vim? non scelus? Id. Suarum perscriptionum adversarii proferre non amentia est? — ¶ Also, for *ne*. Terent. Non visas, neque mittas. — ¶ It is also used with adjectives: Non honestus, non dignus, non frequens. Cic. Non honesta. Virg. Miserere animi non digna ferentis, h. e. indigna. And with substantives. Cic. Non corpus. Pandect. Non possessor. Horat. Non homo, h. e. nemo. Quintil. Non orator — ¶ Also, no. Cic. Aut etiam aut non responderet. — ¶ Also, not to say, much less. Cic. Vix servis, non vobis.*

NŌNĀ, æ, f. *Nōva. one of the Parcæ. Varr.*

NŌNĀCRIS, is, f. *Nónaxris, a region, town and mountain of Arcadia. Hence, Nōnācrinus, and Nōnācrūs, a um, adj. of Arcadia, Arcadian. Ovid. Nonacrius heros, Erander. Id. Nonacria, Atalanta. Id. Nonacrina virgo, Callisto.*

NŌNĀE (nonus), arum, f. *the fifth day of the month, except in March, May, July, and October, when it was the seventh; the nones, because it was the ninth day before the Ides. Cic. Nonis Decembribus.*

NŌNĀGĒNĀRIŪS (nonageni), a, um, *2 adj. containing or consisting of ninety. Plin. Motus stellæ nonagenarius,*

h. e. the motion of a planet at ninety degrees from the sun.

NONAGĒNTĪ (nonaginta), *æ, a, adj. by nineties, ninety each; ninety.* Plin. Porticus ascenduntur nonagenis gradibus omnes, *ninety feet each.*

NONAGĒSIMŌS (Id.), *a, um, adj. the ninetieth, εννενηκοστός.* Cic. Nonagesimo anno.

NONAGĒS (Id.), *adv. ninety times, εννενηκοντάκις.* Cic. Nonages sestertium (*neut. sing.*), *h. e. ninety times a hundred thousand sestertii.*

NONAGINTĀ (novem), *adj. indeclin. ninety, εννενηκοντα.* Cic.

NONĀLIS (nonā), *e, adj. performed or celebrated on the Nones.* Varr. sacra.

NONĀNUS (nona), *a, um, adj. se. legio of the ninth legion.* Tacit. Miles nonanus.

NONĀRIŪS (nonus), *a, um, adj. Pers. 3 Nonaria, se. meretrix, who begins to ply her trade from the ninth hour of the day.*

NONDUM (non & dum), *adv. not yet, not as yet, μήπω.* Cic.

NONGENTESIMUS. See *Noningentatrimus.*

NONGENTĪ (novem & centum), *æ, a, adj. nine hundred, εννεακόσιοι.* Cic. Sestertii nongentis millibus. Colum. Nongenti pedes. (*Al. leg. noningenti.*)

NONGENTIES. See *Noningenties.*

NONIGESIMUS, and **NONGESIMUS**, for 3 nongentissimus Priscian.

NONINGENTESIMUS, and **NONGENTESIMUS** (nongenti), *a, um, adj. the nine hundredth.* Priscian.

NONINGENTĪ. See *Nongenti.*

NONINGENTIES, and **NONGENTIES** 3 (nongenti), *adv. nine hundred times.* Vitruv.

NONNĀ (nonnus), *æ, f. a nun.* Hieron.

NONNĒ (non & ne), *adv. whether or not; not? τί, οὐ yap.* Cic. Cum esset ex eo quaesitum, Archelaum nonne beatum putaret. Id. Nonne animadvertis? Id. Te dejectum debeo intelligere nonne? *is it not true? is it not so?*

NONNEMO. See *Nemo*, and *Non.*

NONNIHIL. See *Nihil.*

NONNULLUS (non & nullus), *a, um, adj. some.* Cic. Nonnulla in re, *some what.* Id. Sunt inter illos nonnulla communia, *some things.* — Nonnulli, *some; some persons, ἔτι.* Cæs. Nonnulli inter carros tragulas subiciebant.

NONNONQUAM (non & nunquam), *adv. sometimes, now and then, occasionally, ἔτι, ποτέ.* Cic.

NONNUS (unc.), *i, m. a monk in ecclesiastical writers.*

NONNUSQUAM (non & nusquam), *adv. 2 in some place, somewhere.* Plin.

NONŪS (for novem, from novem), *a, um, adj. the ninth, ἑννατος.* Cic. Nonā, *absol. se. hora, the ninth hour of the day, when the Romans took their dinner (cæna).* Martial. Imperat exstructos frangere nona toros. Horat. Ergo post nonam venies.

NONUSDECIMUS (nonus & decimus), *a, um, adj. the nineteenth.* Tacit. Nonodecimo ætatis.

NONŪSIS (novem & as), *is, f. nine 3 asses.* Varr.

NORĀ, *örum, n. a town of Sardinia.* Whence *Ncrensis*, *e, adj. of Nora.* Cic. — *¶* Also, a town of Cappadocia or Phrygia. Nepos.

NORBĀ, *æ, f. a town of Latium.* Hence, *Norbānus*, *a, um, adj. of Norba.* Liv. Norbanus ager. Id. Norbani, *abs. the inhabitants of Norba.*

NORICUM, *i, n. Noricum, a region of Germany, between the Danube and the Alps.* Tacit. — Hence, *Noricus*, *a, um, adj. Noric.* Cæs. Noricus ager. And, *absol. Plin. Norici, the Noricans.*

NORMĀ (γνώριμος), *æ, f. a square or rule, κανὼν, γνώμων, πηχὺς.* Vitruv. — *¶* And, *figur. a rule, form, prescript, law, model, pattern.* Cic. Rhythmicorum norma. Id. Vitam ad certam rationis normam dirigens. Id. Natura norma legis est. Id. Norma juris. Horat. loquendi. Plin. Ep. Demosthenes, norma oratoris et regula.

NORMALIS (norma), *e, adj. right by the 2 rule, done by the square or rule, right according to rule, κανονικός.* Quintil. Normalis angulus, *a right angle.* Manil. virgula, *a straight line or perpendicular.*

NORMALITER (normalis), *adv. by rule.* 3 *Hygin.* — *¶* Also, *in a straight line, directly.* Ammian.

NORMATŪS (norma), *a, um, adj. made or set by rule.* Colum. Ad perpendicularum normatus, *placed perpendicularly.*

NORTĪĀ, or **NORTĪĀ**, *æ, f. a goddess of the Volsinii; probably the same as Fortuna.* Liv. and Juvenal.

NOS, NOSTRUM, &c. See *Ego.*

NOSCIBILIS (nosco), *e, adj. that may be 3 known.* Tertall.

NOSCITABUNDUS (noscito), *a, um, adj. 3 Gell. Tanquam noscitabundus, as if he knew him.*

NOSCITŌ (frequentat. from nosco), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to know, distinguish, discern, observe, recognize, διαγινώσκω.* Liv. Facie quoque noscitant. Plin. Ep. Alii parentes, alii liberos, vocibus noscitabant, *knew by their voices.* — *¶* Also, *to examine, explore.* Plaut. Circumspectat se se, atque ades noscit.

NOSCŌ (for gnosco, from γινώσκω), *is, nōvi, nōtum, a. 3. to become acquainted with, get a knowledge of, know (h. e. get a knowledge of), γινώσκω.* Cic. Nosce te. Tacit. Nosci exercitui, *h. e. ab exercitu.* Plaut. Ubi hominem novisti? Hence, *Novi, I have learned, become acquainted with, and therefore, I know.* Noveram, or Noram, *I knew.* Terent. Novi rem omnem. Cic. Nosti cetera, *you know the rest; you take my meaning.* Terent. Nostin? *do you understand me?* Virg. Nosse quot Ionii veniant ad litora fluctus, *to be able to number, &c.* Cic. Virtutem tu ne de facie quidem nosti, *know by sight.* Terent. Novi ego amantium animum, *I understand the temper.* — *¶* Also, *to examine, consider.* Plaut. Imaginem noscere. Liv. Ad suas res noscendas. Tacit. Quæ olim a prætoribus noscebantur, *fell under the cognizance of.* — *¶* Also, *to allow, admit of.* Plaut. Causam noscere. Cic. Tuas causas nosco. Id. Illam partem excusationis nec nosco, nec probo.

NOSCŌMIUM (νοσοκομῖον), *ii, n. a 3 hospital, infirmary.* Cod. Just.

NOSCŌMUS (νοσοκόμος), *i, m. one employed in a hospital or infirmary.* Cod. Just.

NOSTER (nos), *stra, strum, adj. our, ours, our own, ἡμέτερος.* Cæs. Provincia nostra. Sallust. Nostra omnis vis. Cæs. Patrum nostrorum memoria. Terent. Nostræ culpa facimus. Terent. Noster est, *of our family.* Cic. Noster Furnius, *h. e. our friend.* Cæs. Castris nostri potius sunt, *h. e. our men.* Cic. Amor noster, *h. e. erga nos.* — *¶* Also, *my, mine, for me.* Terent. O Syre noster, *my good Syrus.* — *¶* We also find *noster* for *ego* in the comic poets. Plaut. Certe equidem noster sum, *this is certainly ac.* — *¶* Also, *convenient for us, favorable to us.* Liv. Nostra loca. Virg. Noster Mars. — *¶* *Nostrorum* and *nostrarum*, for *nostrum*. See *Ego.*

NOSTRĀS (noster), *ātis, m. f. and n. adj. of our country or nation; native, vernacular, ἡμεδαπός.* Cic. Verba nostratia. Id. Nostrates philosophi. Sueton. Pro peregrina voce nostratem requiri. And, *absol. Plin. Nostrates, our countrymen.* — We find *nostratis*, *nomin.* Cass. Hem. ap. Priscian.

NŌTĀ (nosco), *æ, f. a trace or impression by which a thing is known; a mark, sign, χαρακτήρ, σύμβολον, σημεῖον, στίγμα.* Cic. Signa et notas ostendere locorum. Ovid. Notam ducere, *to make or trace with the finger.* Horat. Impressit memorem dente labris notam. Id. Tractata notam labemque remittunt atramenta. Virg. Cæruleæ cui terga notæ. Liv. Instruit secretis notis. — *¶* Also, *a character in writing, letter.* Cic. Paneis litterarum notis terminavit. — *¶* And, *figur. a writing, letter, epistle.* Horat. Incisa notis marmora publicis, *inscriptions.* Ovid. Acceptas ab hoste notas, *a letter.* — *¶* Also, *a nod, beck, wink.* Ovid. Innuet: acceptas tu quoque redde notas. Id. Videt, redditque notas. — *¶* Also, *an abbreviation used in writing, a cipher.* Sueton. Scribere per notas, *signifies either to write in short-hand, or in cipher.* The jurists also used *note*, *abbreviations*, or *ciphers*,

which were unintelligible by their contents. Cic. Notas quasdam composuerunt, ut omnibus in rebus ipsi interessent. — *¶* Also, *a point in punctuation.* Cic. Notæ librariorum. — *¶* Also, *a critical mark inserted in books, where any thing occurred worthy of note, of which kind were asterisks, obelisks, &c.* Cic. Notam ad malum versum apponere. Senec. Imponam notas, ut ad ea ipsa protinus, quæ probo et miror, accedas. — *¶* Also, *a mark upon a wine-cask to denote the kind, age, or quality of the wine.* And, hence, *the sort, quality.* Cic. Optimæ notæ vini. Horat. Interiore nota Falerni, *with a cup of old Falernian wine.* Cic. Aniciana nota, *wine made in the consulship of Anicius.* So, Colum. Mel secundæ notæ. Senec. Ex hac nota corporum est aer. And, *figur. Cur. in Cic. Ep. Aliquem de meliore nota commendare, in the strongest terms.* Senec. Beneficia ex vulgari nota, *of a common kind.* — *¶* Also, *a mark burned upon the forehead of a criminal; a brand or stigma.* Sueton. Multos deformatos stigmatum notis, ad metalla condemnavit. Cic. Barbarum compunctum notis Threiciis districto gladio jubebat antequam. — *¶* Also, *a spot, blemish.* Sueton. Genitiva nota, *a mole.* Horat. Qua notam duxit, nixens, *where it has a mole.* And, hence, *figur. a mark of distinction, title.* Ovid. Ille Numantina traxit ab urbe notam, *h. e. the surname of Numantinus.* — *¶* Also, *a mark, proof, sign, token.* Cic. Notas ac vestigia scelerum suorum. Cels. In acutis morbis fallaces magis notas esse et salutis, et mortis. Plin. Ep. Mihi impendere exitum, certis quibusdam notis augurabar. — *¶* Also, *any characteristic sign or quality.* Cic. Cujusque generis (dicendi) nota et formula, *the character.* Phædr. Discernit notas eorum, qui se falsis ornant laudibus. — *¶* Also, *a mark of disgrace or ignominy imposed by the censor.* Liv. Molis senatui ascribere notas. And, *figur. Propter.* Notam habere in amore. — *¶* Also, *infamy, dishonor, disgrace; a mark of ignominy, mark of reproach, infamous blot.* Cic. Nota domesticæ turpitudinis inusta vitæ. Id. Homo omnibus notis turpitudinis insignis. Id. O turpem notam temporum illorum! Plin. Ep. Eadem omnibus peno, ad cænam enim, non ad notam invito. — *¶* Also, *a passage in a book or play.* Sueton. Nota in Atellanico exordio.

NOTABILIS (notus), *e, adj. note-worthy, notable, remarkable, measurable, extraordinary, ἐπίσημος.* Cic. Exitus notabilis. Ovid. Lactea nomen habet; candore notabilis ipso. Tacit. Notabilior cædes. — *¶* Also, *visible.* Senec. Civitatum fundamenta vix notabilia. — *¶* Also, *pointed at, observed.* Apul. Dignis hominum nutibusque notabilis.

NOTABILITER (notabilis), *adv. remarkably, notably, in an extraordinary manner.* 2 Plin. Ep. Expalluit notabiliter. Tacit. Quibusdam, notabilibus turbantibus. Sueton. Frequentius et notabiliter usurpavit. — *¶* Also, *visibly.* Plin. Ep. Notabiliter gaudium emittit.

NOTACULUM (nota), *i, n. a sign, mark.* 3 Minuc. Felix.

NOTARIŪS (nota), *ii, m. a writer in cipher, short-hand writer; secretary, clerk, amanuensis, ταχυγράφος, σημειογράφος.* Plin. Ep. Notarium voco, et quæ formaveram dicto. Quintil. Actiones negligentia excipientium in quæstum notariorum corruptæ. — *¶* Also, *a writer in general.* Cod. Theod.

NOTATIŌ, *ōnis, f. a noting, marking.* Cic. Tabularum notatio, *h. e. with different kinds of marks for the sake of distinction.* Hence, *figur. a describing, Anct. ad Herenn.* — *¶* Also, *an examining in order to make a selection; a choice.* Cic. Delectus et notatio judicium. — *¶* Also, *an observing, observation.* Cic. Notatio temporum. Id. Notatio nature. — *¶* Also, *the censorial animadversion upon any one.* Cic. Notatio censoria. (*Al. leg. notio.*) — *¶* Also, *etymology.* Cic.

NOTĀTŪS, *a, um, particip. from nota*

— *¶* Also, adj. *known*, *noted*. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Notator similitudo.

NŌTESCŌ (notus), *is, tui, n. 3. to be made known, become known*, γνωρίσθαι. *Proper. and Tacit.*

NŌTHŌS (νόθος), *a, um, adj. spurious, natural, illegitimate*. *Virg.* Thebana de matre nothum Sarpedonis alti. — *Of animals, of a mixed breed, mongrel.* *Colum.* Nothi sunt optimi pulli. *Virg.* Supposita de matre nothos, steeds, of a mixed breed of immortal and mortal horses. — *¶* Also, *spurious, not genuine.* *Catull.* Atys notha mulier, *h. e. vir exsectus.* (*Al. leg. nova.*) *Lucret.* Luna notho lumine lustrans, *h. e. borrowed, not its own.* — *¶* Nothus is the son of a known father by a concubine. *Spurius*, one whose father is unknown.

NŌTYA (νοτία), *æ, f. a precious stone, called, also, ombria.* *Plin.*

NŌTYALIS (notus), *e, adj. of the south 3 wind, southern.* *Avien.*

NŌTIFICŌ (notus & facio), *as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. I. to make known, notify*, γνωρίζω. *Ovid.*

NŌTYŌ (nosco), *ōis, f. a making one's self acquainted with.* *Plaut.* Quid tibi notio est meam amicum? *What have you to do with?* — *¶* Hence, *a notion, idea, conception*, ἐννοια, νόησις. *Cic.* Rerum insitas, et quasi consignatas inanibus notiones habemus. *Id.* Simul ac homo cepit intelligentiam, vel notionem potius. *Id.* In omnium animis decorum notionem impressit natura. *Id.* Notio viri boni. *Id.* Notio de fortitudine. *Id.* Notio animi, *h. e. a conception which the mind has.* *Id.* Fugere intelligentiæ nostræ vim et notionem videtur, *the compass of our understanding.* — *¶* Also, *a meaning, import, signification.* *Cic.* Verbo subjecta notio. — *¶* Also, *the cognizance or trying of a cause, examination.* *Tacit.* Dilata notione de jure Flaminis. *Cic.* Notio pontificum. *Id.* populi. — *¶* Also, *a censorial animadversion.* *Cic.* Censoria notio. *Id.* Notiones, animadversionesque Censorie. *Liv.* Ad Censores notionem de eo pertinere. (*But in these places others read notatio.*)

NŌTYTIA (notus), *æ, f. knowledge; a notion, conception, idea*, ἐννοια, γνώσις. *Cic.* Notitia dei. *Id.* Valetudo conservatur notitia sui corporis. *Id.* Notitiæ rerum. *Ovid.* Notitiam vicinia fecit. *Lucret.* Notitiam præbere. *Ovid.* eripere. *Quintil.* habere alicujus rei. *Ovid.* Hoc venit mihi in notitiam. *Plin.* Tradere aliquid notitiæ hominum. *Plin.* Ep. Perferre in notitiam alicujus, *to inform.* *Vellci.* Res parum ad notitiam pertinens, *hardly worth the knowing.* *And act.* *Ovid.* Virtus notitiam serie posteritatis habet, *h. e. is known to.* *Id.* Et plus notitiæ, quam fuit ante, dedit, *has caused me to be more known.* — *¶* Also, *acquaintance with one.* *Nepos.* Illi propter notitiam surt intromissi, *h. e. quia noti, et familiar s.* *Cæs.* Feminæ notitiam habere, *h. e. concumbere, to know a woman.* — *¶* Also, *fame, reputation.* *Vitruv.* Notitiam consequi. — *¶* Also, *a report, list, register.* *Cod. Just.*

NŌTYTIES (Id.), *ei, f. the same as Notitia.* *Lucret.* Insita notities utilitates.

NŌTYŌS (νότιος), *a, um, adj. of the 3 south-wind, southern.* *Manil.*

NŌTŌ (nota), *as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to mark, distinguish by a mark, note, σημεῖω.* *Ovid.* Ungue notare genas, *to scratch.* *Id.* Equorum terga notare verbere. *Id.* Pueri ruxor ora notavit. *Cic.* Notare tabellam cera. *Colum.* ova atramento. *Martial.* Corpus nui a litura notat, *h. e. not a wrinkle deforms.* *Ovid.* Verba notare, *to write.* *And with an accus.* *Id.* Scribit, damnatque tabellas: et notat, et delet. *Id.* chartam, *h. e. to write upon.* — *Also, to write in cipher, take down in short-hand.* *Quintil.* Quantum notando consequi poterant. *Sueton.* Summa notata, non perscripta. — *¶* Also, *to observe, mark, remark, notice, sec.* *Cic.* Numerum notare. *Id.* Cantus avium, et volatus notaverunt. *Id.* Animadvertere, et notare sidera. *Virg.* Namque notavi ipse locum. *Cic.* Id caput notavi. *Ovid.* Dictaque mente

notant. *Val. Flacc.* Procul arma notant, *they perceive, descry, discover.* *Martial.* Nec ullus in longa plius area notatur, *is seen.* — *¶* Also, *to show, point out, indicate, designate, signify.* *Cic.* Quæ temporis naturam notant. *Id.* Agricultura eas res nominibus notavit novis. *Id.* Annalibus notatum est, *it stands on record.* — *¶* Also, *to note, mark as guilty, condemn, of judges, censors, &c.* *Cic.* Quos censores furti nomine notaverunt. *Id.* Ita Senatus rem, non hominem notavit. *Id.* Ignominia notandos censuerunt eos, *si qui militiam subterfugissent.* *Martial.* Ne lex te Julia notare possit. — *Hence, in general, to mark or brand with infamy, disgrace, reprimand, censure.* *Cic.* Luxuria communi maledicto notabatur. *Id.* Ne is dedecore, turpissimaque ignominia notetur. *Id.* Cujus improbitatem veteres comædiæ notaverunt. *Id.* Nec improbum virum notari ac vituperari sine vitiorum cognitione posse. *Horat.* Stultus et improbus licet amor est, dignusque notari. *Sueton.* Notare aliquem joco. *Id.* scriptis famosus.

NŌTŌR (nosco), *ōris, m. he who knows 2 another.* *Senec.* Qui notorem dat, ignotus est.

NŌTŌRIŪS (notor), *a, um, adj. pointing 3 out, making known.* Thus, *absol. sc. epistola.* *Trebell. Poll.* Notoria tua intinasti, *Claudius* graviter irasci, *notice, account.* *And, April.* Falsa de me notoria, *intelligence.* *Also, absol.* Notorium, *an information, accusation.* *Pandect.*

NŌTŌLĀ (dimin. from nota), *æ, f. a little 3 mark or note.* *Martian. Capell.*

NŌTŌS (nosco), *a, um, adj. known, that one is acquainted with, ascertained, well-known, manifest, notorious, noted*, γνωστός, γνῶσιμος. *Cic.* Ejusmodi res, ita notas, ita manifestas proferam. *Id.* Cupiditas nota. *Id.* Unum illud notum omnibus. *Id.* Noti atque insignes latrones. *Id.* Nota femina, *notorious, infamous.* *Horat.* Notus mihi nomine tantum. *Virg.* Fama notus. *Tibull.* Nota loquor. *Cic.* Facere aliquid alicui notum, *to make known.* *Id.* Nobilitas hominibus notior. *Id.* Vita vobis notissima. *With the genit.* *Horat.* Notus in fratres animi paterni. *With the infin.* *Sil.* Notus minuisse labores. — *Hence, Noti, ōrum, friends, intimate acquaintance, neighbors, &c.* *Cic.* Notis facile respondet. *Horat.* Omnes vicini oderunt, noti, pueri, atque puellæ. — *Hence, of friends, friendly.* *Virg.* Notis compellat vocibus. — *And, familiar, usual.* *Horat.* Nota sedes. *Virg.* Nota velamina. — *¶* Also, *active, that knows, knowing.* *Cic.* Non solum notis, sed etiam, &c. *Phædr.* Notis derisui est. *Plant.* Notis prædicas.

NŌTŌS, and **NŌTŌS** (νότας), *i, m. the south 3 wind, the same as Auster.* *Virg.* Notus vexit me violentas aqua. *Hor.* Udo noto. *Ovid.* Madidis notus evolat alis. *Id.* nubifer. *Id.* tepidus. — *¶* Also, *wind, in general.* *Virg.* Tendunt vela noti. *Hence, Id.* In notos volans, *into the air.*

NŌVĀCŪLĀ (novo), *æ, f. any sharp knife; a razor, ξυγός.* *Cic.* Cotem novacula posse prædici. *Martial.* Novacula nudare caput. *Sueton.* Novacula secare fauces. *Martial.* Stringitur in densa nec cæca novacula turba, *a dagger, poniard.* — *¶* Also, *a kind of fish.* *Plin.*

NŌVALIS (novus), *e, adj. new, novus, land newly inclosed and broken up for cultivation.* *Plin.* Talis est in novalibus, cæsa vetera silva. — *¶* Also, *ground newly sown after remaining fallow, νέωσα.* *Varr.* Novalis ager. *Plin.* Novale est, quod alternis annis seritur. *Virg.* Alternis idem tonsas cessare novales, *sc. terras, fallow land.* *Ovid.* Novale vacuum. — *¶* Also, *any cultivated land.* *Virg.* Culta novalia.

NŌVĀMEN (novo), *inis, n. any thing 3 new, an innovation.* *Tertull.*

NŌVĀTIŪ (Id.), *ōis, f. a renovation, re- 3 newal, νέωσις.* *Tertull.*

NŌVĀTŌR (Id.), *ōris, m. a renewer, re- 3 storer, νέω.* *Gell.*

NŌVĀTRIŪ (novator), *icis, f. she that re- 3 news or repairs.* *Ovid.* Rerumque novatrix natura.

NŌVĀTŌS (novo), *us, m. a renewing, an 3 innovation, change.* *Auson.*

NŌVĒ (novus), *adverb, newly, in a new or unusual manner, after a new form or fashion, καινός, νεωτέρος.* *Auct. ad Herenn.* Ne quid ambigue, ne quid nove dicamus. *Senec.* Pulcre dixit, et nove sumpsit ab omnibus bene dicta. — *¶* *Superlat.* Novissime, *late, at last, lastly, finally, ultimately*, πρὸςθάρος. *Sallust.* Novissimum memoria nostra argentum ære solutum est. *Plin.* Ep. Libet, quem novissime tibi misi. *Id.* Aluitur sensim, ac novissime aperitur. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Primum quod ita meritis judicabam: deinde quod conjunctiores reipubl. esse volebam: novissime ut tales vobis præstare possem, quales, &c.

NŌVELLĀSTER (novellus), *tra, trum 3 adj. new.* *Marcell. Empir.* vinum.

NŌVELLETUM (Id.), *i, n. a place planted 3 with young trees or vines.* *Pandect.*

NŌVELLITĀS (Id.), *ātis, f. newness.* *3 Tertull.*

NŌVELLŌ (Id.), *as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to plant young vines, plant a new vineyard, νέω, νέω.* *Sueton.*

NŌVELLŪS (dimin. from novus), *a, um, adj. new, young, tender, νεώτερος, νέος.* *Cic.* Arbor novella. *Colum.* Novelli juvenei. *Tibull.* Novella turba, *h. e. young children.* *Virg.* Novellæ vites. *Ovid.* Novella prata. *Id.* Frena novella, *new, little used.* *Liv.* Novelli Aquilicienses, *h. e. colonists lately transplanted to Aquilicia.* *Id.* Novella oppida, *lately acquired or taken.* — *¶* Novellæ, *sc. constitutiones, the Novels, a part of the Roman law, published after the Codex.*

NŌVEM (ἐννέα), *adj. indecl. nine.* *Cic.*

NŌVEMBER, and **NŌVEMBRIS** (novem), *bris, bre, adj. Cato.* Mensis November, *the month November.* *Colum.* Calendis Novembribus. — *And, absol.* *Martial.* Post Novembres.

NŌVENARIŪS (novenus), *a, um, adj. of or consisting of nine, novenary, ἐννεοδικός.* *Varr.* Novenarius numerus. *Plin.* Novenarius sulcus, *h. e. three feet in depth and breadth.*

NŌVENDĒCIM, and **NŌVEMDECIM** (novem & decem), *adj. indecl. nineteen, ἐννέα καὶ δέκα.* *Liv.*

NŌVENDIALIS, or **NŌVEMDIALIS** (novem & dies), *e, adj. lasting nine days, of nine days' continuance, ἐνναήριος.* *Liv.* Romanis ab eodem prodigio novendiale sacrum publice susceptum est (*because of the fall of a shower of stones*). *Cic.* Novendiales feriæ. — *¶* Also, *happening on the ninth day.* *Tacit.* Cæna novendialis, *the feast given on the ninth day after the burial of the dead.* *So, Horat.* Novendiales dissipare pulveres, *to scatter the ashes of the dead nine days after burial; h. e. while yet fresh, warn.*

NŌVENNIS (novem & annus), *e, adj. of 3 nine years.* *Lactant.*

NŌVENSILES (novus) dii, *gods newly received into the number of deities.* *Liv.*

NŌVENŌS (novem), *a, um, adj. nine each, nine, ἐννυτος.* *Liv.* and *Ovid.*

NŌVĒRCĀ (unc.), *æ, f. a stepmother, step-dame, μητρίκα.* *Horat.* Quid ut noverca me intucris? *Virg.* Injusta noverca. *Id.* sava. *Ovid.* sceleratæ fraude novercæ. *Plaut.* Apud novercam queri, *to complain to the wife, or in vain.* — *Figur.* *Vellei.* Quorum noverca est Italia, *h. e. you who are not natives of Italy.*

NŌVĒRCĀLIS (noverca), *e, adj. of or 2 like a stepmother.* *Tacit.* Novercalia odia. *Juvenal.* Novercali sedes prælata Lavino, *h. e. called from his stepmother Lavinia.*

NŌVĒRCŌR (noverca), *āris, dep. I. to act 3 the stepmother to, to treat harshly.* *Sidon.* alicui.

NOVI, *I know.* See *Nosco.*

NŌVIES (novem), *adv. nine times, ἐννέakis.* *Virg.* Novies styx interfusa.

NOVISSIME. See *Nove.*

NOVISSIMUS. See *Novus.*

NŌVITĀS (novus), *ātis, f. newness, freshness, novelty, καινότης.* *Cic.* Rei novitatis. *Id.* Novitates spem afferunt. *Ovid.* Anni novitas, *the beginning of the year, spring.* — *¶* Also, *want of nobility of birth.* *Vellei.* Novitas familiæ, &

being the first in one's family that ever obtained a curule office. *Cic.* Putabam novituti esse invisum meae. — ¶ Also, strangeness, rareness. *Cæs.* Novitas pugnae, singular fight. *Ovid.* Mea novitas, my unusual singing. *Quintil.* Cupidi novitatis, fond of innovations, of unusual methods.

NOVITER (novus), adv. same as *Novè*. 3 *Fulgent.*

NOVITIOLUS (dimin of novitius), or **NO-3 VICYOLUS**, a, um, adj. somewhat new. *Tertull.*

NOVITIUS, and **NOVICIUS** (novus), a, um, adj. new, recent, νεωός. *Plaut.* Novitium mihi quæstum institui, quite a new sort of trade. *Gell.* Novitia turba Grammaticorum, muddle. *Plin.* Vinuia novitium. — ¶ Also, newly arrived, newly purchased. *Terent.* Novitiæ puella. *Cic.* Syrum nescio quem, de grege novitiorum, sc. servorum. *Juvenal.* Tetrum novitiis horret porthmea.

NOVUS (novus), as, avi, âtum, a. 1. to introduce as new, invent, νέω, καίνω. *Cic.* Verba novamus et facinus ipsi. *Ovid.* Novavit opus. — ¶ Also, to change, alter. *Cic.* Aliquid novare in legibus. *Ovid.* Nomenque simul, faciemque novavit. *Liv.* Novare res, to attempt a revolution or change in a government, νεωτερίζειν. *So.* Sallust. Rebus novandis spes oblata est. *Liv.* Omnia novari. *Sallust.* Ne quid novaretur.

— ¶ Also, to make new, renew, repair, renovate. *Virg.* Ipsi transtra novant. *Ovid.* Nulla prole novare viros, h. e. nullam prolem parere. *Id.* Fessaque inembra novat, h. e. refreshes. *Id.* Agrum cultu, to restore. *Cic.* Agro novato.

NOVOCOMENSIS (Novum Comum), e, adj. of Novum Comum, a town of Cisalpine Gaul. *Cic.* Novocomenses, the inhabitants.

NOVUS (νέος), a, um, adj. comp. novior (not in use, but is cited by *Varro*), superl. novissimus, new, fresh, recent, νέος, καίνος. *Virg.* ver. *Id.* æstas. *Liv.* miles, a new recruit. *Id.* consules, lately chosen. *Cic.* res, a new thing, a novelty. *Id.* Nova res, novelties, innovations; also, in government, innovations, a revolution. *Id.* Rebus novis studere. *Id.* frumentum, h. e. of the new crop. *Virg.* lac, fresh milk. Also, *Liv.* Novæ tabernæ. And, *Cic.* absol. Novæ, a place in Rome near the Forum. And, *Novum*, news. *Id.* Si quid habes novi, facies me certior, if you have any news. *Id.* Num quidam novi?

— ¶ Also, strange, extraordinary, wonderful. *Virg.* Nova carmina, admirable. *Terent.* Flagitia nova. *Virg.* Ignoti nova forma viri. *Horat.* Nova monstra. *Nep.* Aliquid novi consilii. *Cic.* Novum genus dicendi. — ¶ Also, unaccustomed to, inexperienced. *Cic.* Equus novus. *Ovid.* Ferre novæ nares taurorum terga recusant. *Ovid.* Et rudis ad partus, et nova miles eram, a novice. — ¶ Also, for alter, alius, new, second. *Liv.* Novus Camillus. *Vellei.* Novus Liber pater. — ¶ Novus homo, the first of his family that obtained a curule office, and the right of placing a waxen image of himself in the atrium of his house, which constituted nobility. *Cic.* Multi homines novi. — ¶ Novæ tabulæ, a remission of debts, in whole or in part, which required new tables or bonds to be made. *Sallust.* Catilina polliceri tabulas novas. Whence, figur. *Senec.* Beneficiorum novas tabulas, h. e. forgetfulness. — ¶ And, superlat. Novissimus, last, extreme, hindmost. *Gell.* Qui ne in novissimis quidem erat histrionibus, among the meanest players. *Cæs.* Qui novissimus venit, necatur, comes last. *Id.* Novissimum agmen, rear. *Virg.* Dixitque novissima verba. *Nep.* Novissimo tempore, lastly, ultimately. *Ovid.* Novissima cauda est, h. e. the extremity of the tail. *Id.* Crura novissima. *Plin.* Luna novissima, the moon in the last quarter. — Also, extreme, severest. *Tacit.* Novissima exempla, the heaviest penalty. *Id.* A summa spe novissima expectabat, expected the worst. *Id.* Novissimum casum experitur, h. e. ultimum prelii discrimen.

NOX (νύξ), noctis, f. night, night-time, the

night. *Cic.* Umbra terræ soli officiens noctem efficit. *Id.* Media nocte venit, at midnight. *So.* *Cæs.* De nocte media. *Cic.* De nocte, in the night, by night. *Liv.* Interdii, nocte. *Cic.* Multa de nocte profectus est, late at night, at a late hour in the night. *So.* *Id.* Multa nocte veni. *Tacit.* Adulta nocte. *Cæs.* Ad multam noctem pugnatum est, till late in the night. *Id.* Sub noctem navessolvit. *Id.* Totâ nocte, all night. *Sallust.* Intempesta nocte. *Nep.* Prima nocte, at the beginning of the night. *Cic.* Noctes atque dies, day and night. — ¶ We find *nox* for *nocte*. *Plaut.* Nox advenire. — And *nocti* for *nocte*. *Cic.* *Arat.* — Also, as a person, the goddess of night. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, any thing that happens by night; as sleep. *Virg.* Noctem accipit. — Or the labors or studies of the night. *Val.* *Flacc.* Ilac nostras exsolvat imagine noctes. Hence, *Noctes Atticæ*, the title of a work of *Gellius*, composed during the winter evenings in Attica. — Or a dream. *Sil.* Noctem retractat. — Or carnal intercourse. *Terent.* & *Cic.* — For nightly riot, cry by night, in *Præp.* 4, 8, 60 (but here voce should be read). — ¶ Also, figur. death. *Horat.* Omnes una manet nox. *Id.* Jam te premet nox. *Virg.* In æternam clauduntur lumina noctem. — ¶ Also, darkness, obscurity. *Cic.* Noctem quandam rebus offundere. *Ovid.* Mei versus aliquantum noctis habebunt. — ¶ Also, storm, tempest. *Virg.* Noctem, hiememque ferens. *Propert.* Venturam præagit noctem. — ¶ Also, calamity, distress, confusion. *Cic.* Si offusa reipublicæ nox esset. — ¶ Also, ignorance, blindness. *Ovid.* Tantaque nox animi est. — ¶ Also, blindness. *Ovid.* Perpetua trahers inopem sub nocte senectam. *Quintil.* Vultus perpetua nocte coopertus. — ¶ Also, a shade, shadow. *Val.* *Flacc.* Veteris sui nocte cupressi. *Virg.* Tartara nocte cruenta obsita. — ¶ Also, the shades below; the infernal regions. *Virg.* Ire per umbram noctemque profundam. *Sil.* Descendere nocti.

NOXA (noceo), æ, f. hurt, harm, damage, mischief, injury, prejudice, βλάβη. *Liv.* Si domos abire velint, nihil eam rem noxæ futuram. *Sucton.* Sine ulla noxa. *Liv.* Noxam nocuerunt, have done an injury. *Colum.* Noxam concipere, h. e. to suffer harm. *Id.* Noxam capere, hurt themselves, come to harm. *Ovid.* Tristes noxas a foribus pellere. — ¶ Also, a fault, crime, offence, trespass. *Terent.* Hic in noxa est. *Liv.* Neve ea cedens capitalis noxæ laberetur. *Liv.* Noxæ damnatus. *Cæs.* In aliqua noxa comprehensus. *Quintil.* Noxam admittere. — ¶ Also, punishment, τιμωρία. *Liv.* Noxæ dedere alicquem. *Id.* Eximere alicquem noxæ. *Id.* Luere pecunia noxam. — ¶ Also, that which does an injury. *Pandect.* Dedere noxam

NOXALIS (noxæ), e, adj. of or relating to a trespass. *Pandect.* Noxalis actio, an action against any one for a trespass committed by his slave or cattle, in which the slave or beast so trespassing might be given up for reparation.

NOXIÆ (noxius), æ, f. a fault, offence, trespass. *Cic.* In minimis noxiis primum queritur, quæ causa maleficii fuerit. *Terent.* Pro levibus novis iras gerere. *Id.* Sum extra noxiam, I am not to blame. *Plaut.* Tranioni remitte, quæso, hanc noxiam causa mea. *Id.* Noxia carere. *Id.* Noxiis vacuum esse. — ¶ Also, harm, prejudice, hurt, damage. *Lex xii. Tab. ap. Plin.* Noxiam ab his factam sarciri voluerunt. *Plin.* Remedio est contra veneficiorum noxiam. *Id.* Contra illatas noxias valet, incantations, sorcery. — ¶ Also, punishment. *Plaut.* — ¶ Noxia refers to the guilt of doing a wrong; culpa, to the blame or penalty attached to the wrong act. *As.* *Plaut.* Tu noxia es, you are guilty of having participated in a criminal act. But, *Cic.* In culpa esse, to deserve censure.

NOXIALIS (noxia), e, adj. noxious, hurtful. *Prudent.*

NOXIOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. hurtful, 2

noxious. *Senec.* Noxiosissimum animal. *Id.* Noxiosæ res. — ¶ Also, guilty vicious. *Senec.* Animi noxiosi.

NOXITUD, inis, f. same as *Noxa*. 3 *Acc.* **NOXIUS** (noceo), a, um, adj. hurtful, harmful, injurious, noxious, baneful, dangerous, destructive. βλαβερός. *Cic.* Noxius civeia coerceto. *Plin.* Araneus aculeo noxius. *Ovid.* Noxia tela, poisonous. *Virg.* Noxia criminal. *Martial.* Noxia lingua, slanderous. *Id.* Noxiæ aves, h. e. noisome. — ¶ Also, bad, wicked, guilty, criminal. *Liv.* Multos noxios iudicavit. *Ovid.* Noxia corda. *Sucton.* Reducto coma capite, eum noxii solent. With a guilt. *Tacit.* Noxiis conjurationis.

NOBECULA (dnaiu. from nubes), æ, f. a little cloud, νεφέλιον. *Plin.* Nubecula quamvis parva ventum procellosum dabit. — ¶ Also, figur. a dark spot. *Plin.* Smaragdi varia nubecula improbat. *Id.* Nubecula oculorum. *Cic.* Frontis nubecula, a frowning, gloomy look.

NUBES (unc.), is, f. a cloud, νεφέλη. *Cic.* Aer concretus in nubes cogitur. *Id.* Qui sub nube solem non ferunt. *Virg.* Eripiunt subito nubes celumque diemque. *Horat.* Atra nubes condidit lunam. *Virg.* Figit sub nube columbam, high in the air. *Sil.* Caput attolere in nubes, on high. *Horat.* Molem propinquam nubibus arduis. *Ovid.* Excussis elisi nubibus ignes. *Virg.* Collectasque fugat nubes. *Plin.* Nubes globantur. — ¶ Also, figur. a cloud, h. e. a confused mass, a crowd, smoke. *Stat.* Sabæ nubes, of incense. *Virg.* Nigro glomerari pulvere nubem prospiciunt, a cloud of dust. *So.* *Liv.* Pulveris nubes. *Id.* Nubes locustarum, a great number, swarm. *Plin.* muscarum. *Virg.* volucrum. *Liv.* Nubes levium telorum, a shower. *Liv.* Peditum, equitumque nubes. — Nubes belli, the storm of war. *Justin.* Videre consurgentem in Italia nubem illam trucidis belli. *Virg.* Æneas nubem belli, dum detonet, omnem sustinet. — ¶ Also, a darkness, cloudiness, dark spot. *Plin.* Crystalla infestantur maculosa nube, cloudy appearance. And, hence, of sleep, drunkenness, &c. *Val.* *Flacc.* Iniqui nube meri. *Stat.* Discussa nube soporis. *Id.* Nubem frontis opacæ, blindness. *Horat.* Nubem obice fraudibus, conceal. — ¶ Also, gloominess, sadness, sorrow. *Stat.* Omni detectus pectore nube, sorrow, sadness. *Ovid.* Pars vitæ tristi cetera nube vacet. *Cic.* Illis reipubl. tenebris, cæcisque nubibus, et procellis, calamitous times. *Horat.* Deme supercilio nubem, frowns, sad looks. — ¶ Also, any thing unreal, a phantom. *Horat.* Nubes et inania captare. — ¶ Also, any thing thin. *Quintil.* Nubes obsoleta, a thin, transparent dress. — ¶ Nubis, m. for nubes. *Plaut.* Nubis ater. — Also, nabs. *Auson.*

NUBIFER (nubes & fero), a, um, adj. 3 bearing or bringing clouds, cloudy, νεφέωνος. *Ovid.* Nubifer Apenninus, h. e. the cloud-capped Apennine. *Id.* Dare nubiferis linea vela notis.

NUBIFUGUS (nubes & fugo), a, um, 3 adj. driving away the clouds. *Colum.*

NUBIGENA (nubes & gigno), æ, m. 3 and f. begotten of a cloud, cloud-born, νεφέλογενής. *Colum.* Nubigena Phryxus, h. e. filius Nepheles. *Stat.* amnes, torrents. *Id.* nubigenæ, h. e. the uncilia, fabled to have fallen from heaven. — Absol. Nubigenæ, the Centaurs, who were born of the cloud embraced by *Ixion*. *Virg.* Nubigenæ bimembres.

NUBILIARIUM (nubilum), ii, n. a shed or 3 covered place for keeping corn until it was threshed. *Varr.*

NUBILIS (nubo), e, adj. marriageable, ripe for marriage, ready for a husband, nubile. *Cic.* filia. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* anni.

NUBILUS (nubilum), as, n. and a. 1. to cloud, be cloudy. *Varr.* Si nubilare cœperit. And, passiv. *Cato.* Ubi nubilabit, sub tecto ponito. — ¶ Figur. *Plin.* Fulgorem carbunculi nubilantem, cloudy, mudda, dull. *TRANS.* to obscurc. *Paul.* Nol. Quam (Iucem Dei) figmenta vatium nubilant.

NUBILOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. cloudy 3 *Apul.*

NUBILUS (nubes), a, um, adj. *cloudy, obscured with clouds, overcast, lowering, νεφώδης*. Plin. Nubilum cælum. Id. Nubilus dies. Tibull. Nubilus annus. Hence, absol. Nubilum, i, n. *cloudy weather, a cloudy sky, clouds*. Plin. Ep. Venti nubilum inducunt. Sucton. Propert. nubilum distulisset. Plin. Aranei nubilum texunt. Horat. Albus ut obscuro deterget nubila cælo sæpe notus. Id. Diespiter igni corusco nubila dividens. Virg. Caput inter nubila condit. Ovid. Disjicere nubila. Id. conducere. Id. inducere et pellere. — ¶ Also, *cloudy, bearing or bringing clouds*. Ovid. Nubilus Auster. Plin. Aquilo nubilus. — ¶ Also, *dark, darksome, gloomy, shady, dusky, dun*. Ovid. Nubila Styx. Id. Antra nubila silva. — ¶ Also, *cloudy, muddy, dull*. Plin. Nubilus color margaritæ. Martial. Nubila massa. — ¶ Also, *troubled, confused, perplexed*. Plaut. Ita nubilam mentem animi habeo: ubi sum, ibi non sum. Stat. Mars nubilus ira. — ¶ Also, *gloomy, sad, melancholy*. Ovid. Nubila vultu. Martial. Frons nubila, a clouded brow. And, absol. Plin. Humani nubila animi serenat, *sadness, gloom*. — ¶ Also, *calamitous, disastrous*. Ovid. Nubila tempora. — ¶ Also, *contrary, adverse, unfavorable*. Ovid. Nubila Parca.

NUBIVAGUS (nubes & vagus), a, um, 3 adj. *wandering among the clouds*. Sil. NUBŌ (νῦβω, absol.), is, psi, and nupta sum, ptum, a, u. 3. *to cover, veil, καλύπτω*. Colum. Tellus cupiet se nubere plantis. Auct. Persev. Ven. Jubet, ut udæ virginis nubant rosæ. — ¶ Hence, as the bride was covered with a veil, *to be disposed of in marriage, be wedded, be married, marry* (of a woman), γαμίζομαι, γαμίζομαι. Ovid. Si qua volēs apte nubere, nupta pari. Cic. Virgo nupsit ei, cui Cæcilia nupta fuerat. Id. Quocumque nupta soror. Id. In familiam clarissimam nupsisses. Id. In privignorum funus nupsit. — The *supine* is often used after a verb. Plaut. Ibit nuptum, *will be married*. Nep. Des ei filiam tuam nuptum, *give him your daughter in marriage*. Terent. Nuptum virginem locavi huic adolescenti. Cæs. Propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocasse. — Hence, *Nupta, a married woman, a wife*. Ovid. Nupta pudica. Id. Jovis. — ¶ *Nubere* is sometimes humorously used of men for *uxorem ducere*. Plaut. Novus nuptus (of one who had, by mistake, married another man). Martial. Uxori nubere nolo meæ (of one under subjection or inferior to his wife). So, Id. Nupsit Callistratus, (of an unnatural connection). — But it is also used in a serious style. Tertull. Pontificem max. rursus nubere nefas est. — Also, *humorously*; Plaut. Hæc quotidie viro nubit, *h. e. lies with*. — ¶ Also, of plants. Plin. Vites populis nubunt, *they wed vines to poplars*. — ¶ *Nupta verba*, words that may only be used by a married woman, *immodest*. Plaut.

NUBS, for Nubes. Asion.

NUCALIS (nux), e, adj. of or resembling a 3 nut. Cæl. Aurd.

NUCAMENTÆ (Id.), ðrum, n. *scaly seed-vessels of various trees, as, fir-apples, &c.* Plin.

NUCERIA, æ, f. a town of Campania. Liv. Hence, Nucérinus, a, um, adj. of Nuceria. Id.

NUCETUM (nux), i, n. a place where nut-trees grow. Stat.

NUCEUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of a nut-tree. 3 Cato.

NUCIFRANGIBULUM (nux & frango), i, 3 n. a nut-cracker; a tooth. Plaut.

NUCIPERSICUM (nux & persicum), i, n. 3 a peach grafted on a nut-tree, a nut-peach. Martial.

NUCIPRNUM (nux & prunum), i, n. a plum grafted on a nut-tree. Plin.

NUCLEATUS (nucleus), a, um, adj. *deprived of the kernel or stone*. Scribon. Larg. Nucleata uva. (Others read nuculeata.)

NUCLEUS (nux), i, m. the kernel of nuts. 2 Plin. Nucleus avellanæ. Id. amygdalæ. Id. Exiles nucleos, of a fir-apple. And, hence, Id. Nucleus alii, a clove of garlic. — ¶ Also, the stone of an olive, m, peach, or other stone-fruit, πυρήν.

Plin. Nuclei olivarum. Id. Nuclei persicorum. Id. cerasorum. Id. Nucleus acini, a grape-stone. — ¶ Also, figur. the kernel, interior part of any thing. Plin. Gallie nucleus, the inside. Id. myrrhæ. — ¶ Also, the hardest, firmest part of any thing. Plin. Nucleus ferri, steel. Id. Nucleo crasso induci, the firmest part of a pavement.

NUCULA (dimin. from nux), æ, f. a little 2 nut. Plin.

NUDATIŌ (nudo), ðnis, f. a stripping naked, nakedness. Plin.

NUDE (nudus), adv. Lactant. Breviter ac 3 nude, *h. e. openly, simply*.

NUDIPEDALIA (nudipes), ium, n. γυμνοπόδια, a festival celebrated with bare feet. Tertull.

NUDIPES (nudus & pes), ðdis, adj. bare-3 foot, barefooted. Tertull.

NUDITAS (nudus), ætis, f. nakedness, nudity, γυμνότης. — Figur. poverty in writing. Quintil. Tenuitas aut nuditas.

NUDIUS (nunc & dies). Cic. Nudius tertius, it is now the third day, or three days ago, the day before yesterday. Id. Recordamini, qui dies nudius tertiusdecimus fuerit, thirteen days ago. Plaut. Nudius quintus, five days since.

NUDŌ (nudus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make naked, strip bare, uncover, γυμνός. Liv. Nudare corpus ad ictus. Cic. Hominem in foro medio nudari jubet. — ¶ Also, to lay bare, uncover, strip, spoil. Virg. Viscera nudant. Liv. Nudare gladios, to draw, unsheath. Id. Culmen tecto nudatum, unroofed. Petron. Nudare crine caput. Ovid. Nudare inesses, to thresh. Plin. Nudantur arbores foliis. Liv. Agros nudare, to carry off the corn. Id. Ventus nudaverat vada, sc. aqua. — ¶ Also, to deprive of protection, expose, leave destitute. Cæs. Neque sibi nudanda litora existimabant, *h. e. left defenceless*. Id. Jubet portas claudi, ne castra nudentur, should be exposed. Virg. Terga fuga nudant. Cic. Vis ingenii scientia juris nudata, destitute of. Sucton. Nudatos opere censorio, deprived of their rank. Horat. Quem præceps alea nudat, makes poor, strips of what he has. Ovid. Tu facis, ut spoliū me sim, nē nuder ab illis, that I am not pillaged or plundered. Cic. Spoliavit nudavitque omnia. Id. Magistratus præsidio nudare. — ¶ Also, to show, lay open, expose, discover. Virg. Crudeles aras, trætace pectora ferro nudavit, bare. Horat. Ingenium res adversæ nudare solent. Liv. Ætoli defectionem nudabant. Id. Nudare, quid vellent, disclosed their intentions.

NUDULUS (dimin. from nudus), a, um, 3 adj. naked. Adrian. ap. Spartian.

NUDŌS (unc.), a, um, adj. naked, bare, uncovered, γυμνός, ἀνεκρυμμένος. Cic. Tanquam nudus nudes legeret. Horat. Nudis pedibus. Virg. Nudus membra. Ovid. Nuda pedem, barefoot. Virg. Nudo cui vertice fulva cæsaries, his uncovered head. — It is also applied to one who has not the toga, or is otherwise not completely dressed. Virg. Nudus ara, lightly clad. Liv. Nudi sub jugum missi, *h. e. merely in their tunics*. — ¶ Also, figur. naked, simple, without ornament. Cic. Commentarii nudi, et vennsti. Plin. Ep. Verba nuda. So, Ovid. Nudos incomperta capillos, undorned. — ¶ Also, bare, without covering. Virg. Silice in nuda, *h. e. the bare flint*. Ovid. Sedit humo nuda, on the bare ground. Senec. Nudum nemus, leafless. Id. Nuda vada, dry. Virg. Nudus ensis, a drawn sword. — ¶ Also, stripped of, spoiled, bereaved, deprived, destitute, without. Horat. Nudus agris, nudus nummis. Id. Navis latus nudum remigio. Sollust. Loca nuda gignentium. Ovid. Nudus Arboris Othrys. Cic. Urbs nuda præsidio. Id. Messana ab his rebus nuda. Id. Nudus propinquus. Id. Respublica nuda magistratibus. Id. Domum reddiderit nudam. — ¶ Also, poor, helpless, forlorn. Cic. Quem tu semper nudum esse voluisti. Juvenal. Facunda, et nuda senectus. — ¶ Also, bare, mere, sole, only. Ovid. Ut mala nulla feram, nisi nudam Cæsaris iram, nothing but the displeasure. Martial. Nudus aper, sed et hic minimus. Cic. Nuda

ista si ponas, judicari, qualia sint, non facile possunt. Petron. Cum adhuc nuda virtus placeret. Horat. Nuda veritas. Planc. in Cic. Ep. Si nudus huc se conferet, alone, without guards. — ¶ Quintil. Nudus sudor, *h. e. from naked persons*.

NUGACITAS (nugax), ætis, f. fondness for 3 trifles. Augustin.

NUGÆ (unc.), ærum, f. verses sung by women hired to lament at funerals, φλόαρος; λήρος. Plaut. Hæc sunt non nugæ; non enim mortualia. — ¶ Also, silly verses, trifles, stuff, trumpery, nonsense. Thus, Catull. and Martial. call their poems nugæ. Cic. Tantis delectatum esse nugis. Horat. Nescio quid meditans nugarum. Terent. Magnas nugæ dicere. Plaut. Affer nugas. Id. Maximas nugæ agis, you are playing the fool with a vengeance! Id. Quo illiut sequar? nugas, *psst! nonsense!* — ¶ Also, trifling persons; triflers. Cic.

NUGALIS (nugæ), e, adj. trifling, silly, 3 vain, frivolous, φλοαρώδης. Gell.

NUGAMENTA (nugor), ðrum, n. trifles. 3 Apul.

NUGATOR (Id.), ðris, m. a trifler, silly or insignificant fellow, impertinent whiffler, simpleton, φλόαρος. Cic. Tu ipse, nugator, foolish man. Pers. Cessas, nugator? idler, sluggard. Plaut. Væ tibi, nugator, lying rogue.

NUGATORIÆ (nugatorius), adv. frivolous-2 ly, triflingly. Auct. ad Herenn.

NUGATORIS (nugator), a, um, adj. trifling, frivolous, vain, idle, silly, impertinent, futile, insignificant, nugatory, φλοαρώδης. Cic. Illud valde leve est, ac nugatorium. Plaut. Nugatorie artes, *h. e. lies, cheats, impostures*.

NUGATRIX (Id.), icis, f. trifling, frivolous. 3 Prudent.

NUGAX (nugor), æcis, adj. trifling, frivolous, insignificant, impertinent, φλόαρος. Cæl. in Cic. Ep. Qui tam nugax esset.

NUGIGERULUS (nugæ & gerulus), a, um, 3 adj. bearing or bringing trifles. Plaut.

NUGIPOLYLŌQUINES (nugæ, πολὺ, & 3 loquor), a tottler, a word coined by Plaut.

NUGŌ, ðnis, m. the same as Nugator. 3 Apul.

NUGŌR (nugæ), æris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to trifle, talk or act foolishly, play the fool, joke, jest, φλοαπέω. Cic. Democritus nugatur. Horat. Ut primum nugari Græcia cepit. — ¶ Also, to cheat, trick, cajole, banter. Plaut. Nugatur sciens. Id. Non mihi nugari potes.

NULLATENŌS, adv. sc. parte, in no wise, 3 by no means, μηδαμῶς. Martian. Capell.

NULLIBI (nullus & ibi), adv. in no place, 3 no where, μηδαμῶς. Vitruv.

NULLIFICAMEN, ðnis, n. and NULLIFICATIŌ (nullifico), ðnis, f. a despising, contempt. Tertull.

NULLIFICŌ (nullus & facio), as, a. 1. to 3 despise. Tertull.

NULLUS (ne & ullus), a, um, adj. not any, none, no, nobody, no one, οὐδείς. Cic. Nullum bellum civile fuit. Id. Elephantu belluarum nulla prudentior. Plin. Olera nulli animalium obnoxia. Id. Nullum omnium præstantius. Cic. Ei de virtutibus nulla desit. Id. Nullo pacto. Id. Nullo modo. Plaut. Nulla fide esse, with no faith; not to be trusted. Plin. Ep. Homo nulli litteris, illiterate. Cic. Homo nullo numero, of no account or esteem. — Followed by nec — nec (neque — neque), without destroying the negation. Liv. Nulla unquam respublica nec major, nec sanctor fuit. — ¶ Nullus dum, none as yet; none hitherto. Liv. Alpes nulla dum via superatas — ¶ Nulli rei esse, of no account or value, worthless, useless, good for nothing. Gell. Nequam hominem dixerunt, nulli rei neque frugis bone. Id. Musican eam esse nulli rei. — ¶ Also, for nemo. Sollust. Beneficia ab nullo repetere. Cic. Huic autem qui studeant, suat nulli. Nep. Nulli fides ejus defuit. Terent. Talei nulla pareret filium. — ¶ Nulli duo, not even two, no two persons. Plin. Nullas duas indiscretas effigies existere. Id. Ita fit, ut nulli duo concinant. — ¶ Nullus alter, nullus unus, no one else, none else, no one. Plaut. Sceleretrem nullum illuxere alterum. Cic. Nulla re

una, no one thing. — ¶ Nullum, absol. nothing, nought. *Horat.* Præter laudem nullius avari. *Justin.* Nullo magis, quam silentio, solemnity. *Quintil.* Nullo magis gaudet. *Lucan.* Nullis obstantibus. — ¶ Also, Nullo, no where. *Liv.* Nullo verius, quam ubi ea cogentur, hostium castra esse. — ¶ Nullus non, every, all. *Sæton.* Nullos non honores cepit. — ¶ Non nullus, some, some one. (See *Nonnullus*.) — ¶ Also, of no account, or effect; of no moment, value or esteem, frivolous, vain, slight, trifling, futile, insignificant. *Cic.* Sed vides nullum esse rempubl., nullum Senatium. *Id.* Nullum id argumentum est. *Id.* Vir ille summus, nullus imperator fuit. *Liv.* Patre nullo, obscure. — ¶ Also, for non. *Terent.* Tametsi nullus moneas, without your suggesting it to me. *Cic.* Philottinus non modo nullus venit, sed, &c. *Id.* Sextus ab armis nullus discedit. *Terent.* Si non queret, nullus dixeris, h. e. ne. *Id.* Ac nullus quidem, no indeed. — ¶ Also, Nullum esse, to be no more, perish. *Cic.* Nolite arbitrari me nullum fore. *Id.* De mortuis loquor, qui nulli sunt, do not exist. Hence, for mortuus. *Plin.* — And in comic writers, Nullus sum, I am ruined, undone, lost; 'tis all over with me. *Terent.* Credo, ipsum ad me exire: nulla sum. *Plaut.* Si id factum est, ecce me nullum senem. *So, Liv.* Nullus repente fui, became powerless. — ¶ Tam nullus, so insignificant. *Plin.* In his tam nullis (insects) quæ ratio! quanta vis! — ¶ Nulli, and nulla, for nullius, and nulli, are old forms, found in *Terent.* and *Lucret.* — ¶ Nullo with a substant. in the abl. may often be rendered in English, without. *Cæs.* Nullo periculo, without danger.

NUM (μὴν), adv. generally used in interrogations to which a negative answer is expected. *Cic.* Num igitur tot ducum naufragium sustulit artem gubernandi? what then? has then? *Terent.* Num cogitat, quid dicat? *Cic.* Num expectatis, dum testimonium dicat? what? are you waiting, &c.? are you then waiting? *Horat.* Num furis, an prudens ludis me? are you mad? *Virg.* Num lacrymas victus dedit? — ¶ It is joined with *nana*, and *no*. *Terent.* Numnam hic relictus? *Cic.* Deum ipsum numne vidisti? — ¶ With quis, quæ, quod. (See *Numquid*.) — ¶ It is also, with the subjunct. in indirect questions, or implying doubt, whether, whether or no. *Cic.* Quæro, num aliter evenirent. *Nep.* Ut si renuntiaret, num eodem modo undique obsideretur.

NŮMA PŮMPILIŮS, m. the second king of Rome. *Liv.*

NŮMANTIA, æ, f. Νουμαντία, a town in Spain, besieged and destroyed by Scipio Africanus, the Younger. — Whence, NŮmantinus, a, um, adj. of NŮmantia, NŮmantine. *Cic.* Bellum Numantinum. Also, a surname of Scipio. *Juvenal.* Si luditur alea pernox ante Numantinos.

NUMELLA (unc.), æ, f. a wooden engine, 3 in which the neck or feet of offenders were put. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, a shackle for cattle, to hinder them from moving while they were milked. *Colum.* (who also uses *numelli*, m. for *numella*.)

NUMELLUS, i, m. See *Numella*.

NŮMEN (nuo), inis, n. a nod, νεύμα. *Lucret.* Terrificas caputū quatientes numine cristas, with a violent action of their heads. — ¶ Also, an inclination, tendency towards a place. *Lucret.* In quem locum diverso numine tendunt. — ¶ Hence, figur. will, command, because it is indicated by a nod. *Lucret.* Cetera pars animæ ad numen mentis movetur. *Virg.* Meo sine numine. — ¶ Particularly, the divine will, the will or power of the gods: the will of heaven, Σείων, Σείων. *Cic.* Deo, ejus numini parent omnia. *Nep.* Deorum numen facere secum. *Id.* Nihil sine deorum numine agi. — Hence, also, of human power, authority, influence, might, force. *Ovid.* Cæsareum numen. *Cic.* Magnū numen Senatus. *Id.* Numen vestrum, h. e. of the people. — Also, divinity, divine majesty. *Virg.* Numina sancta precamur Palladis. *Horat.* Per Dianæ æon movenda numina. *Virg.* Multo

numine suspensus, awed by the divine presence. — Also, a deity, divinity, god. *Virg.* Numina læva. *Ovid.* Numina montis adorant. — Also, of the manes of a friend. *Quintil.* Juro per illos manes, numina mei doloris.

NŮMERABILIŮS (numero), e, thot may be 3 numbered or counted. *Ovid.* Per quas numerabilis alte calculus omnis erat. — ¶ Also, easily numbered, few, small. *Horat.* Populus numerabilis.

NŮMERARIŮS (numerus), ii, m. an accountant, reckoner, copulist, arithmetician, ἀριθμητής. *Augustin.* — ¶ Also, a keeper of accounts. *Ammian.*

NŮMERATIŮ (numero), ōnis, f. a counting 2 out, paying, ἀριθμαίς. *Senec.* Ab isto fiet numeratio, h. e. numeratio pecuniæ.

NŮMERATŮR (Id.), ōris, m. a counter, 3 numberer. *Augustin.*

NŮMERIŮS, ii, m. a Roman prænomen. *Cic.* Numerius Fabius Pictor.

NŮMERŮ (numerus), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to count, number, reckon, ἀριθμέω. *Cic.* Ea, si ex reis numerus, innumerabilia sunt. *Sueton.* Aureos voce digitisque numerare. *Ovid.* Numerare per digitos, to count on the fingers. *Virg.* Pecus numerare. *Liv.* Originem libertatis inde numerare. *Juvenal.* Numerare pertine chordas, to strike, play on. *Id.* Tum licet a Pico numeres genus, h. e. deducas. *Ovid.* Multos numerabis amicos, you will number, possess. — When a senator wished to defeat a measure, he called to the consilium numerum senatum, equivalent, in our parliamentary language, to demanding a call of the house, in order to determine if a quorum is present. Hence, *Col.* ad *Cic.* Sed cum posset rem impedire, si, ut numerarentur, postulare, tacuit. *Cic.* Consule, aut numerum. — ¶ Also, to account, reckon, esteem, consider. *Cic.* Sulpiciū accusatorem suū numerabat, looked upon in the light of. *Id.* Is prope alter Timarchides numeretur. *Id.* Beneficii loco numerare aliquid. *Id.* Mors in beneficii parte numeretur. (*Al. leg. parten.*) *Id.* Voluptatem nullo loco numerat, holds in no esteem; values not. *Sallust.* Ut et facta in gloria numeret. *Cic.* Ipse honestissimus inter suos numerabatur. *Tacit.* Virtutem inter certa numerare. — ¶ Also, to count out, pay. *Cic.* Alicui pecuniam. *Id.* stipendium militibus. Hence, Numeratus, paid down in ready money. *Cic.* Numerata pecunia. *Id.* Dos numerata, paid in cash. *So, absol.* *Id.* Numeratum, si cuperem, non haberem. *So, Id.* Numerato (solvere) malim, quam æstimatione, and *Plin.* Relinquere in numerato, in cash. And, figur. *Quintil.* In numerato habere ingenium, to have in readiness. — ¶ Also, recite, adduce. *Cic.* Si velim numerare, &c. *Sil.* Ante omnes bello numerandis Amilcar.

NŮMERŮ (Id.), adv. too soon, full soon. *Plaut.* Numero hoc advenis ad prandium. *Id.* Cur numero estis mortui? — ¶ Also, soon, quickly, presently. *Varr.*

NŮMERŮSŮS (numerosus), adv. copiously, plentifully, numerously. *Colum.* Numerosius onerare. *Plin.* Nec aliud numerosius dividitur. *Tertull.* Numerose loqui, in the plural number. — ¶ Also, melodiously, harmoniously, musically. *Cic.* Numerose sonantes. — ¶ Also, in oratorical numbers, with graceful cadences or periods. *Cic.* Sententia cadit numero. *Id.* Raro in veris causis numero dicendum est. *Gell.* Numerosius. *Quintil.* Sententias versare quam numerosissime.

NŮMERŮSITAS (Id.), atis, f. multitude, a 3 great number. *Macrob.*

NŮMERŮSŮS (numerus), a, um, adj. numerous, copious, manifold, various, πολυπληθής. *Tacit.* Civitas numerosissima provinciæ totius, the most populous. *Plin.* Animalia numerosa fecunda partu. *Id.* Numerosissima florum varietas, a very great. *Plin.* Ep. Numerosa domus, h. e. familia. *Id.* Gymnasium numerosius, more fully provided with apartments, more complete. *Colum.* Hortus numerosus, containing many beds. *Plin.* Pictor numerosior, more prolific; who paints much. *Id.* Tabula numerosa, in which several persons are represented. *Quintil.*

Numerosum opus, h. e. multiplex, varium. — ¶ Also, beating or moving to time, rhythmical, tuneful, harmonious, melodious, musical. *Ovid.* Numerosaque brachia ducit. *Id.* Numerosos ponere gressus. *Cic.* Numerosa oratio, flowing smoothly, with rounded or measured periods, with graceful cadences.

NŮMERŮS (unc.), i, m. number, as the measure of quantity, ἀριθμός. *Cic.* Numerum piratarum habere, to know how many there were. *Nep.* Exercitus numerus duodecim millium fuit. *Liv.* Cæsorum numerum subtiliter exsequi, to reckon. *So, Cæs.* inire. *Plaut.* capere. *Catull.* subducere. *Virg.* Numero aliquid comprehendere. *Cic.* Hæc tibi laudatio procedat in numerum, h. e. be reckoned, included in the reckoning. *Virg.* Est numerus, is it possible to number. *Cic.* Tria numero. *Sallust.* Numero quadraginta, to the number of forty; forty in the whole. *Cic.* Ad numerum, to the full number, completely. *So, Cæs.* Obsides ad numerum miserunt. *Horat.* Nos numerus sumus, mere number, scarcely serve to count. *Ovid.* Numeros jactabit eburnos, dice (because they are marked with numbers). — ¶ Also, a number, h. e. of persons, or things. *Cic.* Maximus numerus piratarum. *Id.* Navis habet suū numerum, its complement of men, or, its proper cargo. *Id.* Refferre in deorum numero. And, *Sæton.* In deorum numerum, among the gods. *Id.* Numero sapientum haberi, to be reckoned one of the wise men, or, a wise man. *Cæs.* Ducere in numero hostium, to account as enemies. *Cic.* Qui est eo (for eorum) numero, qui habiti sunt. *Id.* Ascribe me talem (h. e. tallum) in numerum. — ¶ Also, rank, dignity, estimation. *Cæs.* In aliquo numero et honore esse. *Cic.* Nullo in oratorum numero, of no repute as an orator. *Id.* Obtinere aliquem numerum. *Id.* Aliquem numero aliquo putare, to esteem, value. Hence, Numero, or, In numero, in the character of, instead of, for, as. *Cæs.* Missis, legatorum numero, centurionibus, as ambassadors. *Cic.* Parentis numero esse. — ¶ Also, a great number, great quantity, crowd, multitude, plenty. *Cic.* Hominum numerus. *Nepos.* copiarum. *Cic.* Maximus numerus vini. *Id.* frumenti. *Lucret.* Nec fuit in numero, sc. hominum, ever existed. — Particularly, of military bands. *Vellei.* Fugitivos in numerum exercitus sui recipiens, into the ranks. *Plin.* Ep. Nondum distributi in numeros erant, incorporated in the ranks. *Tacit.* Sparsi per provinciam numeri, h. e. cohorts. *Pandect.* In numeris esse, to be enlisted or enrolled. — ¶ Also, a part of a whole, a member. *Ovid.* Animalia trunca suis numeris. *Cic.* Illud officium, quod rectum appellant, omnes numeros habet, is complete, perfect. *Id.* Omnes numeros virtutis continet. *Id.* Elegans omni numero poema, in every part or particular; throughout. *Id.* Mundus expletus omnibus suis numeris et partibus. *So, Plin.* Ep. Numeris omnibus absolutus. — Numeri is used particularly for similar parts of any whole. — Thus, of a month. *Plin.* Triginta implebit numeros, days. — And, also, in music, musical measure, time, harmony, numbers, rhythm. *Quintil.* Numeris et modis inest quedam tacita vis. *Cic.* In musicis numeri, et voces, et modi. *Ovid.* Flebilibus numeris. — And, of regular, measured motions, as in dancing, &c. *Lucret.* In numerum exsultant, in time. *So, Virg.* Brachia tollunt in numerum. — Also, Motions used in the exercises of the palestra. *Quintil.* Palearistici numeros discentibus tradunt. *Juvenal.* Omnes inplet numeros, observes all the rules. — And, in poetry, numbers, feet; and hence, lays, verses, metre, poetry. *Cic.* Nam cum sint numeri plures, &c., and Sing. *Id.* Proce-rior quidam numerus, a foot. *Ovid.* Nectere verba numeris, to write verses, compose poetry. *Pers.* Carmina molli numero fluunt. *Virg.* Numeros memini, si verba tenerem, I recollect the measure. — Also, in prose, measured ca-

dences, rhythm, harmony. *Cic.* In solutis etiam verbis inesse numeros. — *¶* Also, Numerus, or, numeri, a rule. *Ovid.* Ad numeros quidque suos exigere. *Cic.* Histrio si paulum se movit extra numerum. *Virg.* In numerum, regularly. So, *Id.* Numero. — *¶* Also, a duty, of *ficc.* *Auct. Consol. ad Liv.* Numeros principis implere. — *¶* See *Numero*.

NOMICUS, and **NOMICUS**, i, m, a small river of Latium, now *Nemi*. *Virg.*

NUMIDA (nomas), a, m, a nomad, *νομῆς*. *Vitruv.* Arabia Numidarum. — *¶* Also, a Numidian, inhabitant of Numidia. *Virg.* Infreni Numidæ. — *¶* Also, adj. Numidian. *Ovid.* Numidæ dentis opus, ivory. *Liv.* jaculatores.

NUMIDIA, æ, f, a region of Africa, between Mauritania and the Carthaginian territory. *Plin.* — *¶* Hence, Numidiānus, and Numidicus, a, um, adj. Numidian. *Plin.* Numidiana pira. *Lin.* Equi Numidici. *Plin.* Numidicæ aves. And, absol. *Martial.* Numidica, Guinen-hens. — *¶* Numidicus was also a surname given to Q. Cæcil. Metellus, on account of his victories over the Numidians.

NUMISMA, and **NUMISMA** (νόμισμα), 3atis, n, a coin, piece of money. *Horat.* Afterwards it seems to have denoted old (and commonly foreign) coin, which was used more as an article of traffic than as money. *Pandect.* — *¶* Also, the impression or image upon a coin.

NUMITOR, òris, m, *Namitor*, king of Alba, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus. *Liv.*

NUMMARIUS, or **NUMMARIUS** (nummus or numus), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to money, χρηματικός. *Cic.* In summa difficultate esse nummaria, to be straitened for want of money. So, *Id.* Difficultas rei nummarie. *Id.* Res nummaria, the coin, currency of the state. *Id.* Nummaria theca, a chest, coffer. *Pandect.* Nummaria pœna, a fine. — *¶* Also, corrupted, or bribed with money, venal, mercenary. *Cic.* Exagitare nummarios iudices. *Id.* Iudicium nummarium. *Id.* interpres.

NUMMATIUS, or **NUMMATIUS** (Id.), ònis, f, abundance of money. *Cic.* (Others read *nundantione*.)

NUMMATUS, or **NUMMATUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. abounding in money, moneyed, rich, opulent, πολυχρήματος. *Cic.* Adolescens nummatus. *Apul.* Nummator revertor.

NUMMORUM EXPALPONES (nummus & expalpor), a flatterer for money; a fictitious name. *Plaut.*

NUMMOSUS, or **NUMOSUS** (nummus), a, 3um, adj. abounding with money, wealthy. *Nigid.*

NUMMULARIOLUS (dimin. from nummularius), i, m, a paltry money-changer. *Senec.*

NUMMULARIUS, or **NUMMULARIUS** (nummulus), ii, m, a money-changer, κολλήβουτος, τραπεζίτης. *Sæton.*

NUMMULUS, or **NUMULUS** (dimin. from nummus), i, m, a small coin, νομισμάτιον. *Cic.* Nummulis acceptis, jus ac fas omne delere, for a paltry sum. *Id.* Nummolorum aliquid.

NUMMUS, and **NUMOS** (unc.), i, m, a piece of money, coin; money, νόμισμα. *Cic.* Jactabatur nummus, h. e. the value of coins was often changed. *Id.* Adulterinos nummos pro bonis accipere, bad money. *Id.* Habere in nummis, h. e. in ready cash. *Id.* Debebat? immo in suis nummis versari, had ready money. So, *Id.* Non modo in ære alieno nullo, sed in suis nummis multis est. *Plin.* Ep. Si non nummo, sed partibus locem, for a rent to be paid not in money, but in kind. — *¶* Hence, Nummus sestertius, and, absol. Nummus, a sesterce, a small silver coin. *Cic.* Nummo sestertio. *Id.* Quinque millia nummum, for nummorum, h. e. sesterties. Hence, *Id.* Ad nummum venit, to a farthing, a cent, exactly. So, *Id.* Nummo sestertio addici, at a very low price, for a trifle. *Senec.* Quæ maxima inter vos habentur, sestertio nummo æstimanda sunt. — It was the custom among the Romans for a person who received a present, to return the giver a sesterce by way of acknowledgment. Hence, *Sæton.* Amplissima prædia ei nummo addidit, h. e. presented her with.

So, *Horat.* Nummo te addicere, that you will give it. — *¶* Nummus is also used by the comic writers for nummus aureus, a gold coin of the value of one hundred sesterties. *Plaut.* — *¶* The gen. plur. nummum, for nummorum, is always used when joined with sestertium. And generally so, when joined with a numeral.

NUMNAM. See *Num.*

NUMQUAM, **NUMQUIS**, &c. } See *Nunquam*, &c.

NUNC (for novimque, from novus), adv. now, at present, at this present time, νῦν. *Cic.* Erat tunc excusatio, nunc nulla est, at present there is none. *Terent.* Nunc primum audio. *Id.* Nunc jam illico hic consiste, this instant, quickly. So, *Id.* I intro nunc jam, immediately. *Id.* Nunc demum venis? are you here then at last? *Sæton.* Nunc adhuc Drusinae vocantur, still to this day, &c. *Cic.* Nunc deinceps consideremus. *Id.* Nunc denique est perfectum. — *¶* Nunc ipsum, nt this very time. *Cic.* Quin nunc ipsum non dubitabo rem tantam abjicere. *Id.* Nunc ipsum ea lego. — *¶* For nunc ne, we find nuncine. *Terent.* Hem, nuncine demum? — *¶* It is also joined with verbs in a past or future tense, signifying, nt about this time, nt the time we are speaking of. *Cic.* Nunc reus erat. *Horat.* Nunc tempus erat. *Terent.* Nunc nuper dedit, lately. *Catull.* Quis nunc te adibit? — *¶* Nunc — nunc, now — now, sometimes — sometimes. *Virg.* Nunc hos, nunc illos aditus. *Ovid.* Nunc huc, nunc illic, now this way, now that; first this way, and then that. *Liv.* Nunc fraudem, nunc negligentiam consilium accusabant. *Justin.* Nunc flammæ, nunc fumum eructat, one while flames, another while smoke. — Sometimes one nunc is omitted. *Virg.* Pariterque sinistros, nunc dextros solvere sinus. — We also find, Nunc — innox. *Vellei.* Plancus nunc adjutor Bruti: mox ejusdem proditor, at one time, &c. the next moment, &c. — *¶* Nunc homines, for qui nunc sunt homines. *Plaut.* Nunc hominum mores vides, of the present day. — *¶* Ut nunc est, as things are, as matters stand. *Cic.* Quæ causæ, ut nunc est, mansuræ videntur. — *¶* Also, as a particle of transition, now, then, therefore. *Propert.* Nunc quoniam ista tibi placuit sententia, cedam.

NUNCINE. See *Nunc.*

NUNCIO, &c. See *Nuntio*.

NUNCUBI (num & alicubi), adv. whether 3 any where? *Terent.* Nuncubi meam benignitatem sensi in te claudier? did you ever find?

NUNCUPATIM (nuncupo), adv. by name. 3 *Sidon.*

NUNCUPATIUS (Id.), ònis, f, a naming, calling, appellation, name, ἐκφώνησις. *Apul.* Virtutis nuncupatione complectitur. *Id.* Nomen dei regum nuncupatione prædicari, h. e. appellando eum regem. — *¶* Also, a naming in a will as an heir. *Sæton.* Post nuncupationem vivere. — *¶* Also, a dedication of a book. *Plin.* Patrocinia ademi nuncupatione. — *¶* Also, a pronouncing, declaration. *Liv.* Votorum nuncupatio, the offering of vows by the new consuls. Under the emperors, the same phrase signifies, public prayers for the prince. *Tacit.* Votorum nuncupationibus non adesse. *Val. Max.* Pontifex inter nuncupationem solemnium verborum postem tenens, &c. while he pronounced certain words in a solemn manner.

NUNCUPATOR (Id.), òris, m, a namer. 3 *Apul.*

NUNCUPUS (perhaps for nomine capio), as, avi, atum, a, i, to name, call, express, ὀνομάζω, προγαγεῖν. *Cic.* Nomine dei aliquid nuncupare. *Sæton.* Sextilem mensi e suo cognomine nuncupavit. *Ovid.* Quem turba Quirini nuncupat Indigetem. *Cic.* Ea, quæ essent lingua nuncupata, mentioned. *Justin.* Nuncupare aliquam reginam, to declare, proclaim. *Liv.* Nec irritam vocem esse, quæ latus eo spolia posteros nuncupavit, pronounced, declared. *Plin.* Maria ejus nuncupavimus, h. e. mentioned by name, enumerated. *Id.* Titulos omnes nuncu-

pari. — Nuncupare vota, to pronounce, offer vows in a public, solemn manner. *Cic.* Vota ea, quæ nunquam solveret, nuncupavit. — Nuncupare heredem, to appoint by word of mouth, name in the presence of witnesses. *Justin.* Voce nuncupare heredem. *Sæton.* Nuncupare aliquem inter heredes. Absol. *Plin.* Pænæg. Nec quia offendit alius, nuncuparis, are you named as an heir. So, *Plin.* Ep. Nuncupatum testamentum, a nuncupative will, pronounced by the testator before witnesses. — *¶* Also, to consecrate, dedicate. *Apul.*

NUNCUSQUE, or **NUNC USQUE**, adv. 3 even to this time. *Ammian.*

NUNDINA (novem & dies), æ, f, a goddess of the Romans, who presided over the purification of infants, on the ninth day after their birth. *Macrob.*

NUNDINÆ (for novendinæ, novem & dies), arum, f, a fair, mart, or market held at Rome every ninth day, πανηγυρίς, παντοπωλεῖον, ἀγοραί. *Cic.* Die nundinarum. — *¶* Also, any fair or market. *Cic.* Capuam nundinas rusticorum esse voluerunt. — *¶* Also, trade, traffic. *Cic.* Reipubl. nundinæ erant. *Id.* Flagitiosissimæ nundinæ. — *¶* Also, in the sing. *Sidon.* In nundinam mitti. — *¶* Also, Nundinum, sc. tempus, i, n, the time between two nundinæ. *Varr.* — Also, the market-time itself. *Varr.* — Hence, Trinum nundinum (or trinundinum), a time of three nundinæ, h. e. seventeen days, reckoned thus; A b c d e f g B a b c d e f g C (where A B C are the three nundinæ or market-days): no bill (lex) was to be acted upon, till it had been posted up three nundinæ. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

NUNDINALIS (nundinæ), c, adj. of a 3 market-day, nundinal. *Plaut.* Cocus ille nundinalis est, an ignorant cook hired only on market-days.

NUNDINARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of a 2 market or fair, nundinary. *Plin.* Nundinarium forum, market-place. *Id.* Oppidum nundinarium, a market-town.

NUNDINATIUS (nundinator), ònis, f, a buying and selling, trafficking, ἀγοραῖα. *Cic.* Fuit nundinatio aliqua, ne causam diceret. *Id.* Nundinatio juris et fortunæ, sale of justice. — *¶* Also, the market price. *Cod. Theod.*

NUNDINATIUS, or **-CIUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. exposed for sale. *Tertall.* Capita nundinatio, h. e. exposed to view, as though set up for sale.

NUNDINATOR (Id.), òris, m, n market-3 man, buyer or seller, trafficker. *Quintil.*

NUNDINUS, as, a, i, the same as Nundinator. *Jal. Firmic.* Nundinus pudor.

NUNDINOR (nundinæ), aris, atus sum, dep. i, to buy or sell, traffic in, καταλεῖν. *Cic.* Pueri senatorium nomen nundinati sunt. *Id.* Jus nundinari. *Id.* Totum imperium Populi R. nundinabantur. And, absol. *Sæton.* Constat, nundinari solitum, to sell justice. *Apul.* Judices sententias suas pretio nundinantur. — *¶* Also, to assemble, as at a fair; to come together in great numbers. *Cic.* Ad focum angues nundinari solent.

NUNDINUM. See *Nundina*.

NUNQUAM, and **NUMQUAM** (ne & unquam), adv. at no time, never, οὐδέποτε. *Terent.* Nunquam faciam. — It may be followed by nec — nec (neque — neque), without destroying the negation. *Cic.* Quæ nunquam neque fecisset, neque passus esset. — *¶* Nunquam non, always. *Cic.* Nunquam non est inceptum. — *¶* Non nunquam, sometimes. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, not. *Terent.* and *Cic.*

NUNQUANDŌ, and **NUMQUANDŌ** (num & quando), adv. whether at any time. *Cic.*

NUNQUID, and **NUMQUID** (nunquis), adv. whether, ἤρα μή. *Cic.* Nunquid dnas habetis patrias? have you then? *Terent.* Quid illud, Gnatho, numquid dixi tibi? have I ever told it you? *Id.* Numquid meministi? do you recollect it? *Quintil.* Nunquid non? why not? *Plaut.* Numquid redeat, incertum hodie, whether he will return or not. — *¶* See *Nunquis*.

NUNQUIS, and **NUMQUIS**, or **NUMQUIS** (num & quis), pron. quæ, quod and quid, whether any one or any, &c. is there any, &c.? μή τις. *Cic.* Nunquis

vestrum ad facinus accommodatus est? *Id.* Num qui tumultus? num quid, nisi quiete? *Plaut.* Nunqui nummi excederunt tibi? *have you dropped any money?* *Cic.* Qui querat fundus nuni quis in Pompeiano venalis sit. *Id.* Quæstio est, num quod officium aliud alio majus sit, *whether any one duty.*

— *¶* Nunquid vis? *a form of expression on taking leave.* *Terent.* Rogo, nunquid velis. Recte, inquit. Ab eo, *if he has any farther commands, h. c. I take leave of him.* So, *Plaut.* Nunquid me vis. And without the verb, *Id.* Nunquid me? — *¶* Nam is sometimes added to give force to the expression. *Cic.* Nunquidnam novi? *Terent.* Nunquidnam hic, quod nolis, vides?

NŪNTIĀ, and NŪNCIĀ (nunciūs), *æ, f. a female messenger, harbinger, she that brings word or tidings.* *Virg.* Nuncia veri. *Cic.* Historia nuntia vetustatis.

NŪNTIATŪS, and NŪNCIATŪS (nuntio), *ōnis, f. an announcing, declaring, ἐξ-αγγέλια.* *Cic.* Nos nuntiationem solum habemus: consules etiam inspectionem, *h. c. the right of declaring the auspices.* — *¶* Also, *a prohibiting.* *Pandect.*

Novi operis nuntiatione.
NŪNTIATOR, and NŪNCIATOR (*Id.*), *3 ōnis, m. a reporter, relater, declarer.* *Pandect.* — *¶* Also, *he who forbids, prohibits.* *Pandect.*

NŪNTIATRIX (nuntiator), *icis, f. she that announces.* *Cassiod.* Ciconia redeuntis anni nuntiatrice, *the harbinger.*

NŪNTIŌ, and NŪNCIŌ (nuntius), *as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to announce, bring news, bear tidings, tell, report, declare, relate, inform, make known, advise, warn, ἀγγέλλω.* *Cæs.* Venerunt, qui nuntiant, prope omnes naves afflictas esse. *Id.* Mittit, qui nuntiarent, ne hostes proelio lacerarent. *Nepos.* Misit ad regem, ut ei nuntiare adversarios in fuga esse.

Terent. Illa si jam laverit, mihi nuntia, bring word back. *Cic.* Tibi hoc nuntiare. *Terent.* Bene nuntias, you tell me good news. *Cic.* Si ne sensus quidem vera nuntiant, declare the truth. *Tacit.* Ergo nuntiat patri abicere spem. — *Id.* Adesse equites nuntiabantur. *Liv.*

Nuntiato, *news having been brought.* *Cic.* Misit ad me, qui salutem nuntia-ret, to bring his compliments. — *Pass. impers.* Cæs. Ut simul adesse, et venire nuntiaretur, word was brought. — *¶* Also, to intimate, enjoin, command. *Tacit.* Nuntiare regibus, ne armis disceptarent. *Id.* Jubet nuntiarī miserā, postero die addeset. — *¶* Also, to forbid, prohibit. *Pandect.*

NŪNTIUM, and NŪNCIUM (nuntius), *ii, m. news, tidings, advice; a message.* *Varr.* De cælo nuntium crit. *Catull.* Nova nuntia referens. — *¶* Also, *a messenger, bearer of news, in which sense some consider it as an adj.* *Lucr.* Simulacra divine nuntia formæ. *Ovid.* Habes anhi nuntia verba mei. *Tacit.* Prodigia, imminetium malorum nuntia. — So, also, in the fem. *Ovid.* Nuntia littera venit.

NŪNTIUS, *a, um.* See *Nuntium.*

NŪNTIUS, and NŪNCIUS (novus & cio), *ii, m. news, tidings, intelligence, advice; a message, ἀγγελία, ἀγγελία.* *Cic.* Acerbum nuntium perferre. *Id.* Nuntii nobis tristes venerunt. *Id.* Exoptatum nuntium alicui asserre. *Id.* Optatissimum nuntium accipere. *Terent.* apportare alicui. *Liv.* ferre ad aliquem. *Cic.* Malum nuntium audire. — *¶* Also, *a command, order, injunction.* *Nepos.* Hoc nuntio venit Athenas, in obediencia to this order. *Cic.* Nisi legatorum nuntio paruisset. — *¶* Also, *a messenger, bearer of tidings, harbinger, ἀγγελος.* *Cic.* Audimus rumore nuntio. *Virg.* Nuntius ibis Pelidæ genitori. *Cæs.* Litteras et nuntios mittere ad aliquem. *Id.* dimittere in omnes partes, to dispatch messengers into all quarters. *Cic.* Facere aliquem certiorum per nuntium.

— *¶* Nuntium remittere, in reference to a contract, signifies to renounce, particularly of a marriage-contract. *Plaut.* Remittam nuntium affini meo, I will release him from the marriage-contract, break off the match. And, of marriage itself. *Cic.* Nuntium uxori remittere, to

obtain a divorce from her. So, *Id.* Etsi mulier nuntium remisit, to separate herself from her husband. Hence, figur. *Id.* Nuntium remittere virtuti, to abandon. — *¶* We also find *nuntius* applied to a female. *Valer. Flacc.* Illic dea: nuntiam non hic tibi nuntius essim.

NŪPER (for noviper, from novus), *adv. not long ago, not long since, lately, of late, recently, νεωστί, πρόσθιν, ἄρτι.* *Cic.* De quo sum nuper tecum locutus. *Id.* Exordiri ab eo, quod ille nuperime dixit. *Id.* Nuper Romæ fuit. *Id.* Nuper, cum postulare, &c. *Terent.* Nunc nuper. *Horat.* Vixi puellis nuper idoneus, formerly, hitherto. — Also, as an adj. *Terent.* Hæc inter nos nuper notitia est, for nupera. — It is also used of a longer period of time. *Cic.* Ea, quæ nuper, id est paucis ante sæculis reperta sunt.

NŪPERŌS (nuper), *a, um, adj. late, new, 3 recent, fresh, νεός.* *Plaut.* Nuperis captivus. *Flor.* Elephantii nupera a silva. (*Al. leg. naper, newly came.*)

NŪPTĀ (nubo), *æ, f. a spouse, wife, νύμ-3 φη.* *Terent.* Nova nupta, a bride, newly-married wife. *Ovid.* Nupta pudica.

NŪPTĀLICUS, or NŪPTĀLITŪS (nupta), *a, um, adj. nuptial.* *Pandect.* donum. (*Ed. Torrent.* where others read *nuptiarum*, in the same sense.)

NŪPTIÆ (*Id.*), *ārum, f. a marriage, wedding; nuptials, nuptial feast, γάμος.* *Cic.* Apud Pomponium in ejus nuptiis cœnatus. *Plaut.* facere. *Terent.* apparare. *Plaut.* Coquere cœnam ad nuptias, to cook a wedding-dinner. *Cic.* Nuptiæ dinturnæ. *Id.* Cornificia multarum nuptiarum, repeatedly married. *Horat.*

Nuptiarum expers, unmarried. *Nepos.* Conciliare nuptias, to make a match. So, *Terent.* Nuptias alicui efficere. — *¶* Also, for concubitus. *Justin.* Novis quotidie nuptiis deditus.

NŪPTIALIS (nuptiæ), *e, adj. of or pertaining to marriage, nuptial, bridal, γαμικός.* *Cic.* Nuptialia dona. *Horat.* Nuptiales faces, nuptial torches. *Sueton.* Nuptialis cœna. *Tacit.* tabulæ, the marriage-contract. *Catull.* carmina.

NŪPTIALITER (nuptialis), *adv. as at a 3 wedding.* *Martian.* Capell.

NŪPTORIŌ (desider. from nubo), *is, i, vi, 3 itum, n. 4. to desire to marry.* *Apul.*

NŪPTŌS, *a, um.* See *Nubo.* 3

NŪPTŌS (*Id.*), *ns, m. marriage, wedlock.* 3 *Colum.* Nuptii collocare, to dispose of in marriage. *Gell.* Dies nuptus (*genit.*), the wedding-day.

NŪRSIĀ, *æ, f. a town of the Sabine territory.* — Whence, *NŪrsinūs, a, um, adj. of Nursia.* *Martial.* Nursinæ pilæ, turnips. And, absol. *Liv.* Nursini, the inhabitants of Nursia.

NŪRS (νὺρς, the letter *r* being inserted), *us, f. a son's wife, daughter-in-law, νύρς, ἐννύρς.* *Terent.* Omnes socris oderunt nurus. *Cic.* Mater amicam impuri filii, tanquam nurum, sequebatur. *Ovid.* Jam tua, Laomedon, oritur nurus, *h. e. Aurora, wife of Laomedon's son Tithonus.* — *¶* Also, sometimes, *a grandson's or a great grandson's wife.* *Pandect.*

— *¶* And, *a son's betrothed mistress.* *Pandect.*

— *¶* Also, with the poets, *a woman; a matron.* *Ovid.* Nubibus gestanda Latinis.

NŪS (νὺς), *h. e. mens.* *Tertull.* 3

NŪSPIAM (ne & uspiam), *adv. no where.* *Gell.*

NŪSQUAM (ne & usquam), *adv. in no place, no where, οὐδαμῶς.* *Cic.* Nusquam fore. *Id.* Nusquam alibi. *Horat.* Sodalis nusquam est, for mortuus. *Terent.* Nusquam gentium, no where on earth; no where in the world. — *Nusquam non, every where.* *Plin.* — *¶* Also, *no whit-er, to no place.* *Terent.* Nusquam abeo. *Liv.* Nusquam moturos. — *¶* Also, *in no thing, in no way.* *Cic.* Sumptum nusquam melius posse poni. — *¶* Also, *to or for nothing.* *Cic.* and *Liv.*

NŪTABĪLIS (nuto), *e, adj. nodding, tot-3 tering.* *Apul.*

NŪTABŪNDŌS (*Id.*), *a, um, adj. tottering, 3 ready to fall.* *Apul.* Miles nutabundus, staggering, reeling. — *Figur.* vacillat-ing, uncertain. *Lactant.*

NŪTĀMEN (*Id.*), *inis, n. a nodding or 3 waving.* *Sil.* Nutamine pennæ.

NŪTĀTŌ (*Id.*), *ōnis, f. a nodding, νεύε-3 τς.* 2 *Plin.* Capitis nutatio. *Quintil.* Fre-

quens in utramque partem nutatio, *a moving of the body from one side to the other.* — *Figur.* *Plin. Paneg.* Nutatio reipublicæ.

NŪTŌ (frequentat. from the obsol. nuo), *as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to nod or make signs with the head, shake or wag the head, βεβαστάζω.* *Plaut.* Neque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat. *Id.* Eccere autem capite nutat. *Sueton.* Crebro capitis motu nutans. *Plaut.* Nutat, ne loquar. *Ovid.* Percutiens nutanti pec-tora mento, nodding in sleep. — *¶* Also, *to wave, nod, shake, totter, be ready to fall.* *Virg.* Tremefacta (ornus) nutat. *Lucan.* Quassæ nutant turrets. *Liv.*

Nutant galeæ, tremble. *Calp.* Nutat sidus, twinkles. *Tacit.* Nutans acies, waving. *Catull.* Nutantibus pennis, flapping. — *¶* Also, *to hesitate, doubt, waver, be perplexed or unsettled, be uncertain or doubtful.* *Cic.* Nutare in natura deorum. *Tacit.* Mox nutabat, faltered in his fidelity. *Id.* Tanto discrimine urbs nutabat, for erat. — *¶* Also, *to bend, incline.* *Ovid.* Dum rami pondere nutant.

NŪTRIBILIS (nutrio), *e, adj. nutritive, 3 nutritious.* *Cel. Aurel.* Nutribilis cibus. *Id.* Nutribiliores succi.

NŪTRICATŌ (*Id.*), *ōnis, f. the act 3 of suckling, nursing.* *Gell.* — *¶* Also, *a nourishing.* *Varr.*

NŪTRICATŌS (*Id.*), *us, m. a suckling, 3 nursing.* *Plaut.* Eductus in nutricatu Venero. — *¶* Also, *a nourishing, rearing, growing.* *Varr.* Herba non evellenda in nutricatu.

NŪTRICIŌS, and NŪTRITIŌS (nutrix), *a, um, adj. that nurses, nursing, of a nurse.* *Colum.* Nutricio sinu. — *¶* Hence, subst., *Nutricius, ii, m. a foster-father, tutor, governor.* *Cæs.* Erat nutritus ejus eunuchus. — So, *Nutricia, æ, f. a nurse, governess, tutoress.* *Hieron.*

— And, *Nutricium, ii, n. a nursing.* *Senec.* Maternum nutricium. *Arnob.* Nutricia ducere ab aliquo, nourishment. — And, plur. *Nutricia, orum, a nurse's wages.* *Pandect.*

NŪTRICŌ, *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. and NŪ-TRICŌR (nutrix), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to suckle, nourish, breed or bring up, rear, τρέφω, τίσινεω.* *Plaut.* Pueros nutricare. *Varr.* Scrofe nutricare octonos porcos possunt. *Cic.* Mundus omnia nutricatur, nourishes, supports.

NŪTRICŪLĀ (dimin. from nutrix), *æ, f. a little nurse, nurse, τιστή.* *Horat.* Quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alunno? *Sueton.* Repositus in cunas a nutricula. — *¶* And, figur. *she that nourishes, rears, maintains.* *Juvenal.* Nutricula caudicorum Africa, the nurse, breeder. *Cic.* Nutricula prædiorum. *Id.* Gellius nutricula seditiosorum, the aider, abettor.

NŪTRIMEN (nutrio), *inis, n. nourishment. 3 Ovid.*

NŪTRIMENTUM (*Id.*), *i, n. a nursing, nourishing, bringing up, educating; nurture, nourishment, food, nutriment, τροφή.* *Sueton.* Nutrimentum ejus locus, of his infancy. *Id.* Nutrimentum consuetudo. *Val. Flacc.* Reddere nutrimenta patri. Also, of plants. *Plin.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* Educata hujus nutri-mentis eloquentia. *Virg.* Arida circum nutrimenta (igni) dedit, fuel.

NŪTRIŌ (unc.), *is, i, vi and ii, itum, a. 4. to suckle, nurse, nourish, feed, foster, breed or bring up, rear, τρέφω.* *Ovid.* Pueros lupa nutrit. *Plin.* Vituli mammiis nutrit fetus. *Juvenal.* Serpente ciconia pullos nutrit. *Horat.* Aper nutritus glande. *Juvenal.* Taurus nutritus in herba. And, figur. *Sueton.* Nutritus in armis. — *¶* Also, *to nourish, support, maintain.* *Ovid.* Terra herbas nutrit. *Id.* Ignes cortice sicco nutrit. *Horat.* Nutritur silva, is allowed to grow. *Figur.* *Ovid.* Nutrire amorem, cherish. *Horat.* Mens rite nutrita. *Val. Max.* Nutrire opes, to increase, add to. — *¶* Also, *to nurse, take care of, attend to.* *Liv.* Cura corporum nutriendorum. *Cels.* Aegrum nutrire. *Id.* Repurgatum ulcus nutri-re, to heal. *Liv.* Quod naturæ damnum nutriendum patri, treated with indul-gence. *Id.* Nutriendæ Græciæ datus to foster, make happy.

NŪTRITŌR (nutrio), ris, m. a nurser, 2 breeder, one who rears or brings up, τροφῆς. Stat. Nutritio equorum.
NŪTRITŌRIŪS (nutrator), a, um, adj. 3 that pertains to rearing or bringing up. Augustin.
NŪTRITŪS (nutrio), us, m. nourishment. 2 Plin.
NŪTRIX (Id.), icis, f. a wet nurse, nurse, female suckling young, τειθήνη. Cie. Cum lacte nutricis errorem suvisse. Colum. Gallina nutrix, a hen brooding. Ovid. Capra nutrix Jovis. Quintil. Mutæ nutrices, h. e. beasts. — ¶ Also, figur. a nurse, anything that supports or nourishes. Horat. Jubæ tellus leonum arida nutrix. Ovid. Curarum maxima nutrix nox. Cie. Siciliam nutricem plebis Romanæ. — ¶ Also, Nutrices, the breasts or pups. Catull. Nutricum tenes exstantes e gurgite vasto.
NŪTŪS (nuo, obsol.), us, m. a nod, beck, wink, νύμα. Virg. Annuit, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum. Ovid. Digittis sepe est, nutuque locutus. Tibull. Nutus conferre loquaces, to interchange signs. Quintil. Nutus capitis. Liv. Finire nutu discrepationem. Tertull. Nutus digiti. — ¶ Also, will, pleasure, command. Cie. Contra nutum ditionemque Nervi. Id. Ad nutum alienus totum se fingere. Id. Hæc omnia deorum nutu atque potestate administrari. Id. Ad nutum cujuspiam aliquid facere. Id. Paratum esse ad nutum. Id. Ad nutum præsto esse. Sil. Sub nutu castra fuere, h. e. sub potestate. — ¶ Also, tendency downwards, inclination, gravity, weight. Cie. Terra suapte nutu in terram ferri. Id. Terra sua vi nutuque tenetur. — ¶ Hence, inclination to a person or thing, favor. Liv. Annuite nutum Campanis.
NŪX (unc.), nūcis, f. a nut, fruit inclosed in a shell, καρύς, κάρυον. Plin. Nuces avellanae, hazel-nuts. Id. Nux juglans, walnut. Virg. Castaneæ nuces, chestnuts. Cels. Amara nux, bitter almond.

Ovid. Quas tulit pinus nuces, fir-apples. — Particularly, a walnut. Liv. Nuces cratibus excipiebantur. Virg. Sparge, marite, nuces (referring to a custom among the Romans to fling them among the crowd on the wedding night). — Relinqueret nuces, to give up childish sports, throw away our rattles. Pers. Nucibus facinus quæcumque relictis. — Nux cassa, an empty nut, piped nut; a thing of no value. Horat. Aliquem cassa nuce pauperare, a trifle. — ¶ Also, a nut-tree. Liv. Nux tacta de cælo. Virg. Cum nux ramos curvabit olentes, the almond-tree.

NŶ (νῦ), n, indeclin. the letter n in the Greek alphabet. Quintil.
NŶCTALŌPS (νυκταλώψ), ōpis, m. one that sees little or nothing by night, purblind, moon-eyed, dim-eyed. Plin. — Also, who sees little by day and more by night. Theod. Prisc. — Also, dim-sightedness. Marcell. Empir. — ¶ Also, f. a plant (Cesalpinia Pulcherrima, Willd.). Plin., who likewise calls it nyctegretos.
NŶCTEGRETŌS (νυκτῆγρετος), i, f. a plant. See Nyctalops.
NŶCTEIS, idis or idos, f. the daughter of Nycteus, Antiopa. Ovid.
NŶCTELIŪS (Νυκτέλιος), a, um, adj. a 3 surname of Bacchus, because the Bacchanalia were celebrated by night. Ovid. Nyctelius pater, and, absol. Id. Nyctelius, Bacchus. Hence, Senec. Nyctelius latex, wine.
NŶCTEUS, ei and eos, m. Νυκτεὺς, son of Neptune, and father of Antiopa. Propert.
NŶCTŶMENĒ, es, f. Νυκτυμένη, a daughter of Epopeus, who, having entered her father's bed, was turned by Minerva into an owl. Ovid. Patrium temerasse cubile Nyctymenen.
NŶMPHĀ, æ, and **NŶMPHĒ** (νύμφη), es, f. u spouse, bride, wife, matron, νύμφη. Ovid. Grata ferunt nymphae pro salvis dona maritis. Tibull. Sed primum nym-

pham longa donate salute, h. e. a mistress. — ¶ Also, the chrysalis or nymph of an insect. Plin. — ¶ Also, a nymph, one of an inferior class of female divinities, presiding over the sea, rivers, fountains, woods, trees, mountains, &c. Among these were the Oreades, mountain-nymphs; Dryades or Hamadryades, tree-nymphs; Nereides, sea-nymphs; Naiades, water-nymphs, &c. Ovid. Nympha Peneis, h. e. Daphne. Id. vocalis, h. e. Echo. Id. Menalis, h. e. Carmenta. Virg. Nymphae Libethrides, the Muses. — Hence, among the poets, nymphs is used to signify water. Martial.

NŶMPHĒA (νυμφαία), æ, f. a water-lily, water-rose. Plin.

NŶMPHĒUM (Νύμφαϊον), i, n. a place consecrated to nymphs, a fountain surrounded with porticos and seats, of which there were several in Rome. Plin. — ¶ Also, a cape and harbor of Illyria. Cæs.

NŶMPHŌN (νυμφών), ōnis, m. a bridal-chamber. Tertull.

NŶSĀ, and **NŶSSĀ**, æ, f. Νύσα, and Νύσσα, the name of several towns, as, Plin. Nysa, in India. Id. in Parthiæ. Cie. in Lydia. Also, a town in India, said to have been built by Bacchus. Justin.; and, a mountain, perhaps in the vicinity, where he is said to have been brought up. Virg. — ¶ Hence, Nysæus, and Nysæus, Nysæus, a, um, adj. of the town or mountain Nysa. Lucan. Nysæus Hydastes, flowing by Nysa. — Also, of Bacchus. Propert. Nysæis choris. — Nysius, as an epithet of Bacchus. Cie.

NŶSEIS, idis, f. adj. Nysean, Νυσήϊς. Ovid. Nymphae Nyseides, who educated Bacchus on mount Nysa.

NŶSEUS, ei and eos, m. Νυσεὺς, a surname of Bacchus, from the town or mountain Nysa. Ovid.

NŶSIAS, adis, f. the same as Nyseis. 3 Ovid. Nyseides Nymphae.

NŶSIGENĀ (Nysa & gigno), æ, m. born 3 on Nysus. Catull.

NŶSIŌN (νύσιον), ii, n. ivy. Apul. 3

O.

O (ō or ò), O! oh! interj. of joy, grief, wonder, indignation, &c. With the vocat. Cie. O patrum generis oblite! Id. O mi Furni, quam tu non nosti, &c. — With the accus. Cie. O me perditum! Id. O fallacem hominum spem! Id. O præclarum custodem ovium, ut aiunt, lupum! Terent. O faciem pulchram! — With the nom. Terent. O vir fortis atque amicus! — Also, with the genit. Catull. O nuncii beati! — Without case. Virg. Este duces, o, si qua via est, &c. Terent. O salve, Pamphile! — O si, O, if only! in a wish. Virg. O si adesset, &c. So, Ovid. O utinam obrutus esset, O that he had been, &c. O homo I wish he had been! And, Virg. O tantum libet tibi, &c. O that you would only! — ¶ It is shortened once in Virg. when followed by a vowel.

OARIŌN, ōnis, m. same as Orion. Catull.

OASIS, is, f. a place in Western Egypt to which certain offenders were banished in the times of the emperors. — Hence, Oasēnus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Oasis. Cod. Theod. deportatio. — Also, Oasites, æ, m. belonging to the same. Plin. nomi.

OAXĒS, or **OAXIS**, is, m. Virg. Ecl. I, 66. Pars Scythiam, et rapidum Crete veniēnus Oaxem, h. e. as some suppose, a river of Crete; but there is not satisfactory proof that any river of that name existed in Crete; others, therefore, think that Oaxis is put for Orus, which is a river of Bactria, and make creta a common noun.

OAXIS, idis, f. adj. Varr. Atac. tellus (which lies in Crete).

OB (perhaps ἐν), for, on account of, denoting a purpose, as, propter, an accidental circumstance, διὰ, ἐνεκα. Cæs. Ne ob

eam rem ipsos despiceret. Cie. Hanc rationem Epicurus induxit ob eam rem, quod veritus est, ne, &c. Id. Si est flagitiosum, ob rem judicandam pecuniam accipere, quanto illud flagitiosius, eum, a quo pecuniam ob absolvendum acceperis, condemnare? Virg. Sævie Junonis ob iram, in consequence of.

¶ For pro, for, in consideration of, instead of, in the place of. Terent. Ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas. Plaut. Arrhabonem a me acceperis ob mulierem. Id. Ob asinos ferre argentum.

¶ Also, with. Plaut. Ob industriam, h. e. de industria, on purpose. Terent. and Sallust. Ob rem, h. e. in rem, with advantage, profitably. — ¶ Also, for ad, h. e. to, towards. Cie. Ignis ob os effusus, to, over, upon. Id. e vet. poet.

Cujus ob os Graii ora advertabant sua? — Also, for in or circa, upon, about. Plaut. Follem obstringit in gulam.

¶ For ante, before. Cie. Ob oculos versari, hover before the eyes. Plaut. Ob oculum habere. — ¶ In composition, with verbs, it has usually the sense of before, over, against or towards.

OBÆMŪLŌR (ob & æmulor), āris, ātus 3 sum, dep. I. to stir up, irritate, provoke. Tertull. me.

OBÆRĀTŪS (ob & æs), a, um, adj. delivered into bondage on account of debt; a bondman in consequence of debt. Cæs.

Orgetorix ad judicium omnem suam familiam undique coegit, et omnes clientes, obæratosque suos eodem conduxit.

— Also, overwhelmed with debt, involved in debt. Sueton. Villam totam diruit, quamquam tenuis adhuc, et obærat. Tacit. Quanto quis obæratior, &c.

OBAGITŌ (ob & agito), as, a. I. same as 3 Agito, Exagito. Enu. ap. Non.

OBAMBŪLATŪS (obambulo), ōnis, f. a

walking up and down, going to and fro, walking about. Anet. ad Herenn.

OBAMBŪLŌ (ob & ambulo), as, āvi, ātum, n. I. to walk up and down, walk or pace about, go about, walk backwards and forwards, περιδεδῶ, περιπατέω. Liv. Milites obambulantes ante vallum portasque.

Ovid. Mugit et in teneris formosus obambulat herbis. Virg. Nec (lupus) gregibus nocturnus obambulat, prowls round. Liv. Obambulare muris cæpit, to walk before or near. — With accus. by the force of the prep. Ovid.

Ætnam. Sueton. gymnasia.

OBARDESCŌ (ob & ardesco), is, arsi, n. 3 to blaze out before one. Stat.

OBARESCŌ (ob & aresco), is, arui, n. 3. to 3 grow dry all round, or to become dry, περιπαύωμαι. Lactant.

OBARMŌ (ob & armo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3 I. to arm, arm against. Horat. Amazonia securi dextras obarmet. Apul. contra aliqueum manus. — Figur. Apul.

Oculis obarmatis ad vigilias.

OBARŌ (ob & aro), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to 2 plough up all around, to plough up, περιπαύω. Liv.

OBATER (ob & ater), tra, trum, adj. black-2 ish, somewhat black, ὀσπῆλας. Plin.

OBATRESCŌ (obater), is, n. 3. to become 3 black. Jul. Firmic.

OBAUDIĒNTĪA (obaudito), æ, f. obedience. 3 Tertull.

OBAUDIŌ (ob & audio), is, ivi or ii, itum, 3 a. and n. 4. to obey. Apul. alicui. Tertull. Adam non obaudiit.

OBAURĀTŪS (ob & auratus), a, um, adj. 3 gilded. Apul.

OBĒA, æ, f. a sort of noggin or cup with a great belly. Varr. and Pers. — Hence, figur. of the fruit panicum. Plin.; where, however, Murd. prefers phoba (Gr. φόβη). — Hence, Obbatus, a, um, adj.

made in the form of an obba. *Apul.* casides (but *Ed.* *Oudend.* has *orate*, *h. e.* egg-shaped, *ovute*).

OBELATERATŌS (ob & blateratus), a, um, particip. *prutled, babbled, or prattled against some one.* *Apul.* (*Al.* alter leg.)

OBBRUTESCŌ (ob & brutesco), is, tui, n. 3. to become insensible, lose sense or reason, become lifeless, *ἀλογος γίνομαι.* *Lucr.*

OBCECATIŌ, **OBCECŌ**, and other words beginning with *Obc.* See *Occ.*

OBDENSATIŌ (ob & denso), ōnis, f. same 3 as *Densatio.* *Col.* *Aurel.*

OBEDITŌS, a, um, particip. from *obdo.*

OBDO (ob & do), is, didi, ditum, a. 3. to put, place or set one thing before another, put against. *Terent.* *Pessulum ostio obdo, I put or push the bolt before the door, h. e. I bar or bolt it.* *Plaut.* *Forem obdo, ne senex me opprimat, h. e. claudo, I close, shut.* *Ovid.* *Nec timidis rigidam vocibus obde forem, close the door upon, turn a deaf ear.* *Senec.* *ceram auribus, to stuff wax into the ears, close the ears with wax.* *Flor.* *Obditis navibus, placed before, so as to prevent an entrance.* — Hence, to shut up, lock up. *Apul.* *Domus seris obdita.* — ¶ Also, to join or lay unto, set against, expose. *Horat.* *Nulli malo latus obdit apertum.* — ¶ Also, to envelop, roll up, fold in. *Apul.* *Capillos in mutuos nexus obditos atque nodatos.* *Id.* *Puer amiculis obditus, wrapped up.*

OBDORMIO (ob & dormio), is, ivi, itum, 2 n. and a. 4. to sleep, or sleep soundly, *κατακοιμῶμαι, ἀφνπνῶ.* *Plaut.* *Obdormivi crapulam, I have slept away.* *Cels.* *Ne, quem obdormire volumus, excitare postea non possumus.* *Plin.* *Qui obdormiant sub taxo moriantur.* — It is sometimes, perhaps, to fall asleep; but in that case the preterit tenses may be referred to *Obdormisco.*

OBDORMISCO (obdormio), is, ivi, itum, n. 3. to fall asleep, go to sleep. *Sueton.* *Ut in iure dicendo obdormisceret.* *Cic.* *In mediis vitæ laboribus obdormiscere.*

OBDOCO (ob & duco), is, uxi, uctum, a. 3. to lead or conduct against or to, *ἐπιστῆναι.* *Plaut.* *Ad oppidum mecum exercitum obducam.* *Acc. ap. Non.* *Vim Gallicam obduc contra in acie.* *Argua.* *Plaut.* *Obducere aliquem alicui.* *Also, Cic.* *Ut mihi videatur non esse ἀδύνατον, Curium obducere, h. e. to bring him forward against them, to induce him to come forward against them.* — ¶ Also, to draw something before or over another thing, to bring, throw, lay or put over, to bring or draw round, induce, superinduce. *Plin.* *Caryote crustam verius, quam cutem obducunt, put on, throw round them.* *Cic.* *Obducere callum dolori, to draw over, &c. h. e. to blunt, mitigate.* *Id.* *tenebras rebus, h. e. to obscure.* *Cæs.* *Ab utroque latere collis transversam fossam obduxit, carried round.* *Nepos.* *Obducta nocte, when night had been drawn over the sky, when it was dark; or, perhaps better, in a dark, cloudy night.* *Propert.* *Obductis committam mene tenebris? drawn over, gathered over; or, thick, gloomy.* *Id.* *Surdus in obductam sonni uiet seram, drawn over the door.* *Cic.* *Reficere obductam jam reip. cicatrem, already drawn or formed over the commonwealth.* *Apul.* *Parte funiculi tigillo injecta atque obducta, drawn or wrapped round it.* *Virg.* *Amnis tenet omnia obducto limo.* — ¶ Also, to cover over, overspread, surround, envelop, line. *Virg.* *Limoso palus obducit pascu junco.* *Senec.* *Et ora obduxit color, overspread.* *Lucan.* *caput ferali amictu, cover, hood.* *Cic.* *Obducuntur libro, aut cortice trunci.* *Id.* *Animantium alias squama videmus obductas.* *Ovid.* *Pater obductos considerat vultus.* — *Figur.* *Virg.* *Obductum vulgare dolorem, hidden, concealed.* *Ovid.* *Obductos annis rescindere luctus, cicatrized, h. e. blunted, smothered.* *Horat.* *Obducta frons, clouded, contracted, severe, anxious.* *Senec.* *Vultum tristitia obduxit.* — Hence, to shut, bar, halt, stop or block up, close. *Plin.* *plagam limo.* *Id.* *Terra ipsa se obducit.* *Lucan.* *Obducta reserat penetralia Phœbi.* *Senec.* *fores.* — ¶ Also, to draw off, drink off with avidity, drink

up (properly, to draw to or into one's self). *Cic.* *Quum venenum obduxisset.* *Senec.* *Obduxit sanguinem tumulus.* —

¶ Also, to contract, wrinkle, knit. *Senec.* *vultum.* (But see above.) — ¶ Also, *Cic.* *Obduxi posterum diem, h. e. add ed besides; or, simply, spent, passed away.* — ¶ Also, *Facil.* *Aulea obducite, h. e. remove, draw away, as Non.* explains it; unless it be, to draw over.

OBDOCTIŌ (obduco), ōnis, f. a covering, veiling, enveloping, *παπακάλυψις.* *Cic.* *Carnifex, et obductio capitis absit, the hoodwinking or blindfolding of one about to be executed.* *Arnob.* *Nubila inimica obductione pendet.*

OBDOCTŌ (frequentat. from *obduco*), as, 3 a. 1. to lead or bring to or into a place. *Plaut.* *In ades obductari.*

OBDOCTŌS, a, um, particip. from *obduco.*

OBDOULCŌ (ob & dulco), as, a. 1. to 3 sweeten, make sweet, season. *Col.* *Aurelian.*

OBDOURATIŌ (obduro), ōnis, f. a harden- 3 ing, steeling, indurating. *Augustin.*

OBDOURATŌS, a, um, particip. and adj.

See *Obduro.*

OBDOUREFACIŌ (obduro & facio), is, a. 3. h. e. obduro. *Non.*

OBDOURESCŌ (ob & duresco), is, urui, n. 3. to become hard, *σκληρύνομαι.* *Propert.* *Gorgonis obdurescere vultu, h. e. be turned to stone.* *Cato.* *Ea postremum arato, dum ne prius obdurescant.* — ¶ *Figur.* *to become hardened or insensible, lose all feeling, grow callous, become indifferent, be not moved.* *Cic.* *Jam ad ista obdurimus, et humanitatem omnem exusuimus.* *Id.* *Sed nescio quomodo jam usu obduruerat, et percaluerat civitatis incredibilis patientia.* *Id.* *Cum in ejusmodi patientia turpitudinis, aliena, non sua satietate obdurisset.* *Id.* *Obduruisse sese contra fortunam arbitrantur, h. e. constantiam induisse.* *Id.* *Alii (amici) nescio quo pacto obduruerunt, h. e. have grown cold.*

OBDURŌ (ob & duro), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to be hard, or hardened; hence, figur. to hold out, stand out, persist, endure. *Plaut.* *Pernegabo, atque obdurabo, perjurabo denique.* *Horat.* *Persta, atque obdura.* — *Pass. impers.* *Cic.* *Obduretur hoc triduum.* — ¶ *Transitively; to harden, make hard; hence, Obduratus, a, um, hardened, figur. Nazar. patientia, hardened, steeled.* *Cod. Just.* *Obdurata nequitia.*

OBEDIENS, tis, particip. from *obedio.* — ¶ Adj. *obedient, compliant, εὐπειθής.* *Cic.* *Nulli est naturæ obediens deus.* *Id.* *Appetitu rationi obedientem præbere.* *Sallust.* *Obedientem esse jussis alicujus.* *Liv.* *Ut imperiis vivorum nemo obediens nemo uno fuerit.* *Id.* *Ut ad nova consilia gentem quoque suam obedientem haberet.* *Id.* *Imperiis obedientissimus miles.* *Plaut.* *Magistro esse dicto obediens, obedient to the word or command of a master.* (In like manner *audiens* is construed.) — *Figur.* *yielding, complying with one's wishes, manageable.* *Plin.* *Obedientissima quocumque in opere fraximus, very easily wrought.* *Sallust.* *Omnia secunda et obedientia sunt, h. e. as you wish.* — ¶ Also, *subject, enslaved.* *Sallust.* *Ut illis obediens vivamus.*

OBEDIENTER (obediens), adv. *obediently, 2 submissively, dutifully, readily, willingly, εὐπειθῶς.* *Liv.* *Obedienter imperata facere.* *Id.* *Obedienter facere adversus aliquem, h. e. alieni parere.* *Id.* *Nihil obediens fecerunt, quam ut muros diruerent.* *Augustin.* *Obedientissime.*

OBEDIENTIŌ (Id.), æ, f. *abedience, submission, dutifulness, ὑπακοή, εὐπειθεία.* *Cic.* *Servitus est obedientia fracti animi (subjectively).* *Plin.* *Imperiorum obedientia (objectively).* *Cic.* *Abjiciunt obedientiam.* *Plin.* *Mira plebi circa regem obedientia.*

OBEDIŌ (ob & audio), is, ivi, itum, n. 4. to give ear to, listen to, h. e. follow one's counsel. *Nep.* *Quibus rex maxime obediatur.* — ¶ Also, to obey, give obedience to, *πειθῆναι.* *Cic.* *Parere et obedire præcepto.* *Id.* *Obtemperare et obedire magistratibus.* *Nep.* *legi.* *Fronto.* *Ea (acc.) illum obedire mihi, in those things.*

Liv. *Obeditum dictatori est, h. e. the dictator was obeyed.* — *Figur.* *Plin.* *Ramus quam maxime obediturus, h. e. easy to be bent, flexible.* — ¶ Also, to serve, suit one's self to, conform to, be subject. *Sallust.* *Pecora natura ventri obedientia fluxit, slaves to, &c.* *Cic.* *Multorum obedire tempori.* — ¶ See, also, *Obediens.*

OBELISCUS (ὀβελίσκος), i, m. properly, a small spit, or spear; hence, from the resemblance, an obelisk. *Plin.* and *Ammian.* — Also, a rose-bud, which before it opens has a conical or pyramidal form. *Auson.* — Also, a mark in books, of the form of a small spit or spear, placed by many against suspected passages. *Augustin.*

OBELIXŌS (ob & elixus), a, um. *Apic.* *Ova obelixa.* (*Al.* *elixa.*)

OBELŌS (ὀβελός), i, m. a spit or spear; 3 hence, the figure of a spear horizontally (—), which served to mark suspected passages in a book. *Hieronym.*

OBEO (ob & eo), is, ivi, and oftener ii, itum, irreg. n. and a. to go or come to, to come in, go to meet, go against. *Lucr.* *Donec vis obii, quæ res diverberet ictu, cavae in, intervened, was added.* *Cic.* *in infera loca.* *Liv.* *ad omnes hostium conatus, go to meet.* — With *accus.* *Ean. ap. Fest.* *Acheruntum obibo.* *Cic.* *Tantum urbis superfuturum, quantum flamma obire non potuisset, reach.* — ¶ Hence, of places, to visit by passing from place to place, go over, travel through, wander over, go round, run through, traverse, *ἐποδεύω.* *Cic.* *Tantas regiones barbarorum pedibus obit.* *Id.* *Nostras villas obire.* *Virg.* *Nec vero Alcides tantum telluris obivit.* *Cic.* *Prætores tum putant obeundam esse maxime provinciam, cum in areis frumenta sunt.* — Hence, figur.

Obire oculis, to run over, traverse or survey with the eyes, to east the eye over. *Plin.* *Ep.* *Cum immensum exercitum oculis obisset.* *Virg.* *omnia visu.* *Plin.* *Ep.* *opes solis oculis, to see only, not to enjoy.* — Also, *Cic.* *Omnes obeam oratione mea civitates, run through, go over.* — Also, to go round, run round, surround, encompass, overspread, cover. *Ovid.* *Chlamydem limbus obibat aureus.* *Virg.* *Quum clypeum pellis toties obeat circumdata.* *Ovid.* *Obit ora pallor, overspreads, covers; or, invades, seizes; the sense is the same.* — Also, to attend upon, be (or seek to be) present at, visit. *Cic.* *cænas, to go to suppers (with perhaps a reference to going from place to place).* *Id.* *Venias ad id tem- pus: obieris Q. fratris comitia.* *Liv.* *mundinas, to frequent.* — Also, to take upon one's self, undertake, attend to, do, discharge, perform, execute, manage, conduct, transact. *Cic.* *legationem.* *Id.* *Quantum ceteris ad res suas obeundas conceditur temporis.* *Liv.* *Non sufficientibus viribus ad consularia munera obeunda.* *Id.* *munus vigilarum.* *Justin.* *Equis publica ac privata officia obeunt.* *Cic.* *Obeundi negotii, aut consequendi quæstus studio tot loca adire.* *Colum.* *sub dio rusticum opus, follow, pursue.* *Cic.* *Obeundarum hereditatum causa, of entering on or taking possession of.* *Liv.* *sacra.* *Id.* *tot simul bella.* *Cic.* *facinus, to perpetrate, commit.* *Liv.* *pericula, to undergo, encounter.* *Cic.* *Multi clarissimi viri annum petitionis suæ non obierunt, did not appear on the year, &c. h. e. did not offer themselves as candidates in the year appointed by law.* *Id.* *Tu non affuisti, qui diligentissime semper illum diem, et illud munus solitus esses obire, to keep.* *Id.* *Antonius diem edicti obire neglexit, to be present on, attend on.* *Id.* *Vadimonium mihi non obii quidam socius meus, did not appear at the time appointed, deserted his bail.* *Id.* *Tibi vadimonium non sit obitum, you did not, &c.* *So, Plin.* *Ep.* *Si litibus tereretur, obstrictum esse me crederem obeunti ad vadimonium mea (some will omit ud).* — Hence, *Sulpic. ad Cic.* *Diem suum obire; and, Nep.* *diem supremum; and, Sueton.* *diem, h. e. to die; as it were, to keep the appointed day.* *Also, Cic.* *Obire mortem, to die; as if adire.* *Id.* *Morte obita, h. e. post mortem.* — *Absol.* *Obi*

re, to die. *Plaut., Horat. and Liv.* — Also, *Paulin. Nolau. Ohiti, h. e. mortui.*

— ¶ Of the sun and stars, to go down, set, disappear. *Lucret. In undis obire, et condere lumen. Cic. Adhuc Orion, obit Lepus. So, Stat. Obuunt noctesque, diesque, astraque.* — ¶ Of towns, to go to ruin, perish. *Plin. Agamede obuit.* — Hence, to die (but see above).

OBSEQUITŌ (ob & equito), as, n. i. to ride up to, ride to, ride round, καὶ ἵππεύω. *Liv. Obsequitando castris, provocandoque. Id. Obsequitare hostium portis, jaculandoque in stationes elicere ad pugnam hostem.* — With accus. *Curt. Cum agmen obequitaret, varia oratione milites alioquebatur.*

OBERRŌ (ob & erro), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. i. to wander up and down, wander about, πλανῶμαι. *Plin. Mustela, quæ in domibus nostris oberrat. Tacit. Cum ipsi passim adjacerent vallo, oberrarent tentoriis.* — With accus. to wander over or past, stray or go round. *Pers. Quantum (agri) non milvus oberret, can fly over, cross. Apul. Paucis casulis, atque castellis oberatis, divertimus ad quempiam pagum.* — ¶ Also, to wander or stray to meet one or before one. *Sen. Jamdudum mihi monstrum oberrat, h. e. obversatur, hovers before my eyes.* — ¶ Also, to err, mistake. *Horat. Chorda qui semper oberrat eadem, is ever blundering on the same string.*

OBESITAS (obesus), ātis, f. fatness, grossness, obesity, corpulence, πολυσαρκία. *Saeton. Obesitate cujusdam fractis subsellis. Colum. Ninia corporis obesitas.* — Figur. of trees. *Plin.*

OBESŌ (Id.), as, a. i. to fatten. *Colum. 3 avem.* (Some old Edd. have obescant, feed.)

OBESUS (ob & edo), a, um, particip. catch away, catch out. *Sever. Nec obesa cavamine terra est.* — ¶ Adj. neut. waste away, lean. *Liv. ap. Gell. Corpore, pectoreque undique obeso.* — ¶ But more frequently the reverse, fat, gross (by antiphrasis, or as some think, that has eaten and become fat). *Cels. Corpus neque gracile, neque obesum. Virg. terga. Colum. Nervis et musculis robusta, non adhibus obesa. Plin. Obesissimus venter.* — Also, thick, full, swollen. *Colum. Obesam illuviem. Virg. fauces, swollen.* — Figur. gross, dull, heavy, unrefined, rude. *Horat. Mihi nec firino juveni, neque naris obesæ, h. e. of keen scent. Calpurn. Carmina obesis auribus apta. Anon. Alto mens obesa viscere.* — Also, lazy, inactive. *Sulpic. Sat. somnus.*

OBEX (for obex, from objicio), obicis and objicis, m. and f. whatever is put or thrown before as an obstruction or obstacle. Hence, a bolt or bar. *Virg. Fultosque emuniit objice postes. Tacit. Obices portarum subversi.* — Also, of other things which serve the purpose of a bar or barrier. *Virg. Qua vi maria alta tumentant objicibus ruptis, h. e. their shores, or rocky shores. Tacit. Obices saxorum, h. e. stone wall.* — Consequently, any impediment or obstacle. *Liv. Obices viarum, h. e. hindrances which detain one. Plaut. Commorandum est mihi apud hanc obicem, h. e. ancillam hanc, quæ me remoratur.*

OBFERŌ, OBFIRMO, OBFICIO, and other words beginning with Obf. See Off.

OBFIGTŌRŌS, a, um, particip. from obsum.

OBGANNIŌ (ob & gannio), and **OGGAN-3 NIŌ**, is, i, i, itum, n. and a. 4. to yelp or yelp before or against, mutter, murmur, say secretly and often. *Plaut. Quin centies eadem imperem, atque ogganniam, tell, repeat, din in his ears. Terent. Habet hæc, ei quod, dum vivat, usque ad aurem obganniat, outter in his ear, toit. Apul. Et statim, incertum quidnam, in aurem mulieris obganniat, whispered into her ear. Id. His obgan- nitis sermonibus.*

OBGERŌ (ob & gero), and **OGGERŌ**, is, 3essi, estum, a. 3. to bear or give, give abundantly, apply. *Plaut. osculum alicui. Id. anuram ad satietatem.*

OBHÆRĒŌ (ob & hæreo), es, hæsi, n. 2. to stick, stick fast, adhere, προσήκομαι, πρὸς κολλῶμαι. *Sueton. Claudia na-*

em obhærentem Tiberin vado extra- xit. (Perf. see in Obhæresco.)

OBHÆRĒSCŌ (ob & hæresco), is, hæsi, 2 n. 3. to stick fast, remain stuck, adhere, cleave. *Lucret. In medio equus obhæ- sit flumine. Sueton. Consurgenti ei lacinia obhæsit, adhered to the seat. Apul. Lanosum aurum stirpibus con- nexum obhærescit.* — Figur. *Senec. Utrisque pecunia sua obhæsit, has groton to them.*

OBHORRĒŌ (ob & horreo), es, n. 2. to look frightful or dreadful. *Plin.*

OBJACEŌ (ob & jaceo), es, cui, n. 2. to lie against, over against, or in the way, ἀντικειμαι. *Tacit. A meridie Ægyptus objacet: ab occasu Phœnices, et mare, h. e. lies against or along it. Mela. Græcia Ionis fluctibus objacet. Plin. Ep. Que (insula) illatum vento mare objacent frangat, lying in the way.* — ¶ Also, to lie around, lie near or at. *Liv. Saxa objacentia pedibus ingerit in subeuntes. Eunn. ap. Fest. Acherun- tem obibo, ubi mortis thesauri objacent.*

OBJECTACŪLUM (objecto), i, n. any thing placed before, as a bar or obstacle; hence, a dam, or dike. *Varr.*

OBJECTAMENTUM (Id.), i, n. a taunt, 3 reproach. *Apul.*

OBJECTATŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. an upbraiding, 2 reproaching, reproach. *Ces.*

OBJECTŌ (objicio), ōnis, f. a throwing in the way, opposing; or a throwing or putting before. *Ariob. Deos saxorum objectione tutari.* — ¶ Also, an upbraiding, objecting, churging. *Terull. nominis.*

OBJECTŌ (frequentat. from objicio), as, āvi, ātum, a. i. to throw in the way of, op- pose, expose, προβάλλω. *Virg. caput periclis. Sallust. aliquem periculis. Virg. Non pudet, o Rutuli, pro cunctis talibus unam objicare animam? to ex- pose, endanger. Stat. Huc illuc clypeum objectans.* — Also, to throw in the way, interpose. *Onil. moras.* — ¶ Also, to throw into, plunge, immerse. *Virg. caput fretis.* — ¶ Also, to object, charge, upbraid, cast in one's teeth. *Cic. Pro- bium non modo mihi nullum objectas, sed etiam laudem illustras meam. Plaut. alicui inopiam. Sallust. alicui vecordiam. Tacit. crimen impudicitie. Plaut. Mihi objectant lenocinium face- re.* — And, generally, to say any thing to a person which may displease him. *Plaut. Cave illi objices, te has emisse.*

OBJECTŌR (objicio), ōris, m. one who charges, an upbraider. *Nam.*

OBJECTŌS (Id.), us, m. a placing before, 2 settling against or in the way, a lying be- fore, lying against, προβάλλω. *Plin. Lin- nam occultari terræ objectu. Virg. Insula portum efficit obiectu laterum. Gell. Regiones, quæ Tauri montis ob- jecti separantur. Lucret. Parmæ ob- jectum dare, to hold the shield before, hold out or oppose the shield. Tacit. Molium obiectis scandere, for moles obiectas.* — ¶ Also, object which presents itself to the sight, appearance, sight. *Nepos. Quo repentino obiectu viso.*

OBJECTŌS, a, um, particip. from objicio. — ¶ Adj. lying before, lying opposite. *Ces. Insula obiecta Alexandriæ. Id. Silva pro muro obiecta.* — ¶ Also, lying exposed, open to. *Cic. Ad omnes casus subitorum periculorum obiecti sumus. Id. fortunæ. Quintil. calum- niantibus.*

OBII (obeo), ōrum, m. mortui. *Apul. (Al. leg. obitis.)*

OBJICIŌ (ob & jacio), is, jēci, jectum, a. 3. to throw or put before, throw to, hold before or hold out, offer, proffer, present, γίω, προβάλλω. *Varr. Cum creverunt vituli, levandæ matres, pabulo vicini ob- jiciendo in præsepis, throwing before them. Plin. cibum canibus. Cic. parricidæ cor- pus feris, to throw, cast. Terent. Etiam ar- gentum est ultro obiectum, thrown to him, furnished him. Cic. Omnium obiecta tela virtute perfregit. Virg. Oculis subito obijetur monstrum, is presented to his sight, appears. So, Cic. Signo obiecto, monuit crassum. Id. Visum a deo obiectum dormienti, offered, presented to his sight.* — Hence, figur. to hold out, hold before. *Plaut. Flos veteris vini meis naribus obiectus est. Liv. Dele-*

nimentum animis agri devisionem obji- cere. — Also, to impart, bring to or upon raise or excite in one, infuse, strike, cause, occasion, induce. *Terent. Alicui lætitiā. Plaut. alicui religionem, to raise a scruple in his mind. Liv. enipi- am eam mentem, ut patriam prodāt, to bring him into the mind, raise or inspire the thought. Plaut. alicui lucrum. Liv. terrorem hosti, to strike fear. Id. Que ubi obiecta spes est, was raised. Cic. metum et dolorem, to raise, bring on. Id. errorem, et errorem alicui, to oc- casion, cause. Virg. rabiem canibus, to inspire into. Cic. furorem alicui. — So, Objici, to be caused or occasioned, to befall, happen to, meet, strike, fall to one's lot. *Terent. Hoccine de impro- vis mali mihi obijci tantum? Cic. Ob- jicitur animo metus, seizes upon the mind.* — ¶ Also, to throw or place be- fore, by way of defence or obstacle, throw or place in the way, oppose, set against. *Cic. Alpium vallum contra ascensum Gallorum obijcio et oppono. Ces. Carros pro vallo obijcerant. Virg. clypeos ad tela, oppose, hold out against. Ces. faucibus portas navem submer- sam. Horat. nubem fraudibus, throw a cloud before them, and so, hide them from sight. Liv. fores; and, Virg. portas, shut to, throw to, close. So, also, Ces. Quin se legio obijcisset Pompeianis copiis. Nep. Fabius se Hannibali ob- jecit. Cic. se talis hostium. — Hence, to expose. *Cic. consulem morti. Id. caput meum civium furori. So, also, Id. me pro salute vestra in tot dimicati- ones. (See, also, Obiectus.)* — Also, mere- ly, to put before, place in front. *Hirt. Turres, funibus jumentisque obiectis, movebant (unless it be the same with adjectis, h. e. attached thereto).* — ¶ Also, to throw out against one, cast in one's teeth, object, taunt or reproach with, toit with, upbraid, lay to one's charge, accuse. *Virg. Parcius ista viris tamen obijcenda memento. Cic. Doce, in illorum judiciis quid, præter hoc vene- num Oppianici, non modo in criminis, sed in maledicti loco sit obiectum. Id. quippiam in aliquem. Id. alicui igno- bilitatem. Id. furta, largitiones, libi- dines alicui. — So, Cic. Obijcit mihi, me ad Baias fuisse. — And, Cic. Non tibi obijcio, quod spoliasti, &c. Id. Obijcit, ut probum, Marco, quod is duxisset, &c. — And, Cic. De Cispia mihi tu obijcies, quem, &c. Brut. and Cass. In Cic. Ep. Quin nobis de morte Cæsaris obijceres. — In the passive. *Ovid. Cypassis obijcitur aliquid fecisse. — Obiecta, ōrum, n. things laid to one's charge, charges, accusations. Cic. and Quintil. — ¶ Objexim, is, for obje- cerim. Plaut. — Obicis, for objicis; obicit, for obijcit. Lucan. — ¶ See, al- so, Obiectus, a, um.****

OBIRASCŌR (ob & irascor), ēris, dep. 3. 2 to be angry or angry at. *Senec. fortuna- næ. Apul. Cum male audiunt, obiras- cuntur.*

OBIRATŪS (obirascor), ōnis, f. anger. *Cic.*

OBIRATŪS (ob & iratus), a, um, adj. an- 3 gry. *Liv. fortunæ.*

OBITER (for ob iter, h. e. in itinere), adv. by the way, in going along, as one goes along, ἐν παράδω. *Plin. Quas (rotas) aqua verset obiter, as it runs. Id. Transmeant faucium tumorem, calfac- tique obiter foveant, during the pas- sage; as they pass through. Juvenal. Curret, atque obiter leget. Plin. Flumina ad lavandam hanc rinam du- cere obiter, h. e. to turn, so that they do not stop running, but wash as they flow.* — ¶ Hence, in passing, by the way, by the by, at the same time, incidentally. *Petrou. Ne in hoc quidem tam molesto tacebant officio, sed obiter cantabant. Juvenal. Verberat, atque obiter faciem linit. Pān. Licet obiter vanitatem Magicam hic quoque coniguer, by the way, as I pass. Id. Obiter dictum sit.* — ¶ Also, forthwith, straightway, presently. *Quintil. decl.*

OBITŪS (Id.), us, m. a going to, visiting; coming up, meeting. *Apul. Multarum civitatum obitu, visiting, going round. Terent. Ut voluptati obitus tuis sit, meet- ing.* — ¶ Also, a going down, setting

Cic. Solis, et Lunæ, reliquorumque siderum. — ¶ Also, *downfall, ruin.* *Cic. Post ebitum occasumque nostrum, h. e. being driven into exile.* *Id. Obitus (pl.) omnium, h. e. omnium rerum.* — ¶ Also, *death, decease.* *D. Brut. ad Cic. Obitus consulum.* *Nep. Post illorum obitum.* — ¶ Also, *conduct, execution, undertaking.* *Tertull. fugæ.*

OBITUUS, a, um, particip. from *obeo*.

OBJURGATIO (*objurgo*), *ōnis*, f. a *scolding, chiding, rebuking, reproving, reprimanding; reproof, reprehension, reprimand, blame, ἐπιτιμήσις.* *Cic. Ut munitio acerbitate, objurgatio continuelia careat.* *Id. Admonitio, quasi lenior objurgatio.* *Quintil. Hunc mordebit objurgatio, hunc honor excitabit.*

OBJURGATOR (*Id.*), *ōris*, m. a *rebuker, chider, scolder, blamer, ἐπιτιμητής.* *Cic. Ille noster objurgator.* *Id. Non modo accusator, sed ne objurgator quidem ferendus est is, qui, &c.*

OBJURGATORIUS (*objurgator*), a, um, adj. *reprehensory, chiding, blaming, reproving, scolding, ἐπιτιμητικός.* *Cic. Una cum illius objurgatoria (epistola), tibi meam quoque misi.* *Gell. Vultu sonituque vocis objurgatorio.*

OBJURGITO (*frequentat. from objurgo*), 3 as, a. 1. to *chide, or chide often.* *Plant.*

OBJURGŌ (*ob & jurgo*), as, *āvi, ātum*, a. 1. to *chide, reprehend, rebuke, reprove, scold, reprimand, ἐπιτιμᾶν.* *Cic. Objurgavit M. Caelium, sicut neminem unquam parens.* *Id. aliquem in aliqua re.* *Id. Me de Pompeii familiaritate objurgas.* *Id. Cum objurgarer, quod pene desperarem.* *Id. Caesar meam in roganda verecundiam objurgavit.* — With a double accus. *Plant. hac me.* — Hence, *to taunt, toist.* *Quintil. Objurgantibus, ut dixisset, &c.* — Also, *to admonish by chiding.* *Cic. Objurgas me, ut sim firmitior.* — Also, *to endeavor to deter, deter, dissuade, warn.* *Plant. mea peccatis.* — ¶ Also, *to punish, chastise, correct.* *Petrus. Colaphis objurgare puerum.* *Senec. aliquem verberibus.* *Id. Non committam, ut sestertio centies objurgandus sis, h. e. multandus, fined.*

OBLANGUESCŌ (*ob & languesco*), es, 1 gni, n. 3. to *become languid, grow feeble, faint.* *Cic.*

OBLAQUEŌ (*ob & laqueus*), as, to *dig and 3 make excavations about vines and trees either for the rain, or to tear out the weeds.* *Coluæ.*

OBLAQUEŌ (*ob & laqueus*), as, a. 1. 3 *wind about, bind about, embrace, surround.* *Tertull. argento gemmas, to set.*

OBLATIŌ (*offero*), *ōnis*, f. an *offering, 3 giving or bestowing freely.* *Eumen. Milites tui te omnibus honorum oblationibus prætulere.* *Pandect. Si maritus ad oblationem Dei uxori donavit.* — ¶ Also, a *present.* *Cod. Theod. Oblationem amplissimi ordinis partim remittimus vobis, h. e. oblatitium aurum (see the next word).*

OBLATITIŌS, and **OBLATICIŌS** (*Id.*), a, 3 um, adj. *offered or given freely.* *Cod. Theod. aurum, h. e. a present made by the senate at certain times, a gratuitous offering.*

OBLATIVŌS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. same as 3 *Oblativus.* *Symmach. Oblativis functionibus obnoxius.*

OBLATŌR (*Id.*), *ōris*, m. an *offerer.* *Tertull. Oblatorem animæ sue pro populi salute.*

OBLATRATOR (*oblatro*), *ōris*, m. a *barker 3 at others, railee.* *Sidon.*

OBLATRATRIX (*oblatrator*), *icis*, f. a 3 *woman that barks or rails at others, καὶ δολακτρίς.* *Plant.*

OBLATRŌ (*ob & lauro*), as, n. and a. 1. 2 to *bark at, rail or carp at, καὶ δολακτέω.* *Senec. Quid illum oblatum tibi exterere tentas? Sil. Infamia vulgi fovet, oblatratque Senatum.*

OBLATŌS, a, um, particip. from *offero*.

OBLECTABILIS (*oblecto*), e, adj. *pleas- 3 ant, agreeable.* *Ausoa.*

OBLECTAMEN (*Id.*), *īnis*, n. a *delight, 3 pleasure, amusement.* *Oct. Flores, quos oblectamina nato porrigeret.*

OBLECTAMENTUM (*Id.*), i, n. *that which 3 delights or pleases, delight, pleasure, amusement, diversion.* *Cic. Ut nee senectutis requiem oblectamentumque noscatis.* *Id. Oblectamenta puerorum*

OBLECTATIŌ (*Id.*), *ōnis*, f. a *delighting, 3 pleasuring, delight, pleasure, τέρψις.* *Cic. Indagatio ipsa rerum habet oblectionem, affords delight.* *Id. Oblectatio animi.*

OBLECTATOR (*Id.*), *ōris*, m. *one who de- 3 lights, a charmer, pleaser.* *Apul.*

OBLECTATORIUS (*oblectator*), a, um, 3 adj. *affording pleasure or delight, pleasing.* *Gell.*

OBLECTŌ (*ob & lacto*), as, *āvi, ātum*, a. 1. to *delight, amuse, entertain, please, divert, τέρπω.* *Cic. Ut te oblectes, scire cupio.* *Id. Cum his me oblecto, qui res gestas scripserunt.* *Id. Qui se agri cultione oblectabant.* *Tereat. In eo me oblecto, h. e. in hia.* *Cic. Hæc studia senectutem oblectant.* *Horat. Fabula oblectat populum.* — *Pass.* *Oblectari, to be delighted, take delight or pleasure.* *Cic. Indis oblectamur et ducimur.* — ¶ Also, *to pass or spend agreeably, or merely to pass, while away.* *Ovid. lacrymabile tempus studio.* *Tacit. iners otium.*

OBLENŌ (*ob & lenio*), is, a. 4. to *soothe, 2 soften, allay.* *Senec.*

OBLEDŌ (*ob & lædo*), is, *īsi, īsum*, a. 3. to *squeeze closely or to death, crush, close by pressure, strangle, throttle, choke, κατὰ γλῶσσαν.* *Cic. fragm. Libertus duobus digitulis gulam oblit.* *Coluæ. Nec angustiae (stabulorum) fetus oblidant.*

OBLEGAMENTUM (*obligo*), i, n. a *band, 3 bandage; also, an obligation, of a law, for instance.* *Tertull.*

OBLEGATIŌ (*Id.*), *ōnis*, f. a *binding, ty- 3 ing; hence, an entangling, insnaring, involving.* *Pandect. innocentium, sc. in lawsuits.* — Also, a *binding, engaging, obliging; and among jurists, a binding of a person or thing, a pledging, an obligation.* *Cic. and Pandect.* — ¶ Also, *the being bound, an impediment or obstruction.* *Justin. lingue.* — Hence, *the connection between debtor and creditor; the right of the creditor and the obligation of the debtor.* *Pandect.* — Also, *the right to hold in pledge or mortgage, as also, the state of pledge or mortgage.* *Pandect. Animi, et sententiæ, maximis præsertim in rebus pro altero, quam pecuniæ, obligatio.*

OBLEGATORIUS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. *bind- 3 ing, obligatory.* *Pandect.*

OBLEGATŌS, a, um, particip. from *obligo*. — ¶ Adj. *under obligation, obliged.* *Plin. Ep. Quanto quis melior et probior, tanto mihi obligatio abit.*

OBLEGŌ (*ob & ligo*), as, *āvi, ātum*, a. 1. to *tie to or into, tie round, bind about or upon.* *Auct. ad Herenn. Obligatus corio, bound into a leathern sack.* *Plin. Muscus articulis obligatus, bound upon.* — Also, *to bind together, to bind up.* *Cic. vulnus.* *Plaut. Medius ait, se obligasse crus fractum Esculapio, Apollini autem brachium.* *Tacit. Obligare venas, tie up, close.* *Plant. Cedo tu ceram ac linum actutum: age obliga, obsigna cito, h. e. tie up the letter.* *Varr. Surenium libro obligare.* *Coluæ. Nec minus mille ducentos manipulos unus obligat.* *Apic. Obligare cibum ovis, to give a firmness or consistency to.* *Senec. Obligatis oculis in aliquem incurrere, h. e. blindfolded, hoodwinked.* *Cic. aliquem, to tie him up, h. e. to bandage his wounds or a diseased part of his body.* — ¶ Figur. *to bind, occupy, engage, confiae.* *Cic. Hoc judicio districtus atque obligatus.* — Also, *to bind, make one guilty of any thing.* *Cic. Indos scelere, h. e. make them impious or profane, cause them to be now impious; as it were, make them indebted to pay the punishment of the crime.* *So, Cic. populum Rom. scelere, h. e. make them guilty of an impious act.* *Sueton. se scelere, to commit.* *Scæv. ap. Gell. se furti, be guilty of, commit.* *Cic. Ne impia fraude aut anili superstitione obligemur, become guilty of, fall into, commit.* — Also, *to bind, by magic, render inactive.* *Paul. Sent. aliquem.* — Also, *to bind, tie up, oblige, put under obligation, make liable, for instance, by a promise, an oath, suretiship, a bond, a benefit, the law, &c.* *Liv. Obligare federe.* *Id. aliquem sponsione.* *Id. vadem tribus millibus aris, to the payment of, &c.* *Sueton. se in acta alicujus, se, to obey and observe.* *Pandect. se chirographo ad aliquid.* *Id. Obligari*

tutelæ et furti (sc. actione). *Id. He reditas obligat nos veri alieno.* *Cic. se nexi.* *Id. aliquem militia sacramento bind by the military oath, administer the oath of service.* *Id. Voti sponsio, qua obligamur deo, are bound to, placed under obligation to.* *Id. aliquem sibi liberalitate.* *Id. aliquem beneficio valde, oblige him greatly.* *Plin. Ep. Obligabis me, will oblige me.* *Id. Pro amicis obligari tibi, to become obligated to you.* *Ovid. Quamquam hoc datur ipsius actis, obligor ipse tamen, I am myself obliged by it.* *Cic. Dolubellam antea tantummodo diligebam: obligatus ei nihil eram.* *Horat. Prometheus obligatus alti, h. e. bound over, devoted, sentenced to suffer his punishment from.* — Hence, *to pledge, plight, mortgage, bind or engage by security to another.* *Sueton. prædia fratri. Pandect. rem alii pignoris nomine.* *Id. bona sua pignori, h. e. to pledge.* *Cic. Prædia soluta meliore ir causa sunt, quam obligata, mortgaged, burdened with a mortgage.* *So, Cic. fidem suam populo Rom. plight his faith, pledge his word.* — Also, *Ovid. Obligor, ut tangeam fera litora, I must touch, I am compelled or commanded to, &c.* — Also, *Horat. Obligatum dapem redde Jovi, h. e. solemnly promised and now due.*

OBLEGURITŌR (*obligurio*, which seems 3 not to occur), *ōris*, m. *one that squanders or spends in dainties or banqueting.* *Jul. Firmic.*

OBLEŌ (*ob & limo*), as, *āvi, ātum*, a. 1. to *cover with slime, to bembre, περιλάττω.* *Cic. Nilus oblimatos agros relinquit.* *Hence, Virg. Sulcos oblimet inertes.* — ¶ Figur. *to blind, dull, confuse, perplex, obscure, as if by stopping up with mud.* *Solin. and Claudian.* — ¶ Also, figur. *to cover with slime, throw into the mire, h. e. squander shamefully.* *Horat. rem patris (several derive this from lima; to file away, wear away, squander).*

OBLENIŌ (*ob & lenio*), is, *īvi, ītum*, a. 4. 3 same as *Oblino.* *Coluæ.*

OBLEŌ (*ob & lino*), is, *īvi, ītum*, a. 3. to *daub or smear over, bedaub, besmear, περιχρῖν, περιχρίω.* *Varr. se visco.* *Plaut. malas cerussa.* — So, also, *Oblitus*, a, um. *Cic. unguentis.* *Id. cæno, bespattered, bedaubed.* *Coluæ. Ora urceolorum oblita, pitched over, sealed.* — Hence, *to fill with any thing, cover all over.* *Varr. Villa oblita tabulis.* *Cic. Facetia oblita Latio, anointed, filled; somewhat as we say, steeped.* *Horat. Actor divitis oblitus, covered, clothed.* — Also, *to smear or blur over what one has written, to blot out, strike out, erase, because the ancients wrote in wax.* *Gell.* — Also, *to stop up by smearing, plaster up.* *Martial. Oblinitur, si qua est suspicio rimæ.* — ¶ Also, *to be foul, defile, dirty.* *Varr. catulos.* — Figur. *to bedaub, stain, distain, soil, foul, corrupt.* *Cic. Ut eloquentia se externis oblineret moribus.* *Id. Parricidio oblitis.* *Id. Stultitia oblita omnia.* *Auct. ad Herenn. Exornationes si crebra collocabuntur, oblitam reddunt erationem, make it tawdry, gaudy but not neat.* *Horat. aliquem versibus atris, to blacken, defame, aspers, traduce.* — ¶ *Plant. os alicui, h. e. to deceive, palu something on him.* — ¶ Perf. *Oblini.* *Varr. ap. Prisc.*

OBLIQUATIŌ (*obliquo*), *ōnis*, f. a *wind- 3 ing obliquely, oblique direction, bending, winding.* *Macrob.*

OBLIQUATŌS, a, um, part. and adj. from *obliquo*, *turned obliquely, oblique, acry.* *Apul. and Anaxion.*

OBLIQUE (*obliquus*), adv. *obliquely, side- ways, athwart, askant, slantwise, sidelong, πλαγίως, λοξῶς.* *Cic.* — ¶ Figur. *obliquely, indirectly, covertly, by implication.* *Tacit. Castigatis per litteras oblique Patribus.* *Id. Fufium consulem oblique perstringens.*

OBLIQUITAS (*Id.*), *ātis*, f. *obliquity, ob- 2 liqueness, sidelong or slanting direction.* *Plin.*

OBLIQUŌ (*Id.*), as, *āvi, ātum*, a. 1. to *make oblique, turn sideways or awry, cause to go transverse, turn aside, slant, curve, crook, toist, bend in an oblique direction, πλαγίως, λοξῶς.* *Ovid. Contra diem radiosque micantes obliquantem occ*

los, turning his eyes obliquely. *Amnian.* Oblinato aspectu conspiciere, turned away, sidelong. *Stat.* Ille paventes obliquavit equos. *Lucan.* Vastos obliquant flumina fontes, h. e. torqueant, et in se vertant. *Plin.* Lunatis (mare Caspium) obliquatur cornibus. *Tacit.* Obligare erinem, nodoque substringere. *Virg.* sinus (velorum) in ventum, h. e. turns the sails so as to take the wind obliquely or sidewise; veers to the wind. *Ovid.* in latus ense, h. e. strikes an oblique and cutting blow (not thrust). — Hence, *Stat.* Obligat preces, h. e. addresses them not directly and openly, but covertly and dissemblingly. *Apul.* Obligata responsa dare, h. e. not direct and plain, but indefinite and inexplicable.

OBLIQUUS (probably ob & liquidus), a, um, adj. oblique, wavy, sidelong, thwart, turned sideways, slant, slanting, transverse, not straight or perpendicular, λοξός, πλάνγος. *Cic.* Animal omne ut vult, ita utitur motu prono, obliquo, supino. *Cæs.* Obliqui ordines in quinque locum dispositi. *Id.* Obliquo itinere locum aliquem petere. *Plin.* Antagoni regis imaginem obliquam fecit, in profile. *Horat.* Verres obliquum meditans ictum (because his tusks are on the sides of his head). *Ovid.* Annis cursibus obliquis flens. *Plin.* Polypi natare obliqui in eaput. *Id.* Obliquo capite speculari, with the head awry. *Ovid.* Obliqua subsidit Aquarius urna, inverted. *Plin.* Ex obliquo; or, *Ovid.* Ab obliquo; or, *Horat.* Per obliquum; or, *Plin.* In obliquum, from the side, sideways, not straight on. *Sø.* *Apul.* Oculis obliquum respiciens. *Cic.* Hos, qui incolunt terram, partim obliquos, partim aversos, partim etiam adversos stare vobis, sideways to us, not in a direct line. *Ovid.* Hujus in obliquo missum stetit inguine ferrum. *Id.* Illa deam obliquo fugientem lumine cernens, with a sidelong glance, with oblique eye, as the envious and grudging do. *Horat.* Non obliquo oculo mea commoda linat. *Liv.* Obliqui colles, leading in an oblique direction, where one must ascend obliquely. *Plin.* Positio Signiferi circa media sui obliquior est, more oblique, more slanting. — ¶ Hence, figur. of kindred. *Stat.* genus, h. e. not of the same mother with ourselves, of a concubine. *Lucan.* sanguis, collateral, not direct. — ¶ Of language, which does not go straight forward, but expresses itself in hints and implications, oblique, sidelong, indirect, covert. *Sneton.* Obliquis orationibus carpere aliquem. *Tacit.* insectatio. *Quintil.* Jaculari in aliquem obliquis sententiis. — ¶ In grammar. *Quintil.* Casus obliqui, the oblique cases, h. e. all the cases; except the nomin. and vocat., which are called recti. *Justin.* Obliqua oratio, h. e. when a thing is related by the accus. and infin. in relating the words or describing the sentiments of another, where he is not represented as speaking in the first person; this construction sometimes occurs without any verb for the infin. to depend upon. *Sø.* *Quintil.* allocutio. — ¶ *Flor.* Obliquus adversus aliquem, envious, hostile.

OBLIQUS, a, um, particip. from obliquo.

OBLITERARE (ob & latesco), is, itui, n. 3. to hide one's self, become hid, be concealed, επιλανθάνω. *Cic.*

OBLITERATIUS, or **OBLITERATIUS** 3 (oblitero), ōnis, f. an effuaci, erasing, cancelling, effacement, obliteration, blotting out from remembrance. *Plin.* Tanto magis deprehendi æris oblitteratio potest, h. e. fundendi æris scientia oblitterata. *Amnian.* Pacem cum prætorum oblitteratione obsecrantes, h. e. amnesty.

OBLITTERATOR, or **OBLITTERATOR** 3 (Id.), ōris, m. a blotter out, obliterator. *Tertull.*

OBLITTERARE, or **OBLITERARE** (ob & littera), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to blot out, strike out, obliterate. *Tacit.* nomina. — ¶ Hence, to blot or strike out, annihilate, obliterate, abolish, cancel, erase, bring into oblivion, make to be forgotten, ἀφανίζω. *Cic.* Publici mei beneficii memoria privatam offensionem oblitteraverunt. *Liv.* Non tamen oblitterare famam rei male gestæ potuit. *Id.* Oblitterare memoriam. *Sueton.* Silentio rem

oblitterare. *Liv.* adversum prospera pugna. *Id.* In anime oblitterari, to be forgotten.

OBLITTERUS, a, um, adj. for Oblitteratus. *Næv.* ap. *Gell.*

OBLITUS, a, um, particip. from Obliviscor, which see; having forgotten, hence, forgetful, namidful.

OBLITUS, a, um, particip. from obliquo.

OBLIVIALIS (oblivio), e, adj. oblivious. 3 *Prudent.*

OBLIVIO (obliviscor), ōnis, f. a forgetting, failure or slip of memory, forgetfulness, λήθη. *Cic.* Omne reliquum tempus non ad oblivionem veteris belli, sed ad comparationem novi contulit. *Id.* Laudem alicujus ab oblivione vindicare, to snatch or rescue from oblivion, save from being forgotten. *Liv.* Dare aliquid oblivioni, to consign to oblivion, forget. *Cic.* Id ipsum nisi esset Ennii testimonio cognitum, huic vetustas oblivione obrisset. *Id.* Venire in oblivionem alicujus rei, h. e. come to forget, forget. *Plin.* Capere oblivionem rei, to forget. *Cic.* Capite eos obliquo justitiæ, h. e. they forget it. *Senec.* Satiùs erat, ista in oblivionem ire, be (h. e. become) forgotten. *Liv.* Aliquem in oblivionem rei adducere, h. e. make him forget it. *Cic.* Jacere in oblivione, to be forgotten. *Id.* Injurias oblivione contriveram, h. e. had utterly forgotten them. *Sueton.* Per oblivionem, out of forgetfulness, from a failure of memory. *Id.* Omnium factorum dictorumque oblivionem sanxit, h. e. amnesty. *Sø.* *Justin.* Discordiarum obliquo. — Plur. *Horat.* Tuos labores carpere obliviones. — ¶ Also, forgetfulness, as habitual. *Sneton.*

OBLIVIOSUS (oblivio), a, um, adj. forgetting easily or soon, apt to forget, forgetful, επιλήσιμος. *Cic.* homines. *Tertull.* Homo obliquisissimus. — ¶ Also, causing forgetfulness, oblivious; as wine. *Horat.*

OBLIVISCOR (unc.), ēris, oblitus sum, dep. 3. to forget, let slip from the memory, lose all recollection of, επιλανθύνω. With accus. *Cic.* Obliviscor jam injurias. *Id.* Artificium obliviscatur, et studium deponat. *Id.* Subito totam causam oblitus est. *Horat.* Obliviscendus illis, to be forgotten by them. — With genit. *Cic.* Memini, nec unquam obliviscar noctis illius. *Cæs.* Oblivisci veteris contumeliæ. *Tacit.* Obliviscendum offensarum de bello agitanti-bus, h. e. offences must be forgotten by those who, &c. — With infin. *Terent.* dicere aliquid. — With accus. and infin. *Cic.* Obliviscor, Rascium et Cluvium viros esse primarios. — With quid. Etiam in scriptis obliviscebatur, quid paulo ante posuisset. — Also, *Catull.* Oblito dimisit pectore cuncta, forgetful, not remembering. *Ovid.* Oblitum palatum, forgetful, not remembering the prohibition. — Hence, *Senec.* Obliti sui, having nothing of their former selves, namely, after death. — Also, *Terent.* Ita prorsum oblitus sum mei, have forgotten myself, h. e. have not my thoughts about me. — Also, *Virg.* Nec oblitus sui est Ithacus, nor did Ulysses forget himself, h. e. not inconsistently with himself. — ¶ Figur. to forget, h. e. to cause forgetfulness. *Catull.* Obliviscens seclis, h. e. bringing oblivion. — Also, to forget, not to act according to, not to have regard to, not to observe, to lose. *Cic.* Me oblitum consuetudinis et instituti mei. *Id.* O paterni generis oblite, forgetful, namidful. *Virg.* Poma suecos oblita priores, h. e. having lost. *Ovid.* puloris. — ¶ Oblitus, a, um, passively. *Virg.* Oblita mihi carmina

OBLYVIUM, ii, n. same as Oblivio. *Tacit.*

2 — Oftener in the plur. *Virg.* Lethæi ad fluminis undas longa oblivia potant. *Horat.* Ducere sollicitæ oblivia vitæ, h. e. to forget. *Sø.* *Ovid.* Agere oblivia laudis Herenlæ, h. e. to forget, say nothing of, pass by. *Id.* Succi, patriæ faciunt qui oblivia, induce forgetfulness.

OBLYVIUS (oblivio), a, um, adj. gone into oblivion, forgotten, obsolete. *Varr.* verba.

OBLYCŌ (ob & loco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.

2 to let out for hire. *Justin.* operam ad puteos exhauriendos. *Sueton.* Quæ ad

epulum pertinebant, macellariis oblocata, h. e. for them to furnish.

OBLYNGŌLŌS (dimin. from oblongus), 3 a, um, adj. somewhat long, rather long. *Gell.*

OBLYNGUS (ob & longus), a, um, adj. 2 of considerable length, rather long, oblong, επιμήκης, παραμήκης. *Liv.* Falatica, missile telum hastili oblongo. *Vitrur.* Foramen oblongius fit tanto, quantum, &c. *Plin.* (de gemmis.) Figura oblonga maxime probatur. *Tacit.* Formam Britannicæ oblongæ scutulæ assimilare.

OBLYQUITUM (obloquor), ii, n. contra-3 diction, opposition, obloquy. *Sidon.*

OBLYQUOR (ob & loquor), ēris, quātus or cūsus sum, dep. 3. to speak against a person or thing, speak while another speaks, gainsay, interrupt, παραλαίω. *Plant.* Te morare, mihi dum obloquere. *Cic.* Tu vero ut me et apelles, et interpellas, et obloquare, et colloquare velim. *Id.* Tacita vestra expectatio, quæ mihi obloqui videtur: quid ergo? *Plin.* Dederat natura vocem saxis, respondentem homini, immo vero et obloquentem. *Curt.* Notatis, qui ferocissime oblocti erant, singulos manu corripuit. — ¶ Also, of musical sounds. *Ovid.* Non avis obloquitur, h. e. cantu non obstrept. *Virg.* Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum, h. e. accompanies his verses with the lute (which has seven strings or notes), mingles the notes of the lute with the song. — ¶ Also, to disapprove, blame, condemn. *Senec.* Non desistam votis obstreperere. Quid ni? cum maxima malorum optaverimus, et ex gratulatione vatium sit, quidquid obloquimur. — ¶ Also, to rail at one, reproach, abuse. *Catull.*

OBLYQUŌTŌR (obloquor), or **OBLYCŌTŌR**, ōris, m. a gainsayer, interrupter. *Plant.*

OBLYCTATIUS (obluctor), ōnis, f. a striving against, struggling, vehement opposition. *Arnob.* Pertinaci obliuctatione virtutis, h. e. on the part of virtue

OBLYCTOR (ob & luctor), āris, ātus 3 sum, dep. 1. to strive against, struggle or contend with, ἀντιπαλαίω. *Colum.* Fruticibus obliuctor pertinaciter, pulls at. *Virg.* Genibusque adversæ obliuctor arene. *Curt.* Diu flumini obliuctatus, struggled with. *Stat.* Obliuctantia saxa submovit, resisting his force. — Figur. *Curt.* difficultatibus, obliuioni.

OBLYDŌ (ob & ludo), is, ūsi, ūsum, n. 3 3. to play, or ploy before others, παίζω. *Plant.* Obludant, quo custodem oblectent per joculum et ludum. — ¶ Also, to deceive, mock, delude. *Prudent.* Terrarum tibi forma duplex obliudit.

OBLYRIDŌS (ab & luridus), a, um, adj. 3 same as Luridus, or valde luridus. *Amnian.*

OBLYRSCŌ (ob & mareesco), is, n. 3 3. same as Mareesco. *Lucil.* ap. *Nyn.* Oblyrscēbat febris.

OBLYLŌR (ob & molior), īris, ītus sum, dep. 4. to push or throw up before something, build or pile up against, as a barrier or defence, προβάλλω. *Curt.* Arborum truncos, et saxa obmoliuntur. — Also, to stop up or obstruct, block up, by throwing something before it. *Liv.*

OBLYVŌ, es, same as Admorco. A 3 sacrificial word. *Cato.*

OBLYRMŌRATIUS (obmurmuro), ōnis, f. 3 u murmuring against. *Amnian.* Obmurmuratio gravis exoritur, concrepantibus centuriis, &c.

OBLYRMŌRŌ (ob & murmuro), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to murmur against, to or ut, καταγογγύζω. *Ovid.* Precibusque meis obmurmurat ipse. — Also, to murmur or mutter at something, or, merely, to mutter. *Sueton.* Identidem obmurmurasse: Τί γάρ, &c.

OBLYSSITŌ (ob & mussito), as, a. 1. 3 to murmur or mutter against any one, or, simply, to mutter. *Tertull.*

OBLYSSŌ (ob & musso), as, a. 1. same 3 as Obmussito. *Tertull.*

OBLYTESCŌ (ob & mutesco), is, ūtui, n. 3. to become dumb, be struck dumb or mute, lose one's speech, κωλύει. *Plin.* Umbra ejus (hyenæ) contactu obmutescere. — Also, to become dumb, speech

less, mute, for a time, from terror or some other cause. *Virg.* Aeneas aspectu obmutuit amens. *Cels.* Qui ebrius obmutuit. *Cic.* Huic linguam obmutuisse. — *Figur.* to become dumb, h. e. to cease. *Cic.* Dolor animi obmutuit. — *¶* Also, to be silent. *Cic.* De me nulla obmutescet vetustas. *Virg.* Pressoque obmutuit ore.

OBŒATŒS (ob & nascor), a, um, particip. 2 *growing on or about.* *Liv.* Inter obnata ripis saliceta.

OBŒENŒS (ob & nexus), us, m. same as 3 *Nexus.* *Tertall.*

OBŒIGER (ob & niger), Œgra, Œgrum, adj. 2 *black, blackish, or very black.* *Plin.*

OBŒISŒS, same as ObŒixus.

OBŒITŒR (ob & nitor), Œris, Œrus or 2 *isus* sum, dep. 3. to bear, press, push against, strive against something. *Virg.* Arboris obnixus trunco. *Nep.* Obnixo genu scuto, set or pressed against. *Liv.* Obnixi urgebant, pressing against them. *Virg.* Portam torquet, obnixus latis humeris, bearing against it with his broad shoulders. *Lucret.* Navigia obniti undis, struggle against the waves. — *¶* *Figur.* to strive against, struggle or contend with, or, simply, to struggle, strive, endeavor. *Vellei.* Triumphum impedire obnitebantur. *Tacit.* Obniti adversis. *Virg.* Obniti contra. — *¶* See, also, Obnixus, a, um.

OBŒIXE (obnixus), adv. strenuously, vigorously, earnestly, with might and main, pressingly, *συντόνως.* *Tercut.* Pedibus manibusque obnixie omnia facturum. *Senec.* Cum te obnixie rogo. *Claud.* Mamert. Obnixius argumentari.

OBŒIXŒS, a, um, particip. from obnitor. — *¶* Adj. steadfast, firm, unyielding, obstinate, resolute. *Virg.* and *Liv.* — Hence, Obnixum, adverbially. *Auson.* Obnixum taces, h. e. obstinate, pertinaciter, constanter.

OBŒIXIE (obnoxius), adv. submissively, servilely, fearfully, timidly, abjectly, humbly. *Liv.* Sed magis obediens ventum in curiam, quam obnoxie dictas sententias accipimus. — *¶* Perhaps, on account of some offence. *Plant.* Stich. 3. 2. 41. But the passage is very obscure.

OBŒIXŒTŒ (Id.), as, a. 1. h. e. facio obnoxium. *Claud.* Mamert.

OBŒIXŒSE (obnoxiosus), adv. *Plant.* 3 Cedo manus igitur. (*Epid.*) Morantur nihil: atque arte colliga, nihil vero obnoxiose, h. e. perhaps, for a fault, guiltily.

OBŒIXŒSŒS (obnoxius), a, um, adj. 3 *subject, submissive, obedient, complying.* *Plant.* — *¶* Also, low, abject. *Enn.* ap. *Gell.*

OBŒIXŒS (ob & noxius), a, um, adj. 2 *subject, in respect of punishment, punishable.* *Plant.* Ego tibi ne obnoxium esse fateor, culpe compotem. — *¶* Also, that has committed a crime or sin, guilty of the same. *Sallust.* Animus, neque delicto, neque lubrici obnoxius. *Tibull.* Turpi mens obnoxia facto. *Ovid.* Communi obnoxia culpe. — Hence, with genit. *Cod. Just.* Obnoxii criminum. *Liv.* pecuniarum debita (sc. causa). — And, absol. punishable, liable to punishment, accountable. *Pandect.* Ego lege Aquilia obnoxius sum. *Liv.* Vestra obnoxia capita offerte. — Also, subject to pay a certain tax, or to furnish something. *Sueton.* and *Pandect.* — *¶* Also, subject, submissive, obedient, complying. *Sallust.* Mitari ferro, nisi obnoxia foret, sc. sibi, if she did not comply with his wishes. *Liv.* Obnoxii vobis minus essemus, less compliant with your wishes. *Id.* Obnoxium sibi aliquem facere. *Sallust. fragm.* Te remoto procul, omnibus aliis obnoxiiis, subject, under the dominion or obeying the will of the Romans. *Tacit.* Amori uxoris obnoxius, h. e. attached or devoted to his wife. — Hence, obliged, under obligation, beholden to, bound by duty, bound. *Tercut.* Tunc uxori obnoxius sum, I am under obligation. *Sallust.* Plerique crasso ex negotiis privatis obnoxii. *Virg.* Nec fratris (the sun) obnoxia radiis surgere (videtur) Luna, seems to rise under no obligation to her brother, h. e. is so bright that she appears to shine by her own light. *Id.* Arva non rastris hominum obnoxia,

not indebted to the rake, but producing spontaneously. *Propert.* Sed facies aderat nullis obnoxia gemmis, under no obligation to jewels, beautiful enough of itself. — Also, subject, slavish, abject, low, mean-spirited, not thinking for himself, fearful, cowardly, weak-headed, beaten. *Brut.* in *Cic. Ep.* Vivat hercule Cicero qui potest, supplex et obnoxius. *Liv.* Si reticeam, aut superbus, aut obnoxius videar: quorum alterum est hominis alienae libertatis oblitus, alterum suae. *Ovid.* Submissaeque manus, faciesque obnoxia mansit, h. e. de-nissa, et speciem precantis servans. *Plin.* Obnoxii profecto animi, et infelicis ingenii est, deprehendi in furto male, quam mutuum reddere. — Also, *Liv.* Pax obnoxia, which renders him to whom it is granted subject to another. — *¶* Also, subject, liable. *Senec.* Nemo tam obnoxius ire fuit. *Tacit.* Gens substitutioni obnoxia. *Horat.* Interdum pravis obnoxia. — Also, subject, liable, exposed, open, to something from without. *Tibull.* Cautes obnoxia ventis. *Ovid.* Terra nulli obnoxia bello. *Plin.* Olera nulli animalium obnoxia, herbs not liable to be browsed upon. *Id.* Terra solida ad tales casus obnoxia. *Tacit.* Urbs incendiis obnoxia. *Flor.* Servi per Fortunam in omnia obnoxii. *Tacit.* fortunae. *Plin.* morbo. — And, absol. exposed, open, liable to danger and misfortune, weak. *Plin.* corpora, sickly, weakly. *Flor.* Juvens tener, obnoxius, et opportunus injuriæ. *Senec.* In hoc obnoxio domicilio animus liber habitat, h. e. this frail, weak, perishable body. *Plin.* flos, transient, delicate, weak. *Anet. Dial. de Orat.* Tanquam minus obnoxium sit offendere poetarum, quam oratorum studium, critical, hazardous. — *¶* Also, hurtful, injurious. *Colum.* — *¶* Comp. Obnoxior. *Senec.*

OBŒIBŒLŒ (ob & nubilo), as, avi, atum, 3 a. 1. to cloud or overcloud, envelop in clouds or mist, darken, obscure. *Figur.* obscure, obnubilare, *ἐπινεφέω.* *Gell.* vultus serenitatem Stoici hominis. *Amnian.* Sed obnubilabat hæc omnia (these virtues) vitium, obscured, darkened. *Apul.* Odore sulfuris juvenis inescatus atque obnubilatus, beclouded, dimmed, benumbed, stupefied, senseless. *Id.* Animam obnubilavit, she became senseless, powerless.

OBŒIBŒS (ob & nubilus), a, um, adj. 3 *clouded, darkened, dark, obscure.* *Cic.* e poeta.

OBŒIBŒ (ob & nuho), is, upsi, uptum, a. 3. to veil, cover, inorap, *σκεπάω,* *ἐπικαλύπτω.* *Virg.* comas anictu. *Cic.* I, lictor, colliga manus. caput obnubito.

OBŒINTIATŒ (obnuntio, or obnuncio), or **OBŒINCIATŒ**, Œnis, f. a declaration of bad omens, which are to prevent something from being done, *ἀντενδείξις.* *Cic.* Dirarum obnuntiatione neglecta. *Id.* Comitiorum quotidie singuli dies tolluntur obnuntiationibus.

OBŒINTŒ (ob & nuntio, or nuncio), or **OBŒINCIŒ**, as, avi, atum, a. 1. to tell, bring, announce any thing bad or unfortunate. *Tercut.* Primus sentio mala nostra: primus rescisco omnia: primus porro obnuntio. — In particular of the augurs or magistrates, to announce an unfavorable omen, in order to prevent the transaction of public business. *Cic.* Legem tribunis plebis tulit, ne auspiciis obtemperaretur, ne obnuntiare concilio, ne legi intercedere liceret, to prevent an assembly from being held by reporting that the omens were inauspicious. *Liv.* Paulus obnuntiare jam efferenti porta signa collegæ jussit, ordered the ill omen to be reported to his colleague just marching out of the gate. *Sueton.* Lege agraria promulgata, obnuntiantem collegam foro expulit. *Cic.* Metellus postulavit, ut sibi postero die in foro obnuntietur.

OBŒIPTŒS, a, um, particip. from obnubo.

OBŒLEŒ (ob & oleo), es, lui, n. 2. to smell, or smell against or to, *ὀζω.* *Plant.* Numnam ego obholui? — With acc. in answer to the question, of what? *Plant.* Te dii omnes perdant: obholui allium, Joh! you smell of garlic. — Also, *Apul.*

Res obolet cani, the dog smells the thing — *¶* *Figur.* *Plant.* Jam oboluit Casina procul, I smell Casina. *Id.* Obolui marsupium hinc istuc, quod habes, h. e. she smells your purse.

OBŒLŒS (*ὀβολός*), i, m. an obole, small Greek coin, the sixth part of a drachm. *Vitruv.* — Hence, for a small sum, slight expense, a trifle. *Tercut.* — *¶* Also, a weight, the sixth part of a drachm. (drachina). *Plin.*

OBŒMINŒR (ob & ominor), Œris, atus 3 sum, dep. 1. to wish or prophesy something evil. *Apul.* Crurum ei fragium obominata.

OBŒIOR (ob & orior), ortus sum, Œri, dep. 4. and 3. to rise or spring up against or before one, or to rise on a sudden, *ἐπιγίνομαι.* *Plant.* Tenebræ oboriuntur, genua inedia succidunt. *Id.* Dolores mihi oboriuntur, come upon me, seize me. *Plin.* Capris cecitas aboritur. *Liv.* Acrius de integro obortum est bellum. *Ovid.* Saxo concrevit oborto, having grown over him, or having grown. *Tercut.* Tanta hæc lætitia oborta est. *Cic.* Lux liberalitatis tuæ mihi oboriatur, rises upon me, appears to me. — *¶* Simply for orior, to arise, come on. *Nep.* Tenebris obortis. *Virg.* Lacrimis factur obortis, with tears, with eyes filled with tears.

OBŒRTŒS, particip. from oborior.

OBŒRTŒS (oborior), us, m. a rising, 3 springing up. *Lucret.* (Others read odores.)

OBŒSCŒLABŒNDŒS (ob & osculabundus), a, um, participial adj. kissing repeatedly. *Apul.*

OBŒALLESCO, **OBŒANDO**, **OBŒANGO**, and other words beginning with *Obp.* see *Opp.*

OBŒAUCATŒS (ob & raucus), a, um, 3 particip. having become hoarse. *Solin.*

OBŒREPŒ (ob & repo), is, psi, ptum, u. 3. to creep to, creep up, steal on by degrees or imperceptibly, come upon by surprise, come upon suddenly, *ὑπερσεισέχουμαι, παρέρπω.* *Tibull.* Et possim media quamvis obrepere nocte. — With dative. *Plin.* Quam levibus vestigiis (feles) obrepunt avibus! *Cic. fil.* in *Cic. Ep.* Scæpe inscientibus nostris et cænantibus obrepit (Cratippus), creeps upon, steals upon, drops unexpectedly in. — *¶* *Figur.* to creep upon, steal upon, come on by surprise, insinuate one's self into any place, overtake. *Cic.* Qui enim citius adolescentiæ senectus, quam pueritiæ adolescentia obrepit? *Id.* Obrepit dies, ut vides, the time is at hand, the day has crept up. *Id.* Imagines obrepunt in animos dormientium extrinsecus, insinuate themselves into. *Plin.* Nec solis ortum incautis (galli galinacei) patiuntur obrepere. *Horat.* Longo opere fas est obrepere somnum. *Ovid.* Sed movet obrepens somnus anile caput. *Plant.* In labore, atque in dolore mors obrepit interim. *Senec.* Mihi obrepit oblitio. *Cic.* Plancium non obrepisse ad honorem, did not make his way by intrigue. So, with accus. *Plant.* Te obrepit fames. — Also, to take in, deceive, cheat slyly, take by surprise, overreach by surprise. *Plant.* Nunquam tu mihi imprudenti obrepseris. *Quintil. declam.* Obreptum est credulitati tuæ, your credulity has been imposed upon.

OBŒREPTŒ (obrepo), Œnis, f. a creeping 3 or stealing upon, a secret and deceitful approach, stealing a march upon, getting by secret arts, obreption. *Pandect.*

OBŒREPTŒS, or **OBŒIS** (Id.), a, um, 3 adj. surreptitious, attended with dissimulation and art. *Cod. Just.*

OBŒREPTŒVE (obreptivus), adv. surreptitiously, clandestinely. *Cod. Theod.*

OBŒREPTŒS (obrepo), a, um, adj. clandestine. *Symmach.*

OBŒREPTŒ (frequentat. from obrepo), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to creep or steal on or upon, come, or come up imperceptibly. *Plant.* Operæ ne fuerint, ne quis obrepaverit. *Cic.* Et mihi decessionis dies *λεησδότης* obrepat.

OBŒRETŒ (ob & rete), is, a. 4. to catch in a net, intangle, *ἐμπλέκω.* *Lucret.*

OBŒRIGESCO (ob & rigesco), is, gui, n. 3. to stiffen, become stiff or frozen. *Cic. nive.* *Id.* Quum pæne obriguisset.

OBROBORATIŌ (ob & roboro), ōnis, f. 3. *rigidity and hardness of the nerves. Veget.* **OBRODŌ** (ob & rodo), is, ōsi, ōsum, a. 3. *to gnaw round, περιτρῶν. Plant.* Ut quod obrodatur, sit, h. e. may taste, take as food.

OBROGATIŌ (obrogo), ōnis, f. a disannul-ling, invalidating, by the substitution of another law. *Auct. ad Herenn.*

OBROGŌ (ob & rogo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to invalidate an old law (wholly or in part) by making a new one contrary to it, or to impair in some measure the force of a law, though it is left to exist. Cic. Obrogatur legibus Cæsaris, quæ jubent, &c. h. e. the laws are invalidated or made of no effect. Sueton. Capiti (dat.) Papie legis edicto (abl.) obrogavit. Liv. Cum duæ contrariæ leges sunt, semper antiquæ obrogat nova. — ¶ Also, to put a veto upon a bill, prevent its passage. Flor. legibus, or de legibus. — ¶ Obrogare, and abrogare are often interchanged in MSS.*

OBROCTANS (ob & ructo, or ructor), tis, 3 particip. *belchiag at or in oae's face. Apul.*

OBROMPŌ (ob & rumpo), is, a. 3. same as *Rumpo*. *Varr. (Al. leg. abruptum.)*

OBROŌ (ob & ruo), is, ūi, ūtum, a. 3. *to cover over, hide in the ground, bury, sink, προσεπιχῶ. Cic. Rana marinæ dicuntur obruere sese arena solere. Id. thesaurum aliquo loco. Id. Crocodilos dicunt obruere ova. Plin. ægros veste. Virg. Quos obruit auster, sunk. Lueret. Terram nox obruit umbris, bury, cover over. Id. Cinere multa latet obrutus ignis. Cato. uvas in terra. Cic. Egyptum Nilus obrutam tenet. Hence, to sow, because the seed is buried in the ground. Colum. milium. — Figur. Cic. se vino, to drown one's self in wine, intoxicate oae's self, become maudlin or drunk. Nepos. Obrui vino. — Also, to cover, hide, conceal, bury, obliterate, efface, abolish, cover with oblivion. Cic. adversa perpetua oblivione. Id. Quæ unquam vetustas obruet, aut que tanta delebit oblivio? Id. Marius talis viri (h. e. Catuli) interitu sex suos obruit consulatus, obscured the glory of his six consulships. Id. Sermo omnis ille obruitur hominum interitu. Id. Firmamenta ad fidem posita digressionibus obruenda, h. e. in a measure covered and kept out of sight. Id. Quod dii omen obruant, render vain and empty. Senec. Obrutæ leges, h. e. abolitæ. — ¶ Also, to oppress, load, bury, overwhelm, strike down, weigh down. Cic. quendam lapidibus. Virg. Telis nostrorum obruimur. Id. Tua obrue dextra, strike down, overwhelm. Lucan. Ilunc falarica obruit. — Figur. Cic. Iis criminibus, his testibus obrutus atque oppressus est. Id. Ut testem omnium risus obrueret. Id. Obrui ære alieno. Id. Obrui magnitudine negotii tanquam fluctu. Quintil. Corporis cura mentem obruere. Propert. Deus me obruit, overwhelms me with misfortune. — ¶ Also, figur. to outdo far, exceed, overcome, outstrip, surpass, eclipse, obscure, throw into the shade. Virg. Illicet obruimur numero. Tacit. alterius successoris curam famamque. Vellei. M. Brutus Vatinium dignatione obruerat. Stat. Venus Nymphas obruit. — ¶ Perhaps, for ruo, h. e. cado, to fall, go to ruin. Lucret. An metuit conclusa manere in corpore putri? Et domus ætatis spatio ne fessa vetusto obruat? (But it seems better to understand se.)*

OBROSSA (allied with *ὀβρυζα*), æ, f. the essay, or trial of gold. *Sueton. Aurum ad obrussam, h. e. gold tried by the coppel or test, good, pure, fine (otherwise called aurum obrusum, obryzum, or obryzum). — Figur. Cic. Adhibenda, tanquam obrussa, ratio, quæ mutari non potest. Senec. Hac ejus (animi) obrussa est, the test, proof, coppel. — ¶ Hence, Obryzatus, a, um, adj. h. e. ex auro obryzo factus. Cod. Just.*

OBROTŌS, a, um, particip. from obruo.

OBRYZATUS, a, um. See *Obrussa*. 3

OBRYZUM aurum (*χρυσάιν ὀβρυζόν*). 3 See *Obrussa*. So, *Petrou. Obryzum* (or obrusum), se, aurum.

OB SATURŌ (ob & saturo), as, a. 1. to cloy,

satiare, glat, ἀποκορῆνναι. Figur. Terebant. Næ in propediem istius obsaturabere, will have your fill of.

OBSCÆVŌ (ob & scævo), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. 1. to give or bring a bad omen to, to hinder, disturb or vitiate by a bad omen. *Plant. Metuo, quod illic obscævavit meæ falsæ fallaciæ.*

OBSCENĒ (obscenus), or **OBSCENĒ**, adv. *impurely, disgustingly, immodestly, lewdly, abominably, αἰσχρῶς. Cic. Re turpe est, sed dicitur non obscens. Id. Obscenus excitata natura. Id. Obscenus concurrerent litteræ, harshly, unpleasantly. Entrop. Impudicissimæ et obscenissime vixit.*

OBSCENITAS (Id.), or **OBSCENITAS**, ætis, f. obscenity, impurity, lewdness, αἰσχρότης, τὸ ἀσελγές. *Cic. rerum, verborum, orationis. Pandect. In obscenitatem compellere, unchastity, sensual indulgence. Laniaprid. Schematibus libidinosis. — ¶ Also, portentiousness, inauspiciousness. Araob. mali ominis.*

OBSCENŌS (unc.), or **OBSCENŌS**, a, um, adj. *unlucky, inauspicious, ill-boding, ominous, of bad omen, portentous, ἀπαισιός, on account of filthiness, unseemliness, &c. Aec. ap. Non. Ore obscena dicta segregant, words of ill omen. Messala ap. Gell. Mons avibus obscenis ominous, h. e. mount Aventinus, where the ill-omened birds appeared to Remus. Virg. Obscenæ canes. Id. Obscenæ volucres, h. e. night-owls. Cic. omen. Ovid. puppis, h. e. which bore Helen to Troy. — ¶ Also, foul, detestable, abominable, lewd, immodest, obscene, offensive, disgusting, revolting, shameful, αἰσχρῶς. Varr. ap. Non. Obscena verba. Cic. Obscenissimi versus. Id. Jocandi genus iliberaliter, petulant, flagitiosum, obscenum. Id. Delicatæ et obscenæ voluptates. Ovid. Obscenus risus. Val. Max. Abjectior et obscenior vita. Virg. Obscenæ pelægi volucres, h. e. the harpies. Id. cruor. Ovid. flammæ, immodest love. Catull. Troja, detestable, accursed, hateful, on account of my brother's death. Ovid. adulterium. Tacit. gestus. Plin. avis, h. e. impura. Liv. fetus, h. e. monster. Senec. Obscena, h. e. anus, podex. Justin. Obscena corporis, τὰ αἰδῶνα. Ovid. Obscena reddere, h. e. excrementa. — So, of men, addicted to lewd pleasures, immodest, impure, soft, voluptuous. Liv. viri, h. e. molles. Ovid. greges, h. e. Galli Cybeles.*

OBSCURATIŌ (obscuro), ōnis, f. a darkening, obscuring, obscuration, σκότωσις. *Cic. fragm. Obscuratio solis. Auct. B. Hisp. Itaque in illa obscuratione, h. e. obscurity, darkness. — ¶ Figur. an obscuring, throwing into the shade, eclipsing. Cic. In quibus voluptatibus, propter earum exiguitatem, obscuratio consequitur.*

OBSCURĒ (obscurus), adv. *darkly, obscurely, h. e. without light. Cic. fragm. Aut nihil superum, aut obscure admodum cernimus. — ¶ Also, darkly, obscurely, indistinctly, unintelligibly. Cic. De natura obscure memorare. Id. Non agam obscure. Gell. Aliquid obscurissime dicere. — ¶ Also, covertly, closely, secretly, hiddenly, in obscurity, in the dark, unobservedly. Cic. Malum obscure scire. Id. Avertere aliquid de publico quam obscurissime per magistratum solebant. Id. Ceteri sunt partim obscuris iniqui, partim non dissimulanter irati. Sueton. Similitudinem non obscure gerere, h. e. openly. Cic. Itaque istam paupertatem tuam nunquam obscure tulisti, have never made a secret of, have been open with. — ¶ Also, obscurely, without note, lovely, humbly. Ammian. Obscurissime natus.*

OBSCUREFACIŌ (obscurus & facio), is, 3 a. 3. same as *Obscuro*. Non.

OBSCURITAS (obscurus), ætis, f. obscurity, darkness, σκῆρος. *Tacit. Obscuritas latrarium, quibus occultebatur. Plin. Obscuritas visus, or oculorum. — ¶ Figur. obscurity, want of distinctness or perspicuity, abstruseness, indistinctness. Cic. Ut ratio, quæ lumen adhibere rebus debet, ca obscuritatem et tenebras afferat. Id. In ea obscuritate ac dubitatione omnium, uncertainty, want of clearness. Id. Cum rerum obscuritas, non*

verborum, facit, ut non intelligatur oratio. Id. Latet (causa) obscuritate involuta natura. — ¶ Also, figur. obscurity, low birth or descent, humble origin. Cic. and Tacit.

OBSCURŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to obscure, darken, deprive of light, ἐπισκιάζω, σκοτίζω. *Cic. Tenebras tantas, quantæ quondam regiones obscuravisse dicuntur. Id. Obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernæ, is darkened or dimmed. Virg. Volucres æthera obscurant penus. Plin. Nullam aliud sidus eodem modo obscuratur, is eclipsed. Id. Visu obscurato hiberna latebra. Pandect. vicini ades, to darken, shut out the light. — Hence, figur. to obscure, dim, becloud, as to the understanding. Plant. Scio, amorem tibi pectus obscurasse. — ¶ Also, to cover, hide, conceal, wrap up, make invisible or imperceptible, suppress. Cic. Cætus tenebris (where, however, according to the best Cod. captus, h. e. conatus, is to be read) Horat. Caput obscurante lacerna. Cic. Quæ minimæ sint voluptates, eas obscurari sæpe, et obrui. Id. Nummus in Cræsi divitis obscuratur, is lost. Id. Magnitudo lucris obscurabat periculi magnitudinem, made him blind to. Id. Tuas laudes nulla unquam obscurata est oblivio. Quintil. Qui obscurare veritatem vult, narrat falsa pro veris. Cic. Neque est hoc dissimulandum, quod obscurari non potest, cannot be concealed. — Hence, to render obscure, make confused, involve, express indistinctly. Cic. Si erunt mihi plura ad te scribenda, ἀλληγορίαις (by allegories) obscurabo. Id. Nihil me subterfugere voluisse reticendo, nec obscurare dicendo. Sueton. Affectatione, et morositate nimia obscurabat stilum. Quintil. Neque enim (littera) eximitur, sed obscuratur, is shrouded. Id. Fauces obtusæ obscurant vocem, thicken, render dull or indistinct. — Also, to obscure, render unknown or obsolete, cover with obscurity or oblivion. Sallust. Fortuna res celebrat obscuratque. Cic. Eorum memoria sensim obscurata est, et evanuit. Horat. Obscurata diu vocabula, become unknown, obsolete. — Also, to blot out, extirpate, remove, annul, invalidate. Cic. consuetudinem.*

OBSCURŌS (unc.), a, um, adj. *dark, darksome, dusky, dun, shady, opaque, obscure, gloomy, σκοτεινός. Horat. Obscuro deterget umbila celo. Virg. Lucus trabibus obscurus acernis. Id. Sol caput obscura ferrugine textit. Virg. nox. Id. nubes. Liv. Post occasum solis, jam obscura luce, when it was already dusk. Horat. Obscure tabernæ, dark. Ovid. aquæ, turbid, muddy. — Hence, Obscurum, the dark, darkness. Virg. noctis. Tacit. lucis capte, h. e. the dusk of morning. — And, Obscurum, adv. Lucan. Obscurum nimbosus dissilit aer. — ¶ Also, dark, h. e. in the dark, unseen, hidden. Virg. Ibant obscuri sola sub nocte per umbram. Id. Ipsa procul nebulis obscura resistit. — ¶ Also, obscure, hidden, occult, abstruse, intricate, difficult, involved, dark, indistinct. Cic. Obscurum et ignotum jus. Id. Cur hoc tam est obscurum atque cæcum? Stat. Si famæ obscura jaceres, h. e. unknown to fame. Cic. Videre res obscurissimas. Id. Non obscura benevolentia, h. e. plain, evident. Virg. Ilaud obscura signa, h. e. clear. Horat. Brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio, obscure, indistinct. Cic. Quid? poeta nemo, nemo physicus abstrusus? ille vero nimis etiam obscurus, Ephorion: valde Heraclitus obscurus. Id. Scientia obscurior. Id. Obscura oracula, dark. Id. Non obscurum est, it is clear, plain, evident. Hence, Quintil. vox, thick, stifled, indistinct. — ¶ Also, obscure, unknown, lying hid. Nepos. Obscuriora gesta. Cæs. Cæsaris erat nomen obscurius. Ovid. Obscuram reserata est Pallada dictis, h. e. concealed, disguised, in an unknown form. Liv. Ex loco obscuro vulnera accepta, hidden, withdrawn from sight. Senec. Vitam per obscurum transmittere, in privacy, in obscurity, in secrecy. — Also, ignoble, of mean parentage or descent, humble, low. Cic. Obscuris orti majoribus. Id. Pom.*

peius humili atque obscuro loco natus. *Vellei.* Salvidienus natus obscurissimis initiis. — Also, *dark, close, secret, reserved, dissembling, sly, crafty, mysterious.* Cic. Hoc celandi genus est hominis versuti, obscuri, astuti, *reserved, close.* *Horat.* Modestus occupat obscuri speciem. *Tacit.* Domitiani natura obscurior. *Id.* Tiberium obscurum adversum alios. — ¶ *Valer. Flacc.* Obscura mamma, *h. e. covered; or, moderately prominent.* — ¶ Also, *dark, clouded, gloomy, in appearance.* Cic. vultus.

OBSECRATIO (obsecro), ōnis, f. a praying or beseeching earnestly, pressing entreaty, conjuring, supplication, adjuration, *ἀντή, κατεύχῃ.* Cic. Prece et obsecratione humili ac supplici uti. *Id.* Alicujus obsecrationem repudiare. *Quintil.* Obsecratio iudicium, *h. e. ad iudices facta.* — As a figure of speech. Cic. — ¶ Also, a public supplication, solemn prayer to the gods. Cic. Constituendae nobis quidem sunt procuraciones, et obsecratio. *Liv.* Obsecratio a populo est facta. — ¶ Also, an asseration, protestation, assurance, accompanied with an invocation of the gods. *Justin.* Quo praesente apud deos patrios, quibus vellet obsecrationibus, se obligaret.

OBSECRŌ (ob & sacro), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to entreat or pray earnestly, beseech, implore, supplicate, conjure, importune, ask in God's name, adjure, *καταδύουμι, προσεπαιπέω.* Cic. Id ut facias, te obsecro atque obsecro. *Id.* Te obsecrat obtestaturque Quintus per senectutem suam. *Id.* Pro mea vos salute non rogavit solum, verum etiam obsecravit. *Marcell.* ad Cic. aliquid precibus. *Plin.* Ep. Multis precibus obsecrabat, implerem tempus. Cic. Oro, obsecro, ignosce. *Terent.* Obsecro, mihi ignoscas. *Plaut.* Nunc si me fas est obsecrare abs te, pater, da mihi ducentos nummos, te obsecro. *Terent.* Mi vir, te obsecro, ne facias. — With a double acc. Cic. Itaque te hoc obsecrat, ut, &c. this of you, that, &c. Also, *Plin.* Ep. Laus potius speranda, quam venia obsecranda est. — In deprecation, *I pray, I beseech, I cry you mercy.* *Terent.* Prodi, male conciliate. (*Do.*) obsecro. — Also, thrown in as an adverb, *I pray, pray thee, pray, I pray you, as you love me.* *Terent.* Obsecro, an is est? tell me, I pray you. Cic. Attica mea, obsecro te, quid agit? *Terent.* Ubi est, obsecro? *Id.* Obsecro, quem video? pray, whom do I see? Cic. Sed obsecro te, ita venusta habeantur, but I pray you.

OBSECUNDANTER (obsecundans, from 3 obsecundo), adv. so as to humor or comply with, complying, conformably, in accordance with. *Nigid. ap. Non.* natura.

OBSECUNDATIŌ (obsecundo), ōnis, f. 3 obedience, obsequiousness. *Cod. Theod.*

OBSECUNDATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a ser-

3 vant, minister. *Cod. Theod.*

OBSECUNDŌ (ob & secundo), as, āvi, 1 ātum, n. 1. to humor, comply with, fall in with, follow implicitly, second; sometimes, to obey, *συνεργέω.* Cic. Ut ejus voluntatibus venti tempestatesque obsecundarent. *Liv.* Obsecundando mollire impetum aggreduuntur. *Terent.* Obsecundare in loco.

OBSECUTIŌ, or **OBSEQUUTIŌ** (obsequor), ōnis, f. same as Obsequium. *Arnob.*

OBSECUTOR, or **OBSEQUUTOR** (Id.),

3 ōris, m. an obeyer, keeper, observer.

Terent. legis.

OBSEPIŌ, or **OBSEPIŌ** (ob & sepio, or sepio), is, pī, ptum, a. 4. to hedge in, fence in, inclose; or, generally, to shut, stop or block up, *περιφράττω.* S. C. ap. *Frontin.* Neque quis in eo loco quid opponit, molit, obsepi. *Tacit.* Apertis, quæ vetustas obseperat. *Liv.* Obseptis itineribus. *Sil.* Obseptia viarum, *h. e. via obseptæ.* — Figur. Cic. and *Liv.* viam, bar up, preclude. *Plin.* Pa-

negr. Obseptia diutina servitute ora rese-

ramus.

OBSEPTŌS, a, um, partic. from obsepio.

OBSEQUELA (obsequor), æ, f. compliance, 2 condescension, complaisance, *Σεπεία.* *Plaut.* Omnes parentes liberis suis facient obsequelam. *Sallust. fragm.* Qui regi per obsequelam orationis cari erant, *h. e. because they spoke as he liked.*

OBSEQUENS, tis, particip. from obsequor. — ¶ Adj. yielding, obedient, tractable, compliant, obsequious, *ἐνείκτος, ἐπισηγῆς.* *Terent.* Meo patri minus sum obsequens. *Planc.* in Cic. Ep. Legiones habeo nostra liberalitate nobis obsequentes. *Colum.* Curæ mortalium obsequentissimam esse Italiam. *Senec.* Animus omni humore obsequentior. *Plaut.* Bonam atque obsequentem deam, kind, favorable, indulgent, propitious.

OBSEQUENTER (obsequens), adv. in deference, complyingly, in conformity with, obediently, dutifully, *πειθνῶς.* *Liv.* Hæc collega obsequenter facta. *Plin.* Ep. Vixit in contubernio aviæ delicate obsequentissime, *h. e. conformed to her wishes in every respect.*

OBSEQUENTIA (Id.), æ, f. compliance,

2 desire to please, obsequiousness. *Cæs.*

OBSEQUIALIS (obsequium), e, adj.

3 same as Obsequiosus. *Fortan.*

OBSEQUIBILIS (obsequor), e, adj. com-

3 plying, ready. *Gell.*

OBSEQUIOSUS (obsequium), a, um, adj.

3 yielding, complying, obliging. *Plaut.*

OBSEQUIUM (obsequor), ii, n. deference

to another's wishes, endeavor to gratify

another, yieldingness, submision, devoted-

ness, compliance, complaisance, obliging-

ness, indulgence, respectfulness, dutiful

conduct, patience with another's whims,

ὑπερπεία, either in a good or a bad

sense. *Terent.* Obsequium amicis,

veritas odium parit. Cic. Obsequium

multo molestius, quod peccatis indul-

gens præcipitem amicum ferri sinit.

Id. Ego Antonium patientia atque ob-

sequio meo mitigavi. *Id.* Quum ani-

mus a corporis obsequio, indulgentiaque

discesserit. *Id.* Delectari obsequio et

comitate alienjus. *Id.* Omne meum

obsequium in illum (his nephæ) fuit

cum multa severitate. *Liv.* Indulgere

comitati patrum, atque obsequio plebis.

Planc. ad Cic. Omnia ei obsequia polli-

ceor, service, devotion. Hence, *Plaut.*

Ut animo obsequium sumere possit,

humor or enjoy himself. *Horat.* Obse-

quium ventris, gluttony, voracity. — Of

inanimate things. *Ovid.* Flectitur ob-

sequio curvatus ab arbore ramus: obse-

quio tranantur aquæ, by yielding or giv-

ing way. — ¶ Also, compliance in love.

Propert. — Hence, of coition. *Curt.*

and *Colum.* — ¶ Also, obedience, fealty.

Justin. Jurare in obsequium alien-

jus, to swear fealty, take the oath of alle-

giance to. *Sueton.* Obsequium rumpere.

— ¶ Also, a service, business to be per-

formed. *Veget.* — ¶ Also, Obsequia,

clients, attendants, retinue. *Mamert.*

OBSEQUŌR (ob & sequor), ēris, quātus

or cātus sum, dep. 3. to comply with, hu-

mor, oblige, obey, serve, gratify, give way

to, yield to, submit to, *ὑποπείνω, χαρίζομαι.* Cic. Quum huic obsequutus sis,

illi est repugnandum. *Id.* Quamobrem,

Clementi, de te tibi obsequor. *Id.* volun-

tati alienjus. *Tacit.* Ne miles centurio-

ni obsequatur. *Cæs.* ad Cic. Obsequi

fortunæ. *Juvencal.* imperio. — Figur.

Plaut. Obsequi animo, to indulge one's

self, take one's pleasure, make merry, en-

joy one's self. *Id.* Amori me, an rei

obsequi potius par siet, to follow, serve.

Nepos. Idonem tempus ratus studiis

obsequendi suis, following, pursuing. —

Of inanimate things. *Plin.* Æs malleo

obsequitur, obeys, yields. *Quatit.* Cap-

ut manibus obsequatur, follows, govern

itself according to. — ¶ It sometimes

has a neut. acc. *Plaut.* Id obsequi gnato

meo, in that. — Pass. imperson. *Plaut.*

Volo amori obsecutum illius. — ¶ See,

also, Obsequens.

OBSERO (ob & sera), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.

to bult, bar, fasten or shut up, *ἐπικλείω.*

Terent. ostium intus. *Liv.* Plebis adi-

ficiis obseratis. — Figur. *Horat.* Ob-

seratis auribus fundere preces. *Catull.*

Vel, si vis, licet obseres palatum, *h. e.*

hnr up your mouth, keep silence.

OBSERO (ob & sero), is, ēvi, itum, a. 3.

to sow, plant; or, to sow or plant over or

about, *ἐπισπείρω.* *Plaut.* frumentum.

— Figur. *Plaut.* Qui per voluptatem

tuam in me ærummam obsevisi gravem,

brought upon me, occasioned me. *Id.*

pignos, *h. e. give a thorough drubbing.*

— ¶ Also, to sow or plant, sow or

plant over, set. Cic. terram frugibus *Colum.* agrum vinea. *Varr.* sepimen-
tum virgultis. *Liv.* Loca obsita virgul-
tis. *Ovid.* Rura obsita pomis. *Id.* Myrtea obsita baccis, set, overgrown. —
Hence, Obsitus, covered, covered over,
set. *Virg.* lo setis obsita. *Curt.* Mon-
tes obsiti nivibus, sown, as it were,
covered, wrapped. *Ovid.* Terga obsita
conchis. *Sueton.* Homo pannis (rags)
obsitus. *Terent.* Pannis annisque ob-
situs, *h. e. an old beggar.* *Liv.* Obsita
squalore vestis, covered, full. *Id.* Le-
gati obsiti squalore et sordibus. *Virg.*
Obsitus ævo. — ¶ Obsesse, for obse-
visse. *Acc. ap. Non.*

OBSEVABILIS (obsevo), e, adj. that
can be observed or guarded against. *Quin-
til.* — ¶ Also, that must be observed,
worthy of being regarded. *Apul.* Patien-
tia observabiles.

OBSEVANDŌS, a, um, particip. from
obsevo. — ¶ Adj. worthy of regard
or consideration; to be respected. *Fronto.*
Vir nobis observandissimus.

OBSEVANS, tis, particip. from observo.
— ¶ Adj. observant, watchful, mindful,
regardful. *Plin.* Ep. Observantissimus
omnium officiorum. *Claudian.* Obser-
vantior æqui fit populus. — Also, re-
gardful, respectful, attentive. Cic. Me
paucos æque observantes habere. *Id.*
Observantissimus mei homo.

OBSEVANTER (observans), adv. care-
fully, diligently, sedulously. *Macrob.*
Ideam observanter secutus est in illis
voluminibus. *Apul.* Facit omnia circa
honorem meum observanter. *Gell.*
Cicero his omnino verbis uti observan-
tissime vitavit.

OBSEVANTIA (Id.), æ, f. an observing,
noting. *Vellei.* temporum. — ¶ Also,
keeping, observance, conformity, regard,
practice. *Val. Max.* prisce moris. *Pau-
dect. juris.* — ¶ Also, respect shown
to another, attention, regard, observance,
esteem, reverence. Cic. Consilium ho-
minis probavit, officia observantiaque
dilexit. *Liv.* Obsequio et observantia
in regem cum omnibus certasse. Cic.
Amicos observantia retinere. *Planc.*
ad Cic. In tua observantia, *h. e. erga te.*
— At Rome observantia consisted espe-
cially in giving daily attendance upon a
great man (a consul, for instance), ac-
companying him to the senate-house
and back, sedulously attaching one's
self to his side, &c.; so that outward
respect or attention expresses it very
well. — ¶ Also, religion, worship.
Cod. Theod.

OBSEVATĒ (observatus), adv. carefully,
3 heedfully. *Gell.*

OBSEVATIŌ (obsevo), ōnis, f. on ob-
serving, noting, marking, observation,
consideration, attention, παρατήρησις.

Cic. Verborum structura natura magis

casuque quam aut ratione aliqua, aut

observatione fiebat. *Id.* Diuturna ob-

servatio siderum. *Plaut.* Observationi

operam dare, to be on the watch, be on the

alert. — Also, an observation, remark,

precept, rule. *Plin.* Varro in fabæ satu

hanc observationem custodiri præcepit.

Id. Dare observationes aliquas coquendi.

— ¶ Also, care, circumspection, exact-

ness. Cic. Summa observatio in bello

movendo. — ¶ Also, observance, at-

tention, reverence, respect, regard. *Val.*

Max. Quo minus religionibus sua ob-

servatio redderetur. *Cod. Theod.* Ob-

servatio Christianitatis.

OBSEVATOR (Id.), ōris, m. an observer,

2 watcher, σκοπός. *Plin.* Pung. Nemo

observator, nemo castigator assistit.

Senec. Malorum bonorumque nostrorum

observator et custos. *Cod. Theod.* le-

gis.

OBSEVATRIX (observator), icis, f. she

3 that observes. *Terent.*

OBSEVATŌS (obsevo), is, m. same as

3 Observatio. *Varr.*

OBSEVIŌ (ob & servio), is, n. 4. to

serve, be subservient to. *Apul.* (Al. leg.

subservire.)

OBSEVITŌ (frequentat. from observo),

3 as, a. 1. to observe, notice. *Apul.*

OBSEVŌ (ob & servo), as, āvi, ātum,

a. and n. 1. to watch, be on the watch,

have an eye upon, mind, heed, take notice

of, attend to, keep a look-out, ἐπισκοπέω,

παρρησιᾶ. *Plant.* Ne me observare possis, quid rerum geram. *Id.* Procul hinc observaho, meis fortunis quid fuit, *I will watch in order to see.* *Virg.* Fetus arator observans, nido implumes detraxit, *h. e.* captans insidiose. *Cic.* Homines in speculis sunt, observant, quemadmodum se se unusquisque gerat. *Q. Cic.* Fac, ut se abs te custodiri atque observari sciant. *Plant.* Virum observare desines, *to watch the actions of.* *Cic.* Observare motus stellarum. *Id.* Observare occupationem alicujus, et aucupari tempus, *to have an eye upon, spy, in order to one's own interest.* *Terent.* Scripturam ab iniquis observari, scrutinized for the purpose of finding fault. *Cic.* Araneolæ ex inopinato observant, et si quid incidit, arripiunt. — *Figur.* *Paulcel.* Observandum est, ne is iudex detur. — Hence, *to watch, guard, keep.* *Plant. januum.* *Ovid.* armenta gregesque. *Cic. e Sophocle.* Draconem observantem arborem. — Also, *to show reverence, respect, high consideration; to look up to, venerate, pay respect to, attend to, revere, honor, regard, esteem, value.* *Cic.* Me ut patrem observat et diligit. *Id.* Ne observent tribules suos. *Id.* Aliquem observare et colere. *Id.* aliquem perofficiose. *Id.* Eas tribus officiis ab hoc observatas. (In this sense, in particular, of the respect shown in saluting or waiting upon another, or of the assistance rendered to a candidate by supporting his canvass. It is also the proper word to mark the deference of a pupil for his teacher. Compare the corresponding signification of *observantia*.) — *¶ Also, to consider, contemplate, observe.* *Cic.* Res tamen ipse observari animadvertique possunt. *Tacit.* Observans Aceroniæ necem. — *¶ Also, to observe, keep, regard, comply with, obey, follow, conform to, adhere to, regard.* *Cic. leges.* *Cæs. praeceptum.* *Sallust.* imperium. *Cic. centesimas.* *Liv.* vacationem. *Id.* Suffragium non observaturos, *allow its validity.* *Cic.* commendat ones meas, *to regard my recommendations, take into notice those I recommend.* *Sallust.* Neque signa, neque ordines observare, *mind, heed.* — Also, of imitate things. *Senec.* Etesia tempus observant. — With *ut* or *ne.* *Sueton.* Observavit sedulo, ut, quoties terra movisset, ferias Prætor indiceret, *made it a matter of punctilious observance.* *Id.* Observatum est, ne supplicium sumeretur. — *¶ See, also, Observans, and Observandus, a, um.*

OBSES (ob & sedeo), ōdis, m. and f. a hostage, ὄπισος. *Cæs.* Ut obsides accipere, non dare consueverint. *Cic.* Obsides alicui imperare. *Nepos.* Retinere aliquem obsidem, *as a hostage.* — *¶ Figur.* any one who is a pledge or security; a sponsor, surety; any pledge or security. *Nepos.* Phocion, se ejus rei obsidem fore, pollicitus est, *be surety, answer for it.* *Cic.* Aratoribus Metellus obsides dedit, *se futurum.* *Id.* Accipere aliquem obsidem nuptiarum. *Id.* Parvulus filius, quem mihi videtur amplecti respublica, tanquam obsidem consulatus mei. *Cæs.* Obsidibus de pecunia cavent. *Senec.* Me in penates obsidem invidis datam. — So, of imitate things. *Cic.* Habemus a C. Cæsare sententiam, tanquam obsidem perpetuæ in rempublicam voluntatis. *Id.* Habet a M. Cælio duas accusationes obsides periculi, *h. e.* sure proofs that no danger is to be feared from him.

OBSESSIO (obsideo), ōnis, f. a blockading, 2 blockade, hemming in, blocking up. *Cic.* Obsessione temporum, occupatione fori. *Cæs.* Obsessionem omittite, *to give up the siege.* *Cic.* Obsessio militaris viæ, *h. e.* interclusio, occupatio.

OBSESSOR (Id.), ōris, m. one who sits or stays long in a place, a frequenter, haunter. *Plant. fori.* *Ovid.* Hydrus obsessor aquarum. — *¶ Especially, in order to preclude going in and out, a besieger, blockader, investor.* *Cic. curia.* *Liv.* urbis.

OBSESSUS, a, um, particip. from obsideo and obsido.

OBSESSIBILIS (ob & sibilis), as, a. 1. to murmur, whisper. *Apul.* Arbores dulces strepitus obsessibant.

OBSIDATŪS (obses), us, m. h. e. obsidium 3 traditio, obligatio, hostageship. *Ammian.* **OBSIDĒO** (ob & sedeo), es, ēdi, essum, u. and a. 2. to sit or stay any where. *Terent.* Domi obsidere certum est, donec redierit. *Vol. Floce.* Dira in limine conjux obsidet, *stands, to prevent their going out.* — With *accus.* to sit or stay in or upon, occupy by sitting. *Plant.* Ut nos hanc aram obsidere patiare. *Plin.* Rana stagna obsident. *Cic. e poeta.* Apollo, qui umbilicum terrarum obsides, *dwellst in, occupiest.* — *¶ Especially, to hem in, hold in blockade, invest, besiege, for instance, roads, towns, men, &c.* *Cic.* aditus. *Sallust.* Obsessus teneor. *Cæs. vias.* *Liv.* Consiliis ab oppugnanda urbe ad obsidendam versis. *Cic.* Carthaginiem obsidere, oppugnare, labefactare. *Nepos.* Locorum angustis clansi, ah hostibus obsidebantur. *Id.* Num (fores) undique obsiderentur, *were beset.* *Id.* Arcem munierat ad urbem obsidendam, *keep in check, hold in blockade.* (Compare *Nepos, Alcib. 4.*) — Hence, *to occupy, cover, possess.* *Cic.* Corporibus obsidetur locus, *is filled.* *Ovid.* Palus obsessa salictis, *overgrown, thick with, full of.* *Tibull.* Tellus obsessa colono, *held, possessed, occupied.* *Ovid.* Trachas (a town) obsessa palude, *begirt, encompassed.* *Figur.* *Senec.* Pectora tantis obsessa malis, *beset, occupied, filled.* *Cic.* Qui tempus meum obsideret, *take up or occupy my time, and so hinder me.* *Liv.* Aure patris obsideri a fratre, *beset, occupied.* — Also, *to have one's eye upon something, pry about, watch closely, be on the look-out for a convenient opportunity to do something.* *Cic.* stuprum. *Id.* Curia obsidet rostra, *looks narrowly, eyes closely.* — *¶ Compare Obsido.*

OBSIDIANES, a, um, adj. named from *Obsidius, Obsidian.* *Plin.* lapis, a stone which *Obsidius* first discovered in *Æthiopia*; according to *Beckmann*, probably the volcanic glass, which is sometimes called Iceland agate, lava glass, *pumex vitreus.* So, also, *Id.* vitrum, *h. e.* resembling that transparent stone.

OBSIDIO (obsideo), ōnis, f. a blockade, environment, for instance, of a tower, περικάθησις. *Cic.* Partim vi, partim obsidione urbes capere. *Liv.* Cum spes major Romanis in obsidione, quam in oppugnatione esset. *Nepos.* Urbem obsidione claudere, *to blockade.* *Id.* In obsidione tenere, *to hold in a state of blockade.* *Cæs.* Habere in obsidione. *Liv.* Esse in obsidione, *to be blockaded.* *Id.* Obsidione solvere, *or eximere, to free from, deliver.* *Id.* Obsidionem urbis solvere, *to raise the blockade.* — *¶ Hence, a near, pressing danger.* *Cic.* Ex obsidione fenatores exemerit. *Id.* Reup. liberare obsidione. — *¶ Also, imprisonment, captivity, in a place.* *Justin.* — *¶ Obsidio, blockade, environment, or encompassment, is not to be confounded with oppugnatio, a storming, attacking by storm, or with expugnatio, a carrying by storm.* Thus, *Cæs.* Uno tempore obsidione et oppugnationibus eos premere.

OBSIDIONALIS (obsidio), e, adj. pertaining to a blockade. *Gell.* corona, a crown given to a general, who had delivered others from a blockade.

OBSIDIOR (obsidium), āris, dep. I. same as *Insidiar.* *Colum.*

OBSIDIUM (obsideo), ii, n. a blockade, same as *Obsidio.* *Plant.* and *Tacit.* — *¶ Hence, figur.* a lying in wait, ambush, snares. *Colum.* — Also, care, attention, foresight. *Colum.* — *¶ Also, danger.* *Plant.* Tuo tergo obsidium adesse, *h. e.* blows. — *¶ Also, from obses, the condition of a hostage.* *Tacit.* Meherdates obsidio nobis datus, *h. e.* delivered as a hostage.

OBSIDŌ (ob & sideo), is, ēdi, essum, a. 3. (expressing the beginning of that, which *obsideo* denotes), to beset, environ, encompass, sit down before, shut in, blockade, form the blockade of, invest. *Sallust.* januum Ciceronis. *Tacit.* aditum senatus. *Cæs. vias.* *Liv.* urbem. *Sallust.* pontem militibus. *Virg.* Fauces obsessæ, *clotted, swollen, straitened.* — *¶ Also, to sit down in, occupy, take possession of.* *Virg.* Obsedit milite campos. *Ti-*

bull. immensos campos, *h. e.* to make them his. *Cic.* Italiani praesidiis. *Id.* Domus obsessa. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Tribunatus obsessus, *confined, shackled, impeded.* *Id.* Vini regia potestatis obsederat, *drawn to itself, appropriated.* *Id.* Is qui audit, ab oratore obsessus est, *has had his mind taken possession of, his attention gained.* — *¶ It is difficult in some cases to decide whether a tense is to be referred to obsideo or obsido.* See *Obsideo.*

OBSIGNATIO (obsigno), ōnis, f. a sealing, 3 sealing up. *Gell.*

OBSIGNATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a sealer, sealer up; one who puts his seal to a thing. *Cic.* Obsignator litterarum. *Id.* testamenti. — So that it sometimes answers to our witness of an instrument.

OBSIGNŌ (ob & signo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to seal, seal up, affix one's seal to (sometimes as a witness), ἐπισφραγίζω. *Plant.* Age obhiga, obsigna cito. *Cic.* Litteras obsignandas publico signo curavi. *Id.* Tabulæ annulo meo obsignatæ. *Id.* testamentum signis adulterinis. *Id.* decretum. *Id.* pecuniam. *Plant.* cellas. *Q. Cic.* in *Cic. Ep.* lagenas. *Plant.* Obsignatum in vidulo marsupium. Hence, *Cic.* Tabellis obsignatis agis mecum, *h. e.* you appeal to my own writings. — Hence, figur. *Cic.* Tabulas obsignare, *to set his seal to them forthwith, h. e.* to accept the opinion as certain, take it for granted. — Also, *to mortgage, by subscribing one's name and affixing one's seal.* *Val. Max.* — *¶ Also, to impress, stamp.* *Lucret.* formam verbis, *give a form.* *Id.* Habere aliquid obsignatum, *to mark, be convinced of, strongly impressed with.*

OBSIMULATIO (ob & simulo), a, um, same as *Oppositus, Objectus.* *Ammian.*

OBSPĪŌ (ob & spio, not used; whence dissipo, &c.), as, a. 1. to sprinkle or spurt to or upon. *Plant.* aquulam, *h. e.* to revive, give heart (as a fainting person is revived by water).

OBSTĪTŌ (ob & sisto), is, stīti, stitum, n. 3. to take up one's stand, or post one's self in any spot or before or in the way of something, place one's self in the way, ἐνίσταται. *Plant.* Ille obstistam, ne imprudenti luce ea se surrepsit mihi. *Id.* Eminor, ne quis mi (mihi) obstiterit obviam. *Liv.* alicui abeunti. — *Figur.* *Liv.* alicujus famæ, *to darken, obscure.* — *¶ Hence, to set one's self against, oppose one's self, resist, withstand.* *Cic.* Qui cum obsistere ac defendere conarentur, male mulcati repelluntur. *Id.* Qui non defendit, nec obsistit injuriæ. *Id.* Potest repugnari obstistque fortunæ, *h. e.* fortune may be opposed, &c. (impersonally.) *Id.* Obsistere visis, *h. e.* to withhold one's assent. — With *ne.* *Nepos.* — With *infin.* *Tacit.* Obstistit Oceanus in se inquiri. — *¶ Transitively, to place by or over against.* Hence, *Obstītus*, a, um. Thus, *Apul.* sol, the sun standing on one side of the moon. — *Obstītus* (with long penult.) is also found; standing opposite or obliquely to. *Enn.* ap. *Fest.* Montibus obstitis obstantibus. *Lucret.* Omnia mendose fieri atque obstita necessum est (hut Creech has *obstipui*). — *Cic. e xii. tab.* Idem fulgura atque obstita pianto, *h. e.* as *Festus* explains it, struck by lightning; but perhaps it may signify generally, something evil. — *Obstītum*, i, n. obliquity. *Apul.*

OBSTĪTŪS, a, um, particip. from *obsero*, is.

OBSOLEFACIŌ (ohsoleo & facio), is, ēci, 2 actum, a. 3. (Pass. *ohsclēfō*, factus sum, fīeri), to wear out, sully, make vile or contemptible, corrupt, degrade, lower, make common. *Arnob.* Ne illam vis temporis obsolefaceret. *Senec.* Auctoritas obsolefacta. *Sueton.* Nomen suum commissionibus obsolefieri. *Val. Max.* Toga maculis obsolefacta, soiled, sullied.

OBSOLEŌ (ob & oleo), es, n. 2. to lose its splendor, be in bad odor, be of no account. *Cic.* In homine enim turpissimo obsolebant dignitatis insignia. (Al. leg. *obsolescant*, alii *obsolebant*.)

OBSOLESCŌ (ohsoleo), is, ēvi, n. 3. to pass away by degrees, become antiquated, grow out of use, become unfashionable or

obsolete, fade, decay, lose its worth, importance or force, ἀπαρξαιῶμαι. Cic. Obsolevit jam ista oratio, re refutata. Id. Hoc vectigal in pace nitet, in bello non obsolevit. Id. Quæ propter vetustatem obsoleverunt. Plin. Paneg. Enituit aliquis in bello, sed obsolevit in pace.

OBŒOLETE (obsoletus), adv. in an old or 1 threadbare dress, sordidly. Cic. Obsoletus vestitus.

OBŒOLETŒ (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to 3 degrade, soil, sully. Tertull.

OBŒOLETŒS (obsolesco), a, um, adj. old, no longer new, much used, well worn, squalid. Liv. vestis. Cic. Vestitus obsoletior. Apul. Omnes tristissimos et obsoletissimos vestitu circumstare. Cic. Obsoletus Thessalicam noctu venisti, in miserable clothes, or in the same garment, as a mark of grief and abjectness. Horat. tectum, old, decayed. Colum. color, old, faded, decayed, sullied, tarnished (otherwise, common, vice, worthless).

— ¶ Also, old, h. e. antiquated, old-fashioned, obsolete. Cic. verba. — ¶ Also, old, h. e. common, trite, everyday. Liv. gaudia. Cic. criminia. Id. Obsoletior oratio, rather common or ordinary (without choice of words and without rhetorical ornament). — Hence, common, and so, of little worth, not accounted of. Nepos. honores. — ¶ Also, offensive, hateful, polluted, contaminated, defiled. Horat. Paternis obsoleta sordibus. Senec. Dextra obsoleta sanguine.

OBŒOLIDATŒS (ob & solido), a, um, 3 particip. made solid or firm. Vitruv.

OBŒONATŒR (obsono), ōris, m. he that 2 buys meats, vegetables, &c. a caterer, purveyor, provider. Plaut.

OBŒONATŒS (Id.), us, m. a catering, 3 marketing; or, victuals, meat. Plaut.

OBŒONYTŒ (frequent. from obsono), as, 3 n. 1. to give a feast or entertainment often. Cato ap. Fest.

OBŒONIUM (ὀψώνιον), ii, n. any thing 2 eaten with bread, such as vegetables, greens, meat, flesh, especially fish; viands. Terent. and Nepos. — Especially in the plur. like the Greek ὀψα, fish. Horat.

OBŒONŒ (ὀψωνέω), as, avi, atum, a. 1. and OBŒONŒR, ōris, atus sum, dep. 1. to cater, purvey, buy meat or any thing to be eaten with bread, ὀψέω. Plaut. Postquam obsonavit herus, et conduxit coquos. Id. Obsonari filiæ in nuptiis. Terent. Vix drachmis est obsonatus decem. Plaut. Egomat ibo, atque obsonabo obsonium. Figur. Cic. famem ambulando, to cheat, sharpen; literally, to cater or provide an opette. — Hence, to make feasts, give carousals, make merry, keep wassail. Terent.

OBŒONŒ (ob & sono), as, n. 1. to interrupt 3 by a sound. Plaut. alicui sermone, h. e. to interrupt by speaking.

OBŒOPŒ (ob & sopio), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. 3 to make insensible; hence, to put to sleep, cost into a sleep. Scribon. Larg. Ne obopiantur, h. e. fall asleep. So, Solin. Somno obopitus. Id. Odoris novitate obopitus, made faint, stupefied, &c.

OBŒORBEŒ (ob & sorbeo), es, ui, a. 3 and n. 2. to sup or drink up, suck in, or to drink or suck in the whole, swallow down. Plaut. Obsorbeam, sc. aquam. — Figur. to suck in, swallow, appropriate to itself. Plaut.

OBŒORDEŒCŒ (ob & sordescio), is, dui, 3 n. 3. to become dirty. Prudent. — ¶ Also, to become old, wear out, debase. Cæcil ap. Non.

OBŒTACŒLUM (obsto), i, n. an obstacle, 3 hindrance, let, κώλυμα. Prudent.

OBŒTAGIUM (Id.), ii, n. a confinement for debtors. Pandect.

OBŒTANTIŒ (obstans, from obsto), æ, f. 2 a standing before. Vitruv. terræ. — ¶ Also, a resisting, opposing, hindering. Vitruv. Propter obstantiam aeris.

OBŒTERNŒ (ob & sterno), is, a. 3. to lay 3 or throw before one, expose, set before one's eyes. Apul.

OBŒTETRICIŒS (obstetrix), a, um, adj. 3 of a midwife, obstetric. Arnob. Obstetricium, sc. officium, the service or assistance of a midwife; obstetrication, midwifery. Plin.

OBŒTETRIX (obsto), icis, f. a midwife,

rooman who assists in childbirth, μαῖα. Terent. Mittere ad obstetricem. Plin. Obstetricum nobilitas.

OBŒTINŒTE (obstinatus), adv. obstinately, stubbornly, pertinaciously, persistingly, inflexibly, resolutely, steadily, ἀνένδορος. Cæs. Posteaquam id obstinate sibi negari viderit. Plaut. Me obstinate aggressus. Liv. Obstinate credere, to persist in believing. Sueton. Obstinatus omnia agere. Id. Obstinatissime recusare. — In a good sense. Sueton. Omnium hominum obstinatissime tenuit, ne quem sine spe dimitteret.

OBŒTINŒTIŒ (obstino), ōnis, f. obstinacy, stubbornness, stiffness, persistency, steadiness, pertinacity, inflexibility of resolution, unboundingness, in a good or bad sense, ἐπιμονή. Cic. Quæ ego omnia non ingrato animo, sed obstinatione sententiæ repudiavi. Nepos. Taciturna obstinatio, silent inflexibility. Plin. Ep. Inflexibilis obstinatio debet puniri. Senec. In dolore pro remedio futura est obstinatio animi, firmness, constancy, unyieldingness. Tacit. Fidei obstinatio.

OBŒTINŒTŒS (Id.), a, um, adj. firmly resolved, set, fixed, obstinate, pertinacious, inflexible, unmoved, resolute, firm, steady, determined, stubborn, stiff-necked, ἀνένδορος. Liv. Obstinatus mori. Plin. Paneg. Obstinatum tibi non suscipere, &c. you are firmly resolved. Liv. Quibus animi obstinati ad decertandum inerant. Id. Multo obstinator adversus lacrymas. Quintil. Obstinatus contra veritatem. Senec. Popularem pro rege suo virtus obstinatissima. Catull. Sed obstinata mente perfer, obdura. Liv. Vincere obstinatum pudicitiam. Id. Obstinato animo aliquid facere. Cic. Obstinatio voluntas. Horat. Dic modos, quibus obstinatus applicet aures.

OBŒTINŒ (unc.), perhaps allied to destino 2 & sto), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to set about or take in hand obstinately, to set one's mind firmly upon a thing, to resolve firmly. Plaut. Ea affinitatem hanc obstinavit gratia. Liv. Obstinaverant animis aut vincere aut mori. — ¶ The passive is found in Pocrv. ap. Fest.

OBŒTIPESCŒ, is, pui, n. 3. for obstupes- 3 co; as if stipes fio. Plaut. and Terent.

OBŒTIPŒ (obstipus), as, a. 1. Plant. ver- 3 ticem, to hold the head inclined on any side, bent or turned on one side; to go stooping.

OBŒTIPŒS (unc.), a, um, adj. in general, inclined on any side, opposed to rectus. Thus, bent back, drooped back. Sueton. Tit. 68. Incedebat cervicæ rigida et obstipa. — Or, inclined forwards, bent down, bowed. Horat. and Pers. caput. — Or, bent upon one side, inclined obliquely. Cic. Obstupum caput, et tereti cervicæ reflexum (which is a translation of the Greek λοζὸν κάρη, in Arat.). So, Colum. Obstipæ sues transversa capita ferunt.

OBŒTYTŒS, and OBŒTITŒS, a, um. See Obsto.

OBŒTŒ (ob & sto), as, stiti, statum, n. 1. to stand close to, near, against or in the way. Stat. dominæ. Id. A postibus obstant. Plaut. obviam, stand in the way. — ¶ Hence, figur. to stand against, stand in the way, withstand, oppose, hinder, obstruct, thwart, ἀνίσταμαι. Cic. Omnia remouentur, quæ obstant et impediunt. Id. Nec, si non obstatur, permittitur, if no opposition is made (impersonally). Nepos. Hic multum summum ducent impedit, suæque ejus consilii obstitit. Cic. Cur mihi te offers, ac me is commodis officiis et obstas? Lucræ. Contra pugnare, et obstare. Ovid. Moras obstantes pellere. Virg. Bonis communibus obsto. Ovid. Dolor artibus obstat. Sallust. Vita cetera huic sceleris obstat. — With eur. Terent. Quid obstat, cur non verè nuptiæ fierent, hinder. — With quin. Sallust. fragm. Quibus non humana ulla obstat, quin, &c. — With ne. Nepos. Histicus, ne res conficeretur, obstitit. — With quominus (offener than the other conjunctions). Cic. Quid obstat, quominus sit beatus? — ¶ Also, to be an object of aversion, to be an offence, be hateful. Virg. Dea, quibus obstitit Ilium et gloria Dardaniæ. — ¶ Particip. Obstaturus, a, um.

Quintil. and Stat. — ¶ Compare Ob-

sista. OBŒTRŒGŒLUM (obsterno), i, n. that which 2 is thrown over something; Obstragula crepidarum, latches, laces, strings. Plin. (where, however, Salm. will read obstrigilis).

OBŒTRŒNGŒLATŒS (ob & strangulo), 3 a, um, particip. same as Strangulatus. Prudent.

OBŒTREPITŒCŒLUM (obstrepo), i, n. 3 clamor against, outcry. Tertull.

OBŒTREPŒRŒS (Id.), a, um, adj. noisy, 3 clamorous, chirping, of the cicada. Apul.

OBŒTREPITŒ, as, n. 1. frequentat. from 3 obstrepo. Claudian.

OBŒTREPŒ (ob & strepo), is, pui, pitum, n. 3. to make a noise at, against, to or before, interrupt by noise, accompany with sound, prevent from being heard while speaking, din one's ears, harass with clamor, παρενοχλέω. Cic. Tanta insolentia est, ac turba verborum, ut quodammodo ipsi sibi obstrepere videantur. Liv. Nihil sensere Pœni, obstrepente pluvia, the noise of the rain preventing them. Senec. Garrula per ramos avis obstrepit, sings the while. Propert. Arbor obstrepit aquis, murmurs to. Horat. Mare Bæis obstrepens, sounding upon the shore of Bæia. Propert. Matutinis obstrepuit alitibus, strove with the cocks in crying. Liv. Decemviro obstrepuit, the decemvir is prevented from being heard by the noise (impersonally); the voice of the decemvir is drowned by the noise of the people. So, Id. Uterque vociferari, et certatim alter alteri obstrepere, drowned each other's voices, interrupted each other by noise. So, Quintil. Obstrepere ingenti clamore. — Also, in the passive, as if it had an accus. in the active. Cic. Ejusmodi res obstrepi clamore militum videntur, to be interrupted or drowned by the shouts of the soldiers. — Figur. to oppose, impede, stand in the way, disturb, annoy, decry, make an outcry against. Senec. Ne tuæ laudi obstrepat, lessen the sound of your praise. Flor. Cato actis ejus obstrepere. Gell. Huic definitioni ita obstrepunt. Also, Plin. (of the pupil of the eye) Ut lux temperato repercussu non obstrepât, may not impede or weaken the sight by its sharpness. And, Cic. Tibi litteris obstrepere, disturb, molest, burden. — ¶ Sometimes, simply, to sound, resound, sound around. Senec.

OBŒTRICTŒS (obstringo), us, m. a binding, binding or closing up. Senec. Accendat flammam ipso obstructus, the compression (but Ed. Gron. has affricu).

OBŒTRICTŒS, a, um, particip. from obstringo. — ¶ Adj. bound. Paulin. Nemo obstructior est debitor huic.

OBŒTRIGILLŒTŒR (obstrigillo), ōris, m. 3 an opposer, hinderer, blamer. Varr. ap. Non.

OBŒTRIGILLŒ, or OBŒTRINGILLŒ (obstringo), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to oppose, hinder, stand in the way, thwart, counteract, impede. Varr. ap. Non. Lex neque innocent propter similitudinem obstrigillat, neque nocenti propter amicitiam ignoscit. Senec. Nunc enim multa obstrigillant. — With ne. Varr. ap. Non. Se obstrigillaturum, ne triumphus decerneretur.

OBŒTRIGILLŒS (obstringo), i, m. a shoe, 3 or shoe-sole, fastened to the foot by straps. Isid.

OBŒTRINGŒ (ob & stringo), is, nxi, ctum, a. 3. to tie about or tie fast, bind about or to, κατὰδένω. Plaut. follem ob gulam. Val. Flacc. tauros aratro. — Also, to bind, bind up, close up by binding. Horat. Obstrictis ventis. Plaut. collum laqueo. Colum. Alii viminibus obstringunt. — Hence, to bind together, unite, clasp. Flor. Vestis ingentibus obstricta gemmis. — ¶ Figur. to bind, fetter, tie, hamper. Cæs. civitatem iurjurando. D. Brut. ad Cic. aliquem are alieno, to entangle, bring into debt. Cic. Obstringi legibus. Id. Obstrictus fœdere. Id. Obstrictus vinculis beneficii. Tacit. Religione obstringitur miles, non vulneribus cessurum. — Hence, to bind, oblige, put under obligation. Cic. aliquem officiis. — Also, to unite, con-

nect. Tacit. Alii matrimonio se obstrinxisse. — Also, to bind, make sure. Plin. Ep. fidem suam alteri, to pledge, plight; to promise positively. — Also, like obligare, to bind, make guilty of something. Cæs. aliquem scelere, to lead one into a crime, make him guilty of the same. Cic. se scelere, to commit. Id. se parricidio, to commit, perpetrate. Cæs. Nulla mendacii religione obstrictus, who has not been guilty of a lie which may raise a scruple of conscience in his mind. Tacit. aliquem conscientia, to make him privy to the conspiracy, and so fetter him by this knowledge. Sabin. ap. Gell. Furti obstringitur.

OBSTRŪCTIŌ (obstruo), ōnis, f. a building before or in the way of, a closing up by building. Arnob. — Figur. Cic. Hæc obstructio non diuturna est.

OBSTRŪCTŌS, a, um, particip. from obstruo.

OBSTRŪDŌ (obs, for ob, & trudo), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. (properly, to thrust in; hence) to thrust or cram down, scallone greedily, guzzle. Plaut. — Also, to hide, conceal. Senec. Multi obstrusa rimantur. — ¶ Also, to give a push or blow, strike; or to stop, stop up. Prudent. Os obstrudite, ne plura jactet (others read obstrudite).

OBSTRŪDŌ (ob & struo), is, uxi, uctum, a. 3. to build against, build before. Liv. Interiorem pro diruto obstruentes murum. Id. Frons castrorum auxiliis obstruitur. Cic. luminibus alicujus, to obstruct his light by building higher. Ovid. Trabes obstructaque saxa. — Figur. Cic. Catonis luminibus obstruxit hæc oratio, h. e. obscured, was a hindrance. — ¶ Also, to block up, barricade, wall up, close up, make impassable. Cic. Iter Pœnis vel corporibus suis obstruere voluerunt. Cæs. portas, and portas cœspite. Nepos. valvas ædis. Virg. and Senec. aures. — Hence, generally, to close up, stop up, obstruct, choke up. Cæs. flumina magnis operibus. Vitruv. fontem. Cic. aditus. Id. perfluga (figur.). Plin. sensus dulcedine. Cic. Cognitio obstructa difficultatibus. — Hence, to stand in the way, hinder. Cic. in Arat. (intrans.)

OBSTRŪSŌS, a, um, particip. from obstruo.

OBSTŪPEFACIŌ (ob, stupeo & facio), is, feci, factum, a. 3. (Pass. Obstupescio, factus sum, fieri), to astound, amaze, confound, stupefy, baffle, deprive of feeling, render senseless, benumb, ἐκπλήττω. Liv. Ipso miraculo audaciæ obstupescit hostes. Id. Nisi metus mororem obstupesceret. Terent. Eum timidum obstupescit pudor. Val. Max. Obstupefactis nervis, ac torpore hebetatis artibus. Cic. Obstupefactis hominibus. Trebell. Poll. Obstupefacto voluptatibus corde.

OBSTŪPESCŌ (ob & stupeo), is, upui, n. 3. to become senseless, lose feeling, become stupefied, be struck with amazement. Varr. Apes obstupescunt potantes. Cic. Ejus aspectu cum obstupuisset bubulcus. Plin. Obstupescit corpus, nec sentit cruciatum. — ¶ Hence, to be astonished or amazed, to wonder greatly, stand amazed. Cic. Ob hæc beneficia, quibus illi obstupescunt. Id. Obstupescunt posteri, triumphos audientes et legentes tuos.

OBSTŪPIDŌS (ob & stupidus), a, um, 3 adj. astounded, amazed, stupefied, out of one's wits, senseless. Plaut. Quid adstipisti, obstupida? cur non pultas?

OBSTŪPRATIŌ (ob & stupro), a, um, 3 particip. same as *Constupratus*. Lamprid.

OBSTUFFLŌ (ob & sufflo), as, a. 1. same as 3 *sufflo*. Quintil. decl.

OBSUM (ob & sum), ōbēs, obfui and offui, irreg. n. (as if to be against) to hinder, hurt, be prejudicial to. Cic. orationi. Nepos. Non multum obesse multitudo hostium suæ paucitati posset. Terent. Id quod reliquit, profuit. (La.) Immo obfuit.

OBSONŌ (ob & suo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. to sew on. Ovid. caput. — ¶ Also, to sew up, sew together; hence, to stop up, close up. Virg. nares. Sueton. Obsuta iectica, h. e. the curtains of which are

sewed together all around, and which is so shut up.

OBSEDESŌ (ob & surdesco), is, urdui, n. 3. to become deaf, ἐκκοφθῆναι. Cic. — Figur. to become deaf, not to give ear. Cic.

OBSEŪTŌS, a, um, particip. from obsuo.

OBTECTŌS, a, um, particip. from obtego.

OBTEGENS, tis, particip. from obtego. — ¶ Adj. concealing, hiding, shrouding. Tacit. Animus sui obte ens.

OBTEGŌ (ob & tego), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. to cover, cover up, κατακαλύπτω. Phædr. vestimentis porcellum. Colum. Et quod durum est, summis glebis obtegatur. Cic. se servorum et libertorum corporibus. Cæs. Obtectus armis militum. — ¶ Figur. to cover over, veil, conceal, keep secret. Cic. Vitia multis virtutibus obtecta. Sueton. vitium calliditate. Cic. Ut adolescentiæ turpitudine obscuritate et sordibus tuis obtegatur. Id. Quocum ego nihil dissimulem, nihil obtegam. (See *Obtegens*.) — ¶ Also, to cover, defend, protect. Cæs. Obtectus armis militum.

OBTEMPERANTER (obtemperans), adv. 3 readily, obediently. Prudent.

OBTEMPERATIŌ (obtempero), ōnis, f. a complying with or submitting to, obedience, ὑπακοή. Cic. Justitia est obtemperatio legibus (dat.).

OBTEMPERŌ (ob & tempero), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to comply with, fall in with, follow, conform to, humor, submit to, obey; προσέχω. Cic. Ut ad verba nobis obediunt, non ad id, quod ex verbis intelligi possit, obtemperant. Id. Qui obtemperet ipse sibi, et decretis suis pareat. Cæs. Obtemperare imperio populi R. Id. auctoritati Senatus. Cic. Te audi, tibi obtempera. Terent. Tibi Deos obtemperaturos. Cic. Si mihi esset obtemperatum. Id. voluntati alicujus. Sueton. Naturæ obtemperans, indulging his natural propensities.

OBTENDŌ (ob & tendo), is, ndi, ntum, a. 3. to draw, stretch, spread, place or throw before, προτίσχω, προτίειν. Virg. Pro viro nebulam, et ventos obtendere inanes. Sueton. Sudarium ante faciem. Plin. Omnibus (sc. animalibus) membrana translucenta obtenditur, is stretched or drawn before, extends before, lies before. Id. Libano mons adversus Antilibanus obtenditur, stretches or extends before. Tacit. Britannia in orientem Germaniæ obtenditur, lies before. Virg. Obventa nocte, h. e. drawn over; or, gloomy night. — Figur. Tacit. Curis luxum obtendebat, h. e. forget in luxury the cares of government and business. — ¶ Hence, to throw before, as a cloak or excuse, to pretend, allege, plead as an excuse or defence. Plin. Ep. Nec puduit rationem turpitudini obtendere. Tacit. Matris preces obtendens, pleading, alleging. Gell. Obtentio philosophiæ nomine, tenebras sequuntur, assuming the name of philosophy, under the pretence of philosophy. — ¶ Varying the construction, to cover, veil. Tacit. diem nube, for nubem diei. Stat. limina silvis. — Figur. to cover up, envelop, conceal. Cic. Quasi velis obtenditur natura.

OBTENEBRŌ (ob & tenebro), as, a. 1. to 3 cover with darkness, to darken over. Lactant. Obtenebrahitur dies lucis. (Al. leg. tenebrabitur.)

OBTENSŌS, us, m. same as *Obtentus*. Fronto.

OBTENTIŌ (obtendo), ōnis, f. a drawing 3 or stretching before something, covering, enveloping; figur. obscurity, fabulous dress. Arnob.

OBTENTŌ (frequenter. from obtineo), as, 1 a. 1. to hold up, sustain, support. Cic. Tamen spes quædam me obtentabat.

OBTENTŪS (obtendo), us, m. a spreading or stretching before, putting before. Virg. Extructosque toros obtentu frondis imbrant. Plin. Nubium obtentu vitalem spiritum strangulat. — ¶ Also, a veiling, covering, a veil, cover, concealment. Lactant. Vera, sed obtentu aliquo velata. Sallust. Secundæ res mire sunt vitii obtentui. Tacit. Victorem exercitum attingit obscurum noctis, obtentui fugientibus. — ¶ Also, a pretext, color, show. Tacit. Cupido auri immensa ob-

tentum habebat, quasi subsidium regno pararetur, had this pretence or pretext. Id. Tempora reipubl. obtentui sumpta, assumed as a pretext. Justin. Ne iterum rempubl. sub obtentu liberationis invaderet, under color. — ¶ Also, a hindering, hindrance. Nazar.

OBTEŪTŌS, a, um, particip. from obtendo. — ¶ Also, particip. from obtineo.

OBTERŌ (ob & tero), is, trivi, tritum, a. 3. to crush, bruise, smash, or trample to pieces, pound small, καταπίβω, καταπατέω. Varr. Ne in stabulo infantes grex boum obtereret. Suet. puerum citatis jumentis. Cic. Ruina conclavis obtriti. — Also, to break. Colum. Pausas subtrahas pinas, et obteras crura. — Figur. to crush, bear down, grind to pieces, suppress, trample upon, quash, slight, contempt, vilify, disparage. Justin. Fames, et lassitudo miseras reliquias obtereabant, wore down, annihilated. Tacit. Alam prope universam obtriverat, had annihilated, cut off. Lucræ. Res humanas vis addita quædam obtrivit. Liv. Implorare presidium populi, qui omnia jura populi obtrisset, had trampled upon. Cic. Ita calumniam stultitiamque obtrivit ac contudit, crushed. Poeta ap. Cic. artem extispicum, h. e. to slight, disparage, speak contemptuously of. Liv. populi R. majestatem. Id. militem verbis. Cic. Obteri laudem imperatoriam criminibus avaritiæ. — ¶ Also, to rub. Apul. dentes carbone. — ¶ Obtrisset, for obtrivisset. Liv.

OBTESTATIŌ (obtestor), ōnis, f. an adjuring, a calling solemnly to witness. Cic. Obtestatio et consecratio legis, h. e. the calling of the gods solemnly to witness, that they will keep the law. Id. Quid illa tua obtestatio tibicinis? adjuration of the flute-player, by which you conjured him in the name of the gods, to assist you (or to do his duty faithfully and carefully). Liv. Obtestationem componere, form of adjuration. — ¶ Also, adjuration, h. e. an imploring in God's name, vehement entreaty. Cic.

OBTESTŌR (ob & testor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to call solemnly to witness, protest before some person or thing, ἐπιμαρτύρομαι. Brut. ad Cic. Oro atque obsecro te, Cicero, necessitudinem nostram, tuamque in me benevolentiam obtestans. Sueton. Obtestatus deos, neque legisse, neque attigisse quidquam. Tacit. Aut militum se manibus, aut suis moriturum, obtestans, protesting. — ¶ Oftener, to adjure, beseech, with an invocation of the gods, implore vehemently, entreat earnestly, conjure, ἐξορκίζω, καταπιπαρέω. Cic. Per omnes deos te obtestor, ut, &c. Id. Vos obtestor atque obsecro, ut, &c. Id. Vos obtestatur, ne eripiat, &c. Id. Te obsecrat obtestaturque Quintius per senectutem ac solitudinem suam nihil aliud, nisi, ut, &c. Id. Deos imploro atque obtestor, ut, &c. Id. Quem obtestor? quem implorem? Id. Vestram fidem obtestatur. Sallust. Laerumans obtestatur per amicitiam, ne, &c. Id. Te, atque Senatui obtestamur, consularis miseris civibus. — With a double accus. Hirt. Eadem contubernalem obtestatus. Sallust. Multa de salute sua Pomptinum obtestatus, implored Pomptinus long to save him. — ¶ Passively, Obtestatus, a, um. Ambian.

OBTEXŌ (ob & texo), is, xui, a. 3. to 2 weave to or over. Plin. Papilio fila araneosa, quacumque incessit, alarum maxime lanugine obtexit. — ¶ Figur. to cover, overspread. Virg. Cælum obtexitur umbra.

OBTYCENTYX (obtyceo), æ, f. a rhetorical 2 figure, the same with aposiopesis, reticentia. Quintil.

OBTYCŌ (ob & taceo), es, cui n. 2. to 3 be silent, become or be struck silent (in which sense, it should, perhaps, be referred to *obtycesco*, κατασιγᾶω. Terent. **OBTYGŌ**, is, for obtego. Plaut. 3 **OBTYNEŌ** (ob & teneo), es, inui, entum, a. and sometimes n. 2. to hold. Plaut. Obtime aures (meas) amabo. — ¶ Also, to hold, have, possess. Cic. Suam quisque domum tum obtinebat, neque erat usquam tua. Liv. Romana pubeæ mœstum silentium obtinuit, kept silence

Cæs. Una pars, quam Gallos obtinere dictum est. *Id.* Legionis principem locum obtinebant, *held* *Id.* regnum, to have the sovereignty. *Liv.* Galliam atque Italiam armis obtinere. *Plin.* Caseus medicamenti vim obtinet, *has.* *Cic.* Proverbii locum obtinet. *Id.* Quorum alter apud me parentis gravitatem obtinebat, *possessed with me.* *Id.* Errantes stellæ numerum deorum obtinebunt, *h. e. will be numbered among the gods, will belong among the gods.* *Quintil.* Obtinere summam opinionem in scholis, to have, hold, or bear a high character. *Plin.* admirationem, *h. e. in admiratione esse.* *Cic.* Lex obtinetur in, &c. they have a law. *Id.* Cum tu Hispaniam citiorem cum imperio obtineres, *h. e. were the governor of.* *Id.* Me obtinente (*se. insulam*), during my administration. — ¶ Also, to keep, retain, preserve, hold on to, keep up, maintain. *Terent.* Antiquam tuam venustatem obtines. *Liv.* Collaudavit milites quod provinciam obtinissent. *Cic.* necessitudinem (cum aliquo). *Id.* suum jus contra illos. *Id.* Per vos vitam et saniam potest obtinere. *Liv.* Pertinaces ad obtinendam injuriam, *h. e. to keep what they have unjustly taken.* *Cic.* Quæ autem scripta non sunt, ea consuetudine obtinentur, *subsist, are preserved.* — ¶ Also, to hold, *h. e. to occupy, take up.* *Plin.* Platanus agros longis obtinet umbris. *Lucr.* novem jugera membris. *Curt.* Spatium, quod acies obtinuerat. *Liv.* Noctem insequentem eadem caligo obtinuit. — ¶ Also, to make good, prove, support, maintain, defend. *Cic.* Possumus hoc teste, quod dicimus, obtinere. *Id.* Non ad obtinendum mendacium, sed ad verum probandum. *Id.* duas contrarias sententias. *Id.* Obtinebo, eam leviorum fuisse. *So.* *Id.* Opibus magnis, quidquid fecerit, obtinere, make good, as it were; be in the right; and so be unmolested. — Hence, *Apul.* Certus eram proque vero obtinebam, *held it for true.* — Also, to maintain, establish, succeed in, accomplish, get. *Cic.* hereditatem. *Id.* jus suum. *Cæs.* Si rem obtinuerint, should carry the day, should come off victorious. *Cic.* Malas causas semper obtinuit, *carried.* *Id.* Litem obtinere aut amittere. *Id.* Obtinere et adipisci. *Id.* Voluimus quandam; obtenta non sunt. *Id.* De (*in the matter of*) intercalando non obtinebat. *Liv.* His obtinuit, ut praeferretur, brought about, prevailed. *Sueton.* Obtinuit, ne, &c. *Cic.* Res facile obtinebatur, was carried, went through. — ¶ Intransitively, to maintain one's self, to hold, obtain, last, stand. *Pandect.* Consuetudo, quæ retro obtinuit, has obtained or prevailed. *Id.* Hodie obtinuit, questores creari, &c. *sc. consuetudo.* *Liv.* Fama obtinuit. (*In the same sense with accus.* *Salust.* Fama, quæ plerosque obtinet, to which most assent.) — Also, to prevail, have the preference, hold. *Pandect.* Sententia plurium obtinet. — Also, to avail, pass, be held, received or looked on as such or such. *Salust.* Pro vero obtinebat, ut, &c.

OBTINGŌ (ob & tango), is, tigi, a. and n. 3. to touch, strike. *Plaut.* Mustulenus æstus nares obtigit. — ¶ Intransitively, to fall to one's lot, come to one's share, happen to one, befall one, *λαγχάνω.* *Cic.* Quod cunque obtigit, id quisque teneat. *Id.* Te mihi quæstorem obtigisse. *Id.* Quum tibi aquaria provincia sorte obtigisset. *Id.* Si quid mihi obtigerit, *h. e. humanitas acciderit, if death be my lot.* — ¶ Also, to happen, fall out, befall, turn out. *Plaut.* Exoptata obtingent, will come about. *Terent.* Istuc tibi ex sententia obtigisse, lator, that it has turned out as you wish.

OBTINNIŌ (ob & tinnio), is, n. 4. to 3 tingle. *Apul.*

OBTORPESCO (ob & torpesco), is, pui, 2 n. 3. to become numb or stiff, become torpid, become insensible, lose feeling, be deadened, *ἀποπαρῶ.* *Liv.* Signum effodiant, si ad convellendum manus præ metu obtorpuerint. *Senec.* Oculi subita caligine obtorpuerunt. *Plin.* Anguis, si squamæ obtorpuere, spinis juniperi se scabit, *h. e. duriores factæ*

sunt. — And, of the mind. *Cic.* ex *Euripide.* Sed jam subactis miseris obtorpuisti. *Liv.* Circumfuso undique pavore ita obtorpnit, ut, &c. *Id.* Obtorpuerant quodammodo animi.

OBTORQUEŌ (ob & torqueo), es, orsi, ortum, a. 2. to wrest, twist, writhe, wrench or turn round forcibly, *συστρέφω.* *Stat.* Dextras obtorquet in undas præram. *Cic.* Obtorta gula in vincula abripi; and, *Plaut.* Obtorto collo ad prætorem trahi, *h. e. wrenched or gripped hard* (for it was customary to do this when they carried a man forcibly before a court, &c.); by the neck, by force. *Apul.* Cardinibus obtortis, wrenched. — ¶ Also, to twist, bend, crook. *Virg.* Obtorti per collum circulus auri, *h. e. a golden chain.*

OBTORTŌS, a, um, particip. from obtorqueo.

OBTRAHIŌ (ob & traho), is, āxi, āctum, a. 3. to turn towards or to meet. *Tertull.* (*Al. leg. obstraxerit.*)

OBTRECTATIŌ (obrecto), ōnis, f. an envious detracting, disparaging, traducing; an envying, spite, malice, begrudging, *διασπυρῶς, ζηλοσπρία.* *Cic.* Quorum malevolentissimæ obrectationibus nos scito de veteri illa nostra sententia prope jam esse depulso. *Tacit.* Obrectatio et livor prunis auribus accipiuntur. *Vatin.* ad *Cic.* Malevolorum (*h. e. on the part of*) obrectationes et invidias prosternere. *Cæs.* Depravatum Pompeium queritur invidia atque obrectatione laudis sue (*h. e. as the object*). *Liv.* Obrectatio atque invidia adversus gloriam fortissimi consulis. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Hæc res habet obrectationem, *h. e. obrectationis est subjecta.*

OBTRECTATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a detractor, disparager, traducer, slanderer, calumniator, spiteful or malicious person, *decrier, κατάλαλος, διάβολος.* *Cic.* beneficii hujus. *Id.* Multi communes obrectatores, atque omnium invidi. *Id.* A tuis (*h. e. of you*) invidis obrectatoribus. *Id.* In tam suspiciosa ac maledica civitate locum sermoni obrectatorum non reliquit. *Sueton.* Calvitii deformitatem obrectatorum jocis obnoxiam expertus. — With a dat. *Justin.* Huic sententiæ obrectatores.

OBTRECTATŌS (obrecto), us, m. same 3 as Obrectatio. *Gell.*

OBTRECTŌ (ob & tracto), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to disparage, detract from, slander, traduce, dispraise, calumniate a person or his abilities, in order to raise one's self, to decry out of envy, do prejudice or injury to, to oppose or thwart maliciously, *διασπρῶ, διαβάλλω.* *Cic.* *Tusc.* 4. 26. Obrectare vero alteri, quid habet utilitatis? cum sit æmulantis angi alieno bono, quod ipse non habeat; obrectantis autem angi alieno bono, quod id etiam alius habeat. *Id.* Arcesilas Zenoni obrectans nihil novi reperienti. *Liv.* gloriæ alicujus. *Id.* Ut obrectaretur landibus ducis, impedita victoria est. *Cic.* Qui huic obrectant legi, atque causæ. *Nepos.* Namque (Aristides et Themistocles) obrectarunt inter se, *h. e. were political opponents* (where it does not seem to be used in a bad sense). — Also, with accus. *Liv.* Cui nullum probum dicere poterat, ejus obrectare laudes voluit. *Auct.* *Dial. de Orat.* Invicem se obrectaverunt. *Plin.* Lantitiam omnem obrectans. — And without case. *Sueton.* Ne aut obstare aut obrectare videretur.

OBTRIŪŌ (obtero), ōnis, f. contrition. 3 *Augustin.* Accedite ad eum in obtritione cordis.

OBTRIŪS (Id.), us, m. a treading to 2 pieces, crushing to pieces. *Plin.*

OBTRIŪS, a, um, particip. from obtero.

OBTRODŌ (ob & trudo), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3 3. to thrust against, or into, *προσώθίζω.* *Apul.* tionem inguinibus. — Hence, to cram down. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, to thrust away, remove, overturn. *Cic.* inomenta (some read obstraxit). — ¶ Also, to thrust upon, put or force upon. *Terent.* Nunquam ausus sum recusare eam, quam mihi obtrudit pater. — ¶ *Plaut.* Obtrudere palpum alicui, to cajole, wheedle, coax, deceive by flattery or caresses.

OBTRONCATIŌ (obtrunco), ōnis, f. a 3 cutting away. *Colum.*

OBTRONCŌ (ob & trunco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to cut off, cut away, *κατακόπτω.* *Colum.* Atque ita superficies insitæ vitis usque ad receptum sarcolum obtruncatur. — ¶ Also, to cut down, cut to pieces, slaughter. *Cic.* e *Pocta.* Puerum interea obtruncat, membraque articulorum dividit. *Liv.* Ita regem obtruncant. *Plaut.* Capio fustem, obtrunco gallum.

OBTŪŌR (ob & tueor), ēris, dep. 2. to 3 look at, behold steadfastly, look in the face, gaze upon, *ἐφάπω.* *Plaut.* Quid tu me nunc obtuere, furcifer? *Id.* ad aliquem. — ¶ Also, to see, perceive. *Plaut.*

OBTŪTŌS, us, m. See Obtutus.

OBTUNDŌ (ob & tundo), is, tūdi, tūsum and tunsum, a. 3. to beat, thump, belabor, *κατακόπτω.* *Plaut.* os alicui. *Id.* Sum obtutus pugnis pessime. — ¶ Also, to blunt, dull. *Tacit.* Pugio vetustate obtusus. *Claud.* gladios. — Figur. to blunt, weaken, dull. *Plin.* Lens aciem oculorum obtundit. *Plin.* Arundinum lanugo illita auribus obtundit auditum, impairs the hearing. Hence, *Cic.* Ne longitudo (*h. e. of the period*) obtudisse aures videatur, blunt, weary. *So.* *Id.* allicum longis epistolis, to annoy, molest. *Terent.* Ne me obtundas de hac re sapius, don't din my ears, don't deafen me. *Id.* Obtundis (*sc. me*), tametsi intelligo. Also, *Plin.* Myaces vocem obtundunt, blunt, weaken. *Cic.* vocem in dicendo. *Id.* Multa quæ acuant mentem, multa, quæ obtundant. *Id.* ægritudinem, to blunt, take off its edge. — ¶ The particip. is obtusus, and sometimes, especially among the poets, obtusus. — ¶ See, also, Obtusus, a, um.

OBTŪNSIŌ (obtundo), ōnis, f. a beating, 3 banging. *Lamprid.*

OBTŪNSŌS, a, um, same as Obtusus.

OBTŪŌR (ob & tuor), ēris, dep. 3. same as 3 Obtueor. *Acc.* ap. *Non.*

OBTURACŪLUM (obturo), i, n. a stopple. 3 *Marcel.* *Empir.*

OBTURAMENTUM (Id.), i, n. that which 2 stops up; a stopple; a dam or sluice. *Plin.*

OBTURBATŌR (obturbo), ōris, m. a 3 troubler, disturber. *Ascon.*

OBTURBŌ (ob & turbo), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to disturb, make turbid. *Plin.* aquam proclutione. — Figur. to throw into disorder or confusion. *Tacit.* hostes. — ¶ Also, to disturb, disquiet. *Cic.* solitudinem. *Id.* Me litteræ obturbant. — ¶ Also, to confuse. *Sueton.* lectorum. — ¶ Also, to interrupt by noise or speaking, make an outcry against, or to make an outcry. *Terent.* Itane vero obturbat? *Plaut.* Ne me obturba, acetare. *Tacit.* Obturbabatur militum vocibus Aponius, cum loqui cæptaret. — Without case. *Tacit.* Obturbabant patres. *Plin.* Ep. Obturbatur, obstreptur.

OBTURGESCŌ (ob & turgesco), is, ursi, 3 n. 3. to swell, swell up. *Lucret.*

OBTŪRŌ (ob & probably *ὑπά*, janua), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to stop or close up, *ἐφάπρω, ἐπιστορίζω.* *Colum.* Amphoras fasciculis feniiculi. *Plin.* foramina limo. *Vitruv.* dolia operculis. *Horat.* aures. *Cic.* Obstruatas partes (corporis) et obturatas. — Hence, *Lucret.* anorem edendi, *h. e. to allay, assuage.*

OBTŪSĒ (obtusius), adv. dully. *Solin.*

3 *Crocodili* in aqua obtusius vident.

OBTŪSIŌ (obtundo), ōnis, f. bluntness, 3 dullness. *Tertull.* sensum.

OBTŪSŌS, or **OBTŪNSŌS**, a, um, particip. from obtundo. — ¶ Adj. blunt, dull. *Colum.* falx. *Plin.* cornua lunæ. *Lucret.* angulus. — Figur. blunted, blunt, dull, weakened, weak, faint, not clear, not vigorous, without life. *Lucret.* Obtusis ceciderunt viribus artus, broken, feeble. *Liv.* vigor animi. *Virg.* lux, dull, somewhat obscured. *Quintil.* vox, thick, not clear. *So.* *Id.* fauces. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* aures, deafened, weary, not inclined to listen. *Virg.* Obtusior usus, blunted, less sensitive. *Cic.* Acies animi obtusior, dull (a figure borrowed from the eye). *Id.* frag. Hebetes et obtusi ad aliquid, not keen, not sharp-sighted, dull. *Id.* Quo quid dici potest obtusius, more stupid. *Tacit.*

Jurisdiction obtusior, less nice, blunter, coarser.

OBŮTUS (obtueor), us, m. a looking at, beholding earnestly, look, gaze, *πρόσφης*. Cic. Vultum ejus obtutunque oculorum in cogitando. Id. Obtutum in aliqua re figere. Id. Effugit obtutum oculorum animus. Virg. Dum stupet obtutuque hæret defixus in uno. — Figur. (and with a genit. of the object). Ovid. Semper in obtutu mentem vetat esse malorum, in the contemplation of. — ¶ Obtutus is also found for obtutus.

OBVAGIŮ (ob & vagio), is, n. 4. to cry, 3 squal or cry about or to one, *ἀντιβάζω*. Plaut.

OBVAGŮLŮ (according to some from *vagio*, but others derive it from *vagor*), as, 3 to cry, howl or make an outcry before something, to demand with howling and clamor. Fest. e leg. xii. tab. Ob portam obvagulatam ito.

OBVALLŮ (ob & vallo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to surround or inclose with a wall or rampart. Fest. Urbem obvallari. — Figur. to fortify about, wall about. Cic. Locus omnium ratione obvallatus.

OBVĀRŮ (ob & varis), as, a. 1. to cross, 3 thwart, *διὰτρέφω*. Enn. ap. Non. Nam consiliis obvarant.

OBVENIĒNTIĀ (obvenio), æ, f. chance, 3 accident, hap. Tertull.

OBVENIŮ (ob & venio), is, vĕni, ventum, n. 4. to meet or come in the way; hence, to befall, happen, fall out, occur, meet. Plaut. Obvenit occasus, offered. Liv. Vitium obvenit consuli. Cic. Id obvenit vitium (at the auspices). — Also, to fall to one's lot, come to one, fall to one, *ἀντάω*. Cic. Ei sorte provincia Sicilia obvenit. Id. Quod hereditas ei obvenisset. Varr. Mi fundus hereditate obvenit. Cæs. Quibus ex partes ad defendendum obvenierant. — ¶ Also, to come to, arrive at. Liv. pugna.

OBVENTIŮ (obvenio), ōnis, f. income, 3 profit, revenue, not including the fruits of the field. Pandect.

OBVENTITŮS, or **-CIŮS** (Id.), a, um, 3 adj. casual, accidental. Tertull.

OBVENTŮS (Id.), us, m. a meeting, coming. Tertull.

OBVERBERŮ (ob & verbero), as, a. 1. 3 same as *Verbero*. Apul.

OBVERSŮR (ob & versor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to move to and fro before something, go about, show one's self or appear before, be before. Liv. castris, before the camp. Plin. Ep. Sedebant iudices, obversabantur advocati. Id. Nam meatus animæ ab iis, qui limini obversabantur, audiebatur. Plin. Paneg. Obversabantur foribus horror et minæ. Tacit. Obversans in urbe inter cætus et sermones hominum. — Particularly, of things present to the sight, the hearing, or the mind, to hover before, be pictured to, be present to. Cic. Sed mihi ante oculos obversatur reipublice dignitas. Liv. Cladis memoria non animis modo, sed prope oculis obversatur. Cic. Obversatur animo honestæ species. Lucrēt. Illius et nomen dulce obversatur ad aures. — ¶ Also, to oppose, be opposed to. Tertull.

OBVERSŮS, a, um, particip. from obverso.

OBVERTŮ (ob & verto), is, ti, sum, a. 3. 2 to turn towards or against, turn so as to face or be opposite to, direct towards, *ἀντιστρέφω*. Porta ap. Cic. Cujus ob ora Graii obvertebant sua. Virg. Obvertunt pelago proras. Plin. Fenestras obverti in aquilonem oportere. Ovid. arcus in illum. Id. Quoties obvertat ad undas, I turn. Liv. Ad circumsonantem clamorem flectere cornua, et obvertere ordines. Id. Obverti in hostem, to turn. Colum. Capita sunt obversa soli, turned to the sun. Tacit. Obversus ad matrem, ait, &c. turning to his mother. Senec. Bona vestra introrsus obversa sunt. Apul. Tunc orientem obversus (without a prep.). — Hence, Obverti, to oppose, withstand. Tacit. Profligatis obversis. — Figur. Obverti, to turn or direct one's self to. Tacit. Miles ad cædem obversus, intent upon, busied in. Id. Obversis militum studiis, inclined to him. — ¶ Also, to turn away, or turn in another direction. Virg.

Cornua velatarum obvertinus antenarum.

OBVIAM (h. e. ob viam), adv. in the way; hence, to meet, in the street or in walking. Plaut. Obsistere alicui obviam, in the way. Cic. Obviam alicui ire, or prodire, or procedere, to go to meet. So, Cæs. proficisci. Cic. se ferre. Terent. se offerre. Liv. occurrere. Terent. Obviam dari. Liv. se dare alicui. Id. Omnibus obviam effusus, having poured out to meet him. Cic. Postumus obviam venit. Id. Aliquem obviam alicui mittere, to send to meet. Id. Fit obviam Clodio, meets. Plaut. Ecce obviam mihi est. Terent. Ipse est, quem volui obviam. — Figur. Plaut. Nec facis ullum mantellum obviam est, is at hand. Id. Amanti mihi tot obviam eveniunt moræ, present themselves, meet me, interpose. Sallust. Obviam ire periculis, to go into dangers, march into the face of dangers, not to flee from dangers. — Especially, Obviam ire, to go to meet, go against, oppose one's self to, implying opposition or assault. Sallust. hostibus. Id. Tum primum superbiæ nobilitatis obviam itum est. Id. injuriæ. Id. sceleri. Liv. Ire obviam cæptis atque obsistere parant. Cic. cupiditati hominum. Id. Huic obviam Cato, se. it. — Also, Obviam ire, to remedy, heal. Tacit. timori. Id. infecunditati terrarum.

OBVIGILŮ (ob & vigilo), as, āvi, ātum, 3 n. 1. to be watchful, or watchful in regard to something. Plaut. Obvigilato (partie. abl.) est opus.

OBVIŮ (obvius), as, n. 1. to meet. Hieron. 3 alicui. Veget. Invicem obviantes. — ¶ Also, to meet, oppose one's self to, resist. Pandect. — ¶ Also, to hinder, remedy, obviate. Pallad.

OBVIŮLŮ (ob & violo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3 1. same as *Viol.* Inscript. (Also attributed to Varro, but the reading is doubtful.)

OBVIŮS (ob & via), a, um, adj. in the way, so as to meet, meeting, to meet, *ἀντιτρεφω*. Cic. Alicui obvium esse; or, Liv. fieri, to meet. Liv. Dare se obvium alicui, to meet. Cic. Obvias mihi litteras mittas. Id. Fac ut mihi tuæ litteræ volent obviæ. Virg. Cui mater sese tulit obvia. Id. Obvia cui Camilla occurrit. Liv. In obvio essent classi, h. e. obvii. Sallust. Quo loco inter se obvii fuissent. Ovid. Labentibus obvius undis, up the river. — Also, implying opposition. Cic. Obvium esse alicui cum armata manu, to meet. Sallust. Jugurthæ obvius procedit, marches to meet, marches against. Virg. Obvia ferre arma. — Hence, of things, lying or being in the way, which one falls in with. Nepos. Montes, qui obvii erant itineri. Lucrēt. Neque aranei fila obvia sentimus. Catull. Pona cadit, obvia frangens. — Also, lying in the way, h. e. lying open, exposed, obnoxious. Virg. Rupes obvia ventorum furis. Senec. Vulneri et ferro obvius, h. e. vulnerable. — ¶ Also, offering itself, easy, ready at hand, obvious. Tacit. Obvias opes deferre deos. Quintil. Nec se (h. e. figuræ orationis) obvias fuisse dicenti, sed conquisitas, declarant. Id. Ut virtutem obviam et illaboratam habeamus, h. e. offering itself, unsought and untold for. — ¶ Also, easy of access, affable, courteous, complaisant. Plin. Ep. Est obvius plenusque humanitate. Quintil. voluntas, ready, obliging. — ¶ Also, bare, uncovered. Apul.

OBUMBĀTIŮ (obumbrō), ōnis, f. a shading, obscuring, darkening. Arnob. 3 obumbratŕix (Id.), icis, f. that shades, 3 shading. Tertull.

OBUMBĀRŮ (ob & umbrō), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to shade, overshadow, *ἐπισκιάω*. Ovid. Cæspes obumbrat humum. — With the dat. Plin. Sibi ipsa (vitis) non obumbrat. — Hence, to overshadow, obscure, darken. Plin. Nubes solem obumbrant. Virg. æthera telis. Tacit. Nunquam obscura nomina, etsi aliquando obumbrantur. Plin. Sapientiam vino obumbrari, is darkened or obscured. — ¶ Also, to cover over. Pallad. semina. — Figur. to cover, cloak, disguise. Ovid. Erroris sub imagine crimen obumbres. — ¶ Also, to shade,

screen, defend. Virg. Regina nomen obumbrat (eum).

OBUNCĀTŮS (ob & uncatus), a, um, 3 crooked, bent inwards. Col. Aurel.

OBUNCŮTŮS (ob & ungo), a, um, particip. avoided. Apul.

OBUNCŮLŮS (dimin. from obuncus), a, 3 um, adj. somewhat bent inwards. Titin. ap. Non.

OBUNCŮS (ob & uncus), a, um, adj. 3 hooked, beat in, *ἐπιγυρῶς*. Virg. Rostro immanis vultur obuncus.

OBUNDATIŮ (obundo), ōnis, f. an overflowing. Flor.

OBUNDŮ (ob & undō), as, n. 1. to overflow. Stat. (but several Edd. have abundot.)

OBVOLĀTIŮ (ob & volito), as, n. 1. to fly 3 round, fly about, flit round, rove about, of men. Porc. Lairo.

OBVOLVŮ (ob & volvo), is, olvi, olātum, a. 3. to wrap round, muffle up, wrap or roll up, cover all over, *περιελέω*, *περισπείρω*. Cic. Pictor ille vidit, obvolvendum caput Agamemnonis esse Surtan. Ad tonitrua caput obvolvere Cic. Os obvolutum folliculo (of parricides). — Figur. Pucro. ap. Cic. Fax obvoluta sanguine. Horat. vitium verbis decoris, cover, cloak.

OBVOLŮTATŮS (ob & voluto), a, um, 3 particip. entangled. Veget.

OBVOLŮTIŮ (obvolvo), ōnis, f. a wrap- 3 ping round, enveloping. Macroh.

OBVOLŮTŮS, a, um, particip. from obvolvo.

OBŮSTŮS (ob & uro), a, um, particip. burnt round, burnt, hardened in the fire, *περικεκαυμένος*. Virg. Torre arinatus obusto. Id. Ferrum sudibus imitantur obustis. Ovid. Gleba obusta gelu, parched.

OCCECĀTIŮ (occæeo), ōnis, f. a covering 3 over of the seed by harrowing. Sere. ap. Non.

OCCECŮ, or **OCCECŮ** (ob & cæco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make blind, to blind. Cels. oculos. — Hence, to blind, h. e. to prevent for a time from seeing. Liv. hostem pulvere. — ¶ Also, to obscure, darken. Liv. Densa caligo obcæcaverat diem. Plaut. (Sol) occæcatus est præ corporis candoribus. — Figur. to make obscure, dark, unintelligible. Cic. totam orationem. — ¶ Also, to blind, dazzle. Figur. Liv. Occæcat animos fortuna. Cic. Stultitia occæcatus. Liv. Ni vana spes occæcasset consilia. — Also, to make dull, heavy or senseless, to clog or benumb. Virg. Timor occæcaverat artus. — ¶ Also, to cover over, bury in the ground, and, of course, remove from sight. Cic. semen. Colum. fossas, to cover over.

OCCEDES (ob & cædes), or **OCCEDES**, 3 is, f. for cædes. Plaut.

OCCELESŮ, or **OCCELESŮ** (ob & calesco), is, lui, n. 3. to become warm around. Cels. (But *occelluerit* is perhaps better.)

OCCELLĀTŮS, or **OCCELLĀTŮS** (ob & 2 callus), a, um, particip. or adj. covered with callus, callous, deadened. Senec.

OCCELLĒSŮ, or **OCCELLĒSŮ** (ob & callesco), is, lui, n. 3. to take on callus, become callous, become hard in the skin. Plaut. and Ovid. — ¶ Figur. to become callous, become hardened or insensible. Cic. Sed jam prorsus occallui.

OCCEANŮ, or **OCCEANŮ** (ob & cano), is, 2 lui, n. 3. to sing, sound, blow. Sallust. fragm.

OCCEANTŮ, or **OCCEANTŮ** (ob & canto), 3 as, a. 1. to charm, bewitch. Apul.

OCCEASŮ (occasum, supine of occido), ōnis, f. properly, a happening accident or chance; hence, opportunity, convenient time, fit moment, favorable circumstances or helps, *ἐκκαρία*, *καρπός*. Cic. Tempus actionis opportunum, Græce *ἐκκαρία*, Latine appellatur occasio. Plaut. Hæc tu, nunc occasio est, et tempus. Iñ Ex incommodo alieno suam occasionem petere, to seek an occasion of advancing his own interests, to seek to turn others' misfortune to his own account. Planc. ad Cic. Ne nostra mala suam putent occasionem, a good opportunity for themselves. Cic. Quæ tunc non modo occasio, sed etiam causa illius opprimendi fuit! Id. Si fuerit occasio, manu nos defendemus. Id. Ut primum occasio data est, h. e.

upon the first opportunity. *Id.* Occasionem sibi ad occupandam Asiam oblatam esse arbitrat. *Id.* Iste amplam occasionem calumnie nactus. *Id.* omittere, or amittere; or, *Ces.* prætermittere; or, *Nepos.* dimittere, let slip. *Plin.* *Ep.* avidissime amplecti, embrace most eagerly. *Liv.* arripere, take. *Cic.* captare, to angle for, try to get. *Id.* Occasio fertur, presents itself. *Nepos.* Occasionem dare alicui. *Sucton.* præbere alicui. *Cic.* Occasione data, an opportunity being afforded. *Auct. B. Afric.* Getuli, occasione capta, perfugiunt in Cesaris castra, having availed themselves of a proper opportunity. *Liv.* Hæc spem fecerant castra hostium per occasionem incendendi, when an opportunity should offer, upon some occasion. (Occasione data implies an oversight on the part of an opponent; per occasionem, when an opportunity offers, so that it is turned to account.) *Sucton.* Fratrîs memoria per omniem occasionem celebrata. *Id.* De nocte ad occasionem auræ evectus est, the wind being fair, taking advantage of the wind. *Id.* Prælia non tantum destinata, sed ex occasione sumebat, as opportunity offered, as circumstances made it expedient. *Id.* Amorem omni occasione professus, on every opportunity. *Senec.* Hostes occasionibus adsilientes. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Occasiones ad opitulandum haberem. — Followed by an infin. *Plaut.* Adest occasio cumulare, &c. — ¶ Also, an opportunity of having something, facility, feasibility. *Tacit.* solitudinis. — ¶ Also, opportunity of having something, h. e. supply. *Plin.* Si venisti olei non sit occasio. — ¶ Also, an apt way of getting out of difficulty, a seemingly pretence. *Quintil.*

OC CASIŒNCŒLA (dimin. from occasio), 3 a, f. *Plaut.* In eapse occasiuneula.

OC CASŒS, a, um, particip. from occido. It seems to be used only with sol.

OC CASŒS (occido), us, m. a going down or setting of the heavenly bodies, ὄσις. *Virg.* Multi ante occasum Maie cœpere. *Ces.* Solis occasu, at sunset. *Id.* Sub occasum Solis, towards sunset. *Sallust.* Equites pariter cum occasu Solis educit. — Hence, sunset, evening. *Tacit.* Præcipiti in occasum die. — Also, the quarter of the sun's setting, the west. *Ces.* Aquitania spectat inter occasum Solis, et septentriones. *Virg.* Ab occasu veniens imber. — ¶ Also, the downfall, destruction, fall, end. *Cic.* reipublicæ. *Id.* Obitus occasusque noster, h. e. my banishment. — Hence, death. *Cic.* and *Nepos.* alicujus. — Figur. *Quintil.* decl. odii, the termination, when it is laid aside. — ¶ In the sense of occasio. *Enn.* ap. *Fest.*

OC CATIŒ (oceo), ōnis, f. a harrowing or breaking of clods, βωλοκοπία. *Cic.*

OC CATŒR (*Id.*), ōris, m. a harrower. *Col.* 3 lum. — Figur. *Plaut.* Sator, messor, occator scelerum.

OC CATŒRIŒS (occator), a, um, adj. be-3 longing to a harrower or harrowing. *Colum.*

OC CEDIŒ (ob & cedo), is, essi, essum, n. 3. 3. to go or to go towards or to meet. *Plaut.* in conspectum illius. *Id.* Obviam accessit mihi.

OC CENSŒS, or **OC CENSŒS** (ob & cando, 3 obsol.), a, um, particip. h. e. accensus, combustus. *Enn.* ap. *Fest.*

OC CENTATIŒS, ōnis, same as *Occentus*. *Symmach.*

OC CENTŒ (ob & canto), as, āvi, ātum, n. 3 and a. 1. to sing before, at or against. *Plaut.* At illi noctu occentabant ostium, exurent fores. *Id.* Quid si adeam ad fores, atque occentem? — ¶ Trans. to sing, of an ill-omened bird. *Ammian.* Bubo occentans funebria.

OC CENTŒS (occino), us, m. a singing; 2 hence, a crying, squeaking, applied to an ill-boding animal. *Plin.*

OC CEPŒS, See *Occipio*. 3

OC CEPTŒ, as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. frequentat. 3 from occipio. *Plaut.*

OC CHI, ōrum, m. according to *Onesicritus* in *Plin.* 12, 8, sect. 18, a kind of tree in Hyrcania resembling the fig-tree, from which honey flows early in the morning; perhaps the manna-sainfoin (*Hedysarum Albagi*, L.).

OC CIDANŒS, a, um, adj. same as *Occi-* 3 dentalis. *Innoc.*

OC CIDENS, tis, particip. from occido. — ¶ Subst. masc. (sc. sol), the west, the quarter of the setting sun. *Cic.* Ab oriente ad occidentem. *Colum.* Occidens æstivus, the part of the heavens where the sun sets in summer.

OC CIDENTALIS (occidens), e, adj. be-2 longing to the west, western, westerly. *Gell.* ventus, west wind.

OC CIDIŒ (occido), ōnis, f. a destroying 1 utterly, extirpation, extermination, ἀναιρεσις. *Liv.* Ne in occidione victoriam poneret. *Colum.* Nec ad occidionem gens (apum) interimenda est, entirely, root and branch. — So, Occidione occidere, to destroy by slaying, cut off quite. *Liv.* exercitum. *Cic.* equitatum.

OC CIDIUM, ii, n. same as *Occidio*, in-3 teritus. *Prudent.* The antepenult is found short in *Prudent.* (Al. leg. excidium.)

OC CIDIŒ (ob & cedo), is, cidi, cîsum, a. 3. to beat or belabor soundly. *Terent.* Ctesipho me pugnis usque occidit. — ¶ Oftener, to kill, slay, cut down, cut off, ἀποκτείνω, ἀναιρεῖω. *Cic.* L. Virginii filiam sua manu occidit. *Id.* Quum copias hostium profligavit, occidit. *Ces.* Ipse pro castris fortissime pugnans occiditur. *Sucton.* Veneno aliquem occidere. — Hence, to plague to death, torment, wear out. *Horat.* Candide Mæcenas, occidis sæpe rogando. *Id.* Quem occidit legendo. — ¶ Also, to ruin, undo. *Terent.* Occidisti me tuis fallaciis.

OC CIDIŒ (ob & cado), is, cidi, cāsum, n. 3. to fall, fall down, καταπίπτω. *Plaut.* Signa de cælo ad terram occidunt. *Liv.* Ut alii super alios occiderent. — ¶ Of the heavenly bodies, to go down, set, καταδύω. *Catull.* Soles occidere, et redire possunt. *Colum.* Capra occidit mane. Hence, *Liv.* Sol occidens, h. e. sundown, sunset. For this is also found, Sol occasus. *Plaut.* and *Gell.* — ¶ Also, to fall, perish, come to its end, die, be extinguished. *Cic.* Refrigerato et extincto calore, occidimus ipsi et extinguimur. *Id.* Illos vereor, qui in bello occiderunt. *Virg.* Occiderit ferro Priamus? *Sallust.* Hostium sævitia eum occasurum. *Ovid.* Occidit a forti Achille, by the hand of. *Cic.* Ut hic ornatus (mundi) nunquam dilapsus occidat. *Id.* Ne sacrorum memoria occideret. *Lucret.* Oculorum lumen occidit. *Cic.* Vita occidens, the evening or sunset of life. *Petron.* Lucernis occidentibus, going out. — ¶ Also, to sink, fall, go to wreck or ruin, be lost. *Cic.* Sin plane occidimus. *Virg.* Funditus occidimus. *Cic.* Eos sua stultitia occidisse. *Plaut.* Occidit spes nostra. *Lucret.* Causa occidit, h. e. is removed, no longer exists. *Plaut.* Non hercle occiderunt mihi etiam fundique, atque ædes, h. e. non omnino amisi; habeo etiamnum. *Terent.* Ipsum video: occidi, I am a dead man; I am ruined; I am last; 'tis all over with me.

OC CIDIŒALIS (occidens), e, adj. occiden-3 tal, western. *Prudent.*

OC CIDIŒS (occido), a, um, adj. setting or going down. *Gell.* Sole occiduo, at sunset. Also, *Ovid.* sol, and dies, the west. *Calpurn.* Metere occidua nocte lupinos. — Figur. *Ovid.* Occidua iter declive senectæ, h. e. next to death. — Also, western. *Ovid.* Præceps occiduas ille subvit aquas, the western sea. *Stat.* Occiduas, primasque domos, h. e. regiones occidentales, et orientales. *Calp.* Occidua arenæ, h. e. of a western river (the Bætis). — ¶ Also, ready to fall, frail, perishable: Occiduum, frailty, perishableness. *Paul.* Nol.

OC CILLŒ (seems to be from occo), as, 3 a. 1. to beat to pieces, maul to pieces. *Plaut.* os alicui (si lectio certa).

OC CINŒ (ob & cano), is, nui, n. 3. to 2 sing or chirp inauspiciously, καρᾶδω. *Liv.* — ¶ Simply, to sing. *Apul.*

OC CIPŒ (ob & capio), is, cēpi, ceptum, 2 a. and n. 3. to commence, begin. *Lucret.* Juventas occipit. *Terent.* Dolores occipiunt. *Id.* Occipere quæstum. *Id.* sermonem cum aliquo. — With infin. *Plaut.* Si liber fieri ocepim. — Hence,

to begin, to enter upon. *Liv.* and *Tacit.* magistratum. — ¶ The passive also is used. *Plaut.* Quod oceptum est. — Followed by infin. pass. *Terent.* Fabula ocepta est agi. — ¶ Ocepso, is, it, for ocepsero, &c. *Plaut.* — ¶ The perf. is written also with æ, as if from capi. *Tacit.* Ocepit. *Plaut.* Ocepit. — ¶ Also, to begin, undertake. *Terent.*

OC CIPITIUM (occiput), ii, n. the occiput 2 or hinder part of the head, ἰπίον. *Varr.* and *Plaut.*

OC CIPŒT (ob & caput), pitis, n. same as 3 *Occipitium*. *Pers.*

OC CISIŒ (occido), ōnis, f. a slaying, murder, φόνος. *Cic.* — ¶ For occidio, utter destroying, extirpation. *Cic.* Occisione occidere copias, to beat so completely, that few or none escaped.

OC CISIŒTANTŒR, h. e. sæpe occiduntur. *C. Græchus* ap. *Fest.*

OC CISŒR (occido), ōris, m. a killer, slayer, 3 κτάντης. *Plaut.*

OC CISŒRIŒS (occisor), a, um, adj. Ter-3 tull. animalia, which can be slaughtered, for sacrifice.

OC CISŒS, a, um, particip. from occido. — ¶ Adj. ruined, lost, undone. *Plaut.*

OC CLAMITŒ (ob & clamito), as, n. 1. to 3 cry out to or against, disturb by crying. *Plaut.*

OC CLAUDŒ, or **OC CLAUDŒ** (ob & claud-3 do), is, a. 3. same as *Ocludo*. *Cod.* *Theod.*

OC CLUDŒ (ob & claudo), is, āsi, āsum, a. 3. to shut or shut against, shut up, shut close, ἐπικλείω. *Cic.* Ut seditiosi tribuni solent, ocludi tabernas jubes. *Plaut.* Ocludo ostium: et ego hinc ocludam. *Id.* Me ocludet domi. *Id.* Abiit intro, oclusit aëdes. — Figur. to shut up, stop. *Plaut.* linguam alicui, stop his tongue. *Terent.* Ejus lubido oclusa est contumeliis. *Apul.* aures, to close the ears, give no ear. — ¶ Ocludisti, for oclusisti. *Plaut.*

OC CLUDŒS, a, um, particip. from ocludo. — ¶ Adj. shut up. *Plaut.* Ostium oclusissimum. — Figur. *Plaut.* Qui oclusionem habeant stultiloquentiam.

OC CŒ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to harrow or break clods, βωλοκοπῆω. *Plaut.* Tibi aras, tibi occas. — With accus. to harrow. *Horat.* segetes. *Plin.* triticum. *Colum.* agrum. — Also, *Varr.* Occare vites, h. e. to break up and level the ground which has been dug up. So, *Pallad.* Arboreos et vites, quæ ablaqueatæ fuerant, occare, h. e. opere-rire.

OC CŒNŒ, or **OC CŒNŒ** (ob & cæno), as, 3 n. 1. same as *Cæno*. *Petron.* fragm. de lumbis.

OC CEPI. See *Occipio*, at the end. 2

OC CEBITŒS (occumbo), us, m. death. 3 *Micro.*

OC CEBŒ (ob & cumbo), as, n. 1. to lie, rest, 3 especially of the buried. *Virg.* Tumulo occubat Hector. *Id.* Neque adhuc crudelibus occubat umbris, h. e. is dead. — ¶ Occubui and occubitum belong more properly to *occuabo*.

OC CŒLCŒ (ob & calco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. to tread down, trample down, καταπατέω. *Varr.* Palea occulcata pedibus. *Cat.* Bene occulcato.

OC CŒLŒ (unc.), is, ūlui, ūtum, a. 3. to remove from sight, cover over, hide conceal, καλύπτω. *Cic.* Appii vulnera non refrico: sed apparent, nec oculi possunt. *Id.* Femiinæ parietum umbris occultantur, conceal themselves. *Nepos.* Sperans ibi facillime suam fortunam oculi posse, he kept secret or private. *Liv.* Hastatos anfractus viarum occultebant. *Virg.* Virgulta multa occulte terra. *Tacit.* Quorum neutrum adseveravim: neque tamen occultare debui narratum ab iis, qui, &c. pass over in silence, pass by, omit. — ¶ Occulerat, for occulterat. *Val.* *Flacc.* — ¶ See, also, *Occultus*, a, um.

OC CŒLTATIŒ (occulto), ōnis, f. a hiding, concealing, κατὰκρυψις. *Cic.* Aliæ fugæ se, aliæ occultatione tutantur, by hiding themselves. *Id.* Ant occultatione proposita, aut impunitate. *Plin.* stellarum.

OC CŒLTATŒR (*Id.*), ōris, m. a hider,

concealer, secreter. Cic. Ille latronum occultator et receptator locus.

OCULTĒ (ocultus), adv. without being seen, in concealment, in secret, secretly, privately, κρυφα. Plin. Nec clam illud occulteque factum est. Cic. Res nunc occulte cuniculis oppugnatur. Cæs. Cum paucis occulte proficiscitur. Sallust. Paulo occultis consiliis huius participes. Cæs. Quam potuit occultissime cohortes duxit. Terent. Neque id occulte fert, and he makes no secret of it. Lucret. Ferreus occulte decrescit vomer, gradually, insensibly, imperceptibly.

OCULTIM, adv. same as *Occulte*. So 3 lin.

OCULTŌ (frequentat from oculo), as, avi, āum, a. 1. to secrete, hide, cover, conceal, ἀποκρύπτω. Cic. Stellæ tum occultantur, tum rursus aperiuntur, disappear, conceal themselves. Id. Quæ natura occultavit. Id. Latebris se occultare. Cæs. legionem silvis. Sallust. Neque occultati humilitate arborum. Cæs. aliquid in terram. Id. se in insulis. Plaut. Me abs tuo conspectu. Id. Neque te occultassis (for occultaveris) mihi. Cic. Occultare et dissimulare appetitum voluptatis. — With *infin.* Plaut. Res est quædam, quam occultabam tibi dicere.

OCULTŌ (ablat. from occultus), adv. 3 secretly. Afran. ap. Charis.

OCULTŌS (occulo), a, um, adj. hidden, secret, concealed, occult, abstruse, obscure, κρυπτός. Cic. Res occultæ et penitus additæ. Id. Res occultæ, et ab ipsa natura involutæ. Id. Occultior, atque tectior cupiditas. Id. Si quid erit occultius. Id. Occultum, intestinum, ac domesticum malum. Id. Res occultissimas aperire. Horat. Crescit, occulto velut arbor ævo, fama Marcelli, imperceptible. Sallust. Tale periculum reipubl. haud occultum habuit, did not keep secret. — Of men, secret, close, reserved, dissembling, dark. Cic. Astutus et occultus. Liv. Ab occultis cavendum hominibus. Tacit. Occultus odii, dissembling his hate. Id. consilii. Id. Occultus ac subditus fingendis virtutibus. — Occultus, for occulte. Tacit. Non occulti ferunt, h. e. without disguise, openly. Id. Occulti lætabantur. — Hence, Occultum, i, n. a secret thing or place, a secret; secrecy, concealment. Cic. Servi, quibus occulta creduntur, whom they make their confidants. Tacit. Occulta saltuum scrutari. Id. Delationes exercebant alii propalam, multi per occultum, in secret. Liv. Sineret, fata in occulto esse, in obscurity, undervalged. Cic. Stare in occulto. Id. Multi viri boni cum ex occulto intervenissent.

OCUMBŌ (ob & cumbo, obsol.), cūbui, i cūbitum, n. 3. to fall, sink down, fall into. Cic. mortem; or, Liv. morte; or, Virg. (certæ) mortis; or, Ovid. neci, to fall, die. Absol. Cic. Occumbere, to die. Ovid. ante annos suos. Lucan. in armis. Sil. Rullo occumbis, h. e. you fall by the hand of Rullus. — ¶ Also, to go down, set, of a comet. Justin.

OCUPATŌ (ocupo), ōnis, f. a seizing, taking possession of, occupying, περιλαμβάνω, κατάληψις. Cic. Obsessio templorum, occupatio fori. Id. Sunt privata nulla natura, sed aut veteri occupatione, aut victoria, &c. — Hence, Ante occupatio, a figure of rhetoric, when one anticipates objections and refutes them. Cic. — Also, Occupatio, a figure of speech, when one says he omits, what at the same time he mentions. Auct. ad Herenn. — ¶ Also, business, employment, engagement, occupation, ἀσχολία. Cic. In maximis occupationibus tuis nunquam intermittis studia doctrinæ, in the midst of your most important occupations. Id. Cum ille aut occupatione, aut difficultate tardior tibi erit visus. Senec. Ad brevem occupationem proficite solatio, h. e. to draw or divert the mind for a short time from grief. — With *genit.* Cæs. Tantularum rerum occupationes.

OCUPATŌRIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. that has been taken into possession, because, for instance, the owner has gone away, or been driven off. Sicut. Flacc.

OCUPATŪS, ns, m. same as *Occupatio*. 3 Claud. Mnemert.

OCUPATŪS, a, um, particip. from occupo. — ¶ Adj. occupied, engaged, taken up, busy, employed, engrossed, ἀσχολός. Cic. Ut si occupati profuimus aliquid civibus nostris, prosumus etiam otiosi. Id. Pestinabam, eramque occupator. Id. Non dubito, quin occupatissimus fueris. Id. Suspenso et occupato animo aliquid facere. Terent. Alia cum occupatus esset solitudine. Nep. In apparatu acerrime occupatus. Id. In eo erat occupatus, ut, &c. Cic. De occupatis meis temporibus. Plaut. Non sum occupatus dare, &c. too busy to, &c.

OCUPŌ (ob & capio), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to lay hands on, seize forcibly, take possession of, make himself master of, καταλαμβάνω; it may often be rendered, to occupy (h. e. the act), to obtain, &c. Cic. Totam Italian suis prædiis obsidere atque occupare cogitat. Id. Theatrum cum commune sit, recte tamen dici potest, ejus esse eum locum, quem quisque occupavit, has taken. Id. Agri Lucani possessiones occupare. Liv. Patent urbes opportune ad occupandum. Cæs. Fanum, Anconam singulis cohortibus occupat. Id. partem agri per vim. Tacit. Valida manu montem occupat. Cic. regnum. Id. tyrannidem. Plaut. Familiam optimam occupavit, h. e. has entered, got into. Ovid. Occupare aliquem amplexu, to embrace. Virg. aditum, h. e. to go in. Ovid. currum, to mount. — Hence, to occupy, take up, fill, engross. Horat. Atra nube polum, pater, occupato. Id. Cæmentis licet occupes Tyrrenum omne tuis. Liv. Et aream occupat fundamentis. Auct. B. Afr. Quod Avienus navem comæatu occupavisset. Colum. Jugerum agri paulo plus quam modius (h. e. of seed) occupat, fills, is sufficient for. — Also, to take possession of, as it were, to fall upon, invade, lay hold of; and sometimes to strike. Liv. aliquem. Terent. Mors continuo ipsam occupat, h. e. invadit, she died. Virg. Sopor occupat artus. Tibull. Quem occupat senecta in parva casa. Virg. Laragum saxo occupat os (as to his mouth). Horat. Vulteiū Philippus occupat, comes upon, takes by surprise, as a friend. — And including the effect of the action, to attack and despatch. Propert. Hunc Romulus occupat. — Also, to anticipate, get the start of, be beforehand with; also, to do something first. Ovid. rates. Curt. Nisi solis ortum incolæ occupaverint, succus exstinguitur, anticipate the sunrise, come before sunrise. Justin. fugam alicujus ferro, h. e. kill him before he flees. Curt. Manus hostium voluntaria morte. Phædr. Occupat alter, ne primus forem, prevented me from being first, by doing the thing himself. Plin. Paucg. Ille jure principis occupavit, primusque fecit, quod omnes facturi erant. Liv. Occupant bellum facere, begin the war first. Id. Occupat Tullius in agrum Sabinum transire, makes an incursion first. Horat. Rapere occupat, anticipates you in snatching them, &c. snatches them herself, &c. Plaut. Volo, tu prior ut occupes adire. Vnl. Flacc. Juvenem occupat, anticipates him, addresses him first. Horat. Num quid vis? occupo, I spy to him first, I ask first. Senec. Occupare scelus, do it first. — Also, to take possession of, lay an embargo upon, of a friend. Cic. Sextius noster eum (Ariobarzani filium) occupavit, h. e. has constrained him to take up his abode with him. — Also, figur. to seize, take possession of. Cæs. Timor occupavit exercitum. Cic. animos magnitudine rei, to invade, engross. Id. Ante occupatur animus ab iracundia. — ¶ Also, to busy, occupy, take up, engage, employ. Plaut. Homines occupatos occupare. Terent. Populus in funambulo animum occuparat. Liv. Occupari aliarum rerum cura. Cæl. ad Cic. Hæc causa primos menses occupabit. — So, Occupare pecuniam, to put out; to lay out. Colum. in pecore, to lay out, invest. Id. animalibus. Cic. adolescentulo

grandi fenore, loan at a high rate. Sō, Id. apud aliquem. — ¶ Also, to hasten, be quick with. Senec. Occupa preces (but this may be referred to the signif. to do first). — ¶ Occupassis, occupassit, for occupaveris, &c. Plaut. — ¶ See, also, *Occupatus*, a, um.

OCURRŌ (ob & curro), is, curri (rarely cūcurri), cursum, n. 3. to go, come, or run to meet, to meet, ἀπαντᾶω. Cæs. Domitius Casari venienti occurrit. Brut. ad Cic. Scripsi ad eum, ut mihi Heracleam occurreret, should come to Heraclea to meet me. Liv. Occurrere obviam alicui. Sueton. Turba occurrentium, of those going to meet him out of courtesy and respect. Figur. Cic. Ipsa (misericordia tua) occurrere solet supplicibus, go to meet them, offer itself. — Also, to chance or light upon, fall in with, hit upon, meet with. Cæs. Quibuscumque signis occurreret, se aggregabat. Id. Sese aliis occurrere rebus videbat. — Of inanimate things, to come in the way, meet, offer itself. Liv. Silex ferro occurrerat. — Figur. of place, to meet, h. e. to stand or lie opposite, to hit. Plin. Apud Elegiam occurrit ei (Euphrati) Taurus. — Also, to go to meet an enemy march against, rush upon, attack or seek to attack. Cæs. Duabus legionibus occurrit. Id. Inermes armatis occurrabant. — Also, to go to meet an enemy in order to anticipate him. Cæs. Commodiore itinere Pompeianis occurrere cepit. — In like manner, to go to meet a thing, to oppose, resist. Cic. omnibus ejus consiliis. Id. Illi rationi se occurrat, meets, answers. Id. Occurratur enim, sicut occursum est, it will be answered or objected (impers.). Id. Occurritur nobis a doctis quærentibus, h. e. we are met by learned men with the question, &c. — Simply, to answer. Quintil. — Also, to obviate or seek to obviate, to remedy, provide against, cure, avert, counteract, of something actually present or in prospect, especially the latter. Cic. Ei rei sapientia occurrere. Id. Sentio occurrendum esse satietati aurium animorumque vestrorum. Pers. venienti morbo. Cic. Sed ego occurram expectationi vestræ, will quickly satisfy. Nep. Utrique rei occurram quantum potero. Cæs. Quibus rebus quam maturime occurrendum putabat. Vnl. Maz. Occursum est, ne, &c. Plin. Ep. periculo. — Also, to fall in with, conform to, be governed by. Cic. alicujus sceleris et avaritiæ. Id. vestræ sapientiæ. — ¶ Also, to come, come up, come to, arrive, come in time. Cæs. signis, to the standards. Liv. neutri prælio, come to, be at. Cic. Me ad tempus occursum, arrive, come (to Rome). Liv. Consilio ut occurrerent, iter accelerarunt. Id. ad id concilium. Plaut. Nunc dum scribilitæ æstuant, occurrite. — With accus. Cic. Quam primum aliam civitatem occurrere. — Hence, to take in hand, to do, execute, attend to. Cic. negotiis. Liv. nulli rei. — Figur. to suggest itself, present itself, come into the mind, occur, offer itself. Cic. Quodcumque in mentem veniat, aut quodcumque occurrat. Id. Loci (topics) nobis occurrunt. Id. Statim occurrit animo, quæ sit causa. Id. Omne, quod erit in re, occurret atque incidet. Id. (Pedes) ipsi occurrunt orationi. Id. Occurrat, debilem præturam suam futuram. Id. Hæc sæpe occurrunt, occur, present themselves, happen. Also, Colum. oculis, to meet the eyes, present themselves to the sight.

OCURSACŪLUM (occurso), i, n. what meets, falls in with, appears to one. Apul. Noctium occursacula, night-apparitions, spectres.

OCURSATŪS (Id.), ōnis, f. n. going to meet one, going up to one, to salute him, show him respect, &c. Cic.

OCURSATOR (Id.), ōris, m. who runs up to others, in order, for instance, to salute them, to talk with them, &c. Auson.

OCURSŪS (occurso), ōnis, f. same as *3 Occursatio*. Sulpic. Sever. — ¶ Also, a visit. Sidon.

OCURSITŌ (frequentat. from occurro), 3 as, n. 1. to meet. Solin.

OCCESSO (frequentat. from *occurro*), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to go to meet, meet, fall in with, run in the way of, hit upon, *αναπαύω*. *Virg.* Occursare capro caveto. *Tacit.* Promptus inter tela occurat fugientibus. — Of inanimate things. *Plin.* Occursantes inter se radices. — Hence, to run to meet, rush upon, attack. *Cæs.* — Also, to meet, be beforehand with, obviate. *Plin.* *Poeneg.* fortunæ. — Also, to oppose, strive against, make opposition. *Sallust.* Inter invidos, occursantes. — ¶ Also, to come to, come up. *Plaut.* Quid tu huc occursas, quotiescumque, &c. *Liv.* portis. — Hence, to appear before, present one's self. *Plin.* *Paneg.* numinibus. — Especially, to appear to the mind, suggest itself, enter the thoughts, occur. *Plin.* *Ep.* Occursat animo mea mortalitas. *Id.* Occursant verba. — With accus. *Plaut.* Me occursant multæ.

OCCESSOR (*occurro*), oris, m. h. e. qui 3 occurrit. *Augustin.*

OCCESSORIOS (*occurro*), a, um, adj. 3 *Apul.* potio, h. e. before the meal, an early cup, antepast; called, also, *promissis*.

OCCESSUS (*occurro*), us, m. a meeting, 2 running to meet, hitting upon, falling in with. *Ovid.* Mille lupi occursum fecere metum. *Tacit.* Occursum alicujus vitare. — Of inanimate things. *Plin.* (of a labyrinth). Itinerum ambages, occursusque ac recursus inexplicabiles. *Ovid.* Rota stiptitis occursum fracta.

OCCEANUS (*Ὠκεανός*), i, m. the ocean or main sea. *Cic.* — *Mare Oceanum* is found in *Cæs.* in the accus. and in *Tacit.* in the nom., so that, in the latter at least, it is an adj. — According to the fable, Oceanus was the son of Cælus and Terra, and husband of Tethys. — Hence, Oceanitis, idis, f. daughter of Oceanus. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, a great bathing-tub or other receptacle of the kind. *Lamprid.* — ¶ Also, the name of a lictor or viator. *Martial.*

OCCELLA (*ocellus*), æ, m. that has small 2 eyes; also, a Roman family name. *Plin.* and *Cic.*

OCCELLATUS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. having 2 little eyes. *Sueton.* Ocellatis (sc. lapillis) ludere, h. e. with small stones, marked with spots or eyes, like dice; unless it be small round stones, like eyes, *naarbles*.

OCCELLUS (*dimin.* from *oculus*), i, m. a 1 little eye, on eye (fondly, or to denote excellence), *ὀφθαλμίδιον, ὀμματίδιον*. *Plaut.* Ut in ocellis hilaritudo est! *Caull.* Mæx puelle flendo turgiduli rubent ocelli. — Figur. of something excellent or charming. *Cic.* Ocellos Italie, villulas nostras. *Catull.* Sirmio, insularum ocelle, the paragon, the paradise. — As a word of endearment. *Plaut.* Ocelle mi, the light of my eyes, my darling. — ¶ Also, an eye, generally. *Propert.* Intentis hærebam fixus ocellis. — ¶ From the resemblance, the bulk or knob on the roots of the reed, called, also, *oculus*. *Plin.*

OCCHRA (*ὄχρα*), æ, f. ochre or oker, an earth which gives a yellow color. *Vitruv.*

OCIMUM (*ὄκνον*), i, n. a plant, common basil (*ocimum basilicum*, L.). *Plin.*

OCINUM (*ὄκνον*), also, **OCIMUM**, or **OCYMUM**, i, n. an herb which serves for fodder, perhaps, a sort of clover. *Varr.* and *Cato.*

OCIOR (*ὀκίων*), oris, adj. comp. (and 2 *ocissimus*, a, um, superl. *ὀκιστος*), swifter, more swift or fleet. *Virg.* Fugit illa ocior ventis. *Plin.* Signa ocioe transeunt spatio, shorter. *Id.* Omnium venenorum ocissimum est aconitum, most rapid or speedy. — ¶ Also, quicker, sooner, earlier. *Plin.* Ocissima pira.

OCIOR, aris. See *Otiar*.

OCITER (as if from an obsol. positive of *ocior*; perhaps formed backwards from the comp. *ocius*), adv. quickly, *ὠκέως*. *Apul.*

OCIUM, and its derivatives. See *Otiua*.

OCIOS (*ocior*), adv. more quickly or swiftly, more speedily, sooner, earlier, *ὠκύτερον*. Superl. *Ocissime*, or *ocissimum*, *ὠκιστα*. *Cic.* Ut ocios ad tuum pervenias. *Id.* Illi in morbum et incident tardius, et recreantur ocios. *Horat.* Serius ocios sors exitura, sooner or later. *Sallust.* Quam ocissime ad provinciam accedat.

Tercet. Perlonge est: sed tanto ocios properemus, id us make so much the greater haste. *Plin.* Ocissime ferre traditur pomum. — Hence, sooner, h. e. rather. *Horat.* Feret tus ocios uva. — ¶ *Ocius* has frequently the signif. of the positive, quickly, speedily, swiftly, with haste (probably because *ocius* is not used by any writer of the golden or silver age). *Cæs.* and *Virg.*

OCULUS, for oculus. *Prudent.*

OCNOS, i, m. the founder of Mantua. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, a man represented in a painting of Socrates (the painter), as twisting a rope which an ass gnawed away as fast as he made it. To this *Propert.* 4, 3, 21. refers.

OCQUINISCO (like *conquinisco*), is, n. 3 3. to stoop or bend down, cover down. *Poison.* *ap. Non.*

OCREA (*unc.*), æ, f. a greave, a sort of 2 armor for the leg, used in war, in the chase, &c. *κνηρίς, παρακνηρίς*. *Horat.*

OCREATUS (*ocrea*), a, um, adj. greaved, 2 booted. *Horat.*

OCRICULUM, i, n. a town of Umbria; hence, *Ocriculanus*, a, um, adj. of or at *Ocriculum*. *Cic.* — *Ocriculani*, the inhabitants of the same. *Liv.*

OCRIS (*ὀκρίς*), is, m. a stony, broken mountain (not a proper name). *Liv.* *Andr.* *ap. Fest.*

OCACHORDOS, or **OCACHORDOS** 2 (*ὀκτώ & χορδή*), on, adj. having eight strings or notes. *Vitruv.*

OCATRODROS (*ὀκατρόδος*), i, m. and f. adj. 3 h. e. octo sessum vel laterum, habens octo triangula æqua a et æquilatera. *Martian.* *Capell.*

OCATRONOS, or **OCATRONOS** (*ὀκτώ & γωνία*), on, adj. octangular, eight-cornered. *Vitruv.*

OCATROLLOS (*octo & angulus*), a, um, 3 adj. eight-cornered, octangular. *Apul.*

OCATANS (*octo*), tis, m. the eighth part, 2 of a circumference for instance, as a measure. *Vitruv.*

OCAPHORUS. See *Octaphorus*.

OCATAS (*ὀκτάς*), adis, f. a number divisible 3 by eight. *Martian.* *Capell.*

OCATSTYLOS (*ὀκαστύλος*), on, adj. 2 having eight columns. *Vitruv.*

OCATAVANUS (*octavus*), a, um, adj. Oct- 2 tavani, soldiers of the eighth legion. *Mela.*

OCATARIUM (*Id.*), ii, n. a tax of the 3 eighth part. *Cod. Theod.*

OCATIANUS, a, um, adj. Octaviaa, relating to Octavius, named from Octavius, &c. *Cic.* bellum, h. e. of Cn. Octavius with Cinna. *Cæs.* milites, h. e. of one M. Octavius, who fought for Pompey. — In particular, Octavius (afterwards the emperor Augustus), after his adoption by J. Cæsar, was called Octavianus (h. e. sprung from the Octavian gens).

OCATIVUS, a, um, a Roman gentile name. — ¶ Adj. Octavian. *Sueton.* gens. — ¶ Subst. Octavius, or Octavia, a man or woman of this gens.

OCATVUS (*octo*), a, um, adj. the eighth, *ὀκτάος*. *Cic.* Octava pars. *Cæs.* Octava legio. *Auct. B. Afric.* Pro decumis octavas pendere jubet, se partes. *Cic.* Ager efficit cum octavo. (See *Cum*.)

Martial. Octava hora; and *Jornal.* Octava, se. hora, the eighth hour of the day (the beginning of which corresponded, at the time of the equinoxes, with our one o'clock in the afternoon; this was the hour before the *cena*). *Cod.*

Just. Octava, sc. pars, a tax of the eighth part. — Octavum, adverbially, for the eighth time. *Liv.* Jam octavum tribunos plebis refector.

OCATVODECIMUS (*octavus & decimus*), a, um, adj. the eighteenth. *Vitruv.*

OCATENNIS (*octo & annus*), e, adj. eight 3 years old, *ὀκταετής*. *Annian.*

OCATIES (*octo*), adv. eight times, *ὀκτάκις*. *Cic.* Septenos octies. *Colum.* Octies anno, eight times in a year.

OCATGESIMUS, for octingentesimus, eight 3 hundredth. *Prisc.*

OCATINGENARIUS (*octingeni*), a, um, adj. 3 consisting of eight hundred. *Varr.*

OCATINGENI, or **OCATINGENTENI** (*octingenti*), æ, a, adj. eight hundred, distributively. *Prisc.*

OCATINGENTESIMUS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. the eight hundredth, *ὀκτακοσιοστός*. *Cic.*

OCATINGENTI (*octo & centum*), æ, a, adj. eight hundred, *ὀκτακόσιος*. *Cic.*

OCATINGENTIES (*octingenti*), adv. eight 3 hundred times. *Ascon.*

OCATIPES (*octo & pes*), edis, having eight 3 feet, eight-footed, *ὀκταπόδης*. *Ovid.*

OCATIS (*ὀκτώ*), indecl. num. adj. eight. *Cæs.* Millia passuum ab ipsis castris octo. *Horat.* Decem et octo dies. *Gell.* Octo et viginti. — ¶ Though the Greek word ends in ω, the final o is found generally short; for instance, in *Juvenal.* and *Martial.*

OCATAS (*octo*), adis, f. same as *Ocas*. *Tertullian.*

OCATBER (*octo*), bris, bre, adj. of October, originally the eighth month. *Vellci.* Cum mense Octobri. So, absol. *Colum.* Ultima parte Octobris, of October. *Martial.* Octobres Idus, the ides of October. *Cic.* Calendis Octobribus.

OCATORDOS. See *Octachordos*.

OCATDECIM (*octo & decem*), indecl. 3 num. adj. eighteen. *Frontin.* Octodecim hortæ.

OCATGAMUS (*ὀκτώ & γάμος*), i, m. 3 that has been eight times married. *Hieronim.*

OCATGENARIUS (*octogeni*), a, um, adj. 2 containing eighty. *Plin.* *Ep.* pater, eighty years old. *Vitruv.* fistula, h. e. the plate of which is eighty inches broad.

OCATGENI (*octoginta*), æ, a, adj. eighty 2 each, in a distribution. *Liv.* Dat ex præda militibus æris octogeni bini, eighty-two to each. — ¶ Simply, eighty, without distribution. *Plin.* Torpedo octogenos fetus habens.

OCATGESIMUS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. the eightieth, *ὀγδοήκοστος*. *Cic.* Quartum annum ago et octogesimum.

OCATGIES (*Id.*), adv. eighty times. *Cic.* Sestertium centies, et octogies (see *Sestertius*). *Plin.* Octogies quinquiescentena.

OCATGINTA (*octo*), indecl. num. adj. eighty, fourscore, *ὀγδοήκοντα*. *Cic.*

OCATGONOS. See *Octagonos*.

OCATJUGIS (*octo & jugum*), e, adj. Liv 2 Nunc octojuges ad imperia ire, h. e. eight in a team, eight together.

OCATMINUTALIS (*octo & minutus*), e, 3 adj. worth eight small silver pieces. *Lamprid.*

OCATNARIUS (*octoni*), a, um, adj. of 2 eight, containing eight. *Vorr.* Octonarius numerus. *Diomed.* Octonarius versus est, h. e. an Iambic verse of eight feet. *Plin.* fistula, h. e. the plate of which is eight inches broad; (according to *Frontin.* a pipe, two feet (8 quarters) in diameter).

OCATONI (*octo*), æ, a, adj. eight each, in 2 distribution. *Plaut.* Cum octonos alii lapides effodint, eight each. *Liv.* Prætoribus octona millia peditum data, to every one eight thousand. *Horat.* Ibant octonis referentes Idibus æra, h. e. falling on the eighth day after the nones. — ¶ Not distributively, eight. *Ovid.*

OCATPHOROS, or **OCATPIHOROS** (*ὀκτώ & φέρω*), on, adj. borne by eight. *Cic.* LECTIA octophoro ferebatur. — *Octophoron*, i, n. a litter or palanquin, borne by eight slaves, τὸ ὀκτώφορον. *Cic.* (Also, absol. in *Sueton.* but without any thing to determine whether *lectica* is understood, or it is neuter.)

OCATPITI, or **OCAT TÏPI** (*ὀκτώ τόποι*), h. e. eight places or stations in the heavens, between the four cardinal points or quarters; used in astrology. *Manil.* (who shortens the antepenult).

OCATAGIES, for octogies. *Plin.* 2

OCATAGINTA, for octoginta. *Vitruv.* 2

OCATPLICATIO (as from *ocuplico*, 3 whence *ocuplicatus*), onis, f. a making eight-fold, multiplying by eight. *Martian.* *Capell.*

OCATPLICATUS, a, um, particip. as from 2 *ocuplico*, made eight-fold, multiplied by eight. *Liv.* Octuplicatoque censu ætærium fecerunt.

OCATPLUS (*ὀκταπλοῦς*), a, um, adj. eight-fold, octuple. *Cic.* — *Octuplum*, the octuple. *Cic.* Pæna octupli, penalty of the eight-fold, eight-fold penalty. *Id.* Damnari octupli. *Id.* Judicium in octuplum.

OCATSSIS (*octo & as*), is, m. eight asses 3 *Horat.* Quanti emptæ? octussibus.

OCULARIS (oculus), *e*, *adj.* of the eye. 3 *Veget.*

OCULARITER (ocularis), *adv.* with the 3 eyes. *Sidon.* intueri.

OCULARIUS (oculus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* relating to the eyes, of the eyes. *Solin.* claritas, of the eyes. *Id.* agritudo. *Cels.* medicus, and *Scrib. Larg.* Ocularius (*sc.* medicus), an oculist.

OCULATA (oculatus), *æ*, *f.* a fish, perhaps a kind of lamprey. *Plin.*

OCULATUS (oculus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* having 1 eyes, seeing. *Plant.* Pluris est oculus testis unus, quam auriti decem, eye-witness. *Id.* Semper oculata nostræ sunt manus: credunt quod vident. *Tertull.* Oculatur Deus, having better eyes, seeing better. — Hence, Oculata die vendere, *h. e.* for cash (the opposite of *exca die*, *h. e.* on credit.) *Plant.* — Also, eye-formed, eye-shaped. *Solin.* circuli (of the spots on panthers' skins). — ¶ Also, visible, apparent, striking the sight. *Plin.* Quam oculatissimo loco, as conspicuous as possible. *Cic.* Ne βαδύτης mea sit oculatur.

OCULEUS, *a*, *um*, full of eyes, all over 3 eyes, πανόπτης. *Plant.* — Hence, all over eyes, *h. e.* sharp-sighted. *Apul.*

OCULICREPIDA (oculus & crepo), *æ*, *m.* 3 whose eyes are wont to sound or snap (or, are ready to burst) with many blows; a word coined by *Plant.*

OCULISSIMUS, dearest. See *Oculus*.

OCULITUS (oculus), *adv.* dearly as one's 3 eyes, ὀφθαλμηδόν. *Plant.* fragm. aliquam amare.

OCULŌ (*Id.*), *as*, *a*. 1. to furnish with eyes, 3 make to see. *Tertull.* — Figur. to enlighten, illuminate. *Tertull.*

OCULŌS (perhaps dimin. from an obsol. word *ocus*, ὀκος, allied with ὄσος, ὠψ), *i*, *m.* the eye, ὀφθαλμός. *Nepos.* Oculis cernere. *Cic.* Oculis conicere in aliquem, to cast the eyes upon. *So*, *Id.* adicere alicui rei, and ad rem aliquam. *Id.* deicere ab aliqua re, and de aliquo, to turn away the eyes. *Quintil.* deicere in terram, to cast down. *Iuven.* Oculis usurpare aliquid, *h. e.* videre. *Senec.* Cessit, ex oculis abiit, he is gone from my sight. *So*, *Tacit.* Auferri ex oculis. *Cic.* Ponere sibi aliquid ante oculos, and proponere, to place before one's eyes. *So*, *Id.* Proponere oculis suis aliquid. *Id.* Esse ante oculos. *Id.* Versari ante oculos. *Id.* Res posita est in oculis, ante oculos, lies before the eyes, is apparent, evident. *So*, *Sallust.* Divitiæ, decus, gloria, in oculis sita sunt. *Colum.* Sub oculis domini esse, to be under the eyes of. *Cæs.* Tanto sub oculis accepto detrimento, before his eyes, in his presence. *Liv.* Oculis aliquid subicere. *Cic.* Oculum amittere, to lose an eye, *h. e.* become blind of it. *So*, *Cæs.* Oculos amittere. *Sueton.* restituere, *h. e.* the sight, power of vision. *Liv.* Oculos auferre observantibus, to cheat them out of their sight, dazzle their eyes. *Cic.* Oculos pascere re, to feed or feast the eyes. *So*, *Nepos.* Fructum oculis capere ex re. *Plant.* Oculi dolent, æche at an unpleasant sight. *Cic.* Oculum adicere rei, cast an eye upon, be desirous of, conceive a lust for. *Id.* Oculos convertere in aliquem. (*See Convertere.*) — The ancients sometimes swore by the eyes. *Plant.* and *Ovid.* Per oculos. — *Cic.* Esse in oculis alicujus, or alicui, *h. e.* to be made much of by some one; to be highly loved and esteemed by him, be dear to him. *So*, *Id.* Aliquem in oculis ferre; or, *Tertull.* gestare; or, *Q. Cic.* in *Cic.* Ep. Oculis ferre. — A valuable and excellent thing was called *oculus*. *Thus*, *Plant.* Oculi mi! my angel! the apple of my eye! Hence, *Plant.* Oculissimæ homo. Also, *Cic.* Illos oculos ore maritimæ, *h. e.* prime ornaments, capital places, namely, Corinth and Carthage. (*Compare Oculis.*) — ¶ This name is attributed to several things which bear some resemblance to the eye. *Thus*, the eye of the soul, the mind's eye. *Cic.* Mentis oculis videre aliquid. — Of the sun and stars. *Ovid.* Mundi oculus, the eye of the universe. *Plin.* Oculi stellarum. — And, also, of the spots upon a panther's skin, and the eyes or spots of the peacock's tail. *Plin.* —

Also, an eye, *h. e.* bud of a tree. *Virg.* Oculos imponere, *h. e.* to inoculate, bud.

— Also, a knob, bulb, protuberance upon certain roots, as that of the reed. *Plin.*

— Also, a plant, otherwise called *aizoon majus*. *Plin.* — In architecture. *Vitruv.* Oculis volute, the eye of the volute, upon Ionic columns, *h. e.* a small circle or centre, with which the spiral edge of the volute begins.

OCYMIUM. See *Ocinum*.

OCYOR, **OCYSSIMUS**; more correctly *Ociur*, *Ocissimus*, which see.

OCYUS, more correctly *Ocius*, which see.

ODĀ, *æ*, or **ODE** (ὠδή), *es*, *f.* a song. 3 *Aet. carm.* de *Phil.* — Especially, a lyric song or poem; an ode. So the odes of *Horat.* are commonly entitled.

ODĀRIUM (ὠδάριον), *ii*, *n.* a song, ode. 2 *Petron.*

ODE. See *Oda*.

ODEUM (ὠδεῖον), *i*, *n.* a building appropriated to musical and poetical contests; a music-room, concert-hall, concert-house. *Vitruv.* and *Sueton.*

ODĪ (*perf.* from an old verb *odio*, *odivi* or *odi*, *ōsum*, *ire*, *a*. 4. to conceive hatred against; consequently, in *perf.*, to have conceived hatred against, *h. e.*), to hate, detest, have an aversion for, abominate, loathe, μισέω. *Cic.* Hoc civile odium, quo omnes improbos odimus. *Cæs.* in *Cic.* Ep. Non dubito, quin me male oderit. *Cic.* Hunc acerbe et penitus oderat. *Terent.* Illud rus male odi. *Horat.* Persicos odi apparatus. — Followed by *inf.* instead of *acc.* *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Servire et pati contumelias pejus odo malo malis omnibus aliis. *Horat.* peccare. — And, *absol.* *Sallust.* Neque studere, neque odisse decet. *Tacit.* Odisse incipiunt, qui timere desierunt. — Also, of inanimate things. *Plin.* Ruta odit hiemem. *Id.* Balsamum odit vitalia lædi. — ¶ Also, to be displeased or vexed. *Ovid.* Odi, quum cera vacat. — ¶ The *pres.*, and tenses derived from it, hardly occur, except *Odientes*, *Tertull.*; *Odiēs*, *Id.*; *Odiendi*, *Apul.*; and, *pass.*, *Oditur* nomen, *Tertull.*; *Odiremur*, *Hieronym.* — *Perf.* *Odivi*, in *Anton.* *ap. Cic.* — From the supine come *Odūris*, *a*, *um*. *Cic.* Si esset osurus, would hate; and *Ōsus*, *a*, *um*, which, under a passive form, has an active sense. *Plant.* Inimicos semper osa sum obtuler. *Gell.* Osus eum fuit.

ODIBILIS (*odi*, or rather the *obsol.* *odio*), 3 *e*, *adj.* hateful, odious. *Aecius ap. Priscian.*

ODIŌSE (*odiosus*), *adv.* odiously, hatefully, in a hateful manner, provokingly, offensively, vexatiously, disgustingly, ἀπεχθῶς. *Plant.* Cape vero: odiose facis, you are troublesome. *Terent.* Eschinus odiose cessat, troublesomely, unseasonably, provokingly. *Cic.* Qui nec inepte dicunt, nec odiose, nec putide. *Gell.* Cum nimis odiose sibi placeret.

ODIŌSICUS (*Id.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* a word 3 coined in sport, for *odiosus*. *Plant.*

ODIŌSUS (*odium*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* hateful, odious, unwelcome, disgusting, offensive, troublesome, tiresome, irksome, vexatious, annoying, teasing, burdensome, μισητός. *Cic.* Odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrant. *Id.* Quæ perlevis senibus sic odiosa est. *Id.* Pales-trici motus sæpe sunt odiosiores. *Phædr.* Natio ardelionum sibi molesta, et aliis odiosissima. *Terent.* Si esse odiosi pergitis. *Cic.* accusator, vexatious, pertina-cious, that will not be silenced. *Plant.* Inepta et odiosa amatio. *Cic.* Nullum verbum insolens, nullum odiosum ponere audebat, affected. *Id.* orator, tedious. *Nepos.* Odiosa multa delicate fecit, many offensive things. *Cic.* Odiosum est carere (talibus rebus), it is vexatious, unpleasant. — Also used to express vexatiousness joined with danger. *Cic.* Odiosum est, habere eundem iratum et armatum.

ODIUM (*odio*, the old present of *odi*), *ii*, *n.* hatred, hate, grudge, ill-will, spite, animosity, enmity, aversion, μίσος. *Cic.* Odium est ira inveterata. *Id.* Odium explere sanguine, to sate, glut. *Id.* saturare. *Id.* In odium alicui venire, to

become hated by him. *Id.* In odium alicujus irruere. *Nepos.* In odium Græciæ pervenire, incur the hatred of Greece. *Plin.* Alicui venire odio, become hated by. *Cic.* Esse alicui in odio, or odio; or, apud aliquem in odio, to be hated by some one. *So*, *Id.* Esse apud aliquem magno odio. *Id.* Fuit mihi cum Clodio odium, hatred, enmity. *Ovid.* Odio habere verba monentis, to hate. *Plant.* Aliquem habere odio. *Cic.* Odium alicujus subire, to take on one's self, incur, become hated by some one. *Id.* In odia hominum incurrere, full into, incur. *Id.* Odium concipere in aliquem, to conceive. *Id.* Odium alicujus suscipere, *h. e.* sabbire. *But*, *Nepos.* Odium erga regem suscepant, *h. e.* conceperant, had conceived, bore. *Id.* Magno odio in aliquem ferri, *h. e.* to hate him well. *Cic.* Magnum me cepit odium rei, I hate it well. *Ovid.* In odium alicujus, for odio, out of hatred. *Cic.* Odium concitare, or create; or, *Ovid.* movere; or, *Quintil.* facere, to raise, excite, occasion, set in motion. *Cic.* In odium vocare aliquem, to render odious. *Id.* Odium depoenere, lay aside, dismiss, lay down. *Id.* sedare. *Id.* lenire. *Id.* placare. *Id.* inflammare. *Id.* incendere. *Id.* restinguere. *Id.* habere alicujus rei, or in aliquem, to have, bear, entertain. *But*, *Senec.* Habere odium, to be hated, labor under hatred. *So*, *Cic.* Odi nihil habet, he is not hated. *Terent.* Audivi cepisse odium tui Philumenam, *h. e.* that she has conceived, an aversion for you. *Plin.* Caneli odium gerunt adversus equos natale, natural aversion. — Hence, of inanimate things, aversion, antipathy. *Plin.* Odium raphanis cum vite. — Also, an object of hatred; the aversion, abomination. *Plant.* Odium hominum. — ¶ Also, trouble, annoyance, loathing, disgust, because these give rise to hatred. *Terent.* Neque agri neque urbis odium me unquam percipit, I do not become disgusted. *Plant.* Odio es, you are an offence to me; I cannot bear you. — Also, of persons only, troublesome or offensive conduct or language, importunity, impertinence, vexatiousness. *Cic.* Odio et strepitu senatus coactus est perorare, troublesome conduct and language; or, simply, the aversion and disgust they expressed. *Terent.* Tundendo atque odio effecti, by incessant preaching. *Id.* Nunquam tu odio tuo me vinces, your importunate bowling. *Horat.* Odio qui posset vincere regem, by his importunity, insolence, troublesomeness. *Cic.* Quod erat odium! quæ superbia! — ¶ Odium tium, for erga te. *Terent.*

ODIUM, same as *Odeum*.

ODŌ, *ōis*, for *udo*. *Pandect.* 3

ODŌNTITIS (ὀδοντίτις), *Idis*, *f.* a plant said to be good for the toothache, tooth-wort (*Euphrasia odontites*, *L.*) *Plin.*

ODŌR (ὀδω, ὀσω), *ōris*, *m.* a scent, smell, odor, ὀσμή. *Cic.* Suavitas odorum, qui afflantur e floribus. *Id.* Odor terribus corporis. *Cels.* Odor fœdus, a stench. *Virg.* gravis, offensive. *Plin.* asper, pungent. *Id.* acer. *Id.* acutus. *Id.* potens. *Id.* argutus. *Id.* mollis. *Horat.* Violaria spargunt odorem, scatter their sweets; diffus their scents. — Sometimes, a stench, stink, fetid or offensive smell. *Catull.* Odore affligere aliquem. — Also, a thick smoke. *Virg.* Volvitur ater odor. — Also, vapor, steam. *Liv.* 37, 23. — Figur. scent or odor, sign, betokenment, inkling, presentiment, foreshadowing, guess. *Cic.* Qui quodam odore suspicionis Stalenum corruptum esse sensisset, &c. *h. e.* leviuscula suspicio. *Id.* Res fluit ad interregnum, et est nonnullus odor dictaturæ. *Id.* Odore aliquo legum recreatus. *Id.* Odor urbanitatis, fragrance. — ¶ Also, what emits an odor, and especially an agreeable one, generally in the plur. odors, perfumes, aromatic substances, perfumery, spices; perfumed waters, ointments, balsams, φάρμακα. *Horat.* Perfusus liquidis odoribus. *Cic.* Ture odoribusque incensis. *Tibull.* Assyrii odores, *h. e.* nardus, amomum. — In sing. *Catull.* Assyrius odor. — ¶ Odos is an old form of the noun. *Sallust.* and *Liv.*

ODORAMEN (odoro), īnis, n. same as **ODORAMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. in plur. per-
2 fumes, spices, balsams, scents, odors. Col.
ODORARIUS (odor), a, um, adj. good for
2 perfume. Plin. myrrha.
ODORATVS (odoro), ōis, f. a smelling,
1 smell, as an act, ὀσφραϊσ. Cic. — ¶ Also,
the sense of smelling, smell. Lactant.
ODORATIVVS (Id.), a, um, adj. smelling
3 fragrant. Apul.
ODORATVS (Id.), us, m. a smelling, smell,
as an act, ὀσφραϊσ. Cic. — Also, the
sense or faculty of smelling. Cic. —
¶ Also, a smell, scent, odor. Plin.
ODORATVS, a, um, particip. from odor.
2 — ¶ Adj. (from odor), smelling, emit-
ting odor, sweet-smelling, fragrant, sweet-
scented, odorous, εὐώδης. Virg. Odora-
to sudantia ligno balsama? Ovid. Hortus
odoratis suberat cultissimus herbis.
Plin. Vina mustis odoratoria. Id. Odo-
ratissimi flores. Ovid. Nec male odo-
rati sit tristis anhelitus oris. Sil. Odo-
rati Indi, h. e. in whose land fragrant
spices are produced. So, Tibull. Arme-
nii. — Also, imbued with a scent, scented,
perfumed. Horat. Sparsum odoratis
humum capillis. Id. Rosa odorati
capillos, for habentes capillos odoratos
rosa. Claudian. Odorate aræ, h. e.
smoking with incense.
ODORIFER (odor & fero), ēra, ērum, adj.
2 bringing or spreading odor or perfumes,
sweet-smelling, perfumed, fragrant. Prop-
ert. Desit odoriferis ordo mihi lancibus.
— ¶ Also, producing perfumes, spices,
&c. Plin. Arabia odorifera. Ovid.
gens, h. e. Persæ.
ODORISQUEUS (odor & sequor), a, um,
3 adj. following the scent, tracking by the
smell. Liv. Andron. ap. Terent. Manr.
canes.
ODORŌ (odor), as, āvi, ātūm, a. l. to im-
2 bue with odor, give a smell or fragrance
to, perfume, ἀρωματίζω. Ovid. aera
fumis. Colum. Crocus odorat mella.
ODORŌR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. I. to
smell at, smell, detect by the scent, scent,
ὀσφραϊνόμεν. Plaut. Odorare hanc
pallam, quid olet? Id. Ibo odorans,
quasi canis venatibus. Colum. Ut ho-
minem discant odorari. Horat. projec-
tum cibum. Plin. Vultures sagacius
odorantur. — ¶ Figur. to search out,
investigate, track, trace, follow with exact-
ness, explore, inquire into. Cic. Odora-
bantur omnia et pervestigabant. Id.
Tu velim e Fabio, si quem habes adi-
tum, odorere, et istum convivam tuum
degustare. Id. Ut odorere quam sagacissime
possim, quid sentiant, quid existant,
quid expectent. Id. Nos vestigiis odo-
rantes ingressus tuos, tracking. Id. Albia-
na pecunia vestigiis nobis odoranda est.
Id. Soles hæc festive odorari, smell out,
scent, get wit of. — Also, to nose, sniff
up, said scornfully, h. e. to be aiming at,
be after. Cic. Quos odorari hunc decem-
viratum suspicamini, their noses are
tickled by. — Also, to get an inkling or
smattering of, just to touch or sip. Auct.
Dial. de Orat. Si quis odoratus philo-
sophiam.
ODORŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. of a sweet or
2 pleasant smell, fragrant, sweet-smelling,
odorous, εὐώδης. Ovid. flos. Il. arbor,
h. e. myrrha. Plin. Proximum Smyr-
næum, odorius. — Also, smelling strong
or offensive. Claudian. sulfur. — ¶ Also,
searching or discovering by the smell,
keen-scented. Virg. Odora canum vis.
ODOS. See **ODOR**.
ODRYSÆ, ārum, m. a people of Thrace.
Plin. — Called, also, Odrusæ. Tacit.
— ¶ Hence, Odrysiūs, a, um, adj.
Odrysonian or Thracian. Ovid. tyrannus,
z. e. Terent. Id. dux, h. e. Rhesus. Se-
rec. domus, h. e. of Terent. Val. Flacc.
Odrysius, h. e. Orpheus. — Odrysii,
ōrum, Thracians. Ovid.
ODYNŌLŶTES (ὀδύνη, pain, and λῶν, to
free), ō, m. a fish, said to promote the de-
livery of women in travail, same as eche-
neis, remora. Plin.
ODYSSEIA (Ὀδύσεια, sc. μυθεα), ō, f. the
Odyssey, the famous poem of Homer, in
which he relates the wanderings of Ulysses.
Ovid.
CEA, ō, f. a town of Africa, which after-
wards became a part of Tripoli. Mel.

— ¶ Hence, **CEnsis**, e, adj. of or per-
taining to Cea. Plin. — **CEnses**, the
inhabitants of the same. Plin.
CEAGRUS, i, m, a king in Throce, father
of Orpheus; hence, **CEagrius**, a, um,
adj. **CEagrian**, Thracian. Virg. He-
brus. — Also, Orphean. Sil. Dulcius
CEagrios pulsabat pectine nervos, h. e.
played upon the cithara like Orpheus (in
this line a is short).
CEBALIA, ō, f. sc. urbs, Tarentum, be-
cause it was conquered and peopled by
Spartans, under the guidance of Phala-
ntus. Virg.
CEBALIDES, ō, m. son or descendant of
3 **CEbalus**, or a Spartan. Ovid. puer, h. e.
Hyacinthus. Val. Flacc. **CEbalides**, h. e.
Polhuz. Ovid. **CEbalidæ**, h. e. Castor
and Polhuz.
CEBALIS, idis, adj. f. sprung from Eba-
3 lus, (Ebalian or Spartan. Ovid. nym-
pha, h. e. Helen. Stat. purpura, Spor-
tan, because the best purple was dyed
in Laconia. — ¶ Also, Sabine, be-
cause the Sabines are said to be of
Spartan origin. Ovid. matres.
CEBALIS, a, um, adj. pertaining to, or
3 sprung from **CEbalus**, (Ebalian or Spar-
tan. Stat. **CEbalii** fratres, h. e. Castor
and Polhuz. Val. Flacc. alumnus, h. e.
Pollux. Id. **CEbalia** manus, h. e. Cas-
toris. Martial. **CEbalus** puer, h. e.
Hyacinthus. Ovid. vultus, h. e. quo
Hyacinthus occisus est. Id. pellex, h. e.
Helen. Stat. **CEbalii** amores, h. e. of
Helen. Anson. **CEbalis** flos, h. e. hy-
acinthi. — Also, of Tarentum. (See
CEbalia.) Sil. — ¶ Also, Sabine. Ovid.
Titus (Tatinus).
CEBALUS, i, m. a king in Sporia, father
of Tyndurus and grandfather of Helen.
Hygin. — ¶ Also, a king of Capreae.
Virg.
CECHALIA, ō, f. a town of Eubæa. Virg.
— ¶ Also, a town in Messenia. Plin.
CECHALIS, idis, f. from **CEchalia**, an
3 **CEchalian** woman. Ovid.
CECLIDES, ō, m. son of **CEcleus**, Ovid;
3 h. e. Amphiarus.
CECONOMIA (οἰκονομία), ō, f. the man-
2 agement of household affairs, household
economy. — ¶ Figur. disposition which
one makes of things, order, arrange-
ment, method, for instance, in an oration
or a play. Quintil.
CECONOMICUS (οἰκονομικός), a, um, adj.
relating to domestic economy, treating of
the management of household affairs. Cic.
Liber, qui **CEconomicus** inscribitur, h. e.
the **CEconomicus** of Xenophon. — ¶ Fig-
ur. in oratory. Quintil. dispositio cau-
sæ, orderly, methodical.
CECONOMUS (οἰκονόμος), i, m. a house-
3 keeper, steward, overseer; in particular,
one who had the care of certain ecclesiasti-
cal concerns, such as the distribution of
alms or the accounts. Cod. Just.
CECUS, or -**OS**, i, m. a Greek word, οἶκος,
2 properly, a house. — ¶ It is used of a
part of the house, a hall, apartment,
dining-room, saloon. Vitruv.
CEDIPODES (Οἰδιπόδης), or -**DÆ**, ō, m.
3 same as **CEdipus**. Senec.
CEDIPODIONTIDES, ō, m. son of **CEdipus**,
3 h. e. Polynices. Anson. **CEdipodoni-**
dæ fratres, h. e. Eteocles and Polynices.
CEDIPODONTIUS (Οἰδιποδώντιος), a, um,
3 adj. of or relating to **CEdipus**. Ovid.
Thebæ. Stat. ales, h. e. Sphynx.
CEDIPUS, i and ōdis, m. the son of Laius,
king of Thebes and Jocasta. His father,
in consequence of an oracle, endeavor-
ed to destroy him; but the shepherd,
who was to murder him, exposed him
instead. Having grown up, he unwit-
tingly killed his father in a quarrel.
Going afterwards to Thebes, he solved
the enigma of the Sphynx, and slew the
monster. In consideration of this ser-
vice he was made king, and received
the hand of his own mother Jocasta,
by whom he had Eteocles, Polynices,
Ismene and Antigone. When he came
to know what things he had ignorantly
done, he put out his eyes and went
into voluntary exile. His adventures
have been the subjects of several plays.
Cic. — Hence, Terent. Davus sam, non
CEdipus, I am plain Davus, no **CEdipus**
(h. e. no riddle-guesser, no conjurer).
CENSIS. See **CEA**. 2

CEANTHIE (οἰάνθη), es, f. the grape
(or flower) of the wild vine (vitis labrus-
ca). Plin. — ¶ Also, a thorny plant
(**CEnanthe** pimpinelloides of L.). Plin.
— ¶ Also, a certain bird, called, other-
wise, parra. Plin.
CEANTHINUS (οἰάνθινος), a, um, adj.
2 made of the grape (or flower) of the wild
vine. Plin. oleum. Id. vinum.
CENEUS [dissyl.], ēi and ēos, m. **Oivēds**,
a king in Ætolia or Colydon, husband of
Althea, father of Meleager, Tydens, De-
janira, &c. The story goes, that Diana,
angry with him for having neglected
her, sent a wild boar to ravage his
fields, which was at length slain by
Meleager. Ovid. — ¶ Hence, **CEnēi-**
us, and, by contraction, **CEnēus**, a, um,
adj. belonging to **CEneus**, **CEnean**. Ovid.
— ¶ **CEnēis**, idis, f. his daughter, h. e.
Dejanira. Senec. — ¶ **CEnēidēs**, ō,
m. his son or descendant. In Ovid. Her.
3, 92. Met. 8, 414. it means Meleager;
but, Met. 14, 572. Diomedes, son of Ty-
dens.
CENGARUM (οἰνόγαρον), i, n. garum
3 mixed with wine, a sort of wine-sauce.
Apic. — Hence, **CEnogaratus**, a, um,
adj. prepared with enogarum. Apic.
CENŌMAUS, i, m. a king of Elis and Pisa,
father of Hippodamia, father-in-law of Pe-
lops, grandfather of Atreus, Thyestes, &c.
Stat. — ¶ Also, a tragedy by Accius.
Cic.
CENŌMELI (οἰνόμελι), ītos, n. mulse,
3 honey-wine, a sort of mead. Pallad.
CENŌNE, es, f. a Phrygian nymph, in love
with or married to Paris. Ovid. and Suet.
CENŌPIHORUM (οἰνοπόριον, sc. σκεῦος), i,
3 n. sc. vas, a wine-vessel (also, perhaps,
a chest or wicker-basket for carrying am-
phora). Horat. and Pers.
CENŌPIHORUS (οἰνοπόριος), i, f. she that
carries wine, a statue of a woman by
Praxiteles. Plin.
CENŌPIA, ō, f. an island, afterwards
called **Ægina**. Ovid. — Hence, **CEno-**
pius, a, um, adj. Ovid.
CENŌPIŌN, ōnis, m. a king of Chios-
father of Merope. Cic. in Arat.
CENŌPOLIUM (οἰνοπόλειον), īi, n. a wine-
3 shop, wine-tavern. Plaut.
CENŌTHERAS, ō, m. or **CENŌTHERIS**
(οἰνοθήρας, οἰνοθήρης), idis, f. a plant,
called, also, **onuris**. Plin.
CENŌTRIA, ō, f. se. terra, a region of
Lower Italy; also, the Sabine territory,
and Italy itself. Claudian. and Val.
Flacc. — ¶ **CEnotrius**, a, um, adj.
Italian, Roman. Virg. and Sil. —
¶ **CEnotrus**, a, um, adj. same as **CEno-**
trius. Virg.
CEnots, a, um, anciently for **Unus**. Cic.
e legg. xii. tab.
CESTRUS (οἶστρος), i, m. the horse-fly,
ox-fly, breese, to which asilus cor-
responds. Virg. — ¶ Figur. frenzy of
a poet or prophet, inspiration, enthusi-
asm. Stat. and Juvenal.
CESTUS, anciently for **Unus**. Cic. e legg.
3 xii. tab.
CESPUM (οἶσπος), i, n. the filth and
sweat adhering to wool. Plin. — An ex-
tract prepared from this served as a
medicine. Plin.; and was used by Ro-
man ladies to improve their complexion.
Ovid.
CETA, ō, or **CETE**, es, f. a mountainous
range in Thessaly, on which Hercules
died. Ovid. Hence, Virg. Tibi desert
Hesperus **CEten**, h. e. rises. — Mase.
Ovid. Met. 9, 204. Altum **CEten** (but
altum should be read). — ¶ Hence,
2 **CEtæus**, or **CEtæus**, a, um, adj. **CEtæan**.
Liv. montes. Propert. **CEtæa** juga. Id.
CEtæus dens; and, Ovid. **CEtæus** (ab-
sol.), h. e. Hercules. Sil. vestes, h. e.
the tunic of Nessus, which caused the
death of Hercules. Catull. Thermopy-
læ, h. e. Thessalian, or in the region of
CEta. Id. **CEtæos** ostendit Noctifer
ignes, h. e. its fires, which rise from **CEta**.
CEtUM (οἶτον), i, n. an Egyptian plant.
Plin.
CEFELLA (dimin. from offa, as mamilla,
3 from mamma), ō, f. a bit of meat, morsel,
chop, steak, collop, ζωμίδιον, ψωμίδιον.
Juvenal. and Martial. — ¶ In general,
a little morsel or lump. Seren. Sammon.
CEFFA (unc.), ō, f. a lump or ball of meal,
μάζα; more generally, a ball, roll, round

tace. Plin. Offam eripuisse plorantibus liberis. Cic. Avis in offam pultis invadit. Virg. Melle soporant et medicatis frugibus offam obicit. Varr. Offe glomerantur ex ficiis, et farre mixto. Colum. Cibus autem præbatur hordeacea farina, quæ cum est aqua conspersa, et subacta, formantur offæ, quibus aves saginantur. Id. Offæ panis vino madefactæ celerius opimant turtures. — ¶ Also, a piece of flesh, chop, steak, &c. Plant. Tolle hanc patinam, remove pernam, aufer illam offam penitam, h. e. a piece of meat with the tail, a tail-piece. — ¶ Also, any round mass, lump, ball. Plin. Gummi in offas convolutum. Id. Stimmi uritur offis bubuli fimi circumlitum. — Hence, a bunch, swelling, wcal. Juvenal. — ¶ Also, a shapeless mass, unformed lump. Plin. (de lepore marino) In nostro mari offa informis. Juvenal. Of abortions. Pers. Quantas robusti carminis offas ingeris? — ¶ Proverb. Coto. Inter os et offam multa interveniunt, h. e. twist cap and lip, &c.

OFFARCINATUS (ob & farcino), a, um, 3 partic. or adj. stuffed full, loaded. Tertull.

OFFATIM (offa), adv. in small pieces or bits, λεπτομερῶς. Plant. Jam ego te offatim conficiam, will cut you to pieces; will make minced-meat of you.

OFFECTUS (officio; which, however, 3 does not occur in this sense), ñis, f. a staining, coloring, dyeing. Arnob.

OFFECTUS, a, um, particip. from officio.

OFFECTUS (officio), us, m. evil fascination or bewitching. Grat.

OFFENDICULUM (offendo), i, n. an obstacle, objection, stumbling-block, hindrance, πρόσκομμα. Plin. Ep. Sunt enim in hac offendicula nonnulla.

OFFENDĖ, ñis, f. same as Offensio. 3 Afran. ap. Non.

OFFENDĖ (ob & fendo, obsol.), is, di, sum, n. and a. 3. 1. Intransitively, to hit against, strike against, run foul of. Horat. Fragili quærens illidere dentem, offendit solido, something solid. — With prepositions. Ovid. Puppis offendit in scopulis, strikes. Phædr. Simul offendit ad fortunam, frangitur (figar.). Solin. in cornua. — Also, absol. Cic. Qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat. — Hence, figur. to make a mistake, err, commit a fault, do amiss. Nepos. Neque in eo offenderat, quod, &c. Cic. In eodem genere, in quo ipsi offenderissent. Id. Si quid offenderit, sibi totum, tibi nihil offenderit. Id. Se apud ipsam plebem offendisse de ærario, h. e. had offended them. — Also, to run foul of some thing or person, h. e. to be dissatisfied with, be displeased or offended, to find fault with, blame, take offence at. Cæs. Si Cæsarem probatis, in me offenderitis. Cic. Si quis est, in quo jam offenderis. Id. Si quid in homine offendendum sit. Id. Si in me aliquid offenderitis. — Also, to be offensive, give offence, displease. Liv. Quum consulare nomen offenderet. Id. Auferre, quod offendat in eo (juvene). — Also, to be unfortunate, fail, meet with ill success. Cic. Cum multi viri fortes, in communi incertoque periculo belli, et terra et mari saepe offenderint. Id. Sin aliquid esset offensum. Cæs. Quoties culpa ducis in exercitu esset offensum. Cic. Offendere apud iudices, h. e. to be condemned. Cæs. Naves in redeundo offenderunt. Liv. Tanquam Atilius primo accessu ad Africam offenderit, h. e. be unfortunate, suffer a defeat, be disappointed. — II. Transitively. — ¶ To hit or strike against. Liv. caput, to strike the head against something, or to strike one's head. Quintil. caput ad fornem. Ovid. Pes offensus, having struck something. Plant. aliquem cubito, to hit, ran foul of, with the elbow. Liv. scutum, against the shield. Apul. lapidem, to hit against, strike against. — Hence, Cic. Offensi suspitione, transulimus, &c. struck with suspicion. — Particip. Offensus, a, um, is used figur. in the sense of, at which offence has been taken, which is an offence, offensive, disliked, odious. Cic. Si falsum sit, si offensum. Id. Offensum est, quod eorum, qui adiunt, voluntatem lædit, offensive, displacing. Id. Si me meis civibus offensum viderem. Horat. Nec semel

offensæ cedet constantia formæ (but Beutl. reads *offensi*, hurt, offended, depending on *constantia*). — ¶ Also, to hit upon, light upon, find, come upon. Cic. Imparatum te offendam, I shall come upon you unawares. Id. Non offendes eundem bonorum sensum, quem reliquisti, find, meet with. Plin. Cn. Terentium offendisse arcum, fell in with, found. Nepos. Quum aliquem offensum fortuna videret, h. e. as some explain it, whom he had accidentally met; as others, unfortunate. — ¶ Also, to hurt, injure, damage. Cic. Cecidisse ex equo, et latus offendisse vehementer. Id. existimationem. Id. Offensus contumelia. Martial. Quies offensa linguis, disturbed. Cels. Quoties offensum corpus est, is unwell. — ¶ Also, to offend. Cic. aliquem, or alicujus animum. — Figur. Cic. Poss splendor offendit. Plin. Colorum claritas aciem oculorum offendit. Id. Polypodium offendit stomachum, is troublesome, oppressive, does not agree with. — Also, Pass. Offendi, to become put out. Horat. Fidis offendar medicis. Cic. animi, h. e. in animo. — So, Offensus, a, um, offended, displeased, angry, provoked, put out, embittered, estranged, hostile. Cic. Alienatus et offensus animus. Nepos. Offensa in eum militum voluntate. Justin. Offensus crudelitate alicujus. Cic. Offensor alicui. Id. Quem quum esse offensiorem arbitrarer.

OFFENSĖ (offendo), æ, f. a striking 1 against, hitting against. Plin. Nulla dentium offensæ, h. e. so that the teeth find nothing hard and resisting. — ¶ Hence, figur. disfavor, dislike, hatred, enmity, displeasure. Cic. Magna in offensæ sum apud Pompeium. Cels. ad Cic. Offensam subire. Quintil. Ille res habet offensam, h. e. invadit, causes hatred. — ¶ Also, an injury received. offence, mortification. Vellei. In offensis exorabilis. Ovid. Vindicare ense offensas suas. — ¶ Also, hurt, harm, detriment, inconvenience, unpleasant accident. Petron. Postero die cum sine offensæ corporis animumque consurrexissem. Cels. Si quid offensæ in cæna sensit, vomere debet, indisposition. Colum. Sine offensæ gustus. Senec. Sine offensæ, without inconvenience.

OFFENSACULUM (offensio), i, n. a striking against. Apul. — ¶ Also, what one strikes against, a stumbling-block, πρόσκομμα. Lactant.

OFFENSĖ (Id.), ñis, f. a striking or 2 hitting against, πρόσκοψις. Plin. Per niones contusi offensione, by striking something, or by a fall. Quintil. Ut offensione illa commoveretur, by hitting that. — Figur. Senec. Offensiones memorie labentis, trippings, slips, blunders.

OFFENSĖ (Id.), ñis, m. one who 2 often trips. Quintil.

OFFENSIBILIS (offendo), e, adj. liable to 2 trip, tripping, stumbling. Lactant.

OFFENSIO (Id.), ñis, f. a striking against, tripping, stumbling, πρόσκοψις. Cic. Pedis offensio. — ¶ Also, that which may be hit or stumbled upon, that offers resistance to the touch, something projecting. Cic. Mundum ita tornavit, nihil ut asperitatis haberet, nihil offensionis. — ¶ Also, hurt, harm, inconvenience, injury, attack of sickness, indisposition, disease. Cic. Graves solent offensiones esse ex gravibus morbis. Id. Corporum offensiones sine culpa accidere possunt, indispositiones, disorders, distempers. — ¶ Also, offence at something, disfavor, aversion, dislike, disgust, hatred. Cic. Sapiens Pretor offensionem vitat. Id. Suscipere invidiam atque offensionem apud aliquem. Id. In odium offensionemque alicujus incurrere. Id. cadere. Id. Offensionem excipere, h. e. subire. Id. accipere et deponere. Id. Ut in rem gravis offensio committeretur. Id. Mihi offensioni sunt, h. e. molestiae. Id. Habere ad res aliquas offensionem atque fastidium, h. e. aversari et fastidire. Plin. Ille apud alios offensionem habet, h. e. is disliked, alien. Cic. Offensio acule dictorum, h. e. on account of. — ¶ Also, ill-success, disappointment, misfortune, calamity, mishap. Cæs. Offensione permotus. Cic. Offensionem ti-

mere, sc. in suing for an office; consequently, repulse. Id. Non offensionibus belli, sed victoriis eruditus, the calamities, defeats, discomfitures. — ¶ Also, Cic. Offensiones judiciorum, corruption which made them odious.

OFFENSIONCULA (dimin. from offensio), æ, f. some little disgust or offence. Cic. Si qua offensioncula facta est animi tui, if you are a little displeased. — ¶ Also, ill-success, disappointment, spoken slightly of. Cic. In ista adlitate offensioncula accepta, having sustained a small failure or repulse.

OFFENSĖ (frequentat. from offendo), as, 2 avi, atum, a. 1. to hit or strike against repeatedly. Lucret. Sponte sua offensando semina rerum, &c. h. e. occursando, et unum in alterum impingendo, et incurrendo. Id. Offensare pulsarumque fluctu area texta suo. Liv. Flere omnes repente, et offensare capita, struck their heads, or struck their heads against the wall. — Figur. to strike, stumble. Quintil. Interstitentes offensantesque.

OFFENSOR (offendo), ñis, m. an offender, 3 injurer. Arnob. Cum suis offensoribus, those who have injured them.

OFFENSUS (Id.), ñis, m. a striking against, 3 impact: a lighting upon, meeting with. Lucret. Cogit hebescere eum crebris offensus aer. Stat. Per offensum aruorum. — ¶ Figur. offence, dissatisfaction, hatred. Lucet. Sin vita in offensu est, is an offence, is odious.

OFFENSUS, a, um, particip. and adj. from offendo. See Offendo.

OFFERENTIA (offerō), æ, f. the offering, 3 presenting. Tertull. cansarum, h. e. cause, quæ sese offerunt.

OFFERĖ (ob & fero), fers, obtuli, oblatus, irreg. a. to bring or bear to meet one, bring before, present, show, oppose, produce, exhibit designedly. Virg. Strictam aciem venientibus offert, presents, opposes. Cic. Qui cum accusatoribus sederes, atque os tuum non modo ostenderes, sed etiam offerres, h. e. show yourself purposely, expose yourself to view. Liv. Nec diis cordi fuisse penam ejus oblata prope oculis suis, inflicted before their eyes. Cic. Dii ipsi se nobis non offerunt, do not appear in person to us. Terent. Opportune te offers, you meet me in very good time. Id. Te obtulisti mihi obviam. Cic. Ipsi occurrent orationi; ipsi se offerunt, will come of their own accord. Id. se advenientibus, show one's self, go to meet. Id. Auxilium ejus oblatus est, has shown itself, has appeared, has been rendered. Id. Oblata religio Cornuto est, a religious scruple struck his mind, offered itself. Id. Difflugit, metu oblato, raised, moved in them. — Also, Offerre se, to set one's self against in a hostile manner, to oppose, meet or go to meet as an enemy. Liv. So, Cic. Statim me obtuli Antonii sceleri, set myself against, opposed. — ¶ Also, to expose. Cic. se periculis. Liv. se invidiæ. Cic. se morti, and ad mortem. Id. salutem in discrimen. — ¶ Also, to bring forward against any one. Cic. Ab aliquo oblatus criminationes repellere, brought against him. Liv. Oblato falso crimine insonem oppressit. — ¶ Also, to offer, proffer, tender, promise. Liv. In omnia suam offerens operam. — ¶ Also, to give or bestow of one's own accord, confer freely. Cæs. alicui optatissimum beneficium. Terent. Dii tibi omnia optata offerant. Horat. Cui dens obtulit quod satis est. — Hence, to do to one, commit or perpetrate on one, inflict, bring. Cic. mortem hostibus. Id. mortem parenti. Terent. injuriam immerenti. Id. vitium virgini, to violate. Cic. stuprum, or stuprum alicui. Lucil. ap. Non. alicui opem et auxilium, h. e. to help. — Also, to cause, occasion, bring to one. Terent. lætitiæ alicui. Catull. luctum alicui. Cic. Domus ardebat non fortuito, sed oblato incendio, caused from without, applied designedly. Id. Impulsi oblata extrinsecus, given or communicated from without. Liv. errorem. — Also, among Christian writers, to present, hallow, consecrate to God or the church. Prudent. — Hence, to bring, offer. Salpic. Sec. sacrificium, h. e. to perform mass. — ¶ Gell. Furtum obla-

turn. Compare *Justin. Inst.* 4, tit. I. and *Caius. Inst.* 2, 10, 3.

OFFERMENTA (offero), *æ*, *f.* a present; hence, *a stripe, vocal, cut.* *Plant.*

OFFICIALIS (officium), *e*, *adj.* relating to duty, office, service. *Pandect. operæ, h. e. que in officii et obsequii præstatione consistunt. Lactant. A. Tullius in suis officialibus libris, h. e. de officiis. — ¶ Absol. Officialis, a servant of a magistrate. Apul. — Figur. a servant, attendant. Tertull.*

OFFICINA (perhaps for officina, from opifex), *æ*, *f.* a workshop, ἐργαστήριον. *Cic. Nec quidquam ingenium potest habere officina. Nepos. Officinis armorum institutis. Horat. Cyclopum officinæ, smithies. Plin. ærariæ, for working brass. Id. ærarium, of the braziers. Sueton. Vestim. promercalium, a tradesman's shop, or, also, a workshop where clothes are made for sale. Colum. Officina cohortalis, and Officina (absol.), same as Ornithon, a place where fowls are kept to lay eggs and hatch their young. — Figur. workshop, manufactory. Cic. Cuius domus quæstuosissima est falsorum commentariorum, et chirographorum officina. Liv. Falsi testes, falsa signa, testimoniaque ex eadem officina exibant. Cic. dicendi. Plin. Pulmo spirandi officina. — ¶ Also, fabrication, manufacture, forming. Plin. In magnis corporibus facilis officina.*

OFFICINATOR (officina), *ōis*, *m.* one who keeps a workshop, an overseer of workmen, master-workman, artificer, artist, δημιουργός. *Vitruv.*

OFFICIŌ (ob & facio), *is*, *fāci*, *fectum*, *n.* (rarely *a.*), *5.* to do or act contrary to, to hinder, stop, obstruct, stand in the way of, contravene, ἀντιπάρτω. *Cic. Cur meis commodis officiis et obstant? Id. Umbra terræ soli officiens noctem efficit. Id. Diogeni Alexander officerat apicanti, had stood between Diogenes and the sun, had taken the sunshine from him. Sallust. Aciem, quo hostium itineri officeret, latius porrigit. Id. consiliis alicujus. Liv. nomini, h. e. famæ. Sallust. Timor animi auribus officit, stops. Pandect. Luminibus officere, to obstruct the light of a dwelling. Hence, Cic. Mentis tue quasi luminibus officit altitudo fortune mee, h. e. dazzles your mental sight. So, Id. Horum concis sententiis officit Theopompus altitudine orationis suæ, h. e. obscures. — With quo minus. Lucret. Prohibere et officere, quominus, &c. Plin. Ep. Nec Isocrati, qua minus haberetur summus orator, officit, quod, &c. — With accus. Auct. B. Afric. iter excursionibus alicujus. So, passively. Lucret. Corpusculi extra officiuntur, are impeded. Id. Offecto lumine. — ¶ Also, to hurt, be hurtful, be injurious. Virg. Officiunt frugibus herbæ. Lic. libertati. Plin. claritati oculorum.*

OFFICIOSE (officiosus), *adv.* obligingly, courteously, attentively, ἐπιμελώς. *Cic. Officiose, amice, et cum labore aliquo suo factum. Id. Officiosius fecit, quod, &c. Plin. Ep. Officiosissime venit ad me.*

OFFICIOSITAS (Id.), *ātis*, *f.* obligingness, 2 compaisance, courtesy. *Sidon.*

OFFICIOSUS (officium), *a*, *um*, *adj.* ready to serve, kind, obliging, courteous, and especially of readiness to serve, manifestations of respect and honor by an inferior to a superior, attentively, respectfully, σεπαστικώς. *Cic. Hominem pudeat, et officiosum cognosces. Id. Officiosa amicitia. Id. Officiosissima natio candidatorum. Horat. sedulitas. Ovid. voluntas. Id. epistola. Cic. Purior, pudentior, humanior, officiosior. Id. Lampsaceni summe in omnes cives R. officiosi. — ¶ Also, such as duty requires, conformable to duty, dutiful. Cic. dolor. Id. labores. Senec. pietas. — ¶ Also, Officiosus, absol. an official, attendant, servant; in the bath, for instance. *Petron.**

OFFICPERDĀ (officium & perdo), *æ*, *m.* 3 that takes an ill use of the services of others. *Caton. Distich.*

OFFICIUM (for opificium; or from officio, in the sense of officio), *ii*, *n.* (all service, attention, &c. which a man

renders to others, whether from kindness or duty: thus) kindness, service, good turn, shown or rendered to another. *Cic. Genus hominum officia exprobrantium. Horat. Officia alicui præstare. Cic. Officia conferre in aliquem. Id. Homo conjunctissimus officiis. — Hence, compliance in love. Ovid. and Propert. — Also, complaisance, obligingness, courtousness, deference, manifestation of respect, honor paid to one. Cic. Litteræ plenæ officii, complaisance. Id. Homo summo officio præditus, of a most obliging disposition, an extremely obliging man. — ¶ Also, duty. Liv. Esse in officio, to do one's duty. Terent. Officium suum facere, to do his duty. Nepos. Redire ad officium, to return to duty. Cic. Esse frequenter in officio. Id. Exsequi officia. Id. Fungi officio. Id. Satis facere officio, to satisfy, fulfil. Id. Officium suum deserere, and Discedere ab officio, to forsake one's duty, put duty out of sight. Id. Deesse officio suo, to be wanting or false to one's duty. Sueton. Officii duxit, exorare patrem, he esteemed it his duty. Cic. Oratoris officium est, dicere accommodatè, &c. Id. Primum est officium, ut se conservet. — Hence, sense or love of duty, conscientiousness, uprightness. Nepos. Adolescentis officio collaudato. Id. Observantiam officio non timori tribuere. — Of subjected nations, subjection, obedience. Cæs. Se suosque omnes in officio futuros confirmavit. — Also, what is to be expected of or belongs to a person or thing, part, province, office. Auct. ad Herenn. Quum canes funguntur officiis impiorum. Id. Calumniatoris esse officium, verba et litteras sequi, negligere voluntatem. Id. In quibus officiis artis elaborare conveniret. Terent. Neque pes neque mens satis suum officium facit. — Also, the service which one pays to another on solemn occasions; by being present, for instance, at some important ceremony, waiting upon a person to show him respect, &c. Horat. Ut me alat rex, officium facio. Sueton. Celebrare officium nuptiarum. Plin. Ep. Officio togæ virilis interui, have been present at the ceremony of taking the toga virilis. Tacit. Suprema officia, the last offices. Juvenal. Quæ causa officii? nubit amicus. — Also, service, office, trust, charge, business, administration, ποῖσις. Plin. Paneg. Biennium complere in officio laboriosissimo. Cæs. Toti officio maritimo præpositus, naval service. Sueton. Civilium officiorum rudimentis Thessalos defendit, of his public employments. — Hence, officials, servants of the court and other servants, retinue, train. Tertull. Officia militaria. Sueton. Officium admissionis, the attendants who announced to the emperor those who desired an audience of him. — Also, the magistrate, the authorities; or, the hall of justice, the court. Pandect. and Plin. Ep.*

OFFIGŌ (ob & figo), *is*, *xi*, *xum*, *a*. 3. 2 to fix in, fasten, make fast, καθήλω. *Cato. Furcas clemum offigito. (Al. leg. affigito.) Liv. Ita deos offigunt ramos. Apul. Grandi clavo manum ad tabulam offigit, fastens, nails.*

OFFIRMATE (offirmatus), *adv.* obstinately, 2 stubbornly, firmly, stiffly. *Surt. resistere.*

OFFIRMATŌS, *a*, *um*, *particip.* from offirmo. — ¶ *Adj.* stiff, resolute, sturdy; very obstinate, stiff-necked. *Plant. animus. Cic. Videtur mihi illius voluntas obstinatio et in hac iracundia offirmatio (stronger than obstination).*

OFFIRMŌ, or **OFFIRMŌS** (ob & firmo), *as*, 3 *avi*, *ātum*, *a*, and sometimes *n.* 1. to make firm, durable, steadfast, βεβαίω. *Apul. fores pertica, to close, bar, make fast. Terent. Certum offirmare est viam me, to adhere stiffly to my purpose. Id. Ne tam offirma te, do not be so set or stubborn. Terent. Censen? me posse offirmare? can persist. Catull. Quin te animo offirmas? why do you not harden your spirit? Plant. Ut ut animum offirmo mēum. — ¶ See, also, Offirmatus.*

OFFLECTŌ (ob & flecto), *is*, *xi*, *xum*, *a*. 3. 3. to turn about. *Plant. navem.*

OFFŌCŌ (ob & faux), *as*, *a*. 1. to strangle, 3 choke. *Flor. fauces.*

OFFRENATŌS (particip. from ob & freno),

a, *um*, *bridled. Figur. bridled, curbed, tamed. Plant. Offrenatum suis me due tarent dolis. Apul. Cerberum offrenatum unius offulæ præda.*

OFFRINGŌ (ob & frango), *is*, *frēgi*, 2 *fractum*, *a*, and *n.* 3. to break to pieces, break up, ἐγκλάω. περικλάω. It is used of the second ploughing. *Varr. Terram cum primum arant, proscindere appellant; cum iterum, offringere dicunt. Colum. Glebas offringito.*

OFFŪCIĀ (ob & fucus), *æ*, *f.* a paint, for 3 the face, παρτερεῖς. *Plant. — ¶ Figur. paint, varnish, h. e. deceits, tricks. Plant. and Gell.*

OFFŪLĀ (dimin. from offula), *æ*, *f.* a small piece of flesh, a cut, chop, collop, ζωμίδιον. And especially of pork. *Varr. — Of other food, a small bit, morsel, roll, pellet. Apul. polentæ caseate. — ¶ Offula, for offula. Petron.*

OFFŪLCIŌ (ob & fulcio), *is*, *isi*, *itum*, *a*. 3. 4. to stop up, stuff. *Apul. vulnus spongia, and lacinia.*

OFFŪLGEŌ (ob & fulgeo), *es*, *isi*, *n.* 2. to 2 shine upon, shiver so as to meet one's eyes, appear, προσαστράπτω. *Virg. Continuo nova lux oculis offulsit. Quintil. Inopinata subito amici mei species offulsit.*

OFFŪLTŌS, *a*, *um*, *partic.* from offulcio.

OFFUNDŌ (ob & fundo), *is*, *fūdi*, *fūsum*, *a*. 3. to pour before or around, pour to, pour down, περιχέω, ἐπιχέω. *Plant. Auceps quando concinnavit aream, offundit cibum, sc. avibus. Apul. Asinus offunditur, tumbles down. — Figur. to pour something to or over one, to spread over; consequently, offundi, to pour or spread itself, to spread itself over or around. Cic. Quæ noctem quandam rebus offunderet, poured or spread over. Id. Nobis aer crassus offunditur, is poured around us, surrounds us. Id. Ignis ob os offusus, shed or spread over. — Especially, to spread before or over, bring on, cause. Liv. caliginem oculis. Id. terrorem oculis. Cic. tenebras. Liv. pavorem hominibus. Id. errorem alicui. Hence, Cic. hic error et hæc animis offusa caligo est. Liv. Religio oculis animoque offusa, spread before, presented. — ¶ Also, to pour upon; hence, figur. to cover, fill. Cic. Lumen lucernæ luce solis offunditur, is eclipsed. Tacit. Offusus pavore, filled. Cic. Marcellorum memoria meum pectus offudit, filled (where others read effudit). Val. Max. Oculi tenebris offusi, h. e. darkened, blinded.*

OFFŪSCĀTŌ (offusco), *ōnis*, *f.* an ob- 3 scuring, darkening; hence, Tertull. de orum, lowering, degrading.

OFFŪSCŌ, or **OFFŪSCŌ** (ob & fusco), 3 *as*, *a*. 1. to obscure, darken. Tertull. iustitiam. Id. Ne quis offuscetur, h. e. ignominia afficiatur.

OFFŪSŌS, *a*, *um*, *particip.* from offundo.

OGDŌAS (ὀγδοάς), *ādīs*, *f.* a number 8- 3 nish by eight. *Tertull.*

OGGĀNNIŌ, { See *Olgannio*, &c.

OGGERŌ.

OGYGES, *is*, and **OGYGIS**, or **OGYGŌS**, *i*, *m.* founder and king of Thebes, in Boeotia, in whose reign a great deluge is said to have taken place. *Cic. — ¶ Hence, Ogygides, æ*, *m.* a Theban; Ogygiæ, Thebanus. Stat. — ¶ Also, Ogygius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Ogygian, Theban. Val. Flacc. Ogygiæ arces. Senec. Ogygius populus. Sidon. chelis, h. e. of Amphion, king of Thebes. Ovid. deus, h. e. Bacchus, because especially honored at Thebes.

OII (ὦ, ὦ), *interj.* o! ah! ah! to express 3 grief, exultation, &c. *Terent.*

OIHĒ, *interj.* ho! holla! soho! ho there! ō. 3 *Plant. Quis nostras sic frangit fores? ohe, inquam, si quid audis. Id. Ohe, jam satis est: nimum tinnis, there! no more! Martial. Ohe, jam satis est. ohe libelle. Horat. Donec, ohe jam, dixerit, there now! enough now! hold!*

OIO, *h. e.* o! o! O! so ho! so hea! 3 *Plant. and Terent.*

OI, *interj.* the sound made by one crying. *Terent.*

ŌILEUS (Ὀϊλεύς), *ēi* and *ēos*, *m.* [trisyll.], a king in Locris, father of the Ajax who violated Cassandra. His son is called, in order to distinguish him from Ajax

the son of Telamon, *Ajax Oilei* (sc. filius), or, *Ajax Oileus*. Cic. and Virg. Also, *Seuce*. *Oileus* (absol.), h. e. *Ajax Oileus*.

ὈΙΛΙΑΔΗΣ (*Ὀϊλιάδης*), æ, m. same as *3 Oïlides*. Sil. (Al. leg. *Oïlides*.)

ὈΙΛΙΔΗΣ (*Ὀϊλιδης*), æ, m. the son of *Oileus*, h. e. *Ajax*.

ὈΛΑΧ (oleo), æcis, adj. smelling, scented, 3 odorous; in a bad sense, smelling strong or rank. *Martian*. *Capell*.

ὈΛΒΙΑ, æ, f. the name of several towns, for instance, one in *Sardinia*. Cic. — Hence, *Olbianus*, a, um, adj. *Olbian*. *Mela*. sinus (in *Bithynia*). — And, *Olbienensis*, e, adj. *Olbian*, of or from *Olbia*. Cic. *epistola*.

ὈΛΚΑ, æ, f. a certain precious stone. *Plin.* (where other Edd. have *orca*).

ὈΛΚΙΝΙUM, ii, n. a town of *Dalmatio*. *Liv*. *Olciniatæ*, the *Olcinians*. *Liv*.

ὈΛΕΑ (*ἐλαία*), æ, f. an olive-tree. Cic. — It was an emblem of peace; hence, supplicants for peace bore an olive-branch. — It was a favorite of *Minerva*, and sacred to her, to whom indeed men were indebted for it. — ¶ Also, an olive-berry, olive. *Horat*. and *Varr*.

ὈΛΕΑΕὺΣ (oleum), a, um, adj. like oil, 2 of an oily nature, oily, *ἐλαιώδης*. *Plin*. Bitumen pingue, liquorisque oleacei.

ὈΛΕΑΓΙΝΕὺΣ, and **ὈΛΕΑΓΙΝὺΣ**, or **ὈΛΕΑΓΙΝΥΣ** (olea), a, um, adj. of the olive-tree, or olive-trees, olive, *ἐλαῖνος*. *Cato*. Oleagineum seminarium. *Varr*. semina. *Virg*. radix. *Nep*. Corona facta duabus virgulis oleaginis. — ¶ Also, like the olive-tree, or like the olive. *Colum*. vitis. *Plin*. uva. — ¶ Also, of the color of olive-oil, olive. *Plin*.

ὈΛΕΑΜΕΝ, inis, and **ὈΛΕΑΜΕΝΤUM** 3 (oleum), i, n. an oil-ointment. *Scribon*. *Lorg*.

ὈΛΕΑΡΙΣ (Id.), e, adj. of or belonging to 2 oil. *Plin*. cotes, oil-stones, h. e. whet-stones, which are moistened with oil.

ὈΛΕΑΡΙὺΣ (Id.), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to oil, having to do with oil, *ἐλαιηρός*. *Plin*. *Dolia olearia*. Cic. cella. *Pandect*. mercatores, oil-merchants. — *Olearius*, oar who makes or sells oil, or both; an oil-man. *Plaut*.

ὈΛΕΑΡὸΣ or **ᾠΣ**, or **ὈΛΥΑΡὸΣ** or **ᾠΣ**, i, f. an island in the *Ægeæ* sea. *Virg*.

ὈΛΕΑΣΤΕΛΛὸΣ (dimin. from *oleaster*), i, m. a kind of olive-tree, so called from its resemblance to a wild olive-tree. *Colu*. *Colu*.

ὈΛΕΑΣΤΕΡ (olea), tri, m. the oleaster or wild olive-tree. *Virg*.

ὈΛΕΑΣΤΡUM, i, n. same as *Oleaster*. *Calp*.

ὈΛΕΑΤὸΣ (oleum), a, um, adj. moistened 3 or made with oil. *Cal*. *Aurelianus*.

ὈΛΕΥΤΑΣ (olea), ātis, f. the collecting of 3 the olives and making of the oil, the olive-gathering or harvest; also, the time of the same. *Cato*.

ὈΛΕΝὸΣ, **ὈΛΕNIUS**. See *Olenus*.

ὈΛΕΝΤΥΑ (olens, from *oleo*), æ, f. smell, 3 odor.

ὈΛΕΝΤICYETUM (Id.), i, n. a stinking 3 place, dung-puddle. *Apul*.

ὈΛΕΝὸΣ, or **ᾠΣ**, i, f. a town in *Achaia* and in *Ætolia*. *Plin*. and *Hygin*. — Hence, *olēntis*, a, um, adj. *Oleuntian*, *Achaian* or *Ætolian*. *Ovid*. *capella*, or *pecus*, h. e. *capra Amalthææ*. *Stat*. calls *Tydeus*, *Olenius*, as being from *Calydon* in *Ætolia*. — Also, *Mauil*. *Olenie* (with a *Gr*. termination), sc. *capra*. — ¶ *Noia*. *Olenum*. *Plin*.

ὈΛΕὸ (for *oleo*, from *ὀλῶ*), es, lui, n. 2. to emit a smell, smell, *ὀλῶ*. *Plaut*. *Quid* oleant, nescias, nisi id unum, ut male olere intelligas. Cic. *Mulier*es ideo bene olere, quia nihil lebant, videbantur, suelt of nothing. *Pandect*. Is, cui os oleat, stinks. *Horat*. *Vina* (accus.) oluerunt *Camænæ*, smell of wine. *Terent*. *Olet* unguenta, smells of ointments. *Propert*. *Cur* nardo (abl.) flammæ non olere mee? of nard, with nard. *Ovid*. *Rore* capillus olet. — Hence, *Olenus*, smelling (sweet or foul). *Ovid*. *Olenes* menthe, sweet-smelling, fragrant. *Juvenal*. saccus, h. e. fall of aromatic things. *Horat*. *fornix*, stinking, foul, rank. *Id*. *maritus*, h. e. *hircus*. *Virg*. *Olenia* ora. — Figur. to smell of, savor of, indicate, show. Cic. *In* qua (voce) nihil olere peregrinum possit. *Id*. *Epicurus* nihil olet ex *Academia*. *Id*. *Supercilia*

illa olere malitiam videntur. *Quintil*. *Et* verba et vox huius alumnus urbis oleant, to savor of, bear an odor of, betray, indicate. — Also, to smell with age, have a musty smell. *Auct*. *Dial*. *de* *Orat*. *Ut* jam olitterata et olentia. — ¶ Also, to smell, h. e. to be observed by the smell. *Plaut*. *Olet* homo quidam, I smell, scent. *Id*. *Aurum* huic olet, h. e. he smells it, marks that I have it. Cic. *Non* olet, unde sit? don't you see, &c. — ¶ *Olo*, is, 3. conj. *Plaut*. — ¶ Another root is *oleo*, I grow, which is perhaps allied to *alo*, but occurs only in its compounds, *aboleo*, *adolco*, &c. though *oleo* is found.

ὈΛΕὸΜΕΛΛΙΑ (oleum & mel), æ, f. a Syrian tree, distilling a sweet oil of the consistency of honey. *Isidor*.

ὈΛΕὸΣΕΛΙΝUM, i, n. a species of parsley. *Isidor*.

ὈΛΕὸΣὺΣ (oleum), a, um, adj. full of oil, 2 oily, fat like oil, *ἐλαιώδης*. *Plin*. *Semen* oleosum.

ὈΛΕΡΑΕὺΣ (olus), a, um, adj. of or like 2 a pot-herb. *Plin*.

ὈΛΕΡὸ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to sow 3 with pot-herbs. *Mattius* ap. *Priscian*.

ὈΛΕSCὸ (oleo, simple verb of *aboleo*, 3 &c.), is, n. 3. to grow. *Lucret*.

ὈΛΕΤὸ (oletum), as, a. 1. to foul, defile. 3 *Frontin*.

ὈΛΕΤUM (olea), i, n. an olive-yard, place 3 where olives grow, same as *Olivetum*. *ἐλαιών*.

ὈΛΕΤUM (oleo), i, n. a stinking place; 3 or, filth, excrement. *Pers*.

ὈΛΕUM (*ἐλαιον*), i, n. the pressed juice of the olive, olive-oil, oil. Cic. *Instillare* oleum lumini. *Horat*. *Caules* ungere oleo melliore. *Saeton*. *conditum*, old. *Id*. *viride*, fresh. Cic. *Oleum* et operam perdere (a proverb. of labor expended in vain; borrowed, perhaps, from the practice of wrestlers, to anoint their bodies with oil). — By metonymy, the palaestra. *Catull*. *Ego* gymnasii fui flos, ego eram decus olei. — Also, Cic. *Genus* verborum nitidum, sed palastræ magis et olei, quam fori, h. e. better suited to rhetorical exercises, the declamations of the schools, disputes of philosophers, &c.; to the literary palaestra.

ὈΛΦΑCIὸ (oleo & facio), is, fēci, factum, a. 3. to smell, *ὀσφραίνωμαι*. Cic. *Ut* ea, quæ gustemus, olfaciamus. *Catall*. *Quod* unguentum tu cum olfacies. *Plin*. *Delphini* sagacissime olfaciunt, have a very keen scent. *Id*. *Folia* olfacta subinde, suelt of now and then. — Figur. to smell, scent, surmise, detect. Cic. *nummum*. *Petrou*. *nomen* poetæ. — Without case. *Terent*. — ¶ *Varro*. *Olfacere* labra lacte, to imbue with the taste of milk, to accustom it to milk (by catathresis).

ὈΛΦΑCTὸ (frequentat. from *olfacio*), as, 2 āvi, ātum, a. 1. to smell often of, smell. *Plaut*. *vestimentum*. *Plin*. *Ramum* olfactandum dari. — ¶ Also, to get scent of, perceive beforehand by the smell; or generally, to detect, surmise, perceive. *Plin*. *Boves* olfactantes cælum.

ὈΛΦΑCTORIUS (olfacio), a, um, adj. 3 useful for smelling, belonging to smelling. — Hence, *Olfactoria*, æ, f. a small vessel for containing odors. *Fronto*. — *Olfactorium*, ii, n. a nosegay. *Plin*.

ὈΛΦΑCTRIX (Id.), icis, f. that smells, the 2 name of a vine. *Plin*.

ὈΛΦΑCTUS (Id.), us, m. a smelling, the 2 smell (h. e. the act), *ὀσφρησις*. *Plin*. *Quos* olfactus excitat thymi. — ¶ Also, the smell, power and sense of smelling. *Plin*. *Piscibus* olfactum esse, manifeste patet.

ὈΛΦΑCTUS, a, um, particip. from *olfacio*. **ὈΛFYCUS**, a, um, adj. perhaps for *olfacicus*; 3 it seems to have been coined by *Martial*.

ὈΛIARὸΣ. See *Olearios*.

ὈΛIDUS (oleo), a, um, adj. smelling. *Ru* 2 til. cubile. — In particular, stinking, smelling rank, frouzy, *ὀσώδης*. *Horat*. *capra*. *Petrou*. *Basis* olidissimis. — Also, scented. *Colum*. *Vinum* in amphoras bene olidas diffunditur.

ὈΛIGὸCHRONIUS (*ὀλιγοχρόνιος*), a, um, 3 adj. of a short time, short-lived. *Jul*. *Firmie*.

ὈΛIM (perhaps from *ollus*, h. e. ille), adv. once upon a time, a while ago, formerly, in

time past, long since, some time since, *whilom*, *erst*, *πάλαι*. Especially in narrations. *Plaut*. *Fuit* olim senex: ei filia duæ erant, there was once an old man and he had two daughters. Cic. *Qui* mihi, quod sæpe soleo recordari, dixit olim. &c. *Id*. *Sic* enim olim loquebantur *Sucton*. *Cornelius* absolutam olim. dehinc longo intervallo repetitam atque convictam, defodi imperavit. — Also, of a short time, lately, not long ago. Cic. *Aliquantum*, olim discedens addidisti. *Terent*. *Alium* esse censes nunc me, atque olim, cum dabam? — Pleonastically. *Terent*. *Olim* quondam. *Plin*. *Prius* olim. — ¶ For *jamdudum*, *jampriem*, now for a long time, this good while. *Plin*. *Ep*. *Olim* nescio, quid sit otium, quid quies, it is a long time since, &c. it is long since, &c. *Juv*. *Audio*, quid veteres olim moneatis amici, long ago. *Sucton*. *Alveum* *Tiberis* laxavit, ac repurgavit completum olim rudibus. — ¶ Of future time of a future time, on a future day, hereafter at another (future) time, one day. *Quintil*. *Sunt* clari hodieque, et qui olim nominabuntur. *Plin*. *Paneg*. *Verum* hæc olim: in præsentia, &c. *Horat*. *Non*, si male nunc, et olim sic erit. *Tibull*. *Elysios* olim liceat cognoscere campos. — ¶ Also, implying wontedness or frequent repetition, at times, ever and anon, now and then. *Plaut*. *Nunc* lenonum plus est fere, quam olim muscarum est, cum caletur maxime, sometimes. *Virg*. *Tunditur* olim fluctibus, hiberni condunt ubi sidera cori. *Horat*. *Ut* pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores. *Virg*. *Non* secus atque olim quum ignea rima percurrit lumine nimbos. — ¶ Also, ever. *Plaut*. *An* quid est olim salute melius? ever any thing? — ¶ Also, before, sooner. *Plaut*. *Olim* si advenissem.

OLISIPὸ, ðnis, m. a town of *Lusitania*, now *Lisbon*. *Plin*. — Hence, *Olisiponensis*, e, adj. of or pertaining to *Lisbon*. *Plin*. — ¶ Also written *Olyssippo*. *Varro*; and *Ulyssippo*. *Mela*.

OLITÖR (olus), ðris, m. one who raises and sells pot-herbs; a kitchen-gardener, cobbage-gardener. *Varr*. — Proverb. *Plaut*. *Mulier* olitori nunquam supplicat, si qua 'st mala.

OLITÖRIS (olitor), a, uni, adj. relating 2 to a kitchen-gardener, or to pot-herbs, olitorry, *κηπουρικός*. *Liv*. *forum*, h. e. where pot-herbs are sold; the green-market. *Pandect*. *hortus*, a kitchen-garden.

OLIVÄ (from *olea*, or *ἐλαία*), æ, f. the olive, the fruit of the olive-tree. *Horat*. — ¶ Also, the olive-tree. Cic. — Also, a staff of olive wood, an olive-staff. *Virg*. — ¶ Also, an olive-branch. *Horat*.

OLIVANS, tis, particip. (as from *olivo*, 2 from *oliva*), gathering olives. *Plin*.

OLIVARIUS (oliva), a, um, adj. belonging 2 or relating to olives, olive, *ἐλαιηρός*. *Colum*.

OLIVETUM (Id.), i, n. a place sat with olive-trees; an olive-yard, olive-garden, *ἐλαιών*. Cic.

OLIVIFER (oliva & fero), ðra, ðrum, adj. 3 producing olives, olive-bearing, *ἐλαιοφόρος*. *Ovid*. *arva*. *Martial*. *corona*, h. e. of olive.

OLIVITAS (oliva), ātis, f. the crop of olives; the olive-gathering, olive-harvest, olive-tiue. *Colum*.

OLIVITÖR (Id.), ðris, m. one who plants 3 and tends olive-trees, an olive-dresser. *Sidon*.

OLIVÖ, as. See *Olivans*. 2

OLIVUM (oliva, oleum, or *ἐλαιον*), i, n. 3 same as *Oleum*, but mostly poetical. *Horat*. — ¶ Hence, for *unguentum*. *Catall*. *Syrio* fragrans olivo.

OLLÄ (allied with *αὐλός*, a cavity), æ, f. a pot, jar, &c. for cooking, &c. *χύτρος*. *Plin*. *Achates* in olla plena olei cocta. Cic. *Ollam* denariorum implere. *Colum*. *Olla* male cocta, badly baked. — Proverb. *Matell*. *Ipsa* olera olla legit, h. e. (perhaps) the pot culls its own herbs, waits upon itself. *Petron*. *Fervet* olla, vivit amicitia, while the pot boils, friendship lives, of parasites.

OLLARIS (olla), e, adj. pertaining or be- 2 longing to pots. *Martial*. *uvæ*, kept or preserved in pots.

OLLARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. pertaining to 2 or proper for pots. *Plin.* temperatūra eris, for making brass pots.

OLLULA (dimin. from olla), æ, f. a little 3 pot. *Varr.*

OLLUS, a, um, for ille, a, ud, pron. 3 *Virg.* Olli (nom. pl.) procumbunt. *Id.* Olli (dat. sing.) subridens. *Cic.* e legg. xii. tab. Præter olla. *Lucret.* Ollis.

OLĒ, is, for oleo. *Plant.* 3

OLĒYGŌN (ὀλεγγών), ōnis, m. properly the cry of the male frog, by which he draws the female; in *Plin.* 11, 37, sect. 65. the male frogs themselves are called ologygones.

OLĒR (unc.), ōris, m. the swan, κύκνος. 3 *Virg.* — *¶* From oleo, a smell, usually bad; a stench, stink, strong or rank smell. *Apul.*

OLĒRIFER (olor & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. 3 producing swans, soan-bearing. *Claudius.*

OLĒRINUS (olor), a, nm, adj. of or pertaining to a swan or swans. *Virg.* pennæ. *Stat.* Olorina jubet considerare biga.

OLĒS (unc.), ĕris, n. every kitchen-herb, pot-herb, as cabbage, turnip, &c. λάχανον. *Colum.* — *¶* In particular, cabbage, colewort. *Varr.* Vitis adsita ad olus. *Plin.* Olus marinum, h. e. brassica marina. — *¶* Olūsātrum, or Olusatrum, the plant *Alexander*, also olus pullum, (the *Smyrniolum olusatrum* of L.). *Plin.* and *Colum.* — *¶* Olerorum, for olerum. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* — Oleris, for oleribus. *Cato.*

OLĒSĀTRUM. See *Olus*.

OLĒSCULUM (dimin. from olus), i, n. 1 plur. Oluscula, small or few pot-herbs; or pot-herbs, speaking diminishingly or slightly. *Cic.*

OLYBRIUS. ii. m. a consul under *Theodotus*; hence, Olybriacus, a, um, adj. *Prudent.*

OLYMPENĪ, ōrum, m. inhabitants of *Olympus*, a town of *Lycia*. *Cic.* *Agr.* 1, 2.

OLYMPIA, æ, f. Ὀλυμπία, a sacred region with an olive wood, in *Elis*, where the Olympic games were held. It had a splendid temple, with a famous statue of *Jupiter*. *Mela.*

OLYMPIACUS, a, um, adj. Olympican, h. e. pertaining to the region *Olympia*, or the Olympic games. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* cursus. *Virg.* palma. *Sueton.* corona. *Stat.* Olympiaci rami, h. e. oleaster.

OLYMPIAS, æ, m. a wind, peculiar to the island of *Eubœa*, north-west wind. *Plin.*

OLYMPIAS (Ὀλυμπιάς), ādis, f. an Olympiad, h. e. a period of four years, at the expiration of which, the Olympic games were celebrated. The Greeks computed their time by Olympiads; thus an event was said to have taken place in such a year of such an Olympiad. The first Olympiad commenced, B. C. 776. *Plin.* — The poets use this word of a space of five years. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, a Muse; so called because the Muses are said to have dwelt on mount *Olympus*. *Varr.* Olympiades. — *¶* Also, the name of the mother of *Alexander the Great*. *Cic.*

OLYMPICUS, a, um, adj. same as *Olympiacus*. *Horat.* — *¶* Olympicum, for Olympicarum. *Plant.*

OLYMPIEUM (Ὀλυμπιεῖον), i, n. a temple to the honor of *Olympian Jupiter*. *Vellei.* 1. 10 (*Edd.* *Krans.* and *Ruhn.* Others read *Olympicum*.)

OLYMPIONICES (Ὀλυμπιονίκης), æ, m. a victor at the Olympic games. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, adj. Thus, *Colan.* Olympionicarum equarum (if it be not in apposition).

OLYMPIUM (Ὀλύμπιον), ii, n. same as *Olympieum*. *Vitruv.*

OLYMPIUS (Ὀλύμπιος), a, um, adj. Olympican, h. e. relating to *Olympia*, belonging thereto, being there. *Cic.* *Jupiter Olympius*, h. e. who had a noble temple and statue in *Olympia*. *Plin.* Templum *Jovis Olympii* (in *Athens*). — *Olympia*, ōrum, sc. certamina, or solemnities, the Olympic games, where the youth contended in chariot-races, leaping, running, wrestling, throwing the discus, &c. The victor was rewarded with a crown of olive. *Cic.* Ad *Olympia* proficisci. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Vincere *Olympia*, h. e. in the Olympic games. *Horat.* Coronari *Olympia*, h. e. in *Olympiis*. — *Olympus* was also a surname given by the Greeks to eminent men, as, to *Pericles*. *Plin.*

OLYMPUS, or -ŌS (Ὀλύμπος), i, m. a name common to several mountains, especially used of one, lying on the boundary of *Thessaly* and *Macedonia*, which is of uncommon height, and was therefore held by the ancients to be the abode of the gods. *Plin.* — The poets, consequently, often use it for heaven. *Virg.* — *¶* Also, a pupil of *Marsyas*. *Ovid.*

OLYNTIUS, or -ŌS (Ὀλυνθός), i, f. a city in *Macedonia*, on the borders of *Thrace*. *Nepos.* — Hence, *Olynthius*, sc. homo, an *Olynthian*. *Curt.* *Olynthii*, ōrum, the *Olythians*. *Nepos.*

OLYRĀ (ὀλύρα), æ, f. same as *Arinea*, a kind of corn, very like spelt. *Plin.* (according to some, *Triticum monococcum*, L.)

OLYSSIPPO, or } See *Olisipo*.

OLYSIPPO.

OLMASUM, i, n. is supposed to be a thick, fat gut of oxen; tripe. *Horat.* Patinas cœnabat omaso. *Id.* Pingui tentus omaso, h. e. inflated with swollen verses; or with a fat paunch.

OMBRIA (ὀμβρία), æ, f. a precious stone. *Plin.*

OMEN (perhaps ὄπω. ὀπομαι), īnis, n. every thing by which something future is indicated or prophesied, every prophecy or indication of a future event, every unexpected manifestation which is construed by superstition into an intimation of future good or evil; an omen, sign, prognostic, from the speech, for instance, when a word escapes one, which has the likeness of a prophecy. *Cic.*; from the voice, of an owl, for instance, *Ovid.*; from the fire, *Id.*; from a name. *Cic.* Also, *Cic.* Hisce omnibus proficiscere, omens, signs, tokens. *Id.* Hoc detestabile omen avertat *Jupiter*. *Id.* Omen accipere, to accept the omen, take it as a prophetic omen. *Horat.* I secundo omine, go with a blessing, go prosperously. — *¶* Hence, a wish. *Cic.* Rem aliquam optimis omnibus prosequi. *Suet.* Omina fausta, wishes of good fortune to any one. — *¶* Also, what is accompanied with auspices. *Virg.* Prima omina, for nuptiæ. — *¶* Also, a solemn usage. *Virg.* *Æn.* 7, 174. — *¶* Also, a condition, stipulation. *Terent.* Ea lege atque omine.

OMENTATUS (omentum), a, um, adj. 3 wrapped round or furnished with omentum. *Apic.*

OMENTUM (unc.), i, n. the caul, membrane which incloses the bowels, omentum, ἐπίπλουν. *Cels.* — *¶* Also, the intestines, entrails, viscera or exa. *Juvenal.* Alba porci omenta. — *¶* Also, the fat-skin; also, the fat, fatness. *Pers.* Tremat omento venter. — *¶* Also, the skin or membrane which envelops the inner parts of the body; the peritonæum; the pia and dura mater. *Macroh.*

OMINALIS (omen), e, same as *Ominosus*. *Gell.*

OMINATOR (ominor), ōris, m. a sooth-sayer. *Plant.*

OMINŌ, as, n. 1. same as *Ominor*. *Pom-3 pon.* ap. *Non.* Recte ominas.

OMINŌR (omen), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. 1 to augur, presage, predict, οἰονίζω. *Cic.* Malo enim alteri, quam nostræ ominari. *Plin.* *Ep.* Tibi ominamur in proximum annum consulatum. *Liv.* Clamore et favore ominati sunt felix faustumque imperium. *Sueton.* prospera alicui. *Liv.* Naves, cum comœatu velut ominatæ, ad alteram prædam repetendam se se venisse, as if they had divined, or had a presentiment, &c. that, &c. — It may sometimes be rendered, to wish. — *¶* Also, to speak, discourse, so far as words signifying good or ill fortune are used. *Plant.* Melius ominare. *Horat.* Male ominata verba, words of unlucky portent.

OMINŌSE (ominosus), adv. ominously, 3 with bad omen. *Quintil.* declam.

OMINŌSCUS (omen), a, um, adj. ominous, 2 foreboding; chiefly in a bad sense, ill-boding, δυσνώιστος. *Plin.* *Ep.*

OMISSŌ (omitto), ōnis, f. a leaving out, 3 neglecting. *Symmach.*

OMISSUS, a, um, particip. from *omitto*.

— *¶* Adj. negligent, remiss, careless, heedless, inattentive. *Sallust.* Pro dii boni, qui hanc urbem omissa cura adhuc regitis! *Terent.* Ubi te vidi animo esse omisso. *Id.* Ab re omissores, in respect of property.

OMITTŌ (ob & mitto, for *ommitto* or *obmitto*), is, isi, issum, a. 3. to let go. *Liv.* arma, let full. *Terent.* mulierem, let go, let alone. *Tacit.* Omissas habenas, let go. *Terent.* Omitte me, let me go. *Plant.* animum, h. e. to die. — *¶* Also, to let pass, not to avail one's self of. *Cic.* Primam navigationem ne omiseris. — *Figur.* to let pass, pass by, say nothing of, let be, omit. *Cic.* Ut omittam cetera, to omit other things. *Nepos.* Ut omittam *Philippum*. *Cic.* gratulationes. *Id.* de rediva *Gabinii*. *Id.* Omitto, quid ille fecerit. — *¶* Also, to lay aside, leave off, give up, not to practise, not to do, let go, let be, slight, postpone. *Horat.* Hoc primum repetas, hoc postremum omittas. *Cic.* Onisit et pietatem et humanitatem. *Id.* Ades animo et omitte terrorem. *Terent.* Omitte tristitiam tuam. *Liv.* spem. *Cæs.* Omnibus rebus omissis, postponing every thing. *Horat.* Quod petiit, spernit; repetit, quod nuper omisit, neglected, slighted. — Hence, with infn., to cease, give over, dispense with. *Cic.* urgere. — Also, to leave out of sight or mind. *Liv.* hostem. *Id.* Galliam. — Also, to let go unpunished, overlook. *Terent.* noxiam. — *¶* See, also, *Omissus*, a, um.

OMMENTANS (ob & manto), tis, particip. h. e. mantans, exspectans. *Liv.* *Andr.* ap. *Fest.*

OMNICANUS (omnis & cano), a, um, adj. 3 singing all things, or always singing. *Apul.* ratio et oratio philosophi.

OMNICARPUS (omnis & carpo), a, um, 3 adj. browsing upon every thing. *Varro* e. vet. *Scriptore.*

OMNICOLOR (omnis & color), ōris, adj. 3 of all colors. *Prudent.*

OMNIFARIAM (from *omnis* & the termi-3 nation *farius*), adv. on all sides, on every hand, in all parts. *Gell.*

OMNIFER (omnis & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, 3 adj. bearing all things, all-bearing, παντοφόρος. *Ovid.*

OMNIFORMIS (omnis & forma), e, adj. 3 of all kinds of shapes, παντομορφος. *Apul.*

OMNIGENUS (omnis & genus), a, nm, 3 adj. of all kinds, παντοῖος. *Virg.* Omnigenum deum (for omnigenorum deorum) monstra (speaking of the deities of the Egyptians). — *¶* Also (omnis & gigno), all-producing. *Prudent.*

OMNIMEDENS (omnis & medeor), tis, 3 adj. all-healing, πανάκης. *Paul.* *Nolan.*

OMNIMODE (omnimodus), adv. same as 3 *Omnimodis*. *Fronto.*

OMNIMODIS (for omnibus modis) in all 3 ways or manners, wholly, altogether, παντοδαπός. *Lucret.*

OMNIMODŌ (h. e. omni modo), adv. same 2 as *Omnimodis*. *Cels.* — *¶* It may also be written separately.

OMNIMODUS (omnis & modus), a, um, 3 adj. of all manners or kinds, παντοδαπός. *Apul.*

OMNINŌ (omnis), adv. wholly, entirely, altogether, utterly, πάνν, ὅλως, παντελώς. *Cic.* Senatoris munibus aut omnino, aut magna ex parte liberatus. *Id.* Qui omnino nusquam reperiuntur, no where at all. *Id.* Non multum, aut nihil omnino, at all. *Id.* Vix, aut omnino non, scarcely, or not at all: literally, entirely not. *Id.* Quæ aut omnino, aut certe facilius consequuntur. *Id.* Res has non omnino quidem, sed magnam partem relinquere, not wholly. *Cæs.* Sibi mirum videri, quid in sua Gallia aut *Cæsari*, aut omnino populo *R.* negotii esset. — Hence, wholly, fully, just, precisely, in all. *Cic.* Omnino id dicit, h. e. in distinct language. — *¶* Also, in all, only, just, barely. *Cic.* Mihi perdifficile esse, non modo tantam causam perorare, sed omnino verbum facere conari. *Plin.* *Ep.* Tacta tantum, et omnino commota, latissime serpunt. — With numerals, in all; just and no more. *Cic.* Quinque omnino fuerunt, qui *Oppianicum* absolvent. *Id.* Sane frequentes finimus: omnino ad ducentos, too hun-

ared in all. Nep. Cum omnino non essent amplius centum, in all. — ¶ Also, in general, generally, universally. Cic. De hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor. Id. Omnino, qui reip. praefuturi sunt, duo praecepta Platonis teneant. — Also, generally speaking, to speak generally. Cic. Omnino fortis animus et magnus duabus rebus maxime cernitur. Id. Omnino omnium horum vitiorum atque incommodorum una cunctio est, ut, &c. — ¶ Also, by all means, indeed, certainly, doubtless, where a person concedes a fact; followed often by *but*, but yet (sed, tamen, sed tamen), &c. Cic. Sunt finitima omnino; sed tamen differt aliquid. Id. Non tenuit omnino fidem; a vi tamen abfuit. Id. Omnino semissibus magna copia (pecuniae) est. — ¶ The final o seems to be always long in poetry.

OMNIPARENS (omnis & parens), tis, 3 adj. bringing forth all things, all-bearing, παντοδύκος. Lucet. Per terras omniparentes. Calp. aether.

OMNIPATER (omnis & pater), tris, m. 3 father of all things, universal father. Prudent.

OMNIPAVEUS (omnis & paveo), a, um, 3 adj. fearing all. Cal. Aurel.

OMNIPERITUS (omnis & peritus), a, um, 3 adj. all-skillful. Albinov. (Al. leg. omniperita.)

OMNIPOLLENS (omnis & pollens), tis, 3 adj. all-powerful. Prudent.

OMNIPOTENS (omnis & potens), tis, adj. 3 all-powerful, omnipotent, ruling over all things, παντοδύναμος. Virg. Fortuna omnipotens, et ineluctabile fatum. Macrobi. Deus ille omnipotentissimus.

OMNIPOTENTIA (omnipotens), æ, f. om-
nipotence. Macrobi.

OMNIS (unc.), e, adj. all, πᾶς, ἅπας. Plur. Omnes, sc. homines, all, h. e. all men; omnia, all, h. e. all things. Cic. Quis est omnium, qui, &c. who is there in the whole world, &c.? where is the man, &c.? Id. Cum te unum ex omnibus cognossem. Id. Fugiamus ab omni, quod, from all, which, &c. Id. Omnes omnium ordinum homines. Id. Omnia facere, to do all, h. e. to use all exertions, do all in one's power. Id. Omnia mihi sunt cum Patrone, I stand in all manner of connection with him, I am his great friend. Id. In eo sunt omnia, all depends upon it. Quintil. Per omnia similis, in all respects, throughout, altogether. Vellci. Per omnia laudabilis. So, Virg. Omnia Mercurio similis, in all respects. Liv. Ante omnia insignes, before all things, preëminently. Plin. Ep. Te alia omnia, quam quæ velis, agere, all else, the opposite, contrary. Hence, Cic. In alia omnia ire; or scedere; or, *livit*, transire, to support the opposite, be of a contrary opinion. Liv. Demetrius iis unus omnia est, is all to them; is everything to them. Plant. Omnia eadem, all the same things; just the same things and all of them. — Omnia, for alia omnia. Liv. Omnia, quam bellum malebat, all things, sooner than, all else, rather than. So, Cic. Hæc festinatio omnia potius quam jus significat. — Omnibus Macedonum, for Macedonibus. Liv. — Omnia, quæcumque; omnes, quicumque, &c. for omnia quæ, &c. Cic. — Omnis, sing. for omnes. Ovid. Militat omnis amans. Val. Flacc. Exhorruit omnis mater. — Omnes singuli e populo, opposed to populus. Varr. — Gen. pl. neat. Omnium, for omnium rerum, of all things. Cic. In omnium desperatione. — ¶ Also, Omnes, every, Cic. Omnibus mensibus, vicesimo die lunæ. — Omnis may here be sometimes rendered always, at all times. Propert. Omnis veteret amor, love fears ever. Plin. Quædam gallinæ omnia gemina ova parunt, some hens always lay two eggs. — ¶ Also, all, h. e. any. Cic. Sine omni sapientia. Terent. Sine omni periculo. — ¶ Also, all-possible. Cæs. Omnibus precibus petere, h. e. most pressing. Id. Omnibus tormentis necat, with all possible tortures. — Also, of all kinds. Virg. In curas omnes. — ¶ Also, all, h. e. nothing but, only, merely. Cic. Si qui omnes secundos rerum proventus expectent. —

— ¶ Also, all, h. e. the whole. Cæs. Gallia omnis. Id. Omnis insula. Cic. Sanguinem suum omnem effundere. Id. In omni vita. Id. Totam mentem atque omni animo. Horat. Non omnis moriar. Id. Omnis in hoc sum, h. e. I am engrossed with this. Cic. Omne corpus intendere. — ¶ Cic. Rem nullo modo probabilem omnium, among all, the least, &c. (si lectio certa.) — ¶ Omnis is the most general idea of entire comprehension; thus, Tacit. Germania omnis, h. e. all that is called Germany; totus expresses the whole, in opposition to its parts; universus (h. e. in unum versus) is the opposite of dispersus and diversus, often our united; cunctus is all, collectively, all together.

OMNISÖNÖS (omnis & sono), a, um, 3 adj. seading out all (manner of) sounds. Paulin. Nolan. harmonia.

OMNITENES (omnis & teneo), tis, adj. 3 possessing all things, all-swaying. Ter-tull.

OMNITÖENS (omnis & tueor), tis, adj. 3 all-seeing, πανόπτης. Lucet.

OMNIVAGUS (omnis & vagus), a, um, 1 adj. wandering through all places, roving all about, παντοπλάνης. Cic. Diana omnivaga dicitur. (Al. leg. amivaga.)

OMNIVOLÜS (omnis & volo), a, um, 3 adj. willing every thing. Catull.

OMNIVÖMÖS (omnis & vomo), a, um, all-discharging, of ocean. Pæuv.

OMNIVÖRÖS (omnis & voro), a, um, 2 adj. eating every thing (h. e. indiscriminately), omnivorous, παντοφάγος. Plin. Quoniam boves omnivoræ fere sunt in herbis.

ÖMÖPHAGIÄ (ὀμοφαγία), æ, f. the eating 3 of raw flesh, usag of raw flesh for food. Arnob. Bacchanalia, quibus nomen Omophagis Græcum est.

ÖMPHACIUM (ὀμφάκτιον), ii, n. sc. oleum, oil or juice from unripe olives or grapes. Plin. — Hence, Ömphacömél, ellis, n. a sirup made therefrom. Pallad.

ÖMPHACÖCÄRPÖS (ὀμφακόκαρπος), i, m. an herb, same as asarine. Plin.

ÖMPHÄLE, es, f. a queen of Lydia, to whom Hercules was so subject, that he even spun for her. Ovid.

ÖMPHÄLÖS (ὀμφαλός), i, m. the navel; 3 hence, the centre. Auson.

ÖNÄGER, and **ÖNÄGRÖS** (ὄναγρος), gri, m. a wild ass. Varr. — ¶ Also, a military engine, for discharging stones. Veget. — In this sense, also, written onagra.

ÖNÄGÖS (ὄναγός), i, m. an ass-driver. 3 Plant.

ÖNCHESMITES (Ὀγχησμίτης, sc. ἄνεμος), æ, m. sc. ventus, a wind blowing from Onchesaus in Epirus. Cic.

ÖNCHESTIÖS, a, um, adj. from Onchestus, a town of Boetia. Ovid.

ÖNCÖ, as, n. l. to bray as an ass, ὀγκᾶ-
3 mai. Anet. carm. de Philom. (Others read uenat.)

ÖNCÖMÄ (ὀγκωμα), ätis, n. a tumor. Ve-
3 get.

ÖNERÄRÖS (onus), a, um, adj. fitted for carriage or burdens, serving for burden, φορτικός. Nepos. Oneraria navis; and, Cic. Oneraria (absol.), a ship of burden, merchant-ship, carrying-ship. Liv. iumenta, h. e. beasts of burden.

ÖNERÖ (Id.), as, ävi, ätum, a. l. to load, lade, freight, ἐπιφορτίω. Cæs. Naves ad celeritatem onerandi facit humilio-res. Sallust. Commecat navis onerat. Terent. Ancillas adduxit oneratas veste atque auro. Virg. aselli costas pomis. Ovid. Onerata plaustra. Figur. to load. Cic. iudicem argumentis. Id. Quibus mendacis te onerant. Plant. alique(m) (without mendicis). — Hence, to load, burden. Ovid. Tauri cervix oneratur aratro. Id. aures lapillis. Horat. Onerare alique(m) catenis, to load. Liv. hostes, sc. saxis. Sallust. Quibus bis die ventrem onerare mos est. Id. Onerati vino atque pullis, gorged, stuffed. So, Plant. Onerare se voluptatibus. — Also, to burden, oppress. Virg. æthera votis, to weary. Horat. Verba lassas onerantia aures. Plin. Cibus onerat, oppresses the stomach. So, Plin. Ep. Memoria onerata. Liv. Multitudine alienigenarum urbem onerante, burdening. Plin. Ep. Onerabit hoc modestiam nos-

tram, be burdensome or irksome to. — Also, to load one with a necessity or obligation to do rightly; to oblige, bind. Plin. Ep. Onerat te Quæstura tua fama. Id. Quibus imaginibus oneretur. — Also, to load, overwhelm, in a bad sense. Cic. alique(m) contumeliosis. Plant. pugnis. Id. maledictis. Terent. injuriis, to heap injuries upon. Tacit. Audentius onerat Sejanum, accuses heavily. — Also, to load, overwhelm, in a good sense. Liv. alique(m) laudibus, to heap praises upon. Id. Promissis ingentibus oneratus. Id. Spe præmiorum oneratus. — Also, to aggravate, heighten. Tacit. curas. Id. pericula. Liv. inopia alicujus. Tacit. Hæc onerabat Sejanus, made them worse, aggravated. Paudet annuum, raise the price of grain. Tacit. licentiam alicujus, bring into odium, render odious. — Also, to cover. Virg. Membra sepulcro. Id. ossa aggere terræ. Terent. humerum pallio, to put on a cloak. — Also, to make pregnant, or cause to be made so. Pallad. vaccas. — Also, to fill, heap up, load. Virg. menses dapibus. Id. limina donis. — Also, to occupy. Liv. Satus regis oneratus castris. — Also, to arm, equip. Virg. manum jaculis. Ovid. Onerata brachia telis. — ¶ Also, to put in as a load, heap in, pack in. Virg. Vina, quæ cadis onerat Acestes, h. e. had casked up; or had put on board in casks. Id. dona Cereris canistris, heap up in the baskets, h. e. heap the baskets full. — ¶ Oneratus frugum, instead of frugibus. Pauc. ap. Non.

ÖNERÖSE (onerosus), adv. h. e. odiose 3 Paul. Nol.

ÖNERÖSITAS (Id.), ätis, f. burdensome-
3 ness, burden. Tertall.

ÖNERÖSÖS (onus), a, um, adj. burden-
2 some, heavy, weighty, ponderous, καταφορτικός. Ovid. Aer est onerosior igne. Id. Et sit humis cineri non onerosa tuo. Plin. Cibus valentibus onerosus, heavy, oppressive. — ¶ Figur. burdensome, onerous, heavy, troublesome, oppressive, irksome. Ovid. Onerosior altera sors est. Id. Quantum non onerosus ero. Plin. Ep. Ne sit mihi onerosa ista donatio. Id. Onerosum est accusare damnatum, h. e. invideie onus afferens.

ÖNIRÖCRITES (ὄνειροκρίτης), æ, m. an 3 interpreter of dreams. Fulgent.

ÖNIRÖS (ὄνειρος), i, m. h. e. papaver silvaticum. Apul.

ÖNISCÖS, or **ÖS** (ὄνισκος), i, m. the mil-
lepedes, caterpillar. Plin.

ÖNITIS (ὄνιτις), ädis, f. a species of origa-
non. Apul.

ÖNÖBRÜCHIS (ὀνόβρυχis), ädis, f. a
plant. Plin.

ÖNOCÄRDYÖN, i, n. a plant, same as
Chamaelea. Apul.

ÖNÖCHILÆS, is, n. and **ÖNÖCHELIS**
(ὄνοχειλές, and ὄνοχειλῖς, h. e. ass-tip),
is, f. a sort of bugloss or ox-tongue (An-
chusa). Plin.

ÖNÖCRÖTÄLÖS (ὄνοκρόταλος), i, m. the
common pelican (Pelecanus Onocrotalus,
L.). Plin.

ÖNÖMÄTÖPCEIÄ (ὄνομαστοπεῖα), æ, f.
3 a rhetorical figure, whereby the word is
wade to express the sound it represents.
Choris.

ÖNÖNIS (ὄνονις), ädis, f. a prickly plant,
cammeek, rest-harrow (Ononis antiquo-
rum, L.). Plin.

ÖNÖNÜCHITES (ὄνονυχίτης), having the
3 hoof of an ass), æ, m. a name given by
the heathen to the God of the Christians.
Tertull.

ÖNÖPÖRDÖN (ὄνόπορδον), i, n. a plant,
called by the French pel d'âne. Plin.

ÖNÖPYNÖS, i, m. a prickly plant. Plin.

ÖNÖSMÄ (ὄνοσμα), ätis, n. a plant, allied
with the Anchusa. Plin.

ÖNÖRIS (ὄνονρις), is, f. a plant, same as
Enothera. Plin.

ÖNÖS (unc.), äris, n. a burden, load, lading,
freight, cargo, φορτίον. Liv. Naves
cum suis oneribus. Horat. Asellus dor-
so subit onus. Cic. Insula Delos, quo
omnes indigne cum mercibus atque
oneribus commcabant, cargoes. — Also,
in general, load, burden, weight. Cæs.
Turrim tanti oneris in muros collocare.
Ovid. Onus gravius ventris, h. e. fetum.

So, *Id.* Onus (absol.). *Plin.* Onera ciborum; or, *Martial.* Onus ventris, the excrements. *Justin.* Superum mare toto undarum onere illuc vehitur. — *Figur.* *load, burden, charge, weight, trouble, difficulty.* *Cic.* Quantis oneribus premere, occupations, engagements. *Liv.* Ne oneri esset, should be a burden or charge; should be burdensome. *Sallust.* Quibus cogor oneri esse. *Liv.* Onus alicui injungere, to lay upon one a burden, *h. e.* of an office. *Ovid.* Suscipere onus urbis, aut orbis, the charge. *Cic.* Magnum quoddam est onus atque minus, suscipere atque profiteri, &c. *Id.* Hoc onus si vos aliqua ex parte allevabit. *Pandect.* Onus probandi ad eum pertinet, qui, &c. the obligation, responsibility; the burden of proving. *Ovid.* Onus tristitiae, load, burden, weight, pressure. *Sallust.* Iis divitiae oneri fuerunt, were a burden or trouble. — Hence, a burden, in respect of property, expense, cost, tax, impost, and, in particular, the burden of debt. *Cic.* Municipium maximis oneribus pressum. *Cas.* Onera graviora injungere. *Sueton.* Onera patris, expenses.

ONUSTUS (onus), a, um, adj. *laden, loaded, burdened, freighted.* *Cic.* Naves onustae frumento. *Id.* Asellus onustus auro. *Tacit.* Currus quinque liberis onustus. *Id.* Mhes onustus sarcinis, armisque. *Nep.* Præda onusti. *Lucret.* Effusum jacet sine sensu corpus onustum, loaded with food. — *Figur.* *laden.* *Plaut.* Omnes exegit foras onustos fustibus, *h. e.* soundly cudgelled. *Id.* corpus, *h. e.* laden with years, heavy. — *Also*, full of, filled with. *Sallust.* In agrum fertile, et præda onustum, profisciscitur. *Tacit.* Pharetræ onustæ telis. *Plant.* Pectus onustum lætitiâ. *Id.* Sum onusta, I am full or satisfied. — With a genit. *Plaut.* Aula onusta auri.

ONYCHININUS, a, um, adj. *h. e.* onychinus. *Sidon.*

ONYCHINUS (ὀνυχίνος), a, um, of the 2 color of the nail of the finger. *Plin.* pira. *Colum.* pruna. — *Also*, of the marble called onyx. *Lampird.* In onychinis, sc. vasis. — Hence, like onyx. *Læv. ap. Gell.* tegmen, *h. e.* ice. (To this may be referred pira, pruna, above.)

ONYCHIPUNCTA (onyx & pundo, or punctum), æ, f. a gem, called, also, iaspionyx. *Plin.*

ONYCHITES (ὀνυχίτης), æ, m. same as Onyx. *Plin.*

ONYCHITIS (ὀνυχίτης), ïdis, f. a kind of cadmia. *Plin.*

ONYX (ὄνυξ), ïchis, m. the nail of the finger; hence, on account of its shining color, onyx, a kind of marble or alabaster, of which were made vessels of various kinds, feet of couches, columns, &c. *Plin.* — Hence, a vessel made of the same, for ointment, balsam, &c. a box of ointment or balsam. *Horat.* Nardi parvus onyx. *Propert.* Syrio munere plenus onyx. — In this sense, it is also *fen.* *Martial.* — *Also*, the onyx, onyx-stone. *Plin.* — *Also*, a muscle, of the scollop species. *Plin.*

OPĀ, æ, or **OPĒ** (ὀπή), es, f. a hole, aperture; hence, the cavity in which a beam or lath rests. *Vitruv.*

OPACITAS (opacus), atis, f. shadiness, 2 shade, σκίασμα. *Colum.*

OPACĒ (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to cover 1 with shade, shade, σκηνεφέω, σκιάω. *Cic.* Platanus ad opacandum hunc locum est diffusa. *Id.* Sol terras opacat, throws into the shade, by leaving them. — *Figur.* to shade, cover. *Pacuv. ap. Fest.* Opacat lanugo genas.

OPACUS (unc.), a, um, adj. shady, having shade, shaded; also, shady, *h. e.* giving shade, σκιάω, σκηνεφέης. *Plin.* Ep. Cubicula obductis velis opaca, nec tamen obscura facio. *Cic.* In viridi opacæque ripa inambulant. *Virg.* Montes umbrantur opaci. *Id.* nemus. *Id.* ilex. *Ovid.* herba. *Plin.* Ep. Locus densiore umbra opacior. *Id.* Πλατανὼν opacissimus. *Virg.* Frigus opacum, the shady coolness, the cool shade. *Plin.* In opaco micant, in the shade. — *Also*, dark, obscure. *Virg.* Opaca nox. *Ovid.* nubes. *Id.* Tartura. *Id.* Opacæ viscera matris, *h. e.* of the earth. *Stat.* Opacos

Tiresiæ vultus, *h. e.* sightless. *Gell.* Opaca vetustas, *h. e.* obscure. — *Also*, thick, bushy, as if giving shade. *Catull.* barba.

OPĀLIS (Ops), e, adj. pertaining to the goddess Ops; Opalia, se. sacra or festa, her festival, celebrated on the 19th of December. *Varr.*

OPĀLIS (ὀπαλος), i, m. the opal, a half-gem. *Plin.*

OPECONSIVA, orum, n. dies ab dea Opeconsiva. *Varr.*

OPĒLLĀ (dimin. from opera), æ, f. a little 3 labor or assiduity; a little application to business. *Lucret.* and *Horat.*

OPĒRĀ (opus, éris), æ, f. work, labor, endeavor, pains, exertion, especially of the body, or in which the body coöperates; it often means service, ἐργασία. *Cic.* Omnem curam atque operam ponere in omnium periculis defendendis, to bestow, employ. *Id.* Omnem operam in Milonis consulu fixi et locavi. *Id.* Eam curam et operam suscipere, quam causa postulat. *Id.* Operam et laborem consumere in re aliqua. *Id.* Magnum studium multamque operam in res obscuras conferre. *Id.* Operam tribuere reipublicæ. *Id.* Tibi hæc opera sumenda est, ut, &c. *Liv.* Operam frustra insumere. *Cic.* interponere. *Ovid.* afferre alicui. *Terent.* dicare alicui. *Cic.* navare alicui. *Id.* Onni ope atque opera eniti, ut, &c. *Id.* Non parcam operæ. *Nepos.* Magni ejus opera aestimata est in prælio, his exertions, his services. *Cic.* Gellius multam operam amicis præbuit, much service. *Liv.* Operam fortium virorum edere, to show themselves brave men, act the part of brave men. *Cic.* Da operam, ut valeas, take care of your health. *Cas.* Daturum se operam, ne absit, will take care not to be absent. *Id.* Dent operam Coss. ne quid respubl. detrimenti ea-piunt. *Cic.* Dare operam valetudini, to attend to, take care of. *Terent.* amori, to indulge. *Cic.* rebus divinis. *Id.* liberis, to beget. *Id.* In quam exercitationem nos studiose operam dedimus. *Sueton.* Operam dare tonsori, *h. e.* se tendendum præbere. *Cic.* auctioni, be at, be present at. *Plaut.* Si animum advortas, dicam. (Choris.) Dabo operam tibi, attend to you, listen, give ear. *Id.* Benigne ut operam detis ad nostrum gregem. *Cic.* Ego autem juris civilis studio, multum opere dabam Q. Scævola, attended much to the instructions of. *Sueton.* Dabat assidue phonasco operam, took lessons constantly of a teacher of declamation. *Cic.* Operam dare sermoni alicujus, to listen to. *So, Plaut.* Si opera est auribus. *Cic.* Dixit, judicem operam dare sibi constituisse eo die, to hear or try his cause. *So, Terent.* Cepere me arbitrum: dixi me operam daturum. *Plaut.* Non sum occupatus nunquam amico operam dare, to serve a friend, do a friend a service. *Terent.* Paululum da mihi operæ: fac ut admittar ad illam. *Cic.* Ipse dabat purpuram; amici operas (dabant), gave their work thereto, *h. e.* wrought it. *Id.* Homines in operas mittere, to procure them work. *Id.* Musis nostris operas reddas, render services again. *Id.* Operas dare pro magistro (as director). *Sueton.* Universum genus operas aliquas publico spectaculo præbentium, taking a part in the public shows (athletes, gladiators, &c. are afterwards specified). *Cic.* Esse in operis societatis, in the service of the company. *Senec.* Ferrum istud nobiles edet operas, shall do famous things, shall play a noble part. *Lucret.* Lendis dare assiduas operas, to be present at and taken up with. *Also, Terent.* Id (acc.) operam dare, ut, &c. *Cic.* ad *Cic.* and *Plin.* Ep. Data opera, with industry, with care, purposely. *So, Cic.* Dedita opera. *Liv.* Operæ pretium habere, to have the reward for one's pains. *Cic.* Est operæ pretium, it pays for the pains, it is worth the while. *Liv.* Operæ pretium facere, to do something worth the while. *Plaut.* Propter quam opera est mihi, *h. e.* est mihi negotium, I have to do, I exert myself. *Terent.* Cui opera vita erat, who lived by his labor. *Terent.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* Mea, tua, alienj, &c. opera (abl.), through my, &c. endeavor, means, agency, fault, service. *Plaut.* Eadem, or una

opera, by the same (or one) endeavor, at the same time; also, in the same manner. *Id.* Opera expertus, in very deed, in fact. — Hence, sacred rites, sacrifice. *Afran. ap. Non.* Solvo operam Dianæ. — *Also*, a day's labor. *Varr.* Quatermis operis singula jugera confodere. — *Also*, the time which one can give to any thing, leisure. *Cic.* De versibus, deest mihi opera, I have not time or leisure. *Liv.* Si operæ illi esset, if he was at leisure, if it was convenient to him. *Id.* Neque consulibus operæ erat id negotium agere, nor had the consuls leisure or convenience. *Plaut.* Operæ ubi mihi erit, ad te venero, when I find it convenient; or, when I am obliged or compelled to it. *Liv.* Quæ non operæ est referre, I have no time or inclination. But, *Plaut.* Operæ non est, it may not be. — *Also*, a person who works for pay, hired man, laborer, day-laborer, operative. *Vitruv.* Unius operæ tactu. *Horat.* Opera nona. — But commonly in the plur. of several. *Cic.* Operas aditu prohibuerunt. (Especially, Operæ, in *Cic.* in a bad or scornful sense, aids, abettors, tools.) *Id.* Operæ comparantur. *Tacit.* Dux operarum theatralium, of a theatrical faction. — *Also*, for opus, a work, manufacture. *Plin.* aranearum, spider's web. *Cic.* Quid quæris? exstabit opera peregrinationis hujus, *h. e.* writing. — *Also*, for opera. *Enn. ap. Senece.*

OPĒRĀNS, tis, particip. from operor. — *Also* Adj. effective, operative. *Terull.* Bonitas operatorior. *Cal. Aurlcan.* Clysteres adhibere operantissimos.

OPĒRĀRIUS (opera), a, um, adj. pertaining to bodily service or labor, ἐργαστικός. *Cic.* Operarius homo, or, Operarius, sc. homo, any one who labors with the body; for instance, a husbandman, handicraftsman, day-laborer, operative, &c. Hence, *Plaut.* Operaria, *h. e.* a bawd. *Colum.* Pecus operarium, working cattle. *Plin.* vinum, *h. e.* which was given to laborers or slaves. *Id.* lapides, that may be used for some work, to sharpen tools, for instance.

OPĒRĀTIŌ (operor), ōnis, f. a being employed, working, work, labor, operation, ἐργασία. *Plin.* Araneorum genus, erudita operatione conspicuum. *Vitruv.* Esculus operatione humidæ potestatis vitatur. — *Also*, bounty to the poor, almsgiving. *Lactant.*

OPĒRĀTORĒ (Id.), ōris, m. a worker, operator. *Jul. Firmic.*

OPĒRĀTRIX (operator), icis, f. that works, 3 worker, causer, effecter. *Terull.*

OPĒRĀTĒS, a, um, particip. from operor. — *Also* Adj. efficacious, effective. *Terull.* Fallacia vis operatorior.

OPĒRCŪLŌ (operculum), as, avi, atum, 2 a. 1. to cover or furnish with a lid or cover, πομάζω. *Colum.*

OPĒRCŪLUM (operio), i, n. a cover, lid, πομα. *Cic.*

OPĒRIMENTUM (Id.), i, n. a covering, 2 cover, ἐπίβλημα. *Cato.* Operimenta decem, coverlets. *Sallust.* fragm. Equis paria operimenta erant, housings. *Plin.* Nuces gemino protectæ operimento, covering. *Id.* Fulmen, quo dolia exhauriuntur, intactis operimentis. *Prudent.* Operimentum, for operimentum. (Al. leg. oprimento.)

OPĒRIŌ (ob & obsol. pario, or perio), is, ērni, ertum, a. 4. to cover, cover over. *Cic.* Nullo frigore adduci, ut capite operto sit. *Nepos.* Amphoras complet plumbo, summas operit auro et argento. *Gell.* Permittite mihi, quæso, operire pallio caput, se. for shame. *Cels.* Eger multa veste operiendus est. — *Also*, to close, shut. *Terent.* ostium. *Cic.* Opera lectica ferri. *Plin.* oculos morientibus. — *Also*, to conceal, hide, cover, keep from view or observation. *Plin.* Ep. luctum. *Cic.* Patofactio rerum operatum. *Virg.* Opera bella. — Hence, Operum, something secret, a secret place or thing, a secret. *Gell.* Admirandum operum litterarum. *Cic.* Apollinis opera, oracles. *Id.* Si in operum Bonæ Deæ accessisses, the secret place or rites. *Virg.* Telluris opera subire, to go into the lower world. — *Also*, to cover, cover all over, to fill. *Terent.* aliquid loris, to drub or lash soundly. *Cic.*

Judicia aperta infamia, covered with infamy. *Id.* Contumelie, quibus operi oppressione erant, covered, loaded.

OPERTIOR, to wait. See *Oprior*.

OPERTOR (opera), āris ātus sum, dep. I. 2 to work, toil, labor, be busied, ἐργάζομαι. *Plin.* Seniores (apes) intus operantur. *Pandect.* Servi, qui operari in agro consueverunt. *Horat.* In cute curanda plus equo operata juvenus. — ¶ With the knife, to bestow pains upon, take pains with, apply or devote one's self to, be taken up with, busy one's self about, serve, attend to or upon. *Virg.* Conubilis arvisque novis operari. *Ovid.* Ancilla operata capillis ornandis. *Tibull.* Operari textis Minervæ, h. e. to weave. *Val. Max.* studiis litterarum. *Quintil. scholæ.* *Pandect.* reipublicæ. In particular, of divine service, to perform sacred rites, sacrifice, &c.; also, to wait upon, be devoted to, serve. *Propert.* Cynthia jam noctes est operata decem, h. e. sacra Isis suscepit. *Virg.* Sacra refer Cereri, lætis operatus in herbis. *Liv.* Operari sacris. *Ovid.* Tibi nunc operata resolvimus ora, the mouth devoted to thee. — ¶ Also, to work, have effect, be active, operate. *Cicero.* Nihil, quod ad crudelitatem videretur operari. *Cod. Just.* Id pactum non debere ad sui dispendium operari, avail, operate. *Lamprid.* Quum venenum minus operaretur. — ¶ Also, to bestow olms. *Cyprian.* — ¶ Operatus, a, um, is used also passively, employed, exercised. *Lactant.* — ¶ See, also, *Operans*, and *Operatus*, a, um.

OPEROSUS (operosus), adv. with much labor 1 or pains, laboriously, with much care, ἐπιπόνως, ἐργατικῶς. *Cic.* Ut fiat quasi structura quadam, nec tamen fiat operose. *Hirt.* Nihil tam operose ab aliis esse perfectum. *Ovid.* Vina in magnis operose condita cellis. — ¶ Also, exactly, accurately. *Plin.* Unde spiret is ventus, dicemus mox paulo operosius.

OPEROSITAS (Id.), ātis, f. great toil, 2 pains or care bestowed upon a thing, laboriousness, τὸ ἐπιπόνον. *Quintil.* Est etiam supervacua operositas.

OPEROSUS (opera), a, um, adj. taking great pains, active, busy, industrious, pains-taking, laborious, ἐργατικὸς, ἐνεργός. *Cic.* Senectus operosa et semper agens aliquid. *Plin.* Syria in hortis operosissima. *Ovid.* Utraque formosa est: operosa cultibus ambæ. *Propert.* Cynthia non operosa comas, h. e. in comis. *Ovid.* Latinorum vates operose dierum, h. e. in regard to. — ¶ Also, that costs much labor or pains, laborious, toilsome. *Cic.* Scribam πολιτικά, spissum sane opus, et operosum. *Id.* Ne quis sepulcrum faceret operosius, that should cost more labor. *Id.* Labor operosus et molestus. *Id.* Operosa artes, handicrafts. *Ovid.* Mundi moles operosa, the laboriously-wrought or artfully-constructed fabric of the universe. *Horat.* Operosa carmina fingere. *Propert.* Via non operosa votis nautarum. *Plin.* Castaneæ operosæ cibo, hard of digestion. — ¶ Also, much occupied, very busy. *Plin.* tempus. — ¶ Also, efficacious, powerful. *Ovid.* herba.

OPERTANUS (opertum), a, um, adj. secret, done or being in a concealed place. *Plin.* sacra, se. Bonæ deæ. — *Opertanei* dii, who are supposed to dwell in secret or in the bowels of the earth. *Mart. Cap.*

OPERTUS (opertus), adv. covertly, suddenly. 3 *Gell.*

OPERTUS (operio), ōnis, f. a covering over. *Varr.*

OPERTUS (frequentat. from operio), as, a. 3 I. to cover. *Enn. ap. Non.*

OPERTORIUM (operio), ii, n. a cover, 2 covered, περικάλυμμα. *Sence.*

OPERTURA (Id.), æ, f. the covering. *Amian.* Opertura armorum abscessit innoctius.

OPERTUS (Id.), us, m. a covering. 3 *Apul.*

OPERTUS, a, um, particip. from operio.

OPERULA (dimin. from opera), æ, f. a small endeavor or service. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, small pry or carvings. *Apul.*

OPES, um. See *Ops*.

OPETIS, is, f. a plant, same as *Aristolochia*. *Apul.*

OPHEOSTAPHYLĒ (ὀφειοσταφυλή), es, f. u kind of cappar. *Plin.*

OPHIACĀ (ὀφιακά), ōrum, n. plur. poems 2 or writings about serpents and poisons. *Plin.*

OPHIAS, ādis, f. daughter of Ophius. *Ovid.*

OPHIACĀDELUS, or -ōs, i, m. a gem unknown to us; probably a kind of onyx. *Plin.*

OPHIDIŌN (ὀφιδίων), ii, n. properly, a little snake; hence, a certain fish resembling the conger (according to the opinion of some, the bearded ophidium, Ophidium barbatus, L.). *Plin.*

OPHYGENES (ὀφιογενεῖς), um, m. a nation of Asia Minor, who cured the sting of serpents. *Plin.*

OPHIŌN (Ὀφίων), ōnis, m. a fabulous beast of Sardinia. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the companion of Cadmus; hence, Ophiōnius, a, um, adj. *Theban. Sence.* — ¶ Also, one of the giants; hence, Ophiōntes, w, m. the son or grandson of Ophion, h. e. *Ægeus. Ovid.* — ¶ Also, one of the giants. *Claudius.*

OPHIOPHAGĒ (ὀφιοφάγοι), ōrum, m. serpent-eaters; a nation of Africa. *Plin.*

OPHIOSTAPHYLĒ, es, f. same as *Ophastaphyle*.

OPHITES (ὀφίτης), æ or is, m. the ophites or serpent-stone, a kind of marble with serpent-spots upon it; probably serpent-stone. *Plin.*

OPHIUCHUS (Ὀφιοῦχος), m. the Serpent-holder, n constellation. *Cic. ex Arat.*

OPHIUSĀ, or **OPHIUSĀ** (ὀφιοῦσα), æ, f. a magic herb growing in Elephontine. *Plin.* — ¶ It is a name common to several islands. *Plin.*

OPHIUSUS (Ὀφιοῦστος), a, um, adj. 3 *Ovid.* arva, h. e. *Cyprian.*

OPHYRUS (ὀφύρος), ōis, f. a certain plant which has two leaves, bifol. *Plin.*

OPHTHALMIAS (ὀφθαλμίας), æ, m. a fish; same as *Oculata. Plant.*

OPHTHALMICUS (ὀφθαλμικός), a, um, 3 adj. relating to the eyes; Ophthalmicus, i, m. an oculist. *Martial.*

OPHTHALMOS ΤΥΦΩΝΟΣ, Typhon's eye, a plant; same as *Stachas. Apul.*

OPICILLUM (seems to be dimin. from 3 ops, opis), i, n. a little help or remedy. *Varr. ap. Non.*

OPICUS (unc.), a, um, adj. rude, ignorant, 3 barbarous, unlettered, uncouth. *Juvenal. and Plin.*

OPIDUM, i, n. same as *Oppidum*.

OPIFER (ops & fero), ēra, ērum, adj. 2 bringing aid, βοηθῶν. *Ovid. and Plin.*

OPIFEX (ops & facio), ōis, m. and f. one who makes a work; a maker, framer, artificer, fabricator, χειρὼναξ, δημιουργός. *Cic.* Opifex edificatorum mundi deus. *Plin.* Opifex natura. *Varr.* Apes silvestres minores sunt, sed opifices magis, work or toil more, make more honey. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Ignobilis verborum opifex. *Quintil.* Esse rhetoricum persuadendi opificem. *Plin.* Nilus silvarum opifex, h. e. multas silvas producens. *Cic.* Stilus est dicendi opifex. — *With infn.* *Pers.* Mire opifex strepitum fidis intendisse Latina. — ¶ Often, an artist, artisan, mechanic. *Cic.* Opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur. *Salust.* Opifices atque servitia sollicitare. *Cic.* Adhibitis opificum manibus omnia nos consecutos.

OPIFICINĀ (opifex), æ, f. same as *Opificina. Plant.*

OPIFICIUM (Id.), ii, n. a working; the 3 making of some work, work, χειροῦργημα. *Varr.*

OPIGENX (Ops & gigno), æ, f. an epithet 3 of Juno, in so far as she helped women in travail. *Martian. Capell.*

OPILIS (perhaps for ovilio, from ovis), 2 ōnis, m. a shepherd. *Plant. and Colum.*

OPIME (opimus), adv. abundantly, richly, 3 splendidly, πολυτελῶς. *Plant.* Instructa domus opime, atque opipare.

OPIMITAS (Id.), ātis, f. abundance, 3 sumptuousness, richness. *Plant.* Maximas opimitates offers mihi.

OPIMIUS, a, um, a Roman gentile name. — *Adj.* *Opimian.* *Varr.* — *Subst.* *Opimius*, *Opimia*, a man or woman of this gens; for instance, L. Opimius Nepos, who was consul A. U. C. 633. —

¶ Hence, *Opimiānus*, a, um, adj. *Opimian.* *Vellei.* vinum, h. e. of the vintage of the year when *Opimius* (mentioned above) was consul.

OPIMUS (opimus), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to 2 fatten, make fat, παίσινο. *Colum.* Oſſe panis vino madafacto opimant tartures. — ¶ Also, to fertilize. *Apul.* terram. — ¶ Also, to enrich, fill, load. *Auson.* Autunnum September opimat. *Fopisc.* Mensam suam agrestibus. — *Figur.* *Auson.* Opimare sales facundia.

OPIMUS (as derived from ops, opis, properly used of the earth and the products of the field), a, um, adj. nourishing, h. e. fruitful, fertile, rich. *Cic. regio.* *Id.* ager. *Horat.* Opima Larissa (which probably is to express the Homeric Δάρσιον ἐπιβόλας). *Liv.* campus. *Plin.* vitæ. — ¶ Passively, fat, plump, corpulent, gross. *Cic.* Exta opimi bovis. *Plin.* Opime victimæ. *Cic.* habitus corporis. *Gell.* Membra opimiora. *Colum.* Cultus ager opimas reddit sues. *Tertull.* Bos opimissimus. — Hence, figur. gross, overloaded, in a bad sense, of diction. *Cic.* Opinum quoddam et tanquam adipate dictionis genus, h. e. overloaded, somewhat gross, not refined enough. *Gell.* Nimis opina pinguisque facundia (Pindari). — Also, enriched, rich. *Cic.* Opinus præda. *Tacit.* Opus opinum casibus, abounding. — Also, rich, splendid, noble, opulent, abundant, copious. *Cic.* præda. *Plant.* divitiar. *Virg.* dapes. *Liv.* regnum. *Sil.* Opima pax, bringing wealth and plenty. *Cic.* accusatio, very gainful to the accuser. *Id.* Ornamenta non satis opima. Hence, *Liv.* Spolia opima, h. e. arms taken by the commander-in-chief of one army from that of the other. So, *Curt.* Opinum belli decus. Afterwards generally, in war, the arms taken by one soldier from another in single combat *Liv.* 23, 46. — *Opima* (absol.), h. e. opima spolia. *Plin.* *Paneg.* — To these spoils *Horat.* perhaps refers in the words Quos opimus fallere est triumphus, h. e. it is equal to a triumph with the spolia opima, &c.

OPINABILIS (opinor), e, adj. consisting only in thought or supposition, resting upon opinion; a matter of opinion, conjectural, short of certainty, δοξαστός. *Cic.* Itaque hanc omnem partem rerum opinabilem appelebant. *Id.* Artes, quæ conjectura continentur, et sunt opinabiles. *Gell.* Non naturalis ille amor est, sed civilis, et opinabilis.

OPINATIO (Id.), ōnis, f. a supposing, thinking, judging, δοξασμα. *Cic.* Opinatio est, judicare se scire quod nesciat. *Id.* Opinatioem autem volunt esse imbecillam assentionem. *Id.* Opinatioem et perceptione sublata, h. e. opinioem.

OPINATOR (Id.), ōis, m. a supposer, one who assents to probabilities. *Cic.* Ego sum magnus opinator: non enim sum sapiens. — ¶ Also, one who was sent into a province to collect the tribute-corn for the army. *Cod. Just.*

OPINATOS (Id.), us, m. same as *Opiniu.* 3 *Lactant.*

OPINATUS, a, um, particip. from opinor. 1 — ¶ *Adj.* imagined, supposed, conceived, existing only in imagination. *Cic.* bonum, malum, seeming, apparent. — ¶ Also, in great repute, renowned, famous, illustrious. *Flor.* Rhodos opinatissima insula. (So, *Ed. Beger.*; but in other *Ed.* the words are wanting.) — ¶ Nec opinatus, see *Necopinatus*.

OPINIO (allied with opinor), ōnis, f. opinion, conjecture, supposition, belief, imagination, δοξα. *Cic.* Res ab opinionis arbitrio junctæ, h. e. not matters of opinion, but of knowledge. *Id.* Omnes perturbationes judicio censent fieri, et opinione. *Id.* Opinatum commenta delect dies, h. e. the inventions or fictions which rest only upon vain fancy; figments of the brain, prejudices. *Id.* Invenit opinio, et omnium sermone percrebuit. *Id.* Brevi tempore, ut opinio mea est, te sum visurus, as I think. *Id.* Homo, ut opinio mea fert, ingeniosissimus, in my opinion. *Colum.* Quantum mea fert opinio, us far as my opinion goes. *Pandect.* Mea fert opinio, ut, &c. it is my opinion. *Colum.* Cujus opinionis etiam

Cornelius Celsus est, *is of this opinion*. Cic. Non re ductus es, sed opinione. Id. Esse deos, persuaderi mihi non opinione solum, sed etiam ad veritatem plane velim. Id. In his locis opinio est Cæsarem Formis fore, *they think, it is the opinion or belief*. Id. Opinio de diis immortalibus quotidie crescit, *h. e. belief in them*. Id. Romulus habuit opinionem, esse in providendis rebus augurandi scientiam, *was of opinion, believed*. Id. Esse in opinione aliqua. Id. Adducere aliquem in eam opinionem, ut putet, &c. Sueton. Tenet me opinio, tanquam res ita se habeat, *I am of opinion that, &c.* So, Liv. Opinio me tenet falsa, *I cherish a false opinion*. Cæs. Præbere opinionem timoris, *to make (others) believe that they were afraid*. So, Cic. Opinionem afferre alicui, *to excite an opinion or belief*. Cels. Facere opinionem fracti ossis, *to induce the belief*. Cic. In eam opinionem discessi, ut, &c. take up that opinion. Id. and Nepos. Præter opinionem, *contrary to one's expectation*. Cic. Contra opiniones omnium dicere, *contrary to universal opinion*. Id. Ipse opinione celerius venturus esse dicitur, *quicker than had been supposed or expected*. Id. Opinione tua mihi gratius est, *than you believe or can believe*. Sallust. Ea agere opinione asperius est, *is more difficult than one would imagine*. Cic. Qui vulgi opinione disertissimi habiti sint, *in the opinion of the vulgar*. So, Id. Fortuna excellens opinione, *in the opinion of men; or, as is believed*. Id. In opinione esse, or versari, *to lie or consist in the imagination*. Id. Venerat Cassius in opinionem, ipsum finissee bellum, *h. e. it was the belief that Cassius had, &c.* But, Nepos. Nemini veniebat in opinionem, Antonium potiturum, &c. *no one supposed*. — Hence, good opinion. Cic. Opinio, quam is habet, integritatis meæ, *high opinion*. Id. Magna est opinio hominum de te. Id. Non fallam opinionem tuam. Also, Cæs. Quæ civitas in Gallia maximam habet opinionem virtutis, *h. e. objectively, has the highest reputation for courage*. Id. Tantum esse nomen atque opinionem ejus exercitus, uti opinione et amicitia populi Rom. tuti esse possint, *high opinion, repute, credit*. Also, Quintil. Affert et ista res opinionem, good repute, a good name among men. — Also, a ground for an opinion. Terent. Concurrent multæ opiniones, *que mihi animum exaugant; occasio, locus, &c. grounds for my belief, grounds for suspicion*. — Also, report, rumor. Sæton. Exiit opinio, eum descensurum, &c. Justin. Serere opinionem.

OPINIOSUS (opinio), a, um, adj. fall of 1 suppositions or opinions, fond of hypothesis. Cic. Duo vel principes dialecticorum, Antipater et Archidemus, opiniosissimi homines, *extremely rich in hypothesis*. Tertull. Si cui tam opiniosus videbitur Christus.

OPINIONCULA (dimin. from opinio), æ, f. a small opinion or supposition. Sallustian.

OPINOR, as, same as Opinor. Plaut. 3 OPINOR (unc.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to be of opinion, think, deem, suppose, judge; it sometimes includes the expression of the opinion. Cic. Quoad opinatus sum, me in provinciam exiturum. Id. Loquor, ut opinor. Id. Multa in vita falso homines opinari. Sueton. Male opinari de Cæsare solet, *to think ill of (and, withal, to express such opinions)*. Justin. Qui de rege durius opinati fuerant. Cic. De vobis hic ordo opinatur non secus ac de teterrimis hostibus. Cic. and Nepos. Ut opinor, as I think, according to my opinion, either at the beginning of a sentence or after some words. So, Cic. Opinor. — In particular, to assent to a thing, of which, however, we have not full proof; to have an opinion, think. Cic. Sapientem sæpe aliquid opinari, quod nesciat. Id. Assensurum non percepto, id est, opinatum. — Also, to think, h. e. imagine, conceive in the mind. Plin. Illa parva opinatu.

OPINOS, a um. See Neopinus.

OPIPARĒ (opiparus), adv. sumptuously, plentifully, splendidly, richly, δαψιλῶς. Cic. Opipare a Pythio paratum erat convivium. Plaut. Instructa domus opime atque opipare.

OPIPARIS, e, adj. same as Opiparus. 3 Apul.

OPIPARUS (opes & paro), a, um, adj. 3 sumptuous, splendid, rich, magnificent, πολυτελής. Plaut. Athenæ fortunatæ, atque opiparæ. Id. Opiparis obsoniis.

OPIS (ᾠπης), is, f. a nymph in Diana's train. Virg. — ¶ Also, another nymph. Virg. — ¶ Also, a name of Diana. Macrob. — ¶ ōpis, with short penult; see Ops.

OPISTHODOMUS (ὀπισθοδῶμος), i, f. the 3 back part of a house or temple. Fronto.

OPISTHOGRAPIUS (ὀπισθογράφος), a, 2 um, adj. written on the back (of the paper), and so, written on both sides; for the ancients were accustomed to write only on one side. Plin. Ep. commentarii. (Compare Juvenal. I, 5.)

OPISTHOTONICUS (ὀπισθοτονικός), a, 2 um, adj. laboring under the opisthotonus. Plin.

OPISTHOTONOS (ὀπισθοτόνος), i, m. a disease in which the head (or even the whole body) is stretched backwards by a cramp of the muscles. Cels.

OPITERGIUM, ii, n. a town in the Veneti in Italy. Plin. — Hence, Opiterginus, a, um, adj. of or relating to Opitergium. Plin. mantes. Quintil. In rate Opitergina circumventi, *h. e. a ship filled with soldiers of Opitergium, who, rather than full into the hands of Pompey's men, put each other to death*.

OPITULATĪO (opitulor), ōnis, f. the giving 3 of help, help, aid, βοήθεια. Pandect.

OPITULATĪO (Id.), ōris, m. a bringer 3 of help, helper, aider, succorer, βοηθός. Apul.

OPITULATĪO (Id.), us, m. a rendering of 3 help or aid. Fulgent.

OPITULOR (ops & tulor, obsol. h. c. fero), 1 āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to bring help, help, aid, assist, succor, βοηθῶ. Cic. De sumptu nihil sane possum tibi opitulari. Id. obscuris hominibus. Plaut. Amanti ire opitulatum. Sueton. in opia plebis decretis suis, to help, relieve. Plin. E dorso medullam adaligatum contra vanas species opitulari. — ¶ Opitulo, as. Liv. Andr. ap. Non.

OPIMUM, or -ON (ὀπιον), ii, n. opinion, the juice of poppy. Plin.

OPOBALSAMETUM (opobalsamum), i, n. 3 a place occupied with balsam-trees. Justin. (Others read opobalsamo.)

OPOBALSAMUM (ὀποβάλαμον), i, n. the juice or gum of the balsam-tree, balm of Gilead, opobalsamum. Stat. Candida felices sudent opobalsama virgæ. Juvenal. Spirant opobalsama coelo. Justin. Arborea opobalsami, balsam-trees. — ¶ Also, the balsam-tree. Justin. 36, 3. (where other Edd. have opobalsamito.)

OPOCARPATĪON, or -UM (ὀποκάρπα-σος), i, n. the poisonous juice of the carpathium. Plin.

OPOPANAX (ὀποπάναξ), ācis, the juice of the herb panax. Plin.

OPORICE (ὀπωρικῆ), es, f. a medicine, prepared from fruits, such as the quince, &c. Plin.

OPOROTHECA, æ, or OPOROTHECE (ὀπωροθήκη), es, f. a place for keeping fruit, a fruitery, fruit-loft. Varr.

OPORTET (perhaps from opus, or ops), tēbat, tūit, impers. 2. it must needs be, it is reasonable, it ought, it behooves, δεῖ, χρῆν. With subj., the conj. ut being suppressed. Cic. Ego crimen oportet diluam. Id. Ex rerum cognitione efflorescat, et redundet oportet oratio. Horat. Valeat possessor oportet, si cogitat, &c. he must have health. — With accus. and infin. Nepos. Nihil in bello oportet contemni, nothing should be despised in war. Cic. Pecunia, quam oportuit dari, which should have been given. Id. Signum ablatum esse non oportuit. Terent. Oportuit præscisse me ante, I ought to have known (h. e. have been informed of) it before. Id. Non oportuit relictas, h. e. relictas esse ancillas. Id. Adolescenti morem gestum oportuit, sc. a te. — With infin. Cic. Nec mediocre telum existimare oportet benevolentiam. — Absol. Cic.

Quidquid non oportet, scelus esse. Ia ædilitas recte collocata, quia sic oportuerit. — ¶ Also, it is necessary, h. e. the thing cannot otherwise be or be believed. Cic. Existent oportet expressa sceleris vestigia. Lucrēt. Inane (h. e. void) per medium, per non medium, concedat oportet. — ¶ Also, it is good, expedient, salutary. Cic. Irritari Antonium oportuit. — ¶ Oportet may denote an absolute or conditional necessity, or such a necessity as a perfect obligation or prudence lays upon us. It is sometimes opposed to necesse est, which implies an unavoidable necessity. It is sometimes opposed to opus est, in which case it implies duty, right reason, while opus est denotes the necessity of expediency, which circumstances require. Distinguished from dect, it denotes a full obligation, while dect has reference to propriety, suitableness to time and person.

OPPALESCĪO, or OPFALLESCĪO (oh & 3 pallesco), is, lui, n. 3. to turn pale. Prudent.

OPPANDĪO (ob & pando), is, andi, ansum 3 or assum, a. 3. to stretch or spread out to or before, or simply to spread out. Grat. aliquid ad flatus. Tertull. Quæ illi dispositioni æternitatis aulæ vice oppansa est. Id. Velo oppasso (others read oppanso). — Hence, Oppansum, n. covering, integument. Tertull. De oppanso corporis erumpit.

OPPANGĪO (ob & pango), is, pēgi, pactum, 3 a. 1. to fix or fasten to, clasp on. Plaut. savium, se. ori, imprint a kiss, to kiss.

OPPANSUS, and OPPASSUS, a, um, particip. from oppando.

OPPECTĪO (ob & pecto), is, a. 3. to comb; 3 hence, figur. of food, to pull to pieces with the fingers, or, chew, eat. Plaut.

OPPEDĪO (ob & pedo), is, n. 3. contra pe- 3 do. Horat. Judæis.

OPPERTOR (probably allied with expior and the Greek περίσσομαι), iris, oppertus and oppertus sum, dep. 4. Ixtra. to wait. Cic. Ibidem oppertari, aut me ad te conferam. Terent. Unam præterea horam ne oppertus sies. Apul. Oppertus, ut alii prædicarent. — Trans. to wait for, await. Nepos. In Italia classem opperiebatur. Terent. Abi intro ibi me opperie. Liv. tempora sua.

OPPESSOLATĪS (ob & pessulo), a, um 3 particip. as from oppessulo, bolted or barred. Apul.

OPPETITUS, a, um, particip. from oppeto.

OPPETĪO (op & peto), is, tīvi and tīi, tī tum, a. and n. 3. to go to or go to meet encounter, undergo, suffer. Cic. e poeta. Priusquam oppeto malam pestem mandatum hostili manu. Cic. Si mors oppetenda est, oppetatur cum gloria. Id. Mortes pro patria oppetite. Senec. Tur de summa cadat, et letum oppetat die. Virg. Queis sub manibus altis contigit oppetere, se. mortem, to die, fall. Plin. Oppetunt fame, die of hunger Prudent. Gloriosa morte oppetere, to die a glorious death.

OPPEXUS (oppecto), us, m. a combing, 3 dressing. Apul. crinium, the dress or curling of the hair.

OPPICĪO (ob & pico), as, a. 1. to pitch, 3 cover with pitch, seal up with pitch, πικῶ. Cato.

OPPIDANUS, a, um, h. e. oppidanus. 3 Cod. Theod.

OPPIDANUS (oppidum), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a town out of Rome; sometimes of a small town, rather scornfully. Cic. Senex quidam oppidanus, h. e. Tar-racinensis. Id. Oppidano quodam et incondito genere dicendi. — Oppidani, the inhabitants of a town, townsmen, towns-folk. Cæs. and Sallust.

OPPIDATIM (oppidum), adv. in every 2 town, from town to town, κατὰ πόλεις. Sueton.

OPPIDĪO (unc.), adv. very, exceedingly, κομπῶ. Terent. Oppido iratus. Id. Oppido opportune. Cic. Oppido ridiculus. Plaut. Oppido interii. Vitruv. Oppido quam parvulus, like sand quam. — ¶ Also, indeed, of a truth, certainly. Plaut. Reddidisti? (Mne.) reddidi. (Chry.) omnene? (Mne.) oppido, certainly, yes. Id. Nami benignitas

quidem hujus oppido ut adolescentuli est, *indeed, altogether.*

OPPIDIUM (dimin. from oppidum), i, n. a little town, *πολίχνη, χωρίον.* Horat. and Cic.

OPPIDUM (unc.), i, n. a town, *πόλις.* Cic. Etsi praesidia in oppidis nulla sunt. *Id.* Segesta est oppidum pervetus in Sicilia. *Nepos.* In oppido Citio est mortuus. *Id.* Reliquum oppidum relinquunt, *h. e. Athens.* Sallust. Ad oppidum Laris (genit.), for Larim. — Also, of Rome (but especially, as it seems, the old town; or the city where it was surrounded by walls). Liv. Legatos in oppidum intromitti non placuit. In aedem Bellonae in Senatum introducti, &c. — *¶* Also, among the Britons, a fortified wood. *Cæs.* — *¶* Also, the barrier of the circus, from which the chariots started. *Næv. ap. Varr.* — *¶* Oppidum, for oppidum. Sulpic. ad Cic.

OPPIGNERATOR (oppignero), ōris, m. 3 one who takes a pledge, who lends upon pledge. *Augustin.*

OPPIGNERO (ob & piguero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to pledge, *παύω, ἐνχυράζω.* Cic. Libelli pro vino etiam siue oppignerabantur. *Martial.* Oppigneravit octo nummis annulum. — *Figur. Senec.* Et si quod est humanis verbum, quo se oppigneraret, invenit.

OPPILOTIO (oppilo), ōnis, f. a stopping 3 up, obstructing. *Scribon. Larg.*

OPPILO (perhaps ob & pila), as, a. 1. to stop or shut up, block up, *ἐμπάττω.* Cic. scalas tabernae. *Lucr.* Fluctibus adversis oppilare ostia contra.

OPPINGO. See *Oppango*.

OPPLEO (ob & pleo), es, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. I to fill completely, *ἀναπληρόω.* Cic. Nam vetus haec opinio Græciam opplevit. *Varr.* Nisi totas vineas oppleris (for oppleveris) muscipulis. *Liv.* Nives jam omnia oppleverant. *Plant.* Aedes opplere spoliis. *Id.* Opplata tritici granaria.

OPPLETUS, a, um, particip. from *oppleo*.

OPPLORO (ob & ploro), as, n. 1. to weep 2 to, to harass with weeping, *καταδύρομαι.* *Auct. ad Herenn.* Ac vos auribus meis opplorare non desinitis?

OPPONO (ob & pono), is, ōsui, ōsitum, a. 3. to place or set against or opposite, *ἀνίστημι.* *Cæs.* Ut venientibus in itinere se opponeret. *Id.* Huic snos Cæsar equites opposuit, *opposed.* *Nepos.* Perdiccas unum Eumenei opposuerat Europæis adversariis. Also, *Cæs.* multis secundis præliis unum adversum, to set against, by way of comparison or offset. — *Opponi, to set one's self against, be opposed to.* Cic. Omni virtuti vitium contrario nomine opponitur. *Id.* Moles opposita fluctibus. — Hence, to expose. Cic. se periculis. *Liv.* corpora pro patria. — Also, to bring forward against, present as an objection, allege by way of excuse or defence; also, to interpose. Cic. Ut opponeret Stoicis, summum bonum esse, &c. *Id.* Quid opponas? *Id.* Nisi tu opposuisses auctoritatem tuam, had interposed. *Id.* Opposuiti Ciceronis nostri valetudinem, *pleaded, alleged as an excuse.* — Also, to set before the eyes or mind, for instance, in order to frighten one. Cic. formidines alieni. — Also, to set or put one thing before another. *Ovid.* manum fronti. *Id.* manum ante oculos. Cic. Gallinæ, si est calor a sole, se opponunt (sc. pullis), put themselves before their young. — *¶* Also, to set down, station or place by something, hold out. Cic. armatos homines ad omnes introitus. *Horat.* Oppono auriculam, I hold out my ear, for him to touch. — *¶* Also, to set against, lay down, as a pledge. *Terent.* Ager oppositus est pignori, *h. e. is pledged, mortgaged.* *Senec.* Rebus meis in securitatem creditoris oppositis. — *¶* Also, to shut up, close. *Ovid.* fores. — *¶* Also, to apply. *Cato.* Iuxatum si quod est, brasicam oppono. — Also, to impose, lay upon. *Pandect.* jusjurandum alicui. — *¶* Followed by *infin.* *Lucan.* Oppositi arcere bellis Caycos. — *¶* See, also, *Oppositus*, a, um.

OPPORTUNE (opportunus), adv. conveniently, seasonably, fitly, opportunely, *εὐκαιρως.* Cic. Mihi videor venisse opportune. *Liv.* Anticyra ad id opportunissime sita visa est. *Terent.* Ehem, opportune: te ipsum quaerito, in the nick of time.

OPPORTUNITAS (Id.), ātis, f. fitness, convenience, suitability, advantageousness. *Cæs.* Opportunitas loci. *Sallust.* Opportunitas etatis. Cic. Omitto opportunitates, habilitatesque reliqui corporis. — Hence, the right time, the proper moment. Cic. Opportunitas (sic enim appellemus *εὐκαιρίαν*). *Id.* Divina opportunitas, a favorable chance, sent from heaven. *Plaut.* Opportunitate venire, to come in good time. — Also, ease, facility. *Plin. Ep. viæ.* — *¶* Also, advantage, use. Cic. Tales inter viros amicitia tantas opportunitates habet. — *¶* Also, a good foundation, material, stuff. Cic. Cognovit, quæ materia esset, et quanta ad maximas res opportunitas in animis hominum.

OPPORTUNUS (ob & porto, portus, or an obsol. primitive of these), a, um, adj. commodious, fit, convenient, suitable, proper, meet for the purpose, advantageous, seasonable, opportune, *εὐκαιρὸς, ἔγκαιρὸς.* Cic. Tempus actionis opportunum, Græce *εὐκαίρῃ*, Latine appellatur occasio. *Id.* Locus opportunus captus est ad eam rem. *Id.* Imperatorem liberalissimum, ætatem opportunitissimam habes. *Id.* Nihil ne tempore quidem ipso opportunius accidere vidi, quam tuas litteras. — *¶* Also, useful, serviceable. Cic. Ceteræ res opportune sunt singulis rebus singulis. — *¶* Also, convenient, affording a good opportunity, suited, in a fit condition. *Terent.* Ad omnia hæc magis opportunus nemo est. *Lucr.* Opportuna et idonea flammis. *Liv.* Romanus opportunus huic eruptioni (*h. e. on the part of the enemy*) fuit. — *¶* Also, exposed, liable. *Cels.* Opportunus injuriæ. *Plin.* Opportuniora morbis corpora. *Id.* Structura rimis opportuna, opt to crack.

OPPOSITIO (oppono), ōnis, f. an opposing, setting against, *ἀντίθεσις.* Cic.

OPPOSITUS (Id.), us, m. a setting against, 1 opposing. Cic. Non modo excubias et custodias, sed etiam laterum nostrorum oppositus et corporum pollicemur. *Sil.* Agmina oppositu membrorum sistere certat. — *¶* Also, a lying between, interposition. *Plin.* Oppositu globi noctem afferente. — *¶* Also, a citing or bringing up against one. *Gell.* Oppositu horum vocabulorum commotus.

OPPOSITUS, a, um, particip. from *oppono*. — *¶* Adj. lying over against, opposite. *Ovid.* Oppositam petens contra Zancleia saxa Rhegion. — Also, lying over against or before, so as to intercept. Cic. Luna opposita soli, *h. e. directly between the earth and sun.* — *¶* Also, opposed, contradicting; hence, Opposita (absol.) things opposed, opposites, contradictory. *Gell.* Ipsa quidem inter sese adversa sunt, sed opposita eorum non pugnant.

OPPOSTUS, a, um, for oppositus. *Lucr.*

OPPRESSO (opprimo), ōnis, f. a pressing down. *Vitrur.* — *¶* Hence, force, violence. *Terent.* Per oppressionem eripere. — *¶* Also, violent seizure of a place. Cic. curiæ. — *¶* Also, oppression, bearing down, stifling. Cic. In hac oppressione, oppression, slavery. *Id.* Oppressio legum.

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figur. to press down, suppress, put down, hamper, shackle. Cic. Oratio non a philosopho sed a censore opprimenda. *Id.* Meis oppressa præmio, lingua adstricta mercede. *Id.* Conscientia scelerum oppressus. *Liv.* Orientem ignem opprimere, to smother, stifle. *Figur.* *Id.* tamultum, to put down, suppress, quash, quell, crush. *Id.* questionem. Cic. Amicitie potius extinctæ quam oppressæ, rather extinguished (gently), than smothered (forcibly). — Also, to overpower, overthrow, prostrate, subvert, overwhelm, subdue. *Val. Flacc.* Oppressit jaculo leonem, slew. *Liv.* Quos cædes oppressit, destroyed, took off. Cic. Oppressa captivæ respública. *Id.* Mithridates repressus magna ex parte, non oppressus, not utterly vanquished, not wholly subdued. *Figur.* *Liv.* aliquem falso crimine, to effect his condemnation. Cic. Oppressus ure alieno, overwhelmed. *Cæs.* Timore, lassitudine, vi fluminis oppressi perierunt, borne down, broken, overcome. Cic. Invidia oppressus, overcome. *Id.* Quam jam ceteris ex partibus oppressa mens esset, awakened, quelled, of a dying man. — Also, to oppress, deprive of one's liberty and rights. *Nep.* Patria a tyrannide oppressa. Cic. Servitute oppressus Athenas tenere. *Id.* Senatus oppressus et afflictus. *Id.* reum. — Also, to sink. Cic. classem. So, also, to suppress, make unobservable or invisible. Cic. litteras, to pronounce indistinctly, to mutter, slur. *Id.* Notum esse insigne veri; quo obscuro et oppresso, &c. — *¶* Also, to snatch or seize; to fall upon suddenly, come upon unexpectedly, take by surprise, catch. *Plaut.* Hanc occasionem opprimere. *Liv.* Ut repentino adventu incautos oppresserit. *Plaut.* Forem obdo, ne senex me opprimat. *Terent.* Illud vide, ut in ipso articulo oppressit! sc. me. *Id.* Somnus virginem opprimit, falls upon, overpowers. *Cæs.* Ut rex subito oppressus vix se eriperet. *Hirt.* Oppressi luce, surprised, overtaken by daylight. Cic. Quoties nox illum oppressit. *Id.* Bello oppressus. *Id.* Rostra jamdiu vacua oppresserat, set foot upon, trodden; or, had taken possession of. *Id.* Opprimere aliquem consilio, to throw off his guard, deprive of his presence of mind, by rapid decision. — *¶* Also, to close by pressure, shut up, close. *Terent.* Os opprime, sc. illi, stop his mouth. *Enn. ap. Cic.* flammam in ore, hold in, keep in. — Hence, figur. to cover, bury, stifle, hide, hush up, suppress. *Liv.* Oppressit mentionem memoriamque contentionis majus certamen ortum. Cic. Quo studiosius opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet. *Sallust.* Iram oppresserat. — *¶* Also, to press, urge, harass. Cic. Institit, oppressit, non remisit. *Id.* Eum tanta vis oppressit, ut, &c.

OPPROBRIUM (opprobrio), i, n. 3 same as *Opprobrium*. *Plant.*

OPPROBRIUM (Id.), ōnis, f. a casting a. 3 one, throwing in one's teeth. *Gell.* Also, *Id.* Opprobatio reprehensionis (where it may also be, upbraiding, taunting, abusing).

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pugna fuerat. *Cæs.* Oppugnationem sustinere. — *¶* *Figur.* an attack, assault, storming, with words. *Cic.*

OPPUGNATOR (Id.), *ōris*, m. an assailant, attacker, stormer. *Liv.* Caulonis (a town) oppugnatores. *Cic.* Hostis et oppugnator patrie Antonius. *Id.* Mea salutis oppugnator.

OPPUGNATORIOS (oppugnator), a, um, 2 adj. relating to an attack or assault. *Vil.*

OPPUGNŌ (ob & pugno), *as*, *āvī*, *ātum*, a. 1. to fight against, assault, attack, beleaguere, beset, assault, storm, *πολιορκέω, πολέμειν*. *Cic.* Ibi quantum et vigesimum jam diem oppugnabam oppidum. *Liv.* Consiliis ab oppugnanda urbe ad obsidendam versis. *Cæs.* Magno impetu oppugnare oppidum. *Id.* Omnes Gallie civitates ad se oppugnandum venisse. *Propert.* Contra oppugnare surgitis Danum rates. — Hence, *figur.* to attack, assail, storm. *Cic.* Claudestinis consiliis oppugnare aliquem. *Id.* Regis legatus aperte pecunia nos oppugnat. *Id.* Carneades nullam oppugnavit, quam non everterit. *Id.* Verbis oppugnare æquitatem. *Id.* Res occulte cuniculis oppugnatur. — *¶* Also (from *oh* & *pugnus*), to heat with the fists, to buffet. *Plaut.* Oppugnatum est os. 3

OPPŪTŌ (ob & puto), *as*, a. 1. to prune, 2 or *lop*. *Plin.*

OPES (perhaps from *ἐπω*), *ōpis*, f. *power*, h. e. whatever puts us in a condition to do great things, as riches, friends, troops, influence, interest, authority, &c. — Hence, *riches, wealth, property, substance*. *Ovid.* Ruris opes parvæ. *Horat.* Magnas inter opes inops. *Plin.* Opes acquirere. *Virg.* Opes condere. *Cic.* Opibus, armis, potentia valere. *Calp.* 4, 34. Opes, sc. exiguae, for inopia. Hence, *riches displayed to view, splendor, state, pomp*. *Cic.* e *legg.* xii. tab. Opes amovendo. — Also, *power*, h. e. troops, forces, army. *Nep.* Regis opibus præfuturum. *Id.* Tantas opes prostravit. — Also, *power, might, resources*, of a king or state, consisting in the number or riches of the people, extent of territory, ample revenues, a large military force, great bravery, &c. *Nep.* Opes Lacedæmoniorum concussit. *Id.* Patrie opes augere. *Id.* Atheniensium opes senescere. *Cic.* Tantis opibus reipublicæ. — Also, *power*, of a private man, means of influence, weight, interest, by means of riches, connections, station, eloquence, &c. *Cic.* Opes consequamur. *Id.* Opes et dignitatem teneant. *Id.* Summæ opes, sc. of an advocate in court. — *¶* Also, *physical power, force, strength, might*. *Cic.* Omni ope atque opera enitar. *Id.* Omnibus viribus atque opibus resistere, with might and main. *Virg.* Est opis nostre, persolvere, &c. it is in our power. *Cic.* Ut vim, quacunque ope possent, propulsarent. *Ovid.* Adoptivas arbor habebit opes, h. e. vires; or, fructus. — *¶* Also, *aid, help, assistance, succor, support*. *Cic.* Opem ferre alicui. *Id.* Aliquid opis ferre reip. *Id.* Opem a te petimus. *Virg.* Opis haud indiga nostræ. *Ovid.* Opem dare alicui. *Liv.* Sine nlla ope hostis, quæ aggravaret, without the help of the enemy, to make it worse. — So in the plur. *help, helps, support, supports*. *Nep.* Alienarum opum indigere. *Cic.* Sine hominum opibus et studiis effici. — *¶* In the sing., only the *gen.* opis, *acc.* opem, *abl.* ope, are used. *The plur.* is entire; *Opes*, um, *ibus*. — *¶* As a proper name, the Earth, as mother of the fruits of the field and as the symbol of fruitfulness, nourishment, plenty, and riches. As a goddess, she was held to be the sister and wife of Saturn. *Macrob.* and *Fest.*; and was also worshipped under the names of Rhea and Cybele. — The *nominat.* Ops stands in *Varro*, L. L. 4, 10; for which *Hygin.* Fab. 139, has Opis.

OPSŌNIUM, &c. See *Obsonium*, &c.

OPTABILIS (opto), e, adj. to be wished or desired, desirable. *Cic.* Quæ vulgo expetenda atque optabilia videntur. *Id.* Utrum bono viro optabilis putas. *Ovid.* Venit optabile tempus. *Cic.* Quæ ut concurrent omnia, optabile est.

OPTABILITER (optabilis), adv. in a man-

ner to be wished for, desirably, *ἐκπῶς*. *Val. Max.* Ut optabilius in patria, ita speciosius pro patria.

OPTANDŪS, a, um, particip. from opto. — *¶* Adj. to be wished for, desirable. *Cic.* Sensus aut optandus aut nullus.

OPTATŪS (opto), *ōnis*, f. a wishing, wish. *Cic.* Theseo quum tres optationes Neptunus dedisset. — Also, as a figure of speech. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, a choosing, choice, freedom to choose. *Symmach.*

OPTATIVŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. optative, 3 expressing a wish. *Priscian.* modus (in grammar).

OPTATŌ. See *Optatus*, a, um.

OPTATŪS, a, um, particip. from opto. — *¶* Adj. wished, desired, or longed for, grateful, pleasing, acceptable, *ἐκπῶς*. *Cic.* in *Cic.* Ep. Gratos tibi, optatosque esse rumores. *Cic.* Quid est, quod aut populo R. gratius esse debeat, aut sociis optatius esse possit? *Id.* Nil mihi fuit optatius, quam, ut, &c. *Id.* Vale mi optime et optatissime frater. *Plaut.* Optati cives, dear, beloved. *Propert.* Optata labra, longed-for lips. — Hence, *subst.* Optatum, a desire, wish. *Cic.* Illec utrum cogitata sapientum, an optata furiosorum videntur? *Id.* Illud accidit præter optatum meum. *Id.* Meis optatis fortuna respondit. *Id.* Impetrare optatum. *Cic.* Mihi in optatis est completi hominem, it is my wish. — Hence, *Optatŏ* (*abl.*), according to one's wish. *Cic.* Optato mihi veneris. *Terent.* Optato advenis, wished for.

OPTICŌ (*ὀπτική*), *es*, f. *optics*. *Vitruv.* 2

OPTIMAS (optimus), *ātis*, adj. one of the best, noblest. There were two parties at Rome, the Optimates (*gen.* ium and um; *Cic.* has more frequently the former), and Populares; the former properly signifies, the best men in the state, the maintainers of the public good, the patriots; but is not necessarily to be so favorably understood, and may be commonly rendered, the party of the chief men, the favorers of the senate, the nobles, the aristocracy, *οἱ ὀυατοί, ἀριστοί, ὀλίγοι*; populares, on the other hand, denotes the favorers of the people, the popular party. See *Cic.* *Sezt.* 45. — Hence, it is used of a similar faction out of Rome; in Greece, for instance. *Nep.* Erat (Pisander Lacedæmonius) populi potentia non amicus, et optimatum frutor. — In sing. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Pudet te parum optimatem esse. — *Adjective-ly*, *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Matronæ opulentæ, optimates.

OPTIMĒ, and anciently **OPTŌMĒ** (optimus, or optimus; it serves as the superl. of bene), adv. best, most excellently, right well, *ἀρίστα*. *Cic.* Melius, vel optime omnium. *Plaut.* Illum exoptavit potius? habeat: optime est. *Terent.* Optime factura. *Cic.* Optime dicere. *Nep.* Qui optime suos nosse deberet. *Sallust.* Miles optime armatus. *Plin.* Resina vulneribus optime nederetur. — Sometimes, most opportune, or seasonably, in the very nick of time. *Terent.* Davum optime video. — *¶* See *Bene*.

OPTIMŪS, and anciently **OPTŌMŪS** (the irreg. superl. of bonus; perhaps syn-copated from optatissimus), a, um, adj. best, most excellent, most choice, most eligible, right good. *Cæs.* Ager optimus totius Gallie. *Cic.* Fortissimus consul atque optimus. *Id.* Optime et dulcissime frater. *Id.* Stilus optimus. *Sallust.* Optimus quisque cadere, aut sanciri, h. e. bravest. *Plaut.* Jam hoc tenetis? optimum est, very well; very good. *Cæs.* Optima valetudine uti, excellent health. *Id.* Optimam erga se voluntatem, excellent disposition towards him. *Cic.* Oratio longe optima. *Id.* Jupiter optimus (h. e. best, most gracious, beneficent) maximus. So, *Pandect.* Optimi maximeque principes nostri. *Fest.* Optima lex, h. e. which gives a full, unlimited power or right. — *¶* See *Bonus*.

OPTIŌ (opto), *ōnis*, f. free will, liberty to do or let alone, choice, liberty to choose, option, pleasure, *αἰρεσις*. *Plaut.* Optio hæc tua est: utram harum vis conditionem, accipe. *Cic.* Utro frui malis, optio sit tua. *Id.* Dare alicui optionem eligendi patroni. *Id.* Si optio esset, if

he had his free will or option. *P'aut.* Si optio eveniat tibi. *Cic.* Optionem facere alicui, ut eligat, &c. *Sallust.* Græci optionem Cartaginensium faciunt, h. e. dant Cartaginensibus optionem. *Cic.* An erit hæc optio et potestas tua, ut dicas? is it at your pleasure? *Plaut.* Nec mihi jus meum obtinendi optio est, I have not the power. — *¶* Masc. Optio, a helper, whom one chooses for himself, an assistant. *Plaut.* Tili optionem summo Leonidam. *Pandect.* Optio fabricæ. — Hence, in the army, a deputy, adjutant, lieutenant. *Varro.*

OPTIŌNATŪS (optio), *us*, m. the station of Optio, adjutancy, lieutenantcy. *Cato* ap. *Fest.*

OPTIVŪS (opto), a, um, adj. desired, 3 wished for, chosen. *Horat.* Fit Mimerus, et optivo cognomine crescit.

OPTŌ (perhaps *ὀπῶ, ὀπτομαι*, because one who chooses, first examines), *as*, *āvī*, *ātum*, a. and n. 1. to wish, express a wish, to desire. *Plaut.* Cur me morti dedere optas? *Terent.* Quæ sese inhoneste optavit parere hic divitiis potius, h. e. has preferred. *Id.* Hunc videre sepe optabamus diem. *Cic.* Optandum duco mihi fuisse illam fortunam. *Id.* Vestitus, quem cupimus optamusque. *Id.* Optavit, ut in curium tolleretur. *Id.* Nunquam a diis immortalibus optabo, ut, &c. will I desire of the gods. *Ovid.* Optavi, peteres sidera, sc. that. *Cic.* Optare hoc est, non docere (of those who endeavor to prove a thing, but cannot). *Virg.* Quis tam crudeles optavit sumere penas, h. e. had the heart to do it, could bring his mind to it. — Hence, to wish or pray for something to another, to imprecate. *Cic.* furorem et insaniam alicui. — Also, to ask, demand. *Terent.* Quod vis præmium a me optato. So, *Cic.* Visus est intelligere, quid causa optaret, demanded, required. — *¶* Also, to choose. *Plaut.* Opta, utrum vis. *Cic.* Optet, utrum malit. *Virg.* Optare locum tecto. — *¶* Optassis, for optaveris. *Plaut.* — *¶* See also, *Optatus*, a, um, and *Optandus*, a, um.

OPULENS, *tis*, and **OPULENTŪS** (ops), a, um, adj. rich, wealthy, opulent. *Nepos.* Neque animo æquo pauperes alienam opulentiam intuentur fortunam. *Sallust.* Civitas magna et opulens. *Cic.* Opulentissima et beatissima civitas. *Cæs.* Potiri oppido pleno atque opulento. *Sallust.* Pars Numidiæ agro viris que opulentior. *Virg.* Templum donis opulentum. — With *genit.* *Tacit.* Provinciæ pecuniæ opulente. — *Figur. rich.* *Gell.* oratio. *Id.* Opulentissimus liber. — *¶* Also, of the earth and its fruits, nourishing, fruitful, productive. *Liv.* Opulenta Etruriæ arva. — *¶* Also, powerful. *Liv.* Opulentior factio tenuit urbem. *Sallust.* Bella gesta cum opulentis regibus. *Liv.* Minus opulentum agmen, considerable, strong. — *¶* Also, noble. *Enn.* ap. *Gell.* Opulenti atque ignobiles. — *¶* Also, considerable, rich, splendid, stately. *Plaut.* obsonium. *Liv.* Res (circumstances) haud opulente. *Id.* Opulentia ac ditia stipendia facere.

OPULENTER, and **OPULENTĒ** (opulens 2 & opulentus), adv. richly, sumptuously, splendidly, plentifully. *Sallust.* Neque illos arce colam, me opulenter. *Liv.* Ludos opulentius quam priores reges fecit. *Apul.* Grandis domus opulente ornata.

OPULENTIŪ (opulens), *æ*, f. *wealth, riches*. 2 *Sallust.* Habemus publice egestatem, privatim opulentiam. *Plin.* Metallorum opulentia. — *Plur.* Opulentie. *Plaut.* and *Gell.* — *¶* Also, power (such as is obtained by outward means, as money, friends, troops, &c.), greatness, of a state, prince, &c. *Sallust.* Invidia ex opulentia orta est. *Nepos.* Thasios opulentia fretos fregit.

OPULENTITAS (Id.), *ātis*, f. h. e. opulencia. *Plaut.*

OPULENTŌ (Id.), *as*, a. 1. to enrich, make 2 wealthy, furnish plentifully, *πλουτίζω*. *Horat.* Fundus opulentat herum baccis olive. *Colum.* mensam pretiosis dapibus.

OPULENTŪS. See *Opulens*.

OPULESCŌ (opes), is n. 3. to grow rich 3 *Fur.* ap. *Gell.*

ORBATYÖ (orbo), ònis, f. a depriving, privation, στέρησις. *Senec.*

ORBATÖR (id.), òris, m. a bereaver, h. e. 3 one who deprives of children or parents.

Ovid. Nostri orbator Achilles, h. e. who has bereft us of our children.

ORBICULÄRIS, e, adj. same as Orbiculus. *Marc. Empir.* — Also, as the name of a plant. *Marc. Empir.*

ORBICULÄTIUM (orbiculus), adv. in circles or rings. *Plin.*

ORBICULÄTES (id.), a, um, adj. made of 2 a round form, round, circular, κυκλικός. *Plin.* Orbiculatus foliorum ambitus. *Cæ. ad Cic.* Malls orbiculatis pastis, h. e. a round, much-esteemed apple, called, also, the Epirote; put here for delicate, rich fare.

ORBICULÖS (dimin. from orbis), i, m. a small circle or wheel. *Cato.* Orbiculis superioribus octo, inferioribus senis, rollers of pulleys. *Plin.* Radix concisa in orbiculos servatur in vino, into small circular plates or disks.

ORBICUS (orbus), a, um, adj. circular, in 3 a circular form or direction, περιόρμος. *Varr. ap. Non.* Sidera voluntur motu orbico.

ORBIFYÖ (orbus & facio), as, a. I. to deprive of one's parents or children. *Acc. ap. Non.*

ORBILE (orbis), is, n. the fellow or periphery of a wheel. *Varr.*

ORBILÖS, ii, m. a grammarian of Beneventum, in Cicero's time, who used his pupils rather severely, on which account *Horat.* calls him plagosus.

ORBIS (unc.), is, m. whatever is circular: thus, what runs about a fixed point like a line: a circle, ring, κύκλος. *Cic.* Aliquid in orbem torquere. *Ovid.* Alas iter eundem curvat in orbem, wings his way round and round in the same circle. *Id.* Equitavit in orbem, round in a circle or ring. *Senec.* Orbem ducere; or, *Ovid.* efficere, to make a ring. *Propert.* Circa focum laneus orbis eat, h. e. lanea vitta. *Ovid.* (de anulo) Digitum justo orbe teras, h. e. fit the finger exactly. *Id.* Orbis rotæ. *Cæs.* In orbem consistere, to form themselves into a round figure, to make a circle (of troops attacked by a superior force). *Liv.* Orbem (sc. militum) colligere. *Id.* volvere. *Id.* In orbem se tutari. Also, *Cic.* Orbis significat, the zodiac. *Id.* Orbes finientes, horizons. *Id.* Orbis lacteus, the Milky Way. *Plin.* Sidera suos orbes volventia, circles of revolution. — Also, the wreath, coil, spire, of a snake. *Virg. Æn.* 2, 204. — ¶ Also, a circular plane, disk, real or apparent. *Ovid.* Orbis mensur, round leaf or board. *So, Martial.* Libycos Indis suspendis dentibus orbes. *Ovid.* Orbis genuum, the kneecap, whirl-bone. — Hence, the discus. *Ovid.* Ictus ab orbe. — Also, the basin or scale of a balance. *Tibull.* — Also, a mirror. *Martial.* Nitidus orbis. — Also, a shield or buckler. *Virg.* Hasta per orbem transit. — Also, a wheel. *Virg.* Unda sustinet orbes. — Also, the runner of an oil-press. *Cato.* — Also, the socket of the eye; also, the eye itself. *Ovid.* Inanis luminis orbis. *Id.* Gemino lumen ab orbe venit. — Also, the disk of the sun or moon. *Virg.* Si lucidus orbis erit, sc. of the sun. *Ovid.* Luna implet orbem, fills her disk, becomes full. — Especially, Orbis terrarum, or terra, the circle of the earth, taking the earth for a circular plane or disk, not for a sphere. *Cic.* Ceres dicitur orbem omnium peragrasse terrarum. *Id.* Ager orbis terræ pulcherrimus, of the whole earth. *So, Ovid.* Roma caput orbis, the head or capital of the world. — Hence, a land, region, portion of the earth's surface. *Ovid.* Orbis Eous, the Eastern world, the East. — Also, a kind of timbrel (tympanum) or tambourine. *Auct. ap. Sæton.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* Festive et minore sonitu quam putaram, orbis hic in republica est conversus (by a figure borrowed from orbis, in its sense of world, or better, perhaps, in its sense of circle). — ¶ *Figur.* circle, ring. *Cic.* Circuitus et quasi orbis verborum. *Id.* In Thucyde orbem orationis desidero, roundness, period. *Id.* Orbis saltatorius, dance in a circle. *Quintil.* Orbis doctrinæ, round of learning, encyclopedia, a

translation of ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία. — Also, a circle, round, h. e. what runs its course and then begins anew. *Virg.* Trīginta magnos orbes explebit, h. e. thirty years. *Liv.* Ut hoc insigne regium in orbem per omnes iret, in routine, from first to last, and then over again. — Also, roundness. *Plin.* In candore, magnitudine, orbe. — ¶ Also, for globus, a ball. *Ovid.* Fortuna stans in dubio orbe. — To this may be referred, *Horat.* Si fractus illabatur orbis, h. e. the heaven. — ¶ Also, a certain fish, of a round form. *Plin.* — ¶ *Abl.* Orbi, for orbe, occurs. *Cic.* in *Arat.* and *Lucret.* — ¶ *Nom.* Orbs, is found in *Ven. Fortun.*

ORBITÄ (orbis), æ, f. the track or rut of a wheel. *Cic.* Vix impressam orbitam videre possemus. — Hence, the track or impression made by a band, upon a vine, for instance. *Plin.* — Also, path, course. *Sever.* Minor orbita Lunæ. *Lucan.* solis. *Figur.* *Juvenc.* Veteris orbita culpe, h. e. path, example.

ORBITÄS (orbus), ätis, f. bereavement or privation of children or parents, orphanism, childlessness, ὀρφανία. *Cic.* Bonum liberi, misera orbitas. *Id.* Tutorem instituire filiorum orbitati. *Plant.* Quasi in orbitatem liberos produxerim, h. e. only to become childless. — Also, privation of a husband, widowhood. *Justin.* — Hence, bereavement of persons or things which are precious to us, privation. *Cic.* Maxima orbitate reipubl. viroorum talium. *Plin.* Orbitas luminis. — ¶ Orbitates liberorum. *Cic.*

ORBITÖSÖS (orbita), a, um, adj. full of 3 cart-ruts. *Catalect.* *Virg.*

ORBITÖDÖ, inis, f. same as Orbitas. *Acc.* 3 ap. *Non.*

ORBÖ (orbus), as, ävi, ätum, a. I. to bereave of children or parents, ὀρφανίζω. *Cic.* Theseus filio Hippolyto non esset orbat. *Ovid.* Orbatura patres fulmina. — ¶ Hence, generally, to bereave, deprive, strip, of a precious thing. *Cic.* Italiam juvenit. *Id.* nos sensibus. *Id.* Patria claris viris orbat. *Id.* Omni spe salutis orbat, bereft. *Id.* Forum voce erudita orbatum.

ORBÖNÄ (id.), æ, f. the tutelary goddess of parents bereft of children. *Plin.*

ORBÖS (ὀρφός, whence ὀρφανός), a, um, adj. bereft of parents or children, orphan, fatherless, childless, ἄτεκνος, ὀρφανός. *Cic.* Quem nutum locupletis orbi senis non orbat? *Id.* Filii mei, te incolumi, orbi non erunt, orphans. *Juvenc.* Orba tigride peior, bereft of her young. *Ovid.* Orba a totidem natis. — With *genit.* *Ovid.* Memnonis orba mei venio, bereft of my Memnon. — With *abl.* *Plant.* Orbus liberis (as in Gr. ἄραιο τέκνον), of sheep. — Hence, Orbus, Orba, subst. an orphan. *Terent.* and *Liv.* — ¶ *Figur.* orphaned, orphan. *Cic.* Orba resp. *Id.* Orba fuit ab optimatibus illa concio. *Id.* Sulpicius (se. morte sua) legationem orbam reliquit, sc. because he was the wisest man of the deputation. — Also, childless, figur. *Colum.* Orbos detrahare palmites, h. e. bereft of buds (oculi). — In general, bereft, deprived, destitute, without, devoid, empty. *Cic.* Orbus iis rebus omnibus, quibus natura me assuefecerat. *Ovid.* Mare portubus orbum. *Id.* Equora solibus orba. *Id.* Epistola orba numeris, h. e. written in prose. *Id.* Verba orba viribus. *Id.* Pectora orba fide. *So, Plant.* Orbus auxilii (genit). *Ovid.* luminis. — ¶ Also, bereft of a spouse, widowed. *Catull.* Orbem luxti deserta cubile, your widowed bed.

ORCÄ, æ, f. a kind of whale, perhaps the grampus (Delphinus orca, L.), ὀρχα. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, an earthen vessel with a large belly, jar, pot, for pickles, figs, &c. *Horat.*, *Varr.* and *Plin.* — It comes, perhaps, from ὀρχη, *Æol.* for ὀρχη. — ¶ Also, a dice-box. *Pers.*

ORCÄ, es, f. a bird, one of the apodes. *Plin.*

ORCÄDES, um, f. islands near Scotland, now the Orkneys. *Plin.*

ORCHÄMÖS, i, m. a king of Babylonia, father of Leucothoe. *Ovid.*

ORCHÄS, ädis, f. See *Orchis*.

ORCHISTÖPÖLÄRIS (ὀρχηστὴς & πο- 3 λέω), ii, m. a dancer, who whirls himself about, a sort of juggling dancer. *Jul. Fir.*

ORCHESTRÄ (ὀρχήστρα), æ, f. the or-

chestra, h. e. in Grecian theatres, the place where the chorus danced; in Roman theatres, the part occupied by the senators, which corresponded in position to the former. *Vitruv.* — Hence, the senate, occupying the orchestra. *Juvenc.*

ORCHION, ii, n. herba mercurialis. *Aful.*

ORCHIS (ὀρχις), is, f. a testicle; hence, a kind of olive, of an oval form, and particularly good. *Colum.* — Called, also, Orchitæ. *Colum.*; also, Orchites. *Plin.*; also, Orcäs (ὀρκᾶς), ädis. *Virg.* — Also, *Plur.* Orchites. *Cato.* — ¶ Also, a plant, dog-stone, ragwort. *Plin.*

ORCHÖMÖNÖS, or -ÖS, i, m. or **ORCHÖMÖNÖN**, or -UM, i, n. a town of Bæotia. *Nepos.* — Hence, Orchomēnius, a, um, adj. Orchomæian. *Plin.* — Orchomēni, the Orchomenians. *Justin.*

ORCINIÄNÖS, a, um, adj. same as Orcinus. *Martial.* Orciniana feruntur in sponda, on a bicr.

ORCINÖS, or **ORCIVÖS** (orcus), a, um, 2 adj. pertaining to Orcus, the realm of the dead. *Næv. ap. Gell.* Orcino traditus thesauro, h. e. to the lower world. *Pandect.* liberti, set free by the last will of their masters. *So, Suetoa.* senatores, h. e. who crept into the senate, as if appointed by Cæsar's will.

ORCULÄ (dimin. from orca), æ, f. 3 a small orca, little vessel. *Cato.*

ORCÜS (allied with ὀρχος & ὀρκος, which are both allied with ἔρκος; so that it would seem to mean, a district compassed about, from which none can escape), i, m. the abode of the dead, the lower world. *Virg.* In faucibus orci. — ¶ Also, the god of the lower world, Pluto. *Cic.* — Hence, death. *Horat.* Orcum morari. *Id.* Metit Orcus grandia enim parvis, death moos down all, both great and small. — ¶ Also, the son of Eris, a divine being, who punished the unjust and perjured, the "Ὀρκος of the Greeks. *Virg. Geo.* 1, 277, who seems to have confounded him with the other Orcus. (See Passow's Gr. Lexicon under ὀρκος.)

ORCYNÖS (ὀρκυνος), i, m. a great sea-fish, of the tunny species. *Plin.*

ORDEUM, **ORDEACEUS**, &c. See *Horacum*, &c.

ORDIA PRIMA, for primordia. 3 *Lucret.*

ORDINÄLIS (ordo), e, adj. ordinal in 3 grammar. *Priscian.*

ORDINÄRIE (ordinarius), adv. in order, 3 methodically. *Tertull.*

ORDINÄRIÖS (ordo), a, um, adj. disposed in a proper series, set or laid in order, τακτός. *Colum.* Malleolus ordinariis vitibus interserendus est. *Vitruv.* lapides, h. e. stones so cut and laid in rows that the upper shall cover the joints of the lower. — ¶ Also, ordinary, in due order, usual, regular. *Liv.* Non id tempus esse reipubl. ratus, quo consiliis ordinariis bellum gereret. *Id.* Duo ordinarii consules ejus anni, h. e. who had been chosen in the usual manner. *Id.* Ordinarii reip. usus. *Senec.* Philosophia non est res subsequa: ordinaria est, is an every-day concern, must be always exercised. *Pandect.* Ordinarius servus, h. e. a slave, who has a stated and regular duty to discharge. — ¶ Also, regular, orderly, well-ordered, proper, as it ought to be. *Colum.* oleum, h. e. good oil, made of good olives, not of those that have been picked up from the ground. *Senec.* oratio, h. e. regular, continued, connected, long.

ORDINÄTE (ordinatus), adv. in an order- 2 ly manner, in order, methodically. *Auct.* ad *Hec.* Ordinate disponere. *Tertull.*

ORDINÄTUS (id.), adv. in order, in succession. *Sulpic.* ad *Cic.* Honores ordinatim petere. — ¶ Also, in good order, or in ranks (as opposed to straggling). *D. Brut.* ad *Cic.* Ille iit passim, ego ordinatim. — ¶ Also, regularly, properly, by method. *Cæs.* Musculus ordinatim structus.

ORDINÄTYÖ (ordino), ònis, f. a settling 2 in order, arranging, disposing, adjusting, managing; order, method, disposition, arrangement, διακόσμησις. *Plin.* Ep. Cum certus de vitæ nostræ ordinatione aliquid audieris. *Vellei.* Primum ejus operum fuit ordinatio comitorum. *Colum.*

Acque hæc vitium (*gen. pl.*) per fissuram. insitarum est ordinatio. Sueton. anni, setting in order, regulating. — So, in architecture, the adjustment of the design or model, planning. Vitruv. — Hence, of the government of a province. Plin. Ep. — ¶ Also, an imperial regulation, or constitution. Nerva in Plin. Ep. — Especially in relation to the provinces, appointing of the magistrates who were to govern them. Sueton. Proxima ordinatio. — ¶ Also, order, orderly state or disposition. Vitruv. Disciplinæ corpus ad perfectam ordinationem perducere. — Also, order, row. Apul.

ORDINATIVVS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. signifying or indicating order. Tertull.

ORDINATOR (*Id.*), oris, m. one who arranges; an orderer, disposer, διαθετής. Senec.

ORDINATRIX (*ordinator*), icis, f. she who arranges, an orderer. Augustin.

ORDINATUS, a, um, particip. from ordinare. — ¶ Adj. well-ordered, orderly, regular. Apul. Stellæ meatus longe ordinatissimos efficiunt. Senec. Non dices vitam justiore nec ordinatiorem.

ORDINŌ (*ordo*), as, avi, âtum, a. 1. to range, set or place in proper order or series, arrange, dispose, τάττω. Horat. Ordinare agmina. Nep. Copiæ sine ducis opera ordinatæ, arranged, drawn up. Martial. Villa ordinata myrtetis, adorned with groves of myrtles, set in order. Liv. Scipio milites ordinavit centuriavitque, formed into companies. Id. Aliter apud alios ordinatis magistratibus, arranged in different order. Cic. Ordinare partes orationis. — ¶ Also, to order, arrange, dispose; also, to regulate, settle, compose, adjust, something out of order. Cic. item, dispose, prepare, draw up. Pandect. testamentum. Cic. Cursus ordinatos conficiunt, h. e. regular. Horat. Ubi publicas res ordinari, when you have described in order; or more artificially, when you have settled the commonwealth, h. e. have brought your history down to the time of the re-establishment of public peace and order. Sueton. Donec desideria militum ordinarentur, settled, calmed, satisfied. — ¶ Also, to ordain, appoint, fix, regulate. Sueton. magistratus in plures annos, h. e. who shall hold the offices for several years to come. Id. aliquem, to appoint to an office. — ¶ See, also, *Ordinatus*, o, um.

ORDIOR (*as it seems, from an absol. verb ὀρδῶ, whence ὀρδῆς*), iris, orsus sum, dep. 4. properly in weaving, to warp, lay the warp, begin to weave. Plin. Araneus orditur telas. — Or, also, of spinning. Senec. Lachesis plena orditur manu. — ¶ Hence in general, to begin, commence, enter upon. Cic. Alterius vitæ quoddam initium ordimur. Nep. Ab initio est ordiendum. Cic. Ab eo nobis causa ordienda est. Id. Unde est orsa, in eodem terminetur oratio. Id. De quo si paulo altius ordiri videbor, ignoscite. Id. Eloquentia, de qua disputare ordimur. — Also, to begin, enter upon, undertake, set about, take up, take in hand. Virg. Majorem orsa fuorem. Nep. Satis de hoc: reliquos ordiamur. Propert. Palatia decerpta ordiar, will take in hand to sing. — ¶ Also, to begin to speak; or generally, to speak. Virg. Pater Æneas sic orsus, thus began. Id. Sic orsus Apollo, having thus spoken. — ¶ Orditus, for orsus. Sidor. — ¶ Ordior, h. e. ordiar. Acc. ap. Non. — ¶ See, also, *Orsum*, i.

ORDŌ (*unc.*), inis, m. row, line, order, series. Cic. Ordines (arborum) directos in quincuncem, rows, ranks. Virg. Indulge ordinibus, se. vitium. Cic. Ordo seriesque causarum. Id. Ordinem rerum ac necessitudinem persequi. Liv. In ordinem cogere aliquem, to lower, humble, bring down, level, narrow, degrade (as if to range him with inferiors, and so to deprive him of eminence). So, Plin. Ep. Potestatem sacrosanctam in ordinem cogi, ne a se quidem decet. Liv. Appium nimum in ordinem se cogere, demeaned himself too much. Cæs. Nullo ordine, without

order, unarranged, not formed in rank or line. Virg. Major rerum nascitur ordo, series, train. — Ordine, in, or per ordinem, in ordine, ex ordine, h. e. secundum ordinem, in a row, one after the other, in order. Cic. Me soles ordine interrogare. Terent. Rem enarrato omnem ordine. Virg. Pone ordine vites. Cic. Tabulæ in ordinem confectæ. Quintil. Singuli per ordinem cubiculum intrant. Virg. Illos Corydon, illos referebat in ordine Thyrsis. Cic. Ut quisque ætate et honore antecederet, ita sententiam dixit ex ordine. — Sometimes, Ordine, rightly, wisely, properly. Cic. Hoc recte atque ordine factum videtur. — And, Ex ordine, without intermission, in succession. Virg. Septem totos ex ordine meuses. — Also, right on, straightaway, forthwith. Virg. Vitulos cadere jubet, solvique ex ordine fines. — Extra ordinem, in an extraordinary manner, out of course, contrary to rule, law or custom. Cic. Provinciam alicui extra ordinem decernere. Pandect. Extra ordinem crimina probantur, h. e. with the omission of the regular formalities. Also, incidentally. Quintil. Extra ordinem occurrere. Also, uncommonly, eminently, especially. Cic. Spem extra ordinem de te habemus. — ¶ Hence, a row of benches or seats. Virg. Terno consurgunt ordine remi, row, bank. Cic. Sedere in quatuordecim ordinibus, to sit in the fourteen rows appropriated to the Equites in the theatre, h. e. to be an Eques. — ¶ Also, the line of soldiers in order of battle, rank. Liv. Ordines explicare, to spread, extend. Hirt. Post hunc ordinem naves distribuit, this array; these ships, thus drawn up. — Hence, a company, century of soldiers. Cæs. Prinorum ordinum centuriones, h. e. the first three centuries of the legion, the first of the Triarii (centurio primipili), of the Principes, of the Hastati. Id. Primipili centurio, qui hunc eundem ordinem antea duxerat, had been centurion of the same company. Cic. Viri fortissimi ordines duxerunt, commanded the companies (of course, one each). But, Liv. (speaking of a single individual). Ordines duxisse, h. e. to have been several times centurion (for as the Romans had soldiers only in time of war, the centurion lost his company when peace was concluded; but on the breaking out of a new war, received the command of another). — Also, Ordo, the post or place of centurion, centurianship, captaincy. Cæs. Spe præmiorum atque ordinum evocantur. Id. Primis ordinibus appropinquarunt. — Also, the centurion himself. Cæs. Primis ordinibus convocatis, h. e. centurionibus primorum ordinum. — Some suppose Ordo to denote two centuries; and in Liv. 42, 34, there seems to be no other way of understanding it. The captain of such a company would still be a centurion. — ¶ Figur. rank, class, estate, order. — Especially, the Ordo senatorius, equester, plebeius, at Rome. Cic. Ordo Senatorius. So, Id. amplissimus, h. e. the senate. Id. Illic ordo. Id. Ordo equester, the equestrian order. Liv. pedester, h. e. plebeius. So in the colonies and municipal towns. Ordo, the senate. Tacit. Ordo Mutinensis. Sometimes, Uterque ordo, h. e. senatorius et equester. Sueton. and Vellei. — Generally, class, order, division, rank. Cic. Cuiquam ordini sive aetorum, sive pecuniarum, &c. Id. Universus ordo publicanorum. Terent. Homo mei loci atque ordinis, rank. — ¶ Also, order, h. e. orderly arrangement or condition, regularity, method. Cic. Adhibere ordinem rebus. Id. In ordinem se referre, to return to order. Id. Res in ordinem adducere; or, Auct. ad Her. redigere, to bring in to order, reduce to order. Cic. Ordinem conservare. Id. sequi. Id. immutare. — Hence, Ordine, duly, properly, rightly. Cic. — Also, state, condition. Plaut. mearum rerum. — Also, ordering, ordaining, disposition, institution. Manil. Non casus opus, sed numinis ordo.

ORŌ (*os*), ârum, f. a bit, curb, χαλινός. Titin. ap. Fest.

ORŌ (*Ὀρεῖς*), âdis, f. sc. nympha, a 3 mountain nymph, Oread. Virg.

ORŌN (*ὄρειον*, h. e. montanum), i, m. a species of polygons. Plin.

ORŌSELINUM (*ὄρεσέλιον*), i, n. block mountain-parsley (Athamanta oreoselinum, L.). Plin.

ORŌSTRŌPHVS (*ὄρεστῖρφος*), i, m. reared on the mountains; as a name of a hound. Ovid.

ORŌTES, æ and is, m. the son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, brother of Iphigenia, Electra, &c. Having at the command of the oracle slain his adulterous mother, and having afterwards put to death Pyrrhus, he was haunted by the Furies (or in other words, went mad). He had a dear friend and companion in Pylades, who, when he was doomed to be sacrificed upon the altar of Diana in the Chersonesus Taurica, wished to die in his stead; but Orestes was recognized by his sister Iphigenia, who was priestess of Diana, and is said to have brought the image of the goddess to Italy, and placed it near Aricini. His adventures were the subject of several plays. — Hence, Orestæus, a, um, adj. Ovid. Diana.

ORŌXIS (*ὄρεξις*), is, f. appetite. 3 Juvenal.

ORGANARIŌS (*organum*), ii, m. a maker 3 or player of musical instruments. Firmic.

ORGANICŌS (*ὀργανικός*), a, um, adj. 2 relating to an instrument. Vitruv. Telaarum organicis administrationibus. —

In particular, relating to musical instruments, performed by musical instruments, instrumental. Cato ap. Non. melos. Lucet. saltus Heliconis, musical. Id. Organicus, se. homo, a maker or player of musical instruments. — ¶ Organicus, adv. See Mechanicus.

ORGANUM (*ὄργανον*), i, n. an instrument. 2 Colum. Sic compositum organum insulcum demissum est. Id. Organum erectæ tribulæ simile, quod tudicula vocatur. Plin. Excogitatis organis, per quæ siderum loca atque magnitudines signaret. So, Vitruv. of architectural and military instruments. — In particular, a musical instrument. Quintil. Fauces convulsæ fractis sunt organis similes. Juvenal. Organa semper in manibus. — Especially, an organ, hydraulic organ. Sueton. — Also, Organa, the organ-pipes. Vitruv.

ORGIA (*ὄργια*), ōrum, n. the sacred rites 2 or festival of Bacchus; orgies. Virg.

Hence, Senec. Orgia ferre condita cistis, h. e. the sacred furniture used in the orgies. — ¶ Also, any secret, enthusiastic, fanatic rites or festival, orgies. Juvenal. — Figur. Propert. Itala per Graios Orgia ferre choros, h. e. poesy. Colum. Orgia naturæ, mysteries, secrets.

ORGYŌRA, æ, f. a plant. Apul.

ORIA. See Horia.

ORIBASŌS (*ὀρειβάς*), i, um, rover of the mountains; as the name of a hound. Ovid.

ORIBATŌ (*ὀρειβάτης*), æ, m. climbing 3 mountains. Jul. Firm.

ORICHALCUM, or AURICHALCUM (*ὀρείχαλκος*), i, n. (properly, mountain ore; it seems originally to have denoted a natural brass-ore, and the brass wrought out of it. Afterwards, brass, artificially wrought. Cic. Off. 3, 23. Horat. Ar. Poet. 202. Also, Virg. Æn. 12, 87. Album orichalcum. — Also, what is made thereof. Thus, Val. Flacc. for tula. Stnt. for arma. — ¶ Through a false derivation from aurum, and the similarity of the pronunciation, some poets have made an imaginary metal of it, more precious than gold. Plaut. in various places.

ORICILLA. See Auricilla. 3

ORICŌS, or ORICŌS, i, f. and ORICUM, i, n. a town in Epirus. Lucan. Dardanium Oricon (so called because Helenus and Andromache reigned in those parts). — ¶ Hence, Oricius, a, um, adj. Oricini. Virg. — ¶ Also, Oricinus, a, um, adj. same as Oricius; Oricini, the Oricini.

ORICŪLA, æ, f. for auricula. Trog. ap. 3 Plin.

ORICULARIŌS, a, um, adj. for auricular. 2 Cels. clyster, h. e. quo in aures aliquid injicitur. Petron. servi, cavedroppers, spies, talebearers.

ORIENS, tis, particip. from orior. —

† Subst., sc. sol, the rising sun; and by synecdoche, the day. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Also, the quarter of the sun's rising, the east, ἀνατολή. *Cic.* Qui has nobiscum terras ab oriente ad occidentem colunt. *Horat.* Subjectos orientis ora Indos. *Gell.* Oriens vernalis, id est æquinoctialis, h. e. the quarter of the heavens, in which the sun rises at the vernal equinox. *Colum.* brumalis, or hibernus. *Plin.* æstivus.

ORIENTALIS (oriens), e, adj. Eastern, 3 Oriental, ἀνατολικός. *Pallad.* pars arboris. *Gell.* ventus. *Justin.* labores, h. e. in the East. So, *Id.* Orientales (absol.) the Orientals.

ORIFICIUM (os & facio), ii, n. an orifice, 3 mouth. *Macrob.* Ventris sunt duo orificia.

ORIGA, æ, m. for auriga. *Vnrr.* 3

ORIGANUM, or -ON, i, n. and ORIGANUS (ὀρείανον or ὀρίανον, ὀρείανον or ὀρίανον), i, f. organy, wild marjoram. *Plin.* and *Seren.* Sammon. — Hence, *Origanitus*, a, um, adj. Cuto. vinum, seasoned with organy. 3

ORIGINÁLIS (origo), e, adj. original, 3 primitive, from the first origin, ἀρχικός. *Apul.* Ceres frugum parens originalis. *Cod. Theod.* Originales coloni.

ORIGINÁLITER (originalis), adv. originally. *Augustin.*

ORIGINÁRIUS (origo), a, um, adj. same 3 as *Originalis*. *Cod. Just.* colonus. *Id.* Originarii, sc. coloni.

ORIGINATIÖ (Id.), ðnis, f. a name given 2 by some to etymology, according to *Quintil.*

ORIGINITUS (Id.), originally. 3 *Amminn.*

ORIGÖ (orior), inis, f. the origin, earliest beginning, source, γένεσις. *Cic.* A primo animantium ortu petitur origo summi boni. *Juvenal.* Mentis origo malæ est penes te. *Cic.* Omnium virtutum et originem et progressionem persequi.

Liv. Originem trahere ab aliquo, ab urbe, to draw or derive one's origin from, originate in. *Plin.* ab aliquo habere. *Horat.* Genus omne ab illo ducit originem, draws, deduces. *Plin.* Originem ab aliquo deducere. *Quintil.* accipere ab aliquo. — *Origines*, the title of an historical work by the elder *Cato*. *Nepos.* — † Also, stock, race, family. *Ovid.*

Ex una pendeat origine bellum. *Virg.* Corrupti cunctam ab origine gentem (of beasts). *Nepos.* Ab origine ultima stirpis Rom. generatus, h. e. of one of the oldest Roman families. — † Also, birth, descent. *Ovid.* Clarus origine.

Tacit. Modicis originis. — † Also, the origin, original, that from which something springs, progenitor, founder, author. *Ovid.* Mundi melioris origo, author, creator. *Virg.* Pater Æneas, Romanæ stirpis origo. — So, of cities, from which others are derived. *Sallust.* Ex urbes originibus suis presidio fuere, their mother cities. — And of a land, whence something proceeds. *Tacit.* Judæa origo ejus mali, the first seat, source.

ORINDA, æ, f. a seed and kind of bread, peculiar to Æthiopia. *Apic.*

ORIÖLA, æ, f. for *Horiola*. *Gell.*

ORION, ðnis and ðnis, m. Ὠρίων, a constellation with a belt and sword, the setting of which in late autumn brought storm and rain. *Horat.* and *Ovid.* — In fable, a great hunter and attendant of *Diana*. *Horat.* and *Ovid.* — † The first syllable is also shortened. *Virg.*

ORIOR (ὄρω, the theme of ὀρνυμι), ðris (iris), itur, ortus sum, dep. 3. and 4. (the infin. is oriri; imp. subj. orirer; indic. pres. orëris, oritur, &c. except that the second person is also oriris; particip. fut. oriturus), to rise, appear, become, visible, generally. — † In particular, of the sun and stars, to rise, appear, come into view. *Ovid.* Stella oritur. *Horat.* Prius orto sole, before sunrise. *Liv.* Ab orto sole, from sunrise. So, *Cæs.* Orta luce, Britanniam conspexit, when it was day. Hence, *Cic.* Orientis solis partes, h. e. of the East. *Figur.* *Vellei.* Juvenes orientes, rising, h. e. coming into view, or growing up. — † Also, generally, to become visible, appear, arise, spring, originate. *Nepos.* Accidit, ut magna tempestas oriretur, arose. *Cæs.* Quum

clamor oriretur. *Cels.* Ulcera oriuntur, break out. *Cæs.* Rhenus oritur ex Lepontis, takes its rise. *Cic.* Officia, quæ oriuntur a suo genere virtutum, arise, spring. *Id.* Rumor ortus ex Sulpicii litteris. *Plin.* Nervorum dolores frigore orti. *Id.* Anio in monte ortus. *Nepos.*

Ventus a septentrionibus oriens. — Hence, to be born, have one's origin or descent, spring. *Cic.* Hoc solum, in quo tu ortus es. *Id.* Qui ab illo (*Catone*) ortus es. *Sallust.* Ex concubina ortus erat. *Liv.* Numæ nepos, filia ortus, the son of his daughter. *Terent.* Ex eodem loco ortus. *Cic.* Equestri loco ortus. *Id.* Pueros orientes, coming into the world. *Id.* Homo a se ortus, h. e. novus homo (see *Novus*). *Cæs.* Plerisque Belgas esse ortos a Germanis, sprung, derived. — Also, to grow, h. e. shoot or grow forth or out. *Cic.* Uva oriens a gemma. *Ovid.* Flos e sanguine ortus. — Also, to begin, commence. *Cic.* Ab his sermo oritur. *Id.* Oratio oriens. *Ovid.* Nox oritur. *Cæs.* Belgæ ab extremis Gallie finibus oriuntur. — † Also, to rise, stand up, get up. *Liv.* 8, 23. Consul oriens nocte dicit dictatorem. (So, *Ed. Drakenb.*) — † See also, *Oriens*, and *Oriundus*, a, um.

ORIPÉLARGÖS (ὀρειπéλαργος), i, m. the mountain stork is erroneously numbered by *Plin.* among the eagles, for it is the mate of a carrion vulture (*Vultur percnopterus*, L. the rachamah of *Bruce*.)

ORITES, æ, m. or ORITIS, idis, f. a precious stone. *Plin.*

ORITHYIÄ (Ὀρείθυια), æ, f. [four syllables, the y and i forming a diphthong], daughter of *Erechtheus*, king of *Athens*; she was mother of *Zethes* and *Calais* by *Boreas*. *Ovid.* — † Also, a queen of the *Amazons*. *Justin.*

ORITIS, idis, f. See *Orites*.

ORIÖNDÖS (orior), a, um, participial adj. born or descended from, springing from, originating in. *Cic.* Gentiles sunt, qui ab ingenuis oriundi sunt. *Lucret.* Cælestis sumus semine oriundi. *Colum.* Liberis parentibus est oriundus. — Also, in relation to one's ancestors. *Liv.* Nati Carthagine, sed oriundi ab *Syracensis*. — Also, of lifeless things. *Liv.* Sacerdotium Alba oriundum.

ORMENIS, idis, f. the granddaughter of *Ormenus*, h. e. *Astydamia*. *Ovid.*

ORMINALIS, is, f. an herb, otherwise called satyriön. *Apul.*

ORMINIUM, ii, n. a name given by some to the herb wild asparagus. *Plin.* (But *Ed. Hard.* has *hornium*.)

ORNÄMEN, inis, n. for ornamentum. 3 *Martian.* *Capell.*

ORNÄMENTUM (orno), i, n. apparatus, accoutrement, equipment, furniture, equipage, trappings. *Cic.* Copias, ornamenta, præsidia vestra, stores or arms. *Cato.* Ornamenta boum (as, for instance, collar, saddle, &c.). *Auct. B. Afric.* Ornamenta elephantorum, furniture, trappings. — Hence, arms. *Senec.* Per ornamenta feriet. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Neminem omnium tot et tanta habuisse ornamenta dicendi, h. e. so many resources, so many furtherances of eloquence. — † Also, what serves to adorn, ornament, embellishment, decoration, garnishment, grace. *Cæs.* Omnia ornamenta ex fano contulit, jewels, &c. *Cic.* Decus atque ornamentum senectutis. *Cæs.* Urbs ornamento est civitati. *Cic.* Hortensius, ornamentum reip. — So, of style. *Cic.* Ornamenta sententiarum. — † Also, Ornamenta, dress, attire, array, especially of a showy sort. *Plaut.* — † Also, what gets one honor, mark of honor, title, dignity, distinction, &c. *Cic.* Omitto, quantis ornamentis populum istum *C. Cæsar* affecerit. *Id.* Quæcumque a me ornamenta ad te proficiscuntur. *Id.* Omnes triumphos meos, omnia ornamenta honoris. *Sucton.* Uxoriam ornamenta, h. e. title, rank. *Id.* consularia, h. e. rank and privileges of a consul; the outward signs of consular authority, which were sometimes conferred by the emperors on men who had distinguished themselves.

ORNÄTE (ornatus), adv. with ornament, ornately, κοσμίως. *Cic.* Illuminate et rebus et verbis dicere, et in ipsa ora-

tionem quasi quandam numerum, vos sumque conficere, id est, quod dico ornate, h. e. with fulness of expression. *Id.* Causas agere ornatus. *Id.* Causam ornatisissime defendere.

ORNÄTÖ (orno), ðnis, f. an adorning, 2 embellishing, adornment, κόσμησις. *Vitruc.*

ORNÄTÖR (Id.), ðris, m. one who adorns, 3 κοσμητής. *Jul. Firmic.*

ORNÄTRIX (ornator), icis, f. she who 2 adorns, a garnisher, decker, dresser especially hair-dresser, for instance, a female slave, who dressed the hair of her mistress, κοσμήτρια, ψεκᾶς, καὶ μήτρια. *Ovid.* and *Sueton.*

ORNÄTÖLÖS, a, um, adj. dimin. from ornatus. *Plerosque*. *Id.* *fragn.*

ORNÄTÖS (orno), us, m. a preparing, furnishing, fitting out, preparation, provision, store, supply. *Terent.* In ædibus nihil ornati (genit. for ornatus), nihil tumultu, no preparation for the wedding. *Varro.* In ornatibus publicis, h. e. in publicorum conviviorum apparatus.

Cato. trapeti, the collective utensils, &c. belonging thereto. — † Also, ornament, embellishment, decoration, adornment, κόσμος, κόσμησις. *Cic.* Simulacrum ad ornamentum ædilitatis suæ deportavit. *Id.* Hic tantus ornatus cæli. *Id.* Collocata verba habent ornatum, si, &c. *Id.* Magnum afferre ornatum orationi. — † Also, dress, attire, apparel, array, garb, or all that belongs to dress, especially of a showy sort. *Terent.* Venio ad vos ornato prologi. *Cic.* Statuas videmus ornatu militari. *Id.* Pulcherrimo vestitu et ornato regali. *Plin.* Equus regio ornato instratus, trappings, furniture, harness. — Also, armor, accoutrements. *Liv.* Gladiatorum eo ornato armarunt. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Eloquentia eodem est ornato comitata, dress, h. e. ornament (or furniture, equipage, which is nearly the same).

ORNÄTÖS, a, um, particip. from orno. — † Adj. fitted out, furnished, provided, equipped, accoutred. *Liv.* equus, fully accoutred. *Nepos.* elephantus. *Cic.* Ornatisissimus et paratissimus omnibus rebus. *Cæs.* Naves paratissimæ, atque omni genere armorum ornatisissimæ. *Cic.* E fundo ornatisissimo dejectus. *Id.* Myoparonem (privateer) ornatum atque armatum dederunt. — † Also, adorned, embellished, ornamented, set off. *Cic.* Agro culto nihil potest esse specie ornatus. *Nepos.* ap. *Sueton.* Quis verbis aut ornator, aut elegantior? whose speech has more ornament or a more exquisite choice of words? — Hence, Ornatus, and oftener, Ornatisissimus, adorned with every quality, excellent, distinguished, notable, illustrious, as a title. *Cic.* Lectissimus atque ornatisissimus adolescens, most excellent or eminent. *Id.* Splendissimus atque ornatisissimus civitatis suæ. *Id.* Homo ornatisissimus loco, ordine, nomine, virtute. *Id.* Homines ornati in dicendo, et graves, h. e. excellent or eminent; or, ornate. — † Also, honorable or giving honor, reputable, notable. *Cic.* Locis ad dicendum ornatisissimus. — † Also, honored, shewed honor to. *Cic.* Imperatorum testimoniis ornatus. *Id.* honoribus. *Id.* A vobis sum defensus, ornatus.

ORNEÖS (ornus), a, um, adj. of the wild 2 mountain-ash, μελίτινος. *Colum.* frons.

ORNITHIÄS (ὀρνιθίας), æ, m. bird-wind; a wind that blows in spring, and brings flocks of birds with it. *Vitruc.* makes it blow from the E., *Colum.* from the N.

ORNITHÖGÄLE (ὀρνιθογάλη), es, f. the herb star-of-Bethlehem. *Plin.*

ORNITHÖN (ὀρνιθόν), ðnis, m. a bird- 2 house, bird-pen, poultry-house, for pleasure or profit. *Varro.*

ÖRNÖ (unc.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to fit out, equip, furnish, prepare, provide with necessities. *Cic.* Edificare et ornare classem. *Liv.* naves. *Cic.* Ornare et apparare convivium. *Liv.* Ita pedestri exercitu ornato distributoque. *Cic.* Decemvros ornat mulis, tabernaculis, suppellectili. *Virg.* aliquem armis. *Plin.* Ep. aliquem pecunia. *Terent.* Ornare fugam, h. e. to prepare one's self for flight. *Cic.* provincias, h. e. to decree to the provincial magistrates departing into

their provinces the requisite forces, money, attendants, &c. So, *Id.* consules, fit them out. — ¶ In respect of clothes, to equip, dress, deck. *Plant.* Ibo et ornabor. — ¶ Also, to adorn, embellish, deck, set off, garnish, κομῶ. *Cic.* Italiam ornare, quam domum suam maluit. *Propert.* Gemma ornabat nianus. *Ovid.* capillos, to dress; to arrange by the insertion of a needle, &c. — Hence, to adorn, embellish, set off, of an orator. *Cic.* Quibus orationem ornari atque illuminari puto. *Plin. Ep. Narr.* aperte, ornate excelsa. *Cic.* Qui posset ornare, quæ vellet. Hence, to praise, extol, in speaking. *Cic.* Non dubitavit seditiones ipsas ornare. — Also, to honor, get or show one honor, distinguish. *Cic.* aliquem maximis beneficiis. *Id.* aliquem laudibus. *Id.* Tota regio se huius honore ornari arbitrabatur. *Plin. Ep. candidatum* suffragio. *Terent.* Ornatus esses ex virtutibus, you would have been rewarded as your virtues deserved, ironically. *Cic.* Quod enim (Pompeium) ornavit, h. e. have helped him to the prefectura annonæ. — Especially is ornare, when joined with tollere, said of him who shows honor to young men by countenance and pushing them forward. *D. Brut.* in *Cic. Ep. ad Div. 11, 20.* *Sueton.* Oct. 12. — ¶ See, also, *Ornatus*, a, um.

ORNUS (perhaps by sync. for ὀρενός), i, f. the wild mountain-ash or wianna-ash (*Fraxinus ornus*, L.). *Virg.* — Hence, in poetry, a spear made of the same. *Auson.*

ORŌ (os), as, avi, atum, n. and a. 1. to speak, πῶ. *Plant.* Optimum atque æquissimum optas. *Cic.* Aliquid complecti orando. *Virg.* Talibus orabat Juno. *Quintil.* Qui artem orandi litteris tradiderunt, h. e. oratory, rhetoric. *Liv.* Orare pro se. — Especially, to plead, argue. *Cic.* item. *Id.* causam capitis. — ¶ More usually, to beg, crave, entreat, beseech, pray. *Cic.* Rogat eos atque orat, ne oppugnent filium suum. *Id.* Rogat oratque te, ut, &c. *Plant.* Velatis manibus orant, ignoscamus peccatum suum, sc. that. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Orare quæpiam pro salute alicuius. *Cic.* illud te oro. *Sueton.* Orare aliquem libertatem. *Virg.* Multa deos orans. *Plant.* Hoc orare a vobis, ut, &c. *Terent.* Qui mihi sic oret, h. e. pro me, in my behalf. *Id.* Orabo gnato uxorem, will sue for his daughter for my son. *Liv.* Legati auxilium ad bellum orantes. *Sil.* Absiste inceptis, oro. *Cic.* Dic, oro te, clarius, I beseech you. *Senec.* Quid enim, oro te, liberale habent vomitores? I pray you. *Virg.* A me illos abducere Thestylis orat. So, *Plant.* Oratus sum venire. Also, *Terent.* Oravi tecum, ut duceres, for te. *Plant.* Si is mecum oraret. *Horat.* Prece multa oratus. *Terent.* Venit lacrimans, orans, obsecrans. — Hence, *Oratum*, i, an entreaty, prayer. *Terent.* Orata. — ¶ *Orassis*, for oraveris. *Plant.*

ORŌBANCHĒ (ὀροβίανη), es, f. properly, the chick-pea-strangler, a weed; the great tooth-wort or hypocistis (*Orobanchē major*, L.). *Plin.*

ORŌBIAS (ὀροβίος), es, m. a lesser sort of incense, resembling the chick-pea (ὀροβός). *Plin.*

ORŌBINOS (ὀροβίνος), a, um, adj. of or 2 like the chick-pea. *Plin.* color.

ORŌBITIS (ὀροβίτις), is, f. like the chick-pea (ervum, ὀροβίς); hence, sc. chryso-colla, borax colored yellow with the dye-plum luteum. *Plin.* So called because made up into little balls.

ORŌNTES, is or es, m. a river in Syria, which flowed through Antioch. *Juvencal.* — Hence, *Orontēus*, a, um, adj. *Orontion*, Syrian. *Propert.* myrrha.

OROSUS, ii, m. an historian who flourished at the end of the fourth, and beginning of the fifth, centuries.

ORŌZELUM, i, n. an herb; same as *Chamaepitys*. *Apul.*

ORPHAIKŌS (Ὀρφαϊκός), a, um, adj. relating to Orpheus, Orphæan. *Macrob.* Orphæici, his sectaries. 3

ORPHANŌTRŌPHITUM, ii, or -EUM 3 (ὀρφανοτροφίον), i, n. an asylum for orphans, an orphan-hospital. *Cod. Just.*

ORPHANŌTRŌPHŌS (ὀρφανοτρόφος), i, 3

m. one who brings up orphan children. *Cod. Just.*

ORPHAS. See *Orphus*.

ORPHEUS [dissyll.], ei and eos, m. Ὀρφεύς, a famous old singer, son of the muse Calliope and Apollo or Egeus. He was also husband of Eurydice, whose release from the infernal regions he obtained from Pluto by the power of his song, but on condition of not looking back to her till he should reach the earth. Failing to comply with this condition, he lost his wife again. He was at last torn in pieces by Thracian women. He was one of the Argonauts. *Ovid.*

ORPHĒUS (Ὀρφεύς), a, um, adj. same 3 as *Orphicus*. *Ovid.*

ORPHICŌS (Ὀρφεϊκός), a, um, adj. Orphic, relating, belonging, &c. to Orpheus, Orphic. *Cic.*

ORPHŌS (ὀρφός), i, m. a sea-fish, gilt-head. *Plin.* — Called, also, *orphas*. *Ovid.*

ORRŌPFIUM (ὀρρόπγιον), ii, n. the 3 projecting part of the feathers upon the rump of birds; the tail-feathers or tail of birds; also, perhaps, the rump itself. *Martial.* 3, 93.

ORSUM (orsus, a, um), i, n. a beginning 2 or thing begun, undertaking, essay, attempt; appears to be used only in the plural. *Liv.* Ut orsis tanti operis successus prospero darent. *Valer. Flacc.* Nostra orsa juves. — Also, *Orsa*, words spoken. *Virg.*

ORSŌS, a, um, particip. from *ordior*.

ORSŌS (ordior), us, m. a beginning, commencement, undertaking, attempt. *Cic.* ex *Howero*.

ORTHAMPĒLOS (ὀρθάμπελος, of ὀρθός, upright, straight, & ἄμπελος, vine), i, f. a kind of vine that grows upright of itself and needs no prop or support. *Plin.*

ORTHŌS (ὀρθός), a, um, adj. raised, elevated, high; Carmen orthium, ὀρθίος νόμος, a very high and sharp song. *Gell.* — ¶ *Pes orthius*, a foot consisting of five short syllables. *Diomed.*

ORTHŌCĪSSŌS, or -ŌS (ὀρθόκισσος), i, f. a kind of upright ivy, the opposite of *chamaecissus*. *Colum.*

ORTHŌCŌLOS (ὀρθόκωλος), a, um, adj. 3 with rigid joints. *Veg.*

ORTHŌDŌXŌS (ὀρθόδοξος), a, um, adj. 3 orthodox. *Cod. Just.*

ORTHŌGŌNIŌS (ὀρθογώνιος), a, um, 2 adj. right-angled. *Vitruv.* trigonum.

ORTHŌGRAPHĪA (ὀρθογραφία), es, f. 2 orthography. *Sueton.* — ¶ In architecture, the elevation, representation of the front of a building. *Vitruv.*

ORTHŌGRAPHŌS (ὀρθός & γράφω), i, m. an orthographer. *Cassiod.*

ORTHŌMASTĪS (ὀρθομαστός), from 2 ὀρθός, rectus, & μαστός, mamma), a, um, adj. high-breasted. *Plin.* mala, full-breast apples, a large apple resembling a breast. *Plin.*

ORTHŌPHALLICŌS (ὀρθός & φάλλος), a, um, adj. obscene. *Varr. ap. Non.* psalteria. (Al. aliter leg.)

ORTHŌPNŌEA (ὀρδόνων), es, f. asthma, 2 difficulty of breathing, so that one cannot fetch his breath unless he keep his neck straight. *Plin.* — Hence, *Orthopnēcūs*, a, um, adj. troubled with a difficulty of breathing, asthmotic, puerisy. *Plin.*

ORTHŌSTĀTĀ (ὀρθοστάτης), es, m. 2 which stands straight, upright; hence, a supporter, buttress, pilaster. *Vitruv.*

ORTHŌRAGŌRISCŌS, or **ORTHŌRAGŌRISCŌS** (ὀρθραγορίσκος or ὀρθαγορίσκος), i, m. a sea-fish, which is said to grunt like a pig. *Plin.*

ORTIVŌS (ortus), a, um, adj. rising, per- 3 taining to rising. *Apul. sol.* *Manil.* cardo, the eastern quarter of the heavens.

ORTŌS (orior), us, m. a rising, ἀνατολή. *Cic.* Sol ab ortu ad occasum commens. *Id.* lūne, siderum. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Ortus solis, the rising of the sun, h. e. the east. — ¶ Also, a rising, springing up, beginning, origin, rise, γένεσις. *Cic.* Ipsius juris ortum a fonte repetamus. *Id.* Tribunitia potestas, cujus primum ortum inter arma procreatum videmus. *Ovid.* Ab Elide ducimus ortum, we derive our origin, we are sprung. *Plin.* Id a Favonii ortu faciendum. — ¶ Also, birth, γένεσις. *Cic.* Quum ortus nascentium luna moderetur. *Id.* Cato

ortu Tusculanus, by birth. *Id.* Primum ortu, immediately after birth. — So, also, the growing, growing forth. *Lucret.* Solum cinus ad ortus.

ORTŌS, a, um, particip. from *orior*.

ORTŌGIĀ, es, or **ORTŌGĪĒ**, es, f. the 3 quail, from ὀρτυξ. *Hygin.* — ¶ Also, an island, which was taken into Syracuse. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Anciently, the island Delos. *Virg.* — Hence, *Ortygius*, a, um, adj. *Ortygian*. *Ovid.* dea, h. e. Diana. *Id.* Ortygie boves, h. e. which Apollo kept, and which Mercury stole from him.

ORTŌGŌMETRĀ (ὀρτυγομήτρα), es, f. properly, quail-mother; a bird which guides the quails when they cross the sea; king of the quails, the rail. *Plin.* — ¶ For a quail. *Tertull.*

ORTŌX (ὀρτυξ), ŷgis, f. a plant, otherwise called stelephurus. *Plin.*

ORŌX (ὀρυξ), ŷgis, m. a kind of wild goat or gazelle in Africa. *Plin.*

ORŌXŌ (ὀρύξιν), es, f. rice. *Horat.*

ŌS (unc.), ōris, n. the mouth, στόμα. *Cic.* Oris hiatus. *Id.* Habere aliquid in ore, have it often in his mouth, on his tongue, *Terent.* In ore est omni populo, 'tis in every body's mouth, 'tis the common talk. So, *Cic.* Res in ore omnium cepit esse. *Id.* In ore vulgi esse. *Liv.* Postumius in ore erat, sc. hominum, was the common talk for his patriotism. *Enn. ap. Cic.* Volitare per ora virum, to be much talked of, to be famous. *Liv.* Abire in ora hominum pro ludibrio. *Catull.* In ora vulgi pervenire. *Terent.* Amici uno ore auctores fuere, ut, &c. with one voice, with one consent. Hence, *Plin.* Gallinæ ore rubicundo, h. e. beak. Also, *Horat.* Ora navium rostrata, h. e. beaks. *Figur.* *Cic.* Ex ore atque faucibus belli. — Hence, speech, language. *Virg.* Ora sono discordia signat. *Plin.* Ep. Os planum. Hence, *Vellei.* Os Pindari, the mouth of Pindar, h. e. his eloquence, splendid language, poetic fire, &c. — Also, opening, gap, mouth, entrance, aperture, hole. *Liv.* Tiberis, mouth. *Cic.* ponti. *Id.* portus. *Liv.* specus. *Virg.* ulceris. *Juvencal.* sacculi. *Senec.* Domus Ditis solvit ora (plur.). *Virg.* Ora novem Timavi, heads, fountains. — *Colum.* Ora leonis, a plant, lion's-mouth. — ¶ Also, face, countenance, visage. *Terent.* Nova figura oris. *Cic.* Ora cernere iratorum. *Plur.* (of one) *Virg.* Deiphobum vidit lacerum crudeliter ora. *Id.* Vultum vidit morientis et ora. Also, *Terent.* Laudare aliquem coram in os, before his face. *Liv.* Præbere os ad contumeliam, to expose one's self, set one's self out to personal abuse. So, *Terent.* Præbui os, sc. verberibus, to blows. In particular, sight, presence. *Cic.* In ore omnium versari. *Tacit.* In ore ejus jugulatur, before his eyes. — Hence, the face, as indicative of modesty or impudence. *Terent.* Os durum! brazen face! impudence! *Ovid.* Puer duri oris, h. e. impudence, effrontery. *Sueton.* Os ferreum. *Senec.* molle, h. e. a modest, backward, unassuming, easily-blushing countenance. Hence, *Os*, impudence, effrontery, boldness, assurance. *Cic.* Nostis os hominis. *Id.* Si Appii os habere. *Id.* Nosti os adolescentioris academiæ. (It may be rendered brow, front.) — Also, head. *Cic.* Gorgonis. — Also, a mask. *Virg.* Geo. 2, 387. — ¶ The genit. plur. seems not to occur.

ŌS (ὀστέον, ὀστούν, whence *ossuum*, and by abbreviation *os*), ossis, n. a bone. *Cic.* Ex tua calamitate cineri atque ossibus filii sui solatium vult aliquod reportare, h. e. filio mortuo. *Tibull.* Ossa legere, to gather up the bones, in order to bury them, after the body has been burned. Also, *Senec.* Ossa legere, to extract shattered bones. *Virg.* In ossibus amor versat ignem, in the bones, h. e. in the inward parts, the marrow, heart. So, *Id.* Exarsit juveni dolor ossibus. — Hence, figur. of oratory and writing. *Cic.* Ossa nudare, to bare the bones, to write very leanly. *Id.* Id utinam imitarentur, nec ossa solum, sed etiam sanguinem, not the bones only, but the blood also; not the nerve only, but the fulness also. — ¶ Hence, the hard or innermost

part of trees and fruits, the heart, stone. Plin. arborum. Sueton. oleum ac palmarum, the stones. — ¶ Ossum, i. n. Varro ap. Charis. and Pacuv. ap. Prisc.

OSCA, æ, f. u town of Hispania Tarraconensis, now Huesca in Arragon. Flor. — Hence, Oscensis, e, adj. Oscan. Liv. argentum, a Spanish silver coin, which was coined at Osa, even before the time of the Romans. — Oscenses, the Oscans. Cas.

OSCE (Oscus), adv. in the Oscan tongue. 3 Varro.

OSCEDO (allied with oscito), inis, f. pro-3 pensity to yawn. Gell. Vitium, quod oscedo dicitur. — ¶ Also, a small sore of the mouth; perhaps from os. Seren. Samm.

OSCEŒ (according to some, from os & cano, but more correctly from oscino; formed out of obscen, as ostendo out of obstando), inis, m. a bird that foreboded by singing, croaking, &c. as the raven, crow, owl, &c. Horat. Oscinem corvum suscitabo. Cic. Non ex alitis involatu, nec ex cantu sinistro oscinis.

OSCEŒSIS, e, adj. See Osea.

OSCI, ðrum, m. an ancient people of Com-pania, who were exterminated in wars with the Romans. Virg. — Hence, Oscus, a, um, adj. Oscan. Cic. ludi, a kind of ludicrous performance. Liv. lingua.

OSCILLATIO (oscillo), ðnis, f. a swing-3 ing, αἰσπά. Petron.

OSCILLIO, as, n. 1. to swing. Fest. 3

OSCILLUM (dimin. from os, oris), i, n. 2 a little mouth, στρογγύλον; hence, the small cavity in the middle of lupines, where the germ grows out. Colum. — Also, a small image; of Bacchus, for instance. Virg.

OSCILLUM (from ob, or obs, & cilleo, or 3 cillo (not used), h. e. moveo), i, n. a swing or swinging, σιολίντ motion. Tertall.

OSCINES, plur. from Oscen.

OSCITABUNDUS (oscito), a, um, adj. in 3 gaping mood, gaping. Sidon.

OSCITANTER (oscitans, from oscito), 1 adv. gapingly, yawningly; hence, heed-3 lessly, carelessly, negligently, ὀπίτως. Cic.

OSCITATIO (oscito), ðnis, f. an opening 2 of the mouth wide, gaping, χάσμα. Plin. Conchæ pandentes sese quadam osci-3 tatione. — ¶ Also, an opening of the mouth wide, from weariness, sickness, &c. a gaping. Plin. — Figur. Quintil. Nos-3 tra oscitatio, h. e. languid, sleepy speak-3 ing. Stat. Oscitationes Bruti, h. e. sloven-3 ly wrisings.

OSCITO, as, avi, atum, n. 1. and OSCITOR (perhaps from os & cieo, h. e. moveo), aris, dep. 1. to open the mouth wide, to gape, 3 χαράσσειν. Enn. ap. Serv. Oscitat in campis caput a cervice revulsum. Co-3 lum. Oscitat leo (h. e. the herb, called os leonis), opens, expands itself. Catull. Alites oscitantes, crying, screaming. — ¶ Also, to gape, yawn, for weariness, listlessness, sickness, &c. Cic. Præsum, potius oscitans dux. Gell. Cla-3 re ac sonore oscitavit. — Figur. Cic. Os-3 citans et dormitans sapientia. Auct. ad Her. Quum majores (calamitates) inpen-3 dere videantur, sedetis et oscitanti, sit still and yawn, h. e. are listless, careless, in-3 active, sleepy. — ¶ Plin. Folia arborum quotidie ad solem oscitant, turn them-3 selves to the sun.

OSCOLABUNDUS (osculator), a, um, adj. 2 kissing repeatedly. Sueton.

OSCOLATIO (ld.), ðnis, f. a kissing. 2 Cic.

OSCOLOR (osculum), aris, atus sum, dep. 1. to kiss, buss, φιλέω. Cic. Id simula-3 crum non solum venerari, verum etiam osculari solent. Id. aliquid. Plant. Os-3 culari inter se, to kiss each other. Id. Cum aliquo, for aliquid. Id. Inspecta-3 vit Philocomasium atque hospitem oscu-3 lantes. — Figur. Scientiam juris tan-3 quam filiolam osculari, to make much of it. — ¶ Osculo, as. Titinn. ap. Non. — Hence, passively, Osculatus, a, um, 3 Apul.

OSCOLUM (dimin. from os), i, n. a little 3 mouth, pretty mouth, στρογγύλον. Pe-3 troa. Osculum, quale Praxiteles habere Dianam credidit. Ovid. Videt oscula. Virg. Summa per galeam delibans os-3 cula, touching, kissing. Ovid. Oscula

jungere, h. e. to kiss. — Hence, a kiss, 3 buss, φίλημα. Ovid. Oscula figere ter-3 rare. Cic. fragm. Osculum alicui ferre, to give a kiss. But, Ovid. Oscula ferre, to get kisses. Ovid. sumere. Tacit. ja-3 cere, to throw kisses, h. e. to kiss the hand to one. Id. Dextram osculis fati-3 gare, to load, smother with kisses.

OSCEŒ, a, um. See Osci.

OSIREOSTAPHILÆ, es, f. a plant, called 3 also Cynocephalon. Apul.

OSIRIS (Ὀσίρις), is or idis, m. the hus-3 band of Isis, guardian-god of Egypt, and genius of the Nile. Horat.

OSMEN, anciently for Omen, according to 3 Varro.

OSNAMENTUM, anciently for Ornamen-3 tum, according to Varro.

OSOR (odi), oris, m. u hater, μισῶν. 3 Plant.

OSPICOR, aris, dep. 1. h. e. auspico. 3 Quadrig. ap. Diomed.

OSPRIOS (from ὀσπριον, legumen), adj. 3 treating of the cookery of leguminous plants. Apic. in titulo.

OSSA, æ, f. a mountain of Thessaly. Virg. — Hence, Ossæus, a, um, adj. of Ossa, 3 Oscan. Ovid. ursæ. Stat. Ossæi bi-3 membres, h. e. the Centaurs, who dwell on Ossa. 3

OSSARIUS, or OSSARIUS (os or ossum), 3 a, um, adj. relating to bones. Inscript.

Ossuarie ollæ. — Ossarium, or ossuari-3 um, ii, n. a charnel-house, receptacle for bones, urn in which bones were deposited, 3 ὀστοθήκη, ὀστοδοχεῖον. Inscript. — For this is found Ossuarium, æ, f. Pandect.

OSSEUS (ld.), a, um, adj. of bone, ὀστέ-3 2 vos. Plin. cultelli. Ovid. larva, h. e. a skeleton. — ¶ Also, Colum. like bone, 3 hard as bone, ὀστέωδης. Plin. Totā os-3 sea est ilex. Id. Osseus nucleus.

OSSICULARIS (ossiculum), e, adj. re-3 3 lating to the little bones. Veget.

OSSICULATIM (ld.), adv. little bone by 3 little bone. Cæcil. ap. Non.

OSSICULUM (dimin. from os), i, n. a 2 little bone, ossicle, ὀσ-ἀριον. Plin.

OSSIFRAGUS (os & frango), a, um, adj. 3 bone-breaking. Cass. Sever. ap. Senec. — 3 Hence, Plin. Ossifragus; or, Lucret. Ossifraga, the ossifrage or pygargus (Falco ossifragus, L.).

OSSILAGUS, inis, f. a hardness, os of bones. 3 Veget. — ¶ Also, a goddess, same as 3 Ossipagina. Arnob.

OSSIPAGINA, OSSIPANGA, or OSSIPA-3 3 GA (os & pango, or the ancient pago), 3 æ, f. a goddess who fixed and consolidated the bones of children. Arnob.

OSSUARIUS, a, um. See Ossarius.

OSULAGO. See Ossilago

OSSEUS (os), a, um, adj. full of bones. 3 Veget.

OSSUM, i, n. See Os, ossis, at the end.

OSTENDO (for obstando, from ob, or obs, 3 & tendo), is, di, sum and tum, a. 3. to show, hold forth or expose to view, let (one) see, display, manifest, let (one) know, dis-3 cover, disclose, make known, ἐνδείκνυμι (properly, to stretch out or extend before one or in one's face). Terent. Oppor-3 tune te mihi ostendis, you show yourself: you are here. Cic. Qui os suum populo Rom. auderet, to show his face to the peo-3 ple, let himself be seen by the people. Cas. Equites repente sese ad novissimum agmen ostendunt, appear, show them-3 selves. Liv. Quum haud procul ad ter-3 rorem hostium aciem ostendisset, had presented to view. Id. Ab ea parte Fa-3 bius oppugnationem ostendit, makes a show as though he meant to attack. Ne-3 pos. Ostendere se inimicum alicui, to show himself an enemy. Terent. Nunc te ostendis, qui vir sis. Id. In me dii potestatem suam ostendere, have display-3 ed, manifested, evinced. Cic. Qui palam ostenduntur, show themselves, appear. 3 So, Id. Quædam mihi magnifica ejus defensio ostenditur, appears, presents itself to me. Terent. Tot peccata (tua) in hac re ostendis, discover, evince. Cic. Hæc scelerum indicia populo Rom. os-3 tendit, showed, discovered. Plant. Non ego illi meum ostendam sensum, will open, disclose. Terent. Tibi ostendam, herum quid sit periculi fallere, I will make you see. Cic. Tum spem tum metum ostendere, to hold out. Cato. Le-3 ous ostentus soli, exposed to the sun,

lying in the sun. — Also, to make a show of, display boastfully. Virg. latos hume-3 ros. — ¶ Also, to show, express, give to understand, say, make known, declare by word of mouth; it may sometimes be rendered, to promise, engage, tell, prove. Nepos. Lysandro, homine, ut ostendi-3 mus supra, factioso. Cic. Ostendi me ei esse satisfacturum, I have given him to understand, promised, told him. Nep. Ad Chitiarchum accessit, seque ostendit cum Rege colloqui velle. Terent. sen-3 tentiam suam alicui. (The signif. of oral declaration is frequent in Cas.)

OSTENSIO (ostendo), ðnis, f. a showing, 3 presenting to view, ἐνδείξις. Apul.

OSTENSIONALIS (ostensio), e, adj. 3 serving for parade or display. Lampria. milites.

OSTENSOR (ostendo), oris, m. one who 3 shows, δεικνύς. Tertull.

OSTENSUS, a, um, particip. from ostendo.

OSTENTAMEN (ostento), inis, n. show, 3 display. Prudent.

OSTENTARIUS (ostentum), a, um, adj. 3 relating to prognostics. Macrobi. In os-3 tentario arborario, h. e. in a book treat-3 ing of the prognostics derived from trees.

OSTENTATIO (ostento), ðnis, f. a show-3 ing, displaying, setting forth to view. Plin. Paneg. — Hence, a promise, hope held out to another. Cic. Ostentationes meas nunc in discrimen esse adductas. — Also, a showing, displaying, exhibit-3 ing of one's self, letting one's self be seen. Cas. Ostentationis causa latius vagari.

— ¶ Also, a showing off, vain display, ostentation, pomp, parade, boast, ἀλαζο-3 νεΐα, ἐνδείξις. Cic. Vitanda etiam in genii ostentationis suspicio. Id. Quæ est ista in commemoranda pecunia tua tam insolens ostentatio? Nep. Præ-3 ceptis philosophorum ad vitam agen-3 dam non ad ostentationem utebatur. — ¶ Also, a semblance, show, as opposed to reality. Cic. Consul veritate non ostentatione popularis. — Also, deceitful pretence, hypocrisy, simulation. Cic.

OSTENTATIUS, or -CIUS (ld.), a, um, 3 adj. for display, ostentatious. Tertull.

OSTENTATOR (ld.), oris, m. one who 2 shows, holds out, promises or threatens Tacit. periculis premiorumque. — ¶ Also, a displayer, parader, boaster, vaunter. Liv. factorum. Auct. ad He-3 rem. Ostentator pecuniosus.

OSTENTATORIUS, read by some in 3 Mart. Cap. for Ostentarius.

OSTENTATRIX (ostentator), icis, f. she 3 that displays or vaunts, a vaunter, shower off. Apul. Quam immodica sui os-3 tentatrix. Prudent. Pompa ostentatrix vani splendoris.

OSTENTIO (frequentat. from ostendo), as, 3 avi, atum, a. 1. to show, present to view, point out, προσαποδεικνύω. Virg. Jam-3 que hic germanum, jamque hic osten-3 tat ovantem. Id. Camposque nitentes desuper ostentat. Liv. se. — Figur. to show, make appear, expose to view. Cic. Navent aliam operam, in aliis se rebus ostentat. Id. Huic (æternitati) tu in-3 servias, hinc te ostentes, h. e. do those things which will make your memory im-3 mortal. Id. Quum unius filii recuperandi spes esset ostentata, had presented itself, had appeared, and so, had been raised in her mind. — ¶ Also, to show, make show of, hold out, promise. Cic. Agrum, quem vo-3 bis ostentant, ipsi concupiverunt. Sal-3 lust. præmia. — ¶ Also, to show, hold out, threaten, menace. Cic. Bellum ex altera parte cædem ostentat, ex altera servitu-3 tem. Sallust. Defensoribus manum formidinem ostentare. Plin. Ep. Os-3 tentato bello ferocissimam gentem ter-3 rore perdomuit. — ¶ Also, to show, hold forth to view, display with exulta-3 tion, vanity or ostentation; to make a boast of, show off, vaunt. Auct. ad He-3 rem. Ille, qui se magnifice jactat, atque ostentat. Cic. Ut potius amorem tibi ostenderem meum, quam ostentarem prudentiam. Id. Largitio verbis osten-3 tari potest, re vera fieri, nullo pacto potest. Terent. Cicatrices suas. Liv. arma capta. Cic. Quid me ostentem? why should I boast of or make a display of myself? — ¶ Also, to show, indicate, signify, make known, disclose, say. Plin. Paneg. Honor capitis et dignitas oris

principem ostentant. *Cic.* Ostentavi tibi, ne istis esse familiarem, have signified, said, written. — *¶* Also, to offer. *Terent.* An ego occasionem mihi ostentatam amitterem? *Cic.* Ut iugula sua pro meo capite P. Clodio ostentantur.

OSTENTUM (ostendo, or ostentus, a, um), i, n. a prodigy, wonderful appearance, portent, strange or unnatural thing, from which the vulgar forebode something, φάσμα, τέρας. *Cic.* Quum magnorum periculum metus ex ostentis portenderetur. *Sueton.* Nec pro ostento ducendum, si pecudi car defuisset. Hence, *Cael.* ad *Cic.* Scis Appium ostenta facere? h. e. incredible things.

OSTENTŪS (ostendo), us, m. a showing, 2 making manifest, displaying. *Gell.* Sed eam capitis poenam horrificam atrocitatis ostento reddiderunt. *Sallust.* Quoniam eo natus sum, ut Jugurthae scelorum ostentui essem, h. e. that I should serve to make manifest the crimes of Jugurth. *Tacit.* Corpora extra vallum abjecta ostentui, to serve as a spectacle. — *¶* Also, show, parade, as opposed to sincerity. *Tacit.* Jura dedit, ostentui magis, quam mansura. *Sallust.* Illa deditiois signa ostentui credere, believed they were made for mere show. — *¶* Also, sign, proof. *Tacit.* Ut ostentui esset, multum vitalis spiritus egestum, as to show clearly that, &c.

OSTENTŪS, a, um, partic. from ostendo.

OSTES (ὄστρος), æ, m. a kind of earthquake. 3 *Apul.*

OSTIĀ, æ, f. a town of Latium, at the mouth of the Tiber, whence its name. It was founded by Ancus Marcius. *Liv.* — Hence, Ostiensis, e, adj. of or belonging to Ostia, Ostian. *Liv.* populus. *Cic.* incommo- dum, the loss sustained in the capture of a Roman fleet by pirates, at Ostia.

OSTIARIŪS (ostium), a, um, adj. relating to a door or doors. — Hence, Ostiarius, ii, n. a tax upon doors, door-tax. *Cæs.* — Also, Ostiarius, ii, m. a porter, door-keeper. *Plin.*

OSTIATIM (Id.), adv. from door to door, door after door, from house to house, κατὰ θύρας. *Quintil.* Nec scrutanda singula, et velut ostiatim pulsanda. *Cic.* Uno imperio ostiatim totum oppidum compilarit. — *¶* Also, singly, individually. *Vopise.*

OSTIENSIS, e, adj. See Ostia.

OSTIGŌ, inis, f. same as Mentigo. *Co-3 lum.*

OSTIŌLUM (dimin. from ostium), i, n. 2 a little door, θυρίδιον. *Colum.*

OSTIUM (perhaps os, a mouth, entrance), ii, n. a door, house-door, θύρα. *Cic.* Extra ostium limenque carceris. *Pandect.* Si quis ostium sepulcri evellat, aut efringat. *Terent.* Ostium aperire. *Id.* operire. *Id.* Concrepuit ostium, has saanded, rung, h. e. same one has come out (for the explanation of this, see *Concrepa*). *Plaut.* Rectum ostium, the front door. *Cic.* Exactio ostiorum, a tax upon doors, door-tax. — *¶* Figur. any entrance, mouth. *Cic.* portus, mouth or entrance. *Id.* fluminis. *Id.* Oceani, h. e. straits of Gibraltar. *Varr.* Ne ostia aperiant muribus, afford entrances.

OSTOCŌPŌS (ὀστροκόπος), i, m. a pain in the bones, or one who suffers such pain. *Seren.* *Sammon.*

OSTRACIĀS (ὀστρακίας), æ, m. or **OSTRACITIS** (ὀστρακίτης), idis, f. a stone or scum-gem, probably, a horn stone or calcedony. *Plin.* — Also, Ostracitis, sc. cadmia, a kind of cadmia. *Plin.*

OSTRACISMŪS (ὀστρακισμός), i, m. a judgment or sentence by shells, at Athens, whereby men whose power seemed to threaten danger to the state were banished from the city for a certain number of years. For this to take place, 6000 votes were requisite, which were inscribed upon sherds or shells; ostracism. *Nepos.*

OSTRACITES (ὀστρακίτης), æ, m. a certain stone. *Plin.*

OSTRACITIS. See Ostracias.

OSTRACIUM (ὀστράκτιον), ii, n. a certain shell-fish, called, also, anur. *Plin.*

OSTREA, æ, f. and **OSTREUM** (ὀστρεον), i, n. an oyster. *Plaut.*, *Horat.* and *Ovid.*

OSTREARIŪS (ostrea), a, um, adj. of or belonging to oysters. *Plin.* panis, h. e.

bread, which they used to eat with oysters. — *Ostrearium*, ii, n. an oyster-bed, or oyster-pit. *Plin.*

OSTREATUS (Id.), a, um, adj. covered 3 with oyster-shells, shaped like an oyster-shell; or hard and rough as an oyster-shell. *Plaut.*

OSTREŌSŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. abounding 3 in oysters. *Auct. Priap.* Cyzicus ostreosa. *Catull.* Ora Hellespontia ceteris ostreosior oris.

OSTRIAGŌ, inis, f. a certain herb. *Apul.*

OSTRICŌLŌR (ostrum & color), āris, 3 adj. purple-colored. *Sidon.*

OSTRIFER (ostrea & fero), ēra, ērum, 3 adj. oyster-bearing, producing oysters, abounding in oysters. *Virg.* Ostriferi fauces Abydi.

OSTRINŌS (ostrum), a, um, adj. of a purple 3 ple color, purple, ὀστρεῖος. *Propert.*

OSTRŌGŌTHI, ārum, m. the Ostrogoths. *Claudian.* — Also, Austrogothi. *Treb. Poll.* — Sing. Ostrogothus. *Sidon.*

OSTRUM (ὀστρεον), i, n. the juice of cer- 2 tain shell-fish, of which was made a purple dye, purple. *Vitrur.* 7, 13. (who says that the color varied in different latitudes.) *Virg.* Vestes astro perfusæ. — Hence, purple, h. e. a stuff or cloth dyed with purple, purple cloth or covering. *Virg.* — Also, purple, h. e. a splendor, light, brilliancy, like purple. *Sever.* in *Ætalon.*

OSTRYĀ, æ, and **OSTRYŌS** (ὀστρύα & ὀστρύς), ūos, f. a tree of hard substance. *Plin.* (perhaps, Carpinus ostrya, L. Ostrya vulgaris, Willd.).

OSTRŌS, and **ŌSŌS**, a, um, participles. *See Ōdi.*

OSYRIACA, æ, f. an herb; called, also, malva erratica. *Apul.*

ŌSYRIS (ὀσυρίς), is, f. a plant. *Plin.* (probably Chenopodium scoparia, L.).

ŌTACŪSTA, or **ŌTACŪSTES** (ὀτακονστῆς), æ, m. a listener, eavesdropper, spy. *Apul.*

ŌTHŌ, ōnis, m. L. Roscius Otho, a tribune of the people and author of the law assigning to the Equites separate seats at the theatre. *Javeral.* — *¶* M. Salvius Otho, the eighth Roman emperor. — Hence, Othāniānus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Otho, the emperor. *Tacit.*

ŌTHŌNNĀ (ὀθοννα), æ, f. a Syrian plant. *Plin.*

ŌTHŌS, or **ŌTHŪS**, i, m. a giant. *See Ōtos.*

ŌTHRYĀDES, æ, m. son of Othrys. *Virg.* — *¶* Also, a Spartan leader, who, alone, of three hundred Spartans, survived a combat with the Argives. *Ovid.*

ŌTHRYS, ūos, m. n. mountain in Thessaly. *Virg.* — *Stut.* places it in Thrace. — *¶* Hence, Othrysius, a, um, adj. Othrysius. *Martial.* pruinia. — Also, for Thrysius. *Martial.* orbis.

ŌTIĀ, æ, f. See Otian.

ŌTIABUNDŌS (otior), a, um, adj. at 3 leisure. *Sidon.*

ŌTIŌLUM (dimin. from otium), i, n. n. 2 little leisure, μικρόν σχολή. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.*

ŌTIŌN (ὀτίον), ii, n. a little ear, a kind of shell-fish. *Plin.* — It may possibly be *Otin*, æ, f. as only *Otia* occurs.

ŌTIŌR (otium), āris, ātus sum, dep. I. to be at leisure, be at ease or free from business, enjoy leisure, ἀργέω, σχολάζω. *Cic.* Cum se Syracensis otandi, non negotiandi causa contulisset. *Horat.* Domesticus otior.

ŌTIŌSE (otiosus), adv. at leisure, at ease, without business, σχολή, ἀργός. *Cic.* Vivere otiose cum parentibus, cum uxore, cum filio. *Liv.* In foro otiose inambulare. — *¶* Also, at leisure, leisurely, slowly, without hurry. *Cic.* Contemplari innumquodque otiose. *Plaut.* Ambula ergo cito. (*Sy.*) inno otiose volo. — *¶* Also, quietly, unconcernedly, securely, without fear. *Terent.*

ŌTIŌSITAS (Id.), ātis, f. leisure; hence, 3 for something composed in leisure moments. *Sidon.*

ŌTIŌSŌS (otium), a, um, adj. at leisure, without business (public or private), unoccupied, disengaged, not engaging in or retired from public affairs, σχολάτος, ἀργός. Sometimes in a good and sometimes in a bad sense. *Cic.* Cum inambularem in xysto, et essem otiosus domi. *Id.* Rebus humanis aliquos otiosos deos

præficere, gods having nothing to do. *Id.* Cui fuerit ne otium quidem unquam otiosum. *Id.* Illis supplicationum otiosis diebus. *Plin.* Scripta sunt otiosis studiorum (genit.), in respect of, from. *Senec.* Quid quiete animi otiosius, is more really in the enjoyment of leisure. *Horat.* Otiosus bos, at leisure, not at work, on a holiday. *Cic.* Facilior et tutior vita est otiosorum, of those who do not engage in public affairs. *Id.* Nihil est otiosa senectute jucundius, retired from public cares. *Id.* Homines ingeniosissimi otiosissimique. *Plin.* Ep. Satiatus est otiosum agere, quam nihil agere, h. e. it is better to be engaged in no business, than to be busy about vain things, and so do nothing. *Figur.* *Id.* pecunia, lying idle. — Also, idle, vain, superfluous, useless, trifling. *Quintil.* Ego otiosum sermone dixerim, quem auditor suo ingenio non intelligit. *Plin.* Ep. Per hos dies libentissime otium meum in litteris colloco, quos alii otiosissimis occupationibus perdunt. — *¶* Also, quiet, peaceful, living peaceably. *Tacit.* Militare nomen, grave inter otiosos. — Also, quiet, tranquil, without grief or care, untroubled, calm. *Cic.* Mihi gratum feceris, si otiosum Fabium reddideris. *Terent.* Animo otioso esse impero. *Id.* Otiosus ab animo, h. e. with a mind at ease, with a light heart. *Gell.* a metu, in respect of. — Also, quiet, tranquil, accompanied with quiet. *Cic.* dignitas. — Also, unruffled, without passion, calm, composed. *Cic.* Otiosus stilum prehe-derat. — Also, quiet, taking no side, neutral. *Cic.* Spectatores pugnae otiosi (this may be simply, idle). *Id.* Non modo armatis, sed etiam otiosis minabantur. — Also, quiet, still, making no noise. *Cic.* Istos otiosissimos reddam. — Also, quiet, gentle; or, slow, sluggish. *Pallad.* rivus.

ŌTIS (ὄτις), idis, f. a species of bustard (probably Otis Arabs, L.). *Plin.*

ŌTIUM (unc.; it is the opposite of ne- gotium, h. e. nec otium), ii, n. leisure, inactivity, doing nothing, an unoccupied, easy life, ἀργία, σχολή. *Cic.* Inertissimum et desidiosissimum otium. *Id.* Qui propter desidiam in otio vivunt. *Id.* Hebescere et languescere in otio. — Also, freedom from the business of one's office or profession, private leisure, spare time, rest, time to do something; it may sometimes be rendered, retirement, ease, σχολή. *Cic.* Tanquam in portum confugere non inertia, neque desidie, sed otii moderati atque honesti. *Id.* Quantum mihi respublica tribuet otii, ad scribendum conferam. *Id.* Horum libros, cum est otium, legere soleo, when I am at leisure, when I have time. *Id.* Si modo tibi est otium, et si vis. *Terent.* Non hercle otium est nunc mihi auscultandi, I have no time now. *Id.* Otium ab re sua, leisure from or in respect of. *Id.* Habere otium ad aliquid faciendum. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Otium studio suppedicare, devote time to study. *Cic.* De his rebus consumendi otii causa, disserunt, to pass their leisure time. *Liv.* Spolia per otium legere, at their leisure, leisurely, quietly. *So.* *Phadr.* Imbe otio. *Cic.* Delectationem, quam in otium venerimus, habere volumus. *Horat.* Aium, sese ferre laborem senes ut in otia tuta recedant. — Hence, Otium, figur. what is composed in one's leisure moments, the fruit of leisure. *Ovid.* Exentias otia nostra, the fruits of my leisure, h. e. my poems. — *¶* Also, rest, quiet, repose, tranquillity, from enemies, the malicious, &c.; sometimes equivalent to peace. *Cic.* In otio esse, or, vivere. *Nep.* Ex maximo bello tantum otium toti insula conciliavit, ut, &c. *Cæs.* Multitudo insolens belli diuturnitate otii. *Id.* Res ad otium deducere. *Virg.* Dens nobis hæc otia fecit. *Liv.* Otium ab haste, from, in respect of, on the side of. *Cic.* Studia per otium concelebrata, in quiet, peaceful times. *Vellet.* In bello hostibus, in otio civilibus infestissimus. — Hence, rest, in regard to parties; neutrality. *Dolab.* ad *Cic.* — *¶* Some write Ōcinum.

ŌTŌPETĀ (ὀττοπέτης), æ, m. a hare. *Po- tron.* (si lectio certa).

OTUS or **OTHOS**, and **OTUS** or **OTHOS**,
i, m. a giant, son of Aloeus (*Alu-cus*),
and brother of Ephialtes. *Virg.*
OTUS (ὄτος, or ὄτος), i, m. long-eared owl,
horn-owl, (*Strix otus*, L. or *Otus aurita*,
Ray.). *Plin.*
OVALIS (ovo), e, adj. *belonging to an ova-*
tion. *Gell.* corona, the wreath, worn by
the general at an ovation. *Gell.*
OVANTER (ovans, from ovo), adv. ex-
ultingly, with manifestations of joy. *Ter.*
OVATIO (ovo), ōnis, f. an ovation or less-
er triumph, when the victorious gene-
ral made his entrance into the city, not
in a chariot as in a full triumph, but on
horseback or on foot, and crowned with
a wreath of myrtle, not of laurel. *Gell.*
OVATIS (ovo), us, m. a skouting for joy.
3 *Val. Flacc.*
OVATUS (ovum), a, um, adj. oval, formed
2 like an egg, ὠτεῖδης. *Plin.* — *¶* Also,
dotted with oval spots. *Plin.*
OVATUS, a, um, from ovo. See *Ovo*.
OVECULA, same as *Ovicula*. *Tertull.* 3
OVIARIUS (ovis), a, um, adj. relating or
2 belonging to sheep. *Colum.* Pecus ovi-
arium, h. e. sheep, as a class of domestic
animals (some read *oviarico*). — *Oviaria*,
a, f. a flock of sheep. *Varr.*
OVICULA (dimin. from ovis), æ, f. a lit-
tle sheep, προβάτιον. *Aurel. Viet.*
P. OVIDIUS NASO, *Ovid*, a well-known
Latin poet, who wrote *Metamorphoses*,
Fasts, some epistles, which go by the name
of *Heroides*, &c. He died at Tomi on the
shore of the Black sea, whither he had
been exiled by Augustus. — *¶* Another
Ovidius is in *Martial*.
OVILE. See *Ovilis*. 2
OVILIO (ovis), ōnis, m. same as *Opilio*,
3 a shepherd. *Pandect.*
OVILIS (id.), e, adj. relating or belonging
3 to sheep. *Pandect.* grex, flock of sheep.
Apul. stabulatio. — *¶* Hence, *Ovile*, is,
n. s. stabulum, a sheepcot, sheepfold, κλί-
σιον. *Virg.* Also, a fold for kids or goats.
Ovid. Sunt alii in ovilibus hædi. —
From the resemblance, an inclosed place
in the Campus Martius, in which the Ro-
man people voted at their Comitia. *Liv.*
OVILLINUS, same as *Ovilis*. 3 *Th. Prise.*
OVILLUS, a, um, adj. same as *Ovilis*.
2 *Varr.* pecus, h. e. sheep, as a class of
domestic animals. *Liv.* grex, a flock of
sheep. *Plin.* lac, sheep's milk.
OVINUS (ovis), a, um, adj. same as *Ovil-*
3 *lus*. *Seren. Sammon.*

OVIPARUS (ovum & pario), a, um, adj.
3 bringing forth eggs, oviparus, ὠτοκόρος.
Apul.
OVIS (ὄις), is, f. a sheep, πρόβατον, ὄις,
ōis. *Horat.* Tondere oves, to shear
sheep. *Ovid.* Coniux lanigeræ ovis,
h. e. a ram. *Id.* Ovis semimas, a wether.
— Hence, of men, a sheep, ass, simple-
ton; or, one who lets himself be fleeced.
Plant. Quis has linc oves adegit? —
Also, wool, fleece. *Tibull.* — *¶* Masc.
gen. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*
OVÖ (as some think from ovis, because
a sheep was slain on the occasion of an
ovation; or from an interjection, per-
haps o, as the Greek ὠάω), as, avi,
ātum, tu triumph in the ovation or lesser
triumph, make a triumphant entrance
on foot or on horseback. (See *Ovatio*.)
Cic. and *Liv.* Ovans. *Gell.* Ovaret.
Vellei. Ovans triumphavit, h. e. ovavit,
made his triumphal procession on foot.
Sueton. Quas ob res et ovans et curru
urbem ingressus est. *Per.* Ovatum
aurum, h. e. (perhaps) carried in triumph,
consequently, gotten as a prize or booty.
— *¶* Also, to exult, make a joyful noise,
express great joy, shout or sing for joy.
Liv. Romani ovantes ac gratulantes
Horatium accipiunt. *Plant.* Ut ovans
præda onustus incederem. *Virg.* Quo
nunc Turnus ovat spolio, gaudetque
potitus. *Id.* Ovantes gutture corvi.
— *¶* Of inanimate things. *Propert.*
Prosequar et curru utroque ab litore
ovantes. *Val. Flacc.* Africus alto ovat,
h. e. exults, rages; triumphs. *Stat.* Col-
lis ovat.
OVUM (ὠν), i, n. an egg of a bird, fish, &c.
Cic. Ovum parere, or, gignere; or, *Varr.*
facere; or, *Plin.* edere; or, *Colum.* pone-
re, or, eniti, to lay. *Cic.* Pullos ex ovis
excludere, to hatch. *So.* *Colum.* Mares
excludere. *Varr.* Incubare ova, or *Co-*
lum. ovis, to sit upon, brood. *Ovid.*
Plumis ova fovere. *Colum.* Ovi puta-
men, egg-shell. *Plin.* Ova irrita, abille-
eggs, wind-eggs. — Eggs commonly
made the beginning of the supper and
fruit the end. *Cic.* Integram famem ad
ovum afferro, h. e. till the beginning of
supper. *Horat.* Ab ovo usque ad mala,
h. e. from the beginning to the end of the sup-
per. — *Leda* is said to have laid two
eggs, from one of which came *Pollux*
and *Helen*, children of *Jupiter*; from
the other, *Castor* and *Clytemnestra*,

children of *Tyndarus*. Hence, *Horat*
Gemino bellum orditur ab ovo. *Id.*
Ovo prognatus eodem, for partu. — In
the circus were set up seven wooden
eggs, corresponding in number with the
rounds which the chariots were to run,
one of which, as it seems, was taken
down at the end of each round. *Liv.*
Ova curriculis numerandis. — *¶* Also,
an egg-shell, h. e. an egg-shell full, the
measure of an egg-shell. *Plin.* — *¶* Al-
so, an egg form, oval form, oval. *Calp.*
Medium ovum (of the amphitheatre).
OXALIS (ὄξαλις), idis, f. a plant, common
sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*, L.). *Plin.*
OXALME (ὄξαλη), es, f. a sauce of vine-
gar and brine, acid pickle. *Plin.*
OXOS, or **OXUS**, i, m. a river of Bactria,
now the *Gihon*. *Plin.*
OXYCEDROS (ὄξύκεδρος), i, f. a sort of ce-
dar with pointed leaves. *Plin.*
OXYCOMINUM, or **OXYCOMINIUM**,
3 n. a pickled olive. *Petron.*
OXYGALA (ὄξύγαλα), æ, f. curdled milk,
2 curds. *Colum.* (And *Plin.* has *oxygala*,
n. plur.)
OXYGARUM (ὄξύγαρον), i, n. a sharp
3 pickle or sauce, made of vinegar and ga-
rum. *Marital.*
OXYLAPATHUM or **-ON** (ὄξύλαπαθον), i,
n. a plant, wild dock. *Plin.*
OXYMELI (ὄξύμελι), itis, and **OXYMEL**,
2 ellis, n. a preparation of vinegar and
honey, oxymel. *Plin.*
OXYMOROS (ὄξύμωρος), a, um, adj. prop-
3 erly acutely-foolish, h. e. that is seem-
ingly foolish or contradictory, but contains
a concealed point or witticism. *Ascon.*
verba.
OXYMORSINE (ὄξύμωρσίνη), f. wild ruy-
2 *de*. *Plin.*
OXYPOROS (ὄξύπορος), a, um, adj. aperi-
2 *ent*; easily digested. *Plin.*
OXYS (ὄξος), ōs, f. a kind of sorrel. *Plin.*
2 — *¶* Also, a sort of rush. *Plin.*
OXYCHENOS (ὄξύχοινος), i, m. a bea-
2 *st*. *Plin.*
OXYTRIPHYLLON (ὄξυτρίφυλλον), i, n. tre-
2 *foil* with the sharp leaf, wood-sorrel. *Plin.*
OXYZOMIS (ὄξύζωμος), a, um, adj. sea-
3 *soned* with acid sauce. *Apic.*
OZENÄ (ὄζαινα), æ, f. a kind of polypus.
2 *Plin.* — *¶* Also, an ulcer in the inside
of the nostrils, polypus of the nose. *Plin.*
OZENITIS (ὄζαινίτις), idis, f. *bastard*-
nard. *Plin.*
OZYMUM, i, n. See *Ocimum* (*ocymum*).

P.

P, a mute. In abbreviations, P. stands
for *Publius*; P. M. *Pontifex Maxi-*
mus; P. R. *populus Romanus*.
PABULARIS (pabulum), e, adj. of or fit
2 for fodder. *Colum.* Pabularis vicia.
PABULATIO (pabulo), ōnis, f. a feeding,
2 foddering. *Varr.* — *¶* Also, a forag-
ing. *Cæs.* Omnes nostras pabulation-
es, frumentationesque observabat.
PABULATOR (id.), ōnis, m. a forager,
2 πορρογεύων. *Cæs.*
PABULATORIS (id.), a, um, adj. per-
2 *taining* to fodder. *Colum.*
PABULOR (pabulum), āris, ātus sum, dep.
2 *l.* to feed, graze, νέμωμαι, νομέω. *Co-*
lum. — *Figur.* *Colum.* Fimo pabulan-
tæ sunt oleæ, h. e. stercorandæ. —
¶ Also, to forage. *Cæs.* Angustus pa-
bulabatur. *Tacit.* Pabulantes nostros
profligant, our foraging party. — *Figur.*
Plant. Huc prodimus pabulatum, h. e.
to get food by fishing, to fish.
PABULOSUS (id.), a, um, adj. abounding
3 in fodder. *Solin.* Britannia pabulosa.
PABULUM (pasco), i, n. food for cattle,
grass, pasture, fodder; food in general,
φασβή, νομή. *Colum.* Viciam consere-
re in pabulum. *Ovid.* Pabula carpit
ovis. *Id.* decerpere. *Virg.* Hirundo
pabula parva legens. *Plin.* Pisces exi-
re ad pabula. *Flor.* Assuetæ cadave-
rum pabulo volucres. *Lueret.* Pabula
tollit, miseris mortalibus ampla. —
¶ Also, forage. *Æp.* Imperat compa-

rari pabulum. *Cæs.* Pabulum frumen-
tumque convertum habere. *Id.* sup-
portare. — *¶* *Figur.* food. *Lueret.*
Pabula amoris, the food of love. *Cic.*
Animorum naturale quoddam quasi
pabulum, food for the mind. *Id.* Ali-
quod tanquam pabulum studii atque
doctrinæ. *Ovid.* Dederatque gravi no-
va pabula morbo, had fed the disease.
Plant. Acheruntis pabulum, h. e. who
deserves to die.
PACALIS (pax), e, adj. of peace, pacific, be-
3 *tokening* peace. *Ovid.* Circuit extremas
oleis pacalibus oras. *Id.* Pacalis lau-
rus. *Id.* flamma, of the goddess Peace.
PACATE (pacatus), adv. peaceably, quiet-
3 *ly*, without disturbance. *Petron.* Paca-
tus. *Augustin.* Pacatissime.
PACATYÖ (paco), ōnis, f. a making peace,
3 *pacification*. *Frontin.*
PACATOR (id.), ōnis, m. a peacemaker,
2 *pacifier*. *Sene.* Orbis pacator. *Sil.*
Nemese pacator, h. e. *Hercules*.
PACATORIUS (pacator), a, um, adj. be-
3 *longing* to or promoting peace. *Tertull.*
PACATUS, a, um, particip. from paco.
— *¶* Also, adj. peaceful, peaceable,
quiet, calm, undisturbed, tranquil, serene,
still; reduced to a state of obedience and
peaceable subjection, conquered, subdued,
ειρηνάτος, ειρηνόδμενος. *Ovid.* Paca-
tus mitisque adsis. *Cic.* Pacatæ tran-
quillæque civitates. *Id.* Provincia pa-
catissima. *Id.* Tali viro poteritne esse

pacatus. *Vellei.* Pacatis bellis civili-
bus, stilled. *Sallust.* Ex pacatis prædas
agere, se. regionibus, countries at peace
with Rome. *Liv.* Nec hospitale quic-
quam, paratissime auditum. *Cic.* Ora-
tio illorum in iudicia pacator. *Lueret.*
Pacati status aeris. *Horat.* mare.
PACHYNUM, i, n. and **PACHYNUS**, or
-ŏs, i, m. and f. the south-eastern cape of
Sicily, now cape *Passaro*. *Cic.* and *Virg.*
PACIDEIANUS, and **PACIDEIANUS**, i, m.
a celebrated gladiator. *Cic.* Also called
by *Horat.* *Placideianus*. See *Æserninus*.
PACIFER (pax & fero), a, um, adj. bring-
3 *ing* or betokening peace, pacific. *Virg.*
Oliva pacifera. *Luca.* Pacifero ser-
mone. *Ovid.* Cyllenius, h. e. *Mercury*.
PACIFICATIO (pacifico), ōnis, f. a mak-
ing of peace, pacification, reconciliation,
συνθῆσις. *Cic.*
PACIFICATOR (id.), ōnis, m. a peace-
maker, pacificator, mediator, ειρηνοποιός.
Cic. Pacificator *Allobrogum*.
PACIFICATORIUS (pacificator), a, um,
adj. pacific, pacificatory. *Cic.* legatio.
PACIFICUS (pacificus), peaceably. *Cyp.* 3
PACIFICÖ (pacificus), as, avi, ātum, n.
and a. l. and **PACIFICÖR**, āris, ātus
sum, dep. l. to make proposals of peace,
treat of peace, make peace, ειρηνοποιεω.
Liv. Pacificatum legati venerunt. *Justin.*
Pacificari cum altero statuit, to make
peace. — *¶* Also, to still, calm, quiet. *Se-*
nee. Mentem pacifica tuam. — *¶* Also,

to appease, pacify. *Catull.* Hostia cælestes pacificasset heros.

PACIFICUS (pax & facio), a, um, adj. that makes peace, pacific, peaceful, εἰρηνικός. *Cic.* Pacifica persona. *Lucan.* Pacificas sievus tremunt Catilina secures. *Martial.* Pacificus Janus.

PACIŌ, is, a. 3. same as *Paciscor*. *Lcz* 3 xii tab. ap. *Gell.*

PACISCŌ, ēre, for *paciscor*. *Næv.* 3

PACISCŌR (pacio), scēris, pactus sum, dep. 3. to bargain, make a bargain, conclude a contract, covenant, agree, stipulate, engage, promise, συντίθεμαι, συμβάλλω. I. Intrans. *Cic.* Ad inique paciscendum, to make a disadvantageous bargain. *Id.* Cum decumano pacisci. *Liv.* Paciscitur cum principibus, ut abducant. *Horat.* Votis pacisci ne adant. — II. Trans. *Sallust.* Tantum vitam pacisci. *Cic.* Cilicium sibi pactus erat. *Ovid.* Pretium jubent sine fine pacisci. — ¶ *Figur.* *Virg.* Vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci, exchange, forfeit, give up. *Id.* letum pro laude, to exchange, suffer. — ¶ Also, applied to marriage contracts. *Justin.* Cum Xerse nuptias filiæ ejus paciscitur, demands his daughter in marriage. *Liv.* Ex qua domo pactus esset (feminam), had engaged to marry. — With the infin. *Ovid.* Leucippo fieri pactus uterque gener. — ¶ *Pactus* is often pass. bargained, agreed upon, pledged, promised, betrothed. *Cic.* indutiæ. *Id.* præmium. *Id.* Pactam esse diem. *Quintil.* Pacta mercede. *Liv.* Cui Lavinia pacta fuerat. And abl. absol. *Id.* Quidem pacto inter se, &c. having agreed, according to agreement.

PACO (pax), as, avi, âtum, a. 1. to bring into a state of peace, pacify, tranquillize, make still or quiet, εἰρηνεύω, κατηρεύω. *Hirt.* Omnes eas regiones, — ¶ Also, to subdue, conquer, bring into subjection. *Cic.* Pacare Amanum. *Cæs.* Omnem Galliam pacare. — ¶ *Figur.* *Horat.* Inculcât pacatur vomere silvæ, h. e. are subdued, made fertile.

PACTA (paciscor), æ, f. a betrothed person. 3 *Virg.* and *Vellci.*

PACTYLIS (pango), e, adj. braided, plaited. 2 *ed.* *Plin.* Pactilis corona.

PACTYŌ (paciscor), ōnis, f. an agreement, bargain, contract, covenant, engagement, condition, paction, δμολογία. *Næv.* Talibus pactionibus pacem facere. *Cic.* Victoria pax, non pactione, parienda est. *Id.* Pactionem facere de aliquare. *Id.* Pactionem fecerunt cum consiliis, ut, &c. they bargained or agreed with the consuls. *Justin.* Pactionem inire cum aliquo. *Næv.* Summa fide in pactione manere, to stand or abide by. *Cic.* Pactiones bellicas perturbare perjurio. *Liv.* Arma per pactionem, by virtue of the agreement. — ¶ Particularly, the compact between the farmers-general and the tax-payers. *Cic.* Ut pactiones cum civitatibus reliquis conficiat. *Id.* In nostra provincia confectæ sunt pactiones. — ¶ Also, a corrupt bargaining, bribery, corruption. *Cic.* Qui de sociis cum hostibus faciat pactiones. *Id.* Pactionis suspitionem non vitasse. *Sallust.* Spe pactionis, h. e. of extorting money. — ¶ Also, a promise. *Sallust.* Antonium pactione provinciæ perpulserat, ne contra rempubl. sentiret. *Cic.* Pactionibus præmiorum aliquem obligare. — ¶ Also, a truce. *Flor.* Aut pax fuit, aut pactione. — ¶ *Pactio* verborum, a form of words. *Cic.* Non enim ex pactione verborum, quibus jusjurandum comprehenditur, &c.

PACTITIŌS, and **PACTICIŌS** (paciscor), 3 a, um, adj. agreed upon, stipulated. *Gell.*

PACTOLIS (Pactolus), idis, f. Πάκωλις, a daughter of the Pactolus. *Ovid.* Nymphæ Pactolides.

PACTŌLOS, i, m. Πάκτωλος, Pactolus, a river of Lydia, which brought down gold with its sands, now called the Sarabat. *Ovid.* — Hence, it is sometimes figur. used for wealth. *Horat.* Tibi Pactolus fluat.

PACTŌR (paciscor), ōris, m. the maker of a contract; a bargainer, covenantor. *Cic.*

PACTUM (Id.), i, n. a bargain, agreement, covenant, pact, convention, contract, engagement, law, rule, condition, συνθήκη.

Cic. Pacta servanda sunt, &c. *Id.* Mansit in conditione atque pacto. *Liv.* Stare pacto. *Nævos.* Ex pacto postulat, ut sibi urbem tradant. — ¶ In the abl. pacto, a way, method, means, form, manner. *Cic.* Servi mei si me isto pacto metuerent. *Id.* Alio pacto. *Cæs.* Quid, quoque pacto ago placeat, in what way, how. *Terent.* Quoquo pacto tacito est opus, every way, at any rate. *Cic.* Nescio quo pacto semper hoc fit, I know not how. *Id.* Fieri nullo pacto potest, in no way, not at all.

PACTUMELCS, i, m. a supposititious son of Canidia. *Horat.*

PACTŪS, a, um. See *Paciscor*, and *Pango*.

PACTŪS (paciscor), i, m. the betrothed. *St.* 3

PACTŪE, es, f. a town of Thracæ on the Propontis. *Nævos.*

PACUVIŪS, i, m. a Roman poet of the time of the second Punic war, of whose dramatic writings some fragments have come down to us. — Hence, *Pacuvianus*, a, um, adj. of *Pacuvius*, mentioned by him. *Cic.*

PADÆŪS, i, m. a Padæan, of the nation of the Padæus, a people of India, accused of eating human flesh. *Tibull.* l. 4. carm. l. v. 145.

PADŪS, i, m. the Po, the chief river of Italy. *Virg.* — Hence, *Pādānūs*, a, um, adj. of or on the Po. *Sidon.*

PADŪSA, æ, f. now il Po di Argenta, one of the mouths of the Po. *Virg.* Piscosove amne Padusæ.

PÆAN, ānis, n. Παιάν, Apollo. *Cic.* Signum Pæanis. *Juvénal.* Parce, precor, Pæan, et tu depone sagittas. — ¶ Also, a hymn in honor of Apollo, or of the other gods; a psalm, song of triumph. *Virg.* Lætum pæana. — Also, perhaps, merely a cry of joy, or for heightening exultation. *Ovid.* Io pæan! h. e. huzza.

PÆANTĒS, æ, m. a stone, good for pregnant women and women in travail. *Solin.*

PÆANTYŪS, tiades. See *Pæas*.

PÆDAGŌGĀ, æ, f. a governess. 3 *Hieron.*

PÆDAGŌGATĒS, us, m. education, instruction. *Tertull.*

PÆDAGŌGIANŪS, a, um, adj. belonging to the pedagógium. *Amnian.*

PÆDAGŌGŌS, as, to educate as tutor. *Pac.* 3

PÆDAGŌGIUM (παῖδαγωγέιον), i, n. the apartment for the pages. *Plin. Jun.* Puer in pædagogio dormiebat. — ¶ And hence, the pages; a retinue of pages. *Senec.* Pædagogium pretiosa veste succingitur. — ¶ And, *Sueton.* Ingenuorum pædagogia, by euphemism for seduction.

PÆDAGŌGŌS (παῖδαγωγός), i, m. a slave who had the care of the children, conducted them to and from school, &c. *Cic.* Nutrices et pædagogi plurimum benevolentie postulabant. — ¶ And, figur. a guide, leader, preceptor. *Senec.* Tanquam quicquam aliud sit sapiens, quam humani generis pædagogus. *Plant.* Hic dux, hic ille est pædagogus. — ¶ And, humorously, *Terent.* calls a lover who follows his mistress to school, pædagogns. — ¶ Also, a pedant, pedagogue. *Sueton.* Tristor et pædagogi vultus.

PÆDERŌS (παῖδέρως), ōtis, f. the apal. *Plin.* The name is also applied to several other stones, as a kind of amethyst. *Id.* — ¶ Also, the herb bear's-foot. *Plin.*

PÆDICATŌR (pædico), ōris, m. the 2 sume as *Pædico*. *Sueton.*

PÆDICŌ (παῖδικός), ōnis, m. a pederast, 3 παιδεραστής. *Martial.*

PÆDICŌ, as, a. 1. to commit pederasty, 3 παιζέω. *Martial.* Pædicare puerum. Also absol. *Id.*

PÆDIDŌS (pædo), a, um, adj. nasty, 3 stinking. *Petron.* Pædidissimi servi.

PÆDŌR (Id.), ōris, m. nastiness, filth for want of dressing, squalor, βόρος. *Lucret.* Membra horrida pædore. *Tacit.* Neque exuerat pædorem, ut vulgum miseratione advertet. — In plur. *Cic.*

PÆNĒ, or **PĒNĒ** (unc.), adv. almost, well nigh, nearly, all but, as it were, in a manner, μικροῦ δεῖν, παρ' ὀλίγον. *Cic.* Bibulum multo pæniorem, pæne etiam amicum. *Id.* Ibi pæne valentem videram Pilium. *Id.* Pæne dixi, quam te. *Crs.* Non solum in omnibus civitatibus, sed pæne etiam in singulis domibus. *Terent.* Quam pæne tua me perdidit protervitas! *Sueton.* Pæne vixdum. — ¶ Also,

wholly, entirely. *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* Non sum pæne deceptus. *Plaut.* Me pænisime perdidit.

PÆNINSULĀ, or **PENINSULĀ** (pæne & in-2 sala), æ, f. a peninsula, χερσόνησος. *Plin.*

PÆNŪLA, and **PENŪLA** (unc.), ie, f. a thick riding-coat, roquelaine, overcoat, surcoat, φανόλη. *Cic.* Cum pænula irritus. *Id.* Pænulam alicui scindere, tear his pænula, press him strongly to stay. *Id.* Ilorum ego vix attigi pænulam, did not urge them to stay. — ¶ Also, a covering, cover, envelope. *Martial.* Ne pænula desit olivis.

PÆNŪLATŪS, and **PENŪLATŪS** (pænula), a, um, adj. dressed in a pænula or riding-coat. *Cic.*

PÆNŪLITIMŪS, or **PENŪLITIMŪS** (pæne & ultimus), a, um, adj. penultimate, last but one, παρατέλευτος. *Gell.* Pænultimum circumflectere, sc. syllabam.

PÆNURIA. See *Pœnuria*.

PÆŌN (παιών), ōnis, m. a pæon, a metrical foot of four syllables, three of which are short and the remaining one long. *Cic.*

PÆŌN, ōnis, m. Παιών, a Pæonian, inhabitant of Pæonia. *Liv.* In plur. *Ovid.*

PÆŌNYĀ (παιωνία), æ, f. the herb peony or piony. *Plin.*

PÆŌNYĀ, æ, f. Παιωνία, Pæonia, a part of Macedonia, subsequently called Emathia. *Liv.* — Hence, *Pæoniūs*, a, um, adj. of Pæonia. *Plin.*

PÆŌNIS, idis, f. Παιωνίς, a woman of Pæonia. *Ovid.*

PÆŌNYCS (παιώνιος), a, um, adj. of Pæon, the god of medicine; medicinal. *Virg.* Pæoniis revocatum herbis. *Id.* Pæonium in morem, in the manner of physicians. (The Latin poets shorten the o; unless they make it trisyl.) — ¶ See *Pæonia*.

PÆSTUM, i, n. a town of Lencania, celebrated for its twice-blowing roses. *Virg.*

Biferique rosaria Pæsti. — Hence, *Pæstānūs*, a, um, adj. of *Pæstum*. *Cic.*

PÆTĒCS (dimin. from *patus*), a, nin, adj. same as *Pætus*. *Cic.*

PÆTŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. having pink eyes, pink-eyed, having leering eyes, having a cast with the eyes; it is less than strabō. *Horat.*

PAGANALIA (paganus), ium, n. plur. a 3 festival kept by the country people in the villages, κομηγικὰ. *Varr.*

PAGANICŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to a village or the country, or to the country people; rustic. *Varr.* Paganica ferix, a country wake. *Cod. Just.* Bona in paganico habere, sc. solo or agro. *Martial.*

Paganica pila, the village ball, a ball stuffed with feathers. And absol. *Id.* Te paganica thermis preparat. — ¶ Also, pagan, heathenish. *Salvian.*

PAGANITAS (Id.), ātis, f. paganism, heathenism. *Cod. Just.*

PAGANŪS (pagus), a, um, adj. of a village, rustic, κομηγικός. *Ovid.* Date pagani annua liba focis. *Plin.* Pagana lex. — ¶ And absol. Pagani, κομήτης, a villager, peasant. *Cic.* Nulli pagani aut montani. *Hirt.* Pagani et oppidani. — ¶ And hence, as the country people were not bound to military service, a citizen as opposed to a soldier, a man not of the military. *Plin. Jun.* Milites et pagani. *Juvénal.* Citius falsum producere testem contra pagani possis, quam vera loquentem contra fortunati armati. *Sueton.* Dimota paganorum turba, h. e. plebis, civium. — ¶ Hence, also, adj. civil, not military. *Cod. Just.* Vel pagani est peculium, vel castrense. *Fig. Plin. Ep.* Cultus paganus. — ¶ Also, a pagan, heathen. *Tertull.*

PAGASĀ, æ, or **PAGASĀE**, ārum, f. Παγασαί, a town of Thessaly, where the *Argo* was built. — ¶ Hence, *Pāgasæūs*, *Pāgasæūs*, and *Pāgasæūs*, a, um, adj. of *Pagasa*, *Pagasaen*. *Ovid.* Pagasæi colles. *Pompon. Mela.* Pagasæus sinus, the gulf of Armiro. *Ovid.* Pagasæa puppis, the *Argo*. So, *Id.* Pagasæa carina. *Id.* Pagasæus Iason, h. e. the leader of the *Argonauts*. *Id.* Conjux Pagasæa, h. e. *Alcestis*, daughter of *Pelias*, king of Thessaly, and wife of *Admetus*. *Plin.* Pagasicus sinus.

PAGĀTIM (pagus), adv. through every vil-

lage, in every village, κατὰ κόμην. *Liv.*

PAGELLĀ (dimin. from *pagina*), æ, f. a little page or leaf. *Cic.*

PÁSYNA (pago, for pango), *æ*, *f.* a side of a piece of paper; a page or leaf of a book, *σελίς*. *Cic.* Cum hanc paginam tene-rem. *Id.* Completre paginam volui. *Id.* Paginæ contractio, *h. e.* small or close writing at the end of a line. *Plin.* Paginam utramque facit fortuna, *h. e.* fills both sides of the account, has the praise and blame for human prosperity or adversity. — *¶* Also, writings; a work, book. *Martial.* Lasciva est nobis pagina, vita proba. — *¶* Also, a leaf or slab; as of marble. *Pallad.* — *¶* Also, the space between two rows of vines, the row itself. *Plin.*

PAGINATUS (pagino, unused, for pan-3 go), *a*, *um*, *adj.* fastened together. *Paulin.*

PAGINULĀ (dimin. from pagina), *æ*, *f.* a little page or leaf; a list, *σελίδιον*. *Cic.*

PAGMENTUM, *i*, *n.* same as Antepag-mentum. *Vitruv.*

PAGŌ (πάγω, Dor. for πήγω), *is*, *a*, *3.* an old form of pago and paciscor. *Auct.* ad *Herem.* ex leg. xii tab.

PAGRUS, or **PAGER** (πάγρος), and **PIAGRUS**, or **PIAGER** (πάγρος), *gri*, *m.* a kind of fish. *Plin.*

PAGUR, *m.* a kind of fish. *Ovid.* Rutillus 3 pagur.

PAGURUS (πάγουρος), *i*, *m.* a kind of crab-fish. *Plin.*

PAGUS (unc.), *i*, *m.* a village, country town, *κόμη*. *Tacit.* Jura per pagos vi-cosque dare. — *¶* Also, villager, coun-tryman. *Horat.* and *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, a district, canton. *Cæs.*

PALĀ (for pagela, from pango), *æ*, *f.* a shovel or spade, *ξύστρον*. *Liv.* Fossam fodiens palæ innixus. — Also, a baker's shovel for placing bread in the oven. *Cato.* — Also, a shovel used in winnowing corn. *Tertull.* — *¶* Also, the bezel or bezil of a ring, *σφενδόνη*. *Cic.* Pala annuli. — *¶* Also, the banana-tree. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, the shoulder-blade. *Cal. Aurel.*

PALABUNDUS (palar), *a*, *um*, *adj.* wan-3 dering here and there, dispersed. *Tertull.*

PALACRĀ, and **PALACRANĀ**, *æ*, *f.* a 2 large lump of gold (in the Spanish lan-3 guage). *Plin.*

PALÆMON, *ōnis*, *m.* Παλαίμων, a sea-3 god, originally called Melicerta. *Ovid.* — Hence, Palæmoniūs, *a*, *um*, *adj.* of Palæ-3 mon, Corinthian, because he was carried to the isthmus of Corinth by a dolphin. *Stat.* — *¶* Also, a grammarian of the time of Tiberius. *Juv.* Palæmonis artem, *h. e.* grammarian. — *¶* Also, a shepherd. *Virg.*

PALÆPHARSALUS, or **PALÆOPHAR-3 SĀLUS**, *i*, *f.* old Pharsalus, a town of Thessaly. *Hirt.*

PALÆPHATŌS, *i*, *m.* a Greek author. — Hence, Palæphatūs, *a*, *um*, *adj.* of Pa-3 læphatus. *Virg.* in *Cir.*

PALÆSTES (παλαιστής), *æ*, *m.* a wres-3 3 ler. *Laoprid.*

PALÆSTINĀ, *æ*, and **PALÆSTINĒ**, *es*, *f.* Palestine, a part of Syria, Παλαιστίνη. *Pompon. Mela.*

PALÆSTINUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* of Palestine. *Ovid.* Culta Palastino septima festa Syro. *Id.* Inque Palestine margine se-3 dit aque, *h. e.* Euphrates. And absol. Pala-stini, *ōrum*, the inhabitants of Pales-3 tine. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, of Palæste, a town in Epirus. *Ovid.* Palæstinæ decæ, *h. e.* the Furies, because there was a tem-3 ple of Pluto at Palæste.

PALÆSTRĀ (παλαίστρα), *æ*, *f.* a place or school for wrestling, running, boxing, and other exercises; a gymnasium. *Catull.* Ahvero foro, palæstra, stadio, gymnasiis. *Cic.* Statuas in palæstra ponere. *Ovid.* Uncta palæstra (because in these exercises the bodies were anointed with oil). *So*, *Id.* Nitida palæstra. — *¶* Also, a practising of the exercises of the palæstra, skill in them, the exercises themselves. *Nep.* Palæstræ operam dare. *Cic.* Discere palæstram. *Terent.* Periculum facere in palæstra. — *¶* Also, figur. a place for literary exercises. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, a brothel, bawdy-house. *Plant.* and *Te-3 rent.* — *¶* Also, practice in any art or thing. *Cic.* Nitidum genus verbo-3 rum, sed palæstræ et olei, *h. e.* exer-3 citationis domesticæ. — *¶* Also, art or skill. *Cic.* Utemur ea palæstra. — *¶* Also, grace, address in one's carriage. *Cic.* Motus hic habet palæstram quan-3 dam. — *¶* Also, grace, elegance in

writing. *Cic.* Sine nitore ac palæ-3 tra.

PALÆSTRICĒ (palæstricus), *adv.* after the manner of the palæstra. *Cic.* Palæ-3 stricē spatiari in xysto, *h. e.* to appear in the schools, but not in public affairs.

PALÆSTRICŌS (palæstra), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of or belonging to the palæstra, *palæstric*, *παλαιστρικός*. *Cic.* Palæstricī motus sæpe sunt odiosiores, *h. e.* artificial. *Quintil.* Palæstricī doctores. And absol. *Id.* Palæstricis vacare, teachers in the palæstra. *Id.* Palæstrica, *se. ars.*

PALÆSTRITĀ (παλαιστριτής), *æ*, *m.* a wrestler; one who attends at the palæstra, as a learner or a teacher. *Martial.*

PĀLAM (unc.), *adv.* openly, publicly, in open view, *φανερῶς*. *Cic.* Palam in eum tela jaciuntur, clam subministrantur. *Liv.* Palam revocant, openly, expressly. *Plant.* Palam atque aperte. *Cic.* Non occulte, sed palam. — *¶* Also, public, known to the public. *Plant.* Palam est res. *Cic.* Palam factum est, it has got abroad; it is become public. *Nepos.* Palam facere suis, to make known to, inform. *Terent.* Palam est, it is spread abroad, every body knows it. — *¶* Also, prepos., before, in the presence of. *Liv.* Palam populo. *Ovid.* Me palam.

PĀLAMEDĒS, *is*, *m.* Παλαμήδης, son of Nauplius, king of Eubœa, who by his cunning discovered that the madness of Ulysses was feigned, and was afterwards put to death by the Greeks at the instigation of Ulysses. Palamedes is said to have in-3 vented the game of chess and several let-3 ters of the alphabet, and to have formed the letter Δ by observing the flight of the cranes. *Martial.* Palamedis avis, *h. e.* the crane. — *¶* Hence, Pālāmēdēūs, Pālāmēdācis, and Pālāmēdicūs, *a*, *um*, *adj.* of Palamedes.

PALANGA. See Phalanga.

PALĀRA (unc.), *æ*, *f.* a certain bird. *Auct.* 3 *Carm.* de Philom.

PĀLĀRIS (palus), *c*, *adj.* of or for pales. 3 *Pandect.* Silva palaris, from which pales are procured.

PALASEĀ, and **PLASEĀ**, *æ*, *f.* a buttock 3 of beef. *Arnab.*

PĀLĀTINŌS (Palatium), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of the Palatium or Palatine hill, *Palatine*. *Ovid.* Palatini colles, the Palatine heights. *Id.* Palatinæ aves, *h. e.* seen thence by Re-3 tians. *Horat.* Palatinus Apollo, who had a temple on Palatium. *Sueton.* Palatini ludi, *h. e.* solemnized on Palatium in honor of Augustus. *Cic.* Palatina, *se. tribus*, the Palatine tribe. — *¶* Also, as the emper-3 ors resided on mount Palatine, imperial, belonging to the palace or court. *Sueton.* Palatina domus. *Ovid.* Palatina lau-3 rns. *Martial.* Palatinus Tonaus, *h. e.* the emperor Domitian. — *¶* Also, for the sake of the measure, written Palla-3 tinus. *Martial.* Palatinos invitatus ima-3 gine vultus, *h. e.* of Domitian.

PĀLĀTŌS (palo), *ōnis*, *f.* a driving in 2 of piles, pales, stakes. *Vitruv.*

PĀLĀTIUM, *i*, *n.* the Palatium or Pala-3 tine hill; mount Palatin, one of the seven hills of Rome, Παλάτιον, Παλλάντιον. *Liv.* A Pallanteo, Pallantium dein Pala-3 tium nomen appellatum. *Tibull.* Sed tunc pascabant herbosa Palatia vacæ.

Ovid. Nemorosi saxa Palati. — *¶* Also, as the emperors resided on Palatium, an imperial court or residence, palace. *Ovid.* Palatia fulgent. *So*, *Id.* Palatia cœli, the palace of Jove. — *¶* The *i* is sometimes doubled for the sake of the measure. *Martial.*

PĀLĀTŌĀ, *æ*, *f.* a goddess under whose protection the Palatium stood. *Varr.* — Hence, Pālātŏālis, *c*, *adj.* of Palatna. *Varr.* Palatualis flamen.

PĀLĀTUM (unc.), *i*, *n.* and rarely PĀ-3 LĀTŌS, *i*, *m.* the palate or roof of the mouth; the taste, *ὀσπρανός, ὀσπρῶς*. *Cic.* Voluptatem palato percipere. *Ovid.* Dare membra boum palato, *h. e.* to eat. *Horat.* Fervida subtile exsurgant vina palatum.

— *¶* Also, the throat as the organ of speech. *Ovid.* Nec tamen ignavo stip-3 puerunt verba palato, *h. e.* non tacuit. *Horat.* Cum balba feris anuoso verba palato. — *¶* Figur. *Enn.* Palatus cœ-3 li, the cœpe of heaven.

PĀLĀTŌS, *a*, *um*. See Palo, and Palar. **PĀLĒ** (πάλη), *es*, *f.* a wrestling. *Stat.* 3

PĀLĒĀ (unc.), *æ*, *f.* chaff; short straw, *ἄχυρον*. *Colum.* Ubi paleis vestita sunt frumenta, vento separentur. *Cic.* Navis paleæ, loaded with chaff. *Plin.* Palea plures gentium pro fœno utuntur. *Virg.* Paleæ jactantur inanes. — *¶* Also, the wattles or grills of a cock, *κάλλαιον*. *Varr.* — *¶* Also, dross, metallic scum. *Plin.* Aeris palea.

PĀLĒĀLIS (palea), *e*, *adj.* *Cal. Aurel.* 3 *Palealis uva*, preserved in chaff.

PĀLĒĀR (palea), *āris*, *n.* the skin that 3 hangs down from the neck of oxen; the dewlap or dewlaps. *Virg.* A mento pa-3 learia pendunt. *Ovid.* Palcaria pendula. *Senee.* Musco tenaci pectus ac palear viret. — *¶* Also, the throat, or one of the stomachs of a ruminating animal. *Calpurn.* Revocat palearibus herbas, *h. e.* ruminates.

PĀLĒĀRIS (palea), *e*, *adj.* chaffy. 3 *Fortun.* **PĀLĒĀRIUM** (Id.), *ii*, *n.* a chaff-house, 2 *ἄχυρῶν*. *Colum.*

PĀLĒĀTŌS (Id.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* mixed with 3 chaff or short straw. *Colum.*

PĀLĒS (πάω), *is*, *f.* the goddess of shep-3 herds and cattle. *Virg.* Ipsa Pales agros, atque ipse reliquit Apollo. *Tibull.* Et placidam soleo spargere lacte Palen.

Ovid. Silvicolum tepido lacte precare Palen. *Id.* Sacra Palis suberant, *h. e.* the Palilia. — *¶* It also formed in the masc. one of the attendants of Jupiter. *Arnob.* Pales, minister Jovis ac villicus.

PĀLĒCŌS, *i*, *m.* Παλικός. The Palici 3 were twin-sons of Jupiter, who had a tem-3 ple near the town of Palica in Sicily, and received divine honors there. *Virg.* Pla-3 cabilis ara Palici. *Ovid.* Stagna Pali-3 corum.

PĀLĒLĪA. See Palilis.

PĀLĒLĪCIUM (Palilia), *ii*, *n.* λαμπαδίας. *Plin.* Sidus Palilicium, the Hyades, be-3 cause they disappeared at the Palilia in the evening twilight.

PĀLĒLĪS (Pales), *c*, *adj.* of Pales. *Ovid.* Flamma Palilis, *h. e.* a fire of straw and hay, kindled during the Palilia. *Id.* Fes-3 ta Palilia, and *Id.* absol. Palilia, the fes-3 tival of Pales, celebrated on the 21st of April, the day of the foundation of Rome. (It is also written Parilia.)

PĀLĒLŌGIĀ, or **PĀLĒLLŌGIĀ** (παλῖλλο-3 γία), *æ*, *f.* the repetition of a word or idea. *Martian.* Capell.

PĀLĒMBĀCCHIŌS, *i*, *m.* παλῖμβάκχιος, the same as Antibaccius. *Quintil.*

PĀLĒMPISSĀ (παλῖμπισσα), *æ*, *f.* pitch 2 twice boiled. *Plin.*

PĀLĒMPSESTŌS (παλῖμψηστος), *i*, *m.* a 3 kind of parchment, on which what was written might be easily erased, so that it might be written on anew. *Cic.* In pa-3 limpsesto scribere. *Catull.* In palimp-3 sesto relata.

PĀLĒNŌDIĀ (παλινῳδία), *æ*, *f.* a recanta-3 tion, palinode, palinody. *Macrob.* Palino-3 diam canere, to recant. — *¶* Also, an oft-repeated song. *Anatian.*

PĀLĒNŌRŌS, *i*, *m.* Παλίνουρος, the pilot of Æneas. *Virg.* — *¶* And, jesting-3 3 ly, iterum meiens. *Martial.* Meiere vis iterum, jam Palinurus eris. — *¶* Also, a cape of Lucania. *Lucan.* and *Mela.*

PĀLĒTŌR (frequentat. from palo), *āris*, 3 *dep. 1.* to wander about, stray. *Plant.*

PĀLĒRŌS (παλίνουρος), *i*, *m.* Christ's-3 thorn (Rhannus Palurnus, L.). *Virg.* Spinis surgit palurnus acutis.

PĀLĒĀ (unc.), *æ*, *f.* a large upper-gar-3 ment reaching down to the ankles, and worn chiefly by the Roman ladies; and in general, a gown, robe, mantle, cloak, tunic, pall, περιβλημα, πέπλος, χλαίνα. *Virg.* Longæ tegmine pallæ. *Ovid.* Et tegit auratos palla superba pedes. *Martial.* Fascia te tunicæque tegunt, obscuraque palla. *Horat.* Pallæ repertor honestæ Æschylus, the tragic pall. *Auct.* ad *He-3 renn.* Citharædus vestitus palla. *Ovid.* Pallam induta rigentem, a tunic. *Id.* Pulvereum (Boreas) trahens pallam. — *¶* Also, a curtain, veil. *Senee.*

PĀLĒĀCĀ (παλλακή), *æ*, *f.* a concubine, 2 kept mistress. *Sueton.*

PĀLĒĀCĀNĀ, *æ*, *f.* same as Gethyum.

PĀLĒĀDIUM, *ii*, *n.* Παλλάδιον, diminut. 3 from Παλλὰς, an image or statue of Pa-3 las at Troy, said to have fallen from heaven, and kept with religious care, be-3 cause the safety of the state was thought to

depend upon its preservation. *Virg.* Fatale aggressi sacro avellere templo Palladium. — *¶* And, *Palladion*. *Lucret.* Cæsia, Palladion, a little *Minerva*.
PALLADIŪS (Παλλάδιος), a, um, adj. relating to *Pallas* or *Minerva*, *Palladian*. *Ovid.* Palladium numen, *Pallas*, *Minerva*. *Lucan.* Palladia ægis. *Virg.* Palladia gaudent silva vivacis olive. *Id.* Palladii rami, olive boughs. *Ovid.* Palladii latices, *h. e. vil.* *Id.* Palladiæ fana coronæ, *h. e. c. olive-crown*. *Propert.* Palladia arx, *h. e. c. the citadel of Troy, where Minerva was worshipped*. So, *Ovid.* Palladiæ arces, *Athens*. *Valer. Flacc.* Palladia pinus, *h. e. c. the ship Argo*. *Ovid.* Palladii honores, *h. e. offered to Minerva*. *Martial.* Palladium forum, *h. e. the Roman forum, in which there was a temple of Minerva*. — *¶* Also, as *Minerva* was the goddess of wisdom and art, artificial, skilful, ingenious. *Martial.* Palladiæ artis opus.
PALLANTEUM, i, n. a town of Italy, built by *Eoander* on the *Palatine* mount. *Virg.* — Also, a town of *Arcadia*. *Justin.* — *¶* Hence, *Pallantæus*, a, um, adj. of *Pallanteum*. *Virg.* Mœnia Pallantea.
PALLANTYAS, ædis, f. Παλλαντιάς, a lake of *Africa*. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, *Aurora*, the daughter or descendant of the giant *Pallas*. *Ovid.*
PALLANTIS, idis and idos, f. the same as *Pallantias*, *Aroura*. *Ovid.* — Also, for day. *Id.* Pallantide cæsus eadem.
PALLANTIŪS (*Pallas*), a, um, adj. of or proceeding from *Pallas*. *Ovid.* Pallantius heros, *h. e. Evander*, because he was descended from *Pallas*.
PALLAS (Πάλλας), ædis and ædos, f. *Pallas*, *Minerva*, the goddess of war and of wisdom, the inventress of spinning and weaving, the discoverer of the olive, &c. *Horat.* Pallas præliis audax. *Ovid.* Loquax cum Palladis alite cornix, *h. e. the owl, which was sacred to her*. *Id.* Pallados arbor, *h. e. the olive-tree*. *Id.* Invita Pallade, *h. e. invita Minerva*. *Id.* Palladis ars, *h. e. lanificium*. *Propert.* Extinctos Pallados ignes (because her image stood in the temple of *Vesta*), the vestal fires. — *¶* Also, the olive-tree. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, oil. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, the statue of *Pallas*. *Ovid.* Cum Pallade captum, *h. e. c. Palladio*. — *¶* Also, the temple of *Minerva*. *Ovid.*
PALLAS, antis, m. Πάλλας, the son of *Pandion*. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, one of the *Titans* or giants. *Claudian.* — *¶* Also, a king of *Arcadia*, an ancestor of *Evander*. *Virg.* — *¶* Also, a son of *Evander*, slain by *Turnus*. *Virg.*
PALLATINUS, &c. See *Palatinus*, &c.
PALLENE, es, f. Παλλήνη, a town of *Macedonia*, near *Phlegra*; or, according to some, the same as *Phlegra*. — Hence, *Pallænæus*, a, um, adj. of *Pallene*. *Lucan.* Pallænæa fulmina, *h. e. with which the giants were struck*.
PALLĒNS (*palléo*), entis, adj. pale, wan, pallid, deadly pale, deadly wan, ὀχρῶν, ὀχρός. *Virg.* Pallens morte futura. *Ovid.* Pallentes terrore puellæ. *Virg.* Pallentes umbras Erebi. *Id.* Pallentes animas. — *¶* Also, of a dead or palish color, pale, livid. *Virg.* Pallentes violæ, yellow. *Martial.* Pallentes caules. *Plin.* Gemma e viridi pallens. *Ovid.* arva (sc. with gold). — *¶* Also, dark-colored, black. *Tibull.* Sol pallentes jungit equos, *h. e. of the sun in eclipse*. *Martial.* Pallens toga. — *¶* Also, dark green. *Virg.* Pallens edera. *Id.* Bos pallentes ruminat herbas. *Martial.* Pallens faba, *h. e. propter folia fusciora*. — *¶* Also, occasioning paleness. *Virg.* Pallentes morbi. *Martial.* curæ. *Ovid.* Pallentia philtrea. *Pers.* mores, *h. e. pravos*, that make pale with remorse.
PALLĒŌ (unc.), es, lui, n. 2. to be or look pale or wan, tarn pale, ὀχρίαιω. *Cic.* Sudent, pallet. *Ovid.* Sæpe metu sceleris palabant ora futuri. *Tibull.* Palabant ora senecta. *Martial.* Pallet turba fame. *Juvenal.* Pallere morbo. *Ovid.* Palleet omnis amans. *Horat.* Argenti pallet amore, *h. e. c. laborat*, æger est. *Pers.* Viso si palles improbe nummo, *h. e. præ cupiditate habendi*. *Quintil.* Vigilandum ducat, pallendum, *h. e. must*

grow pale with study. *Martial.* Pallet otio. — *¶* Also, to fade, lose color. *Ovid.* Ne vitio celi palleat ægra seges. *Stat.* Sidera pallent, lose their brilliancy, look pale or dim. *Lucan.* Mirantur pallore diem. *Ovid.* Pallet nostris Anroa venenis. *Propert.* Multos pallere colores, to change color often. — *¶* To fear. *Horat.* Pueris (dat.) omnis pater pallet, is anxious about. *Juvenal.* Ad omnia fulgura pallent. And with acc. *Horat.* pontum.
PALLĒSCŌ (*palléo*), is, lui, n. 3. to turn pale, grow or become wan, fade, lose color. *Ovid.* Pallescent frondes. *Propert.* In quadam pallescere. *Horat.* Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa, to be dying of love with. *Quintil.* Ubratili vita pallescere. *Ovid.* Saxum palluit auro, became gold-colored.
PALLIĀSTRUM (*pallium*), i, n. a sorry mantle, τριβώνιον. *Apul.*
PALLIĀTŪS (id.), a, um, adj. dressed in a cloak or mantle, generally applied to Greeks, and particularly to Grecian philosophers, by whom the pallium was worn. *Cic.* Græculus judex modo palliatus, modo togatus. *Sueton.* Palliati, Greeks. *Plin.* Palliata signa Phidie. *Cic.* Illi palliati topiarum facere videantur, *h. e. c. statues in the Grecian costume*. *Varr.* Fabula palliata, in which the scenes and characters are Grecian. — *¶* Figur. protected, fortified. *Val. Max.*
PALLIDŪS (*dimin.* from *pallidus*), a, 3 um, adj. somewhat pale, palish. *Catull.*
PALLIDŪS (*palléo*), a, um, adj. pale, 2 wan, pallid, of a dead color, ὀχρός. *Horat.* Vides, ut pallidus omnis cæna desurgat dubia? *Ovid.* Oraque buxo pallidiora gerens exhorruit. *Plin.* Stellæ pallidissimæ. *Propert.* Pallida mitra situ. *Lucan.* Pallida tetris viscera tincta notis, *h. e. of a palish blue, livid*. *Propert.* In irata pallidus, desperately in love. *Ovid.* Pallidus Orion, love-sick. *Id.* Ipsa ego pallida sedi, pale with fear, affrighted. *Id.* Nomine in Hectoreo pallida semper eram, turned pale with fear. *Lucan.* Ditis profundi pallida regna. *Tibull.* Errat ad obscuros pallida turba lacus. — *¶* Also, causing paleness. *Propert.* Cum insidiis pallida vina bibi, *h. e. poisoned*. *Horat.* Pallida mors. *Lucan.* aconita. *Martial.* cura. — *¶* Also, unsightly, unpleasant to the sight. *Varr.* Ficus fit pallidior, (perhaps) mouldy.
PALLIŪLATIM (*palliolatus*), adv. *Plaut.* 3 amictus, dressed in a little mantle.
PALLIŪLATŪS (*palliolum*), a, um, adj. 2 wearing a little cloak or mantle. *Martial.* Que palliolata vagatur. — *¶* Also, wearing a cap or hood. *Sueton.* Palliolatus novo more resedit.
PALLIŪLUM (*dimin.* from *pallium*), i, n. a cloak or mantle; a pallium. *Plaut.* Palliolum in collum conjice. — *¶* Also, a covering for the head worn by women and effeminate or sick men; a cap, hood. *Quintil.* Palliolum sola excusare potest valetudo. *Ovid.* Palliolum nitidis imposuisse comis.
PALLIUM (unc.), ii, n. the outer robe of the Greeks; a cloak, mantle, ἱμάτιον, ἀναβόλαιον, χάρος. *Liv.* Cum pallio et crepidis inambulare in gymnasio. *Cic.* Consularis homo soccos habuit et pallium. *Id.* Amica corpus ejus textit suo pallio. *Plaut.* Pallium in collum conjicere. *Terent.* Ilium pallio onerare. *Id.* Attolle pallium. *Quintil.* Manum intra pallium continere (proverb.) *h. e. to avoid prolixity*. And, *Plaut.* Tunica propior pallio (proverb.) the skin is nearer than the shirt. — *¶* It is also used of the robe of a Roman lady. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, particularly, of the cloak of the philosophers. *Gell.* Video barham et pallium, philosophum nondum video. *Apul.* Pallio tenuis philosophos imitari. — *¶* Also, the upper bed-clothes, coverlet. *Sueton.* Lectum veteris pallio strato instructum. *Ovid.* Gravius justo pallia pondus habent. — *¶* Also, the pall over a corpse. *Apul.* Arrepto pallio, retexi corpora. — *¶* Also, a curtain. *Prudent.*
PALLŌR (*palléo*), ōris, m. paleness, want of color, ὀχρος, ὀχρότης. *Cic.* Terrorem pallor consequitur. *Ho-*

rat. Albus ora pallor inficit. *Id.* Pallor luteus! *Ovid.* Luridus pallor. *Horat.* Tinctus viola pallor amantium. *Stat.* Pallor exanimis, a deadly paleness. *Lucan.* Terribilis Stygio facies pallore. *Ovid.* Pallor liemisque tenent late loca senta. — *¶* Figur. fear, terror. *Propert.* Hic tibi pallori, Cynthia, versus erit. *Plaut.* Palla pallorem incutit. — *¶* Also, the god of terror. *Liv.* Fana Pallori et Pavori vocit. — *¶* Also, unsightliness, unseemly color or form. *Lucan.* Pallor solis. *Ovid.* Pallorem ducunt rami. *Lucret.* Palloribus omnia pingunt. — *¶* Also, mouldiness. *Vitruv.*
PALLŪLA (*dimin.* from *palla*), æ, f. a small robe or cloak. *Plaut.*
PALMA (παλάμη), æ, f. the palm of the hand, ἔνυπ, παλάμη. *Cic.* Palmæ illius similem. *Virg.* Cavis undam de flumine palmis sustulit. *Petron.* Os hominis palma excussissima pulsant, with a very heavy blow. *Plin.* Ep Aliquem palma percutere, to give him a blow or cuff. *Juvenal.* Plana palma, with the open hand. — *¶* Also, the hand. *Cic.* Palmarum intentus. *Cæs.* Passis palmis. *Virg.* Teneras arcebat vincula palmas. *Ovid.* Amplexus tremulis altaria palmis. — *¶* And, *Plin.* Palmas pedum ausuris, goose's-feet. — *¶* Also, the broad end or paddle of an oar. *Vitruv.* — *¶* Also, the palm-tree, φοινίξ. *Plin.* — Particularly, a palm-branch as the mark, token or badge of victory; the palm or prize; victory, triumph; honor, preëminence. *Liv.* Palmæ victoribus datæ. *Cic.* Plurimum palmarum nobilis gladiator. *Id.* Palmani accipere. *Horat.* Elea palma. *Cic.* Docto oratori palma danda est. *Ovid.* Palma donare aliiquem. *Cic.* Palmam tulit. *Id.* Cujuspiam rei palmam deferre alicui, *h. e. the first rank in*. *Terent.* Huic equidem consilio palmam do, *h. e. I prefer*. *Justin.* Bellorum palmas. — Also, the victor. *Virg.* Et nunc tertia palma Diore. — Also, the person to be conquered. *Sil.* Ultima restabat fuis jam palma duobus. — Also, the fruit of the palm-tree; a date. *Pers.* Cum pipere, et palinis venit. — Also, a broom made of palm-boughs. *Horat.* Lapides varios lutulenta radere palma. — *¶* Also, the greater shoot or leader of a vine. *Varr.* — *¶* Also, the branch of a tree. *Liv.* — *¶* Also, the fruit of a tree in Egypt, resembling that of the balm. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a tree in Africa, useful in the preparation of ointments. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a marine shrub. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, for parma, a shield. *Tibull.* — *¶* Also, a print or mark burnt in any thing, perhaps, the mark of a date, or of the palm of a hand. *Veget.*
PALMARIS (*palma*), e, adj. of the palm-tree, full of palms. *Amian.* Lucus palmaris. — *¶* Also, deserving of the palm, excellent. *Cic.* Statua palmaris. *Id.* Illa (sententia) palmaris. — *¶* Also, (from *palmus*), of a palm or hand's breadth. *Varr.*
PALMARIŪS (id.), a, um, adj. deserving the palm or prize, most excellent, chief, remarkable. *Terent.* Ego mihi puto palmarium, my masterpiece. — *¶* Absol. *Palmarium*, ii, n. the fee given to a successful advocate. *Pandect.*
PALMĀTIAS (παλαμτίας), æ, m. a kind of earthquake. *Apul.*
PALMĀTŪS (*palma*), a, um, adj. bearing the figure of the palm-tree; embroidered with palm-leaves. *Plin.* Lapis palmatus. *Liv.* Tunica palmata, et toga picta (the dress of a victorious general at his triumph). *Martial.* Palmateque ducem sed cito redde togæ. — *¶* Also, having or bearing the figure of the palm of the hand. *Quintil.* Palmatus paries, marked with the figure of a hand. *Capitol.* cervus, having antlers spreading like an open hand.
PALMES (*palma*), itis, m. the shoot, or young branch of a vine, κλήμα. *Plin.* Palmes duas tresve gemmas sub jugo habere debet. *Virg.* Jam leto turgent in palmite gemmæ. — *¶* Also, a vine; a vineyard. *Martial.* — *¶* Also, a bough of a tree. *Lucan.*
PALMETUM (*palma*), i, n. a palm-grove, φοινικῶν. *Horat.* and *Plin.*

PALMĒUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *made of the palm tree; of dates.* *Vitr.* Palmē tabule. *Plin.* Palneum vinum, *palm-wine.*
PALMICEUS, or **PALMICIUS** (Id.), a, 3 um, adj. *sauces as Palmites.* *Sulp. Sever.*
PALMI-FER (palma & fero), a, um, adj. *3 producing palm-trees or dates.* *Propert.* Palmifera Thebæ. *Ovid.* Palmiferi Arabes, *h. c. Arabia.*
PALMIGER (palma & gero), a, um, adj. *2 carrying palm-branches.* *Plin.*
PALMIPEDALIS (palmites), e, adj. *a 3 foot and a hand-breadth long or broad.* *Varr.*
PALMIPES (palma & pes), ēdis, adj. *having broad feet; web-footed.* *στεγανόπους.* *Plin.* — *¶ Also, a foot and a hand-breadth long or broad.* *Plin.*
PALMYPRIMUM vinum, a sort of wine, *2 resembling date-wine, but made of figs.* *Plin.*
PALMŌ (palmes), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to *2 tie a vine, συνδέω.* *Colum.*
PALMŌPES, &c. same as *Palmipes*, &c.
PALMŌSUS (palma), a, um, adj. *abounding in palm-trees.* *Virg.* Palmosa Seli-us.
PALMŌLĀ (dimin. from palma), ē, f. the *3 palm of the hand, a little hand.* *Varr.* — *¶ Also, the paddle or broad part of an oar.* *Virg.* Stringat sine palmla cantes. *Hence, figur.* *Apul.* Color psittaco viridis extimis palmlis, *h. c. wings.* — *¶ Also, a date.* *Varr.* — *And, a palm or date-tree.* *Varr.*
PALMŌLĀRIS (palmla), e, adj. *of or by 3 the palm.* *Martian.* Cupell. Frictu palmlari.
PALMŌS (palma), i, m. *a palm, hand-breadth.* The palmus minor was the breadth of four fingers joined close together. *Vitr.* The major was a span, or twelve Roman inches. *Varr.* — *¶ Also, for palma, the palm of the hand.* *Vitr.* Geritur per manus palman.
PALMYRĀ, or **PALMYRĀ**, ē, f. *a city of Syria.* — *Hence, Palmyrenus, or Palmyrenus, a, um, adj. of Palmyra.* *Plin.*
PALŌ (palus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to *2 part with pales, poles, stakes or props; to fence with pales, pale, πασσαλεύω.* *Colum.* Ut vitis paletur.
PALŌR (unc.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to *wander to and fro, wander up and down, struggle, be dispersed, περιφέρομαι, ῥέμ-βομαι, πλανῶμαι.* *Liv.* Agnen per agros palatur. *Tacit.* Palantur comites. *Id.* Auxilia totis campis palantur. *Salust.* Vagi, palantes, quas nox coegerat, sedes habebant, *dispersed, straggling.* *Liv.* Palantes in agris oppressit. *Id.* Contrahens suos ex fuga palatos. *Id.* Boves ab gregibus palatos. *Tacit.* Palantes extra castra. *Virg.* Terga dabant palantia Teucri. *Id.* Palantesque polo stellas, *wandering.* — *Figur.* *Ovid.* Palantes animos.
PALPABILIS (palpo), e, adj. *palpable, 3 perceptible by the touch, ψηλαφητός.* *Oros.* Tenebræ crassitudine palpabiles.
PALPAMEN (Id.), ōnis, n. *a stroking, 3 caressing.* *Prudent.*
PALPAMENTUM (Id.), i, n. *a stroking, 3 caressing.* *Amnian.*
PALPATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a stroking, ca- 3 ressing.* *Plant.* Ausfer hinc palpationes.
PALPATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a flatterer. 3 Plant.* Sycophantæ, et palpatores.
PALPEBRĀ (unc.), ē, f. the *eyelid, βλέ- 3 φαρων.* *Cic.* Palpebræ sunt tegumenta oculorum. — *¶ Also, Palpebræ, the eyelashes.* *Plin.*
PALPEBRĀLIS (palpebra), e, adj. *of the 3 eyelids.* *Prudent.* Palpebrales setæ.
PALPEBRARIS (Id.), e, adj. *of or per- 3 taining to the eyelids.* *Cæl. Aurel.* Collyria palpebraria, *for the eyelids.*
PALPEBRATIŌ (palpebra), ōnis, f. the *3 motion of the eyelids.* *Cæl. Aurel.*
PALPEBRŌ (palpebra), as, n. 1. to *3 move the eyelids frequently, wink.* *Cæl. Aurel.*
PALPITATIŌ (palpito), ōnis, f. *a fre- 2 quent and quick motion, a throbbing, pant- 3 ing, beating quick, palpitation, παλμός.* *Plin.* Cordis palpitatio. *Id.* Palpitatio oculorum.
PALPITATŌS, us, m. the same as *Pal- 2 pitatio.* *Plin.*
PALPITŌ (perhaps from πάλλω), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to *throb, pant, beat quick, palpitate, πάλλωμαι.* *Cic.* Cor palpitat.

Plin. Palpitante lingua ululatus elicitur. *Ovid.* Palpitat, et positas aspergit sanguine mensas, *is convulsed, struggles* (of one in the agony of death). — *Figur.* *Petrou.* Animum palpitantem percussit. *Stat.* Ilis arduus ignis palpitat. — *¶ Obscuro sensu.* *Juvenal.* Ut semel atque iterum super illam palpitet.
PALPŌ (palpo), ōnis, m. *a glozer, volcedler, 3 coazer, flatterer.* *Pers.* Ille sui palpo (but some consider this the abl. of pal-pum).
PALPŌ (θάλπω), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. and **PALPŌR**, āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to *touch softly, feel gently, stroke, ψηλαφάω.* *Ovid.* Pectora præbet virginica palpan-da manu. (Al. leg. *plaudenda.*) *Manil.* Palpare lupos pantheris ludere captis. — *¶ And, figur.* to caress, soothe, wheedle, coax, cajole, flatter. *Horat.* Cui male si palpare, recalcitrat. *Juve-nal.* Quem munere palpat Carus. *Pol-lin.* *Cic.* Ep. Scribenti palpare. *Cic.* Palpabo, equoniam modo, &c. *h. c.* blandiendo tentabo.
PALPUM, or **PALPŌS** (palpo), the *nom.* *3 does not occur, i, m. or n. a gentle stroke, soft blow or pat with the hand; a caressing, caressing, flattery; flattery.* *Plant.* Timidum palpo percutit. *Id.* Mihi obtrudere non potes palpum, *h. c. cajole.*
PALUDAMENTUM (unc.), i, n. *a milita- 3 ry cloak or cassock, χλαμύς.* *Liv.* Cognito paludamento sponsi. — *¶ More commonly, the military robe of a general.* *Liv.* Paludamenta detracta. — *¶ Also, a woman's cloak.* *Plin.*
PALUDATIŌS, a, um, adj. *clothed in a 3 military robe; and particularly, in a general's robe.* *Cic.* Pansa paludatus profectus est. *Cæs.* Neque expectant, ut paludati, votis nuncupatis, exeant consules. *Juvenal.* Cum paludatis ducibus.
PALUDESTER (palus), or **PALUDES- 3 TRIS**, e, adj. *marshy.* *Cassiodor.*
PALUDICŌLĀ (palus & colo), ē, m. and *3 f. dwelling or situate amongst fens or marshes.* *Sidon.* Paludicole Sicambri.
PALUDIFER (palus & fero), ēra, ērum, *3 adj. that renders marshy.* *Ancl. Carm.* de Philon.
PALUDIVĀGŌS (palus & vagus), a, um, *3 adj. wandering through morasses.* *Avien.*
PALUDŌSUS (palus), a, um, adj. *marshy, 3 fenny, boggy, swampy, ἐλώδης.* *Ovid.*
PALŪMBĀ, ē, f. same as *Palumbes.* *2 Cels.*
PALŪMBES (unc.), is, m. and f. *a wood- 2 pigeon, ring-dove, φάτρα.* *Virg.* Raucæ palumbes. — *¶ We also find Palumba-bus, i. Martial.* Palumbi torquati. *Plin.* Palumborum pennæ.
PALŪMBINŌS (palumbes), a, um, adj. *2 of a wood-pigeon.* *Plin.* caro.
PALŪMBŌLŌS (dimin. from palumbus), *3 i, m. a little dove, as a term of endearment.* *Apul.*
PALŪMBŌS, i, m. (See *Palumbes*). — *¶ Also, the name of a famous gladiator.* *Hence, an equivocal and jest in Sueton.* *Claud.* 21.
PALŪS (pavillus), i, m. *a stake, prop, stay, 3 pale, σκόλοψ.* *Tibull.* Teneram palis adjungere vitem. *Cic.* Ad supplicium traditi, ad palum alligati. *Ovid.* Palo suspendat aratrum. *Plaut.* figere in parietem. — *¶ It was a military exercise to attack a stake, set up in the ground, in order to acquire skill in the use of weapons.* *Juvenal.* Quis non vidit vulnera pali? — *Hence, figur.* *Senec.* Exerceamur ad palum, ne imparatos fortuna deprehendat. — *¶ Palum, neut. gen.* *Varr.*
PALŪS (unc.), ūdis, f. *a marsh, morass, bog, fen, swamp, pool, λίμνη.* *Horat.* Stantes paludes. *Cæs.* Quo propter paludes exercitui aditus non esset. *Virg.* Palus innabilis, the *Styz.* *Id.* Tenebrosa palus, lake *Avernus.* *Id.* Cymba multam accepit rimosa paludem, *h. c.* the water of the *Styz.* — *¶ Also, a reed, or sedge, growing in marshy places.* *Martial.* Concisa palus. *Id.* De bibula sarta palude teges, *a sedge mat.*
PALŪSTER (palus), tris, tre, adj. *marshy, 3 fenny, boggy, swampy; growing in marshy places, ἐλκίος.* *Liv.* Palustri celo. *Id.* Ager paluster. *Virg.* Ulvam palustrem. *Plin.* In palustribus vindemiæ, *sc. locis.*

— *¶ Figur.* *Pers.* Crassos transisse di-es, lucemque palustrem, *a life passed in the slough of sin.*
PAMPHŪLIĀ, ē, f. *Παμφυλία, a province of Asia Minor, on the southern coast.* — *Hence, Pamphylus, and Pamphylus, a, um, adj. Pamphylian.* *Liv.* Pamphylium mare. *Id.* Pamphylii legati. *And absol.* *Cic.* Pamphylii, the Pamphylans.
PAMPINACEŌS, the same as *Pampineus.* *2 Colum.*
PAMPINARIŌS (pampinus), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a vine-branch, οἰνάρειος.* *Colum.* Pampines pampinari, *a leaf-bearing shoot.* *Id.* Pampinari, sarnientum, *a stock-branch, springing out of the stock of a vine.* *And absol.* *Plin.* Serere e pampinariis.
PAMPINATIŌ (pampino), ōnis, f. the *2 pulling or rubbing off superfluous leaves and tender shoots from vines, βαστολό- 3 γία.* *Colum.*
PAMPINATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who pulls or lops off the superfluous shoots or leaves from vines.* *Colum.*
PAMPINATŌS (pampinus), a, um, adj. *having leaves and tendrils.* *Trebell.* *Pol-l.* Lancea pampinata. — *¶ Also, curled or winding round like the tendril of a vine.* *Plin.* Pampinato orbe se volvens. — *¶ Also, particip. from pampino.*
PAMPINEŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of a vine- 2 branch or vine-leaves, of vines.* *Tacit.* Pampinea corona. *Virg.* Liber pampineas invidit collibus umbras. *Id.* Pampineo gravidus autumnus ager, the *vine Autumn.* *Ovid.* Pampineas autumnus porrigit uvas. *Id.* Pampineis amicitur vitibus ulmus, *branchy or leafy vines.* *Virg.* Pampineas gerunt hastas, *h. c.* wrapped round with vine-leaves. *Propert.* Pampineus odor, *h. c.* odor vini. *Cal-purn.* ulni, *h. c.* which support vines.
PAMPINŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to *2 lop or pull off the useless shoots or leaves of vines, βαστολόγέω, οἰναρίζω.* *Plin.* Vincas pampinare. — *¶ Also, to lop or pull off the young shoots of trees.* *Col.* Salix non minus, quam vinea, pampiniatur.
PAMPINŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of 2 leaves or tender shoots.* *Colum.*
PAMPINŌS (unc.), i, m. and f. the *tender shoot of a vine with its leaves; a vine-shoot, οἶνον, κλήμα.* *Colum.* — *¶ Also, the foliage of vines, vine-leaves.* *Cic.* Uva vestita pampinis. *Virg.* Mites defendet pampinus uvas. — *¶ Also, a clasper or tendril of climbing plants.* *Plin.* — *And, anything resembling it.* *Id.* Ova tortili vibrata pampino, *h. c.* cirro torto.
PAN, ānos, m. the *god of shepherds and cat-tle, of mountains and pastures, Πάν.* *Cic.* Ex Mercurio et Penelopa Pana natum ferunt. *Virg.* Panos de more Lycei. *Ovid.* Pan erat armenti custos, Pan munus equarum. *Id.* Semicaper Pan (because he had the horns and lower parts of a goat). *Also, plur.* *Ovid.* Pinu præincti cornua Panes, *gods of the shepherds.*
PANACŌ, sc. testa. *Martian.* 14. 100. in the title, *a kind of drinking-vessel.*
PANACŌ, ē, and **PANACŌS**, is, f. and **PANAX**, ācis, m. the herb *all-heal or panacea, πανάκεια, πάνακες, and πάναξ* *Plin., Virg., &c.*
PANÆTŌLŌCŌS (Πανατωλικός), a, um, adj. *Liv.* Panætolicum concilium, *of all Ætolia.*
PANÆTŌLIUM (Πανατωλίον), ii, n. the *general Ætolian congress.* *Liv.* Con-cilium Ætoliorum, quod Panætolicum vocant. — *¶ Also, a high mountain of Ætolia.* *Plin.*
PANARICIUM (unc.), ii, n. *a felon, whit- 3 low.* *Apul.*
PANARIŌLUM (dimin. from panarium), i, n. *a small basket for bread.* *Martial.* Cum panariolis tribus redisti.
PANARIUM (panis), ii, n. *a bin or pantry to keep bread in; a bread-basket, ἀροθήκη.* *Varr.* Hinc panarium, ubi panem servabant. *Sueton.* Panaria cum obsonio virum divisit.
PANATHENAIŌCŌS (Παναθηναϊκός), a, um, adj. *usual or happening during the Pannathenæa.* *Cic.* Panathenæicus, *sc. liber, a book of Isocrates in praise of Ath-ens, read at the festival.* *Varr.* Panathe-naica, *sc. solennia, the festival of the Pannathenæa.*

PANAX, ácis, m. See *Panacea*. —
 ¶ Also, a shrub. *Plin.*
PANCARPINEOS (pancarpius or pancarpus), a, um, adj. composed of all kinds of fruits. *Varr. cibus.*
PANCARPUS, and **PANCARPUS**, (παγκάρπιος, πάγκαρπος), a, um, adj. made or composed of various fruits, or things. *Tertull.*
PANCHAIÁ, æ, f. Παγχαία, a district of Arabia Felix, producing frankincense. *Virg. Turiferis Panchaia pinguis arenis.* — Hence, **Panchaëus**, **Panchaëus**, and **Panchaëus**, a, um, adj. *Panchæun.* *Id.* *Panchæis* adolescent ignibus aræ. *Ovid. Panchaia tellus.*
PANCHRESTARUS, and **PANCHRIS-**
TARIUS (panchrestus), ii, m. a pastry-cook, maker of sweetmeats, confectioner. *Araob.*
PANCHRESTUS (πάγχρηστος), a, um, i adj. universally good. *Plin. Medicamenta panchresta, sovereign remedies.* — Figur. *Cic. Cum omnes ejus comites iste sibi suo illo panchresto medicamento amicos reddidisset, h. e. gold, money.*
PANCHROMOS (πάγχρωμος), i, m. same as *Verbenaca*. *Apul.*
PANCHROS (πάγχρως), i, m. of all colors; 2 the name of a precious stone. *Plin.*
PANCRAFIAS, æ, m. for pancratiaestes. *3 Gell.*
PANCRAFIATES (παγκρατιαστής), æ, 3 m. a combatant and conqueror in the pancration or contest of boxing and wrestling. *Gell.*
PANCRAFICE (pancratium), adv. strongly, lustily. *Plaut. Pancratice valere, to be stout, hearty, stoutly, heartily.*
PANCRAFIUM, or -ON (παγκράτιον), ii, 2 n. a contest in which both boxing and wrestling were united, which required the whole strength. *Propert. Et patitur duro vulnera pancratio. Plin. Pancratio victor.* — ¶ Also, the herb succory. *Plin.*
 — ¶ Also, a squill, sea-onion, or sea-leek. *Plin.*
PANDÆ, æ, f. a Roman goddess, whom 3 some think the same as *Ceres*. *Varr. — Araob. Quod Tito Tatius, Capitolinum ut capiat collem, viam pandere permissum est, dea Pandæ est adpellata, vel Panticæ.*
PANDANÆ, æ, f. sc. porta, one of the gates of old Rome. *Varr.*
PANDATARIÆ, or -ERIÆ, æ, f. a small island in the Etruscan sea, now Santa Maria. *Tacit.*
PANDATIS (pando, are), ðnis, f. a bending or warping. *Vitruv.*
PANDECTES, and **PANDECTÆ** (πανδέκτης), æ, m. a book treating on all manner of questions or subjects; a treatise comprehending the whole of any science. *Gell. Hence, Pandectæ, plur. the Pandects, or Digests, a collection and digest of the Roman laws and legal customs, made by order of the emperor Justinian.*
PANDEMUS (πάνδημος), i, adj. endemic. *3 Amalaia. lues.*
PANDICULOR (pando, ere), ðris, dep. 1. 3 to gope, yawn, or stretch as one just awaking from sleep, σκωδινάμει. *Plaut.*
PANDION, ðnis, m. Πανδίων, son of Erichthoëus, king of Athens, and father of *Progne* and *Philomela*. *Ovid. Pandione nata, h. e. Progne.* And, also, *Id. Philoela, or the nightingale. Martial. Pandionis arces, Athens. Lucet. Pandionis populus, the Athenians.* — Hence, **Pandionius**, a, um, adj. of Pandion, Athenian. *Ovid. Pandionia Athenæ.*
PANDŌ (pandus), as, ðvi, ðtum, a. 1. to bend, curve, bow, κυρδω. *Quintil. Pandant posteriora.* — ¶ Also, n. to bend in or down. *Vitruv. Ulnus et fraxinus celeriter pandant.*
PANDŌ (unc.), dis, pandi, pansom and passum, a. 3. to open, throw open, open wide, set open, περάννυμι. *Plaut. Pandite janua hanc. Virg. Mœnia pandimus urbis. Liv. Panduntur inter ordines viæ: provolat eques. Id. Pandere viam fugæ.* — ¶ Hence, to lay open to view, show, discover. *Horat. Spectacula pandere, to exhibit. Liv. Mare panditur, becomes visible.* — ¶ Also, to declare, make known. *Ovid. Pandæ nomen. Virg. Pandere res. Lucet. Omnem rerum naturam pandere dictis* —

¶ Also, to cleave, split. *Liv. Rupem ferro pandunt.* — ¶ Also, to stretch, stretch or spread out, extend, expand, unfold. *Virg. Pandere pennas ad solem. Cic. vela, to unfurl. Plin. retia. Tacit. aciem, h. e. explicare ordines, to widen the ranks. Lic. Immensa panditur planities. Plin. Rosa sese pandit, expands. Cæs. Crines passi, loose, dishevelled. Id. Capillus passus. Id. Palmis passis, outspread. Vitruv. Manibus passis. Cic. Velis passis. Id. Divina bona longe lateque se pandunt, h. e. patent.*
 ¶ Hence, to spread out to dry, to dry. *Colum. Pandere uvas in sole. Plaut. Uva passa, raisins. So, Virg. racemi.*
PANDŌRÆ, æ, f. Πανδώρα, the first woman, made by *Vulcan*, and presented with gifts by all the gods. *Hygin.*
PANDROSOS (Πάνδροσος), i, f. daughter of *Cecrops*. *Ovid.*
PANDŌRÆ (πανδώρα), æ, f. or **PANDŌ-**
RIUM, ii, n. a musical instrument with three strings. *Varr.*
PANDŌRIZŌ (pandura), as, to play upon 3 the pandura. *Laapid.*
PANDUS (unc.), a, um, adj. bent, bowed, 2 curved, croaked, κυρδός. *Virg., Ovid., and Quintil.*
PANEGYRICOS (πανηγυρικός), a, um, adj. delivered in a public assembly. *Cic. Qualem Isocrates fecit panegyricum, sc. sermonem, the oration in which Isocrates eulogized the glorious deeds of the Athenians. So, absol. Quintil. Panegyricum Isocrates decem annis elaboratum.* — Hence, laudatory, praising. *Auson. Panegyricos libros.*
PANEGYRISTA (πανηγυριστής), æ, m. a 3 panegyrist, encomiast. *Sidon.*
PANEGROS (πανερός), ðtis, f. a precious 2 stone, supposed to have the property of making fruitful. *Plin.*
PANGÆOS, i, m. and plur. Πανγαῖον, ðrum, n. Παγγαῖος, a mountain of Thrace, on the borders of Macedonia. *Plin. Mons Pangæus. Virg. Alta Pangæa.* — ¶ And, adj. *Val. Flacc. Pangæa juga.*
PANGŌ (πάγω, πάγω), is, nxi, nctum, or pēgi and pēpigi, pactum, a. 3. to drive in, fix, infix; to set, plant, πήγνυμι. *Liv. Clavum pangere. Ovid. Ancoram litibus. Colum. Littera pangitur in cera, is impressed. Sueton. Ramulum pangere, to plant. Colum. Vitiaria malleolis pangenda. Propert. Pangam ex ordine colles.* — Figur. *Tertull. Pangere filios, h. e. procreate. And, Lucet. Pangere carmina, make, compose. Horat. Pangere poemata. Cic. An pangis aliquid Sophocleum? Enn. Panxit maxuma facta patrum, has sung.* — ¶ The preterit tenses from pēpigi, to covenant, agree, or bargain for, stipulate, contract, engage, promise. *Cic. Si quis pepigerat, ne illo uteretur. Virg. Hæc pepigit tibi fœdera. Id. Senos pepigere dies, made a truce. Liv. Pacem nobiseum pepigistis. Id. Pepigistis ut mitterem. Tacit. Libertati pretium pepigerat.* — ¶ Also, in the same tenses, to betroth, conclude a contract of marriage with. *Ovid. Lecto pepigit Venus aurea nostro. Id. Hæc mihi se pepigit: pater hanc tibi.* — ¶ Paxim, for pepigeria, I will bet, lay a wager. *Plaut. Ego paxim, te Amphitruonem esse malis, quam Jovem.*
PANGŌNYOS (παγγώνιος), ii, m. a precious 2 stone. *Plin.*
PANIKRMUS, or -OS, &c. See *Paurum*, &c.
PANICEUS (panis), a, um, adj. of bread. 3 *Plant. Milites panicei* (with a punning allusion to the Samnite town *Pana*).
PANICULÆ (dimin. from panus), æ, f. the 3 gossamer or down upon millet, panic, reeds, &c.; a long, round substance growing upon nut-trees, pines, &c.; a cat's tail, gosling, eatkin or katkin. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a tamor. *Apul.*
PANICUM, i, n. panic, ἔλνθος, μελίνη. *Plin.*
PANIFICIUM (panis & facio), i, n. the 3 making of bread, ἀροποιία. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, cakes, bread. *Cels. Ex frumentis panificia. Sueton. Coronas et panificia obtulisse, h. e. popanum.*
PANYON (pan), ii, n. the same as *Satyrion*. *3 on. Apul.*
PANIŌNŌS (Πανιώνιος), a, um, adj. be-

longing to all Ionia. *Vitruv. Apollæ Panionius. And, absol. Mela. Ibi est Panionium, a district with a temple, in which the Ionian congress sat.*
PANIS (unc.), is, m. bread, a loaf, ἄpros, σῖτος. *Plout. A pistore panem petimus. Id. Binus panes, two loaves. Cic. Cibarius panis, coarse bread. So, Horat. Panis secundus. Terent. Panem atrum. Plin. Vetus, aut nauticus panis, stale bread, or biscuit. Juvenal. Mucida cærulei panis consumere frusta. Senec. Panis siccus, h. e. sine obsonio, dry bread. Plin. Molliæ panis, the crumb or soft part of bread. Id. Panis erusta, the crust of bread.* — ¶ Also, a lump, or mass of any thing. *Plin. Panes æris.*
PANISCUS (πανίσκος), i, m. a rural deity, a little Pan. *Cic. Caput Panisci.*
PANNARIA (pannus), ðrum, n. presents of 3 cloth. *Stat.*
PANNICULARIUS (panniculus), a, um, 3 adj. of or concerning rags or old clothes. *Pandect. Causa pannicularia. Absol. Id. Pannicularia, clothes, &c. about the person of a convicted criminal, forfeited at his execution.*
PANNICULUS (dimin. from pannus), i, 2 m. a small piece of cloth, a little rag. *Cels. Pila panniculis facta. And, Juvenal. Panniculos bombycinus, the lightest garment.*
PANNŌNIA, æ, f. Παννονία, a province comprising modern Hungary, and part of Austria. — Hence, **Pannonicus**, **Pannonicus**, and **Pannonicus**, a, um, adj. Pannonian. *Sueton. Pannonica bella. Absol. Tibull. Pannonius, a Pannonian.* — And, **Pannonicus**, adj. f. *Lucan. Pannonis ursa.*
PANNOSITAS (pannosus), ðtis, f. rag- 3 gedness; wrinkled state, haggardness. *Carl. Aurel.*
PANNOSUS (pannus), a, um, adj. clothed 1 in rags or tattered garments, ragged, δεισιμων, κατάρραφος. *Cic. Pauci pannosus. Justin. Pannosus et squalidus incedere.* — ¶ Also, ragged, tattered, worn out. *Apul. Pannosa rescule miserimæ anus.* — ¶ Also, resembling rags, flabby, shrivelled, wrinkled. *Senec. Pannosa macies. Martial. Pannosæ mamma, flabby dogs. Pers. fæx acetii.*
PANNUCIUS, and **PANNUCIUS** (pannus), a, um, adj. ragged, tattered; wrinkled, shrivelled. *Pers. Pannucea Baucis. Martial. Pannucea mentula.*
PANNULEIUM. See *Pannicellum*.
PANNŪLOS (dimin. from pannus), i, m. 3 mean apparel, ragged weeds. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, a rag. *Amman.*
PANNŌS (πᾶνος, Dor. for πῆνος), i, m. cloth; a garment, the clothes, ὄψασμα. *Horat. Albo Fides velata panno. Martial. Pannis fraudare duobus! Horat. Duplex pannus, a thick, coarse garment.* — ¶ Also, a small piece of cloth, as a patch, napkin, handkerchief, bandage. *Horat. Unus et alter assuitur pannus. Martial. Abizat moto noxiæ aves panno. Ovid. Membra vixerunt pannis, bands. Colum. Pannis oleo mactibus, tents to put in wounds. Val. Max. Nobilis pannus, a diadem, headband.* — ¶ Also, a rag, a ragged or tattered garment; tattered clothes. *Petron. Sola ruinosis horret facundia pannis. Terent. Pannis annisque obsitus.* — ¶ Also, a satchel, bag. *Petron. Solvit licio pannum.* — ¶ Also, a hanging, rag-like substance growing on the ægilops. *Plin.*
PANNYCHISMUS (παννυχισμός), i, m. a 3 watching all night long. *Araob.*
PANŌMPHÆOS (πανομφαῖος), i, m. an epithet of Jupiter, the author of all omens and oracles. *Ovid. Panomphæo sacrata Tonant.*
PANŌPE, es, and **PANŌPEÆ**, æ, f. Πανόπη, *Panopea*, a sea-nymph. *Virg. Panopea virgo.* — ¶ *Panope* is also a town of Phocis. *Ovid.*
PANŌRMUS, or -OS, i, f. and **PANŌRMUM**, i, n. Πάνορμος, a city of Sicily, now *Palerna*. — Hence, **Panormitanus**, a, um, adj. of *Panormus*. *Cic.*
PANSA (pando), æ, m. splayfoot. *Plaut.*
PANSEBASTOS (πανσέβαστος), i, same 2 as *Pancrus*. *Plin.*
PANSUS, a, um. See *Pando*.
PANTAGATHUS (πανταγᾶθος), i, æd 3

good, or good for all things. Hence, *Lamprid.* Pantagathi, birds of good omen.

PANTAGIAS, *α*, and **PANTAGIES**, *α*, m. *Πανταγίας*, a river of Sicily, now *Porcari*.

PANTEX. See *Pantices*. 3

PANTHEON, and **PANTHEUM** (*πάνθειον*, *πάνθειον*), i, n. sc. templum, a temple of Jupiter in Rome. *Plin.* — Also, sc. signum, a statue of *Bacchus*. *Auson.*

PANTHER, *ἔρις*, m. and **PANTHERA** (*πάνθηρ*), *α*, f. a panther. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a net. *Pandect.* and *Varr.*

PANTHERINUS (*panthera*), a, um, adj. of or like a panther. *Plin.* *Pellis pantherina.* — ¶ Also, marked or spotted like a panther. *Plin.* *mensae.* And figur. *Plaut.* *Pantherinum hominum genus*, h. e. marked with blows, and, therefore, knavish.

PANTHEUM. See *Pantheon*.

PANTHŌIDES, *α*, m. *Πανθοίδης*, the son of *Panthoas*, h. e. *Euphorbus*. *Ovid.* *Panthoides Euphorbus.* — ¶ Also, *Pythagoras*, who pretended to have been *Euphorbus*. *Horat.* *Habent Tartara Panthoiden.*

PANTHŌS, or *-ōs*, and contr. **PANTHŌS**, i, m. *Πάνθος* and *Πάνθους*, *Panthos*, son of *Olhyrs*. *Virg.* *Panthus Otriades.* *Id.* *Panthu*, voc. contr. for *Panthoe*.

PANTICA. See *Panda*. 3

PANTICES (*unc.*), um, m. the paunch, 3 belly *τὰ ἐντερα*. *Plaut.* — The sing. *pantez*, in *Priap.* *Carm.* 83.

PANTŌMIMA (*pantomimus*), *α*, f. a female pantomime, ballet-dancer. *Senec.*

PANTŌMICŌS (*id.*), a, um, adj. of or relating to pantomimes. *Senec.*

PANTŌMIMŌS (*παντομίμης*), i, m. one who acted by mimical gestures and dancing; a pantomime, mimic, ballet-dancer, *παντομίμος*, *ὀρχηστής*. *Sucton.* — ¶ Also, a pantomime, dumb-show, ballet-dance. *Plin.*

PANŌCELLIUM, i, n. seems to denote a clew of yarn, or a spindle filled with thread, or a shuttle. *Varr.* — It is also read *pannelina*, *pannelina*, *pannelum*, *pannellum*, *pannelum*, and *pannellum*.

PANŌS (*πᾶνος*), i, m. a clew or ball of yarn. *Lucil.* — ¶ Also, a sort of swelling. *Cels.*

PAPA, *α*, m. the word used by infants for food. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, father, and often applied to a spiritual guide, bishop, pope. *Tertull.* — ¶ See *Pappas*.

PAPAE (*παται*), interject. O! strange! 3 wonderful! indeed! *Tertull.*

PAPĀVER, *ἔρις*, m. and n. the poppy or chesboul, *μήκων*. *Cato.* *Papaver Gallianum.* *Plaut.* *Papaverem et frictas unces.* *Virg.* *Soporiferum papaver.* *Id.* *Lassove papavera collo demisere caput.* *Id.* *Cereale papaver.* *Id.* *Leithe papavera.* *Liv.* *Papaverum capitata.* — ¶ And, *Tertull.* *Papaver fici*, fig-seed.

PAPĀVERĀTŌS (*papaver*), a, um, adj. sc. toga, a kind of fine garment. *Plin.*

PAPĀVERŌCŌLUM, i, n. same as *Leonto-3 podion*. *Apul.*

PAPĀVERŌS (*id.*), a, um, adj. of poppy. *Ovid.* *Papaveræ comæ*, poppy-flowers.

PAPHAGĒS, is, m. a king of *Ambracia*, torn in pieces by a lioness. — Hence, *Paphagēus*, a, um, adj. of *Paphages*. *Ovid.* *Paphagæ causa leona necis.* (Others read *Phayllæ*, or *Phayllæ*, from *Phayllus*, who was torn in pieces by a lioness.)

PAPHIŌE (*Paphos*), es, f. *Venus*, whose chief seat was *Paphos*. *Martial.* *Sive cupis Paphien.* — ¶ Also, a kind of lettuce, *Cyprian lettuce*, sc. *lactuca*. *Colum.*

PAPHLAGŌN, or *-GŌ*, *ἔρις*, m. a *Paphlagonian*. — Hence, *Paphlagonius*, a, um, adj. *Paphlagonian*. *Plin.* — And absol. *Paphlagonia*, *α*, f. *Paphlagonia*, a country of *Asia Minor*. *Mela.*

PAPHŌS, and **PAPHŌS**, i, f. *Πάφος*, a city of *Cyprus*, sacred to *Venus*, who had a splendid temple there. — ¶ Hence, *Paphiūs*, a, um, adj. of *Paphos*, *Paphian*, *Cyprian*. *Tacit.* *Paphia Venus.* *Ovid.* *Paphius heros*, *Pygmalion*, father of *Paphos*, founder of the city. *Colum.* *Paphii thyrsi*, a sort of lettuce, lettuce-stalk. — Also, of or sacred to *Venus*. *Ovid.* *Paphia myrtus.* *Martial.* *Paphia columbæ.* — ¶ Also, *Pāphōs*, i, m. a son of *Pygmalion*. *Ovid.*

PĀPYLIŌ (*unc.*), *ἔρις*, m. a butterfly; a 2 kind of moth, *ψυχῆ*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a pavilion, tent, *σκήνωμα*. *Lamprid.*

PĀPYLIŌCŌLES (*domin.* from *papilio*), 3 i, m. a small moth or butterfly. *Tertull.*

PĀPILLĀ (*unc.*), *α*, f. a nipple, teat, *θήλη*. 2 *Plin.* *Delphini binas in ima alvo papillas gerunt.* And, of men. *Plin.* *Ep.* *Papillæ jacent.* — ¶ Also, the breast. *Virg.* *Hasta sub exsertam donec perlata papillam hæsit.* So, of men. *Sucton.* *Infra levam papillam.* — ¶ Also, a tubercle, pustule. *Seren.* *Samm.*

PĀPINTIANŌS, i, m. the name of a celebrated lawyer. — Hence, *Papinianista*, *α*, m. a diligent reader of the writings of *Papinianus*; a student of law. *Justinian.*

PĀPIRŌS, a, um, adj. *Cic.* *Papiria gens.* *Liv.* *Papiria lex.* And subst. *Papirius*, m. and *Papiria*, f. — Hence, *Pāpiriānus*, a, um, adj. of *Papirius*. *Cic.* *Papiriana domus.* *Liv.* *Memor Papiriane sævitie*, h. e. *L. Papirius Cursor*, the dictator.

PĀPO. See *Pappo*.

PĀPPA. See *Papa*.

PĀPPĀRIUM (*pappa*), i, n. food made for infants with bread boiled in water, *pap*, *panado*. *Figur.* *Senec.* *Dominicæ libidini papparium facere.* (*Al. leg. pararium.*)

PĀPPĀS (*πάππας*), *α*, m. a tutor, governor, attendant or foster-father to children. *Juvenal.* *Timidus prægustet pocula pappas.*

PĀPPŌ (*pappa*), or **PĀPŌ**, as, a. 1. to call 3 for or eat *pap.* *Pers.*

PĀPPŌS, or *-ŌS* (*πάππος*), i, m. an old man. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, a grandfather. *Auson.* — ¶ Also, the down of certain plants or seed-vessels. *Lucret.* *Papposque volantes.* *Plin.* *Semen et lanuginis, quam pappon vocant.* — ¶ Also, the herb groundsel. *Plin.*

PĀPŌLĀ (*unc.*), *α*, f. a pimple, pustule, 3 beryl, *ἐξάνθηα*. *Virg.* *Arduentes papule.* *Plin.* *Rubentes papulas sanare.* *Id.* *move, to occasion, bring on.*

PĀPŌLŌ (*papula*), as, n. 1. to cease pim- 3 ples. *Cæc.* *Aurel.*

PĀPŌRĀCŌS (*papyrus*), a, um, adj. 2 made of the papyrus. *Plin.* *Papyraceæ naves.*

PĀPŌRIFĒR (*papyrus & fero*), *ἔρα*, *ἔρυν*, 3 adj. producing the papyrus. *Ovid.* *Papyriferi flumina Nil.*

PĀPŌRINŌS (*papyrus*), a, um, adj. of the 3 papyrus or relating to the papyrus. *Varr.*

PĀPŌRIŌS (*id.*), a, um, adj. of the papy- 3 rus. *Auson.*

PĀPŌRŌS, m. and f. and **PĀPŌRUM** (*πάππος*), i, n. an Egyptian plant, or reed, of which paper was made, the papyrus, the wood of which was used in ship-building, the outer bark for making sails, cloth, &c. and the inner bark for making paper. *Plin.* *Papyrus nascitur in palustribus Ægypti.* *Lucan.* *Conseritur bibula Memphis cymba papyro.* — ¶ Hence, a garment made of it. *Juvenal.* *Succinctus patria papyro.* — ¶ Also, paper; a book, letter. *Juvenal.* *Crescit multa damnosa papyro.* *Catull.* *Velim Cæcilio, papyro, dicas, Veronam veniat.* — ¶ It was also used for making funeral piles. *Martial.* *Levis arsura struitur Libitina papyro.* *Id.* *Fartus papyro torus.*

PĀR (*unc.*), *pāris*, adj. equal, even, *ἴσος*. *Cic.* *Par est, quod in omnes æquabile est.* *Id.* *Par et æqualis oratio.* *Auct.* *ad Hercun.* *In æquos et pares fastidiosus, to his equals.* *Cic.* *Par iure vivere, on equal terms.* *Id.* *Vita par et similis decorum.* *Id.* *Artes inter se pares.* *Id.* *Par atque eadem in laude.* *Id.* *Judicium par et nnum.* *Id.* *Verbum Latinum par Græco et idem valens.* *Virg.* *Paribus alis, poised.* *Id.* *Discurrere pares, together.* — In answer to the question *wherein?* with the *abl.* with or without a *prep.* or the *gen.* or the *inf.* or the *acc.* with *ad.* *Cic.* *Libertate par.* *Id.* *Pares in amore.* *Liv.* *Vir par ad virtutem, equal in valor.* *Virg.* *Cantare pares.* *Sil.* *Ætatis, mentisque pares.* — In reply to the question, *to whom?* to what? it is followed by the *dat.* *Cic.* *Fratri tuo par.* Or the *ubl.* *Ovid.* *In qua par facies nobilitate sua.* *Sallust.* *Scalus pares mæ-nium altitudine.* And with *cum.* *Id.*

Quem tu parem cum liberis fecisti. Or the *gen.* *Cic.* *Cujus paucos pares hæc civitas tulit.* *Lucan.* *Quem metuis, par hujus erat.* — It is also followed by the particles, *et*, *ac*, *atque*, *quam.* *Cic.* *Omnia fuisse in Themistocle paria, et Coriolano, the same as.* *Cæs.* *Pari spatium atque ex Gallia est in Britanniam.* *Æpos.* *Magistrum equitum, pari ac dictatore imperio.* — And in the superl. *Plaut.* *Parissimi estis iibus.* — ¶ *Par* *esse alicui, to be equal to, be a match for, be able to resist or encounter.* *Cic.* *Sed adhuc pares non sumus (fletui).* *Cæs.* *Suevis ne dii quidem immortales pares esse possunt.* *Justin.* *Omnes bellis par esse.* *Id.* *Pare esse crudelitati alicujus, h. e. ad resistendum crudelitati.* *Plin.* *Ep.* *Scrupulum, cui par esse non possum, I am unable to allay.* — ¶ *Par* *est, it is convenient, meet, proper, suitable, right, eikós est.* *Cic.* *Dubitans, quid me facere par sit.* *Id.* *Statim, ut par fuit, comprehensi sunt.* *Nep.* *Turpius, quam par est.* *Cic.* *Ut constantibus hominibus par erat.* — ¶ *Par* *pari* *referre, or respondere, to be even with one, give like for like, requite.* *Plaut.* *Par pari respondet.* *Cic.* *Paria paribus respondimus.* *Attic.* *ap. Cic.* *Ut sit, unde par pari respondeatur, be paid.* *So, Terent.* *Par pro pari referto.* *Cic.* *Quæ paribus paria referuntur (of rhythm in sentences), h. e. inter se paria redduntur.* — ¶ *Ex* *pari, equally, on an equal footing.* *Senec.* *Sapiens cum diis ex pari vivit.* *Quintil.* *Inimici sunt ex pari.* — ¶ *Paria* *facere, to balance, or make up accounts.* *Colum.* *Cum rationibus domini paria facere.* — *Figur.* *Senec.* *Cum aliter beneficium detur, aliter reddatur, paria facere difficile est.* *Id.* *Quotidie cum vita paria faciamus, live conformably to reason.* *Id.* *Pro munere paria facere, to be grateful.* *Plin.* *Paneg.* *Paria facere cum negotiis, to execute.* *So, Senec.* *Tecum parem facere rationem, settle my account with you.* — ¶ *Par*, *impar*, *odd and even.* *Horat.* *Ludere par impar.* — ¶ Also, subst. a competitor, adversary. *Liv.* *Nec quemquam aspernari parem, qui se offerret.* *Id.* *Habebo parem, quem das, Hannibalem.* — Also, a companion, mate, consort. *Cic.* *Est ausus cum illo suo pari.* *Ovid.* *Accumbit cum pare suoque suo.* *Hygin.* *Serpens parem querens.* — Also, a pair, brace, couple. *Cic.* *Gladiorum par nobilissimum.* *Id.* *Tria paria amicorum.* *Horat.* *Par nobile fratrum.* *Ovid.* *Par columbarum.*

PĀRĀBĪLĪS (*paro*), e, adj. to be procured, easily gotten or procured. *Cic.* *Natura divitiis parabilis habet.* *Horat.* *Parabilem amo Venerem.* *Curt.* *Parabili cultu corporis esse contentum, ordinary, cheap.*

PĀRĀBŌLĀ (*παράβολη*), *α*, and **PĀRĀ-2 BŌLĒ**, *ἔς*, f. a comparison, simile. *Quintil.*

PĀRĀBŌLĀNŌS (*parabolus*), i, m. a break- 3 neck fellow, one that exposes his life to manifest danger. *Cod.* *Just.*

PĀRĀBŌLĪCĒ, adv. metaphorically. *Sidon.*

PĀRĀBŌLŌS (*παράβολος*), i, m. a venture- 3 some person, a person who fought with wild beasts at the public shows. *Cassiod.*

PĀRĀCĒNTESIS (*παράκέντησις*), is, f. the making an incision, as the operation of couching, or tapping. *Plin.* — The instrument with which this was done was called *paracenterium*. *Veget.*

PĀRĀCHĀRACTES (*παράχαρακτής*), *α*, 3 m. a counterfeiter of coin. *Cod.* *Theod.*

PĀRĀCLETŌS (*παράκλητος*), i, m. an ad- 3 vocate, comforter, paraclete. *Tertull.*

PĀRĀDĀ, *α*, f. the cover or awning of a 3 boat. *Auson.*

PĀRĀDĪGMA (*παράδειγμα*), *ἄτις*, n. an ex- 3 ample, paradigm. *Tertull.*

PĀRĀDĪSIACŌS (*παράδεισιακός*), a, um, 3 adj. paradisiacal. *Alcim.* *Avit.*

PĀRĀDĪSICŌLĀ (*paradisus & colo*), *α*, 3 m. one who dwells in paradise. *Prudent.*

PĀRĀDĪSŌS (*παράδεισος*), i, m. a garden, 3 a park; and hence, paradise, the garden of Eden. *Tertull.*

PĀRĀDŌXUM (*παράδοξον*), i, n. a para- 3 dox, tenet contrary to received opinion. *Cic.*

PĀRĒTACENĒ, es, f. a district of Persia.

Hence, *Parætacæ*, ārum, pl. the inhabitants. *Nep.*
PARÆTONIUM, ii, n. Παραιτώνιον, a town and harbor of Cyrenaica, near Egypt. *Plin.* — Hence, *Parætoniūs*, a, um, adj. of *Parætonium*. *Pompon. Mela.* Also, *Egyptian*. *Lucan.* *Parætonia* urbs, Alexandria. And, African. *Sil.* *Parætonius* serpens. And, absol. *Parætonium*, sc. pigmentum, *Parætonian* white. *Vitruv.*
PARAGAUDA, æ, f. and **PARAGAUDIS**, 3 is, f. a stripe or border, worked in a garment. *Cod. Justin.* — ¶ Also, the garment itself. *Vopise.*
PARAGŌGĒ (παρὰγωγῇ), es, f. a lengthening of a word, addition of letters. *Diomed.*
PARAGŌGĪA (παρὰγωγή), òrum, n. 3 oqueducts. *Cod. Just.*
PARALIPŌMĒNĀ (παρὰλειπομένα), on, 3 n. plur. things omitted or passed over. *Hieron.* *Paralipomenon libri*, the two books of *Chronicles*, so called.
PARALĪŌS, and **PARALĪŌS** (παράλιος), 2 on, adj. maritime. *Plin.*
PARALLELOGRĀMMŌS (παράλληλόγραμμος), a, um, adj. parallelogrammatical, consisting of parallel lines. *Frontin.*
PARALLELOS, or **PARALLELOS** (παράλληλος), a, um, parallel, every where alike distant. *Vitruv.* *Parallelos linea*. *Plin.* *Circuli paralleli*, and *Paralleli*, absol. parallels of latitude; the lines on the globe which mark the latitude.
PARALŌS, i, m. a man beautifully painted by *Protagenes*. *Cic.* *Paralum pictum*.
PARALŪSIS (παράλυσις), is, f. a palsy, paralysis. *Plin.*
PARALŪTICŌS (παράλυτικός), a, um, adj. paralytic, paralytical, sick of the palsy, palsied. *Plin.*
PARAMESE (παράμηση), es, f. sc. chorda, 2 the string next to the middle, h. e. of five strings the second; hence, the note next to the middle. *Vitruv.*
PARANĒTĒ (παράνητη), es, f. sc. chorda, 2 the last string but one; hence, the note next to the last. *Vitruv.*
PARANGARIŌS (παρά & ἀγγαρία), a, um, 3 adj. (perhaps) that is to be done besides the ordinary service due to one's lord. *Cod. Just.* *præstatio*; and *Id.* *Parangaria* (absol.), extra service to the court.
PARANŌMPHŌS, i, m. a bridegroom, παρά-3 νυμφος. *Venant. Fortun.* — ¶ And, *Paranympha*, æ, f. a bridemaid. *Isidor.*
PARAPEGMĀ (παράπηγμα), ātis, n. a 2 brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which lores and proclamations, astronomical calculations, &c. were engrossed. *Vitruv.*
PARAPETĀSĪŌS (παρὰπετάσιος, from πα-3 ροπετάζω), a, um, adj. attached or joined to a thing, so as to make a cover. *Cod. Just.* *Parapetasia ædificia*, h. e. a sort of shelters, pent-houses, eaves.
PARAPETEUMĀ (παράπτευμα), ātis, n. 3 o ticket by which something is received, a corn-ticket, corn-token. *Cod. Just.*
PARAPHŌRŌS (παράφορος), on, adj. 2 coarse, of an inferior quality. *Plin.*
PARAPHRĀSIS (παράφρασις), is, f. a 2 paraphrase, loose interpretation. *Quintil.*
PARAPSIS. See *Paropsis*. 3
PARARIŌS (paro), ii, m. a money-broker, 2 scrivener; one who brings the borrower and lender together, μεσίτης. *Senec.*
PARASĀNGĀ (παρὰσάγγης), æ, m. a 2 parasang, Persian measure of distance, of different lengths, but usually thirty stadia. *Plin.*
PARASCEVE (παράσκεψη), es, f. preparation; and, hence, the eve of the Jewish Sabbath. *Tertull.*
PARASITĀ (parasitus), æ, f. a female parasite. *Horat.*
PARASITĀSTER (Id.), strī, m. a little 3 or despicable parasite; a vile contemptible small-feast. *Terent.* *Parasitaster parvulus*.
PARASITĀTIŌS (parasitor), ōnis, f. a play-3 ing the parasite, wheedling, or flattering. *Plaut.*
PARASITICŌS (parasitus), a, um, adj. 3 of a parasite, parasitical, parasitic, flattering, wheedling, παρασιτικός. *Plaut.* *Perjuratiunculæ parasiticæ*. *Id.* *Parasitica ars*.
PARASITŌR (parasitus), āris, dep. 1. to 3 play or act the parasite, flatter, fawn for a meal, sponge, παρασιτεύω. *Plaut.*
PARASITŌS (παράσιτος), i, m. a parasite,

smell-feast, flatterer, sponger. *Cic.* *Parasitorum assentatio*. *Horat.* *Edacibus in parasitis*. And, humorously, *Plaut.* *Metuo ne ulmos parasitos faciat*, h. e. beat me soundly. — ¶ And, figur. *Martial.* *Parasitus Phœbi*, servant of *Apollo*, h. e. an actor.
PARĀSTĀS (παράστᾱς), ādis, f. a jamb or 2 buttress. *Vitruv.*
PARĀSTĀTĀ (παράστᾱτης), æ, m. and f. 2 a pilaster. *Vitruv.*
PARĀSTĀTICĀ (παράστατική), æ, f. a 2 pilaster. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a bone in the knee. *Veget.*
PARĀSTICHIS (παράστιχίς), īdis, f. a 2 series of letters at the beginning or end of verses, forming a word or name, acrostic. *Sueton.*
PARĀSŪNĀXIS (παράσυναξις), is, f. a se-3 cret unlawful assembly. *Cod. Just.*
PARĀTĀRIŌS, a, um, adj. same as *Para-3 bilis*. *Apic.*
PARĀTĒ (paratus), adv. with preparation, preparedly. *Cic.* *Magis audacter, quam parate dicere*. *Id.* *Paratus atque accuratius dicere*. — ¶ Also, carefully, vigilantly. *Plaut.* *Parate curavi*. — ¶ Also, readily, promptly. *Plin.* *Ep.* *Paratissime respondere*.
PARĀTIŌ (paro), ōnis, f. an aiming at, 2 getting, procuring. *Pandect.* *Difficilis earni paratio sit*. *Sallust.* *Regni paratio*, a striving after sovereignty.
PARĀTRAGĒDĪŌ (πατραγῳδῆω), as, 3 n. 1. to exclaim tragically. *Plaut.* *Ut paratragœdiat carnifex! rants*.
PARĀTŪRĀ (paro), ō, f. a preparing, prep-3 aration. *Tertull.*
PARĀTŌS (Id.), us, m. preparation, provision; apparatus, furniture, parade, equipage, equipment, garb, habit, dress, κατασκευή. *Sallust.* *Paratum militum et armorum*. *Tacit.* *Proviso funebri paratu*. *Id.* *Diem celebrare ingenti paratu*. *Ovid.* *Largis paratibus uti*, sumptuous attire, ornament. *Id.* *Vasti paratus triumphi*. *Ovid.* *Tyrios induta paratus*, h. e. vestibus Tyriis.
PARĀTŌS, a, um, particip. from *paro*. — ¶ Also, adj. prepared, ready provided, furnished, fitted, equipped. *Cic.* *Ad permovendos animos instructi et parati*. *Id.* *Paratus ad prædam*. *Id.* *Parator ad usum forensem*. *Id.* *Parato nobis homine opus est*. *Id.* *Scævola in jura paratissimus, skilful*. *Id.* *Paratissimi in rebus maritimis, experienced*. *Id.* *Homo ad omne facinus paratissimus*. *Id.* *Paratus ad navigandum*. *Id.* *ad omniū eventum*. *Cæs.* *Paratiores ad omnia pericula subeunda*. *Ovid.* *In verba paratus*. *Sueton.* *In omne obsequium parati*. — With the infn. *Cic.* *Parati facere*. *Cæs.* *Omnia perpeti parati*. — With the dat. *Quintil.* *Athleta certamini parator*. *Virg.* *Parata neci*. — With the prep. *ab.* *Plaut.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* *Ab omni re sumus paratores, provided with*. *Cal.* *ad Cic.* *Paratus ab exercitu*. — ¶ Also, in readiness, ready, at hand. *Cæs.* *Omnia sibi esse ad bellum apta ac parata*. *Id.* *Panicum antiquitus paratum*. *Cic.* *Locos paratos habere*. *Terent.* *Tibierunt parata verba*.
PARĀVEREDŌS (παρά & veredus), i, m. 3 an extra post-horse. *Cod. Just.*
PARĀZŌNIUM (παράζώνιον), ii, n. a belt 3 with a sword, a dagger. *Martial.*
PARCĀ (paro, πόρω), æ, f. one of the Fates, Μοῖρα. There were three of these goddesses, who ruled the fates of men; Clotho, who held the distaff; Lachesis, who spun the thread of life; and Atropos, who severed it. *Ovid.* *Dura Parca*. *Horat.* *Parca non mendax*. *Virg.* *Concordes Parcæ*. *Horat.* *Veraces Parcæ*. *Tibull.* *Parcæ fatalia nentes stamina*.
PARCĒ (parcus), adv. sparingly, frugally, thriftily, penuriously, φειδόμενως. *Cæs.* *Frumentum parce metiri*. *Terent.* *Parce se habere*. *Cic.* *Aliquid parce facere*. *Colum.* *Parcissime*. — ¶ Also, sparingly, slightly, moderately, cautiously. *Cic.* *Scripti de te parce*. *Phædr.* *Parce gaudere*. *Cic.* *Parcius dicere de laude alienjus*. *Virg.* *Parcius ista viris tamen obijcienda*. *Plin.* *Ep.* *Vinum parcissime assumere*. *Id.* *Parce custoditeque ludere*. — ¶ Also, sparingly, h. e. rarely. *Horat.* *Parcius quatunt fenestras*.

PARCILŌQUIUM (parce & loquor), ii, n. 3 reservedness. *Apul.*
PARCIMONĪA, } See *Parsimonia*.
PARCIMONIUM, }
PARCĪPRŌMŌS (parcus & promo), i, m. 3 a niggard, parsimonious fellow, curmudgeon. *Plaut.*
PARCĪTĀS (parcus), ātis, f. sparingness, 2 parsimony, φειδωλία. *Macrob.* *Modestatio*, parcitas, sobrietas.
PARCĪTER (Id.), adv. same as *Parce* 3 *Pompon.*
PARCŌ (Id.), is, pēpērci and parsi, parcitum and parsum, a. 3. to cease, give over, abstain, forbear, leave off, let alone, omit, spare, φείδομαι. *Virg.* *Parce meti, cease your fears*. *Id.* *Jam parce sepulto, spare*. *Liv.* *Parcere lamentis*. *Id.* *Nec labori, nec periculo parsurum*. *Id.* *Ut a cadihus parceretur*. *Nep.* *Ne cui rei parcat ad ea perficienda, &c. omit nothing*. *Cic.* *Sumptui (al. sumptu) ne parcas, spare no expense*. *Id.* *Non parcam operæ, I will spare or grudge no pains*. *Virg.* *Parcite, oves, nimium procedere, do not proceed*. *Ovid.* *Parcite credere, do not believe*. *Propert.* *Parce oculis, turn away*. *So, Tibull.* *Parcite luminibus*. — ¶ Also, to favor, consult, respect, refrain from hurting or injuring, spare. *Cic.* *Parcet amicitias*. *Id.* *Ædificiis pepercit*. *Id.* *Parcere alienjus auribus, h. e. tacendo ea, quæ displicent*. *Id.* *Parcere auxilio, to refrain from using*. *Id.* *valetudini, h. e. curando*. *Terent.* *Aliquantulum tibi parce, have some little feeling or regard for yourself*. *Plaut.* *Nihil pretio parsit, filio dum parceret, h. e. spared no expense to save his son*. — ¶ Also, to spare, pardon, forgive. *Virg.* *Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbis*. *Cæs.* *Non atate confectis, non nullicibus, non infantibus pepercerunt, they spared neither age nor sex*. *Cic.* *Nemo erat qui mihi non censeret parci oportere*. *Sueton.* *Ne reliquis quidem nepotibus parsurus creditur*. — ¶ Also, to spare, use moderately, save, keep, preserve, reserve. *Cato.* *Oleas tempestivas parcito*. *Virg.* *Auri memoras quæ multa talenta, gnatis parce tuis*. *Plaut.* *Nisi mature parsit, mature esurit pecuniam*.
PARCŌS (unc.), a, um, adj. sparing, frugal, thrifty, economical, penurious, parsimonious, careful, chary, moderate, φειδωλός. *Cic.* *Patre parco ac tenaci*. *Sueton.* *Pecuniæ parcus ac tenax*. *Cic.* *Cum optimus colonus, parcissimus, modestissimus, frugalissimus esset*. *Plin.* *Pancg.* *Parcus in ædificando*. *Justin.* *Pecuniæ adeo parcus fuit, ut sumptus funeri defucit, he cared so little about money*. *Horat.* *Donandi parca juvenus*. *Id.* *Bene est, cui Deus obtulit parca quod satis est manu*. — ¶ Also, of other things, sparing, moderate. *Plaut.* *Opera laud fui parcus mea*. *Cic.* *Nimium parcus in largienda civitate*. *Plin.* *In laudibus parcus*. *Tacit.* *Civium sanguinis parcus*. *Trajan.* *ad Plin.* *Parcissimus honorum*. *Lucan.* *Somni parcissimus*. — ¶ Also, scanty, moderate, little, small. *Propert.* *Parca lucerna*. *Virg.* *Parco sale contingere*. *Plin.* *Pancg.* *Parcus et brevis somnus*. *Ovid.* *Merito parcior ira meo, less*. *Id.* *Parca verba, soft, kind*. *Id.* *Vento lineata parca dari! scanty sails*. *Propert.* *Optima mors, parca quæ venit apta die, soon*. *Aurel. Vict.* *Homo parca scientiæ, of little learning*. *Senec.* *Parcissimus homo, mean, narrow-minded*.
PARDĀLIANCHŌS (παρδαλιαγχῆς), is, 2 n. acovite, wolf's-bane. *Plin.*
PARDĀLIŌS (παρδάλιος, or παρδάλειος), 2 i, m. a precious stone, spotted like a panther. *Plin.*
PARDĀLIS (παρδαλῖς), is, f. a female pan-2 ther. *Curt.*
PARDĀLIUM, ii, n. a kind of ointment. 2 *Plin.*
PARDŌS (πάρδος), i, m. a pard, male pan-2 ther, πάρδος, πάνθηρ. *Plin.* *Insidunt pardi condensa arbore*. *Juvenal.* *Mag. no sublimis pardus hiat*.
PARĒAS, and **PARĪAS** (παρείας), æ, m. a 3 kind of snake. *Lucan.*
PARĒCTĀTŌS (παρέκτατος), a, um, adj. 3 grown up, marriageable. *Lucil.*
PĀREDRŌS (πάρεδρος), i, m. sitting by, 3

docellias near. *Tertull.* Paredri spiritus, familiar spirits.

PAREGORIA (παρηγορία), *æ*, f. comfort, ease. *Apul.*

PAREGORICUS (παρηγορικός), *a*, um, 3 adj. relieving, assuaging. *Marc. Emperic.*

PARELYON (παρήλιον), *i*, n. a parhelion, 2 mock sun. *Sene.*

PARENS (pario), *entis*, m. and f. a parent, father or mother, γονεὺς, γονέτεα: *Parentes*, um, m. parents, πατέρες, γονεῖς. *Cic.* Parens tuus. *Virg.* Alma parens. *Cæs.* Parentes cum liberis. — And, of brute animals, a sire or dam. *Varr.* Parentes eorum, si sint formosi, veneunt. *Plin.* Amissa parente in grege armenti. — And, of plants. *Plin.* Novam sibi propaginem faciunt circa parentem, the parent-stock. — ¶ Also, a progenitor, an ancestor. *Cic.* Si ad senes pertinebit de patribus, aut parentibus cogit. *Virg.* Veterum decora alta parentum.

— ¶ Also, a relation, relative. *Capitol.* Omnibus parentibus suis tantam reverentiam, quantum privatis exhibuit. *Curt.* Solent rei capitis adhibere vobis parentes. — ¶ Also, figur. the author, protector, patron, inventor. *Cic.* Operum parens, the author. *Id.* Socrates parens philosophiae, the father of philosophy. *Id.* Earum rerum parens est sapientia, mother. *Liv.* Urbis parens Romulus, the founder. *Horat.* Curvaeque lyrae parentem, h. e. Mercury, the inventor. *Plin.* Sidon Thebarum parens, the mother-city. *Horat.* Quid prius dicam solitis Parentis laudibus? the almighty sire.

PARENS, *entis*, particip. from pareo. — ¶ Also, adj. obedient. *Cic.* Parentiores exercitūs. (*Al. leg.* paratiores.) And, absol. *Sallust.* Parentes abunde habemus, subjects.

PARENTALIS (parens), *e*, adj. relating to parents, parental. *Ovid.* Fama parentales umbræ. *Id.* Parentales dies, days on which the obsequies of parents or relations were solemnized. So, absol. *Cic.* Parentalia, feasts or sacrifices in honor of deceased relatives. *Ovid.* Parentali peritura Marte, the yearly battles of the birds that rose from the funeral pile of Memnon.

PARENTATIUS (parento), *onis*, f. reader-ship of the last offices, burial. *Tertull.*

PARENTELA (parens), *æ*, f. relationship, 3 alliance. *Capitol.*

PARENTIESIS (παρένθεσις), *is*, f. parenthesis. *Quintil.*

PARENTIA. See *Parentia*. 3

PARENTIS (parens), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, n. 1. to perform the funeral rites of parents or near relations, solemnize parental obsequies, ἐναιεῖω, κτερεῖω. *Cic.* Ubi parentetur. *Id.* Mortuis parentari. *Id.* Hostia maxima parentare. — ¶ And, figur. to appease by a sacrifice, avenge one's death. *Cic.* Parentemus Cethego. *Liv.* Parentandum regi sanguine conjuratorum. *Ovid.* Umbris solemniter cæde parentare. *Propert.* Noxis sanguine parentabo injuriæ meæ, revenge.

PAREO (unc.), *es*, *ui*, *itum*, n. 2. to appear, be seen, be present or at hand, παύομαι. *Martiol.* Ad portum quoties paruit Hermogenes. *Sueton.* Immolanti victimarum jocimera replicata paruerunt. — ¶ Hence, to appear, or be present at the command of any one, be in waiting or attendance. *Gell.* Magistratibus parere. — ¶ Hence, to obey, submit to, comply with, πεῖθεσθαι. *Cic.* Parebit precepto lvi heri. *Id.* Parere legibus. *Id.* religionibus. *Id.* consiliis aticulis. *Cæs.* imperio. *Virg.* Divis parere lupatis. *Id.* Parerent arva colono. — *Pass.* imperson. *Liv.* Dicto paretur. — ¶ Also, to indulge, gratify, humor, follow, give way to, yield to. *Horat.* Parere gula. *Nepos.* Plus ire suæ, quam utilitati communi paruisse. *Id.* Omnes naturæ paremus. *Cic.* Dolori et iracundie parere. *Id.* Necessitati parere coguntur. *Ovid.* Parent promissis, to obey one on account of his promises. *Virg.* Dicto parere, to fulfil his promise. — ¶ Hence, to pay. *Cod. Just.* Usuris parere. *Id.* solutioni. — ¶ Also, to be subject to, be ruled or governed by. *Cæs.* Nulla fuit civitas, quin Cæsari

pareret. *Nepos.* Aspis imperio regis non parebat. *Plin.* Oppidum, quod regi paret. — ¶ Also, to appear, be manifest, evident. *Virg.* Cui sidera parent. *Suet.* Abunde arbitror parere. *Cic.* Si paret, if it is proved.

PAREGON (πάρεγον), *i*, n. a perergy, 2 side-piece or ornament. *Plin.* In iis, quæ pictores parerga appellant, little pieces or paintings, on the sides or in the corners of the chief piece.

PAREHIPPOS (πάριππος), *i*, m. a led-horse. 3 *Cod. Just.*

PARIIPATÉ (παριπατή), *es*, f. chorda, 2 the string next to the highest or first; hence, also, the note next to the highest. *Vitruv.*

PARIAS. See *Pareos*. 3

PARIATIS (pario, are), *onis*, f. a balancing or settling accounts. *Paadect.*

PARIATORIA, *æ*, f. the same as *Pariatio*. 3 *Augustin.*

PARIODA. See *Parricida*.

PARIENTIA (pareo), *æ*, f. obediace. 3 *Cit.* and *Cod. Just.* (where others read *parentia*; others *parentia*).

PARIES (unc.), *etis*, m. a wall of a house or other building, τοῖχος. *Horat.* Nam tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet. *Cic.* Parietes urbis, the houses of the city. *Id.* Parietem ducere, to erect. *Cæs.* Parietes turris extruere. *Sueton.* Porticum parietes. *Cic.* Interiores templi parietes, in private, at home. *Cic.* Intra parietes aluit eam gloriam, at home. So, *Id.* lisdem parietibus tecum esse, house. — ¶ Also, a fence, hedge. *Vitruv.* Cratitii parietes. *Ovid.* Paries lento vimine textus. *Plin.* Parietem fore densitatis, ex quo virgulæ differantur. — ¶ Utrosque parietes linere (proverb), to be all things to all men. *Petron.*

PARIETALIS (paries), *e*, adj. growing on 3 the wall. *Marcell.* *Empir.* Parietalis herba, the herb pellitory.

PARIETARIA (id.), *æ*, f. the herb pellitory 3 or parietary, παρῑετῑον, ἐλξῑν. *Apul.*

PARIETARIUS (id.), *ii*, m. a builder of 3 walls. *Jul. Firmic.*

PARIETINUS (id.), *a*, um, adj. of house 1 walls. *Tertull.* And, absol. plur. ruinous walls; the ruins of old walls. *Cic.* Corinthi parietina. — ¶ And, figur. *Cic.* In tantis tenebris, et quasi parietinis reipublicæ.

PARILIA. See *Palilia*.

PARILICIUM. See *Palilicium*.

PARILIS (par), *e*, adj. equal, like, ἴσος. 3 *Lucret.* Et noctes pariles agitare diebus.

Ovid. Parilique ætate Philemon. *Id.* Accipere et parili reddere voce, vale, the same.

PARILITAS (parilis), *ætis*, f. equality. 3 *Gell.*

PARIUS (unc.), *is*, *pēperi*, *pāritum* and *partum*, a. 3. to bear or bring forth young, τίκτω. *Cic.* Si quintum pareret mater ejus. *Virg.* Alius Latio jam partus Achilles. *Plin.* Asina raro geminos parit. *Id.* Hirundines in omnibus terris pariunt. And, *Colu.* Parta (dep.), h. e. quæ peperit. *Cic.* Ovum parere, to lay. — ¶ Also, to generate, procreate, beget. *Vetus Tragicus apud Quintil.* Et jam leo pariet. — ¶ Also, to produce, bear, yield. *Cic.* Fruges, et reliqua, quæ terra pariat. *Lucret.* Ligna putrefacta vermiculos pariunt. — ¶ And, figur. to occasion, cause, make, produce. *Cic.* Illas rejici, quia dolore pariunt. *Lucret.* Parere dissidium. *Quintil.* tedium. *Plin.* somnum. *Cic.* verba, to coin. *Justin.* Fabulæ Scyllam peperere. *Nepos.* Suspicionem parere. — ¶ Also, to acquire, procure, get, gain, obtain. *Cic.* Sibi peperit maximam laudem. *Id.* Duminodo meis laboribus vobis dignitas pariat. *Id.* Divinam gloriam alicui parare. *Liv.* Gratiam ingentem apud aliquem. *Nep.* Sibi Tyrannidem virtute. *Terent.* divitiis. *Sallust.* amicos officio et fide. *Nep.* Sibi amicitiam eum regibus. *Tibull.* Sæpe mero somnum peperit tibi. *Virg.* Qui sibi lethum insontes peperere manu, inflicted. — ¶ Particip. *Cic.* Bona parta. And, absol. *Terent.* Patris mei bene parta, honest carings.

PARIUS (par), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, a. 1. to balance or settle one's accounts, to pay. *Paadect.* — ¶ Also, to be equal. *Tertull.*

Non rapinam existimavit parari Deo *Id.* Pariant inter se Christus et Adam.

PARIS, *idis*, m. Πάρις, *Paris* or *Alexander*, son of Priam and Hecuba. On account of an ominous dream of his mother, Paris was destined to be exposed in the woods, but was saved and brought up by the shepherds on mount Ida, where he awarded the apple, inscribed to the most beautiful, to Venus, in preference to Pallas and Juno. The last two then swore eternal hate to Troy, and, when by the aid of Venus, Paris had carried off the beautiful Helen, they assisted the Greeks in the capture and destruction of the city. Paris was killed by Philoctetes. *Virg.*

PARISI, *grum*, m. a people of Gaul, whose chief town was Lutetia Parisiorum, now Paris. *Cæs.* — Hence, *Parisiacus*, a, um, adj. Parisian. *Venant.* *Fortun.*

PARITAS (par), *ætis*, f. parity, equality. 3 *Arnob.*

PARITER (Id.), *adv.* equally, in like manner, alike, just as much, as well, at the same time, together, ἰσως. *Terent.* Gnatum unicum pariter uti his decuit. *Cic.* Caritate non pariter omnes egemus. *Id.* Ut pariter extrema terminentur. *Cæs.* Plura castella pariter tentaverat, at the same time, at once. — It is followed by the particles, *ac*, *et*, *atque*, *ut*, *cum*. *Terent.* Pariter nunc opera me adjuves, ac re dudum opitulata es, equally, as; as much, as. *Sallust.* Pariter ac si hostes adessent, just as if. *Id.* Motu corporis pariter, atque animo varius. *Plaut.* Pariter hoc fit, atque ut alia facta sunt. *Cic.* Studia pariter cum ætate crescent. *Id.* Sculi mecum pariter moleste ferent. And, by *qualis*. *Plaut.* Pariter snades, qualis es. And by the *dat.* *Liv.* Pariter ultimæ propinquis. — ¶ We also find pariter — pariter. *Plin.* Ep. Pariter ægrum, pariter decessisse cognovi, at the same time. *Ovid.* Hanc pariter vidit, pariter optavit.

PARITUS (frequentat. from paro), *as*, a. 3 1. to prepare, get ready. *Plaut.*

PARITOR (pareo), *oris*, m. a watch, sen- 3 tinel. *Aurel. Vict.*

PARIUM, and **PARIYON**, *ii*, n. a town of Mysia. — Whence, *Pariānus*, a, um, adj. of Parina. *Cic.*

PARIUS, a, um. See *Paros*.

PARMA (πάριον), *æ*, f. a small, round 2 shield or buckler, borne by the light infantry and cavalry; a target or target, πέλιον. *Liv.* Desiliunt ex equis, et pro autesignant parmas obijciunt. *Id.* Veles Romanus parma gladiumque habens. *Virg.* Parma inglorius alba. — And, poet. any shield. *Id.* Parmam ferens (of Pallas). *Martial.* Pro jaculo et parma fulmen et ægis erat. — ¶ Also, the valve of a pair of bellows. *Anson.* Lænea fagineis alludens parma cavernis.

PARMA, *æ*, f. a town of Cisalpine Gaul. — Hence, *Parmensis*, *e*, adj. of Parma. *Horat.* And, absol. *Parmenses*, ium, the inhabitants of Parma. *Cic.*

PARMATOS (parma), *a*, um, adj. armed with a round buckler. *Liv.* Ut parmatis locus detur.

PARMOLA (dimin. from parma), *æ*, f. a 3 little buckler. *Horat.* Relicta non bene parmula.

PARMOLARIUS (parmula), *ii*, m. a gladiator who used the parma in the Thracian manner; and hence, one who favored a Thracian (Threx) in the gladiatorial fights. *Sueton.* Impie locutus parmularius.

PARNASSUS, **PARNASOS**, and **PARNAS-SUS**, *i*, m. Πάρνασσος, and Πάρνασος, Parnassus, a mountain in Phocis, rising in two peaks, and sacred to Apollo and the Muses. *Virg.* Parnassi deserta per ardua. *Pers.* Nec in bicipiti somniasse Parnaso memini, ut repente sic poeta prodirem. — ¶ Hence, *Parnassius*, or *Parnassius*, *idis*, f. adj. Parnassian. *Virg.* Parnassia rupes. *Id.* laurus. *Ovid.* templa, h. e. Parnassus. *Id.* Parnasido lauro victus. — Also, *Delphian*, oracular. *Id.* Themis Parnasia. *Val. Flacc.* Vox Parnassia.

PARNES, *ætis*, m. Πάρνης, a vine-covered hill of Attica. *Stot.*

PARUS (unc.), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, a. 1. to make or get ready, provide, put in readiness,

prepare, shape, contrive, order, dispose, design, furnish, equip, παρασκευάζω. Cæs. Bellum parare. *Id.* Turres, falces, testudinesque parare. *Nepos.* Parare bellum alicui, *h. e.* contra aliquem. And, absol. *Sallust.* Moliri, parare, make preparations. *Cic.* Instruere, et parare convivium. *Terent.* Parare fugam. *Ovid.* Insidias alicui, to plot. *Id.* vim. *Cic.* Parare se ad discendum. *Terent.* Animo virili ut sis, para. *Justin.* Parare se proelio. *Sil.* se morti. — With the *inf.* Cæs. Munitiones institutas parat perficere. *Sallust.* Omni Numidia imperare parat. *Terent.* Maledictis deterere, ne scribat, parat. *Nep.* Cum proficisci pararet. *Virg.* In nemus ire parant. — ¶ Also, to acquire, procure, get, obtain. *Sallust.* Parare sibi regnum. *Id.* Amicitias parabant. *Cic.* Parare subsidium senectutis. *Liv.* Non modo pacem, sed societatem, to make. *Ovid.* sibi solatia. *Id.* Divitias avidus parandi. *Cic.* Hortos aliquos parare, to purchase. Cæs. Jumenta impenso pretio parare. *Sallust.* Servos are parare. — ¶ Also, to regulate, order, arrange. *Terent.* Itane paravisti te, ut, &c. *Plaut.* Deos paravisse, uno exemplo ne omnes vitam viverent. *Cic.* Si ita natura paratum esset. — ¶ Also, to esteem equal. *Plaut.* Eodem vos pono et paro. — ¶ Also, to agree, arrange with another. *Cic.* Paraturum cum collega.

PARŌ (παράν), ōnis, m. a kind of ship or boat. *Cic.*

PARŌCHIA (παροχία), ō, f. a parish. *3 Hieron.*

PARŌCHŌS (παρόχος), i, m. a purveyor, entertainer, officer whose business it was to provide what things were afforded by the public to public officers in the provinces, ambassadors, &c. *Horat.* Parochi, quæ debent, ligna, saleque (præbuerunt). *Cic.* Ariarathes Romani venit. Omnino eum Sextius noster parochus publicus occupavit. — ¶ Also, a host, one who gives an entertainment. *Horat.* Vertere pallor tum parochi faciem, nil sic metuentis, ut acres potores.

PARŌDIA (παρόδια), ō, f. a parody, a reply, in which most of the words which it answers are retained. *Ascon.*

PARŌCEIA (παρόικια), ō, f. same as *Parochia*. *Augustin.*

PARŌEMIA (παροιμία), ō, f. a proverb. *Choris.*

PARŌNŶCHIA (παρωνυχία), ōrum, n. 3 and **PARŌNŶCHIAE**, ōrum, f. whitelows, felons. *Plin.*

PARŌPSIS (παρόψις), or **PARĀPSIS**, ōdis, 3 f. a platter, dish. *Martial.* Paropside rubra (*Al. leg. parapside*), *h. e.* fictili. *Juvénal.* Quam multa, magnaque paropside cenat.

PARŌPTŌS (πάροπτος), a, um, adj. roast-*3 ed.* *Apie.* pullus.

PARŌS, and **PARŌS**, i, f. *Πάρος*, an island of the *Ægean* sea, famed for its white marble. *Virg.* Niveaque *Paron.* — Hence, *Parūs*, a, um, adj. *Parian.* *Virg.* *Parus* laqueis, marble. *Nep.* Crimine *Pario* accusatus, the charge relative to *Paros*, *h. e.* the failure to capture *Paros*. *Horat.* *Parii* iambi, *h. e.* of *Archilochus*, a *Parian.* *Nep.* *Parii*, absol. the *Parians*. **PARŌTIS** (παρωτίς), ōdis, f. a parotis, tumor in the glandules behind and about the ears, inaposthume in the parotid glands. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, same as *Ancon*, a shoulder-piece, corselet, corbel. *Vitruv.*

PARRĀ (unc.), a, f. a bird of ill omen, according to some, the popinjay; but more probably, the lapwing. *Horat.*

PARRHĀSIA, ō, f. *Παρρᾶσία*, a town of *Arcadia*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Parrhāsīs*, ōdis, f. and *Parrhāsūs*, a, um, adj. *Arcadian.* *Ovid.* *Parrhasius* ur̄sa, the Great Bear, *Callisto*, daughter of the *Arcadian* king *Lycæon*. So, *Id.* *Arcetos*. *Id.* *Parrhasides* stellæ, *h. e.* septentriones. And, absol. *Id.* *h. e.* *Callisto*. So, *Id.* *Parrhasia* virgo. *Id.* *Parrhasia* dea, *h. e.* *Carmen*, wife of *Evander*. *Virg.* More *Parrhasio*. *Martial.* *Parrhasium* jugum, *Charles's-wain*. *Senece.* *Parrhasius* axis, the north-pole. — Also, because *Evander*, king of *Arcadia*, was said to have occupied the Palatine mount, of *Palatium*, imperial. *Martial.* domus. *Id.* aula.

PARRHĀSIŌS, ii, m. a famous painter, 400 years before Christ. *Propert.* and *Cic.*

PARRICIDĀ (pater & cædo, for patricida), and **PARICIDĀ**, æ, m. and f. a parricide, murderer of parents, παρτρικόνος. *Cic.* Supplicium in parricidas. *Horat.* *Telemoni* juga parricidæ. And, figur. *Id.* Parentis patriæ parricida. — ¶ Also, a murderer of any near relation. *Liv.* *Parricida* liberum. — ¶ Also, a person guilty of wilful murder; a murderer, assassin. *Cic.* *Parricidea* civium. — ¶ Also, one guilty of treason, a traitor, rebel. *Sallust.* *Catilinam* hostem atque parricideum vocare. *Tacit.* Hostem et parricidam *Vitellum* vocantes. — ¶ Also, *Cic.* e xii tab. Sacrum qui cleperit, parricida esto, *h. e.* sacrilegus. — ¶ Adj. *Arnob.* *Parricida* necæ.

PARRICIDATŌS (parricida), ns, m. for 2 parricidum. *Cal. ap. Quintil.*

PARRICIDIALIS, and **PARRICIDALIS** 3 (parricidium), e, adj. of or relating to the crime of parricide, parricidal; murderous, bloody. *Justin.* *Parricidiale* scelus. *Id.* *Parricidiale* venenum. *Id.* *Parricidiales* discordiæ. *Flor.* *Parricidiale* bellum, *h. e.* civil war.

PARRICIDIALITER (parricidialis), adv. 3 murderously. *Lamprid.* *Militem* parricidaliter perire, *h. e.* in civil war.

PARRICIDIUM (parricida), ii, n. parricide, murder of parents or near relations, παρτρικόνια. *Cic.* In ipso fraterno parricidio. *Liv.* *Parricidium* filii. And, figur. *Cic.* *Patriæ* parricidium, the destruction. So, *Id.* *Vituperare* vitæ parentem (philosophum) et hoc parricidio se inquinare. — ¶ Also, murder. *Cic.* *Parricidiis* inquinatus.

PĀRS (unc.), tis, f. a part, portion, piece, share, μέρος. *Terent.* Ne expers partis esset de nostris bonis. *Cic.* *Urbis* partem. *Id.* *Imperii* partem. *Phadr.* *Naturæ* partes, the sexual organs. So, *Ovid.* *Partes* obscenæ. Cæs. *Inferior* pars fluminis. *Cic.* *Partes* facere, to make a division. *Sallust.* *Copias* in quatuor partes distribuerat. *Pandect.* *Partem* facere, to take a part, receive a share. So, *Cic.* *Partem* in re habere. *Id.* *Magnas* partes habuit publicorum, *h. e.* a large share of the taxes. *Id.* *Dare* partes (amicis), to allow them to take part. *Plin.* *Ep.* *Locare* agrum partibus, on condition of receiving a portion of the produce. *Sueton.* *Equiti* avidius veseenti partes suas misit, his mess, share of the feast. — ¶ *Magna*, bona, multa, pars (sc. hominum), many, major, more, maxima, most. *Cic.* Cum magna pars fœderis sui libertatem civitati anteferebat. *Horat.* *Bona* pars non unguis ponere curat. So, *Id.* *Pars* hominum, some men. *Id.* *Maxima* pars hominum morbo jactatur eodem. — ¶ Also, *Pars*, some. Hence, pars—pars, pars—alii, some—others. *Sueton.* *Pars* victoriæ fiducia, pars ignominie dolore. *Virg.* *Pars* in frustra secant; litore aliena locant alii. So, *Tacit.* *Poscebant* pericula, pars virtute, multi ferocia. *Id.* *Pars* navium haustie sunt, plures apud insulas ejectæ. *Liv.* *Magna* pars in ipso certamine cæsi: ceteri in castris. *Id.* alii—pars. *Sallust.* *Pars*—alii—plerique. *Liv.* *Pauci* armis abjectis pars Tegeam, pars Megal. perfugiunt, *h. e.* partim. — The first pars (alii) is often omitted. *Sallust.* *Incendunt* sacerdotia, pars triumphos ostentantes, for pars sacerdotia. — ¶ *Parte*, in part, partly. *Ovid.* *Candida* parte, parte rubent. *Plin.* *Parte* flavus, parte mellens, on one side—on the other. — ¶ *Ex parte*, in part, in some measure, partly. *Cic.* *Tamen* ex parte gaudeo. *Liv.* *Ex parte* de plebe. — ¶ *Ex aliqua*, ex ulla, ex magna, ex maxima parte. *Cic.* Si ulla ex parte sententia infirmata sit, in any wise. *Id.* *Hæc* aliqua ex parte habebat, in some measure. *Id.* *Ex parte* magna tibi assentio, in a great measure or degree. *Id.* *Ex maxima* parte fortune temporibus tribuntur, chiefly. — ¶ *Multis* partibus, in many ways, much, by much. Cæs. *Numero* multis partibus inferior. *Cic.* *Multis* partibus plures. Cæs. *Fama* prælium multis partibus anxerat, had exaggerated. So, *Cic.* *Omnibus* partibus plus ha-

bere boni, quam mali, altogether, entirely *Cæs.* *Omnibus* partibus superior. *Cic.* *Duabus* partibus plus, twice as much. — ¶ *In parte.* *Quintil.* *In parte* expeditior, in parte difficilior, partly, in some degree. — ¶ *Pro mea, tua parte*, for my or your share; as much as in me lies, &c. to the best of my or your ability. *Cic.* *Quibus* aliquid opis fortasse ego pro mea, tu pro tua, pro sua quisque parte ferre potuisset. *Ovid.* *Quisquis* adest operi, plus quam pro parte laborat. — ¶ *Magnam* partem, in a great measure. *Cic.* *Magoani* partem ex iambis constat oratio. Cæs. *Maximam* partem lacte atque pecore vivunt, for the most part, principally, chiefly. — ¶ *In partem*, eam, ullam, &c. in different senses. *Cic.* *In eam* partem peccant, on that side. *Terent.* *In eam* partem accipio, understand it in that sense. *Cic.* *Has* litteras scripsi in eam partem, ne me motum putares, with that intent; to the end that. *Id.* *Moveor* sed in eam partem, ut, so far, so much. *Id.* *In utraque* partem disputare, pro and con, for and against. So, *Id.* *Neque* ego ullam in partem disputo, on neither side. *Id.* *Magna* vis est fortune in utraque partem, for good and for ill. *Id.* *Mitorem* in partem interpretare, put a more gentle construction upon. *Id.* *In optimam* partem id accipere, to take it in good part. *Id.* *Nullam* in partem, by no means. — ¶ *Per partes*, by parts, piecemeal. *Colum.* *Per partes* damnosum, in summa tamen compendiosum. *Plin.* *Ep.* *Per partes* emendare aliquid, by a little at a time. — ¶ *In omnes* partes, in every respect, altogether, wholly. *Cic.* *In omnes* partes valere. *Id.* *In omnes* partes molestum. *Id.* *Nullam* ad partem valere. And *Id.* *Nullam* in partem interesse. — ¶ *Venire* in partem, to come in for a share of, be made partaker of. *Cic.* *In ejus* partem te miseram et despoliatam veire. So, *Id.* *In partem* mulieres vocatae sunt. And *Tacit.* *In partem* curarum vocare, to cause one to participate. *Cic.* *Aliquid* populi ad partes dare, to refer to the people. — ¶ Also, a species, sort. *Cic.* *Genus* plures partes amplectitur. *Liv.* *Ea* parte belli. — ¶ Also, a party in a dispute, lawsuit. *Quintil.* *Nec* ex advocatis partis adversæ judex eligendus. *Senece.* *Dicere* causas, una tantum parte audita. — ¶ Also, *Pars*, and partes, party, side, faction. *Cic.* *Erat* illarum partium. *Sallust.* *Homio* levissimus, modo harum, modo illarum partium, a turncoat, renegade. *Nepos.* *Sullanis* favere partibus. *Tacit.* *Ducere* aliquem in partes. *Cic.* *Nullus* partis esse, to stand neuter. — ¶ *In the drama*, *Partes*, the parts or characters assigned to actors. *Cic.* *Esse* secundarum, aut tertiarum partium. *Terent.* *Primas* partes qui aget, will act the principal character in the play. *Id.* *Partes* seoi dare quæ sunt adolescentium. — So, in writings, as dialogues, where persons are introduced as speaking. *Cic.* *Ut* nullæ esse possent partes mee. — ¶ And figur. a part, duty which one takes upon himself. *Id.* *Has* partes possem sustinere. *Id.* *Tibi* in scribendo priores partes tribuo, quam mihi, the superiority. *Id.* *Verecundia* partes, the duty. *Id.* *Partes* accusatoris obtinet, the office. *Id.* *Utrique* primas, priores tamen libenter deferunt *Lælio*, allow the first rank, se. partes. *Id.* *Tuum* est hoc munus, tuæ partes, your office. *Id.* *Antonii* audio esse partes, ut de tota eloquentia disserat. *Ovid.* *Partes* implere, to perform one's duty. — ¶ Also, *Partes*, a country, region, quarter. *Cic.* *Omnes* in istis partibus copiae, in those parts. *Id.* *Ibit* igitur in exsiliium miser? quo? ad *Orontis*oe partes?

PARSIMŌNIA, and **PARCIMŌNIA** (parco), ō, f. frugality, thrift, thriftiness, φειδώ, φειδωλία. *Cic.* *Magnum* vertigal est parsimonia. *Id.* *Res* familiaris conservatur diligentia et parsimonia. *Sueton.* *Instrumenti* et supellectilis parsimonia. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.* *Sunt* plerumque aptæ hujus ipsius oratoris parsimoniae.

PARTHĀŌN, ōnis, m. *Παρθίων*, son of *Meleager*, and father of *Æneus*. *Ovid.*

Parthaone nate, *Æneus*. — Hence, *Pārthāonūs*, a, um, adj. of Parthaon. *Ovid*. Parthaonia domus. — And *Pārthāonidēs*, æ, m. a son or descendant of Parthaon. *Val. Flacc.*

PĀRTHĒNĪ, or *PĀRTHĒNĪ*, ōrum, m. a people of Libya. *Cic.*

PĀRTHĒNIĒ (παρθενιαί), ārum, m. the Parthenic, a portion of the Spartans, born of irregular connections during the Messenian war. *Just.*

PĀRTHĒNIANŪS, a, um, adj. of Parthenius. *Martial*. Partheniana toga.

PĀRTHĒNICĒ (παρθενική), es, f. the same as Parthenium. *Calull.* Alba parthenice.

PĀRTHĒNIS (παρθενίς), idis, f. an herb, the same as *Artemisia*. *Plin.*

PĀRTHĒNIUM (παρθένιον), ii, n. the herb pelitory or parietary. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the same as *Linozostis*. *Plin.*

PĀRTHĒNIŪS, ii, m. a mountain of Arcadia. Hence, adj. of mount Parthenius. *Virg.* Parthenios saltus. *Propert.* Parthenia valles. *Ovid.* Parthenium nemus. — ¶ Also, a river of Paphlagonia. *Mela.*

PĀRTHĒNŌPĒŌS, i, m. Παρθενόπαιος, son of Melagor, and one of the seven princes who besieged Thebes. He fell in the Trojan war. *Virg.*

PĀRTHĒNŌPE, es, f. Παρθενόπη, the early name of *Napoli*. *Virg.* Parthenope dulcis. — Hence, *Pārthēnōpēiūs*, a, um, adj. *Napoli*. *Ovid.*

PĀRTHĒIĀ, æ, f. Παρθία, Parthia, a country of Asia. *Plin.* — Hence, *Pārthiūs*, a, um, adj. Parthian. *Flor.*

PĀRTHĒNĒ, es, f. Parthia. *Curt.*

PĀRTHĒS, a, um, adj. Parthian. *Ovid.* Parthus cques. And absol. *Horat.* Parthus, a Parthian. *Cic.* Parthi.

PĀRTIĀRIŪS (pars), a, um, adj. going shares, sharing with another in anything. *Pandect.* Partiaris colonus, a farmer who paid his rent in part of the produce of his farm. *Id.* Partiaris legatarius, who shared with the heir in the estate. — ¶ Also, that which is shared with another. *Cod. Just.* Pecora partiaria pascenda suscipere, to be fed for a share of their produce. *Apul.* Partiaris majestatis honore, divided honor. And absol. *Cato.* Partiaris calcem coquere, sc. jure, dividing the expense and profits.

PĀRTIĀTIM (partio), adv. by parts, in 3 different parts or places. *Cal. Aurel.*

PĀRTIBILIS (Id.), e, adj. that may be 3 parted or divided. *Claud. Mam.*

PĀRTICEPS (pars & capio), cīpis, adj. partaking of, sharing in, made acquainted with, privy to, μέτοχος. *Cic.* Animus rationis particeps. *Id.* Fortunarum omnium particeps. *Id.* Belli particeps, et socius. *Cæs.* Consilii particeps habebant. *Cic.* Particeps in fœdere. *Plant.* De obsonio participem fieri. *Ovid.* Participem tori, his wife. *Lucret.* Particeps leti, subject or liable to. *Sene.* Particeps regno veni. (*Al. leg. regni.*) *Curt.* Se ejus consilii fortibus viris esse participem. *Tacit.* Particeps ad omne secretum Pisoni. — ¶ Also, absol. an associate, companion, fellow. *Terent.* Meus particeps. *Plant.* Participes mcos.

PĀRTICIPĀLIS (particeps), e, adj. as, 3 verbum, h. c. participium. *Varr.* — Also, for particeps. *Pandect.*

PĀRTICIPĀTIŌ (participo), ōnis, f. participation, a sharing. *Spartian.*

PĀRTICIPĀTŌS (Id.), us, m. a partaking, participation. *Spartian.*

PĀRTICIPĀLIS (participium), c, adj. 2 having the nature of a participle, participial. *Quintil.* Participalia verba, h. c. supines.

PĀRTICIPIUM (particeps), ii, n. a participle, word partaking at once of the qualities of a noun and verb. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, participation, partnership. *Cod. Just.*

PĀRTICIPIŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to go shares, take share of, partake of, participate in, μετέχω, μεταλαμβάνω. *Poeta ap. Cic.* Participare pestem. *Pandect.* Participare damnum. — ¶ Also, to make partaker of, give a share of, divide or communicate with, acquaint with, make privy to, κοινωνέω. *Liv.* Suas laudes participare cum Casone. *Apul.* Participare aliquem prandio. *Plant.* Servum sui participat consilii. *Id.* Ne-

que participant nos, neque redeunt, h. c. impart or communicate to us. *Lucret.* Dentes quoque sensu participantur. And, absol. *Cic.* Ad participandum alium ab alio nos esse factos.

PĀRTICŪLĀ (dimin. from pars), æ, f. a small part, particle, ποῖς. *Cic.* Cuiunque particulæ cæli officeretur. *Id.* Cognoscis ex particula parva crudelitatis tuæ genus universum. *Horat.* Arenæ ossibus et capiti inhumato particulam dare. *Brut.* Particulam litterarum tuarum legi. — ¶ Also, in grammar, a particle. *Gell.*

PĀRTICŪLĀRIS (particula), e, adj. of a 3 part, particular. *Apul.*

PĀRTICŪLĀRITER (particularis), adv. 3 in respect of a part, particularly. *Apul.*

PĀRTICŪLĀTIM (particula), adv. part 3 after part, bit by bit, piecemeal, μερικῶς. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Summatim, non particulatim, narrabimus. *Sene.* Hominem particulatim exornificare. — ¶ Also, particularly. *Varr.*

PĀRTICŪLĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a dividing 3 into small parts or pieces. *Mart. Capell.*

PĀRTILIS (partior), e, adj. divisible, 3 separable, μεριστός. *Augustin.*

PĀRTILITER (partilis), adv. partially. 3 *Arnob.*

PĀRTIM (an old form of the acc. of pars), a part; also, as an adv. partly, in part; some, sonæ part, κατὰ μέρος. *Liv.* Partim copiarum misit. *Cato.* Cum partim eorum, for parte. *Cic.* A nobilissimis civibus, partim a se ornatis, trucidatus. *Id.* Quum partim c nobis ita timidi sint, some. *Nep.* Quorum partim invitissimi castra sunt secuti. — Partim — partim, partim — alii, some — others. *Cic.* Ex quibus partim tecum sentiebant, partim medium cursum tenebant. *Terent.* Partim sum earum exactus, partim vix steti. *Sallust.* Semisomnos partim, alios arma sumentes figant. *Cic.* Bestiarum terrena sunt alie, partim aquatiles, alie quasi accipies.

PĀRTIŌ (pario), ōnis, f. a bringing forth 3 young. *Plant.* — Also, of hens. *Varr.*

PĀRTIŌ (pars), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to divide, distribute. *Plant.* Prædam cum illis partiam. *Justin.* Pensa inter virgines partientem. *Lucret.* Ethicris oras partit. *Cic.* Membra partita. *Ovid.* Carcere partitos equos, h. c. emissos. — ¶ Figur. *Plant.* Vos inter vos partite, h. c. rixam componite. *Lucil.* Gaudia mecum partisses. *Phædr.* In ambobus charitatem partiens. *Cic.* Sententiis partitis, distinct.

PĀRTIŌR (Id.), iris, itus sum, dep. 4. to part, share, distribute, divide, μερίζω. *Cic.* Genus in species partitur. *Virg.* Prædam socios partitur in omnes. *Cic.* Bona cum illo partitus es. And, without acc. *Id.* Partiri cum matre, to share the inheritance with. *Id.* Actio partienda est in gestum, atque vocem. *Id.* Cum partirentur inter se, qui Capitolium, qui Rostra occuparent. *Lin.* Copias inter se partiri. *Virg.* Partiri curas cum aliquo.

PĀRTITE (partitus), adv. with division in 3 to proper parts or heads, distinctly, methodically, μεμερισμένως. *Cic.* Partite, definite, facite dicere.

PĀRTITIM (Id.), adv. by parts, siagly. *Clandian.*

PĀRTITIŌ (partio), ōnis, f. a parting, dividing, distributing, sharing, μερισμός. *Cic.* Partitiones, quibus de rebus dicturus esset, for rerum de quibus. *Id.* Aequalis prædæ partitio. *Id.* Facere partitionem artium. *Id.* Partitionem distribuere, to rake. *Id.* Partitionis caput, the clause relating to the distribution of an inheritance. — ¶ In logic, Divisio, the division of a genus into species; Partitio, of a whole into its parts. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a rhetorical figure. *Cic.* De Invent. 1, 22.

PĀRTITUDŌ (pario), ōnis, f. a bringing 3 forth young, τέξις. *Plant.*

PĀRTŪĀLIS (partus), c, adj. of or per- 3 toing to bringing forth. *Tertull.*

PĀRTŪĀ (Id.), æ, f. the goddess who pre- 3 sides over the birth of children. *Tertull.*

PĀRTŪMEJUS (pario), a, um, adj. fruitful, prolific. *Horat.* Epod. 17, 50 (where others read *Pachnaci*, a proper name).

PĀRTŪRIŌ (desider. from pario), ūris,

ivi and ii, itum, a. 4. to desire to bring forth, be in travail or labor, bring forth, bear. *Terent.* Vereor, ne parturire intelligat. *Phædr.* Canis parturiens. *Ovid.* Voto parturientis ades. *Horat.* Parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, proverb, great cry and little wool. And, figur. to be big with, ready to produce or utter, to purpose. *Cic.* Ut dolor pariat, quod jamdiu parturit. *Id.* Respubl. periculum parturit. *Ovid.* Parturit ira minas. *Cic.* Si tanquam parturiat unus pro pluribus, is anxious. — ¶ Also, to yield, produce; generate. *Horat.* Germania quos horrida parturit fetus. *Id.* Notus parturit imbres. *Virg.* Nunc omnis ager, nunc omnis parturit arbos.

PĀRTŪRIŪŌ (parturio), ōnis, f. parturi- 3 tion. *Figur.* *Augustin.* cordis.

PĀRTŪS (pario), us, m. a birth or bring- 3 ing forth, τόκος. *Cic.* Cum jam appropinquare partus videretur, the time of her delivery. *Id.* Diana adhibetur ad partus. — And of birds, *Colum.* Partus ovorum, hatching. — And a begetting. *Cic.* Cenci partu edita. — ¶ Also, the young or offspring of any creature. *Cic.* Bestiæ pro suo partu propugnant. *Plin.* Partum ferre, h. c. to be pregnant, be with young. *Id.* gerere. *Id.* eniti. *Id.* edere. *Tacit.* Sex partus enixa, children. *Cic.* Partum abigere, to cause to miscarry. *Propert.* Partus Ledaë, Helen and Clytemnestra. *Horat.* Partus terræ, the giants. *Flor.* Partus gravidarum extorquere tormentis, the fetus or embryo. — And of birds. *Apul.* Quotidianis partibus saginare, eggs. — Of plants. *Varr.* In partu vinum querit solem.

PĀRVĒ (parvus), adv. a little, shortly, 2 μικρός. *Vitruv.* Parve. *Cal. Aurel.* Parvissime aliquid memorare.

PĀRVIBIBĒLŌS (parvum & bibo), i, m. 3 who drinks little. *Cal. Aurel.*

PĀRVICŌLLIS (parvus & collum), e, adj. 3 short-necked. *Cal. Aurelian.*

PĀRVIFACIŌ, and *PĀRVI FĀCIŌ*, is, 3 a. 3. to account little of, set but a trifling value upon. *Pompon.*

PĀRVIPENDŌ, and *PĀRVI PĒNDŌ*, is, 3 a. 3. to esteem lightly. *Terent.*

PĀRVITĀS (parvus), ātis, f. smallness, 1 littleness, minuteness, μικρότης. *Cic.* Vincula cerni non possent propter parvitatem. *Plin.* Terræ parvitas. *Gell.* Parvitates rerum. — Figur. *Id.* Illudens quæstionis parvitatem. *Val. Max.* Mea parvitas, h. c. I.

PĀRUM (παῦρον), adv. coarct. Minus, 1 superl. Minime. I. Parum, little, h. c. not much; with or without a genit. *Salust.* Parum sapientie. *Id.* Parum id facio, I make little account of it. *Quintil.* Scripsit non parum multa, h. c. tolerably many. — Also, little, not a great deal, not remarkably. *Terent.* Parum consultis. — ¶ Also, too little, not enough. *Terent.* and *Cic.* Parumne est, quod, &c. is it not enough? — Also, followed by ut instead of quod. *Plin.* *Pandect.* — And by infia. *Ovid.* — Also, Parum habere, to deem it not enough, not to be contented; followed by infin. *Sallust.* — ¶ Also, not remarkably, not very, none too much, h. c. not as it should be. *Cic.* Parum meministi. *Id.* Parum diu. — ¶ In classical Latin, Parva has almost never the sense of little merely, but signifies less than enough; less than one wishes; far too little, as many think; not enough. This appears even from the contrast which is made between nimium and parum; for instance, *Cic.* Orat. 1, 22. Etsi suus cuique modus est, tamen magis offendit nimium quam parum. So, also, it stands with a degree of modesty for aon; but the fundamental idea is still perceptible; thus, *Horat.* Parum castis lucis, h. c. impure, unholy. *Sueton.* Consilio per consensum parum celato. It can indeed be sometimes rendered by little, but this is not the whole of its meaning (at least in classical Latin). *Sallust.* however, in *Jug.* 85, 31. seems to have used parva to signify little. — II. MINUS, less. *Horat.* Plus minus, more or less, h. c. about. *Terent.* and *Lin.* Minus minusque; or, *Plin.* Minus ac minus; or,

Virg. Minus atque minus, *less and less*. *Tereat.* and *Cic.* Nihil minus, *nothing less, altogether not, not at all.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* Non minus; or, *Liv.* Haud minus, *not less, no less, quite as.* So, *Nepos.* Neque minus, and *no less, and equally.* — ¶ *Minus* is also followed by *quam, ac or atque, h. e. than.* *Cic., Virg., and Horat.* — It is also joined with the *abl.* instead of *quā.* *Nepos.* Nemo illo fuit minus cmax, *less fond of buying than he.* *Apul.* Minimo minus interii, *almost, within or to a hair.* — *Quam* is often wanting, and without any thing to take its place; this takes place especially in the statement of a number, in which case it may commonly be also rendered under. *Liv.* Haud minus duo millia, *not less than, not under.* *Cic.* Minus triginta diebus, *in less than thirty days.* *Liv.* Ne dona minus quinum millium (daret), *no presents of less than (h. e. under) five thousand asses.* — It is also joined with an *ablat.* in answer to the question, *how much less?* *Farr.* Facere dimidio minus palas, *a half less.* *Cic.* Uno minus teste haberet, *one witness less.* *Plin.* Generosae (sues habent mammas) duodenas, *vulgares vinis minus, two less, accordingly ten.* *Cic.* Multo minus, *much less.* *Id.* Paulo minus, *a little less, something less.* So the common expressions, *Et minus, so much the less; and Quo minus, the less.* In like manner, *less* by something, *h. e. except, with the exception of.* *Ovid.* Bis sex ceciderunt, me minus uno, *except me only, I only being excepted.* — ¶ Also, *not remarkably, not strikingly, not very, none too (much), h. e. not so as it should be.* *Nepos.* Minus diligenter. *Cic.* Minus multo. *Tereat.* Intellexi minus. — ¶ Also, *not so, not so very.* *Liv.* Minus infesta, *quam, &c.* — ¶ Also, *not.* After *quo* (that). *Cic.* Prohibuisse, *quo minus, &c.* *Nep.* Neque recusavit, *quo minus poenam subiret, refused not to suffer the punishment.* *Cic.* Deterere, *quo minus, &c.* *h. e. from, &c.* Also, *Tereat.* Minus quo, *for quo minus.* (See *Quo*.) *Quo minus, the less, is not to be confounded with this.* — Also, in the forms of expression, *Si minus, if not, sin minus, but if not, readily followed by at, tamen, &c.* *Cic.* Si assecutus sum, gaudeo: *sin minus, hoc me tamen consolator, h. e. but if not.* — ¶ Also, *too little; without or (usually) with plus* (which is then *too much*). *Cic.* dicere. *Tereat.* Plus minusve faxit, *too much or too little.* But in both these places it may be the *adj.* — III. *MINIME, least.* *Cic.* So, *Id.* Omnium minime, *least of all.* — Hence, *Minime, not at all, by no means.* *Cic.* And with *genitum.* *Tereat.* *h. e. by no means; not in the least; as I live, not.* — ¶ Also, *at least.* *Liv.* and *Colum.* — ¶ Also, written *Minime.* *Plant., Tereat.* and *Sallust.*

PARUMPER (παρῶν περ), *adv. for a short time, a little while, awhile, ἐπὶ μικρῶν.* *Cic., Tereat., &c.* — ¶ Also, in a short time, *shortly.* *Ean.*

PARUNCULUS (dimin. from *paro*), *i, m. a small boat or skiff.* *Cic.*

PARUS, *i, m. a titmouse, tomtit.* *Auct. 3 eam. de Philom.*

PARVULUS (dimin. from *parvus*), *a, um, adj. very small, very little, petty, tiny, puny, τρυφός.* *Cic.* Parvulum hoc consequi, *trifle.* *Id.* Parvula impulsio. *Id.* In parvula re. *Ces.* Parvulis praelis. *Id.* Non parvulum detrimentum. *Cels.* Ex parvulo incipere. *Horat.* Parvula laudo. *Cic.* Pecunia parvula, *a very small sum.* *Lucret.* Parvula causa. — ¶ Also, *very young or tender.* *Virg.* Parvulus Æneas. *Justin.* A parvula ætate, *from their infancy.* *Tereat.* Te eni a parvulo. *Ces.* Ab parvulis labori student, *while a child.* And, *absol.* *Justin.* Cum parvulo, *an infant.* And, *figur.* *Arnob.* O parvuli, *fools.* — ¶ Also, *little, not much.* *Plin.* Ep. Parvulum differt. — ¶ Also, *not equal to, not sufficient for; with dative, Plant.* *Pseud.* 3, 1, 17.

PARVUS (παῖος), *a, um, adj. (copararat.* *Minor; superlat. Minimus), little, small,*

puny, slight, μικρός. *Cic.* In parvis rebus. *Id.* Commoda parva. *Id.* In parvum locum concludi. *Virg.* Parva componere magnis. *Nepos.* Parvo numero navium. *Plin.* Cardamomum odoris parvi, *emitting but little scent.* *Id.* Parvo socco. *Cic.* Beneficium non parvum. *Id.* Parva navicula. *Horat.* inces. — *Absol.* *Cic.* Contentus parvo, *with a little.* *Horat.* Vivitur parvo bene, *on a little.* *Liv.* Parvo plures, *somewhat more.* *Plin.* Parvo pot, *soon afterward.* — Also, in regard to price, value. *Cic.* Pretio parvo vendere. *Tereat.* Deputat parvi pretii, *slights.* And, *absol.* *Plant.* Parvi ego illos facio, *I do not value them at a strown.* *Id.* Parvi æstimo, *I care little.* *Cic.* Pericula parvi esse ducenda. *Horat.* Quanti emptus? parvo, *not much.* *Cic.* Signa parvo curata sunt, *bought cheap.* *Id.* Parvi refert, *it matters little.* — ¶ Also, of tender years, young. *Cic.* Salutaria appetunt parvi, *little children.* *Horat.* Memini que plagosa mihi parvo Orbiliū dictare, *to me while yet a little boy.* *Tereat.* Hanc parvam recepisse, *when a little girl.* *Cic.* A parvis didicimus, *from our infancy.* *Liv.* Puer in domo a parvo eductus. *Sueton.* Rectorem apponere ætate parvis. — ¶ And, of time, short, brief. *Tereat.* Parvæ consuetudinis causa. *Lucret.* In parvo tempore. *Lucan.* Parva nox. *Id.* vita. — ¶ *Figur.* *Horat.* Parvis animis majus, *too great for a pusillanimous soul.* *Id.* Parvum carmen, *humble, meaa, coarctum.* *Id.* Parvi dii, *h. e. of inferior power and rank.* *Tereat.* Parvam fidem habere alicui, *to put but little confidence in.* *Plin.* Ep. Homo parvo ingenio, *of a moderate genius.* *Horat.* Hoc studium parvi properemus, *et ampli, h. e. the poor, the little.* — ¶ *Parvior.* *Cal.* Aurel. Parvissimus. *Lucret.* — II. *Compar.* *MINOR, smaller, shorter, properly and figur.* *Cic.* res. *Horat.* calcens. *Cic.* Pecunia minor facta, *smaller, h. e. less.* *Ovid.* Multa sunt minora notitia tua, *too little for you to have knowledge of.* *Hirt.* numerus. — Hence, *Minoris, at a smaller price, at less, cheaper.* *Cic.* vendere. *Nep.* æstimare; or, *Sallust.* ducere, *to value at a lower rate or less.* — Also, *Minor, smaller, in respect of one's powers, importance, &c.* *Horat.* Hence, also (like the Greek ἥττω), *that has come off inferior; conquered.* *Horat.* Minor in certamine longo. Also, *with genit.* *Horat.* Minor capitis, *h. e. capite deminutus.* (See *Caput*.) Also, *mutilated, maimed.* *Sil.* Minor frontem, *h. e. that has lost the horn upon his forehead.* — Also, *less, especially in the neut.* *Liv.* Minus prædæ. *Tereat.* Minus nihilo, *less than nothing.* Also, *too little.* *Cic.* Minus dicere. — ¶ Also, *smaller in respect of years, h. e. younger, the younger (of two).* *Ces.* filia. *Ovid.* Ætate minor. *Cic.* Qui minor est natu (according to birth or age). *Id.* Aliquot annis minor, *some years (strictly, by some years) younger.* But, *Pandect.* Minor xx annis, *younger than 20 years, not yet 20 years old.* So, *Id.* Minor xxv annis. Hence, generally, *Minor, younger than 25 years, under 25 years of age, consequently a minor.* *Pandect.* — Hence, *Minores, younger people, or young people (in respect of an older).* *Horat.* Also, *children.* *Sil.* Also, *posterity, descendants.* *Virg.* and *Juvenal.* — ¶ *Quam* is sometimes wanting after *minor*, and without any thing in its place. *Liv.* Obsides ne minores octonum denum annorum, *&c. not younger than, &c. not under 18 years.* *Lucret.* in *Cic.* Ep. Naves, quarum minor nulla erat dum millium amphorum, *not smaller than of, &c. no one under two thousand, &c.* — III. *Saperl. MINIMUS* (minimus), *a, um, the smallest, or very small.* *Cic.* res. *Ces.* pars temporis. *Id.* altitudo. *Cic.* Minima de malis, *se. eligenda.* — ¶ Also, *the smallest, lowest.* *Plant.* sumptus. *Horat.* pretium. Hence, *Cic.* Minimi facere, *to value, rate very low.* *Plant.* Minimo emere, *se. pretio.* — ¶ Also, *the smallest in respect of age, h. e. the youngest.* *Cic.* (with *natu*). *Justin.*

(without *natu*). — ¶ *A so, the least, very little.* *Ovid.* cibus. More frequently, the *neut.* *Minimū, the least, very little.* *Cic.* firmitatis. Hence, *Minimū, something very little, a trifle.* *Cic.* and *Tereat.* — Hence, *adverbially, Minimū, least, the least, very little.* *Cic.* valere. *Plin.* Ep. dormire. *Nep.* Quæ non minimū commendat, *h. e. not a little.* *Cic.* Ne minimū quidem, *not in the least, not at all.* Also, *at least.* *Varr.* Also, *least, h. e. most rarely, most seldom.* *Plin.* — — ¶ *Minimissimus.* *Arnob.*

PASCALIS (pascuum), *e, adj. pasturing, 3 grazing.* *Cato.*

PASCEOLUS (πάσκολος), *i, m. a purse or 3 bag made of leather.* *Plant.*

PASCHÆ (Hebrew), *æ, f. and ætis, n. the 3 Passover, Πάσχα.* *Tertull.*

PASCHALIS (pascha), *e, adj. Paschal.* *3 Sedul.*

PASCITŌ (frequentat. from *pasco*), *as, n. 1. to feed.* *Varr.*

PASCŌ (πάω), *is, pāvi, pāstum, a. 3. to feed, graze, browse upon, pasture, eat, νέω, νέμω.* (In this sense the passive form *Pascor, pastus sum*, is used as a deponent verb.) *Virg.* Pascentes a flumine reice capellas. *Plant.* Ire pastum. *Virg.* Pascuntur virides armenta per herbas. *Id.* Frondibus pascuntur. *Cic.* Quum pulli non pascerentur. And with the *acc.* *Virg.* Pascuntur silvas. *Id.* Pascuntur arbusta. *Id.* Mala gramina pastus. — ¶ Also, *to feed, pasture, drive to pasture.* *Tibull.* Pavit Admeti tauros formosus Apollo. *Ovid.* Lanigerosque greges, armentaque buccera pavit. *Cic.* Sues pascere. And *absol.* *to feed or pasture cattle; and also, to breed, raise cattle.* *Virg.* Me pascente, while I tend you. *Cic.* Bene pascere. — ¶ Hence, *to feed, nourish, support.* *Cic.* bestias. *Id.* canes farina. So, of men. *Id.* Olusculi nos pascere. *Horat.* Fundus pascit herum. *Virg.* Quos dives Anagnia pascit. So, also, *Plin.* Nulla provinciarum pascente Italian. *Id.* Hospites pascit, *entertains at his own cost.* *Cic.* Quos rapinis et incendiis pavit. *Virg.* (Campus) silicem curvis invisan pascit aratris, *produces, generates.* — ¶ And, *figur.* *to nourish, cherish, indulge.* *Horat.* Pascere barbam. *Virg.* sacrum Baccho crinem, *to let his hair grow.* *Ovid.* anorem. *Virg.* Pineus ardor acervo pascitur, *h. e. the fire is fed by the mass of wood.* *Id.* Spes pascis inanes, *you cherish or indulge.* *Plin.* Vitis brevitate crassitudinem pascens, *maintaining, sustaining.* *Virg.* Polus dum sidera pascet, *shall feed with vapors (according to an ancient belief).* *Martial.* Dura suburbani dum jugera pascinus agri, *h. e. columns.* *Horat.* Nummos alienos pascere, *to increase.* — ¶ So, *to gratify, satisfy, satiate.* *Cic.* Cum ejus supplicio pascere oculos, *to glut their eyes.* *Virg.* Animum pictura pascit inani, *feeds, pleases.* *Ovid.* Pascere (imp. pass.) nostro dolore. *Cic.* His ego rebus pascor, *his delecto, I am entertained.* *Id.* Qui maleficio et scelere pascuntur. *Id.* Ego hic pascor bibliotheca Fausti. — ¶ Also, *to pasture cattle upon; with acc.* *Virg.* Asperrima collum pascunt. — ¶ Also, *to consume, lay waste.* *Liv.* Campos pascere.

PASCŪA (pascuis), *æ, f. same as Pascuum.* *Tertull.*

PASCŪSŌS (pascuum), *a, um, adj. fit 3 for pasture.* *Apul.*

PASCŪM (pascuis), *i, n. ground on which beasts are fed, pasture, food for flocks, cattle, &c. βόσκημα, νομή.* *Varr.* More commonly *plur.* *Cic.* Censurum pascua, *the public pastures or lands.* *Horat.* Lucana pascua. *Plin.* Exire in pascua. *Ovid.* Pascua læta. *Id.* herbosa.

PASCŪS (pascō), *a, um, adj. fit for pasture or grazing, νομαδικός.* *Plant.* Non arvis hic, sed pascuis est ager. *Lucret.* Pascua reddere rura. *Pandect.* Pascua silva.

PASIPHÆ, *es, and PASIPHÆA, æ, f. Πασιφάν, daughter of the Sun, wife of Minos, and mother of Androgeus, Phædra, Ariadne and the Minotaur. Having conceived a passion for a bull, she was*

enabled to gratify her desires by the ingenuity of Dædalus, who concealed her in a wooden cow. *Virg.* Crudelis amor tauri, suppositaque furto Pasiphae. *Cic.* In Pasiphae fano. *Ovid.* Pasiphae gener, h. e. *Thescus*. — Hence, *Pasiphaeus*, a, um, adj. of Pasiphae. *Id.* Pasiphaeia, h. e. *Phædra*.

PASITHĒA, æ, and **PASITHĒĒ**, es, f. *Paithēn*, one of the three Graces. *Catull.*

PASSĀ (pando), æ, f. a sort of sweet wine, made of grapes dried in the sun, raisin-wine. *Gell.*

PASSĀRIŪS (passus), a, um, adj. dried in the sun. *Capitolin.* *Passariae ficus*.

PASSER (unc.), ēris, m. a sparrow, σπrouδός, and σπrouφάγος. *Cic.* — As a term of affection. *Plaut.* *Mens pullus passer, my little chick; my dainty dack.* — *¶* *Passer marinus*, an ostrich. *Plaut.* — *¶* Also, *Passer*, a sea fish, turbot. *Horat.*

PASSERCŪLŪS (dimin. from passer), i, m. a little or young sparrow. *Cic.* — As a word of endearment. *Plaut.*

PASSERINŪS (passer), a, um, adj. of or fit for a sparrow. *Pompon.* *Passerinum prandium*. — *¶* *Passerinus* is also the name of a swift horse. *Martial.*

PASSERNICES, a Celtic word; a whetstone. *Plin.*

PASSIBILIS (patior), e, adj. enpble of feeling or suffering, passible. *Arnob.*

PASSIBILITAS (passibilis), ātis, f. liability to suffering, passibility. *Arnob.*

PASSIBILITER (Id.), adv. passibly. *3 Tertull.*

PASSIM (passus), adv. here and there, loosely, at random, ἀνατραχῇ. *Cæs.* *Numidæ nullis ordinibus passim condescendat.* *Virg.* Et *Tyrii comites passim diversa per agros tecta metu petiere.* — *¶* Promiscuously, indiscriminately, without rule. *Tiball.* *Passim semper amarunt.* *Justin.* *Saturnalibus passim in conviviis servi cum dominis recumbunt.* — *¶* Also, hither and thither, every way. *Cic.* *Volucres passim ac libere volitare.* *Id.* *Iluc et illuc passim vagantes.*

PASSIŌ (patior), ōnis, f. a suffering, endu-3 ring, πάσις. *Apul.* — *¶* Hence, illness, disorder. *Cæl. Arel.* — *¶* Also, n passion, affection. *Augustin.* — *¶* Also, an event, occurrence, natural phenomenon. *Apul.*

PASSIŌNALIS (passio), e, adj. enpable of feeling or suffering. *Tertull.*

PASSIVĒ (passivus), adv. dispersedly, here and there. *Apul.* *crines dispersi.* Hence, without distinction. *Tertull.*

PASSIVITAS (Id.), ātis, f. unsteadiness, 3 inconstancy, want of distinction. *Tertull.*

PASSIVITŪS (Id.), adv. same as *Passim*. *3 Tertull.*

PASSIVŪS (patior), a, um, adj. capable of suffering or feeling, passible, παθητικός. *Arnob.* *Anima passiva et interibilis invenitur.* Hence, *Passiva verba*, verbs passive. *Priscian.*

PASSIVUS (pando), a, um, adj. occurring 3 here and there, recurring often or every where. *Tertull.* *Passivum nomen Dei*, h. e. applied to many persons. — *¶* Also, promiscuous, confused. *Apul.* *Passiva congeries.*

PASSUM (Id.), i, n. a sort of sweet wine 3 made of grapes dried in the sun, raisin-wine, γλυκὺ. *Virg.* and *Cels.* — So, also, *Passa*, æ, f. *Gell.*

PASSŪS, a, um, particip. from pando. — *¶* Also, adj. *Lucil.* *Passi senes*, shrivelled.

PASSŪS, a, um. See *Patior*.

PASSŪS (pando), us, m. n pace, step, βήμα. *Cic.* *Disiunctissimas terras passibus peragrarē.* *Virg.* *Sequiturque patrem non passibus equis.* *Id.* *Rapidisque feruntur passibus.* *Ovid.* *Lentis passibus spatari.* *Id.* *Passuque incedit inerti.* *Id.* *Cito passu petere alique.* — And, figur. *Ovid.* *Streptum passu non faciente venit senectus.* *Id.* *Passibus ambiguis Fortuna volubilis errat.* — *¶* Also, a footstep. *Ovid.* *Sape tui spectro si sint in litore passus.* *Id.* *Passu stare tenaci, with firm step.* — *¶* Also, a pace, a measure of five Roman feet. *Plin.* *Mille passus, a milc.* *Cic.* *Millia passuum ducenta, two hundred miles.*

PASTICŪS (pastus), a, um, adj. fed, fatten-3 ed. *Apic.* *Agnus pasticus, n grass-lamb.*

PASTILLICANS (pastillus), tis, adj. 2 having the form of a small round ball. *Plin.*

PASTILLUM, i, n. a small loaf or roll. *3 Varr.*

PASTILLŪS (unc.), i, m. a little ball of meal or other substance, τροχίσκος. *Plin.* *Conditur pastillis farinae.* *Horat.* *Pastillos olet, scented balls, perfumes.* *Martial.* *Pastillos cosini voras, lozenges or pastils, chewed to make the breath pleasant.*

PASTINĀCĀ, æ, f. a parsnip, carrot. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a fish, same as *trygon*, the sting-ray (*Raja pastinaca*, L.). *Plin.*

PASTINATIŌ (pastino), ōnis, a dig-2 ging or preparing the ground, for the planting of vines. *Colum.* — *¶* Also, a bed of earth new-dug or prepared for planting vines in. *Colum.*

PASTINATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who digs 2 or loosens the ground with a dibble, to make it fit for the planting of vines. *Colum.*

PASTINATŪS (Id.), us, m. the same as 2 *Pastinato*. *Plin.*

PASTINŌ (pastinum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. to dig up, loosen, or prepare the ground for the planting of vines, trench and clem the ground for planting, dig up and throw in a continued bank of fine loose mould for planting. *Colum.* *Pastinandi agri ratio.* *Plin.* *Pastinare vineas.* *Colum.* *Solum pastinatum.* And absol. *Id.* *Humidum pastinatum, ground prepared for planting.*

PASTINUM, i, n. a two-pronged tool to set 2 plants with, or dig up and prepare the ground with for planting; a dibble. *Colum.* — *¶* Also, the act of preparing the ground for planting. *Pallad.* — *¶* Also, the ground thus prepared, especially for vines. *Pandect.* *Pastinum instituere, to make a vineyard.*

PASTIŌ (pasco), ōnis, f. a feeding, graz-3 ing, pasturing; a keeping or breeding of cattle, poultry, bees, &c. ποιμήν. *Varr.* — *¶* Also, pasture, food for cattle, eat-age. *Cic.* *Asia opima magnitudine pastionis.*

PASTŌPHŌRĪ (pastophōroi), ōrum, m. 3 priests of Isis and Osiris. *Apul.*

PASTŌR (pasco), ōris, m. one who keeps or feeds any sort of animals; a shepherd, herdsman, pastor; a keeper of poultry, &c. ποιμήν, ποιεύς. *Cæs.* *Servos pastores armat.* *Horat.* *Pastor umbras cum grege languido quærit.* *Varr.* *Pastor pavonum.* *Id.* *Pastor columbarius.* *Ovid.* *Pastorum domina, Pales.* *Id.* *Pastor Aetnaeus, h. e. Polyphemus.* *Id.* *Pastorum dux geminus, Romulus and Remus.* *Virg.* *Pastor Phrygius, or Stat.* *Pastor Dardanus, h. e. Paris, who was once a shepherd on mount Ida; called, also, simply pastor by Horat.*

PASTŌRALIS (pastor), e, adj. of a shep-3 herd or herdsman, rustic, pastoral, rural. *Cic.* *Romuli auguratus pastoralis fuit, among shepherds.* *Varr.* *Pastoralis vita.* *Colum.* *scientia, of breeding cattle.* *Id.* *canis, a shepherd's dog.* *Liv.* *habitus.* *Vellci.* *manus, h. e. a band of shepherds.* *Virg.* *myrtus, h. e. a shepherd's spear of myrtle.*

PASTŌRITIŪS, and **PASTŌRICIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. pastoral, rustic. *Cic.* *Pastoritia fistula.* *Id.* *Pastoritia atque agrestis sodalitas.*

PASTŌRIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. pastoral, 3 rustic. *Ovid.* *Pastoria pellis.* *Id.* *Sacra pastoria, h. e. the Pallin.*

PASTŌRĀ (pasco), æ, f. a feeding, pas-3 ture. *Pallad.*

PASTŪS (Id.), us, m. a feeding, grazing, pasturing; food, pasture, ποιμήν, σίττω. *Cic.* *Bestiis terra fundit ex se pastus varios.* *Id.* *Pastum capessere.* *Id.* *Ad pastum accedere.* *Virg.* *In pastus, armentaque tendit equarum.* *Lucan.* *Taurus reddit in pastus.* *Lucret.* *Hominum pastus.* — *¶* Figur. *Cic.* *Suavissimus pastus animorum, a repast, delight.*

PASTŪS, a, um. See *Pasco*.

PATĀGĀRIŪS (patagium), ii, m. a maker 3 or seller of patagia. *Plaut.*

PATĀGIATŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. provided 3 with a patagium. *Plaut.*

PATĀGIUM (παταγεῖον), ii, n. a broad 3 band or border on the top of a woman's tu-

nic, answering to the clavus of the men *Apul.*

PATĀGŪS (πάταγος), i, m. a sort of dis-3 ense. *Plaut.*

PATĀLĪS (pateo), e, adj. *Plaut.* *Bos patalis, with spreading horns.*

PATĀRĀ, ōrum, n. Πάταρα, a town of 3 Lycia, containing an oracle of Apollo. — Hence, *Pātāreus*, and *Pātārānus*, a, um, and *Pātārēis*, idis, f. adj. of Patara. *Ovid.* *Pataraea regia.* *Cic.* *Patarani, the inhabitants of Patara.* — Also, *Pātāreus* (παταρεὺς), ēi or ēos, m. *Horat.* *Delius et Patareus Apollo.*

PATĀVINITAS (Patavinus), ātis, f. a 3 mode of expression used in Patavinum. *Quintil.*

PATĀVINŪS, a, um, adj. See *Patavinum*.

PATĀVIUM, ii, n. Παράβιον, a town of 3 Italy, now called Padova or Podua. *Virg.* — Hence, *Pātāvinus*, a, um, adj. of Patavinum or Padua. *Plin.* *Ep.* And, absol. *Cic.* *Patavini, the inhabitants of Padua.*

PATĒFĀCIŌ (pateo & facio), is, ēci, ac-3 tum, a. 3. in pass. *Patefio, actus sum, to open, set or lay open, throw open, ἀνοίγω.* *Id.* *Hostibus portas patefacere.* *Cic.* *Iter natura patefecit.* *Id.* *Patefacere aures assentatoribus.* *Ovid.* *Sulcum patefecit aratro.* *Liv.* *Patefacere ordines, aciem, to open or widen the ranks, extend the line.* *Cæs.* *Vias patefacere, to make.* *Nepos.* *Loca patefecit.* — *¶* Also, to manifest, declare, disclose, discover, detect. *Cic.* *Rem patefecit.* *Id.* *Odium patefacere.* *Id.* *Patefacere verum.* *Id.* *Liberto tuo me totum patefeci, explained myself.* — *¶* Also, to render visible. *Ovid.* *Lux radiis latum patefecerat orbem.* *Cic.* *Sejanum patefecisti, brought it into view by cutting away the woods.* — *¶* *Lucrct.* makes the second syllable long, iv. 345.

PATĒFACTIŌ (patefacio), ōnis, f. a lay-3 ing open, manifesting, discovering. *Cic.* *rerum operatum.*

PATĒFACTŪS, a, um. See *Patefacio*.

PATĒFŌ, is, actus sum, irreg. pass. See *Patefacio*.

PATĒLANĀ (pateo), æ, f. a goddess that 3 presided over corn, who caused the corn to open and the ears to appear. *Augustin.* (where others read *Patellenn*).

PATĒLLĀ (pateo), æ, f. goddess of the dis-3 covery of things. *Arnob.* — Also called *Patellāna*. *Arnob.*

PATĒLLĀ (dimin. from patera), æ, f. a 3 dish, plate, platter, charger, porringer, pat, pan, λονάς. *Horat.* *Nec modica cœnare times olus omne patella.* *Pers.* *Unctæ vixisse patella, h. e. laute epulari.* *Cic.* *Patella grandis cum simulacris deorum.* — Used also to cook things in. *Martial.* — *¶* Also, the kneecap, cnp of the knee, whirl-bone, patella, ἐπιγοννίς, πύλη. *Cels.* — *¶* Also, the measles in olives. *Plin.*

PATĒLLARIŪS (patella), a, um, adj. of 3 a platter or dish. *Plaut.* *dii, h. e. Lares.*

PATĒNA. See *Patina*.

PATĒNS, entis, particip. from pateo. — 3 *¶* Also, adj. open, lying open, accessible. *Liv.* *Via patens aperta.* *Id.* *Via patenter.* — *¶* Also, open, unobscured. *Cic.* *Colum patens.* *Cæs.* *Hostes in locis patentioribus, open places where the view is not obstructed.* *Sæton.* *Loca patentissima.* *Horat.* *In patenti prensus Ægeæ, in the wide Ægean.* *Sallust.* *Patentes campi.* — *¶* Also, evident, manifest. *Ovid.* *Causa patens.*

PATĒNTĒR (patens), adv. openly. *Cic.* 1 *Patentius.*

PATĒŌ (unc.), es, tui, n. 2. to be open, 3 stand or lie open, διακαλύπτωμαι, ἀνένοιγμαι, ἐκκείμαι. *Cic.* *Nares semper patent.* *Virg.* *Patet atri janua Ditis.* *Cic.* *Valvæ patent.* *Id.* *Domus patens, standing open.* *Ovid.* *Concussa patere fores, opened, flew open.* — *¶* Also, to be open, accessible, passable. *Cic.* *Si nobis cursus pateat.* *Id.* *Omnis nobis aditus patuit.* *Cæs.* *Semitæ patebant.* — *¶* Also, to lie open, be exposed. *Liv.* *Patentem vulneri equum.* *So.* *Cels.* *Morbis patet, is subject to.* And, figur. *Cic.* *In philosophorum vita minus multa patent, quæ fortuna feriat.* — *¶* Also, to extend, stretch. *Cæs.* *Fines in longitudinem millia passuum patebant.*

Plin. Schœnus patet passuum, quinque millibus. — *And, figur.* *Cic.* In quo vitio latissime patet avaritia. *Id.* Hoc præceptum patet latius. — ¶ *Also*, to be open to acquisition, be free for use, attainable. *Cic.* Honores patent sæpe servis. *Id.* Omnia Ciceronis patere Trebiano, are at his service. *Sallust.* Cuncta maria patebant. *Liv.* Patuit quibusdam fuga, escape was possible. — ¶ *Also*, to be clear, plain, evident, or manifest; be known, appear clearly. *Plant.* Patent præstigiæ. *Cic.* Omnibus patent. *Id.* Quid porro querendum est? factumne sit? at constat: a quo? at patet.

PATER (πατήρ), tris, m. a father, sire. *Cic.* Patre certo nasci. *Liv.* Patre nullo natus, h. e. obscuro genere. *Ovid.* Sed vetuere patres, parents. *Cic.* Patrum nostrorum tetas, fathers or parents. ¶ *Memoria patrum, in the time of our fathers.* *Liv.* uses the same phrase for, among our ancestors, formerly. — ¶ *Also*, applied as a term of respect to elders, benefactors, public dignitaries, the gods, &c. *Virg.* Imperiumque pater Romanus habebit. *Id.* Pater Æneas. *Horat.* Quid pater Chrysippus dicat. *Cic.* Pater conscriptus, a senator. *Liv.* Patres, the senate. Hence, *Cic.* Pater patriæ, the father of his country. *Virg.* Ipse pater, the almighty sire, Jupiter. *Liv.* Tiberine pater, the river-god Tiber. *Petron.* Ditis pater. *Virg.* Lemnius pater, h. e. Vulcan. *Id.* Oceanumque patrem rerum. — ¶ *Paterfamilias, and paterfamilia, or written separately, the father or master of a family; a master of slaves.* *Cic.* Paterfamilias prudens et attentus. *Liv.* Patribusfamilias. *Cæs.* Pauci milites patresque familie. *Sueton.* Patresfamiliam. *Liv.* Bos nata cuidam patrifamilia. — ¶ *Also*, Paterfamilias, for a plain, simple person. *Cic.* Sicut unus paterfamilias his de rebus loquor. — ¶ *Pater* is also applied to brutes. *Ovid.* Pater gregis, h. e. hircus. *Petron.* Hircus pecoris pater. — ¶ *Pater patratus, the chief of the fecials or heralds.* *Cic.* — ¶ *Humorously, Catull.* Pater esuritionum, the poorest of beggars. — ¶ *Horat.* Pater cœnæ, the host. — ¶ *Also*, Pater, a foster-father. *Terent.* — ¶ *Also*, a father-in-law. *Tacit.* — ¶ *Also*, the likeness of a father. *Clandian.* — ¶ *Also*, paternal affection. *Ovid.* Rex patrem vicit.

PATERA (pateo), æ, f. a broad, shallow cup or bowl used for drinking out of and making libations, κρατήρ. *Cic.* Excepisse sanguinem patera. *Virg.* Implevit mero pateram. *Ovid.* Vinaque marmoreas patera fundebat in aras.

PATERCULUS, i, m. the surname of *Velleius*.

PATERFAMILIAS. See *Pater*.

PATERIA, æ, f. an island in the *Ægean sea.* *Plin.*

PATERNITAS (paternus), ātis, f. paternity, fatherly feeling or care. *Augustin.*

PATERNUS (pater), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a father, fatherly, paternal, πατήρ, πατρικός, πατρικός. *Cic.* Bona paterna, left by his father. *Virg.* Pulsam regnis ressisse paternis. *Cæs.* Paternum hospitium, began by his father. *Nep.* Odium patrum erga Romanos, felt by his father. *Terent.* Filiis auxilio in paterna injuria esse, h. e. done to their father. *Ovid.* Monitis parere paternis. — ¶ *Also*, relating to one's country. *Horat.* Paterni fluminis ripæ. *Ovid.* Terra paterna, native land. — ¶ *And*, of brutes, in the former sense *Colum.* forma.

PATESCERE (pateo), is, tul, n. 3. to be open, lie open, ἀνοίγειν. *Virg.* Atria longa patescunt. *Id.* Portus patescit propior. — ¶ *Also*, to extend, stretch. *Liv.* Paulo latior patescit campus, enlarges or spreads. *Tacit.* Neque poterat patescere acies. *Id.* Imperium rubrum ad mare patescit, extend; as far as. *Liv.* Latius patescente imperio. — ¶ *Figur.* to become plain, evident, or manifest, appear clearly. *Virg.* Patescunt insidiæ. *Cic.* Res patescit.

PATETÆ (πατή-ται), ārum, f. a sort of dates that look as if they were trodden. *Plin.*

PATHETICE (patheticus), adv. pathetically. *3 ly.* *Macrob.* Utrumque Virgilius bene pathetice tractavit.

PATHETICUS (παθητικός), a, um, adj. 3 *pathetic, pathetic, calculated to strike the passions.* *Macrob.* Pathetica oratio, que ad indignationem, ad misericordiam, et ceteros animi motus dirigitur.

PATHICUS (παθικός), a, um, adj. qui 3 muliebria patitur. *Juvenal.* — ¶ *Also*, loose, obscene. *Martial.* Pathicissimos libellos.

PATIBILIS (patior), e, adj. supportable, sufferable, tolerable. *Cic.* Patibiles dolores. — ¶ *Also*, sensible to feeling or suffering, possible, παθητικός. *Cic.* Patibilis natura. — ¶ *Also*, suffering, passive. *Lactant.* Elementum patibile.

PATIBULATOS (patibulum), a, um, adj. 3 fastened to a gibbet, bearing a furca or cross. *Plant.*

PATIBULUM (pateo), i, n. a furca, kind of cross or gibbet, σταυρός. *Justin.* Patibulo suffixus. *Cic.* Statua pro patibulo. *Varr.* also, has patibulos. — ¶ *Also*, a bar or bolt, for fastening doors. *Titian.* — ¶ *Also*, a prop or cradle used about vines. *Plin.*

PATIBULUS (patibulum), i, m. one who bears or is fastened to a gibbet. *Plant.*

PATIENS, tis, particip. from patior. — ¶ *Also*, adj. enduring, bearing, able to bear, capable of enduring, patient. *Cic.* Nimum patiens et lentus existimor.

Plin. *Paneg.* Annis navium patiens, navigable. *Cic.* Mæ litteræ te patientiore fecerunt. *Id.* Ut ne offendam tuas patientissimas aures. *Plin.* Patiens vetustatis, h. e. lasting. *Virg.* Tellus patiens vomeris, that readily receives. *Id.* Patiens operum juvenus, accustomed to labor. *Sueton.* Equus patiens sessoris. — ¶ *Also*, hard, unyielding. *Ovid.* Dens patientis aratri. *Propert.* Saxo patientior.

PATIENTER (patiens), adv. patiently, contentedly, calmly, τηλικώς. *Cic.* Alterum patienter accipere. *Id.* Patientius ferre. *Cæs.* Patienter et æquo animo ferre difficultates. *Val. Max.* Ista patientissime toleravit.

PATIENTIA (patior), æ, f. a bearing, suffering, enduring, undergoing patiently, capability of enduring, willingness to undergo, patience, ὑπομονή. *Cic.* Patientia famis et frigoris. *Id.* Patientiam alicujus tentare. *Id.* Abuti patientia, forbearance. *Sueton.* Rumpere patientiam. *Cic.* Constantiam dico? nescio an melius patientiam possem dicere. *Nepos.* Signa patientie atque abstinentie, contentment. *Tacit.* Britanniam veteri patientie restituit, to its former subjection. (*Al. leg. parentia, or parientia.*) — ¶ *Also*, submission, scruple compliance. *Plin.* *Ep.* Non sine aliqua reprehensione patientia.

PATINA (unc.), æ, f. a dish, plate, porringer, pot, pan, patine, λοιπάς. *Cic.* Patina tyrotarich. *Terent.* Animus est in patinis, h. e. cœnam cogitat. *Horat.* Affertur murena in patina porrecta. — ¶ *Also*, a crib, manger. *Veget.* — ¶ *Pateua* is also found.

PATINARIUS (patina), a, um, adj. *Sueton.* Aliis patinarium vociferantibus, h. e. a glutton, gormandizer. *Plant.* Piscis patinarius, soddin or stewed in a pan. *Id.* Tantas struces concinnat patinarias, h. e. piles of dishes.

PATYD, is, n. 3. old form for patior. *Cic.* 3 *e leg. xii. tab.*

PATYD (πάσσω, h. e. πάσχω), tēris, pas-sun, dep. 3. to bear, undergo, suffer, endure, brook, tolerate, support. *Liv.* Et facere, et pati fortia. *Id.* Hæc patienda censeo. *Sallust.* Pati omnia seva. *Cic.* servitum. *Id.* toleranter dolores. *Plant.* fortiter malum. *Cæs.* gravissimum supplicium. *Virg.* extrema. *Justin.* bellum ab aliquo. *Id.* insidias alienjus. *Ovid.* famem. *Id.* necem indignam. *Horat.* pauperiem. *Liv.* Nec vitia nostra, nec remedia pati possumus. — ¶ *Also*, to submit to, bear contentedly, acquiesce in, comply with. *Terent.* Facile omnes perferre ac pati. *Virg.* Jussa aliena pati. *Liv.* longinquam militiam. *Nep.* Cum sibi anteponi patiebantur. With the inf. *Virg.* Patiar quemvis durare laborem. — ¶ *Also*, to last, endure, keep. *Ovid.*

Novem sæcula pati, h. e. to live. *Sence.* Vinum non pati potest ætatem. *Virg.* In silvis pati. *Lucan.* Disce sine armis posse pati. *So, Colum.* Ævum pati, bear keeping. *And, absol.* *Id.* Nescis sine rege pati. *Plant.* Nequeo pati. — ¶ *Also*, to permit, allow, suffer, let. *Cic.* Non feram, non patiar, non sinam. *Id.* Ista ne peccudes quidem passura esse videntur. *Ter.* itane hunc patiemur fieri miserum. *Cic.* Nullo se implicari negotio passus est. *Id.* Nullum patiebatur esse diem, quin in foro diceret, he never allowed a day to pass. *Terent.* Non possum pati, quin tibi caput demulceam, I cannot refrain from, &c. cannot keep from, &c. Hence, *Colum.* Pati aliquid, h. e. pati concubitum. *Ovid.* bovea pati. *Id.* vim. — ¶ *Facile, æquo animo pati, to be pleased, contented with; Ægre, iniquo animo, moleste pati, to be displeased, offended, indignant at.* *Cic.* Non modo facile patiare, sed etiam gaudere, be not only contented. *Id.* Apud me plus officii residere, facillime patior. *Id.* Patior non moleste, vitam necessariam futuram. *Id.* Cum indigne pateretur in conventum suum mimi filiam venisse, was highly offended. *Id.* Perinquo patiebar animo, te a me digredi. *Terent.* Ægre pati aliquid. — ¶ *Hence, also, Pati, of any thing good.* *Plant.* Idem post patitur bonum. *Id.* Esse pati te in lepido loco.

PATISCO, the same as *Patesco*.

PATMOS, or -ūs, i, f. an island in the *Ægean sea.* *Plin.*

PATÖR (pateo), öris, m. an opening, aper-3 ture, χάσμα. *Apul.*

PATRA, ārum, f. Πάτραι, a town of Achaia. *Plin.* — Hence, Patrensis, e, adj. of Patra. *Cic.* And, absol. Patrenses, ium, the inhabitants of Patra. *Id.*

PATRATIÖ (patro), önis, f. an effecting, 3 finishing, achieving, accomplishing. *Vellei.* Pacis patratiö. — ¶ *Obsceno sensu, for concubitus.* *Theod. Prisc.*

PATRATÖR (Id.), öris, m. an effector, au-2 thor, accomplisher. *Tacit.* Maternæ necis patrator.

PATRATÖS (Id.), i, m. Pater patratus, the chief of the feciales, who concluded treaties. *Cic.*

PATRIA (patrus), æ, f. one's native country or city, one's native soil or native land, πατρίς. *Cic.* Omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est. *Id.* Patria communis est omnium nostrum parens. — ¶ *And, figur.* the place of one's residence. *Virg.* Italiam quero patriam. *Poeta ap. Cic.* Patria est, ubicunque est bene. — ¶ *Of inanimate objects.* *Ovid.* Patriam tantæ tam bene celat aqua, the origin, source. *Virg.* Divisæ arboribus patriæ. *Id.* Nimborum in patriam. — ¶ *Also*, a region, country. *Virg.* Quæve hunc tam barbara morem permittit patria? what country so barbarous?

PATRIARCHA, and **PATRIARCHES** 3 (πατριάρχης), æ, m. a patriarch, founder of a tribe or family. *Terull.* — ¶ *Also*, a patriarch, a chief bishop. *Vopisc.*

PATRICÆ (patricus), adv. like a father. 3 *Plant.* Atat cesso magnifice patriceque amiceque ita hero meo ire advorsum. (Others explain this by *patricie*, h. e. patriciorum et nobilium in morem.)

PATRICIATÖS (patricius), is, m. the 2 rank or dignity of a patrician at Rome. *Sueton.* — ¶ *Under the later emperors, it was a title of honor of the highest officers of the empire.* *Cassiod.*

PATRICIDÄ (pater & cædo), æ, m. a patricide. *Cic.*

PATRICIÖS (pater), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a patrician, of patrician rank, patrician, noble. *Cic.* Patricia familia. *Id.* Patricius magistratus. *Juvenal.* Patricia gens. *Also*, substant. *Liv.* Patres ab honore, Patricique progenies eorum appellati. — *The patricians were a high nobility, consisting of the oldest and most respectable families, so called because they descended from the primitive senators (patres) of Rome: the patricii majorem gentium from the senators created by Romulus: and the patricii minorem gentium, from those created by Tarquin the Elder.* — Hence, *Cic.* Exire patriciis, to become a plebeian, be adopted into a plebeian family. In the time of the

later emperors, *patricius* was the title of the highest officers of the empire.

PATRIE (patricius), adv. like a father, with 2 *fatherly affection*. *Quint.* Patrie monere. **PATRIMONIALIS** (patrimonium), e, adj. 2 *patrimonial*. *Pandect.*

PATRIMONIOLUM, i, n. dimin. of *patrimonium*. *Merout.*

PATRIMONIUM (pater), i, n. a *potential estate, inheritance, patrimony; personal property; an estate, origin*. *Cic.* Duo lauta patrimonium accipere. *Id.* Amplum et copiosum innocentis patrimonium obtinere. *Id.* Patrimonio ornatisimo spoliari. *Id.* Patrimonia evadere. *Quintil.* exhaurire. *Cic.* devolare. — *Figur.* *Id.* Liberis patrimonium paterni nominis relinquere.

PATRIMUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *whose father is living*. *Cic.*

PATRISSE (Id.), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to resemble or act like one's father, take after one's father, *πατρίω*. *Terent.*

PATRIUS, same as *Patricius*.

PATRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of a father; 3 in use among one's fathers or ancestors. *Varr.* *Patrito* more.

PATRUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a father, fatherly, like a father, paternal, *πατρικός*. *Cic.* *Annius patrus*. *Id.* Res patris atque avita, inherited from one's parents. *Terent.* *Patrium* monumentum. *Plin.* *Ep.* *Pedum* dolor patris, hereditary. *Cic.* *Patris* mos, an old established custom. *Hence,* *Virg.* *Patris* cultusque habitusque locorum, peculiar. *Quintil.* *Patrium* nomen, a *patronymic*. — *¶* Also, from *patris*, of one's country, native. *Cic.* *Patris* ritus. *Id.* *Patris* sermo. *Virg.* *Patris* vento petiere *Mycenas*. *Id.* *Necius* patrum. *Val. Flacc.* *Patria* tellus.

PATRUS (unc.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to effect, 3 *perform, execute, perpetrate, achieve, finish*. *Sallust.* Si *Romæ* socii cœpta patravissent. *Liv.* *Ahesse*, dum facinus patrat. *Cic.* *Patrare* promissa, fulfil. *Tacit.* *jussa*. *Liv.* *pacem*, to make. *Sallust.* bellum, to finish. *Liv.* *jusjurandum*, to go through with the oath and other forms used in making an alliance, and so, to conclude a treaty. — *¶* Also, for concubere. *Pers.* *Patranti* oculo, h. e. lascivo. — *¶* See *Pater* *patratus*.

PATROCINIUM (patrocinus), ii, n. protection, patronage, support, *συγγρογία*. *Cic.* *Patrocinium* Orbis terræ verius, quam imperium. *Nepos.* Utraque factio Macedonum *patrocinii* nitebatur. — *¶* Also, the defence, or pleading of the cause of the accused. *Cic.* *Dicendi* genus ad *patrocinia* aptum. — *¶* Also, a person so defended, a client. *Vatin.* ad *Cic.* In *patrocinii* tuendis.

PATROCINOR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 2 l. to protect, defend, support, patronize, *συγγρογέω*. *Plin.* *Patrocinari* sibi ausus. *Terent.* *Indotatis* *patrocinari*.

PATROCLIANUS, a, um, adj. called from one *Patrocles* or *Patroclus*. *Martial.* *Sellas* petit *Patroclianas*, h. e. latrinas.

PATROCLUS, i, m. Πάτροκλος, son of *Menæti*, and cousin of *Achilles*, clad in whose arms he encountered *Hector*, and fell in the conflict. *Cic.*

PATRONA (patronus), æ, f. a patroness, protectress. *Terent.* Te mihi *patronam* cupio. *Cic.* *Patrona* civitatis. *Martial.* Vocem mihi commodos *patronam* (perhaps *adject.*) — *¶* Also, she who manumitted a slave. *Plin.* *Ep.* *Patronam* habuit *Theraput*.in.

PATRONALIS (Id.), e, adj. of or for a 3 *patron*. *Pandect.* *Verecundia* *patronalis*, due a *patron*. *Id.* honor, h. e. *patronatus*.

PATRONATUS (Id.), us, m. the office or 3 character of *patron*, *patronage*. *Pandect.*

PATRONUS (pater), i, m. one who defends another person, a province, city, &c. before a court of justice, in the senate, &c.; a protector, defender, *παροστάντης*. The correlative is *clens*. *Liv.* *Clientes* circa singulos *patronos*. *Cic.* Ut ii, qui nationes devictas bello, in fidem recepissent, earum *patroni* essent. *Id.* *Patronus*, defensor, custos *coloniæ*. — *¶* Also, in general, a protector, defender, advocate. *Liv.* *Patronus* plebis. *Cic.* *fœderum*. *Id.* *causæ*. *Id.* *Patroni* esse nonnunquam verisimile defendere. *Id.* *Patronus* *justitiæ* — *¶* Also, he who

manumits a slave is called *patronus*. *Cic.* *Libertum* in *patroni* ejus negotio tueri. *Tacit.* Corrupti in dominos servi, in *patronos* liberti.

PATROUS (παρῶος), a, um, adj. the same as *Patris*. *Catull.* *Patroa* virgo, *Minerva*.

PATROUS (patruus), e, adj. of or descending from a father's brother. *Pandect.* *Frater* *patruus*, *sororesque* *patruales*, father's brother's children. *Cic.* *Frater* *patruelis*, cousin-german by the father's side. And, absol. *Sueton.* *Patrualem* suum interemit. *Pers.* *Patruelis* nulla, niece of my father. — *¶* Also, a father's sister's son. *Cic.* pro *Cæl.* 24. — *¶* Also, belonging or relating to a father's brother's children. *Ovid.* *regina*, of *Danaus* their father's brother, whose children they married. *Id.* *dona*, the arms of his cousin *Achilles*. *Id.* *Commune* genus, et *patruelis* origo, to *Pyrrhus*, who was his father's niece.

PATRUS (pater), i, m. an uncle by the father's side; a father's brother, *πατρόςδελφος*. *Pandect.* *Patruus* magnus, grandfather's brother, great uncle. *Id.* *major*, great-grandfather's brother. *Id.* *maximus*, a great-grandfather's father's brother. — *¶* And, figur. a severe reprobator, like a morose guardian uncle. *Cic.* *Fuit* in hac causa *pertristis* quidam *patruus*. *Horat.* Ne sis *patruus* mihi. *Pers.* Cum *sapimus* *patruos*, h. e. affect severity.

PATRUS (patruus), a, um, adj. of or like an uncle. *Ovid.* *Euse* cadit *patruo*. *Horat.* *Patruæ* verbera *linguæ*. — *¶* Humorously, *Plant.* *Patruæ* mi *patruissime*, h. e. *dulcissime*.

PATULCIUS (pateo), ii, m, a surname of *Janus*, because his temple stood open during war. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, the name of a debtor of *Cicero*. — *¶* Whence, *Patulcianus*, a, um. *Cic.* *Patulcianum* nomen, the debt of *Patulcius*.

PATULUS (Id.), a, um, adj. open, standing open, *ἀνοικτός*. *Cic.* *Pinna* *patula*. *Ovid.* *Patule* fenestra. *Virg.* *Patulis* captavit *naribus* auras. — *¶* Also, wide, large, spreading, spacious. *Cic.* *Platanus* *patulis* diffusa *ramis*. *Lucret.* *Patuli* aquora mundi. *Virg.* *Patulis* nec *parcere* *quadris*, broad and flat. *Ovid.* *Patuli* lacus. *Id.* *Patula* quercus. *Horat.* *Circa* *vilem* *patulumque* *mora* *beris* *orbem*, free to all, common.

PAVA (pavus), æ, f. a peacock. *Anson.* 3

PAUCI (παῦπος), æ, a, adj. few, ὀλίγοι. *Cic.* *Quam* *paucis* *rebus* *egere*. *Id.* *Causæ* *modicæ* *et* *paucæ*. *Tacit.* *Paucæ* *et* *modica* *dissimul*. *Hirt.* *Pauciora* *navigia*. *Cels.* *Paucissimæ* *plagæ*. *Cic.* *Paucis* *diebus*, in a few days. — *¶* Absol. *Pauci*, for *pauci* *homines*. *Phadr.* *Paucis* *meritis* *est* *bono*. *Cic.* *Pauci* *sciebant*. *Sallust.* *Pauciores* *cum* *pluribus*. — *¶* *Paucæ*, for *paucæ* *verba*. *Terent.* *Paucis* *te* *volo*, a word with you. *Id.* *Licetne* *paucæ*? *Sallust.* *Cetera* *quam* *paucissimis* *absolvam*. *Cic.* *Ut* *in* *paucæ* *conferam*. — *¶* In *sing.* *Horat.* *Foramine* *paucæ*. *Apul.* *Pancum* *tempus*.

PAUCIES, or **PAUCIENS** (paucus), adv. 3 *few times*, seldom. *Tullin.*

PAUCILOQUIUM (paucis & loquor), ii, 3 n. *fewness of words*. *Plant.*

PAUCITAS (paucus), ātis, f. *fewness*, *scarcity*, smallness of number, paucity, ὀλιγότης. *Cic.* *Oratorum* *paucitas*. *Cæs.* *Paucitas* *portum*. *Nepos.* *Qua* *paucitate* *perculsa* *est* *Lacedæmoniorum* *potentia*, by such a handful of men.

PAUCULI (dimin. from *pauci*), æ, a, adj. *very few*. *Cic.* *Ibi* *pauculos* *dies* *esse*. *Terent.* *Loquitur* *paucula*.

PAUCUS. See *Pauci*.

PAVEFACTUS (paveo & factus), a, um, 3 *particip.* terrified, affrighted, alarmed. *Ovid.* and *Senec.*

PAVEO (pavio), es, pavi, a. and n. 2. to fear, be afraid, be in great fear, dread, δειλόμαι. *Plant.* *Ilud* *paveo*. *Terent.* *Mihi* *paveo*, for myself, on my own account. *Id.* *Id* *paves*, ne *ducas* *tu* *illam*. *Plant.* *Ne* *pave*, fear not. *Sallust.* *Omnia* *pavere*. *Horat.* *Pavet* *acres* *agna* *lupos*. *Tacit.* *Pavere* *tristiore* *casum*. And with the *abl.* *Ovid.* *Rerum* *novitate* *paventem*. With *acc.* and *ad.* *Liv.* *Ad* *omnia* *pavere*. With the *infio.* *Ovid.* *Pavet* *ludere*. — *¶* Also, *Pavens*, trembling with

fear, alarmed. *Id.* *Paventes* *equi*. *Id.* *Paventem* *regem*. — *¶* Also, *pass.* *Plin.* *Ita* *ut* *paverentur* *ante* *hic* *ulcera*. — *¶* *Figur.* *Tacit.* *Venæ* *pavent*, contract, shrink.

PAVEO (paveo), is, n. 3. to be or begin to be much afraid, show signs of fear, dread, δεινόνεω. *Plin.* *Pavescere* *ad* *nocturnas* *imagines*. *Tacit.* *Pavescere* *bellum*.

PAVIBUNDUS (paveo), a, um, adj. *fearful*, *fearful*. *Arnob.*

PAVICULA (pavio), æ, f. an instrument 3 with which floors were beaten smooth and hard; a rammer. *Cato.*

PAVIDE (pavidus), adv. *fearfully*, *timorously*, *περιδέος*. *Liv.* *Pavide* *fugere*.

PAVIDUM (Id.), adv. See *Pavidus*. *Ovid.*

PAVIDUS (paveo), a, um, adj. *timid*, *timorous*, *fearful*, *περιδέος*, δειλός. *Virg.* *Pavida* *matres*. *Horat.* *Pavidus* *lepus*. *Ovid.* *Pavidas* *aves* *terre*. — *¶* Also, alarmed, terrified, frightened. *Liv.* *Castris* *se* *pavidus* *tenebat*, alarmed. *Tacit.* *Miles* *pavidus*, full of consternation. *Id.* *Ad* *omnes* *suspiciones* *pavidus*. With the *gen.* *Id.* *Miles* *nandi* *pavidus*. *Id.* *Offensionum* *non* *pavidus*. *Lucan.* *Maris* *pavidos*. With the *infio.* *Sil.* *Non* *pavidus* *mulcere* *lepnas*. — *¶* Also, joined with or causing fear or anxiety, *frightful*, *arful*. *Sil.* *Pavida* *fuga*. *Lucan.* *Pavidum* *murmur*. *Ovid.* *Pavidos* *excute* *metus*. *Lucret.* *Pavida* *religionis*. *Stat.* *Pavidus* *lucus*. — *¶* *Pavidum*, adv. *Ovid.* *Pavidum* *blandita*.

PAVIMENTO (pavimentum), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to pave, ἐδαφίζω. *Cic.* *Porticus* *pavimentata*. — *¶* Also, to make a pavement. *Plin.* *Pavimentandum*, *ubi* *sata* *sunt*.

PAVIMENTUM (pavio), i, n. a pavement, a hard, rammed floor, ἐδαφος. *Juvenal.* *Verre* *pavimentum*. *Cic.* *Pavimentum* *facere*. *Sueton.* *Tesselata* *et* *sectilia* *pavimenta*.

PAVIO (pavio), is, i, itum, a. 4. to beat, strike. *Lucret.* *Pavit* *agror* *arenam*. *Cic.* *Necesse* *est* *aliquid* *ex* *ore* *cadere*, et *terram* *pavire*. — *¶* Also, to tread, beat or ram down; to pave. *Plin.* *Sato* *pavitur* *terra*. *Varr.* *Area* *pavita*.

PAVITATIS (pavito), ōnis, f. a troubling, 3 *troubling*. *Apul.*

PAVITO (frequentat. from *paveo*), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to tremble for fear, fear greatly, be much afraid, dread, *πτοέμαι*. *Lucret.* *Quæ* *pueri* *in* *tenebris* *pavitant*. *Virg.* *Prosequitur* *pavitans*. — *¶* Also, to tremble with disease, to be ill. *Terent.* *Uxorem* *Philumenam* *pavitare* *nescio* *quid* *dixerunt*.

PAVITUS. See *Pavio*.

PAULATIM, and **PAULLATIM** (paulus), adv. by little and little, by degrees, gradually, *leisurely*, κατ' ὀλίγον, κατὰ βραχέως. *Cæs.* *Paulatim* *ad* *plantium* *redibat*. *Sallust.* *Paulatim* *licentia* *crevit*. *Cæs.* *Paulatim* *ex* *castris* *discedere*, a few at once; a few at a time. *Pandect.* *Paulatim* *locare*, in small parts. — *¶* Also, a little. *Cato.* *Aque* *paulatim* *addito*.

PAULIANUS, a, um, adj. of or named from *Paulus*; as, *Val. Max.* *victoriae*, h. e. of *Æmilius* *Paulus*. *Pandect.* *responsa*, h. e. *Pauli* *JCI*.

PAULISPER, and **PAULLISPER** (paulus), adv. for a little while, a little while, ὀλίγον χρόνον. *Cic.* *Paulisper* *fuissent* *rogemus*. *Terent.* *Paulisper* *mane*. *Cæs.* *Paulisper* *intermittere* *prælium*.

PAULO, and **PAULLO**. See *Paulus*.

PAULLATIM (dimin. from *paulatim*), 3 adv. by degrees, gradually. *Apul.*

PAULLOLO, and **PAULLOLO**. See *Paululus*.

PAULLULUS, and **PAULLULUS** (dimin. from *paulus*), a, um, adj. little, very little, small. *Plant.* *Paulula* *pecunia*. *Liv.* *Paulula* *via*. *Id.* *Homines* *paululi* *et* *graciles*. And *subst.* *Terent.* *Paululum* *pecunia*. *Id.* *operæ*, a little service. *Cic.* *moræ*. Also, without a genitive. *Id.* *Paululum* *desse*. *Terent.* *Paululo* *contenta*. And with *compar.* *Lucret.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* *Paululo* *deterius*. — *¶* Also, *Paululum*, or *paullulum*, adv. a little, somewhat. *Cic.* *Respirare* *paululum*. *Gell.* *Paululum* *ante*, just before.

PAULUS, and **PAULLUS** (παῦλος), a, um, adj. *little, small, μικρός*. Terent. Paulo sumpti. Id. Paulo momento huc vel illic impellitur. — Hence, **Paulum**, subst. a *little*. Plaut. De paulo paulum hoc tibi do. Horat. Timidis nil, aut paulum abstulerat. Id. Paulum silvæ. Quintil. Paulum aliquid sederunt, *a little while*. Terent. Paulo mederi, *with a very little*. Cic. Paulum partium, *h. e. parvam partem*. — Hence, **Paulo**, with comp. by a *little, a little*. Cic. Paulo melior. Id. Paulo minus. — Later writers use paulo minus for almost. Sueton. Quod paulo minus utrumque evenit. — Also, with other words. Cic. Paulo salubribus. Id. Paulo nimium. Id. Paulo secus. Id. Paulo ante, *just before*. Id. Paulo post, *soon after*. — **Al-o**, adv. a *little*. Id. Paulum commorari. Quintil. Post paulum, *soon after*. With a comp. Sil. Paulum major. **PAULUS**, and **PAULLUS**, i, m. Παῦλος, a Roman family name (cognomen); as, L. Æmil. Paulus, the conqueror of Perseus. — Hence, **Paulianus**, a, um, adj. Val. Max. Paulana victoria, *gained by Paulus*. **PAVO** (-αῖος, ðnis, m. *n* peacock. Colum. Martulus pavo. Id. Femina pavones, *peahens*. **PAVONACEUS** (pavo), a, um, adj. *like n* 2 peacock, *parti-colored*. Plin. **PAVONINUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of a peacock. Varr. Ova pavonina. Martul. Muscaria pavonina, *of peacocks' tails*. **PAVOR** (paveo), ðris, m. a *trampling, throbbing of the heart from hope, joy, &c.* Virg. Exsultantia haurit corda pavor pulsans. Sil. Læto pavore proditus. — **Also**, fear, dread, alarm, consternation, *δειψα*. Cic. Pavorem, metum mentem loco moventem. Liv. Pavor ceparet milites, *ne mortiferum esset vulnus*. Cæs. Se ex pavore recipere. Plin. Attonitus pavore. Virg. Mortalia corda per gentes humilis stravit pavor. Lucan. Pavorem pellere. Ovid. deponere. Liv. injicere. Id. incutere. Tacit. Falsos pavores induere. Plin. Pavores repentini. Id. Pavor aquæ, *hydrophobia*. — **Also**, religious fear, awe, *δεισιδαιμονία*. Sil. Prisco pavore arbor numen habet. — **Also**, a Roman god. Liv. **PAUPER** (unc.), ðris, adj. *poor, πτωχός*. Terent. Pauper mri fere se continebat. Cic. Maudius pauper fuit. Id. Sisne ex pauperimo dives factus. Horat. Meo sum pauper in ære. With the gen. Id. Horum pauperimus bonorum. Id. Pauper aquæ. — **Also**, of things. Plaut. Pauperes res. Virg. Pauperis tuguri, *lowly*. Tibull. Custos pauperis agri. Ovid. Et carmen vena pauperiore finit, *more scanty or feeble*. — **Also**, *pauper* is one of small means, poor; *Ege-nus*, one who is destitute of the necessities of life, needy; *Inops* signifies the same degree of destitution with *egenus*, but implies the absence of succor or relief from without, while *egenus* rather indicates the feeling of want within; *Mendicus*, πτωχός, one who claims relief from others, a beggar. **PAUPERCOLUS** (dimin. from pauper), a, um, adj. *poor, sorry*. Terent. Anus paupercula. Plaut. res. **PAUPERIES** (pauper), ði, f. *poverty*. Tacit. Vera pauperies. Horat. Angustam pauperiem pati. Id. Pauperies immunda. Id. importuna. Virg. Pauperiem perferre. Horat. Proba pauperies. — **Also**, *pauperiem* facere, *to damage*. Paudet. **PAUPERIUS** (Id.), adv. in comp. *more* 3 *poorly or needily*. Tertull. **PAUPERO** (Id.), as, a. 1. to make poor, *impoverish*, πτωχίζω. Plaut. Boni viri me pauperant. — **Also**, to rob, *deprive*. Horat. Te cassa nuce pauperet. **PAUPERTAS** (Id.), âtis, f. *poverty, need*, πένια. Cic. Homines patientia paupertatis ornati. — **Also**, for *egestas, need, indigence*. Cic. Propter paupertatem sues pascere. Juvenal. Infelix paupertas. — **Also**, *Figur.* Quintil. sermonis. **PAUPERTATULA** (dimin. of paupertas), 3 *æ*, f. *slight poverty*. Hieron. **PAUPERITINUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *poor, sorry*, πένης. Varr. **PAUSA** (παῦσις), æ, f. *n* pause, stop, cessation, ἵσχυς, cnd, παύσις. Plaut. Ego pausam feci, *ceased, gave over*. Lucret.

Dare pausam conciliis. Id. Frigida vitai pausa, *h. e. death*. **PAUSABILIS** (pauso), e, adj. *ceasing*. 3 *Cal. Aurel.* Pausabilior. **PAUSARIUS** (pausa), ii, m. *an officer who* 2 *commanded the rowers, κελυστής*. Senec. **PAUSATIUS** (pauso), ðnis, f. a *pause*. 3 *Hieron.* **PAUSEA**, and **PAUSTIA**, æ, f. a *kind of* 3 *olive, best used in a green state for making oil or a pickle*. Virg. Amara pausia bacca. Also joined with *olive* or *bacca*. Colum. Olivæ pausie. Id. Pauseæ bacca. — It is also written *posca*. Cato. **PAUSTIUS**, æ, m. a *celebrated painter*. — Hence, **Pausiæcus**, a, um, adj. of *Pausias*. Horat. Pausiæca tabella. **PAUSILLULUM**, for *pauxillulum*. Plaut. **PAUSO** (pausa), as, âvi, âtum, n. 1. to 3 *pause, stop, cease, ἀναπαύομαι*. Car. Aurel. Pausavit dolor. Vergil. Jumentum pausatum, *that has rested*. **PAUSOS** (Id.), i, m. perhaps, the god of peace and tranquillity. Arnob. **PAVUS**, i, m. same as *Pavo*. Gell. and 3 *Arnob.* **PAUXILLATIM** (pauxillus), adv. by lit- 3 *tle and little*. Plaut. **PAUXILLISPER**, adv. same as *Paulisper*. 3 *Plaut.* **PAUXILLUS**, adv. See *Pauxillas*. **PAUXILLULUS** (dimin. from pauxillus), 3 *a*, um, adj. *very little or small*. Plaut. Pauxillula fames. Id. Pauxillulus lembus. — And substant. a *little, trifle*. Id. Da quid pauxillulum. Terent. Reliquum pauxillulum nummorum. — And adverb. Plaut. **PAUXILLUS** (dimin. from paucus), a, 3 *um*, adj. *very little, very small, ὀλίγος*. Lucret. Ossa pauxilla. Id. Pauxillis esse creatam seminibus. Plaut. Res pauxilla. — And substant. a *little*. Cels. Pauxillo levius. — **Also**, adverb. Plaut. Pauxillum contentus. **PAX** (pacio, paciscor), pācis, f. *an agree-* ment, contract, treaty. Virg. Pacis dicere leges. — **Also**, *peace, εἰρήνη*. Cic. Pacem confirmare cum aliquo. Id. Esse cuipiam cum aliquo pacem. Id. servare. Id. habere. Id. conciliere. Id. conciliare inter cives. Id. coagmentare. Liv. pepigi cum aliquo. Id. componere. Justin. statuere inter aliquos. Cic. constituere. Justin. facere alicui, *h. e. cum aliquo*. Sallust. agitare, *to live in a state of peace*. So, Virg. exercere. Cæs. petere. Liv. impetrare. Lucret. Violare fœdera pacis. Tacit. turbare. Virg. rumpere. Cic. Pace uti. Id. Mithridatem cum pace dimisit, *peaceably, in peace*. So, Liv. Bona cum pace. — In plur. Sallust. Bella atque paces. Horat. Paces bonæ. — In pace, and pace, *in time of peace*. Liv. Bello ac pace pati legitima imperia. Cic. In pace copias parare. — **Also**, *Figur.* peace, quiet, tranquillity. Cic. Temperantia pacem animis affert. Flor. Ubi pax fluminis rediit, *h. e. obundatio cessavit*. Ovid. Pax mentis. — **Also**, as interject. *peace! silence! no more!* Terent. Pax! nihil amplius. — **Also**, used of the gods, *grace, favor, propitiouness*. Lucret. Divam pacem votis adi. Virg. Votis precibusque exposcere pacem. Liv. Pacis deum exposcendæ causa lectisternium fuit. — **Also**, *permission, leave*. Cic. Pace tua dixerim, *with your leave* be it spoken. Ovid. Pace loquar Veneris. Terent. Pace quod fiat tua, *with your good leave; with your permission*. — **Also**, *Pax*, the goddess of peace. Nep. **PAXILLUS** (πάσσαλος), i, m. a *small* 3 *stake, pile, post, πάσσαλος*. Varr. **PECCAMEN** (pecco), ðnis, n. *fault, sin*. 3 *Prudent.* **PECCANTER** (Id.), adv. *badly, wrongly*, 3 *falsely*. Cal. Aurel. **PECCANTIUS**, æ, f. and **PECCATELA**, 3 *æ*, f. the same as *Peccatio*. Tertull. **PECCATIO** (Id.), ðnis, f. a *fault, sin*. 3 *Gell.* **PECCATOR** (Id.), ðris, m. *n* transgress- 3 *or, offender, sinner*. Lactant. **PECCATORIUS** (peccator), a, um, adj. 3 *sinnful*. Tertull. **PECCATRIX** (Id.), ðis, f. a *sinner*. 3 *Tertull.* **PECCATUM** (pecco), i, n. a *fault, error,*

offence, sin, ἀμαρτία. Cic. Peccatum est, patriam prodere. Id. Præter culpam ac peccatum. Id. Multitudo vitiorum peccatorumque. Id. Quo illi crimine peccatoque perierunt? Id. Peccatum suum confiteri. Id. Stultitiæ peccatum. Id. Nostrum peccatum. Virg. Luere peccata. Ovid. Peccati conscium esse. Id. pœnitere. Terent. Peccatum corrigere. Id. Ut non siet peccato mihi ignosci æquum, *h. e. in peccato*. — **Also**, *Peccatum* and *Delictum* are used interchangeably for an offence against the rules of prudence or the laws of morality; error or crime: *Ultim* expresses a quality that we may disapprove or find amiss; but which is not culpable, therefore an involuntary and innocent defect: *Culpa* is the guilt, the liability to punishment of the offender; *Maleficium* is the most general expression for a wicked act. **PECCATUS** (Id.), us, m. the same as *Peccatum*. Cic. **PECCO** (unc.), as, âvi, âtum, n. and a. 1. to do wrong or miss, commit a fault, err, mistake, transgress, offend, sin, ἀπαρταίω. Cic. In me ipsum peccavi. Id. Empedocles multa alia peccat. Id. Eadem fere peccat, commits the same fault. Id. In hoc peccat, is mistaken. Id. In patris vita violanda multa peccantur. Plaut. Si unam peccavisses syllabam, *if you made n single mistake*. Ovid. Verbo peccavimus uno. Plaut. Erga te imprudens peccavi. — **Also**, to offend, abuse, injure. Cæs. In eo (*h. e. homine*), peccandi causa non esset. So, in re turpi. Horat. In matrona peccare. And, Terent. Hoc peccatum in virginem est. — **Also**, *figur.* Pallad. Vina peccatura, *likely to spoil*. Martial. Annulus peccaverat. **PECCOROSUS** (pecus, oris), a, um, adj. 3 *full of or abounding in cattle, breeding much cattle*. Stat. **PECTEN** (pecto), ðnis, m. a *comb, κτείς*. Ovid. Vallus pectinis. Id. Deducit pectine crines. — **Also**, the *sley or reed of a weaver's loom, κείρις*. Virg. Argito tenues percurrit pectine telas. Ovid. Rarum pectine densat opus. — **Also**, *figur.* the weaver's art, *weaving*. Martial. Victa est pectine Nilivæ jam Babylonis acus. — **Also**, a card or comb to ruffle flax or card wool, ζῆνιον. Plin. — **Also**, *n rake*. Ovid. Tonsam raro pectine verrit humum. Colum. Alii pectinibus spicam ipsam legunt. — **Also**, *Prudent* Pecten dentium, a row of teeth. — **Also**, a clasp, together of the fingers. Ovid. Met 9. Digitis inter se pectine junctis. — **Also**, *vincis in wood, κηδόνες*. Plin. Fagus pectines transversos in pulpa. — **Also**, the hair about the privy parts, κτείς, κήπος. Juvenal. And, the bone near the same. Cels. — **Also**, *n sort of dance*. Stat. — **Also**, the plectrum, or quill, with which they played on a stringed musical instrument, πλῆκτρον. Virg. Jamque eadem digitis, jam pectine pulsat eburno. Juvenal. Crispo numerantur pectine chordæ. — Hence, *figur.* a lyre. Valer. Flacc. Dulci adistere pectine. — **Also**, a poem, *verse*. Ovid. Canimus sacras alterno pectine Nonas, *h. e. alternis hexametris et pentametris*. — **Also**, a scallor or other like shell-fish (κτείς). Plin. Saliunt pectines. — **Also**, *Plin.* Pecten Veneris, *n kind of herb, perhaps mild chervil*. **PECTINATIM** (pectinatus), adv. *like the* 2 *teeth of n comb, κρονοειδώς*. Plin. **PECTINIO** (pecten), as, âvi, âtum, a. 1. to 2 *comb, card*. Apul. — **Also**, to harrow. Plin. Segetem pectinare. **PECTITES**, a, um. See *Pecto*. **PECTO** (πεκτώ), is, pēxi, pēxui or pēctivi, pēxui and pēctitum, a. 3. to comb, dress or adjust the hair, κτερίζω. Horat. Pectere cæsariem. Tibull. dente comas. Virg. Pectebat ferum. Juve. ml. Pexi capilli. Quintil. Pexus doctor. — **Also**, to hackle or heckle flax; to card wool. Plin. Stappa pectitur ferreis haniis. Colum. Lana pectitur. — **Also**, to bne, dress, weed, &c. Colum. Pectere tellurem. — **Also**, *And*, humorously, Plaut. Leno pugnus pectitur, *is*

taking a dressing. — *¶ Horat.* Pexa vestis, one that has the nap not worn off, new. *Martial.* Pexa munera, perhaps new clothes. — *¶ And figur.* *Colum.* Pectus pecun. **PECTORALIS** (pectus), e, adj. of the breast, pectoral. *Cels.* os. — *¶ Pectorale*, absol. a breastplate, cuirass. *Plin.* **PECTOROSUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. having a large, broad or full breast. *Colum.* **PECTUNCULUS** (dimin. from pecten), i, 2 m, a small comb. — *¶ A kind of shell-fish, a little scallop.* *Colum.* **PECTUS** (unc.), ōris, n. the breast, *στῆθος*, *στέφνον*. *Plin.* Pectus, hoc est ossa pectoris et vitalibus natura circumdedit. *Virg.* Pectore in adverso ense condidit. *Ovid.* In pectusque cadit pronus. *Ovid.* Mangore ferire pectora. So, of beasts. *Virg.* Quadrupedantum pectora. — Also, for breast-bone. *Cels.* — *¶ Also, figur.* the breast, heart, as the seat of feeling, affection, courage, &c. *Cic.* Amaturo toto pectore, with the whole heart. *Horat.* Mutuis fidum pectus amoribus. *Virg.* Permissit pectora dictis. — And, hence, for a person. *Mort.* Pectus amicitiae, a friend. *Virg.* Carra sororum pectora, h. e. sorores. — *¶ Also, the mind, soul, understanding, memory.* *Horat.* Corpus sine pectore, without a soul. *Ovid.* Oculis ex pectoris hausit. *Id.* Docto pectore. *Ovid.* Excidere pectore tuo, to be forgotten. *Virg.* Nova pectore versat consilia. *Cic.* De hortis tuo pectore cogitemus. — *¶ Also, the stomach.* *Ovid.* Reserato pectore dapes inde egerere. **PECTUSCULUM** (dimin. from pectus), i, 3 n. a little breast, *στῆθιδιον*. *Theron.* **PECU** (connected with pecus), u, n. 4. 3 cattle. *Liv.* In agris pecua ablata. (*Al. leg.* pecora.) *Lucret.* Pecubus balantibus. *Plaut.* Squamosum pecu, fish. **PECUALIS** (pecu), e, adj. of or belonging to cattle. *Sedul.* Animal pecuale. **PECUARIUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of or belonging to cattle or flocks, pastoral, *ποροβατικὸς*, *κτηνοδόχος*. *Varr.* Pecuarii greges. *Colum.* Pecuarii canis, a shepherd's dog. — *Pecuaria res*, or pecuarium, absol. property consisting of cattle; cattle. *Cic.* Pecuarium res ampla. *Sueton.* Pecuarium facere, to feed or rear cattle. — Also, Pecuarium, the trade or business of grazing. *Varr.* Liber de pecuarum. — And plur. Pecuarum, ōrum, cattle. *Virg.* Mitte in Venerem pecuarum primus. *Pers.* Arcadiae pecuarum rudere credas. — *¶ Hence, Pecuarus, a grazier or breeder of cattle.* *Cic.* Diligentissimus agricola, et pecuarus. — Also, a farmer of the public pastures. *Liv.* Pecuariis aliquot damnatis. **PECUINUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of cattle. *3 Cato.* Daps pecuina. — *¶ Also, beastly, brutal.* *Anul.* Animus pecuinus. **PECULATÖR** (peculor), ōris, m. a purloiner or embezzler of the public money; a peculator. *Cic.* **PECULATÖRIUS** (peculator), a, um, adj. same as Peculiaris. *Varr.* L. L. 4. 19. (si lectio certa). **PECULATUS** (Id.), us, m. the crime of stealing, detaining, or embezzling the public money or goods, theft of public property, peculation, *κλέμμα τοῦ δημοσίου*. *Cic.* Peculatum facere. *Liv.* Publicus peculatus. *Cic.* Peculatus damnari. — *¶ Plaut.* Auctor in me peculatum facit, robs me, h. e. deprives me of intercourse with other men, by binding me to this one; said by a woman, who gave her affections to only one man. **PECULIARIS** (peculium), e, adj. of or belonging to the peculium, or private property which a son had with the consent of his father, or a slave with the consent of his master. *Plaut.* Opilio, qui pascit alienas oves, aliquam habet peculiarem, his own peculiar property. *Pandect.* Aedes peculiares. *Id.* Peculiaris causa, touching the peculium. *Sneton.* Publicis vectigalibus peculiares servos prapossuit, his own private slaves, not the public slaves. — *¶ Also, peculiar, particular, proper, one's own, appropriate, especial, idios, ιδιός.* *Cic.* Venio ad lysaniam, peculiarem tuum testem. *Id.* Hoc mihi peculiare fuerit. *Martial.* Solus luce nitet peculiari. *Plin.* Paneg. Cogno-

men peculiare. *Sueton.* Quasi proprio suo, et peculiari deo. — *¶ Also, remarkable, singular.* *Justin.* Peculiare munus. *Cic.* Edictum peculiare. — *¶ Peculiaris, a, um.* *Pandect.* In rebus peculiaribus facere (*Al. leg.* peculiaribus). **PECULIARITER** (peculiaris), adv. as a peculium, as private property. *Pandect.* — *¶ Also, especially, peculiarly, particularly, remarkably.* *Quintil.* fovere. *Plin.* Peculiaris splendet. **PECULIARIUS**, a, um. See Peculiaris. **PECULIÖ** (peculium), as, avi, atum, a. 1. 2 to give or increase a peculium. *Plant.* Aliquid te peculiabo. *Pandect.* Servus peculiatus, having some property of his own. *Poll.* in *Cic.* Ep. Quæstor bene peculiatus, having a large sum of money, enriched. — *¶ And, figur.* for mentula praditus. *Auct. Priap.* **PECULIÖLUM** (dimin. from peculium), i, 2 n. a small peculium. *Quintil.* **PECULIÖSUS** (peculium), a, um, adj. 3 having a considerable peculium. *Plant.* Peculiosus servus. **PECULIUM** (pecu), i, n. property in cattle, which in an early period constituted the sole wealth, and hence property in general. *Horat.* Aringo et cura peculi. — *¶ Also, the ready money, laid up by a householder.* *Pandect.* — *¶ Also, the stock or money, which a son, with the consent of his father, or a slave, with the consent of his master, had of his own; or which a wife has independent of her husband; private property.* *Cic.* Pecunia servorum. *Juvenal.* Cultis augere peculia servis. *Liv.* Peculium filii Cereri consecravit. *Sueton.* Uxorem peculio concessa a patre fraudavit. *Plant.* Peculii probam nihil habere addeceat clam virum. — *¶ Figur.* *Sever.* Epistola sine peculio, h. e. additamento sapientioris præcepti. — *¶ Also, for membrum virile.* *Petron.* **PECULÖR** (peculium), āris, dep. 1. to rob 3 or defraud the public, steal or embezzle the public goods or money. *Flor.* Peculabantur suo jure rempublicam. **PECUNIÄ** (pecus), m, f. property, wealth, riches, *οὐσία*, *πῶρος*. *Scævola ap. Cic.* Ad maximas pecunias venire. *Cic.* Pecuniam facere, make money, accumulate property. *Id.* In alienam pecuniam invasit. *Id.* Pecunie magnitudo. *Nepos.* Magnas pecunias ex metallis facere. — *¶ Also, money.* *Cic.* Potestas pecunie conficiendæ. *Id.* Pecunias exigere. *Id.* auferre ab aliquo. *Id.* extorquere a civitatibus. *Id.* Pecuniam numerare alicui, to pay. *So, Id.* Pecuniam alicui dissolvere. *Id.* solvere alieni. *Nep.* numeratam accipere ab aliquo, ready money. *So, Cic.* Pecunia præsens. *Id.* Pecuniam collocatam habere, employed or laid out. *Liv.* Pecunias credere, large sums of money. *Cic.* Magna pecunia. *Id.* Pecunia magna, and, *Id.* grandis. *Liv.* Dies pecunie, the day of payment. *Cic.* Pecuniam dare mutuam, to lend. *Id.* Pecunias sumere mutuas, to borrow. — *¶ Pecunia, as a goddess.* *Arnob.* **PECUNIALIS** (pecunia), e, adj. of money. *3 Cæl.* Anrel. **PECUNIARIË** (pecuniaris), adv. relating to money. *Pandect.* **PECUNIARIÖS** (pecunia), a, um, adj. of, belonging, or relating to money, pecuniary, *χρηματικὸς*. *Cic.* Inopia rei pecuniaria, of money. *Cæs.* Præmia rei pecuniaria, in money. *Quintil.* Pecuniarium litem agere. *Pandect.* Pecuniarum pœna multari, a fine. **PECUNIOSUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of money, moneyed, rich, *πολυχρηματός*. *Cic.* Homines pecuniosi. *Id.* Hominem pecuniosissimum. *Suet.* Femina pecuniosiores. — *¶ Also, making rich, gainful.* *Martal.* Artes discere pecuniosas. **PECÜS** (πέκος), pecōris, n. sheep. *Sueton.* Pecus tondere. *Virg.* Balatus pecorum. — *¶ Also, cattle in general, oxen, horses, swine, sheep, goats, &c.; πρόβατον, κτήνος, σπέρμα.* *Varr.* In huius pecore. *Virg.* Pecori equino. *Ovid.* Setigerum pecus. *Colum.* Pecus ovillum, caprinum. *Ovid.* Lanigerum pecus. *Colum.* Volatile pecus, domestic fowls. *Id.* aquatile, h. e. pisces. *Horat.* Proteus pecus egit altos visere

montes. *Colum.* Mediocre pecus, h. e. of bees. *So, Virg.* Ignavum fucus pecus. And, poetic. of a single animal. *Ovid.* Pecus magnæ parentis, h. e. leop. — *¶ Also, figur.* a herd, race. *Horat.* Imitatorum servum pecus. — *¶ Pecus* is the brute creation as opposed to man: *Animas* and *Animal*, any living, breathing creature; *Bestia*, the irrational brute; *Fera bestia*, a beast of prey; *fera*, a wild animal; *Bestia* is often the same as *bestia*, but more especially the larger animals; *Armentum*, as a collective, especially oxen and horses; *Jumentum*, beasts of draught or burden; *Grex*, a multitude, herd, flock, &c. of animals, but when the genus and species are not added, especially swine, sheep and goats. **PECÜS** (Id.), ōdis, f. o. sheep; it signifies a single head, wherein it differs from pecus, ōris, which is collective. *Plin.* Lien pecundis. *Lucret.* Balantum pecudes. *Ovid.* Pecus Helles, h. e. aries. — *¶ Also, of the smaller cattle in general, sheep, goats, &c.* *Lucret.* Pecudes, armenta, feraque. *Id.* Pecudes et equæ. — *¶ Also, in general, a beast, a head of cattle, an animal.* *Cic.* Pecudes, quæ generis sui sequuntur greges. *Martial.* Pecudis Indicæ, h. e. elephant. *Virg.* Pecudum custodia, h. e. apum. *Varr.* Genera pecudum ferarum. *Colum.* Id genus pecudis, for pecoris. *Cic.* Pecudibus, reliquisque bestiis antecedere, h. e. domestic and useful animals. — *¶ Also, as a term of reproach, a brute, beast.* *Cic.* Istius pecudis consilio uti. **PECÜS**, us, m. the same as Pecus, ōris. *3 Lucil.* **PECUSCULUM**, i, n. dimin. of pecus. *3 Juven.* **PEDALIS** (pes), e, adj. of a foot, a foot long or broad, *ποδιατός*. *Cic.* **PEDÄMEN** (pedo), inis, n. and **PEDÄMENTUM**, i, n. a stake, prop or pole, fixed upright to support vines, &c. *κάπαξ*, *χάπηξ*. *Varr.* and *Colum.* **PEDANEUS** (pes), a, um, adj. of the measure of a foot. *Pallad.* — *¶ Pedanei* Judices, *χαμαδικασταί*, judges who took cognizance of minor causes. *Pandect.* **PEDÄNUS**, a, um. See *Pedum*. **PEDÄRIÖS** (pes), a, um, adj. Pedarii Senatores, *Gell.*, and absol. Pedarii, *Cic.*, an inferior class of senators, who had not held any curule office, and who had not the right of making any motion in the senate, but only that of voting on subjects proposed by others. **PEDÄTIM** (pedatus), adv. one foot after 2 mother, foot by foot. *Plin.* **PEDÄTÖRÄ** (pedo), ō, f. a measuring by 3 feet. *Frontin.* — *¶ Also, a space measured by feet.* *Veget.* **PEDÄTÖS** (Id.), us and i, m. an advancing, attack. *Plant.* Nisi tertio pedato omnes afflixero. *Cato.* Tertio pedato nobis bellum fecere, for the third time. **PEDEPLÄNÄ** (pes & planus), ōrum, n. 3 rooms on the ground floor, *τὰ ἐπίπεδα*. *Cod. Theod.* **PEDES** (pes), itis, m. on foot, one who goes on foot, *πεζός*. *Virg.* Cum pedes iret in hostem. *Ovid.* Silva pedes errat in alta. *Liv.* Etiam si pedes incedat. — *¶ Also, a foot-soldier, soldier belonging to the infantry.* *Cæs.* Postulavit, ne quem peditem ad colloquium adduceret. — *¶ Also, the foot or foot-soldiers, the infantry.* *Liv.* Pedes concurrunt. *Tacit.* Simul pedes, eques convenere. *Hence, Honorat.* Equites peditesque, knights and plebeians. — *¶ Also, a land-soldier.* *Vellei.* **PEDESTER** (Id.), tris, tre, adj. on foot, going on foot, pedestrian, *πεζικός*, *πεζός*. *Cic.* statua. *Virg.* Pugnaque accinge pedestri, to fight on foot. *Cic.* copiae, infantry. *Nepos.* exercitus. *Id.* Pedestria arma, of the infantry. *Liv.* Scutum pedestre, used by the infantry. *Id.* Pedester ordo, h. e. plebs. — Also, absol. Pedestres, foot-soldiers, infantry. *Justin.* — *¶ Also, on land; done or taking place on land.* *Cic.* Pedestres, navalesque pugnae. *Nepos.* Pedestribus copiis, plusquam navibus valere. *Cæs.* Pedestria itinera, the roads by land. — *¶ Also, figur.* in prose, *πεζός λόγος* *Quintil.* Orationem pedestrem. *Horat.*

Tuque pedestribus dices historiis prælia Caesaris. — ¶ Also, of a humble, low or mean style. *Horat.* Sermone pedestri. *Id.* Musa pedestris.

PEDETENTIM (pes & teneo), adv. *step by step*, by degrees, gradually, κατὰ πόδας, βάδην. *Paeuv. ap. Cic.* Pedetentim et sedato nisu. *Cic.* Sensim pedetentimque facienda. — ¶ And, figur. gradually, cautiously. *Cic.* Caute pedetentimque omnia dicere.

PEDICĀ (pes), æ, f. a fetter, chain or 2 shackle for the feet; a springe, gin or snare for catching birds or beasts by the legs, πέδιον. *Virg.* Gruihus pedicas ponere. *Liv.* Iumenta pedica capta. — ¶ And, figur. a fetter, bond *Apul.* Amoris pedicis alligare aliquem.

PEDICINUS (Id.), i, m. the foot of a press. 3 *Colo.*

PEDICŌSUS (pedis), a, um, adj. full of lice, lousy. *Titim.*

PEDICULĀRIS, e, and **PEDICULĀRĪUS** 3 (pediculus), a, um, adj. of or belonging to lice, pedicular. *Colum.* Herba pedicularis, louse-wort. *Scribon. Larg.* Herba pedicularia.

PEDICULŌSUS (pediculus), a, um, adj. 3 lousy, φειράζων. *Martial.*

PEDICULŌS (dimin. from pes), i, m. a little foot, πόδιον. *Plia.* Pediculi octoni omnibus. — ¶ Also, the footstalk or pedicle. *Colum.* Pediculos uvarum. *Plia.* Pediculi fungorum. — ¶ Also, a louse, φείρ. *Cels.* Necare pediculos. Also, of other vermin. *Plia.* Pediculi terre, earth-beetles; bull-flies.

PEDIŌLŌS (Id.), i, m. a little foot. *Afraa.* 3 (some read petiolo).

PEDIS (pes), is, m. and f. a louse. 3 *Plant.*

PEDISEQUŪS, or **PEDISSEQUŪS** (pes & sequor), a, um, adj. ἀκόλουθος, following behind. Hence, subst. Pedisequs, and Pedisequa, a footman, page, lackey, waiting-woman. *Plaut.* Gnatæ pedisequa nutrix anus. *Cic.* Clamor pedisequorum nostrorum, of our retinue or suite. — And figurat. *Cic.* Divitiæ, quæ virtutis pedisequæ sint, handmaids of virtue. *Apul.* Sapiens pedisequus et imitator dei.

PEDITĀTŌS (pedes), us, m. the infantry 2 or foot of an army, πεζὴ στρατιά. *Cic.*

PEDITUM (pedo), i, n. a breaking wind backwards, πορόη. *Catull.*

PEDIUS, a, um, a Roman gentile name. As an adj. *Pedian*, of *Pedius*. *Sueton.* lex. — ¶ As a subst. *Pedius*, the name of a man. *And* *Pedia*, the name of a woman.

PEDŌ (pes), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to provide 2 with feet. *Sueton.* Male pedatus, ill-set on his feet. — ¶ Also, to prop up vines with stakes. *Colum.* Vinere pedandæ cura.

PEDŌ (πέδω), is, pēdi, i. n. 3. to break wind backwards, πέρδω. *Horat.*

PEDŪLIS (pes), e, adj. of or belonging to 3 the feet. *Pandect.* Fasciæ pedules, socks, stockings.

PEDUM (pes), i, n. a shepherd's crook or 3 staff; a sheep-hook, χαϊόν. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, a town of Latium. Hence, *Pēdānūs*, a, um, adj. of *Pedum*. *Horat.* Regio Pedana. And absol. *Cic.* Pedanum, an estate there.

PEGANŌN (πήγανον), i, n. garden-rue 3 (*Ruta graveolens*, L.). *Apul.* — ¶ Also, *Peganon* or *orinon*, wild rue (*Peganum harmala*, L.). *Apul.*

PEGASIS, idis, f. of *Pegasus*, or the Muses, Πηγαίς. *Martial.* Pegasis unda, *Hippocrene* or *Aganippe*. Hence, *Pegasides*, um, the Muses. *Ovid.* Mihi Pegasides blandissima carmina dictant. — ¶ Also, a water-nyaph, from πηγή. *Ovid.* Pegasis Cēnone. 3

PEGASUS, or **PEGASŌS**, i, m. Πήγασος, the winged horse of the Muses, sprung from the blood of *Medusa*. With a blow of his hoof, he caused the fountain *Hippocrene* to issue from the earth, and afterwards, having ascended to heaven, he was placed among the stars. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Pēgasciūs*, and *Pegasēus*, a, um, adj. of *Pegasus*, of the Muses. *Pers.* Pegasium melos. *Catull.* Pagaseo volatu. *Senec.* Pegasæo gradu, quick. — Figur. *Cic.* Qui ejusmodi nuntios, seu potius *Pegasos* habent! h. e. celerrimos nuntios. — ¶ Also, the constellation *Pegasus*. *Hygin.* — ¶ Also, the name of a

lawyer. *Juvenal.* Pegasus attonitæ positus modo villicus Urbis. — Hence, *Pēgastānūs*, a, um, adj. of *Pegasus*. *Just. Inst.*

PEGE (πήγη), es, f. a fountain. 3 *Propert.*

PEGMA (πίγμα), ātis, n. a wooden frame or machine, πῆγμα. *Auson.* Atriorum pegmata. *Cic.* Illa tua pegmata, cases to put books into, shelves for holding books. — ¶ Also, a wooden machine in the theatre, which was raised and depressed to all appearance spontaneously. *Senec.* Pegmata per se surgentia. *Phadr.* Dum pegma rapitur. *Juvenal.* Et pegma, et pueros inde ad velaria raptos.

PEGMĀRIS (pegma), e, adj. *Sueton.* 2 Peguarenses gladiatores, gladiators who were placed on a pegma.

PEJERŌ (per & juro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to violate an oath, forswear, be forsworn, be guilty of perjury, perjure one's self, swear falsely, ἐπιορκέω. *Cic.* Qui mentiri solet, pejerare consuevit. *Id.* Verbis conceptis pejerasse. *Martial.* Pejerare de turdo. *Sueton.* Qui regio genere ortum prejerant. *Lucan.* Stygius qui pejerat undas, h. e. per Stygem. *Catull.* Per consilium pejerat. *Horat.* Juris pejerati pœna, of perjury.

PEJŌR (comp. of malus), jus, adj. worse, κακίωv, χείρωv. *Cic.* Turpis fuga morte pejor. *Virg.* Omnia fati in pejus ruere. *Horat.* Ac neque ficto in pejus cultu proponi cereus usquam, opto. *Terent.* Pejore res loco non potis est esse. *Id.* In pejorem partem rapere aliquid. *Cas.* Pejus victoribus, quam victis accidisse. *Cels.* Cum omnis ager fere pejor fiat, feels himself worse; grows worse. — ¶ Also, adv. *Pejus*, worse, more violently, eagerly. *Horat.* Cane pejus et angue vitabit chlamydem. *Cic.* Oderam multo pejus hunc, quam, &c. — ¶ See *Male*, and *Melius*.

PEJŌRŌ (pejor), as, a, and n. 1. to make 3 worse, deteriorate. *Paul. JClus.* Statum suum pejorare. — ¶ Also, to grow, become worse. *Cal. Aurel.* Morbus pejorans.

PEJUS. See *Pejor*.

PELAGIĀ (πελαγία), æ, f. a shell-fish from the juice of which a purple dye was made. *Plin.*

PELAGIŌS (πελαγικός), and **PELĀ-** 2 **GIŌS** (πελάγιος), a, um, adj. relating to the sea, marine. *Colum.* Pisces pelagici, sea-fish. *Petron.* Pelagice volucres, sea-birds. *Phadr.* Cursu pelagio, by sea. — ¶ And, absol. *Pelagium*, ii, n. a purple dye made from the juice of the pelagia. *Plin.*

PELAGŌS (πέλαγος), i, n. the-sea. *Justin.* 2 Pelagi desidentis. *Tacit.* Saviente pelago. *Flor.* Totum pelagus naufragio suo operuerunt. *Horat.* Truci pelago ratem committere. *Virg.* Pelago dare vela patienti. — ¶ Also, poetically, of the flood of a river. *Virg.* Pelago premit sonanti. — ¶ Pelage, in plur. num. τὰ πελάγη. *Lucret.* Pelage severa.

PELĀMIS (πηλαγίς), idis, and **PELĀMYS** 2 (πηλαγός), ūdis, f. a tunny before it is a year old. *Plin.*

PELASGI, ōrum, m. Πελασγοί, the Pelasgians, an ancient people dwelling in Greece, Western Asia, and Italy. *Plin.* — Hence, the common people of Italy, the rabble. *Cic.* De Pelasgis omnibus colligit bonos illos viros. — ¶ Also, the Grecians, or Hellenes, who occupied a part of the original Pelasgian territory. *Virg.* Quem Pelasgi demiseræ uci. — ¶ Hence, *Pelasgiā*, æ, f. a district of the Peloponnesus. *Plin.* — Also, of Thessaly. *Id.* — Also, *Lesbus*. *Id.* — ¶ *Pelasgiās*, ādis, adj. f. *Pelasgian*, *Grecian*. *Ovid.* — ¶ *Pelasgis*, idis, adj. f. *Pelasgian*. *Plin.* — Also, *Lesbian*. *Ovid.* Pelasgida Sappho. — ¶ *Pelasgiens*, and *Pelasgus*, a, um, adj. *Pelasgian*. *Plin.* — Also, *Grecian*. *Virg.* Pubes Pelasga. *Ovid.* Quercus crede Pelasga dicere, h. e. of *Dodona*.

PELICĀNŌS, or **PELICĀNŌS** (πελεκᾶς), 3 i, m. a pelican. *Hiéron.*

PELECINŌN (πελεκινόν), i, n. a kind of 2 sun-dial. *Vitruv.*

PELECINŌS (πελεκίνος), i, m. a weed, 2 axe-wort. *Plin.*

PELETHRŌNYĀ, æ, f. the greater centaury. *Apul.*

PELETHRŌNYŌS, a, um, adj. of *Pelethronia* a region of Thessaly, inhabited by the

Lapithæ and *Centauris*. *Virg.* Pelethronii Lapithæ. *Lucan.* Centauros Pelethroniis nubes effudit in antris.

PELEUS, ēi and ēos, m. Πηλεΐδης, king of Thessaly, son of *Æacus*, and father of *Achilles*. *Val. Flacc.* — Hence, *Pēlēūs*, a, um, adj. of *Pelæus*, or *Achilles*. *Sil.*

PELIĀS, or **PELIĀ**, æ, m. Πελεύς, king of Thessaly, brother of *Æson* and *Neleus*, father of *Acastus* and *Alecestis*; having wrongfully deprived Jason of the throne, he sent him to *Colchis*, in search of the golden fleece. *Ovid.* Hence, *Pēliās*, ādis, adj. f. of *Pelias*. *Phadr.* Peliades, the daughters of *Pelias*.

PELICĀNŌS, m. See *Peleconus*.

PELĪDES, æ, m. Πηλεΐδης, the son of *Pelæus*, *Achilles*. *Virg.*

PELĪGNĪ, ōrum, m. a people and region of Italy. *Liv.* In Pelignis proficisci. — Hence, *Pēlignūs*, a, um, adj. of the *Peligni*. *Ovid.* Peligna gloria gentis. *Horat.* Peligna frigora. *Id.* Peligna anns, h. e. sorceresses.

PELIŌN, i, n. and **PELIŌS**, ii, m. Πήλιον, a mountain of Thessaly. *Virg.* Pelion hinnitu fugiens implevit acuto. *Plin.* Ad ortus Pelios. — Hence, *Pēliācis*, a, um, adj. of *Pellæ*. *Juvenal.* Pellæus juvenis, *Alexander*. So, *Martial.* Pelæus tyrannus. — Also, *Macedonian*. *Lucan.* Pellæus gladius. — Also, of *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, *Alexandrian*. *Lucan.* Pellææ arces. *Martial.* Pellææ gula, of the *Alexandrians*, who were noted for their luxury. — Also, *Egyptian*. *Virg.* Pellææ Canopi. *Lucan.* Pellæus puer, *Ptolemy*.

PELLĀCIĀ (pellax), æ, f. an anticlerical look, 3 flattery, blandishment, ἐπαγωγή. *Lucret.* Placidi pellacia ponti. — ¶ Also, a debauching, seduction. *Arnob.*

PELLĀRIŌS (pellis), ii, m. a furrier. 3 *Firmic.*

PELLĀN (pellicio), ācis, adj. deceiving, 3 artful, wheedling, ἐπαγωγός. *Virg.*

PELLEATŌS (pellis), a, um, adj. same as 3 *Pellitus*. *Paul. Nolan.*

PELLECEBRĀ (pellicio), æ, f. a lure, decoy, seducer. *Plaut.*

PELLECTYŌ (pellego), onis, f. a reading I through. *Cic.*

PELLECTŌS, a, um. See *Pellego*, and *Pellicio*.

PELLEGŌ (per & lego), is, a. 3. to read 3 through. *Plaut.*

PELLEX (πάλλαξ), icis, f. a concubine, kept mistress, παλλακή, παλλακίς. *Pandect.* It is followed by the genit., either of the man, whose concubine she is. *Justin.* Aspasia, Cyri pellex; Or, of his wife. *Ovid.* Matris pellex. *Id.* sororis. *Sueton.* reginæ, the king's concubine. *Cic.* filie, h. e. a woman who married her (living) daughter's husband. So, also, *Ovid.* Pellex Cēhalia, Helen. *Id.* Tyria, Europa. — ¶ Also, humorously. *Martial.* Pellex culcita facta mea est, h. e. vicem mihi matellæ prestitit.

PELLICĀTŌS (pellex), us, m. a cohabiting with another woman's husband; concubinage, παλλακευσις. *Cic.* Propter pellicatus suspitionem interfectus.

PELLICEŪS, the same as *Pellicius*. 3

PELLICIŌ, and **PELLICIŌ** (per & laceo), is, levi, lectum, a. 3. to deceive by flattery, inveigle, entice, allure, decoy, wheedle, cozen, cajole, ἐφέλκομαι, ἐπισύρομαι. *Terent.* Senem per epistolam pellexit. *Cic.* Animum adolescentis pellexit, seduced. *Id.* Mulierem pellexit ad se. *Liv.* Populum in servitutem perlici posse. *Tacit.* Chaucos ad deditionem pellicere, to induce. — And, figur. *Lucret.* Causa quæ ferri pelliciat vim, draws, attracts. — ¶ *Liv.* Andr. has pellicuit.

PELLICIŌS (pellis), a, um, adj. made of 3 skins, σπάτειος. *Pandect.*

PELLICŪLĀ (dimin. from pellis), æ, f. a little skin, δερμάτιον. *Cic.* Stravit pelliculis hædinis lectulos Punicanos. *Juvenal.* Furtivæ aurum pelliculæ, h. e.

the golden fleece. Horat. Pelliculam curare jubet, *bid him make taw of himself.* — *¶* Mar. Memento in pellicula, cerdo, tenere tua, *h. e. stick to your last, keep to your calling.* Pers. Pelliculam veterem retinet, *h. e. your old manners.*

PELLICULŌ (pellicula), as, a. 1. *to cover* 2 *with leather, σπερδω.* Colum.

PELLIGER (pellis & gero), a, um, adj. 3 *clad in skins.* Venant. Fortun.

PELLYŌ (pellis), ōnis, m. *a furrier.* 3 Plaut.

PELLIS (unc.), is, f. *the skin or hide of a beast; the fell or pelt, δέρμα.* Phedr. Rana rugosam inflavit pellem. Cic. Pellis caprina. Virg. Intenor pelle leonis. Ovid. Anguihus exsultit tenui eum pelle vetustas, *with the slough.* Plin. Pelles perficere, *to tan.* Id. candidas conficere, *to taw.* — *¶* Also, a garment, tent, &c. made of skins. Ovid. Pellibus tempora tecta, *head-pieces, vizards.* Id. Nec vagus in axa pes tibi pelle natet, *a shoe, sandal.* Cic. Pellium nomine, *h. e. for shields.* Martial. Pellibus exignis arcetator Livius ingens, *parchments.* And, hence, Sub pellibus, *in tents; in a standing camp; in the camp.* Cic. Non multum imperatori sub ipsis pellibus otii relinquunt. Cæs. Sub pellibus milites continere. Liv. Sub pellibus milites habere. Id. Durare sub pellibus. — *¶* And, figur. Horat. Detrahare alicui pellem, *to expose his faults.* Id. Speciosus pelle decora, *having a specious or showy outside.* Martial. Caninam pellem rodere, *to speak ill of a slanderous person; to belie the devil.*

PELLITŌS (pellis), a, um, adj. *covered with skins, clad in skins.* Liv. Pelliti Sardi. Cic. testes, Sardinians. Horat. Pellite oves, *covered with skins to preserve their fleeces.*

PELLŌ (πέλω, πέλλω), is, pēpūli, pulsum, a. 3. *to drive or chase away, ὠρέω, ἐλαίω.* Cæs. Primo concursu hostes pelluntur, *are driven back.* Liv. Hostis Romanum pepulit. Nep. Pepulit multo majores adversariorum copias, *discomfited, routed.* — *¶* Also, *to drive or force out, remove forcibly, expel, dispossess.* Cic. Hæc me domo mea pellet? Id. Varium pellere possessionibus. Id. Cum viri boni e fora pellerentur. Nep. Presidium ex arce pepulerunt. Cic. De eo nulla ratione pelli. Terent. Istum ab ea pellito. Ovid. Pellor ab agris patriis. Cic. Pellere aliquem sedibus. Nep. patria, *to banish.* Justin. regno. Cic. in exsilium. Id. mœstittam ex animis, *to drive away.* Ovid. inobos. arte. Horat. curas vino. Cic. frigus. Ovid. Jupiter a vobis tam turpia crimina pellat, *h. o. avert.* Id. Pellere aliquem a sacris. — *¶* Also, *to set in motion, impel, propel.* Virg. Sagitta pulsa manu, *shot.* Cic. Nervi in fidibus pulsi. Tibull. Classica pulsa, *blown.* Cic. Longi sermonis initium pepulisti, *have started, broached.* — *¶* Also, *to beat, strike.* Catull. Pelle humum pedibus. Id. Pellit vada remis. Horat. Pepulisse ter pede terram. Terent. Has pepulisti fores, *knocked at.* Cic. Puer pulsus, *struck, beaten.* — *¶* And, figur. *to move, affect, touch, strike.* Cic. Animum pellere. Id. Visa ista mentem sensumve pepulerunt. Liv. Juvenem nullius forma pepulerat captivæ. Cic. Nulla me ipsum privatum pepulit insignis injuria. Liv. Animum eura pollere, *to trouble.* — *¶* Also, *to hinder, prevent.* Plin. Introitum malorum medicamentorum.

PELLŌNIX (pello), ō, f. sc. dea, *a goddess* 3 *that drove away enemies.* Aruob.

PELLŌS (πελλός), i, f. *dark-colored.* 2 Plin.

PELLUCĒŌ, and PERLUCĒŌ (per & lucco), es, uxi, n. 2. *to be transparent or pellucid, be seen through, διαφάνω.* Plaut. Ita is pellucet, quasi laterna Punica. Juvenal. Cretice pelluces, *h. e. clad in a transparent garment.* Plin. Amethysti perlucet. Juvenal. Jam perlucet ruina, *letting the light through.* Cic. Aether pellucens, *transparent.* Ovid. Perlucens, amictus. And, figur. Cic. Pellucens oratio, *clear, plain.* — *¶* Also, *to shine, or appear through.* Liv. Lux perlucens. Plin. Saxum a vado perlucens. — *¶* And, figur. Cic. Perlucet ex eis virtutibus, *shines forth, appears.* Quintil. Mores pellucet ex voce.

PELLUCIDITAS, and PERLUCIDITAS 2 (pellucidus), ātis, f. *transparency, pellucidity.* Vitruv. Vitri pelluciditas.

PELLUCIDŌLUS (diminut. from pellucidus), a, um, adj. *glittering, shining, pretty bright.* Catull.

PELLUCIDŌS, and PERLUCIDŌS (per & lucidus), a, um, adj. *transparent, pellucid, translucent, diaphanous, διαφανής.* Cic. Membrane pellucidæ. Ovid. Vitreo magis pellucidus amne. Horat. Perlucidior vitro. Tibull. Purpureaque veni pellucida palla, *clad in a transparent vest.* So, Senec. Perlucidus homo. — *¶* Also, *bright, glittering.* Cic. stella.

PELOPEA, or -IA, æ, f. Πελοπεία, Pelopea, daughter of Thyestes.

PELOPĒIAS, &c. See Pelops.

PELOPIDÆ (Πελοπίδαι), ārum, m. *the family and descendants of Pelopides, as Tantalus, Atreus, Thyestes, Agamemnon, noted for their impiety and cruelty.* Cic. PELOPŌNNĒSŌS, i, f. Πελοπόννησος, a peninsula of Greece, now the Morea. — Hence, PELOPŌNNĒSĒS, e, and PELOPŌNNĒSĒCŌS, or PELOPŌNNĒSĒS, a, um, adj. *Peloponnesian.* Cic. Peloponnesiaum bellum. Quintil. Peloponnesia tempora, *the time of the Peloponnesian war.* And, absol. Justin. Peloponnesenses, and, Vellei. Peloponnesii, the Peloponnesians.

PELOPS, ōpis, m. Πέλοψ, Pelops, son of Tantalus, husband of Hippodamia, father of Atreus and Thyestes; in his youth he was served up by his father as food for some of the gods, and Ceres, having eaten one of his shoulders, supplied its place by an ivory one. Virg. Iuneroque Pelops insignis eburno. Horat. Pelopis genitor, *h. e. Tantalus.* — Hence, PELOPĒIAS, ādis, or PELOPĒIS, īdis, adj. f. and PELOPĒIŌS, or PELOPĒŌS, a, um, adj. *of Pelops.* Ovid. Pelopeiades Mycenæ, *where the family of Pelops reigned.* Id. Pelopeidas undas, *that wash the Peloponnesus.* Id. Pelopeia virgo, Iphigenia, descended from Pelops. Id. Pelopeia arva, Phrygia, where Pelops was born. Virg. Pelopeia mœnia, Argos.

PELOPĒIAS, ādis, f. the same as Pelorus. Ovid.

PELŌRIS, īdis, f. Πελωρίς, the same as Pelorus. Cic. Ad Peloridem accedere. — *¶* Also, a kind of shell-fish. Horat. Lucrina peloris.

PELŌRŌS, or PELŌRŌS, i, m. Πέλωρος, a promontory of Sicily, opposite Calabria, now Capo di Faro. Ovid. It was also called Pelorum. Plin. — Hence, PELŌRĒIĀNŌS, a, um, adj. *of or at Pelorus.* Solin.

PELTĀ (πέλτη), ō, f. a short buckler or 2 target, in the form of a half-moon. Nep. Peltam pro parma fecit. Virg. Aerateque micant peltæ.

PELTĀSTÆ (πελτασταί), ārum, m. *soldiers armed with the pelta.* Liv.

PELTĀTŌS (pelta), a, um, adj. *armed with 3 the pelta.* Martial. Peltatam Amazona.

PELTIGER (pelta & gero), a, um, adj. 3 *bearing the pelta.* Stat. Peltigeræ puellæ, *h. e. Amazones.*

PELVIS (πέλις, or πέλως), is, f. a basin, 3 laver, λεκήνη. Varr.

PELUSIŌTÆ (πηλουσιότης), and PELUSIŌTES, æ, u, a native of Pelusium. Gell.

PELUSIŌM, ii, n. Πηλουσιον, Pelusium, a city of Egypt, on the Mediterranean sea, now Tinch. — Hence, PELUSIŌS, PELUSIŌCŌS, and PELUSIŌNŌS, a, um, adj. *Pelusiæ.* Martial. Pelusia munera. Virg. Pelusiæ lentis. Colum. Pelusiana mala.

PEMMA (πέμμα), ātis, n. *pastry, cakes.* 3 Varr.

PENARIŌS (penus), a, um, adj. *of or relating to provisions.* Cic. Cella penaria, a buttry, pantry, larder. Id. Scitilam nobis non pro penaria cella, sed pro arario fuisse, *a granary.* — It is also written penarius.

PENATES (connected with penitus, penetrare, &c.), ium, m. *the guardian deities of the state and of individual families, household gods, γενέθλιοι θεοί, πατρώοι, ἐφῆστοι.* Cic. Dii Penates. Id. Patritii penates, familiaresque. Id. Vos penates, patrique dii. Virg. Cum sociis, natoque, penatibus, et magnis diis. Id. Adhibete Penates et patrios epulis. Cic. In conspectu deorum penatium necare hospitem. — *¶* As they were worshiped in the in. most

court (impluvium) of the house, and formed a necessary appendage to every dwelling, hence, *the house, house.* Cic. Diis penatibus exturbare, *to thrust out of the house.* Liv. Penates relinquere. Tacit. Cura penatium, *of the household or domestic affairs.* Ovid. Parvi penates, *a small house. So, of a temple.* Stat. Tuos supplex penates advenio. *Of a bee-hive.* Virg. Certos novere penates. Liv. Larem, ac penates, tectaque relinquere. Id. Vallum et tentorium militi domus ac penates sunt, *house and home.*

PENATIGER (penates & gero), ēra, ērum, 3 *adj. carrying with him his household gods.* Ovid. Penatigero Aeneas.

PENDĒŌ (pendo), es, pēpēdi, a. 2. *to hang from, on, at or about; to be suspended, κρέμαμαι.* Virg. A memento palæaria pendet. Cic. Sagittæ pendebant ab humero. Virg. Pendet circum oscula nati, *hang about his neck.* Cic. Pendere ex arbore, and, Id. in arbore, *on a tree.* Ovid. Pendebant super ora capilli. Id. Pendebat in aera penus, *flow.* Id. Pendebat in aere tellus, *hung poised.* Martial. Et supra vatem multa pendit avis. Virg. Tigridis exsuvie pro dorsum a vertice pendet. — Also, Ovid. De alicujus collo pendere, *to hang on one's neck, embrace.* And in the same sense. Propert. in cervice, and, Id. collo. — As slaves were hung up when flogged, hence, Terent. Ego plectar pendens, *hanging.* Id. Tu jam pendebis. — *¶* To be hung up, suspended as a votive offering. Virg. Pendebit fistula pini. Propert. Omnibus heu portis pendet mea noxia vota. Virg. Captivi pendet currus. — *¶* To overhang, impend. Ovid. Scopulus pendet, *beetles.* Virg. Dum nubila pendet. Horat. Destrietis ensis cui super impia cervice pendet. — *¶* Also, *to hang lightly, be movable; to present an unstable footing.* Ovid. Litus pendeat alga. — *¶* Also, *to seem to be suspended.* Virg. Illi summo in fluetu pendet, *float, are suspended.* Id. Illaque prora pendit. Id. Pendere de rupe, *stand upon the edge of a precipice.* Id. Pendens in verbera, *hanging over the lash.* — *¶* Also, *to hang one's self.* Ovid. Trabe sublimi triste pependit onus. Martial. Quærit altos, unde pendeat, ramos. — *¶* Also, *to totter, be ready to fall.* Cic. Pendentem amicum corruere patitur. — *¶* Also, *to linger about, haunt.* Virg. In limine nostro pendes. — *¶* Also, *to hang loosely; to be flaccid, weak.* Juvenal. Pendentes genæ. Ovid. Fluidos pendere lacertos. — *¶* And, figur. *to be in suspense, doubtful, anxious.* Cic. Ne diutius pendas, palinam tulit. Terent. Animus tibi pendet. Senec. Non nimis pendeo, *I do not concern myself much.* Cic. Exanimatus pendet animi. Id. Pendeo animi expectatione, *I am uneasy.* Id. Animi pendeo de te. Id. Animo pendens. Id. Expectando pendemus animis. Hence, Paudeat. In pendenti esse, *to be undecided.* Id. In pendenti habere, *to doubt.* — *¶* Also, *to hang intently upon, to listen attentively to, or gaze fixedly upon.* Ovid. Narrantis pendet ab ore viri. Plin. Ep. Squaris momentem attentus et pendens. Sil. Ab imagine pendet, *she hangs motionless at your picture.* Val. Flacc. Pervigil pendebat ab astro, *did not turn away his eyes from the star.* — *¶* Also, *to hang upon, rest or depend upon.* Cic. Ex quo verbo tota illa causa pendebat. Id. Tuorumque, qui ex te pendet. Id. Ex animis tua vitam pendere omniunt. Id. Spes pendet ex fortuna. Horat. De te pendentes amici. Cic. Non aliunde pendere. Id. Spe exigua pendet. Id. In sententiis omnium civium famam nostram pendere. Liv. Levi momento fama pendet. — *¶* Also, *to be suspended, interrupted, at a stand.* Virg. Pendente opera interrupta, *are discontinued.* Pandect. Actio pendet. — *¶* Also, *of those whose names were entered upon a register or tablet.* Sarton. Apud ararium pendere, *because the lists were deposited in the treasury.* So, Id. Claudius pependit venalis, *h. e. his property was advertised to be sold.* — *¶* Also, *for*

pendo, h. e. to weigh. *Plin.* Cyathus pendet drachmas decem.
PENDIGŌ (pendeo), īnis, f. an internal wound or sore. *Veget.* — ¶ Also, a hollow space in a statue. *Arnob.* Simulacri pendignes introire.
PENDŌ (unc.), is, pēpēdi, pēsum, a. 3. to weigh, σταδίων. *Varr.* Unumquodque verbum statera auraria pendere. *Ovid.* Herbae pensae. — And, figur. to weigh or ponder in one's mind, think of, deliberate on, consider. *Cic.* Res spectatur, non verba penduntur. *Id.* Si ex veritate causa pendetur. *Lucan.* Pendere causas. — ¶ Also, to esteem, value, appreciate, regard, τιμάω. *Terent.* Ostendisti, quanti penderes, how much you valued him. *Horat.* Magni pendis. *Terent.* Nihili pendere aliquid. *Id.* flocci. *Id.* parvi. — ¶ Also, as it was the primitive practice to weigh money in making payments, to pay, liquidate, discharge. *Cic.* Ingentem pecuniam pendunt Pisoni. *Id.* Vestigial pendere. *Id.* Pecuniae usuram Siliio pendemus. *Juvenal.* Mercedem alicui pendere. *Tacit.* tributum pro navibus. *Id.* pretium. *Id.* coria boum in usus militares. — ¶ Hence, to pay or render what is due; to suffer (punishment), undergo. *Stat.* Pendere grates, to return thanks. *Terent.* Syrus mihi tergo penas pendet. *Cic.* Maximas penas pendo temeritatis meae. *Lucret.* Penas pro scelere pendere. *Ovid.* Capitis penas pendere. *Id.* Penam pendat nece. *Liv.* Supplicium pendere. *Id.* ignominiam. *Val.* Flacc. crimen, to suffer punishment for. And, absol. *Id.* Pendere, for pendere penas. — ¶ Also, neut., to weigh; to have weight. *Plin.* Sexageita pondo pendere. *Lucret.* Tantumdem pendere.
PENDULŌS (pendeo), a, um, adj. hanging, 3 pendulous, κρεμαστός, ἐκκρεμής. *Horat.* Ab orno pendulum elidere collum. *Ovid.* Pendula libra. *Id.* Pendula palararia, dangling. *Martial.* Bombyx pendulus, hanging by its own thread. *Colum.* Putator pendulus arbustis. *Plin.* Genae pendulae, hanging down. *Apul.* Aquila volatu pendula, hovering. — ¶ Also, steep, overhanging. *Martial.* Pendula Setia campos. *Colum.* Pendula loca fimo iuvanda sunt. *Claudian.* Pendula rupes, ready to fall, beetling. — ¶ And, figur. *Horat.* Spe pendulus, in suspense, anxious.
PENE. See *Pene*.
PENELŌPE, es, and **PENELŌPĀ**, w, f. Πηνελόπη, the wife of Ulysses, celebrated for her constancy and fidelity. *Ovid.* — Hence, Pēnelōpēis, a, um, adj. of Penelope. *Id.* Penelopea fides.
PENELŌPS (πηνελόψ), ōpis, m. probably a wife (Anas Penelope, L.). *Plin.*
PENES (unc.), prep. near, with, παρά. *Terent.* Penes vos psaltria est. *Cic.* Servi penes accusatore fuere. — ¶ Also, with, in the power of, in the hands of. *Ovid.* Me penes est unum vasti custodia mundi. *Cic.* Quorum iudicium penes Pompeium est. *Id.* Penes quos laus fuit. *Sallust.* Fides penes auctores erit, for the truth I refer you to the writers. *Cic.* Quem penes. *Horat.* Penes te es? h. e. are you in your senses? *Terent.* Penes te culpa est, the fault lies with you.
PENETRABILIS (penetro), e, adj. that 3 may be penetrated or pierced, penetrable, πόρος, διαπόρος. *Ovid.* Corpus nullo penetrabile telo. *Stat.* Caput haud penetrabile Nili, h. e. that cannot be approached or discovered. — ¶ Also, penetrating, piercing, penetrative. *Virg.* frigus. *Id.* telum. *Ovid.* fulmen, subtle.
PENETRĀL, is, n. same as *Penetrāle*. *Macrob.*
PENETRĀLE (penetrālis), is, n. the recess or innermost part of any place, as of a temple, palace, &c. πόρος. *Martial.* Summum penetrāle Tonantis. *Virg.* Venerum penetrālia regum. *Liv.* Penetrāle urbis. *Ovid.* Magni amnis penetrālia, the secret habitation. — ¶ And figur. *Quintil.* Loci aperire penetrālia, the hidden things or secrets. — ¶ Also, for penalties. *Sil.* Penetrālia Turni.
PENETRĀLIS (penetro), e, adj. penetrating, piercing, subtle. *Lucret.* Penetrāle

frigus. *Id.* Penetrālior ignis. — ¶ Also, interior, internal, inner, inmost, innermost, ἐνδομύχος. *Virg.* Adytis effert penetrālibus ignem. *Cic.* Abditos ac penetrāles focos, occulta sacra inexplābili scelere pervertit. *Virg.* Tectis penetrālibus. *Senece.* deos, h. e. penates.
PENETRĀLITER (penetrālis), adverb, 3 inwardly, internally. *Venant.* Fortun.
PENETRĀTIŌ (penetro), ōnis, f. a penetrating, piercing, penetration. *Apul.*
PENETRĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. who penetrates. *Prudeat.*
PENETRŌ (penitus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to set, put or thrust in. *Plaut.* Iltus aedes penetrare pedem. *Id.* Penetrant se in figam, betake themselves. *Id.* Foras penetrare se ex aedibus, throw himself, rushed. Hence, *Lucret.* Quae penetrata quēnt sensum progiguere acerbum, h. e. se penetrantia. — ¶ Also, to penetrate, pierce, enter into, make one's way into or through, pass into or through, pervade, εἰσδύνω, διανέμω. *Virg.* Illyricos penetrare sinus. *Tacit.* Nihil Tiberium magis penetravit, more nearly touched. *Lucret.* Penetrabat eos, it suggested itself to them, they perceived. *Id.* Nequeat penetrari. *Vellei.* Penetratē Media, Albania, &c. — ¶ Also, neut. to penetrate, advance, reach. *Cic.* Astra per caelum penetrantia. *Id.* Per angustias penetravit. *Id.* ad urbes. *Liv.* intra vallum. *Id.* in urbem. *Cic.* in templā. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Hominum ratio in caelum usque penetravit. *Id.* Res penetrat in animos. *Ovid.* Quo non ars penetrat? *Tacit.* in cūjusque vitam, to look narrowly into, examine.
PENEŌS, and **PENEŌS**, i, m. Πηνειός, a river of Thessaly, flowing through the vale of Tempe. *Plin.* — Hence, Pēnēis, idis, f. and Pēnēius, a, um, adj. of Peneus. *Ovid.* Peneis unda, the river Peneus. *Id.* nymphā, h. e. Daphne, daughter of the river god Peneas. *Virg.* Peneia Tempe.
PENICILLUM, i, n. and **PENICILLŌS** (dimin. from peniculus), i, m. a painter's brush or pencil, γράφει. *Cic.* Summum luctum penicillo imitari. *Plin.* Sete e penicillis tectoris, washing-brushes used by plasterers. — ¶ Also, a tent put into wounds, πόρος. *Cels.* — ¶ Also, a bunch of lint. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a piece of sponge for wiping. *Plin.*
PENICULAMENTUM (peniculus), i, n. 3 the traie or tail of a garment. *Enn.*
PENICULŌS (dimin. from penis), i, m. a 3 brush made of the tail of an animal, a hair-brush. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, a sponge. *Terent.* — ¶ Also, a painter's pencil. *Pandect.*
PENINSŪLA. See *Peninsula*.
PENIS (unc.), is, m. a tail, κέκος. *Cic.* 2 — ¶ Also, the male organ of generation. *Cic.* Peni deditus, to his last. *Sallust.* Pene bona patria lacerare, in wenching, debauchery.
PENISSIME. See *Pene*. 3
PENITE (penitus), adv. inwardly. *Catull.* 3 Penite magis. (Al. leg. penita.) *Sidon.* Penitissime insexpi.
PENITUS (unc.), a, um, adj. inward, in- 2 most, innermost, ἐνδόν, ἐντός. *Plaut.* Usque ex penitis faucibus. *Id.* Pectore penitissimo. *Id.* Ex Barbaria penitissima. *Apul.* In penitiorem partem domus.
PENITUS (unc.), adv. inwardly, internally, in the inmost part, ἐνδόν. *Manil.* Penitusque deus, non fronte notandus. — ¶ Also, deeply, far within, into the inmost part. *Cic.* Opus ex saxo penitus exciso. *Virg.* Jacent penitus defossa talenta. *Cic.* Argentum penitus abditum. *Cels.* Penitius penetrare. *Nepos.* Penitus in Thraciam se abdidit. *Cic.* Inclusum penitus in venis. *Id.* Ea penitus animis mandate, impress deeply. *Id.* Penitus ex intima philosophia, from the very depths of philosophy. — ¶ Also, fully, thoroughly. *Cic.* Res penitus perspectae. *Id.* Penitus intelligere aliquid, to the bottom. — ¶ Also, utterly, entirely. *Cic.* Religionem penitus totam sustulisse. *Id.* Hanc disciplinam penitus amisimus, utterly. *Id.* Penitus se perdere. *Horat.* Penitus excidere vitium. *Virg.* Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos. — ¶ Also, heartily, from the heart. *Q. Cic.*

Te penitus rogo. *Tacit.* Fenitus sentire, sincerely. — ¶ Also, far, by far, remotely. *Virg.* Penitus repostas gentes. *Propert.* Penitus crudelior.
PENITŌS (penis), a, um, adj. having a 3 tail, tailed, κεκώδης. *Plaut.* Offa penita.
PENNA, w, f. a feather, quill, πτερόν, πτερόν. *Colum.* Pluinae, pennasque emundare. *Plaut.* Meae aie pennas non habent. — ¶ Also, chiefly in the plur. a wing of a bird, insect, &c. *Cic.* Aves pullos pennis fovēt. *Cic.* in Arat. Geminis secat aera pennis. *Ovid.* Aquilam penna fugiant trepidante columbae, on trembling wing. *Tibull.* Per liquidum volucris velat aera penna. *Propert.* Pennas vertere, to fly away. *Ovid.* Pennae viperarum, dragon's wings. *Virg.* Pennis (apes) coruscant. *Plin.* Pennie calicis. *Cic.* Mihi pennas inciderant, clipped my wings, deprived me of my rank and fortune. So, *Horat.* Decisis pennis. — ¶ Also, the flight of birds. *Ovid.* Nunc penna veras, munc datis ore notas. *Propert.* Felicibus edita pennis, h. e. felici augurio. — ¶ Also, a bird. *Sil.* Penna velocior evolat. *Val.* Flacc. Certis pennis, prophetic birds. — ¶ Also, the feather or feathers on an arrow; and, hence, an arrow. *Ovid.* Pennis tenuis acta sagitta est. *Id.* Trajectus penna tempora. — ¶ Also, a pen. *Isid.*
PENNATŪLŌS (dimin. from pennatus), 3 a, um, adj. having little wings, winged. *Terent.*
PENNATŪS (penna), a, um, adj. having 2 wings, winged, πτερωτός. *Plin.* Pennatū apes. *Id.* Pennati equi vocant. *Lucret.* Pennatus Zephyrus. *Plin.* Pennatum ferrum, a winged shaft; an arrow.
PENNESCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. to put forth 3 quills or feathers. *Cassiod.*
PENNIFER (penna & fero), a, um, adj. 3 winged. *Sidon.*
PENNIGER (penna & gero), a, um, adj. 1 having wings, winged. *Cic.*
PENNINŌS (Celtic, penn), a, um, adj. Pennine. *Tacit.* Pennina juga, the Pennine Alps. So, *Id.* Penninae Alpes. — ¶ Some write *Pennius*; others *Pennius*.
PENNIPES (penna & pes), ēdis, adj. having wings on the feet. *Catull.* Pennipes Perseus.
PENNIPŌTENS (penna & potens), entis, 3 adj. able to fly, winged. *Lucret.* Corpora pennipotentum.
PENNŪLA (dimin. from penna), w, f. a little wing or feather, πτερόνιον. *Cic.*
PENSABYLIS (penso), e, adj. compensable. 3 *Ammian.*
PENSATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a compensation, 3 recompense. *Petron.* — ¶ Also, a consideration, examination. *Ammian.*
PENSĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. a weigher, σταδ- 3 μόνχος. *Plin.* Stipis ponderandae pensatores. (*Harduin* reads *dispensatores*.)
PENSE (pensus), adv. carefully, diligently. 3 *Symmach.* Tractandum pensus.
PENSICŪLĀTE (pensiculus), adv. carefully, 3 by, exactly. *Gell.* 1. 3. (Others read *pensim*.)
PENSICŪLŌ (pendo), as, a. 1. to weigh, 3 consider. *Grll.*
PENSILIS (pendeo), e, adj. hanging, hung up, suspended, pendent, κρεμαστός, μετώπος. *Horat.* Pensilis uva, a grape hung up to dry; a raisin. And absol. *Varr.* Pensilia ad usum promere, se. poma. *Plin.* Pensiles lychunchi in delubris. *Plaut.* Se facere pensilem, to hang one's self. *Auct.* Priapi. Pensilibus peculati, se. membris, τοῖς αἰσίοις. — ¶ Also, hanging, supported upon arches or piles, and not resting upon the ground. *Colum.* Pensile horreum. *Cur.* Pensiles horti, hanging gardens. *Plin.* balneae, perhaps, baths with a raised floor, warmed from beneath. *Id.* Pensiles tribus, movable.
PENSIM (pensus), adv. cautiously, accurately. *Gell.*
PENSŌ (pendo), ōnis, f. a weighing, weight, ταλαντώσις. *Vitrav.* — ¶ Also, a paying, payment. *Cic.* Tertia pensio. *Id.* Exigere primam pensionem. *Lic.* Sex pensionibus aquis, instalments. *Id.* Mille talentum dare populo R. pensionibus decem annorum. *Id.* Præsens pensio, in ready money. — ¶ Also, a tribute, tax. *Annel.* Vict. Pensionibus inducta lex nova. — ¶ Also, the rent

of a house, of land, &c. *Sueton.* Pensioem annuum representare fisco. *Juvenal.* Pensio clamat, posce. — *¶* Also, interest. *Lamprid.*

PENSITATIO (pensito), *ōnis*, f. a payment, tribute, tax, συντελεῖα. *Ascon.* — *¶* Also, u compensation, recompense. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, expensitare, expense. *Solp. Sacer.*

PENSITATOR (Id.), *ōris*, m. a weigher, 3 minute examiner, critical inquirer, ἑξεταστής, λογιστής. *Gell.* Verborum pensitantes subtilissimi.

PENSITUS (frequentat. from penso), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. I. to weigh, weigh often or exactly, σταθμάσαι. *Aurel. Vict.* Iapis, quo lana pensitari solebat. *Plin.* Vitam æqua lance pensitare. — *¶* Hence, figur. to compare. *Gell.* Incommoda cum emolumento pensitanda. — *¶* Also, to examine, weigh, ponder over, consider. *Liv.* Imperatoria consilia que pensitanda magni ingenii essent. *Gell.* Virtutes pensitare. *Id.* Pensitare de aliqua re. *Sueton.* Morosissime pensare aliquid. — *¶* Also, to pay, discharge. *Cic.* Prædia quæ pensitant, pay taxes. *Id.* Qui vectigalia vobis pensitant.

PENSIO (frequentat. from penso), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. I. to weigh, σταθμάσαι. *Liv.* Aurum pensare. — *¶* And, figur. to make an estimate of, judge of, estimate, value. *Liv.* Ex factis amicos pensare. *Id.* Vires magis oculis quam ratione. *Horat.* Pensatur eadem Scriptores tritina. — *¶* Also, to weigh, ponder, examine, consider. *Liv.* Consilium pensare. *Id.* honesta. — *¶* Also, to weigh one thing against another, compare. *Liv.* Adversa secundis pensare. *Id.* Nova maleficia veteribus malefactis. — *¶* Also, to compensate, recompense, make amends for, make good, repair, requite, counterbalance. *Senec.* Beneficiis beneficia pensare. *Sueton.* Aurei hami damnum nulla captura pensari potest. — Hence, *Lucan.* Pensabat iter, shortened the way. — And, *Plin.* Aquæ marinæ vicem pensat, supplies the place of sea-water. — *¶* Also, to pay. *Flor.* Caput auro pensatum, was paid for by its weight in gold. *Val. Max.* Concubitus voluntaria morte pensant. *Ovid.* Nece pensare pudorem, to repair my lost honor. *Vellei.* Victoriam damno amissi pensare militis, h. e. to pay for, purchase. *Sil.* Vitam pensabit auro, h. e. ransom. — Hence, to suffer. *Senec.* Penas pensare. — Also, to exchange. *Plin.* Latitiam mœreore pensare. *Calpurn.* Pensare Palatia cælo. — Also, to quench. *Calpurn.* Sitis est pensanda gregum viridatis cibo.

PENSOR (pendo), *ōris*, m. a weigher or 3 examiner. *Augustin.*

PENSUM (Id.), *i*, n. a small portion of wool or flax, weighed out to female slaves to be dressed or spun; a task, piece of work, τὸ σταθμηθέν. *Virg.* Nocturna carpentes pensa puellæ, teasing or carding the wool assigned to them by their mistress. *Id.* Dum fuis mollia pensa devolvunt. *Ovid.* Data pensa trahemus. *Justin.* Pensa inter virgines partientem. So, of the thread of life, spun by the Parca. *Senec.* Duræ peragunt pensa Sorores. *Calpurn.* Mortale resolvite pensum, make immortal. — And, figur. a charge, duty, office. *Cic.* Me ad meum minus pensumque revocabo. *Varr.* Nostrum pensum absolvimus. *Liv.* Pensum familia.

PENSURA (Id.), *as*, f. a weighing. 3 *Vorr.*

PENSUS, a, um, particip. from pendo. — *¶* Also, adj. valuable, estimable, precious, dear. *Plaut.* Utra sit conditio pensior. Hence, absol. Nihil, or Nec quidquam pensi habere or ducere, not to care or regard; not to mind or consider: to have no consideration; not to value. *Sneton.* Nihil pensi habuit, quin prædaretur omni modo. *Sallust.* Nihil pensi, neque sancti habere. *Id.* Neque id quibus modis assequeretur, quidquam pensi habebat. *Id.* Prorsus neque dicere, neque facere quidquam pensi habebat. *Liv.* Sed illis nec quid dicerent, nec quid facerent, quidquam unquam pensi fuisse.

PENTACHORDOS (πεντάχορδος), a, um, 3 or -ōs, on, adj. having five chords, five-stringed. *Martian. Capell.*

PENTADACTYLOS (πενταδάκτυλος), on, adj. five-fingered. *Plin.*

PENTADOROS (πεντάδωρος), on, adj. of 2 five hand-breadths. *Plin.*

PENTAGONIOS, and **PENTAGONOS** 3 (πεντάγωνος), a, um, adj. quinqueangular, pentagonal. *Auct. de limitib.* — *¶* Also, absol. Pentagonum, the herb cinquefoil. *Apul.*

PENTAMETER (πεντάμετρος), tra, trum, 2 adj. having five poetical feet. Absol. *Quintil.* In pentametri medio, in the middle of a pentameter.

PENTAPETES (πενταπέτης), is, n. the 2 herb cinquefoil. *Plin.*

PENTAPHYLLO, the same as *Pentapetes*. *Plin.*

PENTAPOLIS, is, f. Πεντάπολις, a district of Palestine containing five cities. *Solin.* — *¶* Also, a similar district of Africa, Cyrenaica. *Plin.* — Hence, *Pentapolitana*, a, um, adj. *Plin.* *Pentapolitana* regio, h. e. Cyrenaica.

PENTAPROTIA (πενταπρωτρία), as, f. a 3 board or college of five superior officers. *Cod. Just.*

PENTAS (πεντάς), *adis*, f. the number five. 3 *Martian. Capell.*

PENTASEMUS (πεντάσημος), a metrical 3 foot of five syllables. *Martian. Capell.*

PENTASPASTON (πέντασπαστον), i, n. 2 a pentaspast, engine with five pulleys. *Vitrur.*

PENTASTICHE (πεντάστιχοι) porticus, 3 having five rows of columns. *Trebell. Poll.*

PENTATEUCHOS, i, m. or **PENTA-TEUCHUM**, i, n. the Pentateuch, or five books of Moses, Πεντάτευχος. *Tertull.*

PENTATHLOS (πένταθλος), i, m. one 2 who practised the pentathlon. *Plin.*

PENTATHLUM (πένταθλον), i, n. the 3 exercise of the pentathlon or exercise of five arts, h. e. discus, cursus, saltus, licta, jaculation. *Paul. ex Fest.*

PENTEOSTE (Πεντηκοστή), es, f. *Pentecost.* *Tertull.*

PENTELICUS, i, m. Πεντελικός, a mountain near Athens, famed for its marble. — Hence, *Pentelicus*, a, um, adj. *Pentelic*, of *Pentelic* marble. *Cic.* *Pentelici* Hermae.

PENTERIS (πεντήρης), is, f. a ship of five 2 banks or benches of oars. *Hirt. Alex.*

PENTETHRONICUS, a, um, adj. a word 3 coined by *Plaut.* *Pugna Pentethronica.*

PENTHEIMERIS (πενθημερίς), is, f. 3 a verse consisting of five half feet of an hexameter, that is, of two feet and a casura. *Anon.*

PENTHESILEA, as, f. Πενθесίλεια, queen of the Amazons, killed by *Achilles* in the Trojan war. *Virg.*

PENTHEUS, ei and eos, m. Πενθεύς, king of Thebes, torn in pieces by the Bacchantes, because he treated the sacred rites of *Bacchus* with contempt. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Pentheus*, and *Penthæus*, a, um, adj. of *Pentheus*. *Id.* *Penthea* cædes.

PENTHIDES, as, m. Πενθείδης, the son or descendant of *Pentheus*. So, *Lycurgus* is called by *Ovid*.

PENTOROBON (πεντόροβον), i, n. the 2 herb piony or peony. *Plin.*

PENARIUS. See *Penarius*.

PENULA, &c. See *Penula*.

PENULTIMUS. See *Penultimus*.

PENURIA (πείνα), as, f. want, need, scarcity, ἀπορία, ὑστέρησις. *Virg.* *Penuria* edendi, want of food. *Lacret.* *Penuria* cibi. *Sallust.* Cælo, terraque penuria aquarum. *Cic.* Magna sapientium civium penuria. *Sallust.* liberorum. *Liv.* mulierum. *Plin.* *Penuria* consilii, from not knowing what to do.

PENUS, us and i, m. and f. **PENUM**, i, n. *PENUS* (ἄνευος, or ἄνευος), *ōris*, n. provision of food, stores for the support of life, meat, sustenance, provisions, victuals, βίος. *Cic.* Est enim omne, quo vescuntur homines, penus. *Plaut.* *Penus* annuus. *Id.* Omne penus. *Tercnt.* *Penum* omnem. *Horat.* Portet frumenta, penusque. *Colum.* *Penora* conservare. *Plaut.* Procurator peni. *Pandect.* *Penu* certa. *Id.* *Tradita* peno. — *¶* Also, the sanctuary or innermost part of the temple of *Vesta*, in which were kept her statue and the *Palladium*. *Lamprid.*

PEPARETIUS, or **PEPARETHOS**, i, f. Πεπάρηθος, an island of the *Ægean* sea. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Peparethius*, a, um, adj. of *Peparethus*. *Plin.*

PEPLIS (πέπλις), *idis*, f. and **PEPLIDON** (πέπλιον), ii, n. a species of euphorbia. *Plin.*

PEPLUM (πέπλον), i, n. and **PEPLUS** (πέπλος), i, m. a woollen robe embroidered with purple and gold, which on solemn occasions was used to be put on the statues of the gods, and especially upon that of *Minerva*. *Virg.* Ad templum non æquæ *Palladis* ibant, peplumque ferebant. *Claudian.* *Cythere* peplum flentem allevat. — *¶* Also, any loose, flowing robe. *Mamil.*

PEPO (πέπων), *ōnis*, m. a sort of melon or gourd. *Plin.*

PEPTICUS (πεπτικός), a, um, adj. digestive, peptic. *Plin.*

PER (περίω), prep. through, through the midst of, διά. *Cic.* *Coronam* per forum ferre. *Id.* Per membranas oculorum cernere. *Horat.* Per mare pauperiem fugiens. *Virg.* It hasta per tempus utrumque. In this use it must sometimes be rendered along, over, down, &c. *Cæs.* Se per munitiones dejicere. *Liv.* Per gradus dejicere, down the steps. *Id.* Per agros vagari, over the fields. — *¶* Also, of time, during, throughout, for. *Cic.* Decem per dies. *Id.* Per idem tempus, at the same time. *Liv.* Per ludos, during. So, *Id.* Per inducias. *Cic.* Per triennium. — *¶* Also, for in. *Liv.* Invitati per domos. *Cic.* Qui per imperii tui provincias ei credidissent. *Tacit.* Ipsorum tela per tenebras vana. *Virg.* Per silvam procubuit, in the wood. *Id.* Ire per nimbros, into the lower regions. *Tercnt.* Per tempus advenis, h. e. in tempore, in the very nick of time, opportunely. — *¶* Also, for inter, between. *Virg.* Via secta per ambas (zonas). *Id.* Per duas arcus. — *¶* Also, by, through, by means of. *Cic.* Injurias per vos ulcisci, through your means. *Id.* Detrimenta per homines eloquentissimos importata. And, hence, Per me, per se, of myself, himself; by my or his own exertions; without help or assistance. *Cic.* Per me tibi obstiti. *Id.* Homo per se cognitus. *Id.* Nihil ipsos per se facere potuisse, of themselves; by themselves alone. *Horat.* Satis per te tibi consulis. *Cic.* Per se ipsa maxima est, in itself. *Id.* Per se esset virtus expetenda, for itself alone. — *¶* It often denotes the instrument, manner, cause, by, in, according to. *Cic.* *Thurmas* per quas *Salaminios* coereret, with which; by which; by means of which. *Id.* Per litteras petere, by letter. *Id.* Per fraudem. *Id.* Per summum dedecus vitam amittere, disgracefully. *Id.* Per iram facere aliquid, in anger. *Id.* Aliquem per insidias interficere, by treachery; treacherously. *Quintil.* Per ordinem, in order. *Liv.* Per occasionem, as opportunity offers. *Cic.* Per ludum et jocum, playfully, jestingly. — *¶* Also, with verbs expressing permission, possibility, necessity, &c. on account of, in behalf of. *Cic.* Per me stertis licet, as far as concerns me. *Tercnt.* Per me stettis, quo minus hæ fierent nuptiæ, that I was the cause. *Cic.* Per me ista pedibus trahantur. *Id.* Ut nihil eum delectaret, quod per leges liceret. *Id.* Cum per valetudinem posses. — *¶* Also, under the appearance or color of, &c. under the show or pretext of, &c. *Cic.* Qui per tutelam, aut societatem fraudavit quempiam. *Id.* Aliquem per fidem fallere, under color of security. *Liv.* Per speciem alienæ fungendæ vicis suas opes firmavit. — *¶* Also, for, for the sake of. *Cic.* Per avaritiam decipere. *Liv.* Per causam renovati belli. *Plaut.* Per metum mussari. — *¶* Also, used in prayers, exclamations, by. *Cic.* Per dexteram te istam oro. *Id.* Sed propere per deos, for god's sake. *Id.* Per deos atque homines, in the name of gods and men. In this sense it is often separated from its object. *Liv.* Per vos, vestram fidem. *Tercnt.* Per ego te deos oro. — *¶* So, in asseverations, oaths, by. *Cic.* Per deos jurare. — *¶* Also, for post, after. *Ovid.* Per tempora longa. — *¶* Also, before or by. *Sallust.* In

cedere per ora magnifice. — ¶ Also, *with. Catull.* Ire præcipitem per caput. — ¶ It is sometimes placed after its case. *Lucret.* Prostrata viam per. *Virg.* Transtra per, et remos. — ¶ In composition it sometimes strengthens the signification, as, *perfœdis.* — And is sometimes written separately. *Cic.* Per mihi nimum visum est. — It also expresses completeness, thoroughness, as *perentere, perneices.* — Or a certain motion roundabout, as *pervertere, percellere.* — Or the idea of destruction, as *perdere, perire.* — Or gives to the compound a bad sense, as *perjurare, perfidus.*

PERĀ (ῥῆα), æ, f. a bag, poke, wallet, or 3 pouch to carry victuals in. *Martial.* Cum baculo, peraque senex.

PERĀBSURDUS (per & absurdus), a, um, adj. very absurd, exceeding strange, contrary to reason. *Cic.*

PERĀCCOMMŌDĀTUS (per & accommodatus), a, um, adj. very much adapted, very convenient. *Cic.* Per fore accommodatum tibi, for peraccommodatum fore.

PERACER (per & acer), cris, cre, adj. very sharp, acute, poignant. *Cic.* Peracere iudicium, piercing, subtle.

PERACERBUS (per & acerbus), a, um, adj. very sour or harsh. *Cic.* — ¶ And, figur. *Plin. Ep.* Mihi peracerebum fuit, very grievous.

PERĀCESCŌ (per & acesco), is, cui, u. 3. 3 to be very sour. Figur. *Plant.* Hoc est, quod peracescit, that pains me; that provokes my indignation. *Id.* Mihi pectus peracuit, boils with rage.

PERĀCTIŌ (perago), ōnis, f. a finishing, completion, τελεῖσις. *Cic.*

PERĀCTUS, a, um. See *Perago.*

PERĀCŪTE (peracutus), adv. very sharply or acutely. Figur. *Cic.* Peracutem moveri.

PERĀCŪTUS (per & acutus), a, um, adj. very sharp, keen, or fine-edged. *Martial.* Peracuta falce secare. — ¶ And, figur. *Cic.* Voce peracuta, very acute. *Id.* Ut sibi ipse peracutus esse videatur, h. e. acute, subtle, ingenious.

PERĀDŌLESCENS (per & adolescens), tis, adj. very young. *Cic.*

PERĀDŌLESCENTŪLŌS (per & adolescentulus), i, m. a very young man. *Nepos.*

PERĀDŌSITUS, same as *Perappositus.*

PERĀDIFICĀTUS (per & edificatus), a, 2 um, particip. built up, finished. *Colum.*

PERĀQUĀTIŌ (peræquo), ōnis, f. a 3 making perfectly equal. *Tertull.*

PERĀQUĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. who dis- 3 tributes equally, an assessor. *Cod. Just.*

PERĀQUĒ (peræquus), adv. alike, equally. *Cic.*

PERĀQUŌ (peræquus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2. 1. to make equal. *Vitruc.* Peræquatis partibus. *Colum.* Singulos culleos peræquare, yield, produce.

PERĀQUŌS (per & æquus), a, um, adj. fully equal. *Cic.* Peræqua proportionem. (Al. leg. *peræque pro portione.*)

PERĀSTIMŌ, for æstimo. *Cod. 3 Theod.*

PERĀGITŌ (per & agito), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to drive about, stir frequently, disturb, agitate. *Cæs.* hostes. *Colum.* Mustum peragitare. *Cæs.* Peragitati equitatu, hard pressed. *Senec.* Animos peragitare.

PERĀGŌ (per & ago), is, ēgi, āctum, a. 3. to drive, agitate, gall, ἄγω, ἐπάγω. *Senec.* Œstrum pecora peragentem. *Cæd.* in *Cic.* Ep. Sempronium perago. — ¶ Also, to go or carry through, accomplish, perfect, finish, perform, despatch, achieve, execute, complete, τελέω. *Senec.* Multum egerunt sed non peregerunt. *Cic.* Peragenda est fabula. *Id.* Comitia peregit. *Cæs.* Peragit concilium. *Sueton.* Ad peragenda auream domum. *Virg.* Cursum peregi. *Id.* Peragere inceptum. *Id.* dona, to finish distributing. *Ovid.* iusta, h. e. persolvere. *Id.* mandata. *Liv.* sententiam, to have stated his opinion. *Ovid.* iter inceptum. *Nep.* propositum. *Juvenal.* officium. *Ovid.* Hæc mea sic quondam peragi speraveat ætas, to end or be spent so. *Id.* Peragere indicium rei, to prove. *Id.* preces, to utter. *Id.* vices, to be subject to changes, undergo changes. *Id.* Regnumque, ævumque peregit, had ceased both to reign and to live. *Plin.* Cibum statim peragit, digests. *Liv.* Reumi peragere, to par-

sue the accusation of a man to conviction, cause one to be condemned. So, *Ovid.* Tuos ore peragi reos, declared guilty. And, figur. *Ovid.* Humum peragere, to till. — ¶ Also, to describe. *Liv.* Res pace belloque gestas peragam, to relate. *Plin.* Reliqua nunc peragemus. — ¶ Also, to pass or go through. *Ovid.* Peragit freta. *Id.* Sol duodena peregit signa. — ¶ Also, to run through, pierce. *Ovid.* Latus ense peregit. — ¶ Also, to despatch, slay, kill. *Martial.* Quam sexta peregit hieme. — ¶ Hence, turpi sensu, to exhaust. *Anet. Priap.* — ¶ Also, of time, to pass, spend, to pass the whole night. *Ovid.* Vacuus somno noctem peregi. *Horat.* Salubres æstates peraget, shall pass his summers in good health. — ¶ Also, to ponder, consider. *Virg.* Omnia animo peregi. *Ovid.* Peragit dum talia Progne.

PERĀGRĀTER (peragro), adv. h. e. per- 3 agrando. *Amnian.* Peragrante adsi-tere, &c. under pretence of taking a walk.

PERĀGRĀTIŌ (peragro), ōnis, f. a progress, travelling through, περὶδρόμησις. *Cic.* Peragatio itinerum.

PERĀGRĀTRIX (Id.), icis, f. that won- 3 ders through. *Martian.* Capell.

PERĀGRŌ (per & ager), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to wander or travel through or over, traverse, survey, περιέρχουαι, περιβο- 3 τῶ. *Cic.* Provincias peragrasse. *Id.* Agros et nemora peragrasse. *Id.* A quibus videmus ultimas terras esse peragratis. *Flor.* Græcie litora classe peragrasse. *Sueton.* Litora peragrasse liburnis. — ¶ And, figur, to pass through, penetrate. *Cic.* Ea fama peragravit. *Id.* Omnes latebras suspicionem peragrasse dicendo. *Id.* Orator peragrat per animos hominum. — ¶ Also, *drpm.* *Vellei.* Peragratus omnes Germaniæ partes, having traversed.

PERĀLBUS (per & albus), a, um, adj. very 3 white. *Apul.*

PERĀLTUS (per & altus), a, um, adj. 3 very lofty. *Enn.*

PERĀMANS (per & amans), tis, adject. very loving, very fond of. *Cic.* Peramans no-tri.

PERĀMĀTER (peramans), adv. very lovingly. *Cic.*

PERĀMBŪLŌ (per & ambulo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to travel or pass over, travel through, traverse, perambulare, διδρῶ. *Varr.* Multas perambulantis terras. *Horat.* Tutus hos etenim rura perambul- 3 lat. *Ovid.* Frigus perambulat artus, runs through his limbs. *Senec.* Medicus ægros perambulat, h. e. goes round amongst, visits. *Horat.* Crocum floresque perambulât Attæ fabula, is well received in the theatre which was strewn with flowers.

PERĀMŌNŌS (per & amenus), a, um, 2 adj. very pleasant. *Tacit.* Æstas peramœna.

PERĀMPLŌS (per & amplus), a, um, 2 adj. very large. *Cic.* Simulacra perampla.

PERĀNCEPS (per & anceps), ἵπitis, adj. 3 very doubtful. *Amnian.*

PERĀNGŪSTĒ (perangustus), adv. very narrowly, closely. *Cic.*

PERĀNGŪSTŌS (per & angustus), a, um, 2 adj. very narrow, very small. *Cic.* Perangusto freto divisa. *Liv.* Via perangusta. *Justin.* Macedonie termini perangusti fiere, very limited.

PERĀNNŌ (per & anno), as, āvi, ātum, 2 n. 1. to last or live a year, ἀπεναντίζω. *Sueton.* Puella non perannavit.

PERĀNTIQUŌS (per & antiquus), a, um, 2 adj. very ancient. *Cic.*

PERĀPPŌSITUS (per & appositus), a, um, 2 adj. very suitable or apposite. *Cic.*

PERĀRDEŌ (per & ardeo), es, si, n. 2. 3 to blaze greatly, burn violently. *Paul.* Nol.

PERĀRDŪS (per & arduus), a, um, 2 adj. very arduous, very hard or difficult, πολυ- 3 χαλῆός. *Cic.* Perarduum est demon- strare.

PERĀRĒSCŌ (per & aresco), is, rui, n. 2. to 3 grow very dry, grow quite dry. *Varr.*

PERĀRGŪTUS (per & argutus), a, um, 2 adj. very sharp or witty. *Cic.* Homo perargutus. (Al. leg. peracutus.) — ¶ Also, very shrill, loud. *Apul.* Tintinnabulis perargutis exornatus.

PERĀRIDŌS (per & aridus), a, um, 2 adj.

very dry, quite dry. *Colum.* Solum per aridum.

PERĀRMŌ (per & armo), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to arm or equip completely. *Curt.* Exercitu perarmato.

PERĀRŌ (per & aro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to plough or furrow all over. Figur. *Ovid.* Rūgis peraravit anilibus ora. — ¶ Also, to write, transcribe. *Ovid.* Blaudis peraretur littera verbis. — ¶ Also, to plough the deep, navigate. *Senec.* Perarate pontum.

PERĀSPER (per & asper), a, um, 2 adj. very rough. *Cels.*

PERĀSTŪTŌS (per & astutus), a, 3 um, 2 adj. very arch or crafty. *Apul.*

PERĀTICUM (πεοατικόν), sc. bdellium, a 2 species of the bdellium-tree. *Plin.*

PERĀTIM (pera), adv. *Plant.* Peratim 3 ducare, to cheat one of the money in his purse, or to pick his purse.

PERĀTTENTĒ (perattentus), adv. very attentively. *Cic.* Audiri perattente.

PERĀTTENTŌS (per & attentus), a, um, 2 adj. very attentive. *Cic.* animos.

PERĀTICŌS (per & Atticus), a, um, 3 adj. very Attic. *Fronto.* philosophus.

PERĀUDIENDUS (per & audiendus), a, 3 um, 2 adj. to be heard distinctly. *Plant.* Auribus peraudienda hæc sunt.

PERĀCCHŌR (per & bacchor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to carouse, revel, rave, παραινέω. *Cic.* Multos dies perbacchatus. *Claudian.* Incendia perbacchata domos, raging through.

PERĀSIŌ (per & basio), as, a. 1. to kiss 3 much, to kiss round. *Petron.* Circummentem perbasianus.

PERĀTŌS (per & beatus), a, um, 2 adj. very happy or fortunate. *Cic.*

PERĀELLE (per & belle), adv. very well, skillfully. *Cic.* Perbelle simulas.

PERĀENĒ (per & bene), adv. very well. *Cic.* Perbene loqui latine.

PERĀENŌLŌS (per & benevolus), a, um, 2 adj. very friendly or kind. *Cic.* Pescennius est perbenevolus nobis.

PERĀIGNĒ (per & benigne), adv. very kindly. *Cic.*

PERĀBESIA (perbibere), ō, f. a word coined by *Plant.* drink-land.

PERĀBŌ (per & bibo), is, hi, a. 3. to drink 2 or suck up. *Plant.* Medullam lassitudo perbibit. — ¶ And, figur. to imbibe, receive. *Ovid.* Terra concepit lacrymas, ac venis perbibit imis. *Senec.* Lana quosdam colores non perbibit. *Id.* Perbibere liberalia studia. *Quintil.* Latium sermonem. *Ovid.* Perbibit sure rabiem nutricis.

PERĀBŌ (per & bito), is, n. 3. to perish, 3 be ruined. *Plant.* Qui per viitum perbitat, non interit. (Al. leg. perbitat.) — ¶ Also, to pass over, to go away. *Plant.* Utinam in Siciliam perbiteres.

PERĀLANDĒ (perblandus), adv. very cour- 3 teously. *Macrob.*

PERĀLANDŌS (per & blandus), a, um, 2 adj. very courteous or kind. *Cic.* Successorem habes perblandum. *Liv.* Oratio perblanda.

PERĀNŌS (per & bonus), a, um, 2 adj. very good. *Cic.* Agros habent perbonos, very fruitful. *Id.* Perbona torcumata, very curiously wrought.

PERĀBREVIS (per & brevis), e, adj. very short. *Liv.* Ævum perbreve. *Cic.* Perbrevi tempore. And, absol. *Id.* Sed id erit perbreve.

PERĀREVITER (perbrevis), adv. very shortly, briefly. *Cic.*

PERĀ (πέρεα), æ, f. the pereh (perca, I.). *Plin.*

PERĀEDŌ (per & cædo), is, cæcidi, cæsum, a. 3. to cut off, or cut up entirely. *Flor.* Exercitum percedidit.

PERĀEFACIŌ, or **PERĀLFACIŌ** 2 (per & calefacio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. (Passiv. percaleſco, or percalſio), to heat greatly or thoroughly. *Vitruc.* Percaleſci cogit aquam. *Lucret.* Motu per calefacta.

PERĀLFIO. See *Percalefacio.*

PERĀLEŌ (per & caleo), es, n. 2. to be very warm or hot. *Lucret.* Percaluit vis venti. *Ovid.* Humor ab igne percaluit solis.

PERĀLLESCŌ (per & callesco), es, lui, n. 2. to become hardened, insensible, or callous. *Cic.* Percalluerat civitatis patientia. — ¶ Also, get a good knowledge of,

come to understand thoroughly. *Cic. Si usum rerum percullueris. Gell. Disciplinas Stoicas perculluerat.*

PERCANDEFACIŌ (per & candefacio), is, 2 a. 3. to make very hot. *Vitr. Ignis percandefacit terram.*

PERCANDIDUS (per & candidus), a, um, 2 adj. very white. *Cels. Percandida compositio.*

PERCARUS (per & carus), a, um, adj. 2 very dear. *Justin. Unus regi percarus. Tacit. Plancinae percara.* — ¶ Also, very dear, costly. *Terent.*

PERCAUTUS (per & cautus), a, um, adj. very wary or cautious. *Cic.*

PERCELEBER (per & celebr), bris, bre, adj. very celebrated or famous. *Plin.*

PERCELEBRŌ (per & celebros), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to divulge or spread abroad, make public every where. *Cic. Versus tota Sicilia percelebrantur. Id. Percelebrata sermonibus res.* — ¶ Also, to repeat or commit often. *Arnob. Percelebrare mala.*

PERCELER (per & celer), is, e, adj. very quick or swift. *Cic.*

PERCELERITER (per & celeriter), adv. very quickly. *Cic.*

PERCELLŌ (per & cello, obs.), is, cūli, seldom cūsi, culsum, a. 3. to thrust or strike aside, move forcibly, strike or beat down, bear down, upset, overthrow, overturn, περιτρέπω. *Cato. Ventus plaustrum oneratum percellit. And, proverb. Plaut. Plaustrum perculi, I have managed matters badly. Id. Peril! perculit me prope, he has nearly upset me. Terent. Quo tridis? perculeris jam tu me, you will have me down. Cic. Eos Martis vis perculit. Colum. Cum capram pestis perculerit. Liv. Percellere hostes, to defeat, rout. Id. Perculis instare.* — ¶ Also, to strike, hit, smite. *Ovid. Quem cuspidē perculit heros. Liv. Perculi femur perculit. Id. Perculi genu perculit, on his knee. Hence, figur. Val. Flacc. Vox repens perculit urbem.* — ¶ Also, to cast down, overthrow, ruin, destroy. *Cic. Posse labefactis adolescentiam plenam spei perculisse. Id. Se perculsum atque abjectum sentit. Sueton. Ceteros perculit. Nep. Imperium facile perculit. Tacit. Armis civilibus rempublicam perculisset.* — ¶ Also, to astonish, amaze, daunt, stun, surprise, strike with consternation. *Cic. Hae te vox non perculit? Id. Timore percussa civitas. Liv. Percussa metu. Cels. Deorum ira perculli. Val. Flacc. Animos timor perculebat. Flor. Admiratione perculli.* — ¶ Also, to excite. *Apul. Ad turpitudinem sectatores suos percellens.* — ¶ We also find *Perculi, passiv. for percussus fuit. Flor. Dolo perculi.*

PERCENSEŌ (per & censeo), es, ui, a. 2. 1 to count, reckon up, recount, καταριθμῶμαι. *Cic. Promerita percensere numerando. Tacit. Percensere numerum legionum. Plin. Percensere res Caesaris. Varr. Manipulos percensuit, they take them up one after another. Cic. Percensere inveniendi locos, run over.* — ¶ Also, to survey, examine, revise. *Ovid. Totum percensuit orbem. Gell. Orationem percensuisse. Liv. Orationes legatorum percenseamus, let us take in hand; let us examine.* — ¶ Also, to pass or go through, travel over. *Liv. Ita eum percensuisset Thessaliam. Ovid. Signa percensere.*

PERCEPTIŌ (perceptio), ōnis, f. a gathering, collecting, κατάληψις. *Cic. Frugum, fructumque reliquorum perceptio.* — ¶ Also, perception, knowledge, comprehension. *Cic. Animi perceptiones. Quintil. Perceptions, notions, ideas.*

PERCEPTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. he that receives, obtains, enjoys. *Augustin.*

PERCIDIŌ (per & cado), id, sum, a. 3. 3 to strike, beat, man. *Plaut. Si os perciderim tibi.* — ¶ Also, sensu obsceno. *Martial. Aliquem percidere, h. e. pædicare. Id. Percidere alicui os, h. e. irrumare.*

PERCIREŌ (per & cire), es, ivi and ii, itum, a. 2. and **PERCĪŌ** (per & cio), is, ivi and ii, itum, n. 4. to move greedily, affect strongly, stir, excite. *Lucr. Irai fax subdita percit. Id. Ocius ergo animus, quam res se percit ulla. Id. Percit aures, strikes. Terent. Re incredi-*

PERCITUS (per & cito), as, a. 1. to excite. 3 Accius.

PERCIVILIS (per & civilis), e, adj. very 2 civil or polite. *Saeton. Sermo percivilis, very gracious.*

PERCLAREŌ (per & clareo), es, rui, u. 2. to shine very bright. *Symmach.*

PERCNOTPTERŌS (περκνῶπτερος, having black wings), i, m. same as *Oripclargus. Plin.*

PERCNŌS (περκνός, black), i, m. a kind of eagle. *Plin.*

PERCLUDŌ (per & clando), is, ūsi, ūsum, 3 a. 3. to close, fasten. *Vitr.*

PERCŌGNŌSCŌ (per & cognosco), is, 2 ōvi, itum, n. 3. to know thoroughly, know perfectly well, διαγινώσκω. *Plin. Utroque percognovi. Plin. Legem naturae habere percognitum.*

PERCŌLAPHŌ (per & colaphus), or-APŌ, 3 as, a. 1. to buffet, man. *Petr. Istos percolaphabant. (Al. aliter leg.)*

PERCŌLATIŌ (percolo), ōnis, f. a filtering, straining. *Vitr.*

PERCŌLŌ (per & colo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. to filter, strain thoroughly, διυλίζω, διηδεῖν. *Colum. Refrigerantur, et percolantur.* — And, figur. *Humor per terras percolatur, h. e. transmittitur. Senec. Cibos et potiones percolare, h. e. edere, bibere, et egerere.*

PERCŌLŌ (per & colo), is, ōvi, ātum, 2 a. 3. to perfect, finish, complete. *Plin. Ep. Inchoata percolui.* — ¶ Also, to respect greatly, reverence, love, honor, benefit. *Plaut. Patrem tuum si percoles. Tacit. Multos praefecturus percoluit. Id. Conjugem liberosque ejus percolare.* — ¶ Also, to polish, adorn, grace, deck, beautify. *Tacit. Quae eloquentia percoluit. Apul. Os percolare, to wash. Plaut. Femina perculta.*

PERCŌMIS (per & comis), e, adj. very courteous. *Cic.*

PERCŌMMŌDE (percommodus), adv. very conveniently, very seasonably. *Cic.*

PERCŌMMŌDŌS (per & commodus), a, um, adj. very convenient, suitable. *Liv.*

PERCŌNTATIŌ (percontor), ōnis, f. an asking, questioning, inquiry, interrogation, ἐρώτησις. *Cic. Reliquum tempus percontatione consumpsimus. Cels. Nos nihil de eo percontationibus reperiebamus.* — Also, a rhetorical figure. *Cic. PERCŌNTATŌR (percontor), and **PER-3 CŌNCTATŌR**, ōris, m. an asker of many questions, an inquisitive person. *Horat. Percontatorem fugito.**

PERCŌNTŌ, as, a. 1. the same as *Percontor. Gall.*

PERCŌNTŌR (per & contor), and **PER-3 CŌNCTŌR** (per & cunctor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to ask, ask strictly, inquire, demand, question, interrogate, examine, ἐρωτάω, ἀνέρωμαι. *Terent. Percontatum adventum Pamphili, to inquire after. Cic. In percontando a peritis, in making inquiries of. Id. Me de republica percontatus est, questioned me about. So, Id. Ex me percontari nostri avaritiae disciplinam. Horat. Meum si quis te percontabitur aevum. Plaut. Percontari hanc paucis volt. And, Id. Si esses percontatus me ex aliis, inquired of others about me.* — ¶ Also, to find out by inquiry. *Apul.*

PERCŌNTŌMĀX (per & contumax), ācis, 3 adj. very stubborn or obstinate. *Terent. PERCŌPIŌSE (percopiosus), adv. very 3 copiously or fully. *Sidon.**

PERCŌPIŌSUS (per & copiosus), a, um, adj. very copious. *Plin. Ep.*

PERCŌQUŌ (per & coquo), is, ōvi, ōctum, a. 3. to boil thoroughly, cook, dress, roast. *Plin. Carnes percoquant.* — And, hence, *Ovid. Mora percoquit uvae, ripens. Lucr. Percoquere humorem, h. e. to heat.* — Also, *Id. Secla virum percocta, as it were roasted, blackened by the heat of the sun.*

PERCŌTE, es, f. *Περκώτη, a town of Mysia. Plin.* — Hence, *Percōtēs*, a, um, adj. of *Percote. Val. Flacc.*

PERCRASSŌS (per & crassus), a, um, adj. very thick. *Cels.*

PERCREBESCŌ (per & crebro), is, brui and bui, n. 3. to be divulged or spread abroad, become known or common, be noised abroad or talked of publicly, δια-3 ερῶλλοῦμαι. *Cic. Hoe pererebescit. Id. Res percrebuit. Id. Cum hac fama percrebuerit, prevailed. Tacit. Conjugia percrebuisse, had become frequent.*

PERCREPŌ (per & crepo), as, pui, pitum, n. to resound, ring, ἐπερηχέω. *Cic. Lucum illum percrepare vocibus.* — ¶ Also, act. to sing, celebrate. *Lucil. Percrepa pignam Pompilii.*

PERCRIBŌ (per & cribro), as, a. 1. to 3 sift thoroughly. *Scribon. Larg.*

PERCRUCIŌ (per & crucio), as, a. 1. to 3 torment or vex greatly. *Plaut.*

PERCRUDŌS (per & crudus), a, um, adj. 2 very crude or unripe. *Colum. Pruna percruda. Vitr. Percrudis coris consute, raw hides.*

PERCUDŌ (per & cudo), is, di, a. 3. to 2 break or strike through. *Colum. Pulli rostellis ova percudivit, crack the shell.*

PERCULSŌS (percello), us, m. a shock. 3 Tertull.

PERCOLSŌS, a, um. See *Percello.*

PERCŌLTŌR (percolo), ōris, m. who re-3 spects, reveres, admires. *Aurcl. Vict.*

PERCŌLTŌS, a, um. See *PercŌlo.*

PERCŌNCTŌR, &c. See *Percontor.*

PERCŌPIDŌS (per & cupidus), a, um, adj. very fond of, very kindly affected towards. *Cic.*

PERCŌPIŌ (per & cupio), is, a. 3. to de-3 sire earnestly. *Terent.*

PERCŌRĪŌS (per & curiosus), a, um, adj. very curious, inquisitive, πολυπράγ-3 μων. *Cic.*

PERCŌRŌ (per & curo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to cure or heal thoroughly, καταθερα-3 πεύω. *Liv. Vultus percuratum. Senec. Percurare mentem agram.*

PERCŌRRŌ (per & curro), is, cūri and cūcurri, ursum, n. 3. to run or pass through or over. *Lucr. Per mare et terras percurrere. Cels. Per temonem currus percurrere.* — ¶ Also, to run some whither. *Terent. Percurro ad forum. Cael. ad Cic. Ad te percurri. Liv. Cito equo Cales percurrit.* — ¶ Also, act. to run or go through or over, traverse. *Cels. Agrum Picenum percurrit Ovid*

as stantes percurrere aristas. *Pro-*
pert. Percurrens luna fenestras, *passing*
through, penetrating with its light. Lu-
cret. Calamos percurrit, *plays upon.*
Vi. g. Percurrit pectine telas. *Plin.*
Pe. curritur glutino charta, h. e. is
smeared over. *Val. Flacc.* Triplici per-
currens tempora nodo, h. c. surrrounding.
— *And, figur.* *Sueton.* Amplissimos ho-
nores percurrit, h. e. ran through, ob-
tained in succession. *Plin.* Menta mensas
odore percurrit, passes or spreads its scent
over the tables. — *¶ Also, to run over*
with words, relate briefly. *Cic.* Partes duæ,
quas modo percurri, have slightly
touched upon. *Id.* Quæ a te de arte per-
cursa sunt. *Id.* Multas res oratione

percurrere, *to mention cursorily.* *Vellci.*
Pauis percurrere, to relate in brief.
Virg. Pœnarum percurrere nomina, *ran*
through, recite. — *¶ Also, to examine,*
survey, meditate upon. *Horat.* Animo
percurrisse polum, to have gone through
or traversed. *Cic.* Multa animo et cogi-
tatione percurrisse. — *¶ Also, to con-*
template, view. *Horat.* Veloci percurrere
oculo, scan with your eye. — *Liv.* Paginas
percurrere, to read. *Cic.* Multa
legendo percurrisse.

PERCURSATIŌ (percurso), ōnis, f. a run-
ning over, traversing, διαδρομή. *Cic.*
Italie percursatio.
PERCURSIŌ (percurso), ōnis, f. a running
through or over. *Figur.* *Cic.* Animi
multarum rerum percursio. — *¶ Also,*
a passing over with words, a rapid rela-
tion. *Cic.* Commoratori contraria per-
cursio.

PERCURSŌ (frequentat. from percurso),
as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to range or ravale
up and down. *Liv.* Percursant totis fini-
buz nostris. *Plin.* *Paneg.* ripas.
PERCURSOR (Id.), ōris, m. one who runs
through. *Lactant.*
PERCUSSIŌ (percutio), ōnis, f. a striking,
beating, knocking, πῆξις. *Cic.* Pectoris
percussiones. *Id.* Digitorum percussio,
a snapping of the fingers. — *¶ Also,*
a beating of time in music, a measuring of
fect in verse, or of the members of a sen-
tence. *Cic.* Percussiones numerorum.
Id. Percussionum modi. *Quintil.* Ser-
monis percussiones, quasi pedes.

PERCUSSŌR (percutio), ōris, m. a striker,
person who deals a blow, πῆκτης. *Plin.*
Leo vulneratus percussorem novit. —
¶ Also, a murderer, cut-throat, hired
assassin, bravo. *Cic.* Percussor depre-
heus cum sica. *Sueton.* Percussor
subornatus alicui. — *¶ Percussor,*
a bravo, who executes the will of another;
Sicarius, an assassin, involving, by
an allusion to his weapon (sica), an
idea of cowardice; Homicida, a murder-
er. See *Percutio.*

PERCUSSŌRA (percutio), æ, f. a blow,
3 thrust. *Apul.*

PERCUSSUS, a, um. See *Percutio.*

PERCUSSUS (percutio), us, m. a striking,
beating. *Plin.* Venarum inæquabili
percussu. *Ovid.* Percussu crebro saxa
cavantur aquis.

PERCUTIŌ (per & quatio), ūtis, ūssi,
ūssum, to strike, hit, beat, knock, smite,
πῆγω, πῆξις. *Cic.* Percussus lapide.
Virg. virga. *Liv.* Forem virga pecu-
tere, to knock at. *Tibull.* Janua est
percutienda manu. *Ovid.* Inque cor
hamata percussit arundine Ditem. *Cic.*
Ilunc Jupiter fulmine percussit. *Id.*
Turres de cælo percussæ, blasted with
lightning. *Horat.* Si cameram percusti
forte (syncope for percussisti). *Val.*
Flacc. Percutit lyram. *Ovid.* Percus-
sam saxa secuta lyram. *Senec.* Per-
cussit aures tacitum murmur. *Virg.*
Palmis percussa læertos. — *¶ Hence,*
to stamp, coin. *Sueton.* Nummum nota
Capricorni percussit. *And, figur.* *Apul.*
Vocabula percutere, to coin new words.
Senec. Omnia facta tua una forma per-
cussa sint. — *¶ Also, to cut or thrust*
through, pierce. *Liv.* Mamillio pectus
percussus est. *Senec.* Vena percutitur,
is opened. *Plin.* *Ep.* Fossa a rege per-
cussa, dug. — *¶ Hence, to kill, slay.*
Sueton. Hostem cominus sæpe percus-
sit. *Ovid.* Feras percutere. *Cic.* Ra-
bocentum securi percussisti, beheaded.
And, hence, Mrt. Fœdus percutere, *to*
conclude a treaty (because the covenant was

ratified by killing swine). — *¶ And, fig-*
ur. to ruin, destroy. *Sacton* Ptolemæ-
um repente percussit. — *¶ Also, ap-*
plied to the mind, to strike, affect sensi-
bly, deeply, or strongly, make an impres-
sion upon, touch keenly. *Cic.* Percussisti
me de oratione prolata. *Id.* Percussit
animum, h. c. suspitione iniecit. *Id.*
Utendum est imaginibus acerbis, quæ
celeriter percutere animum possint.
Id. Quodcumque nostros animos proba-
bilitate percussit. *Id.* Suspicionem sum
percussus. *Id.* Literis atrocissimis
percussus, astonished. *Id.* Vos inani
cogitatione percussit. *Virg.* Percus-
sus amore. — *¶ Also, to cheat, deceive,*
impose upon. *Plaut.* Percutere alicum
palpo. *Cic.* Civem suum percussit.
Plaut. Percutere se flore Libyco, *h. e.*
to get drunk on Marcotic wine. — *¶ In-*
terficere, to kill, in the most general ap-
plication of the term; Interimere, to put
out of the way, despatch, implies se-
crecy or privacy in the commission of
the act; Necare, to put to death, in ge-
neral, but involving a notion of severity,
injustice and cruelty; Enecare, to put to
a lingering death; Occidere, to kill in
fair fight; Jugulare, to cut the throat,
involves the idea of a bravo; Trucidare,
properly to slaughter an ox, to put to
death a defenceless person, implies an
act of violence committed by a stronger
upon a weaker; Obtruncare, to cut to
pieces, slaughter; Percutere, to put to
death in pursuance of a legal sentence,
execute.

PERDAGŌ, as, same as *Indago.* *Claud.*
3 Mamert.

PERDECŌRUS (per & decorus), a, um,
2 adj. very comely or handsome. *Plin.* *Ep.*

PERDELEŌ (per & deleo), es, ēvi, ētum,
3 a. 2. to destroy utterly, annihilate. *Ter-*
tull.

PERDELIRUS (per & delirus), a, um, adj.
3 very silly or foolish. *Lucret.*

PERDENSUS (per & densus), a, um, adj.
2 very thick or solid. *Colum.*

PERDEPSŌ (per & depso), is, ui, a. 3.
3 obscene significatione. *Catull.*

PERDICALIS (perdix), e, adj. Perdicalis
3 herba, the same as Perdicium. *Apul.*

PERDICUM (περδικιον), ī, n. pelitory or
2 parietary (Parietaria officinalis, L.). *Plin.*

PERDICO (per & dico), is, xi, etum, a. 3.
3 the same as Dico. *Alcim.* *Avit.*

PERDIFFICILIS (per & difficilis), e, adj.
very hard or difficult, παρχάλεπος. *Cic.*
Perdifficilis quæstio. *Liv.* Expeditis
perdifficillimum aditum.

PERDIFFICILITER (perdifficilis), adv.
with very great difficulty. *Cic.*

PERDIGNUS (per & dignus), a, um, adj.
very worthy, extremely worthy. *Cic.*

PERDILIGENS (per & diligens), entis,
adj. very diligent. *Cic.*

PERDILIGENTER (perdiligens), adv.
very diligently. *Cic.*

PERDISCŌ (per & disco), is, didici, a. 3.
to learn thoroughly or perfectly. *Cic.*
Jura belli perdiscere.

PERDISERTE (per & diserte), adv. very
eloquently. *Cic.*

PERDITE (perditus), adv. desperately,
basely, corruptly, wickedly, ἀκολάστως.
Cic. Se gerere perditæ. — *¶ Also, vio-*
lently, vehemently. *Terent.* Amare per-
ditæ, to desperation. *Quintil.* Perditæ
conari, to strain every nerve.

PERDITIŌ (perdo), ōnis, f. ruin, perdition.
3 Alcim. *Avit.*

PERDITŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a destroyer,
ruiner. *Cic.* Perditor reipublicæ.

PERDITRIX (perditor), icis, f. that de-
3 stroys. *Tertull.*

PERDITUS, a, um, particip. from perdo.
— *¶ Also, adj. lost, past recovery,*
irreparable, desperate, παρόλεστος. *Cic.*
Rebus omnibus perditis. *Id.* Judicia
perdita. *Id.* Perdita valetudo. *Id.* Nihil
fieri potest perditus. *Terent.* Et re
salva, et perditæ. *Ovid.* Perditus
æger. *Plaut.* Perditus sum, *I am un-*
done; I am lost. — *¶ Also, abandoned,*
incurable, profligate, lewd, dissolute.
Cic. Adolescens perditus ac dissolutus.
Id. Homo perditissimus. *Id.* Perdita
nequitia. *Catull.* Perditus potest quid
esse. — *¶ Also, vehemently moved,*
immoderately excited. *Plaut.* Amore
perdita, over head and ears in love. *Pro-*

pert. Perditus in quadam tardis palles-
cere curis. *Plaut.* Perditi animi esse,
furious with passion. *Cic.* Perditus luctu.
— *¶ Also, violent, excessive.* *Quin-*
til. Perditus dolor. *Catull.* Perditus
amor.

PERDIŪ (per & diu), adv. for a great
while, very long. *Cic.*

PERDIVES (per & dives), itis, adj. very
rich, πολυχρήματος. *Cic.*

PERDIUS (per & dies), a, um, adj. all
3 day long, the livelong day, πανημέριος
Gell.

PERDIŪTURNUS (per & diuturnus), a,
um, adj. lasting a very long time. *Cic.*

PERDIX (πέρδιξ), icis, m. and f. a par-
tridge. *Martial.* Picta perdix. — *¶ In*
fable, Perdix was the nephew of Dædalus,
turned into a partridge by Minerva.

PERDŌ (per & do), is, didi, ditum, a. 3.
to destroy, ruin, ἀπολλῶ, ἀποβάλλω.
Cic. Fruges perdidit. *Id.* civitatem.
Id. Se ipsum penitus perdere. —

¶ Also, to squander, throw away, spend
or consume riotously. *Terent.* Faciat
quod lubet, sumat, consumat, perdat.
Cic. Profundere et perdere. — *Figur.*
Auct. ad Herenn. Decius amisit vitam:
at non perdidit, parted with his life, but
did not throw it away. *Cic.* Perdere
tempus, to lose or waste one's time, spend
one's time idly. *Plin.* *Ep.* Poteras has
horas non perdere, you might have saved.
Senec. Perdere mortem, *to throw away*
life, lose it uselessly or unavenged. *So,*
Lucan. Letum perdere. — *¶ Also, to*
corrupt, spoil, debauch, ruin. *Terent.*
Cur perdis adolescentem uobis? *Plin.*
Illa perdidere imperii mores. — *¶ Also,*
to lose. *Cic.* Liberos perdere. *Id.*
Omnes industrie fructus. *Id.* liberta-
tem. *Id.* oculos. *Plin.* dextram ma-
num. *Cic.* memoriam. *Martial.* vitam.
Cic. causam. *Id.* item. *Plaut.* spem.
Martial. fugam, *the means or chance of*
flight. *Horat.* arma, *to throw away in*
flight. *Quintil.* aquam, *the time allotted*
one to speak. — *¶ Also, to lose at*
play. *Ovid.* Non cessat perdere luser.
— *¶ Also, to forget.* *Terent.* Nomen
perdidi. — *¶ Also, to bestow uselessly.*
Cic. Operam perdere. *Id.* oleum et
operam. *Ovul.* blanditias. — *¶ Also,*
to kill. *Id.* Serpenti deus perdi-
dit. — *¶ Perdimus, is, for perdam.*
Cic. Dii te perdunt. *And, Perdunt*
for perdunt. *Plaut.* — *¶ Sec Perditus.*

PERDŌCEŌ (per & doceo), es, ui, etum,
a. 2. to teach thoroughly, διδάσκω. *Cic.*
Usu ipso perdoctus. *Ovid.* Dignam
Mæonius Phæacida condere chartis cum
te Pierides perdoctere tunc. — *¶ Also,*
to train, discipline. *Plaut.* Aliquem
perdocere. *Id.* Docte tibi illam perdoc-
tam dabo. — *¶ Also, to teach any*
thing, make known, exhibit. *Cic.* Res
difficilis ad perdoctum. *Ovid.* Si
quid Apollo utile mortales perdocet
ore meo. *Quintil.* Suam stultitiam per-
docere.

PERDŌCTE (perdoctus), adv. very leara-
edly, skilfully. *Plaut.*

PERDŌCTUS, a, um, particip. from per-
doceo. — *¶ Also, adj. very skilful.*
Stat.

PERDŌLEŌ (per & doleo), es, lui, n. 2.
to grieve, pain. *Terent.* Tandem per-
doluit (sc. tibi). *Q. Claud.* ap. *Gell.*
Id. perditum est Manlio. — *¶ Also,*
to be grieved. *Ces.* Virtutem irrisui fo-
re perdoherunt.

PERDŌLŌ (per & dolo), as, āvi, ātum, a.
2. 1. to hexo quite smooth. *Vitruv.*

PERDŌMINŌR (per & dominor), āris,
3 dep. 1. to reign through. *Claudian.*
Perdominatur annum.

PERDŌMITŌR (perdomo), ōris, m. a sub-
3 duer, conqueror. *Prudent.*

PERDŌMŌ (per & domo), as, ui, itum, a.
2. 1. to make tame or gentle, tame, break, sub-
due or conquer wholly, subjugate, quell.
Liv. Perdomare Latium. *Ovid.* Ser-
pentes potui perdomuisse.

PERDŌRMISCŌ (per & dormisco), is, n.
3. 3. to sleep long or all night long, κατα-
κοιμάσθαι. *Plaut.* Perdormiscin' usque
ad lucem?

PERDŌCŌ (per & duco), is, xi, etum, a. 3.
to bring through or all the way, conduct,
lead, convey, accompany, διῆγω. *Cæs.*
Legionem in Allobrogas perduxit. *Id.*

Eos ad Caesarem perduxerunt. *Nep. Eum Syracusam perduxit. Plin. Ep. Ex fonte aquam perducere. Trajan. ad Plin. Aquam perducere in coloniam, h. e. aqueductum ducere. Cæs. A lacu ad montem murum perducit, he carries. Liv. Viam a Bononia Aretinum perdurare. Plin. Ex portu alveum perducere in Nilum. — ¶ Also, to conduct (of a procurer to his employer). Horat. Perduci poterit pudica. Cic. Illic Tertia perducta est. — ¶ Also, to draw out, lengthen, prolong. Cæs. Res disputatione ad mediam noctem perducitur. Liv. Altercationem in seruum perducere. — ¶ Also, to bring round, bring or draw over, persuade. Sallust. Magnis muneribus eos ad studium sui perducit. Cæs. Eos ad se magnis pollicitationibus perduxerat, had gained over. Cic. Hominem ad HS. LXXX. perduxit, h. e. pertrahit ad solvendum. Cæs. Perducere aliquem in suam sententiam, to bring over. Cic. ad suam sententiam. — ¶ Also, to raise, promote, advance. Cæs. Quem ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perduxerat. Cic. Perducere aliquem ad amplissimos honores. — ¶ Also, to bring to. *Nep. Eo rem perduxit, ut, &c. he brought the matter to that pass. Cic. Aliquid ad exitum perducere. Plin. aliquem ad inaniem. Varr. ad perniciem. — ¶ Also, to drink off or up, quaff. Arnob. Perduci Cyceonis liquorem. — ¶ Also, to smear, besmear, anoint, daub, rub or lay all over. Virg. Ambrosiae odore corpus perduxit. Pers. Auro perducis facies. Sereu. Sammon. Artus perducere succo. Id. Lanam perducere membris. — ¶ Hence, also, to cancel, erase. Pandect. Nomen perducere.**

PERDUCTYŌ (perduco), ōnis, f. a bringing 2 or conveying. *Vitruv. Aquarum perductio.*

PERDUCTŌ (frequentat. from perduco), 3 as, a. 1. to lead along, entice to go. *Plant.*

PERDUCTŌR (perducto), ōris, m. a guide, attendant. *Plant.* — ¶ Also, a pimp, pander, procurer. *Cic.*

PERDUDUM (per & dudum), adv. a long 3 while ago, long since, some time since. *Plant.*

PERDUELLIŌ (perduellis), ōnis, f. the crime of acting against the state or magistrates; treason, συνομοσία. *Cic. Perduellionis iudicium. Liv. Perduellionis se iudicare Cn. Fulvius dixit, h. e. accused him of betraying the army under his command, by wilfully allowing himself to be defeated. So, Id. Censori perduellionem iudicare, h. e. for contempt of the tribunes. — ¶ Also, homicide, murder. Liv. Tibi perduellionem iudico, h. e. for the murder of his sister. So, ironically, Cic. Actionem perduellionis mihi intenderat, h. e. because I had caused the conspirators to be put to death.*

PERDUELLIS (per & duellum), is, m. an enemy actually carrying on war, πολεμῖος. *Plant. Perduelles penetrant se in fugam. Cic. Pirata non est ex perduellium numero definitus, sed communis hostis omnium.*

PERDUELLUM, for bellum. *Acc. 3*

PERDUM, } for perdam, &c. See
PERDIS, } *Perdo.*
PERDIT, &c. }

PERDURŌ (per & duro), as, āvi, ātum, 3 n. 1. to stay, continue. *Terent. Non posse apud vos perdurare. — ¶ Also, to last, endure. Ovid. Probitas longum perdurat in ævum. Senec. Perdurasse in senectutem. — ¶ Also, act. to harden. Prudent.*

PERDURUS (per & durus), a, um, adj. 3 very hard. *Pandect.*

PEREDIA, æ, f. a fictitious region, *Eating-3 land. Plant.*

PEREDŌ (per & edo, edidi), is, a. 3. same 3 as *Edo, Emitto. Sida.*

PEREDŌ (per & edo), is, ēdi, ēsum, a. 3. to eat up, eat through, consume, περιπρώγω. *Horat. Nec peredit impositam ignis Ætnam. — And, figur. Vet. Poet. ap. Cic. Lacrymæ perdere humore exsanguis genas. Virg. Quos durus amor crudeli tæbe peredit. Tibull. Longæ dies molli saxa peredit aqua. Virg. Vellera morbo peresa.*

PEREFFLŌ (per & efflo), as, a. 1. to 3

breathe out entirely, or simply, to breathe out. *Apul. Pereflavit animum.*

PEREGER (per & ager), gris, adj. wander-3 ing, travelling. *Pandect.*

PEREGRE (pereger), adv. in the country, abroad, ἐν ἐξῆς. *Plant. Peregre esse. Cic. Peregre depugnavit. And, figur. Horat. Peregre est animus sine corpore velox. — ¶ Also, from abroad. Terent. Peregre rediis. Liv. Peregre Romam accitos. Vitruv. Una a foro, altera a pregre. — ¶ Also, into foreign parts, abroad. Sueton. Peregre proficisci. Horat. Ne solus russe, peregreve exirem.*

PEREGREGIUS (per & egregius), a, 3 um, adj. most excellent. *Apul.*

PEREGRĪ, same as *Peregre. Plant. 3*

PEREGRINABUNDUS (peregrinor), a, um, adj. fond of travelling, wandering about. *Liv.*

PEREGRINATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a travelling through foreign countries; a being or living abroad; travel, ἀποδημία. *Cic. PEREGRINATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a traveller, sojourner. *Cic.**

PEREGRINITAS (peregrinus), ātis, f. the state or condition of a foreigner or alien. *Sueton. Peregrinitatis reus, one charged with falsely assuming the character of a Roman citizen. Id. In peregrinitatem redegit, to reduce one to the condition of an alien, deprive of the privileges of citizenship. — ¶ Also, foreign habits or manners; a foreign tone or manner of pronunciation. Cic. In urbem infusa est peregrinitas. Quintil. Os urbanum, in quo nulla peregrinitas resonet.*

PEREGRINŌR (peregrinus), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to go abroad, travel through foreign parts, ἀποδημέω. *Cic. Hac studia nobiscum peregrinantur. Id. Peregrinari tota Asia. — ¶ Also, to be or live as a foreigner, to live in a foreign country. Cic. Philosophia peregrinari Romæ videbatur, to be foreign. Id. Peregrinari in aliena civitate. Id. Vestire peregrinantur aures, are unskilled. Id. Nos in nostra urbe peregrinantes, unskilful.*

PEREGRINŌS (peregre), a, um, adj. foreign, coming from foreign parts or countries, strange, alien, exotic, ξενικός, ἑξοτικός. *Horat. Divitiæ peregrinæ. Id. Mulier peregrina. Ovid. Peregrinum cælum. Id. Peregrini amnes. Plin. Peregrinæ arbores. Id. aves. Virg. Peregrina ferrugine clarus. Juvenal. Peregrinos mores. Ovid. Peregrini amores, h. e. for foreign women. Liv. Timor peregrinus, of a foreign enemy. Ovid. Peregrini Fasti, h. e. of foreign nations. — ¶ And absol. Peregrinus and Peregrina, a foreigner, stranger, alien. Cic. Peregrini atque advenæ. Id. Peregrini et incolæ officium. Terent. Adeon? est demens? ex peregrina? — ¶ Also, one not a citizen of the country in which he lives, an alien. Cic. Neque eivem, neque peregrinum. — Hence, *Pandect. Peregrinus Prætor, who decided disputes among the Peregrini. Plin. Ep. Conditio peregrina, of an alien. Liv. Provincia peregrina, h. e. prætura peregrina. — ¶ And, figur. raw, unexperienced, ignorant. Cic. Tironem peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo.**

PERELEGANS (per & elegans), āntis, adj. very elegant or neat. *Cic. Perelegans oratio. Vellei. Perelegantis ingenii vir.*

PERELEGANTER (perelegans), adv. with great elegance, very elegantly, παγκάλως. *Cic. Pereleganter dicere.*

PERELIXŌ (per & elixo), as, a. 1. to boil 3 thoroughly. *Apic.*

PERELOQUENS (per & eloquens), tis, adj. very eloquent. *Cic.*

PEREMNIS (per & annis), e, adj. of or belonging to crossing a river; as, auspicia, auspices taken on crossing a sacred stream or fountain. *Cic. Nulla peremnia servantur. (Al. leg. Perennia.)*

PEREMPTALIS (peremptus), e, adj. Se-2 nec. Peremptalia fulmina, that destroy the effect or portent of former lightning.

PEREMPTIŌ, and **PEREMTIŌ** (perimio), 3 ōnis, f. a killing, slaying. *Augustin.*

PEREMPTŌR, and **PEREMTŌR** (Id.), ōris, 3 m. a slayer, killer, murderer. *Senec.*

PEREMPTORIŌS, and **PEREMTORIŌS** 3 (peremptor), a, um, adj. deadly, destructive, ἀναπερικός. *Apul. Venenum peremptorium. — ¶ Also, decisive, final. Pandect. Peremptorium edictum.*

PEREMPTRIX (peremptor), tris, f. that 3 destroys. *Terenti.*

PEREMPTUS, and **PEREMTUS**, a, um. See *Perimio.*

PERENDIÆ (πέπην & dies), adv. the day 1 after to-morrow, the third day hence, μεταύριον. *Cic.*

PERENDINATIŌ (perendinus), ōnis, f. 3 a deferring, putting off. *Martian. Capell.*

PERENDINUS (perendie), a, um, adj. Cic. Statuere non potuisse, utrum diem tertium, an perendinum dici oporteret, the day after to-morrow, the third day hence. *Cæs. Perendino die. — And, absol. Plant. In perendinum paratus sis. Græll. Dies perendini.*

PERENNA, æ, f. See *Anna.*

PERENNIS (per & annus), e, adj. that lasts or continues the whole year. *Liv. Militia perennis. Plin. Aves perennes, h. e. remaining all the year round. — Hence, Perenne, adv. the year through. Colum. Perenne fiscellæ tendere. — ¶ Also, continual, perpetual, lasting, durable, never-failing, constant, unceasing, perennial, everlasting, αἰδιος. Cic. Aquæ perennes. Id. virtus. Id. Stellarum perennes cursus. Id. Continete in tuis perennibus studiis. Colum. Vinum perenne, h. e. that bears keeping. Horat. Monumentum ære perennius, most lasting or durable. Ovid. In thalamum Danaes saxo ferroque perennem, h. e. duraturnum, strong. So, Id. Adamas perennis, eternal. — ¶ Also, for perenniter. *Pallad. Perenne durabilis. — ¶ Ovid. uses perenne, abl. for perenni. — ¶ See Perennis.**

PERENNISERVUS (perennis & servus), 3 i, m. one who is always a slave, αἰδιόδουλος. *Plant.*

PERENNITAS (perennis), ātis, f. lastingness, continuance, duration, perpetuity, αἰδιότης. *Cic. Pontium perennitatis. Plant. Cibis perennitatis, h. e. cibis perennis. — And as a title of the emperors. Symmach. Perennitas vestra.*

PERENNITER (Id.), adv. perpetually, 3 continually, always, αἰεί. *Augustin.*

PERENNŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to 2 last, cadure, continue. *Colum. Ut diutius perennent boves. Ovid. Arte perennat amor. Id. Domus cum pace perennet. — ¶ Also, act. to preserve long. Colum.*

PERENTICIDA (pera & cædo), æ, m. a 3 cut-purse, a word coined by *Plant. Patrem faciam perenticidam, make him open his purse.*

PEREŌ (per & eo), is, ii, rarely ivi, itum, to perish, be lost or ruined, be destroyed, ἀπώλλυται. *Cic. Tantam pecuniam tam brevi tempore perire patuisse. Ovid. Perirent nives, vanish, disappear. Plant. Ædes cum fundamento perierint. Petron. Periturum inter nos secretum, that the secret should die with us. Horat. Urbes perirent funditis. Virg. Peritura regna. Tacit. Ita novas vires affore, et presentibus nihil periturum, h. e. decessurum. — ¶ Also, to be lost, spent in vain. Cic. Oleum et opera periit. Ovid. Auxilii perierunt operæ. Sævec. Mortem perire, he inglorious. — ¶ Also, to die. Cic. Perire turpiter. Id. Summo cruciatu periit. Virg. Si pereō, hominum manibus periisse juvabit. Hirt. Perire morbo. Plin. Periit ab Anibale. Ovid. Pereat miles ab hoste. — ¶ Also, to be unfortunate, be ruined. Cic. Jampriem perieramus. Id. Meo vitio pereō. Nepos. Exercitus periturus, on the point of being destroyed, cut up. Hence, *Terent. Periit, I am lost, undone, confounded. So, Ovid. Peream, si, &c. may I die! let me perish! Cass. in Cic. Ep. Peream, nisi, sollicitus sum. — ¶ Also, to love to desperation, be desperately in love with. Virg. Amore perire. Catull. Quantum qui pote plurimum perire. Horat. Qua pereat sagitta. Propert. Paris fertur periisse Lacanæ. Plant. Alteram efflictum perit. — ¶ *Plant. Puppis pereunda est, for puppi pereundum est. And, Id. Neat perdeam, for peream. — ¶ Also, to go, or pass over. Plin. Gaudet (crocum)***

alteri pereundo. (Alii al. leg.) —
 ¶ *Perire*, to perish, implies a violent death: *Interire*, a gentle sinking away, or a lingering and painful death; *Obire*, or *obire mortem*, is applied only to a natural death, the approach of which is met patiently and calmly; *Oppetere mortem*, to await death (as in battle, &c.) with firmness, or to commit suicide; *Mori*, to die.
PEREQUITŌ (per & equito), as, āvi, 2 ātum, n. 1. to ride through, round, or all over, διππάζω. *Cæs.* Per omnes partes perequitant. *Id.* Inter duas acies perequitans. *Liv.* Cum perequitasset aciem. *Id.* Cum ex via longe perequitasset.
PERERRŌ (per & erro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. to wander or travel over, pass, go, or run over or through, traverse, survey, explore, examine, περιπλανῶμαι. *Coluv.* Ignotum pererrat orbem. *Petron.* Pererravit omnes cellas. *Horat.* Vespertinumque pererro sæpe forum, saunter through. *Ovid.* Quid lo freta longa pererras? *Virg.* Totum pererrat luminibus, h. e. eyes, surveys. *Plin. Ep.* Hedera ramos pererrat, twines round. *Virg.* Pererrato ponto, traversed. *Senec.* Annibal reges pererravit, went round from one to another.
PERERŪDITŌS (per & eruditus), a, um, adj. very learned, πολυμαθής. *Cic.* Homo pereruditus.
PERESŪS, a, um. See *Peredo*.
PEREXIGŪE (perexiguus), adverb, very meanly or niggardly. *Cic.* Perexigue præbere.
PEREXIGŪS (per & exiguus), a, um, adj. very small, very little. *Cic.* Semen perexiguum. *Id.* Bona fortunæ perexigua. *Cæs.* Perexiguum loci spatium. *Id.* Id (frumentum) erat perexiguum. *Liv.* Facto argento perexiguo utebantur, very little plate.
PEREXILIS (per & exilis), e, adj. very slender. *Coluv.*
PEREXŌPTĀTŌS (per & exoptatus), a, 3 um, adj. very much desired or wished for. *Gell.* Per, magister optime, exoptatus venis.
PEREXPEDITŌS (per & expeditus), a, um, adj. very easy or obvious. *Cic.* Perexpedita defensio.
PERXSICCĀTŌS (per & exsiccatus), a, 3 um, adj. dried up thoroughly. *Arnob.*
PERFĀBRICŌ (per & fabrico), as, a. 1. 3 κατασκευάζω. *Figur.* Plantæ. Me perfabricavit, has completely taken me in.
PERFACETE (perfactus), adv. very pleasantly or wittily. *Cic.* Perfacete dicta.
PERFĀCTŌS (per & factus), a, um, adj. very pleasant or witty. *Cic.*
PERFACILE (perfacilis), adv. very easily, very readily. *Cic.*
PERFACILIS (per & facilis), e, adj. very easy. *Cic.* Cognitum perfacilis. — ¶ Also, very courteous. *Cic.* Perfacilis in audiendo.
PERFACUNDŌS (per & facundus), a, um, 3 adj. very eloquent. *Justin.*
PERFAMILIARIS (per & familiaris), e, adj. very familiar, very intimate. *Cic.* Ipse est perfamiliaris Philisto. — Also, substant. *Id.* Epicuri perfamiliaris, the familiar friend of. *Id.* Meni perfamiliarē tibi commendo. *Gell.* Platoni perfuit familiaris.
PERFĀTŌS (per & fatuus), a, um, adj. 3 very silly or foolish. *Martial.* Perfatus toge! (Al. leg. fatuæ.)
PERFECTE (perfectus), adv. completely, perfectly, entirely, fully, exactly, τέλειως. *Cic.* Perfecte eruditus. *Gell.* Perfectissime uno verbo dicitur. *Apul.* Perfectiss.
PERFECTIŌ (perficio), ōnis, f. the making, completing, finishing, or perfecting of a thing; perfection, fullness, completeness, exquisiteness, τελειότης. *Cic.* Perfectionem in oratore desiderans. *Id.* Optimi perfectia atque absolutio. *Id.* Susceptione prima, non perfectione sunt iudicanda.
PERFECTISSIMĀTŌS (perfectissimus), 3 us, m. under the later emperors, the dignity of perfectissimus. *Cod. Just.*
PERFECTOR (perficio), ōris, m. a finisher, 2 accomplisher, perfecter. *Cic.* Perfector dicendi. *Terent.* Voluptatum perfectus.
PERFECTRIX (perfector), icis, f. she that 3 completes or perfects. *Nep. ap. Lactant.*

PERFECTŌS (Id.), us, m. a completing, 2 perfecting, perfection. *Vitruv.*
PERFECTŪS, a, um, particip. from perficio. — ¶ Also, adj. perfect, complete, exquisite, excellent, τέλεισμένος. *Cic.* Orator perfectus. *Id.* Philosophi absoluti et perfecti. *Id.* Officium perfectum atque absolutum. *Id.* Quod ego perfectissimum iudico. *Id.* Aliquid perfectius proferri. *Varr.* Ad perfectum venire, to perfection. *Lactant.* Ad perfectum consequi, perfectly. — ¶ Hence, Perfectissimus, under the later emperors, a title of dignity. *Cod. Just.*
PERFECUNDŌS (per & fecundus), a, um, adj. very fruitful. *Pompon. Mala.*
PERFERENS, tis, particip. from perfero. — ¶ Also, adj. potent, brooking. *Cic.* Perferentes injuriam.
PERFERENTĪA (perfero), e, f. sufferance, 3 endurance. *Lactant.*
PERFERŌ (per & fero), fers, tili, lātum, irreg. a. to bear or carry through, bring to a particular place or to an end, διακομίζω, ἀναφέρω. *Virg.* Lapis non pertulit ictum, did not reach the mark. *Senec.* Æneas tulit patrem per ignes, et pertulit. *Virg.* Hasta hand pertulit vires, did not pass through. *Plin.* Perferre partum, h. e. till the time of delivery. *Ovid.* Pertulit intrepidos ad fata novissima vultus, maintained even to his death. *Nepos.* Decem annorum legitimam penam non pertulit. *Stat.* Perferte raborem, h. e. complete. — ¶ Also, to carry through. *Cic.* Legem perferre, get a law passed. *So, Lim.* Legem promulgavit, pertulitque, judices legerentur. *Cic.* Rogationem perferre. *Pandect.* questionem. — ¶ Also, to bear, carry, bring, convey. *Cic.* Perferre mandata alicujus ad aliquem. *Id.* litteras ad aliquem. *Id.* alicui nuntium rei cuiuspiam. *Id.* Sermonem omnium perfertur ad me, I am informed. *Liv.* Perfertur circa collem clamor, is carried, spreads. *Id.* Fama Romam perlata est. *So, Id.* Equites pertulere consulem obsidere, brought news, announced. *Virg.* Nuntius ad tumultum perfert incensas naves, reports. — ¶ Also, to support, suffer, bear patiently, bear or put up with, brook. *Cic.* Perfer, si me amas, bear with me. *Id.* Facile omnes perpetior et perfero. *Terent.* Omnes perferre ac pati. — ¶ Also, to suffer, endure, undergo, experience, feel, be exposed or liable to. *Cæs.* Contumelias perferre. *Virg.* Pauperiem, et duos perferre labores! *Id.* Inmania monstra perferimus. *Cic.* Supplicia crudelissima pertuli. — ¶ Also, for ferro, to bear, carry. *Coluv.* Vaccæ decem mensibus ventrem perferunt, go with young. *Liv.* Quos pavor pertulerat in silvas. *Virg.* Te reginæ ad limina perfer, betake yourself, go, repair. *Sueton.* Patronum eum perferendæ legationis elegit, conducting. *Liv.* Alveus fluminis non pertulit gravissimas naves.
PERFERVEŌ (per & fervescio), is, to be- 3 come very hot. *Varr.*
PERFERVEŌ (per & ferveo), es, n. 2. to 2 be very hot. *Pompon. Mela.*
PERFERVIDŌS (per & fervidus), a, um, 2 adj. very hot. *Coluv.* Æstas perfervida.
PERFERŪS (per & ferus), a, um, adj. 3 very fierce or wild, πανάγριος. *Varr.* Bovēs perferi.
PERFICIŌ (per & facio), is, ēci, ēctum, a. 3. to finish, complete, accomplish, effect, perform, execute, despatch, achieve, bring to an end, perfect, ἀποτελέω. *Cic.* Vides illum multa perficere, nos multa conari. *Id.* Perficere scelus, to perpetrate. *Valer. Flacc.* jussa alicujus, to fulfil, execute. *Terent.* promissa, to keep, fulfil. *Cic.* cogitata. *Cæs.* conata. *Id.* pontem. *Plin.* simulacrum, to finish. *Id.* cibos ambulatione, to concoct, digest. *Id.* coria, to dress or curry. *Id.* lanas, to dress, trim. *Id.* sulphur igni, to fine, refine. *Id.* carbunculos, to polish, burnish. *Horat.* Centum perficit annos, has completed or lived. *Stat.* Sole perfectio, h. e. day being ended. — ¶ And, figur. to make perfect, instruct. *Ovid.* Cithara perfect Achillem. — ¶ Also, to bring about, bring to pass, cause, obtain, prevail, gain. *Cic.* Perfice ut, &c. *Terent.* Perfice hoc precibus, ut, &c. *Nep.* Eloquentia perfecit, ut auxilio sociorum

privarentur. *Cæs.* In disputando perficit. *Arnob.* Voluptates ad exitum perficit procedere. *Varr.* Perfici sexagenā posse, h. e. redigi.
PERFICŌS (perficio), a, um, adj. perfect- 3 ing. *Lucret.* Perfica natura.
PERFIDE (perfidus), adv. perfidiously, 2 treacherously. *Gell.*
PERFIDELIS (per & fidelis), e, adj. very faithful, very trusty, πολύπιστος. *Cic.*
PERFIDENS (per & fideus), entis, adj. 3 trusting greatly, confiding strongly. *Au. rel. Vict.*
PERFIDIA (perfidus), e, f. perfidy, treachery, perfiduousness, falsehood, ἀπιστία. *Cic.* Istius perfidia deceptus sum. *Id.* Fraude et perfidia aliquem fallere. *Cæs.* Perfidia et simulatione uti. *Nepos.* Perfidia capere aliquem.
PERFIDIOSE (perfidiosus), adv. perfidiously, treacherously, ἀπίστως. *Cic.* Perfidiōse facta. *Sueton.* Perfidiōsus rebellantes.
PERFIDIOSŪS (perfidia), a, um, adj. perfidious, unfaithful, treacherous, faithless, false, insidious. *Cic.* Pallax, perfidiosus, impudens. *Id.* Perfidiosum est fidem frangere. *Id.* Omnium perfidiosissimus C. Marins.
PERFIDŌS (per & fides), a, um, adj. breaking his faith, faithless, perfidious, false, treacherous, ἀπίστος. *Cic.* Perfidos amicos ulcisci. *Virg.* Dissimulare sperasti, perfide? *Sil.* Sacri perfida pacti. And, of inanimate things, *Id.* Perfida bella. *Senec.* Perfida neci tradere aliquem, h. e. effected by treachery. *Ovid.* Perfida arma. *Id.* Perfida verba. *Horat.* Perfidum sacramentum. — ¶ And, figur. deceitful, unsafe, dangerous. *Senec.* Perfida freta. *Flor.* Perfidum glacie flumen. *Propert.* Lubrica tota via est, et perfida. *Martial.* Perfida vappa. — ¶ Perfidum, adv. for perfide. *Horat.* Perfidum ridens.
PERFIGŌ (per & figo), is, xi, xum, a. 3. 3 to transfix, pierce through. Hence, Perfixus, a, um, pierced through. *Figur.* *Lucret.* telis pavoris, h. e. full of fear. *Id.* desiderio, smitten with desire, extremely desirous.
PERFINIŌ (per & finio), is, a. 4. to finish, 3 and fully. *Lucret.*
PERFLABILIS (perfluo), e, adj. that may be blown through, exposed to the wind. *Cic.* Deos ipsos, jocandi causa, induxit Epicurus perflabiles. *Solin.* terra. — ¶ Also, blowing through. *Pallad.* aer.
PERFLAGITIŌSŪS (per & flagitiosus), 1 a, um, adj. very villainous or wicked. *Cic.*
PERFLAMEN (perfluo), inis, n. a blast, 3 breath. *Prudent.*
PERFLĀTILIS (Id.), e, adj. same as Per- 3 flabilis. *Apul.*
PERFLĀTŪS (Id.), us, m. the blowing of 2 the wind through a place, a breeze, wind, διαπνοή. *Cels.* Aëdificium habens perflatum æstivum. *Coluv.* Æstate capere perflatus. *Plin.* Ulmus in perflatu firma.
PERFLŌ (per & flo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 2 to blow violently, blow through, upon, or over, διαπνέω. *Virg.* Terras turbine perflant. *Lucret.* Venti nubila perflant. *Plin.* Granaria perflari undique maluit. *Lucan.* Ventosa perflantem marmura concha (al. leg. marmora). — ¶ Also, neut. to blow, prevail. *Coluv.* Favonius æstivis mensibus perflat.
PERFLŪCTŪS (per & fluctuo), as, n. 1. to 3 fluctuate all over. *Lucret.* Animantium copia tumidos perfluctuat artus, swarms over.
PERFLŪŌ (per & fluo), is, ūxi, ūxum, n. & a. 3. to flow or run through, flow, διαπρέω. *Lucret.* Per colum perfluere. *Id.* in vas. *Apul.* Sudore perfluere. *Plin.* Annis in mare perfluens. — ¶ Also, to leak. Whence, figur. *Terent.* Plenus rimarum sum, hac atque illac perfluo, the secret will out. — ¶ Also, to flow, float, as a robe. *Apul.* Perfluebat amictus. — ¶ And, act. to flow or run through. *Arnob.* Pluvialibus nimbis perfluntur.
PERFLŪS (perfluo), a, um, adj. flowing. 3 *Figur.* *Apul.* Incessu perfluo, mincing.
PERFŪCŌ, same as Suffoco. *Pandect.* 3
PERFŪDĪŌ (per & fodio), is, ōdi, ōssum, a. 3. to dig through, pierce through, transfix, penetrate, διοπέρω. *Cic.* Parie-tes

perforare. *Varr. montem. Petron. Spina argentea dentes perforare, to pick. Plin. pectus.* — ¶ Also, to dig, excavate. *Liv. Fretum perforare.*

PERFECUNDUS. See *Perfecundus*. 3

PERFORACULUM (perforo), i, n. an auger, scimble, borer, τροχάριον. *Arach.*

PERFORMIDATUS, a, uni, same as *Præformidatus*. *Sil.*

PERFORMIDULOSUS (per & formidolosus), a, uni, adj. very fearful. *Aur. Viet.*

PERFORMIO (per & formio), as, a. 1. to 3 form. *Terrell.*

PERFORO (per & foro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to bore through, pierce, perforate, διατρύνω. *Liv. Dolium perforare. Ovid. Perque perforat ense latius, transfixes. Stat. Radiis culmina sol perforat. Cic. Stabianum perforasti, brought it into vicio by opening a vista. Id. Duo lumina perforata.*

PERFORTITER (per & fortiter), adverb, 3 very bravely or manfully. *Terent.*

PERFOSSOR (perfosio), ōis, m. a digger 3 or breaker through, δισφύκτης. *Plaut.*

Perfossor parietum, a housebreaker.

PERFOVEO (per & foveo), es, ēre, a. 2. 3 same as *Foveo*. *Sedul. Perfovet ægros.*

PERFRACTUS, a, um. See *Perfringo*.

PERFREMIO (per & fremio), is, ui, n. 3. to 3 make a noise, roar. *Attius ap. Cic.*

PERFREQUENS (per & frequens), tis, 2 adj. well frequented, thronged. *Liv.*

PERFRETIO (per & fretum), as, a. 1. to 3 sail over. *Solin.*

PERFRICO (per & frico), as, cui, cātum, and etum, a. 1. to rub all over, rub well or strongly, περισφύβω. *Cic. Caput unguento perfricare. Plin. Perfricatus fimo. Apul. Perfricatus oculis. Cic. Caput sinistra manu perfricans, h. e. scratching his head as in thought or doubt. And, Id. Os perfricare, to lay aside all sense of shame, cast off shame. In the same sense, Martial. Cum perfricuit frontem, posuitque pudorem. And Quintil. Perfricare faciem.*

PERFRICTIO (perfrigesco), ōis, f. a vehement shivering by reason of cold, περιψύξις, καθάρψις. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, (perfrico), a rubbing, excoriation. *Plin.*

PERFRICTUS. See *Perfrico*.

PERFRIGEFACIO (per, frigeo, & facio), 3 is, ēci, āctum, a. 3. to make very cold. *Plaut. Syrus cor perfrigefacit, h. e. makes me shudder with fear.*

PERFRIGERO (per & frigero), as, a. 1. 3 to cool, make cold or chill. *Scrib. Larg.*

PERFRIGESCO (per & frigesco), is, īxi, 2 n. 3. to grow or be very cold, turn cold or chill, shiver with cold. *Martial. Perfrixisse tuas fauces. Cels. Qui perfrixit.*

PERFRIGIDUS (per & frigidus), a, um, adj. very cold. *Cic.*

PERFRINGO (per & frango), is, ēgi, āctum, to break through, break or dash in pieces, shiver, shatter, διασπέρννμι. *Cic. Perfracto saxo, sortes erupere. Plin. Ubi perfrigit, h. e. has burst its way. Cels. Hostium phalangem perfrigerunt. Tacit. Perfringere muros. Val. Flacc. Perfringere colla bipenni, to sever. Plin. Perfringere nucem, to crack. Lucan. vi portas. Tacit. domos. Id. Suan ipse cervicem perfrigit, broke his neck. Terent. Ne aut ille ceciderit, aut perfrigerit aliquid, has broke a limb. Liv. Naves perfrigerant proras.* — ¶ And, figur. to overcome, surmount. *Cic. Omnes angustias, omnes altitudines, perfrigit. Senec. Adversa impleto perfringe. Cic. Perfundere animos, non perfringere.* — ¶ Also, to infringe, break through, violate. *Cic. Omnia repagula juris perfringere. Id. Evertere et perfringere leges. Id. decreta Senatus. Id. Perfrigit omnia cupiditate ac furore.* — ¶ Also, to dissolve, dissipate. *Cic. Conspirationem honorum omnium perfringere.*

PERFRIO (per & frio), as, a. 1. to rub or 2 bruise thoroughly, crumble or break. *Colun. Baceas myrti perfriato.*

PERFRIVOLUS (per & frivolus), a, um, 3 adj. very frivolous. *Vopisc.*

PERFRUCTIO, and **PERFRUITIO** (perfruo), ōis, f. enjoyment. *Augustin.*

PERFRUOR (per & fruor), ēris, netus sum, dep. 3. to enjoy fully or thoroughly, ἀπυλάω. *Cic. Qua lætitia perfrui? Id. Sapientiae laure perfrui. Id. Vita mo-*

dica et apta virtute. *Id. otio. Id. Ad perfrueudas voluptates. Lucrct. Perfructus præmia.* — ¶ Also, to fulfil, execute. *Ovid. Mandatis perfruat ipsa patris. (Al. alit. leg.)*

PERFUGA (perfugio), ē, m. a runaway, fugitive; a deserter, renegade, one who leaves his own party and goes over to the enemy, ἀπρόποδος. *Cic. Initio proditor fuit, deinde perfuga. Cels. Pro perfuga venit, &c. pretending to be a deserter.*

PERFUGIO (per & fugio), is, ūgi, ūgitum, n. 3. to fly or flee for succor or shelter, take refuge, καταφεύγω. *Liv. Ad Porseam perferunt. Nepos. Corinthum perfrigit Ileracides. Tacit. Perfugit ad tribunal.* — ¶ Also, to desert or go over to the enemy. *Cels. A Pompeio ad Cæsarem perfugere. Hist. A Scipione in castra Cæsaris perfugerunt.* — ¶ And, figur. *Gell. Perfugit ad fati necessitatem, have recourse, recur.*

PERFUGIUM (perfugio), ii, n. a refuge, shelter, place of safety to fly to, sanctuary, asylum, καταφυγή. *Cels. Quo perfugio superiore anno fuerant usi. Cic. Ille studia rebus adversis perfugium præbent. Sallust. In Cæsare miseris perfugium. Cic. Illo desperatissimo perfugio uti, ex case.*

PERFULGURIO (per & fulguro), as, n. 1. 3 to glitter, gleam. *Stat.*

PERFUNGIO (perfungor), ōis, f. the discharging of an office, λειτουργία. *Cic. Honorum perfunctio. Id. Laborum perfunctio, the undergoing or enduring.*

PERFUNCTORIE (id.), adv. slightly, carelessly, negligently, cursorily. *Augustin.*

PERFUNCTUS, a, um. See *Perfungor*.

PERFUNDIO (per & fundo), is, fudi, fustum, a. 3. to sprinkle all over, besprinkle, wet, moisten, δινυπαίω. *Virg. pecus fluvii. Ovid. aliquem lacrimis. Horat. pisces olivo. Plin. Amnium ubertas perfundit Italiam. Virg. Sudor perfudit ossa et artus. Cic. Aqua ferventi Philodamus perfunditur. — Perfundi, to be wetted, to wet itself. Horat. nardo, to besprinkle one's self. Auct. ad Herenn. Postquam (in balneis) perfusus est, has bathed himself. Liv. fletu, h. e. lacrimis. Id. Vivo perfundi flumine. Varr. Boves hic perfunduntur, bathe themselves. Virg. Ostro perfusæ vestes, dyed with purple. — Hence, of rivers, to flow by or through, to water, to wash. *Plin. Insula perfunditur Ilisso. — Also, to scatter or sprinkle over. Virg. Canities perfusa pulvere immundo. Id. Papavera somno perfusa. — Hence, as water sprinkled suddenly on a person causes him to start, to disturb, alarm, frighten. Cic. aliquem judicio. — Also, to cover with any thing. Martial. pedes amictu. Senec. tecta auro. — Also, to fill with any thing. Plin. Ep. Cubiculum sole perfunditur. Lucrct. Cor perfusum frigore leti. — Especially, to fill the mind with love, alarm, fear, joy, &c.; to raise the emotions of love, joy, &c. in the mind. Catull. mentem amore. Liv. animum religione. Cic. Sensus jucunditate quadam perfunditur. Liv. Perfundi gaudio. Cic. lætitia. Liv. timore. Cic. Qui horror me perfudit. — Also, figur. to wet, besprinkle. Senec. Perseveret perhibere liberalia studia, non illa, quibus perfundi satis est, sed hæc quibus tingendus est animus, to sprinkle one's self with, h. e. to learn only superficially. — ¶ Also, to pour in or into. *Colim. sextarios musti in vas.* — ¶ Pandect. Perfundere oculum alicui, to strike out, knock out.**

PERFUNGOR (per & fungor), ēris, functus sum, dep. 3. to discharge, execute, do, administer, ἐπιτελέω. *Cic. Dum sumus in his inclusi compagibus corporis, munere quodam necessitatis, et gravi opere perfungimur. Id. honoribus amplissimis. Id. amplissimis rebus.* — ¶ Also, to go through with, stand out, undergo and come off from. *Cic. Qui eadem pericula, quibus nos perfuncti sumus, ingrediuntur, which we have gone through ourselves. Id. Perfuncta respublica est hoc misero fatalique bello. Id. laboribus maximis. Id. Ceteris, nulla perfunctis propria molestia, etiam ipsa misericordia est jucunda, having undergone, having gone through. Liv.*

Fato perfunctus; or, Lucrct. Vita perfunctus, dead. — Followed by a. Varr. Sues perfunctus esse a febri. — With accus. Apul. Timorem inanem perfuncti. Hence, passively, Cic. Periculum perfunctum. — Also, without case. Cic. Equidem jam perfunctus sum, I have gone through it, I have undergone it and come off. But, Id. Quod se perfunctos jam esse arbitrantur, that they have got through, have done, have finished their work. — ¶ Also, to enjoy. Sulpic. ad Cic. omnibus bonis. Ovid. epulis.

PERFURIO (per & furo), is, n. 3. to rage 3 greatly, rage on. *Virg. and Lucrct. — ¶ Also, to rage through, run furiously through. Stat. Eoas domos.*

PERFUSE (perfusus), adv. h. e. profuse, abunde, affluenter. *Sisena ap. Non. (Lips. leg. profuse.)*

PERFUSIO (perfundo), ōis, f. a pouring 2 water upon, wetting, besprinkling, moistening. *Cels. Perfusio corporis multa prodest ex aqua calida. Plin. Myrtidano utuntur ad malarum perfusiones, h. e. in tinging and painting the cheeks.*

PERFUSORIE (perfusorius), adv. only su. 3 perfectly or slightly, not clearly or explicitly, in vague and equivocal language, not definitely. *Pandect.*

PERFUSORIO (perfundo), a, um, adj. 3 merely wetting; hence, touching only the surface, not deep or thorough, superficial. *Senec. Tenuis et perfusoria voluptas. Hence, Sacton. assertio, a lawsuit, in which the property of a master in his slaves is contested by unfair means.*

PERFUSUS, a, um. See *Perfundo*.

PERGA, ē, f. a town of Pamphylia, where Diana was worshiped. *Plin. — Hence, Pergæus, a, um, adj. of Perga, Pergæan. Mela. Diana. — Also, Pergæus, a, um, adj. of Perga. Or Pergæus [dissyll.], ēi and ēos, m. Vitruv. Apollonius Pergens.*

PERGAMA, ōrum. See *Pergamum*.

PERGAMENUS, a, um, adj. Πέργαμνός, of, from, in, or belonging to Pergamum (in Mysia). *Nepos. naves. Cic. civitas. Plin. charta, h. e. parchment, velum, because it is supposed to have been first made there. — Pergameni, the inhabitants of Pergamum. Cic. and Nepos.*

PERGAMENS, a, um, adj. pertaining to Pergama (Pergamus), or Troy, Trojan. *Virg. arces. Propert. vates, h. e. Cassandra. Virg. gens. — Hence, Roman, because the Romans claimed a Trojan origin. Sil. sanguis. — ¶ Also, pertaining to the city Pergamum, Pergamean. Martial. deus, h. e. Æsculapius, who was worshipped there.*

PERGAMUM, i, n. Πέργαμον (Πέργαμος occurs also in Greek, but Pergamus in Latin seems not to occur), a city in Mysia, where Attalus, Eumenes, &c. reigned, now Pergamo. *Liv. — ¶ Pergamum, i, n. or Pergæus, or -ōs, i, f. the citadel of Troy, and Troy itself; more frequently used in the plur. Pergama. Virg. and Ovid. — Pergamus, f. stands in Stat. Silo. 1, 4, 100.*

PERGAUDEO (per & gaudeo), es, n. 2. 1 to rejoice greatly. *Cic.*

PERGEUS. See *Pergæus*.

PERGIGNO (per & gigno), is, a. 3. to beget, bring forth, produce. *Catull. 64, 89; but better Edd. have progignunt.*

PERGLISCO (per & glisco), is, n. 3. to 2 increase greatly in size; or to get its full increase. *Colim.*

PERGNARUS (per & gnarus), a, um, adj. 3 very knowing, greatly experienced. *Apul. colendi deos.*

PERGO (probably per & rego, for perrego), is, perrexi, perrectum, n. and a. 3. to go, proceed, πορεύομαι. *Cic. In Macedoniam, ad Planciumque perrexi. Cels. Læti, velut explorata victoria, ad castra pergunt. Liv. ad speluncam. Id. inde. Sallust. Non longe ab eo itinere, quo Metellus pergebat, which Metellus was pursuing. Senec. Perge mecum comes. Cic. Cur non eadem via (abl.) pergeat. Hence, figur. Id. Pergamus ergo ad reliqua, pass on to, proceed to. With infinitive. Cic. Itaque confestim ad eum ire perreximus, h. e. ire contendimus, or simply, iwinus. *Catull. Perge inquirere, h. e. leave forthwith (similar to βασκ' ἐστί in Homer). Cic. Perge istas partes explicare, proceed to explain. — Sometimes,**

to come. Terent. Horsum pergunt, *they come hitherward*. Id. Quis hic est, qui huc pergit? — ¶ Also, with *infin.* to go on or forward with a journey or other undertaking, *continue, follow up, keep on, persevere*. Cic. Censeo, ut satis diu te putes requiesce, et iter reliquum conficere pergas. Id. Hæc tu perge, ut facis, mitigare. Id. Perge porro hoc idem interdictum sequi. Senec. Silere pergit. Q. Cic. Quare etiam atque etiam perge tenere istam viam. Plaut. Pergitū' pergere? Auct. ad Her. Nos proficisci ad instituta pergemus. Ter. Pergit' (h. e. pergisne), scelerata, mecum perplexe loqui? h. e. non cessas? — And without the *infin.* Cic. Pergam, atque insequar loquens, h. e. pergam dicere, go on, proceed. Id. Sed perge, Pompei, de Cæsare, et redde quæ restant, h. e. perge narrare. Liv. Quos, si pergis, immatura mors, h. e. si ita agere pergis. Cic. Pergit in mea maledicta, h. e. pergit effundi. Tacit. Prosopere cessura, quæ pergerent, h. e. quæ aggredierentur (unless pergerent is put for peragerent). Virg. Pergite, Pierides, h. e. agite, begin. Also, Pergere iter, go on with, continue, prosecute. Terent. and Sallust.

PERGRACILIS (per & gracilis), e, adj. 2 very slender. Plin.

PERGRÆCŌR (per & græcor), āris, dep. 3 I. to live as the Greeks do; feast intemperately, carouse, tipple, keep wassail, ἐλλήνισμα. Plaut. Dies, noctesque bibite, pergræcamini.

PERGRANDESCŌ (per & grandesco), is, 3 n. 3. to become large or very large. Cic. ap. Non.

PERGRANDIS (per & grandis), e, adj. very large, very great in size. Cic. Vas vinarium ex una gemma pergrandi. — Or in amount. Plaut. lucrum. — ¶ Pergrandis natu, very aged. Liv.

PERGRAPHICŌS (per & graphicus), a, 3 um, adj. very fine, finished, complete, accomplished, perfect, rare. Plaut.

PERGRATŌS (per & gratus), a, um, adj. very agreeable, pleasing, or acceptable. Cic. Litteræ tuæ pergratæ fuerunt. Id. Id mihi pergratum erit. — Hence, Pergratum, something very agreeable, a great pleasure. Cic. Pergratum mihi feceris, si, &c. — Also, separately. Cic. Per, inquam, gratum.

PERGRAVIS (per & gravis), e, adj. very weighty, very great, very considerable. Terent. — ¶ Also, very weighty, of great weight. Cic. oratio. Id. testis.

PERGRĀVITER (per & graviter), adv. very heavily, very sharply, very indeed. Cic.

PERGŪLA (from pergo, as regula and tegula from rego and tego), æ, f. a booth, stall, shop, attached to the outer wall of a house. Plin. of a broker. Id. of a painter (Apelles). — ¶ Also, an espalier or trellis on which vines are trained, a warm wall to which vines are bound, or a vine-arbor. Colum. — ¶ Also, a hut, hovel, poor dwelling, cabin. Petron. — ¶ Also, a school, place of instruction. Sueton. — Hence, the school where the art of carving is taught. Juvenal. — ¶ Also, a hut or cell, where harlots are to be bought or hired. Plaut. — ¶ Also, an apartment in the upper part of the house, arranged for an astronomer, an observatory. Sueton. Aug. 94.

PERGŪLĀNCS (pergula), a, um, adj. de-2 longing to a pergula. Colum. vitis, which is trained against a warm wall.

PERHAURIŌ (per & haurio), is, ausi, 3 stum, a. 4. to drain entirely, empty quite, clean exhaust. Apul.

PERHIBĒŌ (per & habeo), es, būi, bitum, a. and n. 2. to shoo, afford, render. Cato ap. Gell. operam reipublicæ. Plin. honorem alicui. — Also, to give, bear. Varr. and Colum. testimonium alicui. — Also, to attribute, ascribe. Plin. Cui palma a medicis inter omnia salis genera perhibetur. Id. Quum ponderosissimo cuique tritico præcipua salubritas perhibita sit. — ¶ Also, Perhibere alicquem, to bring forward, present, offer, produce. Cic. Sine eo, quem Cæcilium suo nomine perhiberet. — ¶ Also, Perhibere verba, to say, utter. Plaut. Alia verba perhibeas, you would use other words. — Hence, very often, Perhibere, to say,

affirm, tell, give out, κατάφημι. Virg. Illic, ut perhibent, silet nox, as they say, as it is said. Cic. Prohibiti estis, et prohibiti, ut perhibetis, summa cum injuria. Virg. Septem illum perhibent menses flevisse. Cic. Tyndaridæ fratres nuntii fuisse perhibentur, are said to have been. — Hence, to call, name. Cic. Vatem hunc perhibebo optimum. Id. Nec minus est Agesilaus perhibendus, to be added, to be named. Terent. Si vos vultis perhiberi probos. — In some passages it may also be rendered, to think, account, deem, believe, hold.

PERHIEMŌ (per & hiemo), or PERHIË-3 MŌ, æs, n. 1. to winter through, to last or remain through the winter. Colum.

PERHILUM (per & hilum), i, n. very 3 little. Lucræ.

PERHONESTŌS (per & honestus), a, um, 3 adj. very honorable. Arnob. vii.

PERHONORIFICE (per & honorifice), adv. in a very honorable (h. e. showing honor to another) manner, πολυτίμως. Cic.

PERHONORIFICŌS (per & honorificus), a, um, adj. very honorable, doing one great honor, πολυτίμως. Cic. — ¶ Also, showing great honor to another. Cic. C. Ilega et in me perhonorificus, et partium studiosus.

PERHORRESCŌ (per & horresco), is, rui, n. and a. 3. to shudder or shudder greatly. Cic. Toto corpore perhorresco. — Hence, with accus. to shudder at, be seized with great terror or fear of, dread. Cic. tantam religionem. Id. fugam virginum. Id. Dissolutionem naturæ tam valde perhorrescere. And with *infin.* Horat. Perhorri tollere verticem.

— Also, to shake, tremble all over. Ovid. Quarum (pennarum) jactatibus latum perhorruit æquor, shook, heaved, quavered. Id. Clamore perhorruit Ætne.

PERHORRIDŌS (per & horridus), a, um, 2 adj. very horrid, very frightful; or very rough. Liv. Stagna perhorrida situ.

PERHOSPITALIS (per & hospitalis), e, adj. very hospitable. Cic. Verr. 4. 2. Domus maxime perhospitalis (but the best Edd. as Ed. Ern. have hospitalis).

PERHOSPITŌS (per & hospitus), a, um, adj. very hospitable. Tibull. (But Ed. Heyne has per ostia; Id. Broukh. per hostia, h. e. ostia.)

PERHUMANITER (perhumans), adv. very kindly, civilly, or courteously. Cic.

PERHUMANŌS (per & humanus), a, um, adj. very civil, courteous, or kind. Cic. sermo. Id. epistola.

PERHUMILIS (per & humilis), e, adj. very low. Ammian.

PERHYEMO. See Perhiemo.

PERYALŌGŌS (περι & ἄλογος), i, m. the very unreasonable (father), the title of a book by Orbilius. Sueton.

PERYĀMBŌS, i, m. same as Pyrrhichius, a foot consisting of two short syllables. Quintil.

PERIANDER, dri, m. Περιανδρος, a king of Corinth, one of the seven wise men. Gell.

PERIBŌETŌS (περιβόητος), ī, famous. 2 Plin.

PERICĀRPUM (περίκαρπον), i, n. a kind 2 of bulbous plant. Plin.

PERYCLES, is, m. a famous Athenian orator and statesman. Cic. — Genit. is also found Pericli, as in some other Greek proper names. Cic.

PERICLYTABŌNDŌS (periclitor), a, um, 3 adj. trying, making trial or experiment. Apul. Terra sui periclitabunda, trying her powers. — With accus. Apul. aciem sagittæ iuncto pollicis.

PERICLYTĀTŌS (Id.), ōnis, f. a trying, proving, trial, κινδύνημα. Cic.

PERICLYTŌR (periculum), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to try, prove, make experiment or trial of, essay, test, κινδυνεύω; transitively and intransitively. Cic. Homines in præliis belli fortunam tentare ac periclitari solent. Id. Omnia circumspexit Quintius, omnia periclitatus est. Plaut. Periclitatus animum sum tuum, quid faceres. Planc. ad Cic. Periclitari volui, si possem Lepidum tueri. Cæs. Quotidie equestribus præliis, quid nostri auderent, periclitabatur. Cic. Periclitemur in iis exemplis, let us make trial as to their real merits. Sisenn. ap. Non.

Periclitantur tormenta, the tela, multa, que genera machinamentorum. — Passively, Cic. Periclitatis moribus amicorum. Id. In periclitandis experientisque pueris. Id. Subeundis usque omnium, et periclitandæ vires ingenii. — ¶ Also, to risk something, do boldly, be enterprising, encounter danger, run risks; also, to be in danger or peril, be exposed to danger; to put in peril, to endanger, risk, jeopard. Tacit. Non per obsequium, sed præliis, et periclitando tuti sunt. Cæs. Ut potius in silvis Gallorum vita, quam legionarium periclitaretur. Augustus ap. Sueton. Ne de summa imperii populus R. periclitetur. Plin. Pavore potus periclitantes ex canis rabiosi moribus. With *abl.* Liv. Quid aliud, quam ingenii fama, periclitaretur? Cels. Vultus cancro periclitatur, is in danger (or incurs danger) of. Id. abortu. Plin. Ulcera, quæ vermibus periclitantur. Martial. capite, to be charged with a capital crime. Quintil. causa, to risk the cause, h. e. the gaining of it. With *genit.* Apul. capitis, to be in danger of losing one's life. With *infin.* Quintil. Vox summa rumpi periclitatur, is in danger of breaking. — Figur. Quintil. Ut res proponatur, verba non periclitentur, be in danger (or incur danger) of ruining the cause. — Passively, Cic. Non est in uno homine salus summa periclitanda recip. should not be put in jeopardy.

PERICULUM, by syncope for Periculum, which see.

PERICLYMENŌS, or -ŌS (περικλῆμενος), i, m. a climbing plant, supposed to be the woodbine or honeysuckle (Lonicera caprifolium, L.). Plin. — ¶ Also, one of the Argonauts, son of Neleus. Ovid.

PERICŌPE (περικοπή), es, f. any thing cut 3 off; figur. a portion of a whole. Hieron.

PERICŌLŌR, āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. same 3 as Periclitor. Cato ap. Fest.

PERICŌLŌSE (periculosus), adv. dangerously, with danger or peril, hazardously, with risk, επικινδύνως. Sallust. Periculose a paucis emittitur quod multorum est. Cic. Periculose ægrotans, being dangerously ill. Hiirt. Nihil periculosius se navigaturum credens. Senec. Quod homines et periculosissime, et libentissime faciunt.

PERICŌLŌSŌS (periculum), a, um, adj. dangerous, hazardous, perilous, critical, full of risk or danger, jeopardous, bringing danger, κινδυνώδης. Cic. Consuetudo assentiendi periculosa esse videtur, et lubrica. Id. Gravioribus morbis periculosas curationes et ancipites adhibere. Id. Bellum grave et periculosum. Id. Periculosissimum locum silentio sum prætervectus. Liv. Periculosissimus annus imminere videbatur. Senec. Ira eo turpior, et periculosior. — ¶ Periculosum esse in se, to bring one's self into danger, put one's self in jeopardy. Cic. Aliter fuisset et in hos inofficiosi, et in nosmetipsos, si illum offensuri fuimus, pene periculosi.

PERICŌLUM (from obsol. perior, whence peritus, experior, &c.), i, n. (properly, any thing by means of which we acquire knowledge and experience; hence) instruction, warning. Terent. Periculum ex aliis facere, tibi quod ex usu siet. — ¶ Also, a trial, experiment, proof, essay, πείρα; periculum facere, to make trial, put to the proof, try, prove. Terent. Fac periculum in litteris, fac in palestra, in musicis, make trial (of him). Cic. Sientos velle meæ fidei diligentiaque periculum facere. Id. Tute tui periculum fecisti. — Hence, a trial, essay, attempt, to try and show one's powers. Cic. Faciunt imperite, qui in isto periculo non ut a poeta, sed ut a teste, veritatem exigant (where he is speaking of a poem he had written). In like manner, Anson. Aut Pompeiani Mylasena pericula belli. — ¶ Also, risk, danger, hazard, peril, κινδύνος. Cic. Salus sociorum summum in periculum ac discrimen vocatur, is brought, put into. Id. Principibus heronum certos deos, discriminum, et periculorum comites adjungere. Id. Adire periculum capitis. Id. Periculum subire, or suscipere, or ingredi, to take upon one's self, to undertake. So, Liv. Pericula obire Cic

Periculum alicui creare, or confiare, or intendere, or injicere, or facessere, to make, or *creation*. So, Sallust. and Terent. facere alicui. Also, Cic. intendere in aliquid. *Id.* moliri, or comparare alicui. *Id.* Adducta est res in maximum periculum. *Id.* Se in periculum capitis inferre. *Id.* In periculum venire, ne, &c. *Id.* In periculum certum se committere. Sueton. Ne periculum memorie adiret. *h. e.* that he might not be exposed to a failure of memory. Liv. Periculum facere summæ rerum, *h. e.* to risk a decisive battle. Tacit. Gloriæ periculum facere, to expose his glory to danger. Cic. In periculo versari, or esse. Plaut. In periculo verti. Cic. Ne quo periculo te proprio existimares esse, *sc. in.* So, Cæsar. ad Cic. Majore esse periculo videtur. Attie. ad Cic. Tibi non sum auctor, te quoque profugere, summo enim periculo facies, *h. e.* cum summo periculo. Also, Periculo meo, tuo, &c. at my, thy, &c. risk, on my, &c. warranty or responsibility. Thus, Cic. Navem sumptu periculoque suo, armatam atque ornatam. *Id.* Putas, periculo nostro vivere tuos contubernales. Terent. Hujus periculo sit, ego in portu navigo. Cic. Rem illam suo periculo esse. Pandect. Des eis nummos fide et periculo meo. So, *Id.* Si fundum petere neglexit vir, rem periculi sui fecit, he has done it at his own risk, peril. Also, Apul. Bono periculo, *h. e.* without danger, safely. Also, Periculum est, there is danger. Thus, Cic. Haud sane periculum est, ne, there is indeed no danger, that, &c. *Id.* A securi periculum est ei, he is in danger from the axe. Also, Terent. Ut periculum etiam fame mihi sit, *h. e.* that I am even in danger of dying by hunger. — Hence, a lawsuit, judicial process, accusation, as bringing life and one's dearest rights (*caput*), or at least one's property, into danger. Cic. Mens labor in privatorum periculis versatus. Nepos. Hunc in periculis non defendit. Tacit. Periculum alicui facessere, *h. e.* to accuse one. — Also, a disease, illness, malady. Plin. Acenta pericula. — Also, danger of ruin. Arnob. Nutant usque ad periculum civitates, *sc. in* an earthquake. — Also, a hazardous boldness of expression. Quintil. Audaci proxime periculum translatione (he gives, as an instance, Pontem indignatus Araxes). — *¶* Also, a protocol, register, record of a judicial sentence, bill of condemnation. Nepos. Epam. 8. Unum alii petivit, ut in periculo suo conscriberent, &c. — Also, Cic. Scribis tabulæ publicæ periculaque magistratuum committuntur, *h. e.* (according to Ernesti) tabellæ, libelli, in quibus aliquid scribitur. — *¶* Periculum, by syncope for periculum, often occurs in the poets.

PERIDONEUS (per & idoneus), a, um, adj. 2 very fit, suitable or convenient. Cæs. Locus peridoneus castris. Tacit. Delegerat hominem consiliis suis peridoneum. Sallust. fragm. Gens ad furta belli peridonea.

PERIEGESIS (περίηγησις), is, f. a leading 3 round to show one every thing; hence, the title of a poem by Avienus, *h. e.* a geographical description of the earth.

PERIERGIA (περιεργία), æ, f. excessive laboriousness, over-anxiety, &c. Mortian. Capell. (who personifies it).

PERJERO, for pejero. Plaut.

PERIGNARUS (per & ignarus), a, um, adj. very ignorant, very inexperienced. Sallust. locorum.

PERILEUCOS (πρίλευκος, *h. e.* white 2 round about), i, m. a precious stone. Plin.

PERILLUS, i, m. an ingenious worker in metal. He made a bull of brass or bronze for Phalaris, in which that tyrant might include those who had incurred his displeasure, and put them to a slow death by placing fire under it. Phalaris, on receiving the bull, made the first trial of its efficacy upon the artist himself. Ovid. — Hence, Perilleus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Perillus, Perillean. Ovid. æs, *h. e.* the said bull.

PERILLUSTRIS (per & illustris), e, adj. very evident, very plain. Nepos. Quod quidem sub ipsa proscriptioe perillus-

tre fuit. — *¶* Also, very much honored, in great esteem, in high honor. Cic. Ibi morati biduum perillustres fuimus.

PERIMACHIA (περιμαχία), æ, f. attack, 3 hostile assault. Sidor.

PERIMBECILLUS (per & imbecillus), a, um, adj. very weak or feeble. Cic.

PERIMEDŒUS, a, um, adj. pertaining to Perimede, a famous sorceress, Perimede-an; and so, magical. Propert. manus.

PERIMELÆ, es, f. a nymph and island of the Ionian sea. Ovid.

PERIMETRŒS (περίμετρος), i, f. the circumference or perimetre of a circle. Vitruv.

PERIMŒ (per & emo), is, ãni, emptum or entum, a, 3. to take away wholly, extinguish, annihilate, destroy. Cic. Nec potest esse miser quisquam sensu perempto, after all feeling has been extinguished. *Id.* Luna subito perempta est, *h. e.* vanished, disappeared. — *¶* Also, to bring to nought, interrupt, break off, thwart, bar, preclude, put a stop to, prevent from taking place. Cic. Si vis aliqua redditum peremisset. *Id.* Nisi aliquis casus consilium ejus peremisset. *Id.* Si ludi non intermissi sed percuncti atque sublatis sunt. Plin. Ep. Prima sententia comprobata, cetera perimuntur. Pandect. Solutio prior peremit (for perimit) alteram actionem. — *¶* Also, to annihilate, ruin, destroy. Cic. Simulacra peremit fulminis ardor. *Id.* Si causam publicam mea mors peremisset. Virg. Troja perempta. — Hence, figur. to consume, break down. Liv. Corpus pallore et macie peremptum. — Also, to destroy, injure, or to torture, plague, hurt. Liv. Pestis (*h. e.* sagitta) perimens, *sc.* corpus. — *¶* Also, to kill, slay. Cic. ex Homero. teneros volucres. Ovid. ipsum (Rhesum) comitesque. Colam. herbas. Virg. Indigna morte peremptus. — *¶* Peremo, for perimo. Cato ap. Fest. and Pandect.

PERIMPEDITUS (per & impeditus), a, 3 um, adj. very difficult to be passed. Auct. B. Afr.

PERINCERTUS (per & incertus), a, um, 2 adj. very uncertain. Sallust. ap. Gell.

PERINCOMMŒDE (per & incommode), 1 adv. very inconveniently, very unfortunately. Cic.

PERINCOMMŒDUS (per & incommodus), 2 a, um, adj. very inconvenient. Liv. Quæ perincommode regis erant.

PERINCONSEQUENS (per & inconsequent), tis, adj. that by no means follows, very inconsequent or absurd. Gell.

PERINDE (per & inde), adv. just so, in the same manner, equally, in like manner, ὡς, ὁμοίως. Cic. Vivendi artem tantam, tamque operosam, et perinde fructuosam, equally, quite as. Liv. Si perinde cetera processissent, had turned out in the same way, had been equally successful. Tacit. Non Philippum Atheniensibus perinde metuendum fuisse, so much to be feared. Sallust. ap. Quintil. Mithridates corpore ingenti, perinde armatus, *h. e.* armed accordingly, to suit his stature. Flor. Atrox cæcuma: perinde ingenia, the same with their dispositions. — Perinde ac, atque, ut, prout, just as, according as, so as, as. Cic. Vereor, ut hoc, quod dicam, non perinde intelligi auditu possit, atque ego ipse cogitans sentio. *Id.* Non perinde atque ego putarain, arripere visus est. *Id.* Hæc perinde accidunt, ut eorum qui adsunt, mentes tractantur. *Id.* Perinde utcumque temperatus sit aer, ita, &c. Plin. Paneg. Perinde conjecturam de moribus suis homines esse facturos, prout hoc vel illud egerint. — Perinde ac si, quasi, tanquam, just as if, as if. Cic. Perinde ac si in hanc formulam omnia judicia legitima comprehensa sint, perinde dicemus. *Id.* Atque hæc perinde loquor, quasi debueris, aut potueris, &c. Liv. Et perinde hoc valet, tanquam servum aliquid consulens futurum dicat. — Perinde quam, so much — as, so — as. Sueton. Nulla tamen re perinde motusest, quam responso mathematici. So, Perinde quam si, as much — as if, equally — as if. Tacit. Jusjurandum perinde æstimandum, quam si Jovem fefellisset. — The member of the sentence which completes the comparison is sometimes to

be supplied. Sueton. Itaque ne mortuo quidem perinde affectus est, *sc. as he should have been, or as was natural.* *Id.* Crure sinistro non perinde valebat, *sc.* ac dextro. — *¶* Also, so, in such a manner, so far. Eutrop. Ninius insectator, perinde tamen, ut cruore abstineret. — *¶* See Proinde, at the end.

PERINDIGEŒ (per & indigeo), es, n. 2. to 3 need very much, be in great need. Ter-tull.

PERINDIGNE (per & indigne), adv. very 2 indignantly. Sueton. Tulit perindigne actum a Senatu, ut, &c.

PERINDIGNUS (per & indignus), a, um, 3 adj. very unbecomingly, very unbecomingly. Sidor.

PERINDULGENS (per & indulgens), tis, adj. very complying, very kind, very ready to yield. Cic. Perindulgens in patre.

PERINFAMIS (per & infamis), e, adj. in very ill repute. Sueton. Vir amore libertine perinfamis. — With a genit. answering the question, For what? Apul.

PERINFIRMUS (per & infirmus), a, um, adj. very weak, feeble or infirm; figur. very weak, of very little force or weight. Cels. and Cic.

PERINGENIOSUS (per & ingeniosus), a, um, adj. of very good talents, of very good parts, very acute, very ingenious. Cic.

PERINGRATUS (per & ingratus), a, um, 2 adj. very ungrateful. Senec.

PERINIQUUS (per & iniquus), a, um, adj. very unjust, very unfair. Cic. — *¶* Also, greatly dissatisfied, very discontented. Cic. Etsi periniquo patiebar animo, te me digredi.

PERINJURIUS (per & injurius), a, um, 3 adj. very unjust, very unfair, very wrong. Cato ap. Priscian.

PERINSIGNIS (per & insignis), e, adj. very remarkable, very striking, very extraordinary. Cic. corporis pravitates.

PERINTEGRER (per & integer), ãgra, 3 ãgrum, adj. very upright or virtuous. Gell.

PERINTHUS, or -ŒS, i, f. a town of Thrace. Plin. — Hence, Perinthius, a, um, adj. belonging to Perinthus, Perinthian. Terent.

PERINVISUS (per & invisus), a, um, adj. 1 much hated, very odious. Cic. Homo diis perinvisus.

PERINVITUS (per & invitus), a, um, adj. 1 very unwilling. Cic.

PERINUNDŒ (per & inundo), as, a. 1. to overflow, flood. Alcim. Avit.

PERINUNGŒ (per & inungo), is, a. 3. to mount all over. Varr.

PERIOCHA (περιοχή), æ, f. a summary, compendium, argument, for instance, of a poem or play. Auson. wrote such, of Homer's Iliad.

PERIODEUTA (περιοδευτής), æ, m. one 3 who goes about, for instance, to visit; a visitor (ecclesiastically). Cod. Just.

PERIODICOS (περιοδικός), a, um, adj. returning at stated times, periodic, periodical. Plin. febres.

PERIODUS (περίοδος), i, f. a period; composed of several members or sentences accurately connected together. Quintil. Called by Cic. ambitus, circuitus, comprehensio, continuatio, circumscription.

PERIPATETICUS (περιπατητικός), a, um, adj. peripatetic, relating to the school and way of teaching of Aristotle. Colum. secta, *h. e.* of Aristotle. — Hence, Peripatetici, peripatetics, philosophers of the sect of Aristotle. Cic. They had their name from περιπατέω, to walk about, because their master delivered his instructions while walking about.

PERIPETASMA (περιπετασμα), ãtis, n. a 1 covering of cloth, a coverlet, hanging, curtain, piece of tapestry, carpet. In plur. Cic.

PERIPHAS, antis, m. a king in Attica. Ovid.

PERIPHERIA (περιφέρεια), æ, f. the periphery of a circle, circumference. Mart. Capell.

PERIPHRAISIS (περίφρασις), is, f. circumlocution, periphrasis. Sueton. Called by Quintil. circuitus eloquendi; also, circumlocution.

PERIPLCS (περίπλους), i, m. a circumnavi-

gation, soilieg round; hence, a description of sea-coasts. *Plia*.
PERIPNEUMONIA (περιπνευμονία), *æ*, f. a pulmonary consumption. *Cæd. Aarel.* — Hence, *Peripneumonicus*, a, um, adj. laboring under this disease. *Plin.* For this stand *Peripneumonicus*, *Veget.*; and *Peripneumonicus*, *Theod. Prise*.
PERIPSEMA (περίψημα), *âtis*, n. the aff-3 scouring of dirt and filth. *Tertull.*
PERIPTEROS (περίπτερος), *on*, adj. wing-2 ed round about. *Vitruv.* *ædes*, a temple surrounded by a row of pillars.
PERIRATOS (per & iratus), a, um, adj. I very angry. *Cic. alicui*.
PERISCÉLIS (περιοκέλις), *idis*, f. a hand 3 going round the leg; a garter. *Horat.*
PERISCÉLIUM, *ii*, n. same as *Periscelis*. 3 *Tertull.*
PERISSEUMA (περίσσευμα), *âtis*, n. a lar-3 gress or dole; a donative, or overplus of pay given to the soldiers, to oblige them the more to their generals. *Capitol.*
PERISSOCHORÉGIA (περισσοχορήγια), *æ*, 3 f. a present over and above: unless it be the charge of furnishing abundant provisions. *Cod. Theod.*
PERISSOLOGIA (περισσολογία), *æ*, f. re-3 dundancy of expression, superfluity of words. *Serv.*
PERISSON, *i*, n. asthenia of a plant. *Plin.*
PERISTASIS (περίστασις), *is*, f. the cir-3 cumstance, for instance, of a declamation, h. e. the argument, subject, theme. *Petron.*
PERISTEREON (περίστερον), *ônis*, m. 2 vervain, *peristercon*. *Plia*.
PERISTEREOS, *i*, f. same as *Peristereon*. *Plin.*
PERISTRŌMA (περίστρωμα), *âtis*, n. a 1 covering of a couch, for instance, a hang-1 ing of tapestry or arras. In plur. *Plant.* and *Cic.*
PERISTRŌPIE (περίστροφῆ), *es*, f. a 3 turning about; thus, the turning of on opponent's argument upon himself. *Martian. Capell.*
PERISTYLUM (περίστυλιον), *ii*, n. a 2 perystile, a place surrounded with pillars. *Vitruv.*
PERISTYLIUM, *i*, n. same as *Peristylum*. 3 *Cic.*
PERITE (peritus), adv. skilfully, expertly, aptly, knowingly, *ἐμπειρῶς*. *Petron.* *Dentibus folliculos fabæ perite spoliati.* *Plin.* Nec colles opere nudantur, si quis perite fodiat. *Cic.* Quod institutum perite a Numma, posteriorum pontificum negligentia dissolutum est. *Id.* Perite dicere. *Plin. Ep.* Suavissime et peritissime legere. *Cic.* Satis callide et perite versari in re aliqua. *Id.* Omnia istius decreta peritissime et callidissime venditabat. *Senec.* Quæ ab imprudentissimis aut aque fieri videmus, aut peritiss. *Plia. Ep.* Perite uti cithara.
PERITHOUS. See *Pirithous*.
PERTITA (peritus), *æ*, f. knowledge (especially practical knowledge), experience in a thing, acquaintance, skilfulness, expertness, *ἐμπειρία*. *Sallust.* In Jugurtha tanta peritia locorum, et militie erat, ut, &c. *Sueton.* Existimant quidam, prescisse hæc cum peritia futurorum, h. e. by a gift of prescience. *Tacit.* Peritia morum alienius, through knowledge of his character. *Id.* legum. *Plin.* castretramendi. *Tacit.* Legionarii peritia et arte præstantes.
PERTO (frequentat. from *pereo*), as, n. 3 1. to perish, be lost. *Plant.*
PERTONÆUM (περιτόναιον), *i*, n. the 3 peritonæum, or membrane inclosing all the bowels contained in the lower belly. *Cæd. Aarel.* — Properly an adj. and so, *Cæd. Aarel.* *Pertonos* membrana.
PERTRETOS (περίτροτος), *on*, adj. bored through round about. *Vitruv.* (*Ed. Schneid.*)
PERTROS (properly particip. from *obol.* perior, to get experience or knowledge), a, um, adj. experienced in, knowing, well-versed, practised, skilled in, acquainted with, *ἐμπειρος*. — With the genit. *Cæs.* Periti earum regionum. *Nepas.* Peritissimos belli navalium fecit Atheniensis. *Cæs.* Peritiores rei militaris. *Cic.* Homo multarum rerum peritus. — With *ablat.* *Cic.* Quis Balbo jure peritor? more learned in the law? — With *infin.* *Virg.* Arcades cantare periti, in sing-1 ing. *Tacit.* obsequii. — With *ad.* *Cic.* Vir

ad pericula fortis, ad usum et discipli-1 nam peritus. And, *de. Varr.* Romanus de agricultura peritissimus. — With *accus.* and *infin.* *Flor.* Rex peritus, fortis animi esse, quam ferrum, having found by experience; or, knowing well. — With *quin.* *Plant.* Mihi nihil novi offerri potest, quin sim peritus, h. e. cujus non sim peritus. — With *accus.* *Auson.* Arma virumque peritus, h. e. *Æneida.* — Absol. experienced, practised, skilful, expert. *Cic.* Adhibere doctos homines, vel etiam usu peritos. *Cæs.* Peritissimi atque exercitissimi duces. *Propert.* Me dolor et lacrymæ merito fecere peritum. *Sueton.* Nemine peritorum aliter conjectante. — ¶ Of things, skilful, apt, clerical. *Auson.* Peritis fabulis jocari.
PERJECENDE (per & jucunde), adv. very 3 pleasantly, very agreeably, with great pleasure. *Cic.*
PERJECENDUS (per & jucundus), a, um, 3 adj. very pleasant, gratifying or delightful. *Cic.* Cui quidem litteræ tuæ perjucundæ fuerunt.
PERJURATENCULA (dimin. as from 3 perjuratio, from *perjuro*), *æ*, f. parvum perjurium. *Plant.*
PERJURŌSUS (perjurius), a, um, adj. 3 swearing falsely, breaking his oath; given to perjury. *Plant.*
PERJURŌRIUM (perjuro), *ii*, n. a false oath, 3 perjury, or, also, the breaking of an oath, a broken oath, *ἐπιποκία*. *Cic.* Quod ex animi tui sententia juraris, id non facere, perjurium est. *Ovid.* Abne præteriti perjuria temporis, inquit. — *Sil.* Perjuria Graia, h. e. perjuri Græci.
PERJURŌ (per & juro), as, *âvi*, *âtum*, n. 1 and a. 1. to swear falsely or commit perjury, break one's oath, *ἐπιποκίω*. *Cic.* Off. 3, 29. So, *Horat.* Quare perjuras, surripis, aufers undique? *Ovid.* Perjuratos deos, h. e. by whom one has sworn falsely, and consequently, has violated their sanctity by perjury. — ¶ Also, to lie. *Plant.*
PERJURŌS (per & jus), a, um, adj. that 3 breaks his oath, perjures or forswears himself, *ἐπιποκος*. *Cic.* At quid inter perjurum, et mendacem? *Id.* Perjurissimum lenonem. *Virg.* Structa meis manibus perjuræ mœnia Trojæ, h. e. Laomedontis Trojanorum regis. (See *Laomedon*.) *Horat.* Perjura patris fides fallat hospites. — ¶ Also, simply, lying; or, lying purposely or with protestations and assurances. *Plant.* Hen ecasor hominem perjurum! *Id.* Perjuriorum hoc hominem.
PERIXŌMENŌS (περιχόμενος), h. e. 3 rubbing or wiping himself, in the bath; the name of a statue by Antigonus.
PERLABŌR (per & labor), *hēris*, *psus* sum, 3 depon. 3. to glide or move gently or quickly through or over. *Lucret.* Isque (aer) ita per acies (oculorum) perlabitur cuninis. *Virg.* Rotis perlabitur undas. *Stat.* Imos animi perlapsa recessus, having penetrated. — ¶ Also, to glide through to a place, to penetrate, arrive, make one's way unto. *Virg.* Ad nos vix tenuis fumæ perlabitur aura, penetrates to, reaches. *Cic.* Indeque perlapsus ad nos, et usque ad Oceanum Hercules.
PERLÆTŌS (per & lætus), a, um, adj. 2 3 very joyful or glad, full of joy. *Liv.* supplication.
PERLAPSUS, a, um, particip. from *perla-* bor.
PERLATE (per & late), adv. very broadly, 1 3 very widely. *Cic.* Id in sermone nostri consuetudine perlate patet, is of very wide compass, in its signification and use.
PERLATEŌ (per & lateo), *es*, *ni*, n. 2. to lie 3 entirely concealed, or lie ever concealed. *Ovid.*
PERLATYŌ (perfero), *ônis*, f. a transfer-3 ring. *Hygin.* — ¶ Also, an enduring, bearing. *Lactant.*
PERLATŌR (1d.), *ôris*, m. that brings a 3 thing to its destined place, a deliverer, bearer. *Amnian.*
PERLATŌS, a, um, particip. from *perfero*.
PERLAUDABILIS (per & laudabilis), e, 3 adj. greatly to be commended. *Dict.* *Cret.* forma.
PERLAVŌ (per & lavo), as, a. 1. to wash 3 or bathe thoroughly. *Tertull.*
PERLECEBRŌ (perlicio), *æ*, f. same as 3 *Pellecebra*; a bait or (female) enticer, ol-1 larer, wheedler. *Plant.*

PERLECTYŌ, same as *Pellectio*.
PERLECTŌS, a, um, particip. from *per* 3 lego.
PERLEGŌ (per & lego), *is*, *êgi*, *ectum*, a. 3. to read through, read to the end, *ἐπὶ λέ-1 γομαι*. *Cic.* Perlegi tuum tertium (li-1 rum) de natura deorum. — Hence, to go through, run over with the eyes, survey in detail, scan, take a particular view of. *Virg.* omnia oculis. *Ovid.* Perlege dispositas generosa per atria ceras. *Stat.* auras animis oculisque. — ¶ Also, to read off (to the end). *Plant.* leges. *Liv.* senatum, h. e. the names of all the senators. *Sueton.* historiam, sc. which he had written. — ¶ Also written *pellego*.
PERLEPIDĒ (per & lepide), adv. very 3 3 prettily or finely. *Plant.* *Perlepide nar-1 ras.*
PERLEPIDUS (per & lepidus), a, um, adj. 3 3 very pretty or fine. *Plant.* (according to some *Ed.*)
PERLEVIS (per & levis), e, adj. very light 1 or small. *Cic.* momentum fortunæ.
PERLEVITER (per & leviter), adv. very 1 1 lightly or slightly. *Cic.*
PERLIBENS, same as *Perlubens*.
PERLIBENTER (per & libenter), adv. 3 3 very willingly, with great pleasure. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, *Perlubenter*.
PERLIBERALIS (per & liberalis), e, adj. 3 3 very well bred. *Terent.*
PERLIBERALITER (perliberalis), adv. 3 3 very graciously, very obligingly. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, very liberally, very generous-1 ly. *Cic.*
PERLIBET, same as *Perlubet*.
PERLIBRATYŌ (perlibro), *ônis*, f. a level-2 2 ling. *Vitruv.*
PERLIBRŌ (per & libro), as, *âvi*, *âtum*, a. 1. to level, bring to a level or plane. *Senec.* Si quis excelsa perlibret, maria paria sunt. *Colum.* Planities non perlibrata, sed exigue prona. — ¶ Also, to poise, hurl, throw. *Sil.* hastam.
PERLICIO, same as *Pellicio*.
PERLIMŌ (per & limo), as, a. 1. to file; 2 2 hence, to sharpen, make clearer. *Vitruv.* oculorum speciem.
PERLINIŌ (per & linio), *is*, a. 4. same as 3 *Perlimo*. *Columa*.
PERLINŌ (per & lino), *is*, *lêvi*, *lîtum*, a. 3. to besmear much, thoroughly, or oil over. *Colum.* Et tunc pice liquida cum adipe snillo perlinantur. *Apul.* Servulus lotus melle perlitus. — Figur. *Cic.* Cru-1 delitate sanguinis perlitus, all defiled.
PERLIPIPDŌS (per & lippus), a, um, adj. 3 3 *Plin.* *Valer.* Os salivsum et perlip-1 dum, h. e. valde stillans et veluti lippus-1 ens.
PERLIQUIDUS (per & liquidus), a, um, 2 2 adj. very liquid. *Cels.*
PERLITŌ (per & lito), as, n. 1. to sacri-2 2 fice prosperously, h. e. with favorable omens. *Liv.* Saluti Petilium perlitasse negant. *Id.* (impers.) Primis hostiis perlitatum est. — Passively, *Valer. Ant.* ap. *Gell.* Si res divinæ rite perlitatæ essent. — Absol. Perlitatum (as if perlitatio). *Liv.* Din non perlitatum tennat dictatore, a long delay of favorable omens in sacrificing.
PERLITTERATŌS (per & litteratus) a, 1 1 um, adj. very learned. *Cic.* ap. *Hieron.*
PERLITUS, a, um, particip. from *perlino*.
PERLONGE (per & longe), adv. very far, 3 3 a great way off. *Terent.*
PERLONGINUUS (per & longinquus), 3 3 a, um, adj. lasting very long, very long. *Plant.*
PERLONGŌS (per & longus), a, um, adj. 3 3 very long. *Cic.* via. *Plant.* Nunc si opperiri vis adventum Charnidis, perlongum est.
PERLŌBENS (per & lubens), *tis*, adj. very 3 3 well pleased, being very glad. *Cic.* Me perlubente Servius alius est, to my great pleasure.
PERLŌBENTER, same as *Perlubenter*.
PERLŌBET (per & lubet), impers. 2. it 3 3 pleases greatly; I have a strong desire. *Plant.* Perlubet hunc hominem colloqui
PERLUCĒO, **PERLUCIDUS**, &c. See *Pellucco*, &c.
PERLUCTŌSUS (per & luctuosus), a, 3 3 um, adj. very mournful. *Cic.* Serrani funus perluctuosum.
PERLUDŌ (per & ludo), *is*, *âsi*, *ûsum*, a. 3. to play anywhere; or to play through,

run through, &c. in sport. *Manil. totum Circum.*

PERLUMINŌ (per & lumino), as, a. 1. to shine through, illuminate or enlighten all over. *Tertull.*

PERLŪSŌ (per & luo), is, ūi, ūtum, a. 3. to wash, bathe, or wash or bathe much or ill over. *Colum. vasa aqua. Orid. manus fontana unda. Horat. Gelida quum perlior unda, I bathe. Cæs. Promiscue in fluminibus perluuntur, they bathe. Colum. Os vino perlutum, rinsed. Apul. Sudore perlutus, bathed in sweat, sweating profusely.*

PERLUSŌRIŌS (per & lusorius), a, um, 3 adj. in play, for sport, not in earnest. *Pandect. iudicium. (Others read prolusorius.)*

PERLŪSTRŌ (per & lustrō), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to go through, wander through. *Liv. agros. Vellei. Perlustrata armis tota Germania, traversed, visited throughout. —* ¶ Also, to go through, run through, survey. *Liv. gregem oculis. Cic. Hujus materiæ partes perlustrandæ animo erunt. —* Also, to search for, look all around to find. *Liv. 23, 46. Hunc perlustrans diu oculis. —* ¶ Also, to purify, hallow. *Colum. paleas sulfure. —* ¶ Separated. *Sil. Per singula lustrat oculis.*

PERLŪTŪS, a, um, particip. from *perluo*.

PERMACŌ (per & maceo), es, u. 2. to be very lean: to be very weak. *Enn. ap. Fest.*

PERMACER (per & macer), ācra, ācrum, 2 adj. very lean or thin. *Cels. caro. Plin. creta.*

PERMACERŌ (per & macero), as, a. 1. 2 to soak or wet through or thoroughly, macerate through. *Vitruv.*

PERMADEFACŌ (per & maderacio), is, 3 ōci, actum, a. 3. to moisten through and through, wet through, soak, drench. *Plaut.*

PERMADESCŌ (per & madesco), is, dui, 2 n. 3. to become thoroughly wet or moist, be soaked or moistened, διαβρέχεται. *Colum. Quasi hibernis pluviis terra permaduierit. —* ¶ Figur. to become soft, slack, effeminate. *Senec. Deliciis permaduimus.*

PERMÆSTUS, a, um, 3 See *Permæstus*.

PERMAGNŪS (per & magnus), a, um, adj. very great. *Cæs. Sagittariorum permagnus numerus. Auct. B. Afric. Villa permagna. Cic. Permagna hereditas. Id. Permagnum existimans, tres Olympicas una e domo prodire, a very great thing. Id. Quod permagni [inter] est, is of very great concern, is of exceeding moment. Id. Aliquid permagno vendere, very dear. Separately, Id. Per enim magni aestimo.*

PERMALĒ (per & male), adv. very badly. 1 *Cic. Sequani permale pugnant.*

PERMANANTĒR (permanans, from *permano*), adv. flowing through, penetrating. *Lucret. (of the magnetic principle).*

PERMANASCŌ (permano), is, n. 3. to flow through to something, figur. to penetrate, find its way, reach, come to the knowledge of. *Plaut. ad eum.*

PERMANĒŌ (per & maneo), es, ansi, ansum, n. 2. to remain to the end, endure, continue, last, hold out, persist, διαμένω, καταμένω. *Cic. Maneo in voluntate, et quoad tu voles, permanebo. Id. In mea pristina sententia permanebo. Sallust. Amicitia Masinisse bona atque honesta nobis permansit, continued true till his death. Terent. Ira inter eas intercessit, quæ tam permansit diu, has held out. Cic. Athenis jam ille mos a Cecrope permansit. Ovid. Solus ad extremos permansit ille rogos. Id. seros in annos. Cic. Ut permanceant diuturna corpora. Also, *Senec. Virtus sola permansit tenoris sui.**

PERMĀNŌ (per & mano), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to flow through, soak through. *Lucret. In saxis ac speluncis permansit aquarum liquidus humor. —* Figur. to soak through, flow through, press through. *Lucret. Permansit calor argentum, h. e. manat per argentum. Id. Anima per membra permansit. —* ¶ Also, to flow or soak through to a place; or, to spread itself, diffuse itself, any whither. *Cic. Venenum potuit in omnes partes corporis permansere. Id. Succus permansit ad jecur per quasdam vias. —* Figur. to penetrate unto, come to or into, make its way

to or into, arrive at, reach, extend itself, have an influence upon. *Lucret. Acherusia templa, quo neque permanent animæ, neque corpora nostra. Cic. Ut aliqui sermones hominum etiam ad vestras aures permanent. Id. Macula permansit ad animum. Id. Ut partes orationis ad mentes movendas permansere possint. Id. Conclusiuncula ad sensum non permanentes, h. e. which (though they cannot, perhaps, be answered) do not reach the seat of faith; do not convince. Id. Pythagore doctrina quum longe lateque fleret, permansisse mihi videtur in hanc civitatem. *Plaut. Amor usque in pectus permansit. Terent. Ne aliqua ad patrem hoc permansit, find its way somehow to my father's ears.**

PERMANSIŌ (permaneo), ōnis, f. a prolonged stay or continuance. *Cic. Quodvis supplicium levius est hac permansione. —* ¶ Also, a continuing to the end, persevering, persisting. *Cic. Perseverantia est in ratione bene considerata stabilis et perpetua permansio.*

PERMARINŪS (per & marinus), a, um, adj. on the sea, or, accompanying across the sea. *Liv. Lares permarini, divinities which people took with them on board ship, perhaps, guardian gods at sea.*

PERMATŪRESCŌ (per & matureasco), is, 2 rui, n. 3. to become fully ripe. *Ovid. and Cels.*

PERMATŪRŌ (per & mator), as, āvi, n. 1. to become quite ripe. *Hygin. Morum cum permaturavit nigrum. (Al. leg. permaturuit.)*

PERMATŪRŪS (per & maturus), a, um, adj. thoroughly ripe. *Cels.*

PERMAXIMŪS (permagnus, or per & 3 maximus), a, um, adj. extremely great, very great indeed. *Porc. Latro.*

PERMEABILIS (permeo), e, adj. affording a passage, passable. *Solin. plastro.*

PERMEĀTŌR (id.), ōris, m. that passes through, a persuader. *Tertull.*

PERMEDIŌCRIS (per & mediocris), e, adj. very moderate, πολυμέτριος. *Cic.*

PERMEDITĀTŪS (per & meditatū), a, um, adj. well trained, thoroughly instructed and prepared. *Plaut.*

PERMENSĪŌ (permetior), ōnis, f. a complete measuring or a measuring out. *Martian. Capell. Permensio terræ, h. e. Geometria.*

PERMENSŪS, a, um, particip. from *permetior*.

PERMEŌ (per & meo), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to go or pass through, penetrate, wander through, cross, traverse, διαδύνω. *Cic. Quod quædam animalis intelligentia per omnia ea permeet et transeat. Ovid. Dum littera maria ac terras permeat. Anoniam. Permeato amne, passed over. Plin. Euphrates mediam Babylonicam peruenas, h. e. means per mediam Babyloniem. Colum. Anates offenduntur, si non sint libera spatia, qua permeent. —* ¶ Also, to go or pass through to a place, penetrate to, find a way. *Tacit. Saxa et sagitte longius in hostes permeabant. Plin. Larius laeus, ad quem ciconiæ non permeant. —* ¶ Also, simply, to go or go on. *Colum. Qui naviter, et sine ullis concessionibus permeabit.*

PERMERĒŌ (per & mereo), es, rūi, rītum, 3 a. 2. sc. stipendia, to serve as a soldier, do military service, serve in the field, especially, for a long time, to serve through. *Stat.*

PERMESSŪS, i, m. a river in Bæotia, sacred to the Muses. *It rose upon mount Helicon, and emptied itself into the Copaic lake. Virg. —* ¶ Hence, *Permessus*, a, um, adj. *Permessian. Claudian. —* ¶ Also, *Permessis*, idis or idos, f. adj. *Permessian* (if the reading be correct). *Martial. Or snbst. for Permessus. Martial.*

PERMETIŌR (per & metior), iris, mensus sum, depon. 4. to measure through, measure out, measure. *Cic. Vos solis magnitudinem quasi decempeda permensi. —* Also, *Permensus*, a, um, passively, *Colum. opus. —* ¶ Figur. of walking, riding, sailing, &c. to pass through, wander through, traverse. *Virg. classibus æquor. Plaut. Permensus est viam ad vos, h. e. confecit, ad vos transiit. Martial. Sæcula Nestoræa permensa*

senectæ, having lived through. — *Pasively, Permensus*, a, um, being passed over, left behind. *Apul. —* ¶ Seldom used, except in the part. perf. The pres. occurs in *Vitruv.*

PERMETŪENS (per & metuo), tis, particip. fearing greatly, greatly afraid of. *Virg. iras conjugis.*

PERMITŌ (per & milito), as, āvi, n. 1. 3 to serve as a soldier, or to serve one's full time. *Pandect.*

PERMINGŌ (per & mingo), is, inxi, ic-tum, a. 3. minguendo conspurco; hence, for pædico. *Horat. aliquem.*

PERMINIMŪS (per & minimus), a, um, 3 adj. the very least, very small indeed. *Juvenc.*

PERMIRABILIS (per & mirabilis), e, adj. 3 very wonderful. *Augustin.*

PERMIRANDŪS (per & mirandus), a, 3 um, adj. very wonderful. *Gell.*

PERMIRŪS (per & mirus), a, um, adj. very wonderful. *Cic.*

PERMISCEŌ (per & misceo), es, iscuī, ixtum or istum, a. 2. to mix well together, mingle promiscuously, mix up, mingle, mix or blend together, καταμύσσει. *Ovid. Cruorem generi cum cruore soceri. Sallust. Lixæ permixti cum velutibus. Cic. naturam cum materia. Id. Suas sordes cum clarissimorum virorum splendore. —* Without cum. *Colum. glebas dulci aqua. Cic. Fructus magna acerbitate permixtos tuli. —* Also, with the dative. *Plin. Lapis cære permixtus. Sil. Totum ense alicui, h. e. thrust into his body. Tacit. Alienus consiliis permixtus, implicated, engaged. —* Also, *Colum. medicamen, to mix up well. Cic. Permixti et confusi pedes in oratione. —* ¶ Also, to mix up in a heap, to confound, throw into confusion, bring into disorder. *Cic. Pericles fulgere, tonare, permiscere, Græciam dictus est, to turn upside down, confound, turmoil. Id. Omnia potius permiscerunt, quam ei legi conditionique parerent. Virg. Quo furibunda domum monstro permisceat omnem. —* ¶ Also, to fill quite. *Flor. omnia gravi timore. Apul. Dominus permixtus mœrore, h. e. plenus.*

PERMISSĪŌ (permitto), ōnis, f. a delivering, committing, to another's discretion, for instance. *Liv. Permissionem extra civium corpora fieri, h. e. a surrender, with only the single condition that no violence should be offered to their persons. —* Hence, in rhetoric, when an orator leaves a thing to the discretion of the judge or adversary. *Auct. ad Heren. —* ¶ Also, a granting, permitting, permission, leave. *Cic. mansiois.*

PERMISSŌR (id.), ōris, m. a permitter. 3 *Tertull. mali.*

PERMISSŪS (id.), us, m. a permitting, permission. *Cic. Permissu magistratus, and legis.*

PERMISSŪS, a, um, particip. from *permitto*. — ¶ *Subst. Permissum*, i, n. See *Permitto*, at the end.

PERMISTŪS, a, um, particip. from *permisceo*.

PERMITIS (per & mitis), e, adj. very or 3 fully ripe, very mellow. *Colum.*

PERMITTŌ (per & mitto), is, isi, issum, a. 3. to let go through, let through, let pass. *Pallad. Fenestellæ permittant columbas ad introitum exitumque. —* ¶ Also, to let go, let run. *Liv. equum in hostem, let him run; ride at full speed. So, Hirt. Se permittit in hostem, rides at full speed against, rushes upon with his horse. Liv. Equos concitos calcariibus permisit, let them run, gave them the rein. Id. Qua (h. e. ubi) equi permitti possent, h. e. could go. Id. Equitatus permisus, having broken in. Also, *Sisenn. ap. Non. se e summo, to let himself down, spring down. Culp. gregem campo, let them go into. Hence, Liv. Permittere tribunatum, to give full rein to, exercise without reserve. Senec. bonitatem etiam ad calamitosos, let his goodness flow even to, &c. shoro, exercise, practise, direct to. Gell. se ad famam, h. e. to strive after. Apul. Permite me in meam quietem, leave me to. —* Hence, *Permitti*, to go, extend, reach. *Mela. Regio permittitur ad Arymphaeos usque. Lucret. Odor permittitur longius, spreads farther. —**

¶ Also, to send, transport. *Colum.* case-um trans maria. — ¶ Also, to send, throw, hurl, fling, discharge, let fly, so that the weapon reaches its mark. *Ovid.* saxum in hostem. *Hirt.* tela longius. Hence, *Sil.* visus, to cast one's eyes any whither, to see. — ¶ Also, to commit, deliver, intrust, give up, make over; to leave. *Cic.* totum negotium alicui. *Id.* alicui potestatem infinitam pecuniæ. *Id.* reimp. consulibus, to put the commonwealth in the hands of the consuls, by the decree, *Videant* consules, ne resp. &c. *Cæs.* Se suaque omnia in potestatem (or potestati) alicujus, h. e. to surrender at discretion. So, *Liv.* Omnia permittere, to surrender at discretion. *Cic.* Incommoda sua dolori suo, h. e. to avenge themselves; to put their wrongs into the keeping of their feelings. Also, *Colum.* feminas maribus, to deliver, admit. *Tibull.* habenas equo, h. e. let loose. And, without acc. Thus, *Liv.* Per legatos senatui de se permittere, h. e. to surrender themselves. *Cic.* Tibi permitto, ne, &c. I leave it to you, whether, &c. *Id.* Ipsis iudicibus conjecturam facere permittam, will leave it to the judges. *Liv.* Consuli permissum, ut duas legiones scriberet, it was intrusted or left to the consul, to raise, &c. So, without ut. *Id.* De eo permissum ipsi erat, faceret, quod, &c. (But perhaps some of these may be referred below, in the sense of permit.) — Hence, to relinquish to, forgive to (h. e. on account of), sacrifice to. *Cic.* inimicitias patribus conscriptis, h. e. to dismiss one's enmity out of regard to the senate. *Id.* Permitto aliquid iracundiæ tuæ, I give, relinquish, forgive, &c.; or, as below, allow, concede. — Also, to grant, allow, permit, suffer, give leave. *Cic.* Neque discessisset, nisi ego ei permissem, had given him leave. *Nepos.* Ei permisit eligere, quem vellet. *Cic.* Quis Antonio permisit, ut partes faceret? (or, as above). Hence, *Senec.* Transire permittitur, it is permitted to him, he may. *Quintil.* Permissum est (followed by infinitive), it is permitted, it is free. Also, personally. *Senec.* Animus permittitur reprimere, is permitted, is allowed, may or can; for animo permittitur (impers.). *Aurel. Vict.* Permissos, vivere ut vellet. — Hence, Permissum, permission. *Varr.* and *Pandect.*

PERMIXTĒ, or PERMISTE (permixtus or permistus), adv. mixtly, promiscuously. *Cic.*

PERMIXTIM, or PERMISTIM (id.), adv. mixtly. *Prudent.*

PERMIXTIŌ, or PERMISTIŌ (permixto), ōnis, f. a mixing or mingling together, mixture; also, things mixed well together, a mixture, *δαμνίσις*. *Cic.* Superiorisque permixtionis reliquias fundens æquabat. *Pallad.* Decoques, donec tota permixtio pinguedinem puri mellis imitetur. — ¶ Also, a confusing, a confusion. *Aurel. Vict.*

PERMISTŌS, or PERMISTŪS, a, um, particip. from permisceo.

PERMŌDESTŪS (per & modestus), a, um, adj. very moderate, very modest, or unassuming. *Cic.*

PERMŌDICE (per & modice), adv. very moderately or little. *Colum.*

PERMŌDICŌS (per & modicus), a, um, adj. very moderate, very small, *πολυπαῖος*. *Sueton.*

PERMŌESTŪS (per & niestus), or **PERMŌESTŪS**, a, um, adj. very sorrowful, very sad. *Diet. Cret.*

PERMŌESTE (per & moleste), adv. with great displeasure or vexation. *Cic.* ferre aliquid.

PERMŌESTŪS (per & molestus), a, um, adj. very troublesome. *Cic.*

PERMŌLLIS (per & mollis), c, adj. very soft, for instance, to the ear. *Quintil.*

PERMŌLŌ (per & molo), is, a. 3. grind 3 down, bruise to pieces. *Ser.* Sanum grana piperis. Hence, *Horat.* uxores, h. e. subagitare.

PERMŌNSTRĀNS (per & monstro), tis, 3 particip. showing. *Amnian.*

PERMŌTIŌ (permovere), ōnis, f. a moving through and through, affecting deeply, inducing to action, moving to pity, anger, &c. *Cic.* Imprudentia est aut in casu,

aut in quadam animi permotione, h. e. when the mind impels to an action. *Id.* Quæ aut conciliationis causa, aut permotionis aguntur, h. e. in order to excite some strong emotion; in order to move the feelings. *Id.* Mentis permotione magis, quam natura, vehementer excitatio, h. e. inspiration. — ¶ Absol. Permotio, sc. animi, an emotion, passion. *Cic. Acad.* 4, 44. Permotiones.

PERMŌTŌS, a, um, particip. from permovere.

PERMŌVEŌ (per & moveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. to move through and through, or move greatly, stir up well, set in brisk motion; or, simply, move, stir up, &c. *δακνέω*. *Colum.* Plana sarritione terram permovere. *Lucret.* Mare permotum ventis ruit intus arenam, violently agitated. *Pallad.* Aliquid dolio immergere et permovere, h. e. move it about, shake it well together.

¶ Hence, of the understanding, disposition, heart, to move deeply, impress strongly, affect greatly, put into great concern, stir up, move to pity, anger, terror, &c.; to induce, persuade, prevail on. *Cæs.* Iis rebus adducti atque auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti, moved, induced, prevailed on, persuaded (conmoti would have implied only, moved, affected). *Cic.* Hæc metu permotus gravius scripsi, under the influence of fear. *Cæs.* Adhortatus milites, ne necessario tempore itineris labore permoveantur, be moved, so as to induce them to act accordingly; become impatient. *Cic.* Misericordia mea iudicium permovenda est. *Id.* In commovendis iudicibus, iis ipsis sensibus permoveor, &c. I am myself under the influence of those very feelings, &c. *Cæs.* Permoveo animo. *Tacit.* Permotus ad miserationem, moved to pity. *Id.* Animus permotus in gaudium. Also, *Cic. Div.* 1, 57. Aut dormientibus aut mente permotis, in an ecstasy or frenzy. — ¶ Of the feelings or passions which are excited, to raise, excite, stir up. *Tacit.* invidiam, misericordiam, metum, et iras. *Quintil.* omnes affectus.

PERMŌLCEŌ (per & mulceo), es, isi, isum and lectum, a. 2. to stroke, *καταψάω*. *Sueton.* Permulcere alicui malis. *Ovid.* aliquem manu. *Id.* comas, to stroke, stroke back or stroke smooth. — Figur. to stroke, caress, charm, please, refresh. *Cic.* sensum voluptate. *Id.* Sonus et numerus permulcent aures. *Id.* eum, qui audit. *Catull.* Corollis permulsa dānus risit odore. — Also, to soothe, appease, assuage, allay, still, calm; or seek to soothe, &c. *Liv.* Paulatim permulcendo tractandoque mauuefecerant plebem. *Cic.* Nulla consolatione permulcere posset stultam senectutem. *Cæs.* Eorum animis permulsis. *Liv.* iram ejus. *Virg.* pectora dictis. *Tacit.* aliquem mitibus verbis. *Pallad.* Cera picem permulcet, makes it more pliant. — Also, to touch or pass over softly, or, simply, to touch. *Cic.* Aram flatu permulcet spiritus austri, breathes softly over. *Auct. ad Her.* Arteriae leni voce permulsa. *Ovid.* Languida permulcens medicata lumina virga, touching gently or stroking.

PERMŌLCTŪS, a, um, particip. from permulceo.

PERMŌLSIŌ (permulceo), ōnis, f. u stro-3 king. *Non.*

PERMŌLSŪS, a, um, particip. from permulceo.

PERMŌLTŪS, } See *Permultus*.

PERMŌLTŪS (per & multus), a, um, adj. very much, very many. *Varr.* Habet permultas partes, very many. *Cic.* Permulto imitatores principum existunt. *Horat.* Permulta rogatus, very many things, a great many things. *Plaut.* Haud permultum attulit, not a very great deal, not very much. So, *Cic.* Permultum erit ex morore tuo diminutum. — Hence, *Permulto*, abl. by very much, very much, far; with the compar. *Cic.* Permulto clariora. — *Permultum*, also, adverbially, very much. *Cic.* Permultum interest, utrum, &c. *Id.* Permultum ante, very often before.

PERMŌNDŌS (per & mundus), a, um, 3 adj. very cleanly. *Varro.* Permundæ sunt hæ volucres.

PERMŌNIŌ (per & munio), is, iui, itum, 2 a. 4. to fortify completely, h. e. to finish fortifying. *Liv.* Quæ munimenta inchoaverat, permauit. — ¶ Also, to fortify strongly, fortify throughout, fortify. *Liv.* Castris permunitis.

PERMŌTĀTIŌ (permuto), ōnis, f. a changing, altering. *Quintil.* defensionis.

¶ Also, an exchanging, bartering, exchange, of one thing for another. *Pandect.* Res permutationem non recipiunt. *Cic.* Partim in illis locis emptiones, partim permutationes ad hunc Tusculanum montem extruendum. *Pandect.* Non placet permutationem rerum emtionem esse, exchange of wares, &c. bartering. — In rhetoric. *Auct. ad Her.* Permutatio est oratio, aliud verbis aliud sententia demonstrans. — Also, an exchanging of sums of money; a receiving or paying by a bill of exchange. *Cic.* Facere permutationem cum aliquo, h. e. to negotiate a bill of exchange, as Cicero did with Atticus, upon going into Asia. *Id.* Publica permutatio, exchange of the public money.

PERMŌTŌ (per & muto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to change through and through, alter completely, alter. *Cic.* statum reip. *Lucret.* ordinem (elementorum). — ¶ Also, to exchange, barter, of wares and other things. *Martial.* rem re, one thing for another. *Plaut.* nomina inter se. *Plin.* Lien cum jecore locum permutat, changes place with the liver. *Id.* India gemmis suis ac margaritis hæc (h. e. plumbum et æs) permutat, obtains by barter, gets in exchange. — Hence, *Plin.* Placuit, denarium sedecim assibus permutari, should be given or received as an equivalent, be exchanged for. — Also, of payments by exchange (as we say, by bills of exchange). *Cic.* Illud, quod permutavi tecum, which you have remitted to me by bill of exchange, to be paid on your account. Hence, *Permutare*, to remit a bill of exchange, or to remit by bill of exchange. *Cic.* Velim cures, ut permutetur Athenas, that the money is remitted by bill of exchange (or the bill of exchange is sent) to Athens. *Id.* Scripseras, ut (Terentia) II S xii permutaret, h. e. was to send this sum by bill of exchange to me at Tarentum (by paying it to a banker at Rome, who would pay it by his agent at Tarentum to Cicero). *Id.* Ut cum quæstui populi pecunia permutaretur, should be remitted to Rome by bill of exchange. — Also, to buy. *Plin.* equos talentis auri. *Id.* Serichatum permutatur in libras denariis sex. — ¶ Also, to turn about, turn round. *Plin.* arborem in contrarium. *Figur.* *Id.* Permutata ratione, reversed; in a manner the reverse of the former.

PERNĀ (πέρνα), æ, f. the hip or haunch, with the foot, of a man. *Em. ap. Fest.* But for the most part of swine, a shoulder or haunch. *Plin.* Fæmine (sues) suspense pernis prioribus. Oftener, however, as an article of food, a gammon or ham of bacon. *Cato.* Pernarum ungulas præcidito. *Horat.* Fumose pes perne. And, indeed, it seems to be a fore-quarter, shoulder, in opposition to petaso. See *Martial.* 13, 54 and 55. — ¶ From the likeness, a kind of muscle. *Plin.* — Also, part of the body of a tree sticking to its shekers when pulled off. *Plin.*

PERNĀVIGĀTŪS (per & navigo), a, um, 2 particip. sailed through. *Plin.*

PERNECESSĀRIŪS (per & necessarius), a, um, adj. very necessary, of great need, very pressing. *Cic.* Non esse Romæ meo tempore perneccessario, submoleste fero. — ¶ Also, very intimately connected with any one, by kindred, friendship or clientship. *Cic.* Lælius paternus amicus, ac perneccessarius. — So, subst. *Cic.* Perneccessarios in eos, my very near friends, or also, clients.

PERNECŌ (per & neco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3. 1. to kill or kill outright. *Augustin.*

PERNEGŌ (per & nego), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1 and n. 1. to deny or say no altogether, deny stoutly, flatly or stentily; to refuse altogether or ever, *ἐξαρνήσθαι*. *Plaut.* Negas? (*Liv.*) pernego imo. *Terent.* Scisse se, id vero pernegat. *Senec.* Cato non populum R. præturam negavit, con-

sulatum pernegavit, *h. e. once refused him the praetorship, and afterwards conferred it on him; but would never make him consul.* *Martial.* Negare jussi, pernegare non jussi. — With *accus.* and *inf.* *Cic.* pyxidem traditam (esse).

PERNĒS (per & neo), *es, ēvi, ātum, a. 2.* 3 to spin or spin out (*h. e. to the end*). *Figur.* *Martial.* (of Lachesis) supremos annos mihi.

PERNICIABILIS (perniciēs), *e, adj. destructive, ruinous, pernicious.* *Tac.* alieni.

PERNICIALIS (Id.), *e, adj. destructive, 2 deadly, ruinous, fatal, disastrous, δλεθριος.* *Liv.* Pestilentia magis in longos morbos, quam in perneciales evasit. *Plin.* Pernecialia praelia.

PERNICIES (per & nex, necis, or neco), *ei, f. destruction, ruin; disaster, calamity, δλεθρος.* *Nepos.* Quae res illis contumeliosis perniciē fuit, proved fatal, brought destruction. *Cic.* Cum de perniciē populi R. et exitio hujus urbis tam crudeliter cogitaret. *Id.* Incumbere ad perniciem alienius, to be bent on the ruin of. *Plin.* Plus quam drachmae pondere potum perniciem affert, causes death. *Id.* Hanc herbam contra omnem perniciem habendam prodidere, *h. e. contra venena, maleficia, morbos.* *Plaut.* Magno in periculo, et perniciē esse, *h. e. calamity, misery.* — ¶ Also, of a person or thing, that is ruinous or baneful, ruin, destruction, pest, bane. *Cic.* Illam perniciem exstinxit, *h. e. Clodius.* *Terent.* Leno sum fateor, perniciēs communis adolescentium. *Horat.* Pernicies, et tempestas, barathrumque macelli, *sc. as being a glutton.* *Catull.* Abite lymphae, perniciēs vini, the ruin of wine, the bane of wine. *Plin.* Herba contra omnem perniciem habenda, against all injurious things, as poisons, diseases, &c. — ¶ *Genit.* Perniciē is found in *Cic.*; and Pernici, in *Sisenn.* ap. *Gell.* — *Lat.* Pernici is found in *Nepos.* — ¶ Pernicies, destruction, conveys the idea of murder, and supposes a living agent, who contrives the ruin; hence, it is used of violent death: Exitum conveys the idea of removal, and accordingly is used of annihilation in any way, and particularly of towns, districts, or of the whole fortunes of a man: Pests expresses destruction or annihilation generally.

PERNICIOSĒ (perniciōsus), *adv. destructively, perniciously, mischievously, banefully, in a destructive, &c. manner, δλεθριος.* *Cic.* Multa perniciōse sciscitantur. *Id.* Quo perniciōsus de republica merentur vitiosi principes. *Augustin.* Rebus mortalibus perniciōsissime compediri.

PERNICIOSUS (perniciēs), *a, um, adj. destructive, ruinous, deadly, disastrous, pernicious, baneful, δλεθριος.* *Cic.* Capere consilia perniciōsa reipublicae. *Cas.* Perniciōse leges. *Cic.* Morbi perniciōsiores sunt animi, quam corporis. *Nep.* Perniciōsissimum fore videbat, si, &c.

PERNICITAS (pernix), *ātis, f. nimbleness, agility, quick motion, briskness, swiftness, fleetness.* *Cic.* Adde perniciētem, et velocitatem. *Plaut.* Perniciēs deserit: consitus sum senectute. *Liv.* Praeipua pedum perniciēs iterat.

PERNICITER (Id.), *adv. nimbly, quickly, swiftly.* *Liv.* Equo desilire perniciēter. *Plin.* Alites alte, perniciēterque volantes. *Id.* Ibices perniciēs exsultant.

PERNIGER (per & niger), *īgra, īgrum, 3 adj. very black.* *Plaut.*

PERNIMIUS (per & nimius), *a, um, adj. 3 much too great, very great or much indeed; used in the neutr.* *Pernimium, very much indeed, much too much.* *Terent.* Nimum inter vos, ac pernimum interest. *Pandect.* Interpretatio pernimum severa.

PERNIŲS (perna), *ōnis, m. a disease of the feet, kibe or chap on the feet, and especially on the heels, occasioned by cold; a chilblain, μάκη, ζέμεθλον.* *Plin.* Perniōnes urisūis adeps sarcit.

PERNITEŲS (per & niteo), *es, n. 2. to 3 shine greatly.* *Mela.*

PERNIŲCULŲS (dimin. from pernio), *i, m. a kibe or chilblain.* *Plin.*

PERNIX (as if from pernitor, to strive 2 through), *icis, adj. nimble, active, agile,*

quick, swift, fleet. *Plaut.* Clare oculis video, pernix sum manibus, I am handy, ready-handed. *Liv.* Levium corporum homines, et multa exercitatione perniciūm. *Plia.* Pernici saltu existere. *Catull.* Puella pernix, *h. e. Atalanta.* *Stat.* Fugit pernicior vento. *Sence.* Temporis perniciōssimi celeritas. With *inf.* *Horat.* Amata relinquere pernix, quick to leave.

PERNŲBILIS (per & nobilis), *e, adj. very famous.* *Cic.*

PERNŲCTŲS (pernox), *as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to stay or pass the whole night, stay over night, continue or remain all night long, ἀνυκτερεύω.* *Cic.* Pernocant nobiscum. *Id.* Propter inopiam tecti in foro pernocant, staying all night, passing the night. *Id.* Pernocare ibi. *Plaut.* Pernocare noctem perpetem cum aliquo.

PERNŲIDES (perna), *ae, m. h. e. pernae filius, a patronymic, coined as it seems by Plaut.* Laridum pernonidem, for laridum de perna praestatum.

PERNŲSCŲS (per & nosco), *is, ēvi, (ōtum), a. 3. to become well acquainted with, get correct knowledge of, διαγινώσκω.* *Cic.* Hominum mores ex vultu pernoscere. — Hence, *perf.* Pernovi, I have become well acquainted with; and so, *am well acquainted with, know well.* *Terent.* Non satis me pernosti etiam, qualis sim. *Plaut.* Ingenium haud pernoram hospitibus. — ¶ Also, to see, find out, satisfy one's self. *Terent.* Pernoscite, furtumne factum existimetis, *an, &c.*

PERNŲTESCŲS (per & nescio), *is, tui, n. 2 3. to become well and surely known.* *Quintil. decl.* — *Impers.* followed by *accus.* and *inf.* *Tacit.* Pernotuit.

PERNŲTŲS (per & notus), *a, um, adj. 3 very well known.* *Cur.* Dioxippus regi pernotus.

PERNŲX (per & nox), *octis, adj. continuing all night long, lasting all night, the night through, πᾶννυχος.* *Liv.* Luna pernox erat, shone all night. *Ovid.* Ad dit et exceptas luna pernoctae pruinās, by the light of the moon, when it shone all night. *Juvenal.* Luditur alea pernox, *h. e. is played all night.* *Apul.* Et pernox et perdia lanificio nervos meos contorqueo, all day and night.

PERNŲXIŲS (per & noxius), *a, um, adj. 3 very hurtful, very harmful.* *Mela.*

PERNŲMERŲS (per & numero), *as, āvi, 2 ātum, a. 1. to count over, or count all over, tell out, count down.* *Liv.* Dum imperatam pecuniam Illergetes pernumerarent. *Plaut.* Argentum numerā. (*Strā.*) pernumeratum est.

PERŲ (nec.), *ōnis, m. a sort of boot made 3 of raw hide, for travellers, soldiers, &c.* *Virg.*

PERŲ, *us, f. Ἰνπὲρ, daughter of Nectus, and sister of Nestor.* *Propert.*

PERŲBSCŲRŲS (per & obscurus), *a, um, adj. very dark or obscure.* *Cic.* Perobscura questio est de natura deorum.

PERŲDŲ (per & odi), *isti, defect. a. 1 3 hate or hate greatly.* *Manil.* — ¶ See, also, *Perosus.*

PERŲDŲŲS (per & odiosus), *a, um, adj. very odious, very disagreeable, very unpleasant.* *Cic.* lippitudo.

PERŲFFŲCIŲS (per & officiose), *adv. very respectfully, very obligingly, very attentively.* *Cic.*

PERŲLĒŲS (per & oleo), *es, n. 2. to smell 3 rankly, stink, of an unpleasant and penetrating smell.* *Lucret.*

PERŲLĒSCŲS (per & oleseo), *is, ēvi, n. 3. 3 to grow or grow quite.* *Lucret. ap. Prise.* Perolisse, for perolevisse.

PERŲNATŲS (perno), *a, um, adj. wearing 3 perones, booted.* *Pers.*

PERŲPACŲS (per & opacus), *a, um, adj. 3 very shady.* *Lastant.*

PERŲPPŲRTŲNE (per & opportune), *adv. very seasonably or opportunely, in the very nick of time.* *Cic.* Peropportuna fortuna te obtulit. *Id.* Peropportuna, in quit, venis.

PERŲPPŲRTŲNŲS (per & opportunus), *a, um, adj. very seasonable, convenient, or opportune.* *Cic.* diversorium.

PERŲPTATŲS (per & optato), *abl. as from peroptatus, adv. very much to one's wish.* *Cic.*

PERŲPŲS (per & opus), *adj. or subst. 3 indecl. very needful or necessary.* *Terent.*

Sed nunc peropus est, hunc cum ipsa loqui.

PERŲRATŲS (peroro), *ōnis, f. same as Epi logos, Conclusio, the close or winding up of an oration, the peroration, the concluding part of a speech, after the theme or subject has been treated of, ἐπίλογος, ἀνακεφαλαιώσις.* *Cic.* gives it three parts, viz. Enumeratio, indignatio, conquestio: but *Auct.* ad *Her.* names them Enumeratio, amplificatio, miseratio.

PERŲRŲGA, or PRŲRŲGA, *ae, m. he that 3 has the cure of the stallion, and puts him to the mare.* *Varr.* and *Plin.* (But origa or auriga is perhaps to be read.)

PERŲRNATŲS (per & ornatus), *a, um, adj. very ornate, highly ornamented.* *Cic.* Crassus in dicendo perornatus.

PERŲRNŲS (per & orno), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. to adorn greatly or constantly, to show great or constant honor to.* *Tacit.*

PERŲRŲS (per & oro), *as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to speak from beginning to end, make a set speech, speak, ἐπιλέγω, ἀνακεφαλαιόω.* *Nep.* Ne perorandi quidem ei data est facultas, of speaking, making a speech. *Sueton.* Si perorandum in aliquem esset. *Plin.* Thessalum in omnis avi medicos perorantem. — In particular, to plead, argue; or to defend in a speech. *Cic.* Contra tales oratores tantam causam perorare. *Id.* A. Q. Hortensio sausa est Sextii perorata. *Id.* Quint. 30. Causa perorata, the pleading of the cause (strictly speaking) being finished; for the very conclusion of the oration was yet to come. — ¶ Also, to bring the speech to an end, to close or wind up a speech, conclude an oration or discourse, finish speaking. *Cic.* Coactus est perorare. *Id.* Est mihi perorandum, I must conclude. *Id.* Antequam peroretur, before concluding, before the peroration is made. — Hence, to finish in speaking, cease speaking of, get through with. *Cic.* crimen. — Also, to finish, generally, bring to an end, conclude, close. *Cic.* Att. 5, 10. Sed haec tum laudemus, quum erunt perorata. *Auct.* ad *Her.* Perorata narratione, the narration, as a part of an oration.

PERŲSCŲLŲR (per & osculari), *āris, ātus 3 sum, dep. 1. to kiss or kiss much.* *Martial.* aliquem. (Others read *drosculari*.)

PERŲSŲS (per & osus, or perodi), *a, um, 2 particip. of pass. form, but act. signif. hating or hating greatly.* *Virg.* lucem. *Liv.* Plebs consumum nomen perosa erat, *h. e. hated or hated well.* *Id.* Superbiam tum (homines) perosos (esse) regis. — ¶ Passively, hated or deeply hated; as an *adj.* *Juven.* thalamus. *Terent.* Perosior.

PERPACŲS (per & paco), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. to quiet, entirely, make peaceable, reduce to quiet.* *Flor.* Brennos, Senones per Claudium Drusum perpavit. *Liv.* Omnibus perpacatis. — Hence, *Perpacatus, a, um, perfectly quiet.* *Liv.* Necdum omnia perpacata erant.

PERPALLŲDŲS (per & pallidus), *a, um, adj. very pale.* *Cels.*

PERPACŲE (per & parce), *adv. very sparingly, very parsimoniously.* *Terent.*

PERPARŲM (per & parum), *adv. very little.* *Veget.* Also, *Cic.* Perparum ex illis magnis lucris ad se pervenire (but others, as *Ern.* read *perparum*).

PERPARVŲLŲS (per & parvu us), *a, um, adj. very small indeed.* *Cic.*

PERPARVŲS (per & parvus), *a, um, adj. very little, very small.* *Cic.* culpa. *Id.* civitas. *Id.* Perparvum (absol.), very little. See *Perparum*.

PERPASCŲS (per & paseo), *is, āvi, āstum, 3 a. and n. 3. to feed, same as Paseo.* *Varr.* Pecus ab eo, quod perpascat. — In the pass. form. *Sever.* Volvens (fluvius) perpascebat agros, streams through, consumes, wastes. — Also, *Perpastus, a, um, well-fed, well-fattened, in very good keep, fat.* *Phadr.* canis.

PERPASTŲS, *a, um.* See *Perpaseo*.

PERPAUCŲLŲS (per & pauculus), *a, um, adj. very few, some very few, very few indeed.* *Cic.*

PERPAUCŲS (per & paucus), *a, um, adj. very few.* *Terent.* homines. — *Plur.* Perpauca, very few things, very little. *Cic.* Si perpauca mutavisset. *Horat.* Perpauca loqui. — *Colum.* Perpaucissim

agricolæ, very few indeed, extremely few.

PERPAVEFACIÖ (per, paveo & facio), 3 is, a. 3. to put into a great fright, make sore afraid, alarm greatly. *Plaut.*

PERPAULÖLÖS (per & paululus), a, um, adj. very little indeed. — *Subst.* Perpaullum, very little indeed, extremely little. *Cic. loci.*

PERPAULUM (per & paulum, as from perpaulus, a, um), adv. a very little. *Cic.*

PERPAUPER (per & pauper), ēris, adj. 3 very poor. *Cic.*

PERPAUXILLUM (per & pauxillum, as 3 from perpauxillus), adv. a very little, ever so little. *Plaut.*

PERPEDIÖ, is, a. 4. same as *Impedio*. 3 *Acc. ap. Non.*

PERPELLÖ (per & pello), is, pūli, pul- 2 sum, a. 3. to push, thrust; or, push or thrust greatly, ἐπωθέω. *Nigid. ap. Non.* In conatu sæpius aliqua re perpellitur.

— ¶ *Figur.* of the mind, to move or affect thoroughly; to prevail over, conquer; unless it be to force from its position, dislodge. *Plaut.* Si animus hominem perpulit, actum est (but others read otherwise). — *Offener*, to force, drive, push to any thing; to induce, lead, bring, constrain, persuade, impel, ἐπαιναγκάω; either with acc. or without case. *Liv.* Illum non minæ plebis, non Senatus preces percellere unquam potuerit, ut, &c. *Id.* Perpellit, ut legatos ad Scipionem mittat. *Plaut.* Callidum senem callidis dolis compuli et perpulsi, mihi omnia ut crederet. *Sal.* Collegam suum pacione provincie perpulerat, ne contra rempubl. sentiret. *Liv.* Urbem metu ad deditionem perpulit. *Also, Tacit.* Perpellunt Vologeses onititæ præsentia.

PERPENDICULARIS, e, and PERPEN- 3 DICULÄRIS (perpendicular), a, um, adj. perpendicular, κάθετος. *Frontin.*

PERPENDICULÄTOR (Id.), ōris, m. an 3 artisan who uses a plumb-line, sort of master-mason. *Anrel. Viet.*

PERPENDICULÄTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. 3 placed by the plumb-line. *Martian. Capell.* Velut perpendiculate capitibus susceperunt, h. e. vertical.

PERPENDICULUM (perpendo), i, n. a plumb-line, plummet, κάθετος. *Cic.* Ad perpendiculum columnas exigere, to try or examine by the plumb-line. *Id.* Ad perpendiculum esse. *Id.* Si gravitate feruntur ad perpendiculum corpora, vertically. *Cæs.* Tigna non directa ad perpendiculum, sed prona.

PERPENDÖ (per & pendo), is, di, sum, a. 3. to weigh or weigh carefully, σταδ- 3 πάμαι. *Gell.* — ¶ *Figur.* to weigh, examine, consider, deliberate upon, balance (carefully). *Cic.* Hæc omnia si perpendere ad discipline præcepta velis, reperierunt pravissimam. *Id.* Hoc non arte aliqua perpenditur, sed quodam quasi naturali sensu judicatur. *Justin.* Pænorum Romanorumque bella respiciens, singulorum vires perpendebat. *Colum.* Ante pensum habere, to have already thoroughly considered. *Sueton.* Vitia virtutesque perpendere, h. e. to balance exactly against each other. *Pandect.* Pensum iudicium, well-weighed, and so very exact or accurate.

PERPENSÄTÖ (perpenso), ōnis, f. a 3 weighing carefully. *Gell.*

PERPENSE (perpensus), adv. with delibe- 3 ration, with reflection, deliberately, ἐξηκρι- 3 βωμένος. *Ammian.* Utilitate rei perpen- 3 sus cogitata.

PERPENSÖ (frequentat. from perpendo), 3 as, a. 1. to weigh or weigh frequently with care, ponder, examine. *Grut.*

PERPENSES, a, um, particip. from per- 3 pendo.

PERPERAM (perperus, as it seems), adv. 3 wrong, amiss, not as it should be, incor- 3 rectly, ἐναγάρως, προπετός, κακός; the 3 opposite of recte. *Sueton.* Si sibi cal- 3 ceus perperam induceretur. *Cic.* Seu 3 recte, seu perperam fecerunt. *Id.* Rec- 3 te, aut perperam iudicare. *Plaut.* Per- 3 peram loqui. — ¶ *Also, falsely, untru- 3 ly.* *Terent.* Perperam dixi. — ¶ *Al-* 3 so, inadvertently, inconsiderately, by mis- 3 take. *Auct. B. Hisp.* Tabellarii, qui ad 3 Pompeium missi erant, perperamque 3 ad castra nostra pervenerant. *Vurr.* 3 Perperam fecisse.

PERPERE, adv. same as *Perperam*. 3 *Claud. Mamert.*

PERPERITUDÖ (perperus), īnis, f. wrong- 3 headedness, faulty conduct, faultiness, in- 3 advertence, inconsiderateness, thoughtless- 3 ness. *Acc. ap. Non.*

PERPERÖS (πέρπερος), a, um, adj. not 3 properly constituted, wrong, faulty, amiss; 3 foolish, blockish, &c. *Acc. ap. Non.*

PERPES, ētis, adj. same as *Perperus*; 3 continued, unbroken, uninterrupted, keep- 3 ing on, perpetual, continual. *Apul. silen-* 3 tium. *Pacuv. ap. Fest.* Operam mihi 3 des perpetem. — ¶ *Also, keeping* 3 on to the end, unbroken; the whole. 3 *Plaut.* Verberatus perpendi noctem per-

petem, the whole night, the night through. 3 *So, Apul.* Perpeti nocte lucubrabit.

PERPESSÖ (perpetior), ōnis, f. u stand- 3 ing out of any thing, enduring, putting 3 up with, bearing patiently, ὑπομονή. *Cic.* 3 Fortitudo est considerata periculorum 3 susceptio, et laborum perpersio. *Senec.* 3 Fortis atque obstinata tormentorum 3 perpersio.

PERPESSITUDÖS, or PERPESSITUDÖS (Id.), 2 a, um, adj. accustomed to bear hardships, 3 inured to hardship, schooled to endurance, 3 patient, πολυδύμων. *Senec.* Socrates 3 perpersitus senex.

PERPESÖS, a, um, particip. from perpe- 3 tior.

PERPETIM (perpes), adv. right on, with- 3 out intermission, constantly, uninterrupted- 3 ly. *Apul.* Pudentillam anno perpetim 3 assiduo convictu spectassem.

PERPETIÖR (per & patior), tēris, pessus 3 sum, dep. 3. to suffer steadfastly, endure 3 without yielding, bear with patience, abide, 3 stand out, endure, bear, πάσχω, ἀνέχο- 3 μαι, ὑπομένω. *Evan. ap. Cic.* Animus 3 æger neque pati, neque perpeti potest.

Salpici. ad Cic. Nisi hoc pejus sit, hæc 3 sufferre et perpeti. *Cic.* Mendicitatem 3 multi perpetiuntur, ut vivant. *Id.* Qui 3 etiam dolorem sæpe perpetiuntur, ne 3 incident in majorem. *Terent.* Censen?

posse me obfirmare, et perpeti, ne re- 3 deam interea? *Ovid.* Quamquam lic- 3 tus renovatur, perpetiar memorare tam- 3 en. *Cic.* Mihi omnia potius perpeti- 3 enda esse duco, quam, &c. should be 3 borne. *Id.* Dolorem asperum et diffi- 3 cilem perpersu, hard to be borne. — It 3 may also be rendered, to bear, suffer, 3 allow, permit, put up with; with acc. and 3 infin. *Plaut.* Aliam tecum esse, possim 3 perpeti. *Ovid.* Non tamen hanc viola- 3 ri pinum perpetiar. — ¶ *Also, simply,* 3 to bear, sustain. *Plin. Ep.* Vehemen- 3 tius, quam fragilitas mea perpeti posset.

— *Also, to suffer or suffer greatly, ex-* 3 perience, feel. *Ovid.* fulmina, noctem, 3 imbres, iram cæli. *Val. Flacc.* pœnas 3 pro crimine.

PERPETRÄBILIS (perpetro), e, adj. that 3 may be done, allowable, permitted. *Ter-* 3 tull.

PERPETRÄTÖ (Id.), ōnis, f. an accom- 3 plishing, completing, performing. *Ter-* 3 tull.

PERPETRÄTÖR (Id.), ōris, m. an effector, 3 executor, perpetrator. *Sidon.*

PERPETRÖ (per & patro), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to carry through, effect, achieve, ac- 3 complish, complete, finish or perform, com- 3 mit (when equivalent to complete), δια- 3 πράττω. *Plaut.* Postquam opus meum, 3 ut volui, omne perpetravi. *Tacit.* Per- 3 petrare promissa. *Flor. cæpta. Liv.* 3 Sacrificio rite perpetrato. *Id.* Bello 3 perpetrato, ended. *Id.* Gloria Punici 3 belli perpetrati, the glory of having 3 brought the Punic war to an end by his 3 successes. *Sueton.* Quasi perpetratu- 3 rus bellum, about to finish the war by 3 striking a decisive blow. *Liv.* Perpetrata 3 cæde, the murder having been effected or 3 perpetrated. *Also, Tacit.* Sno labore 3 perpetratum, ne Curiam irrumperet. 3 *Pandect.* Sibi manus intulit, et non per- 3 petravit, succeed in destroying himself.

— *With infin.* *Plaut.* Nisi id efficere 3 perpetrat (where efficere might have 3 been dispensed with).

PERPETRÄLIS, e, same as *Perpetuus*. 2 *Quintil.*

PERPETRÄRIS (perpetuus), a, um, adj. 2 constant, permanent; or, constantly busy 2 about something. *Senec. mulio.* — 2 Hence, Perpetuarius, a fee-farmer, copy- 2 holder. *Cod. Just.*

PERPETÖ (perpetuus), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to make to be unbroken or continued; 2 to make perpetual. *Cic.* Perpetuare ver- 2 ba, to pronounce in one breath. *Id.* Judi- 2 cium potestatem perpetuam putavit. *Plaut.* Non est iustus quisquam amator, 2 nisi qui perpetuat data, who keeps on 2 making presents.

PERPETÖ, adv. See *Perpetuus*, a, um.

PERPETÖS (per & peto), a, um, adject. 3 (properly, going through), continuing all 3 the way, continued, unbroken, uninterrupt- 3 ed, without intermission, running on, 3 holding together throughout, διηνεκής. *Cic.* Ut a Brundisio usque Romam ag- 3 men perpetuum totius Italiae viderem. *Plin.* Apenninus perpetuis jugis ab Al- 3 pibus tendens ad Siculum fretum, in a 3 continued chain of hills. *Colum.* Fossam 3 perpetuam educere. *Cæs.* Palus, quæ 3 perpetua intercedebat. *Id.* Milites dis- 3 ponit non certis spatiis intermissis, sed 3 perpetuis vigiliis stationibusque, con- 3 nected throughout. *Ovid.* Perpetuo con- 3 tendunt illa risu. *Cic.* Oratio perpetua, 3 connected, continued, unbroken discourse 3 (sometimes set in opposition to alterca- 3 tio, which consists in question and an- 3 swer). *Id.* historia, h. e. of a series 3 of transactions and events, as the history 3 of a people; in opposition to the ac- 3 count of a single transaction (as a war), 3 or the history of an individual. *Horat.* 3 Palladis arces (h. e. Athens) carmine 3 perpetuo celebrare, h. e. cyclico, sing- 3 ing the praises of Athens from the begin- 3 ning downwards. *So, Ovid.* Ad mea 3 perpetuum deducite tempora carmen. 3 — ¶ *Also, the whole.* *Terent.* Hunc 3 diem perpetuum, this day through, this 3 whole day. — ¶ *Also, constant, per-* 3 petual, lasting without interruption, per- 3 manent, αἰδιος. *Nepos.* Quibus urbium 3 perpetua dederat imperia. *Cic.* Cum 3 respublica non solum parentibus per- 3 petuis, verum etiam tutoribus annis 3 esset orata. *Id.* Ut centesima perpe- 3 tuo fenore decerentur, h. e. at simple 3 (not compound) interest. *Id.* Ignis 3 Vestæ perpetuus ac sempiternus. *Id.* 3 Lex perpetua et æterna. *Id.* Voluntas 3 mea perpetua et constans in rempubli- 3 cana. *Id.* Assidua et perpetua cura 3 salutis tuæ. *Martial.* Perpetuus Silius, 3 h. e. of immortal memory. Hence, in 3 perpetuum (sc. tempus), for always, for- 3 ever. *Cic.* Hanc pestem paupers re- 3 primi, non in perpetuum comprimere 3 posse. *Id.* Obtinere aliquid in perpetuum 3 *Also, Perpetuö (sc. tempore), constantly,* 3 perpetually, uninterruptedly, always, ever. *Cic.* Eam opinionem perpetuo retine- 3 atis. *Terent.* Nunquam perpetuo es 3 honesta. *Also, Stat.* Perpetuum, for per- 3 petuo. *Plaut.* In perpetuum modum, 3 forever. — Hence, that holds constantly 3 and universally, universal, general. *Cic.* 3 Perpetui juris, et universi generis 3 questio. *Cels.* Ne id quidem perpe- 3 tuum est, not even that is without excep- 3 tion, always holds, is an universal rule. *Cic.* Or. 36. questio (with an arator), 3 h. e. universalis, relating to the kind 3 (genus), general. Different from this 3 are the *Questiones perpetue*, in *Cic.* 3 *Brut.* 27, which are criminal investiga- 3 tions, which were held by the prators, year 3 out and year in, and of course continued 3 always. — *Also, Senec.* fulmina, h. e. 3 which hold for or refer to the whole life.

—¶ *Compar.* Perpetuius, Cato; *superl.* Perpetuissimo curriculo. *Id.*
PERPEXUS (per & pecto), a, um, particip. 3 *combed, or well-combed.* *Jul. Firmic.*
PERPLACĒS (per & placeo), es, n. 2. to please greatly. *Cic.* Ea (lex) mihi perplacet. *Plaut.* Hercle vero perplacent.
PERPLANŪS (per & planus), a, um, adj. 3 *very plain, very distinct.* *Diomed.*
PERPLEXABILIS (perplexor), e, adj. 3 *perplexing.* *Plaut.* verbum, h. e. obscure, unintelligible, ambiguous.
PERPLEXABILITER (perplexabilis), adv. 3 *so as to confuse one, confusingly, perplexingly.* *Plaut.*
PERPLEXĒ (perplexus), adv. intricately, 2 *confusedly, perplexedly, ambiguously, obscurely, πολύπλοκως.* *Terent.* loqui. *Liv.* Defectionem haud perplexe indicavere. *Prudent.* Perplexus errat.
PERPLEXIM, adv. same as *Perplexe.* 3 *Plaut.*
PERPLEXYŌS (as from perplecto), ōnis, f. 3 *confusion, involution, intricacy, ambiguity, obscurity.* *Porc. Latro.*
PERPLEXITAS (perplexus), ātis, f. con- 3 *fusion, obscurity, ambiguity.* *Annuian.*
PERPLEXŌR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. to make 3 *confusion.* *Plaut.*
PERPLEXŌS (per & plecto), a, um, partici- 3 *particip. and adj. involved, confused, entangled, suarled, ἐμπλόκος.* *Virg.* Perplexum iter silvæ. *Stat.* Perplexi errores. —¶ Also, *confused, involved, difficult, intricate, doubtful, ambiguous, obscure.* *Liv.* Singulos amicorum patris tentare sermonibus perplexis. *Id.* Perplexins carmen. *Id.* Perplexum Punico astu responsum.
PERPLICATŌS (per & plico), a, um, partici- 3 *particip. intertwined, involved, entangled, confused.* *Lucret.*
PERPLŪS (per & pluo), is, n. and a. 3. *Intrans.* to rain through, rain in, διαβέχουαι. *Vitr.* Qua possit ex imbris aqua perpluere. Also, *impers.* Cato. Sicubi perpluat, if it rains through any where. —¶ Also, to rain through, be wet through with rain. *Plaut.* Perpluunt tigna, h. e. it rains through the beams. *Quintil.* Quum canaculum perplueret. —¶ For *pluo.* *Tibull.* Perpluat pomis candidissinus (figur.). —¶ *Trans.* to rain through or into, h. e. to send through or into in rain. *Plaut.* Tempestas, quam mihi amor in pectus perpluit. —¶ Also, to rain upon, drop upon. *Apul.* capellas.
PERPLŪRIMUM (per & plurimum), adv. *very much indeed, Plin.; but Har.* reads plurimum.
PERPOL (per & pol), supposed to stand for per Pollucem, by *Pollux*; but it is two words, thus, *Terent.* Per pol scitus, for pol perscitus.
PERPŌLĪS (per & polio), is, īvi, itum, a. 4. to polish highly, or polish. *Plin.* Aurum tritu perpolitum. — Also, of the plastering of a wall. *Vellei.* Locus nuper calce arenaque perpolitus, plastered. —¶ *Figur.* to polish through or thoroughly, to perfect, finish, improve, put the finishing hand to, a writing, for instance. *Cic.* illud opus. *Id.* Adhibere extremum perpolendi operis laborem. — Hence, particip. and adj. Perpolitus, a, um, polished completely, finished, refined, perfected. *Cic.* Perfecti in dicendo et perpoliti homines. *Id.* Litteris perpolitus. *Id.* Vita perpolita humanitate. *Id.* explicatio.
PERPŌLITYŌS (perpolio), ōnis, f. a polish- 2 *ing thoroughly, finishing, elaborating.* *Auct. ad Herenn.* sermonis.
PERPŌLITISSIMĒ (*superl.* as from per- 2 *po ite, from perpolitus*), adv. with high polish or finish, with great refinement, taste, &c. *Auct. ad Herenn.*
PERPŌLITŪS, a, um. See *Perpolio.*
PERPŌPŌLŌR (per & popular), āris, ātus 2 *sum, dep. 1. to lay quite waste, ravage, pillage completely, unpeople, καταληγεῖν.* *Liv.* Lignum quindecim millia agrum Placentinum perpopulatos esse. *Tacit.* Quos cædibus et incendiis perpopulatus. — Also, Perpopulatus, a, um, *passively.* *Liv.* Perpopulato agro.
PERPŌRTANS (per & porto), tis, parti- 2 *cip. carrying or transporting to a place.* *Liv.* Naves onerariæ prædam Carthaginem perportantes.

PERPŌTĀTYŌS (perpoto), ōnis, f. a con- 2 *tinued drinking, carousal.* *Cic.*
PERPŌTYŌR (per & potior), Iris, dep. 4. 3 *omnino et plene potior.* *Justin.* pace, to enjoy. *Cod. Just.* nomine, loco tribunum, to have, enjoy.
PERPŌTŌ (per & poto), as, āvi, ātum, n. 3 1. to drink, tippie or tope without inter- mission, keep on carousing, keep up a carouse. *Cic.* Totos dies, in litore tabernaculo posito, perpatabat. *Id.* Ibi perpotaui ad vespertum. —¶ Simply, to drink, or drink off, quaff. *Lucret.* laticem.
PERPREMŌ, for *Perprimo.* *Senec.* 2
PERPRENSŌS (per & prehendo), a, um, particip. seized or grasped strongly. *Apul.* (According to *Ed. Oud.* Others read *perpressa*, or *prehensa*.)
PERPRESSA, æ, f. an herb, same as *Bac-* 2 *char.* *Plin.*
PERPRYMŌ (per & premo), is, pressi, 3 *pressum, a. 3 to press or press hard: or press perpetually.* *Horat.* Mollis et expresse inornata perprimat cubilia. —¶ Also, to urge or urge greatly, press closely. *Ovid.* —¶ Also, to press through. *Suave.* Oculis humorem perpremit (for *perprimit*).
PERPROPĒRE (per & propere), adv. *very* 3 *hastily, very quickly.* *Plaut.*
PERPROPINQUŌS (per & propinquus), 3 a, um, adj. *very near at hand.* *Acc. ap. Cic.*
PERPROSPER (per & prosper), ēra, ērum, 2 *adj. very prosperous.* *Suæton.* valetudo, *very good, excellent.*
PERPRURISŌS (per & prurio), is, n. 3. 3 *to become itchy or salacious all over.* *Plaut.*
PERPRUDESCŌ (per & prudesco), is, n. 3. to 3 *feel shame or great shame, be ashamed.* *Cornelia ap. Nepot.*
PERPUGNAX (per & pugnax), ācis, adj. 1 *very pugnacious.* *Cic.* Perpugnacem in disputando videri.
PERPULCHER (per & pulcher), chra, 3 *chrum, adj. very beautiful, very fine.* *Terent.*
PERPUNCTŌS (per & pingo), a, um, 3 *particip. pricked through or pricked.* *Cal. Aurel.*
PERPURGŌ (per & purgo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to purge thoroughly, cleanse all over, make quite clean, ἐκκαθαίρω. *Cic.* Cervæ perpurgant se quadam herbula. *Cels.* Perpurcata ulcera. *Plaut.* Perpuratis auribus, h. e. with the greatest attention. —¶ Also, to clear fully, free from all difficulties. *Cic.* locum quinque libris. *Id.* De dote perpurga (sc. rationes), adjust, expedite.
PERPUSILLUS (per & pasillus), a, um, adj. *very small, very little.* *Cic.* *Orat.* 2, 60. Perpusillum rogabo, h. e. both very little, and the very little man, for it seems to be a play upon words.
PERPUTŌ (per & puto), as, a. 1. to de- 3 *clare or explain fully, relate, make known.* *Plaut.* Ut ego argumentum hoc vobis plane perputem.
PERQUADRATŌS (per & quadratus), a, 2 *um, adj. perfectly square.* *Vitr.*
PERQUAM (per & quam), adv. *very (very much), or very (very much) indeed.* *Cic.* Perquam flebiliter lamentat. *Plin. Jun.* Perquam scire velim. And separately. *Terent.* Per pol quam paucis. And with *superl.* *Apul.* Perquam sapidissimum.
PERQUEŌ (per & queo), is, īvi, n. irreg. same as *Queo*, to be able, except that it seems to imply through the whole time. *Apul.* (*Ed. Oud.* Others read *quiverint*).
PERQUIESCŌ (per & quiesco), is, n. 3. 3 *to rest through, spend in rest.* *Apul.* totam noctem.
PERQUIRITATŌS, a, um, same as *Per-* 3 *quisitis, sought after diligently.* *Claud.*
PERQUIRŌ (per & quero), is, quisivi, quisitum, a. 3. to seek or search for dili- 2 *gently, διαζητέω.* *Cic.* Scribit ad quosdam, ut ea vasa perquirant. *Q. Cic.* Perquirere et investigare homines ex omni regione. — In particular, to make diligent inquiry after, inquire after. *Cæs.* Aditus, viasque in Suevos perquirunt. *Plaut.* Adenut, perquirunt, quid causæ siet. *Cic.* Possum etiam illa ab accusatore perquirere, ubi sit, &c. —¶ Also, to investigate, examine, inquire

into. *Cic.* Ipsa cognitio rei perquiri- 2 *tur.*
PERQUISITĒ (perquisitus), adv. *properly, after diligent inquiry or research; and so, exactly, accurately, ἐξήτασμένως.* *Cic.* Sed perquisitus, et diligentius conscripsisse pollicemur.
PERQUISITŌR (perquiro), ōris, m. a 3 *strict searcher or inquirer after.* *Plaut.*
PERQUISITŌS, a, um, particip. from perquiro. *Plin.*
PERRARŌ (per & raro, or perrarius), adv. *very seldom, very rarely, παντοσπῶνως.* *Cic.*
PERRARŌS (per & rarus), a, um, adj. 2 *very rare, very rarely to be met with.* *Lac.* Quod tunc perrarum in mandandis sacerdotiis erat.
PERRECONDITŌS (per & reconditus), a, um, adj. *very hidden, very abstruse, very recondite.* *Cic.*
PERRECTORŌS, a, um, particip. from pergo.
PERREPŌ (per & repo), is, psi, ptum, n. 3 and a. 3. to creep or crawl through to any place, creep or crawl to or into. *Colum.* ad præsepia. *Id.* in aliena compluvia. —¶ *Trans.* to creep through, creep across, creep upon. *Tibull.* tellureis genibus.
PERREPTŌS (frequentat. from perrepo), 3 as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to creep about, creep around. *Plaut.* Omnibus in lateribus perreptavi quærere conservam. —¶ Also, to creep through to a place, creep to. *Terent.* ad portam. —¶ *Trans.* to creep through. *Plaut.* omnes plateas. *Terent.* omne oppidum.
PERRHÆBIA (Περρηβία), æ, f. a region of Thessaly. *Liv.* — Hence, *Perrhæbus*, a, um, adj. belonging to the same, *Perrhæban*, or, also, *Thessalian.* *Propert.* *Pindus.* *Ovid.* *Ceneus.*
PERRIDICŪLE (per & ridicule), adv. *very* 3 *laughably, very humorously or wittily.* *Cic.*
PERRIDICŪLŌS (per & ridiculus), a, um, adj. *very laughable, very ridiculous.* *Cic.*
PERRIMŌSŌS (per & rimosus), a, um, 3 *adj. full of clefts or chinks.* *Vitr.*
PERRŌDŌ (per & rodo), is, ōsi, ōsum, a. 2. 3 *to eat or gnaw through.* *Plin.*
PERRŌGITŌ (frequentat. from perrogo), 3 as, a. 1. to ask through, ask (them) all. *Pacuv. ap. Prisc.* advenas de natis.
PERRŌGŌ (per & rogo), as, a. 1. to ask 2 *through in succession.* *Liv.* Perrogari eo die sententiæ non potuerunt, h. e. could not all be asked at that day. —¶ Also, to carry through (a law) after proposing it. *Val. Max.* Tribunus plebis legem perrogavit.
PERRŌMPŌ (per & rumpo), is, ūpi, up- 3 *tum, a. and n. 3. to break through, break apart, break asunder, break to pieces, διασπῆνναι.* *Cæs.* rates, h. e. the line or chain of rafts across the mouth of the harbor. *Cels.* totam costam. *Virg.* dura linina bipenni. — *Figur.* to break up, bring to nought. *Cic.* leges. *Id.* quæstiones. *Horat.* Natura perumpit mala fastidia. —¶ Also, to break through, force a way through. *Cic.* Ab his perumpitur aer. *Cæs.* paludem. *Tacit.* Perumpit hostis. *Liv.* cuneos (hostium). *Cæs.* Per medios hostes perumpunt. *Liv.* per aciem hostium. *Cæs.* Ut, cuneo facto, perumpant. — Also, to break into, press into, force a way into, penetrate. *Tacit.* Castra perumpita. *Liv.* in vestibulum templi. — *Figur.* to break through, overcome. *Cic.* periculum. *Plin.* omnes difficultates. Or, to force a way into, enter forcibly, penetrate into. *Tacit.* Ne quo affectu perumperetur.
PERRŌPTŌS, a, um, particip. from per- 3 *rumpo.*
PERSĀ (Πέρσης), æ, m. a Persian. *Cic.* Regnum ne Persæ quidem tolerabile. *Id.* Persæ mortuos condunt, the Persians. *Nepos.* In Persas proficisci, for in Persidem. — Among the poets, *Persæ*, also, for Parthi: for instance, *Horat.* *Carm.* 3, 5, 4. Adjectis imperio Persis. — *Persa* is also a comedy by *Plautus*. — It also stands for *Perseus*. *Liv.* 42, 25. —¶ *Fem. gen.; a nymph, mother of Circe, Hecate, &c. by Sol.* *Hygin.* — Also, the name of a little dog. *Cic.*
PERSÆPE (per & sæpe), adv. *very often, very frequently.* *Cic.*

PERSÆPŌLIS, or **PERSEPŌLIS**, is, f. a city in Persia, the ruins of which are now known by the name of Tschil-Minar. *Plin.* and *Curt.*

PERSÆŌS, a, um, adj. relating to Persa, the mother of Hecate, &c. *Val. Flacc.*

PERSÆVŌS (per & sevus), a, um, adj. very furious. *Mela.* flumina.

PERSALŌS (per & salse), adv. very witty. *Cic.*

PERSALSŌS (per & salsus), a, um, adj. very witty. *Cic.*

PERSALŪTĀTĪŌ (persaluto), ōnis, f. a careful saluting of all, or assiduous salutation. *Cic.*

PERSALŪTŌ (per & saluto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to salute much, often, or assiduously; to salute one after the other. *Cic.* Ut omnes nos, vosque persalutet.

PERSANCTE (per & sancte), adv. very 2 sacredly, very religiously, for instance, to swear. *Terent.*

PERSANŌ (per & sano), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. to cure thoroughly or perfectly, heal completely. *Plin.*

PERSANŌS (per & sanus), a, um, adj. 3 perfectly sound. *Cato.*

PERSAPIENS (per & sapiens), tis, adj. very wise. *Cic.*

PERSAPIENTER (per & sapienter), adv. very wisely. *Cic.*

PERSCIENS (per & scio), tis, particip. 3 knowing well. *Lamprid.*

PERSCIENTER (per & scienter), adv. very knowingly, very discreetly. *Cic.*

PERSCINDŌ (per & scindo), is, ūdi, is 2 sum, a. 3. to rend asunder or to pieces, διαρρήννυμι. *Lucret.* nubem. *Lib.* Omnia perscindent vento.

PERSCISCŌ (per & scisco), is, a. 3. to 3 learn thoroughly, to hear, become informed of. *Dict. Cret.*

PERSCISSŌS, a, um, particip. from perscindo.

PERSCITŌS (per & scitus), a, um, adj. very clever, very happy, as a remark made by some one. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, very fine, very comely. *Terent.* Perescator scitus puer natus est Pamphilo, a very fine boy.

PERSCRIBŌ (per & scribo), is, psi, ptum, a. and n. 3. to write, prepare in writing, write down, and particularly, accurately and fully, ἀναγράφω. *Nepos.* Epistola, in qua omnia perscripta erant, written in full or at length. *Cic.* Rationes sunt perscriptæ scite. *Id.* litteras, to write letters (of the alphabet). *Ces.* Rem gestam perscribit (sc. in a letter). With accus. and infin. *Ces.* Perscribit in literis, hostes discessisse, &c. Also, to write, h. e. treat in writing. *Cic.* de aliqua re. — Hence, to enter in writing, in the account book, for instance. *Cic.* usuras. *Id.* falsum nomen. *Id.* senatus consultum, to register. — Also, to describe in order, write an account of, record. *Liv.* res populi Rom. a primordio urbis. — Also, to write or communicate by writing to some one. *Cic.* Mihi plane perscribas, quid videas. *Id.* omnia ad me. *Meiell.* ad *Cic.* ad aliquem de aliqua re. — Also, to send in writing. *Cic.* Mihi frater tuam orationem perscripsit. — Also, to take a sketch of, make a plan of. *Sallust.* Jug. 93. Ligus castelli plantium perscribit, sc. animo, surveys carefully and fixes in his mind. — Also, to give an order upon a banker for the payment of a sum, to give an order or check for. *Cic.* alicui pecuniam, to give him an order for the money. *Sueton.* Usure nomine aliquid numerare, aut perscribere. — ¶ Also, to write out at large, not by numbers or abbreviations. *Suet.* Notata non perscripta erat summa.

PERSCRIPŌ (perscribo), ōnis, f. a drawing up in writing, writing down, entry in writing. *Cic.* Suarum perscriptionum, et liturarum adversaria proferre, non amentia est? *Id.* Septies milles falsis perscriptionibus, donationibusque avertit, h. e. perscribendo in tabulis falsa nomina, et causas pecuniæ insinuat. — Also, a writing, as, a contract, instrument, bill of exchange, draught, &c. *Cic.* — Also, a paying by an order or draught, or the giving of an order or draught. *Cic.*

PERSCRIPŌ (frequenter), from perscribo, as, a. 1. h. e. sæpius scribo.

Tereatian. Maur. (Alii legunt præscriptare.)

PERSCRIPŌR (perscribo), ōris, m. a writer, drawer up in writing, notary, scribe, ἀναγραφεύς. *Cic.* Scribam tuum hujus perscriptorem fenerationis fuisse.

PERSCRIPŌRĀ (Id.), e, f. a writing, 3 drawing up in writing. *Pandect.* testamenti.

PERSCRIPŌS, a, um, particip. from perscribo.

PERSCRŪTĀTĪŌ (perscrutor), ōnis, f. 2 a searching through, examining thoroughly. *Senece.*

PERSCRŪTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a searcher 3 through, examiner, investigator. *Capitolin.*

PERSCRŪTŌ, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. same 3 as *Perscrutor*. *Plant.* — Hence, *Perscrutatus*, a, um, passively. *Ammian.*

PERSCRŪTŌR (per & scrutor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to search through, search thoroughly, examine well. *Cic.* omnia. — ¶ Figur. to search through, examine or investigate thoroughly, search diligently into. *Cic.* naturam criminum. *Id.* sententiam scriptoris.

PERSCŪLPTŌS (per & sculpo), a, um, 3 particip. graven into, etched. *Coripp.* lapides.

PERSĒĀ (περσέα), æ, f. a sacred tree in 2 Egypt, with a sweet edible fruit. *Plin.* — *Clusius* takes it to be the *Laurus Persæa*, L.; *Schreber*, the *Cordia Myxa*, L.; but it is the opinion of later naturalists, that it no longer exists.

PERSĒCŌ (per & seco), as, cni, ctum, a. 1. to cut through, cut up, διατμήνω. *Cic.* rerum naturas. *Vel.* Orator. ap. *Quintil.* vomicas reip. — ¶ Figur. to cut up by the roots, bring to an end. *Liv.* Vitium, ne serpat, persecare. *Cic.* Da te in sermonem, et perseca, et confice, excita, &c.

PERSĒCŌR (per & sector), āris, dep. 1. 3 to pursue or follow industriously. *Lucret.*

PERSĒCŪTĪŌ (persequor), ōnis, f. a pursuing, chasing. *Pandect.* bestiarum. — Hence, a judicial prosecution, action. *Cic.* and *Pandect.* — Also, persecution, of Christians, for instance. *Tertull.* — ¶ Also, a pursuing, following up, prosecuting. *Apul.* incepti negotii.

PERSĒCŪTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a pursuer, 3 persecutor, particularly of Christians, διώκτης. *Lactant.* — ¶ Also, a prosecutor, plaintiff. *Pandect.*

PERSĒCŪTŌRĪŌS. See *Prosecutoris*.

PERSĒCŪTRĪX (persecutor), icis, f. she 3 who persecutes. *Augustin.*

PERSĒCŪTŌS, a, um, particip. from persequor.

PERSĒDĒŌ (per & sedeo), es, ēdi, sessum, 2 n. 2. to continue sitting a long time, to sit long any where, remain sitting. *Liv.* in equo dies noctesque.

PERSĒGNYS (per & signis), e, adj. very 2 slack, relaxed, spiritless or faint. *Liv.* Pedestre prælium fuit persigne.

PERSĒIS (Περσής), ūdis, f. sc. femina, daughter of *Perses* or *Persa*; h. e. *Circe*, *Val. Flacc.*; or *Hecate*, *Stol.* — ¶ Also, a nymph, the mother of *Circe*, *Pasiphae*, *Hecate*, *Perses*, and *Æetes*, by *Sol.* *Cic.* — Hence, magical. *Ovid.* herbae. — ¶ Also, sc. *musa*, a poem. *Ovid.*

PERSĒŌS (Περσής), a, um, adj. pertaining or belonging to *Perses* or *Persa*. *Val. Flacc.* proles, h. e. *Æetes*. — ¶ Also, pertaining or belonging to *Perscus*. *Ovid.* castra.

PERSĒNĒCŌ (per & senesco), is, nui, n. 3 3. to become old, spend one's old age any where. *Enrop.*

PERSĒNĒX (per & senex), is, adj. very 2 old or aged. *Sueton.*

PERSĒNTĪŌ (per & sentio), is, ensi, en- 3 sum, a. and n. 4. to feel or feel deeply. *Virg.* curas pectore. — ¶ Also, to perceive, mark, observe. *Virg.* Quam percipit peste teneri.

PERSĒNTĪSCŌ (per & sentisco), is, n. 3 and a. 3. to feel (deeply) or begin to feel (deeply). *Lucret.* — ¶ Also, to perceive, observe, detect. *Terent.*

PERSĒPHŌNE (Περσεφόνη), es, f. the Greek name of *Proserpine*. *Ovid.* — Hence, for death. *Ovid.*

PERSĒPHŌNIUM (περσεφόνιον), ii, n. 3 wild poppy. *Apul.*

PERSEPŌLIS, is, f. See *Persæpolis*.

PERSEQUAX (per & sequax), ācis, adj. 3 pursuing strenuously or zealously. *Apul.*

PERSEQUENS, tis, particip. from persequor. — ¶ Adj. following after. *Plant.* flagitii. — Also, revealing. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Virum integerrimum, inimicium persequentissimum.

PERSEQUŌR (per & sequor), ōris, quātus or cūtus sum, dep. 3. to follow, follow after, go after, commonly with a certain perseverance, παρακολουθεῖν. *Terent.* Me in Asiam persequens. *Cic.* vestigia alicujus, to follow his footsteps. h. e. to imitate. *So.* Id. aliquem ipsius vestigiis, to follow in his steps. *Plant.* litus, to follow the shore, go along the shore. *Cic.* omnes vias, (properly) to tread, go, or travel one after the other, h. e. (figur.) use all means. *Terent.* Viam, quam decevi persequi, to pursue, follow, hold.

Intrans. *Pallad.* Gramine persequit, h. e. having grown again. — Hence, figur. to follow after, go after, h. e. to strive after, endeavor to get, seek or hunt after, hunt up, call in or collect. *Terent.* Clamitent, me sycophantam hereditatem persequi, am hunting after, angling for. *Cic.* voluptates cuiusque modi. *Id.* otium. *Id.* Qui legatione hereditates aut syngraphas suas persequuntur, look up, call in, collect. *Plant.* alios deos penates sibi, h. e. to seek, procure, furnish one's self with. — Also, to follow after, h. e. busy one's self with, pursue, cultivate. *Cic.* Eas artes persequeretur. *Id.* Non omnia deos persequi, busy themselves about, or have a care for. Also, to imitate. *Cic.* ironiam alicujus. — Also, to follow, agree with, assent to, approve. *Cic.* Zenonem. And, in particular, to be an adherent of a (philosophical) sect, to profess the doctrines of a school, &c. *Cic.* Academicum. — ¶ Also, to pursue, follow close, διώκω. *Cas.* fugientes usque ad flumen. *Id.* civitatem bello.

Nepos. Romanos armis. *Ovid.* Persequi feras, to chase. *Cic.* aliquem iudicio, proceed against. *Plant.* Mea promissa non neglexit persequi, h. e. to press their fulfilment. — Hence, to revenge, avenge, take vengeance upon or for; or seek to avenge, punish, &c. *Cic.* injurias istius (done by that man) per vos. *Liv.* ingratos cives. *Cic.* mortem alicujus. — Also, to seek to obtain or maintain. *Cic.* jus suum, h. e. seek legal redress. *Id.* bona sua lite ad iudicio, seek restitution of one's goods by legal process. *Id.* pecuniam ab aliquo, demand by law, sue for. Hence, *Id.* pœnas ab aliquo, or pœnas alicujus, take vengeance on, punish. — Also, to reach, overtake, come up with, attain to a person or thing, find. *Cic.* Qua aut terra aut mari persequar eum? (So, perhaps, *Horat.* Mors et fugacem persequitur virum; and perhaps some passages in *Cic.*) Hence, to earn, gain. *Pandect.* Also, to take up, call in. *Cic.* hereditates. Also, to take down in writing what another dictates. *Cic.* Celeritate scribendi, quæ dicuntur, persequi. — ¶ Also, to continue, follow up, carry on, proceed with, prosecute, seek to carry through. *Cic.* instituta caeremonias. *Id.* A quo initio profectam communem humani generis societatem persequimur, continue, carry on further. *Cic.* vitam inopem, to lead. — ¶ Also, to carry through, execute, perform. bring about, do. *Cic.* mea mandata. *Terent.* id, ex usu quod est. *Plant.* imperium patris. *Liv.* incepta. — Hence, to employ, use. *Cic.* Quis opifex tantam sollicitam persequi potuisset? — ¶ Also, to go through with, follow out. *Cic.* Persequere connexos his funeribus dies, run over in your mind, think over. *Id.* Quoniam omnia persequimur, sc. in treating of my subject. — Hence, to explain, relate, describe, set forth, treat of. *Cic.* aliquid versibus. *Id.* philosophiam Latinis litteris. *Id.* aliquid scriptura, treat of in writing. *Nepos.* bella. *Id.* plura de vita alicujus. — ¶ Passively. *Hygin.* — ¶ See, also, *Persequens*.

PERSERŌ (per & sero), is, sēvi, sītum, 3 a. 3. to sow, plant. *Sidon.*

PERSERŌ (Id.), is, a. 3. to put through. 3 *Varr.* resticulos per ficos.

PERSERVIO (per & servio), is, n. 4. to 3 *serve or serve throughout*. *Vopisc. alieni*.
PERSERVIO (per & servo), as, a. 1. to pre- 3 *serve or keep constantly*. *Tertull. patientiam*.
PERSIS (Πέρσης), æ, m. the son of Per- seus, who was the son of Danae. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the son of Sol and Persa, brother of Aetes and Circe, and father of Icarus. *Hygin.* — ¶ Also, the last king of Macedonia, otherwise called Per- seus. *Cic. Paulus, qui Persen vicit.* — ¶ Also, Persian (adjectively), or a Per- sian. *Cic. Perses hostis.*
PERSEVERABILIS (persevero), e, adj. 3 *persevering*. *Caes. Aurel.*
PERSEVERANS, tis, particip. from perse- vero. — ¶ Adj. *persevering, persisting, holding out, continuing, steadfast*. *Cu- lum.* Isque mos servatus est perseveran- tissimo colendorum agrorum studio. *Liv.* Valerius perseverantior fuit cæ- dendis hostibus in fuga.
PERSEVERANTER (perseverans), adv. 2 *stiffly, steadfastly, perseveringly, persist- ingly*. *ἐπιρρώως*. *Liv.* Patres bene cop- tam rem perseveranter tueri. *Id.* Vere- or, ne perseverantius saviant. *Plin.* Ep. Nam patrem illarum defunctum quoque perseverantissime diligo.
PERSEVERANTIA (Id.), æ, f. *perseve- rance, steadiness, constancy*. *ἐπιρρωή*. *Cic.* Retinenda est vobis constantia, gravitas, perseverantia. *Cæs.* Labore et perseverantia nautarum vim tempe- statis superare. *Justin.* Perseverantia belli, longæ continuance.
PERSEVERATIO (persevero), ònis, f. 3 *perseverance, steadfastness, continuance*. *Apul.*
PERSEVERE (per & severe), adv. *very strictly*. *Plin. Ep.*
PERSEVERO (per & severus), as, ãvi, ãtum, n. and a. 1. to persevere, persist, hold out, remain fixed or steadfast, con- tinue, διαμένω. *Cic.* in sententia. *Id.* in vitis. *Id.* in errore. *Plin. Ep.* Se fuisse perseveraturum. And with abl. without in. *Justin.* bellis continuus, to wage incessant war. — Also, to continue on, h. e. continue to go. *Sueton.* Aquileiam usque. — With accus. to persist in, persevere in, continue. *Cic. id.* Symmach. religiosam observantiam. Hence, passively. *Justin.* Illi quadriduo perseve- rata inedia est. — With infin. *Cic.* facere injuriam. — ¶ Also, to persist in a thing, stick to it, assure or assert stead- fastly; with accus. and infin. *Cic.* Perseverabat, se esse Orestem. — ¶ See, also, Perseverans.
PERSEVERUS (per & severus), a, um, 2 adj. *very grave, very strict*. *Tacit.* Imperium perseverum.
PERSEUS (Περσεύς), ãi and ãos, m. the son of Jupiter and Danae. Furnished with the shield of Pallas and the talaria of Mer- cury, he rode through the air on the winged horse Pegasus, till he reached the kingdom of Medusa. He beheaded her with a fæleated sword, which he had received from Mer- cury or Vulcan. On his way homewards, he rescued Andromeda from a sea-monster to which she was exposed, and, in return for this service, received her in marriage. He finally became a constellation. *Ovid.* &c. — ¶ Also, the last king of Macedo- nia, the illegitimate son of Philippus. He was conquered by the Roman commander Æmilius. *Liv.* — ¶ Dat. Persi (contr. from Perse). *Liv.*
PERSEUS, a, um, adj. Περσεύς, *Persean, relating or belonging to Perseus*. *Propert.* ora Phorcidos. *Stat.* Argi, h. e. to here Aërisius, grandfather of Perseus, reigned. *Id.* mons, h. e. Aphasas, a mountain of Nemea, whence Perseus and Pegasus took their flight. *Lucan.* Tarsos, h. e. founded by Perseus. — ¶ Also, Persian, belong- ing to Persia. *Lucan.* Babylon.
PERSIA, æ, f. Persia. *Plaut.*
PERSIANUS, a, um, adj. of the poet Per- sius. *Lactant.* — ¶ Persiane aquæ, were perhaps near Carthage. *Apul.*
PERSICCATUS (per & siccatus), a, um, 3 particip. quite or very much dried. *Apul.*
PERSICCUS (per & siccus), a, um, adj. 2 *very dry*. *Cels.*
PERSICE (Persicus), adv. after the manner or in the speech of the Persians. *Quintil.* Loqui Persice, to speak Persian.

PERSICE porticus. See Persicus.
PERSICUS (Περσικός), a, um, adj. of or 3 *pertaining to Persia, Persian*. *Jucenal.* regna. *Horat.* apparatus. *Cic.* Ex Per- sicis [libris] Dinonis (where, if libris be not genuine, Persicis is neutr. and means Persian history). *Plin.* Persica ma- lus; or, *Colum.* Persicus, i, f. the peach- tree. *Plin.* Persicum (neutr.), the peach. *Plant.* Portus Persicus, the sea by Eubœa, where the Persian fleet stood. *Cic.* Persi- ce (Περσική) porticus, h. e. a portico, properly in Lacedæmon, which was built out of spoils taken from the Persians; and then, with an allusion to this, a gallery at Brutus's country-seat. In *Macrob.* 2, 15. Persica malus, same as Medica et citrea. — ¶ Also, of or pertaining to Persus, king of Macedonia. *Cic.* bellum.
PERSIDEO, es, ãdi, essum, n. 2. same as Persedeo. *Plin.*
PERSIDŌ (per & sideo), is, ãdi, essum, n. 3. to sink down, settle down, penetrate, de- scend into. *Lucret.* Pestilens fruges per- sidit in ipsas. *Id.* Quo pacto persede- rit humor aqua. *Virg.* Imber altius ad vivum peresidit.
PERSIGNŌ (per & signo), as, a. 1. to note 2 down, record. *Liv.* dona. — ¶ Also, to mark, h. e. make marks upon or all over. *Mela.* omne corpus notis.
PERSIMILIS (per & similis), e, adj. *very like*. Without case. *Cic.* With gen- it. *Id.* With dat. *Horat.*
PERSIMPLEX (per & simplex), icis, adj. 2 *very simple, very plain*. *Tacit.* Persim- plici victu tolerare vitam.
PERSIS, idis or idos, adj. f. *Persian*. *Ov- id.* rates. — Hence, *Claudian.* Persides, se. femine, Persian women. — Also, se. terra, strictly, a province of Persia, Per- sia proper, now Fars, or Farsistan; but used also for Persia. *Virg.* and *Plin.*
PERSISTŌ (per & sisto), is, n. 3. to per- 2 sist, persevere, hold out, continue stead- fast, remain, ἐμένω. *Liv.* In eadem impudentia persistas. — ¶ The prete- rit persisti is common to this verb with Perso, which see.
PERSITES, æ, m. a species of tithymalus. 3 *Apul.*
PERSIUS, ii, m. an orator contemporary with Lucilius. *Cic.* — ¶ A. Persius Flaccus, a well-known satirical poet, who flourished in the time of Nero.
PERSOLATA, æ, f. Verbasum ferrugine- um, a species of mullein, Ait.. *Plin.* — ¶ Some read Persollata.
PERSOLIDŌ, as, a. 1. to make solid. *Stat.* 3 imbres, conglut, turn to ice.
PERSOLLĀ (diuini. from persona), æ, f. 3 a little mask, as a word of abuse. *Plaut.*
PERSOLLATA. See Persollata.
PERSOLVO (per & solvo), is, solvi, söl- ūtum, a. and n. 3. to solve, unravel, ex- plain. *Cic.* Si mihi hoc ζητήμα (h. e. questionem) persolveris. — ¶ Also, to pay, pay completely, διαλῶ. *Tacit.* pecuniam alicui. *Cic.* stipendium mili- tibus. *Sallust.* alienis nominibus suis copiis, to pay (for) the debts of others. *Cic.* pecuniam alicui ab aliquo, to pay a sum with another's money, for instance, with money borrowed from another; otherwise, to pay by an order or draught upon some one. — Figur. to pay, to give, show or render what is due to another, discharge. *Virg.* grates dignas. *Cic.* meritum diis immortalibus gratiam jus- tis honoribus. *Virg.* honorem (h. e. sac- rificium) diis. *Senec.* inferias alicui. *Sueton.* mortem alicui, to put to death. *Cic.* pœnas diis hominibusque meritis, to pay to gods and men, h. e. suffer the punishment they had a right to exact. *Cæs.* pœnas, to suffer punishment. *Cic.* vota, to discharge, fulfil. *Id.* Quod huic pro- misi, id a vobis ei persolvere. *Id.* Per- solvi primæ epistolæ, I have paid for the first letter, h. e. have answered it. — ¶ Persolvere, for persolvere, *Ovid.* ; Persoluenda, for persolvenda. *Albin.*
PERSOLUS (per & solus), a, um, adj. quite alone. *Plaut.* oculus, my only eye (where the o is shortened).
PERSOLUTA, æ, f. an Egyptian plant, used 2 for making wreaths. *Plin.*
PERSOLUTUS, a, um, particip. from per- solvo.
PERSONA (from persōno, are, changing the quantity of the penult), æ, f. a mask,

used especially by players, προσωπ- εῖον, πρόσωπον. The masks worn by players covered the whole head, and were different according to the different age, dignity, sex, &c. of the persons represented. *Cic.* Used, also, by others. *Plin.* Alicui personam capiti adji- cere, clap a mask upon him, that he may not see. *Proverb.* Martial. Personam capiti detrahet illa (Proserpina) tuo. — Hence, the character, personage or part represented by the actor. *Terent.* Para- siti persona. *Id.* Si personis isdem uti aliis non licet. — ¶ Also, the charac- ter, part, personage which a man plays or represents in the world; it may be ren- dered, character, part, standing, office, &c. *Cic.* Petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere. *Liv.* Personam quadruplatoris ferre, to play the part of (h. e. to be) a chicaner. *Id.* Personam alienam ferre, to play an assumed, unnat- ural part. *Cic.* Quam magnum est per- sonam in republica tueri principis! to support the character of a leading man. *Id.* Non infirmatas ingenii sustinet tan- tam personam, so important a character, so great a part, h. e. such a high dignity. *Id.* Personam sibi accommodare; or, Personam suscipere, to take, undertake a part. *Id.* imponere alicui, to lay upon, attribute, assign. *Id.* gerere, or tenere, represent a character, play a part. — Al- so, character or personage, h. e. a man who plays a certain part; figur. *Nepos.* Altera persona, sed tamen secunda, a second chief personage. *Cic.* Id, quod quaque persona dignum est, of each char- acter or personage in a poem. — ¶ Al- so, person; as we say, my, thy, his per- son, h. e. I, thou, he. With the genit. or mea, tua, &c. *Cic.* Causam belli in persona tua constitisse, h. e. in you. *Id.* Ut mea persona aliquid videtur habere populare. *Id.* In nostra persona. *Id.* In ejus personam multa fecit aspe- rius, against or towards his person, against him. — ¶ Without genit. and without mea, tua, &c. person, h. e. man, with reference to his station, character, &c. *Cic.* Personarum, quas defendunt, for hominum (and oftener in Cic.). — But sometimes, as it seems, simply, a per- son, individual. *Sueton.* Continuantes unumquodque (prænomen) per ternas personas. *Pandect.* Omne jus vel ad personas pertinet, vel ad res, &c. — Al- so, person, in grammar. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, image, of clay, &c. representing a man. *Lucret.* and *Martial.*
PERSONALIS (persona), e, adj. *personal*, 3 in law. *Pandect.* — Also, *personal*, in grammar. *Diomed.*
PERSONALITER (personalis), adv. per- 3 sonally. *Arnob.* — Also, in grammar. *Gell.*
PERSONATA, æ, f. a kind of burdock. *Co- 2 lum.* — Personacia, the same. *Apul.*
PERSONATUS (persona), a, um, adj. masked, in a mask, ὑποδεδυκός, δ ἐν προσωπείῳ. *Cic.* Qui personatum ne Ros- cium quidem magnopere laudabant. *Horat.* Personatus pater, h. e. represent- ed in the play. — ¶ Figur. masked, in an assumed character. *Cic.* Quid est au- tem, cur ego personatus ambulem? — Also, assumed, affected, pretended, put on, counterfeited. *Senec.* felicitas. *Martial.* fastus.
PERSONŌ (per & sono), as, ni, itum, n. and a. 1. to sound through, fill with sound or noise, make to resound. *Virg.* Cerberus hæc regna personat. *Horat.* anrem, scream into my ear. *Tacit.* Amœna litorum personantes. — ¶ Also, to sound through, sound loudly, resound, ring. *Cic.* Domus cantu personabat. *Id.* Ausres personant hujusmodi vocibus. *Liv.* Id totis personabat castris, sounded through the whole camp. — ¶ Also, to cry out, cry aloud, utter with a loud voice. *Sil.* Hæc perso- nat ardens. *Cic.* Illæ personant, hinc libidinem esse prolapsum, cry out, cry aloud, that, &c. — ¶ Also, to make a sound or noise upon a musical instrument, sound, play. *Virg.* Cithara Iopas perso- nat. — With accus. to make to sound, sound. *Apul.* Classicum personavit, gave the signal for battle. — ¶ Persona- vit, for personavit. *Apul.*
PERSŌNUS (per & sonus), a, um, adj. re- 3 sounding, making a loud noise, ringing-

Val. Flacc. Io persona sistro. *Petron.* Verno persona cantu virgulta.

PERSÖRBENS (per & sorbeo), tis, parti-
cip. *sucking in, drinking up.* *Plin.*

PERSPECTE (perspectus), adv. *with pene-
tration, with judgment, with knowledge.*
Plaut.

PERSPECTIÖ (perspicio), önis, f. *a seeing
3 into, knowledge, understanding.* *Lactant.*

PERSPECTÖ (frequenter. from perspicio),
2 as, ävi, ätüm, n. 1. *to look through, examine
thoroughly, survey, look all about.* *Plaut.*

— **¶** Also (of per & specto), *to look at,
behold, to the end.* *Sueton.* certamen
guinicum.

PERSPECTÖR (perspicio), öris, m. *he that
3 sees, perceives or understands fully.* *Ju-
ven.*

PERSPECTÖS, a, um, particip. from pers-
picio. — **¶** Adj. *plainly perceived,
fully known, well known.* *Cic.* Omnem
spem habeo in tua erga me mihi per-
spectissima benevolentia.

PERSPECTÖS (perspicio), us, m. *accurate
3 inspection, viewing.* *Lucan.* 6, 484. (*Ed.*
Burn.); but *Carle* and others read pro-
spectiva).

PERSPECULÖR (per & speculor), äris, ätus
sum, dep. 1. *to view or explore careful-
ly, reconnoitre well, περισκοπεῖν.* *Auct.*
B. Afr. Cum de vallo perspecularetur.
Sueton. situs locorum.

PERSPERGÖ (per & spargo), is, rsi, rsüni,
a. 3. *to besprinkle, wet, κατασπῶ.* *Cic.*

PERSPICABILIS (perspicio), e, adj. *that
3 may be seen, conspicuous.* *Ammian.*

PERSPICACÖ, adv. same as *Perspicaciter.*
Afran. ap. Non. (*Al. leg. perspicate.*)

PERSPICACITAS (perspicax), ätis, f.
*acuteness, sharp sightedness, sharpness,
penetration, πολυδέρκεια.* *Cic.*

PERSPICACITER (Id.), adv. *acutely,
3 sharp-sightedly.* *Ammian.*

PERSPICATE See *Perspicace.*

PERSPICAX (perspicio), äcis, adj. *acute,
sharp-sighted, penetrating, shrewd, ὀξύ-
δέρκης.* *Cic.* Sequemur et id, quod
acutum et perspicax natura est, &c.
Terent. Patrem novisti, ad has res quam
sit perspicax. *Apul.* Homo perspicacior
Argo, et oculis totus.

PERSPICIBILIS (Id.), e, adj. *that may be
2 seen clearly, conspicuous, manifest, bright.*
Vitruv.

PERSPICIENTIÄ (Id.), ä, f. *insight, clear
vision, perception, Scopä.* *Cic.* Aut
enim in perspicientia veri, solertiaque
versatur, &c.

PERSPICIÖ (per & specio), is, exi, ec-
tum, a. and n. 3. *to see through, see into.*
Cic. Epistolas perspiciam, corrigam,
look through, read through. *Cæs.* Sepes
instar muri munimenta præbebant, quo
non modo non intrari, sed ne perspicere
quidem posset. — Also, simply, *to see,
distinguish.* *Cic.* Indignum his, qui al-
tius perspiciebant. *Plin.* Minimis id
gravis constat, ut vix perspicere quædam
possint. — **¶** Also, *to look through, ex-
amine fully, scan closely, consider well, in-
spect.* *Cic.* Domum tuam, atque ædifi-
cationem omnem perspexi, et probavi.

Cæs. In castra venire operis perspicien-
di causa. *Cic.* Perspice rem, et pertenta.
Id. Perspice etiam atque etiam,
judices. — **¶** Also, *to see well, mark
well, perceive, observe, take note of, ascer-
tain, prove, explore.* *Plaut.* Perspicito
prius, quid intus agatur. *Cæs.* Perpaucos,
quorum in se fidem perspexerat,
relinquere in Gallia decreverat. *Cic.*

Cujus virtutem hostes, filem ceteri per-
spexerunt. *Id.* In quo perspicere pos-
ses, quanti te facerem. *Id.* aliquid con-
jectura, to guess. *Id.* Clodii animum
perspectum habeo. — **¶** See, also,
Perspectus, a, um.

PERSPICÖE (perspicuus), adv. *clearly,
evidently, plainly, manifestly.* *Cic.* Aper-
te et perspicue nulla esse iudicia. *Id.*
Non me hæc movent, quæ perspicue
falsa sunt. — **¶** Also, *clearly, perspicu-
ously.* *Cic.* Plane et perspicue expe-
dire aliquid.

PERSPICUITAS (Id.), ätis, f. *transparen-
cy, clearness.* *Plin.* — **¶** Also, *mani-
festness, clearness, plainness, perspicuity,
ἐνάργεια.* *Cic.*

PERSPICÖS (perspicio), a, um, adj.
properly, *that can be seen through; clear,
transparent, pellucid, διαφανής.* *Ovid.*

aquæ. *Martial.* gemma. — *Perspicuus*
differs thus from *pellucidus*; that the
latter represents transparency as a prop-
erty of the body, the former in refer-
ence to a person looking through. —
¶ Also, *clear, evident, perspicuous, plain,
manifest.* *Cic.* Quasi vero hoc perspi-
cium sit, constetque inter omnes, esse
deos. *Id.* Quod adhuc est suspiciosum,
perspicuum res ipsa faciet.

PERSPIRÖ (per & spiro), as, n. 1. *to
2 breathe.* *Cato.* — **¶** Also, *to blow or
blow constantly.* *Plin.* Venti statim, at-
que perspirantes.

PERSTERNO. See *Perstratus.* 2

PERSTIMÖLÖ (per & stimulo), as, a. 1.

2 to stir up, incite. *Tacit.*

PERSITINO. See *Prastino.*

PERSITÖ (per & sto), as, stiti, stätum, n.

1. *to stand fast or remain standing.* *Liv.*

ad vallum. *Plin.* *Ep.* Otiosos perstitisse.

— **¶** Also, *to stand fast, persist, con-
tinue, persevere, hold out, διαμένω, ἐμπε-
ννέω.* *Cic.* Urgent rustice sane, negant
enim posse, et in eo perstant. *Id.* Per-
tinacissimus fueris, si in eo perstiteris,
ad corpus ea, quæ dixi, referre. *Id.* in
impudentia. *Cæs.* in sententia. *Senec.*

Amore contumax perstas. *Virg.* Ead-
em meus perstat mihi. *Horat.* Persta,
atque obdura. With *inf.* *Ovid.* Dami-
nosa persto condere semen humo.

Tacit. Perstitit aspernari cultum. —

¶ Also, *to remain steadfast or constant, to
last, endure.* *Ovid.* Nihil est toto, quod
perstet, in orbe.

PERSTRATÖS (per & sterno), a, um, partici-

p. *made even throughout, laid or paced
all the way.* *Liv.* via.

PERSTRENUÖ (per & strenne), adv. *very
3 actively or alertly.* *Terent.* Abi perstre-
nue, ac fores aperi. (Others read, *abi
per strenue.*)

PERSTREPÖ (per & strepo), is, püi, pü-

tum, n. and a. 3. *to sound through, make
a noise through.* *Virg.* æquora concha.

Hence, *passively.* *Apul.* Frequenti cla-
more januæ nostræ perstrepi. — **¶** Also,
*to make a noise or great noise, make a
bustle.* *Terent.* Abiunt lavatum, per-
strepiunt. — And, of things, *to sound,
resound, make a noise or bustle.* *Stat.*
Rumor in arcana perstrepiat aula. *Sil.*
Tellus perstrepiat.

PERSTRICTIÖ (perstringo), önis, f. *for
perfrictio (if this latter be not the true
reading).* *Veget.*

PERSTRICTÖS, a, um, particip. from
perstringo.

PERSTRIDÖ (per & strido), is, 3. *to make
3 a hissing or sighing noise, blow through.*
Germanic. *Arat.*

PERSTRINGÖ (per & stringo), is, inxi,

ictum, a. 3. *to bind strictly, to bind, δια-
σφίγγω.* *Cato.* Diligenter caveto, ne vi-
tem nimium perstringas. *Figur.* *Veret.*
Stomachus nimio rigore perstrictus (but
Ed. Schneid. has *constrictus*). — **¶** Also,
*to graze upon, graze over, run over or
through lightly, especially lengthwise,
to raze.* *Virg.* Femur perstrinxit Acha-
ta; grazed, wounded slightly. So, *Cic.*
Quod solum tam exile et macrum est,
quod aratro perstringi non possit? *h. e.*
*be ploughed through, passed through with
the plough.* *Id.* Aratri vomere portam
Capuæ pæne perstrinxisti, you have al-
most grazed upon. *Figur.* *Liv.* Horror
spectantes perstringit, runs over, seizes
on. *Val. Flacc.* Mentem perstringere
laugnor incipit. — Hence, *figur.* *to graze,
wound slightly, nip, prick, touch, censure,
wound.* *Cic.* Ille L. Crassi, ille M. An-
tonii voluntatem asperioribus facietis
perstrinxit impune, *h. e.* pupugit, carpi-
sit. *Id.* Quis non concederet, ut eos,
quorum sceleris furore violatus essem,
vocis libertate perstringerem? *that I
should censure or reprove.* *Id.* Nemo
unquam me tenuissima suspitione per-
strinxit, quem non præverterim. *Id.*
Consulatus meus illum primo leviter
perstrinxerat, had cut him a little with
emulation and envy. — Also, *to glance
over, touch briefly or slightly, relate cur-
sorially.* *Cic.* In animo est leviter tran-
sire, ac tantummodo perstringere unan-
quaque rem. *Id.* Reliquum vitæ
cursum celeriter perstringam. — Also,
Perstringere oculos, or aciem oculorum,
to dazzle, overpower with light, dull, blunt.

Cic. Voluptas mentis perstringit oculos
(but *Ed. Grav.* and *Ern.* have *perstrin-
git*). *Id.* Perstrinxerat aciem animi!
Bruti salus (but *Edd. Grav.* and *Ern.*
have *perstrinxerat*). So, *Plin.* Solis ru-
dii visus perstrinxere nostros. Also,
Tacit. Quorum fulgore perstringor, I am
blinded or dazzled. *Plin.* Perstringere
aciem gladii, to blunt, dull. *Horat.* Mur-
mure cornuum perstringis aures, you
stun; you deafen.

PERSTRÖCTÖS (per & ströo), a, um,

2 particip. *built quite up, raised.* *Vitruv.*

Cum paries in altitudinem fuerit per-
structus.

PERSTUDIÖSE (per & studiose), adv.

*very eagerly, very zealously, very ardently,
very fondly.* *Cic.*

PERSTUDÖSÖS (per & studiosus), a, um,

adj. *very eager or fond, very zealous,
πολυστονδιός.* *Cic.* Græcarum litterarum
perstudiosum esse.

PERSUADEÖ (per & suadeo), es, äsi,

äsüm, a. 2. *to make to be believed by
one's arguments, statements, &c. ali-
quid alicui (which is the same as to
convince or persuade one of the truth
of a thing).* *Nepos.* Militibus persuasit,
se proficisci, &c. made the soldiers believe.
Cæs. Hoc volunt persuadere, non inter-
iere animas, to make this believed. *Cic.*
Hoc mihi non modo confirmavit, sed
etiam persuasit. *Id.* De paupertate
non persuaseris. *Ovid.* Persuadentia
verba. Also, *Persuadere sibi, to con-
vince or persuade one's self, h. e. to be-
lieve or believe assuredly, be convinced.*
Cic. Velim tibi ita persuadeas, me de-
futurum, &c. *Id.* Quomodo mihi per-
suadeo, as I persuade myself, as I surely
believe, as I am convinced. So, *Persua-
detur mihi, tibi, &c. I, &c. persuade my-
self, believe surely.* *Cæs.* Sibi persuaderi,
cum repudiaturum, &c. that he fully per-
suades himself that, &c. Also, *Persua-
sus, a, um, of which one is convinced.*
Cic. Malo viso et persuaso, after we have
seen and become convinced of the evil.
Brut. and *Cass.* in *Cic. Ep.* De tua fide
in nos persuasum est nobis, we are fully
persuaded of your faithfulness to us. So,
D. Brut. ad *Cic.* Mihi persuasissimum
est, Lepidum facturum, &c. I am con-
vinced in the highest degree, I believe with
the utmost certainty. *Cic.* Omnes sic ha-
bent persuasum, istum, &c. surely be-
lieve. *Colom.* Persuasissimum habere
debebit. *Cæs.* Sibi persuasum habebant,
Romanos conari, &c. had fully per-
suaded themselves. — In the foregoing
examples the thing has been the object
of the verb; but the person is sometimes
found so. *Enn. ap. Serv.* Quis te per-
suasit? Hence, *Persuadeor, eris, clar,*
&c. are found. *Cæcin.* ad *Cic.* Si scit et
persuasus est. *Ovid.* Persuasus erit.
Auct. ad *Herem.* Animus auditoris per-
suasus videtur esse ab iis. — **¶** Also
to represent to any one in such a manner,
as to lead him to do it; and so, of the
person, *to persuade, prevail upon, induce
by persuasion; followed by ut (uti).* *Cæs.*
Ilic persuadet, uti transeat. And with
the omission of *ut.* *Sallust.* Ilic per-
suadet, regnum petat. Also, with *inf.*
Nepos. Persuasit ei tyrannidis facere
finem. *Plaut.* Persuasum est facere, I
have been seduced to do, &c. — With an
object of the person. *Petron.* Te per-
suadeam, ut venias. Hence, *Justin.*
Persuasus mori, who have resolved.

PERSUASIBILIS (persuadeo), e, adj.

2 *which one may be persuaded of, probable,
likely, convincing.* *πείσῳς.* *Quintil.*

PERSUASIBILITER (persuasibilis), adv.

2 *convincingly, persuasively, probably, πιθαν-
ώς.* *Cornel.* *Cels.* ap. *Quintil.* Finis
rhetorice est, dicere persuasibiliter in
dubia, et civili materia.

PERSUASIÖ (persuadeo), önis, f. *a per-
suading, convincing, πείσις, ἀνάγκησις.*
Cic. Dicere apposite ad persuasionem.

— **¶** Also, *conviction, persuasion, firm
opinion or belief.* *Plin.* Durat tamen tra-
dita persuasio in magna parte vulgi,
veneficiis et herbis id cogi. *Id.* Nervos
solidari, persuasio est. *Quintil.* Qui
falsam sibi scientie persuasionem indu-
erunt, have conceived a false idea or belief
of their own knowledge. *Id.* Publice re-
cepta persuasio. *Id.* popularis. *Tacit.*

Superstitionum persuasione, from their superstitious belief.

PERSUASTRIX (Id.), f. she who persuades to a thing. *Plaut. probri.*

PERSUASUS, a, um, particip. and adj. See *Persuadeo*.

PERSUASUS (persuadeo), us, m. persuasion. *Cic. ap. Quintil. Hujus persuasum, et inductum.*

PERSUAVITER (per & suaviter), adv. 3 very sweetly, very agreeably. *Augustin.*

PERSUTILIS (per & subtilis), e, adj. very fine, h. e. very delicate, very subtle, very thin. *Lucret. animus.* — ¶ Also, very fine, very neat, very elegant. *Cic. oratio.*

PERSULTOR (per & sulco), as, avi, atum, 3 a. 1. to furrow through. *Apul. Maria persultantes* (but several editions have *persaltantes*). *Claudian. Rugis persultata genas.*

PERSULTATOR (persulto), aris, m. that 3 leaps or runs about any where. *Synmach. Batani litoris persultator.*

PERSULTOR (per & salto), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to frisk or skip through or over, prance over, caper through, bound over, range through exultingly or insultingly. *Lucret. Pecudes persultant pabula lacta.*

Tacit. Italiam ut (h. e. tanquam) *captam.* — Absol. to leap through or over a place, leap about, frisk about, range about. *Liv. solo stabili. Senec. Super durata glacie stagna persultant, leap or bound over.*

Liv. In agro eorum impune persultassent. — ¶ *Prudent. Hæc persultans, saying inapertly, commanding haughtily, or merely, ordering.* — ¶ Also, to sound, resound. *Prudent. Vox persultat.*

PERTABESCERE (per & tabesco), is, hui, n. 3. 3. to be gradually consumed or wasted away. *Sever. in Ætina.*

PERTAEDESCERE (pertaëdo), is, hui, n. 3. 3. to become very weary, become sick of a thing. *Gell. Verbis ejus defatigati pertaëduissent. Cato. Ne pertaëdeat, sc. ille* (unless we will understand *illud*, in which case the verb will be *impers.*).

PERTAEDET (per & tædet), ebat, tæsum est, impers. 2. to be extremely weary of, be sick of, be disgusted with, ἀδυνατίζω. *Cic. Pertæsum est* (me) *levitatis, I am sick of. Gell. Quam matrimonii pertaëdebat* (eum). *Nepos. Nunquam suscepti negotii eum pertæsum est. Lucret. Esse domi quem pertæsum est.* — With dat. *Græch. ap. Dionys. Usque adeo pertæsum vos mihi esse.* — ¶ See next word.

PERTAESUS, a, um, particip. from *pertaëdo*, 2 det. of a pass. form, but act. signif. quite weary of, tired or disgusted with, ἀταροῦμενος. With *genit. or accus. Tacit. Litudinis eorum pertæsa. Sueton. Quasi pertæsus ignaviam suam.* — ¶ Some said *Pertisas*, according to *Cic. Orat. 48.*

PERTANGERE (per & tango), is, a. 3. to pour 3 over with something. *Apic. pullum jure.*

PERTEGO (per & tego), is, exi, etum, a. 3. 3. to cover all over, καταστεῖν. *Plaut. PERTEMERARIUS* (per & temerarius), a, 3 um, adj. very inconsiderate, very rash. *Cod. Just.*

PERTENDERE (per & tendo), is, di, sum, a. and n. 3. properly, to stretch, or extend to the end. — ¶ Hence, to go right on, keep on to the end, persist, persevere, stick to it, διατείνω. *Varr. in aliqua re. Propert. Si pertendens animo eubaris.* — Pertendere aliquid, to carry through, carry to the end, perform, complete. *Terent. hoc, ut cæperam.* — With *accus. and infin. Quintil. Se innocentem in tormentis esse pertendat, maintain, stick to it.* — Also, to go right on, push on, proceed to a place. *Lin. in majora castra. Id. Romam. Hirt. ad castra.* — ¶ Also, to compare. *Cic. Balb. 5. But others* (Ern. for instance) *read perpendimus.*

PERTENTOR (per & tento), as, avi, atum, a. 1. properly, to feel all over. — ¶ Hence, to try thoroughly, sound, try, test, put to the trial, search, ἀντιπράναι. *Tacit. Allatis pugionibus duobus, cum utrumque pertentasset. Terent. Sed ea gratia simulavi, vos ut pertentarem. Tacit. Placuit pertentari animum cohor-*

tis. — ¶ Also, to examine minutely, weigh, consider. *Cic. Sed tu perspicere, et pertenta.* — ¶ Also, to fall upon, come upon, to rouse, affret, seize, pervade, penetrate. *Virg. Pertentant gaudia pectus. Id. Ut tota tremor pertentet equorum corpora. Apul. Dinturna fatigatione pertentatus, stertebat altius.*

PERTENUIS (per & tenuis), e, adj. very small or thin, πολὺλεπτος. *Plin. Sabulum pertenuis.* — ¶ Figur. very small, slight, slender, weak or poor. *Cic. Spes salutis pertenuis ostenditur. Id. Pertenne argumentum. Id. Pertenuis suspicio.*

PERTEPIDUS (per & tepidus), a, um, adj. 3 very tepid or lukewarm. *Vopise.*

PERTEREBO (per & terebo), as, avi, 1 atum, a. 1. to bore through, drill through, διατρύνω. *Cic. columnam auream.*

PERTERGE (per & tergeo), es, ersi, a. 2. 3 [perhaps, also, PERTERGEO, is, si, a. 3.] to wipe well or carefully, acipe dry, wipe, ἀπομάττω. *Colum. Munda spongia vasa pertergere. Horat. Gausape purpureo mensam pertersit. Lucret. Et* (aer) *quasi perterget pupillas, atque ita transit.*

PERTERO (per & tero), is, trivi, tritum, 3 a. 3. to rub hard, crush, bruise, καταπίβω. *Colum. bacca myrti.* — ¶ See, also, *Pertitas, a, um.*

PERTERRIFICARE (perterreo & facio), is, 3 a. 3. to frighten greatly, terrify exceedingly, ἐκπλήσσω. *Terent.*

PERTERRERE (per & terreo), es, ui, itum, a. 2. to frighten greatly, put in great terror, terrify, καταπλήττω. *Cic. aliquem ferro. Terent. aliquem. Cæs. alios magnitudine pœnæ.* — Hence, *Perterritus, a, um, put in terror, greatly frightened, or terrified. Cic. And with metus or timore added. Cic. — ¶ Also, to frighten away. Cic. Cæcia. 13. Tu a tuis ædibus vi et armis perterritus* (unless *proteritus* is to be preferred).

PERTERRITUS (perterreo & crepo), 3 a, um, adj. sounding, rattling, &c. terribly. *Lucret.*

PERTERRITO (frequentat. from *perterreo*), 3 reo, as, a. 1. to frighten greatly. *Avien.*

PERTERRITUS, a, um, particip. from *perterreo*.

PERTEXO (per & texo), is, xui, xum, a. 2. 3. to weave through, h. e. to weave in with; hence, to furnish with, adorn, decorate. *Vitruv. odeum antennis navium.* — ¶ Also, to weave through, weave to the end, complete the web. *Apul. Palla bysso tenni pertexta, h. e. byssina.* — Hence, to go through with, carry out, complete, for instance, a subject by words. *Lucret. Inceptum pergam pertextere dictis. Cic. totum locum graviter.* — Also, to go through with, perform, accomplish. *Cic. Pertexe, quod exorsus es. Vitruv. cellam Cereris Dorico more, to make, build.*

PERTEXTUS, a, um, particip. from *pertexto*.

PERTICA (unc.), œ, f. a perch, pole, lung 2 staff, κάρπ. *Ovid. and Colum.* — ¶ Also, a measuring-pole; with this they divided the lands among the soldiers. *Propert.* — Hence, the whole land, measured and divided by the pertica. *Frontin.*

PERTICALIS (pertica), e, adj. serving to 2 make poles or perches. *Colum.*

PERTICATUS (Id.), a, um, adj. furnished 3 with a pole. *Martial. 5, 12, 1. (Others read pertuaci.)*

PERTIMEFACTUS (pertimeo & facio), a, 3 um, particip. affrighted, put in great fright. *D. Brut. ad Cic.*

PERTIMEO (per & timeo), es, n. 2. to fear 3 greatly. *Lucret.*

PERTIMESCO (per & timesco), is, mui, a. and n. 3. to fear greatly, be greatly afraid, be in fear or fall into fear, περιφοβέομαι. With *accus. Cic. tantam religionem. So, in the pass. Id. Id. etiam in levi persona pertimescit. Cæs. Fames esset pertimescenda.* — Without *accus. Cic. Pertimescere de laude, de honore, de fama sua. Nepos. Pertimmerunt, ne desecisset.*

PERTINACIA (pertinax), æ, f. obstinacy, stubbornness, forwardness, pertinacity, pertinaciousness, ἀνδράδεια. *Cic. — In a good sense, persistency, perseverance, constancy. Liv.*

PERTINACITER (pertinax), adv. very 2 tenaciously, fast. *Quintil. Hæc magis pertinaciter hærent. Plin. Pertinacissime retinere.* — ¶ Also, obstinately, pertinaciously, stiffly, sturdily, stubbornly, perseveringly, unremittingly, steadily, constantly, in a good or bad sense, ἐπιμύτως. *Plin. Ligna viridia seræ pertinacius resistunt. Planc. ad Cic. Nimirum pertinaciter Lepido offensus. Sueton. Cæcilio Metello turbulentissimas leges ferenti, auctorem se pertinacissime præstitit. Hirt. Quum pertinacius reliquam multitudinem essent insecuti. Sueton. Pertinacissime liberalibus studiis deditus.* — ¶ Also, without stopping, unremittingly. *Sueton. Cinis exarsit, atque in multam noctem pertinaciter luxit, kept on shining.*

PERTINAX (per & tenax), æis, adj. holding hard or fast, cleaving fast. *Horat. Pignus dereptum digito male pertinaci, h. e. not holding very fast. Apul. Ales unguibus pertinax.* — Hence, very close, very niggardly, very close-fisted. *Plaut. pater.* — ¶ Also, that will not let go, firm, stiff, unflinching, unyielding, obstinate, sturdy, staunch, steadfast, stubborn, pertinacious, steady, uninterrupted, unremitting. In a good or bad sense, δυσέριστος, ἐπιμύτως. *Cic. Concertationes in disputando pertinaces, indignæ mihi philosophia videri solent. Id. Certe pertinax non ero, tibi que libenter assentiar. Id. Pertinacissimus fueris, si in eo perstiteris. Liv. Vicit omnia pertinax virtus. Id. Vetus miles adversus temerarios impetus pertinax. Id. Turna pertinacior in repugnando. Plin. Hoc volumen pertinax fama antiquitasque vindicant. Gell. Stare solitus pertinaei statu, perditus atque pernox. With *infin. Horat. Fortuna ludum insolentem ludere pertinax, obstinate persisting. With genit. Apul. Vir justitiæ pertinax, very tenacious.* — ¶ Also, lasting very long. *Plin. Siligo in Allobrogum agro pertinax. Id. Tam pertinax spiritus* (Iuseinie), *holding out so long, so long sustained.**

PERTINENTER (pertinens), adv. aptly, 3 appositely, pertinently. *Tertull. Vides quam pertinenter ad causam? Id. Pertinentissime ad hanc parabolam. Id. Pertinentius volebat agnosci.*

PERTINEO (per & teneo), es, mui, n. 2. to reach, extend, stretch, coattune, καθήκω, παρήκω. *Cic. Aspera arteria ad pulmones usque pertinet, reaches, extends, goes to. Id. Implicatio nervorum pertinet toto corpore, extends through the whole body. Cæs. Belgæ ab extremis Gallie finibus oriuntur, pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni. Id. Omnes rivos, qui ad mare pertinebant, ran to the sea. Id. Silvam longe introrsus pertinere, stretches, reaches, extends. Liv. In vastæ magnitudinis urbe, partium sensus non satis pertinens in omnia, to all parts, to all quarters, every where. Cic. Venæ in omnes partes corporis pertinentes. Id. Dens pertines per naturam cuiusque rei.* — ¶ Hence, figur. to stretch, spread itself, extend, be diffused, διήκω, καθήκω. *Liv. Ea caritas patriæ per omnes ordines pertinebat, spread or extended through, was diffused over, pervaded. Senec. Fulmina perpetua, quorum significatio in totam vitam pertinet. Cic. Eadem bonitas etiam ad multitudinem pertinet, extends to the multitude as well. Id. Quæ ad posteritatis memoriam pertinerent, which might reach. — Also, to have a certain aim or tendency, to aim or tend, to have an influence or effect. Cæs. Ea, quæ ad effeminandos animos pertinent, tend to enervate the mind, have the effect of enervating, &c. Id. Hæc omnia Cæsar eodem illo pertinere arbitrahatur, nt, &c. tended to the same thing, aimed at the same end, had the same purpose in view. Id. Quod gloriarentur, quodque admirarentur, &c. eodem pertinere. Cic. Quod plures a nobis nominati sunt, eo pertinent, quod intelligi volui, quam pauci, &c. had that aim, was with that purpose. Horat. Quo res hæc pertinet, whither does this tend, what is the aim of this? Id. Quorsum pertinuit stipare Platona Menandro? h. e. in quem finem, quo*

consilio stipasti? — Also, to have an effect upon, affect, he felt by. Cic. Aliquid vim celestem ad eos, qui in terra gignuntur pertinere. Id. Nihil pertinet ad nos ante ortum. Id. Nihil ad mortuos pertinet. — Also, to fall upon, hit, suit, apply. Plant. Hæc inaltia pertinet ad viros. Cic. Non esse obscurum, ad quem suspicio maleficii pertinet. — Also, Res ad illum pertinet, h. e. he is the author of it. Cic. Ad quem maleficia pertinerent. — Also, to extend to, affect for good or evil, be of use or injury. Cic. ad Dolabellam, h. e. to hurt. Liv. Ad rem pertinere visum est, h. e. to be of use. Cic. Hoc nihil ad me pertinet, h. e. I have no enjoyment thereof. Id. Id. valde pertinet ad rempublicam, ious for the good of, was expedient for, the interest of, advantageous to. — Also, to relate to, concern, regard, belong to. Cic. Si quid hoc ad rem pertinet, if this is anything to the purpose. Nep. Quæ ad victum pertinebant, had to do with, related to, belonged to. Cic. Illa res ad meum officium pertinet, belongs to, pertains to. Tacit. Expugnatae urbis prædam ad militem pertinere, belonged to. Id. Nihil ad patriciam Sulpiciorum familiam pertinet, he was nowise related to. Hence, Plin. Scrutari maxime pertinentia, the things most to the purpose, the things especially pertinent.

PERTINGĒ (per & tango), is, n. 3. same as *Pertineo*. Vitruv. (Ed. Schneid.) Apennini jugum pertingit circuitionibus contra fretum. Fronto. Ad sapientiam Zenonis pertinere. Also, Lucret. 4, 278, Ed. Forbig. has *pertinet*, though Ed. Creech has *perterget*. Also, ascribed to Cic. and Liv.; but in all the passages critics now read *pertinere*.

PERTISUM, used anciently for *pertusum*.

PERTOLERĒ (per & tolero), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to bear out, endure. Lucret. omnia tormenta ætatis.

PERTONĒ (per & tono), as, ui, a. 1. 3 to thunder or thunder greatly, thunder at. — Figur. Hieronym. aliquem, to hurl thunder upon him. Ambros. gloriam aliquem, to thunder his glory, h. e. to announce, proclaim.

PERTORQUEĒ (per & torqueo), es, a. 2. 3 to distort, writhe. Lucret. Centauri sædo pertorquent ora sapore.

PETRACTĀTE (petractus), adv. 3 Plant. Cupt. prol. 55. Non petractate (hæc fabula) facta est, h. e. not after the common way or fashion, not in the much-handled way (but others read *petræctate*).

PETRACTĀTĪŌ (petracto), ōnis, f. a handling, feeling of, ἐγγεῖραις. Gell. partium ægrarum. — ¶ Also, handling or handling assiduously, busying one's self with, occupying one's self with, constant study, careful attention to. Cic. poetarum. Id. Non enim sine multa petractatione rerumpublicarum, &c.

PETRACTŌ (per & tracto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to feel over with the hands, handle, feel of, take hold of, ἐγγεῖραις. Cic. Barbatulos mullos exceptantem de piscina, et petractantem. Justin. Tum petractare (illi) dormienti caput jubet. — Poetically of the eyes, to explore, scan. Sil. vulnera visu. — ¶ Figur. to handle all over, busy one's self with, turn over, revolve, in word or thought. Cic. totum philosophiam, study through, explore, explain. Id. Animos petractat orator, handles, knows how to affect. Id. Ea, quæ rem continent, petractemus, go through, treat of, explain, declare. Quintil. Omnis honesti justique disciplina erit petractanda. Plin. Ep. Quæ scripsi, mecum ipse petracto, go over, examine, retouch, &c. Cic. Res humanas petractatas habere, to have learned, studied, thought over well. — ¶ Written also *Petracto*.

PETRACTŪS (petraho), us, m. delay, 3 duration. Tertull.

PETRACTŪS, a, um, particip. from petraho.

PETRAHĒ (per & traho), is, āxi, actum, 2 a. 3. to draw to any place, draw or drag to the place of destination, bring or conduct by force to any place, draw with an effort, ἐδράλω. Liv. Somno gravi Quintium oppressum in castra pertraxerunt.

Id. Ratis ab actuariis aliquot navibus ad alteram ripam pertrahitur, is towed across. Liv. Lembum ad pertrahendam navim miserunt, to bring up, bring in. Val. Max. aliquem in jus. Id. aliquem intra mœnia. — ¶ Hence, to draw out or entice to a place. Liv. hostem ad insidiarum locum. — ¶ Also, to draw out, extract. Scribon. Larg. virus.

PETRANSEŌ (per & transeo), is, n. irreg. to go through. Plin. — ¶ Also, to go by, pass by. Senec.

PETRANSLUCIDŌS (per & translucidus), a, um, adj. transparent, or very transparent. Plin.

PERTRECTŌ, and its deriv. See *Petracto*, &c.

PERTREPIDŌS (per & trepidus), a, um, 3 adj. trembling greatly, very much afraid, in great alarm or in great haste. Capitol.

PETRIBŪS (per & tribuo), is, ui, ātum, 2 a. 3. to give. Plin. Ep. 10, 18 (Ed. Cort.), and Paneg. 95 (Ed. Arntzen), testimonium.

PETRICOŌSŌS (per & tricosus), a, um, 3 adj. greatly confused, or very busy. Martiul. 4, 63, 14. res. (But others read *petricosa*, or *prætriosa*.)

PETRISTIS (per & tristis), e, adj. very mournful, very doleful. Cic. — ¶ Also, very strict or severe, very austere or morose. Cic.

PETRITŪS, a, um, particip. from *petero*. — ¶ Adj. worn out, trite, hackneyed, common. Senec.

PETRUX (per & trux), ūcis, adj. very 3 frightful, very fierce. Apul. (Other Edd. have *trucis*.)

PETUMIDŌS (per & tumidus), a, um, 3 adj. very much swollen up. Apul. luna. (Others read *protumida*.)

PETUMULTŌSE (per & tumultuose), adv. in a very noisy or tumultuous manner; or, very disquietingly. Cic. (Compare Liv. 2, 24. Tumultuosus nuntius.)

PETUNDĀ (pertundo), sc. dea, h. e. quæ natura virginali pertundendæ præesse dicitur. Arnob.

PETUNDŌ (per & tundo), is, ūdi, āsum, a. 3. to beat through, force a hole through, push or thrust through, bore through, perforate, punch, διαρπύω, διακόπτω. Lucret. Nonne vides guttas longo in spatio pertundere saxa? Colum. ova. Cato. Terebra vitem pertundere. Plant. crumenam. Vitruv. crebra foramina. — Hence, Pertusus, a, um, thrust through, bored through, perforated, having an aperture or hole. Cato. sella, with a hole in it. Liv. Dolium a fundo pertusum. Juvenal. læna. Pers. Compita pertusa, h. e. pervia.

PETURBĀTE (perturbatus), adv. confusedly, without order, διαρπᾶτως. Cic. dicere.

PETURBĀTĪŌ (perturbo), ōnis, f. a confusing, disturbing, confusion, disturbance, disorder, disquiet, trouble, rapachē, frequently of civil commotions or revolutions. Cic. Quidquid peccatur, perturbatione peccatur rationis atque ordinis. Id. Hoc motu atque hac perturbatione animorum atque rerum. Id. Quibus sublati, perturbatio vitæ sequitur, et magna confusio. Cæs. Magna totius exercitus perturbatio facta est. Cic. Tum serenitas, tum perturbatio cæli, a cloudy, lowering sky, thick, lowering weather. — Hence, change, in a bad sense. Cic. fortunæ et sermonis, of fortune and speech or repute. — ¶ In particular, commotion in the soul, violent affection, emotion, passion, πάθος. Cic. Perturbationes sunt genere quatuor, ægritudo, formido, libido, lætitia. Id. Impetu quodam animi, et perturbatione magis, quam iudicio, aut consilio regi.

PETURBĀTIVŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. 3 confusing, disturbing, disordering. Cassiod.

PETURBĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a disturbing 3 er, disquieter, troubler, rapaktῆς. Sulpic. Sever.

PETURBĀTRIX (perturbator), icis, f. she that disturbs, a disquieter, confuser. Cic.

PETURBĀTŪS, a, um, particip. from *perturbo*. — ¶ Adj. confused, disturbed, troubled, unquiet. Senec. Perturbatissi-

um tempestatis genus. — ¶ Also, confounded. Cic. Nunquam vidi hominem perturbatiorem metu.

PETURBIDŌS (per & turbidus), a, um, 3 adj. very much disturbed, all unquiet. Vopisc.

PETURBŌ (per & turbo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to disturb greatly, throw into confusion, confuse, embroil, trouble, discompose, disorder, διαρπᾶτω. Cæs. ordines (the ranks) impetu. Sallust. aciem. Cic. In ulteriorem Hispaniam missus ut eam provinciam perturbaret. Id. Ut in iis perturbem ætatum ordinem. — ¶ Figur. to discompose, disquiet, disturb, stir up, affect violently. Cic. Παθήσειδον, quo perturbantur animi, et concitantur. Id. Quam Milo magis de reip. salute, quam de sua perturbetur. Id. Magno animi motu perturbatur. — Hence, to discompose, confound, put out of countenance, deprive of presence of mind. Cic. Si vestro clamore (me) perturbatum iri arbitrarer. Cæs. Perturbari incommodo. — Also, to disturb, break, violate. Cic. pactiones perjurio. — ¶ Also, to mix up, stir up, mix in with each other. Pallad. Inulam et cyperum permiscere cum salibus, et diu oleo injecta perturbare. — ¶ Perturbare and proturbare are frequently interchanged in Codd. — ¶ See, also, *Perturbatus*, a, um.

PETURPIS (per & turpis), e, adj. very unbecoming, very abominable. Cic.

PETUSURĀ (pertundo), w, f. a thrusting 3 through, boring through, perforation. Cal. Anril.

PETUSCS, a, um, particip. from *petundo*.

PERVADŌ (per & vado), is, āsi, āsum, n. 3. to go through, coar through, pass through, press through, penetrate, pervade, διαβαίω. Liv. Per æqua et iniqua loca pervadunt irrupuntque. Cic. Opinio per animos gentium pervaserat, had spread, extended. Id. Incendium per agros pervasit. Lin. Fama forum atque urbem pervaserat, had spread through, had pervaded. Quintil. Pervasis jam multos ista persuasio. Liv. Murmur totam concionem pervasit, passed or spread through. Cic. Quacumque iter fecit, &c. ut quædam calamitas pervadere videretur, to pass through, pass along. Tacit. Impetu equi pervasit, broke through and escaped. — ¶ Also, to go, come or press to a place, make its way to. Liv. Præsidium Romanum ad castra consulis pervasit. Cic. Ne quid in eas (nares) possit pervadere, can find its way, pass. Id. Locust, quo non nostrorum hominum libido pervaserit, has not reached, penetrated. Apul. domum. Lucret. florem ætatis, sc. ad. — ¶ Particip. Pervasus, a, um. Ammian.

PERVAGABILIS (pervagor), e, adj. ranging or sneeping through. Sidon.

PERVAGĀTŪS, a, um, particip. from *pervagor*. — ¶ Adj. spread, wide-spread, extended. Cic. Gloria est pervagata fama meritum. — ¶ Also, very common, very generally known. Cic. Designamus aliquando vulgari et pervagata declamatione contendere. Id. De communibus et pervagatis rebus audire. Id. Pervagatissimus ille versus. — ¶ Also, common to many. Cic. Pars argumentorum est adjuncta causæ, pars pervagatur, common to several, more comprehensive.

PERVAGŌR (per & vagor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to wander through, range through, wander or go over, rove about, spread over, overrun, περιφέρομαι. Liv. Errabundi domos suas, ultimum illas visuri, pervagantur. Cic. Timores omnium mentes pervagantur. Plin. Mæander Apamenam pervagatur regionem. Plin. Ep. Cujus memoria orbem terrarum pervagatur. Cæs. Ut omnibus in locis pervagarentur. — ¶ Also, to spread very far. Cic. Quod in exteris nationibus usque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est. — ¶ Also, to become common, be assigned to or become possessed by many. Cic. Ne is honos nimium pervagetur. — ¶ See, also, *Pervagatus*, a, um.

PERVAGŪS (per & vagus), a, um, adj. 3 wandering or roving about, or all about. Ovid.

PERVALEŌ (per & valeo), es, lui, n. 2. to have great strength. *Lucret.*

PERVALIDŌS (per & validus), a, um, 3 adj. very strong. *Amnian.* Agminibus pervalidis.

PERVARIĒ (per & varie), adv. with much variety, very variously, *πολυποικίλως.* *Cic.*

PERVASŌR (pervado), ōris, m. one that violently invades others' possessions. *Cosiod.*

PERVASTŌ (per & vasto), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to lay utterly waste, ravage, desolate. *Liv.* Libuos cum pervastassent. *Id.* fines.

PERVASŌS, a, um, particip. from pervado.

PERUBIQUE (per & ubique), adv. every where. *Tertull.*

PERVECTŌR (perveho), ōris, m. a bearer 3 to a place, conveyer. *Symmach.* apicum, a letter-carrier.

PERVECTŌS, a, um, particip. from perveho.

PERVEHŌ (per & veho), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. to bear, carry or convey through; hence, *Pervehi, tubi carrii n. conveyed through, to pass through, sail through.* *Tacit.* Oceanum secunda navigatione. — *¶* Also, to carry, convey, bring to a place, *διακομίζω.* *Liv.* Virgines et sacra in plastrum imposuit, et Cere pervexit, drove them to Cere. *Plin.* Inde sandaracha et ochra pervehuntur ad nos, are brought to us. *Apul.* Equus, qui me strenue pervexit. — Hence, *Pervehi, to be carried to, to ride, sail, &c.* to; also, to come. *Cic.* in portum. *Id.* Pervehi aliquo velis passis. *Id.* Ad exitus pervelinur optatos, we come, a fig. are taken from sailing. *Auct. ap. Varr.* Dictator ubi currum insidit, pervehitur usque ad oppidum. Also, on foot. *Sil.* Illa cito passu pervecta ad litora, having come.

PERVELLĒ (per & vello), is, elli, a. 3. to pluck or pluck hard, pull hard, twitch, or pull at, &c. *διατίλλω.* *Ascon.* Pilos pervellerit. *Plant.* Heu, nates pervellit. *Phadr.* Pervellit aurem porcello. Hence, *Val. Max.* Aurem alicujus, to put him in mind. *Senec.* aurem sibi. *Id.* Fidem pervellamus, give it a twitch, rouse, admonish. — *¶* Also, to incite, whet, sharpen. *Horat.* lassum stomachum. — *¶* Also, to pain, bite, sting, torment, offend or disgust. *Cic.* Fortuna pervellere te forsitan poterit. — Hence, to censure or disparage in a scornful manner. *Cic.* Jus nostrum civile pervellit.

PERVENIŌ (per & venio), is, eni, entum, n. 4. Of men and beasts, to come unto, arrive at, reach, *ἀφικνέσθαι.* *Cæs.* Germani in fines Eburonum pervenerant. *Cic.* ad portum Cælimontanam. *Nepos.* Nando in tutum pervenerunt, came to safety. — *Figur.* *Varr.* Calamitas colonum ad fructus pervenire non patitur, h. e. to receive, take. *Tercut.* Sine me pervenire, quo volo, h. e. let me come to that, &c. h. e. let me relate, &c. *Nypos.* in odium alicujus. *Id.* in amicitiam alicujus intimam. *Cic.* in maximam invidiam. *Id.* ad suum, to arrive at his own, h. e. to get it. *Id.* ad primos commodos, to become one of the first comic players. *Id.* in senatum, to be taken into the senate. *Id.* ad septuagesimum annum, attum unto, reach. *Cic.* Raro ad manus pervenitur (impers.), the affair comes to blows, to violence. *Nepos.* Iluc ubi perventum est, when they were come hither. *Cæs.* Quoniam ad finem laborum esset perventum, the end, &c. had been reached. — *¶* Of lifeless things, to come to, arrive at. *Nepos.* Consilia ad regis aures perventura, come to, reach. *So, Plant.* Si ad herum hæc res pervenerit, comes to your master's ears. *Colum.* In meam notitiam decem modo pervenerunt, have come to or within my knowledge. *Cic.* Pecunia ad Verrem pervenit, comes to Verres, Verres gets it. *Id.* Ut hereditas ad filiam perveniret. *So, Cæs.* Magnam partem laudis ad Libonem perventuram. *Cic.* Serrula ad Stratonem pervenit, the saw came to Strato (at auction), Strato bid it off. *Varr.* Si lupinum ad siliquas non pervenit, does not come to pods. *Cæs.* Annona ad

denarios L. pervenerat, had come or risen. Also, without a prep. like the Greek. *Ovid.* Verba aures non pervenientia nostras. — *¶* For the simple verb. *Pandect.* Evenit, it plebs in discordiam cum patribus pervenit. — *¶* Pervenibo, for perveniam. *Pompon.* ap. *Non.* — Pervenant, for perveniant. *Plant.*

PERVENŌR (per & venor), āris, dep. I. 3 to hunt through; figur. *Plant.* Defessus sum urbem totam pervenarier, with running through the city to find him.

PERVENTIŌ (pervenio), ōnis, f. an ar-3 riving. *Augustin.*

PERVENTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who ar-3 rives at or reaches. *Augustin.*

PERVENSTŌS (per & venustus), a, um, 3 adj. very comely. *Sidon.*

PERVERKŌ (per & verro), is, a. 3. to socep, brush. *Virg.* *Morlet.* 23. but *Ed.* *Hege* has *praverrit.*

PERVERSE, or **PERVORSE** (perversus, or perversus), adv. the wrong way, preposterously, wrong, perversely, *διαστροφως.* *Sueton.* Sella curulis in Senatu perverse collocata. *Plant.* Pervorse vides: puer sum septuennis. *Id.* Hæc sunt: seu recte, seu pervorse facta sunt. *Cic.* Deorum beneficio pervorse uti, turn it to bad account, pervert it. *Id.* Stulta calliditas perverse imitata prudentiam. *Tertull.* Perversus cogitis tormentis de confessione decedere. *Hieron.* Quidam perversissime suspicantur.

PERVERSIBILIS (perverto), e, adj. h. e. qui perverti potest. *Prudent.* (But most read *pervorse velis.*)

PERVERSIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a turning about, 2 inversion; wresting. *Auct. ad Herenn.* and *Tertull.*

PERVERSITAS (perversus), ātis, f. pro- posterousness, perversity, perverseness, untowardness, forwardness, *διαστροφή, κακοῦςία.* *Cic.* Quæ est autem in hominibus tanta perversitas, ut, inventis frugibus, glande vescantur? *Id.* Quæ inultum ab humanitate discrepant, ut si quis in foro cantet, aut si qua est alia magna perversitas. *Id.* Summa opinionum perversitas. *Id.* Cum te alicujus improbitas perversitasque commoverit. *Sueton.* Pertæsus morum perversitatem ejus.

PERVERSŌS, or **PERVORSŌS**, a, um, particip. from perverto, or pervorto. — *¶* Adj. turned round, turned the wrong way, distorted, awry, *διαστροφος.* *Cic.* Erat perversissimis oculis, h. e. squinting. *Ovid.* Perversas induit ilia comas, puts on the hair askew. *Id.* cachinnus, wry. *Liv.* 21, 33. Perversis rupibus juxta invia ac devia assueti discurrunt, steep, precipitous, craggy; otherwise, loosened from their place and tumbled down. — *¶* *Figur.* tarued wrong, unt such as it should be, preposterous, wrong, not right, untoward, perverse. *Cic.* Pervorso more quippiam facere. *Id.* Ita erit beata vita melius aliquid: quo quid potest dici perversius. *Id.* Itaque ut erat semper præposterus atque perversus, initium facit a Bulbo. *Id.* Perversa sapientia, sc. Stoicorum. *Senec.* Perversa premia recti, h. e. penas, calamitates pro bonis. *Plin.* Perversa Grammaticorum subtilitas, wrong-headed, unskid. *D.* Brut. ad *Cic.* Isti perversi sunt in me, envious, malignant, ill-disposed. *Virg.* Quæ tu, perverse Menalca, quum vidisti pueru donata, dolebas, malicious, spiteful. — Hence, *Perversum, the wrong, wicked, &c.* *Senec.* Ratio in perversum solers.

PERVERTŌ, or **PERVORTŌ** (per & ver- to, or vorto), tis, ti, sum, a. 3. to turn round; hence, to overturn, overthrow, turn upside down, upset, throw down, *διαστρέφω.* *Plant.* Coqui aulas pervortunt, ignem restingunt aqua. *Eunt.* ap. *Macroh.* proceras pinus. *Cic.* omnia arbusta, virgulta, tecta. *Plant.* Balista pervortam turrim et propugnacula. — *¶* *Figur.* to overthrow, overturn, subvert, annihilate, throw down, destroy, ruin, precipitate, undo. *Cic.* Labefactare atque pervertere amicitiam. *Id.* C. Cæsar omnia jura divina atque humana pervertit propter principatum. *Id.* Sacra inextiabili scelere pervertit. *Nepos.* Quod ea civitas præcipua fide fuerat erga Athenienses, eam pervertere con-

cupivit. *Id.* Et princeps largitione vastos pervertit mores Carthaginiensium. *Cic.* Eos imitari cœpit, quos ipse perverterat. *Tacit.* Ollium amicitia Sejani pervertit, upset, ruined, made to fall. — Also, to overturn, put down, put out of countenance, silence. *Cic.* Numquam ille me ullo artificio pervertet. — *¶* See, also, *Perversus, a, um.*

PERVESPERĒ (per & vesperi), adv. very late in the evening. *Cic.*

PERVESTIGATIŌ (pervestigo), ōnis, f. n tracing out, searching after, exploring, investigation, *ἔκχρησις.* *Cic.*

PERVESTIGATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a tracer 3 out, searcher through, investigator, *ἀνχνεὺς.* *Hieron.*

PERVESTIGŌ (per & vestigo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to track out, trace out, search through, as hounds do, *ἀνχνεῖω.* *Cic.* Ita odorabantur omnia, et pervestigabant, ut ubi quidque esset, aliqua ratione invenirent. — *¶* *Figur.* to search out, trace out, search through, investigate, explore. *Cic.* Quæ tentata jam et cœpta ab isto sunt, a me autem pervestigata et cognita. *Plant.* Operam ut sumam ad pervestigandum, ubi sit illæc.

PERVESTŌS (per & vetus), ōris, adj. very old, *πολύχρονος.* *Cic.* Oppidum pervetus. *Id.* amicitia. *Id.* epistola. *Cels.* vinum.

PERVESTŌTŌS (per & vetustus), a, um, adj. very old. *Cic.*

PERVIAM (per viam), adv. *Plant.* Qui 3 angulos omnes mearum adium mihi perviam facitis, h. e. pervios, accessible. *Fronto.* Ut ubi quasitis opus sit, perviam potius ad vestigandum, quam invio progrediamur.

PERVIATICUM (per & viaticum), i, n. provision for a journey. *Fronto.*

PERVICACIA (pervicax), æ, f. obstinacy, stubbornness, wilfulness, persistency, inflexibility, *ἀνδρεία, μονοτονία.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Also, perseverance, firmness, steadiness. *Tacit.* in hostem. *Plin.* Pervicacia perdurandi, h. e. stubborn durability, of a certain wood.

PERVICACITER (Id.), adv. obstinately, 2 stubbornly, stiffly, stoutly, persistently, *ἑνστατικώς.* *Pluudect.* Pecuniam depone- nere pervicaciter perstant. *Tacit.* Cæsis qui pervicacius resisterant. *Liv.* Pervicacius causam belli querere.

PERVICAX (pervinco, or an obsol. pervi- 2 co), ācis, adj. persisting stiffly, obstinate, stubborn, headstrong, pertinacious, deter- mined, *ἀνδρῆς, μονότροπος.* *Tercut.* Adeon? pervicaci esse animo, ut puerum præpervicaci perire, potius quam, &c.? *Tacit.* Pervicaci accusatiōne conflictatus. *Id.* Pervicacia mulierum jussa. *Cur.* In Callisthenem pervica- cioris ire fuit. *Flor.* Pervicacissimi Latinorum. *Senec.* Conjugia pertinax amnis, you persist in refusing, are un- bending in your refusal. — With genit. *Tacit.* Opum contemptor, recti pervicax, firm, unflinching, steady, in the right.

PERVICTŌS, a, um, particip. from per- vincto.

PERVICŌS, a, um, adj. same as *Pervicax*.

3 Plant. ap. *Non.*

PERVIDEŌ (per & video), es, idi, isum, 1 a. and n. 2. to look all over, look upon, see. *Ovid.* Sol, qui pervidet omnia. — Hence, figur. to see, look upon, view. *Ovid.* Mens oculis pervidet suis. *Ho- rut.* Quum tua pervideas mala. — Also, to consider, examine. *Lucret.* Pervideamus, utrum finitum omne constet, an, &c. *Cic.* aliquid penitus. — *¶* Also, to perceive, or to see, when it means the same. *Colum.* Cur id accidat, non pervi- det. *Cic.* Qui hoc non perviderit. *Lucret.* Quo jactari omnia corpora pervideas.

PERVIGEŌ (per & vigeo), es, ni, n. 2. to 2 flourish to the last. *Tacit.* opulus atque honoribus, to remain in continuing possession of.

PERVIGIL (per & vigil), is, adj. very or 2 ever watchful, watching the whole night, *παννύχτος.* *Orib.* Ante meos oculos pervigil anguis erat. *Id.* Pervigil in mediæ sidera noctis eras. *Plin.* Paveg. Pervigiles et insomnes. *Justin.* Pe- vigil nox, passed without sleep. — Also, subst. the watcher, he that keeps awake. *Plin.* — *¶* *Pervigilis* (nomin.), for per- vigil. *Apul.*

PERVIGILATIŌ (pervigilo), ōnis, f. a

watching, or sitting up all night, *παραγρηγίζω*. Cic.

PERVIGILIA (pervigil), æ, f. a keeping 3 awake the night through. Justin.

PERVIGILIUM (Id.), ii, n. a watching, remaining awake or sitting up all night long, *παραγρηγισμός*. Plin. — In particular, a religious vigil through the night, or a certain religious service, in which they kept awake through the night, a night-festival. Liv. Castra pervigilio neglecta. Sueton. Pervigilio anniversario coluit. — ¶ Pervigilium Veneris, a poem, ascribed by some to Catullus.

PERVIGILŌ (per & vigilō), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to watch through, watch all night long, remain awake, *παραγρηγίζω*. Cic. Non orat, ut eam noctem pervigilet? Liv. Pervigilare in armis. Virg. Seros ad ignes pervigilat. Tibull. Et tecum longos pervigilare dies. Plaut. Pervigilare Veneri, to keep a festival all night in honor of Venus. (See Pervigilium.) — Hence, Ovid. Nox pervigilata in mero, watched through, spent without sleep.

PERVILIS (per & vilis), e, adj. very 2 cheap, very low, very insignificant. Liv. annona. Paul. Nol. nummus.

PERVINCA. See Vinca Pervinca. 3

PERVINCO (per & vīco), is, īci, ictum, a. and n. 3. Transitive, to conquer quite, overcome by perseverance and exertion, get the better of, *ἐκνικᾶω*. Propert. Mores dominæ, the self-will. —

¶ Hence, figur. to conquer, overcome. Thus, to outdo, exceed, surpass. Horat. Quæ voces evaluere pervincere sonum? Plaut. Ne nos perfidia pervincamur. — To bring, induce, prevail upon, with effort. Liv. Multis rationibus pervicerat Rhodios, ut retinerent, &c. Tacit. Illam non verbera pervicere, quin objecta denegaret, could not stop her from denying. And, without acc. of person, to bring it about, accomplish it, carry it through, with effort. Liv. Pervicerunt remis, ut tenerent terram. Id. Neque, ut de agris referent Coss. &c. pervincere potuit. Id. Ipsa virtus pervicerit, ne inlunonorata esset. Also, Tacit. Ne utraque pervinceret, alterum concedere, h. e. obtineret. — ¶ Also, to show, prove, demonstrate. Lucret. aliquid dietis. — ¶ Intransitive, to conquer, get the victory. Tacit. Multum certato, pervicit Barbanes. — Hence, figur. to conquer, carry the day, carry through or maintain one's opinion. Cic. Restitit, ac pervicit Cato.

PERVIRENS (per & vireo), tis, particip. 3 ever green. Paul. Nol.

PERVIRIDIS (per & viridis), e, adj. very green. Plin.

PERVISŌ (per & viso), is, a. 3. to look 3 upon, behold or behold the whole of. Manil. magnum cælum.

PERVIVŌ (per & vivo), is, xi, n. 3. to 3 live unto a certain time, survive until. Plaut. ad summam ætatem. Ace. ap. Non. usque adhuc.

PERVIVŌS (per & via), a, um, adj. that may be passed through or over, passable, affording a passage, pervious, *διάβατος*, *εὐπαγος*. Liv. Saltus cava valle pervivus. Tacit. annis, h. e. vadosus, abounding in fords. Plin. Phasis pontibus ex pervivus. Cic. Pervivæ transitiones, h. e. passages. Terent. Aedes fient pervivæ, h. e. will be thrown open. — With the dat. Lucan. Phæbo non pervia taxus, h. e. impervious to the rays of the sun, which does not transmit, &c. Val. Flacc. Moles non pervia ponto, h. e. impervious. Senec. Nullis vulneribus pervia membra, h. e. invulnerable. Ovid. Rhina pervia flatibus, affording a passage. Pict. ap. Gell. Annulus pervivus, h. e. cavus, non solidus. — Hence, Pervivum, passage. Tacit. Ne pervivum exercitibus foret. — Figur. Plaut. Cor mihi mine pervivum est, h. e. (as it seems) free, clear, as being relieved from uncertainty and doubt. Tacit. Nihil in penatibus suis ambitioni pervivum. — ¶ Also, to which the entrance is free, not obstructed. Calp. sacraria. — ¶ Actively, making a passage, penetrating. Sil. ensis.

PERVLĀ (dimin. from pera), æ, f. a little scrip or wallet. Senec. — Hence, in sport, of a pregnant woman. Apul.

PERUNCTIŌ (perungo), ōnis, f. an anointing. Plin.

PERŪNGŌ (per & ungo), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. to anoint all over or to anoint largely, besmear, bedaub. Cic. corpora oleo. Ovid. ora tota immunda manu, bedaub, dirty. Horat. Nardo perunctus. Id. Facibus ora peruneti, h. e. habentes ora facibus peruncta.

PERVŌLATIŌS (pervolo), a, um, adj. 3 flying about, unsteady, flighty, volatile. Tertull.

PERVŌLGŌ, same as Pervulgo.

PERVŌLITANTIĀ (pervolito), æ, f. a flying about, circumvolution. Vitruv. Mundi circa terram pervolitantia. (Al. leg. percolitantis.)

PERVŌLITŌ (frequentat. from pervolo), 3 as, n. 1. to fly through, fly or flit about somewhere. Virg. Omnia pervolat loca. Val. Flacc. tecta. Lucret. Perdissepia domorum saxea voces pervolitant. Vitruv. iter, to run through.

PERVŌLŌ (per & volo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to fly through, fly about, somewhere, *διατέτοιαι*. Virg. Magnas aedes pervolat hirundo. Ovid. Corvus aerium pervolat iter. Id. Rumor agitat pervolat alis. — Hence, of any rapid motion, as running, riding, &c. Lucret. Ut æstus pervolet intactus. Cic. sex millia passuum cisiis, to fly over, pass over rapidly. Juvenal. totam urbem, run through, post through, range through, run about the whole city. — ¶ Also, to fly, or fly to a place. Cic. Animus in hanc sedem pervolabit. Lucret. Quo pervolet ipse (animus); others read pervolūt (from pervolo, velle) ire. Apul. Dehinc carpento pervolavi.

PERVŌLŌ (per & volo), velle, irreg. to be much inclined, be very glad, desire greatly, wish earnestly. Cic. Pervelim scire, I should be very glad to know. Id. Abs te mihi ignosci pervelim. Liv. Illa negavit unquam vidisse, et pervelle id videre. — Separately. Cic. Te quam primum per videre velim, for videre pervelim.

PERVŌLVŌ (per & volvo), is, olvi, ōlūtum, a. 3. to roll over and over, tumble about, *διακλινῶ*. Terent. Te ibidem pervolvam in luto. — Pass. Pervolvi, to be rolled about, to wallow, rector. Apul. In suo sibi pervoluta sanguine. Figur. Pervolvi, to be very conversant, busied with. Cic. Ut in iis locis pervolvatur animus. — Of books, Pervolvere, to read or read diligently. Catull. Smyrnam (a book). This may have reference to the circumstance of the Roman books being rolled up, or may mean to turn over and over, and so read much and often.

PERVŌLŪTŌ (frequentat. from pervolvo), as, a. 1. to read carefully, read over. Cic. meos libros. Id. Omnium bonarum artium scriptores ac doctores et legendi, et pervolutandi. We may suppose a reference to the books being rolled up; but this is perhaps unnecessary.

PERVŌLŪTŌS, a, um, particip. from pervolvo.

PERVORSE, } Same as Perverse,
PERVORTŌ, &c. } Perverta, &c.

PERŪRBĀNE (perurbanus), adv. very happy 3 pily, very facetiously. Sidon.

PERŪRBĀNŌS (per & urbanus), a, um, adj. very polite, witty, pleasant, or facetious; also, over fine, over polite. Cic.

PERŪRGŌ (per & urgeo), es, si, a. 2. 2 to urge or press greatly. Sueton. Summa vi Germanicum ad capessendam rempublicam perurgebant. — Perurgere aliquid, to apply greatly to, take great pains with. Sever. in Aetna. sacra, sc. the investigation of. — ¶ Also, to press hard, bear hard upon, put to great inconvenience, harass. Ammian. Innocentes maligna insectatione. Spartan. Cui videret se perurgeti sub hora mortis.

PERŪRŌ (per & uro), is, ussi, ustum, a. 3. to burn through and through, consume by burning, burn, *διακαίω*. Plin. vas. Liv. agrum, lay waste with fire. So, Perustis, a, um, burnt up, burnt. Ovid. ossa. Propert. Lybico sole perusta coma, scorched. Mo. Senec. Perusti populi, sun-burnt. — ¶ Also, to burn, in-

flame, heat. Plin. Ep. Ardentissima febre perurit. — In particular, of love and other passions. Ovid. Valido perurimur æstu, se. amoris. Martial. Uniones cor meum perurunt, sc. with the desire of having them. Senec. Pectus perustum curis. Cic. Perustus inani gloria, burning with a thirst for vainglory. — Also, to heat, inflame, enrage, set all on fire, irritate. Catull. and Senec. — Also, to inflame, gall, rub sore. Ovid. Colla perusta (bourn), sore, galled, fretted. Horat. Perustus latus (as to his side) funibus, et crura compede. — Also, of cold, to burn, parch, scar. Ovid. Terra perusta gelu. Cato. Substramentis operito, ne peruratur.

PERŪSĪĀ, æ, f. a town of Etruria, now Perugia. Plin. — Hence, Perusinus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Perugia. Persius. Lic. cohors. Propert. funera (referring to the siege of Persia by Augustus, who finally forced its defenders to surrender through extreme hunger). — Perusini, the Perusians. Liv. — Perusinum, se. rus, a country-seat at or near Perugia. Plin. Ep.

PERŪSTŌS, a, um, particip. from peruro.

PERŪTĪLIS (per & utilis), e, adj. very useful, very profitable, *πᾶρρηχρηστος*. Cic.

PERVŪLGĀTE (pervulgatus), adv. after 3 the common way, as the vulgar do. Gell.

PERVŪLGĀTŌS, a, um, particip. from pervulgo. — ¶ Adj. common to several, very usual, very common. Cic. consolatio. Auct. ad Herenn. Pervulgatissima verborum dignitas. Gell. Quod videtur pervulgatus esse. — ¶ Also, very well known. Cic. Res in vulgus pervulgata. Id. Cupiditas sua apud omnes pervulgata.

PERVŪLGŌ (per & vulgo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to communicate or impart to every body without distinction, make common. Cic. Præmia virtutis in mediocribus hominibus pervulgari. Id. Operam suam pervulgare et communicare, h. e. vulgo passim offerre. — Hence, to make publicly known, to publish, spread abroad. Cic. tabulas. Id. Irtium, to publish his book. Cæs. edictum. Cic. Res abs te ipso pervulgata, made known, made public. — ¶ Also, to wander through, run through; traverse or to frequent, haunt. Pacuv. ap. Parr. Litus pervolgans furor, h. e. pererrans. Lucret. Quæ pervolant memora avia pervolitantes. Id. Solis pervolant lumina cælum. — ¶ Also written pervolgo. — ¶ See Pervulgatus, a, um.

PES (πῶς, ποδός), pēdis, m. the foot. Cic. Si pes condoluit. Id. Calcei apti ad pedem. Ovid. Ictus pedis, a kick. Id. Certamine pedum vincere, in the race. Liv. Descendere, or degressi ad pedes, to dismount; of cavalry. Cæs. Ad pedes desilire, to spring from the horse. Liv. Deducere equitem (for equites) ad pedes, make them dismount. Id. Pugna it ad pedes. Virg. and Senec. Pedem ferre, to go or come. Cic. inferre, to enter. Id. Ponere in fundo, set foot in. Id. Ponere in possessionem libertatis, to enter into, step into. Id. Efferre porta, h. e. to go out, step out. Liv. referre; or, Virg. revocare, h. e. to go back. Cic. and Liv. conferre (see Confero). Cic. Ingredi iter pedibus, on foot. So, Sueton. Pedibus incedere. But Cic. Iter Hispaniense pedibus fere confici solet, by land. So, Propert. Seu pedibus Parthos sequimur, seu classe Britannos. Still different is, Cic. red. Sen. 4. Pedibus ire, sc. in sententiam, to vote, which was done by passing to one side of the house. Terent. Manibus pedibusque, with hands and feet, with might and main. Liv. Pedibus merere, to serve as a foot-soldier, serve in the infantry. Terent. Conjicere se in pedes, take to one's feet, take to one's heels, run. So, Plaut. Mene vis dem ipse in pedes? And omitting the verb. Terent. Ubi vidi, ego me in pedes, se. conjeci. Martial. Verna ad pedes, a waiter. So, Senec. Servus, qui cœnant ad pedes steterat, had waited upon. And, Cic. Servus a pedibus, a slave employed to wait upon his master. Liv. Urbes sub pedibus tuis relinquemus? under your

fect, *h. e. in your power*. So, *Virg.* Sub pedibus verti regique. Hence, *Ovid.* Sub pedibus timor est, *is made nothing of, is done*. So, *Id.* Sub pedibus jace-re. Likewise, *Senec.* Sub pedibus fata posuit, *regarded not*. So, *Virg.* Metus et fatum subiecit pedibus. *Ovid.* Fortuna votis malignum opponit nostris pedem, *h. e. malignantly opposes our wishes*. *Id.* Pedem trahere, *to drag the foot, to halt, limp, used of an iambic verse*. *Cic.* Per me ista (*h. e. istae res*) pedibus trahantur, *let those things go helter skelter for all me*. *Terent.* Non quod ante pedes modo est, videre, sed etiam illa, quae futura sunt, prospicere, *what is before one's feet, before one's eyes, before one's face, palpable, glowing*. *Cic.* Transilire ante pedes posita, *et alia longe repetita sumere*. *Cic.* and *Martial.* Tollere pedem; *or, Martial.* pedes; obscuro sensu. *Quintil.* Omni pede stare, *take all pains, use every effort, make every exertion*. *Horat.* Ducentos versus dictabat, stans pede in uno, *h. e. without exertion, with ease*. *Id.* Pede pulsare terram, *to dance*. *Cic.* Circum pedes, *for circum se*. *Id.* Ante pedes Maniliū constituunt, *h. e. before Manilius*. *Id.* Ad pedes alicujus accidere, *to fall at his feet, suppliantly*. So, *Id.* Ad pedes alicujus se projicere, *se prosternere, se abjicere*. Also, *Id.* Mater mihi ad pedes misera jacit. *Liv.* Excipere se in pedes, *jump down to one's feet, spring to the ground*. *Plin.* Aves in pedes nascuntur, *with the feet foremost*. *Virg.*, *Sil.* and *Ovid.* Pes dexter, felix, secundus, *h. e. felix accessus, adventus boni ominis*. *Cic.* Res ita contractas, ut nec caput, nec pedes, sc. habeant, *or appareant*. — ¶ *Figur.* of other things. Thus, *the foot of a table, bench, couch, &c.* *Terent.*, *Ovid.* and *Auct.* ad *Her.* — Also, *Plano pede, on plain ground, on the ground, par terre*. *Vitr.* — Also, *Pes veli, the rope, which was suspended from each of the lower angles of the sail, by which the sail might be hauled to the wind, and hauled in or veered out at pleasure; the sheet*. *Cic.* Pes in navi. Hence, *Ovid.* Pede labitur aequo, *h. e. before the wind, with the wind right aft*. So, *Cic.* Pedibus aequis. And, *Catull.* Sive utrumque Jupiter simul secundus incidisset in pedem. Also, *Virg.* Una omnes fecere pedem, *veered one sheet, took advantage of a side wind, hauled the wind*. *Plin.* Proferre pedem, *to veer out the lee sheet, and so take the side wind*. So, *Senec.* Pro lato pede transversos capere Notos. — Also, in verse or the rhythm of prose, *a foot*. *Cic.* Hence, *Horat.* Pedibus delectat claudere verba, *to make verses*. So, *Ovid.* In suos volui cogere verba pedes. *Id.* Musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, *h. e. hexameters and pentameters*. Hence, *for the kind of verse, kind of poem*. *Horat.* Lesbium servate pedem, *the Lesbian measure; the cadence of the Sapphic verse*. *Id.* Hunc socci cepere pedem, *kind of verse*. Also, in music, *a time*. *Plin.* Pedes inisci. — Also attributed to flowing water, as the poets apply to it the terms *ire, currere, &c.* Thus, *Horat.* Levis lymphā desilit crepante pede. *Virg.* Sonans liquido pede labitur unda. So, of time. *Ovid.* Cito pede labitur retas. — Also, *a foot, as a measure of dimension*. *Plaut.* Non pedem, *not a foot broad*. *Cic.* Unum pedem discessisse, *a foot, or a step*. So, *Id.* Pedem non egressi sumus. *Cæs.* Duas fossas quindecim pedes latus perduxit. Post eas vallum duodecim pedum extruxit. Hence, *measure, generally*. *Plin.* Pes justus, *the right measure*. *Horat.* Pede suo se metiri, *to measure himself by his own measure, h. e. his own powers, ability*. — Also, *the foot or roots of a mountain*. *Ammian.* In pedes Cassii montis. — Also, *the ground, soil, extent of surface of a land*. *Solin.* and *Auson.* — Also, *the stalk or pedicle, in particular, of grapes, together with the pressed grape*. *Colum.* So, of olives. *Plin.* — Also, *a louse*. *Varr.* — Also, *Pes milvinus, or milvi, the stalk or stem of the herb batis*. *Colum.* — Also, *Pedes gallinacei, a certain herb*. *Plin.* — Al-

so, *Pedes betacei, the roots or beets*. *Varr.* — Also, *Navales pedes, the rowers or sailors*. *Plaut.* — Also, *the barrow of a litter or palanquin*. *Catull.* 10, 22. Fractum veteris pedem grabati in collo sibi collocare. — ¶ *Sever.* in *Æt-na*. Bacchus fluere pede suo, *spontaneously*.

PESCENNIANŪS, a, um, adj. *Pescennian*, pertaining to the emperor *Pescennius Niger*. *Spartian.*

PESSARIUM, ii, n. same as or similar to *Pessum*. *Theod. Prisc.*

PESSIMĒ, or PESSIMĒ (pessimus; it serves as the superl. of male), adverb, *worst, very ill, very badly, κάκιστα*. *Cic.* &c. — ¶ Also, *very greatly, exceedingly*. *Plaut.* Pessime metui, *ne solveret*. — ¶ *Petr.* Pessime mihi erat, *ne, &c. h. e. maxime metuebam*. — ¶ See *Male*.

PESSIMUS, or PESSIMŪS (perhaps allied with *pessum*; it serves as an irreg. superl. of *malus*), a, um, adj. *the worst, very bad, πονηρότατος, κάκιστος*. *Cic.* &c. — Absol. *Pessimum, the worst, the worst thing or part; very great evil*. *Plin.* *Pessimum sanguinis, the worst part of the blood*. *Id.* Cum induit vitis, *pessimum in vinea palmitem traducere*. *Vorr.* Metelli ac Luculli pessimo publico certant, *with very great harm to the public; very much to the hurt of the state*. — *Pessimum esse, to be worst, at the worst, of a sick man*. *Cels.* — ¶ Also, *very roguish, very wanton*. *Catull.* puella. — ¶ See *Malus*.

PESSINŪS, or PESSINŪS (Πεσιννοῦς, Πέσιννοῦς), untis, f. *a town in Galatia, famous for a temple of Cybele, who is hence called Pessinuntia*. *Liv.* — It is found of *mose. gen.* in *Cic.* *Harusp.* 13. — ¶ Hence, *Pessinuntius, a, um, adj. belonging thereto, Pessinuntian*. *Cic.* — Also, *Pessinunticus, a, um, adj. same as Pessinuntian*. *Apul.*

PESSULUM, i, n. same as *Pessum*. *Cæl. Aur.* PESSULŪS (πάσσαλος), i, m. *the bar or bolt of a door, μολχός, βλάτρον, ἐπιβλήτης, μάγανον*. *Plaut.* Occlude sis fores ambobus pessulis. *Terent.* Pessulum ostio ohdo, *I bolt the door*.

PESSUM, i, n. or PESSŪS (πεσσοῦς, πεσσοῦν), i, m. *a pessary*. *Apul.* and *Plin.* *Val.*

PESSUM (unc. perhaps an acc. of some 1 absol. noun. with a prepos. understood; it appears to resemble *venum*), *down, to the bottom*. *Colum.* Si (casens) pessum ibit, scies (muriā) esse adhuc crudam; si innabit, maturam, *sunk to the bottom*. *Lucret.* Multæ per mare pessum subside urbes, *have gone to the bottom, sunk*. So, *Plaut.* Abire pessum, *to sink, go to the bottom, of a ship, and of a net*. Even with an adj. *Id.* Abivisse pessum altum, *to the deep bottom or abyss*. *Prudent.* Pessum mergere pedes. *Mela.* Lacus folia non innatantia fert, sed pessum penitus accipit. Also, *Pessum do* (also written *pessumdo*, or *pessundo*), *to send or let fall to the bottom, plunge down*. *Lucan.* Celsa cacumina pessum tellus victa dedit. — ¶ *Figur.* *Pessum ire, to go to the bottom, go to ruin, sink, perish, be ruined*. *Plaut.* Quia miser non eo pessum. *Plin.* Pessum iere vitæ pretia. *Tacit.* Pessum ituros Italiae campos, si, &c. So, *Senec.* Vitia civitatis pessum sua mole sedentis. — And, *Pessum dare* (*pessumdare, pessundare*), *to send or let fall to the bottom, ruin, destroy, undo, put out of the world*. *Plaut.* Res pessimas pessundedi, *iram, &c. have put an end to, banished, put out of the way*. *Id.* pessum exemplum. *Cic.* fragm. Velle pessundare aliqueum verbis. *Ovid.* cuncta. Passively, *Sallust.* Animus ad inertiam pessundatus est, *has sunk into indolence*. — Also, *Plaut.* Istum pro suis factis pessimis pessum premam, *press or force to the bottom*. — And, *Apul.* Eam pessum de tantis opibus dejecero, *h. e. fling or cast quite down, precipitate utterly*. — Also, *Enn.* ap. *Lactant.* Ætate pessum acta, *ad deos abiit, having come to an end*.

PESSUNDŪ, or PESSUNDŌ (pessum & do), as, dēdi, dātum. See the preceding word.

PESSŪS, i, m. same as *Pessum*, i. 3

PESTIBILIS (pestis), e, adj. *destructive, 3 noxious, pestilential*. *Cod. Just.*

PESTIFER, and PESTIFERUS (pestis & fero), a, um, adj. *destructive, pernicious, noxious, baleful, baneful, deadly, ruinous, fatal, λοιμώδης*. *Cic.* Pestifer civis. *Cels.* Sndor frigidus in acuta febre pestiferus est. *Id.* Acutus, et pestifer morbus. *Cic.* Pestiferum bellum. *Colum.* Pestifer aer. *Cic.* Vipera venenata et pestifera. *Id.* Antonii reditus crudelis et pestifer.

PESTIFERĒ (pestifer, or pestiferus), adv. *destructively, mischievously, perniciously, banefully, λοιγίως*. *Cic.*

PESTILENS (pestis), tis, adj. *pestilential, pestilential, unhealthy, deadly, infected, λοιμώδης*. *Cic.* Alios (locos) esse salubres, alios pestilentes. *Id.* Ædes pestilentes. *Liv.* Pestilentior annus. *Cic.* Pestilentissimus annus. *Id.* Aspiratio gravis et pestilens. With dat. *Liv.* Annus pestilens urbi. — ¶ Also, *destructive, noxious, pestilent*. *Liv.* Pestilens collega munus esse. *Cic.* (of a Sardinian) Ilomo pestilentior patria sua.

PESTILENTIA (pestilens), æ, f. *a plague, pestilence, epidemic disorder, infectious or contagious disease, λοιμός*. *Cæs.* Massilienses gravi pestilentia conflictati. *Col.* Alia genera pecorum cum pestilentia vexantur, *a murrain*. *Liv.* Eo anno pestilentia gravis incidit in urbem agrosque. *Id.* Pestilentia urens urbem atque agros. — Also, generally, *unwholesome air or weather, or region*. *Cic.* Agrorum genus propter pestilentiam desertum, *unwholesome air, noxious atmosphere*. *Id.* In pestilentia finibus, *for in pestilential finibus*. *Id.* Possessores pestilentia, *for agri pestilential*. *Id.* Pestilentia signa percipi, *whether the weather is or will be unhealthy*. — ¶ *Figur.* *plague, pest, pestilence*. *Catull.* Oratio plena veneni et pestilentia.

PESTILENTIARIUS (pestilentia), a, um, 3 adj. *pestilential*. *Tertull.*

PESTILENTIŌSŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. *pestilential*. *Pandect. locus.*

PESTILENTŪS, a, um, adj. same as *Pestilens*. *Læv. ap. Gell.*

PESTILIS (pestis), e, adj. *pestilential*. *Ar.* 3 nob.

PESTILITAS (pestilis), ātis, f. same as *Pestilentia*. *Lucret.*

PESTIS (unc.), is, f. *a general name for evil, mischief, bane, curse, plague, calamity, disaster, ruin, destruction, death, distemper, &c. κακόν, βλάβη*. It differs from *pestilentia*, as the whole from a part; it may refer to a pestilence, in the same way as it does to a fire, to death, &c. *Cic.* Nulla tam detestabilis pestis est, quæ non homini ab homine nascatur. *Id.* Ista imago, quæ domi posita pestem atque exilium Sex. Titio attulisset. *Id.* Ibes avertunt pestem ab Ægypto, *sc. by killing the winged snakes*. *Liv.* Adeo ne fugæ quidem iter patuit, ut vix mille evaserint: ceteri passim, alii alia peste, absumpti sunt. *Virg.* Servatæ a peste carinæ, *h. e. ab incendio*. *Tacit.* Improvisior, graviorque pestis fuit, *h. e. damnum ex terræ motu*. *Plaut.* Quanta pernis pestis veniet! *what destruction! what consumption! from the gluttony of the parasite*. *Catull.* Nasorum interice pestem, *h. e. stink, stench*. *Cic.* T. Annus ad illam pestem comprimentam, extinguendam, funditus delendam natus esse videtur. *Id.* Pestem depellere. *Id.* miserrimam importare alicui. *Id.* machinari alicui. *Sallust.* Monere, ne præmia Metelli in pestem suam converteret, *to his own ruin or detriment*. — Hence, *by metonymy, ruin, destruction, bane, curse, &c. h. e. the person or thing that brings ruin, &c.* *Liv.* Avaritia et luxuria, quæ pestes omnia magna imperia everterunt. *Cic.* e *Soph.* Peste interimor textili, *h. e. the poisoned, consuming garment of Nessus*. *Id.* Illa furia ac pestis patriæ, *h. e. Clodius*. *Terent.* Pests sum adolescentium, *the ruin, the death, the pest*. *Lucan.* Viles nec habentes nomina pestes, *h. e. poisonous herbs*. Also, with a genit. following, instead of an adj. *Cic.* Quædam pestes hominum laude aliena dolentium, *h. e. pestiferi homines, dangerous, injurious, baneful*. — ¶ But sometimes absolutely, *a pestilence, epidemic, pest-*

plague, distemper, pestilential. Eun. ap. Prise. Hos pestis necuit, pars occidit illa duellis. Virg. Multæ pecudum pestes.

PETA (peto), æ, f. dea, quæ rebus peten-3 dis præerat. Arnob.

PETAMINARIUS (πεταμινος), ii, m. a 3 kind of tumbler or balancer. Firmie.

PETASATUS (petasus), a, um, adj. wear-3 ing a petasus, πετασώμενος. Cic. Petasati veniunt, comites ad portam expectare dicunt, with their travelling hats on.

PETASIO, ðnis, m. seems to be the same 3 as Petaso. Varr.

PETASO (πετασών), ðnis, m. a gammon of 3 bacon.

PETASUNCULUS (dimin. from petaso), i, 3 m. a small gammon of bacon. Juvenal.

PETASUNCULUS (dimin. from petasus), 3 i, m. a small petasus. Arnob.

PETASUS (πετασός), i, m. a covering for 2 the head like a broad-brimmed hat, to keep off the sun, rain, &c.; a sort of travel-3 ling-cap. Plaut. and Arnob. — Hence, something placed upon a building in the form of a hat, a cap, hnt. Plin.

PETAURISTA (πεταυριστής), æ, m. a 3 twabler, vaulter, or rope-dancer. Varr. — Figuratively, applied to fleas. Plin.

PETAURISTARUS, ii, m. same as Pe- 3 taurista. Petron.

PETAURUM (πέταυρον), i, n. a staging or 3 senfold used by rope-dancers and jugglers. Martial.

PETAX (peto), æcis, adj. catching gladly 3 at, striving after, greedy for. Fulgent. Vita ornatus petax.

PETELIA, and PETILIA, æ, f. a town of 3 the Brutian territory, now Strongoli. Virg. — Hence, Petelinus, a, um, adj. belonging to the same; Petelini, the inhab-3 itants of the same. Val. Max. — ¶ Also written Petellia. — ¶ Petelinus luc-3 cis, a grove near Rome. Liv.

PETESSO, or PETISSO (peto), is, a. 3. to 3 strive after, seek after. Cic. laudem equitan-3 di. Lucret. pugnam cædesque.

PETIGINOSUS (petigo), a, um, adj. full 3 of seab or luvor, seabby. Theod. Prisc.

PETIGO, ðnis, f. a ruaving seab, itch, erup- 3 tion. Cato. (Ed. Gesn.); but Ed. Schneid. has depetigini.)

PETILIA, æ, f. See Petelia.

PETILIANDUS, a, um, adj. pertaining to a 3 certain Petilius. Martial.

PETILIUM, ii, n. an autumnal flower. 2 Plin.

PETILUS (unc.), a, um, adj. dry, slender, 3 small, thin. Lucil. ap. Non. crura. Plaut. labra.

PETIMEN (unc.), ðnis, n. is supposed to 3 be an ulcer on the shoulder of a beast of burden or draught-beast. Lucil. ap. Fest. PETILOUS (dimin. from pes), i, m. a lit- 2 tle foot, little leg, for instance, of a lamb, 3 πόδιον. Cels. — ¶ Also, the stalk of fruits. Colum.

PETISUS, a, um, adj. Petisian. Plin. mala, a small apple, of a pleasant taste; 3 according to Harduin. the paradise-apple.

PETISSO. See Petisso.

PETITIO (peto), ðnis, f. a requesting, ask-3 ing, desiring, petition, solicitation, αίτησις. Plin. Successus petitionum a potestatibus, et a diis precum. Traj. ad Plin. Jun. Illic petitioni tæ negare non sustineo. Liv. indutiarum. And especially, a soliciting, making application or 3 suing for an office or place. Cic. Petitionis nostræ, quam tibi summa curæ esse scio, hujusmodi ratio est, &c. Cæs. Quod in petitione consulatus ab eo erat sublevatus. Valer. Max. In petitione magistratus victus. Sueton. Dare alieni petitionem consulatus, h. e. ad peten-3 dum admittere. Tacit. Abstineret petitione honorum. Cic. Petitioni se dare; or Quintil. Ad petitionem descendere, to sue for an office. — In law, when a man demands or claims something as his by right, a claim or making claim, an action to recover. Pandect. Actio in personam inferitur, petitio in rem. Id. Petitione hereditatis teneri, h. e. actione, qua hereditas petitur. Quintil. pecuniæ, for recovering money. Cic. Tibi integram petitionem reliquit. — Also, the right to bring such action, jus petendi. Cic. Amplius eo nomine neminem, cuius petitio sit, petiturum. Pandect. He-

res meus ab omnibus vobis petitionem 3 habebit. — ¶ Also, a push, pass, thrust, blow aimed, throw. Cic. Quot ego tuas petitiones, parva quadam declinatione, effugi. — Figur. an attack in words, before a court. Cic.

PETITOR (Id.), ðris, m. an asker, seeker, de-3 mander, αίτητής. Front. Cum vacare aliqua cæperint aquæ, adnuntiatur, ut petitoribus ex vacuis dari possint. — In particular, one who solicits for an office, a candidate. Cic. His levioribus comitibus diligentia et gratia petitorum honos paritur. Horat. Generosior descendat in campum petitor. — Also, the plaintiff; he that brings a suit to establish a claim (different from accuser, the accuser in a criminal case). Cic. Quis erat petitor? Fannius: quis reus? Flavius: quis judex? Clin-3 vius. Id. Possumus petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere. — v. Ep. Dextrum, si a petitore; alterum, si a pos-3 sessore esset acturus. — Also, a suitor. Apul. Nec quisquam, cupiens ejus nup-3 tiarum, petitor accedit. — Also, Lucan. Famæ petitor, seeking fame, striving for fame.

PETITORIUS (petitor), a, um, adj. per- 3 taining to the prosecution of a claim at law. Pandect. Petitorio judicio uti.

¶ Also, pertaining to entreaty or request. Maecrin. Artes petitorias exercere.

PETITRIX (Id.), ðcis, f. she that makes a 3 claim at law, the plaintiff. Pandect. —

¶ Also, she that sues for an office or place. Quintil. declam.

PETITORIUS (desiderat. from peto), is, a. 1 4. to desire (or have it in view) to sue for an office. Cic. Video, hominem valde petitorire, se. for the consulship.

PETITUS (peto), us, m. a desiring, re- 3 questing, request. Gell. and Apul. —

¶ Lucret. Terræ petitus suavis, h. e. falling to the ground, swoon.

PETITUS, a, um, particip. from peto. —

¶ Hence, Petitum, i, n. a desire, request, demand. Catull.

PETŌ (unc.), is, tibi and tui, titum, a. 3. to ask, seek, request, desire, entreat, αίτῶ. Cic. A te etiam atque etiam peto atque contendendo, ut, &c. Id. Peto quæsequæ, ut, &c. Id. Peto igitur a te, vel si pateris, oro, ut, &c. Cæs. ad Cic. Quod ne facias, pro jure amicitie nostræ a te peto. Cic. Per litteras precibus a Sulla petit, ut, &c. Pandect. Si de me petisses, ut, &c. h. e. a me. Phædr. Since-3 rum reddas judicium, peto, se. that. Brut. ad Cic. Si Octavius tibi placet, a quo de nostra salute petendum sit. Cæs. Passis manibus pacem a Romanis petierunt. Cic. opem ab aliquo. Id. M. Curtio (dat.) tribunatum a Cæsare peti-3 vi, h. e. from Cæsar for Curtius. So, Tacit. Petere vitam noenti. Liv. Ad pacem petenda. Justin. Petito (part. pass. abl.) ut liceret, h. e. quum petisset. Also, aliquem. Thus, Plaut. Vos peto atque obsecro. Also, aliquem aliquid. Thus, Quintil. declam. Quidquid peti-3 patrem, exoravi. Orid. Met. 7, 296. (Ed. Burm.) Petit hoc Aetida munus. With infin. Stat. Arma petebat ferre. With accus. and infin. Liv. Petere se posse uti, for ut se uti possent. In particular, to sue or apply for an office. Cic. consulatum. Id. præturam. Also, Petere (absol.), to sue for or apply for an office or public dignity, to solicit an office; differ-3 ing from ambire (to procure votes for one's self, to canvass), which preceded the pet-3 itia. Cic. Nemo ex iis, qui nunc petunt. Sallust. Marius ab Metello petundi gratia missionem rogat, for the pur-3 pose of soliciting the consulship. Also, feminam, to sue for. Ovid. Multi illam petiere. Liv. Virginem petiere juve-3 nes. — Also, to sue for or demand at law, bring an action to recover. Cic. Qui sibi soli petit. Id. Cum servo Avito furti egit: nuper ab ipso Avito petere cepit. Id. amplius a nemine. Id. alienos fundos. (The person who made the claim, the plaintiff, was called petitor; the person against whom the action was brought, the defendant, was called unde petitur. Cic.) — Also, generally, to de-3 mand, require. Cic. Ex iis tantum, quantum res petet, haurimus. Varr. Ita petit asparagus. Quintil. aliquem in vincula. Id. aliquem ad supplicium.

— ¶ Also, to seek to attain, seek to pro-3 cure, seek after, strive after. Cic. præsidium ex optimi viri benevolentia. Sallust. A nobis ad societatem, ab illis ad prædam (tu) peteris. Cic. Qui elo-3 quentiæ principatum petit. Nepos. saltem fuga. Liv. Magis tentata spes, quam petita pertinaciter. Cic. mortem. Cels. Sanguinis profusio, vel fortuita, vel petita, h. e. designed, on purpose, ob-3 tained by artificial means. So, with infin. Horat. Bene vivere petimus. So, also, Sallust. Ut (Sempromia) viros sapiens peteret, quam peteretur, sought their fa-3 vours. Propert. Ille petitur, qui te prius ipse reliquit, h. e. you seek his love. — Hence, to draw, fetch, derive, take. Ter-3 rent. E flamma petere te cibum posse arbitror. Cic. Quæ docti a Grecis petere inallent. Id. Ut ab his exiguum do-3 loris oblivioni petam. Sallust. and Cic. penas ab aliquo, to exact from, in-3 flict on. Virg. custodem Tartareum in vincula. Plaut. suspirium alte, heave or fetch a deep sigh. So, Ovid. gemitus de alto corde. Horat. spiritus imo latere.

— Also, to take, seize. Cæs. fingam, take to flight, flee. Liv. Quam viam pe-3 teret, take. Id. Quod iter petiturus es-3 set. Cic. iter Brundisium terra, take

one's way to Brundisium by land. Id. cursum alium, take another way or route.

— ¶ Also, to fall upon, attack, assault, rush upon, make a thrust or pass at, aim a blow at. Cic. Gladiatores et vitando caute, et petendo vehementer, &c. Id. Sciebam, Catilinam non latus aut ven-3 trem, sed caput et collum solere petere, to aim at. Ovid. aliquem saxis. Lucret. Morsu petunt (canes), bite. So, figur. Cic. Nunc aperte rempubl. universam petis. Id. Quinæ epistola petivit. Liv. aliquem fraude et insidiis. Virg. bello urbem. Id. Trojano hæc monstra petunt, h. e. point to the Trojans, aim at the Trojans. — Also, in a friendly manner, or, at least, without a hostile purpose. Virg. Alta petens, telum tetendit, aim-3 ing on high. Horat. æra disco, h. e. throw it into the air. Cæl. ap. Quintil. collum alicujus amplexu, to fall about his neck, hug him. — ¶ Also, to direct one's course, go or repair to, make for, travel to. Cic. Grues loca calidiora pe-3 tentes maria transmittunt. Id. Per Macedoniam Cyzicum petebamus. Liv. Classis petere altum visa est. Virg. Per saxa volutus campum petit amnis. Ovid. cælum pennis. Virg. Demersis æquora rostris ima petunt, h. e. dip under. So, pass. Ovid. Graiis Phasi (roc.) petite (voc.) viris, h. e. ad quem Graii profecti sunt. Also, figur. Ovid. Mons petit astra, towers towards the stars. Plin. Polygala palmi altitudinem petit, grows to the height of. — Hence, Petere aliquem, to go to, visit. Virg. Ut te supplex peterem. — Also, Petere ali-3 quid in locum, or, ad aliquem, go to a place (or person) for something, go to fetch, go in quest of; or, to fetch from some place or person. Plin. In extremam Italiam petere Brundisium ostreas. Id. Myrrham petunt ad Troglodytas. Id. Arenam ad Æthiops usque petitur. Id. Collis, in quem vimina petebantur. So, Id. Quæque trans maria petimus. Id. Si mens cogitet, quid, et quo petatur, et quare. — ¶ Petitum, i, n. See Peti-3 tus, a, um.

PETORITUM, or PETORRITUM (from 3 the Celtic petor, four, and rit, a wheel), i, n. a kind of four-wheeled carriage or 3 wagon. Varr. and Horat.

PETOSIRIS, is, m. an Egyptian mathema-3 tician and astrologer. Plin. — Hence, generally, for a mathematician and astro-3 loger. Juvenal.

PETRA (πέτρα), æ, f. a rock, erag. Plin. 2 Or, a stone. Plaut. — ¶ Also, a city of Arabiæ, which is thence called Petrea; now Karak. Plin. — ¶ Also, a town in Sicily. (See Petrinus, a, um.) —

¶ Also, a name of other towns.

PETRÆA, æ, f. same as Petra, a town in 3 Sicily. Sil.

PETRÆUS (πετραῖος), a, um, adj. grme- 2 iag amongst rocks, rocky, stony. Plin. brassica. — ¶ Also, pertaining to the city Petra, Petrean. Plin. balanus

Hence, Arabia Petrea. See Petra.

PETREIĀNŌS, a, um, adj. *Petreian*, pertaining to *Petreius*. *Auct. B. Afric.*

PETRĒNSIS (petra), e, adj. on or among 3 rocks or stones. *Cal. Aurel. pisces.*

¶ Also, of or pertaining to the city *Petra*; *Petrenses*, the *Petrens*. *Solin.*

PETRĒS, a, um, adj. either of rock or of 3 the apostle *Peter*. *Augustin. pedes.*

PETRICŌSUS (petra), a, um, adj. rocky, stony; hence, difficult, hard, toilsome. *Martial.* 3, 63, 14. res (but others read *petricosa*, or *petricosa*).

PETRĪNUS, a, um, adj. in or from *Petra* in Sicily; *Petrini*, the inhabitants of *Petra*. *Cic.* — The town is also called *Petrina* in *Anton. Itiner.* — ¶ *Petrinum*, i, n. a villoge or spot in *Campania*. *Cic.* and *Horat.*

PETRĪNŌS (πέτρινος), a, um, adj. of stone. 3 *Lactant.*

PETRĪTES (πετρίτης οἶνος), e, m. vinum, a wine, perhaps from *Petra* in *Arabia*. *Plin.*

PETRŌ (petra), ōnis, m. a ram, from the toughness of its flesh. *Plaut.*

PETRŌCŌRII, ōrum, m. a people in *Aquitania*. *Cæs.* — Called, also, *Petrocori* by *Plin.*

PETRŌNIŌS, ii, m. *Petronius Arbitr*, lived under *Nero*, and wrote a book called *Satyricon*. — ¶ *Grat.* *Petronius* canes, a kind of hound; whether so called from *petra*, a rock, as being accustomed to the rocks, or from one *Petronius*, is uncertain.

PETRŌSELINUM (πετροσέλινον), i, n. rock-parsley (from this comes the English *parsley*). *Plin.*

PETRŌSUS (petra), a, um, adj. rocky, 2 craggy, stony, πετρώδης. *Plin.* Also, *Id.* in *maritimis petrosis*, se. locis.

PETŌLĀNS (peto; perhaps immediately from an absol. *petulo*), tis, adj. saucy, pert, forward, impertinent, freakish, wanton, petulont, full of mischief, malicious, quarrelsome, teasing, rude, ὑβριστής. *Cic.* Illud assequor, ut si quis mihi forte maledicat, petulans, aut plane insanus mihi esse videatur. *Id.* Fervidum quoddam, et petulans, et furiosum genus dicendi. *Lucret.* Carbasus percissa petulantibus Euris. *Juvenal.* Extensum petulans quatit hostia funem. *Arnob.* Aure convicio petulantiore pulsare. *Petron.* Me pueri imitatione petulantissimam deriserunt. — ¶ Also, light, frivolous in doing any thing, too playful or wanton, apt to go to excess. *Gell.* Animalia ad imitandum petulantia. — ¶ Also, wanton, loose, lewd, lascivious. *Cic.*

PETŌLĀNTER (petulans), adv. saucily, pertly, petulantly, impudently, wantonly, loosely, licentiously, maliciously, ὑβριστικῶς. *Cic.* Diphilus tragœdus in nostrum *Pompeium* petulanter invecus est. *Id.* Contumelia si petulantius jactatur, conviciu; si facietius, urbanitas nominatur. *Id.* Quam censes acerba nunc esse, cum a perditis in civili nefario bello petulantissimè fiant?

PETŌLĀNTIA (*Id.*), e, f. wantonness, freakishness, impudence, sauciness, petulance, love of mischief, quarrelsome temper, ὑbris. *Cic.* Petulantia et libido vagis est adolescentium, quam senum, nec tamen omnium adolescentium, sed non proborum. *Gell.* Cum delicta sua, et petulantius dictorum diluisset. *Cic.* Ex hac parte pugnat pudor, illinc petulantia. *Id.* Abiecti hominis furorem et petulantiam fregeistis. *Propert.* Petulantia lingue, opprobriosa language. *Sueton.* Petulantiam lingue objurgasse, the forwardness of his tongue, his over-hasty expression. — Also, of beasts, viciousness (unless it be, more literally, aptness to butt or strike). *Colum.* — And of things. *Plin.* Ramorum petulantia, spreading exuberance, luxuriant growth. — ¶ Also, inattention, heedlessness, negligence. *Plaut.*

PETŌLCŌS (from *peto*, as *hiulcus* from 3 *hio*), a, um, adj. apt to butt or strike with the horns, head, &c. κορπητός. *Colum.* aries. *Lucret.* agni. *Virg.* hædi.

PEUCĒ (πέυκη), es, f. the pine-tree, pitch-2 pine tree. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a kind of grape. *Plin.*

PEUCĒDANUM, or -ŌN, i, n. and **PEU-**

CĒDANŌS (πενκέδανον & -ος), i, m. the herb hogs-fennel or sulphur-wort, an umbelliferous plant (*Peucedanum officinale* of *Linn.*). *Plin.*

PEUCETIĀ, e, f. a region of *Apulia*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Peucetius*, a, um, adj. *Peucetian*, of or pertaining to *Peucetia*. *Ovid.*

PEUMĒNĒ (πευμένη), es, f. a kind of senum 2 of silver. *Plin.*

PEXĀTŌS (pexus), a, um, adj. clothed in a 3 garment with the nap not yet worn off. *Martial.*

PĒXĪTĀS (*Id.*), ātis, f. *Plin.* telæ, h. e. 2 perhaps, closeness, compactness; or, the down or shag. *Plin.*

PEXŌS, a, um, particip. from *pecto*.

PEZICĒ, ārum, f. a sort of mushrooms 2 without root or stalk. *Plin.*

PHACELINUS, a, um, adj. See *Facclin-*

us. **PHĒĀCES**, um, m. See *Phæax*.

PHĒĀCIĀ (φαεικία), e, f. an island of the Ionic sea, otherwise called *Coreyra*, now *Corfu*. *Tibull.*

PHĒACŌS (φαεικός), īdis, f. adj. *Phæacian*; hence, *Ovid.* *Phæacis*, se. mmsa, a poem upon the shipwreck and abode of *Ulysses* at *Phæacia*.

PHĒACIŌS (φαεικίος), a, um, adj. *Phæacian*. *Tibull.* tellus, h. e. *Corfu*.

PHĒACŌS, a, um, adj. same as *Phæacius*. *Propert.*

PHĒAX (φαίαξ), ācis, m. adj. *Phæocian*. *Juvenal.* populus. — *Phæax*, a *Phæacian*; *Phæaces*, *Phæacians*. *Ovid.* *Rura Phæacum*. *Horat.* *Phæax reverti*, a *Phæocian*, h. e. in good keep; for the *Phæacians* kept themselves well.

PHĒACIĀNUS, a, um, adj. same as 3 *Phæasiatus*. *Juvenal.* 3, 218. *Phæasi-*

anorum deorum. Another reading is *Phæasiatorum*. Others read, *Hæc Asi-*

anorum, and so *Ruperti*

PHĒACIĀTŌS (phæcasiu), a, um, adj. 3 wearing *phæcisia*. *Senece.*

PHĒACIUM (φαεικίον), ii, n. a kind of 3 *Grecian shoe*. *Senece.* — *Phæcisiæ* (plur.). *Petron.* *Ed. Burm.*; but *Ed. Ant.* has *phæcisia*.

PHĒDŌN, ōnis, m. a disciple of *Socrates*; 3 from him *Plato* has entitled his dialogue on the immortality of the soul *Phædon*. *Gell.*

PHĒDRA, e, f. *Φαίδρα*, the daughter of 3 *Minos* of *Crete*, sister of *Ariadne*, and wife of *Theseus*, who married her after his desertion of her sister. She became enamored of her step-son *Hippolytus*, and when she found she could not induce him to comply with her wishes, accused him to his father of having sought to do her violence. Upon this *Hippolytus* was cursed by his father, and afterwards torn in pieces by his own horses. *Phædra* then acknowledged her crime, and was put to death by *Theseus*, or fell by her own hand. *Senece.*

PHĒDRŌS, i, m. a scholar of *Socrates*, 3 from whom *Plato* has entitled one of his dialogues *Phædrus*. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a freedman of *Augustus*, who wrote several books of fables in the manner of *Æsop*.

PHĒNŌMĒNŌN (φαινόμενον), i, n. an 3 appearance, and particularly, in the air or sky; plur. *Phænomena*, phenomena or appearances in the air or sky. *Lactant.*

PHĒNŌN (φαίνων), ōnis, the planet *Saturn*. *Apul.*

PHĒSTŌS, i, f. or **PHĒSTUM**, i, n. a 3 town of *Crete*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Phæstias*, ādis, adj. f. belonging to *Phæstum*, *Phæstian*. *Ovid.* *Phæstiades*, se. femina, puellæ. — Also, *Phæstius*, a, um, adj. belonging to *Phæstum*, *Phæstian*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, *Phæstum*, i, n. a town of *Locris*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Phæstinus*, a, um, adj. *Phæstian*. *Plin.* *Apollo.*

PHĒTHŌN (φαιθων, h. e. the shining, 3 luminous), ontis, m. an epithet of the sun; and so, for the sun. *Virg.* and *Sil.* — ¶ Also, a son of the *Sun* and *Clymene*. He obtained permission from his father to drive for one day the chariot of the sun, but not knowing how to guide it, and so putting the world in great danger, he was strack to the earth by a thunderbolt from *Jupiter*, and fell into the *Po*. *Cic.* and *Ovid.* Hence, *Sueton.* *Phaethontem* orbi terrarum educare.

PHĒTHŌNTĒS, a, um, adj. *Phaethon-*

teaa, pertaining to *Phaethon*. *Ovid.* ignes *Stat.* favilla, h. e. fulmen. *Martial* umbra, h. e. of a poplar-tree; because the sisters of *Phaethon* were changed into poplar-trees.

PHĒTHŌNTIĀS, ādis, f. adj. *Phaethontian*; *Phaethontides*, se. femina, puellæ, sisters of *Phaethon*. These wept so sorely for their brother, that they were changed into poplars, or, according to others, into alders, and their tears into amber, which continued to distil from the trees. *Ovid.*

PHĒTHŌNTIS, īdis, adj. f. *Phaethontion*. *Martial.* gutta, h. e. amber. — *Phaethontides*, the sisters of *Phaethon*. *Avien.*

PHĒTHŌNTIUS, a, um, adj. *Phaethontian*, relating to *Phaethon*. *Sil.* amnis, h. e. the *Po*. — ¶ Also, of the sun. *Sil.* *Phaethontia ora* (plur.), h. e. ora solis.

PHĒTHŌSA (φαιθονσα, h. e. the shining, 3 luminous), e, f. a sister of *Phaethon*. *Ovid.*

PHĒDĒNĒ (φαιδένα), e, f. great 2 appetite, ravenous hunger; hence, a kind of corrosive ulcer, eating to the bone. *Plin.* — Also, a certain disease of bees. *Colum.* (in Greek characters.)

PHĒDĒNICŌS (φαιδαινικός), a, um, 3 adj. pertaining to the ulcer *phagedæna*. *Plin.*

PHĒGER, or **PHĒGRŌS** (φάγρος), i, m. a certain fish. *Plin.* 32, 53. called, elsewhere, also, *pager* or *pagnus*.

PHĒGŌ (φάγος, φάγων), ōnis, m. a glut- 3 ton, gourmandizer. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

PHĒGRUS. See *Phager*.

PHĒLA, e, f. See *Fala*.

PHĒLACRŌRAX (φαιλακροράξ, from 3 *φαιλακρός*, bald-headed, and *κόραξ*, a raven), ācis, m. a kind of raven, peculiar, according to *Plin.*, to the *Baleares*.

PHĒLĒCŌS, i, m. a Greek poet from 3 *iohona* a kind of verse, called *carmen Phalæcium*, or *Phalæcum*, or *Phaleucium*, has its name.

PHĒLĒNGĀ, or **PHĒLĒNGĀ** (φάλαγγη, or 2 *φάλαγξ*), e, f. a roller to put under ships and military machines, in order to move them forward. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* and *Cæs.* — Also, a pole or stick to carry a burden with, carrying-pole. *Vitruv.* — Also, generally, a stick or club. *Plin.*

PHĒLĒNGĀRIŌS, or **PHĒLĒNGĀRIŌS** 2 (phalanga), ii, m. who carries a weight by means of long poles, carrier, porter. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also (from *phalanx*), belonging to the *phalanx*, se. miles. *Lamprid.*

PHĒLĒNGION, ii, n. See *Phalangium*.

PHĒLĒNGITĒ (φάλαγγιται), ārum, m. 2 soldiers of the *phalanx*. *Liv.*

PHĒLĒNGITĒS (φάλαγγιτης), e, m. an herb which cured the sting or bite of the *phalangium* (*Anthericum liliastrium*, *L.*). *Plin.*

PHĒLĒNGIUM, or -ŌN (φάλαγγιον), ii, 3 n. a kind of venomous spider. *Plin.* — *Phalangius* is read in *Veget.*, but some *Edd.* have *sphalangis*, as also, in other cases, *sphalangii*, *sphalangis*. — ¶ Also, m herb, same as *phalangites*. *Plin.*

PHĒLĒNTUM, i, n. *Tarentum*. *Martial.* 3 (See next word.)

PHĒLĒNTŌS, i, m. a Spartan who con- 3 quered and peopled *Tarentum*. *Horat.* — Hence, *Phalantēus*, and *Phalantinus*, a, um, adj. belonging to *Phalantus* or *Tarentum*. *Sil.* and *Martial.*

PHĒLĒNX (φάλαγξ), angis, f. a *phalanx*, among the *Macedonians* a certain way of drawing up troops, in which the soldiers stood in firmly-closed ranks, and with their shields held closely together, pressed into the ranks of the enemy. *Liv.* and *Curt.* — In the *phalanx* of the Gauls and Germans the shields were held closely together above their heads. *Cæs.* *B. G.* 1, 24. — ¶ Also, a body of soldiers drawn up in this manner. *Curt.* — ¶ Also, any band of soldiers, or band of soldiers in close order, battalion. *Virg.* *Agamemnonie phalanges*. *Id.* *Tuscorum phalanx*. *Nepos.* of the *Athenians*. — Also, generally, throng, multitude, band. *Prudent.* *Phalanges culparum*.

PHĒLĒRĀ, ōrum, n. a town in *Thessaly*. *Liv.*

PHĒLARICA. See *Falarica*.

PHĒLARIS, īdis, m. *Φάλαρις*, a cruel ty- 3 rant of *Argyrentum*, in Sicily, with regard to whose brazen bull, see *Perillus*.

Cic. — ¶ Also, an herb (perhaps, *Phalaris Canariensis* of L.), canary-grass. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, an aquatic bird (fulica of L.). *Varr.* — For which stands *Phaleris*. *Colam.* — ¶ *Aecus*. *Phalaris* is found in *Claudian*.
PHALERĀ, ōrum, n. See *Phalerum*.
PHALERĀ (φάλαρα, tā), ārum, f. ornaments of horses, perhaps consisting of small shields or plates upon the forehead (but this is doubtful). *Cic.*, *Lio.* and *Virg.* — Also, ornaments of men, and also, of women. *Lio.* Ut plerique nobilium annulos aureos, et phaleras deponerent. *Sil.* Phaleris hic pectora fulget. *P. Syrus* ap. *Petron.* Matrōna ornata phaleris pelagiis. *Virg.* Phaleras Rhamnētis et cingula rapit. — ¶ Hence, any external decoration, ornament. *Symmach.* Præter loquendi phaleras, quibus te natura ditavit. *Pers.* Ad populum phaleras: ego te intus novi, trappings, outward show, outside, factitious distinctions. — ¶ Also, *Phalēra*, ōrum, n. like the Greek. *Plin.* ex *Anon.*
PHALERĀTŪS (phaleræ), a, um, adj. adorned with phaleræ, adorned. *Liv.* Sagula duo purpurea, et equos duo phaleratos, &c. — Also, of men; and generally, decked, decorated, adorned. *Petron.* Lecticæ impositus est, præcedentibus phaleratis cursoribus quatuor. *Sueton.* Armillata et phalerata *Mazacum* turba, atque cursorum. *Prudent.* Phalerata tempora vittis. — ¶ Of words. *Tercut.* Ut phaleratis dictis ducas me, et meam ducēs gratiis? with fine words, with showy language.
PHALERĒUS. See *Phalerum*.
PHALERICŪS, a, um. See *Phalerna*.
PHALERIS, idis, m. See *Phalaris*.
PHALERUM, i, and **PHALĒRA**, ōrum, n. a place and harbor situated near *Atheas*, and belonging to it. *Plin.* — Hence, *Phalēreus* [trisyll.], ēi and ēos, m. *Φαληρεὺς*, belonging thereto, a native thereof. *Cic.* Demetrius Phalereus, a ruler of *Atheas*, something more than 300 years B. C. So, accus. *Quintil.* Demetrium Phalerea. — Also, *Phalericus*, a, um, adj. *Nepos.* Quum Phalerico portu *Athenienses* uterentur (others read *Phalēō*, as from *Phalēreus*, a, um, but it is questionable whether this form occurs).
PHALEUCIUS, a, um. See *Phalæcus*.
PHALISCUS. See *Fuliscus*.
PHALLOVITROBŪS, i, m. or (as others read) —UM, i, n. a drinking-vessel, resembling a phallus. *Capitolin.*
PHALLŪS (φαλλός), i, m. the figure of the 3 virile member, which was carried about on the festival of *Bacchus*. *Aruob.* — Hence, *Phallica carmina*, h. e. *Priapeia*.
PHANĒ, ārum, f. a harbor and promontory of *Chios*. *Liv.* — Hence, *Phanēus*, a, um, adj. *Phanæan*, of or pertaining to *Phanæ*. *Virg.* *Phanæus*, sc. mons, a mountain in *Chios*.
PHANĒROSIS (φανέρωσις), is, f. manifestation, revelation. *Tertull.*
PHANTASIA (φαντασία), æ, f. a notion, idea, thought. *Senec.* *Nicetas* longe distanti hanc phantasiam movit. — ¶ As a term of reproach. *Petron.* Phantasia, non homo, h. e. only the form or image of a man; or only a thought or notion (of a man).
PHANTASMA (φάντασμα), ātis, n. aa 2 apparition, spectre, phantom, vision. *Plin.* *Ep.* — ¶ Also, image in the thoughts. *Augustin.*
PHANTASŌS (φάντασος), i, m. a son of sleep (*Sonnus*). *Ovid.*
PHĀŌN, ōnis, m. *Φάων*, a Lesbian youth, beloved by *Suppho*. *Ovid.* — He did not return the love of the poetess; from which he became a proverb. See *Plant.* *Mil. glori.* 4, 6, 37 and 89.
PHARĒ, ārum, f. a name of several towns, as in *Thessaly*, *Bœotia*, &c. — Hence, *Pharæus*, a, um, adj. *Stat.* ducēs.
PHARETRĀ (φαρέτρα), æ, f. a quiver, 2 case or sheath for arrows. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, a kind of sundial. *Vitrur.*
PHARETRĀTŪS (pharetra), a, um, adj. 3 furnished with a quiver, wearing or bearing a quiver, quivered. *Ovid.* puer, h. e. *Cupid.* *Id.* virgo, h. e. *Diana*. *Horat.* *Gelon.*
PHARETRIGER (pharetra & gero), ēra,

ērum, adj. bearing a quiver, quivered. *Sil.* rex, h. e. *Xerxes*.
PHARIACŪS, a, um, same as *Pharins*. 3 *Apul.*
PHARICŌN, or **PHARICUM** (φαρικόν), i, n. a certain compound poison. *Plin.*
PHARISÆUS (φαρισαῖος), a, um, adj. 3 *Pharisean*, *Pharisaic*. *Sedul.* convivā. — *Phariseus*, i, n. a *Pharisee*. *Tertull.* — ¶ Also, *Pharisaicus*, a, um, adj. *Pharisaic*. *Hieron.*
PHARITĀ, ārum, m. inhabitants of the island *Pharos*. *Hirt.*
PHARIŪS, a, um, adj. *Φάριος*, *Phariaa*, 3 in, near, or from *Pharos*. *Lucan.* ignes. (See *Pharos*.) *Id.* æquor. — Hence, generally, *Egyptian*. *Ovid.* juvenca, h. e. *Io*. So, *Martial.* juvenca, h. e. *Isis*. *Tibull.* turba, h. e. c. priests of *Isis*. *Martial.* conjux, h. e. *Cleopatra*. *Stat.* dolores, h. e. luctus *Ægyptiarum* matrum in sacris *Isidis*, ob memoriam imitationis ejus in vaccam, vel ob amissum maritum *Osiridem*. *Ovid.* pisces, h. e. the crocodile, the dung of which was cosmetically used by women. *Lucan.* scelus, h. e. the murder of *Pompey*. — ¶ *Pharia uva*, a kind of grape. *Plin.*
PHARMACEUTRIX (φαρμακeutρία), æ, 3 f. a sorceress, witch, enchantress. *Virg.* *Ecl.* 8 (in the superscription).
PHARMACŌPOLĀ (φαρμακοπώλη), æ, a vender of medicines, quack, charlatan. *Cato* ap. *Gell.* *Eit* (h. e. *pharmacopolæ*) se nemo comitit, si æger est. *Cic.* *Pharmacopola circumforaneus*. (Compare *Horat.* *Sat.* 1, 2, 1.)
PHARMACUM (φάρμακον), i, n. a drug, medicine, poison; sometimes in a good and sometimes in a bad sense. *Pandect.*
PHARMACŪS (φαρμακός), i, m. a man, by 2 the sacrifice or execution of whom, the guilt of another, and especially of a state, was expiated. As this person was always an offender who had committed a crime worthy of death, *Pharmacus* was a term of reproach. Thus, *Petron.* Cui deo crimem novisti? *Pharmace*, responde (the Greek *φάρμακός* is so used by *Aristophanes*, and this seems the best explanation; the word, however, means, also, a mixer of poisons, sorcerer, and may be thence used as a term of reproach).
PHARNACEŌN (φαρνάκειον), i, n. a kind of panax, named from *Pharnaces*. *Plin.*
PHARNACĒS, is, m. king of *Pontus*, and son of *Mithridates*. *Cic.* and *Sueton.*
PHARŌS, or —ŪS (Φάρος), i, f. an island near *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, where a famous light-house had been built by *Ptolemy Philadelphus*. This tower itself is called, also, *Pharos*. *Ces.* — Hence, *Pharus*, for *Egypt*. *Lucan.* — Also, a *pharos*, a light-house or machine for lighting a harbor, generally. *Stat.* So, *Sueton.* *Turris phari* (at *Capræ*). — ¶ In *Sueton.* *Claud.* 20, is read *Alexandrinus phari* (nasc.), where critics will read *Alexandriacæ*.
PHARSALIA, æ, f. *Φαρσαλία*, the region about *Pharsalus*, also, the town itself. *Tacit.* — Also, the battle near *Pharsalus*. *Lucan.* — ¶ *Catull.* begins a line thus, *Pharsalia* coenit, where the antepenult must be short, or the word be of three syllables.
PHARSALICŪS, a, um, adj. *Pharsalian*, in, from, or belonging to *Pharsalus* or *Pharsalia*. *Cic.* pugna, or prelium, the battle of *Pharsalia*, in which *Pompey's* power was overthrown by *Cæsar*.
PHARSALIŪS, a, um, adj. same as *Pharsalicus*. *Catull.* *Pharsalia* tecta frequentant. *Calpurn.* *Pharsalie* Cannæ (where the antepenult is short, unless the *æ* be taken as one syll. thus, *Pharsaliæ*). *Liv.* terra.
PHARSALŌS, or —ŪS, i, f. a town in *Thessaly*, near which *Cæsar* defeated *Pompey*. *Lucret.* — ¶ *Liv.* 33, 34. *Pharsalo* excepto, *Ed. Drakenb.* where now *excepta* is read.
PHARŌS, i, f. See *Pharos*.
PHASELIS, idis, f. a town in *Lycia*, on the borders of *Pamphylia*. *Cic.* — Hence, *Phaselitæ*, ārum, n. its inhabitants. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, *Phaselis*, a town in *Judea*, with a valley of the same name, abounding

in lilies. *Plin.* — Hence, *Phaselinus*, a, um, adj. *Plin.* oleum. 2
PHASELUS. See *Faselus*.
PHASEŌLUS. See *Faselus*.
PHASAGIŌN (φασάγιον), ii, n. sword-grass, sword-lily. *Plin.*
PHASIACŪS, a, um, adj. *Φασιακός*, on, 2 near, in, pertaining to the *Phasis*, *Phasian*, *Colchian*. *Senec.* conjux, h. e. *Medea*. *Ovid.* terra. *Id.* corona, h. e. quam *Medea* *Creusæ* pellici dono dedit, qua illa cum regia igne absumpta est. *Petron.* Ales *Phasiacis* petita *Colchis*, h. e. the pheasant.
PHASIANĀRIUS (phasianus), ii, m. one 3 who tends, has the care of or raises pheasants. *Pandect.*
PHASIANŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. of a 3 pheasant. *Pallad.*
PHASIANŪS, a, um, adj. *Φασιανός*, pertaining to the *Phasis*, *Phasian*. *Plin.* avis or *Phasiana* (absol.). or, *Sucton.* *Phasianus*, i, m. a pheasant (*Phasianus Colchicus* of L.).
PHASIŪS, ādis, f. adj. *Φασιάς*, *Phasian*, 3 *Colchian*. *Ovid.* puella, h. e. *Medea*. So, *Id.* *Phasias* (absol.), sc. femina.
PHASIOŌS (Φασίολος), i, m. a plant, same as *Isopyron*. *Plin.*
PHASIS, is and *Idis* or *Idos*, m. a river in *Colchis*. *Ovid.* — *Stat.* *Phasidis* ales, the pheasant. — ¶ Adj. f. *Phasian*, same as *Phasias*. *Martial.* Volucres *Phasides*, pheasants. — Hence, *Phasis*, sc. femina, the *Colchian* woman, h. e. *Medea*. *Ovid.*
PHASMĀ (φάσμα), ātis, n. an apparition, 3 spectre, phantom, vision. *Plin.* *Ep.* (as some read).
PHATNĒ (φάρναι), ārum, f. the *Cribs*; a name given to the space between two stars in the constellation *Cancer*, called *Aselli*. *Cic.* ap. *Prisc.*
PHAULIUS (φαύλιος), a, um, adj. *Plin.* 2 olive, a kind of olives, large and poor, called, also, *regiæ*.
PHAYLLŪS, i, m. a king of *Ambracia*, who is said to have been torn in pieces by a lion; hence, *Phayllæus*, a, um, adj. *Ovid.* *Id.* 502. necis. *Ed. Burm.* Otherwise *Paphagæa*.
PHĒGEUS, ēi and ēos, m. *Φηγεὺς* [disyll.], the father of *Alphesibæa*. *Hygin.* — ¶ Hence, *Phēgēus*, a, um, adj. *Phegeian*, of or pertaining to *Phēgeus*. *Ovid.* ensis. — ¶ Also, *Phēgis*, idis, f. sc. femina, the daughter of *Phēgeus*, h. e. *Alphesibæa*. *Ovid.*
PHĒLLANDRIŌN (φελλάνδριον), ii, n. a certain marsh-plant. *Plin.*
PHĒLLŌS (φελλός), i, m. a cork-tree; 2 hence, the part of the water-clock made of cork. *Vitrur.*
PHĒMIŪS, ii, m. a player of the cithara, and teacher of *Homer*. Hence, for a good player of the cithara. *Ovid.*
PHĒMŌNŌE, æ, f. a certain prophetess and augress. *Plin.*
PHĒNEŌS, or —ŪS, i, f. a town of *Arcadia*. *Catull.* Also, *Pheneum*, i, n. *Plin.* — Hence, *Phenæatæ*, ārum, m. the inhabitants of this town. *Cic.*
PHĒNGITES (φεγγίτης), æ, m. a transparent stone, of the hardness of marble; isinglass-stone, such as the ancients used in windows. *Plin.* 36, c. 22, sect. 46. Also, *Sueton.* *Domit.* 14. *Phengitis* lapis.
PHĒŌS, or **PHĒLĒS** (φέως, or φλέως), i, m. same as *Stabe*, a prickly plant. *Plin.*
PHĒRĒ, ārum, f. the name of several towns; for instance, in *Messenia*. *Nepos.* — And, especially, in *Thessaly*. *Cic.* — ¶ Hence, *Phēræus*, a, um, adj. in or from *Phēræ* (in *Thessaly*), of *Phēræ*, *Phēræan*. *Val. Max.* Alexander *Phēræus*; and, *Ovid.* *Phēræus* (absol.), a cruel tyrant. Hence, perhaps, *Ovid.* *Phēræa* gens, h. e. cruel. *Cic.* *Phēræi*, the *Phēræans*. — Hence, generally, *Thessalian*. *Ovid.* varcæ, h. e. of *Admetus*, which were kept by *Apollo*. *Senec.* conjux, h. e. *Admetus*.
PHĒRECLĀS, i, m. *Φέρεκλος*, an architect who built for *Paris* the ship in which he carried off *Helen*. (*Homer.*) — Hence, *Phereclæus*, a, um, adj. *Phereclean*. *Ovid.* puppis. 3
PHĒRECYADĒ, ārum (cont. um), m. 3 inhabitants of *Phreolæ*. *Sil.*
PHĒRECYDES, is, m. a famous philosopher

from Scyros, and teacher of Pythagoras. He first taught the doctrine of the immortality of the soul. Cic. — Hence, Phēreſcēdēs, a, um, adj. Cic. — ¶ Also, a Greek historian. Cic.

PHĒRES, ētis, m. a prince in Thessaly or Phœræ, and father of Admetus. — Hence, Phēretēs, a, m. son of Pheres, h. e. Admetus. Ovid.

PHĒRŌMBRŌS, i, cucumis silvaticus. Apul.

PHEUXASPIDION, ii, n. an herb, otherwise called *polium*. Apul.

PHIALĀ (φιάλη), a, f. a kind of drinking-cup, bowl or beaker. Juvenal.

PHIDIĀS, a, m. Φειδίας, a famous sculptor, especially in ivory. His chief work was a statue of Minerva, 20 cubits in height; next to this was esteemed a statue of Jupiter Olympius. Cic. — Hence, Phidiæus, a, um, adj. Phidian. Ovid.

PHIDYTĀ, ōmni, n. See Philitia.

PHILADELPHIĀ, a, f. a city of Lydia; hence, Philadelphēni, ōmni, the Philadelphians. Tacit. — ¶ Philadelphia was also the name of several other cities.

PHILADELPHOS (φιλάδελφος), i, m. h. e. loving his brother; a surname of one of the Ptolemies.

PHILĒNI, ōmni, m. two Carthaginian brothers, who submitted to be buried alive for the good of their country. Sallust.

PHILAGRIANŌS, a, um, adj. of a certain Philagrius. Sidon.

PHILĀMMŌN, ōnis, m. a singer and musician, son of Apollo. Ovid.

PHILANTHROPĪĀ (φιλανθρωπία), a, f. 3 love of mankind, philanthropy, benevolence. Hence, a present. Pausan. But others read *philaanthropii*, or *philanthropi*, in the same signif.

PHILANTHROPYIUM, ii, n. See the preceding word.

PHILANTHROPŌS (φιλάνθρωπος), i, f. a plant, goose-grass, hay-riff, (*Galium aparine* of L.). Plin.

PHILEMŌN, ōnis, m. a Greek comic poet. — ¶ Also, a countryman, husband of Baucis. Ovid.

PHILETĒRIĀ (φιλεταίριον), a, f. a plant; same as *Polemonia*. Plin.

PHILETĀS, a, m. a Greek elegiac poet. Propert. — Hence, Philetæus, a, um, adj. Philetean. Propert.

PHILIPPENSIS, e, adj. of, from, at, near 2 Philippi. Sueton. bellum. Plin. Brutus, h. e. qui Philippensi acie eecidit.

PHILIPPEŌS, a, um, adj. Philippian, 2 lippie, pertaining to Philip, king of Macedonia. Propert. sanguis (in reference to Cleopatra, because the Egyptian kings were descended from Alexander, Philip's son). — Philippeus nummus, a Macedonian gold coin, struck by king Philip. Plaut. and Liv. Also, of other coins. Valer. ap. Vopisc. Argentei Philippii minutuli, sc. nummi. Valer. ap. Trebell. Poll. Philipeos nostri vultus, &c. — ¶ Also, Philippian, of, in or near Philippi. Manil. campi.

PHILIPPĪ, ōmni, m. a city in Macedonia (formerly in Thrace), near which Brutus and Cassius were beaten by Antony and Octavianus. Vellei.

PHILIPPICŌS, a, um, adj. Philippian, Philippic, pertaining to Philip of Macedonia. Plaut. talentum. Cic. orationes, the orations of Demosthenes against Philip (from which Cicero called his own orations against Antony, Philippicæ). Juvenal. Divina Philippica, h. e. the second Philippic of Cicero. — ¶ Also, pertaining to Philippi in Macedonia. Plin. campi, the plains of Philippi. — In Flor. 4, 2, by Philippii campi are to be understood Pharsalici; for the battle between Cæsar and Pompey is there spoken of.

PHILIPPICŌS, a, um, adj. same as Philippicus, in both signif. Plaut. and Vellei.

PHILIPPŌS, i, m. a king of Macedonia, and father of Alexander the Great. Justin. — Also, another king of Macedonia, father of Perseus. Liv. — ¶ Also, a gold coin struck by Philip; a Philip d'or. Horat. — And even any similar coin. Anon.

PHILISTĒA, a, f. same as *Pulvstina*. Hieron.

PHILYTĀ (φιλίτια), ōmni, n. love-meals; the name of the public meals of the Laco-

dæmonians, at which all the citizens ate together in a frugal way. Cic. — Another reading is *phēdētā* (φειδέτια), frugal repasts. Both forms are used in the Greek.

PHILLYRIDES, a, m. See Philyra, at the end.

PHILO, ōnis, m. an ocedemæ philosopher. Cic. — ¶ Also, Philo Byblius (h. e. from Byblos), a Jew who wrote in Greek. PHILŌCALIĀ (φιλokalía), a, f. a love 3 for the beautiful. Augustin.

PHILOCHĀRES (φιλοχαρής), is, n. an herb; same as *Marrubium*, *Philopæ*. Plin.

PHILOCTETĀ, and PHILOCTETES, a, m. the son of Peius, and companion of Hercules. Hercules, at his death, left him the poisoned arrows, without which Troy could not be destroyed. The Greeks accordingly wished his presence with them in the Trojan war; but having wounded his foot with one of the poisoned arrows, and so making an intolerable stench, he was left behind at Lemnos. But at length Ulysses brought him to Troy, after Machon had healed his foot. Ovid. — Hence, Philoctetæus, a, um, adj. Philoctetean. Cic.

PHILOGRÆCŌS (φίλος & Γραικός, or 3 Græcus), i, m. fond of using Greek, partial to Greek words, φιλέλλην. Varr.

PHILOLOGIĀ (φιλολογία), a, f. the love of learned inquiries and the pursuit of the same, in which sense the word embraced also philosophy and even learning or literature in general; literary taste and pursuits. Cic. and Vitruv. — ¶ In the later and more limited signif. philological investigation, philology, h. e. so far as the explaining and bringing out of the correct sense of the learned works of others is understood. Senec. See *Philologus*.

PHILOLOGŌS (φιλολόγος), a, um, adj. 2 literary or occupied with learning or literature. Vitruv. res. — ¶ Philologus, i, m. one who is fond of learned inquiries, a friend of science, a man of letters, learned man, scholar. Cic. and Sueton. — Afterwards, a scholar who explained the works of other learned men, by the help of antiquarian and historical knowledge; a philologer, philologist, yet not in the broad sense in which it is at present used; for the ancients did not demand of their philologus the knowledge of art. As early as Senec. (in Ep. 108), we find philologus distinguished from grammaticus and philosophus.

PHILOMELĀ, a, f. Φιλομήλα, the daughter of the Athenian king Pandion, and sister of Progae, the wife of Tereus, king of the Thracians. As she was on her way to visit her sister, under the care of Tereus, he violated her and cut out her tongue. His wife, discovering this, by way of revenge, served up to Tereus his son Itys. When this came out, Tereus was changed into a hoopoe, Philomela into a nightingale, and Progne into a swallow, though others are uncertain which became a swallow and which a nightingale. Ovid, &c. — The poets sometimes confound Philomela with Progne; for instance, Virg. Ecl. 6, 79. — ¶ Also, the nightingale. Virg.

PHILOMELIUM, and PHILOMELUM, i, n. a town in Great Phrygia. Cic. — Hence, Philomelienses, ium, m. the inhabitants of the same. Cic.

PHILŌNIUM (φιλώνιον, se. φάρμακον), 3 ii, n. a kind of medicine. Seren. Sammon.

PHILOPÆS (φιλόπαις), aedis, an herb; same as *Marrubium*. Plin.

PHILOPATŌR (φιλοπάτωρ), ōris, m. loving his father; a surname of one of the Ptolemies who killed his father and mother. Justin.

PHILŌRMÆŌS (φίλος & Roma), i, m. a friend to the Romans. Cic.

PHILŌSARCĀ (φιλοσάρκος), a, m. a 3 lover of the flesh. Hieron.

PHILOSPHĀSTER (philosophus), tri, 3 m. a philosophaster, pretended philosopher. Augustin.

PHILOSPHIĀ (φιλοσοφία), a, f. philosophy. Cic. Also, plur. in Gell. — Also, a philosophical subject. Nepos, Epam. 3. De philosophia serinonem habere. —

¶ Plur. Philosophiæ, seats of philosophers. Cic.

PHILOSPHIICŌS (philosophicus), adv. 3 after the manner of a philosopher, philosophically. Lactant.

PHILOSPHIICŌS (φιλοσοφικός), a, um 3 adj. philosophical, relating to philosophy. Cic.

PHILOSPHŌR (φιλοσοφέω, ō), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to philosophize, search into nature, inquire into the causes of effects, study wisdom, apply to philosophy, dispute or reason philosophically, play the philosopher, &c. Cic.

PHILOSPHŌS (φιλόσοφος), a, um, adj. philosophical. Pacuv. ap. Gell. sententia. — Hence, Philosophus, i, m. a philosopher, lover of wisdom, interpreter of nature, teacher of virtue, &c. Cic. — Philosophā, u female philosopher. Id. Quamquam ea villa, quæ nunc est; inquam philosopha videtur esse.

PHILOSTŌRGŌS (φιλστόργος), a, um, 3 adj. affectionate, loving tenderly; especially, one's parents, children, &c. Fronto.

PHILOTECHINŌS (φιλότεχνος), a, um, 2 adj. loving the arts, belonging to the study of arts. Vitruv.

PHILTRUM (φίλτρον), i, n. an artificial 3 means of exciting love; a philtre, charm, love-potion. Ovid.

PHILYRĀ, or PHILYRĀ (φιλύρα), a, f. 2 the linden-tree. Hence, the inner bark of the linden-tree, of which the ancients made bands for garlands. Horat. and Plin. — Also, the skin of the papyrus, as it were, a leaf. Plin. — ¶ As a proper name, a nymph, daughter of Oceanus, who was mother of Chiron the Centaur, by Neptune, and was changed into a linden-tree. — Hence, Philyreūs, a, um, adj. Philyreus, pertaining to Philyra, and also Chiron the son of Philyra. Ovid. heros, h. e. Chiron. Id. tecta, h. e. of Chiron. — Also, Philyrides, or Phillyrides, a, m. Φιλλυρίδης, the son of Philyra, h. e. Chiron. Propert. and Ovid.

PHIMŌS (φίμω), i, m. a dice-box; same 3 as *Fritillus*. Horat.

PHINEŪS, ēi and ēos, m. [dissyll.], Φινεύς, a king in Arcadia or Thrace or Paphlagonia, who deprived his sons (by his first wife) of sight. As a punishment for this deed, the gods made him blind in his turn, and sent the harpies to him, who continually polluted his table and food. But when he had hospitably received the Argonauts, Calais and Zethus, by the injunction of Jason, drove away the harpies. Hygin. Val. Flacc., &c. Hence, figur. Phineus, for a blind man. Martial. — Hence, Phineūs, and Phineūs, a, um, adj. pertaining to Phineus, Phineian. Virg. Phineia domus. Senec. Phineæ aves, h. e. harpies. — Also, Phinides, a, m. Φινειδής, son of Phineus. Ovid. — ¶ Also, the brother of Cepheus, who wished to get away Andromeda, who had been promised to him; and, in consequence, became involved in a quarrel with Perseus, who turned him into a stone. Ovid. — Hence, Phineūs, a, um, adj. Phinean, of Phineus. Ovid. manus. — ¶ Also, a certain Athenian. Ovid. Met. 7, 399.

PHINTIĀ, a, f. a town in Sicily. Cic.

PHINTYĀS, a, m. and Damon, two bosom friends. Cic.

PHLEBŌTŌMIĀ (φλεβοτομία), a, i. rene- 3 section, opening of a vein, taking blood. Cæl. Aurel. — ¶ Written also *flebotomia*.

PHLEBŌTŌMICE (φλεβοτομική), es, f. 3 phlebotomy, as an art. Cæl. Aurel.

PHLEBŌTŌMŌ (φλεβοτομέω, ō), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to phlebotomize, let blood from, bleed. Cæl. Aurel. Phlebotomat eos.

PHLEBŌTŌMŌS (φλεβοτόμος), i, m. a 3 lancet; a fleam. Veget.

PHLEGETHŌN (φλεγέθων, h. e. burning), ōntis, m. a river of the lower world, flowing with fire for water. Virg. — Hence, Phlegethontæus, a, um, adj. Phlegethontæus, Phlegethontean. Claudian. — Also, Phlegethontis, idis, adj. f. Phlegethontean. Ovid. unda.

PHLEGMA, or FLEGMA (φλέγμα), ātis, n. a clammy humor of the body, phlegm. Pallad. and Veget. — Hence, Phlegmāti

cus (φλεγματικός), a, um, adj. full of phlegm. *Theod. Prisc.*
PHLEGMONĒ (φλεγμονή), es, f. an inflammation of the parts under the skin, h. e. a stagnation of the blood, with heat, redness, swelling and pain. *Plin.*
PHLEGONTIS (φλεγοντίς), idis, f. a gem, unknown to us, of a flaming hue. *Plin. Ed. Elz.* where *Hard.* has phlogitide.
PHLEGRA (properly for phlegya, φλεγυρά, h. e. burning), æ, f. sc. terra, a region of Macedonia, afterwards called Pallene, where the giants, in their war with the gods, are said to have been slain by lightning. *Senec.* — ¶ Hence, Phlegreus, a, um, adj. burning. *Sil. vertex (Vesuvii).* *Plin. campi,* a sulphurous plain between Pateoli and Naples, the modern Solfatara. (To this plain, also, the poets assign the battle of the giants with the gods. Thus, *Propert. Gigantea litoris ora.*) — Also, Phlegrean, of or pertaining to Phlegra in Macedonia. *Ovid. campi. Propert. juga. Id. tumultus, h. e. the war of the giants with Jupiter. Stat. prælia, h. e. civil, and impious as the battles of the giants with the gods.* — Also, figur. *Propert. 3, 11, 37. campus, near Pharsalus or Philippi, on account of the bitter and bloody fight.*
PHLEGYAS, æ, m. king of the Lapithæ, and father of Ixion and Coronis. He burned the temple of Apollo at Delphi, because that god had dishonored his daughter. For this Apollo thrust him down to the infernal regions, where he was made to sit under a rock, which always threatened to fall upon him. *Virg.* — ¶ Phlegyæ, ærum, a predatory people in Thessaly. *Ovid.*
PHLEOS. See *Pheos.*
PHLIASIUS, a, um, adj. in, from, at Phlius, Phliasian. *Cic.* — Phliasii, the Phliasians. *Cic.*
PHLIUS, untis, f. Φλιεύς, a town of Achaia, and indeed of Sicily. *Liv.*
PHLOGYNOS (φλογυνος, h. e. flaming), i, m. a gem of a flame color. *Plin.*
PHLOGITES (φλογίτης), æ, m. same as 3 Phlogitis. *Solin.*
PHLOGITIS (φλογίτης), idis, f. a gem of a flaming hue. *Plin.* See *Phlegontis.*
PHLOMIS (φλομής), idis, f. same as *Verbascum*, wood-blade. *Plin.*
PHLOMOS (φλόμος), i, m. same as *Phlo-mis.* *Plin.*
PHLOX (φλόξ, φλογός), phlogis, f. properly, flame. Also, a wild violet, of a flame color. *Plin.*
PHLOBETOR (φλοβήτωρ), ōris, m. a son of the god of sleep. *Ovid.*
PHOCA, æ, and **PHOCÆ** (φώκη), es, f. a seal, sea-calf, (*Phoca vitulina* of L.). *Virg. and Ovid.*
PHOCÆA, æ, f. Φωκαία, a seaport of Ionia, from which Marseilles originated. *Liv.*
PHOCÆENSIS, e, adj. in or of Phocæa, 2 Phocæan. *Plin.* — Phocæenses, the inhabitants of Phocæa. *Liv.*
PHOCÆUS, a, um, adj. same as *Phocæensis*; thus, Phocæi, the Phocæans. *Horat.*
PHOCÆYCUS, a, um, adj. Φωκαϊκός, pertaining to Phocæa, Phocæan. *Ovid.* — Hence, for Massiliensis, because Massilia was a colony of Phocæa. *Sil.* — ¶ Also, Phocæan, pertaining to Phocis, Φωκικός. *Ovid. Iaurus, h. e. Parnassian, because Parnassus was in Phocis.* — ¶ Also, Arcadian. *Ovid. Met. 2, 244,* unless we will read *Psophaico* (from *Psophis*, a town of Arcadia).
PHOCÆIS, idis, adj. f. Φωκαῖς, Phocæan, 3 in, &c. Phocæa; hence, for Massiliensis. *Lucan. and Sil.*
PHOCÆ, es, f. See *Phoca.*
PHOCÆNSIS, e, adj. Phocian, pertaining 2 to Phocis; Phocenses, the Phocians. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, Phocæan, pertaining to Phocæa; Phocenses, the Phocæans. *Iust.*
PHOCÆUS, a, um, adj. Φωκεῖος, Phocian, 2 pertaining to Phocis. *Ovid. rura. Id. juvenis, or absol. Phocæus, h. e. Pylades, son of Strophius, king of Phocis.*
PHOCIS, idis, f. Φωκίς, Phocis, a region of Greece between Boeotia and Ætolia, in which were Delphi, Parnassus, Helicou, the Castalian fount, and the river Cepheus. *Liv.* — Also, for Phocæa; subst. and adj. *Senec. Phocide relicta. Lucan.* Phocidos Massiliæ. Hence, for

Massilia. *Sid.* — ¶ Also, se. arbor, a kind of pear-tree. *Plin.*
PHOCUS, i, m. Φῶκος, the son of Æacus, and brother of Pelcus and Telamon. *Ovid.*
PHOEBAS, ædis, f. Φοιβάς, priestess of 3 Phæbus, the inspired prophetess. *Sil.* Phæbas Iliaca, h. e. Cassandra. So, *Ovid.* Serva Mycenæo Phæbas amata duci.
PHOEBE, es, f. Φοίβη, the sister of Phæbus, Diana, the Moon. *Virg. and Ovid.* Hence, for night. *Ovid. Tertia Phœbe.* — ¶ Also, the daughter of Leucippus. The daughters of Leucippus were affianced to Idas and Lyncus, but were carried off by Castor and Pollux. *Ovid. and Propert.* — ¶ Also, the daughter of Leda and sister of Helca. *Ovid. Her. 3, 77.*
PHOEBEUS, and contr. **PHOEBEUS**, a, 2 um, adj. Φοιβήτιος, Φοίβειος, Phæbean, of or pertaining to Phæbus or Apollo. *Ovid. ietus, h. e. the rays and heat of the sun. Virg. lampas, h. e. the sun. Ovid. ars, the art of healing, medical art. Id. ales, h. e. the raven. Id. juvenis, h. e. Æsculapius, son of Phæbas. Id. anguis, h. e. Æsculapius, in the form of a snake. Id. virgo, h. e. Daphne, and then for a laurel wreath. Id. sortes, h. e. oracula, responsa. Id. Rhodos, h. e. where he was greatly adored. Lucan. murus, h. e. of Troy, which wall was built by Phæbus and Neptune.
PHOEBIGENÆ (Phæbus & gigno), æ, m. 3 son of Phæbus, h. e. Æsculapius. *Virg.*
PHOEBUS, i, m. Φοῖβος, an epithet of Apollo. *Virg. Phæbus Apollo. Absol. Phæbus, for Apollo. Propert. and Horat.* — Hence, among the Latin poets, for the sun. *Horat. Fugit astra Phæbus. Ovid. Phæbus uterque, h. e. oriens et occidens.*
PHOENICE, es, f. Φοινίκη, Phœnicia, a part of Syria. *Cic.*
PHOENICEA (φοινικέα), æ, f. mouse-barry. *Plin.*
PHOENICES, um, m. the Phœnicians, Φοίνικες. See *Phœnix.*
PHOENICEUS, or **POENICEUS** (φοινικεός), a, um, adj. red or purple-red. *Plin. and Ovid.*
PHOENICIA, æ, f. same as *Phœnice*. 1 *Cic.*
PHOENICIAS, æ, m. See *Phœnix*, at the end.
PHOENICITIS, idis, f. sc. gemma, or **PHOENICITES**, æ, m. sc. lapis, a gem, so called from its likeness to a date (φοίνιξ). *Plin.*
PHOENICIUS, a, um, adj. Φοινίκιος, Phœnician. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, red, purple-red, φοινίκιος. *Plaut.*
PHOENICOBALANUS (φοινικοβάλανος), i, m. a certain Egyptian date. *Plin.*
PHOENICOPTERUS (φοινικοπτερος), i, m. properly, having red feathers; a bird with red wings, the tongue of which was considered as a deity by the ancients. *Cels. (Phœnicopterus of L., flamingo.)*
PHOENICURUS (φοινικουρος), i, m. red-tail, a bird. *Plin.*
PHOENISSA, æ, f. adj. Φοίνισσα, in or from Phœnicia, Phœnician. *Virg. Dido. Ovid. exsul, h. e. Anno, the sister of Dido.* — Hence, Theban, as Thebes in Bœotia was founded by Phœnicians. *Stat. cohors.* — Or, Carthaginian, for a similar reason. *Sil.* — ¶ Phœnissa, the Phœnician woman, a tragedy by Euripides, and by Seneca. — ¶ Also, Phœnissa, neutr. plur. Thus, *Sil. Phœnissa agmina.*
PHOENIX, icis, m. Φοῖνιξ, a Phœnician. *Plin. Cadmus Phœnix.* So, Phœnices, the Phœnicians. *Cic.* — Adj. Phœnician. *Plin. elate.* — Hence, Phœnices, Carthaginians, for Carthage was founded by Phœnicians. *Sil.* So, in the sing. Phœnix, h. e. Carthaginiensis, or Pœnins. *Sil.* — ¶ Also, the son of Amyntor and companion of Achilles in the Trojan war, who, having become blind, was restored to sight by Chiron. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, the son of Agenor and brother of Cadmus and Europa. *Hygin.* — ¶ Also, a fabulous bird, the only one of its kind, which lived to a great age, and then burned itself (or died somehow) in its nest; whereupon a new Phœnix sprang from its ashes. *Ovid. Et vivax Phœnix, unica semper avis. Claudian. Unicus extremo Phœnix procredit ab Euro. Stat. Scandit odoratos Phœnix felicius ignes.**

(See, also, *Fin. 10, cap. 2, sect. 2. Tacit. Ann. 6, 23.*) — ¶ Also, a wind, south-east wind, inter ortum brumalem et meridiem. *Plin.* where *Ed. Elz.* has Phœnicia.
PHIOLÆ, es, f. Φολῆ, a mountain in Thessaly, where the Centaurs dwell. *Lucan. and Val. Flacc.* — Hence, Pholæticus, a, um, adj. *Sidon. monstra, h. e. Centaurs.* — ¶ Also, a woody mountain in Arcadia. *Ovid.*
PHIOLUS, i, m. one of the Centaurs, son of Ixion. *Virg.*
PHONASCUS (φώνασκος), i, m. one who 2 exercises or trains the voice; one who instructs youth in singing and declaiming, a teacher of elocution. *Sueton. and Quintil.* — ¶ Also, the leader of a choir, music-director. *Sidon.*
PHORCIS, idis, f. See *Phorcus*. 3
PHORCUS, i, or **PHORCYS**, ōis, or **PHORCYN**, ōis, m. Φόρκυς, Φόρκυν, a son of Neptune, and father of Medusa and her sisters. After his death, he became a sea-god. *Cic.* Hence, *Virg. Phorci chorus, or exercitus, a kind of sea-deities.* — ¶ From this seem to come, *Phorcynis*, idis or idos, f. daughter of Phorcus, h. e. Medusa. *Ovid.* — And, *Phorcis*, idis or idos, or *Phorcys*, ōis or ōdos, f. same as *Phorcynis*. *Propert. Ora Phorcidos, h. e. Medusa. But Ovid. Sorores Phorcides, h. e. Grææ.* — ¶ Also, *Phoreus*, a certain sea-fish. *Plin.*
PHORCYNIS, } See *Phorcus*. 3
PHORCYS, }
PHORYMÓN (φόριμον, h. e. utile), i, n. a kind of alum. *Plin.*
PHORMYD, ōis, m. the name of a parasite in *Trent.* — ¶ Also, a philosopher and orator at Ephesus. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, *Phormio*, or *Formio* (φορμῖος), a plaited mat or covering. *Pandect.*
PHORONEUS, ēi and eos, m. [trisyll.], Φορωνεύς, a king of Argos, son of Inachus. *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, *Phōrōnēus*, a, um, adj. Argive. *Stat.* — Also, *Phorōnis*, idis or idos, adj. f. *Phoronean* or *Argive*. *Senec. Phoronides venæ, h. e. of the river Inachus. Ovid. Phoronis, h. e. Io, daughter of Inachus.*
PHOSPHORUS (φωσφόρος), i, m. the light-3 brieger; hence, Lucifer, the morning star. *Martial.* — Hence *Phosphoreus*, a, um, adj. Prudent. (Others read *Bosphorem*.)
PIRÆATES, or **PIRÆHATES**, is, m. a name common to several Parthian kings. *Horat.*
PIRÆMITIS (πυραμίτης, ō), is, f. a kind of slender reed. *Plin.*
PIRÆSIS (πύρασις), is, f. expressi w, in 2 speaking, elocution. *Quintil. and Junc.*
PIRENESIS (πρενήσις), is, f. frenzy, 2 madness, distraction, delirium. *Seni; and Juvenal.*
PIRENETICUS (πρενητικός), a, um, adj. afflicted with delirium or frenzy, fatic, distracted. *Cic.*
PIRENION, ii, n. a plant, same as *anemone*. *Plin.*
PIRENITICUS (πρενιτικός), a, um, adj. 2 same as *Phreneticus*. *Cels.*
PIRENITIS (πρενίτης), idis, f. delirium, 2 frenzy, distraction, the madness of fever. *Cels.*
PIRENITIZO (πρενιτίζω), as, n. 1 to be 3 afflicted with a frenzy, to be distracted, delirious. *Cæd. Aræd.*
PIRÆUS, or **PIRÆXUS**, a, um, adj. 2 See *Phrixus*.
PIRÆUS, or **PIRÆXUS**, i, m. Φρίξος, the son of Athamas and Nephele, who, with his sister Helle, in order to escape from the cruelty of their step-mother Ino, fled away upon a ram with a golden fleece, which had been sent by their departed mother. Helle fell into the sea, but Phrixus arrived in Colchis, where he sacrificed the ram and hung up its golden fleece. To get this fleece was the purpose of the Argonautic expedition. *Ovid.* Hence, *Stat. Phrixus litora, h. e. of the Hellespont, which had its name from Helle, who fell there.* — Hence, *Phrixus* or *Phryxus*, a, um, adj. pertaining to Phrixus. *Ovid. ovis Martial. maritus, h. e. (any) ram. Ovis Phrixus stagna sororis, h. e. Hellespontus. Senec. Herc. Æl. 776. mare, h. e. Hellespontus. But Id. Agam. 565. mare, h. e. the Ægean.*

PHRŌNESIS (φρόνησις), is, f. *understanding, prudence, wisdom, &c.* *Plaut.* — Hence, as the name of a woman, *Phronesium*, ii, n. *dimin. little Prudence. Plaut.*

PHRYGES, um, in. the *Phrygians*. See *Phryx*.

PHRYGIA, æ, f. *Φρυγία, Phrygia, a country of Asia Minor. It was twofold, consisting of Great and Little Phrygia. Plin.*

PHRYGIANŌS, a, um, adj. *Phrygian*.
2 Hence, *embroidered*, because the *Phrygians* were very skilful in *embroidering*. *Senec. Benef. 1. 3. Spissius auro Phrygianis, se. vestibus, or some such word. But Ed. Gronov. has Phrygianis.*

PHRYGICŌS, a, um, adj. *Φρυγικός, Phrygian. Val. Max.*

PHRYGIŌ, ōnis, m. *an embroiderer*, in 3 gold, for instance; because the *Phrygians* were famous for their *embroidery*. *Plaut.*

PHRYGIŌNIŌS (*Phrygio*), a, um, adj. *h. e. embroidered. Plin. Ed. Hard. (Compare Phrygio.)*

PHRYGIŌS, a, um, adj. *Φρύγιος, in, from, pertaining to Phrygia, Phrygian; also, because Troy was situated therein, Trojan. Virg. Ida. Cic. ferrum, h. e. of the Phrygian slaves, employed by Sylla in killing Roman citizens. Virg. pastor, h. e. Paris. Id. Æn. 12, 75. tyrannus, h. e. Æneas. But, Ovid. Met. 11, 203, Laomedon. Val. Flacc. minister, h. e. Ganymede. Id. monstra, h. e. marinum monstrum a Neptuno immissum in Laomedontem. Propert. 1. 2. 19. maritus, h. e. Pelops. But*

Ovid. Met. 14, 79. Æneas. Stat. Phrygiū anni, h. e. Priami, vel Tithoni. Ovid. Minerva, h. e. Palladium. Lucan. magister, h. e. Palinurus. Senec. senex, h. e. Tantalus. But, Ovid. Pont. 4, 16, 18. Antenor. Ovid. vates, h. e. Helenus. Id. and Virg. mater, h. e. Cybele. Virg. leones, h. e. of Cybele. Ovid. buxum, h. e. tibia in usum sacrorum Cybeles. Stat. nov, h. e. in which the rites of Cybele are celebrated. Ovid. modi, h. e. a kind of vehement and stirring music, which wrought those who heard it to frenzy; it was used in the rites of Cybele. Virg. chlamys, h. e. embroidered, for the Phrygians were famous for embroidery. So, Ovid. vestes. Plin. lapis, a certain stone, used in dyeing. But

Herot. Od. 3, 1, 41. it is Phrygian marble. Tibull. 3. 3. 13. columnæ, columnus of Phrygian marble. Virg. Phrygiæ, sc. femine, Phrygian women. Liv. Phrygiæ, sc. fluvius, a river in Phrygia, otherwise called Phryx; or, as others think, same as Hyllus.

PHRYNĒ, es, f. *Φρύνη, a famous courtesan at Athens, who captivated even her judges by her beauty, and gained an acquittal. She acquired such wealth, that she offered to rebuild Thebes, after it had been razed to the ground by Alexander, if she might be allowed to set up there this inscription: Alexander demolished, but Phryne the courtesan restored. Propert.*

PHRYNIŌN (φρόνιον), ii, n. a plant, same as *Paterium*, perhaps *tragacanth*. *Plin.*

PHRYNŌS (φρύνος), i, m. a *venomous toad* living amongst thorn-hedges. *Plin.*

PHRYX, ŷgis, adj. *Φρύξ, Phrygian. Juvenal. Phryx angur. Stat. Phrygas lucos. Plin. Basilica columnis e Phrygibus mirabilis (where Phrygibus may be an adj. or c Phrygibus stand for c Phrygia). — Phryx, a Phrygian; Phryges, the Phrygians. Stat. Phryga submittis citharæ, h. e. Marsyas. The Phrygians were in small esteem; hence, Cic. Hoc proverbium, Phrygem plagis fieri solere meliorem. — For Trojanus, Trojan. Ovid. Phryx pius, h. e. Æneas. Propert. Ante Phrygem Æneam. Hence, for Romani. Sil. — In particular of the priests of Cybele, consequently instead of *Gallus*. Propert. Phrygis insanus numeros. Virg. Corpus semiviri Phrygis, h. e. Æneas, in derision. — Also, Phryx, a river of Phrygia. Plin.*

PHRYXĒS, a, um. See *Phrixus*.

PHRYXIŌS, a, um, adj. *h. e. curly, frizzled, like the Phrygian wool (Phryxæum vellus) or frieze. Plin. toga. Ed. Hard.*

PHRYXUS, i, m. See *Phrixus*.

PTHIA, æ, f. *Φθία, a city of Thessaly,*

the birthplace of Achilles. Virg. — Hence, Phthias, ædis, f. Φθιάς, from Phthia, Phthian. Ovid. sc. femina. — Also, Phthiotæ, or Phthiotēs, æ, m. Φθιώτης, one from Phthia or Phthiotis, Phthian or Phthiotian. Cic. — Also, Phthiotis, idis, f. Φθιώτις, sc. terra, a part of Thessaly, in which was Phthia. Plin. — Also, Phthioticus, a, um, adj. Φθιωτικός, from Phthia or Phthiotis, Phthiotian, and so Thessolian. Liv. ager. Cæll. Tempe. — Also, Phthius, a, um, adj. Φθίος, in or from Phthia, Phthian. Propert. vir, h. e. Achilles. Ovid. rex, h. e. Pelrus.

PTHIRIASIS (φθειρίασις), is, f. the *lousy disease*. *Plin.*

PTHIRŌPHAGĒ, ōrum, m. *Φθειροφάγοι, lice-eaters, a people of Sarmatia. Plin.*

PTHIRŌPHŌRŌS (φθειροφόρος), i, f. a kind of pine which bears very small kernels (*Pinus Orientalis* of L.). *Plin.*

PTHYSICŌS (φθυσικός), a, um, adj. *ill 2 of a phthysical consumption, consumptive, phthysical. Vitruv. Resina, quæ medetur phthysicis, sc. hominibus.*

PTHYSIS (φθίσις), is, f. *phthysic, phthysical, consumption, consumption of the lungs, phthysis. Senec.*

PTHYSISCENS (phthysis; as from phthysis), tis, particip. *becoming phthysical, going into a consumption. Sidor.*

PTHITĀRŌS, i, m. a *fish*. *Plin.*

PTHITŪS, a, um, adj. See *Phthin*. 3

PTHITŌNGŌS (φθιγγός), i, m. a *sound*, 2 note. *Plin.*

PTHIRŌS (φθίριος), a, um, adj. *that 2 has the power of corrupting or destroying. Plin. vinum, h. e. which produces abortion.*

PIŪ (φῶ, Diosc.), n. *indeclin. a kind of valerian (described by Sibthorp under the name Valeriana Dioscoridis). Plin.*

PHUI, interj. *fugh! foh! at a bad smell. Plaut.*

PHY, interj. *expressive of astonishment 3 mingled with scorn, P! strange! indeed! Ter. Phy! domi habuit, unde disceret.*

PHYCIS (φυκίς), idis, f. a *fish, that loves the sea-weed. Plin.*

PHYCITIS (φυκίτις), idis, f. *sc. gemma, or PHYCITES (φυκίτης), æ, m. sc. lapis, a certain gem. Plin.*

PHYCŌS (φύκος, τῶ), i, n. a *marine plant, grass-wrack, sea-weed. Plin. — Phycos thalassion (θαλάσσιον), roccella, a shrub-like lichen, which was used for coloring wool (Lichen roccella of L.). Plin.*

PHYLĀCĒ (φυλάκη), æ, f. a *prison*. 3 *Plaut.*

PHYLLACĒ, es, f. a *town of Epirus. Liv. — Also, a town of Thessaly, where Protesilaus once reigned. Plin. — Hence, perhaps, Phylacēs, idis, f. from Phylacæ. Stat. sc. femina, h. e. Laodamia. — Phylacētus, a, um, adj. in or from Phylacæ, Phylaccian. Ovid. conjux, h. e. Laodamia. — Phylacides or Phyllacides, æ, m. h. e. Protesilaus, as being from Phylacæ, or as the grandson of Phylacus. Ovid.*

PHYLLACISTĀ (φυλακιστής), æ, m. a *jailer, keeper of a prison; hence, figur. a dun, who keeps as close a watch in the front part of his debtor's house as if he were his jailer; an importunate, troublesome creditor. Plaut. Trecenti constant phylaciste in atriis.*

PHYLLACTERIUM (φυλακτήριον), ii, n. 3 an *amulet. Marc. Emp. — Also, among the Jews, a phylactery, piece of parchment, containing the ten commandments, which they attached to the forehead, &c. that they might have the law of God ever before their eyes. Hieron.*

PHYLLARCHŌS (φύλαρχος), i, m. the *chief of the tribes, chief, prince. Cic. Jamblichus phylarchus Arabum.*

PHYLE, es, f. a *castle in Attica. Nepos.*

PHYLLACIDES. See *Phylacæ*. 3

PHYLLANTHES (φυλλανθής), is, n. a *plant. Plin.*

PHYLLEIS, idis, f. *adj. from the town Phyllus (Φυλλοῦς), in Thessaly. Ovid. — Also, Phyllēus, a, um, adj. from Phyllus. Ovid. juvenis, h. e. Cæneus. Id. mater, h. e. perhaps Laodamia.*

PHYLLIS, idis and idos, f. a *woman with whom Demophoon was in love; but who, because he staid away beyond the time he had set for his return, destroyed herself, and was changed into an almond-tree. Ovid. — Hence, the almond-tree. Pal-*

lad. — Also, an imaginary maiden Virg. and Horat.

PHYLLŌN (φύλλον), i, n. *properly leaf hence, a plant, otherwise called leuca cantha. Plin. — Also, another herb Plin.*

PHYLLOPHĀRES, a plant, same as *marubium. Apul.*

PHYMĀ (φύμα), ætis, n. a *kind of sore or blister. Cels.*

PHYNON, ōnis, m. a *kind of eye-salve. Cels.*

PHYRAMĀ (φύραμα), ætis, n. a *certain resin or gum. Plin.*

PHYSCŌN (φύσκων, big-belly), ōnis, m. 3 a *surname given to one of the Ptolemies.*

PHYSEMA (φύσμα), ætis, n. *on inflated body, bladder; hence, an empty, inflated pearl. Plin.*

PHYSETER (φυσήτηρ), ēris, m. a *species of whale. Plin.*

PHYSCĀ, æ, or **PHYSCĒ** (φυσική), es, f. *physics, natural philosophy, natural science. Cic.*

PHYSCĒ (physicus), adv. *physically, after the manner of natural philosophers (physici). Cic. dicere.*

PHYSCŌLATŌS (Id.; as from physicholo), a, um, particip. *physically examined. Martian. Capell.*

PHYSCŌS (φυσικός), a, um, adj. *physical, natural, relating to nature or natural science. Cic. ratio. Id. Quidam physicum explicare, something physical, something relating to natural science. — Hence, Physica, ōrum, n. natural or physical things, physics, natural science. Cic. Physicorum ignarus. — Also, Physicus, i, m. an investigator of the nature of things, a physical inquirer, natural philosopher. Cic.*

PHYSGNŌMŌN (φυσιογνώμων), ōnis, m. a *physiognomist, one who affects to know the character and dispositions of men from their bodies, faces, eyes, &c. Cic.*

PHYSIOLŌGĪA (φυσιολογία), æ, f. the *doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature, natural science, physiology, especially as treating of the nature and reasons of things. Cic. calls it ratio naturæ.*

PHYSIS (φύσις), is, f. *nature; hence, Physes, certain gems, which have no distinctive name. Plin.*

PHYTEUMA (φύτευμα), ætis, n. *groundsel, crosswort. Plin.*

PIABILIS (pio), e, adj. *that may be expiated, expiable. Ovid. fulmen.*

PIACŪLĀRIS (piaculum), e, adj. *expiatory, having the power to expiate or atone, atoning, propitiatory, absolving, καθάρσιος. Liv. Quibusdam piaculāribus sacrificiis factis. Id. Ut piaculāria Junoni fierent, sc. sacrificia, sin-offerings.*

PIACŪLĀRITER (piaculāris), adv. *sin-fully. Tertull. (Al. leg. peculiariter.)*

PIACŪLŌ (piaculum), as, a. 1. to *appease, propitiate a god by a sacrifice. Cato.*

PIACŪLUM (pio), i, n. o *means of appeasing the gods, propitiation, an atonement, ἀγνισμός, καθάρσιον, in particular, a propitiatory sacrifice, sin-offering (both the offering and the thing offered). Cic. Habendas triduum ferias, et porco femina piaculum pati, h. e. to make an atoning sacrifice. Horat. Teque piacula nulla solvent. Cato. Si fodere velis, altero piaculo facito. Liv. Signum in terrore defodi, et piaculum hostia cædi, h. e. cæsa hostia piaculum fieri (Gronov. reads hostiam, as an apposition). Virg. Duc pecudes: ea prima piacula sunt. Hence, figur. a sin-offering, atoning sacrifice, means of expiation. Liv. Ut luen-dis periculis publicis piacula simus. Id. Id piaculum rupti federis, h. e. Hannibal. Hence, every means of making something good again; for instance, a remedy, specific. Horat. Landis amore tunc sunt certa piacula. — Used, also, to signify punishment. Liv. 29, 18. A violatoribus gravia piacula exegit. Sil. Exacta piacula cordis. — Also, any evil, which requires or deserves an expiation. — Hence, a bad deed, sin, crime. Liv. Piaculum committere. Id. sibi contrahere. Plaut. Piaculum est, miseri nos hominum rei male gerentium. Hence, guilt or imputation of a crime, &c. Liv. Sine piaculo rerum prætermisissum. Id. Piaculum mereri, h. e. to com-*

mit sin. — Also, an unhappy event, misfortune. *Plin.* Domus tuta a piaculis omnibus. — *¶* Piaculum, for piaculum. *Prudent.*

PIAMEN, inis, n. same as *Piamentum*. 3 *Ovid.*

PIAMENTUM (Id.), i, n. a propitiation or 2 means of propitiation, a means of expiation, atoning sacrifice, *καθαρσις*. *Plin.* terre. *Figur.* Senec. Fnerim tantum dolitura domus piamentum.

PIATYŌ (Id.), ōis, f. a propitiating of the 2 gods, an expiation. *Plin.*

PIATRIX (Id.), icis, f. she that propitiates 3 the gods, for instance, by a sacrifice. *Plaut.*

PICĀ, æ, f. a pie, magpie, *κίττα*. *Ovid.* PICANŌS, i, m. a mountain in the region of Picentia. The i is shortened by *Sil.*, but lengthened by *Avien.*

PICARIĀ (pix), æ, f. sc. officina, a pitch-kut, place for boiling pitch. *Cic.*

PICATŌS, a, um. See *Pico*.

PICEĀ (pix), æ, f. the pitch-pine, *πίτυς*, *πέφυκη*. *Plin.* and *Ovid.*

PICĀTŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. besmeared 3 with pitch, pitched, *πισσόχριστος*. *Martial.* Non fuit Antolyci tam piceata manus, h. e. thievish.

PICENS, tis, adj. same as *Picenus*, a, um, *Picene*, in or from the *Picene* territory. *Liv.* populus. — *Picentes*, ūm, the inhabitants of *Picenum*. *Varr.* and *Cic.* Genit. *Picentum*. *Sil.*

PICENTIA, æ, f. a town of Lower Italy, near the Tuscan sea. *Plin.*

PICENTINŌS, a, um, adj. pertaining to 2 Picentia, *Picentine*, *Picentian*. *Plin.* ager. — *Picentinum*, the district of this town. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, *Picene*, af or from *Picenum*. *Martial.* Ceres, h. e. panis.

PICENUM, i, n. a region of Italy, on the Adriatic; the greater part of which is now the district of Ancona. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* — Hence, *Picēnus*, a, um, adj. pertaining to *Picenum*, *Picene*. *Cic.* ager.

Plin. olive. *Martial.* *Picene*, sc. olive.

PICEŌS (pix), a, um, adj. of pitch. *Lucan.* 2 ignes. — *¶* Also, black like pitch, pitch-black. *Virg.* *Picenum* fert humida lumen tēda. *Ovid.* *Piceis* e nubibus.

Martial. Dentes piceique, buxeique. *Plin.* Imber piceus crassusque.

PICINŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. pitch-black 2 *Plin.*

PICŌ (Id.), as, avi, ātum, a. I. to pitch, 2 besnear or lay over with pitch, pitch up, tar, *πιτρώω*. *Saeton.* *Picare* dolia.

Plin. parietes. Hence, *Picātus*, a, um, *Colum.* dolia. — *¶* Also, to mix or season with pitch. Hence, *Colum.* Vinum picatum, wine made more smart or tart with pitch. But, *Martial.* Vinum picatum, wine having a natural taste of pitch.

PICRIDIA (πικρίδιος, or picris), æ, f. bitter 3 salad. *Augustin.* (in *plur.*).

PICRIS (πικρίς), idis, f. a kind of bitter salad or bitter lettuce. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, another herb. *Plin.*

PICTACIUM, ii, n. same as *Pittacium*. 3 *Lober.* ap. *Gell.*

PICTĀVĪ, ōrum, m. a people of Gaul, in the region of what is now *Poitou*. *Amian.* — Hence, *Pictāvicus*, a, um, adj. *Auson.*

PICTĪ, ōrum, m. the painted; the name which the old Caledonians, a people of Britain, who were accustomed to tattoo their bodies, have borne since the 11th century after Christ.

PICTILIS (pictus), e, adj. painted, embroidered. *Apul.*

PICTŌNES, ūm, m. same as *Pictavi*. *Cæs.* — Hence, *Pictōnicus*, a, um, adj. pertaining to the *Pictōnes*, *Pictonic*. *Auson.*

PICTŌR (pingo), ōris, m. the painter. *Cic.* — *¶* As a name, a family name of the *Fabian* gens.

PICTŌRIŌS (pictor), a, um, adj. relating 3 or belonging to painters. *Pandect.*

PICTŪRĀ (pingo), æ, f. painting, the art of painting, *γραφική*. *Cic.* Una est ars ratiōque picturæ. — Hence, a painting of the face. *Plaut.* — Also, painting, by words. *Cic.* Ejus (sc. *Homeri*) picturam, non poesin, videmus. — *¶* Also, a painting, picture, done by the pencil or in embroidery. *Cic.* Nego, ullam picturam neque in tabulis, neque textilem fuisse, quin conquisierit, inspexerit. *Lucret.* Textilibus si in picturis ostroque rubenti jactaris *Plin.* gem-

marum. — Also, of the representation of figures in bass-relief, by sculpture. *Virg.*

PICTŪRATŌS (pictura), a, um, adj. 3 painted; hence, variegated of divers colors. *Stat.* *Picturatus* floribus agger. — *¶* Also, embroidered. *Virg.*

PICTŌS, a, um, particip. from *pingo*. — *¶* Adj. ornamental, painted, of speech, h. e. adorned with tropes and figures. *Cic.* genus orationis. *Id.* Lysia nihil potest esse pictus.

PICŪLĀ (dimin. from *pix*), æ, f. a little 3 pitch. *Apul.*

PICŪMNŌS, i, m. with *Pilumnus*, was a marriage-god. *Varro.* He is said to have found out the use of manure. *Serv.* — *¶* Also, the woodpecker, *picus*. *Non.* ex *Hygin.*

PICŪS, i, m. a woodpecker, *πελεκάν*. *Ovid.* It was of use in augury. — *¶* Also, a king of the *Ahorigines* in Italy, son of *Saturn*, and grandfather of *Latinius*; he was very well skilled in augury. He was transformed into a woodpecker. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, the griffin, a fabulous bird. *Plaut.*

PŪ (pius), adv. piously, religiously, dutifully, affectionately, as becomes a father, child, friend, &c. *εὖσεβώς*. *Cic.* *Pie* sancteque colere deos. *Id.* *Pace* tua, patria, dixerim: metuo enim, ne scelerate dicam in te, quod pro *Milone* dicam *pie*. *Id.* *Q.* filius *pie* sane animum patris sui sorori tuæ reconciliavit. *Senec.* Quod utrumque piissime, et fortissime tulit. (See *Pius*, at the end.)

PIENS, tis, adj. same as *Pius*. *Inscript.* 3 So, *Id.* *Pientissimus*.

PIERĪĀ, æ, f. *Περία*, a region of Macedonia. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a region of Syria. *Plin.*

PIERICŌS, a, um, adj. *Περικὸς*, pertaining 2 ing to *Pieria* in Macedonia, *Pierian*. *Plin.* *pix*.

PIERIS, idis or idos, *Περίας*, daughter of *Pieros*; *Pierides*, these daughters, who had a contest with the Muses in singing. The *Pierides* failed, and were turned into magpies. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, a Muse. *Ovid.* and *Horat.* So, *Pierides*, the Muses, perhaps so called from mount *Pierus*, which was sacred to them. *Cic.* and *Virg.* Hence, *Horat.* *Calabræ* *Pierides*, the Muses (h. e. poems) of *Ennius*.

PIERŌS, a, um, adj. *Πιερίας*, *Pierian*. *Cic.* *Pieria*, the Muses. Also, *Pierius*, a, um, pertaining to the Muses, poetic. *Ovid.* via, h. e. poesy, study or pursuit of poesy. *Horat.* modi, h. e. poems. *Martial.* frons, h. e. poetæ. *Id.* corona, h. e. laurus. *Id.* grex, h. e. of the Muses and of poets. *Claudian.* modi, h. e. music. *Stat.* dies, h. e. quem impendimus litteris. — *¶* Also, pertaining to mount *Pierus* in Thessaly, *Pierian*. *Propert.* quercus. — *¶* Also, belonging to *Pieria* in Syria. *Cic.* *Seleucia* *Pieria*. — *¶* Jupiter *Pierius*, father of the Muses. *Cic.* *Nat.* D. 3. 21. (where *Ed.* *Ern.* has *Pierio*).

PIERŌS, or -ŌS, i, m. father of the nine *Pierides*, who contended with the Muses. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, the father of the Muses. *Cic.* *Nat.* D. 3. 21. as *Ernesti* reads. — *¶* Also, a mountain of Thessaly, sacred to the Muses. *Plin.* 4, c. 8. sect. 15.

PIETĀS (pius), ātis, f. in general, such conduct as is conformable to duty; a sense of duty. — In particular, towards the gods, piety, devotion, religiousness, performance of duty to the gods, *εὐσεβεία*. *Cic.* Est enim pietas justitia adversus deos. *Id.* *Erga* deos pietas. Also, conscientiousness, scrupulousness, when one hesitates to do wrong. *Ovid.* *Fast.* 5, 707. — Towards parents, children, brothers or sisters, relatives, one's country, rulers, benefactors, friends; piety, respect, dutifulness, duty, loyalty, patriotism, love, gratitude, &c.; or, the duty of parents, children, &c. *εὐσεβεία*. *Cic.* *Pietas*, quæ erga patriam, aut parentes, aut alios sanguine conjunctos officium conservare monet. *Id.* *Justitia* erga parentes pietas nominatur. *Id.* Quid est pietas, nisi voluntas grata in parentes? *Id.* *Justitiam* cole, et pietatem, quæ cum sit magna in parentibus et propinquis, tum in patria maxima est. *Id.*

Hic tui omnes valent, summaque pietate te desiderant. *Tacit.* Solemnia pietatis, h. e. justa funeris, quæ matri defunctæ filius persolvit. *Nep.* Non minus ejus pietas, quam virtus bellica, dulcifalness, submissiveness. — Also, justice. *Virg.* Pro talibus ausis Dii, si quæ est cælo pietas, quæ talia curet, persolvat grates dignas. So, *Sil.* 6, 410. — Also, gentleness, mildness, graciousness, tenderness, compassion, clemency, lenity. *Virg.* Si quid pietas antiqua labores respicit humanos. *Domit.* ap. *Sueton.* Permittite, P. C. a pietate vestra impetrari, ut damnatis liberum mortis arbitrium indulgeatis. *Pandect.* Patria potestas in pietate debet, non atrocitate consistere. — *¶* *Pietas*, as a goddess. *Cic.* — *¶* *Pietas* Julia, a city of Istria, in modern times *Pola*. *Plin.*

PIETĀTICŪLTRIX (pietas & cultrix), 2 icis, f. h. e. quæ pietatem colit. *Petron.*

PIGEŌ (seems to be allied with *piger*), es, ūi, n. and a. 2. Personally (rarely, however), to feel disgust or loathing, be troubled, uneasy, repent. *Plaut.* Pudere quam pigre præstat. *Justin.* *Pigere* facti cœpit (where *Ed.* *Græc.* has *Pigere* facti eum capiti). Hence, *Propert.* Apollo poscitur verba pigenda lyra, to be loathed by the lyre, that must be disagreeable to the lyre. — *¶* Impersonally, *Piget*, ēbat, ūit, and itum est, it displeases, chagrins, pains, disgusts, irks, troubles, grieves. *Cic.* Ut me non solum piget stultitie meæ, sed etiam pudeat. *Terent.* Patris me pudet pigetque. *Plaut.* Quod (for cuius) piget. *Id.* Loqueretur mihi nomen, ni piget, unless it is unpleasant to you. *Sallust.* Incertum habeo, pudeat magis, an piget disserere. *Plaut.* *Piget* me, parum pudere te. *Cic.* Oratione multitudo inducitur ad pigendum. — Also, it grieves, it repents; piget me, I grieve, I repent, I am sorry. *Terent.* Factum esse id non negat, neque se id (for ejus) pigere. *Id.* Quod (for cuius) nos post piget. *Apul.* Vos hujus injuriæ pigeret. *Ocul.* Illa me composuisse piget. — Also, it shames. *Liv.* Fateri pigebat, they were ashamed, it was mortifying. So, *Apul.* Me dicere honeste pigeret.

PIGER (unc.), ūera, ūgrum, adj. that goes to a thing unwillingly or loathingly, unready, backward, -lyre, lazy, inactive, dull, slothful, sluggish, listless, *ἀκνηρὸς*, *ἀπείρων*, *ἀργός*. *Ovid.* ad pœnas. *Cal.* ad *Cic.* Ad litteras scribendas pigerissimus. So, with *infin.* *Horat.* *Piger* scribendi ferre laborem. *Cic.* Interdum piger, interdum timidus in re militari videbare. *Martial.* *Pueri* *Vatreno*, *Eridano*que pigriores. *Liv.* Gens pigerrima ad militaria opera. With *genit.* *Horat.* Militiæ piger et inalus. *Sil.* *Arar* pigerissimus undæ. — *Figur.* inactive, lazy, slow, sluggish, dull. *Horat.* *Piger* annus pupillis, quos dnra premit custodia matrum, h. e. slow, long, lingering, tedious. *Ovid.* palus, stagnant. *Horat.* campi, h. e. sluggish, dull, deadened (with cold), and so, barren. *Ovid.* pectora, insensibile, unsusceptible. *Colum.* *Pigriora* remedia. *Claudian.* *Elephanti* pigra moles, h. e. gravis. — Also, slow, lazy, h. e. making slow or sluggish. *Catull.* sopor. *Tibull.* frigora. *Id.* senecta. — *¶* Also, heavy, dull, depressed, dejected, sad. *Martial.* and *Apul.* — *¶* *Superl.* *Pigerrimus*, for *pigerissimus*. *Tertull.*

PIGET, ēbat, ūit, itum est. See *Pigco*.

PIGMENTARIŌS (pigmentum), a, um, adj. dealing in paints; also, in salves. *Scrib.* *Larg.* *Pigmentarii* institores. *Abzol.* *Pigmentarius*, a vender of paints, salves, dyes. *Cic.*

PIGMENTĀTŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. colored, 3 painted, pigmentis ornatus. *Prudent.*

PIGMENTUM (pingo), i, n. something to color with, a painter's color, paint; for the most part in *plur.* *χρόματα*. *Cic.* Aspersa tenere pigmenta in tabula. *Plin.* Vela in cortinam pigmenti ferventis mersa. Hence, *Plaut.* *Pingere* aliquem pigmentis ulneis, h. e. to give him a sound drubbing. — Also, ointment or paint, used by women, *φῶκος*. *Plin.* Ut pigmentis perderet se. — Hence, *figur.* in speech, coloring, ornament, embellishment. *Cic.* And also, tinsel, coloring,

disguise, deceit. Cic. — Also, ointment or balsam, for a worthy use. *Apul.* (at a sacrifice). — ¶ Also, the juice of herbs, from which are made colors, salve, women's paint, &c. *Jul. Firia.*

PIGNERATIŌ (pignero), ōnis, f. a pledge-3 ing, pawning. *Pandect.*

PIGNERATIŌIS, or **CIŌS** (Id.), a, um, 3 adj. pertaining to relating to a pledge. *Pandect. actio.* So, *Id.* Pignoratitia, sc. actio. *Id.* Creditor, h. e. qui sub pignoribus credit. — ¶ Also, that is given as a pledge, is pledged, mortgaged. *Pandect. fundus.*

PIGNERATOR (Id.), ōris, m. one who takes a pledge, ἐνχυριστής. *Cic.*

PIGNERŌ (pignus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 2 give or deposit as a pledge, pāvon, pledge, πωρίσσειν. *Sueton.* unionem ad itinere impensas. *Pandect.* Si rem, quam tibi pigneravi, subripnero. *Lio.* Bona, que publicari poterant, pigneranda pœnæ præbebant. — *Figur. Lio.* Pigneratos habere animos. — ¶ Also, to take as a pledge; hence, figur. to bind, obligate, or make one's own. *Apul.* aliquem sibi beneficio. So, Pignerari, for pignerare se, to pledge one's self, bind one's self. *Apul.* cœnæ alicujus, h. e. to promise to sup with him.

PIGNERŌR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to receive as a pledge; hence, figur. to make one's own, take to one's self, bind, obligate. *Sueton.* Fidem militum etiam præmio pigneratis. *Cic.* Mars fortissimum quemque pignerari solet, h. e. fortissimus quisque cadere solet in acie. — And also, to take as a pledge or assurance, to receive as sure, or simply, to accept. *Ovid.* Quod das mihi, pignero omen.

PIGNORATICIUS or **TIUS**, **PIGNORŌ**, &c. See *Pignoratitius*, *Pignoro*, &c.

PIGNORISCAPIŌ (pignoris capio), ōnis, 3 f. the taking of a pledge. *Cato ap. Gell.*

PIGNŌS (unc.), ōris, sometimes ōris, n. a pawn, pledge,gage, mortgage, whether person or thing, πωρίσθη. *Pandect.* Pignori dare servum, prædium. *Id.* Pignori esse. *Plaut.* Si me opponam pignori, give myself as a pledge. So, *Terent.* Ager oppositus est pignori. *Tacit.* Domum agrosque pignori accipere, take upon mortgage. *Liv.* Pignora capere (a means of compulsion on the part of a magistrate, in order, for instance, to enforce the attendance of the senators, &c.). So, *Cic.* Pignora auferre. *Id.* Senatores pignoribus cogere. *Id.* Pignora cadere (or concidere, *Enr.*), h. e. distrahere, sub hasta vendere, consume. *Sueton.* Marium pignora, male hostages. *Liv.* Sine pignore, without hostage. *Id.* Eo pignore, h. e. a letter, which served as it were as a pledge. *Cæs.* Pignore animos centurionum devinxit, h. e. the money he had borrowed of them. — ¶ Hence, a stake, wager. *Virg.* Tu dic mecum quo pignore certes, h. e. what bet you will lay with me. *Catull.* Quovis Sabinum pignore esse contendunt, are ready to stake any sum. *Ovid.* Posito pignore. *Val. Max.* Ponere pignus cum aliquo de re quapiam. — Also, the contract wherewith a pledge is given. *Pandect.* — Also, a pledge, sure token, proof, testimony, assurance, security. *Cic.* Magnum pignus ab eo reipublicæ datum, se liberam civitatem esse velle, cum Dictatoris nomen sustulit. *Id.* Habet a M. Cælio respubl. duas accensationes, pignora voluntatis. *Tacit.* Militum emebantur animi, ut pignus tanti sceleris nece aut vinculis legatorum daretur. *Cur.* Dextram ei reconciliatæ gratiæ pignus obtulit. *Ovid.* Pignora da genitor, per quæ tua vera propago credat. *Id.* In vultu pignora mentis habet. — Also, children are called pignora, as being a bond or pledge of conjugal love and fidelity. *Prop.* Nunc tibi commendo communia pignora, natos, the pledges of our love. So, *Stat.* Adscita pignora, adopted children. And grandchildren. *Ovid.* Tot natos, natusque, et pignora cara, nepotes. Used, also, of other connections; as, parents, brothers or sisters, &c. *Plin. Ep. and Quintil.* Also, with a genit. *Liv.* Pignora conjugum ac liberorum, h. e. conjuges ac liberi quasi pignora. Hence, figur. of grafts or scions. *Pallad.*

PIGRĒ (piger), adv. slowly, sluggishly, lazily, dully, ὀκνηρῶς. *Colum.* Pigre ac segniter agere. *Plin.* Pigrus.

PIGRĒŌ (Id.), es, n. 2. to be slow, or backward. *Enn. ap. Non.* Pro atate pigret sufferre laborem.

PIGRĒSCŌ (pigreo), is, n. 3. to become 2 sluggish or slow, κατοκνέω. *Plin.*

PIGRITIŌ, æ, and **PIGRITIŌES** (piger), ei, f. slowness, slothfulness, laziness, unwillingness to act, want of alertness, backwardness, ὀκλία. *Cic.* Pigritia definitum, metum consequentis laboris. *Id.* Noli putare, pigritia me facere, quod non mea manu scribam. *Lio.* Nox et fugientes textit, et Romanis pigritionem adsequendum ignotis locis fecit. *Id.* Pigritia militandi. — *Figur. Senec.* Pigritia stomachi nauseantis erigere, h. e. weakness.

PIGRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to be 3 slow, lazy, slack, dilatory. *Acc. ap. Non.* Sed cur propter te pigrem hæc, aut hujusce dubitem parcere capiti? *Lucrct.* Quod nisi pigraris, paulumve recesseris ab re.

PIGRŌR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. to be slow, 1 slack or backward to do a thing, to delay, ὀκνέω. *Cic.* Tu scribere ne pigre.

PIGRŌR (Id.), ōris, m. same as *Pigritia*. 3 *Lucil. ap. Non.*

PILĀ (unc.), æ, f. a mortar, ὀλμος, ἰγὼν, Σνεία. *Cato and Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a pillar, κίων. *Vitruv.* Forum parietes, pilæ, columnæ ad perpendicularum collocantur. *Neos.* Ejus devotionis exemplum in pila lapidea incisum. *Senec.* Pilas operibus subdere. *Liv.* Locavit pilas pontis in Tiberim. *Id.* Loco qui nunc pila Horatia appellatur. In Rome the booksellers offered their books for sale as well in cases placed about columns of porticoes, as in shops. *Horat.* Sat. 1, 4, 71. — Hence, a stone mole or dam, ἐνδόμησις, χηλῆ. *Virg. Æn.* 9, 711. *Sil.* 4, 299, though here, perhaps, pillar may be understood; and the Romans built in the sea by the shore.

PILĀ, æ, f. a ball or foot-ball to play with, σφαῖρα. *Cic.* Pila ludere, to play ball or foot-ball. *Id.* Claudus pilam (see *Claudus*). *Plaut.* Pila est mea, I have the ball, I have caught it, I have won; a proverb. *Petron.* Pilas inter manus lusu expellente vibrare. *Manil.* Pilam celeri fugientem reddere planta. — ¶ Also, any thing that is round like a ball, a ball, round mass, sphere, globe. *Plin.* Pilæ lanuginis. *Id.* Crystallina pila adversis posita solis radiis. *Martial.* Nursine pilæ, h. e. rapa rotunda. *Propert.* Et manibus dura frigus habere pila, h. e. pilam crystallinam tractando refrigerare manus. *Varr. ap. Non.* Terræ pila, the ball of the earth, the globe. *Martial.* Pilæ Mattiacæ, soap-balls, named from Mattiacum. — Hence, balls or ballots, used by judges in giving votes. *Propert.* — Also, an image of a man stuffed with straw, which was thrown to bulls at public shows, to provoke them. *Martial.* Sustulerat raptas taurus in astra pilas. Hence, *Id.* (de toga trita et lacera), Quæ passa est furias et cornua tauri: noluerit dici quam pila prima suam.

PILĀNŌS (pilum), i, m. same as *Triarius*. 3 *Ovid.*

PILĀRIS (pīla), e, adj. *Stat. Iusio*, h. e. 3 at ball.

PILĀRIS (Id.), ii, m. a juggler who per- 2 formed all kinds of tricks with balls. *Quintil.*

PILĀTES, a kind of stone. 3 *Cato ap. Fest.*

PILĀTIM (pīla), adv. pillar-wise, or with 2 pillars. *Vitruv.* Item quæ pilatim aguntur ædificia. — ¶ Also (from pilus), troop-wise, in companies, or in close ranks. *Asell. ap. Scrv.*

PILĀTRIX (pīlo), icis, f. she that plunders 3 or robs. *Titin. ap. Non.*

PILĀTŌS (pilum), a, um, adj. armed with 3 the pilum. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, particip. from pīlo. *Virg.*

PILĒTŌS (pileus), a, um, adj. wearing 2 the pileus. *Liv.* — On the festival of Saturni (*Saturnalia*) all the Romans wore hats. *Martial.* and *Senec.* — The hat was worn by freedmen, and was a sign of freedom; this explains *Sueton.* Tantum gaudium (mors Neronis)

publice præhuit, ut plebs pileata tota nrhe discurreret. (Compare *Liv.* 33, 23; 45, 44.) — ¶ Some nations used to wear the pileus. Thus, *Martial.* Pailu pileati. — ¶ *Gell.* Servi pileati, h. e. who wore a hat, to show that the seller did not warrant them. — ¶ *Catull.* Pileati fratres, h. e. *Castor and Pollux*, who wore the pileus.

PILENTUM (unc.), n. a a easy spring char- 2 iot or car, in which especially the Roman women rode, μετώρον, ὄχημα. *Virg., Horat.* and *Liv.* — The sacred furniture was also carried in the pilentum. *Verr. Flacc. ap. Macrob.*

PILĒŌLUS, i, m. and **PILĒŌLUM** (dimin. 2 from pileus & pileum), i, n. a little hot, πιλῆδιον. *Horat.* and *Colum.*

PILĒUS, i, m. and **PILĒUM** (πῖλος, felt, felt-hat), i, n. a hat, felt-hat. *Plaut.* — It was a mark of freedom; hence freedmen put it on, upon receiving their liberty. *Plaut.* Ut ego hic hodie raso capite calvus capiam pileum. — Hence, put for freedom. *Martial.* Totis pilea sarcinis redemi. *Liv.* Ad pileum vocare, to call (the slaves) to liberty, h. e. to entice them to take up arms, by the promise of freedom. — The pilus was also put on by freeborn men, who had been delivered from captivity. *Liv.* 31, 52. — ¶ Also, the membrane or caul, which envelops the fetus. *Lamprid.* — ¶ Also, as it were, a hat, h. e. protection, protecting person, defence. *Plaut.* Te obscuro, meum pileum.

PILĒRĒPES (pila & crepo), i, m. a play- 2 er with a ball, or with balls. *Senec.*

PILŌ (pilus), as, n. and a. 1. to get hairs, 3 put forth hairs, τριχόω. *Afran. ap. Non.* Præterea corpus meum nunc pilare primum caput. — ¶ Transitive, to deprive of hairs, pluck the hairs from. *Martial.*

PILŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to pil- 3 lage, rob, pill, σπυλάω. *Annian.* castra inimica. *Id.* villas. — ¶ Also, to press, fix, perhaps from πῖλος. *Host. ap. Sero.*

PILŌSŌS (pilus), a, um, adj. full of hair, covered with hair, hairy, shaggy, τριχῶδης. *Cic. genæ.* *Varr.* Ovis ventre piloso. *Plin.* Pilosioribus foliis.

PILŪLA (dimin. from pīla), æ, f. a little 2 ball, σφαῖρίδιον. *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, in medicine, a pill; a bolus. *Plin.* Axungia in pilulis sumpta.

PILUM (unc.), i, n. a pestle or pounder, 2 to bray any thing in a mortar with, ὕπεος. *Cato.* Id pilis subigito. *Plaut. ap. Fest.*

Pilum Græcum (according to *Turneb.*) est, quæ in pinsendo tritico una dep- 2 primitur parte, altera attollitur. — ¶ Also, the pilum, h. e. the javelin or dart of the Roman infantry, which they discharged at the enemy in the commence- 2 ment of the fight, and then immediately took to their swords. *Cic.* and *Liv.* The defenders of besieged towns also used pilu, which they hurled at the besiegers, and which were called pila muralia. *Cæs.* — Proverbially, *Plaut.* Pilum alicui injicere, to make an attack upon him. — ¶ In *Plaut.* Ibo lavatum in Pilum, seems to make no sense; *Lambinus* reads in *Pylum*, h. e. into the bath. — ¶ *Liv.* Loco, qui nunc Pila Horatia vocatur; and just after, Inter illa pila, where now *Intra illam pilam* is read. (See *Pila*, a.)

PILŪMNŌS, i, m. a god of matrimony. *Varr. ap. Non.* — He is said to have been also, deus pinsendi frumenti, and to have been worshipped by pistores. *Serv.* — He was also, according to some, the husband of *Danae*, and an ancestor of *Turinus.* *Virg.*

PILŌS (unc.), i, m. a hair, commonly a 2 short one, and especially of beasts, ὀπξ. *Ovid.* Neve forent duris aspera crura pilis. *Varr.* Capra pilos ministrat ad usum nauticum. *Cic.* Munitæ sunt palpebræ tanquam vallo pilorum. — Hence, figur. a hair, of a trifle. *Cic.* Ego ne pilo quidem minus me amabo, not a whit the less. *Id.* Interea e Cappadocia ne pilum quidem, sc. accepi. *Id.* Ne ullum pilum viri boni habere dicatur, to have a hair of a good man about him (a play upon the literal and figur. signif. of the word). *Catull.* Non facit pili cohortem, values it not at a hair.

PILŌS (unc.), i, m. a company of the *Triarii*. Hence, *Primus pilus*, for which also occurs *Prinipilus*, the first company of the *Triarii*. *Sallust.* and *Cæs.* *Centurio primi pili.* *Cæs.* and *Liv.* *Primum pilum ducere*, to be the first captain of the *Triarii*. *Liv.* *Assignare primum pilum.* *Sueton.* *Primos pilos ademit.* (These last two passages may be referred also to the concluding signif. of first captaincy.) Hence, *Martial.* I, 32, 3. *Pilus*, for *Primus pilus*. — The *Centurio primi pili* is also called *Primus pilus*. *Liv.* *Duo primi pili inter Triarios erant, Romanus, Latinus.* — *Primus pilus* is, also, the place of first captain of the *Triarii*, the chief centurionship of the *Triarii* (and indeed of the whole legion). *Cæs. B. C. 3. 53.* (*Ed. Oud.*). *Ad prinipilum (primum pilum, Ed. Cellar.) se transducere.* (See, above, a passage from *Liv.* and one from *Sueton.* and also one from *Martial.*; all which may come under this head.) — ¶ *Primus pilus* is more correct than *prinipilus* or *primopilus*; yet *Primopilo* occurs in *Val. Mac.* I, 6, 11. *Ed. Torrent.*; and *Prinipilum* in *Cæs. B. C. 3. 53. Ed. Oudeind.*

PIMPLĀ, æ, f. is said to have been a mountain, fountain, &c. in *Bœotia*; according to *Strabo* and others it is a place (town, fountain, mountain) in *Macedonia*, and indeed in *Pievia*; it seems to have been sacred to the *Muses*. — ¶ Hence, *Pimplæis* or *Pipleis*, ïdis, f. *Pimplean*. *Auson.* *Si recolis Pimpleida, sc. terram, h. e. if you love the Muses, study, or make poetry.* Hence, *Pimpleis* or *Pipleis*, sc. *Musa*, a *Muse*. *Varro.* *Pipleides.* *Martial.* *Mea Pimpleis.* Also, *Horat.* *Od. 1, 26, 9.* *Pimplei dulcis* (*Ed. Bentl.*; others read *Pimplea*). — Also, *Pimplæus* or *Pipleus*, a, um, adj. *Pimplean*, or sacred to the *Muses*. *Catull.* *Pimpleum scandere montem.* Hence, *Horat.* *Pimplea dulcis* (*Ed. Gesn.*), h. e. *Musc.* Also, *Stat.* *Pimplea, a fountain of the Muses.* — Also, *Pimplias*, or *Pimplias*, ãdis, f. a *Muse*; *Pimplades*, the *Muses*. *Varr.* and *Sidon.*

PIMPLEA,
PIMPLEIS,
PIMPLEUS,
PIMPLIAS, } See *Pimpla*.

PINA, æ, f. See *Pinna*.

PINACŌTHECĀ (πινakoθήκη), æ, and **PINACŌTHECĒ**, es, f. a picture gallery. *Vitruv.*

PINARIŪS, a, um, the name of a Roman gens. — ¶ Adj. *Pinarius*. *Virg.* *domus.* *Aurel. Vict. gens.* — ¶ Subst. *Pinarius*, one of this race. The *Pinarii* and *Potilii* were called to the cure of the sacred rites of *Hercules*; but the former, coming late after the *exta* had been pretty well eaten, lost the right of partaking of them. *Liv.* and *Virg.* (From this fact, many suppose that *Pinarius* comes from πινῶν, to hunger.)

INĀSTELLŌS, i, f. same as *Pencedonos*. 3 *Apul.* The nom. may however be in nm. **PINĀSTER** (Id.), tri, m. a kind of wild pine-tree, or wild pine-tree generally. *Plin.* **PINAX** (πίναξ), ãcis, m. a tablet, table; 3 hence, a picture upon a wooden table. *Pinax Cebetis*, a book by *Cebes* the philosopher. *Tertull.*

PINCERNĀ (πίνω, to drink, & κερνάω, to pour, or κερᾶννυμι, to mix,) æ, m. a servant who pours in the wine, a cup-bearer, οἰνοχόος. *Lamprid.*

PINDARŌS, i, m. *Pindar*, a Theban lyric poet, in the times of *Æschylus*. He wrote odes in honor of the victors at the Olympic and other games. *Horat.* — ¶ Hence, *Pindaricus*, a, um, adj. *Pindaric*; relating, belonging, pertaining to *Pindar*. *Horat.* and *Ovid.* — Also, *Pindaricus*, or *Pindaricus*, a, um, adj. *Πινδαρείος*, *Pindaric*. *Martian.* *Cap.*

PINDENISSŌS, i, f. a town in *Cilicia*. *Cic.* — ¶ *Pindenissæ*, ãrum, m. the inhabitants of *Pindenissus*. *Cic.*

PINDŌS or **ŌS**, i, m. *Πίνδος*, a high mountain of *Thessaly*, separating it from *Epirus* and *Macedonia*. *Virg.*

PINEX, æ, f. See *Pineus*.

PINETUM (pinus), i, n. a pine-wood. 2 *Ovid.*

INŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. of pines. *Virg.*

silva, a pine-wood. *Id.* *ardor, fire fed by pine sticks.* *Ovid.* *Pinea texta, h. e. tabulata navium.* *Martial.* *Pinea compages, h. e. tabularum pinearum.* *Cels.* *Nucleus pineus; or Plio.* *Pinea nux; and Colum.* *Pinea, sc. nux, pine-kernel.* Also, *Lamprid.* *Pinea, a pine-cone, pine-apple.*

PINGŌ (unc.), is, pinxi, pictum, a. 3. to paint, depict, γράφω. *Cic.* *Tabulas pingere.* *Id.* *Helene simulacrum.* *Id.* *hominis speciem.* *Id.* *Tabula picta, a painting, picture.* *Vitruv.* *Exemplaria picta, drawings.* *Tibull.* *In mensa pingere castra mero.* *Ovid.* *Ille levi virga, &c. in spisso litore pingit opus, drains, & describes.* *Propert.* *Pictos experire metus, vain, empty fears, or scare-crows, bugbears, which are only painted.* With infn. *Ovid.* *Quas (sc. comas) Dione pingitur sustinuisse manu.* — ¶ *Figur.* to paint, paint as it were, give another appearance to, variegate, diversify, make to contrast, adorn with colors. *Virg.* *Sanguineis frontem moris, et tempora pingit, bedans.* *Lucret.* *Paloribus omnia pingunt.* *Id.* *Anni tempora pingebant viridantes floribus herbas.* *Senec.* *Stellis pingitur æther.* *Virg.* *Mollia luteola pingit vaccinia caltha.* *Martial.* *Pingit barba genas.* — Also, to adorn, embellish. *Cic.* *verba (for instance, by tropes).* *Id.* *bibliothecam constructione et sittybis.* — ¶ Also, to paint with the needle, h. e. to embroider. *Ovid.* *Pingere acn.* *Cic.* *Stragulum textile magnificis operibus pictum.* *Martial.* *Picti reges, clad in embroidered garments.* *Liv.* *Toga picta, an embroidered garment, worn by a triumphing general (compare paboatus).* — ¶ See, also, *Pictus*, a, nm.

PINGUAMEN (pinguis), ïnis, n. fat, fatness. 3 *ness.* *Cyprian.*

PINGUĒDŌ (Id.), ïnis, f. fatness, fat, λίπος, λιπαρία. *Pallad.* and *Plin.* (*Ed. Hard.*) — ¶ Hence, *Pinguēdinus*, a, um, adj. full of fat, fatty. *Plin.* *liquor (e lect. Salmas).*

PINGUEFACTŌ (pinguis & facio), is, ãci, 2 actum, a. 3. (pass. *Pinguefacto, fieri*, factus sum), to fatten, make fat, λιπαίνω. *Plin.*

PINGUESCŌ (pinguis), is, n. 3. to become 2 fat, λιπάω. παχύνομαι. *Colum.* *Omne emaciatum armentum medica pinguescit.* *Plin.* *Pinguescere lupini satii arva vineasque, become fat or rich.* *Virg.* *Bis sanguine nostro pinguescere campos.* *Plin.* *Ita maxime frumenta pinguescunt.* — Hence, to become fat, oily. *Plin.* *Nuces inglandes vetustate pinguescunt.* *Id.* *Vinum Maroneum vetustate pinguescit, h. e. crassescit instar pinguis.* *Id.* *Achates politura pinguescit, h. e. nitorem induit instar pinguis.* — Also, to increase, become stronger. *Stat.* *Flammæ pinguescunt.*

PINGUIARŪS (Id.), ii, m. a lover of fat. 3 *Martial.*

PINGUIS (unc.), e, adj. fat, in good case, λιπαρός, λίωρ. *Cic.* *Crassum Thebis cælum: itaque pingues Thebani, et valentes.* *Horat.* *Me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vises.* *Plant.* *Pinguiores agnum isti habent.* *Juvenal.* *Pinguissimus hædulus.* *Colum.* *Pinguem facere gallinam.* *Horat.* *Uncuta pingui oluscula lardo.* — Hence, *Pingue, fat, πιμελή, στέαρ.* *Virg.* *Denso (taurum) distendere pingui.* So, also, *Plin.* *Taurorum, leonum, ac pantherarum pinguis.* — Of other things, fat, rich, heavy, fatty, uctuous; and hence, rich, yielding, productive, well-furnished. *Virg.* *ager, fat, rich, heavy.* *Horat.* *Campus pinguior sanguine.* *Virg.* *simus, fat.* *Id.* *horti, rich, yielding, fruitful.* *Catull.* *Pingues menses, well-furnished, rich.* *Virg.* *stabula apum, fat with honey.* *Ovid.* *olivum, fat, oily.* *Senec.* *amomum, fat, uctuous, rich.* *Lucan.* *tiedæ, flowing abundantly with pitch.* *Ovid.* *Tura pingues facientia flammæ.* *Horat.* *ficus, full, plump, juicy.* *Virg.* *ara, moistened or besmeared with the blood and fat of victims.* *Martial.* *coma, anointed.* (But *Sueton.* *Pinguissima coma, very abundant, very thick.*) *Horat.* *merum; or Cels.* *vinum, fat, oily, not thin (tenuis), strough-bodied.* — ¶ Also, be-

smear. *Juvenal.* *Pinguis crura luto.* *Martial.* *Pinguis virga, a lime-twig.* — ¶ Also, thick, gross, heavy. *Cic.* *Pingue cælum (where tempe is opposed to it), thick, gross, heavy with moisture.* *Plin.* *folium.* *Sueton.* *coma, thick, abundant.* *Plin.* *color.* *Sueton.* *toga, thick, coarse.* — *Figur.* of the mind, heavy, stupid, gross, blockish, doltish. *Horat.* *Tardo cognomen poeti dare.* *Ovid.* *ingenium.* *Cic.* *Poetæ pingue quiddam sonantes.* Hence, *Id.* *Agamus pingui Minerva, h. e. non subtiliter.* — Of words. *Quintil.* *verba, large, swelling, sounding, or filling out the cheeks.* — Of taste, weak, dull, not tart or pungent. *Plin.* *sapor.* *Id.* *Quod dici dulce et pingue et suave non posset.* — ¶ Also, making fat, fattening. Hence, making productive, fertilizing. *Virg.* *Nilus pingui flumine.* — Also, used in reference to quiet and comfort, as these are good fatteners; it may be rendered, quiet, easy, undisturbed, comfortable. *Plin.* *Ep.* *Quin tu te in alto isto pingui secessu studis adscribis?* *Id.* *Pinguis otium.* *Ovid.* *Pinguis somnus, soft sleep, deep sleep.* *Id.* *amor, easy, without anxiety or toil, unconcerned.*

PINGUITER (pingnis), adv. fatly, with 2 fatness, λιπαρώς. *Com.* *Solum pinguitur densum.* — *Figur.* *Pandect.* *Pinguis accipere aliquid, h. e. crassiore Minerva et laxius.* *Id.* *Pinguis donator succurrere debemus, h. e. more bountifully, more liberally.*

PINGUITĀ (Id.), æ, f. fatness. 3 *Arnob.*

PINGUITIES (Id.), ãi, f. fatness. 3 *Apul.*

PINGUITUDŌ (Id.), ïnis, f. fatness, oiliness, richness, πιμελή, λίπος. *Varr.* *carnis.* *Colum.* *olei.* *Id.* *solis.* *Pallad.* *palmitis.* — *Figur.* in the enunciation of letters, too much stress or fulness. *Quintil.*

PINGUITŌSCŪLŌS, a, um, adj. dimin. 3 from pinguior. *Solin.*

PINIFER (pinus & fero), ãra, ãrum, adj. 3 pine-bearing, πυρρός. *Virg.*

PINGER (pinus & gero), ãra, ãrum, adj. 3 pine-bearing. *Ovid.*

PINNĀ (unc.), æ, f. a feather, πτέρυξ; *Pinnae*, the feathers, particularly the stronger ones on the wings and tail. *Varr.* and *Colum.* *Feathers were used to bring on vomiting.* *Sueton.* *Cland.* 33. *Tacit.* *Ann.* 12, 67. — Also, a wing. *Cic.* *Præpetibus pinnis.* — *Quintil.* 1, 4, 12. *blames those who use pinnae of fowls.* — ¶ Also, of sea animals, a fin. *Plin.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a battlement or pinnacle on a wall; plur. *Pinnae*, teeth, battlements, pinnacles. *Cæs.* and *Virg.* — ¶ Also, *Pinnæ*, buckets, ladles on a water-wheel. *Vitruv.* *And, in the hydraulic organ, stops.* *Id.* — ¶ Also (πίνα, or πίννη), the pinna, a shell-fish. *Cic.* (For this also stands *pina*. *Cic.* *N. D.* 2, 48. *Ed. Eru.*)

PINNACŪLUM (pinna), i, n. point, peak, 3 ridge, pinnacle. *Tertull.*

PINNATŪS (Id.), a, nm, adj. feathered, winged, plumed, πτερόεις. *Cic.* *Cupido.* — *Figur.* *Plin.* *Abies folio pinnato densa, ut imbres non transmittat, h. e. with leaves lying one upon another, like the feathers of birds.* — Also, figur. winged, h. e. swift, fleet. *Porc.* *Licin.* *ap. Gell.* *gradus.*

PINNENSIS, e, adj. of or pertaining to *Pinna*, a town of the *Vestini*. *Val. Max.* *juvenis.* — *Pinnenses*, the inhabitants thereof. *Plin.*

PINNICILLUM, i, n. or **PINNICILLŌS**, i, m. same as *Penicillus*, a peucil, brush. *Pallad.*

PINNIGER (pinna & gero), ãra, ãrum, 3 adj. feathered, winged. *Accius* *ap. Cic.* *corpus.* *Lucret.* *Pinnigeri savi calcaribus ictus amoris, h. e. Cupidinis.* *Ovid.* *piscis, h. e. having fins.*

PINNIRAPŌS (pinna & rapio), i, m. who 3 seeks to snatch away the summit of the helmet, h. e. a gladiator, whose adversary (*Sammis*) wore a helmet with a point or peak. *Juvenal.*

PINNŌPHYLAX (πιννοφύλαξ), ãcis, m. same as *Pinuotres*. *Plin.*

PINNŌTERES (πιννοτήρες), æ, m. the keeper of the pinna, a kind of small crab. *Plin.*

PINNŌTHERES (πιννοθήρες), æ, m. the smallest of the crab kind. *Plin.* Accord-

ing to *Hard. brother Bernard* (Cancer Bernhardus, L.).

PINNŪLA (diminut. from *penna*), *æ*, f. 2 a little quill or feather, *πτερυγιον*. *Colum.* — Also, a little wing. *Plaut.* — Also, a fin. *Plin.*

PINSATIŌ (pinto), *ōnis*, f. a pounding, 2 beating, bruising. *Vitruv.*

PINSITŪS, *a*, um, particip. from *pinto*.

PINSŌ (*πίσσω*), or, rather, the old root 2 *πίσσω*, is, *pinsi* and *pinsūi*, *pinsum*, *pinsitum* and *pistum*, *a*. 3. to bray, bruise, bruise small, pound, *πίσσω*, *πίσσω*. *Varr. far pilo.* *Id. ap. Non.* *farinam in pistro.* *Id. uvaui passam et ficum.* *Vitrar.* *Rudus pinsum.* *Colum.* *Panicum pinsitum.* *Plin.* *Zea ac tiphe pistæ serentur, h. e. decorticate et purgatæ.* — Hence, *Enn. ap. Varr.* *Pinsibant humum cubitis, h. e. feriebant.* *Plaut.* *aliquem ilagro, to lash.* *Pers.* *A tergo quem nulla ciconia pinsit, pecks* (in reference to the crook of the hand, resembling a stork's beak; see *Ciconia*). — *¶ Pinsibant, for pinsebant.* *Enn.*

PINSŪS, *a*, um, particip. from *pinto*.

PINŪS (*πινυς*), *us* and *i*, f. the pine, wild pine, Scotch fir (*Pinus sylvestris* of L.). *Virg.* — *¶ Also, a species of pine which bears edible fruit, stone pine* (*Pinus pinna*), *Plin.* — *¶ Figur. something which is made of pine.* — Thus, a ship. *Virg., Horat.* and *Ovid.* — Also, a pincetor. *Virg.* — Also, a spear or javelin. *Stat.* — Also, an oar. *Lucan.* — Also, a pine-wreath, such as *Pan* and *Faunus* wore. *Ovid.* — *¶ In fable, Pitys* (*h. e. pinus*) is a nymph loved by *Pan*. Hence, *Propert.* *Pinus* (pine) *amica Arcadio deo.*

PIŌ (*pius*), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a*. 1. to appease (or seek to appease) by sacrifice, to propitiate, *εὐδοκῆσαι*. *Horat.* *Tellurem porco, Silvanum lacte piabant.* *Ovid.* *Janus Agonali luce piandus erit.* *Id.* *Piare busta, h. e. placare manes.* *Virg. ossa.* Hence, *Propert.* *iram matris ratorum cæde, to appease, satiate.* — *¶ Also, to worship or perform religiously or devoutly.* *Plaut.* *Ubi piem Pietatem?* *Propert.* *sacra.* — *¶ Also, to purify in a religious manner, free from guilt, &c. absolve, cleanse.* *Plaut.* *Jube te piari; nam ego insanum te esse scio.* *Cic.* *Si quid tibi piandum fuisset.* — *¶ Also, to make good (or seek to make good) again, to give compensation or satisfaction for, to expiate, atone for, seek to atone by religious means.* *Ovid.* *damna, to repair, retrieve, make good.* *Id.* *fulmen, h. e. to make an offering in order to prevent the fulfilment of any ill omens from the lightning.* *Plin.* *Cometes, terrificum sidus, ac non leviter platum, not expiated without heavy calamity.* *Tacit.* *prodigia.* *Ovid.* *imaginem noctis* (*h. e. somnium triste*). *Virg.* *Effligies nefus que triste piaret, atone for, expiate, avert the punishment of.* *Id.* *culpan morte, to punish, take vengeance for.*

PIPATŪS (*pipo*), *us*, m. the pipping, peeping of chickens. *Varr.*

PIPER (*πίπερι*), *ēris*, n. pepper. *Horat.* *Et piper, et quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis.* *Vitruv.* *Piperis bacca, peppercorns.* — *Figur.* of sharpness or pungency in speech. *Hieronym.* *Ut te aliquid et piperis mordeat, &c.* *Petrar.* *Piper, non homo, h. e. (perhaps) who speaks out freely or bitingly.*

PIPERATŪS (*piper*), *a*, um, adj. pertaining to pepper. *Hieronym.* *horrea, pepper magazines.*

PIPERATŪS (*id.*), *a*, um, adj. peppered, 2 seasoned with pepper. *Colum.* *acetum.* *Petron.* *garum.* — Hence, *Piperatum* (absol.), a certain dish, seasoned with pepper. *Cels.* and *Apic.* — *¶ Figur.* seasoned with pepper, sharp, biting, stinging, pungent. *Sidon.* *Piperata facundia.* *Id.* (*de epigrammatis*) *Non pauca piperata, mellea multa.*

PIPERITIS (*πεπεριτης*), *idis*, f. pepperwort. *Plin.* (Probably, *Indian pepper*, *Capsicum annum*, L.)

PIPILO (*pipio*), *as*, n. 1. to peep, pip, 3 chirp. *Catull.* *Ad solam dominam usque* (passer) *pipilabat.*

PIPINNA, *æ*, f. *h. e. parva mentula.* *Mar-3* *tiol.* 11, 73, 2. Others read otherwise.

PIPIŌ, *as*, n. and *a*. 1. same as *Pipio*, is, 3 to peep: hence, *to whisper, cry.* *Ter-3* *tull.* *Infantes pipiantes.* *Id.* *Celestes imbres pipiavit Achamoth, h. e. pipians et flens velut effudit.*

PIPIŌ (from the sound, or from *pipo*), *is*, 2 n. 4. to peep, pip, chirp, cry, as a chicken, sparrow, &c. *πίπιζω.* *Colum.* and *Auct. Carm. de Phil.* (who shortens the first syll.).

PIPIŌ (*pipio*), *ōnis*, m. a young peeping 3 or chirping bird, for instance, a young dove or pigeon. *Lamprid.*

PIPIŌ (from the sound), *as*, n. 1. to peep or 3 pip, chirp. *Varr. ap. Non.* *Equi hinnunt, gallina pipat.* — Also, of the hawk. *Auct. Carm. de Philom.*

PIPELUM (*pipio*), *i*, n. or **PIPIŌS**, *i*, 3 m. a peeping or crying as a small bird; hence, a whining, mournful cry, outcry, railing, scolding. *Plaut.*

PIRACIUM (*pirum*), *ii*, n. perry. *Hieron.* 3 (*Al. leg. piraticum.*)

PIRÆEUS [*trisyl.* *Pi-ræ-eus*], *ēi*, m. *Πειραιεύς*, a harbor and place near Athens, with which it was connected by long walls; the Piræus, now *Porto Drakone*, or *Porto Leone*. — The usual declension is, *Piræeus*, *ēi*, *ēo*, *ēum* (also *ēa*), *ēo*. Thus, *Sulpic.* *ad Cic.* *Post me erat Ægina, dextra Piræus.* *Nepos.* *Triplex Piræi portus.* *Cic.* *Nimis imminet Ægina Piræo.* *Sulpic.* *ad Cic.* *Quum Piræum navi advectus essem.* *Nepos.* *In Piræum transit.* *Cic.* *In Piræa quum exissem.* *Id.* *Ut semel e Piræo eloquentia evecta est.* — We also find the contracted forms, *Piræi*, *Piræo*, *Piræum*, for *Piræi*, &c. Thus, *Catull.* *Litora Piræi.* *Cic.* *Off.* 3, 11. (*Edd. Græv. and Hensing.*) *Imminet Ægina Piræo.* *Gell.* *In Piræum transmittēbamus.* *Terent.* *Coimus in Piræo.* Also, poetically, in *neut. pl.* *Ovid.* *Piræa tuta.* And, adjectively, *Id.* *Piræa litora.* The form of the *nomin.* *Piræus*, or *Piræum*, seems not to occur.

PIRÆUS, *a*, um, adj. *Piræan.* *Propert.* 3 *portus.* *Ovid.* *litora.*

PIRATA (*πειρατής*), *æ*, m. a pirate, corsair, sea-rabber. *Cic.*

PIRATICUM, *i*, n. same as *Piracium*. 3 *portus.* (*as some read*).

PIRATICŪS (*πειρατικός*), *a*, um, adj. of or relating to pirates, piratical, ad piratas spectans. *Cic.* *Myronem piratico capto.* *Liv.* *navis.* *Cic.* *bellum, h. e. contra piratas.* — Hence, *Piratica*, *sc. ars*, or *res*, *piracy*. *Cic.* *Egestate et improbitate coactus piraticam ipse fecisset, practise, carry on.* *Justini.* *Piraticam exercere adversus patriam.*

PIRENÆUS, *a*, um. See *Pyræneus*.

PIRENÆ, *es*, f. *Πειραιήν*, a fountain in the citadel of Corinth (*Acrocorinthus*). Also, this fountain as sacred to the Muses. *Stat.* — Hence, *Pirenīs*, *idis*, f. adj. *Pirenian*, pertaining to *Piræne* or to *Corinth*. *Ovid.* *unda.* *Id.* *Pirenīs Ephyre, h. e. Corinth.*

PIRITHŌS, *i*, m. *Πειριθόος*, the son of *Irion*, husband of *Hippodame* or *Hippodamia*, king of the *Lapithæ*, and dear friend of *Theseus*. After the death of *Hippodamia*, he went with *Theseus* to the lower world to carry off *Proserpine*, but never returned. His friend was taken prisoner, but was released by *Hercules* (and so was *Pirithous*, according to others). *Horat.*, &c.

PIRIUM, *i*, n. a pear, *ἄπιον*. *Horat.* and *Colum.*

PIRŪS, *i*, f. the pear-tree, *ἄπιος*. *Virg.* and *Plin.*

PIRŪSTÆ, *ārum*, m. a people in *Illyrium*. *Cæs.* — Also, *Pernstæ.* *Vellci.*

PISA, *æ*, f. a city of *Elis* on the *Alpheus*, famous for the Olympic games. *Virg.* — A plural form, *Pisæ*, also occurs. *Mela.* and *Plin.* — *¶ Pisæ, ārum*, a city of *Etruria*, now *Pisa*. *Virg.* and *Liv.* It was a colony of the Grecian *Pisa*. *Virg.* and *Justin.*

PISÆUS, *a*, um, adj. pertaining to *Pisa* in 2 *Elis*, *Pisæum*. *Ovid.* *Arethusa, h. e. which has its source in Elis.* *Id.* *hasta, h. e. of* *Æneidus*, king of *Elis*. *Stat.* *Pisæis metuendus habenis, h. e. certamine curuli.* *Juvenal.* *Pisææ ramus olivæ* (as being the reward of victory at the Olympic games). *Stat.* *Pisæus*

anbus, h. e. the time of the year at which the Olympic games were held; namely, mid summer. *Id.* *Pisæ pollice, h. e. ea manu, qua Phidias Jovem Olympium fecit.* *Ovid.* *Pisæam vexit, &c. h. e. Hippodamia.*

PISANŪS, *a*, um, adj. of *Pisæ* in *Etruria*. *Liv.* — *Pisani*, *grum*, the *Pisans*. *Liv.*

PISATIŌ (*piso*), *ōnis*, f. a pounding. *Seneca.* *Ep.* 86. (Better *Edd.* have *spissatione*.)

PISAURUM, *i*, n. a town in *Umbria*, now *Pesaro*. *Catull.* and *Cæs.* — Hence, *Pisaurensis*, *c*, adj. pertaining to *Pisaurum*. *Cic.*

PISCARIŪS (*piscis*), *a*, um, adj. of or belonging to fishes or fishing, *ἀλιευτικός*. *Plaut.* *Ex copia piscaria consulere quid emam, aquum est.* *Id.* *Forum piscarium, the fish-market.* *Id.* *hamulus, a fish-hook.* *Apul.* *argumentum, h. e. drawn from fishes.* — *Piscaria, æ* (absol.), *sc. res*, *fishery*. *Pandect.* *Vectigal piscarium.* *So, Ed. Haloand.*; but *Torrentin.* has *piscarium*. — Also, *Piscaria*, a place where fish is sold, fish-market. So at least in *Varr. ap. Perott.*; and, in the same passage, *Piscarius*, a fish-monger.

PISCATIŌ (*piscor*), *ōnis*, f. fishing, fishery, 3 *ἀλιείν*. *Pandect.*

PISCATŌR (*id.*), *ōris*, m. a fisherman, fisher, *ἀλιεύς*. *Cic.*

PISCATŌRIŪS (*piscator*), *a*, um, adj. belonging to fishers and to fishing, *ἀλιευτικός*. *Cæs.* *Piscatoria naves, fishing-smacks.* *Petron.* *Piscatoria casa.* *Plin.* *arundo, a fishing-rod.* *Colum.* *forum, fish-market.*

PISCATRIX (*id.*), *icis*, f. she that fishes, 2 *ἀλιεύτρια*. *Plin.*

PISCATŪRĀ (*piscor*), *æ*, f. fishing. *Ter-3* *tull.*

PISCATŪS (*id.*), *ns*, m. a fishing, catching 1 of fish, *ἀλιεύς*, *piscatio*. *Plin.* *Esse et in piscatu voluptatem, maxime testudinum.* *Id.* *Quos venatus, aucupia, piscatusque alebant.* — *¶ Also, fishes, fish.* *Plaut.* *Parare piscatum mihi.* *Cic.* *Piscatu, aucupio, venatione, his omnibus exquisitis, &c.* — *¶ Genit.* *Piscati, found in* *Pompon.* *ap. Non.* and *Tarpi.* *ibid.*

PISCICŪLŪS (*dimin.* from *piscis*), *i*, m. a little fish, *ἰχθύδιον*. *Cic.* *Pisciculi parvi.* *Terent.* *Pisciculos minutos.* *Varr.* *Pisciculi.*

PISCINĀ (*piscis*), *æ*, f. a collection of water in which fish are kept; a fish-pond, *ἰχθυορροφεῖον*. *Cic.* — *¶ In general, a collection of water, pond, pool, for instance, to bathe and swim in.* *Plin.* *Ep.* *Si natæe latius, aut tepidius velis, in area piscina est.* *Liv.* *Piscina publica, the public bathing-pond, which was near the Porta Capuæ.* — And for cattle to drink at, ducks to swim in, &c. *Colum.* *Circa villam esse oportebit piscinas minimum duas, alteram quæ anseribus, ac pecoribus serviat, alteram, in qua lupinum, vinina, et virgas, atque alia, quæ sunt usibus nostris apta, maceremus.* — *¶ Also, a reservoir, basin, where the water of a river is deepened by artificial means.* *Plin.* — Also, a large vessel for holding water, receiver, &c. *Plin.* *lignea.* — *¶ Afterwards* put also for *balneum*. Thus, *Sueton.* *Calidæ piscinæ.*

PISCINALIS, *e*, adj. ad *piscinam* spectans. *Pallad.* *Piscinales cellæ in æstivis balneis, h. e. cellæ frigidariæ.*

PISCINARIŪS (*id.*), *ii*, m. one who loves to keep fish-ponds, or who is greatly delighted with fish-ponds, *ἰχθυορροφεύς*. *Cic.*

PISCINENSIS, *e*, adj. same as *Piscinalis*. 3 *luril.* *ap. Fcst.*

PISCINELLĀ, and **PISCINŪLĀ** (*dimin.* 3 from *piscina*), *æ*, f. a small piscina. *Varr.*

PISCIS (perhaps allied with the German *fisch*, and English *fish*), *is*, m. a fish, *ἰχθύς*. *Cic.*, *Horat.*, &c. Also, *Plin.* 11, c. 53, sect. 116. *Boves pisce vesci, for piscibus.* Also, *Ovid.* *Femina piscis.* — Hence, *Pisces*, the *Fishes*, a constellation. *Ovid.* *So, also, Id.* *Pisces gemini, or gemelli.* One of these goes towards the north, the other towards the south. But, *Arrien.* *Piscis major.*

another constellation in the southern sky, same as *Pisces aquosus* in *Virg.* — *Sil.* *Curvus piscis, the dolphin.*

PISCOR (piscis), *āris, ātus sum, dep. I.* to fish, ἀλιεύω. *Cic.* ante suos hortus. *Sueton.* *Piscari hamo.* *Id.* *Piscatus est rete aurato.*

PISCOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *abounding in 3 fish, full of fishes, ἰχθυώδης.* *Ovid.* *amnes.* *Virg.* *scopuli.*

PISCULENTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Piscosus.* *Plaut.* *Qui salsis locis incolit pisculentis.* *Solin.* *Promontorium omnibus mari nantibus pisculentissimum.* — Hence, *Pisculentum, something of fish, an application made of fishes.* *Apul.* *Pisculento medicare faciem.*

PISIDA, *ā, f.* *Πισιδία, a Pisidian.* *Plur.* *Piside, the inhabitants of Pisidia, Pisdions.* *Cic.* — *¶* *Pisidicus, a, um, adj. Pisidian.* *Plin.*

PISIDIA, *ā, f.* *Πισιδία, a district of Asia Minor.* *Liv.*

PISINUS (perhaps allied with *pusillus*), *3 i, m.* a boy, little boy. *Labeo ap. Scholiast. Persii.* *Crudum manduces Priamum Priamique pisinnos.* — Also, *Pisinna, ā, f.* *Martial.* *11, 73, 2.* in some *Ed.*, *h. e. parva puella, little maid.*

PISINUS, a, um, adj. *made from the leguminous plant pisum.* *So Gesner reads; but others read pissinus.*

PISISTRATUS, *i, m.* *Πεισίστρατος, Pistratus, sole ruler (tyrannus) at Athens, in the time of king Servius Tullius.* *Cic.* — Hence, *Pisistratides, ā, m.* a descendant of the same. *Liv.* *Pisistratidae.*

PISTO, *as,* expresses the voice of the 3 starling. *Auct. earm. de Philon.*

PISO, *as, a.* 1. same as *Pinso*, to pound, 3 *bray.* *Varr. Ed. Gesn.*

PISO (πίσσω, πίσω; comp. *pinso*), *is, 2 si, a.* 3. to bruise, beat or pound; same as *Pinso.* *Cato* and *Plin.*

PISO (piso), *ōnis, m.* a mortar. *Marecl. 3 Empir.* — *¶* Also, a Roman family name, for instance, of the Calpurnian gens. *Cic.* — Hence, *Pisonianus, a, um, adj.* *Pisonian, relating to Piso or the Pisos.* *Sueton.* *conjuratio.* *Hieronym.* *vitium, h. e. of L. Calp. Piso, the enemy of Cicero.* (Comp. *Cic. Pis. 1.*)

PISSASPHALTUS (πισσάσφαλτος), *i, m.* *pissasphaltus; a substance consisting of pitch and the slime called bitumen imbedded together.* *Plin.*

PISSELEON (πισσέλαιον), *i, n.* an oil made of cedar-pitch. *Plin.*

PISSINUS (πίσινος), *a, um, adj.* from 2 *pitch.* *Plin.* *oleum, pitch-oil.*

PISSCEROS (πισσέκρος), *i, m.* *pitch-worm; an artificial substance made of pitch and wax; the second foundation used by the bees.* *Plin.*

PISTACIA (πιστάκη), *ā, f.* the pistachetree. *Pallad.* (in prose.)

PISTACIUM, or **PISTACEUM** (πιστάκιον), *i, n.* a pistachio nut, *ficiunt.* *Pallad.* (who lengthens the antepenult.) and *Plin.*

PISTANX, *ā, f.* same as *Sagitta, arrow-head.* *Plin.*

PISTILLUM, *i, n.* or **PISTILLUS** (*pinso*), *2 i, m.* a pestle to pound with in a mortar, *ἵππος.* *Plaut.* and *Plin.*

PISTO, *as,* frequentat. from *pinso*. 3 *Veget.*

PISTOLOCHIA (πιστολογία), *ā, f.* a plant which was said to further delivery; a kind of aristology or hartwort. *Plin.* 25, c. 8, sect. 54. (where *Hard.* reads *pistolochia* in the same signif.)

PISTOR (*pinso*), *ōris, m.* a pounder, brayer, especially who pounds corn in a mortar, or grinds it in a handmill: a hand-miller. *Plaut., Varr., and Plin.* — *¶* Also, a baker of bread, and also of pastry, comfits, &c.; so, sometimes, a pastry-cook, confectioner, &c. *Cic., Plin., and Martial.* — Jupiter was called *Pistor*, because he put it into the heads of the Romans, who were besieged in the capitol, to throw down loaves of bread, and so lead the besieging Gauls to suppose they had plenty of it. *Ovid.*

PISTORIUS (*pistor*), *a, um, adj.* same as *Pistorius.* *Pandect.* (Others read *pistorinus.*)

PISTRINIUM, *ii, n.* a town in Etruria, now *Pistoia*; hence, *Pistoriensis, e, adj.* *Sallust.* *ager.* *Plant.* *milites* (where there is also an allusion to *pistor*).

PISTORIUS (*pistor*), *a, um, adj.* of or belonging to bakers, *αἰτοποιικός, ἀροποιικός.* *Plin.* *Operis pistorii genera.* *Cels.* *Opus pistorium valentissimum esse, quod ex frumento, adipe, melle, easo constat, pastry-cork.* *Pandect.* *Operas pistorias locare* (as some read).

PISTRIGER (*pistris* & *gero*), *ēra, ērum, 3 adj.* bearing a pistris, *h. e. whose body ends in a pistris; or otherwise, carried by a pistris.* *Sidon.* *Triton.* (Others read *pristigero.*)

PISTRILLĀ (*dimin. from pistrina*), *ā, f.* 3 a hand-mill; or a little mill or grinding-house. *Terent.*

PISTRINĀ (*pinso*), *ā, f.* a place where 2 corn is pounded or ground, and the meal baked, *bake-house, bakery, of pastry, &c.* *Plin.*

PISTRINĀLIS (*pistrinum*), *e, adj.* belonging to a pounding-mill or mill (or *bake-house*), in a pounding-mill, &c. *Colum.* *pecus, h. e. swine which are fattened therein.*

PISTRINARIUS (*Id.*), *ii, m.* a miller, 3 manager of a mill. *Pandect.*

PISTRINENSIS, *e, adj.* same as *Pistrina* 2 *lis.* *Sueton.* *jumenta.*

PISTRINUM (*pinso*), *i, n.* a stamping or pounding-mill, *h. e. a place where corn, before the invention of mills, was pounded in hollow blocks or mortars.* After the invention of mills, a horse-mill, ass-mill, &c.; slaves were also made to work in these by way of punishment, instead of beasts. *Terent.* *Dedere aliquem in pistrinum.* *So, Id. dare.* *Cic. detrudere.* *Pandect.* *conferre.* — In these mills bread was also baked. Hence, *Pistrinum exercere, to be a miller and baker.* *Suet.* — Swine also were fattened in these mills upon the bran. *Plaut.* — *¶* Figur. of a laborious business or place of hard work, mill, workhouse. *Cic.* *Tibi mecum in eodem est pistrino vivendum.*

PISTRINUS (*pistris*), *a, um, adj.* See *Pistrinus* (from *pistris*).

PISTRIS, or **PRISTIS**, *is, also PISTRIN, or PRISTIN* (πίστρις, πρίστις), *icis, f.* any great sea-monster, as a whale, shark, saw-fish. *Virg., Plin.* and *Flor.* — Hence, the *Whale*, as a constellation. *Cic.* in *Arat.* — Also, a kind of fast-sailing ship, larger than a frigate. *Liv.* — Also, the name of a ship. *Virg.*

PISTRIS (*pistor*), *icis, f.* a woman who 3 pounds corn; hence, a *bake-woman.* *Lucil. ap. Fest.*

PISTURA (*pinso*), *ā, f.* a pounding, for instance, of corn, grinding. *Plin.*

PISTUS, *a, um, particip.* from *pinso*.

PISUM (πίσων), *i, n.* *pease, the pea.* *Colum.*

PITANE, *es, f.* a town in *Æolia.* *Ovid.*

PITHAULES (πιθαυλης), *ā, m.* a cask-piper, *h. e. who makes use of a cask or a pipe having some likeness to a cask.* *Senec. Ep. 76.* The signif., however, is doubtful. — *¶* *Salmas.* prefers *Pythaulis.*

PITHECIUM (πιθήκιον), *ii, n.* a little ape. 3 *Plaut.* — *¶* Also, a plant, same as *antirrhinum.* *Apul.*

PITHECUSA, *ā, or PITHECUSÆ, ārum, f.* an island on the coast of Italy, near *Cuma*, now *Ischia.*

PITHEUS (πιθεύς), *ēi and ēos* [disyll.], and **PITHUS** (πίθος), *i, and PITHIUS* (πιθίας), *ā, m.* a meteor of the shape of a cask. *Plin., Senec.* and *Apul.* (*Mamil.* calls these *dolia*).

PITISSO. See *Pytisso*. 3

PITTACIUM (πιττάκιον), *ii, n.* a slip or 2 bit of paper or parchment, to stick upon something, on an amphora, for instance. *Petron.* Also, a slip of paper, little paper, memorandum. *Lamprid.* and *Pandect.* — *¶* Also, a little patch of linen or leather, which is to be besmeared with some salve or ointment and applied to a diseased part. *Cels.*

PITTACUS, or *-ōs, i, m.* *Πιττακός, a philosopher at Mitylene, one of the seven wise men.* *Cic.*

PITTHEUS, *ēi and ēos, m.* *Πιτθεύς, a king of Træzen, whose daughter Æthra was wife of Ægeus, and mother of Theseus.* *Ovid.* — *¶* Hence, *Pittheis, idis or idos, f.* *Πιτθηίς, Pithecan.* *Ovid.* *se. femina, daughter of Pitheas, h. e. Æthra.* — Also, *Pittheus and contr. Pittheus, a,*

um, adj. *Πιτθηῖος, Πιτθεῖος, Pithecan.* *Ovid.*

PYTAINUS (πυτῖνος), *a, um, adj.* from 3 *pines.* *Veget.* *resina.*

PITUITA (perhaps from *πῦρ, πυρῶν*), *ā, f.* clammy moisture. — In the body *phlegma, rheum, φλέγμα.* *Cic.* *Quemadmodum cum sanguis corruptus est, aut pituita redundat, aut bilis, in corpore morbi ægrotationesque nascuntur.* *Id.* *Hujus radix pituitas capitis purgat.* *Plin.* *Pituitum oris siccare.* *Id.* *Adversus acutas pituitæ fluxiones, quas Græci rheumatismos vocant.* — In trees, a viscid moisture or humor. *Plin.* — In hens, the *pip.* *Plin.* — *¶* This word is frequently of three syllables in poetry.

PITUITARIA (*pituita*), *ā, f.* *sc. herba, an herb which is said to carry off pituita oris.* *Plin.*

PITUITOSUS (*Id.*), *a, um, adj.* full of *phlegma, phlegmatic, φλεγματώδης.* *Cic.*

PITYINUS (πυτῖνος), *a, um, adj.* from 3 *pines.* *Marecl. Empir.*

PITYIS (πυτῖς), *idos, f.* a pine-apple. *Plin.*

PITYOCAMPĀ, *ā, and PITYOCAMPĒ* (πυτοκάρπη), *es, f.* a worm that grows out of the pine-tree, (*Phalæna Boiabyx pityocampa, L.*) *Plin.*

PITYSMA. See *Pytisma*.

PITYSĀ (Πυτῖσα, *abounding in pines*), *ā, f.* an island in the Argolic gulf. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, *Pityusæ, two islands in the Mediterranean, near Spain, namely Ebnus and Ophiusa.* *Plin.* On account of the smallness of the latter, we find also *Pityusa*, without further distinction, to denote *Ebnus.* *Liv.* — *¶* Also, a vegetable or shrub. *Plin.*

PIS (*unc.*), *a, um, adj.* pious, rightly disposed, religious, devout, revering the gods, virtuous, conscientious, godly, holy, good, εὐσεβής. *Plant.* *Facilius, si quis pius est, a diis supplicans, quam qui scelestus est, inveniet veniam sibi.* *Id.* *At ego faciam, piam et pudicam esse tuam uxorem ut scias.* *Cic. homo.* *Terent.* *ingenium Pamphili.* *Catull.* *poeta.* — Hence, the departed, in *Elysium*, are called *pii.* *Cic.* *Vos, qui extremum spiritum in victoria effuditis, piorum estis sedem et locum consecuti.* *Ovid.* *Arva piorum.* — Also, of things. *Cic.* *Pia et æterna pax, conscientious.* *Ovid.* *Pium est, it is conformable to duty, pleasing to the gods.* *Id.* *Contra jusque piunique (subst.).* *Horat.* *Par pium (as being offered to the gods).* *Cato.* *questus, just, permitted, righteous, honest, innocent.* *Horat.* *Pii luci, h. e. which only pious singers may enter; or generally sacred.* — *¶* Also, *pious*, in respect of the relations we sustain to parents, children, brothers and sisters, relatives, friends, our country, our rulers, our benefactors, our teachers; consequently as the connection may require, dutiful, affectionate, kind, grateful, loyal, respectful, &c. *Ovid.* *Pia sarcina nati, h. e. Anchises, who was borne on the shoulders of his son from the flames of Troy.* *Id.* *Impietate (sc. towards her son) pia (sc. towards her brother) est, h. e. faithful, affectionate, sisterly, &c.* *Cic.* *Pius in parentes.* *Nepos.* *Neque ea non pia fuerint, not patriotic.* *Plaut.* *ad Cic.* *Pia propinquitates.* *Ovid.* *Pii metus (of a wife, anxious about her husband's life).* *Id.* *Afirmat fore se memorem piunique, grateful or loving dearly.* — *¶* Also, *lawful, legitimate, just.* *Cic.* *Pius dolor et justa iracundia.* *Liv.* *bellum.* — *¶* Also, *gracious, forgiving, clement.* *Claudian.* — And generally, *gracious, kind, friendly; hence, Horat.* names his wine-jar, *Pia testa.* — *¶* *Superl.* *Piissimus.* *Senec.* and *Anton. ap. Cic.* (but *Cic.* blames it). — *Pientissimus.* See *Piens*.

PIX (πίσσα), *pis, f.* pitch. *Ovid.* and *Horat.* — It was used in punishing slaves, being dropped upon them boiling. *Lucret.* and *Plant.* — *¶* *Vitruv.* and *Plin.* *Pix liquida; and also, Virg.* and *Vitruv.* *Pix* (merely), *tar.*

PLACABILIS (*placo*), *e, adj.* easy to be appeased or pacified, flexible, placable, ἑυλατός, εὐπαρεσθητός. *Auct.* *ad Herclan.* *Inimicis te placabilem, amicis inexorabilem præbes.* *Cic.* *Irritailes animos esse optimorum sepe hominum, et eos-*

dem placabiles. *Liv.* Placabile ad justitias preces ingenium. *Cic.* Omnia habuisset æquiora et placabiliora, quam animum pretoris. *Ovid.* ira. —
 ¶ Also, serving to appease or reconcile, easily appeasing or reconciling, propitiating, pacifying, soothing. *Terent.* Quapropter te ipsum purgare ipsis coram, placabilis est. *Lactant.* hostia.
PLACABILITAS (placabilis), *ātis*, f. readiness to be appeased, placable disposition, placability, τὸ εὐλατόν. *Cic.*
PLACABILITER (Id.), adv. in a pacifying manner. *Gell.*
PLACAMEN (placo), *inis*, n. a means of appeasing or reconciling. *Liv.* cælestis ira.
PLACAMENTUM, *i*, n. same as Placamentum. *Tacit.* Non deum placamentis decedebat infamia. *Id.* hostilis ira.
PLACATE (placatus), adv. composedly, calmly, gently, mildly, meekly, ἀπαρτίτως. *Cic.* Omnia humana placate et moderate feramus. *Id.* Hoc placatus ferre.
PLACATIŌ (placo), *ōnis*, f. an appeasing, pacifying, propitiating, ἐξήλασμα. *Cic.*
PLACATORIŌS (Id.), *a*, *um*, adj. placatory, appeasing. *Terent.*
PLACATŌS, *a*, *um*, particip. from placo. — ¶ Adj. appeased, reconciled. *Liv.* Exercitus duci placatur. — ¶ Also, composed, peaceful, tranquil, at peace, quiet, still, calm. *Cic.* Qui nonnunquam etiam sine visis somniorum placatissimam quietem affert. *Id.* Placata, tranquillita, quieta, beata vita. *Virg.* maria. *Propert.* Placata Venus, friendly, kindly. *Nepos.* Placatis in se civium animis, kindly disposed, friendly.
PLACĒNS, *tis*, particip. used as an adj. See *Placco*.
PLACĒNTA (πλακοῦς, πλακόντος), *æ*, f. a cake, cheesecake. *Horat.*
PLACĒNTIĀ (placeo, placens), *æ*, f. desire or art of pleasing, ἀρέσκεια. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, a city of Upper Italy, now *Placenza*. *Sil.* — Hence, *Placentinus*, *a*, *um*, adj. *Placentian*, belonging to *Placentia*. *Liv.* turma. *Plant.* milites (with a reference also to *placento*, a cake). *Liv.* *Placentini*, the *Placentians*.
PLACĒŌ (unc.), *es*, *cū* (also, a *pnss.* form, *placitūs* sum), *eitum*, *n*. 2. to please, be pleasing, be agreeable, give content, give satisfaction, humor, suit the taste or temper of, ἀρέσκειν. *Petrus.* Afræ volueres placent palato, nre grateful to the palate. *Cic.* Non placet Antonio consilium mens, *Antony* does not like, &c. *Id.* Nec dubito, quin mihi placitura sit, and I have no doubt I shall like it. *Id.* Exspecto quid istis placeat de epistola ad Cæsarem. *Id.* Sed heus tu! placet hoc tibi? does this suit you? *Id.* Se velle nobis placere, to gratify. *Plin.* Piper placet amaritudine, is liked, is acceptable. Hence, *Placens*, pleasing, agreeable. *Horat.* uxor. Also, *Placere* sibi, to be pleased or satisfied with himself, flatter himself, pride or plume himself, deem himself good or strong enough. *Cic.* Ego nunquam mihi minus, quam hesternodie, placui. *Petrus.* Nolo tibi tam valde placeas. *Liv.* Quum primum ei res sua placuissent, when he should think himself sufficiently powerful, should be satisfied with the state of his affairs. — ¶ Without a nomin. *Placet* mihi, &c. it pleases me, &c. it is my pleasure, I like it, it seems good to me; and also, it is my opinion, I am of opinion, I hold. *Ovid.* Non ita diis placuit, such was not the will of heaven. *Terent.* and *Cic.* Si diis placet, if the gods will (ironically and mockingly; see *Deus*). *Nepos.* Se ignorare Aristidem; sed sibi non placere, quod elaborasset, ut, &c. he did not like it, it displeased him. *Cic.* Placet Carneadi duo esse genera visorum, *Corneades* holds. *Id.* Ut doctissimis placuit, as the most learned have agreed. *Auct.* ad *Hercun.* Ita nobis placitum est, ut ea scriberemus, we have thought it good to write, &c. *Cic.* His placuit, ut tu in Cumanum venires, these were of opinion that you should come, &c. *Apul.* Placuit ferreus, sc. that. *Cic.* Sibi placere, to be in exilium. — It may often be rendered, to order, *pnss* an order, will. *Cic.* Senatui placere, ut Consules eurent, &c. *Id.* Senatui placere, *Cassium* Sy-

riam obtinere. And without *dat.* *Liv.* Suggestum adornari placuit. *Cæs.* Deliberatur de Avarico, incendi placet, an defendi. — ¶ Particip. *Placitus*, *a*, *um*, that has pleased, that has been pleasing, that has been thought proper. &c. *Cic.* Placitum est, ut reverteretur Pompeius. *Terent.* Ubi sunt cognitæ, placitæ sunt, h. e. placuerunt. *Id.* Vobis placita est conditio. — Particip. *Placendus*, *a*, *um*. *Plant.* Si illa tibi placet, placenda dos quoque est, for placere debet. — ¶ See, also, *Placitus*, *a*, *um*.
PLACIBILIS (placo), *e*, adj. that can please, pleasing, acceptable. *Terent.*
PLACIDE (placidus), adv. softly, gently, mildly, quietly, peaceably, calmly, placidly, tranquilly, composedly, ἡσυχῇ. *Terent.* Suspenso gradu placide ire perrexi, softly, lightly. *Plant.* Placide otioseque agere aliquid. *Cic.* Placide et sedate ferre dolorem. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* Colles placide acclives, gently, gradually. *Salust.* Placide et benigne simul verba facit. *Id.* Plebem placidius tractare. *Augustin.* Placidissime respondit.
PLACIDEIANUS. See *Pacideianus*, and *Æsernius*.
PLACIDITAS (placidus), *ātis*, f. mildness, gentleness, mild disposition or nature, εὐαρεστος. *Varr.*
PLACIDULUS (dimin. from placidus), *a*, *um*, adj. quiet, still. *Auson.*
PLACIDUS (placeo), *a*, *um*, adj. quiet, gentle, soft, mild, calm, tranquil, composed, undisturbed, still, placid, πρᾶος, εὐμενής. *Cic.* Tranquillitas animi, id est placida quietaque constantia. *Id.* Placida ac lenis senectus. *Id.* Ita enim placidum mollemque reddidi. *Id.* Non semper fortis oratio queritur, sed saepe placida, summissa, lenis. *Id.* Semper in ejus animo placidissimam pacem esse. *Liv.* Nihil illis placidius, aut quietius erat. *Virg.* Placida mors, calm, tranquil. *Id.* urbs, h. e. expers belli. *Plin.* Ep. dies, clear, still, calm. *Ovid.* amnis, gentle, smooth. *Plin.* Ep. mare, calm, still. *Ovid.* somnus. — Figur. *Sedul.* uvæ, ripe or mild. *Plin.* Arbores placidores, more tame, less wild, more fruitful; opposed to *silvestres*.
PLACITIS (πλακίτης), *idis*, f. a kind of cadmia, which adheres to the sides of the furnace, as a crust. *Plin.*
PLACITŌ (frequentat. from placeo), *as*, *n*. 3 1. to please. *Plant.*
PLACITUM, *i*, *n*. See *Placitus*. 2
PLACITŌS, *a*, *um*, particip. from placeo. — ¶ Adj. agreeable, pleasing, grateful, acceptable, ἀρεστός, for placens. *Virg.* Placita paci oliva. *Ovid.* Placita es simplicitate tua, h. e. you please. *Id.* Placitis abstinuisse bonis. *Salust.* locus. *Justin.* Regem placitissimum (where others read acceptissimum). — It may also be rendered, agreed upon, decided on. *Justin.* locus (see above). — ¶ Hence, *Placitum*, *i*, *n*. what pleases one. *Virg.* Si ultra placitum laudarit. — Also, an opinion expressed, maxim, dogma, sentence, decision. *Plin.* medicorum.
PLACŌ (unc.), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a*. 1. to please, pacify, make to relent, soothe, calm, mitigate, allay, reconcile, πρᾶνω, ἀρέσκειν. *Cæs.* numen deorum. *Cic.* divinum numen precibus. *Liv.* aliquem beneficiis. *Cic.* iram deorum donis. *Id.* Nostræ nobis sunt internos iræ discordieque placandæ. *Horat.* invidiam. *Nepos.* and *Liv.* aliquem in aliquem; or, *Terent.* and *Cic.* aliquem alicui, to appease him towards, reconcile him to. *Cic.* Homo sibi ipse placatus, reconciled to himself, at peace with himself; consequently, of a calm spirit. — Also, figur. *Ovid.* æquora. *Horat.* ventrem iratum esca. *Martial.* sitim. — ¶ Also, to seek or try to appease. *Horat.* illacrymabilem Plutona tauris. *Terent.* Quum placo, adversor. — ¶ See, also, *Placatus*, *a*, *na*.
PLACUSA, and } See *Plagusia*. 3
PLACUSIA.
PLAGĀ (πλάγη), *æ*, f. a stroke, blow, stripe. *Cic.* Plagas perferre. *Terent.* pati. *Virg.* (de trocho) Dant animos plagæ. *Id.* Plagum ferentis Æneæ subit mucronem, in the act of inflicting. — Also, of atonis, for impulsio, impact. *Cic.* and *Lucret.* — ¶ In particular, a blow, stroke, &c.

which makes a wound; or the wound itself. *Nepos.* Plagis vulnerari. *Cic.* Plagam luculentam accipere. *Id.* mortiferam infligere. *Id.* gravem facere. *Id.* alicui imponere. *Plin.* inferre. *Liv.* Fœdiores patebant plagæ, wounds. *Cels.* Plagam suere. *Plin.* Canum plagas sanare, h. e. made by dogs. *Sucton.* Verbera et plagas, sæpe vulnera (where verbera signifies marks or wounds made with thongs (or the lashes inflicted), and plagas, the marks, bruises, &c. made with rods or staves (or the blows inflicted with the same). — Figur. *Cic.* Illa plaga est injecta petitioni tuæ maxima. *Id.* Levior est plaga ab amico, quam a debitore, h. e. loss. *Nepos.* Hac percussus plaga, h. e. calamitate.
PLAGĀ (πλάγος), *æ*, f. a tract, region, ciliac, κλίμα, χώρα. *Poeta* ap. *Cic.* Cæli scrutantur plagas. *Plin.* septentrionalis. *Virg.* Ætheria lapsa plaga Jovis ales, h. e. the air. *Id.* Plaga solis iniqui, h. e. the torrid zone. *So.* *Senec.* Plaga fervida. *Id.* Omnis Eoæ plaga vasta terræ, tract. — Hence, region, district, canton, h. e. the men of the same. *Liv.* Una plaga continuit ceteros in armis. — ¶ Also, a kind of hunter's net, toils, for catching wild beasts, θήραρον, ἄρκος; used, for the most part, in the plur. (The difference between *plaga* and *retin* seems to be, that the former are used for catching wild beasts, the latter for birds and fishes.) *Cic.* Suntne insidiæ, tendere plagas, etiamsi excitatur non sis, nec agitur? *Horat.* Extricata densis cervis plagis. *Ovid.* Inque plagam nullo cervus agente cadit. Also, of the spider's web. *Plin.* — Figur. *Plaut.* Sese jam impedit in plagas. *Cic.* Quas plagas ipsi contra se Stoici tuerunt. *Id.* Antonium coneci in Cæsaris Octavianii plagas! — ¶ Also, a curtain. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*
PLAGIARIŌS (plagiarius), *ii*, *m*. a kidnapper, per, unstealer, &c. (See *Plagiarius*). *Cic.* Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2. and *Pandect.* — Hence, figur. a man who gives himself out to be the author of another's book, a plagiarist, literary thief. *Martial.*
PLAGIATOR (Id.), *ōris*, *m*. same as *Plagiarius*. *Terent.*
PLAGIGER (plāga & gero), *ēra*, *ērum*, 3 ad. getting blows, often beaten, born to be beaten, πληγιστός. *Plant.*
PLAGIGERŪLŌS (plaga & gerulus), *a*, 3 *um*, adj. same as *Plagiger*. *Plant.*
PLAGIOSIPPUS, *i*, *m*. perhaps the name of a man. *Auct.* ad *Hecr.* 4, 31.
PLAGIPATIDA (plāga & patior), *æ*, *m*. 3 who suffers or puts up with blows. *Plaut.*
PLAGIUM (unc.), *ii*, *n*. the crime of knowingly buying or selling a freeman as a slave, or of enticing or stealing away, secreting, confining, buying, selling or giving away a slave, without his master's knowledge; kidnapping, man-stealing, &c. ἀνδραποδιμός. *Paul.* — ¶ Also, a hunting-net. *Grat.* (But the reading is doubtful; *Ed.* *Burm.* reads otherwise.)
PLAGŌ (plāga), *as*, *a*. 1. to strike, wound. 3 *Augustin.*
PLAGŌSUS (Id.), *a*, *um*, adj. full of strokes or stripes, πληγώδης. *Apul.* — ¶ Actively, who gives others many blows. *Horat.* Plagosus Orbilius, the flogging Orbilius.
PLAGŪLĀ (dimin. from plāga), *æ*, f. a curtain or hanging, περιστροφάριον. *Liv.* and *Sueton.* — ¶ Also, a part of a garment, to be sewed together with the other parts. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, a leaf of paper, to be joined with others, to make a scapus. *Plin.*
PLAGUSIĀ, *æ*, f. a kind of fish. *Plant.* 3 *Rud.* 2, 1, 9. (where *Solmas.* would read *placusas*, and *Reitz* has printed *placusias*).
PLANARĀTUM, *i*, *n*. *Plin.* 18, c. 18, s. 2 48. (a doubtful word, for which *Narduin* will read *ploustratrum*, and *Richtsteig* with greater probability, *plauartrium*, h. e. a kind of plough, shovel-plough).
PLANARIŌS (planus), *a*, *um*, adj. that is 3 or takes place on the level ground, not in an elevated situation (as the tribunal). *Annian.*
PLANASIĀ, *æ*, f. an island near Italy in the Ligurian sea, now *Pianosa*. *Plin.* and *Tacit.*

PLANCĀ, æ, f. a plank, board, πλάξ. *Pal-*
3 *lad.*

PLANCIANUS, a, um, adj. Plancian, per-
3 taining to a Plancus, named from a Plan-
cus, &c. *Pandect.*

PLANCŪS (plango), us, in. a striking or
2 beating, especially with a loud noise,
πληγῆς. *Val. Flacc.* Unum omnes in-
cessere planctibus (of the Harpies, flap-
ping their wings). *Lucan.* Exprimi
planctus illis cautibus undæ. — Espe-
cially, a beating of the breast, arms, face,
&c. for grief, κομμός, κοπιτός. It may
sometimes be rendered, loud mourning,
wailing, plaint, &c. *Senec.* Pectora con-
tusa planctu. *Lucan.* Puppes luctus
planctusque ferebant. *Flor.* Theatri
plausum in modum planctus circumson-
are.

PLANCŪS (perhaps allied with plannus), a,
um, adj. having flat soles, flat-footed. *Fest.*
PLANĒ (plannus), adv. plainly, evenly;
figur. straight-forward, in plain terms,
without circumlocution, without the use of
figures. *Cic.* Plaque et Latine loqui.

— ¶ Also, plainly, clearly, distinctly,
intelligibly, perspicuously. *Cic.* Alia po-
tes, semel si obscurus dixeris, dicere
alio loco planius. *Id.* Planius atque
apertius dicere. *Id.* Apertissime pla-
nissimeque explicare. — ¶ Also, alto-
gether, totally, entirely, absolutely, fully,
thoroughly. *Cic.* Quod reliquos cohere-
des convenisti, plane bene. *Id.* Illud
plane moleste tuli. *Auct.* ad *Herem.*
Fieri potest, ut non plane par sit nume-
rus syllabarum. *Horat.* Communi sen-
su plane caret. *Cic.* Quod jam prope-
modum, vel plane potius effecerat. —
Hence, in answers, Plane, altogether, by
all means, indeed, certainly. *Plaut.* So,
Planissime, by all means, most certainly,
most assuredly. *Terent.* — ¶ Also, but,
beginning a sentence. *Pand.* Plane si.
PLANES (πλάνης, h. e. wandering), ætis,
3 m. a planet. Plur. Planetes. *Gell.* 14,
1. (but *Ed. Longol.* has planetæ).

PLANETA, or **PLANETES** (πλανήτης), æ,
3 m. a planet, wandering star. *Jul. Fir-
mie.* — The nom. will hardly be found.
PLANETARIUS (planeta), ii, m. an astrol-
3 oger. *August.* (Al. rectius leg. planetos).
PLANETICUS (πλανητικός), a, um, adj.
3 wandering, wandering about. *Sidoa.*
Planetiorum siderum globus.

PLANGŌ (for plago, from πλάσσω, or an
3 obsol. πλάγω; so, pango from πάγω,
and tango from tago), is, xxi, nctum, a.
3. to beat, strike, especially with a noise,
πλήττω, κόπτω. *Lucret.* Fluctus plan-
gentes saxa, beating, lashing, roaring
against. *Id.* Charias volantes venti
planguit per auras, buffet. *Ovid.* Me
miseram! quanto planguit litora
fluctu! *Catull.* tympana palmis. —
Hence, of a bird caught in a snare. *Ovid.*
Plangitur, h. e. beats herself with
her wings, or beats about with her wings.
— Especially, to beat the breast or any
other part of the body, as a mark of
grief. *Ovid.* Laniata pectora plangens.
Id. femur morenti dextra. *Id.* lacer-
tos. Hence, Plangi, and Plangere (sc.
se), to beat one's breast and arms in grief,
to mourn aloud or wring the hands. *Ovid.*
Plangunt matres Callydonides, h. e.
tundunt se præ dolore. *Id.* Plangere
Naides: plangentibus adsonat echo.
Stat. Ah omni plangitur (impers.) arce.
Also, Plangere aliquem, or aliquid, to
beat one's self in mourning for, to lament,
bevail, bemoan. *Tibull.* Memphitem
plangere docta hovem, h. e. Apim. *Stat.*
Plangunt sua damna coloni. *Id.* In-
vidian plangere deis, occasioned by their
lamentations.

PLANGŌR (plango), ōris, m. a beating,
1 with a noise. *Catull.* Undæ leni reso-
nant plangore cachinn! *Auct.* ad *He-
rem.* 3, 15. (*Ed. Ern.*) Plangor feminis,
upon the thigh, in vehement speaking.
— Especially, a beating of the breast, &c.
for grief, loud mourning, lamenting, wail-
ing. *Cic.* Plangore et lamentatione
compleremus forum. *Ovid.* Cæsis
plangore lacertis. *Id.* Lacerare capil-
los, et dare (h. e. facere) plangorem.
PLANGŌCŪLA (dimin. from πлагγών),
1 æ, f. a little wail doll. *Cic.* Att. 6, 1. (*Ed.*
Ern.) Inventæ sunt quinque plangun-
culæ matronarum. — Doubtful.

PLANILŌQUŪS (planus & loquor), a,
3 um, adj. speaking flatly or explicitly, or
speaking plainly or distinctly. *Plaut.*

PLANIPĒS (planus & pes), ædis, m. a
3 kind of miæ or ballet-dancer, whose feet
were bare, h. e. wearing neither the
soccus nor cotilleus; another explana-
tion is, that he performed noa in
suggesta scena, sed in plano; and yet
another, that he had only socks (succi)
on his feet. *Juvenal.*

PLANTAS (planus), ætis, f. *Auct. dial.*
2 de oratorib. sententiarum, h. e. æquabili-
tas, vel perspicuitas, evenness or perspi-
cuity (si lectio certa).

PLANTIA (Id.), æ, f. or **PLANTIES**, æi,
f. a plane or even surface, a plane place,
level ground. *Cæs.* Erat inter oppidum
et collem planitia. *Vitr.* Planitiæ co-
ronarum. *Cic.* Propter planitiem, ma-
gnitudinemque regionum. *Sallust.* Plan-
ities erat inter sinistros montes. *Lucret.*
Plantium ad speculi offendit imago.

PLANTIES, æi, f. same as Planitia.

PLANTĪS (planus), adv. h. e. plana
3 via. *Tertull.*

PLANTŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. to make plain, lev-
3 el, διαλίσσω. *Coripp.*

PLANTĀ (unc.), f. every vegetable which
serves for propagation, young plant, set,
slip, whether branch, tree or plant. —
Thus, a young, green branch, scion,
twig, graft, sucker, slip, cutting, κλάδος,
κλόν. For instance, *Cic.* of the vine.
Varr. of the olive-tree. *Virg.* of other
trees. — Also, an entire young tree
which is transplanted. *Plin.* — Also, a
plant. *Ovid.* and *Juvenal.* — ¶ Also,
the sole of the foot, πέλαμα (it may some-
times be rendered foot, though sole is
the proper meaning). *Plin.* Viris plan-
tas esse cubitales. *Virg.* Ne teneras
glacies secret plantas. *Ovid.* Aura refert
oblata citis talaria plantis. *Virg.* Plan-
te pedum. *Sil.* Quadrupedem planta
fodiens, h. e. calcaribus. *Val. Flacc.*
Intenta planta, h. e. intento gradu.
Præp. Summa contingere sidera
plantis, for to enjoy the highest goal for-
tune. — ¶ Proverb. Supra plantam,
in the sense of ultra crepidam. *Val.*
Mar. Suturem supra plantam ascendere
vetuit.

PLANTAGŌ, ūnis, f. plantain. *Plin.*

PLANTĀRIS (planta), e, adj. of or belong-
2 ing to the sole of the foot, πελμαρῶδης.
Stat. Summa pedum prope plantari-
bus (Mercurius) alligat alis. Absol.
Val. Flacc. Plantaria Perseos, h. e. tala-
ria. — ¶ Also, pertaining to suckers,
layers, &c. Plur. Plantaria, a nursery
for young trees; or young trees, sets.
Virg. Silvarum aliæ expectant viva
(acc.) sua (abl.) plantaria terra. *Plin.*
Plantaria institunt, nurseries. Also,
Juvenal. Exigui lætus plantaribus horti,
the plants, pot-herbs. — Figur. *Pers.*
Plantaria, hairs. — But these may be
referred to Plantarium.

PLANTĀRIUM (Id.), ii, n. a nursery of
young trees, φυτεῖον. *Plin.* Ergo
plantaria institunt. (See Plantaris.) —
Also, same as Plaata. *Plin.* Plantaria
transferuntur. — Figur. hairs. See
Plantaris.

PLANTĀTIŌ (planto), ōnis, f. a setting,
2 planting, transplanting, φύτευσις. *Plin.*

PLANTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a plaater,
3 transplant, settler. *Augustin.*

PLANTĪGER (planta & gero), ĕra, ĕrum,
2 adject. having young branches, having
sprouts, φυτόφρος. *Plin.*

PLANTŌ (planta), as, a. 1. to plant, set,
2 φύτεῖν, μεταφέρειν, of garden vegeta-
bles. *Pallad.* — Also, to set, transfer by
setting, of young trees. *Plin.*

PLANŪS (πλάνος), i, m. a vagrant, vaga-
band. *Petron.* — ¶ Also, a kind of
juggler, who gets his living by his
tricks; an impostor, cheat. *Cic.* Hic
ille planus improlissimus. *Horat.* At-
tolle erant fracto crure planum.

PLANŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. plain, even,
flat, level, without eminences, δμαλός.
Cæs. carina, flat. *Cic.* Cum duæ formæ
præstantes sint, ex solidis globus, ex
planis circulis aut orbis. *Id.* Æquus et
planus locus. *Id.* Capua planissimo in
loco explicata. *Cæs.* Aperto ac plano
litore naves constituit. *Plin.* Planis pis-
ces, flat. *Plaut.* via. *Liv.* Aditus pla-

nior. *Vitr.* Ædificia, quæ plano pe-
de instituuntur, h. e. sine hypogæis et
concentrationibus, on the ground, par
terre. *Id.* Conclavia, quæ plano pede
sunt. — ¶ Hence, Planum, a plain,
level surface. *Justin.* Montes in planum
ducebat, h. e. levelled mountains. *Sallust.*
Acies in planum deducit. *Liv.* Castra
in planum deferre. *Flor.* Castra quæ
in plano erant. — Also, De plano, or e
plano, on the ground; or level ground,
χαράδρον, ἐξ ἐπιπέδου. *Pandect.* Ut in
machina operaretur: ceterum si ut de
plano opus faceret, &c. Used, also, of
magistrates holding a court, when they
do not sit on the tribunal, but pronounce
judgment, &c. on the ground below;
opposed to pro tribunali, h. e. from the
bench; it may be sometimes rendered
informally, extrajudicially. *Sueton.* Ju-
dices aut e plano, aut e Quæstoris tri-
bunali, legum et religionis aduonebat.
Pandect. Custodiæ non solum pro tribu-
nali, sed et de plano audiri possunt, at-
que damnari. Also, In plao; thus,
Senec. Hæc magnanimitas melius in
tribunali, quam in plano conspuitur,
h. e. better in a man of high station and
wealthy, than in one who is poor and of low
degree. *Figur.* *Lucret.* Hoc de plao
possum promittere, h. e. easily, without
trouble, difficulty or hesitation. — ¶ Also,
as in a level surface nothing obstructs
the sight, planus, plain, clear, distinct,
evident, intelligible. *Cic.* narrationes.
Id. Hæc tuis proximis plana fecere,
show clearly, make evident, prove. So,
Id. Planum facere, Verrem dixisse, &c.
Quint. Plana littera, h. e. that can be easi-
ly pronounced with only a moderate open-
ing of the mouth. — ¶ Also, easy,
without difficulty. *Val. Flacc.* via.

PLASEA. See Palæsea. 3

PLASMĀ (πλάσμα), ætis, n. something
2 moulded, a form, of clay, for instance; a
creature. *Prudent.* — ¶ Also, a fiction,
invention. *Mart. Cap.* — ¶ Also, a po-
tioa or gargle, to soften the throat, and
mellow the voice. *Pers.* 1, 17. Hence,
Quintil. Lectio plasmate (an artificially
soft modulation or flexion of the voice; a
weakening of the clear and full voice by
soft tones) effeminata.

PLASMĀTĪŌ (plasma), ōnis, f. a form-
3 ing, moulding, fashioning, creating. *Hic-
ronym.*

PLASMĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a former.
3 moulder, creator. *Tertull.*

PLASMŌ (plasma), as, ævi, ætum, a. 1. to
3 form, mould, fashion, πλάσσω. *Prudent.*

PLASSŌ (πλάσσω), as, a. 1. same as
3 Plasma. *Apic.*

PLĀSTĒS (πλάστης), æ, m. a moulder,
2 worker in clay, &c. *Vitr.* and *Vellet.*

PLĀSTICA, æ, f. See Plasticæ.

PLĀSTICĀTŌR (plasticus), ōris, m. one
3 who makes figures, &c. in clay, &c. *Jul.*
Firmic.

PLĀSTICĒ (πλαστική, sc. τέχνη), es, or
2 **PLĀSTICĀ**, æ, f. the art of making im-
ages, &c. of potter's earth, plaster, &c.
Plin. and *Tertull.*

PLĀSTICŪS (πλαστικός), a, um, adj. per-
2 taining to the making of images or figures
out of clay, plaster, &c. plastic. *Vitr.*
Architectus rationis plasticæ non igna-
rus. — Plasticus, a maker of images, &c.
in clay, plaster, &c. plastēs. *Jul. Fir-
mic.*

PLĀTÆÆ, ærum, f. Πλαταιαί, a city in
Bæotia, famous for the victory of the
Greeks over Mardonius. *Cic.* —
¶ Hence, Plateensis, e, adj. belonging
to Plateæ, Platean. Plateenses, the
Plateans. *Nepos.* — Also, Plateëus, a,
um, adj. same as Plateensis. *Vitr.*

PLĀTALÆA, æ, f. the spoonbill. *Cic.*

PLĀTANINŪS (platanus), a, um, adj.
2 of the platanus. *Colum.* folii.

PLĀTANISTA (πλατανιστής), æ, m. an
unknown fish. *Plin.*

PLĀTĀNŌN (πλατανών), ōnis, m. a place
2 covered with plane-trees, a plantation of
plane-trees, a plane-grove. *Mortuol.*

PLĀTĀNŪS (πλάτανος), i, f. a large tree,
growing wild, which the ancients planted
in great numbers, for its beautiful growth
and its shade; the Oriental plane-tree
(Platanus orientalis, L.). *Plin.* — It is
called cælebs by *Horat.* because it was
not usual to make it a support for vines.

— Π Platanus, us, after the fourth decl. *Virg.* in *Calice*.

PLATEA (πλατεία), ē, f. a broad way in a city, a street. *Tereut.* and *Cæs.* — With short penult. *Horat.* and *Catull.* —
 ἡ Also, a broad place in the house, area, court. *Lamprid.*

PLATEA, ē, f. the spoonbill; according to others, the bittern. *Plin.*

PLATESSA, ō, f. a kind of flat fish. *Auson.*

PLATICE (platicus), es, f. general, comprehensive, summary instruction, general scheme. *Jul. Firmic.*

PLATICE, adv. roughly, cursorily. *Jul. Firmic.*

PLATYŌS (as it seems, from πλατός, 3 broad), a, um, adj. compendious, summary, general. *Jul. Firmic.*

PLATŌ, or PLATŌN, ōnis, m. Πλάτων, ὄνως, Plato, the celebrated philosopher and disciple of Socrates. *Cie.* He taught in the gymnasium *Academia*: hence, his disciples are called *Platonici* and *Academici*. — ἡ Also, an Epicurean. *Cie.*

PLATŌNICŌS, a, um, adj. Πλατωνικός, Platonic, relating or belonging to Plato. *Plin. Ep.*

PLATYŌCERŌS (πλατύκερος), ōtis, having 2 broad horns, as the buck, elk and reindeer. *Plin.*

PLATYŌCORIAXIS (πλατυκορίασις), is, f. 3 a disease in horses, when the pupil of the eye is unnaturally dilated. *Vespet.*

PLATYŌPHŌTHALMOS (πλατυόφθαλμος, broad-eyed), i, a kind of antimony, so called because it enlarges and beautifies the eyes. *Plin.*

PLATYPHŌLLŌN (πλατύφυλλον), i, n. a kind of spurge (tithymalus) with broad leaves. *Plin.*

PLAUDŌ (unc.), is, si, sum, n. and a. 3. Intraus. to clap, beat, of two bodies struck together. *Virg.* Columban plaudentem alis, with its wings. *So, Ovid.* Perdix plausit pennis. *Plaut.*

manibus, to clap with the hands, for instance, in token of approbation, as at the theatre. *So, Terent.* Plaudite, clap, said by an actor at the end of a play. *Cie.* Manns in plaudendo consumere. *Id.* alicui, to clap him. — Hence, figur. to give signs of approbation, applaud. *Cie.* Diis hominibusque plaudentibus. *So, Plaudere sibi, to applaud one's self, regard one's self with approbation, be well satisfied with one's self, think complacently of one's self. Horat. and Plin. Ep.* — Also, *Senec.* Manus plaudunt, the hands clap, make a clapping noise. — ἡ Traus. to make to sound by beating or striking, to beat, clap, pat, &c. κροτέω. *Ovid.* pectora (tauri) manu. *Virg.* telam pectine. *Ovid.* Plausa colla equorum. *Virg.*

choreas pedibus, h. e. pede terram pulsando choreas agunt. — ἡ Also, to strike together with a clapping or flapping noise. *Ovid.* alas. — ἡ For plaudo is found, also, plodo. *Varr. ap. Non.*

PLAUSIBILIS (plaudo), e, adj. deserving to be clapped, worthy of applause, acceptable, pleasing, κροτεῖσθαι ἄξιος. *Cie.*

PLAUSIBILITER (plausibilis), adverb, 3 with applause. *Sidon.* Plausibilis.

FLAUSILIS (plaudo), e, adject. receiving with clapping of hands, applauding. *Sidon.*

PLAUSITŌ (frequentat. from plando), 3 as, n. i. to beat with the wings. *Anet. Philom.* Plausitat arborea clamans de fronde palumbes (unless this expresses the note of the bird).

PLAUSŌR (plaudo), ōris, m. one who claps; 2 especially, a clapper of the hands in token of approbation. *Horat.* — ἡ Also, Plosor. *Sidon.*

PLAUSTRARĀTUM. See Planararum.

PLAUSTRARIŌS (plastrum), ii, m. a 3 maker of wagons, ἀμαξοπότης. *Lamprid.* — ἡ Also, a wagoner, ἀμαξιεύς. *Pandect.* (Some Edd. have plastrarium.)

PLAUSTRILOCŌS (plastrum & luco), a, um, adj. shining like Charles's Wain. *Martian. Capell.* (Grotius mallet plastriducis.)

PLAUSTRIX (plaudo), iēis, f. quæ plaudit. *Non.*

PLAUSTRUM (unc.), i, n. a wagon, vāia, heavy cart, for carrying corn, wood, &c. ἀμαξα, ἄρμα. *Cie.* Se interfectum in plastrum a caupone esse conjectum, et

supra sternens injectum, tumbrel, dung-cart. *Ovid.* Stridentia plaustra, creaking wagons. *Juvenal.* Pinum plaustra vehunt. Proverb. *Plaut. Perii!* plastrum perculi, I have overturned my wagon; like our vulgar expression, I have upset my apple-cart. — ἡ Also, a constellation near the north pole, called Ursa Major, the Great Bear, or Charles's Wain. *Ovid.* — ἡ For plaustraria is found also plostrum, which, as it seems from *Sueton. Vesp. 22*, was in common use. *Cie., Varr. and Horat.*

PLAUSŌS, a, um, particip. from plaudo.

PLAUSŌS (plaudo), us, m. a clapping, noise made by the striking of one body against another. *Virg.* Plausma pennis dare. *Senec.* Palma cum palma collata plausum facit. *Plin. (de apib.)* Gaudent plausu atque tinnitu aris. — ἡ Also, the beating or clapping of one body against another. *Virg.* Ingenti sonuerunt omnia plausu, flapping, beating, of the wings. *Plin. (of cocks)* Cantum nuntient plausu laterum, by beating their sides with their wings. (Comp. *Enn. ap. Cie. Divin. 2, 26*). — In particular, a clapping of hands in token of joy, approbation, &c. *Cie.* Maximo clamore atque plausu in Rostris collocaus sum. *Quintil.* Admirationem suam non acclamatione tantum, sed etiam plausu confiteri. — Hence, generally, applause. *Cie. and Horat.*

PLAUTIANŌS, a, um. See Plotinus.

PLAUTINŌS, a, um. See Plautus.

PLAUTIŌS, or PLŌTYŌS, a, um, the name of a Roman gens. — ἡ Adj. Plautian, Plotian. *Cie. lex.* — ἡ Subst. Plautius or Plotius, Plautia or Plotia, a man or woman of this gens. Plautius or Plotius, a poet. *Cie.* — Hence, Plautianus or Plotianus, a, um, adj. belonging to Plautius, Plautian. *Gell.* fabulae, of the poet Plautius. *Cie.* Bona Plotiana, belonging to a certain Plotius.

PLAUTŌS, i, m. (properly, flat-footed), a Roman family name. M. Accius Plautus, a well-known comic poet, who died about eighty years before the birth of Cicero. — Hence, Plautinus, a, um, adj. Plautian, pertaining to Plautus. *Cie.* pater, h. e. who is introduced by Plautus, in his comedy *Trinummus*. *Horat.* numeri et sales. *Gell.* Plantinissimi verus, most worthy of Plautus.

PLEBEŌLĀ (dimin. from plebs), ē, f. the lowest of the common people, the rabble, mob, δμῳδόν. *Cie.*

PLEBĒLŌS (plebs), a, um, adj. of the common people, of the commonalty, plebeian, δημοτικός. *Cie.* Quid tibi venit in mentem negare, Papirium quemquam unquam, nisi plebeium fuisse? fuerunt enim patricii minorum gentium. *Id.* Sunt amplæ et honestæ familie plebeie. *Liv.* Ne, si duos licebit creari patricios consules, neminem ereitis plebeium, h. e. ex plebe. *Id.* Hanc egro aram Puditiciæ (the goddess) plebeie dedico, h. e. plebis. *Cie.* Iudi, certain shows which were instituted after the expulsion of the kings for the freedom of the commonalty, or for the return of the commonalty, after the secession to the *Arventine* mount. Absol. Plebeius, a plebeian. *Phadr.* — The plebeian order was the third in the state. — ἡ Also, plebeiaa, after the way of the plebeians, and so, common, vulgar, low, mean, sorry, sordid. *Cie.* sermo, common way of speaking, such as the common people use. *Id.* Vestitus hac purpura plebeia, æ pæne fusa. *Id.* philosophi. *Plin.* Plebeia vina. *Id.* gemma. *Colum.* Plebeii sanguinis pulli.

PLEBĒS, ēi (contracted, i), f. the common people, the old form for plebs. *Cie., Sallust.* and *Liv.*

PLEBICŌLĀ (plebs & colo), ō, m. one who is a worshiper or favorer of the common people, a friend of the people, δημοτικός. *Cie.*

PLEBISCITUM (plebs & seitum), i, n. a decree or ordinance of the commonalty, ψήφισμα, χειροτονία. *Cie.* It is opposed to *Senatusconsultum*, for, in regard to decrees and ordinances, the people (populus) were divided into two classes, plebs and senatus. A decree of the whole people, or, which is the same

thing, of the two above-named classes, was properly called *populi iussum*. Speaking strictly, we say, *Senatus censet* — Plebs sciscit — *Populus jubet* — ἡ Plebs seitus (of the fourth decl.) is found. *Vet. decret. ap. Cie.*

PLEBITAS (plebs), ātis, f. plebeian condition or rank. *Cato ap. Non.*

PLEBS (πληθος), plebis, f. the common people or plebeians, πλῆθος, ὄμιος. *Cie.*

Consulm de plebe non accipiebat, from the plebeians. *Liv.* Dictator de plebe dictus. *Plin.* Plebs urbana vel rustica.

— Before the times of the *Gracchi* (h. e. before the Equites were raised above the plebeian order), the word plebs embraced all the inhabitants of Rome and the Roman state, except the senate; so that the Equites were really plebeians: accordingly, in *Livy*, Patres (the senate) and Plebs are opposed to each other; also, in the same, *Populus* (h. e. the people collectively, including the senate) and Plebs. After the Equites had been raised to be a separate order, the plebs formed the third and lowest order in the state. — *Horat.* Plebs eris, h. e. unus de plebe. — In general, of any state, the populace, rout, mob, rabble. *Cie.* — Figur. of the inferior class or order, lowest sort. *Ovid.* Vos quoque plebs superum, the inferior deities. *So, Colum.* (of bees, as distinguished from their queen)

Tres alveorum plebes (plur.) in unum contrihere, united three hives of bees. — ἡ Plur. Plebes, Colum.; Plebium, Prudent.; Plebibus, *Augustin.*

PLECTYBILIS (plecto), e, adj. deserving 3 punishment. *Sidon.*

PLECTYLLIS (id.), e, adj. plaited, twined, 3 πλεκτός. *Plaut.* — ἡ Also, involved, intricate. *Prudent.* Sylligismi plectiles.

PLECTŌ (πλέσσω, πλέττω), is, a. 3. to punish. *Cod. Just.* aliquem capite. It is, however, much more usual in the passive, to be punished, suffer punishment. *Terent.* Ego plectar pendens. *Horat.*

Tergo plecti. *Cie.* Ut in suo vitio quisque plectatur. *Pandect.* Capitis pœna plecti. *Cie.* Multis in rebus negligentia plectimur, h. e. ob negligentiam. With *genit.* *Apul.* insimulationis falsæ — Hence, Plecti, to be blamed. *Nepos.*

Cavit, ne qua in re plecteretur.

PLECTŌ (πλέκω), is, xi and xūi, xum, a. 2 3. to plait, braid, intertwine. *Priscian.* quotes an example of perf. Plecti. The perf. Plectui is found in the *Vulgate*. The partiep. Plectus is more frequent.

Lueret. Caput plexis redimire corollis. *Catull.* Hos (flores), indistinctis plexos tulit ipse corollis. *Lueret.* Plexa foramina lingue. — Figur. *Pacuv.* ap. *Non.* Plexa, non falsa autumare solet, h. e. involved, intricate, ambiguous. — Hence, to twist, bend, turn. *Phedr. se. (Al. leg. flectet.)*

PLECTRIŌTENS (plectrum & potens), 3 tis, adj. powerful over the plectrum, h. e. great in lyric poetry. *Sidon.*

PLECTRUM (πληκτρον), i, n. the instrument with which a harper (citharædus) struck the strings of his instrument, the quill. *Cie.* — Also, poetically, for the lyre, lute. *Horat.* — And, also, for a lyric poem or poems. *Id.* — ἡ Also, the helm or upper part of the helm. *Stat.*

PLEIAS (Πληιάς), or PLEIAS, or PLĪAS 3 (Πλειάς), ādis, f. one of the seven stars, so called. *Virg.* Plur. *Ovid.* Pleiades or *Plades*, the *Pleiads*, the seven stars, otherwise called *Vergilicæ*. Also, *Val. Flacc.* *Pliada* movere, to cause the seven stars to rise. — According to the fable, they were seven daughters of *Atlas*, by *Pleione*, namely, *Electra*, *Halcyone*, *Celæno*, *Maia*, *Asterope*, *Taygete*, *Me- rope*; hence, *Ovid.* *Pleias*, one of these *Pleiads* or seven daughters, as a person.

PLEIŌNE, es, f. Πληϊόνη, daughter of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*, wife of *Atlas*, and mother of the *Pleiades*. *Ovid.* *Pleiones* nepos, h. e. *Mercury*, son of *Maio*, the daughter of *Pleione*. — Also, *Pleione*, for the seven stars (*Pleiades*). *Val. Flacc.* 2, 77.

PLEMINIANŌS, a, um, adj. pertaining to *Plinius*. *Liv.*

PLEMNŌRIUM (Πλημμύριον), ii, n. a promontory of *Sicily*, near *Syracuse*. *Virg.*

PLENĒ (plenus), adv. full. *Plin.* Vasa

plene infundere, full, to the full. —
 ¶ Also, fully, completely, entirely, totally,
 quite; also, fully, largely, abundantly,
 ἐκπλῶς. *Cæs.* Quum opus hiberno-
 rum, munitionesque plene essent per-
 fectæ. *Cic.* Si hoc plene vitare non
 potes. *Id.* Homines plene sapientes.
Plin. Ep. Quamvis illud plenissime, hoc
 restrictissime feceris. *Ovid.* Plenius
 facere aliquid, h. e. impensius, prompti-
 us, diligentius. *Plin.* Ostendimusque
 jam plenius, h. e. fusius, copiosius,
 uberius. *Horat.* Et te sonantem plen-
 ius, *Alcæe.* *Id.* Plenus æquo laudare,
 more lavishly than is right.

PLENITUDINUM (plenus & luna), ii, n.
 2 full-moon, πανσέλιον. *Colum.* and *Plin.*
 PLENITAS (plenus), âtis, f. fulness, the
 2 being full, repletion. *Vitr.* Nubes
 propter plenitatem et gravitatem liques-
 cendo disperguntur. — Hence, fulness,
 thickness. *Vitr.* corporis. — ¶ Also,
 copiousness, quantity. *Vitr.* humoris.
 PLENITUDŌ (Id.), inis, f. fulness, com-
 2 pleteness. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Longitudo,
 aut plenitudo syllabarum. — ¶ Also,
 thickness. *Colum.* Perticæ cacuminum
 modicæ plenitudinis. *So.* of man.
Plin. Homo crescit ad plenitudinem.

PLENUS (from the obsol. pleo, or the
 Greek πλής), a, um, adj. full, filled,
 πλεός, πλήρης, μεστός. With the genit.
Cic. Gallia plena civium R. *Id.* Plena
 domus cælati argenti, multæque stragulae
 vestis. *Id.* Vini plenus, filled with
 wine. *Terent.* Plenior venustatis. —
 Often with ablat. *Cic.* Plena domus
 ornamentis. *Id.* Plenus sum expecta-
 tione. *Liv.* Feroces et pleni adhortan-
 tium vocibus. — Also, *Virg.* Velis subit
 ostia plenis, sc. venti, with full sails.
Cic. Plenissimis velis navigare. *Id.*
 Plenior ore laudare, h. e. more strongly
 or loudly, more largely. — Hence, Plenum
 (absol.), the full, the being full, fulness.
Pallad. Sorba fictilibus usque ad plen-
 um claudantur urceolis. *Virg.* A
 fontibus undæ ad plenum calcentur.
 — ¶ Also, full, solid, thick, well-bodied,
 fleshy, corpulent. *Cic.* jecur. *Cels.*
 Frigus prodest plenis (hominibus), per-
 sons of a full habit. *Horat.* Vulpecula
 pleno corpore. *Ovid.* femina. *Cic.*
 vox, full, loud and clear. *So.* *Id.* Ho-
 mo plenior voce. *Auct. ad Herenn.*
 Syllaba plenior, longer, h. e. having
 more letters. *Cic.* Ut E plenissimum
 dicas, very strong (as a fault). *Ovid.*
 Plenissima verba, quibus grates agat,
 fullest words, most significant, expressing
 strongly what he wishes. *Quintil.* Pedes
 temporibus pleniores (metrical) feet
 of a fuller sound. *Cels.* Cibi pleniores,
 more substantial, stronger, and so, more
 nourishing. *Id.* vinum, strong wine. —
 Also, thick, generally. *Cic.* Plenior
 natura cæli, thicker, grosser. *Cels.*
 Specillum neque nimis tenue, neque
 nimis plenum. — Also, pregnant, with
 young. *Cic.* sus. *Ovid.* femina. *Id.*
 venter. *Id.* tellus. — ¶ Also, full,
 h. e. filled, satisfied, satiated. *Ovid.*
 Plenus eras minimo. — Also, glutted,
 cloyed, surfeited. *Horat.* — ¶ Also,
 full, abounding, amply furnished, well-
 stocked, rich. *Cic.* Nobiles urbes atque
 plene. *Horat.* domos Arabum. *Id.*
 villa. *Virg.* mensa. *Cic.* Verres plen-
 us decesserat. *Id.* Pecunia plena,
 rich, large. *Id.* Oratio plenior, more
 full, more copious, richer. *So.* *Id.* Qui
 Antonium jejuniorem, aut Crassum
 fuisse pleniorum (sc. as an orator) dicet.
 — ¶ Also, full, numerous. *Ovid.*
 Plenus agmen. *Tacit.* Plena Casa-
 rum domus. *Sueton.* Plenum convivium,
 fully attended, with numerous guests.
 — ¶ Also, full, laden, loaded. *Liv.*
 Exercitus plenissimus præda. *Virg.*
 Apes crura (as to their legs) thymo plen-
 e. — In general, full of, having (some-
 thing) in great abundance or number.
Cic. Quis plenior inimicorum fuit? *Id.*
 Plenus negotii, full of business. *Liv.*
 iræ. *Cic.* officii. *Plant.* vitii. *Id.*
 consilii, abounding in. *Cic.* ingenii.
Plin. Plenus annis, full of years. —
 ¶ Also, full, complete, entire, whole, with
 nothing wanting. *Cic.* Habere ad præ-
 turam gerendam plenum annum. *Id.*
 Siet plenum est, sit imminutum, whole,

full, entire, not contracted or diminished
 in any way. *Id.* numerus. *Id.* Tres
 cohortes, quæ sint plenissimæ. *Auct.*
 ad *Herenn.* Plena argumentatio ex
 quinque partibus constat. *Cic.* gaudia.
Virg. luna. *Id.* Plenis annis, mar-
 riageable, mature, ripe. *Colum.* Pleno
 aratro sulcare, with the whole plough sunk
 in the ground. *Ovid.* Pleno vertice, h. e.
 toto vertice. *Liv.* Pleno gradu, in full
 step, almost on the run. *Grat.* Cædere
 hastilia plena manu, with the whole hand,
 with the whole strength. *Cic.* Quam plena
 manu nostros laudes in astra sustulit,
 liberally, largely. — Hence, full, perfect.
Ovid. concordia. *Pandect.* Qui sunt
 pleno jure testantur, h. e. quorum non
 solum usus fructus, sed etiam proprie-
 tas ad testamentum pertinet. *Id.* facultas
 accusandi. — ¶ In plenum, generally.
Plin. Quod in plenum satis sit dixisse
 hoc in loco.

PLEŌ, to fill. *Fest.* — Hence, Pletus, a,
 2 um. *Lucret.* 2, 631. Pleti; but *Ed.*
Cæcilius has læti.

PLEŌNASMŌS, or -ŌS (πλεονασμός), i,
 2 m. a pleonasm, redundancy of words.
Mart. Cap.

PLERIQUE, PLERÆQUE, &c. See *Ple-*
rusque.

PLEROMĀ (πλήρωμα), âtis, n. fulness.
 3 Tertull.

PLERŌPICUS, a, um, adj. *Frontin.* de
 3 Col. p. 131. *Goes.* a false reading for
 pleroticus (πληρωτικός), serving to fill out.

PLERUMQUE, subst. and adv. See *Ple-*
rusque.

PLERUS, a, um, adj. for plerusque. *Pa-*
 3 cuv. ap. *Fest.* pars. *Cic.* e legg. xii.
 tab. Plures in plera sunt, h. e. in plu-
 res administrationes numeris. — Hence,
 Plerum, for plerumque. *Asell.* ap.
Prisc.

PLERŪSQUE (plerus & que), æque, um-
 que, adj. most, the most, occurs very
 frequently in the plur. and often also in
 the sing. — ¶ Plur. *Terent.* Sororem
 plerique esse credebant meam, most
 persons, most. *Cic.* Multi nihil pro-
 desse philosophiam, plerique etiam
 obesse arbitrantur. *Varr.* Pleræque
 boves pariunt in decem annos. *Cæs.*
 Plerasque naves in Italiam remittit,
 most of his ships. *Id.* Plerosque Belgas
 esse ortos a Germanis. *Plin.* Plerique
 e Grecis, nostrisque. *Justin.* Parthiæ
 pleraque (neut. pl.) finium frigoris mag-
 nitudo possidet. Also, Plerique omnes,
 by far the most, almost all, οἱ πολλοὶ
 πάντες. *Terent.* Quod plerique omnes
 faciunt adulescentuli. *So.* *Id.* Dixi
 pleraque omnia. — It also often signifies
 many or very many, a great many. *Ne-
 pos.* Quum pleraque possimus proferre
 testimonia. *Id.* Non dubito fore pleros-
 que, qui, &c. — Also, Pleraque, for in
 plerisque rebus, in most respects. *Gell.*
 — ¶ Sing. *Sallust.* Juvenis plera-
 que, sed maxime nobilitatem, Catilinæ
 favebat. *Id.* nobilitas. *Id.* Carthagi-
 nenses pleraque Africæ imperitabant,
 the greatest part of Africa. *Id.* Exerci-
 tum plerumque opperiri jubet, h. e.
 maximam partem exercitus. — Hence,
 neut. Plerumque, as a subst. the most,
 the most part, the greatest part. *Sallust.*
 Plerumque noctis processit. *Liv.* Per
 Europæ plerumque. — Oftener as an
 adv. for the most part, commonly, ἐπὶ τὸ
 πολὺ, ὡς τὸ πολὺ. *Cic.* Quod fit etiam
 ab antiquis, sed plerumque casu, sæpe
 natura. *Colum.* Tarentinum pecus raro
 foris, plerumque domi alitur. Also,
 sometimes. *Quintil.* declam. and *Pan-
 duct.* Also, very frequently, very often,
 very many a time. *Tacit.* Plerumque
 permoveor. *Horat.* Od. I, 34, 7. Dies-
 piter nubila dividens plerumque.

PLETŪRA (obsol. pleo), æ, f. a filling,
 3 fulness. *Paulin.*

PLETŪS, a, um. See *Pleo.*

PLEURICŌS (πλευρικός), a, um, adj. on
 3 the side, against the side, side. *Frontin.*

PLEURISIS, is, f. for pleuritis. *Pru-*
 3 dent.

PLEURITICŌS (πλευριτικός), a, uni, pleu-
 2 ritic, having the pleurisy. *Plin.* Meden-
 tur pleuriticis, persons diseased with a
 pleurisy.

PLEURITIS (πλευρίτις), idis, f. a pleuri-
 2 sy, pleuritic complaint. *Vitr.* —

¶ Also, a part of the hydraulic organ
 See *Plintus.*

PLEURŌN, ōnis, f. a town in Ætolia.
Ovid. Pleuron, in qua, &c. — Hence,
 Pleurŏnius, a, um, adj. of or pertaining
 to Pleuron, Pleuronian. *Ovid.* Also,
 Pleuronis, se. terra, Ætolia, or that part
 of Ætolia, in which was Pleuron. *As-*
 2 son.

PLEXŌS (plecto), us, m. a plaiting, twi-
 3 ning, bend. *Monil.* 5, 147. Tortosque in
 plexum (or implexum) ponere crines (as
 Sculiger will read for in flexum or in
 fluxum).

PLEXŌS, a, um, particip. from plecto.

PLIADĒS. See *Pleias.*

PLICĀTILIS (plicō), e, adj. that is or may
 2 be folded, drawn together or rolled to-
 2 gether, πλεκτός. *Plin.*

PLICĀTŪRA (Id.), e, f. a folding, rolling
 2 together. *Plin.* Stragulae vestis plica-
 2 tura.

PLICŌ (πλέκω), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to
 3 fold, lay together, wind or roll together.
Martial. Tibi charta plicetur altera.
Virg. Sequi in sua membra plicatam
 (of the snake). — Plicatus, a, um. *Lu-*
 2 cret.

PLINIĀNUS, a, um, adj. pertaining to
 Plinius, named from Plinius, Plinian.
Plin.

PLINIŌS, a, um, the name of a Roman
 gens. — ¶ Adj. Plinian. — ¶ Subst.
 Plinius, Plinia, a man or woman of this
 gens. Thus, C Plinius Secundus
 (called also Major, . e. the elder), a cele-
 brated scholar, whose work on natural his-
 tory, in thirty-seven books, is still extant.
 — Also, C Plinius Cæcilius Secundus,
 nephew of the former (called also Junior,
 h. e. the younger, for the sake of distinc-
 tion): his proper name is Cæcilius, for
 he took Plinius and Secundus from his
 uncle, who adopted him. He was procon-
 sul of Bithynia. He has left letters and a
 panegyric on Trajan. — Also, Plinius Va-
 lerianus, a physician, who flourished a
 little before the time of Constantine.

PLINTHIGONĀTOS. *Vitr.* 10, II, 7
 (17, 5). *Ed.* Lat. a false reading for
 Pterygoma.

PLINTHIS (πλίνθις), idis, f. (probably a
 2 square tile or brick), in architecture, the
 plinth or square base of a pillar. *Vitr.*

— ¶ Also, Plinthides, the registers in
 a hydraulic organ. *Vitr.* 10, 8, 3. *Ed.*
Schneid., where others read pleuritides.

— ¶ Also, in the measuring of lands,
 same as plinthus. *Hygin.*, where others
 read plinthus.

PLINTHIUM (πλίνθιον), ii, n. a hollow
 square figure, in which are the lines which
 mark the hours, a kind of sundial. *Vi-*
 2 truv.

PLINTHŌS (πλίνθος), i, m. and f.; in
 architecture, the base or square foot of a
 column, the plinth. *Vitr.* — ¶ Also,
 in the measuring of land, a figure re-
 ceasing a tile, containing a fixed number
 of jugera. *Hygin.*

PLISTHĒNĒS, is, m. Πλισθένης, the son
 of Pelops, brother of Atreus and Thyestes,
 and father of Agamemnon and Menelaus,
 whom at his death he commended to his
 brother Atreus, who brought them up, and
 from whom they were called Atreidae.
 Others make Plisthenes son of Atreus. —
 Hence, Plisthenides, æ, m. son or de-
 scendant of Plisthenes, for instance, Me-
 nelæus. *Sabin.* — Also, Plisthenius, a,
 um, adj. Plisthenian. *Ovid.* torus, h. e.
 of Agamemnon. — ¶ Also, son of Thy-
 2 estes. *Senec.*

PLISTŌLŌCHIA, æ, f. See *Pistolacka.*

PLISTŌLŌCIA, æ, f. an herb, same as
 althæa. *Plin.*

PLISTŌNICES (πλειστονίκης), æ, m. the
 conqueror of many, a surname. *Gell.*

PLŌCĒ (πολις), es, f. a figure of speech,
 3 when a word is repeated several times, but
 each time in a different sense (thus,
 Simia est simia, an ape remains an ape).
Mart. Cap. — ¶ In music, h. e. quum
 diversi soni sociantur. *Mart.* Cap.

PLŌDŌ. See *Plaudo.* 3

PLŌRABILIS (plorō), e, adj. worthy of
 3 weeping, lamentable, deplorable. *Pers.*

PLŌRABŌNDŌS (Id.), a, um, participial
 adj. weeping, lamenting. *Plant.* But
 Gronov., with others, reads deplorā-
 2 bundus.

PLORATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a *wailing*, la-
3 menting, lamentation. *Augustin.*

PLORATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a *wailer*, la-
3 menter. *Martial.*

PLORATŌS (Id.), us, m. a *wailing*, la-
menting, weeping, κλαυμός. *Cic. e So-*
phocle. Ploratum edere. *Liv.* Omnia
mulierum ploratus sonant. — Hence,
figur. of the sap of a tree, dropping like
tears. *Plin.*

LŌRŌ (unc.), as, avi, ātum, n. and a. 1.
to cry, to call out with a cry. *Fest. e legg.*
Servii Tullii. Ast olce plorassint. —

¶ Commonly, to wail, lament, cry out,
weep aloud, μοῖνα (for it is more than la-
crimori), οἰμῶζω, κλαίω. *Senec.* Lacri-
mandum est, non plorandum. *Cic.* Flo-
rando fessus sum. *Id.* Senatium pro
me non modo pugnare, sed etiam plo-
rare et supplicare. *Plaut.* Jam ego her-
cle faciam plorantem illum, nisi te facio
propitium. *Horat.* Nil sibi legatum præ-
ter plorare, h. e. præter ploratum. *Id.*
Jubeo te plorare. *Also, Tibull.* Plorare
alicui, to weep before one, weep in his
bosom, shed tears before him. — With
accus., to wail or weep over, to lament, be-
wail. *Horat.* raptum juvenem. *Id.* tur-
pe commissum. *Quintil.* aliena. — So,
Ploratus, a uni, wept, lamented, bewailed.
Ovid. Veneri ploratus Adonis. — With
accus. and infin. *Horat.* Ploravere, meri-
tis non respondere favorem, they wept,
grieved, that, &c. — With infin. *Horat.*
Me tamen obicere incolis plorares
Aquilonibus, you would weep to expose
me, could not expose me without weeping.

PLŌSOR, ōris. See *Plausor*. 3

PLŌSTELLUM (dimin. from plostrum),
3 i, n. a small wagon, wain or cart. *Varr.*
and *Horat.*

PLŌSTRARIŌS (plostrum), a, um, adj.
pertaining, belonging to a wagon. *Cato.*
asinus.

PLŌSTRUM, i, n. See *Plaustrum*.

PLŌSUS, us, m. See *Plausus*.

PLOTIANUS, } See *Plautias*.

PLOTIUS, }

PLŌXEMUM, PLŌXEMŌS, PLŌXIMŌS,
3 or PLŌXENŌS, i, is supposed to be a
box or trunk for a carriage. *Catull.*

PLŌIT. See *Pluo*.

PLŌMĀ (unc.), æ, f. a soft feather, down-
feather, πῖλον; Plumæ (and also Plu-
ma), soft feathers, feathers (when soft
ones are meant), down. *Cic.* Animantes
alias pluma, alias squama videmus
obductas. *Id.* Plumæ versicolores co-
lumbis. *Virg.* Mollis pluma. *Ovid.*
In plumis delituisse Jovem, h. e. sub formæ
cyni. *Martial.* Dormit in pluma, on
feathers. *Juvenal.* Pensilibus plumis veli,
h. e. in a litter, spread with a cushion or
bed stuffed with feathers. *Cic.* Consules
pluma, aut folio facilius moventur, move
easily than a feather. *Plaut.* Homo levi-
or quam pluma. *Id.* Pluma haud inter-
est, there's not a feather's difference. —
¶ Figur. the first beard or down upon the
cheeks. *Horat.* — The breastplates of
the ancients were covered with scales,
which lay upon one another like the
soft feathers of birds. Thus, *Virg.*
Pellis ahenis in plumam squamis auro
conserta, h. e. after the manner of the
soft feathers of birds. So, *Sallust.* In
modum plumæ. These scales are also
called plumæ. *Stat.*

PLŌMARIŌS (pluma), a, um, adj. relating
2 to the soft feathers of birds: for instance,
embroidered or wrought with the needle, so
as to resemble feathers. *Hieron.* opus. *Id.*
ars, h. e. the art of embroidering. — Plu-
marius, ii, m. an embroiderer. *Vitrue.*

PLŌMATILIS (Id.), e, adj. embroidered
3 like feathers; Plumatile, sc. vestimen-
tum, an embroidered garment. *Plaut.*

PLŌMATŌS, a, um, particip. and adj.
See *Plumo*.

PLŌMBAGŌ (plumbum), ōnis, f. a kind of
lead ore, μόλυβδοινα. *Plin.* — ¶ Also,
leadwort, fleawort (*Plumbago* *Europæa*
of L.). *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a leaden
color in gems. *Plin.*

PLŌMBARIŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or
2 pertaining to lead, belonging to lead,
busied with lead, μόλυβδοις. *Plin.*
Plumbariæ officinæ, plumbers' shops. *Id.*
metalla, lead mines. *Vitrue.* artifex;
and *Pandect.* Plumbarius (absol.), a
worker in lead, plumber.

PLŌMBĀTŌRA (plumbo), æ, f. a soldering
3 or joining with lead, μόλυβδοσις. *Cass.*
ap. *Paul.* in *Pandect.*

PLŌMBĀTŌS, a, um. See *Pluabo*.

PLŌMBEŌS (plumbum), a, um, adj. of
lead, leaden, μόλυβδινος. *Lucret.* glans.
So, *Spartian.* Plumbea, sc. glans or pila.
Plaut. nummus. *Martial.* Plumbeus,
sc. nummus. *Plin.* vas; and *Colum.*
Plumbeum, sc. vas; and *Id.* Plumbea, sc.
vasa. *Plia.* Publica monumenta plum-
beis voluminibus confici, h. e. plum-
beis laminis in volumen convolutis.
Prudent. Plumbeus ictus, blows with a
scourge, in which was a bullet. *Plin.* col-
or, lead color, color such as lead has. —

¶ Figur. leaden, oppressive, heavy as lead.
Plaut. Si quid peccatum est, plumbeas
iras gerunt. *Horat.* Plumbeus auster,
autumnusque gravis. — ¶ Figur. lead-
en, and so, dull or blunt. *Cic.* Quum
illum plumbeo gladio jugulatum iri ta-
men diceret, with a leaden sword. *Id.*
O plumbeum pugionem (h. e. argumen-
tum)! — Hence, leaden, dull, heavy,
without penetration or acuteness, blockish,
stupid. *Cic.* Nisi plane in physicis
plumbei sumus. *Terent.* Caudex, sti-
pes, asinus, plumbeus. — Also, leaden,
inseparable, without feeling. *Licia.* *Crass.*
ap. *Sucton.* cor. — ¶ Also, bad, poor,
miserable. *Martial.* vina. *Id.* mala
(apples).

PLŌMBŌ (Id.), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to sol-
2 der with lead, μόλυβδω. *Plin.* Neque
argentum ex stanno plumbatur. *Cato.*
Modiolois oleaginos facito, et eos circum
plumbato. — ¶ Also, to make of lead;
in which sense particip. Plumbatus, a,
um, made of lead, leaden, only occurs,
which may be considered as an adj. *Plin.*
sagitta. *Frontin.* canales. *Veget.* Plum-
bata, sc. glances or pile, leaden balls.

PLŌMBŌSŌS (plumbum), a, um, adj.
2 having much lead mixed with it, full of
lead. *Plin.* molybdæna. *Id.* Fax ejus
intelligitur plumbosissima.

PLŌMBŌM (unc.), i, n. lead, μόλυβδος.
Cato. Dolia plumbo vincto. *Plin.*
Plumbum nigrum, h. e. lead. *Id.* al-
bum, or candidum, h. e. tin. — ¶ Fig-
ur. lead, h. e. something made of lead.
Thus, a leaden ball or bullet. *Ovid.* Ba-
learica plumbum funda jacit. *Virg.*
Et media adversi liquefacta tempora
plumbo diffidit. — Also, a whip or scourge
to which such balls were attached. *Prud-*
ent. Plumbo cervix verberata. — Also,
a leaden pipe. *Horat.* Aqua tendit rin-
nere plumbum. — ¶ Also, a defect in
the eye. *Plin.* Plumbum (quod est ge-
nus vitii) ex oculo tollitur.

PLŌMESCŌ (pluma), is, n. 3. to begin to
2 have feathers, become fledged, αναπτερό-
μα. *Plin.*

PLŌMEŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. of down-
feathers or soft feathers, stuffed or fur-
nished with the same. *Cic.* Collocemus
in culcita plumæa. *Plia.* Auribus plu-
meis eminentibus. — ¶ Also, downy,
like down or light feathers, light, delicate.
Martial. Plumæa pondera follis. *Arnob.*
Nives plumææ. *Apul.* Plumæa et lactea
entis.

PLŌMIGER (pluma & gero), ēra, ērum,
2 adj. bearing feathers. *Plin.* anser.

PLŌMIPES (pluma & pes), ēdis, adj.
3 feather-footed. *Catull.*

PLŌMŌ (pluma), as, avi, ātum, a. and n.
1. to cover with feathers, feather. *Apul.*
se in avem, h. e. to transform. *Cic.* in
Arat. Plumatō corpore corvus, feathered.
Plin. Molli lanugine plumatus. —
¶ Also, to embroider, and indeed, in
such a way as to resemble feathers. *Vo-*
pisc. Plumandi difficultas. *Lucan.*
Pars auro plumata nitet. — ¶ Also,
of the scales upon armor, to cover with
scales, as with down or feathers (see *Plu-*
ma). *Justin.* Lorice plumatæ, scaly,
in the manner of the plumage of birds.
— ¶ Intrans. to put forth feathers, as-
sume feathers, become fledged. *Gell.* Pul-
lis plumantibus.

PLŌMŌSŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. covered with
2 soft feathers or feathers, full of feathers.
Propert.

PLŌMŌLĀ (dimin. from pluma), æ, f. a
2 little down-feather or feather, πῖλον.
Colum.

PLŌŌ (πλῦω, πλύνω), is, pluī and pluī, n.

and a. 3. to rain, ἔω. It occurs for the
most part only in the third person,
either personally or impersonally. *Plaut.*
Pluēt hodie, it will rain to-day. *Virg.*
Dum pluīt. *Cic.* Aqua, quæ pluendo cre-
visset, by rain. — We say, Res, re, or
rem pluīt, it rains such a thing, such a
thing rains (h. e. comes down in rain).
Liv. Lacte pluisset, it had rained milk. *Id.*
Terra pluisset, it had rained earth. *Cic.*
Sanguinem pluisset nuntiatum est. *Liv.*
Sanguine pluisset. *Id.* Terram pluisset.
Id. lapidibus. *Plin.* Effigies, quæ pluīt,
which was rained down. — ¶ Figur. of
similar things falling like rain. *Virg.*
Tantum glandis pluīt, it rained such a
shower of acorns, such a shower of acorns
fell. *Stat.* Stridentia fundæ saxa plu-
unt (where fundæ may be also nomin.).
Id. Bellaria adorea pluebant. —

¶ Passively, Pluitur, for pluīt. *Apul.*

PLŌŌR (pluo), ōris, m. raia. *Laber.* ap.
3 *Nom.*

PLŌRĀLIS (plus), e, adj. relating to more
2 than one, plural, πληθυντικός. *Quintil.*
numerus, plural number in grammar.
Id. Plurale, sc. nomen, h. e. in the plural.

PLŌRĀLITĀS (pluralis), ātis, f. the plu-
ral number. *Charis.*

PLŌRĀLITĒR (Id.), adv. in the plural
2 number, plurally. *Quintil.*

PLŌRĀTIVŌS (plus), a, um, adj. plurol.
3 *Gell.* numerus. *Id.* Hujus (h. e. ego)
plurativum est nos, h. e. is the plurol.

PLŌRES. See *Plus*.

PLŌRIES (plus), adv. often, oftentimes,
several times, πολλάκις. *Cæs.*

PLŌRIFARIĀM (plures & the termina-
2 tion fariam), adv. in many places or parts,
πλειστάκις, πολλαχό. *Suctou.* Italian
operibus ac rectigularibus publicis plurifi-
ariam instruxit. *Id.* Cubicula plurifi-
ariam disposita. — ¶ Also, in many ways,
in several ways, manifoldly. *Apul.*

PLŌRIFORMIS (plures & forma), e, adj.
3 having many forms, manifold. *Apul.*

PLŌRILATERŌS (plures & latus), a
3 um, adj. having many sides. *Frontin.*

PLŌRIMŌS, a, um. See *Multus*.

PLŌRIVŌCŌS (plus & voco), a, um, adj.
3 having more or many significations; dis-
tinguished from equivocus and uavocus.
Martian. *Capell.*

PLŌS, plūris. See *Multus*.

PLŌSCŌLŌS (dimin. from plus), a, um,
adj. somewhat more, a little more, also,
sonewhat much or many. *Terent.* Plu-
cula suppellectile opus est, a little more.
Colum. Plusculo sale utendum erit.
Apul. Similes alias plusculas (noctes),
several others. — ¶ Neutr. Pluscu-
lum, as a subst. *Cic.* Cansæ, in quibus
plusculum negotii est, somewhat more
trouble, or not a little trouble. *Id.* Plus-
culum etiam, quam concedit veritas,
amori nostro largiæ, something more,
than, &c. — As an adv. *Plaut.* Mira
sunt, nisi invitavit se se in cœna plu-
sculum. *Id.* Negotium fuit plusculum
(sc. quam) annum hand probe, h. e.
somewhat more than a year.

PLŌSIMŌS, anciently for Plurimus. *Varr.*

PLŌTĀRCHŌS, i, m. *Plutarch,* a Greek
writer in the time of the emperor Trojan.

PLŌTEŌS, i, m. and PLŌTEŌM, i, n. ap-
pears to be all that is joined together of
boards or other things, to make a cover or
defence. — ¶ A pent-house of boards,
used in sieges, by which the besiegers of
their work were screened from the assaults
of the enemy. *Cæs.* B. C. 2, 9. — Hence,
figur. *Plaut.* Mil. 2, 2, 111. Ad eum vine-
as pluteosque agam. — ¶ A kind of
movable breastwork, parapet or fence
(made, for instance, of osiers covered
with hides, &c.), behind which the besieg-
ers of a town made their approaches; or
also, a breastwork, parapet, &c. raised
upon a tower, a wall, &c. *Veget.* de re
milit. 4, 15. *Cæs.* B. C. 2, 15; 1, 25;
3, 24; B. G. 7, 25, 41. In like manner,
Liv. 10, 38. Locis est conceptus crati-
bus pluteisque, with boards (*Fest.* says,
the boards with which any thing is in-
closed, are called plutei). — ¶ The
guard-board, back-board, back, of a bench
or couch. *Sacton.* *Calig.* 26. Cœnanti
modo ad pluteum, modo ad pedes stare
So, *Propert.* Plutei fidera. h. e. lecti tri-
elinariis. — ¶ The guard of a bed,
h. e. the back-board on the opposite side

from that where they got in. So, perhaps, in *Martial*. 3, 91, 10. — ¶ *A board on a funeral pile, upon which a corpse lies.* *Martial*. 8, 44, 13. — ¶ *A book-shelf, book-case.* *Juvenal*. and *Pers.* — ¶ *A wall or fence between two columns.* *Vitruv.* 4, 4; 5, 1.

PLŪTŌ, or **PLŪTŌN**, ōnis, m. Πλούτων, the king of the lower world, husband of Proserpine, and brother of Jupiter and Neptune. *Cic.*, *Virg.*, &c. — Hence, **Plutōnius**, a, um, adj. *Plutonian*, relating, belonging, &c. to Pluto. *Horat.* domus, h. e. the lower regions. *Prudent.* conjux, h. e. *Proserpine*. Hence, *Cic.* *Divin.* 1, 36. *Plutonia*, sc. loca, a region in Asia, perhaps in Lydia, which *Cic.* called deadly, which seems to account for the name.

PLŪTŌR (pluo), ōris, m. who rains, sender 3 or dispenser of rain. *Augustin.*

PLŪTŌS, i, m. Πλούτος, the god of riches 3 (from πλοῦτος, riches). *Phædr.*

PLŪVIA (pluvius), æ, f. sc. aqua, rain, iterōs. *Virg.* Also, plur. *Cic.* — Also, rain-water. *Plin.* *Admixta pluvia.* — ¶ *Pluvia* is rain, the beneficial supply given by nature to the thirsting soil, as a general or lasting rain; *Imber* and *Nimbus* involve the idea of an unfriendly occurrence, as a shower which disturbs fine weather, with this difference, however, that *imber* is used of rain, as accompanied with cold, stormy weather, and *nimbus* in so far as it is attended with thick weather.

PLŪVIALIS (pluvia), e, adj. relating to 2 rain, belonging to rain, rainy, βέτιος. *Colum.* dies. *Ovid.* aqua, rain-water. *Tacit.* *Pluvialibus imbris superfluis amnis.* *Ovid.* fungi, which grow by rain. *Id.* sidus, rainy, bringing rain. So, *Virg.* *Hædi* (a constellation). *And.* *Id.* *austri.*

PLŪVIATICŪS, a, um, adj. same as *Pluvialis*. *Marcell.* *Empir.* aqua, rain-water.

PLŪVIATILIS, e, adj. same as *Pluvialis*. 2 *Cels.* aqua, rain-water.

PLŪVIŌSŪS (pluvia), a, um, adj. full of 2 rain, rainy, βέτιος. *Plin.* hiems.

PLŪVĪUS (pluo), a, um, adj. rainy, bringing or causing rain, βέτιος. *Virg.* *Hyades.* *Horat.* *Pluvii venti.* *Id.* rores, rains. *Colum.* dies. *Cato.* *Pluvix tempestates.* *Varr.* *Pluvium cælum.* *Colum.* cæli status. *Tibull.* *Jupiter.* *Horat.* arcus, the rainbow. *Cic.* *Aqua pluvia*, rain-water. *Ovid.* *Pluvium aurum*, a shower of gold.

PNEUMATICŪS (πνευματικός), a, um, 2 adj. relating to the air or wind, moved by wind, pneumatical, pneumatic. *Plin.* *Pneumatica organa*, engines with which, by the power of the air or wind, they draw up any thing, as water from a well; as, the pump, &c. *Id.* *Laudatus est Ctesibius pneumatica ratione, et hydraulicis organis repertis*, h. e. for the invention of air-machines and musical instruments that played by water. *Vitruv.* *Ctesibius Alexandrinus*, qui spiritus naturales, pneumaticasque res invenit.

PNIGĒUS (πνιγῆς), ēi and ēos, m. [dis- 2 syllab.] a machine or vessel like an inverted tunnel, which, in an hydraulic machine, keeps down the ascending air, and, as it were, chokes it. *Vitruv.*

PNIGĒTIS (πνιγίτης), īdis, f. sc. terra, a certain coarse and glutinous kind of earth. *Plin.*

PO, prep. insep., from the Gr. ποτὶ, h. e. ποδός, to, by, &c. expressing power or possession, or strengthening the idea contained in the verb; as in polleo, pollicor, pono, &c.

PŌ, anciently for post; thus, *Po' meridiem*, ap. *Quatit.*

PŌCILLĀTŌR (pocillum), ōris, m. a cup- 3 bearer, οἰνοχόος. *Apul.*

PŌCILLUM (dimin. of poculum), i, n. a 2 little cup. *Liv.* and *Cato.*

PŌCULENTŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. fit to 3 drink, that may be drunk, ποτός, πότιμος. *Cic.* (according to some *Edd.*) and *Quint.* *Scæv.* ap. *Gell.*

PŌCULUM (πόω, h. e. πίνω), i, n. a cup, 2 drinking-pot or bowl, beaker, ποτήριον, ποτήρ. *Virg.* *Nobis idem Alcimedon duo pocula fecit.* *Ovid.* *Terra rubens crater, pocula fagus erant.* *Tibull.* *Fic-*

tilia pocula. *Horat.* aurea. *Cic.* *Ex-* haurire poculum. *Horat.* ducere. *Pe-* tron. avidè siccare. — ¶ Also, the liquor that is drunk; a draught, potion. *Virg.* *Pocula sunt fontes liquidi.* *Horat.* *Desiderique temperare poculum*, h. e. *philtrum.* *Flor.* *Epulantes*, ac, ubi essent, præ poculis nescientes, h. e. præ ebrietate. *Cic.* *Inter cœnam*, in ipsis tuis immanibus poculis hoc tibi accidisset. *Id.* *Is sermo*, qui more majorum summo adhibetur in poculis. — ¶ *Poculum*, for poculum. *Prudent.*

PŌDĀGER (ποδάγρος), āgri, m. one that is 3 gouty. *Em.* ap. *Prisc.*

PŌDĀGRA (ποδάγρα), æ, f. the gout in the feet. *Cic.*, *Ovid.*, &c. — In plur. *Cels.* and *Plin.*

PŌDĀGRICŪS (ποδαγρικός), a, um, adj. 2 afflicted or troubled with the gout, gouty. *Cels.*

PŌDĀGRŌSŪS (podagra), a, um, adjunct. 3 having the gout, gouty, ποδάγρος. *Plaut.*

PŌDALIRIŪS, ii, m. Ποδάλειριος, a son of 2 Æsculapius, noted for his skill in the healing art. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a Trojan of the same name. *Virg.*

PŌDERES (ποδῆρες, from ποδός & ἄρω), or 3 **PŌDERIS**, is, m. a linen garment worn by priests, reaching to the feet. *Tertull.*

PŌDEX (pedo), īcis, m. the fundament, 3 πρωκτός. *Horat.*

PŌDISMATŪS (podismus), a, um, adj. 3 measured out by feet. *Frontin.*

PŌDISMŪS (ποδισμός), i, m. a measuring 3 out of any thing by feet. *Vitruv.*

PŌDIUM (ποδίον), ii, n. perhaps, properly, 2 a step, h. e. an elevated place to step upon; hence, an elevated place, height. *Pallad.* *And.* in a building, a balcony. *Plin.* *Ep.* and *Vitruv.* — Especially, in the circus or amphitheatre, a projecting part, next the arena, immediately in front of the place occupied by the emperor and nobles. *Sueton.* and *Juvenal.* — Also, the prop, stay or continuing support of a building. *Vitruv.*

PŌANTIADĒS, } See *Pæas*. 3
PŌANTIUS, }

PŌĒAS (Ποῖας), antis, m. a Thessalian, father of *Philoctetes*. *Ovid.* *Pœante satus*, son of *Pæas*, h. e. *Philoctetes*. — ¶ Hence, *Pœantiades*, æ, m. son of *Pæas*, h. e. *Philoctetes*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, *Pœantius*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Pæas*. *Ovid.* *Pœantia proles*, or, *Id.* *Pœantius heros*, or, *Id.* (absol.) *Pœantius*, h. e. *Philoctetes*. — ¶ Also written *Pæas*, &c.

PŌECILE (ποικίλη, sc. στοά), sc. porticus, 2 es, f. a portico or gallery at Athens, where the Stoics were wont to walk and discourse, so called from its being adorned with pictures. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a gallery at *Elis*. *Plin.*

PŌĒMA (ποίημα), ātis, n. a poem, poetical composition. *Cic.*, *Horat.*, &c. — *Gen.* plur. poematorum. *Cic.* ap. *Charis.* — *Dat.* or *abl.* plur. poematis. *Plaut.*, *Varr.* and *Cic.*

PŌĒMATIUM (ποιημάτων), ii, n. a short 2 poem. *Plin.* *Ep.*

PŌĒMENIS (ποιμῆν, -ένος), īdis, f. the name of a dog, Keeper. *Ovid.*

PŌĒNĀ (ποινή), æ, f. the ransom-money for a deed of blood, and, in a wider sense, the satisfaction which is given or taken for a crime committed or a wrong inflicted; hence, it may be sometimes translated vengeance or revenge, and sometimes punishment. *Cic.* *Pœnas domesticis sanguinis expetere*, to demand satisfaction for the blood of one of his family, or to avenge the blood, &c. *Id.* *Furiæ*, quæ dies noctesque parentum pœnas a consceleratissimis filiis repellant, punish the children for the murder of their parents, or avenge the blood of the parents upon the children. *Id.* *Pœnas hominis persequi*, to avenge one. So, also, *Id.* *Pœnas patrias* (h. e. patris) persequi. *Sallust.* *Pœnas capere pro aliquo*, to avenge oae. *Cic.* *Ab aliquo petere pœnas sui doloris*, to seek to obtain satisfaction from any one for the mortification they suffer, h. e. to avenge themselves upon him for their, &c. *Ovid.* *Pœnas verborum capere*, to take vengeance for the words. *Lucan.* *Accipere pœnas*, to take revenge upon one, or to punish one. *Liv.*

Pœnas habere ab aliquo, to have avenged one's self upon one. But, *Id.* *Pœnam habere*, to have his punishment, h. e. be punished. *Cic.* *Pœnas dare alicui*, to render satisfaction, afford revenge, suffer punishment (where the dat. expresses the person who inflicts the punishment or is revenged thereby). And without the dat. *Id.* *At dedit pœnas*. *Id.* *Do pœnas temeritatis*. *Sallust.* *Næ ille fratris mei necis graves pœnas reddet*, shall render a heavy account, pay a terrible atonement, suffer heavy punishment. *Cic.* *Pœna vitæ*, capital punishment. So, *Cæs.* *capitis*. *Cic.* *Pœna alicquem afficere*, or militare, to inflict punishment upon, to punish. *Liv.* *Pœnas capere de aliquo*; or, *Virg.* *sumere*, to punish him. *Ovid.* *In pœnas ire*, to resort to punishment, inflict punishment. *Cic.* *Aliqua pœna teneri*, to come under, be liable to. *Id.* *Pœnas alicui pendere alicujus rei* (for something); or, *Tertent.* (without rei), to suffer, &c. *Cic.* *dependere reip.*; or, *Pandect.* *dependere*, to suffer. *Cic.* *expendere*, solve, persolvere, to suffer punishment, be punished. *Id.* *Sustinere pœnam*. *Id.* *Sufferre pœnas*. *Id.* *subire*. *Id.* *perferre*. *Id.* *luere*. *Id.* *ferre*; or, *Ovid.* *pati*, to suffer punishment or be punished. — ¶ Also, Punishment, or Vengeance, as a goddess, the goddess of punishment or vengeance, who avenges the wrongs of the innocent, and punishes the wicked. *Cic.* *O Pœna! o Furia sociorum!* *Id.* *A liberum Pœnis actum esse præcipientem*. *Lucan.* *Pœnæ nocentum*. *Val.* *Flacc.* 1, 798. *Grandæva Furorum Pœna parens*. — ¶ Also, any hardship, torment, trouble, pain, suffering. *Plin.* *Illæ pariendi pœnis invalidæ*. *Senec.* *Frugalitatem exigit philosophia, non pœnam*. — Also, hard usage, abuse, maltreatment. *Virg.* *Quis tam crudeles optavit sumere pœnas?* to abuse you so cruelly, to show you such cruel usage. Of victors to the vanquished. *Senec.* *Hippol.* 439. *Justin.* 3, 5. — ¶ Also, payment of a thing, for instance, in play (which may be called punishment). *Ovid.* *Victam ne pœna sequatur*. *Virg.* *votorum*, of his vovos. — ¶ *Pœna*, as an atonement or means of expiation which a man renders; *Supplicium*, especially capital punishment and hard punishment; *Multa*, a fine; *Castigatio*, chastisement, particularly for the improvement of the sufferer, correction; *Animadversio*, punishing.

PŌĒNALIS (pœna), e, adj. pertaining to 2 punishment, penal. *Plin.* *Pilo victorum pœnali opera*. *Id.* *Pœnales aquas*, dirisque genitas. *Solin.* *Pœnales tenebræ*, h. e. into which one is cast by way of punishment. *Pandect.* *Pœnalis actio*, h. e. for the punishment of a crime which had remained unpunished. *Id.* *stipulatio*. *Id.* *causa*. *Id.* *conditio*. *Id.* *Pœnalia judicia*. *Cod.* *Just.* *Carcer pœnarium*, carcer hominum noxiorum est.

PŌĒNALITER (pœnalis), adv. by way of 3 punishment. *Amnian.*

PŌĒNĀRIŪS (pœna), a, um, adj. same as 2 *Pœnalis*. *Quintil.* *actio*.

PŌĒN, ōrum, m. the Carthaginians. See *Pœnus*.

PŌĒNICE, adv. same as *Punice*. *Varr.* *Qui de agricultura scripserunt et Pœnice*, et Græce, et Latine, in the Carthaginian language.

PŌĒNICEŪS. See *Phœnicæus*.

PŌĒNICŪS, a, um, same as *Punicus*. *Nep.*

PŌĒNINŪS. See *Penninus*.

PŌĒNĪŌ, is, an old form for *Punio*. *Gell.* 1 — Also, as a deponent. *Cic.* *Tusc.* 1, 44.

PŌĒNITENDŪS, a, um. See *Pœnitico*.

PŌĒNITENS, entis. See *Pœnitico*.

PŌĒNITENTER (pœnitens), adv. penitent- 3 ly. *Minuc.* *Fel.*

PŌĒNITENTIA (Id.), æ, f. repentance, 2 penitence, contrition, μετάνοια. *Phædr.* *Dare pœnas turpes pœnitentiæ*. *Liv.* *Celerem pœnitentiam*, sed eandem se- ram atque inutilem sequi. *Plin.* *Ep.* *Ne rursus provinciæ, quod damnas- se dicitur, placeat, agatque pœnitentiam pœnitentiæ suæ*. *Tacit.* *Dein mutati in pœnitentiam primani, quartanque, Voculam sequuntur*. *Flor.* *Inde Sar- diniam recessit, ibique morbo, et pœ- nitentia interit*. *Pandect.* *Pœnitentia*

actus cernendo heres fieri potest, *h. e.* pœnitentia ductus.

PŒNITĒD (pœna), ūi, ēre, n. and a. 2. to repent, be sorry, regret. *Liv.* Si pœnitere possent. *Cic.* Pœnitens, he that repents. *Sallust.* Lepidus pœnitens consilii. *Id.* ap. *Quintil.* Pœniturus. *Liv.* Magister haud pœnitendus, not to be repented of, whom one need not regret to have had. So, also, *Cic.* Vis pœnitendi, of repentance. *Id.* fraga. Corrigitur errorum pœnitendo, by repentance.

¶ Also, Aliqua res me pœnitet, something repents me, *h. e.* I repent thereof. *Plaut.* Conditio me non pœnitet. *Gall.* Neque id me pœnitet. Also, *Cic.* Quod pœnitere possit, may cause regret or repentance. And with *infin.* which stands as the subject. *Cic.* Me pœnitet didicisse. — Oftener, *impers.* Pœnitet me alicujus rei, it repeats me of something, I repent of something, I rue it. *Nepos.* Populum judicii pœnitebat. *Att.* in *Cic.* Ep. Hoc dicam, non pœnitere me consilii. Sometimes, however, the person repenting or the thing repented of is wanting. *Cic.* Solet enim pœnitere. *Ovid.* Pœnitet et torquer. — ¶ Also, to be discontented or dissatisfied with something; in which case the person dissatisfied is in the accus. and the subject of his discontent in the *genit.* or *infin.* (or is expressed by a verb and participle); so that the verb is *impers.* *Cic.* Quid cum Mnesarchi pœnitet? *Id.* Suae enimque fortune pœnitet. *Cæs.* An pœnitet me, quod transdixerim? *Liv.* Haud me pœnitet sententia eorum, I am not displeased with the opinion of those, &c. *Id.* Quum jam virum haud pœniteret.

PŒNITĒT. See *Pœniteo*.

PŒNITIŪD, ōnis, f. for *Pœnitio*. *Gell.* 3 **PŒNITŪD** (pœniteo), inis, f. same as 3 *Pœnitentia* *Pacuv.*

PŒNITUS, a, um. See *Pœnio*.

PŒNŪLOS (dimin. of *Pœnus*), i, m. the young Carthaginian, the name of a comedy of *Plautus*.

PŒNŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. properly *Phœnician*. — Hence, because the Carthaginians were descended from the Phœnicians, *Carthaginian*. *Virg.* leo. — Hence, subst. u *Carthaginian*. Plur. *Pœni*, the Carthaginians. *Virg.* — Hence, *Cic.* Pœnus, *h. e.* Hannibal. — The Carthaginians were cunning and crafty. Hence, *Plaut.* Pœnus plane es, *h. e.* you are a complete Carthaginian, cunning, crafty.

PŒSIS (poïsis), is, f. poetry. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, a poem, poems. *Cic.* and *Horat.*

PŒTA (poietēs), æ, m. a poet, bard, writer of poetry. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a fit man for any thing, able to do any thing. *Plaut.* Poeta ad eam rem.

PŒTICA, æ, and **PŒTYCE** (poietikē, sc. τέχνη), es, f. the poetic art; poetry. *Cic.*

PŒTYCE (poeticus), adv. after the manner of the poets, poetically, poietikōs. *Cic.*

PŒTYCŪS (poietikōs), a, um, adj. of a poet, poetic, poetical, poietikōs. *Cic.* verbum. *Id.* dii, *h. e.* occurring in the poets. *Quintil.* Poeticum, *h. e.* anything poetical. *Id.* Poetica, *h. e.* poetical things, verses, poetry.

PŒTILLĀ (dimin. of *poeta*), æ, m. a 3 poetaster, vile petty poet. *Plaut.*

PŒTŌ, as, n. l. same as *Pœtor*. *Fronton.*

PŒTŌR (poeta), āris, dep. 1. to be a poet, 3 to write verse or poetry, poiet-ζω. *Eun.* and *Auson.*

PŒTRIA (poietria), æ, f. a poetess. *Cic.*

PŒTRIS (poietris), idis or ydos, f. a poet-3 ess. *Pers.*

PŒGNIAS (πωγωνίας), æ, m. bearded, 2 sc. cometa, a bearded comet. *Plin.*

POL, interj. by *Pollux*! by my faith! in 3 truth! *Terent.* and *Cic.* It is also joined with other affirmative particles. *Terent.* Sane pol, or, *Id.* Certe pol. — *Terent.* Per pol scitus, *h. e.* pol percitus.

PŒLĀ (unc.), æ, f. with the Syrians, the first dung voided by a young ass. *Plin.*

PŒLEMŌ, and **PŒLEMŌN** (Πολέμων), ōnis, m. a philosopher of Athens, teacher

of *Zeno*. *Cic.* and *Horat.* — ¶ Also, a king of *Poatus*. — Hence, *Polemoni*acus, a, um, adj. belonging to him. *Eutrop.* Polemoni

acus Pontus, *h. e.* a part of Pontus.

PŒLĒMŌNEŪS (Πολεμώνειος), a, um, adj. of or belonging to the philosopher *Polemo*. *Cic.*

PŒLĒMŌNYĀ (πολεμώνιον), æ, f. the herb wild sage. *Plin.*

PŒLĒMŌNYACŪS, a, um. 3 See *Polemo*.

PŒLĒNTĀ (probably from *pála*, *h. e.* pol-3 len), æ, f. pealed barley, pearled barley, τὸ ἀλφίτον, τὰ ἀλφίτα. — *Polenta*, ōrum, n. *Macro.*

PŒLĒNTĀRIŪS (polenta), a, um, adj. 3 relating to pealed barley, ἀλφικτός. *Plaut.* crepitus, *h. e.* caused by eating pealed barley.

PŒLIĀ (πολιά), æ, f. a kind of precious stone of a whitish gray color. *Plin.*

PŒLIĀ (πολεία), æ, f. a herd of horses, 3 a stad. *Pandect.*

PŒLIĒN (polio), inis, n. a polish or or-3 nament. *Apul.* — ¶ *Arnob.* Polimina, *h. e.* testicles.

PŒLIĒMENTŪM (Id.), i, n. *Plaut.* Poli-3 menta porcina, *h. e.* testicles of swine.

PŒLINDRŪM (unc.), i, n. a fictitious 3 kind of spice. *Plaut.* *Pseud.* 3, 2, 43.

PŒLIŪD (unc.), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to polish, smooth, furbish, file, λειαίνω, ἀποξέω. *Plin.* gemmas, ebur, marmora, ligna.

Ovid. frontes libellorum punice. *Cic.* e legg. xii. tab. rogum ascia. So, also, *Poli-*3 tus, a, um, polished, furbished, smoothed.

Cic. columnæ. *Martial.* dens, *h. e.* saoth. *Id.* ligo, *h. e.* much used, worn out. —

Hence, in general, to prepare well, adorn, embellish, set off, refine, make neat, tria. *Plin.* vestes, *h. e.* to scour. *Enn.* agros, *h. e.* to harrow. So, also, *Varr.* Fundus

cultura politus, *h. e.* carefully cultivated. *Liv.* columnas albo, *h. e.* to paint white. *Cic.* orationem, *h. e.* to polish. So, also, *Ovid.* carmina. — ¶ See, also, *Politus*, a, um.

PŒLIŪD (polio, is), ōnis, m. one who dresses 3 up or furbishes. *Pandect.* Some *Edd.* read *polikones*, others *pellioes*, &c.

PŒLIŪN (πολιον), or **PŒLIŪM**, ii, n. a 3 kind of strong-scented herb, perhaps the herb polley, poly, or polley-mountain (*Teu-*3 crium polium, L.). *Plin.*

PŒLIŪRCETES (πολιορκτής), æ, m. a 3 besieger or conqueror of towns, a surname of *Demetrius*, king of Macedonia. *Vi-*3 trav.

PŒLITE (politus), adv. in a polished 3 manner, elegantly, exquisitely, splendidly, γλαφυρός. *Cic.* dicere. *Id.* scribere. *Id.* Politi

PŒLITES, æ, m. a son of king *Priau*, 3 killed by *Pyrrius*. *Virg.*

PŒLITIĀ (πολιτεία), æ, f. the polity or 3 form of government of a state, the name of a book of *Plato* on this subject. *Cic.*

PŒLITICŪS (πολιτικός), a, um, adj. 3 pertaining to civil government, politic, political, civil. *Cic.* libri. *Id.* philoso-

phi.

PŒLITIŪD (polio, is), ōnis, f. a polishing, 2 finishing, rubbing, furbishing, refining, preparing, adorning, στιλβωσις, λειώσις. *Cato.* agri, *h. e.* a harrowing. *Vitruv.* speculi, *h. e.* a rubbing, polishing. —

Hence, a plastering. *Vitruv.*

PŒLITŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one that makes 3 any thing smooth or more beautiful, rubs, prepares or dresses it, a finisher, refiner, polisher, στιλβών. *Jal.* Firac. gem-

marum. *Pandect.* agri, a tiller or dress-3 er of ground.

PŒLITŪLOS (dimin. of *politus*), a, um, 3 adj. somewhat fine or polished, neat, tria, gay, spruce. *Cic.*

PŒLITŪRA (polio, is), æ, f. a polishing, 2 smoothing, garnishing, refining, prepar-3 ing, working, λειώσις. *Plin.* chartæ. *Id.* marinoris. *Id.* gemmarum. *Vitruv.* pavimenti. *Plin.* vestium.

PŒLITŪS, a, um, partic. from *polio*. —

¶ Adj. polished, furbished, smoothed, made 3 fine or neat, trimmed, set off, finished, decked, accomplished, refined, adorned, elegant, polite, ξεστός, γλαφυρός. *Cic.* artibus, *h. e.* refined, polished by, &c. *Cic.* Politus e schola. *Id.* homo, *h. e.* a man of taste, a polished man. *Id.* Poli-

tior humanitas. *Id.* judicium, *h. e.* fine, good taste. *Id.* Apelles politissima

arte perfecit, &c. *Id.* (Homo) omni 3 doctrina politissimus.

PŒLIŪM, i, n. See *Polion*.

PŒLLĀ, æ, f. for *PAULĀ*, the wife of *D Brutus*. *Cic.* — Also, the wife of the poet *Lucanus*, afterwards married to the poet *Statius*. *Martial.*

PŒLLEN (from *pála*), inis, n. and **PŒL-** 3 LIS, inis, f. and m. any thing which is as fine as dust. — Hence, very fine flour, meal-dust, mill-dust, πάλη, πεπάλη, γόρις. *Terent.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, of other things. *Colum.* turis. — ¶ The noun-

inative probably does not occur in the 3 ancients.

PŒLLENS, tis, partic. from *polleo*. —

2 ¶ Adj. able, powerful, strong, δυνάμε- 3 vos. *Plaut.* Vini pollens Liber. *Ter-*3 tull. Mens pollentior. *Ovid.* Hostis equo pollens. *Plaut.* Genus pollens, *h. e.* a powerful, distinguished, opulent family. *Solin.* Ingenia pollentissima. *Ovid.* Pollens sum, es, &c. for *polleo*, &c. — ¶ Also, respectable. *Apul.* ma-

trona.

PŒLLETER (polleo), adv. powerfully. 3 *Claudian.* Pollentius.

PŒLLENTIĀ (Id.), æ, f. power, might, 2 δυνάμις. *Plaut.* — Hence, as a person and goddess. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, a town of *Liguria*. *Brut.* in *Cic.* Ep. — Also, a town in *Picenum*. — Also, a town in *Ma-*3 jorca. — Hence, *Pollentinus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Pollentia*. *Plin.* *Pol-*3 lentini, *h. e.* the inhabitants of *Pollentia* in *Picenna*. *Plin.*

PŒLLĒD (for *po-valeo*), es, n. 2. to be able, 3 be very strong or mighty, be of great force or power, prevail much, bear rule or sway, excel, exceed, ισχύω. *Cæs.* Qui in republica, judicisque tum plurimum pollet oratio. *Liv.* Etruria tantum pollens terra marique. *Sueton.* Pollere pecu-

nia. *Cic.* scientia. *Tacit.* armis, gra-3 tia, nobilitate. *Plin.* Herba valet ad-

versus scorpiones, *h. e.* is a powerful 3 specific. Also, with an *infin.* follow-

ing. *Lucan.* Vox pollentior herbis ex-3 cantare deos. — *Pollere* and *posse* are frequently found together. *Liv.* Potes pollesque. *Id.* Potens pollesque, or, *Sallust.* Pollens potensque. — ¶ Also, to be worth, to have a value or repute. *Plin.* Vitis pollet. — ¶ Also, to pos-

sess much or be rich in any thing. *Apul.* utensilibus. — ¶ See, also, *Pollens*.

PŒLLEX (polleo), icis, m. the thumb, ἀν-3 χειρ. *Cic.* Pollices præcidere. *Cæs.* Dignus pollex. *Quintil.* infestus, *h. e.* stretched forth as a mark of aversion. *Plin.* Pollicem premere, *h. e.* to press down the thumb with the other fingers; to hide it. This was a token of favor. Hence, *Horat.* Pollice utroque laudare ludum, *h. e.* to praise highly. *Juvenal.* vertere, *h. e.* to turn up or towards the breast. This was a sign, that the peo-

ple demanded a conquered gladiator to 3 be slain. — It is also used for *digitus*. *Virg.* *Æn.* 11, 68. *Ovid.* *Am.* 3, 6, 71.

— ¶ Also, the great toe. *Plin.* —

¶ Also, from resemblance, a short 3 branch, as of a vine, which is cut off above the first eye. *Plin.* — Also, a projecting knob on the trunk of a tree. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the name of a slave of *Cicero*. *Cic.*

PŒLICĀRIS (pollex), e, adj. of a thumb. 2 *Plin.* crassitudo, *h. e.* thickness of a thumb. *Id.* latitudo, *h. e.* a thumb's breadth.

PŒLICEŌR (po & liceor), ēris, itus 3 sum, dep. 2. properly, to offer one's self for any thing. *Terent.* Qui modo sum pollicitus ducere. *Cæs.* Pollicetur *Piso*, Besese ad *Cæsarem* iturum. *Cic.* Be-

se ad *Cæsarem* iturum. *Cic.* Be- 3 se ad *Cæsarem* iturum. *Cic.* Be-

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POLLICITATOR (Id.), *ōris*, m. a *prom-3* *iser*. *Tertull.*

POLLICITATRIX (pollicitator), *īcis*, f. *3* *she* that *promises*. *Tertull.*

POLLICITOR (frequentat. of polliceor), *3* *āris*, *ātus* *sum*, dep. I. to *promise*, *ἐπισχεύομαι*. *Terent.* and *Pundect.*

POLLICITUS, a, um. See *Polliceor*.

POLLINARIUS (pollen), a, um, adj. *per-2* *taining to fine flour or meal*. *Plaut.* and *Plin.* *eribrum*, h. e. a *bolting-sieve*.

POLLINCTOR (pollingo), *ōris*, m. *one* *3* that *washes corpses and prepares them for the funeral pile*, *ἐνταφιαστὴς*, *νυφὺς*, *νεκροστόλος*. *Plaut.* and *Martial*

POLLINGŌ (nec.), *is*, *nxi*, *netum*, a. *3*. *3* to *wash a corpse and prepare it for the funeral pile*, *περιστέλλω νεκρὸν, σιροπολοῦν, ταριχεύειν, ἐνταφιάζω*. *Plaut.* *Mihi* *polluctor* *dixit*, *qui* *eum* *pollinxe- rat*. — Hence, *Pollinctus*, a, um, *washed and prepared for the funeral pile*. *Am- mian.*

POLLIO, *ōnis*, m. the *name of a Roman family*. *Asinius Pollio* was a celebrated orator and friend of Augustus. *Virg.* and *Horat.* — *Trehellius Pollio* was one of the six historians who wrote the history of the emperors from *Nadrian* to *Carinus*. — ¶ Also, for *Polio*. See *Polio, onis*.

POLLIS. See *Pollen*.

POLLIUS, a, um, adj. *Pollian.* *Liv.* *tri-9* *bus*.

POLLUBRUM, and **POLUBRUM** (polluo), *3* *i*, n. a *dish or basin to wash the hands or feet in*; a *laver*, *χέρυβρον*. *Fabius Pict.*

POLLUCEŌ (nuc.), *es*, *xi*, *ctum*, a. *2*. *3* perhaps, to *offer in sacrifice*, *ἀποθύω*. *Cato.* *Jovi* *vinum*. But this may mean to *set before, serve up*. *Plaut.* *Iheruli* *deciman partem*. But this may mean to *consecrate*. — ¶ Also, to *serve up at table*. *Cass. Hem.* ap. *Plin.* *piscis*.

Hence, *Plaut.* *Non ego sum pollucta pago*, h. e. *I am no dish for the village, for the common people*, says a girl that will not give herself to any one. —

Also, perhaps, to *entertain, treat*. Hence, perhaps, *Plaut.* *Virgis* *polluctus*, h. e. *treated or served with a drubbiag*. *Arnob.* *Polluctus opinione*, h. e. *partaking of or having an opinion*. — Hence, *Polluctum*, subst., a *banquet, feast, entertainment*. *Plaut.* *Neque sit quidquam pollucti domi*. *Macroh.* *Hereulis*. *Heauna* ap. *Plin.* *Ad polluctum emere*, h. e. *for a banquet or for a sacrifice*.

POLLUCES, *is*, m. for *Pollux*. *Plaut.* *3*

POLLUCIBILIS (polluceo), *e*, adj. *splea-3* *did, magnificent, costly*. *Macroh.* *cæna*.

POLLUCIBILITAS (pollucibilis), *ātis*, f. *3* *excellence*. *Fulgent.*

POLLUCIBILITER (Id.), adv. *magnifi-3* *cently, sumptuously, nobly, splendidly*, *πολυεὐδῶς*. *Plaut.*

POLLUCTE (polluctus), adv. *magnificent-3* *ly, sumptuously*. *Plaut.*

POLLUCTUM, i, n. See *Polluceo*. *3*

POLLUCTURA (polluceo), *æ*, f. a *banquet*, *3* *sumptuous entertainment, good cheer*. *Plaut.*

POLLUCTUS, a, um. See *Polluceo*.

POLLŪŌ (po & luo), *is*, *ūi*, *ūtum*, a. *3*. to *pollute, soil, defile, contaminate*, *μολύνω, μαινώ*. *Virg.* ore *dapes*. *Ovid.* ora *crucore*. — Also, figur. to *pollute, de-3* *file, contaminate, corrupt, taint, violate, break, dishonor*. *Cic.* *exrimonias stu- pro.* *Id.* *jura scelere*. *Propert.* *Jovem*, h. e. to *violate*. *Nigid.* *jejunia*, h. e. to *break*. *Tibull.* *formam auro*, h. e. to *dishonor*. *Cic.* *Polluta sacra*. — ¶ See, also, *Pollutus*, a, um.

POLLŪTIŌ (polluo), *ōnis*, f. *pollution*. *3* *Pallad.*

POLLŪTŌR (Id.), *ōris*, m. *he that violates* *3* *or breaks*. *Cassiod.* *fræderis*.

POLLŪTUS, a, um, particip. from *polluo*. — ¶ Adj. *uncaste, vicious*. *Liv.*

Polluta femina. *Tacit.* *Pollutus prin-3* *ceps*. *Sil.* *Pollutior*. *Apul.* *Pollutissi- mus*.

POLLŪX (Πολυδύκης), *ūctis*, m. a *son* of *Typharous or Jupiter and Leda, brother of Castor*; he was celebrated as a *puri-3* *list or fighter with the æmæus, as Castor was celebrated as a good horseman*. Hence, *Martial.* *Aliquem facere de*

Polluce Castorem, h. e. *de pugile equi-3* *tem*.

PŌLŌSĒ (polus), adv. *going through the* *3* *poles*. *Martian.*

POLŪBRUM. See *Pollubrum*.

PŌLŪLŌS, or **PŌLLŪLŌS**, a, um, adj. for *3* *Paululus*. *Cato.*

PŌLŪS (πόλος), i, m. properly, *the end* *of the axle round which the wheel turns*. — Hence, *Poli*, the *poles*; the *two ends* *of the axis of the earth and world*.

Ovid. *Polus glacialis, or gelidus, or, simply, polus, h. e. the north pole, other-3* *wise called arcticus*. *Id.* *australis, h. e. the south pole, otherwise called antarcti-3* *cus*. — ¶ Also, the *whole heavens*.

Horat., *Ovid.* and *Virg.* Also, plur.

Poli, for *cælum*. *Val. Flacc.* *Cum* *pice-3* *i fulsere poli*. *Id.* *Hæsit polo*, h. e. *pendebat in acre*. — Hence, a *celestial* *globe*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, the *pole-star*, *north star*. *Vitrur.*

PŌLŪACANTHŌS (πολύακανθος), i, the *star-thistle or cultrap*. *Plin.*

PŌLŪANDRIŌN (πολύανδριον), ii, n. o *3* *burying-place, cenotery*. *Arnob.*

PŌLŪANTHEMUM (πολύανθεμον), i, n. *3* *crow-foot, gold-cup, goldknop or bachelor's* *button, ranunculus* (*Ranunculus Polyan-3* *themus*, L.). *Plin.*

PŌLŪBIUS, ii, m. a *celebrated Grecian his-3* *torian*.

PŌLŪCĀRPŌS (πολύκαρπος), same as *3* *Polygonus*. *Apul.*

PŌLŪCHRŌNIUS (πολυχρόνιος), a, um, *3* *adj. lasting or living long*. *Jul. Firmic.*

PŌLŪCLETŪS (Πολύκλειτος), i, m. a *3* *celebrated statuary and artist in bass-relief*. — Hence, *Polycleteus*, a, um, adj. of or *3* *belonging to Polyclethus*. *Stat.*

PŌLŪCNĒMŌN (πολύκνημον), i, n. a *kind* *of plant*. *Plin.* *26, 88.*

PŌLŪCRĀTES (Πολυκράτης), is, m. a *3* *very fortunate prince of Samos, who, how-3* *ever, was at last shamefully put to death*.

PŌLŪDĀMAS (Πολυδάμας), *antis*, m. a *3* *Trojan*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a *certain* *athlete*. *Val. Max.*

PŌLŪDECTES (Πολυδέκτης), or **PŌLŪ-3** *DECTA*, *æ*, m. a *king of Scirphos, who* *brought up Perseus*.

PŌLŪDŌRŪS (Πολύδωρος), i, m. a *son* *of Priam, who, with a large sum of* *money, was intrusted to the care of* *Polymnestor, king of Thrace, but was* *killed by him*. *Virg.* — Hence, *PŌlŷ-* *dŏrĕus*, a, um, adj. relating to *Polydō-* *rus*. *Ovid.*

PŌLŪGĀLĀ (πολύγαλον), *æ*, f. the *herb* *3* *milk-root*. *Plin.*

PŌLŪGNŌTŪS, i, m. a *celebrated painter*. *3* *Cic.*

PŌLŪGŌNĀTŌN (πολυγόναρον), i, n. the *3* *herb called Solomon's-seal* (*Convallaria* *polygonatum*, L.). *Plin.*

PŌLŪGŌNIUM, i, n. same as *Polygonos*. *3* *Scribon. Larg.*

PŌLŪGŌNIŪS (πολυγώνιος), a, um, adj. *2* *having many corners or angles*. *Vitrur.*

PŌLŪGŌNŌIDES (πολυγονοειδής), is, n. *3* *a species of the herb elematis*. *Plin.*

PŌLŪGŌNŌS, and **PŌLŪGŌNŌS** (πολύγο-3 *νος*), i, f. and **PŌLŪGŌNŌN** (πολύγο- *νον*), i, n. the *herb knot-grass, also* *called sanguinaria* (*Polygonum*, L.). *Plin.* *27, 91.*

PŌLŪGRĀMMŌS (πολύγραμμα), i, f. a *3* *kind of jasper stone with many white* *streaks*. *Plin.* *37, 37.*

PŌLŪGŪNĀECŌN (πολυγυναικεῖον), i, n. *2* *a great assembly of women*. *Plin.* *33,* *40, 29.* *Ed. Hard.* *Syngenicon.*

PŌLŪHISTŌR (πολυῖστωρ), *ōris*, m. a *3* *learned or knowing man, one who has* *read much, the title of a book of Soli-3* *nus*.

PŌLŪHŪMNIĀ (πολυμνία), *æ*, f. *one of* *3* *the nine Muses*. *Horat.*

PŌLŪMĀCHĀERŌPLACIDES, *æ*, m. a *3* *fictitious name*. *Plout. Pseud.* *4, 2, 31.*

PŌLŪMITŪS (πολύμιτος), a, um, adj. *3* *wrought or woven with many threads, as* *dianask*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Polymitari-3* *us, one who makes such cloth*.

PŌLŪMŪNĒSTŌR, and **PŌLŪMESTŌR** *3* *(Πολυμνήστωρ, and Πολυμήστωρ),* *ōris*, *m.* *a king of Thrace, son-in-law of Priam,* *and husband of Ilione, who was intrusted* *with the care of Polydorus, but killed him*. *See Polydorus.*

PŌLŪMŪXŌS (πολύμυξος), i, f. *sc. lucerna,* *3* *a lamp with divers matches or wicks*. *Mar-3* *tial.*

PŌLŪNEURŌN (πολύνευρον), i, n. a *kind* *of plant, same as plantago major*. *Apul.*

PŌLŪNĒCES (Πολυνεϊκής), is, m. a *son* *of Œdipus, brother of Eleocles, and son-in-* *law of Adrastus, contended with his brother* *for the kingdom of Thebes; at last they* *fought a duel, in which both perished*.

PŌLŪŌNŪMŌS (πολύώνυμος), i, f. the *herb* *3* *parietary*. *Apul.*

PŌLŪPHĀGŪS (πολυφάγος), i, m. a *glut-* *3* *ton, gormadizer*. *Suet.*

PŌLŪPHĒMŌS (Πολύφημος), i, m. *Poly-* *phemas, Polypheme, one of the Cyclopes,* *in Sicily, and a son of Neptune; he had* *but one eye, which was put out by Ulysses,* *who very narrowly escaped the wrath of* *Polyphemus*.

PŌLŪPLĒSIUS (πολυπλοῦσιος), a, um, *3* *adj. very rich, a fictitious family name*. *Plaut.*

PŌLŪPŌDIUM, or **PŌLŪPŌDIŌN** (πολυ-3 *πόδιον*), ii, n. the *herb fern or polypo-* *dy*. *Plin.*

PŌLŪPŌSŌS (polypus), a, um, adj. *afflict-* *3* *ed with a polypus in the nose*. *Martial.*

PŌLŪPTŪCHĀ (πολύπτρυχα), *ōrum*, n. *3* *occult-books*. *Veget.*

PŌLŪPŪS (πολύπους), i, m. a *polypus, an* *3* *aquatic animal or zoophyte having eight* *feet or arms* (*Sepia octopodia*, L.). *Plaut.*

— Hence, figur. of a *rapacious person*. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, an *ulcer or excres-* *3* *cence in the nose, which, as it were, ex-* *tends its arms and feet like a polypus*. *Horat.* and *Gell.* Here the first syllable *is used long*.

PŌLŪRRHIZŌS (πολύρριζος), on, *having* *3* *many roots*. — Hence, a *name of several* *plants*. *Plin.* — ¶ *Polyrrhizon*, a *name of a particular plant*. *Plin.* *27, 103.*

PŌLŪSĒMŌS (πολύσημος), a, um, adj. of *3* *many significations*. *Serv.*

PŌLŪSPĀSTŌS (πολύσπαστος), on, *that* *2* *is drawn by many wheels or pulleys*. —

Hence, subst. a *windlass with many pul-* *leys or truckles*. *Vitrur.*

PŌLŪTRICHŌN (πολύτριχον), i, the *herb* *3* *golden maiden-hair, Venus' hair*. *Id.*

It is also called *Polythrix*. *Id.*

— *Polytrichos, or Polythrix, is also a* *kind of precious stone*. *Plin.*

PŌLŪXĒNĀ (Πολυξένη), *æ*, f. a *daughter* *of Priam, who was killed by Pyrrhus, the* *son of Achilles, as an offering at the grave* *of his father. She was the mistress of* *Achilles*. — Hence, *Polyxenius*, a, um, *3* *adj. relating to Polyxena*. *Catall.* *64,* *368.* *cædes*.

PŌLŪXŌ (Πολυξῶ), *us*, f. a *prophetess* *of* *3* *Leuonæ*. *Stat.*

PŌLŪZŌNŌS (πολύζωνος), i, f. a *kind* *of* *3* *precious stone, of a black color, with several* *stripes*. *Plin.* *37, 73.*

PŌMĀRIUM, ii, n. See *Pomarius*.

PŌMĀRIŪS (pomum, or pomus), a, um, *3* *adj. of, belonging to, or concerned with* *fruit or fruit-trees*. *Cato.* *seminarium*.

— Hence, *Pomarius*, subst. a *fruiterer,* *3* *seller of fruits*. *Horat.* — *Pomarium*, ii, *n.* *aa* *orchard*. *Cic.* Also, a *cellar or* *storehouse for fruit*. *Plin.*

PŌMERĪDIĀNŌS, and **PŌSTMERĪDIĀ-** *3* *NŌS* (post & meridianus), a, um, adj. *in the afternoon, δειλινός*. The former *form is found in Suet.* and *Plin.*

PŌMERĪUM, ii, n. See *Pomæriūna*.

PŌMETĪĀ, *æ*, f. a *town of Latium, also* *3* *called Suessa Pometia*. *Liv.* Also called *Pometi*. *Virg.* — Hence, *Pometinus*, *3* *a, um, of or belonging to it*. *Liv.*

PŌMETUM (pomus), i, n. *an orchard, a* *3* *place planted with fruit-trees*. *Pallad.*

PŌMIFFER (pomum & fero), a, um, adj. *2* *bearing or producing any kind of fruit* *Horat.* *autumnus*. *Sil.* *arva*.

PŌMŌRIUM (post & murus), i, n. a *space* *3* *on the inside and outside of a* *city wall left free from buildings*. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — *Figur.* *Varr.* *Qui minore* *pomærio finierunt*, h. e. *confined them-* *3* *selves in narrower bounds*.

PŌMŌNĀ (pomum), *æ*, f. the *goddess* *of* *3* *fruit and fruit-trees*. Hence, figur. for *fruit or fruit-trees*. *Plin.* — Hence, *Pomona-* *3* *lis*, e, adj. of or belonging to *Pomona*. *Varr.* *flamen*, h. e. the *priest of Pomona*.

PŌMŌSŌS (pomum), a, um, adj. *full* *of* *3* *fruit, abounding in fruit*. *Tibull.* *hor-* *tus*. *Prop.* *corona*, h. e. *constans po-* *3* *mis junctis*.

POMPA (πομπή), *a*, *f*, a solemn procession, as, at a funeral. *Ovid*. Pompam fune-
ris ire, *h. e.* to attend a funeral procession.
At a wedding. *Ovid*. Pompam ducit.
Also, of other solemn processions, as at
festivals. *Virg.* At triumphs. *Ovid*.
Particularly, the solemn procession in the
ludi Circenses, in which the statues of the
gods, &c. were borne. *Ovid*. Circus erit
pompa celebris, numeroque deorum.
Stat. circensis. *Liv.* Pompam ducere.
Cic. Quid tu hunc de pompa letaturum
putas? of *Cæsar*, whose image had been
borne among those of the gods at the solemn
procession in the ludi circenses. — Hence,
Cic. Pompam ferulis simile, *h. e.* as
slow as if in a procession. So, also, of
the lictors who went before the consul
or proconsul. *Cic.* lictorum. — Also,
any procession, train, number of attendants
or followers, retinue, suite, equipage.
Terent. Sua pompa eo deducenda, *h. e.*
train, retinue. — ¶ Also, in general,
any train, row, or procession of things car-
ried one after another. *Senec.* pecunie.
Comp. *Tibull.* 3, 1, 3. — ¶ *Figur.* pomp,
parade, show, ostentation, display. *Cic.*
rhetorum, *h. e.* in speaking. *Id.* Genus
orationis pompæ aptius.

POMPABILIS (pompo), *e*, *adj.* ostentat-
3 tivus, making parade, pompous. *Trebell.*
Poll.

POMPALIS (pompa), *e*, *adj.* pompous,
3 ostentatious. *Capitulin.*

POMPALITER (pompalis), *adv.* splendid-
3 ly, in a pompous manner. *Trebell.* *Poll.*

POMPATICUS (pompa), *a*, *um*, *adj.* splen-
3 did, showy, pompous. *Tertull.*

POMPATŌS, *a*, *um*, *particp.* from pompo.
3 — ¶ *Adj.* splendid, pompous. *Tertull.*
Pompator suggestus.

POMPEIANŌS (Pompeius) *a*, *um*, *adj.*
relating to Pompey. *Cæs.* equitatus.
Martial. theatrum, *h. e.* built by Pompey.
So, also, *Vitruv.* porticus. *Sact.* curia.
Martial. notus, *h. e.* wind which blew on
the curtains of Pompey's theatre. — Also,
devoted to Pompey, of his party. *Cæs.*
Pompeiani, *h. e.* Pompey's party. —
¶ Also (from Pompeii), *of*, *near*, or *be-*
longing to Pompeii. *Plin.* vinum. —
Hence, *Cic.* Pompeianum, *sc.* prædium,
h. e. an estate of Cicero near Pompeii.

POMPEII, *orum*, *m*, a town of Campania.

POMPEIUS, or **POMPEJUS**, *i*, *m*, a name
of several Romans. *Cn.* Pompeius Mag-
nus was conquered by *Cæsar*, at Pharsa-
lus, and fled to Egypt, where he was be-
headed by order of the king. Pompeia
was the wife of *P. Vatinius*. *Cic.* —
Hence, Pompeius, or Pompejus, *a*, *um*,
adj. of or belonging to Pompeius, Pompei-
an. *Cic.* domus. *Id.* via. *Prop.* porti-
cus. *Ovid.* umbra. *Cic.* Iex, *h. e.* ori-
ginating with *Cn.* Pompeius.

POMPHOLYX (πομφόλυξ), *ῥgis*, *f*, a light,
white substance coming from brass, and ad-
hering in crusts to the domes of the fur-
naces; pompholyx. *Plin.*

POMPILIUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* of or belonging
to Pompilius, Pompilian. *Horat.* san-
guis, *h. e.* descendants of *Numa Pompili-*
us. — ¶ Also, substant. *Pompilius* *Nu-*
ma, the second Roman king.

POMPILŌS, or **ŌS** (πομπίλος), *i*, *m*, the pil-
ot-fish (*Naucrates ductor*, *Cuv.*; *Gas-*
terosteus ductor, *L.*). *Plin.*

POMPŌ (pompa), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *n*, 1. to
3 make any thing with pomp. — ¶ See,
also, *Pompatus*, *a*, *um*.

POMPONIŌS (Pomponius), *a*, *um*,
adj. of or relating to, or called after, a
certain Pomponius. *Gell.*

POMPONIŌS, *ii*, *m*, a name of several Ro-
mans. — Hence, *Pomponius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
relating to Pomponius, Pomponian.

POMPŌSĒ (pomposus), *adv.* pompously.
3 *Sidon.*

POMPŌSŌS (pompa), *a*, *um*, *adj.* pom-
3 pous, stately. *Sidon.*

POMPTINA, or **POMTINA**, *palus*. See
Pontina.

POMUM (unc.), *i*, *n*, the fruit of any tree
2 fit for eating, as apples, pears, plums,
peaches, cherries, figs, dates, nuts, &c.
ῥilhon, *ὀπώρα*. *Plu.* — Also, a mulberry.
Ovid. — Hence, *Varr.*, *Virg.* and *Ovid.*
Poma, *h. e.* fruit. — Also, truffles. *Mart-*
ial. — Also, clusters of grapes. *Pandect.*
— ¶ Also, for a fruit-tree. *Cato*, *Virg.*
and *Plin.* *Ep.*

PŌMŌS (unc.), *i*, *f*, a fruit-tree. *Tibull.*,
Cato and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, fruit. *Cato.*

PŌNDERABILIS (pondero), *e*, *adj.* capa-
3 ble of being weighed, ponderable. *Clau-*
Mamert.

PŌNDERATŌS (Id.), *ōnis*, *f*, a weighing
2 or poising. *Vitriv.*

PŌNDERATŌR (Id.), *ōris*, *m*, a weigher,
3 *ῥυοστάρης*. *Cod. Just.*

PŌNDERITAS (pondus), *ātis*, *f*, weight.
3 *Acc.*

PŌNDERŌ (Id.), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a*, 1. to
weigh, *σταζάομαι*. *Plaut.* and *Plin.*
aliquid. — ¶ *Figur.* to examine, weigh
in the mind, ponder, consider, judge of.
Cic. aliquid. *Id.* aliquid re, and ex re,
h. e. from any thing.

PŌNDERŌSŌS (pondus), *a*, *um*, *adj.*
1 weighty, heavy, ponderous, massy, *βαρὺς*.
Plaut. compedes. *Varr.* Frumentum
ponderosum. *Id.* Ponderosior. *Plin.*
Ponderosissimus. *Val. Mar.* verbera,
h. e. falling heavily. — ¶ *Figur.* *Cic.*
epistola, *h. e.* containing much. *Val.*
Mar. vox, *h. e.* words of great weight.

PŌNDICŌLUM (dimin. of pondus), *i*, *n*,
3 a small weight. *Clandian.*

PŌNDŌ (pendo) seems to be the ablat.
of pondus, *i*, weight, and signifies, there-
fore, in weight. *Gell.* Argentius pondo.
Liv. Corona libram pondo, *h. e.* a
crown of one pound in weight. So, also,
Id. Patera libras fere omnes pondo, *h. e.*
all of one pound in weight. So, also, *Plaut.*
Piscium unciam pondo. — ¶ *Pen-*
do occurs more frequently without
libra, and signifies pound, with num-
bers of one, two, three, &c. and is then
used as an indeclinable substantive. *Cic.*
Auri quinque pondo, *h. e.* five pounds
of gold. *Liv.* Patera ex quinque auri
pondo. *Id.* Fulmen aureum quinquaginta pondo, *h. e.* of fifty pounds. *Id.*
Sex millia pondo. *Id.* Ad millia pondo.
Id. Torques aureus duo pondo,
h. e. of two pounds. *Cic.* Auri pondo
centum expensum. *Act.* ad *Her.* Se
in triginta pondo debere, *h. e.* about
thirty, &c. So, also, when the weight
is less than a pound. *Uncia* pondo, the
twelfth part of a pound or an ounce. *Liv.*
Singulas uncias auri pondo. So, also,
Cels. Sextans pondo resinæ, *h. e.* two
twelfths of a pound, two ounces. *Id.* Pon-
do semis salis, *h. e.* half a pound. *Col-*
lum. Dodrans pondo mellis, *h. e.* nine
twelfths of a pound of honey.

PŌNDŌS (Id.), *ēris*, *n*, a weight used in
the scale. *Liv.* Pondera allata. — Also,
the weight of a thing, that which a thing
weighs. *Plin.* Emere aliquid pondere,
h. e. to buy by weight. *Cæs.* Ad certum pon-
dus examinatis. — Also, a heavy thing,
thing of great weight. *Lucan.* Pondera
muralia saxi. *Cic.* In terram feruntur
omnia pondera. *Virg.* Rapiens imma-
nia pondera baltei, *h. e.* ponderosissim-
um balteum. — Hence, the fetus. *Ovid.*
Id. So, also, *Propert.* Pondera uteri. —
Catull. Pondera, for partes genitales. —
Also, weight, heaviness, load, burden.
Cæs. Saxa magni ponderis. *Cic.* Move-
atur gravitate et pondere. — Hence,
figur. burden, load. *Ovid.* senectæ. *Lucan.*
curarum. — Also, constancy, firmness.
Prop. 2, 25, 22. — Also, weight, authori-
ty, importance, value, power. *Cic.* Lite-
ræ maximi apud me sunt ponderis. *Id.*
Persona testimonii pondus habet. *Id.*
commendatio magnam pondus apud te
habuit. *Id.* Pondera verborum. — Al-
so, gravity, decorum, propriety. *Stat.*
— ¶ Also, equilibrium or perpendicular.
Cic. Motus oritur extra pondus, *h. e.*
out of equilibrium, out of a straight line.
Horat. Trans pondera (*sc.* corporis)
dextram porrigere, *sc.* when one stoops
too much. *Ovid.* Tellus ponderibus libra-
ta suis. — ¶ Also, a pound. *Varr.* —
¶ Also, quantity, number, sum, multitude.
Cæs. Magnum pondus argenti. *Liv.*
Auri pondus ingens. *Varr.* artificum.

PŌNDŌSŌLUM (dimin. of pondus), *i*, *n*,
2 a small weight, *βαρύλλιον*. *Colum.*

PŌNE (seems to be used for posne, and
1 formed from πόνος, as the Dorians said
πὸνι for πόνος), *adv.* without a case, be-
hind, after, *ὀπίσω*, *ὀπισθεν*. *Cic.* Moveri
ante et pone. *Virg.* Pars pontum pone
legit. *Val.* Flacc. Pone jacere, *h. e.* to
throw behind one's self. *Sil.* Pone ag-

gredi, *h. e.* from behind. — ¶ Also,
preposit. with an accusat., behind. *Liv.*
Pone castra ibant, *h. e.* behind the camp.
Cic. Pone quos labantur. *Cato.* Pone
versus or versus; pone versus or ver-
sum, *h. e.* behind.

PONE VERSUS. See *Pone* and *Verto*.

PŌNŌ (unc.), *is*, *pōnū* (or *sivi*), *pōnitum*,
a. 3. to put, place, set, lay, *τίθημι*. *Cæs.*
tabulas in ætario. *Id.* legionem tuen-
dæ oræ, *h. e.* to post. *Flor.* se in sella,
h. e. to sit down, take his seat. *Cic.* In-
sidias contra aliquem ponere, *h. e.* to lay
an ambush for. *Cæs.* castra, *h. e.* to
pitch. *Colum.* ova, *h. e.* to lay eggs, of
hens. *Ovid.* stipitem in ignem. *Id.*
vestigia longo olivo, *sc.* in. *Cic.* ali-
quid in conspectu. *Id.* aliquid ante
oculos. *Id.* aliquem in gratiam, or in
gratia, *h. e.* to bring into favor. *Id.* fun-
damenta, *h. e.* to lay the foundation.
Liv. naves, *h. e.* to begin building ships.
Virg. aliquem terra, for in terra, *h. e.*
to bury. So, also, absol. *Ovid.* *Fast.* 5,
480. Ponere avum. Hence, *figur.* *Prop-*
ert. Ponere amorem, *h. e.* to bury his
love. — Hence, *Positus*, *a*, *um*, *pnt*,
laid, *set*. Hence, lying, situate, being.
Cic. Roma in montibus posita. *Id.*
Posita ante oculos. Also, simply, lying,
as, on the ground. *Horat.* nix, *h. e.*
fallen. *Prop.* Posite pruinæ. *Ovid.*
Posito rore. *Plin.* carbunculus. —
Hence, buried or dead. *Virg.* Sic te ut
posita crudelis abessem? *h. e.* laid out,
dead, no more. *Ovid.* Positis justa fe-
runtur avis, *h. e.* buried. *Pandect.* Ubi
corpus meum positum fuerit. *Virg.*
Positus somno, for sopitus, dormiens. —
Hence, to set, sow, plant. *Virg.* piros.
Horat. arborem. *Colum.* lactucam, mili-
um. — Also, to set up, erect, build. *Cic.*
statuam. *Horat.* domum. *Liv.* aram.
Virg. templum. — Hence, to form,
fashion. *Horat.* Parrhasius aut Scopas;
hoc saxo, liquidis ille coloribus solers
nunc hominem ponere nunc deum. It
is properly used of a sculptor, like the
Greek *ιστάται*, but also of a painter.
So, also, of a carver. *Ovid.* Orpheus
posuit in medio poculo. — Hence, in
general, to make. *Cic.* leges. *Id.* initi-
um. *Tacit.* ritus festos, *h. e.* to intro-
duce. *Colum.* rationem cum aliquo. —
Also, to think, judge, esteem, reckon, ac-
count. *Cic.* aliquid in beneficio. *Id.*
in laude, *h. e.* to consider as praiseworthy.
Nepos. in vitis. *Id.* Quæ omnia infamia
ponuntur. *Cic.* in metu, *h. e.* to
fear or regard any thing as terrible. —
Also, with an accusat. and infinit. fol-
lowing. *Cic.* In quibus ponebat nihil
esse omnino momenti. — Also, to put,
cause to rest or depend on. *Cic.* spem in
virtute. *Liv.* in dubio, *h. e.* to doubt.
Cic. Quantum in amore tuo ponam. —
So, also, *Positus*, *a*, *um*, depending upon.
Cæs. Res posita erat in celeritate. — Al-
so, to speak of, mention, state, set down,
say, cite, quote. *Cic.* Ut panilo ante po-
sui. *Lin.* aliquid pro certo. *Cic.* Ponor
ad scribendum, *h. e.* my name is put
down in the official report of the decree of
the senate. — Also, to lay down for a
truth, assert, state, suppose for the sake of
argument. *Terent.* Pone, esse victum.
Cic. Hoc posito atque concesso. — Also,
to nlay, cause any thing to settle. *Horat.*
fieta, *h. e.* to calm. Hence, *Virg.* Ven-
tus ponit, *sc.* se, *h. e.* abates. — Also, to
set over, appoint as a guard or watch.
Cæs. alicui custodem. *Cic.* custodem
frumento. — ¶ Also, to serve up, set
before one at table. *Martial.* porcum ali-
cui. *Juvenal.* ad aliquem, *h. e.* to help
any one to any thing at table. *Ovid.* me-
rum, or, *Id.* Bacchum, *h. e.* vinum. —
Also, to lay down, propose, as a reward.
Liv. præmium. *Senec.* *Ep.* 87. Ponere
pretium, *h. e.* to fix a price. So, also,
simply, *Horat.* *Sat.* 2, 3, 23. Ponere.
Juvenal. 1, 90. Ponere aliquid, *h. e.* to
risk. — Hence, to propose a theme for
disputing, &c. *Cic.* quæstiunculam.
So, also, without an accusat. to propose
a question. *Id.* Ponere jubebam, de quo
quis audire vellet. — ¶ Also, to lay or
set in order, arrange. *Ovid.* capillos.
— ¶ Also, to lay aside, lay down, put
off. *Cic.* tunicam. *Cæs.* arma. *Sue-*
ton. barbam, *h. e.* to shave one's beard, or

cause it to be shined. *Ovid. vestimenta de corpore. Cie. libros de manibus.* So, also, *Virg. Positum semen.* — Hence, figur. to lay aside, leave off, put away, forego, give up, omit. *Liv. euras. Ovid. vitia, inetum. Liv. animos ferores. Ovid. amorem. Cie. vitam, h. e. to lay down, lose, end. Virg. Incendia vires posuere.* Hence, *Cie. ambitum verborum, h. e. to end with a græce. Liv. rudimentum, or, Justin. tirocinium, h. e. to give the first proof of his skill. Suet. Oth. 7. Ed. Ern. orationem, h. e. to hold or make. — ¶ Also, to give, inapose. Cie. nomen alicui rei.* So, also, *Ovid. Nomen positum.* — ¶ Also, to lay out, spend. *Morat. pecuniam fenori, h. e. to put out to usury, lay out at interest.* So, also, *Cie. pecuniam apud aliquem, se. fenori. Id. sumptum melius, h. e. to spend in a better manner.* — Hence, figur. *Cie. curam, operam in re, h. e. to bestow upon. Id. diem in consideranda re. Id. se in rebus contemplandis, h. e. to occupy himself with. Horat. Otia recte ponere.* — ¶ Also, to expose. *Plaut. caput suum periculo, h. e. to danger.* — ¶ Also, to give, impress. *Propert. oscula in labellis, h. e. to kiss.* — ¶ Also, to give as a pledge, stake, wager, bet, loy. *Plaut. and Virg.* — ¶ Also, to have. *Plaut. spem, h. e. to hope.* — ¶ Also, to make, hold. *Colum. rationem eum aliquo.* (See above.) *Sueton. orationem.* (See above.) *Plin. Ep. calculos, h. e. to consider rightly, calculate.* — ¶ *Plaut. Posivi, for posui.* — *Lucret. Postus, a, um, for positus.*

PONS (probably derived from pono, for id quod ponitur), tis, m. a bridge across a river, morass, &c., γέφυρα. *Nep. Pontem in flumine facere, or, Liv. Amnem jungere ponte, h. e. to throw n bridge over a river.* So, also, *Curt. Fluminis pontem imponere. Liv. Pontem injicere, or, Tacit. indere, h. e. to throw across. Quintil. Pontem rumpere, or, Nep. rescindere, or, Cie. interscindere, or, Nep. dissolvere, or, Virg. vellere, h. e. to break or cut down.* — ¶ Also, a bridge from a ship to the shore, a plank for embarking or disembarking. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, a way made of boards on the walls of n town from one tower to another. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, a draw-bridge on the wooden towers used by besiegers, which was dropped on the walls of the besieged town in order to afford n passage. *Sueton.* — ¶ Also, raised pathways at the comitia, by which the people went to the septum, in order to give their votes. *Cie.* — ¶ Also, the deck of a ship on which the benches of war were placed. *Tacit.* — ¶ Also, a floor of a tower. *Virg.* — ¶ *Lepid. in Cie. Ep. Pons Argentens, h. e. a place with a bridge over the river Argent in Provence.*

PONTICULUS (dimin. of pons), i, m. a little bridge, γέφυρῆς. *Cie.*
PONTICUS (Ποντικός), a, um, adj. of or 2 belonging to the Pontus Euxinus, or Black sea; or to the district Pontus. *Liv. mare, h. e. the Black sea. Ovid. terra. Plin. mix, h. e. the hazel-nut or a species of it. Id. mus, h. e. perhaps, the crinæ. Juvenal. Medicamina regis victi, h. e. Mithridatis. Cels. radix, h. e. rhubarb.* — ¶ *Ponticus* is also a man's name. The most celebrated is the poet Ponticus, a contemporary of Propertius and Ovid. *Propert. and Ovid.*

PONTIFEX (unc.), icis, m. a pontifex, chief priest, high priest, ἱερεὺς. Pontifices were a kind of chief priests who had the superintendence of religion and its ceremonies. *Cie. and Liv.* Their head or president was called pontifex maximus. *Cie.* — Pontifices minores, the lower or younger pontifices were perhaps secretaries of the pontifices, or discharged the office of secretary until they attained that of pontifex. *Liv. Scribæ pontificis, quos nunc minores pontifices appellant.* — ¶ Also, n bishop. *Sidon.*

PONTIFICALIS (pontifex), e, adj. of or pertaining to n pontifex, pontifical, ἱεραρχικός. *Liv. insignia. Cie. auctoritas. Suet. Iudi, h. e. exhibited by the pontifex maximus, after he had entered on his office.*
PONTIFICATUS (Id.), us, m. the office or dignity of a pontifex, ἀρχιερωσύνη. *Cie.*

Qui statas solemnesque caeremonias pontificatu, rerum bene gerendarum auctoritates augurio contineri putaverunt. *Sueton. Pontificatus maximus.*
PONTIFICIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or belonging to the pontifex or the pontifices, pontifical. *Cie. jus. Id. libri, books containing an account of the religious ceremonies of the pontifices.* — Hence, Pontificium, subst. free power or right of doing any thing. *Gell.*

PONTILIS (pons), e, adj. h. e. ad pontem pertinens. *Veget. Stratus pontilis, h. e. perhaps, a wooden floor.*

PONTINUS, PONTINUS, or POMPINIUS, a, um, adj. denotes a country of Latium. — Hence, *Plin. palus, or, Id. paludes, h. e. a low country, about 30 miles in length, and from 12 to 13 in breadth, exposed to inundations of the rivers Anagninus and Ufens. The Appian Way went through it. Cethegus, Cæsar, Augustus, Trajan, &c. and some popes in modern times, tried to drain it. Liv. Ager Pontinus.* — Hence, *Liv. Pontinum, h. e. the Pomtinian country. Cie. Pontina summa, se. regio.* — ¶ Those who write it Pontinus, derive it from the town Pometia, for Pometinus, and those who write it Pontinus, derive it from the town of Pontia, near Terracina.

PONTÖ (pons), önis, m. a kind of Gallie sailing vessels, perhaps a transport. *Cæs. B. C. 3, 29.* — ¶ Also, perhaps, a bridge of ships, ferry, pontoon. *Pandect. and Anson.*

PONTUS (πόντος), i, m. the depth. *Virg. 3 maris.* — ¶ Also, the sea. *Horat. and Virg.* — Particularly, the Black sea. *Cie. In Ponti ore.* — Hence, the whole country about the Euxine. *Cie. Medea ex eodem Ponto.* Hence, the letters of Ovid ex Ponto. — Particularly, a district of Asia Minor on the Black sea, between Bithynia and Armenia, where Mithridates reigned as king. *Virg.*

PÖPÄ (unc.), æ, m. he whose duty it was to provide incense, water, wine, fire, vessels, &c. for n sacrifice, to lead the victim to the altar and strike the blow, differing from the eultrarius, who killed the victim. *Cie.* — ¶ *Pers. 6, 74. Popa venter, h. e. a glutton.*

PÖPANUM (πόπανον), i, n. n kind of cake 3 such as was used at sacrifices. *Juvenal.*

PÖPELIUS (dimin. of populus), i, m. the 3 rabble, populace, canaille, δημῳδίων. *Horat.*

PÖPILIUS, or PÖPILLIUS, i, m. a name of several Romans. — Hence, Popilius, a, um, adj. of or relating to Popilius. *Liv. familia.*

PÖPINK (from πέπω, πέπω, to cook), æ, f. a cook's shop, victualling-house, eating-house, καπηλειόν, ὀψωπώλιον, ἀσπεριόν. *Cie.* — ¶ Also, food there sold. *Cie.*

PÖPINALIS (popina), e, adj. of or pertaining to a cook's shop, ὀψωπoticός, ὀψαπυτικός. *Colum. delicia.*

PÖPINARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as 3 Popinilis. Hence, Popinarius, ii, m. a victualler, cook, ὀψωπώλης. *Lamprid.*

PÖPINATÖR (popino, are), öris, same 3 as Popino. *Macroh.*

PÖPINÖ (popula), önis, m. n frequenter of 2 victualling-houses, taverns; a glutton, slave to roting and drinking, belly-god, guttler, ἀσποτός. *Horat.*

PÖPINÖR (Id.), äris, dep. 1. to frequent 3 victualling houses, feed luxuriously, gormandize, λιχνεύειν. *Trebell. Pull.*

PÖPLÆS (unc.), Itis, m. the ham of the 2 knee; the knee, ἰγνύα. *Horat. Contemto poplite mirari aliquid, with the sinews of the ham of the knee strongly stretched; with firm foot. Val. Flacc. Submisso poplite, with the knee bent. Curt. Excipere se poplitibus, to raise himself up, or support himself on his knees. Plin. Poplites genibus imponere, to cross the knees, sit with the knees crossed or with one knee upon the other. Claudian. Vestis poplite fusa tenus, down to the knees.*

PÖPLICÖLÄ (populus & colo), æ, m. a favorer of the people. This was a surname of Valerius. It afterwards became publicula.

PÖPLIUS, i, m. for Populus. *Plaut.*

PÖPÖLUS, i, m. for Populus. 3 *Enb. Piet.*

PÖPPÆA, æ, f. the wife of the emperor Nero. — Hence, Pöppæianus, a, um, adj. of or relating to Pöppæa. *Juvenal. Pinguia*

Pöppæana, h. e. bread-dough moistened with asses' milk, and put upon the face before going to sleep, in order to preserve the smoothness and delicacy of the skin, first used by Pöppæa, and called after her.

PÖPPÿSMA (πόπυσμα), ätis, n. a noise 2 made by clapping the hands together, or by a smacking of the lips or tongue, as a sign of approbation or for the sake of appeasing. *Juvenal.*

PÖPPÿSMÖS (πόπυσμός), i, m. same as 2 Pöppysma. *Plin.*

PÖPPÿZÖN (πόπυζον), tis, he that makes 2 a noise by clapping the haads together or by a smacking of the lips, as, in order to quiet a horse. *Plin.*

PÖPÖLÄBILIS (popular), e, adj. that may 3 be laid waste or destroyed. *Ovid.*

PÖPÖLABÖNÖS (from populo, or popu- 2 lor), a, um, adj. same as Populans, laying waste, ravaging. *Liv.*

PÖPÖLÄRIS (populus), e, adj. of or belonging to the people, or the inhabitants (especially of the lower classes) of a town or country, δημοτικός. *Cie. lex, h. e. populi. Id. munus, h. e. a present made to the people. Plaut. cæna, h. e. a feast given to the people on occasion of public rejoicings. Liv. strepitus, h. e. of the people. Cie. laus, h. e. of the people. So, also, Id. gloria, admiration. Id. honor, h. e. proceeding from the people. Id. aura, h. e. favor with the people. So, also, Id. ventus. Plin. civitas, h. e. a democracy. Hence, Sueton. Popularia, sc. sedilia, h. e. the place where the common people sat at the public spectacles. — Also, common, usual with the people. Senec. carmen, h. e. a popular song. Cie. sensus, usus, verba.* — ¶ Also, of the same people or town, native. *Ovid. flumina.* Hence, substantively, *Cie. Popularis, h. e. n countryman, συμπατριώτης. Id. Popularem alicujus loci. Also, of animals. Ovid. and Plin.* — Hence, figur. belonging to the same company, society, party, set or gang, associates, partners, accomplices, fellows. *Sallust. Populares sceleris. Senec. Popularius nostris hoc dico, h. e. of my sect, to the Stoics.* — ¶ Also, favorable to, or courting the favor of, the common people. *Cie. consil. Lin. ingenium. Cie. sacerdos, h. e. Clodius.* — Hence, a party at Rome was called populares, who sided with the common people against the senate. *Cie.* — ¶ Also, agreeable to the wishes of the people, in favor with or beloved by them, popular. *Cie. clementia. Liv. lex. Læan. nomen. Liv. Nilhil popularius.* — ¶ Also, resembling the common people, mean, common, bad. *Cie. Nilhil non summissum atque popolare. Colum. pulli, common bees. Cato. sal.* — Also, changeable, not firm or stable, not resting on firm principles or a firm basis. *Cie. imperium.* — ¶ Also, moving or making an impression on the people. *Cie. lacrimæ. Q. Cie. petitio.* — ¶ *Popularis, n citizen, one that is not a soldier. Capitol.*

PÖPÖLÄRTAS (popularis), ätis, f. a being 2 of the same country; also, the attachment or friendship which arises from being of the same country. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, a courting of popular favor. *Suet.*

PÖPÖLÄRTER (Id.), adv. after the manner of the people, commonly, vulgarly, δημοτικῶς. *Cie.* — ¶ Also, with devotion to the interests of the people, in n manner that is calculated to please the people, with the approbation or applause of the people, in n manner that makes an agreeable impression on the people, popularly. *Cie. agere.* — ¶ Also, in a manner calculated to instigate the people, with too much devotion to the people, to please or humor the populace. *Cie.*

PÖPÖLÄTIM (populus), adv. from people 3 to people, among all nations or in all towns, every where, universally. *Cato.*

PÖPÖLÄTÖ (popular), önis, f. a hying waste, depopulating, ravaging, ransacking, spoiling, pillaging, plundering, πόροςταις. *Cæs.* — Also, booty gained in this manner. *Liv. Pleni populationum.* — Also, figur. *Plin. morum, h. e. ruin, corruption, degeneracy.* — Also, a ruining by extravagant expenses. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, the people, multitude, great number of people. *Sedul.*

PŌPŌLATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a destroyer, 2 waster, ravager, spoiler, pillager, plunderer, πορδητής. *Liv.* — Also, of animals. *Martial.* Glandis populator aper. — Also, figur. Quintil. Populator civitatis.

PŌPŌLATRIN (populator), icis, f. she 3 who ravages or destroys. *Stat.*

PŌPŌLATŌS (Id.), us, m. a laying waste, 3 πορδητής. *Lucan.*

PŌPŌLETUM (populus), i, n. a place 2 planted with poplars, λευκόν. *Plin.*

PŌPŌLES (Id.), a, um, adj. of a poplar- 3 tree, λευκίνος. *Virg.* umbra. *Val.* Flacc. sorores, h. e. changed into poplars. *Id.* flexus, h. e. poplars planted in a circle.

PŌPULIFER (populus & fero), a, um, 3 adj. bearing poplars. *Ovid.*

PŌPULIPŌGIĀ (populus & fugio), ōrum, 3 n. a festival in commemoration of the flight of the people. *Varr.*

PŌPŌLISCITUM (populi & scitum), i, n. 2 a decree of the people, ψήφισμα. *Nep.*

PŌPŌLITŌ, as, a. I. frequentat. of popu- 3 lo. *Pandect.*

PŌPŌLNĒS, and **PŌPŌLNĒS3** (populus), 2 a, um, adj. of a poplar-tree, λευκίνος. *Cato* and *Pandect.*

PŌPŌLŌ (populus), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. and **PŌPŌLŌR**, āris, ātus sum, dep. I. to depopulate, desolate, ravage, ransack, lay waste, destroy, spoil, plunder, pillage. *Cic.* Agros populabatur. *Liv.* Uri sua popularique (passively). *Cic.* Provinciae populatae. *Propert.* Populavit. *Virg.* Populat acervum curentio. — Hence, figur. to mutilate, deprive of its parts, or, in general, to deprive. *Virg.* Tempora populata auribus rāptis. *Ovid.* Hamus populatus, h. e. esca spoliatus. — Also, to rob. *Senec.*

PŌPŌLŌNĪĀ (populo), ae, f. a goddess sup- 3 posed to protect against decastations. *Maerob.* — ¶ Also, a town of Etruria, now Piombino. *Varr.*

PŌPŌLŌR, aris. See *Popula*.

PŌPŌLŌSITĀS (populosus), ātis, f. multi- 3 tude. *Arnob.*

PŌPŌLŌSŌS (populus), a, um, adj. well- 3 peopled, populous, numerous, πολυάνθρωπος. *Amul.* familia. *Veget.* Populosior. *Solin.* Populosissima insula.

PŌPŌLOS (for pubulus, from pubes), i, m. a people, the inhabitants of a town, country or state without the highest magistracy, as, in Rome, without the senate. *Cic.* Senatus populusque Romanus. — ¶ Also, the people, as opposed to the senate and knights at Rome, the common people, commons. *Martial.* Dat populus, dat grati eques, dat tura senatus. *Liv.* Populo divisit. — Hence, for a street. *Ovid.* Hæc populum spectat. — ¶ Also, a people, nation, all the inhabitants of a town, state or country, including magistrates and subjects. *Cic.* Populus Romanus victor omnium gentium. *Liv.* Non populi, sed plebis magistratum esse. *Cic.* Quæstio ad populum pertinet, h. e. to the judges who decide in the name of the people. Thus the courts of justice in which the prætors presided, are called *judicia populi*. *Cic.* In this signification it may frequently be rendered *town* or *state*. *Cic.* Cum populo contrahunt. — ¶ *Populus* frequently denotes a part of a nation, which is called *gens*. *Liv.* Non ex iisdem populis, quamquam eadem semper gens. — ¶ *Figur.* a multitude, large number of people, crowd, throng. *Ovid.* fratrum. *Justin.* In tanto populo fratrum. Hence, of bees, a stock or stall. *Calum.* Duo populi. — Also, in general, a great number. *Plin.* imaginum. *Sidon.* scelerum.

PŌPŌLŌS (unc.), i, f. a poplar; poplar-tree. *Ovid.* Popule, vive, precor, &c. *Horat.* alba, h. e. white poplar-tree.

PŌRCA (porcus), ae, f. a sow pig, sow, fe- 2 male swine, ὄσ, ὄς. *Cato* and *Virg.* — ¶ Also, the ground raised between two furrows in the form of a ridge, a balk of land. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, in Spain, a piece of ground thirty feet broad and a hundred and eighty feet long. *Colum.*

PŌRCĀRŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or be- 2 longing to swine. *Plin.* vulva, h. e. which has brought forth in a regular way. — Hence, *Jul.* Firmic. Porcarius, h. e. a swineherd.

PŌRCĀSTRUM (unc.), i, n. purslain. *Apul.*

PŌRCĒLLINŌS (porcellus), a, um, adj. 3 of young swine. *Apie.*

PŌRCĒLLIŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. the cheslip or 3 sow. *Cal.* *Aurel.*

PŌRCĒLLŌS (dimin. of porculus), i, m. 2 a little hog, young pig, porkling, porket, χοιρίον. *Varr.* (domesticated) and *Phadr.* (wild).

PŌRCĒŌ (perhaps from porro & arceo), 3 es, a. 2. to hinder, keep off, ἀνέμψω. *Enn.*

PŌRCĒTRĀ (porca), ae, f. a young sow or 3 yell that has never farrowed but once, χοῖρος, δέλφαξ. *Meliss.* ap. *Gell.*

PŌRCILACĀ (unc.), ae, f. purslain. *Plin.* 20, 81. *Ed.* *Hard.*

PŌRCINĀRŌS (porcus), i, m. a seller of 3 pork. *Plant.*

PŌRCINŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. of a hog; 2 χοῖνιος. *Plant.* Porcina, sc. caro, hog's flesh, pork. *Senec.* vox, h. e. porci. Hence, *Veget.* caput, h. e. properly, a pig's head. Hence, a kind of battle array, also, called *eunus*. *Veget.*

PŌRCIŌS, ii, m. a name of several Romans. The most celebrated is M. Porcius Cato, who was censor, and hence is called *Censorinus*; also, Major, h. e. the Elder, whose life is written by *Nepos*, and from whom Cicero entitled his book on old age. M. Porcius the Younger, a contemporary of Cicero; he is called *Uticus*, because he killed himself at Utica.

PŌRCŌLĀ (dimin. of porca), ae, f. a little 3 sow, χοιρίδιον. *Plant.*

PŌRCŌLATĪŌ (porculus), ōnis, f. a breed- 3 ing of swine, χοιροβοσκία. *Varr.*

PŌRCŌLATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a feeder or 2 breeder of young pigs or swine. *Colum.*

PŌRCŌLETUM (porca), i, n. a plat of 2 ground laid out in ridges or in beds. *Plin.*

PŌRCŌLŌS (dimin. of porcus), i, m. a 2 little hog, young pig, porket, porkling, χοιρίον. *Plant.* Jubeas, si sapias, porculum afferri tibi. *Plin.* marius, h. e. a porpoise. — ¶ Also, a certain hook in an oil-press, according to *Turnebus*. *Cata.* R. R. 19.

PŌRCŌS (πόρκος), i, m. a hog, swine, pig; usually, a young pig or porkling. *Cic.* Villa abundat porco, hædo, agno, gallina, &c. *Varr.* Porcos snos alat scrofa, h. e. pigs, farrows. Hence, *Cic.* Porcus femina, h. e. a young sow. *Macroh.* Trojanus, h. e. a pig stuffed with other animals for the table. *Ammian.* Porci caput, h. e. a kind of battle array. — Hence, Porcus, hog, a term of reproach applied to a person that is fond of good living or given to debauchery. *Horat.* Porcus de grege Epicuri. — Also, a kind of sea-fish. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, same as *Pudendum* *maulibre*. *Varr.*

PŌRGŌ, is, a. 3. same as *Parriigo*. *Virg.* 3 and *Cic.* in *Arat.* — ¶ Also, same as *Perga*. *Lucret.* I, 931. But *Ed.* Creech. reads *pergo*.

PŌRPHŌRĒTICŌS (porphyrites), a, um, 2 adj. purple red; or, of porphyry; or, resembling porphyry. *Sueton.* marmor.

PŌRPHŌRĪŌ (πορφυρίον), ōnis, m. a spe- 2 cies of water-fowl (Fulica porphyrio, L.). *Plin.*

PŌRPHŌRŌN, ōnis, m. one of the giants. *Horat.* — ¶ Also, a commentator of *Horace*.

PŌRPHŌRĪTES (πορφυρίτης), ae, m. sc. lapis, porphyre or porphyry; a kind of red marble. *Plin.* — *Lapis* is also joined with it. *Plin.*

PŌRPHŌRITIS (πορφυρίτης), ūdis, f. of a 2 purple color. *Plin.*

PŌRRĀCĒŌS (porrum), a, um, adj. of 2 leeks. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, like leeks, leek-green. *Plin.*

PŌRRECTĒ (porrectus), adv. extensively, 3 far. *Ammian.* Porrectus.

PŌRRECTŪŌ (porrigo), ōnis, f. an exten- 1 sion, stretching out, ἐπέκτασις. *Cic.* digitorum. — ¶ Also, a straight line. *Vitruv.*

PŌRRECTŌS, a, um, particip. from porri- 3 go. — ¶ Adj. stretched out, extended, long. *Cic.* Porrectæ manus. *Sil.* Serpens centum porrectus in ulnas. *Tacit.* Porrector acies. — Improperly, for *Mortuus*. *Catull.* — Also, cheerful. *Plant.* Porrectior frons. — Porrectum, i, n. ex-

tent, length. *Plin.* — Also, a straight line. *Vitruv.* — Also, a plain. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, of time, continued, lengthened, long. *Ovid.* mora. — Hence, in pronunciation, lengthened, made long, produced. *Quintil.* syllabæ. *Id.* literæ. — ¶ See, also *Porreio*.

PŌRRŌCIĀE (porricio), ārum, f. the part 3 of a victim which is offered to the gods. *Arnob.* and *Solin.*

PŌRRŌCIŌ (unc.), is, ēci or exi, ectum, 1 a. 3. a word used at sacrifices for por- 3 jicio, to throw at a place; to consecrate or offer to the gods. *Liv.* Extā in mare porricit. *Virg.* extā in fluctus. Hence, *Cic.* Inter cæsa et porrecta, h. e. between slaying and laying on the altar, a proverb, perhaps for unseasonably, out of time. — Also, to produce, bring forth. *Varr.* R. R. 1, 29. Seges frumentum porricit.

PŌRRŌGINŌSŌS (porrigo), a, um, adj. 3 troubled with scurf or dandruff, πιτυρο- 3 μνος. *Plin.* *Valer.*

PŌRRŌŌ (Id.), ūnis, f. a disease of the 3 skin of the head between the hairs; the scurf, dandruff, seall, πιτυρίασις, λεπίς. *Cels.* and *Horat.* — Also, of other hairy parts of the body. *Scribon.* *Larg.* — Also, of animals, perhaps, scab, mange. *Juvenal.*

PŌRRŌŌ (porro, or pro & rego), is, rexi, 3 rectum, a. 3. to stretch, reach or spread 3 out, extend, πορρεύω. *Cic.* manum. *Liv.* crus. *Cic.* membra. *Ovid.* brachia cælo, h. e. ad cælum. *Id.* brachia alicui, for ad alicquem. *Sallust.* aciem, h. e. to extend, lengthen. So, also, Por- 3 rigi, to be stretchd or spread out or ex- 3 tended; to stretch or spread itself out; to extend itself. *Auct.* B. *Afric.* Jubeat aciem porrigi. *Virg.* Corpus porrigitur in novem iugera. Hence, figur. of the situation of a thing. *Ovid.* Scopulus frontem porrigit in æquor. Hence, Porrigi, to stretch itself, as it were, to a place; to lie or extend longitudinally. *Plin.* Ep. Cubiculum porrigitur in so- 3 lem. *Plin.* Creta inter ortum oceanum- 3 que porrigitur, h. e. extends longitudi- 3 nally. So, also, Porrectus, a, um, ex- 3 tending. *Virg.* Rhodope porrecta sub 3 axem. — Hence, figur. to extend, en- 3 large, increase, protract, prolong, con- 3 tinue. *Ovid.* Quo se non porrigat ira. *Cels.* Morbus porrigitur in id tempus, h. e. is protracted. — Also, to lay at full 3 length, lay on the ground. *Liv.* hostem. *Ovid.* Porrexit in herbis, h. e. extended, 3 laid at full length. — ¶ Also, to hold 3 out or forth, offer, give. *Cic.* alicui dextram. *Id.* alicui bona. *Id.* alicui gladium. *Ovid.* oscula lymphis. — ¶ See, also, *Porrectus*, a, um.

PŌRRŌMĀ, ae, f. a sister or companion 3 of *Carmentis*. *Ovid.*

PŌRRŌNĀ (porrum), ae, f. a bed or quantity 3 of leeks. *Cato* and *Pandect.*

PŌRRŌ (πόρρω), adv. afar off, at a dis- 3 tance, far. *Tereul.* Porro ab hac ab- 3 strahat, h. e. far from her. *Plant.* Ubi 3 tu hic habitas? porro illic longe, &c. — ¶ Also, farther, further on. *Liv.* ire. — ¶ Also, hereafter, henceforth, 3 afterwards, in future, again. *Tereul.* Si porro esse odiosi pergitis. *Cic.* Sepe 3 audi vi majoribus, qui se porro pueros 3 a senibus audisse dicebant. — ¶ Also, 3 and so on, in enumeration, when 3 several things are passed over. *Cic.* Exigua et porro minima, h. e. and so on 3 to the least. — ¶ *Tertull.* Porro Quiri- 3 ces, h. e. came on! help, help, ye Romans! 3 But some prefer to read *proh*. — ¶ Also, next, then, moreover, besides, 3 &c. *Cic.* Neque perfacete dicta neque 3 porro digna. — ¶ Also, on the contra- 3 ry. *Cic.* and *Quintil.*

PŌRRUM (πάρον), i, n. and **PŌRRŌS**, 3 i, m. a scallion, leek. *Plin.* There are 3 two kinds of it, capitatus and sectivus. *Pallad.* capitatus, or capitatum. *Id.* and *Colum.* sectilis, or sectivus. So, 3 also, *Martial.* Sectile porrum, h. e. 3 which was chopped up before it was 3 eaten.

PŌRSENĀ, and **PŌRSENNĀ**, ae, m. a 3 king of Etruria, who attempted to rein- 3 state *Tarquinius Superbus*, the last king 3 of the Romans. *Liv.* and *Martiol.* *Per- 3 sena*. *Virg.* and *Plin.* *Porsenna*. —

When goods were sold by auction at Rome, it was said proverbially, "Porsena's goods are sold." *Liv.* 2, 14.

PORŦA (unc.), æ, f. a gate, *πόλη*. *Cic.* urbis, or, simply, *Id.* *Porta*, *h. e.* the gate of a city. *Id.* *Porta introire*, *h. e.* to go in at the gate. *Liv.* *Portæ fores objicere*, *h. e.* to shut the gate. So, also, *Virg.* *Portas objicere*. — Also, the gate of a camp. *Cæs.* *decumana*. *Virg.* *belli*, *h. e.* *templi Jani*. *Varr.* *Porta itineri longissima*, *h. e.* *we are longer in setting out than in making the journey*; or, the first step is the hardest. — *¶* *Aliso*, any place of egress, approach or entrance; an outlet, inlet. *Virg.* *cæli*, for *cælum*. *Macrob.* *solis*, *h. e.* *duo tropica signa*. — Hence, a strait. *Manil.* — Hence, *Portæ*, a narrow pass, passage, defile. *Nepos.* *Ciliciæ*. *Ovid.* *Porta Tanuaria*, *h. e.* a cavern by which *Heracles* is said to have descended to the infernal regions. Hence, *Cic.* *Portæ jecoris*. — *¶* *Figur.* *Lauret.* *Quibus e portis occurrunt quique deceret*, *h. e.* *by what means*. **PORŦABILIS** (*porto*), e, adj. portable, *3* *φέρτός*. *Sidon.* *Et portandus quidem, sed portabilis*. *Augustia.* *Portabilis*. **PORŦATIÖ** (*Id.*), önis, f. a carrying, carriage, conveyance, *ἀγώνη, φορὰ*. *Salust.* **PORŦATÖRIÖS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. that serves for carrying. *Cal.* *Auvel. sella*, *h. e.* a sedan.

PORŦENDÖ (probably for *porro tendo*), is, di, tum, u. 3. properly, to stretch forth. Hence, to show. *Liv.* *Victoria portendit se omnibus*, *h. e.* *shows itself*. *Id.* *Deos portendisse auspicia*, *h. e.* *significasse, dedisse*. — Hence, *Portendi*, to impend. *Liv.* *Pericula portenduntur*. — Hence, to preage, portend, forebode, foretell, foreshow, betoken, augur, prognosticate, *ἐπιστομαίνω*. *Liv.* *Dii portendunt, clarum fore hoc caput*. *Id.* *Quod aves fieri posse portendunt*. *Cic.* *Dii periculum portendunt*. *Id.* *Rerum futurarum, quæ tum dormientibus tum vigilantibus portenduntur*.

PORŦENTIFER (*portentum & fero*), a, 3um, adj. carrying monsters with itself, effecting miracles or wonders. *Ovid.* *venena*.

PORŦENTIFICÖS (*portentum & facio*), 3 a, um, adj. extraordinary, causing wonder, wonderful, prodigious; portentous, unnatural. *Lactant.*

PORŦENTÖSÖS (*portentum*), a, um, adj. extraordinary, unnatural, portentous, monstrous, strange, prodigious, wonderful, *ρεπατώνης*. *Cic.* *Portento-a nata dicuntur*, *h. e.* *monstrous births*. *Sueton.* *caput*. *Scoec.* *Portentosius*. *Id.* *Oratio portentosissima*.

PORŦENTUM (*portendo*), i, n. an omen, prodigy, miracle, portent, *τέρας*. *Cic.*, *Sallust.* and *Virg.* — Hence, any thing strange, a singular fiction, unnatural or singular occurrence or appearance. *Cic.* *poetarum et pictorum*. — Also, any singular or unnatural animal or birth, a monster. *Horat.* *Portenta subigit*. *Ovid.* *Portenta sub inguine Scyllæ*, *h. e.* *dogs*. *Cic.* *Monstrum pecudumque portentis*, *h. e.* *monstrous births*. — Hence, figur. of a monster in human shape. Thus *Piso* is called *portentum reipublicæ*. *Cic.*

PORŦHMEUS (*πορθηεύς*), ei and eos, m. 2 a ferryman. *Petron.* *Navita Porthmeus*, *h. e.* *Charon*.

PORŦHMÖS (*πορθημός*), i, m. a strait. *2* *Plin.*

PORŦYCATIÖ (*porticus*), önis, f. a row of 3 galleries or porticoes. *Pandect.*

PORŦÖLÄ (*dimin. of porticus*), æ, f. a small gallery, covered way or portico. *Cic.*

PORŦICÖS (*porta*), us, f. a portico, piazza, porch, covered walk surrounded with pillars, *στώα*. The Romans had such porticos for walking in, at their houses, temples and public buildings, in order that they might be sheltered from the rain. *Cic.* and *Vitruv.* Since *Zeno* taught in such a covered walk or portico, hence *porticus* (*στώα*) is said of his philosophy or sect. *Cic.* — *¶* *Aliso*, an engine used at sieges, by which the soldiers were defended from the missile weapons of the enemy, otherwise called *viua*. *Cæs.* — *¶* *Aliso*, perhaps, a tent. *Cic.*

Tusc. 2, 16. e *poeta*. — *¶* *Aliso*, a pent-house, covers. *Cic.* — *¶* *Aliso*, the uppermost row of seats in the amphitheatre, which was covered and destined for the use of poor citizens. *Calp.*

PORŦIÖ (*from πόρος*), önis, f. a portion, 1 part. *μέρος, μέρος*. *Plin.* and *Justin.* — *¶* *Aliso*, a share. *Justin.* *Vocare aliquem in portionem muneris*, *h. e.* to invite to a share. — *¶* *Aliso*, a proportion. *Cic.* *Nunquam in Sicilia frumentum est emptum, quin Mamertinis pro portione imperaretur*, *h. e.* *in proportion to the quantity collected*. So, also, *Plin.* *Portione*, *h. e.* *in proportion*. Sometimes it is followed by *ac*, *as*. *Varr.* — *¶* *Aliso*, condition, quality, relation, respect, regard. *Plin.* *situs*. *Id.* *Ad suam quisque portionem*, *h. e.* *nature, power*.

PORŦIÖNÄLIS (*portio*), e, adj. relating 3 to or containing a part or portion. *Tertull.*

PORŦISCÖLÖS (unc.), i, m. a hammer or 3 other instrument, with which the officer in a ship, who commanded the rowers, used to beat time, and to regulate the motion of the oars. *Enn.*

PORŦITIÖ (*frequentat. of porto*), as, a. 1. 3 to carry. *Gell.*

PORŦITÖR (*portus*), öris, m. he who watches the harbors and exacts the customs; a toll-gatherer, custom-house officer, custom-receiver, collector of portage, *ἐλλικμενιστής*. *Cic.* They were very unpopular. Letters were also forwarded by them. *Tarent.*

PORŦITÖR (*from obsol. poro*), öris, m. 2 one that conveys any person or thing. In a boat or ship, a ferryman, captain of a trading vessel. *Senec.* and *Cod. Just.* Hence, *Charon* is called *portitor*. *Virg.* — Also, by land, a carrier, carrier, wagoner. Hence, *Stat.* *Portitor Urse*, *h. e.* the constellation *Arctophylax*, who, as it were, drives the wain of the constellation *Ursa*. — *¶* *Aliso*, a porter, bearer, carrier. *Colum.* *Phryxi nec portitor Helles*, *h. e.* *theram which safely carried over Phryxiæ, but not Helle*. *Prudent.* *ciborum*.

PORŦIÖNCÖLÄ (*dimin. of portio*), æ, f. a 3 small part or portion, *μέρος*. *Plin.*

PORŦÖ (*from obsol. poro*, *πόρος*), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to carry, bear, convey, *φέρειν, βαστάζω*. *Horat.* *panem humeris*. *Cæs.* *onus*. *Horat.* *puerum Romam*, *h. e.* to carry, conduct, bring. *Cic.* *viaticum ad hostem*. *Id.* *Massiliam in triumpho*. *Id.* *hominem octophoro*. *Nepos.* *Vehiculo portaretur*, *h. e.* *rode*. *Liv.* *legiones secum in Hispaniam*. — *¶* *Aliso*, to bring. *Tarent.* *aliquid boni*. *Liv.* *latum munus ad*, &c. *Tarent.* *Nescio quid peccati portat hæc purgatio*, *h. e.* *carries with it, imports, betokens, contains*. *Prop.* *alicui timorem*, *h. e.* to cause, occasion. *Ovid.* *Portantia verba salutem*, *h. e.* *importing*. *Tarent.* *fallaciam alicui*, *h. e.* to make use of against him.

PORŦÖRIUM (*from obsol. poro*, *h. e.* *porto*), ii, n. the tax, duty or tribute paid for goods imported; customs, imposts, tolls, tollage, portage, *τέλος*. *Cic.* *vinum*, *h. e.* *from wine*. *Plaut.* *Portorium solvere*, *h. e.* to pay. *Cic.* *dare*. *Id.* *exigere*, *h. e.* to demand. *Id.* *imponere*. *Id.* *Portorium circumvectionis*, *h. e.* a tax paid for the right of carrying about and selling goods in the country. — *¶* *Aliso*, fare, freight, money paid for carriage. *Apul.*

PORŦÖENSIS (*portus*), e, adj. being in a 3 harbor, particularly, being in the harbor of Ostia, near Rome. *Cod. Theod.* *mensores*, *h. e.* *who measured corn in the harbor of Ostia, cornmeasures*.

PORŦÖLÄ (*dimin. of porta*), æ, f. a little 2 port or gate, *πύλιν*. *Liv.*

PORŦÖLÄCÄ (unc.), æ, f. purslain. *Varr.* See *Porcilæ*.

PORŦÖMÖS, i, m. See *Portunus*.

PORŦÖNÄLIS, or **PORŦÖMÄLIS** (*Portunus* or *Portunus*), e, adj. relating to the god *Portunus* or *Portunus*. *Varr.* *Portunalia*, *h. e.* a festival in his honor.

PORŦÖNÖS, or **PORŦÖMÖS** (*from obsol. poro*, *h. e.* *porto*), i, m. a god of navigation, otherwise called *Palemon*. *Cic.* and *Ovid.*

PORŦÖÖSÖS (*portus*), a, um, adj. abound-

ing in harbors, having many good harbors *λιμενώδης*. *Cic.* *mare*. *Id.* *navigatio*. *Sallust.* *Portuosior*.

PORŦÖS (*from obsol. poro*), us, m. a port, harbor, haven, *ἀπήν*. *Cic.* *Portum tenere*, *h. e.* to have reached or gained the port. *Nepos.* *intrare*, or, *Cic.* *In portum pervenire*, or *venire*, or *penetrare*, or *invehi*, *h. e.* to come into port, enter a harbor. So, also, *Id.* *In portum navium conjicere*, or, *Cæs.* *se recipere*. *Id.* *Portum capere*, *h. e.* to come into port. So, also, *Virg.* *tangere*. *Cæs.* *E portu proficisci*, *h. e.* to sail out of port. *Terent.* *In portu navigare*, *h. e.* to be safe. *Cic.* *In portu esse*, *h. e.* to be in port, to be in safety or rest. — *¶* *Aliso*, a place where customs or duties for goods imported or exported are taken care of. *Cic.* *In portu operas dabat*, *h. e.* *was receiver of customs*. — *¶* *Aliso*, a place of refuge, place of retreat or security, shelter, asylum, rest, place of rest. *Cic.* *Senatus erat portus nationum*. *Id.* *philosophie*. *Id.* *supplicii*, *h. e.* a refuge from. Hence the grave is called *portus corporis*. *Enn.* — *¶* *Aliso*, the mouth of a river. *Ovid.* — *¶* *Aliso*, a magazine, warehouse. *Pandect.* — *¶* *Aliso*, for domus. *Fest. e leg. xii. tab.* *Ob portum obvagulum ito*.

PORÖS (*πόρος*), i, m. a passage, way, ca- 2 nal. *Plin.* 20, 84 (si lectio certa).

PORÖS (*πόρος*), i, m. topus, a loose calcareous stone. *Plin.* — *¶* *Aliso*, a kind of India. *Curt.*

PÖSCÄ (unc.), æ, f. a kind of som drink composed of vinegar, water and eggs. *Plaut.* and *Suet.* — *Pasea* occurs also. *Veset.*

PÖSCINÖMMIÖS, or **PÖSCINÖMIÖS** 3 (*posco & munus*), a, um, adj. demanding money. *Apul.* *basilia*.

PÖSCÖ (unc.), is, pöposci, a. 3. to desire to get any thing from any one, to ask, call for, demand, pray earnestly, importune, *αἰτέω*. *Cic.* *aliquid sibi*. *Terent.* and *Cic.* *aliquid ab aliquo*. Also, with *ut* following. *Juvenal.* *Poscimus, ut cænes civiliter*. *Virg.* *aliquem in prælia*, *h. e.* to challenge. *Cic.* *aliquem*, *h. e.* to demand to give up, or to demand for punishment. *Liv.* *dictatorem reum*, *h. e.* to accuse. Also, of inanimate things. *Cæs.* *Quod res poscere videbatur*. *Nip.* *Quum tempus posceret*. — The person of whom one requires or demands any thing, is also put in the accusat. *Cic.* *Qui parentes pretium posceret*. Hence, *Poscor*, I am requested, they demand of me. *Ovid.* *Poscor meum Lælapa*, *h. e.* *Lælaps meus poscitur a me*. *Ovid.* *Poscor Pallia*, *h. e.* *they desire of me now to introduce or celebrate the Pallian festival*. *Prop.* *Apollo poscitur verba*, *h. e.* *Apollo is called upon or invoked to assist in composing a poem*. Also, absolutely. *Ovid.* *Met.* 2, 144. *Poscitur*, *h. e.* I am called for, must now appear. *Ovid.* *Poscitur Amides*, *h. e.* *now too must sing, were called upon, or requested*. So, also, *Horat.* *Od.* 1, 32, 1. *Poscitur*. But, in this passage, Bentley reads *Poscitur*, sc. a te, barbite. — Also, without a case. *Cic.* *Poscunt majoribus poculis*, sc. *bibere*, *h. e.* *to drink from goblets*. — Hence, to express a desire, desire, wish, dare, with an infinit. following. *Virg.* *Si poscent solo decedere nostro*. *Val.* *Flacc.* *contra occurrere*. — *¶* *Aliso*, to ask a price for any thing. *Plaut.* *Quantum poscit*, *h. e.* *for what he asks*. — *¶* *Aliso*, to ask, inquire, demand to know. *Virg.* *causas*. *Id.* *Quæ sit sententia*, *posco*. — *¶* *Aliso*, to call, call upon. *Senec.* *Aliciden gemitu*. *Plant.* *Hominem posco*. But this may mean, I demand money of him. Hence, *Virg.* *Poscor Olympo*, *h. e.* *heaven calls me, I am meant, I am called or commanded to come and to fight*. — Also, to invoke. *Ovid.* *numina*.

PÖSEÄ, or **PÖSÄ**, æ, f. same as *Pausea*. 2 *Cato*.

PÖSITIÖ (*pono*), önis, f. a placing, setting, 2 or putting, *τίσις*. *Quintil.* *nomini pro nomine*. *Colum.* *surculi*, a setting, planting. — *¶* *Aliso*, an affirmation. *Senec.* — *¶* *Aliso*, a theme, subject, argument. *Quintil.* *Positionis vitia*. — *¶* *Aliso*, a lowering, depressing. *Quintil.* *Sublatio ac positio*, sc. *manus vel pedis*.

h. e. the raising and lowering of the hand or foot in beating time. — ¶ Also, in grammar, a termination. Quintil. — ¶ Also, a site, situation, position, posture. Sence. corporis. Plin. signiferi. Id. labyrinthi. Quintil. loci. Tacit. celi, *h. e. climate.* — Hence, figur. condition, state, situation. Sence. mentis, *h. e. the state of mind.* — Quintil. Positiones, *h. e. circumstances.* — Id. Positio syllabæ, *h. e. the position of a short syllable, by which it becomes long, especially when two consonants come together; position.*

PÖSITIVUS (pono), a, um, adj. placed, 3 put. Nigid. ap. Gell. Nomen positivum, *h. e. a name given, not natural.* Serv. Nomen positivum, *h. e. of the positive degree.* Macrob. Nomen positivum, *h. e. a substantive.*

PÖSITÖR (Id.), öris, m. a builder, founder, 3 ἱεργς. Ovid. templorum.

PÖSITÖRA (Id.), æ, f. a posture, situation, position, disposition. Lucret. corporum. Gell. verborum. Prop. dei. — ¶ Also, interposition, pointing between words or sentences. Diomed.

PÖSITÖS (Id.), us, m. a position, situation, disposition. Ovid. urbis. Tacit. regionis. Also, of the bones. Cels. Also, of a sepulchre. Val. Flacc.

PÖSITÖS, a, um. See Pono.

PÖSSESSÖ (possideo), önis, f. a possessing, possession, κτήσις. Cic. fundi. Id. Esse in possessione honorum. Id. In possessionem venire, or proficisci. Id. Possessionem hereditatis alicui dare, eripere. Id. Mittere aliquem in possessionem, *h. e. to put in possession.* Figur. Id. prudentie doctrinæque. Planc. in Cic. Ep. laudis. — ¶ Also, any thing possessed, a possession, property, particularly of immovables, an estate, κτήμα. Cic. and Nep. — ¶ Also, for possessor, a possessor. Justin. Si ignis prima possessio rerum fuit, *h. e. mundum prius possedit.*

PÖSSESSÖNCÖLA (dimin. of possessio), 2 æ, f. a small possession, a small estate. Cic.

PÖSSESSÖVÖS (possideo), a, um, adj. relating to possession, denoting possession, possessive, κτητικός. Charis. nomina. Quintil. pronomina. Priscian. casus, *h. e. the genitive.*

PÖSSESSÖR (Id.), öris, m. a possessor, owner, proprietor, κτήτωρ. Cic. bonorum. Also, without a genit. Id. Si potes esse possessor. Lucan. regni inertis, *h. e. Pluto.* Cic. invidiam aut pestilentiam, *h. e. agri invidiosi aut pestilentis.* — Figur. Petron. Aquilo possessor Italici litoris. — ¶ Also, a defendant, person accused; as petitor denotes a plaintiff. Quintil. and Plin. Ep.

PÖSSESSÖRÖS (possessor), a, um, adj. 3 relating to possession. Pandect. actio.

PÖSSESSÖS (possideo), us, m. possession. 3 Apul.

PÖSSESSÖS, a, um, particip. from possideo, or from possido.

PÖSSESTRIX (possessor), icis, f. she who 2 possesses. Afrun.

PÖSSIBILIS (possum), e, adj. possible, 2 practicable, feasible, that may be or is likely to be effected, δυνατός. Quintil. and Pandect.

PÖSSIBILITÄS (possibilis), ätis, f. the 3 power of doing any thing, possibility, power. Arnob.

PÖSSIDÖ (po & sideo), es, edi, essum, a. 2. to possess, have, hold, εἶναι, ἔχειν, be master of, κτῆσθαι, κατέχειν. Immovable things. Cic. bona. Cæs. partem agri. Also, absolutely, to have possessions, possess lands. Movable things. Plin. uniones. — Figur. to possess, have as one's own have. Plaut. nomen. Cic. ingenium. Ovid. Possidet hunc dea diem. — ¶ Also, to occupy. Cic. forum armatis.

PÖSSIDÖ (po & sideo), is, edi, essum, a. 3. to possess one's self of, take possession of. Lucret. Aer possidet inane. Ovid. Humor ultima possedit. Cic. Bona sine testamento possederat. — So, also, Possessus, a, um, taken into possession, possessed. Cic. Agros Scipionum virtute possessor. Tacit. Possessa Achaia.

PÖSSUM (potis & sum), potes, potest, pötui, irreg. n. ta be able, have power, δύναμαι. With or without an infinit. Cic. facere. Id. Plus, quam potero.

Plant. Possum scire quo profectus veneris? *h. e. will you not tell me? Potest, it is possible.* Cic. Potest ut fallar, *h. e. I may be mistaken.* Non potest fieri, ut non or quin, *h. e. at all events it is necessary, it must by all means, &c.* So, also, Non facere possum, ut non, &c. *h. e. I cannot but, I must by all means, &c.* Cic. Neque facere possum, ut non sim popularis. Id. Facere non possum, ut nihil dem literarum. Also, without facere. Plaut. Non possum, quin exclamem, *h. e. I cannot but exclaim.* Non possum non, with an infinit. following, I must. Cic. Non potui non dare. Ovid. Nihil possum nescire, *h. e. I must have known it, I could not be ignorant of it, I cannot excuse myself on the plea of ignorance.* Potest, absol. it is possible, it can happen or be. Cic. Nos dignitatem, ut potest, retinebimus. Id. Potest, ut commiseris. Id. Qui potest? *h. e. how is it possible?* Id. Quia nihil aliter posuit. So, also, Plaut. Non potest, quin obsit. — Posse is sometimes used for velle with persons speaking elegantly. Cic. Rogo, ut possis. — ¶ Also, to be able to do or effect, to have weight, influence or efficacy. Cic. Plus potest apud te pecunie cupiditas, *h. e. has more weight.* Cæs. Multum potest fortuna. — ¶ Also, for oportet, or debet. Cic. Orbis est conversus citius, quam potuit, *h. e. than it ought.* But Ernesti reads oportuit. Liv. Fluctuatus est, utrum in regnum se reciperet an reverti in Thessalian posset, for reverteretur. — ¶ Terent. Potesse, for posse. Plaut. Potesit, for possit. Id. and Cic. in Arat. Possiem, es, et, for possim, &c. Lucret. Potestur, for potest, with an infinit. pass. following. So, also, Cato. Possitur. — ¶ Potens is used adjectively. See Potens.

PÖST (for post, from pone), adv. after, afterwards. Cic. Initio mea sponte, post autem invitatu tuo. Id. Paillo post, or, Cæs. and Liv. Post paillo, *h. e. soon afterwards.* Multo post, or, post multo, long afterwards. Cic. Multo post quam discessisti. Nep. Neque ita multo post. Id. Post non multo. Cic. Aliquanto post, or post aliquanto, *h. e. some considerable time after.* Plaut. Multis annis post, or, Cic. Multis post annis, *h. e. many years after.* Id. Anno post, *h. e. a year after, in the following year.* Id. Biennio post. Plaut. Paucis diebus post, or, Liv. Post paucis diebus, or, Cic. Paucis post diebus, quam discesserat, *h. e. a few days after.* Id. Hora post, *h. e. an hour after.* Virg. Longo post tempore. — It is frequently followed by quam. Cic. Post quam, or, postquam, *h. e. after that, or after.* — It is also pleonastically joined with deinde, or inde. Terent. Post deinde, ar, Nep. Deinde post, or, Lucret. Post deinde. — It denotes, also, behind. Cic. Cui post erant. Plin. Post curvantur, *h. e. backwards.* Hence, figur. Sallust. Post fuere, *h. e. were slighted or neglected.* — II. PREPOSITION. with an accusat. after, or since. Cic. Aliquot post menses. Id. Post hominum memoriam, *h. e. in the memory of man.* Id. Post Brutum consulem, *h. e. post consulatum Bruti.* Liv. Post diem tertium, *h. e. die tertio.* Cic. Sexennio post Veios captos, *h. e. after the taking of Veii.* Liv. Post devictum Hannibalem, *h. e. after Hannibal had been conquered.* Hence, Plaut. Post id, or, Cic. Post ea, or, Terent. Post illa, or, Cic. Post hæc, *h. e. afterwards, after this.* It is also followed by quam. Nep. Post annum quartum, quam expulsus fuerat, *h. e. the fourth year after, &c.* Cic. Post diem tertium quam dixerat. — Also, behind. Cæs. Post castra, *h. e. in the rear of.* — Also, below, beneath, under: after, next in order. Sence. Nemo post te videatur, *h. e. inferior to.* Horat. Erat Lydia post Chloen. — Also, besides. Calpurn. Post sidera cæli sola Jovem Senele vidit. — ¶ It is sometimes separated from its case. Cic. Post enim Chrysippum. — Also, after its case. Cic. Hunc post.

PÖSTAUTÖMNÄLIS (post & autumnalis), e, adj. coming after autumn or the fall of the leaf, late in the year. Plin. pira.

PÖSTĒA (post & ea), adv. afterward, after that or this, hereafter, ἔτι, ἔπειτα. Cic. Postea aliquanto ipsos quoque tempestas jactare cepit. Plin. Postea multo, *h. e. long after.* Sallust. Postea loci, for postea. It is also frequently followed by quam, from which is formed posteaquam, as one word. Cic. Posteaquam honoribus inservire cepi. It is also separated by inserting one or more words. Cic. Postea vero quam. Also, with a subjunct. following. Cic. Qui postea quam maximas edificasset classes. — ¶ Also, further, besides. Cic. Quid postea? *h. e. and what then?* — It is also joined with deinde, where one of them is redundant. Liv. Postea deinde. — ¶ When the final a is short, the words should probably be written separately, as post ea; so aute eü for autcä.

PÖSTĒAQUAM (postea & quam), adv. after that, after, ἔπει, ἔπειδῃ. Cic. (See Postea.) — ¶ Posteaquam is also found.

PÖSTĒÖ (post & eo), is, n. 4. to go after or 3 behind; to be inferior. Sidon. aliquem.

PÖSTERI, örum. See Posterus.

PÖSTERGÄNÖS (post & tergum), a, um, 3 adj. behind one's back. Arnob.

PÖSTERIOR. See Posterus.

PÖSTERITÄS (posterus), ätis, f. future time, futurity, posterity, succeeding generations, descendants, after-ages, οἱ ἀπογόνου. Ovid. In ore frequens posteritatis eris. Quintil. Historia non ad actum rei, sed ad memoriam posteritatis componitur. Cic. Invidia posteritatis, *h. e. evil report with or blame of posterity.* Cæs. Rationem habeat posteritatis, *h. e. famæ apud posteros.* — Hence, In posteritatem, for the future. Cic. and Justin. — Also, of animals. Juvenal. Posteritas et Hirpini. — ¶ Also, the last place, inferiority. Tertull.

PÖSTERIUS. See Posterus.

PÖSTERÖ (posterus), as, ävi, ätum, n. I. 3 to do any thing late, to be late with any thing, retard, ὑστερέω. Pallad. Quod posteravit, se. oliva.

PÖSTERÖLÖS (dimin. of posterus), a, um, 3 adj. Amnian. Posterula, sc. via, *h. e. a by-way.*

PÖSTERÖS, or **PÖSTER** (from post), a, um, adj. comparat. Posterior, superl. Postremus and Postimius. — **POSTR.** Postörus, or, Poster, a, um, coming after, following, next, ensuing, ὑστερος. Cic. Postero die, *h. e. on the following day.* Nep. Postera nocte. Cic. Postero anno. Horat. laus, *h. e. of posterity.* Tacit. Postero, for postero die. Cic. In posterum, sc. diem, *h. e. till the next day.* Id. In posterum, sc. tempus, *h. e. for the future, for the time to come.* Justin. Acies postera, *h. e. posterii diei.* Posterus dies is also followed by quam. Cic. Postero die, quam illa erant acta, *h. e. the day after, &c.* — Hence, Posterii, posterity, descendants, after-ages, οἱ ἐπὶ γυνόμενοι, ἀπογόνου. — Also, inferior. Marc. Cap. — II. **COMPAR.** Posterior, posterius, that comes after, happening or placed after, following, second, or next in order, time or place, posterior, latter when two persons or things are spoken of, ὑστερος, ὑστερεος, δεύτερος. Cic. cogitationes, *h. e. after-thoughts.* Cic. Paulo ætate posterior. Plin. pedes, *h. e. the hind feet.* Pandect. Posteriores, for posteri. — Hence, Posterius, adv. after, afterwards, at a later period, ὑστερον. Terent. and Cic. — Figur. inferior, worse. Cic. Nihil posterius, *h. e. worse.* Terent. Non posteriores feram, sc. partes, *h. e. I shall not be behindhand, will not play the lowest part.* — III. **SUPERL.** Postremus, or Postumus. Postremus, a, um, the last, hindmost, usually when more than two are spoken of, ἔσχατος, τελευταῖος, ὑστατος. Cic. Alia prima, alia postrema. Virg. Nec tibi cura canum postrema, *h. e. not the lost, a chief, especial.* So, also, Cic. Hoc non in postremis, for in primis, particularly. Sallust. acies *h. e. the rear.* Justin. In postremo libro, *h. e. at the end of the book.* — Hence Postremum, subst. the last, the end. — Postremo, lastly, ultimately, finally, at last, τὸ τελευταῖον, ὑστατον. Terent. and Cæs. — Ad postremum, at last. Liv. — Postremum, sc. ad, for the last

time. Cic. Also, at last. *Pallad.* — Also, the worst, basest, vilest, meanest, most contemptible, extreme. Cic. homo. *Id.* Servitus omnium malorum postremum est. (A new comparative and superlative of *postremus* occurs also. *Gracch.* ap. *Gell.* Natorum postremissimum, *h. e.* the worst. *Apul.* Nullum animal homine postremius. — *Postumus*, a, um, the last. — Hence, *Postnumum*, the last. *Tertull.* It is particularly used of the last children of a father. *Virg.* proles. Also, simply, Cic. and *Pandect.* *Postumus*, sc. filius. Also, *Pandect.* *Postuma*, sc. filia. But it denotes generally one born after the death of his father, or after his father has made his will, a posthumous offspring. *Plant.* and *Pandect.* Hence, some prefer to write *posthumus*, *h. e.* post humanum patrem natus. — ¶ *Ovid.* *Postumus*, for *Postumius*.

PÖSTFACTÜS, or **PÖST FÄCTÜS**, a, um, 3 adj. made or done afterwards. Cic. — Hence, *Postfactum*, what is done afterwards. *Pandect.* Ex postfacto.

PÖSTFERÖ (post & fero), ers, irreg. a. 2 to put after or behind, place or set behind, postpone; esteem less. *Liv.* opes suas libertati.

PÖSTFÖTÖRÖS, a, um. See *Postsum*.

PÖSTGENITÜS and **PÖST GENITÜS**, 3 a, um, adj. born after. *Post geniti*, or, postgeniti, posterity. *Horat.*

PÖSTHÄBÖ (post & habeo), es, ni, 1 tum, a. 2. to postpone, esteem less, set less by, neglect, *ὄστρον ῥίσηται*, *ὄστρον ῥίσηται*. *Cæs.* omnia. *Terent.* omnes sibi res. Cic. Omnibus rebus posthabitis, *h. e.* disregarding, &c.

PÖSTHÄC (post & hac), adv. in future, after this, hereafter, henceforth, *εἰσαδύς*, *μὲν ταῦτα*. Cic. — ¶ Also, after that time, afterward.

PÖSTHINC, and **PÖST HINC**, adv. after 3 toward, next, *ἐξῆς*. *Virg.*

PÖSTHÖC, and **PÖST HÖC**, adv. *h. e.* 3 postea. *Frogn. leg. Pap. ap. Fest.*

PÖSTHUMIUS. See *Postumius*.

PÖSTHOMUS, &c. See *Postamus*, in *Posterus*.

PÖSTIBI (post & ibi), adv. hereupon, 3 afterward, then. *Plant.*

POSTICA. See *Posticus*.

PÖSTICÖLÄ (dimin. of *postica*), e, f. 3 a little back door or postern. *Apul.*

PÖSTICÖLUM (dimin. of *posticum*), i, n. 3 a back building. *Plant.*

PÖSTICUM, i, n. See *Posticus*.

PÖSTICÖS (post), a, um, adj. that is behind, hinder, lying backward, posterior, *ὀπίσθιος*. *Liv.* pars ædium. *Plant.* ostium, *h. e.* a back door. *Solin.* pedes, *h. e.* hind feet. *Apul.* *Postica*, sc. janua, *h. e.* back door. — Hence, *Posticum*, sc. ostium, a back door. *Hor.* *Posticum*, sc. ædificium, a back building. *Titim.* ap. *Non.* Of a temple, the back front. *Vitr.* — ¶ Also, a privy, jakes. *Lucil.* — ¶ Also, same as *Pödez*. *Varr.*

PÖSTIDÄ, for *Postea*, adv. after that, 3 afterward. *Plant.*

PÖSTILÄNÄ (post), e, f. the crupper of a horse, *ὑποπίς*, *ὀπισθῆν*. *Plant.*

PÖSTILLÄ, and **PÖST ILLÄ**, adv. same 3 as *Postea*, after that, afterward. *Terent.*

PÖSTIS (unc.), is, m. a door-post, jamb, *παράρσις*. Cic. curiæ. *Id.* *Postem* tenere, *h. e.* to hold the post. This was done by the person who consecrated a building. — Also, of any thing that stands up like a post. Cic. *ambulationis*. — ¶ Also, a door, gate, portal. *Virg.* and *Senec.* — Hence, figur. *Lucret.* Cernere animus, sublati postibus, *h. e.* oculis. — ¶ *Ovid.* *Posti*, for *Poste*.

PÖSTILIMINIUM (post & limen), ii, n. a return behind one's threshold, *h. e.* home, consequently, to one's old rank and former rights, or, the right of returning home and to one's former rank and privileges. Cic. *Ei esse postliminium*, *h. e.* that he had the right of returning home and to his old privileges. *Pandect.* *Ius postliminii*. — Hence, *Postliminio*, by the law of return. Cic. *redire*. Also, again, anew, back. *Apul.* in formu reducere. *Id.* *Postliminio* mortis surgere, *h. e.* from death. — ¶ Also, in general, a return.

Tertull. pacis ecclesiasticæ, *h. e.* reconciliation.

POSTMERIDIANUS. See *Pomeridianus*.

POSTMÖDO, adv. for Post, Postea. *Lin.*

PÖSTMÖDUM (from post & modus), 2 adv. presently, afterward, shortly. 2 *Liv.* and *Terent.*

PÖSTÖMIS (ἐπιστομῖς), idis, f. a snaffle, 3 brake, barnacle, an instrument put upon the nose of unruly horses. Hence, of a drinking-vessel, which is as it were always at the nose of a tippler. *Lucil.* — Some read *prostonis*.

PÖSTPARTÖR (post & partor), öris, m. 3 one that inherits any thing after us, a successor. *Plaut.*

PÖSTPÖNÖ (post & pono), is, ösui, öst- 2 tum, a. 3. to postpone, value or esteem less, throw or lay aside, neglect, disregard, *ὄστρον ῥίσηται*, *ὄστρον ῥίσηται*. *Cæs.* omnia. *Ovid.* aliquem alieni. *Cæs.* Omnibus rebus postpositis, *h. e.* laid aside.

PÖSTPRINCIPIÄ (post & principia), örum, n. the continuance of a thing after it is begun; the progress, course, or sequel of a thing after the beginning. *Varr.* ap. *Gell.* Voluptas disciplinarum in postprincipiis existit. *Cic.* *Sext.* 55 (from a play). *Postprincipia* atque exitus vitiosæ vitæ.

PÖSTPÖTÖ (post & puto), as, ävi, ätum, 3 a. 1. to postpone, value less, disregard, *ὄστρον ῥίσηται*. *Terent.* Omnia sibi postputavit esse præ meo eommodo. *Id.* omnes res præ parente.

PÖSTQUAM, and **PÖST- QUAM**, conjunct. after, after that, when, as soon as, *ἐπειδὴ*. When it does not refer to any thing preceding. *Cæs.* *Eo postquam Cæsar pervenit*, obsides, arma poposeit. — *Post* is sometimes repeated. *Plant.* *Postquam comedit rem*, post rationem putat. — When it refers to something preceding. In this case it is sometimes separated. Cic. *Unde eimo die postquam discesseram*. *Id.* *Quod post accidisset*, quam dedissem ad te liberto literas. — ¶ Also, inasmuch as, forasmuch as, whereas, because that. *Terent.* *Postquam poeta sensit*, scripturam suam ab iniquis observari, &c.

PÖSTREMITÄS (postremus), ätis, f. the 3 extremity of any thing, the last, end. *Macrob.*

PÖSTREMUS, a, um. See *Posterus*.

PÖSTRIDIE (for postero die), adv. the day after, the day following, *τῇ ὀσπεαία*. Cic. — It is also followed by *quam*, after, when. Cic. *Postridie intellexi*, quam discessi, *h. e.* the day after I left you. — It is also followed by an accusat. Cic. *ludos*, *h. e.* the day after the games. *Liv.* and *Gell.* *Calendas*, *Nonas*, *Idus*. — Also, by a genit. *Cæs.* *Postridie ejus dici* (here, *ejus dici* is redundant).

PÖSTRIDÖÄNÖS, and **PÖSTRIDÄNÖS** 3 (postriduum), a, um, adj. that is, comes, or happens, on the following day. *Macrob.* dies, *h. e.* next ensuing.

PÖSTRIDÖUM (posterus & dies), i, n. the 3 day following. Hence, *Postriduo*, the day after. *Plant.*

PÖSTSCENIUM (post & scena), ii, n. the 3 part of a theatre behind the scenes, where the actors dress, and do many things which the spectators do not see; the tiring-house, tiring-room, robing-room. Hence, *Lucret.* *Vite postscenia*, *h. e.* secret actions, hidden from the eyes of the world.

PÖSTSCRIBÖ (post & scribo), is, psi, 2 ptum, a. 3. to write after or under, to add in writing. *Tacit.*

PÖSTSIGNÄNI (post & signum), sc. mili- 3 tes, those who in battle stand behind the standards. *Frontin.* and *Ammian.*

PÖSTSUM (post & sum), fui, esse, *tn be* 2 after or behind, to be future. *Sallust.* — ¶ Also, to give place, to be given up. *Sallust.*

PÖSTVENIÖ (post & venio), is, n. 4. *tn* 2 come after, succeed. *Plin.*

PÖSTVERTÄ, and **PÖSTVÖRTÄ** (post & verto), e, f. a goddess supposed to preside over the birth of a child when it presented the feet. *Varr.* — *Comp.* *Prosa.*

PÖSTVLÄRIS (postulo), a, um, adj. de- 3 manding. *Fest.* *fulgura*, *h. e.* which admonish to fulfil a vow or perform a sacrifice. So, also, *Cecin.* ap. *Senec.* *Postulatoria*.

PÖSTÖLATYÖ (Id.), önis, f. a demand, *re* quest, desire, *αἴτησις*. Cic. *ignoscendi*, *h. e.* entreaty. *Id.* *æqua*. — ¶ Also, the demand of a god, for example, that an offering should be brought. Cic. *Postulationes esse Jovi*, *h. e.* *Jupiter* had a demand. *Id.* *Telluri deberi postulationem*, *h. e.* that a demand of *Tellus* was not yet satisfied. — *Postulio* is also used for *postulatio* in this signification. *Arnob.* — ¶ Also, a complaint, *expostulation*. *Terent.* — Also, in a court of justice, an application for redress. *Suet.* *Ner.* 7. *Plin.* *Ep.* 7, 6, 4. — Also, the demanding of a writ, or leave to prosecute, from the praetor. *Cel.* in Cic. *Ep.* *Inter postulationem et nominis delationem uxor a Dolabella discessit*. Cic. *Tu- beronis*.

PÖSTVLÄTITUS, and **PÖSTVLÄTICI-** 2 **ÖS** (Id.), a, um, adj. that is demanded or requested. *Suæc.*

PÖSTVLÄTÖR (Id.), öris, m. one who de- 2 mands, *αἰτητής*. — Also, a plaintiff. *Suæc.*

PÖSTVLÄTÖRIS (Id.), a, um, adj. See 3 *Postularius*.

PÖSTVLÄTRIX (postulator), icis, f. she 3 that demands. *Tertull.* *solemnitates*, *h. e.* supplicationes.

PÖSTÖLATUM (postulo), i, n. a demand, request, *αἴτημα*. Cic. and *Cæs.*

PÖSTÖLATÜS (Id.), us, m. a demand, suit. *Liv.*

PÖSTULÖ, önis, f. See *Postulatio*. 3

PÖSTÖLÖ (for postulo, from posco), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to wish to have, de- mand, ask, desire, require, will, pray, beg, *αἰτέω*, *δέχομαι*. Cic. *aliquid ab aliquo*. — Also, with *ut* following. Cic. *Postu- latum est*, ut *Bibuli* sententia dividere- tur. Also, with *de* following. *Cæs.* *de colloquio*, *h. e.* to demand a conference. — Also, of inanimate things, to demand, require. Cic. *Quum tempus necessi- tasque postulat*. — The person, of whom any thing is desired, is also put in the accusat., and then two accusatives may come together. Cic. *Orationes me ducas postulas*. — Hence, *Postulor*, I am requested. Cic. *Ludos apparat non postulat*. — ¶ Also, to ask or inquire after any thing. Cic. *de federe*. — ¶ Also, to seek, endeavor, attempt, wish. With an infinit. following. *Terent.* *Si tu postules incerta certa facere*, &c. Also, with an accusat. and infinit. fol- lowing. *Plant.* *Haud postulo me in lecto accumbere*. Cic. *Quis no- trum tam impudens est, qui se scire aut posse postulet*, *h. e.* who should imagine to know or be able to do this. Also, of inanimate things. *Plin.* *Herba ne spargi euidem postulat*. — ¶ Also, to com- plain. *Pandect.* *apud aliquem*, or, *Plant.* *cum aliquo*, *h. e.* to any person. — ¶ Also, to accuse, sue at law, prose- cate, arraign, impeach. Cic. *aliquem*. *Id.* *aliquem de ambitu*. *Suæc.* *repetundarum*, or, *Tucl.* *repetundis*. *Id.* *majestatis*. *Pandect.* *capitis*. — *Apul.* *Postulare votum*, *h. e.* to make a vow. — ¶ Also, to demand a writ, or leave to prosecute from the praetor. Cic. *Quum in Gabinium Piso delationem postulare*.

PÖSTMÖTÖS (postumus), us, m. the 3 last or lowest place. *Terull.*

PÖSTMÖÄNÖS (Postumius), a, um, adj. 2 called after *Postumius*. *Liv.*

PÖSTMÖS, ii, m. a name of several Ro- mans. — Hence, *Postumius*, a, um, adj. *Postumian.* *Tacit.* *via*.

PÖSTMÖ (postumus), as, n. 1. to come 3 after, be inferior. *Tertull.*

PÖSTMÖS, a, um. See *Posterus*.

POSTUS, for *Positus*. See *Pono*. 3

PÖTÄBLIS (poto), e, adj. that may be 3 drunk, drinkable, *πότημος*. *Auson.*

PÖTÄCÖLUM (poto), i, n. same as *Pota-* 3 *tio*. *Terull.*

PÖTÄMÄNTIS (ποταμός), idis, f. a kind of plant growing on the shores of the river *Indus*, also called *thalasagale*. *Plin.* 21, 102.

PÖTÄMÖGÖTÖN, and **PÖTÄMÖGÖTÖN** (ποταμογέτρων), önis, f. an aquatic herb, water-milfoil (*Potamogeton*, L.). *Plin.*

PÖTÄTYÖ (poto), önis, f. a drinking, 1 bousing, toasting; a carousal, drinking bout, potation, *πότης*, *συμπόσιον*. *Plant.*

PÖTÄTÖR (Id.), öris, m. a drinker, bibber

loper, guzzler, carouser, πότῆς. *Plant.*
Volutarii, atque potatores maximi. Sil.
aquæ, h. e. one that lives on the water.
POTATŌRUS (potator), a, um, adj. be-
 3 longing to or serving for drinking. *Plin.*
Valerian. vas, h. e. a drinking-vessel.
POTATŪS (id.), us, m. a drinking,
 3 draught. *Apul.*
PŌTE, he can, it is able, same as *Potest*.
 See *Potis*.
PŌTENS, particip. from *possum*. —
 ¶ Adj. able, having power, capable, δυνά-
 μεις. *Quintil. efficiendi.* Also, with
 an infin. following. *Pandect. Si quis*
compensare potens solverit. — ¶ Also,
 efficacious, powerful, strong. *Plin. Her-*
ba potens adversus ranas. Ovid. Nihil
est potentius auro. Id. verba. Plin.
Odor potentissimus. Liv. arma po-
tentiora. Quintil. Potentissima argu-
menta. — ¶ Also, potent, powerful,
 mighty, strong, rich, wealthy, having
 great weight or influence, ισχυρός, δυνα-
 τός. *Cic. civitas. Id. duo reges po-*
tentissimi. Id. civis. Suet. Potens
apud filium. — ¶ Also, master of,
 with a genit. following. *Liv. Dum po-*
tens mei sum. Curt. Non potens mei
eram, h. e. I was not myself, beside myself.
Ovid. mentis, h. e. of sound mind, in
one's right mind. — Hence, in general,
 having power over, ruling over, master,
 ruler. *Liv. Potentes rerum suarum et*
urbis, h. e. masters of their state and city.
Id. Di immortales ita vos potentes hu-
jus consilii fecerunt, ut, — in vestra
manu posuerint, h. e. have placed within
your reach the power of determining. *Horat.*
Diva potens Cypri, h. e. Venus
ruling over Cyprus. Calp. Sylvanus
potens nemorum. Liv. iræ, h. e. master
over his anger. Virg. Nimborum tem-
pestatumque potens, h. e. Æolus. Ovid.
Diva potens uteri, h. e. Lucina, presiding
over childbirth. Senec. Diva potens fru-
gum, h. e. Ceres. Liv. imperii, h. e. able
to command, whom the soldiers obey. Lu-
can. Animal potens leti, h. e. which can
kill, deadly. Also, imperious, domineer-
ing. Terent. Hæaut. 2, 1, 15. — ¶ Also,
 fit for a thing. *Liv. regni. Id. Ne-*
que pugnae neque fugæ, h. e. neither able
to fight nor to flee. Id. armorum tenen-
dorum, h. e. who is able to hold his arms.
 — ¶ Also, that has attained any thing.
Ovid. voti. Plant. pacis. — ¶ Also,
 fortunate, successful. *Catull. in amore.*
Virg. Parvo potens Fabricius, h. e. rich.
 — ¶ *Ovid. Potens jussi, h. e. that has*
executed his command.
PŌTENTĀTOR (potens), ōris, m. a ruler,
 3 potentate. *Tertull.*
PŌTENTĀTUS (id.), us, m. power, do-
 2 minion, rule, command, in a state, δυνα-
 τεία, δύναμις. *Cæs.* — ¶ Also, power
 of doing any thing. *Arnob.*
PŌTENTER (id.), adv. powerfully, mighti-
 2 ly, strongly, effectually, δυνατῶς. *Quin-*
til. dicere. Horat. Potentius. Quintil.
decl. Potentissime. — ¶ Also, accord-
 ing to one's power or strength. *Horat.*
PŌTENTĪA (id.), æ, f. power, faculty,
 ability, capacity, force, efficacy, δύναμις.
Virg. solis. Ovid. morbi. Id. formæ.
Justin. humana. Also, the faculty of
seeing. Cels. — ¶ Also, virtue, effica-
 cy. *Ovid. herbarum. Plin. aquarum.*
 — ¶ Also, power, might, authority, in-
 fluence, sway, potency. *Cic. Potentia est*
ad sua conservanda, et alterius obti-
nenda, idonearum rerum facultas. Sal-
lust. Postquam divitiæ honori esse cœ-
perunt, et eas gloria, imperium, poten-
tia sequebatur. Cæs. Ut quisque est
genere, copisque amplissimus, ita plu-
rimos circum se clientes habet. Hanc
unam gratiam potentiamque noverant.
Cic. Erant in magna potentia, h. e.
authority. — Also, power which one has
attained by the favor of any one. Ovid.
Nulla potentia longa. — Also, in the plu-
ral. Cic. Opum nimiarum potentie.
 — ¶ Also, power or authority over any
 person or thing, supreme power, empire,
 rule, dominion. *Cic. victoris. Id. rerum,*
h. e. chief power. Nep. singularis,
h. e. monarchial power. — Comp. Potestas.
PŌTENTIALITER (potentia), adv. power-
 3 fully. *Sidon.*
PŌTERĪUM, or **PŌTERĪŌN** (ποτήριον),
 i, n. a drinking-vessel, goblet. *Plaut.*

— ¶ Also, a kind of plant, perhaps
tragacanth (Astragalus Tragacantha,
L.). Plin. 25, 76, and 27, 97.
PŌTESSE, potessem, &c. for posse, pos-
 3 sem, &c. See *Possum*.
PŌTESTAS (possum), atis, f. power or
 ability of doing any thing, power over any
 thing, δύναμις. *Terent. Qui habeam*
tantum potestatem astutiae, h. e. can con-
trive such a trick, be the author of such a
cunning. Cic. Habere potestatem vitæ
necisque in alieum. Liv. Pari potes-
tate, h. e. with equal power. Nep. Esse
in sua potestate, h. e. to be one's own
master. Cic. Mihi est potestas, or, est
in potestate mea, h. e. I have it in my
power, I am able, I can. Suet. Jam istam
volnerum fore potestatem, h. e. it
will depend upon, &c. Cic. and Liv.
Esse in potestate senatus, h. e. to obey
the decree or command of the senate.
Liv. Habere familiam in sua potestate,
h. e. to keep, retain in his power, not to
manumit. Cic. In potestate mentis esse,
h. e. to be in one's right mind, to be in his
senses. Id. Exisse ex ore de potestate,
sc. mentis, h. e. to go out of one's mind,
be deprived of one's senses, lose one's rea-
son. — Hence, power, dominion, rule, em-
pire, government. Nep. Thessaliam in
potestatem Thebanorum redigere. Id.
Sub potestatem redigere. Also, of single
magistracies, authority, power, or
office of a magistrate, magistracy, or
simply, office. Cic. prætoria. Nep. Se-
vere præfuit ei potestati. Cic. Dissimi-
litudo potestatum, h. e. offices. Id. Cen-
sor potestatem gerebat, h. e. bear an
office. — Also, one who is in office or pow-
er, an officer, magistrate. Cic. A magis-
tratu aut aliqua potestate evocatus, h. e.
some lawful authority. Hence, of Jupi-
ter, Virg. Hominumque divumque po-
testas, h. e. ruler, king. So, also, Suet.
Potestates, h. e. governors of provinces.
 — Also, power, virtue, efficacy, force, op-
 eration, effect. *Plin. herbarum. Pandect.*
pecuniarum, h. e. value. Vitruv. colo-
rum, h. e. qualities, properties. Hence,
signification, as of a word. Gell. — Also,
nature, natural quality. Lucet. Plumbi
potestas, for plumbum. Pandect.
actionum, h. e. nature, quality. —
Hence, the nature of circumstances, state
of things. Gell. — ¶ Opportunity.
Cic. Data est potestas augendæ dignita-
tis. Id. Quoties mihi certomin homi-
num potestas erit, h. e. as often as I shall
have opportunity to find or have trust-wor-
thy persons, sc. by whom I may send a
letter. Terent. Liberius vivendi fuit ei,
h. e. he could live more freely. — Facere
sui potestatem alicui, to give opportu-
nity to any one to obtain from us what
he wishes. Hence, to give an opportunity
for fighting, engage in a fight. Cæs. and
Nep. Also, to allow one's self to be seen
or to be approached, permit an interview,
grant an audience, allow access to. Cic.
Neque prætores adiri possent, vel potes-
tatem sui facerent. So, also, Id. sui
conveniendi. Suet. Potestatem sui non
habuissent, had not been allowed access;
had not been admitted to an audience;
so, Suet. Potestatem sui, sc. adeundi,
præbere, h. e. to give an audience. —
¶ Also, power, permission, leave, liberty,
license. Facere alicui potestatem, to
grant leave, give an opportunity; allow,
permit. Cic. interpellandi. Liv. Sena-
tus populi potestatem fecit, for populo,
h. e. the senate put it in the power of the
people. Cic. Fit mihi potestas tabularum,
h. e. I am permitted to make use of them.
PŌTESTĀTIVŌS (potestas), a, um, adj.
 3 denoting or containing power. *Tertull.*
PŌTESTUR. See *Possum*.
PŌTHŌS (πόθος), i, m. a kind of summer
 plant or flower. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a
 celebrated statue by Scopas representing
 the genius of longing. *Plin.*
PŌTILIS (poto), e, adj. that serves for or
 3 belongs to drinking. *Varr. nidus, h. e.*
a kind of drinking-vessel. Cæl. Aurel.
raptus, h. e. an imbibing, drawing in as
in drinking.
PŌTIN? for *Poti* æ? *Terent. Potin?*
 3 es? h. e. canst thou? are you able?
 — ¶ Also, for *Potis* est. *Terent. Potin?*
 ut desinas? h. e. can you leave off? or
 leave off.

PŌTINÆ, æ, f. the goddess of drinking with
 children, also called *Potica. Varr. and*
Donat.
PŌTIŌ (poto), ōnis, f. the act of drinking;
 drink; a draught, potiau, πότῆα, πόσις.
Cic. — Hence, a poisonous draught. Cic.
 — Also, a potion or draught given by phy-
 sicians to their patients. *Plaut. and Cels.*
 — Also, a love-potion. *Horat.*
PŌTIŌ (potis), is, ivi, itum, a, 4. to put
 3 into the power of any one, subject to. *Plant.*
aliquem servitutis, h. e. to make a slave,
reduce to slavery. Id. Potiri (passive)
hostium, h. e. to fall into the power of the
enemy. Lucet. mortis, h. e. to die. — As a
dep. Potior, itus sum, denotes more fre-
quently to be or become master of, gain or
take possession of, acquire, gain, get, ob-
tain, reach, επιρρυχάω, with a genit., æ-
eus, or ablat., also without a case. Cic.
Libidines ad potiundum incitantur.
Cæs. imperio. Id. victoria. Cic. volup-
tatibus. Ovid. monte, h. e. to get to. So,
also, Virg. campo. Cic. urbe. Liv. præ-
da. Auson. morte, h. e. to die. Stat. cæ-
de, h. e. to commit. Sallust. urbis. Cic.
regni. Liv. vexilli. Auct. ad Herem.
Potiri sunt Atheniensium, h. e. have con-
quered or overcome. Nep. rerum, h. e. to
obtain the chief power. Pæuv. regnum.
Lucet. scepra. Justin. victoriam.
Plaut. domum, h. e. to reach. — ¶ Also,
Potior, to have in possession, possess, occu-
py, have. Liv. mari. Id. oppido. Cic.
rerum, h. e. to possess or enjoy the chief
power. Id. Atheniensium civitas, dum
ea rerum potita est. Cic. Div. 1, 40.
Qui rerum potiebantur, h. e. who had the
supreme power, kings, princes. Nep.
summam imperii, h. e. to have the su-
preme power. Terent. gaudia, h. e. to en-
joy, have. Id. commoda. — ¶ Poti-
endus, or Potiundus, a, um. Cæs. Spem
potiendorum eastrorum. — Potior oc-
curs also as a verb of the third conjuga-
tion. Virg. Potitur. Manil. Potimur.
Catull. Poteretur. Pæuv. Poti, for potiri.
PŌTIŌNŌ (pōtio, onis), as, avi, atum,
 2 a. 1. to give a potion or drink to. *Veget.*
jumentum. — Potionatus, a, um, having
received a potion or dose. Sueton.
PŌTIOR, iris, itus sum, dep. 4. See
Potio.
PŌTIŌR (potis), tius, ōris, adj. better,
 preferable, more excellent, κρείσσον, βέλ-
 τιον. *Cic. Mors servitute potior. Id.*
Potior patre. Liv. heres. — ¶ Also,
more worthy, followed, like dignus, by
qui, quæ, quod. Liv. 26, 31. — ¶ Superl.
Potissimus, or Potissimus, a, um,
best, choicest, chief, especial, principal.
Plant. homo. Cic. Quid potissimum
sit. — The neut. Potissimum is also
used adverbially. See Potis.
PŌTIS (pos not used, whence compos,
 impos), adv. comp. Potius, superl. Pot-
 tissime. — 1. Posit. able, possible. With
 esse: as, *Potis est, for potest, with all*
 genders. *Cic. e pota. Sanguis potis*
est consistere. Virg. Potis est vis ulla
tenere. Lucet. Nec corpus potis est
cerni. Terent. Si potis est, h. e. if it be
possible. Also, in the plural. Varr.
Quid pastores potis sunt. Also, Lu-
cret. Potis es, for potes. — Also, with-
out esse. Virg. Nec potis æquare, for
potest. Hence, in the question Potin?
for potisne? Terent. Potin? es dicere?
for potes. Plant. Potin? est, for potest.
Potin? is also used for potin? est. (See
Potin?). Pote occurs also, and may be
considered as another form of this ad-
verb; as mage for magis. — Pote, or
Pote? without esse, is commonly used
for potest; for example, when it is fol-
lowed by an infin. Varr. Entor pote
ex cento vendito illum damnare. Prop-
ert. Nec devitari letum pote, quin
obeamus. Also, for potest esse, it may
be, it is possible. Terent. Nihil pote
supra. Cic. Hoc quicquam pote impu-
rinus? It is also joined with est. Cat-
tull. 42, 16. But other Edd. read potest.
 — *Potis* is also used adjectively. *Varr.*
L. L. 4, p. 18. Bip. Macrobr. Sat. 3, 4.
Divi potes. — II. Comp. Potius, rather,
preferable, better, dearer, more. Cic.
Magnum vel potius summus. Pandect.
Quæstio facti potius est, non juris. It
is also followed by quam, than. Cæs.
Neque se judicare, Galliam potius esse

Arivisti quam Cæsaris. Also, by *ut*. *Liv.* Potius passuros, quam ut videantur, *for* visum iri. Also, with a *subj.* without *ut*. *Cic.* Perpressus est omnia potius quam conscios indicaret. — *Virg.* Quam potius, *for* potius quam. — Sometimes it is omitted where it should be used. *Nepos.* Statuit congrēdi, quam, &c. Or it is used redundantly, as with *malle*, *præstat*, *præoptare*. *Cic.* Uticæ potius quam Rōnæ esse malisset. *Id.* Emori potius quam servire præstaret. *Terent.* Præoptares perire potius, quam, &c. Also, with a *comp.* *Cic.* Cum ei fuerit optabilius oblivisci posse potius, &c. — **III. SUPERL.** Potissime, most of all, especially, chiefly, principally. *Cic.* — Another form of the *superl.* is *Potissimum* (properly, neut. of *Potissimus*, a, um), especially, chiefly, principally. *Terent., Cic., Sallust.* and *Cæs.*

POTISSIME. See *Potis*.

POTISSIMUM, adj. See *Potior*. — Also, adv. See *Potis*.

PÖTISUM, or **PÖTIS SUM**, h. e. possum. *Plant.*

PÖTTITIUS, i, m. a name of several Romans. — Hence, *Potitius*, a, um, *Position*. *Liv.* and *Virg.*

PÖTTITÖ (frequentat. of *poto*), as, ävi, 3 ätum, a. 1. to drink often; or, simply, to drink. *Plant.*

PÖTTITÖS. See *Potio*, is.

PÖTTONCÖLÄ (dimin. of *potio*), æ, f. a 2 small potion or draught. *Sueton.*

PÖTIÖS, adj. See *Potior*. — Also, adv. See *Potis*.

PÖTNIA, ärum, f. a village near Thebes. — Hence, *Potnias*, ädis, f. belonging to it. *Ovid.* equæ, *vr.* *Virg.* quadrigæ, h. e. equi.

PÖTÖ (from *πώω*, h. e. *πίνω*), as, ävi, ätum and *pötum*, n. and a. 1. to drink. *Plin.* cornibus, h. e. out of horns. — *¶* Also, to drink hard, tipple, tupe, carouse. *Terent.* Obsonat, potat. *Cic.* Totos dies potabatur. — *¶* Also, transitively, to drink. *Ovid.* aquas. *Plin.* vinum. — Hence, figur. to suck or soak up. *Horat.* Aquinatem potentia vellera fœnem. — Also, with poets, of those who live near a river. *Senec.* Potant flumen. — *¶* *Plant.* crapulam, h. e. to get intoxicated. — *¶* *Potätus*, a, um, that has been drunk. *Cic.* vina. — *Pötus*, a, um, that has been drunk, emptied by drinking. *Cic.* Sanguine potō. *Horat.* Poti fœce tenus eadi. Also, actively, that has drunk; also, drunken, intoxicated. *Cic.* Bene potus, h. e. very drunk. Hence, *Potus sum*, I have drunk, was used, according to *Varr. ap. Gell.* 2, 25.

PÖTÖR (poto), öris, m. a drinker, *πότης*.

2 Horat. aquæ. *Id.* Rhodani, h. e. accola. — *¶* Also, a drunkard, sot, toper, tippler. *Horat.* and *Plin.*

PÖTÖRÖS (potor), a, um, adj. of or belonging to drinking, *πότηρος*. *Plin.* vasa, to drink out of. *Pandect.* argentum, a silver drinking vessel. — Hence, *Plin.* Potorium, sc. vas, h. e. a cup, beaker, vessel to drink out of, *ποτήριον*.

PÖTRIX (Id.), icis, f. a female drunkard, 3 *potris*. *Phædr.*

PÖTÖÄ, æ, f. same as *Potina*. 3 *Arnob.*

PÖTÖLÖNTÖS (potus), a, um, adj. that 1 may be drunk, drinkable. *Cic.* Potulenta, h. e. drinks. — *¶* Also, drunk, inebriated. *Sueton.*

PÖTÖRÄ (poto), æ, f. a drink, potion. *Varr.*

PÖTÖS, a, um. See *Poto*.

PÖTÖS (poto), us, m. a drinking; drink; a draught, potion, *πότης*, *πόμα*. *Cic.* — Also, a tippling, revelling, carousing. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, for wine. *Plin.* hominum.

PRÆ (unc.), prep. before, *πρό*. *Sallust.* Præ se mittere. *Liv.* Præ se agere arma, h. e. to drive before one's self. *Cic.* Pugione præ se tulit, h. e. held before him. *Liv.* Præ se tulit quatuordecim millia pondo argenti. — Hence, figur. Præ se ferre, to publish, make known, manifest, exhibit, show clearly or openly, betray, discover; as, *Cic.* scelus. *Id.* vocem. So, also, *Id.* Præ se gere. So, also, *Catull.* Præ se declarant gaudia vultu. — Further, Præ manu, in hand, at hand, in readiness. *Plaut.* Aurum, quod fuit præ manu. *Terent.*

Si præ manu dederis, *for* in manus. *Gell.* Si liber præ manibus est, h. e. apud te. — Also, without a case, before. *Terent.* 1 præ, or, *Id.* Abi præ, h. e. go before. — Also, denoting preference, before. *Cic.* Præ ceteris floruisse, h. e. before others. *Virg.* Præ omnibus unum. — *¶* Also, *for*, through, by reason of, on account of. *Cic.* Nec loqui præ marore potuit. *Id.* Non præ lacrimis possum reliqua scribere. So, also, *Id.* Præ metu. *Terent.* Præ gaudio. *Liv.* Præ ira. — *¶* Also, in comparison with. *Cic.* Atticos præ se agrestes putat, h. e. compared with himself. — Also, adverbially, without a case, with *quam* or *ut* following. But this is generally written as one word, *præquam*, *præut*, in comparison with that which, &c. *Terent.* Nihil hoc est præquam alios sumptus facit. *Id.* Ludum fuisse prænt hujus rabies quæ dabit, h. e. in comparison with the madness of this man.

PRÆCÖÖ (præ & acuo), is, äi, ätum, 3 a. 3. to sharpen or point before, make pointed before; sharpen, make sharp or pointed. *Cato.* Præcutito. *Cæs.* Stipites præcuti.

PRÆCÖTÖ (præcutus), adv. very subtly, 3 very acutely. *Apul.*

PRÆCÖTÖS, a, um. See *Præcucio*.

PRÆALTE (præaltus), adv. very deeply. 3 *Veget.*

PRÆALTÖS (præ & altus), a, um, adj. very high or lofty, *ἐπερὺς ὕψους*. *Liv.* — *¶* Also, very deep. *Liv.* flumen. *Apul.* Præaltissimus.

PRÆAMBÖLÖ (præ & ambulo), as, n. 1. 3 to walk before. *Martian.* Capell.

PRÆAMBÖLÖS (præambulo), a, um, adj. 3 walking before, preceding. *Mart.* Capell.

PRÆÄDITÖS (præ & auditus), a, um, 3 adj. heard before, examined before. *Pandect.*

PRÆBEÖ (for *præhibeo*, from *præ* & *habeo*), es, äi, ätum, a. 2. to hold out, proffer, offer. *Terent.* os, h. e. the face, *for* receiving a box on the ear. *Liv.* os ad contumeliam, h. e. to suffer himself to be openly disgraced. *Ovid.* manum verberibus. *Liv.* aures, h. e. to lend an ear, listen, attend. — *¶* Also, to give up, expose, yield. *Liv.* se telis hostium. *Id.* aliquem hosti ad cædem. — *¶* Also, to show, exhibit, let see. *Apul.* nudam suam pulchritudinem. — Hence, to show, exhibit, give, do. *Liv.* operam alicui, h. e. to serve. *Plin.* honorem alicui. *Nepos.* fidem alicui. — Hence, *Præbere se*, to show or prove himself, behave or conduct himself. *Cic.* se misericordem. *Id.* se talem, h. e. himself such a one. *Id.* se virum, h. e. to show or prove himself a man. So, also, without se. *Terent.* Præbuit strepitum virum, h. e. he showed himself, &c. — *¶* To give, supply, furnish, afford. *Liv.* alicui naves. *Nepos.* panem alicui. *Liv.* equos. *Cic.* Hæc studia rebus adversis perfugium ac solatium præbent. *Plin.* eundem usum, h. e. to have the same use. — Hence, to make, cause, occasion. *Nepos.* suspitionem. *Liv.* terrorem, tumultum. *Cæs.* opinionem timoris. *Liv.* sonitum, h. e. to make a noise. *Cic.* sponsalia alicui. *Ovid.* modum, h. e. to make music. *Terent.* Indos, h. e. to occasion spurt or laughter, give rise to a laugh. — Also, to do or perform. *vicem*, to supply the place of, serve for; as, *Plin.* postum, h. e. serve for posts. Hence, *Plin.* Paneg. 61. iusjurandum, h. e. to administer. But some *Edd.* read differently. — Also, to allow, permit, let. *Ovid.* Præbuit ipsa rapi, sc. se, h. e. suffered herself to be carried off. — *¶* *Præbita*, plur., that is given to any one, as for his maintenance or support; allowance. *Colum.* and *Sueton.*

PRÆBIÄ (præbeo), örum, n. plur. avarus 3 lets hang about the necks of children against poison and witchcraft, *ἀλγισθόνα*. *Varr.* and *Fest.* (But some read *præbia*.)

PRÆBIBÖ (præ & bibo), is, bi, a. 3. to drink beforehand, *προπινω*. Hence, to drink to, drink to one's health. *Cic.* venenum alicui.

PRÆBITIÖ (præbeo), önis, f. a giving, 3 affording, supplying, providing, *παροχῇ*. *Varr.* and *Justin.*

PRÆBITÖR (Id.), öris, m. one that gives or supplies; a purveyor, provider, *παρέχορ*. *Cic.*

PRÆBITÖS, a, um. See *Præbeo*.

PRÆCADENS, tis, same as *Procidens*. 3 *Cal.* *Aurel.*

PRÆCALEFACTÖS, and **PRÆCÄL-3 FACTÖS** (præ & calefactus), a, um, adj. warmed beforehand or very much. *Serihon.* *Larg.*

PRÆCALIDÖS (præ & calidus), a, um, 2 adj. very hot, very warm, *διὰ θερμὸς*. *Tacit.*

PRÆCALVÖS (præ & calvus), a, um, 2 adj. bald before, very bald. *Sueton.*

PRÆCÄNÖ (præ & cano), is, a. 3. to foretell, predict. *Tertull.* — *¶* Also, to break or destroy an enchantment. *Plin.*

PRÆCÄNTÄTÖ (præcanto), önis, f. a 3 charming, enchanting. *Quintil.* declam.

PRÆCÄNTÄTÖR (Id.), öris, m. a charmer, 3 er, enchanter, sorcerer, *ἐμψόδος*. *Augustin.*

PRÆCÄNTÄTRIX (præcantator), icis, 3 f. an enchantress, witch. *Plant.*

PRÆCANTRIX (præcano), icis, f. a sorceress, enchantress, witch. *Varr.*

PRÆCÄNTÖ (præ & canto), as, a. 1. to 2 predict, prophesy. *Lucil.* — *¶* Also, to bewitch, enchant. *Petron.*

PRÆCANÖS (præ & canus), a, um, adj. 3 very gray-headed, gray-headed before the time. *Horat.*

PRÆCARPÖ, *for* *Præcerpo*. 3 *Macrobo.*

PRÆCARUS. See *Percarus*.

PRÆCAVEÖ (præ & caveo), es, ävi, ätum, a. and n. 2. to take care or beware, stand on one's guard, be on the watch or on the alert, *προφυλάττωμαι*. *Cic.* Qui te incantum loco demovere poterunt, præcaventem nunquam movebunt. Also, with *ne* following. *Cæs.* Quod ne accideret, magnopere præcavendum sibi Cæsar existimabat. *Liv.* ab insidiis. — *¶* Also, to take care of any one's safety. *Liv.* decemviris. *Terent.* sibi. — *¶* Also, transitively, to endeavor or to ward off, prevent, beware of, provide or guard against. *Gell.* injurias. *Cic.* Percuti, quæ difficillime præcaventur. *Quintil.* Quod (accusat.) necessarium est præcavere — Hence, *Præcavus*, a, um, that one has endeavored to guard against, in which one has used precaution that it might not happen. *Cic.* Res militi tota præcavita est. *Id.* Quod a me ita præcavum est. *Plaut.* Præcavito opus est, h. e. precaution.

PRÆCAUTIÖ (præcaveo), önis, f. a precaution. *Cal.* *Aurel.*

PRÆCAUTÖS. See *Præcaveo*.

PRÆCÄDÖ (præ & cedo), is, essi, essum, a. and n. 3. to go before, precede, *προβίω*. *Plin.* Cervi præcedentes. *Ovid.* Pania præcessit ad aures. *Plin.* Ep. Præcesserat tremor terræ. Also, to be carried before. *Suet.* Præcedente Victoria, h. e. the image of Victoria being carried before. *Sueton.* Præcedente titulo, qui causam ponere indicaret. — Also, transitively, to precede. *Virg.* agmen. — *¶* Figur. to excel, surpass, outdo, outstrip, be superior to. *Plaut.* Vestræ fortune meis præcedunt. *Cæs.* aliquem re, or, *Plin.* in re.

PRÆCELÖR (præ & celer), is, e, adj. very 2 swift, quick or nimble. *Plin.*

PRÆCELÖRÖ (præ & celero), as, a. and 3 n. 1. to make much haste. *Stat.* — *¶* Also, to get up by making haste, to overtake. *Stat.* aliquem.

PRÆCELLENS, tis, particip. from *præcello*. — *¶* Adj. excellent, surpassing, exceeding, *ὑπερσχος*. *Cic.* Vir virtute præcellens. *Plin.* Præcellentior. *Cic.* Præcellentissimus.

PRÆCELLENTIÄ (præcellens), æ, f. ex-3 cellence. *Tertull.*

PRÆCELLEÖ, es, n. 2. *for* l'æcello. 3 *Plant.*

PRÆCELLÖ (præ & cello), is, a. and n. 3. 2 to distinguish me's self, excel in any thing *Sueton.* arte. *Tacit.* opibus vetustis et gravitate morum. *Id.* per eloquentiam. — *¶* Also, to excel, surpass, exceed, *προέχω*. *Sil.* Ægide præcellant quantum fulmina. *Tacit.* aliquem re. Also, with a *dat.* following. *Sil.* mortalibus. — *¶* Also, to rule, preside over. *Tacit.* genti. — *¶* See, also, *Præcellens*.

PRÆCĒLSŪS (præ & celsus), a, um, adj. very high or lofty. Cic. locus. Stat. fortuna.

PRÆCĒNTIŪS (præcino), ōnis, f. a sing-ling, or playing on an instrument before any thing, a prelude, as, before a sacrifice, or a playing at a sacrifice. Cic. Before a battle. Gell.

PRÆCĒNTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. he who leads the choir, a director of music, a preceptor, χοροστάρης. Apul.

PRÆCĒNTŌRIŪS (præcentor), a, um, adj. 3 belonging to a prelude. Solin. arundines.

PRÆCĒPS (præ & caput), cīpītis, adj. headlong, with the head foremost, προκάρηνος, προπετής, προπρηνής. It is used of those who fall or are hurled down, and may frequently be rendered down. Terent. Aliquem præcēpitem dare, or, Cic. de-
cere, h. e. to throw down. So, also, Auct. B. Afr. mittere. Virg. Projecit præcēpitem in undas. Hence, Colam. Præcēps palme, h. e. bent downwards and tied to any thing. — Also, of those that run quickly or are pursued, headlong, swift, precipitate, hasty. Cæs. Præcēpites se fugæ mandant. Horat. Præcēpes ferunt, h. e. runs. Virg. Præcēpites columbe, h. e. flying. Cæs. and Cic. Agere aliquem præcēpitem, h. e. to drive headlong. Hence, figur. Cic. Agunt eum præcēpitem Pœnæ, h. e. hunt, pursue him. Sallust. Quoniam ab inimicis præcēps agor, h. e. am persecuted or pursued. Tacit. In gloriam præcēps agebatur. — ¶ Also, in general, swift, rapid, hastening. Horat. annis. Ovid. ventus. Id. vox, h. e. passing away quickly. Cic. profectio. Id. celeritas dicendi.

— ¶ Also, drawing to a end or close, declining, setting. Liv. dies. Id. sol. Sallust. iestas. — ¶ Also, steep, precipitous, downhill, sloping. Cæs. locus. Virg. and Ovid. fossa, h. e. deep. Plin. Pæneg. mons. Catull. 17, 9. Ire præcēpitem in lutum per caputque pedesque. — Hence, overhanging, bending down, inclining. Curt. Murus in salum præcēps. Figur. Liv. Animus præcēps in avaritiam. Also, figur. dangerous, critical, hazardous. Liv. libertas. Ovid. tempus. Cic. via. Id. genus orationis. — Hence, Præcēps, subst. a precipice, steep place. Virg. Turrim in præcēpiti stantem. Senec. In præcēpitia cursus iste ducit. Liv. In præcēps deferri, h. e. to fall down. Tacit. In præcēps jacere, h. e. to hurl down. — Figur. critical circumstances, great danger, an extremity, extreme danger. Liv. Rempublicam in præcēps daret. Cels. Æger est in præcēpiti, h. e. is in great danger. Plin. Ep. Debet orator accedere ad præcēps, h. e. to speak in an elevated style, used bold, lofty expressions. — Also, the highest, uppermost point. Juvenal. Omne in præcēpiti vitium stetit, h. e. has reached the highest pitch. — ¶ Figur. precipitate, headlong, inconsiderate, hasty, rash. Cic. furor. Id. homo. Val. Mar. audacia. — ¶ Præcēps, adv. Aonian. — ¶ Noot. Præcēpes, gen. Præcēpis, &c. seems also to have been in use. Plaut. Præcēpim.

PRÆCĒPTIŪS (præcipio), ōnis, f. a taking or receiving beforehand, as an inheritance. Pandect. bonorum. Id. dotis. Plin. Ep. Præceptionem 400 millium dedit. Hence, Pandect. Per præceptionem dare or legare, h. e. to give or bequeath any thing in such a manner, that it be received before the distribution of the whole property among the heirs. — ¶ Also, an instruction, precept. Cic. recti. Id. Stoicorum. — ¶ Also, a notion or preconception. Cic. — ¶ Also, a command, order, as of the emperor. Cod. Just.

PRÆCĒPTIVĒ (præceptivus), adv. by way 3 of precept. Tertuli.

PRÆCĒPTIVŪS (præcipio), a, um, adj. 2 preceptive, giving moral rules or precepts. Senec.

PRÆCĒPTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who anticipates or takes beforehand. Paulin. Nohen. — ¶ Also, a commander. Gell.

— ¶ Also, an instructor, teacher, preceptor, master. Cic.

PRÆCĒPTRIX (præceptor), icis, f. a preceptress, instructress. Cic.

PRÆCĒPTUM (præcipio), i, n. an order

or direction; a precept, rule, maxim; admonition, advice, counsel, instruction, command, injunction, ἐντολή, παράγγελμα. Cic. Præcepta dare. Id. artis. Cæs. Præcepto observato. Virg. Præcepta facessere.

PRÆCĒPTŪS, a, um. See Præcipio.

PRÆCĒRĪPŪS (præ & carpo), is, psi, ptum, 1 a. 3. to break off before or before the time, to crop or bite off, nip in the bud, προκαρπεῖω. Plin. germinum tenera. Ovid. messes. — Figur. Cic. fructum officii, h. e. to diminish, take away or deprive of. Plin. Ep. gratiam novitatis. Liv. Læticia præcepta, h. e. enjoyed beforehand. — ¶ Also, to pluck off before, or, simply, to clip or pluck off. Stat. jubas. — ¶ Also, to make extracts from. Gell. libros.

PRÆCĒRTATIŪS (obsolet. præcerto, from 2 præ & certo), ōnis, f. a contest for preference. Auct. ad Hercun.

PRÆCĒSSŌR (præcedo), ōris, m. a predecessor, πρόγονος. Tertull.

PRÆCĒA (præcio), æ, m. a public crier 3 who went before the Flamines, to tell mechanics to lay aside their work and not to profane the sacred ceremonies. Fest.

PRÆCĒANŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. Plin. 14, 3, 1. vinum, h. e. a celebrated kind of wine.

PRÆCĒDĀNEŪS (præ & cædo), a, um, 3 adj. that is killed before. Cato. hostia, h. e. a sacrifice offered before an undertaking. Also, an offering for the dead. Varr. So, also, Gell. Hostiæ præcidaneæ, h. e. killed a day previous to a solemn sacrifice. Ate. ap. Gell. Feriæ præcidaneæ, h. e. preceding others, holiday eves or vigils.

PRÆCĒDŪS (præ & cædo), is, idi, isum, a. 3. properly, to cut off from before. — Hence, in general, to cut off. Plaut. linguam alicui, h. e. to cut off or out, or, figur. to render dumb. Cic. ancoras, h. e. to cut the cable. Liv. caput. Mart. manus alicui. Plin. barbam. — Hence, Præcisus, a, um, cut off. Martioli. Triacria Italia præcisâ, h. e. separated from Italy. — ¶ Also, figur. to make short, shorten, abbreviate, express one's self briefly. Cic. Brevi præcidam. Id. Præcide. Plin. iter. — Hence, to cut short one's words, break off or finish abruptly. Auct. ad Her. Si, cum incipimus aliquid dicere, præcidimus. Quintil. Precisa velut ante legitimum finem oratio. — ¶ Also, figur. to omit, pass by. Senec. sinus maris, h. e. to avoid, consequently, to sail in a direct line, sail directly across the bay. — ¶ Also, to take away, deprive of. Cic. spem. Id. sibi reditum. — ¶ Also, to deny flatly, refuse. Cic. — ¶ Also, to cut up, cut to pieces. Liv. canem. Cic. cotem novacula. Id. naves, h. e. to render unfit for service. Hence, Cic. amicitiam, h. e. to break off at once. — Hence, to cast out. Lamprid. Præcisus, h. e. an eunuch. — ¶ Also, to strike, beat. Plaut. os, h. e. on the mouth. — Martioli. Præcidere os alicui, or, Id. aliquem. Other Edd. read percidere. (See Percido.) — Noot. Præcisum, h. e. pars carnis præcisa. — ¶ Sec. also, Præcisus, a, um.

PRÆCĒCTIŪS (præcingo), ōnis, f. a 2 girding about, a girdle. — Hence, in the amphitheatre, a brood landing-place, or, the space between the spectators' seats. Vitruv.

PRÆCĒCTŌRIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. fit 2 for girding. Vitruv. funis. — Hence, Præcinctorium, a girdle, apron, περιζώιον. Augustin.

PRÆCĒCTŌRA (Id.), æ, f. a girding; 2 a girdle, διάζωσις. Macrobius and Vitruv.

PRÆCĒCTŪS, a, um. See Præcingo.

PRÆCĒCTŪS (præcingo), us, m. a gird- 3 ing about. Varr. — ¶ Also, a dressing, putting on clothes. Macrobius.

PRÆCĒNGŪS (præ & cingo), is, nxi, ne- 1 tum, a. 3. to gird, gird about, διάζωννυμι. Grat. illa cultro. — Præcingi, to gird one's self. Ovid. ense. — Præcinctus, a, um, girded about, girt high. Horat. Recte præcincti pueri. Sueton. Male præcinctus puer. — ¶ Also, to surround with any thing. Propert. fontem vallo. Plin. Tellus præcincta mari. Plin. Ep. Parietes testaceo opere

præcincti, h. e. overlaid. — ¶ Also, to furnish or provide with any thing. Eun. ap. Gell. Brundisium portu præcinctum.

PRÆCĒNŪS (præ & cano), is, cīnuī, a. and 1 n. 3. to sing or play before, προῖδω. Cic. deorum pulvinaribus, et epulis, h. e. to play at. Liv. sacrificiis. Flor. alicui tibiis. Gell. Præcinate cithara. — ¶ Also, to repeat a form of enchantment, to enchant, bewitch. Tibull. — ¶ Also, transitively, to prophesy, foretell, predict, presage. Cic. Deos aliquid præcine. Plin. responsa, h. e. dare responsa de futuris. Id. sideris cursum. Tibull. fingam.

PRÆCĒPES. See Præcēps. 3

PRÆCĒPIŪS (præ & capio), is, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. to take, seize, or receive before, προλαβῖνω. Lucet. aquam. Cæs. pecuniam mutuum, h. e. to borrow beforehand. Liv. iter, h. e. to travel or march before another. So, also, Id. Longius spatium fuga, h. e. to go or march before. Tacit. bellum, h. e. to begin before. Liv. Piræum præcēpi, h. e. preoccupied, came quickly into. Virg. Si lac præceperit æstus, h. e. shall have dried up before milking. Flor. Fata veneno, h. e. to kill one's self by poison. Hence, with jurists, Plin. Ep. Præcipere, h. e. to receive any thing before the general distribution of an inheritance. Liv. Tempore præcepto, h. e. because it happened before. Mart. lætitiæ, h. e. to rejoice beforehand. So, also, Anton. ap. Cic. gaudia. Liv. spem, h. e. to hope beforehand. Id. rem fama, h. e. to hear or be informed of beforehand. Cæs. victoriam animo, h. e. to figure to one's self beforehand. Cic. consilia hostium, h. e. to know beforehand, know them before they are executed. Cæs. opinione, h. e. to conjecture beforehand. Cic. cogitatione futura, h. e. to anticipate in thought. Virg. hostem spe, h. e. to hope for. Id. Omnia præcepi, sc. animo. Cic. aliquid consilio prudentiæque, h. e. to do or conceive prudently beforehand. Id. Res humanas præceptas habere, h. e. to have learnt or made himself acquainted with beforehand. — ¶ Also, to give rules or precepts to any one, to admonish, advise, warn, say, tell. Nepos. Legati ut tum exirent, præcepit. Id. lectoribus. Cic. Hoc tibi præcipio, h. e. this rule I give you, I advise you, &c. Horat. Quicquid præcipes, esto brevis, h. e. in all your rules be short. Cic. Recte præcipi potest in amicitia. — Hence, of teachers, to deliver, teach. Ovid. artem. Cic. alicui rationem tempestatum. Horat. Præcipe cantus, h. e. teach me, inspire me with an elegy, assist me to sing. — Hence, simply, to be a teacher, give instruction. Cic. de eloquentia. Sueton. alicui. — Also, to give rules or prescriptions as a superior, physician, &c. to enjoin, order, command, prescribe. Nepos. Præcepit, ut sumerent. Also, with an infinitive following. Ovid. Sunt, qui præcipiant, herbas sumere. Plin. Pæoniæ præcipiant eruere nocte.

PRÆCĒPITĀTER (præcipito), adv. pre- 3 cipitately, with headlong haste, προπετῶς. Lucet.

PRÆCĒPITĀTIĀ (Id.), æ, f. a falling 3 headlong, precipitating, falling down, προπέτεια. Gell.

PRÆCĒPITĀTIŪS (Id.), ōnis, f. a precipi- 2 tating, falling down. Vitruv. and Senec.

PRÆCĒPITIŪM (præcēps), ii, n. a precipi- 2 tice, steep place, κρημνός. Sueton. — ¶ Also, a headlong fall, a falling down. Lactant. aliorum. — Also, an injury received from a fall. Plin.

PRÆCĒPITŪS (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to precipitate, throw or tumble headlong, πρηνίζω, κατακρημνίζω. Cic. se e Leucade. Liv. se de turri. Cæs. se in fossas. Ovid. senes pontibus, se. de. Liv. equites ex equis. — Hence, Præcipitari, for præcipitare se. Sallust. Quum alii super vallum præcipitarentur. Ovid. Lux præcipitatur aquis, h. e. in aquas, the sun sets. So, also, Id. Scorpions in aquas præcipitatur, h. e. sets. — Præcipitare se, absol. to throw himself from a precipice. Sueton. Oct. 27. — Præcipitare se, to descend or run down. Terent. — Hence, Cato. vitem, h. e. to bend to

much downwards. Colum. palnitem, *h. c. to bend down, bind below.* — Figur. *to ruin, destroy.* Lin. rempublicam. Ovid. spem. Cels. agrum. Plin. bellatores, *h. c. to ruin, render unfortunate.* — Also, *to hurry.* Virg. Furor iraque mentem præcipitant. — Hence, *to do any thing quickly, to hasten.* Colum. vindemiam. Cic. obitum. Virg. moras, *h. c. to lay aside all delay, to hasten.* Quintil. Ne præcipitetur editio, *h. c. overhastened, hurried.* Liv. Consilia raptim præcipitata, *h. c. rash resolutions.* — Also, *to urge or press on.* Virg. Curæ præcipitant dare tempus. Val. Flacc. Tiphyn pelago parari præcipitat. — Also, *to throw, cast or throw into.* Cels. se in exitum. Plin. arborem in senectam, *h. c. to cause it to grow old prematurely.* — Figur. *to cast or to cast down.* Cic. aliquem ex altissimo dignitatis gradu. — Also, *to cause to come to an end.* Hence, Præcipitatus, a, um, coming to an end, drawing to a close. Ovid. nox. Mat. ap. Cic. ætas, *h. c. old age.* — ¶ Also, intransitively, *to fall down, throw himself down.* Liv. in fossam. Cic. Nilus præcipit ex montibus. Id. ad exitum. Hence, Id. Præcipitantem impellere, *h. c. to give a push to one already falling, to make an unfortunate person still more unfortunate.* — Hence, *to fall or light upon, fall into.* Liv. in insidias. Plaut. in amorem. — Figur. *to be too hasty.* Cic. — Also, *to come to an end, draw to a close.* Virg. Nox cælo præcipitat, *se. in oceanum, h. c. draws to a close.* Cic. Sol præcipitans, *h. c. drawing near his setting.* Cæs. hiemis. Hence, Cic. Respublica præcipitans, *h. c. falling to ruin.*

PRÆCIPŪS (præcipuus), adv. particularly, especially, chiefly, peculiarly, principally, singularly, μάλιστα, ἐξαιρετως. Cic.

PRÆCIPŪS (præcipio), a, um, adj. particular, peculiar, special, ἐξαιρετος, διάφορος. Cic. ius. Id. fortuna. Liv. Præcipiam sortem periculi petere. — Hence, Suet. Galb. 5. Præcipuum, *h. c. that which any one inherits before the distribution of the whole property among all the heirs.* — ¶ Also, remarkable, noted, singular, principal, distinguished, excellent. Quintil. Cicero, præcipuus in eloquentia vir. Flor. Rex fraude præcipuus. Also, with a genit. following. Tacit. Præcipuus circumveniendi alicuius. Also, with a dat. following. Plin. Herbae dentibus præcipua.

PRÆCISE (præcisus), adv. briefly, succinctly, concisely, in few words, ἀποτόμως. Cic. — ¶ Also, peremptorily, positively, unconditionally. Pandect. Cavebitur ei non præcise, sed sub conditione, *h. c. non absolute.* Cic. negare.

PRÆCISIŪS (præciō), ōnis, f. a cutting, 2 cutting off, ἀποτομή. Apul. — ¶ Also, the part where anything has been cut off. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, same as Aposiopesis, a figure of speech, when one abruptly breaks off his discourse, and leaves several words to be supplied. Anct. ad Herenn.

PRÆCISORŪX (Id.), x, f. the cuttings of 3 any thing. Apie.

PRÆCISŪS, a, um, particip. from præciō. — ¶ Adj. steep, precipitous. Sallust. iter. Virg. saxum. — ¶ Also, cut short, broken off, finished abruptly. Quintil. Expositio simplex et undique præcia. Id. conclusiones.

PRÆCLAMŪS (præ & clamo), as, a. I. to 3 call out before, προβοάω. Pandect.

PRÆCLARĒ (præclarus), adv. very clearly, very plainly, καταφανώς. Cic. intelligere. Id. explicare. — ¶ Also, very well, excellently, bravely, nobly, καλώς. Cic. gerere negotium. Id. meminisse. Id. facere, *h. c. to do very well, to do something excellent.* Plin. facere, *h. c. to help, cure.* Cic. Præclarissime facta.

PRÆCLARITER (Id.), adv. same as 3 Præclare. Claud. Quadrigar.

PRÆCLARUS (præ & clarus), a, um, adj. very clear or bright, καταφανής. Inerct. — ¶ Also, very much celebrated. Virg. — ¶ Also, excellent, noble, beautiful, splendid, distinguished, remarkable. Cic. indoles. Id. Homo in philosophia præclarus. Id. Præclarinus. Nepos. Præclarissimum facinus. Sallust. Qui

sceleribus suis præclarus est, *h. c. distinguishes himself.* Also, with a genit. following. Tacit. Livius eloquentiæ præclarus.

PRÆCLAVIUM (præ & clavus), ii, n. the 3 part of a garment before the purple stripe. Non.

PRÆCLŪDŌ (præ & claudo), is, si, sum, a. 3. to shut, ἀνακλείω. Cæs. portas. — ¶ Also, to deprive of an entrance to any thing. Cic. orbem terrarum alicui. Id. sibi curiam. — ¶ Also, to stop, impede, hinder, take away. Cic. maritimos cursus, *h. c. to preclude the possibility of going by sea.* Liv. vocem alicui. Cic. aditum misericordiæ. Phædr. linguam eani, ne latret. Suet. Præcludit cunctos negotiatores, *h. c. ordered their shops to be shut up.*

PRÆCLŪSŌ (præ & clueo), es, n. 2. to be 3 very famous, be celebrated or renowned. Prudent.

PRÆCLŪS (præ & cluis), e, adj. very 3 celebrated. Martini. Capell.

PRÆCLŪSIŪS (præcludo), ōnis, f. a stop- 2 ping or damming up, σγκλείσις. Vitruv. aquarum.

PRÆCLŪSŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a precluder 3 or hinderer of any thing. Tertull. legis.

PRÆCLŪSŌS, a, um. See Præcludo.

PRÆCŪS (perhaps from præ & cieo), ōnis, m. a public crier, common crier, beadle, κήρυξ. In a court of justice, where he published the names of the parties, the sentence, &c. and otherwise attended upon the magistrates. Cic. — Also, in the comitia, to which he called the people, and where he commanded silence, &c. Cic. and Anct. ad Her. — Also, at auctions, where he called over the articles to be sold. Cic. — Also, at public games, to which he invited the people, where he proclaimed the names of the victors, &c. Cic. — Also, at funerals, to invite attendants. Fest. — ¶ Also, figur. a proclaimer, publisher, praiser. Cic. virtutis.

PRÆCŪTŪS, a, um. See Præcoquo.

PRÆCŪTŪTŪS (præcogito), ōnis, f. 3 forethought, a thinking upon or considering beforehand. Tertull.

PRÆCŪGITŪS (præ & cogito), as, āvi, 2 ātum, a. I. to think on or ponder beforehand, premeditate, προνοεῖν. Liv. facinus.

PRÆCŪGNITIŪS (præcognosco), ōnis, f. 3 precognition, previous knowledge. Boeth.

PRÆCŪGNITŪS, a, um. See Præcognosco.

PRÆCŪGNŪSŌCŪS (præ & cognosco), is, 2 ōvi, itum, a. 3. to know before, understand beforehand. Planc. in Cic. Ep.

PRÆCŪLŪS (præ & colo), is, cōlūi, cul- 1 tum, a. 3. to prepare previously, form or cultivate before. Cic. Habitus præculi. — Hence, Præculus, a, um, adorned, or highly adorned. Quintil. — ¶ Also, to honor or esteem beforehand or highly. Tacit.

PRÆCŪMMŪDŪS (præ & commodo), as, 3 a. I. to lend beforehand, or, simply, to lend, or to give as a favor. Cod. Inst.

PRÆCŪMMŪVŪS (præ & commoveo), 3 es, a. 2. to move greatly or beforehand. Scævo.

PRÆCŪMPŪNŪS (præ & compono), is, 3 ōvi, ōsitum, a. 3. to prepare, adjust or bring into order beforehand. Ovid. os.

PRÆCŪNŪCEPTŪS (præ & conceptus), a, 3 um, adj. received beforehand. Plin. 2, 84. But Ed. Hard. reads conceptum.

PRÆCŪNDIŪS (præ & condio), is, a. 4. to 3 season beforehand. Apic. leporem.

PRÆCŪNIŪM, ii, n. See Præcoinus.

PRÆCŪNIŪS (præco), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a præco. Cic. quæstus, *h. c. the profession of a præco.* — Hence, subst. Præconium, the office of a præco or public crier. Cic. Præconium facere, *h. c. to be a præco.* — Hence, in general, the office of a crier, a crying out in public, a proclaiming, publishing, spreading abroad. Apul. Præconio edicere. Cic. Tibi præconium deferam. Id. O meum miserum præconium! Ovid. Perago præconia casus, *h. c. I make known.* Id. famæ. — ¶ Also, praise, commendation, fame, renown. Cic. laborum suorum. Id. tribuere alicui. Ovid. Formæ præconia feci.

PRÆCŪNŪR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. to be a 3 præco, cry in public. Marc. Cap.

PRÆCŪNSŪMŪS (præ & consumo), is, 3 mpsi or msi, mptum or intum, a. 3. to waste or spend beforehand. Ovid. vires.

PRÆCŪNTRECTŪS (præ & contracto), a, 3 a. 1. to handle beforehand, handle before in his thoughts. Ovid. videndo.

PRÆCŪQUIS, e. See Præcoz.

PRÆCŪQUŪS (præ & coquo), is, xi, ctum, 2 a. 3. to boil beforehand, προΐψω. Plin. and Cæl. Aur. — ¶ Also, to boil very much. Plin.

PRÆCŪQUUS. See Præcoz.

PRÆCŪRDIŪX (præ & cor), ōrum, n. the 1 diaphragm or midriff, φρένες, διάφραγμα, διάσπαρα. Cic. and Plin. — ¶ Also, the vitals, intestines, bowels, particularly the stomach. Plin. Præcordia vocamus uno nomine exta in homine. Cic. Annulus in præcordiis piscis inventus. Horat. Sat. 2, 4, 25. Præcordia, *h. c. the stomach.* — ¶ Also, the heart, breast, and other parts of the body which are separated from the bowels by the diaphragm. Virg. Coit in præcordia sanguis. Liv. Spiritus remanet in præcordiis. Also, poetically, for corpus. Ovid. In terra ponunt præcordia. — ¶ Figur. heart, breast, when affections, desires, inclinations, feelings, &c. are spoken of. Ovid. Ferrea præcordia. Horat. Aperit præcordia Liber. Ovid. Stolidæ præcordia mentis, *h. c. thoughts, disposition.*

PRÆCŪRRŪMPŪS (præ & corrumpo), is, 3 āpi, uptum, a. 3. to corrupt or bribe beforehand. Ovid. donis.

PRÆCŪX, ōcis or ōquis, or PRÆCŪ 2 QUIS, e, or PRÆCŪQUŪS (præcoquo), a, um, adj. that ripens, blossoms or grows soon, early, or before the usual time, precocious, ἀνωρος, κρότιμος. Colum. Vites præcoquis fructus. Id. Pira præcocia. Id. Uvas præcoquas. Plin. Rosa præcox. — Also, bearing fruit early or before the usual time. Colum. vites. Plin. arbores. — Plin. Loca præcocia, *h. c. where fruit ripens early.* — ¶ Also, that happens before the usual time, or untimely, overhasty, premature. Enn. pugna. Plin. risus.

PRÆCŪRASSŪS (præ & crassus), a, um, 2 adj. very thick. Plin. cortex.

PRÆCŪLCŪS (præ & calco), as, a. I. to in- 3 culcate before or strongly. Tertull.

PRÆCŪLTŪS, a, um. See Præcolo.

PRÆCŪPIDŪS (præ & cupidus), a, um, 2 adj. very desirous or fond of. Sueton. rei.

PRÆCŪRŪS (præ & curo), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. 1. to take care beforehand. Cæl.

PRÆCŪRRŪS (præ & curro), is, cūcurri and curri, cursum, a. 3. to run before, go before, precede, προτρέχω. Terent. Abi, præcurre. Cæs. ad aliquem. — Also, of inanimate things. Cæs. Eo fama jam præcurrerat. — Hence, Cic. Præcurrentia, *h. c. things that go before.* — ¶ Also, to come before or sooner than another. Cæs. — Plin. aliquid adventum. — Hence, figur. to precede. Cic. aliquem ætate. Id. Nec appetitus præcurrent rationem. Also, with a dat. following. Cic. Ut certis rebus certa signa præcurrerent. — ¶ Also, to surpass, excel, outstrip. Nepos. and Horat. aliquid re. Cic. alicui re. — ¶ Ammian. Numore præcurso (actively).

PRÆCŪRSIŪS (præcurro), ōnis, f. a run- 1 ning or going before, a coming before, προδρομή. Cic. visorum, a forchappening. — ¶ Also, in war, a running before, in order to fight, before the regular contest commences. Plin. Ep. — ¶ Also, a preparation, that which is to prepare the hearers for a thing in question. Cic.

PRÆCŪRSŪR (Id.), ōris, m. one that runs 1 or goes before, a precursor, forerunner, προδρομος. Plin. Paneg. — Particularly, in war, one that goes before the standards. Liv. — Hence, a scout, spy. Cic. Ferr. 5, 41. — ¶ Figur. Nazar. Flos præcursor indolis bonæ, *h. c. preceding, going before.*

PRÆCŪRSŪRIŪS (præcursor), a, um, 2 adj. running before. Plin. Ep.

PRÆCŪRSŪS (præcurro), us, m. a going, 2 coming or running before. Plin. Etesiarum præcursu, *h. c. before the etesiae blow.*

PRÆCŪRSŪS, a, um. See Præcurro.

PRÆCŪTŪS (præ & quatio), is, ussi, us- 3 sum, a. 3. to shake, wave or swing before

or at. *Propert.* 3, 14. faces. *Ovid. Met.* 4, 758. *Ed. Burni.* tædas.

PRÆDA (præs), æ, f. prey, booty, plunder, spoil, pillage, taken from an enemy, whether it consists in cattle, slaves, money, or other things, λεία. *Cic.* Præda parat. *Plant.* Prædam capere de hostibus. *Liv.* Præda potiri. *Id.* Ingentes prædas faciunt. Particularly, cattle. *Sallust.* Prædas agere ex pacatis, h. e. to drive off captured cattle. So, also, *Cæs.* and *Liv.* Prædas hominum pecorumque agere. — Also, any thing that a person takes from another unlawfully. *Cic.* Prædam capere ex fortunis alicujus. *Sallust.* Regnum ficit prædam sceleris sui, h. e. the prize. — ¶ Also, an animal taken as a prey, caught or killed, as, in the chase. *Horat., Virg.* and *Plin.* In fishing. *Ovid.* By bird-catching. *Senec.* *Figur.* *Ovid.* Præda mea, puellæ. — ¶ *Figur.* any gain, profit, advantage. *Tibull.* Prædam laudant. *Horat.* Rejecta præda. *Cic.* Maximas prædas facere. *Nep.* *Chabr.* 2. A quibus magnas prædas faciebat, h. e. from whom he derived great advantages. — Hence, of a thing found. *Phædr.* Ostendit prædam.

PRÆDABUNDUS (prædor), a, um, adj. 2 making an excursion for booty. *Sallust.* **PRÆDAMNATŪS** (prædamno), ōnis, f. 3 a condemning beforehand. *Tertull.*

PRÆDAMNŌ (præ & damno), as, āvi, 2 ātum, a. 1. to condemn beforehand, pre-judge, προκαταδικάζω. *Liv.* aliqueum. — *Figur.* *Vnl. Max.* se perpetuæ infelicitatis, h. e. to consider himself a bad man that does not deserve to become more happy. — ¶ Also, to reject or renounce beforehand. *Liv.* spem.

PRÆDATŪS (prædor), ōnis, f. a plunderer, 2 ing, freebooting, pirating, privateering, ληστεία, σὺλη, ἀγρευσίς. *Tacit.* and *Vellei.*

PRÆDATITŪS, and **PRÆDATICIŪS** 3 (Id.), a, um, adj. taken as booty, plundered. *Gell.*

PRÆDATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a robber, pillager, plunderer, freebooter, ληστής. *Sallust.* Exercitus prædator ex sociis. *Cic.* Quos ego in eodem genere prædatorum pono. — Hence, figur. *Petr.* corporis, h. e. a fornicator. — ¶ Also, a hunter. *Ovid.* aprorum. — ¶ Also, greedy of gain, avaricious. *Tibull.*

PRÆDATORŪS (prædor), a, um, adj. 2 of or belonging to pillaging, making booty, robbing or plundering, predatory, practising rapine, ληστικός. *Sallust.* manus. *Liv.* classis. *Id.* navis, h. e. a pirate's ship, corsair.

PRÆDATRIX (Id.), icis, f. she that robs 3 or plunders, ληστρίς. *Stat.* — Also, predatory. *Ammian.* bestia.

PRÆDATŌS, a, um. See *Prædo*, āre, and *Prædor*.

PRÆDATŪS (præ & datus), a, um, adj. 3 given beforehand. *Col.* *Aurel.*

PRÆDECESSŌR (præ & decessor), ōris, 3 in. a predecessor, προάρξας. *Symmach.*

PRÆDELAŒŌ (præ & delasso), as, a. 1. 3 to tire or weary beforehand. *Ovid.*

PRÆDELEGATŪS (præ & delegatio), 3 ōnis, f. h. e. delegatio ante tempus. *Coel.* *Theod.*

PRÆDEMŒŌ, as, a. 1. same as *Præ-3 damno*.

PRÆDENSŪS (præ & densus), a, um, 2 adj. very thick or dense. *Plin.* terra.

PRÆDESIGNŌ (præ & designo), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to designate or appoint beforehand. *Tertull.*

PRÆDESTINATŪS (prædestino), ōnis, 3 f. predestination. *Boeth.*

PRÆDESTINŌ (præ & destino), as, āvi, 2 ātum, a. 1. to decree or ordain beforehand, determine before, predestine. *Prudent.* — Hence, to resolve upon beforehand. *Liv.* triumphos.

PRÆDEXTER (præ & dexter), a, um, 3 adj. very skilful. *Græc.*

PRÆDIATOR (prædium), ōris, m. according to *Salmasius*, a purchaser of farms pledged to the public. *Cic.* *Att.* 12, 14 and 17, *Bolb.* 20. Since such people, on account of their business, were well acquainted with the value of estates, and knew what was to be observed in selling, mortgaging, &c. such lands, they were sometimes able, without being themselves lawyers by pro-

fession, to give better information on matters relating to lands, than even lawyers. People of this description were *Furius* and *Cascellius*, mentioned by *Cicero*.

PRÆDIATORŪS (prædiator), a, um, adj. relating to estates or to the mortgaging of estates. *Sueton.* *lex.* *Cic.* jus, h. e. the laws concerning estates mortgaged to the state and for sale. *Comp.* *Prædiator*.

PRÆDIATŪS (prædium), a, um, adj. 3 possessed of lands, landed, wealthy. *Apul.*

PRÆDICABILIS (prædico), e, adj. worthy of being mentioned, laudable. *Cic.*

PRÆDICATŪS (Id.), ōnis, f. a saying in public, a publishing, spreading abroad, κήρυξις. *Cic.* societatis. So, also, of a præco, a proclamation by the public crier. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a saying when it tends to praise; a praising, commending. *Cic.*

PRÆDICATIVŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. 3 maintaining, asserting. *Apul.* propositio, h. e. categorica.

PRÆDICATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one that makes any thing publicly known; a proclaimer, publisher, crier, κήρυξ. *Apul.*

— ¶ Also, a praiser, commendator. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a preacher. *Tertull.*

PRÆDICATRIX (prædicator), icis, f. she 3 who proclaims. *Tertull.*

PRÆDICŌ (præ & dico), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to cry in public, make known by crying in public, publish, proclaim, κηρύσσω.

Cic. — ¶ In general, to make any thing known, say, tell, relate, report. *Terent.* vera. *Cic.* Ut prædicas, h. e. as you say. *Cæs.* Injuriam in eripendis legionibus prædicat, h. e. mentions emphatically. — ¶ Also, to praise, commend, extol, celebrate, make honorable mention of. *Cic.* aliquid. *Nepos.* laudes alicujus. *Cæs.* de suis laudibus. *Cic.*

Nostra prædicabitur pugna, h. e. prædicabitur nostram esse pugnam. So, also, *Prædicatus*, a, um. *Plaut.* familiariter, h. e. described. — ¶ Also, to predict, foretell, prophesy. *Tertull.* per-

secutiones.

PRÆDICŌ (præ & dico, is), is, xi, ctum, 1 a. 3. to tell before, premise, προλέγω.

Terent. Hoc prædico tibi, quas credis esse has, non sunt veræ nuptiæ. *Quintil.*

Theopompus prædictis minor, h. e. the forenamed, forecited. *Terent.* Prædiceres, h. e. you should have told me before. — Hence, to foretell, forewarn, pre-

dict, prophesy. *Cic.* futura. — ¶ Also, in general, to make known, publish, give notice or warning of. *Tacit.* diem, h. e. to appoint. *Sueton.* horam. —

Hence, to command, order, say what any one shall do, charge, enjoin, intimate, advise, admonish. *Nepos.* Eis prædixit, ut ne prius legatos dimitteret. *Cic.* Junonem prædicere, ne faceret.

PRÆDICTŪS (prædico), ōnis, f. a saying beforehand. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, a prediction, prophecy, foretelling, prognosticating, πρόρρησις, προαγόρευσις, προφητεία. *Cic.*

PRÆDICTUM (Id.), i, n. a foretelling, prophesying, predicting. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, an agreement. *Liv.* Ex prædicto. — ¶ Also, a command, order. *Liv.* dictatoris.

PRÆDICTŪS, a, um. See *Prædico*.

PRÆDIFFICILIS (præ & difficilis), e, 3 adj. very difficult, παυχάλεπος. *Tertull.*

PRÆDIŒLUM (dimin. of prædium), i, n. a small villa, farm or manor, χωρίδιον. *Cic.*

PRÆDIRŪS (præ & dirus), a, um, adj. 3 very horrid, very detestable. *Ammian.*

PRÆDISCŌ (præ & disco), is, didici, 1 a. 3. to learn beforehand, make himself acquainted with beforehand, προμαρτάνω. *Cic.*

PRÆDISPŒNŌ (præ & dispono), is, ōsui, 2 ōsui, a. 3. to place beforehand at different places. *Liv.*

PRÆDITŪS (præ & datus), a, um, adj. having, possessed of, endowed with, furnished or gifted with, ἔχων. *Cic.* facultatibus. *Id.* sensibus. *Id.* metu. *Id.* spe. *Id.* amentia. *Id.* vitio grandi.

PRÆDIVES (præ & dives), itis, very rich 2 or plentiful, πολύκτητος. *Liv.*

PRÆDIVINATŪS (prædivino), ōnis, f. 2 a divining, prescintment, prophesying, pre-sage, μαντεία. *Plin.*

PRÆDIVINŌ (præ & divino), as, a. 1. to 2 have a presentiment, foreknow, presage, προθεσπίζω. *Farr.* and *Plin.*

PRÆDIVINŪS (præ & divinus), a, um, 2 adj. divining or foretelling, presaging. *Plin.* somnia.

PRÆDIUM (præs), ii, n. a farm, estate, manor, χωρίον. *Cic.* rusticum. *Id.* urbanum. This means not only an estate in the city, but also any building in the country when built in the town fashion.

PRÆDŌ (præda), ōnis, m. one that makes booty; a robber, spoiler, pillager, plan-

derer, ληστής. *Cic.* urbis. *Nepos.* maritimus, h. e. a pirate, corsair. —

¶ Also, figur. a robber. Thus the drones are called. *Colum.* Also, of men that possess estates belonging to other persons. *Pandect.*

PRÆDŌ, as, a. 1. same as *Prædor*.

PRÆDŌCEŌ (præ & doceo), es, cui, ctum, a. 2. to teach, instruct or inform any one of any thing beforehand. *Prudent.* sepulcrum, h. e. to show, point out. *Sallust.* Prædocti a duce.

PRÆDŌMIŌ (præ & domo), as, ui, itum, 2 a. 1. to subdue beforehand. *Figur.* *Senec.* casus, h. e. to master or surmount beforehand.

PRÆDŌNIŪS (prædo, onis), a, um, adj. 3 predatory, ληστικός. *Pandect.*

PRÆDŌR (præda), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to make booty, rob, plunder, pillage, spoil, ravage, ληΐζω, σπύλω. *Cic.* Spes prædandi. *Ovid.* Prædari lupo jussit.

— Also, to take or possess one's self by unfair means of things belonging to another. *Cic.* de aratorum bonis. *Id.* in bonis alienis. *Id.* Ex alterius imprudentia, h. e. to cheat any one that does not know or understand a matter. —

¶ Also, transitively, to rob, plunder, deprive of. *Sueton.* bona. *Tacit.* socios. *Lactant.* maria, to be a pirate. — Also, of the taking or catching of animals, fishes, birds, &c. *Ovid.* ovem. *Propert.* pisces. Also, figur. *Ovid.* amores alicujus, h. e. to rob him of his mistress. *Horat.* Singula de nobis anni prædantur, h. e. eripunt. *Ovid.* Me puella prædata est, h. e. has caught me, caused me to fall in love with her. — ¶ Prædatus, a, um, that has made booty. *Tacit.* —

— Also, that has taken or caught. *Petr.* — Hence, furnished with booty. *Plaut.*

PRÆDŪCŌ (præ & duco), is, xi, ctum, to draw, take, or put before, προάγω. *Cæs.* fossam. *Id.* fossas viis.

PRÆDUCTŌRIŪS (præduco), a, um, adj. 3 that serves for drawing before. *Cato.*

PRÆDUCTŪS, a, um. See *Præduco*.

PRÆDULCIS (præ & dulcis), e, adj. 2 very sweet, luscious, πολυγλυκός. *Lucret.* Hoc tamen esse aliis possit prædulce videri. *Plin.* mel. *Id.* Prædulcia, h. e. very sweet things or meats. —

Hence, figur. very pleasing or delightful. *Virg.* and *Plin.*

PRÆDŪRŌ (præ & duro), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to harden very much. *Prudent.*

PRÆDŪRŪS (præ & durus), a, um, adj. 2 very hard, υπέρροχλος. *Plin.* faba. — ¶ *Figur.* very hard. *Val.* *Flacc.* labor. *Colum.* ætas, h. e. that can endure much. *Virg.* Ilmo prædurus viribus, h. e. very strong. *Quintil.* os, h. e. impudent. *Id.* verba, h. e. harsh, not supple or pliant, hard to be got through with, not current.

PRÆMINENTĪA (præmineo), æ, f. 3 excellence, preeminence. *Claud. Manert.*

PRÆMINĒŌ and **PRÆMINĒŌ** (præ & emineo, or mineo), es, ui, n. 2. to project. *Augustin.* — *Figur.* to be preminent or superior, excel, surpass. *Tacit.* aliqueum. Also, with a dat. or ablat. following. *Auson.* *Græcis.*

PRÆŒ (præ & eo), is, iui and ii, itum, irreg. n. to go before, lead the way, precede, προέρχεται. *Liv.* *Lævinus* Roman præivit, h. e. went before to Rome. *Virg.* Præeunte carina. *Cic.* Natura præeunte. Also, with an accusat. of the person or thing before which one goes, or which one anticipates or outgoes. *Tacit.* aliqueum. *Id.* famam sui. — ¶ *Figur.* Præire alicui, to recite or sing any thing to a person, or to play to another upon a musical instrument, that he might recite or sing after. The

word does not always imply that any thing is recited or sung after the person who sings or plays. *Cic.* Ut mihi præeatis, *sc. verba, h. e. recite.* *Liv.* Præeunte Lepido. *Gell.* Tibias Gracchlo præisse, *h. e. has accompanied.* *Quintil.* Legentibus præire, *h. e. to read before.* *Gell.* Alicui de officio iudicis, *h. e. to dictate, give an explanation.* It is also joined with *voce.* *Cic.* Ut vobis voce præirent, quid iudicaretis, *h. e. dictate to you, direct you.* — That which is to be repeated, is also put in the accusat. *Liv.* verba, *h. e. to recite or dictate.* So, also, *Plant.* verbis quidvis. *Liv.* carmen. *Tacit.* sacramentum. — ¶ Also, to order any thing to be done, prescribe. *Liv.* Omnia, ut Decemviri præierunt, facta.

PRÆEXERCITAMENTUM (præ & exercitamentum), *i, n. previous exercise.* *Priscian.*

PRÆFAMEN (præfor), *inis, n. a preface.* 3 *Symmach.*

PRÆFARI, } See *Præfor*.

PRÆFARIS, }

PRÆFATIO (præfor), *ōnis, f. that which is said before one does any thing, an introduction, opening.* *Cic.* Quæ porro præfatio tuæ donationis fuit? *what was the preface or speech you made before you conferred the gift?* *Liv.* sacrorum, *that which is said previous to a sacrifice, viz. Procul hinc, procul este, profani.* — Hence, an introduction, proem, preface of a writing or speech. *Plin.* Ep.

PRÆFATIOŒCULÀ (dimin. of præfatio), *3æ, f. a short preface, introduction.* *Hieronym.*

PRÆFATŒS, *a, um.* See *Præfor*.

PRÆFATŒS (præfor), *us, m. a saying 3 beforehand.* *Symmach.*

PRÆFECTIÂNŒS (præfectus), *a, um,* 3 *adj. of or belonging to a præfect, or commander of the body-guard.* *Ammian.*

PRÆFECTIŒS (præficio), *ōnis, f. a setting 3 before.* *Martian Capell.*

PRÆFECTŒRIŒS (præfectus), *a, um, adj.* 3 *of or belonging to a præfect.* *Pandect.* Vir præfactorius, *or, simply, Sidon.* Præfactorius, *h. e. that has been a præfect.*

PRÆFECTŒRÀ (ld.), *æ, f. the office of any president, overseer or superintendent; superintendence.* *Varr.* villæ. *Sueton.* morum. *Tacit.* annonæ. *Id.* prætorii. *Pandect.* urbis. — Particularly, the command in the cavalry, the allies and engineers (fabri). *Hirt.* equitum. *Cic.* Præfectores sineret. *Nep.* consulum, *h. e. apud consules.* — ¶ Also, the government of a country or town. — Hence, a district, province. *Tacit.* Proximas sibi præfecturas petere. *Plin.* Egyptus dividitur in præfecturas, *h. e. nomos (as they otherwise were called).* — Also, a town of Italy, which had no magistrates and laws of its own, but was governed immediately by Rome or by magistrates sent from Rome. *Cic.* — Also, the land measured out to a colony from the territory of a foreign town. *Frontin.*

PRÆFECTŒS (præ & factus), *a, um, adj.* 3 *done beforehand.* *Cæl.* *Aurel.*

PRÆFECTŒS, *a, um, particip. from præficio.* See *Præficio*.

PRÆFECTŒS (præficio), *i, m. a superintendent, overseer, director, president, commander, præfect, ἐπιστάτης, προστάρχης, ἐπαρχος.* *Nep.* Præfectus morum. *Id.* custodum. *Tacit.* vigilum. *Id.* rei frumentariæ. *Cic.* libidinum suarum. *Id.* classis, *h. e. an admiral, commodore, commander of a fleet.* *Liv.* and *Pandect.* urbis, *h. e. the governor of the city in the absence of the consuls.* At the time of the emperors, it was a perpetual office with a certain jurisdiction, and the persons who held this office were chosen by the emperor from those who had been consuls. *Plin.* Ep. ærarii. *Liv.* juris. *Id.* navis, *h. e. a captain of a vessel.* *Tacit.* remigum, *h. e. the commander of the rowers or the ship's crew.* — Particularly, in the Roman army, a general or colonel of cavalry, of the allies, and of the engineers, corresponding to the tribuni militum of the infantry. *Cic.*, *Cæs.*, *Sallust.*, and *Nep.* — Præfectus castrorum, a quartermaster. *Veget.*, *Tacit.*, *Sueton.*, &c. — With foreign nations, Præfectus denotes a commander,

general. *Nep.* Præfectus regis. *Suet.* Præfectus Egypti, *h. e. governor.* So, also, *Nep.* Lydiæ. — Præfectus legionis, under the emperors, seems to be the same as *legatus legionis*, *h. e. the commander of a legion.* *Tacit.*

PRÆFECŒNDŒS (præ & secundus), *a,* 2 *um, adj. very fruitful.* *Plin.*

PRÆFECŒULUM (præfero), *i, n. a large 3 vessel of brass, like a dish, without handles, used at sacrifices in honor of Ops Consiva.* *Fest.*

PRÆFERMENTŒS (præ & fermento), *as,* ævi, ætium, *a. 1. to leaven beforehand.* *Plin.* 18, 26. But *Ed.* *Hard.* reads fermentabatur.

PRÆFERŒS (præ & fero), *fers, tûli, lâtum,* irreg. *a. to bear or carry before; carry before one's self or another person, προφέρειν.* *Cic.* faces prætoribus. *Id.* ardentem faciem. *Figur.* *Id.* faciem ad libidinem. *Ovid.* manus cautas, *h. e. to hold before one's self, stretch forth, as, in the dark, in groping, feeling his way, or searching for any thing.* — Hence, to betray, show, discover, manifest, indicate, exhibit, make known. *Cic.* avaritiam. *Ovid.* anorem. *Liv.* 3, 12. iudicium, *h. e. to manifest their decision.* *Planc.* in *Cic.* Ep. sensus aperte. *Tacit.* modestium, *h. e. to assume an air of modesty.* *Martial.* 5, 61. procuratorem vultu. *Cæs.* Opinio præfertur, *h. e. an opinion is entertained or spread abroad.* — Also, to prefer, give the preference to. *Cic.* aliquem sibi. *Sallust.* otium labori. *Virg.* Invidit prælato honori, *for illi, qui prælatus erat honore.* *Plin.* Præferre alicui aliquid, *h. e. to cause any thing to be preferred.* — Præfero, when followed by an infinitive, denotes to prefer, choose rather. *Horat.* Præteriterim scriptor delirus inersque videri. — Also, to pretend, allege. *Sicenn.* causam. — *Stat.* open, *h. e. to help.* — ¶ Also, to carry by. — Hence, Præferri, to run, ride, pass by. *Liv.* Prælatos hostes. — Also, with an accusat. following. *Liv.* Prælati castra. — ¶ Also, to take beforehand, anticipate. *Liv.* diem triumphi, *h. e. to hasten the time of the celebration of his triumph, celebrate it sooner than intended.* — ¶ See, also, *Prælatos, a, um.*

PRÆFERŒX (præ & ferox), *ōcis, adj. very 2 fierce, impetuous, courageous, overbearing, insolent.* *Liv.* and *Sæcton.*

PRÆFERRATŒS (præ & ferratus), *a, um,* 2 *adj. headed, tipped, shod or furnished with iron.* *Plin.* pilum. *Plant.* tribunus, *h. e. bound in fetters.* *Cato.* modium, *h. e. bound with iron hoops.*

PRÆFERTILIS (præ & fertilis), *e, adj.* 3 *very fertile.* *Prudent.*

PRÆFERVIDŒS (præ & servidus), *a, um,* 2 *adj. very hot.* *Colum.* regio. — *Figur.* *Liv.* Præfervida ira.

PRÆFESTINATIM (præ & festinatim), 3 *adv. very hastily or with too much haste.* *Sicenn.*

PRÆFESTINŒS (præ & festino), *as, ævi,* 2 *atum, a. 1. to hasten before the time, make too great haste.* *Liv.* deficere. — Hence, Præfestinatus, *a, um, done too hastily, precipitate.* *Ovid.* ictus. — ¶ Also, to hasten by, pass in haste. *Tacit.* sinum.

PRÆFICÀ (unc.), *æ, f. a woman hired to 3 lament at funerals, and to sing the funeral song, ἱλαστήρια, θρηνητριά.* *Plant.* — It is also joined with *mulier.* *Gell.*

PRÆFICIŒS (præ & facio), *is, æci, ectum,* *a. 1. to set over, put in authority, appoint to the command of, cause to superintend or preside over, depnte, constitute, delegate, ἐπίστημι.* *Plant.* aliquem provinciam, *h. e. to put one in office.* *Cic.* bello gerendo. *Id.* pecori. *Nep.* classi. *Plin.* sacerdotio Neptuni. *Cic.* imperatorem bello. Also, without a dat., to make a person governor or commander. *Cic.* aliquem in exercitu. — *Liv.* sacerdotem diis, *for sacris deorum.* — Partic. Præfectus, *a, um, set over, made to preside over or superintend, with a dat. following.* It may frequently be rendered by the substantives superintendent, overseer, director, president, commander. *Pandect.* Præfectus prætorio, *h. e. commander of the imperial body-guards.* *Cic.* Præfectus moribus, *h. e. the censor.* — But præfectus is more frequently used as a substantive with a genit. See *Præfectus, i, m.*

PRÆFIDENTER (præfidens), *adv. too 3 confidently.* *Augustin.* Præfidentius.

PRÆFIDŒS (præ & fido), *is, sus sum, n.* 1 3. *to trust too much.* *Cic.* sibi.

PRÆFIGŒS (præ & figo), *is, xi, xum, a. 3.* *to fix or fasten before, set up in front, fix on the end or extremity of, προσηύκναι.* *Virg.* arma puppibus. *Id.* capita in hastis. *Cic.* Ripa præfixis sudibus munita. *Suet.* Caput præfixum hastæ. — *Figur.* *Pers.* nigrum vitio theti, *for damnare.* — ¶ Also, to furnish with any thing in front, to tip, head. *Virg.* ora capistris, *h. e. to put on muzzles.* So, also, *Ovid.* Præfixa cornua ferro. *Liv.* Jacula præfixa ferro, *h. e. headed with iron.* — ¶ Also, to shut, close up. *Plin.* prospectum. — ¶ Also, to pierce, transfix. *Tibull.* Latus præfixa veru. — ¶ Also, to enchant, bewitch. *Quintil.* *decl.* 10, 8.

PRÆFIGŒRATŒS (præfiguro), *ævis, f. a 3 figuring beforehand, a prefiguration.* *Augustin.*

PRÆFIGŒRŒS (præ & figuro), *as, ævi,* 3 *atum, a. 1. to figure beforehand, or, simply, to figure.* *Lactant.*

PRÆFINŒS (præ & finio), *is, tvi and ti,* *atum, a. 4. to determine or appoint beforehand, prescribe, προορίζω.* *Cic.* diem. *Id.* alicui quicquam. *Terent.* Præfinito loqui, *h. e. according to prescription.*

PRÆFINITIŒS (præfinito), *ōnis, f. an ap- 3 pointing beforehand, a prescription, determination, limitation, appointment, προορισμός.* *Pandect.*

PRÆFISCINŒS, and **PRÆFISCINŒ** (præ & fascinum), *give me leave to say; be it spoken in a good hour, ἀσκακάρως.* This word was used when a person praised himself, said any thing good of himself, &c. in order thereby, as the ancients supposed, to avert the effects of envy or enchantment. It occurs with *dixerim.* *Plant.*; or without it. *Petron.*

PRÆFIXŒS, *a, um.* See *Præfigo*.

PRÆFLETŒS (præ & fletus), *a, um, adj.* 3 *wept away, destroyed by weeping.* *Apul.* Visu præflecto. *Ed.* *Elmenh.* reads præflecto.

PRÆFLORŒS (præ & flos), *es, ni, n. 2.* *to flourish or blossom before the time.* *Plin.*

PRÆFLORŒS (præ & flos), *us, ævi, ætium,* 2 *a. 1. to deprive of its blossom beforehand.* — Hence, *figur.* *Gell.* fructum gaudii, *h. e. to diminish.* *Liv.* Gloriam præfloratam esse, *h. e. had lost its splendor.* *Apul.* Virgo ab alio præflorata, *h. e. deflowered.*

PRÆFLŒS (præ & flos), *is, n. 3. ta flos 2 past a place, προφλέω.* *Liv.* Infima valle præfluit Tiberis. Also, with an accus. following. *Horat.* regna Dauui. *Tacit.* castra.

PRÆFLŒS (præfuso), *a, um, adj. flow- 2 ing past.* *Plin.*

PRÆFOCABILIS (præfoco), *adj. having 3 the power of choking, ἀποπνιγέις.* *Cæl.* *Aurel.*

PRÆFOCATIŒS (ld.), *ōnis, f. suffocation, 3 κατὰπνιξις.* *Cæl.* *Aurel.*

PRÆFOCŒS (præ & faux), *as, ævi, ætium,* 3 *a. 1. to choke, stop up, suffocate, strangle, ἀποπνίγω.* *Ovid.*

PRÆFŒDIŒS (præ & fodio), *is, ōdi, ossum,* 2 *a. 3. to dig before, προορύσσω.* *Virg.* portas, *make trenches before the gates.* — ¶ Also, to dig beforehand. *Plin.*

sorobes, *h. e. to make pits beforehand.* — Also, to bury beforehand. *Ovid.* aurum.

PRÆFECŒNDUS. See *Præfecundus*.

PRÆFOR (præ & for), *æris, ætus sum, dep.* 1. *to say beforehand, speak before, utter first, premise, with or without an accusat. of that which one says.* *Liv.* carmen. *Cic.* Majores nostri omnibus rebus agendis, quod bonum, fastum, felix esset, præfabantur, *h. e. said before they undertook any thing: Quod bonum, fastum, felix sit, h. e. in god's name.* *Id.* Quæ de deorum natura præfati sumus, *h. e. ante diximus.* *Apul.* veniam, *h. e. to beg leave before one speaks, apologize for speaking.* *Cic.* honorem, *h. e. ta say, with due respect be it spoken, or, with your leave be it said.* *Plin.* aliquem, *h. e. to say any thing of any one beforehand.* *Virg.* Divos, *h. e. to pray to the gods, or to invoke them beforehand.* *Cato.* Jovem vino, *h. e. to sacrifice and pray to him.* Also, with a dat. following. *Id.*

Jovi. — ¶ Also, to prophesy, predict, foretell. Catull. — ¶ Cato. Præfator, præfaminor, for præfator, præfaminor. — Plin. Humor præfandus, h. e. the mention of which is prefaced by asking pardon, h. e. excrementa. So, also, Quintil. Præfanda, h. e. turpia dicta. — Præfatus, a, um, passively. Pandect. Hence, Symmach. Præfatum, h. e. præfatio.

PRÆFORMATOR (præformo), ōris, m. 3 one that prepares, forms or makes fit beforehand. Tertull.

PRÆFORMIDŌ (præ & formido), as, a. 2 1. to fear beforehand. Quintil. 4, 55. Spald. But Ed. Gesn. reads reform. Sil. 3, 608. Drak. and Rup. Others read reformidare.

PRÆFORMŌ (præ & formo), as, āvi, 2 ātum, a. 1. to form, fashion, instruct beforehand, prepare. Tertull. — ¶ Also, to form or design beforehand. Quintil. materiam. — ¶ Also, to set a copy, to draw or write something which another is to copy. Quintil. literas infantibus.

PRÆFORTIS (præ & fortis), e, adj. very 3 brave or strong. Tertull.

PRÆFOTŌS, a, um. See Præfaveo.

PRÆFOVEŌ (præ & foveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, 3 a. 2. to warm or foment previously. Cal. Aurel. Præfate partes aqua marina, &c.

PRÆFRACTE (præfractus), adv. in an un- 1 yielding manner, resolutely, stiffly, rigidly, obstinately, severely, harshly, ἀνδραδῶς. Cic. defendere. Val. Maz. Præfractius.

PRÆFRACTŌS, a, um, particip. from 1 præfrango. — ¶ Adj. broken, harsh, rough, not flowing, not well connected. Cic. Thucydis præfractor. — ¶ Also, hard, inflexible, unyielding, obstinate, rigid, severe. Cic. Aristo. Val. Maz. animus.

PRÆFRIGIDŌS (præ & frigidus), a, um, 2 adj. very cold, κατὰ ψυχρός. Ovid. Auster.

PRÆFRINGŌ (præ & frango), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. to break off before or above, break off at the end, break in two or in pieces, shiver, διασπῆναι. Liv. hastas. Id. cornu galeæ. — Præfractus, a, um, broken off or in pieces. Cæs. Lucet. and Ovid. — ¶ See, also, Præfractus, a, um.

PRÆFUGIŌ (præ & fugio), is, ūgi, ūgitum, a. 3. to fly before. Tertull.

PRÆFULCŌ (præ & fulcio), is, si, tum, 1 a. 4. to put any thing under as a prop or support. — Hence, figur. Plant. aliqueum negotiis, h. e. to set over. So, also, Id. miseris, for ministeriis. — ¶ Also, to underprop, support, underset, underbuild. Prudent. — Figur. Cic. Illud præfulci atque præmuni, ut, &c. h. e. secure that beforehand. Gell. aliquid multis modis.

PRÆFULGEŌ (præ & fulgeo), es, si, n. 2 2. to shine forth or greatly, to glitter, περιστίλλω. Virg. Pellis præfulgens dentibus aureis. — Figur. Tacit. Consulari decore præfulgens. Gell. Præfulsit honesti dignitas. — ¶ Also, to shine or glitter too much. Auct. ad Herenn. splendore.

PRÆFULGIDŌS (præ & fulgidus), a, um, 3 adj. shining, glittering or lightening very much. Juven. nubes.

PRÆFULGŌRŌ (præ & fulguo), as, n. 3 1. to flash or glitter forth. Stat. — Also, with an accusat. following. Val. Flacc. vias ense, h. e. to fill with flashes of light.

PRÆFULTŌS, a, um. See Præfulcio.

PRÆFUNDŌ (præ & fundo), is, fudi, fūsum, a. 3. to add besides. Simplie. ap. Goes.

PRÆFURNIUM (præ & furnus), ii, n. the 3 mouth of an oven or furnace, the room where a bath is heated. Cato and Vitruv.

PRÆFURŌ (præ & furo), is, n. 3. to rage 3 before or greatly. Stat.

PRÆFUSCŌS (præ & fuscus), a, um, adj. very scarchy or black. Manil. 4, 721. (Ed. Sculig. Al. leg. tetrisque figuris perfusas, &c.)

PRÆGAUDEŌ (præ & gaudeo), es, n. 2. 3 to rejoice greatly. Sil.

PRÆGELIDŌS (præ & gelidus), a, um, 2 adj. very cold, κατὰ ψυχρός. Liv.

PRÆGERMINŌ (præ & germino), as, a. 2 1. to bud forth beforehand or early. Plin.

PRÆGERŌ (præ & gero), is, essi, estum, 3 a. 3. to carry before. Apul. — ¶ Also, to do before. Cal. Aurel. Prægesta, orum.

PRÆGESTIŌ (præ & gestio), is, n. 4. to 1 desire greatly, exult. Cic. videre.

PRÆGESTŌS, a, um. See Prægero.

PRÆGIGNŌ (præ & gigno), is, a. 3. to 3 generate, produce. Plaut. morem prægigni, h. e. oriri.

PRÆGNANS (unc.), tis, adj. with child, b g with young, pregnant, ἔγκυος, ἔγκυον. Cic. uxor. Varr. sus. — Also, of trees, stones, &c. Vitruv. and Plin. — ¶ Figur. full of, abounding with, swollen. Juvenal. fusus stamine, h. e. loaded. Plin. vipera veneno. — ¶ Plaut. Plagæ prægnantes, h. e. a sound drubbing.

PRÆGNAS, ātis, adj. same as Prægnans.

PRÆGNATŌS (Id.), us, m. same as 3 Prægnatio. Tertull.

PRÆGNATYŌ (obsol. prægno), ōnis, f. 3 a fructifying, making pregnant or big with young; a being with young; pregnancy, κύησις. Of men or women. Apul. Of animals. Varr. Of plants. Id.

PRÆGNATŌS (Id.), us, m. same as 3 Prægnatio. Tertull.

PRÆGNAVITER (præ & gnaviter), adv. 3 very diligently. Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 39. But most Edd. read prægnanter.

PRÆGNAX (from obsol. prægno), ācis, 3 same as Prægnans. Fulg.

PRÆGRACILIS (præ & gracilis), e, adj. 2 very slender, κατὰ ὀψυς. Tacit. proceritas.

PRÆGRADŌ (præ & grado), as, a. 1. to 3 go before, precede. Paveo.

PRÆGRANDIS (præ & grandis), e, adj. 2 very large, huge, bulky, ὀρεπύγας. Sueton. membra. Id. oculi. — ¶ Also, very old. Pers. senex, h. e. Aristophanes.

PRÆGRAVIDŌS (præ & gravidus), a, 3 um, adj. very weighty or ponderous. Stat. moles.

PRÆGRAVIS (præ & gravis), e, adj. 2 very heavy, over heavy, weighty, ponderous, unyield, περισφύρος. Ovid. onus. Plin. perdis, h. e. heavy, unyield, not able to fly. — Figur. very heavy, oppressive, grievous or burdensome. Plin. servitium. Varr. greges, h. e. very expensive.

PRÆGRAVŌ (præ & gravo), as, āvi, 2 ātum, a. 1. to be very heavy, oppress with its weight, incommode much, βρῖθω. Liv. aliqueum. Id. Scuta prægravata tellis, h. e. pressed down, loaded or heavy. Id. Prægravans turba, h. e. burdensome, too great. Colum. Aures prægravantes, h. e. hanging down, swagging. — Also, to press or weigh down. Horat. Artes prægravat, h. e. weighs down or depresses them by his superiority. — ¶ Also, to be heavier than any thing, preponderate, outbalance, weigh too heavy, ὑπερσφύζομαι. Plin. fructus. Figur. Senec. Pars prægravat.

PRÆGREDIŌR (præ & gradior), edŏris, essus sum, dep. 3. to go before, precede, προάγω, προπορεύομαι. Cic. Prægredientes amicos. Sil. equo, h. e. to ride before. Also, with an accusat. following. Liv. nuntios, h. e. to come before, arrive sooner. Also, with a dat. following. Varr. gregi. — ¶ Also, to go or pass by. Tacit. fines. — ¶ Also, figur. to surpass, ezecl. Sallust. aliqueum.

PRÆGRESSIŌ (prægredior), ōnis, f. a go- 1 ing before, precedence, προβάσις. Cic. causæ.

PRÆGRESSŌS (Id.), us, m. same as Præ- 3 gressio. Ammian.

PRÆGUBERNŌ (præ & gubernio), as, a. 3 1. to steer or guide forwards. Sidon.

PRÆGESTATOR (prægesto), ōris, m. 2 one that tastes the meats and drinks before they are placed on the table of princes, &c. a taster, foretaster; a carver, a cupbearer, προγεύστας, προρέωνης. Suet. — Hence, figur. Cic. libidinum tuarum.

PRÆGUSTŌ (præ & gusto) as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to taste before, foretaste, act as a foretaster, προγεύομαι. Ovid. cibus. Justin. potum regis. — Hence, to take beforehand, eat or drink beforehand. Juvenal. medicamina, h. e. antidota.

PRÆGYPŌS (præ & gypso), as, a. 1. to 3 cover over in front or beforehand with gypsum. Cal. Aurel. os vasculi.

PRÆHIBEŌ (præ & habeo), es, a. 2. same 3 as Præbeo, which is formed from it, to hold forth, offer, afford, give, supply. Plaut. alieni cibum. — Hence, Plaut. verba, h. e. to say, speak.

PRÆJACEŌ (præ & jaceo), es, cui, n. 2 2 to lie before, be situated in front of, πρόκειμαι. Plin. Mare præjacens Asiæ. Also, with an accusat. following. Tacit. Campus castra præjacet.

PRÆJACIŌ (præ & jaceo), is, ēci, actum, 2 a. 3. to throw or cast before, throw or lay beforehand or forwards, προβάλλω. Colum. moles. — ¶ Also, to utter reproachfully, reproach. Diet. Cret. probra.

PRÆINFUNDŌ (præ & infundo), is, ūdi, ūsum, a. 3. to pour into previously. Cal. Arel.

PRÆJUDICATŌS, a, um, particip. from præjudico. — ¶ Adj. decided beforehand. Sidon. Vir præjudicatisimus, h. e. whose talents are already clearly ascertained.

PRÆJUDICIALIS (præjudicium), e, adj. 3 that relates to or accords with a previous sentence or decision. Symmach. — ¶ Also, relating to a previous examination. Justinian. actio.

PRÆJUDICIUM (præ & judicium), ii, n. any judgment or sentiment formed beforehand, particularly, a judgment, sentence or decision, preceding another. Liv. senatus. — Especially, a judgment, whether judicial or otherwise, which precedes a judicial sentence or decision. Not judicial; Liv. 5, 11. Cic. in Cæcil. 4. Plin. Ep. 5. 1. Quintil. 5, 11, 13. Liv. 3, 40. Præjudicium rei tantæ afferre, h. e. decide so weighty a matter before the time. Judicial; Cic. Cluent. 22. Quum duobus præjudiciis jam damnatus esset, h. e. by two judicial sentences before the one then to be pronounced. Plin. Ep. Ne cognitioni Cæsaris præjudicium fieret. Comp. Cic. Verr. 3, 65. — Since previous judgments or sentences are frequently considered by judges as precedents to be followed in subsequent trials, which custom sometimes occasions disadvantage to the parties concerned; hence, præjudicium signifies, also, a precedent. Cic. Mur. 28. Judicium accusatoris pro præjudicio valere oportere. Also, any thing preceding another thing in such a manner, that an opinion may be formed as to what is further to happen; aa example. Cæs. B. C. 32. Pompeius, vestri facti præjudicio demotus, Italia excessit, h. e. your action decided Pompey to leave Italy before he was beaten in battle, for fear the rest should imitate it. Id. An Africi belli præjudicia sequimini? h. e. follow those who were conquered in the beginning of the war in Africa, and who will undoubtedly be conquered again. Sueton. Quæstor ejus in præjudicium aliquot criminibus arreptus est, h. e. the quæstor was accused, and this circumstance made it probable, that he also would be impeached. — ¶ Also, prejudice, harm, disadvantage. Senec. Præjudicium in patrem quærit. Gell. Absque præjudicio, inquit Taurus, tu interea sede, dum inspicimus, &c. Pandect. Neque veritati facit præjudicium, h. e. does no harm. — ¶ Also, an inquiry or examination previous to a trial. Pandect. So, also, perhaps, Cic. Invent. 2, 20. — Sometimes it may also be rendered, a decision made beforehand or before the proper time. Liv. 3, 40.

PRÆJUDICŌ (præ & judico), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to judge, give sentence or decide beforehand, προδικάζω. Not judicially; Brut. in Cic. Ep. aliquid. Liv. Eventus belli præjudicatus. Cic. De iis censors præjudicent. Judicially; Cic. Cluent. 17. — Hence, Cic. Præjudicata opinio, h. e. a prejudice, prepossession, an opinion formed beforehand. — Hence, Præjudicatum, subst. something decided beforehand. Liv. Pro præjudicato ferre, h. e. to esteem, consider. Also, prepossession, prejudice. Cic. Cluent. 2. — ¶ Also, to be prejudicial, harmful or injurious, with a dat. following. Pandect. — ¶ See, also, Præjudicatus, a, um.

PRÆJURATIŌ (præjuro), ōnis, f. a taking 3 of an oath before others. Fest.

PRÆJUVŌ (præ & juvo), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to help beforehand. Tacit. aliqueum.

PRÆLABŌR (præ & labor), labŏris, lapsus 1 sum, dep. 3. to pass by quickly, to glide, flow, fly, swim by. Cic. Prælabitur piscis Lucan. amnis Virg. Prælabi flumina

rotis, *h. e. to pass riding*. — *Figur. Colum. Tempus prolabens*. — ¶ Also, to glide, fly, swim, flow beforehand or before. *Tacit. Germani nando prælæbantur. Apul. Prælabitur ales, h. e. flies before or beforehand.*
PRÆLAMBŌ (præ & lambō), is, bi, a. 3. 3 to lick in front, lick, or lick beforehand, *προλαίγω. Horat. Mus prælambens omne quod affert*. — *Figur. of a river touching a place. Prud. arenas.*
PRÆLARGŌS (præ & largus), a, um, 3 adj. very copious or abundant. *Pers. Pulmo animæ prælargus. Juven. Prælarge dapes.*
PRÆLASSŌ (præ & lasso), as, avi, âtum, 3 a. 1. to weary beforehand. *Front.*
PRÆLATIŌ (præfero), ōnis, f. a preferring, preference, *πρόδοις. Valer. Max. PRÆLATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one that prefers, *προκρίνων. Tertull.*
PRÆLATŌS, a, um, particip. from præfero. — ¶ Adj. preferable, superior. *Plin. Sativa myrrha multum sylvestri prælatâ. Tertull. Prælator.*
PRÆLAVŌ (præ & lavo), is, a. 3. to wash, 3 bathe or cleanse beforehand. *Apul. os.*
PRÆLAUTŌS (præ & lautus), a, um, 2 adj. very elegant or sumptuous, splendid. *Sucton. homo.*
PRÆLAXŌ (præ & laxo), as, avi, âtum, 3 a. 1. to widen or relieve beforehand. *Cœl. Aurel.*
PRÆLECTIŌ (prælego), ōnis, f. a reading 2 before to others; a lesson, lecture, *ἐξήγησις. Quatitil.*
PRÆLECTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a reader, 3 lecturer, *γραμματιστής. Gell.*
PRÆLECTŌS, a, um. See *Prælego*.
PRÆLEGŌ (præ & lego, as), as, avi, 2 âtum, a. 1. to bequeath a thing to be given before the inheritance should be divided. *Paadect. alicui rem.*
PRÆLEGŌ (præ & lego, is), is, âgi, ectum, 2 a. 3. to read before, read over, as a teacher to his scholars, lecture upon, *προαγασσώσκω. Quintil. auctores. Id. Pueris prælegenda*. — ¶ Also, to select. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, to pass or sail by. *Tacit. Campanian.*
PRÆLIBATIŌ (prælibo), ōnis, f. a tasting 3 or taking away beforehand. — Hence, an offering of the first fruits. *Fest.* — ¶ Also, a leasing. *Tertull.*
PRÆLIBER (præ & liber), a, um, adj. 3 very or entirely free. *Prudeat.*
PRÆLIBŌ (præ & libo), as, a. 1. to taste 3 beforehand, foretaste. *Stat. nectar*. — *Figur. Stat. pectora vultu, h. e. to look at.*
PRÆLICENTER (præ & licenter), adv. 3 very boldly or too boldly, too licentious, with too much freedom. *Gell. verba fingere.*
PRÆLIDŌ (præ & lædo), is, a. 3. *h. e. 3 præstringere, percurrere. Manil. 5, 81. (e lect. Scalig. But Ed. Stæb. reads præcludere.)*
PRÆLIGĀMEN (præligo), inis, n. that 3 which one binds on or about before, an amulet. *Marc. Empir.*
PRÆLIGĀNEŌS (prælego), a, um, adj. 3 selected beforehand. *Cato. vinum, h. e. a kind of poor wine, for which bad or unripe grapes were selected.*
PRÆLIGŌ (præ & ligo), as, avi, âtum, a. 1. to bind on before, tie before, or, in general, bind on, or to, *ἀποδέω. Liv. sarmen-ta cornibus boum*. — ¶ Also, to bind round, bind one thing about with another, or to bind up. *Cic. os. Plin. vulnera. Suet. Cæs. 79. Coronam lauream candida fascia præligatam (many Eds. read, erroneously, præligata)*. — Hence, to cover. *Petrone. capita vestibus*. — ¶ Also, to bind off, separate by binding. *Plin. Dextro teste præligato*. — ¶ Also, to bind. Hence, *Plant. Pectus præligatum, h. e. perhaps, fettered, charmed, or obdurate heart.*
PRÆLINŌ (præ & lino), is, lēvi, litum, 3 a. 3. to smear or daub in front. *Gell. villas tectorio. Figur. Id. Cum fucatur atque prælinitur, fit præstigiolum.*
PRÆLYTŌS. See *Præliuo*.
PRÆLYUM, &c. See *Prælium*.
PRÆLOCŌ (præ & loco), as, avi, âtum, 3 a. 1. to set before, or simply, to set, put, place. *Martian. Capell. and Augustin.*
PRÆLOCŪTIŌ (præloquor), ōnis, f. a 2 speaking before, a preface, poem, preambule, *προοίμιον. Senec.**

PRÆLONGŌ (prælongus), as, avi, âtum, a. 1. to lengthen very much, *ἀπομηκύνω. Plia.*
PRÆLONGŌS (præ & longus), a, um, 2 adj. very long, *περίμηνος. Liv. Prælongi gladii. Quintil. Prælongus homo, h. e. very tall.*
PRÆLOQUŌR (præ & loquor), ōris, quā- 2 tus or cātus sum, dep. 3. to speak beforehand, speak before another speaks, speak sooner than another. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, to speak before one says any thing else, to say any thing before, make a preface, pre-mise. *Plin. Ep.* — ¶ Also, to foretell, prophesy. *Lactant.*
PRÆLŪCĒŌ (præ & luceo), es, xi, n. 2. 1 to give light, hold or carry a light before, light. *Manil. Faces præluxere. Phadr. Ignis præluceat facinori. Sueton. Servus præluceat. Stat. alicui*. — Hence, figur. *Cic. Amic. 7. Ed. Ern. Amicitia spe bona præluceat (Ed. Græv. reads spea bonam)*. — ¶ Also, to shine brighter, outshine. *Figur. Horat. Nullus sinus præluceat Bajis, h. e. surpasses, excels*. — ¶ Also, to cause to shine forth or give light, to carry any thing shining before. *Auson. Præluceat lumen. Figur. Cic. spem. (See above.)* — ¶ Also, to shine forth or very much. *Plin. Baculum præluceat.*
PRÆLŪCIDŌS (præ & lucidus), a, um, 2 adj. shining greatly, very bright. *Plin.*
PRÆLUDŌ (præ & ludo), is, ūsi, ūsum, 2 a. 3. to play beforehand for practice or trial, make a prelude, to prepare or essay beforehand, *ἀναβάλλομαι. Flor. Mariana rabels præluserat. Plin. Nero præ-ludit Pompeiano, h. e. præparat se ad canendum in theatro Pompeiano, h. e. sings beforehand for practice. Gell. tragœ-diis*. — Also, with an accusat. following. *Rutil. pugnam, h. e. to prepare himself for fighting. Stat. aliquid operibus suis, h. e. to premise, preface.*
PRÆLUM. See *Prelua*.
PRÆLUMBŌ (præ & lumbus), as, a. 1. 3 to make hipshot. *Næv. ap. Non.*
PRÆLŪMINŌ (præ & lumino), as, avi, 3 âtum, a. 1. to illustrate, explain. *Tertull.*
PRÆLŪSIŌ (præluo), ōnis, f. a prelude, 2 flourish, essay. *Plin. Ep.*
PRÆLŪSTRIS (præ & lustrō), e, adj. 3 very conspicuous, high, illustrious, eminent. *Ovid.*
PRÆMACERŌ (præ & macero), as, a. 1. 3 to soak or steep beforehand, *προταρυσέω. Scribo. Larg. mala cydonia.*
PRÆMALEDICŌ (præ & maledico), is, 3 xi, ctum, a. 3. to curse before. *Tertull.*
PRÆMALŌ (præ & malo), vis, malle, 3 verb. irreg. to prefer. *Apul. nullam fœ-tidi.*
PRÆMANDŌ (præ & mando), as, avi, 1 âtum, a. 1. to order or command before-hand. With ut following. *Vatin. in Cic. Ep. Ego tamen terra marique ut conquirere-car, præmandavi*. — ¶ Also, to provide or procure beforehand. *Plaut. puerum.*
PRÆMANDŌ (præ & mando), is, di, sum, 3 a. 3. to chew beforehand. — *Figur. Gell. aliquid alicui, h. e. to explain accurately or too accurately.*
PRÆMATŪRE (præmaturus), adverb, 3 very early; too early or soon, prematurely, unreasonably, *πρωταίματα, πρὸ και-ροῦ. Gell. and Plaut.*
PRÆMATŪRŌS (præ & maturus), a, um, 2 adj. very early, ripe before the usual time, precocious, *πρόωτος, πρόωπος. Colum.* — ¶ Also, untimely, immature, out of season, too soon or early, before the proper time, premature. *Tacit. hiems. Plane. in Cic. Ep. denunciatio.*
PRÆMEDICĀTŌS (præ & medicatus), a, 3 um, adj. protected by medicines or charms, furnished beforehand with medicines or antidotes. *Ovid. and Tertull.*
PRÆMEDITATIŌ (præmeditor), ōnis, f. 2 a musing on or thinking of beforehand; premeditation, preconception, forethought, *προμελέτης. Cic.*
PRÆMEDITĀTORIUM (Id.), ii, n. a 3 place for preparation. *Tertull.*
PRÆMEDITŌR (præ & meditor), ōris, âtus sum, dep. 1. to muse or think on be-fore, premeditate, study beforehand, *προμε-λέω. Cic. quo animo accedam. Also, with an infin. following. Lucet. Effugere illorumque errorem præmedite-*

mur, qui, &c. Also, with an accus. and infin. following. *Cic. Est sapientis quidquid homini accidere possit, id præmeditari ferendum modice esse, si evenit*. — ¶ *Præmeditatus, a, um, passively; premeditated, thought of before-hand. Cic. mala.*
PRÆMENSŌS, a, um. See *Præmetior*.
PRÆMERCŌR (præ & mercor), ōris, âtus 3 sum, dep. 1. to buy before. *Plaut.*
PRÆMERGŌ (præ & mergo), si, sum, a. 3. 3 to immerse previously. *Germanic. Arat.*
PRÆMETIŌR (præ & metior), Iris, men- 2 sus sum, dep. 4. to measure or measure out beforehand. — *Præmensus, a, um, passively. Tibull. lux, h. e. vita, mea-sured out by the Fates, destined.*
PRÆMETŌR (præ & metor), ōris, âtus 3 sum, dep. 1. to measure before, or, simply, to measure. *Solin. Alexandriam præmetaturo Dinocratem*. — *Præmetatus, a, um, passively. Marc. Cap.*
PRÆMETŪENS (præ & metuens), tis, particip. from præmetuo. — ¶ Adj. fearing beforehand. *Phadr. doli (gen.)*
PRÆMETŪŌ (præ & metuo), is, a. and n. 3. to fear beforehand, or be in fear before-hand, *προταρβέω, προδείδω. Lucet. At mens sibi conscia facti, præmetuens ad-hibet stimulos. Cæs. alicui, h. e. to be aazious for any person*. — ¶ Also, ac-tively, to fear beforehand. *Virg. pœnas*. — ¶ See, also, *Præmetuens*.
PRÆMIATŌR (præmior), ōris, m. a rob- 3 ber. *Non.*
PRÆMIATRIX (Id.), icis, f. she that re- 3 wards. *Ammian.*
PRÆMICŌ (præ & mico), as, n. 1. to glit- 3 ter forth, or glitter very much. *Apul.*
PRÆMIGRŌ (præ & migro), as, n. 1. to 2 remove beforehand. *Plin.*
PRÆMINĒO. See *Præcainco*.
PRÆMINISTER (præ & minister), tri, m. 3 a servant, an attendant. *Macrob.*
PRÆMINISTRĀ (præ & ministra), æ, f. 3 she that serves. *Apul.*
PRÆMINISTRŌ (præ & ministro), as, n. 3 & a. 1. to wait upon or attend. *Gell. alicui*. — ¶ Also, to furnish, give. *Tertull. fabulas.*
PRÆMINŌR (præ & minor), ōris, dep. 1. 3 to threaten beforehand or greatly, or, sim- 3 ply, to threaten. *Tertull.*
PRÆMIŌR (præmium), ōris, dep. 1. to 2 make a condition of being rewarded, or to 2 take bribes. *Sæct.*
PRÆMISCEŌ (præ & misceo), es, scui, stum and âtum, a. 2. to mix beforehand. *Apul.*
PRÆMISSŌS, a, um. See *Præmitto*.
PRÆMISTŌS, or **PRÆMIXTŌS**, a, um. 3 See *Præmisceo*.
PRÆMITIS (præ & mitis), e, adj. very 3 mild, gentle or quiet. *Juven.*
PRÆMITTŌ (præ & mitto), is, isi, issum, a. 3. to send or despatch before, *προποσ-τέλλω, προπέμπω. Cic. and Cæs. ali-quem. Cic. literas alicui. Sueton. vocem, h. e. to speak before. Senec. cogi-tationes in longitudinem, h. e. to send his thoughts long before*. — *Plin. 12, 2. Præmissa vini, h. e. primitias, accord-ing to Dalechamp, or, according to Har-douin, delectum vini exquisiti*. — ¶ Also, to set or place before. *Plin.*
PRÆMIUM (unc.), ii, n. a reward, recom-pense. *Cic. Præmio aliquem afficere, or donare, or, Id. Alicui præmium dare, or tribuere, or persolvere, or, Catull. red-dere, h. e. to give. Cic. proponere, or, Lic. ponere, or, Cic. exponere, h. e. to promise. Liv. Si sibi præmio foret, h. e. if he were rewarded. Sueton. Revocavit præmia coronarum, h. e. presents or re-wards which used to be added to the gar-lands given to victors as a prize of their vic-tory, and which he had formerly refused*. — Also, ironically, for punishment. *Ovid. Cape præmia facti*. — ¶ Also, ad-vaantage, profit, utility. *Lucet. Cic. and Horat.* — Also, riches. *Prop. 1, 15 (14), 16. Ovid. Anaor. 2, 9, 40. (Comp. Lucet. 3, 969; 5, 5.)* — Also, pre-rogative, distinction. *Horat. Sat. 1, 5, 35*. — ¶ Also, prey, booty, plunder, in war or otherwise. *Virg. pugna. Ovid. Præmia ferre. (Comp. Tacit. Hist. 1, 50.)* Also, of the chase, an animal that is killed. *Prop.* — ¶ Also, aa ac-tion that deserves reward, an heroic action *Virg. Æn. 12, 437.*

PRÆMODEROR (præ & moderor), āris, 3 dep. 1. to prescribe a measure. *Gell. gressibus, h. e. to mark out the time for the steps.*

PRÆMODULOR (præ & modulator), āris, 2 dep. 1. to measure beforehand for instance, musically. — Hence, *Quintil. cogitationem gestu, h. e. to suit the thoughts to the gestures.*

PRÆMODUM (præ & modus), adverb, 3 beyond measure, *περίαλλα, ὑπερβέβλημένως. Liv. Andr. in Odys. ap. Gell.*

PRÆMONTIO, is, a. 4. for *Præmunio*. 3 *Gell.*

PRÆMOLESTIA (præ & molestia), æ, f. 1 trouble or concern beforehand, fear, apprehension. *Cic.*

PRÆMOLIOR (præ & molior), īris, itus 2 sum, dep. 4. to prepare, make preparations beforehand. *Liv. res.*

PRÆMOLLIO (præ & mollio), is, īvi, 2 itum, a. 4. to soften or make mild beforehand, *προμαλάττω. Quintil. sulcum.* — Hence, figur. to make mild or gentle beforehand. *Quintil. mentes.*

PRÆMOLLIS (præ & mollis), e, adj. very 2 soft. *Plin.*

PRÆMONEO (præ & moneo), es, īvi, itum, a. 2. to forewarn, give warning beforehand, tell or advise previously, *προαγορεύω, προλέγω, προφάνεω. Cic. aliquem de re. Aliquid, of any thing; as, Colum. Varietatem cœli præmonitus. Also, with ut, when any thing is to be done. Cic. Ut caverem, præmonebat. Also, without ut, but with a subjunct. Plin. Ep. Ut te præmonerem, plurimum tibi credas, nec cuiquam satis fidus. Also, with ne. Justin. Præmonito filio, ne alii, quam Thessalo, crederet. Also, with quod, instead of ut. Ovid. Præmoneo, nunquam scripta quod ista legat. — Also, of prophecies, to predict, presage, forebode, with an accusat. Justin. futura. Ovid. nefas. Also, with an accus. and infinit. following. Ovid. Et vatini timeo monitus, quos, igne Pelagion arsuram, præmonuisse ferunt.*

PRÆMONITIUS (præmoneo), ōnis, f. a 3 premonition. *Tertull.*

PRÆMONITOR (Id.), ōris, m. one who 3 forewarns or admonishes previously. *Apul.*

PRÆMONITORIUS (præmonitor), a, um, 3 adj. serving for premonition, premonitory. *Tertull.*

PRÆMONITUM (præmoneo), i, n. a premonition. *Gell.*

PRÆMONITUS, a, um. See *Præmoneo*.

PRÆMONITUS (præmoneo), ūs, m. a 3 warning, forewarning, foretelling, prediction. *Ovid.*

PRÆMONSTRATIUS (præmonstro), ōnis, 3 f. a showing or indicating beforehand. *Lactant.*

PRÆMONSTRATOR (Id.), ōris, m. one 3 that shows any thing beforehand, a director, guide. *Terent.*

PRÆMONSTROR (præ & monstro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to show beforehand, *προδείκνυμι. Plant. and Lucet. Also, with ut following, to show, tell, give instruction. Plant. — ¶ Also, to predict, presage, prognosticate. Cic. Deos magnum aliquid præmonstrare.*

PRÆMORDEO (præ & mordeo), es, di, 2 sum, a. 2. to bite before, or, in general, to bite, *ἀποδάσκει. Senec. Ferarum est præmordere, et urgere projectos. Lucan. linguam. Figur. Juvenal. aliquid ex aliquo, h. e. to take away. — ¶ Perf. Præmorserit. Plant.*

PRÆMORIOR (præ & morior), ōris, tuus 2 sum, dep. 3. to die before, die prematurely, or, in general, to die, *προπορεύσκει. Ovid. — Figur. to die. Plin. Præmoritur visus, the sight fails. Liv. Pudor præmortuus.*

PRÆMORSUS. See *Præmordeo*.

PRÆMORTUUS, a, um. See *Præmorio*.

PRÆMOVEO (præ & moveo), es, ōvi, 3 ōtum, a. 2. to move beforehand. *Cæsar. Aur.*

PRÆMULCEO (præ & mulceo), es, si, sum, a. 2. perhaps to bring forward by the stroke of the hand. *Apul.*

PRÆMUNIO (præ & munio), is, īvi, itum, a. 4. to secure, guard or fortify before, or, in general, to fortify, secure, guard, *προπαρσενάω. Cæs. aditus operibus, h. e.*

to fortify. *Id. Isthmum. Figur. Sæton. Antidotis præmuniri, h. e. to secure or fortify himself. Cic. Genus dicendi præmunium. — ¶ Also, to place one thing before another for the sake of fortifying or defending. Fig. Cic. Quæ præmununtur sermoni, h. e. premised, said before in order to obviate objections. Id. Quæ ex accusatorum oratione præmuniuntur, h. e. brought forward, properly, put before as a defence. Id. Illud præfulci atque præmuni, ut, &c. h. e. take care beforehand.*

PRÆMUNITIUS (præmunio), ōnis, f. a fortifying or strengthening beforehand; a preparation, previous paving of the way for what is to follow; a premonition, *προβλεψαρία, προκατασκευή. Cic.*

PRÆMUNITUS, a, um. See *Præmunio*.

PRÆNARRO (præ & narro), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to say or tell beforehand, *προδηγομαι. Terent.*

PRÆNATO (præ & nato), as, n. 1. to swim 2 before, *προνήχομαι. Plin. — ¶ Also, to swim, run or flow by, παραβέω. Virg.*

PRÆNAVIGATIUS (prænavio), ōnis, f. 2 a sailing by. *Plin. Atlantis.*

PRÆNAVIGOR (præ & navigo), as, a. 1. 2 to sail by or past, *παρανέομαι. Valer. Mar. litus, coast along the shore. Plin. Oppida navigari tradunt. — Figur. Senec. vitam, h. e. to spend.*

PRÆNECTOR (præ & necto), is, xui, xum, 3 a. 3. to hind or tie up before. *Solin. os.*

PRÆNESTE, is, n. a town of Latium, now *Palestrina. According to Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 8, and Gell. 16, 13, it was a colony, probably founded by Sulla. — It occurs, also, as a feminine. Virg. Præneste sub ipsa. — Hence, Prænestinus, a, um, of or belonging to Præneste. Cic. sortes, h. e. the oracles. Virg. urbs, h. e. the town of Præneste. — Prænestini, the inhabitants of Præneste. Cic.*

PRÆNEXUS, a, um. See *Prænecto*.

PRÆNIMIS (præ & nimis), adv. too much, 3 *ἄγαν. Gell.*

PRÆNITEO (præ & niteo), es, ui, n. 2. to 2 shine or glitter forth. *Apul. Vestes prænitent. Figur. Vellei. Virtus prænitens. — Also, with a dat. following, to shine brighter than, outshine, surpass. Horat. Cur tibi junior præniteat, h. e. seems lovelier.*

PRÆNOBILIS (præ & nobilis), e, adj. 3 very celebrated. *Apul. potio. Id. Prænobilit.*

PRÆNOMEN (præ & nomen), īnis, n. the prænomen or first name of a person among the Romans, by which the individuals of the same family were distinguished; as, *M. Tullius Cicero. Here M. is the prænomen. The prænomina are generally abbreviated; as, A. h. e. Aulus; C. h. e. Caius; Cn. h. e. Cnæus; D. h. e. Decimus; L. h. e. Lucius; M. h. e. Marcus; M. h. e. Manius; P. h. e. Publius; S. or Sext. h. e. Sextus; T. h. e. Titus; Ti. h. e. Tiberius. — ¶ Also, any appellation or title which is placed before one's name; as, Suet. Prænomen Imperatoris. — Imp. or Imperator, in the signification of emperor, used to be put before the name.*

PRÆNOMINOR (præ & nomino), as, a. 1. 3 to give a prænomen. *Varr.*

PRÆNOSCO (præ & nosco), is, ōvi, ōtum, 1 a. 3. to learn beforehand, become acquainted with. *Ovid. promissum sibi cælum. Sil. fatarum. Hence, Prænosse, for prænovisse, to know beforehand. Stat. — ¶ Also, to know beforehand, foreknow, προγινώσκω. Cic. futura.*

PRÆNOTIUS (prænoso), ōnis, f. a pre-conception, innate idea, *πρόγνωσις. Cic. deorum.*

PRÆNOTO (præ & noto), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. 1. to mark or note before, or, in general, to mark, note, διασπαίω. *Apul. literis librum. Id. aureos annulo, h. e. to seal. — Hence, to entitle. Augustin. librum. — ¶ Also, to mark or note beforehand. Tertull. adventum Christi, h. e. to predict. — ¶ Also, to write down, to write. Apul. fabellam.*

PRÆNOBILIS (præ & nobilis), a, um, 3 adj. very cloudy, very gloomy or dark, *συννεφής. Ovid. lucus.*

PRÆNUNCIA. See *Prænuncius*.

PRÆNUNCIATIUS (prænuncio), ōnis, f. 3 a prediction. *Tertull.*

PRÆNUNCIATIVUS (Id.), a, um, ad, 2 foretelling or forewarning. *Plin. ignes, h. e. beacons lighted up to give notice of the approach of pirates.*

PRÆNUNCIATRIX (Id.), icis, f. she that 3 foretells or predicts. *Prud.*

PRÆNUNCIO (præ & nuncio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to announce beforehand, make known or signify beforehand, foretell, foreshow, predict, *προαγγέλλω. Cic. futura. Nep. de adventu. Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. Terent. Tu, Geta, abi, prænuntia, hanc venturam. — Also, of inanimate things. Plin. Juglans, frangi se, pronuntiat strepitum.*

PRÆNUNCIUS (præ & nuncio), a, um, 1 adj. that foretells or forebodes. Hence, subst. a foreteller, harbinger, messenger, indication, *προαγγέλος. Lucet. Zephyrus, prænuncius Veneris. Ovid. Alas prænuncius lucis, h. e. the cock. Cic. Stella prænuncia calamitatum. Id. Inquisitio, prænuncia repulsæ. Plin. Prænuncium eventus. Senec. Procellarum quædam sunt prænuncia.*

PRÆNUNCUPOR (præ & nuncupo), as, 3 āvi, ātum, a. 1. to name beforehand. *Prudent.*

PRÆNUNTIA, **PRÆNUNTIO**, &c. See *Prænuncia, Prænuncio, &c.*

PRÆOBTOR (præ & obtoro), as, a. 1. to 2 stop up before. *Vitruv.*

PRÆOCCIDOR (præ & occido), is, n. 3. to 2 set before as a star or constellation. *Plin.*

PRÆOCCUPATIUS (præoccupo), ōnis, f. a seizing or possessing one's self of beforehand, preoccupation, πρόληψις. *Nepos. locorum. — ¶ Also, a kind of disease consisting in a painful extension of the stomach. Veget.*

PRÆOCCUPOR (præ & occupo), as, āvi, 2 ātum, a. 1. to take possession of or make one's self master of beforehand, to seize on beforehand, do before another, pre-occupy, *προκαταλαμβάνω. Liv. locum. Id. socios. Cæs. Se præoccupatum legatione a Pompeio, h. e. he had beforehand (already before the war) received the place of legate from Pompey. Id. Animus timor præoccupaverat. Cic. Quas partes præoccupavit oratio tua. Liv. Omnia præoccupavit accusator. — Ante is sometimes, pleonastically, joined with it. Liv. — ¶ Also, to anticipate, prevent, surprise. Nepos. Ne alteruter alterum præoccuparet. Also, with an infinit. following. Liv. ferre legem, h. e. to hasten in order to bring the bill sooner before the people.*

PRÆOLEO (præ & oleo), es, ere, n. 2. to 3 smell or emit a scent before. *Fronto.*

PRÆOPIMUS (præ & opimus), a, um, adj. 3 very fat. *Tertull.*

PRÆOPTOR (præ & opto), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to wish rather, desire more, choose rather, prefer, *προαίρεομαι. Liv. Nemo non illos sibi, quam vos, dominos præoptet. Also, with an infinit. following. Cæs. scutum manu emittere et nudo corpore pugnare, h. e. to prefer. Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. Terent. Adeon' perviaci esse animo, ut puerum, præoptares perire, potius quam, &c. Here, potius is redundantly joined with it. Also, with ut or uti following. *Plaut. Tuis stultis moribus præoptavisti, amorem tuum uti virtuti præponeres. — Also, aliquid alicui rei, to prefer; as, Nepos, equitis filiam nuptiis generosarum. Liv. leges civitati.**

PRÆORDINOR (præ & ordino), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to preordain, put in order beforehand. *Cæsar. Aurel.*

PRÆOSTENDOR (præ & ostendo), is, di, 3 sum, a. 3. to foreshow. *Tertull.*

PRÆPALPOR, as, a. 1. or **PRÆPALPOR**, 3 āris, dep. 1. to stroke or pat beforehand or before. *Paulin. Nol.*

PRÆPANDOR (præ & pando), is, a. 3. to open or spread before or beforehand, or, in general, to open, spread, show, let see. *Cic. ortus temporis hiberni. Lucet. lumina menti.*

PRÆPARATIUS (præparo), ōnis, f. a preparing, getting or making ready, preparation, *ετοιμασία, παρασκευή. Cic. Præparationem diligentem adhibere. Vellei. belli. — Hence, of orators when they prepare their audience for what is to be said, προπαρασκευάζω. Quintil. 4, 2, 71.*

PRÆPARATO. See *Præparo*. 2

PRÆPARĀTŌR (præparo), ōris, m. a pre-
3 parer, παρασκευαστής. *Tertull.*

PRÆPARĀTŌRIUS (præparator), a, um,
3 adj. preparatory, παρασκευαστικός. *Pan-*
dect.

PRÆPARĀTŌRĀ (præparo), w, f. a pre-
3 paring. *Tertull. viarum.*

PRÆPARĀTUS (Id.), us, m. a prepara-
2 tion. *Vellei.*

PRÆPARCŪS (præ & parcus), a, um,
2 adj. very sparing, niggardly, κυνι-
πόρως. *Plin.*

PRÆPARŌ (præ & paro), as, avi, ātum,
a. 1. to prepare, get or make ready before-
hand, παρασκευάζω. *Cic. animos ad*
sapientiam. Sallast. se ad prælia. Cic.
aliquid, h. e. to prepare himself for, think
upon. Sæton. profectioem, h. e. to
make preparations for one's departure.
Cic. Aure (auditorum) præparatæ. Liv.
Præparata oratio, h. e. a studied speech.
— *¶ Also, to provide. Cic. res neces-*
sarias. Plin. hiemi cibos. — ¶ Also,
to prepare, make ready, make. Cic. hor-
tos. — Also, of food, to make fit for eat-
ing. Martial. ova. — Quintil. Præparato,
or, Liv. Ex præparato, h. e. with prepa-
ration.

PRÆPARVUS (præ & parvus), a, um,
3 adj. very small. *Juven.*

PRÆPATIŌR (præ & patior), ēris, passus
3 sum, dep. 3. to suffer very much. *Cæl. Aur.*
PRÆPEDIŢENTŪM (præpedio), i, n.
3 an impediment, hinderance, ἐμπόδιον.
Plant.

PRÆPEDIŌ (præ & pes), is, ivi and ii,
itum, a. 4. to entangle the feet or other
parts of the body, to shackle, bind, fetter,
tie, παρεπιδίω. *Plant. Præpeditus ferro,*
h. e. fettered. Tacit. Præpeditis equis,
h. e. tied to the mæger. Figur. Liv.
sese præda, entangle, embarrass them-
selves. — ¶ Also, in general, to impede,
hinder, obstruct. Ovid. sonos. Plant. Ti-
mor præpedit verba. Cic. Præpeditus
morbo. Also, with an infinit. following.
Tacit. Præpeditus Germanias servitio
premere.

PRÆPENDEŌ (præ & pendeo), es, di, n.
2. 2. to hang before, hang down before.
Cæs.

PRÆPES (præ & peto), ētis, adj. flying ex-
2 cellently, swift of flight, flying swiftly, nim-
ble, fleet, ὀκτώπτερος. *Virg. Præpētibus*
pennis se credere cælo. Val. Flacc. Bore-
as. Plin. volatus. — Hence, a kind of pro-
phetic bird, from the flight of which some-
thing favorable was predicted. Liv. (Avis
is also joined with it.) Hence, poetically.
Virg. Pennæ præpētis omnia, h. e. ex
præpētibus avibus. — ¶ Also, in gen-
eral, winged. Ovid. deus, h. e. Cupido.
Hence, as a substantive, a bird, fowl.
Ovid. Præpes Jovis, h. e. aquila. —
Ovid. Medusæus, h. e. Pegasus. — Per-
sens himself is called so, because he
had small wings, and sat on the winged
horse Pegasus. Lucan. — ¶ Also,
fortunate, lucky. Enn. ap. Gell. portus.
Enn. loca.

PRÆPIGNERĀTUS (præ & pignero),
3 a, um, adj. pledged, obliged, bound. *Am-*
man.

PRÆPILŌ (præ & pila), as, avi, ātum, a.
2 1. to furnish in front with a ball. Hence,
Liv. 26, 51. Præpilata missilia, h. e.
darts or missiles blunt at the point or
rounded at the point like a ball, in order
that they may not inflict wounds, foils.
Auct. B. Afric. pilum. Figur. Plin.
Rotunditas præpilata, h. e. quasi præpi-
lata. Ammian. Præpilata missilia. See
Præpilo.

PRÆPILŌ (præ & pilum), as, avi, ātum,
2 a. 1. to point in front or at the end like a
pilum. *Ammian. Præpilata missilia. —*
Liv. Præpilata missilia. See Præpilo.

PRÆPINGUIS (præ & pinguis), e, adj.
2 very fat, ἐυλίπης, καταπύμελος, ζατς-
φός. *Virg. solum, very fertile or rich.*
Plin. sues. — Figur. Quintil. vox, h. e.
too strong, of too much body.

PRÆPOLLENS, tis, partic. from præ-
polleo. — *¶ Adj. very able, very distin-*
guished, being able to perform much, very
powerful or strong. Liv. divitiis, h. e.
very rich. Id. virtute. Apul. decore,
h. e. very beautiful. Augustin. Præ-
pollentior.

PRÆPOLLĒŌ (præ & polleo), es, n. 2. to
2 be very powerful or distinguished, to be of

great power, surpass in power. *Tacit. and*
Apul.

PRÆPŌNDERŌ (præ & pondero), as, avi,
1 ātum, a. and n. 1. to be of greater weight,
outweigh, preponderate, sink down, ἐπε-
ταλυνάω, ὑπερταλυνίζομαι. *Senec. Ne*
portionum æquitate turbata, mundus
præponderet. — Hence, to have more weight
or influence, be of greater calae or esteem,
have a superiority or preëminence. Stat.
Honestas præponderat. — Also, to give a
turn, decide. Quintil. Si neutrolitis con-
ditio præponderet, h. e. if neither decides.
Lucan. Quo præponderet ala, h. e. in-
clines. — ¶ Also, transitively, to weigh
down, outweigh. Cic. Præponderari ho-
nestate, h. e. to be surpassed.

PRÆPŌNŌ (præ & pono), is, ōni, ōitum,
a. 3. to put or set before, place first, προ-
τίθημι. *Cic. pauca, sc. scribendo. Har-*
rit. ultima primis. Cic. Præposita:
causæ, h. e. antecedentes. — Hence, to
set over, intrust with the charge or com-
mand of, place at the head of, appoint.
Cic. aliquem provincie, bello, navibus.
Ovid. Præposita parientibus, h. e. guar-
dian. Cic. Que præposita erat oraculo
sacerdos. Sæton. Cubiculo præpositus,
h. e. chamberlain. Also, without a dat.
Cæs. aliquem media acie, h. e. to make
any one commander of the centre. Liv.
aliquem in lævo cornu. Cic. In ea ora,
ubi præpositus sum, h. e. where I am ap-
pointed commander, over which I am set.
Hence, Præpositus, subst. See below. —
¶ Also, to prefer, value or esteem more.
Terent. se alteri. Cic. amicitiam pa-
triae. — Plant. Præpositi, for præposui.
Lucret. Præposita, for præposita. —
¶ See, also, Præpositus, a, um.

PRÆPŌRTŌ (præ & porto), as, a. 1. to
1 carry before, show. *Cic.*

PRÆPŌSITIŌ (præpono), ōnis, f. a put-
ting or setting before; a preferring, a
preference, πρόθεσις. *Cic. — Also, a put-*
ting or setting over any thing as com-
mander or superintendent. Pandect. —
¶ Also, in grammar, a preposition. Cic.

PRÆPŌSITIVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. that is
3 set before. *Diomed. conjunctio.*

PRÆPŌSITŌRĀ (Id.), w, f. the office of a
3 president or overseer. *Lamprid.*

PRÆPŌSITUS (Id.), i, m. an officer, con-
sular, chief, president, overseer, head,
ἐπιστάτης. *Plin. Ep. rerum curæ Cæ-*
saris. Frontin. aquarium. Also, with-
out a genit. Suet. Galb. 12. Præpositi,
h. e. the governors of provinces.

PRÆPŌSITUS, a, um, particip. from
præpono. — *¶ Adj. to be preferred.*
Hence, Cic. Præposita, h. e. preferable
things, τὰ προσηµένα. This term was
applied by the Stoics to those things
which they would not call good, though
they considered them better than their
contraries, as riches, health, beauty,
&c.

PRÆPŌSSUM (præ & possum), ōtes, ōtui,
2 irreg. n. to be very powerful, or more
powerful, to have the superiority. *Tacit.*

PRÆPŌSTERĒ (præposterus), adv. pre-
posterously, in a reversed order, wrongly,
without order, ἀνισταραµένως. *Cic.*
Primas præpostere, reliquis ordine, quo
sunt missæ reddere literas. Plin. Læ-
vus calceus præpostere inductus, h. e.
the left instead of the right.

PRÆPŌSTERITAS (Id.), ātis, f. pre-
3 posterousness, a reversed order. *Arnob.*

PRÆPŌSTERŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. to reverse in
3 order. *Quintil. decl. ordinem.*

PRÆPŌSTERŌS (præ & posterus), a, um,
adj. having that first which ought to be
last, beginning at the wrong end, over-
thwart, out of order, confused, præpos-
terous, wrong, amiss, πρῶθυστρος. *Lu-*
cret. ordo. Cic. gratulatio. Tacit. am-
bitio. Plin. natalis, h. e. with the feet
foremost. Id. ficus, h. e. that grow too
early or too late. Senec. frigus, h. e. un-
seasonable. — ¶ Also, perverse, acting
preposterously. Cic. homo.

PRÆPŌTENS (præ & potens), tis, very able
or powerful, ὑπέροχος. *Cic. vir. Id.*
philosophia. Id. homines, h. c. very
powerful, distinguished, influential or
wealthy people. Id. Carthago præpotens
terra marique. Also, with an ablat.
to the question, By what? Liv. Præpo-
tens armis Romanus. Also, with a
genit. following. Cic. Jupiter omnium

rerum præpotens, h. e. very mighty in all
things, ruling over all things.

PRÆPŌTENTĀ (præpotens), w, f. su-
3 perior power. *Tertull.*

PRÆPŌTŌ (præ & potio), as, a. 1. to drink
3 before. *Cæl. Aurel. — ¶ Also, to give*
driak to beforehand. Cæl. Aurel.

PRÆPŌPERĀNTER (præ & properan-
3 ter), adv. very swiftly, very hastily. *Lu-*
cret.

PRÆPŌPERĒ (præproperus), adv. very
2 hastily, very quickly. *Liv. agere. —*
¶ Also, too hastily, precipitately. Liv.
22, 3.

PRÆPŌPERŌS (præ & properus), a, um,
adj. too hasty, overhasty, precipitate,
sudden, σπερχνός, ταχύς. *Cic. festinatio.*
Liv. ingenuum. — ¶ Also, very has-
ty or speedy, sudden, precipitate. Sil. ni-
sus.

PRÆPŌLCHER (præ & pulcher), clira,
3 chrum, very beautiful. *Juven.*

PRÆPŌRGŌ (præ & purgo), as, a. 1.
3 to purge before, προκαθαίρω. *Cæl.*
Aurel.

PRÆPŌTIATŌ (præputium), ōnis, f. a
3 retaining the foreskin, a being uncircum-
cised, ἀκροβυστία. *Tertull.*

PRÆPŌTIATŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. having
3 the foreskin uncircumcised, ἀκροβυστος.
Tertall.

PRÆPŌTIUM (unc.), ii, n. the prepuce,
3 foreskin. *Juvenal.*

PRÆQUAM, or PRÆ QUAM, in com-
parison with. See *Præ.*

PRÆQUERŌR (præ & queror), ēris, es-
3 tus sum, dep. 3. to complain before.
Ovid. multa.

PRÆRĀDŌ (præ & rado), is, si, sum, a.
3 3. to shear, shave or cut off in front, or
previously. *Cæl. Aurel.*

PRÆRANCIDŌS (præ & raneidus), a, um,
3 adj. stinking much. *Figur. Prob. Val.*
ap. Gell.

PRÆRAPIDŌS (præ & rapidus), a, um,
2 adj. very swift or rapid, ταχύς. *Liv.*
gurgis. Senec. annis. — Hence, very
ardent. Sil. juvenis.

PRÆRASŌS, a, um. See *Prærado.*

PRÆREPTŌR (præripio), ōris, m. one who
3 robs another before his face. *Hieronym.*

PRÆREPTŌS, a, um. See *Præripio.*

PRÆRIGESCŌ (præ & rigesco), is, gui,
2 n. 3. to become stiff before. *Tacit. Præ-*
riguisse manus.

PRÆRIGIDŌS (præ & rigidus), a, um,
2 adj. very stiff or rigid. *Quintil. mens.*

PRÆRIPIĀ (præ & ripa), ōrum, n. sc.
3 loca, places on the banks of a river.
Apul.

PRÆRIPIO (præ & rapio), is, ipui, ep-
tum, a. 3. to take away any thing before
another receives it, to take as it were out
of one's mouth, to snatch away, or, in gen-
eral, to take away or tear from before-
hand, προαρπάω. *Plant. sponsam*
alicui. Cic. alicui laudem destinata.
— Also, in general, to take away, de-
prive of. Ovid. arma alicui. Terent.
Ne illum præripiat tibi. Hirt. alicui
victorie societatem. Cic. Eam laudem
præreptam velim. — Also, to take away
before the time. Cic. beneficium deorum
festinatione, h. e. to obtain before the time.
Val. Flacc. Brevibus præreptis in annis,
h. e. died prematurely. — ¶ Also, to take
away quickly. Sæton. codicillos, h. e.
to take or seize hastily. Lucret. oscula
alicui, h. c. to snatch kisses. — ¶ Also,
to do or perpetrate any thing beforehand.
Senec. scelus. — ¶ Also, to take early
possession of any thing. Virg. Ilium.
— ¶ Præripere se, to flee quickly. Pan-
dect.

PRÆRĀBŌRŌ (præ & roboro), as, avi,
3 ātum, a. 1. to strengthen before. *Cæl. Aur.*

PRÆRĀDŌ (præ & rodo), is, si, sum, a.
2 3. to gnaw before, gnaw at the end or top,
or, simply, to gnaw. *Plant. digitos.*
— ¶ Also, to gnaw, bite or nibble off or
through. Horat. hamum. Plin. cau-
das, h. e. to bite off.

PRÆRĀGĀTĪVĀRIŌS (prærogativus), a,
3 um, adj. enjoying certain prerogatives
or privileges. Hence, *Symmach. Præ-*
rogativarii veterani, h. e. who had an
expectance of being made life-guards of

the emperor, as a reward for their services.

PRÆROGATIVUS (prærogo), a, um, adj. that is asked before others for his opinion, voting first or before. *Cic.* centuria, or, simply, *Id.* and *Liv.* Prærogativa, se. centuria, h. e. the century, to which it fell by lot to vote first in the comitia. So, also, *Cic.* and *Liv.* Prærogativa, se. tribus. Also, in the plural, *Liv.* 10, 22. Prærogativæ (because it was double juniorem and seniorum). Prærogativa occurs also, collectively, with a plural. *Liv.* Prærogativa tribunum creant, for prærogativæ. *Cic.* Prærogativam referre (of the herald, who gave an account to the magistrate who held the comitia, of the result of the voting of the century that voted first, since the other tribes and centuries usually followed the example of the prærogativa).—Hence, Prærogativa denotes an election, choice, so far as another election is to follow, a previous or first election. *Liv.* militaris, or, comitorium militarium. *Id.* equitum.—Also, a sure sign, prognostic, pledge, favorable omen. *Cato* ap. *Cic.* triumph. *Cic.* voluntatis.—Also, preference, prerogative, privilege. *Plin.* and *Pandect.*—¶ Also, relating to the tribe or century that voted first. *Cic.* Omen prærogativum, for prærogativæ, or, prærogativarum. (But prærogativum may also be considered as the genit. by contraction for prærogativarum.)

PRÆROGŌ (præ & rogo), as, avi, âtum, a. 3 I. to ask before another, ask first. Hence, to propose, or make a motion beforehand. *Cod. Theod.* Lex prærogata, h. e. a law proposed previously.—*Cic.* Comitia tota comitiis fuerint prærogata, h. e. the first comitia had voted before the latter. (But *Ed. Grav.* reads prærogativa, and this seems to be preferable.)—¶ Also, to pay before the stated time, pay beforehand. *Cod. Just.*

PRÆRŌSUS, a, um. See *Prærodo*.
PRÆRŪPŌ (præ & rumpo), is, âpi, uptum, a. 3. to break or tear off from before, or, in general, to break off, tear off. *Ovid.* retinacula. *Cæs.* Funes prærumpebantur, h. e. broke off. *Column.* Uncus prærumptur, h. e. breaks off.—¶ See, also, *Præruptus*, a, um.

PRÆRŪPTE (præruptus), adv. ruggedly, 2 steeply, abruptly. *Plin.*

PRÆRŪPTŌS, a, um, particip. from præ-rumpo.—¶ Adj. broken or torn off.—Hence, steep, craggy, rugged, hard to climb, difficult of ascent, ἀπορροῦξ, ἐπικρηπυς, ἀπόροπος. *Cic.* saxum. *Cæs.* locus. *Liv.* Prærupta, h. e. steep, craggy places.—¶ Figur. bold, precipitate, violent, furious. *Tacit.* Juvenis animo præruptus, h. e. violent or dangerous. *Id.* dominatio, h. e. inaccessible, not to be got at. *Vellei.* periculum, h. e. extreme, great. *Pandect.* seditio, h. e. dangerous, &c.

PRÆRŪYLŌS (præ & rutilus), a, um, 3 adj. very red. *Tertull.* *Carm. de Judic.*

PRÆS (unc.), prædis, m. a surety, bondsman, one who gives bail for another, ἔγγυος, ἔγγυτης. *Cic.* Prædem esse pro aliqua. *Id.* Prædes dare. *Id.* Prædis ac prædibus cavere populo, h. e. to procure security to the people by bondsmen and their goods (this is an old formula, in which either prædis, or prædibus is redundant, for prædes denotes also the goods or effects of bondsmen; as, *Cic.* Prædes tuos venderet).

PRÆS (perhaps from præ), adv. same as 3 *Præsto*, at hand, there. *Plaut.* Ibi præ est, h. e. adest.

PRÆSAGĀTŌS, a, um, adj. h. e. præsa-3 giendo formatus. *Heronym.*

PRÆSAGĪŌ (præ & sagio), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to perceive beforehand, have a presentiment of anything. *Liv.* aliquid animo. *Plin.* Equi præsagium pugnam. *Terent.* Animus præsaigit mihi aliquid mali, h. e. I have a presentiment of some evil.—¶ Also, to presage, divine, forebode, augur, predict, προφητεύω, προμάρτυρομαι. *Plin.* Galli præsagivere victoriam. *Id.* Luna tempestatem præsaigit. *Cal.* in *Cic.* Ep. Exiguas copiarum recessum præsaiebat.—¶ Also, to show, discover, be n sign or proof. *Lucret.*—¶ *Præsagior*, as a deponent, occurs. *Plaut.* 3

PRÆSAGITŌ (præsagio), ōnis, f. a perceiving beforehand, presentiment, divining, presaging, power of prophesying, προμάρτυρις. *Cic.*

PRÆSAGIUM (*Id.*), ii, n. a presentiment, foreboding, presage, presentian, prognostic, prophesying, προμάρτυρεια, προφητεία. *Column.* tempestatibus futuræ. *Vellei.* futuri periculi. *Ovid.* vatum. *Sueton.* mortis, h. e. signs of approaching death.

PRÆSAGŪS (præ & sagus), a, um, adj. 2 perceiving beforehand, having a presentiment, foreseeing, presaging, divining, guessing, foreboding, foretelling, προγνώστης, προειδώς. *Virg.* Præsaga mali mens, apprehensive, prophetic. *Stat.* quies, a prophetic sleep. *Virg.* Præsagi fulminis ignes.

PRÆSĀNŌ (præ & sano), as, âvi, âtum, a. 1. to cure or heal before the time. *Plin.* vulnus.—¶ Also, intransitively, to heal before the time. *Plin.* Cicatrix præsanavit.

PRÆSAUCIŌ (præ & sancio), as, âvi, âtum, a. 1. to wound beforehand. *Cal.* *Aurel.*

PRÆSCĀTEŌ (præ & scateo), es, n. 2. 3 to be very full. *Gell.* aliqua re.

PRÆSCIĒNTIĀ (præscio), as, f. fore-3 knowledge, prescience, προγνώσις. *Tertull.*

PRÆSCINDŌ (præ & scindo), is, idi, is-2 sum, a. 3. to cut or lop off, cut to pieces, separate before or in front. *Vitruv.* 5, 7, 7. (But the reading præcidantur is preferable.)

PRÆSCIŌ (præ & scio), is, ivi, itum, a. 2 4. to know beforehand, foreknow, foresee, προγινώσκω. *Terent.* præscisse.

PRÆSCISCŌ (præ & scisco), is, ivi, itum, a. 2 4. to know beforehand, be informed of beforehand, προγινώσκω. *Virg.* and *Liv.*

PRÆSCITŌ (præscio), ōnis, f. a knowing 3 beforehand; a presentiment, foreboding, presage, prediction. *Amnian.*

PRÆSCITUM (*Id.*), i, n. a knowing be-2 forehand, prognostic, presage, omen or token of something to come. *Plin.* animi, h. e. a presentiment. *Id.* picorum, h. e. omen, prognostic.

PRÆSCIŪS (præ & sciens), a, um, adj. foreknowing, προειδώς. *Virg.* Præscia corda.—Also, with a genit. following. *Virg.* venturi. *Tacit.* periculorum.

PRÆSCRIBŌ (præ & scribo), is, psi-3 ptum, a. 3. to write before, prefix in writing, προγράφω. *Gell.* nomen libro. *Virg.* sibi nomen. *Vellei.* Ut præscripsimus, h. e. wrote before. (*Ruhn.* prefers reading prædiximus.) *Cic.* *Orat.* 3, 2. *Ed. Ern.* Auctoritates præscriptæ, se. Senatus consulto, h. e. the names of the senators present, which were prefixed to the decree of the senate.—Also, to mark out. *Plin.*—Also, figur. to delineate, describe. *Tacit.* Formam futuri principatus præscripsit.—Hence, to pretend, use as a pretext. *Tacit.* aliquid.—Also, to write something which another is to copy or to get by heart. Hence, figur. to prescribe, order, appoint, direct, command. *Cic.* iura civibus. *Id.* Quum ei præscriptum esset, ne quid ageret. *Id.* Quid aliis præscriberetis. *Pandect.*

Verba præscripta.—Also, to make any thing known to one as a rule for his conduct, or by way of advice or warning; to admonish, say. *Cic.* alicui.—Also, to bring an exception or objection against an action in law; to except or object to; to put in a demur, παραρρήσεις. *Quintil.* alicui.—Also, to dictate. *Tibull.* carmina.—¶ Also, for perscribo, to write down, put down in writing. *Pandect.* and *Cod. Just.*

PRÆSCRIPTIŌ (præscribo), ōnis, f. a writing before or prefixing in writing. Hence, an inscription, title, introduction, επιγραφή. *Cic.* legis. So, also, *Id.* senatusconsulti.—Hence, figur. a pretext, alleged reason. *Cæs.*—¶ Also, a copy to be imitated by a pupil.—Hence, figur. a prescription, order, rule, law, νόμος. *Cic.* naturæ. *Id.* rationis. *Id.* semihoræ.—Also, an objection, exception or demur in law, παραρρήσεις. *Quintil.* and *Pandect.*—Also, a philosophical objection, subtilty or sophism. *Senec.*—Also, prescription, limitation. *Pandect.*

PRÆSCRIPTIVĒ (præscriptivus), adv 3 with an exception. *Tertull.*

PRÆSCRIPTUM (præscribo), i, n. a copy 3 for imitating or getting by heart. *Quintil.*—¶ Also, a prescription, rule, order, precept. *Cic.* legum. *Id.* Illic præscripta servare. *Cæs.* Agere ad præscriptum. *Cic.* Ex communi præscripto civitatis. *Horat.* Intraque præscriptum Gelonos exiguis equitare campis, h. e. within the boundaries prescribed.—*Lucret.* Præscripta calcis, h. e. meta.

PRÆSCRIPTŪS, a, um. See *Præscribo*.
PRÆSCRIPTUS (præscribo), us, m. a 3 precept. *Tertull.*

PRÆSECA, æ, f. same as *Brassica*. 3 *Varr.*

PRÆSECĀTŪS, a, um. See *Præseco*.

PRÆSECŌ (præ & seco), as, cui, cātum 2 and ctum, a. 1. to cut off from before; or, in general, to cut off, ἀποκόπτω. *Cæs.* crines. *Vitruv.* projecturas tignorum. Hence, *Horat.* Præsectum ad unguem castigare, h. e. to examine very strictly.—*Præsecatus*, a, um. *Aquil.*

PRÆSECTŪS, a, um. See *Præseco*.

PRÆSEGMENTŪS (præseco), ius, n. a cut-3 ting, piece cut off; a paring as of nails, ἀπόκομμα. *Plaut.*

PRÆSEMINĀTŌ (præsemino), ōnis, f. 2 a sowing beforehand.—¶ Also, a fet-3 tus. *Vitruv.*

PRÆSEMINŌ (præ & semino), as, âvi, âtum, a. 1. to sow or plant beforehand. 3

Lactant.—Figur. to undertake, lay the foundation, prepare. *Amnian.* majora.

PRÆSENS (from præ, h. e. præ & ens), tis, adj. present, in person, personally. *Terent.* and *Cæs.* Præsentem adesse. *Cic.* Quod adest, quodque præsens est. *Id.* Quo præsentē, h. e. in whose presence. *Plaut.* Præsentē nobis, for me. *Cic.* Præsens tecum egi, h. e. in person. *Id.* sermo, h. e. a conversation by word of mouth. *Liv.* certamen. *Cic.* per-3 fugium, h. e. for the present. *Id.* iudicium, h. e. the judgment which people now pass. *Gell.* verba, h. e. at present in use. *Ovid.* Præsentī tempore, or, *Cic.* In præsentī, se. tempore, h. e. now, at present. *Id.* In præsens tem-3 pus, or, *Id.* In præsens, se. tempus, h. e. for the present. So, also, In præsentia, se. tempora, for the present. So, also, *Justin.* Ad præsens tempus, or, simply, *Tacit.* Ad præsens, h. e. for the present. *Sueton.* Præsentia, h. e. present circum-3 stances; the present state of affairs. *Cic.* In rem præsentem venire, h. e. to view a thing in person or immediately, or to go to the spot where it was done. Hence, *Liv.* In re præsentī, h. e. on the spot, at the place where it happened. *Quintil.*

Audientes in rem præsentem perducere, h. e. to bring as it were to the spot.—¶ Also, that is done immediately and not deferred. *Cic.* Præsens pœna sit, h. e. punishment may immediately follow. *Liv.* decretum, h. e. made on the spot or im-3 mediately. *Cic.* pecunia, h. e. ready money. So, also, *Pandect.* Fraudator præsens solverit, h. e. in cash. *Id.* Præ-3 sente die dari, h. e. in ready money. *Flor.* mors. *Propert.* præses, h. e. a prayer which immediately follows a trespass.—¶ Also, effectual, prompt, effica-3 cious, powerful. *Cic.* auxilium. *Virg.* Quo (malo) non præsentissimum. *Co-3 lum.* Remedium præsentissimum, h. e. the quickest, most efficacious. *Horat.*

Diva præsens tollere, h. e. powerful, able.—¶ Also, manifest, surc. *Cic.* insidiæ, h. e. manifest, open. *Liv.* Jam præsentior res erat.—¶ Also, lively. *Liv.* Memoria præsentior.—¶ Also, present, resolute, determined, confident, daring, bold. *Cic.* animus. *Liv.* Ani-3 mus præsentior. So, also, *Ovid.* Ani-3 mus præsens.—¶ Also, aiding, help-3 ing, propitious, favorable. *Cic.* deus. *Virg.* dea. *Id.* munera.

PRÆSENSIŌ (præsensio), ōnis, f. a pre-3 sentiment, foresight. *Cic.* rerum futura-3 rum.—¶ Also, a perception formed beforehand. *Cic.*

PRÆSENSŪS, a, um. See *Præsensio*.

PRÆSENTĀLIS (præsens), e, adj. præ-3 sent. *Cod. Just.*

PRÆSENTĀNEŪS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. ope-2 rating speedily, of quick efficacy, παρορ-3 τικός. *Plin.* remedium. *Id.* venenum.—

Hence, absol. *Præsentaneum*, a remedy operating quickly. *Plin.*

PRÆSENTARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *pres-3* ent, happening immediately. *Plaut.* *Malum est præsentarium, h. e. happens immediately.* — Hence, ready. *Plaut.* *argentum, h. e. ready money.*

PRÆSENTIA (Id.), æ, f. *presence*, *παρουσία*. *Cic.* *alicuius.* *Pandect.* *Præsentium sui facere, h. e. to appear, present himself.* — The plural is found in *Cic.* — Hence, *Cic.* *Præsentia animi, h. e. presence of mind, resolution, courage.* — ¶ Also, power, efficacy, effect. *Ovid.* *veri.*

PRÆSENTIŌ (præ & sentio), is, sensi, sensum, a. 4. *to perceive beforehand, foresee, presage, divine, augur, foreknow, preconceive, have a presentiment, προαισθάνομαι.* *Cic.* *futura.* *Id.* *nilhil in posterum.* *Liv.* *Præsentium est.* — *Pacat.* *Præsentisse, for præsentisse.*

PRÆSENTŌ (præsentis), as, avi, atum, a. 3. 1. *to present, exhibit in view, παρίσταναι.* *Apul.* *se alicui.* *Aur.* *Vict.* *caput alicui, h. e. to present.*

PRÆSEPELIŌ (præ & sepelio), is, pelivi, 2 pultum, a. 4. *to bury before.* *Præsepultus, a, um, buried before, already in the grave.* *Quintil.*

PRÆSEPE or **PRÆSEPIŌ**, is, f. and **PRÆSEPIA**, æ, f. and **PRÆSEPE**, is, n. and **PRÆSEPIUM** (præsepio), ii, n. a crib, manger, φάτνη. *Cato.* *Bonas præsepis.* *Varr.* *In præsepiis.* *Phædr.* *Ad præsepe.* *Plaut.* *Ad præsepin.* *Horat.* *Certum præsepe, h. e. mensa.* — ¶ Also, a stall, stable, place for cattle or horses, αὐλή, κλίσιον. *Varr.* *Præsepias.* *Cato.* *Præsepiis hibernas.* *Calpurn.* *Nocturna præsepia, h. e. fold, pen.* *Virg.* *In præsepiis.* — *Figur.* *Plaut.* *Intra præsepiis meas, h. e. house.* *Virg.* *Præsepiis arcant, h. e. habitations.* *Cic.* *In præsepiis, h. e. stews, brothels.* — ¶ *Plin.* *Præsepia, same as Phatna, the cluster of stars between the two stars called Aselli in Cancer.*

PRÆSEPIŌ (præ & sepio), is, psi, ptum, a. 4. *to secure in front with a fence or in a similar manner, block up, barricade, παραφράττω.* *Cæs.* *Aditus trabibus præsepi.*

PRÆSEPIŌ, { See *Præsepes*.

PRÆSEPIUM, {

PRÆSEPTŌ, See *Præsepio*.

PRÆSEPULTŌ, a, um. See *Præsepe*.

PRÆSERŌ (præ & sero), is, a. 3. *to sow 3* beforehand. *Paulin.* *Nolan.*

PRÆSERTIM (præ & sero), adv. *especially, chiefly, principally, particularly.* *Cic.*

PRÆSERVIŌ (præ & servio), is, a. 4. *3* to serve. *Plaut.* *alicui.* *Figur.* *Gell.* *numerus.*

PRÆSERVŌ (præ & servo), as, a. 1. *to 3* watch or observe beforehand, or, simply, to observe. *Cal.* *Aurel.* *aliquid.*

PRÆSES (præseideo), idis, m. and f. *that sits before persons or things in order to guard, direct, or take care of them. To guard them; hence, protecting, guarding, defending.* *Cels.* *Ars salutis humane præses, h. e. medicina.* *Senec.* *dextra.* *Plaut.* *locus, h. e. a place of refuge.* Hence, subst. a protector, defender, guardian. *Cic.* *reipublicæ.* *Id.* *templorum.* — Also, directing, taking care of. Hence, subst. one who presides, a president, superintendent, head, ruler, governor. *Virg.* *Præses belli, h. e. Minerva.* *Suet.* *Præses provinciæ, h. e. a governor.*

PRÆSICCŌ (præ & sicco), as, avi, atum, 3 & 1. *to dry beforehand.* *Apul.*

PRÆSICCŌ (præ & sicco), a, um, adj. *3* very dry. *Prudent.*

PRÆSIDALIS, or **PRÆSIDIALIS** (præ-3 ses), e, adj. relating to a governor of a province. *Treb.* *Poll.* *ius.* *Amnian.* *vir, h. e. who has been a governor.*

PRÆSIDARIUS. See *Præsidarius*.

PRÆSIDATŌ (præses), ns, m. the office 3 of a governor of a province. *Vopisc.*

— ¶ Also, the office of a protector or defender, a defence, protection. *Arnob.*

PRÆSIDŌ (præ & sedeo), es, edi, esum, n. 2. *to sit before.* *Suet.* — ¶ Also, to guard, protect, defend, be a protection, with a dat. following. *Cic.* *imperio.* *Id.* *urbi et reipublicæ.* — Also, with an

accusat. following. *Tacit.* *litus Gallia.*

— ¶ Also, to preside over, have the charge, management, or care of, superintend, direct, command. *Cæs.* *rebus urbanis.* *Ovid.* *armis.* — Also, with an accusat. following. *Tacit.* *exercitum.* — Also, without a case, to be at the head, to command. *Suet.* *Præsidenti patri ad genua se submisit.* *Sallust.* *In Piceno præsidebat.* — Hence, *Præsidents*, same as *Præses*. *Tacit.*

PRÆSIDERŌ (præ & sidus), as, n. 1. of 3 weather in advance of its proper constellations, like προειμάζω. *Fest.*

PRÆSIDIALIS. See *Præsidialis*.

PRÆSIDIARIUS (præsidium), a, um, adj. 2 *that serves for defence or protection.* *Liv.* *militēs, h. e. soldiers quartered in a garri-son.* *Colum.* *mallesolus, h. e. kept as a reserve, in case the vine should fail.* *Id.* *palmes, same as Reser.* — ¶ Also, from *præses*, relating to the governor of a province. *Spartian.* *toga.*

PRÆSIDIATŌ. See *Præsidatus*. 3

PRÆSIDIUM (præses), ii, n. defence, protection, help, assistance. *Cic.* *Præsidium virtutis.* *Id.* *Alicui esse præsidio.* *Id.* *Perre alicui præsidium.* *Cæs.* *In fuga sibi præsidium ponere.* *Nep.* *Alicui proficisci præsidio.* — Particularly of soldiers who are to serve as an escort, convoy, guard or garrison. *Cæs.* *Legiones quæ præsidio impeditis erant.*

— ¶ Also, that which defends, assists or protects us, a guard, protection. *Cic.* *Classis præsidium provinciæ.* *Cic.* *Ad judicium cum præsidio venit.* — Particularly, soldiers or other persons, who by their presence protect a place, transport, camp, &c. a guard, convoy, escort, garri-son. Frequently it may be rendered a station, troops, post. *Liv.* *Ibi (in cast-3* ris) præsidio relicto. *Nep.* *Præsidium dedit, h. e. a guard, escort.* *Cic.* *Italia præsidio tenetur, h. e. troops.* *Liv.* *Tene-re præsidio urbes, h. e. troops.* *Cæs.* *Præsidia ad ripas disponere, h. e. posts.* *Liv.* *In præsidio relictus, h. e. as a garri-son or protection.* Hence, figur. *Cic.* *In præsidio collocatus, h. e. for protec-3* tion. *Nep.* *In præsidio fuit, h. e. was for a guard, or stood at his post.* — Also, reserve. *Cæs.* *B. G. 7, 65.* — ¶ Also, any place occupied by troops, as, a hill, camp, &c. It may generally be rendered a station, post, sometimes also, an en-trenchment, camp, &c. *Cæs.* *Quum le-gio præsidium occupavisset.* *Cic.* *In præsidio eratis, h. e. in the camp, with the army.* *Tacit.* *Præsidium regium expug-natum est, h. e. castle.* *Liv.* *Præsidio decedere, or, Cic.* *Præsidium relinquere, h. e. to depart from, leave or abandon his post.* *Figur.* *Cic.* *De præsidio decedere.*

Hence, *Liv.* *Præsidium tutari, h. e. to maintain his post.* *Id.* *communire, h. e. to fortify his post or camp.* — ¶ Also, any aid, assistance, help. *Cic.* *Querere sibi præsidia.* *Nep.* *Quod satis esset præsidii, dedit, h. e. every thing necessary for his support and safety.* — Hence, a remedy against diseases. *Plin.*

PRÆSIGNIFICATŌ (præsignifico), 3 ðnis, f. a signifying beforehand. *Lac-tant.*

PRÆSIGNIFICŌ (præ & significo), es, 1a. 1. *to shew or signify beforehand, fore-tell, predict, προσημαίνω.* *Cic.*

PRÆSIGNIS (præ & signum), e, adj. 3 *illustrious, distinguished, remarkable, ex-cellent, ἔξοχος.* *Ovid.*

PRÆSIGNŌ (præ & signo), as, a. 1. *to 2* mark before, προσημαίνω. *Plin.*

PRÆSILIŌ (præ & salio), is, a. 4. *to 3* spring or burst forth, start, προσηλάω. *Plaut.*

PRÆSOLIDŌ (præ & solidus), a, um, 3 *adj. very solid, strong, constant, steadfast.* *Juvenc.*

PRÆSONŌ (præ & sono), as, ui, itum, n. 3 *1. to sound before.* *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, to sound louder or better. *Calpurn.* *chelyn.*

PRÆSPARGO. See *Præspargo*.

PRÆSPECULŌR (præ & speculor), āris, 3 *dep. 1. to examine, inquire into, or weigh beforehand.* *Ammian.* *Præspeculata utili-tate.*

PRÆSPERGŌ (præ & spargo), is, a. 3. *to 3* scatter or strew before, προσπάσσω. *Lu-cret.*

PRÆSPERŌ (præ & spero), as, avi, atum, 3 a. 1. *to hope beforehand.* *Tertull.*

PRÆSTABILIS (præsto, as), e, adj. ex-cel-lent, distinguished, noble, ὑπέροχος, ἔξοχος. *Cic.* *Res magnitudine præsta-biles.* *Id.* *Præstabiliior.* Also, with an infinit. following. *Apul.* *ariolari, h. e. ariolando.*

PRÆSTANŌ (Id.), æ, f. a goddess wor-shipped because *Remulus* had surpassed all others in throwing javelins. *Arnob.*

PRÆSTANS, tis, particip. from *præsto*. — ¶ Adj. extraordinary, superior, ex-celling, excellent, distinguished, remarka-ble, notable, προΐσταμενος, ὑπέροχος. *Cic.* *Præstantia debent ea dici, quæ habent aliquid comparationem.* *Nep.* *Viri usu et sapientia præstantes.* *Cic.* *Quid præstantius mihi potuit accidere, quam, &c. more to be desired, better.* *Id.* *Præ-stantissimus.* — Also, with a genit. fol-lowing. *Virg.* *animi.* — Also, with an infinit. following. *Virg.* *Non præstan-tior alter cedere viros, &c.*

PRÆSTANTER (præstans), adv. excel-lently. *Quintil.* and *Plia.* *Præstantis-sime.*

PRÆSTANTIŌ (Id.), æ, f. excellency, pre-eminence, superiority, ἔξοχη. *Cic.* *ani-mantium reliquorum, h. e. before other creatures.* — The genit. answers fre-quently to the question, *Whose? or, Of what?* *Cic.* *virtutis.* — ¶ Also, power, efficacy. *Plin.* *remedii.*

PRÆSTAT. See *Præsto*, as.

PRÆSTATIŌ (præsto, as), ðnis, f. guar-2 anty, warranty. *Pandect.* *Stipulationum quædam partium præstationem recipi-unt.* *Senec.* *Ad præstationem scribant*

— ¶ Also, payment of what is due. *Pandect.* *vectigalium.*

PRÆSTATŌR (Id.), ðris, m. one who gives 3 security. *Frontin.*

PRÆSTERGUS, a, um, an old form for 3 *præstersus*, wiped off beforehand. *Plaut.* *Pseud.* 1, 2, 32.

PRÆSTERNŌ (præ & sterno), is, a. 3. *to 3* strew before or beforehand, prepare be-forehand, προσπρυννύω. *Stat.* *altaria.* *Plaut.* *folia.*

PRÆSTES (præsto), itis, m. and f. a 3 president, protector, guardian, παραστά-της. *Ovid.* *lares.*

PRÆSTIGIA (probably from *præstringo*), æ, f. and commonly **PRÆSTIGIAE**, ārum, f. any thing which deceives the eye by the nimbleness of its motions; sleight of hand, legerdemain; jugglers' tricks, con-3

ning sleights, τερψίμυ, σαύματα, γον-τεύματα. *Figur.* *Cic.* *verborum.* — Hence, tricks, deceptions. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, wonderful or strange appearances or things. *Apul.* — The singular is found *Quintil.* 4, 1, 77.

PRÆSTIGIATŌR (præstigiæ), ðris, m. a 2 juggler, cheat, impostor; one who used legerdemain or sleight of hand, σαυματο-3

ποῖός, ὑποβοαίκτης. *Plaut.*

PRÆSTIGIATRIS (præstigator), icis, f. 3 she that practises sleight of hand, a female juggler. *Plaut.*

PRÆSTIGIOSŌ (præstigiæ), a, um, adj. 3 full of deceitful tricks or delusions. *Gell.*

PRÆSTIGIUM, ii, n. same as *Præstigia*. 3 *Cassiod.*

PRÆSTINGUŌ (præ & stinguo), is, nxi, 3 nctum, a. 3. *to extinguish, obscure.* *Lu-cret.* *stellas.* — Hence, figur. *to destroy.* *Cicil.* *ap.* *Cic.* *præstignas.*

PRÆSTINŌ (from obsol. *præstinus*), as, 3 avi, atum, a. 1. *to buy, purchase, πρί-3* πταί. *Plaut.* and *Apul.* *aliquid.*

PRÆSTITES. See *Præstes*. 3

PRÆSTITŌR (præsto, as), ðris, m. a 3 giver. *Apul.*

PRÆSTITŌ (præ & statuo), is, ui, atum, 3 a. 3. *to determine or appoint beforehand, prescribe, mark out, προορίζω.* *Cic.* *diem operi.* *Terent.* *diem alicui.* *Cic.* *Nulla præstituta die, h. e. without the appoint-ment of a certain day.* Hence, *Cic.* *Præ-tor præstituit petitori, qua, &c. h. e. pre-scribes.*

PRÆSTITUTŌ (præ & statuo), is, ui, atum, 3 a. 3. *to determine or appoint beforehand, prescribe, mark out, προορίζω.* *Cic.* *diem operi.* *Terent.* *diem alicui.* *Cic.* *Nulla præstituta die, h. e. without the appoint-ment of a certain day.* Hence, *Cic.* *Præ-tor præstituit petitori, qua, &c. h. e. pre-scribes.*

PRÆSTITUTUS, a, um. See *Præstituo*.

PRÆSTŌ (from *præstus*, for *præstitus*), adv. present, here, ready at hand. It is generally joined with *esse*, to be present, appear, make its appearance, be at one's service, attend, pay his respects, wait upon, to be here, be on the spot, be ready or at hand, be in attendance, παρῆναι,

ἀναρτῶν. Terent. Præsto est, or adest, h. e. there he is. Id. Domi præsto apud me esse. Id. Hic præsto est, h. e. is there, is at hand, appears. Cic. Quæstores mihi præsto fuerant, h. e. made their appearance. Also, alicui, to appear in a court of justice; as, Cic. Qui tibi semper præsto fuit, h. e. at your request. Liv. Quæstores consulis ad ministeria belli præsto essent, h. e. should be at hand, should assist. Cic. Animas præsto est, h. e. courage is not wanting. Catull. Tibi nulla fuit clementia præsto, h. e. have you not had any compassion. Liv. Commicatum exercitui præsto fore, h. e. ready at hand. Cic. Id ad natum tibi præsto fuerit, h. e. could have been at your service, would have been given you. Id. Præsto esse virtutes, ut ancillulas, h. e. to attend. Id. Eum bubulo præsto ad portam fuisse, h. e. had come to him. — Also, without cause. Terent. Ipsum præsto video, h. e. there I see him himself. — Hence, figur. to serve. Cic. alicui. Id. saluti tue. Id. Ad omnia adsum præsto. — Adire is also joined with it. Tibull. Pauper erit præsto tibi, præsto pauper addit, h. e. will be at your service.

PRÆSTO (præ & sto), as, it, itum and atum, a. and n. 1. to stand before, *προσ-ταῖναι*. Lucan. 4, 30. Ed. Corte. Aieles præstant. But Ed. Burn. reads præstant. — ¶ Also, figur. to be superior to or better than, to distinguish one's self, *διαφέρειν*. Cic. inter suos. Lucret. in re, or, Cic. re. Also, in a bad sense. Sallust. prolo. Also, with an accusat. or dat. of the person to whom one is superior, to excel, surpass, exceed, outstrip. Terent. and Cic. alicui. Id. alicui aliqua re. Nep. and Liv. alicui aliqua re. — Hence, Præstat, it is preferable or better. Cic. Mori millies præstitit, quam hæc pati. — ¶ Also, transitively, to warrant, answer, or be accountable for, be responsible, take upon one's self. Cic. alicuius, h. e. for any one. Id. se, h. e. for himself. Id. damnum. Id. invidiam. Id. nihil. Id. periculum. Id. factum alicuius. — Also, with a. Cic. a vi, to warrant that no force shall be used. — Also, with de re, on account of, &c. following. Cic. Illa de ratione summaria non sunt ejusmodi, ut non cupiat tibi præstare, et in eo laboret. Id. de me. — Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. Cic. Prædones nullos fore, quis præstare poterat? — Since it may be supposed that that for which we are accountable, can be proved, given, done, received, obtained, hence, præstare denotes to wake, do, execute, perform, cause, effect. Cic. suum munus. Phædr. assuetam vicem, h. e. to discharge an office. Cic. Quæ tibi jucunda præstabo. Lucan. bellum, h. e. pugnare. — Also, to keep, abide by, act up to, make good, discharge, maintain. Cic. and Liv. fidem, h. e. to keep his promise, stand to his word. Also, Liv. fidem, h. e. to evince honesty. Id. pacem, h. e. to keep, maintain. — Also, to preserve. Cic. socios salvos. Id. rempublicam. Lucret. omnia. Cic. alicuius finibus certis, h. e. to keep in bounds. Horat. alicui incolunem. — Also, to show, exhibit, prove, evince, manifest. Cic. omnia. Liv. and Cic. fidem. Id. voluntatem. Id. benevolentiam. — Hence, Præstare se, to show, prove, or behave one's self. Cic. Præsta te eum, h. e. show yourself as such a one. Ovid. se inivictum. Id. Victoria se præstet, h. e. ostendat. — Also, to maintain, preserve, retain, continue. Cic. memoriam benevolentie. Vatin. in Cic. Ep. consuetudinem. — Also, to bestow, afford, do, show, exhibit. Hirt. alicui officia. Cic. alicui pietatem. Id. honorem debitum patri. — Hence, to give. Liv. stipendium exercitui. Cic. senatus sententiam præstare, h. e. give his vote. Hence, Tacit. terga hosti, h. e. to turn one's back, flee. — Also, to give, procure. Cic. voluptatem alicui. — Also, to make safe. Ovid. mare amanti. — ¶ Pandect. Præstavi, and præstari. Cic. and Liv. Præstaturus, a, um. Pandect. Præstatu, or præstita ire, for præstatum, or præstitum iri. — ¶ See, also, Præstans. **PRÆSTOLŌ**, same as **PRÆSTOLŌ**. 3 Turpil.

PRÆSTOLŌR (præsto), aris, atus sum, dep. 1. to wait, *περιμένω, ὑπομένω*. Cic. apud aliquem. Also, with an accusat. or dat. to wait for. Terent. alicui. Cæs. adventum. Cic. alicui. Id. spei, h. e. propter spem. Also, with a genit. following. Siscun. advenientium cohortum.

PRÆSTRANGULŌ (præ & strangulo), as, 2 a. 1. to choke, deprive of breath. Quintil. declam.

PRÆSTRENŌE (præ & strenne), adv. very nimbly, actively, or hastily. Terent. Ad. 2, 1, 13. Abi præstrenne. Bentley reads abi præ strenne.

PRÆSTRICTIŌ (præstringo), ōnis, f. a 3 binding fast or hard. Tertull.

PRÆSTRICTUS, a, um. See **PRÆSTRINGO**.

PRÆSTRINGŌ (præ & stringo), is, iuxi, ictum, a, 3. to bind fast or hard, *διασπύγω*. Ovid. fauce laqueo. Tacit. Pollices nodo. — ¶ Also, to bind or wind round. Stat. tempora sertis. — ¶ Also, to check, stop. Plin. Hamore gelu præstrictus, h. e. congealed, frozen. — ¶ Also, to graze, touch. Sactav. Quum leuciam ejus fulgor præstrixisset. Plin. vites, h. e. to deprive them of their eyes. — ¶ Also, to weaken, blunt, render obtuse, dull, or blunt. Plin. aciem ferri. Cic. oculos, or, Liv. aciem oculorum, h. e. to dazzle, blind, obscure. — Figur. Cic. Ed. Ern. aciem animi or mentis.

PRÆSTRUCTIM (præstructus), adv. with 3 preparation. Tertull.

PRÆSTRUCTIŌ (præstruo), ōnis, f. a 3 preparation, foundation. Tertull. evangelii.

PRÆSTRUCTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. same as 3 **PRÆSTRUCTIO**. Tertull.

PRÆSTRUCTUS, a, um. See **PRÆSTRUA**.

PRÆSTRŪŌ (præ & struo), is, xi, etum, 2 a. 3. to build before in order to build something on it, to lay a foundation. Colum.

— Hence, to make a kind of preparation. Liv. Fraus fidem in parvis sibi præstruit, h. e. procures credit for itself in small things, in order to deceive afterwards in great things. — ¶ Also, to build before, in order to hinder or obstruct; to block or stop up, render impenetrable or impassable. Ovid. aditum obice montis. — ¶ Also, to build beforehand. Hence, to prepare or get ready beforehand. Plin. Ep. illud. Sact. Quia præstructum consilio esset, h. e. agreed upon, concerted.

PRÆSTUPIDŌS (præ & stupidus), a, um, 3 adj. very unfeeling, very stupid. Juven.

PRÆSTUDŌ (præ & sudo), as, n. 1. to sweat 3 before, *προδιδω*. Cland. — ¶ Hence, to exercise one's self with pains beforehand. Stat.

PRÆSTUL (præsilio), ūlis, m. and f. one that leaps or dances before others. Cic.

— ¶ Also, the chief of the Sali or priests of Mars, who yearly danced through the city, carrying the anella. Capitol.

— ¶ Also, one who presides over; a president, *πρόεδρος, προεστάνης*. Pallad. agri.

PRÆSTULSUS (præ & salsus), a, um, adj. 2 very salt. Colum.

PRÆSTULTĀTOR (præsulto), ōris, m. and 2 that leaps or dances before. Liv.

PRÆSTULTŌ (præ & sulto), as, n. 1. to 2 leap or dance before, *πρηνδᾶν*. Liv.

PRÆSTULTŌR (præsilio), ōris, m. same 3 as **PRÆSTULTĀTOR**. Lactant.

PRÆSUM (præ & sum), præes, præfui, irreg. n. properly, to be before. Hence, to be set over, preside over, have the charge or command of, rule over, be in authority, *ἐπιστατέω, ἐφίσταται*. Cic. sacris. Cæs. negotio. Id. exercitui. Nep. potestate, h. e. an office. — Also, without a dat. Cic. in provincia, h. e. to be governor. Liv. Qui in Brutis præerat, h. e. commanded. So, also, Cæs. ibi. — Hence, to take great part in any thing, be the chief person, direct, be the chief manager, author, adviser, abettor. Cic. alicui rei. — Also, to protect, defend. Ovid. moribus. — ¶ Also, to carry on, profess. Cic. ei studio. Id. arteficio.

PRÆSUMŌ (præ & sumo), is, mpsi and 2 msi, mptum and msum, a. 3. to take before, take first, take to one's self, *προλαμβάνω*. Ovid. dapes. Plant. aliquid potu, h. e. to drink beforehand. Id. calidam cibis. Clarifian. Præsumptum diadema, h. e. taken before the lawful age.

Figur. Quintil. patientiam rei, h. e. to arm himself beforehand with patience, to submit to beforehand. Id. Tempus præsumtum, h. e. spent beforehand. Id. In viti judices audiunt præsumptem partes suas, h. e. preoccupied. Id. Ingenium judicio præsumitur, h. e. judgment precedes the inventive faculty, is stronger than the judgment. Id. Præsumpta opinio, h. e. prejudice, prepossession. Tacit. Præsumpta suspicio, h. e. preconceived. Hence, Præsumtum est, it is a common opinion, it is commonly presumed, taken for granted. Pandect. — Hence, figur. to do any thing beforehand. Plin. Ep. officia heredum, h. e. to anticipate or perform beforehand. Id. gaudium, or lætitiā, h. e. to rejoice beforehand. Id. aliquid voto, h. e. to wish any thing beforehand. Id. cogitatione, h. e. to imagine or picture to one's self beforehand. — Also, to spend or pass beforehand. Plin. tempus sementibus, h. e. to anticipate. Tacit. fortunam principatus incerti luxu, h. e. to enjoy beforehand. — Also, to imagine, represent or picture to one's self beforehand. Virg. bellum spe. Sence. futura. Tacit. Præsumptum habere, h. e. to take for granted. — Also, to see before, infer beforehand, foreknow, know beforehand. Tacit. fortunam utriusque. Quintil. Ingenium judicio præsumitur, h. e. one sees it before judgment. (See above.) — Also, to suppose, believe, imagine, presume. Justin. and Pandect. — ¶ Also, to undertake, dare. Sulpic. Sever. illicita.

PRÆSUMPTŌ, or **PRÆSUMTE** (præ-3 sumis), adv. boldly. Vapisc.

PRÆSUMPTIŌ, or **PRÆSUMTYŌ** (præ-2 sumo), ōnis, f. a taking beforehand; or, that which is taken beforehand, *πρόληψις*. Cic. Præsumptio tamen, quam πρόληψιν idem vocant, non dabitur, h. e. the major proposition in a syllogism. (But Ed. Ern. reads assumptio.) — Hence, a previous use or enjoyment of a thing. Plin. Ep. rerum, h. e. early enjoyment or use. Id. bone fame. — ¶ Also, in rhetoric, an answering or refuting beforehand objections that may be or are expected to be made, preoccupation, anticipation of objections. Quintil. — ¶ Also, a conceiving, supposing, imagining, representing to one's self beforehand. Justin.

— ¶ Also, assurance, presumption, boldness, audaciousness. Tertull. — ¶ Also, prejudice, superstition. Tertull. — ¶ Also, obstinacy. Apul.

PRÆSUMPTIŌSE, or **PRÆSUMTYŌSE** 3 (presumptuous), adv. boldly, presumptuously. Sidon. loqui.

PRÆSUMPTIŌSUS, or **PRÆSUMTYŌSUS** 3 (presumptio), a, um, adj. full of boldness, presumptuous. Sidon.

PRÆSUMPTŌR, or **PRÆSUMTŌR** (præ-3 sumo), ōris, m. a presumptuous person. Tertull.

PRÆSUMPTŌRIE, or **PRÆSUMTŌRIE** 3 (obsolet. presumptorius), adv. boldly, confidently, presumptuously. Tertull.

PRÆSUMPTŌSE, or **PRÆSUMTŌSE** 3 (presumptuosus), adv. same as **PRÆSUMPTIŌSE**. Sidon.

PRÆSUMPTŌSUS, or **PRÆSUMTŌSUS** 3 SŌS (presumptio, or presumtus), a, um, adj. same as **PRÆSUMTŌSUS**. Salvian.

PRÆSUMPTUS, and **PRÆSUMTUS**, a, um. See **PRÆSUMO**.

PRÆSTŌ (præ & suo), is, ūi, atum, a. 3. 2 to see before or at the extremity. — Hence, to cover. Ovid. Præsuta foliis hasta.

PRÆSTŌGŌ (præ & surgo), is, rexi, rec-3 tum, n. 3. to rise beforehand. Avien.

PRÆTACTŌS, a, um. See **PRÆTANGO**.

PRÆTANGŌ (præ & tango), is, tēti, 3 tactum, a. 3. to touch beforehand. Cæl. Aurel. — ¶ Also, to attack before, of violent diseases. Id. Prætacta membra.

PRÆTARDŌ (præ & tardo), as, avi, 3 atum, a. 1. to stop, keep back, detain. Incerti auct. epit. Iliad. 922. Ed. van Kooten.

PRÆTECTUS, a, um. See **PRÆTEGO**.

PRÆTEGŌ (præ & tego), is, exi, etum, 2 a. 3. to cover beforehand or before; or, in general, to cover, *ἐπικαλύπτω*. Propert. caput. Plin. Pangæ. Quæ somnum saxa pretexerint, h. e. on what stones you have slept.

PRÆTENDŌ (præ & tendo), is, di, tum, 1

a. 3. to stretch forth or forwards, προ-
τείνω. Plin. cornua. — ¶ Also, to
stretch or spread one thing before another.
Plin. membrum cordi. Liv. cilicia.
— Hence, to make, set, lay, place, put,
hold, draw one thing before another.
Virg. sepe segeti. Ovid. vestem
oculis, to hold before. Virg. manu
ram olive, h. e. to hold out or before,
carry before. Hence, Liv. sermonem
decreto, h. e. to put before, prefix.
— Hence, Prædidi, of places, to lie before.
Liv. Prætentum litus. Plin. Bæticæ
prætentidur Lusitania. — Figur. to pre-
tend, allege as an excuse or pretext. Liv.
aliquid seditioni. Cic. nomen hominis
doctissimi moribus tuis, h. e. to cloak
with, make a mask or veil of, screen or
shelter yourself under, &c. Liv. legato-
rum decretum calvarie, h. e. to excuse
with. — Also, to exhibit, manifest, show,
wear the appearance of. Apul. humani-
tatem facie tenus. Virg. Nec conjugis
prædidi tælas, h. e. I have never shewn
myself your husband, said that I was, &c.
Pandect. debitum, h. e. to demand a debt,
sue for payment of a debt.

PRÆTENER (præ & tener), a, um, adj.
2 very soft or tender, πολυτέρην. Plin.
PRÆTENTATOS (prætentatus), us, m. the
2 act of groping or feeling out one's way.
Plin.

PRÆTENTOS (præ & tento), as, avi,
2 atum, a. 1. to search or examine before-
hand. Sueton. sinum. — ¶ Also, to
try beforehand, make trial of, essay, προ-
τεράσσειν. Ovid. vires. Quintil. mi-
sericordiam judicis. Tibull. viam, h. e.
to feel or grope. So, also, Plin. iter.
— ¶ Also, to hold before one's self.
Claudian. pallia. — ¶ Also, to pre-
tend. Val. Flacc.

PRÆTENTORÆ (prætentando), æ, f. a mili-
tary guard on the confines of a province.
Ammian.

PRÆTENTUS, a, um. See Prætendo.

PRÆTENUIS (præ & tenuis), e, adj. very
2 thin or slender, ὑπέρλεπτος. Plin. foli-
um. Id. pons. Quintil. sonus, h. e.
fine or treble.

PRÆTEPEOS (præ & tepeo), es, n. 2. to be
2 lukewarm before. Figur. Ovid. Si pre-
tupisset amor, h. e. if you had been in
love before. — It may also be derived
from prætesco, to become lukewarm; to
become enamored.

PRÆTER (præ & the syllabic affix, ter),
prep. and adv. close by, near, along, past,
παρά, with acc. Cic. Præter oculos fe-
rebant, h. e. carried by before the eyes.
So, also, Cæs. Præter castra. Auct. ad
Hærenn. Nihil præter rem locuti sumus,
h. e. foreign from the purpose. — ¶ Also,
before. Plaut. Præter pedes. Liv.
Præter omnium oculos. Lucret. Vi-
dentur montes solem succedere præter.
— ¶ Also, besides, together with. Cæs.
Ut præter se denos adducerent. —
¶ Also, except, beside, save, ἐκτός, ἔξω.
With an acc. following. Cic. Omnes
præter Hortensium. Hence, Terent.
Præter hæc, h. e. besides, besides this.
Also, with an infin. following. Horat.
Nihil præter plorare, for ploratum. —
Also, without an acc., except, save only,
πλὴν. Cic. Nullas literas accepi, præ-
ter, quæ mihi reddite sunt. Id. Caven-
dæ sunt familiaritates, præter hominum
perpauorum. Id. Non locupletari
præter paucos. Hence, Varr. Præter
si, h. e. except if, except that, unless.
Apul. Præter quod, h. e. except that.
Plin. Præterque, h. e. and besides, and
beyond that, and over and above. — Pri-
terquam, or præter quam, besides, ex-
cept, save only. (See Præterquam.) —
¶ Also, beyond, contrary to, against,
with an acc. following. Cic. Præter
consuetudinem, h. e. contrary to custom.
Id. Præter naturam. Id. Præter mo-
dum, h. e. beyond measure. — ¶ Also,
above, beyond, more than, with an acc.
following. Cic. Unus præter ceteros
adjuvisti, h. e. more than the others.
— Also, without an acc. with quam fol-
lowing. Plaut. Præter sapit, quam,
&c. h. e. is more prudent than, &c. Te-
rent. Et facere præter quam res, &c.
h. e. more than. — Præter propter, about,
a little more or less, somewhere thereabouts.
Gell.

PRÆTERAGOS (præter & ago), is, ægi,
3 actum, a. 3. to drive past or beyond.
Horat. equum.

PRÆTERBITOS (præter & hito), is, a. 3.
3 to pass by or beyond, παρέρχουαι. Plut.
ades.

PRÆTERCURROS (præter & curro), is,
3 curri, cursum, n. 3. to run past or by.
Veget. Hence, Ammian. Prætercursa
Chalcedone, h. e. passed.

PRÆTERDUCOS (præter & duco), is, xi,
3 ctum, a. 3. to lead past or by. Plaut.

PRÆTEREÆ (præter & ea), adv. besides,
moreover, over and above, ἀλλὰ τε, ἔτι.
Cic. Also, distributively, when it may
also be rendered then, next, again, more-
over. Terent. and Cic. — ¶ Also,
again, hereafter. Virg. Neque illum
præterea vidit.

PRÆTEREOS (præter & eo), is, ivi and ii,
itum, irreg. n. to go or pass by, παρέρ-
χουαι. Terent. Præteriens modo mihi
inquit, h. e. in passing. — Also, of in-
animate things. Ovid. Unda præteriit.
— Hence, of time, to pass by, pass,
clap. Terent. Præteriit tempus, h. e.
has gone by. Ovid. hora. — ¶ Also,
transitively, to go or pass by, pass along.
Cic. hortos, h. e. a garden. Also, of in-
animate things. Horat. Ripas flumi-
na prætereunt. — Hence, of time, Præ-
teritus, a, um, past, gone by. Cic. tem-
pus. Id. ætas. Propert. nox. Varr.
Diebus decem præteritis, h. e. after ten
days, ten days having elapsed, after the
expiration of ten days. Sueton. In præ-
teritum, sc. tempus, h. e. for the past,
with regard to time past. Quintil. Tem-
pus præteritum, h. e. the præterit tense.
Præterita, orum, things that are past,
things gone by, the past. Cic. Annius
meminit præteritorum. Prop. Viri præ-
teriti, h. e. dead and gone, former, depart-
ed. — ¶ Also, to escape one's knowledge,
be unknown. Cic. Non me præterit, h. e.
I know, it is not unknown to me, it does
not escape me, it does not escape my notice
or observation, I am well aware. Also,
with a nom. Terent. An quicquam præ-
menonem præterat? h. e. escape, be un-
known, not occur? — ¶ Also, to pass by
or over in silence, make no mention of,
omit, leave out. Cic. silentio, or, simply,
Id. Præterire. Silentio præterire denotes
also, to let pass, not to applaud. Cic.
Brut. 22. — Also, to pass over, omit,
make no use of. Terent. Ad. Prol. 14. —
Hence, Præterita, orum, things past over.
Thus the books of Chronicles are called
by Hieron., since there are mentioned
in them things that were omitted in the
books of Kings. Cic. In præteritis re-
linquere, h. e. to pass over, forget to men-
tion. — Hence, not to rectify; to omit,
leave out. Liv. Quatuor præteriti sunt.
— Also, to pass over in reading, not to
read. Martial. Præterea, si quid non
facit ad stomachum. — Hence, in gene-
ral, to omit, as in writing. Suet. syllab-
as. — Also, to neglect. Plin. Quæ fœ-
nices præterierunt, secari. — Hence,
to forget, with an infin. following.
Plaut. dicere. Apul. sciscitari. — Also,
to pass over any one, neglect, reject, take
no notice of, exclude, as in the distribu-
tion of offices, presents, &c. Cic. dig-
nos, h. e. not to give an office. Cæs. Phi-
lippus et Marcellus prætereuntur, h. e.
were not appointed, did not obtain an office.
Cic. filium fratris, h. e. to bequeath noth-
ing to his brother's son. Ovid. Me quo-
que Romani præteriere patres, h. e. have
neglected or forgotten me. — ¶ Also,
to escape. Terent. Quid mali præterieris.
— ¶ Also, to go, ride, run, &c. before.
Virg. alique cursu. — Hence, to sur-
pass, excel. Varr. and Ovid. alique.
— Also, to exceed. Ovid. modum, h. e.
measure.

PRÆTEREQUITOS (præter & equito), as,
2 a. 1. to ride past. Liv.

PRÆTEREUNTER (prætereo), adv. cur-
3 sorily. Augustin.

PRÆTERFEROS (præter & fero), tili, iā-
3 tum, ferre, irreg. a. to carry by or past. —
Hence, Præterferri, to be carried by or past,
to go, pass, run, fly, ride by. Liv. Acies
præterflata est latebras. Lucret. Vox
præterflata.

PRÆTERFLUOS (præter & fluo), is, n. 3.
1 to flow past, run by, παρὰρρέω. Varr.

Also, with an accusat. following. Liv.
menia. — ¶ Figur. to pass by or away
Cic. Voluptas præterfluit, h. e. vanishes,
passes away.

PRÆTERGRADIORS (præter & gradior),
2 eris, essus sum, dep. 3. to go past or be-
yond, pass by, παραβαίνο. Cic. castra,
h. e. by the camp.

PRÆTERHAC (præter & hac), adv. more-
3 over, besides, furthermore. Plaut.

PRÆTERINQUIROS (præter & iāquiro),
3 is, a. 3. to inquire further. Ammian.

PRÆTERITIORS (prætereo), ōnis, f. a pass-
3 ing over, leaving out, neglecting, παρ-
άλειψς. Cod. Just.

PRÆTERITOS, a, um. See Prætereo.

PRÆTERLABORS (præter & labor), eris,
I psus sum, dep. 3. to slide, glide, fly, run,
flow by, παρὰρρέω. Quintil. Flumina
præterlabentia. Also, with an accusat.
following. Virg. tumultum, h. e. to flow
by. Id. tellurem, h. e. to sail by. —
¶ Figur. to glide or pass by. Cic. Orat.
2, 25. Definitio præterlabitur.

PRÆTERLAMBOS (præter & lambo), is,
3 a. 3. to lick in passing. Ammian. Fluvius
præterlambit oppidum, h. e. flows by or
past.

PRÆTERLATOS, a, um. See Præterfero.

PRÆTERLUOS (præter & luo), is, n. 3. to
3 flow by or past. Apul. Mct. 6. But Ed.
Ovid. reads præterlaenti.

PRÆTERMEOS (præter & meo), as, n. 1. to
3 pass by, go past, παραπορεύομαι. Lucret.

PRÆTERMISSIOS (prætermitto), ōnis, f.
a passing over, letting pass, omission,
παράλειψς. Cic. formæ. Id. ædilita-
tis, an omitting to sue for.

PRÆTERMISSOS, a, um. See Præterm-
itto.

PRÆTERMITTOS (præter & mitto), is,
isi, issum, a. 3. to let pass, παραλείπω.
Cic. diem. Cæs. occasionem, h. e. to
let slip. Cic. neminem. — ¶ Also, to
omit, neglect. Cic. gratulationem. Id.
scelus. Id. defensionem. Also, with
an infin. following. Nep. and Cæs.
— ¶ Also, to pass over in speaking or
writing, not to speak of, to leave out, make
no mention of, omit. Cic. verba. Id. lo-
cum. — ¶ Also, to pass by or over, over-
look, omit to notice, not to punish, to par-
don, connive at. Terent. Also, with an
accusat. and infin. following. Lucret.
Prætermittet te humanis concedere re-
bus. — ¶ Also, to let or bring over,
send or transport beyond. Stat.

PRÆTERMONSTRORS (præter & monstro),
3 as, a. 1. to show as if in passing. Gell.

PRÆTERNAVIGATIOS (præternavigo),
2 ōnis, f. a sailing by, παρὰπλεονς. Plin.

PRÆTERNAVIGORS (præter & navigo), as,
2 n. 1. to sail by or beyond, παραπλέω.
Sueton. — Also, with an accusat. follow-
ing. Suet. sinum.

PRÆTERORS (præ & tero), is, trivi, tritum,
2 a. 3. to rub off before, or, simply, to rub
off. Plin.

PRÆTERPROPTER. See Præter.

PRÆTERQUAM, or PRÆTER QUAM,
besides, beyond, save, except, πλὴν ἢ. Te-
rent., Cic., Nep. and Liv. — Præterquam
si, except in case. Plin. — Præterquam
quod, besides that, were it not that, but
that. Cic. — Præterquam quod is some-
times, redundantly, followed by præ-
terea. Cic. — Præterquam denotes also
except that. Plin. — ¶ Also, besides
this. Liv.

PRÆTERRADORS (præter & rado), is, a. 3.
3 to scrape or rake while passing, παραζύω.
Lucret. Vox præterradit fauces.

PRÆTERRORS (præter & rio), is, n. 3. to
3 rush by or past. Apul. See Præterluo.

PRÆTERSUM (præ & sum), es, fui, ir-
3 reg. n. to be without, not to be present.
Terent. rebns.

PRÆTERVECTIOS (præterveho), ōnis, f.
1 a riding, sailing or passing by. Cic.

PRÆTERVECTIOS. See Præterveho.

PRÆTERVEHORS (præter & veho), is, xi,
ctum, a. 3. to carry, convey, or lead past
or by. But more often as a dep. Præter-
vehor, ctus sum, to be carried past or by,
pass by or over, ride or sail past, παρακο-
μίζουαι. Cic. Neque enim sirenes vocum
suavitate videntur revocare eos solitæ,
qui prætervehantur. Sueton. Præter-
vehens. Liv. Prætervehens equo, h. e.
riding by. — Also, with an accusat. fol-
lowing. Cæs. Apollonian prætervehun-

tur. *Sueton.* Velabrum prætervehens. Also, *fig.* *Cic.* locum silentio, *h. e.* to pass over in silence. *Id.* Oratio prætervecta est scopolis, *h. e.* has passed the most difficult points. *Id.* Oratio aures vestras prætervecta est. — *Prætervehi*, to pass by, march by, of foot soldiers. *Tacit.*

PRÆTERVERTO (præter & verto), is, a. 2. 3. to go or pass by. *Plin.* solem.

PRÆTERVOLVO (præter & volo), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to fly past or by, pass by, *παρὰπέρω*, properly and figuratively, with and without an accusat. *Cic.* Quem prætervolat ales. *Id.* Prætervolat numerus. *Liv.* Occasionis opportunitas prætervolat, *h. e.* slips away. *Cic.* Hæc non prætervolant, *h. e.* do not pass over cursorily. — The preposition is also separated from the verb. *Horat.* Præter et volata litora.

PRÆTESTOR (præ & testor), âris, âtus 3 sm, dep. 1. to bear witness to beforehand. *Tertull.* viam vitæ.

PRÆTEXO (præ & texo), is, xui, xtum, a. 3. to weave before. Hence, in general, to put before or in front of anything. *Plin.* nomina auctorum. *Id.* auctores volumini. *Id.* retia piscibus. *Plin.* *Paneg.* Postibus prætexi, *h. e.* that your statues stand before the temples. — Also, to pretend, allege as a pretext or excuse. *Cic.* cupiditatem triumphi, *h. e.* to make the desire of a triumph a color or pretext. *Tacit.* inerventiam victoriam. — Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. *Tacit.* Prætexentis, servatam ab eo filiam. — ¶ Also, to adorn anything with something else wrought in the front of it, to border, fringe. *Sil.* Prætextum velamen, *h. e.* toga prætexta. *Propert.* Senatus prætextus, *h. e.* prætexta indutus. Hence, *Liv.* Togæ, or tunica purpura prætextæ. But purpura is frequently omitted. Hence, *Cic.* Togæ prætextæ, se purpura, or, *Id.* Prætextæ, se toga, *h. e.* an upper garment bordered with purple. Such a toga was worn at Rome not only by the higher magistrates, as, consuls, prætors, ædiles, but also by various orders of priests, by the magistrates in municipalities et coloniis, by the kings of Rome, and by freeborn children, both male and female, until they attained the age of maturity. *Cic.*, *Liv.* and *Propert.* — Hence, Prætexta, sc. fabula, *h. e.* tragedy, because magistrates and other persons of distinction were introduced into it. *Horat.* — Hence, figur. to border. *Cic.* Carmen primis literis sententiæ prætextitur, *h. e.* the first letters of the verses form a sentence. *Id.* Natura omnia lenioribus principis prætextuit, *h. e.* nature makes in all things a gentle, gradual beginning. — Hence, in general, to cover in front, or, simply, to cover. *Virg.* Puppæ prætextunt litora. *Id.* ripas arundine. *Plin.* Montes cæs gentes prætextunt. *Tacit.* Nationes Rheno prætextantur, *h. e.* dwell behind the Rhine. — Hence, figur. to cover, cloak, disguise, color. *Virg.* culpam nomine conjugii. — Also, to adorn. *Ovid.* Augusto prætextum nomine templum. *Tibull.* Littera prætextat fastigia chartæ, &c. *h. e.* adorn or cover, my name may be inscribed upon it.

PRÆTEXTA, æ, f. See Prætexo.

PRÆTEXTATUS (prætexta), a, um, adj. wearing the toga prætexta, both of men, to whom it belonged, and of freeborn children as long as they were not yet seventeen years of age. *Cic.* Hence, *Gell.* Prætextata ætas, *h. e.* the age under seventeen. *Martial.* amicitia, *h. e.* from childhood. — ¶ Also, unchaste, lewd, obscene. *Sueton.* verba. *Juvenc.* mores.

PRÆTEXTUM (prætexo), i, n. an ornamental. *Senec.* reipublicæ. — ¶ Also, pretext, pretence, color, cloak. *Sæd.*

PRÆTEXTUS (id.), us, m. an ornament. 2 *Val. Max.* — ¶ Also, outward appearance. *Tacit.* — ¶ Also, a pretence, pretext, color, cloak, disguise, excuse, *πρόφασις*, *πρόσχημα*. *Liv.* Sub prætextu verborum. *Justin.* Hoc prætextu.

PRÆTEXTUS, a, um. See Prætexo.

PRÆTIMEO (præ & timeo), es, ui, n. and 2 a. 2. to fear beforehand, or to be in fear. *Plaut.* sibi, *h. e.* on his own account. *Ti-*

bull. ratimuisse (this may be, also, from prætimeo.)

PRÆTIMESCO (præ & timeo), is, mui, 2 n. 3. to fall into fear beforehand, to be in fear beforehand. See Prætimeo.

PRÆTIMIDUS (præ & timidus), a, um, 3 adj. very fearful. *Suet.* *carin.* de Iona.

PRÆTINGO (præ & tingo), is, nxi, ne-

3 tum, a. 3. to dip in or moisten beforehand. *Ovid.*

PRÆTÖNDEO (præ & tondeo), es, tötön-3 di, tonsum, a. 2. to clip in front or beforehand. *Apul.*

PRÆTOR (for prætor, from præeo), ôris, in, properly, any leader, chief, head, president. Hence, the consul, as the chief magistrate, was formerly called prætor maximus. *Liv.* 7, 3. Also, simply, prætor. *Liv.* 3, 55. — *Tacit.* ærarii, *h. e.* president. — Particularly, a general, commander, *στρατηγός*. It is rarely applied to Roman generals, but very frequently to those of foreign nations, as, of the Athenians. *Cic.* and *Myos*. Of the Thebans. *Cic.* — In civil life, a chief, director, head, superintendent. *Tacit.* ærarii. (See above.) The chief magistrate in Capua was called so, according to *Cic. Agr.* 2, 31; with us, the mayor. So, also, at Carthage. *Nep.* *Hann.* 7. In this passage, it is a civil magistrate. — Prætor is particularly a magistrate at Rome, who administered justice, and ranked next to the consuls. *Cic.* There were eight prætors at Rome in the time of Cicero. Of these, two were employed in *cansis privatis*, *h. e.* private disputes concerning property. One of them was called prætor urbanus, who administered justice when the two parties were *cives*, *h. e.* possessed Roman citizenship. The other was called prætor peregrinus, who administered justice when both parties at variance, or only one of them, were *peregrini*, *h. e.* had not the right of Roman citizenship. The other six prætors were concerned with *causæ publicæ*, as murder, adultery, ambitus, &c. These eight prætors committed the examination of causes to subordinate judges, who were called *iudices selecti*, and published the sentence of these judges, who formerly gave their votes *viva voce*, but afterwards on tablets. The prætors wore a toga prætextæ, sat in *scella curules*, and were preceded by six lictors. Their office lasted a year. They afterwards went, as governors, into a province assigned to them by lot, in which there was no army. There they administered justice, performed the duties of the eight prætors at Rome, and were called *proprætores*; though such a governor was frequently, also, called prætor. *Cic. Verr.* 2, 4, and 60, 4, 25, &c. The administration of all prætors, both at Rome and in the provinces, consisted in two things, viz. in *edicto* and *decretis ex edicto*. (See Jurisdictio.) — The office of prætor was first instituted at Rome, A. U. C. 388, partly because the consuls, on account of the many wars in which they commanded, could no longer administer justice; partly, that thereby the patricians might have a compensation for sharing the consulate with the people (*plebs*, the ignoble). — At first, there was only one prætor. Sulla made their number six; Cæsar, eight; Augustus made sixteen. — *Cic.* ad *Dir.* 2, 17, 12. Prætor, for proconsul. — *Cic.* Prætor primus, *h. e.* who was first elected. By this some understand the prætor urbanus.

PRÆTORIANUS (pretorini), a, um, adj. 2 of or belonging to the body-guard, prætorian. *Tacit.* miles, *h. e.* a soldier of the emperor's body-guard. — ¶ Also, from prætor, of or belonging to the prætor. *Pandect.* tutor, *h. e.* qui a prætore urbis dari solet.

PRÆTORICIUS, or PRÆTORIUS (prætor), a, um, adj. of or relating to the prætor. *Martial.* corona, *h. e.* received from the prætor at the public games.

PRÆTORIUM, ii, n. See Prætorius.

PRÆTORIUS (prætor), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a general. *Cæs.* cohors, *h. e.* the body-guard which every general had, the prætorian cohort. Hence, of

Catiline, the chief and leader of the rabble that had conspired with him against the senate. *Cic.* Scortatorum prætorian cohortem. — The governor, also, a proconsul or prætor, had a cohors prætoriana, *h. e.* a suite. *Cic.* — Particularly the emperors had cohorts as a body-guard, called *cohortes prætorianæ*, or prætorianæ. *Tacit.* and *Suet.* — *Liv.* navis, *h. e.* the commander's or admiral's ship. *Prop.* classica, *h. e.* the signal of the general, as, for an attack. *Cic.* imperium, *h. e.* command of a fleet. *Cæs.* porta, *h. e.* gate of a camp, where the general had his tent. — ¶ Also, of, belonging or relating to the prætor or prætors. *Liv.* eomitia, *h. e.* the election of the prætors. *Cic.* turba, *h. e.* frequenting these eomitia. *Id.* jus, *h. e.* proceeding from him, consisting in his sentences. Hence, *Pandect.* actio. *Id.* exceptio, *h. e.* customary there. *Id.* potestas, *h. e.* the office of a prætor. *Cic.* Vir prætorius, or, simply, prætorius, se. vir, *h. e.* a prætorian man, one that has been a prætor. Also, a man of the rank of a prætor. *Plin.* Ep. — ¶ Also, of, belonging or relating to the prætor. *Cic.* domus, *h. e.* the house or palace of a prætor in a province. — Prætorium, subst., se. tentorium, or tabernaculum, the general's tent, *στράτηγιον*. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* And because councils of war were held therein, hence, a council of war. *Liv.* dimittere, or mittere, *h. e.* to dismiss. — Also, figur. the cell of the quærn-bee. *Virg.* — Prætorium, se. domicilium, or ædificium, the house or palace of the governor of a province, the prætor's or prætor's house, *δικαστήριον*. *Cic.* — Hence, perhaps, a royal palace. *Juvenal.* regis. — Also, any splendid building, magnificent villa or country-seat. *Suet.* and *Pandect.* — Also, the emperor's body-guard. *Sueton.* Their commander was called præfectus prætorio, of whom there were two.

PRÆTORQUEO (præ & torqueo), es, si, 2 tum, a. 2. to twist forwards or round. *Plant.*

PRÆTORRIDUS (præ & torridus), a, um, 3 adj. very hot, very dry. *Calpurn.* æstas.

PRÆTORTUS, a, um. See Prætorquico.

PRÆTRACTATUS (præ & tractatus), us, 3 m. a previous treatise, an introduction, preface. *Tertull.*

PRÆTREPIDUS (præ & trepido), as, n. 1. 3 to tremble much, be very hasty. *Catull.*

PRÆTREPIDUS (præ & trepidus), a, um, adj. trembling very much, very hasty, palpitating, throbbing. *Pers.* cor. — ¶ Also, trembling very much, very anxious or disquieted. *Sueton.* homo.

PRÆTRICOSUS (præ & tricosus), a, um, 3 adj. confused, intricate or laborious. *Martial.* 3, 63, 14. res. (*Al.* pertric. or pertric.)

PRÆTRUNCUS (præ & trunco), as, a. I. 3 to cut off before, or, in general, to cut off, cut out, *ἀποκόπτω*. *Plaut.*

PRÆTUMIDUS (præ & tumidus), a, um, 3 adj. very much swollen, rising, puffed up, puffing up. *Claudian.* furor.

PRÆTORA (prætor), æ, f. the prætorship; the office or dignity of a prætor, *ἐπαρχία*. *Cic.* Prætura se abdicare, *h. e.* to resign.

PRÆTUTII, ðrum, m. a people of Picenum in Italy. — Hence, Prætutius, a, um, adj. of or belonging to the country of the Prætutii. *Plin.* — Prætutianus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to the Prætutii. *Liv.* ager.

PRÆVALENTIA (prævaleo), æ, f. superiority or force, prevalence. *Pandect.*

PRÆVALEO (præ & valeo), es, ni, n. 2. 2 to prevail, be better or more able, be of more value or worth, be stronger or more powerful, excel, exceed, *ὑπερβαίνω*. *Liv.* Prævalens populus. *Sueton.* auctoritate. *Phædr.* Sapientia prævalet virtute, *h. e.* has more power than virtue. — ¶ Also, of medicines, to have great virtue or efficacy, be very good against. *Plin.* Lac prævalet ad vitia sananda.

PRÆVALESCO (præ & valesco), is, n. 3. 2 to grow or become very strong. *Colum.*

PRÆVALIDUS (prævalidus), adv. very 2 strongly, *πᾶν ἰσχυρῶς*. *Plin.*

PRÆVALIDUS (præ & validus), a, um, 2 adj. very able or strong, very stout or ro-

bust, ἐπιπλοχρῶς. *Liv.* juvenis. *Sueton.* ramus. — Also, very powerful. *Liv.* urbes. Hence, *Virg.* terra, *h. e.* too fertile, bearing too abundantly. *Tacit.* vitia, *h. e.* prevailing or increasing too much.

PRÆVALLŌ (præ & vallo), as, a. 1. to 2 fortify before. *Hirt.*

PRÆVAPŌRŌ (præ & vapore), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to fumigate or perfume beforehand. *Cal. Aurel.*

PRÆVARICATIŌ (prævaricor), ōnis, f. a transgressing the line of duty, particularly of a pleader who is guilty of collusion with the opposite party, a shuffling, prevaricating, betraying the cause of one's client. καὶ ὑπερῆς. *Cic.*

PRÆVARICATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an advocate who collusively favors his opponent, a prevaricator, shuffler, one guilty of foul play in pleading, καὶ ὑπερῆς. *Cic.* Prævaricator significat eum, qui in contrariis causis quasi varie esse positus videatur. — Also, with a genit. following. *Cic.* Catiline. *Id.* causæ publicæ.

PRÆVARICATRIX (prævaricator), icis, 3 f. she that sins. *Augustin.*

PRÆVARICŌR (præ & varico), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to straddle, walk wide; not to go straight; to go crooked or make a balk in ploughing. *Plin.* Arator prævaricator. — Hence, to act wrongly, transgress his duty, particularly in a court of justice, when one accuses or defends a person only in appearance, but in reality favors the opposite party, to act by collusion in pleading, be guilty of collusive practices, &c. *Cic.* Also, with a dat. following. *Cic.* accusationi.

PRÆVARŌS (præ & varus), a, um, adj. 1 very crooked, irregular or bad. *Cic.*

PRÆVELLŌ (præ & vello), is, xi, ctum, a. 2 3. to carry, convey, or lead forth or before. Hence, Præveli, *ti.* ride, fly, flow forth or before. *Liv.* Equites prævecti, *h. e.* riding before. *Virg.* Prævectus equo. *Tacit.* Missilia prævehuntur, *h. e.* flew before them. — ¶ Also, to carry, convey or lead by or past. Hence, Præveli, *to go, pass, fly, flow or ride past or by.* *Liv.* Prævectus præter undecim fascies, *h. e.* having rode by. *Tacit.* Rhemus Germaniam prævehitur, *h. e.* flows by. *Figur.* *Plin.* Verba prævehuntur.

PRÆVELLŌ (præ & vello), is, velli and 3 vulsi, vulsum, a. 3. to tear away beforehand or before, or, in general, to tear away. *Laber.* and *Tertull.*

PRÆVELŌ (præ & vello), as, a. 1. to veil 3 or cover before, or, simply, to veil, cover, προκαλύπτω. *Claudius.* pudorem.

PRÆVELOX (præ & velox), ōcis, very 2 swift. *Plin.*

PRÆVENIŌ (præ & venio), is, eni, entum, a. 4. to come before, get the start, προέρχου. *Liv.* Hostis brevior via prævenit. *Pandect.* accusando, *h. e.* to accuse beforehand, to anticipate with an occasion, come sooner with it. — Also, with an accus. following, to anticipate, prevent. *Liv.* hostem. *Id.* desiderium plebis. *Id.* famam. Hence, *Ovid.* and *Justin.* Morte præventus, *h. e.* prevented by his death. *Tacit.* Nisi præveniretur Agrippina, *h. e.* was killed beforehand. — Hence, figur. to surpass, excel, exceed, be superior. *Colum.*

PRÆVENTŌR (prævenio), ōris, m. that 3 comes before. *Amnian.* Præventores, *h. e.* a kind of soldiers.

PRÆVENTŌS (Id.), us, m. a preventing. 3 *Tertull.*

PRÆVENTŌS, a, um. See *Prævenio.*

PRÆVERBIUM (præ & verbum), ii, n. a 3 preposition. *Varr.*

PRÆVERNŌ (præ & verno), as, n. 1. *Plin.* Prævernāt, *h. e.* it is spring too early, spring comes on too soon.

PRÆVERRŌ (præ & verro), is, a. 3. to 3 sweep or brush before. *Ovid.*

PRÆVERTŌ, and PRÆVORTŌ (præ & verito, or vorto), is, ti, sum, a. 3. and, in several instances, Prævertor, ēris, sis sum, dep. 3. to prefer. *Cic.* Quod huic sermoni prævertendum putes. — ¶ Also, to outstrip, get the start of, get before, outrun. *Virg.* ventos cursu. *Id.* ventos equo. — Hence, figur. to prevent, anticipate, be beforehand with. *Liv.* Quorum usum opportunitas prævertit, *h. e.* has rendered useless. *Ovid.* Præ-

vertunt me fata. *Lucan.* tristia leto. *Gell.* Mors præverterat. — Also, to take possession of beforehand, prepossess. *Virg.* animos amore. — Also, to take before another. *Plaut.* poculum. — Also, to obviate, hinder, guard against. *Seren.* Sann. virus. — Also, to surpass. *Cic.* Sull. 16. Quem non præverterim, *se.* in speaking harshly. — Also, figur. to prevail over, have more force or weight, be superior, preferable, or of greater importance. *Liv.* Bello prævertisse quinquam. *Plaut.* Metus prævertit. — ¶ Also, to apply one's self beforehand or principally to any thing. *Horat.* Illud prævertamur, *h. e.* above all let us turn our attention to this. *Colum.* Nos ad ea præverti. — Also, with a dat. or accus. to do first or in preference to any thing else, despatch first. *Plaut.* Rei mandate præverti decet. *Id.* Hoc prævertar primum. *Liv.* Coacti omnibus eam rem præverti. *Id.* Aliud prævertendum sibi esse, *h. e.* he had something more important to do. Hence, perhaps, *Plaut.* Si quid dictum est per jocum, non æquum est, id te serio prævertior, *h. e.* take in earnest. *Id.* In rem quod sit, prævertaris, *h. e.* do, perform. *Id.* Cave pigritie prævertaris, *h. e.* do not give yourself up to.

PRÆVETŌ (præ & veto), as, ui, itum, a. 3 1. to forbid beforehand. — Hence, Præventus, a, um, forbidden beforehand. *Sil.*

PRÆVEXŌ (præ & vexo), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. 1. to torment, vex, misuse, or weaken beforehand or very much. *Cal. Aurel.* vires.

PRÆVIDEŌ (præ & video), es, idi, isum, 2 a. 2. to see before, foresee, προοράω. *Cic.* futura. — ¶ Also, to provide beforehand. *Nepos.* Nisi quid prævidisset. — ¶ Also, to overlook, not to see. *Tacit.* Ann. 12, 63. Prævia locorum utilitate. (*Lips.* and *Pich.* read parum visa.) In *Horat.* Sat. 1, 3, 25. some read quum tua prævideas mala. But others read pervideas.

PRÆVINCIO (præ & vincio), is, nxi, 3 nctum, a. 4. to bind before, or, in general, to bind, tie. *Gell.*

PRÆVINCTŌS, a, um. 3 See *Prævincio.*

PRÆVIRIDIS (præ & viridis), e, adj. 3 very green. *Frontin.*

PRÆVIRIDŌ (præ & virido), as, n. 1. to 3 be very verdant. *Figur.* to be very vigorous. *Laber.*

PRÆVISŌS, a, um. See *Prævideo.*

PRÆVITIŌ (præ & vitio), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. 1. to corrupt or infect beforehand, προκαταίχνω. *Ovid.* gurgitem.

PRÆVIŌS (præ & via), a, um, adj. going 1 before, lending the way, previous, δὲ ἡγός. *Ovid.*

PRÆULCERŌ (præ & ulcero), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to cause to ulcerate or to make sore beforehand. *Cal. Aurel.*

PRÆUMBRŌ (præ & umbro), as, a. 1. to 2 cast a shade, darken, obscure, ἐπισκιάζω. *Tacit.*

PRÆUNGŌ (præ & ungo), is, nxi, nctum, 3 a. 3. to anoint or smear before. *Theod.* Prise. vulnus — Hence, Præunctus, a, um, anointed or smeared before. *Col. Aurel.*

PRÆURŌ (præ & uro), is, ussi, nstum, a. 3. to burn any thing before, burn at the end or point. *Liv.* Hasta præusta. *Cæs.* Sudes præustæ, *h. e.* burnt at the point in order to harden them. — Also, of cold. *Plin.* Præustis nive membris, *h. e.* parched, blistered, frostbitten.

PRÆVOLŌ (præ & volo), as, n. 1. to fly 1 before or first. *Cic.* — *Figur.* *Plaut.* Novisse mores me tuos meditare decet, curamque adhibere, ut prævolet mihi, quod tu velis.

PRÆUT, or PRÆUT. See *Præ.*

PRÆGMATICARIŌS (pragmaticus), ii, m. 3 one that writes down or composes imperial edicts and the like. *Cod. Just.*

PRÆGMATICŌS (πραγματικός), a, um, adj. experienced in state affairs or politics, having knowledge of business or of the world, political. *Cic.* homo, *h. e.* a man of business, man of the world. *Id.* Si quid pragmaticum habes, scribe, *h. e.* anything relating to politics or state affairs. — ¶ With the Grecians, and afterwards with the Romans, pragmatice means persons skilful in the law and in the management of lawsuits, who, for money, gave

advice to orators and advocates. *Cic.* — With later writers, pragmaticus means a lawyer, advocate. *Quintil.* 3, 6, 58; 12, 3, 4. *Juvenal.* 7, 123. — ¶ Also relating to civil affairs. Hence, *Col.* Just. Pragmatica sanctio, *h. e.* an imperial decree, edict, or ordinance made at the request of a community. So, also, *Augustin.* Rescriptum pragmaticum, or, simply, *Cod. Theod.* Pragmaticum.

PRAMNIŌS (πράμνιος), a, um, adj. Pramnian. *Plin.* vinum, *h. e.* a kind of excellent wine near Smyrna. — ¶ Pramnion, a kind of precious stone, a kind of morion. *Plin.* 37, 63.

PRANDEŌ (prandium), es, prandi, pransum, a. 2. to eat before the cena or principal meal, to breakfast, eat in the forenoon. *Cic.* — Also, with an accusat. following, to breakfast upon, or eat any thing before the principal meal, and sometimes in general to eat. *Plaut.* prandium calidum. *Horat.* olus. — ¶ See, also, *Prunus*, a, um.

PRANDIUM (from *Dor.* πρᾶν, for πρῶν), ii, n. a breakfast, luncheon, ἀπασπον. The Romans had only one regular meal called *cena*, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Whoever would or could not wait till that time, ate something, as, bread, fishes, roasted meat, &c. The nobles and higher classes of the Romans considered it improper to make this a regular meal, with wine, &c. *Cic.* Prandium apparatus et vinolentiam. *Id.* Prandium alicui videre, *h. e.* to provide. *Plaut.* coquere. *Id.* comedere, or, *Id.* prandere. Such prandia were also given by candidates to their tribunes. *Cic.* Also by the emperor to the people. *Sueton.* — It denotes also any meal. *Martial.* Tereos. — ¶ Also, of the feeding or eating of animals. *Plaut.*

PRANSITŌ (frequentat. of prandeo), as, 3 āvi, ātum, a. 1. to eat in the forenoon. Also, in general, to eat. *Plaut.*

PRANSŌR (prandeo), ōris, m. one that 3 eats in the forenoon, or partakes of a meal in the forenoon, a guest, ἀπαστηρῆς. *Plaut.*

PRANSŌRIUS (pransor), a, um, adj. of 2 or belonging to eating at noon or in the forenoon. *Quintil.* 6, 3, 99. candelabrum, for humile.

PRANSŌS (prandeo), a, um, adj. that has eaten in the forenoon or before the principal meal, that has breakfasted, and, perhaps, sometimes in general, that has eaten. *Horat.* — Soldiers usually took a meal before an engagement. *Liv.* Ducibus præceptum, ut prandere omnes juberent, armatos deinde signum expectare. Hence, of soldiers, Curatus et pransus, ready. *Liv.* Ut ante lucem viri equique curati et pransi essent. So, also, *Cato.* Pransus et paratus. — But *Pransus* potus, that has loaded his stomach with meat and wine, besotted with meat and drink. *Cic.*

PRAPEDILŌN (unc.), i, n. the herb lion's-foot. *Apul.*

PRASINATŌS (prasinus), a, um, adj. 2 wearing a leek-green garment. *Petr.*

PRASINŌS (πράσινος), a, um, adj. of the 2 color of a leek, greenish, green, porraceous. *Plin.* color. *Sueton.* factio, *h. e.* the leek-green faction of charioteers in the circus. For the charioteers were distributed into four parties or factions, distinguished by the different color of their dress, viz. *alba*, *ruddata*, *veneta*, *prasinn.* — Hence, belonging to them. *Sueton.*

Prasinus agitator, or, simply, *Martial.* Prasinus, *se.* agitator.

PRASIŌN, or PRASIUM, ii, n. See *Prasius*.

PRASIŌS (πράσιος), a, um, adj. leek-green. — Hence, *Prasius*, *se.* lapis, a kind of precious stone of the color of leek. *Plin.* 37, 34. — ¶ Prasion, or Prasium, ii, n. the plant horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*, L.). *Plin.* 20, 89.

PRASŌIDES (πρασειδής), is, of the color of leek, leek-green. Hence, a kind of topaz. *Plin.*

PRASŌN (πράσον), i, n. a marine shrub resembling leek. *Plin.* 13, 43.

PRATENSIS (pratium), e, adj. of or belonging to a meadow, λιπώνιος. *Horat.* fuisse. *Plin.* flores, *h. e.* meadow-flowers.

PRATŌLUM (dimin. of pratium), i, n. a little meadow, λιπώνιον. *Cic.*

PRATUM (unc.), i, n. a meadow, λειμών. Cic. Pratorum viriditas. Plin. Prata cadere, or secare, h. e. to mow. Cic. in *Arat.* Neptunia prata, h. e. the sea. — **¶** Figur. the grass that grows in meadows. Plaut. and Ovid.

PRAVE (pravus), adv. crookedly. Hence, wrongly, amiss, badly, κακῶς, πονηρῶς. Cic. facta. Horat. Versus prave facti. Lic. Religiones prave cultæ. Sallust. Pravisime.

PRAVICORDIUS (pravus & cor), a, um, 3 adj. having a depraved heart. Augustin.

PRAVITAS (pravus), ātis, f. crookedness, inequality, irregularity, deformity, misshapeness, σκολιότης. Cic. membrorum. Id. corporis. Colum. statumini. Pallod. curvaturæ. Cic. oris, h. e. a very mouth made in speaking, or, defect or impropriety in pronunciation. — **¶** Figur. irregularity, impropriety, bad condition, perverseness, untrustworthiness. Cic. Ad pravitatem venire, h. e. impropriety in speaking, in gestures, &c. Gell. ominis, h. e. a bad omen. — Particularly, with regard to the mind and morals, perverseness, depravity, viciousness, wickedness. Liv. consulum, h. e. bad behavior. Q. Cic. animi, h. e. perverseness. So, also, Cic. mentis. Sallust. hominis.

PRAVUS (from παρὰ), a, um, adj. crooked, not straight, misshapen, distorted, deformed, perverted, στρεβλός, σκολιός. Cic. membra. Horat. talus. Lucret. regula. — **¶** Also, irregular, improper, wrong, bad. Liv. Obstari, ne pravo cum collega certamine rempublicam prodant. Cic. affectio. Tacit. emulatio. Horat. Bellua prava, h. e. stulta. Cic. Nihil pravius. Id. Pravissima regula. Vellei. homo. Gell. Pravius omen, h. e. a bad omen. Also, with a genit. following. Sil. fidei, h. e. faithless. — **¶** Pravius, crookedness. Hence, Tacit. In praviu elapsi artus.

PRAXITELES (Πραξιτέλης), is, m. a celebrated Grecian statuary. — Hence, Praxitelis, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Praxiteles. Cic.

PRECABUNDUS (precor), a, um, adj. 3 praying earnestly. Pacut.

PRECARIUS. See Precarius.

PRECARIUM. See Precarius.

PRECARIUS (preces), a, um, adj. obtained 1 by prayer, entreaty, or as a favor, obtained by begging or as it were by begging, ἱκετευτικός, δεδαιτυμένος. Ovid. forma. Liv. libertas. Id. Precarium opem orare, h. e. assistance rendered from mere favor, not from obligation. — Hence, Precarium, that which is obtained by begging or prayers. Senec. — Hence, Precario, by entreaty or request. Terent. Hanc tu mihi vel vi, vel clam, vel precario fac tradas. Cic. rogare. Plin. Ep. studeo, h. e. I am obliged to beg, as it were, for time to pursue my studies. — **¶** Precarium, ii, n. subst. an oratory, chapel. Petron.

PRĒCĀTĪŌ (precor), ōnis, f. a praying, prayer, entreaty, εὐχὴ, δέσσις. Cic. — **¶** Also, a formulary, as, of superstitious people. Plin.

PRĒCĀTĪVĒ (precativus), adv. by entreaty. Ulpian.

PRĒCĀTĪVUS (precor), a, um, adj. that is 3 prayed for or done by entreaty. Ammian. pax. Ulpian. Modo precativo, h. e. by prayer or entreaty.

PRĒCĀTŌR (id.), ōris, m. one that prays. 3 Hence, a mediator, an intercessor, ἱκετης. Terent.

PRĒCĀTŌS (id.), us, m. a prayer, request, 3 δέσσις. Stat.

PRĒCES. See Prec.

PRĒCIANUS, a, um, adj. the name of a kind of pear. Clout. ap. Macrobi.

PRĒCIUS, or **PRĒTIUS**, a, um, adj. the name of a kind of olive; as, Virg. Preciæ, or, Colum. Pretiæ, sc. vites.

PRĒCŌR (prex), āris, ātus sum, dep. I. to pray, entreat, beg, beseech, petition, desire, request, δέσσειν. Cic. deos. Liv. Venire memorat ad precandum Romanum. Cic. a diis, ut patiantur. Also, aliquid, for any thing; as, Lin. opem. Cic. Hæc optavi, hæc precatus sum, sc. the gods. Id. aliquid ab aliquo. Cato. Bonas preces precari Jovem. — Also, to invoke, call upon. Ovid. Nyctelum patrem. — Also, Precor, absolutely. Ovid.

Parce, precor, fasso, h. e. I pray. — **¶** Also, to pray to the gods, supplicate. Liv. ad deos. — **¶** Also, to wish one well or ill. Cic. and Liv. alicui aliquid. Cic. Male precari. Quintil. bene alicui. — Hence, to curse, utter imprecations against. Plaut., Cic., and Plin. Paneg. alicui. — **¶** Precantur, passively. Varr.

PRĒHĒNDŌ, or **PRĒNDŌ** (unc.), is, di, sum, a. 3. to take, take or lay hold of, grasp, catch, seize, λαμβάνω. Plaut. aliquem pallio, h. e. by his mantle. Cic. aliquem manu. Id. dextram. Id. Ornabat locum, quem prehenderat. Id. Tellus prehendit stirpes, when the trees take root. — Hence, to take root. Pallad. — **¶** Also, to take by the sleeve, gown, hand, &c. stop, detain, fall in or meet with, accost. Terent. and Cic. aliquem. — **¶** Also, to catch, take by surprise, take in the net. Plaut. in furto. Gell. furto manifesto. Plaut. mendacii, h. e. to catch in a lie. — **¶** Also, figur. to take, catch, seize. Lucret. oculis, h. e. to see. Cic. Animus naturam prehenderit, h. e. to comprehend, perceive, observe, notice. Virg. oras Italia, h. e. to reach, gain. — **¶** Also, to seize, arrest. Gell.

PRĒHĒNSŌ, and **PRĒNSŌ** (prehendo), ōnis, f. a seizing, catching, taking or laying hold of, λαβή. Also, the right to lay hold of or arrest. Varr. ap. Gell. Habere prehensionem, or preensionem, h. e. the right of seizing and arresting any one. — **¶** Also, a machine for raising or screwing up any thing, a windlass. Cæs.

PRĒHĒNSŌ, and more frequently, **PRĒNSŌ** (frequentat. of prehendo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to take or lay hold of, catch at, seize. Liv. manus. Horat. brachia. — **¶** Also, to take hold of any person, in order to talk with or entreat him. Tacit. genua. Liv. veteranos. — Hence it may frequently be rendered to ask, pray, entreat. Liv. Ut vestem mutaret aut supplex prensaret homines. — Particularly, to solicit for an office. Liv. homines. Id. patres. Also, without an accus. Cic. Prensat Galba, h. e. solicits for the consulate. It was customary at Rome, that he who solicited for an office, should take every person by the hand and press it in a friendly manner.

PRĒHĒNSŌ, and **PRĒNSŌ**, a, um See Prehendo.

PRĒLIUS lacus, a lake of Etruria, now Lago di Castiglione. Cic.

PRĒLUM (premo), i, n. a press; an instrument or machine for pressing or squeezing grapes, olives, &c. a vine-press, oil-press, &c. πιεστήριον. Varr. and Virg.

PRĒMĀ, æ, f. h. e. dea, quia facit, ut ne 3 virgo se commoveat, quando a sponso premitur. Augustin.

PRĒMŌ (from πρέω, i. e. πρίω), is, pressi, pressum, a. 3. to press, πιέζω, σπίζω. Virg. Natos ad pectora. Cic. Premi onere. Virg. Premere anguem, h. e. to tread upon. Horat. vina, h. e. to press. Ovid. ubera, h. e. to milk. Id. membra paterna rotis inductis, h. e. to drive a chariot over one's father's corpse. Plin. pollicem, h. e. to be favorably inclined towards any one. Sueton. feminam, for concubine, inire. Also, of animals, to tread. Martial. Feminas premunt galli. Tacit. vestigia alicujus, h. e. to tread in the footsteps of any one, follow his example. Ovid. frena dente, h. e. to chew, bite, chomp. Id. Juvenci pressi jugo, h. e. yoked. Cic. Necessitas enim premebat. Sallust. Frunne nie premunt. Cic. Premii alieno, h. e. to be oppressed or overwhelmed. Id. Invidia et odio populi. — Hence, to touch. Horat. litus, h. e. to sail along the shore, keep close to the shore. Ovid. Insulam premit amnis, h. e. surrounds. Id. litus, h. e. to touch. — Also, to hold. Ovid. frena manu. — Locum premere, to be frequently at a place; as, Cic. forum. — Also, to sit, stand, lie, fall, lay one's self, or sit down upon. Ovid. torum, h. e. to lie upon. Id. sedilia. Ovid. Am. 3, 6, 16. humum, h. e. to lay one's self upon the ground. Ovid. Fast. 4, 844. humani, h. e. to fall upon the ground. Ovid. terga equi, h. e. to sit upon or ride. Id. ebur, h. e. sellam curulem. Id. axes, h. e. currum. Liv. saltus montium

prædiis, h. e. to occupy. — Also, to cover. Ovid. Fronde premit cinem. Virg. Canitiem gula premimus. — Hence, to cover, conceal, hide. Virg. Mons urbis cladem ruina pressit. Id. Lumenque obscura luna premit, h. e. the moon hid her light, scilicet. Horat. aliquid terra, h. e. to bury. Ovid. ossa, h. e. to bury. Figur. Virg. Me pressit alta quies, h. e. I lay senseless in a deep sleep. — Also, to hide, conceal, dissemble. Virg. curam sub corde. Id. aliquid ore, h. e. to keep secret. Tacit. iram, h. e. to curb. — Also, to make or form any thing by pressing. Virg. caseos. Id. lac, h. e. to make cheese. — Also, to press upon, press, urge, pursue, chase, harass, incommode. Horat. Culpam Pœna premit comes, h. e. follows close upon. Cæs. oppidum obsidione, h. e. to lay close siege to. Id. hostes. Particularly, of hunters pursuing game without ceasing. Virg. cervum ad retia, h. e. to drive into the nets. — Also, in general, to pursue, urge, or ply a person with words, questions, &c. Cic. aliquem. Or, with accusations. Ovid. aliquem criminibus. Also, by dunning or demands of payment. Cic. Attic. 6, 1. Or by any other demand. Nepos. Quam ad exequendum premeretur, h. e. was pressed, urged or importuned. Cic. argumentum, h. e. to pursue, follow up, continue, not to desist from. — Also, to load, freight, trouble, incommode. Tibull. ratem merce. Virg. Carinæ presse. Propert. Pressus multo mero, h. e. loaded, heavy, overpowered. Stat. Phalaras premere auro, h. e. to adorn, ornament. — **¶** Also, to press into. Ovid. dentes in vite. Virg. Presso vomere. Lucan. ense. — Also, to press upon. Prop. pollicem. Horat. cubitum, h. e. to lean upon. — Hence, to mark. Ovid. rem nota. — **¶** Also, to press or squeeze out. Lucan. sucos. Virg. ignem. Figur. sonum, to express a sound clearly. Figur. Cic. Lingua sonos vocis pressos facit, h. e. well expressed, clear, distinct. — **¶** Also, to press down, let down. Ovid. currum, h. e. to drive too low. Virg. Mundus premitur dexvexis in austros, h. e. sinks down. Senec. Dextra pressa, h. e. let down. — Hence, to set or plant. Virg. virgulta per agros. — Also, to make or form any thing by pressing down, to make any thing deep. Plin. Ep. fossam, h. e. to draw a ditch. Virg. sulcum. — Figur. to lower, disparage, diminish, extenuate. Tacit. famam alicujus. — Also, to despise, contemn. Cic. humana omnia. — Also, to strike to the ground. Virg. tres famulos. Tacit. paucos. — Also, to surpass. Ovid. Facta premant annos. — Also, to rule. Virg. populos ditione. — **¶** Also, to press together, press close, shut. Ovid. alicui fauces. Virg. oculos. Id. os, h. e. to shut the mouth. Horat. collum laqueo, h. e. to strangle. Virg. Presso ter gutture, h. e. at three intervals. — Hence, Pressus, a, um, joined, or closely joined. Senec. amplexus, h. e. a close embrace. Ovid. Jungere oscula pressa, h. e. to kiss. Hence, Liv. Presso gradu incedere, and Id. Presso pede cedere, h. e. step by step, or in close ranks. — Hence, Premere, to tighten, draw in. Virg. habenas. — Also, to prune, lop. Horat. vitem falce. — Figur. to compress, abridge. Cic. Quæ dilatantur a nobis, Zeno sic premebat. — Also, to stop, arrest, hinder, check. Virg. vestigia, h. e. to stand still. Cic. ensum. Virg. vocem, se suam, h. e. to be silent. Id. vocem alicujus, h. e. to silence, cause to be silent. Tacit. sanguinem, h. e. to stop, staunch. — **¶** See, also, Pressus, a, um.

PRĒNDŌ. See Prehendo.

PRĒNSĀTĪŌ (presno), ōnis, f. n. soliciting, 1 canonising, δεικνύω, παρρηγία. Cic.

PRĒNSĪTŌ (frequentat. of presno), as, 3 a. 1. to take or catch hold of. Sidon.

PRĒNSŌ, as. See Prehensio.

PRĒNSŌS. See Prehensus.

PRĒSBYTER (πρεσβύτερος), ēri, m. on 3 elder, aged man. Tertull. — **¶** Also, a priest, presbyter in the Christian church, next in rank to a bishop. Tertull.

PRĒSBYTERĀTŌS (presbyter), us, m. the 3 office of a presbyter. Hieron.

PRESSĒ (pressus), adv. with pressure. Gell. Pressius conflictata, h. e. much more pressed. — ¶ Also, closely, shortly. Pallad. Vites pressius putare. — ¶ Also, of pronunciation, clearly, distinctly. Cic. Presse loqui h. e. not to pronounce the letters too broadly. — ¶ Also, of speaking, closely, briefly, concisely, not diffusely. Cic. dicere. — Hence, without ornament. Plin. Ep. Pressius describere. — ¶ Also, accurately, exactly, distinctly. Cic. Pressius agere.

PRESSIM (Id.), adv. by pressing, pressing 3 to one's self. Apul. deosculari. — ¶ Also, closely. Apul.

PRESSIO (premo), ōnis, f. a pressing, pressing down, pressure, πίεσις. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, the prop or stay under a lever whilst a burden is raised. Vitruv.

PRESSŌ (frequentat. of premo), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. l. to press, καταπιέζω. Plaut. vomica. Sil. cinerem ad pectora. Virg. ubera, h. e. to milk.

PRESSŌR (premo), ōris, m. one that presses 3 es. — ¶ Also, a kind of hunter. Isidor.

PRESSŌRIŌS (pressor), a, um, adj. serving for pressing, in which any thing is pressed. Colum. vasa. Ammian. Pressorium, h. e. a press.

PRESSŪLĒ (pressulus), adv. by pressing 3 to or against any thing, closely, tightly. Apul. exosculari. Id. adhaerere.

PRESSŪS (dimin. of pressus), a, um, 3 adj. somewhat pressed, somewhat pressed in. Apul. rotunditas, h. e. flattish.

PRESSŪRĀ (premo), ō, f. a pressing, 2 squeezing, pressure, πίεσις, as a pressing of grapes, olives and other things. Colum. — Also, a press, thronging of people. Apul. — Also, the downward pressure of water, a falling, descent, or flowing down of water. Front. — Also, that which is pressed out, juice. Lucret. eroci. — Also, too heavy, long, unnatural sleep, lethargy. Cal. Aurel. — ¶ Also, figur. oppression, affliction, distress, ἔλπις. Loctant.

PRESSŪS (premo), us, ni. a pressing, pressure. With a genit. of the thing that presses. Cic. ponderum. — Also, with a genit. of the thing pressed or pressed together. Cic. palmarum. Id. oris, h. e. a proper pressure of the lips in order to give due pronunciation to a word.

PRESSŪS, a, um, partic. from premo. — ¶ Adj. concise, nervous, without ornament. Cic. Pressa oratio. Id. orator. Id. Oratio pressior. Plin. Ep. Stilus pressus, h. e. without ornament, not elevated. Id. Homo pressior, h. e. more temperate, keeping himself more in bounds. — ¶ Also, obscure, hollow, indistinct. Cic. vox. Id. Pressi ac flebiles modi, h. e. a dull, obscure melody. — ¶ Also, exact, accurate, compact, pithy, careful. Cic. Thucydides verbis pressus. Cic. fragm. Quis te fuit pressior? Gell. Verbum pressius. Apul. Pressiores cogitationes.

PRESTER (πρηστηρ), ēris, m. burning. Hence, a sort of fiery whirlwind in appearance like a pillar of fire. Plin. — ¶ Also, a kind of serpent, the bite of which occasions a burning thirst and causes the body to swell. Plin.

PRETIŌSĒ (pretiosus), adv. in a costly manner, richly, splendidly, preciously, τιμῶς. Cic. Vasa pretiose cœlata. Curt. Pretiosius.

PRETIŌSITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. preciousness, 3 valuable. Capito ap. Macroh.

PRETIŌSŪS (pretium), a, um, adj. costly, precious, valuable, of great price or value, sumptuous, excellent, ἐντιμος, πολυτίμος. Cic. equus. Nepos. possessiones. Ovid. Pretiosior. Cic. Res pretiosissimæ. — Particularly, dear, expensive, costing much expense. Plaut., Propert., and Cato. — ¶ Also, bestowing much expense upon any thing, buying at a high price. Horat. emptor.

PRETIUM (from pres, for præs), ii, n. worth, value, price, τιμή, τίμημα, μισθός. Plaut. Pretium statueret meriti, or, Cic. constituere, h. e. to set, fix. Id. conficere, h. e. to set or cry out a price. Plant. and Martial. facere, h. e. to set, fix, state or name a price. Also, figur. to value, estimate. Liv. Hominum opere pretium facere, h. e. to value their service. Cic.

Pretium habere, h. e. to be worth, have a value. So, also, Est pretium; as, Ovid. mornin, h. e. have a value. Plin. Esse in pretio, to be in estimation, be of worth or value, be in repute. Ovid. Esse in suo pretio. Plin. Maximo pretio esse. Hence, Esse magni pretii, to be of great value or worth. So, also, Terent. Majoris pretii. Cic. Parvi pretii. — ¶ Also, money spent for any thing. Cic. Pretio emere, h. e. for money. Id. Pretium pactum. Id. Magno pretio, h. e. for much money. Id. Parvo pretio, h. e. for little money, cheaply, at a low rate. Justin. Sine pretio, h. e. without ransom. — ¶ Also, reward, meed, punishment; pay, hire, wages. Cic. manus, h. e. pay for making any thing. (See Mammurtium.) Terent. Pretium ob stultitiam fero, h. e. punishment. Horat. Habes pretium, h. e. you are rewarded. Virg. Pretio afficere, h. e. to reward. — Operæ pretium, a reward for trouble or pains; as, Cic. Operæ pretium est, h. e. it is worth the trouble, the trouble rewards itself, it is worth the while, it is profitable or advisable. So, also, Sil. 16, 45. Operis pretium est. — Also, any thing worth the trouble or that repays the trouble. Liv. Facere operæ pretium, h. e. to do any thing worth the trouble. Id. Habere operæ pretium, h. e. a reward of service. Sometimes pretium is omitted, sometimes operæ. Plaut. Est operæ. Tacit. Est pretium. — ¶ Also, money, gold, silver, edui. Ovid. Est pretium (money) in pretio. Horat. Converso in pretium deo. — ¶ Also, a reward, or price, that is given or to be expected as a reward. Thus, of a woman. Ovid. Pretium certaminis. Lin. Nullo satis digno more pretio tempus terunt, h. e. with nothing that well rewards their trouble. — ¶ Plin. Ep. Pretia vivendi, h. e. reasons or incitements for living.

PREX (allied to precor), prēcis, f. a prayer, praying, entreaty, δέησις. Cic. Prece humili. Id. Magna prece. The plural Preces, a prayer, prayings, is much more frequent. Cic. Preces adhibere. Cæs. Omnibus precibus petere, or, Cic. orare. — ¶ Also, a prayer addressed to the deity. Ovid. In prece totus eram. Cic. Eorum preces ac vota. Liv. In assum mittere preces, h. e. to pray in vain. — ¶ Also, a curse, imprecation. Cæs. Omnibus precibus detestatus. Tacit. Preces diras fundere. — ¶ Also, on intercession. Catull. Castoris. — ¶ Also, a wish. Ovid. Damm æternas accipimusque preces. — ¶ The nominat. Prex probably does not occur.

PRIAMĒIS (Πριαμής), ūdis, f. of or belonging to Priam. Hence, Ovid. Priameis, sc. femina or filia, h. e. Cassandra, a daughter of Priam.

PRIAMĒIŌS (Πριαμῖος), a, um, adj. of 3 or belonging to Priam. Virg. virgo, h. e. filia. Ovid. hospes, h. e. Paris. Id. conjux, h. e. Hecuba.

PRIAMĒDĒS (Πριαμίδης), ō, m. a son of 3 Priam. Virg. and Ovid. — Plur. Priamidae, the sons of Priam. Ovid. — Also, plur. for Trojans. Sil.

PRIAMŌS (Πρίαμος), i, m. Priam, a son of Laonice, king of Troy, husband of Hecuba, father of Hector, Heleus, Paris, Deiphobus, Polydorus, Polyxena, Cassandra, &c. After the taking of Troy, he was killed by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles. Virg. — ¶ Also, a son of Polites, and grandson of the above-named Priam. Virg.

PRIAPĒĀ (Πριαπιῖα), ōrum, n. se. car 3 mina, poems upon Priapus.

PRIAPISCŌS (πριαπισκος), i, m. the herb ragwort. Apul.

PRIAPISMŌS (πριαπισμός), i, m. h. e. 3 morbus cum genitale membrum in longitudinem protenditur, et in circulum intumescit sine Veneris appetitu. Cæl. Aurel.

PRIAPŌS, or **PRIAPŌS** (Πρίαπος), i, m. a divinity presiding over gardens and vineyards, where his statues used to be placed. He was represented with a penis of uncommon size. Virg. and Ovid. — ¶ Also, same as Penis. Juvenal. vitreus, h. e. a drinking-vessel of this shape. — ¶ Also, for a lascivious person. Catull. and Ovid.

PRIDEM (unc.), adv. long ago, long since,

a long time ago, πάλαι. Terent. Non pridem, h. e. not long since, a little while ago. Cic. Non ita pridem, h. e. not just long ago. Id. Jam pridem, h. e. already a long time ago. — ¶ Also, a little while ago, just before. Justin. — ¶ Also, formerly, also, before. Plaut., Cic., and Justin.

PRIDIANŌS (pridie), a, um, adj. of or belonging to the day before, that was, happened, was used, eaten, &c. the day before, ἑωλός. Sueton. cibus.

PRIDIE (for priori die), adv. on the day before, τῇ προτέρᾳ, τῇ προτεραίᾳ. Cic. Qui cum pridie frequentes esset assensu, postridie ad spem estis inanem pacis devoluti. — Also, with quam following. Plaut. Si hic pridie natus foret, quam hic est, a day before him. Cic. Pridie, quam. — Also, with an accusat. following. Cic. Pridie eum diem. Id. Pridie Idus. Id. Usque ad pridie Cal. Sept. — Also, with a genit. following. Tacit. Pridie insidiarum. Cic. Pridie ejus diei. — Pridie Cal. is also used for the nominat. Cic. Literarum tuarum pridie Cal. Jan. suavem habuit recordationem jurisjurandi, for pridie Cal. Jan., quo literæ tuæ data sunt, habuit, &c. — ¶ Also, before or several days before. Pandect. Qui pridie, quam ex testamento ad libertatem perveniret, idem fieri passus est.

PRIENĒ, es, f. a maritime town of Ionia, the birthplace of Bias, one of the seven wise men of Greece. — Hence, Prienensis, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Priene. Salm. — Prienensis, e, adj. same as Prienensis. Plin. — Prieneus, ei and eos, same as Prienensis. Auson.

PRIMEVŌS (primus & ævum), a, um, 3 adj. that is in his first years, in the flower of his age, youthful, young, νεανιῶων, νεανίσκος. Virg. Helenor. Id. corpus.

PRIMANŌS (primus), a, um, adj. of the 2 first class, legion, &c. Hence, Tacit. Primanus, sc. miles, h. e. a soldier of the first legion.

PRIMARIŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. of the first rank, worth or dignity; chief, principal, excellent, πρῶτος. Cic. femina. Id. Vir primarius populi. Plaut. parasitus. Cic. locus.

PRIMAS (Id.), ātis, m. and f. same as 3 Primarius, one of the first and principal, first, chief, principal. Apul.

PRIMATŌS (primas), us, m. the first 2 place or rank in worth or estimation; primacy, preëminence, προτεῖον. Vorr.

PRIME (primus), adv. especially, princeps 3 pally. Nær.

PRIMICERATŌS (primicerius), us, m. 3 the office of a chief. Cod. Just.

PRIMICERŌS (primus & cera), a, um, 3 adj. whose name stands first on the tablets covered with wax. Hence, the first among those who have the same office, a chief, commander. Ammian. protectorum, h. e. commander of the guard. Cod. Theod. notariorum, h. e. ephacellor or chief of the secretaries. Id. sacri cubuli, h. e. lord of the bed-chamber.

PRIMIGENŌS (primus & geno, or gigno), 1 a, um, adj. first of all, the first of its kind, deriving its origin from nothing, natural, original, primitive, primoval, πρηνυόμενος. Varr. semina. Id. verba, h. e. primitives. — Primigenia is also an epithet of Fortuna. Cic.

PRIMIGENŌS (primus & geno, or gigno), 3 a, um, adj. original, first of all, πρωτόγονος. Lucet.

PRIMIPARĀ (primus & pario), ō, f. she 2 that has brought forth her first offspring, πρωτοτόκος. Plin.

PRIMIPILARIS (primipilus), e, adj. belonging to the first company of the triarii. Tacit. and Sueton. Primipilaris, se. centurio, h. e. the centurion or captain of this company.

PRIMIPILARIŌS (Id.), i, m. se. centurio, 2 same as Primipilaris. Sence.

PRIMIPILATŌS (Id.), us, m. the office of 3 the chief centurion of the triarii. Cod. Just.

PRIMIPILŌS, or **PRIMŌPILŌS** (for primus pilus), i, m. the chief centurion of the triarii, πρῶτον πῖλον ἀρχων. Cæs. See Pilus.

PRIMIPŌTENS (primus & poters), ūtis, 3 adj. the first in power. Apul.

PRIMSCRINIUS (primus & scrinium), 3 ii, m. the first of a college. *Cod. Just.*
PRIMTER (primus), adv. at first, first of 3 all. *Pompon. ap. Non.*

PRIMITIÆ. See *Primitivus*. 2

PRIMITIVUS (primus), a, um, adj. the first of its kind. — Hence, *Primitivæ*, sc. partes, the first of its kind or of a thing, the firstlings, first fruits. *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — Also, of other things. *Stat. armorum*, h. e. belli, beginning. *Sil. tori*, h. e. beginning, first enjoyment of matrimony. *Colum. vitis*, h. e. prima germina. *Virg. Spolia et primitivæ*, h. e. the first fruits of victory. *Id. misere*, h. e. the first attempt in fighting. — ¶ Also, the first, most considerable, very considerable. *Ovid. Met.* 12, 272. *torris*, h. e. very large (but *Ed. Barm.* reads *prunitum*).

PRIMITIVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. the first 2 or earliest; *primitivæ*. *Colum. flores*, h. e. that blossom first. *Id. anni*, h. e. the first. *Prise. verba*, h. e. primitives.

PRIMITIVUS (Id.), adv. at first, first of all, 2 first, for the first time, *πρῶτον*. *Varr., Virg.* and *Sueton.* — *Primitu* is found instead of it in *Catull.*

PRIMO (Id.), adv. at the first, at first, in the first place, first of all, *πρῶτον*. It is usually followed by *deinde*, *postea*, *mox*, &c. *Terent., Cic.* and *Liv.* — *Quum primo*, as soon as. *Liv.*

PRIMOGENITALIS (primogenitus), e, 3 adj. the first of all, primogenial. *Tertull.*

PRIMOGENITUS (primus & genitus), 2 a, um, adj. first-born, *πρωτότοκος*. *Plin.* and *Lactant.*

PRIMOPILUS, i, m. See *Primpilus*.

PRIMOPLASTUS (primus & πλαστός), 3 a, um, adj. first formed, *πρωτόπλαστος*. *Prudent.*

PRIMORDIALIS (primordium), e, adj. 3 that is at first, primordial, original. *Tertull.*

PRIMORDIUM (primus & ordior), ii, m. a first beginning, or, simply, a beginning, origin, rise, commencement. *Lic. urbis*. Also, in the plural. *Cic. Primordia rerum*. *Ovid. mundi*. — Also, separated and transposed. *Lucret. Ordia prima*.

PRIMORDIUS (primus & ordior), a, uni, adj. first, original, primitive. *Colum.*

PRIMORIS (primus), e, adj. the first. *Varr. imbres*. *Plin. dentes*, h. e. the first teeth; the front teeth, fore teeth. — Also, the first or foremost. *Plin.* and *Gell. pars*. *Liv. Provolat ad primores*. *Id. Quum primores caderent*. — It is also used for *prima pars*, the forepart, and may frequently be rendered before, front, extremity, &c. *Plin. Usque in primores manus*, h. e. the fore part of the hands. *Gell. Primori libro*, h. e. at the beginning of the book. *Plant. Sumere digitalis primoribus*, h. e. with the fingers' ends. *Cic. Primoribus labris gustare*, h. e. to touch lightly or superficially. — ¶ Also, figur. the most eminent, principal or distinguished. *Liv. juvenus*. *Tacit. feminæ*. *Gell. venti*, h. e. chief, cardinal. — *Primores*, the nobles, men of the first rank. *Liv. civitatis*. *Horat. populi*.

PRIMOTICUS (primus), a, um, adj. that 3 grows first, early. *Apic. 4, 5* (others read *Primotina*).

PRIMOTINUS, a, um. 3 See *Primotivus*.

PRIMULUM, adv. See *Primulus*. 3

PRIMULUS (dimin of primus), a, um, 3 adj. first. *Plant. Primulo diluculo*, h. e. at the beginning of morning twilight. — Hence, *Primulum*, adv. first, firstly. *Terent.*

PRIMUM (primus), adv. in the beginning, first, in the first place, *πρῶτον*. It is frequently followed by *deinde*, *secundum*, in the next place, but frequently also without it. *Cic. Primum*, ne qui posset, &c. *deinde*, ne cui liceret, &c. *postremo*, ne quid jam a me, &c. — It is also followed by *tum*. *Cic. Te valere, tua causa primum volo, tum mea*. — It is also joined with *omnium*, first of all. *Cic. Primum omnium ego ipse vigilo, adsum, provideo*. — It denotes also, for the first time. *Cic. Quo die primum convocati sumus*. *Id. Quam primum*, h. e. as soon as possible. *Id. Ut primum*, or, ubi primum, or, quum primum, h. e. as soon as. *So.* also, *Liv. Simul primum* or, *Cic. Si-*

mulac primum. — *Dum* is sometimes redundantly joined with it. *Plant. Primum dum*.

PRIMUS, a, um. See *Prior*.

PRINCEPS (primus & capio), ipis, m. and f. the first in time or order, *πρῶτος*. It may frequently be rendered first, foremost. *Liv. Princeps* in *prælium* ibat, h. e. he went first, &c. *Cic. Qui princeps est* in *agendo*. *Id. Princeps Sicilia se ad amicitiam populi Romani applicuit*, h. e. was the first province that entered into friendship with the Roman people. *Id. Firmani principes pecunie pollicendæ fuerunt*, h. e. promised first. Hence, *Liv. Princeps senatus*, h. e. the senator whose name was first marked in the list of senators by the censors. Otherwise it may also mean one of the most distinguished senators. — ¶ Also, the most distinguished or noble, or, one of the most distinguished or noble, consequently, the first in rank. *Cic. Eudoxus* in *astrologia* princeps. *Plin. Femina princeps*. *Horat. Viris principibus*. *Plin. locus*. Hence, *Principes*, subst., the most distinguished men, leading men. *Cic. civitatis*, or, in civitate. Thus *Fabius* is called by *Liv. Princeps civitatis*. *Cic. Principes conjunctionis*, h. e. the principal persons, leading men. *Id. Princeps juventutis*, u. c. one of the most distinguished or noble among the youth, particularly of the knights. In the time of the emperors, this was a title of honor applied to their sons, imperial prince. *Tacit.* — ¶ Also, an author, promoter, leader, head. *Cic. Zenon* princeps *Stoicorum*. *Id. consilii*. *Liv. familie*, h. e. auctor. — ¶ Also, a superior, chief, director, president. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, a prince, ruler, emperor. *Tacit.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, *Principes*, a class of soldiers who in battle formed the second line. Their place was behind the *hastati*, and before the *triarii*. *Liv.* — *Princeps*, sc. *ordo*, a company of these principes. *Liv. Signum primi principis*, h. e. of the first company of the principes. — *Princeps*, sc. *centurio*, a centurion or captain of principes. *Cæs. prior*, h. e. the first captain of principes. *Centurio* is also joined with it. *Liv. Pedanius princeps primus centurio*. — *Princeps*, sc. *ordo*, the office or place of captain or centurion of principes. *Liv.* — ¶ *Princeps*, the name of a certain player on the flute. *Phædr.* — ¶ *Genit. Principium*, for *principium*. *Liv.*

PRINCIPALIS (princeps), e, adj. the 2 first, original. *Cic. causæ*. *Quintil. significatio*. — ¶ *Fig. principal*, chief, most distinguished. *Apul. vir. Quintil. questio*. *Plin. Principale fuit*, h. e. a principal thing, a matter of importance. *Tertull. Principalior*. — ¶ Also, of or pertaining to a prince or emperor, princely, imperial. *Plin. Paneg. curæ*. *Sueton. majestas*. — ¶ Also, belonging to the principes (a kind of soldiers). *Veget.* — ¶ Also, called after the place in a camp which was called *principia*. Hence, *Portæ principales*, two gates contiguous to the public place of a camp which was called *principia*. One of them was called *dextra*, the other *sinistra*, because one was on the right hand, the other on the left. *Liv.* — ¶ *Principalis*, subst. one invested with the highest magisterial office in a town. *Symm.*

PRINCIPALITAS (principalis), âtis, f. 3 preëminence, preference. *Tertull.*

PRINCIPALITER (Id.), adv. principally, 2 chiefly, especially, *μάλιστα*. *Solin.* — ¶ Also, princely, imperially, in a princely manner, as becomes a prince. *Plin. Paneg.* — Also, for a prince. *Arnab.*

PRINCIPATUS (princeps), us, m. the first or chief place, preëminence, preference. *Cic. Solastorum obtinet principatum*. *Id. Tenere principatum sententiæ*, h. e. to be able to give one's opinion or vote before others. *So.* also, *Id. belli propulsandi*, h. e. in bello propulsando. — ¶ Also, the chief place or office in a state, the place of a commander-in-chief. *Cic. Cassio principatum dari*. *Cæs. Principatum in civitate obtinere*. — Under the emperors, imperial power, dignity or government; sovereignty, rule, dominion. *Tacit. Prin-*

cipatum alicui deferre. — Also, the emperor himself. *Plin. Paneg. Nara tribunali quoque excoitatum principatum*. — ¶ Also, principal part. *Cic. animæ*. — ¶ Also, beginning, origin. *Cic.*

PRINCIPALIS (principium), e, adj. that 3 is from the beginning, original, *ἀρχικός*. *Lucret.*

PRINCIPIUM (princeps), ii, n. a beginning, commencement, origin, *ἀρχή*. *Cic. dicendi*, h. e. of a speech. *Tacit. pontis*. *Cic. Ducere principium ab aliquo*, h. e. to derive a beginning from, make a beginning. *Ovid. Ducere principium ab aliquo*, h. e. to derive his origin, be descended. *Tacit. capessere*, h. e. to make a beginning, begin. *Cic. In principio*, or *principio*, h. e. in the beginning, at first. *Plant. Principio atque*, h. e. as soon as. *Cic. A principio*, h. e. from the beginning, from the first, at first. — Hence, *Principia*, the first in its kind, the elements, the first principles or elements. *Cic. juris*. *Id. naturæ*. *Vitruv. Omnium rerum principium aqua*. — Also, he that makes a beginning. *Liv. Fautia curia fuit principium*, h. e. began, voted first. — Hence, a beginner, founder, author, head, origin, ancestor, &c. *Ovid. Græcia principium moris fuit*. — Also, foundation. *Cic. urbis*. — *Principia*, the front of an army, the front lines. *Sallust. Aclem, transversis principiis*, in *placum* deducit. *Liv.* and *Sallust. Post principia*, h. e. behind the front. — Also, the chief place. *Plin.* — Also, dominion or rule over any one. *Tertull.* — ¶ *Principia*, a large public place in a camp, in which were the tents of the general, lieutenants and tribunes, and the standards, where speeches were made and assemblies held. *Liv.* In *principiis* ac *prætorio sermones confundi*. *Nep.* In *principiis* statuebat *tabernaculum Alexandri*. *Cic.* In *vestrorum castrorum principiis*, h. e. with you. — Also, the whole number of principal officers. *Amilian.*

PRINCIPITOR (Id.), âris, dep. 1. to rule, 3 govern. *Lactant.*

PRIOR (unc.), ôris. Superlat. *Primus*. — I. *Comp.* *Prior*, prius, former, first, antecedent, previous, prior, with regard to time and order, *πρότερος*. *Cic. comitia*. *Cæs. Qui prior occupaverit*, h. e. first. *Cic. Priori posteris jungitur*, h. e. the latter with the former. *Id. Priore loco dicere*, h. e. first. *Id. Priore æstate*, h. e. last summer. *Plin. vinum*, h. e. wine of last year. *Colum. liber*, h. e. the preceding book. Hence, *Nep. Dionysius prior*, h. e. the elder. *Virg. and Plin. Ep. Priores*, h. e. those who lived in time past, our forefathers, ancestors. — ¶ Also, the foremost, when two are spoken of. *Nep. Priores pedes*, h. e. the fore feet. — ¶ Also, superior, more excellent. *Terent., Horat. and Liv.* — II. *SUPERL. Primus*, a, um, the first in order, time or place. *Cic. Primus dicitur obligavisse*, h. e. first. *Id. Primæ literæ, postremæ*, &c. *Id. Idus primas*, h. e. the next Ides. *Liv. Primum initium*. — Also, the first or foremost. *Nep. pars ædium*, h. e. the fore part, otherwise called *atrium*. *Plin. dentes*, h. e. the fore teeth. — *Primum*, subst., the first, foremost, beginning. *Liv. Provolant in primum*, h. e. before, or in the van. Hence, *Cic. A primo*, h. e. from the beginning, at first. *Id. Epistolæ a primo lego*, h. e. the first letter, first, then the next, and so on. *Liv. and Cic. In primo*, h. e. before, in front, in the beginning, first. *Plin. Ex primo*, h. e. from the beginning. — *So.* also, *Plur. Prima*, the first, the beginning. *Liv. Also, the first of things, the first elements or principles of things*. *Lucret. E primis facta minutis*. *Cic. naturæ*, h. e. inclinations, &c. implanted by nature. — Hence, *In primis*, in the beginning, at first. *Liv. In primis parum proderat*, *deinde*, &c. Also, first, or before all. *Sallust. In primis Adherbalem necat*, *dein omnes*, &c. *Tacit. Prima consiliorum*, for *prima consilia*. *Lucret. Prima via*, for *prima via*. — *Prima*, plur. at first. *Grat. Prima jubent tenni nascentem jungere filo limbum*. — *Quisque*

is frequently found after *primus*, to express the first possible. *Cic. Primo quoque tempore, h. e. as soon as possible, at the first opportunity. Id. Primo quoque die, h. e. on the first day possible. — Primus, a, um, is frequently used instead of the adverb *primum*. Virg. Vix prima inceperat aetas. Liv. Spolia, quæ prima opima appellata, h. e. first. Particularly, after *quum, ut, &c.* Virg. Quum prima examina ducunt, for *quum primum, h. e. as soon as. Id. Ut primis plantis institerat, for ut primum, h. e. as soon as. — Primus, a, um, is frequently used for *prima pars*. Cic. In prima provincia, h. e. at the entrance of the province. Id. Primis labris, h. e. with the extremity of the lips. Cæs. and Nep. Prima nocte, h. e. at the beginning of the night. Colam. Primo anno, h. e. initio anni. Virg. Primo mense. Liv. Primus tumultus, h. e. the beginning of the tumult. — ¶ Also, *Primus*, the first in rank, respectability, condition, or any other kind of superiority, the chief, principal, most excellent, illustrious, noble, distinguished; or, one of the chief, principal, most excellent, &c. Cic. Homines primi, h. e. the most distinguished men. Id. Comitia prima, h. e. the most important (the *centuriata* and *tributa* are called so.) Terent. Quod vel primum puto, h. e. what I consider as the principal thing. Sallust. Prima habere, h. e. to consider as the most excellent. Virg. Prima tenere, h. e. to have the first place. Hence, Terent. Partes primæ, h. e. the principal part. So, also, *Primæ, sc. partes*. Cic. Primas agere. — Hence, Virg. Ad prima, h. e. especially, principally. Cic. In primis, h. e. above all, chiefly, especially. Id. In primisque, for in primis quoque. So, also, *Id. Cum primis*. — It is also written *primis*, as one word.**

PRIORATUS (*prior*), *us, m.* the first place, 3 preference, priority. Tertull.

PRIORSUM, and **PRIORSUS** (for *prior* 3 versus), *adv. forward*. Macrobi.

PRISCE (*priscus*), *adv.* in the old or ancient manner, after the manner of the olden time, in a straight-forward way, without ceremony, *ἀρχαίως*. Cic. agere.

PRISCIANUS, *i, m.* a grammarian in the time of the emperor Justinian. — ¶ Theodorus Priscianus, a physician in the time of the emperor Grotian.

PRISCUS (from *pris*, the Greek *πρίν*), *a, um, adj.* ancient, old, antique, former, customary in times of old, *ἀρχαίος, ἀρχαῖος*. Cic. Credendum est veteribus et priscis, ut aiunt, viris. Id. Quod loquitur priscum visum iri putat. — The Romans applied this term especially to the most ancient times or the golden age. Horat. Prisca gens mortalium. Id. Priscus Inachus. Id. Priscus pudor. — Hence, as a praise. Cic. Priscam imitari severitatem. Liv. Priscos mores revocare. — It is rarely used for *pristinus*. Horat. Venns. — ¶ Also, in the ancient manner, severe, strict, serious. Catull. parens. — ¶ *Priscus* is also a surname of two poets. Ovid.

PRISMA (*πρίσμα*), *ātis, n.* a certain geometrical figure. Marc. Cap.

PRISTA (*πρίστος*), *æ, m.* a saviour. 2 Plin.

PRISTINUS (from *pris*, the Greek *πρίν*), *2 a, um, adj.* ancient, old, former, first, accustomed, wanted, pristine, original, *ἀρχαῖος, παλαιός*. Cic. dignitas. Id. mos. Liv. Pristinum animum erga aliquem conservare. Cæs. In pristinum statum redire. — Hence, *Pristinum*, subst., a former state, condition, or footing. Nep. In pristinum restituere, h. e. to restore to its former condition. — ¶ Also, last, just passed, of yesterday. Cæs. dies. Sueton. nox.

PRISTINUS, and **PISTRINUS** (from *pistris*, or *pistris*), *a, um, adj.* of or belonging to a whale. Colum. sidus, h. e. the constellation called the Whale.

PRISTIS, and **PRISTIX**, *f.* See *Pistris*.

PRIVATIM (*privatus*), *adv.* without reference to the state, in his own affairs, on business of his own, in his own name, as a private individual, in a private capacity, privately, in private. Cic. Privatim aliquid agere, h. e. in his own concerns. Id. Eloquentia privatim et publice abuti, h. e. with regard to the state and private

individuals. Id. Si privatim mandasset, h. e. for his own person. Cæs. Publice privatimque petere, h. e. for themselves, or for single persons. Cic. Nulla me ipsum privatim pepulit injuria, h. e. for my person in particular. — ¶ Also, especially, particularly, separately, distinctly. Plin. De iis privatim condidit volumina. — ¶ Liv. Privatim se tenere, h. e. to keep himself or stay at home.

PRIVATIUS (*privo*), *ōnis, f.* a taking away, withdrawing, depriving of any thing, *στέργω*. Cic. doloris.

PRIVATIVUS (*Id.*), *a, um, adj.* depriving, 3 denoting privation, privative, *στερητικός*. Gell.

PRIVATUS, *a, um, particip.* from *privo*. — ¶ *Adj.* (from *privus*), private, of a person that is not in any public office. Cic. Vir privatus, or, simply, *privatus*, h. e. a private person, one not a magistrate or in any public office. Also, one who is not emperor, king, or prince. Terent. and Cic. — ¶ Also, of things, belonging or relating to individuals, opposed to *publicus*. Cic. vita, h. e. a private life, of one who does not fill any office. Id. res, h. e. a thing that belongs or relates to an individual, and consequently not to the state. Cæs. agri, h. e. private lands, that do not belong to the state, but to individuals. Id. ædificia. Cic. Privata calamitas est, h. e. afflicts me alone, not the state. Liv. dolor, h. e. private mourning or grief. — Under the emperors, it was opposed to *imperial*. Sueton. spectacula, h. e. private games, not at the expense of the emperor. — Hence, *Privatum*, subst. any one's house, private use or advantage, the expenses of a private person, out of one's own pocket. Liv. In privato, h. e. at home, privately, in private. Id. Propere se ex privato, h. e. from the house. Id. Tributum ex privato conferre, h. e. from one's private property.

PRIVERNUM, *i, n.* a town of Latium, now *Piperno*. — Hence, *Privernas, ātis*, belonging to *Privernum*. Cic. ager. Id. Quum in Privernate essemus, h. e. at the *Privernas* estate. — *Privernates*, the inhabitants of *Privernum*. Liv.

PRIVIGNUS (for *privigenus*, from *privus* & *gigno*), *i, m.* a step-son. Cic. — *Privigna, æ, f.* a step-daughter. Cic. — *Privigni*, step-children. Horat.

PRIVILEGIARIUS (*privilegium*), *ii, m.* 3 one that has a privilege. Pandect.

PRIVILEGIUM (*privus* & *lex*), *ii, n.* a law, decree, or bill against an individual. Cic. Ferre privilegium de aliquo. In the time of the republic, it was not permitted to make or propose such a law. — ¶ Also, a privilege, prerogative, immunity, license, special right or grant; preference. Sueton. Privilegium eripere. Trajan. in Plin. Ep. habere.

PRIVUS (*privus*), *as, āvi, ātini, a. I.* to take away from, deprive, bereave, *στέγω*. Cic. aliqueum vita. Id. aliqueum somno. — ¶ Also, to free, deliver. Cic. aliqueum exsilio, dolore. — So, also, *Privatus, a, um, Cic.*

PRIUS (*prior*), *adv.* before, sooner, *πρότερον*. Cic. Quem fuit æquius, ut prius introieram in vitam, sic prius exire de vita. — Also, with *quam* following, before that, before, *πρίν ἢ*. Cic. Cui prius quam de ceteris rebus respondeo, de amicitia paucā dicam. — ¶ Also, sooner, rather, with *quam*, than, following. Cic. Carnificinam prius subierint, quam, &c. — Prop. Quam prius, for priusquam. — ¶ Also, formerly, before, once. Catull.

PRIUSQUAM, or **PRIUS QUAM**. See *Prius*.

PRIVUS (perhaps from *præ*), *a, um, adj.* single. Cic. Privi homines, h. e. single. — ¶ Also, every. Lucret. Hence, distributively, each. Liv. Privos lapides ferrent, h. e. each a stone. — ¶ Also, proper, one's own, peculiar, particular. Cato. Opercula dolorum priva, h. e. so that each vessel has its cover. Horat. Quem ducit priva triremis. Id. Sive aliud privum. Liv. Milites binis privis tunicis donat.

PRŪ (*unc.*), *preposit.* before, in front of, right opposite to, *πρό*. Cic. Sedens pro æde Castoris. Cæs. Copias pro oppido

collocaverat, h. e. before. — ¶ Also, for in, in, on. Cæs. Pro suggestu. Id. Pro tribunali, h. e. on the tribunal. Liv. Pro concione. Sueton. Pro rostris. Tacit. Pro ripa. — ¶ Also, for, according to, conformably with, compared with. Cic. Agere pro viribus. Id. Pro virili parte, h. e. to the best of his power. Cæs. Pro tempore et pro re, h. e. according to time and circumstances. Liv. Pro tempore. Id. Prolium atrocius quam pro numero pugnantium fuit. Id. Latius quam pro copiis. Cic. Pro mea parte, h. e. for my part. Hence, Id. Pro se quisque, h. e. every one without distinction, all together, or, each according to his ability. — Pro eo, with *ac, atque, quam* or *quantum* following, according to. Sulpic. in Cic. Ep. Pro eo ac debui, h. e. according to my duty. Cic. Pro eo, quanti te facio, h. e. according to the regard which I have for you. Pandect. Pro eo est, atque si adhibitus non esset, h. e. it is as though, &c. it is as good as if, &c. — Pro eo quod, because. Cic. Pro eo, quod ejus nomen magnum erat. — Pro eo denotes, also, for it, for this, for that. Cic. Pro eo habeamus, h. e. consider it so. Liv. Pro eo veniam petam velim. — Prout, as, just as, according to. Cic. Prout hominis facultates ferebant. Pro eo ut is sometimes used instead of *it*. Cic. Tamen pro eo, ut temporis difficultas tulit. Terent. Pro imperio, h. e. imperiously, in a domineering manner. Lin. Pro collegio decemviro, h. e. pro sententia collegii. — ¶ Also, for, on account of, by reason of. Cic. Solvere pro vectura. — Also, for, in the place of; instead of. Cic. Pro salutaribus mortificationibus. Cic. Pro consule. Cic. Pro magistro esse, or operas dare, h. e. to act in the place of a director, or, as a director, to be a director. Cæs. Pro vallo caros objecerant, h. e. instead of a rampart. — Also, as, for, as good as. Liv. Scire pro certo, h. e. for certain. So, also, Cic. polliceri. Id. Pro infecto habere, h. e. to consider as undone. Id. Pro damnato esset, h. e. as good as condemned. Terent. Hunc amavi pro meo, h. e. as my own. Liv. Pro victis abiere, h. e. as conquered. Cic. Pro amico, h. e. as a friend. Liv. Transire pro transfuga, h. e. as a deserter. Liv. Pro amicis, h. e. as friends, in a friendly manner. Cic. Pro eo ac si, &c. h. e. just as if, &c. — Also, for, to the advantage of, in favor of. Cic. Hoc pro me est. Liv. Pro se esse loci angustias ratus. — ¶ Also, by. Cic. Pro præde litis, &c. Id. Pro suffragio renunciatus.

PRŪ, or **PROH!** interject. expressing wonder or lamentation, O! ah! Cic. Pro dii immortales! or, Id. Pro deorum atque hominum fidem, or, Terent. Pro deum immortalium! sc. fidem, or, Lin. Pro deum fidem! h. e. for heaven's sake! gracious heaven! &c. Cic. Pro sancte Jupiter, h. e. good god! O heavens! &c. Terent. Pro Jupiter! hominis stultitiam! h. e. O god, what a folly! Tertull. Pro malæ tractationis! — Sometimes it may be rendered *alas!* Liv. Tantum, pro! degeneramus, &c.

PRŌAGŌRŌS (*προάγορος, προάγορος*), *i, m.* the chief magistrate in some towns of Sicily. Cic.

PRŌAMITĀ (pro & *amita*), *æ, f.* the sister 3 of one's great grandfather. Pandect.

PRŌARCHĒ (*προαρχή*), *cs, f.* the name 3 of one of the *Æons* of the *Valentinians*. Tertull.

PRŌAUCTŌR (pro & *auctor*), *ōris, m.* a 2 remote author, founder or ancestor, *προκαταρχων*. Sueton. generis.

PRŌAVIĀ (pro & *avia*), *æ, f.* one's grand- 2 father's or grandmother's mother by either side; a great grandmother, *προπάμνη*. Sueton.

PRŌAVITĒS (pro & *avitus*), *a, um, adj.* 3 of or pertaining to a great grandfather or great grandmother; of or belonging to one's ancestors, ancient. Ovid. regna.

PRŌAVENCŪLŌS (pro & *avunculus*), *i, 3* one's great grandmother's brother. Pandect.

PRŌAVŪS (pro & *avus*), *m.* a great grandfather, second grandfather, *πρόπαππος*. Cic. — Also, for an ancestor. Horat. Proavi vestri, h. e. your ancestors.

tors. — So, also, for *aharus* or *tritavus*.
Cic. ad Div. 3, 11. Curt. 6, 11, 25.

PROBĀ (allied to *probo*, as), æ, f. a proof.
3 *Aamian*.

PROBĀBILĪS (*probo*), e, adj. *probable*,
likely, likely to be true, credible, πιθανός.
Cic. ratio. Id. conjectura. — ¶ Also,
deserving approbation, approvable,
plausible, commendable, acceptable, pleas-
ing, good, fit. Cic. orator, h. e. a toler-
ably good orator. Id. Orator probabilior.
Id. discipulus. Id. ingenium. Id. genus
discipendi. Plin. aqua.

PROBĀBILITĀS (*probabilis*), ātis, f. *probability*, likelihood, appearance of truth,
credibility, πιθανότης. Cic.

PROBĀBILĪTER (Id.), adv. *probably*, like-
ly, in likelihood, credibly, in a manner like-
ly to produce conviction, πιθανώς. Cic.
dicere. Id. Probabilis accusare. —
¶ Also, in a praiseworthy manner, as to
gain the approbation of others, laudably.
Val. Mar.

PROBĀMENTUM (*probo*), i, n. a proof.
3 Cod. Theod.

PROBĀTX (προβάτα), ōrum, n. *sheep*.
2 Plin. 7, 2.

PROBĀTŪS (*probo*), ōnis, f. *approbation*,
συγκατάθεσις, ἀποδοχή. Cic. — ¶ Also,
a proof, demonstration, argument, πίσ-
τις. Quintil. Probationes potentissimæ.
Plin. oculorum, h. e. ocular dem-
onstration. — ¶ Also, a trial, inspection,
examination, δοκιασία. Cic. athleta-
rum. Plin. croci.

PROBĀTIVŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating*
3 to proof. Quintil.

PROBĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. an *approver*,
ἐπικριτής. Cic. facti.

PROBĀTORĪA (*probo*), æ, f. se. *epistola*,
3 h. e. a testimonial of good conduct, &c.
Cod. Justin.

PROBĀTŪS, a, um, partic. from *probo*.
— ¶ Adj. *pleasant*, acceptable, agree-
able, grateful. Liv. Probator. Cic. Pro-
batissimus alicui. — ¶ Also, *proved*,
tried, of approved goodness, good, excel-
lent. Plaut. and Cic. — Hence, of tried
worth or probity. Cic. Probatus homo.
Id. Femina probatissima.

PROBĒ (*probus*), adv. *well*, rightly, prop-
erly, excellently, καλῶς, εὖ. Cic. scire. Id.
dicere. Terent. Narras probe, h. e. you
are bringing good news. Id. Probissime,
h. e. very well. — ¶ Also, very, much,
very much. Plaut. errare. Terent. Tui
similis est probe.

PROBIANŪS (*Probus*), a, um, adj. *called*
3 after *an Probus*. Laxaprid.

PROBITĀS (*probus*), ātis, f. the *goodness*
of a thing. — Hence, of persons, *probity*,
honesty, virtue, καλοκαγαθία. Cic. —
Also, *modesty*. Plin. Ep.

PROBITER (Id.), adv. for *Probe*. 3 Varr.

PROBLEMĀ (πρόβλημα), ātis, n. a *ques-*
2 tion, problem, proposition. Sucton.

PROBŌ (*probus*), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to
consider as good, approve, be satisfied
with, δοκιμάζω. Cic. donum. Id. Hæc
senatus probat. Horat. Se probare, h. e.
to be satisfied with one's self. Also, with
an infinit. following. Cæs. transire.

— ¶ Also, to see whether any thing be
good or proper, to try, examine, inspect,
judge of. Ovid. amicitias utilitate.
Plaut. Ex tuo ingenio mores alienos. —
Also, to find by experience. Pallad. —
¶ Also, to make any thing pleasing or
agreeable to one, to render one pleased
or satisfied with any thing. Cic. aliquid ali-
cui. Id. alicui de re. Hence, Id. Probare
alicui, h. e. to gain approbation, please.
So, also, Id. Se alicui probare. —
¶ Also, to make credible, prove, show,
demonstrate, make out, make good, con-
vince, ἀποδείκνυμι. Cic. aliquid. Id.
aliquid alicui. Ovid. Patrio metu pater
esse probor, h. e. my paternal fear for
you proves that I am your father. — It
may also be rendered, to ascertain,
prove. Plin. Tus probatur candore, h. e.
the goodness of frankincense is ascertain-
ed, &c. Sil. equum animi. Hence,
Probatus, a, uni, ascertained, verified.
Cic. Hence, Trojan. ap. Plin. Ep. 10,
42 (39). Probare aliquem, h. e. to de-
clare one fit for military service. Hence,
Terent. and Cic. se pro aliquo, h. e. to
give himself out in a credible manner for
somebody, to cause himself to be taken for
somebody. So, also, Cic. aliquem pro

aliquo, h. e. to give out for. — Hence,
Probare, to be esteemed or regarded as
something; as, Cic. Vultus pro ictu gla-
diatoris probare. — Hence, Probare, to
exhibit, manifest, show. Cic. suum of-
ficium. — ¶ See, also, Probatus, a, um.

PROBŌLĒ (προβολή), es, f. a *bringing*
3 forth, producing. Tertull.

PROBŌSCIS (προβοσκis), idis, f. the *trunk*,
2 summi, or proboscis with which animals
suck up things. Varr. — Particularly,
the trunk or proboscis of an elephant.
Flor.

PROBRĀCHŪS (προβραχῦς), ūs, m. se.
3 pes, a metrical foot, consisting of one short
and four long syllables.

PROBRŌSĒ (*probrosus*), adv. *ignominious-*
2 ly, shamefully, reproachfully, scandalous-
ly, ἐπινειδίστως. Gell.

PROBRŌSITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *ignominy*,
3 infamy. Sallustian.

PROBRŌSŪS (*probrum*), a, um, adj. *igno-*
minious, disgraceful, scandalous, infam-
ous, reproachful, causing disgrace or
shame, ἐπινειδιστος. Cic. crimen. Tac-
cit. carmen, h. e. a lampoon. Plin. Pro-
brosius. — ¶ Also, acting disgraceful-
ly, dravling upon himself disgrace, infam-
ous. Sucton. femina. Id. natura.

PROBRUM (unc.), i, n. a *shameful* or *re-*
proachful act, αἰσχος, ονειδίας, τὸ ἐλέγ-
χος. Cic. Probra paterna. — Particu-
larly of *inhonour*, *adultery*. Plaut. In-
simulabit eam probri. Cic. Probri in-
simulasti feminam. — ¶ Also, *disgrace*,
infamy, dishonour, reproach, shame. Cic.
Probro esse, h. e. to be disgraceful. Ter-
rent. In probro esse. Sallust. Probro
habere, h. e. to consider as disgraceful.

Cic. Probrum inferre alicui, h. e. to cast
disgrace upon. — ¶ Also, a term of
reproach, reproachful language, contum-
ely, abuse, insult. Cic. Literas plenas
probrorum. — ¶ It is used, also, ad-
jectively. Gell. Animalia spurca atque
probra (but perhaps probra denotes infam-
ous persons).

PROBŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. *that is as it*
ought to be, good, proper, excellent, ἀγα-
θός. Terent. artifex. Plaut. merx.
Colum. color. Cic. res. Id. navigium.
Liv. argentum. — ¶ Also, *morally*
good, honest, upright, virtuous, modest,
unassuming. Cic. filius. Terent. mul-
lier. Cic. Homo probior. Plin. Ep.
Vir probissimus. Cic. Proba oratio,
h. e. the language of virtue, the words of an
honest man, a virtuous speech.

PROCĀ, æ, m. See *Procas*.

PROCĀCĪA (*procax*), æ, f. same as *Pro-*
3 *caecitas*. Auson.

PROCĀCITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *boldness* or
2 *shamelessness* in making demands. Also,
in general, *impudence*, *petulance*, *sauci-*
ness, pertness, *procacity*, *wantonness*, ἀ-
σάφεια. Cic. — Also, of animals. Col-
lum.

PROCĀCITER (Id.), adv. *boldly*, *impu-*
2 *dently*, *petulantly*, ἀκολάστως. Curt.
Finem procaciter orto sermoni impo-
nere. Liv. Procacius Curt. Proca-
cissime.

PROCĀS, and **PROCĀ** (Πρόκας), æ, m.
a king of Alba. Virg. and Liv.

PROCĀTĪŌ (*proco*), ōnis, f. a *demanding*,
3 as in marriage, a *wooing*. Apul.

PROCAX (Id.), ācis, very covetous of every
thing, extravagant in demand. Terent.

— Hence, in general, too bold, impudent,
iasolent, forward, wanton, petulant, pert.
Cic. in lacesendo. Sallust. sermo.
Horat. vernæ. Ovid. puella. Colum.
Procacior. Tacit. Procacissima inge-
nia. — Also, with a *genit.* following.
Tacit. otii, h. e. in otio. — ¶ Figur.
Virg. auster. Plin. Brachia procacia
vitis, h. e. winding themselves round the
tree, and so, as it were, wanton.

PROCĒDŌ (*pro & cedo*), is, essi, essum,
n. 3. to go before, go forth, προβαίνω,
προϊνμι. Ilirt. ante agmen. Virg.
castris. Cic. in solem. — Hence, to
come, grow or spring forth, appear, rise.
Colum. Procedit germen. Virg. astrum.
Cic. Posteaquam philosophia processit.
— Also, to go or step forth, as, in order
to fight or speak. Liv. — ¶ Also,
to happen, occur. Plaut. — Also, to
originate or proceed from. Cod. Just.
Res, quæ ab imperatoribus procedunt.
— Also, to project. Plin. Fossa in pe-

des binos procedit. Cels. Cubitus pau-
lulum procedit. — ¶ Also, to proceed,
advance, go forward, or, simply, to go,
when one goes further forward. Ter-
rent. Fumus procedit. Cæs. longius. —
Figur. Cic. longius, h. e. to go further,
or to a greater length. Cic. alicui obvi-
am, h. e. to go to meet. Liv. In mul-
tum vini processerat, h. e. had drunk
much wine. Cic. Oratio procedit. —
Hence, figur. to advance, make progress,
increase. Cic. in philosophia, h. e. to
make progress. Id. laude dicendi. Id.
honoribus. Id. ætate, h. e. to become
older. Plin. Ep. Libido procedendi,
h. e. of getting on, rising to a higher sta-
tion in life. Sallust. eo vecordia, h. e.
to arrive at such a pitch of folly. Cic.
Quo compositiones processerint, h. e.
to what perfection they have been brought.
Liv. Mentio eo processit, ut, &c. h. e. it
came to this, &c. — Figur. to make prog-
ress in fortune, succeed, be fortunate.
Terent. pulchre. — Also, figur. to ad-
vance, appear. Cic. Altera jam pagella
succedit, h. e. I am now writing the other
page. Quintil. Procedente libro, h. e.
in the course of this work. — ¶ Also, in
general, to show one's self or appear in
public. Propert. Volo procedere. — Al-
so, to extend, project. Plin. Lydia super
Ioniam procedit. — Also, to pass by,
elapse. Cic. Procedit dies. Nepos. nox.
Plin. Ep. Procedente tempore, h. e.
in time, in progress of time, after some
time, afterwards. — Also, to last, continue.
Liv. Stationes procedunt. — Also, to be
reckoned, brought into account. Liv.
Procedunt stipendia. Id. æra (h. e. sti-
pendia). — Hence, to be worth or to be
reckoned equal to. Varr. Binæ oves pro
singulis procedant, h. e. two should be
counted for one. — Hence, to take place,
be allowed. Pandect. — Also, to go on,
succeed, turn out. Cic. prospere. Id.
bene. Liv. parum. — Also, to go on well,
succeed well, prosper, turn out well. Liv.
Consilia mihi procedunt. Also, without
a nominat. Cic. Procedit, h. e. it suc-
ceeds, prospers, turns out well. — Also,
to benefit, be of use. Sallust. alicui. —
Particip. Processus, a, um, advanced.
Scrib. Larg. atas.

PROCELEUSMATICŪS (πρακελευσματι-
3 *κός*), sc. pes, a metrical foot consisting of
four short syllables.

PROCELLĀ (*procello*), æ, f. a *violent wind*,
with or without rain, a storm, tempest,
hurricane, σέελλα, ἱέλλα. Lucret. ven-
ti. Cic. Nimbi, procellæ, turbines. —
Hence, figur. Cic. Procellæ invidiarum.
Id. Procella temporis. Nepos. Procellæ
civiles, h. e. civil commotions, tumults.
Quintil. eloquentiæ, h. e. vehemence.
So, also, Id. concionum. Hence, Liv.
Procella equestris, h. e. onset, charge,
sudden attack of the cavalry.

PROCELLŌ (*pro & obsol. cello*), is, a. 3.
3 to throw down, throw to the ground, over-
turn. Propert. and Plaut.

PROCELLŌSĒ (*procellosus*), adv. *boister-*
3 *ously*. Augustin.

PROCELLŌSŪS (*procella*), a, um, adj. *full*
2 of storms, stormy, boisterous, tempestuous,
ἀελλώδης, θυελλήεις. Liv. ver. —
¶ Also, stormy, raising storms. Liv.
ventus.

PROCER (unc.), ēris, m. one of the most
distinguished, one of the nobles. Juve-
nal. Agnosco procerem. — Much more
frequent is the plural *Proceres*, the
chief or leading men, the great men, nobles.
Liv. Latinorum. Id. juvenutis. Cic.
Nostros proceres. — Also, figur. the prin-
cipal or most distinguished persons in any
thing. Plin. sapientiæ, h. e. in wisdom.
Id. gulæ.

PROCERE (*procerus*), adv. to a great
1 length. Cic. Proceris projectum bra-
chium.

PROCERES, um, m. See *Procer*.

PROCERITĀS (*proceris*), ātis, f. *length*,
μήκος. Cic. — ¶ Also, height. Cic. —
Particularly, of stature, height, tallness.
Cic.

PROCERITŪDŌ (Id.), īnis, f. same as
3 *Proceritas*. Solin.

PROCERŪLŪS (*diminut. of procerus*), a,
3 um, adj. somewhat long or tall. Apul.

PROCERŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. long, μα-
κρός. Cic. collum. Lucret. passus.

Cic. Procerior. — ¶ Also, high, tall. *Virg. Proceras alnus. Sueton. statura. Tacit. Procerus habitus.* **Cic. Procerissima populus.** *Catull. palmæ, h. e. lifted up.*

PROCESSIUS (procedo), *ōnis, f. a going forth, going out, advancing, proceeding, going away, marching away.* **Cic.**

PROCESSUS (Id.), *us, in a progress, 2 course.* **Cic.** — Hence, good progress, advance, growth, increase. **Cic. Tantos processus effiebat.** — Hence, success, good fortune. *Hirt. Ovid., and Senec.* — ¶ Also, a running forward, a projecting, a process. **Cels.** — ¶ Also, a passing by. *Prudent. diem.*

PROCESSUS, a, um. See *Procedo.*

PROCHOS AGRIOS (πρόχος ἄγριος), a kind of herb, same as *Sacifraga, saxifraga.* **Apul.**

PROCHYTIA, æ, and PROCHYTE (Προχῆτη), *es, f. an island near Caputania, new Proclia.*

PROCIDENTIA (procido), *æ, f. the falling 2 down of a thing out of its place; procidence, πρόπτωση.* **Plin. Procidentia oculi.**

PROCIDUS (pro & cado), *is, ūdi, n. 3. to 2 fall before itself, to fall down flat, fall prostrate, προπίπτω.* **Horat. ad pedes.** **Liv. Pars muri prociderat.** — ¶ Also, to fall forward, as, when a member or part of the body falls out of its place. **Cels. Oculi procidunt. Plin. Procidentia (plur.) sedis vulvæque.**

PROCIDUS (procido), *a, um, adj. that 2 falls or has fallen down, πρόπτωτος.* **Plin.** — ¶ Also, that has fallen forth or projects. **Plin. sedes, h. e. anus.**

PROCIEUS (pro & cieo), *es, ūvi, ūtum, a. 2. 3 to demand, call forth.* **Liv. Andr. ap. Fest.**

PROCINCTUALIS (procinctus), *e, adj. 3 belonging to the marching of an army.* **Cassiod.**

PROCINCTUS, a, um. See *Procingo.*

PROCIINGUS (procingo), *us, m. a girder, iag.* — Hence, a preparing for fighting. Hence, the point of joining battle. Also, readiness for action. **Plin. In procinctu, h. e. ready for action, about to join battle. Tacit. In procinctu et castris habit, h. e. in practice of fighting, in actual service, on military duty. Ovid. Carmina in procinctu facta, h. e. in oras, in readiness to fight. Plin. Tendere ad procinctum, h. e. to go into battle. Cic. Testamentum in procinctu facere, h. e. to make a will when one is just about to go into battle. Hence, in general, Senec. In procinctu, h. e. in readiness.**

PROCIINGUS (pro & cingo), *is, nxi, nctum, 3 a. 3. to gird, arm, prepare.* Hence, *Prociungus, a, um, girded, prepared, ready to engage.* **Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. classis, h. e. exercitus. Justinian. Testamentum procinctum, for in procinctu.**

PROCLAMATIO (proclamo), *ōnis, f. a 3 crying out, calling out, ἀναβοήσις, ἀνυβοήσις.* **Quintil. Totus in lacrymas meroremque resolutus, &c. in omni proclamatione gemitque frater. Pandect. in libertatem, h. e. when one calls upon a judge to assert his liberty.**

PROCLAMATOR (Id.), *ōris, m. a hawker, 1 vociferator, erier, βόης, ἀνυκρότωρ.* Thus *Cicero* calls a bad advocate.

PROCLAMUS (pro & clamo), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to cry out, exclaim, vociferate, proclaim, ἀναβοάω.* **Cic. Adsunt, defendunt, proclamant, &c. Liv. pro aliquo, h. e. to cry out, hail, contemptuously of an advocate, for to defend. Pandect. ad, or in libertatem, h. e. to call upon a judge to assert one's liberty.**

PROCLINATIO (proclino), *ōnis, f. a head- 3 ing or leaning forward, a declivity, slope, ἐγκλίσις.* **Vitruv.**

PROCLINUS (pro & elino), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to incline or bend forwards, or, in general, to incline or bend, ἐγκλίνω, κατακλίνω.* **Ovid. mare in litora.** — Hence, *Proclinari, to incline forwards, or, in general, to incline or have an inclination to a place, to slope.* **Colu. in partem aliquam. Viruv. Proclinata ad mare, h. e. inclining, sloping down.** — **Figur. Cæs. ap. Cic. Res proclinata, h. e. an affair that is near its issue. Cæs. Adjuvare rem proclinatam, h. e. to promote a cause that is bad enough and needs no**

aid, to foment the quarrel, increase the inclination to rebellion, &c.

PROCLIVIS (pro & clivus), *e, adj. sloping, steep, going downwards or downhill, ἐπιθόπος, ἐγκλίνης, κατάντης.* **Liv. via. Also, Proclive, subst. Liv. Per proclive, h. e. downhill, downwards. So, also, Colum. Per proclivia. Hirt. In proclive. Also, Proclive, adv. downhill, downwards. **Cic. labi.** — ¶ Also, figur. going downhill. **Apul. Proclivis senecta, h. e. drawing near to death.** — ¶ Also, inclined or disposed to any thing, prone, having a propensity to, liable, subject, and, sometimes, ready, willing. **Cic. Ad morbum proclivior, h. e. liable to, disposed to, easily falling into. Id. ad comitatem. Also, with a dat. following. Sil. Eggestas proclivis sceleri. Also, with circa following. Quintil. Iudex erit circa modestiam juris probatione proclivior.** — ¶ Also, easy. **Cic. Proclivia. Id. Proclivia dictu. Terent. Esse in proclivi, h. e. to be easy.****

PROCLIVITAS (proclivis), *ātis, f. a descent, declivity, steep, ἐπιθόπεια.* **Auct. B. Afric.** — ¶ Also, proneness, propensity, inclination, disposition. **Cic.**

PROCLIVITER (Id.), *adv. easily, readily, εὐεμπότως.* **Gell. Facile et procliviter persuasit. Cic. Proclivius.**

PROCLIVUM (Id.), *ii, n. a declivity, 3 steepness.* **Frontin.**

PROCLIVUS, a, um, adj. same as Proclivis. **Lucret. and Varr.**

PROCLUDUS (pro & claudio), *is, a. 3. to 3 shut up.* **Pallad.**

PROCNĒ, or PRŌGNĒ, es, f. a daughter of **Pandion, king of Athens, sister of Philomela, and wife of Theseus, king of Throe. She was changed into a swallow, after Theseus had dishonored Philomela.** — ¶ Also, a swallow. **Virg. and Ovid.**

PROCNĒ (unc.), *as, a. 1. and PRŌCNR, āris, dep. 1. to ask, demand.* **Cic. and Varr.**

PROCNĒTŌN (προκοιτών), *ōnis, m. an ante- 2 room, antechamber to a bedroom.* **Plin. Ep.**

PROCNĒMION (προκομίων), *ii, n. the hair on 3 the fore part of the head.* **Veget.**

PROCNĒSUL (pro & consul), *is, m. in the time of the republic, one who, after the expiration of his consulship at Rome (and sometimes without having been consul), was governor of a province where there was an army (which he commanded), or who (without a province) commanded an army, a proconsul. Cic. He had legati as assistants. Since he performed the duties of a consul, as well as of a prætor, proconsul is frequently used for prætor, if the latter commanded an army. Liv. — ¶ Under the emperors, as, under Augustus, who shared the provinces with the senate, the governors of the provinces of the senate were called proconsuls. Sueton.*

PROCNĒSULARIS (pro & consularis), *e, adj. of or belonging to a proconsul, proconsular, ἀνυπαρκός.* **Gell. imperium. Tacit. vir, or, simply, Id. Proconsularis, h. e. a proconsul. Liv. imago, h. e. tribunatus militum (because it was in the room of the consulate).**

PROCNĒSULATUS (proconsul), *us, m. the office or dignity of a proconsul; a proconsulship, ἀνυπαρκία.* **Tacit. — Also, a prætorship. See Pro.**

PROCNĒR, āris. **Suet.**

PROCRĀSTINATIO (procrastino), *ōnis, f. a delaying or putting off to the morrow, or from one morning to another, from day to day, procrastination, ἀναβολή.* **Cic.**

PROCRĀSTINUS (pro & crastinus), *as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to put off to the morrow, or from one morning to another, from day to day, defer, delay, procrastinate, ἀναβάλλω.* **Cic.**

PROCRAXĒ (from κράζω), *for Procraxisse, 3 h. e. clamasse.* **Lucret.**

PROCREATIO (procreo), *ōnis, f. a producing, begetting, procreation, generation, παιδοποιία.* **Cic. liberorum.**

PROCREATOR (Id.), *ōris, m. a procreator, creator, author, γεννήτης.* **Cic. munda. — Hence, a father. Cic. Procreatores, h. e. parents.**

PROCREATRIX (procreator), *icis, f. she that brings forth, a mother, παιδοδότης.* **Cic. artium.**

PROCREO (pro & creo), *as, āvi, ātum, a.*

1. to beget, generate, procreate, propagate, engender, produce, bring forth, γεννάω. **Cic. fetus. Nepos. liberos ex tribus uxoris. Ovid. de aliqua.** — ¶ Also, to produce, make, cause. **Lucret. and Cic.**

PROCRESCO (pro & cresco), *is, n. 3. to 3 grow up, come forth, spring up, be produced, αὐξάνω.* **Lucret. — ¶ Also, to continue to grow, grow larger. Lucret.**

PROCRIS (Πρόκρις), *is and ūdis, f. a daughter of Erechtheus, the wife of Cephalus. She followed him into a wood in order to watch him; but he, supposing her to be a wild beast, shot her. Ovid.*

PROCRUSTES (Προκρούστης), *ie, m. a highwayman of Attica, who laid people on a bed, and when their length exceeded that of the bed, he used to cut it off; but if they were shorter, he had them stretched to make their length equal to it. He was killed by Theseus.*

PROCUBUS (pro & cubo), *as, ni, ūtum, n. 3 1. to lie, lie along.* **Virg. Prociabat umbra.**

PROCUDUS (pro & cudo), *is, di, ūtum, a. 3. to forge, hammer, prepare by forging, κόπτω, κατακόπτω.* **Horat. enses. Virg. dentem vomeris. Figur. Cic. inguam, h. e. to forna. — Also, figur. to forge or to produce. Plaut. dolos. Lucret. ignes. Horat. Art. 59. e lect. Bentl. nummum, h. e. to coin.**

PROCUL (from procello), *adv. at a distance, whether far or near; far, far off, from a distance, aloof, a great way off; at some distance, πόρρω, ἀποθεν.* **Cic. Non procul, sed hic. Cæs. Procul tela conjicere. Cic. attendere. Virg. Procul este, h. e. remove, stand aloof. Id. Serta procul jacebant, h. e. at some distance. Id. Procul dependet galea, h. e. at some distance. Also, with an ablat. with or without a. Cic. Procul a conspectu. Liv. Procul mari. — ¶ Figur. far, &c. and sometimes without Sallust. Homines procul errant, h. e. err very much. Liv. Procul dubio, h. e. without doubt, doubtless, indubitably. Colum. Procul vero est, h. e. is not true, far from the truth. — Also, of value and of time. Plin. Æs procul a Corinthio, h. e. is much inferior to. Stat. Durabisne procul? h. e. long.**

PROCULCATIO (proculco), *ōnis, f. a 2 treading down.* **Plin. — Figur. Senec. regni.**

PROCULCATOR (Id.), *ōris, m. one who 3 treads before. — Proculcatores, in an army, scouts or advanced guards. Ammian.*

PROCULCO (pro & calco), *as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. 1. to tread down, trample upon, καταπατέω.* **Ovid. segetes. — Proculcatus, a, um, trodden down. Tacit. senatus. Sueton. Proculcata respublica, h. e. trampled upon. — Figur. low, common. Gell. verba.**

PROCULIANUS, or PROCULEJANUS, i, m. one of the school or followers of the jurist Proculus. Pandect.

PROCULUS, i, m. a Roman senator who gave out that he had seen Romulus as a god. Liv. — ¶ Also, the name of a lawyer. Paadect.

PROCUMBUS (pro & obsol. cumbo), *is, cūbui, cūbitum, n. 3. to fall forward, fall down, lay one's self down, lie down, sink, κατακείμαι, ἀναπίπτω, κατακλίνω.* **Cæs. Procumbunt frumenta imbribus. Id. Vulneribus confectum procumbere. Quintil. Tecta procumbunt. Cæs. ad pedes, h. e. to fall at one's feet prostrate himself before. So, also, Liv. ad genua alienius. Virg. in ulva, h. e. to lie down. — ¶ Also, to lean forward upon any thing. Virg. Olli certamine procumbunt, sc. in order to row. — ¶ Also, figur. to fall down, go to ruin. Ovid. Res procubere mea. — ¶ Also, to throw upon, rush upon, attack, assault. Martial. in armos. Figur. Tacit. ad infimas obtestationes, h. e. to condescend. Senec. in voluptates, h. e. to give himself up to.**

PROCUPIUS (pro & cupido), *inis, m. a 3 preceding or antecedent desire. Minuc. Fel. amoris, h. e. anteceptus amor. (Al. aliter leg.)*

PROCURATIO (procurio), *ōnis, f. the administration or doing of a thing, ἐπιτροπή,*

διοίκησης. It is usually applied to some trust, charge or office. Cic. reipublice. Id. exstinationis. Cic. annone. Plin. Ep. Amplissima procuraciones, h. e. duties, charges. — Also, the place or office of a procurator. Tacit. — ¶ Particularly, expiation by sacrifice, an endeavoring to avert any thing by an offering or sacrifice. Lic. prodigii. Cic. Procuratio fieret.

PRŌCURATIŌNCŪLA (dimin. of procuratio), æ, f. a small government. Senec.

PRŌCURATŌR (procurator), ōris, m. one who discharges a trust or office, an agent, manager, administrator, superintendent, governor, procurator, proctor, ἐπίτροπος, κηδεμών. Cic. Agere aliquid per procuratorem. Plaut. peni, h. e. a steward, housekeeper. Cæs. regni, h. e. regency, regent. — ¶ Particularly, a manager or steward of an estate. Cic. — ¶ Also, under the emperors, one who managed the affairs of the emperor's revenue in a province. In smaller provinces, they sometimes administered justice. Tacit. Cæsaris. Id. Judææ. — Knights and frequently also freedmen used to be appointed to such offices. — ¶ The first syllable is used short by Ovid.

PRŌCURATŌRIŪS (procurator), a, um, 3 adj. relating to procurator, procuratory. Pandect.

PRŌCURATRIX (Id.), icis, f. a governess, protectress, ἐπίτροπος. Cic.

PRŌCURŌ (pro & curo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to take care of, attend to, look after, κηδεύω. Plaut. se. Virg. corpus. Cæs. sacrificia publica. Cato. arbores. — Also, with a dat. following. Plaut. Bene procuras mihi. Arnob. victui et potui. — ¶ Particularly, to take care of the affairs of a person in his absence, to be any one's agent or proxy, with an accusat. of the thing. Cic. negotia Dionysii, h. e. to take care of, manage. Cæs. hereditatem. — Also, without an accusat. of the thing. Plin. Ep. in Hispania. — Also, with a dat. of the person following. Pandect. patri. — ¶ Also, to take care that proper religious ceremonies are performed, in order to prevent or avert the fulfilment of bad omens, as, by sacrifices, &c. to atone, expiate. Cic. monstra, h. e. to use certain means of atonement or expiation, as sacrifices, &c. on account of these bad omens. So, also, Liv. prodigia. Tibull. somnia. Also, without an accusat. Gell. Jovi hostiis majoribus. Also, impersonally. Lin. Procuratum est. — ¶ The first syllable is sometimes short. Tibull. and Ovid.

PRŌCURRŌ (pro & curro), is, curri and ecurrī, ecursum, n. 3. to run forth or to a place, προτρέχω. Liv. in vias. Cæs. ex eastris. Ovid. in freta, h. e. to the seashore. Particularly, in order to fight. Cæs. ex acie. Virg. Telum contorsit in hostes procurrens. — ¶ Also, to run forth, run or jut out, project, run to, extend. Ovid. Terra procurrit in æquor. Virg. Saxa procurrentia. Plin. Radix in latitudinem procurrens. — ¶ Also, figur. to run farther. Auct. ad Herenn. ultra, h. e. to go farther in it. Senec. Pecunia procurrens, h. e. increasing.

PRŌCURSĀTŪS (procurso), ōnis, f. a running forth, advancing, sallying forth. Liv. velutum. Id. Numidarum.

PRŌCURSĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one that runs forth or before. Liv. Procuratores, h. e. skirmishers.

PRŌCURSIŪS (procurro), ōnis, f. a running 2 or advancing forwards. Quintil. — ¶ Also, a digression. Quintil.

PRŌCURSŌ (frequentat. of procurro), as, 2 āvi, ātum, n. 1. to run forth, sally out, skirmish. Liv.

PRŌCURSORIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. running forth. Ammian.

PRŌCURSŪS (Id.), us, m. a running forth or forward, or, simply, a running. Lucet. and Plin. Particularly, in order to fight, a sallying forth. Virg. — Hence, figur. a running forth or out, a projecting or jutting out. Plin. — ¶ Also, a continuing to run. Hence, progress. Val. Max. virtutis.

PRŌCURVŌ (pro & curvo), as, āvi, ātum, 3

a. 1. to bend, curve, bend or curve forwards. Stnt.

PRŌCURVŪS (pro & curvus), a, um, adj. 3 curved, curved or bent forwards, καμπύλος. Virg.

PRŌCŪS (from preco, or procor), i, m. a suitor, μνηστήρ. Cic. and Virg.

PRŌCŪŌN (Προκυών), ōnis, m. a constellation, otherwise called Ante-canem, or Antecennis, because it rises before the dog-star. Also, the brightest star in this constellation. Cic. and Plin.

PRŌDĀCTŪS, a, um. See Prodigio.

PRŌDEĀMBŪLŌ (pro & deambulo), as, 3 n. 1. to walk forth or abroad. Terent.

PRŌDĒŌ (for pro-eo), is, ii, itum, irreg. n. to go or come forth, παρίημι. Terent. Nemo huc prodit Cic. Obvium mihi est proditum. Cæs. Prodire ex portu. Ovid. intero. Cic. in publicum. Cæs. in prælium. — Also, simply, to go, to go to a place. Terent. in funus, h. e. to go to a funeral. — Also, to go out, go out of doors, show one's self in public. Liv. — Hence, to go or step forth, make one's appearance, as an actor. Cic. in scenam, or, simply, Plaut. Prodire, h. e. to play a part on the stage. Also, as a witness. Cic. — Also, to appear, show itself. Cic. Consuetudo prodire cepit. Id. Proderint colores. — So, also, of plants, to come forth, spring or grow up, appear. Varr. and Colum. — So, also, to stand out, project. Virg. Rupes prodat in æquor. Ovid. talus. — ¶ Also, to go forward, advance, proceed, or, simply, to go, when it means to go forward. Cæs. longius, h. e. to go on. Horat. Est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur nitra. Cic. sumptu extra modum. Id. ad extremum, se. in speaking. Hence, Petron. Prodeuntibus annis, h. e. with advancing years.

PRŌDESSE. See Prosum.

PRŌDICIŪS (Prodicus), a, um, adj. relating to Prodiens. Cic. Hercules, h. e. occurring in the writings of the philosopher Prodicus.

PRŌDICŌ (pro & dico), is, ixi, etum, a. 1 3. to tell beforehand, predict, foretell. — Hence, to fix or appoint beforehand. Cic. diem. — ¶ Also, to put off, defer, prolong. Liv. diem, h. e. to adjourn the trial to another day.

PRŌDICTĀTŌR (pro & dictator), ōris, m. a vice-dictator, one who has the power of a dictator, but not the title. Liv.

PRŌDICTŪS. See Prodicto.

PRŌDIGĀLITĀS (obsol. prodigialis, for 3 prodigus), ātis, f. prodigality. Auct. declam. in Catil.

PRŌDIGĒ (prodigus), adv. prodigally, lavishly, expensively, extravagantly, ἀσώτως. Cic.

PRŌDIGENTĪA (prodigo), æ, f. prodigality, profusion, wastefulness, extravagance, ἀσώτια. Tacit. opum.

PRŌDIGĀLIS (prodigium), e, adj. un-3 natural, wonderful, prodigious. Ammian. res. — Prodigious, adverbially. Stat. — ¶ Plaut. Jupiter Prodigious, h. e. that averts bad omens.

PRŌDIGĀLĪTER (prodigialis), adv. un-3 naturally, wonderfully, prodigiously, in a strange manner. Horat.

PRŌDIGYŌSE (prodigosus), adv. in a 2 strange, or unnatural manner, prodigiously, portentously, monstrously, strangely, wonderfully, τεραστικῶς. Plin.

PRŌDIGYŌSES (prodigium), a, um, adj. 2 prodigious, portentous, monstrous, marvellous, miraculous, contrary to the common course of things, ominous, strange, wonderful, τερατώδης. Ovid. mendacia. Quintil. corpus. Treb. Poll. Prodigiosus.

PRŌDIGITĀS (prodigus), ātis, f. profusion, prodigality. Lucil.

PRŌDIGIUM (for prodicium, from prodico, with changed quantity), ii, n. a prophetic omen, or a sign from which any thing is prophesied, a miraculous sign. Cic. Prædictiones — quid aliud declarant, nisi hominibus ea, quæ sint, ostendi, monstrari, portendi, prædici? ex quo illa ostenta, monstra, portenta, prodigia dicuntur. Virg. Nec tantis mora prodigiis. Liv. Prodigiorum celestium perita. Cic. Multa prodigia ejus vim declarant. — ¶ Also, any thing strange or unnatural. Hence, a strange,

unnatural occurrence or thing, a prodigy, portent, miracle, omen. Cic. Non furturn, sed prodigium. Ovid. Prodigium triplex, h. e. monster. Hence, Cicero calls Clodius prodigium reipublicæ, and Catiline prodigium.

PRŌDIGŌ (pro & ago), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. to drive before, forth or to a place, προάγω. Varr. pullos in solem. — ¶ Also, to drive away. — Hence, to lavish or squander away, spend riotously, waste, καρναλισκω. Plaut. suum. Sallust. aliena. Figur. Gell. artus suos. — Also, to consume moderately, spend. Pandect.

PRŌDIGŪS (prodigo), a, um, adj. prodigal, profuse, lavish, wasteful, ἀσώτος, ἀκόλαστος. Cic. homo. Also, with a genit. following. Horat. aers. Figur. Horat. animæ, h. e. prodigal of life, not regarding his life, despising death. — Hence, rich, abounding in any thing, having an abundance. Ovid. tellus. Horat. Locus prodigus herbæ. — Also, large, strong. Plin. odor. Anson. alvus, h. e. large, thick. — ¶ Also, expensive, causing expense. Plin. res.

PRŌDIGŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. that is consumed. Verran. ap. Fest.

PRŌDITIŪS (prodeo), ōnis, f. a going or coming forth, an appearing. Sidon.

PRŌDITIŪS (prodo), ōnis, f. a discovery, manifestation; betraying, treachery, treason, faithlessness, ἀποκάλυψις, προδοσία. — ¶ Also, a proroguing, putting off, deferring, or the right of deferring. Cato.

PRŌDITŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one that acts treacherously and faithlessly towards any one, forsakes him or exposes him to danger, a betrayer, traitor, προδοτής. Cic. patriæ. Figur. Horat. Ritus puellæ proditor, h. e. betrayer, discoverer.

PRŌDITRIX (proditor), icis, f. a traitress. 3 Lactant. and Prudent.

PRŌDITŪS, a, um. See Prodo.

PRŌDŌ (pro & do), is, idi, itum, a. 3. to give or bring forth. Ovid. suspiria, h. e. to heave sighs, to sigh. Id. fetum. — Hence, to bear, bring forth. Acc. — ¶ Also, to make known, publish. Cic. decretum. Liv. exemplum. — Hence, to relate, report, record, write, hand down, transmit by writing, particularly of historians. Liv. Falso proditum esse. Id. Sicut proditur. Cic. Quæ scriptores prodiderunt. Id. memoriæ. Cæs. Proditum memoria. — Also, to publish or declare anyone as appointed to an office, to appoint, create, elect, make. Cic. interregem. Id. flaminem. — ¶ Also, to discover, disclose, betray. Cic. consocios. Ovid. crimen vultu. — ¶ Prodere aliquem or aliquid, to act treacherously, perfidiously or faithlessly against any one or any thing, to bring into distress or cause any one's ruin by neglecting his duty. — Hence, to betray, expose to danger through one's fault. Liv. urbem. Cic. Ne fortunas meas, ne unicum filium tam temere prodere. Terent. vitam et pecuniam. Cic. caput et salutem alienius. Id. utilitatem communem. Liv. libertatem. — Also, to betray, give over treacherously into the hands of an enemy, yield or surrender perfidiously. Cic. classem prædonibus. Nep. supplicem, h. e. to surrender, give up. — Also, to desert, abandon or forsake treacherously. Cic. officium. Sallust. fidem, h. e. to break his word. Hence, it is frequently joined with deserere. Cic. Is me deseruit ac prodidit. — Figur. to place in bad circumstances. Plaut. alvum, h. e. perhaps, to spoil his stomach. Lucet. Proditia judiciis fallacibus. — ¶ Also, to go further or cause to go further. Hence, to defer, delay, put off. Terent. diem nuptiis. — Hence, to prolong. Plaut. alieni vitam. — ¶ Also, to deliver, give over. Virg. aliquem ad mortem. — Also, to leave behind, bequeath. Cic. sacra suis posteris. Id. Ins imaginis ad memoriam posteritatemque prodendæ. Id. Regnum a Tantalo proditum. — ¶ Also, to put out of its place. Lucet. Inclinet prodita. — ¶ Also, to propagate. Virg. genus a sanguine Teucri.

PRŌDŌCEŌ (pro & doceo), es, a. 2 to say 3 or teach before. Horat.

PRŌDŌRMĪŌ (pro & dormio), is, n. 4. a false reading for per dormio. *Fronto.*
PRŌDRŌMĪŌS (πρόδρομος), i, m. a fore-runner, harbinger. *Cic.* — ¶ *Prodromi*, certain north-east winds blowing eight days before the rising of the dog-star. *Cic.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a kind of early fig. *Plin.*

PRŌDŪCŌ (pro & duco), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to lead or bring forth, lead out, ἐξάγειν. *Plaut.* exercitum castris. *Cæs.* copias pro castris. *Nepos.* exercitum in aciem. *Cic.* aliquem in concionem, or, simply, *Id.* Producere, h. e. to bring before the people, before the assembly of the people. So, also, *Id.* aliquem, h. e. to cause to appear as an actor. — Also, to lead or bring forth or expose to sale. *Terent.* servos. *Colum.* vasa ad solem, h. e. to the sun. — Hence, to raise, advance, promote, make celebrated or distinguished. *Cic.* aliquem ad dignitatem. *Liv.* Omni genere honoris producere eum non destitit. — Also, to bring forth, produce, bring into the world, beget, generate, procreate. *Cic.* aliquem, h. e. to beget. *Horat.* Diva producas subolem. Also, of plants. *Pallad.* Fici producunt folia. — Hence, to bring forth, make, cause. *Cels.* Cibi carnem produciunt. — Also, to discover, make known, disclose. *Juvenol.* occulta crimina. — Also, to allure forth, bring forth or produce by gentle means. *Senec.* vocem. — Hence, in general, to allure, entice, incite, bring to any thing. *Nepos.* in praelium. — ¶ Also, to draw one thing before another. *Stat.* nubila menti. *Terent.* moram malo, h. e. to contrive some means of retarding, to stop the evil. *Ovid.* scamnum lecto, h. e. to place before or at the bed. — ¶ Also, to draw out in length, stretch or lengthen out, extend. *Martial.* pelles dentibus. *Plin.* lineas ex argento. — Figur. to prolong, protract, continue. *Plaut.* vitam alicui. *Cic.* convivium ad multam noctem. *Id.* sermonem in noctem. *Id.* sermonem longius. — Hence, to lengthen in pronunciation, pronounce as long, produce, opposed to corripere. *Quintil.* syllabam. *Cic.* literam. — Also, to delay, protract, procrastinate. *Cæs.* rem in hiemem. *Cic.* aliquem conditionibus, h. e. to detain. — Also, to prolong, put off, defer. *Cic.* diem. — Also, to pass slowly, or, simply, to pass, spend. *Terent.* diem. — ¶ Also, to lead or conduct to a place. *Liv.* aliquem in concionem. *Terent.* aliquem rus, h. e. to bring, accompany. *Apul.* hospitem ad balneas. — Hence, to induce, prevail upon, allure, entice, incite, cause. *Terent.* aliquem falsa spe, h. e. to wheedle, cajole, delude. *Anct.* ad Herenn. Producti sumus, ut loquermur. *Cæs.* Notitia productus. — ¶ Also, to carry out a corpse, conduct a funeral procession. *Lucan.* funus. — Hence, to guide, educate, instruct. *Cic.* Cicerone producendo. — ¶ Also, to lead or bring away. *Colum.* bovem cunctantem. — ¶ See, also, *Productus*, a, um.
PRŌDUCTĒ (productus), adv. lengthened, long. *Cic.* Quæ in sapiente, et felice producte dicitur, h. e. as a long syllable. *Gell.* Syllaba productius pronuntiata.
PRŌDUCTIŌ (produco), ōnis, f. a lengthening, prolonging, ἀπρότασις, ἔκτασις. *Cic.* temporis. *Id.* verbi. — Hence, the lengthening or pronouncing of a syllable long. *Cic.*
PRŌDUCTŪS, a, um, particip. from produco. — ¶ Adj. made long, lengthened, long, prolonged, continued, ἐκτεταμένος, προαχθείς. *Cic.* Dolor productior, h. e. lasting longer. *Horat.* Non sit quinto productior actu fabula. *Colum.* Flagellum productissimum. — ¶ Also, preferable. Hence, *Producta*, with the Stoics, things which do not properly form a good in themselves, but are to be preferred to others, τὰ προσημένα. *Cic.*
PROEBIA. See *Probia*.
PRŌEGMĒNŌN (προηγμένον), i, n. same as *Productum*, something preferable, with the Stoics. *Cic.*
PRŌELIALIS, for *Præliaris*. 3 *Macro.*
PRŌELIARIS (prælium), e, adj. of or belonging to a battle, μάχιμος. *Plaut.*

pugna, h. e. a pitched battle, no skirmish. *Apul.* dea, h. e. Minerva, the goddess of war.
PRŌELIATŌR (prælior), ōris, m. a fighter, combatant, warrior, μάχητής. *Tacit.*
PRŌELIŌ, as, for *Prælior*. *Enn.* 3
PRŌELIŌR (prælium), āris, ātus sum, dep. I. to fight, engage, join battle, combat, contend in fight, μάχομαι. *Cic.* — Figur. with words. *Cic.*
PRŌELIUM (unc.), ii, n. a fight, battle, engagement, combat, conflict, contest, μάχη. *Cic.* Prælium committere cum aliquo, h. e. to join, give. So, also, *Id.* facere, or, *Liv.* agere, or, *Sallust.* pugnare. *Liv.* conferre, h. e. to join battle, fight. So, also, *Prop.* miscere. — Also, a fight, combat, not between two armies, as a duel, single combat. *Liv.* Nec id prælium fuit. — ¶ Figur. a contest, contention, strife, fight with words. *Cic.* — Also, facetiously, of excessive eating and drinking. *Plant.* Prælium committere. — ¶ Prælia, for præliantes, combatants. *Prop.*
PRŌETIDES, um, f. See *Prætus*.
PRŌETŪS (Προίτρος), i, m. a king of Tyrrys, brother of Acrisius. — Hence, *Prætidis*, idis, f. his daughter. *Plur.* Prætidis, his daughters, who were mad, imagining themselves to be cows, &c. *Virg.*
PRŌFĀNĀTIŌ (profano), ōnis, f. a profanation, violation, pollution, βεβήλωσις. *Tertull.*
PRŌFĀNATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a profaner. 3 *Prudent.*
PRŌFĀNĒ (profanus), adv. profanely, impiously, irreverently. *Lactant.*
PRŌFĀNITAS (Id.), ātis, f. unholiness, 3 profaneness. *Tertull.*
PRŌFĀNŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to dedicate or offer any thing to a god. *Cato.* dapem. — ¶ Also, to profane, unhallow, defile, desecrate, pollute, violate, βεβήλω. *Liv.* dies festos, sacra, sacerdotes. — Hence, to discover, betray, disclose, make known. *Apul.* secreta.
PRŌFĀNŌS (pro & fanum), a, um, adj. that is not dedicated to any god, not sacred, common, profane, κοινός. *Cic.* Iocuns. *Plin.* usus. *Ovid.* ignes. — ¶ Also, profane, unholy, not sacred, not belonging to or initiated into the service, secrets or ceremonies of a deity. *Tacit.* animalia. *Virg.* Procul este profani. *Horat.* vulgus, h. c. unlearned, illiterate, ignorant. *Macro.* Profani literarum, h. c. indocti. — Hence, wicked, impious, irreligious. *Ovid.* mens. *Id.* Phorbas. Profanum, impiety, wickedness, vice. *Plin.* bellorum. — ¶ Also, odious, abominable; or, ominous, ill-boding. *Ovid.* bubo.
PROFARIS, PROFARI. See *Profor*.
PROFĀTUM, i, n. See *Profor*.
PRŌFĀTŪS (profor), us, m. a speaking out, speaking, saying, pronouncing. *Stat.*
PRŌFECTIŌ (proficiscor), ōnis, f. a going away or to a place, a setting out, departure, journey, march, voyage, πορεία. *Cic.* — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* pecuniā, h. e. the source from which it is obtained. — ¶ *Profectio*, the departing upon a journey; *Iter*, the journey itself; *Via*, the way to be travelled.
PRŌFECTITŪS, and **PRŌFECTICIŪS** 3 (Id.), a, um, adj. coming or proceeding from any one. *Pandect.* dos, h. e. from a father.
PRŌFECTŌ (perhaps for pro facto), adv. certainly, surely, truly, in truth, indeed, doubtless, assuredly, really, ἀληθώς. *Cic.*
PRŌFECTŪS (proficio), us, m. increase, 2 growth, profit, advantage, progress, advancement, effect, προκοπή. *Liv.* and *Quintil.*
PRŌFECTŪS (proficiscor), us, m. an arising, beginning. *Liv.* 1, 15.
PRŌFECTŪS, a, um, partic. from proficio, or from proficiscor.
PRŌFERŌ (pro & fero), crs, tūli, lātum, irreg. a. to bring forth, προφέρω. *Cic.* pecuniam ex arca. *Proferre* se, to come forth, arise, show or display himself, appear. *Sueton.* Dracone e pulvino se proferente. *Figur.* *Plin.* Ep. Proferunt se ingenia. — Hence, to invent, discover, make known, spread abroad, reveal. *Cic.* artem. *Terent.* palam. *Cic.* aliquid in medium. *Tibull.* enses, h. e. to invent. — Also, to cite, quote, allege, produce, mention, say, bring forward. *Cic.*

pancos. *Id.* aliquid in medium. — *Al* so, to pronounce, utter, express. *Quintil.* syllabas. — Also, to raise, as from ignorance, vice, &c. *Senec.* Se ipsi protulerunt. — Also, to make, produce, let grow, cause. *Plin.* Ep. laurum. — Also, to publish, make known, spread abroad. *Anton.* in *Cic.* Ep. rumorem. — ¶ Also, to bring to a place, or, simply, to bring. *Plaut.* pecuniam alicui. *Cic.* Longius Cæcilium protulisset pietas. — Hence, to incite, provoke. *Lucan.* 2, 493. *Proletus* ab ira (but *Ed. Burm.* reads *proletus*). — ¶ Also, to continue. *Plant.* gradum, h. e. to advance, go on. *Horat.* pedem. — ¶ Also, to place further, put forward. *Liv.* castra, h. e. to advance. — Hence, to enlarge, extend, widen. *Liv.* pomerium. *Cic.* fines officiorum. — Also, to defer, put off. *Terent.* nuptias. *Cic.* diem. *Tacit.* honorem. *Liv.* res in annum. Hence, *Cic.* Res prolatae, h. e. adjournment of public business, vacation, public holidays. *Id.* Aute res prolatae, h. e. before vacation time, before the holidays. Also, of persons. *Liv.* exercitum, h. e. to detain, keep back. — ¶ Also, to hold before one's self. *Enn.* res, h. e. clipeum. — ¶ Also, to set out, stretch out, extend. *Plin.* pedes, sc. velorum.
PRŌFESSIŌ (profiteor), ōnis, f. a public acknowledgment concerning one's self, a declaration, profession, deposition, promise, ἐπαγγελμα, ἐξομολόγησις. *Gell.* Summa professio stultitiæ, non ire obviā. *Planc.* in *Cic.* Ep. bonæ voluntatis. Also, of inanimate things. *Pallad.* Genera, quæ professione vitiorum suorum contraria loca diligunt, h. e. on account of their manifest faults. — ¶ Also, a public statement or registering of one's name. *Liv.* — Also, a public statement or registering of one's property. *Cic.* — Also, a register of persons or their property, thus given in. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a public declaration or acknowledgment of one's profession or business, or, any one's profession or business. *Cic.* bene dicendi. *Sueton.* Grammaticæ.
PRŌFESSŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a professor, 2 master, public teacher, σοφιστής, σχολάρχης, καθηγητής. *Quintil.* sapientiæ. *Sueton.* eloquentiæ. — Also, for medicus. *Cels.*
PRŌFESSŌRIŪS (professor), ō, um, adj. 2 of or belonging to a professor, professorial, ἐπαγγελματικός. *Tacit.*
PRŌFESSŪS, a, um. See *Proficitor*.
PRŌFESTŪS (pro & festus), a, um, adj. not kept as a holiday, on which work may be done, common, ἀνέσπρος. *Liv.* dies, or, *Horat.* lux, h. e. a working-day. — ¶ Also, unholy, not initiated. *Gell.* vulgus, h. e. rude.
PRŌFICIŌ (pro & facio), is, ōci, ectum, 2 a. 3. to advance, make progress, gain ground. *Plin.* Quum quinquereis sola non proficeret. — ¶ Also, to make progress, advance, derive advantage, increase, effect, obtain. *Cic.* in philosophia. *Id.* nihil oratione. *Nepos.* non multum. *Quintil.* usque ad mores, h. e. to have influence. *Plin.* Pretium proficit, h. e. rises, is increased. *Id.* Vitis humore proficit, h. e. crescit. — ¶ Also, to be of use, be serviceable, effect, accomplish, help, contribute, conduce. *Cic.* pluriimum. *Ovid.* Verba profectura aliquid. — Also, in medicine. *Plin.* Radix ferule in febris proficit.
PRŌFICIŌSŌ, is, n. 3. for *Proficiscor*. 3 *Plaut.*
PRŌFICIŌSŌR (pro & facio, facesso, faciscor), ōris, profectus sum, n. dep. 3 to set out, break up. *Cæs.* — Hence, to go, go to a place. *Cic.* ad dormiendum, or ad somnum, go to take sleep. *Cic.* ad eam domum. *Id.* ad cælum, h. e. to die. — Also, to go, travel, journey, make a voyage, march. *Nepos.* ad bellum. *Cæs.* in pugnam. *Liv.* portu, for e portu. *Terent.* Corinthum. *Cic.* ex Asia Romanam versus. — Also, to set out, depart, leave, or, to go, march. *Nepos.* domo. *Id.* Athenis. *Prop.* magnum iter, h. e. to make a long journey. — ¶ Also, figur. to go, come. *Cic.* ad reliqua, h. e. come to, speak of, pass or go on, proceed. *Anct.* ad *Her.* ad exitium, h. e. to endeavor to bring on or effect. *Id.* in genus orationis, h. e. to strive after. — *Liv.* et

begin, commence. *Cic.* Ut instituiamus proficisci. *Id.* a lege. *Cæs.* ab hoc initio. *Cic.* A philosophia profectus Xenophon scriptis historiis, *h. e.* post cognitum philosophiam. — Also, to proceed, arise, take its origin, originate with, sprang from. *Cic.* a natura. *Id.* Venit a corde profectus. So, also, of disciples or pupils. *Cic.* Profecti ab Aristotele, *h. e.* the followers or scholars. So, also, *Id.* a Zenone. It may also be rendered to be done. *Cic.* Que a me in te profecta sunt. — ¶ Also, to intend to go. *Plaut.* Nunc, quo profectus sum, ibo. *Terent.* alio.

PROFUNDŌ (pro & fundo), is, fidi, fissum, a. 3. to cleave, κατακῆπτω. *Stat. Theb.* 10, 12. (But *Ed. Gronov.* reads *profundum*.)

PROFITERĖ (pro & fateor), *cris*, *essus* sum, dep. 2. to profess, declare openly, own, acknowledge, avow, ὁμολογέω, ἐξ-αγγέλλομαι. *Cic.* Non solum fateri, sed etiam profiteri, *h. e.* to confess freely. *Id.* Profiteor, me relaturum. — Also, with an accusat. following, to profess, to own or declare to be, practise or apply himself to any thing. *Cic.* philosophiam, *h. e.* to declare himself a philosopher. *Id.* jus, *h. e.* to profess to be a lawyer. *Id.* ista profitemur, *h. e.* teach. *Id.* se Grammaticum. *Horat.* amicum, *sc. se.* It is also joined with *esse*. *Cic.* Me defensorem esse profiteor. Hence, Profiteri, to be a teacher. *Plin.* Ep. Qui profitemur. *Ovid.* Magna professus, *h. e.* that makes much of himself, or, that promises much. *Sallust.* and *Hirt.* Indicium profiteri, *h. e.* to make a deposition, give evidence. — ¶ Also, to offer freely, to promise. *Cic.* operam. *Id.* studium. *Id.* Profitemur se venturum. *Ovid.* Sumunt gentiles arma professa manus, *h. e.* que se sumpturas promiscrant. — ¶ Also, to make a public statement, as, of one's name, property, &c. to declare his name that it may be registered, enter an account of his property on the censor's books. *Cic.* jugera. *Liv.* frumentum. *Id.* nomen, or, simply, *Cic.* Profiteri, *h. e.* to give in one's name, make application for any thing, as, for an office. *Sueton.* Profiteri se candidatum, *h. e.* to declare himself a candidate. *Id.* Profiteri lenocinium, *h. e.* to have one's name registered by the edile as that of a prostitute. Hence, *Ovid.* Professe, *sc. femine*, *h. e.* public prostitutes, who had given in their names as such to the edile. *Terent.* In his profitemur nomen summi, *h. e.* among these he reckons himself. — Professus, a, um, is also used passively, known, confessed, manifest. *Ovid.* culpa. *Justin.* dux. *Senec.* and *Quintil.* Ex professo, *h. e.* manifestly, openly, professedly, avowedly, intentionally. So, also, *Apul.* De professo. — ¶ Profiteri and confiteri are often interchanged even in *Codd.* but the former is to declare aloud and publicly, also, to manifest openly; the latter, to confess, own, acknowledge what cannot be concealed.

PROFLATŪS (profluo), us, m. a blowing. *3 Colum.* 5, 9, 7. (But *Ed. Schneid.* reads, more correctly, *perflata*.) — Also, a snoring. *Stat.*

PROFLICTES, a, um. See *Profligo*, is. **PROFLIGATIŌ** (profligo, are), *ōnis*, f. 3 ruin, destruction. *Auson.*

PROFLIGATŌR (*Id.*), *ōris*, m. a prodigal, 2 spendthrift, καταναλίσκων, βαίστης. *Tacit.*

PROFLIGATŪS, a, um, particip. from *profligo*. — ¶ Adj. ruined, in a bad condition, cast down, miserable, wretched. *Cic.* Merore afflictus, et profligatus. *Id.* judicia senatoria. — Particularly, morally bad, profligate, abandoned, wicked, vicious. *Cic.* Arch. 6. homo. *Id.* Tu profligatissime.

PROFLIGŌ (pro & fligo), as, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. 1. to throw or dash to the ground, throw or cast down, overthrow, overcome, conquer, defeat, καταβάλλω. *Cic.* copias hostium. *Cæs.* classem hostium. *Tacit.* praelia, *h. e.* proliantes. — ¶ Figur. to ruin, overpower. *Cic.* rempublicam. *Nep.* opes tantas. *Liv.* aliquem. — ¶ Also, to cause any thing to come to its end. — Hence, to bring nearly to a conclusion, finish or despatch almost, bring far in any thing. *Cic.* Bellum profl-

gatum ac pene sublatum. *Id.* Quæstio profligata ac pene ad exitum deducta est. *Sueton.* Profligari plurimum posse, *h. e.* to be brought to its end. *Senec.* Atlas profligata, *h. e.* old age. — Hence, to do much in any thing. *Justin.* Quantum profligatum sit. *Sueton.* plurimum. — Also, to finish, end, terminate, despatch. *Lentul.* in *Cic.* Ep. and *Liv.* Res profligata est.

PROFLIGŌ (*Id.*), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to cast 3 or strike down, ruin. *Gell.* Res profligate.

PROFLŌ (pro & flo), as, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. 1. to blow or breathe forth, εκπνέω. *Ovid.* flummas. — Figur. *Virg.* sonnum toto pectore, *h. e.* to snore. *Plin.* iras. — ¶ Also, to blow or puff up. *Apul.* nares. — ¶ Also, to dissolve by blowing, ractl, liquefy. *Plin.*

PROFLŪENS, tis, particip. from *profluo*. — ¶ Adj. flowing, fluent, of expression or style. *Cic.* loquacitas. *Id.* genus orationis. *Tacit.* eloquentia. — ¶ Subst. Profluens, tis, any running water. *Plin.* — So, also, *Vitruv.* Profuens aquæ.

PROFLŪENTER (profluens), adv. flowingly; figur. abundantly, plentifully, fluently. *Cic.* Omnia profluenter, *h. e.* according to one's wish, abundantly. *Gell.* Profuentius exsequi, *h. e.* in a flowing discourse.

PROFLŪENTIŌ (profluo), *æ*, f. a flowing 1 forth. *Figur.* *Cic.* loquendi, *h. e.* a stream of words, many words.

PROFLŪŌ (pro & fluo), is, xi, xum, n. 3. to flow forth, προφέω. *Cæs.* ex monte, *h. e.* to rise, take its rise. *Justin.* Sudor profluens. — Also, to flow to a place. *Cic.* in mare. — Also, simply, to flow, run. *Cic.* Aqua profluens, *h. e.* flowing or running water. *Cels.* Venter profluit, *h. e.* is relaxed, not costive. — ¶ Also, figur. to flow forth or to a place, or, simply, to flow. *Auct.* ad *Heren.* Cuius ore sermo melle dulcior proflebat. *Cic.* Ab his fontibus profluxi ad hominum sanam, *h. e.* veni. *Tacit.* ad incognitas libidines, *h. e.* hit upon. — ¶ See, also, *Profluens*.

PROFLŪVIUM (profluo), ii, n. a flowing or flowing forth, gushing out. καταρροή. *Lucret.* and *Colum.* sanguinis. *Colum.* alvi, or, absolutely, *Cels.* Profluvium, *h. e.* a looseness. *Plin.* mulierum, or genitale, *h. e.* monthly courses. *Id.* genituræ, *h. e.* gonorrhœa.

PROFLŪVIŌS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. flowing 3 away, flowing. — Hence, *Profluviuſ*, subst. a flux, as a disease. *Veget.* — ¶ Also, inconstant. *Cæcil.* fides.

PROFLŪVS (profluo), a, um, adj. flowing 3 forth, or, simply, flowing. *Colum.* and *Sidon.*

PROFŌR (pro & for), *āris*, *ātus* sum, dep. 3 1. to say or speak out, or, simply, to say, speak, ἐκφῆμι. *Virg.* — Hence, *Profuturum*, a proposition, saying, axioma. *Gell.*

— ¶ Also, to foretell, predict, prophesy, προφῆμι. *Lucret.* and *Petrone*. — ¶ The first person *profor*, *profer*, &c. seems not to occur.

PROFRINGŌ (pro & frango), is, a. 3. to 3 break into pieces. *Stat.* inarata, *h. e.* to plough.

PROFUGIŌ (pro & fugio), is, *ūgi*, *ītum*, n. and a. 3. to flee, fly, run away, escape, ἀποφύγω. *Cæs.* ex oppido. *Cic.* in exilium. *Hirt.* longius. *Nepos.* domo. *Cic.* ad aliquem, *h. e.* to take refuge, flee for succor. — ¶ Also, transitively, to flee before or from any thing, to avoid carefully. *Horat.* agros. *Colum.* sedes suas. *Senec.* conspectum civium. *Plin.* natos.

PROFUGIUM (profugio), ii, n. a retreat, place of refuge. *Sallust.* and *Cic.* (But most *Eds.* read *perfugium*.)

PROFUGŌS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. fleeing or 2 having fled, escaping by flight, fugitive, ἀπόφυγος, φύγης, φηγας. *Liv.* domo. Also, with a genit. following. *Tacit.* regni. — ¶ Also, put to flight. *Sallust.*

— ¶ Also, fleeing hither and thither, wandering about, restless. *Horat.* Scythæ. — ¶ Also, that has been driven or has fled from his native country, banished, exiled. *Liv.* Hannibal patria profugus.

Ovid. classis. *Sallust.* Trojani. — Hence, *Profugus*, an exile, banished person. *Ovid.*

PROFUNDŌ (profundus), adv. deeply, pro-

PROFUNDITĀS (*Id.*), *ātis*, f. depth, βάθος. *Macrobi.* — Figur. *Ammae.* disci plinæ. *Hadrian.* ap. *Vopise.* civitatis, *h. e.* importance.

PROFUNDŌ (pro & fundo), is, fudi, fassum, a. 3. to shed copiously, pour forth or out, κατακῆω, προκῆω. *Cic.* sanguinem suum, *h. e.* to shed. *Senec.* lacrimas. *Plin.* sanguinem ex oculis, *h. e.* to cause to flow. *Id.* aquas sub mensas.

— ¶ Figur. to throw away, spend uselessly. *Lucret.* verba ventis. *Cic.* Quasi non profundere videbor. — Hence, to spend extravagantly, lavishly, squander away, waste, consume; also, to spend, bestow upon, give. *Cic.* patrimonium, *h. e.* to squander. *Id.* vitam pro patria. *Plin.* Pauper. pecuniam, *h. e.* to spend liberally. *Cic.* pecunias in res. *Id.* animam. *Id.* vires animi, *h. e.* to exert. So, also, *Id.* vocem, *h. e.* to pour forth, utter, strain the voice. — Hence, aliquid, to be extravagant in any thing, carry too far, to do too much in any thing, or, at least, more than usual; as, *Cic.* omnia nimis. *Nigid.* Profusus status vocis, *h. e.* a strong voice.

— ¶ Also, to pour forth. Hence, to bring forth. *Lucret.* puerum ex alvo matris. *Cic.* clamorem, *h. e.* to raise a cry, shout. *Catull.* voces pectore, *h. e.* to pour forth, utter. So, also, of corn and other fruits. *Colum.* Cum materia palmites profudit. *Cic.* Nec solum ea, quæ frugibus atque baccis terræ fetu profundunt, sed etiam pecudes. *Plin.*

Insula profusa ab Ænaria, *h. e.* orta. *Cic.* odium, *h. e.* to vent. *Id.* res, *h. e.* to bring forward, say. — Profundere se, to pour forth, rush forth. *Cic.* Lacrimæ se profuderunt. *Cæs.* Multitudo telorum se profudit. *Cic.* Voluptates se profundunt, *h. e.* appear. *Id.* se in aliquem, *h. e.* to be liberal towards any one. — So, also, *Profundi*, to pour or rush forth. *Plin.* Nilus e lacu profusus. *Sil.* Lacrimæ ore profusæ. — ¶ Also, to stretch at full length, throw down. *Lucret.* Somnus membra profudit. So, also, *Profusus*, a, um. *Id.* Profusse in terram, *h. e.* prostrated, stretched at full length. *Cic.*

Se profundere, *h. e.* to spread. — ¶ The first syllable is usually short, but sometimes, also, long. *Catull.* — ¶ See, also, *Profusus*, a, um.

PROFUNDŌS (perhaps from *pro* & fundus), a, um, adj. deep, βαθύς. *Cic.* mare. *Id.* Gurgis profundissimus. — Hence, of the infernal regions, below, or in the infernal regions. *Stat.* Jupiter, *h. e.* Pluto. *Virg.* nox Erebi. *Id.* manes, *h. e.* the lower regions. — Hence, *Profundum*, subst. depth, βάθος. *Cic.* aquæ. *Justin.* Profunda camporum. *Figur.* *Val. Max.* miseriarum. — Hence, the depths of the sea, or, the sea. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Also, the stomach. *Plaut.* — Hence, figur. *Profundus*, deep, profound, bottomless, unmeasurable, boundless, immoderate, very great. *Cic.* libidines. *Apul.* somnus. *Stat.* Mero profundo incalehere, *h. e.* multo. *Lucret.* silva. *Liv.* altitudo. *Horat.* Profundo Pindarus ore, *h. e.* rich, copious in expression. — Also, unknown. *Quintil.* ars. *Pandect.* In profundo esse, *h. e.* to be unknown. — Also, high. *Virg.* cælum. Hence, *Profundum*, height. *Manil.* — ¶ Also, thick. *Auson.* grando. *Solin.* Ursa profundioribus villis.

PROFUSŌ (profusus), adv. profusely, lavishly, extravagantly, expensively, ἀφειδῶς. *Suet.* Profusissime. — ¶ Also, immoderately, excessively, exceedingly, very much, σφόδρα. *Liv.* Profuse tendere in castra. *Sallust.* Profusus.

PROFUSŌ (profundo), *ōnis*, f. a pouring out, shedding, προχέω, ἐπέρχω. *Cels.* sanguinis, a copious flow. *Id.* alvi, a looseness. — ¶ Figur. profusian, an imparting abundantly, spending much. *Vitruv.* sumptuum, *h. e.* prodigality. — Hence, prodigality, wastefulness. *Plin.*

Ep. and *Suet.*

PROFUSŌR (*Id.*), *ōris*, m. a squanderer, 3 prodigal. *Tertull.*

PROFUSŌS, a, um, particip. from *profundo*. — ¶ Adj. hanging down. *Varro.* canda. *Pallad.* Cauda profusior.

— ¶ Also, unmoderate, unrestrained, excessive. *Cic.* hilaritas. *Id.* genus jocandi. *Sueton.* Profusissima libido.

— ¶ Particularly, immoderate in expense, extravagant, wasteful, prodigal, lavish. Cic. nepos. Sallust. sui, h. c. squandering his property. Suet. Profusissima largitio, h. e. profuse liberality. Also, in a good sense. Stat. mens, h. c. liberal. Martial. homo. — ¶ Also, immoderate in expense or cost, too costly, expensive.

PRŌGEMMŌ (pro & gemmo), as, n. 1. to 3 bad, put forth buds. Colum.

PRŌGENER (pro & gener), i, m. the husband of one's granddaughter, ἐγγόνος ἀνὴρ. Tacit. and Sueton.

PRŌGENERATŪS (progener), ēnis, f. a 2 generating, engendering. Plin.

PRŌGENERŌ (pro & genero), as, a. 1. to 2 generate, beget, produce. Hor. and Colum.

PRŌGENIES (progenio), ēi, f. a descent, lineage, race, family, γενεή. Terent. and Cic. — ¶ Also, all that are descended from any one. Hence, child, children, offspring, descendant, progeny, family.

Cic. Veteres se progeniem deorum esse dicebant. Id. Claudia mea progenie, h. c. granddaughter. Nepos. Miltiadis, h. c. son. Id. Herculis, h. c. poster.

Cic. Præmunita orbatum progenie, h. e. tot filii. It is also used in circumlocutions. Luc. Ex magna progenie liberum, for e tam multis liberis.

Id. Neptum liberum progeniem, for nepotes liberos. — Also, of animals. Virg. and Colum. — Also, of plants. Colum. — Also, of other things. Thus Ovid calls his poems mea progenies. — ¶ Plur. Progenies. Senec.

PRŌGENITŌR (id.), ōris, m. the founder of a family, an ancestor, προγεννήτωρ, πρόγονος, προπάτωρ. Nepos.

PRŌGENITŌS, a, um. See Progenio.

PRŌGERMINŌ (pro & germino), as, n. 1. to 3 to shoot forth. Colum. Surculus progerminat.

PRŌGERŌ (pro & gero), is, essi, estum, a. 3. to carry forth or out; to throw or cast out, προκομίζω, ἐκκομίζω. Plin. — ¶ Also, to carry before. Apul.

PRŌGESTŌ (frequentat. of progero), as, a. 1. to carry before. Apul. nucleos.

PRŌGIGNŌ (pro & gigno), is, gēnūi, gēnitum, a. 3. to generate, beget, engender, produce, προγεννᾶω. Cic. and Virg.

PRŌGNARITER (from pro & gnarus), 3 adv. briskly, quickly. Plaut.

PRŌGNATŪS (obsolet. prognascor), ōnis, f. 3 birth, nativity. Martialis. Capell.

PRŌGNATŌS (particip. from obsolet. prognascor), a, um, descended, or sprung from, ἀπόγονος, ἐπίγονος. From parents, born of. Liv. deo. Plin. Arundines in palude prognatæ, h. e. growing in. — Hence, Prognati, children. Plaut. — ¶ Also, from ancestors, descended, a descendant. Cæs. ex Cimbris. Cic. Pelope prognatus, h. e. grandson. — Hence, subst. a descendant. Plaut.

PRŌGNĒ, es, f. See Progn.

PRŌGNŌSTICUM, or PRŌGNŌSTICŌN (προγνωστικόν), i, n. a prognostic, prediction, sign or token of something future. Cic. — Hence, Prognostica, prognostics of the weather, a translation of Aratus by Cicero. Cic.

PRŌGRAMMĀ (πρόγραμμα), ātis, n. a 3 written notification, an edict, proclamation, manifesto. Vulcat. Gallie.

PRŌGREDIŌR (pro & gradior), ēris, essus sum, dep. 3. to come or go forth, go on or forward, advance, proceed, προέρχομαι. Cic. and Liv. — It may also be rendered, to go away, depart. Cæs. Ab eo loco progressus. — Also, to go out. Plin. Adeo sani, ut de progrediendo cogitant, h. e. about going out. Cic. Deint.

3. Neque odio tui progressus est, sc. ad bellum. — Hence, to go from, or simply, to go, when it means to go from, or to go to a place. Cic. ex domo. Cæs. longius a castris. Cic. ad urbem. Id. alicui obviam, h. e. to go to meet. Liv. Præter paludes. — ¶ Figur. to advance, proceed, go on. Cic. ætate, h. c. to advance in years, grow older. Id. in virtute, h. c. to advance, increase. Id. ultra aliquid. — ¶ Comp. Progressior. Tertull.

PRŌGRESSIVŌ (progredior), ōnis, f. a going forth or forward, an advancing, πρόβασις. Hence, figur. advancement, progress, increase, growth. Cic. rei militaris. Id. Progressionem facere ad virtu-

tem. — Hence, as a figure of speech, when one strong expression is succeeded by a stronger. Cic.

PRŌGRESSŌR (id.), ōris, m. one that goes forward or advances. Augustin.

PRŌGRESSŌS (id.), us, m. a going forth. Cic. Que primo progressu tradit elementa loquendi, h. c. at the commencement. Vitruv. Aggeribus expeditur progressus, h. c. a running forward. — ¶ Also, a going forward, advance. Cic. stellarum. — Hence, figur. increase, growth, progress, advancement, proficiency, improvement. Cic. ætatis. Id. Progressus facere in studiis. — Cic. Off. 1, 4. Rerum progressus, course of events.

PRŌGRESSŌS, a, um. See Progredior.

PRŌGUBERNATŌR (pro & gubernator), 3 ōris, m. an under-pilot. Cæcil.

PRŌGYMNASTES (ῥογγυμναστής), ē, m. one who exercises another and gives lessons in gymnastics. Senec.

PROH, interject. See Pro.

PRŌHYBĒŌ (from pro, for, porro, & habeo), es, ūi, itum, a. 2. to keep off, back, or away, keep or ward off, debar, hinder, impede, stop, prevent, prohibit, check, restrain, forbid, defend, protect, καλύω, ἔργω. Cæs. vim hostium ab oppidis. Cic. alicuius cibo tetorque. Id. alicuius voce supplicis, h. e. ne voce supplicis utatur. — Hence, Senec. Prohibita, forbidden things. Cic. reipublicam a periculo, h. e. to keep back, deliver, protect against. Sallust. Iuana prohibiti, h. c. sent away. Cic. cives calamitate. Liv. Campaniam populationibus. Plaut. alicui parentes, h. c. to prevent from knowing them. Terent. Si eveniat, quod dii prohibeant. — Also, with a dat. following. Sil. aquilæ, for ab aquila. — Also, with an infin. following. Cic. alicuius exire. — Also, with an accus. and infin. following. Liv. — Also, with ut following. Cic. dii prohibeant, ut hoc, quod maiores consilium publicum vocari voluerunt, præsidium sectorum existimetur. — Also, with ac following. Cic. Potuisti prohibere, ne fieret. — Also, with quo minus following. Cic. Hiemem credo adhuc prohibuisse, quo minus de te certum haberemus. — Also, with two accusatives. Liv. Ut eos id prohiberet. — ¶ Prohibessim, is, it, is sometimes used for prohibuerim, &c. Cato. Prohibessis. Plaut. Prohibessit. Cic. e legg. xii. tab. Prohibessint.

PRŌHIBITŪS (prohibeo), ōnis, f. a prohibition, forbidding, restraining, ἀποκλήψις. Quintil.

PRŌHIBITŌR (id.), ōris, m. a warder off, 3 prohibitor, forbiddor, κωλυτήρ. Arnob.

PRŌHIBITŌRŌS (prohibitor), a, um, 2 adj. keeping back, prohibitory, forbidding, interditory, κωλυτικός. Plin.

PRŌHIBITŪS, a, um. See Prohibeo.

PRŌHINC (pro & hinc), adv. therefore. 3 April.

PRŌJECTE (projectus), adv. with contempt, 3 carelessly. Tertull.

PRŌJECTIŌ (projicio), ōnis, f. a throwing forth, projection, προβολή. Cic. brachii, h. c. a stretching out. — ¶ A building forward, or the right of building forward or making a projection. Pandect.

PRŌJECTIŌS, and PRŌJECTIŌIŌS (id.), a, um, adj. exposed. Plaut. puella.

PRŌJECTŌS (frequentat. of projicio), as, 3 a. 1. does not occur in its proper sense; figur. to reproach, accense. Enn.

PRŌJECTŌRŪS (projicio), a, um, adj. 3 throwing out, ejecting, abstergent. Æm. Mac. herba.

PRŌJECTŪRĀ (id.), æ, f. the jutting out 3 or projection of any part of a building, προβολή, ἐκφορά. Vitruv.

PRŌJECTŪS (id.), us, m. a projecting, 3 stretching out. Lucret. corporis. Plin. frondis.

PRŌJECTŪS, a, um, particip. from projicio. — ¶ Adj. standing out, jutting, prominent, projecting. Sueton. Venter projectus. Id. Venter Pausillo projectior. — Projectum, subst. the jutting out or projection of any part of a building, the coping of a wall. Pandect. — Figur. very manifest or apparent, immoderate, excessive. Cic. cupiditas. Id. audacia. Id. Homo ad audendum projectus, h. c. a very bold or daring person. Tacit. Projectissima gens ad li-

bidinem, h. e. prone, given or addicted to — ¶ Also, lying, stretched out, extended, prostrate. Cæs. ad terram. Virg. in autro. Plin. Insula projecta in inermidiam. — ¶ Also, bad, mean, vile, abject, despicable, contemptible. Liv. consulare imperium. Prud. Quid projectus? — ¶ Also, dejected, cast down. Tacit. vultus.

PRŌJICIŌ (pro & jacio), is, ēci, ectum, a. 3. to throw forth or before, προβάλλω. Horat. cibum, h. c. food before dogs. — Hence, to throw forth, stretch out, extend, cause any thing to project. Cic. brachium. Lucan. linguam. Quintil. pectus ac ventrem. — Hence, in building, to cause any thing to jut out, make a projection. Pandect. Jus projiciendi. — Hence, Projici, to project, jut out. Cic. Tectum projiceretur. Id. Urbs projecta in altum, h. e. projecting or stretching far out into the sea. — ¶ Also, to put before, put forth or forward. Virg. pedem lævum. — ¶ Also, to hold before or forth. Nepos. hastam. Liv. clipeum præ se. Id. Projecto lava scuto. — ¶ Also, to eject, expel, cast or drive out. Cic. foras. Ovid. ab urbe. Also, of the sea. Cic. Projectus ad saxa. Virg. Projecta vilior alga. — Hence, to huish, exile. Tacit. alicuius in insulam. Ovid. Sarmaticas projectus in oras. — Also, to put to flight. Siseun. ap. Non. Projectos persequi. — ¶ Also, to pour out. Manil. fontem urna. Hirt. lacrimas, h. c. to shed. Senec. Verba projicere, h. e. to utter. — ¶ Also, to throw, throw down or to a place. Cæs. aliquid in ignem. Virg. galeam ante pedes. — Se projicere, to throw himself, throw himself down, fall down or prostrate. Cic. ad pedes alicujus. Liv. in forum, h. e. to run. Cic. in iudicium, h. e. to wish eagerly to be present at. — ¶ Also, to throw down or away. Cæs. arma. — Also, to put off, lay aside. Horat. insignia. — Also, to expose a child. Plaut. — Hence, figur. to expose to danger. Liv. milites ad inconsultam pugnam. — Hence, figur. Se projicere, to degrade himself, act beneath one's dignity or worth; as, Liv. in fletu muliebres, h. e. to weep like a woman. Cic. Attie. 9, 6. Projicere se, h. c. to commit an error from a hurry, take a rash resolution. — Also, figur. to give up, yield, renounce, resign, reject, disdain. Cæs. virtutem. Id. libertatem. Horat. ampullas. Plin. Ep. spem salutis. Ovid. pudorem. Virg. animam, h. e. to kill himself. — Also, figur. not to esteem, to esteem lightly, despise, desert, give up or expose in a shameful manner. Cæs. paratos. Id. Projectus a Pompeio. Cic. Proditus et projectus, h. c. exposed to imminent danger. — ¶ Also, to cast down, throw to the ground. Tacit. effigies. Stat. artus. — ¶ Also, to put off, defer, delay. Tacit. alicuius ultra quinquennium. — ¶ See, also, Projectus, a, um.

PRŌIN (for proinde), adv. hence, therefore, on that account. Terent.

PRŌINDE (pro & inde), adv. hence, therefore, on that account. Cic. — ¶ Also, for perinde, just so, equally, all the same as, in like manner. Quintil. Proinde impotentes deprehenduntur. Also, with ac, atque, ut, quasi, tanquam, following, as, as if. Cic. Proinde ac merita est. Varr. Proinde ut. Terent. Ut — proinde. Cic. Proinde queat, h. e. just as if. Gell. Proinde tanquam. Id. Proinde atque. — ¶ Also, next, in the next place. Quintil. Proinde intenda ætas.

PRŌLABŌR (pro & labor), ēris, psus sum, dep. 3. to run, glide or move forward or to a place, παρολισθεῖω. Cic. in Arat. Serpens prolabor. — Hence, to come to, fall into. Cic. Hue libido est prolapso. Liv. in misericordiam, h. e. to become compassionate. Tacit. ad superbum. Cic. ad istam orationem. Id. longius, h. e. to become more diffuse. — Also, to drop, escape. Cic. Verbum a cupiditate prolapsum. — Also, to slide forward. Liv. Alii elephantum pedibus insistentes, alii clunibus subsidentes prolabantur. — ¶ Also, to fall down; or, simply, to fall. Liv. ex equo. — Cadere is sometimes, redundantly, joined

with it; as, *Liv.* Velut si prolapsus cecidisset, *h. e.* as if he had fallen. — Also, to fall into. *Sarton.* in foramen. — Hence, to err, make a mistake, fail. *Cic.* cupiditate. — Also, to fall, sink, decline, go to ruin. *Tacit.* Studio magnificentiae prolabeantur. *Liv.* Prolapsa disciplina. *Cic.* juvenus. *Virg.* Pergama.

PROLAPSIS (prolabor), *ōnis*, f. a slipping, *1* ὀλισθησις. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a fall, *πρόπτωσις*. *Sueton.*

PROLAPSES, *a*, *um*. See *Prolabor*.

PROLATATIO (prolatō), *ōnis*, f. a delay or putting off, ἀνάβλησις. *Tacit.* Hist. 3, 82. (But *Ed.* *Err.* reads *prolationem*.)

PROLATIŌ (profero), *ōnis*, f. a bringing forward, relating, mentioning, quoting, citing. *Cic.* — Also, pronunciation, utterance. *Liv.* nomium. — ¶ Also, a putting forward. Hence, an extending or enlarging. *Liv.* ōnium. — Also, a putting off, delaying, deferring. *Cic.* iudicii. *Id.* rerum, *h. e.* the suspension of public business, holiday-time, vacation-time. — Also, a prolonging. *Cic.* temporum.

PROLATŌ (Id.), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a*. 1. to 2 enlarge, extend, lengthen, prolong, amplify, dilate, παρεκτείνω. *Quintil.* imperium. *Lucret.* effugium. *Tacit.* vitam, *h. e.* to prolong one's life, continue to live. — ¶ Also, to defer, put off, delay, protract. *Cic.* Prolatando. *Tacit.* diem ex die. *Sallust.* consultationes. *Liv.* comitia.

PROLATŌS (Id.), *us*, *m*. same as *Prolatio*. *Tertull.*

PROLECTIBILIS (prolicio), *e*, *adj.* alluring. *Sidon.*

PROLECTŌ (frequentit. of *prolicio*), *as*, *3* *āvi*, *ātum*, *a*. 1. to entice or allure forth. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, to allure, entice, incite, amuse, delight, decoy. *Cic.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, to make sport of one, mock at; or, to provoke. *Plaut.* aliquem probris.

PROLEPSIS (πρόληψις), *is*, *f* anticipation, 2 a figure of speech; as, for example, when, in narrations, a name is applied to a thing before it actually had this name.

PROLES (pro & oleo, olesco), *is*, *f* that 1 which grows forth or has grown. Hence, of men, an offspring, child, children; grandsons, descendant, posterity, race, family. *Virg.* Proles postuma, *h. e.* child. *Ovid.* gemella, *h. e.* twins. *Id.* Apollinea, *h. e.* Esculapius. *Id.* Laetitia, *h. e.* Apollo and Diana. *Virg.* altera Saturni, *h. e.* Jano. *Tibull.* Bacchi, *h. e.* Priapus. *Lucret.* Prolem propagando procudere, *h. e.* to beget children. *Cic.* *e* poeta. *ferret*, *h. e.* race. *Plin.* Tuscorum, *h. e.* descendants. *Cic.* *e* legges. xii. tab. equitum, *h. e.* youth, young men. *Liv.* Ausonia, *h. e.* posterity. — ¶ Also, of animals, race, stock. &c. *Virg.* and *Colum.* — ¶ Also, of plants, trees, &c. *Virg.* olivæ, *h. e.* the fruit or berries. The plural occurs in *Colum.* — ¶ Also, the testicles. *Arab.*

PROLETARIŌS (proles), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 3 con- 3 cerned with children. Proletarii, the poor inhabitants of Rome, who, according to *Livy*, had less than eleven thousand asses, and could serve the state, not with money, but with their children. *Gell.* — Hence, Proletarius, *a*, *um*, *lovo*, common, vulgar. *Plaut.* sermo.

PROLEVŌ (pro & levo), *as*, *a*. 1. to draw 3 forth, lift up, raise up. *Tertull.*

PROLIBŌ (pro & libo), *as*, *a*. 1. to sacri- 2 fice, offer. *Plin.*

PROLIQUEŌ, for *Proliqueo* (pro & liqueo), 3 *es*, *cui*, *n*. 2. to run or flow forth. *Varr.*

PROLICIŌ (pro & lacio), *is*, *a*. 3. to allure 3 or entice forth; or, to entice, allure, invite, induce, ἐπιγῶ. *Plaut.* and *Ovid.*

PROLIQUATŌS (obsol. proliquo), *a*, *um*, 3 *adj.* made fluid, liquefied. Hence, fluid, liquid. *Apul.*

PROLIQUEŌ. See *Prolico*. 3

PROLIXE (prolixus), *adv.* largely, freely, liberally, abundantly, copiously, ἐκτενῶς. *Cic.* promittere. *Id.* respondere. *Terent.* Prolixius accipere, *h. e.* to entertain more liberally or splendidly. *Mury.* Arbor prolixæ foliata, *h. e.* having many leaves. — ¶ Also, kindly, bountifully, willingly. *Terent.* Age prolixæ.

PROLIXITAS (Id.), *ātis*, *f*. length. *Apul.*

terre. *Synnach.* literarum, *h. e.* length, prolixity.

PROLIXITUDŌ (Id.), *inis*, *f*. same as 3 *Prolixus*. *Pacuv.*

PROLINŌ (Id.), *as*, *a*. 1. to lengthen, make 3 long. *Colum.*

PROLIXŌS (pro & latus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* long, μακρός. *Terent.* capillus. *Sueton.* ramus. *Pundect.* ætas. *Lucret.* Non provolat tam prolixo ictu, *h. e.* not so far. *Colum.* Prolixior arator. — Hence, prolix in speaking, verbose. *Macrob.* — Also, copious. *Gell.* Esse prolixius, *h. e.* to contain more. — ¶ Also, disposed to kindness, kind, complaisant, good, willing. *Cic.* natura. *Id.* animus. *Id.* Prolixior in Pompeium. — ¶ Also, succeeding, favorable, fortunate, happening as one could wish. *Cic.* Cetera spero prolixa esse. *Gell.* Res secundæ atque prolixa.

PROLOCŪTOR (proloquor), *ōris*, *m*. one 3 that speaks or speaks for any one; an orator, advocate. *Quintil.* decl.

PROLOGIUM (προλόγιον), *ii*, *n*. a preface, 3 prologue, proem. *Pacuv.*

PROLOGŪS (πρόλογος), *i*, *m*. a preface, 3 prologue, proem, πρόλογος. *Terent.* — ¶ Also, he that speaks a prologue. *Terent.*

PROLŌNGŌ (pro & longus), *as*, *a*. 1. to 3 lengthen out, prolong, ἀναβάλλομαι. *Plin.* and *Senec.* (But better *Edl.* read *prolongare*.)

PROLŌQUIUM (proloquor), *ii*, *n*. a prop- 3 osition, aphorism, axiom. *Varr.* and *Gell.*

PROLŌQUŌR (pro & loquor), *ēris*, *quā-* 3 tus or cātus *sum*, *dep.* 3. to say any thing beforehand, to make a prologue. *Terent.* Omitto proloqui, *h. e.* I will make no long prologue, will proceed immediately to the principal subject. — ¶ Also, to speak out, express freely, utter, declare, or, simply, to say, πρόφημι. *Terent.* and *Liv.*

PROLŌQUŌTŌR, *ōris*, *m*. See *Prolo-* 3 quor.

PROLŌBIDŌ (pro & libido), *inis*, *f*. same 3 as *Prolibium*. *Varr.*

PROLŌBIUM (pro & lubet), *ii*, *n*. caprice, 3 whimsy, humor, will, inclination, desire. *ἔπι-* 3 *θυρία*, προθυμία. *Terent.* and *Gell.* — ¶ Also, pleasure, delight. *Gell.*

PROLŪCEŌ (pro & luceo), *es*, *n*. 2. to 3 shine forth. *Senec.* Signa prolucunt.

PROLŪDŌ (pro & ludo), *is*, *si*, *sum*, *n*. 3. 1 to practise a game beforehand, to make a 3 prelude, to make trial beforehand, to essay. *Figur.* *Virg.* ad pignam, *h. e.* to pre- 3 pare to fight. *Cic.* sententiis.

PROLŪŌ (pro & luo), *is*, *ūi*, *ātum*, *a*. 3. 3 to wash, rinse, ἀποκλύζω. *Plaut.* cloac-

cam, for ventrem, *h. e.* to drink. — ¶ Also, to wash away. *Cæs.* B.C. I, 48. *Ed.* *Oulend.* Tempestas nives proluit.

Virg. Silvas Eridanus proluit. — Hence, 3 figur. to spend, squander. *Gell.* pecu-

niam. — ¶ Also, to wash forth, throw 3 out. *Virg.* Pluctus proluit genus na-

tautum. — ¶ Also, to moisten, wet, 3 wash. *Ovid.* manus in rore. Hence, 3 of drinking. *Pers.* labra fonte, *h. e.* to 3 drink. *Virg.* Pleno se proluit auro, *h. e.* 3 emptied the cup, drank it. — ¶ Also, to 3 make fluid. *Colum.* ventrem, *h. e.* to 3 cause diarrhæa. — ¶ Also, to inundate, 3 overflow. *Apul.* Prolutas esse regiones

imbribus.

PROLŪSIŌ (proludo), *ōnis*, *f*. a prelude, 3 flourish, essay, proof, trial, προγύμνασμα. *Cic.*

PROLŪSŌRIŪS (Id.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* serving 3 as a trial. *Pandect.* iudicium, *h. e.* con- 3 certed clandestinely.

PROLŪTŌS, *a*, *um*. See *Proluo*.

PROLŪVIES (proluo), *ei*, *f*. a flood, inun- 3 dation, deluge, κατάκλυσις, ἐπιρροία. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, fifth cast forth. *Lucret.*

alvi, or, *Virg.* ventris, *h. e.* excrements. *PROLŪVIŌ (Id.), *ōnis*, *f*. an inundation. 3 *Apul.**

PROLŪVIUM, *ii*, *n*. for *Prolubium*. *Apul.* 3 *Met.* 10. p. 249. *Ed.* *Elm.*

PROLŪTŌ (προλύται), *ārūm*, *m*. jurists 3 who had studied law for five years, and 3 were dismissed by their teachers with credit. *Iustinian.*

PRŌMĀTERTERĀ (pro & matertera), *æ*, 3 *f*. the sister of one's great grandmother. *Pandect.*

PRŌMERCĀLIS (pro & merx), *e*, *adj.*

2 that is to be sold, or exposed to sale, ὄνιος 3 *Colum.* res. *Suet.* vestes. *Id.* Promer- 3 cate dividere, *h. e.* to cause to be offered 3 for sale.

PRŌMERCŪM (pro & merx), *ii*, *n*. trade, 3 traffic, merchandise, ἀμπρωλῆσις. *Pan-* 3 *dict.*

PRŌMERĒŌ (pro & mereo), *es*, *ui*, *itum*, 3 *a*. 2. and **PRŌMERĒŌR** (pro & mereor). 3 *ēris*, *itus* *sum*, *dep.* 2. to deserve, merit, 3 προσάγομαι, ἀξίως εἶμι. *Ovid.* Promerui 3 pœnam. *Plaut.* Quid mali sum pro- 3 meritis? *Cic.* Levius punitis, quam 3 sit ille promeritus. — Hence, Promeri- 3 tus, *a*, *um*, deserved, merited. *Plaut.* 3 malum. — Promeritum, *subst.* merit, de- 3 sert, favor, kindness. *Cic.* in aliquem. 3 *Plaut.* Male promerita, *h. e.* ill deserving, 3 demerit, bad actions. *Anct. B. Afric.* Ex 3 suo promerito, *h. e.* guilt. — ¶ Also, 3 to gain. *Quintil.* favorem. *Sueton.* 3 amorem. — ¶ Also, to deserve well, 3 act meritoriously. *Cic.* de aliquo. *Virg.* 3 Ego te nunquam negabo promeritam, 3 sc. de me. *Ovid.* Bene promeritas. 3 Also, *Sueton.* aliquem.

PRŌMERITUM, *i*, *n*. See *Promereo*.

PROMĒTHEUS (Προμηθεύς), *ei* and *ēos*, 3 *m*. a son of Iapetus, brother of Epime- 3 theus, and father of Deucalion. Accord- 3 ing to fable, he formed men from clay, and 3 gave them life by means of fire brought se- 3 cretly from heaven, for which he was fast- 3 ened to Caucasus, where a vulture fed upon 3 his entrails, which at last was killed by He- 3 racles. — ¶ Poetically for a skilful potter. 3 *Juvenal.*

PROMĒTHEŌS (Προμηθεύς), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 3 of or pertaining to Prometheus, Promē- 3 theum. *Propert.* juga, *h. e.* Caucasus.

PROMĒTHIDES (Προμηθεΐδης), *æ*, *m*. the 3 son of Prometheus, *h. e.* Deucalion. *Ovid.*

PRŌMICŌ (pro & mico), *as*, *n*. 1. to glim- 3 mer forth, come quickly forth. *Apul.* Pro- 3 micanit plumule, *h. e.* grow forth. *Id.* 3 lacrimæ, *h. e.* burst forth.

PRŌMINENS (promineo), *tis*, *n*. that pro- 3 jects, stands or juts out, a prominence. 3 *Tacit.* In prominenti litoris, *h. e.* on the 3 point of a prominent neck of land. *Id.* 3 Prominentia montium, *h. e.* tops, sum- 3 mits, promontories.

PRŌMINENTER (prominens), *adv.* promi- 3 nently. *Cel. Aurel.* Prominentius a lec- 3 to, *h. e.* further from.

PRŌMINENTĪA (promineo), *æ*, *f*. a stand- 3 ing or jutting out, prominence, ἐξοχή. 3 *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, a projecting place, 3 a promontory. *Solia.*

PRŌMINĒŌ (pro & mineo), *es*, *ui*, *n*. 2 3 to stand or jut out, be prominent, project, 3 hang over, ἐξέχω. *Liv.* in altum. *Ovid.* 3 in pontum. *Id.* Coma in vultus promi- 3 net, *h. e.* hangs over the face. *Horat.* 3 ore. *Liv.* Collis prominens. — Hence, 3 to lean forwards. *Cæs.* — ¶ Also, to 3 extend. *Liv.* in Ægæum usque mare. 3 — *Figur.* *Liv.* Gloria in posteritatem 3 promet, *h. e.* looks forward to.

PRŌMINŌ (pro & mino), *as*, *a*. 1. to drive, 3 lead, conduct, ἄγω. *Apul.*

PRŌMINŌLŪS (promineo), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 3 standing or jutting out a little, somewhat 3 prominent or projecting. *Solin.*

PRŌMISCAM (promiscus), *adv.* promiscu- 3 ously, in common. *Plaut.*

PRŌMISCE (Id.), *adv.* same as *Promiscue*. 3 *Gell.*

PRŌMISCEŌ (pro & misceo), *es*, *a*. 2. 3 same as *Perisceo*, to mix, mingle. 3 *Macrob.*

PRŌMISCŪE (promiscuus), *adv.* in com- 3 mon, promiscuously, without order or dis- 3 tinction, indifferently, one with another, at 3 random, μίγδην, ἀδιακρίτως. *Cic.*, *Sal-* 3 *lust* and *Liv.*

PRŌMISCŪS (promiscuo), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 3 same as *Promiscuus*. *Gell.*

PRŌMISCŪŌS (Id.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* mixed. — 3 Hence, in common, of which one partakes 3 as well as another. *Liv.* Comitia plebi 3 et patribus promiscua. *Id.* sacerdotia. 3 Also, with an infinit. following. *Tacit.* 3 Muta ista et inanima intercidere ac re- 3 parari promiscua sunt, *h. e.* are destroy- 3 ed without distinction, and to be built 3 again. Hence, *Quintil.* nomen, *h. e.* 3 epicœnum. *Liv.* In promiscuo esse, 3 *h. e.* to be in common. — ¶ Also, one 3 and the same, between which no difference

is made. Sallust. Divina atque humana promiscua habere, *h. e. to make no distinction between things human and divine, to show a contempt of every thing sacred.* — Hence, common, usual. Tacit. patris patrie cognomentum. Id. Promiscua et villa mercari.

PROMISSIŌ (promitto), ōnis, *f. a promising, promise, ἐπαγγελία.* Cic.

PROMISSIVĒ (promissivus), adv. in a promising manner. Tertull.

PROMISSŌR (promitto), ōris, *m. a promiser, one who raises great expectations, ἐπαγγελτής.* Horat. and Quintil.

PROMISSUM (Id.), *i, n. a promise.* Cic. Promissum facere, *or, Plin. Ep. implere, h. e. to fulfil a promise.* So, also, Cic. Promissa servare, *or, Id. Promissis stare, or, Virg. manere, h. e. to keep his promise.* Catull. Promissa dare, *h. e. to make promises, or, to fulfil a promise.* Cic. Satisfacere suo promisso. Also, with promitta. Cic. Promissis standum, quæ quis promiserit. Also, with a genit. of the thing which is promised. Cic. Præmiorum promissis.

PROMISSUS, *a, um, particip. from promitto.* — *¶* Adj. suffered to grow, growing long, hanging down long. Cæs. capillus. Virg. barba. — *¶* Also, raising great expectations of its excellence. Horat. Promissi iambi. Id. Promissum carmen.

PROMISSUS (promitto), *us, m. a promise.* 2 Manil.

PROMITTĒ (pro & mitto), *is, tsi, issum, a. 3. to let go forward.* Hence, to let hang down, let grow, to lengthen or make long, to extend. Colum. ramos longius. Liv. capillum ac barbam, *h. e. to let grow, not to have it cut or shaved.* Plin. Senus promittitur, *h. e. is lengthened, drawn out, dwelt upon.* — *¶* Also, to let go before, send before. Lucr. canes. — *¶* Also, to let go forth. Plin. Nec ulla arborum avidius se promittit, *h. e. grows faster.* — Hence, Promittit, to project or extend. Mela. Gallia huc usque promissa. — Especially, out of the mouth. Hence, to say, assure. Cic. Promitto tibi, tegulam illum nullam relicturum. Horat. de se. — Also, to promise. Cic. aliquid, Id. de re. Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. Cic. De mi tibi sic promitto, atque confirmo, me, &c. Ovid. Bene promittere, *h. e. to make kind promises, praise something good.* Cic. Divin. 2, 17. Bene promittere extis, *h. e. to give a good sign or favorable omen.* Lucan. sibi omnia, *h. e. to promise to himself every good thing, hope for the best.* — Also, to vote, promise to a deity. Cic. donum Jovi. Id. Promittere damni infecti, *sc. causa, nomine, &c. h. e. to make an engagement on account of a loss that may arise.* Id. Promittere aliquem, *sc. se venturum, h. e. to promise to visit any one.* Plaut. Ad cenam alicui promittere, *h. e. to engage to dine with any one.* Senec. Se promittere oratorem, *h. e. to give hope that he will be an orator.* — Also, to raise an expectation. Quintil. Facere omnia, quam promittere, maluerunt. — Also, to predict, say beforehand. Cic. ad Div. 6, 1. — Also, to portend, augur. Flor. Clarum fore, flamma promiserat. — Also, to bid, offer a price. Plin. pro domo sestertium millies. — Also, to threaten. Virg. ultorem. — Also, of inanimate things. Plin. Terra aquas promittit. — *¶* Terent. Promisti, for promissisti. — *¶* See, also, Pronissus, *a, um.*

PROMĪ (for pro-emo, from pro & emo), *is, mpsi and msi, mptam and intum, a. 3. to take, give or bring out or forth, produce, προχειρίζομαι, ἐκφέρει.* Ovid. tela e pharetra. Cic. pecuniam alicui ex ærario. Horat. vixit dolio. — Also, in general, to bring or send forth, show, utter, let see or hear. Martial. gemitus de pectore. Horat. Sol diem promit. Colum. Vites se promunt, *h. e. put forth.* Virg. Se robore promunt, *h. e. egrediuntur.* — *¶* Also, figur. to take or give forth. Cic. consilia, *h. e. to disclose.* Plin. Ep. justitiam. Virg. vires, *h. e. to show, exert.* — *¶* Also, to make known, bring to light, discover, say, declare, express, explain, tell, relate. Plaut. quæ acta es-

sent. Horat. jura clienti. — *¶* Also, to bring to light, raise. Horat. obscura. — *¶* See, also, Promptus, *a, um.*

PROMŌNEŌ (pro & moneo), *es, a. 2. to remind or advise beforehand.* Cic. Att. 4, 12. (But the latest Edd. read pronoveho.)

PROMŌNTŌRIUM (pro & mons), *ii, n. the projecting part of a mountain, though it does not stretch into the sea.* Liv. 21, 35. — *¶* Also, a part of a mountain projecting into the sea, a promontory, cape, headland, high land jutting into the sea, ἀκροῦ λέπας, πόνος. Cic.

PROMŌTĪŌ (promoveo), *ōnis, f. a moving forward.* — *¶* Also, a promotion, preferment, advancement, προαγωγή. Ascon. Pedian.

PROMŌTUS, *a, um, particip. from promoveo.* — *¶* Adj. to be preferred, preferable. Hence, Promotum, that which is preferable. Thus the Stoics called that which did not deserve the name of good, but was preferable to the contrary, as health, beauty, &c. Cic.

PROMŌTUS (promoveo), *us, m. same as Promotio.* Tertull.

PROMŌVEŌ (pro & moveo), *es, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. to move forwards, make to advance, push or move onward, advance, move away, more or bring to a place, προάγω, προςβιβάζω.* Liv. aggerem ad urbem. Cæs. saxa vectibus. Cic. assa in alterum angulum. Liv. castra in agrum Ruscellanum. Id. castra ad Carthaginiem. Justin. exercitum in Aetoliam. Hist. legiones, *h. e. to push forward, make to advance.* Terent. Nihil promove, *h. e. you do not stir from the spot, you do not get on a jot, you make no speed.* — Hence, Apul. Nocte promoti, *h. e. late at night, at midnight.* — Hence, figur. to advance, extend, enlarge, spread, increase. Ovid. imperium. Sueton. magna. Horat. Doctrina vim promovet insitam. — Also, to profit, do good, be of use, accomplish, effect. Terent. parum. Gell. nihil. — Also, to advance, make progress. Gell. in studio facundia. — Also, to delay, put off, defer, protract. Terent. nuptias alicui. — Also, to promote, advance, prefer to a place of honor. Plin. Ep. aliquem in amplissimum ordinem. Sueton. ad praefecturam ærarii. — *¶* Also, to move forth. — Hence, to put forth. Phædr. pedem triclinio. — Also, to bring forth. Horat. arcana loco, *h. e. to reveal the secrets.* — *¶* Cic. Att. 4, 12. Te videbo et promovebo, *h. e. according to Tuastall, I will take you home along with me to an entertainment.* (Others read pronoveho.)

PROMPTARIUM, *ii, n. for Promptuarii.* 3 Man. Auson.

PROMPTĒ, and PROMTĒ (promptus, or 2 promptus), *adv. without delay, promptly, expeditiously, quickly, actively, προθύμως, ἐτοιμῶς.* Tacit. Prompte dare operam. Id. Promptus. Plin. Ep. Promptissime adero. — *¶* Also, easily. Juvenal. Promptus. Val. Max. Promptissime. — *¶* Also, readily, willingly. Tacit. Prompte necem subire, *h. e. cheerfully.* Id. Promptus.

PROMPTIM (Id.), *adv. same as Prompte.* 3 Tertull.

PROMPTŌ (frequentat. of promo), *as, 3 avi, ātum, a. 1. to give out.* Plaut. thesaurus Jovis, *h. e. to be Jupiter's accountant or treasurer.*

PROMPTUARIUS, and PROMTUARIUS (promo), *a, um, adj. serving for keeping things in store, and from which they may be taken out.* Cato. armarium, *h. e. a storehouse.* So, also, Apul. cella. A prism is facetiously called so. Plaut. — Hence, Promptuarium, subst. a storehouse, magazine, buttry, larder, &c. Apul. Figur. Apul. rationis et orationis, *h. e. the mouth of man.*

PROMPTULUS (dimin. of promptus), *a, 3 um, adj. somewhat prompt, ready, or quick.* Hieronym.

PROMPTUS, and PROMTUS (promo), *us, m. a taking forth.* — Hence, an exposing to public view, a being visible. I. promptu, visible, manifest, public, before the eyes; as, Cic. esse, *to be visible, evident, clear, easy to discern.* Id. ponere, *h. e. to place before the eye, make visible or manifest, let see.* So, also, Sallust. habere, *h. e. to let see, make a display of.* Ovid.

In promptu scrinia habet, *h. e. before the eyes, every one can see them.* So, also, Plaut. Gerere iram in promptu, *h. e. to manifest.* Hence, Cic. In promptu esse, *h. e. to be common or known.* — *¶* Also, readiness, a being at hand. Cic. In promptu esse, *h. e. to be at hand, to be there, to be present.* — *¶* Also, easiness. Ovid. In promptu esse, *h. e. to be easy.*

PROMPTUS, and PROMTUS, *a, um, particip. from promo.* — *¶* Adj. visible, manifest, evident, clear. Cic. Promptum est. Id. Prompta et aperta. — *¶* Also, ready, prepared, at hand, ἐτοιμος. Of things. Cic. Fidem promptam præbuit. Id. Quæ tibi a multis prompta esse scio. Id. celeritas. Sallust. audacia. — Of men, prepared, ready, prompt, active, vigorous, quick, expeditious, zealous, ardent, inclined to, bent on, bold, &c. Cæs. Laudat promptos. Cic. Ad vim promptus. Id. Promptiores ad pericula. Tacit. in spem. Cic. Homo promptissimus. Cæs. and Cic. animus. Cic. Tres fratres promptos, non indiserot. — Also, with an ablat. following. Liv. ingenio, lingua. — Also, with a genit. following. Tacit. animi. Sallust. Belli promptissimos. — Also, with a dat. following. Tacit. Aninus promptus libertati aut ad mortem. — Also, with an infinit. following. Lucan. pati. — Also, brave, courageous. Liv. manu. Cæs. laudat promptos. (See above.) — *¶* Also, easy, practicable. Cic. defensio. Tacit. Promptissima mortis via. Ovid. Promptum est, *h. e. it is easy.* — *¶* Also, favorably inclined to. Tacit. alicui.

PROMULCEŌ (pro & mulceo), *es, si, sum, 3 a. 2. to stroke forwards or lengthwise.* Apul.

PROMULGATĒ (promulgo), *ōnis, f. a proclaiming, publishing, spreading abroad, promulgation, ἀνακήρυξις.* Cic.

PROMULGATOR (Id.), *ōris, m. one who publishes or proclaims.* Fronton.

PROMULGŌ (unc.), *us, avi, ātum, a. 1. to publish or spread abroad, proclaim, promulgate, divulge, ἀνακηρύττω.* Cic. legem, or rogationem, *h. e. a bill.* Plin. dies fastos. Cic. prælia.

PROMULSIDARIS (promulsis), *e, or PROMULSIDARIUS, a, um, adj. belonging to the first dish.* — Hence, Promulsidare, the vessel in which the first dish was served up. Petron. — Plur. Promulsidaria. Pandect.

PROMULSIS (pro & mulsum), *Idis, f. the antipast, first dish at a meal, as, olives, sausages, &c. Probably so called, because it was eaten before mead (mulsum).* Cic. Figur. Petron. libidinis. — *¶* Also, the vessel in which it is served up. Tertull.

PROMULSUS, *a, um.* See Promulceo.

PROMUNTORIUM, *ii, n. same as Promontorium.*

PROMUS (promo), *a, um, adj. taking out* 3 *nf, as, out of the storehouse or larder.* — Hence, Promus, one who gives out provisions in a house, a steward, butler. Plaut. Adæpol fecisti prodigum promum tibi. Apul. librorum. — *¶* Also, from which any thing is taken out. Tertull. cella, *h. e. a storehouse, larder.*

PROMUTŌS (pro & mutus), *a, um, adj. 2 that is advanced as a loan.* Cæs. B. C. Ed. Oudend. Vectigal proutum imperabatur, *h. e. the tribute as a loan, or, collected before it was strictly due.* — Hence, Proutum, a loan. Pandect. dare, *h. e. to advance.*

PRONAŌS, *i, m.* See Pronas.

PRONATŌ (pro & nato), *as, n. 1. to swim* 3 *forth, swim to.* Hygin.

PRONATUS, *a, um, particip. from pronō.* — *¶* Also, for Prognatus. Tertull.

PRONŌS, or PRONŌS (πρόναος), *i, m. the vestibule or porch of a temple.* Vitruv.

PRONĒ (pronus), *adv. with inclination.* 3 Ammian.

PROMECTŌ (pro & necto), *is, a. 3. to knit* 3 *on or at length.* Hence, to lengthen. Stat. seriem.

PROMEPŌS (pro & nepos), *ōtis, m. a great grandson, ἀπένεγος.* Cic.

PROMPTIS (pro & neptis), *is, f. a great* 3 *granddaughter, ἀπενεγών.* Pers.

PRONIS, *e. adj. for Pronus, a, um.* Varr

PRONITAS (pronus), *ātis, f. inclination,* 3 *propensity, proneness, καταθέρετα.* Senec.

PRŌNŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to ia-
3 cline forwards, to bow. *Sidon.*

PRŌNŌĒA (Πρόνοια), æ, f. providence.
1 *Cic.*

PRŌNŌMĒN (pro & nomen), īnis, n. a
pronoun, ἀντωνυμία. *Varr.*

PRŌNŌMINALIS (pronomen), e, adj. of
3 or belonging to a pronoun. *Priscian.*

PRŌNŌMINATIŌ (pro & nominatio),
2 ōnis, f. a figure of rhetoric, when another
word is substituted for a proper name, ἀν-
τωνομασία. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Africani
nepos, for Gracchus.

PRŌNŌBŌ (pronubus), as, n. 1. to do the
3 office of a bridewoman. *Hieron.*

PRŌNŌBŌS (pro & nubō), a, um, adj. pre-
3 siding over marriage. *Virg. Juno.* —
Also, women are called pronubæ, who di-
rected the wedding on the part of the
bride, bridewomen. *Varr.* — ¶ Also,
of or belonging to marriage. *Claud. an.*
nox, h. e. the marriage-night.

PRŌNŌMĒRŌ (pro & numero), as, a. 1. to
3 count down, reckon. *Sidon.*

PRŌNŌNTIABILIS, or PRŌNŌNCIABI-
3 LIS (pronuntio, or pronuncio), e, adj.
that may be pronounced, ἀποφαντικός,
ῥητός. *Apul.*

PRŌNŌNTIATIŌ, or PRŌNŌNCIATIŌ
(Id.), ōnis, f. a publication, proclamation,
public intimation, declaration, ἐκφώνησις,
ἀπαγγελία, ὑπόκρισις. *Cæs.* — ¶ Also,
the sentence of a judge. *Cic.* —
¶ Also, a crying out, a proclamation of
the public crier. *Val. Max.* — ¶ Also,
an expression, word. *Valer. Max.* —
¶ Also, a speaking, speech, language.
Pandect. — ¶ Also, a proposition, as, in
logic. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, of orators and
actors, action, pronunciatio, delivery, al-
so called actio. *Auct. ad Her. 3, 11, sqq.*
Cic. Or. 3, 57, sqq. Quint. 11, 3.

PRŌNŌNTIATŌR, or PRŌNŌNCIĀ-
1 TŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one that makes any
thing known, a relater, orator, ἐκφωνη-
τής. *Cic.*

PRŌNŌNTIATUM, or PRŌNŌNCIĀ-
TUM (Id.), i, n. a proposition, axiom,
ἀξίωμα. *Cic.*

PRŌNŌNTIATŌS, or PRŌNŌNCIATŌS
3 (Id.), us, m. a pronouncing, utterance,
delivery. *Gell.*

PRŌNŌNTIŌ, and PRŌNŌNCIŌ (pro &
nuntio, or nuncio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.
to publish, make publicly known, proclaim,
announce. *Hirt. signum, h. e. to give.*
Cic. leges. Liv. praelium in posterum
diem. Id. iter. Also, with an accus.
and infin. following. *Suet. Pronuntiavit*
se cantaturum. Also, with ut or
ne following. *Cæs. Jusserunt pronun-
tari, ut impedimenta relinquerent. Id.*
Duces pronuntiarī jusserunt, ne quis
ab eo loco discederet. — ¶ Also, to dis-
close, discover, reveal, say. *Cic. rem.*
— ¶ Also, to say, tell, report, relate.
Cæs. aliquid sincere. — ¶ Also, to
promise. *Cic. pecuniam pro reo. Liv.*
militi præmia. — ¶ Also, of a herald,
to proclaim, publish, cry. *Cic. victorum*
nomina. — Also, of others. *Cic. Magis-
tri (auctionum) pronuntiant.* — ¶ Al-
so, to create, nominate, appoint to an
office. *Liv. aliqueum pretorem.* —
¶ Also, to pronounce. *Plin. Ep. quæ-
dam perperam.* — Hence, to recite, re-
hearse. *Cic. versus multis uno spiritu.*
Also, of an actor, to act. *Plin. Ep.* —
Hence, *Cic. ad Div. 1, 2. sententiam,*
h. e. to repeat, of a consul, when he re-
peats the vote of a senator, in order to
take the votes of the other senators up-
on it. — Also, to give sentence, declare in
an official capacity. *Cic. De tribunali*
pronuntiavit, sese recepturum. Also,
with an accus. following. *Suet. and*
Cic. sententiam. — Hence, Pronuncia-
tus, a, um, declared or acknowledged by
sentence. *Pandect. libertas. Sueton.*
civis.

PRŌNŌPER (pro & nuper), adv. very late-
3 ly, a little while ago, νῦν ὀπί. *Plaut.*

PRŌNŌRŌS (pro & nurus), us, f. a grand-
3 son's wife, προνύμφη. *Ovid.*

PRŌNŌS (πρηνής), a, um, adj. turned for-
wards, inclined or bending forward, lean-
ing forward. *Cic. motus corporis.*
Varr. Puerum imponere equo pronom.
*Cæs. tigna. Liv. Urbs prona in palu-
des. Stat. calix, h. e. overturned. Apul.*
in baculum, h. e. resting or leaning upon.

Lucaa. Prona pericula mortis, h. e. man-
ifest. — ¶ Also, running forwards.
Ovid. lepus. — ¶ Also, going or in-
clining downwards. *Ovid. via, h. e.*
steep. *Virg. amnis. Ovid. currus.*
Horat. menses, h. e. flying, quickly pass-
ing. Hence, of stars when nearly set-
ting or about to set, setting, or about to
set. *Prop. sidera. So, also, of the day,*
night, sun, &c. *Ovid. Titan. Stat.*
dies, h. e. drawing to its close. Hence,
Senec. Per pronom, or, Sil. Per prona,
h. e. downward. — ¶ Also, situate or
lying towards. *Colum. Solum pronom*
orienti. *Id. Campus pronus ad solem.*
Id. Loca aquiloni prona. — ¶ Also,
inclined to any thing, disposed, prone.
Varr. and Sueton. ad aliquid, or, Horat.
in aliquid, or, *Tacit. alicui rei.*
Also, with a genit. following. *Lucan.*
ruendi in ferrum. — ¶ Also, inclined
to favor, favoring. *Tacit. in aliqueum.*
Sueton. alicui. Tacit. Pronis auribus
audire, h. e. to hear willingly. — ¶ Also,
easy, practicable, without difficulty. *Sal-*
lust. Omnia virtuti prona. Plin. Ep.
Iter ad honores pronom. *Lucan. and*
Tacit. Pronum est, h. e. it is easy. Liv.
Pronius ad fidem, h. e. more credible.

PRŌCĒMIŌR (prociūm), āris, dep. 1. to
2 make an introduction or preface to a speech,
προειμιῶμαι. *Plin.*

PRŌCĒMIUM (προειμιον), ii, n. an intro-
duction, preface, exordium, proem. *Cic.*
— ¶ Also, a beginning. *Ovid. rixæ.*

PRŌPAGATIŌ (propago, as), ōnis, f. the
propagating of vines and trees, κατάρσεις.
Cic. — Hence, figur. a propagating, as,
of a race. *Cic. Quæ propagatio et so-*
holes origo est rerum publicarum. *Id.*
nominis. — ¶ Figur. an extension, en-
largement, propagating, ἐκτασις. *Cic.*
imperii. *Id. temporis. Id. vitæ.*

PRŌPAGATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a propaga-
tor. Hence, a prolonger, extender, en-
larger. *Cic. provinciæ, h. e. one who*
causes a governor to retain his province
beyond the usual time.

PRŌPAGES (Id.), is, f. a layer. — Hence,
3 figur. a descendant, children, race, pos-
terity. *Pacuv. sanguinis. Ason. stir-*
pis.

PRŌPAGINŌ (propago), as, āvi, ātum, a.
3 1. to propagate. *Tertull.*

PRŌPAGMEN (Id.), īnis, n. a propaga-
3 ting, prolonging. *Enn. vitæ.*

PRŌPAGŌ (propago, as), īnis, f. that
which is propagated, a set, layer. Of a
vine. *Cic. Of trees in general. Virg.*
and *Plin. Of plants. Plin.* — Also, any
shoot or branch which may be used as a
layer. *Horat.* — Hence, of men and ani-
mals, a descendant, offspring, child, chil-
dren, stock, race, breed. *Nepos. virorum,*
h. e. race. *Virg. Romana, h. e. the Ro-*
man race, the Romans. *Ovid. vera, h. e.*
son. Lucet. catulorum. So, also, of
horses. *Nemes.*

PRŌPAGŌ (from pro & pago, or pango),
as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to propagate, as, a
vine, tree, &c. by layers, παραφύω. *Ca-*
to and *Colum. So, also, one's race. Cic.*
stirpem. *Apul. familiam.* — ¶ Figur.
to propagate, increase, extend, enlarge.
Liv. terminos populi Romani bello.
Sueton. imperium, h. e. the empire. —
Also, to prolong, extend the duration of.
Flor. bellum in posteros. Cic. aliquid
posteritati, h. e. to posterity. *Id. bellum,*
h. e. to continue. *Id. multa sæcula rei-*
publicæ, h. e. to preserve the state many
centuries. *Id. diem. Id. laudem alicui-*
us ad sempiternam gloriam. *Id. vitam*
auctupio, h. e. to prolong, preserve. *Liv.*
imperium alicui in annum.

PRŌPĀLĀ (προπάλης), æ, m. a forestaller,
huckster, retailer. *Varr.*

PRŌPĀLAM (pro & palam), adv. openly,
in sight of all, in public, before the people,
ἐν τῷ φανερί. *Cic. collocare, h. e. to*
put up. — ¶ Also, manifestly. *Plaut.*
fieri, h. e. to become manifest.

PRŌPĀLŌ (propalam), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.
3 to make manifest or public, divulge. *Si-*
don.

PRŌPĀNDŌ (pro & pando), is, andi, an-
3 sum and assum, a. 3. to spread out. *Apul.*

PRŌPĀNSŌS, and PRŌPĀSSŌS, a, um.
See Propando.

PRŌPĀTŌR (προπάτωρ), ōris, m. an an-
3 cestor. *Tertull.*

PRŌPĀTRŌS (pro & patruus), i, m. a. 2.
3 frater proavi, a great grandfather's broth-
er, a great uncle. *Pandect.*

PRŌPĀTŌLŌS (pro & patulus), a, um,
adj. open to inspection or entrance, open,
uncovered, ἀποφάνης. *Cic. locus.* —
Propatulum, an open or uncovered place,
as, in a yard or court. — Hence, in pro-
patulo, in the court; as, *Liv. In propatulo*
ædium, h. e. in the court of house. Nep.
In propatulo domi abjicit. — In propati-
lo, in an open, uncovered place, openly, pub-
licly; as, *Cic. Cum victus et cultus lu-*
mannus non, uti feris, in propatulo ac si-
vestribus locis, sed domi sub tecto ac-
curandus esset. *Plin. Ep. Hunc sermo-*
nem non apud populum, sed apud De-
curiones habui, nec in propatulo, sed in
curia. — *Mela. Propatulo, for in propatu-*
lo. — Hence, in propatulo, openly; as,
Gell. esse, h. e. to be before one's eyes, to
be visible. *Sallust. Pudicitiam in pro-*
patulo habuere, h. e. put up publicly to
sale, as it were.

PRŌPE (unc.), adv. near, nigh, ἐγγύς.
Cic. esse. Id. intruere alicuium. — So,
also, Propius, nearer. *Cic. accedere.*
Id. Proxime, h. e. next, very near. Also,
of time. *Terent. Prope adest, quum*
alieno more vivendum est mihi, h. e. the
time is not far off, &c. *Plant. Prope adest,*
ut, &c. *Liv. Jam prope erat, ut pelle-*
retur, h. e. it wanted little, &c. *Cic. Pro-*
pius nihil est factum, quam ut occideret-
ur, h. e. it wanted little, &c. he was near
being killed. *Lucan. Propius timuere*
sarrissas, quam, &c. h. e. more. — Hence,
Proxime, a little before, last. *Cic. Quem*
proxime nominavi. — Also, next time.
Plin. Ep. Velim ego, quum proxime ju-
dices contraherent, quid sit juris, indi-
ces. — Also, next in order, rank or value,
immediately after. *Cic. Proxime secun-*
dum deos, homines hominibus utiles
esse possunt. *Plin. De lycuorio prox-*
ime dici cogit auctorum pertinacia. *Cic.*
Proxime a Lacyde. — Also, nearly, al-
most. *Cic. Proxime atque ille ante*
æque. — Also, nearly, closely, nicely, as
well as possible. *Quintil. signare. So,*
also, Propius, more closely. *Virg. aspi-*
cere. — ¶ Also, near to, close or hard
by, sometimes with a, sometimes with
an accus. or dat. *Cic. Prope a Sicilia.*
Id. Prope a meis ædibus. Id. Prope
me. Cæs. Prope castra. So, also, Cic.
Propius urbem. Id. Propius a terris.
Id. Proxime hostem. Cæs. Proxime
hostium castris. Nepos. Propius Tibe-
ri. Cic. Propius Grammatico accessi.
Also, figur. *Liv. Res est prope me-*
tum. *Id. Propius fidem est. Id. Pro-*
xime morem Romanum, h. e. nearly so.
— ¶ Also, almost, nearly. *Cic. Prope*
desperatis rebus. *Liv. Nox prope di-*
remit colloquium, h. e. nox prope ade-
rat, quum dirimeretur colloquium.
— ¶ Also, in the same manner, just so. *Ho-*
rat. Iusanis et tu stultique prope
omnes. — ¶ Proximus, comparat. of
proxime. *Minuc. Fel.*

PRŌPEDIEM (prope & dies), adv. within
1 a few days, in a short time, after a while,
shortly, very soon. *Cic.* — It is also writ-
ten prope diem.

PRŌPELLŌ (pro & pello), is, pūli, pul-
sum, a. 3. to drive before one's self, drive
out or forth. *Liv. pecus extra portam,*
h. e. to drive out. *Varr. oves in pa-*
bulum. *Lucret. aera præ se. Figur.*
Petron. cruda studia in forum. —
Hence, to drive further or forwards, push
on, propel. *Cic. navem remis. Gell.*
nubes non procul. — Also, simply, to
put in motion, move. *Lucret. Animus*
corpus propellit. *Figur. Tacit. initia.*
— Also, to drive away. *Cæs. multitudi-*
nem hostium. *Liv. hostem a castris.*
— Hence, to drive away, keep or ward
off, repel, remove. *Liv. periculum vitæ*
ab aliquo. *Prop. suavia (kisses) dextra*
opposita. *Horat. frigus duramque faiem.*
Colum. injurias. — Also, to hurl, throw.
Cæs. crates. Sil. hastam. — Also, to
drive to, urge, impel, incite. *Tacit. ani-*
mos ad corruptendum morem.
— ¶ Also, to throw down. *Ovid. corpora*
in profundum. — Hence, to throw down,
throw to the ground, overthrow. *Senec.*
mnros. Val. Flacc. urbem. — ¶ The
first syllable is short in *Lucret.*

PRŌPEMŌDŌ (prope & modus), adv. *near-ly*, *almost*. *Lio*

PRŌPEMŌDUM (Id.), adv. *nearly*, *almost*, ὀλίγον δεῖν, σχεδόν. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, *in the same manner*, or, *nearly in the same manner*. *Cic. Offic. 2, 8.* — ¶ It is also written *prope modum*.

PRŌPEMPTYCŌS (προπεμπτικός), a, um, 3 adj. *accompanying*, *relating to accompanying*. — *Propempticum*, or *propempticon*, sc. *carmen*, a *poem*, in which a *prosperous journey is wished to any one*. *Stat.*

PRŌPENIĒDŌ (pro & pendeo; es, di, sum, n. 2. to hang down, hang forth, ἐπιρ-βένω. *Cic. Laux propendet. Culum. Propendentes aures. Plin. Herba propendens ex ramis. Figur. Cic. Bona propendent, h. e. weigh more, have the preponderance.* — ¶ Also, *to be inclined, lean towards, be disposed*. *Cic. Inclinant atque propendent.* — Also, *to be favorably inclined to*. *Cic. in aliquem.*

PRŌPENDŌ, is, n. 3. for *Propendeo*. 3 *Plant.*

PRŌPENDŌLES (propendeo), a, um, adj. 3 *hanging forth, forward or down*. *Apul. crines.*

PRŌPENŒ (propensus), adv. *readily*, 2 *willingly*, *favorably*, *with inclination*, ἐπιρροῶς. *Lentul. in Cic. Ep. Ut hanc concordiam et conspirationem omnium ordinum ad defendendam libertatem propense non crederent esse factam. Liv. Propensius.*

PRŌPENSİDŌ (propendeo), ōnis, f. *inclination*, *propensity*, *proueness*, *readiness*, ἐπιρροή, προθυμία. *Cic.*

PRŌPENSŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. *hanging down*, ἐπιρροής. *Solin.* — ¶ Also, *inclined*, *disposed*, *apt*, *prone*. *Cic. ad misericordiam. Id. Si quis est ad volupitates propensior. Hirt. Propensissima civitatum voluntate.* — Also, with a *dat.* following. *Justin. Alexandro.* — ¶ Also, *heavy*, *weighty*. *Plant. Propensior, h. e. richer. Hence, Cic. Propensius, h. e. weightier, more important.* — ¶ Also, *that comes nearer*. *Cic. Ad veritatem propensior.*

PRŌPERABİLES (propero), e, adj. *hasten-3 ing*, *quick*. *Tertull.*

PRŌPERANTER (Id.), adv. *hastily*, *quick-2 ly*, *speedily*. *Lucret. Usque adeo properanter ab omnibus ignibus ejus, &c. Salust. Properantius. Cod. Theod. Properantissime.*

PRŌPERANTIÄ (Id.), e, f. a *hastening*, 2 *hastiness*. *Salust.*

PRŌPERÄTİM (properatus), adv. *hastily*, 3 *quickly*. *Cicil.*

PRŌPERÄTİDŌ (propero), ōnis, f. a *making haste*; *haste*, *despatch*, *expedition*, σπουδή, ἐπείγεις. *Cic.*

PRŌPERÄTŌ (Id.), adv. *quickly*, *hastily*, 2 *speedily*, ἐπιγυμένως. *Tacit.*

PRŌPERĒ (properus), adv. *in haste*, *in a hur-2 ry*, *hastily*, *speedily*, *quickly*, σπουδαίως, ἐπιγυμένως. *Nepos. egredere. Plant. Propere esse, h. e. to hasten.*

PRŌPERİPES (properus & pes), ēdis, adj. 3 *swift of foot*, *hastening*, *nimble*, *quick*. *Catull.*

PRŌPERİTER (properus), adv. *hastily*, 3 *quickly*. *Pacuv.*

PRŌPERŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to *make haste*, *hasten*, *make speed*, *be quick*, ἐπείγω, σπεύδω. *Cic. in patriam. Id. Roman. Ovid. sacris, for a sacris.* — Also, *in speaking or narrating*. *Salust. De Carthagine silere melius puto, quoniam alio properare tempus monet.* — Also, with a *supine* following. *Salust. adjutum.* — Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Cic. Quamquam iustis de causis rationes deferre properarim. Terent. Properas abducere, h. e. you hasten to lead away, you lead away quickly.* — Also, of *inanimate things*. *Plin. Mala decerpi properantia.* — *Properato* is sometimes used for *proprare*. *Cic. Properato opus est, h. e. there is need of haste.* — ¶ Also, *to do*, *make*, *prepare any thing with haste*, *to hasten*, *accelerate*. *Plant. obsonia. Id. vascula pure. Virg. mortem. Horat. pecuniam heredi. Id. opus, studium, h. e. to pursue actively. Salust. Itinere properato. Tacit. Naves properatae.*

PRŌPERŌS (unc.), a, um, adj. *quick*, 2 *hasty*, *speedy*, *coming or going in haste*, σπουδαίως. *Virg. and Tacit.* — Also,

with an *infinit.* following. *Tacit. clarescere.* — Also, with a *gerunt.* following. *Tacit. occasionis, h. e. eager to embrace. Id. irae.*

PRŌPES (pro & pes), ēdis, m. a *rope 3 with which a sail is fastened*. *Turpil.*

PRŌPEXŌS (partic. from obsol. propecto), 3 a, um, *combed or hanging down, combed forwards*. *Virg. Propexa in pectore barba.*

PRŌPHETÄ, and PRŌPHETES (προφή-3 τής), e, m. a *prophet*, *foreteller*; *one who predicts future events*. *Apul. and Laetant.*

PRŌPHETÄLIS (propheta), e, adj. *pro-3 phetic*, προφητικός. *Hieronym. os.*

PRŌPHETİÄ (προφητεία), e, f. *prophecy*, 3 *prediction*; *the foretelling of things to come*. *Tertull.*

PRŌPHETİÄLIS (propheta), e, adj. *re-3 lating to prophecy, prophetic*. *Tertull.*

PRŌPHETİCĒ (propheticus), adv. *pro-3 phetically*, προφητικῶς. *Tertull.*

PRŌPHETİCŌS (προφητικός), a, um, adj. 3 *prophetic*, *prophetical*. *Prudent. os.*

PRŌPHETİS (προφήτης), īdis, f. a *proph-3 etess*. *Tertull.*

PRŌPHETİSSÄ (propheta), e, f. a *proph-3 etess*. *Tertull.*

PRŌPHETŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 3 *prophesy*, *predict*, προφητεύω. *Tertull.* Scimus autem, sicut vocibus, ita et rebus prophetatum. *Id. Mortem Christi prophetatum.*

PRŌPİNÄTİDŌ (propino), ōnis, f. a *drink-3 ing to one's health*, πρόπινος. *Senec.* — ¶ Also, *an entertainment*, *banquet*. *Inscript.*

PRŌPİNÄTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who 3 drinks to the health of another person*, προπίνος. *Ovid. de ar. am. 1, 587.* (But *Ed. Hein. and Burn. read procurator.*)

PRŌPİNŌ (προπίνω), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to *drink to one*, *drink one's health*. *Plaat. poculum. Martial. alicui. Cic. Propino hoc Critiae. Plant. salutem, h. e. to drink one's health.* — ¶ Also, *to give to drink*. *Martial.* — Also, *to pa-3 tients, to let drink, give, administer. Plin. radicem cum vino.* — ¶ Also, *to give or set before to eat*. *Capitol.* — ¶ Also, *figur. to give or deliver to*. *Terent. Hunc comedundum et deridendum vobis propino. Enn. versus mortalibus. Apul. puellas alicui, h. e. to procure, give.* — ¶ The first syllable occurs *long* in *Martial.*

PRŌPİNQUĒ (propinquus), adv. *near at 3 hand*, πλησίως. *Plant.*

PRŌPİNQUİTÄS (Id.), ātis, f. *nighness*, *nearness*, *vicinity*, *proximity*, *neighbor-3 hood*, ἐγγύτης. *Cic. loci. Cæs. hostium. Id. Ex propinquitate pugnare, h. e. close at hand, in the neighborhood.* — ¶ Also, *relation by blood*; *affinity*, οἰκειότης, συνάφεια. *Cic.*

PRŌPİNQUŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to *approach*, *draw near*, *come nigh*, προσ-3 εγγίζω, of persons and things. *Virg. Dies propinquat. Id. fluvio. Tacit. domui.* — Also, with an *accus.* follow-*ing*. *Salust. amicum.* — ¶ Also, *transi-3 tively, to bring near, bring, hasten, accelerate. Virg. augurium. Sil. mortem.*

PRŌPİNQUŌS (prope), a, um, adj. *neighbor-3 ing*, *near*, with regard to place or situation, γέγον. *Cic. provincia. Id. prædium. Ovid. Propinquus exsilium.* — Also, with a *gerunt.* following. *Nepos. In propinquo arbis locis.* — *Propin-3 quin*, *neighborhood*, *nearness*, *short distance.* Hence, *Liv. In propinquo esse, h. e. to be near. Id. Ex propinquo cognoscit, h. e. near.* — ¶ Also, *near, at hand*, with regard to time. *Cic. reditus. Id. mors.* — ¶ Also, with regard to resemblance, *near*, *similar*, *resembling*, *like*. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, with regard to relationship or connection, *near of kin*, *allied*, *nearly related*. *Salust. Tibi genere propinqui.* — Hence, *subst. a kins-3 man*, *kinswoman*, *relation*. *Cic. Tot propinqui. Id. Vestalis, hujus propinqua.* — *Figur. Varr. Propinquiora inter se verba.*

PRŌPİDŌ (prope), as, n. 1. to *approach*, *draw 3 near*, ἐγγίζω. *Paulin. Nolan.*

PRŌPİDŌR (Id.), ius, ōris, adj. *superlat.* *Proximus.* — *I. Compar. Propior, nearer, 3 higher*, with regard to place or situation. *Virg. portus. Liv. tumulus. Virg.*

Propiora tenere. — Also, with an *ac-3 cusative* following. *Hirt. hostem.* — Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Stat. timeri.* — Also, with a *gerunt.* follow-*ing*. *Lucret. caliginis. Tacit. flumi-3 nis.* — Also, with a *dat.* following. *Ovid. patriæ. Horat. funeri, h. e. to death.* — ¶ Also, *nearer*, with regard to time, *later*, *more recent*. *Pandect. tempus. Cic. epistola. Id. Veniunt ad propiora.* — ¶ Also, *nearer in re-3 lationship*, *more nearly related or allied*, *more closely akin*. *Cic. alicui.* — ¶ Also, *nearer in resemblance*, *more like*. *Cic. sceler-3 i. Virg. tauro. Liv. Propius vero, h. e. more likely or probable.* — ¶ Also, *nearer with regard to connection or reference*, *more nearly related*, *more close-3 ly connected*, of *nearer import*, *affecting or concerning more nearly, closer*. *Ovid. cura. Cic. societas. Id. periculum. Horat. amicus. Liv. dolor.* — Also, *more intimate*. *Tacit. Famæ propior. Id. Esse ei propiora consilia. Id. Cui propior cum Tiberio usus erat, h. e. a closer intimacy.* — ¶ Also, *more favora-3 bly inclined to*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, *more fitting*, *suitable or adapted*, *better adapted or suited*, *better, preferable*. *Cic. Portus propior huic ætati. Liv. Latium supple-3 mento propius esse. Terent. delectatio.* — *II. Superl. Proximus, a, um,*

very near, *the next or nearest with regard to place, distance or situation.* *Cic. via. Id. vicinus. Cæs. oppidum. Cic. ab aliquo.* — Also, with a *dat.* follow-*ing*. *Cic.* — Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Cæs. mare.* — Hence, *Proxi-3 mum*, *vicinity*, *neighborhood*. *Terent. In proximo, h. e. in the neighborhood. Id. the most convenient place. Terent. Ibi proximum est, ubi mutes. Also, that which follows next, the next in succession.* *Cic. Proximum est, ut, &c. h. e. it remains that, it follows that, &c.* — Also, with regard to time, *next*, *next ensuing*, *that follows next*. *Cic. petitio. Id. annus. Cæs. nox. Also, with regard to time past, last, latest. Cic. nox. Nepos. Proximo triennio. Cic. Proximi su-3 perioribus diebus. Id. Censore, qui proximus ante me fuerat. Id. Proximi literis, h. e. last. Hence, Proximo, late-3 ly. Cic.* — Also, with regard to resem-*bling*, *next*, *nearest*, *most like*, *most nearly resembling*. *Cic. Id deo proximum est. Horat. Siut proxima veris.* — Also, with regard to relationship, friendship, intimacy or other connection, order, age, rank, love, &c. *the next, nearest.* *Cic. cognitione. Nrp. propinquitate. Cic. Injurious sunt in proximos. Liv. A proximiis, h. e. relations. Cic. Amore tibi proximi sumus. Nrp. Ætate prox-3 imus erat. Terent. Proximus sum ego met mihi. Cic. religioni suæ, h. e. de-3 voted to or observant of. Hence, Proxi-3 mum, *relationship*, *connection*. *Quintil. Ex proximo nutuari licet.* — Also, *any other person, one's neighbor*. *Val. Max. — Also, fit, apt, striking. Apul. argu-3 mentum.* — Also, *easy*, *at hand*, *known*. *Quintil. deel. and Prudent.* — Also, *great, excellent*. *Apul. humanitas.* — ¶ *Com-3 parat. Proximus. Senec. and Pandect.**

PRŌPTIÄBİLIS (propitio), e, adj. *soon 3 appraised*, *propitiable*. *Enn.*

PRŌPTIÄTİDŌ (Id.), ōris, f. *an appeasing*, 3 *a propitiation*, *attonement*. *Maerab.*

PRŌPTIÄTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a *propitia-3 tor*. *Hieronym.*

PRŌPTİDŌ (propitius), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3 1. to *make propitious*, *appease*, *pacify*, *propitiate*, ἱλάσκειν. *Plant. Venerem. Tacit. Junonem.*

PRŌPTİDŌS (pro & peto), a, um, adj. *ap-3 praised*, *kind*, *favorable*, *merciful*, *propitious*, ἡλως, ἡλεως. *Cic. dii. Id. hamo. Plant. Aliquem propitium fa-3 cere. Terent. Satin' illi dii propitii sunt? h. e. is he in his right senses?* — ¶ The first syllable is used *short* in *Senec Agam.*, but *long* in *Juven.*

PRŌPTİS, adv. See *Prope*.

PRŌPİÄSMÄ (πρόπασμα), ātis, n. a 2 *mould*, *model*, or *pattern*. *Plin.*

PRŌPNİGEUM, or PRŌPNİGĒŌN (προπ-2 νίγειον), i, n. the *place before a furnace or oven*. *Vitrav.*

PRŌPŌTİDES (Πρωπαιτίδες), um, f.

certain girls of Cyprus, who, denying the divinity of Venus, were changed into stones. Ovid.

PRŌPŌLĀ (προπόλης), æ, m. a retailer, huckster or hucksterer, forestaller, προπόλης. Cic.

PRŌPŌLIS (προπολις), is, f. bee-gluc: the third foundation of the bees in making honey, a material of wax which they use in stopping up the entrances of the hive. Varr. and Plin.

PRŌPŌMĀ (πρόπομα), ātis, n. drink taken before eating. Pallad.

PRŌPŌNŌ (pro & pono), is, ōsui, ōsitum, a. 3. to set out or expose to view, set forth or display, set before or up, offer, present, προτιθέναι. Cæs. vexillum. So, also, Lic. signum pugne. Cic. aliquid venale, or, simply, Sucton. Proponere, h. e. to set out or expose for sale. Also, of a prize at the games. Virg. Geminum pugne proponit honorem. Cic. leges in publicum, h. e. to fix up to be read. Id. fastos populo, h. e. to proclaim, publish. Id. mensas palam. Suct. Vectigalibus indictis neque propositis. So, also, Id. libellum. So, also, Cic. oculus or ante oculos, h. e. to place before the eyes. — Hence, figur. to place before the eyes, represent to one's self, imagine. Cic. aliquem sibi imitandum. Liv. vim fortune animo, h. e. to consider. Cic. sili reges. Cæs. sibi solatium, h. e. to console one's self with any thing. Cæs. spem, h. e. to make hope. Cic. metum, h. e. to cause. — Hence, to state, lay down, propose, say. Cic. Proponat, quid dicturus sit. Id. Quæ proposueram. — Also, to say, affirm, assert, maintain. Cels. —

¶ Also, to report, represent, declare, point out, explain, tell, relate. Cæs. aliquid. Id. de re. Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. Cæs. Proponit, esse nonnullos, &c. — ¶ Also, to publish, make known. Cic. epistolam in publico. — Hence, to announce, promise, offer. Cic. præmia alieni. Sucton. milies sestertium gratulanti in triennii tempus, h. e. to offer as a loan. Sucton. munus, h. e. to announce. — Also, to denounce, threaten. Cic. mortem. — Also, to propose. Nepos. remedia morbo. — Also, to mention. Cic. viros notissimos. — Also, to suggest, prompt. Cic. Nihil erat propositum ad scribendum, h. e. I had received from you no opportunity, no materials. — ¶ Also, to propose for an answer. Nepos. questionem. Cic. Sic est propositum, de quo disputaremus. — ¶ Also, to resolve on, design, intend, determine, purpose. Cæs. aliquid animo. — Hence, Propositus, a, um, resolved. Cic. Propositum est mihi facere, I have resolved, I intend. — Also, with ut following. Cic. Quum mihi proposuisset, ut animos commoverem, for commovere. — ¶ Also, to set before. — Hence, to say beforehand. Colum. Ut proposueram. — Also, to state the first premise of a syllogism. Cic. Quum proponimus.

PRŌPŌNTIS (Προποντις), idos and idis, f. the Propontis, now Mar di Marmora, sea of Marmora, between the Hellespont and the Thracian Bosphorus. — Hence, Propontiæus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to the Propontis. Ovid.

PRŌPŌRRŌ (pro & porro), adv. moreover, 3 furthermore, still further. Lucret. — ¶ Also, perhaps, altogether, entire, or, nothing but. Lucret.

PRŌPŌRTIŪS (pro & portio), ōnis, f. proportion, comparative relation, symmetry, analogy, likeness, ἀναλογία. Varr. and Cic.

PRŌPŌRTIŪNALIS (proportio), e, adj. re-3 lating to proportion, proportional. Frontin.

PRŌPŌRTIŪNATŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. 3 formed according to proportion, proportioned. Jul. Firmic.

PRŌPŌSTIŪS (propono), ōnis, f. a settling out to view, displaying, showing, proposing, πρόθεσις. Cic. vitæ. — ¶ Also, the first proposition of a syllogism. Cic. — ¶ Also, a principal subject, theme. Cic. — ¶ Also, in general, a proposition, sentence. Quintil. — Also, for casus, a case submitted to legal opinion. Pandect. — ¶ Also, the statement or representation of a fact. Quintil. — ¶ Cic. animi, h. e. resolution, determination, in-

tenction. — ¶ Also, a proclaiming, publishing. Pandect.

PRŌPŌSITUM (Id.), i, n. a design, intention, purpose. Nepos. peragere, h. e. to execute. Cic. assequi, h. e. to obtain his end. Id. tenere, h. e. to persist in his design. Cæs. habere. — ¶ Also, a theme, subject, main point. Cic. Ad propositum revertamur. — ¶ Also, an assertion. Quintil. Respondere propositis. — ¶ Also, a way, manner, or course of life. Vellei. Vir propositio sanctissimus. Horat. Urgere propositum. —

¶ Also, the first premise of a syllogism. Cic. Orat. 2, 53. — ¶ Also, a treatise on a subject in its general features. Cic. Top. 21. — ¶ See, also, Propositus, a, um.

PRŌPŌSITŪS, a, um, particip. from propono. — ¶ Also, *ad. exposed*. Cæs. Oppida Romanis proposita ad prædām. Liv. bello. Cic. Mulier proposita omnibus, h. e. a common strumpet. Id. telis fortunæ. — ¶ Also, *impending, imminent, threatening*. Cic. Propositum vitæ periculum. — ¶ Also, *appointed, determined, prescribed*. Cic. Industriæ propositus. Id. Propositum genus questionum, h. e. finitum.

PRŌPRĀTŌR (pro & prætor), ōris, m. a prætor, a governor of a province in which there was no army, consequently charged with the administration of justice only, and invested with the authority of a prætor at Rome. Cic. He had usually filled the office of prætor at Rome.

PRŌPRIĀTĪM (propriatus), adv. properly. 3 Arnob.

PRŌPRIË (proprius), adv. properly, peculiarly, for his own person. Cic. Tamen promiscue toto campo, quam proprie parva fmi parte malitis. — ¶ Also, properly, aptly, in its proper sense. Cic. dicere. — ¶ Also, particularly, in particular, principally, especially. Cic. Cansam nullus ordo proprie suscepit. Id. Proprietum.

PRŌPRIËTĀTIS (proprietas), a, um, 3 adj. possessing as a proprietor. — Hence, Proprietarius, a proprietor, possessor in his own right. Pandect. — ¶ Also, belonging to any one as his property. Paul. Sent. res.

PRŌPRIËTĀS (proprius), ātis, f. the property or peculiar nature of any thing: a property, nature, quality, ιδιότης. Cic. rerum. Liv. cæli terræque. Cic. Genere et proprietate, h. e. differentia specifica. — ¶ Also, property, right of property. Sucton. iumentis. — ¶ Also, property, the thing possessed as property. Pandect. Quod interfuit ejus, proprietatem non esse subreptam. Id. Dominus proprietatis, h. e. proprietor. — ¶ Also, proper signification. Quintil.

PRŌPRIŪS (Id.), as, a. 1. to appropriate. 3 Cæsar. Annel.

PRŌPRITĪM (Id.), adv. properly. 3 Lucret.

PRŌPRIŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. peculiar, particular, special, private, proper, not common, ιδίος, κύριος. Cic. Vitium proprium senectutis. Cic. Cluent. 11. Proprium lucem accipere, sc. after birth. — It is followed by a genit. or dat. Cic. Libertatem propriam Romani generis. Id. Principia causarum propria esse debent. Id. vocabulum, or verbum, h. e. the proper word for a thing. — It is also joined with meus, tuus, suus, noster, &c. Cic. Sua propria facultate. Id. Ad vestra propria. — Proprium, subst. property, one's own, nature, peculiar quality. Cic. Omnia quæ nostra erant propria. Martial. Vivere de proprio. Cic. Quod est oratoris proprium, h. e. peculiar quality. Also, for meus, tuus, noster, &c. my own, your own, &c. Liv. Propria familia, h. e. his own family. Id. Propriis viribus bella gerere. — ¶ Also, *lasting, permanent, perpetual, firm, steady*. Nep. manera. Terent. voluptates. Virg. Propriamque dicabo. Cic. Ut illi sit proprium atque perpetuum. Horat. Aliquid proprium alicui facere. — ¶ Also, *sure*. Cæs. and Auct. B. Afric. victoria. — ¶ Also, *fit, apt, suitable, proper*. Cic. Tempus agendi fuit mihi magis proprium, quam ceteris. Scrib. Larg. remedia. — ¶ Also, *especial, singular, extraordinary*. Lentul. in Cic. Ep. consilium. Liv. ignominia. —

¶ Also, *separate, apart*. Quintil. tempus. Cic. lex.

PRŌPTER (from prope, for propiter), adv. near, hard by, ἐγγύς. Cic. Propter est spelunca. Id. Filii propter cubantes.

— ¶ Also, *proposit. with an accusat. following, near, hard by, close to*. Cic. Insulæ propter Siciliam. Id. Propter urbem. — ¶ Also, *for, on account of, by reason of, owing to*. Cic. Propter metum. Labor. Propter viam facere, h. e. to offer sacrifice on account of a journey. Cato. Propter viam facere, h. c. to lose one's property. So, also, Id. Propter viam sunt vocati ad cœnam, h. e. lost all their property. — Also, *for, on account of, in order to avoid or prevent*. Pollad. Propter serpentes. — Hence, Varr. Propter hoc, or, Colum. Propter quod, or, Quintil. Propter quæ, h. e. for that cause or reason, on that account. — ¶ Also, *through, denoting an efficient cause*. Cic. Propter quos hanc lucem aspexerit. — ¶ Also, *out of, through, on account of*. Terent. Propter invidiam. Varr. Propter aves fructus capias. — ¶ It is sometimes put after its case. Cic. Quem propter. Tacit. Hostem propter.

PRŌPTERĒA (propter & ea), adv. therefore, for that cause or reason, on that account, διὰ τοῦτο, διότι. Cic. Hæc propterea de me dixi, ut mihi Tiberia ignoscere. Terent. Id propterea (pleonastically).

PRŌPŌDŪSŪS (propudium), a, um, adj. 3 shameful, disgraceful, barefaced, shameless, base, ἀναισχυντός. Gell. uxor. Plaut. Propudiosa.

PRŌPŌDIUM (pro & pudet), ii, n. a shameful or base action, αἰσχύνη. Plaut. — ¶ Also, as a term of reproach, shameful person, vile wretch. Plaut. and Cic.

PRŌPŌGNACŪLUM (propugno), i, n. any thing by which one is protected from an enemy, a protection, defence, fortress, fort, bulwark, rampart, bastion, ἐπιτείχιον, προβολή. Tacit. munium. Horat. navium, h. e. naves turribus instructæ. Thus a fleet is called, Cic. Propugnaculum Siciliæ. Athens is called, Nep. Propugnaculum oppositum barbaris. Cic. Propugnaculo imperii, h. e. fleets and armies. Also, of a house. Cic. Domus ut propugnacula habeat. — ¶ Figur. protection, defence, bulwark. Nep. tyrannidis. Cic. Lex Ælia et Fusia, propugnacula tranquillitatis. Liv. Propugnaculo nti, h. e. defence, proof.

PRŌPŌGNATIŪS (Id.), ōnis, f. a defending of a place, fighting for, ἐπερασπισμός. Valer. Max. — ¶ Also, figur. a defending. Cic. dignitatis. — Also, with pro following. Cic. Pro ornamentis.

PRŌPŌGNĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who with arms defends a place, a defender, soldier, προασπιστής. Cæs. Dimissio propugnatorum, h. e. of the marines. Id. A propugnatoribus relictis locis. — ¶ Also, figur. a defender. Cic. libertatis.

PRŌPŌGNŌ (pro & pugno), as, āvi, ātūm, a. 1. to fight in defence of, fight or contend for, defend, προπαχέω, προασπίζω. Cic. pro suo partu. Cæs. Ex silvis rari propugnabant. — Figur. to defend. Cic. pro salute. Suct. absentiam suam. Apul. fratri. Horat. natis.

PRŌPŌLSATIŪS (propulso), ōnis, f. a keeping or warding off, repelling, driving or beating back, ἐξώσθαι. Cic.

PRŌPŌLSĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a driver 3 back, warder off, διακονστής. Val. Max.

PRŌPŌLSĀTŪS (frequentat. of propello), as, āvi, ātūm, a. 1. to drive back, repel, keep or ward off, ἐξώσθαι. Cæs. hostem. Liv. bellum a mœnibus. Cic. frigus, firmem. Id. suspicionem a se. Colum. aquam radicibus.

PRŌPŌLSUS, a, um. See Propello.

PRŌPŌLSUS (propello), us, m. a driving 2 on, pushing forwards, an impulse, force, πρόωσις. Senec.

PRŌPŪLĒUM, or **PRŌPŪLĒŌN** (προπύλαιον), i, n. the place before a door or gate, particularly of a temple, a vestibule or porch, προπύλαιον. Cic.

PRŌQUĀESTŌR (pro & quæstor), ōris, m. a proquæstor, the quæstor who collected and superintended the revenue of a province, and when there was an army there, paid it. — Pro quæstore is sometimes used instead of it. Cic. Quum pre-

questore essem, *h. e. when I was pro-questor.*

PRŌQUAM, or PRŌ QUAM, accordingly 3 *as, just as.* *Lucret.*

PRŌQUIRITŌ (pro & quirito), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to cry or exclaim publicly.* *Apul.* — Hence, to publish, proclaim. *Sidon. legem.*

PRŌRA (πρόρα), *æ, f. the prow or forepart of a ship, πρόρα.* *Cæs. and Virg.* (The hinder part is called *puppis*.) *Ovid.* *Prore tutela, h. e. proreta.* *Cic.* *Prora et puppis mihi fuit, h. e. my whole plan, all in all.* — With poets, also, for a ship. *Virg.*

PRŌRĒPŌ (pro & repo), *is, psi, ptm,* 2 *n. 3. to creep forth, come forth gradually or in an unobserved manner, of animals.* *Plin.* *Cochleæ prorepunt e cavis terre.* *Horat.* *Proreperunt animalia teris.* *Sueton. Claud. 10.* *Prorepsit ad Solarium proximum.* — Also, of inanimate things. *Claudian.* *Prorepunt balsama ligno.* Particularly, of growing plants, to grow or spring forth. *Column.* *Pampinis prorepit e duro.* *Id.* *Oculi prorepentes.* — ¶ Also, to creep or crawl along, creep to a place. *Column.* *Nervus prorepit, h. e. stretches, extends.* — Particularly, of plants. *Column.* *Proreperint radices.* *Id.* *Humor lente prorepit, h. e. goes away or flows out slowly.*

PRŌRĒTĀ (πρωράτης), *æ, m. he that sits on the prow of a ship and guides it; an under-pilot.* *Plaut.*

PRŌREUS (πρωρεύς), *ei and eos, m.* 3 *same as Proreta.* *Ovid.*

PRORĒGA. See *Peroriga.*

PRŌRĒPIŌ (pro & rapio), *is, ipui, eptum,* a. 3. to snatch or drag forth. *Cic.* *hominem.* *Ovid.* *pedes, h. e. to spring forth, run.* *Se proripere, to hasten forth, rush out; as, Cic. ex curia.* *Cæs.* *porta foras.* — ¶ Also, to snatch or hurry away. *Proripere* also, to hurry or hasten away, run to a place, run away, escape; as, *Liv.* in publicum. *Apul.* *se cursu, h. e. to run away.* So, also, without *se.* *Virg.* *Quo proripis? Figur.* *Horat.* *aliquem in cæderem.*

PRŌRĒTĪŌ (pro & obsol. rito), *as, a. 1. to irritate, provoke, προτρένω.* *Plin.* — ¶ Also, to incite, allure, invite to any thing; or, simply, to incite, allure, invite. *Senec.*

PRŌRŌGĀTĪŌ (prorogo), *ōnis, f. an asking of the people whether any thing shall be prolonged to any one.* — Hence, a prolongation. *Liv.* *imperii, h. e. of the command.* — ¶ Also, a deferring, putting off. *Cic.* *diei.* — ¶ Also, application to the present case. *Cic.* *legis.* — ¶ Also, an enlarging, augmenting, increasing. *Liv.* *imperii, h. e. of the empire.*

PRŌRŌGĀTĪVŌS (Id.), *a, um, adj. relating to or admitting of delay.* *Senec.* *fulmina.*

PRŌRŌGĀTŌR (Id.), *ōris, m. a dispenser,* 3 *steward.* *Cassiod.*

PRŌRŌGŌ (pro & rogo), *as, āvi, ātum,* a. 1. to ask the people whether any thing shall be prolonged to any one. — Hence, to prolong, continue. *Cic.* and *Liv.* *imperium alicui, h. e. to prolong the command.* So, also, *Cic.* *provinciam.* *Id.* *aliquid temporis.* *Plin.* *tempus, or, Id.* *moras, h. e. to continue, lost.* *Plaut.* *vitam alicui.* — Hence, to preserve, keep for a long time. *Plin.* *Quippe etiam conditum prorogator ad urinum ciendam.* *Column.* *viuacitatem suam.* *Horat.* *latium in alterum lustrum.* — ¶ Also, to defer, put off. *Cic.* *dies ad solvendum.* — ¶ Also, to pay; or, to pay beforehand, advance, lay out. *Pandect.* *nummos.* — ¶ Also, to propagate. *Cod. Just.* *subolem.*

PRŌRSUM (for proversum), *adv. same* 3 *as Prorsus, forwards.* *Terent.* *Rursum prorsum, h. e. to and fro, backward and forward, up and down.* — Hence, straight, straightway, straight on or along, directly. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, altogether, entirely, at all. *Terent.*

PRŌRSŪS (for proversus), *adv. forwards.* *Plaut.* *cedere.* — Hence, straight on or along, right onward, directly, *εὐθεία.* *Plaut.* *Prorsus Athenas protinus abibitecum.* *Gell.* *Tunc Arionem prorsus ex eo loco Corinthum petivisse.* *Te-*

reat. *Prorsus irruat.* — Hence, figur. without hesitation, without ceremony; or, certainly, truly. *Cic.* — Also, exactly, precisely, just. *Varr.* *Inter cuius cæsa et porrecta flamen prorsus vinum legit.* *Sallust.* *Tute tranquillæque res omnes; sed ea prorsus opportuna Catilinae.* *Cic.* *Ita prorsus existimo.* — ¶ Also, quite, altogether, entirely, utterly, wholly, totally, *καθόλου.* *Plaut.* *Prorsus perii.* *Cic.* *Ita prorsus existimo.* *Id.* *Prorsus omnibus.* *Terent.* *Prorsus tacere nequeo.* — ¶ Also, generally, in one word, in a word, in short. *Sallust.*

PRŌRSŪS (for proversus), *a, um, adj. straight forward, right on, straight, direct.* *Avian.* *Prorso tramite (some read proso, others, prono).* — Hence, prose, not in verse. *Apul.* *Prorsa et versa facundia, h. e. in prose and verse.* — Hence, probably, *Prorsus, a, um, prosaic.* *Quintil.* *Oratio prosa, or, simply, prosa, sc. oratio, h. e. prose.* — *Virg.* *Prosa, h. e. a goddess, assistant of Lucina, and presiding over births with the head foremost.*

PRŌRŪMPŌ (pro & rumpo), *is, rūpi, ruptum,* a. 3. to thrust forth, cause to break, burst or rush forth. *Virg.* *nubem atram ad æthera.* *Se prorumpere, to break, burst or rush forth; as, Gell. in fugam.* So, also, *Prorumpi, to break, burst or rush forth; as, Lucret.* *Prorumpitur in mare venti vis.* *Virg.* *Prorupit corpore sudor.* *Id.* *Mare prorupit.* — ¶ Also, intransitively, to rush or break forth, burst or break out. *Virg.* *Prorupit Tiberinus in mare.* *Horat.* *fons.* *Cic.* *pestis.* *Cæs.* *per medios.* *Tucit.* *Nihil prorupit, h. e. broke forth, appeared.* *Ne-pos.* *vis morbi.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* *eo prorumpere audaciam.* *Tacit.* *in scelera.* *Id.* *in necem militum.* *Id.* *Ad quod prorupit, h. e. burst forth in these words, began to speak.* *Apul.* *in vocem subitam, h. e. to begin suddenly to speak.* — ¶ See, also, *Prorupit, a, um.*

PRŌRŪŌ (pro & ruo), *is, rūi, rūtum,* a. 3. to rush against. *Curt.* *in hostem.* — ¶ Also, to fall, fall or tumble down. *Tacit.* *Motu terræ oppidum proruit.* — ¶ Also, to cast forward; to cast or throw forth. *Terent.* *se foras, h. e. to rush out, run out.* — ¶ Also, to throw or cast down, throw to the ground, overthrow, overturn, pull down, demolish. *Liv.* *valium.* *Cæs.* *munitiones.* *Tacit.* *Pro-rutæ domus, h. e. tumbled down.*

PRŌRŪPTĪŌ (prorumpo), *ōnis, f. a rush* 3 *ing forth; an eruption, ἐξέλασις.* *Aurel.* *Vict.* *hostium, h. e. a sally.* *PRŌRŪPTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one that* 3 *breaks forth or makes a sally.* *Amavian.* *PRŌRŪPTŌS, a, um, particip. from pro-* *rumpo.* — ¶ Adj. *bold, audacious, li-* *centious, unbounded.* *Cic.* *audacia.*

PRŌRŪPTŌS, *a, um.* See *Prorio.*

PRŌSA. See *Prorsus, a, um.* 2

PRŌSAICŌS (prosa), *a, um, adj. prasaic,* 3 *πεζός.* *Venat.* *Fortun.*

PRŌSĀPIĀ (unc.), *æ, f. a race or family* 1 *to which one belongs, γενεά, γένος.*

Plaut. and *Sallust.*

PRŌSĀPIES, *ei, f. same as Prosapia.*

Non.

PRŌSĀRIŪS (prosa), *a, um, adj. prosaic.* 3 *Sidon.*

PRŌSĀTŪS, *a, um.* See *Prosera, evi.*

PRŌSCĒNIUM (προσκήνιον), *ii, n. the* *place before the scene, where the actors ap-* *peared; the stage.* *Virg.* and *Liv.* —

¶ Also, the whole theatre. *Claudian.*

PRŌSCHŌLŌS (πρόσχυλος), *i, m. an un-* *der-teacher, under-master.* *Auson.*

PRŌSCINDŌ (pro & scindo), *is, scīdi,* *scissum, a. 3. to tear, split, cut in pieces,* *προσχίζω, κατακτόω.* *Lucan.* *quer-* *cum.* *Varr.* *terram, h. e. to plough or* *break up uncultivated ground.* — ¶ Also, to plough, till. *Virg.* *terram* —

¶ *Figur.* to furrow, plough. *Catull.*

æquor. — ¶ *Figur.* to cut, lash, satir-

ize, revile, taunt, censure, defame, *δια-* *κερποιν.* *Ovid.* *Plin.* and *Suet.*

PRŌSCISSĪŌ (proscindo), *ōnis, f. a tear-* *ing or cutting up.* — Hence, a cutting or

breaking up of unploughed ground. *Col-* *um.*

PRŌSCISSŪS, *a, um.* See *Proscindo.*

PRŌSCRĪBŌ (pro & scribo), *is, psi, ptm,* *a. 3. to publish any thing by writing,* *ἀναγράφω, ἀπογράφω.* *Cic.* *calendas.*

Id. *auctionem.* *Id.* *legem.* — Also, with an *acc.* and *infm.* following. *Cic.* *Senatum velle se frequentem esse, pro-* *scribi jussit.* — Also, to declare publicly. *Sueton.* *collegam Bithynicam reginam.* — ¶ Also, to offer or put up in writing any thing to be sold, let or sold by auction; to advertise. *Cic.* *insulam.* *Id.* *bona.* *Id.* *fundum.* *Plin.* *Ep.* *Proscribatur domus, seu quis emere, seu quis con-* *ducere vellet.* — ¶ Also, to declare or publish in writing that one's lands, houses, &c. are forfeited. *Cic.* *aliquem, h. e. to* *confiscate one's property, seize one's es-* *tate.* *Id.* *Pompeium, h. e. to confiscate* *the estates acquired to the state by Pom-* *pey.* *Id.* *Agri.* 3, 4. *Vicinos proscrispsit,* *h. e. agros vicinorum.* *Id.* *possessions.* — ¶ Also, to prescribe or outlaw one, down to death and confiscation of property, publish in writing by hanging up a tablet that one's life and property are forfeited. *Cic.* *hominem.* — *Figur.* *Petron.* *digni-* *tatem, h. e. to bring into bad repute,* *make suspected by the people.*

PRŌSCRIPTĪŌ (proscribo), *ōnis, f. a pub-* *licising in writing.* — Hence, a posting up in writing or proclaiming of a thing to be sold, *ἀναγραφὴ, προγραφὴ.* *Cic.* —

¶ Also, a prescription or outlawry; a dooming to death and confiscation. *Cic.*

PRŌSCRIPTŌR (Id.), *ōris, m. one that pro-* *scribes or outlaws, προγραφεύς.* *Plin.*

PRŌSCRIPTŪRĪŌ (desiderat. of proscrī-

bo), *is, n. 4. to desire or long to proscribe.*

Cic.

PRŌSCRIPTŪS, *a, um.* See *Proscribo.*

PRŌSECŌ (pro & seco), *as, cui, ctum, a.* *1. to cut off or cut off from before.* *Apul.* *nasum, aures.* Particularly, at a sacri-

fice, to cut off the part that is to be offered. Hence it may also be rendered, to scri-

fice. *Liv.* *exta.* — Hence, *Varr.* *Prosec-* *tum, and, plur.* *Ovid.* *Prosecta, h. e.* *that which is cut off for a sacrifice, the* *entrails of a victim, otherwise called* *proscia.* — ¶ Also, to cut, cut in pieces,

as in ploughing. *Plin.* *Ep.* *solum.*

PRŌSECRŌ (pro & sacro), *as, a. 1. to sac-* *rifice.* *Lactant.*

PRŌSECTĀ, *grum, n.* See *Proseco.*

PRŌSECTŌR (proseco), *ōris, m. one who* *cuts up.* *Tertull.*

PRŌSECTŌS (Id.), *us, m. a cutting or* *3 slashing, a cut, stroke.* *Apul.* — Also, *a bit.* *Apul.*

PRŌSECTĪŌ, or PRŌSEQUĒTĪŌ (pro-

sequor), *ōnis, f. an attending or accom-* *panying, ἀκολουθία.* *Cod. Theod.*

PRŌSECTŌR, and PRŌSEQUĒTŌR

(Id.), *ōris, m. an accompanier, accom-* *panion, attendant.* *Pandect.*

PRŌSECTŌRIŪS (prosecutor), *a, um,* *3 adj. relating to attending or accompan-* *ying.* *Cod. Just.* *Prosecutoria, sc. epis-* *tola, h. e. an order authorizing the remov-* *al of money by the hand of the bearer.*

PRŌSEDĀ (pro & sedeo), *æ, f. a common* *3 prostitute, a harlot.* *Plaut.*

PRŌSEDĀMUM (unc.), *i, n. h. e. pigri-* *ta equorum in coitu.* *Plin.*

PRŌSELŪTŌS (προσήλυτος), *i, m. a new* *3 comer.* Hence, one that has abandoned

heathenism and embraced the Jewish reli-

gion, a proselyte. *Tertull.*

PRŌSEMINŌ (pro & semino), *as, āvi,* *1 ātum, a. 1. to sow about, or, simply, to* *sow, διασείρω.* *Cic.* — *Figur.* to dis-

seminate, propagate. *Cic.* *Familie pro-* *seminatæ sint, h. e. ortæ.*

PRŌSENTĪŌ (pro & sentio), *is, si, sum,* *3 a. 4. to find out or perceive before-* *hand.* *Plaut.*

PRŌSEQUŌR (pro & sequor), *ēris, cūtus* *or quātus sum, dep. 3. to follow after,* *follow, go with, accompany, attend, κατα-* *κολουθῶ, περιέπομαι.* *Cic.* and *Cæs.* *aliquem.* — Also, of inanimate things.

Virg. *Ventus prosequitur euntes.* *Tac-* *it.* *Cattos saltus Hercynius prosequi-* *tur simul atque deponit, h. e. extends as* *far as their country, and then ceases.*

Cic. *Existimatio usque ad rogum eum* *prosequitur.* Hence, *Id.* *Exsequias*

prosequi, *h. e. to attend at one's funeral,* *to follow to the grave.* So, also, *Petron.*

defunctum. Hence, of an old man who

is going to the grave. *Senec.* *Videtur*

mihi prosequi se, *h. e. to attend himself* *to the grave as it were.* *Cic.* *Sono sub-* *rustico prosequatur atque imitatur*

antiquitatem, *h. e. followed, imitated.* — Hence, to follow or accompany, as it were with any thing, a person departing. *Cic. aliquem verbis vehementioribus, h. e. to use violent language against any one who is departing. Cæs. aliquem contumeliosius vocibus. Liv. aliquem lacrimis, h. e. to look weeping after any one who is departing.* — ¶ *Figur. to honor, adorn, present with any thing; or in any other way to affect with any thing, or make one the object of something. Cic. aliquem beneficiis. Id. aliquem misericordia. Id. aliquem verbis honorificis, h. e. to address respectfully. Id. virtutem alicuius grata memoria. Liv. aliquem laudibus, or, simply, Sueton. Prosequi, h. e. to praise. Plin. Ep. aliquem testimonio. Sueton. aliquem legatio, h. e. to present with. So, also, Id. aliquem largissime. So, also, Liv. legatos cum donis (in this passage, cum is redundant).* — ¶ Also, to prosecute or continue one's discourse, speak further, continue, proceed, describe more at large. *Auct. ad Her. rem usque eo. Cic. Quod non longius prosequar. Plin. Ep. aliquid stilo. Virg. pascua versu, h. e. to describe at large. Virg. Prosequi pavitans, h. e. goes on, continues.* — ¶ Also, to pursue. *Cæs. hostem.* — Also, without an accusat. *Cæs. longius.*
PROSERO (pro & sero), *serui, is, rui, 3 tum, a. 3. to stretch forth. Avien. caput. Id. se.*
PROSERVO (pro & sero, servi), *is, servi, 3 tum, a. 3. to produce by sowing. Lucan. segetem.* — *Figur. Grat. artes, h. e. to produce.* — Hence, *Prosatus, a, um, brought forth, produced, sprung from. Apul.*
PROSERPINA (probably from Περσεφονη), *æ, f. Proserpine, a daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, wife of Pluto, who carried her away from Sicily, as she was gathering flowers.*
PROSERPINACA (*unc.*), *æ, f. a kind of herb, otherwise called polygonum. Plin. 26, 11.*
PROSERPINALIS (Proserpina), *e, adj. of or belonging to Proserpine. Marc. Emp. herba, h. e. dragonwort, a kind of plant.*
PROSERPO (pro & serpo), *is, n. 3. to creep forth. Apul.* — ¶ Also, *figur. to creep forth, come forth imperceptibly. Arnob. Sata in lucem proserpunt. Ammian. Malum proserpens.* — ¶ Also, to creep, creep forwards, creep along. *Plant. Bestia proserpens, h. e. a serpent.* — *Figur. Seren. Sanm. Proserpit ad intima vultus, h. e. steals, comes imperceptibly.*
PROSEUCHIA (προευχή), *æ, f. a prayer. 3* — ¶ Also, with the Jews, a place for prayer and devotional exercises on mountains, rivers, &c. *Juvenal.*
PROSEFERARI, *h. e. impetrari. Lucil.*
PROSICIAE (proscio), *arum, f. sc. partes, 3 the part of the entrails and other parts of a victim which was cut off and offered to the gods. Solin.*
PROSICIENS (*Id.*), *ei, f. same as Prosiciæ. 3 Varr.*
PROSICIUM (*Id.*), *ii, n. same as Prosiciæ. 3 Varr. Fest.*
PROSICUS, *as, a. 1. same as Proscio. 3*
PROSIGNANUS (pro & signum), *i, m. 3 standing or marching before the standards. Prosignani, a kind of soldiers who fought in the second line. Frontin.*
PROSILIUS (pro & salio), *is, ni and ivi, and ii, n. 4. to leap or jump forth, spring up, ἐκπηδῶ, προσάλλομαι. Cic. Repente prosiliunt. Liv. ex tabernaculo. Id. in concionem. Sil. Prosiluit stratis.* — Also, simply, to leap or spring to a place. *Sueton. ad flumen. Petron. in publicum.* — ¶ *Figur. to spring forth, burst forth, come forth suddenly or quickly. Ovid. Sanguis prosiliit. Martial. Prosilunt lacrimæ. Plin. Ep. Quod prosiliit villæ, h. e. projects. Colum. Frutex prosiliit, h. e. sprouts or shoots forth.* — Also, to apply one's self, go about or proceed to, especially quickly. *Pandect. ad accusationem.*
PROSISTO (pro & sisto), *is, n. 3. to step forth.* — Hence, to project, stand out, be prominent. *Apul.*
PROSLAMBANOMENOS (προσλαμβάνω-

μενος), *i, m. the note A in music. Vitruv.*
PROSOCER (pro & socer), *eri, m. the wife's grandfather, ἀντιπαιτερός. Ovid. and Pandect.*
PROSOCRES (pro & socrus), *us, f. the wife's grandmother. Pandect.*
PROSODIA (προσῳδία), *æ, f. prosody, the accent of a word in writing or pronouncing it, and the rules for placing the accent. Varr.* — Hence, *Prosodiacus, a, um, prosodiac. Marius Victorin.*
PROSOPIS (προσωπίς), *idis, f. and PROSOPITES (προσωπίτης), *æ, f. a kind of herb, otherwise called personæa. Apul.*
PROSOPOPŒIA (προσωποποιία), *æ, f. Prosopopœia, personification, an introducing things without life as speaking like persons, or an introducing of deceased or absent persons as speaking. Quintil.* — Hence, *Prosopopœicus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to prosopopœia. Jul. Firm.*
PROSPECTE (prospectus), *adv. advisedly, 3 considerably, deliberately, prudently, ἐκμεμῆνως. Tertull. Prospecte decernere. Augustin. Prospectissime.*
PROSPECTIVUS (prospicio), *a, um, adj. 3 of or belonging to a prospect, prospective. Cod. Just.*
PROSPECTUS (frequentat. of prospicio), *2 as, avi, ætum, a. 1. to look forth, to look out. Liv. ex fenestris.* — Hence, to look at any thing, to view, behold, see afar off, take a view of, gaze upon, προβλέπω. *Sallust. prælum. Ovid. Capitolia ex arde. Tacit. longissime. Hence, figur. of situation, to lie towards, look towards. Tacit. septentrionem. Id. Locus late prospectans, h. e. affording or commanding a wide prospect. Prospectans, turned forwards. Gell. vestigia pedum.* — Also, to look about. *Plant. Sinite me prospectare. Liv. Diem de die prospectans, ex quod auxilium appareret, h. e. looking out for, expecting from day to day.* — Hence, to await. *Virg. Te quoque fata prospectant paria.* — *Figur. Cic. exilium, h. e. to think upon.* — ¶ Also, to foresee. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, to see, look out to see. *Virg. euntem. Cic. Prospectat, quid agatur.*
PROSPECTOR (prospicio), *oris, m. one 3 who beholds from afar off, one that foresees or provides. Tertull.*
PROSPECTUS (*Id.*), *us, m. a looking forward: a sight afar off, view, prospect, ὁρασις, προῶσις. Plin. maris. Cæs. Prospectum impedit. Liv. Prospectum præbere ad urbem.* — Hence, *sight, view. Liv. In prospectum populi producere. Cæs. Esse in prospectu, h. e. to be seen.* — Also, poetically, for the eyes. *Ovid. Æquora metior prospectu meo, h. e. measure or run over with my eye.* — Also, appearance, outward show. *Cic. Portius pulcherrimo prospectu.* — *Figur. regard, respect. Gell. Prospectum rei habere, h. e. to have respect.* — ¶ Also, foresight. *Tertull.*
PROSPECTUS, *a, um. See Prospicio.*
PROSPECULOR (pro & speculor), *aris, 2 âtus sum, dep. 1. to seek out, explore. Liv.* — ¶ Also, to look down or to a place. *Auct. B. Afr. Fd. Oudend. de vallo.* — ¶ Also, to watch for. *Liv. adventum imperatoris e muris.*
PROSPER, and **PROSPERUS** (*unc.*), *a, um, adj. favorable, prosperous, lucky, fortunate, agreeable to one's wishes, εὐήμερος. Cic. fortuna. Id. Res prosperæ. Liv. successus. Vellei. Prosperum rerum eventus. Sueton. actiones, h. e. speeches before a court of justice which make an impression. Ovid. Prosperior. Hence, Prospera, plur., subst. prosperity, good fortune. Ovid. and Tacit.* — ¶ Also, favorable, benign, propitious, making happy or fortunate. *Ovid. Bellona. Prud. Christus.* — Also, with a *genit. following. Horat. Prosperam frugum, se. Lunam, h. e. with regard to.*
PROSPERE (prosper, or prosperus), *adv. happily, prosperously, fortunately, luckily, successfully, according to one's wish, εὐτυχῶς, εὐδαιμόνως, δεύως. Cic. procedere. Colum. Prosperius. Sueton. Prosperime.*
PROSPERGUS (pro & spargo), *is, si, sum, 2 a. 3. to bestrew, besprinkle. Tacit.**

PROSPERITAS (prosper), *âtis, f. prosperity, good fortune, good success, condition or quality according to one's wish, εὐτυχία. Cic. vitæ. Id. Improbiorum prosperitates. Nepos. valetudinis.*
PROSPERITER (*Id.*), *adv. same as Prosper. 3 per. Enn.*
PROSPERO (*Id.*), *as, avi, ætum, a. 1. Of 2 things, to prosper, make prosperous, make happy or successful, δαίβω, εὐδαιμονοποιῶ. Liv. victoriam. Horat. decreta Patrum.* — Hence, *Prosperatus, a, um, prospered, fortunate, successful, desired. Tertull. felicitas.* — ¶ Also, of persons, to bless, render happy or fortunate. *Plant. alicui. Id. Hanc tibi veniam prospero, pro largior, h. e. I give you, &c.* — ¶ Also, of God. *Prud. Deus prosperatus, h. e. appeased, propitiated.*
PROSPERUS, *a, um. See Prospergo.*
PROSPERO. See *Prosper*.
PROSPER (prospicio), *icis, m. foreseeing, 3 one that foresees. Tertull.*
PROSPICIENTER (prospiciens), *adv. cautiously, providently, circumspectly, advisedly, προνοήτως. Gell.*
PROSPICIENTIA (prospicio), *æ, f. foresight, caution, forethought, care, πρόνοια. Cic.* — ¶ Also, a view. Hence, shape, appearance. *Tertull.*
PROSPICIUS (pro & specio), *is, exi, ætum, a. 3. to look forward, see, προορᾶω. Cæs. ex castris in urbem. Terent. Parum prospiciunt oculi, h. e. do not see well. Cic. multum, h. e. to see far, have an extensive view. Ovid. Venus prospiciens, h. e. a statue at Cyprus.* — Hence, figur. of places, to have a view of, command a view or prospect of, lie towards. *Horat. Domus prospicit agros, h. e. commands a view of the fields. Plin. Villa lacum prospicit.* — Also, to watch. *Phædr.* — ¶ Also, to take care, provide, consult, use precaution. *Terent. Nisi prospicis. Cic. Prospicite. Terent. Nisi prospectum aliquid est.* — Also, with *at following. Cic. Prospicite, ut plus apud vos preces — valuisse videantur.* — Also, with *ne following. Cæs. Statnebat prospiciendum, ne quid sibi nocere posset.* — Also, with *a dat. following. Cic. sociis. Id. patriæ. Id. vegetalibus. Nepos. liberis suis. Cic. malo, h. e. to prevent. Varr. R. 1, 23. Quadam etiam serunda non tam proper præsentem fructum, quam in annum prospicientem, h. e. having respect to, &c.* — ¶ Also, transitively, to see before one's self, to see, view, behold from a distance. *Virg. aliquem procul. Id. Italiam ab unda. Hence, Senec. Senectutem prospicere, h. e. to see old age before one's self, to be approaching old age.* — ¶ Also, to look at with attention. *Nepos. aliquem.* — ¶ Also, to foresee, see or perceive beforehand. *Cic. casus futuros. Liv. exitum vitæ.* — ¶ Also, to take care of or attend to any thing, look or see to, provide, procure, supply. *Liv. sedem senectutis. Plin. Ep. filie maritum, h. e. to procure a husband. Cic. Ad prospicienda ferramenta. Liv. Prospeci commeatu, h. e. provided.*
PROSPICUUS (prospicius), *adv. providently, carefully. Apul.*
PROSPICUUS (prospicio), *a, um, adj. taking 3 care. Nev.*
PROSPICUUS (*Id.*), *a, um, adj. that may 3 be seen afar off, conspicuous, high. Stat. turris.* — ¶ Also, taking care. *Apul.*
PROSPIRO (pro & spiro), *as, avi, ætum, 3 n. 1. to breathe or blow forth, ἀπνεύω. Apul.*
PROSTADIUM, *ii, n. same as Prostas. Vitruv.*
PROSTAS (προστάς), *âdis, f. a vestibule, porch. Vitruv.*
PROSTERNUS (pro & sterno), *is, strâvi, stratum, a. 3. to strew at a place, σπρώννυμι.* — Hence, to strew under. *Plant. Pen. 2, 32. Ed. Camer. folia. (Other Edd. read præstern.)* — Hence, figur. to lay under. *Plin. Paneg. materiam laudibus, h. e. to give.* — Also, to deliver up at discretion; to prostitute. *Sueton. pudicitiam alicui.* — ¶ Also, to throw to the ground, throw down, overturn, overthrow, prostrate, lay flat, sometimes with, sometimes without force. *Cic. se ad pedes alicujus. Id. hostem. Hence, Prostratus, a, um, cast down,*

thrown to the ground, lying flat, prostrate, overthrown. Cic. ad pedes. Sueton. arbor. Sulpie. in Cic. Ep. oppida. Colum. Pisces prostrati, h. e. jacentes, flatfish. — Hence, figur. to humble or demean one's self too much. Cic. se. — Also, to destroy, subvert, ruin, overthrow. Cic. omnia furore. Id. aliquem. Plin. more civitates.

PROSTITIENSIS (πρόσθεσις), is, f. an addition; and **PROTHESIS** (πρόθεσις), is, f. a prefixing of a syllable or letter to a word, as, gnatus, tetuli, for natus, tuli. Charis.

PROSTITIBILIS (prosto), e, adj. that publicly exposes itself for hire. Hence, Prostibilis, subst. se. femina, a public prostitute. Plaut.

PROSTITOLĀ (Id.), æ, f. a public prostitute. Plaut.

PROSTITOLUM (Id.), i, n. a common prostitute, harlot, parrot, strumpet. Terent. Plaut. — Also, of males. Plaut. — ¶ Also, a brothel, bawdy-house. Isidor.

PROSTITUTĀ (pro & statuo), is, ūi, ūtum, a. 3. to place before or in front, προτίστημι. Arnob. — ¶ Also, to put up or expose publicly for sale. — Hence, to prostitute for hire. Sueton. pudicitiam suam. Ovid. faciem suam. Plaut. aliquem populo. Catull. se. — Also, in other things. Cato. famam. Ovid. vocem foro ingrato. — ¶ See, also, Prostitatus, a, um.

PROSTITUTĀ (prostituto) (prostituto), ōnis, f. prostitution, προαγωγή. Arnob.

PROSTITUTĀ (Id.), ōnis, m. a prostitute, προαγωγεύς. Tertull.

PROSTITUTĀ (pro & statuo), a, um, partic. from prostituo. — ¶ Adj. prostituted, made common, προαγωγεύς. Prostitutissima lupa. Sidor. Prostituti sermones. — Prostituta, subst. a common prostitute. Suet.

PROSTĀ, as, ūi, ūtum, n. 1. to stand before, προίσταμαι. Hence, to project. Lucret. — ¶ Also, to stand any where in public, as a seller. — Hence, to carry on a trade. Plaut. in occultis. — Also, to be exposed for sale, stand to be hired or sold. Horat. Liber prostat. Cic. Vox prostituit. — So, also, of common prostitutes, to prostitute one's self. Senec. — Figur. Ovid. Amicitia venerabile nomen prostat, &c. h. e. friends are valued according to their riches.

PROSTĀ. See Postamis.

PROSTRATĀ (prosterno), ōnis, f. a overthrowing, prostration, κατὰστροφίς. Tertull. disciplinæ.

PROSTRATĀ (Id.), ōnis, m. an overthrower. Jul. Firmic.

PROSTRATĀ, a, um. See Prosterno.

PROSTĀ (πρόστυλος), on, having pillars in front. Vitruv.

PROSTĀ, a, um. See Protypus.

PROSTĀ (pro & subigo), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. to dig or cast up. Virg. terrena. — ¶ Also, to prepare or work beforehand, or, simply, to prepare. Val. Flacc. — ¶ Prudent. molam, h. e. to pull down, or, to trample upon.

PROSTĀ (pro & sum), des, fui, irreg. to do good, profit, be profitable or serviceable, be advantageous, avail, conduce, ωφέλειω. Cic. aliquid. Prop. Prosumt aliquid venti, h. e. are favorable to any one. Horat. Profore, for profuturum esse. Quintil. in aliquid, h. e. to or for any thing. — Also, of medicines, herbs, &c. to be good, to be of use, to be serviceable. Plin. Faba prodest voci. Id. Isatis contra ignem sacrum prodest.

PROSTĀ (unc.), æ, f. a spy-boat, yacht, a kind of small light vessel for reconnoitring the enemy. Cæcil.

PROSTĀ, is, m. a lewd person, who is said to have shown Bacchus the way to the infernal regions. Arnob.

PROSTĀ (pro & summo), is, nipsi or nisi, a. 3. to spend. Plaut. Trina. 5, 2, 6. Beneficium prosumpserit. (But Herm. reads pro proprio perit.)

PROSTĀ, a, um. See Prosum, a, um.

PROTAGĀ (πρωτάγιον), ii, n. a kind of good wine. Plin.

PROTAGĀ (Πρωταγόρας), æ, m. a philosopher of Abdera. — Hence, Protagoras (Πρωταγόρας), a, um, relating to Protagoras. Gell. Protagorion, for Protagorion, se. dictum.

PROTĀ (πρότασις), is, f. a proposition.

Apul. — Also, the beginning or first part of any thing, as, of a play. Donat. — Hence, Protatins, a, um, adj. occurring only in the beginning. Donat.

PROTECTĀ (protego), ōnis, f. a protection, defence, προστασία. Tertull. — ¶ Also, a covering with eaves. Pandect.

PROTECTĀ (Id.), ōnis, m. a life-guard, body-guard, σωματοφύλαξ. Spartian. — ¶ Also, a defender, protector. Tertull.

PROTECTĀ (protector), a, um, adj. 3 of or belonging to the body-guard or life-guard. Cod. Just. dignitas.

PROTECTĀ (protego), i, n. the projecting part of a roof, eaves. Pandect. Habere immissa vel protecta. Plin. Protecta vinearum.

PROTECTĀ, a, um, particip. from protego. — ¶ Adj. covered, sheltered, protected, secured, guarded, safe, secure. Cod. Just. status. Cic. Protector.

PROTECTĀ (protego), us, m. a covering. Pandect. tignorum.

PROTEĀ (pro & tego), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to cover before or in front, or, in general, to cover, σκεπάζω. Cæs. tabernaculum hedera. Colum. Protecta porticus. — Particularly, for the purpose of protection or defence. Cæs. aliquem scuto. Virg. Protecti corpora sentis. — Hence, figur. to cover, defend, protect. Cic. jacentem. Liv. regem. Tacit. aliquem precibus. — Hence, Protectus, a, um, covered, protected, defended, secured, safe. Cod. Just. status. Cic. Protector. — Also, to keep or ward off. Stat. hiemes. — Also, to cover, screen, hide, conceal. Justin. insidias. Vollei. nequitiam supercilio truci. — ¶ Also, to make a jutting or projecting in the roof of a building. Cic. vides. Also, without an accus. Pandect. Jus protegendū. — ¶ See Protectus, a, um.

PROTEĀ (pro & ἔλγε, longe), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to remove, drive or chase away, drive back, repulse. Terent. aliquem saavis dictis. — ¶ Also, to protract, prolong, defer, delay, put off. Pandect. diem. Cod. Just. item. — Hence, to keep alive, preserve the life of. Tertull. — ¶ Also, to bring to any place. Tertull. aliquem in portum divine clementie.

PROTEĀ (unc.), i, n. a pulling or drawing of animals yoked together. Plin. boum. — ¶ Also, a line, row, or continual succession of equal or similar things. Lucret. plagarum. Hence, Catull. 56, 7. Proteo, h. e. protenus unoque tenore (others read proteo, h. e. loco teli.)

PROTEĀ (pro & tendo), is, di, tum and sum, a. 3. to stretch forth or out, hold out before one's self, extend, προτείνω. Virg. hastas. Ovid. brachia in mare. Tacit. cervicem. — Hence, Protendi, to be stretched forth or out, or extended; also, to extend, stretch itself forth or out. Plin. Digitus medius longissime protenditur, h. e. projects. — Hence, Protentus, a, um, stretched forth or out, extended, held at length, protended. Tacit. Eques, protentis hastis, perfringit. — ¶ Also, to extend, make long, lengthen, produce. Apul. in plura verba. Gell. præpositiones, h. e. to pronounce long. — ¶ See, also, Protentus, a, um.

PROTENSĀ (protendo), ōnis, f. same as 3 Protasis, a proposition. Apul.

PROTENTĀ (pro & tento), as, a. 1. to try, 3 prave. Avien.

PROTENTĀ, a, um, particip. from protendo. — ¶ Adj. extended, stretched out. Virg. Pedes tenio protentus in orto, h. e. long. Avien. Phocis lucis in exortum protentior, h. e. more projecting. Solm. Protentior vita, h. e. longior.

PROTENĀ. See Protinus.

PROTERMINĀ (pro & termino), as, a. 1. 3 to extend the limits or bounds of any thing, προεκτείνω. Apul. fines.

PROTERĀ (pro & tero), is, trivi, tritum, a. 3. to tread under foot, tread or trample upon, tread down, crush, squeeze, bruise, καταπατέω. Plaut. jannam hima, h. e. to wear away, rasp. Cæs. Equitatus aversor proterere incipit. Liv. frumentum. Ovid. arva florentia. — Hence, figur. to tread under foot, trample upon,

as it were. Cic. aliquem, h. e. to despise extremely. Auct. ad Herenn. nrhem, h. e. to maltreat, abuse. — Hence, to overthrow, beat, discomfit, defeat. Horat. Parnos. Tacit. aciem. — Also, to destroy. Horat. Ver proterit astas, h. e. drives away. — Also, of words, Protritus, a, um, of frequent use, common, vulgar, trivial. Gell. verba.

PROTERREĀ (pro & terreo), es, ni, itum, a. 2. to frighten or chase away by terror and threats, scare, διαφοβεω. Terent. filium. Cæs. hostes.

PROTERRITĀ, a, um. See Proterreo.

PROTERVE (protervus), adv. without being ashamed, boldly, with confidence. Plaut. loqui. — ¶ Also, in a bad sense, shamelessly, impudently, insolently, wantonly, petulantly. Terent. Proterve iracundus. Ovid. Tunc multa, quia feci multa proterve. Id. Protervius. Augustin. Protervissime.

PROTERVĀ (protervus), a, f. same as 3 Protervitas, Aison.

PROTERVĀ (Id.), is, n. 4. to be without shame, impudent or wanton, ἀκολασταίνω. Tertull.

PROTERVITAS (Id.), ātis, f. shamelessness, impudence, wantonness, boldness, insolence, petulance, forwardness, ἀκολασία, ἀσέλγεια. Terent. Cic. and Horat.

PROTERVITER (Id.), adv. same as Proterve. Em.

PROTERVUS (protero), a, um, adj. shameless, impudent, bold, petulant, wanton, forward, insolent, impudent, ἀσελγής, ἀκόλαστος. Cic. homo. Ovid. oculi. Id. mams. Cic. dictum aut factum. Horat. ventus, h. e. violent. Ovid. stella canis, h. e. very hot, very troublesome. Justin. Protervior.

PROTESILĀ (Πρωτεσίλαος), a, um, adj. of, relating to or called after Protesilous. Catull.

PROTESILĀ (Πρωτεσίλαος), æ, the name of a tragedy by Licinius Andronicus. Gell.

PROTESILĀ (Πρωτεσίλαος), i, m. the husband of Laodamia, and one of the chiefs of the Grecians who went to Troy, where he was killed immediately after disembarking; he was, consequently, the first of the Grecians who fell before Troy.

PROTESTĀ (pro & testor), ātis, ātus, sum, dep. 1. to testify, bear witness, prove clearly, διαμαρτυρομαι. Macrobi. — ¶ Also, to protest, declare, profess. Pandect.

PROTEUS (Πρωτεύς), ei and eos, m. a sea-deity who kept the sea-calves of Neptune; he was a soothsayer, but would prophesy only when bound or compelled; he could transform himself into all kinds of shapes; he lived in or near Egypt. Hence, Virg. Protei columnæ, h. e. fines Egypti. — Figur. of a fickle person. Horat. Also, of a running wave. Id.

PROTHEOREMA (προθεώρημα), ātis, n. 3 a considering beforehand. Martian. Capell.

PROTHESIS. See Prosthesis. 3

PROTHĀ (προθύμως), adv. willingly, 2 with pleasure, cheerfully. Plaut.

PROTHĀ (προθυμία), æ, f. inclination, willingness, good-will, kindness, alacritas. Plaut.

PROTHĀ (προθύρις), idis, f. perhaps an ornament over a door or pillars, a cornice, volute. Vitruv. 4, 6. (But Ed. Schneid. reads parotides.)

PROTHĀ (πρόθυρον), i, n. same as Diathyram, rails before a door, an enclosure, an entry. Vitruv.

PROTHĀ, or **PROTHĀ**, adv. same as 3 Protinus, away. Plaut. — ¶ Also, immediately. Plaut.

PROTHĀ, and **PROTHĀ**, adv. for 3 Protinus. Afran.

PROTHĀ, or **PROTHĀ** (from pro, or porro, & tenus), adv. before one's self, forward, onward, further, further on. Virg. Protinus ago capellas. Cic. Ut pergeret protinus, h. e. to go right on, to go right forward. Id. Protinus profecti sunt ab hac disciplina. — Hence, so on, again, further, in the next place, next in order or succession, immediately after, herenpon. Virg. Protinus acri mellis caelestia dona exsequar. Liv. Protinus et alios Africæ regulos jussi adire. Plin. Ep. A capite portus tricinum excurrat valvis xystum desinentem, et protinus pratum, multumque

uris videt fenestris. Horat. Protenus ut moneam. — Also, immediately, directly, instantly, forthwith. Cic. Protinus perficiens aulicorum benevolam. Cæs. Hostes protinus ex eo loco contenderrant. — Also, with a following. Plin. a partu. — Also, with de following. Liv. de via. — Also, with at, quam, quam, ac or atque following, when it denotes as soon as, as soon as ever. Cels. and Ovid. Protenus ut. Plin. Protenus quum. Id. Proteus quum. Solin. Protenus atque. Non protenus, not immediately. Quintil. Non autem, ut quidque precipue necessarium est, sic ad efficiendum oratorem maximi protenus erit momenti. — ¶ Also, continuedly, uninterruptedly, without the interposition of any thing, without any thing intervening, without pause or interruption, constantly, continually. Virg. Æn. 3, 417; 7, 601. — ¶ Also, at once, at the same time. Suet. Protenus virilem togam, h. e. statim cum virili toga.

PRÖTÖCÖMIUM (πρωτόκομιον), ii, n. the 3 first hair, or the place where the hair begins. *Veget.*

PRÖTÖGENES (Πρωταγενής), is, m. the name of a celebrated painter. *Cic.*

PRÖTÖLLIÖ (pro & tollö), is, a. 3. to 3 stretch or bring forth. *Plant. manum. — ¶ Also, to put off, defer, protract, prolong, μῆκναι. Plant. vitam in crastinum. Id. mortem sibi.*

PRÖTÖMEDIÄ (πρωτομήδια), æ, f. a kind of herb used in enchantments. *Plin. 24, 102.*

PRÖTÖMYSTÄ (πρωτομυστης), æ, m. a 3 chief priest in mystic ceremonies. *Sidon.*

PRÖTÖNÖ (pro & tono), as, n. 1. to 3 der forth. *Val. Flacc. Tali protonat ira.*

PRÖTÖPLÄSTÖS (πρωτοπλαστος), a, um, 3 adj. first formed or created. *Protoplasti, the first human beings. Tertull.*

PRÖTÖPRÄXYÄ (πρωτοπραξία), æ, f. the 2 privilege of being preferred to other creditors. *Plin. Ep.*

PRÖTÖSEDEÖ (πρώτος, the first, & se- 3 deo), es, n. 2. to sit in the first place. *Tertull.*

PRÖTÖSTASYÄ (πρωτοστασία), æ, f. 3 the office of a president, the office of superintending the collection of tribute. *Cod. Just.*

PRÖTÖTÖMÖS (πρωτότομος), a, um, adj. 3 that is cut off first, of the first cutting. *Colum. caules, h. e. that are cut first in spring. So, also, Martiul. Prototomi, sc. caules.*

PRÖTÖTÖPYÄ (πρωτοτοπία), æ, f. an of- 3 fice for fixing the amount to be paid as a substitute for a recruit. *Cod. Theod.*

PRÖTRÄCTYÖ (protraho), önis, f. a draw- 3 ing forth, lengthening, producing. *Maerob.*

PRÖTRÄCTÖS, a, um. See *Protraho.*

PRÖTRÄHÖ (pro & traho), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to draw or drag forth, παράλκω. *Tacit. aliquem e tentorio. Virg. cada- ver. Val. Max. Protractus tenebris.*

— Also, to draw or bring forth. *Lucret. in lucem. Liv. aliquem ad indicium.*

Hence, to bring to light, discover, reveal, disclose, betray, make known or manifest. *Liv. facinus per indicium. Id. aliquem auctorem facinoris. — Also, to draw to a place. Cic. aliquem in convivium.*

Id. aliquem ad operas mercenarias. — Hence, figur. to reduce. Plant. Ad paupertatem protractus. — ¶ Also, to draw forward or further. — Hence, to protract, defer, delay, put off, prolong, ἀναβάλλεσθαι. Sueton. stipendia. Id. convivia in primam lucem. Id. spectaculum in serum. Id. Quinque horas protraxit, h. e. lived five hours. — Also, to extend. Pandect. usque ad Græcium sermonem. — Also, to increase. Val. Max. insolentiam.

PRÖTREPTICUM, and **PRÖTREPTY-** 3 **CON** (προτρεπτικόν), i, n. an exhortation, hortatory discourse. *Treb. Poll.*

PRÖTRIMENTUM (protero), i, n. minced 3 meat, ragout, or a thick soup or sauce. *Apul.*

PRÖTRÖPUM (πρότρυπον), i, n. the first 2 new wine that runs out of the grapes with- out pressing. *Plin.*

PRÖTRÖDÖ (pro & trudo), is, si, sum, a. 1 3. to thrust or push forward, propel, pro- trude, thrust or push out, προωθέναι. *Cic. cylindrum. Phædr. Protrusus fo-*

ras. Annian. Protrudi penatibus. — Hence, to put off or defer. Cic. comitia in Ianuarium.

PRÖTÖBERÖ (pro & tubero), as, n. I. to 3 swell forth, protuberate, grow forth in the shape of a protuberance. *Solin. Poma protuberant, h. e. grow forth.*

PRÖTÖMIDÖS (pro & tumidus), a, um, 3 adj. swollen forward, protuberant. *Apul.*

PRÖTÖRBÖ (pro & turbo), as, ävi, ätum, 2 a. I. to drive or push away, thrust out by force, thrust or push from one, push off, repel, repulse, ἀπωθέναι. *Liv. hos- tes telis. Apul. aliquem de domo. —*

Hence, to drive back, or not to listen to. Tacit. Proturbat, qui de Othone nuntiant. — Also, to thrust, push, or throw down. Ovid. silvas. — ¶ Also, to drive or push forth. Sil. murmur pec- tore, h. e. to send forth, utter.

PRÖTÖTELA (pro & tutela), æ, f. vice- 3 guardianship, vicetutelage. *Pandect.*

PRÖTÖTÖR (pro & tutor), öris, m. a 3 viceguardian. *Ammian. 29, 5. But the common reading is now protectoribus.*

PRÖTÖPÖS (πρότυπος), a, um, adj. 2 formed beforehand. *Protypum, an exam- ple, pattern, model, original, prototype. Plin. 35, 43. Salmasius prefers reading protypa (πρότυπα), h. e. bass-reliefs.*

PRÖTÖRUM, i, n. a kind of wine made in the island of Lesbos. *Vitruv. 8, 3, 12. Others read protopura.*

PRÖVECTYÖ (provehö), önis, f. promo- 3 tion, advancement, προαγωγή. *Lactant.*

PRÖVECTÖS (Id.), us, m. promotion, ad- 3 vancement to honors. *Aur. Vict. — ¶ Also, increase, growth. Sidon.*

PRÖVECTÖS, a, um. See *Provecho.*

PRÖVEGEÖ (pro & vegeo), es, a. 2. to move 3 forward, stir, advance. *Pacuv. gradum.*

PRÖVELLÖ (pro & vello), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to carry or conduct forth, προάγω. *Plant. Pol. provexi, avehere non quivi. — Hence, Provehi, to ride or sail forth, advance. Liv. equo. Cæs. freto. —*

Figur. to put forward, promote, raise, advance, prefer, exalt. Sueton. aliquem ad honores. Cic. Equo te tua virtus provexisset. Horat. in majus. Passively. Quintil. Ne ultra provehantur, h. e. advance. — ¶ Also, to conduct, convey, carry away, on, along or forward. Lucret. Aer quasi provehit. Plin. al- vos apum mulis, h. e. to carry away. Plin. Ep. Saxa navis provehit. — Hence

figur. to transport, carry forward, cause any one to proceed further than he intended. Cic. Vestra benignitas provexit oratio- nem meam, h. e. has made me more prolix. Liv. Hac spes provexit, ut, &c. h. e. raised, seduced. Id. Gaudio provehen- te, sc. me, h. e. transported, made me more merry. Lucret. vitam in altum, h. e. into disquietude. — The passive is commonly used as a deponent, to ride or sail forward or on. Virg. pelago. Cæs. Naves in altum provectæ. Liv. Provehi extra munitiones, h. e. to ad- vance. — Figur. to proceed in any thing, advance, go further in than before, go too far, to be transported or carried away. Cic. Sentio me longius provectum, quam, &c. h. e. that I have launched out further. Liv. Provehor amore, h. e. I suffer myself to be transported or carried away. Id. in maledicta, h. e. to go so far as to revile. Virg. Quid ultra provehor? h. e. why do I speak any longer? — Hence, Provehi, to advance, make progress, increase in any thing. Tacit. Postquam provecta jam senectus. So, also, Nep. Provectus ætate, h. e. advanced in years. Cic. Longius ætate provectus. Arnob. Provecior senectute. Also, without ætate. Anson. Sim provec- tor Nestore, h. e. older. Quintil. Ut in eo provehatur, h. e. make progress, sc. in learning. Tacit. Nox provecta. Apul. Die provecto, h. e. clear daylight. — Provehi is also used passively. Tacit. Dignitatem a Domitiano provectam, h. e. raised higher or advanced.

PRÖVENDÖ (pro & vendo), is, a. 3. to 3 sell. *Afran.*

PRÖVENYÖ (pro & venio), is, ãni, entum, n. 4. to come forth, appear, προέρχουαι. *Næv. ap. Cic. Proveniebant oratores novi. Plant. Qui in scenam provenit. — Hence, to come forth, be born or pro- duced, grow or grow forth, spring forth,*

become. Cæs. Frumentum angustius provenerat. Plin. Plumbum provenit. Ovid. Hinc lena provenit, h. e. nata sum, or, facta sum. Justin. Artemenem pri- mum Dario provenisse, h. e. to come into the world. — Also, to come to pass, occur, happen. Suet. Alexandro simile provenis- set ostentum. — ¶ Also, of plants, trees, &c. to take root, thrive, grow, come up. Colum. Provenit stirps. Plin. arbor. —

Hence, figur. to succeed, turn out well or ill, fall out. Tacit. Ut initia belli provenissent. Plaut. sine malo. — Particu- larly, to succeed well, prosper. Ovid. Carmina proveniunt animo deducta sereno. Tacit. Si cuncta provenissent. Plin. Ep. Studia hilaritate proveniunt. — ¶ Also, of persons, to come off well or ill. Plaut. Proveni nequiter, h. e. I have had ill luck. Terent. Provenisti pulcre, h. e. you have met with splendid success.

PRÖVENTÖS (provenio), us, m. a coming or growing forth. *Plin. rosarum. Sueton. vinearum, h. e. growth of the vine. — Hence, growth, increase, improvement. Plin. artium. — Also, the quantity or number coming forth, growing up, pro- duced or born; store, stock, supply, pro- duce, income, revenue, crop, &c. Plin. apum, h. e. brood. Virg. Proventu one- ret sulcos, h. e. plentiful crop. — Particu- larly, abundance, plenty, copiousness, good store, great number. Plin. muri- um. Plin. Ep. poetarum, h. e. a great number of poetical productions. Lucan. scelerum. — ¶ Also, success, issue, event. Apul. peregrinationis. — Particu- larly, good success, good fortune. Cæs. temporis superioris. Plin. Ep. orati- onis. Liv. rerum secundarum.*

PRÖVERBÄLIS (proverbium), e, adj. 3 proverbial. *Gell.*

PRÖVERBÄLITER (proverbialis), adv. 3 proverbially. *Ammian.*

PRÖVERBIUM (pro & verbum), ii, n. a proverb, παροιμία. *Liv. Venit in proverbium, or, Cic. In consuetudinem proverbii, h. e. has grown into a proverb, has become a proverb. Id. Quod est Grecis in proverbio, h. e. is a proverb among them. Id. Ut est in proverbio, h. e. as the proverb says, to use a proverb, as the saying is. Id. Veteri proverbio, h. e. according to the old proverb. — ¶ Also, a proposition. Gell.*

PRÖVERSÖS, a, um. See *Proverso.*

PRÖVERTÖ, or **PRÖVÖRTÖ** (pro & verto, 3 or vorto), is, ti, sum, a. 3. to turn be- fore one's self or forward. — Hence, Pro- versus, a, um, turned forward, straight forward. *Varr.*

PRÖVIDE (providus), adv. cautiously, 1 prudently, providently, wisely, carefully, ἐκ προνοίας. *Plin.*

PRÖVIDENS, tis, particip. from provideo. — ¶ Adj. cautious, provident, circum- spect, wise, careful, prudent, ποιοῦν, πρόνοος. *Cic. Homo multum providens. Id. Providentius. Plin. Ep. Providen- tissimus.*

PRÖVIDENTER (providens), adv. cau- tiously, with caution, providently, with foresight or precaution, wisely, prudently, προνοητικῶς. *Sallust. Providenter exor- nare aliquid. Cic. Providentissime.*

PRÖVIDENTYÄ (provideo), æ, f. a fore- seeing, foreknowing. *Cic. — ¶ Also, foresight, forethought, timely care, provi- dence, caution, prudence, carefulness, πρόνοια. Cic. deorum. — Also, with a great. of the object. Tacit. declinandi. Pondect. filiorum snorum. — Hence, providence, divine providence, God. Ter.*

PRÖVIDEÖ (pro & video), es, idi, isum, a. and n. 2. to look forward, or, simply, to see, προοίω. *Liv. procul. — ¶ Also, to be cautious, be on one's guard, take care, act cautiously. Cic. Actum de te est, nisi providas. Tacit. Nec ausus est satis, nec providit. — ¶ Also, to pro- vide, make provision, see to, look after, take care of. Cic. multum in posterum. Cæs. de frumentaria. Also, with a dat. following. Cic. vitæ hominum. Id. salutis. — ¶ Also, transitively, to see beforehand. *Plant. and Horat. alie- quem. — Also, to see at a distance. Suet. Nave provisä. — Figur. to foresee. Cic. morbum. Id. Quod ego sensi atque providi. Id. Futura eloquentia provisä**

in infante est. — ¶ Also, to see to, look after, take care of any thing. *Cic.* Ut rectissime agatur omnia, providebo. *Id.* Provide, ne quid ei desit. — Particularly, to provide for, procure. *Cæs.* rem frumentariam. *Liv.* arma, frumentum. *Cæs.* Frumento exercitui proviso. — ¶ Also, to prevent, guard against, take precautions against, avoid, endeavor to prevent. *Cic.* Ante occupatur animus ab iracundia, quam providere ratio potuit, ne occuparetur. *Id.* Quæ providi poterant. *Tacit.* Proviso, *h. e.* after it had been foreseen, with caution. — ¶ See, also, *Providens*.

PROVIDÛS (provideo), a, um, adj. foreseeing. *Cic.* rerum futurarum. *Tacit.* Sanctum aliquid et providum. — ¶ Also, cautious, circumspect, prudent. *Cic.* homo. *Plin.* Ep. Ne sit providum, *h. e.* cautious, prudent. — ¶ Also, providing for, taking care of. *Cic.* (Natura) consilatrix et provida utilitatum. *Id.* rerum omnium. — ¶ Also, providential. *Tacit.*

PROVINCIA (obsolet. provinco), æ, f. a province, a country gained by the Romans by conquest, inheritance, &c. and added to their empire, being subject to them, paying tribute, and ruled by a governor called proconsul or propraetor, who was sent every year from Rome. It was of two kinds; prætoria, when only a prætor presided over it, and no army was kept there; coasuloris, when a proconsul governed it, and at the same time commanded an army. *Sueton.* Redigere in provincie fiam, *h. e.* to reduce to a province. *Cic.* Provincie præses, or provinciam obtinere, or administrare. *Id.* De provincia decedere, *h. e.* to depart from. *Id.* Provinciam deponere, *h. e.* to resign. — The plural occurs sometimes with reference to one province, probably on account of the dioceses or districts therein. Thus of Cilicia. *Cic.* Imperii tui provincias, *h. e.* districts. — ¶ Also, any office, official duty, business, employment, charge, province. *Terent.* Duram cepisti provinciam, *h. e.* office. *Cic.* Eam provinciam suscepisti, ut, &c. So, of commanding officers. *Hirt.* Inter se provincias partiuntur. *Liv.* Provincia urbana et peregrina, *h. e.* prætura urbana et peregrina. — Hence, the office of carrying on a war, command, when the country, place, or nation, against which a war is to be carried on, is called provincia. *Cic.* Consules partiiri provincias. *Liv.* Veientes provincia eventit, *h. e.* he was intrusted with the command against the Veientes. So, also, *Liv.* Prætor, cui classis provincia evenerat, *h. e.* the office of commanding the fleet. — ¶ Also, the south-eastern part of Gaul, now called Provence. *Cæs.*

PROVINCIALIS (provincia), e, adj. of or belonging to a province or to provinces, provincial. *Cic.* scientia, *h. e.* of governing a province. *Id.* administratio, *h. e.* administration of a province. *Tacit.* bellum, *h. e.* in a province. So, also, *Cic.* abstinentia. *Id.* ornamenta et commoda, *h. e.* enjoyed by a magistrate in a province. Hence, *Plin.* Ep. Provincialis, *h. e.* one in or of a province. *Cic.* Provinciales, *h. e.* natives or inhabitants of a province, provincials. — ¶ Also, usual or customary in a province, provincial. *Tacit.* parsimonia. *Cic.* Aditus ad me minime provinciales, *h. e.* I admit any inhabitant to my presence, I do not act as governors usually do, but only one may speak to me without ceremony.

PROVINCIALIUM (Id.), adv. through the provinces, province by province, κατ' ἐπαρχίας. *Sueton.*

PROVINDEMIATÛR (pro & vindemia), ñris, m. a star over the right shoulder of the Virgin, otherwise called Vindemiator, προτεινητής. *Vitruv.* Ed. Schenid. Others read providencia.

PROVISÛ (provideo), ñnis, f. a foreseeing, πρόβωσις, πρόβωσις. *Cic.* Tuse. 3, 14. — ¶ Also, a preventing, obviating, hindering. *Cic.* vitiorum. — ¶ Also, precaution, foresight. *Cic.* Orat. 56. animi. — ¶ Also, a providing for any thing. *Cic.* temporis posterit.

PROVISÛ (pro & viso), is, si, sum, a. 3. to go to look at any thing or person, to be on the look out for, πρὸς τὸ ὁρᾶν προέρχομαι. *Terent.* Proviso, quid agat. *Id.* Illic proviso, ut, ubi tempus siet, deducam, I am here on the look out.

PROVISÛR (provideo), ñris, m. a foreseer. *Tacit.* ingruentium dominationum. — ¶ Also, a provider. *Horat.*

PROVISÛS (Id.), us, m. a foreseeing. *Tacit.* periculi. — Hence, a providing for, taking care of; providence. *Tacit.* rei frumentaria. *Id.* denum.

PROVISÛS, a, um. See *Provideo*.

PROVIVISCÛ (pro & vivisco), is, vixi, n. 3. to revive, receive new life. *Tacit.* Provixisse (others derive it from *Proviso*).

PROVIVÛ (pro & vivo), vixi, victum, n. 3. to survive or live longer. *Tacit.* Provixisse. See *Provivisco*.

PROVOCABILIS (provoco), e, adj. easily called forth or caused. *Cæ.* Aurel.

PROVOCABÛLUM (pro & vocabulum), i, n. a word which is used for another. *Varr.*

PROVOCATÛ (provoco), ñnis, f. a calling forth. — Hence, a challenge, defiance, ἐπεδισμός, πρόκλησις. *Vellci.* — ¶ Also, an appealing from one judge to another, an appeal, ἐφεσις. *Cic.* Pæna sine provocatione. *Liv.* Si a duumviris vocaritur, provocatione certato. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Est provocatio, *h. e.* an appeal may be made. *Liv.* Magistratus sine provocatione, *h. e.* from whom no appeal can be made. *Id.* Pæna sine provocatione, *h. e.* against which no appeal can be made. **PROVOCATITÛS**, or **PROVOCATICÛS** (Id.), a, um, adj. incited, drawn forth. *Terull.*

PROVOCATIVÛS (Id.), a, um, adj. called forth. *Terull.*

PROVOCATÛR (Id.), ñris, m. a challenger, defier, ἐπεδιστής. *Justin.* — Hence, a peculiar kind of gladiator. *Cic.*

PROVOCATÛRIÛS (provocator), a, um, 3. adj. of or belonging to challenging, προκλητικός, ἐπεδιστικός. *Gell.* dona, *h. e.* presents made to a person who had challenged or slain an enemy.

PROVOCATRIX (Id.), icis, f. provoking. *Laetan.*

PROVOCÛ (pro & voco), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to call forth or out, προκαλέω. *Plaut.* and *Phædr.* aliquem. — *Figur.* *Ovid.* Memnonis mater roseo ore provocet diem. *Colna.* radículas, *h. e.* draw forth. — ¶ Also, to cite, summon. *Plaut.* Provocatur pædagogus. *Apul.* aliquem ad iudicem. — ¶ Also, to appeal. (See below.) — ¶ Also, to challenge, invite. *Plaut.* in aleam. *Cic.* ad pugnam. *Terent.* Hoc provocat me. *Id.* Pamphilam cantatum provocemus. — Hence, figur. to surpass, vie with, be a match for. *Virg.* auras cursibus. *Juven.* omnes opibus. *Quintil.* Græcos elegia. *Plin.* Excogitare provocavit, for studium. — Also, to incite, provoke. *Sueton.* aliquem ad hilaritatem. *Cic.* aliquem maledictis. — Also, figur. to cause any one, by an action, to do the same thing or something like it, to excite by example, to stimulate, encourage, irritate, exasperate, stir up, incite, rouse. *Cic.* Provocatus beneficiis, injuriis. — Also, without an ablat. *Cic.* Qui mecum sæpissime non solum a me provocatus, sed etiam sua sponte de te communicat. — ¶ Also, to call or draw forth, occasion. *Tacit.* officia comitate. *Id.* bella. *Plin.* Paneg. sermones. *Horat.* fascinum ab inguine. *Plin.* mortem. — *Flor.* 2, 17. Provocatus est, for provocavit. — ¶ Also, intransitively, to appeal. *Cic.* ad populum, *h. e.* to the people. *Liv.* Provoco. — But it is also found with an accusat. *Pandect.* iudicem, for ad iudicem. — Hence, figur. to appeal, refer to. *Cic.* ad Catonem. *Apul.* ad literas.

PROVOLLÛ (pro & volo), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to fly out, fly forward or forth, ἐκπέτομαι. *Plin.* — ¶ *Figur.* to fly forth, come, run, &c. forth or forward with speed or quickly. *Liv.*

PROVOLLÛ (pro & volvo), is, olvi, olutum, a. 3. to roll or tumble forwards, roll along, προκυλίω. *Terent.* aliquem in medium viani. *Liv.* se cum armis, *h. e.* to roll down. — *Figur.* *Gell.* Provolutus

in iram, *h. e.* overpowered. — ¶ Also, to let down. *Liv.* se alicui ad pedes, *h. e.* to fall down, fall prostrate at one's feet. So, also, *Id.* Provolvere ad genua. — *Figur.* *Tacit.* Ad libita Pallantis provoluta, *h. e.* coadescended to be the prostitute of Pallas. — ¶ Also, to roll away. Hence, figur. *Tacit.* Fortunis provolvi, *h. e.* to lose his fortune, to become bankrupt.

PROVOLLÛS, a, um. See *Provolvere*.

PROVOMÛ (pro & vomo), is, ui, itum, a. 3. to vomit or cast forth, emit. *Lucret.*

PROÛT (pro & ut), adv. according as, even as, just as, ὡς, ὡς, καὶ ὡς. *Cic.* Proit res postulat.

PROVULGÛ, or **PROVOLLGÛ** (pro & vulgo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to publish, make publicly known. *Sueton.*

PROXENÛTAS (προξενότης), æ, m. a negotiator or go-between in making bargains, &c. a broker. *Martial.*

PROXENETICUM (προξενητικόν), i, n. 3. brokerage. *Pandect.*

PROXIMATÛS (proximus), us, m. the next place after the magister sacrorum seriniorum. *Cod. Theod.*

PROXIMÛ, and **PROXÛMÛ**, adv. See *Prope*.

PROXIMITAS (proximus), atis, f. nearness, neighborhood, vicinity, proximity, ἐγγύτης. *Vitruv.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, likeness, resemblance. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, nearness of kindred, close relationship. *Quintil.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, union, connection. *Apul.*

PROXIMÛ (Id.), as, n. 1. to come very near to, approach, approximate, be next to, ἐγγίζω. With a dat. following. *Cic.* Capiti autem equi proximat Aquarii dextra, totusque deinceps Aquarius. — Also, with an accusat. following. *Apul.* ripam. — Also, without a case. *Apul.* Senex proximat, *h. e.* approaches. *Id.* Luce proximante.

PROXIMÛ, ablat. next, shortly before. *Cic.*

See *Prorior*.

PROXIMÛS, and **PROXÛMÛS**, a, um. See *Prorior*.

PRUDENS (for providens), tis, foreseeing, foreknowing. *Cic.* tantorum scelerum impenduntium. — Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. *Plin.* Ob ea se peti, prudens. — ¶ Also, knowing, knowingly, advisedly, intentionally. *Cic.* Prudens et sciens ad pestem sum profectus. *Horat.* Prudens prætereo. — ¶ Also, cautious. *Cic.* Malebant nimis timidum quam prudentem existimari. — ¶ Also, prudent, discreet, wise. *Cic.* vir. *Ovid.* sententia. *Cic.* Prudentior. *Sallust.* Prudentissimus. *Nep.* Prudentissimum consilium. — ¶ Also, practised, skilful, skilled, versed, expert, knowing, learned, experienced in any thing. *Cic.* in iure. Also, with a genit. following. *Nep.* Con. 1. rei militaris. So, also, *Pandect.* juris, *h. e.* a lawyer, jurist. So, also, simply, *Id.* Prudens.

PRUDENTER (for providenter), adv. cautiously, prudently, providently, wisely, discreetly, φρονίμως. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, skilfully, learnedly. *Cic.* Prudentius. *Id.* Prudentissime.

PRUDENTIA (prudens), æ, f. a foreseeing. *Cic.* futurorum. — ¶ Also, prudence, good sense, discretion. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, caution, foresight. *Cic.* Prudentiam adhibere. — ¶ Also, understanding, capacity, knowledge, genius. *Cic.* auditorum. — ¶ Also, knowledge, science, skill. *Cic.* and *Nep.* juris.

PRÛNA (unc.), æ, f. frozen dew, hoar frost, rime frost, ρίνα, πάχνη. *Cic.* — Hence, for winter. *Virg.* Ad medias pruinas sementem extende. — ¶ Also, ice, frozen snow, or, simply, snow. *Virg.* Circumfusa pruinis. *Lucret.* Nix concreta pruina.

PRÛNÛSÛS (pruina), a, um, adj. full of hoar frost, covered with rime or hoar frost, hoary, παχυνός. *Ovid.* nox. *Id.* Axis pruinosis, for matutinus.

PRÛNÛ (unc.), æ, f. a burning or live coal, 2 ἀνδρα ἡμμένος, ἀνδρακίς. *Virg.*

PRÛNTIÛS (pruna), a, um, adj. *Ovid.* 3 torris, *h. e.* turned into charcoal; or it may be derived from prunus, then it means from a plum-tree.

PRÛNÛLUM (dimin. of prunum), i, n. a 3 small plum. *Fronto.*

PRÛNUM (prunus), i, n. a plum, κοκκύνη.

λιν. *Virg.* Cereā pruna. *Colu.* silvestris, *h. c.* sloes.
PRŪNUS (πρόννη), *i*, *f.* a plum-tree. *Col.* silvestris, *h. c.* the sloe-tree, blackthorn.
PRURIGINOSUS (prurigo), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 3 itchy, having the itch, ζυαίλος, ούαζιστικός. *Pandect.*
PRURIGŌ (prurio), *inis*, *f.* an itching, κνησμός, ούαζισμός. *Plin.* cutis. — *¶* Figur. an itching, great desire. — Hence, lasciviousness, lust. *Martial.* — *¶* Also, scab or itch. *Cels.*
PRURIŌ (unc.), *is*, *n.* 4. to itch, κνίδομαι. *Cels.* Frons prurit. *Scrib. Larg.* Os prurit. *Juv.* coal. angulus ocelli. — Hence, figur. to itch, when one's cheek or back is desirous of blows, as it were. *Plant.* Malae an dentes tibi pruriunt? So, also, when one is afraid of blows. *Plout.* Dentes pruriunt. *Id.* caput. — *¶* Also, to be desirous of, or long for, any thing. *Martial.* in pugnam. — *¶* Also, to be lascivious or wanton. Of persons. *Martial.* Figur. of things. *Id.* Carmina pruriunt. *Catull.* Quod pruriat incitare, *h. c.* lasciviousness.
PRURITIVŌS (prurio), *a*, *um*, *adj.* occasioning itching; or, caused by itching. *Plin.* 19, 45. *Ed. Hard.* ulcera.
PRURITŪS (Id.), *us*, *m.* an itching, κνησμός. *Plin.*
PRUSĀ, *æ*, *f.* a town of Bithynia at the foot of mount Olympus, now Brussa. *Prusenses*, its inhabitants. *Plin.* Ep.
PRUSIĀS, *æ*, *m.* a king of Bithynia. — Hence, *Prusiaceus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* relating to *Prusias*. *Sil.*
PRYTANĒS, and **PRYTĀNIS** (πρύτανις), *is*, *m.* one of the chief magistrates in some Grecian states, as at Athens, Corinth, &c. *Senec.* So, also, with the Rhodians. *Liv.*
PRYTĀNEUM (πρυτανεῖον), *i*, *n.* a public building in Grecian towns, where the prytanes assembled and dined, and where men of merit were maintained at the expense of the public during their lifetime, as at Athens. *Cic.* Also, at Syracuse. *Id.*
PRYTĀNIS, *is*, *m.* See *Prytanes*.
PSALLŌ (ψάλλω), *is*, *i*, *n.* 3. to play on a stringed instrument. *Gell.* — *¶* Also, to sing to the lyre or harp; or, to play upon and sing to the lyre or harp. *Horat.* Docta psallere. — *¶* Also, to sing the psalms of David, either to the sound of a stringed instrument, or not. *Hieron.*
PSĀLMĀ (ψαλμα), *ātis*, *n.* the music of 3 the lyre; a song sung to the sound of the lyre. *Augustin.*
PSĀLMICĒN (psalmus & cano), *inis*, *m.* 3 a singer of psalms. *Sidon.*
PSĀLMISTĀ (ψαλμοστής), *æ*, *m.* a psalmist, writer and singer of sacred songs. *Hieron.*
PSĀLMŌGRAPHŪS (ψαλμογράφος), *i*, *m.* 3 a psalmist. *Sidon.*
PSĀLMŌS (ψαλμός), *i*, *m.* a psalm, holy song; a song sung to the lyre or harp. *Tertull.*
PSALTERIUM (ψαλτήριον), *ii*, *n.* a psalter; a kind of stringed instrument resembling our harp. *Cic.* and *Varr.* — *¶* Also, a song sung to the sound of this instrument. — Hence, a satirical song, psalms. *Varr.* — Also, the psalms of David. *Hieron.*
PSĀLTES (ψάλτης), *æ*, *m.* one that plays 2 on a stringed instrument, and perhaps sings to it. *Quintil.*
PSĀLTRIĀ (ψάλτρια), *æ*, *f.* she that plays on a stringed instrument; a music-girl, singing-woman. *Tertull.* and *Cic.*
PSĀLTRIUM, *ii*, *n.* for *Psalterium*. *Cic.* *Harusp.* 21. But *Ed. Ern.* reads *psalterium*.
PSĀMATHE (ψαμάθη), *es*, *f.* a daughter of Crotopus, king of the Argives. *Ovid.* Pater Psamathe, *h. c.* Crotopus. — *¶* Also, a sea-nymph, the mother of Phocæus. *Ovid.* Met. 11.
PSĀRŌNIŌS (ψαρόνιος), *ii*, *m.* sc. lapis, a kind of spotted stone. *Plin.* 36, 43.
PSEKĀS (ψεκάς), *adis*, *f.* a drop. — *¶* Also, a nymph in the train of Diaoa. *Ovid.* — Also, a female slave who dressed the hair of her mistress, dressing-wid. *Juv.* Perhaps so called because she anointed the hair. *Cæl.* in *Cic.* Ep. ad Div. 8, 15. *Precade natus*, *h. c.* perhaps, for *ancilla natus*.

PSEGMĀ (ψήγμα), *ātis*, *n.* for *Spegmo*, 2 *h. c.* perhaps, dross of metal. *Plin.* 34, 36. *Ed. Hard.*
PSEPHISMĀ (ψηφισμα), *ātis*, *n.* a decree or ordinance of the people, with the Greeks; by the Romans it was called *plebiscitum*. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, a public writing of a town or community. *Plin.* Ep.
PSEPHOPŒCTES (ψηφοπαίκτης), *æ*, *m.* 3 a juggler, said to occur in *Jul. Firm.*
PSETTĀ, or **PSITTĀ** (ψηττα), *æ*, *f.* same as *Rhombus*, a kind of plaice. *Plin.*
PSEUDĀNCHŪSĀ (ψευδάγχουσα), *æ*, *f.* wild bugloss. *Plin.*
PSEUDĀPŌSTŌLOS (ψευδαπόστολος), 3 *i*, *m.* a false apostle. *Tertull.*
PSEUDĒNĒDRŌS (ψευδένεδρος), *i*, *m.* 3 one who is feigned to lay snares. *Jul. Firm.*
PSEUDISŌDŌMŌS (ψευδοδόδωμος), *ii*, built unequally. *Plin.* genus structurae, *h. c.* having walls of unequal thickness.
PSEUDŌBŪNIŌN (ψευδοβούνιον), *ii*, *n.* a kind of shrub, perhaps the herb *St. Barbara* or *winter-cresses*. *Plin.* 24, 96.
PSEUDŌCATŌ (ψευδοκάτων), *ōnis*, *m.* 1 one who strives to imitate *Cato*, but without success; a false *Cato*. *Cic.*
PSEUDŌCHRISTŌS (ψευδοχριστος), *i*, 3 *m.* a false Christ. *Tertull.*
PSEUDŌCŪPERŌS, and **PSEUDŌCŪPRŌS** (ψευδοκύπερος), *i*, *f.* a kind of shrub resembling the shrub *cyperus*. *Plin.* 17, 20.
PSEUDŌDĀMASIPPŌS, *i*, *m.* a false *Damasippus*. *Cic.*
PSEUDŌDECIMIANĀ PIRĀ, resembling the *Decimiana pira*. *Plin.*
PSEUDŌDIXŌNŌS (ψευδοδιάκονος), *i*, 3 *m.* a false deacon. *Hieron.*
PSEUDŌDICTĀMNŪ (ψευδοδίκητην), *i*, *n.* and **PSEUDŌDICTĀMNŌS**, *i*, *f.* bastard-dittany. *Plin.* and *Apul.*
PSEUDŌDIPTERŌS (ψευδοδιπτερής), *on*, 2 seeming to have two rows of pillars. *Vitruv.*
PSEUDŌEPISCŌPŌS (ψευδοεπίσκοπος), 3 *i*, *m.* a false bishop. *Cyprian.*
PSEUDŌFLĀVŌS (ψευδός & flavus), *a*, 3 *um*, *adj.* not quite yellow, olear yellow; or, yellowish. *Marcell.* *Euphr.*
PSEUDŌLIQUIDŌS (ψευδός & liquidus), 3 *a*, *um*, *adj.* seeming to be liquid. *Marcell.* *Empir.*
PSEUDŌLŌS (ψευδής), *i*, *m.* the Liar, a comedy of *Plautus*.
PSEUDŌMĒNŌS (ψευδομένος), *i*, *m.* a 1 kind of sophism or false syllogism. *Cic.*
PSEUDŌNARDŌS (ψευδοναρδος), *i*, *f.* bastard-nard. *Plin.*
PSEUDŌPĀTUM (ψευδοπάτον), *i*, *n.* a 3 false floor. *Cod. Just.*
PSEUDŌPERIPTERŌS (ψευδοπερίπτερος), *on*, seeming to have columns all round. *Vitruv.*
PSEUDŌPHILIPPŌS (ψευδοφίλιππος), *i*, *m.* a false Philip. *Cic.* Thus the slave *Andriscus* was called, who pretended to be a son of *Perseus*, and called himself *Philip*.
PSEUDŌPŌRTICŌS (ψευδός & porticus), *i*, *f.* a false portico. *Plin.* 6, 31. But *Ed. Hard.* reads *portum habit.*
PSEUDŌPRŌPHETĀ (ψευδοπροφήτης), 3 *æ*, *m.* a false prophet. *Tertull.*
PSEUDŌPRŌPHETIĀ (ψευδοπροφητεία), 3 *æ*, *f.* false prophecy. *Tertull.*
PSEUDŌPRŌPHETIŌS (ψευδοπροφητικός), *a*, *um*, *adj.* pseudoprophetic. *Tertull.*
PSEUDŌPRŌPHETIS (ψευδοπροφήτης), 3 *idis*, *f.* a false prophetess. *Tertull.*
PSEUDŌSELINUM (ψευδοσέλινον), *i*, *n.* 3 cinquefoil; a kind of herb, otherwise called *apiastrum*. *Apul.*
PSEUDŌSMARAGDŌS (ψευδοσμάραγδος), *i*, *m.* false smaragdus. *Plin.*
PSEUDŌSPHĒX (ψευδοσφήξ), *ecis*, *f.* a kind of wasp flying alone. *Plin.*
PSEUDŌTHŪRUM (ψευδοθύρον), *i*, *n.* a postern gate, back door, secret door. *Amilian.* palatii. Hence, *Cic.* Per pseudothyrum revertantur, *h. c.* in a secret manner; or, in another manner. *Id.* Non janna, sed pseudothyron intronissis voluptatibus (of unnatural fornication).
PSEUDŌURBANŌS (ψευδός & urbanus), 3 *a*, *um*, resembling the fashion of towns. *Vitruv.* ædificia, *h. c.* houses in the country built like city houses.

PSILĀ (ψιλός, ἡ, ὀν), *æ*, *f.* sc. vestis, a 3 coverlet, &c. having one side smooth, and a rough nap on the other. *Lucil.*
PSILOCITHARISTĀ (ψιλοκιθαριστής), *æ*, *m.* one that plays upon the harp without singing to it. *Suet.*
PSILOTHRUM (ψιλωθρον), *i*, *n.* an ointment to take away hair, and by this means, make the skin smooth. *Martial.* — Also, any means for removing the hair and making the skin smooth. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a kind of herb, otherwise called *ampelocoece*, because it makes the skin smooth. *Plin.*
PSIMMŪTHIUM (ψιμύθιον), *i*, *n.* co- 2 ruse or white lead. *Plin.*
PSITHIA. See *Psythia*.
PSITTĀ. See *Psetta*.
PSITTACINŌS (psittacus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 3 of a parrot. *Scribon.* *Larg.* collyrium, *h. c.* green like a parrot.
PSITTACŌS (ψιττακος), *i*, *m.* a parrot. *Plin.*
PSŌADICŌS (ψσαδικός), *a*, *um*, *adj.* hurting pains in the muscles of the loins, psadic. *Cæl.* *Aurcl.*
PSŌLĒŌS (ψωλή), *i*, *m.* same as *Penis*. 3 *Ant.* Priap.
PSŌPHŌDEŌS (ψωφοδεής), *is*, *m.* the Bashful, the name of a comedy of *Menander*. *Quintil.*
PSŌRĀ (ψώρα), *æ*, *f.* the itch scab. 2 *Plin.*
PSŌRANTHEMIS (ψωρανθεμής), *idis*, *f.* 3 a kind of rosemary. *Apul.*
PSŌRICŌS (ψωρικός), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of or belonging to the itch. *Plin.* medicamentum, or, simply, *Cels.* *Psoricum*, *h. c.* a psoric medicine, medicine for the scab.
PSŌCHICŌS (ψωχικός), *a*, *um*, *adj.* car- 3 nolly-minded. *Tertull.*
PSŌCHŌMĀCHIA (ψωχομαχία), *æ*, *f.* Battle of the Mind, the name of a poem by *Prudentius*.
PSŌCHŌMĀNTIUM, or **PSŌCHŌMĀNTIUM**, *i*, *n.* a place where one inquires any thing of the spirits of the dead. *Cic.*
PSŌCHŌPHITHŌRŌS (ψωχοφθόρος), *i*, *m.* 3 soul-destroyer, soul-killer. *Cod. Just.* Apollinaris is called so, as a denier of the human soul in Christ.
PSŌCHŌTRŌPHŌN (ψωχοτρόφον), *i*, *n.* 1 the herb betony. *Plin.*
PSŌCHRŌLŪTĀ, and **PSŌCHRŌLŪTES** 2 (ψωχρολούτης), *æ*, *m.* one who bathes in cold water. *Senec.* — Hence, *Psychrolustā* (ψωχρολουστία), *æ*, *f.* a bathing in cold water. *Cæl.* *Aur.*
PSŌLLI (ψυλλοί), *ōrum*, *m.* a people of Africa, who could charm serpents and cure their bite by sucking out the poison. *Plin.*
PSŌLLIŌN (ψύλλιον), *ii*, *n.* scabane, flea- 2 wort. *Plin.*
PSŌTHIA, *æ*, *f.* See *Psythia*.
PSŌTHIŌS, or **PSŌTHIŌS** (ψόθιος, or ψίδιος), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *psythian*, the name of a kind of wine or vine in Greece. *Virg.* and *Colum.* vitis, or, simply, *Virg.* *Psythia*. — Hence, *Plin.* *Psythium*, sc. vinum, *h. c.* raisin-wine.
PTE is joined to the pronouns *meus*, *tus*, &c. perhaps without any signification, though it may frequently be rendered *self*, or *own*. *Cic.* Suapte pondere. *Id.* Suapte manu. *Plaut.* Meapte ingenio. *Tert.* Nostrapte culpa. *Plaut.* Sumapte. *Id.* Mepte.
PTĒRIS (πετρίς), *idis*, *f.* a kind of fern. 2 *Plin.*
PTĒRNIX (πέτρνιξ), *icis*, *f.* the straight 2 stem of the herb cactus. *Plin.*
PTĒRŌMĀ (πέτερομα), *ātis*, *n.* Plur. 3 *Pteromata*, the wings on both sides of a building or temple. *Vitruv.*
PTĒRŌN (πετρὸν), *i*, *n.* same as *Pteroma*. 2 *Plin.*
PTĒRŌTŌS (πετρωτός), *on*, winged, or, 2 winged as it were. *Plin.* calix, *h. c.* knowing handles.
PTĒRYGIUM (πετρύγιον), *ii*, *n.* a disease of the eyes, a pearl, web, hair, or pin. *Cels.* — *¶* Also, a disease of the fingers, when the skin comes off with great pain. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a cloudy spot in a beryl. *Plin.*
PTĒRYGŌMĀ (πετρυγόμα), *ātis*, *n.* a 3 joining together of boards in the shape of wings, by which the arms of a machine are held together. *Vitruv.*
PTYSĀNĀ (πτισάνη), *æ*, *f.* a decoction of barley, and sometimes of rice, barley-broth,

ptisan. Plin. — Π Also, *unhusked or peeled barley.* Cels.

PTISANARIUM (ptisana), ii, n. a decoction of barley or rice; a *ptisan.* Horat.

PTŌCHEUM, and **PTŌCHĪUM** (πτοχέιον), and **PTŌCHŌTRŌPHĒUM**, or **PTŌCHŌTRŌPHĪUM** (πτωχοτρόφειον), i, n. a poor-house, a hospital. Cod. Just.

PTŌCHŌTRŌPHŌS (πτωχοτρόφος), i, m. a overseer of the poor. Cod. Just.

PTŌLEMÆŌS, a, um. See *Ptolemæus*.

PTŌLEMÆIUS, a, um. See *Ptolemæus*.

PTŌLEMÆŌS (Πτολεμαῖος), i, m. the first king of Egypt after the death of Alexander. He was called *Ptolemæus Lagi*, sc. *Julius*, and each of his successors had this name *Ptolemæus*. — Hence, *Ptolemæus*, a, um, adj. *Ptolemæan*, Egyptian. *Propert.* — *Ptolemæus*, a, um, adj. *Ptolemæan*. Cic. *gymnasium*.

PTŌLEMĀIS (Πτολεμαῖς), idis, f. of or belonging to *Ptolemy*. *Lacan.* *Ptolemæis*, sc. *femina*, h. e. *Cleopatra*, daughter of *Ptolemy Auletes*. — Π Also, Egyptian. *Auson.* *aula*. — Π Also, the name of some towns of Egypt. Cic. — Also, of *Cyrenæia* and *Palestine*. — Hence, *Ptolemæenses*, inhabitants of *Ptolemæis*. *Pandect.*

PTŶAS (πτῦς), ādis, f. spitting. Hence, Plin. *aspis*, h. e. a kind of serpent said to spit venom into the eyes of men. Plin.

PŪBĒDA (pubes), æ, m. a youth of the age of puberty. *Martian.* *Capell.*

PŪBĒŌ (id.), es, ui, n. 2. to arrive at puberty, ἡβᾶω. It seems not to occur except in the participle *pubens*, for *puberit* belongs more properly to *pubescere*. — Hence, *Pubens*, *that is come to the age of puberty*; a youth. *Claudian.* *Pubentes* fratres. *Auson.* *anni*. — *Figur.* *Virg.* *herbæ*, h. e. either full of juice, or, downy, covered with fine, soft hair, or, full grown.

PŪBER. See *Pubes*, adj.

PŪBERTĀS (puber), ātis, f. the age of puberty, which commences in men at the age of fourteen, in women at the age of twelve years. *Tacit.* *Pubertatem* ingredi. — Π Also, the signs of puberty, as beard, and hair about the genitals. Cic. and Plin. — Also, of plants. Plin. *incipientis uvæ pubertas*, h. e. *lanugo*. — Π Also, *manhood*, *power of generation*. *Tacit.* *inexhausta*. — Π Also, *youth*, *young men*. *Val. Max.*

PŪBES (unc.), is, f. the down or soft hair which begins to grow on young people when they come to the age of puberty, ἡβη. Cels. and Plin. — Hence, the hair of the eyelids. *Marc. Cap.* *ciliorum*. — Also, the genital region, the lower part of the belly, the groin. *Virg.* — Also, the genitals. *Ovid.* and Plin. — Π Also, the youth, young men, men of a marriageable age, *youngman*. Cic. and *Virg.* — Also, of animals, as, of bulls. *Virg.* — Hence, in general, *racu*, *people*, *nation*. *Plaut.* *Pube presenti*. *Virg.* *Pubes Dardania*, h. e. *Trojans*. *Id.* *agrestis*, h. e. *country people*, *rustics*.

PŪBES, and **PŪBER** (unc.), ēris, adj. arrived at the age of puberty, of ripe years, pubescent, grown up, ἡβῶν, ἡβήτης, ἔφηβος. *Crassus ap. Cic.* *Nisi puberem te haberet*, &c. *Liv.* *Puberem ætatem*. *Nep.* *Prius quam pubesceret*. — Hence, *Puberes*, *persons grown up*. *Cæs.* *Omnes puberes interficere*. — *Figur.* of plants which are covered with fine, soft hair, downy, mossy. *Virg.* *Puberibus caulem foliis*.

PŪBESCŌ (pubeo), is, lui, n. 3. to begin to have the first down or soft hair, get a beard, &c. ἡβᾶω, ἡβᾶσθαι. *Lucret.* *Molli pubescere veste*, h. e. *barba*. Plin. *Pubescit homo solus*, h. e. *nascentur ei pilæ circa puldenda*. *Val. Fluce.* *Pubescunt make*, h. e. *become downy*, begin to have a beard. — Hence, to arrive at the age of puberty, grow up to manhood. Cic. *Herculeum cum primum pubesceret*, &c. *Petron.* *Pubescentibus annis*. *Pandect.* *Si alter eorum puberit*. — Hence, *figur.* of plants and other things, to grow up. Cic. *Quæ terra gignit, maturata pubescunt*. *Id.* *Ut omnia florent et in suo quæque genere pubescant*. *Claudian.* *Pubescere leto*, h. e. to become young. *Id.* *Pubescentibus radiis*, h. e. *shining fully*. — Also, of plants

and other things, when they become covered with some substance, as the chin of a man is with a beard, to become downy, mossy, &c. *Ovid.* *Prata pubescent flore*.

PŪBIS, is, f. for *Pubes*. *Prudent.* 3

PŪBLĪANŌS (Publius), a, um, adj. of or belonging to one *Publius*. *Senec.* *sententia*, h. e. *Publii Syri*.

PŪBLĪCANŌS (publicum), a, um, adj. relating to the revenue of the state or to the farming of the revenue. — Hence, *Publicanus*, a farmer of the public revenue (vectigalia), namely of pasturage (scriptura), of the tithe of corn (decimæ), and of the customs (portorium). These farmers were usually knights. Cic. *Fortissimus et maximus publicanus*. *Id.* *Mulier publicana*, h. e. a female farmer of the revenue.

PŪBLĪCĀTIŌ (publico), ōnis, f. a confiscating, appropriating to the state, ἀπνευσίς. Cic. *bonorum*.

PŪBLĪCĀTOR (id.), ōris, m. a publisher or proclaimer. *Sidon.*

PŪBLĪCĀTRĪX (publicator), icis, f. she that publishes or makes known. *Arnob.*

PŪBLĪCĒ (publicus), adv. in the name or behalf of the state, town or community, by public authority. ὀνομασία, ὀνομαστικός. Cic. *dicere*. *Id.* *venire*. — Π Also, with regard to the state, town or community, relating to the whole state, town, or community. *Terent.* *laud mali quid ortum est publice*, h. e. to the injury of the state.

Cæs. *Publice esse laudem*, quam latissime vacare agros, h. e. that it was an honor to the state. Cic. *ad Div.* 5, 7. *scribere*, h. e. to write to the state or to the Roman senate. Cic. *Attic.* 16, 11. *Publice scripsi*, h. e. to the town of Sicily, consequently to the magistrates. So, also, *Nep.* *Literas Athenas publice misit*.

— Π Also, at the expense of the state, town or community, at the public expense, on the public account. *Nep.* *alere*. *Id.* *elatus*. *Liv.* *vesci*. — Π Also, all, without exception, all together, in a body. *Liv.* *ire exsulatum*. *Pandect.* *Publice licet cuilibet edificare*. — Π Also, publicly, in public, before the whole town, state or community, in the whole town or state, before or with every one. *Gell.* *disserere*. *Apul.* *Rumor publice crebnerat*. Cic. *Nullo tumultu publice concitato* (but this may also mean on the part of the state, so that the state took part in it). Cic. *Publice est interfectus*, h. e. publicly, in the street.

PŪBLĪCIANŌS (Publicius), a, um, adj. *Publiciaa*. Cic. *locus*, h. e. probably, on the *Clivus Publicius*. *Pandect.* *actio*, or, simply, *Id.* *Publiciana*, h. e. an action for a thing purchased, of which possession has not yet been obtained.

PŪBLĪCYTŌS (publicus), adv. same as *Publice*, in the name, at the expense or order of the state, &c. *Terent.* *deportariet*. — Π Also, publicly, before every one. *Apul.* *esse perinfamem*. *Plaut.* *actionem facere*.

PŪBLĪCIŌS, ii, m. a name of several Romans. The most celebrated were L. and M. *Publicius Malleolus*, two brothers and ædiles. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Publicius*, a, um, *Publician*. *Ovid.* *Clivus Publicius*, h. e. a hill in Rome called after the above-mentioned two brothers.

PŪBLĪCŌ (publicus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to impart any thing to the state or community for public use. — Hence, *Plaut.* *corpus suum vulgo*, or, *Tacit.* *puclitiam*, h. e. to prostitute himself. *Sueton.* *bibliothecas*, h. e. to appropriate for public use. — Hence, to cause to be heard in public. *Sueton.* *se*, h. e. to appear or sing in public. — Also, to cause to be publicly seen. *Sueton.* *simulacrum*, h. e. to set up in public. *Tacit.* *studia sua*. — Π Also, to make publicly known, to publish. *Sueton.* *libellos*. *Justin.* *reticenda*, h. e. to disclose, discover. Plin. *Ep.* *epistolas*, h. e. to publish. — Π Also, to appropriate to the state, make public property of, confiscate. *Cæs.* *regnum*. *Id.* *bona*. Cic. *privata*. *Id.* *Ptolemæum*, h. e. his property. *Liv.* *pecuniam*.

PŪBLĪCŌLĀ, or **PŪPLĪCŌLĀ** (populus & colo), æ, m. devoted to the people, a friend of the people, a surname of *Valerius*. *Liv.*

PŪBLĪCŌS (for *populeus*, from *populus*),

a, um, adj. of, belonging, or relating to the state, town, or community, or to the inhabitants of a state, town, or community, peculiar or common to the state, town, or community, public, common. Cic. *Sumptum publico*, h. e. at the expense of the state. *Id.* *magnificentia*, h. e. splendor of the state. *Liv.* *Pessimum publicum*, h. e. detriment of the state. *Id.* *pœna*, h. e. in the name of the state, or, for a crime against the state. Plin. *Ep.* *funus*, h. e. at the public expense. *Sueton.* *Vit.* 3. *Publicum funus*, h. e. at which the whole state is in mourning, the transaction of public business suspended, &c. *Liv.* *solicitudo*, h. e. with regard to the state. Cic. *Auctor consilii publici*, h. e. of the senate. *Id.* *loca*. *Id.* *iudicia*, h. e. courts of justice for criminal trials. So, also, *causa*, a criminal process. Cic. *Causam publicam dicere*, h. e. to make a defence by or speech in such a process. *Liv.* *Causa publica*, h. e. an affair, business, &c. of the state. *Cæs.* *homo*, h. e. a public functionary, a person in the service of the state, a magistrate. — Hence, *Publicum*, subst., the property of the state, public lands. Cic. *Campanum*. Also, the revenue of the state, town, or community, public revenue. Cic. *Convivari de publico*, h. e. at the public expense. *Horat.* *Publica conducere*. Hence, *figur.* *Senec.* *Salutationum publicum exercet*, h. e. derives gain from paying his court. Also, a contract for a public undertaking, a firm from the state. *Liv.* *In eo publico essent*. Cic. *Don.* 23. *Ed. Ern.* *Societas publicorum*, the company of farmers general. *Plaut.* *Publicum habere*, h. e. to be a farmer of the public revenue. Cic. *Publico frui*. Also, the public chest, treasury. *Liv.* *In publicum redigere*, or, *Nep.* *referre*. *Suet.* *Publico teneri*, h. e. to owe to the treasury. Also, the archives. *Varr.* *Also*, the public, state, town, community. Plin. *Ep.* *In publicum consilere*, h. e. to take care of the interest of the community or state. *Liv.* *In publico animadvertetur*, h. e. it was punished in the name or on the part of the state. *Id.* *In publicum emere*, h. e. at the expense or in the name of the state or community. *Id.* *Leges publico proponere*, h. e. to the public, and, consequently, publicly. Also, any public place, street, market, &c. Cic. *Prodire in publicum*, h. e. to go abroad, appear in public. *Id.* *Convivari in publico*, h. e. in public, at a public place. *Id.* *In publico esse*, h. e. to be from home, appear in public. *Liv.* *Blandiores in publico*, quam in privato, h. e. publicly, in the street. *Id.* *Se proripere in publicum*, h. e. in the street. Cic. *Lex proponitur in publicum*, h. e. publicly. *Id.* *Publico carere*, or, *Sueton.* *abstinere*, h. e. not to go out in public, to stay at home. — Π Also, *Publicus*, common, general, universal. Cic. *litora*. *Horat.* *cura*, h. e. omnium. *Ovid.* *favor*, h. e. the favor of all. Plin. *vina*, h. e. which grow every where in the country. *Ovid.* *Lux publica mundi*, h. e. the sun. — Hence, common, usual. *Ovid.* *verba*. *Senec.* *dies*, h. e. the day which all men have, from morning to evening. Plin. *Ep.* *officia*. — Π Also, common, ordinary, indifferent, bad, trivial. *Ovid.* *structura carminis*. *Juvenal.* *vena*.

PŪBLĪLĪŌS, ii, m. a name of several Romans. — Hence, *Publilius*, a, um, adj. *Pubilian*. *Liv.* *tribus*.

PŪBLĪPŌL, ōris, m. h. e. *Publii puer*, or *servus*. *Quint.* 1, 4, 26.

PŪBLĪŌS, ii, m. a Roman prænomen. It is generally abbreviated, as, *P. Cornelius*.

PŪCINUM (Πούκινον), i, m. a town of the kingdom of Illyria, now the village and castle of *Proseck*. — Hence, *Pucinus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Pucinum*. Plin. *vinum*.

PŪDEFĀCŌ (pudeo & facio), is, eci, actum, a. 3. to cause any one to be ashamed. *Pass.* *Pudeſio*, factus sum, fieri, to be ashamed. *Gell.* *Pudefactus*.

PŪDENDŌS, a, um. See *Pudeo*.

PŪDĒNS (pudeo), tis, adj. modest, bashful, shamefaced, αἰδῆμων. Cic. *homo*. *Id.* *Pudentior*. *Id.* *Pudentissimus*. *Terent.* *animus*. Cic. *Nihil pudens*. — Π Also, *loving honor*. Cic. *Pudentes ac boni viri*.

PŪDENTER (pudens), adv. modestly, bash-

fully, αἰσχυρόνως. Cic. Pudenter appellare. Id. Pudens. Id. Pudensissime. **PŮDEŮ** (unc.), es, ui, itum, n. 2. to be ashamed, αἰσχυροῦμαι. Plaut. Pudeo. Cic. Induci ad pudendum. Id. Pudendo, h. e. through shame. — It is more frequently used impersonally, when the person ashamed is put in the accusative, and that of or before which one is ashamed in the genitive. Cic. Homines, quos infamiae sine neque pudeat, neque tædeat. Id. Ceteros pudeat, si, &c. Liv. Pudet deorum atque hominum, h. e. in the sight of god and man. Terent. Pudet me tui, h. e. I am ashamed before you. So, also, Cic. Te municipiorum pudebat. — That of which one is ashamed, is also frequently found in the infin. Terent. Pudet dicere. Apul. Quod illum non puduit esse ostentare. Terent. Te id facere puduit. — Also, in the nominative. Terent. Non te hæc pudet? — Petron. Pudeatur, for pudeat. — Partic. Pudendus, a, um, that one ought to be ashamed of, shameful, disgraceful, disreputable, bad. Ovid. vita. Virg. vulnera. Suet. parentes. Tacit. inopia. Quintil. dicta. Cic. Ut pudendum sit, esse, &c. Hence, Seren. Samm. Membra pudenda, or, simply, Auson. Pudenda, h. e. the privy parts. Minuc. Fel. Pudenda corporis, h. e. podex. Ovid. Pars pudenda. — ¶ See, also, Pudens. **PŮDESCŮ** (pudeo), is, n. 3. to be ashamed. 3 Minuc. Fel. Quod pudescit impudicitiae. **PŮDET.** See Pudeo. **PŮDIBILIS** (pudeo), e, adj. same as **Pu-3 dendus.** Lamprid. Pubilia membra, h. e. the privy parts. **PŮDIBŮNDŮS** (Id.), a, um, adj. ashamed, 3 shamefaced, bashful, modest, αἰσχυρῶν. Horat., Virg. and Colum. — ¶ Also, shameful, that one ought to be ashamed of; shameful, infamous. Val. Flacc. and Justin. — ¶ Also, red. Stat. dies (of the rising sun, or rather the day blushing on account of the bad deed which it reveals). **PŮDICE** (pudicus), adv. shamefacedly. — Hence, decently, modestly, chastely, honestly, virtuously, discreetly, σωφρόνως, αἰσχυρόνως. Terent. Ingenium bene et pudice doctum. Plaut. Pudicius. **PŮDICITYA** (Id.), æ, f. shamefacedness, chastity, modesty, discreetness, virtue, σωφροσύνη, ἀνεία. Cic. and Liv. — Also, of animals, as, of doves. Plin. — Pudicitia occurs, also, as a goddess. Liv. **PŮDICŮS** (pudeo), a, um, adj. that is ashamed, shamefaced. Plaut. Si quidem sis pudicus. Petron. oratio, h. e. undorned, plain. — ¶ Also, modest, sober. Terent. ingenium. — Particularly, chaste, modest, virtuous, discreet. Cic. homo. Id. domus. Ovid. mater. Id. mores. Id. Pudicior matrona. Prop. fama, h. e. unblemished reputation. Plin. Pudicissima femina. — Cn. Gell. ap. Charis. Pudicibus, for pudicis. **PŮDŮR** (Id.), ōris, m. a being ashamed of doing or saying anything improper or bad, shame. Cic. Ex quo fit, ut pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor consequatur. Horat. paupertatis, h. e. on account of poverty. Martial. Sit pudor, h. e. be ashamed. Ovid. Si pudor est, h. e. if you have any sense of shame. Id. Pudor est referre, h. e. I am ashamed to relate. — ¶ Also, regard, respect, reverence, awe. Terent. patris, h. e. regard towards a father. So, also, Si divum. Cic. fama, h. e. for one's reputation. — Hence, love of decency, decency, good manners, modesty. Cic. Homo summo honore, pudore. — Also, honor, reputation, character. Plin. Ep. defuncti. — Particularly, a woman's honor, chastity. Ovid. Oblita pudoris. Id. Membra, quæ tibi pudorem abstulerunt, h. e. mentula. — Also, sense of honor. Terent. Pudore liberos retinere. — ¶ Also, a reason of being ashamed, shame, disgrace. Ovid. Nec pudor est, h. e. there is no need of being ashamed, it is no shame. Liv. Pudori esse, h. e. to be a disgrace. Id. Cum pudore populi, h. e. to the disgrace of, &c. Flor. Pro pudor! h. e. oh shame! — ¶ Also, redness of the skin. Ovid. famosus. — ¶ Pudor works by the fear of contempt; Verecundia, by the fear

of displeasing another; Modestia, by a regard to the propriety, which the modus or due measure prescribes. **PŮDŮRICŮLŮR** (pudor & color), ōris, 3 adj. having a blushing color, reddish. Lav. ap. Gell. **PŮELLĀ** (puellus), æ, f. any young woman, whether married or single. Hence, a girl, female child, in order to distinguish the sex. Terent. Puellam parere. — ¶ Also, a girl, any young woman of twelve, sixteen or more years. Thus Penelope, who had a husband and a son, calls herself puella. Ovid. — So, also, Lucretia. Id. — Medea is called puella Phærias. Id. — Phædra, in a letter to her step-son, calls herself puella Cressa. Id. — Id. Leshis puella, h. e. Sappho. Id. Lydia, h. e. Omphale. Horat. Laborantes utero puella, h. e. young women. — So, also, in Toëil. Ann. 14, 64. of Octavia, the wife of Nero, when she was twenty years of age. — ¶ Also, a girl, with regard to a lover, who calls his sweetheart "his girl," whether she be a virgin or a married woman. Prop. and Ovid. — ¶ Also, girl, with regard to her father, daughter. Horat. Danaï puellæ. — ¶ Also, of a young cat. Martial. **PŮELLĀRIS** (puella), e, adj. of or belonging to a girl or young woman, youthful, young, childlike, girlish, κορώδης. Ovid. Præda (h. e. flores) puellares animos proleat (of Proserpine, when she was carried away). Id. plantæ (of Europa, when Jupiter carried her away). Id. pedes (of Ariadne). Quintil. ætas (of the wife of Quintilian, when she was nineteen years of age). Plin. Ep. suavitas (of a girl of fourteen). — Also, childish, puerile, foolish. Plin. augurium (but perhaps this may mean a sign, by which it may be seen whether she should have a boy or a girl). **PŮELLĀRITER** (puellaris), adv. in the 2 manner of a girl, like a girl, κορώδως. Plin. Ep. aliquid nescire. **PŮELLĀRIS** (puella), ōris, m. a friend of 3 girls, or a loved lover of boys. Petron. **PŮELLĀSCŮ** (Id.), is, n. 3. to become a 3 girl, to become childish or girlish, grow effeminate, ἡλυνθῆναι. Varr. **PŮELLĀTŮRIS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of or 3 belonging to little children or girls. Solin. tibia, h. e. a child's pipe. **PŮELLITŮR** (Id.), āris, dep. 1. to act 3 childishly, play, sport, be wanton, commit lewdness, wench. Laber. eum eano eugio. **PŮELLŮLĀ** (dimin. of puella), æ, f. a little 3 the girl, κορίον, κορίδιον. Catull. **PŮELLŮS** (contracted from puerulus), i, 3 m. a little boy, παιδίον. Lucræt. **PŮER** (from the Laconic πῶρ, for παῖς), ēri, m. any child, whether boy or girl. Næm. Proserpina puer Cereris. Cic. Pueri, h. e. children. — ¶ Particularly, a boy, a male child. Catull. and Ovid. — ¶ Also, a boy, with regard to age, a male person to his twelfth or eighteenth year, and sometimes of young men still older. Cicero, for instance, calls Octavius, when he was nineteen years of age, puer. So, also, Scipio, when he was more than twenty, is called puer by Sil. So, also, Pallas, who commanded a body of soldiers. Virg. — Hence, in caressing, boy. Catull. — Also, in scolding. Terent. Ad 5, 8, 17, of a person who was going to be married. — A puero, from boyhood or childhood, from a boy; as, Cic. Andri a puero. So, also, A pueris (when one speaks in the plural). Cic. A pueris haberemus, for haberem. So, also, of others. Terent. A pueris nasci senes. Cic. Ex pueris excedere, h. e. to cease to be a boy, to become a youth. — ¶ Also, a little son. Virg. thus. — Also, in general, a son. Horat. Latone, h. e. Apollo. Id. Ledæ pueros, h. e. Castor and Pollux. Prop. Paeri arcum sentire, h. e. of Cupid. — ¶ Also, a boy for attendance. — Also, any slave or servant. Cic. thus. Liv. Pueri regii, h. e. pages, youths who attended the king. — ¶ Also, an unmarried man, a bachelor. Ovid. Fac puer esse velis. — ¶ Puerus occurs, also. Plaut. Puer. — ¶ It is also used as an adjective. Paul. Nol. (fem.) **PŮERĀ** (femin. of puer), æ, f. a girl. Liv. 3 Andr. and Varr.

PŮERĀSCŮ (puer), is, n. 3. to grow up to 2 be a boy or youth, to attain the age of boyhood or youth, νηπιᾶσθαι. Sueton. — ¶ Also, to grow young again. Auson. **PŮERŮLŮS** (dimin. of puer), i, m. a little 3 the boy. Arnob. **PŮERILIS** (puer), e, adj. of a boy or child, boyish, childish, childlike, youthful, παιδικός, παιδαριώδης. Cic. ætas, boyhood, childhood. Ovid. and Plin. Anni pueriles, h. e. the years of boyhood or childhood. Cic. species, h. e. the shape of a boy. Id. facies, h. e. the face of a boy. Id. tempus, h. e. childhood. Virg. ægmen, h. e. puerorum. Liv. regnum, h. e. in which the king is a minor. Cic. delectatio, h. e. childish delight. — ¶ Also, childish, boyish, puerile, foolish, trivial, bad. Cic. consilium. Terent. sententia. Id. Puerile est. **PŮERILITAS** (puerilis), ātis, f. boyhood, 2 childhood, παιδία. Varr. — ¶ Also, puerility, boyishness, childishness. Senec. **PŮERILITER** (Id.), boyishly, like a boy, childishly, παιδικῶς. Liv. blandiri. — ¶ Also, foolishly, weakly. Cic. facere. **PŮERITĀ** (puer), æ, f. the first years to the age of sixteen or eighteen and over, boyhood, childhood, youth, παιδία. Cic. Pueritiæ adolescentia obrepit. Id. In pueritia, h. e. in childhood or youth; when a boy. Id. A pueritia, h. e. from childhood, from youth. — Also, of animals, youth. Colum. — ¶ Also, purity, Vorr. (But perhaps for this we should read puritia.) **PŮERITYTES**, ēi, f. for Pueritia. 3 Auson. **PŮERPERĀ** (puer & pario), æ, f. a woman 2 in childbed; a woman lately delivered, λεχῶ, λοχεύτρια. Terent. — Also, a woman in labor. Plaut. and Catull. — It is also used adjectively. Ovid. verba, h. e. such words as are usually said to a woman lying in. Senec. Puerpera uxor (but here puerpera may be used in apposition). **PŮERPERIUM** (puerpera), ii, n. childbirth, delivery, childbed, a lying in, a being in labor, λοχεία. Plaut. Puerperio eubare, h. e. to be in childbed. Tacit. Locus puerperio Antium fuit. — ¶ Also, the fetus, the new-born child. Gell. Numerus puerperii, h. e. the number of children born together. Plin. Uno abortu duodecim puerperia egesta. **PŮERTYĀ**, æ, f. for Pueritia. 3 Horat. **PŮERŮLŮS** (dimin. of puer), i, m. a little boy or slave. Cic. **PŮERŮS**, i, m. for Puer. See Puer. **PŮGĀ**, or **PŮGĀ** (πυγή), æ, f. the buttocks. Also, plur. Pugæ. Nov. **PŮGIL** (probably from pugnus), ōis, m. one that fights with the cæstus, a boxer, pugilist, πυκτής. Cic. Pugiles cæstibus contusi ne ingemiscunt quidem. Gall. ap. Sacton. Os pugilis, h. e. a hard forehead, without sense of shame. **PŮGILĀTIŮS** (pugilo), ōis, f. a fighting with the cæstus, the exercise or art of boxing; pugilism, πυγμαχία. Cic. **PŮGILĀTŮR** (Id.), ōris, m. a boxer. Ar. 3 nob. **PŮGILĀTŮRIŮS** (pugilator), a, um, adj. 3 of or belonging to a boxer. Plaut. foliis, h. e. a ball which is struck by the fist. **PŮGILĀTŮS** (pugilo), us, m. a fighting 2 with the cæstus, a boxing, pugilism, πυγμαχία, Plant. **PŮGILICE** (pugil), adv. like a boxer, ἀδ- 3 λητικῶς. Plant. Pugilice valet, h. e. he is as well as a boxer. **PŮGILLĀR**, āris, n. See Pugillaris. **PŮGILLĀRIS** (pugillus), e, adj. that can be held in one's fist, that fills a hand. Juvenal. testiculi. — Hence, Plin. Ep. Pugillares, iuni, m. sc. libelli, or codicilli, or, Augustin. Pugillar, āris, n. se. scriptum, h. e. a tablet for writing on. Plur. Pugillaria. Catull. — The first syllable occurs long in Juvenal. **PŮGILLŮS**, } 3 same as Pugilo, Pugilor. **PŮGILLŮS** (dimin. of pugnus), i, m. a 3 little fist, or, in general, a fist, or a hand-ful, grasp, δακτύλιος, δακτύλιος. Cato and Plin. **PŮGILŮS** (pugil), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. and 3 **PŮGILŮR**, āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to fight with the fist, to box. Apul. — Also, figur. to fight with the feet, to kick. Apul. **PŮGIŮS** (pungo), ōis, m. a kind of short sword, a dagger, dirk, poniard, ἐγχευρίδιον, ἐγχευρίδιον, παραζωστήρις. Cic. — The

emperors wore it as a sign of their power over life and death. — It was also worn by the *praefecti praetorio*. *Aurel. Vict.* — Also, in the time of the emperors, by the *tribani militum* and the *centuriones*. *Tacit.* — ¶ *Figur. Cic.* Plumbeus pugio, *h. e.* a vocal proof, *wretched argument.*

PUGIUNCULUS (dimin. of pugio), *i, m.* a little or short dagger. *Cic.*

PUGNA (pugnis), *æ, f.* a battle, fight, encounter, engagement, combat, μάχη. *Nepos.* Pugnam navalem facere. *Liv.* Pugnae pugnam claram. *Cic.* Pugna equestris. *Virg.* pedestris. *Macrob.* singularis, *h. e.* single combat, a duel. *Liv.* Pugnam laudare, *h. e.* the fighting of a single person. *Cic.* committere eum aliquo, *h. e.* to join battle. *Virg.* lacessere, *h. e.* to begin, commence. *Cic.* Pugna mala, *h. e.* an unfortunate battle. *Liv.* Segregare pugnam eorum, for pugnautes eos, to separate them, and fight with each by himself. *Liv.* Pugnam medium tueri, *h. e.* the soldiers in the centre. — ¶ *Figur.* a contest, strife, dispute, debate. *Cic.* doctissimorum hominum. *Plin.* literarum, *h. e.* of the learned. *Cic.* Pugnas edere. — ¶ Also, an artifice, cunning trick. *Plaut.* Aliquid pugnae edidit. *Terent.* Dabit pugnam denuo.

— ¶ *Pugna* is the most general expression for a fight between individuals or bodies of men, with or without arms; *Prælium*, battle, engagement between two armies (compare *Cæs. B. G. 3, 4.* Diuturnitate pugnae hostes defessi prælio excedebant); *Certamen*, a contest for something, contest of rivalry, with or without arms; *Contentio*, with the signif. of *certamen*, conveys also the idea of an exertion of strength in the contest; *Concursus*, or *Concursus prælii*, meeting, encounter, falling together in battle, with the accessory idea of haste, rapidly; *Congressus* is likewise the encounter, shock of armies in battle; *Dimicatio*, a decisive engagement, for the most part implying danger and effort; *Pugilatio*, the fighting of boxers with the cestus.

PUGNACITAS (pugnax), *âtis, f.* aa inclination or eagerness to fight; quarrelsomeness, pugnacity. *Plin.* Capiuntur quoque pugnacitate ejusdem libidinis. — Also, figur. *Quintil.* argumentorum.

PUGNACITER (Id.), *adv.* contentiously, obstinately, stubbornly, eagerly, strongly, keenly, vehemently, impetuously, ardently, violently, furiously, ἐνσταντικῶς. *Cic.* Pugnaciter certare. *Quintil.* Pugnacius. *Cic.* Pugnacissime.

PUGNACULUM (pugno), *i, n.* a fortified place from which one fights against an enemy, a fort, fortress, baloark, προμαχών. *Plaut.*

PUGNATOR (Id.), *ôris, m.* a fighter, combatant, μαχητής. *Liv.* Fortissimus quisque pugnator esse desiderat, *h. e.* had left off fighting. *Plin.* gallus.

PUGNATORIUS (pugnator), *a, um, adj.* 2 used in fighting, fit to fight with, μάχιμος. *Sueton.* arma.

PUGNATRIX (Id.), *icis, f.* contentious, 3 pugnacious, warlike, she that fights. *Ammian.*

PUGNAX (pugno), *âcis, f.* fond of fighting, warlike, ferocious, pugnacious, μαχημῶς, πλῆκτης. *Cic.* centurio. *Ovid.* Minerva. *Id.* ensis. *Tacit.* Pugnacissimus. Also, with an infinit. following. *Sil.* Tenui pugnam instare veruto. — ¶ Also, figur. contentious, warlike, fierce, vehement. *Cic.* exordium dicendi. *Id.* Oratio pugnator. Also, with a dat. following. *Ovid.* Ignis aquæ pugnax, *h. e.* repugnant, contrary. — ¶ Also, refractory, obstinate, pertinacious. *Cic.* contra senatorem. *Cæl.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* in vitis. *Plin.* Quid ferri duritia pugnacius? *h. e.* stubborn. *Id.* musta, *h. e.* stroag.

PUGNEUS (pugnis), *a, um, adj.* of the fist. 3 *Plaut.* merge, for blow with the fist.

PUGNITUS (Id.), *adv.* with the fists. 3 *Cæc.*

PUGNÔ (pugna), *as, âvi, âtum, n. 1.* to fight, combat, engage, contend, with one person or with a whole army, μάχομαι. *Cæs.* Pugnator omnibus locis. *Liv.* in hostem. *Nepos.* adversus aliquem. *Varr.* inter se. *Cic.* ex equo,

h. e. on horseback. *Id.* Pro comino dis patriæ. *Terent.* de loco, *h. e.* for a place. *Senec.* de genu, *h. e.* kneeling. — It is also joined with pugnam, prælium, bellum. *Liv.* claram pugnam. *Cic.* Acerrima pugna pugnata. *Horat.* Pugnavit prælia. *Sallust.* Prælium male pugnatum. *Horat.* Bella pugnata. — Also, in poets, with a dat. to contend against, oppose, resist, struggle or strive against. *Virg.* amori. *Ovid.* Frigida pugnabant calidis. — ¶ Also, figur. to be at variance, contradict, contradict one's self, to be repugnant, inconsistent, contradictory. *Cic.* Pugnancia loqui. *Id.* secum. — ¶ Also, figur. to endeavor to maintain or prevent any thing, to strive, take pains, exert one's self. With ut following. *Cic.* Hoc pugatur, ut ad illam prædam damnatio accedat. — Also, with ne following. *Cic.* Illud pugna, ne quid nobis temporis prorogetur. — Also, with an infinit. following. *Ovid.* Pugnati, molles evincere somnos. *Cic.* de Diis, *h. e.* to maintain their existence. — ¶ Also, to make use of artifices. *Plaut.*

PUGNUS (unc.), *i, m.* a fist, πυγμή, κόνδυλος. *Cic.* Pugnum facere, *h. e.* to make a fist; to clench the hand. *Pandect.* ducere alicui, *h. e.* to strike with the fist, fetch him a blow or cuff. *Horat.* Pugno victus, *h. e.* in boxing. So, also, *Id.* Superare pugnis, *h. e.* pugilatu. — ¶ Also, as a measure, a handful. *Cato.*

PULCHELLUS, and **PULCELLUS** (dimin. of pulcher), *a, um, adj.* somewhat fair, or beautiful, pretty. *Cic.*

PULCHER (from πολύχρος, or πολύχρους), *chra, chrum, or PULCER, cra, erum, adj.* properly, of many colors. — Hence, fair, beautiful, beautiful, handsome, in shape and appearance, καλός. *Cic.* puer. *Ovid.* hortus. *Cic.* Quid aspectu pulchrius? *Cæs.* Urbs pulcherima. — ¶ Also, excellent, magnificent, splendid, honorable, noble, glorious, renowned, illustrious. *Cæs.* exemplum. *Cic.* Nihil virtute pulchrius. *Sallust.* facinus. *Horat.* dies, *h. e.* lucky, auspicious. *Virg.* mors, *h. e.* glorious. *Cic.* Ne se pulchrum ac beatum putaret, *h. e.* that he might not be too proud of himself. — Also, with a genit. following. *Sil.* iræ, *h. e.* ob iram.

PULCHRALIS, or **PULCRALIS** (pulcher), *e, adj.* beautiful. *Cato.*

PULCHRE, or **PULCRE** (pulcher, or pulcer), *adv.* excellently, finely, καλῶς. *Cic.* dicere. *Id.* Pulchre asseverat, *h. e.* excellently, cunningly. *Id.* Pulcherrime. — It may also frequently be rendered, well, very well. *Terent.* Macerentur pulchre. *Id.* callere. *Ovid.* placere. *Nep.* aliquid facere. Hence, *Plaut.* Pulchre vendere, *h. e.* well, at a high rate. *Id.* conciliare, *h. e.* to purchase cheaply, or to make a good bargain. *Cic.* Pulchre est mihi, *h. e.* I am well. *Plaut.* Pulchre sum, *h. e.* I am well, indulge myself. — Also, in assenting, well, finely, excellently. *Terent.* and *Horat.* — ¶ Also, freely, abundantly, copiously. *Plaut.* Pulchrius ligna præberi. — ¶ Also, ironically, badly, entirely, utterly. *Plaut.* Peristi pulcre.

PULCHRESCO, or **PULCRESCO** (Id.), *is, 3 n. 3.* to become beautiful. *Seren.* Samiaon.

PULCHRITAS, or **PULCRITAS** (Id.), *3 âtis, f.* beauty. *Cæcil.*

PULCHRITUDÔ, or **PULCRITUDÔ** (Id.), *inis, f.* beauty, fairness, comeliness, excellence, κάλλος. *Cic.* corporis. *Id.* virtutis. *Id.* verborum.

PULEIATUS (puleium), *a, um, adj.* furnished or seasoned with pennyroyal. *Lamprid.* Puleiatum, *sc.* vinum, *h. e.* wine seasoned with pennyroyal.

PULEIUM, and **PULEGIUM** (probably from pulex), *ii, n.* pennyroyal, fleabane, fleaoort, an odoriferous herb (*Mentha pulegium, L.*). *Cic.* — Hence, *Cic.* Adjutus rutam puleio mihi tui sermonis utendum est, *h. e.* pleasantness, agreeableness.

PULEX (unc.), *icis, m.* a flea, ψύλλα. 2 *Plaut.* and *Cels.* — ¶ Also, an insect that gnaws herbs, springtail. *Colum.*

PULICOSUS (pulex), *a, um, adj.* full of fleas, troubled or infested with fleas, ψυλώδης. *Colum.*

PULLARIUS (pullus), *a, um, adj.* of or belonging to young animals. *Veget.* collectio. — Hence, *Pullarius*, one that fed the young sacred chickens, and predicted future events by their taking or rejecting the food. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, relating to little children. *Auson.* feles, *h. e.* a man who takes and carries away little boys, as cats catch young birds, a kidnapper.

PULLASTRA (Id.), *æ, f.* sc. gallina, a 3 young hen, pullet. *Varr.*

PULLATIS (pullus), *ônis, f.* a hatching or 3 breeding of chickens, πωλοτοκία. *Colum.*

PULLATUS (pullus), *a, um, adj.* clothed 2 in sable attire, clothed in mourning, μελανέμιον. *Juvenal.* — ¶ Also, one whose toga does not look white and clean, but dirty and black. — Hence, common, bad, mean. *Plin.* *Ep.* Pullati, *h. e.* low, mean people.

PULLEIACEUS, *a, um, adj.* used by the 2 emperor Augustus for Pullus, black. *Sueton.*

PULLICENUS (dimin. of pullus), *i, m.* 3 a young bird, a chick, chicken. *Lamprid.*

PULLIGÔ (pullus), *inis, f.* a black or dark color. *Plin.* ovium.

PULLINUS (Id.), *a, um, adj.* of young 2 animals. *Plin.* dentes, *h. e.* the first teeth.

PULLYPREMA (pullus & premo), *æ, m.* or 3 **PULLIPREMÔ**, *ônis, m.* a pederast, παιδομαστής, παιδοφθόρος. *Auson.*

PULLITIES (pullus), *êi, f.* a young brood. 3 *Colum.*

PULLÔ (Id.), *as, n. 1.* to put forth, sprout 3 out, germinate. *Calpurn.*

PULLOLASCÔ (pullulus), *is, n. 3.* to sprout 3 out, bud, bourgeon, βλαστάνω. *Colum.*

PULLULÔ (pullulus), *as, âvi, âtum, n. 1.* 2 to spring or sprout up, germinate, bourgeon, παραφύω, βλαστάνω. *Virg.* and *Colum.* — *Figur.* *Nep.* Pullulare incipiebatur luxuria, *h. e.* to spread, grow, increase. *Virg.* Tot pullulat atra colubris. — ¶ Also, to bring forth or beget young. *Apul.* Terras Venerem pullulasse.

PULLULUS (dimin. of pullus), *a, um, adj.* young. — Hence, subst. *Pullulus*, a young animal, a chick, young dove, &c. *Apul.* Bellus pullulus, *h. e.* darling, chick, &c. as a term of endearment. — Also, a young twig, shoot. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, adj. somewhat black, blackish. *Colum.* terra.

PULLUS (from pnellus, the dimin. of puer, for puerulus,) *a, um, adj.* young. *Plaut.* Meus pullus passer. — Hence, *Pullus*, subst. any thing young, a young animal. *Plin.* Pullus equinus, *h. e.* a foal, colt. *Varr.* asinus. — Particularly of birds. *Cic.* Pulli columbini. *Liv.* gallinacei, *h. e.* chickens. *Plin.* aquilæ. *Cic.* Pulli ex ovis orti, *h. e.* young chickens. Also, absolutely, *Horat.* Pullus, *h. e.* a young chicken. — Hence, particularly, of the chickens used in divination. (See *Pullarius*.) From their taking or rejecting the food offered to them, the fortunate or unfortunate issue of a battle was foretold. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Also, a young branch, sprout, or shoot. *Cato.* — Also, as a term of endearment applied to children. Thus *Caligula*, when a boy, was called pullus et pupus. *Sueton.* Thus, in *Horace*, a father calls his son who was too little, pullus. And *Festus* says, *Aatiqui puerum, quem quis amabat, pullum ejus dicebat.*

PULLUS (dimin. of purus, for purulus), 3 *a, um, adj.* pure, clean. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Veste pulla candida.

PULLUS (πύλλος), *a, um, adj.* black, blackish, of a dusky color, commonly when so by nature, or made so by dirt and not by art, φαῖδς, ὀφρύος. *Horat.* myrtus, *h. e.* dark-green. *Varr.* Lepus superiore parte pulla. *Colum.* color lanæ. *Ovid.* capilli. — Hence, of garments, Pulla vestis, toga, tunica, &c. black with dirt and long wearing. Such clothes were worn by mechanics and common people, either through poverty, or that they might not soil their white toga when at work. Hence, *Calpurn.* Pulla paupertas. Also, by mourners. *Cic.* and *Ovid.* — *Pullum*, plur. *Pulla*, is also used as a substantive, black color, black dress. *Ovid.* Carbasa obscura pullo. *Id.* Pulla decent niveas. *Flor.* Dux cum pullo conspectus, *h. e.* in a black dress

Horat. Ficus pulla, *h. e.* dark-colored, dark-green. *Cato* and *Plin.* Terra pulla, *h. e.* black earth, a peculiar kind of loose, fertile soil. — *Figur. unfortunate, sad, mournful.* Hence, the *Parcae* are said to spin black threads. *Martial.* Pulla stannina.

PULMENTARIS (pulmentum), *e*, adj. 2 that serves for pulmentum. *Plin. caro.*

PULMENTARIUM (Id.), *i*, *n.* any food that was eaten with puls, and afterward with bread, as, vegetables, meat, &c. *Senecc.* Caricæ, si panem habeo, pro pulmentario sunt. *Horat.* Pulmentaria quære sadando, *h. e.* by labor give a relish to what you eat. — Also, of birds, that which is given to them besides their principal food. *Colum.*

PULMENTUM (probably abbreviated from 3 pulmentum, which is to be derived from pulpa), *i*, *n.* that which is eaten with bread, as, meat, vegetables, &c. *Justin.* — ¶ Also, victuals, food, dish. *Plant.* and *Horat.* — But *Horat. Sat. 2, 2, 34.* Singula pulmenta, are the single pieces (of fish), of which each guest received one.

PULMŌ (from πλεῦμων, for πνεῦμων), *ōnis*, *m.* the lungs. *Cic.* — The plural occurs, also, because the lungs consist of two lobes. *Cic.* and *Ovid.* — The lungs were used in divination by the haruspices. *Cic.* — ¶ Pulmo marinus, a kind of marine animal, holothuria, sea-lungs. *Plin.*

PULMONACEUS (pulmē), *a*, *um*, adj. re-3 lat^{ing} or salutary to the lungs. *Veget.*

PULMONARIUS (Id.), *a*, *um*, adj. of-3 flicted with a pulmonary complaint, diseased in the lungs, πνευμονικός. *Colum.*

PULMONEUS (Id.), *a*, *um*, adj. of or re-2 lat^{ing} to the lungs, pulmonie, πνευμονικός. *Plant.* Vomitus pulmoneum vomere, *h. e.* to vomit the lungs. *Id.* pedes, *h. e.* feet as soft as the lungs, of one who is afflicted with the palsy, gout, &c. and on that account walks slowly. *Plin. mala*, *h. e.* a kind of soft, spongy apple.

PULMONCULUS (dimin. of pulmo), *i*, *m.* 3 little lungs. — Hence, a fleshy substance in the shape of lungs on the hoofs of caudels. *Solin.* Also, on the foot or back of an animal, as a disease. *Veget.*

PULPA (corresponding to the Greek πῶλος, which is allied to πῶλος), *æ*, *f.* the flesh of animals without fat and bone. *Cato* and *Martial.* — Hence, contemptuously, *Pers.* Scelerata pulpa, *h. e.* cursed flesh, cursed men. — ¶ Also, the pulp of fruit. *Scrib. Larg.* — ¶ Also, the pith or soft part of trees. *Plin.*

PULPAMEN (pulpa), *inis*, *n.* perhaps by meat. *Epit. Liv.*

PULPAMENTUM (Id.), *i*, *n.* perhaps the fleshy parts of animals, as fishes. *Plin. 9, 18.* — ¶ Also, perhaps, a dainty bit, dainty food. *Plant.* Nimis vellem ali- quid pulpamenti. *Tereut.* Tule pupes, et pulpamentum queris, *h. e.* you are a hare, and seek venison. — ¶ Also, that is eaten with bread, as, vegetables, meat, &c. *Cic.* Pulpamentum fames est.

PULPITŌ (pulpitum), *as*, *a. l.* to make a 3 stage or scaffold. *Sidon.*

PULPITUM (unc.), *i*, *n.* a stage, scaffold, 3 gallery, raised floor, pulpit, βῆμα, ἀνιβασπον. For walking up. *Sueton.*

Also, for disputing, speaking, teaching, delivering lectures, &c. a pulpit, desk. *Horat.* Also, for players, an elevated scaffold, a stage. *Horat.* Quam non adstricto percurrat pulpita socco. *Juvenal.* Quem pulpita pascunt, *h. e.* the stage, his theatrical pieces.

PULPŌ (unc.), *as*, *n. l.* to cry as a hun-3 gry vulture. *Auel. caroi. de Philom.*

PULPOSES (pulpa), *a*, *um*, adj. pulpy, 3 fleshy. *Apul.*

PULS (πῶλος), *tis*, *f.* a kind of pap, as, of meal, pulse, &c. which was eaten by the Romans before bread was in use. *Plin. 18, 19.* But it remained in use after bread was introduced, though generally only as the food of poor people. *Juvenal.* It was also used at sacrifices. *Id.* With such pap the Romans fed the sacred chickens, and gave it to them by small bits. Hence, *Cic.* Offa pulis.

ment icith which the strings of a stringed instrument are struck. *Apul.*
PŬLSATIŌ (id.), ōnis, f. a knocking, beating, striking, *κρούσις*. *Cic. Alexandrinorum. Paul. Sent. Pulsatio pudoris, h. e. stuprum vi illatum.*
PŬLSATŌR (id.), ōris, m. a beater, striker, *κρουστής*. *Plac. citharæ, h. e. a harper.*
PŬLSIM (pulsus, a, um), adv. by beating or striking. *Nigid.*
PŬLSIŌ (pello), ōnis, f. same as *Pulsatio*. *3 Arnob.*
PŬLSŌ (frequentat. of pello), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to strike or push forward, give on impulse to, propel. *Cic. aliquem. Virg. Nervo pulsante sagittam. Ovid. Fluctus pulsant libera pede, h. e. to dance. Virg. Flumina Thermodontia pulsant.* — Also, of persons riding. *Virg. Curru Phæbe pulsabat Olympum, h. e. rode over, touched.* — Also, to knock at. *Plaut. ostium, or, Ovid. fores.* — Also, in general, to beat, strike. *Cic. and Liv. aliquem. Ovid. terras grandine, h. e. to cause to hail upon the earth.* — ¶ Also, to put in motion by pushing, beating, striking. *Virg. chordas pectine, to strike, play upon. Lucret. tibiam digitis, h. e. to play upon. Ovid. Pulsant arva ligoes, h. e. had worked or dug.* — Hence, figur. to strike, touch, move, set in motion. *Cic. Imagines, quibus pulsatur animus, h. e. which come into the mind, which one conceives. Virg. Pavor pulsans corda. Pandect. verecundiam, h. e. to excite, cause.* — Also, to put in motion, disturb, agitate, vex. *Ovid. Quæ te vercordia pulsant.* — Also, to accuse. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, to ward off, remove. *Claudian. pericula.* — ¶ Also, to injure, offend. *Virg. divos.* — ¶ Also, to pound, bruise. *Plin. semen in pila.*
PŬLSŌSUS (pulsus), a, um, adj. beating. *3 Cal. Aurel. dolo.*
PŬLSUS (pello), us, m. a pushing, stamping, beating, striking, *ᾠδισμός, κρούσις*. *Cic. remorium, h. e. a rowing. Virg. pedum. Liv. cymbalorum et tympanorum. Ovid. lyræ, h. e. a striking or playing upon the lyre. Ammian. terræ, h. e. an earthquake. Tacit. Pulsum venarum attingere, h. e. to feel the pulse.* — ¶ Also, figur. an impulse. *Cic. Externus pulsus animos commovet.*
PŬLSUS, a, um. See *Pello*.
PŬLTARIŌS (puls), ii, m. a vessel in which a pap was boiled or served up. — ¶ Also, a vessel for other purposes, as, for warm drink. *Plin. Also, for drinking new wine out of. Petron. Also, for preserving grapes in. Colum. Also, to put coals in for fumigating. Pallad. It was also used as a cupping-glass. Cels.*
PŬLTATIŌ (pulto), ōnis, f. a beating, 3 knocking. *Plaut.*
PŬLTICŌLA (dimin. of puls), æ, f. a pap. *Cels. and Colum.*
PŬLTIYAGŪS, l. See *Pultriphagus*.
PŬLTIYICŪS (puls & facio), a, um, 3 adj. of which puls was uadē. *Auson.*
PŬLTIYAGŌNIDES (puls & φάγω), æ, 3 m. an eater of pap, a Roman. *Plaut.*
 See the next following word.
PŬLTIYAGŪS (Id.), i, m. an eater of 3 pap, a Roman. *Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 143. (Comp. Plin. 18, 8. Pulte, non pane, longo tempore vixisse Romanos manifestum est.)*
PŬLTŌ (frequentat. of pello), as, a. l. 3 same as *Pulso*, to beat, strike, knock or rap at. *Terent. fores, or ostium, h. e. to knock at. So, also, Plaut. edes. Id. pectus digitis.*
PŬLVER, ēris, m. same as *Pulvis*. 3 *Apul.*
PŬLVERATICUM (pulvis), i, n. money 3 for drink, a douceur, particularly for dusty work. *Cod. Theod.*
PŬLVERATIŌ (pulvero), ōnis, f. a dis- 3 solving into dust, covering with dust; a harrowing or breaking of clods. *Colum.*
PŬLVERĒS (pulvis), a, um, adj. of dust, 3 *κονιάλεος, κόβιος*. *Virg. nubes, h. e. a cloud of dust.* — ¶ Also, raising the dust. *Ovid. palla.* — ¶ Also, full of dust, dusty. *Ovid. solium. Plin. aspectus, h. e. covered with dust as it were.*
PŬLVERŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to

cover or sprinkle with dust, *κρίνω*. Plin. se. — Especially, to cover vines and grapes with dust by digging up the earth near them, in order to protect them against the sun and fogs. Plin. uvas. — ¶ Also, to dissolve into dust, reduce to powder, pulverize. Calpurn. herbas.

PULVEROLENTIS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of dust, dusty, *κοντοῦλεος*. Cic. via. — Figur. attended with labor. Ovid. præmia.

PULVILLUS (dimin. of pulvinus, for pul-3 vinnus), i, m. a little cushion or pillow. Horat.

PULVINAR, and **PULVINAR** (for pulvina-re, se. stragulum), ārī, n. a pillow, bolster, cushion, or, a place covered with cushions, a couch, *πρόσκρανον*, *προσκεφάλαιον*. Petron. Caput super pulvinar inclinare. — On such a couch the an-cients used to recline at table. This word is especially used of the couches on which the images of the gods were placed, that they might partake of the food set before them. Such an enter-tainment was called *lectisterium*. Liv. Pulvinar suscipere, h. e. instituire, po-nerē. Cic. dedicare. Hence, a pulv-inar was consecrated to Cæsar, who was regarded as a god. Cic. Also to Romulus, as a god. Ovid. The empe-rors had a separate place in the circus, from which they looked at the games. This place was called *pulvinar*. Sueton. Spectabat e pulvinari. — Hence, a bed, marriage-bed, usually of divinities, or of persons of the imperial family, as, of Thetis. Catull. Of the empress Livia. Ovid. — ¶ The place in which the couches of the gods were kept, a temple, chapel. Cic. Supplicatio ad omnia pulvinaria. Id. In pulvinariis sanctissimis. — ¶ An entertainment at these sacred couches of the gods. Cic.

PULVINARIS (pulvinus), e, adj. relating 3 to a cushion, pillow or couch. Petron. pica, h. e. sitting on such a couch.

PULVINARIUM (pulvinarius, a, um), ii, n. same as Pulvinar, a cushion, pillow, as, of a divinity in a temple. Liv. — ¶ Also, a dock-yard. Plaut.

PULVINARIUS (pulvinus), a, um, adj. of 3 or belonging to couches, particularly of the gods. Prudent. Macellum pulvina-rium, h. e. a number of victims.

PULVINATUS (Id.), a, um, adj. furnished with a cushion or bolster, or bolstered or furnished with a cushion as it were. Plin. calyx, h. e. convex. Id. labrum scrobis. Vitruv. capitula columnarum. Id. colu-mnæ, h. e. habentes capitula pulvi-nata.

PULVINULUS (dimin. of pulvinus), i, m. a little cushion or pillow. — ¶ Also, a little bank or heap. Colum.

PULVINUS (unc.), i, m. a cushion, squab, bolster to sit or lie on. Cic. and Nep. — Also, a pillow. Sallust. — ¶ Figur. any thing raised in the form of a pillow, as, a bed in a garden. Varr. — Also, any piece of ground in a garden or field rising in a similar manner. Colum. — Also, a projection in a barn. Colum. — Also, with sailors, a sand-bank. Serv. — Also, a heap of sand and stones to serve as a foundation for a pillar. Vitruv. — Also, a part of a catapult. Vitruv.

PULVIS (unc.), ēris, m. and sometimes f. dust, powder, *κῶις*. Cic. Multus in calceis pulvis, h. e. dust. Prop. horrida. Juvenal. Sulcos in pulvere ducere, h. e. to labor in vain. Ovid. amoni, h. e. dust or powder. Id. carbonis, h. e. coal-dust. Cic. Pulvis eruditus, h. e. the dust in which mathematicians draw their figures; so, also, simply, Liv. pulvis. Cic. Hominem a pulvere exci-piabo, h. e. geometram, mathematicum. Hence, Virg. hibernus, h. e. a dry winter. — Hence, figur. the field in which they practised wrestling, fencing, and other bodily exercises. Virg. Dominant in pulvere enurus. Hence, Cic. Doctrinam in solem atque pulverem produxit, h. e. in public. So, also, Id. Processerat in solem et pulverem. Ovid. In suo pul-vere, h. e. on his own ground. Horat. Palma sine pulvere, h. e. without labor or fatigue. — Also, earth, soil. Prop. — Hence, potter's earth, clay. Martial. Calices vili de pulvere natos. Vitruv. Pulvis Puteolanus. — ¶ Genit. Pulvis.

Catull. — *Plur.* Pulverum. *Horat.* and *Plin.*
PULVISCULUS (dimin. of pulvis), *i*, *m.*
 3 *saall dust, fine powder.* *Solin.* Pulvisculus auratulus. *Plaut.* Rem anferre cum pulvisculo, *h. e.* entirely, wholly.
Apul. Pulvisculus ex Arabicis frugibus, *h. e.* tooth-powder. — Also, the dust used by mathematicians. (Compare Palvis.)
Apul. Si abaco et pulvisculo te dedisses, *h. e.* geometry, mathematics.
PUMEX (une.), *icis*, *m.* a pumice-stone, 3 *κίσσηρις.* *Plant.* and *Plin.* It was used for making things smooth, as books. *Catull.* Also, to make the skin smooth. *Ovid.* Nec tua mordaci pumice crura teras. *Plaut.* Aquam a pumice postulare, *h. e.* to demand any thing from a person who does not have it. — It is used as a feminine by *Catull.* — *¶* Poetically, any soft or brittle stone or rock. *Virg.* and *Ovid.*
PUMICEUS (pumex), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of pumice, and sometimes of other stone, *κισσηρώδης.* *Ovid.* mola. *Plant.* oculi, *h. e.* that cannot weep. *Martial.* fontes, *h. e.* e pumice manantes.
PUMICEUS (Id.), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a*. 1. to rub or smooth with a pumice-stone, polish, *κατασκηπίζω.* *Lucil.* — Hence, *Pumicatus*, *a*, *um*, smoothed with a pumice-stone, polished. *Plin.* Ep. homo, *h. e.* delicatus, mollis. *Martial.* frons.
PUMICEOSUS (Id.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* like a pumice, full of pores, porous, *κισσηρώδης.* *Plin.* lapis. *Id.* Pumicosius.
PUMILIUS (pumilus), *onis*, *m.* a dwarf, *dandiprat*, *pygmy*, *ναῦος.* *Senec.* — Also, of animals, *as*, of hens. *Plin.* — Also, of plants. *Plin.*
PUMILUS, *onis*, *m.* same as *Pumilius*. 3 *Stat.*
PUMILUS (probably from *πυγμαῖος*), *i*, *m.* a dwarf. *Sueton.* pumilos. *Stat.* Mirantur pumilos ferociores (in this passage the first syllable is short). *Apul.* Pumilius.
PUMILUS (nuc.), *æ*, *f.* a kind of vine. *Plin.*
PUNCTA (pungo), *æ*, *f.* a prick, sting, 3 wound inflicted with the point of any thing. *Veget.*
PUNCTATIM (punctum), *adv.* briefly, 3 concisely. *Claud.* Mamert.
PUNCTILLUM (dimin. of punctum), *i*, 3 *n.* a small point, dot, spot. *Solin.*
PUNCTIM (pungo), *adv.* with the point of a weapon, *στίγην.* *Liv.* petere hostem.
PUNCTIO (Id.), *onis*, *f.* a pricking, stinging, sting, *στιχ*, *στιγίς.* *Plin.* and *Cels.*
PUNCTIOCLUS (dimin. of punctio), *æ*, 2 *f.* a slight pricking, stinging, or sting. *Senec.*
PUNCTULUM (dimin. of punctum), *i*, *n.* 3 a slight pricking. *Apul.* — *¶* Also, a short space of time. *Apul.*
PUNCTUM (pungo), *i*, *n.* that which is made by pricking, a small hole. *Martial.* Puncta, quæ terebrantur acui. *Vitrue.* angustissimum. — Hence, a prick, sting. *Plin.* crabronis. — *¶* Also, any point, spot, or dot, *as*, on an egg, precious stone, &c. *Plin.* Also, in writing. *Auson.* The ancients, who used to write on wax tablets with a stylus, made points or dots by pricking the stylus into the wax. — Also, a mathematical point. *Cic.* — Hence, any small part. *Cic.* temporis, or, *Horat.* horæ, or, simply, *Arnob.* punctum, *h. e.* a moment. *Apul.* Puncto brevissimo, *h. e.* in a very short time, in a moment, in an instant. — Also, any small part of any thing divided or measured off. *Pers.* certo, *h. e.* a certain weight or measure. — Also, a point on dice. *Sueton.* Quadringentis in punctum sestertis aleam ludit. — *¶* Also, a vote at the comitia, a suffrage, ballot. *Cic.* In ancient times, before separate tablets were used in voting, a man, called *rogator*, used to mark the votes one by one by points on wax tablets. — *¶* Figur. a vote, approbation, assent. *Horat.* Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci.
PUNCTURA (pungo), *æ*, *f.* a pricking, 3 sting, puncture, *στιγίς.* *Jul.* Firmic.
PUNCTUS (Id.), *us*, *m.* a puncture, prick- 2 ing, or stinging, *στιγίς.* *Apul.* — *¶* Also, a point. *Plin.*
PUNCTUS, *a*, *um.* See *Pungo*.
PUNGUS (unc.), *is*, *pupugi*, *punctum*, *a*. 3. to prick, sting, *στίγω*, *νύσσω.* *Cic.* nem-

nem. *Id.* Vultus, quod acui punctum videretur. — *¶* Also, to penetrate, enter, touch sensibly. *Lucret.* corpus. *Id.* sensum. *Plin.* Nitrum pungit, *h. e.* has a pungent flavor. — *¶* Figur. to prick, sting, bite, trouble, vex, afflict, goad, grieve, aortify, be disagreeable. *Cic.* Scripulus pungit me. *Id.* Ita me pupugit, ut somnum mihi ademerit. — *Particip.* Punctus, *a*, *um*, *Lucret.* Puncto tempore, or puncto in tempore, *h. e.* in a moment.
PUNICANS (punicus), *tis*, *adj.* reddish, 3 red. *Apul.*
PUNICANUS (Punicus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* made in the Carthaginian manner, Carthaginian, Punic. *Cic.*
PUNICEUS (Id.), *adv.* after the manner of the Carthaginians; in the Punic tongue. *Plaut.*
PUNICEUS (ποινικός), *a*, *um*, *adj.* Carthaginian. *Ovid.* dux. — *¶* Also, of a red or reddish color approaching to purple. *Tibull.* Africa puniceum, purpureumque Tyros. *Ovid.* Puniceus crocus. *Id.* cyrus.
PUNICUS (unc.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* Phœnician. *Virg.* regia. *Plin.* lingua. — *¶* Also, Carthaginian, because Carthage was a colony of Phœnicia. *Cic.* literæ. *Id.* bellum, *h. e.* Carthaginian, with Carthage. *Plin.* malum, or, simply, *Id.* Punicum, *sc.* malum, or, *Ovid.* Pomum Punicum, *h. e.* a pomegranate. *Id.* grana, *h. e.* the grains of it. *Colum.* arbor, *h. e.* a pomegranate tree (*Punica Granatum*, L.). — *¶* Also, the Carthaginians having the character of being false and faithless, deceitful, perfidious, fraudulent, false. *Sallust.* Fides Punica, *h. e.* bad faith, perfidy. — *¶* Also, red, reddish. *Ovid.* rostra. — *¶* Punica, a kind of sea-fish. *Colum.* 8, 16. (si lectio certa).
PUNIO (for pœnio, from pœnia, *is*, *ivi* and *ii*, *itum*, *a*. 4. to punish, chastise, castigate, *κολάζω.* *Cic.* fontes. *Id.* maleficia. *Id.* aliquem supplicio. *Quintil.* decl. vitam sua manu, *h. e.* sibi adimere. — *¶* Also, to revenge. *Cic.* dolorem. *Id.* domum. — *¶* Punior, *iris*, *itus* sum, &c. occurs also as a deponent, to punish. *Cic.* aliquem. — Also, to revenge. *Cic.*
PUNIOR, compar. (See *Pœnus*). — *¶* Also, a verb. See *Punio*.
PUNITIO (punio), *onis*, *f.* punishment, 3 chastisement, castigation, *κόλασις.* *Val.* Max.
PUNITOR (Id.), *oris*, *m.* a punisher, *κολαστής.* *Val.* Max. — *¶* Also, an avenger, revenger. *Cic.*
PUNITUS, *a*, *um.* See *Punio*.
PUNUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* same as *Pœnus*, Carthaginian, a Carthaginian. — Hence, Compar. *Punior*, more Carthaginian, more skilled in the Carthaginian language. *Plaut.*
PUPA (pupus), *æ*, *f.* a young girl, dawsel, 3 lass, *παῖδικήριον*, *κοράσιον*, *κόρη*, *κορίδιον.* *Martial.* — *¶* Also, a puppet, *babyn*, *doll.* *Varr.*
PUPILLA (dimin. of pupa), *æ*, *f.* properly, a little girl, dawsel, *κόρη*. — Hence, a young orphan girl, *icnd.* *Cic.* — *¶* Also, the pupil or apple of the eye, *κόρη*. *Lucret.* and *Plin.* — *¶* Also, the eye. *Apul.* Met. 3. (But *Ed.* Ovidend. reads *pupulis* in the same signification.)
PUPILLARIS (pupillus), *e*, *adj.* of or belonging to a pupil, ward, or minor, *pupillaris*, *ὀρφανικός.* *Liv.* pecunie, *h. e.* the money of a pupil or ward. *Quintil.* actions. *Sueton.* etas, *h. e.* minority. *Pandect.* substitutio, *h. e.* the appointing an heir in case the ward should die under age (this is called *substitutio pupillaris*. *Cod. Just.*) Such a will is called *testamentum pupillare*, or *tabule pupillares*. *Pandect.*
PUPILLARITER. See *Pupillaris*.
PUPILLUS, *as*, *n.* 1. to cry like a peacock. 3 *Ant.* Carm. de *Philop.*
PUPILLUS (dimin. of pupulus), *i*, *m.* properly, a little boy. Hence, a fatherless boy; a pupil, ward, orphan, *ὀρφανός.* *Cic.*
PUPINUS, *a*, *um*, *adj.* of or belonging to a certain country in Latium, Pupinian. *Cic.* Pupinia, *sc.* terra. *Cæ.* in *Cic.* Ep. Pupinia, *h. e.* a tribe called after this country. — Hence, *Pupiniensis*, *e*, *adj.* same as *Pupinius*. *Liv.* ager.
PUPIUS, *ii*, *m.* a name of several Romans.

The most celebrated of them is a tragic poet mentioned by *Horace*. — Hence, *Pupius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Pupian.* *Cic.* lex.
PUPPIS (unc.), *is*, *f.* the stern of a ship; the poop, *πρῶμν.* *Cic.* Inhibitio remigum motum habet, et vehementiorem quidem remigationis, navem convertentis ad puppim. *Virg.* Surgens a puppi ventus, *h. e.* from the stern. — When they were about to land, they used to turn the stern of the ship to the shore, and land from that part. Hence, *Virg.* Stant litore puppes. *Ovid.* Colchos advertere puppim, *h. e.* to land. — The pilot sat in this part of the ship. *Cic.* Hence, figur. of the rulers of a state. *Cic.* Sedebamus in puppi, *h. e.* I was pilot, governed the state. *Plaut.* Puppis preunda est, jocosely for tergum meum. — *¶* Figur. the whole ship. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* Hence, also, as a certain constellation. *Cic.*
PUPULA (dimin. of pupa), *æ*, *f.* a girl. *Apul.* Mea pupula, *h. e.* my love, my dear girl. — *¶* Also, the apple of the eye. *Cic.* and *Horat.* — Also, the eye. *Horat.* Epod. 5. 40.
PUPULUS (dimin. of pupus), *i*, *m.* a little boy. *Catull.* — *¶* Also, a puppet, *doll.* *Arnob.*
PUPUS (unc.), *i*, *m.* a boy or child, *παῖς*, 2 *ριον.* *Varr.* — Also, as a term of endearment. *Sæton.*
PURE (purus), *adv.* cleanly, purely, *καθαρός.* *Liv.* lavare. *Cato.* Purissime. — *¶* Figur. *Horat.* Quid pure tranquillet, *h. e.* that gives perfect tranquillity. — *¶* Also, purely, free from evil, unspotted. *Liv.* atatem agere, *h. e.* without sin, innocently, virtuously. *Horat.* legere libellum. — Particularly, purely, chastely. *Liv.* Pure a matronis sacrificium. — *¶* Also, purely, correctly, without fault in speaking. *Cic.* loqui. — *¶* Also, clearly, brightly. *Horat.* Marmore purius. — *¶* Also, clearly, distinctly, without covering or obscurity, naturally. *Horat.* apparere. *Gell.* Purissime describere. — *¶* Also, simply, absolutely, unconditionally. *Pandect.*
PURFACIO (purus & facio), *is*, *a*. 3. to 3 cleanse, make clean, purify. *Nou.*
PURGABILIS (purgo), *e*, *adj.* that may be 2 easily purged or cleansed. *Plin.*
PURGAMEN (Id.), *inis*, *n.* dirt, filth; the 3 offscouring of any thing, *σποφαιρός.* *Ovid.* Vestæ, *h. e.* the dirt which was annually carried from the temple of *Vesta*. — *¶* Also, a purgation, atonement, expiation. *Ovid.* mali. — *¶* Also, purity, cleanliness, cleanness. *Produnt.*
PURGAMENTUM (Id.), *i*, *n.* filth, dirt, 2 refuse, offscouring, *σποφαιρός*, *περίφημα*, *κάθαρμα.* *Liv.* urbis. — Hence, as a term of reproach for bad people, *drers*, offscouring, outcast. *Curt.* servorum, *h. e.* the meanest or most despicable. — *¶* Also, a purgation, expiation, atonement. *Petron.*
PURGATE (purgatus), *adv.* purely. 3 *Nou.*
PURGATIO (purgo), *onis*, *f.* a scouring, cleansing, purging, *κάθαρσις.* *Trajan.* in *Plin.* Ep. cloacarium. *Plin.* inestrua, *h. e.* the catamæna, monthly courses of women. *Cic.* alvi, *h. e.* a purging. — Hence, an expiation, atonement. *Plin.* — Also, an excuse, apology, justification. *Cic.*
PURGATIVUS (Id.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* purging, 3 purgative, *καθαρτικός.* *Cæ.* *Aurcl.* medicamentum.
PURGATOR (Id.), *oris*, *m.* a cleanser, 3 purger. *Jul.* Firmic. — Also, with a genit. following, *Apul.* ferarum, *h. e.* exterminator.
PURGATORIUS (purgator), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 3 cleansing, purgative, purgatory, cathartic, *καθαρτικός.* *Symmach.*
PURGATRIX (Id.), *icis*, *f.* she that purifies, purifying, cleansing. *Tertull.*
PURGATUS, *a*, *um*, *particip.* from *purgo*. — *¶* Adj. purged, cleansed, purified, made clean. *Pers.* Somnia punita purgatissima. — *¶* Also, excused, justified, *Sallust.* Purgatio.
PURGATUS (purgo), *us*, *m.* a purging. *Cic.*
PURGITO (frequentat. of purgo), *as*, *a*. 1. 3 to purify, cleanse. *Plaut.* — *¶* Also, to excuse. *Plaut.*
PURGŌ (for purum ago), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a*

1. to make clean, clean, cleanse, purge, purify, καθαρῶ, καθαίρω. Cic. locum. Terent. pisces, h. e. to gut and scale. Plin. viperam, h. e. to eviscerate. Id. prunum, h. e. to take out the stone. Horat. unguis, h. e. to pare. — Also, figur. Cic. urbem. — Also, to cleanse or purge the body. Cels. se. Cic. Quid — radix ad purgandum possit. Horat. Purgor bilem (here mark the accusat.). Horat. Purgatum te illius morbi esse (in this passage the genit. is used instead of an ablat.). — Since when a thing is cleansed, it regains its smooth surface, and all filth is removed, hence to make level again, level, make even. Pandect. viam. — Figur. to adjust, make up, balance, liquidate. Sueton. rationem, h. e. to make up, pay. — Also, to remove. Pallad. lapides. Plin. pituitas. Ovid. nefas. Quint. metum doloris. — ¶ Also, to clear from accusation. — Hence, to excuse, justify. Cic. se alicui, h. e. before any one. Id. aliquem de luxuria. Liv. aliquid. — Also, with an accus. and infin. following, to say by way of defence, excuse or justification. Liv. Purgarent, nec accitos ab eo Bastarnos, &c. — Aliquem alicujus rei, for in aliqua re; as, Liv. civitatem facti dictique. — Hence, to refute, contradict, rebut. Cic. and Liv. crimina. — Also, to absolve, acquit. Tacit. aliquem crimine. Liv. civitatem facti. (See above.) — ¶ Also, to purify, expiate, atone, lustrate. Ovid. populos. Plin. domum. Also, rem, to atone for, make good. Ovid. nefas. (See above.) — ¶ See, also, Purgatus, a, um.

PURIFICATIO (purifico), ōnis, f. a making clean, expiation, purification. Plin. Laurus purificationibus adhibetur. Martial. Religionis purificatione lustratus.

PURIFICUS (purificus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. to purify, make clean, cleanse, purge, καθαρῶ. Plin. favum. Id. gallinam. Gell. agrum. — ¶ Also, of the soul, either morally, or by means of a ceremony, to purify. Sueton. se. — Also, of animals. Plin. Gallinæ se purificant.

PURIFICUS (purus & facio), a, um, adj. 3 purifying. Lactant. Purifici roris perfusio.

PURITAS (purus), ātis, f. cleanness, purity, καθαρότης, καθαρότης, ἀγγεια. Pallad. Vinum fœculentum statim limpidum reddi, si, &c. mox sumere puritatem, colarique debere, et in usum referri, clearness. Macrob. Simplex et absolutissima puritas. Capitolin. Amavit simplicitatem ingenii puritatemque vendi. Hieronym. Puritas sermonis.

PURITAS (pus), ātis, f. purulency. Cœl. 3 Aurel. Atestante sanguinis puritate.

PURITER (purus), adv. purely, cleanly, 3 καθαρῶς. Catull. Puriter lavit dentes.

PURITIA (id.), æ, f. cleanness, purity. 3 Varr. ap. Non.

PURUS (id.), as, a. 1. to purify, make pure or clean, καθαρίζω. Plaut. Vascula iustus pura propere (others read pura propere, or pure propere).

PURPORA (πορφύρα), æ, f. the purple shell-fish from which the purple dye was produced. Plin. — ¶ Also, purple, purple color. Horat. Certantem uvam purpure. Plin. Conchylia et purpura. Virg. nigra. — A kind of purple dye was made from berries and other things. Plin. — ¶ Also, that which is of a purple color or dyed with purple, as, a purple garment or a garment bordered with purple, such as was worn by emperors, kings, and magistrates. Cic. and Virg. Hence, of magistrates or kings. Flor. Septima purpura, h. e. the seventh consulate. Lucan. Purpura servit, h. e. reges. Eutrop. Sumere purpuram, h. e. to assume the purple, be made emperor. — Purple of inferior quality was also worn by the common people. Cic. plebeia. — Also, purple hair. Ovid. — Senec. Purpura exit, h. e. wool dyed with purple. — Also, a purple covering. Quintil. and Sueton. — Also, same as Porphyrites. Stat. Flavis excisa metallis purpura, h. e. porphyry.

PURPURARIUS (purpura), a, um, adj. of, belonging to, concerned with, or called

after purple, πορφύρευτικός. Plin. officina. Pandect. taberna.

PURPURASCERE (purpuro), is, n. 3. to grow 1 or become of a purple color, πορφυρίζω. Cic. in fragm. ap. Non. Unda, cum est pulsa remis, purpurascit.

PURPURATORIUS (purpuratus), a, um, 3 adj. of, belonging, or relating to the first officers of a country. Sidon. Qui non affectasset habitum purpuratorum. (Alii leg. purpuratorum.)

PURPURATOR (purpuro), i, m. one of the highest officers at the court of a king. Cic. Ista minitæ purpuratis tuis, h. e. courtiers. Liv. Duces regii, præfecti et purpurati.

PURPUREUS (πορφύρεος), a, um, adj. of purple, of a purple color, purple. But since the purples of the ancients were very different, sometimes blackish, sometimes violet, sometimes of a rose-red, &c. it must frequently be rendered blackish, dark, violet, red, reddish, &c. Cic. vestitus. Id. pallium. Propert. papaver. Ovid. pudor. Id. genæ. Id. axis (h. e. cutis solis). Propert. arcus. Ovid. crinis, or, Virg. capillus. h. e. the purple hair of Nisus. Id. anima, h. e. sanguis. Plin. viola. Id. salix. Horat. flos roseæ. Virg. mare, h. e. dark, dark-colored. Lucan. lapis, h. e. porphyry. — Since purple was not only a very beautiful, but also a shining color, hence it may sometimes be rendered shining, sometimes beautiful; sometimes both suit. Horat. olores. Ovid. lux. Virg. lumen. Ovid. amor, h. e. Cupido. Virg. ver, h. e. beautiful. — ¶ Also, clothed in purple, wearing a purple garment. Ovid. rex. Horat. tyrannus. — Also, having on any purple thing, adorned with purple. Virg. Purpureus pennis, h. e. habens pennas purpureas in galea. — Also, covered with purple. Ovid. torus. — ¶ Læret. Vestis purpureæ, for purpureæ.

PURPURISATUS (purpurissum), a, um, 3 adj. painted with purpurissum, painted red. Plaut. Quia istas buccas tam belle purpurissatas habes. Apul. genæ. — ¶ Sidon. fasti, h. e. consulares, because the consuls wore purple.

PURPURISUM (πορφυρίζω), i, n. a sort of dark-red purple color used in painting. Plin. — Also, a color used in reddening the complexion. Plaut.

PURPURA (purpura), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to dye with purple, make of a purple color, purple. Eur. ap. Gell. undas, h. e. to blacken. — Hence, to clothe in purple. Plaut. Mulier purpurata. — Hence, Purpuratus. (See above.) — Figur. to beautify, adorn. Apul. — ¶ Also, intransitively, to be purple, or purple-colored, or, to be adorned. Arnob. Violæ purpurantes. Colum. Purpurat auro.

PURULENTIUS (purulentus), ōnis, f. 3 purulence. Cœl. Aurel.

PURULENTE (id.), adv. full of pus or 2 matter, πωδός. Plin.

PURULENTIA (id.), æ, f. pus or matter, 3 or, a quantity of matter, τὸ πωδός. Figur. Tertull. Hand facile has purulentias civitatis quis eliciet.

PURULENTUS (pus), a, um, adj. full of 2 matter, purulent, πωδός. Plin. Aureus purulente. Id. Purulente excreationes. Id. Purulenta præcordiorum. Cels. Sputum mixtum purulentum.

PURUS (unc.), a, um, adj. pure, clean, free from dirt, filth, sin, &c., καθαρῶς, ἀγνός. Plaut. ades. Virg. manus. Id. Purissima mella. Propert. fons. Cic. Purum liquidumque haurire. Virg. unda. Ovid. Aere purior ignis. Tibull. Torus purus, sc. a concubitu. Liv. locus, h. e. non pollutus. Tibull. cœlum, h. e. clear, serene. Liv. Purum ab humano cultu solum. — Also, with a genit. following. Horat. sceleris. Claudian. hasta, h. e. not stained with blood. Plin. aurum. Cic. Multo puriora. Id. Purissima ætheris pars. Hence, Id. Purum, se. cœlum, h. e. a clear or serene sky. — ¶ Also, that is in its natural state, pure, unmixed, naked, free, uncovered, unadorned, unartificial, natural, plain, unworked, &c. Liv. campus, h. e. an open field, where there are no trees. Pandect. Locus purus, se. a religione, h. e. a place not sacred or con-

secrated. — Hence, Purum, the open air. Virg. Laxus per purum immissis habentis. Pandect. charta, h. e. not written on. Virg. Parma pura, h. e. undorned. Virg. and Suet. hasta, h. e. a spear without any iron, used by kings and heroes of the most ancient nations. Phœdr. toga, h. e. without any purple border. Cic. argentum, h. e. plain, without figures chased in gold. Senec. genæ, h. e. hairless. Colum. vasa, h. e. not pitched, without pitch. Terent. oratio, h. e. unadorned, simple, natural, plain: so, also, Cic. brevitæ. — Hence, clear, bright. Horat. sol. Plin. Ep. Dies purissimus. Ovid. Dies puri, h. e. pleasant, fortunate. — Also, holy, pious, virtuous, honest. Liv. bellum. Cic. Quisnam, qui tibi purior videatur? Horat. pectus. Id. homo. — Also, pure, spotless, undefiled, chaste. Cic. anima. Plin. Ep. corpus. Prop. dies. — Also, of gain, clear, after all deductions. Cic. Quid possit ad dominos puri ac reliqui pervenire, h. e. clear gain. — Also, purifying. Tibull. sulphur. — Also, unmixed. Tibull. uardum. — ¶ Also, that is or is to be without conditions or exceptions, free from conditions or exceptions. Cic. Hic is, qui agit, iudicium purum postulat: ille, quicum agitur, exceptionem addi ait oportere. Pandect. Purum accipere libertatem. — ¶ Purus, pure, is opposed to contaminatus, and is used both of solids and fluids; Mundus, clean, is the opposite of sordidus, and is used only of solid bodies; Merns, clear, unmixed, is opposed to mixtus, and used only of fluids; Putus seems to be a technical expression, to denote refined, pure (gold or silver).

PUS (πῶς, ὅ), pūris, n. white and viscous 2 matter, pus. Cels. In Plur. Pura. Plin. — ¶ Figur. of the malicious talk of a wicked person. Horat. Proscripti Regis Rupili pus atque venenum hybrida quo pacto sit Persius ultus, &c.

PUSILLA (pusus), æ, f. a girl. Pompon. 3

PUSILLANIMIS (pusillus & animus), e, 3 adj. of a little mind, weak-minded, pusillanimous, μικρόθυμος. Tertull.

PUSILLITAS (pusillus), ātis, f. littleness, 3 smallness. Lactant.

PUSILLUS (dimin. of pusillus), a, um, 3 adj. very little or small. Varr. ap. Non.

PUSILLUS (dimin. of pusus), a, um, adj. little or small, in size or circumference, μικρός. Cic. epistola. Id. testis. Plaut. mus. Juvenal. homo. Cic. Roma. Plin. folia. Quintil. vox. — Hence, subst. Pusillum, a little. Trebon. in Cic. Ep. laxamenti. Plin. Pusillo altior, h. e. a little higher. — Hence, adv. Pusillum, a little. Quintil. discendere. — ¶ Figur. little, mean, vile, bad. Cic. animus, h. e. a little mind. Horat. animus, h. e. little courage, faint-heartedness, bashfulness, not presuming. Quintil. res. Vatin. in Cic. Ep. homo, h. e. of little or narrow mind. Senec. homo, h. e. a person of low rank. Martial. Pusillum est, h. e. a trifling matter.

PUSIUS (pusus), ōnis, f. a little boy, παιδάριον. Cic. — Also, facetiously, of a youth. Apul.

PUSIOLA (dimin. of pusa), æ, f. a little 3 girl. Prudent.

PUSULA (unc.), æ, f. a blister, blain, push, pimple, pustule, φλόκταινα, πέμφιξ, ἐξάνθημα. Cels. — ¶ Also, any similar bladder; a bubble of water, &c. Vitruv. Calx pustulas emittit. — So, also, of the work of an artist on a vessel. Martial.

PUSTULATIUS (pustulo), ōnis, f. an erup 3 tion of pustules or pimples. Cœl. Aurel.

PUSTULATUS (id.), a, um, adj. having 2 blisters or pustules. — Hence, Sueton. argentum, h. e. pure silver, purified from all mixture of other metals and from dross.

PUSTULESCERE (id.), is, n. 3. to break out 3 in pimples. Cœl. Aurel.

PUSTULA (pustula), as, a. and n. 1. to 3 occasion pustules. Cœl. Aurel. Ne usta pustulentur, h. e. get blisters. — ¶ Also, to get pustules. Tertull. Si concha aliquid pustulat.

PUSTULOSUS (id.), a, um, adj. full of 2 pustules, pimples or blisters. Cels.

PUSCULA (for pustula), æ, f. a pustule, bladder, blister on the body. Plin. —

Also, a similar bladder or blister in bread. Fest. — ¶ Also, in the language of shepherds, *erysipelas* or St. Anthony's fire. Colum. 7, 5.

PUSULATUS, a, um, adj. same as *Pastus* 3 *latus*. Pundect. argentum.

PUSULOSUS (pusula), a, um, adj. full of pustules or blisters, *φλυκταίνωδης*. Colum.

PUSCUS (puer), i, m. a little boy. Pompon. 3 and Lucret.

PUTA (puto), æ, f. a goddess who presides over the pruning of trees. Aruob.

PUTA (properly, imperat. of puto), adv. for 2 instance, for example, to wit. Pers. and Pandect. — It is sometimes also preceded by *ut*. Senec. and Pandect. *Ut puta*, h. e. as for example.

PUTAMEN (puto), inis, n. that which is cut off as useless. — Hence, the outside, husk or shell of any thing, *λόπιμα, κέλυφος*. Cic. juglandium. Plin. faba. Id. mali Punici. Id. ovi, h. e. an egg-shell.

PUTATIO (Id.), ònis, f. a cleansing, trimming, adorning. — Hence, a pruning or lopping of vines or trees, *κλάσις, κλάδωσις*. Cic. arborum ac vitium. — ¶ Also, a reckoning, computation. Macrobi. — ¶ Also, an esteeming, taking for. Pandect. personæ, h. e. a taking one for a certain person.

PUTATIVE (putativus), adv. imaginarily. 3 Hieron.

PUTATIVUS (puto), a, um, adj. imaginary, not real, feigned, apparent. Tertull.

PUTATOR (Id.), òris, m. a pruner, or lopper of trees; a vine-dresser, *κλαδιστήρ, κλάστης*. Varr. and Colum.

PUTATORIUS (putator), a, um, adj. belonging to pruning. Pallad.

PUTEAL, alis, n. See *Putcalis*.

PUTEALIS (puteus), e, adj. of or belonging to a well. Ovid. undæ, h. e. well-water. So, also, Colum. fons. — Hence, Puteale, sc. operculum, or, by contraction, Puteal, the cover of a well. Cic. Div. 1, 17. — Particularly, Horat. Puteal Libonis, or, simply, Cic. Sext. 8. and Horat. Puteal, h. e. a place in the Roman forum where usurers met, and where money matters were transacted.

PUTEANUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of a well or pit, *φρεατιῶδης*. Colum. aqua, h. e. well-water.

PUTEARIUS (Id.), ii, m. sc. fossor, a digger of wells or pits, *φρεατορύκτης*. Plin.

PUTREFACTUS, a, um, adj. for *Putrefactus*. 3 Prudent.

PUTRE (*πτῶω, πύθωμαι*), es, ui, n. 2. to have a very ill smell, stink, *μυδάω*. Horat. — ¶ Also, to be rotten. Plaut.

PUTEOLANUS, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Puteoli. Cic. prædia. Vitruv. pulvis, h. e. the dust or sand of Puteoli. Cic. In Puteolano, sc. prædio. Puteolani, the inhabitants of Puteoli. Cic.

PUTER (puteo), putris, putre, adj. putrid, 2 putrefied, rotten, stinking. Varr. Palus puter. Cels. ulcus. Juvénal. vomica, h. e. full of matter. Horat. sanum. Propert. navis. Ovid. poma. — ¶ Also, loose, friable, brittle, crumbling. Virg. solum, h. e. loose soil. So, also, Colum. terra; Virg. gleba; Colum. arena. Propert. tellus, h. e. reduced to dust. Stat. arena. Plin. Ep. lapis, h. e. brittle. Propert. anima, h. e. senilis. — ¶ Horat. Mamme putres, h. e. flabby. Id. oculi, h. e. weak through drunkenness, or, languishing, drunk with passion. So, also, Pers. In Venerem putris, h. e. lustful, lascivious.

PUTESCERE, and **PUTISCERE** (Id.), is, tui, n. 1. 3. to rot, putrefy. Varr. Soleant putescere semina. Cic. Ne putisceret. Horat. Putuit.

PUTEUM, i, n. for *Putcus*. Varr. 3

PUTEUS (unc.), i, m. a well, *φρέαρ*. Cic. Ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi. Plaut. Puteum fodere, or, Colum. effodere, h. e. to dig a well. — ¶ Also, a pit. Virg. Puteum demittere, h. e. to make or dig a pit. — Also, for keeping corn in. Varr. — Also, in mines, a pit, shaft. Plin. — Also, an opening in a mine to admit air from without; an air-hole. Vitruv. — Also, a place under ground in which slaves were confined by way of punishment. Plaut.

PUTICULI (puteus), òrum, m. and **PUTY-**

COLÆ, arum, f. the entrances to the catacombs, and these subterraneous passages themselves, near the Esquilæ mountain. They were used as burying-places for slaves or poor people who were not able to pay the expenses for burying a corpse. Varr. and Fest.

PUTIDE (putidus), adv. stinkingly. Hence, disgustingly, disagreeably, affectedly. Cic. dicere. Id. Putidus literas exprimere, h. e. affectedly, with excessive distinctness and slowness.

PUTIDIUSCULUS (dimin. of putidior), a, um, adj. somewhat more stinking. Hence, somewhat more disagreeable or disgusting, as in speaking, by affectation or prolixity. Cic. Simus putidiusculi, quamquam per te vix licet, h. e. a little too exact or prolix.

PUTIDULUS (dimin. of putidus), a, um, 3 adj. somewhat stinking. Hence, disgusting in behavior or speech, disagreeable, affected. Martialis.

PUTIDUS (puteo), a, um, adj. stinking, of a bad smell, fetid, rotten, corrupt, putrid, *δυσώδης, μυαλῶδης*. Cic. caro. Varr. uva. Horat. Cerebrum putidus, h. e. unsound, disordered, crazy, mad. — ¶ Also, disgusting, disagreeable, unpleasant, affected, full of affectation. Plaut. homo (of an enamored old man). — Particularly, disgusting, disagreeable or affected in speaking, as of trifles. Cic. Molestia et putida videri. Or, when one is too precise and affected, explaining every trifle, or pronouncing the letters too affectedly. Cic. Demosthenes. Id. Ne obscurum esset aut putidum, h. e. affected. Id. Putidum sit scribere, h. e. disgusting, affected, tedious. Petron. Jactatio putidissima.

PUTILLUS (unc.), i, m. a term of endearment, puppet, &c. Plaut.

PUTIS, adj. for *Patris*, e. Lucret. 3, 583. But Ed. Creecch. reads *putre*.

PUTISCERE. See *Putescere*.

PUTO (unc.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to clean. Titinn. lanam. — Particularly, to lop, prune, cut off the superfluous branches from trees, dress vines, &c. *κλαδεύω*. Cato. arbores. Virg. vites. — ¶ Figur. to clear, adjust, settle or liquidate one's accounts. Cato. R. R. and Cic. rationes cum aliquo, h. e. to reckon or settle accounts with any one. — Hence, figur. Plaut. Rationem puto, h. e. I reflect, consider. — ¶ Also, to count, reckon. Cato. Pro binis putabuntur, h. e. will be counted as two. — Hence, to estimate, value, esteem, reckon. Cic. magni, h. e. at a high rate. Id. pluris, h. e. at a higher rate. Id. aliquid denariis quingentis, h. e. at five hundred denarii. — Also, with *in*, when it may also be rendered, to hold, set down, account, consider, take for, &c. Cic. mortem in fortuna quadam, non in pœna, h. e. to consider it as a piece of good fortune. Id. aliquid in aliquo numero. — Also, with *pro*. Cic. pro nihilo, h. e. to set at nought, consider as nothing. Id. pro decreto. — Also, with *supra*. Cic. Ratio supra hominem putanda, h. e. to be regarded as superhuman, as greater than is usual with mankind. — Also, to think, account, esteem, judge, reckon, imagine, suppose, *νομίζω, οἰοῦμαι*. Terent. Recte putas. Id. Rem ipsam putasti, h. e. you have touched the point, you have hit the truth. Cic. Non putaram, h. e. that I should not have supposed. — Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. Cic. Noli putare, me naluissse, &c. h. e. do not believe, that, &c. Juvénal. Puta hoc deficere, h. e. suppose that this was wanting, let us allow that, &c. — The infinit. is sometimes omitted. Terent. Me putare hoc verum, se esse, h. e. consider it as true. Cic. hominem præ se neminem, h. e. to despise every one in comparison with himself. Terent. Dictum puta, h. e. it is as good as if you had already said it, set down or account that as already said, I know what you would say. So, also, Ovid. Facta puta, h. e. account it already executed. Cic. Tempus transmittendum putavi, h. e. I have thought it right to spend, for I have spent, or must spend. Id. Videte, quem in locum reipublicam perventurum putetis, h. e. must come. Cic. ad Div. 15,

20. Ut ei recte putarem, sc. commendari. — Putes, you could imagine, one should think or believe. Ovid. Stare putet: adeo procedunt tempora tarde. So, also, Id. Putares. Id. Ut puto, h. e. as I think, in my opinion, or, I think. Puto is sometimes used instead of it, as in English, I think, h. e. in my opinion. Vatin. in Cic. Ep. — Also, of inanimate things, as of parts of the body. Ovid. Acies mea videt aut videre putat, &c. — Also, to weigh, consider, ponder, revolve in one's mind, reflect. Cic. illud Terent. Rem puteamus ipsam. Virg. Multa cum suo corde putabant. — Also, to reason, dispute, say, speak, if it be done with reason or consideration. Plaut. Mecum argumentis puta, h. e. argue with me.

PUTOR (puteo), òris, m. rottenness, putridness, a fetid smell, stink, stench, *δυσωδία*. Cato.

PUTRAMEN (puter), inis, n. putrefaction, 3 corruption. Cyprian.

PUTREDIO (puteo), inis, f. rottenness, corruption, putridness, *σάπρωσις*. Apul.

PUTREFACIO (puteo & facio), is, faci, 2 actum, a. 3. pass. Putrefio, factus sum, fieri, to cause to putrefy, make rotten, *σῆπω, πύθω*. Liv. tectum imbribus. So, also, Putrefactus, a, um. Lucret. and Plin. — ¶ Also, to make loose or brittle. Liv. saxa infuso aceto.

PUTREFIÖ, is, actus sum, &c. See *Putrefacio*.

PUTREO (puter), es, ui, n. 2. to be rotten 3 or putrid, *σάπρωαι*. Pacuv. Annis et ætate hoc corpus putret. Pers. 5, 58. In Venerem putret, h. e. is unamorous or lascivious. (Al. leg. est putris.)

PUTRESCO (putreo), is, tui, n. 3. to grow rotten, rot, putrefy, *πύθωμαι*. Cic. Humine an sublimi putrescat. Horat. Putrescit vestis. Plin. dentes, h. e. grow carious. — ¶ Also, to become loose or friable. Colum. Solum putrescit.

PUTRICAVUS (puter & cavus), a, um, adj. hollow through putrefaction or rottenness. Lucret. 2, 859. Putricava. But Ed. Creecch. reads *putri, cava*.

PUTRIDUS (puteo), a, um, adj. rotten, corrupt, putrid, *σάπριώδης*. Cic. dentes, h. e. carious. Senec. edificium, h. e. going to decay. — ¶ Also, loose, friable, mellow. Plin. loca.

PUTRIS. See *Puter*.

PUTROR (puteo), òris, m. rottenness, putridness. Lucret.

PUTROSUS (putror), a, um, adj. full of putridness or rottenness, putrid. Cato. Aurel.

PUTUS (unc.), a, um, adj. pure, *καθῆρῶς*. Varr. — ¶ Also, clear, bright. Varr. sol. — ¶ Also, not artificial, natural, plain, upright or clear. Cic. Orationibus putissimis. — ¶ Also, pure, mere, without mixture or alloy. It is sometimes joined with *purus*, perhaps to increase the force. Afric. ap. Gell. Argentum purum putum, h. e. pure silver without alloy. — Hence, Purus putus, nothing else than, mere. Plaut. Purus putus hic sycophanta est.

PUTUS (unc.), i, m. a bay. Virg. 3

PYXIS, idis, f. for *Pyxis*. 3 Scribon. Larg.

PYCNITIS (*πυκνῖτις*), idis, f. same as 3 *Verbasum*. Apul.

PYCNOCOMON (*πυκνόκομον*), i, n. a kind of plant. Plin. 26, 36. According to Columna, devil's-bit scabious (*Scabiosa succisa*, L.); according to Sprengel, the same as *Leonurus maritimastrum*, L.

PYCNOSTYLUS (*πυκνόστυλος*), on, with 3 many columns, having close columns, when the distance of the columns is equal to one and a half times the thickness of a column. Vitruv.

PYCTA, æ, and **PYCTES** (*πύκτες*), æ, m. 2 a boxer, pugilist. Senec.

PYCTOMACHARIUS (*πυκτομαχῶς*), ii, m. 3 same as *Pucta*. Jul. Firmic.

PYDNEA, æ, f. a town of Macedonia. Nep.

PYGÆ (*πυγή*), æ, f. the buttocks. 3 Horat.

PYGÆGUS (*πυγαῖος*), i, m. properly, white on the hinder parts. — Hence, a kind of eagle. Plin. According to Bellerbeck, Falco Albicilla, L. white-tailed eagle of Willughby. — ¶ Also, a kind of wild goat. Plin.

PYGISACUS (*πυγία*), a, um, adj. Patron 3 sacra, h. e. pædication.

PYGMÆUS (πυγμαῖος), a, um, adj. *three spans large*. — Hence, *dwarfish*, a dwarf. *Juv. aul. virgo*. — Hence, *Pygmaei*, a nation of dwarfs or pygmies, who are said to wage a continual war against the cranes. *Juv. aul.* — ¶ Also, of or belonging to the Pygmies, *Pygmaean*. *Ovid. Quæ Pygmæo sanguine gaudet avis*, h. c. a crane. *Id. mater*, h. c. *Gerana culta* a Pygmæis.

PYGMALION (Πυγμαλίων), ōnis, m. a grandson of *Agenor*, who fell in love with his statue of a woman, which at last was changed into a woman. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a brother of *Dido*, whose husband he killed. *Virg.* — Hence, *Pygmalionæus*, a, um, adj. *Pygmalionian*. — Hence, *Tyr-ian*, *Phœnician*. *Sil.* Also, *Carthaginian*. *Id.*

PYLADÉS (Πυλάδης), æ and is, m. a son of king *Strophius*, and firm friend of *Orestes*, for whom he was going to sacrifice his life. *Cic.* Hence, proverbially, for an affectionate friend. *Ovid.* — *Pyladæus*, a, um, adj. *Pyladean*. *Cic. amicicia*, h. c. great, intimate. — ¶ Also, a celebrated pantomime at the time of the emperor *Augustus*. *Sueton.*

PYLÆ (πύλαι), ārum, f. *gates*. Hence, a defile or narrow pass between mountains. *Cic.*

PYLÆICUS (πυλαϊκός), a, um, adj. at or in narrow passes. *Liv. conventus*, or, *Id. concilium*, h. c. a convention or congress of the Grecian states at *Thermopylae*.

PYLŌS, a, um. See *Pylos*.

PYLŌS, or **PYLŌS** (Πύλος), i, f. the name of three towns of *Peloponnesus*, in each of which *Nestor* is said to have been born. His birthplace is most probably *Pylos* in *Messenia*, now *Navarino*. — Hence, *Pylius*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Pylos*, *Pylian*. *Ovid.* Also, *Nestorian*. *Ovid. dies. Martial. senecta* (for *Nestor* lived to a great age).

PYRA (πύρα), æ, f. a funeral pile. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, a place on mount *Oeta*, where *Hercules* burnt himself. *Liv.*

PYRACMON (Πυράκμων), ōnis, m. one of the Cyclopes or smiths of *Vulcan*. *Virg.*

PYRALIS (πυραλῖς), īdis, f. a small winged animal that was supposed to live in fire. *Plin. II, 42.* It is also called *Pyrausta* (πυραύστης). *Plin.* — Another animal seems to be meant in *Plin. 10, 95.*

PYRAMEUS, a, um. See *Pyramus*.

PYRAMIDATŌS (pyramis), a, um, adj. made in the form of a pyramid, pyramidal, pyramidalical, *πυραμιδοειδής*, *πυραμιδοειδής*. *Cic. N. D. I, 24.* (*In Ed. Ern.*, however, this word is omitted.)

PYRAMIS (πύραμις), īdis, f. a pyramid. *Cic. PYRAMUS (Πύραμος), i, m. an unfortunate lover of the unfortunate *Thisbe*. *Ovid.* — Hence, *Pyramæus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Pyramus*. *Screa. Sam. arbor*, h. c. the tree under which *Pyramus* killed himself, a mulberry-tree.*

PYRAUSTA, æ, f. See *Pyralis*.

PYREN (πύρην), ēnis, f. a kind of precious stone. *Plin.*

PYRENÆUS, or **PYRENEUS** (Πυρηναιός), a, um, adj. called after *Pyrene*, as is supposed, *Pyrenæan*. *Liv. montes*, or sal-tus. *Sil. mons.* Also, simply, *Liv. Pyrenæus*, h. c. the *Pyrenæes*, between *France* and *Spain*. — ¶ Also, *Pyrenæan*, of or belonging to the *Pyrenæes*. *Lu-can. nix.* — ¶ The first syllable is found short in *Lucau*.

PYRENAÏCUS (Πυρηναικός), a, um, adj. *Pyrenæan*. *Auson. nives.*

PYRENE (Πύρην), es, f. a daughter of *Bebrus*, who was buried on the *Pyrenæan* mountains. — Hence, the *Pyrenæes*. *Ti-bull. and Lucau.* — Also, for *Spain*. *Sil.* — ¶ The first syllable is found short in *Ti-bull.*

PYRENEUS (Πυρηνεύς), ei and eos, m. a king of *Thrace*, who once invited the *Muses* into his house, and made an attempt to violate them. *Ovid.*

PYRETHRUM, or **PYRETHRŌN** (πύρεθρον), i, n. our Spanish chamomile or pellitory (*Anthemis pyrethrum*, L.). *Plin.*

PYRGĪ (Πύργοι), ōrum, m. a town of *Etruria*. *Virg.*

PYRGIS (unc.), is, f. the herb dog's-tongue or hound's-tongue. *Apul.*

PYRGŌ, us, f. the nurse of the children of *Priam*. *Virg.*

PYRGŪS (πύργος), i, m. a small wooden tower on the side of a gaming board, having steps on the inside, and an opening at the bottom. Into this little tower the dice used to be thrown after they had been shaken in a cup, called *frutillus*, to make them fall down the steps upon the gaming board. *Sidon.*

PYRIPHLEGETHŌN (πυριφλεγέθων), tis, m. burning with fire, a river of the infernal regions, otherwise called *Phlegethon*. *Cic.*

PYRTĒS (πύρτης), æ, m. a mill-stone. It was called so by some, according to *Plin. 36, 30.* — ¶ Also, a stone from which brass is extracted by melting, a *marcasite*. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, *firestone*. *Plin.*

PYRITIS (πύριτις), īdis, f. a kind of precious stone, of a black color. *Plin. 37, 37.*

PYRŌCŌRAX, ācis, m. See *Pyrrhocorax*.

PYRŌIS, or **PYRŌEIS** (πυρῶεις), entis, m. fiery. — Hence, the planet *Mars*. *Colam.* — Also, one of the horses of the sun. *Ovid.*

PYRŌPECILŌS (πυροπεικίλος) lapis, a stone with fiery spots, a kind of red porphyry. *Plin.*

PYRŌPŌS (πυρῶπος), i, m. of the color of fire. — Hence, a mixture of brass and gold. *Lucret., Prop., Ovid. and Plin.* In *Lucret.* and *Ovid.* some explain it a corbuncle.

PYRRHA (Πύρρα), æ, and **PYRRHĒ**, es, f. a daughter of *Epiactheus*, and the wife of *Deucalion*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, the name of several towns, as of one on the island of *Lesbos*.

PYRRHÆUS (Pyrrha), a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Pyrrha*. *Stot.*

PYRRHĒ, es, f. See *Pyrrha*.

PYRRHIAS (Πύρριās), ādis, f. of the town of *Pyrrha* on the island of *Lesbos*. *Ovid.*

PYRRHICHĀ, æ, and **PYRRICHĒ** (πύρριχη), es, f. a kind of dance in armo, or *morris* dance; the *pyrrhic* dance. *Sueton.* In this passage, it is spoken of as danced by boys and girls. — Hence, *Pyrrhicharii*, persons who cage in this dance. *Pandect.*

PYRRHICHIŪS (πύρριχιος), a, um, adj. pes, a poetical foot consisting of two short syllables. — versus, a verse consisting of such feet.

PYRRHIDES, æ, m. See *Pyrrhus*.

PYRRHŌ (Πύρρων), ōnis, m. a philosopher who doubted of every thing. His followers were called *Pyrrhonii*, or *Sceptici*. *Cic. and Gell.*

PYRRHŌCŌRAX, or **PYRŌCŌRAX** (πύρρῳκόραξ), ācis, m. a species of raven with a reddish beak, found on the Alps, (*Corvus pyrrhocorax*, L.).

PYRRHŌNIŌS (πύρρῳνιος), a, um, adj. of, belonging or relating to *Pyrrho*. — *Pyrrhonii*, followers of *Pyrrho*. See *Pyrrho*.

PYRRHŌS (Πύρρος), i, m. the son of *Achilles*, grandson of *Peleus*, and great-grandson of *Æacus*. He settled in *Epirus*. He was also called *Neoptolemus*. *Virg.* — Hence, *Pyrrhides*, æ, m. a descendant of *Pyrrhus*. — *Pyrrhidæ*, the inhabitants of *Epirus*. *Justin.* — ¶ Also, the name of a king of *Epirus*, who waged war against the Romans, and derived his descent from *Achilles*, whence he is sometimes called *Æacides*.

PYRRUM, i, n. same as *Pirum*.

PYRŌS, i, f. same as *Pirus*.

PYSMĀ (πύσμα), ātis, n. a question. *Mar-c. 3 Cap*

PYTHAGŌRAS (Πυθαγόρας), æ, m. a celebrated Grecian philosopher, prior to *Socrates*, and a native of *Samos*; he went to *Italy*, and lived at *Crotan* about the time of *Tarquinius Superbus*. He taught the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, and accordingly forbade his disciples to eat animal food. He also forbade them to eat beans, and obliged them to observe a silence of five years. — ¶ *Litera Pythagoræ*, h. c. y.

PYTHAGŌRĒUS (Πυθαγόρειος), a, um, adj. *Pythagorean*. *Horat. somnia*. *Cic. Pythagorei*, h. c. the disciples and followers of *Pythagoras*.

PYTHAGŌRICUS (Πυθαγορικός), a, um, adj. *Pythagoric*, *Pythagorean*. *Liv. libri*. *Cic. Pythagorici*, h. c. the disciples and followers of *Pythagoras*.

PYTHAGŌRISSŌ (πυθαγορίζω), as, n. 1. 3 to imitate or be a follower of *Pythagoras*. *Apul.*

PYTHAULĀ, and **PYTHAULĒS** (πυθαύλης), æ, m. one who plays a hymn on the flute in honor of *Apollo Pythius*. *Hygin.* — ¶ Also, one who plays in the theatre, particularly, one who plays an accompaniment to a soliloquy. *Varr.*

PYTHIA, æ, f. See *Pythius*.

PYTHIĀ, ōrum, n. See *Pythius*.

PYTHIAS, æ, m. said to be the well-known friend of *Damon*, but his name is, more correctly, *Phintias*. *Cic. Q. 3, 10.*

PYTHICUS (Πυθικός), a, um, adj. same as *Pythius*, *Pythian*. *Liv. Apollo.*

PYTHIŌN (πυθίων), ii, n. a kind of bull. *Plin. 19, 40.*

PYTHIŌS (Πύθιος), a, um, adj. *Pythian*, *Delphic*. *Horat. incola*, h. c. *Apollo*. *Cic. Apollo*. So, also, *Prop. deus*. — ¶ Also, of or belonging to *Apollo*, or *Delphic*. *Cic. oraculum*. *Prop. regna*, h. c. the town of *Delphi*. *Juv. aul. Pythia vates*, or, simply, *Cic. and Nep. Pythia*, sc. vates, h. c. the priestess or prophetess of *Apollo* at *Delphi*. *Ovid. and Plin. Pythia*, sc. solemnity, or certamina, h. c. public games at *Delphi* in honor of *Apollo*.

PYTHŌ (Πύθω), us, f. the former name of *Delphi* in *Phocis* on mount *Parnassus*. Hence, *Ti-bull. Delphica Pytho*.

PYTHIŌN (πύθων), ōnis, m. a large serpent near *Delphi*, killed by *Apollo*, who, on that account, is said to have been sur-named *Pythius*. *Ovid.*

PYTHŌNICŪS (πυθωνικός), a, um, adj. 3 prophetic, magic or devilish. *Tertull.*

PYTHŌNIŌN (πυθωνίων), ii, n. dragon-wood. *Apul.*

PYTTISMA (πύτισμα), ātis, n. that which one spits out, spittle; a spitting out, particularly when one spits out any thing that has been drunk, as, wine. *Varr.*

PYTTISSŌ (πυτίσω), as, n. 1. to spit out. 3 *Trent.*

PYXACĀNTHŌS, or **PYXACĀNTHŌS** (πυξακάνθα), i, m. and f. the buckthorn, a kind of thorny shrub, with leaves resembling those of the box-tree, (*Rhamnus lycioides*, L.). *Plin. 12, 15.*

PYXAGATHŌS, or **PYXAGATHIŌS** (πύξ 3 άγαςθός, *Houm.*), i, m. a skilful pugilist, πυξάγαςθός. *Martial.*

PYXIDĀTŪS (pyxis), a, um, adj. made of box-wood, having a lid like a box. *Plin.*

PYXIDIŌCĒLĀ (dimin. of *pyxis*), æ, f. a little box, πυξίδιον. *Cels.*

PYXINŪS (πύξινος), a, um, adj. of box-wood. — ¶ Also, of or belonging to box, made of box-wood. *Cels. Pyximum*, sc. collyrium, h. c. a kind of ointment kept in boxes made of box-wood.

PYXIS (πύξ), īdis, f. a box or small box, as, for medicines, ointment, &c.; properly, one made of box-wood, but also of any kind of wood, iron, tin, &c. *Cic. Pyxis veneni*. *Sueton. aurea*. *Plin. stannea*. — Hence, figur. any thing in the shape of a box. *Plin. 18, 29, 2.* (perhaps a hollow piece of iron, in the shape of a box used by those who bray in a mortar.)

Q.

Q. as a prænomen, denotes *Quintus*, as, *Q. Cæcilius Metellus*. — ¶ Also, for *que*. *S. P. Q. R. h. e. Senatus populusque Romanus*.

QUA (from the ablat. of *qui*, *que*, *quod*), adv. *sc. parte*, on that side where. — Hence, for *ubi*, where. *Cic. Ad omnes aditus qua adire poterat. Nepos. Duæ viæ, qua ad hibernacula posset perveniri.* — Hence, *Qua* — *qua*, partly — partly, or as well — as, both — aad. *Cic. Qua dominus, qua advocati. Lio. Qua nobilitate gentis, qua corporis magnitudine.* — Also, as far as. *Ovid. Effuge, qua potes. Quintil. Mitigare naturam, qua repugnat.* — Also, whither. *Ovid. Quailit impetus illos.* — ¶ Also, *sc. ratione*, how, in what way, by what method or means. *Cic. Illic qua veniam? Virg. Qua facere possis.* — Hence, *Ne qua, lest by any means. Terent. Fieri potis est ne qua exeat.* — Hence, in general, for *quam*. *Column. Intra tringinta dies, qua defecta est. But Ed. Schneid. reads quana, which is more usual.*

QUACUNQUE (from *quicunque*, *sc. parte*), adv. *wheresoever, wherever. Liv. Quacunque custodiant. Cic. and Nep. Quacunque iter fecit.* — Also, *from what side soever, whence soever. Plin. Mundus convexus, mediæque quacunque cernatur.* — ¶ Also, *whithersoever. Cic. Quacunque nos commovimus.* — ¶ Also, in what manner soever, howsoever. *Virg.*

QUADANTENŌS, or **QUADAMTENŌS** (properly, *quadam tenus, sc. parte*), adv. to a certain point. *Horat.* — ¶ Also, in part, in some measure, somewhat, to a certain extent, *μέχρι τινός. Plin.*

QUADI, ōrum, m. a people of Moravia. *Tacit.*

QUADRĀ, æ, f. See *Quadrus*.

QUADRAGENARIŌS (quadrageni), a, um, adj. containing forty, of the number forty. Hence, of forty years, forty years old. *Senec. pupillus.* — Also, of measure. *Vitruv. fistula, h. e. made of a plate forty inches in breadth. Cato. dolium, h. e. perhaps, capable of holding forty congi.*

QUADRAGENĪ (quadraginta), æ, a, adj. forty, distributively. *Cic. and Liv.* — ¶ Also, without distribution, forty. *Column.*

QUADRAGESIMŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. the fortieth, *τεσσακοστός. Cato. pars. Varr. Nono et quadragesimo anno. Sueton. Quadragesima, sc. pars. Particularly, the fortieth part of a taz. Tacit. and Suet.*

QUADRAGIES (Id.), adv. forty times, *τεσσακοῦντάκις. Arel. Viet.* — With *Sestert.* or *H. S.* (*h. e. sestertium*, singular.) it denotes forty hundred thousand sestercies or four millions. *Cic. Flacc. 13.*

QUADRAGINTĀ, forty, *τεσσαράκοντα. Cic.*

QUADRANGULATŌS (quadrangulus), a, um, adj. quadrangular. *Tertull.*

QUADRANGULŌS (quatuor & angulus), a, um, adj. quadrangular, having four corners or angles, *τετράγωνος. Plin.*

QUADRANS (quadro), tis, m. the fourth part of any thing, a quarter, *τεταρτημόσιον. Cic.* — Hence, the fourth part of an as, or three uncia. *Liv.* This was the usual price for bathing. — Also, the fourth part of any whole. *Vellei. Creditoribus quadrante solvi. Suet. Ex quadrante heredem instituere, h. e. the fourth part of an inheritance.* — Also, of interest, four per cent. *Pandect. Quadrantes usuras.* — Also, the fourth part of an acre (jugerum). *Column.* — Also, a quarter of a pound, three ounces. *Martial.* It is also joined with *pondo*, a quarter of a pound. *Column.* — Also, as a measure of things liquid, the fourth part of a sextarius, or three cyathi. *Mur-*

tial. and Cels. — Also, the fourth part of a foot. *Gell.*

QUADRANTĀL (quadrantal), ālis, n. a racasure, otherwise called *amphora*, containing eight congi. *Cato and Plaut.*

— ¶ Also, a die, cube. *Gell.*

QUADRANTĀLIS (quadrans), e, adj. 2 containing the fourth part of a measure. *Plin. Crassitudine quadrantali, h. e. of a quarter of a foot.*

QUADRANTĀRIŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a quadrans, or that may be had for a quadrans. *Senec. Cur enim ornatur res quadrantaria, et in usum, non in oblectamenta reperta? h. e. the bath; for the price of bathing was a quadrans.* Hence, *Cic. Cat. 26.* (of *Clodia*, wife of *Metellus*), *Nisi forte mulier potens quadrantaria illa permutacione familiaris facta erat balneario, h. e. common prostitute, who offers herself to every body (quadrantaria may belong to permutacione).* So, also, as it seems, *Quintil. Quadrantaria Clytemnestra* (of the same *Clodia*).

QUADRARIŌS, a, um, adj. *Cato, R. R. 18. vasa* (but without sense: some read *quadrinis*, or *quadrifugis*).

QUADRATĀRIŌS (quadratus, quadratum), ii, m. a stone-cutter, *ψόκρης. Sidoron.*

QUADRATĒ (quadratus), adv. *Maail. 3 Ternaque his senis quadrate fingere signis, h. e. cum duodecim sint Zodiaci signa, in tria quadrata, seu in tres partes, quæ singulæ quatuor contineant, ea dividere.*

QUADRATIŌ (quadro), ōnis, f. a square. 2 *Vitruv.*

QUADRATŪRA (Id.), æ, f. a reducing to a square, squaring, quadrature. *Apl. circuli.* — Hence, a square, square plate. *Vopise.*

QUADRATŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. square, *τετράγωνος. Lucret. turris. Varr. ap. Plin. basis. Id. anguli, h. e. recti. Id. pes, square foot. Id. figura, a square, quadrate.* — Hence, *Quadratum, a square, quadrate. Cic. De dimensione quadrati. Plin. Quadrata cubita soli in quadratum quaternis denariis venduntur, four cubits square. Also, among astrologers, Quadratum, when a planet, for instance that under which a person is born, is at that time distant from another heavenly body, say the sun, the fourth part of the zodiac or three signs; (Triagulum, when it is distant a third part or four signs). Cic. *Divin. 2, 42.* In like manner, *Plin. Luna in quadrato solis dividua est, h. e. when at the first quarter.* — *Quadratus* is also used of other things, which, though not perfectly square, approach that shape. Thus, *Liv. Capitolium saxo quadrato substructum est, h. e. squared, heion so as to fit on every side (the opposite of cernoditius). Plin. Fornices quadrati lapidis. Also, Petron. Canis ingens in pariete erat pictus, superque quadrata littera scriptum, Cave canem, h. e. in great or capital letters, which consist of right and square lines. Also, Sueton. Statua quadrata, mediū, middling, neither too tall nor too short. In like manner, Cels. Corpus habilissimum quadratum est, neque gracile, neque obesum. Plin. Quadrata signa, h. e. statuæ. Colum. Parandi sunt boves novelli, quadrati. (In some of these places it may also be rendered, well-set, thick-set, square.) Also, Tibull. Quadratum agmen, an army marching in a rectangle, the baggage in the midst; and so ready for any enemy. Hence, Sallust. and Cic. Agmine quadrato incedere, ire, h. e. in battle array, with closed ranks, ready for battle. Also, Petron. Quadratum pallium, h. e. four-cornered, or, having four points. Also, Gell. numerus, a square number. Also, Id. versus, h. e. an Iambic verse of eight (and also of seven) feet or four measures.**

— ¶ Also, square, well joined or constructed. *Quintil. compositio (verborum).* To this may be referred, *Sueton. statura* (in the sense of well-proportioned). — Hence, *Colana. Per quadrata dolare materiam, in u fitting manner, fitly.*

QUADRANGŪLOS, a, um, adj. same as *Quadrangulus. Auson.*

QUADRIDENS (quatuor & dens), tis, 3 adj. having four teeth, four-toothed. *Cato.*

QUADRIENNĀLIS (quadriennis), e, adj. 3 of four years. *Pandect.*

QUADRIENNIS (quatuor & annus), e, 3 adj. of four years. *Aurel. Viet. Valentinianus adhuc quadriennis creatus est imperator, four years old.*

QUADRIENNĪUM (quadriennis), ii, n. (properly, as it seems, an adj. *sc. spatium*), the space of four years, a time of four years, four years, *τετραετία. Cic. Fundus, quem quadriennium possedit Cæsennia. Id. Quadriennio ante Philippi mortem.*

QUADRIFARIAM (quatuor & the term. 2 *fariam*, like *bifariam*, &c.), adv. fourfold, into four parts, *τετραπλῶς. Liv.*

Conjurati quadrifariam se dividerunt. Sueton. Epulas trifariam semper, interdum quadrifariam dispertiebat. — ¶ Also, fourfold, in a fourfold manner, in four ways. *Pandect.*

QUADRIFARITĒR (quatuor & the term. 3 *mination*), adv. in a fourfold manner, in four ways. *Pandect.*

QUADRIFIDŪS (quatuor & *σῆμα*), a, um, 2 adj. cleft (or that may be cleft) into four parts. *Virg. Quadrifidasque fides et acuto robore vallos. Id. Quadrifidam quercum cuneis scindebat, h. e. split it into four parts. Colum. Talæ quadrifidas ridicas subministrant.* — Figur. divided into four parts; of the sun's course through the seasons. *Claudian.*

QUADRIFINALIS (quadrifinium), e, adj. 3 bordering on four places, or marking four boundaries. *Innocent.*

QUADRIFINIUM (quatuor & finis), ii, 3 n. a place where four boundaries meet. *Innocent.*

QUADRIFLŪVIUM (quatuor & fluvius), 2 ii, n. the flowing into four parts. *Figur. Vitruv. Abies quadrifluis disparatur, h. e. in quatuor partes secundum cursus veniunt.*

QUADRIFLŪS (quatuor & fluo), a, um, 3 adj. flowing in four streams or into four parts. *Prudent.*

QUADRIFŌRIS (quatuor & fores), e, 2 adj. having four doors or holes, *τετράθυρος. Plin. Vespæ nidos faciunt quadrifores. Vitruv. januæ, with four leaves.*

QUADRIFRŌNS (quatuor & frons), tis, 3 adj. having four foreheads. *Augustin.*

QUADRIGĀ, æ, f. Plur. **QUADRIGÆ** (for quadrigæ, from quatuor & jugum), ōrum, a yoke of four (horses), four (horses) yoked abreast, *τέτταππον, τέτταρον. Virg. Glanci Potniades malis membra absumpsere quadrigæ. Liv.*

Exinde, duabus admotis quadrigis, in curru earum illicat Mettum. — Particularly of those who contended at public shows. *Cic. Curru quadrigarum vehi. Virg. Carceribus sese effundere quadrigæ.* — Poetically attributed to the sun, *Plaut.*; to *Aurora, Virg.*; to night, *Tibull.* — Also, found in the sing. *Plin. Quadriga currusque, h. e. quatuor equi cum curru. Prapert. Eleæ palma quadrigæ.* — Used also of other animals, besides horses. *Varr. of asses. Sueton. of camels.* — Hence, *Sueton. Ebur reis quadrigis in abaco ludere, h. e. with dice, which had the form of quadrigæ.* — Figur. any thing consisting of four, any four. *Vopise. Quadrigæ tyrannorum, four tyrants, a yoke of four tyrants.* — ¶ Also, a chariot drawn by four horses abreast; a four-horse chariot. *Liv. and Mart. Falcate quadrigæ (in*

war). And in the sing. Sueton. Fe-
mur subdebile impulsu quadrigae. —
¶ Figur. Petron. Quadrigae meae de-
cucurrerunt, my joy, my cheerfulness is
over. Cic. Cursu corrigam tarditatem,
tum equis, tum vero quadrigis poeticis
(to denote speed; so, *Id.* Quasi quadri-
gis vehens per laudes). Horat. Navi-
bus atque quadrigis petimus, &c. *h. e.*
studiosissime.

QUADRIGAMUS (quatuor & γάμος), *i.*,
3 *m.* one who has married four times, has
had four wives, τετραγάμος. Hiero-
nym.

QUADRIGARIUS (quadriga), *a, um, adj.*
pertaining to a yoke of four horses or
a chariot drawn by four horses abreast.
Veget. pulvis, *h. e.* a certain powder,
good for diseased animals (especially curing
quadrigarii equi; compare Veget. *Re*
Vet. 4 (Al. 6), 13. — Hence, subst.
Quadrigarius, the driver of a quadriga,
especially in the circus, τεδριππηλάτης.
Cic. — ¶ Also, pertaining to a driver
of a four-horse chariot (quadrigarius).
Sueton. Quadrigario habitu, in the dress
of such a one. — ¶ Num. Prop. Q.
Claudius Quadrigarius, an old Roman
historian.

QUADRIGATUS (Id.), *a, um, adj.* marked
or stamped with the image of a quadriga,
τεδριππητός. Liv. minimus.

QUADRIGEMINUS (quatuor & geminus),
2*a, um, adj.* fourfold, four. Plin.

QUADRIGENI, for Quadringeni.

QUADRIGULA, *æ, plur.* QUADRIGULÆ
1 (dimin. from quadriga, quadrigæ), *ārum*,
f. a small quadriga. Cic. Aut Philippus
hasce in capulo quadrigulas vitare mo-
nebatur? In sing. Plin. Læva tribus
digitis quadrigulam tenuit, *h. e.* quatuor
equulos junctos.

QUADRIGUGIS (quatuor & jugum), *e*,
2 and QUADRIGUGES, *a, um, adj.* Thus,
Quadriguges equi, four horses yoked
abreast in one chariot. Virg. Quadri-
guges in equos tendit. So, absol. Quad-
rigugi, *se.* equi. Stat. and Ovid. —
Also, Quadrigugus, or Quadrigugis cur-
rus, a chariot drawn by four horses yoked
abreast; four-horse chariot. Virg. Quad-
rigugo invehitur curru. Apul. Quadri-
guges, et sejuges currus ponere. — Al-
so, Stat. Quadrigugum certamen, *h. e.*
quod quadrigugis, seu quadrigis fit.

QUADRILATERUS (quatuor & latus),
3*a, um, adj.* four-sided, quadrilateral.
Frontin.

QUADRILIBRIS (quatuor & libra), *e*,
3*adj.* weighing four pounds. Plaut.

QUADRIMANUS (quatuor & manus), *a*,
3 *um, adj.* four-handed. Jul. Obseq. —
¶ Also, Quadrimanis, *e*, in the same
sense. Jul. Obseq.

QUADRIMATUS (quadrimus), *us, m.* the
2*age of four years*, τετραετία. Colum.
QUADRIMESTRIS (quatuor & mensis),
2*e, adj.* of four months, τετραμηνίος.
Sueton. consulatus.

QUADRIMULUS (diminut. from quadri-
mus), *a, um, adj.* Plaut. Altera quin-
quennis, altera autem quadrimula, cum
nutrice una periere, an infant four
years old, a little thing four years
old.

QUADRIMUS (quatuor), *a, um, adj.* of
1 *four years*, of the age of four years, four
years old, τετραετής. Horat. Quadri-
mum inermum. Liv. Infantem natum
esse quadrimo parem. Varr. boves.
Pandect. Ut trima, quadrima (dos),
redderetur, *se.* die (a term).

QUADRINGENARIUS (quadringeni), *a*,
um, adj. containing four hundred each.
Cic. Deiotarus habet cohortes quadrin-
genarias.

QUADRINGENI (quadringenti), *æ, a*,
num, adj. four hundred, distributively,
h. e. four hundred each. Liv. Denarios
nummos quadringenos pendere quotan-
nis in singulos.

QUADRINGENTENI, *æ, a, num.* *adj.*
2*same as Quadringeni.* Vitruv.

QUADRINGENTESIMUS (quadringenti),
a, um, num. *adj.* the four hundredth,
τεσσαράκονταστός. Plin.

QUADRINGENTI (quatuor & centum), *æ*,
a, num. *adj.* four hundred, τετρακόσι.
Cic. Also, Juvenal. Quinque tabernæ
quadringenta parant, *se.* sestertia.

QUADRINGENTIES (quadringenti), *adv.*

four hundred times, τεσσαράκοσιάκις.
Cic. HS. (*h. e.* sestertium, neut. sing.)
quadringentis, four hundred times a hun-
dred thousand sestertii (*h. e.* 40,000,000
sestertii, or 40,000 sestertia).

QUADRINI (quatuor), *æ, a, num.* *adj.*
same as Quaterni, or Quatuor. Plin.
— In sing. Plin. Febrem quadrimi cir-
cuitus incipere, *h. e.* the quartan.

QUADRIPARTIUS (quatuor & partio), *is*,
a. 4. to divide into four parts. Dict.
Cret.

QUADRIPARTITIUS (quatuor & partior),
3 *dis, f.* a division into four parts. Varr.
QUADRIPARTITO, *adv.* See Quadri-
2 partitus.

QUADRIPARTITUS (quatuor & parti-
or), *a, um, adj.* divided into four parts,
fourfold, τετραπλής. Cic. Hæc erit quadri-
partita distributio totius accusationis
meæ. *Id.* commutationis temporum.
Tucit. Quadripartito exercitu, hos sub-
ruendo vallo inducit; alios scalas mœ-
nibus admove; multos, &c. Quintil.
ratiocinatio. — Hence, *abl.* Quadripar-
tito (absol.), fourfold. Colum. Brachia
quadripartito locabimus.

QUADRIPEDUS. See Quadrupedus.

QUADRIPERTITUS, *a, um*, same as
Quadripartitus.

QUADRIREMIS (quatuor & remus), *is*,
f. a quadrireme, vessel having four banks
of oars, τετρήρης. Cic.

QUADRISEMUS (quatuor & σῆμα), *a*,
3 *um, adj.* containing four lines or syllables
of a certain measure. Martian. Capell.
Proceleusmaticus quadrisemio (*se.* num-
mero) exordium debet accipere.

QUADRIVIUM (quatuor & via), *ii, n.* a
3 *place where four ways meet*, τετραόδον.
Juvenal. — Figur. *h. e.* quatuor artes
mathematicæ. Boeth. — ¶ As an
adj. Inscript. dii.

QUADRUS (quadrus), *as, āvi, ātum, a*,
and *n. 1. to square, make square*, τετρα-
γωνίζω. Colum. Sexagenum pedum
abies atque populus singulis operis ad
unguem quadrantur. — Hence, figur.
to bring into proper order, join properly
together, perfect, make harmonious. Cic.
Sic minime animadvertet delectatio-
nis aucupium, et quadrandæ orationis
industria. Horat. Pars quadrat acer-
vum, *h. e.* perficiat, consummet (but
with a reference to the number four).
— ¶ Intrans. to be square; hence,
to fit, answer, suit, be applicable, square
with, be accommodated or adapted to. Cic.
Et tamen eam conjunctionem (verbo-
rum) sicuti verum, numero cadere,
et quadrare, et perfici volumus. Quintil.
Præcipuum in hoc opus est, scire,
quod quoque loco verbum maxime quad-
ret. Cic. Nisi omnia, quæ cum turpi-
tudine aliqua dicerentur, in istam (mul-
liorem) quadrare apte viderentur. *Id.*
Visum est hoc mihi ad multa quadrare.
Id. Quoniam tibi ita quadrat, omnia
fuisse in Theophrasto paria, et Coriola-
no, *h. e.* it so pleases you or seems probable
to you. — Also, of accounts, to agree,
square. Cic. Quomodo ex decies II. S.
sexcenta facta sint: quomodo sexcen-
ta eodem modo quadravit, vos existi-
mabitis.

QUADRULUS (dimin. from quadra), *æ, f.*
3 *a little square.* Solin.

QUADRUM, *i, n.* See Quadrus, *a, um*.

QUADRUPEDANS (quatuor & pes), *tis*,
2 *particip. or adj.* going on four feet, pranc-
ing, galloping, four-footed. Plaut. Quad-
rupedanti cruciatus canterio advehun-
tur. Plin. Equo juxta quadrupedante,
going, galloping close by. Virg. sonitus
(of a horse), *h. e.* galloping. — Substant.
Quadrupedans, *a horse.* Virg.

QUADRUPEDUS (quadrupes), *a, um, adj.*
3 *four-footed.* Ammian. Per ancoralia
quadrupedo gradu repentes, on all four.
Fronto. Quadrupedo (*h. e.* quadrupedo)
concito cursu, *h. e.* gallop. *Id.* Quad-
rupedo currere, *h. e.* quadrupedo cur-
su, or gradu.

QUADRUPES (quatuor & pes), *edis, adj.*
four-footed, of beasts, τετράπους. Quintil.
animal. Enn. ap. Gell. eques (but
this is perhaps galloping). Apul. Quad-
rupedi cursu, *h. e.* (perhaps) gallop-
ing. — As a subst. fem. undent. a four-
footed animal, quadruped. Cic. Inter te,
atque inter quadrupedem aliquam. Ca-

to. Bovem aut aliam quamvis quad-
rupedem. Plin. Crocodilum habet Ni-
lus quadrupes malum. Colum. Cetera
quadrupedia. — Also, masc. gen. Virg.
Quadrupedem citum, horse. *Id.* Sauti-
cus quadrupes, stag. — ¶ Of men,
when their arms are considered as
feet. Sueton. Multos bestiarum more
quadrupes cavca coereuit, standing on
all fours like a beast. *Id.* Ita quadru-
pes per angustias effosse cavernæ re-
ceptus, creeping on all fours. Terent.
Quadrupedem constringito, *h. e.* bind
him hand and foot.

QUADRUPLARIS, *e, adj.* for Quadru-
3 plus. Macrobi. Numerus quadruplaris.

QUADRUPLETOR (quadruplo), *oris, m.*
one who multiplies fourfold; hence for
one who makes great, heightens, exalts.
Senec. Isti beneficiorum suorum quadru-
plicatores. — ¶ Also, an informer,
an accuser for unworthy ends (one who
tries to get other's property by cunning
arts), chicaner, ἐνδείκτης, συκοφάντης.
Cic. Petit Nævius Turpio quidam istius
excursor et emissarius, homo omnium
ex illo conventu quadruplatorum deter-
minus. Liv. Populum R. quadrupla-
toris personam laturum. — ¶ Also,
Quadruplatores, men who farmed the tolls
(portoria), and received the fourth part of
the same. Sidon.

QUADRUPLEX (quatuor & plico), *icis*,
adj. fourfold, quadruple, τετραπλούς.
Plaut. Quam ego pecuniam quadrupli-
cem abs te auferam, four times as much.
Liv. Onerarium quadruplicem ordi-
nem opposuit, a line of transports four
deep. Plin. Ep. judicium, *h. e.* of the
centumviri (who were divided into four
colleges, departments, or the like). —
¶ Also, four. Cic. in Arat. Præter quad-
ruplices stellas in fronte locatas.

QUADRUPLICATIUS (quadruplico), *onis*,
3 *f.* a quadruplication, making fourfold, τε-
τραπλασιασμός. Martian. Capell. —
¶ In law, a rebutter. Pandect. (Ed. Hal-
omul.; but Ed. Torrent. omits the word.)

QUADRUPLICATO (quadruplico; prop-
2 *erly, abl.* from quadruplicatus), *adv.*
four times as much, quadruply. Plin.
Emerere aliquid quadruplicato, for four
times as much.

QUADRUPLICUS (quadruplex), *as, āvi*,
3 *atum, a. 1. to double twice, make fourfold*,
quadruplicate, τετραπλασιάζω. Plaut.

QUADRUPLO (quadruplus), *as, āvi*,
3 *atum, a. 1. to make fourfold, multiply by*
four, quadruplicate. Pandect.

QUADRUPLORE (Id.), *āris, dep. 1. to be*
3 *an informer, chicaner.* Plaut.

QUADRUPLOS (quatuor & a termination
as in the Greek τετραπλούς), *a, um*,
adj. four times as much, fourfold, quadrup-
le, τετραπλούς, τετραπλάσιος. Sueton.

strena. — Hence, neut. Quadriplum,
the quadruple, or four times as much. Plin.

Hesiodus cornici novem nostras attribuit
etates, quadriplum ejus cervis.

Id. Elephantio pulmo quadriplio (*abl.*)
major bubulo. Cato. Furem dupli con-
demnari, feneratorum quadripli, *h. e.*

condemned to pay a fourfold penalty, four
times as much as he had unjustly taken.

So, Cic. Qui habuit in edicto, se judi-
cium in aratorem in quadriplum datu-
rum. Pandect. Actio quadripli, *h. e.*

qua petitur quadriplum.

QUADRUS (quatuor), *a, um, adj.* square,
τετράγωνος. Pallad. and Aact. de Limit.

— ¶ Hence, Quadra, *æ, f.* *se. res, a*
square thing, square. In architecture, the
lowest member of the base of a pedestal; the
foundation stone, plinth. Vitruv. 3, 4 (3),
5. Also, any small member, serving
to separate other larger ones. Vitruv.

3, 5, 2 (3, 3, 7). — Also, a table, board
to eat upon. Varr. Hence, in Virg.

Æn. 7, 115, some one calls the flat cakes
of bread, which the Trojans were using
instead of a table or plates, quadras
(for which in Æn. 3, 257, stands
mensæ). So, also, Juvenal. Aliena vi-
vere quadra, to live from another's table,
live at another's board, as a parasite. —

Also, any square bit, and generally, a
bit, morsel, small piece. Senec. panis.

Martial. casei. Horat. Mihi dividuo
finditer munere quadra, *h. e.* bit of
bread or cake, &c. — ¶ Also, Quad-

rum, *se. negotium, something square, a*

square. *Colum.* Perticæ dolantur in quadrum. — Hence, proverbially, In quadrum redigere, to bring into proper order; as, *Cic. sententias, h. e. to embrace in harmonious, rhythmical periods.*

QUADRŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. square; 3, fourfold. *Auson.* Errabam per quadrua compita, *h. e. per semitas in quadrum, inter areolas, dispositas. Prudent.* Hominis natura, quam corpore toto quadrua vis animat (where by quadrua vis are thought to be indicated the four ages of life).

QUÆRITŌ (frequentat. from quæro), as, 3, a, i, a, m, a. 1. to seek, look for. *Plaut.* Quid quæritabam, filiam inveniri meam. *Id.* Hominem inter vivos quæritamus mortuum. *Terent.* Ehem opportune: te ipsum quærito. *Id.* Lana ac tela victum quæritans, earning her livelihood. *Plaut.* Ibo hercle aliquo quæritatum ignem. *Id.* Quæritare hospitium ab aliquo. — ¶ Also, to ask, demand, inquire, wish to know. *Plaut.* Quid tu id quæritas?

QUÆRŌ (unc.), ris, sivi, sītum, a. 3. to seek, seek after, look for, ζητέω. *Phædr.* Dum quærit escam, margaritam reperit. *Terent.* Te ipsum quærebam, Chremæ, you are the very person I was looking for. *Cic.* Vexabatur uxor mea, liberi ad necem quærebantur. — ¶ Also, to seek, seek to get, seek to procure. *Terent.* victim. *Cic.* honores alicui. — Hence, to raise, draw upon one's self or another, get. *Cic.* invidiam in aliquem. *Liv.* ignominiam alicui. *Tacit.* Mors quæsit, violent death by one's own hand (the opposite of *Naturalis*). — ¶ Also, to look round in vain for something, miss something, not be able to find (and so the Greek ζητέω). *Propert.* Optatos quærerere Tyndaridas. *Tibull.* Phœbi quæreret ille comam, he would wish back, would regret the loss of, would miss. *Cic.* Ætensis ager sic erat deformis atque horridus, ut in uberrima Siciliæ parte Sicilian quæreremus, we had to look for; we could not find, we missed. — ¶ Also, to get, gain, make (gain, profit, property), acquire. *Cic.* Qui honeste rem quærent mercaturis faciendis. *Id.* Diu nihil quæsierat. *Terent.* Contrivi in quærendo vitam atque ætatem meam. *Cic.* Mihi opus est quæsito, for quærerere, I must acquire or make something. — Also, generally, to get, procure, bring about. *Terent.* victim facile, get a livelihood. *Id.* laudem sibi. *Sallust.* Hæ sunt meæ imagines, hæ nobilitas: quæ ego plurimis meis laboribus et periculis quæsi-vi, hæc obtinui, acquired, won. *Plaut.* liberos, to get, beget. — ¶ Also, to seek, try to effect, have in view, purpose, meditate, aim at, exert one's self, endeavor, desire. *Terent.* Dum id quæro, tibi qui (how) filium restituerem, think on. *Propert.* Aliquid durum quærimus in dominam. *Cic.* fugam. — With *in-fm.* *Phædr.* Qui magnas opes exaggerare quærit omni vigilia, seeks to, &c. *Ovid.* Tristitiæ causam si quis cognoscere querit. *Id.* Æra nitent usu: vestis bona quærit haberi. — With *ut.* *Cic.* Qui non modo, ut fugerent, sed etiam ipsius fuge tutam viam quæsierunt. — ¶ Also, to call for, demand, need, require. *Cic.* Nego esse quidquam a testibus dictum, quod ejusquam oratoris eloquentiam quæreret. *Liv.* Bellum dictatorium majestatem quæsisset. — ¶ Also, to ask, inquire, interrogate. *Cic.* Qui, um, quid Roman velis, querant. *Ovid.* Quæro, si quis Abydon eat. *Cic.* Quære, cur? ita se dicent juvare. *Tacit.* Quærito, an Cæsar venisset, &c. *Plin.* Quam a puero quæsisset horas. *Cic.* Quæsi ex Phania, quam in partem provincie putaret te velle ut venirem. *Cæs.* Quærit ex Lisco ea, quæ in conventu dixerat. *Cic.* Quærebat de me, quid, &c. asked me. *So, Liv.* Quæro de te, arbitrisne, &c. But *Ovid.* Quærerere de aliquo, to ask after or about him. *Also, Terent.* Quærerere aliquem. And passively. *Cic.* Et sauciatio quæretur? be asked after? — Hence, to ask, raise or start a question. *Cic.* Dicere juberent, si quis quid quæreret. *Horat.* Natura fieret, an arte, quæsitum est. *Plin.* Quæritur inter medicos, cu-

jus generis, &c. it is a question. — Also, to wish to know. *Cic.* Si, quid consensaneum sit, quærimus. *Id.* Omnino, si quæris, ludi apparatissimi, if you wish to know, if you will know. *Id.* Si verum quæris, if you are desirous of hearing the truth. *Id.* At sunt morosi, et difficiles senes: si quærimus, etiam avari, if we will have the truth. — Also, to investigate, examine, make inquiry, try, hold an inquiry. *Terent.* Hunc abduce, vinci, rem quære. *Cic.* de morte alicujus. *Plin.* Ep. Prætor, qui legibus quærit, does the duty of a judge, with reference only to the laws and without respect of persons. The person examined is construed with the prepos. *de*; thus, *Cic.* De servo in dominum ne tormentis quidem quæri potest, cannot be put to the torture to extort information from him against his master. The person is found also in the accus. *Liv.* Hence come the forms of speech, Si quæris, or Si quærimus, or, Si quæritis, *h. e. to say the truth, in truth, in fact, to be honest; properly, if we (you, &c.) look well into the thing, or as above, if we will know the truth.* *Cic.* So, *Id.* Si, verum quæris. Further, *Cic.* Quid quæris, or, Noli quærere, *h. e. in short, in a word.* — ¶ The preterit tenses are sometimes syncopated; as, quæsierunt, quæsisset, &c. — ¶ See, also, Quæsitus, a, um, and Quæsitum, i.

QUÆSITŪS (quæro), ōnis, f. a seeking or 2 searching after, ζητήσις. *Apul.* Psyche quæsitioi Cupidinis intenta. — ¶ Also, the question (by torture), inquisition. *Tacit.* Quum postero ad questionem retraheretur, propripit se custodibus.

QUÆSITŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a seeker, ζητήτης. *Pacut.* — ¶ Also, an investigator, searcher, inquirer. *Gell.* — ¶ Also, judicially, an inquisitor, commissioner. *Liv.* criminum. *Sallust.* Quum ex Mamiliâ rogatione tres quæsitores rogarentur. *So, Cic.* Cat. 1, 5. Qui reo custodiam, quæsitorei gratulationem decrevit, *sc. of the Catilinarian conspiracy, at the time of which, Cicero (who by quæsitore means himself) was consul.* Also, *Virg.* Quæsitore Minos urnam movet, presiding judge. — This name is applied particularly to the Prætor who presides at a quæstio. *Cic.*

QUÆSITUM, i, neut. of Quæsitus, a, 3 um, used absol. something gotten or acquired, a gain. *Virg.* (Apes) in medium quæsitareponunt. *Horat.* Attentus quæsitus. *Ovid.* Quæsitit tenax. — ¶ Also, a question, inquiry. *Ovid.* — ¶ See Quæro.

QUÆSITŪRĀ, æ, f. for Quæstura. *Tacit.* Ann. 3, 29. But *Ed. Ern.* has quæsturam.

QUÆSITŪS, a, um, particip. from quæro. — ¶ Adj. sought, studied, affected, assumed. *Tacit.* Quæsitâ interdum comitate quamvis manifestam defectionem tegebat. *Id.* Verba quæsitâ asperitate. — ¶ Also, sought, not common, extraordinary, elaborate, exquisite, refined. *Tacit.* Quo quæsitore adulatione fuit. *Id.* Atheniensibus leges quæsitores Solon perscripsit. *Id.* Nero reos quæsitissimis pœnis affecit, with exquisite tortures. *Sallust.* fragm. Epulæ quæsitissimæ.

QUÆSITŪS (quæro), ōis, m. a seeking, 2 searching; also, an investigating. *Plin.* and *Macrob.*

QUÆSŌ (an old form of quæro, perhaps the original form, as the perf. quæsi vi of quæro seems to indicate), is, i, vi, a, and n. 3. to seek, ζητέω. *Enn.* ap. *Fest.* Ducit me uxorem liberum quæsendum gratia (where it may be, get, beget). *Plaut.* ap. *Nou.* Quæse adveniente morbo nunc medicum tibi. — ¶ Commonly, to pray, entreat, beg, beseech, εὔχεται. *Lucret.* Prece quæsit paces. *Plaut.* Mirum est me, ut redeam, te opere tanto quæsero. *Terent.* Deos quæso, ut istæc prohibeant. *Plaut.* Unum hoc quæso. *Cic.* Quæso a vobis, ut mihi detis hanc veniam. *Id.* Peto, quæsoque, ut, &c. *Id.* Quæso, obtestorquæ, ne, &c. *Liv.* P. Decium quæso necum consulem faciatis, *sc. that.* — It is most often found in the first person sing. quæso. But quæsumus also

occurs. *Cic.* and *Liv.* We find quæsi vi in *Sallust.* ap. *Prisc.*; and quæsi vi in *Apul.* (though in this last, *Ed. Oud.* has quæreus). — Quæso is often thrown in between the parts of a sentence, like an interjection; *I pray, I beg, I entreat, pray.* *Cic.* Ad ea, quæ dicturus sum, reficite vos, quæso, judices, per deos immortales. *Id.* Tu, quæso, crebro ad me scribe. *Id.* Quæso, etiamne tu has ineptias? *Terent.* Ubium est, quæso? *Id.* Bona verba, quæso. *Cic.* Quamobrem aggredere, quæsumus, et sume ad hanc rem tempus.

QUÆSTICŪLŪS (dimin. from quæstus), i, i, m. small gain, little profit, κερδοφόρον. *Cic.*

QUÆSTIŌ (quæro), ōnis, f. a seeking, ζητήσις. *Plaut.* Recipe te, quam primum potes: cave, fuas mihi in quæstione, take care that I have not to seek for you; take care that you are not to seek. *So, Id.* Tibi ne questioni esse-mus. — ¶ Also, an asking, interrogating, questioning, inquiry, investigation, questum. *Cæs.* Explorata re quæstione captivorum. *Cic.* Quæ (sententia) veri simillima, magna quæstio est, it is a great question. *Id.* Quæcumque (res) in disceptationem quæstionemque vocaretur, made a question, brought into inquiry. *Id.* Si quid habet questionis. *Id.* Res in quæstione versatur. *Plin.* Fortitudo in quo maxime exstiterit, immensæ quæstionis est. *Id.* In quæstione est, quis primus tantum bonum invenerit. — Hence, a public inquiry, investigation, inquiry or trial extraordinary or judicial. Extraordinary. *Cic.* Quæstiones in senatu habitæ. Judicial (in which the torture was sometimes used). *Cic.* Quum prætor quæstionem inter scarios (*h. e. for assassination*) exercuisset. *Id.* Verberibus ac tormentis quæstionem habuit pecunie publicæ. *Id.* Mortis paternæ de servis paternis quæstionem habere filio non licet, *h. e. to have the slaves examined by the torture, put them to the question.* *Liv.* habere ex his, qui simul fuerunt. *Cic.* de furto constituere. *Id.* Instituire de morte alicujus. *Id.* de morte viri habere. *Id.* habere de servis in capiti filii. *Id.* Postulare servum in quæstionem. *Id.* Dare, or, ferre servum in quæstionem, to give, offer. *Plaut.* Servos dare quæstioni. *Cic.* Questionem ponere in aliquem. *Liv.* Questionem ponere in aliquem, to appoint, fix. *Cic.* Quæstiones sicæ, veneni, peculatus, &c. *Id.* Quæstione alligari, become bound by, subject to. *Paul.* Quæstionem facere alicui, raise or bring against one. *Cic.* Quæstioni præesse (of the magistrate). — The quæstiones about crimes at Rome were called quæstiones perpetuæ from the year of the city 604, because from that time they were steadily held under the direction of the prætors; there were however also quæstiones extraordinariæ, *h. e. inquisitiones extraordinariæ or by commission, which did not always take place before the prætor.* He, who conducted criminal inquisitions by law under the direction of the prætor, and was the highest judge, was called *juxta quæstiones*, as it were, the vice-president of the criminal court, the prætor's deputy. — Also, Quæstio, the inquisitors or judges themselves. *Val. Mar.* Totam quæstionem ad clementiam transulit. *Cic.* Questionem dimittere (but this can be the trial). — ¶ Also, a matter or subject, which comes into inquiry or consideration, which is to be written or spoken about, &c.; question. *Cic.* de natura Deorum. *Id.* Att. 13, 19. Absolvi Academicam omnem quæstionem libris quatuor (where he refers to his work entitled *Quæstiones Academicæ*). *Id.* Questionem sustinere posse, to be equal to the subject. — Hence, in particular, a rhetorical matter or subject in dispute. *Cic.* — Also, the main point in a disputed matter. *Cic.* Inv. 1, 13.

QUÆSTIŌNĀLYTER (quæstio), adv. by a question, in the form of a question. *Fulgent.* *Plaut.*

QUÆSTIŌNĀRYŌS (Id.), ii, m. a torturer. *Hieronym.*

QUÆSTIONCULA (dimin. from quæstio), *u, f.* a short or trifling question. *Cic.*

QUÆSTOR (for quæstor, from quæro), *dis, m.* a seeker, searcher after. *Plaut.* Martigenam ille aggressus bellum magnus Europæ quæstor. — *¶* Also, an inquisitor, or examiner of capital offences (crimina capitalia), a commissioner, who held a court to try such offences. *Fest. e. legg. xii. tab. and Pandect.*

— *¶* Also, a quæstor (perhaps so called, because in earlier times he held criminal inquisitions), *h. e.* a magistrate who had the care of the public revenues, a sort of treasurer, *ραπίας*. The most important of the quæstors was the quæstor at Rome (*quæstor urbanus*, or *erarii*), who had the care of the *erarium*, and who, when his year was out, went into a province as proquæstor. The office of quæstor was the lowest of those which were sought by the first men and nobles, and could regularly be held by no one before the twenty-fifth year of his age. In every war also there was a quæstor, to pay the soldiers, take possession of that part of the booty which belonged to the state, &c.; in the provinces especially were quæstors, who collected the revenue there and sent it to Rome to the public chest, and also, when an army was kept in the province, paid the soldiers. The quæstors, with the exception of the one at Rome, were properly called *Proquæstores*; but often also *Quæstores*, for instance in *Cic. Verr. 1, 15. Nepos. Cat. 1.* Hence, figur. *Cic.* Non quæstor imperii (*h. e.* in imperio meo), sed doloris mei (*h. e.* in dolore meo).

— *¶* Under the emperors there were other *Quæstores*, who were a kind of secretaries to the emperor, who employed them to communicate his messages to the senate, and to draw up decrees, &c., and who subscribed their names with his: they are called also *quæstores candidati*, and also *candidati principis*.

QUÆSTORIUS (quæstor), *a, um, adj.* quæstorian, of or pertaining to a quæstor. *Cic.* Officio quæstorio adductus, the duty of a quæstor. *Id.* Legatus quæstorius, *h. e.* legatum in militia ex Quæstore agens (according to *Ascon.*) *Liv.* eomitia. *Cic.* scelus, *h. e.* committed in the quæstorship or by a quæstor. *Sueton.* Quæstorii scribe, *h. e.* of the quæstor. *Id.* Scriptum quæstorium comparavit, *h. e.* munus scribæ quæstorii. *Id.* munera, *h. e.* gladiatores. (Compare *Id. Claud. 21, and Tacit. Ann. 11, 22; 13, 5.* *Sicul. Fl. agri*, lands taken from the enemy and sold by the quæstor, in behalf of the state. Hence, *Liv.* Quæstorium, *sc.* tentorium, the tent of the quæstor in the camp. *Cic.* Quæstorium, *sc.* ædificium, &c. the dwelling of the quæstor in the province. *Liv.* Porta quæstorii, a gate in the camp, in the quarter of the quæstor's tent, same as *Dæmanæ*. *Cic.* Sicius quæstorius mortuus est, *h. e.* of quæstorian rank, having been quæstor, an ex-quæstor. So, *Id.* Qui quæstorii?

QUÆSTORIUS (quæstus), *a, um, adj.* working for gain, whose services may be had for gain, driving a mercenary trade, by whom profit is to be made. *Pandect.* mulier; und, *Senec.* Quæstuaria (*sc.* femina), a prostitute for pay. *Pandect.* Quæstuaria municipia habere.

QUÆSTOSUS (quæstuosus), *adv.* with 2 gain, profitably, *κεφάλαιος*. *Senec.* Circumspicere, non ubi optime ponas, sed ubi quæstuosissime habeas. *Plin.* Non aliter quæstuosius censum haberi.

QUÆSTOSUS (quæstus), *a, um, adj.* gainful, profitable, lucrative, *κεφάλαιος*. *Cic.* mercatura. *Id.* Cujus domus quæstuosissima est falsorum chirographorum officina. *Id.* Illa res calamitosa Heracleio, quæstuosus Verri. *Id.* Hoc multo est quæstuosius, quam, &c. — *¶* Also, looking to or bent on gain, set on gain, greedily after gain. *Cic.* Quæstuosus homo. — *¶* Also, getting gain or profit, having great gain. *Curt.* Gens Syrtica navigatorum spoliis quæstuosus, who enrich themselves with. *Tacit.* Milites nitidi et quæstuosi.

QUÆSTORÆ (quæstor), *u, f.* the office of

quæstor, the quæstorship, *ραπίεία*. *Cic.* — *¶* Used by *Cic. Verr. 5, 58.* for the chest of the quæstor. See *Translator.*

QUÆSTUS (quæro), *us, m.* a getting, making (of money). *Cæs.* Ad quæstus pecunie. — *¶* Also, any trade, employment, craft, profession, by which gain is acquired, work performed for gain, way of making money, *ἐμπορεύμα, ἐργασία*. *Cic.* Iliberales et sordidi quæstus mercenariorum. *Plaut.* Quibus nec quæstus est, nec didicere artem ullam. *Id.* Facere quæstum carcerarium. Very often of prostitutes. *Terent.* Quod pol si esset alia ex hoc quæstu, *af my trade or profession* (meretrix loquitur). *Id.* Quæstum facere, to play the prostitute. *Plaut.* Corpore quæstum facere. Also, *Id.* (*Lena*) Illic noster quæstus. Also, of a parasite. *Plaut.* Veterem atque antiquum quæstum meum alimonie colo. — *¶* Also, gain, profit, *κέρδος*. *Cic.* Quos illa cum quæstu compendio dimittit. *Id.* Tantum de quæstu ac lucro dicam unius agri, et minus anni. *Cels.* Medici, qui quæstui servant. *Sallust.* Quibus honesta atque inhonesta omnia quæstui sunt, *h. e.* are venal, who make a traffic thereof. *Quintil.* Ut primum lingua esse cepit in quæstu, *h. e.* he turned to profit, be used for gain. *Cic.* Quæstui habere rempublicam, *h. e.* to get gain or make profit by administering the affairs of the state, to enrich one's self thereby. *Id.* Pecuniam in quæstu relinquere, to leave money at interest or on usury. *Plin.* Intercepere alicujus quæstus. — Figur. gain, profit. *Cic.* M. Fabium quod mihi animum tua commendatione das, nullum in eo facio quæstum, multi enim anni sunt, cum ille in ære meo est. *Horat.* Autumnusque gravis Libitina quæstus acerba, the gain of Libitina, *h. e.* gainful to Libitina, that brings Libitina a good harvest. — *¶* Quæsti (*genit.*), for quæstus. *Terent.* — Quæstuis, for quæstus. *Varr. ap. Non.*

QUALIBET, and QUALIBET (abl. from quilibet), *sc.* parte, through whatever place, where one will, any where. *Plaut.* and *Quintil.* — *¶* Also, *sc.* ratione, any how, any way. *Catull.*

QUALIS (unc., though it seems to be allied with quis and qui), *e, adj.* of what kind, sort or nature, what manner of, what, interrogatively (or in exclamation) or not. Interrogatively, &c. *ποτός*. *Cic.* Quali fide existimatis eos esse? of what, &c.? of what sort of, &c.? *Id.* Qualis est istorum oratio? *Plaut.* Qualine amico mea commendavi bona! to what a friend! to what sort of a friend!

— *¶* Not interrogatively, *οίος*; followed by talis (its correlative) or not. *Cic.* Qualem te populo R. præbui, talem te et nobis impertias, what you showed yourself, what manner of person you showed yourself. *Id.* Doce me, quales sint (dii). *Id.* Rei natura qualis sit, quærimus, *h. e.* how constituted. *Id.* Contraria quoque et quæ, et qualia sint, intelligimus, both what and of what nature. *Id.* In hoc bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit, of such sort as, the like of which. *Virg.* Bis sex, qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus, of such sort as, of such make. *Id.* Quale est iter in silvis, as, such as.

— Also, *os*, when preceded by talis. *Cic.* Ut res non tales, quales ante habitæ sint, habenda videantur, not such as, &c. — Also, Qualis, for qualiter, as, like as, in like manner as. *Virg.* Qualis mærens philomela queritur. *Id.* Quale mannis addunt ebori deus. *Orid.* Falcata novissima cauda est, qualia dividuæ sinuantur cornua lunæ. — Also, to introduce an example, as, as for instance. *Quintil.* Quale est illud Terentianum.

— *¶* Also, Quale, having a quality. *Senec.* Prius aliquid esse debet, deinde quale esse. *Cic.* Quæ appellant qualia. — *¶* Qualisqualis, *h. e.* qualiscumque, of what sort or quality soever (it be, &c.). *Pandect.* — *¶* Qualis, for ut talis. *Cic.* Fuit talis, quales si omnes fuissent, nunquam desideratus esset tribunus, for ut, si omnes tales fuissent, &c.

QUALISCUMQUE, or QUALISCONQUE (qualis & the term. cumque), *læcum(n)-*

que, *adj.* of what kind or sort soever, *οίος περ, ὅποιος ὅς*. *Cic.* Sed homines benevolos, qualescumque sunt, grave est insequi contumelia, be they as they may. — With talis following, as (whatever it be) — so or such. *Cic.* Lieet videre, qualescumque summi civitatis viri fuerunt, talem civitatem fuisse. So, without talis. *Juvenal.* Facit indignatio versum, qualemque potest, such as it can. — *¶* Also, be it what it may, of any sort soever, any one. *Cic.* Qualemque locum sequimur. *Tacit.* Bonos imperatores expetere, qualescumque tolerare, put up with any. — *¶* Separately. *Cic.* Quale id eumque est.

QUALISLIBET (qualis & libet), *ēlibet*, *adj.* be it of what sort it may, of what sort you will, what it pleases. *Cic.* Formæ vel aureæ, vel qualeslibet (others, as *Ed. Ern.* have quales libet). *Apic.* Pisces qualeslibet rades.

QUALISNAM (qualis & nam), *ēnam*, 3 *adj.* of what sort or nature. *Apul.* (not interrogatively.)

QUALISQUALIS. See *Qualis*.

QUALITAS (qualis), *ātis, f.* quality, property, *ποιότης*. *Cic.* Quod ex utroque, id jam corpus, et quasi qualitatem quandam nominabant. *Quintil.* Qualitas æli. *Coluon.* Qualitatem litoris nostri contemplerur. *Id.* Frumentarius ager aliis qualitibus testinandus est. — *¶* Also, same as *modus verbi*. *Quintil.*

QUALITER (Id.), *adv.* after what manner, 2 *how, in what way, οἷον, ὅτα*. *Colum.* Refert, villa qualiter ædificetur. *Id.* Consideret, qualiter gallinas debeat tueri. *Martiol.* Qualiter o vivam! quam large! quamque beate! — *¶* Also, as, just as. *Plin.* Antiquis torus e stramento erat, qualiter etiam nunc in castris. *Id.* Cyperos juncus est, qualiter diximus, angulosus, &c. — In comparisons, like as, as. *Val. Flacc.* Qualiter ex alta cum Juppiter arce coruscet. *Martial.* Qualiter Prometheus pectore pascit avem; sic pectora præbuit urso Laureolus. *Id.* Qualiter renovat incendia nidos, taliter exuta est Roma senectam. *Plin.* Fulmina cremantia a Martis sidere proficisci putant: qualiter (as for instance) cum Volturni oppidum Tuscorum concrematum est. — *¶* Qualiter qualiter, in what-soever way (it be), in any way soever, howsoever. *Pandect.*

QUALITERCUMQUE (qualiscumque, or 3 *qualiter & cumque*), or QUALITERCUMQUE, *adv.* howsoever, after what sort soever, *ὅποιοςοἷον*. *Colum.*

QUALITERQUALITER. See *Qualiter*. QUALUM, *i, n.* and QUALUS (unc.), *i, m.* 3 a twig-basket, wicker-basket, hanaper, an osier-colander, *ῥήσμος, λικμητήρις*. *Cato, Virg., and Colum.*

QUAM (as it seems, allied with quis or quantus), *how, how much, as much as, ὅσων*, in exclamations, questions, &c. *Cic.* Quam nihil prætermittis in consilio dando! *Id.* Ut se accusari nolum! quam cupienti laudari! *Id.* Quam vellem, me invitasses! *Id.* Quam multa, quam paucis! *Id.* Memoria tenetis, quam valde universi admurmurant. *Id.* Quam sint morosi qui amant, vel ex hoc intelligi potest. *Terent.* Turbent, quam velint, as they will, as much as they will. — Hence, Quam possum, as I can, as well as I can, so far as is possible for me. *Quintil.* Et, quam nos peterimus, elaborata, *h. e.* according to our ability, to the best of our power. *Ovid.* Et, quam quisque potest, mala nostra levate, as or as well as each one can. *Plin.* Vino quam possit, excellenti, as excellent as can be, as excellent as possible. *Curt.* Tibi, quam potest, denuntio, ipse indices, as far as possible, *sc.* fieri. Often with the superl. (of the *adj.* or *adv.*). *Cic.* Nidos quam possunt mollissime substernunt, as softly as they can. *Id.* Quam maxima possum voce dico. *Plaut.* Ut, quam primum possis, redeas, as soon as you can, the soonest you can. *Terent.* Quam quæas minimo, as cheap as you can, the cheapest you can. *Liv.* Quam asperime poterat. And without possum or queo. *Cic.* Ut ex hac commendatione mihi Cuspius quam

maximas, quam primum, quam sapis-
sime gratias agat, *as great as possible, as
quickly as possible, and as frequently as pos-
sible.* — ¶ In comparisons, *as than*, ac-
cording to the connection. — After *tam*,
in which case it is rendered *as*. *Cic.*
Non tam vitandi laboris cansa, quam
quod, &c. *not so much—as.* *Id.* Ne-
mo tam multa scripsit, quam sunt nos-
tra, *so—as.* And with *tam* suppress-
ed. *Liv.* Homo non, quam illi sunt,
gloriosus, *not so boastful, as.* *Id.* Non,
quid ego fecerim, quam quid isti pati
debuerint, *not so much—as.* Also,
with *tam* following. *Cic.* Quodsi,
quam audax est ad conandum, tam es-
set obscurus in agendo, *h. e. if, in what
degree he is bold to undertake, in the same
degree, he were, &c.* If it has also a
superl. or magis, it is rendered *the*, and
tam is rendered *so much the, or the.* *Sal-
lust.* Quam quisque pessime fecit, tam
maxime tutus est. *Varr.* Quam pau-
cissimos reliqueris, tam optimi fiant.
(In these passages our idiom would re-
quire the *comp.*, but in the Latin the
superl. has more force as expressing the
utmost degree; we can say, however,
just as each one has acted most wickedly,
just so he is the safest.) Also, *Virg.*
Quam magis spumaverit muletia, leta
magis manabunt flumina, *the more—the
(or so much the) more.* *Plaut.* Quam
magis eapessis, tam (*h. e. tam magis*)
æstus te refert, *the more—so much the
more.* *Lucret.* Quam magis—tanto mag-
is. *Virg.* Tam magis—quam magis,
so much the more—the more. Also,
quam followed by *sic.* *Virg.* Quam
multa crepitant, *sic, &c.* — After other
words of comparison; as, after *magis*
and comparatives; after *præstat* (*it is
better*), *malo* (*I prefer, I will rather*), and
similar verbs; after *agne, idem, contra,*
secus, alius, aliter, supra, &c.; some-
times *than*, sometimes *as*, sometimes
that, &c. *Cic.* Nihil est timendum mag-
is, quam (*than*) ille consul. *Id.* Cras-
sus fuit plenior, quam quomodo a nobis
inductus est. *Id.* Litteræ antiquiores,
quam ruere (*Cæsar*) cæpit, *older than,*
*h. e. written earlier than when, before
that.* *Id.* Hoc inferius est, quam ut dig-
num videatur, &c. *h. e. too low to seem
worthy.* *Id.* Majorem pecuniam, quam
quantum hic dedisset. *Cic.* (after *mal-*
le.) *Liv.* (after *aque.*) *Cic.* (after *contra,*
h. e. otherwise than or not so as.) *Plaut.*
(after *secus.*) *Cic.* (after *alius, a, ul.*) *Id.*
(after *aliter.*) *Id.* (after *supra, thus*), *Sup-*
raferet, quam fieri possit, above what can.
Id. Ultra quam satis est, *farther than,*
beyond what. *Quintil.* Præstus atque
potius diversum valent, quam indicant,
have a different force from what, &c. Here
belong several other words, as, for in-
stance, words implying number and
multiplication, such as *centesimus, dimi-*
dium, duplex, multiplicr, &c. when they
serve for comparison. *Plaut.* Haud
centesimam partem landat, quam ipse
meritus est, ut landetur ipse, *h. e. the
hundredth part he deserves.* *Liv.*
Dimidium tributū, quam quod, &c. *the
half of what.* *Colum.* Fermenta du-
plicia, quam numerus servorum exigit,
double what, twice as many as. *Liv.* Mul-
tiplex, quam pro numero, damnum, *h. e.*
*manifold greater than, out of proportion
to.* Also, after words which denote a
time. *Sueton.* Intra quantum quam af-
fuerat, diem. *Liv.* Septimo die, quam
profectus erat. *Cic.* Postero die, quam
erant acta. *Id.* Postridie venissemus,
quam—fuisseamus. *Id.* Epistola pri-
die data, quam illa. *Id.* Seenlis mul-
tis ante inventa sunt, quam, &c. *before
that, before.* *Cic.* *fil.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* Post
diem sextum, quam discesserant. Also,
after *tantum.* *Liv.* Non tantum gaudi-
um attulerunt, quam averterunt fa-
mam. Also, after the superl. *Liv.* Cum
tyranno, quam qui unquam, sevisimo,
the most cruel that ever was. It is also
used in such a way, that *magis* or *potius*
is to be supplied. *Plaut.* Tacita bona
est semper mulier quam loquens. *Liv.*
Ipsorum, quam Hannibalis interesse.
Val. Flacc. Idque sedet quam non quæ-
cunque subire. *Nep.* Statuit congre-
di, quam refugere. — ¶ In exceptions,

than, for nisi; besides, but only, except.
Curt. Ne quis Asia rex sit, quam iste.
— ¶ Also, *as if, for quam si.* *Catull.*
Utor tam bene, quam mihi parari.
— ¶ Also, *very or very much or quite,*
indeed. *D. Brut.* ad *Cic.* Habet quam
paucos. *Cic.* Mire quam cogitatio de-
lectat. *Plaut.* Admodum quam sævus
est, *very extremely cruel.* *Liv.* Pleraque
oppido quam parva erant. *Cic.* Quod
sane quam refrixit. — ¶ Also, *so (or
so much) as, however; thus, Quam pos-*
(See above.) Hence, *Quam lon-*
gus, for totus. *Virg.* Ea nocte, quam
longa est, *h. e. tota.* *Id.* Hiemem,
quam longa (est), *h. e. hiemem totam.*
QUAMDIU, *for* *Quam, than.* *Lucret.* I, 641.
QUAMDIU (quam & diu), or QUAM
DIU, conj. *how long, as long as, and*
sometimes *as, μέχρι ου.* *Cæs.* Quam-
diu potuit, tacuit, *as long as he could.*
Cic. Ut nobis tempus, quamdiu dicere-
mus, præstitueres, *how long.* *Id.* Qui
se tamdiu tenuit, quamdiu in provincia
Parthi fuerant, *so long—as.* — Also, in-
terrogatively (or in exclamation), adv.
how long. *Cic.* Quamdiu diceret. —
¶ Also, *so long as, all the while that, dur-*
ing the time that. *Colum.* Quamdiu ole-
um conficitur. — ¶ Also, *so long as*
till. *Lamprid.* — ¶ Also, adv. *how*
long since? when before? *Plaut.* Quam
diu id factum est?
QUAMDUDUM, or QUAM DUDUM.
See *Dudum.*
QUAMLIBET, or QUAMLIBET (quam
& libet, or libet), adv. *as you (they, &c.)*
will, as you please, at pleasure. *Phedr.*
Quamlibet lambe otio. *Lucret.* Uti con-
cedam, quamlibet, esto unica res. —
¶ Also, *however or however much, ever*
so much or ever so. *Ovid.* Occupat (na-
vis) egressas quamlibet ante rates, *h. e.*
to whatever distance they may have gone.
Id. Quamlibet infirmas adjuvat ira ma-
nus, *how weak soever, no matter how*
weak. *Quintil.* Quamlibet parum sit,
be it as insignificant as it will, be it ever so
insignificant. — ¶ As *however much* is
sometimes nearly the same as *although,*
the word may in some cases be so ren-
dered. *Solin.* Quamlibet mater nobilio-
rem patrem affectaverit.
QUAMOBREM, conj. or QUAM OB
REM, *why, wherefore, παρ' ου.* *Cæs.*
Quam ob captivis quæretet, quamob-
rem Ariovistus non decertaret. *Cic.*
Si res reperitur, quam ob rem videan-
tur illi, &c. *Terent.* Multa sunt can-
sæ, quam ob rem cupio, *why, for which.*
Cic. Illud est, quam ob rem hæc com-
memoravi. *Id.* Multa mihi venie-
bant in mentem, quam ob rem pu-
tarem, &c. *why I should think, to lend me*
to think. — ¶ At the beginning of a
period, *wherefore, for which cause, διότι.*
Cic. Quam ob rem quæso a vobis. —
¶ Interrogatively, *why? wherefore? for*
what reason? διὰ τί. *Cic.* Piratam vi-
vum tennisti, quam ob rem? *Terent.*
Repudiatus repeto: quam ob rem?
QUAMPLURES (quam & plures), a, adj.
or QUAM PLURES, a, *very many,*
a great many. *Plaut.* Curiosi sunt hic
quamplures mali. — ¶ Superl. *Quam-*
plurimus, or Quam plurimus, a, um, as
many (or much) as possible, the greatest
number or amount of. *Cæs.* Ut quam
plurimos colles quam maximo circuitu
occuparet. *Cic.* Frumentum quam plu-
rimo vendere. *Plin.* *Ep.* Hortor, ut
quamplurima proferas. *Quintil.* Quam-
plurimum eruditionis. *Cato.* Quam-
plurimum brassicæ ederit, tam elitissime
sanus fiet, *the more cabbage, &c. the*
more speedily, &c. (Compare *Quam.*) —
Quamplurimum, adv. *Scrib. Larg.*
QUAMPLURIMUS, a, um. See *Quam-*
plures.
QUAMPRIDEM, or QUAM PRIDEM,
how long since, for how long: interro-
gatively or not. *Cic.* See *Pridem.*
QUAMPRIUM, adv. or QUAM PRI-
MUM, *as soon as may be, as soon as pos-*
sible, without delay, ὅσον αὐτίκα. *Cic.*
Cum has quam primum ad te perferri
litteras magnopere vellemus. *Cæs.* Ut
ad se quam primum revertatur. With
possum. *Plaut.* Ut quam primum pos-
sis, redeas, *as quickly as possible.* In
like manner. *Id.* Quam primum ex-

pugnari potis est amator, optimum est,
the very soonest.
QUAMQUAM, or QUANQUAM (per-
haps *quam quam, or aec. of quisquis*),
conj. *although, though, καίπερ.* With
the indic. *Sallust.* Quamquam tibi im-
mature vita erepta est, tamen latandum,
&c. *Terent.* Quamquam est scelestus,
non committet, &c. *Cic.* De Antonio,
quamquam sæpe ex patris nostra acce-
peramus, tamen ipse, &c. — But also
with the subj. even in *Cic.*; though he
commonly uses the indic. *Liv.* Hæc,
quamquam variarent, proponenda erant.
Quintil. Cædi vero discentes, quam-
quam receptum sit, minime velim. —
¶ Also, to correct something going be-
fore, *though indeed, and yet; in which*
sense it does not affect the mode of the
verb. *Cic.* Quamquam, quem potissi-
mum Herculem colamus, scire sane ve-
lim (here the subj. is used, as often, to
soften the expression). *Virg.* Non jam
prima peto quamquam o!
QUAMVIS (quam & vis, 2d pers. of vo-
lo), conj. and adv. *as much as you will,*
however much you will, never so—, ὅσον
βούλει. *Cic.* Quamvis parvis latebris
contentus essem, small as you will, *h. e.*
however small. *Id.* Quamvis multos
nominatim proferre. *Plaut.* Andacter
quamvis dicit, *as boldly as you will,*
however boldly. *Catull.* Quamvis sordi-
da res est invenusta est, *as much as can*
be. *Cic.* Quamvis enumeres multos li-
cet, *as many as you will, however many.*
— Also, with a verb in the subj. *however*
(much). *Cic.* Quamvis prudens ad cogi-
tandum sis, tamen, &c. *however wise you*
may be, be you never so wise. *Id.* Quam-
vis in rebus turbidis sint. — ¶ It may
also be, *very or very indeed.* *Cic.* Quam-
vis copiose. *Varr.* Homo quamvis hu-
manus. *Cic.* Quidvis facere, quamvis
callide, quamvis audacter, &c. *very or*
no matter how. Also, with the superl.
Colum. Casens quamvis invidissimis
tabulis componitur, *never so clean, no*
matter how clean, they cannot be too clean.
— ¶ Also, *although, though, albeit, εἰ*
καίπερ. With indic. *Nepos.* Erat dig-
nitate regia, quamvis carebat nomine.
Liv. Quamvis infesto animo pervene-
ras. — And without a verb. *Cic.* Res
gesserat quamvis reip. calamitosas, at-
tamen magnas, *although, though indeed.*
— Also, with the subj. (implying it may
be or however much). *Cic.* Etsi, quam-
vis non fueris snasor, approbator certe
fuisti. *Varr.* Quæ quamvis sint fruc-
tuosæ, nihilo magis sunt, &c.
QUANAM (ablat. from quisnam), sc. via,
by what way, what way, where. *Liv.*
Quam circumspectarent, quanam trans-
irent. — ¶ Also, *sc. ratione, by what*
way, in what way, how. *Plin.*
QUANDIŪ. See *Quandiu.*
QUANDŪ (unc.), adv. and conj. *when,*
ότε, πότε, ἡνίκα, πηνίκα, in a question or
not. *Cic.* Quando igitur est turpe?
Horat. O rus, quando ego te aspiciam?
Cic. Tum, quando legatos Tyrum misi-
mus, at the time that (but in this connec-
tion, *quam* is much more frequent; see
Quam, at the end). *Plaut.* Quando esu-
rio, tum (intestinal) crepant. Also, in
suppos. *Anph. Plauti.* Quando genti-
um? *when in the world?* — ¶ Also, for
aliquando, after the particles *num, ut, si,*
potest. *Cic.* Exsisti hoc loco quæstio,
num quando amici novi veteribus sint
anteponendi, *if ever.* *Id.* Ne quando
libris proscriptorum bona patria red-
dantur, *that at no time, &c.* *ἢνα μίποτε.*
Id. Ut, si quando auditum sit, prodigii
simile numeretur, *if ever at any time, in*
case that ever. And, absol. *Ovid.* Nunc
mihi, si quando, faveate. — ¶ Also,
as a causal conjunction, *since, seeing*
that, ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδὴ, διηνίκα. With indic.
Plaut. Quando ita tibi libet, vale. *Cic.*
Ut omnes denique (quando unam socie-
tatem hominum esse volumus) propter
se expetendi sint. — Found also with
the subj. *Plin.* Quando senescant sata
quædam aqua.
QUANDOCUMQUE (quando & enique),
or QUANDOCUNQUE, adv. and conj.
whenever, at what time soever, ὅποτεοῦν.
Horat. Me discedere tristem, quando-
eumque trahunt invisa negotia Romam,

every time that, as often as. *Propert.* Quandocumque nostros nux claudet ocellos, accipe, &c. — ¶ Also, at some time, one time or other, one day. *Ovid.* Quandocumque mihi pœnas dabis. *Horat.* (separately) Garrulus hunc quando consumet cinque.

QUANDOLIBET (quando & libet), adv. 3 at some time or other, at its time. *Lactant.*

QUANDOQUE, adv. and conj. for Quandocumque, at whatever time, whenever, whenever. *Horat.* Indignor, quandoque dormitat Iliomerus. *Liv.* Ut, quandoque idem prodigium nuntiaretur, ferrie agerentur. — Also, at some time, at one time or other, *Epictet.* *Cic.* Memoremur, quoad ille quandoque veniat. *Liv.* Ne quandoque parvus hic ignis incendium ingens exsuscitet. — Also, sometimes. *Cels.* Nonnunquam per dios menses durat: quandoque brevius finitur. — Also, since, seeing that, forasmuch as. *Liv.* 9, 10. (perhaps the only instance), Quandoque homines sponderunt. — ¶ For et quando. *Horat.* Sat. 2, 6, 60. O! ris, quando ego te aspiciam, quandoque licebit ducere, &c. and when. Also, *Sueton.* Cæs. 26. Ut absenti sibi, quandoque imperii tempus expleri cœpisset, petitio daretur, then first, when, &c.

QUANDOUIDEM, or **QUANDŌ QUIDEM**, conj. since, seeing that, since indeed, *ἐπειδὴ*. *Cic.* Quandouidem tu istos oratores tantopere laudas. *Virg.* Dicite, quandoquidem in molli consedi-nus herba (where the o is short). Separately. *Cic.* Quando tu quidem, &c.

QUANQUAM. See *Quamquam*.

QUANTILLŌS (dimin. from quantulus), 3 a, um, adj. how great, when one speaks diminishingly, h. e. how very little, how small. *Plaut.* Quantæ e quantillis (meæ filie) jam sunt factæ! — ¶ Also, how much, when one speaks diminishingly, how little. *Plaut.* Quantillo argento te conduxit? — Hence, *neat.* Quantillum, how much (implying very little), how little. *Plaut.* Subducam ratiunculam, quantillum argenti mihi apud trapezitam siet. *Id.* (Phæ.) Sitit hee anus. (Pa.) quantillum sitit?

QUANTISPER (quantus), adv. for how long? *Cæcil. ap. Non.* — ¶ Also, as long (h. e. far as long a time) as. *Pompon. ap. Non.*

QUANTITAS (Id.), atis, f. greatness, 2 quantity, number, extent, amount, *ποσότης*. *Vitruv.* *Quintil.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Among jurists, sum, quantity, amount, of a thing or things which go by weight, measure, &c. opposed to corpus and species. *Pandect.* — Often of a sum of money. *Pandect.* — ¶ In logic, the quantity (or extent) of a proposition, h. e. whether it be general or particular. *Apul.*

QUANTŌ. See *Quantus*, a, um.

QUANTŌCIUS, for quanto ocius, adv. 3 the quickest possible, the quicker the better. *Mamertin.*

QUANTOPERE (for quanto opere), adv. and **QUANTŌ OPERE**, how greatly, how much. *Cic.* Perspicere quantopere hoc expediat. — Also, after tantopere, in which construction it is translated by as. *Cic.* Neque tantopere hanc disputationem desiderabam, quantopere delector, &c. — Separately with a word thrown in between its parts. *Cic.* Quanto se opere custodiant bestia.

QUANTULŌS (dimin. from quantus), a, um, adj. how great, speaking diminishingly, h. e. how little, how small, how diminutive. *Cic.* Sol, quantulus nobis videtur! mihi quidem quasi pedalis. *Id.* Id autem quantum est? *Juvencal.* Mors sola fatetur, quantula sint hominum corpuscula. — Hence, *Quantulum*, how much, when one speaks diminishingly or of a trifle. *Cic.* Nos, qui, quantulum judicare possemus, ostendimus, how much (speaking modestly) (used here adverbially). *Id.* *Quantulum* interest, utrum, &c.? how much (implying that it is very little). *Horat.* *Quantulum* summe curtabit quisque dierum? — ¶ Also, as great as, h. e. as small as; hence, *Quantulum*, as much as, b. e. as little as. *Cic.* Mulieri reddidit quantulum visum est. *Gell.* *Carmen*, quan-

tulum est mihi memoriæ, dicam. — Hence, *Quantulum* quantum, be it as much (h. e. as little) as it may, be it ever so little, however little. *Apul.* *Anici* quantum quantum ferentes auxilii.

QUANTULŌSCUMQUE, or **QUANQUE** (quantulus & cumque), læcumque, luncumque, adj. how little (small) soever, (be it) never so little, *ἐπὶ ὅλιγον*. *Cic.* De hac mea, quantulacumque est, facilitate quæritis. *Juvencal.* *Quantulacumque* adeo est occasio, sufficit iræ. *Quintil.* Hoc, quantulumcumque est, lucrum. — Hence, *neut.* *Quantulumcumque*, how little soever, little as, of how little value soever. *Cic.* *Quantulumcumque* dicebamus.

QUANTULŌSLIBET (quantulus & libet), 3 alibet, nullibet, adj. however small. *Pandect.* febricula.

QUANTULŌSQUISQUE (quantulus & 3 quisque), læquæque, luncquodque, adj. however great, in the sense of however small. *Gell.*

QUANTUM. See *Quantus*, a, um.

QUANTUMVIS (quantum & vis, from volo), conj. and adv. as much as you will, how much soever, never so much. *Cic.* de *Amic.* c. 20. *Quantumvis* licet excellas. *Plaut.* Metretrici des quantumvis, nusquam apparet. — ¶ Also, never so; very or very indeed. *Senec.* *Janus*, homo quantumvis vaser. *Sacton.* *Quantumvis* facundus et promptus. — ¶ Also, although, though, albeit. *Horat.* Ille catus, quantumvis rusticus. — ¶ Also, with the subj. (be it) never so, however. *Senec.* Ista quantumvis exigua sint, in majus excedunt.

QUANTŌS (unc.), a, um, adj. how great, *ὄσος, πόσος*. *Cic.* In propagatione vite quantas hausit calamitates! *Nepos.* Reminiscens, a quanto bello principem ducum misisset. *Cic.* *Quant* hominis putas esse historiam scribere? With *infin.* *Sil.* *Quantus* pugnas decurrere versu Mæonides. — It may also be rendered, as great as, or great as, in which case *tantus* either follows or is omitted. *Cic.* Si, quantam voluntatem habent, tantum habere animum. *Liv.* Nisi, quanta vi expetant, tanta (vi) regna reges defendant. *Virg.* *Quantus* Polyphemus in antro claudit pecudes, centum alii hæc habitant ad litora Cyclopes, for quantus est Polyphemus, qui claudit, &c. tanti alii sunt Cyclopes, qui habitant, &c. *Ovid.* Acta est per lacrymas nox, quanta fuit, h. e. nox tota, the livelong night. (Compare *Quant*, at the end.) *Plaut.* Quanta mea sapientia est, so far as I can judge. — And also by as or such (so great) as; in which case *tantus* precedes or is wanting. *Cic.* Videre mihi videor tantam dimicationem, quanta nunquam fuit. *Virg.* *Tartarus* bis patet in præceps tantum, quantus cæli suspectus, &c. *Liv.* *Quantus* non unquam antea, exercitus venit. *Plin.* *Crocodilus* parit ova, quanta anseres, as great as geese lay, as large as those of geese. And with a superl. *Cic.* Tanta est inter eos, quantamaxima esse potest, morum distantia, h. e. as great as possible, the greatest possible, the greatest dissimilarity. *Liv.* *Quantis* maximis itineribus poterat, the greatest he could. — Also, *Quantus* quantus, for quantuscumque, how great soever, be it great as it will, *ὄσος ὄσος*. *Terent.* Tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es, all over. *Id.* Quanta quanta hæc mea paupertas est, tamen, &c. — ¶ Also, how great, ironically, h. e. how small. *Plaut.* *Homunculi* quanti sunt, quum recogito! — So, *Quantum*, how little. *Lucan.* 3, 392. — ¶ Also, how much or how many, or as much (many) as. *Propert.* Quanta millia dabit! Also with the words money, &c. *Cic.* Quanta pecunia. *Liv.* *Quantum* argentum. — *Absol.* *Quantum*, how much, or as much as. *Terent.* *He-rus*, quantum audio, uxore excidit, so far as I hear. *Cic.* Rescribas ad me, quantum potest, sc. fieri, as much as possible. *Plaut.* *Domini* me rursum, quantum potero, tantum recipiam. (In some passages it may be as soon as.) *Cic.* *Quantum* in ipsis fuit, so far as in them lay, to the best of their ability. *Te-*

rent. O omnium, quantum est qui v-vant, homo hominum perjurissime, h. e. of all living persons. — *Quantum* ad, what touches, what concerns or relates to, as to, as touching. *Ovid.* *Quantum* ad *Pirithoum*, *Phædra* pudica fuit. — In quantum, how far; also, so far as, so much as. *Ovid.* In quantum quæque secuta est, h. e. how far. *Juvencal.* In quantum frigora poscunt, so far as, to what extent (amount). *Plin.* *Ep.* In quantum potuerit (sc. fieri), requirentur, so far or so much as shall be possible. Preceded by in tantum, so far — as, to the extent — to which; and followed by the same, to what extent — to that extent, how far — so far. *Vellei.* — *Quantum* has also a superl. with it. *Liv.* *Quantum* plurimum quisque posset adicere, the utmost that. — Also, *Quantum* quantum, however much. *Plaut.* *Denegabit* quantum quantum ad eum erit delatum. — Also, *Quantum*, with a genit. following. *Cic.* frumenti. *Catull.* Et quantum est hominum venustiorum, as many as there are of, &c. all, &c. — As an adv. for quantopere. *Liv.* *Quantum* a mari recessisset, minus obvium credens, &c. for quanto magis — tanto minus. *Flor.* *Quantum* opibus inferior, ita honore par. — The genit. *Quant* is used with words of valuing, buying, selling, &c. to mean, how high? how dear? or as high (dear) as, and sometimes merely as. *Terent.* *Quant* emit? what did he give for her? *Plaut.* *Quant* enim potest minimo? *Cic.* *Emit* tanti, quanti *Pythius* voluit, h. e. as. *Id.* *Quant* locaverint, tantam pecuniam redemptori solvendum vurrent, for what — that so much, &c. *Id.* *Vide* quanti apud me sis, how high you stand with me, how highly I value you, what great account I make of you. *Id.* *Noli* spectare, quanti sit homo: parvi enim pretii est. *Id.* *Quum* scias, quanti *Tulliam* faciam, how much I set by. *Terent.* *Quant* est sapere! how valuable it is! what a precious thing! *Pandect.* *Examinatur*, quanti ejus interst. *Cic.* *Sed* quanti quanti, bene emitur quod necesse est, at whatever rate, sc. they go, be they as high as they may. — The abl. *Quant* is joined with *magis* and comparatives, by how much, by as much as or the. *Cic.* *Quant* magis philosophi delectabant, si, &c. how much more. *Cæs.* *Quant* erat gravior oppugnatio, tanto erebriores litteræ nittebantur, by how much (by as much as) — by so much, the more — the more. *Cic.* *Quant* diutius — tanto obscurior. So, also, *Liv.* *Quant* longius — eo solitior, &c. And without a correlative. *Liv.* *Multitudinem* segnius secuturam, quanto longius a domo traherentur, the further they were drawn. *Colum.* *Sus* femina quanto fecundior est, celerius senescit, the more fruitful. Also used with words denoting superiority. *Nepos.* *Hannibalem* tanto præstitisse, &c. quanto *populus* *Romæ* antecederat, &c. *Cæs.* *Quant* præstat, &c. how much better is it. Also with the positive. *Tacit.* *Tanto* acceptius in vulgum, quanto modicus privatis adificationibus. Also with ante, *scens*, aliud, &c. *Cic.* *Exponam*, quanto ante providerit, how much before. *Quintil.* Et appareat, quanto sit aliud proximum esse, aliud secundum. — *Quantum* also stands for quanto. *Liv.* *Quantum* longius procederet, eo minorem, &c. *Salust.* *Quantum* vita illorum præclarior, tanto horum secordia flagitiosior. — *Quantum* also stands for ut tantum. *Cic.* *Tantum* vales, quantum si ego valem, &c. h. e. that if I had as much influence, &c.

QUANTŪSCUMQUE (quantus & cumque), or **QUANTŪSCUNQUE**, æcumque, nuncumque, adj. how great soever, h. e. be it as great as it may, *ἐπὶ ὅλιγον*, *ὄσος ὄσος*. *Cic.* Atque ego is, qui sum, quantuscumque sum ad judicandum, sic statuo, &c. *Id.* *Quorum* bona, quantacumque erant, statim comitibus suis descripsit. *Liv.* *Quantum* quantum presidium est. — Also, for cumque presidium est. — Also, for quantuluscumque. *Liv.* *Quantacumque* victoria, however insignificant. — ¶ Also, how much (many) soever. *Cic.* Deo profecto, quantumcumque possim,

in eo quoque elaborare (where it may be taken as an adv.), as much (whatever that may be) as I can. *Senec.* Tu non concupiscis quanticumque ad libertatem pervenire, at any price or cost whatever. *Cod. Theod.* Naves eorum, quantecumque fuerint, h. e. quotcumque.

QUANTUSLIBET (quantus & libet), *ali-* bet, *nmlibet*, adj. as great as you please, how great soever, never so great, *ὅσοῦν- οὔν*. *Ovid.* Quantolibet ordine dignus. *Plin.* Alnus quantilibet oneris patiens. *Id.* Quantaslibet suppurationes sanat. *Liv.* magnitudo. — *¶* *Ncut.* Quantumlibet, as much as you, &c. will, how much soever, never so much. *Eumen.* Te quantumlibet oderint hostes, dum perhorrescant, as much as they will, never so much. *Liv.* Quantumlibet intersit inter, &c. be there never so great a difference.

QUANTUSQUANTUS, or **QUANTUS QUANTUS**, a, um. See *Quantus*.

QUANTUSVIS (quantus & vis, from *vo-* lo), *tāvis*, *tūvis*, adj. as great as it may be, never so great, as great as you please, how great soever, any (without distinction), *ὅσοῦν οὔ ποτε*. *Cæs.* Quantasvis magnas copias sustineri posse. *Liv.* Portum satis amplum quantavis classi, any fleet, be it never so great. *Terent.* Videtur esse quantavis pretii, worth any money. — *¶* Also, as much as you will, &c. *Ncut.* Quantumvis.

QUAPROPTER (qua & propter), for what reason? why? *δι' δ'*; *παρ' δ'*. *Terent.* Credo te mirari, quid sit, quapropter te puerum evocare jussi. — Interrogative-ly, why? wherefore? *διὰ τί*; *Plant.* Quapropter id vos factum suspicamini? *Terent.* Parumper opperire me hic. (*My.*) quapropter? — *¶* At the beginning of a period, for which reason, wherefore, on which account, *διὸ*, *διὰ τοῦτο*. *Sallust.* Quapropter vos moneo, uti forti animo sitis. *Cic.* Quapropter hoc dicam. *Terent.* (separately). Qua me propter exanimatum eduxi foras.

QUAQUA (abl. from *quisquis*), *sc. parte*, 3 what way soever, on what part soever, wheresoever, *ὅπουπερ ἂν*. *Plant.* Is deridiculus est, quiaquae incedit, omnibus. *Id.* Quaqua tangit, omne amburit. *Apul.* Te, quaqua decideris, membratim dissipabit. — *¶* *Quaqua* versus (*quaquaversus*), every way, in every direction, *ἀπανταχῇ*. *Apul.*

QUAQUAM (abl. from *quisquam*), *sc. parte*, through any way (part), any way, any where. *Lucr.*

QUAQUE (abl. from *quisque*), *sc. parte*, 3 by whatever way, through whatever part, wherever. *Maail.* Non ullo careat digito, quaque ierit, hasta, h. e. ubicumque hasta auctionis instituetur, non careat licitantibus.

QUARE, or **QUA RE**, conj. and adv. by which, whereby. *Nepos.* Multas res addidit, quare luxuria reprimeretur. — *¶* Also, for what reason, on what (which) account, wherefore, why, *δι' δ'*, *παρ' δ'*. *Cic.* Utendum est excusatione, quare id, quod feceris, necesse fuerit. *Horat.* Nunc accipe, quare desipiant omnes. *Cic.* Quæramus, quæ tanta vitia fuerint in unico filio, quare is patri displiceret, h. e. propter quæ, by reason of which, on account whereof. *Id.* Fuit aperte mihi, nescio quare, non alicui, *I know not why*. — Interrogative, *διὰ τί*: on what account? wherefore? why? *Cic.* Quare, Scævola, negasti? — *¶* Also, in order that, to the end that, that, so that, *ὥστε*. *Cæs.* Omnia excogitantur, quare nec sine periculo maneat, &c. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Omnia feci, quare perditis resistere. *Cic.* Permulta dici possunt, quare intelligat, summam facitatem, &c. — *¶* Also, by what means, in what way, how, *πῶς*. *Terent.* — *¶* Also, at the beginning of a period, wherefore, for which reason, therefore, *διὰ τοῦτο*, *διότι*. *Cic.* Quare sic tibi eum commendando, ut, &c. *Horat.* Quare tu cave, ne minuas id. — *¶* *Proverb.* Nec quid, nec quare, seems to be used of something wonderful which we do not comprehend, and for which we can give no reason. *Petron.*

QUARTADECIMANI, or **QUARTADE-**

CUMANI (quartus decimus), *drum*, m. *sc. milites*, the soldiers of the fourteenth legion. *Tacit.*

QUARTANA, a, f. See *Quartanus*.

QUARTANARIUS (quartanus), a, um, 3 adj. perhaps, amounting to the fourth part. *Pallad.*

QUARTANUS (quartus), a, um, adj. *Quartana febris*, and, *absol.*, *Quartana*, the quartan ague, *quartan*. *Cic.* and *Cels.* — *¶* Also, of the fourth legion; *absol.* *Quartani*, the soldiers thereof. *Tacit.*

QUARTARIUS (Id.), i, m. the fourth part of a measure, and especially of the sextarius, a quarter of a sextarius. *Liv.*

QUARTATÖ (Id.), adv. for the fourth 3 time, four times. *Cato* ap. *Scrv.*

QUARTÖ, and **QUARTUM**. See *Quar-* tus, a, um.

QUARTÖS (τέταρτος), a, um, num. adj. the fourth. *Cæs.* Quartani partem copiarum citra flumen esse. *Id.* Demptis quartis quibusque cohortibus. *Cic.* locus. *Id.* Carneades, qui est quartus ab Arcesila. *Virg.* Piliunusque illi quartus pater, h. e. abavus. *Pandect.* and *Quintil.* *Quarta*, *sc. pars*, the fourth part of a thing; the fourth or quarter. — *Quartusdecimus*, or *quartus decimus*, the fourteenth. *Colum.* pars. *Tacit.* legio. — *¶* *Quartum*, *absol.* in husbandry. *Colum.* Quando frumenta cum quarto responderint, h. e. brings in a four-fold crop. — *¶* *Quartum*, adv. for the fourth time; the fourth time, *τέταρτον*. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Also, *Quartö* (abl.), adv. for the fourth time; the fourth time. *Ovid.* — *Varr.* ap. *Gell.* says that *Quarto* prætorem fieri is to be made prætör in the fourth place, h. e. with three before; but *Quartum* prætorem fieri, is to be made prætör for the fourth time. But this distinction is not always observed.

QUARTUSDECIMÖS. See *Quartus*.

QUASI (for *quamsi*), conj. as if, *ὥσεί*. *Cic.* Perinde quasi, just as if — Especially, as if, in the sense of just as if. *Terent.* Modo introii. (*Si.*) quasi ego, quam dudum, rogem, as if I asked. So, with *vero*. *Cic.* Quasi vero ego ad illos, non illi ad me venire delinrent. *Cæs.* Quasi vero consilii sit res. — *¶* *Quasi* stands also with many words of comparison, for instance, after *sic*, *ita*, *perinde*, *proinde*, &c. *Cic.* Græcas litteras sic avide arripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens. *Id.* Qui, quasi sua res ant honos agatur, ita diligenter, &c. *Plant.* Ita jam quasi canes, haud secus circumstant naven turbines venti. *Cic.* Proinde quasi nostram mentem videre possumus. *Id.* Atque hæc perinde loquor, quasi delinrent, &c. Also, after *assimulo*. *Terent.* Assimulabo, quasi nunc exeam, *I will make as if I, &c.* — Also, followed by *si*. *Plant.* and *Lucr.* — *¶* *Quasi* has also the signif. of *as*, *just as*. *Plant.* Ex transverso cedit, quasi cancer solet. — Also, for *sicut*, *as*. *Sacton.* Quasi Augusti, ita et *Livie* filius. — *¶* Also, as it were. *Cic.* Philosophia artium procreatrix quædam, et quasi parens. *Plin.* Ep. Permitto servis quoque quasi testamenta facere, something like testaments, a sort of testaments. — *¶* Also, about, nearly, almost. *Cic.* Mihi quasi pedalis (*sc. sol* videtur). *Sacton.* Hora quasi septima. *Cic.* Quod minime quasi noceri potest, h. e. almost none at all; or, nearly (about) the least of all. *Plant.* Quasi una ætas erat. — *¶* *Spartian.* Dicere quasi joco, quasi serio, h. e. partly joco, partly serio. — *¶* The last syllable is shortened by *Lucr.*, and also lengthened by the same (but it may be by *cæsura*).

QUASILLARIA (quasillus), a, f. a basket-ket-nench, spinning-maid. *Petron.*

QUASILLÖS, i, m. or **QUASILLUM** 1 (dimin. from *qualis*, or *qualum*), i, n. a small wicker-basket, *τάλαρος*, *καλάδιον*, *κυρτίδιον*. *Cato.* — Especially, a basket in which spinners keep their wool, &c.; a work-basket. *Tibull.*, *Propert.* and *Cic.*

QUASSABILIS (quasso), e, adj. that may 3 be shaken. *Lucan.*

QUASSATIÖ (Id.), *önis*, f. a shaking. *Liv.* Caput irrita quassatio excitans flammam, a tossing about. — Also, a

shaking; or, disorder. *Macrob.* — *¶* Also, a striking together or beating. *Arnob.* cymbalorum (but this may be shaking).

QUASSATÖRÄ (Id.), a, f. a shaking, 3 shake. — *¶* Hence, an injury occasioned thereby. *Plin.* Val. — *¶* Also, the part injured thereby. *Veget.*

QUASSÖ (frequentat. from *quatio*), as, 1 *ävi*, *ätum*, a. and sometimes n. 1. to shake or toss often; or, to shake, toss, shake violently, *διασείω*, *διασαλεύω*. *Enn.* ap. *Macrob.* Equus sæpe jubam quassat. *Plant.* Tristis incedit, quassat caput. *Catull.* Me frequens tussis quassavit. *Virg.* Quassabat Etruscum pinum Mezentius, brandished. *Id.* hastam trementem. — Intransitively, to shake often, shake. *Plant.* Quassanti capite incedit. *Virg.* Legumen siliqua quassante, rattling. — *¶* Also, to shake to pieces, shatter, break or dash to pieces, batter down, make leaky. *Lucr.* Quassatis undique vasis diffuit humor. *Virg.* Classis ventis quassata. *Plin.* Nucem in saxa jaciunt sæpius, donec quassatum perfringere queant, cracked. *Liv.* Quassata muri reficere, the shattered (dashed in, battered down) parts of the wall. *Pallad.* olivam mola. — Hence, figur. to ruin, shatter, break, reduce, exhaust, weaken. *Cic.* Quassata respublica multa perderet ornamenta dignitatis. *Sucton.* Quare quassato corpore, neque frigora neque æstus facile tolerabat. *Sil.* Quassatus tempora Lyæo (h. e. vino), drunken, beclouded, disordered. — *¶* Also, to strike. *Virg.* Rainum rore madentem super utraque quassat tempora (but this may be shakes).

QUASSÖS, a, um, particip. from *quatio*.

QUASSÖS (quatio), us, m. a shaking. 3 *Pacuv.* ap. *Cic.*

QUATEFACYÖ (quatio & facio), is, *ëci*, 2 a. 3. to make to shake, make to totter, deprive of the power of efficient action. *Cic.* Antonium.

QUATENES (properly *qua* *tenus*, *sc. parte*), conj. and adv. how far, to what length or extent, *ἕ καὶ ὅτρῳ*. *Cic.* Quatenus sint ridicula tractanda, diligenter videndum est. *Liv.* Consules incerti, quatenus Volo exerceret victoriam. *Cic.* Videamus, quatenus amor progredi debeat. — *¶* Also, as far as, where. *Colum.* Præciditur superior pars (arboris) quæ ab apibus vacat, deinde inferior, quatenus videtur inhabitari. — *¶* Also, how long, up to what time. *Cic.* Quibus auspiciis istos fasces acciperem? quatenus haberem? cui traderem? — *¶* Also, so far as. *Cic.* Quatenus de religione dicebat, Bibulo assensum est: de tribus legatis frequentes ierunt in alia omnia. — *¶* Also, since, seeing that. *Horat.* Jubeas miserum esse, libenter quatenus id facit. *Plin.* Ep. Quatenus nobis denegatur diu vivere, relinquamus aliquid, quo nos vixisse testemur. — *¶* Also, how. *Lactant.* — *¶* Also, in order that, that. *Pandect.* Cautio extorquenda est, quatenus et persequatur, et omni modo eum restituit.

QUATER (quatuor), adv. four times, *τετραράκις*. *Virg.* Sonitum quater arma dedere. *Horat.* Ut toto non quater anno membranam poscas. *Auct. B. Afr.* Quater tantum, four times as much. — *Ter* et *quater*, *Horat.*; or, *Ter* aut *quater*, *Virg.*; or, *Terque* *quaterque*, *Id.*, three times and (or) four times, proverbially for repeatedly or much. — With other numerals. *Ovid.* Anni quater deni, h. e. forty. *Vitruv.* Quater centies, four hundred times. *Cic.* HS. (h. e. sestertium, *neut. sing.*) quater decies, h. e. fourteen times a hundred thousand sestertii; 1,400,000 sesterties.

QUATERCENTESIES. See *Quater*.

QUATERDECIES. See *Quater*.

QUATERNARIUS (quaterni), a, um, adj. 2 consisting of four each, of four, containing four. *Colum.* Scrobes quaternarii, hoc est quoqueversus pedum quatuor. *Plin.* Numerus quaternarius.

QUATERNY (quatuor), a, a, num. adj. four; distributively, four each or four every time. *Horat.* Sæpe tribus lectis

videas cœnare quaternos, *four on a couch.* Cic. Quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras exegisse. *Id.* Quaternæ centesimæ, *h. c. four per cent. a month, forty-eight per cent. a year.* Plin. Balanæ quaternum (*genit. plur.*) iugerum. — *¶* Cardinally, *four.* Maail.

QUATERNIŌ (quaterni), ōnis, in the 3 number *four, the four.* Martian. Capell.

QUATINŌS, same as Quaternus. 3

QUATŌ (unc.), is, (*quassi seems not to occur*), quassum, a. 3. to *shake, move or toss violently, agitate, σάω, κρᾶδαινω, τυάσσω.* Ovid. Ventus quatit aquas. *Id.* Quassus ab imposito corpore lectus erat, *sc. because the body trembled so.* Virg. Harpyiæ quatit alas, *flap.* *Id.* cymbala. *Id.* Mihi frigidus horror membra quatit. Ovid. Quatere caput. Horat. populum risu, *make them laugh heartily, make them shake their sides with laughter.* — *¶* Also, to *move, affect; to disturb, disquiet, agitate, shake.* Gell. Animus quatitur motibus pulsibusque. Horat. Pythius quatit mentem sacerdotum. Senec. populos terrore. Cic. Quod ægritudine, quasi tempestate, quatitur. Horat. Iustum virum non vultus tyranni mente quatit solida, *h. c. moves, agitates, disquiets so, that his firm mind is shaken from its position.* — *¶* Also, to *vex, plague, harass.* Virg. oppida bello. *Id.* equum cursu, *to tire out, fret.* — *¶* Also, to *beat; to drive, chase.* Virg. Equitum levia arma præmisit, quaterent campos, *to scour the plains.* *Id.* Quatit ungula campum. Terent. Homo quatitur foras, *be driven, thrust or pushed out of doors.* Cic. Aretophylax præ se quatit Arcton, *drives before him.* — *¶* Also, to *shake to pieces, shatter, beat to pieces, break.* Liv. muros arietibus. — *¶* Hence, *particip.* Quassus, a, um. Liv. naves, *become leaky.* *Id.* muri. Horat. rates, *leaky or much injured.* Ovid. Quassas facies parabant, *h. e. bits of pine wood for torches (which, of course, must have been split off).* Plant. aula, *broken pot.* Figur. Ovid. Tempora quassa mero, *disordered, hazy, misty, beclouded with wine, h. e. drunken.* — *¶* Hence, *figur. broken.* Curt. vox. Quintil. littera. — *¶* Also, *broken, prostrated, ruined.* Senec. domus. *Id.* Anima quassa malis.

QUATRIDŌANŌS (quatrídium), a, nm, 3 adj. of *four days, for four days' time, τετραήμερος.* Hieron.

QUATRIDŌUM (quatuor & dies), i, n. (*sc. spatium*), the *space of four days, four days' time, four days, τετραήμερον.* Plant. Quos tibi reponam in hoc triduo aut quatrídium. Cic. Triduo, aut quatrídium, ante hanc rem pulcherrimam. Lic. Iustitium, quod quatrídium fuit. Lentul. in Cic. Ep. Cassium quatrídium iter Laodicea abfuisse, *four days' journey.*

QUATRŌ (quatuor), ōnis, in the number 3 *four, the four (cater) of dice.* Isid.

QUATŌR, or QUATTŌR (probably from *τεσσαρες*, or *τέτρες*), indecl. num. adj. *four.* Cic. Ab iis rebus numero quatuor. Plant. Quatuor quadraginta, *four and forty.* — *¶* The first syllable is long in Virg. for instance; some write *quatin-* or in such cases, but others make the syllable always long, and, where it seems to be short, contract the word to two syllables.

QUATŌRDECIES (quatordecim), adv. 2 *fourteen times, τεσσαρεςκαιδεκάκις.* Plin. A Gadibus quatordecies centena.

QUATŌRDECIM (quatuor & decem), indecl. num. adj. *fourteen, δεκατέσσαρες.* Plin. Quatordecim partes. Cic. Sedere in quatordecim ordinibus; or, Sæton. Sedere in quatordecim, *sc. ordinibus, to sit in the knights' seats, consequently to be a knight (eques); for the equites had fourteen rows of seats appropriated to them in the theatres.*

QUATŌRVIR. See Quatorviri.

QUATŌRVIRATŌS (quatorviri), us, m. the *office of one of the quatorviri.* Asin. Poll. ad Cic.

QUATŌRVIRŌ (h. e. quatuor viri), ōrmu, m. *four men who were associated together in an office or a commission, four men or masters, four commissioners, to take care of the public ways, for instance.* Pandect. — *¶* In many towns, for instance, *municipia,*

or *coloniæ; the principal men, intendants or overseers, were called quatuorviri; a sort of burgomasters.* Cic.

QUŌ (perhaps from *τε*), conj. enclit. and; placed after the word which follows it in sense. Cic. Teque hortor. *Id.* Contra deos, arasque, et focos. Nepos. Adque regem transit. *Id.* In foroque esse cœpit. Cic. A meque ipse deficerem. — *¶* Also, among the poets, after several words. Tibull. De facili composuitque luto. Virg. Ipsius a solio regis traxitque trementem. — *¶* The poets, also, sometimes place it before the word to which it would be annexed, or, at least, out of its usual place. Horat. Pacis mediusque belli, *for pacis bellique.* *Id.* Ut cantus referatque ludos. Tibull. Messalam terra dum sequiturque mari, *for terra marique sequitur.* — *¶* Que is also doubled, both — and. Ovid. Quiescebant voces hominumque canumque. Quintil. Figure, quæque in sensibus, quæque in verbis sunt. Also, three or more times. Terent. Quod mihi que, heræque, filieque herili est. Virg. Omnia secum Afer agit, tectumque, laremque, armaque, Amyclæumque canem, Cressamque phætram. Also, often *que — et, or et — que, h. e. both — and.* Terent. Accipioque et volo. Liv. Hastaque et gladius. *Id.* Et singulis universisque. Cic. Et salvum incolumemque. Also, *que — ac.* Ovid. Met. 4, 429. Satisque ac super. — *¶* It stands, sometimes, after a period, without being strictly connected with what precedes. Cic. ad Div. 4, 1. Tamen propius accedam. Trebatique mandavi, ut, &c. *Id.* Nat. Deor. 58. Omnisque sensus hominum antecellit sensibus bestiarum. — *¶* Also, *Idque, and that.* (See Is.) — *¶* Also, *and, in general, and generally.* Liv. Largitiones temeritatisque invitamenta. Sæton. Eloquentiam studiæque liberalia exercui. — *¶* It stands, also, for *but.* Cic. Non nobis solum nati sumus: ortusque nostri partem patria vindicat. *Id.* Non eam exaggerantes, neque excludentes ab usu, potiusque impertientes, &c. — *¶* Also, *also.* Tacit. Ac ne dubium haberetur, pecuniæ magnitudinem malo vertisse, aurariasque ejus sibimet Tiberius seposuit. Cic. Nat. D. 1, 1. In primisque magna dissensio est (si lectio certa). To this may, perhaps, be referred, Cic. ad Div. 4, 1. (quoted above). — *¶* Also, *or.* Virg. Præcipitare subjectisque urere flammis (but 2d Ed. Heyne has *ve*). *Id.* Qualis ubi Lyciam Xanthique fluentia deserit Apollo. Horat. Uri virgis ferroque necari. — *¶* Que frequently gives prominence to the word to which it is appended, and stands for *or rather.* Plant. Capt. 5, 1, 1. Jovi Diisque ago gratias. — *¶* Que, in poetry, is often long; thus, Virg. Liminaque laurusque; as many think, by virtue of the cæsura.

QUEIS, for *Quibus.* 3 See Qui, IV.

QUEMADMODUM, conj. and adv. or QUEM AD MODUM, in *what manner, in what way, how, ὡς.* Cæs. Si ipse populo R. non præciberet, quemadmodum suo jure interetur. Cic. Semper vigilavi, et providi, quemadmodum salvi esse possemus. Plant. Ego omnem rem scio, quemadmodum est. — *¶* Interrogatively, *quōd; how?* Cic. Sed isti, qui Clodii leges timerunt, quemadmodum ceteras observaverunt? Plant. Facere amicum me potis es. (Sa.) Quemadmodum? — *¶* Also, *as, like as, just as, even as, καθάπερ, οὕτως, ὥστε*: to which answers *sic, ita, eodem modo, or the like.* Cic. Si, quemadmodum soles de ceteris rebus, quum ex te quæruntur, sic de amicitia disputaris, quid sentias. *Id.* Tu quemadmodum me censes oportere esse in republica; ita esse scito molliorem. *Id.* Ut quemadmodum sint in se ipsos animati, eodem modo sint erga amicos. *Id.* Mihi detis hanc veniam; vobis, quemadmodum spero, non molestam.

QUŌ (unc.), is, ivi and ii, itum, ire, irreg. n. I can, *δύναμαι.* Chiefly used, in prose, in the present. Cic. Non queo reliqua scribere. Horat. Liber sum,

dic age: non quis. Lucrct. Non quia sentire dolorem. Terent. Ut quimus, aiunt, *as we can.* Plant. Quod manu non queunt tangere. Virg. Nec credere quivi. Sallust. Ne circumvenire queat. Liv. Ut vis a censoribus nullius auctoritate deterri quiverit. The imperative and gerund are wanting; the particip. *quiens* is found in Apul. and Pandect.; particip. fut. seems to be wanting. — *¶* It is also found in the pass. but only, as it seems, when followed by *infinit. pass.* Acc. ap. Diomed. Neque vi impelli, neque prece quitus sum. Lucrct. Dum veniant aliæ, ac suppleri summa queatur. Terent. Forma in tenebris nosci non quita est.

QUERCERUS. See Quercus.

QUERCETUM (quercus), i, n. a place 3 covered with oaks, an oak wood, ὀρυσός. Farr. and Harat.

QUERCŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. of oak. Tac. 2 cit. Quercæ coronæ.

QUERCICUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of oak. Sæton. Calig. 19. corona (al. quercæ).

QUERCŌS (unc.), us, f. the oak, oak-tree, ὀρυσός. Cic. — *¶* Poetically, for something made of oak. Val. Flacc. (for a ship.) Sil. (a drinking-vessel.) Val. Flacc. (a javelin.) Juvenal. Capitolina quercus, *h. e. the wreath of oak which a victor received at the Capitoline games, which were instituted by Domitian.* Also, Ovid, and Lucan. Quercus, *oaken wreath*, which was given to him who had saved a Roman citizen in war. Hence, Virg. Quercus civilis. — *¶* Also, for *acorns.* Juvenal. Veteris fastidia quercus. — *¶* Also, after the 2d decl. Cic. fragm. ap. Prisc. Quercorum. Pal. lad. Querci (*genit. sing.*).

QUERĒLĀ (queror), æ, f. a lament, complaint, *plaint, complaining, πομπή.* Cic. Epistola plena stomachi et querelæ. *Id.* Jamne vides, quæ sit hominum querela frontis tuæ? *h. e. quid querantur de tua fronte, quæ eos fessit.* Ovid. Siste tuas, ingrate, querelas. Cic. Vestrum beneficium nonnullam habet querelam, *h. e. habet aliquid, de quo homines queruntur.* *Id.* De tot tantisque injuriis consulum querela esse debuit, *h. e. debuerunt consules queri.* *Id.* Cui sunt inaudita cum Deiotaro querelæ tuæ? *friendly complaints, remonstrances.* — *¶* Hence, of brute animals and things, when they utter a plaintive noise or cry. Virg. Veterem ranæ cecinere querelam. Lucrct. (de cyncis) Cum liquidam tollunt lugubri voce querelam. Ovid. (de cervo) Mæstique replet juga nota querelis. Lucrct. Dulces querelas, tibia quas fundit. — *¶* Also, a complaint, disorder, affection. Senec. Quædam aquæ pulmonis ac viscerum querelas levant. — *¶* Also, a complaint, before a court or ruler. Justin. and Pandect.

QUERIBŌNDŌS (Id.), a, nm, participial 1 adj. *complaining, μεμψιμορπος.* Cic. Magna et queribunda voce dicebat. Sil. Hinc queribunda senectus.

QUERIMŌNIA (Id.), æ, f. a lament, complaint, same as *Querela.* Cic. Romæ quærimonia de tuis injuriis habebantur. *Id.* criminis, *h. e. de crimine.* Nepos. Nulla unquam inter eos quærimonia intercessit. Liv. Cum multæ quærimoniæ ultro citroque jactatæ essent. Horat. Tristes quærimoniæ. *Id.* Nec malis divulsus quærimoniis amor, complaints, bickerings, quarrels.

QUERŌR (frequentat. from queror), 2 æris, dep. 1. to complain often. Plin. Paneg. Messes nequicquam queritantibus sociis auferantur.

QUERNŌS (for quercineus, from quercus), a, nm, adj. of oak, oak. Cato. Frondem querneam cædido. Colum. frutices.

QUERNŌS (for quercinus, from quercus), 3 a, nm, adj. of oak, oak, ὀρυσός. Virg. glandes. Ovid. Querno a stipite. *Id.* corona.

QUERŌR (unc.), æris, questus sum, dep. 3. to lament, complain, μεμψομαι, μεμψιμορπεω. Cic. Nisi omni tempore abusus ero, querere, deum atque hominum fidem implorabis. *Id.* At queritur, impudenter facit. Non enim omnia, quæ dolemus, eadem jure queri possunt.

mus. *Cæs.* Suum fatum querebantur. *Plaut.* Ego meas queror fortunas. *Ovid.* Fortuna tua querenda est. *Cic.* Milo queritur injuriam meam (*h. e. done by me*). *Cæs.* de injuriis alicujus. *Cic.* de Milone expulso. — Also, with accus. and infin. *Cic.* Ne exoptulent, et querantur, se relictas esse. Also, *Id.* Queritur abesse, *sc. se.* — With *quod.* *Nepos.* Legatos miserunt Athenas questum (*sup.*), quod, &c. *Horat.* Querere super hoc, quod non mittam carmina. — Also, *Stat.* Queror questus. *Ovid.* verba, *h. e. to utter complainingly.* — Also, followed by *quasi.* *Cic.* Illud queruntur quasi descissem a causa. — Also, cum aliquo, *to one;* as, *Cic.* Querere tecum, atque expostulare. *Liv.* Questus est cum patribus, quod non esset habitus diis honos. So, *Plaut.* Apud novercam querere. *Id.* Meas fortunas eo questum ad vicinas. *Juvenal.* Nec querere patri, complain to your father. *Ovid.* facta alicujus alicui. — *Plin.* Poner. Queri libet, quod non inquirant, *h. e. it is to be lamented.* — Also, judicially. *Plin. Ep.* — Also, of brute animals and things which utter a plaintive sound; *to plain, wail.* *Virg.* (of the owl). *Ovid.* (of the lyre). — Also, generally, of the song of birds, *to warble, chirp, sing.* *Horat.* Queruntur in silvis aves.

QUERQUEDEIA, *a, f.* a kind of duck, per-3 haps teal. *Varr.*

QUERQUERUS, or QUERCERUS (*καρκά-3 pos*, *to tremble*), *a, um, adj.* cold, so that one shivers. *Plaut.* and *Gell.* febris, fever accompanied with chills. So, *Apul.* Querquerum (*absol.*).

QUERQUETULANUS (*querquetum*, for 2 *queretum*), *a, um, adj.* pertaining to an oak-wood, named therefrom. *Fest.* virgines (*h. c. virgines*), nymphs who preside over an oak-wood. *Tacit.* mons, one of the hills of Rome, afterwards called mons Caelius. *Plin.* porta, a gate at Rome, so called from an oak-grove in its neighborhood (this gate is called by *Fest.* Querquetularia).

QUERQUETUM, same as *Queretum*.

QUERULUS (*queror*), *a, um, adj.* full of 3 complaints, complaining, querulous, *μεν-ΰστος*. *Plin. Ep.* Tam querulis libellis inquit. *Curt.* Calanitas querula est. *Horat.* Difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti, querulus, always complaining. *Ovid.* Et nunquam queruli causa doloris abest. — Also, sounding complainingly, plaintive. *Ovid.* Implevique sacram querulis ululatuibus. *Id.* vox. — Also, of brute animals and things, sounding, singing, &c. plaintively, or, simply, sounding, warbling, chirping, shrill, ringing, sonorous, soft resounding, &c. *Horat.* tibia. *Propert.* tuba. *Virg.* cicada. *Ovid.* fores, creaking. *Petron.* (Annis) querulo versabat rore lapillos, purring. *Ovid.* Querulus volucrum nidus.

QUES, for Qui (*plur.*). *Enn. ap. Varr.* 3 — S, Quescumque, for quicumque. *Cato ex Choris.* — And, Quesdam, for quidam. *Acc. ap. Prisc.*

QUESTUS (*queror*), *us, m.* a complaining, lamentation, *μενΰσις*. *Cic.* Qui questus, qui mæror dignus inveniri in calamitate tanta potest? *Virg.* Cælum questibus implet. *Tacit.* In questus, lacrymas, vota effundi. *Val. Flacc.* Magnoque impiorum numina questu. — Also, of lover animals; for instance, the nightingale. *Virg.*

QUESTUS, *a, um, particip.* from queror.

QUI, *que, quod, pron.* who, which, what; either when a question is asked, or when is, *ca, id,* or some other word, is referred to. It is often *who?* in which case *quis* is far more frequent than *qui*, and then a new *neat.* Quid, what? is added. Accordingly, *Qui* or *quis, quæ, quod* or *quid*, stands in interrogation or exclamation, sometimes with and sometimes without a *subst.* *Cic.* Quis clarior, who? *Id.* Qua stultitia fuit Roscius! of what folly! *Id.* Quid aliud agimus? what other thing? what else? — And, also, not in a question or exclamation, in which case the *subj.* readily follows. *Cic.* Si considerabis, quid Mithridates potuerit, consider what Mith-

ridates, &c. *Id.* Te velle scire, qui sit reip. status. *Id.* Quos numeros cum quibus misceri oporteat, nunc dicendum est. — If it often stands for *qualis.* *Terent.* Quis video? (*Chæ.*) miser, what (in what state or condition) do I seem? *Id.* Quid mulieris habes? *Cic.* Xenophon, qui vir! what a man! — If *Quis* quem, *quis* cui, &c. *who whom, &c. who the other, &c.* *Cic.* Consider, quis quem fraudasse dicitur, who is said to have defrauded whom, *h. e. who has defrauded and whom he has defrauded.* *Virg.* Quæ quibus anteferam, what before what? what before what others? — If Also, for *quisque, h. e. each one, each.* *Tocit.* Quantum quis professus erat, exsolvendo. — If *Quis, frum. gen.* *Varr.* Quis illac est mulier? who is, &c.? — Also, *neut. gen.* *Varr.* Scortum ne quis sedeat. — If Especially is the *neut.* Quid to be attended to. — 1. It has often the *genit.* with it, what, how much, interrogatively or indefinitely. *Terent.* Quid causæ est? for quæ causæ est? *Plaut.* Quid tibi ego atatis video? how old do you take me to be? *Terent.* Quæso, quid tu hominis es? what sort of a man are you? *h. e. qualis homo.* *Cic.* Exponam vobis, quid hominis sit, what a man he is. *Id.* Quid pictarum tabularum? what number of? how many? *Id.* Non video scitum me, quid ejus sit, what is in it, how much is true, whether it be true, what is the truth concerning it. *Terent.* Quid hominum! what men! how many men! — Quid also stands in the same case with its *subst.* like *quid.* *Plaut.* Quid est tibi nomen? *Terent.* Quid videtur tibi hoc mancipium? — 2. Quid? what? or how? *Cic.* Quid? eundem destitisti? — 3. Quid? quod, *h. c. what shall I say thereof? that, &c.* *Cic.* Quid? quod salus sociorum summum in discrimen vocatur? It may often be rendered, more than this, nay or nay even. — 4. Quid, why, wherefore. *Plaut.* Quid venisti? *Terent.* Lætus est nescio quid, I know not why. *Cic.* Sed quid argumentor? — Also, instead of it, in quid, for what? why? *Senec.* — Hence, Quid ita? why that? why so? how so? *Cic.* Quam molestum est, uno digito plus habere! Quid ita? — And, Quid ni? why not? *Terent.* and *Cic.* Also, separately. *Terent.* Quid illam ni abducat? And, with *non*, pleonastically. *Senec.* Quid ni non permittam? — 5. Quid? si, *h. e. what? if, &c. how if?* *Terent.* and *Cic.* — 6. Quid? furthermore, and again. *Cic.* — If *Quis, for uter.* *Liv.* — If *Quis, for quomodo, how?* *Plaut.* Quis vocatur? — So, *Quid.* *Horat.* Quid tibi visa Chios? — If *Qui, for si quis, if any one.* *Liv.* Qui vere rem æstimare velit, if any one, if one. — II. Any one, one, for aliquis. *Cic.* Alienum esse a sapiente injuriam cui facere. *Id.* Detrahare quid de aliquo, quod sibi assumat, anything. *Liv.* Omnia quæ ab nostrum (*genit.*) quo dicuntur accipietis, by any one of us. — Especially after *si, nisi, ne, vnum, quo, quanto,* and sometimes *quam.* *Cic.* Si qui satis sibi septi esse videntur, if any. *Id.* Ne cui falso adsentiamur. *Id.* Num quod vestigium apparet, does any? *Id.* Si te quis adducat. In this case *qua* is often used for *quæ*; but *quæ* is also used. *Varr.* and *Cic.* Also, *Si qui (obl.), for si qua, if in any way, if any how.* *Liv.* And, *Si quid, if in any thing, if in any respect, if in any particular.* *Liv.* And, *Ne quid, that in no particular.* *Liv.* And, *Nisi quid, unless, somewhat.* *Cic.* — III. *Who, which, that,* referring to *is, co, id,* or some other word; in which sense *quis* and *quid* will hardly be found. — When it is joined with its *subst.* it agrees with it in gender, number and case; but if not joined with it, in gender and number. Thus, *Ad quas res aptissimi erimus, in iis petissimum elaborabimus.* *Nepos.* Incitabat omnes: quo in numero fuerunt Torquatus, &c. (literally), in which number, *h. e. in the number of whom, among whom.* *Liv.* Coloniam imposuerit, quam coloni Fregellas appellent. *Cic.* Cordis parte, quam ventriculum cordis appellant. *Cæs.* Helvetii diem

dicunt, qua die omnes conveniant. *Cic.* Quoad is numerus effectus esset, quem ad numerum, &c. *Id.* Calor, quem multum habet, of which it has much. *Liv.* Inter jocos, quos inconditos jaciunt. *Nepos.* Themistocles de servis suis, quem habuit fidelissimum, misit, *h. c. him whom, the one whom.* *Cæs.* Qui volebant se existimari, &c. dicebant, *h. c. they who, those who.* — When a foregoing word is explained by a *subst.* with *esse,* or a verb of naming, &c. the pronoun *qui* often (in *Cic.* usually) accommodates itself to the following word. *Sallust.* Locus in carcere, quod Tullianum appellatur. *Cic.* Domicilia, quas urbes dicimus. *Id.* Animal, quem vocamus hominem. *Liv.* Theba, quod Bæotia caput est. On the contrary, *Atros.* Genus hominum, quod Helotes vocatur. *Liv.* Spem in discordia ponentes; eam impedimentum fore, &c. — The relative is sometimes attracted into the case of its antecedent. *Cic.* Aliquid agas eorum, quorum consueti. *Liv.* Raptum quibus quisque poterat clatis. — The antecedent is sometimes implied in a possessive pronoun, in which case the relative takes its gender and person from the personal pron. implied. *Terent.* Omnes ludare fortunas meas, qui gnatum habere, &c. — The relative sometimes agrees only in sense, and not grammatically with the foregoing word. *Cic.* Illa furia, qui, for qua, because Clodius is meant. *Sallust.* Earum rerum, quæ prima mortales ducunt. *Id.* Conjurare pauci contra rempublicam; de qua (*sc. conjuratione*) dicam. — If it sometimes conveys the idea of *by virtue of, or such.* *Cic.* Per te ipsum, quæ tua natura est, judicabis, such is your nature. *Id.* Qui meus in te amor est, by virtue of my love to you. *Tacit.* Et, ejus levitatis est Galba, jam fortasse promisit, *h. e. with his usual lenity.* — If Also, in a question with the interrogative particle *ne* added. *Terent.* Quæne ego heri vidi ad vos alferri? *h. c. him, whom I saw yesterday?* *Plaut.* Quæne ego servavi, &c.? the person whom? *Catull.* An patris auxilium sperem? quæne ipsa reliqui? — If *Quod,* followed by a *genit.* particularly when it signifies so much as (quantum). *Cic.* Quod in rebus honestis opere ponetur, id jure laudabitur. *Liv.* Agro, quod ejus (agri) publicum populi Rom. esset, metiendo, what thereof, so much thereof as, &c. — If Also, *Qui, que, quod, for ut ego, tu, &c.* Thus, *Dignus sum, qui lauder, I am worthy to be praised; Dignus est, quem laudemus, he is worthy of our praise.* So, *Cic.* Nemo est tam afflictus, qui non possit, &c. that he cannot. *Id.* Non vident id (*h. e. tale quid*) se cupere, quod si (*h. c. ut, si id*) adepti fuerint, fugitivo concedi necesse sit, *h. e. they do not perceive that they desire a thing such, that if they obtain it, they must yield it, &c.* *Id.* Ea (*h. c. talia*) me suavis, quibus si (*h. c. ut, si*) panisset, &c. — With this construction, the *subj.* is always used. — If Also, for *quum ego, quum tu, quum is, &c. since (as, because) I, thou, &c.;* also, that (in that) *I, thou, &c.* *Cic.* Maluimus iter facere pedibus, qui incommoissime navigassemus, as we could not have sailed without the greatest inconvenience. *Id.* Hospes, qui nihil suspicaretur, cepit, &c. as he suspected nothing, suspecting nothing. *Id.* Videris sapiens, qui hinc absis, that you are absent, in being absent. — This construction also requires the *subj.* So, with *quippe qui,* which sometimes, however, takes an *indicat.* (See *Quippe*.) — If So, other similar constructions. Thus, *Liv.* Res parva dictu, sed quæ studiis in magnum certamen excesserit, but such that. *Cæs.* Cicero, qui per omnes superiores dies milites in castra continisset, septimo die misit, &c. although he had kept them within the camp. — If Also, for *nam (et, vero) ego, tu, &c.* *Cic.* Fortunæ vicissitudines; quæ etsi nobis optabiles non fuerint, &c. for nam (atque) etsi. — If *Qui, for utinam.* *Terent.* Homo confidens; qui

illum dii omnes perdunt. So, *Cic. Att.* 4, 7. Unless qui is here the *ablat.* used as a particle. (See below, near the end.) — ¶ Qui, for *quæ*. *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 1, 2. — ¶ Redundantly. *Plaut. Ut qui illi crederem, that I, &c.* — ¶ It is sometimes placed at a considerable distance from its antecedent. For instance, *Cic. Phil.* 1, 5. Qui si scisset, *sc.* Antonius. — ¶ *Abbl. neut.* Quo, *the*, with comparatives. *Cic. Litteræ quo erant suaviores, eo majorem dolorem ille casus afferebat, by what — by that, h. e. the — the (or so much the).* *Id.* Quo difficilius, hoc præclarius. *Terent.* Quo magis novi, tanto sapius. And, without a correlative. *Lin.* Quo plures erant, major cædes fuit. — It is also, that (*in order that*) the (more). *Cic.* Si vultum fingeres, quo gravior viderere, *that you might appear the more, &c.* — Also, for quo magis. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Eo minus conarentur, quo illi videbant, &c. — Ex quo, for ex quo tempore, from the time that or when, since. *Liv. and Juvenal.* — Also, Quo, as an old dative. *Varr.* Alterum, quo ipse pastor mederi possit. — Quo is often, also, a particle. (See *Quo.*) — ¶ Qua (*ablat.*), where, whither, how, partly. (See *Qua.*) IV. — Genit. Quojuſ, for cuius. *Plaut.* — Dat. Quoi, for cui. *Plaut.* — Plur. Quæ, for qui, *Enn.*; and, Quæis or quis, for quibus. *Horat.* and *Virg.* (*Quæis* is a monosyllable, and used only as a relative.) — Especially, the old *abl.* qui, for quo, qua, quibus. *Cic. Quicum, for quocum; Virg. for quacum; Plaut. for quibuseum.* Hence, I. Qui, in order that, to the end that, that. *Terent.* In prologis operam abutitur, non qui argumentum narret, sed qui respondeat. *Cic.* Homines sunt hac lege generati, qui tuerentur, &c. — Also, simply, that. *Terent.* Efficite, qui detur tibi. — 2. Whereby, wherewith, where-in. *Nepos.* Ut, qui efferretur, vix reliquerit. *Plaut.* Ut det (*sc.* pecuniam), qui famus liberi. *Terent.* Multa concurrunt, qui conjecturam facio. *Horat.* Amator exclusus qui distat? *Id.* Edificante casus qui sanior? — 3. For utinam. *Terent.* and *Cic.* (See above.) — 4. How, in what way. *Cic.* Deum intelligere qui possumus? *Id.* Qui fit ut ego nesciam? how happens it? how comes it? *Plaut.* Demiror, qui illæ me donatum esse sciat. — Also, how or why? wherefore, for what reason? *Terent.* and *Plaut.* Hence, Qui dum? how so, why so? why? *Terent.* — Also, for quanti, how high? for how much. *Plaut.* Qui datur, tanti indica. — 5. That, or so that, therefore. *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 5, 58. — V. This word often stands before a preposition. *Cic.* Quocum, quibuscum, quicum. *Id.* Quas contra, quem propter, &c. *Id.* Quo de. — VI. Cui (*dat.*) is used by the poets either as a monosyllable or a dissyllable; in the latter case, the *i* is short. — The *i* in quibus is short.

QUI, *horo, &c.* See Qui, *quæ, quod*, under IV.

QUIA (old *neut. plur.* of quid), conj. because, ἐπειδὴ, ὅτι. *Cic.* Urbs, quæ quia postrema edificata est, Neapolis nominatur. *Id.* Voluptatem, quia voluptas sit, optandam putat. *Terent.* An eo fit, quia in re nostra sumus præpediti? — Quiane, in a question, because? is it because? *Plaut. (Do.)* Tu nunc me irrides? (*Le.*) Quiane te voco, bene ut tibi sit? *Virg.* Teuerum iussa sequar? quiane auxilio iuvat ante levatos? — Quia enim, for quia. *Terent.* — Quia nam, or quianam, why? and why? *Plaut.* Nimis otiosum arbitror te esse. (*Di.*) quianam arbitrare? *Virg.* Calicole magni, quianam sententia vobis versa retro? — ¶ Also, that, *h. e.* because. *Plaut.* Mater irata est mihi, quia non redierim. — Also, that, where at other times the *accus.* with *infin.* stands. *Pallad.* Hoc noveris, quia palmas induet, &c. — ¶ The final *a* is found long in *Phædr.* and *Anson.*; but is always shortened by *Virg.*

QUIANAM, } See Quia.
QUIANE.

QUICQUAM, or } See Quisquam.
QUIDQUAM.

QUICQUE, or } See Quisque.
QUIDQUE.

QUICQUID, or } See Quisquis.
QUIDQUID.

QUICUM, *h. e.* quocum. See Qui, under IV. and V.

QUICUMQUE (qui & cumque), or QUICUNQUE, quæcum(n)que, quodcum(n)que, pron. *whosoever (whateoever), whoever (whateoever), every one who, all which, ὅστις, ὅς, &c.* *Cic.* Quicumque is est, ei me profiteor inimicum, *whosoever he is, whosoever he be.* *Id.* Quoscumque de te queri audiui, quacumque potui ratione placavi, *whomever (every body whom) I have heard complain of you, I have softened in every possible way, in whatever way I could.* *Nepos.* Ut quodcumque vellet, liceret impune facere, *whateoever.* *Cic.* Non omnia, quæcumque loquimur, sunt revocanda, &c. *not all things, be they what they may, which we, &c.* *Phædr.* Eja, in commune, quodcumque est lucri, *h. e.* quantumcumque lucri; totum lucrum. *Pompei.* in *Cic. Ep.* Quodcumque militum contrahere poteritis, *h. e.* omnes milites, quos. *Propert.* Hoc quodcumque vides, qua Roma est, collis et herba fuit, *all this.* *Virg.* Tu mihi quodcumque hoc regni concilias, *all this authority of mine.* — Also, for qualiscumque. *Cic.* Quæcumque mens illa fuit, Gabinii fuit. *Id.* Nos, quicumque eramus. — Often separated. *Terent.* Cum quibus erat cumque. *Cic.* Quam se cumque in partem dedisset. — ¶ Also, *whosoever (whateoever)*, *h. e.* every possible, every, all. *Cic.* Quamobrem, quæcumque a me ornamenta in te proficiscuntur. *Id.* Quæ sanari poterunt, quacumque ratione sanabo. *Propert.* Quocumque modo, *under all circumstances.* *Tacit.* Cuicumque nobili debitos honores, *to every noble.* — ¶ Quocumque, *whithersoever, &c.* See Quocumque.

QUID. See Qui.

QUIDAM (qui & dam), quædam, quoddam, and quiddam, pron. *a certain (of persons and things, that are either no further known, or that we do not choose to designate more particularly), one, ὁ δέστω, τίς.* *Cic.* Quidam ex advocatis dixit, *a certain one, one.* *Id.* Quidam de collegis nostris. *Id.* Fuit quoddam tempus, quum, &c. *Id.* Scis me quodam tempore venisse, *at a certain time.* Hence, in oblique satire. *Terent.* Neque cicatrices ostendit, quod quidam facit, *whicli somebody (one I know, one I could name) does.* Also, joined with epithets to heighten or take from a thing. *Cic.* Remigem aliquem aut bajulum oratorem nobis descripsisti, inopen quendam et inurbanum. *Id.* Crassi responsum excellentis ejusdani est ingenii. *Id.* Te natura excelsum quendam genuit. Also, by way of limitation or qualification, *a certain; what I may call; as I may say; so to speak; a sort of.* *Cic.* Poeta bonus nemo esse potest sine afflatu quodam quasi furoris. *Id.* Milvo est quoddam bellum naturale cum corvo. — Quiddam, *something, a certain something.* *Cic.* In ista potestate inesse quiddam mali, *a certain degree of evil.* *Id.* In his quiddam divinum esse. — ¶ Also, in plur. Quidam, quædam, quoddam, *some, several.* *Cic.* Quosdam dies commorari. *Tacit.* Quidam bonorum cæsi. — ¶ As opposed to others. *Cic.* Quibusdam quæstionibus alios, quibusdam esse alios aptiores locos, *to certain; to certain others, to some — to others.* *Id.* Corpuseula quædam — alia — alia — partim — quædam. — ¶ Also, *some, h. e. considerable, tolerable.* *Ovid.* Ut quædam videri forma potest hominis. — ¶ Also, for many, like *aliquis.* *Virg.* — ¶ Quiddam is used substantively; quoddam, adjectively.

QUIDEM (unc.), conj. indeed, in concessions, I grant it, 'tis true. *Cic.* Oratorias exercitationes non tu quidem reliquisti, sed certe philosophiam illis anteposuisti. *Id.* Misera est illa quidem consolatio, sed tamen necessaria. *Id.* Consules duos, bonos quidem, sed dum-

taxat bonos, amissimus, *good ones, 'tis true, but, &c.* — ¶ Also, indeed, in explanations. *Cic.* Post solstitium Canicula oritur, et quidem aliquot diebus, *and indeed, and that.* *Id.* Tantum doleo, ac mirifice quidem. (See *El.*) — ¶ Also, namely, to wit. *Plaut.* Eun sororem despondisse siam in tam fortem familiam, Sysitili quidem Philtonis filio. *Cic.* Duos sapientissimos auctores legum fuisse, alterum quidem palam, alterum obscurius. — Si quidem. (See *Siquidem.*) — ¶ Also, at least; or certainly, of a truth, assuredly. *Cic.* Non video causam, cur ita sit, hoc quidem tempore, *at least, at this time.* *Id.* Nunc quidem profecto Romæ es. *Terent.* Fratris me quidem pudet pigetque, *h. e. truly.* *Id.* Nam is quidem in culpa non est, *h. e. at least, of a truth, surely.* *Id.* Hoc quidem certe manifestum erit. — This quidem stands with especial emphasis in expressions of extreme indignation. *Sueton.* Ista quidem vis est, *this is violence indeed!* *Terent.* Nam istæ quidem contumelia est, hominem recipere, &c. — ¶ Also, but or yet, however. *Cic.* Vagabitur modo nomen tuum longe atque late sedem quidem stabilem non habebit. *Nepos.* Pharnabazus habitus est imperator; re quidem vera exercitui præfuit. *Conon.* — ¶ Also, also, even. *Terent.* Et poscit quidem? *Id.* Pergam quo cepi iter. (*Ph.*) Et quidem ego, *and I too.* — ¶ It has other uses, and it is often doubtful what the precise force of it is; it sometimes serves, like the Greek μέν, to mark the divisions of a sentence, and to connect the members. *Cic.* Atque hoc nostra gravior est causa, quam illorum, quod illi quidem alterum metunt, nos utrumque, *they for their part; where only will do.* *Nepos.* Afflictis semper succurrit: qui quidem Ser-viliam Bruti matrem, non minus post mortem ejus, quam florentem coluerit, *h. e. for example; yet it may be also.* *Id.* Quod nos quidem jucundissimum arbitramur, *whicli I for my part, &c.* *Id.* Neque hoc per Senatum (*Scipio*) efficere potuit: quum quidem Scipio in civitate principatum obtineret, *though indeed.* *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 22. Servilius quidem et Aristoxenus duxerunt, *for example.* — ¶ Ne — quidem, *not even.* See Ne.

QUIDNAM. See Quisnam.

QUIDNI. See Quid.

QUIDPIAM, } See Quispiam, Quisquam.
QUIDQUAM.

QUIDQUID. See Quisquis.

QUIES (unc.), *ētis, f. rest, repose, cessation from labor, ἡσυχία, παύσις.* *Cic.* Locus quietis et tranquillitatis plenissimus fore videbatur. *Id.* Mors laborum ac miseriarum quies est, *resting-point.* *Plin. Paneg.* Labores otio et quiete recreare. *Cas.* Ex diutino labore quieti se dare. *Id.* Quietem capere. In plur. *Cic.* Ludo et joco uti licet, sicut somno et quietibus ceteris. — ¶ Also, rest, *h. e. quiet life, sitting still, when a man for instance, keeps aloof from party matters and remains neutral.* *Nepos.* Attici quies tantopere Cæsari fuit grata, *ut, &c. h. e. neutrality.* — Hence, quiet, peace. *Sallust.* Ex summa lætitia atque lascivia, quæ diuturna quies pepererat. *Tacit.* Ingrata genti quies. — Of inanimate things. *Plin.* Quies ventorum. *Virg.* Quies (*h. e.* tranquillitas veris) iret (*for esset*) frigusque calor-remque inter. — ¶ Also, repose, sleep. *Cic.* Secundum quietem visus ei dicitur draco, *in his sleep.* *Id.* and *Plaut.* In quiete; and *Sueton.* Per quietem, *in sleep.* *Virg.* Pressit jacentem dulcis et alta quies, *sweet and deep sleep.* *Ovid.* In stipula cepisse quietem, *to have slept.* *Cic.* Ire ad quietem. *Id.* Quieti se tradere. In plur. *Sallust.* Animus neque vigiliis, neque quietibus sedari poterat. — Hence, the sleep of death, death. *Virg.* Olli dura quies oculos urget. *Propert.* Quod si properarint fata quietem. — Also, a dream. *Vellei.* and *Stat.* — Also, the time of sleep, the night. *Propert.* Trahere quietem. *Stat.* Opaca quies. — ¶ Also, the place of rest; hence, *lair, covert, of a beast.* *Lucret.* Quietem ferali. — ¶ Quie (*abl.*), for quiete,

after 5th declension. *Næv. ap. Prise.*
— ¶ Also, adjectively. *Næv. ap. Prise.* Mentem quietem.

QUIESCENTIA (quiesco), æ, f. rest. *Jul. 3 Firmie.*

QUIESCŌ (quies), is, ēvi, ētum, n. 3. to rest, repose, take rest, ἡσυχάζω. *Cic. Dux gruum revolat, ut ipse quoque quiescat.* Hence, of the dead. *Ovid.* Felicis ossa quiescant. — Also, to come to rest. *Virg.* Priusquam sedibus (in the grave) ossa quierunt. — ¶ Hence, to rest, be at rest or in inaction, keep one's self quiet. *Cic. Urbs renovat pristina bella, nec potest quiescere.* *Id.* Nimia ista potentia quiescit. *Terent.* Nuptiis potuerat (impers.) quiesci (infin. pass.), it would have been possible to be free and at rest from the marriage, we might have been undisturbed by. *Virg.* Prato arma quiescunt, h. e. jacent. *Id.* Alta quierunt æquora, were stilled, were become calm. *Plin.* Quiescere ventos sationis Æie, utilissimum, be at rest, be still. *Id.* Quiescentes aquæ, standing still, stagnant. (In some cases, the meaning seems to be, to come to rest.) — Hence, to keep quiet or still, take no part, remain neutral. *Cic. Att. 9, 10.* — Also, to have no care of public affairs, live a private man, live in retirement. *Cic. in republica.* *Sueton. Ner. 34.* in secessu. — ¶ Also, to be still, hold one's peace, be silent. *Aet. ad Her.* Quiesce tu, cujus pater, &c. *Terent.* Ut quiescant, moneo, et desinant male dicere. *Ovid.* Quiescebant voces. — ¶ Also, to rest, repose, h. e. to sleep. *Plant.* Quievi noctem perpetem. *Cic. Prætor quiescebat.* *Curt.* Somno quiescere. *Apul.* Somnum humanum quievi, I slept as a man. — ¶ Also, to let (a thing) quietly take place, allow or suffer quietly. *Cic. Tamen quiescat, rem adduci ad interregnum.* — ¶ Also, to hold in, stop, cease, leave off, give over. *Cic. Placet Chrysippo, aliquanto prius, quam ad multa perveniat, quiescere.* *Plant.* Quiesce hanc rem modo petere. — And also, to rest, to omit, let alone. *Horat. Art. 380.* Indoctusque pilæ quiescit, does not try to play. *Gell.* Edicere quiescebat. — ¶ Also, to remain undisturbed, undisturbed. *Liv.* Quietura fœdera. — ¶ Also, to be at rest, be easy, not to be anxious. *Plant.* cetera, h. e. de ceteris. — ¶ Transitivity, to make quiet, make to cease. *Sene.* tuas laudes (it may be like the example immediately preceding, be still as to, be silent about).

QUIETE (quietus), adv. quietly, calmly, tranquilly, ἡσυχῶς. *Cic. Quod attissimum est ad quiete vivendum.* *Cæs.* Nostri quietissime se receperunt. *Liv.* Quietius deinde tranquilliusque eum bellaturum.

QUIETUS (quiesco), a, um, adj. at rest, enjoying rest, quiet, calm, tranquil, undisturbed, unruffled, contented, composed, easy, ἡσυχος. *Terent.* Sex ego te totos, Partheno, hos menses quietum reddam, ne sursum deorsum cursites, neve usque ad lucem vigiles. *Cic. Animo quieto vivere.* *Id.* Otiosam ætatem, et quietam sine ullo labore et contentione traducere. *Liv.* Omnia quieta erant a bello. — Also, of inanimate things, quiet, calm, tranquil. *Cic. Sermo senis est quietus et remissus, h. e. not violent or heated.* — ¶ Also, at rest, quiet, keeping quiet. *Cic. Homo quietissimus.* *Cæs.* Gallia quietior. *Plant.* De istoc quietus esto, unconcerned, not anxious at all. — Also, of inanimate things. *Horat.* Diluvies quietos irritat amnes, flowing gently and calmly. *Colum.* bacca, that has lain an idle; opposed to recens. — In particular, at rest, quiet, still, h. e. taking no part in war, tumult or public business. *Nepos.* Hoc turbido tempore domi quietus erat, he remained at home without taking any part. *Justin.* Non contentus submovere bella, ultro etiam quietos lacescit. — ¶ Also, taking sleep, asleep. *Tacit.* Quos simul quietos nox habuerat. — Hence, Quiet, the dead. *Nemes.* — ¶ Absol. Quietum (as it seems), the still air. *Petron.* Myrto florenti quietum verberabat.

QUILIBET (qui & libet), quælibet, quodlibet, and quidlibet, pron. whosoever will,

any one who will, any one whom you please, it matters not who, every one without distinction, any one, any, all, ὅστιςοὖν. *Cic.* Si quælibet vel minima res reperietur, quamobrem, &c. *Horat.* Do nomen quodlibet illi. *Liv.* Quibuslibet temporibus, at all times. *Cic.* Certo genere, non quolibet. *Id.* Illic apud majores nostros adhibebatur peritus, nunc quilibet. *Pandect.* Sane non quælibet injuria est, non every-day injury, no slight wrong. — Also, Unus quilibet, any one, be he who he may; any one, no matter who. *Liv.* and *Quintil.* — Substantively, Quilibet. *Horat.* Quidlibet audendi potestas, any thing; what they will. — ¶ Adverb. Quolibet, to any place he (they, &c.) will, whithersoever he, &c. will, any whither. *Ovid.* and *Lueret.*

QUIMATŪS (quinque; as from quimus, a, um, which is not used), us, m. the age of five years, πενταετία. *Plin.*

QUIN (from qui, & ne, h. e. not), conj. and adv. that not. *Cic.* Facere non possum, quin mittam, h. e. I must, I cannot do otherwise than, I cannot but. *Terent.* Ut nullo modo introire possem, quin me viderent, h. e. without their seeing me. *Cic.* Quin cause nihil est, quin secus judicaret, no reason that he should not, no reason why he should not, no cause for not judging. *Id.* Nihil abest, quin sum miserimus, that I am not (h. e. to my being) most wretched. *Id.* Non poterit recusare, quin dicat, h. e. refuse to speak. *Quadrigar. ap. Gell.* Pane factum est, quin castra relinquere, h. e. it wanted little of the camp being left. *Cic.* Dubitatis, quin nobilissimum civem vindicatis, do you hesitate or scruple to avenge? (for the infin.) Also, after Non dubito, I do not doubt (better than the infin.). *Cic.* Non dubitabat, quin ei crederemus, but that, that. *So, Cæs.* Non esse dubium, quin plurimum Helvetii possent. And, *Cic.* Cave dubites, quin, &c. (where there is an implied negative). *Id.* Non dubito (non dubium est), quin non, &c. but that not. Further, *Liv.* (after nego). *Cic.* Quis ignorat, quin tria genera sint? who is ignorant that there are three kinds? *Cæs.* Neque abest suspicio, quin, &c. (In these last three cases the æcerus. with infin. is more usual.) So, also, *Cic.* after dicere. *Id.* Dies nullus est, quin ventit, no day passes that he does not, &c. (but quin may be here for quo non, and accordingly come under the next head). Also, *Plant.* Mirum, quin dicat, that. — ¶ For Qui (quæ, quod) non. *Cic.* Nemo venit, quin videret, who did not see. *Terent.* Nihil est, quin possit depravari, that cannot. *Cic.* Quis est, quin intelligat? *Id.* Nego ullam picturam fuisse, quin conquisierit. — ¶ Also, that — not, as if — not. *Cic.* Non quin ipse dissentiam, not that I do not, &c. not but that, &c. *Liv.* Non quin breviter reddi responsum potuerit, sed ut, &c. not but that, not that — not. — ¶ Also, indeed, really, of a truth, troth! *Plant.* Hercle quin tu recte dicis. — Also, nay, even, nay even, and what is more. *Cic.* Te nec hortor, nec rogo, ut domum redeas: quin hinc ipse evolare cupio. *Terent.* (Ch.) Syre, pudet me. (Sy.) credo: neque id injuria; quin mihi molestum est. *Liv.* Nunquam elusa fides; quin potius aucta. *Cic.* Credibile non est, quantum scribam die: quin etiam noctibus, ay, and nights too. *Virg.* Ausus quin etiam voces jactare per urbem. So with imo added. *Cic.* Quin imo (or quinimo) leviter inter se dissident. *Plin.* Ep. Placuit sententia Capionis quin immo consurgenti ei acclamatum est. — ¶ Also, rather, nay rather. *Liv.* 4, 43: 25, 36. — ¶ Also, why not? *Cic.* Quin continetis vocem? why do you not hold your peace? *Liv.* Quin consendimus equos? *Curt.* Quin igitur ulciscimur Græciam? (See the next signif.) — ¶ It is also an exclamation expressive of impatience or serving to encourage. *Terent.* (Ph.) Audi obsecro. (Do.) Non audio. (Ph.) parumper. (Do.) quin omite me, but let me go, will you not let me go? *Id.* Quin tu uno verbo dic, well, tell me in one word. *Id.* Quin beneficii unum rursus ei experiamur reddere, come

now, let us try, or, why do we not try? *Id.* Quin jam habeo! ay! but I have it already. — ¶ Also, if not, unless. *Ca. to ap. Gell.* — ¶ Quin tamen, but yet, but nevertheless. *Laceret. 2, 29.* (But *Ed. Creech.* has attamen; *Ed. Eichst.* quum tamen.)

QUINAM. 3 See Quisnam.

QUINARIŪS (quini), a, um, adj. containing five, πενταδικός. *Macrob.* nummus, a five. *Plin.* fistula, h. e. a pipe, the plate of which, before it was bent, was five inches broad. *Varr.* nummus, h. e. half a denarius.

QUINCTILIS, QUINCTIUS, &c. See Quintilis, &c.

QUINCUNCIALIS (quincunx), e, adj. of or having the form of a quincunx. *Plin.* Quincuncialis ordinum ratio. — ¶ Also, containing five twelfths of a whole; for instance, of a foot. *Plin.* Herba quincuncialis, five twelfths of a foot in height. *Id.* magnitudo.

QUINCŪNX (quinque & uncia), incis, adj. amounting to five twelfths. *Pandect.* usure, h. e. five twelfths per cent. a month, or five per cent. a year. — ¶ Hence, subst. Quincunx, m. five twelfths of an as, for instance. *Horat.* Si de quincunce remota est uncia. — Of a jugrum. *Colum.* — Of a pound. *Colum.* — Of a sextarius, h. e. five cyathi. *Martial.* — Of an estate. *Plin.* — In interest, five per cent. per annum. *Pers.* — ¶ Also, the five spots on dice (tesserie); hence, In quincuncem, after the manner of these spots. *Cic.* Ordines (arborum) directi in quincuncem; namely, thus,

*	*	*	*
	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
	*	*	*
*	*	*	*

Quintil. Quid illo quincunce speciosius, qui, in quancumque partem spectaveris, rectus est? *Cæs.* Obliquis ordinibus in quincuncem dispositis scrobes fodiebantur. — This name is otherwise supposed to be derived from this, that formerly five uncia were expressed by five marks arranged in this manner: otherwise from the circumstance that each angle resembles V or five.

QUINCŪPEDAL (quinque & pes), ālis, n. 3 an instrument (for instance, a measuring pole or rule) five feet long. *Martial.* (in lemnate).

QUINCŪPLEX (quinque & plico), icis, 3 adj. fivefold, πενταπλοῦς. *Auson.* Tolsa. *Martial.* cera. *So, Id.* (in the title), Quincuplex, sc. pugillares.

QUINDECIES (quindecim), adv. fifteen times, δεκαπεντάκις. *Cic.* Sestert. (unit. sing.) quindecies, h. e. fifteen hundred thousand sestertii. *So, Martial.* 7, 9, 15. Quindecies (where sestert. is to be supplied).

QUINDECIM (quinque & decem), num. adj. fifteen, δεκαπέντε. *Cæs.*

QUINDECIMVIRALIS (quindecimviri), e, adj. of or belonging to the quindecimviri. *Tacit.* Sacerdotio Quindecimvirali præditus.

QUINDECIMVIRATŪS (quindecimviri), 3 us, m. the dignity of a quindecimvir. *Lamprid.*

QUINDECIMVIR (quindecim & vir), i, m. plur. Quindecimviri, a college or board of fifteen men, associated together in an office. There were at Rome Quindecimviri Sibyllini, or merely Quindecimviri, who had the charge of the Sibylline books, and whose duty it was in dangerous times to inspect these books, to find whether they provided any help in the existing emergency. *Horat.* and *Tacit.* And in sing. *Sueton.* — Before Sylla these men were ten in number, Decemviri. — There were also, Quindecimviri agris dandis, h. e. fifteen commissioners for the distribution of lands. *Plin.* (in sing. num.)

QUINDECIMŪS (quindecim), a, um, 3 num. adj. the fifteenth. *Marcell.* Empir.

QUINDENI. See Quindeni.

QUINGENARIŪS (quingeni), a, um, adj. 2 of or containing five hundred each. *Curt.* cohortes. — ¶ Also, of or containing

five hundred; hence, of five hundred pounds. *Plin. thorax.*

QUINGENI (quingenti), æ, a, num. adj. five hundred, distributively, five hundred each. *Cic. Apud eum HS. (h. e. sestertia) quingena deposuerunt, five hundred each. Sueton. Legavit cohortibus urbanis quingenos numos, five hundred to each cohort. — † Not distributively, five hundred. Colum.*

QUINGENTARIUS (quingenti), a, um, 3 adj. containing five hundred. *Veget. cohors.*

QUINGENTESIMOS (Id.), a, um, adj. the five hundredth, πεντακοστός. *Cic.*

QUINGENTI (quinque & centum), æ, a, num. adj. five hundred, πεντακοῖοι. *Horat. Quingentis emptis drachmis. Plaut. Quingentos occidere. Sueton. Tiberio legatum ad quingenta revocante, sc. sestertia. Varr. Quingentum millium verborum.*

QUINGENTIES (quingenti), adv. five hundred times, πεντακοσιάνκις. *Vitruv. Quingenties mille, five hundred thousand. Cic. HS. (h. e. sestert. neut. sing.) quingenties, h. e. five hundred times a hundred thousand sesterces (sestertii), fifty millions of sesterces. So without sestert. Sueton. Milies et quingenties, h. e. 150,000,000 sesterces.*

QUINI (quinque), æ, a, num. adj. five, distributively, five each. *Cic. Græci stipati, quini in lectulis, five in a couch. Colum. Quinum pedum interordinia esse, that the spaces between the rows be five feet each. Cels. Fosse, quinos pedes alta, each five feet deep. — † Not distributively, five. Virg. Cædit quinas de more bidentes. Liv. Quina nomina principum seditionis edita sunt. — † In sing. Plaut. Lex me perdit quina viceraria, h. e. quæ vetat inhiorem viginti quinque annis stipulari. Plin. Scrobes non altiores quino semipede, than two and a half feet each.*

QUINIDI, or QUINI DENI, or QUINDENI, æ, a, num. adj. fifteen, distributively, fifteen apiece. *Liv. Quina dena jugera agri data in singulos pedes sunt. Vitruv. Latitudines pedum quindennum. Sueton. Promisit singulis quina dena sestertia. — † Not distributively, fifteen. Plaut. Quindenis hastis corpus transigi.*

QUINIMÖ, or QUINIMMÖ. See *Quin.*

QUINIS (quini), ðnis, m. the number five, 3 a number of five, πέντς. *Tertull. — At dice, the five. Isidor.*

QUINIVICENI, and QUINI VICENI, æ, a, num. adj. twenty-five, distributively, twenty-five apiece. *Liv.*

QUINQUAGENARIUS (quingageni), a, um, adj. of fifty, consisting of fifty, containing fifty, πεντηκοταδικός. *Varr. grex. Quintil. homo, fifty years old. Vitruv. fistula, h. e. the plate of which, before being bent, was fifty inches broad. Cato. urna, holding fifty sextarii. Id. dolium, of fifty quadrantalta, or congi.*

QUINQUAGENI (quingaginta), æ, a, num. adj. fifty, distributively, fifty each. *Cic. In singulos HS. quingagenis milibus damnari mavultis? Sueton. Omnibus sestertia quingagena promissa. Plin. Arbores quingagenum cubitorum altitudine. Also in sing. Plin. Singula stamina centeno quingageno filo constare. — † Not distributively, fifty. Manil.*

QUINQUAGESIES, adv. for Quinquagies. 3 *Plaut sc. sestert. (sing. neut.) h. e. fifty times a hundred thousand sesterces (sestertii), five millions of sesterces.*

QUINQUAGESIMOS (quingaginta), a, um, num. adj. the fiftieth, πεντηκοστός. *Plin. — Quinquagesima, sc. pars, the fiftieth part, as a tax. Cic.*

QUINQUAGESIES (Id.), adv. fifty times, πεντηκοντάκις. *Plin. Quingages centena milia. Cels. Quingages perficere.*

QUINQUAGINTA (perhaps πεντήκοντα), indecl. num. adj. fifty. *Cic.*

QUINQUATRIA, um or forum, n. pl. sc. 2 solemnity, same as *Quinquatrus*. *Sueton. QUINQUATRUS (quinque), ðum, f. a festival in honor of Minerva, as some say, continuing five days, according to others only one day. It is so called either from its five days' continuance, or because it fell on the 5th day after*

the ides of March, namely, xiv. Cal. Apr. There was a second, called *Quinquatrus Minores*, or *Minuscula*, which was celebrated on the ides of June. *Varr. Cic. and Ovid.*

QUINQUE (πέντε), indecl. num. adj. five. *Cic.*

QUINQUEFOLIUS (quinque & folium), 2 a, um, adj. having five leaves, five leaved, πεντάφυλλος. *Plin. rosa. — Hence, Quinquefolium, ii, n. an herb, cinquefoil. Plin.*

QUINQUEGENTIARI, ðrum, m. a nation 3 in Africa. *Entrop. — Also written Quinguentiani. Aurel. Viet.*

QUINQUEGENOS (quinque & genus), 3 indecl. adj. of five kinds. *Auson. Quingegenus nux.*

QUINQUELIBRĀLIS (quinque & libra), 2 e, adj. of five pounds. *Colum. pondus.*

QUINQUELIBRIS (Id.), e, adj. of five 3 pounds weight. *Vopisc.*

QUINQUEMESTRIS (quinque & mensis), e, adj. five months old, πενταμηνιαῖος. *Varr. and Plin.*

QUINQUENNĀLIS (quinquennis), e, adj. happening every fifth year (quinto quoque anno), πεντετηρικός. *Cic. Cum Olympiam venisset maxima illa quinquennali celebrata ludorum. Liv. vota. Sueton. certamen. Tacit. ludicrum. — Nero instituted a quinquennale certamen, which, having fallen into disuse, was restored by Domitian, and made sacred to Jupiter Capitolinus. — † Also, lasting or continuing five years, of five years' length or duration. Liv. censura. — Hence, Quinquennalis (absol.), a certain magistrate in the municipia, who held his office five years. *Apul. So, also, adj. Apul. Quinquennalis magistratus, h. e. this office.**

QUINQUENNIS (quinque & annus), e, 2 adj. of five years, five years old, πενταετής. *Ovid. Quinquennis Olympias. Horat. Vinum quinquenne. Plaut. filia.*

QUINQUENNĪUM (quinquennis), ii, n. the space of five years, five years' time, five years, πενταετία. *Cic. Censores Magistratum quinquennium habento. Ovid. Tria quinquennia, h. e. fifteen years. — † Stat. Cum stata laudato caneret quinquennia versu, h. e. quinquennalia.*

QUINQUEPARTĪTUS (quinque & partitus), or **QUINQUEPERTĪTUS**, a, um, adj. divided into five parts, five-fold, πενταμερής. *Cic. argumentatio. — Hence, Quinquepartitō (abl.), adv. into five parts, five-fold. Plin. Foliis incisis quinquepartito.*

QUINQUEPEDĀLIS (quinque & pes), 3 e, adj. of five feet. *Hygin.*

QUINQUEPLICUS. See *Quinquiplico.*

QUINQUEPRIMI, or QUINQUE PRIMI, the five principal men, perhaps of the city, next to the magistrates, πεντάπρωτοι. *Cic.*

QUINQUEREMIS (quinque & remis), is, f. that has five banks or beaches of oars. *Liv. navis. — Absol. sc. navis, a quinquereme, vessel of five banks or benches of oars, πεντήρης. Cic.*

QUINQUERTĪO (quingertium), ðnis, 3 m. one who exercises himself in the five sorts of exercise called quingertium, πενταθλος. *Liv. Andron. ap. Fest.*

QUINQUERTIUM (quinque & ars), ii, n. 3 the bodily exercises of the youth, of five sorts, disci, jactus, cursus, saltus, lucta, jactatio, πενταθλον. *Fest.*

QUINQUESSIS (quinque & as), is, m. 3 five asses. *Apul. ap. Priscian.*

QUINQUEVIRĀTUS (quinguevir), us, 1 m. the dignity or office of a quinguevir, πενταδορχία. *Cic.*

QUINQUEVIR (quinque & vir), i, m. *Plur. Quingueviri, a board of five men, appointed to administer some office or execute some commission jointly; five commissioners, for instance, to distribute lands. Cic.; to adjust the settlement of debts. Liv.; to repair walls and towers. Liv.; to act at night as deputies or substitutes for the magistrates. Pausan. — In sing. num. Cic. and Horat.*

QUINQUIES (quinque), adv. five times, πεντάκις. *Cic. Quinquies absolutus est. Cato. Quinquies quinquæ numerare. Plin. Quinquies mille, five thousand. Cic. Quinquies tanto amplius.*

QUINQUYPLICUS (quinque & plico), as 2 a. 1. to make five-fold. *Tacit. (Al. leg. quintuplicari, alii quinquuplicari.)*

QUINTADECIMĀNI (quintusdecimus), 2 or **QUINTADECUMĀNI**, ðrum, m. sc. milites, soldiers of the fifteenth legion. *Tacit.*

QUINTANUS (quintus), a, um, adj. of the fifth legion; Quintani, soldiers of the fifth legion. *Tacit. — † Also, the fifth in order, of things which take place on the fifth day, in the fifth place, &c. Varr. Nonæ, h. e. which fall on the fifth day of the month (as septimana, those which fall on the seventh). Plin. Vineas semper quintanis (sc. vicibus) seminari, h. e. at every fifth stake. Also, Fest. Porta quintana, a gate in the Roman camp, near which the sutlers had their stand. Hence, *Lic. 41, 2. Prætorio dejecto, ad quæstorium forum, quintanæque hostes pervenerunt, h. e. forum. So, in imitation of this, quintana. Sueton. Quintana domi constituta, h. e. foro.**

QUINTARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. containing five. *Vitruv. numerus, h. e. when the number 6 is taken as the whole. Hygin. limes, h. e. qui quinquæ centurias cludit.*

QUINTIANUS, or QUINCTIANUS, a, um, adj. pertaining to, belonging to, named from, a Quintus. *Cic. and Liv.*

QUINTILIANUS, or QUINCTILIANUS, 3 i, m. M. Fabius Quintilianus, Quintilian, a famous rhetorician, from Calagurra in Spain. He was brought to Rome by Galba the emperor. His great work is *De Institutione Oratoria.*

QUINTILIS, or QUINCTILIS (quintus), is, m. a Roman month, the fifth, when the year began with March; afterwards called *Julius (July)*, from J. Cæsar. *Varr. and Ovid. — Adjectively. Liv. Idibus Quintilibus, on the ides of Quintilis.*

QUINTIPŌR, h. e. Quinti puer. 3 *Varr.*

QUINTIUS, or QUINCTIUS, a, um, adj. the name of a Roman gens. — † Adj. Quintian. *Lic. gens. Id. prætā (so called from L. Quintius Cincinatus). — † Subst. Quintius, Quintia, a man, woman of this gens. T. Quintius Flaminius, a Roman general, who conquered the Macedonian king Philippos, the father of Persens. Liv.*

QUINTO, QUINTUM. See *Quintus.*

QUINTUS (quinque), a, um, num. adj. the fifth, πέμπτος. *Liv. — Hence, Quinto, and Quintum, for the fifth time. Liv. Lectisternium quinto post conditum urbem habitum est. Id. Declaratus consul Q. Fabius Maximus quintum. — † Quintus, a Roman prænomen, which is commonly written Q.*

QUINTUSDECIMOS, or QUINTUS DECIMOS, a, um, num. adj. the fiftieth. *Liv.*

QUIPPE (unc.), conj. indeed, in fact, to be sure, to wit. *Tertul. Quippe quia sepe id remedium est. Plaut. Periture quippe, quamvis nemo læderet, h. e. indeed, sure enough, at all events. Also, ironically. Virg. Quippe vetor satis, indeed then! So, Cic. Movet me quippe lumen curæ, and indeed, to be sure, and sure enough. — So, with other particles. Lucet. Quippe videmus enim vestes madentes exsiccare sole, for in fact we see, &c. see for instance, &c. Nepos. Neque Cimoni fuit turpe, habere, &c. quippe quum cives ejus, eodem interentur instituto, since to be sure, inasmuch as. Plin. Insuperabilis non est credendus, quippe quoniam in multis sponte desit, since in fact. Plaut. Quippe quando mihi nihil credis. Cic. Leve munus habet utraque res: quippe leve enim est hoc totum, risum movere, for indeed, for sure enough. Id. Ner reprehendo: quippe quum ipse non fugerim, &c. when indeed I myself, inasmuch as I myself. — So, with the relative, Quippe qui, quæ, quod, h. e. as who, &c. inasmuch as he, &c. seeing that he, &c. Cic. Convivia cum patre non inibat: quippe qui ne in oppidum quidem, nisi perarar, veniret, as he did not come. Nep. Quum a tyranno crudeliter violatus esset, quippe quem venundari jassisset, inasmuch as he had commanded him to be sold. Cic. Nihil attinet eam (causam), ex lege considerare,*

quippe quæ in lege scripta non sit, *seeing that it is not written, &c.* Also, with *indic.* Plaut. Dicat, argenti minas se habere quinquaginta: quippe ego qui nudius tertius meis manibus dinumeravi, *seeing that I, &c., for I, &c.* Sallust. Imperator (Jugurtham) magis magisque in dies amplecti, quippe ejus neque consilium, neque inceptum ullum frustra erat, *as no plan or undertaking of his was to no purpose.* — Also, placed absolutely, Cic. Mur. 35. Ergo ad canan petitionis causa si quis vocat, condemnatur. Quippe! inquit, *yes indeed! that he should!* Id. Fin. 4, 3. Ista ipsa, quæ tu breviter, Regem, Dictatorem, &c. a te quidem rotunde: quippe; habes enim a rhetoribus, *rightly, with reason.* — ¶ Also, *for, forasmuch as.* Cic. Quippe vides. Sallust. Quibus ludibrio videntur fuisse divitiæ. Quippe properabant, &c. — ¶ Also, *as, as being.* Cic. Sol Democrito magnus videtur, quippe homini erudito — So, Quippe qui, quæ, quod. (See above.) — ¶ Also, *why, hence, Quippeni, why not?* Plaut. Quippe te ni contemniam? — ¶ Quippe ubi, *particularly when, for when.* Prop. 2, 4, 9. — Also, *where indeed, where to wit, where forsooth, for or because there.* Propert. 1, 9, 27. Virg. Georg. 1, 505.

QUIPPIAM. See Quispiam.

QUIPPINI? *why not?* or certainly, *by all 3 means, &c.* τὶ γὰρ οὐ; πᾶς οὐ; Plaut. Quid illam? metreticem nē esse censes? (N.) quippini? Id. Diespiter vos perdidit. (Ad.) te quippini? and you too? — ¶ Also, *why?* Plaut.

QUIQUE. See Quisque.

QUIQUIT. See Quisquid.

QUIRIANUS, a, um, adj. Plin. mala, *an excellent species of apple* (called also Quiriniana. Varr.).

QUIRINALIS (Quirinus), e, adj. of or pertaining to Quirinus (the name of Romulus after his deification). Virg. lituus, *h. e. such as Romulus afterwards bore.* So, Id. trabea. Varr. flamen, *his priest.* Id. collis, the Quirinal hill (one of the seven of Rome), now Monte Cavallo. Cic. Quirinalia, *se. sollemnia, festival in honor of Quirinus, which fell upon xlii.* Cal. Mart.

QUIRINYANUS, a, um, adj. Quirinian. Varr. mala, *a species of apple.* See Quirinnus.

QUIRINUS (according to Macrobius 1, 9. *same as bellorum potens, ab hasta, quam Sabini curim vocant*), a, um. As a subst. Quirinus, i, m. *the name of the deified Romulus.* Ovid. Hence, Horat. Populus Quirini, *h. e. the Romans.* Ovid. Urbs Quirini, *Rome.* Juvenal. Gemini Quirini, *h. e. Romulus and Remus* (in like manner as Castor and Pollux are called Custores). — The name was also given to Janus. Sueton. Janus Quirinus. — We find it used in reference to Antonius. Propert. Tenero Quirino. — And also to Augustus. Virg. Victoris arma Quirini. — ¶ Adj. for Quirinialis. Ovid. collis. — Also, Quirina, *se. trilius.* Cic.

QUIRIS, itis, m. *one from Cures, a town of the Sabines, a Quirite.* Virg. Prisci Quirites. — In the time of Romulus a part of the Sabines passed over to Rome, and united themselves into one people with the Romans. Out of courtesy to them the Roman citizens were named Quirites. Liv. 1, 13. — ¶ Hence, a Roman, a citizen. Horat. and Ovid. So, Lucan. Romani more Quiritis, *h. e. of a Roman citizen.* — Hence, plur. Quirites, Romans, citizens, particularly used of the citizens in Rome. Hence, milites and Quirites are opposed to each other, Liv. 45, 37, where Quirites has something reproachful in it, citizens, *h. e. not warriors.* Sō Cæsar once called his soldiers Quirites to humble them. Sueton. — The Romans were called by this name in formal address, in a speech, for instance, Cic.; or when something was formally done in their name. Hence, Liv. Populus Romanus Quiritium. Id. pro populo Rom. Quiritibusque. (In these places it may be translated citizens.) Horat. Patres et Quirites, *h. e.*

senate and people. Cic. Jus Quiritium, *h. e. the civil right, peculiar to those who are Roman citizens in the fullest sense.*

— ¶ Figur. of bees. Virg. Parvi Quirites.

QUIRITATIS (quirito), ōnis, f. *a crying 2 out for help, mournful cry.* Liv.

QUIRITATUS (Id.), us, m. *mournful cry, 2 wailing.* Plin. Ep. infantium. Val.

Mar. Lamentabilis quiritatus trepidæ civitatis.

QUIRITAS, ūm, *more usually than um.* See Quiris.

QUIRITUS (according to the usual derivation, from Quirites), as, n. 1. and

QUIRITOR, āris, dep. properly, to implore the assistance of the Quirites or Roman citizens; to cry out or call for help, cry mournfully, scream, shriek, ἔχρηλαζω. Asi. Poll. ad Cic. Quum illi misero quiritanti, civis Romanus natus sum, responderet. Liv. Nulla vox quiritantium exaudiri poterat. — Also, simply, to complain, lament. Plin. and Plin. Paneg. — Or merely, to cry, scream, of an orator. Quintil.

QUIRITUS, as, n. 1. to gruat, of boars. 3 Auct. earm. de Philom.

QUIS, quæ, quod or quid, pron. See Qui.

QUISNAM, and QUINAM (quis, or qui, & nam), quænam, quodnam, and quidnam, pron. *who, which, what, τίς*: stronger than quis. Cic. Quisnam igitur tuebatur P. Scipionis memoriam mortui? Plaut. Quinam homo hic conqueritur? Terent. Quodnam ob facinus? Cic. Sed earum artificum quem? Queniam? Horat. Quisnam igitur liber? Sapiens. Terent. Quidnam (adverbially) Pamphilum examinatum video? why do I see? what can be the reason that I see? (Compare Quid, in Qui.) — Not in a question. Cic. Quæsit ab eīs, quasnam virgines formosas haberent. Nep. Miserunt Delphos consultum, quidnam (what) facerent de rebus suis. Terent. Reviso, quidnam Chærea hic rerum gerat, what Chærea is about. Id. Opperiari, ut sciam, quidnam hæc turba tristitiæ (genit.) afferat. — ¶ Quodnam stands adjectively; quidnam substantively. — ¶ As quis stands for aliquis, so, also, quisnam is used after num. Cic. Num quisnam præterea? is there any one besides? Terent. Ut sciam, num quidnam afferat. — ¶ Also, separated. Cic. Quid se nam facturum arbitratus est? Plaut. Quid cerussa opus nam? — ¶ Also, inverted. Virg. Nam quis te nostras jussit adire domos? and who, &c.? Terent. Nam quæ hæc anus est? — ¶ Adv. Quonam. See Quonam.

QUISPIAM (quis & piam), quæpiam, quodpiam, and quidpiam (or quippiam), pron. *any or some, any (some) one, any (some) thing.* Cic. Si cuiquam pecuniam fortuna ademit, *from any one, from some one.* Id. Ut ea vis ad aliam rem quampiam referatur. Terent. Quid si hoc voluit quispiam deus? some god, any god. Cic. Qui quum me esse quispiam dicit, *some one, some one or other.* Cas. Quum quæpiam colere ex orbe excesserat, any. Justin. Neque Alexander, nec quispiam successorum ejus, any. Gell. Grammaticus quispiam de nobilioribus. Id. Quispiam ex iis. — Hence, Quidpiam, adverbially, *any or some, in any (some) thing, in any (some) respects or degree.* Cic. Si grando quippiam nocuit, *has done some harm or any harm.* Terent. Num illi inolestæ quidpiam sunt hæc nuptiæ? in any respect. — ¶ Also, many a. Cic. Innocens est quispiam. — ¶ The plur. is rare. Cic. Aliæ quæpiam rationes. — ¶ Quidpiam impudicior, *for paulo impudicior.* Plaut. — ¶ Quidpiam stands substantively; quodpiam adjectively. — ¶ Quispiam is particular; quisquam universal. — ¶ Quopiam, adv. See Quopiam.

QUISQUAM (quis & quam), quæquam, quidquam or quicquam, pron. *any, any one, any thing, τίς*; emphatically and universally, in an expressed or implied negation, a condition, after comparatives, after viz and sine. Plaut. An invenire postulas quemquam coquum? Id. Nemo est indignior, quem quisquam

homo amet. Terent. An quisquam usquam gentium est ieq̃ue miser? is there any one in the whole world equally wretched? Cic. Estne quisquam omnium mortalium, de quo, &c. is there one of the human race? Id. Quamdiu quisquam erit, qui te defendere audeat, vi- ves. Id. Si quisquam fuit unquam, &c. Plaut. Neque illo quisquam est alter parior, *is there another one?* Cans. Neque se cujusquam imperio obtemperaturos. Sallust. Neque loco, neque homini cuiquam satis credere. — Quidquam (which is used substantively), *any thing.* Cic. Quidquam in illa putas fuisse præ his de victoria gratulationibus? Seneca. Vix spei quidquam est super, *there is scarcely any hope left.* Cic. Num quidnam novi? — ¶ But also for quivis, quilibet, *any, any one.* Cic. Nisi vos fortiores cognossem, quam quemquam virum. — ¶ Nec (neque) quisquam stands often for nemo. Cic. — ¶ We also find, Nemo quisquam, nihil quidquam, *not any one, not one at all; not any thing at all.* Terent. — Also, Quisquam unus, *any one, a single one.* Liv. So, Id. Nec quisquam unus, and not a single one. — ¶ The fem. is rare. Plaut. Quamquam porculam. — Quisquam is also fem. Plaut. Quisquam alia mulier. Terent. Quisquam illarum. — ¶ After quisquam the plur. also is found. Liv. Quisquam, a quibus, *for a quo.* — ¶ Adv. Quoquam. See Quoquam.

QUISQUE (quis & que), quæque, quodque and quidque (or as some write it quicque), pron. *every, every man, every one, ἕκαστος, πᾶς τις, ὅστιςque.* Usually as a subst. Cic. Quod cuique obtigit, id quisque tenet. Id. Mens cujusque is est quisque, *the mind of every man, that is the man.* Id. Magni est judicis statuere, quid quemque cuique præstare oporteat. Id. Ut quæque stelle in iis, finitimisque partibus sint quoque tempore. Plin. Scrobes ternorum pedum in quamque partem, *every way.* Plin. Annis quibusque sorte reges singulos, &c. *every year.* Sueton. Archelaum, Trallianos, et Thessalos, varia quosque de causa, defendit, *each for a different reason.* Cic. Quid quisque necessarium scribat, *every one of.* Horat. Quisque dierum, *every day, each day.* — It also stands with sui, sibi, se, suis, sometimes after, sometimes before. Cic. Pro se quisque loquebatur. Id. Quanti quisque se ipse faciat. Id. Quum suo cuique judicio sit utendum. Id. Ut suam quisque conditionem miseriam putet. Liv. Sibi quoque tendente. — ¶ Also, with comparatives. Cic. Quo quisque est solertior, hoc docet laboriosius, *h. e. every one, or one.* Quintil. Ut quique pedes sunt temporibus pleniores, hoc graviorem faciunt orationem. Plin. Ep. Bonus liber melior est quisque, quo major. — ¶ Often with the superl. to express universality. Cic. Optimum quidque rarissimum est, *every best thing, whatever is most excellent, the best.* Id. Quos doctissimus quisque contemnit, *every most learned man, the most learned men, or all very learned men.* Id. Recentissima quæque sunt correctæ maxima. — Also, with ordinal numerals. Cic. Tertio quoque verbo excitabantur, *at every third word.* Id. Quinto quoque anno Sicilia censetur, *every five years, every fifth year.* Plaut. Vix decimus quisque est, qui, &c. *hardly one man in ten.* — Also, with primus, signifying the very first, the first or earliest possible. Cic. Uti primo quoque die ad Senatum referant. Liv. Ut exercitui diem primam quamque diceret ad conveniendum. Cic. Primo quoque tempore, *on the earliest opportunity, as soon as possible.* — ¶ Quisque frequently stands with a verb plur. Plaut. Ubi quisque vident, eunt obviam. Liv. Cetera multitudo sorte decimus quisque lecti, *h. e. were decimated.* Virg. Quisque suos patimur maues, *we each of us suffer.* Cic. Pro se quisque debemus, *we ought each.* Tacit. Suum quisque flagitium aliis obiectantes. — ¶ Also, Quisque, of two, for uterque. Ovid. Atque ita quisque suas iterum redeamus ad urbes (so

Hiero writes to Leander.) *Liv.* 2, 44. Duas civitates ex una factas: suos cuique parti magistratus esse. — ¶ Also, *Quisque* of a woman, accordingly *femin.* *Plant.* Omnes meretrices, ubi quisque habitant, invenit. — ¶ Often with *unus* preceding it, pleonastically, *every.* *Cic.* Unus quisque, unum quidque. (See *Unus.*) — ¶ Also, for quicumque, *whoever, whosoever, every one who, all which, ὅστις ἄν.* *Plant.* Quemque attigit, multat. *Id.* Quemque videritis hominem in nostris tegulis, huc deturbatote. *Liv.* Cuiusque populi cives viessent. *Plant.* Quisque accesserit, vapulato. — ¶ Also, for quisquam *any one.* *Sallust.* Supra quam cuique credibile est. — ¶ *Quidque* stands substantively; *quodque* adjectively.

QUISQUILIAE (perhaps from *quisque*, *h. e.* of every sort), *arum, f.* *any vile or worthless stuff, such as is thrown away; the refuse of a thing, fallen leaves or sprigs, stubble, offscouring, sweepings, rubbish, filth, περιψήματα.* *Cicil.* ap. *Fest.* and *Apul.* — Figur. of vile men, beasts, things, the refuse, trash, dregs, offscouring. *Cic.* Omitto Numerum, Serranum, Aelium, quisquilias seditiois Clodianae. *Apul.* uses it of poor fish. — ¶ *Neut.* Quisquilia, *h. e.* trash, stuff, trifles. *Petrus.*

QUISQUIS (*quis & quis*; like *qualisqualis*, *ubiubi*, &c.), *quæque, quidquid*, or *quicquid*, *pron. whoever, whosoever, whatever, whatsoever, every one who, all that, ὅστις.* *Cic.* Quisquis ille est, *whosoever he is, whosoever he be.* *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Hostem qui feriet, mihi erit Carthaginensis, quisquis erit, *whoever he may be.* *Plaut.* Quisquis homo huc venerit, vapulabit. *Tibull.* Quisquis ades, faveas. *Plaut.* Quisquis es, quidquid tibi nomen est, senex, &c. *Id.* Omnia mala ingerebat, quemquem aspererat. *Cic.* Dicam quod sentio, quoquo animo me auditis est. *Id.* Quoquo modo se res habeat, *be the thing as it will.* *Id.* Quiqui integri sunt. — *Quidquid* stands substantively. *Plaut.* Hoc ego in mari, quidquid inest reperi. And with *genit.* *Cic.* Quidquid maleficii erit, id debet, &c. *Catull.* Ridete, quidquid est calhinnorum, *all ye, &c.* *Horat.* Deorum quidquid regit terras, *h. e.* all the gods *who, &c.* — And, also, *adverbially.* *Liv.* Jam provideo animo, quidquid progredior, in vastiorem me altitudinem invehit, *how much soever, the farther, the more.* *Id.* Quidquid ab urbe longius proferretur arma, the further, &c. *Gell.* Quidquid ita educati liberi amare videntur, non naturalis ille amor est, *in whatever respect or degree they seem, if they seem in any thing.* *Catull.* Ride, quidquid amas Catullum, *h. e.* quantum, *as you love Catullus.* — Also, *Quisquis*, with a *plur. verb.* *Propert.* Quisquis amas, hoc bustum cædit. *Tibull.* Procul ahsitis, quisquis collis, &c. — ¶ Also, *who or whatsoever it be, h. e. every one, every thing, any one or thing.* *Cic.* Quocumque in loco quisquis est. *Id.* Bestiæ, ut quidquid objectum est, eo contentæ non querunt amplius. *Id.* Quatenus quidque se attingat, *every thing, or a thing, be it what it may.* *Suct.* Ne causam belli quoquo modo quærent, *in any way, no matter how unjustifiable.* *Id.* Sed ut quoquo modo totus cremaretur, *in any way, no matter how.* *Liv.* Liberos suos quibusquibus Romanis mancipio dabant. — ¶ *Quidquid*, as an *adj.* *Cato.* Snum quidquid genus. — ¶ *Unus* stands before *quisquis*, pleonastically. *Terent.* Unum quidquid. — ¶ *Quiqui*, for *quisquis*. *Plaut.* — ¶ *Adv.* Quoquo. See *Quoquo.*

QUITTES, a. nm. See *Queo.*

QUIVIS (*qui & vis*, from *volo*), *quævis, quodvis, and quidvis, pron. any you please, any soever, any or any one, every or every one, ὅστις, ὅτιςοἷον.* *Cic.* Omnia sunt ejusmodi, quivis ut perspicere possit, in hac causa improbitatem cum veritate contendere. *Plaut.* Jupiter non minus, quam vestrum quivis. *Cæs.* Ad quemvis numerum equitum adire audent. *Cic.* Quævis amplificationes. *Horat.* Quovis sermone. *Cic.* Genus

suum quodvis est diversum a reliquis, *each, every.* *Horat.* Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum, *any body, any one without distinction, any one, no matter who, every one.* *Terent.* Ab quivis (for quovis) homine beneficium accipere gaudeas. — *Quidvis* stands substantively, *any thing, all in the world, no matter what.* *Cic.* Ut quidvis perpeti mallent. *Plaut.* Mihi quidvis sat est, *any thing.* And with a *genit.* *Terent.* Quidvis oneris impone. *Cato.* Quidvis anni, for quovis anni tempore. — ¶ *Unus* stands with it pleonastically. *Cic.* Si tu, aut quivis unus, *any one.* *Id.* Non quivis unus ex populo, *any one without distinction.* *Terent.* Una harum quævis causa. — ¶ *Quavis* (*abl.*), *sc. ratione.* *Horat.* — ¶ *Adv.* Quovis. (See *Quovis.*) — ¶ *Un* quivis, *not any one, h. e. not any one without choice, not every body; non quisquam, not any one, h. e. nobody.* *So, P. Syr. ap. Seucc.* Cuivis potest accidere, quod cuiquam potest, *h. e. what may befall the race, as such, may befall any individual thereof.*

QUIVISCUMQUE (*quivis & cumque*), or **QUIVISCUNQUE**, *quæviscumque, quodviscumque, pron. whatsoever you will, any, every.* *Lucret.* and *Martial.*

QUO (produced from the *abl. neut.* of *qui*), *adv. wherc.* *Cic.* Se nescire, quo loci esset, for quo loco. — ¶ Also, *wherefore, for which reason, on which account.* *Cic.* Quo etiam scripsit: Non curo, &c. *Nepos.* Quo factum est, *whence, by reason of which, wherefore.* — ¶ Also, *because, or that; or as if.* *Plaut.* Non quo te impudicum crederem. *Cic.* Non quo ipse audieris. *Id.* Non eo (on that account) dico, quo mihi veniat, &c. *Terent.* Non quo quemquam plus amem, eo feci. — ¶ Also, *whither, to which or what place, to which or what, to whom, ποί; of places, persons or things.* *Horat.* Quo, quo, selesti, ruitis? *Cæs.* Mulieres in eum locum conjecit, quo exercitui aditus non erat. *Cic.* Me ad eam partem provinciae esse venturum, quo te velle arbitrarer. *Ovid.* Trabs quo cadat in dubio est. *Cato.* Dolia, quo viuaecos condat, *where.* *Plaut.* Quo illæ nubent? *h. e. whom?* *Cic.* Apud eos, quo se contulit, *h. e. ad quos.* Also, *Plaut.* Non hercle, quo hinc gentium aufugiam, scio, *whither in the world.* And, *fig.* *Liv.* Scire, quo amentia progressi sitis, *to what a pitch of, how far in.* — It is also, *to what end, use, purpose, aim, for what, why.* *Cic.* Quo hostem tam scelertum reserves? *Id.* Quo tantam pecuniam? *Id.* Dixit profecto, quo vellet aurum, for what use. *Horat.* Nescis, quo valeat nummus. *Cic.* Martis vero signum quo mihi pacis auctori? *of what use? to what purpose?* *Horat.*

Quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti? *of what use? to what purpose?* *Ovid.* Quo tibi turritis incingere mœnibus urbes? *Propert.* Nam mihi quo, Penis si purpura fulgeat ostris? *what help, profit to me? of what avail to me?* *So, Paudect.* Quo bonum est? *what end does it answer? what good does it do?* — *Quo* stands, also, for *aliquo.* *Cic.* Si quo erat prodeundum, *any whither.* *Id.* Ne quo inciderem. — ¶ Also, *to the end that, in order that, that.* *Ovid.* Fraus mea quid petit, nisi quo tibi jungeretur uni? *Terent.* Hanc simulant parere, quo Chremetem absterreant. *Cic.* Quo gravius viderere, *that you, or that you so much the.* (See *Qui*, No. III. near the end.) — Also, *merely that.* *Liv.* Effecerat, quo is magis gauderet. And after *causa*; where it may be rendered *that, or why, on which account.* *Liv.* Vim morbi in causa esse, quo serius proficiscerentur. — Hence, *Quo minus, that not, after verbs of hindering, restraining, withholding, deterring, and the like.* *Nepos.* Ne quis impediretur, quo minus frueretur, &c. *be hindered from enjoying.* *Id.* Neque recusavit, quo minus panam subiret, *h. e. refuse to undergo.* *Cic.* Si te dolor tenuit, quo minus venires, *kept you from coming.* *Id.* Deterere aliquem, quo minus, &c. *Cæs.* Stetisse pro Trebonium, quo minus oppido potirentur, *it was owing to Trebonius that they did not,*

&c. Also, *Suet.* ad *Herenn.* Impedit mento est, quo secius feratur lex, *h. e. quo minus.* Also, *quo ne (h. e. non).* *Horat.* Sat. 2, 1, 36. *Cic.* Prefinisti, quo ne plaris emerem, *that I should not, &c. (if we will not understand id (pre- tina), and govern quo by pluris).* — ¶ Also, *as.* *Ovid.* Patrem, sed non quo filia debet, amavit. — ¶ Also, *wherefore, why, on which account*; thus, *In causa esse, quo.* (See above.) — ¶ *Si quo, if in any way, if any how.* *Liv.* 40, 26. — ¶ In some of its meanings, *quo* is perhaps to be considered as derived from the old *dative* of *qui*.

QUOAD (*quo & ad*), *adv. and conj. how long.* *Terent.* Senem quoad expectasti vestrum? — Also, *so long as, as long as, and sometimes as.* *Cic.* Quousque, iniquis? quoad erit integrum. *Id.* Habes patris tabulas omnes, quoad vixit. *Id.* Quoad potui, *as long as I could.* *Id.* Tam diu, quoad te non poenitebit, *h. e. as.* — ¶ Also, *till, until.* *Cæs.* Neque finem insequendi fecerunt, quoad precipites hostes egerunt. *Nepos.* Perenni usque eo retinuit, quoad renunciatum est vieisse Bæotios. *Id.* Quoad posset contendere. *Cic.* Ea continebis, quoad te videam. *Id.* Quum in senatu fuisset, quoad senatus dimissus est. — ¶ Also, *how far.* *Cic.* Videte nunc, quoad fecerit iter. — Also, *so far as, and sometimes as.* *Cic.* Quoad progredi potuerit amentia. — Also, *as far as, till.* *Liv.* In aquam progressi, quoad capitibus exstare possunt, *h. e. having advanced into the water to such a distance, that there is depth enough for them to immerse themselves as far as their heads.* — Figur. *how far, so far as, as.* *Cic.* Ut quoad possem, nunquam discederem, *so far as I could.* *Id.* Cognitis, quoad possunt ab homine cognosci. *Id.* Usque eo, quoad, &c. *h. e. as.* Also, for quantum, with the *genit.* ejus (but with no other), *so much thereof, as; so far therein or herein, as; and with a tense of the verb possum, so far as I, &c. can in the matter, so far as possible.* *Cic.* Ne intermitas, quoad ejus facere poteris, scribere. *Id.* Ut, quoad ejus fieri possit, desiderium minuatur. — ¶ With the *accus.* as to, touching, in respect of. Some passages are so read in some editions, but, as it seems, incorrectly; so that this manner of expression is not to be considered as classical. — ¶ For *quo, qua, quo.* *Plaut.* Dies, quoad referret, for qua, or ad quam. — ¶ *Usque* is appended to *quoad*; *quoad usque, or quoadusque, until, or as long as till.* *Varr.* and *Sueton.* — ¶ Among the poets, as a *monosyllable.* *Lucret.* and *Horat.*

QUOADUSQUE, or **QUO** See *Quoad*, at the **QUOAD USQUE**. 2 } end.

QUOCIRCA (*quo & circa*), *conj. wherefore, therefore, for which reason, &c.* *Cic.* Quocirca bene Senatus decrevit, ut, &c. *Virg.* Quocirca capere regnam meditor. Separated. *Horat.* Quo, bone, circa in rebus jueundis vive beatiss.

QUOCUMQUE (*quo & eumque*), or **QUOCUNQUE**, *adv. to whatsoever place, whithersoever, ὅποι ἄν.* *Cic.* Quorumque venerint, sperant, &c. *Id.* Oculi, quocumque inciderint, veterem consuetudinem fori requirunt. *Horat.* Ire, pedes quocumque ferent. — Also, *whithersoever it be, any whither soever.* *Virg.* Præcipientes metus acer agit, quocumque rudentes excutere. — ¶ Separated. *Cic.* Quo te cumque, &c. *Virg.* Quo res cumque cadent.

QUOD (produced from the *neut.* of *qui*, *quæ, quod*, for *propter quod*; partly, also, for *ad quod*), *conj. that or why, wherefore.* *Cic.* Nihil est, quod te des in viam, *there is no reason why; there is no necessity that.* *Id.* Est magis, tibi quod gratuler. *Plaut.* Ut, quod ego ad te venio, intelligas, *why, wherefore, on what account.* — ¶ Also, *that or because, ia that, ὅτι.* *Cic.* Quum tibi agam gratias, quod me vivere coegisti. *Id.* Mirari Cato se aiebat, quod non rideret haruspex. *Id.* Propter hanc causam, quod Leontini non me adjuverunt. *Id.* Hoc me ipse consulabar, quod non

dubitabam, &c. — Propterea quod, for that reason, because; for the reason that; because. Terent. Veritus sum, ut me deideres, propterea quod amat filius. — Also, *Id* quod. Terent. (So.) Quod filia est inventa? (Ch.) non: sed id quod est consimilis moribus. — ¶ *Also, as touching that; as to this, that; or, also, that, when it has the same force.* Cic. Quod scribis, te venturam; ego, vero volo, &c. (and so very often in Cic. Ep.). Cæs. B. G. 1, 40. Quod non fore dicto audientes milites dicantur, nihil se ea re commoveri. — Hence, though, although. Terent. Quod dicas mihi, alium quærebam, peristi. Propert. Quod non domus est mihi fulta columnis. Ovid. Quod virgo est. — ¶ *Also, wherefore, on which account, therefore, accordingly.* Terent. Quod te oro, ne, &c. Virg. Quod te oro, eripe. Cic. Quod vobis venire in mentem necesse est, &c. *Id.* Quod quidem Cleanthus docet, quanta vis insit, &c. — Hence, to express a connection with a foregoing proposition, Quod si, if then, if now, if accordingly, and especially to express an inference from an assumed fact to something else; it may be sometimes rendered *but if*. Cic. and Cæs. So, Quod nisi. Nepos. Quod nisi debilitatus esset, if then he had not been, &c. Cic. Quod ego nisi repressissem. *Id.* Quod ni. Also, Quod utinam, Quod ubi, Quod quum. Cic. and Cæs. And, Quod ne. Colum. And with other words. (In this use, as a transition particle, it is often difficult to translate it; it evidently refers to something going before, and may be rendered by *then, now, but, &c.*) — ¶ *Also, that or since.* Plaut. Jam diu est, quod victum non datis. Terent. Inde quod agrum mercatus es, since the time when. — ¶ *Also, that, after facere, for ut.* Vitruv. So, after exopto. Calp. — ¶ *Also, that, where, at other times, the acc. with infin. is used.* Plaut. Scio jam, filius quod anet meus instanc meretricem. Vitruv. Admiror, quod ita non scriptoribus iidem honores sint tributi. Sueton. Recordatus, quod nihil prestisset. Pallad. Opinantes, quod a nulla ave tangatur. Pandect. (after cognoscere). Varr. (after faciebat). — In particular, when illud precedes. Cic. Illud mihi occurrit, quod uxor discisset. — Also, *Lio.* Consul senatusconsultum recitari jussit: primum quod senatus jussisset, &c. — ¶ *Also, what or as much as, so far as.* Cic. Quod ad me attinet. Terent. Ornato verbis, quod poteris, as much as. Liv. Quod fieri posset. *Id.* Quod continens memoria sit. So, Quod sciam, as far as I know: Quod salva fide possim: Quod commodo tuo fiat, &c. Also, Cæl. ad Cic. Quod ad Cæsarem, crebri de eo rumores, se. attinet, or pertinet, as to Cæsar. — ¶ *Also, that or in which.* Terent. Si quid est, quod mea opera opus sit. — Also, *wherein or therein.* Terent. Quod illos ætas satis acuet.

QUODAMMODO, adv. or QUODAM MODO, in a manner, in a certain measure, πῶς, πῶς. Nepos. Quodammodo latebat, cum tamen per eum unum gererentur omnia. Cic. Voce, motu, forma etiam magnifica et generosa quodammodo. — Separated. Quintil. Quodam tamen modo.

QUOI, for Cui. 3 See Qui.

QUOJAS, atis, or QUOJATIS, e, pron. 3 for Cujas, or Cuijatis. Plaut. Quojuatis (nom.). *Id.* Quojuates estis.

QUOJES, a, um, for Cujus, a, um. 3 Plaut.

QUOJES, genit. for Cujus. Plaut. — So, 3 also, Quojuasmodi. Plaut.

QUOLIBET (from quilibet, or quo & libet), adv. whither it pleases, any whither soever. Ovid. and Lucret.

QUOM, for Quum. 3 See Quum.

QUOMINUS. See Minus, and especially Quo.

QUOMODO, adv. and conj. or QUO MODO, in what manner, in what way, after what fashion, ὡς, πῶς, τίνα τρόπον. Cic. Quomodo Graeci ineptum appellent, non reperies. *Id.* Hæc negotia quomodo se habeant, ne epistola quidem nar-

rare audeo. — In a question or exclamation. Horat. Macenas quomodo te enim? Cic. Quomodo se venditant Cæsari! — Also, as, even as. Cic. Me consulenti ita fecistis, quomodo pauci nobiles facti sunt. *Id.* Et quo modo hoc est consequens illi, sic illud huic. *Id.* Quomodo nunc se artes habent, pertimescenda est, &c. — ¶ *Nam* is also appended. Cic. Quomodonam (same as quomodo, or more expressive) de nostris versibus Cæsar? hvo? — ¶ *Quo modo, for quocumque modo, in whatever way or manner, howsoever.* Cic. ad Div. 20. — ¶ *The final o is short, for instance, in Horat. and Martial. It is long in Catull. 10, 7.*

QUOMODOCUMQUE (quomodo & cumque), or QUOMODOCUNQUE, conj. and adv. in whatever manner, howsoever, ὅποῦν. Cic. Quomodocumque dicitur, intelligi tamen potest. — ¶ *Also, in what manner soever, be it how it may.* Plaut. Sed tamen quomodocumque, quamquam sumus pauperculi, est domi quod edimus.

QUOMODOLIBET (quomodo & libet), 3 adv. in whatever way one pleases. Augustin.

QUOMODONAM (quomodo & nam). See Quomodo.

QUONAM (quo & nam), adv. ta what place? whither? Cic. Eam si nunc sequor, quonam? Plaut. Cogito, quonam ego eurram. — ¶ *Also, whither? to what? Cæs.* Quonam hæc omnia pertinere? — ¶ *Quonam usque, how far? huc long?* Stat. Quonam miseros Inachidas, quonam usque premes? *Id.* Quonam timidae commenta parentis usque feres? Geil. Quero, quonam usque id fieri debuit.

QUONDAM (for quondam), adv. at a certain time, at one time, once, in time past, formerly, πάλαι. Cic. Populus Romanus, qui quondam in hostes lenissimus existimabatur, hoc tempore domesticæ crudelitatis laborat. *Id.* Omnia fere, que sunt conclusa nunc artibus, dispersa et dissipata quondam fuerunt. Plaut. Verum tempestas, memini, quondam fuit, cum inter nos sorderemus nimis alteri. Pleonastically, Terent. Olim isti fuit generi quondam quæstus apud seculum prius. — It also expresses late, deceased, once. Cod. Just. Valeriani quondam centurionis testamentum. *Id.* Si marito quondam suo heres non exstitit. — ¶ *Also, at times, ever and anon, now and then, sometimes, occasionally.* Cic. Quid, cum sæpe lapidum, sanguinis nonnunquam, terræ interdum, quondam etiam factis imber effluxit? Virg. Quondam etiam victis redit in præcordia virtus. — So, of things which are wont to take place. Albin. Liquitur, ut quondam Zephyris et solibus solvuntur teneræ nives. Virg. Frigidus ut quondam silvis immurmurat Auster. — ¶ *Also, at some time, some time or other, in its time, once, hereafter.* Horat. Hæc tamen ad melius poterit transcurrere quondam. Virg. Nec quondam ullo se jactabit alimno. — ¶ *Also, on a time, once.* Sueton. Adeo ut Senatus quondam decreverit. *Id.* Ad summam quondam ubertatem vini edixit, ne, &c.

QUONIAM (quom, for quum, & jam), conj. when, after that, now that, ἐπεὶ. Plaut. — ¶ *Also, much more frequently, since now, seeing that, since, as, as indeed, ἐπεὶ, ὅτι.* Cæs. De suis rebus petere cæperunt, quoniam evitatis consilire non possent. Cic. In eo, quoniam ita tu vis, nimium me gratum esse concedam. *Id.* Quoniam res in id discrimen adducta est. — Also, for quo, that, because, or as if. Cic. Ferr. 1, 9. Non quoniam hoc sit necesse, not that this is necessary.

QUOPYAM (quo & piam), adv. to any 3 place, any whither. Terent.

QUOQUAM (quo & quam), adv. any whither, to any place, πῶς. Cic. Quoniam si accessisti, quo non attuleris tecum istum diem! Nepos. Neque se quoquam movit ex Urbe. — Also, for in aliquam rem. Lucret. Neque quoquam posse resolvit.

QUOQUE (unc.), conj. (which always

follows a word or words), also, *whence, too, as well, ἐτι, καὶ.* Cic. Me scilicet maxime, sed proxime illum quoque fecissent. Horat. Pudicum servavit ab omni non solum facto, verum opprobria quoque turpi. Geil. Non sophistæ solum, sed philosophi quoque. — Also, with *etiam*. Terent. Ego pol quoque etiam timida sum. Lucret. Etiam quoque. And, with *et* (h. e. etiam). Plin. Sunt vero et fortuita eorum (leonum) quoque elementie exempla. — Also, after quot, redundantly. Quintil. Totidem livas, quot milites quoque. — ¶ *For quidem.* Quadrig. ap. Geil. Sese ne id quoque facturnum esse, not even that. — ¶ *Quoque, of quo and que, and whither, and that; also, of quo (abl.) and que.* Liv. and Ovid. — ¶ *Also, from Quisque, which see.*

QUOQUO (quo & quo, or quisquis), adv. to whatever part, whithersoever, ὅποῦν. Cic. Ita quoquo sese verterit Stoici, &c. Plaut. Quoquo hinc abducta est gentium, whithersoever in the world. Terent. terrarum. Plaut. Quoquo ibo, mecum erit.

QUOQUOVERSUS, and -UM (quoquo & versus, or -um), or QUOQUOVERSUS, and -UM, adv. in every direction, to every quarter, every way, on every side, πανταχῶς. Cæs. Legatos quoquoversus dimittere. Cic. Pedes triginta quoquoversus. Cato. Pedes decem quoquoversum.

QUORSUM, or QUORSUS (for quo versus, or -um), adv. toward what place, whithersoever, whither, πῶς. Terent. Nescio hercle, quorsum eam. — ¶ *Figur.* to what, to what end, πῶς ῥί. Terent. Sane curæ est, quorsum eventurum hoc siet, what this will come to, how it will end. *Id.* Et heri semper lenitas verebar quorsum evaderet. Cic. Quorsum recidat responsum tnum, non laboro, what may be the drift or purport of your answer, what direction your answer may take. *Id.* Sed quorsum hæc pertinent? what is the aim or application of these things? Senec. Quorsus hæc quæstio pertinet? Cic. Quorsus istue? non enim intelligo? to what does this tend? what are you driving at? — ¶ *Also, for what, with what end or view, for what use.* Cic. Quorsum igitur hæc dispoito? quorsum? ut intelligere possitis, &c.

QUOT (unc.), indecl. num. how many, πόσος. Plaut. Quot sunt? Cic. Quot haudit calamitates! — Also, as many as, and sometimes as. Plaut. Totidem, quot ego et tu sumus, as. Cic. Quot homines, tot cause. *Id.* Cras, et quot dies erimus in Tusculano, as many days as. *Id.* Quot orationum genera esse diximus, totidem orationum reperiantur. Liv. Et subeunda dimicatio toties, quot conjurati super essent, as many times as there were, &c. — ¶ *Also, every.* Thus, Quot annis, or quotannis, every year, yearly, annually. Cic. Siculi quotannis tributa conferunt. Virg. Illum vidi juvenem quot annis. Also, Cato. Circum capita oleagina quot mensibus fodere oportet, every month, monthly. Plaut. Quot calendis petere cibum, the first day of every month. Pandect. Quot diebus, every day, daily. So, April. Quot dies obibam ministerium. — ¶ *Not quot.* See Quotquot.

QUOTANNIS. See Quot.

QUOTCUMQUE (quot & eumque), or QUOTCUNQUE, indecl. num. how many soever, as many as. Cic. Quotcumque populus jusserit, tot sunt. Catull. Quotcumque (flores) ferunt campi, &c. hos tulit ipse. Manil. Totque dabit vires, dominos quotcumque recepit, as — masters, how many soever they be.

QUOTENI (quot), æ, a, num. adj. how many, distributively; how many each, πῶς ἑκαστος. Cic. Partes fecit, nescio, quotenorum jegerum.

QUOTENNIS (quot & annus), e, adj. of how many years, how many years old. Augustin.

QUOTIDIANUS (quotidie), a, um, adj. daily, happening, coming, done, used, &c. every day, καθήμερος. Cæs. labor. *Id.* Extra quotidianam consuetudinem. *Id.* Quotidianus agger, added each day. Cic. serino. *Id.* Quotidianum victura

alicui præbere. *Id.* vita. *Nepos.* sump-
tus. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Quotidianum est,
aliquid audire de te, it is a daily occur-
rence, a thing of every day. Also, for
quotidie. *Plant.* Nisi quotidianus ses-
quiopus confeceris. — Hence, Quotidi-
ano (*sc.* tempore), daily, every day.
Cic. fragm. and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, every-
day, ordinary, common, usual, familiar.
Cic. Epistolæ quotidianis verbis texere
solemus. *Id.* interdictum, *h. c.* usual,
wonted. *Id.* vis. *Terent.* formæ, every-
day, ordinary beauties, common, every-
day faces. — ¶ Of the first two sylla-
bles, the poets lengthen sometimes the
one, and sometimes the other. Thus,
in *Martial.* we find Quōti.; and in *Cat-
tull.*, on the contrary, Quōtī.; hence,
in the latter, some write *quotidianiana*.
— ¶ Written, also, *cotidianus*.

QUOTIDIE (quot & dies), adv. every day,
daily, day by day, *δοξήναι, καθ' ἡμέραν,*
καθ' ἑκάστην. *Terent.* and *Cic.* — Quo-
tidie, daily, for every night. *Quintil.*
decl. 10, 14. — ¶ Written, also, *coti-
die*.

QUOTIDIŌ, or CŌTIDIŌ, adv. same as
3 *Quotidie.* *Q. Cap. ap. Charis.*

QUOTIES, or QUOTIENS (quot), adv.
*how often? how many times? ὅσakis, πο-
σakis.* *Virg.* O quoties Galatæa locuta
est! *Cic.* Quoties, et quot nominibus
statuas aferes? — Also, as often as,
sometimes as. *Cic.* Ne toties accipere
tuas litteras, quoties a Quinto afferun-
tur, as. *Virg.* Quoties oculos coniecit
in hostem, aversos toties currus Iuturna
retorsit, as often as. *Cic.* Quoties mihi
potestas erit, non prætermittam, as often
as.

QUOTIESCUMQUE (quoties & cumque),
or CŪNCUMQUE, adv. how often soever, as
often soever as, *ὅποσakis ὅν.* *Cic.* Quo-
tiescumque dico, toties, &c. *Id.* Cete-
ra quotiescumque voletis, parata vobis
erunt.

QUOTLIBET (quot & libet), adv. how
3 many one will, as many as one pleases.
Hugm.

QUOTQUOT (quot & quot), num. adj.
indecl. how many soever, as many soever
as, *ὅσοι ἄν.* *Cic.* Si leges duæ, aut si
plures, aut quotquot erunt, conservari
non possunt. *Catull.* Adeste, quot estis
omnes, how many soever ye all are. *Ho-
rat.* Quotquot eunt dies, *h. c.* daily. —
¶ Also, every. *Alf. Jctus ap. Gell.*
Quotquot annis.

QUOTUS (quotus), a, um, adj. same
3 as Quotus. *Plant.*

QUOTUS (quot), a, um, adj. what is num-
ber, order, place, &c. (sometimes equiva-
lent to how many, how few, what, &c.).
Cic. Quotus erit iste denarius, qui non
sit ferendus? *Horat.* Scire velim,
chartis pretium quotus arroget annus,
h. c. what number or place the year holds,
which, &c.; equivalent to how many
years? *Id.* Hora quota est? what is the
hour? what o'clock is it? (strictly, what
is the number or place of the hour?) *Id.*
Quota (*abl.*) caream frigoribus, *sc.* hora,
at what hour? *Martial.* Quota puppi
eat, *h. c.* quot naves. *Horat.* Tu, quo-
tus esse velis, rescribe, *h. c.* how many
companions (umbra) you will bring, or
how many fellow-guests you will have.
Lucr. Quota pars homo sit terræ, *h. c.*
how small a part, a very small part.
Ovid. Ex tot in Atrida pars quota lau-
dis erat? what part? *h. c.* how small a
part, a very small part. — Joined with
quisque, it expresses universality. *Ant.*
ad *Herenn.* Quoto quoque loco libet,
h. c. wheresoever, in what place soever.
Especially so, in the sense of how many
or how much, *h. c.* how few, how little,
few, little. *Cic.* Quotus enim quisque
philosophorum invenitur, qui sit ita
moratus, ut ratio postulat? how few

philosophers are there, who, &c.? *Id.*
Quotus enim quisque disertus? quotus
quisque juris peritus est? *Quintil.* de-
clam. Quotamquamque partem habeo
viventis? *Ovid.* Forma quota quaque
superbit? *Auct. Dial. de Orat.* Quo-
tum quæque inveneris, qui, &c.
Cart. Quoto enique, *sc.* homini.

QUOTUSCUMQUE (quotus & cumque),
3 or QUOTUSCUNQUE, quōtiacum(n)que,
quotumcum(n)que, adj. whatsoever in
number, place, order, &c.; and so, how
small soever, no matter how small, a very
small, small as may be. *Tibull.* and *Ov-*
id. pars.

QUOTUSQUISQUE. See Quotus.
QUOTUS (from quivis, or quo & vis), adv.
3 to any place soever, any whither, *παρα-
χῶος, ὅπου ἄν.* *Plaut.* Cibo perducipot-
eris quovis. *Terent.* Imo abeat quovis
gentium, any whither in the world.

QUOTUSQUE (quo & usque), adv. how
long, ὅως ἄν. *Cic.* Quousque? inquires.
Quoad erit integrum. *Id.* Quousque
ita dicis? *h. c.* quamdiu. *Id.* Quous-
que abutere patientia nostra? — ¶ Al-
so, how far. *Plin.* Mens reputet, quo-
usque penetratura sit avaritia. *Gell.*
Quousque degredi debeo? — Figur.
how far, to what extent. *Pandect.* Si
quærat, quousque ei permissum vide-
atur peculium administrare. — ¶ Sepa-
rated. *Martial.* Quo te spectabimus
usque? (where quo, being separated
from the vowel which followed it, is
necessarily long.)

QUUM, or CUM, or, anciently, QUOM
(an old acc. neut. of quis, for qui), adv.
and conj. when. — 1. With the indic.
Cic. Soletis, quum aliquid hujusmodi
auditis, continuo dicere, &c. *Id.* De-
cedes, quum voles. *Id.* Iter faciebam,
quum has litteras dabam. *Id.* Apen-
nas vix discesserat, quum epistola. *Id.*
Fuit tempus, quum homines bestiarii
modo vagabantur. *Id.* Evolat e con-
spectu quadremis, quum etiam tum
ceteræ naves molebantur, when, while,
at which time. So, *Id.* Cadebatur vir-
gis, quum interea nulla vox alia audie-
batur, &c. when, while, all which time. —
Its correlative is tum; thus, Quum —
tum, when — then; Tum — quum, then
— when. *Cic.* Quum recte navigari
poterit, tum naviges. *Id.* Sed hæc tum
laudemus, quum erunt perorata. *Id.*
Considera tumme, quum ab ipso nasce-
tur, an prius. (For a different use of
quum — tum, see the end of the word.)
— Sometimes, equivalent to while, at
which time. (See above.) — It may be
whenever, of a repeated action. *Cic.*
Scribo ad vos, quum habeo, qui ferat.
— 2. With the subj. when a thing is
expressed with uncertainty, or when
may, might, should are implied. *Cic.*
Si, quum causa nulla esset, tabellarios
ad te mitterem. *Id.* Et, quum sit ne-
cesse, servire temporis. — But also oth-
erwise, with the imp. and plup., when
the events brought before us are con-
sidered as having a certain relation of
cause and effect; but also in other in-
stances, of some of which we can only
say, that it seems to have been an idiom
of the Latin language to prefer the subj.
Cic. Alexander, quum interemisset Clit-
um, vix manus a se abstinnit, when he
had killed Clitus, having killed Clitus.
Nepos. Alc. 4. Quum ei nuntius missus
esset, ut domum rediret, essetque in
magna spe provincie bene administra-
die; non parere noluit, when an order
had been sent to him, an order having been
sent to him. (The force of quum in con-
nection with the second verb esset is
although. See below.) *Id.* Nam quum
civium suorum aliquis ab hostibus esset
captus, amicorum concilium habebat,
&c. *Cic.* Zeronem, quum Athenis es-

sem, audiebam frequenter. *Id.* At
tum eratis Consules, quum cunctus or-
do reclamabat, quum cupere vos dicere-
tis? (observe the change of mood.) —
3. With the historical infin. *Lin.* Po-
pulus promissa consulis expectabat:
quum Appius dicere, &c. — 4. With
acc. and infin. in the obliqua oratio. *Liv.*
— 5. Quum primum, *Cic.*; or, Quum
subito, *Colan.* as soon as. — 6. Quum
maxime (see Maxime) has, besides its
other significations, also the following:
— Especially, particularly, preëminently.
Terent. Atqui quum maxime volo te
dari operam ut fiat, wish most heartily,
most earnestly. *Cic.* Quæ multos jam
annos et nunc quum maxime filium
interfectum cupit, now most especially.
For this stands also ut quum maxime.
Terent. Hanc auabat, ut quum maxime
(*sc.* amaret), tum Pauphilus, quum pa-
ter, uxorem ut ducat, orare occipit,
(strictly) loved her then as at the time
when his love was at the highest, *h. c.* was
then desperately in love with her. — Also,
just now, precisely now or precisely at the
time. *Cic.* Quem armis oppressa civi-
tas pertulit, pareteque quum maxime
mortuo, æven yet also, now too. *Id.* Ve-
rum tamen antiqua negligimus; etiam-
ne ea negligemus, quæ sunt quum
maxime? at this very time, just now.
(In these passages Ernesti, who does
not allow that now is the proper signifi-
of these words, takes quum maxime for
ut quum maxime, explaining them as in
the passage from *Terent.* above; thus,
Quæ sunt quum maxime, which now
take place with extreme frequency; so fre-
quently, that they never did more so.) *Se-
nec.* Nemo novit, nisi id tempus, quod
quum maxime transit, which is now
passing. — ¶ Also, when, that or since,
with the indic. *Cic.* Multi anni sunt,
quum in ære meo est, his many years
that he has been in my debt. — ¶ Also,
since, as, seeing that, because; and so we
often use when. With the subj. *Cic.*
Quæ quam ita sunt. *Id.* Quum spera-
ret te quoque ita existimare, ad te est
profectus. — But indic. is found. *Cic.*
Quum mecum esse non potuisti, &c.
— ¶ Also, although, where when will
sometimes answer, with subj. *Cic.*
Cui (senatus auctoritati) quum inter-
cessissent, tamen est perscripta. (See
an example from *Nepos* above.) —
¶ Also, that or because, equivalent to
quod, with the indic. *Cic.* Præclare
facis, quum puerum diligis. — ¶ Quum
— tum, as — so also, not only — but also,
both — and, connect partly words and
partly sentences, in which latter case
quum may stand either with the subj. or
indic.; this is frequently used in passing
from a general to a particular. *Cic.* Id,
quum per se dignus putaretur, tum gra-
tia Luculli impetravit. *Id.* Quum mul-
tie res nequaquam satis explicatæ sint,
tum perdifficilis questio est de natura
deorum. *Id.* Quum ob ea, quæ ad te
scripsi, tum quod Cesar adest. *Nepos.*
Inveterata quum gloria, tum etiam li-
centia. — As the emphasis falls upon
the second of these, tum is sometimes
strengthened by such particles as etiam,
vero, maxime, præcipue, imprimis. *Cic.*
— The tum is also repeated. *Cic.* ad
Dir. 9, 13. Quum — tum — tum. —
We also find Quum — quum — tum.
Cic. ad *Dir.* 6, 4. — And simul for tum.
Liv. 3, 50. post med. — Tum is also
wanting. *Cic.* Ejus quum totius est
præclara species, imprimis suspicienda
est figura capitis. — ¶ Quom. *Plaut.*
Amph. 1, 1, 41. et sæpius. — ¶ Quan-
do, when, in direct and indirect interro-
gation, where quum cannot be used.
We say tum — quum, but rarely tum —
quando. See Quando.

hum. Area primum radatur; deinde confodiatur, *h. e.* cleared. Hence, figur. to polish, refine. *Martial.* aliquid lima. — Figur. to grate, offend. *Quintil.* aures. Also, to satirize, censure. *Pers.* mores. — Also, to rub or graze upon, glide or skim along, pass close by, just touch or almost touch in passing. *Sil.* saxa vomere, to plough. *Virg.* litora, sail by, coast along. *Id.* cautes, sail past. *Ovid.* metam ultimam, *h. e.* be almost at the goal, touch the goal. *Id.* Sicco freta radere passu, *skin over.* *Propert.* Alter remus aquas, alter radat arenas, graze. Also, *Virg.* Inter naevem Gyæ scopulosque radit iter lævum (*h. e.* left of Gyas) interior. *Id.* (Colunba) radit iter liquidum, celeres neque commovet alas, skias through the air. Aud of rivers. *Tibull.* Qua Gyn-des radit campos. *Sence.* Mæander radit arenas, grazes, glides along, licks. — *¶* Also, to shave or scrape off, either of the thing from which something is scraped, or the thing which is removed by scraping; also, to scrape or scratch out. *Tacit.* nomen fastis, erase. *Plin.* parietes, scrape off, *h. e.* scrape off the dirt from them. *Sueton.* barbam, shave off. *Petron.* caput, shave. *Horat.* Aquosus Eurus arva radit imbricis, scrapes away, washes away. *Plin.* Herbam maris ad solum radere, grub or chop off. — Hence, figur. to scrape away, take away, remove. *Pers.* Damnosâ Canicula (un-lucky throo at dice) quantum raderet. *Martial.* Ista tonstrix non tondet, sed radit, shaves her lovers of their money. — *¶* Radere, *ξεπερν*, to shave off, shave clean to the skin, with the razor; *Τονδρεν, κείπειν*, to cut off, shear with shears or scissors: the former only of men, the latter also of animals.

RADULĀ (rado), *æ, f.* a scraper, instru-
2 ment for scraping off any thing, *κνηστή-
ριον.* *Colum.*

RÆTĪX,
RÆTICŌS, &c. } See *Rhetia*, &c.

RAĪX, *æ, f.* a certain sea-fish, called a ray.
Plin.

RALLUM (for radulum, from rado), *i, n.*
2 an instrument by which the earth is re-
moved from the ploughshare. *Plin.*

RALLUS (as for rarulus, from raris), *a,*
3 um, adj. somewhat thin. *Plaut.* Tunica
ralla.

RAMĀLE (ramus), *is, n.* a scar or dead
bough, an useless or withered branch. *Ov-*
id. Ramalia arida. *Pers.* Veteris ra-
malia fagi. *Tacit.* Arbor mortuis ra-
malibus.

RAMENTĀ, *æ, f.* same as *Ramentum*.
2 *Plaut.*

RAMENTŌSUS (ramentum), *a, um, adj.*
3 ramentis plenus. *Carl. Aurel.*

RAMENTUM (for radimentum, from ra-
do), *i, n.* a little piece or bit scraped from
gold, silver, wood, &c. a chip, shaving,
πίτυμα, ξόμα. It differs from scobis,
which is the dust made by a file or such
like. *Lucret.* Ramenta ferri. *Plin.*
Ramenta eboris. *Id.* auri. *Id.* e cor-
nibus. *Id.* salis. *Id.* lapidis specula-
ris. *Id.* pellis cervine dejecta punice.
Id. ligni. — *¶* Also, any small piece.
Martial. Ramentum sulphuratum, a
match. *Plin.* Ramenta fluminum, *h. e.*
arenæ. *Plaut.* Omne (aurum) cum ra-
mento, all the gold with the scrapings;
every furthing, every cent. Also, small
pieces of food, victuals. *Scrib. Larg.*
Rejiciunt ab stomacho ramenta.

RAMĒS (ramus), *a, um, adj.* of a bough
3 or branch. *Virg.* Ramea fragmenta.

RAMEX (Id.), *icis, m.* a branch, a bough;
2 a cross-bar of a fence. *Colum.* — *¶* Al-
so, a rupture, hernia, *κισσοκήλη.* *Cels.*
and *Jurel.* — *¶* Also, Ramices, the
lungs, or rather, the pectoral veins or
veins of the lungs. *Plaut.*

RAMŌSŌS (ramex), *a, um, adj.* burst
2 or bursten, afflicted with a hernia or rup-
ture. *Plin.*

RAMŌS [Tuscan form], *ium, or RĀM-*
NENSES [Latin form], *ium, m.* the name
of one of the three tribes (Rammes, of Lat-
ins, Titius or Titienses, of Sabines, Lu-
ceres, of Etrurians), from whose political
association sprung the Roman state. *Liv.*
10, 5. They were named from Romu-
lus, and formed one of the three centu-
ries of equites chosen by him. *Liv.* 1,

13 and 36. — *¶* For the equites or
knights generally. *Horat. Ar. Poet.* 341.

— *¶* Written, also, *Rhamnus*, &c.

RĀMŌSŌS (ramus), *a, um, adj.* full of
2 boughs or branches, branchy, branching,
ἐρνώδης, κλαδῶδης. *Lucret.* arbor. *Ov-*
id. stipes. *Propert.* Silvani ramosa do-
mus. *Plin.* Lappago similis anagallidi,
nisi esset ramosior. *Id.* Curalium ra-
mosissimum. *Virg.* Et ramosa Mycon
vivacis cornua cervi. *Plin.* Radices
ramosæ. — *¶* Figur. *Ovid.* (de hydra)
Hanc ramosam natis e cæde colubris,
h. e. whence snakes sprung forth like
boughs. *Pers.* Et vitæ ramosa in com-
pita, branching out in various directions.
Lucret. Ramosa nubila.

RĀMŌLŌSŌS (ramulus), *a, um, adj.* full
2 of little boughs or sprigs. *Plin.* folia.

RĀMŌLĒS (dimin. of ramus), *i, m.* a lit-
tle branch or bough, a shoot, sprig, *κλα-*
δών. *Cic.*

RĀMŌS (nuc.), *i, m.* a branch, bough, an
arm of a tree, *ἔρνος, κλάδος.* *Cic., Virg.,*
&c. Also, of plants. *Colum.* Also, the
branch of the root of a tree. *Id.* — Hence,
Rami, for arbor, a tree. *Virg.* Baccas
dant rami. And, the fruit of trees.
Virg. Rami atque venatus alebat.

— *¶* Also, the tip of a horn. *Cæs.* — *¶* Al-
so, frankincense. *Claudian.* — *¶* Al-
so, same as *Mentula.* *Nævius.* —

— *¶* Figur. *Cic.* Ramos miseriarum am-
putare. — *¶* Also, of a line of consan-

guinity. *Pers.* Stemmate quod Tusco
ramum ducis, *h. e.* you are descended
from. — *¶* *Pers.* Ramos Sainios (*h. e.*
Pythagoræ), *h. e.* the two branches of the
letter Y, representing the way to virtue
and vice. — *¶* Also, of a mountain, a
branch, part of a chain. *Plin.* — *¶* Al-
so, a club. *Propert.* Menalio jacuit pul-

sus tria tempora ramo Cacus, *h. e.* the
club of Hercules.

RĀMŌSCŪLŌS (dimin. of ramus), *i, m.* a
3 small branch or bough. *Plin.* — Figur.
Hieron.

RĀNĀ (according to Varro, from the
sound of its voice), *æ, f.* a frog, *βάτρα-*
χος. *Plin., &c.* Also, a paddock, green
frog. *Plin.* Hence, Prognostica rana-
rum, prognostics of weather. *Cic.* Pla-
vias metuo, si prognostica nostra vera
sunt, rane enim *ρητορεύουσιν.* — *Mar-*
tial. Perlege Mæonio cantatas carmine
ranas, *h. e.* Homer's Battle of the Frags
and Mice, *Βατραχοπομαχία.* — *Petron.*
Inflat se tanquam rana (proverb. of one
over-well satisfied with himself). —
Petron. Qui fuit rana, nunc est rex
(proverb. of one who, from a low ori-
gin, has very much raised himself), the
beggar's now a king. — *Plin.* Rana ru-
beta, or, *Horat.* Rana, a poisonous kind
of frog. *Juvenal.* Ranarum viscera
nunquam insepeli, *sc.* for omens. —

— *¶* Also, a swelling on the tongue of beasts.
Colum. — *¶* Also, a sea-fish, the frog-
fish (Lophius piscatorius, L.). *Plin.*

Also called by *Plin.* Rana piscatrix,
and by *Cic.* Rana marina.

RĀNCĒŌ (nuc.), *es, n.* 2. *ta he rancid, pu-*
3 trid, stinking. — Hence, Rancens, tis,
rancid, putrid, stinking, mouldy. *Lu-*
cret.

RĀNCIDĒ (rancidus), *adv.* rancidly, stink-
3 ingly, rankly; hence, figur. disgusting-
ly. *Gell.*

RĀNCIDŌLĒS (dimin. of rancidus), *a,*
3 um, adj. somewhat rank or rancid, stink-
ing, fetid. *Juvenal.* — *¶* Figur. dis-
gusting, nauseous. *Pers.* and *Martial.*

RĀNCIDŪS (ranco), *a, um, adj.* rank,
2 rancid, musty, stale, rammish, putrid,
stinking, *ταγγὸς, αἰώλος, σαπρὸς.* *Ho-*
rat. Rancidum aprum antiqui lauda-
bant non quia nasus illis nullus erat;
sed, credo, hac mente, quod hospes
tardius adveniens vitium comino-

dus, quam integrum edax dominus con-

sumeret. *Lucret.* Rancida cadavera.

Apul. Rancidiora seligens. — *¶* Figur.
disgusting, nauseous, offensive. *Juvenal.*
Nam quid rancidius. *Plin.* (de balneis)

Rancido aspectu, *h. e.* lurido, et qualis
solet esse rerum rancidarum.

RĀNCŌ, *as, n.* 1. to cry as a tiger. *Auct.*
carm. de Phil. Tigrides indomitæ ran-

cant. (*Al. leg. rancaat.*)

RĀNCŌR (ranco), *ōris, m.* raacidness,
3 rancidity. *Pallad.* — *¶* Figur. rancor,

inveterate malignity, malice, steadfast
hate. *Hieron.*

RĀNCŪLĀ (dimin. of rana), *æ, f.* a little
3 frog, tadpole, *βαράχιον.* *Apul.* —

— *¶* Also, a swelling on the tongue of cat-
tle, also called rana. *Veget.*

RĀNCŪLŌS (Id.), *i, m.* a little frog,
tadpole, porwicle; also, in general, a
frog, *βάτραχος.* *Cic.* — *¶* Also, an
herb, same as *Batrachium.* *Plin.*

RĀPĀ, *æ, f.* same as *Rapum*. 3.

RĀPĀCĪĀ (rapa), *drum, m.* the stalks and
2 leaves of turnips, rapes or navens. *Plin.*

— *¶* It is also written *rapicia*. As
an adj. *Cato.* Semen rapicium, rape-
seed.

RĀPĀCĪDĀ (rapax), *æ, m.* a robber, plun-
3 derer, thief. *Plaut.*

RĀPĀCĪTĀS (Id.), *ātis, f.* robbery, pillu-
ging, rapacity, *ἀρπακτικόν.* *Cic.*

RĀPĀX (rapio), *ācis, rapacious, voracious,*
greedy of plunder, eagerly desirous of
what belongs to another; a robber, *ἀρπαξ.*
Cic. Olim furunculus, nunc vero etiam
rapax. *Id.* Furem aliquem, aut rapa-
cem accusare. *Plaut.* Vos scelesti, vos
rapaces, vos prædones. *Sueton.* Procu-
ratorum rapacissimus. — Also, of one
grosping at presents. *Horat.* Cinara ra-
pax. *Tibull.* domina. *Id.* saga. — Al-
so, of animals. *Horat.* lupus. *Plin.*
Ungues hominibus lati, rapacibus unci,
beasts of prey. *Horat.* Rapaces Harpæ,
— Also, of other things. *Cic.* Nihil est
rapacius, quam natura. *Senec.* Rap-
acia virtutis ingenia. *Plin.* Nostri om-
nium utilitatem et virtutum rapacissi-
mi. *Id.* Succinum rapacissimum ig-
nium. *Cic.* Rapax unda. *Lucret.* Ra-
pax fluvii. *Id.* Falces rapaces. *Ca-*
tull. Turbida rapacior procella. *Ovid.*
Rapax ventus. *Lucret.* Rapax vis solis.
Ovid. ignis. *Id.* Scylla rapax. *Horat.*
Rapax Orcus. *Id.* fortuna. *Senec.* Ra-
paces Pati manus. *Tibull.* Mors rapax.
Propert. Mars rapax. — *¶* *Veget.* Den-
tes rapaces, the fore-teeth. — *¶* In *Tacit.*
the 21st legion is named *Rapax*, and the
soldiers composing it are called *Rapa-*
cæ. So, *Inscript.* ap. *Gruter.*

RĀPHĀNŪS (raphanus), *a, nm, adj.*
2 of a radish, *ραφανινός.* *Plin.* oleum.

RĀPHĀNĪTIS (ραφανίτης), *idis, f.* a kind
of flavo-de-luce. *Plin.*

RĀPHĀNŌS ἈΓΡΙΑ (ράφανος ἀγρία), a
kind of horseradish, *h. e.* raphanus sil-
vestris. *Plin.*

RĀPHĀNŌS (ράφανος), *i, m.* a radish.
Plin. — Of fem. gender in *Pallod.*

RĀPĪCĪĀ, &c. See *Rapacia*.

RĀPĪDE (rapidus), *adv.* rapidly, swiftly,
violently, hastily, *δρηκτικῶς, ἀρπакτι-*
κῶς. *Cic.* Rapide. *Tacit.* Rapidus.

RĀPĪDITĀS (Id.), *ātis, f.* swiftness, ve-
locity, rapidity. *Cæs.*

RĀPĪDŪS (rapio), *a, nm, adj.* tearing or
hurrying away. *Ovid.* Destitutor rapidis
præda cibusque feris. *Lucret.* leones,
canes. — Also, figur. tearing, hurrying,
rapid, swift, moving impetuously and hur-
rying with it as it goes, of rivers,
storms, &c. *δρηκτικῶς, ἀρпактῶς.*
Virg. torrens. *Lucret.* turbo. *Propert.*
Hæc videam rapidas in vanum ferre
procellas. *Virg.* Rapidis ludibria ven-
tis. *Tibull.* mare. *Virg.* Rapidis fe-
runtur passibus. *Id.* currus. *Curt.*
Rapidiur unda. *Ovid.* Rapidi equi. *Id.*
Volucris rapidissima, swiftly flying.
Ovid. orbis (cæli). *Cic.* oratio, hurried.
Liv. Rapidus in consiliis, overhasty.

— *¶* Also, vehement, violent, impetu-
ous, heated, hot, burning. *Ovid.* Ora
rapide patientia (able to bear) flammæ.
Virg. Sirius. *Id.* Rapido fessi æstiu.
Id. Rapidi potentia solis.

RĀPĪNĀ (Id.), *æ, f.* robbery, rapine, pil-
laging, plundering, ravin, *ἀρπασμα.* *Cic.*
Nihil cogitant nisi cædes, nisi incendia,
nisi rapinas. *Cæs.* Hostem rapinis, pa-
bulationibus, populationibusque prohi-
bere. *Auct. B. Afric.* Rapinas per
municipia facere. — Figur. Rapina ali-
menti, a withdrawing. — *¶* Also, that
which is taken by force, booty, plunder.
Virg. Rapinæ ostenduntur. *Martial.*
Rapinas æquorum, *h. e.* fishes caught.
Id. In populum multa rapina cadit,
h. e. missilia munera a populo diripi-
da. *Ovid.* Stulta rapina est mea, *h. e.*
stulta est femina a me capta. *Plin.* Terræ

tres partes abstulit cælum : Oceani rapina in incerto est, *what the ocean encroaches upon; what the ocean usurps to itself.* — *¶ Sever.* in *Ætina*. 611. Tum vero, ut cuique est animus, viresque, rapina iutari conantur opes, *h. e. by quickly collecting and removing their property.*
RAPINĀ (rapa), æ, f. a bed of rapese, a field of turnips. *Colum.* — *¶ Also*, rapese, turnips. *Cato.*

RAPINĀTIŌ (rapina), ōnis, f. a pillaging, 3 plundering. *M. Aurel.* ap. *Fronton.*
RAPINĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. a robber. *3 Lucil.*
RAPĪŌ (from ῥᾶπω, ῥᾶπᾶω, ῥᾶπᾶω), is, pui, ptum, a. 3. to rob, carry off by force, ῥᾶπᾶω. *Cic.* Spes rapiendi atque prædandi. *Id.* Ut tantum haeretur, quantum rapere potuisset. *Sallust.* Sibi quisque ducere, trahere, rapere. *Liv.* virgines ad stuprum. *Virg.* Tempora populata raptis auribus, *h. e. cut off.* *Horat.* oscula, to snatch. *Ovid.* Si quis rapiat stabulis armenta reclusis, arma feras; rapta conjuge, lentus eris? Hence, Raptum, what is got by robbery, booty, plunder. *Liv.* Vivere rapto; or, *Ovid.* ex rapto, to live by robbery (strictly, to live upon the booty one gets by robbery). — Hence, to rob, take away, snatch away, withdraw. *Ovid.* Ingenio vires ille dat, ille rapit. *Senec.* Rapit somnos pavor. *Id.* Cur tuos rapis aspectus? — Also, to rob, plunder. *Liv.* villas. — Also, to carry off, ravish. *Ovid.* Te (sc. Helenam) rapuit Theseus. *Id.* Rapta semel, vilebor (ego, sc. Helena) bis quoque digna rapī? Also, to deflower, debauch. *Quintil.* 9, 2, 70. — *¶ Also*, of any thing which is done with speed or haste, especially when accompanied with violence. — To tear, drag, snatch, hurry away. *Cic.* aliquem ad supplicium. *Plant.* Vi rapiam te domum. *Id.* aliquem ad carnificem. *Liv.* corpus consulis, remove hastily. *Plant.* aliquem in ius. *Id.* Opta oculus, rapī te obtorto collo mavis, an trahi. *Ovid.* Raptus Hæmonis Hector equis, dragged. *Horat.* Ni hinc te rapis, make off, hurry off. *Val. Flacc.* Membra toris rapit, *h. e. springs up.* Hence, of persons dying prematurely, Rapī, to be snatched away. *Ovid.* Amicus raptus. *Plin.* Agrippa quinquagesimo uno raptus anno. And of persons carried away into a foreign land. *Ovid.* and *Propert.* Also, figur. to carry away, hurry away or off, transport. *Cic.* Cupiditas te rapiebat. *Ovid.* Cæco raptus amore. *Cic.* Quum Caesar amentia quædam raperetur. *Horat.* Furor ne cæcos, an rapit vis acrior? *Id.* In medias res audire rapit, hurries. *Cic.* Incensi omnes rapimur ad libertatem recuperandum. With *infim.* *Manil.* Mundus rapit ætherios pandere census, hurries away, attracts, draws. So, also, absol. to carry away, transport, ravish, attract, captivate. *Propert.* Utraque forma rapit. — Also, to hurry, force, snatch or draw to any thing. *Cic.* Honestæ res (hos) totos ad se convertit et rapit, draws, as it were snatches, hurries. *Terent.* aliquid in peiore partem, *h. e. pnt a wrong construction on, misconstrue, misrepresent.* So, also, *Pollio* ad *Cic.* Verebar, ne pium meum consilium raperent in contrarium partem obtractores mei. Also, *Virg.* Animum celere in partes rapit varias, hurries in different directions. *Phædr.* Si quis rapiet ad se quod erit commune omnium, forcibly appropriate to himself. — Also, to snatch, catch or seize hurriedly, take or take in quickly. *Cic.* e poeta. Vive, Ulixes, dum licet: oculis postremum lumen radiatum rape, snatch a last hasty glance of the sun. *Horat.* Sic tamen ut limis rapias, quid cera velit, *h. e. read rapidly with a sidelong glance.* *Ovid.* Come nigrum rapere colorem, contracted quickly. *Virg.* Rapit in fomite flammam. *Ovid.* Admotam rapit vivacia sulphura flammam, catch quickly. *Solpic.* *Sever.* Quum liber tota certant urbe raperetur, eagerly bought. — Also, to take quickly. *Liv.* castra. Also, *Virg.* Pars silvas rapit, range quickly through. *Stat.* Campum sonipes rapit, *h. e. celeriter percurrit.* — Also, to bring quickly. *Liv.* commeatum in naves, hurry on board. *Horat.* aliquid sub di-

vum, drag into broad light. *Senec.* ensem per nostrum latus, drive, plunge, force. — Also, to hurry, lead quickly. *Liv.* agmen Tusculum, march his army rapidly to Tusculum. *Virg.* Rapit acer totam aciem in Teucros. — Also, to make or do quickly, hasten, make haste with, speed. *Liv.* nuptias. *Plin.* Agricola (by the husbandman) rapienda sunt ei, must be despatched without loss of time. *Ovid.* fugam. *Cic.* Ipsæ res verba rapiunt, hasten along the words, bring a copious stream of words; or, the words follow of themselves. — Also, to read rapidly. *Horat.* (See above.) — *¶ Rapsit*, for raperit. *Cic.* Leg. 2, 9, e legg. xii. tab. *Ed. Ern.* — Raptus (femini.), for raptus. *Ca. Gell.* ap. *Charis.*
RAPISTRUM, i, n. probably the herb wild-rape. *Colum.*

RAPŌ (rapio), ōnis, m. same as Raptor. *3 Varr.* ap. *Non.*
RAPTIM (Id.), adv. by rapine, by violent robbery, rapaciously, ἀπαλῆως, ἀπᾶγῖμος. *Liv.* Cibo vinoque rapit hausto. *Plin.* Semen rapit avium fame devoratum. — *¶ Also*, quickly, hastily, in haste. *Cic.* Agere rem rapit. *Cæs.* Aguntur omnia rapit. *Liv.* Exercitus rapit ductus. *Cic.* Hæc scripsi rapit. *Liv.* Rapit cibum capere. *Virg.* Fugiens rapit secut æthera pennis.
RAPTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a carrying off by 3 force, abduction. *Terent.* Ctesiphontem andivi una in raptione fuisse cum Æschino. *Arnob.* Raptio Proserpine, the rape of Proserpine.

RAPTITŌ (frequentat. from rapto), as, a. 3 1. same as Rapto. *Gell.* 9, 6.
RAPTŌ (frequentat. of rapio), as, āvi, 1 ātum, a. 1. to rob, plunder, ravage. *Tacit.* — *¶ Also*, to drag or carry away violently, take away by force, drag by force. *Lucret.* Avia cum Phæthonta rapax vis solis equorum æthere raptavit toto, terrasque per omnes. *Virg.* Ter circum Ilacos raptaverat Hectora muros, he had dragged. *Cic.* Coniux rapata, sc. ad tabulam Valeriani. *Ovid.* Raptaturque comis per vim nova nupta prehensis. *Stat.* Mann rapare aliquem. *Lucret.* Mare, terras, nubiæ cæli verrunt (venti), ac subito vexantia turbine raptant. *Plaut.* Quid me raptas? *Sil.* Sparsi ad pabula campis vicinis raptanda, to forage. — *¶ Figur.* to drag along with violence. *Plaut.* Me amor rapit, retiret. *Valer. Flacc.* Sacer effera rapit corda pavor, *h. e. agitates, disquiets.* *Propert.* Nam quid ego heroas, quid raptem in crimina (ul. crimine) divos? *h. e. quasi in jus rapiam, incusem, reos faciam, charge, accuse.* *Auctor Argum.* Amphitr. *Plaut.* Turbas uxori ciēt Amphitruo, atque invicem raptant pro mœchis, *h. e. upbraid, reproach.* — Also, figur. to lead quickly. *Auct. B. Afric.* legiones hinc atque illuc.

RAPTŌR (rapio), ōris, m. a seizer or taker 2 away by force, a plunderer, robber, spoiler, ravisher, ἀρπᾶκτῆρ. *Plant.* Raptor hostium, *h. e. qui hostes vivos capit, et abducit.* *Id.* Raptores panis et peni. *Præpert.* Incola Cæcus erat, metiendo raptor ab antro. *Tacit.* Discordiis et seditionibus potens, raptor, largitor, &c. *Martial.* Raptor Gangeticus, *h. e. venator, qui tigris catulos, matribus absentibus rapit.* *Phædr.* Milvius raptor, ravenous. *Virg.* Raptores lupi. *Vellci.* Raptores Italicæ libertatis. *Val. Max.* Raptor spiritus, a killer, slayer. — *¶ Also*, a ravisher, violator, deflowerer. *Tacit.* Raptor filia mea. *Senec.* Raptor thalami mei, *h. e. uxoris.* *Horat.* Tityosque raptor, *h. e. who was about to ravish Latona.* Hence, *Senec.* Raptor stupri, *h. e. qui per vim stuprum intulit, vel inferre tentavit.* — *¶ Also*, that draws or attracts to itself. *Augustin.* Magnes raptor ferri, the attractor.

RAPTŌRIŌS (raptor), a, um, adj. fit for 3 dragging. *Cæl. Aurel.*

RAPTUS (rapio), us, m. a rabbing, plundering. *Tacit.* Hence, a rape, forcible abduction. *Cic.* virginis. *Ovid.* Proserpine. — *¶ Also*, a carrying or taking away by force, a removing. *Plin.* Ramentorum crinibus paupinato semper orbe se volvens, ad incitatos runcinam raptus, *h. e. at every stroke of the plane.*

RAPTUS, a, um, particip. from raplo.
RAPŌLUM (dimin. of rapum), i, n. a little 3 the rape or turnip, γογγυλίδιον. *Horat.*
RAPUM (ῥάπυς), i, n. seldom RAPĀ, æ, f. a rape, turnip, næcio, (Brassica rapa. L.), γογγύλη. *Colum.*, *Plin.*, &c.
RARE (rarus), adv. thinly, not close together, 2 scatteredly. *Colum.* Rare conserere. *Id.* Rarius. *Id.* Rarissime. — *¶ Also*, seldom, not often, rarely, σπανίως. *Plant.* Hic piscis rare capitur. *Cic.* Si rarius fiet, quam tu expectabis. *Sueton.* Spectaculis rarissime interfuit. (In this sense raro is more common.)

RAREFACIŌ (rarus & facio), æis, ōci, 3 actum, a. 3. to make thin, rarefy, ἀραιῶω. *Lucret.* — Also, irreg. passiv. Rarefio, fieri, factus sum, to be rarefied, become thin. *Lucret.*

RAREFIŌ, is, actus sum. See Rarefacio.
RARENTER (rarus), adv. rarely, not often, 3 seldom, σπανίως. *Liv.* *Andron.* ap. *Non.* — *¶ Also*, sometimes. *Cato*

RARESCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. to grow thin, 2 lose thickness or compactness, become loose, break away from each other, not hang closely together, ἀραιῶμαι. *Lucret.* Rareseunt nebulae, are rarefied. *Id.* Rareseit terra calore. *Plin.* Quadru-pedibus in senectute lanæ rareseunt. *Stat.* Rareseunt alta colonis Menula. *Sil.* Rareseit miles, atque aperit patulas vias, *h. e. the ranks begin to have breaks.* *Virg.* Angusti rareseunt claustra Pelori, will open, dilate, expand. *Tacit.* Colles paulatim rareseunt, *h. e. become fencer or rarer, open.* — *¶ Also*, to become less frequent, decrease. *Propert.* Litore si tacito sonitus rareseit arenæ.

RARĪPĪLŌS (rarus & pilus), a, um, adj. 2 having thin hair or few hairs, thin-haired, ὀδὴν, ἀραιότριξ. *Colum.*

RARITAS (rarus), ātis, f. thinness, rarity, looseness, ἀραιότης, μανότης. *Cic.* In pulmonibus inest raritas quædam. *Vitrue.* (de calce) Foraminum raritates. *Plin.* Nec pontes transeunt, per raritatem eorum translucens fluvius. *Id.* Raritatem superciliorum emendare. *Quintil.* Raritas dentium. — *¶ Also*, fineness, scantiness, thinness, scarceness, rareness, scarcity, rarity, σπανιότης. *Plin.* Modo multitudo (stellarum) conferta inest, modo raritas. *Sueton.* Tantam infirmitatem magna cura meliatur: in primis levandi raritate. *Id.* Raritas remanentium. *Plin.* exemplorum. *Id.* Quinque, nec plures arbores, non raritate magis, quam suavitate mirabiles. *Id.* Alexandro equi magna raritas contigit: Bucephalon enim vocatur. *Gell.* Antiquos Romanos Varro dicit non recipere huiusmodi quasi monstrosas raritates, strange and unnatural things.

RARITŌDŌ (Id.), tuis, f. same as Raritas. 2 *Colum.*

RARŌ (abl.), adv. See Rarus, a, um.
RARŌS (unc.), a, um, adj. (the opposite of densus), rare, thin, not close or thick, not dense, thinly scattered, loose, full of holes, spaces, breaks, interstices; here and there, single, ἀραιός, μανός. *Virg.* Rara acies, not close or thick. *Lucret.* Aer rarior. *Id.* lingua, spongy, porous. *Quintil.* manus, with the fingers spread apart. *Colum.* terra, loose. *Ovid.* tunica, thin, not thick, and so, transparent. *Id.* Alba et rara coma, thin, thinly-sattered, scattered singly. *Horat.* Lacrima manat rara, now and then, singly, one at a time, drop by drop, not in connected drops. *Virg.* retia, full of holes or interstices. *Plin.* Baccæ expanduntur rare. *Cæs.* Raros milites, ne animadvertentur, in castra transducit, a few at a time, in small bodies, or singly, one by one. *Id.* Ut rari magnisque intervallis præliarentur, singly or in small bodies. *Liv.* Raris locis ignes fieri, *h. e. here and there.* *Virg.* Apparent rari in gorgite nantes, here and there or single. *Ovid.* Quercus patulis rarissima ramis, very thin, very open. *Virg.* Raris racemis, here and there. So, *Id.* umbra. — *¶ Also*, rare, seldom to be seen or met with, scarce, infrequent, few, scanty, σπανός. *Cic.* Omnia præclara rara. *Id.* Optimum quidque rarissimum est. *Horat.* Rara juvenum, few, thinned. *Sallust.* Raris animus est, few have the strength of mind. *Quintil.* Rarum est, ut, &c. it is rare, that; it seldom

happens, that. — Also, *few, seldom one, rarely out.* Quintil. Rarus (homo) reperiebatur, qui, &c. Propert. Rarus motus, a rare (h. c.), a deep breath, for the deeper the breath, the more infrequent. — Also, *rare or rarely doing.* Tacit. Caesar raris egressu, seldom going out. Plin. Leones rari in potu, seldom drinking. — Figur. rare, or rare of its kind, excellent, extraordinary, superior. Propert. puella. Ovid. Rara quidem facie, sed rariore arte canendi. Id. Juvenis rarissime. — ¶ Hence, *Rarō* (abl.), *se. tempore, not often, rarely, seldom, σπανίως.* Cic. Vinum ægrotis prodest raro. Id. Evenire raro. Plin. Raro unquam, rarely ever, hardly ever. — Also, *now and then, occasionally, sometimes.* Cic. — Comp. Rarius, and superl. Rarissime, belong to Raro.

RASAMEN (rado), īnis, n. *that which is 3 scraped or shaved off, a shaving.* Marcell. Empir.

RASILIS (Id.), e, adj. *that may be shaven 2 or polished.* Virg. Rasile buxum. — ¶ Also, *shaved, scraped, polished, planed, made smooth, ξεστός.* Catull. Rasilumque subi forem. Sil. hasta. Ovid. Rasiles calathi. Vellei. Triumphus Hispaniensis argento rasili constitit, polished, burnished. Ovid. and Stat. fibula. Plin. palmes (same as draco), h. e. au old branch. Prudent. scopulus, h. e. bare, without trees or any herbage.

RASIS, is, f. *a kind of row pitch.* Colum. **RASITŌ** (frequentat. of rado), as, a. 1. to 2 *shave or scrape often, to shave, ξυπάω.* Sueton. and Gell.

RÄSTELLUS (diminut. of raster), i, m. 2 ξεστόρον, parvum rastrum, h. e. a toothed instrument, of iron or wood, for breaking clods of earth, &c. a small rake or harrow, a kind of spade. Suet., Colum. and Varr.

RÄSTER, or **RÄSTRIS** (rado), i, m. same as Rastrum. Terent. and Virg.

RÄSTRUM (Id.), i, n. in plur. **RÄSTRÄ**, 3 örüm, n. but oftener, **RÄSTRİ**, örüm, m. from raster, a toothed instrument used in husbandry, generally of iron, but sometimes of wood, a rake, harrow, drag, to break clods with; a weeding-hook, mattock, hoe, δίκειλλα, ξύστρον. Virg. and Colum. — Terent. Mihi res ad rastros redit, h. e. I am reduced to the harrow, I must obtain a living by the labor of my hands.

RÄSÜRÄ (Id.), æ, f. *a scraping, shaving, 2 rasure, ξέσις.* Colum. — ¶ Also, *that which is scraped or shaved off, a shaving, ξέσις.* Veget.

RÄSUS (Id.), us, m. *a scraping, shaving, 3 ξέσις.* Varr.

RÄSUS, a, um, particip. from rado.

RÄTÄRIÄ (ratis), sc. navis, *a kind of 3 small vessel, perhaps, a raft.* Gell.

RÄTÄRIÖS (Id.), ii, m. *a lighterman, 3 burger, σκεδίαγός.* Pandect.

RÄTIIÄBITŌ (ratus & habeo), ōnis, f. *a 3 ratification, approval, κύρωσις.* Pandect.

RÄTİŌ (reor), ōnis, f. 1. *a reckoning, calculation, account.* Sueton. Ante omnes Pallantem a rationibus (suspexit), his accountant, master of accounts, treasurer. Plaut. Rationem putare cum aliquo, hold a reckoning, reckon with. Cic. Rationes referre, give in, present, return his accounts. Id. Rationem inire, to reckon, reckon up. So, Id. Inibitor ratio quæstus. (This phrase is also used figur. in the sense of to consider, deliberate, find means. Cic. Hence, Id. Inita subductaque ratione, after consideration or deliberation. Also, Inire rationem, enter, &c. form an estimate, decide, conclude. Liv.) Suet. Ponere rationem singulorum, reckon, reckon up, reckon over, make calculations concerning the circumstances of each. (Hence, Pandect. Ponere rationem alicujus rei, to investigate, inquire into.) Cic. Astrologus, qui non tam cæli rationem, quam calati argenti duceret, made calculation, calculated. So, Id. Syracusani habebant rationem quotidie piratarum, qui ferirentur, reckoned, counted. (Hence, figur. Id. Ut aliquam, si non hominis, at humanitatis rationem haberet, should have some regard. So, also, Id. Officii rationem atque existimationis dicere.)

Plant. Ratio apparet, aggers, hits. So, Ratio constat (figur. Justin. Ut otii

mei apud te ratio constaret, h. e. account. And, also, Ratio constat, it is reasonable, profitable. Plin. Ep. See, also, *Costo*, where this is more fully exemplified). Cic. Rationem reddere rei, or de re, to give in a reckoning, or render an account. Also, Id. Rationem dare, for reddere. — In particular, *a reckoning or account between merchants, or debtor and creditor.* Cic. Qui jam cum isto ratione conjunctus esset, h. e. connected with him in mercantile transactions (which, of course, involve computations of some sort or other). Id. Magna ratione cum Mauritanis rege contracta, h. e. having become the king's creditor to a large amount. Hence, Habere rationem, to stand in connection, intercourse, relation, have to do; as, Cic. cum femina. — Hence, quantity, sum, amount, number. Plaut. Ea nimia est ratio. Id. Ista ratio maxima est. — Sueton. Rationes imperii, same as rationarium imperii. Cic. Verr. 5, 57. Ratio carceris, the register or record of the prison. (See the passage, where Cic. himself explains the words.) — II. *Regard, respect, consideration, sometimes care, concern.* Cic. Rationem veritatis fidei, religionis abjudicare, care for truth, regard to truth. Id. Quædam in consuetudinem ex utilitatis ratione venerunt. Id. Sin est in me ratio reipublicæ, I have regard or respect to the state. Frequently, Habere rationem, to have regard, have a care, care; with a genit., or also, without it. Cic. hominum, rei, temporis. Id. salutis et dignitatis. Id. Pecuniæ ratio potest haberi, h. e. the money can be taken care for, can be got. Id. Deos piorum et impiorum habere rationem. Id. Habenda est ratio, quos imitemur, regard must be had. Id. Habeo rationem, quid a populo acceperim. Nepos. Primum ratio habebatur (ejus), qui maximus nati esset. Also, Cic. Suam rationem ducere, take regard to himself, look to his own interest. — III. *Interest, advantage.* Cic. Rationes meas vestri salutis anteposuisse. — IV. *Opinion, especially with reasons.* Cic. Ab hac ratione dissentiant. Terent. Mea sic est ratio. — Hence, purpose, intention, plan. Cic. Ratio mea mutata est. Id. Tua ratio est, ut, &c. Cæs. Pompeii insequendi rationem omittit. — Also, proposal, proposition. Nepos. Cujus ratio etsi non valuit, tamen magnopere est laudanda. — Also, purpose, effect. Cic. Epistola in eandem rationem scripta. Id. Quum in eandem rationem loqueretur. — Also, the system of a philosopher, for instance. Cic. Platonis rationem suscipere. Id. Off. 1, 41. Cynicorum. Id. Stoicorum. — V. *Reason, reasonable conduct, reasonable manner, reasonableness, wisdom, consideration.* Cæs. Quod nolis quidem nulla ratione factum videtur, without reason, in an unreasonable manner, unreasonably. Cic. Quod domi te inelustis, ratione fecisti, rationally, wisely, well. Id. In ratione versantur, are reasonable, have reason in them. Id. Ratio non est (with infn.), it is unreasonable, unwise, foolish. — In particular is Ratio, the reasoning faculty, reason, the power by which we consider and decide. Cic. Altera pars in ratione posita est, quæ docet et explanat, quid faciendum fugiendumque sit, ita fit, ut ratio præsit, appetitus obtemperet. Id. A deo rationem habemus. Hence, — ¶ *Proceeding or action in which reason is employed, matter, affair, transaction, business.* Cic. In hac ratione quid res ferat, perspicies, herein, in this matter or affair. Id. Nec totam Gallici belli rationem perturbare debemus, conduct. Id. Ad eam rationem existimabam aptam esse naturam meam. — Hence, a question, subject, matter, of discussion. Cic. Ratio de natura deorum. — ¶ Also, investigation, inquiry. Cic. Negat opus esse ratione, neque disputatione, quam obrem, &c. — ¶ Also, a thing made by reason, skill, ingenuity; a production of reason, &c. Cic. Quæ sunt in artibus ac rationibus recta ac prava, adjudicant. — ¶ Also, a measure. Terent. Conturbasti meas rationes. Cic. Rationes

vite meæ, h. e. plan of life. — ¶ Also a principle. Terent. Bonæ vite rationes Cic. Fin. 3, 20. Cynicorum ratio (but in Off. 1, 41. system; see above). Id. Ratio delicatior et mollior. — ¶ Also, a rule. Cic. Adhibenda, tanquam obrusum, ratio, quæ mutari non potest. — Hence, regularity, regular manner or way. Cic. Ut ratione et via procedat oratio. Id. Ratione et numero moveri, with regularity. — Generally, way, manner, kind, quality, nature, constitution. Cic. De ratione accusationis tunc dicendum nobis erit. Id. Hæc omnia ad rationem civitatis si dirigas, recta sunt. Id. Splendidam rationem dicendi tenet. Cæs. Quæ ratione agi placeat, in what way, how. Cic. Nec minus vellent te quoque aliqua ratione, si possent, tollere. To this may be referred, Cic. Ad nostrorum annuum rationum, veteres; ad ipsorum, recentes, in relation to, in respect to, us our (their) annals run. — Also, method which one follows, way, course, conduct. Cic. Dissimilitudo meæ rationis offendit hominem. Id. Mea ratio in tota amicitia constans reperietur. Id. Perseverantia est in ratione bene considerata stabilis et perpetua persistens. Id. Necessaria mathematicorum ratio. — Also, arrangement, disposition, order. Cic. totius belli. — ¶ Also, means, expedient, frequently. Terent. Cœpi rationem, ut neque egeres, &c. have adopted a means. So, Cic. Inire rationem. Id. Illam rationem quæremus, quemadmodum possemus, &c. Id. Rationis inventor. — ¶ Also, theoretical knowledge, science, skill, ability. Cic. civilis. Id. Arch. 1. Illius rei ratio. Id. Cæcil. 11. Aliqua in legibus aut ratio aut exercitatio. Id. Brui. 74. Lais non fuit rationis aut scientiæ, sed quasi bonæ consuetudinis, h. e. was not the result of theory, or a well-grounded knowledge of art. — ¶ Also, a reason, reasonable ground. Cic. Et quidem, cur sic opinetur, rationem subjicit. Id. Te, quum res videres, rationem causamque non quæres. Id. Nihil rationis affers. Id. Aliquid rationibus exquisitis confirmare. Id. Quid quæris rationem? Id. Est aliqua rei ratio, h. e. there is something in that! (properly, there is a reasonable cause for it, a reasonable cause can be assigned for it). — Hence, reason, pretence or show. Cic. Quam habet rationem, non quæro, æquitatis, sed improbitatis? — ¶ Also, a conclusion by reasoning, syllogism, or proof, production of proof, argumentation. Cic. Ad huc progressa est ratio, ut ea duceretur, &c. Id. Concludere rationem. Id. Conclusio rationis. Hence, Id. Controversia in ratione (opposed to in scripto).

RÄTİÖCİNÄBİLİTER (raticcinor), adv. 3 rationally, reasonably. Macrobi.

RÄTİÖCİNÄTİŌ (raticcinor), ōnis, f. *a reasoning about a thing, a considering or estimating in its different points.* Cic. and Vitruv. — ¶ Also, a syllogism. Cic. And, also, a proving by syllogisms. Quintil. 8, 4. — ¶ Also, a figure of thought, διαλογισμός, when one reasons with himself, as if another person, using both question and reply (as in Terent. Eun. 1, 1, 1.). Aust. ad Hærean.

RÄTİÖCİNÄTİVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. pertaining to reasoning or arguing, inferred by reasoning, ratiocinative, argumentative, dissonance, disputative. Cic. Genui ratiocinativum, cum ex eo, quod scriptum est, aliud quoque, quod scriptum non est, invenitur. Quintil. Ratiocinativa quæstio. Id. Hic status ducit ex eo, quod scriptum est, id, quod incertum est: quod quoniam ratiocinatione colligitur, ratiocinativus dicitur. Diomed. conjunctio, illatire.

RÄTİÖCİNÄTÖR (Id.), ōris, m. *a caster up of accounts, accountant, computer, auditor, calculator, reckoner, λογιστής, λογιστής, subducendæ rationis peritus a rationibus, calculator.* Cic. and Colum. — Figur. one that reckons over or considers. Cic. officiorum.

RÄTİÖCİNİUM (ratio), ii, n. *a reckoning 2 coopting.* Calum.

RÄTİÖCİNÖR (Id.), āris, ātis sum, dep 1. to cast up accounts, account, reckon,

calculate, compute, λογίζομαι, λογοθετέω. Cic. Also, passively, *Vitrui.* — ¶ Also, to draw a conclusion, reason, infer by reason, argue. Cic. Si recte ratiocinabimur. Id. Etenim sic ratiocinabantur, sic inter se, &c. Id. Ratiocinari, quid in similibus fieri solet. — ¶ Also, to reason, consider, weigh, reflect upon. Plaut. Principium, quo pacto cum illis occipiam, id ratiocinor. Auct. ad Herenn. Socii nostri, cum belligare nabiscum vellent, profecto ratiocinati essent etiam, atque etiam, quid possent facere.

RATIÖNABILIS (Id.), *e, reasonable, endowed with reason, rational, λογικός.* Senec. natura. Quintil. Nec, si mutis finis voluptas, rationalibus quoque: imo ex contrario, quia mutis ideo non rationalibus. — ¶ Also, agreeable to reason, εὐλογος. Pundect. Sententia vera et rationalis. Id. Rationalibus. **RATIÖNABILITAS** (rationalis), *ätis, 3 f. reason, the use of reason, λόγος, τὸ λογιστικόν.* Apul.

RATIÖNABILITER (Id.), *adv. rationally, 3 reasonably, εὐλόγως.* Apul.

RATIÖNALIS (ratio), *e, adj. of or belonging to accounts.* Hence, *subst. Rationalis, is, m. one who has the general management of accounts, revenues, &c.: particularly, one sent by the emperor to a province to manage the revenues, a receiver.* Lamprid. — *Rationalia, ium, n. books of accounts.* Pundect. (others read differently). — ¶ *Reasonable, rational, endowed with reason, λογικός.* Quintil. animal. — ¶ Also, of or belonging to reason, agreeable to reason. Senec. Pars philosophiæ rationalis, *h. e. logic.* Cels. Disciplina rationalis, *and, Id. Rationalis ars, h. e. which follows reason, and not mere practice; hence, Id. medicina, and, Id. medici.* — ¶ Also, argumentative. Auct. ad Herenn. Rationalis causa, *h. e. questio ratiocinativa.*

RATIÖNALITAS (rationalis), *ätis, f. reason, the use of reason.* Tertull.

RATIÖNALITER (Id.), *adv. reasonably, 2 agreeably to reason, rationally, by reason.* Senec.

RATIÖNARIUS (ratio), *a, um, adj. of or 2 relating to accounts.* Hence, *Rationarius, ii, m. a computist, auditor, teller, cashier up of accounts, accountant.* Pundect. — *Rationarium, ii, n. a schedule, statistical sketch or tables, register or report of the number of the legions and ships, the amount of the public moneys, &c.* Sueton. imperii.

RATIS (unc.), *is, f. pieces of timber pinned together; a float, raft, σκεδία.* Plin., Cic., &c. — ¶ Among the poets, frequently for *navis, a boat, bark, ship, vessel.* Virg. and Horat. — ¶ Also, a bridge of boats, ponton. Liv. Ratem solvere. Id. Rate iungere flumen.

RATITUS (ratis), *a, um, adj. stamped with 3 the figure of a ratis.* Festus.

RATIÖNCÜLA (dimin. of ratio), *æ, f. a little reckoning, small account, a reckoning, account.* Plaut. Subdixi ratiunculum. Terent. Erat ei de ratiuncula jampridem apud me reliquum pauculum nummorum. — ¶ Also, a small reason or argument. Cic. Leves ratiuncula. Id. Concludunt ratiunculis.

RATÖ, *adv. 3 See Ratus.*

RATUMENÄ porta, *a gate of Rome.* 3 Festus and Plin.

RATÖS, *a, um, particip. from reor.* — ¶ *Adj. reckoned, calculated, computed, fixed by calculation; thus, Rata pars, the proportional part, the proportion, for instance, in a distribution or in measuring, &c.; Pro rata parte, in proportion, proportionally.* Cæs. Militibus agros pollicetur, quaterna in singulos jugera, et pro rata parte centurionibus. Cic. Omnia ista, perinde ut cuique data sunt, pro rata portione longa aut brevia dicuntur. Also, merely, *Liv. Pro rata, in proportion.* Also, Plin. Pro rata portione. And, Cic. Somn. Scip. 5. Intervallis imparibus, sed tamen pro rata parte ratione distinctus. Also, Vitrui. Secundum ratam partem. — ¶ Also, firm, confirmed, having force, established, good in law, valid, certain, sure; fixed, unalterable, abiding. Cic. Cujus tribunatus ei ratus est, nihil est quod irritum ex

actis Cæsaris possit esse. Id. Quæ quamquam, si leges irritas feceritis, rata esse non possunt, tamen, &c. Id. Censorie subscriptiones fixæ et in perpetuum ratæ. Id. Putasne, id iussum ratum atque firmum futurum? Id. Decretum stabile, fixum, ratum esse debet. Tacit. Ut amicitia societasque nostra in æternum rata sint. Horat. Ebrietas spes jubet esse ratas. Ovid. Efficiat ratas preces, *h. e. exauditas, et voti compotes.* Senec. Nindis ratum in dicendo iudicium, *h. e. ton strict, rigid, inflexible.* Cic. cursus astrorum, *fixed, uniform, immutable.* Id. cursus lunæ. Id. Rato tempore, *at a fixed, appointed, preestablished time.* — Hence, *Ratum habere, ducere, to account volid, approve, confirm, ratify; as, Cic. Ratum habere iudicium.* Liv. Qui non duxerit societatem ratam. Also, Cic. Facere (augurium) ratum, *to confirm, ratify.* Id. Ista mihi rata sunt, *I approve of them, confirm them.* — ¶ Also, safe, certain, sure. Cic. conclusio. Ovid. fides et vox. — Hence, *Ratö (abl.), constantly, surely.* Tertull. So, Id. Rato habere, *to ratify, approve.* — ¶ *Superl. Cato. Beneficia ratissima.* — ¶ *Of persons.* Enn. ap. Fest. Ratus Romulus, *h. e. certus se vicisse.* — ¶ *Cavere de rato, h. e. cavere, se ratum habiturum.* Pand.

RAUCÖ, *æ, f. an earth-worm injurious to the roots of trees.* Plin.

RAUCIDÜLÖS (dimin. of raucus), *a, um, 3 adj. somewhat hoarse.* Hieronym.

RAUCIÖ (raucus), *is, si, sum, n. 4. to be 3 or become hoarse.* Lucil. ap. Priscian.

RAUCISÖNÖS (raucus & sonus), *a, um, 3 adj. hoarse-sounding, hoarse-resounding.* Catull. bombus. Lucrct. cantus.

RAUCITAS (raucus), *ätis, f. hoarseness, 2 a bass, grave, or deep sound; a loud, rough noise.* Cels. and Plin.

RAUCÖS (raucus, for ravidus), *a, um, adj. hoarse, harsh, jarring, grating, rough, unpleasant, disagreeable, βραγχώδης.* Cic. Itaque nos rancos sæpe attentissime audiri video. Lucrct. fauces. Ovid. guttur. Val. Flacc. Raveus fremitus, *h. e. the confused voices of many speaking together.* Ovid. Ranarum vox rauca. Id. Picarum rauca garrulitas. Id. (de apro) Ferrida cum rauca latos stridore per armos spuma fluit. Id. rudens rauco Sileni vector assellus, *h. e. rauco clamore.* Id. Raucum stridorem et sinis tribut. Virg. Rauca palumbes. Id. cicadæ. Senec. strix. So, Virg. Æn. 11, 453. cyeni, and Id. 7, 705. volucres (but by some in these two passages considered equivalent to *canori*). — Also, used of things without life, hoarse-sounding, hoarse-resounding, sounding.

Propert. Rauco classica cornu. Virg. Martius æris rauci canor, *h. e. tubæ.* Ovid. Tympana rauca. Propert. cymbala. Id. tibia. Virg. Unda cadens rancum per levia murmur saxa ciens. Stat. Rauca tonitrua. Id. Raucum litus. Horat. Fractisque rauci fluctibus Hadria. Val. Flacc. Venti rauco ad litora tractu unanimi freta curva ferunt. Martial. Bruma Aquilone rauco mugit. Id. Rauca cortis aves, *h. e. geese, ducks, &c.* Juvenal. Rancus circus, *as it were, hoarse with the cries of the spectators.* Ovid. Raucaque concussæ signa dedere fores, *h. e. strepentes vocibus.* Propert. Ranci sonuerunt cardine postes. Virg. Telum rauco ære repulsum, *h. e. scuto.* — Also, the neut. Raucum, *and rauca, are used adverbially.* — Serv. Rancior. — ¶ *Figur. Cic. Nisi rumor jam rancus erit factus, h. e. shall hoar in great measure subside.* Martial. Rauca chartæ, *h. e. the briefs of the lawyers, which they in pleading causes vacillate even till they are hoarse.* Id. caudicis, and rogatores, hoarse with screaming. So, Juvenal. cohors, *h. e. the priests of Cybele, hoarse from their constant cries.* Horat. Vicinia rauca reclamant, *h. e. even to hoarseness, without ceasing.* Ovid. Illa sonat rancum. Virg. Annis rauca sonans. Lucan. Pontus rauca gemit.

RAUDIÖS, *a, um, adj. Raudian. Vellei. campi, in Upper Italy, where Marius defeated the Cimbri.*

RAUDÖS, and **RODÖS**, and **RIJDES**,

(unc.), *ëris, n. brass or copper, a piece of brass or copper, perhaps a brass or copper coin.* Val. Max., and Liv. — ¶ Hence, Porta rauduscula, and raudusculana, and radusculana, *a gate at Rome, because it was made of brass or overlaid with brass, or because a brazen image of Cippus adorned the gate.* Varr. and Val. Max.

RAUDUSCÜLA, or **RAUDUSCÜLANA**. 3 See Raudus.

RAUDÖSCÜLUM, and **RODÖSCÜLUM**, and **RUDÖSCÜLUM** (dimin. of raudus), *1, n. a small piece of brass or enpper, coined or uncoined.* Hence, in familiar conversation, a little money, a small sum of money. Cic.

RAVENNÄ, *æ, f. Ravenna, a city of Italy, in Gallia Cispadana, near the Adriatic sen.* — Hence, Ravennas, *ätis, adj. of or belonging to Ravenna.* Plin., Colum., Martial., &c.

RAVIDÖS (ravus), *a, um, adj. grayish, 2 grayish-yellow, &c. (Compare Ravus.)* Colum. oculi.

RAVYÖ (Id.), *is, n. 4. to cry or speak till 3 one be hoarse.* Plaut.

RAVIS (allied to rīvus, rancus), *is, f. 3 hoarseness.* Plaut. Ad ravim poscam, *h. e. to hoarseness, till I become hoarse.* So, Id. Ad rancum ravim.

RAURÄCI, *örum, m. a people in Gaul, near the Rhine, not far from Basle.* Cæs.

RAVÖLÖS (dimin. of ravus), *a, um, adj. 3 somewhat hoarse.* Sidor.

RAVÖS (unc.), *a, um, adj. gray, grayish, 1 gray-yellow, russet, or yellowish (according to Fest. between flavus and castaneus).* Horat. Rava lapa; Id. leones; (These some refer to the color of the eyes.) Also, Varr. Arietes ravis oculis. — ¶ Also, hoarse. Sidor.

RE, insepp. prepos. signifies in composition, *back in return, again, anew, against, to und fro, &c.; it sometimes reverses the signif. of the simple verb, as in recludo; and sometimes adds nothing to the sense of the simple verb.* — Before *a, e, and i, o, u, b, the letter d is often inserted, as in redamo, redvo, redimo, recludo, redhibeo, and in reddo; analogous to sed in sedito, from se and eo, and ind in indoles, though the latter may be from indu and olen.* — Redi occurs in redivivus, perhaps analogous to *indü* for *in*. — ¶ *Re* is often long in poetry.

REÄ, *æ, f. See Reus, a, um.*

REACCENSÖS (re & accendo), *a, um, 3 particip. See Redaccendo.*

REÄDÖPTÖ (re & adopto), *as, a. 1. to 3 adapt anew or again.* Pundect. (where others read *redoptarit*).

REÄDÖNÄTIÖ (readuno, not used), *önis, 3 f. a rennium.* Tertull.

REÄDIFICÖ (re & edifico), *as, a. 1. to 3 rebuild, build afresh, anew or again, ἀνοικοδομέω.* Liv. 5, 53. (Ed. Gronov.) and Tertull.

REÄPSE (for re ipsa), *adv. in truth, in very deed, in reality, in fact, indeed, in good sooth, ἀπὸ ὅχρημα.* Cic. Also, separated by tmesis. Lucrct. Dum ne sit re tamen apse.

REÄSSÖMÖ, or **REÄDSÖMÖ** (re & adsu-mo), *is, a. 3. to reassume, ἀναλαμβάνω.* Plin. Ep. 5, 6. (Alii rectius resumit.)

REÄTE, *is, n. a town of the Subines in Italy, now Rieti.* Plin. and Sil. — Hence, Reatinus, *a, um, adj. of or belonging to Reate.* Plin. ager. Id. Reatini asini (Reate was famous for its breed of asses). Cic. Reatina prefectura. Varro. Reatinum (absol.), the territory belonging to Reate. Liv. Reatini, the inhabitants thereof.

REÄTÖS (reus), *us, m. the state of a person accused or inopached; the condition of a person arraigned, ἡ τοῦ ἐνόχου κατάστασις.* Pundect. In reatu esse, to be accused. Justin. Revocato ad reatum Alcibiade, *h. e. to plead his cause, to defend himself.* — ¶ Also, the crime with which one is charged. Apul. and Prudent. — ¶ Also, the dress and general appearance of an accused person. Apul.

REBÄPTIZÖ (re & baptizo), *as, a. 1. to 3 rebaptize.* Cod. Just. — ¶ Hence, Rebaptizator, *öris, m. a rebaptizer.* Augustin.

REBELLÄTIÖ (rebello), *önis, f. a rebell of war, especially by a subdued*

people, revolt, insurrection. Tacit. and Val. Maz.

REBELLATRIS (Id.), ūis, f. she that re-
2 news or often renews war, especially
against her subduer, revolting, insurg-
ent. Ovid. Germania. Liv. provincia.

REBELLIO (rebellis), ōis, f. the renewal
of war, also, the renewed war itself, on
the part of a once subdued nation, re-
volt, insurrection. Cæs. Legatum in
Morinos, qui rebellionem fecerant, mi-
sit. Sueton. Audita rebellionē Germa-
niæ. Tacit. Rebellionem Britannia
comprimere. See *Rebello*.

REBELLIO (Id.), ōis, m. a rebel. Tre-
3 bell. Poll.

REBELLIS (re & bellum), e, adj. making
2 war afresh, renewer of war, especially
against the victor, insurgent, revolting,
rebellious. Virg.—Figur. Ovid. Re-
bellis Amor. Stat. Flammæ rebelles
seditione rogi.

REBELLUM (rebello), ii, n. same as Re-
2 bello. Liv. 42, 21. (the only place in
which it occurs).

REBELLIO (re & bello), as, āvi, ātum, n.
2 1. to begin war again, renew the war,
rise up again in arms, especially of those,
who, having been once subdued, take
up arms again; to revolt, rise up in in-
surrection (not to rebel against rightful
authority). Hirt. Si diversis in locis
plures rebellare cœpissent. Liv. In
Veliternos, quod toties rebellassent,
graviter sævitum.—Also, to renew the
fight or contest. Ovid. Met. 9, 81. Tau-
ro mutatas membra rebello (where
Achælus describes his fight with Her-
cules).—Hence, figur. to make fresh
opposition, resist again. Plin. Rebellat
sæpe humor (in paper). Senec. Ci-
nis monstri in nos rebellat.—Also,
figur. to break out again or afresh, re-
appear. Plin. Rebellare quæ curave-
runt vitia.—¶ *Rebellare* does not
express rebellion against the rightful
authority of a sovereign, but the renew-
al of war on the part of a people once
subdued or reduced to quiet. It may
be rendered to revolt, rise up in insurrec-
tion, renew hostilities.—¶ Deponent-
ly. Val. Maz. Eorum consilio Priver-
natos rebellatos. Senec. Fessus qui-
dem pudor rebellat.

REBITIO (re & bito), is, n. 3. to return,
3 redeo. Plaut.

REBOO (re & boo), as, n. 1. to return an
3 echo, to reëcho. Lucr. Nec citharis
reboant laqueata æratataque templa.
Virg. Reboatant silvæque, et magnus
Olympus.—¶ Also, to resound, sound,
ring. Sil. Rupti reboatant poli. Val.
Flacc. Reboatque superbis communiis
ursa lupis (dat.). Lucr. Reboat rau-
cum bombum tuba. Nemesian. Te pi-
nus reboat.

REBULLIO (re & bullio), is, ūvi, ūtum,
3 n. and a. 4. to boil or bubble again, to
bubble forth. Apul. Vinum in omnibus
doliis ferventi calore rebullire.—
¶ Also, to cause to bubble forth, cast forth
with a bubbling noise. Apul. spiritum
rebulliret.

RECALCYTRO (re & calcitro), as, u. 1.
3 to kick or strike with the heel, wound,
ἀνακτυέω, same as Calcitro. Figur.
Horat. Cui male si palpare, recalcitrat
undique tutus, h. e. makes one feel his
anger.

RECALCO (re & calco), as, a. 1. to tread
2 down or upon again, παλιπυρέω. Colum.
humum. Apul. Priora vestigia recal-
care, to retrace.

RECALEFACIO (re & calefacio), and
3 RECALFACIO, is, fēci, factum, a. 3.
[Poss. Recalefio, and Recalfio, fieri, fis,
factus sum], to make warm again, to warm
again. Ovid. Telum sanguine recale-
cit. Scribon. Larg. Que eodem die
rursus recalfuit. Col. Aurel. Recale-
facto corpore.—Figur. Ovid. Recal-
face mentem.

RECALEO (re & caleo), es, ūi, n. 2. to be
3 warm or hot again, be very hot, ἀναθερ-
μαι. Virg. Recalent nostro Tiberina
fluenta sanguine.—Figur. Ammian.
Recalebant in auribus ejus parentis
effata.

RECALESCO (re & calesco), is, lui, n. 3.
1 to grow or become hot again, ἀναθερμα-
νισμαι. Cic. Cum motu atque agitatione

recallescunt.—Figur. Ovid. Mens re-
calescit. Plin. Ep. Recalescere ex in-
tegro, et resumere impetum fractum
omissumque, h. e. rursus accendi et in-
tendere animum ad scribendum. Flor.
Thessalici incendii (h. e. prælii) cine-
res recalere.

RECALFACIO, and } See *Recalefacio*.

RECALVASTER (re & calvus), tri, m.
2 somewhat bald, bald in front, bald on the
forehead. Senec.

RECALVUS (Id.), a, um, same as Recal-
3 vaster. Plaut.

RECANDESCO, is, n. 3. and RECANDEO
3 (re & candeo), es, dui, n. 2. to grow or
become white again, ἀναλευκαίνωμαι. O-
vid. Percussa recanduit unda, h. e. on
account of the foam; foamed.—¶ Also,
to grow hot or warm again. Ovid. Tellus
recanduit æstu. Id. Flamma recan-
desceat (others read *redardesceat*).—
Figur. Ovid. Audito clangore recan-
duit ira.

RECANTO (re & cano), is, a, and n. 3. to
2 sing or sing back, draw by singing. Plin.
—¶ Also, to charm back, destroy en-
chantment, make a charm of no effect.
Plin.

RECANTO (re & canto), as, āvi, ātum, n.
3 and a. 1. to sing back, sound back, echo
back. Martial. Recantat echo.—
¶ Trans. to charm back, charm away.
Ovid. Recantatas curas.—¶ Also,
to recant, retract. Horat. Recantatis
opprobriis.

RECAPITOLO (re & caput), as, a. 1. to re-
3 capitulate, ἀνακεφαλαιοῦμαι. Tertull.

RECAVEDO (re & caveo), es, cavi, cautum,
3 n. 2. to give security in one's turn. Cod.
Just.—Hence, Recantum, i, n. a quit-
tance, release. Justinian.

RECAVUS (re & cavus), a, um, adj. hol-
3 low or arched inwards (which may be up-
wards), concave. Prudent.

RECEDO (re & cedo), is, essi, essum, n.
3, to go back, full back, retire, retreat, re-
cede, give ground, ὑσχωμαι, ἀναχωρέω.
Cic. Unde maris accedunt et recedunt,
cbb. Id. Ne a Mutina quidem recessis-
se. Plaut. Pone nos recede. Cæs.
Censebant in castra Cornelianæ reced-
endum.—Hence, of places which
seem to one travelling to go back, to re-
cede. Virg. Provehimur portu: terræ-
que urbesque recedunt.—Also, of
places which lie at a distance, are re-
mote or retired. Virg. Anchisæ domus
recessit, lay at a distance, was retired.
Val. Flacc. Quantum Phasis recessit!
Catull. Quæcumque opulenta recessit
Regia, h. e. quoscumque recessus et cu-
bicula Regia habuit. So, of the natural
situation of places or countries. Plin.
Syria Palestina, vocatur, qua contingit
Arabas: et qua recedit intus, Damascæ-
na. Id. Macedonia ad Epiroticas gen-
tes in solis occasum recedens, stretch-
ing, extending. Of other things. Quint-
il. Pictor efficit, ut quædam eminere,
quædam recessisse credamus, to be more
remote, lie further back. Plin. Recessit
venter, is drawn in, is shrunk, does not
project.—¶ Also, to go away, go off,
depart, draw off, withdraw, remove, retire.
Cic. Recede de medio, depart, away with
you, make off. Hirt. Ex eo loco cum co-
pis recedit. Cic. Posteaquam ab armis
recessimus. Nepos. a conspectu suo-
rum. Id. Neque a caritate patriæ potui
recedere, h. e. could he give up, could
he renounce. Cic. ab augendis homi-
num utilitatibus et commodis, to re-
nounce. Virg. In ventos vita recessit,
departed, fled, passed. Horat. Senes ut
in otia tuta recedant, retire, withdraw.
Ovid. thalamo, for e thalamo. So, al-
so, Plaut. loco. Cic. ab officio, swerve
from, depart from. Id. ab usitata con-
suetudine. Id. a vita, to die. Pandect.
Si ex venditione recessum fuerit (pass.
impers.).—Hence, of two things which
become separated, disjoined, severed.
Ovid. Caput e nostra citius cervice re-
cedet. Plin. Maturitatem adepti, statim
e pediculo recedunt, they part or
break from. So, also, Cic. Quum res
ab eo recessisset et ad heredem pervenis-
set, had passed from.—¶ Also, to go
apart, retire to one's bedchamber, for in-
stance. Petron. Pigitia recedendi.—

¶ Recesset, for recessisset. Plaut.—
Recesset, for recessisse. Lucr.—

¶ See, also, *Recessus*, a, um.

RECELLIO (re & cello, not used), is, n.
2 and a. 3. to strike back, bound back, full
back, fly back, bend or move back. Lucr.
Inclinatur enim (terra), retroque recel-
lit. Lin. Gravi libramento plumbi re-
cellente ad solum.—¶ Trans. To
throw back or bend back. Apul. Totum
corporis pondus in postremos poplites
recello.

RECENS (unc.), tis, adj. fresh, new, newly
or lately made, done, suffered, born, &c.
recent, νεαρός. Cæs. Recentium injuri-
arum memoriam deponere. Cic. Non
modo antiquis illis fortissimis viris, sed
his recentibus. Cæs. Recentibus cas-
pitibus tabernacula constrata, fresh. Id.
Hostes recenti victoria efferri sciebat,
late, recent. Varr. Cum habent catulos
recentes, lately born. Ovid. lac, fresh.
Cæs. milites, fresh. Ovid. aqua. Cic.
Recentiores, sc. philosophi, later, mod-
ern. So, Plin. Recentiores, later writers.
Cic. Bello Latinorum, in nostra acie
Castor et Pollux ex equis pugnare visi
sunt: et recentiore memoria idem, &c.
in later times. Id. Recentissima tua est
epistola calendis data, your last letter.
Propert. Recentes anæ, h. e. recentibus
herbis ac floribus ornate. Ovid. Recen-
tes animæ, h. e. lately separated from the
body. Pers. Sub sole recenti, under the
newly-risen sun, h. e. in the east. Id. to-
ga, new. Virg. Recens cade locus, h. e.
where blood has been very lately spilt. Tu-
cit. Recens victoria miles. Varr. Pul-
lus recens a partu, newly foaled. Virg.
Recens a vulnere, h. e. with a wound yet
fresh. Cic. Homerus, qui recens ab il-
lorum ætate fuit, who lived immediately
after them. Senec. Viros a diis recentes,
h. e. sprung immediately from the gods.
Liv. Hannibalem recentem ab excidio
Sagunti Iherum transire, fresh from,
h. e. immediately after. Cic. Homines Ro-
ma (from Rome) recentes. Id. Quum a
provincia recens esset, newly returned.
Id. Recenti re auditum, while the affair
was fresh, presently, immediately. Id.
Recenti negotio. Pandect. In recenti.
Auct. ad Herenn. Quod alius alio recen-
tiori sit in dolore, is more new in pain,
less used to pain, more lately feeling pain.
Tacit. Comitatum longo mœrore fessum
recentes in dolore anteibat, those whose
grief was fresh. Id. Ut erat recens ira,
fresh with indignation, burning with recent
indignation.—¶ Adverbially, Recens,
lately, of late, freshly, newly, recently,
just, νέος. Lucr. Scena croco perfusa
recens. Plaut. Puer recens natus.
Virg. Sole recens orto. Lin. Recens
accepta calamitas. Sueton. Roman re-
cens conditum commigravit. Tacit.
Recens consuerant patres, ut, &c.

RECENSEO (re & censeo), es, sui, situm
2 and sum, a. 2. to go through, run over,
review, survey, inspect, examine, muster,
count, cumberate, number, tell over, ἐπι-
λέγομαι, ἐξαριθμέω. Virg. Omnemque
suorum recensebat numerum, carosque
nepotes, fataque, fortunæque virum,
moresque, manisque. Cæs. Hæc (milia
militum) in Eduorum finibus recen-
sebantur, numerosque inibat. Lin.
Cum ad exercitum recensendum con-
cionem haberet. Id. Recensuit capti-
vos, quot ejusque populi essent, run
over, examined, inspected, took a survey of.
Id. cladem, to examine into, go through,
h. e. see how many were lost. Sueton.
Qui recensiti non essent, who had not
been taken by the census into the number of
those who received corn at the public east.
—Hence, to go over, review, revise.
Gell.—¶ Also, to go through, pass
through, run through. Ovid. Signa re-
censuerat sol.—¶ Also, to recite, re-
count, rehearse, relate. Ovid. Fortia fac-
ta recense. Stat. exempla.

RECENSIO (recenseo), ōis, f. a review,
1 survey, numbering, recension, κατάλεξις,
ἀπαρίθνησις. Cic.

RECENSITIO, ōis, f. same as *Recensio*.
3 Pandect.

RECENSITUS, a, um, particip. from re-
censeo.

RECENSUS (recenseo), ns, m. a going
2 through, reviewing, numbering, for in-

stance, of the citizens, at which time they were required to give an account of their property, *recensio*, same as *Recensio*. *Sucton.*

RECENSUS, a, um, particip. from *recenseo*.

RECENTER (*recens*), adv. *lately, newly, 3 recently, recently*. *Pallad.* Turdi recent capti. *Id.* Recenter lecta poma, *just gathered*. *Justin.* Res recentissime gestae. *Plin.* Quam recentissime stercorato solo.

RECENTO (*Id.*), as, a. 1. to *renew, renovate, ἀναβέβω*. *Matt. ap. Gell.*

RECEPTACULUM (*recepto*), i, n. a *receptacle, place to receive or keep things in, a storehouse, magazine, reservoir, &c. ἐκδοχείον*. *Cic.* Quum alvi natura cibi et potionis sit receptaculum. *Liv.* mercibus, *for wares, h. e. depot*. *Vitruv.* Fistula intra receptacula, *reservoirs, cisterns*. *Tacit.* Subterranei specus receptaculum frugibus. — *¶* Also, a *place of refuge, retreat, shelter, lurking-place*. *Cas.* Ne suis sint ad detrectandam militiam receptacula. *Cic.* Receptaculum veterum Catilinae militum. *Liv.* hostium.

RECEPTATIO (*Id.*), ōnis, f. a *taking 3 again, recovering*. *Ammian.* spiritus.

RECEPTATOR (*Id.*), ōris, m. a *receiver, 3 harbinger, especially of thieves, robbers, and the goods they have taken, ὑποδέκτης, ἀναδοχός*. *Pandect.* — Also, of *places, receiver, harbor, refuge, shelter*. *Cic.* Ille latronum occultator et receptator locus. *Flor.* Rhenus receptator hostium.

RECEPTIBILIS (*recipio*), e, adj. *recoverable*. *Augustin.*

RECEPTIO (*Id.*), ōnis, f. a *receiving, 3 ception, ἐκδοχίς*. *Plant.* Quid tibi huc receptio ad te est meum virum (*for viri*)? *h. e.* quare recipis ad te virum meum?

RECEPTITUS, or **RECUS** (*Id.*), a, um, 3 adj. *that is excepted or reserved, for instance, in a sale or marriage-contract*. *Cato ap. Gell.* servus, *h. e. reserved by the wife to be her own, and not at the disposal of the husband; as Gell. explains it*. — *¶* Also, *that is stipulated for*. *Pandect. dos.* *Id.* actio, *founded on a stipulation*.

RECEPTO (*frequentat. from recipio*), as, 2 *ἀνι, ātum*, a. 1. to *take again or back, take up or to one's self again, recover, especially of what is repeated*. *Virg.* Ilastum, *draw out, draw back*. *Lucret.* Id rursum celi templa receptant. *Lucan.* Placido natura receptat cuncta sinu. *Lucret.* Rediit in sensus, animunque receptat. — *¶* Also, to *receive or admit repeatedly*. *Terent.* Meum receptas filium ad te, *receive his visits*. *Liv.* mercatores. — Hence, to *harbor, protect, in repeated instances*. *Tacit.* Eodem subsidio oberati adversum creditores receptabantur. — *¶* Also, to *take back often, take or draw back*. *Terent.* se in tectum, *betake one's self*. *Pers.* Litus se valle receptat, *retires and forms a valley*. *Virg.* Sese quo stella receptat, *retires (which it does repeatedly)*. — *¶* Also, to *take upon one's self, promise, allow*. *Lucret.* 1, 668. (*but Ed. Creech has repugnet*).

RECEPTOR (*Id.*), ōris, m. a *receiver, harbinger, entertainer*. *Tacit.* and *Pandect.*

— *¶* Also, a *recoverer, retaker*. *Vopisc.*

RECEPTORIUS (*receptor*), a, um, adj. *fit 3 for receiving*. *Tertull.* — *Receptorium*, i, n. a *place to which any one betakes himself, place of shelter*. *Sidon.*

RECEPTRIX (*Id.*), icis, f. *she who receives or harbors*. *Cic.*

RECEPTUM (*recipio*), i, n. a *promise, engagement*. *Cic.*

RECEPTUS (*Id.*), us, m. a *taking back, Liv. sententiae, receding from, change of*. — *¶* Also, a *retiring, falling back, retreat, ἀποστροφή, ἀναχώρησις*. *Cas.* Ita se collocant, ut si illi a multitudinis hostium premantur, expeditum ad suos receptum habeant, *they may easily fall back*. *Auct. B. Hispan.* Nostros equites in receptu adversarii cupidius sunt insecuti. *Liv.* Receptui signum dare, *give the signal for retreat*. *Cas.* Receptui canere, *to call back the soldiers by the sound of the trumpet, sound a retreat (strictly, for a retreat); it does not necessarily imply*

defeat. — Also, *figur. Cic.* A quibus quum ratio cecinit receptui, *has called off the mind*. *Ovid.* Cane, Musa, receptus, *h. e. cessa, desine, finem fac*. *Liv.* Receptus a malis consiliis, *desisting, relinquishment, abandonment*. — *¶* Also, *retreat, refuge*. *Cas.* Habere se quoque ad Caesaris gratiam et amicitiam receptum. — *¶* Also, *refuge, h. e. place of refuge, asylum, retreat*. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Animadverti, nullum alium receptum Antonium habere, nisi in his partibus. *Virg.* Planities ignota jacet, tutique receptus. — *¶* Also, *abode, nest*. *Solin.* Perdices receptus suos vestiunt, &c. — *¶* Quintil. Receptus spiritus, *the fetching or drawing of the breath*. *Eumen.* Receptus et recursus maris, *the ebb and flow*.

RECEPTUS, a, um, particip. from *recipio*.

— *¶* Adj. *received, approved, current, usual, wanted*. *Quintil.* Publice recepta persuasio. *Id.* Sequi maxime recepta. *Tertull.* Auctoritas receptor. *Solin.* Scriptores receptissimi, *most current or received, most authentic or credible*. — *Receptum est*, followed by *accus.* and *inf.*. *Plin.* and *Pandect.*

RECESSIM (*recedo*), adv. *by going back- 3 wards, backwards*. *Plaut.*

RECESSIO (*Id.*), ōnis, f. a *retiring, of the 2 wind*. *Vitruv.*

RECESSUS, a, um, particip. from *recedo*. 2 — *¶* Adj. *retiring, receding*. *Vitruv.* Scenam recessiorem, *standing further back*.

RECESSUS (*recedo*), us, m. a *going back, drawing back, retiring, retreating, retreat, ἀναχώρησις, καθόδοις, ἀποστασις, ἀρόκινος*. *Cic.* (Æstuum marinorum) accessus et recessus lunæ motu gubernantur, *reflux, ebbing*. *Id.* lunæ a sole. *Cas.* Ut se sub ipso vallo constiparent, recessum primis ultimi non dabant. *Plin.* Candore in recessu gemmæ ridente, *h. e. when the gem is withdrawn to a distance*. — *Figur. Cic.* Tum accessus a te ad causam facti, tum recessus, *se. in speaking*. *Id.* Ut metus recessum quemdam animi efficiat, *shrinking, drawing back*. — *¶* Also, a *retired, remote, sequestered, lonely or secret place, recess, nook, retreat*. *Ovid.* Recessus speluncæ similis. *Plin.* Juxta mare Lymira: atque in recessu Phelins, *further inland*. *Id.* Oceannus Europam recessibus crebris excavans, *bays, gulfs*. *Petron.* Stipant equi recessus Danai, *the nooks, corners, lurking-places; the belly*. *Plin.* Chamaeloni oculi in recessu cavo. — In particular, of the inner apartments and halls of a house. *Quintil.* Domus in multos deducta recessus. *Ovid.* Marmoreo superiori sedere recessu, *the great hall of assembly*. — *Figur. Cic.* Cum in animis hominum tantæ latebræ sint, et tanti recessus, *corners, nooks, retreats*. *Plin.* Ep. Vita hominum altos recessus habet. *Quintil.* Grammatica plus habet in recessu, quam fronte promittit, *h. e. has more in it than it shows on the outside*. — *¶* Also, *rest, relaxation*. *Val. Max.* Strenua ingenia, quo plus recessus sumunt, hoc vehementiores impetus edunt (*a figure taken from the practice of leapers to run back before they leap*).

RECHAMUS, i, m. same as *Trochlea*. *Vi- 2 truv.* — *Doubtful*.

RECHARMIDUS, as, a. 1. humorously, to 3 strip or divest of the name Charmides.

Plant. Proin tute rursum recharmida, *h. e. dismiss the joy which you felt at the mention of the money; in allusion to the Greek χάρις, joy*.

RECIDIVATUS (*recidivus*), us, m. a *res- 3 toration, renewal*. *Tertull.* Scripturæ carnis recidivatum pollicentur.

RECIDIVUS (*recido*), a, um, adj. *that 2 comes again, returning, recurring, ὑπότροπος*. *Cels.* and *Plin.* febris.

— *¶* Also, *that comes up or rises again, after having been destroyed; rising afresh, renewed from its ruins, regenerated*. *Virg.* Latium Teucris, recidivæ Pergama querunt. *Mela.* Subinde recidivis seminibus segetem novantibus. *Sil.* Gens recidiva Phrygum, *h. e. Romani*.

RECIDIO (*re & cado*), is, īdi, āsum, n. 3. to *fall back, ἀναπίπτω*. *Liv.* Etiamsi

(navis) recta reciderat, *se. after having been lifted into the air*. *Cic.* Quia et recidant omnia in terras, et oriantur a terris. — Hence, to *fly back, recoil*. *Cic.* Ramulus in oculum recidit. — *Figur.* to *fall back, relapse*. *Liv.* In graviores morbum recidere. *Cic.* In eandem recidere fortunam. — Also, *figur. to return, recar, of fever*. *Plin.* — Also, *figur.* to *fall back upon the person who was the author thereof, to recoil, be visited upon*. *Liv.* Pleraque eorum (maleficiorum), quo (*h. e. in quos*) debuerint, recidisce. *Id.* Consilia in ipsorum caput recidentia. — *¶* Also, to *fall*. — Hence, *figur.* to *fall, fall off, slacken, abate*. *Cic.* Contentio nimia vocis reciderat (*but here re evidently retains its force; for as the exertion of voice was assumed, any abatement of it would be so far a return to its former state*). — Also, *figur.* to *fall, light, come to or upon (especially when diminution, deterioration, or the like is implied)*. *Cic.* Omnem suspitionem in vosmet recidere intelligitis. *Id.* Omnia ex lætitia ad luctum reciderunt, *have come to, been turned to*. *Id.* Id puto ad nihil recasurum, *come to nothing, end in nothing*. *Quintil.* Eo res recidit, *come to that*. *Terent.* Artem musicam recidere ad paucos, *come or be reduced to a few*. *h. e. come to be practised by few*. *Cas.* Casus ad ipsos recidere potest, *come to, light upon*. *Cic.* Quorsum recidat responsum, *non laboro, which way it may turn out, what may be its purport*. — *¶* The first syllable is sometimes lengthened by the poets; for example, by *Lucret.* and *Ovid*.

RECIDIO (*re & cado*), is, īdi, īsum, a. 3. to *cut off, cut down, cut away, pare away, ἀποκόπτω*. *Cato.* vepres. *Ovid.* barbam falce. *Colp.* graminia morsu, *to crop*. *Lucan.* caput ense. *Martial.* longas comas. *Plin.* ungues. *Pallad.* mella, *take out the honey*. — Also, to *cut, cut up*. *Pallad.* mala in brevissimas partic as.

— *Figur.* to *cut down or away, cut off, lop off, retrench, reduce*. *Cic.* Nationes partim recise, partim repressæ, *cut off*. *Sucton.* mercedes scenarum, *cut down, retrench, reduce*. *Senec.* Ili stragem hostium gaudent recidi. *Horat.*

Ambitiosa recidit ornamenta, *will retrench*. *Quintil.* nimiam loquacitatem. *Horat.* Si non supplicio culpa reciditur.

— *¶* See, also, *Recisus, a, um*.

RECINCTUS, a, um, particip. from *re- 3 cingo*.

RECINGO (*re & cingo*), is, nxi, nctum, 3 a. 3. to *ungird, loose what was girded, ἀποζώνω*. *Ovid.* tunicas. *Virg.*

Vestis recincta, *ungirt, hanging down loose*. *Ovid.* Zona recincta. Hence, *Ovid.* Recingor, *I ungird, I strip*. *Id.* Sumptumque recingitur anguem, *h. e. lays aside or puts off the snake with which she was girded*. *Stat.* Recingi ferrum, *to put off his sword*. — *¶* Also, to *gird back, throw back*. *Val. Flacc.* Vestis recincta.

RECINIATUS. See *Riciniatus*.

RECINIUM, or **RECINUS**. See *Ricini- 3 um*.

RECINO (*re & cano*), is, nui, a. and n. 3. to *sing or sing repeatedly*. *Horat.* Omen parre recinens. — With *accus.* to *sing off, repeat*. *Horat.* Ille juvenes recinunt dictata, *senesque*. — *¶* Also, to *sound, resound*. *Cic.* In voribus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam urbanus. — With *accus.* to *sound or sound back*. *Horat.* Cujus nomen recinet imago (echo). — *¶* Also, trans. to *retro- 3 tract, recant*. *Apul.*

RECIPERATIO, } See *Recuperatio, &c.*

RECIPERATOR, }

RECIPERO, &c. }

RECIPIO (*re & capio*), is, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. I. to *take again or back, ἀνολαμβάνω*.

— *¶* To *take or seize again, take back, resume*. *Liv.* arma, quæ tradiderunt. *Martial.* pecuniam mutuum. *Liv.* reges.

— Hence, to *retake, bring again into one's power*. *Cic.* Maximus, qui Tarentum recepit. *Cas.* Lulienus civitatem recepit. — Also, to *get again, recover, regain*. *Liv.* res amissas. *Id.* animum a or ex pavore, *h. e. to recover one's self, recover one's presence of mind, take heart*. *Cic.* Ut me recepi, *when I recovered from*

my amazement, came to myself. *Tercat.* Quid festinas? animam recipe, get your breath again, recover your breath. — Also, to place in its former state, reestablish, re-instate, restore. *Liv.* res afflictas. — ¶ Also, to take or draw back, draw to one's self. *Virg.* enscum. *Cels.* Sagitta sepius ab altera parte recipienda est, h. e. to be extracted. *Virg.* Recepit ad sese, et sacra longævum in sede locavit. — Hence, to bring off, rescue, save. *Virg.* aliquem ex medio hoste. *Liv.* aliquem ex servitute. — Also, to except, reserve, at a sale for instance. *Plaut.* Postleumina recepit, quum ædes vendidit. *Cic.* Ruris cæsis receptis. — Also, Recipere se, to betake one's self back, come back, return; as, *Terent.* Quam mox se recipiat Geta. *Cic.* Qui quum ad diem se recepisset, &c. *Id.* Recipe te ad nos. *Cæs.* Ut inde se in curru citissime recipere consueverint. So, also, of an army, to draw back, retire, make a retreat, retreat. *Cæs.* Si sine maximo detrimento legiones se recepissent inde, quo temere essent progressæ. *Id.* Pedem referre, et quod mons suberat, eo se recipere cœperunt. *Id.* Rursus se ad signa recipientes insequantur. Also, without me, te, se, &c. *Cæs.* Si quo erat longius prodendum, aut celerius recipiendum. *Plant.* Cum præda recipias, se. te. Also, figur. *Plaut.* Ad ingenium vetus versutum te recipis tuum, betake yourself again, return. *Cic.* se ad frugem bonam, to amend, reform, become wiser and better. *Plin.* *Pauca.* Ceterum egressus, statim se recipiebat in principem, h. e. immediately resumed the bearing of an emperor, was the emperor again. — II. to take, receive, accept, adopt, take upon one's self. — ¶ To take, receive, take in. *Cic.* Alvis continet, quod recipit. *Id.* mandatum. *Ovid.* Tabellas dare et recipere. *Stat.* Preces receptæ, heard, granted. *Cic.* (of the prætor), Recipere nomen alicujus, to receive or admit his name among the accused, admit a complaint against him. *Id.* Si tantum ex ejus bonis populus recepisset, had received. *Liv.* urbein, to take. *Cæs.* Recepit Asculum. *Id.* Dias receptas provincias. (In this use of the word it often implies a capitulation or voluntary surrender on the part of the city, &c. taken.) *Virg.* Recipere pœnam ab aliquo, take vengeance or inflict punishment upon. *Cic.* Si hos quæstus recipere posses. *Liv.* labem in se, to contract. Also, *Id.* Recipere ferrum, to receive or take the sword, sabai to be pierced with the sword, of vanquished gladiators. *Cæs.* Recipere tela ab aperto latere, to receive, be shot by. *Cic.* telum toto corpore, let himself be pierced through and through. — ¶ Also, to accept, undertake, take on one's self. *Cic.* causam, to undertake, when solicited; suscipere, to take up of one's own accord. (Compare *Cic.* in *Cæcil.* Div. 8.) — Also, to take up, adopt, receive into use. *Tacit.* More inter veteres recepto. *Plin.* Ep. Est omnino iniquum, sed usu receptum, h. e. usual, common, received. *Quintil.* Tropi in usum recepti. (See *Receptus*, a, um.) — Also, Recipere aliquem, to take up, interest one's self for; as, *Vatin.* ad *Cic.* Quem in periculo recepiisti. *Id.* clientes. — ¶ Also, to take upon one's self, pledge one's self, engage, warrant, guaranty, pass one's word, solemnly assure, sacredly promise. *Terent.* Ad me recipio: faciet. *Cic.* Quum ædes L. Fufio venderet, in mancipio lumina, uti tum essent, recepit. *Id.* Promitto inque me recipio, fore eum tibi voluptati. *Solin.* Periculum ad me recipio. So, *Pandect.* periculum in se, take upon his own shoulders. *Cic.* Mihi receperat, se defensurum, had solemnly assured me. *Id.* De æstate polliceris, vel potius recipis, promise, or rather pledge yourself. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Omnia ei petenti recepi. *Cic.* fidem alicui, to pledge, plight, positively engage. *Liv.* Obsides reddi receptum est. — ¶ Also, to take, receive, accept, admit. *Plaut.* nos in custodiam. *Liv.* aliquem urbe, tecto, mensa, receive, harbor. *Auct.* ad *Her.* aliquem splendide, receive, treat, entertain. *Cic.* aliquem civitate. *Id.* aliquem in ordi-

nem senatorium. *Id.* aliquem in familiaritatem. *Liv.* Romulus receptus ad deos. *Ovid.* Receptus cælo, or in cælo, or cælesti sede. *Cæs.* Receptus in servitute. — Also, to take, march, bring, cause to go, any whither. *Liv.* copias in tumultum. — ¶ Also, to admit of, allow, suffer, bear, be content with, allow to take place. *Liv.* Cunctationem res non ultra recipit. *Colum.* Oliva recipit quancunque volneris conditram. *Quintil.* emendationem. — ¶ Also, to embrace, contain, comprehend, or be capable of containing, admit of. *Vellei.* Quantas (virtutes) natura mortalis recipit. *Senec.* Hoc regnum recipit duos. — ¶ Also, to free, deliver. *Propert.* terram (of Hercules). — ¶ Recepto, for receptero. *Catull.* — ¶ See, also, *Receptus*, a, um.

RECIPROCATIŌ (reciproco), ōnis, a going back upon its own path, returning upon itself, retrogradation, retrogression, return, παλινδρομία. *Plin.* Observata æstus reciprocatione, the ebb and flow; or, the ebb. *Id.* Longitudo fili (of the spider's web) a culmine, ac rursus a terra per illud ipsam velox reciprocatio. *Id.* (of goats meeting on a narrow bridge), Reciprocatio, retracing their steps by walking backwards. *Gell.* Reciprocatio talionum, h. e. retaliation.

RECIPROCATUS (Id.), us, in. same as 3 *Reciproco*. *Prudent.*

RECIPROCICŌRNIS (reciprocus & cornu), e, adj. having horns bent inwards or back. *Liber.* ap. *Tertull.*

RECIPROCŌ (reciprocus), as, āvi, ātum, 1 a. and sometimes n. 1. to fetch back the same way, bring back again, make to return upon its own path, ἀντιστρέφω, παλινδρομέω. *Liv.* animam, draw breath again, respire. *Sil.* Undas refluus reciprocatur æstus, makes to ebb, carries back. *Cic.* In motu reciprocando, in ebbing. *Liv.* Quinquereum credens in adversum æstum reciprocari non posse, he made to return, sail back. *Plin.* Æstus semper profluens, nunquam reciprocatur, flows back, returns. — Absol. to go back, return, ebb. *Plin.* Æstus maris accedere, et reciprocare, maxime mirum. *Id.* (of planets), Reciprocare ad solem. — It seems, also, sometimes, to be used of motion back and forth. *Gell.* Reciprocans telum manu, moving hither and thither, thrusting forward and drawing back, flourishing. *Id.* Per quam (fistulam) spiritus reciprocatur, comes and goes. So, *Cic.* In motu reciprocando (quoted above). — ¶ Figur. of the subject and predicate of a proposition, Reciprocari, to be convertible, infer each other, depend on each other by mutual consequence; or, simply, to be converted. *Cic.* *Divin.* 1, 6.

RECIPROCUS (imc.), a, um, adj. returning upon itself or its own path, retrograding, ἀντιστροφος, παλινδρομος. *Actius* ap. *Varr.* Reciproca tela (of arrows which are drawn back before being discharged). *Sil.* Reciproca Tethys, ebbing and flowing. *Plin.* Reciprocis annibus siccitum litus, retreating, receding. *Id.* Iacus naturins reciprocus, h. e. returning to itself, after having overflowed. — Figur. *Gell.* argumentum, that may be retorted upon him who advanced it. *Prise.* pronomina, reflective. *Plin.* voces, reverberating; choes. — ¶ Also, reciprocal, mutual, alternate. *Gell.* taliones. *Plin.* ars, h. e. so that it bores its way forward, and at the same time sucks the blood. *Hieronym.* epistolæ.

RECISAMENTUM (recido), i, n. a little piece cut off from any thing, a paring, shaving, chip, bit, ἀρκόμια. *Plin.*

RECISIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a cutting off, cutting away, ἀνατομή. *Plin.* Omnis rosa recisione atque ustione proficit. — Figur. a retrenchment, reduction, diminution. *Pandect.*

RECISUS, a, um, particip. from recido. 2 — ¶ Adj. short, brief, compendious. *Pandect.* Tempus recisius. *Vellei.* Opus hoc tam recisum.

RECITATIŌ (recito), ōnis, f. a reading off, reading over aloud, ἀνάγνωσις. *Cic.* literarum. *Id.* Ut eum recitationis suæ pœniteret. — Of the reading of one's

poems, &c. to others before publication. *Plin.* Ep.

RECITATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who reads off, a reader, ἀναγνώστης. *Cic.* Tres et ipse excitavit recitatores cum singulis libellis. — Also of a poet, &c. who reads his writings before his friends or in public. *Horat.* and *Plin.* Ep.

RECITŌ (re & cito), as, āvi, ātum, a. and sometimes n. 1. to read off, read aloud, ἀναγνώσκω. *Cic.* litteras in senatu. *Id.* Philippus Censor avunculum suum præterit in recitando Senatu, h. e. in reading the roll of the senate. *Id.* Da quæso scribæ: recitet ex codice. *Liv.* Brutus jururandum populi recitat. *Cic.* Testamento si recitatus heres esset pupillus. — It was usual for poets, and afterwards for other writers, to read their works to their friends (and sometimes more publicly) before publishing them. *Horat.* Nec recitem quidquam, nisi amicis, idque coactus, non ubivis, coramne quibuslibet: in medio qui scripta for recitent, sunt multi, quique lavantes. *Ovid.* Sæpe suos solitus recitare Propertius ignes. *Juvenal.* Augusto recitantes mense poetas. — ¶ Also, to say by heart, repeat from memory, say off, recite. *Cels.* Recitare, si qua meminert. *Martial.* Spectant, qui recitare solent, h. e. actors.

RECLAMATIŌ (reclamo), ōnis, f. a crying out in disapprobation, cry of opposition or dislike, loud expression of displeasure. *Cic.* and *Apul.*

RECLAMITŌ (frequentat. from reclamo), 1 as, n. 1. to cry out against, exclaim against, contradict: with dative. *Cic.*

RECLAMŌ (re & clamo), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to cry or bawl out against, oppose with clamor, contradict with a loud voice, gainsay, manifest indignation or aversion by crying out, ἀντιβοῶ, ἀντιλέγω. *Cic.* In his si paulum modo offensum est, theatra tota reclamant. *Id.* Ejus orationi vehementer ab omnibus reclamatum est. *Plin.* Ep. Cum mihi quidam e iudicibus ipsis pro reo gratiosissimo reclamarent. *Cic.* Una voce omnes, ne is iuraret, reclamasse. *Figur.* *Lucret.* Cui ratio vera reclamat. — It may, also, be translated, to cry no. *Cic.* *Sezt.* 59. — Hence, to object. *Quintil.* Quæ mihi reclamari (to be objected) videntur (where it is not impers. but is used as if it were transitive in the active voice). — ¶ Also, to cry out, call out, exclaim. *Horat.* Vicinia rauca reclamation. *Phædr.* Reclamant omnes, vindicandam injuriam. — ¶ Also, to call or call again, call upon. *Val. Flacc.* Rursus Hyland, et rursus Hyland reclamation. *Id.* dominum nomine. — Hence, Reclamare in libertatem, h. e. proclaimare. *Pandect.* — ¶ Poetically, to ring again, resound, reëcho, reverberate. *Virg.* Scopulis illisa reclamation æquora. *Stat.* Ager domino reclamation, answers with an echo, responds.

RECLANGENS (re & clango), entis, par-3 ticip. resounding, sounding, ringing. *Amnian.*

RECLINIS (reclino), e, adj. leaning back, bent back, reclining, leaning. *Tacit.* Ille ut erat reclinis. *Senec.* Æger reclini pectore inniguit leo. — With dative. *Senec.* hastæ. *Val. Flacc.* stratis. — With a prep. *Martial.* in gramine.

RECLINŌ (re & clino), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to bend back; hence, generally, to bend, to incline upon or against something, ἀνακλίνω. *Cæs.* Hinc quum se reclinauerint, h. e. they recline or lean upon these. *Virg.* Defigunt tellure hastas, et scuta reclinant. *Cic.* in *Aral.* At Cepheus caput, atque humeros, palmasque reclinat. *Senec.* onus imperii in alicuium. Also, Reclinatus, a, um, bent back, reclined, leaning. *Cæs.* Ita paululum reclinate quietem capiunt. *Petron.* in cubitum, supported by. *Horat.* in gramine, stretched out. — Hence to relieve, suffer to rest. *Horat.* Nullum a labore me reclinat otium.

RECLINUS, a, um, adj. for Reclinis. *Vo-* 3 pisc.

RECLIVIS (re & clivus), e, adj. bending 3 back, sloping, inclined. *Pallad.* Frumenta lætantur patenti campo et ad solem reclivi.

RECLUDĒ (re & claudō), is, ūsi, ūsum, 2 a. 3. to open, throw open, unclose what was before closed or shut up, ἀνοίγω. *Plaut.* Pergium pultare ostium, heus, reclude. *Id.* armarium. *Ovid.* portas hosti. Also, *Stat.* Quo (psittaco) recluso, let out of his cage. — Hence, figur. to open, unclose, bring to light, bring out, expose, disclose, show. *Virg.* Si terra dehiscens (inferna) regna recludat. *Id.* ense, draio, unshcath. *Id.* Tellus dente recluditur unco (h. e. bidente), is broken up, loosened. *Porta* ap. *Cic.* Quibus ego iran omnem recludam. *Horat.* Ebrietas aperta recludit, lays open, reveals, divulges, blobs. *Virg.* Sanctos ausus recludere fontes, unlock the sacred springs. *Ovid.* Via arcis reclusa. *Horat.* Mercurius non lenis precibus fata recludere, h. e. to open o way of return from death. — Also, figur. to open, with a sharp instrument. *Virg.* pectus mucrone. *Ovid.* jugulum ense. *Colum.* Suppuratio ferro reclusa. — ¶ Also, to shut, shut up, κατακλείω. *Justin.* Omnibus rebus expoliatae in carcerem recluduntur. *Ammian.* Recluso templo. So, *Justinian.* Quod cognatis a pratore apertum est, hoc agnatis esse reclusum.

RECLUSUS, a, um, particip. from recludo.

RECŒTUS, a, um, particip. from recoquo.

RECENĒ (re & ceno), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to sup again. *Macrob.* (But *Ed. Gronov.* and others have *cannasse*.)

RECŒGITATIŒ (recogito), ōnis, f. a considering, reflection. *Tertull.* (others read *irrecogitatio*).

RECŒGITATŒ (Id.), us, m. a considering, reflection, thought. *Tertull.*

RECŒGITŒ (re & cogito), as, a. 1. to think back, think again. *Cic.* de nominibus Pompeianis. — ¶ Also, to reflect, consider or consider again and again. *Colum.* Saepe mecum recogitans, quam turpi consensu, &c. *Plaut.* Homunculi quanti sunt! cum recogito, &c.

RECŒGNITIŒ (recognosco), ōnis, f. re-accord acquaintance or knowledge, recognition, reconsideration, renewed reflection, recollection; or, simply, reflection, consideration. *Cic.* scelcrum suorum. — ¶ Also, a reviewing, examination, investigation, inspection. *Colum.* Freqvens recognitione peccandi locum non prabet.

Liv. Per recognitionem Postumii magna pars agri recuperata in publicum erat. *Sarton.* Recognitione equitum, review.

RECŒGNITŒS, a, um, particip. from recognosco.

RECŒGNŒSCŒ (re & cognosco), is, gnŒvi, gnitum, a. 3. to make acquaintance with again or anew, learn afresh, bring to remembrance, call to mind, recollect. *Cic.* Neque mihi videtur hæc multitudo, cognoscere (to learn) ex me causam voluisse; sed ea, quæ scit, mecum recognoscere, call to mind, refresh their memory of. *Id.* Quamquam non alienum fuit personas quasdam a vobis recognosci. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Verba tua recognosce, bring to mind. *Id.* Illa non discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere. *Id.* Quæ qualis fuerit, ex eo, quem produxit, recognoscere potestis. *Id.* Quum istius furtum recognosceret, brought to remembrance, called to mind. — It may also be, to see or perceive again or anew, recognize. *Pompei.* ad *Cic.* Recognovi tuam pristinam virtutem. — ¶ Also, to go, look or think over anew; review, reexamine. *Cic.* Nos Cn. Pompeii decretum recognoscemus? *Plin.* Ep. Libellos legere et recognoscere. *Cic.* Omnia summa cura cognita et colata. Hence, *Paudect.* Descriptum et cognitum, a copy which has been duly compared with the original; a true copy. — ¶ Also, to inspect, examine, review. *Sarton.* turmas equitum frequenter. *Id.* seriem custodiarum. *Liv.* res suas, see if they are his.

RECŒGŒ (re & cogo), gis, a. 3. h. e. rursus cogo. *Paulin.* Nolan.

RECŒLLECTŒS, a, um, particip. from recolligo.

RECŒLLIGŒ (re & colligo), is, Œgi, ectum, 1 a. 3. to gather up again, re-collect, collect or gather together, ἀναλέγωμαι. *Lucan.* (de fulmine) Dat stragem late sparsosque recolligit ignes. *Senec.* Recollectos mittere talos. *Calpurn.* Ut, quæ nata sunt ova, recolligantur. *Plin.* Ep.

Quum hæsisset stola, vertit se, ac recolligit, gathered in. — ¶ Also, to get again, recover. *Ovid.* Renovata senectus primos recolligat annos, recover, resume; become young again. *Plin.* vires ab imbecillitate, recover, recruit. *Id.* Recolligenti se a longa valetudine, recovering, convalescat. *Id.* Aegri se recolligentes. — Figur. *Ovid.* Quin te ipsa recolligis? why do you not return to your senses? recover spirit? *Cic.* Si cujus animus in te esset offensior, a me recolligi oportere, made friendly again, reconciled. — ¶ Also, to take again, take to one's self again. *Justin.* Recolligit parvulum, sc. quem exposuerat.

RECŒLLŒCŒ (re & colloco), as, a. 1. to 3 replace, or lay again somewhere. *Calp.* Aurel. Tum æger lecto recollocandus.

RECŒLŒ (re & cŒlo), as, a. 1. to strain 3 again. *Scribon.* Larg. oleum per linteum.

RECŒLŒ (re & cŒlo), is, colni, cultum, a. 3. 3. to cultivate or till anew, work anew. *Liv.* terram. *Ovid.* Humo recultæ. *Liv.* Metalla vetera intermissa recoluit. — Figur. to cultivate anew, improve anew. *Plin.* Ep. ingenia. — ¶ Also, to inhabit again, revisit. *Calp.* Pan recolit silvas. *Phadr.* Nemo libenter recolit, qui læsit, locum. — ¶ Also, to honor again, dignify again. *Tacit.* nobiles adolescentulos avitis ac paternis sacerdotiis. — Also, to honor anew, or simply, to honor. *Clandian.* Iste dies semper dapibus recoletur opinis. — ¶ Also, to set up anew, renew, restore, reestablish, reinstate. *Tacit.* imagines Galbæ subversas. *Cic.* fragm. dignitatem suam. *Tacit.* Lepidus avitum decus recoluit, revived the glory of his ancestors. — ¶ Also, to resume, renew, practise or exercise again. *Cic.* Ad eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, recolendas. *Plaut.* Antiqua recolam, et serviho mihi. — ¶ Also, to reflect upon, revolve, consider, contemplate on; recollect, call to mind. *Plaut.* Ille ego ago cum meo animo, et recolo. *Cic.* Quæ si tecum ipse recolis, æquiore animo moriere. *Virg.* Animas lustrabat studio recolens, considering. *Ovid.* Ille tua, nam recolo, quondam germana canebat.

RECŒMMINISCŒR (re & comminiscor), 3 Œris, dep. 3. bring to remembrance, think out again, find or make out again. *Plaut.*

RECŒMPENSATIŒ, ōnis, f. same as *Compensatio*. *Cassiod.*

RECŒMPENSŒ (re & compenso), as, same as *Compensio*. *Augustin.*

RECŒMPINGŒ (re & compingo), is, a. 3. 3 to fasten together again, recompact, reunite. *Tertull.*

RECŒMPŒNŒ (re & compono), is, Œsui, Œsui, a. 3. 3 to put together again, rearrange, readjust. *Ovid.* Reconstituta comæ. *Veget.* Fracturam recompones, et fasciis colligas.

RECŒNCILIATIŒ (reconcilio), ōnis, f. a restoration, reestablishment, reinstatement, renewal. *Cic.* concordia. *Id.* Significat reconciliationem esse gratiaefactam, of friendship, consequently a reconciliation. *Id.* Reconciliationes gratiarum. *Id.* Reconciliation gratia suæ et Pompeii, h. e. between him and Pompey. — ¶ Also, a reconciliation, reconciliation, renewal of good will. *Cic.* Irridebatur hæc illius reconciliationio. *Sarton.* De reconciliatione agere per amicos. *Id.* Reconciliationem simulare, to make as if he had laid aside all enmity. *Justin.* Inchoata inter fratres reconciliationio. *Sarton.* Antonii societas reconciliationionibus variis male follata.

RECŒNCILIATŒR (Id.), Œris, m. a restorer, reestablisher, reinstater, procurer back. *Liv.* pacis.

RECŒNCILŒ (re & concilio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to get back or again, bring back. *Plaut.* filium domum. *Liv.* eos (patrem et filium) in gratiam, reconcile them to each other. *Cic.* me in gratiam cum Cæsare. — ¶ Also, to procure again, reestablish, restore. *Liv.* and *Nepos.* pacem. *Cic.* existimationem iudiciorum. *Nepos.* insulam oratione, bring over again. *Cic.* Ut agerem cum Lucio de vestra vetere gratia reconcilianda, restoring your old friendship. *Tacit.* Reconciliavit paulisper studia patrum

cognitio, brought back for a little the favor of the senators, conciliated again. — ¶ Also, to reunite, reconcile, make friendly. *Cic.* animum patris sui sorori tuæ. *Liv.* militum animos imperatori. *Cic.* aliquem alicui. *Sueton.* Reconciliatus Antonio. — ¶ Also, to restore, make well again. *Varr.* apes. — ¶ Reconciliassere, for reconciliatur esse. *Plaut.* — Reconciliasso, for reconciliavero. *Plaut.*

RECŒNCINŒ (re & concinno), as, a. 1. 1 to make or manufacture again. *Plaut.* novum spinther. — ¶ Also, to set right or make up again, mend, refit, repair. *Cic.* Tribus locis ædifico, reliqua reconcinno. *Cass.* Diuturni laboris detrimentum virtute militum brevi reconcinatur. *Plaut.* Pallam illam ad phrygionem ut dferas, ut reconcinnetur.

RECŒNCILŒDŒ (re & concludo), is, a. 3. 3 to shut up, enclose. *Tertull.*

RECŒNDITŒS, a, um, particip. from recondo. — ¶ Adj. concealed, retired, sequestered, hidde. *Catull.* Domina salturni reconditorum, retired, secret. *Cic.* Locus intra oceanum jam nullus est, neque tam longinquus, neque tam reconditus, quo, &c. — Also, figur. secret, hidden, abstruse, profound, recondite, not for every one, not common. *Cic.* Qui interiores scrutantur et reconditis litteras, h. e. which not every one learns or understands. *Id.* Exercitationem mentis a reconditis abstrusis rebus ad causas forenses popularesque traducere. *Id.* Recondita quedam ratio, profound theory. *Id.* Si quid erit reconditum, secret, behind the curtain. *Id.* A me en, quæ in promptu erant, dicta sunt: a Lucullo autem reconditoria desidero. *Id.* Natura tristi ac recondita fuit, loving solitude, or also, close, reserved, uncommunicative. *Augustus* ap. *Sueton.* verba, uncommon, and especially antiquated, obsolete, out of use. *Plin.* In recondito, in secret, laid up, out of sight.

RECŒNDŒ (re & condo), is, dŒdi, dŒtum, 3 a. 3. to put or lay together again; hence, to lay up, hoard, put away, store away, ἀποτίθεσθαι, ἀποταμίεω. *Cic.* frogm. victum tectis. *Colum.* oleum novis vasis. *Id.* nvas in amphoras. *Id.* frumenta in annos. *Quintil.* Opes ærario recondite. *Horat.* Prome reconditum Cæcubum (vinum). — Figur. to lay up, hoard, store up. *Cic.* Mens aliqua visa recondit; e quibus memoria oritur, treasures up. *Tacit.* Odia quæ reconderet auctaque promeret. So, *Id.* Verba recondebat, laid up in his heart or memory; or, as below, buried in the secrecy of his mind. — ¶ Also, to hide, conceal, secrete, put out of sight. *Virg.* Ascanium curva valle recondo. *Ovid.* Quasque reconciderat (humus), effodiuntur opes. *Flor.* Sacra in doliis defossa terræ recondere. — Figur. *Senec.* In hoc me recondidi, et fores clausi, I have shut myself up in retirement, sequestered myself. *Quintil.* Demosthenes se in locum, ex quo nihil prospici posset, recondebat, was wont to retire. — Hence, to hide, say nothing of, bury in silence or secrecy. *Virg.* Multi, quos fama obscura recondit. *Senec.* Quidquid arcani apparo, penitus recondas. — Also, to close again, close, shut. *Ovid.* oculos. — Also, *Cic.* Gladium in vaginam recondere, to put up again, sheath again. Hence, *Ovid.* Gladium lateri recondere, bury or sheath in the side, thrust into the side. So, *Virg.* ense in pulmone. Also, *Ovid.* Quas serpens avida recondidit alvo, h. e. cat, devoured. — ¶ Also, to bury. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, to discharge, emit. *Propert.* aquas ore. — ¶ See, also, *Reconditus*, a, um.

RECŒNDŒCŒ (re & conduco), is, uvi, uctum, a. and n. 3. to hire anew, farm or contract for again. *Paudect.* Qui remansit in conductione, reconduxisse videbitur. *Plin.* Agrum reconductum, h. e. taken again to cure. — ¶ Also, to bring back. *Quintil.* deul. Copias vicinarum civitatum.

RECŒNFLŒ (re & conflo), as, a. 1. to blow 3 up again. *Figur.* *Lurcl.* Unde (h. e. ab animæ parte) reconfolari sensus per membra repente possit, h. e. be rekindled, reëited.

RECŌNSIGNŌ (re & consigno), as, a. 1. 3 to mark again. *Tertull.*

RECŌNSUESCŌ (re & consuesco), is, 3 suēvi, n. 3. used by *Tertull.* in the sense of *in contrarium consuescere*.

RECŌQUŌ (re & coquo), is, coxi, coctum, 1 a. 3. to cook, boil, seethe, &c. over again. *Cic.* aliquem tanquam Peliaui, sc. to make him young again (in reference to Medea). *Martial.* Velabrensi massa recorta foco, h. e. caseus, igni primum, deinde fimo coctus. *Senec.* Lana sepius macerata et recorta. — Hence, figur. *Horat.* Recoctus scriba ex quinqueviro corvum deludet hiantem, h. e. cooked (or, as below, forged) over; humorously, for factus (others explain it by wily, cunning, artful). Also, of old people, perhaps in allusion to Pelias. *Cutnell.* Fufitio seni recocto (otherwise, artful, cunning; or, hale, lusty; or, given to drunkenness). Also, *Petron.* Anus recorta vino. — ¶ Also, to smelt or forge anew or over again, reforge. *Virg.* enses fornacibus. *Id.* Aurum recocutum, melted over again, and so, double-refined, purest. — Figur. *Quintil.* Tullius se Moloni rursus formandum ac velut recoquendum dedit, to be melted over again, remoulded, refashioned, h. e. to receive the highest finish, the last polish, utmost perfection.

RECŌRDABILIS (recorder), e, adj. that 3 may or ought to be or is remembered. *Claud. Mamert.*

RECŌRDATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a calling to mind, recollection, remembrance, ἀνάμνησις. *Cic.* Qui patris clarissimi recordatione et memoria fletum populo moveret. *Id.* Ultimi temporis recordatio et proximi memoria. *Id.* Repetenda est mihi veteris cujusdam memorie non satis explicata recordatio. *Id.* Recordationes fugio, quæ dolorem efficiunt. *Id.* Habere recordationem alicujus rei, to have what reminds of something, to remind of something.

RECŌRDATIVŌS (Id.), a, um, h. e. ad 3 recordationem pertinens. *Mart. Capell.* species verborum, h. e. the pluperfect in grammar.

RECŌRDATŌS (Id.), us, m. same as *Recordatio*. *Tertull.*

RECŌRDŌ (re & cor), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to remind. *Quadrig. ap. Non.* aliquem patriā (ul. patriæ). — ¶ Also, to recollect, bring to remembrance; passively, *Recordatus*, a, um. *Sidon.*

RECŌRDŌR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to think back upon something, call or bring to mind, bethink one's self, remind one's self, recollect, ἀναμνησκόμαι. With *genit.* *Cic.* Nunquam illos aspicio, quin per hunc me his conservatum esse meminim, huiusque meriti in me recorder. *Id.* Cum aliquo dolore flagitiorum suorum recordabitur. — With *accus.* *Cic.* Recorder desperationes eorum, qui senes erant adolescente me. *Id.* Pueritiam memoriam recordari ultimam. — With *prep. de.* *Cic.* Te aliquid de hujus illo quaestorio officio cogitantem, etiam de aliis quibusdam quaestoribus reminiscenstem recordari. — Also, otherwise. *Cic.* Ego recorder, longe omnibus unum antefere Demosthenem, sc. me. *Id.* Hoc mihi jam ante placuisse, potes ex superioribus meis litteris recordari. *Id.* Recorder, quantum hæc quaestiones punctorum nobis detraxerint. *Id.* Non recorder, unde ceciderim, sed unde surrexerim. — ¶ Also, to consider, weigh, ponder, turn over or revolve in one's mind, reflect, represent to one's self, lay to heart (to which signification some of the foregoing examples can be referred). *Plant.* Recordatus multum et diu cogitavi, &c. *Cic.* Quum tuam virtutem animique magnitudinem diligenter essem mecum recordatus. *Horat.* Quocirca mecum loquor hæc, tacitusque recorder. — And, even of the future. *Ovid.* Quæ sum passura, recorder. *Justin.* Jam ruinam urbis recordantes.

RECŌRPŌRATIŌ (recorporo), ōnis, f. a 3 reinvesting or refurnishing with a body or flesh, re embodying or reincarnation. *Tertull.* ossium. — ¶ Also, the restoration of the body to its former state, so far as the opening of its obstructed passages is concerned. *Cel. Aurel.*

RECŌRPŌRATIVŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. 3 useful to restore the body to its former state, tending to open the body. *Cel. Aurel.*

RECŌRPŌRŌ (re & corporo), as, a. 1. to 3 reinvest with a body, re embody. *Tertull.* animam. *Id.* Qui in asinos et mulos recorporabuntur. — ¶ Also, intrans. to open the obstructed passages of the body, and so far restore it to its former state. *Cel. Aurel.*

RECŌRRIGŌ (re & corrigo), is, exi, ec- 2 tum, a. 3. to mend, correct or set right again, reform. *Senec.*

RECRĀSTINŌ (re & crastinus), as, n. 1. 2 to put off from day to day, procrastinate, delay, ἀναβάλλομαι. *Colum.*

RECRĒATIŌ (recreo), ōnis, f. a restoring, 2 recruiting, ἀνάληψις. *Plin.* ab ægritudine.

RECRĒATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a reestablish- 3 er, restorer, refresher, recruiter. *Tertull.*

RECREMENTUM (re & cerno, to separate, 2 purge), i, n. recrement, refuse, filth, dirt, φῶμα, σκωρία. *Cels.* Illineunda sunt plumbi recremento, dross, spume. *Plin.* Farrago ex recrementis farris, refuse, chaff. *Gell.* Aridiora recrementa in alvum convenire, excrementa.

RECRĒŌ (re & creō), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to remake, reproduce, restore, renew, ἀνασκευάζω. *Lucret.* (of the sun), Recreare lumen. *Plin.* Præcipua commendatio ejus ad carnes recreandas. *Lucret.* Recreari recipit res, to recover, increase, grow. — ¶ Very often, either of body or mind, to set up again, restore, repair, recruit, refresh, reinvigorate, reassure, ἀνακομίζω, ἀναζωπυρῶ, ἀναψόχω. *Cic.* Qui e gravi morbo recitati sunt, have been restored, have recovered. *Id.* Recreandæ voculæ causa ambulare. *Plin.* Recreans membra olei liquor. *Lucret.* Athenæ recreaverunt vitam, sc. by introducing the arts of ploughing and sowing, and so substituting corn for ruder food. *Cic.* Vester conspectus reficit et recreat mentem meam. *Id.* Ego recreavi afflictos animos bonorum. *Id.* Litteris sustentor et recreor. *Id.* Quum animus se collegit atque recreavit, tum agnoscit illa reminiscendo. *Id.* Quod me ab hoc mœre recreari vis. With *genit.* *Apul.* Recreatur animi, in spirit. — Also, generally. *Cic.* Ut simul cum republica (causa) necessario reviviscat atque recreetur. *Id.* provinciam afflictam. *Colum.* Ut vinca nullis impensis recreari possit. — ¶ Also, to reelect. *Cic. N. D.* 2, 4. where, however, crearet is now read.

RECRĒPŌ (re & crepo), as, n. 1. to sound 3 back, ring again; or to resound, clang, ring. *Catull.* Cymbala recrepant. — ¶ Transitively, *Virg.* in *Ciri.* Lapis recrepat Cyllenia munera pulsus, h. e. imitates the lyre.

RECRĒSCŌ (re & cresco), is, ēvi, ētum, 2 n. 3. to grow or grow forth again, grow up or increase again, ἀναθρομαι. *Ovid.* and *Liv.* — Recretus, having grown again. *Paulin. Nolan.*

RECRŪDESCŌ (re & crudesco), is, dui, 1 n. 3. to become raw again, break open afresh, of wounds. *Cic.* Illa, quæ consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt. — ¶ Also, to break out afresh, be renewed, of violent and bad things. *Liv.* Recrudescens Manliana seditione. *Id.* Paulisper recruduit pugna. *Senec.* amor.

RECTĀ, se. via. See *Rectus*, a, um.

RECTĒ (rectus), adv. in a straight or direct line, ὀρθῶς. *Cic.* Atomī, quæ rectæ, quæ oblique ferantur, perpendicularly. *Plin.* Satyri cum quadrupedes, tum recte currentes, h. e. upright. — ¶ Also, rightly, properly, correctly, duly, in a reasonable manner, as it should be, well, καλῶς, εὖ. *Plant.* Recte et sapienter facere. *Id.* Scio absurde dictum hoc derisores dicere: at ego aio, recte. *Cic.* Seu recte, seu perperam facere ceperunt. *Id.* Rectissime conclusum dicitis, most correctly, most logically. So, *Id.* Epicurus deos tollens, recte non dubitat divinationem tollere, logically.

— Also, rightly, properly, h. e. honestly, frankly, sincerely, without deceit, uprightly. *Liv.* restituere. *Phædr.* loqui. — Hence, safely, with safety. *Cæs.* Recte

ne (whether) se illi sint commissuri. *Cic.* Homines, quibus recte dem (litteras). — Also, well, in various uses. *Cic.* Tum litteræ recte sperare jubent, to hope well, have good hope. *Plaut.* Mulier recte olet, ubi nihil olet. *Cic.* Profecto, si recte homines novi, non mentientur. *Id.* Rectissime, Quinte, animadvertis. *Terent.* Ætate sapiens rectus. *Horat.* Rectius vives. *Plant.* Visam, quieverint recte, nec ne; num infuerit febris. *Quintil.* Rectene omnia? is all well? *Cic.* Apud matrem recte est, it is well. *Dolabell.* ad *Cic.* Rectissime sunt apud te omnia. *Gell.* Recte sit oculis tuis, health to your eyes. Also, in an answer, good, it is well. *Terent.* (Thra.) Primum ades expugnabo. (Gua.) recte. *Cic.* Recte, inquam. Also, in familiar speech, when it might have been omitted. *Petron.* Recte: videbo te, &c. Also, when one does not wish to tell the truth, it is well, nothing is the matter. *Terent.* (Æsch.) Perii! (Mi.) Quid est? (Æsch.) nihil: recte: perge. It is sometimes equivalent to nothing or no! *Terent.* Rogo, num quid velit, recte, inquit, abeo. *Id.* Tum quod dem ei, recte est: nam nihil esse mihi, religio est dicere, h. e. I can make no answer but recte, well; or I have nothing to give her. Also, *Terent.* Jam recte, h. e. enough, I have said enough. Further, *Cic.* Recte vendere, at a good price, to advantage. *Cato.* Ex eo die dies quadraginta quinque recte putabis, advantageously. *Terent.* Recte ego mihi vidisse, h. e. c. utiliter mihi consulissem. — Also, well, happily, prosperously, as one could wish. *Terent.* Quum et recte et tempore suo pepererit. *Horat.* Procedere recte qui mœchis non vultis. — Also, right, well, very, much. *Plant.* Ille est oneratus recte, et plus justo velit. *Cato.* Vineam alligat recte. — Also, entirely, completely, fully. *Varr.* Pecus quod recte sanum est. — Also, with reason, rightly, justly. *Cic.* Recte ac merito commoveamur. *Terent.* Recte fugi has nuptias. *Horat.* Rectius occupat nomen beati, qui, &c. — Also, right on, straight forward. *Cic.* Si enim recte ambulaverit. Hence right on, without circumlocution. *Plant.* narrare aliquid. *Quintil.* Quod recte dici potest, circumimus amore verborum, straight forward, plainly, without figures.

RECTŌ (rego), ōnis, f. a ruling, governing, administration, government, ἐπιστάσια. *Cic.*

RECTITUDŌ (rectus), īnis, f. straightness. 3 *Aggen.* Urbis. in *Frontin.* — ¶ Also correctness, right way. *Justin.*

RECTŌ, for *Recta*. *Pandect.* 3 See *Rectus*

RECTŌR (rego), ōris, m. a director, ruler governor, ἱστυτής, κυβερνήτης. *Cic.* Tot navium rectores profecti ab llio *Curt.* elephantī. *Sueton.* equi, rider *Liv.* 4, 14. reipublicæ, h. e. dictator *Ovid.* Olympi, or superum, or denum h. e. Jupiter. *Id.* maris, h. e. Neptune *Id.* Dolopum, king. *Sueton.* provincie, governor. *Id.* Rectorem apponere aetate parvulis, ac mente lapsis, governor, guardian. *Plin.* Ep. Ibi boves, aratra, rectores, h. e. herdsmen or ploughmen. *Lucan.* castris, for castrorum, h. e. commander. *Sallust.* Animus rector humani generis. — Figur. *Quintil.* Judicis vultus sæpe ipse rector est dicentis, the regulator, guide.

RECTRIX (rector), īcis, f. a directress, 2 governess, ἰδύτρια. *Colum.* Videmus hominibus inspiratam velut aurigam rectricemque membrorum, animam. *Plin.* Italia rectrix mundi.

RECTŪRĀ, æ, f. same as *Rectitudo*. *Frontin.*

RECTŪS, a, um, particip. from *rego*. — ¶ Adj. right, straight, direct, not crooked, ὀρθός, εὐθύς. *Horat.* Curvo dignoscere rectum. *Cæs.* Saxa, quæ rectis lineis suos ordines servant. *Cic.* Ita jacere tallum, ut rectus assistat. *Senec.* Equi recti in pedes jactant onus. *Cæs.* Recto ad Iberum itinere contendunt, straight forward, right on. *Ovid.* Recto se attollere trunco, upright. *Lucan.* Depressum tumulo, quod non legat advena rectus, standing upright. *Ovid.* Inter-

dum longa trabe (anguis), rector exit, straighter. Cels. Rectum intestinum, the straight gut or rectum. Juvenal. es, h. e. tuba. Liv. saxa, rising perpendicularly. Quintil. Via rectissima. Horat. Rectius erus. Senec. eoma, straight. Cie. Hic vos aliud nihil orat, nisi ut rectis oculis hanc urbem sibi intueri liceat, h. e. with eyes looking straight on, not cast down, erect. Ovid. (de Invidia) Nusquam recta acies (for the envious are represented as looking askance). Senec. Adversus apparatus terribilium rectos oculos tenet, unquailing, steady gaze. — Abl. Recta via, right on, right along, directly, straightway. Terent. Eo recta via illuc. Id. In pistrinum recta proficiscar via. And, Recta, se. via. Cie. Batrouius e navi recta ad me venit domum. Horat. Tendimus hinc recta Beneventum. Cie. Sibi recta iter esse Roman. Also, figur. Terent. Recta via rem narrare ordine, right on, straight forward, plainly, nakedly. Also, Id. Recta via reputare, rightly, properly. — Also, Recto, for recta, directly. Paudeet. — Also, In rectum, in a straight line, right on or forward. Ovid. Iter non agit in rectum. — In grammar, Casus recti, independent cases, namely, the nomin. and vocat. Quintil. — There was in Rome a via recta, so called. Ovid. So, Martial. Recta, se. via. — Recta tunica, a tunic put on by boys under the toga virilis, when they assumed that dress. Plin. — Also, straight forward, plain, unornamented (but without fault); it may also be natural, inartificial, simple, unaffected. Quintil. vox, sonus, straight forward, without inflections, variations, &c. Id. oratio, plain, h. e. without figures. Cie. Quæ sunt recta et simplicia laudantur. Quintil. Sermo rectus et secundum naturam enuntiatus. Cie. Commentarii Cæsaris sunt recti. — Also, properly constituted, such as it should be, regular, right, good, and sometimes, right, virtuous. Sueton. Recta cæna, and Recti, se. cæna, a regular, legitimate, duly-ordered supper; an open table, to which the clients might come and find good fare, and not be put off with a sportula. Cie. Ex quibus unns I. Cæsar est rectus, is what he should be. Plin. Ep. Rectus auditor, judicious, of correct taste and judgment. Quintil. iudex, impartial, steady. Terent. Facile, cum valeamus, recta consilia ægrotis damus, good advice. Cie. Quid rectum sit, apparet: quid expedit, obscurum est, right. — Hence, Rectum, the right, virtue; similar to the Platonic ὀρθόν. Cie. Recti pravique partes. Senec. Simplex recti natura est. Virg. Mens conscia recti, conscious of rectitude. — Rectum est, it is right, proper, reasonable; followed by infin. or accus. with infin. Cie. — With a genit. Senec. Rectus iudicii.

RECUBITUS (recumbo), us, m. a falling 2 down. Plin.

RECUBO (re & cubo), as, būi, būtum, n. 1. to lie on one's back, or, in general, to lie, recline, for rest or at table, for instance. Cie. In hortulis suis recubans molliter et delicate. Tibull. Tyrio recubare toro. Plin. Ep. Cum lector indutus est, calceos poscunt, aut non minore cum tædio recubant. So, of brute animals. Virg. Sus alba solo recubans.

RECULA, or **RESCULA**, æ, f. dimin. from 3 res. Plaut. fragm. and Apul.

RECULTUS, a, um, particip. from recōlo, is.

RECUMBŌ (re & cubo, not used), is, cūbūi, cūbūtum, n. 3. to lay one's self down again, lie down again. Cie. Eum, quum se collegisset, recubuisse. Sueton. Chariclem remanere ac recumbere hortatus est. — Also, to lay one's self down on one's back, or simply, lay one's self down, for rest or at table, for instance. Cie. Quum recubisset in herba. Justin. Saturnalibus in conviviis servi cum dominis recumbunt, se. at table. Horat. lectis Archiacis, on Archian table-couches. — Also, of inanimate things. Plin. Vitis liberata vinculo in terra recumbit. Martial. Juvera pauca longo jugo recumbunt, lean against, touch, or lie along. — Also, to fall down. Ovid. Tauros medio re-

cumbere sulco. Id. Cervix humero recumbit. Virg. In humeros cervix collapsa recumbit. Lucret. Mulier sopita recumbit. — Also, to sink, fall, or settle down, or be laid, subside. Virg. Nebula campo recumbunt, fall or settle upon. Senec. Pelagus recumbit, subsides, becomes calm. — Also, to lie, recline. Plin. Ep. Veiento proximus, atque etiam in sinu recumbebat. Id. Recumbebat mecum Rufus. Senec. Recumbens antro, h. e. jacens.

RECUPERATIO, or **RECUPERATIO** (re-I cupero), ōnis, f. a recovery, regaining, getting back, ἀνάληψις. Cie. libertatis. Justin. urbium, quas amiserat.

RECUPERATIVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. re-3 coverable. Aggen. Urb. in Frontin.

RECUPERATOR, or **RECUPERATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. a recoverer. Tacit. Camillus recipitor urbis. — Hence, Recuperatores, certain judges, named usually by the prætor at Rome and in the provinces, to decide certain matters; judges delegate. For instance, in disputes about money-matters and property. Plaut. and Cie. Also, to determine the damages where a wrong has been done. Gell. Also, to inquire whether a man be freeborn or not. Sueton. Also, in a dispute, to which of two claimants the corona muralis belonged. Liv.

RECUPERATORIS, or **RECUPERATORIS** (recuperator), a, um, adj. pertaining to the recuperatores. Cie. iudicium. — See Recuperator.

RECUPERO, or **RECUPERO** (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to get again, regain, get back, recover, ἀναλαμβάνω, ἀνακρί-ζομαι. Cæs. libertatem. Id. amissa. Sallust. pacem. Cie. villam suam ab aliquo. Id. rem suam iudicio. Id. jus suum aliqua ratione. Justin. sanitatem, recover. Tacit. vires cibo somnoque. Liv. urbem ab Romanis. Cie. rempublicam, to regain his ascendancy in the state. — Also, though rarely, of persons. Cæs. suos obsides. Nepos. Pelopidam (in vincula conjectum), restore to liberty. And, figur. Nepos. adolescentulos, to regain, h. e. bring over to his side again. Hence, Reciperare se, to recruit one's self, repair one's strength, recover one's vigor; as, Varr. quiete. So, Id. Radices recipientes in se succum, recipiuntur. — Also, to resume, readopt. Sueton. usum togæ. — Recipero is used by Cie. and Liv.

RECUREO (re & curo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 2 to cure again, or simply cure, ἀνακρίζω. Catull. and Apul. — Also, to attend, or attend carefully to, take pains with, work, dress, or prepare with care. Plin. chartam.

RECURREO (re & curro), is, curri and cū-eurri, cursum, n. 3. to run back, return running, ἀνατρέχω. Terent. Jam hic recurret. Liv. ad naves. Ovid. Cæptum sæpe recurrit iter. So, also, Id. Inque suos fontes versa recurrit aqua. And, Id. Conversis sol recurret equis. Virg. Qua sol utrinque recurrens aspicit Oceanum. — Hence, to come back, come again, return. Ovid. Littera (letter) nostra recurrens. Horat. Recurrentes anni. Gell. Febris quartis diebus recurrens. Cie. Luna in initia recurrit, becomes new. Id. Statim ut recurreret (homo). Vellei. De quo si quis ambiget, recurat ad priorem consilium ejus, recur to, go back to, call to mind. And, figur. Cæs. ad easdem condiciones, return. — Also, to resort to, have recourse to, recur. Cæs. Uti eo recurrent, quod contempserint. Quintil. Nunc necesse est ad eos aliquando auctores recurrere, qui desertant partem oratorie artis occupaverunt. Id. Ad eam rationem recurrunt, ut, &c. — Also, Sidon. Versus recurrens, a verse which may be read backwards. — Also, simply, to run. Martial. ad eam.

RECURSIO (recurro), ōnis, f. same as 3 Recursus. Martian. Capell.

RECURSITANS (re & cursito), tis, parti-3 cip. as from recursito, often running back or returning. Martini. Capell.

RECORSO (frequentat. from recurro), as, 2 n. 1. to run back often, ἀνατρέχω. Plaut. Quid ego huc recurrem? Senec. Talis recursat huc et huc motu effero. Lu-

cret. Et cita dissiliunt longe, longeque recursant. — Figur. to return often. Virg. Sub noctem cura recursat. — Referred to the memory, to recur often. Virg. Multa viri virtus animo recursat.

RECORSUS (recurro), us, m. a running 2 back, ἀναδρομή. Virg. Inde alios ineunt cursus, aliosque recursus, se. on horseback. Ovid. Per alternos unda labente recursus, h. e. flow and ebb. Plin. Lydia perfusa flexuosi amnis Mæandri recursibus, h. e. windings. — Also, a return, retreat. Liv. Ut subeunti sæpe ad mœnia urbis recursus pateret. Ovid. Dent modo fata recursus. Cels. Facilis ad bonam valetudinem recursus est.

RECURVO (re & eurvo, or recurvus), as, 2 āvi, ātum, a. 1. to bend or curve back or backwards. Colum. Radix duritia humi coercita recurvatur. Ovid. colla equi. Cels. Mucrone intus recurvato. Ovid. aquas in caput, h. e. make to flow back, force to return.

RECURVUS (re & curvus), a, um, adj. bent 2 back, curved or crooked back, παλιγγυ-προς, παλιγκλαστος. Plin. Conchæ ad plausum apertæ, ad buccinum recurvæ. Virg. Cornu recurvo intendit vocem, h. e. huccina. Ovid. Cornibus aeris, atque in sua terga recurvis. Id. Fera recurva, h. e. hooks, fish-hooks. Id. Recurva puppis. Id. Ne victor tecto morerere recurvo, h. e. the labyrinth. Id. Nexu recurvo serpunt, h. e. retorto, contorto.

RECUSABILIS (recuso), e, adjunct. which 3 may or should be refused or rejected. Tertull.

RECUSATIO (Id.), ōnis, f. a refusal, opposition, ἀνέκθεσις. Cie. Nam hæc ipsa recusatio disputationis disputatio quedam fuit. Cæs. Quod sine recusatone fecerunt. Cie. Sine recusatone, ac sine ulla mora negotium suscepunt. — Figur. Petron. Recusatio stomachi, loathing, nausea. — Also, objection, exception, counter-plea. Cie (who opposes it to petitio and to accusatio) and Quintil.

RECUSO (re & causa), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to make objection against. Hence, — Also, to refuse, reject, decline, make opposition, be reluctant, draw back, παραίτῳμαι, ἀνέκθεω. Cie. Non recuso, non abnuo. Cæs. Iniquum esse de stipendio recusare. Liv. Nihil (h. e. non) recusatur (impers.). Nepos. Cum tantum haberet amorem omnium, ut nullo recusante regnum obtineret. — With accus. Terent. Nunquam ausus sum recusare eam, se. to marry her. Justin. Ptolemæus recusabat regem Aridæum, h. e. nolebat Aridæum regnare. Cæs. Recusare amicitiam populi R. Id. nullum periculum, to be ready to undergo any danger. Cie. Populum Rom. disceptatorem non modo non recuso, sed etiam depono. Ovid. Qui frena coactus sæpe recusati ceperit imperii. And, figur. Ovid. Rapax ignis non unquam alimenta recusat. Plin. Falsæ gemmæ recusant linæ probationem, will not bear. Virg. Genua cursum recusant. — With accus. and infin. Plin. Maxime vero quæstum esse immenso pretio vitæ recusabant, h. e. nolebant. — With infin. Cæs. Neque adhuc repertus est quisquam, qui mori recusaret, was unwilling. Horat. Quæ facere ipse recusent. — With ne, quin, quo minus. Cæs. Ne unus omnes antecederet, recusabant. Nepos. Illud recusavit, ne id a se fieri postularent, quod adversus jus hospitii esset. Cie. Sententiam ne diceret, recusavit, to speak. Id. Non recusasse, quin acciperet, to receive. Id. Non possumus, quin alii a nobis dissentiant, recusare, h. e. refuse to allow others to dissent from us. Cæs. Recusant, quin contendant. Nepos. Neque recusavit, quo minus legis prænam subiret, to undergo or suffer. Cie. Nec recusabo, quo minus omnes mea legunt, h. e. prohibit them from reading. — Also, to deny; with accus. and infin. Paudeet. — Also, to refute. Tertull. mendacium.

RECUSABILIS (as from reeusso, freq 3 from recutio), e, adj. qui recutitur. Caes. Aurel. Recusabilis sphaera, a round

case stuffed with meal, sand, &c. and jerked back and forth.

RECUSŌS (recutio), us, m. a jerking back, rebound, repercussion. *Plin.*

RECUSŌS, a, um, particip. from recutio.

RECŪTŪS (re & quatio), is, ussi, ussum, 3 a. 3. to shake back, dash back, shake off.

Val. Flacc. Recusso equore. *Augustin.* Christi recutiens jugum. — *¶* Also, to shake, make to shake. *Virg.* Utero (sc. equi) recusso, gemitum dedere cavernæ. — *¶* Also, to frighten up, start up. *Apul.* Recussus somno.

RECŪTITŪS (re & cutis), a, um, adj. 2 skinned over again, having a fresh skin, galled and healed over and over again.

Martial. Ruptæ recutita colla iulæ. — *¶* Also, circumcised. *Martial.* Judei.

REDACCENDŌ (re & accendo), is, di, 3 sum, a. 3. to relkindle. *Tertull.* — *¶* *Hieron.* Reaccensus (al. redaccensus).

REDACTŪS (redigo), us, m. the proceeds. 3 *Pandect.*

REDACTŪS, a, um, particip. from redigo.

Cæs.

REDADŌPTŌ (re & adopto), or REDADŌPTŌ, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to adopt again or back. *Pandect.*

REDAMBŪLŌ (re & ambulo), as, n. 1. to 3 come back again, return, ἀναβαδίζω.

Plant.

REDAMŌ (re & amo), as, n. 1. to love 1 back, return love for love, love in return, ἀντιφιλέω. *Cic.* (who does not use it without the qualifying addition, ut ita dicam).

REDANIMATŪS (redanimo), ōnis, f. re-3 animation. *Tertull.*

REDANIMŌ (re & animo), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. 1. to reanimate, restore to life. *Tertull.*

REDARDESCŌ (re & ardesco), is, n. 3. 3 to become inflamed again. *Ovid.*

REDARGŪŌ (re & arguo), is, ūi, ātum, a. 3. to confute, refute, disprove, show to be false or in the wrong, ἐξελέγγω. *Cic.* Nosque ipsos redargui refellique patiamur. *Id.* Oratio, quæ neque redargui, neque convinci potest. *Id.* Redargue me, si mentior. *Id.* vim deorum, show or make it clear that there is no such thing.

— *¶* Also, to blame, find fault with. *Cic.* In hoc inconstantiam redarguo tuam. — *¶* Also, to prove or show against one, or simply, to show, prove, make good. *Gell.* Audi rationem, falsam quidem, sed quam redarguere, falsam esse, tu non queas, which you cannot show to be false (accus. and infin.).

REDARMŌ (re & armo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3 1. to arm again. *Dict. Cret.* Novis jaceus manus redarmate sunt.

REDAUSPICŌ (re & auspicio), as, n. 1. 3 to return. *Plant.* in catenas (in jest; literally, to take the auspices again, and so, begin afresh).

REDDITŪS (reddo), ōnis, f. the after-part 2 of a period or comparison, answering to the antecedent part of the same, ἀποδοῖς.

Quintil. — *¶* Also, a giving, presenting. *Augustin.* rationis, of the reason or cause.

REDDITIVŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. redditive, 3 correspondent. *Dionet.* pars, h. e. reddidio, in grammar.

REDDITŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who gives 3 back, payer. *Augustin.* debitorum.

REDDITŪS, a, um, particip. from reddo.

REDDŌ (re & do), is, didi, ditum, a. 3. to give back, restore, return, ἀποδίδωμι.

Liv. Tribuni vobis amissa reddent ac restituent. *Cic.* Salutem redditam sibi ac restitutam accipere. *Cæs.* Obsides, quos haberet ab Aduis, redderet. *Cic.* Cogebantur, quæ abstulerant, reddere.

Hence, Reddere se, or reddi, to return again; with dat. *Liv.* Se reddidit convivio. *Virg.* Explebo numerum reddarque tenebris. And, *Id.* An Teucrum iterum se reddit in arma. — Hence, (a) to give forth, send forth. *Lucret.* vitam; or, *Ovid.* Incem (h. e. vitam), to give up the ghost, die. *Cic.* Quod reliquum vite fames fecerat, id ferro potissimum reddere volebant, to offer up. *Id.* Arteria aspera animam a pulmonibus respirat et reddit. *Ovid.* Janna reddit stridorem, creaks. *Id.* facem ventre, to bring forth, be delivered of. — Hence, of the discharges and evacuations of

the body. *Cels.* urinam, to void, discharge. *Plin.* calculum urinæ, to pass.

Ovid. obscena. *Cels.* bilem alvo. *Plin.* Ep. sanguinem, to raise. *Plin.* Pel redditum, discharged at the mouth, spit out.

Colum. finium, to void. — (b) To give, give in, hand in, deliver, render, what belongs to another, or what he lays claim to or expects; but also merely to give. *Plaut.* rationem alicui, render an account. So, *Cic.* Semper ita vivamus, ut rationem reddendam nobis arbitremur. *Id.* litteras alicui, deliver. *Id.* suum cuique honorem. *Id.* Perge de Cæsare, et redde quæ restant, say, give us.

Ovid. causam, tell or give the cause. *Cic.* Sed etiam, si quid ab omnibus conceditur, id reddo ac remitto, yield, relinquish, concede, give up; or, give back. *Id.* Macedoniam alicui, give. — Hence, to bestow, figur. to grant, permit. *Liv.* Si, connubiis redditis, unam hanc civitatem tandem facitis.

Virg. Superstitio (oath) superis redditæ, h. e. concessa. — Also, to bestow, h. e. not to take, leave one something which he has, allow. *Liv.* sacra. *Cic.* Thermitanis urbem, agros, leges suas. — Also, to pay. *Terent.* argentum.

Ovid. vota Jovi. *Nepos.* delitum nature, h. e. to die. *Sallust.* pœnas impietatis, to suffer. — Also, to bring in, yield, bear, give. *Terent.* Fructum (income) quem reddunt prædia. *Colum.* Prædium non minus in pabulo reddit, quam in fœno. *Plin.* Modius farinæ viginti duas libras panis reddit, affords, gives

— Also, to repeat. *Ovid.* (de Echo), verba novissima. — Also, to pronounce. *Ovid.* verba bene, male. — Also, to repeat, recite, rehearse, say off, give utterance to; also, to answer. *Id.* dictata magistro. *Cic.* Ut ea verbis eisdem redderet, quibus cogitasset. *Horat.* carmen. *Lucret.* Reddere dicta, to speak or answer. *Ovid.* Quam talia reddidit hospes, replied thus. *Virg.* Notas audire et reddere voces. *Ovid.* verba Latine, speak, say. — Also, to be like, resemble, represent, imitate, express, make like; as if, to give back the original.

Virg. Qui te nomine reddet Silvius Aeneas, bear your name. *Senec.* Natus vultus tuos reddit, has your countenance, looks like you. *Plin.* Ep. Matrem hæc reddit ac refert nobis. So of imitative arts and of writings. *Martial.* (of a statue of Memor), Spirat Apellea redditus arte Memor, expressed to the life. *Petr.* Omnia diligenter pictor reddiderat. *Plin.* Ep. In litteris veteres reddit, writes like the old writers. Of other things. *Plin.* Odorem croci saporemque reddit, it smells and tastes like saffron. *Id.* Linus imaginem quandam uvæ reddit. — Also, to set against each other. *Cic.* paribus paria. — *¶* Also, to give back, give in return, give this for that. *Cæs.* vitam hominis pro vita hominis. *Liv.* responsum, to answer. *Cic.* Quod quidem ego tibi reddo tuum, and with this I give you back your own, I return your own. To this may be referred, *Virg.* Notas audire et reddere voces. — Hence, to requite, recompense, return. *Cic.* beneficium. *Liv.* terrorem illatum. *Colum.* Vincam cum magno fenore gratiam reddidisse, h. e. cover the outlay and yield a large profit besides. — Also, to translate, render. *Cic.* ea Latine, translate into Latin, render in Latin. *Id.* In quibus verbum pro verbo necesse habui reddere, to render word for word. — *¶* Also, to make again, replace with new. *Plaut.* Dominus reddere alias (tegulas) nevolt, have new tiles made or put in the place of the old. — Also, to make or render. *Terent.* Dictum ac factum reddidi, h. e. statim feci. *Cic.* Domum ejus exornatam reddiderat inanem. *Id.* Ita enim placidum mollemque reddidi, ut, &c. *Id.* Reddere aliquem iratum alicui. *Cæs.* Loca ea tuta ab hostibus reddebat. *Ovid.* Illum Pallas avem reddidit, made him a bird, transformed him into a bird. — Hence, to give, hold. *Sueton.* Reddere (al. edere) venationes et ludos. *Cæs.* Indicia in privatos reddebat. — *¶* Reddibo, reddibitur, for reddam, reddetur. *Plaut.*

REDEPTŪS, or REDEPTŪS (redimo), ōris, m. a buyer, buyer up. *Pandect.* litium, causarum, who buys up and conducts them on his own account. — *¶* Also, a ransom, redeemer, applied to Christ. *Hieronim.* — *¶* Also, one who undertakes to do something for money or some advantage to himself, for instance, to build or furnish something, an undertaker, contractor, ἐργολάβος. *Cic.* Redemptor qui columnam illam de Cotta, et de Torquato conduxerat faciendam. *Plin.* Redemptor cloacarum. *Id.* Redemptor tutelæ Capitolii. *Cic.* Hostias nisi ad sacrificium redemptor præbuisse. *Liv.* Redemptoribus vetitis frumentum parare, h. e. purveyors, providers, commissaries. — *¶* Also, a farmer of the public revenues. *Pandect.* vectigalium. *Id.* pontis, h. e. of the tolls of the bridge.

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ut redeat in viam. — Redire ad se, to come to himself, from insensibility, for instance. *Liv.* Or from anger, compose one's self. *Terent.* Also, to come back to one's former self, resume one's old ways. *Cic.* So, *Id.* ad se, atque ad mores suos. *Terent.* Rursus ad ingenium redit, to his natural bent, to his own character. — Redire in memoriam, to recall to mind, refresh one's memory, renew one's recollection, bethink one's self anew. *Cic.* mortuorum. *Id.* quo die profectus sit. *Terent.* Redi mecum in memoriam. — Redire animo, to recur to memory, come to mind, suggest itself. *Plin. Ep. So, Val. Flacc.* Redeunt singula menti.

— ¶ Also, to come, fall, be brought or reduced. *Cæs.* Pili missis ad gladios redierunt, they came, fell, resorted to their swords. *Auct. B. Afr.* ad manus, come to close quarters. *Cic.* Hec bona in tabulis publicas nulla redierunt. *Cæs.* Ad duas legiones redierat, he was reduced. *Terent.* Mihi illæ vero ad rastros res redit, h. e. I shall be brought to the utmost extremity, be reduced to idigence, come to the hurron. *Id.* Adeon³ rem redisse, ut, &c. come to that pass. *Id.* Si eo mea fortuna redeunt, abs te ut distrahatur. *Id.* In enim jam res redit locum, ut sit necesse, is come to that pass, &c. *Id.* Ad restim mihi res rediit, I am brought to perdition; I may go and hang myself. *Plin.* Ad miraculum redit, is wonderful. *Terent.* Bona ad me redierunt, have come or fallen to me (where *re* implies perhaps a claim or due course of things; compare *Reddo*). *Id.* Omnia hec verba huc redeunt denique, come to this. *Cæs.* Quorum ad arbitrium summa rerum redeat. *Id.* Collis paulatim ad planitiem redibat, lost itself in the plain. *Val. Flacc.* In nubem Ossa redit, lifts itself, soars into the clouds. *Liv.* Res ad interregnum redit, it came to an interregnum. *Id.* Res ad Patres redierat. *Cic.* Si ad se ex iis nihil redeat, if he gets nothing, &c. — ¶ Redies, for redibis. *Apul.* — *Reddā* seems to stand for *redibo* in *Plaut. Aut.* 2, 3, 6.

REDHIBĒŌ (re & habeo), es, hūi, bitum, 1 a. 2. to take back what one has sold, for some defect. *Plaut.* Dixit se redhibere, si non placeat. — ¶ Also, to return a thing bought to the seller for some fault or defect, ἀνάγω. *Cic.* Dicenda vitia ea, quæ nisi dixeris, redhibeatur mancipium jure civili. — ¶ Also, not in buying or selling, to return, restore. *Plaut.* Salvum (argentum) tibi item, ut mihi dedisti, redhibebo. (*Non. legit reddibo.*) *Conl. Just.* sumptus.

REDHIBITŌ (redhibeo), ōnis, f. of the 2 seller, the taking back of a thing sold for some defect; of the buyer, the returning of a thing bought, for the same reason. *Quintil.* and *Pandect.* — ¶ And generally, restoration. *Tertull.* carnis et sanguinis.

REDHIBITŌRIŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to the return or resumption of a thing sold. *Pandect. actio.*

REDHIBITŌS, a, um, particip. from redhibeo.

REDHOSTIŌ (re & hostio), is, 4. gratiam 3 refero. *Fest.*

REDICŌ (re & dico), is, a. 3. to say again 3 or often, repeat. *Sidon.*

REDICŌS, i, m. a certain god, first brought to light in the second Punic war, when Hannibal turned back from Rome. *Fest.* The name is also found in *Plin.*

REDIGŌ (re & ago), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. to drive back, force back. *Lucret.* Disiectosque redegit equos. *Ovid.* Filia parva duas redigebat rupe capellas. *Liv.* hostem in castra. — Also, simply, to drive. *Justin.* Principes civitatis in exilium redegit. — ¶ Also, to bring again or back. *Terent.* Redige in memoriam. *Cæs.* rem ad pristinam rationem. *Terent.* homines in gratiam, reconcile them to each other, make them friends again. *Justin.* homines in pristinam sortem servitutis. — Also, simply, to bring, properly and figur.; to reduce, constrain, force, &c., and especially where humiliation, diminution or limitation is implied. *Liv.* Pars

maxima prædæ ad questorem redacta est. *Id.* pecuniam in publicum. *Cic.* gentes in ditionem imperii. *Nep.* insulas sub potestate Atheniensium. *Cæs.* Aduos, a Cesare in servitutem redactos. *Cic.* Familia ad paucos redacta. *Terent.* patrem ad inopiam. *Sneton.* Galliam in provinciam formam redegit. *Liv.* in certum, bring to certainty. *Id.* in nihilum; or, *Lucret.* ad nihilum, bring to nought, reduce to nothing. *So, Liv.* ad vanum et irritum, make vain, make void or of no effect. *Cic.* omnia in unum, bring together, collect into a mass. *Plin.* farris pretium ad asseni. *Varr.* Hosce ad sex libros redegit, reduced, compressed. *Senec.* timorem ad verum, bring it to the test of truth, examine and see what is in it. *Quintil.* Redigere aliquod prosa scriptum in versiculos, reduce to verse. — The phrase *Redigere* in ordinem has various meanings. Thus, to bring into order, reduce to order, set or dispose in order. *Auct. ad Heren.* Also, to admit or adopt into the rank of a classic, pronounce to be classical. *Quintil.* 1, 4, 3. (It is equivalent to the Greek ἐκρίνεσθαι, and is opposed to *Extimere numero*, ἐκρίνεσθαι.) *So, Id.* 10, 1, 54. Neminem sui temporis in numerum redegerunt, reckoned as poets, numbered among the poets. Also, in several writers of the silver age, to put down, degrade, lower. *Sueton. Vesp.* 15. (a manner of expression borrowed from military life, when an officer was degraded to the rank of a common soldier, which seems to be a better explanation than that given under *Ordo*; for this, *Liv.* has *In ordinem cogere*). — Hence, to bring together, collect, gather in. *Pandect.* fructus, fruits of the field. *Cic.* Quam framenti copia penes istum esset redacta. — ¶ Also, to call in outstanding moneys, collect, raise by selling securities or other property in one's hands. *Horat.* Fenerator Alfius omnem redegit pecuniam. *Cic.* Bona vendit, pecuniam redigit. *Plaut.* Argentum tibi redigam, h. e. will raise it by selling something, and pay you. *Liv.* Quibus sub hasta venum datis tantum æris redactum est, ut, &c. — ¶ Also, to make, render. *Cæs.* Quæ facilia ex difficillimis redegerat. *Id.* Hos multo infirmiores redegerunt.

REDIMICŪLUM (redimio), i, n. a band for the hair, forehead, neck, breast of women, head-band, necklace, fillet, ribbon, &c. κάλλυπτρον, ἀνὰ δέσμη, στροφίον, ταυρία. *Cic.*, *Virg.* and *Juvenal.* *So, Ovid.* Aurea marmoreo redimicula solvite collo. — Figur. band or bond, tie. *Plaut.*

REDIMIŌ (unc.), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to bind round, wind round, gird, crown, encircle, gird, ἀνὰ δέσμη. *Cic.* Sertis redimiri et rosa. *Lucret.* caput atque humeros plexis corollis. *Ovid.* lauro tabellas. *Catull.* Frons redimita capillo. *Virg.* Redimibat (for redaniebat) tempora vitta. *Cic.* Quibusdam redimita cingulis. — And generally, to surround, environ, encompass, begird. *Catull.* Loca redimita silvis. *Senec.* Naxos redimita ponto.

REDIMITŌS (redimio), us, m. a binding 3 about, ornament. *Solin.*

REDIMŌ (re & emo), is, ēmi, emptum or emtum, a. 3. to buy back or again, repurchase. *Cic.* Domum non minoris, quam emit Antonius, redimet. *Id.* Frusinatem fundum redimere. — ¶ Also, to buy or purchase in return. *Plaut.* Orabo, ut mihi pallam reddat, quam dudum dedi, aliam illi redimam meliorem. — ¶ Also, simply, to buy, purchase. *Liv.* necessaria ad cultum. *Cic.* Vitam alicujus pretio. *Martial.* Et redimunt soli carmina docta coci. — Hence, figur. to buy, purchase, h. e. acquire, gain, or procure for a price. *Cic.* pacem parte fructum. *Cæs.* pacem obsidibus. *Id.* largitione militum voluntatis. *Sallust.* Jugurtha belli moram redimebat, procured by his money. — ¶ Also, to redeem, ransom by money, ἀπολυτρόποι. *Cic.* captos e servitute. *Id.* suis facultatibus captos a prædonibus redimunt. — Hence, figur. to buy off, redeem, ransom, h. e. free or rescue by payment of a certain price.

Cic. Pecunia se palam a judicibus redemerat, had bought off. *Nep.* Ut eum suo sanguine ab Acheronte cuperent redimere. *Ovid.* Ut corpus redinas ferrum patieris, h. e. a morbo libereres. *Liv.* Majores se a Gallis auro redemis se. *Cic.* Urbem quinque hominum pecunia redemi. *Senec.* Verba mea redimam, will redeem my promise, h. e. fulfil it, and release myself from it by giving the promised present. *Juvenal.* Monstrum nulla virtute redemptum a vitis. — Al so, figur. to buy off, h. e. avert, repel, ward off, by payment of money or some other price. *Cic.* metum virgarum pretio. *Id.* Aerbitratum a republica meis incommodis redemissem. *Pandect.* delatorem, buy him off, bribe him off. *Ovid.* suam mortem morte alterius. *Cic.* Societatis non suas lites redemit, quin fundum a Flavio accepit, h. e. put an end to, by compounding for a certain sum or property, compromised. *Planc.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* Redimere præteritam culpam, to redeem, make amends for, atone for. *So, Ovid.* Ut sua per nostram redimat perjuriam prænam. *Senec.* Vitia virtutibus, redeem, make amends for. — ¶ Also, to furnish. *Cæs.* vectigalia. *Cic.* picarias. — Also, to undertake for or in hope of some valuable consideration, contract for. *Cic.* Si pupillo opus redimitur. *Varr.* Qui de censoribus classicum ad comitia redemptum habent. *Pandect.* Si vestimenta texenda redemerit, vel insulam, vel navem fabricandam. — ¶ Also, to hire. *Liv.* Redimendi et conducendi jns. — Hence, figur. *Plin. Ep.* Sequuntur auditores, conducti et redempti manepes. *Petron.* Plausor redemptus (in both it may be also, bribed, bought).

REDINDŌTŌS (re & indutus), a, um, par-3 ticip. clothed again. *Tertull.* earnem.

REDINTEGRATŌ (redintegro), ōnis, a 2 renew, restoration. *Macrobi.* and *Arnob.* — ¶ Also, a repetition. *Auct. ad Heren.* ejusdem verbi.

REDINTEGRATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a re-3 newer, restorer. *Tertull.*

REDINTEGRŌ (re & integro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make whole or make whole again, entirely restore to its former footing, complete again. *Cæs.* deminutas copias, fill up again. *Auct. ad Heren.* Ut renovetur, non redintegretur oratio, entirely repeated. — ¶ Also, to renew, refresh, bring back or on again. *Cic.* Auditoris memoria redintegrabitur. *Cic.* Hostibus spes victoriae redintegretur. *Id.* Redintegratis viribus. *Liv.* Redintegrata ira. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* Redintegrare prælium, begin over again, renew. *Liv.* animum. *Id.* Redintegrata est omnibus memoria fedissimæ potestatis. — Intrans. to become renewed. *Varr.* Iterum tunc jucunditas in herba redintegravit (*Schneid.* redintegrabit). — ¶ Also, to repent. *Auct. ad Her.* verbum. — ¶ Also, to restore, renew, refresh. *Varr.* columbas. *Tucl.* animos legentium. — ¶ Reintegrare. *Senec.*

REDINVENIŌ (re & invenio), is, a. 4. to 3 find a rain. *Tertull.*

REDINŌNT, h. c. redennt. *Fann. ap. Fest.*

REDIPISCŌR (re & apiscor), ēris, redemptus 3 sum, dep. 3. to recover, get again. *Plaut.*

REDISCO (re & disco), is, a. 3. to learn 3 again. *Venant. Fort.*

REDITIŌ (redeo), ōnis, f. a returning, I return, ἀναστροφή. *Cæs.* Domum reditionis spe sublata, of returning home.

Plaut. Jube abire rursum, quid illi reditio etiam huc fuit?

REDITŌS (Id.), us, m. a return, ἀναστροφή. *Cic.* Noster itus, reditus, incessus. *Id.* Inter protectionem reditumque L. Sullæ. *Hirt.* Nullum reditum habere in civitate, have no way of returning, be unable to return. *Catull.* Reditu ferre ad or in aliquem locum. h. e. redire. *Nep.* Excludi reditu in Asiam. *Cic.* Reditus domum (home) e foro. *Id.* Quempiam prohibere reditu ad aliquem. *Id.* Hominibus in Curiam reditus esset, h. e. homines redire possent. *Id.* Reditus in gratiam cum inimicis, reconciliation. *Id.* gratiæ. In plur. num. *Horat.* Reditus solis dulces. *Cic.* Septenos solis reditus. — ¶ Also, income, renew, return,

prodece. Nep. Omnis ejus pecuniæ reditus constabat in Epiroticis et urbanis possessionibus. Ovid. Aut populi reditus positam componet ad hastam, h. e. vectigalia populi R. publice locabit. Plin. Ep. Esse in rediti, to bring in something, yield revenue.

REDIVIVUM, } See Redvivum, &c.
REDIVIVSUS.

REDIVIVATIS (redivivus), ðnis, f. reanimation. Cassiod.

REDIVIVUS (re & vivus), a, um, adj. living again, restored to life. Prudent. Christus. — Figur. what is renewed and as it were made to live again; especially of materials, which are used over again. Juvenal. Velut exhausta redivivus pululet arca nummis. Cic. lapis. Vitruv. rudus.

REDØ (unc.), ðnis, m. a kind of fish. Anson.

REDØLØS (re & oleo), es, ni, n. 2. to emit a smell: to smell, ἀπόζω. Ovid. — The acc. answers to the question, Of what? Cic. vinum, h. e. of wine. Also, the abl. when one may ask at the same time, With what? Virg. thymo. — Hence, figur. Cic. Ex illius orationibus Athenæ redolere videntur, h. e. to smell forth; to be observed. Also, with an acc. following. Cic. doctrinam, h. e. of learning. So, also, Id. antiquitatem. — Capitul. Redolet mihi, I have a scent of or perceive any thing.

REDØMITØS (obsol. redomo), a, um, adj. I tamed. Cic.

REDØNES, um, m. a people. See Rhedones.

REDØNØ (re & dono), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to give back again, restore, return, ἀναδίδωμι. Horat. Quis te redonavit Diis patriis. Id. Graves iras, et invisum nepotem Marti redonabo, I will give up to Mars, viz. to please Mars, or on Mars's account, &c.; I will drop or lay aside my bitter resentment, &c.; I will forgive or not prosecute with hostility, &c.

REDØPTØ (re & opto), as, a. 1. to wish 3 for again. Tertull.

REDØRDØR (re & ordior), iris, dep. 4. 2 to undo, unravel. Plin. telas.

REDØRMØ (re & dormio), is, n. 4. to 2 sleep again, ἀνακοιμάσθαι. Plin. Ep. and Cels.

REDØRMITATIS (obsol. redormito), 2 ðnis, f. a sleeping again or falling asleep again after waking. Plin.

REDØRNØ (re & orno), as, a. 1. to adorn 3 again. Tertull.

REDØCØ (re & duco), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to bring or lead back, conduct back, ἀνάγω. Cæs. legiones ex Britannia. Cic. aliquem ad villam. Id. aliquem de exilio. Id. regem, h. e. to reinstate. Id. Reductus sum, sc. de exilio. So, also, Id. Reducti. Cæs. turres, h. e. to bring back. Horat. febrein, h. e. to cause to return. Virg. æstatem. Terent. aliquem in gratiam, h. e. to restore. Cic. aliquem ad salutem. Nepos. ad officium. Terent. aliquem, h. e. to reclaim from wickedness. Cic. aliquid in memoriam, h. e. to bring back to one's recollection, recall to one's remembrance. — Hence, to take to one's self again. Terent. and Nepos. uxorem, h. e. to fetch her home again, take for wife again. So, also, Sæton. in matrimonium. — Also, to bring into practice again, set on foot again, renew. Plin. Ep. morem. Tacit. legem. — Also, to bring to. Ovid. in formam, h. e. to give a shape. Plin. corpus ad maciem, h. e. to reduce. — Also, to bring out again; or, simply, to bring out, get out. Plin. LX pondo panis e modio, h. e. to get out or make. — ¶ Also, to draw back, retract. Cic. fragm. calculum. Quintil. brachia. Virg. aliquem a morte, h. e. to withdraw, rescue, save. Cæs. lalces. se, to draw back, withdraw, retire; as, figur. Ovid. a contemplatu mali, h. e. from the contemplation of misfortune. Senec. liberalitem, h. e. to limit, confine. — Hence, figur. w remove. Hence, Reductus, a, um, remote, retired, removed back, sequestered, lonely, solitary. Virg. vallis. Id. sinus, h. e. winding. Hence, in painting. Quintil. Alia eminentiora, alia reductiona, h. e. less prominent, more dark, in the shade. — Also, to set

behind or after. Hence, with the Stoics, Cic. Reducta, h. e. things that deserve to be postponed, inferior, opposed to production. — ¶ The first syllable is found long in Lucret., whence some write redduco.

REDØCTIS (reduco), ðnis, f. a bringing 1 or lending back, conducting back, restoring, ἀναγωγή. Cic. — ¶ Also, a pulling or drawing back. Vitruv.

REDØCTØ (frequentat. of reduco), as, a. 3 1. to lead or bring back. Aurel. Vict.

REDØCTOR (reduco), ðris, m. a bringer 2 back, restorer, καταγωγός. Liv. plebis. Plin. Ep. literarum.

REDØCTØS, a, um, 1 See Reduco.

REDØLCERØ (re & ulcero), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to cause to ulcerate again, make sore again, scratch open again, ἀνέλκω. Colum. Scabra pars prius aspera testa vel pumice redulceratur. — Figur. Apul. dolorem, h. e. to renew.

REDØNCØS (re & uncus), a, um, adj. 2 bent or curved back, ἀνακαμπής. Plin. — ¶ Also, bent or curved inwards. Ovid.

REDØNDANS, tis, particip. from redundo. 3 — ¶ Adj. overflowing, excessive, superfluous. Tertull. Redundantior.

REDØNDANTER (redundo), adv. luxuri- 2 antly, superfluously, abundantly, copiously, redundantly, excessively. Plin. Ep.

REDØNDANTIÄ (Id.), æ, f. an overflowing 1 ing of water; or, water overflowing. Vitruv. — Figur. superfluity, luxuriance, exuberance, redundancy, superabundance, πλεονασμός. Cic.

REDØNDATIS (Id.), ðnis, f. a flowing 2 back or an overflowing of water. — Hence, Fin. stomachi, h. e. a rising of the stomach. — Figur. Vitruv. Astra redundationibus referuntur, h. e. a flowing back, as it were, of the heavens; the revolution of the heavens.

REDØNDØ (re & unda), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to flow back, overflow, run over, discharge itself, περισσύνω, ὑπερβάλλω. Cic. Redundat mare. Id. locus. Lucet. Nilus campis redundat. Cic. puita. Plin. sanguis in oculos. Ovid.

Guttare fac pleno sumpta redundet aqua, h. e. drink till you are full. — Also, of places. Cic. Locus sanguine redundavit, h. e. swam with blood. — ¶ Figur. to redound to, fall upon, extend to, come to, &c. Cic. Infamia ad amicos redundat. Id. Nullum in me periculum redundarit ex, &c. Id. Nationes in provincias redundare poterant, h. e. overflow them. — ¶ Also, to come forth, become visible or manifest, appear, follow. Cic. Sermones aliquid redundat. Id. Ex ea causa redundat reus Postumius, h. e. it follows that he is guilty. — ¶ Figur. to abound, be superfluous or redundant, be too copious or luxuriant. Hence, to have n redundancy of or abound in any thing. Cic. aliqua re. Id. Tuus deus non uno digito redundat, sed capite, &c. h. e. has not only a finger too much, but, &c. Also, to be superfluous or redundant. Cic. Neque in Crasso redundaret. Also, to remain. Cic. Ex meo tenni vectigali aliquid redundabit. — Hence, Redundans, overflowing, having superabundance, copious, redundant, exuberant. Cic. orator. — Hence, one that has eaten or drunk immoderately, stuffed himself with food or filled his belly with drink. Plin. Paneg. — ¶ Also, transitively, to cause any thing to overflow or discharge itself. Hence, Ovid. Redundate aque. — Hence, figur. of a river speaking. Stat. Talia faucibus redundat, h. e. pours forth these words. — ¶ See, also, Redundans.

REDØPLICØ (re & duplico), as, a. 1. to 2 redouble. Tertull.

REDØRESØ (re & duresco), is, n. 3. to 3 grow hard again. Vitruv.

REDØVIA, or REDIVIA (from obsol. reduo), æ, f. an agnail, rivet. Plin. Reduvias sanare. Cic. Capiti mederi debet, et reduvium curo, h. e. to neglect matters of importance, and trouble one's self about a trifle. — ¶ Solin. escaurum, h. e. the remainder of the food which sticks between the crocodile's teeth. Id. conchyliorum, h. e. the remainder thereof, the fragments of shells.

REDØVISØS, or REDIVISØS (reduvia),

a, um, adj. full of agnails. Figur. Liv. ap. Fest. Scabra in legendo redivosaque offendens, h. e. aspera, hiantia.

REDØX (reduco), ūcis, leading or bringing back. Ovid. Jupiter. — ¶ Also, brought back, returning, returned, come back. Liv. navis. Terent. Facere aliquem reducem, h. e. to bring back again. So, also, Cic. Me reducem esse voluistis, h. e. have brought me back, sc. from exile. Plaut. Te reducem patri reddiderunt, h. e. brought back safe and sound.

REEXINANIØ (re & exinatio), is, a. 3. 3 to empty again. Apie.

REFABRICØ (re & fabrico), as, a. 1. to 3 rebuild. Cod. Just.

REFACIS (re & facio), is, ēci, actum, 3 a. 1. same as Reficio. Propert. iter, h. e. repetere, according to Scaliger.

REFECTIS (reficio), ðnis, f. a restoring, 2 repairing, rebuilding, refitting, ἐπισκευή. Vitruv. and Sæton. — ¶ Also, a recovering, refreshment, recreation, refec- tion; repose, relief. Quintil. and Cels.

REFECTOR (Id.), ðris, m. a repairer, re- 2 builder, μεταποιητής. Sæton.

REFECTØS (Id.), is, m. a refreshment, 3 recreation. Apul.

REFECTØS, a, um, particip. from reficio. 3 — ¶ Adj. refreshed, recruited, vigorous. Marc. Cap. Refector.

REFELLØ (re & fallo), is, a. 3. to remove an illusion. — Hence, to confute, refute, contradict, prove false, disprove, rebut, refel, ἀντιλέγω, διελέγχο. Cic. aliquem. Id. aliquid.

REFERCIØ (re & facio), is, fersi, fectum, a. 4. to fill, stuff, cram, ἀναπληρόω. Cic. cloacas corporibus. — Figur. to fill or stuff with any thing. Cic. aures sermonibus. — ¶ Also, to stuff, cram or fill into. Cic. omnia libris, for in libros, or for libros omnibus rebus. Id. Quæ peranguste referat in oratione, h. e. has brought forward in a compressed or condensed form. — ¶ See, also, Refertus, a, um.

REFERIATIS, ðnis, f. same as Requies. Cassiod.

REFERIS (re & ferio), is, a. 4. to strike 2 again, ἀναπαίω, ἀναπλήρω. Plant. — ¶ Also, to strike back. Ovid. Speculi referitur imago Phæbus, h. e. is reflected.

REFERIVØS, a, um. See Refrivus.

REFERØ (re & fero), fers, tūli, lātum, irreg. a. to bring or carry back or again, ἀναφέρω. Liv. prædam. Cic. Me referent pedes in Tusculanum. — Se referre, or referri, to return, retire, withdraw; as, Cic. Iterum Romam se retulit. Virg. Classeni relatum, h. e. rediit. Figur. Cic. Ut eo, unde digressa est, se referat oratio. Id. se ad philosophiam, to betake himself to the study of philosophy. Sil. Eusem referre vaginæ, h. e. to sheathe again, put up, put back. Also, to give back. Horat. pannum. Cic. pateram. — Hence, to drive back. Cic. Auster in Rhegium retulit. Pandect. iusjurandum, h. e. to retort an oath which is tendered, upon him who proposes it. — Hence, to refute. Ovid. opprobria. — Also, to cause to rebound; in pass. to rebound, rebound, sound. Cic. Sonus relatus. Id. Usque Roman sonus referantur. — Also, to draw back. Ovid. manus. Liv. pedem, or gradum, h. e. to return, retire. Hence, of victory. Virg. In decimum vestigia retulit annum, h. e. has retired from us, has forsaken us. Also, of an orator. Quintil. Ab iis, quæ non adjuvant, pedem referre. Plin. Selencia a mari relata, h. e. distant, remote. Pandect. diem, h. e. to anticipate. — Also, to bring back words, inform one of any thing, reports, give an account of, relate. Cæs. Cognoscere et ad se referrent. — Also, to bring forth again. — Hence, to reestablish, restore, renew. Cic. laudem Valeriæ gentis. Id. consuetudinem. — Also, to repeat, renew. Cic. mysteria. Virg. sacra. Id. arma, h. e. bellum. Also, to repeat by word of mouth. Liv. idem illud responsum, h. e. to give the same reply. Horat. acumen meretricis, h. e. to repeat the wit or witty words of a prostitute. — Also, to mind in his mind or memory, to call to mind, remember, think

again upon, reflect or meditate upon. Ovid. — Also, to be like, resemble, imitate. Virg. aliquid ore. Plin. Ep. mores alicujus. Virg. Nominis avum referens, animo manibusque parentem, h. e. having the name of his grandfather, the courage and bravery of his father. — Also, to give from one's self. Ovid. vina, h. e. to vomit, throw up. — Also, to bring forward again. Cic. rem judicatum, sc. in judicium. — Also, to change, alter. Virg. in melius, h. e. to make better. — Also, to bear away, gain, obtain, acquire. Tacit. decus. Virg. laudem et spolia. — ¶ Also, to bring in return or on the contrary. — Hence, to say any thing in return, object, answer, reply. Cic. Quid a nobis refertur? Id. defensionis alicujus. — Also, to return, requite, recompense, give in return. Cic. salutem alicui, h. e. to return a compliment, salute in return. Id. gratiam, h. e. to return thanks, give proofs of his gratitude by deeds. Id. Par pro pari referre, h. e. to repay like for like. Ovid. vicem. — Also, to compare, judge of. Nepos. alienos mores ad suos. — Also, to cause a thing to have reference to any thing or person; to refer to any thing. Cic. divinationem ad naturam deorum. Id. omnia ad voluptatem corporis. Varr. ad fructum, h. e. to look for or have regard to use. — Hence, to make one thing accord with another, adapt. Cic. consilia et facta ad dignitatem. Id. omnia ad summum arbitrium. — Referri, to have reference to, belong, pertain or relate to, concern. Cic. Hoc refertur ad te. So, also, Referre, sc. se, to have reference to, belong, relate or pertain to, concern, have influence. Cic. ad virtutem. — ¶ Also, to carry, bear, bring. Cic. opem, h. e. to render assistance. Id. fructum. Apul. Se referre cubiculo (h. e. in cubiculum), h. e. to betake one's self to. Cic. consulatum ad patrem. — Hence, to bring, turn, direct, put, apply to. Cic. animum ad veritatem. Ovid. genimam ad os, h. e. to hold at, put upon. Tacit. manum ad capulum. Virg. oculos in alicquem. — Also, to deliver, give in. Cic. rationes ad ararium, h. e. to return or give in one's account. — Hence, to deliver, bring. Cæs. mandata. Id. B. G. 1, 35. and Liv. 37, 28. responsum. — Also, to make a report, particularly to magistrates or persons in authority. Liv. legationem, h. e. to make a report of the result of an embassy. (But deferre means simply to announce, give information.) Cic. prerogativam, sc. centuriam, h. e. to report or deliver the votes of the century that voted first. — Also, to tell, relate, say, mention, cite, recite, repeat. Nep. Quum relatam legent. Id. versum Homeri. Horat. recte facta. Terent. alicui consilia. Also, with an accusat. and infin. following. Liv. Qui a se Macedonum reges ex ea civitate orindos referunt. — Also, to propose, or lay before, consult. Cic. Ad senatum referre, or, simply, referre, h. e. to propose or lay before the senate, make a motion in the senate. This was usually done by the consuls and the tribunes of the people, and, in absence of the consuls, by the prætor urbanus. Sometimes any distinguished senator could make a motion after having given his vote. Hence, Cic. Sententiam simpliciter referre, h. e. to deliver his opinion in the senate. Id. ad populum, h. e. to bring before the people, propose to the people. For this, Ferre ad populum is more usual. Cic. ad haruspices ostenta. Nep. ad oracula, h. e. to consult the oracles. Id. ad consilium. So, also, ad hominem; as, Cic. Ad me ne referrent, h. e. that they did not consult me. Also, of a countryman who states his cases to an advocate and consults him. Cic. Qui cum Galbam seduxisset, atque ad eum retulisset, &c. — Hence, figur. to consult, take advice. Cic. ad se ipsum, h. e. to ask himself. Phædr. ad animum. — Also, to register, mark or set down, record, enter in a register. Cic. in tabulas publicas. So, also, Id. rationes in tabulas. Id. senatus consulta, sc. in ararium. Id. Rosc. Com. 1. nomen in codicem, or in tabulas, h. e. to enter in an account-book. So, also, Cic. in rationi-

bus. Id. in libellum. — Hence, Accipitum alicui referre, to put to a person's credit in an account-book, to enter an amount received, or, in general, to have received or be indebted to any person for any thing. (See Accipio.) — Also, to reckon, count, number or reckon among. Cic. in reos, in proscriptos. Id. in deorum numero, or, Sueton. numerum, or, Cic. in deos, h. e. to reckon among the gods. Hence, Tacit. causam rei ad alicquem, h. e. to ascribe or impute the reason or cause to any one. Virg. Numerum ovium referre, h. e. to count. — Referre is sometimes used for in rationes referre. Cic. Operi publico referunt, h. e. they enter the money for a public building, they enter the money with this title or memorandum, "for a public building." — ¶ Also, to execute, accomplish, effect, bring to pass. Liv. decretum sine cæde nostra. — ¶ Refert, as an impersonal verb. See Refert.

REFERT (re, abl. of res & fert), impers., it profits, is the interest of, concerns, imports, διαφέρει, προσήκει, συμφέρεi. It is sometimes found with a nominat., and sometimes without, which, however, is seldom any other than a pronoun, as, id, illud, quod, &c. Of what consequence or concern a thing is, is expressed by the adverbs magnopere, &c. nihil, particularly by the genitives magni, parvi, quanti. But the thing or person whom a thing concerns, is sometimes found with ad, rarely in a simple accusative or genitive. More frequent are the ablatives mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, to which belongs also cujus (for cujus). Cic. Magnopere refert id ipsum, h. e. that very thing is of great importance. Id. Parvi refert, abs te juri dici. Cæl. in Cic. Ep. Aliquid quod referret scire. Cic. Magni refert, quid, &c. Id. Refert etiam, qui adiant. Id. Quid refert, utrum, &c. Id. Quod tua nihil referebat. Terent. Mea minime refert. Id. Quod retulit? h. e. of what use has it been? Quintil. Multum refert, quid, &c. Terent. Illud permagni referre. Id. Tua quod nihil refert, h. e. what does not at all concern you. Cic. Quanti id refert. Plant. Quam ad rem istuc refert? h. e. what purpose does it serve? what end does it answer? Id. Quid id-ad me refert? h. e. what is that to me? Id. Quid te retulit? h. e. what was it to you? Sallust. Illorum imagis, quam sua retulisse, Quintil. Plurimum refert compositionis, h. e. with regard to, &c. — The dat. occurs also. Plant. Cui rei retulit? h. e. what purpose did it serve? — As that, which is of importance, is frequently put in the infinit., so refert is sometimes followed by ut. Colum. Tantum retulerit, ut observemus. Terent. Illud permagni referre, ut, &c.

REFERTUS, a, um, particip. from referre. — ¶ Adj. filled, stuffed, crammed, full, replenished, well stocked or stored, βεβρωμένος, with an ablat. or genit. following. Cic. Insula referta divitiis, h. e. abounding. Id. omnibus rebus. Id. Gallia referta est negotiatorum. Id. Theatrum refertissimum celebritate. — Also, figur. full, rich, abounding in, amply provided with. Cic. Vita referta bonis. — Also, with de following. Cic. Quærebatur, cur de proceniis, et de epilogis referti essent eorum libri. — Also, without a case, full, rich, well provided. Cic. Alia referta. Id. Ararium refertus.

REFERVEO (re & serveo), es, n. 2. to ferment or boil again, to be boiling hot, boil up. Plin. — Figur. Cic. Crimen refervens, h. e. flagrant, atrocious.

REFERVESCO (referveo), is, vi or fui, n. 1. 3. to boil up again, to boil up, to grow hot. Cic. Sanguis refervescit. — ¶ Also, to lose its heat, to cool. Cic. Oratio refervet.

REFIBULO (re & fibulo), as, a. 1. to unclasp, unbackle. Martial.

REFICIO (re & facio), is, eci, ectum, a. 3. to make again or anew. Pandect. testamentum. Sallust. arma, tela. Cic. ea, quæ sunt omnia. — Hence, to restore any thing to its former state. Liv. ordines, h. e. the ranks. Nep. res. Cic. salutem. — Also, to reinstate, to restore

to the government of a country. Tacit. Pulsus ac rursus Langobardorum opibus refectus. — Hence, to rebuild. Nep. muros. Cæs. pontem. — Also, to repair, refit. Cæs. naves. Cic. ædes. Cæs. muros, classem. Cic. opus. — Also, to rekindle. Ovid. flammam. — Also, to restore to its proper number. Hence, to fill up, supply, recruit. Liv. 3, 10. exercitum. Cæs. copias. So, also, of cattle. Virg. Georg. 5, 69. — Also, to restore to health, cure, heal. Sallust. saucios. Cic. Tironis reficiendi spes. — Also, to restore, recover, relieve, revive, refresh, recruit. Liv. vires cibo. Cæs. exercitum ex labore. Liv. militum ex jactatione maritima. Cic. Quoad me reficiam. — So, also, of the mind. Cic. Me recreat et reficit Pompeii consilium, h. e. encourages me, gives me strength. Id. Reficite vos, h. e. take encouragement. Liv. animos militum a terrore. — Also, with regard to power. Nep. Lacedæmonii se nunquam refecerunt. — Also, of inanimate things. Ovid. herbas. Plin. terras. Id. stomachum. Virg. saltus. — ¶ Also, to make again, to refect. Cic. tribunos. Senec. consulum. — ¶ Also, to receive again or in return. Varr. sumptum, h. e. to receive the expenses again. Id. fructus. — ¶ Also, to make, effect. Varr. Quod ex uno facto dei reficitur. — Hence, to collect, get, receive. Pandect. peruniam ex venditionibus. Cic. tantum ex possessionibus. Id. plus mercedis ex fundo. — ¶ See, also, Refectus, a, um.

REFICITIO (refingo), ōnis, f. same as Refectio. Pandect.

REFIGO (re & figo), is, xi, xum, a. 3. to pluck down what is fastened, unfasten, unfix, unloose, loosen, tear off, ἀποκαθελόν. Cic. tabulas, h. e. to take down. Horat. signa templis, h. e. pluck down, remove by force. — Hence, to cancel, annul, abrogate, abolish, of laws and decrees which were set up in public, and hence, to tear them down was to abrogate them. Cic. leges. Id. æra, h. e. leges. — Also, to pack up. Cur. in Cic. Ep. ad Div. 7, 29. Ed. Ern. Other Edd. read defigere in the same sense. — ¶ Also, to fix or fasten anew, or, simply, to fasten. Virg. Georg. 4, 202. Better Edd. read refingunt.

REFINGO (re & fingo), is, a. 3. to form or make again, to restore. Virg.

REFIRMO (re & firmo), as, avi, atum, a. 3. 1. to fix again. Scz. Ruf.

REFIXUS, a, um. See Refigo.

REFLABILIS (reflo), e, adj. that evaporates. Col. Aurel.

REFLAGITO (re & flagito), as, a. 1. to 3. demand again, ἀναρτίζω. Catull.

REFLATIUS (reflo), ōnis, f. evaporation. 3 Cæl. Aurel.

REFLATUS (Id.), us, m. a blowing back. 1 Plin. — Hence, a contrary wind, ἀντίπνοια. Cic.

REFLECTO (re & flectio), is, xi, xum, a. 3. to bend or turn back or backwards, ἀνακάπτω. Plin. caudam. Ovid. cervicem. Catull. caput. — Hence, Reflecti, to bend itself back. Ovid. and Plin. — Hence, figur. to bend, guide, appease, move, touch. Cic. mentes. Id. animum. — Also, to turn back. Hence, Virg. animum, h. e. to reflect. Id. orsa in melius. Catull. pedem, or, Valer. Max. cursum, h. e. to return, go back. — ¶ Also, to turn away. Ovid. oculos. — ¶ Also, to turn about, convert, as, a proposition. Apul.

REFLEXIM (reflexus, a, um), adv. invert-3 edly, conversely. Apul.

REFLEXIO (reflectio), ōnis, f. a turning or bending back. Macrobi. cervicis. — Hence, a conversion. Apul.

REFLEXUS (Id.), us, m. a bending back. 3 Apul. oceanum, h. e. a bay.

REFLEXUS, a, um. See Reflecto.

REFLO (re & flo), as, avi, atum, n. and a. 1. to blow contrary, blow back or against, or, simply, to blow, ἀντίπνέω. Cic. — Figur. Cic. Fortuna reflavit. — ¶ Also, transitively, to blow back. Lucr. aerem. Apul. anhelitus, h. e. to fetch breath, breathe. — ¶ Also, to inflate, puff up by blowing, as, a garment. Apul. — ¶ Also, to evaporate. Cæl. Aurel. — ¶ Also, to discharge the wind with

which any thing is inflated. *Lamprid.* follem.

REFLORĒŌ (re & floreo), es, mi, n. 2. to blossom again. *Cyprian.*

REFLORĒSCŌ (re & floresco), is, rui, n. 2 3. to flourish or blossom again, flourish anew, bring to blossom again, ἀναφύω. *Plin.* — Figur. *St.* Reflorescens juvenis.

REFLŌŌ (re & fluo), is, xi, xum, n. 3. to flow back, ἀναρέω. *Virg.* Nilus refluit campis. *Val. Flacc.* Refluens Padus, h. e. overflowing. Also, in the passive; as, *Plin.* Refluit.

REFLŌŌS (refluens), a, um, adj. flowing or running back, παλίστροφος. *Plin.* mare. *Apul.* litus refluum, h. e. litus maris refluit.

REFŌCILLŌ (re & focillo), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to cause to live again, revive, refresh, restore, bring to one's self again, properly by means of warmth. *Senec.*

REFŌDIŌ (re & fodio), is, ōdi, ossum, a. 2 3. to dig out, dig up, ἀνορύσσω. *Plin.*

REFŌRMATĪŌ (reformatio), ōnis, f. a transformation, μεταμόρφωσις. *Apul.*

REFŌRMATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. n. a transformer. — Hence, a changer, reformer, renewer, ἀναπλαστής. *Plin.* Ep. litterarum senescitum.

REFŌRMATŌS (Id.), us, m. same as 3 Reformatio. *Tertull.*

REFŌRMIDĀTĪŌ (reformido). ōnis, f. 1 a fearing, fear, dread, φόβος. *Cic.*

REFŌRMIDŌ (re & formido), as, a, and n. 1. to fear, dread, stand in awe of, περιφοβέσθαι. *Cic.* bellum. Also, with an infinitive following. *Cic.* dicere. — Hence, figur. *Virg.* (Vites) ferrum reformidant, h. e. praining is injurious to them. — Also, intransitively, of plants when they are injured and hindered in their growth. *Colum.* Oculi (vitis) reformidat, h. e. suffers, ceases growing.

REFŌRMŌ (re & formo), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to give another shape to, transform, change, new mould or shape, μεταμορφόω. *Ovid.* Iolcus reformatus in annos primos. *Id.* Dum, quod fuit ante, reformet, h. e. until it resume its former shape. *Apul.* Hunc reformavit ad homines, h. e. has restored him to the human form. *Id.* figuras in facies hominum. — Hence, figur. to change, alter, reform, amend. *Plin.* Paneg. mores depravatos. *Pand.* in pejor. — Also, to form, fashion, shape. *Apul.* in speciem Veneris.

REFŌSSŌS, a, um. See Refodio.

REFŌTŌS, a, um. See Refoveo.

REFŌVEŌ (re & foveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2 2. to warm again, cherish, refresh, restore, revive, comfort, relieve, ἀναδάπτω. *Ovid.* pectora. *Gell.* animum. *Tacit.* vires. *Ovid.* ignes, h. e. to rekindle. *Plin.* Ep. studia prope extincta. *Sil.* vulnus, h. e. to take care of by applying poultices, bandages, &c. *Val. Flacc.* Hoc nobis refove caput, h. e. make well again.

REFRĀCTĀRIŌLŌS (dimin. of refractarius), a, um, adj. somewhat stubborn, obstinate, refractory, or unruly, ἀντιρροπής. Hence, oppasing in trifles. *Cic.* dicendi genus.

REFRĀCTĀRIŌS (refrango), a, um, adj. 2 obstinate, self-willed, stubborn, unruly, refractory, ἀντιρροπος. *Senec.*

REFRĀENĀTĪŌ, } See Refrenatio, &c.

REFRĀENŌ.

REFRĀGIŌ (refragor), ōnis, f. resist-3 nce, opposition, ἀντιμαχίαι. *Augustin.*

REFRĀGATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an opposer, 3 opponent, adversary, ἀντιχείροτονόν. *Ascon.*

REFRĀGŌR (unc.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to oppose, resist, stand in the way of, cross, thwart, gainsay, ἀντιλέγω. *Cic.* alii. *Id.* petitioni. — Figur. *Quintil.* Cui non refragatur ingenium. *Plin.* Lactica refragatur Veneri, h. e. is adverse to.

REFRĀNĀTĪŌ (refreno), ōnis, f. a check-2 ing, bridding, curbing, restraining, κολασμός. *Senec.*

REFRĀNŌ (re & freno), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to keep back by a bridle, καλινάγω. *Curt.* equos. — Hence, in general, to restrain, curb, bridle, check, stay, keep or hold in, repress, stop, keep back or off. *Lucret.* fluvius. *Ovid.* aquas. *Cic.* animum. *Id.* juventutem. *Id.* adulescentes a gloria.

REFRICŌ (re & frico), as, ui, ātum, a. and n. 1. to rub or scratch again, ἀνιψάω. *Cato.* — Also, to scratch open again, rip up, cause to bleed afresh. *Cic.* vulnus. — Hence, to renew, excite afresh. *Cic.* desiderium ac dolorem. *Id.* memoriam pulcherrimi facti. — Also, to move, affect, disturb, distress unce. *Cic.* animum memoria. — Also, intransitively, of wounds and diseases, to open afresh, appear again. *Cic.* Crebro refricat lippitudo.

REFRIGĒRĀTĪŌ (refrigero), ōnis, f. n. 1 cooling, refreshing, ἀναψύξις. *Cic.* Et refrigeratioestate, et vicissim aut sol, aut ignis hibernus. *Virg.* Caeli refrigerationes. — Also, a mitigating. *Veget.*

REFRIGĒRĀTŌRIŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. 2 cooling, refreshing. *Plin.*

REFRIGĒRĀTRIX (Id.), icis, f. she that 2 cools or refreshes. *Plin.*

REFRIGĒRIUM (Id.), ii, n. a cooling. — 3 Hence, a mitigation, refreshment, consolation. *Tertull.*

REFRIGĒŌ (re & frigero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to deprive of warmth or heat, make cool, chill or cold, to cool, chill, ἀναψύχω. *Plin.* aquam decoctam. *Cic.* Ignis refrigeratus. *Id.* Stella Saturni refrigerat. *Colum.* vitem. *Cic.* membra refrigerata. — Hence, of medicines and food, to lessen the heat of the body, cool, refresh. *Cels.* Refrigerant olera. *Plin.* podagras, h. e. to cool, relieve. *Cic.* Umbris refrigerari, h. e. to cool itself. — Also, figur. to deprive of fire or vigor, cause any thing to be carried on with less zeal or eagerness, render languid. *Cic.* Accensio refrigerata. *Id.* Sermonem refrigerato, h. e. having abated or relaxed. *Quintil.* Amore inventionis refrigerato. — Also, Aliquem refrigerare, to cause any one to relax or leave off; as, *Quintil.* testem, h. e. to silence. — *Sucton.* Aegre perlegit refrigeratus saepe a semet ipso, h. e. applause being lessened through his own fault, because he always interrupted himself by laughing. — *Vellei.* Refrigeratus ab Antonio — transfugit ad, &c. h. e. exposed to ridicule. — *Tertull.* Refrigerari alicui, h. e. to refresh or assist.

REFRIGĒSCĒNTĪĀ (refrigesco), ō, f. 3 same as Refrigeratio. *Tertull.*

REFRIGĒSCŌ (re & frigesco), is, frigi, n. 3. to lose its fire or warmth, grow cold, cool, ἀναψύχωμαι. *Lucret.* Refrigescit plaga per auras. *Colum.* ager. *Cato.* vinum. *Ovid.* cor. — Also, figur. to grow cold or languid, grow stale or flat, subside, be disregarded, cease to give interest, lose its force or vigor, go on coldly, not to succeed well. *Tercnt.* Res refrigerit, h. e. will have grown stale; will have blown over; will be forgotten. *Cic.* Crimen refrigit. *Plin.* Ep. Amor non refrigit. *Cic.* Vereor, ne hasta Caesaris refrigerit, lest the auction of Caesar should go on coldly. *Id.* Cum Romæ a iudicii forum refrigerit, there shall be little business in the forum. *Id.* Fortes refrigerunt, h. e. were disregarded, ceased to give interest. — Also, of persons who do not succeed in an undertaking. *Cic.* Scaurus refrigerat, h. e. perhaps, did not succeed in his endeavors to get an office. So, also, *Cic.* Meminius. — Also, *Veget.* Refriguit, for refrigit.

REFRINGŌ (re & frango), is, ēgi, fractum, a. 3. to break, break open or to pieces, ἀνακλάω. *Liv.* carcerem. *Ovid.* portas. *Lucret.* Refracta videntur, h. e. broken to pieces. — Hence, figur. to break, check, repress, weaken, destroy. *Liv.* viui fortunæ. *Cic.* claustra nobilitatis. *Arpos.* dominationem Atheniensium. *Horat.* Achivos, h. e. to overpower, conquer, subdue. — Also, to break. *Stat.* verba, to form in the manner of children. Hence, of rays of light. *Plin.* Radium solis refringi, h. e. to be refracted.

REFRIVŌS, or REFĒRIVŌS (refero), a, 2 um, adj. *Plin.* and *Fest.* faba, h. e. which was carried home at seed-time, on account of a good omen, or to be offered in sacrifice.

REFRŌNDESCŌ (re & frondesco), is, n. 3 3. to be covered with leaves again, grow green again. *Sidon.*

REFŪGĀ (refugio), ō, m. and f. a fugi-3 tive, runaway, αὐτόφυλος. *Pandect.*

REFŪGIŌ (re & fugio), is, ūgi, ūgitum, a. and n. 3. to flee back, retreat. *Cic.* Syracusus. *Horat.* in castra. *Virg.* Miles fugit refugitque vias, h. e. per vias. — Hence, figur. to flee back, recede, retire. *Cic.* Vites a caulibus refugere dicuntur. — Also, figur. applied to the mind, to draw back, shrink. *Cic.* Animus refugit. *Id.* Refugit a te admonendo. — Also, of places which are remote, to flee back as it were, to be remote. *Virg.* Refugit a litore templum. — Also, to flee or flee to a place. *Cas.* oppido capto. *Liv.* in aquam. — Hence, to flee to, take refuge with. *Cic.* ad legatos. *Liv.* ad urbem. *Id.* in arcem. — Also, transitively, to flee any thing, flee from or before any thing. *Cic.* impetum ac tela. — Hence, figur. to escape. *Colum.* memoriam. — Figur. to flee, be afraid of, fear, shun, avoid, abstain from, refuse, reject, abhor. *Virg.* ministeria. *Asin.* Poll. in *Cic.* Ep. periculum. *Cic.* iudicem. — Also, with an infinitive following. *Horat.* tendere. — The first syllable is found long in *Lucret.* 3, 69.

REFŪGIUM (refugio), ii, n. a refuge, κα-1 ταφυγή. *Justin.* Portas refugii pro- fugorum aperire. — Also, a place of refuge, shelter or retreat. *Cic.* Populorum refugium erat Senatus. *Liv.* Silve dederunt refugium. *Justin.* Montium refugia. — Also, a hiding-place, secret place, as, in a house. *Pandect.*

REFŪGŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. flying back. 2 Tacit. — Figur. fleeing back, receding. *Ovid.* unda. *Lucret.* Nilus. *Id.* Capillos a fronte refugos, h. e. turned back.

REFŪLGĒNTĪĀ (refulgeo), ō, f. reflection 3 of light, refulgence. *Apul.*

REFŪLGĒŌ (re & fulgeo), es, ulsi, n. 2. 2 properly, to lighten back. — Hence, to reflect a shining brightness, be resplendent, shine bright, glitter, ἀπολάμπω. *Liv.* Arma refulgentia, h. e. glittering. *Virg.* nubes. *Plin.* color purpureus. *Horat.* Stella refulsit, h. e. apparuit. So, also, *Pallud.* Ubi æstas refulserit, h. e. apparuerit. But, perhaps, in the two last passages, it may be derived from *reful-gesci*. — Also, Figur. to shine or glitter forth, be conspicuous or distinguished. *Prop.* Fama refulget. *Plin.* In qua primum refulsit Apollodorus.

REFŪLGĒSCŌ (refulgeo), is, fulsi, n. 3. to begin to shine or glitter. Refulsit stella, æstas. See *Refulgeo*.

REFŪNDŌ (re & fundo), is, ūdi, ūsum, 1 a. 3. to pour back, ἀναχέω. *Cic.* vapores eadem (for eodem). *Ovid.* aquor in aquor. *Cels.* intestina. *Lucret.* Refusus oceanus, h. e. ebbing and flowing. — Hence, to give back, restore, return, refund. *Plin.* Paneg. Nilo copias suas *Pandect.* impensas. — Also, to reject, dis-2 dain. *Claudian.* sarta. — Also, to ascribe, impute, charge with. *Spartian.* necem in consilia Tatiani. — Also, to squander. *Claudian.* — Also, to cause to over-2 flow. Hence, pass. to overflow. *Virg.* Stagna refusa vadis. *Id.* Palus Ache-2 ronte refuso. — Hence, figur. pass. to spread, extend. *Sil.* Campus in immen-2 sum refusus, h. e. extending. *Val. Flacc.* Spiritus refusus nemus involuit anguis. *Claudian.* Chiron refusus, h. e. reclining, leaning. *Lucret.* Refusa in gremium, h. e. lying on. — Also, Refundere, to melt. *Plin.* glaciem.

REFŪSE (refusus), adv. overflowingly. Ca-3 lura. Refusius egesta humus, h. e. per-3 haps loosely.

REFŪSIŌ (refundo), ōnis, f. a pouring 3 back. *Macrob.*

REFŪSŌRIŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. giving 3 back, returning, answering. *Sidon.* lite-2 ra, h. e. answers, replies, or, by which any 3 thing is remitted, or by which thanks are 3 returned.

REFŪSŌS, a, um. See Refunda.

REFŪTĀTĪŌ (refuto), ōnis, f. a refutation, 3 διάλκσις, ἀνασκευή. *Cic.*

REFŪTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a refuter. *Arnob.*

REFŪTĀTŌRIŌS (refutator), a, um, adj. 3 of or belonging to refutation. *Cod. Just.*

REFŪTĀTŌS (refuto), us, m. refutation. 3 *Lucret.*

REFŪTŌ (re & futo, obsol.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. properly, perhaps, to check boiling 2 water by the infusion of cold. — Hence

figur. to drive or keep back, suppress, subdue, restrain, check, repress, repel, resist. *Cic. gentes bello. Id. cupiditatem allicujus. Id. clamorem. Id. bonitatem.* — Hence, to refute, disprove. *Cic. maledicta. Id. testes.* — Hence, to maintain that any thing is not, to deny. *Lucrat. 3, 351. But Ed. Crecch. reads renulat.* — Also, to disdain, not to accept, to reject, disapprove. *Solin. nummum. Sallust. fragm. vitam, h. e. nolle vivere.*

REGALIŌIŌS (regalis), or **REGAVIŌLŌS** (from rex avium), i, m. a kind of small bird, perhaps, a wren. *Saeton. Cas. 81.*

REGĀLIS (rex), e, adj. like or becoming a king, usual with kings, kingly, royal, regal, princely, βασιλικός. *Cic. ornatus. Liv. animus. Plant. Regalior.* — ¶ Also, of or belonging to a king or kings, royal. *Cic. potestas. Id. nomen, h. e. regis. So, also, Val. Flacc. jussa. Ovid. virgo, h. e. a royal princess, princess of the blood royal. Hence, Ammian. Regales, h. e. royal persons.* — ¶ Also, relating to, or treating of, kings. *Ovid. carmen. Id. scriptum.*

REGĀLYTER (regalis), adv. like a king, 2 in a royal manner, royally, βασιλικός. *Liv.*

REGĀVIŌLŌS, i, m. See *Regaliolus*.

REGELATIŌ (regelo), ōnis, f. a thawing. *3 Aggen. Urb.*

REGELŌ (re & gelo), as, āvi, ātum, a. and 2 n. 1. to thaw again, become tepid again, of things that had been frozen. *Colum. Vites regelare sinuntur.* — ¶ Also, transitively, to free from ice or cold, to thaw again, to warm again. *Colum. solum. Id. frigora brumie. Martial. Sucina regelata manu, h. e. warmed.* — ¶ Also, to refresh, cool, air. *Varr. granaria.*

REGEMŌ (re & gemo), is, n. 3. to groan 3 or sigh. *Figur. Stat. Lacus regemunt. REGENERATIŌ (regenero), ōnis, f. re-3 generation, ἀναγέννησις. *Augustin.**

REGENERŌ (re & genero), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to bear, bring forth, or beget again, to produce, propagate, or renew again by birth, to regenerate, reproduce. *Plin. nevōs. Id. vitium.* — ¶ Also, to restore by birth, or, to become like by birth. *Plin. aliquem.*

REGERMINATIŌ (regermino), ōnis, f. a 2 springing up or budding again, ἀναβλάστησις. *Plin.*

REGERMINŌ (re & germino), as, n. 1. to 2 sprout or spring up again, spring anew, grow afresh, ἀναβλαστάνω. *Plin.*

REGERŌ (re & gero), is, essi, estumi, a. 2 3. to bear or carry back, ἀνακομίζω. *Plin. Lintribusque afferuntur onera, et regeruntur.* — Also, to bring in return, bring instead of. *Pandect. terram aliam.*

Ovid. humum. — Hence, to throw back. *Plin. radios, h. e. to reflect.* — Also, to turn back. *Senec. futa.* — Also, to boil away. *Varr.* — Also, to bring out or forth, throw out, dig out. *Colum.* — Also, figur. to throw back, give in return, retort. *Cass. in Cic. Ep. Stoicos. Horat. convicia. Plin. Ep. culpam in aliquem, h. e. to throw the blame on.*

— ¶ Also, to bring, bring to a place. *Colum. culmos in acervum.* — Hence, figur. to bring, enter, transcribe. *Quintil. in commentarios.* — *Senec. matri fētus, h. e. to get with child.*

REGESTUM (regero), i, n. earth thrown 2 up. *Colum.* — ¶ *Regesta, ōrum, a list, register. Vopise.*

REGESTUS, a, um. See *Regero*.

REGIĀ, e, f. See *Regius*.

REGIBILIS (regu), ē, adj. governable. *3 Ammian.*

REGIĒ (regius), adv. like a king, royally, splendidly, pompously, magnificently, βασιλικός. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, despotically, tyrannically. *Cic.*

REGIENSIS, e. See *Regium*.

REGIFYCE (regificus), adv. royally, splendidly, sumptuously, magnificently, βασιλικός. *Enn. ap. Cic.*

REGIFICUS (rex & facio), a, um, adj. 3 royal, splendid, princely, sumptuous, magnificent, βασιλικός. *Virg.*

REGIFŌGIUM (rex & fugio), ii, n. the flight of the king, the name of a festival at Rome, in commemoration of the expulsion of the last king; it was cele-

brated on the twentieth of February. *Auson.* — Also, the name of another festival, where the rex sacrificulus sacrificed in public, and then immediately fled. *Fest.*

REGIGNŌ (re & gigno), is, gēnuī, gēnītum, a. 3. to produce anew, restore, ἀναγεννάω. *Lucret.*

REGILLŌS (dimin. of regius), a, um, adj. 3 royal, kingly. *Plant. inducula.* — ¶ *Regillus, or Regillum, i, m. and n. a town of the Sabines. It is also called Regilli, ōrum, m. Saeton.* — Hence, *Regillensis, e, adj. of or belonging to this town. Liv. So, also, Regillanus, a, um, adj. Saeton.* — ¶ *Liv. Regillus lacus, or, simply, Cic. Regillus, a lake of Latium.*

REGIMEN (rego), īnis, n. that by which 2 one guides or governs any thing, as, the rudder of a ship. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a guiding, governing, directing, as, of a ship. *Tacit. Variis undique procellis incerti fluctus prospectum adinere, regimen impedire. Id. cohortium, h. e. command.* — *Figur. a governing, directing, ruling. Liv. magistratus. Id. rerum, h. e. of the state. Lucret. vitæ.* — ¶ Also, one that guides or governs, a governor, director. *Liv.*

REGIMENTUM (id.), i, n. same as *Regimen*. *Pandect.*

REGINĀ (rex), e, f. a queen, βασιλισσα. *Cic. and Horat.* Also, the goddesses were so called. *Cic. Juno regina. Horat. Calliope. Id. bicornis siderum, h. e. Luna.* — Hence, figur. queen, mistress. *Cic. Oratio regina omnium rerum.* — Also, a chief person or thing, or any thing that excels others. *Stat. chori. Id. Appia regina viarum.* — Also, a noble lady, woman of distinction. *Plant.* — ¶ Also, a royal princess, a king's daughter. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, the wife of the rex sacrorum. *Macrobi.*

REGIŌ (rego), ōnis, f. a direction, line. *Cæs. Silva Hercynia recta regione Danubii pertinet ad fines Bæcorum. Liv. Portæ regione platearum patent, h. e. towards the street, or, in a straight line with the street. Virg. Nota excedo regione viarum.* — Hence, *E regione, in a straight line. Cic. Also, over against, opposite to, directly opposite. Nep. Acie e regione instructa. Cæs. E regione oppidi. Cic. Esse e regione alicui.*

Hence, figur. on the contrary. *Hieronym.* — ¶ Also, a boundary line. *Cic. Orat. 2, 2.* — Hence, a boundary, bound, limit, border. *Cic. Balb. 28. Plural. limits, boundaries. Cic. Arch. 10.* It is also joined with termini. *Cic. Regionibus ac terminis iisdem contineri.* — Hence, figur. limits, bounds. *Cic. officii.* — Also, a path, track. *Cic. De recta regione deflectere. Id. Luna regio.*

— ¶ Also, a region, country, district, territory, tract of land, of any size. *Cic. Terræ maximas regiones inhabitabiles videmus. Liv. In quatuor regiones dividi Macedoniam, h. e. provinces or districts. Horat. vespertina, h. e. the west. Plant. Hac regione, h. e. hereabouts. Terent. In his regionibus, h. e. locis. Liv. Regione occidentis, h. e. towards the west.*

REGIŌNALIS (regio), e, adj. of or be- 3 longing to a region or district. *Augustin.*

REGIŌNALITER (regionalis), adv. same 3 as *Regionaliter*. *Apul.*

REGIŌNATIM (regio), adv. from quarter 2 to quarter, ward by ward, by districts, κατὰ χώρας. *Liv.*

REGIUM, and **REGIUM LEPIDI**, a town of Gallia Cispadana, now *Reggia*. — Hence, *Regienses, its inhabitants. Cic.*

REGIUS (rex), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a king, becoming a king, kingly, royal, regal, princely, βασιλικός. *Cic. potestas, despotie, absolute. Id. Ornatu regio esse, to be clothed like a king. Id. Apparatu regio accipere aliquem, with regal magnificence. Ovid. virgo, h. e. a royal princess. Liv. Legatio regia, h. e. regis. Val. Max. Interitus regii, h. e. regum. Liv. nomen. Cic. ad Dio. causa, h. e. regis, restoration of the king.*

Tibull. lympha, h. e. from which the kings of Parthia used to drink. Pin. Ep. Regium est, h. e. it is something kingly.

Cic. bellum, h. e. cum rege. Nep. regil. h. e. the servants of the king. — Also, splendid, sumptuous, magnificent. *Horat. moles.* — Hence, *Regia, se. sedes or domus, in various senses. Thus, the royal palace, residence of a king, the court. Cic. Hence, the town in which a king resides. Horat. Cræsi regia, Sardes.* (But here urbs also may be understood.) Also, *Regia, the king's tent in a camp. Liv. Also, Regia, the royal family. Liv. Also, Regia, king and courtiers, the court. Tacit. and Petron.* Also, *Regia, a public building at Rome where the pontifices assembled. Cic. (It was so called, either because the rex sacrorum dwelt in it, or because the castle of Numa formerly stood there.) Also, Regia, a splendid part of the scenery in the theatre. Vitruv. Also, figur. of a bullock. Val. Flacc. Gregis regia cui cessit, h. e. the mastery. — Liv. Atrium regium, h. e. a certain public building at Rome.* — ¶ *Cels. and Horat. Morbus regius, h. e. the jaundice.* — ¶ *Plin. 18, 64. Stella regia, h. e. a large bright star in the constellation Leo, now called Regulus.*

REGLESCTT, for *Regliscit* (from re & 3 glisco), it increases, grows. *Plant. ap. Fest.*

REGLŪTINŌ (re & glutino), as, āvi, 3 etum, a. 1. to unglue, separate from glue, or, in general, to separate, loosen. *Ca-tull.* — ¶ Also, to join together again. *Prudent.*

REGNĀTŌR (regno), ōris, m. a ruler 2 king, βασιλευς. *Virg. Olympi, h. e. Jupiter.* — Hence, figur. king. *Stat. lyricæ cohortis, h. e. Pindarus.* — Also, an avicer, possessor. *Martial. agelli.*

REGNĀTRIX (regnator), icis, f. royal. 2 imperial. *Tacit. domus, h. e. the imperial family.*

REGNICŌLĀ (regnum & colo), e, m. and 3 f. one who dwells in a kingdom, or in the same kingdom. *Augustin.*

REGNŌ (regnum), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to be king, have kingly power, to reign. rule, govern as a king, βασιλεύω. *Cic. Regem Cypri eodem jure regnantem. Nepos. Themistoclem, Xerxe regnante. Asiam transisse, in the reign of. Liv. Romæ regnatum est, h. e. there were kings at Rome. Tacit. Advenit in nos regnatum.* — Also, with a genit. following. *Horat. Populorum regnavit* (but others read *regnator*). — ¶ Also, figur. to be king, have kingly power, rule like a king or at pleasure, tyrannize, domineer, rule with absolute power, lord it over, &c. *Cic. Se regnatum putaret, h. e. play the master, act according to his pleasure. Id. Timarchem omnibus oppidis regnasse. Id. Grecia regnante, h. e. when Greece was in possession of supreme power, when Greece was free.* — ¶ Also, figur. to be king, to be able to live as one likes. *Horat. Vivo et regno.* — ¶ Also, figur. to rule, be powerful, have great power or influence, have the mastery, prevail. *Cic. In quibus tu regnas.* — Also, of inanimate things. *Virg. Ig-nis per alta cacumina regnat. Ovid. Ar-dor edendi per viscera regnat, h. e. rages. Martial. Quin regnat rosa, h. e. at a feast where the guests used to crown themselves with roses.* — ¶ Also, transitively, but only with poets or imitators of poets, to rule, govern. *Lucan. 8, 500. Nilouque Pharonque si regnare piget. More frequently in the passive. Virg. Terra regnata Icyrgo. Horat. Regnata Cyra Bactra. Tacit. Gentes quæ regnantur.*

REGNUM (rex), i, n. royal dignity, regal government, sovereignty, βασιλεία. *Cic. Regnum appetere. Liv. Regnum redit ad aliquem, h. e. he becomes king. Id. Regnum agere, h. e. to be king.* — Hence, figur. great power or influence. *Cic. forense, h. e. when one gains all his suits in a court of justice, and consequently is a great orator. So, also, of advocates or pleaders in court. Cic. judiciorum. Id. Abuteris atomorum regno.* — Also, by the Romans, who could not endure the name of king, it was frequently used in an odious sense, tyranny, despotism. *Ovid. Crimen regni. Hence, Cic. Ille vero regnum est, et ferri nullo pacto.*

potest, *h. c. this is tyrannical, &c.* — Also, of command in other things. *Horat. Regnum viri, h. e. the presidency at a banquet, when one prescribes how much each shall drink.* So, also, of the power which a girl exerts over her lover. *Horat. Eram sub regno Cinarae.* — *¶* Also, a kingdom, realm, country subject to a king. *Cic. and Nep.* — Also, the infernal regions. *Virg.* — Hence, figur. of any place of which one is completely master. *Cic. Nisi hic in tuo regno essemus.* — *¶* Also, for *rex*. *Lucan. 4, 692.* — *Regna, for reges.* *Stat.*

REGŌ (ῥέγω), *is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to direct in a straight line, to direct.* *Virg. tela per auras.* — *¶* Also, to regulate, settle. *Cic. fines. Id. naturam ad tempus.* — *¶* Also, to manage, guide, govern, turn, direct. *Ovid. habenas. Virg. elavum. Propert. iter. Sucton. domesticum disciplinam, h. c. to maintain, uphold.* — Hence, figur. to rule, govern, sway, control. *Cic. motum mundi. Id. juvenem. Id. rempublicam. Virg. imperium, h. c. to have.* — Hence, *Regens, a king, regent, ruler, prince. Claudian.* — Also, to set right, correct. *Cæs. errantem. Cic. Te regere possum.* — *¶* Sec, also, *Rectus, a, um.*

REGRADATIŌ (obsolet. *regrado*), *ōnis, f. 3 a degradation, καταβασμός. Cod. Theod.*

REGRADATŌS (*Id.*), *a, um, adj. put back 3 with regard to rank or order. Solin.*

REGREDIŌR (re & gradior), *ēris, essus sum, dep. 3. to go or come back, return, επαναχωρέω. Cic. Atque ut regredi, quam progredi mallent. Plant. in memoriam, h. c. to recollect.*

REGREDŌ (re & gradus), *is, n. 3. to cause 3 to go back, to draw back. Enn. gradum, h. c. to go back.*

REGRESSIŌ (regredior), *ōnis, f. a return, 2 going back, retiring, αναχώρησις. Apul.* — *¶* Also, a repeating of the same word in a sentence, a figure of rhetoric, otherwise called *epanodos. Quint.*

REGRESSUS, *a, um, particip. from regredior.*

REGRESSUS (regredior), *us, m. a return, 1 regress. Cic. Nihil erat, quod in omni aeternitate conservat progressus et regressus. Ovid. Dare regressum alicui, to allow him to return. Hence, figur. Liv. ab ira. Tacit. ad poenitendum, h. c. room for repentance. Virg. Neque habet Fortuna regressum, h. c. will not change. — Hence, a last resource. Tacit. ad principem.*

REGULĀ (rego), *ae, f. any straight piece of wood. Cæs. — Particularly, a rule, square, ruler, ῥάβδος, κανὼν. Cic. and Vitruv.* — Hence, figur. a rule, example, pattern. *Cic. juris. Id. Regula, ad quam judicia rerum dirigerunt.* — *¶* Also, in architecture, a shank of a triglyph. *Vitruv.* — *¶* Also, *Regulae, the sticks of which a strainer in a wine press is formed. Colum.* — *¶* Also, a kind of herb, same as *basilisca. Apul.*

REGULĀRIS (regula), *e, adj. Plin. ies, 2 h. e. malleable, that can be wrought or be made into bars.*

REGULĀRITER (regularis), *adv. regular- 3 ly, according to rule, κανονικῶς. Pandect.*

REGULĀTIM (regulatus), *adv. regularly. 3 Veget.*

REGULŌ (regula), *as, a. 1. to regulate. 3 Cæl. Aurel.*

REGULŌS (dimin. of *rex*), *i, m. the king 2 of a small country, a petty king, prince, chiefstain, βασιλικός. Liv. and Sucton.* — *¶* Also, a prince royal, or the son of a king. *Liv.* — Also, one of the royal family. *Liv.* — *¶* Also, a kind of small bird, perhaps a wren. *Auct. Carm. de Philom.* — *¶* Also, a Roman family name. The most celebrated is the consul M. Atilius Regulus, who, when a captive at Carthage, was sent thence to Rome, to procure the release of some Carthaginian captives; but when at Rome, he opposed this measure, and afterwards returned to Carthage, where he is said to have been put to death.

REGUSTŌ (re & gusto), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to taste again, ἀναγεύω. Senec. bilem.* — *Figur. Cic. litteras, h. c. to read over again.* — *¶* Also, to taste, to

eat. Pers. Regustatum salinum, h. e. the vessel from which one has eaten salt.

REGYRŌ (re & gyro), *as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. 3 to wheel about in a circle, tura round.* — *Figur. Flor. Bellum in Hispaniam regyavit, revolved again into Spain, returned to Spaiā.*

REHĀLŌ (re & halo), *as, a. 1. to breathe back again, exhale, ἀάω. Lucret.*

REICIŌ, for *Rejicio*. See *Rejicio*.

REICŪLŌS, *a, um. See Rejiculus.*

REINTEGRŌ, *as, a. 1. same as Redintegro.*

REITERATIŌ (reitero), *ōnis, f. a repeating. Quintil.*

REITERŌ (re & iterō), *as, a. 1. to repeat. Apul. Met. 8. Ed. Ebn.*

REJECTANĒŌS (rejicio), *a, um, adj. to be 1 rejected, ἀπορριπνέως. Cic.*

REJECTATIŌ (rejecto), *ōnis, f. a throw- 3 ing back. Solin.*

REJECTIŌ (rejicio), *ōnis, f. a throwing back. Plin. sanguinis, h. e. a vomiting, casting up or spitting blood. Hence, Cic. Orat. 3, 53. Rejectio in alium, h. e. a retort. But Ed. Ern. and Orell. read rejectio. — Hence, figur. a rejecting, disdaining. Cic. civitatis. Id. iudicium, h. c. a challenging, or objecting to any of the judges, sc. by any of the parties; for either party had the privilege of rejecting such of the judges as they did not like, in whose stead others were chosen. Hence, *Plin. Est quædam publica etiam eruditorum rejectio, h. c. the privilege of scholars to object publicly to a judge.**

REJECTŌ (frequentat. of *rejicio*), *as, a. 1. 3 to throw back, drive back. Lucret. voces, h. c. to reëcho. — Hence, to cast up, vomit. Spartan. casum. — Also, to throw away again. Sil. prædam.*

REJECTŌS (rejicio), *us, m. a certain part 3 of a ship, with which we are not acquainted. Hygin.*

REJECTŌS, *a, um, partie. from rejicio.* — *¶* Adj. to be rejected. *Cic. Rejecta, (with the Stoics) things to be rejected, i. e. things which are not indeed evils, but are not to be accounted as good.*

REJICIŌ (re & jacio), *is, ēci, ectum, a. 3. to cast or fling back, throw in return. Cæs. telum in hostes. — ¶* Also, to throw back, throw behind. *Virg. parmas, h. c. to throw behind, hold before their backs. Quintil. togam in humerum. So, also, Rejectus, a, um, cast or thrown back. Plin. Rejectis post terga manibus. Lucret. vox, h. e. reëchoing. Terent. Capillus circum caput rejectus. — Also, to throw back to its former place. Plin. fœcum in alveum. — Hence, to drive or chase back. Virg. capellas a flumine. Cæs. hostes in oppidum. Cic. hostem ab Antiochea. — Figur. to drive back, repeal. Cic. ferrum et audaciam, h. e. to keep back. Horat. minas Hannibalis. — Also, to place behind. Liv. in postremam aciem. — Also, to throw away or aside, throw or cast off. Cic. sagula. Ovid. vestem de corpore. Id. librum e suo gremio. — Also, to avert. Cic. prescriptionem a vobis. — Also, to keep off or away, keep back. Plin. Ep. contactum a corpore. Cic. aliquem a libris. Virg. oculos arvis, h. c. to turn away. — Also, to vomit, cast up. Plin. sanguinem. Sucton. Senos sextantes si excessisset, rejiciebat. — Also, to turn over to another, remand, refer, leave to. Liv. rem ad novos consules. Id. rem a se ad populum. Id. invidiam rei ad senatum. Cic. aliquem ad epistolam. Liv. Rejecti ad consules. — Also, to reject, neglect, slight, refuse, spurn, set aside. Cic. aliquid. Horat. aliquid. Particularly, Cic. iudices, h. c. to challenge the judges. This was done by the parties who had power to reject the judges mistrusted by them, upon which new judges were elected by lot. Since the election of judges could not take place without a preceding rejection, it also means to choose, elect. Cic. recuperatores. — Also, to defer, put off. Cic. reliqua in Januarius. — *¶* Also, to throw, cast, or to throw or cast to a place. Terent. se in aliquem. Lucret. se in gremium alieni. Petron. se in grabatum. Hence, se aliquo, to meddle with, have to do with. Balb. in Cic. Ep. Sic huc te rejicis. — *¶* Poets use sometimes *reicc* (dissyll.) for *rejice*. Virg.*

REJICŪLŌS (rejicio), *a, um, adj. to be re- 2 jected. Varr. ap. Non. aves, h. c. little worth. Senec. mancipia, h. e. worthless, vile.*

RELĀBŌR (re & labor), *ēris, lapsus sum, 3 dep. 3. to slide back. Ovid. Prenso ru- dente relabi. — Figur. Horat. In præcepta Aristippi relabor, h. c. revertor. — Hence, to flow back. Horat. Relabitur rivus montibus, h. e. in montes. — Also, to soil back. Ovid.*

RELAMBŌ (re & lambo), *is, a. 3. to lick 3 again. Sedul.*

RELĀNGUESCŌ (re & languesco), *is, 1 gui, n. 3. to grow languid again, become feeble or faint again, or, simply, to become feeble, faint or languid, oblate, slacken, ἀνασθενέω. Senec. Venti relanguescunt, assuage, abate. Pin. Stella relanguescit, grows dim again. Ovid. Relanguit ardor. Cæs. Animi relanguescunt, h. c. relax, languish.*

RELĀTIŌ (refero), *ōnis, f. a carrying or bringing back. Quintil. crebra, h. c. perhaps, a frequent dipping the pen in ink, or, the frequent bringing of the hand to the inkstand. — Hence, a returning, regatit. Senec. gratie. — Cic. criminis, h. e. a retorting of an accusation upon another. — Pandect. jurisjurandi, h. e. a retorting of an oath which is tendered upon the party proposing it. — Also, a repetition. Hence, as a certain figure of rhetoric. Cic. — Also, a telling, relating, recounting, mentioning, recital. Justin. rerum gestarum. — *¶* Also, a laying of a thing before the senate. Cic. Et quis audivit non modo actionem aliquam, aut relationem, sed vocem omnino, aut quæram tuam? Tacit. Relationem egredi, h. c. to give his opinion on something unconnected with his vote, of a senator after he has voted. — *¶* Also, respect, regard, reference, relation. Quintil.*

RELĀTIVE (relativus), *adv. relatively. 3 Augustin.*

RELĀTIVŌS (refero), *a, um, adj. having 3 relation, relative, ἀναφορικός, ὁ πρὸς τι. Arnob.*

RELĀTŌR (*Id.*), *ōris, m. a relater, report- 2 er. Propert. — ¶* Also, a proposer of a thing to the senate. Balb. in Cic. Ep.

RELĀTŌS (*Id.*), *us, m. a mentioning, re- 2 lation, recital. Tacit.*

RELĀTŌS, *a, um. See Refero.*

RELAXATIŌ (relaxo), *ōnis, f. a widening, extending. — Hence, an easing, a relaxation, remission, ἀναχαλασμός. Cic. animi, an unbending, easing. Id. doloris, an abatement.*

RELAXĀTŌR (*Id.*), *ōris, m. one who opens 3 or loosens any thing. Cæl. Aurel.*

RELĀXŌ (re & laxo), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to widen again, or, simply, to widen, make wide. Cic. Alvus relaxatur, h. c. is relaxed. Ovid. ora fontibus. Vitruv. media inter- valla, h. c. to make more spacious. — ¶* Also, figur. to ease, relieve. Cic. animum. So, also, *Id. Relaxari animo, h. c. to recover. — Also, with an ablat. to the question, In what? Cic. se occupationibus, h. c. to relieve or recreate one's self from business. So, also, *Id. se a necessitate, &c. to free himself from. Id. Quicquid astrinxi, relaxat, h. c. re- mits, in it mitigates my severity. Id. Dolor longus relaxat, h. c. gives relief, or, sc. se, aches, is assuaged. Id. curas requiete. — Hence, to relax, cheer up. Petron. vultum in hilaritatem. — Also, to mitigate, soften, alleviate. Calp. frigora. Cic. tristitiam et severitatem. — ¶* Also, to loose, unloose, open. Ovid. claustra. Virg. vias. Ovid. vincula. Also, to open, make loose, as, the earth Varr. and Virg. — *¶* Also, to slacken relax. Senec. ænem, h. c. to masting unbind. — Hence, figur. to relax, make licentious. Claudian. mores.*

RELAXŌS (re & laxus), *a, um, adj. en- larged, loosened, made loose. Colum.*

RELEGŌS, *a, um. See Relego.*

RELEGATIŌ (relego), *ōnis, f. a sending away, a banishment, ἐξορισμός. Cic. — ¶* Also, a restoring by will or testament. Pandect. — *¶* *Exsiliū, banishment, exile, residence out of one's country, in consequence of a crime laid to one's charge or actually perpetrated; the exsiliū legitimum took away the privileges*

of a citizen: *Relegatio*, banishment to an appointed place at a certain distance from Rome, with only a limited enjoyment of personal freedom there; the *relegati* retained the rights of citizens: *Deportatio*, transportation, when the offender was bound and brought safely guarded to an island, which he might not leave without permission, which however, in most cases, was never granted.

RELEGŌ (re & lego, as), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to send away, or out of the way, remove. *Virg.* tauros procul atque in sola pascua. *Id.* aliquem nymphæ et nemori, h. e. ad nympham et in nemus. (But it may also mean to intrust.) *Cic.* Catonem Cyprum. — Particularly, to banish, exile. *Cic.* Relegare filium ab hominibus. *Liv.* aliquem in exsilium. *Tacit.* in insulam. But in the time of Augustus it was distinguished from *exsilium*, and considered as a milder punishment, at least in name. *Ovid.* — Hence, figur. to remove to a distance. *Lucan.* bella. *Cæs.* Relegati a ceteris. *Cic.* Terris gens relegata alternis. — Also, to refer to a book or an author. *Plin.* ad auctores. *Nep.* Cat. 3. *Ed.* *Hesing.* studiosos ad volumen (but others read *delegamus*). — Also, to impute, ascribe, assign, attribute. *Quintil.* culpan in hominem. *Id.* mala ad crimen fortunæ. Also, with a dat. following. *Tibull.* causas alicui. — ¶ Also, to restore by will or testament. *Pandect.* dotem.

RELEGŌ, or **RELIGŌ** (re & lego, is), is, ēgi, ectum, a. 3. properly, to take back again piece by piece. *Ovid.* Filo relecto, h. e. by winding or gathering up again, of Theseus, who got out of the labyrinth by means of the thread which Ariadne gave him. — Hence, to draw back. *Val. Flacc.* Abies docilis relegi. — Also, to go back again, go or wander over again. *Ovid.* aquas Hellespontiacas, h. e. to sail over again. *Val. Flacc.* vias. *Virg.* litora, h. e. to sail back, or to sail along again. *Claudian.* vestigia cursu, h. e. to go over again, retrac. — ¶ Also, to read again or anew. *Ovid.* scripta. — Also, simply, to read. *Martial.* and *Colum.* — ¶ Also, of the mind, to go over in his mind, consider minutely. *Cic.* Sunt dicti religiosi ex relegendo. — Hence, Religious, religious, pious, revering the gods. *Gell.* 4, 9 (from an old poem). Religenter esse oportet, religiosum nefas.

RELENTESCŌ (re & lentescō), is, n. 3. to grow slow again, lose its fire, abate, ἀναλίσχαι. *Ovid.* Relentescit amor.

RELERIMUS, for *Releverimus*. *Plaut.* See *Relino*.

RELĒVĀMEN (relevo), īnis, n. an alleviation. *Priscian.* in *Perieg.*

RELĒVŌ (re & levo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to lighten again, or simply, to lighten, to make easier, more tolerable or smaller, to ease, relieve, lessen, diminish, abate, assuage, alleviate. *Cic.* epistolam. *Ovid.* vinina torta, h. e. exonerare. *Id.* luctum, famem, sitim. *Cic.* morbum. — Also, to ease, comfort, relieve, refresh, console, recreate. *Ovid.* pectora mero, h. e. to refresh. *Cic.* Potius relevare, quam castigare, h. e. to console. *Id.* Cuius mors te ex aliqua parte relevavit. *Sueton.* Publicanus tertia mercedum parte, h. e. to remit the third part of the rent. — Hence, Relevati, to be relieved, recover one's self. *Ovid.* Non est in medico semper, relevetur uteger. *Cic.* Relevata respública. *Id.* Cura et metu relevati. — Hence, same as in *integrum restituere*. *Pandect.* — Also, to free from a burden. Hence, in pass. to be relieved, brought to hel. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, to lift up, raise up, raise. *Ovid.* corpus e terra. *Id.* membra in cubitum, h. e. to rest upon.

RELICINŌS (re & licinus), a, um, adj. 3 bent back or upwards. *Apul.* Coma relicinns. *Id.* frons.

RELICTYŌ (relinquo), ōnis, f. a leaving behind, leaving, forsaking, abandoning, ἀφαιρεσις. *Cic.*

RELICTUS (Id.), us, m. a forsaking, neglecting. *Gell.* Esse relicti, h. e. to be abandoned or neglected.

RELICTUS, a, um. See *Relinquo*.

RELICŪS, a, um, adj. same as *Reliquus*. See *Reliquus*.

RELIDŌ (re & lēdo), si, sum, a. 3. to 3 strike back, or, simply, to strike. *Prudent.* — ¶ Also, to destroy. *Auson.*

RELIGĀMEN (religo), īnis, n. a tie, ligament. *Prudent.*

RELIGĀTYŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a binding, tying, ἀνάδεσις. *Cic.*

RELIGĒNS. See *Relego*. 3

RELIGYŌ (relego, is), ōnis, f. religion, the religious rites and institutions of the Romans. *Cic.* Religio est, quæ superioris ejusdani nature, quam divinam vocant, curam cæremoniamque affert. *Plin.* Religio est, h. e. it is a religious custom. — Hence, of the Christian religion. *Lactant.* — Also, in the plural. *Cæs.* Religiones, h. e. religious rites and ceremonies. — ¶ Also, conscientiousness. *Cic.* judicis. *Id.* vitæ, h. e. irreproachableness, integrity. — Hence, conscience, or a scruple of conscience, or, any scruple. *Cic.* Alicui religionem injicere, or, *Liv.* incutere, or, *Cic.* offerre, or, *Id.* afferre, h. e. to occasion or cause a scruple to any one. *Id.* Res venit in religionem, h. e. occasions a scruple. *Terent.* Nihil esse mihi, religio est dicere, h. e. I scruple. So, also, *Cic.* Religio Mario non fuerat, &c. *Liv.* Aliquid trahere in religionem, h. e. to scruple concerning. *Id.* Religio incessit, h. e. they had a scruple. *Cic.* Habere rem religioni, h. e. to have a scruple concerning it. — Also, anything that is apt to cause such a scruple in one, a doubtful point, sin, guilt. *Cic.* Religio hæret in republica. *Id.* Religione solvere. — ¶ Also, sacredness, holiness, or sanctity of a place, thing, or deity. *Cic.* Inferre religionem. *Id.* Religione liberare locum, h. e. to profane. *Id.* fani. — Also, of sacred things. *Cic.* Tantis eorum religionibus violatis, h. e. the images of the gods. — ¶ Also, obligation. *Liv.* Aliquem obstringere religionem — faciendo. So, also, *Cic.* Populum religionem obstringere. *Liv.* Nullam scelere religionem exsolvi. *Cic.* officii. *Id.* societatis. — ¶ Also, superstition. *Cic.* Religiones snscipere. *Id.* Religionem solvere. — ¶ The first syllable is sometimes used long by poets, and hence it is sometimes printed *religiō*.

RELIGIŌSE (religiosus), adv. sacredly, religiously, devoutly, εὐσεβῶς. *Cic.* Templum religiosissime colere. *Plin.* Ep. Religiosius natalem celebrare. — ¶ Also, conscientiously, scrupulously, exactly, nicely, carefully. *Cic.* testimonium dicere. *Id.* commendare. *Colum.* Religiosius rem rusticam colunt.

RELIGIŌSITAS (Id.), ātis, f. religiousness, conscientiousness. *Apul.*

RELIGIŌSŌS (religio), a, um, adj. sacred, holy, of things and places, that is held in veneration. *Cic.* locus. *Id.* templum. *Id.* Quicquid religiosissimum in templis erat. *Id.* Dedicatio est religiosa, h. e. is sacred, contains a sacred obligation. — Also, holy, conformable to religion, pious, devout, religious. *Plin.* Religiosius putant. — Also, adapted to religious service. *Sueton.* vestis. — ¶ Also, full of scruples of conscience, scrupulous. *Liv.* Religiosum est, h. e. it causes scruples. — Hence, conscientious, religious. *Cic.* homo. *Sallust.* Homo religiosissimus. — Figur. exact, accurate. *Cic.* aures. *Id.* Auctor religiosissimus. — *Cic.* and *Liv.* dies, h. e. a day commemorative of some unfortunate event, as, of the defeat near the river Allia, a day of mourning. — Also, two religious, bigoted, superstitious. *Gell.* 4, 9, from an old poet.

RELIGŌ (re & ligo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to bind back, or, in general, to bind, tie, fasten, ἀνάδεω. *Cæs.* naves ad terram. *Virg.* classem ab aggere. *Ovid.* classem litore. *Cæs.* tigna clavivis. *Sueton.* manus post terga. *Colum.* herbam desectam, h. e. to bind, tie together. — ¶ Also, to unhind. *Catull.* iuga manni.

RELIGŌ, is. See *Relego*, is.

RELINŌ (re & lino), is, lēvi, lītum, a. 3. to open any thing which has been closed with pitch, resin, or the like, ἀποκρίω. *Terent.* dolia omnia, h. e. to tap every cask. *Virg.* mella, h. e. to take out smae honey. — *Plaut.* Relerimus, for *releverimus*.

RELINQUŌ (re & linquo), is, līqui, lictum, a. 3. to leave behind, leave, ἀπολείπω,

ἀφίημι. *Cic.* fratrem, se. in the province. *Cæs.* legatos ad exercitum. *Cic.* fundos decem, se. at his death. So, also, *Id.* heredem. *Nep.* domum hereditate. — Also, to leave, not to take away, not to abrogate. *Liv.* Modo ut relinquere tribuni. — Also, to leave behind one's self. *Virg.* Colles clamore relinquit, h. e. the loving of the cattle left the hills behind, reëched over the hills. — ¶ Also, to give up, abandon. *Cic.* urbem direptioni. — Hence, to let, allow, permit, with an infinit. following. *Sil.* Nullique reliques penetrare. — ¶ Also, to leave, forsake, abandon, desert. *Nep.* aliquem. *Cic.* rem. *Id.* Ab omni honestate relictus. — Also, to forsake, not to assist. *Nep.* aliquem. *Virg.* vitam, or, *Terent.* animam, h. e. to quit or give up one's life, to die. *Lucret.* Aliquem relinquit vita, or, *Nep.* animam, h. e. he dies. — ¶ Also, not to care about, not to punish, not to mind, not to mention, to omit, neglect. *Cic.* jus summi. *Id.* injurias, h. e. not to revenge, to leave unpunished. *Id.* cædes, h. e. not to mention, to pass over. *Terent.* Relictis rebus, or, *Cic.* and *Cæs.* Relictis rebus omnibus, h. e. all other things set aside. — Also, to let alone. *Varr.* agrum, h. e. not to sow, to leave fallow. — ¶ Also, to leave remaining, leave behind. *Cic.* granum nullum. — Hence, Relinqui, to remain, be left. *Cæs.* Tempus relinquitur. *Id.* Via una relinquebatur. *Cic.* Nihil relinquitur, nisi fuga. *Id.* Relinquitur, ut quiescamus. — Hence, Relictus, a, um, left, remaining. *Plaut.* Nihil relicti mihi est. — Relictum, a remainder. *Ovid.*

RELIQUATYŌ (relinquor), ōnis, f. an arrears. *Pandect.* — Figur. *Terent.* etatis, h. e. what is wanting in years.

RELIQUATŌR (Id.), ōnis, m. one who is in arrears. *Pandect.*

RELIQUATRIX (reliquator), icis, f. she that is in arrears. *Figur.* *Terent.* delictorum.

RELIQUIA, æ, f. See *Reliquia*.

RELIQUIÆ (reliquus), ārum, f. the remains, relics, remainder, rest, remnant, or residue of any thing, τὰ λείψανα, τὰ λοιπὰ. *Nep.* copiarum. *Cic.* conjurationis. *Id.* cibi; or, simply, *Senec.* Reliquie, h. e. the excrements. *Plaut.* and *Sueton.* Reliquie, sc. cibi or ciborum, h. e. the remainder of food. Hence, with allusion to this. *Cic.* Vellem me ad cœnam invitasses, reliquiarum nihil fuisset, h. e. nothing should have been left, Antony too should then have been killed. — Also, with a genitive of him that leaves any thing remaining. *Cic.* Avi reliquias persequi, h. e. that which the grandfather left, the war against Carthage. *Liv.* Danaum, h. e. the remnant (of the Trojans), who escaped from the Greeks. *Id.* Reliquias tante cladis colligere, h. e. the remainder of the troops. — Hence, the remains or relics of a corpse, the ashes or bones of a person. *Cic.* Marii. *Sueton.* Reliquias gentili Domitiorum monumento condere. — Also, the flesh of a victim which is not burnt, opposed to *exta*. *Sueton.* Aug. 1. — ¶ It is also found in the singular. *Apul.* Converterem priidianæ reliquiæ (gen.). — ¶ Since the poets sometimes use the first syllable long, some write the word *relliquia*.

RELIQUŌ, as. See *Relinquor*.

RELIQUŌR (reliquus), āris, ātus sum, depon. 1. to be behind in the payment of money, be in arrears, to leave a balance unpaid, not to pay all that is owing, to leave some part still to be paid, λοιπὸν παρῶ, λοιπάτω. *Pandect.* — Also, with an accus. following. *Pandect.* summam. — Also, actively. *Id.* Quæ quis se reliquavit, h. e. that which any one has left unpaid.

RELIQUŌS (relinquo), a, um, adj. remaining, the rest, the residue. *Cic.* Si qua spes reliqua est. *Id.* pecunia, h. e. the money that remains still to be paid. *Id.* Familia, ex qua reliquus est Rufus, h. e. remains, survivors. — Hence, Reliquum, and plur. Reliqua, the rest, remainder. *Liv.* Reliqua belli. Particularly, the remainder of a diet, a balance due, arrears. *Cic.* Quum tanta reliquæ sint. *Pandect.* Reliqua reldere. *Id.* trahere, or, *Id.* debere, or, *Id.* habere

h. e. to be in arrears. *Plin. Ep. Reliqua creverunt.* — *Reliquum est, ut, &c. it remains, is left.* *Cic. Reliquum est, ut egomet mihi consulam, h. e. it remains only, that, &c.* *Ut* is also sometimes omitted. *Cic. Reliquum est sinus, &c.* — Further, *Cic. Nihil est reliqui, h. e. nothing remains.* *Id. Reliquum habeo reliquum, h. e. I have still left or remaining.* — *Reliquum facere, to leave remaining, leave; pass by, pass over, omit.* *Cic. Quod fortuna reliqui fecit, h. e. has left.* *Id. Agros reliqui feci, h. e. have left or passed over.* For *reliquum facere* occurs also *elle aliquid reliquum esse*; thus, *Cic. Filium, quem tantum unum ex multis fortuna reliquum esse voluisti.* Further, *Id. Nullum munus cuiquam reliquum fecisti, h. e. host fulfilled all.* Hence, *Nihil reliqui facere, to leave nothing remaining.* *Cic. Also, to leave nothing undone, omit nothing; as, Nepos. Nihil reliqui feci, quod ad sanandum me pertineret, h. e. I left nothing undone.* *Ces. Nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt, h. e. they omitted nothing.* — Further, *Cic. Quod reliquum est, or, Id. De reliquo, or, Plaut. Reliquum, or, Cic. Reliqua, h. e. as for the rest, as to what remains, moreover.* *Vopise. Et reliqua, or, Cic. Reliquaque, h. e. and so forth, and so on.* — *¶ Also, future.* *Cic. gloria. Nepos. tempus.* *Cic. In reliquum tempus, or, Liv. In reliquum, sc. tempus, h. e. in future, for the future, henceforward.* — *¶ Also, other.* *Cic. Reliqui, h. e. the others, the rest.* *Nep. exercitus.* — *¶ Reliquus* was in ancient prose used as a quadrissyllable, and so it is used by *Lucret. 1, 561; 4, 977*, where the first syllable is long, and also written *relicus*. *Reliquus* was first used as a trissyllable by those poets who wrote hexameters. So *Lucret. 3, 648.*

RELISUS, a, um. See *Relido*.

RELIIGIO, } See *Religio*, &c.
RELIIGIOSUS, }

RELŪCŌ (re & loco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to let out again. *Pandect.*

RELŌQUOR (re & loquor), ēris, cūsum 3 um, dep. 3. to speak again, reply. *Var.*

RELŪCĒŌ (re & luco), es, luxi, n. 2. to 2 shine back, or, simply, to shine, be bright or clear, glitter, twinkle, ἀνὰλαμπω. *Cic. Stella relucet.* *Virg. Preta igni reluctant.* *Liv. Flamma relucens.* *Tacit. Cæco reluxit dies, h. e. the blind man recovered his sight.*

RELŪCĒSCŌ (incept. of reluceo), is, luxi, 2 n. 3. to become again clear or bright, or, simply, to become clear or bright, shine. *Martian. Cupell. Luna relucescit.* Hence, *Plin. Ep. Paulum reluxit, h. e. it became again somewhat clear.* *Figur. Val. Maz. 9, 15, 5. Caesariana æquitas reluxit, h. e. shone forth.* (But *Ed. Torren. reads reduxit*.)

RELŪCTOR, as, for *Reluctor*. *Apul.*

RELŪCTOR (re & luctor) āris, ātus sum, 2 dep. 1. to struggle or wrestle against, ἀντιπαλαίω, ἀντιμάχομαι. *Horat. and Ovid.* — *Figur. to resist, be repugnant, reluctant or adverse to.* *Ovid. Ore reluctanti.* *Virg. Nares et spiritus oris multa reluctanti obscurat.* *Martial. alieni.* *Plin. Ep. Etesia reluctantur navigationi.* — Also, with an infinit. following. *Claudian. sedare, h. e. to endeavor, &c.*

RELŪDŌ (re & ludo), is, si, sum, a. 3. to 2 jest or mock in return. *Senec. adversum jocos alijus.*

RELŪMINŌ (re & lumnio), as, a. 1. to 3 illuminate again, make clear again. *Tertull.* *cæcos, h. e. to restore to them their sight.*

RELŪDŌ (re & luo), is, a. 3. to redeem a 3 pledge, recover a pawn. *Cæcil.*

REMĀCRESCŌ (re & macresco), is, crui, 2 n. 3. to grow lean again, or, simply, to grow thin or lean, μινύθω, ἰσχνάσθαι. *Sæton.*

REMALEDICŌ (re & maledico), is, a. 3. 2 to return scurrilous language, speak ill for ill, ἀντιλοιδόρεω. *Sæton.*

REMĀNCIPŌ (re & mancipio), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to emancipate again, ἀναχεῖρῶ. *Boeth.*

REMĀNDŌ (re & mando, is), is, di, sum, 2 n. and a. 3. to chew over again, chew the cud, ruminare, ἀναμασκάμην. *Plin.*

REMĀNDŌ (re & mando, as), as, a. 1. to 3 send word again, or in return. *Eutrop.*

REMĀNEŌ (re & maneo), es, ausi, ansum, n. 2. to stay or remain behind, or, simply, to stay, remain, continue, abide, διαμένω. *Cæs. domi. Id. uno in loco, h. e. to remain.* *Cic. Animos remanere post mortem.* — *Figur. to regain, continue, hold out, last, endure, be left or remaining.* *Cic. Vestigia antiqui officii remanent.* *Cæs. Pars integra remanebat, h. e. remained whole.*

REMĀNŌ (re & mano), as, a. 1. to flow 3 back, or again, or, simply, to flow, ἀποβρῶ. *Ineret. retro.*

REMĀNSIŌ (remaneo), ōnis, f. a staying behind, or, a remaining at a former place, διαμονή. *Cic.*

REMĀNSŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one that stays 3 behind. — Hence, one who exceeds his furlough. *Pandect.*

REMEABILIS (remeo), e, adj. going back. 3 Stat.

REMEACŪLUM (Id.), i, n. the place where 3 one turns back, or, a return. *Apul.*

REMEATŪS (Id.), iis, m. a return. *Pan-3 dect.*

REMEDYABILIS (remedio), e, adj. curable, remediable. *Senec.*

REMEDIALIS (remedium), e, adj. heal-3 ing. *Macrob.*

REMEDYATŪS (remedio), ōnis, f. a remedy 3 dyping or healing. *Scribon. Larg.*

REMEDYATŌR (Id.), ōris, a healer, curer. 3 Tertull.

REMEDIŌ (remedium), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3 1. to remedy, cure, heal. *Scribon. Larg. dolorem. Id. aliquem.*

REMEDIŌR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. to heal, cure. *Apul. alicui.*

REMEDYŌR (re & meditor), āris, dep. 1. to meditate or ponder again. *Senec.*

REMEDYŌR (re & medeor), ii, n. a medicine, remedy, ἄκος, βοήθημα. *Tacit. exatatis.* *Cic. Remedio esse, h. e. to be a remedy against, to be good for.* *Plin. In remedio est, si, &c. h. e. it is good for, a remedy against.* — *¶ Figur. any remedy or means against anything.* *Cic. ad magnitudinem frigorum.* *Liv. timoris. Id. timori.* Also, with ut following. *Plin. Remedium, ut gravissima quæque grana ejus serantur.*

REMĒMINI, isti, defect. to recollect. *Ter-3 tull. priorem.*

REMĒMŌRŌ (re & memoro), as, a. 1. to 3 mention or narrate again. *Tertull.*

REMĒNSŪS, a, um. See *Remetior*.

REMĒŌ (re & mco), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. 1 to go or come back again, return, ἐπ'ἀνέρομαι. *Virg. Remet victor.* *Cic. aer. Tacit. navis.* Also, with an accus. following. *Virg. urbes, for in urbes.* *Horat. ævum peractum, h. e. to live again.*

REMERGŌ (re & mergo), is, a. 3. to dip 3 in or immerse again. *Augustin. 1. 8.*

REMETIŌR (re & metior), īris, mensus 2 sum, dep. 4. to measure over again, to measure back, ἀναμετρέω. *Virg. astra, h. e. to observe again.* — Hence, to go back. *Stat. iter, h. e. to travel or journey back.* *Plin. mille stadia.* *Senec. Sol diem remittitur, h. e. goes back by day to the east.* *Passively, Virg. Remenso pelago.* — Also, to reflect upon, consider again. *Plin. Ep. discrimen.* — Also, to repeat, tell again. *Apul. fabulam.* — Also, to void or discharge again. *Senec. aliquid vomitu, h. e. to vomit.* So, also, of urine. *Martial.* — *¶ Also, to measure in return.* *Quintil. decl. frumentum pecunia, h. e. to measure out to any one as much money as there was money in the measure.*

REMEX (remus & ago), īgis, m. a rower, ἐρέτης. *Cic. — Remex* occurs, also, for the plural *remiges*. *Virg. and Tacit.*

REMI, or **RIEMĒI**, ōrum, m. inhabitants of the part of Gaul near modern Rheims. *Cæs.*

REMIGATIŌ (remigo), ōnis, f. a rowing, ἰερεσία. *Cic.*

REMIGIUM (remex), ii, n. all that part of 1 a ship's furniture which is connected with the rowing of it, or (as may be said) the oarage. *Virg. — Hence, figur. of the wings of birds, rowing through the air, as it were.* *Avien. and Apul. So, also, of Mercury.* *Virg. Æn. 1, 301.* Also, of *Dædalus.* *Virg. Tibi sacravit remigium alarum suarum.* — *¶ Also, a rowing.* *Plin. Portus decem dicrum re-*

migio ab oppido distans. *Ovid. Fandite remigio aquas.* — *¶ Also, the rowers.* *Virg., Horat. and Liv. — Plaut. Meo remigio rem gero, h. e. I do as I please, steer my own course.*

REMIGŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to row, ἐρέσω. *Cic. paulum, h. e. slowly.* *Senec. Contra aquam remigantes, rowing against the stream.* — Also, with an accusat. following. *Claudian. alumn, h. e. navem.* — *Quintil. mentions pen- nis remigare, of birds, as poetical.*

REMYGRŌ (re & migro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to remove back again, return to a place in order to dwell there, ἐπ'ἀνέρομαι. *Cic. Romam. Id. in domum veterem.* — *Figur. to come again, return again.* *Cic. ad justitiam.* *Plant. Remigrat animus mihi, h. e. I recover myself, take courage again.*

REMINISCENTIA (reminiscor), æ, f. a 3 recollecting, remembrance, reminiscence, ἀνάμνησις. *Tertull.*

REMINISCŌR (from re & obsol. meniscor, or miniscor, which is to be derived from the obsolete verb meno, memini, mentum), ōris, dep. 3. to remember, call to mind, recollect, ἀναμνήσκω. *Cic. and Nep. — Also, with a genit. following.* *Nep. and Cæs. — Also, with an accusat. following.* *Cic. and Virg. — ¶ Also, to think upon, reflect upon, consider.* *Cic. Ea potius reminiscere.* — *¶ Also, to invent, contrive, imagine, conceive.* *Nep. plura bona.*

REMIPES (remus & pes), ēdis, roving 3 with its feet. *Auson. anates.* — *¶ Also, that has oars instead of feet, as it were.* *Auson. lembi, h. e. the oar-fitted galleys.*

REMISCEŌ (re & misceo), es, scui, stum 2 and xtum, a. 2. to mix or mingle again, ἀναμύρνω. *Senec. Animus naturæ suæ remiscebitur.* — *¶ Also, to mingle together.* *Horat. veris falsa.*

REMISŌ (remitto), æ, f. a pardon, re-3 mission. *Tertull.*

REMISŌRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. that may 3 be pushed before and back again. *Cato. vectis.*

REMISŌ (remissus), adv. condescendingly, mildly, gently, not vehemently. *Cic. Quam leniter, quam remisse! Id. Remissius disputare.* — *¶ Also, merrily, facetiously, jocosely.* *Suct. — ¶ Also, with too much indulgence, negligently, remissly.* *Coluæ.*

REMISŌBILIS (remitto), e, adj. that can 3 be remitted, remissible. *Tertull. — ¶ Also, easy.* *Cal. Aurel.*

REMISŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a throwing back. *Vitrav. — ¶ Also, a letting down, lowering.* *Cic. superciliorum.* — *¶ Also, an abating, diminishing, decreasing.* *Vorr. laboris.* *Cic. pœnæ. Id. morbi. Id. vocis, h. e. a lowering of the voice.* — Also, a ceasing, end. *Cels. febris.* — It may also be rendered abatement, remission. *Sucton. Publicanos remissionem petentes.* *Plin. Ep. Remissiones, h. e. a remission of the rent.* — *¶ Also, a remission of any thing.* *Tacit. tribut.* *Pandect. Remissio nunciationis, h. e. an abolishing or recalling of a prohibition.* — *¶ Also, an omission, intermissio, cessation.* *Cic. usus, h. e. of intercourse.* — *¶ Cic. Orot. 2, 6. animi, or, simply, Tacit. Remissio, h. e. relaxation, recreation.* *Cic. ad Div. 5, 2. animi, h. e. calmness, tranquillity.* *Cic. Or. 2, 17. animi, h. e. lenity, mildness.*

REMISŌVŌS (remitto), a, um, adj. re-3 laxing, laxative, of medicines. *Cal. Aurel.*

REMISŌR (Id.), ōris, m. h. e. qui remittit. *Ambros.*

REMISŌS, a, um, particip. from remitto. — *¶ Adj. relaxed, languid.* *Mart. corpus. Lucret. membra.* — *¶ Also, not vehement, mild, gentle.* *Cic. homo in sermone. Id. Remissiora dicendi genera. Id. cantus.* — *¶ Also, faint, sluggish, remiss, negligent, not active or lively.* *Nep. in labore.* *Cic. Remissior in petendo.* *Plin. carbunculus, h. e. not so brilliant.* — *¶ Also, negligently guarded.* *Propert. mons.* — *¶ Also, cheerful, merry, good-humored, gay.* *Cic. homo. Sucton. Remississimus ad otium.* *Cic. jocus. Cic. Sect. 54. Genus dicendi remissius.* — *¶ Also, slight, mean.* *Cic. Remissior æstimatio.* —

¶ Also, gentle, mild, moderate, abating. *Cæs.* Ventus remissior. *Id.* frigus.

REMISTUS, a, um. See Remiseco.

REMITTĒ (re & mitto), is, mīsi, missum, a. 3. to let go back, send back, despatch back, ἀναπέμψω. *Liv.* concionem, h. e. to let the people go home. *Pandect.* adulterum. *Cic.* mulieres Roman. *Cæs.* atque cum legione in hiberna. *Id.* obsides alicui. *Cic.* librum alicui. *Id.* nuncium uxori, h. e. to send a bill of divorce. So, also, *Terent.* Repudium remittere, h. e. to break off a marriage-contract. — Hence, to throw back. *Cæs.* pila. *Nep.* calces, h. e. to kick. — ¶ Also, to send forth again, or, simply, to send forth. *Virg.* Vocem memora remittant, h. e. echo. *Ovid.* sanguinem e pulmone. *Plin.* Digitum retrahere et remittere. *Horat.* sonum. *Colam.* Lactis plurimum ficus remittit. *Id.* Oleæ librum (inner bark) remittunt, h. e. get, take on. — Hence, figur. *Cic.* opinionem animo, h. e. to renounce, give up. So, also, *Vitriv.* colores. — Hence, to produce, cause, occasion. *Horat.* Atranenta remittunt labem. *Id.* Quod bacca remisit olive. *Colam.* Vasa ænea æruginem remittunt. — ¶ Also, to draw back. *Sence.* manum. — ¶ Also, to refer. *Tacit.* causam ad senatum. *Plin.* Ep. aliquem ad ipsum volumen. — ¶ Also, to let go back, slacken, relax, let loose any thing that was strained. *Horat.* arcum, h. e. to unbend, unstring. *Cic.* ramulum adductum. *Id.* habenas, h. e. to let go, slacken the reins. So, also, *Ovid.* frena eqno. — Hence, to let down, let sink or fall down. *Virg.* brachia. *Plin.* aures. *Ovid.* Tunicaremissa. *Id.* Digni sopore remissi. — ¶ Also, to loosen. *Ovid.* vincula. — Hence, to make liquid, or to make liquid again. *Seren. Samm.* serum igne. *Virg.* Calor mella liquefacta remittit, h. e. dissolves, melts. (In this passage there is a pleonasm and liquefacta may be explained by liquefaciendo, h. e. makes it liquid by melting it.) — Also, to free from, relieve from. *Plin.* Ep. Quin etiam cum perustus ardentissima febris, tandem remissus, &c. *Ovid.* Vere remissus ager, h. e. in spring the ground is free from snow and ice. — ¶ Also, to cause any thing to remit, abate or cease, to keep back. *Liv.* Spes animos a certamine remisit. *Nepos.* Se remittere, or, *Plin.* Ep. Remitti, h. e. to recreate himself, amuse or divert himself. *Cic.* animum, h. e. to unbend the mind. *Id.* Cantus remittunt animos, h. e. recreate the mind. — Se remittere, or, simply, remittere, sc. se, denotes, also, to remit, abate, become milder or less, decrease, cease. *Cic.* Quum remiserant dolores. *Terent.* Dolores se remittunt. *Liv.* Imbre; remiserunt. *Cæs.* Ventus remisit. — Also, Remitti, to abate, cease. *Cels.* Febres remittuntur. *Cic.* e poeta. Vita remissa, h. e. finita. — ¶ Also, to give a thing its free course, not to restrict, to indulge. *Cic.* appetitas. — ¶ Also, to give back, return, restore, not to want to keep. *Cæs.* alicui beneficium. *Cic.* Id. reddo ac remitto (but here it may mean, to resign, as in *Cic.* *Philipp.* 8, 8. Provinciam remitto). — Hence, in another sense, to return. *Virg.* veniam, h. e. a favor. — ¶ Also, to permit, concede, grant, allow, comply with. *Cic.* memoriam. *Brut.* in *Cic.* Ep. alicui legionem, h. e. to give up or resign to any one. *Liv.* Remittentibus tribunis comitia sunt habita. — ¶ e. by permission of the tribunes. — Also, with an infinit. following. *Claudian.* — Also, to remit, dispense with. *Cic.* mavem. *Id.* multam. *Liv.* pœnam. *Cæs.* pecunias. *Val.* Flacc. culpam, h. e. to pardon. *Virg.* Erycis tibi terga remitto, h. e. I will make no use of them. — Also, with a dat. of the person for the sake of whom any thing is remitted. *Liv.* inimicitias suas reipublicæ. *Id.* memoriam simulatum patriæ, h. e. to drop the remembrance of private animosities for the sake of his country. — Also, to make an abatement, not to take any thing too strictly, not to exact rigorously. *Cic.* nihil. *Id.* alicui de summa. — Also, to leave off, discontinue, interrupt, yield, omit. *Cic.* de celeritate.

Id. aliquantum. *Liv.* industriam. *Terent.* nullum tempus. — Also, with an infinit. following. *Horat.*, querere, h. e. to omit. *Terent.* Remittas me onerare iniuriis. — ¶ See, also, *Renaissus*, a, um.

REMIVAGUS (remnis & vagor), a, um, 3 adj. impelled by ears. *Varr.*

REMITTUS, a, um. See Remiseco.

REMMIUS, i, m. the name of a Roman. — Hence, *Remmius*, a, um, adj. *Remmion.* *Cic.* rex, h. e. originating with one Remmius. According to this law, an accuser who could not prove his accusation, was punished, and this punishment probably consisted in branding the letter K. h. e. *Kalumniator*, on his forehead.

REMOLYOR (re & molior), iris, itus sum, 2 dep. 4. to move or push back or away, ἀποσείω. *Ovid.* pondera. — ¶ Also, to move or put in motion again, to work or cultivate again. *Colum.* Terra remoliri debet (in this passage it is used passively).

REMOLITUS, a, um. See Remolior.

REMOLLESCO (re & mollesco), is, n. 3. to grow or become soft again, or, simply, to grow or become soft, ἀναμαλάρτωμαι. *Ovid.* Ut sole cera remollescit. — Hence, figur. to be softened or moved. *Ovid.* precibus. — Also, to grow effeminate, lose manly strength. *Cæs.*

REMOLLIOR (re & mollio), is, i, itum, 2 a. 4. to soften again, soften, make soft, mollify, ἀναμαλάρτω. *Apul.* — Hence, to make effeminate. *Ovid.* artus. — Also, to soften, mollify. *Suct.*

REMONEO (re & moneo), es, a. 2. to warn again or frequently, or, simply, to warn. *Apul.*

REMORA (re & mora), æ, f. a stop, delay, hindrance, obstruction. *Plant.* — ¶ Also, the thing that delays or hinders, a hindrance. *Cels.* — ¶ Also, a kind of fish, same as *Echeacis*. *Plin.* — ¶ Remora, the name which Remus intended to give to the city of Rome. *Eno.* ap. *Cic.*

REMORAMEN (remoror), inis, n. a stop 3 or hindrance. *Ovid.*

REMORBESCO (re & obsol. morbesco), is, 3 n. 3. to become sick again.

REMORDEO (re & mordeo), es, di, sum, 2 a. 2. to bite again, ἀντιδάκνω. — Hence, figur. to return an attack. *Horat.* aliquem. — Also, to disturb, vex or grieve again. *Lucret.* — Also, simply, to disturb. *Liv.* Libertatis desiderium remordet animos, affects, excites. *Virg.* Te cura remordet.

REMORIS (remoror), e, adj. detaining, delaying. *Fest.* aves, h. e. birds, the sight of which made it necessary to put off the performance of any thing. — ¶ Also, slow. *Anet.* *Vict.*

REMOROR (re & moror), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to tarry, stay, linger, delay. *Plaut.* Diu intus remoratur. *Liv.* Remorari in Italia. — ¶ Also, transitively, to stop, delay, obstruct, hinder, keep back, stay, retard, ἀναβιάλλω, ἐπέχω. *Cic.* aliquem. *Sallust.* aliquem ab negotiis. *Id.* iter alicujus. *Prop.* Te longæ fata senectæ remorentur, h. e. mortem differant. *Cic.* Num unum diem postea Saturninum mors ac pœna remorata est? h. e. was his death put off for a single day? (But others read, mors a reipublicæ pœna remorata est.)

REMOTĒ (remotus), adv. afar off, at a distance, πόρρω. *Cic.* Remotius. *Angustin.* Remotissime.

REMOTIUS (removeo), ōnis, f. a removing, 1 reamovē, ἀποκίνησις. *Cic.* criminis, h. e. a disavowing, denying.

REMOTUS, a, um, particip. from removeo. — ¶ Adj. remote. *Cic.* Locus ab arbitris remotus. *Ovid.* Antrum remotius. *Cic.* Apulia ab impetu belli remotissima. — Also, without a preposition. *Vellei.* Remoto mari loco. *Suet.* Civitatis oculis remotus. — ¶ Also, figur. having nothing to do with, not connected with, not feeling, enjoying, &c. any thing. *Cic.* A culpa remotus est, h. e. is not in fault. *Id.* Ali suspicione remotissimus. *Id.* A vulgari scientia remotiora. — ¶ Also, averse to. *Cic.* ab inani laude. — ¶ Also, that is to be rejected or postponed, or to be considered as being of less value. *Cic.* Remota, same as rejecta, h. e. among the Stoics, things which are

not evil, but yet are to be rejected or postponed to other things.

REMOVĒO (re & moveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. properly, to move back. — Hence, in general, to remove, take away, ἀποκινέω. *Cic.* pecora. *Id.* aliquid ex oratione. *Id.* aliquid de medio. *Id.* aliquid ab oculis. *Lucret.* aliquid a vita, h. e. to kill. *Cæs.* aliquid a republica, h. e. to remove from taking part in affairs of the state; or, to depose. — Also, with a simple abl. *Sueton.* aliquid questura. — Also, of the soldiery. *Sueton.* pratorianos, h. e. to discharge, dishand. — *Cic.* se artibus. *Id.* se a negotiis publicis, h. e. to withdraw, retire. *Id.* Remoto joco, h. e. joking apart. — ¶ See, also, *Remotas*, a, um.

REMOGIO (re & mugio), is, n. 4. to bellow 3 again, answer by bellowing; or, simply, to bellow, παραμυκιάσαι. *Ovid.* ad verba alicujus. — ¶ Also, to bellow back; or, simply, to bellow. *Virg.* Sibylla remugit antro. — Hence, to sound back, resound, rēcheo; or, simply, to sound, make a great sound or noise. *Virg.* Vox remugit. *Horat.* Nemus ventis remugit.

REMOLCEO (re & mulceo), es, si, sum, 3 a. 2. to stroke back, bend or turn back. *Virg.* caudam. — ¶ Also, to stroke. *Apul.* aures equi. — Hence, figur. to soothe, oppress, quiet. *Stat.* — Also, to delight. *Apul.*

REMOLCUM (from ῥιμουλκῆω, for ῥιμὸν ἔλκω), i, n. or REMOLCUS, i, m. a cable or rope to tow a ship with. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* Navem remolco trahere, h. e. to tow.

REMOLUS, i, m. a king of Alha. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, same as Remus. *Sulpic.* *Sat.* 19. — ¶ Also, another. *Virg.* *Æn.* 9, 360.

REMOLUS (dimin. of remus), i, m. a 3 small oar. *Titinn.*

REMUNERATIO (remuneror), ōnis, f. a recompense, reward, remuneration, requital, ἀντιδωρεά. *Cic.*

REMUNERATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a remunerator, one who remunerates, ἀντιδωροῦντος. *Tertull.*

REMUNERO, as, a. 1. same as Remuneror. *Q.* *Cic.* and *Pandect.* — Hence, passively. *Tertull.*

REMUNEROR (re & munēror), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to remunerate, reward, requite, recompense, return a kindness, give a present in return, ἀντιδωροῦμαι, ἀταμίζομαι. *Cic.* aliquem simillimo munere. *Cæs.* aliquem præmio. Also, rem. *Cic.* *Rhet.* *Sen.* 12. *Ed.* *Enn.* Quibus officiis beneficiis officia remunerabor? (But *Ed.* *Græc.* reads remunerabo.) — Also, in a bad sense, to repay. *Ca-tull.* aliquem supplicis.

REMURIA (perhaps from Remus), ōrum, 3 n. a festival; same as Lemuria. It is said to be so called from Remus. *Ovid.*

REMURMORĒ (re & murmuro), as, n. 3 and a. 1. to murmur back, rear-murmur, rēcheo, resound, ἀντιμυρμύρεω. *Virg.* Unda remurmurat. — Also, transitively. *Calpurn.* carmina.

REMUS (ῥέμυος), i, m. an oar, κώπη, ἑρπύς. *Cic.* Pulsu remorum. *Ovid.* Remos ducere, or, *Virg.* impellere, h. e. to row. So, also, *Cæs.* Navim remis incitare. *Virg.* Remis insurgere, h. e. to row; or, to row hard. So, also, *Id.* Incumbere remis. *Ovid.* Remos reducere ad pectora, h. e. to row. Hence, *Cæs.* Remis, or, *Ovid.* Remo, h. e. by rowing. *Quintil.* Inhibere remos, h. e. to row slowly; or, to cease rowing. *Curt.* Inhibere remis, h. e. to row backwards. *Liv.* Servos ad remum dare, h. e. to set them to the oar. — Figur. *Cic.* Oratorem remis propellere. — Remis velisque, or, ventis remis, or, velis remisque, with all one's might, with all possible speed. *Virg.* Remis velisque petivit. *Cic.* Ventis remis in patriam festinare. *Id.* Velis, ut aiunt, remisque fugienda. — Remi, from resemblance, of the hands and feet of a person swimming. *Ovid.* Also, of the wings of birds. *Ovid.* Alarum remis.

REMUS (ῥέμυος), i, m. the brother of Romulus, the first king of Rome. *Liv.* — *Ca-tull.* Remi nepotes, h. e. the Romans.

REMUTO (re & muto), as, a. 1. to change 3 or alter again; or, simply, to change.

Auct. Dial. de Orat. 19. (But most *Edd.* read *mutandam*.)

REN (ῥῆν), *rēnis*, m. a kidney. Since there are two of them, it is generally found in the plural, *Renēs*, the reins or kidneys. *Cic.* Humores qui ex renibus profunduntur. *Id.* Laborare ex renibus, *h. e.* to have a pain in the kidneys; to have a nephritic disease. — Also, the loins. *Nemesian.* — The genit. plur. is *renum* and *renum*. *Plin.* — For *ren* the ancients said also *rien*. *Plant. ap. Fest.*

RENALIS (*ren*), e, adj. of or belonging to 3 the reins. *Cal. Aurcl. passio.*

RENARRŌ (re & narro), as, a. 1. to tell 3 over again, relate anew; or, simply, to tell, relate. *Virg.* and *Ovid.*

RENASCŌR (re & nascor), *ēris*, *nātus* sum, dep. 3. to rise or be born again, spring or come up again, grow again, be renewed, ἀναγεννάσθαι. *Cic.* *Plin.* renascuntur. *Id.* Principium ab alio renascetur. *Plin.* Phoenix renascitur ex seipsa. *Horat.* vocabula. *Id.* Troje renascens fortuna. *Cic.* Bellum renatum. *Plin.* dens. *Ovid.* Pythagoras posse renasci nos putat.

RENATŌ, as. See *Reno*, as.

RENATŪS, a, um, particip. from *renascor*, and from *reno*.

RENĀVIGŌ (re & navigo), as, a. 1. to sail back or again, return by sea, ἀναπλέω. *Cic.*

RENECTŌ (re & necto), is, a. 3. to connect or join. *Avien.*

RENŌ (re & reo), es, *ēvi*, *ētum*, a. 2. to 3 spin back; to undo the texture of a web; to take out the threads of the woof from the warp. — Hence, of the Parcae, to reverse or alter the destinies of man. *Ovid.* *Fast.* 6, 757. *Fila reneri* (other *Edd.* read *teneri*). *Auct. Consul. ad Liv.* 444. *Fila renenda* (others read *tenenda*).

RENES. See *Rea*.

RENICŪLŪS (dimin. of *ren*), i, m. a little 3 kidney. *Marcell. Empir.*

RENIDENTIĀ (*renideo*), *ae*, a laughing or 3 smiling. *Tertull.*

RENIDĒŌ (re & obsol. *nideo*), es, n. 2. to 2 laugh or smile, μειδιᾶν. *Liv.* Homo renidens. *Ovid.* Ore renidenti. Also, with an *infin.* following. *Horat.* Adjecisse renidet, *h. e.* laughs, rejoices. — Hence, figur. *Apul.* Fortuna mihi renidens, *h. e.* smiling at me, friendly towards me. *Quintil.* Velut hilarior renidet oratio. — *¶* Also, to shine, glitter, be bright or resplendent, φαειρόννομαι. *Horat.* Renidet luna. *Virg.* as, *h. e.* arina. *Lucret.* Non domus auro renidet. *Figur.* *Claudian.* salus, *h. e.* spes salutis.

RENIDESCŌ (*renideo*), is, n. 3. to grow 3 bright or shining, glitter, ἀναστρίβω. *Lucret.*

RENISŌS, a, um. See *Renitor*.

RENISŪS, or **RENIXŪS** (*renitor*), us, m. 2 resistance. *Cels.*

RENITĒŌ (re & niteo), es, n. 2. to reflect: or, simply, to shine, glitter. *Plin.* 37, 23. *Candore renitente* (but *Ed.* *Hard.* reads *ridente*). *Apul. Met.* 2. *Nitor* — renitet (but *Ed.* *Oadend.* reads *renidet*).

RENITŌR (re & nitor), *ēris*, *nīsus* or *nix* 2 us sum, dep. 3. to strive or struggle against, resist, withstand, ἀντρεπέω. *Liv.* Cum illi renitentes pactos dicent se se, negat, &c. *Plin.* Alter motus alteri renititur.

RENIXŌS, a, um. See *Renitor*.

RENIXŪS, us. See *Renisus*.

RENŌ (re & no), as, *āvi*, *ātum*, n. 1. to 3 swim back again, ἀνανύχομαι. *Horat.* Simul imis saxa renarint vadis levata, for renaverint, shall have swum to the surface, shall have floated. *Augustin.* Renato stagno (but others read *renatato*, from *renato*, as).

RENŌ, or **RIENŌ** (a Celtic word), *ōnis*, m. according to some, a kind of garment of the ancient Germans, which covered only their breast and shoulders; a kind of skin; according to others, a reindeer-skin. But, in *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 21. *Pellibus aut parvis renouum tegumentis utantur*, the word *reno* seems to denote the animal from which the tegumenta were taken, namely, a reindeer, if the reading in this passage be correct.

RENŌDIS (re & nodus), e, adj. tied back; 3 or, simply, tied. *Cypitolin.* capillus.

RENŌDŌ (re & nodo), as, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. 1. 3 to untie, loosen. *Horat.* comam, *h. e.* to let hang loose, not to tie in knots. *Valer. Flacc.* Teque renodatam pharetris ac pace fruentem, *h. e.* having put off your quiver.

RENŌRMŌ (re & normo), as, *āvi*, *ātum*, 3 a. 1. *h. e.* ad normam rursus exigere. *Frontin.*

RENŌSCŌ (re & nosco), is, a. 3. to recognize. *Paul. Nol.*

RENŌVĀMEN (*renovo*), *īnis*, n. a renewing, changing. *Ovid.*

RENŌVĀTIŌ (*Id.*), *ōnis*, f. a renewing, renewal, renovation, ἀνανέωσις. *Cic.* mundi. *Id.* timoris. *Id.* singulorum annorum, *h. e.* anathocismus. — *¶* Also, a repeating, taking up again. *Cic.* doctrine.

RENŌVELLŌ (re & novello), as, a. 1. to 2 renew, plant or set anew, ἐπανατέω. *Colum.* vineam.

RENŌVŌ (re & novo), as, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. 1. to renew, repeat, restore, ἀνανέω. *Cic.* templum. *Cæs.* praelium. *Id.* bellum. *Cic.* memoriam, *h. e.* the remembrance. *Ovid.* agrum, *h. e.* to plough. *Ovid.* Senectus renovata, *h. e.* made young. — *¶* Also, to cause any one to recover; to refresh, revive, recover, recalcate, relieve. *Cic.* se, *h. e.* to recover one's self. *Id.* animum. *Quintil.* aures. *Cic.* rempublicam. — *¶* Also, to repeat with words. *Cic.* Renovabo id, quod dixi. *Id.* militiam. — *¶* Also, to alter, change. *Petron.*

RENŪBŌ (re & nubō), is, n. 3. to marry 3 again a husband. *Tertull.*

RENŪDŌ (re & ndo), as, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. 1. 3 to bore, make bare. *Apul.* brachia. — Also, with an *ablat.* following. *Apul.* Renudata laciniis. — *¶* Also, to uncover, open. *Arnob.*

RENŪDĒS (re & nudus), a, um, adj. same 3 as *Nudus*. *Tertull.*

RENŪMERŌ (re & numero), as, a. 1. to 3 pay again, pay back, repay, ἐπαναρτίθεω. *Terent.* dotem. — *¶* Also, to number, count. *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 53. But other *Edd.* read *renunciaverunt*.

RENŪNTIĀTIŌ, or **RENŪNCIĀTIŌ** (*renuncio*), *ōnis*, f. a declaring, reporting; a report, account returned, intelligence, notice, public information, ἀπαγγελία. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, a renunciation, giving warning, retracting, recalling. *Ascon.*

RENŪNTIĀTŌR, or **RENŪNCIĀTŌR** (*Id.*), *ōris*, m. a relater, reporter, publisher, proclaimer, discoverer, ἀπαγγελάτης. *Tertull.*

RENŪNTIŌ, or **RENŪNCIŌ** (re & nuncio), as, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. 1. to bring or carry word back, report, ἀναγγέλλω, ἀπαγγέλλω. *Terent.* responsum, *h. e.* to bring an answer. *Liv.* aliquid in concilium. *Cic.* legationem, *h. e.* to report the success of an embassy. — *¶* Also, in general, to report, announce, intimate, relate, inform. *Cic.* alieni. *Id.* aliquid ad senatum. — Also, with an *accusat.* and *infin.* following. *Terent.* Renuntiat collegæ, factum se, quod vellet. *Salp.* in *Cic.* Ep. alicui de re. — Hence, to proclaim publicly, by word of mouth, for example, that one has been elected consul, &c. *Cic.* If it be done by the *prætor*, it may also be rendered, to cry; if by a consul, emperor, &c. to proclaim, publish, declare publicly. — Also, to give out publicly. *Cic.* numerum. — *Terent.* repudiū alicui, *h. e.* to break off a marriage. — *¶* Also, to give warning, retract, recall, revoke. *Liv.* alicui amicitiam. *Cic.* decisionem tutoribus. *Id.* hospitium alicui, *h. e.* to give warning to quit a lodging. Also, *Plaut.* ad aliquem, *h. e.* to excuse himself, se. for not being able to come to any one. — Hence, figur. to renounce, give up, break off, disclaim. *Cic.* Stoicis. *Quintil.* civilibus officiis. *Plin.* Ep. advocacionibus. *Sueton.* vite, *h. e.* to put on end to his life.

RENŪNTIŪS (re & nuntius), a, um, adj. 3 bringing back intelligence, informing, reporting. — Hence, *Renuntius*, subst. one that brings back intelligence. *Plaut.*

RENŪ (re & nuo), is, nī, *ātum*, a. 3. to 1 deny or disapprove by nodding or winking, to shake his head at any thing, ἀνανέω. *Horat.* Renuit, negitatque *Sabellus.* *Ovid.* Oculo renuente. *Quintil.* An-

nendi renuendique motus. — Hence, to deny, disapprove. *Horat.* aliquid. — Also, with a *dat.* following. *Cic.* criminī. — Also, to decline. *Cic.* convivium.

RENŪTŌ (*frequentat.* of *renuo*), as, n. 1. 3 to be against, not to be inclined, not to desire, to refuse. *Lucret.* Simulacra renutant, se. transire per foramina rerum, *h. e.* nolunt, &c. — *¶* Also, to deny, not to admit, to be opposed. *Lucret.* 4, 351. *Ed. Creck.* Si quis, corpus sentire, renutat.

RENŪTRIŌ (re & nutrio), is, a. 4. to nourish again. *Paulin. Nolan.*

RENŪTŪS (*renuo*), us, m. a denying by 2 winking, nodding, beckoning or shaking the head, a denial, refusal, ἀνάνευσις. *Plin.* Ep.

REŌR (*pēo*), *rēris*, *rātus* sum, dep. 2. properly, perhaps, to reckon. — Hence, *Ratus*, a, um, passively. (See *Rotus*.) — *¶* Also, to suppose, judge, think, imagine, deem, believe, νομίζω, οἶμαι, ἡγέομαι. *Cic.* — *Reor* is also used absolutely, I think. *Cic.* Nam, reor, nullus posset esse iucundior. — Also, fur to hope. *Virg.* Ut potius reor.

REPĀGES (re and pango or pago), um, f. 3 same as *Repagula*. *Fest.*

REPĀGŪLUM (*repages*), i, n. that is put before a door to fasten it, a bar, bolt, &c. *Cic.*

REPĀNDIRŌSTRŪS (*repandus* & *ros* 3 trum), a, um, adj. having a snout bent upwards. *Pacuv.* pecus Nerei, *h. e.* dolphins.

REPĀNDŌ (re & pando), is, a. 3. to open 3 again, or, simply, to open, ἀνοίγω. *Apul.* fores.

REPĀNDŪS (re & pandus), a, um, adj. bent backwards or upwards, ἀνάστροφος, ἀνάκτροφος. *Ovid.* Truncoque repandus in nudas corpore desiluit, falcata novissima cauda est. *Cic.* calceulus.

REPĀNGŌ (re & pango), is, a. 3. to set 2 or plant into. *Colum.*

REPĀRĀBILĪS (*reparo*), e, adj. that may 3 be repaired or recovered, capable of being amended or retrieved, repairable, retrievable, ἀνασκευαστός. *Ovid.* dannum. *Auson.* Phoenix, *h. e.* that is restored or made alive again, or comes again after death. *Calp. Silva*, *h. e.* covered again with leaves. — *¶* Also, that may be acquired. *Val. Flacc.* — *¶* Also, repeating. *Pers.* echo.

REPĀRĀTIŌ (*Id.*), *ōnis*, f. a repairing, 3 restoring, renewing, ἀνασκευή. *Prudent.* vite.

REPĀRĀTŌR (*Id.*), *ōris*, m. a repairer, re- 3 storer, renewer, ἀνασκευαστής. *Stat.*

REPĀRCŌ (re & parco), is, n. 3. to spare, 3 be sparing with any thing, ἀναφείδομαι. *Plant.* saviis. — *¶* Also, not to spare. *Reparo* facere, I do not spare the deed, I do it. *Lucret.* 1, 668. *Ed. Creck.* Ex ulla facere id si parte reparcent (but *Eichst.* reads *ex nulla parte*, and explains *reparo* by *abstineo*, which gives the same sense.)

REPĀRIO. See *Repatrio*.

REPĀRŌ (re & paro), as, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. 1. 1 to get or procure again, recover, repair, restore, renew, ἀνασκευάζω. *Cic.* Perdere, quod reparare posset. *Mirt.* classen. *Liv.* exercitum. *Tacit.* vires. *Horat.* res amissas. *Plin.* Ep. ignem. *Liv.* tribuniciam potestatem. *Plin.* capillos. — Hence, to restore, rebuild, refit, repair, renew. *Plin.* Ep. ædificia. *Ovid.* cornua. — Also, to restore, refresh, revive, recalcate. *Ovid.* membra. *Quintil.* Ingenia reparantur, *h. e.* recover, revive. — Also, to renew, repeat. *Liv.* bellum. *Justin.* praelium. — *¶* Also, to get or procure in return, to purchase in the place of, exchange. *Horat.* vina merce Syra, *h. e.* to exchange wine for, &c. So, also, *Pandect.* merces. *Horat.* Cleopatra reparavit classe latentes oras, *h. e.* saved herself, fled.

REPĀRTŪRĪŌ (re & parturio), is, a. 4. to 3 bring forth again. *Alcin.* *Ac.*

REPĀSCŌ (re & pascō), is, a. 3. to feed, 3 feed again. *Paulin. Nolan.*

REPĀSTINĀTIŌ (*repastino*), *ōnis*, f. a digging round again, βωλοστροφία. *Colum.* — *Figur.* *Tertull.* Repastinatio, *h. e.* coercitio et amputatio inutilium.

REPĀSTINŌ (re & pastino), as, *āvi*, 2 *ātum*, a. 1. to dig around again, or, simply, to dig around, βωλοστροφέω, μσ

ραστρέφω. *Plin. agrum. Colum. vineas.* — Hence, *Colum. Repastinatum, sc. solum, h. e. a place so prepared.* — Also, without an accusat. *Varr. altius.* — Hence, figur. *Tertull. ungues, h. e. to clean. Id. usum divitiarum, h. e. co-ercere.*

REPÄTRIÖ (re & patria), as, n. 1. to re-
turn to one's country, go home again.
Solin. — Hence, to return. *Solin. 33.*
But *Solmas. reads repariemus, h. e. to*
soil back with a fair wind.

REPECTÖ (re & pecto), is, xi, xum, a. 3.
to comb again, or, simply, to comb. *Stat.*
jubas. Ovid. Coma repexa.

REPEDÖ (re & pes), as, ävi, ätm, n. 1.
to go back, ἀναποδίξω. *Lucil.* — Also,
with an accusat. following. *Pacuv.*
gradum.

REPELLÖ (re & pello), is, püli, pulsum,
a. 3. to drive back, ἀναθέω, ἀναποδῶ.
Cic. homines a templi aditu. Lin.
Hannibalem a Nola. Cæs. Telis repulsi.
Virg. Telum ære repulsum, which
bounded back. — Hence, to drive back,
repulse, repel, expel. *Cic. aliquem ex*
urbe. — Figur. *Columa. sevitiæ capri.*
Ovid. Ver hiemem repellit. — Figur. to
keep off, remove, hinder. *Cic. dolorem a se.*
Id. vin vi. Id. oratore a gubernaculis
civitatum. Id. furores Clodii a cervi-
cibus civium. Id. injuriam ab aliquo.
Ovid. facinus, h. e. to hinder, prevent.
Cic. contumeliam, h. e. to refrain from
abusive language. So, also, Tacit. irac-
undiam. Cæs. aliquem a spe, h. e. to
deprive one of hope. — ¶ Also, to push
back. *Cic. aliquem a genibus suis.*
Ovid. repagula. Id. mensas, h. e. to
overturn. So, also, Id. aras. Hirt. naves
a terra, or, Ovid. tellurem, sc. a mari,
h. e. to set sail, sail away. Poetically,
Ovid. Tellurem repulit hasta,
h. e. pushing back, as it were, the ground,
she sowing herself on high. So, also,
Virg. Amnes oceani pede repellere,
h. e. to push back the waters, for, to rise
from the ocean, of the rising of a constel-
lation. — Hence, to refute. *Phædr. Re-*
pulsus veritatis viribus. — Also, figur.
to reject, refuse, disdain, repel, turn away.
Phædr. A quo repulsus. Ovid. Foribus
repulsus. Sallust. Repulsus ab amicitia.
Virg. connubia. Ovid. preces. So, also,
Repulsus, a, um, disdained, scorned,
refused, as a lover. Ovid. So, also,
of those who do not succeed in their en-
deavors to obtain an office. Sallust. Re-
pulsus abibis. Cic. Repulsus honor au-
gumentur. — Also, to drive, compel, or, to
put in low circumstances. *Plaut. ad me-*
retetricium questum. — ¶ Also, to
strike, beat. *Tibull. Æra repulsa.* —
¶ The first syllable in *repulit* is also
used long by poets, whence some print
repulit. — ¶ See, also, *Repulsus, a, ua.*

REPENDÖ (re & pendo), is, di, sum, a. 3.
to weigh back, weigh to again, return in
the same weight, ἀντίσταθμιζω. *Ovid.*
pensa, that which has been spun. —
¶ Also, to weigh in return, pay in the
same weight, return, with regard to
weight. *Cic. aurum pro capite, or, Vellei.*
caput auro, h. e. to pay the weight of
the head in gold. Plin. Pondus argenti
rependitur, h. e. is valued equal to silver
in weight. — Hence, to ransom. *Norat.*
Miles auro repensus. Sil. captivam
manum ductore. — Hence, to give or
pay any thing as a reward, to return.
Ovid. gratiam, h. e. to return. Propert.
pretium vitæ, h. e. to pay, reward. Id.
vices, h. e. to do the same, return like for
like. Virg. Si magna rependam, h. e.
repay well your kindness. Ovid. vitam
dote, h. e. to reward for the saving of
one's life. Senec. Pœnas pares sceleribus,
h. e. to suffer punishment. — Also, in
a bad sense, when one returns evil for
evil. *Stat. mastam noctem, h. e. to re-*
venge. Ovid. culpam culpa. — Also, to
equal one thing to another. *Virg. Fatis*
contraria fata rependens, h. e. whilst I
compared these contrary fates, and weighed
one against the other. — Hence, to make
up for, make amends for, repair. *Ovid.*
dammum. — ¶ Also, to weigh. *Plin.*
Ravenna ternos asparagos libris repen-
dit, h. e. three pieces of asparagus weigh
a pound at Ravenna. — Hence to weigh,
consider. *Claudian. fata.*

REPENS, particip. from repo.

REPENS (from ῥέπω, h. e. vergo), tis, sud-
den, hasty, unexpected, unlooked for, com-
ing unawares, αἰφνίδιος. *Cic. adventus.*
Lin. bellum. — Hence, Repente, adv.
suddenly, on a sudden, unawares, unex-
pectedly, quickly, hastily. *Terent. and*
Cic. — Repens is sometimes used for re-
pente. *Ovid. Janus repens obtulit, &c.*

REPENSATRIX (repens), icis, f. she that
3 rewards. *Martian. Capell.*

REPENSÖ (frequentat. of rependo), as, a. 1.
2 to counterbalance, compensate, recompense,
make up for, make amends for, return.
Colum. and Vellei. aliquid aliqua re.

REPENSÖS, a, um. See Rependo.

REPENTE, adv. See Repens.

REPENTINE (repentinus), adv. suddenly.

3 Lactant.

REPENTINÖS (repens), a, um, adj. un-
looked for, unexpected, sudden, coming
unawares, αἰφνίδιος. *Cic. amor. Cæs.*
adventus. Liv. exercitus, h. e. hastily
raised. Cic. Brut. 69. homo, h. e. one
that suddenly becomes known, an upstart.
Tacit. venenum, h. e. operating quickly.
— Hence, *Cic. Repentino, sc. tempore,*
or, Apul. De repentino, h. e. suddenly.

REPERCUSSIBILIS (repercutio), e, adj.
3 that can be struck back, or that can re-
bound. *Cal. Aurd.*

REPERCUSSIO (Id.), önis, f. a striking

2 back or again, repercussion, reverberation,
reflection, ἀντιπρία, ἀνύκλασις. *Senec.*
siderum, h. e. reflection.

REPERCUSSÖS, a, um. See Repercutio.

REPERCUSSÖS (Id.), us, f. same as Re-

2 percussio. *Plia. Ep. solis, h. e. reflec-*
tion. Id. maris, h. e. counter-pressure.

Flor. galearum, h. e. reflection

REPERCÜTIO (re & percutio), is, ussi,

2 ussum, a. 3. to strike or beat back, cause to

rebound, push or drive back, reflect, rever-

berate, ἀντιπρία, ἀντιπλήτω. *Val. Max.*

Homo repercussus, sc. by a wave of the sea.

— Figur. *Plin. Repercutere fascina-*

ones, h. e. to avert, bring to nothing. Id.

hominem dicto, or, simply, Quintil.

hominem, h. e. to retort upon. — Hence,

particularly, of the reëchoing of the

voice, sound, &c. *Tacit. Voces re-*

percussæ montis anfractu, h. e. reëcho-

ed. Curt. Clamor jugis montium re-

percussus. Liv. Valles repercussæ,

sc. clamoribus, h. e. reëchoing, resound-

ing. — Also, of the reflection of light.

Virg. Lumen aquæ solis repercussum,

h. e. reflected. Ovid. Gemmæ reddebant

lumina repercusso Phæbo (h. e. sole).

Plia. Repercusso aere.

REPERYÖ (probably from ro & pario),

is, përi, pertum, a. 4. to find again, or,

simply, to find, meet with, whether by

searching for or by accident, εὐρίσκω.

Terent. parentes suos. Cic. exitum.

— ¶ Also, to perceive, discover, observe,

learn, hear, ascertain, sec. *Cic. causas*

dias. Terent. verum. Cæs. Neque re-

perire poterat, quanta esset, &c. h. e.

hear, ascertain. — ¶ Also, to find or

discover to be. *Cic. Stoici inopes re-*

periuntur, h. e. show themselves to be.

— ¶ Also, to get, receive, obtain, ac-

quire, gain. *Terent. rem et gloriam.*

Plaut. nomen. — ¶ Also, to invent,

contrive, devise, scheme. *Terent. aliquid.*

Id. causam. — Also, with an infinit. fol-

lowing. *Plin. condire reperit.* — Hence,

Reperitum, an invention, device. *Lucret.*

— ¶ Also, to find out, find, proenre.

Cic. aliquem Pseudodamasippum. Id.

viam. — ¶ *Cecil. Reperibit, for reperi-*

et. Plant. Reperibitur, for reperiatur.

— ¶ *Invenio, literally to come upon*

something, expresses finding, as a gen-

eral idea: *Reperio* supposes a previous

concealment of the thing found and

pains-taking in the search for it; to find,

find out, discover: *Offendo, to hit upon,*

light upon, expresses an unexpected

finding or falling in with, unexpected

either to the person who happens upon

the thing, or to the thing happened up-

on: *Deprehendo* (to catch), when the

person found would have escaped if he

could; to detect, catch, when he would

have kept himself concealed) exhibits

the discovery as disadvantageous to the

object sought.

REPERTÖR (reperio), öris, m. a finder, dis-

coverer, inventor, deviser, author, εὐρε-

τής. *Virg. medicinæ. Varr. vitis*
Ovid. Pont. 2, 9, 44. Repertor, sc. bovis
renei, h. e. Perillus. — ¶ Also, one that
brings forth or produces, a creator, au-
thor, former, maker. *Virg. hominum*
rerumque, h. e. Jupiter. Quintil. legis.
Tacit. flagitii.

REPERTÖRIUM (Id.), ii, n. an inventory,
3 register, ἀπογραφὴ. *Pandect.*

REPERTRIX (reperitor), icis, f. an inven-

3 tress, authoress. *Apul.*

REPERTÖS (reperio), us, m. a finding, εὖ-

3 peris. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, an inventing,

discoveri. *Apul.*

REPERTÖS, a, um. See Reperio.

REPENTIX (repeto), æ, f. a repeating,

3 remembering, recollecting. *Lucret.*

REPETITÖ (Id.), öris, f. a repetition.

Cic. ejusdem verbi. — Hence, a figure

of speech, when the same word is repeated

in the beginning of sentences or clauses fol-

lowing upon each other, otherwise called

anaphora, ἀναφορά, ἐπιβολή. *Auct. ad*

Her. — ¶ Also, a demanding back or

again. *Pandect.*

REPETITÖR (Id.), öris, m. a demander

3 back, ἀπαιτητής. *Ovid.*

REPETITÖS, a, um. See Repeto.

REPETÖ (re & peto), is, ivi and ii, itum,

a. 3. to ask or demand again. *Terent.*

Repudiat repeto. Cæs. Gallum ab

eodem repetit. — Hence, in a judicial

sense, to accuse, prosecute or arraign

again or a second time. *Sueton. aliquem.*

— Also, to ask or demand back, demand as

one's right or due, claim. *Cic. promissa.*

Id. me ab istius furore. Virg. Hinc

Dardanus ortus huc repetit, h. e. Darda-

nus, who was born here, gives us, as his

descendants, the right of returning to this

place. Liv. nrbes in antiquum jus. Id.

civitem in libertatem. Cic. Salami-

nus Homerus repetunt, h. e. claim him

as their countryman. Id. pecunias erep-

tas. Hence, Res repetere, of the Fœdæ,

when they, in the name of the state, de-

mand the things which had been car-

ried off, or reparation for them, or satis-

faction for any other injury. Hence, it

is commonly rendered, to demand satis-

faction. Cic. and Liv. Hence, Pecuniæ

repetundæ (for repetendæ), or, simply,

repetundæ, sc. pecunia; or res, money or

any thing else to be restored, which, for in-

stance, by a governor, has been unlawfully

taken or extorted from his subjects. Cic.

Lex de pecuniis repetundis, or pecuniarum

repetundarum. Cal. in Cic. Ep.

Postulare aliquem de repetundis, or,

Tacit. Repetundis, h. e. to accuse of ex-

ortion. Quintil. Repetundarum insu-

mulari. Suet. convinci. Vellei. dam-

nari. — Also, to demand again or in re-

turn. *Terent. Neque repeto pro illa*

quicquam pretii. — Also, to demand.

Cic. jus suum. Id. rationem ab aliquo.

Id. pœnas ab aliquo, h. e. to punish.

— ¶ Also, to fetch back or again. *Cic. Me*

repetitis. — Hence, to undertake again,

recommence, resume, enter upon again, or

anew. *Liv. pugnam. Id. viam, h. e. to*

return. *Cic. studia. Id. somnum, h. e.*

to sleep again. *Id. consuetudinem.*

— Hence, to repeat in one's thoughts, think

upon again, reflect upon, call to mind,

recollect, remember. *Cic. rei memoriam.*

Id. præcepta. — Also, to repeat with

words, say, write, do again. *Cic. Repete,*

quæ cœpisti. *Ovid. suspiria. Prop.*

Unde tuos repetam fastus? h. e. where

shall I commence to describe your hanghty

coldness? — Repetitus, a, ua, may fre-

quently be rendered again, repeatedly.

Ovid. Repetitaque pectora percussit.

Liv. Regem repetitum sapis cuspidè

ad terram afflixit. — Also, to trace back,

derive. *Virg. originem domus. Cic.*

aliquid alte et a capite. Id. Repetitum

ab Erechtheo, h. e. begin with. Id. long-

ins, h. e. to trace far back. Id. initia

amicitiæ ex parentibus. — Also, to get

again, get again possession of. *Liv. Po-*

litorium bello repetitum. — Also, to en-

deavor to get or obtain again. *Tacit.*

Dies libertatis improspere repetiæ. —

Also, to make good, make up for. *Colum.*

quicquid snperuit. Cic. Fin. 5, 19.

Præmissa repetimus, inchoata perse-

quimur. — ¶ Also, to go again or back

towards any thing. Hence, to go back or

return to. *Cic. castra, h. e. into the camp.*

Nepes. Macedoniam. Also, without an accus. *liv.* retro in Asiam. *Cels.* Fibrilla repetit, *h. e.* returns. — Also, to strike again. *Senec.* nullam calcibus. — Also, to attack or seize again with any thing. *Sucton.* aliquem toxico. *Val.* Flacc. Repetuntur pectora luctu, *h. e.* are seized again. *Sil.* Dulci repetitus amore, *h. e.* recollecting his ancient love. — Also, of gladiators, to strike back. *Quintil.* Bis cavere, bis repetere. — *¶* Also, to reckon backwards. *Pandect.*

REPETÖNDÆ (re & pendo), *f.* See *Repto*.

REPEN S, a, um. See *Repecto*. 3

REPIGNERÖ, and **REPIGNÖRÖ** (re & 3 pignero), as, a. 1. to redeem a pledge, *replevin*. *Pandect.*

REPIGRITÖR (allied to piger), *h. e.* ali-3 quantum piger. *Martian.* Capell.

REPIGRÖ (re & pigro), as, *avi*, *ätum*, a. 1. 3 to retard, hinder, check, keep back. *Apul.* impetum.

REPINGÖ (re & pingo), is, a. 3. to paint or 3 form again. *Venant.* Fortun.

REPLECTÖ (re & plecto), is, *xi*, *xum*, a. 3. to bend or turn back. *Plaut.* Cauda repleta.

REPLAUDÖ (re & plando), is, a. 3. to 3 strike back, or, simply, to strike, so that it sounds or claps. *Apul.* frontem.

REPLEÖ (re & obsol. plecto), es, *evi*, *ëtum*, a. 2. to fill again, replenish, ἀναπληρώω, ἀναπληρώω. *Cic.* exhaustas domos. — Hence, to make again complete, fill up. *liv.* exercitum. *Plin.* vulnera, *h. e.* to fill up with flesh. *Ovid.* Quod voci dederat, plangore replebam, *h. e.* supplied. — Hence, to restore, refresh. *Stat.* vires. *Vallei.* urbem spectaculis, *h. e.* to make cheerful. — *¶* Also, to make full, fill, fill up, satiate. *Ovid.* corpora carne. *Cæs.* exercitum frumento, *h. e.* to provide. *Ovid.* sinum floribus. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Repleri scientia juris. — Hence, Repletus, a, um, full, filled, properly and figuratively. *Cic.* Templis repletis, *h. e.* full of men. *Sucton.* Repletus eruditione. — Hence, Replere, to make pregnant. *Justin.* and *Pallad.* — Also, to heap. *Lucret.* aquas. — *¶* Also, of diseases, to infect. *liv.* — *¶* *Stat.* Replesti, for replevisti. *Lucret.* Repleat, for repleverat.

REPLETÖ (repleo), *önis*, *f.* a filling up, 3 complement, fulness, repletion. *Cod. Just.*

REPLETÖS, a, um. See *Repleo*.

REPLĒXÖS, a, um. See *Replecto*. 3

REPLICATÖ (replico), *önis*, *f.* a folding or 1 rolling back, drawing up again, ἀναπτύξω. *Cic.* mundi. — Hence, with jurists, an answer to an exception, a replication. *Pandect.*

REPLICÖ (re & plico), as (*ui* and *avi*), *ätum*, a. 1. to fold back, roll back, ἀναπτύσσω. — Hence, of a book, to open, because the ancients were obliged to roll back their books in order to read them. *Cic.* memoriam annuallum. So, also, *Id.* memoriam temporum. *Arnob.* aliquem (scriptorem). — *Cic.* Temporis primum quidque replicantis, *h. e.* causing to come to pass in succession. — *¶* Also, to bend back. *Quintil.* labra. *Plin.* cervicem. *Cato.* lamineas. — *¶* Also, to draw back. *Amul.* vestigium suum, *h. e.* to go back. — *¶* Also, to revolve in his mind. *Apul.* Hæc identidem meum replicans. — *¶* Also, with jurists, to make a reply or replication, to confirm what has been said by fresh allegations. *Pandect.* — *¶* Also, to repeat, relate repeatedly. *Amman.* — *¶* The perfect replicari, or replicavi, does not occur. — *Stat.* Replicare, for replicare.

REPLUM (perhaps from repleo), *i*, *n.* the 2 ense or frame of a door. *Vitruv.*

REPLUMBÖ (re & plumbo), as, a. 1. to 2 unsolder, deprive of the lead, ἀναρροβήσω. *Senec.* argentum.

REPLUMIS (re & pluma), *e*, *adj.* covered 3 with feathers anew, fledged again. *Pandect.* *Nolun.*

REPLÖ (re & pluo), is, *n.* 3. to rain 2 again, rain back or rain down. *Musa ap. Senec.*

REPÖ (ἐρπω), is, *psi*, *ptum*, *n.* 3. to creep 2 or crawl, of men and animals. *Sallust.* Cochlea repens. *Plin.* formica. *Nep.* Qua unus homo vix poterat repere. — Also, of persons travelling slowly. *Horat.* Millia tum pransi tria repimus. — Also, of persons swimming. *Arnob.* flumen. — Also, of plants. *Plin.* Cu-

curbitæ humi repunt, *h. e.* run. — Also, of sailing vessels. *Pacuv.* Æquore in alto ratibus serpentibus. — Also, of movable wooden towers. *Lucan.* Per iter longum causa repere latenti. — *Figur.* of a low or simple style. *Horat.* Sermo repens per humum. — *¶* Also, to go slowly or imperceptibly. *Colum.* Aqua repit. Also, of cranes. *Enn.* Per fabam repunt.

REPÖLJÖ (re & palio), is, a. 4. to clean or 2 polish again. *Colum.* frumenta.

REPÖNDERÖ (re & pondero), as, a. 1. to 3 weigh to in return, to return, repay, give as a recompense. *Sidon.* alicui gloriam.

REPÖNÖ (re & pono), is, *ösui*, *ösütum*, a. 3. to lay, set, put, or place back, backwards, or behind one's self. *Lucret.* Tereti cer-vice reposta. — Hence, to lay any thing back or aside in order to keep or preserve it. — Hence, to keep, preserve, lay up, store up, reserve. *liv.* pecuniam in thesauris. *Cæs.* arma. *Quintil.* alimenta in hiemem. *Id.* res suis locis. *Tacit.* odium, *h. e.* to reserve, store up, conceal for the present. *Cic.* Att. 13, 12. Catulo et Lucullo alibi reponemus, *h. e.* I will reserve a place for them elsewhere, sc. where they shall be introduced as speaking. *Virg.* Hæc sensibus imis reponas, *h. e.* observe them well, fix them in your mind. — *¶* Also, to lay aside, put away, lay down. *Ovid.* telas. *Virg.* cic-stus artemque, *h. e.* to lay aside, give up, leave off. *Quintil.* scripta in aliquod tempus. *Catull.* onus. *Virg.* facien-que deæ vestemque. *Val.* Flacc. brachia, *h. e.* to let hang down. *Manil.* iram. *Stat.* fugam, *h. e.* to discontinue, leave off. — Hence, to bury, inter. *Virg.* Tel-lure repostos. *Propert.* An poteris sic-cis mea fata (poetically, for my ashes, my corpse) reponere ocellis? — *¶* Also, to remove. *Virg.* Falcem arbusta reponunt, *h. e.* render the pruning-knife need-*less.* — *¶* Also, to set, put, lay, or place down again or anew, to put back in its former place, to replace. *Cic.* lapi-dem suo loco. *Id.* columnas. *Virg.* vina mensis. *Id.* humum. *Cels.* femur, *h. e.* to set. *Id.* ossa in suas sedes. *Hornt.* se in cubitum, *h. e.* to lean again on his elbow, begin again to eat. *Cic.* insigne regium, *h. e.* to put the diadem again on his head. *Quintil.* In memoriam reponi, *h. e.* to recollect, remember. — Hence, to serve up again, as, food. *Martial.* cœnam. *Quintil.* togam, *h. e.* to take up again in order to make it sit properly on the body, to adjust. — Hence, to restore to its former condition, to repair. *Virg.* ro-bora flammis ambesa. *Tacit.* pontes ruptos. *Sil.* tempora cessata, *h. e.* to make up for. — Hence, *Val.* Flacc. pon-tum et turbata litora, *h. e.* to calm, still, hush. — Also, to restate. *Sil.* reges. *Virg.* aliquem in scepra, *h. e.* to restore to any one his royal dignity. — *¶* Also, to bring forward again, renew, repeat. *Hornt.* Achillem, *h. e.* to bring again upon the stage. So, also, *Id.* fabulam. — *¶* Also, to return, give back, repay, restore. *Plaut.* nummos. *Horat.* do-nata. — *¶* Also, to put down repeatedly, as, in walking. *Enn.* and *Virg.* mollia crura. *Virg.* plena pocula. — *¶* Also, to lay, set, put, or place in return or in the place of any thing. *Cic.* Te meas epis-tolas delere, ut reponas tuas. *Id.* præ-claram diem illis diebus festis, *h. e.* to put in their place. *Quintil.* verbum aliud. *Colum.* Eorum in vicem reponen-da. *Brut.* in *Cic.* Ep. In ejus locum reponi. — Hence, to answer, reply, bring forward in return or reply. *Cic.* Tibi idem reponam, *h. e.* lest I put the same question to you instead of an answer. — Also, to return, retaldine, repay. *Senec.* injuriam. *Virg.* Ille pro virginitate reponit. — *¶* Also, to put, set, lay, place, and consequently, for pono. *Cic.* Grues in tergo prævolantium colla et capita reponunt. *Horat.* ligna super foco. *Id.* animas sedibus. *liv.* literas in gremio. *Cic.* sidera in numero deo-rum. So, also, *Id.* in deos, *h. e.* to place among the gods. *Plin.* Ep. in aliqua re vigilias somnum, *h. e.* to spend, bestow upon. *Cic.* rem in artis loco, *h. e.* to consider as an art. *Cic.* Phil. 10, 7. In eadem causa reponatur, *h. e.* should have

the same just cause (but *Ed. Ern.* reads more correctly, *ponatur*). — Hence, figur to put or to let rest or depend upon. *Cæs.* spem in virtute. *Cic.* causam totam in judicium humanitate. — Hence, Repositum esse, to rest or depend upon. *Cic.* In te repositam esse rempublicam. *liv.* in armis. — *¶* *Plaut.* Reposivi, fir-reposui. — *¶* See, also, *Repositus*, or *Repositus*, a, um.

REPÖRRIGÖ (re & porrigo), is, a. 3. to 2 stretch forth or hand again. *Petron.*

REPÖRTÖ (re & porto), as, *avi*, *ätum*, a. 1. to bear, carry, conduct, lead, or bring back, ἀνακρίσω. *Quintil.* infantem. *liv.* legiones. *Cic.* exercitum Britan-nia. *Cæs.* milites navibus in Siciliam. *Act.* B. *Hisp.* se, *h. e.* to return. — *¶* Hence, figur. to bring back, report. *Virg.* tristitia dicta. — Also, to repeat. *Ovia.* audita verba. — Hence, in general, to relate, report. *Virg.* Regis ad aures nuncios reportat, advenisse viros. — *¶* Also, to carry or bear off, gain, obtain, get. *Cic.* a rege victoriam. *Id.* laudem ex hostibus. *Hornt.* spem bonam. *Flor.* spolia de rege. *Plin.* triumphum.

REPÖSCÖ (re & posco), is, a. 3. to demand again or back, ask again what is one's own, claim, ἀπαίτέω. *Cic.* Catilinam a me reposcebat. — Also, with a double accusative of the person and thing. *Cic.* aliquem simulacrum. *Virg.* Parthos signa. — *¶* Also, to demand, ask, exact, require, particularly, repeatedly, or with importunity. *Cic.* rationem vite. *liv.* 39, 37. Rationem reposcitis, quid victis fecerimus. *Virg.* responsa. *Id.* pœ-nas, *h. e.* to demand punishment. Also, *Catall.* pœnas a te, to punish. *Virg.* Fœdus reposcite flammis, *h. e.* the fulfil-ment of the agreement. — *¶* Also, to de-mand in return. *Martial.* viceni, *h. e.* a reward, return. *Plin.* Ep. gratiam.

REPÖSCÖ (reposco, is), *önis*, *m.* one who 3 demands any thing back, a dmn. *Amman.*

REPÖSYTÖ (repono), *önis*, *f.* a laying up. 3 *Pallad.*

REPÖSYTÖR, or **REPÖSTÖR** (*Id.*), *öris*, *m.* a restorer. *Ovid.* templorum.

REPÖSTÖRIUM (*Id.*), *ii*, *n.* that upon 2 which any thing is placed, as, a board on which the dishes were placed when brought to table. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a place or room in which things are laid up, a reposi-tory, cabinet, &c. *Capitol.*

REPÖSTÖS, or **REPÖSTÖS**, a, um, parti-3 cip. from repono. — *¶* *Adj.* remote, distant. *Virg.* Terræ repostæ. *Val.* Flacc. Gentes repostæ.

REPÖSTÖR, *öris*, *m.* See *Repositor*.

REPÖSTÖRIUM. See *Repositorium*.

REPÖSTÖS. See *Repositus*.

REPÖTÄTÖ (re & poto), *önis*, *f.* a drink-3 ing again. *Varr.*

REPÖTÄ (*Id.*), *örum*, *n.* a drinking or 3 carousing after an entertainment. *Apul.* — Hence, a feast or banquet on the day after marriage, τὰ ἐπιδάμια. *Horat.*

REPRÆSENTÄNECS (re & präsentane-3 us), a, um, *adj.* present, at hand, doing any thing, punishing. *Tertull.* potestas.

REPRÆSENTÄTÖ (represento), *önis*, *f.* a representation, showing, manifesting, placing before the eyes, ἐπορώω. *Quintil.* and *Plin.* — *Figur.* *Vol.* Maz-patris, *h. e.* image, likeness, representa-tion. — *¶* Also, a paying in ready money. *Cic.* — Also, an immediate ac-complishment or discharge of any thing. *Pandect.* fideicommissi.

REPRÆSENTÄTÖR (*Id.*), *öris*, *a* repre-3 sentative. *Tertull.* patris.

REPRÆSENTÖ (re & präsentö), as, *avi*, *ätum*, a. 1. to make present again, restore, renew. *Cic.* memoriam rei. *Id.* liber-tatem morte. — Hence, to recite, repeat from memory what one has heard or read. *Plin.* volumina. — *¶* Also, to make present, present, exhibit. *Colum.* se, *h. e.* to be present. *Apul.* Representari judi-cio, *h. e.* to present himself, appear. *Plin.* Ep. Representare aliquem absentem si-bi, *h. e.* to represent to himself. *Quintil.* imagines rerum animo. — Hence, of painters, sculptors and orators, to repre-sent, make visible, show, place before one's eyes, express, portray, draw, paint, &c. *Plin.* veritatem. *Id.* Alcibiadem. *Quin-til.* affectus. So, also, *liv.* minas irasque cœlestes. *Quintil.* imaginem sceleris

— Also, to represent, express, imitate. *Plin.* Gemma cerasum representat. *Horat.* virtutem inoresque Catonis. *Plin.* Ep. affectum patris, h. e. to represent by actions and sentiments. — Hence, figur. to supply the place of any thing. *Plin.* Butyrum olei vicem representat. — Also, to do, make, procure, perform, execute, say, give any thing immediately, without delay, or even before the time, consequently not to defer, or put off, to hasten. *Cæs.* Se representatnrum id, &c. h. e. do immediately. *Suet.* verbera, vulnera, necem, h. e. to inflict on the spot or immediately. *Pandect.* libertatem. *Quintil.* Iudicia representata, h. e. immediately, on the spot, for which, therefore, the orator could not prepare himself. *Hirt.* Si, quæ polliceretur, representaturus esset. *Cic.* medicinam, h. e. to procure, use, or apply immediately. *Plin.* conceptus, h. e. to occasion immediate pregnancy. *Cic.* improbitatem, h. e. to fulfil without delay, to hasten. *Sueton.* pœnam, h. e. to punish immediately. *Cic.* diem promissorum, h. e. to anticipate, or, to keep his promise immediately. — Hence, of payments, to pay immediately, without delay, consequently, to pay ready money, or, to pay. *Cic.* Representabimus. *Sueton.* summam. *Id.* mercedem alicui. — Sometimes it may be rendered to pay beforehand or in advance.

REPRÆSTO (re & præsto), as, avi, a. 1. to procure again with certainty, or to warrant. *Pandect.*

REPREHENDŌ (re & prehendo), or **REPRENDŌ**, is, di, sum, a. 3. to catch again, ἀναλαμβάνω. *Plaut.* servum (fugitivum). *Curt.* Reprehensi ex fuga Persæ. (*Comp. Phædr.* 5, 8, 4.) — *¶* Also, to draw or pull back, hold back. *Plaut.* aliqueum pallio. *Liv.* aliqueum manu. So, also figur., *Cic. Acad.* 4, 45. aliqueum manu. *Lucret.* euntem ab exitio. *Propert.* cursum, h. e. to stop, stay, detain. *Ovid.* Membra repressa. — Also, to keep back, retain, preserve. *Lucret.* vinclum. — Figur. *Terent.* Me reprehendi, h. e. I checked myself, refrained from, &c. *Cic.* genus pecuniæ, h. e. to check. — *¶* Also, to refute, convict. *Cic.* aliqueum. — *¶* Also, to make good that which had been neglected or omitted. *Cic.* Quod erat prætermisum, id reprehendisti. *Terent.* Locus reprehensus. — *¶* Also, to reprove, blame, reprehend, censure, rebuke, find fault with. *Terent.* aliquid. *Cic.* aliquid in aliquo. *Id.* aliqueum de re. Also, *Id.* aliqueum in re, h. e. for or on account of any thing. Also, *Quintil.* aliqueum aliqua re. — *¶* Reprehendo occurs also. *Fronto.*

REPREHENSIO (reprehendo), ōnis, f. a drawing or holding back. — Hence, a stopping. *Cic.* Sine reprehensione. — *¶* Also, a refuting. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, a rebuking, reproving, blaming, accusing; a reprimand, censure, reproof, reprehension, ἐπιτίμησις, ἐπιπληξίς. *Cic.* In varias reprehensiones incideret. *Quintil.* Si reprehensionem non capit persona, h. e. cannot be found fault with. — Also, a figure of rhetoric, when an orator corrects himself. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, a fault which deserves to be blamed. *Quintil.* 3, 11, 22.

REPREHENSŌ (frequentat. of reprehendo), as, a. 1. to draw or keep back. *Liv.* 2, 10. singulos.

REPREHENSŌR (reprehendo), ōris, m. a reprover, blamer, censurer, reprehender, μίσης. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, one who imprones or changes. *Cic.* comitiorum.

REPREHENSUS, a, um, } See *Reprehendo*.

REPRESSE (repressus), adv. constrainedly, 3 with restraint or limitation. *Gell.* Repressus peccare.

REPRESSŌR (reprimō), ōris, m. a restrainer, repressor, κατασταλτής. *Cic.*

REPRESSUS, a, um, See *Reprimō*.

REPRIMO (re & premo), is, essi, essum, a. 3. properly, to press back. — Hence, to keep back, repress, check, restrain, curb, keep within bounds, confine, stop, hinder, ἀναστέλλω, καταστέλλω. *Cæs.* cursum. *Cic.* conatus alienum. *Id.* fletum. *Cæs.* fugam. *Cic.* impetus. *Id.* itineram, h. e. to march slowly. *Virg.* dextram. *Id.* retro pedem. *Cic.* odium

snium a corpore alicujus. So, also, of medicines and other things relating to the body. *Cels.* alvum. *Id.* Reprimentia medicamenta. — Hence, Reprimere se, to restrain or check one's self, refrain. *Terent.* and *Cic.* — Also, to drive back. *Cæs.* Represso Catulo. *Plin.* Reprimere sudorem.

REPROBATIO (reprobo), ōnis, f. reprobation. *Tertull.*

REPROBATRIX (Id.), icis, f. she that reprobrates. *Tertull.*

REPROBŌ (re & probō), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to disapprove, reprove, reject, ἀποδοκιμάζω. *Cic.*

REPROBŌS (re & probus), a, um, adj. 3 spurious, false, bad. *Pandect.* pecunia, h. e. bad money, false coin.

REPROMISSIO (repromitto), ōnis, f. a promising in return, ἐγγύησις. *Cic.*

REPROMITTŌ (re & promitto), is, issi, issum, a. 3. to promise in return, ἀναδέχομαι. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, to promise. *Cic.* and *Plin.* Ep. — *¶* Also, to promise again or anew. *Sueton.*

REPTABUNDŌS (repto), a, um, adj. 2 creeping, crawling. *Sence.*

REPTATIO (Id.), ōnis, f. a creeping, crawling, ἑρπύδης. *Quintil.*

REPTATŌS (Id.), us, m. a creeping, 2 ἑρπυσμός. *Plin.* and *Tertull.*

REPTILIS (repo), e, adj. creeping, reptile, 3 ἑρπετός. *Sidon.*

REPTŌ (frequentat. of repo), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to creep, ἑρπύζω. Of men. *Plaut.* — Of animals. *Gell.* — Of plants. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, to go along slowly or softly, creep, crawl. *Lucret.* Pecudes reptant. *Horat.* Tacitum silvas inter reptare salubres. *Plin.* Ep. per limitem, forambulare. — *¶* Also, transitively, to creep or crawl over any thing. Hence, passively, *Stat.* Ager reptatus, sc. ab augue.

REPULSIO (re & pulso), is, n. 3. to 2 grove young again, ἀνθίσταω. *Colum.*

REPUDIATIO (repudio), ōnis, f. a casting off, rejecting, refusing, ἀποποιή. *Cic.*

REPUDIATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a rejecter. 3 *Tertull.*

REPUDIŌ (repudium), as, avi, atum, a. 1. properly, perhaps, to push or strike back. — Hence, figur. to reject, refuse, cast off, ἀποπέμνω, ἀποβάλλω. *Terent.* consilium. *Cic.* Cujus vota et preces a vestris mentibus repudiare debetis. *Id.* conditionem acquissimam. *Id.* officium, h. e. to neglect, slight, disdain. — Hence, to remove. *Cic.* consilium senatus a republica. — Also, of the breaking off of a marriage-contract between persons married or about to be married, to divorce, repudiate, put away. *Sueton.* uxorem. *Id.* sponsam. *Id.* sponsam. *Terent.* Repudiatus repeter.

REPUDIŌSŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. that ought 3 to be rejected or broken off; offensive, scandalous. *Plaut.* nuptiæ, h. e. when the bridegroom hesitates to marry a woman on account of some faults.

REPUDIUM (either from re & pudet, or 2 from pavio), ii, n. properly, repentance afterwards, or a pushing back. Hence, the breaking off of a marriage-contract before the marriage, by the bridegroom. *Terent.* Repudium rennunciare, or, *Plaut.* remittere, h. e. to break off a marriage-contract, declare or make known such breaking off. *Pandect.* mittere, of the bride when she invalidates the betrothment. — Also, of a husband who divorces his wife. *Sueton.* Uxori repudium remittere, h. e. to give a writing of divorce. So, also. *Pandect.* mittere, or, *Tacit.* dicere, or, *Tertull.* scribere. *Justin.* Uxorem repudio dimittere. — Also, of a wife who divorces her husband. *Pandect.* Mittere repudium marito. *Val. Max.* Repudium inter uxorem et virum intercessit, h. e. a divorce.

REPULSŌRASCŌ (re & puerasco), or **REPULSŌRISCŌ**, is, n. 3. to become a boy again, to become young again, ἀνανητιοῦμαι. *Cic.* *Senect.* 23. — *¶* Figur. to become childish. *Plaut.* — Also, to do, act, or play like a child. *Cic.* Or. 2, 6. — In all these passages we find *repulscare*; only in *Cic. Senect.* 23. occurs *repulscare*. *Ed. Græc.* and *Ern.*

REPUGNANTER (repugnans), adv. with repugnance, unwillingly, repugnantly, crossly, ἀκοντι. *Cic.*

REPUGNANTIA (repugno), æ, f. a contending or fighting against any one. *Plin.* Dedit repugnantiam apibus, h. e. the sting. — *¶* Figur. a contradiction, repugnance, contrariety, incompatibility. *Cic.* rerum.

REPUGNATIO (Id.), ōnis, f. a resisting, 3 opposing. *Apul.*

REPUGNATORIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. 2 defensive. *Vitruv.* res, h. e. things or machines for defence.

REPUGNŌ (re & pugno), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to fight or contend against, make a resistance, resist, defend himself, ἀντιτάχεται, ἐναντιοῦμαι. *Cæs.* Nostri primo fortiter repugnare. *Cic.* Cum repugnare possent. — *¶* Figur. of things, to be contrary to or against, be inconsistent, incompatible, repugnant, or contradictory. *Cic.* Hæc inter se quam repugnent, plerique non vident. *Id.* Repugnat enim, recte accipere et invitum reddere. Hence, *Id.* Repugnantia contradictiones. — *¶* Also, to resist, oppose, be against. *Cic.* contra veritatem. *Id.* fortunæ. *Ovid.* amori. *Cic.* Nor repugno, h. e. I have no objection. *Quint.* Non repugnare circa aliquid, h. e. to prove himself not indocile in any thing — Also with ne following. *Ovid.* Si quis, ne fias nostra, repugnat. — Also, with an infin. following. *Ovid.* Her 17, 137. amare. — Also, with an accusat and infin. following. *Lucret.* Quid fieri contra eorum natura repugnat. — Also, aliquid. *Tertull.* Diversitas est nobis repugnanda.

REPULSIO (re & pulso), is, n. 3. 2 to bud, spring, bourgeon, or sprout forth again, ἀναβλαστάνω. *Colum.*

REPULSIO (re & pullulo), as, n. 1. 2 sprout forth again, ἀναβλαστάνω. *Plin.*

REPULSŌ (repello), æ, f. a being unsuccessful in one's endeavors or requests. In asking or praying, a repulse, denial, refusal, ἀποδοκιμασία, ἀποτύχημα. *Nep.* Repulsam ferre, or, *Ovid.* pati, h. e. to receive a refusal. Particularly in canvassing for an office. *Cic.* Repulsa consatus. *Id.* Sine repulsa factum ess consensum, h. e. immediately, without having previously tried in vain to obtain it. *Id.* A populo repulsam ferre, or, simply *Id.* Repulsam ferre, or, *Id.* accipere, h. e. not to obtain the office sought for, to receive a repulse. *Horat.* Virtus repulsa, nescia. — *¶* Also, in other endeavors *Phædr.* Nec hanc repulsam sentiret h. e. repulse, rejection, a being driven away. *Senec.* In tristitium ira post repulsam revolvitur, h. e. failure of his designs and endeavors.

REPULSIO (Id.), ōnis, f. a driving back 3 a refutation. *Cæli. Aurel.*

REPULSŌ (frequentat. of repello), as, a. 3. 1. to drive or beat back. *Lucret.* verba. *Id.* dicta, h. e. to refute.

REPULSŌRIUS (repello), a, um, adj. driving back. *Annian.*

REPULSŌS (Id.), us, m. a beating or driving back, repulsion, rebounding, reverberating, reflecting, ἀπὸκρουσις. *Cic.* scopulorum, h. e. reverberation, rebounding or echoing on the rocks, or the noise or echo itself. *Plin.* dentium, h. e. a striking together. *Id.* durioris materie, h. e. resistance. *Claudian.* Rancus repulsus umbonum, h. e. noise. — Also, of light. *Lucret.* Crebro repulsu rejectæ (effigie) reddunt speculorum ex æquore visum, reflection.

REPULSŌS, a, um, particip. from repello. 3 — *¶* Adj. distant, far. *Lucret.* Quod proci a vera ratione repulsum. — *¶* Also, refused. *Cato.* Repulsior.

REPULCATIO (from re & punico), ōnis, 2 f. a smoothing, polishing. *Plin.*

REPUNGO (re & pingo), is, a. 3. to prick 1 or goad again; figur. to vex in return, ἀντιτίξω. *Cic.* animos.

REPURGIUM (repurgo), ii, n. a cleansing 3 again, ἀποκαθάριος. *Cod. Just.*

REPURGŌ (re & purgo), as, avi, atum, a. 2. 1. to make clean again, or, simply, to clean, cleanse, ἀποκαθαίρω. *Liv.* iter, h. e. to clear, make passable. *Curt.* hortum. *Plin.* vulnera. *Ovid.* humum saxi. — *¶* Also, to make clear again. *Ovid.* cælum. — *¶* Also, to remove for the sake of cleansing. *Ovid.* mortale. *Plin.* Repurgatis interaneis.

REPŪTATYŌ (reputo), ōnis, f. a counting, 2 reckoning. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, consideration, regard, reflection, ἀναλογισμός. *Tacit. veterum novorumque morum.*

REPŪTESCŌ (re & putesco), is, n. 3. to 3 grow stinking. *Terent.*

REPŪTŌ (re & puto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to reckon, calculate, compute, count. *Plin. annos.* — ¶ Also, to charge in an account. *Pandect. alieui aliquid.* — ¶ Also, to consider, weigh over, revolve in one's mind, reflect upon, ἀναλογίζομαι. *Cic. aliquid secum.*

REQUIES (re & quies), ētis and ēi, f. rest, repose, quiet, ease, refreshment, relaxation, respite, intermission, ἀνάπαυσις. *Cic. curarum. Virg. pugne. Cic. animi et corporis. Id. Quære requiem occupationibus.* — ¶ Also, sometimes, pleasure, sport. *Horat. Epist. 1, 7, 79.* — ¶ The genit. *requie*, for *requies*, occurs in *Sallust. fragm.*, though the genitive *requiei* does, perhaps, not occur. — The accusative is commonly *requiem*.

REQUIESCŌ (re & quiesco), is, ēvi, ētum, n. 3. to rest, repose, ἀναπαύομαι, ἡσυχάζω. *Virg. sub umbra. Cic. a muneribus reipublicæ. Tacit. a domesticis malis.* — Also, in the Greek manner, with an accusat. following. *Propert. Quamvis ille suam lassus requiescat avenam, h. e. quod attinet avenam sive fistulam.* — Also, of inanimate things. *Virg. Mutata suos requierunt flumina cursus.* — Hence, to rest, sleep. *Propert. lecto. Id. Jupiter Alcmenæ geminas requieverat Arcetos.* Hence, of the dead. *Martial. Fabricio junctus fido requiescit Aquinus. Ovid. Ossa requiescite in urna.* — Also, to find consolation or recreation in any thing. *Cic. in spelujus. Id. eorum exitio.* — ¶ See, also, *Requiritas*, a, um.

REQUIETŪS (requiesco), ōnis, f. rest, repose. *Hieron.*

REQUIETŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. having 2 rested or taken rest, having reposed, ἀναπαυέμενος. *Liv. miles. Ovid. ager, h. e. that has lain fallow. Colum. Terra requietior, h. e. which has lain longer untilled.* — ¶ Also, that is no longer new or fresh. *Colum. caseus. Id. ovum.*

REQUIRITŌ (requiro), as, a. 1. to inquire 3 for anything. *Plaut. rem.*

REQUIRŌ (re & quero), is, sivi, situm, a. 3. to seek again, ἀναζητέω. *Gell. cervan.* — Also, simply, to look for, seek after, search for, seek. *Cic. libros. Terent. aliquem. Colum. Columbæ evolitant ad requirendos cibos.* — Hence, to miss any thing, perceive that any thing is wanting, look in vain for. *Cic. majorum prudentiam in aliqua re. Id. subsidia belli. Ovid. Multos inde requiro. Cic. Mur. 29. Quæ nonnumquam requirimus, h. e. have to find fault with.* — Also, to demand, require, desire, consider necessary. *Nepos. Neque amplius requisivit, h. e. he did not demand any thing else. Cic. Non intelligo, quid requirat, ut sit beator. Id. Virtus nullam voluptatem requirit. Id. In hoc bello virtutes multæ requiruntur.* — ¶ Also, to ask or inquire after any thing again. *Cic. Ut (pueri) pulsî requirant.* — Also, simply, to ask, demand or inquire of. *Cic. ab, or ex aliquo, h. e. to ask any one, inquire of him. Id. aliquid, h. e. to ask or inquire after any thing.* — Hence, to examine, inquire into. *Cic. rationes. Plin. Ep. impendia reipublicæ.* — Also, to get information. *Nepos. Quum requisisset, abinam esset.*

REQUISITŪS (requiro), ōnis, f. an examining, a searching or inquiring into. *Gell.*

REQUISITUM (Id.), i, n. a question, interrogation. *Quintil. Ad requisita respondere.* — ¶ Also, want, need, necessity. *Sallust. Ad requisita nature, sc. discedere, h. e. the needs of nature, to cease nature.*

REQUISITŪS, a, um. See *Requiro*.

RES (une.), rei, f. n thing, in its most extensive signification. — Hence, any thing in the world, for which we sometimes say a being. *Cic. Rerum, quæ nunquam fuerunt, ut Scyllæ, &c. Virg. Rebus non abstulit colorem, h. e. from the things in this world. Ovid. Pulcher-*

rima rerum, h. e. of all creatures, consequently most beautiful of all. Hence, *Cic. Res navalis, h. e. naval affairs. So, also, Id. militaris, the art of war. Id. frumentaria, h. e. provisions. Id. rustica, h. e. husbandry. Id. judiciaria, h. e. a judicial proceeding. Id. Res judicatæ, h. e. judicial decisions, lawsuits which are decided. Terent. uxoria, h. e. marriage. Cat. Res divina, h. e. a sacrifice. Cic. Res Veneræ, or, Lucret. and Ovid. Res Veneris, h. e. concubitus. Particularly, with a genit. following, n thing that belongs or relates to any thing else. *Phædr. Res cibi, h. e. that is fit for eating, an eatable. Cic. Res rationum, h. e. things taken into account.* — Hence, plur. *Res*, the things in the world, people in the world, the ways of the world, or, the world. *Terent. and Ces. Imperitus rerum, h. e. not acquainted with the world. Lucret. Corpora esse in rebus. Ovid. Caput rerum urbs Romana, h. e. the head of the world. Cic. Natura rerum, h. e. the world.* — Again, *Liv. Pro re, or, Cic. Pro re nata, or, Terent. E re nata, h. e. according to the nature of a thing.* — Again, *Res*, an occurrence, event. *Cic. Res omnes literis tuis cognoscamus. Liv. Res belli adverse, h. e. misfortunes in war. Liv. Res Romani populi perscribere, h. e. events or history.* — Hence, *Mala res, a bad thing, misfortune. Terent. I in malum rein, h. e. go and be hanged.* — ¶ Also, an action, deed, exploit, undertaking, performance. *Terent. Ant consilio aut re juvero, h. e. by deeds. Sallust. Auctor rerum, h. e. accomplisher of exploits. Liv. Clamorem res est secuta.* — Hence, of war and combat. *Liv. Ante rem, h. e. before the engagement.* — *Rem gerere*, to perform an action or deed, to do any thing, whether in war or otherwise. *Cic. Res quomodo gesta sit, h. e. happened. Particularly in war, when it means, of generals, to command, carry on war, to fight, but of other soldiers, to fight. Cæs. Cominus rem gerunt, h. e. fight. Horat. Res gerere, h. e. to do deeds. Nepos. Rem gerere male, h. e. to be unsuccessful or unfortunate in war.* — Hence, *Res*, or *Res gestæ*, actions, deeds, not in war. *Cic. Also, in war, military exploits. Id. So, also, Id. Rem administrare, h. e. to carry on a war.* Hence, *Liv. Summa rerum, h. e. great battle, pitched battle. Terent. Summa rerum, h. e. a main thing.* — Hence, plur. *Res*, history. *Liv. populi Romani. Nepos. Persicæ, h. e. Persian history.* — *Res publica*, or *respublica*, any action or deed relating to the state, as, a war carried on in the name of the state. *Cic. and Liv. Rempublicam egregie gerere, h. e. to do excellent services to the state.* — ¶ Also, experience. *Cic. Res eum quotidie mihiorem facit. Terent. Res, ætas, usus, &c.* — ¶ Also, a fact, reality, truth. *Plaut. Rem fabulare, h. e. truth. Terent. Arbitrari, quod res est. Cic. Re multo magis quam verbis reputata, h. e. by fact, or result, issue. Ovid. Suadet rebus, non voce. Hence, Cic. Re, or re ipsa, or, Id. Re vera, or revera, h. e. indeed, in fact, truly. Id. Quid in re sit, h. e. as to what is true or real, as to the reality. So, also, Id. Inesse in ratione rerum. But this may also mean, to be in the world, which, however, amounts nearly to the same thing. *Id. Positum esse in re, h. e. to be real.* — ¶ Also, an effect, issue, result, event. *Cic. Res indicabit. Id. Ut ipsa res declaravit. Marcell. in Cic. Ep. Re tibi prastabo. But this may also mean, in fact, really; the sense, however, is essentially the same.* — ¶ Also, a circumstance. *Cic. Res tuæ. Also, in the singular. Id. Si res ita postulabit. Liv. Re laxata. Hence, Cic. Res secundæ, adversæ, h. e. prosperous, distressful circumstances, prosperity, adversity. Id. Bonis rebus. Cic. Flacc. 5. His rebus, h. e. in such circumstances. Cic. ad Div. 4, 1. Salvis rebus, h. e. while affairs were yet in a good state.* — ¶ Also, an affair, concern, business. *Cic. Me de illius re laborare. Id. Absit rei publicæ causa.* — ¶ Also, a cause, reason. *Cic. Ea re, or, Lucret. Hac re or, Plaut. Ob cam rem, h. e. on***

that account, therefore. — ¶ Also, a view, purpose, end. *Plaut. Cui rei? h. e. to what end? for what purpose?* — ¶ Also, a cause, lawsuit, action at law, process. *Cic. De rebus ab ipso cognitis.* — ¶ Also, an affair which one person has with another, or that which one has to do or is doing with another. *Cic. Rem cum Oppianico transigit. Id. Tecum mihi res est, h. e. I have something to do with you. Terent. Rem habere cum aliquo, h. e. to have to do with any one, a decent expression for to have amorous intercourse with any one.* — ¶ Also, a means. *Cic. Quibuscunque rebus possim.* — ¶ Also, the thing, where it may also be rendered it. *Cic. Sic se res habet, h. e. so it is. Id. Male se res habet, h. e. it is bad, it is not well.* — ¶ Also, an argument, proof. *Cic. Te vincam rebus necessariis.* — ¶ Also, property, effects, substance, state, wealth, circumstances. *Cic. Rem augere. Id. conficere, h. e. to spend, squander. Horat. facere, h. e. to make money, get or acquire property. So, also, Cic. Res familiaris, property. Cic. Off. 2, 11. Rem gerere, h. e. to take care of or manage one's property. Hence, *Respublica*, the property of the state. *Cic. Reliquias reipublicæ dissipare. Sueton. res, h. e. riches.* — ¶ Also, benefit, advantage, profit, interest, wealth. *Terent. Ad rem avidior, h. e. profit. Cic. In rem suam convertere, h. e. to make use of to his advantage. Terent. Dum ob rem, h. e. provided it be profitable. Id. Si in rem est, h. e. if it be advantageous. So, also, Terent. and Cic. E re, h. e. to the advantage of any one. Cic. and Liv. E republica, or, e re publica, or, ex re publica, h. e. for the good of the state. *Plaut. Ab re, h. e. to the prejudice or detriment of any one. But Ab re* denotes, also, from the thing. *Liv. Id ab re interregnum appellatum. Also, Ab re, with regard to property. Terent. At enim metuas, ne ab re sint omissiores paulo. Also, Ab re, unuscuique, unsuitable, foreign to the purpose. Sueton. Non ab re fuerit subtexere quæ evenerint.* — Hence, *Res publica*, the good or advantage of the state, the common wealth. *Cic. Partem reipublicæ suscipere. Id. Rempublicam gerere, or administrare, h. e. to consult the good of the state, to serve the state. Particularly, as a general, in carrying on a war. Cic. (See above.) Or, as a quæstor, by superintending the public revenues. Cic. Verr. 1, 13.* — ¶ Also, power, might. Hence, *Res publica*, the power of the state. *Cic. Recuperavit rempublicam. Particularly, in the plural, Res, power, might. Hence, Liv. Summa rerum, h. e. the chief command. Nepos. Potiri rerum, h. e. to obtain the power in a state; also, to have the superiority, sovereignty or supreme power. (See *Potior*.) — ¶ Also, the state. *Liv. Albana. Id. Romana. Id. Maximam hanc rem fecerunt.* — Hence, *Res publica*, a state, particularly a free state, a republic, commonwealth. *Cic. Si erit ultra respublica. Particularly, in the plural, Res, the state. Nepos. Rebus tranquillitatis. Liv. Summa rerum, h. e. the welfare of the state, or the whole state.* — ¶ *Liv. Res magna, h. e. something great.* — ¶ The result of *rei* is properly short, but occurs long in *Lucret.*, when some have printed *rei*.***

RESACRŌ (re & sacro), as, a. 1. to free 2 from a curse. *Nep.*

RESÆVIŌ (re & sævio), is, n. 4. to rage 3 again. *Ovid.*

RESALŪTATŪS (resaluto), ōnis, f. a saluting in return. *Sueton.*

RESALŪTŌ (re & saluto), as, āvi, ātum, I a. 1. to salute again, return a salute, ἀνταπαιδοῦμαι, ἀντιπροσάγορεύομαι. *Cic. aliquem. Martial. aliquem dominum, h. e. to give him the title.*

RESANESCŌ (re & saneseo), is, nui, n. 3. 3. to become sound again, heal again, recover one's senses. *Ovid. and Lactant.*

RESANŌ (re & sauo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to make sound again, cure or heal again. *Lactant.*

RESARCTŌ (re & sarcio), is, sarsi, sar- 2 tum, a. 4. to patch, mend, repair, reſt, ἀναπλάττω. *Terent. vestem. Liv. tec-*

ta. — Hence, figur. to compensate, make amends for, make up for, supply. Suet. damnium. Plin. locum, h. e. to fill up again.

RESARRIÖ (re & sarrio), is, a. 4. to hoe 2 again in order to clear from weeds, to rake or sarele again, ἀνασκάλλω. Plin.

RESCINDÖ (re & scindo), is, idi, issuin, a. 3. to cut, cut off, cut or break down, destroy, tear up or off, rend in pieces, ἀνασχίζω, ἀναρρήγνυμι. Cæs. pontem, h. e. to cut or break down. Tibull. vestem a membris. Prop. sinum. Colum. venam, h. e. to open a vein. Virg. latebram teli, h. e. to cut to pieces. Particularly of a wound, h. e. to tear open, or, to tear open again. Ovid. vulnus. So, also, Id. luctus obductos, h. e. to renew.

— ¶ Also, to sever, separate. Horat. gratiam. — ¶ Also, to open. Lucret. vias, h. e. to open a passage. Virg. os ulceris, h. e. to cut or lay open. Cic. locum firmatum. — ¶ Also, to annul, make void, abrogate, cancel, abolish, repeal. Cic. voluntates mortuorum. Id. pactiones. Id. sua iudicia. Quintil. testamentum. Sueton. alicujus decreta.

RESCIÖ (re & seio), is, iui and ii, itum, a. 4. to know again. Gell.

RESCISCÖ (re & scisco), is, iui and ii, itum, 3. to learn again, or, simply, to learn, hear, ascertain, find out, gain information, μαρτυρώ. Terent. Ubi rein rescivi. Cic. Quum id rescierit. Nep. Rescituos.

RESCISSIÖ (rescindo), önis, a destroying, 3 rescinding, revoking, annulling, making void. Pandect. and Tertull.

RESCISSORIÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. destroying, annulling, abrogating. Pandect. actio.

RESCISSÖS, a, um. See Rescindo.

RESCRIBÖ (re & scribo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. to write again, anew, or once more. Sueton. commentarios. Plin. Ep. rationes. Liv. Ex eodem milite novas legiones, h. e. to enrol again or anew. — ¶ Also, to write back, again, or in return. Cic. epistolam. — Hence, to answer, reply in writing. Cic. ad aliquem, or alicui. Id. ad literas, or ad epistolam, or literis, h. e. to a letter. Also, absolutely. Cæs. Rescripserat, sese deducturum, &c. — Hence, of lawyers, when they give an answer or decision in matters of law. Pandect. — Particularly of princes, emperors, &c. Pandect. — Hence, Rescriptum, a rescript, answer of the emperor to a petition. Plin. Ep. — Also, Rescribere, to write against. Suet. alicujus libro. Id. actionibus, h. e. to refute. — ¶ Also, to write back or transfer from one account-book into another. Hence, to pay back. Terent. Argentum mihi jube rescribi, h. e. cause the money to be written back to me or to be put to my account. Horat. Nunquam rescribere, h. e. to pay back. Cæs. ad equum, h. e. to transfer from the infantry to the cavalry. — Cic. reliqua, h. e. to pay money by bill, or, to write down as a remainder. — ¶ Also, for scribo, to write, commit to writing. Cic. Cantus rescriptos vocum sonis, h. e. represented by notes, or, written on notes, or, with the text set under the notes.

RESCRIPTIÖ (rescribo), önis, f. a writing 3 back, a reply, rescript. Pandect.

RESCRIPTÖS, a, um. See Rescribo.

RESCÖLA. See Recula.

RESCÖLPÖ (re & sculpo), is, a. 3. to carve or form again. Hence, figur. to restore, renew. Tertull. crimen.

RESECATIÖ (resecö), önis, f. same as Resectio. Salviaa.

RESECATÖS, a, um, particip. from resecö. — ¶ Adj. strict, severe or exact. Apul. Resecator.

RESECÖ (re & seco), as, cui, ctum and ctum, a. 1. to cut off, ἀποτέμνω. Virg. truncos. Ovid. partem de tergore. Cic. Verr. 3, 50. De vivo resecare, h. e. to deprive one even of the most necessary things. — So, also, particip. Resectus, a, um, cut off or out. Cic. lingua. — Resecat, a, um. Euxaea. — ¶ Also, figur. to cut off, curtail, restrain, check, stop, remove. Cic. libidinem. Id. nimia. — ¶ Also, to abridge, shorten. Horat. spem. — ¶ Cic. Ad vivum re-

secare, h. e. to take it very strictly, examine it closely; properly, to cut to the quick. — ¶ See, also, Resecatus, a, um.

RESECRATIÖ (resecro), önis, f. a taking off of a curse or execration. Augustin.

RESECRÖ, or RESACRÖ (re & sacro), as, 2 ävi, ätum, a. 1. to pray again or anew, pray repeatedly. Plant. Obsecro te, resecro. — ¶ Also, to recall one's prayer. Plant. Resecro, inater, quod jam dudum obsecraueram. Ammian. Nec resecrauit, h. e. non retractavit votum. — ¶ Also, to free from a curse or execration. Nepos, Alcibiad. 6. (Most Edd. read, in this passage, resacrare.)

RESECTIÖ (resecö), önis, f. a cutting off, 2 ἀνατομή. Colum.

RESECTÖS, a, um. See Reseco.

RESECUTÖS. See Resequor.

RESEDA (resedo), æ, f. a kind of plant, (Reseda alba, L.). Plin.

RESEDÖ (re & sedo), as, a. 1. to assuage. 2 Plin.

RESEGMEN (resecö), inis, n. any thing 2 cut off; a cutting, paring, chip, ἀπόκομμα. Plin. unguium, h. e. of the nails.

RESEMINÖ (re & semino), as, a. 1. to sow again, beget or bring forth again. Ovid.

RESEQUÖR (re & sequor), öris, quätus 3 or cätus sum, dep. 3. to answer, reply, rejoin. Ovid. aliquem dictis.

RESESTATÖS (resecro, as), us, m. an un- 3 locking, opening. Sidor.

RESERÖ (re & sero, is), is, sēvi, (satum), 2 a. 3. to sow, set or plant again, ἀνασπρέω. Colum. and Plin. — ¶ Also, to sow or plant with any thing. Varr. agrum.

RESERÖ (re & sero, as), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to unlock, unbar, unbol, set or throw open, open, ἀνοίγω. Ovid. portas hosti. Plin. domos. — Figur. to open. Cic. Italiam gentibus. Id. rein familiarem. Plin. Paucg. ora, h. e. the mouth. Liv. Reserate aures sunt. — ¶ Also, to discover, disclose. Ovid. oracula. Sil. futura. — ¶ Also, to begin, commence. Ovid. annum. Plin. Paucg. fastos, h. e. to enter upon the consulship at the beginning of the year.

RESERVÖ (re & servo), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to reserve, keep, ἀπορῖναι, διαφυλάττω. Cæs. legiones ad pericula. Id. in aliud tempus. Cic. in diem. Id. ad extremum, h. e. to the last. Id. cetera presenti sermoni, h. e. for conversation. Id. Minucio me reservabam, h. e. I waited for Minucius with my letter, that I might give it to him (me, in this passage, is used for meum epistolam).

— ¶ Also, to preserve, save, not to suffer to go to ruin or be destroyed. Cic. omnes. Cels. fetum. — Also, to retain. Cic. nihil ad similitudinem hominis.

RESES (resideo), idis, adj. that sits or remains sitting, or that remains, does not move or stir, that always sits at the same place. Varr. caseus in corpore, h. e. that is not digested. Id. aqua, h. e. stagnant, standing. Liv. plebs, h. e. remaining. — ¶ Also, slothful, sluggish, lazy, idle, inactive, inert, unoccupied, not busy, lying fallow, quiet. Liv. Eum residem tempus terere. Virg. animus.

RESEX (resecö), icis, sc. palmes, a young 2 vine-branch cut to make it more fruitful. Colum.

RESIDEÖ (re & sedeo), es, sēdi, sessum, n. 2. to sit, καθίζομαι. Phædr. Corvus arbore residens. Sil. Residet equo. — ¶ Also, to remain behind; or, simply, to remain. Cic. In corpore nullum residere sensum. Id. Culpa residet. Id. In nutu residet auctoritas, h. e. was visible. — ¶ Also, to rest, be inactive or idle. Cic. Qua resident mortui. Plant. Venter gutturque resident. — ¶ The perfect, and the tenses derived from it, for the most part belong to residere. — It is sometimes used for resido. Cic. Fin. 3, 2. Resideamus, h. e. let us sit down (Residomus, however, would be more correct). So, also, Plin. Fons intumescit ac residet. Vitruv. Aqua ad suum locum residet.

RESIDÖ (re & sideo), is, sēdi, sessum, n. 3. to sit down. Virg. Mediis residunt ædibus. — Hence, to settle any where in order to dwell there. Virg. Siculis arvis. — Also, to settle, take up one's abode any where in order to rest. Cic. in villa.

— ¶ Also, to siak or settle down. Cic. Si montes resedissent. — Hence, of a sediment, to subside or settle to the bottom. Plin. — Also, of other things. Horat. Jam jam residunt cruribus asperæ pelles, h. e. a rough skin settles or begins to grow on my legs. — Figur. to settle, cease, become still or calm. Cæs. Mens resedit. Id. Tumor animi resedisset. Liv. ira. Plin. Lien ægri residit, h. e. heals. Virg. bellum. Liv. terror. Also, of a person speaking. Plin. Ep. Nunc attollebatur, nunc residebat, h. e. he raised and lowered his voice by turns. — Also, to grow weary or faint, abate. Liv. Residere Samnitium animos. — ¶ Also, to withdraw, retire. Virg. Retro residunt. Id. Maria in se ipsa residant. Plin. Nilus incipit crescere et residit. — Also, to terminate. Ovid. In quinque residat, h. e. in a pentameter. — ¶ Also, for resideo, to remain. Plin. Ep. 4, 22. Vitia intra ipsos residunt (other Edd. read resident).

RESIDÖS (resideo), a, um, adj. remaining, which is left, λοιπός, ὑπόλοιπος. Liv. simulatio. Cic. Quid potest esse residui? h. e. what can be left? Id. pecuniæ, h. e. not yet paid. So, also, Id. Residuum, h. e. a residue, remainder, rest. So, also, Residua, örum. Sueton. — ¶ Also, slothful, inactive. Acc.

RESIGNACÖLUM (resigno), i, n. that 3 which unseals. Tertull.

RESIGNATRIX (Id.), icis, f. she that un- 3 seals or opens. Tertull.

RESIGNÖ (re & signo), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to unseal, break open a seal, open what is sealed, ἀνασφραγίζω. Cic. literas. Horat. testamenta. — Hence, to open. Sil. Perjuria Graia resignat, h. e. separates the troops of the perjured Grecians, opens or breaks their ranks. — Hence, figur. to disclose, reveal, unfold, discover, declare. Ovid. fata venientia. — Also, to unroll, abolish, cancel, invalidate, destroy. Cic. fidem tabularum. Sil. pacta. — Also, to alter, change. Flor. aliquid ex fide constituti. — ¶ Also, for reseribere, to transfer, write from one account-book to another. Hence, to give back. Horat. cuncta. — ¶ Also, to assign. Cato. Resignatis vectigalibus. — ¶ Also, for signare et resignare. Virg. Lumina morte resignat, h. e. he closes and opens the eyes at pleasure.

RESILIÖ (re & salio), is, silui and sili, i, sultum, n. 4. to leap back, ἀναρπάσσω. Of men. Liv. ad manipulos. Of animals. Ovid. Rame resiliunt in lacus. Also, of things, to rebound, recoil. Ovid. Resilit grando a culmine tecti. — Hence, figur. to leap, bound or start back, recoil. Vitruv. Vox resiliens. Cic. Ab hoc crimen resiliere videas. — Also, to retire, withdraw, recede. Ovid. in spatium breve, h. e. to be contracted, grow less. Plin. Mamma resilit, h. e. shrinks, withers, decays. Id. Polypus resilit a tetro odore. Id. Taurus resilit a septentrione. — Also, to desist, quit, give up. Pandect. Ut emptori liceret resiliere, h. e. to break off the bargain. Quintil. Resiliendum ab iis, que non recipiuntur.

RESIMÖS (re & simus), a, um, adj. bent 2 back or upwards. Ovid. nares (of apes). Colum. Boves naribus resimis.

RESINÄ (ρήτινη), æ, f. resin or rosin; a gummy substance exuding from trees. Plin.

RESINACEÖS (resina), a, um, adj. of or 2 like resin, resinaceous, ῥητινώδης. Plin. RESINÄLIS (Id.), e, adj. resinous. Cæl. 3 Aurel.

RESINATÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. resined. — 2 Hence, besmeared with resin. Juvenal. juvenus, h. e. having the hairs pulled off their body by means of resin, effuinate. — ¶ Also, resined, seasoned with resin. Cels. vinum (the ancients hung resin in casks of wine in order to improve its flavor).

RESINÖSÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of resin, 2 resinous, gummy, ῥητινώδης. Plin. ladanum. Id. Brutia pix est resinosisissima.

RESINÖLA (dimin. of resina), æ, f. a 3 little piece of resin. Anob. Panchaiceæ resinulæ, h. e. frankincense.

RESIPIÖ (re & sapio), is, iui and ii, and 2

n. 3. to taste, savor or smack of, *χρῆν ἔχω*. Plin. Vinum resipit picem, *h. e. tastes of pitch*. — Hence, figur. to savor of anything, have a resemblance to. Gell. 3, 3. stilum Plautinum (but Ed. Longol. reads recipient). — Also, to taste differently from its flavor, have a better taste. Anon. Ut insulsa resipere.

RESIPISCENTIA (resipisco), *æ, f.* change of mind, conversion, repentance, penitence, *μετάνοια*. Lactant.

RESIPISCŌ (resipio), *is, sipini* and *sipivi*, and *sipi* and *sipi*, *n. 3.* to receive its flavor again; to become savory again. — Hence, to come to one's self again, recover, revive, *ἀναρπών*. Plant. and Cic. — *¶* Also, to take courage again. Terent. Andr. 4, 2, 15. — *¶* Also, to recover one's senses again. Cic. and Liv.

RESISTŌ (re & sisto), *is, stiti, stitum*, and *sipi* and *sipi*, *n. 3.* to stop back, place one's self back. Virg. Geo. 4, 424. — Hence, to stand still, halt, stop, stay, *ἐπίσταται*. Terent. Resiste. Cæs. E regione unius eorum pontium enim duabus legionibus in occulto restitit. Liv. Bæbius restitit ad Pellinæum oppugnandum. Cic. Virtus resistit extra fores carceris. Id. Negabat se unquam cum Curione restitisse, sc. colloqui causa, *h. e. that he had ever spoken a word to him*. — Figur. to stop, stop short, pause, as in speaking. Cic. Sed ego in hoc resisto. So, also, Ovid. Verba resistunt. Also, of other things. Martial. Rota resistit. Colum. dolor intestinorum. — Also, to set foot firmly. Cic. Lapsi resistamus. — Also, to remain, remain behind, continue. Cæs. An inopia navium ibi restitisset. — *¶* Also, to withstand, resist, hold out against, oppose, make opposition or resistance, *ἀνδισταται*. Cæs. hostibus. Cic. dolori. Id. contra veritatem. Nepos. Qui adversus resistere audent. — Also, with *ne* following. Nepos. Restitit, ne statua poneretur, *h. e. he made opposition to, &c.*

RESOLUBILIS (resolvo), *e, adj.* dissolvable, that may be dissolved again. Prudent.

RESOLVŌ (re & solvo), *is, solvi, solutum*, and *a. 3.* to untie again that which was tied, or, simply, to unbind, unloose, untie, *ἀναλύνω*. Ovid. vestes, *h. e. to unloose, ungird*. Quintil. vulnus. Colant. aliquem (vincunt). Ovid. equos, *h. e. to unyoke*. Id. Puella resoluta capillis, *h. e. capillis resolutis*. — Hence, figur. Colum glebam in pulverem. Virg. Gleba se resolvit, *h. e. is dissolved, becomes loose*. — *¶* Hence, to open. Liv. literas. Ovid. ara. Id. fances in verba, *h. e. the mouth in order to speak*. — Also, to dissolve, melt. Ovid. nivem. Plin. margaritas in tabem. — Also, to melt down, melt again, new cast, as, coin. Lamprid. — Also, to disperse, dissipate. Ovid. nebulas. Virg. tenebras. Id. curas. — Also, to finish. Horat. litem lite. — Also, of the body, to dissolve by sleep, death, voluptuousness, &c. to weaken, enfeeble, enervate, effeminate; melt, transport, ravish, delight. Virg. Cerberus immania terga resolvit fusus humi, *h. e. stretched himself out*. Senec. Felicitas illos totos resolvit, *h. e. renders effeminate*. Ovid. Ut jacui totis resoluta medullis, *h. e. transported, delighted*. — Also, to cancel, annul, destroy, make void. Pandect. stipulationem. Virg. jura pudoris, *h. e. to break, violate*. Tacit. disciplinam militarem. Virg. Dolos tecti (labyrinthi) ambagesque resolvit, *h. e. frustrated them by showing how one might get out by the help of a thread*. Sil. fraudes, *h. e. to frustrate, confound, disappoint*. Tacit. vectigal, *h. e. to abolish*. — Also, to free, liberate, release, acquit. Horat. Te piacula nulla resolvunt. Tibull. Amore resolutus. — Also, to explain, free from difficulties. Lucet. Quod superest, quoniam magni per æmula mundi qua fieri quidquid posset, ratione, resolvit, &c. Quintil. ambiguitatem. — Hence, to refute. Quintil. dicta. — Also, to pull down. Sil. muros ariete. — *¶* Also, to pay back. Plant. — Also, simply, to pay. Plant. argentum. Id. pro vectura.

RESOLUTĒ (resolutus), *adv.* loosely. Hence, freely, without restraint. Tertull.

RESOLUTYŌ (resolvo), *ōnis, f.* a loosening, untying, *ἀνάλυσις*. Gell. lori. — *¶* Also, an explaining. Gell. sophismatistis. — *¶* Also, a relaxing, weakness, palsy. Cels. nervorum, *h. e. a palsy or paralysis*. Id. ventris, *h. e. a lax or looseness*. — *¶* Also, a making null or void. Pandect.

RESOLŪTŌS, *a, um, particip.* from resolve. — *¶* Adj. effeminate, voluptuous, libidinous. Martial. Resolutior cinædo.

— *¶* Also, unrestrained. Sil. gaudia.

RESŌNABILIS (resono), *e, adj.* resounding, *reëchoing*. Ovid. echo.

RESŌNANTIA (Id.), *æ, f.* a resounding, an echo, *ἀντήχσις*. Vitruv.

RESŌNŌ (re & sono), *as, avi, n. 1.* to sound again, resound, ring again, *ἀντηχέω*. Virg. Resonant langoribus ædes. Cic. Resonans theatrum. — Particularly, of an echo. Varr. Μελητῶνας facere oportet, potissimum ubi non resonent imagines. So, also, Cic. Gloria virtuti resonat, tanquam imago (echo), *h. e. is its echo*. — *¶* Also, to sound, give a sound. Cic. Nervos resonare. Virg. Resonant avibus virgulta, *h. e. are filled with the music of birds*. Horat. Umbra resonant triste, *h. e. murmured or sounded mournfully*. — *¶* Also, transitively, to resound with any thing, to sound. Virg. Doces silvas resonare Amaryllida. — Hence, to make or cause a sound. Cic. In fidibus testudine resonatur, *h. e. a sound is returned*. — Also, to cause to resound, fill with sound. Virg. Incos cantu. — *¶* Resono, *is*, occurs also. Pacuv. Resonit. Enn. Resonunt.

RESŌNŪS (resono), *a, um, adj.* resounding, *reëchoing*, *ἀντηχών*. Ovid. vox. — *¶* Also, sounding. Val. Flacc. ietns.

RESŌPIŌ (re & sopio), *is, a. 4.* to lull to sleep. Fulgent. in contin. Virgil.

RESŌRBEŌ (re & sorbeo), *es, bui* and *2 psi, ptum, a. 2.* to suck or draw back, swallow again, resorb, *ἀναρπῶ*. Ovid. fluctus. Plin. Mare in se resorberi. Id. vocem. Quintil. spiritum. Hence, Sil. fletum, *h. e. to keep the tears back by force*.

RESPECTŌ (frequentat. of respicio), *as, avi, atum, a.* and *n. 1.* to look back, look round or behind, or, simply, to look at any thing, *ἀποβλέπω, παραινῶ*. Terent. Quid respectas? Lucet. Respectare funera. Liv. ad tribunal. — Hence, figur. to care about, regard, respect. Virg. Si qua pios respectant numina. — Also, to expect, wait for. Varr. Respectantes dum (reliquæ apes) conveniant. Cic. par munus ab aliqua.

RESPECTŪS (respicio), *us, m.* a looking back or about, *ἀποβλεψμα, ἐπιστροφή*. Liv. Sine respectu fugere. Cic. incendiōrum, *h. e. looking round at*. — *¶* Also, respect, regard, consideration. Cic. Respectum ad senatum habere, *h. e. to have respect to the senate*. — Also, with a genit. following. Ovid. mei. Lin. rerum privatarum. — *¶* Also, a refuge, place of refuge, shelter, retreat. Cic. Qui respectum pulcherrimum et præsidium firmissimum admittit reipublice. Liv. ad Romanos.

RESPECTŪS, *a, nm.* See Respicio.

RESPERGŌ (re & spergo), *is, si, sum, a. 1. 3.* to sprinkle back. Hence, to streo or scatter back. Pallad. radices, *h. e. to spread out*. — *¶* To sprinkle, besprinkle. Cic. oculos. Id. manus sanguine. — Also, to streo. Plin. Respersum guttis, *h. e. besprinkled, strewn as it were, variegated*. — Hence, figur. Lucet. 2, 143. Aurora respergit lumine terras, *h. e. fills*. (But Ed. Creech. reads spargit, &c.) Senec. Nulla nube respersus Titan (*h. e. sol*), *h. e. covered*. — Tacit. Probro respergi, *h. e. to disgrace himself*.

RESPERGŌ (respergo, *is*), *inis, f.* a besprinkling. Prudent.

RESPERSYŌ (Id.), *ōnis, f.* a sprinkling, besprinkling, *παντισμός*. Cic. pigmentorum. Id. sumptuosa, *h. e. infusio unguentorum et vini in rogum*.

RESPERSŪS (Id.), *us, m.* a besprinkling. 2 Plin.

RESPERSŪS, *a, nm.* See Respergo, *is*.

RESPICIŌ (re & specio), *is, exi, ectum*, and *n. 3.* to look back or behind one's

self, *ἀποβλέπω, ἀποράω*. Cic. longe retro. Terent. ad aliquem. Apul. in aliquem. Ovid. Eurydicen suam respici, Orpheus, *h. e. looks back at her*. — Also, figur. to think or reflect upon, recollect. Cic. Quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere spatium præteriti temporis. — Hence, to observe behind one's self. Liv. Quos quum respexisset. — Also, to regard, respect, consider. Terent. Neque te respicis, *h. e. you have no respect to yourself*. Planc. in Cic. Ep. Si Cæsar se respexerit, *h. e. will act prudently, reasonably*. Cic. Ut respiciam generum meum. Terent. atatem tuam. Cic. Minime respiciens patriam, *h. e. not acting suitably to his native country*. (Ed. Schuetz reads more correctly respiciens.) — Also, to care for, look upon. Cic. reipublicam. Terent. Dii nos respiciunt. Cic. commoda populi. — Also, to belong, pertain, or relate to. Cæs. Ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat, *h. e. he had the chief command*. Pandect. Periculum ad venditorem respicere. — Also, to look for any thing with longing or ardent desire, to look anxiously for, expect, hope. Lin. spem ab Romanis. Id. subsidia. — *¶* Also, to see, perceive. Plant. Respicio, vos nihili meam gratiam facere. Virg. Respiciunt, volitare favillam. Val. Flacc. in auras. — Hence, to see, look at. Lucan. sidera. — *¶* Plaat. Respexis, for respexeris.

RESPIRACŪLUM (respiro), *i, n.* the wind 3 pipe, respiration. Claud. Mamert.

RESPIRĀMEN (Id.), *inis, n.* the wind 3 pipe, or, a fetching of breath, *ἀνάνευμα*. Ovid.

RESPIRĀMENTUM (Id.), *i, n.* recreation, 3 comfort. Augustin.

RESPIRĀTŌ (Id.), *ōnis, f.* a breathing or fetching breath; respiration, *ἀνάνευσις*. Cic. — Hence, a pause in speaking, when one stops and takes breath. Cic. — *¶* Also, an exhalation, evaporation. Cic. aquarum. — *¶* Also, a resting, pausing, intermission. Liv.

RESPIRĀTŪS (Id.), *us, m.* a fetching breath, respiration. Cic.

RESPIRĪTŪS (Id.), *us, m.* a fetching 1 breath, breathing back or out. Cic.

RESPIRŌ (re & spiro), *as, avi, atum, a. 1.* to breathe back. Cic. animam. — Hence, to fetch or draw breath. Cic., Juvenal. and Plin. — Also, to exhale. Stat. aera malignum. — Also, of wind instruments, to sound. Calpurn. — *¶* Also, to fetch breath again, recover breath. Plant. and Cic. — Hence, figur. to recover, rest, repose, be relieved or refreshed, from fear, terror, business, distress, &c. Cic. a metu. Id. Si civitas respiraverit. Liv. Spatium respirandi. Also, passively. Liv. Ita respiratum est, *h. e. thus they recovered*. — Also, to abate, be diminished, cease. Cic. Cupiditas atque avaritia respiravit. Id. Oppugnationi respiravit, *h. e. was suspended or discontinued*.

RESPLENDENTIA (resplendeo), *æ, f.* 3 resplendence, splendor. Augustin.

RESPLENDEŌ (re & splendeo), *es, n. 2.* 3 to be resplendent, *ἐκλάμπω*. Virg. — *¶* Also, to shine, glitter. Mavil.

RESPŌNDEŌ (re & spondeo), *es, di, sum, a. 2.* to promise in return, *ἐπαγγέλλομαι*. Plaut. — Also, simply, to promise. Pandect. — *¶* Also, to answer, reply, properly by word of mouth. Senec. Tibi non rescribam, se respondeam. But commonly it means, to reply, answer, whether by word of mouth or by writing. Cic. criminibus. Id. epistole. Quintil. adversario. Cic. ad aliquid. Terent. Alind mihi respondes. Cic. Videat, quid respondent. Particularly of those who are consulted, as, lawyers. Cic. de jure, *h. e. to give counsel*. Id. Ad jura respondendum. Also, of haruspices. Cic. Also, of soothsayers. Vellei. ex notis corporis. — Hence, figur. Cic. Saxa respondent voci, *h. e. echo*. So, also, Ovid. Respondent flebile ripæ. — Hence, to answer to one's name when it is read or called over to appear, be present. Cic. Verum non responsurum, *h. e. would not appear in court*. Id. Nec respondere ausus. For the names of the parties were called over in order to know whether they

were present. Hence, it may also be rendered to defend or vindicate one's self. *Lio.* Quia non respondebant, quorum nomina delata erant, *h. e.* non aderant, did not appear. *Horat.* Respondere debebat. Thus in the army it was usual to call over the names of the soldiers; and of such as were not present, and consequently could not answer, it was said, Non respondent, they are not present. *Lio.* Qui ad nomina non respondissent. Hence, figur. *Cic.* Pedes respondere non vocatos, *h. e.* appear, be at hand. So, also, *Quintil.* Verba respondebunt. — Also, to answer to, agree, correspond or square with, harmonize, be proportionate, accord, fit, suit, be proper, resemble, act or behave one's self conformable to. *Cic.* Verba verbis respondeant. *Id.* patri, *h. e.* to resemble. *Virg.* Dictis matris cetera respondent, *h. e.* correspond to, agree with. *Liv.* Eventus ad spem respondit. *Cic.* Tua virtus opinionum hominum respondet. *Id.* Porticus, quæ Palatio respondeat, *h. e.* a gallery which should be like that on the Palatine mount. *Quintil.* Verba belle respondent, *h. e.* suit well. *Horat.* Nomine tuo respondes, *h. e.* you act in a manner worthy of your name. *Ovid.* Vires veteres mihi non respondent in earmina, *h. e.* I do not have them any longer. — Also, to return at its regular time, keep its time or hour. *Senec.* Podagra ad tempus respondet, *h. e.* comes at its time. — *Cic.* also uses the word in the sense of the Greek ἀντίστροφον εἶναι; thus, *Orat.* 32, Rhetorici respondere ex altera parte dialectice, *h. e.* is its side-piece, &c. — Also, to be conformable to expectation. *Cels.* Fœminæ, quibus sanguis per mœnstrua non respondet, *h. e.* does not flow duly. *Id.* Quod sæpius respondet, *h. e.* a remedy that frequently answers, benefits, or is of use. *Id.* Quæ varie responderunt, *h. e.* have had various effects, have been of service to some, but not to others. — Also, of plants, to bear, bring forth, yield. *Colam.* Frumenta cum quarto responderint, *h. e.* have borne fourfold. *Id.* Vitis non respondet, *h. e.* does not bear. *Senec.* Metalla plenius responsura, *h. e.* that will yield or produce more. — Also, to requite, repay, return. *Cic.* amori amore. *Id.* liberalitati. — Also, to lie opposite. *Virg.* Contra respondet tellus. — Also, to abide by or keep one's promise. *Cic.* ad tempus, *h. e.* to pay at the proper time. *Senec.* nominibus, *h. e.* to pay. *Quintil.* ad reliqua, *h. e.* to pay the remainder. — Also, to be a match for, to resist. *Cic.* Urbes tumulis respondebunt. *Id.* orationi illorum. — Also, to prove right, come to pass, take place, be fulfilled. *Cels.* Conjectura respondet. — Also, to pertain or belong to. *Pandect.* Cui reipublicæ vicus ille respondet.

RESPŌNSIŌ (respondeo), ōnis, f. an answer, reply, ἀπόκρισις. *Cic.* In quo erat accusatoris interpretatio indigna responsione, qui ita dicebat, comiter esse conammitter. *Id.* Sibi ipsi responsio, *h. e.* a replying to one's self in a speech. — *Id.* Also, a refutation. *Quintil.* 5, 7, 14.

RESPŌNSITŌ (frequentat. of responso), as, a. 1. to answer, give counsel in law, &c. ἀναποκρίνωμαι. *Cic.*

RESPŌNSIVĒ (responsivus, from respondeo), adv. replying or answering. *Ascon.*

RESPŌNSŌ (frequentat. of respondeo), as, 3 a. 1. to answer, reply. *Plaut.* — Figur. *Virg.* Ripæ responsant, *h. e.* echo, re-echo. — Also, to accompany a song by playing on an instrument. *Sueton.* ap. *Dimed.* — *Id.* Also, to resist, oppose, withstand. *Plaut.* alicui. *Horat.* cupidinibus. *Id.* cœnis, *h. e.* to refuse, reject as invitation to. — *Id.* Also, to answer to, agree with, suit. *Horat.* palato.

RESPŌNSŌR (respondeo), ōris, m. one that replies or answers. *Plaut.* — Hence, one that gives answers to clients, a counsellor at law. *Horat.* Ep. 1, 16, 43. (But Bentley and others read quo res sponsore.)

RESPŌNSUM (Id.), i, n. an answer, reply, ἀπόκρισις. *Cic.* Responsum dare alicui, or reddere, *h. e.* to give an answer. *Id.* ferre, or auferre, *h. e.* to receive. *Terent.* renunciare, *h. e.* to bring.

So, also, of the response of an oracle. *Terent.* Non Apollinis magis veni, quam hoc responsum est. *Nep.* Inde dei Delphici responso erutus. *Cic.* haruspicum. Of the Sibyl. *Virg.* So, also, of a counsellor's opinion. *Cic.*

RESPŌNSŌS (Id.), us, in. an answer. 2 *Pandect.* — *Id.* Also, a corresponding to, agreeing with, harmony, proportion. *Vitrur.* — *Id.* Cod. *Jast.* Ad responsum, or, ad responsum, *h. e.* a kind of commissary in an army.

RESPŪBLICĀ, and RES PŪBLICĀ. See *Res, and Publicus.*

RESPŪŌ (re & spu), is, ūi, ūtum, a. 3. properly, to spit back. Hence, to spit out, discharge by spitting, ἀποπτύω. *Scrīb.* Larg. varios liquores ex stomacho, *h. e.* to discharge by vomiting. *Stat.* frenos cum sanguine. — *Id.* Also, to discharge, repel, not to admit, push back, remove from itself, keep off. *Cic.* Reliquie cibi, quas natura respuit, *h. e.* discharges through the ways of nature. *Id.* Gustatus dulce respuit, *h. e.* rejects. *Quintil.* Vascula oris angusti superfusam humoris copiam respunt. *Lucret.* ferrum ab se. *Plin.* Omne respuens vulnus, *h. e.* invulnerabilis. — *Id.* Also, to reject, disapprove, not to accept. *Cæs.* conditionem. *Id.* defensionem. *Horat.* poetas. *Cic.* aliqueum auribus. So, also, *Id.* Aures respunt, *h. e.* it is disagreeable to the ear. — *Id.* Respuens, with a genit. following. *Gell.* vocum communium.

RESTĀGNĀTŪŌ (restagno), ōnis, f. an overflowing, running over, inundation, πλημμύρα. *Plin.* Euphratis. Hence, *Id.* alvi, *h. e.* a rising of the food from the stomach towards the mouth.

RESTĀGNŌ (re & stagno), as, n. 1. to run over, overflow, πλημύω, πλημμύρω. *Ovid.* Restagnans mare. *Sil.* Restagnant arva palude. *Cæs.* Locus late restagnat, *h. e.* forms a lake.

RESTĀURĀTŪŌ (restauro), ōnis, f. a renovation, renewal, renewing, ἀνασκευή. *Pandect.*

RESTĀURŌ (unc.), as, a. 1. to repair, 2 rebuild, restore, ἀνασκευάζω. *Tacit.* theatrum. *Id.* ædem. *Pandect.* aliquid in pristinum statum. — *Id.* Also, to renew, repeat, recommence. *Justin.* bellum. *Pandect.* actionem.

RESTIARŪŌS (restis), i, m. a ropemaker. 3 *Fronto.*

RESTIBILYŌ (re & stabilio), is, a. 4. to 3 restore, reestablish. *Pacuv.*

RESTIBILIS (restituo), e, adj. that is re-2 stored. *Plin.* Platanus restibilis facta, *h. e.* has recovered itself. — *Id.* Also, that is restored or renewed every year. *Varr.* ager, *h. e.* sown every year, and consequently not lying fallow; so, also, *Varr.* terra; and *Cato.* locus; also, *Colum.* Restibile, perhaps, sc. solum. *Varr.* seges, *h. e.* which bears also for the coming year. *Plin.* fecunditas, *h. e.* which continues yearly. *Colum.* vinetum, or, *Id.* vinea, *h. e.* that is dug up every year.

RESTICŌLĀ (dimin. of restis), æ, f. a little rope or cord, σχοινίον. *Varr.*

RESTICŌLĀS (Id.), i, m. same as Resticula. *Pandect.*

RESTILLŌ (re & stillo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1 and n. 1. to drop back or again, let flow by drops. *Figur.* *Cic.* Att. 9, 7. *Edd.* *Ern.* Litteræ tæx mihi quiddam quasi animulæ restillarunt, *h. e.* have instilled again. — *Id.* Also, intransitively, to drop back, fall or flow by drops. *Prudent.*

RESTINCTYŌ (restinguo), ōnis, f. a 1 quenching, as, of thirst, ἀπρόβρισις. *Cic.*

RESTINCTŌS, a, um. particip. from restinguo.

RESTINGUIBILIS (restinguo), e, adj. that may be extinguished. *Augustin.*

RESTINGUŌ (re & stinguo), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. to extinguish, ἀσβεβννυμι. *Cic.* ignem. *Cæs.* aggerem (ardentem). *Plin.* calcem, *h. e.* to quench, slake. *Id.* Carbo restinctus. Also, absolutely. *Cæs.* ad restinguendum concurrunt, *h. e.* to extinguish the fire. — *Id.* Hence, figur. to quench, assuage, allay, moderate, still, pacify, temper, appease. *Cic.* sitim. *Id.* ardorem cupiditatum. *Id.* mentes auditorum inflammatas. *Id.* odium. — *Id.* Also, in general, to destroy, bring to nothing, ruin, stop. *Terent.*

verba (iræ plena) una lacrimula, *h. e.* to overcome, defeat, destroy. *Plin.* morbum. *Id.* ictus scorpionum. *Id.* venena. *Cic.* studia, *h. e.* to stop, hinder. *Id.* seminuculum. *Id.* Animos hominum sensusque morte restingui, *h. e.* to be destroyed, perish. — Hence, to kill. *Plin.* cinices.

RESTIYŌ (restis), ōnis, m. one that makes 2 or sells ropes, or does both, a ropemaker, cordmaker, σχοινοπώλης, σχοινοπλόκος. *Sueton.* — Hence, jocosely, for one that is scourged with ropes. *Plaut.* *Most.* 4, 2, 2.

RESTIPŪLĀTŪŌ (restipulo), ōnis, f. the demanding of a counter-engagement, or a counter-engagement. *Cic.*

RESTIPŪLŌR (re & stipulo), āris, dep. 1. to ask a counter-obligation; to engage reciprocally, ἀντεπερωτάω. *Cic.*

RESTIS (unc.), is, f. a cord, rope, σχοῖνος, ἀρχὸνη, ἑλληδανός. *Varr.* — Also, for rope-dancers to dance upon. *Jonenul.* — Also, for hanging, a halter. *Plaut.* Hence, *Terent.* Res redit ad restim, *h. e.* my affairs are become so desperate, that I should hang myself. — Young persons used to dance in a circle, each taking hold of a rope. *Liv.* 27, 31. Hence, *Terent.* Ductare restim, *h. e.* to draw a rope in dancing, to dance in a circle. — *Id.* Restes alii, the leaves of garlic. *Plin.* So also of onions. *Martian.*

RESTITŌ (frequentat. of resto), as, n. 1. 2 to stand still, stop, remain. *Plaut.*, *Terent.* and *Liv.* — *Id.* Also, to resist. *Lio.* — *Id.* Also, to tarry, hesitate. *Terent.* and *Plin.*

RESTITRIX (from resisto, or resto), icis, 3 f. she that stays behind. *Plaut.*

RESTITŪŌ (re & statuo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. to put or set up again, replace. *Cic.* statum. — *Id.* Also, to restore to its former situation or condition. *Cic.* ædes, *h. e.* to rebuild. *Terent.* fores, *h. e.* to cause to be repaired or made again. *Cæs.* oppida, *h. e.* to restore or rebuild. So, also, *Nepos.* muros. *Ovid.* comas disjectas, *h. e.* to put in order again. *Cic.* provinciam in antiquum statum, *h. e.* to restore. *Id.* aliquid in pristinum dignitatem. *Nepos.* aliqueum in regnum. *Cic.* *Cæcin.* 29. aliqueum, *h. e.* to restate to his possessions and rights. *Liv.* aciem, *h. e.* to rally. So, also, *Id.* prælium, or pugnam, *h. e.* to renew. *Cic.* aliqueum in amicitiam suam; for this we find, also, aliqueum alieni; as, *Liv.* *Ætolos Romanis.* *Plin.* sanitatem. — Also, to restore to health, make sound, heal, cure. *Plin.* visum. *Cic.* depravata. Also, morally. *Plaut.* hominem. Also, *Plin.* aliquid sanitati. Also, *Sibi restitui*; as, *Plin.* Vina sibi restituntur, *h. e.* recover their flavour. Hence, se, to recover, recover; as, *Varr.* Apes restitunt se, ac reviviscunt. Hence, *Cic.* iudicium, *h. e.* to reverse a sentence, and set the matter on its old footing. So, also, *Id.* vinum factam. — Also, to make good, make up for, repair. *Liv.* damnum. — *Id.* Also, to bring back again, recall from banishment. *Nepos.* in patriam. *Cic.* Causa restituendi mei, sc. into my country from exile. *Liv.* sospites Romanos ad propinquos. — *Id.* Also, to give back, restore, return. *Cæs.* aliqueum alicui. *Liv.* agrum alicui. — Also, with ad. *Liv.* Arpi restituti ad Romanos. — Hence, figur. *Cic.* and *Liv.* se alicui, *h. e.* to become one's friend again, renew friendship with. — *Id.* Also, to deliver to any one that which belongs to him, as, by the decision of a judge, to adjudge. *Phedr.* apibus fructum suum.

RESTITŪTYŌ (restituo), ōnis, f. a restoring. *Sueton.* domus, *h. e.* rebuilding. *Val. Mar.* libertatis. — Also, a restoring to his place in the senate. *Sueton.* *Off.* 2. — *Id.* Also, a recalling from exile. *Cic.* — Also, a pardoning, as, of a condemned criminal. *Plin.* Ep. — *Id.* Also, a renewing. *Arnob.* lunæ. — *Id.* Also, a restoring, returning, giving back, restitution. *Pandect.*

RESTITŪTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a restorer. *Cic.* salutis. *Liv.* templorum, *h. e.* a rebuild.

RESTITŪTŌRIŌS (restitutor), a, um, 3 adj. relating to restitution. *Pandect.* iudicium.

RESTITUTRIX (Id.), *icis, f.* she that re-
3 stores or gives back. *Apul.*

RESTITUTUS, a, um, particip. from re-
stituo.

RESTO (re & sto), as, *iti, n. I.* to stay or
remain *hind.* or, simply, to stay, re-
main. *Lin.* Quid solum restantem pro-
desse potuisse? *Cic. Rom.* restiterunt.
Id. Si restituro. (The last two may also
be derived from *resisto*.) — Hence, to
remain, be left. *Cic. Hic* restat actus.
Virg. Dona pelago et flammis restantia,
h. e. that have been preserved from the sea
and from flames. — *Restat* is frequently
followed by an infinitive. *Terent.* Resta-
bat aliud nihil, nisi oculos pascere. *Horat.*
Ire tamen restat, Numa quo deve-
nit et Ancus. — *Mihi* hoc restat, it awaits
me; as, *Virg. Hoc* Latio restare. *Cic.*
Quæ ei sola restitunt. — Hence, *Cic.*
Quod restat, h. e. for the future. *Cic.*
Restat, ut, &c. it still remains that, &c.
— Also, with other words expressing
a similar idea. *Liv.* Spem reliquam
restare, remain. Likewise, *Virg.* Super-
stes restarem. In all these pas-
sages, *restare* means to remain. —
¶ Also, to resist, oppose, withstand. *Ter-
rent.* and *Lin.* — Hence, figur. of things
that do not yield or that stand firm.
Lucret. Æra, quæ claustris restantia
vociferantur. *Tacit.* Restantibus lami-
nis adversum pila. *Propert.* Amor, qui
restat, h. e. stands firm, holds out. —
¶ It is also used in passive. *Liv.* 34, 15.
Ed. Dra. Qua minima vi restatur, h. e.
where the resistance is least.

RESTRICTE (restrictus), adv. closely,
sparingly. *Cic. Restrictè* facere ali-
quid. *Augustin.* Restrictus. *Plin.*
Ep. Restrictissime. — ¶ Also, *precise-
ly, exactly, strictly.* *Cic.* Cetera *restrictè*
præcipio. *Id.* observo.

RESTRICTIUS (restringo), *ōnis, f.* a re-
3 striction, restraint. *Augustin.*

RESTRICTUS, a, um, particip. from re-
stringo. — ¶ Adj. bound hard or tight,
tied fast, ἀνασφαλθείς. *Suet.* toga, h. e.
tight. *Id.* Digni restrictiores, h. e.
shorter. *Screani.* Samni. Alvis restricta,
h. e. costume. — ¶ Also, narrow, con-
fined, limited, modest. *Plin.* *Ep.* Restricti-
us arbitraris. — ¶ Also, sparing,
stingy, niggardly. *Cic.* homo. *Id.* Re-
strictior. — ¶ Also, rigorous, strict,
severe. *Tacit.* imperium. *Cod. Just.*
Restrictissimis regulis.

RESTRINGO (re & stringo), is, *inxi, ic-*
2 tum, a. 3. to draw back or to one's self.
Quintil. levam. — ¶ Also, to bind or
draw back, in order to widen or to make
more narrow, close or tight. Hence,
to bind or draw back in order to open any-
thing. Hence, to open. *Plaut.* dentes,
h. e. to show one's teeth. *Apul.* labella.
— Also, to relax, make languid. *Tacit.*
animum maestitia. — ¶ Also, to bind
back, in order to tie any thing hard or
tight. *Plin.* manus ad terga, h. e. upon
one's back. *Horat.* Restrictis lacertis. —
Hence, to bind, fitter, shackle. *Tacit.*
vinculum ad arcum sellæ. Also, with
a dat. following, for od aliquid. *Catull.*
Restrictus siliici. — Hence, figur. *Plin.*
Ep. omnes ad custodiam pecuniæ, h. e.
to urge, excite, incite. *Tertull.* paralyti-
cos, h. e. to cure, properly, to make the
joints firm again. — Also, to restrain,
check, confine, stop, restrict. *Plin.* *Ep.*
sumptus. — ¶ See, also, *Restrictus*.

RESTRUCTUS, a, um. See *Restruo*.

RESTRUO (re & struo), is, *xi, ctum, a. 3.*
3 to rebuild, erect again. *Tertull.* aras. —
Hence, to restore. *Tertull.* fidem.

RESUDO (re & sudo), as, a. and n. I. to
3 socal. *Carl.* — ¶ Also, transitively,
to socal, socal forth, exude. *Prudent.*

RESULCO (re & sulco), as, a. I. to fur-
3 row or plough again. — Figur. *Prudent.*
vulnera, h. e. to scratch up again.

RESULTO (frequentat. of *resilio*), as, n.
2 I. to spring or leap back, rebound, ἀνορ-
θῶ. *Virg.* Tela galea resultant. *Plin.*
Aer resultat. — Hence, of an echo. *Virg.*
Imago vocis resultat. — Hence, of places
and things, to resound, sound, ring. *Virg.*
Colles clamore resultant. *Plin.* *Pang.*
Tecta resultantia vocibus. — ¶ Figur.
to leap, hop; as a fault of a speech when
there are too many short syllables in it.
Quintil. Vitiosum dicendi genus, quod

verborum licentia resultat. — Also, of
the voice. *Quintil.* Pronunciatio re-
sultans vocis imitationibus. — Also, to
oppose, resist. *Plin.* *Ep.* Barbara nomi-
na versibus resultant. — ¶ Also, tran-
sit., to make rebound, echo back, make to
sound. *Apul.* Saxa parilem sonum resul-
tant. *Calp.* Carmina, quæ nemore
resultent.

RESUMO (re & sumo), is, *impsi or msi,*
2 mptum or msum, a. 3. to take up again,
take again, resume, ἀναλαμβάνω. *Ovid.*
tabellas. *Quintil.* librum in manus.
Tacit. arma, h. e. to take up again. —
Hence, to take again, make use of again.
Plin. *Pang.* prætextas, h. e. to put on
again. *Id.* libertatem, h. e. to liberate
one's self again. — Also, to take up again,
resume, occupy one's self again with.
Plin. *Pang.* curas principales. — Also,
to renew, repeat. *Tacit.* pugnam. *Id.*
hostilia. *Stat.* genitus. — ¶ Also, to
get or receive again. *Ovid.* vires. *Suc-*
ton. somnum. *Id.* animum, h. e. to take
courage again. — ¶ Also, to restore,
refresh, cause to recover. *Cal.* *Aurel.*
ægrum.

RESUMPTIUS, or **RESUMTIUS** (resumo),
3 *ōnis, f.* a restoring, recovering, reviving,
refreshing. *Cal.* *Aurel.*

RESUMPTIVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. that
3 serves for recovering, receiving or refresh-
ing. *Cal.* *Aurel.*

RESUMPTORIUS, or **RESUMTORIUS**, a,
3 um, adj. for Resumptivus. *Cal.* *Aurel.*
RESUMPTUS, or **RESUMTUS**, a, um.
See *Resumo*.

RESO (re & suo), is, *ui, utum, a. 3.* to
rip open. *Sueton.* Tunica resuta.

RESUPINATUS, a, um, particip. from re-
supino. — ¶ Adj. lying or laid on his
back, ὑπνωθείς. — Hence, lazy, slothful,
effeminate. *Juvenc.* Gallus. — Figur.
leaning back. *Virg.* Resupinatum fa-
cit ejus speciem. — ¶ Also, curved,
bent. *Cels.* os.

RESUPINO (re & supino), as, *avi, atum,*
2 a. I. to bend back or backwards. *Plin.*
caput. *Liv.* assurgentem umbonem, h. e.
to strike back to the ground. *Quintil.*
nares manu. — Hence, Resupinari, to
be bent backwards or back, to bend itself
back or on its back. *Plin.* Leones resupi-
nari, h. e. lay themselves upon their backs.
— Hence, Resupinare feminam, for
concurrere cum femina; as, *Juvenc.*
aviam. — ¶ Also, to turn or force back,
break in, drive in, overthrow. *Prop.* val-
vas, h. e. to open, tear open, force in.
— ¶ Also, to destroy, ruin. *Acc.* ap.
Non rem. — ¶ Also, to make proud,
puff up. *Senec.* — ¶ See, also, *Resu-
pinotus*, a, um.

RESUPINUS (re & supinus), a, um, adj.
2 bent backwards or back, lying on one's
back or with the face upwards, turning or
looking upwards, supine, ὑπτιος. So, of
a man when he bends his head back.
Virg. and *Ovid.* — Also, of proud per-
sons who carry their noses high, bend
their heads back. *Ovid.* and *Senec.*
Here it may also be rendered proud. —
Also, when one lies on his back upon
the ground. *Ovid.* *Met.* 8, 84. *Hec.* 16,
255. Here it may be rendered on his
back, or lying on his back. Hence, *Ovid.*
Resupinum aliquem fundere, h. e. to
throw on his back upon the ground. *Plin.*
Humi jacentes resupini. So, also,
Ovid. collum. — Also, of inanimate
things. *Plin.* vomer, h. e. bent back.
— ¶ Also, effeminate, slothful. *Quin-*
til. voluptas. — ¶ Also, negligent,
careless. *Pandect.* homo. *Id.* existi-
matio.

RESURGŌ (re & surgo), is, surrexi, sur-
2 rectum, n. 3. to rise again, raise one's
self again, appear again, ἀνίσταται.
Ovid. Resurgam, sc. from my bed. *Tacit.*
Jacentes nullo ad resurgendum nisu.
Ovid. Herba resurgens, h. e. springing
up again. *Id.* Luna resurgit, h. e. rises.
Tacit. arbor. — ¶ Also, figur. to rise
again, rouse one's self again. *Tacit.* in
ultionem. — ¶ Also, to arise again,
break forth again. *Vallei.* Resurgit bel-
lum. *Virg.* amor. — ¶ Also, to come
forth again, or to rise again. *Propert.*
Roma resurgens. *Liv.* Res Romana ve-
lut resurgeret. — ¶ Also, to come to life
again, rise from the dead. *Lactant.* — Al-

so, to be built again. *Tacit.* Resurgens
urbis.

RESURRECTIO (resurgo), *ōnis, f.* a rising
3 from the dead, resurrection. ἀνάστασις
Tertull.

RESUSCITATIO (resuscito), *ōnis, f.* a
3 raising from the dead, resuscitation. *Ter-*
tull.

RESUSCITATOR (Id.), *ōris, m.* he that
3 raises from the dead. *Tertull.*

RESUSCITO (re & suscito), as, *avi, atum,*
3 a. I. to rouse again, revive, excite again,
renew, ἀνεγείρω. *Ovid.* iram. — Hence,
Pandect. legatum, h. e. to renew again,
make valid again. — ¶ Also, to bring to
life again. *Tertull.*

RESUTUS, a, um. See *Resuo*. 2

RETÆ (unc.), *arum, f.* said to denote
3 trees projecting from the banks of a river.
Gell. 11, 17. Hence, is said to be de-
rived *Reto*, as, to clear a river of such
trees. *Gell.* flumen.

RETALIŌ (re & talio, *ōnis*), as, a. I. to
3 retaliate. *Gell.* (Id) retaliari debet.

RETARDATIO (retardo), *ōnis, f.* a stop-
ping, delaying, hindering, retarding, ἀ-
βολή, ἡλλνσις. *Cic.*

RETARDO (re & tardo), as, *avi, atum,*
a. I. to keep back, detain, stop, delay, hin-
der, impede, retard, ἀνέχω. *Cic.* aliquem
in via. *Id.* aliquem a scribendo. *Id.*
impetis hostium. *Plin.* *Ep.* a scriben-
di studio. — Hence, Retardari, to be
detained, tarry, go slowly. *Cic.* Motus
stellarum retardantur.

RETAXŌ (re & taxo), as, a. I. to reprove,
2 blame, tax, or to blame in return, ἐγκαλέω.
Sueton.

RETE (unc.), is, n. a net, particularly a
net for catching fish. *Cic.* Araneæ
quasi rete texunt. *Plant.* Rete jacere.
Virg. Retia ponere cervis. *Terent.*
tendere. — Also, figur. *Propert.* Tei-
dis retia mihi. *Lucret.* Retibus (amoris)
exire. *Plant.* Albo rete aliena oppug-
nare bona, h. e. albo (prætoris), tanquam
rete (abl.). — *Retis*, is, f. occurs also.
Varr. and *Plant.* Retem. — The oblat.
is *reti* and *rete*. *Varr.*, *Ovid.* and *Plin.*;
as, *Varr.* Rete (obl.) cannabina (fem.).

RETECTUS, a, um, particip. from retego.

RETEGO (re & tego), is, *xi, ctum, a. 3.*
3 to uncover, open, ἀνακαλύπτω. *Cic.*
thecam nummariam. *Plin.* vestes su-
per clunes, h. e. to take up. *Propert.*
Sacra nullis relecta viris, h. e. from
which men are excluded. — Hence, to
bare. *Lucan.* vultus. *Id.* ense, h. e.
to draw, unsheath. *Virg.* Homo retec-
tus, h. e. not covered, not protected, se.
with a shield. *Sueton.* Rectis pedibus
conquiescebat, h. e. his feet being uncov-
ered. — Also, to make visible. *Virg.* or-
bem radiis. *Id.* Jam rebus luce retec-
tis, h. e. orto die. — Also, to disclose,
reveal, discover. *Horat.* arcanum con-
siliium. *Virg.* scelus. — ¶ Also, to
cover again. *Pallad.*

RETENDŌ (re & tendo), is, *di, sum* and
3 tum, a. 3. to slacken that which has been
strained, ἀνίημι. *Ovid.* arcum. *Id.*
Arcus retentus, or, *Phadr.* retensus.

RETENSUS, a, um, particip. from re-
tendo.

RETENTATOR (retento), *ōris, m.* a de-
3 tainer, retainer, ἀνακράτορας. *Cassiod.*

RETENTRIX (retentor), *icis, f.* she
3 that retains. *Macrob.*

RENTIUS (retineo), *ōnis, f.* a holding in,
keeping back. *Cic.* pecuniæ. *Id.* au-
rige, h. e. a holding in. *Id.* assensio-
nis, h. e. a withholding. — ¶ Also, a
keeping back, retaining. *Ascon.* judicium.
Lactant. societatis, h. e. preservation.
Pandect. Retentionem habere, or, fa-
cere, h. e. to be permitted to retain.

RETENTŌ (re & tento), as, *avi, atum, a.*
I I. to try or attempt again, reattempt, ἀ-
πειρώ. *Ovid.* verba. *Id.* viani leti.
Ovid. studium. *Senec.* memoriam.
Also, with an infinitive following. *Ovid.*
Retentans infringere vestes. — Also,
to occupy one's self again with any thing,
take hold of again. *Val.* *Flacc.* Spes
aliquem retentat. *Id.* vota dimissa,
h. e. to hope again for any thing which one
had given up.

RETENTŌ (retineo), as, *avi, atum, a. I.*
2 to hold or keep back, detain, stop, hold or
keep in, retain. *Plant.* and *Liv.* aliquem.
Lucret. cœlum a terris, h. e. to separate.

— Hence, to preserve. Cic. sensus vitasque.

RETENTOR (retineo), ōris, m. a retainer, 3 detainer. *Apul.*

RETENTUS, a, um, particip. from retendo, and from retineo.

RETENTUS (retineo), us, m. same as Retentio. *Claudian.*

RETERGEO, or RETERGEO (from re & tergeo, or tergo), es, si, a. 2. and 3. to wipe, cleanse. *Amnian.* fossas.

RETERO (re & tero), is, trivi, tritum, a. 3. to rub, rub again, cleanse, ἀναρπίβο. *Nec.* Retritum rutabulum.

RETEXO (re & texo), is, xui, xtum, a. 3. to unweave, untwist, untwine, unwind, unravel, ἀναλύνω, as, telum, the web, as Penelope did in order to put off her suitors (as is related in the *Odyssey*). Hence, *Ovid.* Tela retexta dolo, h. e. *Homer's Odyssey.* Hence, proverbially. Cic. Quasi Penelope telam retexens.

— Hence, to invalidate, cancel, annul, destroy, reverse. Cic. præturam. *Id.* superiora. *Manil.* jura. — Also, to alter, change. Cic. orationem. *Horat.* scriptorum quique, h. e. revise, correct. — Also, to diminish or make less by degrees. *Ovid.* Luna quater plenum retexit orbem. — *Id.* Also, to weave again or renew. — Hence, to renew, repeat. *Ovid.* fila properata, sc. of life. *Virg.* orbes, h. e. to repeat. — Also, to go through, recount, relate. *Apul.* ordine singula. — *Id.* The perfect retexi occurs also *Manil.*

RETEXTUS, a, um. See *Retexo*.

RETIARIUS (rete), i, m. sc. gladiator, a 2 kind of gladiator who, besides a trident (fuscina), used a net which he endeavored to throw over the head of his antagonist, who was a kind of gladiator called mir-millo and secutor. *Quintil.* Hence, *Martial.* Ferula contra retiarium, proverbially, of weak arms against a person well equipped.

RETICENTER (reticeo), adv. silently, in silence. Cic. *Att.* 10, 6. But *Ed. Ern.* and several others read *retice*.

RETICENTIA (Id.), ō, f. a being silent. Cic. posterum. *Id.* Pœna reticentie, h. e. a concealing, when one does not say that which he ought to reveal. — *Id.* Also, a figure of rhetoric, otherwise called ap-siopesis. Cic.

RETICEO (re & taceo), es, ui, n. 2. to hold one's peace, be silent, ἀποσιωγέω. Cic. de injuriis. *Liv.* alieni, h. e. respecting any person. — Also, not to answer or reply to a person. *Ovid.* and *Liv.* — Also, of animals. *Plin.* — Hence, figur. *Claudian.* Lyra, quæ reticet. — *Id.* Also, transitively, to conceal, keep secret. Cic. aliquid.

RETICULATUS (reticulum), a, um, adj. 2 made like a net, δικτυόδης, δικτυωτός. *Varr.* fenestra, h. e. a lattice window, trellis.

RETICULUM (dimin. of rete), i, n. a small net, δικτυόδιον. — Also, any thing made like a net. — Hence, a small net or bag to keep any thing in. Cic. Reticulum plenum rosæ, h. e. a bag made like a net of very fine thread, with small meshes or holes, filled with roses to serve as a nosegay. — *Id.* Also, a small bag to carry any thing in. *Horat.* panis. — *Id.* Also, a coil, band or fillet of net-work for covering the hair or keeping it together. *Varr.* and *Juvenal.* — *Id.* Also, a kind of net used in playing at ball. *Ovid.* — *Id.* Also, a curtain made of net-work. *Spartian.* — *Id.* Also, a sort of net-work, made of brass wire. *Fest.* æneum.

RETICULUS, i, m. same as Reticulum. *Varr.* and *Plin.*

RETINACULUM (retineo), i, n. any thing 2 with which another thing is stayed or held back; a stay, holdfast, tie, rope, halter, &c. ἔχμα. *Ovid.* Retinacula classis, h. e. cables. *Virg.* Retinacula tendens auriga, h. e. the reins. *Vitrur.* Tignum distinetur retinaculis. — *Id.* Figur. *Plin.* Ep. Vite retinacula abruptere.

RETINAX (Id.), æcis, adj. retaining, hold-3 ing back. *Symmach.*

RETINENS, tis, particip. from retineo. — *Id.* Adj. holding fast, observant, tenacious, κατέχων. Cic. sui juris. *Tacit.* avile nobilitatis.

RETINENTIA (retineo), æ, f. a holding

back, retaining. Hence, remembrance. *Lucret.*

RETINEO (re & teneo), ei, tinui, tentum, a. 2. to hold or keep back or in, stop, keep from going on or from falling, κατέχω. Cæs. and Cic. aliqueum. *Plin.* Arbusculæ retentæ, sc. in growing. (But other *Edd.* read *retensas*.) *Ovid.* Lacrimis vix retentis. *Id.* Lingua retenta metu, h. e. checked, restrained. Cic. Studia, quæ retenta animo, remissa temporibus revocavi. *Nep.* se domi, h. e. to keep one's self at home, not to go from home. — *Id.* Also, to keep attentive. Cic. Ordo ipse annuum nos retinet. — *Id.* Also, to retain, keep, preserve, maintain. *Cato* in Cic. *Ep.* provincium. Cæs. virtutem. *Horat.* amicos. Cic. jus suum. *Id.* morem, h. e. to retain, observe. *Id.* Retineri in vita, h. e. manere. *Nep.* aliquid memoria. h. e. to keep in mind or remembrance, remember. So, also, without metaoria; as, *Gell.* Retineo, h. e. I remember, recollect. So, also, Cic. aliqueum, h. e. to keep or retain as a friend. — Hence, to observe. Cic. officium. — *Id.* Also, to preserve, save from destruction. *Spartian.* labantem disciplinam. — *Id.* Also, to keep or preserve in any thing, cause to remain in. Cic. aliqueum in officio. — Also, in general, to keep in check or order. *Terent.* liberos. — *Id.* Also, to keep or retain with one's self. Cic. aliqueum, sc. as a guest. *Plin.* Paneg. uxorem. — Also, to keep what should have been given back. Cic. *Cluent.* 36. — Also, to keep to one's self, keep secret, conceal, not to talk of. *Horat.* — *Id.* Also, to hold, have. Cic. arenam manu. — *Id.* Also, to have, be possessed of, occupy, inhabit. *Lucret.* So, also, Cic. Impius retinent odia. — *Id.* See, also, *Retineus*.

RETINGO (re & tingo), is, a. 3. seems to mean merely to make. *Pallad.* Decemh. 2.

RETIOLEUM (dimin. of rete), i, n. a little 3 net. *Apul.*

RETIS, is, f. for Rete. See *Rete*. 3

RETIO, as, a. 1. See *Rete*. 3

RETONDEO (re & tondeo), es, di, sum, a. 2. to clip or shear again, or, simply, to clip or shear. — Hence, to mow, graze. *Plin.* segetes.

RETONDO (re & tono), as, n. 1. to thunder 3 or sound back, resound, or, simply, to sound, ἀναβοητάω. *Catull.*

RETONSUS, a, um, particip. from re-2 tondeo.

RETORPESCO (re & torpesco), is, pui, n. 3. 3. to become torpid or without feeling again, or, simply, to become torpid or without feeling. *Tertull.*

RETORQUEO (re & torqueo), es, si, tum, a. 2. to writhe or twist back, bend back, turn or cast back, or, simply, to turn, twist, writhe, bend, ἀντιστρέφω. Cæs. agmen ad dextram. Cic. oculos ad urbem. *Ovid.* caput in sua terga. *Id.* ora ad os Phæbi, h. e. to turn towards. *Virg.* currum. *Sil.* hastam, h. e. to hurl back. *Crinien.* to crisp, curl. *Martial.* Crine retorto, h. e. crisped, curled. *Horat.* Manibus retortis, h. e. tied behind the back. — Hence, of clothing, to throw back. *Virg.* amictum. — Also, of the mind. *Senec.* animum ad præterita, h. e. to turn one's thoughts to, reflect upon. *Virg.* mentem, h. e. to change his mind. — Also, to drive back, repulse. *Horat.* Rhætum. *Id.* Retortæ litore nudæ. — Also, to draw back, keep from. *Quintil.* decl. aliqueum, sc. a morte. — *Apul.* argumentum, h. e. to retort. So, also, *Pandect.* crimen in aliqueum. *Justin.* scelus (h. e. mortem) in auctorem, h. e. to inflict upon him the death which he intended for us. — *Claudian.* viam, h. e. to return by the same way.

RETORREO (re & torreo), es, torru, tos-2 tum, a. 2. to roast or dry again, or, simply, to roast, dry. *Colum.*

RETORRESCO (re & torresco), is, n. 3. to 2 become dry or parched or withered again, or, simply, to become dry or parched, dry up, wither, κατάρχομαι. *Colum.*

RETORRIDO (retorridus), adv. dryly, κα-2 τέρηρα τρέως. *Plin.*

RETORRIDUS (re & torridus), a, um, adj. 2 shrivelled or wrinkled with too much heat, parched, dried up with heat, burnt up, κατάρχης. *Varr.* prata. *Colum.* plun-

ta. *Senec.* ramus. — Figur. *Phædr.* mus, h. e. perhaps, old, or, of great experience, and, consequently, cunning. *Gell.* Detriti et retorridi, h. e. after many years, after much experience therein. *Capitol.* Vultu retorridus, h. e. serious, gloomy.

RETORTOS, a, um, particip. from re-2 torqueo.

RETOSTOS, a, um, particip. from re-2 torreo.

RETRACTATIO (retracto), ōnis, f. a tak-1 ing of a thing in hand again in order to go through it. Hence, Retractiones, revisions, corrections, the name of two books of Augustine. — *Id.* Also, a refusal, long delay, hesitation. Cic. Sine retractione.

RETRACTATOR (Id.), ōris, m. one that 3 refuses. *Tertull.* officii.

RETRACTATUS, a, um, particip. from retracto. — *Id.* Adj. revised, corrected, amended. Cic. Retractatus σύγγραμ-*ma.*

RETRACTATUS (retracto), ns, m. a go-3 ing over again, reconsideration. *Tertull.* — *Id.* Also, hesitation, doubt, refusal. *Tertull.* Sine ullo retractatu, h. e. without any allowance, hesitation, &c.

RETRACTIO (retraho), ōnis, f. a drawing 2 back. *Vitrur.* graduum, h. e. the breadth of the steps. *Arnob.* Sine ulla retractione, h. e. without refusal. — Hence, a diminishing. *Macroh.* diurnum.

RETRACTO (re & tracto), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to handle again, feel again. *Ovid.* vulnera *Virg.* *Æn.* 10, 396. ferrum (of an amputated hand). *Ovid.* vota (the beloved image). — Hence, to take up again. *Virg.* *Æn.* 7, 694. ferrum. *Liv.* arma. — Also, to take in hand again, undertake anew. *Colum.* pedamenta, h. e. to make anew. *Ovid.* verba desueta, h. e. to practise one's self in again. *Plin.* Ep. orationem, h. e. to look over again, to revise, correct, amend. *Id.* opera, h. e. to correct, amend. *Id.* finitum causam, h. e. to take up again a cause which has already been decided. — Also, to look over or examine again. *Colum.* — Also, to reflect upon again, consider anew. Cic. aliquid diligenter. *Ovid.* fata. *Senec.* memoriam, h. e. to renew, repeat. *Ovid.* secum memorata. — *Id.* Also, to draw back. — Hence, to retract, revoke, recant, recall. *Virg.* dicta. *Trojan.* in *Plin.* Ep. largitiones. — Also, to withdraw himself, refuse, decline, resist, oppose, hesitate, doubt, be reluctant. *Virg.* Quid retractas? *Liv.* Nullo retractante. Cic. Sive retractas. — *Id.* Also, to find fault with, censure, criticize. *Gell.* opus. — *Id.* See, also, *Retractatus*, a, um.

RETRACTOS, a, um, partic. from re-2 traho. — *Id.* Adj. drawn back, as it were, remote, concealed, hidden. *Liv.* Retractio a mari murus. *Id.* Sinus maris introrsus retractus. *Senec.* Retracti introrsus oculi, h. e. eyes lying deep.

RETRACTUS (retraho), us, m. a drawing 3 back. *Tertull.*

RETRADO (re & trado), is, didi, ditum, a. 3. to restore, deliver again. *Pandect.*

RETRAHO (re & traho), is, xi, etum, a. 3. to draw back, withdraw, ἀνέλκω. Cic. manum. *Id.* Hannibalem in Africanum. *Virg.* Unda pedem retrahit. *Ovid.* se ab actu. — Especially, to bring back (fugitives). Cic. and *Liv.* Hence, facetiously, *Terent.* argentum fugitivum, h. e. to bring back. — Hence, to keep from, detain from. Cic. consules a fœdere. — Also, to rescue, save, deliver. *Nepos.* ab interitu. *Sueton.* ex magnis detrimentis. — Also, to keep secret, conceal, suppress, keep out of sight, hush up. *Senec.* vires ingenii. *Id.* verba. — Also, to shorten. *Manil.* noctes. — Also, to withdraw, remove. *Horat.* se. *Cels.* a convictu. *Sueton.* Ad centum quinquaginta retraxit, h. e. subtraxit, took away. — Figur. not to assist. *Catull.* — *Id.* Also, to draw or drag again. *Tacit.* ad eodem cruciatus. — Hence, to bring forth again, bring to light again, make known again. *Varr.* verba. *Tacit.* oblitterata verarum nomina. — Also, to restore, put again. *Trojan.* in *Plin.* Ep. in conditionem prohiberi ministrorum. — *Id.* Also, for traho, to draw. *Tacit.* Imaginem nocturne quietis ad spem hand dubiam retravit, h. e. explained it as something certain, considered it as a reali-

ty. — Hence, to bring. *Cic.* in odium judicis, *h. e.* to render odious. — ¶ See, also, *Retractus*, *a.*, *um*.
RETRACTO, same as *Retracto*.
RETRIBUO (re & tribuo), *is*, *ui*, *utrum*, *a.* 1. 3. to give back, restore, return, ἀνταποδοῦμαι. *Lic.* pecuniam populo. — Hence, to give one his due. *Cic.* fructum. — ¶ Also, to give again or in return. *Lucret.* corpora rebus. *Lactant.* vicem alieni, *h. e.* to repay.
RETRIBUTIO (retribuo), *ōnis*, *f.* a giving or bestowing in return, a recompense, repayment, retribution, ἀντιδορεῖα, ἀνταποδοσις. *Tertull.* vitæ atemine. *Lactant.* contumeliæ.
RETRIBUTOR (id.), *ōris*, *m.* one who rewards or recompenses. *Tertull.*
RETRIBUTUS, *a.*, *um*. See *Retribuo*.
RETRIMENTUM (retero), *i*, *n.* the refuse, 2 sediment or dregs of any thing, ἀποκριμα. Of pressed olives. *Varr.* Of metal, the dross. *Cels.* plumbi. *Varr.* cibi, *h. e.* the excrements.
RETRITURUS (re & trituro), *as*, *a.* 1. to thresh again, or, simply, to thresh. *Augustin.*
RETRITUS, *a.*, *um*. See *Retero*. 3
RETRO (hinc.), *adv.* behind, on the back side, back, backwards, ὀπίω, ὀπίσθεν, to the question, *Where?* *Trent.* Est mihi in ultimis conclave ædibus quoddam retro. *Cic.* Quid retro atque a tergo fieret. — Hence, differently, in a different manner from other people; perversely. *Senec.* vivere. — Also, on the other hand, on the contrary. *Quintil.* and *Pandect.* — Also, before, formerly, in time past. *Horat.* Quodcumque retro est. *Plin.* Ep. Retro habeatur ratio. — ¶ Also, backwards, back, behind, to the question, *Whither?* *Liv.* inhibere navem. *Horat.* fingere. *Virg.* dare lineæ, *h. e.* to sail back. *Cic.* respicere. — Hence, figur. *Cic.* *Tusc.* 5, 31. Retro ponere, *h. e.* to postpone. *Virg.* Sententia versa retro, *h. e.* in contrarium, or mutata. *Lucret.* Retro abhorret ab hac, *h. e.* aversatur. *Plin.* Ep. Pretium retro abit, *h. e.* is lowered. — ¶ Also, back. *Pandect.* dare, *h. e.* to give back, return. — ¶ It is sometimes redundantly joined with *respicere*, *redire*, &c. *Cic.* respicere. *Liv.* redire. *Id.* remittere. *Id.* revocare. — ¶ Also, with an accusat. following, behind. *Apul.* Retro metas. — Also, with *versus* or *ad*. *Cæl.* in *Cic.* Ep. Iter mihi retro ad Alpes versus incidit.
RETROAGĒ, and **RETRO AGĒ**, *is*, *ēgi*, 2 actum, *a.* 3. to drive or throw back, turn back, ἀποσπρέψω. *Quintil.* capillos, *h. e.* to stroke or push back. — Figur. *Senec.* iram. *Plin.* honores. — Hence, to reverse, invert, alter, change. *Quintil.* ordinem, *h. e.* to reverse the order of things, begin at the wrong end. *Id.* literas, *h. e.* invert the order of the letters, have them repeated in a reversed order. Hence the *anapæstus* is called *ductylus retroactus*. *Quintil.*
RETROCEDO, or **RETRO CEDO**, *is*, *n.* 3. to go back, recede, retire, ἀναρρόδίζω. *Liv.*
RETROCESSUS (retrocedo), *us*, *m.* a going back or backwards, retrocession, ἀναχώρησις. *Apul.*
RETROCITUS (retro & citus), *a.*, *um*, *adj.* bent back, crooked. *Lucret.*
RETRODUCO, and **RETRO DUCO**, *is*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a.* 3. to bring, lead or draw back or backwards, ἀνάγω. *Vitruv.*
RETROEĒ, and **RETRO EĒ**, *is*, *n.* 4. to go back or backwards, return, ὑπερωέω. *Senec.*
RETROFLECTO, and **RETRO FLECTO**, 2 *is*, *xi*, *xum*, *a.* 3. to bend back or backwards, ἀνακάμπω. *Petron.* radices capillorum.
RETROGRADATIUS (retrogrado), *ōnis*, *f.* 3 a going backwards or back. *Marc.* Cap. RETROGRADIOR, and **RETRO GRADIOR**, *ōris*, *dep.* 3. to go back or backwards, retrograde, ἀναγάζω. *Plin.*
RETROGRADUS (retrogradior), *e.*, *adj.* 3 going backwards or back, retrograde. *Apul.*
RETROGRADUS (retrogradus, or retrogradus), *as*, *n.* 1. to go backwards or back. *Mutian.* Capell.

RETROGRADUS (retrogradior), *a.*, *um*, 2 *adj.* going backwards or back, retrograde, ὀπισθοπορεύς. *Plin.*
RETROGRESSUS (id.), *us*, *m.* a going back or backwards, retrogression. *Macrobi.*
RETROLEGĒ, and **RETRO LEGĒ**, *is*, *a.* 3.3. to go or sail backwards or back. *Quintil.*
RETROPENDULUS (retro & pendulus), *a.*, 3 *um*, *adj.* hanging backwards or back. *Apul.*
RETORSUM, and **RETORSUS**, *adv.* 1 See *Retrorsus*, *a.*, *um*.
RETORSUS (for retro versus, or vorsus), *a.*, *um*, *adj.* turned backward. *Plin.* manus. — Figur. of time, ancient, of time past. — Hence, compar. Retrorsior, or Retrosior, *h. e.* antiquior, more ancient. *Tertull.* — Hence, Retrorsus, or Retrorsum, *adv.* backward, back. *Horat.* Retrorsum vela dare. *Plin.* Retrorsum redeunt (here it is redundant). Hence, an the contrary. *Cic.* Deinde retrorsum vicissim, &c. Also, to time past. *Pandect.* Retrorsum se actio refert. *Id.* Retrorsus ad id tempus reducere. Also, back or again. *Pandect.* Retrorsus venisset.
RETORSIOR. See *Retrorsus*, *a.*, *um*.
RETROSPICIO (retro & specio), *is*, *exi*, 2 *ectum*, *a.* 3. to look backwards or back. *Vitruv.* orbem lunæ.
RETROVERSI (retroversus), *adv.* backwards. *Cloud.* Mamert.
RETROVERSUM, and **RETROVERSUM**, 2 See *Retroverto*.
RETROVERTO, or **RETRO VERTO**, *is*, *ti*, *sum*, *a.* 3. to turn backwards or back. — Hence, Retroversus, *a.*, *um*, turned about, turned back or backwards. *Ovid.* Ipse retroversus prodidit ora. *Lactant.* Argumentum retroversum. Also, Versus retro. *Virg.* Sententia versa retro, *h. e.* mutata. — Hence, Retroversus, and Retroversum, *adv.* backwards, behind one's self. *Plaut.* Retroversum cedam. *Petron.* Colonia retroversus crescit, *h. e.* decreases.
RETRODĒ (re & trudo), *is*, *si*, *sum*, *a.* 3. 3 to thrust back, ἀνωστέω. *Plaut.* — Figur. to retrace, hide, conceal. — Hence, Retrusus, *a.*, *um*, remote, hidden, concealed. *Cic.* Jacet retrusa et abdita.
RETUNDĒ (re & tundo), *is*, *tūdi*, *tūsum* and *tunsum*, *a.* 3. to thrust, push, or drive back. *Lucan.* Boreas retundit pelagus. — Hence, Retusus, *a.*, *um*, reflected. *Claudian.* Fratre (lunæ, *h. e.* sole) retuso. — ¶ Also, to check, restrain, repress. *Lentul.* in *Cic.* Ep. improbitatem alienjus. *Trent.* animum, qui luxuria diffuit. *Liv.* linguas Ætolorum, *h. e.* to silence. *Cæl.* in *Cic.* Ep. sermones, *h. e.* to refute. — ¶ Also, to blunt, make dull. *Ovid.* tela. *Plin.* ascias. — Figur. *Liv.* impetum. *Id.* hostem, *h. e.* to check his impetuosity. *Cic.* gladios, or ferrum alienjus, *h. e.* to frustrate his murderous designs. *Id.* mucronem stili. *Quintil.* mucronem ingenii. — ¶ See, also, *Retusus*, *a.*, *um*.
RETUNSUS, *a.*, *um*, *partic.* from *retusus*.
RETURĒ (the opposite of obturo, and of 3 a similar derivation), *as*, *a.* 1. to open. *Varr.* aures.
RETUSUS, or **RETUNSUS**, *a.*, *um*, *partic.* 1 from *retundo*. — ¶ *Adj.* blunted, blunt, obtuse, properly and figuratively. *Plaut.* Securis retusa. *Virg.* Ferrum retusum. *Cic.* Ingenium retusum. *Sil.* Res retusæ, *h. e.* weakened. — ¶ Also, of light, dark, obscure. *Claudian.* Stella crine retuso. — ¶ Also, without feeling. *Plaut.* Cor retusum.
REVALESCĒ (re & valesco), *is*, *lui*, *n.* 2 to grow well again, recover one's health, ἀναρρόδνναι. *Ovid.* — Figur. to recover itself, return to its former good condition. *Tacit.* Iudicia revahit. *Apul.* Revallescente astutia. — Also, to gain again its former power or authority. *Tacit.* Ut diplomata revallescerent.
REVANESCO (re & vaneſco), *is*, *ui*, *n.* 3. to vanish away again, ἀναφανίζομαι. *Ovid.*
REUDIGNI, *ōrum*, *m.* a people of Germany, near the Elbe. *Tacit.*
REVEHĒ (re & veho), *is*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a.* 3. to conduct, carry or bring back, whether on one's shoulders or on horseback, or

in carriages, ships, &c. ἀνακομίζω. *Ov.* id. Tela revexit, *sc. nave*. *Liv.* Præda revecta, *h. e.* brought back, *sc.* in wagons. — Hence, Reveli, to come, sail or ride back, when equo, curru, nave, &c. is either joined with it or understood. *Liv.* ad prælium, *h. e.* to ride back. *Horat.* Ithacum. *Ovid.* Revectis equis. *Plin.* curru triumphali. *Liv.* Quum per Circum reveheretur, *h. e.* rode back. — Hence, figur. *Cic.* Ad superiorem atatem revecti sumus, *h. e.* have come back. *Plin.* Ep. Famam ex Bithynia revexit, *h. e.* brought back. — ¶ Also, for veho et reveho, to carry to a place and back again. *Vol.* Flacc. Quos revehat.
REVELATIŒ (revelo), *ōnis*, *f.* aa uncovering, making bare. *Arnob.* — ¶ Also, figur. a revealing, discovering, ἀποκαλύψις. *Tertull.*
REVELATOR (id.), *ōris*, *m.* a revealer, 3 discloser, ἀποκαλύπτων. *Tertull.*
REVELATORIUS (revelator), *a.*, *um*, *adj.* 3 revealing, belonging to revelation, ἀποκαλυπτικός. *Tertull.*
REVELLĒ (re & vello), *is*, *velli*, *vulsum*, *a.* 3. to pull or tear away, pull or tear off, pull or tear out, ἀνασπάω, ἀποσπάω. *Cic.* crucem. *Id.* tela de corpore. *Virg.* telum ab alta radice. *Colam.* pellem (boxis), *h. e.* to pull at. *Horat.* Usque proximos revellis agri terminos, *h. e.* extend your lands. *Ovid.* Morte ab aliquo revelli, *h. e.* to be separated, torn. So, also, Revulsus, or Revolsus, *a.*, *um*. *Cic.* tabula. *Id.* claustra portarum. Hence, *Sil.* Signa (militaria) revellere, *h. e.* to decamp with an army, because then the standards, which had been fixed in the ground, were pulled out. *Ovid.* puerum, *h. e.* to tear or take away by force. *Virg.* Quos Sidonia urbe revelli, *h. e.* torn or carried away, removed. — ¶ Also, to tear up, pull open, open. *Ovid.* Immum dente curvo, *h. e.* to plough. *Auct.* ad *Her.* sepulcra, *h. e.* to break open, to open. *Virg.* cinerem manesve, for sepulcrum. — ¶ Figur. to tear away, banish, eradicate, extirpate, destroy. *Cic.* consulatum ex omni memoria, *h. e.* to blot out. *Id.* injurias. *Pers.* alieni avis, *h. e.* old prejudices.
REVELĒ (re & vello), *as*, *avi*, *utrum*, *a.* 1. 2 to unravel, uncover, bare, ἀποκαλύπτω. *Sueton.* caput. *Tacit.* frontem. *Ovid.* os. *Id.* sacra. — ¶ Figur. to discover, reveal. *Tertull.*
REVENĒ (re & vendo), *is*, *didi*, *ditum*, 3 *a.* 3. to sell again, ἀναπράσσω. *Pandect.*
REVENĒ (re & venio), *is*, *ēni*, *entum*, *n.* 4. to come again or back, return, ἐπανερχομαι. *Cic.* domum. — Figur. *Plaut.* Res in eum revertit locum. *Id.* in gratiam, *h. e.* to be reconciled.
REVENTUS (revenio), *us*, *m.* a return. 3 *Suæ.* ap. *Macrobi.*
REVERĒ, and **RE VERĒ**, *indeed*, in very deed, in reality, really, truly, reverly, in good earnest, assuredly, ὀντως, τῇ ἀληθείᾳ. *Cic.*
REVERBERĒ (re & verbero), *as*, *avi*, 2 *atum*, *a.* 1. to strike or beat back, repel, cause to reverberate, ἀνωστέω. *Senec.* and *Colum.* — Figur. *Senec.* iram fortunæ.
REVERECUNDITER (re & verecunditer), 3 *adv.* respectfully. *Enn.*
REVERENDUS, *a.*, *um*, *participle* from *reveror*. — ¶ *Adj.* venerable, awful, to be revered, revered, αἰδέσιμος. *Ovid.* Noxque tenebrarum specie reverenda tuarum. *Cod. Just.* Reverendissimi Episcopi, right reverend.
REVERENS, *tis*, *participle* from *reveror*. 2 — ¶ *Adj.* respectful, regardful. *Tacit.* Sermo erga patrem reverens. *Plin.* Ep. Illud reverentius. *Flor.* Reverentior majestatis. *Plin.* Ep. Reverentissimus mei. — Also, modest, shamefaced. *Propert.* ora (Musarum). — Also, venerable, reverend. *Flor.* Reverentius visum est nomen Augusti.
REVERTENTER (reverens), *adv.* with fear 2 and regard, reverently, respectfully, devoutly, εὐλαβώς. *Plin.* Ep. Adire reverenter aliquem. *Tacit.* Reverentius. *Sueton.* and *Plin.* Ep. Reverentissime.
REVERTENTIA (revereor), *æ*, *f.* fear. 2 *hum.* discendi. *Propert.* poscendi. — Hence, respect, regard, consideration.

Quintil. decl. languoris. — ¶ Also, respect, regard, reverence, awe. Cic. adversus homines. *Plin. Ep.* Alicui reverentiam prestare. *Id.* habere. *Quintil.* Oblivisci reverentia, quæ parentibus debetur. *Juvencal. legum. Id.* Maxima debetur puero reverentia. — Hence, as a title of honor. *Plin. Paneg.* Ego reverentia vestra (se. senatus) sic inserviam, h. e. with us, your honor, your reverence, &c.

REVEREOR (re & vereor), ēris, itus sum, 1 dep. 2. to fear, be afraid of, hesitate. *Terent. similitatem meam.* Cic. suspicionem. *Terent. adventum.* Liv. eorum virorum. Also, with quo minus following. *Terent.* Ne reveretur, minus jam quo redeat domum. — ¶ Also, to stand in awe of, respect, honor, regard, esteem, venerate, reverence, revere. *Auct. ad Herenn. virtutes, h. e. to esteem, venerate.* Colum. Illustrium scriptorum auctoritatem. — ¶ Also, to spare. *Plin. quæstus suos.* — ¶ It is also used passively and impersonally. *Varr.* Non te tuipudet, si nihil mei reveretur, h. e. if you do not fear me. Perhaps se is to be understood. — ¶ See, also, *Reverens*, and *Reverendus*.

REVERGĒ (re & vergo), is, a. 3. to incline backwards. — Hence, to tend, conduce, turn. *Claud. Mamert.*

REVERRĒ (re & verro), is, n. 3. to sweep back, to scatter abroad that which has been swept together. *Plaut.*

REVERSIĒ, or **REVORSIĒ** (revertor), ōnis, f. an inverting, as, when one says meum for eum me. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, a turning about on a journey, a turning back before arriving at the place of destination. Cic. Reditu vel potius reversione. — Also, in general, a returning, coming back, as, of a fever. Cic. Tertianas febres, et quartanas divinas esse dicendum est, quarum reversione quid potest esse constantius? *Id.* Reversionem facere, h. e. to return.

REVERSIĒ (re & verso), as, a. 1. to turn 3 round again. *Augustin.*

REVERSUS, a, um. See *Reverto*.

REVERTICĒLUM (revertor), i, n. a re-3 turn, revolution. *Apul.*

REVERTĒ, or **REVORTĒ** (re & verito, or vorto), is, ti, sum, a. 3. and **REVERTĒ**, ēris, sus sum, dep. 3. to turn back, come back, return. Cic. ex itinere. *Cæs.* ad aliquem. Cic. Laodicæam. *Terent. domum.* — Figur. Liv. in gratiam cum aliquo, h. e. to be reconciled. *Cæs.* ad sanitatem, h. e. to return to reason. *Lueret. ad vitam.* Ovid. Pœna reversura est in caput tuum. *Pandect.* ad aliquem, or, *Id.* adversus aliquem, h. e. to come upon a person for payment or indemnification. *Sallust. Malum in civitatem reverterat.* Cic. Ut ad me revertar, h. e. to return to myself, sc. in speaking. *Id.* ad propositum, h. e. to come to the purpose. — ¶ Also, simply, to go, come. *Varr.* Scribam tibi tres libros, ad quos revertare, si qua in te quæres, &c. h. e. quos legas. Cic. Revertitur ad commodum, h. e. relates to. *Tacit.* Ne ira victoris in tribunus reverteretur, h. e. be turned, direct itself.

REVESTIĒ (re & vestio), is, ivi, itum, a. 3. 4. to clothe again. *Tertull.*

REVIATRĒ (revibro), ōnis, f. a reflection. *Hygin.*

REVIATRĒ (Id.), us, m. same as *Re-3 vibro*. *Martian. Capell.*

REVIATRĒ (re & vibro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 3. 1. to cause to rebound. *Marc. Cap. radios, h. e. to reflect.* — ¶ Also, intransitively, to reflect light. *Mart. Capell.*

REVICTIĒ (revinco), ōnis, f. a refutation. 3 *Apul.*

REVICTĒ, a, um, partic. from *revinco*.

REVIDEĒ (re & video), es, a. 2. to see 3 again, go again to see. *Plaut. ad heram, h. e. to go home.*

REVIGESCEĒ (re & vigesco), is, gui, n. 3. to become lively again. *Juvenc.*

REVILESCĒ (re & vilescio), is, n. 3. to become contemptible or vile, lose its value. *Sence.*

REVIEMENTUM (obsol. revieo), i, n. sup-3 posed to denote the same thing as *Fimbria*. *Fronto.*

REVINCIABILIS (revinco), e, adj. that 2 may be disproved or refuted. *Tertull.*

REVINCIĒ (re & vincio), is, vinxi, vinctum, a. 4. to bind back or backwards, ἀναδένω. *Virg.* Juvenem manus post terga revinctum, for ejus manus post terga revinctæ erant. — ¶ Also, in general, to bind or fasten to any thing. *Cæs. trabes. Propert.* latus ense, h. e. the sword on his side. *Virg.* Quam (insulam) revinxit Gyaro, &c. h. e. has fastened, as it were. *Id.* Revinxit serpentum spiris, h. e. surrounded. *Ovid.* Zona de poste revincta. — Also, figur. *Catull.* mentem amore, h. e. to captivate. *Claudian.* Laties in glaciem revincti, h. e. frozen. — ¶ Also, to unloose. *Colum.* aliquem.

REVINCĒ (re & vinco), is, ici, ictum, a. 3. 1 to conquer. *Horat. catervas.* — Hence, to convince, convict, disprove, refute, ἐξελέγω. *Liv. crimen.* Cic. aliquem. *Gell.* In culpa revictus.

REVINCTĒ, a, um, particip. from *revincio*.

REVIREĒ (re & vireo), es, n. 2. to grow 3 green again. *Albinov.*

REVIRESCĒ (incept. of *revireo*), is, rui, n. 3. to become or grow green again, ἀναδένω. *Ovid.* Silvæ revirescunt. — Hence, figur. to recover one's former liveliness, courage, strength, youth, &c. *revire, flourish again, become young again.* Ovid. Revirescere posse parentem, h. e. to become young again. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Aliquando republicæ rationes revirere. Cic. Impolitæ res ad renovandum bellum revirescent, will recover strength or courage again. *Tacit.* Domum Germanici revirescere, h. e. flourish again.

REVISERATIĒ (obsol. reviscero, as), 3 ōnis, f. a restoring of the flesh. *Tertull.*

REVISIĒ (revideo), ōnis, f. a seeing again. 3 *Claud. Mamert.*

REVISITĒ (re & visito), as, a. 1. to re-2 visit. *Plin. urbem.*

REVISĒ (re & viso), is, si, sum, a. 3. to return or come again to see, come back to see, revisit, ἀντισκεπτομαι. *Plaut.* Reviso, quod agant, h. e. I will see once more what they are doing. *Id.* Ad me revisas. *Gell.* Revisæ ad me, h. e. call again, visit me again. — ¶ Also, transitively. Cic. Revisæ nos aliquando, h. e. visit us again some time or other. *Id.* rem Gallicanæ, h. e. to go to see, to visit. *Colum.* agrum sapiens, h. e. to survey, look at, go to see. *Liv.* Domos revisebant, h. e. recut or came home.

REVIVESCĒ, is, n. 3. See *Revivisco*.

REVIVIFICĒ (re & vivifico), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to restore to life. *Tertull.*

REVIVISCĒ, or **REVIVESCĒ** (re & vivifico), is, vixi, victum, n. 3. to recover life, come to life again, revive, ἀναβίβω. Cic. — Figur. to grow again. *Plin.* Pennæ avulsiæ reviviscunt. *Colum.* Gramina reviviscunt. — Also, to be renewed or repeated. Cic. Reviviscere memoriae ac desiderium mei. *Id.* Reviviscunt homines justitia, abstinentia.

REVIVĒ (re & vivo), is, xi, etum, n. 3. to 3 live again. *Paul. Nol.*

REUNCTĒ (obsol. revengo), ōris, m. one 2 employed by a physician to anoint and rub his patients. *Plin.*

REVOCABILIS (revoco), e, adj. that may 3 or can be recalled, revocable. *Ovid.* telum. *Propert.* carmen faturum, h. e. changeable. *Claudian.* damnum, h. e. reparable. *Val. Flacc.* Non revocabilis unquam pudor.

REVOCAMEN (Id.), īnis, n. a calling back. 3 *Ovid.* — Hence, a detaining. *Ovid.*

REVOCATIĒ (Id.), ōnis, f. a calling back, recalling, recall, revocation, ἀνάκλησις. Cic. a bello. *Pandect.* domus, for ad domum. — ¶ Also, a calling or alluring to a place. Cic. ad contemplandas voluptates.

REVOCATĒ (Id.), ōris, m. one who re-3 calls. *Quintil. declam. animarum, h. e. a restorer to life.*

REVOCATĒ (revocator), a, um, adj. 3 calling back, recalling. *Cod. Just.* Revocatoria, se. epistola, h. e. a letter of recall. — ¶ Also, drawing back. *Theod. Prise.*

REVOCĒ (re & voco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to call again, ἀνακαλέω. *Liv.* in suffragium. *Petr.* rursus ad bibendum. — ¶ Also, to call in return. Hence, to invite any one again or in return. Cic. Istum non fere quisquam vocabat, nec

nirum, qui non revocaturus esset, h. e. could not invite in return. — ¶ Also, to call back, recall one who has departed or is about to depart. Cic. aliquem de medio cursu. *Virg.* aliquem a morte. Cic. aliquem ex itinere. *Id.* Qui me revocastis, se. from exile. — Hence, figur. to entice back, to entice or draw forth again. *Ovid.* oculos, h. e. to cause one to open his eyes again or to look again at a thing. *Liv.* Spes Samnites ad Claudium rursus revocavit. — Also, to renew. Cic. studia intermissa. *Tacit.* antiquam militiam. — Also, to restore, renew. Cic. vires. *Virg.* animos. *Liv.* memoriam cædis. *Id.* priscos mores. — Also, to draw, set, put, bring or fetch back. *Virg.* pedem. *and, Id.* gradum, h. e. to return. *Justin.* aliquem in memoriam rei, h. e. to remind of any thing. *Plin.* pretermissa, h. e. to make good, make up for. *Colum.* terram in liram, h. e. to bring again. *Propert.* perjuriam, h. e. to repeat. — Hence, se, to return. Cic. et industriam. Also, to recollect. *Id.* Revocat se ad ea, h. e. recollects, or thinks upon again. *Id.* Se ad se revocare, or, simply, se revocare, h. e. to recollect one's self, bethink one's self. — Hence, figur. to hold back, keep back. Cic. aliquem a turpissimo consilio. — Also, to bound, limit, restrain, confine, keep short, shorten. Cic. vitæ, h. e. to prune. *Id.* comitia in unum domum. *Id.* Revocare se non poterat, h. e. withdraw himself from his society. *Val. Flacc.* Placibus revocaverat umbras, h. e. had shortened. — Also, to recall, retract, revoke. *Sence.* promissum suum. *Ovid.* facta. *Tacit.* libertatem, h. e. to reduce again to slavery, make again a slave. — Also, to call upon any one to repeat what he has said, read or sung; to cause a thing to be repeated by calling for it, as, by an actor, singer, lecturer, crier, &c. Of an actor. *Liv.* Quum sapius revocatus vocem retudisset, h. e. since he was frequently obliged to repeat it. Of a poet. Cic. Revocatum (Archiam) eandem rem dicere. Of a prætor. *Liv.* Prætor revocatus. — Also, aliquid. Cic. versus, h. e. to cause the verses to be repeated. *Id.* Milies revocatum est, h. e. they cried out a thousand times that it be repeated. — Also, to call out that one appear again. Cic. Nominem revocat populus, se. in judicium. — ¶ Also, to call, particularly frequently or repeatedly. *Horat.* Quo te revocant preces. *Liv.* Dominis revocatis. — Hence, to apply to. Cic. aliquid ad suas res. — Also, to bring or draw to Cic. in dubium, h. e. to doubt. *Cato.* ad rationem, h. e. to call to account. Cic. omnia ad suam potentiam. *Id.* rem ad manus, h. e. to bring to blows. *Liv.* spem consilatus in partem, h. e. to biseal, as it were, give hopes of dividing the consulate. *Cic.* Cæl. 27. Revocare ad se maximi facinoris crimem, h. e. to bring upon himself an accusation. — Also, to refer to. Cic. Me ad Antonii æstimationem revocaturus es? h. e. will you say that Verres imitated Antony with regard to this tax? — Also, to refer, reduce, arrange, adapt, judge of. Cic. omnia ad gloriam. *Id.* consilia ad naturam.

REVOLĒ (re & volo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. 1 to fly back, ἀναπτερομαι. Cic. — Figur. to return quickly, hasten back. *Ovid.* Revolat telum. *Vellei.* homo.

REVOLSCĒ, a, um. See *Revella*.

REVOLUBILIS (revolveo), e, adj. that may 3 be rolled or wound back, ἐλικής, ἐπιτροχος. *Ovid.* pondus, h. e. saxonum. *Sil.* unda, h. e. flowing back.

REVOLVĒ (re & volvo), is, volvi, vōlūtum, a. 3. to roll or wind back, ἀνακυλίω, ἀναστρέφω. Cic. Draco revolvens sese. *Colum.* Pelagus fluctum revolvit. *Sence.* Revolvere fila, or, *Surt.* stamina, h. e. to unwind the threads on the spindle, to reverse or alter fate, said of the Parcæ. — Hence, Se revolvere, or revolvit, to roll itself back, revolve, return, of the stars, of years and times. *Plin.* Centesima revolvente se luna. *Claudian.* Secula revolvuntur. *Virg.* Revoluta dies. — Revolvi denotes, also, in general, to fall or roll back, return. *Virg.* Revolutus equo, h. e. fallen from. *Ovid.* rursus eodem, h. e. redire. *Virg.* In

reterem revoluta figuram, *h. c. returned, was changed again.* *Id.* Ter revoluta toro, *h. c. she fell back.* *Cic.* Revolver in Tusculanum, *h. c. i. redeo.* *Id.* Eodem revolveris, *h. c. you fall upon the same thing, say the same thing as before.* *Ovid.* Revoluta secula, *h. c. past.* *Tacit.* Revolver ad memoriam rei, *h. c. to remember.* — *Revolver* denotes, also, to come to, fall into, hit upon. *Cic.* ad patris sententiam. *Ovid.* Quid ad ista revolver? *Tacit.* ad vana. *Justin.* in luxuriam. — ¶ Also, Revolvere, of a book, to open, because the hooks of the ancients were rolled together, and consequently were to be unrolled in order to be read. *Liv.* Origenes (a book of Cato). *Plin.* Ep. librum ad extremum, *h. c. to turn over, read.* — ¶ Also, Revolvere to repeat. — Hence, to read again. *Horat.* loca jam recitata. — Also, to think upon again, reconsider, revolve in one's mind, reflect upon. *Ovid.* visa. *Tacit.* dicta factaque. — Also, to relate again. *Virg.* — Also, to repeat in travelling or going. *Virg.* iter, *h. c. to return by the same way.* *Id.* Pontus aestu revoluta resorbens saxa, *h. c. over which it flows back.* — Also, to repeat by notions or experience. *Virg.* Iterum revolvere casus, *h. c. de novo subire.* *Sil.* Fata revolvam, *h. c. to let return, renew.*

REVOLVĒTIS (revolver), ōnis, f. a revolution, return. *Augustin.*

REVOLVĒTUS, a, um, particip. from revolver.

REVŌMŌ (re & vomo), is, ui, itum, a. 3. 2 to spit back, discharge by spitting, vomit or throvo up again, disgorge, avergeo. *Virg.* fluctus. — *Figur.* *Ovid.* Charybdis vorat revomitque carinas. *Flor.* victorian.

REVŌRSIŌ, ōnis, f. See *Reversio*.

REVŌRTŌ, &c. See *Revertor*.

REŪS (res), i, m. and **REĀ**, a, f. a person accused or impeached in a court of justice, whether in a civil or criminal suit, a culprit, criminal, defendant, guilty, ὁπιδίκος, ἐνοχος, ὑπαίτιος. The thing of which one is accused or for which one is prosecuted, is put in the *genit.*; less frequently with *de* and an *ablat.* *Cic.* Reum facere aliquem, *h. c. to accuse, impeach.* *Cic.* *Ep.* de vi. *Cic.* Reum fieri, *h. c. to be accused or prosecuted.* *Id.* Ut socrus rea ne fiat. *Liv.* Aliquem reum agere, *h. c. to accuse, charge.* *Ovid.* Aliquem agere reum legum spretarium, *h. c. to accuse.* *Cic.* Referre in reos, *h. c. to write among the number of the accused (this was done by the pretor).* *Cic.* Aliquem ex reis eximere, *h. c. to strike out of the number.* *Plin.* *Ep.* Postulare aliquem reum impietatis, *h. c. to accuse.* *Cic.* Sextius, qui est de vi reus. — Also, out of a court of justice, Reum agere, to accuse. *Ovid.* Reus agor. Ironically, *Id.* Rea laudis agar. *Liv.* Reus fortune, *h. c. to be blamed for a misfortune.* *Id.* Reus culpæ alienæ. — *Reiare* also the parties, both the defendant and plaintiff. *Cic.* *Orat.* 2, 79. Reos appello, quorum rest. — ¶ Also, one who is bound to do or perform any thing, bound by, obliged to perform. *Pandect.* satis dandi. *Virg.* voti, *h. c. bound to fulfil his vow.* and, consequently, having obtained his wish. *Liv.* suæ partis, *h. c. bound to be answerable for.*

REVŪLSIŌ (revello), ōnis, f. a tearing or 2 pulling away, ἀποσπάσμα. *Plin.*

REVŪLSŪS, a, um, particip. from revello.

REX (rego), rēgis, m. properly, a ruler, governor, director; hence, one that has the sovereign power in a state, whether large or small, or in a city, a king, sovereign, monarch, βασιλεύς. Thus the king of Egypt is called by *Cic.* rex. *Romulus* is also called by *Liv.* rex, who ruled only over the single city of Rome; and thus the succeeding kings were called. *Id.* And *Eneas* is called by *Virg.* rex (though he had no territory). There were also in the free state of Lacedæmon two reges or kings, who were subject to the Ephori, and consequently were not sovereigns. *Nepos.* Also, at Carthage, there was a rex. *Id.* By way of eminence, the king of Persia, and afterwards of Parthia, was called by

the Greeks βασιλεύς βασιλέων, hence in *Sueton.* Rex regum, the king of kings, *h. c. the Parthian king.* Also, the king of Persia was simply called βασιλεύς, the king; hence, *Tercet.* In Asiam ad regem militatum abiit. Also, several gods were called reges. *Virg.* Rex divum atque hominum, or, *Id.* deorum, *h. c. Jupiter.* *Ovid.* Rex aquarum, *h. c. Neptune.* *Virg.* Regis solio, *h. c. Plutonis.* *Senec.* Rex tertie sortis, *h. c. Plato.* *Virg.* Rex Stygius, *h. c. Pluto.* The name is also used in reference to animals. *Phædr.* Quum se ferarum regem fecisset leo. *Stat.* Rex armenti, *h. c. taurus.* *Virg.* Reges apum. *Plin.* avium, *h. c. trochilos.* Also, of rivers, mountains, &c. *Virg.* Fluviorum rex Eridanus. — By reges is frequently meant a king and his consort. *Liv.* Also, princes, children of a king, or, generally, the royal family or kindred. *Cic.* Reges Syriæ, regis Antiochi filios. *Cæs.* Controversias regum, *h. c. of Ptolemy and Cleopatra*, who were brother and sister, husband and wife. — ¶ After the Romans had deposed and expelled from Rome their last king, Tarquin, the name of rex was very odious to them, and nothing could more imbitter them against a person than its being said that he was endeavoring to become rex, or his being called rex; in this sense it means a tyrant, despot, unlimited lord. *Cic.* Rex populi Romani, and, *Id.* Ei regi, *h. c. Cæsar.* *Id.* Decem reges ærarii, vectigalium, provinciarum omnium, totius reipublicæ, regnorum, liberorum populorum, orbis denique terrarum domini constituerentur (where Cicero thus calls the commissioners for the distribution of land, to cast odium upon Rullus). — *Cic.* Rex sacrorum, or *Liv.* Rex sacrificus, or, *Id.* Rex sacrificulus, a kind of priest under the Pontifex Maximus, who performed certain sacrificial duties, which, before the expulsion of kings, were performed especially by them. — Also, parasites called their patrons, reges. *Tercet.* — Also, any powerful or fortunate person was called rex. *Plaut.* Rex sum, si, &c. *Horat.* Rex eris, si, &c. *Ascon.* Rex causarum, *h. c. that gains every cause, of a great judicial orator, as Hortensius.* *Tercet.* Regem me esse oportuit. — *Rex* also stands for the dignity, character, disposition, or sentiments of a king. *Ovid.* Rex patrem (*h. c. paternum animum*) vicit. — The priest of Diana near Aricia, is also called rex; namely, *Sueton.* Rex nemorensis. — ¶ Also, that rules, sways, or has kingly power. *Virg.* Populum late regem. — ¶ Also, the governor or director of a youth, a preceptor, master. *Horat.* pueritiæ. — ¶ *Macrob.* Rex mensæ, the master or director of a feast, especially, one that regulated the drinking. — ¶ Also, *Rex*, a surname of the Marcian gens. *Sueton.* Q. Marcus Rex.

RHĀ ('Pā), now the Volga. *Mea.* — 3 ¶ Also, a root growing near this river, otherwise called *Rha Ponticum* and *Rodix Pontica*, rhubarb (*Rheum Raponiticum*, L.). *Cels.*

RHĀDDŌS (ῥάβδος), i, f. a meteor resembling a straight rod. *Apul.*

RHĀBŌ, ōnis, same as *Rabo*.

RHĀCYNŌS, i, m. a fish. *Ovid.* ap. *Plin.*

RHĀCŌMĀ a, f. a kind of herb or root, perhaps the same as *Rha*, *Rha Ponticum*. *Plin.*

RHĀDĀMANTHŌS, or -ŌS, i, m. 'Paδάμανθος, o son of Jupiter and brother of Minos. On account of his justice, poets have made him the judge of the infernal regions. *Virg.* — ¶ *Accus.* Rhadamanthem, as from Rhadamas, autis, m, Rhadamanthes, is. *Plaut.* *Trin.* 4, 2, 83.

RHĀDĒNĒ (ῥαδὴν), es, f. slender, slim. *Lucret.*

RHĀETĪ, RHĒTĪ, or RĀETĪ, ōrum, m. the people of Rhetia. *Plin.*, &c.

RHĀETĪĀ, RĀETĪĀ, or RHĒTĪĀ, a, f. a country lying between the Danube, Rhine, and Lech. It was south of *Vindelicia*, from which it is therefore distinguished, but sometimes both are comprehended under the name *Rhetia*. — Hence, *Rheticus*, *Ræticus*, or *Rheticus*, a, um, adj.

Rhetinn. *Plin.* vinum. *Virg.* vitis. — *Rhetus*, a, um, adj. *Rhetian.* *Horat.* *Od.* 4, 4, 17 (others read *Rhæti* for the *Rhæti* and *Vindelici* together).

RHĀGĀDES (ῥυγάδες), um, f. and **RHĀ-2 GĀDĪĀ** (ῥαγάδια), ōrum, n. chaps on the lips, fect, &c. *Plin.*

RHĀGIŌN (ῥάγιον), ii, n. properly, a small berry, hence, from its resemblance, a small black spider. *Plin.*

RHĀMNES, &c. See *Rammes*, &c.

RHĀMNŌS, or -ŌS (ῥάμνος), i, f. a kind of white bramble called *rhannu* or *Christ's-thorn*; *rheinberry* or *backthorn* (*Rhamnus*, L.). *Plin.*

RHĀMNŪS, untis, f. 'Ραμνοῦς, a town of Crete. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a town, village, or hamlet of Attica, where there was a celebrated statue of the goddess *Nemesis*. *Plin.* and *Lucan.* — Hence, *Rhamnusis*, idis, f. adj. of or pertaining to *Rhamnus*; hence, *Ovid.* *Rhamnusis*, se. dea, the goddess *Nemesis*. — Also, *Rhamnusius*, a, um, adj. of, in, at, or belonging to *Rhamnus*. *Tercet.* *Rhamnusium* se aiebat. *Catull.* *Rhamnusia* virgo, or, *Claud.* *Dea Rhamnusia*, or *Ovid.* (simply) *Rhamnusia*, se. dea, *h. c. Nemesis*.

RHĀPEŌN (ῥάπητον), ii, n. an herb, the same as *Leontopodium*. *Plin.*

RHĀPTSMĀ (ῥάπτισμα), ātis, n. a blow 3 with a staff, or a cuff with the hand. *Cod.* *Just.*

RHĀPSŌDĪĀ (ῥάψωδία), a, f. a rhapsody; 2 by this name each of the books of *Homer's Iliad* and *Odyssey* is called. *Nepos.* Versum illum *Homeri* retulit ex secunda rhapsodia, *h. c. second book.*

RHĒĀ ('Pēa, and 'Pēn), a, f. a goddess, same as *Cybele*. *Ovid.* — ¶ *Rhea* *Silvia*, daughter of *Numitor* and mother of *Remus* and *Romulus*. *Liv.* and *Flor.* (It is another that is mentioned in *Virg.* *Æn.* 7, 659.) — ¶ In *Prudent.* and *Virg.* the first syllable is long, as from the Greek 'Pēa.

RHĒCTĀ (ῥήκται), ārum, n. earthquakes 3 causing the ground to break open. *Apul.*

RHĒDĀ (according to *Quintil.* a Gallic word), a, f. a carriage (with four wheels, according to *Isidor.*) for travelling; a coach, calash, caroché, ἀπήνη, ζεύγος, ὄχημα, τετράκυκλον. *Cic.* Cum veheretur in rheda, *Horat.* Tollere aliquem rheda, to take with one's self in the carriage. — ¶ It is also written *reda*.

RHĒDĀRIŪS (rheda), a, um, adj. of or 3 belonging to a rheda or carriage. *Varr.* Ex equili educere rhedarias mulas. Hence, subst. *Rhedarius*, ii, m. se. auriga, the driver of a rheda; a coachman, charioteer, ζευγηλάτης. Also, se. artifex, a wheeleright, coachmaker, ζευγοποιός. *Capitolin.*

RHĒDŌNES, or **RĒDŌNES**, um, m. a people of Celtic Gaul. *Cæs.*

RHĒGINŪS, a, um. See *Rhegium*. 3

RHĒGIUM, ii, n. now *Reggio* in Colabria, 'Ρήγιον, a city in the southern part of Italy in the country of the *Bruttii*. — Hence, *Rheginus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Rhegium*. *Sil.* *Rhegina* litora. *Cic.* *Rhegiini*, the inhabitants. — ¶ *Regium* is another town; but some also write this town *Regium*. *Cic.* *Attic.* 16, 6. *Regio*, for *Rhegio* (*Ed. Ernesti*).

RHĒMĪ, ōrum, m. See *Remi*.

RHĒNĀNŪS (Rhenus), a, um, adj. of, belonging to, or found on the Rhine, Rhemish. *Martial.* *Rhenanum* numeras Sarmaticamque manum, *h. c. Germanorum* copias.

RHĒNŌ, ōnis, m. See *Reno*.

RHĒNŌS, i, m. the Rhine, a river of Germany, 'Ρήνος. *Cæs.* — Also, used as an adj. *Horat.* *Flumen Rhenum*. — *Rheus*, *h. c. imago Rheni*. *Pers.* Ingentesque locat Cæsonia Rhenos, *h. c. in triumpho transvehendos* (some understand it accols Rheni).

RHĒSŌS, i, m. 'Ρήσος, a king of Thracæ, who came to the aid of the Trojans. When the Greeks had been informed by an oracle that they could not take Troy, unless they obtained possession of the horses of *Rhesus*, before they tasted the grass and water of Troy, they sent *Ulysses* and *Dionædes*, who, stealing into the tent of *Rhe-*

sus, killed him, and obtained possession of the horses. Cic. and Virg.

RHETICŌS, ōnis, m. a mountain of Germany near Bomi. Mela.

RHETŌR (ῥήτωρ), ōris, m. a teacher of rhetoric, rhetorician. Cic. and Plin. Ep. — ¶ Also, an orator. Cic. and Nepos.

RHETŌRICĀ, æ, and **RHETŌRICĒ**, es, f. See *Rhetoricus*.

RHETŌRICUS (rhetoricus), adv. rhetorically, oratorically, like an orator, ῥητορικῶς. Cic.

RHETŌRICŌS (Id.), as, n. 1. same as *Rhetoricor*. Nov. ap. Non.

RHETŌRICŌR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. to speak like an orator, ῥητορεύω. Tertull.

RHETŌRICŌTERŌS (ῥητορικώτερος), i, 2 adj. in comp. degree after the Greek form. Cic. ex Lucil. Crassum habeo generum, ne rhetoricotero? (for rhetoricoteros) in sis.

RHETŌRICŌS (ῥητορικῶς), a, um, adj. of or relating to rhetoric, of a rhetorician, of rhetoric, rhetorical. Cic. ars, rhetoric; for which we also find *rhetorica*, æ, and after the Greek form, *rhetorice*, es. Cic. and Quintil. — Cic. Rhetorici libri; also, Quintil. (simply) Rhetoricus, sc. liber. — Rhetorica, ōrum, n. rhetoric. Cic.

RHETŌRICŌS (dimin. of rhetor), i, m. 3 a mean or paltry rhetorician. Gell. 17, 20. (Ed. Longol. has ῥητορίστα.)

RHETŌRISSŌ (ῥητορίζω), as, n. 1. to 3 speak like an orator. Pompon. ap. Non.

RHETRA (ῥήτρα), æ, f. a word, saying, 3 law. Amnian. Rhetre Lycurgi.

RHEUMĀ (ῥέυμα), ātis, n. a rheum, catarrh. Hieron.

RHEUMATICŌS (ῥευματικός), a, um, 2 adj. troubled with rheum or catarrh, having a catarrh. Plin.

RHEUMATISMŌS (ῥευματισμός), i, m. 2 a rheum, flux, catarrh. Plin.

RHEXYA, æ, f. an herb; same as *Ouochilis*. Plin. 22, 25.

RHINĀ (ῥίνη, a file), æ, f. a sea-fish; otherwise called *squatius*. Plin.

RHINIŌN (ῥίνιον), ii, n. a kind of ointment (collyrium) for removing scabs, hard skin, &c. Cels.

RHINŌCERŌS (ῥινόκερος), ōtis, m. a rhinoceros. — Vessels to wash in were made from the horn of the rhinoceros; hence, *Juvenal*. Magno cum rhinocerotē lavari, h. e. ingenti gutto ex cornu rhinocerotis. *Martial*. (Gattus corneus.) Gestavit modo fronte me juvenis: verum rhinocerotā me putabis. — Also, proverbially or facetiously, *Martial*. Nasum rhinocerotis habere, h. e. to be very satirical. — Also, a person whose mouth and teeth project much is called *rhinoceros*. Lucil. ap. Non.

RHINŌCERŌTICŌS (ῥινόκερωτικός), a, 3 um, adj. of or belonging to a rhinoceros. Sidon. Naris rhinocerotica, satire, ridicule.

RHIPHĀS, **RIPHĀEŌS**, **RIPĀEŌS**, **RIPHĀEŌS** (ῥίπαιος, and ῥίπατος), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a certain country in the remotest part of Sarmatia, or Scythia, or the North. Plin. Riphæi montes, or, *Virg*. Rhiphæ arces, or, Plin. Riphæa juga, or, Mela. Rhipensis mons, a chain of mountains in this country: the Rhipheon mountains (which, according to some, are fictitious). Stat. Rhiphæa grandis, h. e. nix durata gelu. Val. Flacc. Rhiphæus orbis, h. e. Scythicus. Claudian. axis, h. e. septemtrionalis.

RHIŌLĀS (ῥιζίας), æ, m. from the root; hence, *Rhizias*, s. z. succus, ῥιζίας ὀπός, the juice from the root of the herb laserpitium (which is better than the succus caulias, καυλίας ὀπός, the juice from the stem or stalk).

RHIŌTŌMŌMENĀ (ῥιζοτομούμενα), ōrum, n. the things pertaining to medicines made from roots of herbs cut up, the title of a book of Micton or Miction. Plin.

RHIŌTŌMŌS, or -ŌS (ῥιζοτόμος), i, u kind of Myrian iris. Plin.

RHŌ (ῥῶ), n. indecl. the Greek name of the letter R. Cic.

RHŌĀ, æ, f. same as *Rhœas*. Plin.

RHŌDĀNIŌTIS. See *Rhodanus*.

RHŌDĀNŌS, i, m. the Rhone, Ῥοδανός, a river in France. Cæs. — Hence, *Rho-*

danitis, īdis, f. adj. belonging to or near the Rhone. Sidon. Rhodanitidas per urbes.

RHŌDIACŌS (Ῥοδιακός), a, um, adj. same as *Rhodi*. Vitruv.

RHŌDIENSIS (Rhodos), e, adj. same as *Rhodi*. Sueton.

RHŌDINŌS (ῥόδιος), a, um, adj. of roses, made of roses, rosaceous. Plin. unguentum, rose ointment.

RHŌDITES (ῥοδίτης), æ, m. sc. lapis, or **RHŌDITIS** (ῥοδίτης), īdis, f. sc. gemma, a precious stone of a rose color. Plin.

RHŌDIŌS (Ῥόδιος), a, um, adj. of Rhodes, Rhodian. Ovid. Rhodiæ ductor pulcherime classis. Tacit. secessus, h. e. to Rhodes. Sueton. classis, h. e. a fleet of ships constructed in the manner of the Rhodian ships. Cic. Rhodii, the inhabitants of Rhodes, who were celebrated as navigators. — As the Rhodians, also, were distinguished for their eloquence, Cic. Rhodii oratores (who preserved the mean between Asiatic copiousness and the Attic polish).

RHŌDŌDAPHNĒ (ῥοδοδάφνη), es, f. the rose-bay or oleander. Plin.

RHŌDŌDENDRŌS, i, f. and **RHŌDŌDENDRŌN**, i, n. the same as *Rhododaphne*. Plin.

RHŌDŌMELI (ῥοδόμελι), n. indeclin. a 3 conserve of roses sweetened with honey. Pallad.

RHŌDŌPE (Ῥοδόπη), es, f. a sea-nymph, daughter of Pontus and Mare. Hygin. — ¶ Also, a high mountain of Thrace, opposite mount Hæmus. Ovid. — Hence, *Rhodopeus*, a, um, adj. belonging to or found on mount Rhodope, Rhodopean, Thracian. Ovid. vates, h. e. Orpheus. Id. heros, h. e. Orpheus. Id. regna, h. e. Thrace. Stat. conjux, h. e. Procne, wife of Tereus, king of Thrace. — *Rhodopeus* (contracted from *Rhodopeius*), a, um, adj. Lucan.

RHŌDŌPEŌS, and **RHŌDŌPEŌS**. See 3 *Rhodope*.

RHŌDŌRĀ, æ, f. the name of an herb in the Gallic language, meadone-sweet (Spiræa ulmaria, L.). Plin. Plin.

RHŌDŌS (Ῥόδος), or -ŌS, i, f. a celebrated island and town in the Mediterranean sea, on the coast of Asia Minor, celebrated for its colossus, and for the skill of its inhabitants in naval affairs. Plin., Ovid., &c.

RHŌEAS, ādis, f. or **RHŌĀ** (ῥοᾶ, and ῥοιᾶ), æ, f. wild poppy. Plin.

RHŌECŌS. See *Rhœtus*.

RHŌETĒŌS. See *Rhætenu*. 3

RHŌETEUM (Ῥοίτειον), i, n. a town and promontory of Troas. — Hence, *Rhæteius*, and by contract. *Rhætēus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Rhætenu*, *Rhæteian*, *Phrygian*, *Trojan*. Virg. ductor, h. e. *Æneas*. Ovid. *Rhæteum profundum*, or, Id. *Rhæteum*, sc. mare or profundum, the sea washing the promontory *Rhætenu*. Stat. *Rhæteæ trabes*, h. e. e quibus constructa est classis a Paride Helenam rapturo. — Also, *Roman*, because the Romans were descended from the Trojans. Sil.

RHŌTEŌS. See *Rhætenu*.

RHŌTŌS, or **RHŌECŌS**, i, m. one of the giants. Horat. — ¶ Also, the name of a centaur. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a king of the *Marrubii* or *Marsi*. Virg.

RHŌICŌS, a, um. See *Rhus*.

RHŌITĒS (ῥοίτης, sc. ὀίνος), æ, m. vinum, pomegranate wine. Plin.

RHŌMBŌIDES (ῥομβοειδής), is, rhomboid-3 al, rhombic. Frontin.

RHŌMBŌS (ῥόμβος), i, m. a rhombus, h. e. a parallelogram with equal sides, but not having right angles. Frontin. — ¶ Hence, from its resemblance, a spinning-wheel, a reel, a wheel, or turn. Ovid. Scit bene quid græmen, quid torto concita rhombolicia, quid valeat virus amantis equæ. Propert. Magico torti sub carmine rhombi. — ¶ Also, a fish, supposed to be the pearl; or turbot. Plin., Horat., &c.

RHŌMPIĀĀ, and **RŌMPIĀĀ** (ῥομφαία), also, **RŌMPIĀ**, æ, f. a kind of weapon; according to *Isidor*. a two-edged sword; or, perhaps it is rather a missile weapon. Liv. — Hence, *Rhomphaealis*, or *Romphaealis*, or *Rhomphæalis*, e, adj. Prudent. Dextram perarmat rhomphaei

incendio, h. e. rhomphaea flammante with a flaming sword.

RHŌNCHISŌNŌS (rhoncus & sono), a, 3 um, adj. making a snorting noise. Sidon.

RHŌNCHISSŌ (ῥονχίσσω), as, n. 1. to snort, snore. Plaut.

RHŌNCHŌS (ronchus), as, n. 1. to snort. 3 Sidon.

RHŌNCHŌS (ῥόγχος), i, m. a snorting, 3 snoring. *Martial*. Nos accubamus, et silentium rhonchis præstare jussi, nutibus propinamus. — ¶ Hence, the low croaking of a frog. Apul. — ¶ Also, a mocking, sneering, jeering, a sneer. *Martial*. Nec rhonchos metues malignorum. — ¶ Also written *ronchus*.

RHŌPALŌN (ῥόπαλον), i, n. properly a club; hence, from the resemblance of its root, a water-lily. Plin.

RHŌSIACŌS, and **RHŌSIŌS**, a, um. See *Rhosos*.

RHŌSŌS, or -ŌS (Ῥόσος), i, f. a town of Cilicia. — Hence, *Rhōsiacus*, and *Rhōsius*, a, um, adj. *Rhosian*, of or pertaining to *Rhosos*. Plin. Rhosii montes. Cic. *Rhosiacæ vasa* (others read differently).

RHŌS (ῥὸς, ῥός), rhōis, m. and f. a bushy shrub called *sumach*. Plin. — The gen. is also *rhūs*. Scribon. Larg. Also, gen. *rovis*. Colum. And abl. *rore*; unless we correct it *rhōis*, *rhoe*. Also, acc. *rhum* and *rhun*. Plin. — ¶ Hence, *Rhōiscus*, a, um, adj. Plin. *Medici rhoicis* (sc. foliis) utuntur, &c.

RHŌSELINŌN (ῥουσέλινον), i, n. wild 3 parsley. Apul.

RHŌPARŌGRAPHŌS (ῥυπαρός, and γράφω), i, m. a painter of low or mean subjects. Plin.

RHŌPŌDES (ῥωπῶδες), adj. neutr. sc. em-2 plastrum, a kind of plaster. Cels.

RHŌTHMICŌS (ῥωθμικός), a, um, adj. rhythmic. Cie. Rhythmicis, sc. artifices, persons who studiously observed numbers or harmony in speaking or singing.

RHŌTHMŌS (ῥωθμός), i, m. consonance, 2 harmony, proportion, rhythm, number, metre. *Martian*. Capell. — ¶ In speech, same as *numerus*, h. e. rhythm, harmony, which results from a happy alternation of long and short syllables. Quintil.

RHŌTYŌM (ῥότυον), ii, n. a kind of vessel 3 or cup, narrow at the bottom and broad at the top, in the shape of a horn. *Martial*.

RĪCĀ (unc.), æ, f. a hood with which women covered their heads at sacrifices, καλύπτρα. Plaut. and Gell.

RĪCINIUM (perhaps from *rica*), or **RĪCINIUM**, ii, n. and **RĪCINŌS**, or **RĪCINŌS**, i, m. a garment for women; perhaps a covering for the head, a veil, a hood. Varr. and Cic.

RĪCINŌS (unc.), i, m. a kind of vermin, that torments and sucks the blood of sheep, dogs, &c. a tick or tike, κρότων. Varr., Colum., &c. — ¶ Also, a kind of shrub. Plin. — ¶ Also, an unripe mulberry. Plin.

RĪCTŌ (ringor), as, n. 1. to grin or snarl 3 frequently. *Spartian*. in Geta.

RĪCTUM (Id.), i, n. the same as *Rictus*. Lucet. and Cic.

RĪCTŌS (Id.), us, m. the aperture of the 2 mouth, the month wide open; the month; the jaws; of men and beasts, ῥύγχος, χάσος. Quintil. Ne inmodicus hiatus rictum distendat. Id. declam. Illos oculos, illam gratissimam faciem, et rictus oris expressos, &c. Sueton. Rictus indecens, ira turpior, spumante rictu, humentibus naribus. Horat. Rictu diducere rictum. *Juvenal*. Ad conspectum cænæ diducere rictum, h. e. to open the mouth. Ovid. Sint modici rictus, sint parvæ intrinque lacunæ. Id. Fusile per rictus aurum fluitare videres. Ovid. (de ranis) Ipsaque dilatant patulos convicia rictus. Id. In lapidem rictus serpentis apertos congelat. Id. Rictus lupi fulmineos. Id. Rictus Cereberi. Id. Cæde læna boum spumantes oblita rictus.

RĪCŪLĀ (dimin. of *rica*), æ, f. a small cap 3 or veil. Turpil.

RĪDĒŌ (perhaps from *μειδάω*, by chango of m into r), des, īsi, isum, n. and a. 2. to laugh, γελᾶω. Intrans. Cic. M. Crassum semel ait in vita risisse Lucilium. Cic. Ridere convivæ, cachinnari ipso Apronius. Catull. Ridetem catuli ore

Galliani. *Horat.* Ridentem dicere verum quid vetat? (proverb), *h. e.* many a true word is spoken in jest. *Cic.* Non puto esse, qui his temporibus ridere possit, to laugh, jest, joke. *Id.* Ridere de re, to laugh at any thing. — Ridere alicui, to smile upon; as, *Plant.* Si mihi rides. *Virg.* Cui non risere parentes. *Id.* olli. So, *Plaut.* Neque me (where the dat. would be more correct) ridet. *Cic.* Ne si istum habuerimus, rideamus γέλωτα Σαρδόνιον, *h. e.* to our loss, to force a laugh. — Hence, figur., of things without life, *h. e.* to look pleasant, have a joyful appearance. *Virg.* Omnia nunc ridet. *Id.* Acantho ridenti. *Lucret.* Tempestas ridebat. *Id.* Ridentibus undis, *h. e.* lenibus, tranquillis. *Orid.* Ager ridet. *Horat.* Domus ridet argento. *Ovid.* Fortuna ridet. — Also, figur., to smile upon, to please. *Horat.* Ille mihi prater omnes angulus ridet. — ¶ Trans. to laugh at, or deride any person or thing, to ridicule, mock, scoff. *Cic.* hominem. *Id.* nivem atram. *Tacit.* Nemo illic vitia ridet, *h. e.* regards them as things to be laughed at, as trifles. And so, in passive, *Cic.* Nihil magis ridetur, quam, &c. *h. e.* they laugh at nothing, &c. *Horat.* Ridetur ab omni conventu, *h. e.* is laughed at, derided. *Val. Maz.* Socrates cum parvulis filiis ludens ab Alcibiade risus est. (*Rideor* is also used as a dep. for *rideo*. *Petron.* Qui rideatur alios.) — ¶ Also, trans. to say laughing. *Cic.* Hae ego non rideo, *h. e.* find nothing to laugh at in these things.

RIDIBUNDUS (rideo), a, um, adj. laughing much, inclined to laughing, waggish, *ridiculous*. *Plant.* and *Gell.*

RIDICĀ, ae, f. the prop of a vine; a stay, 2 fork, ῥιπάξ, ἄγρερον. It was made of cleft wood, and of an angular shape; whereas palms was entire, and of a round shape (teres). *Varr.* — ¶ The first syllable is made short, and the second long by *Jul. Scalig.* in *Ala.* Robustearum fascias ridicarum.

RIDICŪLA (dimin. of *ridica*), or **REDICŪLA**, ae, f. a small stake or fork; a plug, peg. *Senec.*

RIDICŪLARIŪS (ridiculus), a, um, adj. 3 at which one ought to laugh, laughable; or, belonging or pertaining to laughable things. *Plaut.* *Ridicularia* (absol.), jests or things to be laughed at. *Gell.* *Ridicularius* homo, one that raises laughter by jesting, &c.

RIDICŪLE (Id.), adv. laughably, pleasantly, ridiculantly, humorously, jokingly, in a good or bad sense. *Cic.* Non modo acute, sed etiam ridicule ac facete. *Plant.* Novistin' hominem? (*Sy.*) ridicule rogitas, quocum una cibum capere soleo. *Phaedr.* Ridicule magis hoc dictum, quam vere estimo. *Cic.* Naturis aliorum irridendis, ipsorum ridicule indicandis risus moventur, *h. e.* while they humorously betray their own character.

RIDICŪLOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. laughable, worthy of being laughed at, ridiculans. *Arnob.* *Ridiculosa* negotia defendere. *Plaut.* Advext secum parasitos ridiculosissimos, very droll or joecose, at whom we cannot help laughing.

RIDICŪLŪS (rideo), a, um, adj. merry, joecose, worthy to be laughed at, exciting laughter, apt to make one laugh, laughable, γελάιος. *Cic.* Homo facie magis, quam facetiis ridiculus. *Horat.* mus. *Plaut.* res, a laughable, jesting matter. *Cic.* *Ridiculi* videbantur esse, worth laughing at, and thus, witty. *Plaut.* *Ridiculum* dictum, or, *Cic.* (merely) *Ridiculum*, a jesting expression, jest, joke, bou-naot. *Plaut.* *Ridiculus* (homo), a jester, buffoon. *Cic.* *Ridiculi* (homines) ex dolore, jesting. *Catull.* O rem ridiculam, Cato, et jocosum! *Plaut.* Quando adhibero, alludiabo, tum sum ridiculissimus. *Id.* Solet joci saepe mecum illo modo: quamvis ridiculus est, ubi uxor non adest, *h. e.* facetus, urbanus. Also, followed by an infia. *Horat.* Homo ridiculus totas simul absorbere (others read obsohere) placentas, *h. e.* they laughed at him for, &c. — Hence, subst. *Ridiculum*, i, n. a jest, joke, any thing laughable. *Terent.* Mihi fuit ridiculo, it was laughable to me. *Id.* Pro ridiculo puta-

re, to make sport of. (*Bentley* reads *pro deridiculo*.) — ¶ Also, laughable, ridiculous. *Terent.* caput, a ridiculous person. *Juvenal.* Nil habet infelix paupertas durius in se, quam quod ridiculos homines facit. *Cic.* *Ridiculus* est, it is ridiculous or silly. (Many examples from above may be referred to this head.)

RIEN, is, m. an old form for *Ren*. 3

RIGĀTŌ (rigo), ōnis, f. a watering, wetting, moistening, irrigation, sprinkling, δέμα. *Colum.*

RIGĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a waterer, moistener, δέμων. *Tertull.*

RIGENS, tis, particip. from *rigeo*. —

2 ¶ Adj. stiff with cold, frozen, benumbed; hard, stiff; inflexible. *Liv.* Omnia rigentia gelu. *Martial.* Aquam potare rigentem de nive, cold, fresh. *Lucan.* Membra rigentia fugiente vita, cold, chill. *Tibull.* Pars terrae rigens, the frigid zone. *Solia.* Pars mundi rigentissima, *h. e.* frigidissima. *Ovid.* Et secni madidas ungue rigente genas, *h. e.* rigid, without feeling. *Quintil.* Caput praedurum ac rigens. *Id.* (de statua) Adversa facies, et demissa brachia et juncti pedes, et a summis ad ima rigens opus, upright and stiff. *Plin.* Rigentes oculi, fixed. *Clandian.* Muri adamantini rigentes, hard, impenetrable. *Senec.* Coma rigens illeculis, *h. e.* hirta, horrida, erecta. *Id.* Rigenti cernitur Trachin jugo, *h. e.* rugged. *Id.* Saxa rigentia, barren, bare. *Virg.* Loricam ex aere rigentem, *h. e.* rectam, durum, non facile flexilem. *Id.* Vestes atroque ostroque rigentes, stiff. *Senec.* Vir rigens tot malis, *h. e.* cuius animus tot malis induruit. *Id.* Animum rigentem tristis Ihipolyti domus, *h. e.* cold, cruel, obdurate, inflexible. *Id.* Si metu corpus rigens remittet artus, *h. e.* metu, quasi gelu, constrictum, et induratum.

RIGĒŌ (ρίγνω), es, gni, n. 2. to be stiff, as with cold; to be very cold or chill; to be frozen, benumbed with cold. *Cic.* Partes terrae incultas, quod aut frigore rigent, aut rantur calore. *Tibull.* (de aqua) Sed durata riget densam in glaciemque, nivemque. *Martial.* Rigel horridus decembris. *Plin.* Ep. Cryptoporus subterraneae similis, aestate incluso frigore riget, is cool. — Also, to be stiff with gold, iron, &c. *Virg.* Terga hominum plumbo insuto ferroque rigebant, were stiff. *Ovid.* Gelidoque comae terrore rigebant, stood on end. *Id.* Roboribus duris janna fulta riget, *h. e.* immota manet, et limini valide haeret. *Id.* (de Mida) Sive ille sua Cerealia dextra munera contigerat, Cerealia dona rigebant, *h. e.* were stiff, were hardened into gold, were changed into gold. *Id.* Sensit riguisse lacertos, *h. e.* were hardened into stone, were changed into stone. So, *Senec.* Rigel superba Tantalus luctu parens. *Id.* Versi retro torquentur oculi: rursus immittes rigent, *h. e.* duri fiunt, nec circumaguntur. *Id.* Vultus citatus ira riget. *Ovid.* Igne micant oculi, riget ardua cervix, *h. e.* stands stiff or upright. *Horat.* Prata rigent, se glacie.

— ¶ Hence, to be stiff, to run up straight, be bald or without ornament, as of trees without foliage, meadows, mountains, &c. without grass, &c. *Ovid.* Sine frondibus arbor nuda riget. *Id.* Et riget amissa spina relicta rosa. *Id.* Late riget arduus alto Tmolus in ascensu. — ¶ Figur. to be stiff or inflexible; to be unbending or unyielding. *Martial.* Peritas immota riget. — ¶ The perfect rigai seems usually to belong to *rigesco*. — ¶ See, also, *Rigens*.

RIGESCŌ (frequentat. of *rigeo*), is, gni, 2 n. 3. to grow stiff with cold, stiffen with cold, &c.; to become stiff, hard, harden. *Virg.* Vestes rigescunt. *Plin.* Aquae rigescunt in grandines, harden into. *Senec.* Extrema riguerunt, arbecuabed. *Ovid.* Rigescunt electra. *Id.* Materna rigescere sensit ubera, *h. e.* barden into stone. *Id.* Puppim rigescere. — ¶ Hence, to stiffen, *h. e.* stand up or on end. *Ovid.* Metu riguisse capillos. — ¶ Figur. to stiffen or grow hard. *Clandian.* Secula rigescunt, *h. e.* will grow serious or manly.

RIGIDĒ (rigidus), adv. stiffly, inflexibly, 2 finally. *Vitriv.* — ¶ Also, in a right line, in a straight line. *Senec.* — ¶ Also, rigorously, severely, rigidly. *Ovid.* Equid ab hac omnes rigide submovimus arte? *Val. Maz.* Dissolutam disciplinam rigidius adstringere conatus.

RIGIDITAS (Id.), atis, f. stiffness, hardness, firmness, rigidity, ακληρότης, ἀκαρψία. *Vitriv.* Populus, salix, tilia, vitex parum terreni habentes, egregiam habere videntur in usu rigiditatem.

RIGIDŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. to make stiff or hard. *Senec.*

RIGIDŪS (rigeo), a, um, adj. stiff, as with cold. *Virg.* Tellurem Borea rigidam spirante moveri, frozen. *Ovid.* aquas. *Lucret.* pruinae, and, *Id.* frigus, stiff, rendering stiff. *Anson.* Rigidi poetae, benumbed with cold, without poetic fire. — Also, of other things. *Ovid.* silex. *Id.* ferrum. *Virg.* ensis. *Id.* hasta. *Martial.* vena, *h. e.* mentula. Hence, *Prap.* is called by *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Dens rigidus, and, *Ovid.* Rigidus custos mris, *h. e.* mentula rigida praeditus. — ¶ Hence, erect, upright. *Ovid.* columna. *Id.* capilli, erect, on end. *Virg.* quercus. *Ovid.* malus (a mast). — ¶ Figur. stiff, rigid, inflexible, firm, immovable. *Liv.* innocentia. *Ovid.* vultus. *Id.* mens, inexorable. — ¶ Also, rude, rough, unmanly. *Ovid.* mores. *Cic.* Signa rigidiora, not well wrought. *Arnob.* Stoliditas rigidissima. — ¶ Also, harsh, rigid, severe. *Horat.* satellites. *Ovid.* censor. *Plin.* Ep. sententia.

— ¶ Also, hardy, patient; laborious. *Martial.* fessor. *Ovid.* Sabini. — ¶ Also, rough, wild, cruel, fierce, savage, ruthless. *Ovid.* ferae. *Id.* Getae. *Martial.* leo. *Ovid.* Mars.

RIGŌ (unc.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. properly, to convey water or any other liquid from one place to another. *Liv.* 5, 16. Aquam Albanam per agros rigabis. *Plin.* sanguinem per venas, diffuse. *Figur.* *Far. ap. Macrob.* Mitemque rigat per pectora somnum. Hence, *sc.* se, with an acc., to extend or spread itself over. *Lucret.* Imbres qui maria ac terras rigant, spread abroad upon, &c. *Prudent.* Quies pectus placat gigante somno. — ¶ Also, to water, as a river, &c.: to irrigate, moisten, wet, bedew, δρᾶν. *Plin.* Fluvius Astaces rigat campos. *Id.* Euphrate accolae rigant campos. *Id.* Desiderant maxime rigari arhores, quae assuevere. *Cobva.* Seminaria conspergi potius, quam rigari debent. *Ovid.* Hortus liquidæ fonte rigatur aqua. *Propert.* Operosa rigat Marcus antra liquor. *Tibull.* Quaque Istrus Tanaisque Getas rigat, flows by. — Hence, generally, to water, *h. e.* to moisten, wet, bedew. *Lucret.* vestem (lotio). *Ovid.* and *Virg.* ora lacrimis. *Ovid.* ora fletibus. *Id.* Imber (*h. e.* lacrimæ) rigans genas. And, figur. *Cic.* in *car.* de suo consul. Natos vitali rore rigabat. *Anet.* ad *Herenn.* Isti cum se ipsos fontes esse dicant, et omnium rigare debeant ingenia, cultivate, improve.

RIGŌR (ρίγος), ōris, m. stiffness, inflexibility, hardness. *Virg.* ferri. *Cels.* nervorum. *Colum.* Rigorem habere, to be stiff, inflexible. — ¶ Figur. inflexibility, hardness, rigor, severity, austerity, harshness. *Tacit.* veteris disciplinae. *Pandect. juris.* *Senec.* Hoc mens meruit rigor, *h. e.* constanter aversus ab amore animus. — ¶ Also, rudeness, unpolished manners, roughness, harshness. *Ovid.* Te tunc iste rigor, positique sine arte capilli, &c. Hence, in painting, statnes, &c. *Plin.* Vultum ab antiquo rigore variare. Also, *Quint.* Rigor accentus, *h. e.* when one speaks on continually in the same tone. — ¶ Also, the straight position, straight line of a thing; as, the regular course of a stream. *Pandect.* Also, in lands. *Frontin.* — ¶ Also, stiffness occasioned by cold; or, cold itself. *Lucret.* Gelidus rigor. *Ovid.* Alpinus rigor. *Justin.* hiemis. *Plin.* Ep. aquae. *Liv.* Torpentibus rigore membris.

RIGORĀTŪS, a, um, particip. as from 2 rigoro, from rigor, stiffened, hardened, made stiff or upright. *Plin.* *Trudaces*

alligantur una conciliati, virgultorum comitatu obiter rigorati, qua deficient. (Perhaps the only example.)

RIGOROSUS (rigor), a, um, adj. *stiff, rigid, severe, rigorous.* Senec. Ep. II. (The best Edd. omit this word).

RIGUOS (rigo), a, um, adj. *well watered, moistened, washed, wet, moist, ἀρόδμετος.* Ovid. Riguus plantam deponere in hortis. Plin. Mons opacus, numerosus, et scatebris fontium riguus. Id. Italia ulmos siccas praefert, que non sicut riguae. — Hence, Riguum, i, n. a place that is well watered; a meadow. Plin. Circa Babylonis rigua. Id. Cucurbitae amant rigua, ac finium. — And, figur. Riguus, full, abounding. Solin. Plurimo lacte rigua bos. — ¶ Also, actively, that waters or moistens, watering, ἀρόων. Virg. Rura mihi, et rigui placeant in valibus amnes. — Hence, absol. Riguus, and Riguum, a watering, or the water itself used in watering. Plin. Ficus arbor ipsa riguis alitor. Id. Rigua aestivis vaporibus utilia. Id. Riguus pro sarculo est.

RIMA (perhaps from ῥήγμα), æ, f. a fissure, cleft, chink, crack, rift, σχίσμα, ῥαγῆς, ῥήγμα. Horat. Forte per augustum tenuis nitedula rimani reperat in cunerum frumenti. Plin. Ep. Theatrum ingentibus rimis descendit, et hiat. Virg. Laxis laterum compagibus omnes (naves) accipiunt innum imbre, rimisque fatiscunt, leak, let in water. Terent. Plenus rimarum sum, full of chinks; a biab. Propert. Cava rima (where eava is redundant). Plin. Dipsacos sanat rimas sedis (h. e. podicis), chaps. Ovid. Dissiliit omne solum, penetratque in Tartara rimis lumen, chasms. — Hence, Cie. Rimas agere, or, Ovid. ducere, to crack. Cie. Rimas explere, to stuff or fill up the cracks. Ovid. Rimas facere, to make chinks. — Hence, Plaut. Reperitis rimam, evasion, subterfuge (as, in English, to find a hole to creep out at). — Hence, Virg. Ignea rima, lightning. — Also, Juvenal. 3, 97: Rima, h. e. cunnus, τὸ αἰδοῖον ἡλεκδὸν, σχίσμα.

RIMABUNDUS (rimor), a, um, adj. *examining closely, contemplating.* Apul.

RIMATIM (rima), adv. *through the chinks.* 3 Martian. Capell.

RIMATOR (rimor), ōris, m. *an investigator.* 3 Tor. Arnob.

RIMŌ, us, a. l. same as Rimor. Hence, Rimatus, a, um, passively, *searched out, investigated.* Sidon.

RIMOR (rima), āris, ātus sum, dep. I. *properly, to make chinks; hence, to turn up the ground.* Virg. rastris terram. Id. Volucres rimantur prata, turn up the meadows in search of food. So, Id. Vultur viscera rimatur epulis (for food). — ¶ Hence, to search, pry into, examine diligently, explore, ἐρευνάω. Cie. Id quoque rimatur quantum potest (Al. aliter leg.). Virg. Partes rimatur aperitas, qua vulnus lethale ferat. Stat. Oculis celi rimari phagas. Ovid. Elatis rimantur naribus auras. Quintil. de clām. Rimari occasionem criminum. Tacit. Omnium secreta rimans. Id. Rimandis offensis sagax. Juvenal. Rimari exta, to inspect. — ¶ Also, to seek. Virg. telum. Apul. fustem.

RIMOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of chinks, clefts, chinky, leaky, ῥωγαλῆος.* Colum. Edificium fissum et rimosum. Virg. Rimosa cymba. Propert. Rimosa fores. Juvenal. Rimosa vasa. Gell. Rimosior pulmo. — Figur. Horat. Auris rimosa, that is, as it were, full of chinks, that cannot keep a secret.

RIMULĀ (dimin. from rima), æ, f. a small chink. Cels.

RINGOR (unc.), ōris, dep. 3. *to open the mouth wide, grin or show the teeth like a dog.* Acc. ap. Non. Fit desubito hilarus, tristis saltat, ridens ringitur. — ¶ Hence, to be indignant or behave indignantly, chafe, fume, feel or show vexation, fret, show the teeth. Terent. Ille ringitur, in rideas. Horat. Præterilem scriptor delirus inersque videri, quam sapere et ringi. — ¶ Also, to wrinkle together, contract, open. Varr. Radices supra terram aere frigidiore ringuntur (Ed. Schneid. has cinguntur). — ¶ Ri-

ctus sum seems not to occur, though Rictus, us, the subst. is common.

RIPA (unc.), æ, f. the bank of a river, ὄχθη; as litus, of the sea. Plaut. Vos mihi amnes estis: vestra ripa vos sequar. Ovid. Riparum clausas margine finit aquas. Virg. Gramineo ripæ ah aggere. Horat. Sinistra ripa, the left bank, h. e. left as you go down (as if the river were a person). But, Ovid. In dextram tendens sua brachia ripam, h. e. right to the person sailing up. — Sometimes also used of the sea-shore. Horat. and Colum. — ¶ Ripa, the bank of a river: Litus, the shore, strand, edge and border of the land: Ora, the coast, strip of coast running in to some extent, hence with the accessory idea of habitation. Plin. Ep. 6, 6, 2. Gravis et pestilens ora Tuscorum, quæ per litus extenditur: Crepidio, a walled or otherwise firm bank: Margo, edge, margin, generally.

RIPÆUS, a, um. See Rhipæus.

RIPARIENSIS (ripa), e, adj. *stationed on or belonging to the bank.* Vopise. Riparienses, sc. milites, h. e. stationed on the bank (of the Danube).

RIPARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *dwelling on the bank.* Plin. hirundo, bank-swallow.

RIPENSIS (Id.), e, adj. *on the bank.* Am-3 mian. Dacia, on the bank of the Danube. Cod. Theod. milites, stationed on the bank. (Compar. Ripariensis.)

RIPĒUS, a, um, same as Rhipæus. Enn. ap. Varr.

RIPULĀS, a, um. See Rhipæus.

RIPULĀ (dimin. from ripa), æ, f. a little bank, ὄχθηδιον. Cie.

RISCUS (ρίσκος), i, m. a chest, trunk, or coffer in which to lay clothes, trinkets, &c. Terent. and Pandect.

RISIBILIS (rideo), e, adj. *that can laugh.* 3 Martian. Capell.

RISILŌQUIUM (risus & loquor), ii, n. 3 sermo cum risu. Tertull.

RISIŌ (rideo), ōnis, f. a laughing, laugh. 3 Plaut.

RISITŌ (frequentat. from rideo), as, a. 3 l. Næv. ap. Non.

RISŌR (rideo), ōris, m. a laugher, derider, 3 mocker, καταγελαστής. Horat.

RISUS (Id.), us, m. a laughing, laughter, laugh, γέλος. Cie. Risum alicui movere, make one laugh. Col. ad Cie. Risus facit, he raises laughter, is laughed at. Cie. Risum concitare, to raise. Horat. Risus dare alicui, afford him laughter. Justin. Risum prabere, make himself a laughingstock. Horat. Captare risus hominum, seek to raise. Cie. Miros risus edere, to laugh heartily. Quintil. Risu aliquid excipere, laugh over it. Cie. Risu correre; or, Terent. enori, to be ready to burst or die with laughing. Ovid. Risu contendere ilia. Petron. Risu commovere latera. Juvenal. Risu pulmonem agitare. Horat. Risu tollere, set up a laugh. Id. Risu populum quaterere, shake them with laughter, make them shake with laughing. Id. In risum aliquid vertere, turn to ridicule. Plaut. Risum continere; and Cie. tenere, to contain, refrain from, hold in. Cie. Qui risus hominum de te erat! how men laughed at you! Liv. Fabia risu sorori fuit, was laughed at by her sister. Ovid. Ille est risus omnibus, he is laughed at by all, is an occasion of laughter to all. Cie. Ista ad risum. — ¶ Also, derision. Cie. N. D. 2, 3. Quirius, &c. — ¶ As a god. Apul.

RITĒ (properly abl. from a noun, not used, the ground form of ritus, for ritu; hence in Stat. Rite nefasto), adv. *in due form, in the proper manner, with the proper ceremonies, ἐν ῥέως, προσήκοντως.* Cie. Rite deos colere. Horat. Rite Latonæ puerum canentes. Virg. Exsequiis rite solutis. Id. Mactabat rite bidentes. — ¶ Also, in the proper or usual manner, as the way is. Lucret. Manu retinentes pocula rite. Horat. Scythæ campestres, quorum plastra vagas rite trahunt domos, according to their custom, as their way is. Virg. Religatos rite videbat carpere gramen equos. Auct. ad Herenn. Testes rite adfuerunt. — ¶ Also, in the proper manner, properly, duly, rightly, with reason, aright, well. Plaut. Ille rite productus est

patri, has been well brought up. Ovid. Spen rite dare, on good grounds, with reason. Id. Si maxima Juno rite vocor, rightly, correctly. Cie. Scientia, que potest appellari rite sapientia, properly, truly. Virg. Rite memor, remembering accurately, or correctly. Liv. Uni deo rite dedicari. — ¶ Also, happily, fortunately, prosperously. Plaut. Deos deasque veneror, ut rite venerim. Virg. Tu rite propinquas augurium, diva.

RITUALIS (ritus), e, adject. *concerning usages or ceremonies.* Fest. libri.

RITUALITER (ritualis), adv. *according to the due usages or ceremonies.* Am-3 mian.

RITŪS (see rite), us, m. *an approved usage, old custom, rite, ceremony, especially in religious observances, ῥεῦός.* Cie. and Virg. — ¶ Also, any use, custom, way, manner, style, mode, fashion. Ovid. Ritus referre Cycloppum, to imitate or practise the ways of the Cyclopes. Plin. Italia, quæ sparsa congregaret imperia, ritusque molliret, soften or civilize manners. Id. Duo examina (scissors of bees) dissimiles habuere ritus. Horat. Cur novo sublime ritu moliar atrium? in a new way, fashion, taste. Plin. Ritu naturæ capite hominem gigni mos est, in the course of nature. Pandect. Ritus nuptiarum. — Frequently, Ritu, after the manner or fashion of, in the way of, like as. Cie. Erat ei vivendum latronum ritu. Id. Qui pecudum ritu ad voluptatem onui referunt. Plaut. Ille mulier cantherino ritu adstans somniat, like a horse, horse-fashion. Horat. Cetera fluminis ritu feruntur. Lucret. Quo ritu, h. e. quo modo. — ¶ Rituis (genit.). Varr. ap. Non.

RIVALIS (rivus), e, adj. *of or belonging to a rivulet or brook.* Colum. allecula, h. e. living therein. — ¶ Also, having a brook in the field, in common with another; Plur. Rivales, those who have a brook in common, get water from the same brook. Pandect. — Hence, perhaps, Rivalis, a rival, competitor in love, ἀνταγιστής. Plaut. Eadem est amica ambohus: rivales sumus. Terent. Miles Thraso Phædræ rivalis. Ovid. Me tibi rivalem si juvat esse, veta. Id. Rivalem patienter habe. Catull. Rivales socii puellarum. Of beasts. Colum. Aries rivalem violentissime persequitur. Hence, Amare sine rivali, to love without rival, to have the object of one's love to one's self, be the only lover. Cie. and Horat. se.

RIVALITAS (rivalis), ātis, f. rivalry, rivalry, competition between men who love the same woman, jealousy of rivals. Cie. — Also, between women who love the same man. Apul.

RIVĀTIM (rivus), adv. *in streams or 3 brooks, or after the manner of a stream or brook.* Macro.

RIVIFINALIS (rivus & finalis), e, adj. 3 bounded by a brook. Sicut. Flacc.

RIVINUS, i, m. same as Rivalis. Argum. 3 Asin. Planti. Al. leg. rivalis.

RIVŌ (rivus), as, a. l. to lead or draw off. 3 Paul. Nol.

RIVULUS (dimin. from rivus), i, m. a little brook, rill, rivulet, ῥυάκιον. Cie. — ¶ Also, a little canal or pipe. Cels.

RIVŌS (perhaps ῥέω), i, m. a small stream of water, brook, ῥέας, ὄχετος. Catull. Qualis in aerii pellucens vertice montis rivus, muscoso prosiit e lapide Cie. Rivorum a fonte deductio. Virg. Rivos deducere, h. e. drain the fields. Id. inducere, h. e. flood or float the fields. Virg. Tenuis fugiens per gramina rivus. Cas. Ut vallem rivumque transiret. Proverbially, Ovid. E rivo flumina magna facis, you make mountains of a mole-hill. — Hence, a water-pipe, channel, conduit, canal, gutter, trench. Pandect. and Virg. — Figur. of any liquid, as blood, milk, &c. stream, rill. Virg. Rivos currentia vina, flowing in streams. Id. Sudor fluit undique rivos, runs down in streams. Lucret. Argenti rivus et auri. Ovid. lacrimarum. Hence, figur. Horat. Ut te liquidus fortune rivus inaurat. Plin. Rivi ignium.

RIXA (unc.), æ, f. a squabble, quarrel, brawl, jar, ἔρις; generally with blows. Cie. Ecce autem nova turbaatque rixa. Horat.

Turparunt humeros immodica mero rixæ. *Tacit.* Jurgio primum, mox rixa inter Batavos et legionarios prope in prælium exarsere. *Horat.* Centaurea cum lapithis rixa. *Quint.* Ire in rixam. Of animals. *Plin.* (de apibus) Rixa in convehendis floribus exorta. *Ovid.* (of wolves). — *¶* Figur. dispute, strife, contention, disagreement, variance, contest. *Cic.* Academiæ nostræ cum Zenone magna rixa est. *Martial.* Nobilis pietatis rixa. *Flor.* cum Oceano.

RIXATÖR (rixor), öris, m. a brawler, 2 wrangler. *Quintil.*

RIXÖ, as, n. 1. same as Rixor. *Varr.* ap. 3 Non.

RIXÖR (rixa), äris, ätus sum, dep. 1. 1 to brawl, quarrel, jangle, jar, wrangle, dispute, *πεικῶ, ἐρίσω.* *Lucr.* Multo eum sanguine sæpe rixantes. *Cic.* Cum esset cum eo de amica rixatus. — *¶* Figur. to strive, jar, disagree, quarrel, clash. *Senec.* Inter se rixantur cupiditas et timor. *Martial.* Et cum theatro sæculoque rixaris, h. e. are indignant at, angry with, declaim or inveigh against. *Plin.* Rami arborum inter se rixantes, h. e. crescentes unus contra alterum, sequè invicem implantes luctantium more. *Quintil.* Consonantes in commissura verborum rixantur, clash. *Varr.* Herbar rixantur, et celerius rumpuntur, quam sequuntur, resist, yield reluctantly, will not come.

RIXÖSÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. quarrelsome, 2 ready to fight, pugnacious, *ἐριστικός.* *Colum.* Non rixosarum avium lanistæ.

RÖBEÖS, a, um, same as Rubcus.

RÖBIGÄLIA, or RÖBIGÄLIA (robigo), 2 tum, n. a festival observed at Rome on the 25th of April in honor of the deity Robigus, or Robigo, for the preservation of the corn from mildew. *Varro.*

RÖBIGINÖ, or RÖBIGINÖ (Id.), as, n. 3 1. to contract rust, rust, *ῥόγαι.* *Apul.*

RÖBIGINÖSÖS, or RÖBIGINÖSÖS (Id.), 3 a, um, adj. covered with rust, rusty, *ῥώδης.* *Plaut.* Robiginosam strigilem. — *Figur.* *Martial.* dentes, envious, spiteful.

RÖBIGÖ, or RÖBIGÖ (from robus, or rubus, h. e. ruber), Inis, f. rust, *ῥός, ἐρπίση.* *Plin.* AEs, ac ferrum rubigo corripit. *Id.* Aera exersa rubigine celestius trahunt, quam neglecta, contract rust, rust. So, *Id.* sentire. *Virg.* Pila exesa scabra rubigine. — *Figur.* *Ovid.* Ingenium longa rubigine lesum torpet. *Val. Mar.* Imperium vetustatis rubigine obsitum, with the rust of antiquity. *Senec.* Rubigo animorum effricaunda est.

— *¶* Hence, what is like rust. Thus, rust, rust-spot, or rust-color, or other like soil or sunt. *Ovid.* (on the teeth). *Plin.* (on millstones). — And especially, mildew, blight, a disease of corn. *Virg.* and *Colum.* — Also, as a goddess, who was supposed to keep off mildew. *Ovid.* and *Colum.* But *Varr.* makes this deity a god, with the name Robigus. — Also, rottenness, foulness, corruption. *Calp.* 5, 76. — *¶* Also, vitium obscene libidinis, quod ulcus vocatur, *carpiacis.* So *Serv.*, who adds, ut *Varr.* dicit.

RÖBIGÖS (robigo), 1, m. the god of mildew, h. e. who was supposed to avert the mildew. *Varr.* — *Ovid.* makes this deity a goddess, with the name Robigo. See Robigo.

RÖBICÖS, a, um, same as Robcus, or Rubcus.

RÖBÖRÄRIUM (robur), ii, n. a close or 3 keep of strong wood, same as Vicarium, h. e. an inclosure, park or conservatory for animals. *Scipio African.* ap. *Gell.*

RÖBÖRÄSCÖ (roboro), is, n. 3. to acquire 3 strength. *Næv.* ap. Non.

RÖBÖRÖS (robur), a, um, adj. of hard 2 oak or other solid wood. *Ovid.*

RÖBÖRÖ (Id.), as, ävi, ätum, a. 1. to 1 make strong, strengthen, invigorate, fortify, *κρῆναι.* *Lucr.* Adulta ætas cum primis roborat artus. *Plin.* Ilirundines nidos stramento roborant. *Id.* Cum spica deflorescere cæpit, atque roborari, get strength. *Colum.* Equus roborandus est largo cibo. *Cic.* gravitatem (animi) perpetua constantia. — Hence, adj. *Tertull.* Roborator exitus. RÖBÖRÖSÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. stiff, rigid; 3 as when an animal is as rigid as wood, and cannot move a joint. *Veget.* passio.

RÖBÖR (perhaps *ῥώρη*; in which case strength would seem to be the primitive signif.), öris, n. a very hard species of oak. *Plin.* 16, 6, sect. 8., where it is distinguished from *ilcx, quercus*, &c. — It is also used, however, of any strong or solid tree or stock. Thus *Virg.* *Æn.* 12, 782. applies the term to the wild olive-tree. Also, *Id.* Quercus antiquo robore (where robore seems to be stock, though it may be strength, firmness, toughness). Also, *Stat.* Robora Maurorum, h. e. arbores citri. *Cic.* Sapiens non est e robore dolatus (which may be taken strictly, hewn out of hard oak, or, more broadly, out of tough and solid wood). *Stat.* Robore natus, h. e. hard, wild. — *¶* Hence, something made of hard oak (or other tough and solid wood), as a spear, bench, prison, &c. *Sil.* Robur letale, h. e. hasta. *Virg.* Ferro præfixum robur acuto, shaft of the spear. *Martial.* Cujus (Herculis) lava calet robore, h. e. club. *Virg.* Sacrum robur, the wooden horse. *Id.* Robur aratri, h. e. the plough, made of hard, sound-hearted timber. *Cic.* Lacedæmonii epulis in robore accumbunt, h. e. hard benches or settles. Also, of the battering-ram. *Lucan.* Robur impingere. — It also occurs as a place of imprisonment, place in the prison (into which malefactors were thrust and also executed), black-hole. *Liv.* Ut in carcerem inter fures nocturnos vir clarissimus includatur, et in robore et tenebris expiret. *Tacit.* Robur et saxum minitari. *Horat.* Parthus catenas et Italum robur pertimescit. — *¶* Also, any thing hard and strong. *Colum.* Pallentia robora betæ, h. e. stalks. — *¶* Figur. the oak, h. e. the strongest, bravest, most excellent of its kind, the heart, flower, nerve. *Liv.* Robora pedum. *Virg.* Arcadas equites, robora pubis. *Liv.* Robur omne virium (h. e. exercitus). *Id.* Quod roboris provincia habuerat, h. e. the flower or kernel of the soldiers. — *¶* Also, hardness. *Lucret.* saxi franguntur. *Virg.* Aeterna fori robora. — Hence, stiffness or rigidity of the joints, in beasts, for example. *Veget.* — *¶* Also, strength, rigor, robustness, hardihood, firmness, of the body, the soul, and other things. *Cic.* Quis iam satis ætatis atque roboris haberet, ipse pro Sex. Roscio diceret. *Id.* Dummodo plus in virtute teneamus firmitatis et roboris. *Id.* Quantum in cuiusque animo roboris est. *Id.* Animi invicti magnitudo ac robur. *Liv.* navium. *Quintil.* Robur contra dolores ac metus.

— *¶* Robur, for robur. *Cato.* — Robus (for robur) is also a kind of wheat, so called from its weight. *Colum.* 2, 6. RÖBÖRNÖS (robur), a, um, adj. of oak, 2 *ῥώϊνος.* *Colum.* fruges, h. e. acorns. RÖBÖS (old form for rufus), a, um, adj. red, as the hair of bulls. *Fest.* RÖBÖS, öris, n. for robur. See Robur, at the end. RÖBÖSTÖ (robustus), adv. stoutly, strongly, firmly. *Nazar.* Natio robuste recreata est. *Augustin.* Robustus.

RÖBÖSTÖS (robur), a, um, adj. of hard oak or other hard wood. *Vitruv.*

RÖBÖSTÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. of hard oak or other hard wood. *Cato.* stipites. *Varr.* materia. *Horat.* fores. — *¶* Also, hard, firm, solid, strong, lusty, hardy, sturdy, robust. *Plin.* Cornua ad incursum robusta. *Id.* Lapides contra humores robusti. *Colum.* Robustissimum solum, h. e. very strong, fruitful, productive. *Cels.* Robustior cibus, stronger, more nourishing. *Plin.* Triticum robustius. In particular of bodily vigor.

Æpos. Postquam robustior est factus, stronger, more robust. *Sueton.* Corpore amplo atque robusto esse. *Ovid.* (of Hercules), Crassaque robusto deducis pollice fila. *Cic.* homines. *Plin.* vox.

Hence, of the soul and other things. *Cic.* Sed hæc, quæ robustioris improbitatis sunt, omittamus. *Id.* Omne malum inveteratum sit plerumque robustius, more hardy, more sturdy, stronger. *Id.* Robustus animus, strong, firm, robust spirit. *Id.* Robusta et stabilis fortitudo. *Justin.* Exercitus partem robustissimam amisit. *Æpos.* Domesticis rebus minus robustus. *Cic.* Robusta

frequentia (hominum). *Pers.* Robustus carmen, h. e. robustious.

RÖDÖ (perhaps from *ῥάγω*), is, si, sum. a. 3. to gnaw, *τρώγω.* *Ovid.* Rode, caper, vitem. *Horat.* Dente rodens pollicem. *Id.* Cum servis diaria rodere, to gnaw the hard food which slaves eat. *Senec.* nivem, h. e. lamhere, bicere. — *Figur.* to tread, calumniate, slander, backbite. *Cic.* In conviviis rodunt. *Horat.* absentem amicum. And, *Pers.* Murmura quum secum rodunt, mutter to themselves, chew their murmurs, as it were. — *¶* Hence, to eat away, wear or waste away, corrode, consume. *Plin.* Tophus tectorii calce roditur. *Ovid.* Ferrum rubigine roditur. — Also, to wash away, of rivers which carry away portions of their banks. *Lucret.*

RÖDÖS, RÖDÖSCULUM. } See Raudas, &c.

RÖGÄLIS (rogus), e, adj. of or belonging 3 to a funeral pile. *Ovid.* flamma, of the funeral pile.

RÖGÄMENTUM (rogo), i, n. a question. 3 *Apul.*

RÖGÄTÖ (Id.), önis, f. a question, interrogation, *ῥῶγη*; for instance, as a figure of speech. *Cic.* — Hence, an inquiry of the people, if they will decree this or that; proposal to the people for a law or order, the proposed law or order, the bill. (Rogatio, according to *Bremi* on *Sueton.* *Cæs.* 5. is an ordinance which particularly concerns an individual or several individuals, and does not extend to all; while *Lex* is general and extends to all.) *Cæs.* Rogationem ad populum ferre, or simply, *Liv.* Rogationem ferre, to propose, present, offer to the people. *Cic.* promulgare, make known, publish. *Id.* perferre, carry through. *Id.* accipere, to accept, approve. *Id.* Rogatio Cæcilia, h. e. drawn up by Cæcilius. — *¶* Also, such a proposition or bill, after it has been accepted, law, ordinance. *Liv.* Recitabat rogationis carmen, h. e. the form of the law, the law. — *¶* Also, a request, suit, requesting, entreating; canvassing for one's friend. *Cic.* Non etiam rogatione, sed etiam testimonio tuo. *Id.* Rogatio ipsa semper est gratiosissima.

RÖGÄTÖNCÖLÄ (dimin. from rogatio), æ, f. a short question, or a question, speaking diminishingly. *Cic.*

— *¶* Also, a small bill or law. *Cic.* Dom. 20.

RÖGÄTÖR (rogo), öris, m. an asker; hence, a proposer of a law or order, the offerer of a bill to the people. *Lucl.* ap. Non. legum. — Also, he that presided at the comitia, and asked the people if they would make this or that man consul, &c.; moderator, chairman. *Cic.* comiti-orum. — Also, in earlier times, when the people voted by word of mouth, he that asked and took down their votes; the name rogator was continued even after the people had abandoned the old practice, and voted by ballot, and was applied to him who stood by the urn into which the ballots were cast, and who was commonly a friend of the person whom the vote concerned, or one benefited by the proposed law, or the author of the same. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, an asker, petitioner. *Cic.* — Hence, a beggar, mendicant. *Martial.*

RÖGÄTÖS (Id.), us, m. a desire, request, suit, *ῥῆσις.* *Cic.* Chilius te rogat, et ego ejus rogatu, at his request. — *¶* Also, a question, inquiry. *Cic.* Numquam nobis ad rogatum respondet (but this may be the *ut* of the particip.).

RÖGITÄTÖ (rogito), önis, f. a question, 3 inquiry; hence, a proposed law, bill. *Plaut.*

RÖGITÖ (frequentat. from rogo), as, ävi, 3 ätum, a. 1. to ask frequently, or, simply, to ask, make repeated inquiry, inquire, interrogate. *Tertul.* Observavi servulos venientes: rogitaliani, heus puer, &c. *Virg.* Multa super (concerning) Priamo rogitalis. *Plaut.* Rogitando sum rancus factus. *Id.* Venio ad macellum, rogito pisces, h. e. ask the price of fish. *Tertul.* Rogitavit me, ubi fuerim. *Id.* Perii! quid ego feci? (*Chre.*) rogitalis? do you ask? (implying that he ought to know or must know without asking; compare *Rogo*). So, *Plaut.* Veiherabilissime, etiam rogitalis? — *¶* Also, to request, entreat, ask often. *Tertul.*

Rogitare, ad cœnam ut veniat. *Cic. fragm. orat. pro Seaur.* Consensio testimonii labefacta est compromissio Sardonum, et conjuratione rogata.

RŌGŌ (unc.), as, avi, âtuni, a. and n. 1. to ask, inquire, interrogate, request or demand to know, ῥογαῖν, ῥωγάσθαι. *Terent.* Roget quis: quid tibi enim illa? *Ovid.* Si forte roges, si peradventure you would know. *Cic.* Quibusnam de servis? rogas? do you ask? do you wish to know? *Plaut.* Quid negotii sit, rugas? *Terent.* (So.) Quapropter? (Si.) rugas? do you ask? have you to ask that? chidingly. *So.* Id. Quid vis? (Da.) at etiam rogas? *Cic.* Rogavi, pervenissentne Argentum, I asked whether they, &c. *Plaut.* De istoc (h. e. de ista re) rogare omitte. — It takes an *accus.* either of the person to whom the inquiry is addressed, or of the thing asked. *Cic. fragm.* Roga ipsum, quemadmodum ego, &c. *Terent.* Dic quod rogo, tell me what I ask. *Cic.* Respondeto ad ea, quæ de te rugaro, which I shall ask you. Hence, in *pass.* Rogor, I am asked; Res rogatur, the thing is asked after. Thus, *Cic.* Rogatus de Cybea, asked, interrogated. *Id.* Me non esse rogatum sententiam, was not asked my opinion, *sc.* in the senate. *So.* Id. Ego rogatus, *sc.* sententiam. *Ovid.* Via roganda est, you must ask the way. — Both accusatives (of the person and of the thing) are often found together. *Plaut.* Dicisne hoc, quod te rogo? *Phædr.* Rogare aliquem causam alicujus rei. *Cic.* Facilius de privatis me sententiam rogavit, asked me for my opinion, vote. — Hence, Rogatum, a question. *Cic.* Nunquam nobis ad rogatum respondent (unless it be from rogatus, us). — Rogare is, also, to ask one if he will promise something. *Pandect.* In novissima parte pactorum ita solet inseri: Rogavit Titius: respondit Mævius. Hence, *Plaut.* Roga me viginti minas, desire me to promise you. — This verb is often used of the comitia. Thus, *Cic.* Rogare populum; and, *Liv.* plem, to ask the people if they will approve of a certain proposition or bill, or will accept the nomination of a person for an office, and choose him accordingly. *So.* also, Rogare aliquem and aliquid, to propose to the people a person for their choice, or something (a law, for instance) for their acceptance. *Cic.* Leges perniciosas rogavi, have proposed, brought in, presented. *Id.* Leg. 2, 10. Leges a me rogabuntur, h. e. facetiously, for memorabuntur. *Id.* Majus imperium a minore rogari non est jus (as, for instance, that a consul should be proposed by a prætor). *Id.* consules, propose them for election, nominate them to the people. *Id.* Comitia consilubus rogandis, h. e. for the choice of consuls. Hence, Rogare populum aliquid, or aliquem, to propose or offer to the people a person for their choice or a measure for their acceptance; as, *Liv.* Ut duo viros ædiles dictator populum rogaret. *Cic. e. legg. xii. tab.* Quod tribuni plebem rogassint, ratum esto. — Also used of the people, to choose, make, ordain. *Cic. e. legg. xii. tab.* Tribuni, quos sibi plebs rogassit. *Id.* Si lex non jure rogata est, if the law has not been passed (or, if the bill has not been proposed) in due form and manner, by consulting the auspices, &c. *Pandect.* Lege rogatum est, ut, &c. it has been ordained. *Cic.* De hoc est rogatum, ut, &c. *Id.* Rogare provinciam alicui, to appoint, decree, assign. — Also, Milites sacramento rogare, to swear the soldiers, bind them to an oath, because they are previously asked, if they will take and keep the oath. *Cæs.* — ¶ Also, to ask, request, entreat, pray, beg, ῥογαῖν. *Cic.* Rogat et orat Dolabellam, ut de sua provincia decedat. *Ovid.* Rogat, tentes (without the conj.). *Terent.* Rogat te frater, ne abeat longius. *Gell.* (with *infin.*) *Martial.* Rogare divitias deos. *Cic.* Taurum de aqua ducenda rogabo. *Sueton.* Patrem, et filiam rogantes pro vita. *Nepos.* Nolite, rogo vos, mihi dare, &c. *Cic.* Hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo. *Plaut.* Quæ utenda vasa semper

vicini rogant. *Id.* Aquam hinc de proximo rogabo. *Asellia ap. Gell.* Crepidarium cultellum rogavit a crepidario sutore. *Pandect.* Rogare fidejussore, h. e. precibus accessere. *Plin. Ep.* Ille me in consilium rogavit. *Lamprid.* Ad Palatium enim rogavit, asked him, invited him. And in *pass.* *Horat.* Cansa mea permulta rogatus fecit, being asked to do. *Sueton.* Rugatus, ut cantaret, being requested to play. *Pandect.* Rogatus testis, a witness whose presence has been requested. *Lamprid.* Matrem suam in senatum rogari jussit. And with *accus.* *Ovid.* Hoc estote rogati, ut, &c. be asked for this, h. e. we ask this of you. *Liv.* Rogatus auxilia. — *Cic.* distinguishes rogare (to ask, beg), from petere (to sue for in *fora*). Thus, *Phil.* 2, 30. Consulatum peteres, vel potius rogares. — Proverb. *Cic.* Malo emere, quam rogare, I would rather buy it, than ask another to lend it to me, of things of small cost. — Precario rogare aliquem, h. e. to ask without having any claim upon the person asked, ask wholly as a favor. *Cic.* — Rogassit, for rogaverit. *Cic. e. legg. xii. tab.* — ¶ Also, to take (hence, erogo, derogare, &c.), also, to fetch or derive. *Auct.* ad *Her.* exemplum aliunde. *Plaut.* aquam hinc de proximo. See above.

RŌGŌS (unc.), i, m. a funeral pile, on which dead bodies were buried, funeral pyre, ῥωπά. *Cic.* Metellum multi filii in rogiū imposuerunt. *Id.* In rogiū illatus est. *Plin.* A viginti liberis rogo illata. *Cic.* Ascendere in rogiū ardentem. *Id.* Rogiū exstruere. *Plin.* accendere. *Ovid.* Diffugiunt carmina rogos, h. e. mortem. Hence, *Propert.* Obserrat herbosus lurida porta rogos, h. e. mortuos, quorum sepulchris flores ingesti erant. — ¶ *Rogua*, neut. gen. *Afran. ap. Non.* Hoc rogiū.

RŌMĀ, æ, f. *Romæ*, the capital of the Roman empire, situated in Latium on the Tiber. *Liv.*

RŌMĀNE (Romanus), adv. as becomes a Roman, in the true Roman way. *Gell.*

RŌMĀNĪA (Id.), æ, f. the Roman empire. *3 Vea. Fort.* (aliter *Germania*).

RŌMĀNICŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. Roman, made at Rome. *Cato.* aratra.

RŌMĀNIENSIS (Id.), e, adj. Roman. *3 Cato.* sal. — ¶ *Romanensis.* *Inscript.*

RŌMĀNTĀS (Id.), âtis, f. the Roman way. *Terent.*

RŌMĀNŌLŌS, a, um, adj. dimin. from *Romanus*. *Varr.* porta, a gate at Rome.

RŌMĀNŌS (Roma), a, um, adj. of or belonging to Rome or the Roman empire, Roman, ῥωμαῖος. *Cic.* populus. *Id.* homo, a Roman. *Id.* Juno, h. e. worshipped by the Romans in the Roman way.

Laurca. ap. Plin. lingua, h. e. the Latin language. *Plin.* Romanum judicium, h. e. ut Romanijudicant, consent. *Liv.*

urbs, h. e. Rome. *Cic.* Iudi, h. e. Magni, so called because instituted by the Romans themselves; they were at first

Circenses, afterwards *Seenici*. *Liv.* bellum, h. e. in a twofold sense, either a war waged by the Romans, or a war waged with them; Roman war. *Quintil.* pudor, proper to Romans. Romano more, in the Roman way, h. e. openly, plainly, frankly, sincerely, candidly; simply, outright, in the proper sense, in plain speech. *Cic.*

Hæc spondeo, non illu veteri verbo meo, sed more Romano. *Id.* Ego te Balbo more Romano commendabo. — Hence,

Rumani, ðrum, the Romans. Cæs. and *Virg.* — Also, Romanus, for Romani.

Liv. 2, 27. Romanus promissa consulis expectabat. And for Imperator, or

dux Romanus. *Liv.* 21, 59.

RŌMILICŌS, a, um. For instance, Romilia tribus, a Roman tribe beyond the Tiber, in Etruria. *Cic.*

RŌMPHÆA. See *Rhomphæa*.

RŌMŌLĀRIS, e, adj. relating or pertaining to Romulus. *Liv.* Ficus Romularis (afterwards called *Ruminalis*), the fig-tree under which Romulus and Remus were found suckling. — ¶ Also, Roman. *Sidon.* populus.

RŌMŌLENSIS (Romulus), e, adj. *Plin.* 3 Colonia Romulensis, *Hispalis* in Spain (called, also, *Julia Romuln*, or *Romula*, and *Julia Romulea*. *Isid.* and *Inscript.*).

RŌMŌLEŌS, a, um, adj. of or belonging to 2 Romulus, Romulean. *Ovid.* ensis, of Romulus. *Id.* manus, of Romulus. *Petron.* casa, hut of Romulus. *Juvencal.* fera, h. e. lupa. — ¶ Also, Romulean, Roman. *Ovid.* urbs, h. e. Rome. *Id.* colles, h. e. Rome. *Sil.* senatus.

RŌMŌLIDĒS, æ, m. n descendant of Romulus; hence, Romulide, the Romans. *Virg.*

RŌMŌLŌS, i, m. Romulus, the son of the Alban princess Ilia or Rhea, and, according to the common tradition, joint founder, with his brother Remus, of Rome. Having slain his brother in a quarrel, he ruled alone over the infant city; dying, at length, after a reign of thirty-seven years, he was enrolled among the gods, under the name of Quirinus. *Liv.* 1, 4, sqq.

RŌMŌLŌS, a, um, adj. for Romuleus

3 *Ovid.* ficus, same as *Ruminalis*. — Hence, Roman. *Virg.* tellus.

RŌNCIŌS, &c. See *Rhynchus*, &c.

RŌRARIŌS (ros), a, um, adj. *Rorarii*, *sc.* milites, a kind of young, raw, light-armed soldiers, who were stationed behind the

Triarii, but ran forward when the occasion required it, and retired again to their former post. *Liv.* 8, 8.

RŌRATIŌ (oro), ōnis, f. the falling of the dew. *Apul.* — Also, the dew itself. *Vitrur.* — ¶ Also, a disease of vines, in which the young berries drop off, caused by a fall of cold dew at the time they shed their blossoms. *Plin.*

RŌRESCŌ (ros), is, n. 3. to resolve itself into dew, begin to drop like dew. *Ovid.*

RŌRIDŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Roscidus*. *Propert.* and *Apul.*

RŌRIFER (ros & fero), ēra, ērum, adj. 3 bringing dew, ῥοδοφόρος. *Incert.*

RŌRIFLŌS (ros & fluo, a, um), adj. flowing with dew. *Poeta in Catalcet.* Iuna.

RŌRIGER (ros & gero), a, um, adj. bringing dew. *Fulgent.*

RŌRŌ (ros), as, avi, âtum, n. and a. 1. intrans. to drop dew, let the dew fall. *Ovid.*

Quum rorare Tithonia conjux cœperit. — Of the dew itself; thus, *impers.* Rorat, it dewes, dew falls. *Colum.* — Hence, of small rain or other moisture like dew.

Virg. Rorantia vidimus astra, dropping as with dew. *Varr.* Ante rorat (impers.), quam pluit, it drops small drops, drizzles.

Plin. Si roraverit (impers.) quantulumcumque imbrem (accus.). *Lucret.* Lacrimæ rorantes, dropping, falling in drops. *Ovid.* (Delphini) multa aspergine rorant, (as it were) scatter dew, or make dew fall. *Martial.* Rorans juvenis, h. e. Ganymedes, who became the constellation Aquarius. *Cic.* Pocula rorantia, which, as it were, shed the wine in drops, h. e. small, only sipped, not tipped from; or, bedewing or besprinkling, as it were, not steeping or drenching. — ¶ Also, to be bedewed, covered with dew; hence, to drop, drip, trickle, drizzle, run, be moist. *Ovid.* (de Noto) Rorant pennæ. *Id.* Siccatat rorantes capillos. *Virg.* Rorabant sanguine vepres. *Ovid.* Rorantia fontibus antra. *Martial.* Exprimere nasum rorantem frigore. (But some of these may be referred above.) — Hence, figur for to be filled with some liquid. *Virg.* Rorantes lacte capellæ. — ¶ Trans. to bedew. *Ovid.* Rorate rose. — Or, generally, to moisten, wet, besprinkle, make to drop or run with something. *Lucret.* Lacrimis ora rorantes. *Sil.* sava enore. *Ovid.* Lacrimis oculi rorantur obortis. *Martial.* Nereis roravit undas, bedewed the waters with her tears. — ¶ Also, to drop, h. e. make to drop, drop down, send or pour in drops, shed down. *Auct.* Pervig. Ven. Humorem, quem astra rorant noctibus. *Apul.* Balsama rorans. *Ovid.* Rorate aquæ, dropped down, shed down in drops.

RŌRŌLENTŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of dew, dewy, bedewed; also, hoary with frost, frosty. *Colum.* and *Cato.*

RŌS (perh. ῥόσος), rōris, m. dew, ῥόσος, ῥοσῖν, ῥεκῖς. *Plin.* Ros cecidit. *Ovid.* Ubi canuerunt herbæ rore recente, fresh dew. — Also, in *plur.* *Cic.* (as a poet) Rores aurora remittit. *Plin.* Neque in nube, neque in flatu cadunt rores. — ¶ Hence, of any liquid falling in drops, dew. *Virg.* Spargens rore levi. *Horat.* Rores pluvii. *Id.* (of tears) Stillare rorem ex oculis. *Ovid.* Madidæ

lacrimarum rore. — ¶ Also, of any fluid, as water, milk, &c. *Lucret.* Aerias auras, roremque liquorum. *Id.* salis, h. e. maris. *Propert.* Ionio rore, h. e. *Ionian sea.* *Ovid.* Vivo prole rore manus, living, flowing water. *Id.* Artus liquido perfundere rore, water. *Cic.* (as a poet) Natos vitali rore rigabat, h. e. milk from the breast. *Ovid.* Sparsos stillanti rore capillos, h. e. blood. Hence, of balsam, ointment. *Ovid.* Non Arabo noster rore capillus olet. *Tibull.* Stillabat Syrio rore coma. — ¶ *Ovid.* Ros maris; or, *Horat.* Ros marinus; or, *Colum.* Marinus ros; or, *Id.* Rosmarinus, i, m.; or, *Plin.* Rosmarinus, i, n. rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*, L.).

RŌSĀ (ῥόδον), æ, f. the rose. *Cic.* — The sing. Rosa is also used for plur. *Rosæ.* *Cic.* Pulvinus rosa furtus. *Id.* Reticulum plenum rosæ. *Id.* Potare in rosa, h. e. crowned with roses. *Id.* Redimitus rosa. *Propert.* Illa molliter tenera poneret ossa rosa. — *Figur.* *Martial.* Vivere in rosa, to live in roses, h. e. luxuriously, agreeably, deliciously. *Senec.* In rosa jaceat, h. e. in pleasures, delights. *Cic.* In viola et in rosa (opposed to in cruciati atque tormentis). — ¶ For rosy redness. *Ovid.* Plena rosarum atria. *Martial.* Rubeant labra rosis. — ¶ As a word of endearment. *Plaut.* Mea rosa. — ¶ Also, ointment or oil of roses. *Cels.* — ¶ Also, a rosebush. *Plin.* Radix silvestris rosæ. *Virg.* Rosa, Pæstibus florens, damask-rose. *Apul.* Rosa laurea, laurel-rose (*Nerium oleander*, L.).

RŌSACEŌS (rosa), a, um, adj. of roses, 2 ῥόδινος. *Plin.* corona. *Id.* oleum; and, Rosaceum, se. oleum, oil of roses. **RŌSANS** (rosa; as if from roso), tis, adj. 3 rosy, rosy red. *Poeta in Catal.*

RŌSĀRĪŪS (rosa), a, um, adj. of or from roses, ῥόδινος. *Apul.* Rosarium venenum, h. e. the taking of the laurel-rose, supposed to be poisonous. *Id.* auxilium, help derived from taking roses. *Sueton.* absortio (absortio), a certain dish. — *Rosarium*, ii, n. a place covered with roses, a rose-hedge or rose-garden, ῥοδάριον. *Virg.* Biferi rosaria Pæsti.

RŌSĀTŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. furnished with 3 roses, prepared with roses. *Seren.* Soma. Lana oleo madefit rosato. — Hence, absol. Rosatum, se. vinum, rose-wine, wine seasoned with roses, ῥοδίτης οἶνος. *Pallad.* — But in *Apic.* i, 4. p. 12. (*Ed. Lister*) Rosatum is, according to Boettiger, a rose conserve.

RŌSCIĀNŪS, a, um, adj. Roscian, of Roscius. *Cic.* imitatio, h. e. of the actor Roscius.

RŌSCIDŪS (ros), a, um, adj. wet or moistened with dew, full of dew, dew-besprinkled, dewy, and hence, moist as with dew, dropping like dew, moist, wet, ῥοσκάδης, ῥοσκήεις. *Varr.* herba. *Plin.* Roscido humore viventes, h. e. rore. *Virg.* Roscida mala legere. *Id.* Roscida mella, h. e. dropping down like dew. *Plin.* Folia melle roseida, moistened with honey, as if bedewed with honey. *Ovid.* Roscida dea, h. e. *Aurora.* *Virg.* Luna. *Ovid.* Illeperus. *Plin.* noctes. *Virg.* Iris roscida pennis, moistened, wet. *Ovid.* pruina, h. e. dew. *Virg.* Saxa roscida rivis, moist, wet. *Ovid.* antra.

RŌSCIŪS, a, um, a Roman gentile name. — ¶ Adj. Roscian. *Cic.* lex, proposed by the tribune L. Rosc. Otho, by which the equites received separate seats in the theatre. — ¶ Subst. L. Roscius Otho, mentioned above. — Q. Roscius, the great comic actor at Rome of his time; he instructed Cicero in declamation and gesture. Hence, any one who excelled in his own art or science was called a Roscius. *Cic.* *Arch.* i, 2. — *Sext.* Roscius, of *Amacia*, who was defended by Cicero when tried for parricide.

RŌSEĀ, æ, f. See *RŌscus*. **RŌSEĀNŪS**, a, um, adj. Rosean, from the 3 region Rosca. *Varr.* **RŌSETUM** (rosa), i, n. a place covered 3 with roses, rose-garden, rose-bushes growing together. *Virg.* **RŌSEŪS** (ros), a, um, adj. denotes a region in the Sabine territory near Reate, where especially horses were pastured. The region itself is called Rosea, sc. terra or regio. *Varr.*; also, Rosia, *Cic.* —

Hence, *Virg.* Rosea rura, fields of Rosca. *Plin.* cannabis, growing in Rosca. **RŌSEŪS** (rosa), a, um, adj. of roses, filled with roses. *Senec.* vinculum, crown or wreath of roses. So, also, *Virg.* strophium. *Claudian.* flores, roses. *Id.* ripa, rosy, full of roses. — ¶ Also, rosy, rose-colored, rose-red. *Plin.* pannus. *Id.* color, rose-color. *Catull.* fucus. *Ovid.* rubor. *Nemes.* mustum, rosy. — The poets use roseus of persons and the parts of the body, when they will convey the idea of beautiful and blooming form and color; as, also, of Aurora, the Sun, &c. *Virg.* cervix (Veneris). *Id.* os (Veneris). *Id.* genæ. *Martial.* labra. *Val. Flacc.* honor, h. e. venustas admiratione et honore digna. *Martial.* ephebus, h. e. formosus. *Ovid.* dea, h. e. *Aurora.* *Propert.* Eous, h. e. Lucifer. *Lucret.* lampas (solis). *Virg.* Phæbus. *Id.* Roseis Aurora quadrigis.

RŌSĪA, æ, f. See *RŌscus*, a, um. **RŌSĪDŪS**, a, um, same as *RŌscidus*. *Colum.* **RŌSĪA** herba, an herb. *Veget.* **RŌSĪŌ** (rodo), ōnis, f. a gnawing, τρωχίζω, 2 ἐπεδισμός. *Cels.* Bilis alvo cum rosione redditur, a gripping of the bowels. **RŌSMĀRĪNŪS**, and **RŌSMĀRĪNUM**, i, m. and n. rosemary. (See *Ros*, at the end.) — In *Colum.* 12, 36, the *Edl.* have commonly *rosismarini* (*gen.*), as one word, but unnecessarily.

RŌSTĒLLUM (dimin. from rostrum), i, n. 2 a little bill, snout, beak, &c. *Colum.* and *Plin.*

RŌSTRĀ, ōrum, n. See *Rostrum*. **RŌSTRĀLĪS** (rostra), e, adj. pertaining or 3 belonging to the rostra. *Sidon.* tabula. **RŌSTRĀNS** (as from rostrum), tis, particip. 2 *Plin.* Rostrante vomere, h. e. striking or driving in its point. (But *Hard.* suspects that rostrato should be read.)

RŌSTRĀTŪS (rostrum), a, um, adj. furnished with a beak, muzzle, snout, or something like, beaked, &c. *Plin.* falx, having a curved, projecting point, like a beak. Especially, of ships armed with a beak. *Cic.* navis. *Auct. B. Afric.* Cum naviculis cujusque generis triginta, inibi paucis rostratis, profectus, &c. *Plin.* prora. *Abel.* *Sidon.* Rostratæ, h. e. naves rostrate. *Plin.* Liburnicarum modo rostrato impetu feruntur. Hence, *Colum.* rostrata, a warlike column, adorned with beaks of ships, which was erected in the forum by *Dulcius*, after a naval victory over the Carthaginians, in the first *Panic war*. *Liv.* It has been dug up in modern times, and placed in the *Museum Palatinum*. It bore an inscription, which *Cinceoni* has published and illustrated, and *Grevius* has inserted in his edition of *Florus*. Also, *Plin.* corona, h. e. navalis; a crown decorated with small beaks, which was awarded to him who had first boarded the enemy's ship, or had in any way displayed extraordinary gallantry in a naval engagement. Hence, of *Agrippa*. *Virg.* Cui tempora navali fulgent rostrata (nom.) corona (abl.), beaked with the naval crown.

RŌSTRUM (from rodo; as claustrum from claudio), i, n. (properly, an instrument or organ to gnaw with), the beak, bill, or nib of a bird; the snout, muzzle, chops, of a fish or beast, ῥύγχος. *Cic.* of birds, swine. *Plin.* of camels, dolphins, lions, bees, &c. *Varr.* of goats. *Lucan.* of dogs. — Also, of men, chops, muzzle, mouth, either contemptuously or in familiar speech. *Plaut.* Apud mensam plenam homini rostrum deliges. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* Arripio rostrum, labiasque hujus. *Pandect.* Rostrum persona, h. e. the mouth of an image of a man. — *Figur.* something resembling a beak or snout. *Colum.* Falcis vinitoria pars, quæ adunca est, rostrum appellatur, the hooked point, beak, or bill. *Plin.* Vomer exigua cuspidem in rostro, h. e. in anteriori parte. *Id.* Lucernæ, the beak of a lamp. *Id.* Malleorum rostra, h. e. the heads. *Id.* Rostrum insulæ, h. e. a part of the island running out to a point. Especially, the beak of a ship, ἑμβολον. It was usually covered with brass or iron, and was of great use in naval engagements. *Liv.* Rhodia cum rostro percussisset Sidoniam navem. *Auct. B. Afric.* Naves rostris perforate mer-

guntur. Hence, *Virg.* for prora. — ¶ The Romans, having taken several ships from the inhabitants of Antium, used their beaks to adorn the place in front of the *Curia Hostilia*, where the stage or pulpit was erected, from which addresses were made to the people. *Liv.* Hence, Rostra, this stage or pulpit, the rostra. *Cic.* Cum Vettius perorasset, descendissetque de Rostris. *Liv.* Prætor in Rostra ascendit. *Id.* Vociferantes, ut in Rostris prius, quam in Senatu, literæ recitentur. *Varr.* Comitia edicere e Rostris. *Sueton.* Laudatus est pro Rostris a Druso, in the Rostra, from the Rostra. — *Figur.* *Lucan.* Rostra movere, h. e. the people assembled there. *Id.* Tenere rostra, h. e. dominari in concionibus. *Id.* Rostra formique optare, for pacem.

RŌSŌLĒNTŪS (rosa), a, um, adj. abounding in roses, rosy. *Prudent.* prata. —

¶ Also, rose-colored, rosy. *Mart.* Cap. **RŌSŪS**, a, um, particip. from rodo.

RŌTĀ (unc.), æ, f. a wheel, of a carriage, τροχός. *Virg.* *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — In the poets, the carriage, ear, chariot itself. *Ovid.* Pedibus rotave. *Id.* Si rota defuerit, pede carpe viam. So, also, plur. Rotæ. *Virg.* E rotis prospexit. *Ovid.* Rotis expelli. *Propert.* Nobilis e tectis fundere gesa rotis, h. e. ex esedo, aut covino. Hence, *Senec.* Rota Phæbi, the ear of Phæbus. — Also, Rotæ, for the horses. *Sil.* Cynthia fraternis afflata rotis. — ¶ Also, a round body, orb. *Lucret.* Major solis rota. *Id.* Neque solis rota altivolans cerni poterat. *Tibull.* Rota Luciferi (though this can be chariot). — ¶ Also, circle, circuit. *Virg.* Ixionii rota constitit orbis (wheel). *Tibull.* Versatur celeri orbis rotæ. *Propert.* Septima metam rotæ vitæ rota, h. e. revolution, course, in the circus. *Senec.* Rota præcipitis anni, circular course, revolution. — ¶ Also, the wheel, on which malefactors were tortured among the Greeks. *Cic.* In rotam ascendere. — Ixion was doomed to such a punishment in the lower regions. — ¶ *Figur.* of Fortune or Chance. *Cic.* Fortune rotam pertimescebat, the wheel of Fortune; the fickleness or instability of Fortune. — Also, *Ovid.* Imparibus vecta Thalia rotis (of elegiac verses, consisting of alternate hexameters and pentameters). — Also, of love. *Plaut.* Versor in amoris rota miser. — ¶ Also, a potter's wheel. *Horat.* Currente rota urceus exit. — ¶ Also, a kind of scaph or whalc. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a kind of goat. *Varr.* R. R. 2, 1, 5. (where platycerotas is more correctly read.)

RŌTABĪLĪS (roto), e, adj. turning in a 3 circle, rotary, circular. *Amnian.*

RŌTĀLĪS (rota), e, adj. wheeled, having 3 wheels. *Capitol.*

RŌTĀTĪLĪS (roto), e, adj. rotary, rotating 3 in, turning in a circle, circular, revolving. *Sidon.*

RŌTĀTĪM (rota), adv. like a wheel, in a 3 circle. *Apul.* — ¶ *Diomed.* Rotatim dicere, h. e. per trochæos loqui.

RŌTĀTĪŌ (roto), ōnis, f. a turning round, 2 or carrying about in a circle, rotation, κυκλοφορία. *Vitruv.*

RŌTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a whirler round, 3 he that turns something round in a circular direction. *Stat.* Et in Bassaridum rotator Evan. *Cassiod.* Camerarum rotator, h. e. qui cameras in fornicis speciem ædificat.

RŌTĀTŪS (Id.), us, m. a turning or whirling 3 in round. *Stat.*

RŌTŌ (rota), as, avi, ātum, a, and n. i, to 2 turn a thing round like a wheel, whirlround, swing round, hurl, κυκλώω, περιελίσσω, σφενδονάω, τροχίζω. *Ovid.* Learchum rapit, ei bis terque per auras more rotat funde. *Horat.* Flammæ trepidant rotantes vertice fumum, whirling up. *Lucret.* (de ventis) Rotantque cavis flammam fornacibus intus, whirlround. *Virg.* Ac rotat ensem fulmineum, swings it round before fetching a blow. *Ovid.* Fulvus aper fulmineo rabidos rotat ore canes. *Stat.* In ora loquentis telum immane rotat. *Manil.* Orbis siderum ætherios rotat cursus. *Figur.* *Juvenal.* Sermo rotatus. — Hence, Rotari, to go or turn round in a circle, revolve, roll

rudentes. — Hence, put for ship or navigation. *Val. Flacc.* Illicitas temerare rudentibus undas. *Cic.* Rudentibus apta fortuna, attached to the cordage or to navigation, and, of course, very uncertain. — *¶* Also, fem. *Plant.* — *Genit. plur.* Rudentum, *Virg.*: but *Rudeatium* occurs in *Vitruv.* and *Prudent.* — *¶* Particip. from *rudo*.

RUDENTISIBILIS (rudens & sibilus), i, m. the creaking of the cordage, unless it be the whistling of the wind among the ropes. *Pacuv.* ap. *Varr.*

RUDERĀ, um, n. See *Rudus*.

RUDERĀRIUS (rudis), a, um, adj. per-3 taining or belonging to rubbish. *Apul.*

RUDERĀTIŌ (rudero), ōnis, f. the laying 2 of a pavement of small stones or rubbish. *Vitruv.* — Also, the composition itself of which the pavement is made. *Vitruv.*

RUDERĀTŌS, a, um. See *Rudero*.

RUDERŌ (rudus), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 2 1. to cover with rubbish or small stones. Hence, *Ruderātus*, a, um, covered there-with. *Plin.* ager, full of rubbish, &c. or meagre, dry. — *¶* Also, to make a pavement of rubbish or small stones. *Vitruv.*

RUDĪĒ, ārum, f. a town of Calabria, the birthplace of the poet *Ennius*. *Sil.* — *¶* Hence, *Rudinus*, a, um, adj. belonging to *Rudĭe*, *Rudian*. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.*

— *¶* Also, *Rudius*, a, um, adj. same as *Rudinus*. *Cic.* (de *Ennio*) homo.

RUDIARIUS (rudis), a, um, adj. *Rudiari-* 2 us, ii, m. a gladiator, who has received his discharge and been presented with the rudis. *Sueton.* See *Rudis*, subst.

RUDICŪLĀ (dimin. from rudis), æ, f. a 2 little stick; for instance, stirring-stick, ladle, spatule, κύκηδρον, σπάθη. *Colum.*

RUDIMENTUM (from a verb *rudio*, *ire*, 2 not used, as the long *i* shows, and this from rudis), i, n. the first attempt, trial, or essay, first beginning. *Liv.* Rudimentum militare, in military service. *Id.* Rudimentum primum puerilis regni.

Virg. Dura rudimenta belli. *Quintil.* Prima rudimenta rhetorice, rudiments, first principles. *Ovid.* Turpe rudimentum, patriæ præponere raptam, a disgraceful essay, a shameful attempt. *Liv.* Rudimentum adolescentiæ ponere, make trial of, essay. *Justin.* Prima pueritiæ rudimenta deposuit. *Stat.* Cujus (*Achillis*) cruda rudimenta formaverit *Centaurus* (*Chiron*).

RUDINŌS, a, um. See *Rudĭe*.

RUDIS (unc.), is, f. any slender stick or rod. Thus, a ladle or spatule, to stir with. *Cato* and *Plin.* — Especially, a rod or foil, with which soldiers or gladiators fought for exercise or sport. *Ovid.*, *Liv.* and *Sueton.* Such a foil or rod was given to gladiators, when discharged from fighting in the arena. *Cic.* Tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti? — Hence, figur. of one who takes an honorable leave of a thing, receives an honorable discharge, has served his time out, is released from certain duties or offices. *Horat.* Donatum jam rude queris, *Mæcenas*, iterum antiquo me includere ludo. *Martial.* Ut nondum credas me mernisse rudem. *Juvenal.* Ergo sibi dabit ipse rudem, will retire from his profession, relinquish his profession.

RUDIS (unc.), e, adj. unworked, uncultivated, in its native state, in a state of nature, raw (as we say, raw material), unpolished, rude, rough, rugged, unformed, ἀνέργαστος, ἀνέργαστος. *Plin.* æs. *Virg.* At rudis enituit impulo vomere campus. *Colum.* Rudem potius eligendum agrum, quam ubi fuerit seges. *Petron.* Rudis atque infecta materies. *Ovid.* Chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, rude, shapeless, without form. *Id.* Iana, raw, undressed. *Plin.* Succinum advehit rude. *Senec.* Dare legem rudibus capillis, undressed. *Liv.* Rudis in militari homine lingua, uncultivated, unpractised. *Tacit.* Incondita ac rudi voce (style) memoriam servitutis composuisse, inartificial, without art. *Cic.* Que pueris nobis rudia exciderunt, rude. *Martial.* agna, yet very young. — *¶* Hence, ignorant, unknowing, inexperienced, raw, untought, unskilled, unversed, unpractised, inept, ἀναίδεως, ἀναίδεως; often with *genit.*; also with *prep. in*; also with *abl.* without a *prep.*;

also with *ad*; also *absol.* *Cic.* Imperiti homines, rerum omnium rudes ignarique. *Id.* Quis est tam rudis in republica, qui, &c.? *Horat.* belli civilis. *Ovid.* Juvenca operum conjugique rudis. *Cic.* Provinciæ rudis erat et tiro. *Id.* Rudis in jure. *Id.* Orator nulla in re tiro ac rudis. *Propert.* Sive in amore rudis, sive peritus erit. *Ovid.* Arte rudis. *Liv.* Rudem ad pedestria bella Numidarum gentem esse. *Ovid.* Ad mala rudes, unacquainted. *Tacit.* Rudes anni, inexperienced years, childhood. *Quintil.* Rude seculum, h. e. sine litteris, illiterate. — *¶* Also, unsuitable, ill-suited or hurtful. *Martial.* Fontes rudes puellis. — *¶* Also, rude, unformed, inelegant, disagreeable. *Quintil.* Sit vox non subsurda, rudis, immanis, &c. *Ovid.* Rudem præbente modum tibicine Tusco. — *¶* Also, hard, or unripe, raw. *Martial.* uva. — *¶* Also, undadorned. *Ovid.* opus. *Id.* vestis. — *¶* Also, unaffected, artless, natural, simple. *Martial.* querela. — *¶* Also, young, new. *Val. Flacc.* nati, new-born. *Plin.* medicamenta, not before used, fresh. *Martial.* Secreta quære carmina, et rudes curas, h. e. quæ nondum vulgæ sunt, neque expertæ judicium vulgi. *Apul.* Rudem dedicantes carinam. *Id.* amor. — Hence, new in something, inexperienced, naused to a thing. *Catull.* Amphitrite, not yet navigated, never yet sailed on. *Propert.* Rudes animi, sc. in love. *Senec.* dextra, sc. in bloody deeds. — It may sometimes be rendered innocent. *Martial.* filia. So, anni, animi. (See above.) — *¶* Superl. Rudissimus. *Amian.* 23, 6 (15) (some read *durissimus*).

RUDITAS (rudis), ātis, f. ignorance, want 3 of skill, ἀμαθία. *Apul.*

RUDIŌS (rudo), us, m. a braying, ὄγ- 3 κησμός. *Apul.*

RUDIŌS, a, um. See *Rudĭe*.

RUDŌ (perhaps from the sound), is, rūdi 3 and rūdīvi, dītum, n. 3. to roar or cry. *Virg.* Iræ leonum sub nocte rudentum. *Id.* (Cervos) graviter rudentes cœdunt. And, of men. *Virg.* (Cacum) insueta rudentem. *Lucil.* ap. *Varr.* Hæc rudet e rostris. Of things. *Virg.* Prora rudens, roaring, murmuring. But especially of the ass, to bray, ὄγκάσαι. *Ovid.* and *Apul.* — *¶* Perf. Rudīvi. *Apul.* — *¶* Rūdēre, with long *u*. *Pers.*

RUDŌR (rudo), ōris, m. a roaring, hollow 3 noise, rumbling, sonorous like thunder. *Apul.*

RUDŌS (unc.), ēris, n. is double, vetus 2 and novum. — *Rudus* vetus, or *Rudus*, old rubbish, ruins, fragments of stone, plaster, &c. from old buildings, ἐρείπων. *Tacit.* Ruderi accipiendo *Ostienses* paludes destinabat. *Sueton.* Alveum *Tiberis* perpurgavit, completum olim rudibus. *Id.* Rudera purgare, clear away the rubbish. — *Rudus* novum, or *Rudus*, fresh rubbish, broken stones, gravel, &c. which, being mixed with lime, made a cast or a pavement. *Cato.* Rudus inducere. *Plin.* fistucare, to ram. *Id.* Ruderi novo tertiam partem testæ tussæ addere. *Uirt.* Alexandriæ ædificia tecta sunt rudere, aut pavimentis, with broken stones, &c.; but it may be pavement. — Hence, a pavement, flooring, beaten floor, made of stones, &c. and consolidated with lime. *Auct.* *B. Hisp.* 8. So, *Hirt.* *B. Alex.* 1. (See above). — *¶* Rudus is also used by *Colum.* to denote a kind of compost for enriching the soil. *Colum.* Rudere pingui saturare jejunia terræ. — *¶* Also, a bit or lump of brass. *Prudent.* — Also, a bit of brass, or a small copper coin. *Liv.* 26, 11. See *Randus*.

RUDŌSCŪLĀ porta. See *Raudus*.

RUDŌSCŪLUM, i, n. See *Raudusculum*.

RUFESCŌ (rufus), is, n. 3. to become red 2 or reddish. *Plin.*

RUFŌS, ii, m. same as *Chama*. *Plin.*

RUFŌ (id.), as, a. 1. to make red or red- 2 dish. *Plin.* capillum.

RUFŌRĒ, ārum, f. a town in Campania. *Virg.*

RUFŌLŌS (dimin. from rufus), a, um, 2 adj. somewhat red, reddish. *Plin.* Mandragora foliis hirsutis, radicibus huius rufulis. *Plaut.* Rufulus (homo), red-headed, red-head. — *¶* Those *Tribuni militum* were called *Rufuli*, who were

chosen by the general; those elected by the people *Comitiati*. *Liv.* 7, 5.

RUFŌS (unc.), a, um, adj. red, reddish, 2 yellow red, tawny. *Vitruv.* armenta. *Cels.* sanguis. *Gell.* color. — Of persons, red-haired, red-headed, red head. *Plaut.* Rufus quidam. *Tertul.* Virgo rufa. — *¶* Rufus was also a family name. *Q.* Curtius Rufus, the historian. — *¶* *Albicans*, *Flavus*, *Gr.* ξανθός, pale yellow, straw colored; *Fulvus*, golden-yellow; *Rufus*, yellow-red; *Rutilus*, *Gr.* πυρόδός, fiery red, high red. Hair of a high red was considered as a beauty, but of a yellow red as a blemish (at least, in women).

RUGĀ (ῥυτίς, the ground form of ῥόσμι, to draw; from which comes the *Gr.* ῥυτίς, ruga), æ, f. a wrinkle, ῥυτίς. *Horat.* Te rugæ turpant, et capitis nives *Ovid.* Jamque meos vultus ruga senilis arat (furrows). So, *Id.* Sulcare rugis cutem. — Wrinkles often denote old age. Thus, *Horat.* Nec pietas moram rugis afferet. *Cic.* Non cani, non rugæ repente auctoritatem arripere possunt. — Often, also, sadness and grief. Thus, *Ovid.* Tunc dolor, et curæ, rugaque tristis abit. *Juvenal.* Hæc si rugam trahit, h. e. if this displeases you. *Varr.* Illujuce pedes solent dolere et in fronte contrahere rugas, cause, bring on. — Often, seriousness, austerity, stern character or bearing. *Cic.* Populum R. rugis supercilioque decepit. *Ovid.* Vir traxit vultum, rugasque coegit, put on dark looks. — Also, of inanimate things. *Plin.* Aquilonis afflatus poma deturpans rugis. *Id.* Pruna siccata in rugas. *Id.* Cortex arboris replicatur in rugas. *Juvenal.* Nitidis rebus maculam ac rugam figere, h. e. to disfigure, mar, corrupt, stain with disgrace (but for ac rugam is also read *lacuram*). — *¶* Also, a fold in a garment. *Plin.* Rugæ in veste, wrinkles, plaits, puckers, rumples, projecting where the garment has been folded (opposed to *sinus*, which means *creases*).

RUGINŌSUS, a, um, same as *Rugosus*. 3 *Carl.* *Aarel.*

RUGIŌ (from the sound), is, n. 4. to roar, 3 of lions, ῥυγιάσαι. *Spartian.*

RUGIŌS (rugio), us, m. the roaring of a 3 lion, ῥυγηνός. *Vopisc.* — *¶* Hence, a rumbling in the bowels. *Carl.* *Aarel.*

RUGŌ (ruga), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to wrinkle, gather or contract into wrinkles, ῥυτίδω. *Hieronym.* frontem. — Hence, *Rugātus*, a, um, wrinkled. *Plin.* (of shells). — *¶* Intrans. to wrinkle, ῥυτίδω. *Plaut.*

RUGŌSITAS (rugosus), ātis, f. corruga- 3 tion, wrinkledness, wrinkles. *Tertull.*

RUGŌSUS (ruga), a, um, adj. wrinkled, 2 full of wrinkles, corrugated, shrivelled, rivelled, furrowed, ῥυτίδωδός. *Ovid.* Rugosæ genæ. *Tibull.* ora. *Martial.* Rugosiorum cum geras stola frontem. *Colum.* acina. *Ovid.* populi cortex. *Pers.* piper. *Id.* sama, sc. because in sneering we wrinkle the nose and mouth. *Horat.* Rugosus frigore pagus, h. e. shrivelled, or shrivelling, causing wrinkles.

RUIDŌS (unc.), a, um, adj. *Plin.* 18, c. 2 10, sect. 23. pilum (pestle), h. e. rough uneven, or not planed or smoothed.

RŪINĀ (ruo), æ, f. a fall, downfall, πτώσις, κατάρσις. *Lucret.* Ruina gradinis. *Martial.* nucum. *Propert.* Capanei magno grata ruina Jovi, h. e. cum ictus fulmine de muro Thebarum ceci dit. *Cic.* Ruina conclavis oppressus *Horat.* Capitolio Regina dementes ruinas parabat. *Senec.* In ruinam prona sunt, quæ sine fundamentis crevere, apt to fall. *Virg.* *Æn.* 2, 310. Domus dedit ruinam, fell, fell in. *Horat.* Aulæa ruinas in patinam fecere, fell down. *Virg.* Turris lapsa repente ruinam trahit, h. e. falls. — *¶* Hence, overthrow, defeat, of an army. *Liv.* Ibi vero clamor jubentium referre signa, ruinæ quo que probe similem trepidationem fecit. — *¶* Also, fall, downfall, ruin, destruction, overthrow, disaster. *Cic.* Ruina fortunarum tuarum tibi impendunt. *Liv.* Saguntæ ruina nostris capitibus incidit. *Sallust.* Incendium meum ruina (sc. reipublicæ) restinguam. So, *Cic.* *Id.* (incendium) non aqua, sed ruina restincturum. *Ovid.* Ætatis facta est

tanta ruina meæ, such ruin, such havoc. *Virg.* Generis lapsi sarcire ruinas (of the loss of honey). — ¶ Also, fall, of a person; death or destruction. *Horat.* Ille dies utramque ducet ruinam, will prove fatal to both of us. *Plin.* Neronis. — Also, a fall, stumble, slip, false step. *Lucet.* Principiis in rerum fecere ruinas, missed it, erred. — ¶ Also, the thing that falls, falls away, or is torn down; ruin, rains, wreck. *Plin.* Flumina ducere ad lavandam hanc ruinam. *Ovid.* Troja ruinas ostendit. *Liv.* Ruinas transcendere. Hence, *Virg.* Cæli ruina, h. e. rain (which falls from heaven; or, the fall of the sky, a proverbial expression for heavy rain; compare *Ruo*). So, *Val. Flacc.* poli, the crashing of thunder. — ¶ Also, attack, assault, onslaught, storm, irruption. *Martial.* Cyanæ ruinæ. *Virg.* *Æn.* II, 613. Ruinam dant (make) sonitu ingenti.

RŪNŌSŌS (ruina), a, um, adj. ready or I like to fall, ruinous, crazy, ἐρείψιμος. *Cic.* *Ædes* male materiata, ruinous. — ¶ Also, fallen, gone to ruin. *Ovid.* Ruinosas occultit herba domos.

RŪLLA. See *Rallan*.

RŪMĀ, æ, f. **RŪMIS**, is, f. and **RŪMEN** (unc.), inis, n. the breast which gives suck, an old word for mamma. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Ruina. *Varr.* Rumis. *Plin.* Rumen. In all these it is spoken of as an old word. — ¶ Also, the gullet, throat, *Pompon.* ap. *Non.* Rumen. *Serv.* Ruma.

RŪMBŌTYNŌS. See *Rumpatinus*.

RŪMEN, inis, n. See *Rama*.

RŪMEX, isis, m. and f. sorrel, sour dock, monk's-rhubarb. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a kind of missile weapon. *Gell.* 10, 25.

RŪMĪX, or **RŪMĪNĀ** (ruma), æ, f. a goddess of sucking. *Varr.*

RŪMIFICŌ (rumor & facio), as, a. 1. to say or speak among themselves, tell to one another, rumor, spread abroad, proclaim, extol, &c. *Plaut.* Quam Thebani rumificant probam, extol as, &c.

RŪMIGERĀTĪŌ (rumigero), ōnis, f. a spreading of reports abroad. *Lamprid.*

RŪMIGERŌ (rumor & gero), as, a. 1. to rumor, publish. *Fest.*

RŪMIGERŪLŌS (rumor & gerulus), a, um, 3 adj. talebearing, news-dealing, a talebearer, newsmonger, διαδουλλῶν. *Ammian.*

RŪMIGŌ (ruma & ago), as, a. 1. to chew over again, of an ass, ruminate; with accus. *Apul.*

RŪMĪNĀ, see *Rumia*, and *Rumīnus*; but

RŪMĪNĀ, see *Rumīnus*, and *Ruminalis*.

RŪMĪNĀLIS (rumen), e, adj. that chews the cud, ruminating. *Plin.* hostia. — ¶ *Ruminalis* ficus (and, *Ovid.* *Rumīna* ficus), the name of the fig-tree beneath which *Romulus* and *Remus* were found sucking, before called *Romularis*, or *Romula*. *Liv.*

RŪMĪNĀTĪŌ (rumino), ōnis, f. a chewing 1 of the cud, rumination, μρονκισμός. *Plin.*

— ¶ Hence, return or repetition. *Plin.*

hiemis. — ¶ A calling any thing to mind, thinking over, musing, revolving in the mind, meditation. *Cic.* De ruminatione quotidiana, de cogitatione *Publii*, &c. h. e. the secret schemes which *Cæsar* and *Pompey* were daily plotting against the republic.

RŪMĪNĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. that chews 3 over, ruminates. *Arnob.*

RŪMĪNŌ (rumen), as, a. and n. 1. and

RŪMĪNŌR, āris, dep. 1. to chew the cud, chew over again, ruminate, μρονκῶ, ἀναμρονκῶμαι. *Varr.* Bos ruminat. *Ovid.* (de tauro), Dum jacet, et lente revocatas ruminat herbas. — ¶ *Figur.* to

chew over again, h. e. to call to remembrance, recall to mind, muse or meditate again upon, ruminate upon; more frequently as a deponent. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Ruminabitur humanitatem. *Id.* *ibid.* Odyssæam ruminari incipis. In an active form. *Sym.* Dum carmina tua ruminas.

RŪMĪNŌS (ruma), a, um, adj. *Rumina* dea. (See *Rumia*). — ¶ Also, *Nourishing*, a name of *Jupiter*. *Augustin.*

RŪMĪNŌS, a, um, same as *Ruminalis*.

RŪMIS, is, f. See *Ruma*. 2

RŪMITŌ, as, same as *Rumigero*. *Næv.*

3 ap. *Fest.*

RŪMŌ, as, for *Rumino*, according to *Fest.*

RŪMŌR (unc.), ōris, m. noise, bustle, stir, rustling, especially when soft and gen-

tle, murmuring, whispering, buzzing. —

¶ Of the wind. *Cic.* e poeta. Solvere

imperat, secundo rumore (as some explain it). So, *Virg.* Iter inceptum celerant rumore secundo (others refer it to the speeches or acclamations of the men; it is also referred to the plash of the oars and keel). — ¶ Of flowing water. *Auson.* — ¶ Of men, when it is either bustle, stir, murmur, noise, which people make; as in *Clandian.*

Nereides ibant, audito rumore. *Apul.*

Trepidus rumor vicinæ conclamantis, latrones, h. e. noise or cry. Or, the mur-

muring or talk of people about something, talk or conversation among themselves, gossip, talk, that spreads secretly. *Terent.* Qui erit rumor populi, si id

feceris! What a talk there will be! What will not people say? *Catull.* Rumores

senum severiorum nuius æstimemus assis, the idle talk. *Cic.* Varii rumores

multique, quos cuperem veros. *Tacit.* Testamentum ejus multo apud vulgum

rumore fuit, reos much talked about, &c. *Id.* Multus ea super re rumor. Hence,

Id. Illic secundo rumore, with approbation, with favor, as shown by the tone of conversation. — Hence, the talk, flying or

popular report, rumor, bruit, which we hear, but cannot tell where it arose. *Cæs.* Rumor multa fugebat. *Id.* Rumor multa perferit. *Cic.* Rumor serpit,

spreads. So, *Horat.* Rumor manat per compita. And, *Virg.* Rumor didit per agmina. *Mirt.* Rumores existunt,

præsidia adduci, &c. spring up, arise. *Terent.* and *Nepos.* Rumorem differe; or, *Liv.* dissipare, or, *Cic.* spargere; or,

Tacit. dispergere, to spread or disseminate a report. So, *Virg.* serere. Also, with genit. of the object. *Cic.* Totius

anni fructus uno rumore periculi amittitur. And with *de.* *Id.* Rumores de oppresso *Dolabella*. Hence, *Terent.* and

Cic. Rumor est (with acc. and *infin.*), there is a report, report goes, 'tis the report, it is said, they say. Also, *Tacit.*

Rumor incedit (with acc. and *infin.*), report goes, or goes abroad. *Martial.*

Rumor sonat aliquem auctorem. *Salust.* fragm. Primo rumore, at the first report. *Liv.* Adverso rumore esse, be in

bad repute. So, *Horat.* Rumore malo flagrare. *Tacit.* Claro apud vulgum

rumore esse, be in high report, in great repute. — Also, good report, repute, approbation or applause. *Plaut.* Rumori servire. *Cic.* Rumorem quandam et plau-

sum popularem esse quesitum. *Tacit.* Plebis rumorem affectavit. — Also, evil report, blame, defamation, slander, misrepresentation. *Salust.* fragm.

RŪMPIĀ. See *Rhomphæa*. 3

RŪMPŌ (unc.), is, rūpi, ruptum, a. 3. to break, burst, tear, rend or rive asunder

or in pieces, ῥήγνυμι. *Cic.* Rumpere vincula carceris. *Lucret.* Vis venti

rumpit nubem. *Ovid.* catenas. *Id.* Ruperat vomer humum. *Horat.* obstantia

claustra. *Id.* Ventus rumpit carinam, shatters. Hence, *Rumpi*, to burst apart,

break open or to pieces. *Plin.* Tofi gelu rumpuntur in testas. So, *Rupta* (neut. pl.) rents or ruptures of the body, as in

consequence of a fall or blow. *Plin.* Contra ulcera, rupta, lapsusque. — Also,

to tear, tear away or off. *Virg.* Fugite, atque ab litore rumpite finem. *Ovid.*

vestes a pectore. — Also, to make to burst. *Plin.* Bovem ita inflammat, ut

rumpat. *Martial.* Leporum forti rumpere equo, h. e. chase him so hard that he is ready to burst with weariness. Hence,

Rumpere se, and *Rumpi*, be rent, burst, break to pieces. *Virg.* Frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis. *Id.* Invidia rumpantur ilia *Codro*. *Plaut.* Ego

me tua causa non rupturus sum, will not burst myself. — Also, hyperbolically,

Rumpere, to burst, h. e. to fill or strain to bursting, almost to burst or rend; so, *Rumpi*, to burst, be ready to burst, all but burst, in a neuter sense. *Virg.* Rupe-

rent horrea messes, crowd the barns to bursting. *Ovid.* Cerno rumpi penetralia turba. *Virg.* Cantu rumpent arbusta cicadae, h. e. will chirp so that the trees will be ready to burst. *Juvenal.* Assiduo ruptæ lectore columnæ. *Ovid.* Rumpor et invideo, quum, &c. I burst,

roken, &c.; I all but burst. *Virg.* Fluctuat ira intus; rumpuntur nescia vine pectora. — ¶ Hence, figur. to break up, bring to nought, nullify, make void, annul. *Cic.* Fœdera negligere, violare

rumpere. *Id.* Constat, agnascendo rumpi testamentum, becomes void, is invalidated. *Virg.* Rege amisso, rupere

fidem, dissolve their connection. *Horat.* Conjuncta tuas rumpere nuptias, to break, dissolve, dissolve. Also, *Virg.*

Rumpe moras omnes, away with all delay, make all haste. So, *Ovid.* Tu rumpe moram, break through all delay. —

¶ Also, to injure, mar, damage, hurt, spoil, violate, infringe. *Cato* ap. *Prisc.* Si quis membrum rupit, aut os fregit.

Pandect. mulas onere. *Id.* aliquem flagris. *Liv.* Cædes ruptura jus gentium. — ¶ Also, to tear, rend or force

open, open by force, &c. *Plin.* vomicas, make them open. *Cels.* Vomica rumpitur, breaks, opens. Also, *Virg.* viam

ferro per hostes, cut his way, force a way by the sword. *Ovid.* Fontem dura ungula rupit, caused to burst forth, struck out.

— Hence, to burst open, h. e. to break through, force a way through or into, penetrate by force. *Virg.* agmina rapido cursu. *Sil.* Annibal rupit Alpes. *Virg.*

Rumpunt aditus. — ¶ Also, to burst out, h. e. give burst to, vent furiously or vehemently, give vent to. *Virg.* Composito rumpit vocem. *Id.* questus suo pectore. — ¶ Also, *Rumpere* se, or *rumpi*,

to break forth, burst forth, dart forth, issue forcibly or furiously. *Virg.* Tantus se nubibus imber ruperat. *Id.* Inter

nubila se rumpent radii. *Id.* Amnes rumpuntur fontibus. *Id.* Rupto turbine venti confligunt, bursting forth, having

burst forth. — ¶ Also, to break off, interrupt. *Virg.* sacra. *Id.* Olli somnuni ingens rumpit pavor. *Senec.* Rumpere

fletus, h. e. omitte flere. *Ovid.* iter inceptum. *Horat.* reditum alicui, h. e. intercludere. *Ovid.* Excidit illa metru,

rupitque novissima verba. *Tacit.* Rupta taciturnitas, broken. *Virg.* Alta silentii rumpere, break my deep silence. *Sueton.* Quidam patientiam rumpere,

could no longer keep patience, lost all patience. — ¶ Also, to break, separate, sever, dis sever, force apart. *Val. Flacc.* Amplexus fessi rupere supremos. *Sil.*

Congeninatus sonitus rupti violentia cæli, of the rent heavens, sc. by lightning

— Hence, to break or rend off, cut off. *Ovid.* colla tauri seciri. — Also, to slay by mangling, tear to death, rend. *Ovid.*

Te rumpit aper. — ¶ Also, to weary out, tire out, exhaust, enfeeble, debilitate. *Veget.* Omne animal est debile, si rumpitur. *Propert.* membra libidinibus.

So, *Catull.* ilia. *Ovid.* Quem Veneris certamina rumpunt. — ¶ *Rupsit*, for ruperit. *Fest.* e *legg.* xii. tab.

RŪMPŌTINŌTUM (rumpotinus), i, n. a 2 place planted with lope trees, with vine-branches carried over from one to another. *Colum.*

RŪMPŌTYNŌS, or **RŪMBŌTYNŌS** (rumpus & teneo, for rumpus tenens), a, um, adj. which supports the vine-branches which are carried over from tree to tree. *Colum.* Rumpotine arbores. *Id.* Genus arbuti rumpotinum. In particular is the opulus called rumpotinus, as a subst. *Plin.* (which reading is supposed to be more correct than *populus*, because *Colum.* mentions the opulus, but not the *populus*, as suitable for an arbutum rumpotinum).

RŪMPŌS (rumpo), i, m. same as *Tradur*. 3 a vine-branch carried over from one tree to another. *Varr.*

RŪMŌSCŪLŌS (dimin. from rumor), i, m. 1 talk of people, prattle, gossip, speaking

diminishingly or contemptuously. *Cic.* **RŪNĀ**, æ, f. a kind of weapon, perhaps a missile weapon or pilum. *Cic.* — Hence,

Runātus, a, um. *Fenn.* — ¶ *Rūna* est etiam littera apud populos septentrionales, qui iis litteris utebantur ad res gestas scripto consignandas, aut ad magicas præstigas, easque oblongis baculis inscribere solebant. *Ven. Fort.* Barbaræ fraxineis pinguntur rūna tabellis.

RŪNCĀTĪŌ (runco), ōnis, f. a weeding, 2 weeding out, βαρυνσις. *Colum.* —

¶ Also, weeds which are torn up. *Colum.*

RŪNCĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a weeder, βού-
2 τανιστής. Colum.

RŪNCĪNĀ (rūncina), æ, f. a plane. Varr.
2 — ¶ Dea Runcina (from runcare, to
mow), n. goddess of corn. Augustia.

RŪNCINŌ (runcina), as, a. 1. to plane,
3 siaoath with a plane, βουκινίζω. Arnob.

RŪNCŌ (runco, as), ōnis, m. a weeding-
3 hook, mattock, grub-axe. Pallad.

RŪNCŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to weed,
3 weed out, stub up, βατανίζω. Cato. spinas.

Varr. segetes. Colum. Qui runcaturi
sunt. — Hence, to pluck, strip of its hair.

Pers. Penem arcanaque lumbi runcans.
— Also, to mow. August. frumenta.

RŪŌ (ρούω), is, rūi, rūitum and rūtum,
n. and a. 3. INTRANS. to fall down im-

petuously, rush headlong, rush down, dash
down, tumble down, fall to the ground,

πίπτω, καταφέρω. Liv. Crebris mo-
tibus terre ruunt tecta, are thrown down.

Ovid. Urges ruiturum, Sisyphæ, saxum.
Virg. Ruit alto a culmine Troja. Id.

Ruunt de montibus annes, rush down,
dash down, precipitate themselves. Id.

Ruit æthere toto turbidus imber aqua,
pours down. Id. Ruebat victores victi-

que, fell, were slain. — Figur. Cie.
Ruere illa non possunt, full, be over-

thrown, be ruined. Tacit. Ruentia (op-
posed to prospera), a state of things hast-

ening to ruin, declining circumstances.
Virg. Ruit arduus æther, falls down, is

precipitated, proverbially, of a violent
rain. *Terent. Quid si cælum ruat?

what if the sky should fall? — ¶ Also,
to rush out or forth, issue rapidly. Virg.

Ostia centum, unde ruunt totidem vo-
ces. Id. Æn. 2, 250. Ruit Oceano nox.

comes rapidly up, rushes up from the
ocean, h. e. sets in. Id. Æn. 6, 539.

Nox ruit. Id. Revoluta ruebat dies.
Val. Flacc. Vesper ruit. — ¶ Also, to

rush in, press in, run in, make an irrup-
tion into, dash in. Flor. Rex infesto in

Cappadociam agmine ruebat. Tacit.
Legio sustinuit ruentes, mox impulit.

— ¶ Also, to rush or precipitate one's
self any whither, run, speed, haste. Liv.

Legiones infesto agmine ruere ad ur-
bem. Virg. Æneas, Turnusque ruunt

per prælia. Liv. Eques pedesque cer-
tatim portis ruere, rush out at the gates.

Tacit. Ruere cuncti in castra. Flor.
Ut destinata morte in prælium ruerent.

Cie. Num ruere nunciant, h. e. runs,
hastens. Id. ad interitum voluntarium.

Tacit. in servitium. Id. in exitium.
Virg. Huc omnis turba ruebat, rushed,

ran. Liv. Crudelitatis odio in crudeli-
tatem mitis, you rush into cruelty, plunge

into cruel measures. So, pass. impers.
Liv. Ferme fugiendo in media fata rui-

tur, we rush, men rush. — Hence, figur.
to rush headlong or inconsiderately for-

ward, dash on, speak or act rashly or at
random, take no counsel, be overhasty,

be carried away, slip, err, go astray.
Propert. Nescit vestra ruens ira referre

pedem. Cie. Ego bonos viros sequar,
etiāsi ruent. Id. In agendo ruere, ac

sæpe peccare. Id. Emptorem pati rue-
re, to act amiss, go astray, make a bad

bargain. Liv. Accusator pati reum
ruere, to dash on, and so injure his own

cause. Terent. Vide, ne quid impru-
dens ruas, make a slip. Cie. Ruebant

in tenebris, rushed blindly on. Id. Ruit
in dicendo, goes wrong, runs astray. —

Also, figur. to hasten to a close, draw to
an end, pass off, decline, set. Virg. Ruit

imbriferum ver. Apul. Sol ruit cælo;
or, merely, Virg. and Val. Flacc. Sol

ruit, sets. — II. TRANS. to throw down
with violence, force, or rapidity, dash

down, tumble down, hurl to the ground,
pail down or over, overthrow, prostrate,

precipitate, send to the bottom, καταπέτω.
Plaut. Procellæ ruunt antennis. Lu-

cret. Ventī vis ingentes ruit naves.
Val. Flacc. Annis fluctu arbusta ruens.

Virg. cumulos arenæ, break down, and
so level. Lucret. aliqueam ad terram.

Apul. (de aquila) In prædam superne
sese ruere, precipitate herself, h. e.

pounce, dart down. — Hence, Rutus, a,
nm, torn down or that may be torn down.

Cie. and Pandect. Ruta cæsa; or, Crass.
ap. Cie. and Pandect. Ruta et cæsa, all

ruvables, things not fixtures. — Figur.
Cie. Seu ruet, seu eriget reipublicam,

prostrate, overthrow, ruin. — ¶ Also,
to throw or tear out or up. Lucret. Ma-

re permotum ventis ruit arenam. Virg.
Venti mare ruunt a sedibus imis. Id.

Vela dabant, et spumas salis ere rue-
bant, dashed through the foam of the sea

with their beaks (literally threw out or up
the foam or spray). Id. (Ignis) ruit

atram ad cælum nubem, dives up, car-
ries up. Horat. Unde vititias arisque

ruam æervos, may get, find, draw.

RŪPES (unc.), is, f. a rock, especially a
precipitous one, crag, cliff, steep, ἐπίπρυς,

βράχος. Ovid. Pendentes rupe capellas
pascere. Id. Caucasæa rupes. Virg.

Phæbo gaudet Parnassia rupes. Liv.
Rupem pandere, or munire, make passable,

pervious. — Also, a rock in the sea,
shelf. Stat. Undisonæ rupes. Virg.

Velut rupes, vastum quæ prodit in
æquor. Val. Flacc. In medio rupes la-

tet horrida ponto. — Virg. Cavæ rupes,
chasms or clefts of the rocks, hollows,

caverns. Id. Sibylla rupe sub ima fata
canit, h. e. cave.

RŪPES (unc.), icis, m. a hard, clonish
3 ma, boor, rustic, lout, cuddy. Gell.

RŪPICAPRĀ (rupes & capra), æ, f. prop-
erly, goat of the rocks; a chamois; ac-

cording to Hard., wild goat. Plin.
RŪPICŌ, ōnis, m. same as Rupes. 3 Apul.

RŪPINĀ (rupes), æ, f. a rock or rocky
3 place, cleft of a rock. Apul.

RŪPTIM, adv. Cæs. B. C. 1, 5. Ed.
3 Oudend. a false reading for raptim.

RŪPTIŌ (rumpo), ōnis, f. a breaking or
3 tearing; injury, ῥήγν. Pandect.

RŪPTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a breaker, violator,
2 multiplier, ῥήγν. Liv. Ruptor fœderis

humani. Tacit. Ruptores pacis.

RŪPTŌRĀ (Id.), æ, f. a rupture of a limb,
injury, &c. Gell. (Al. leg. ruptæ, or

rupti.)

RŪPTŌS, a, um, particip. from rumpo.

RŪRALIS (rus), e, adj. of or belonging to
3 the country, rural, rustic, ἀγροικός. Ne-

mesian. Apollo. Ammian. negotia.

RŪRALITER (ruralis), adv. more rusti-
3 corum. Cassiod.

RŪRĀTIŌ (rūro), ōnis, f. rural life, hus-
3 bandry, rural economy. Apul.

RŪRĒSCŌ (rus), is, n. 3. to become rural.
2 Eru. ap. Charis. (Al. leg. rarescant.)

RŪRĒSTRIS (Id.), e, adj. relating to the
3 country or the field, rural, rustic, ἀγρο-
ικός, γεωργικός. Apul. arva. Pandect.

opus, field-labor, rustic work.

RŪRICŌLĀ (rus & colo), æ, adj. tilling
2 the field, rustic, rural, country, ἀγροικός.

Ovid. Ruricolæ Cereri assurgite. Id.
Ruricola dens, h. e. Priapus. Id. bo-

ves. Id. atratum. — Hence, Ruricolæ,
country people, rustics. Ovid. and Colum.

RŪRICŌLARIS (ruricola), e, adj. relating
3 to tillage, cultivating the field, rustic.

Veu. Fort. cultores.

RŪRIGENĀ (rus & gigno), æ, m. or f. one
3 born in the country; a countryman, rus-

tic. Ovid. Rurigenæ pavere feram.

RŪRINĀ (rus), æ, f. se. dea, a rural deity
3 of the Ronaens. Augustin. Cie. D. 4, 8.

Some read rusiaa.

RŪRŌ (rus), as, n. 1. and RŪRŌR, āris,
3 dep. 1. to live in the country, carry on

husbandry, ἀγρῶν. Plaut. and Varr.

RŪRSUS, and RŪRSUM (contracted from
reversus, reversum, h. e. reversus, re-

versum), adv. backwards, back, ὀπίσω.
Plaut. Quum sursum ad summum es-

cenderis, periculum esse, a summo ne
rursum cadas, full back. Cæs. Rursum

se recipit. Cie. Rursum trahere (ali-
quid). Hence, Plaut. Rursum versum

accedere, backwards. Terent. Rursum
prorsum; or, Eru. ap. Non. Rursus

prorsus, backwards and forwards. So,
Varr. ap. Non. Rursus ac prorsus. —

¶ Also, again, on the other hand, on the
contrary. Cie. Quod neque amplectere-

tur artem, neque rursus eam totam re-
pudiaret. Tacit. Quem casum neque

ambitiose, neque per lamenta rursus ac
mærorem muliebriter tulit. Quintil.

Rursus quidam arbitrantur. — ¶ Also,
again, a second time, afresh, anew, ἀθίς.

Terent. Die hoc rursum. Cie. Facis,
ut rursus plebs in Aventinum sevocan-

da esse videatur. Cæs. Rursus instare.
— ¶ With reverti, reducere, redire, &c.

it is used redundantly. Cæs., Terent.,
&c. And even Plaut. Revortor (rever-

tor) rursus denuo Carthaginem. —

¶ The ancients said also rusura, for
rarsum. — Hence, Rusor, a god, to whom

sacrifices were made, because all things re-
turn to the place whence they come. Varr.

ap. Augustin.

RŪS (unc.), rūris, n. the country, field
fields, ἀγρός, ἀγροικία. Hirt. Rura co-

lentes, tilling the fields. Horat. Paterna
rura bobus exercere. Plin. Coli rura

ab ergastulis, pessimum est. Virg.
Florea rura. Id. Aspera diuinis rura.

Horat. Honores ruris. Virg. Ruris
opaci umbræ. — Also, the country as

opposed to the town, village, fāra,
country seat, estate in the country. Ter-

rent. Ego rus ibo, into the country, h. e.
to my country seat or farm. Cie. Habet

rus amœnum, country seat, country es-
tate. Id. Rura peragrantes, country

seats or estates. Terent. Ex meo pro-
pinquo rure. Ovid. Rure fini. — The

acc. answers to the question, Whither?
and the abl. the question, Whence? or

Where? Terent. Rus ibo (as above).
Cie. Vivere ruri; and, Horat. Rure,

in the country. Plaut. Redire ruri; or,
Terent. and Cie. Rure, from, &c. Liv.

Rure morientem. — ¶ Figur. the
country, h. e. rusticity, country ways,

rudeness, uncleanliness. Catull. Pleui
ruris et infestiarum annales. Horat.

Manent vestigia ruris.

RŪSCARIŌS (ruscum), a, um, adj. relat-
3 ing to butchers-broom, adapted thereto.

Cato R. R. II. (Ed. Gesn.). falcula.
(Yet in Varr. R. R. I, 22. where these

instruments are mentioned, rustaria is
read in Ed. Gesn.; both, perhaps, have

the same sense.)

RŪSCŪLUM (dimin. from rus), i, n. a lit-
3 tle country seat or farm. Gell.

RŪSCUM, i, n. or RŪSCŌS, i, f. a shrub
of which they made brushes or brooms;

butchers-broom (Ruscus aculeatus, L.),
ὀξύρροισιν. Virg. and Plin.

RUSE, anciently for Rare. Varr.

RUSĒLLĀ, ārum, f. a town of Etruria.
— Hence, Rusellānus, a, um, adj. of or

pertaining to Rusellā. Plin. and Liv.
Hence, Rusellāni, the inhabitants. Liv.

RŪSINĀ, æ, f. See Rurina. 3

RŪSŌR, ōris, m. 3 See Rarsus, at the end.

RŪSPŌR (unc.), āris, dep. 1. to seek dili-
3 gently, search, explore, ἐξερευνᾶω. Acc.

ap. Non. and Apul. — ¶ Ruspere, for
ruspari. Tertull.

RŪSSĀTŌS (russus), a, um, adj. red;
2 hence, dressed in red. Tertull. — One

of the parties of charioteers in the cir-
cus was dressed in red, hence called

fuctio russata. Hence, Plin. Russatus
auriga.

RŪSSĒŌLŌS, a, um, adj. dimin. from rus-
3 sus. Prudent.

RŪSSĒŌS (russus), a, um, adj. red, red-
2 dish. Petron.

RŪSSŌLŌS, a, um, adj. dimin. from rus-
3 sus. Capitol.

RŪSSŌS (unc.), a, um, adj. red. Lucret.
3 velum. Catull. Russam defricare gin-

givam. Gell. colour. Eru. ap. Cie. fau-
ces (galli gallinacei).

RŪSTĀRIŌS, a, um. See Ruscarius. 3

RŪSTICĀNŌS (rusticus), a, um, adj. of
or pertaining to the country (field, village,

farm, &c.), in the country, rustic. Cie.
vita, country life (limited, however, to

residence in the country, while Rustica
vita denotes country life with all the

occupations pertaining thereto). Id.
homines, country people, h. e. who live in

the country and are engaged in husbandry,
whether noblemen or peasants. Id. Illud,

quod loquitor, prisum visum iri putat, si
plane fuerit rusticannum. — Hence, absol.

Rusticanus, a countryman, rustic. Cie.
RŪSTICĀTIM, adv. for Rustice. Pompon.

3 ap. Non.

RŪSTICĀTŌ (rusticor), ōnis, f. a dwell-
1 ing in the country, country life, rustication.

Cie. — ¶ Also, husbandry. Colum.

RŪSTICE (rusticus), adv. like a rustic,
rustically. Cie. loqui. Horat. Rustici-

toga defuit. — Hence, figur. rusti-
cally, h. e. awkwardly, grossly, unskilful-

ly, rudely, unskillfully. Cie. Urgent rus-
tice sane, negant enim posse. Id. Fa-

cere rustice.

RŪSTICĒLLŌS, a, um, adj. dimin. from
3 rusticulus. Varr. ap. Plin.

RUSTICITAS (rusticus), *ātis*, f. In a 2 good sense, husbandry, rural economy. Pallad. — Also, country people. Pallad. — Also, the way of country people, the manner of the country, rustic simplicity, rusticity, as being honest, upright, &c. Plin. Ep. 1, 14. Rusticitas antiqua. — ¶ In a bad sense, rusticity, h. e. awkwardness, clownishness, rudeness, unmannerliness, inelegance, coarseness. Quintil. Os, in quo nulla neque rusticitas, neque peregrinitas resonet. Id. verborum, atque ipsius etiam soni. Ovid. Cultus adest: nec nostros mansit in annos rusticitas. Plin. Rusticitati propior, quam deliciis. — Also, clownish shame, awkward bashfulness, ill-timed diffidence. Ovid. and Senec. — Also, rudeness, ignorance, such as is often found in rustics. Pandect.

RUSTICOR (Id.), *āris*, dep. I. to dwell in the country, pass some time in the country, rusticate, ἀγραιοῦν. Cic. Hæc studia pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur. Id. Si qui dies ad rusticandum dati sunt. — ¶ Also, to carry on husbandry, be a husbandman. Colum. — In particular, of those who actually perform the work of husbandry, as the slaves, for instance. Colum. — ¶ Also, to act or speak in a rustic manner; to write rudely or in a gross style. Sidon.

RUSTICULUS (dimin. from rusticus), a, um, adj. rustic, in the country. Cic. Rusticulus, sc. homo, countryman, peasant. Plin. Rusticula, sc. gallina, a certain woodhen, otherwise called rustica, according to some, heathcock, heathpout; according to others, partridge; to others, snipe, woodcock. — ¶ Also, somewhat rustic or rustic, rude or somewhat rude, inelegant. Martial. libellus, written in a rude and rustic style.

RUSTICUS (rus), a, um, adj. pertaining to the country (field, village, farm), rustic, rural, country, ἀγρικός. Cic. prædium, estate in the country, farm. Id. vita, country life (compare Rusticaus). Id. mores. Id. Res rustice; or, Colum. Res rustica, husbandry, rural economy. Plin. Ep. hortus. Tarent. Opus rusticum facere, h. e. tilling the fields, agriculture. Juvenal. carcer, h. e. ergastulum. Ovid. numina, rural deities. Cic. Rustica vox et agrestis quosdam delectat. Ovid. sedulitas, industry of the country people. Gell. vocabulum, country word, h. e. used by country people. Cic. Rusticus homo, or Rusticus (absol.), a countryman, h. e. every one who lives in the country or on a farm, and is engaged in husbandry, be his rank what it may; sometimes country-citizen, country-gentleman; sometimes, boor, peasant, clown, rustic. Ovid. Rustica colona, country-woman, farmer's wife. Hence, Varr. Rustica, sc. gallina, a kind of lcu

(see Rusticulus). — ¶ Hence, rustic, h. e. rude, unpolished, boorish, clownish, unmannered, unrefined, inelegant, coarse, gross, simple, awkwardly bashful, foolishly timid, brutal. Virg. Pollio amat nostrum, quamvis est rustica, Musam. Cic. Homines rustici et agrestes. Martial. Hæc tam rustica, delicate lector, rides nomina? Virg. Rusticus es, Corydon, h. e. stupid, simple. Ovid. Addidit obsecris convicia rustica dictis. Id. Fuge, rustice pudor (so, Cic. Subrusticus pudor), boorish diffidence, simple bashfulness. Id. Vocetur rustica iudicio nostra querela tuo. Id. Non rusticus hospes, h. e. genteel in his way of living. — Hence, Rusticus (absol.), boor, clown, h. e. rude, unmannerly fellow, lout, clodpole, brute. Ovid. Lacertos imposuit collo rusticus iste tuo (so Paris calls Menelaus in his letter to Helen). Virg. Rusticus es, Corydon (see above). So, in femina. Rustica. Plaut. Me pro rustica haberi. Phædr. Quid horum simile tibi contingit, rustica? (says the fly to the ant). — Hence, rude, without taste or sentiment in respect of love, indifferent to love, unsusceptible, cold-hearted. Ovid. Nec tamen est rustica. — ¶ Also, rustic, simple, plain, unaffected, artless. Senec. Simus hoc titulo rusticiore contenti. Martial. Rustica veritas.

RUSUM. See **Rursus**, at the end. 3

RUTA (ῥῶτη, or ῥύτη), *æ*, f. rae, herb of grace, herbage, ῥήγανον. Ovid. Utilius sumas acuentes lumina rutas. Martial. Cucurbitas condere in rutæ folium. — This is a bitter herb. Hence, figur. Cic. Ad cuius rutam pulegio mihi tui sermonis utendum est, h. e. disagreeableness.

RUTA CÆSA, neut. pl. See **Ruo**.

RUTABRI (ruo), *ōrum*, m. same as **Rastri**. Varr.

RUTABULUM (Id.), *i*, n. an instrument for moving, stirring, raking. — ¶ Thus, an instrument to rake the fire forward for baking, oven-roke. Cato and Sueton. — ¶ Also, a stirring instrument, spatule, ladle. Colum. — ¶ Also, same as **Penis**. Næv. ap. Fest.

RUTACEUS (ruta), *a*, um, adj. made from 2 rue. Plin. Valer. olenum.

RUTATOS (ruta), *a*, um, adj. furnished or 2 prepared with rue, seasoned or medicated with rue. Plin. munus. Martial. la-certi, h. e. covered, adorned or wrapped about with rue. The ancients were wont to serve up many dishes with rue.

RUTELLUM (dimin. from rutrum), *i*, n. 3 a strickle. Lucil. ap. Non.

RUTENI, or **RUTHENI**, *ōrum*, m. a people of Gallia Aquitania. Cæs.

RUTILANS (rutilo), *tis*, particip. and adj. 2 red, fiery red, golden yellow, or shining, glittering, gleaming, like gold. See **Rutilo**.

RUTILESCO (rutilus), *is*, n. 3. to become red or reddish. Plin. Lepores rutilescunt.

RUTILIANUS, *a*, um, adj. Rutilian. Cic. narratio, h. e. of Rutilius.

RUTILUS, *a*, um, a Roman gentile name — ¶ Adject. Rutilian. — ¶ Subst. — P. Rutilius Lupus, aa orator, historian and consul, in the time of Marius Cic., Ovid. and Lic. — P. Rutilius Lupus, an orator of a later period, who wrote de figuris sententiarum, &c. Quintil. — Claud. Rutilius, from Gaul, who composed an Itinerarium in verse, in the time of the Younger Theodosius.

RUTILUS (rutilus), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, n. and 2 a. 1. trans. to make red, reddish, or of a bright yellow. Plin. capillus. Liv. Rutilata comæ. — ¶ Intrans. to be red or reddish, be of a golden color, or to shine or glister like gold. Acc. ap. Vorr. Jamque Auroram rutilare vident. So, also, Rutilius. Thus, Tacit. arma. Plin. color. Ven. Fort. Rutilantior auro.

RUTILUS (unc.), *a*, um, adj. red, fiery red, bright red, high red, golden yellow, ῥυτρός. Virg. ignis. Ovid. flammæ. Id. error. Plaut. caput, red-haired. Sueton. barba. Ovid. capilli. Cic. fulgor. Catull. juba leonis. Val. Flacc. pellis, h. e. the golden fleece. Claudian. fontes, h. e. the Pactolus, flowing with gold. Lucan. metallum, h. e. aurum. — ¶ Also, bright, resplendent, refulgent, glittering, gleaming. Val. Flacc. thorax. Claudian. columnæ.

RUTRUM (ruo), *i*, n. an instrument for 2 turning up or about, raking, grubbing, digging. — ¶ Thus, perhaps, a mattock, spade, pickaxe, σκαπάνη, σκαφεῖον, ῥόπιον. Cato and Liv. — Remus is said to have been slain with a tool of this kind. — ¶ Also, an instrument for beating or raising mortar, trowel. Vitruv.

RUTRAX (perhaps, ruo), *æ*, f. tumult, disorder, confusion, turmoil. Varr. ap. Non. — ¶ Also, a river of Laguria, now La Rotta, Lucan.

RUTULA, *æ*, f. dimin. from ruta. I Cic.

RUTULUS, *a*, um. — ¶ Subst. Virg. 3 Rutules, a Rutalian. Id. Rutulus auxax, h. e. Turans. Plur. Liv. Rutuli. — The Rutulians were a people of ancient Latium, whose capital was Ardea. — Also, Rutuli, for Saguntini. Sil., who says the Saguntines were a colony of the Rutulians. — ¶ Adjectively used, Rutulian, of or belonging to the Rutuli. Virg. rex, h. e. Turus. Id. sanguis.

RUTULUS, *i*, m. a barrier. Calpurn. (o lect. Salmas.; the Edd. have commonly rotulam or rutilum).

RUTUPIÆ, *ārum*, f. a town in England, according to Camden and Horsley, now Richborough, according to D'Anville, Sandwich. — Hence, Rutupinus, *a*, um, adj. Rutupian. Lucan. litora.

RUTUS, *a*, um. See **Ruo**.

S.

S. or **Sext.**, h. e. Sextius, a Roman præ-nomen; thus, S. Roscius. — Also, S. or Sp., for Spurius. — S. C., h. e. Senatus consultum. — S. P. Q. R., h. e. Senatus populusque Rom. — On coins S. denotes senissus.

SABA, *æ*, f. a town of Arabia Felix. The country about it, which abounded in frankincense, is also called Saba. Plin. 12, 30. — Hence, Sabæus, *a*, um, adj. belonging to Saba, sometimes, also, Arabian. Virg. tus. Id. Sabæi, h. e. the inhabitants of Saba. Ovid. terra, h. e. Arabia Felix, now Yemen.

SABACIUS. See **Sabazius**.

SABADIA, *ōrum*, n. See **Sabazia**.

SABADIUS. See **Sabazius**.

SABÆI.

SABÆUS, *a*, um. } See **Saba**.

SABAJA, or **SABAJA** (unc.), *æ*, f. a sort 3 of beer used by the Illyrians. Ammian. — Hence, Sabajarius, one that drinks or makes beer. Ammian.

SABANUM, or **SAVANUM** (σάβανον), *i*,

n. a linen cloth, used for wiping dry after bathing and on other occasions. Pallad.

SABAOTH (Hebr.), σαβαώθ. As, Prad. 3 Deus Sabaoth, h. e. the God of hosts.

SABATA, or **SABBATA**, *ōrum*, n. a maritime town of Liguria, now Savona, or in its neighborhood. — Hence, Sabatius, *a*, um, adj. belonging to Sabata. — Hence, Vada Sabatia, a town not far from Sabata, and consequently also in Liguria, now Vadi. Plin. It is also simply called Vada. Brut. in Cic. Ep. Also, Sabatia. Mela. — ¶ Sil. Sabatia stagna. See **Sabate**.

SABATÆ, *es*, f. a town and lake of Etruria. — ¶ Hence, Sabatinus, *a*, um, adj. belonging to Sabate. Colum. ager. Liv. tribus. — ¶ Hence, also, Sabatius, *a*, um, adj. same as Sabatinus. Sil. stagna.

SABATINUS, *a*, um. See **Sabate**, and **Sabatius**.

SABATIUS, *a*, um. See **Sabata**, and **Sabate**.

SABATOS, *i*, m. a river of Campania. — Hence, Sabatini, the people living in its neighborhood. Liv.

SABAZIA, or **SABADIA** (Sabazius, or Sabadius), *ōrum*, n. a festival or sacred rites in honor of the god Sabazius. Cic.

SABAZIUS (Σαβάζιος), or **SABADIUS**, or **SABACIUS**, *i*, m. a name of the god Dionysus or Bacchus. Cic. — Sabadius is also found. Marrob.

SABBATARIUS (sabbatum), *a*, um, adj. 3 relating to the sabbath, sabbatical. Sidon. luxus. — Hence, Sabbatarins, one that keeps the sabbath, a Jew. Martial.

SABBATISMUS (σαββατισμός), *i*, m. a 3 keeping the sabbath. Augustin.

SABBATIZO (σαββατίζω), *as*, *a*, 1. to 3 keep or observe the sabbath. Tertull.

SABBATUM (σαββατον, from the Hebrew, signifying rest), *i*, n. the sabbath of the Jews. Plin. In Indæa rivus sabbatis omnibus siccatur. Horat. Tricesima sabbata, h. e. according to some, the thirtieth day of the

mouth; according to others, the feast of *passover*, which was celebrated in the thirtieth week after the beginning of the year in the month of September.

—¶ *Sabbata* means sometimes festivals of the Jews. *Juvenal.*

SABELLICUS (*Sabellus*), a, um, adj. *Sa-2 bellian, Samnite. Virg.*

SABELLUS (dimin. of *Sabinus*), a, um, adj. *Savanite*, because the *Samnites* were descended from the *Sabines*. *Liv. cohortes. Horat. anns.* — Hence, *Plin. and Horat. Sabelli, h. e. the Samnites.* — In *Horat. Ep. 1, 16, 49*, *Sabellus* seems to be a proper noun, unless *Horace* calls himself so, because he had a villa in the *Sabiæ* territory.

SABINA, æ, f. See *Sabinus*. 3

SABINE (*Sabinus*), adv. in the *Sabine* lan-3 guage. *Varr.*

SABINIANS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. called 3 after one *Sabinus*. *Paedect. Sabiniani, h. e. disceps or followers of the jurist Massurius Sabinus. Cod. Justin. Libri Sabiniani, h. e. his writings.*

SABINUS (unc.), a, um, adj. relating to the *Sabines*, *Sabine*. *Varr. lingua. Juvenal. bacca, h. e. olive. Martial. flex, h. c. oleum. Liv. mulier. Cic. ager.* — Hence, *Sabinus, Sabina, subst. a Sabine man or woman. Cic. Sabini, h. c. the Sabines, a people near Latium. Ovid. Sabina, h. e. Sabine woman. Virg. and Ovid. Herba Sabina, h. c. savin or sabine, βράδυ, Juniperus Sabina, L.)*

—¶ *Sabinus*, the name of a family. Of which were the jurist *Massurius Sabinus*, and the poet *Sabinus*, a contemporary of *Ovid*.

SABRATA, or **SABRATHIA**, æ, f. a town of Africa near the Lesser *Syrtis*, now called *Sabart*. *Sil.* — Hence, *Sabratensis*, e, adj. relating to *Sabrata*. *Sueton.*

SABUCUS. See *Sambucus*.

SABULETUM (*sabulum*), i, n. a sandy 2 place, ψαμδαίον. *Plin.*

SABULUS, ðnis, m. and **SABULUM** (unc.), 2 i, n. sand, particularly coarse sand, gravel, ψάμμος. *Varr. and Vitruv.* —

—¶ Also, one that strikes a certain musical instrument. *Macrob. Sat. 2, 1.* (But others read *sabulonis*, or *fabulonis*.)

SABULOSUS (*sabulum*), a, um, adj. full 2 of sand, sandy, gravelly, gritty, ψαμδαίος. *Vitruv.* — Hence, *Plin. Sabulosa* (plur.), h. e. sandy places.

SABULUM (unc.), i, n. same as *Sabulo*, 2 sand. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the quill or plectrum for playing on the guitar. *Apul. Flor. 2.* (But *Ed. Elm.* reads *pulsabulum*.)

SABURRA, and **SABORRA** (unc.), æ, f. 2 course sand or gravel put into the bottom of a ship to keep it steady, ballast, lastage, ἔρρα, ἔρρασμα. *Liv. and Virg.*

SABURRALIS (*saburra*), e, adj. coexisting 2 of sand. *Vitruv.*

SABURRUS (*Id.*), as, avi, atum, a. l. to 2 load with gravel, ballast, poise, steady, make steady, ἐπαρτίζω. *Plin.* —

¶ *Figur.* to load one's self with food and drink, to satiate or fill one's self. *Plaut. Ubi saburratæ sumus, h. e. stuffed or crammed with good cheer.*

SACÆ, arum, m. See *Saces*.

SACAL, h. e. electrum, in the Egyptian language. *Plia. 47, 11, 1.*

SACCARIUS (*saccus*), a, um, adj. relating to or concerned with bags. *Paedect. Sacarius, sc. homo, h. e. one that carries bags. Quintil. 8, 2, 13. navis, h. e. that is laden with sacks, or with corn in bags, a cora-ship. Apul. Met. 1. Ed. Oud. Sacariam facere, h. e. to carry bags as a day-laborer. (Others read sagariam, sc. negotiationem, ar artem).*

SACCATUS, a, um. See *Sacco*.

SACCELLATIUS (*sacculus*), ðnis, f. a lay-3 ing on of a little bag, as on a diseased part of the body; also, the bag itself. *Veget.*

SACCELLUS (dimin. of *saccus*), i, m. a 2 little bag or satchel. *Petron. and Cels.*

SACCUS (*saccus*), a, um, adj. made of 3 sackcloth, of coarse cloth or linen. *Hieron. tunica.*

SACCHARUM, or **SACCHARON** (σάκχαρον), i, n. sugar, but not our sugar, which was unknown to the ancients, till the time of the crusades; it was a juice distilling from the joints of a

kind of bamboo (*Bambusa orundinacea*), probably what is now called *tabaschir*. *Plin. 12, 17.*

SACCIBUCUS (*saccus & bucca*), e, adj. 3 chubby-checked. *Arnob.*

SACCIPERIUM (*saccus & pera*), ii, n. a 3 pocket or scrip, or that into which one puts a purse. *Plaut.* — *Sacciperio, ðnis*, m. is also found. *Varr.*

SACCUS (*saccus*), as, avi, atum, a. l. to 2 strain through a bag, filter, &c. σάκκιζω. *Plin. aquam. Martial. vinum. Lucrct. Saccatur humor corporis, h. e. urinc.*

SACCULARIUS (*sacculus*), a, um, adj. 3 relating to or concerned with small bags. *Ascon. Sacularii, h. e. that had received money, and consequently small money-bags.* — Also, *Saccularii*, a kind of magicians or jugglers. *Paedect. Saccularii, qui vetitis in sacculis artes exercentes, partem subducunt, partem subtrahunt, &c. h. e. cutpurses, because they picked the pockets of the people.*

SACCULUS (dimin. of *saccus*), i, m. a 2 little bag, pouch, or purse, σάκκιον, μασσάκιον, βάλαντιον. For money. *Ca- tull. Plenus sacculus est aranearum, h. e. the purse is cropy. Also, for corn.*

Apul. Sacculo et istribus vacuis. Also, for straining wine. Lucil. ap. Cic.

SACCUS (σάκκος), i, m. a sack or bag for any purpose. *Cic. Cum iste civitatis frumentum, coria, cilicia, saccos imparet, h. e. perhaps, corn-bags.* — Also, a money-bag. *Horat.* — Also, a small bag for laying upon a diseased part of the body. *Plin.* — Also, a coarse bag for straining any thing through, as fat, *Plin.*; or, honey, *Id.*; particularly wine. *Id.* So, also, *Martial. nivarius, h. e. through which snow water is strained.* — *Plaut. Ad saccum ire, h. c. to go a begging, have recourse to begging.* Others explain it of a place before the porta trigemina at Rome, where beggars used to sit, and which was called *saccus*, or *sacculus*. — ¶ Also, sackcloth. *Hieron.*

SACELLUM (dimin. of *sacrum*), i, n. any place without a roof consecrated to a deity, or, a room in a house with an altar sacred to the service of a deity; also, a small chapel containing the image of some deity. *Cic.*

SACER (probably from ἅζω), sācra, sū- crum, adj. consecrated, holy, sacred to a deity, ἱερός. *Ovid. Mensis sacer Manibus. Plin. Esculus sacra Jovi.*

Virg. Cereri sacrum Polypætæ, h. e. a priest of Ceres. Also, with a genit. Cic. Illa insula eorum deorum sacra putatur, for diis. Hence, figur. Tacit. Pugione magno operi sacrum, h. e. destined. — Hence, in general, holy, sacred, dedicated to the gods, religious, inviolable. *Cic. Sacre ades, h. e. temples. Id. signa. Ovid. Jura sacerrima. Prop. Vesta. Id. Cybele. Horat. silentium. Id. vates. Sallust. Sacra profanaque omnia pollucere. Plin. Est sacrum, h. c. it is sacred, something holy.*

So, also, *Id. In sacro esse diis, h. c. to be sacred or holy.* — Also, in general, sacred according to the idea of a particular person, venerable, admirable, not common. *Martial. lingua, sc. of Cicero. Id. Maro. Quintil. memoria patris. Prop. Sacros amantes, h. e. admirable, or, sacred to Venas.* — *Cic. and Liv. Mons sacer, h. e. the mountain to which the people betook themselves, when, in their indignation against the senate, they left Rome; because, according to Festus, the people when they left the mountain consecrated it to Jupiter; according to others, it was called sacer, because the leges sacrate were made on it.* — *Sacer* was also used of the emperors, by way of flattery. *Martial. Sacra Cæsaris aure. Sueton. occupationes.* — *Cels. Os sacrum, h. e. the lowest part of the spine.* — *Cic. Sacra via, or, Horat. Sacer clivus, h. c. a street at Rome leading from the amphitheatre across the forum to the capitol.* — ¶ Also, consecrated to the infernal deities as a sacrifice, consequently, to death. Hence, accursed, criminal, impious, wicked. *Liv. 3, 55. Sacrum sanciri. Id. Ejus caput Jovi (sc. Stygio, h. e. Plutoni) sacrum esset. So, also, Horat. Is instabilis et sacer esto, h. c. accursed.* — Hence, accursed, detestable,

exccrable, horrible, infamous, ungodly, as a term of reproach. *Plaut. Ego sum sacer. Virg. Auri sacra fames. Catull. hircus alarum. Val. Flacc. venenum, h. e. magical, secret. Cael. Aurel. Sacer morbus, h. c. epilepsy. Virg. Ignis sacer. (See Ignis.)* — ¶ *Sacer, cris, cre*, was also in use among the ancients; as, *Plaut. and Varr. Sacres porci.* — ¶ *Sacer* is said of all buildings and places consecrated to the gods, even if they have not been solemnly dedicated by the augurs: *Sanctus*, of places and things which have acquired an inviolable sanctity from certain statutes or established usages, as city-walls, gates, &c.: *Religiosus*, which it is a matter of conscience not to violate, as sepulchres, oaths, &c.

SACERDOS (*sacer*), ðtis, m. and f. a priest or priestess, ἱερεὺς, ἱέρεια. To which the augur, pontifex, flamens, Vestal virgins, &c. belonged. *Cic. Sacerdotum duo genera sunt: unum quod præsit ceremoniis et sacris: alterum, &c. Id. Sacerdotes populi Romani, h. c. priests. Id. Sacerdotes Cereris, h. c. priestesses. Id. Fonteia sacerdos, h. c. vestal. Ovid. Vestæ sacerdos, h. c. vestal. Virg. Phœbi sacerdos, h. c. priest. Hence, facetiously, Cic. Sacerdos popularis, h. c. Clodius, because he attempted to get access to the temple of Bona Dea in woman's clothes.* — Also, in apposition. *Virg. Regina sacerdos* (where the princess Rhea is so called, because she was a vestal. *Vellet. A nobilissimis ac sacerdotibus viris.* — ¶ Also, a Roman family name. *Cic.*

SACERDOTALIS (*sacerdos*), e, adj. of or 2 belonging to a priest, sacerdotal, priestly, ἱερατικός. *Plin. Ep. Iudi, h. c. given by the priests at entering upon their office.*

SACERDOTISSA (*Id.*), æ, f. a priestess, 3 ἱέρεια. *Massur. Sabini. ap. Gell. 10, 15.* In other *Edd.* it is omitted.

SACERDOTIUM (*Id.*), ii, n. the office of a priest, priesthood, ἱεροσύνη. *Cic. Virgo Vestalis sacerdotio prædita. Id. Sacerdotium inire. Id. In sacerdotium venire. Id. Sacerdotis præesse. Plin. Sacerdotio præficere aliquem.*

SACERDOTULA (dimin. of *sacerdos*), æ, 3 f. a young or inferior priestess. *Varr. SACERSANCTUS, a, um, for *Sacrosanctus*. *Tertull.**

SACES (Σάκης), æ, m. and plur. **SACÆ** 3 (Σάκαι), arum, m. the name of the nomadic nations living in the country north of the Persian empire, by the Greeks called *Scythians*. *Plin.*

SACOMA (σάκωμα, Dor. σάκωμα), ætis, n. 2 what is put in the scales to make equal weight; a counterpoise. *Vitruv.*

SACONDYUS (unc.), i, m. a kind of amethyst among the Indians, approaching the color of hyacinths, which color is called *sacos* by them; and when it is lighter, such an amethyst is called *sapenos*. *Plin.*

SACOPNIUM (σαγόπνηνον), ii, n. the gum-like juice of a rod-like plant or shrub; also the shrub itself. *Plin. 19, 52.* It is also called *sagopenon*. *Id. 20, 75.*

SACOS. See *Sacoadios*.

SACRAMENTUM (*sacro*), i, n. that by which a person binds himself or another to perform any thing. — Hence, a depositing a sum of money with the pontifex in civil suits, so that the losing party was to forfeit the sum deposited. *Ascon.* — *Al-o*, the sum of money thus deposited. *Varr.* — Hence, a civil suit or cause. *Cic. Sacramentum nostrum justum judicare. Id. Sacramento contendere.* — ¶ Also, on oath. *Plin. Ip. Sacramento se obstringere. Horat. Perfidum sacramentum dicere.* — Particularly, the oath taken by soldiers. *Cic. Aliquem militie sacramento obligare, h. e. to swear, bind one by the military oath.* So, also, *Cæs. and Liv. Milites sacramento rogare, or, Liv. adigere, h. e. to make them swear, to administer an oath, swear in.* *Cæs. Dicere sacramentum, or, Liv. sacramen- to, h. e. to swear, take the oath. Id. Ali- cui sacramento dicere, h. e. to swear to any one. Cæs. Sacramentum negli- gere.* — ¶ Also, in ecclesiastical writ- ings, a mystery, holy thing, as, the word of God. *Prudent. Cum sacramentum meum erit canendum. Apul. judici;*

h. e. sacality. — ¶ Also, union, bond, tie. Petron. amicitia. — ¶ Also, an agreement, league. Apul. Si quod inesset mutis animalibus sacramentum.

SACRĀNĪ, ōrum, m. a people of Latinum. — Hence, Sacranus, a, um, adj. Virg. acies.

SACRĀRIUM (from sacrum, or sacra), ii, n. a place where sacred things were kept, a sacristy, vestry, ἱερατεῖον, ἱεροφυλάκιον. Thus, Cære, where the sacred things of Rome were kept, is called by Liv. Sacrarium populi Romani. — Figur. Senec. Arcana naturæ in interiore sacratio clausa sunt. — ¶ Also, a place for divine service, a chapel, temple. Cie. Bonæ Deæ. Virg. Sacraia Ditis, h. e. the sacred abode of Pluto, the infernal regions. — Also, the place where women met for secret celebration of the Bacchanalia. Liv. — Also, a private chapel in one's house. Cie. In tuo sacratio. Hence, ironically. Id. Sacrarium libidinum tuarum. — Also, an apartment or chamber of the emperor. Auson.

SACRATIŌ (sacro), ōnis, f. a consecration, ἀφιέρωσις. Macroh.

SACRĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one that consecrates. Augustin.

SACRĀTŪS, a, um, particip. from sacro. 2 — ¶ Adj. consecrated, hallowed, sacred, ἱερωδής. Virg. templum. Ovid. dux, h. e. Augustus. Martial. Dies sacratio. Plin. Numen gentibus sacratissimum.

SACRIFICŌLA (sacrum & colo), æ, m. and 2 f. a sacrificer; a priest or priestess; sacrificing, performing divine service, ἱεροποιός. Tacit.

SACRIFER (sacra & fero), a, um, adj. 3 carrying sacred things, ἱεροφόρος. Ovid.

SACRIFICĀLIS (sacrificium), e, adj. per-2 taining to a sacrifice or priest, sacrificial. Tacit. — Sacrificialis is also found.

SACRIFICATIŌ (sacrificio), ōnis, f. a 1 sacrificing, ἱεροποία, θυσία. Cie.

SACRIFICĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a sacrificer, 3 θύτης. Tertull.

SACRIFICĀTŪS (Id.), us, m. a sacrificer. 3 eing. Apul.

SACRIFICĀLIS, e. See Sacrificialis.

SACRIFICIUM (Id.), ii, n. a sacrifice, sacrificiæ, θυσία, ἱεροποία. Cie. Sacrificium facere, h. e. to sacrifice. Id. violare.

SACRIFICŌ, and **SACRIFICŌ** (sacrificus), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to sacrifice, offer or perform sacrifice, θύω. Nepos. apud aram. Varr. diis. Ovid. suem. Fest. mustum Libero. Plaut. Jovi vivo argento. — Plaut. Sacrifico, for sacrificio. — Varr. Sacrificor, aris. Hence, Sacrificati, those Christians who, when persecuted, through fear offered sacrifice to the heathen deities. Cypr.

SACRIFICŪLŪS (dimin. of sacrificus), a, 2 um, adj. sacrificing. Liv. rex, h. e. a superior kind of priest. — Hence, Liv. Sacrificulus, h. e. a sacrificing priest.

SACRIFICŪS (sacrum & facio), a, um, 3 adj. sacrificing, ἱεροποιός. Ovid. Ancus. Liv. rex (see Rex). — ¶ Also, relating to sacrificing. Ovid. ritus, h. e. rites at sacrifices. Id. dies, h. e. a day on which sacrifices are made. Id. os, h. e. the language of priests or persons sacrificing. Sil. cruor, h. e. shed in sacrifice.

SACRILEGE (sacrilegus), adv. impiously, 3 sacrilegiously, ἱεροσυλώς. Tertull.

SACRILEGIUM (Id.), ii, n. the crime of 2 stealing or robbing sacred things; sacrilege, ἱεροσυλία. Quintil. Sacrilegium facere, h. e. to commit. Phædr. Fur onustus sacrilegio, h. e. with the sacred things robbed. — ¶ Also, a violation of religious duties and rites. Nepos.

SACRILEGŪS (sacra & lego), a, um, adj. one that steals sacred things out of a temple or any thing else which has been consecrated to the gods, sacrilegious; a sacrilegious person, θεοσυλὴς, ἱεροσυλός. Cie. — ¶ Also, one who violates his duty towards the gods, religious rites, &c. irreligious, impious, profane. Thus Erisichthon is called sacrilegus by Ovid, because he despised Ceres; so, also, Pentheus, because he despised the sacred rites of Bacchus. — ¶ Also, that commits gross crimes or sin, wicked, cursed, accursed, ungodly. Ovid. artes meretricum. Id. linguæ. Id. manus. Id. feminæ, h. e. those who tore Orpheus to pieces. — Frequently, it

is merely a word of abuse, cursed fellow, rascal, as with us, thief, gallows-bird, &c. of persons who never stole, &c. Terent. Illi sacrilego. Id. Sacrilega, arch-jade, &c.

SACRIPŌRTŪS, us, m. a place or arch at Roæ, in the fourth region. Varr. — ¶ Also, a town near Rome, in the country of the Volsci, between Signia and Praeneste, where Sylla conquered young Marius. Vellei. and Flor. — ¶ Also, a town on the bay of Tarentum. Liv.

SACRIUM, ii, n. amber, in the Scythian language. Plin. 37, 11, 1.

SACRŌ (sacer), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to make sacred, consecrate, dedicate or devote to the gods; in certain connexions, to devote, doom, decree accursed, ἱερόω. Virg. aras. Liv. caput. Hence, in general, to devote, give, destine, appoint. Virg. honorem alicui, h. e. to give forever. Id. Tellis Evandri sacrarunt, h. e. destined. Horat. Quod Libitina sacravit, h. e. that which is dead. — ¶ Also, to consecrate, render inviolable or sacred. Liv. fœdus. Martiæ. nemus honore, h. e. exstructo sepulcro religiosum facere. Liv. deum sede, h. e. to dedicate or consecrate a temple to a deity, to honor a deity by erecting a temple. Cie. Lex sacrata, h. e. a law cursing the offender. — Also, in general, sacred, holy. Liv. Vivit eloquentia Catonis sacrata scriptis omnis generis, h. e. rendered sacred or immortal by his writings. — ¶ See, also, Sacrotus, a, ua.

SACRŌSANCŪTŪS (sacer & sanctus), a, um, adj. sacred, inviolable, protected by the sanction of a heavy penalty, ἐκτεθεισός. Cie. possessiones. So, according to Liv. 3, 55, the tribunus of the people were sacrosancti; no one dared, under punishment of death, to hurt them. — ¶ Also, in general, sacred, venerable. Plin. Ep. memoria alicujus. Apul. imago.

SACRŌFICŌ, ære. 3 See Sacrificio.

SACRUM (sacer), i, n. any thing sacred or consecrated to the gods, τὸ ἱερόν. Phædr. Sacrum accendere, h. e. a sacrifice. Mart. Sacra proferre. Cie. Sacra ex ædibus eripuisse, h. e. statues, &c. — ¶ Also, any sacred rite, particularly a sacrifice. Cie. Sacra facere, h. e. to sacrifice. Propert. Junoni sacrum facere. Horat. Sacrum Cereris. Sallust. In solennibus sacris. — Hence, Plaut. Inter sacrum (sacrifice) et saxum (sacrificial knife) stare, h. e. to stand between the door and wall, to be in jeopardy. Some families were obliged to make certain sacrifices annually, which were attended with trouble and expense, so that they endeavored to get rid of this custom. Hence, the proverbial expression, Plaut. Hereditas sine sacris, h. e. advantage without inconvenience or charges. — Hence, Sacrum, any thing secret. Quintil. Sacra tradentium artes. Id. Sacra literarum colere. — Poems, also, are called sacred things. Martiæ. Sacra Maronis.

SADDŪCÆŪS, i. Plur. Sadducei, ōrum, 3 m. the Sadducees, a sect among the Jews, who denied the existence of angels, and supposed that the souls of men perish with their bodies, &c. Tertull.

SÆCULUM, i, n. See Seculum.

SÆCULARIS, } See Secularis, Scenulum.

SÆCULUM, }

SÆPE (for sæi te), adv. often, oftentimes, many times, frequently, πολλάκις. Cie. Quod etsi sæpe dictum est, dicendum tamen est sæpius. Id. Sæpissime. — Sæpius is frequently used for sæpe. Virg. — Numero is frequently joined to sæpe, without adding to the sense. Cie. Sæpe numero admirari soleo.

SÆPENOMERŌ, adv. See Sæpe.

SÆPES, is, f. See Sæpes.

SÆPICŪLE (dimin. of sæpe), adv. often. 3 Plant. and Apul.

SÆPIO, &c. See Sæpio.

SÆPIS, e, adj. frequent. Hence, Cato. 3 Sæpissimam discordiam.

SÆTA, æ, f. See Seta.

SÆTĀBIS. See Seta.

SÆTIGER, SÆTOSUS. See Sætiger, &c.

SÆVĒ (sævus), adv. cruelly, fiercely, savagely, ὀργῶς. Sueton. Multa sæve factavit. Ovid. Sævius. Colum. Sævissime.

SÆVIDICTUM (sævus & dictum), i, n. 3 a harsh, angry word. Terent. See Sævidicus.

SÆVIDICŪS (sævus & dico), a, um, adj. 3 spoken harshly or angrily. Terent. Phorm. 2, 2, 36. Sævidicis dictis. (Al. sævidictis, or sævis dictis.)

SÆVIŌ (sævus), is, ivi or ii, itum, n. 4. to rage, be fierce, or cruel, to vent one's rage, χαλεπαίω. Liv. in aliquem. Pandect. in se, h. e. to lay violent hands upon himself. Liv. in delubra, h. e. to lay them waste. Virg. animis, h. e. to be angry or full of indignation. Also, with a dat. following. Ovid. mihi, for in me. Also, with an infinit. following. Ovid. Manus impia sævit extinguere. Also, of animals and inanimate things. Virg. Sævitus anguis. Ovid. lupus. Cæs. ventus. Virg. amor. Sallust. mare. Horat. libido circa jecur. Gell. oratio. Sil. hinnitus equorum, h. e. is violent or loud. — Hence, to roar, bellow. Virg. Ursi sævire. — Also, to behave courageously or valiantly. Martial. Mars sævit in armis. — ¶ Also, to be angry or in a passion. Terent. Ne sævi tan-2 topere. Plaut. Leniter sævire, h. e. to be slow to anger, restrain his anger.

SÆVIS, e, for Sævus, a, um. Amavian.

SÆVITAS (sævus), atis, f. cruelty, rage. 3 Prudent.

SÆVITER (Id.), adv. same as Sæve. Pla. 3

SÆVITĀ (Id.), æ, f. harshness, severity, rage, vehemence, violence, cruelty, fierceness, ferocity, barbarity, savageness, inhumanity, fellness, ἀπείθεια, ὀργῆς. Of men. Cie. heri in famulos. Sueton. dictorum factorumque. Id. ingenii. Sallust. feneratorum. Id. belli. Id. hostium. Propert. lasidos, h. e. animus durus et ab amore alienus. — It is also found in the plural in Sallust. fragm. Quibus sævitis oppressa plebs, &c. — Also, of animals. Plin. canum. — Also, of inanimate things. Plin. hiemis, h. e. severity. Sallust. temporis, h. e. hiemis. Colum. amoris. Tacit. annonæ, h. e. great scarcity of provisions. Vellei. maris.

SÆVITIES (Id.), ei, f. same as Sævitia. Tacit.

SÆVITŪDŌ (Id.), inis, f. same as Sævitia. 3 Plaut.

SÆVŪS (perhaps from sævus), a, um, adj. rigorous, severe, cruel, fierce, barbarous, fell, savage, inhuman, ferocious, ruthless, pitiless, ἀπηνής, ὀργῶς, χαλερός. Of men and animals. Terent. homo. Id. uxor. Tibull. puella, h. e. cruel towards her lover. Virg. Juno. Id. Sævior læna. Plin. Animalia sævissima dentibus. Also, with an infinit. following. Horat. opprobria fingere. — Also, of inanimate things. Cie. ventus. Virg. gelu. Id. horror. Id. scopulus. Propert. fletus. Tibull. somnia. Tacit. facies. Stat. odor vini, h. e. making wild or furious. — ¶ Also terrible, powerful, mighty. Virg. tridentis. Id. Aeneas sævus in armis, h. e. terrible to his enemies, or brave, valiant. So, also, Id. Hector, h. e. brave. Tibull. fûx, h. e. terrible. Virg. funera, h. e. dreadful to look upon. Id. verbera. — Stat. Sævum, for sæve.

SÆGĀ, æ, f. See Sægas, a, um.

SÆGĀ, æ, f. See Sægas, a, ua.

SÆGACŪS (sægax), atis, f. the power of perceiving any thing easily, or of tracing out. By the senses, quickness, sagacity; especially of dogs, quickness and keenness of scent, ὀνυχλασία. Cie. Canum ad investigandum sægacitas usus. Plin. canum. Also, Senec. Vultu id, vires, forma, sægacitas consuevit, hæc omnia estimatorem desiderant. Also, by the mind, sharpness of wit, quickness or keenness of perception, sagacity, subtlety, sagaciousness, acuteness, penetration, ingenuity, ὀξύνοια. Cie. and Nep. hominis. Vol. Mar. consilii.

SÆGACITER (Id.), adv. quickly, of the senses, when they are quick of perception, especially of the sense of smelling with quickness of scent, with a fine sense of smell, sagaciously. Plin. Vultures sægacius odorantur. Id. and Cie. Sægacissime. Colum. Canes sægaciter odorantur. — ¶ Also, of the mind, cunningly, accurately, sagaciously, shrewdly acutely, ἀγχινόως. Cie. pervestigare.

SAGANĀ, a, f. same as *Saga*, a witch. 3 *Priscian*. — Hence, the name of a certain enchantress. *Horat.*

SAGAPENON, i, n. See *Sacopenium*.

SAGARIS, is, m. a river of Phrygia and Bithynia. *Ovid*. It is also called *Sangarius*. *Liv*. — Hence, *Sagaritis*, idis, f. belonging to it. *Ovid*. nympha.

SAGARIUS (sagum), a, um, adj. relating to the garment sagum. *Pandect*. negotiatio, h. e. a trade therewith. So, also, absol. sagaria, sc. negotiatio. *Apul. Met.* 1. *Sagarium* facere. (But others read *saccarium*.)

SAGATŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. clothed in a sagum. *Cic*. — Also, made of thick or thickened wool. *Colum*. Cucullis sagatis (But the reading *sagis encallatis* seems to be preferable.)

SAGAX (sagio), ācis, adj. tracing out or perceiving any thing easily. Of the senses, as, of smell. *Cic*. canis. *Sil*. Umber nare sagax. *Plaut*. masns. — Also, of hearing. *Ovid*. Sagacior anser. — Also, of the taste. *Plin*. Palatum sagacissimum. — ¶ Also, of the mind, perceiving any thing easily, sagacious, quick, cunning, acute, shrewd, ingenious, provident, foreseeing, ἀκρίβους. *Cic*. mens. *Plin*. Vir sagacis animi. *Justin*. Ingenia sagaciore. *Cic*. Sagacissimus ad suspicandum. — Also, with a genit. following. *Horat*. utilium rerum. *Justin*. prodigiorum. — Also, with an infinit. following. *Ovid*. videre.

SAGDĀ (unc.), æ, f. a precious stone of leek-green color. *Plin*. 37, 67.

SAGENĀ (σαγήνη), æ, f. a kind of fishing-net. *Manil*.

SAGENON, i, n. the Indian name of an excellent kind of opal. *Plin*. 37, 46.

SAGINĀ (from σάγνα, to fill, cram), æ, f. 1 a fattening, feeding in order to make fat. Of animals. *Varr*. anserum. Also, meat with which any animal is crammed or fatted, σιτία, σίρεσις. *Varr*. — Also, of men, for nourishment, feeding, food. *Plaut*. In saginam, h. e. for feeding. *Cic*. Non auctoritate, sed sagina tenebat. — ¶ Also, a fattened animal. *Plaut*. Saginam cadite, h. e. eat. — ¶ Also, fatness, produced by feeding or much eating. *Justin*. corporis. — ¶ Also, food. *Sueton*. ferarum. *Plin*. Orca saginam persequitur. *Tacit*. gladiatoria, h. e. food such as gladiators receive, the gladiators' mess. So, also, *Propert*. Qui dahit venalia fata (vitam suam) sagine (gladiatorie), h. e. to feed like a gladiator; for gladiators used to eat great quantities of nourishing food.

SAGINARIUM (sagino), ii, n. a place 3 where animals are fattened, as, a pen, coop, sty, σιτιστήριον. *Varr*.

SAGINĀTŪS (Id.), ōnis, f. a fattening, 2 fattening, σίρεσις. *Plin*.

SAGINŌ (sagina), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 1 fatten, λαπινεύω, σίρεω. *Varr*. boves. *Propert*. porcumi. *Liv*. Terra, quæ copia rerum omnium (illos Gallos) saginaret. — ¶ Also, to feed, give to eat. *Plin*. convivas, h. e. to entertain. *Quintil*. catulos ferarum. — ¶ Figur. to feed or fatten. *Cic*. Sanguine reipublicæ saginari.

SAGIŌ (sagus), is, a. 4. to perceive, trace, 1 scent easily, βρηνκάρω. *Cic*.

SAGITTĀ (unc.), æ, f. an arrow, dart, τόξον, βέλος, idōs, ὀστός. *Cic*. Sagittæ pendebant ab humero. *Tibull*. Sagittam jacere. *Virg*. conjicere. *Ovid*. impellere nervo, h. e. to shoot, dart. Arrows were also attributed to Cupid. *Ovid*. Vince Cupidine pariter, Parthasque sagittas. *Horat*. Cupido aciens sagittas. *Lucret*. Sagittæ Veneris, h. e. arrows of love, darts of Cupid. — ¶ Also, a constellation called the *Arrows*. *Cic*. — ¶ Also, an herb called *arrows-head* or *adder's-tongue*. *Plin*. — ¶ Also, an instrument for bleeding, a lancet. *Veget*. — ¶ Also, the extreme thin part of a shoot (malleolus) of a vine or other tree. *Colum*.

SAGITTARIUS (sagitta), a, um, adj. relating to or concerned with arrows, sagittal, sagittary, τοξικός. *Plin*. calamus, h. e. good for making arrows. *Pandect*. faber, h. e. a maker of arrows, βελονοῖός. — Hence, subst., Sagittarius, an archer, woman. *Cic*. and *Cæs*. Among the Ro-

mans, the archers belonged to the light troops. — Also, the Sagittarius or Archer, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, otherwise called *Arctureus*. *Cic*.

SAGITTATŪS, a, um. See *Sagitto*.

SAGITTIFER (sagitta & fero), a, um, 3 adj. bearing arrows, ὀστοφόρος. *Ovid*. pharetra. — Hence, armed with arrows, on archer. *Virg*. Geloni. — Hence, Sagittifer, the Sagittarius or Archer, a constellation. *Manil*.

SAGITTIGER (sagitta & gero), a, um, 3 adj. carrying arrows. — Sagittiger, subst. the Archer, a constellation. *Avien*.

SAGITTIPŌTENS (sagitta & potens), tis, adj. powerful with arrows. — Hence, the Sagittarius, a constellation. *Cic*.

SAGITTŌ (sagitta), as, āvi, ātum, a. and 3 n. 1. to shoot arrows, shoot with arrows, τοξεύω. *Justin*. — ¶ Also, to shoot or hit with arrows. aliquem. Hence, Sagittatus, a, um, shot or hit with arrows. *Cal*. Aurel. — ¶ Also, to furnish with arrows. Hence, figur. *Plaut*. Savia sagittata, h. e. kisses wounding the heart like arrows.

SAGITTŪLA (dimin. of sagitta), æ, f. a little arrow. *Apul*.

SAGMĀ (σάγμα), ātis, n. and æ, f. a pack-saddle. *Veget*. and *Vulgat*.

SAGMARIUS (sagma), a, um, adj. relating to a pack-saddle. *Lamprid*. equus, h. e. a sumpter horse.

SAGMĒN (sancio), ōnis, n. that by which 2 any thing is rendered inviolable. Hence, the grass torn up with the earth, which a fœdalis always hail with him when he made a league with an enemy. *Liv*. Hereby his person was inviolable by the enemy.

SAGŌCHLĀMYŌS (sagum & chlamys), 3 ōdis, f. a kind of garment, perhaps, a military cloak. *Treb*. Poll.

SAGŪLATŪS (obsol. sagulo), a, um, adj. 2 clothed in the sagulum. *Sutton*.

SAGŪLUM (dimin. of sagum), i, n. a 1 kind of thick, short upper garment or cloak thrown over the shoulders and fastened to the side with a buckle, as, in travelling, in war, &c. Such a garment was worn by the victors when they returned from a province. *Cic*. Hence, a travelling-cloak. It was particularly worn in war by common soldiers. *Liv*. Also, by the general. *Sil*. Also by the Gauls as they besieged the capitol. *Virg*. Also used in boats instead of sails. *Tacit*. In this passage it may also mean cloak or thick cloth.

SAGUM, i, n. a soldier's cloak. See *Sagus*, a, um.

SAGŪNTINŌS, a, um. 2 See *Saguntus*.

SAGŪNTŌS, or -ŌS, i, f. and SAGŪNTIUM, ii, n. a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, in alliance with the Romans, situated beyond the Ebro, on the Mediterranean sea, now Murviedro. Hannibal commenced the second Punic war by besieging it. The inhabitants, not to fall into the enemy's hands, burnt themselves, with their houses and all their effects. It is also celebrated for the clay in its neighborhood and the vessels made of it. — Hence, Saguntinus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Saguntum, Saguntine. *Liv*. clades. *Id*. Saguntini, h. e. the Saguntines.

SAGŪS (perhaps from σάγος), a, um, adj. 3 properly, perhaps, thick, or made thick. Hence, subst. Sagum, sc. vestimentum or pallium, or Sagus or Saga, a thick woollen garment or cloak worn in rough weather, in travelling, in war, &c. Such a sagum used to be worn by slaves. *Cato* and *Colum*. Also by shepherds. *Plin*. Particularly by soldiers in war. *Cæs*. Also by officers and generals. *Salust*. Also by the other Romans in Rome, especially at the approach of war (in tumultu), that they might be ready, if they should be called upon to fight. Hence, *Cic*. Saga sumere. *Id*. Ad saga ire. *Id*. Est in sagis civitas. In all these passages an approaching war is spoken of. — These saga were different in quality, some better than others, some with and others without buckles. *Treb*. Poll. Saga fibulatoria. — Most frequently found is the neuter *sagum*; *sagus* and the feminine *saga* are less frequent. *Varr*. *Sagus*. *Enn*. *Sagas* ceruleas. — ¶ This garment was also used for

other purposes, as for tossing a person as we toss a man in a blanket. *Martial* 1, 1, 8. *Saeton*. *Oth*. 2. Also, for stretching or holding out, in order to catch arrows. *Veget*. Also as a covering, as, of animals. *Id*. — ¶ *Sagum*, as a substantive, seems also to denote any thing thick, as, thick wool, *Varr*.

SAGŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. easily tracing out or perceiving any thing. Hence, presaging, prophetic. *Stat*. aves. *Cic*. annus, h. e. a wise woman, a fortune-teller. Such women were accounted sorceresses, and occasionally employed as procuresses. Hence, *Saga*, sc. mulier, an enchantress, witch, sorceress. *Tibull*, *Horat*, and *Ovid*. Also, a procuress. *Turpil*. and *Tibull*. 1, 6, 32 (1, 5, 59).

SĀIS (Σαῖς), is, f. a town of Lower Egypt — Hence, *Saites*, æ, m. belonging to it. *Cic*. *Saitæ*, its inhabitants.

SĀL (ἅλς), sālis, m. and n. and plur. Sales, masc. salt. *Cic*. Pro sale. *Colum*. Sal montanus. *Varr*. Aspergi solent sales. *Id*. Vides, poni sal et mel. *Colum*. Sal coctum. Hence, *Plaut*. Salem lingere, h. e. to eat. — ¶ Figur. wit, a witty saying, smart reply, witicism, repartee. *Cic*. Leporem quendam et salem consequi. *Id*. Sale et facetiis Cæsar vicit omnes. *Id*. Urbani sales. *Horat*. Sale nigro, h. e. biting wit, satirical wit, sarcasm. — ¶ Also, sense, shrewdness, cunning. *Terent*. Qui habet salem, quod in te est. — ¶ Also, elegance, taste. *Nepos*. Tectum plus salis quam sumptus habebat. — ¶ Also, incentive, stimulus, as, to hunger, thirst, &c. *Plin*. Aviditatem naturalis sale augent. — ¶ With poets also, sea-water, the sea. *Virg*. Artus sale tabentes, h. e. sea-water. *Id*. Tyrrheno sale, h. e. in the Tyrrhenian sea. *Id*. Campos salis, h. e. the surface of the sea, the sea. — ¶ Also, a fault in precious stones and crystal, when there is a spot upon them in the shape of a grain of salt. *Plin*. Sal. *Id*. Sales. — ¶ *Varr*. Sale, for sal. — The plural *Salia*, used by mineralogists in modern times, is not found in any ancient writer.

SĀLĀCĀCCĀBĀX (sal & caccabus), ōrum, 3 n. salted victuals boiled in a pot. *Apic*.

SĀLĀCĪX (salum & cieo), æ, f. a sea-god. 3 *des*, by the Greeks called *Tethys*, the wife of *Oceanus*. *Cic*. — Hence, poetically, the sea. *Pæuv*.

SĀLĀCITĀS (salax), ātis, f. lust, lechery, 2 salacity. *Plin*. passeris.

SĀLĀCŌN, or SĀLĀCŌ (σαλῆκων), ōnis, 1 m. a vile, insolent fellow, who has no reason for being insolent. *Cic*.

SĀLĀMĀNDRĀ (σαλαμάνδρα), æ, f. a salamander, a sort of poisonous lizard. *Plin*.

SĀLĀMINĀ, æ, f. See *Salamis*. 3

SĀLĀMINIACŪS (Σαλαμινιάκος), a, um, 3 adj. of or belonging to the island of Salamis, Salaminian. *Lucan*.

SĀLĀMINIŪS (Σαλαμίνιος), a, um, adj. of or belonging to the island of Salamis. *Cic*. tropæum, h. e. of the victory of Themistocles over the Persians. So, also, *Nepos*. victoria. *Horat*. Tencer, h. e. of Salamis. *Cic*. Arch. 8. Salaminii, h. e. the inhabitants of Salamis. — ¶ Also, relating to the town Salamis on the island of Cyprus, Salaminian. *Cic*. Att. 5, 21. Salaminii, h. e. its inhabitants.

SĀLĀMIS (Σαλαμίς), or SĀLĀMĪN, īnis, f. or SĀLĀMINĀ, æ, f. an island and town in the Sinus Saronicus near Attica, of which *Telamon*, the father of *Ajax* and *Tencer*, was king, and near which *Themistocles* obtained a victory by sea over the Persians. *Cic*, *Ovid*, and *Plin*. — Hence, for prelium ad Salamina. *Lucan*. 3, 183. *Flor*. 2, 8. — ¶ Also, a town of Cyprus built by *Tencer*. *Cic*.

SĀLĀPIX, or SĀLPIX, æ, f. a town of Apulia. — Hence, *Cic*. Salapini, or Salpini, or *Liv*. Salapitani, h. e. its inhabitants.

SĀLĀPTITĀ (unc.), æ, f. a box on the ear, βᾶπτισμα. *Arnob*.

SĀLĀPTIDIUM (perhaps from salax & 3 putus), i, n. seems to be a term of reproach applied to a little man. *Catull*. (But *Salmasius* prefers the reading *salapygium* h. e. a wagtail.)

SALAR (unc.), *āris*, m. a kind of fish. 3 *Anson*. According to Gesner, a young salmon. According to others, a coramon trout.

SALARIANOS (unc.), a, um, adj. *Plin.* 15, 25. castanea, h. e. a kind of chestnut.

SALARIARIUS (salarium), i, m. a hired person who receives his pay. *Pandect.*

SALARIIUM, ii, n. See *Salarium*. 2

SALARIUS (sal), a, um, adj. of or belonging to salt, *ἀλῶδης*. *Liv.* annona, h. e. the yearly revenue from salt, or, the amount of salt annually sold or to be sold. *Id.* via, h. e. the salt road, by which the Sabines fetched salt from the sea. It is also simply called *Salaria*. *Cic.* — Hence, *Salarinus*, subst. one that sells salt or salted fish. *Martial.* — *Salarium*, subst. sc. argentum, properly, money for salt. Hence, allowance of expenses on a journey. *Cic., Tacit., and Sueton.* — Also, *Salarium*, pay, allowance, salary, pension, given, for instance, by Nero to poor senators. *Sueton. Ner.* 10.

SALAX (from *salio*, to leap), *ācis*, adj. 2 of male animals, salacious, lecherous, lascivious, lustful, wanton, goatish, *ἀφροδισιαστικός*. *Ovid. aries.* *Varr. gallus.* *Lactant.* *Salaciora animalia.* *Plin.* *Salacissimus.* — *¶* Figur. making salacious, provoking lust. *Ovid. eruca.* *Id.* herba, h. e. *eruca*.

SALC, is, n. See *Sal*. 3

SALBRĀ (from *salio*, to leap), *æ*, f. ruggedness, a rough or rugged place; salt-broth. *Horat.* and *Colum.* — Hence, figur. ruggedness, roughness, as, in speaking. *Cic.* *Herodotus sine salebris fluit.* *Id.* Nunquam in tautas salebras incidisset, h. e. difficulties. *Val. Max.* tristitie, h. e. mournful event. *Id.* Guttur salebris spiritus pregravavit, h. e. by the violent agitation of the breath.

SALBRATIM (salebra), adv. ruggedly, 3 by rugged places. *Sidon.*

SALBRATŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. rugged, 3 uneven. *Sidon.*

SALBRITAS (Id.), *ātis*, f. roughness, 3 ruggedness, unevenness. *Apul.*

SALBRŌSŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. rough, 2 rugged, uneven, *ἀνώμαλος*, *τραχύς*. *Apul. semita.* *Ovid. saxa.* — Hence, figur. *Quintil. oratio*, h. e. rugged.

SALENTINI, or **SALIĒNTINI** (*Σαλεντινῶν*), *ōrum*, m. a people on the coast of Calabria. *Liv.* — Also, the country of the Salentini. — Hence, *Salentinus*, or *Salentinus*, a, um, adj. belonging to the Salentini, *Salentinum*. *Virg. campi.* *Plin.* *Salentinum*, h. e. the territory of the Salentini.

SALERNUM, i, n. aa Italian town on the Etrurian sea, in the country of the Picentini, now Salerno. — Hence, *Salernitanus*, a, um, adj. belonging to *Salernum*, *Salernian*. *Plin.*

SALGAMA (*σάλγama*, from *ἅλς*, sal), *ōrum*, n. pickles, preserves. *Colum.* — Hence, *Salgamarus*, a maker or seller of pickles or preserves, *ἀλευτής*. *Colum.*

SALIARIS (Salinus), e, adj. Salian, or of belonging to the Salii or priests of Mars. *Horat. carmen*, h. e. a hymn, which they were obliged to sing every year. — Since they sumptuously feasted on this occasion, hence, of feasting, sumptuous, excellent. *Horat. dapes.* *Cic. Epulari Saliarem in modum.* *Apul. cena.*

SALIATŪS (Id.), us, m. the office or dignity of a Salius or priest of Mars. *Cupitolin.*

SALICĀSTRUM (salix), i, n. a kind of wild vine running in willow-thickets, *ἀμπέλος ἄγρια*. *Plin.*

SALICTARIUS (salicium), a, um, adj. 2 relating to willow-thickets. *Plin. lupus*, h. e. a kind of hops which grow in willow grounds or climb up by willows. — Hence, *Salictarius*, ii, m. subst. one who takes care of willow trees, and makes poles and other things of willows. *Cato.*

SALICTETUM, for *Salicium*. *Pandect.*

SALICTUM (for *salicetum*, from *salix*), i, n. a grove or thicket of willows; a willow-ground; a plantation of willows; willows, *ἱεῶν*. *Cic., Virg., &c.*

SALIFODINA (sal & fodina), *æ*, f. a salt-pit, *ἀλοπήγιον*. *Vitrue.* 8, 3, 7. But *Ed. Schneid.* reads *salis fodinas*.

SALIGNEUS, and **SALIGNUS** (salix), a,

um, adj. of willows, or of the wood of willows, *ἱεῖνος*. *Colum.* *Salignea clava.* *Id.* *Salignæ peticæ.* *Horat.* *Salignus fustis.* *Ovid.* *Verua saligna.* *Id.* *Salignus lectus.* *Virg.* *Salignæ crates.*

SALII, *ōrum*, m. See *Salinus*.

SALILLUM (dimin. of *salinum*), i, n. a 3 little saltcellar. *Catull.* — Figur. *Plant. aume.*

SALINĀ (salinus, a, um), *æ*, f. sc. officina, a place where salt is made, a salt-work. But it is generally only found in the plural. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* Particularly the salt-pits near Ostia, not far from the seashore, are called *Salinæ*. Sea water was conducted into them by means of a canal, and a kind of coarse salt made of it by the heat of the sun. *Liv.* — *¶* Also, a place at Rome, where there was, perhaps, a salt magazine. *Liv.* — *¶* Figur. wit, witty sayings. *Cic.* *Possessio salinarum mearum.*

SALINARIUS (sal), a, um, adj. pertaining 2 to salt or salt-works. *Vitrue.*

SALINATOR (saline), *ōris*, m. a dealer in salt, salt-maker. *Enn.* and *Arnob.* — *¶* Also, the name of a Roisan family. *Liv.*

SALINUM (salinus), i, n. sc. vas, a salt-cellar, vessel for holding salt, used sometimes for serving up salt in at table, sometimes at sacrifices, *ἀλοδοχεῖον*. *Horat.* and *Liv.* — The masculine form *Salinus* is found in *Varr.*

SALINŪS (sal), a, um, adj. relating to 2 salt. — Hence, *Saline*, *salinum*. See *Salina*, *salinum*.

SALIŌ, or **SALLIŌ** (sal), is, i, vi and ii, 2 itum, a. 4. to season with salt, salt, powder, pickle, *ἄλιζω*. *Varr. pernas.* So, *Salitius*, or *Salitius*, a, um. *Colum.*

SALIŌ (*ἅλλομαι*), is, salivi or salii, and 2 salui, saltum, u. and a. 4. to leap, jump, hop, skip, bound, *πηδάω*. *Liv. de muro.* *Id.* super vallum. *Ovid.* in aquas. Also, of animals. *Plin.* *Aves ambulantes quedam, saliant alia.* Also, of inanimate things. *Virg.* *Salit grando.* — *¶* Also, to shoot or spring up, come forth quickly. *Lucret.* *Arbusta e terra salient.* *Varr.* *Aqua salit*, h. e. flows down. Hence, *Cic.* *Salientes*, sc. aquæ, h. e. pipes from which water rushes forth, and is conducted further; a fountain, water springing forth by art. *Plin.* 36, 24. speaks of 150 such fountains, and from the expression used by him, it is evident, that these fountains resembled ours. — *¶* Also, to leap, h. e. to move quickly, tremble, beat, throb, palpitate, *παλλῶ*, *πάλλομαι*. *Ovid.* *Venæ tentate pollice saliant.* *Plin.* *Gutta salit in ovo.* Also, *Sal* or *mica* (salis) saliens, h. e. salt which when thrown into the fire leaps up. *Tibull.* *Farre pio et saliente sale*, for *mola saluta*. So, also, *Horat.* *Farre pio et saliente mica.* (Comp. *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 409.) Further, *Ovid.* *Pectora trepido salientia motu.* *Plaut.* *Supercilium salit.* — *¶* Also, of the copulation of animals, to leap, cover. *Varr.* *Verres incipit salire.* *Id.* *Equus matrem saliret.* Also, of peacocks. *Id.* *Antequam salire incipiant.* Also, of geese. *Id.* *Salint fere in aqua, copulate.* Hence, passively. *Id.* *Neque pati oportet, minores, quam bimas, saliri.* *Ovid.* *Læta salitur ovis.* — *¶* *Salui* is most frequently found: *Salui* is also in use; but it is doubtful if *salui* occurs.

SALISIATŪS, or **SALISSIATŪS** (saliso, or 3 salisso), *ōnis*, f. u. heating, palpitating, *παλμός*. *Murcell. Empir. cordis.*

SALISATOR, and **SALISSATOR** (Id.), 3 *ōris*, m. one who forebodes to himself good or evil from the trembling motion of uay part of his body. *Isidor.*

SALISUBSILŌS (Salus & subsilio, for 3 salius subsiliens), i, m. a dancing priest of Mars. *Catull.* (According to others, it is an epithet of Mars himself.)

SALITIŌ (salio), *ōnis*, f. a mounting or 3 leaping. *Veget.* *equorum*, h. e. in equos.

SALITŪRĀ (salio), *æ*, f. a powdering, salt- 2 ing, seasoning with salt, pickling, *ἄλισις*. *Colum. musti.*

SALITŪS, a, um. See *Salio*, to salt.

SALIVA (probably from *σάλος*), *æ*, f. 2 spittle, spit, slaver, drivel, saliva, *σάλον*, *σάλις*. *Catull.* A te sudor abest, abest saliva mucusque. *Plin.* *Salivam inge-*

rere in manum, h. e. to spit into one's hand. *Senec. pinguis*, h. e. thick. *Hieron.* *Una saliva*, h. e. in one breath, without interruption. *Plin.* *jejuna*, h. e. spittle of a person in the morning before he has taken any food, said to be good against poison and enchantment. But *Prop.* *Arcanæ salivæ*, h. e. sorcery or enchantment by means of spittle. *Plin.* *Salivam ciere*, h. e. to excite or provoke spittle. So, also, *Senec.* *movere*, h. e. to excite spittle, make one's mouth water, excite an appetite. *Id.* *Ætna salivam tibi movet*, h. e. you have a desire to see and describe mount *Ætna*. — *¶* Also, an appetite, desire. *Pers. mercurialis*, h. e. after gain. — *¶* Also, the taste or flavor of a thing, as, of wine. *Propert.* and *Plin.* — *¶* Also, spittle-like humor or slime, as, of snails, oysters, &c. *Plin.* *cochlearum.* *Id.* *lacrimantium.* Also, of honey. *Id.* — *¶* *Soliva*, spittle in the mouth: *Sputum*, when it is ejected.

SALIVARIUS (saliva), a, um, adj. like 2 spittle, clammy, slimy, *σialώδης*. *Plin.* *lentor.*

SALIVATIŪS (salivo), *ōnis*, f. a salivation, 3 *σialισμός*. *Cel. Aurl.*

SALIVATUM (unc.), i, n. seems to be 2 a kind of medicine, usually a fluid, a drink, potion, decoction; sometimes, perhaps, a dry or solid medicine for exciting spittle. *Colum.* Also, with a genit. following. *Id.* *farina*.

SALIŪNCA (unc.), *æ*, f. a kind of odoriferous herb, wild or Celtic yard (*Valeriana Celtica*, L.). *Virg.* and *Plin.*

SALIŪŌ (saliva), as, a. 1. to spit, *σάλιζω*. *Figur.* *Plin.* *lentorem ceræ*, h. e. to yield. — *¶* Also, to cure by salivation. *Colum. pecus.*

SALIŪSŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 2 spittle, slabbering, drivelling. *Apul.* — *¶* Also, like spittle, slimy, clammy. *Plin.*

SALIŪS (salio), ii, m. properly, a leaper; 3 hence, *Plur. Salii*, *Sallians*, originally a name common to all priests, to whose office song and dance belonged; for example, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 235, calls priests of *Hercules* by this name. From the time of Numa the name was confined to a distinct class of priests, namely the priests of Mars, who annually went in procession through the city on the first of March, dressed in embroidered vests, and armed with their little shield *ancile* and a sword, and sung in public an old song, which had become unintelligible in the time of Cicero. *Cic.* and *Virg.* Their president was called *Magister Saliarum* and *Præsul*. Numa first created twelve; Tullus Hostilius added as many more. *Liv.* — Hence, *Salus*, a, um, adj. Salian. *Horat.* In morem *Salium* (where *Salium* may also be gen. for *Saliorum*). *Fest.* virgines.

SALIŪ (perhaps from *ἐλίκω*), *icis*, f. a willow, willow-tree, *ἱέα*. *Varr.* — Also, a willow-branch, withy, switch. *Prudent.*

SALLENTINI, { See *Salcatini*, &c.

SALLENTINUS, {

SALIO, and } See *Salio*, to salt.

SALIŪS, {

SALIŪ, or **SALŪ** (sal), is, salii, salsum, a. 3. to salt. *Lucil.* and *Varr.*

SALLUSTIANŪS, and **SALĒSTIANŪS** (*Sallustius*), a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Sallust*, *Sallustian*. *Tacit. horti.* *Quintil. brevis.* *Gell. lectio*, h. e. of *Sallust*. *Senec.* *Sallustianus*, h. e. an imitator of *Sallust*.

SALLUSTIŪS, and **SALĒSTIŪS**, ii, m. *Sallust*. C. *Sallustius Crispus*, a celebrated historian, cotemporary and enemy of Cicero. He wrote *Bellum Catilinarium* and *Jugurthinum*. — Also, his sister's son. *Horat.*

SALMACIDŪS (salus & acidus), a, um, 2 adj. salsoacid, having a taste compounded of saltiness and sourness. *Plin. aqua.*

SALMACIS (*Σαλμακίς*), *Idis*, f. a fountain of Caria, said to render persons effeminate and voluptuous. Hence the fable, that a nymph, by the name of *Salmacis*, embraced in it a youth named *Hermaphroditus*, and both grew together. — Hence, perhaps, *Salmacis*, an effeminate person. *Enn. ap. Cic.* *Salmaci*, da spolia.

SALMŌ (perhaps from *salio*), *ōnis*, m. a salmon. *Anson.*

SALMŌNEUS (*Σαλμωνεύς*), *ēi* and *ēs*

m. a son of Æolus, brother of Sisypheus, father of Tyro, king of Elis; he tried to imitate the thunder and lightning of Jupiter, and for this purpose, drove over a brazen bridge, and threw torches among the people, but was cast into the infernal regions by lightning. *Virg.*

SALMŌNIS (Σαλμώνις), īdis, f. a daughter of Salmoneus, by the name of Tyro, became pregnant by Neptune, who had changed himself into the form of her lover Enipeus, and brought forth Neleus and Pelias. *Prop.* and *Ovid.*

SAL NITRUM. See *Nitrum*.

SALŌNĀ, ē, and **SALŌNĒ**, ārum, f. a town of Dalmatia. *Cæs.*

SALŌR (salum), ōris, m. a sea-green color. 3 *Martian.* *Capell.*

SĀLPĀ (σάλπη), ē, f. a sea-fish, which, like a stock-fish, must be beaten with rods in order to make it tender. *Plin.* 9, 32.

SĀLPĪA, **SĀLPĪNĪ**. See *Salapia*.

SĀLPICŌTĀ, or **SĀLPINCTĀ**, or **SĀLPISTĀ** (σαλπιγκτής, or σαλπιστής), ē, m. a trumpet. *Vopisc.*

SĀLPINX (σάλπιγξ), ingis, f. a trumpet. 3 *Serv.*

SĀLPŪGĀ, ē, f. a kind of venomous ant, so called in Hispania Bætica, elsewhere *Solipuga*. *Plin.* 29, 29. *Lucan.* 9, 37. *Ed. Burm.*

SĀLSAMĒN, īnis, n. same as *Salsamentum*. 3 *Amob.*

SĀLSAMENTĀRIŪS (salsamentum), a, 2 um, adj. relating to salted or pickled fish or its pickle, *σαλπιγνήτης*. *Colum.* vasa, h. e. for holding salt fish. — Hence, *Salsamentarius*, absolutely, one that deals in salted or pickled fish, *σαλπιγνήτης*. *Auct.* ad *Herean.*

SĀLSAMENTUM (from the obsol. verb *salso*), ī, n. fish-pickle, brine. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, salted or pickled fish, *σάλπιγξ*. *Terent.*, *Varr.*, and *Colum.*

SĀLSĒ (salsus), adv. saltily, with taste of salt. *Figur.* witily, acutely, sauntily, pleasantly, facetiously, *σκωπτικῶς*, *κομψῶς*. *Cic.* dicere. *Quintil.* *Salsius*. *Cic.* *Salsissime*.

SĀLSEDŌ (Id.), īnis, f. saltiness, taste of 3 salt, *ἡλῆς*. *Pallad.*

SĀLSILĀGŌ (Id.), īnis, f. saltiness. 2 *Plin.*

SĀLSIPŌTENS (salsus & potens), tis, adj. 3 ruling over the salt sea, h. e. Neptune. *Plant.*

SĀLSIPŪDŌ (salsus), īnis, f. saltiness, 2 brackishness. *Plin.*

SĀLSUGŌ (Id.), īnis, f. a salt liquor at 2 the bottom of saltpits under the salt; saltiness, brackishness. *Plin.*

SĀLSŪRĀ (sallo, ere), ē, f. a salting, 2 pickling. Also, the brine or pickle itself. *Varr.* *Corpus suis*, quod in *salsura* fuit. *Colum.* *suillæ*. *Id.* *Pabula salsure*, h. e. pickled fish. — Hence, *figur.* *Plant.* *Mæ animæ salsura evenit*, h. e. I am dejected or in an ill humor.

SĀLSŪS, a, um, particip. from *sallo*. — ¶ Adj. salted, salt, brackish, briny, *ἁλικός*. *Lucret.* *sapor*. *Plin.* *gustus*. *Colum.* *casens*. *Virg.* *terra*. *Eun.* ap. *Macroh.* *mare*. *Plin.* *Salsissimus sal*. *Id.* *Salsior cibis*. *Virg.* *Vada salsa*, h. e. *mare*. *Id.* *Salsi fluctus*. *Hirt.* *Aqua salsior*. *Cels.* *Vinum salsum*, h. e. mixed with sea-water. *Terent.* *Hoc salsum est*, h. e. that is too salt. — Hence, *Salsum*, any thing salted. *Plur.* *Salsa*, h. e. things or food salted. *Plin.* *Præcipue tamen salsis aluntur*. Hence, *Martial.* *Mola salsa*, or, *Ovid.* *Salsa farra*, or, *Virg.* *Salsæ fruges*, h. e. cakes strewn with salt. (See *Mola*). — ¶ *Figur.* like salt, tastier like salt, sharp, acrid, pungent. *Virg.* *sudor*. *Lucret.* *lacrimæ*. *Virg.* *rubigo*, h. e. *corrosive*. — ¶ Also, savory, tasty. *Plant.* *Neque salsum, neque suave esse potest quicquam, ubi amor non admiscetur*. — ¶ Also, witty, acute, sharp, keen, smart, facetious, *σκωπτικῶς*, *γελοῖος*. *Cic.* *homo*. *Id.* *Salsiores*. *Id.* *Salsissimus*. *Id.* *Inveni ridicula et salsa multa Græcorum*. — ¶ Also, fine, pretty, pleasant, agreeable. *Cic.* *Hoc salsum illi et venustum videbatur*. *Cic.* *Attic.* 16, 12. De *Ἰππαρχίδῳ* Varronis negotia salsa, h. e. that is an amusing story.

SĀLTABŪNDŪS (salto), a, um, adj. dan- 3 ciag. *Gell.*

SĀLTĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a dancing, dance,

ὄρχησις, *χόρευσις*, *σكىρτησις*. *Cic.* The dances of the Romans consisted chiefly in artificial gestures and gesticulations, in which the hands were employed more than the feet. *Cic.* *Brut.* 62. To this belong pantomimes and ballet-dancers, who represented an action merely by gestures, without speaking a word. *Sueton.*

SĀLTĀTIŪNCŪLĀ (dimin. of *saltatio*), 3 ē, f. a little dance. *Vopisc.*

SĀLTĀTŌR (salto), ōris, m. a dancer at entertainments and banquets. Such dancing was considered as disreputable. Hence the word generally implies contempt. *Cic.* *Mur.* 6. *Red. Sen.* 6. *Off.* 1. 42. *Deiot.* 10. — Also, on the stage, a ballet-dancer, a pantomime. *Quintil.*

SĀLTĀTŌRIĒ (saltatoris), adv. in a 3 dancing attitude. *Apul.*

SĀLTĀTŌRIŪS (saltator), a, um, adj. of or belonging to dancing or a dance, saltatory, *ὄρχηστικός*. *Cic.* *Orbem saltatorium versare*, h. e. to dance in a circle. *Scip.* *Afric.* ap. *Macroh.* *ludus*, h. e. a dancing-school.

SĀLTĀTRICŪLĀ (dimin. of *saltatrix*), 3 ē, f. a little dancing girl. *Gell.*

SĀLTĀTRIX (saltator), īcis, f. a female dancer, ballet-dancer, pantomime, *ὄρχήστρια*. *Cic.*

SĀLTĀTŪS (salto), us, m. a dancing. 2 *Ovid.* and *Liv.*

SĀLTEM (from *sals*, not used, a whole, allied with *salsus*), adv. on the whole at least, opposed to *partim*. — Hence, at least, at the least, at all events, in any case, *τὸ ἔσχατον*, *ἀλλὰ γὰρ ἄλλὰ, καὶ, γοῦν*. *Cic.* *Eripe mihi hunc dolorem, aut minne saltem*. — ¶ Also, else. *Plant.* *Quis ego sum saltem, si non sum Sosia?* — ¶ Also, even. *Quintil.* *Illud vix saltem præcipiendum videtur, ne turbidus sermo, &c.* — Hence, *Non saltem, not even*. *Quintil.* *Nec vero saltem iis, quibus ad evitanda vitia iudicii satis fuit, sufficiat, &c.*

SĀLTICŪS (saltus), a, um, adj. dancing, 3 skipping. *Tertall.*

SĀLTIM, adv. same as *Saltem*. *Auson.* 3 and *Terent.*

SĀLTYŌ (frequentat. of *salto*), as, a. 1. 2 to dance, dance often, *σκαίρω*. *Quintil.*

SĀLTŌ (frequentat. of *salto*), as, āvi, ātum, n. & a. 1. to dance, *χαρῶν, ὀρχέσθαι*, to make all kinds of gestures and gesticulations, in a pantomimic manner, not merely with the feet, but with the whole body, particularly with the hands; for the dances of the ancients consisted more in an artificial motion of the hands than of the feet. *Ovid.* *Si vox est, canta: si molli brachia, salta*. *Cic.* *Nemo fere saltat sobrius, nisi forte insanit*. *Id.* *Discre saltare, h. e. to learn to dance*. — Hence, *figur.* of an orator, with regard to expression. *Cic.* *Saltat, incidens particulas*, h. e. he dances, leaps as it were on account of his short sentences. — ¶ Also, to express or represent any thing by dancing. *Sueton.* *Pyrrhichiam, sc. saltationem*. *Ovid.* *puellam*. *Id.* *carmina*. *Horat.* *Cyclopa*. *Id.* *Turnum*. *Sueton.* *tragediam*.

SĀLTŌĀRIS (saltus), e, adj. dancing. *Plin.*

SĀLTŌĀRIŪS (from *saltus*, a forest), ii, 2 m. one who has the care of a forest, pastures, &c. also, of an estate. *Pandect.*

SĀLTŌĀTIM (from *saltus*, a leaping), 3 adv. by leaps, *πηδημικῶς*. *Gell.* — *Figur.* *Sisenn.* ap. *Gell.* *scribere*, h. e. not with due order, but with digressions.

SĀLTŌENSIS (from *saltus*, a forest), e, adj. relating to a forest or pastures. *Cod.* *Iust. colon.*

SĀLTŌSŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 2 woods or forests, woody, *πολύκνημος*. *Sallust.* *loca*. *Nepos.* *regio*.

SĀLTŌS (salio), us, m. a leaping, leap, 1 ἄλμα, *πηδῆμα*. *Cic.* *Nec saltu interetur*. *Virg.* *Saltu venit super ardua Pergama*, h. e. leaped over, for went over. *Ovid.* *Saltum dare*, h. e. to leap. — Hence, a leaping for pleasure, a dancing, dance. *Ovid.* *agrestis*. *Virg.* *Saltu corpora ad terram misere*, h. e. leaped or threw themselves to the ground.

SĀLTŪS (from ἄλσος, for which Pindar uses ἄλτεις), us, m. a wooded chain of mountains. *Nepos.* *Pyrenæus*. *Id.* *Graivus*, h. e. the Alps. Hence it is distin-

guished from *mons* and *silva*. *Cæs.* *Silvis aut saltibus*. *Virg.* *Saltus silvasque*. *Justin.* *Montes saltusque*. — ¶ Also, a forest, wood where cattle pasture, pasture for cattle. *Virg.* *Saltibus in vacuis pascunt*. *Pandect.* *pascuus*. *Varr.* *Saltibus silvestribus delectantur*. — Sometimes, also, an estate, farm, manor with pasture grounds. *Juvencal.* *Unde tot Quintilianus habet saltus*. *Cic.* *De saltu agroque deiecitur*. — Hence, *Saltus*, as a certain measure of land or a number of acres, four centurie, or eight hundred jugera. *Varr.* *R. R.* 1, 10. — ¶ Also, an entrance or end of a wood or narrow pass. *Liv.* *Thermopylarum*. *Virg.* *nemorum*. — ¶ *Figur.* of a dangerous affair. *Plant.* *Ex hoc saltu damni etiam foras*. — ¶ *Figur.* of other things. *Plant.* *Saltum obseptum*, h. e. *puendum muliebre*. — ¶ *Genit.* *Salti, for saltus*. *Acc.*

SĀLVĀTŌR (salvo), ōris, m. a savior, 3 preserver, σωτήρ. *Tertull.* Used only by later writers, instead of *servator*.

SĀLŪBER (salus), bris, bre, and **SĀLŪBRIS**, bre, adj. healthful, promoting health, wholesome, salubrious, σωτήριος, ὀλῖος, ὑγιεινός. *Cic.* *Salubris animus*. *Ovid.* *Phæbe saluber* (voc.). *Varr.* *Saluberrimus locus*. *Id.* *Agar salubrior*. *Plin.* *Saluberrimum est*, h. e. it is very wholesome. *Plin.* *Ep.* *trichinium*. *Virg.* *sonnus*. *Colum.* *Vinum corpori salubre*. *Id.* *caelum*. *Cato.* *Lotinum ad omnes res salubre est*. — ¶ Also, in general, wholesome, good, useful, profitable, advantageous. *Cic.* *Dixi sententiam reipub. saluberrimam*. *Liv.* *Res salubrior*. *Horat.* *justitia*. *Cic.* *consilia, wholesome advice*. *Quintil.* *liber*. *Sueton.* *Saluber magis, quam ambitiosus princeps*, h. e. who, in the distribution of his favors, aims rather to benefit others than to gain their favor. — ¶ Also, sound, well, healthy, ὑγίης. *Sallust.* *corpus*. *Liv.* *Corpora salubriora*. — Hence, good, fit, proper. *Cic.* *Quicquid est salsum aut salubre in oratione*. *Grat.* *Tela modi salubris, h. e. mediocris magnitudinis*.

SĀLŪBRITAS (saluber), ātis, f. wholesomeness, healthfulness, salubrity, ὀλότης. *Cic.* *Ex habitu, atque ex colore extorum tum salubritatis, tum pestilentie signa percipi*. *Id.* *loci*. *Colum.* *Hæ remedia salubritatem faciunt*, h. e. health. *Tacit.* *aquarum*. *Plin.* *Ep.* *celi*. *Plin.* *Fons medicæ salubritatis, h. e. mineral spring, mineral water*. — Hence, *figur.* soundness. *Cic.* *Atticæ dictiois, h. e. soundness, purity*. *Id.* *A jurisconsultis salubritas quadam; ab iis qui dicunt, salus ipsa petitur, h. e. sooth help*. — Sometimes it occurs in the plural. *Vitruc.* *Salubritates regionum*.

SĀLŪBRITER (saluber), adv. healthfully, wholesomely, salubriously, ὑγιεινῶς. *Colum.* *Ut et panis diligenter confiat, et reliqua salubriter apparentur*. *Cic.* *Salubrius*. *Plin.* *Saluberrime*. — ¶ Also, profitably, usefully, advantageously. *Liv.* *bellum trahere*. *Plin.* *Ep.* *Salubriter emere*, h. e. at a low rate. *Id.* *Saluberrime reficiantur*, h. e. at a small expense.

SĀLVĒ (salvus), adv. well, in good health, 2 in a good condition, in good circumstances. *Plant.* *Salvene advenio?* h. e. do I find it well with you? is it well with you? *Apul.* *Quam salve agit Demas?* h. e. how is Demas? Hence, *Terent.* *Satin' salve?* h. e. how are you? is all well? (Instead of this phrase, used by persons meeting, we find in *Liv.* *Satin' salvæ?* Perhaps both expressions are correct, if with *salve* we understand *agitur*, and *res* with *salvæ*).

SĀLVĒ, imperat. of *salveo*. See *Salveo*. **SĀLVĒŌ** (salvus), es, n. 2. to be well, in good health. *Plant.* *Non salvo*. But it is generally only used in greeting, taking leave, or wishing. Hence, we commonly find only *Salve, salvele, salveo, salvebis, and salvere* (jubæ). — In greeting, saluting, paying or returning a compliment, receiving a person, &c. how do you do? how fare you? good day to you, God save you, welcome, your most obedient servant, &c. *χαῖρε, ὑγιαίνε*. *Terent.* *Salve*. *Id.* *Salvete*. *Plaut.* *Salveto*. *Cic.* *Salvebis a meo Cicerone*, h. e. my son desires to be remembered to

you. *Plaut.* Jubeo te salvere, *h. e. I greet you.* *Cic.* Dionysium velim salvere jubeas, *h. e. reamher me to Dionysias.* *Liv.* Deum salvere jubent, *h. e. salute him as a god, address him as a god, with Salve deus!* *Plaut.* Jubemus te salvere, *h. e. good day to you.* Also, ironically. *Id.* Salvete, fures. It is particularly used when one mentions any person or thing with respect. *Virg.* Salve, magna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus. *Id.* Salve, vera Jovis proles. — In the morning, they waited upon a person with *Salve!* in the evening with *Ave!* *Sueton.* Galb. 4. — Also, in taking leave, *farewell, good bye, adieu, God be with you, &c.* *Plaut.* Sometimes it is joined with *vale.* *Id.* Salve atque vale, or, *Cic.* Vale, salve. — Hence, in bidding farewell to deceased persons. *Virg.* Salve aeternum mihi, aeternumque vale, *h. e. farewell forever!* — Also, at sneezing. *Petron.* Salvere Githona jubet.

SALVIX (salvus), *æ, f. sage, ἐλκίσφακων.* *Plin.*

SALVIFICATOR (salvifico), *ōris, m.* 3 same as *Salvator.* *Tertull.*

SALVIFICUS (salvificus), *as, a. l. to save.* 3 *Sedul.*

SALVIFICUS (salvus & facio), *a, um,* 3 *adj. saving.* *Alcin. Avil.*

SALUM (σάλος), *i, n. properly, the agitated motion of the sea.* Hence, the open or high sea, the main, the deep, the ocean at some distance from its shore. *Cic.* Siqui ex alto, cum ad patriam accessisset, tempestate subito rejectus, optaret, ut cum esset a patria dejectus, eo restitueretur; hoc, opinor, optaret, ut a quo loco depulsus esset, in eum se fortuna restitueret, non in salum, sed in ipsam urbem, quam petebat. — Also, the sea at some distance from its shore, where ships may safely ride at anchor, road, or anchoring-ground. *Nepos.* Procul ab insula in salo navem tenuit in ancoris. *Liv.* Postquam navis ad ostium annis Tiberini accessisset, in salum nave eVectus ab sacerdotibus deam adecepit. — With poets, in general, the sea. *Propert.* Ægeum salum. *Virg.* Superante salo. *Ovid.* Immensum salum. — Also, the waves of a river. *Stat.* Annis sevit majore salo. — ¶ Also, a sailing upon the sea, a voyage, or the tossing or rolling of a ship in a voyage. *Ces.* Salo nauseaque confecti. — ¶ Also, sea-color, sea-green. *Marc. Cap.* Urna sali resplendentis. — ¶ Figur. agitation, commotion, disturbance, trouble. *Apul.* Quum in isto cogitationis salo fluctuarem. — ¶ *Salus* is found. *Enn.* Undantem salum.

SALVUS (salvus), *as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to 3 save, σώζω.* *Plin.*

SALUS (from *salvus*, or allied to it), *ūtis, f. a freedom from injury, uninjured condition.* — Hence, health. *Tertull.* Quæ assolet signa esse ad salutem, omnia huic esse video. *Id.* Cum salute ejus fiat, *h. e. without impairing his health.* *Cic.* Medicina ad salutem reducere, *h. e. to cure.* *Id.* Qui medicis snis non ad salutem, sed ad necem utatur. *Apul.* Salutem alicui imprecari, *h. e. to wish health to at sneezing.* — Also, welfare, prosperity, fortune. *Virg.* Nulla salus bello. *Plaut.* Reddiit snā salute, *h. e. to their good fortune.* *Cato.* Bona salute, *h. e. which may God avert, which Heaven forefend.* *Nepos.* Id quante salutē fuerit. *Cic.* Utilitati salutique servire. — Hence, the welfare of a Roman as a citizen when he does not live in exile. *Cic.* Restitutio salutis meae, *h. e. a recalling from exile.* And so, frequently, a return from exile. *Id.* De meo studio erga salutem tuam. — Hence, *Cic.* Augurium salutis, *h. e. an augury by which they inquired whether they might pray for the welfare of the people.* — Also, life, but generally only when it is in danger or about to be so. *Cic.* Salutis tue rationem judicium severitati reservavit. — It is also a term of endearment, my love, my dear, my life. *Plaut.* Quid agis, mea salus? — ¶ Also, recovery. *Cic. N. D.* 3, 38. agrotum. — Also, a saving, safety, deliverance, preservation. *Nepos.* Sine spe salutis. *Cic.* Ad salutem revocare, *h. e. to save, put in safety.* *Cic.* Salutem fer-

re alicui. *Id.* Salutem afferre reipublicæ, *h. e. to afford deliverance.* *Cas.* Pecuniæ salutem attulit, *h. e. has saved.* *Nepos.* Salutem petere, *h. e. to save one's self, seek safety.* — Hence, a means of safety, remedy, refuge. *Liv.* Una salus est. *Cic.* Nulla salus reipublicæ reperiri potest. *Id.* Si ulla salus servare posset. — Also, a goddess and daughter of Æsculapius, by the Greeks called Hygiea. Hence, *Cic.* Salus ipsa tueri non potest innocentiam. (Comp. *Terent.* *Ad.* 4, 7, 43.) — ¶ Also, security, that a person or thing will not perish, be injured or lost. *Cic.* Juris, libertatis, fortunarum suarum salus in istius damnatione consistit. — ¶ Also, greeting, salutation, compliment. *Cic.* Salutem nunciare, *h. e. to carry one's compliments.* — *Id.* ascribere, *h. e. to add a salutation to a letter.* — Hence, impertire alicui salutem, or aliquem salute, *h. e. to make one's compliments; as, Cic.* Impertit tibi multam salutem, *h. e. sends many compliments to you.* *Terent.* Plurima salute Parmenonem impertit Gnatho. *Ausim.* Salutem accipere, *h. e. to receive a salutation.* *Liv.* dare, *h. e. to make one's compliments, to salute.* *Id.* reddere, *h. e. to return.* Hence, *Id.* Salute data redditaque, or, *Id.* Salute accepta redditaque, *h. e. after an exchange of salutations, having saluted each other.* So, also, *Plaut.* Salutem dicere alicui, *h. e. to salute.* Also, without dicere; as, *Cic.* Anacharsis Hannoni salutem, *h. e. Anacharsis to Hanno, greeting.* *Ovid.* Salutem alicui afferre, *h. e. to salute, make one's compliments.* — Salutem dicere denotes, also, to take leave. Hence, figur. *Cic.* foro et curiæ, *h. e. to bid farewell to, renounce, give up.*

SALUTIS. See *Salustius.*

SALUTABUNDUS (saluto), *a, um, adj.* 3 greeting, saluting. *Mart. Capell.*

SALUTARIS (salus), *e, adj. salutary, healthful, wholesome, salubrious, σωτήριος.* *Cic.* res. *Ovid.* herba. *Horat.* ars, *h. e. medicine, the healing art.* — ¶ Also, wholesome, salutary, serviceable, profitable, useful. *Cic.* consilium. *Id.* Nihil salutaris. *Id.* litera, *h. e. the letter A (absolvo),* because in courts of justice it denoted an acquittal, as, on the contrary *C* (*h. e. condemnio*) is called *litera tristis.* — *Sueton.* Digitus salutaris, *h. e. the forefinger.*

SALUTARITER (salutaris), *adv. salutarily, beneficially, safely, profitably, with benefit or wholesome effect, σωτηρίως.* *Cic.* **SALUTARIUS** (salus), *a, um, adj. same as Salutaris.* *Tertull.* Salutaris remunerari, *h. e. muneribus, donis.*

SALUTATIUS (saluto), *ōnis, f. a saluting, greeting, salutation, paying respect to, salute, ἀσπασμα.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* —

¶ Particularly, when one makes his compliment to another in his own house, visit, court, waiting upon. *Cic.* Dare se salutationi amicorum, *h. e. to receive visits from.* *Id.* Ubi salutato defluxit, *h. e. visit to me.* — Hence, to an emperor. *Gell.* Opponentis salutationem Cæsaris, *h. e. would pay their court to the emperor.* — So, also, in a temple. *Vitrub.* Salutationem facere, *h. e. to perfoia devotional exercises, to worship.*

SALUTATOR (*Id.*), *ōris, m. one who salutes or pays court to another, προσήγορος.* *Stat.* — ¶ Particularly, one that every morning salutes or pays court to a person of distinction, goes to him every morning and says, *Salve.* This was customary at Rome. *Q. Cic.*

SALUTATORIUS (salutator), *a, um, adj.* 2 relating to saluting or making court, salutatory, προσχαρκτηκός. *Plin.* Ep. cubiculum, *h. e. an audience-chamber.*

SALUTATRIX (*Id.*), *icis, f. she that salutes.* *Juvenal.* turba, *h. e. the crowd of clients, who come to salute their patron in the morning.* *Martial.* pica. *Id.* charta, *h. e. epistola, a complimentary epistle.*

SALUTIFER (salus & fero), *a, um, adj.* 3 bringing health or safety, wholesome, healthful, salutiferous, σωτήριος. *Ovid.* puer, *h. e. Æsculapius.* *Id.* Salutiferam opem dare. *Martial.* aquæ. *Ovid.* Opem salutiferam dare.

SALUTIFICATOR (salutifico, not used), *ōris, m. a savior.* *Tertull.*

SALUTIGER (salus & gero), *a, um, adj.* 3 wholesome, bringing fortune, health or safety. *Auson.* — ¶ Also, bringing salutations or compliments, saluting. *Auson.* libelli, *h. e. epistolæ.* — Hence, *Salutiger*, subst. a servant for sending out, a messenger. *Apul.*

SALUTIGERULUS (salus & gerulus), *a, 3 um, adj. conveying a salutation or compliments.* *Plaut.* pueri, *h. e. whose office it is to carry salutations or messages to and fro, to go on errands; messengers.*

SALUTUS (salus), *as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to salute, greet, wish health to, pay respect to, to say salve to any one, make his compliments, ἀσπάσαι.* *Cic.* aliquem. *Id.* Tironem meum saluta nostris verbis, remember me to. *Ovid.* Salutatum vult te mea litera (*h. e. epistola*), for te salutatur. *Plin.* Cur sternutantis salutatus? do ne say, God bless you? — Hence, *Cic.* deos, *h. e. to reverence or worship the images of the gods.* So, also, *Ovid.* numen. *Virg.* augurium, *h. e. to salute, welcome or show respect to.* — Hence, to call or style in salutation. *Tacit.* aliquem imperatorem. — Also, to visit, go to see, call upon, ἐπισκέπτεσθαι. *Cic.* aliquem. *Id.* Venit salutandi causa. — Particularly, to pay a visit to a person of distinction in order to show one's respect, to pay one's court. *Cic.* Sunt honorabilia salutari appeti. *Tacit.* Agmina salutantium. — Also, to take leave, since, also, in taking leave they said, *Salve.* *Plaut.* Saluto te, priusquam is. — ¶ Also, to save. *Plin.* 17, 35, 11. Palmites salutentur. (But *Ed. Hard.* reads *salvatur.*)

SALVUS (σάος, σῶς), *a, um, adj. unhurt, uninjured.* *Cic.* republica. *Id.* epistola, *h. e. entire, not torn.* *Prop.* Penelope, *h. e. inviolate, chaste.* Hence, *Cic.* Salvo officio, *h. e. without violating one's duty.* *Senec.* Salva conscientia, *h. e. without acting against one's conscience.* *Cic.* Salvo jure amicitia. *Pandect.* Salvo eo, ut, &c. *h. e. with this reservation or proviso.* *Cic.* Salvis rebus, *h. e. whilst the state was still uninjured.* — ¶ Also, safe, not lost. *Plaut.* argentum. *Cic.* clipeus. — ¶ Also, in a good condition, sound. *Terent.* Salva res est, *h. e. all's well, nothing is yet lost.* *Liv.* Satis salva? *h. e. is all well?* — ¶ Also, saved, delivered. *Cic.* Quum salvi esse possent. *Terent.* Salvus sum, *h. e. I am safe, all is well, I am freed from difficulties.* So, also, *Id.* Salve sumus. — ¶ Also, sound, safe and sound, well, in good health, σάος. *Terent.* Salvum venisse. *Cic.* Te salvum conserves, *h. e. sound or alive.* *Terent.* Salvane est Philomena? Hence, *Id.* Salvus sis, same as *salve*, *h. e. how do you do? good day to you, heaven bless you, χαῖρε, ὕψαυε.* — ¶ *Salvus*, who is yet alive, still continued in life: So-spes, who has received help (mostly found among the poets): *Incolumis*, that has met with no mischance, that is yet unharmed.

SAMÆI, orum. See *Samc.*

SAMARA. See *Samera.*

SAMARDACUS (said to be an African 3 word), *i, m. a juggler, cheat.* *Schol.* Cruquii ad *Horat.* *Sat.* 1, 6, 113.

SAMARIA (Σαμάρεια), *æ, f. a country and town of Palestine.* — Hence, *Samarites*, or *Samarita*, *æ, m. a Samaritan.* *Tacit.* — *Samaritanus*, *a, um, adj. Samaritan.* *Sedul.* — *Samariticus*, *a, um, adj. same as Samaritanus.* *Juvenal.* — *Samaritis*, *idis, f. Samaritan, a Samaritan woman.* *Juvenal.* and *Alcin.* *Avil.*

SAMAROBRIVA, *æ, f. a town of Gaul, now Amiens.* *Cic.*

SAMBUCA (σαμβύκη), *æ, f. a triangular 2 stringed instrument, perhaps a kind of harp.* *Pers.* — ¶ Also, a warlike machine used at sieges, by which the besiegers could get upon the wall, a sort of wooden bridge. *Vitrub.*

SAMBUCUS (sambucus), *a, um, adj. of 2 an alder or elder-tree, ἄκτινος.* *Aur.* *Vict.* baculus. *Plin.* arbor, *h. e. an elder-tree.*

SAMBUCINA (sambuca & cano), *æ, f. a 3 woman who played on the sambuca, σαμβύκιστρια.* *Plaut.*

SAMBUCISTRIX (σαμβύκιστρια), *æ, f. 2 same as Sambucina.* *Liv.*

SAMBUCUS, and **SABUCUS** (unc.), i, f. an alder or elder-tree, ἀκτὴ, ἀκρίς. Plin. and Soren. Samum. — Hence, Scrub. Eurg. Sabucum, h. e. the fruit of an elder-tree.

SAME (Σάμη), es, f. an island of the Ionian sea, near Cephalonia. Virg. and Ovid. — ¶ Also, a town on the island of Cephalonia. Liv. — Hence, Id. Samæi, its inhabitants.

SAMERX, and **SAMARA** (unc.), æ, f. the seed of the elm, πικλῆας σπέρμα. Colum. and Plin.

SAMIAX, æ, f. See Samius. 2

SAMIÖ (unc.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to polish, furbish. Veget. loricas. Vapise. Ferramenta samiatia.

SAMIÖLUS (dimin. of Samius), a, um, 3 adj. earthen. Plant. poterium.

SAMIÖS (Σάμιος), a, um, adj. of or belonging to Samos, Samian. Terent. mater. Liv. 37, 10. terra, h. e. the country belonging to Samians; in this passage, that part of the coast opposite to the island of Samos, which belonged to it. Cic. Juno, h. e. worshipped in Samos. Juvenal. Genitrix quæ delectatur Samia arena, h. e. Juno. Cic. Samii, h. e. the inhabitants of Samos. — Ovid. Samius senex, or, simply, Id. Samius, h. e. Pythagoras, a native of Samos. — Plin. Samia terra, h. e. Samian earth, a kind of clay. — Plin. lapis, h. e. a kind of stone for furbishing gold, probably merely Samian earth somewhat hardened. — Tertull. Samia, sc. placenta, h. e. a kind of cake made in Samos. — Samos was celebrated for the earthen vessels made in it. Hence, Samius, a, um, adj. earthen. Cic. capedines. Tibull. testa. Auct. ad Her. Samia, sc. vasa, h. e. earthen vessels.

SAMNIS, itis, m. or **SAMNITIS**, e, adj. of or belonging to Samnium, Samnite. Liv. Exercitum Samnitum. Id. Ager Samnis. Plu. Bello Samniti. — Samnis, subst. an inhabitant of Samnium, a Samnite. Liv. Samnis. Id. Samnites. Also, a kind of gladiators. Lucil. ap. Cic. — The nominat. Samnitis is found in Cato ap. Fest.

SAMNITICUS (Samnis), a, um, adj. of or belonging to the Samnites, Samnite. Sueton.

SAMNITIS. See Samnis.

SAMNIUM, ii, n. a country of Italy inhabited by the Samnites. Flor.

SAMÖLUS (unc.), i, f. a kind of herb. Plin. 24, 63. According to Dalechamp and Hard. Anemone Pulsatilla, L.; according to Sprengel, Samolus Valerandi, L.

SAMÖS, and **SAMÖS** (Σάμος), i, f. an island near Ionia, opposite to Ephesus, birthplace of Pythagoras, famous for its earth and the vessels made of it. — Hence, Samius, a, um, adj. (See Samius.) — Virg. Samos Thracia, h. e. Samothrace. — ¶ Also, same as the island of Suac. Anson.

SAMÖTHIRACE (Σαμοθράκη), es, f. and **SAMÖTHRACIA**, æ, f. an island of the Ægean sea near Thracia. It is also called Samothracia. Virg.

SAMÖTHIRACENÖS (Samothrace), a, um, 2 adj. of or belonging to Samothrace, Samothracian. Plin.

SAMÖTHRACES, um, m. See Samothrac.

SAMÖTHRACIA, æ, f. See Samothracius.

SAMÖTHRACIÖS (Samothrace), a, um, 2 adj. on or of Samothrace, Samothracian. Plin. cwpa. Lucret. Samothracia ferrea, h. e. annuli ferrei. — Hence, Plu. Samothracia insula, and, simply, Virg. Samothracia, h. e. the island of Samothrace. — ¶ Also, a kind of precious stone. Plin.

SAMÖTHRAX, äcis, on or of Samothrace, Samothracian. Varr. dii. — Hence, Samothrax, subst. an inhabitant of Samothrace, a Samothracian. Lin. Samothracæ, h. e. the Samothracians.

SAMPICERAMÖS, i, m. a small king of Etna, conquered by Pompey. Cicero facetiously calls Pompey himself so. Attic. 2, 14.

SAMPSCILINÖS (σαμψύχινος), a, um, adj. of marjoram. Plu. oleum.

SAMPSCILIUM (σαμψύχον), i, n. marjoram, sweet marjoram (Origanum marjorana, L.) Plin.

SAMSA, **SAMPSA**, or **SANSÄ**, æ, f. the

softened pulp of olives, out of which afterwards oil is pressed. Colum.

SAMUS. See Samos.

SANABILIS (sano), e, adj. that may be healed, admitting of cure, curable, remediable, ίσχύπος. Cic. homo. Cels. Sanabilior. Ovid. vulnus.

SANAS, ätis, plur. **SANÄTES**, um, m. those people of Latium, who revolted from the Romans, but were afterwards reconciled to them, as it were *socia mente*. Fest. and Gell. e legg. xii. tab.

SANÄTIÖS (sano), önis, f. a healing, curing, ίασις. Cic. corporum. — Figur. Id. malorum.

SANÄTÖR (Id.), öris, m. a healer, Σεπα-3 πνήρης. Paulin. Nolan.

SANCAPTIS (unc.), idis, f. a fictitious spice. Plant. Pseud. 3, 2, 43.

SÄNCHROMÄTÖN (unc.), i, n. a kind of herb, same as *dracoea*. Apul.

SÄNCIÖ (from *äzö*, *äyio*, *äyüzö*), is, ivi or ii, but usually xi, citum and ctum, a. 4. to consecrate, dedicate. Stat. alicui carmina. — ¶ Also, to make any thing sacred or inviolable, to ordain or appoint as sacred and inviolable; as, a law, in which the punishment announced to the transgressor is death. Hence, it may frequently be rendered to decree, ordain, appoint, fix, establish, order, command, κρηόμαι. Cic. legem, h. e. to make or enact. Liv. Lex diligenter sancta. Cic. In legibus eadem illa sancta sunt. Liv. fœdus sanguine alienjus. Stat. pœnam. Suet. veniam omnium factorum dictorumque. Also, absolutely. Cic. Sanxit edicto, ne, &c. Id. Solon capite sanxit, si qui, &c. h. e. appointed under punishment of death, &c. Id. Neque ulla lex sancti, quo minus, &c. — ¶ Also, to make any thing fixed, irrevocable, unchangeable, inviolable, valid or permanent, to approve, confirm, ratify. Cic. acta Caesaris. Id. dignitatem alienjus. Virg. Qui fœdera fulmine sancti. Nep. Quæ conjunctio necessitudinem eorum sanxit. Cic. augurem, h. e. to approve of his election. Propert. Hercules sanxerat orbem, h. e. firmaverat, in perpetuum paraverat. — ¶ Also, to forbid any thing under pain of punishment. Cic. aliquid lege. Cic. e legg. xii. tab. incestum supplicio. — ¶ Also, to punish. Cic. Honoris cupiditas ignominia sancitur. — ¶ Sanciri perhaps does not occur, but instead of it *sancii* is found in Pompon. ap. Prisc. Sanxi is commonly used. — ¶ See, also, Sanctus, a, um.

SÄNCTE (sanctus), adv. inviolably or without intention to violate, solemnly. Plaut. jurare. — Hence, strictly forbidden. Cic. Sanctius judicata. — ¶ Also, piously, religiously, holily, blamelessly, conscientiously, *äyios*, *εθεβώς*. Cic. Se sanctissime gerere. Id. Sanctissime observare promissa. Id. denn colere. — ¶ Also, chastely, decently. Quintil. Dicta sancte et antique. — Also, exactly, scrupulously, carefully. Quintil. Opinonem sanctissime conservare. Cic. tabulas servare.

SÄNCTESCÖ (Id.), is, n. 3. to become holy 3 or sacred. Ait.

SÄNCTIFICÄTIÖ (sanctifico), önis, f. a 3 sanctification, *äyiaσμα*. Tertull.

SÄNCTIFICÄTÖR (Id.), öris, m. a sanctifying. Tertull.

SÄNCTIFICIUM (sanctificans), ii, n. sanctification. Tertull.

SÄNCTIFICÖ (Id.), as, a. 1. to sanctify, 3 *äyiaζω*. Tertull.

SÄNCTIFICÖS (sanctus & facio), a, um, 3 adj. sanctifying. Invece.

SÄNCTILÖQUÖS (sancte & loquor), a, 3 um, adj. speaking holily. Prudent.

SÄNCTIMÖNIA (sanctus), æ, f. conscientiousness, virtuousness, probity, uprightness, unblamableness. Cic. Bonus clausa sanctimonie. — Also, holiness, solemnity. Auct. ad Heren. nuptiarum. Cic. Ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam demigrasse, h. e. ad deos sanctos. — Also, scrupulousness, accuracy, care. Cic. Sanctimonia et diligentia.

SÄNCTIMÖNIALIS (sanctimonia), e, 3 adj. holy, pious. It is generally used of monastic life. Cod. Just. vita, h. e. a monastic life. Id. mulier, and, simply, Augustin. Sanctimonialis, a, um.

SÄNCTIMÖNIALITER (sanctimonialis),

adv. holily, piously. Cod. Just. tempus vite degere, h. e. in a monastery.

SÄNCTIÖ (sancio), önis, f. a decreeing, ordaining or establishing strictly. Cic. legum. Also, Id. fœderis, h. e. a clause, reservation, separate article. — Hence, a decree, ordinance, law. Liv. Facere irritas sanctiones. Cic. Sanctiones sacrandæ sunt, &c.

SÄNCTYTAS (sanctus), ätis, f. sacredness, inviolableness, sanctity, suetitude, *äyiotης*, *δοσιότης*. Cic. tribunatus. Tuit. Temple sanctitatem tribuere. Also, in the plural. Cic. Religionum sanctitates. Id. N. D. 2, 2. Religionum sanctitates, h. e. worshiping the gods rationally and without superstition. — ¶ Also, holiness, sanctity, piety, irreproachableness, integrity, uprightness, honesty, honor, virtue. Cic. Elucere sanctitatem. Nep. Quanta sanctitate bellum gessisset. — Hence, chastity, continency. Quintil. docentis. Cic. matronarum. — Also, piety towards the gods, devotion. Cic. Deos placatos pietas efficit et sanctitas.

SÄNCTYTÖDÖ (Id.), inis, f. same as 1 Sanctitas. Cic. fragu.

SÄNCTÖR (for sancitor, from sancio), 2 öris, m. an ordainer, establisher. Tacit. legum, h. e. legislator.

SÄNCTÖARIUM (sanctus), ii, n. a sanctuary or place where sacred things were kept, *äyιασθήριον*. Aggen. ap. Goss. — ¶ Also, a place where sacred things are kept, as, the cabinet of a prince. Plin. Mithridatis.

SÄNCTUS, a, um, particip. from sancio. — ¶ Adj. sacred, inviolable. Cic. e legg. xii. tab. tribuni plebis. Cic. societas. Id. officium. Id. Quod mihi est sanctius. Nep. Jura patriæ sanctiora quam hostiis duxit. — ¶ Also, holy, divine, godlike, sacred, venerable, estimable, important. Cic. Sanctissima existimatio. Id. stella Mercurii. Virg. Sancte deorum, for sancte deus. Cic. nomen poetæ. Horat. dies, h. e. held sacred, celebrated. Cic. Sanctissimum orbis terræ consilium, h. e. senatus. Virg. Sancti ignes, h. e. in honor of the gods at sacrifices. Ovid. Sancti ignes, h. e. Vestæ, in the temple of Vesta. Horat. Osiris. Virg. Vates sanctissima, h. e. the sibyl. Ovid. Sanctus animal, h. e. man. Plin. Ep. Sanctissime imperator, h. e. most revered emperor. — ¶ Also, pious, innocent, virtuous, upright, honest, incorrupt, sincere, without vices, *öcios*, *äyios*. Cic. vir. Id. Homo sanctissimus. Id. Nemo sancior illo viro. Val. Max. manius. Horat. virgo, h. e. a Vestal. Juvenal. mores. Virg. conjux, h. e. upright, pious, virtuous, chaste. Tibull. Mulier sancti pudoris. — Hence, figur.

Gell. oratio, h. e. good, faultless, pure.

SÄNÖS, i, m. the name of a deity among the Sabines. Liv. Ovid. takes Saneus, Senn and Fidius for one and the same person. Said to be Hercules. Varr.

SÄNDÄLÄ, æ, f. See Sandalina.

SÄNDÄLÄRIÖS (sandalium), a, um, 2 adj. relating to slippers. Gell. Sandaliarius, sc. vicus, h. e. slipper-street, shoemakers' street. Sueton. Apollo Sandaliarius, h. e. a statue of Apollo called after the vicus sandaliarius where it stood. Plaut. Aulul. 3, 5, 39. Sandalarii sutores. (This reading is preferable to the common one, which is *sedentarii*.)

SÄNDÄLIGERÖLÄS (sandalium & genu-lus), a, um, adj. bearing slippers or put-toles. Plaut. Sandaligerula, h. e. female attendants that carried slippers after their mistresses.

SÄNDÄLIS (σανδάλις), idis, f. a kind of palm or date-tree, the fruit of which is said to resemble slippers. Plin.

SÄNDÄLIUM (σανδάλιον), ii, n. a kind 3 of shoes, with thick soles of light wood, cork or leather, tied to the feet with straps, at first worn by both sexes, afterwards particularly by women; a sandal, slipper. Terent. In Albinov. in obitum Mæcea. 65. the second syllable is used long.

SÄNDÄLUM (unc.), i, n. a kind of white corn, perhaps a kind of spelt. Plin. 18, 11. But Ed. Hard. reads sandalum.

SÄNDÄPILÄ (unc.), æ, f. a kind of beer, 2 *νεκροπορετον*, perhaps only for common people or malefactors. Martial. and

Sacton. The corpses of persons of distinction were usually borne in a litter. **SĀNDAPILĀRĪOS** (sandapila), ī, m. one 3 that carries a hier; a bearer. *Sidon.* **SĀNDARĀCĀ**, and **SĀNDARĀCĪĀ** (σανδάρᾱκη, and σανδάρᾱκη), α, f. sandarach, a kind of red paint. It was of two kinds, either dug or manufactured. The former was a kind of red arseuic, mixed with brimstone, red orpiment; the second consisted of cerussa usta seu in fornace cocta, and was a kind of vermilion. *Plin.* — **S** Also, a kind of food for bers, otherwise called *erithace*. *Plin.* **SĀNDARĀCĀTES**, or **SĀNDARĀCĪĀTES** (σανδάρᾱτης, or σανδάρᾱτης), α, um, adj. mixed with sandarach. *Plin.* **SĀNDARĀCĪNĒS**, or **SĀNDARĀCĪNĒS** (σανδάρᾱκινος), α, um, adj. of or resembling sandarach, orange-colored. *Nep. ap. Fest.* Merula sandaracino ore. **SĀNDĀRESŌS**, or **SĀNDĀRESŌS** (unc.), i, f. a kind of precious stone found in India and Arabia, by some also called *grammatites*, and *sindastros*; perhaps a species of onyx. *Plin.* **SĀNDĪX** (σάνδιξ), īcis, and **SĀNDĪX** (σάνδιξ), īcis, m. and f. a kind of shrub with scarlet-red flowers, according to *Hesychius*. This plant is probably meant, *Grat. Cyneg. 86. Vopisc. in Aurel. 29.* — **S** Also, a kind of red pigment, composed of red ochre and cinnabar; according to others, cinnabar. *Prop., Virg. and Plin.* — The guilt has its penult both short and long — long in *Propert.*, short in *Grat.* **SĀNE** (sanus), adv. reasonably, soberly, discreetly, *ὀρθῶς*. *Plaut. amare. Horat. Sanius.* — **S** Also, certainly, truly, indeed, of a truth, verily, assuredly, *μῆντοι*. *Cic. Sane vellem.* — Hence, in answers, truly, indeed, certainly, yes, &c. *Terent. Estne, ut fertur, fornia? (Par.) sane, h. e. she is indeed.* — It is also pleonastically joined with other affirmative particles. *Terent. Sane pro illa temulenta est mulier, h. e. in truth, but she is, &c.* So, also, *Id. Sane hercle, or, Cic. Sane hercule.* — Hence, in concessions, for my part, if you like, as far as I am concerned, &c. *Cic. Hoc si vobis non probamus, sint falsa sane. Virg. Aeneas sane ignotis jactetur in undis.* — **S** Also, very, very much, right. *Plaut. & Terent. Sane bene.* So, also, *Cic. Sane quam, h. e. very (much), very (much) indeed.* — **S** With imperatives, it may frequently be rendered, then, but, only. *Terent. and Cic. Age sane, h. e. well then, or come on then. Terent. Abi sane, h. e. do but only go. Id. I sane, h. e. go then. Id. Cedo sane, h. e. give it me.* — **S** Also, ironically, certainly, indeed. *Cic. Ie-gem timeo.* **SĀNESCŌ** (Id.), is, nui, n. 3. to become 2 sound, whole, or well, heal, get well, recover, *ὀρθῶσαι*. *Cels. Ulcera id fidele sanescunt, heal with difficulty. Id. Corpus sanescit.* **SĀNGĀRĪOS**. See *Sagoris*. 3 **SĀNGUĀLIS**, or **SĀNGUĀLIS** (unc.), is, f. sc. avis, a kind of bird, called by some an osprey (ossifraga), sea-eagle, &c. *Liv. and Plin.* **SĀNGUEN** (unc.), īnis, n. same as *Sanguis*, blood, *αἷμα*. *Enn. and Lucr.* — Also, a descendant, son, grandson. *Enn.* — The cases terminating in *īnis*, *īni*, &c. are generally referred to *sanguis*. See *Sanguis*. **SĀNGUICŪLŌS** (dimin. of *sanguis*), ī, m. 2 the blood of a goat or hog made into meat; a blood-pudding, black-pudding. *Plin.* **SĀNGULENTŌS** (sanguis), α, um, adj. 3 bloody. *Scribon. Larg.* **SĀNGUINALIS** (Id.), e, adj. same as *Sanguis*. *Cels. herba, h. e. bloodwort.* **SĀNGUINĀRĪOS** (Id.), α, um, adj. relating to blood. *Colum. herba, h. e. bloodwort, said to stanch blood.* — **S** Also, blood-thirsty, delighting in the shedding of blood, sanguinary, bloody, cruel, *αἱματώδης, φόνος*. *Cic. juvenis. Plin. Ep. sententia. Justin. bella.* **SĀNGUINĀTĪS** (sanguino), ōnis, f. a 2 bleeding. *Cel. Aurel.* **SĀNGUINŌS** (sanguis), α, um, adj. 1 consisting of blood. *Cic. imber, h. e. a shower of blood. Orid. guttæ.* — **S** Also, bloody, stained with blood. *Ovid.*

caput. Id. manns. Horat. rixa. — **S** Also, of the color of blood, blood-red, red. *Cic. sagulum. Plin. color vini. Id. sucus herbae.* — **S** Also, blood-thirsty, sanguinary. *Virg. Mavors.* **SĀNGUINŌS** (Id.), as, n. 1. to run with blood, 2 bleed, *αἱμαρρῶς*. *Quin. dec. Sanguinantes lacertos porrigere. Tertull. Femina sanguinans, h. e. cui menses fluunt.* — **S** Also, to be blood-thirsty. *Figur. Auct. Dial. de Orat. 18. Eloquentia sanguinans, h. e. that drains the purses of clients.* — **S** Also, to be of a blood color. *Apu.* **SĀNGUINŌLENTŌS** (Id.), α, um, adj. 2 full of blood, bloody, *αἱματώδης*. *Orid. pectora. Varr. seditio. Ovid. color. Figur. Auct. ad Herenn. palma.* — **S** Also, blood-thirsty — Hence, cruel. *Ovid. litora, h. e. hurting, offending, injuring, &c. Senec. centesima, h. e. heavy interest, which, as it were, sucks the blood of the poor.* **SĀNGUINŌSŌS** (Id.), α, um, adj. san- 3 guineous, plethoric. *Cel. Aurel.* **SĀNGUIS** (unc.), īnis, m. blood, *αἷμα*. *Cels. Sanguinem mittere alicui, h. e. to let blood, bleed. So, Petron. Sanguinem mittere ex brachio, in temporibus, a capite. Also, facetiously; Cic. provinciae. Also, Plin. Sanguinem extrahere, or, Colum. detrahare, or, Plin. emittere venis, or, Gell. demittere, h. e. to let blood. Cels. Missio sanguinis, h. e. a letting of blood, a bleeding. Plin. Sanguinem sistere, or, Cels. cohibere, h. e. to stanch, stop. Cic. fundere, h. e. to shed. Curt. fundere, h. e. to shed. Cic. effundere, h. e. to shed. Liv. facere, to shed blood in war, &c. Id. Hannibulus aut dandus est sanguis, h. e. you must shed the blood of the enemy or give yours.* — **S** Figur. death by violence. *Orid. Fraternal sanguinis insons.* — **S** Figur. blood, vigor, spirit, strength, force. *Cic. Amisimus succum et sanguinem. Virg. Quibus integer avi sanguis.* — Hence, of speech. *Cic. In orationis subtilitate etsi non plurimi sanguinis est, haec tamen succum aliquem oportet. So, also, of an orator. Id. Verum sanguinem deperdebat.* — **S** Also, property, money. *Cic. De sanguine ararii detrachere.* — **S** Also, natural moisture, juice, sap. *Culp. Baccas turgentes sanguine Pallas amat, h. e. oil. Marit. Viridis nemori sanguis decedit, h. e. the sap of trees. Also, of the purple color. Vul. Flocc.* — **S** Also, blood, that which is necessary for the propagation of the species, &c. Hence, of relationship, blood, kindred, offspring, stock, parentage, race, descent, consanguinity, relationship. *Cic. Magnam possidet religionem paternis maternisque sanguis. Id. Cognatio materna Transalpini sanguinis. Liv. Ne sanguis societur, sc. by intermarriages. Cic. Sanguine conjunctus, h. e. a relative by blood. Plin. Ep. Attingere aliquem sanguine, h. e. to be related with. — Hence, descendant, child, grandson, granddaughter, &c. *Virg. Projice tela, sanguis meus. Tibull. Est sanguis tuus, for filia. Horat. Regius sanguis, h. e. a royal princess.* **SĀNGUISŌGĀ** (sanguis & sngo), α, f. a leech, horse-leech, blood-sucker, *βέελλα*. *Cels.* **SĀNIES** (probably allied to *sanguis*), 2 ei, f. bloody matter, corrupted blood or other humors of the body which have not yet formed themselves into white and viscous matter (pus), *ἔχρη*. *Cels. 5, 26, 20. Ex vulneribus ulceribusque exit sanguis, sanies, pus. Sanguis omnibus notus est. Sanies est tenuior hoc, varie crassa, et glutinosa, et colorata. Pus crassissimum albidissimumque, glutinosius et sanguine et sanie.* — Also, blood. *Virg. Saniem eructare. Particularly, old, corrupt blood. Ovid. Saniem coniecto eructe ferro. Senec. Antiqui medici nesciebant saniem emittere.* — Also, of the juice of a purple-fish. *Vitruv. 7, 13. Plin. 9, 62.* — **S** Also, any thing resembling matter, any corrupt humor, sanies, viscous humor, as, matter that discharges itself from the ears. *Plin. Sanie si manant aures. From a cancer. Cato. Also, of the humor in spiders which serves as blood. Plin. Sanies**

aranei. Id. olivæ, h. e. juice. Mani **Sanies pretiosa fluit, h. e. murrina, pickle. Plin. Auri sanies, h. e. chrysocolla.** — With poets, also, poison, venom. *Virg. Perfusus sanie atroque veneno! Horat. Sanies manat ore trilingui. Ovid. Colubra saniem vomunt.* **SANIFER** (sanus & fero), α, um, adj. 3 making sound, healing. *Paulin. Nolan.* **SANŌSŌS** (sanies), α, um, adj. full of 2 corrupt blood or matter, *ἰχθυώδης*. *Plin.* **SANYTĀS** (sanus), ātis, f. soundness of body, health, *ὑγίεια*. *Cic. Corporis temperatio, cum ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus, sanitas est. Plin. Ulcera sanitati restituere, h. e. to heal. Cels. ossis, h. e. when the bone reunites. Senec. Sanitas dehetur medico, h. e. recovery.* — **S** Figur. soundness of mind. *Cic. animi. Hence, a thinking and acting rationally, sound judgment, good sense, reason, discretion, sanity, σωφροσύνη. Cels. Ad sanitatem reverti, or, Cic. redire, or, Id. se convertere, h. e. to become rational. Id. Ad sanitatem reducere, h. e. to restore to reason or to his right mind. So, also, *Id. perducere, or, Id. revocare. Liv. Sanitatem animis afferre. Cic. Sanitate vacans, h. e. irrational.* — **S** Also, of speech, propriety, correctness, regularity, parity. *Cic. So, also, Id. oratoris. Tacit. Dial. 26. eloquentiæ, h. e. its sober and discreet language.* — **S** *Macrob. metri. h. e. correctness, regularity. Tacit. victoriæ, h. e. completeness.* **SANITER** (Id.), adv. rationally. 3 *Afran.* **SĀNŌX** (unc.), α, f. an opening of the 3 month and showing of the teeth, a distortion of the countenance, very mouth. *Juvenal.* — Hence, a manner of derision, by a scornful grimace, sneer, *μῶκος, χλευσμός*. *Pers.* **SĀNNĪS** (sanna), ōnis, m. one who makes a very mouth and shows his teeth, in order to mock at or ridicule another person, *χλευαστής*. Hence, any one who endeavors to divert other people by ridiculous and mocking gestures or words, a mimic, jester, buffoon. *Cic.* **SĀNŌ** (sanus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to heal, cure, restore to health, *ὀρθῶσαι*. *Nep. aliquem. Cic. vomican. Id. oculorum tumorem. Propert. cura. Orid. vulnera. Plin. tumores. Propert. dolorem.* — **S** Figur. to heal, cure, correct, repair, restore. *Cic. reipublica partes agras. Id. avaritia vulnera. Cels. mentes. Tibull. curas. Id. Timentes animos consolatione. Liv. discordiam, to still, settle, allay. Senec. scelus, h. e. to expiate. Plin. nidorem, h. e. to remove, correct. Cic. Literæ sanarunt, h. e. made me reasonable in my pain, or pacified me. Id. Causa sanari non potest, h. e. to become better, he defended. **SĀNGUĀLIS**. See *Sangualis*. **SĀNŌX**. See *Sanus*. **SĀNTERNĀ** (unc.), α, f. borax or mountain-green, prepared for soldering gold. *Plin.* **SĀNTŌNES**. See *Santo*. **SĀNTŌ**, ōnis, and **SĀNTŌNŌS**, ī, m. a native of Saintonge. The plural *Santonies* is found in *Plin.*, and *Santoni* in *Mela*. The *Santonies* were a people of *Gallia Aquitania*, and lived on the ocean in what is now called the province of *Saintonge*. *Santoni* is frequently used for the town inhabited by them, which was *Mediolanum*, now *Saintes*. *Auson.* — Hence, *Santonicus*, α, um, adj. belonging to the *Santonies* or their country. *Tibull. oceanus. Plin. ab-sinthium.* For this we find, *Colum. Antonica herba, or, Martial. virga.* **SĀNTŌNUS**. See *Santo*. **SĀNŌS** (perhaps from *σᾶος*), α, um, adj. sound in health, in a good state of body, healthy, well, whole, sane, *ὑγιής*. *Cic. pars corporis. Id. Sanum facere, h. e. to make sound, heal, cure. Plaut. Sani-or. Gell. Sanissimus. Propert. 3, 24, 15. Vulnera ad sanum coiere, h. e. are healed. But other Eds. read ad saniem. Lucr. Aer sanus, h. e. salubrious.* — **S** Figur. sound, in a good condition. *Cic. respublica. Plaut. aramenta navis. Quintil. vox, h. e. free from natural faults.* — **S** Also, of the understanding, sound in mind, in his senses, in his**

right mind, sober, wise, discreet, σωφρον.
Cic. mens. Virg. sensus. Cic. homo.
— **Sanus** denotes also a person of sound or correct taste, opposed to *ineptus*. Terent. Sati? sanus es? h. e. are you in your senses? Horat. Sanior. Cic. Sanissimus. Also, Horat. Mentis bene sanæ. Also, with a *genit.* following. Plaut. mentis. Also, with a, with respect to. Horat. ab illis vitiis. — Hence, Cic. Male sanus, h. e. not in his senses, crackbrained. — **Figur.** of a river when it flows gently. Claudian. Eadem clementia sani gurgitis immensum diducit in ostia Gangem. — Also, of a speech or an orator, when there is nothing superfluous, harsh or absurd in his speech, sound, sensible. Cic. Sani oratores. Id. Rhodii saniores. Id. genus dicendi. — **¶** *Sanus* and *Saluber* both denote health, the being well; but with this difference, that *Sanum corpus* signifies rather the temporary state of the body (allied with *integrum*), while *salubre* denotes a constitutional soundness (allied with *robustum*): *Validus* presents health as giving the power of action, and is used especially in a physical regard: *Bellus*, our *well*, denotes at the same time the agreeable sensation of health.

ΞΑΡΑ (perhaps from *ὄψος*), *æ*, f. *new wine* 2 boiled down, *ἔψημα, σίραιον*. According to Varr., must be boiled down to a half; according to Plin., must be boiled down to a third. This thickened must was used by the ancients for drinking. Ovid. Also, for seasoning or strengthening wine. Colum.

ΣΑΡΑΤΙ (Σαταῖοι), *δρυν*, m. a people of Thrace, on the Propontis. Ovid.

SAPENOS, i, m. See *Sacandios*.

SAPERDA (σαπέροδης), *æ*, m. a fish of 3 small *valve*, caught in the Euxine sea. Pers. — **¶** Also, adj. wise, elegant, witty. Varr. ap. Fest.

SAPHION (unc.), *δνις*, m. a rope, cable on the fore part of a ship. Isidor. Orig. 19, 4. (Vossius dissents from this, and understands the river *Savo* in Italy.)

SAPIDE (sapidus), adv. savorily, *εὐχί-3 λως*. Apul. Sapidissime.

SAPIDUS (sapiō), a, um, adj. well-relish-3 ed, savory, tasted, tasteful, palatable, *εὐχολος*. Apic. jus. Id. Avis sapidior. Apul. Tucetum sapidissimum. — **¶** Also, prudent, wise. Alcim. Avit.

SAPIENS, tis, particip. from sapiō. — **¶** Adj. wise, judicious, well advised, particularly well acquainted with the true value of things, *φρόνιμος, σοφός*. Cic. vir. Id. Sapienter. Id. Homo sapientissimus. — Also, of animals. Plin. Animalia sapientiora. — Also, of things. Cic. excusatio. Nepos. vita. Ovid. consilium. Id. Sapienter etas. — Also, with a *genit.* following. Gell. reum. Plin. Sapientissima arborum, h. e. the mulberry-tree, because it does not bud before the cold is over. — **¶** Also, subst. a taster, sweet-tooth, gulligut. Horat. Sat. 2, 4, 41. — Also, a wise man. Cic. and Horat. There were seven sages of Greece, viz. Thales, Solon, Chilon, Pittacus, Bias, Cleobulus, Periander. Hence, Cic. Septem, sc. sapientes. In Rome this title was given to the lawyer L. Atilius, also to M. Cato, &c. Id.

SAPIENTER (sapiens), adv. with taste, wisely, discreetly, prudently, circumspectly, *σοφῶς*. Cic. facere. Terent. dicere. Cic. Sapientius. Id. Sapientissimè. — **¶** Also, magnanimously, generously. Ovid. amare hostem. Plaut. and Gell. ferre.

SAPIENTIA (Id.), *æ*, f. wisdom, prudence, discretion, discernment, good sense, judgment, *φρόνησις, σοφία*. Terent. Incredibile est, quantum herum antequam sapientia. Nep. Quanta sit sapientia, retinere eorum usum, &c. Cic. Pro vestra sapientia. Plaut. Quanta mea sapientia est, h. e. as far as I know. Id. Facere pro sapientia, h. e. to the best of one's power and ability. — **¶** Also, knowledge. Cic. rerum. Id. Si ne omni sapientia. Id. Oscitant et dormitant sapientia, h. e. jurisprudence. So, also, Id. Audacia pro sapientia uti. — **¶** Also, sense. Plaut. Non habet

plus sapientie quam lapis. — **¶** Also, practical wisdom, philosophy, an esteeming things according to their true value, and disregarding, neglecting or despising riches, honor, injury, &c. Cic. Plus me tua sapientia consolatur. Tacit. Sapientie doctores. — Hence, magnanimity, calmness, patience. Cic. Plus me tua sapientia consolatur. Id. victoris. — **¶** Cic. Sapientias (plur.).

SAPIENTIALIS (sapientia), e, adj. relating 3 ing to wisdom. Tertull.

SAPIENTIPOTENS (sapientia & potens), 3 tis, adj. mighty in wisdom, exceedingly wise. Enn. ap. Cic.

SAPINEUS, **SAPPINEUS**, and **SAPPI-**2 **NIUS** (sapius), a, um, adj. of the tree sapius. Colum. nuces, fir-apples. Vitruv. Sapinea vocatur pars abietis ima.

SAPINIA Tribus. See *Sapiinus*.

SAPINOS, i, m. a kind of anæsthest. Plin. See *Sapenos*.

SAPINUS, and **SAPPINUS** (unc.), i, f. a kind of pine or fir-tree. Varr. Also, Plin. 16, 23, where Ed. Harl. reads sappinus (accus.). — **¶** Also, the lower part of a pine or fir-tree that has no knots. Plin.

SAPIO (unc.), is, i, vi and ii, or ni, n. 3. to taste or have a taste or relish, to savor, *χυλὸν ἔχει*. Plaut. Sus sapit. Colum.

Caseus jucundissime sapit. — Also, with an accusat. of that of which any thing tastes. Plin. Mella herbarum eam sapiunt, taste of that herb. — Also, to smell of any thing. Plaut. Quid sapit? h. e. of what does it smell? Cic. Unguenta crocum sapiunt. — Hence, figur.

Pers. patros, h. e. resemble them, are such censurers as they. — **¶** Also, to have a taste or perception of taste. Cic. Ut, cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatum.

— Hence, figur. to be wise, to be possessed of good sense, judgment, discernment or discretion, be circumspect, or discreet, *φρονεῖν*. Cic. Sapere eum plus quam ceteros.

Id. nihil, h. e. to have no sense. Horat. nil parvum, h. e. to have no taste for mean things. Terent. Si sapias. Id. ad omnia, h. e. with regard to, &c. — Also, with an accusat. following, to understand. Plaut. nullam rem. Cic. recta. — **¶** The perfect *sapii* seems not to occur. *Sapiui* and *sapii* are but rarely found. Nev. Sapiui. Plaut. Sapisset. (Prisc. reads *sapisset* in this passage.) Martial. Sapisti. — **¶** See, also, *Sapiens*.

SAPIS (Σάπης), is, m. a river of Italy, now *Il Savio*. — Hence, perhaps, Liv. Tribus Sapia, or Sappinia.

SAPIUM, or **SAPPYUM**, or **SAPIUS**, or 3 **SAPPIUS**, i, a kind of pine-tree. See *Sapius*.

SAPŌ (from the Low-German word *sepe*), 2 *δνις*, m. soap. Plin.

SAPŌR (sapiō), *δνις*, m. a taste, savor, relish, *χυλός, χυμός*. Cic. Qui non sapore capitur. Ovid. Poma sapore tristi. Plin. amarus, dulcis, &c. — Hence, wit. Cic. vernaculus. — Also, a thing that has a good flavor, a luxury, delicacy. Cic. Saporess annui. Virg. Gallæ admisce saporem, pro gallam. Plin. Acervatio saporum, h. e. dainties. — Also, scent, smell, odor. Plin. Oleum gravi sapore. — Hence, Saporess, odoriferous things. Virg. Huc tu adspere sapores. — **¶** Also, taste which a person has of any thing. Lucret. oris. — Hence, figur. taste, judgment, discernment, sense. Cic. Homo sine sapore.

SAPORATUS (sapor), a, um, adj. having 3 a taste or flavor, seasoned, savory, tasteful, *γευστικός*. Ammian. cibus.

SAPOROS (Id.), a, um, adj. savory, taste-3 ful, *γευστός*. Lactant.

SAPPHICUS, a, um. See *Sappho*. 3

SAPPHIRATUS (sapphirus), a, um, adj. 3 having, or adorned with sapphires, *σάπφειρος*. Sidon.

SAPPHIRINUS (σάπφειρινός), a, um, 2 adj. of a sapphire, sapphirine. Plin. lapis, h. e. sapphire.

SAPPHIRUS (σάπφειρος), i, f. a sapphire. Plin. 37, 39. It corresponds to our *lapis lazuli*.

SAPPHŌ (Σαπφώ), *νς*, f. a lyric poetess of the island of Lesbos. A kind of metre is called after her *genus Sapphicum*. — Hence, *Sapphicus*, a, um, adj. relating

to *Sappho*, *Sapphic*. Catull. *musa, h. Sappho*.

SAPPINIUS, a, um, adj. Liv. tribus. h. e. a country of Umbria. See *Sapis*.

SAPPYUM. See *Sapium*.

SAPRŌPHAGŌ (σαπρὸς & φάγω), is, a. 3 3. to eat putrid meat. Martial.

SAPROS (σαπρός), adj. putrid, rotten. 2 Plin. caseus.

SARA. See *Sarra*.

SARABALLA, *δρυν*, n. same as *Sora*-3 *bora*. Hieron.

SARABARA (unc.), *æ*, f. and *SARABA-*3 *RA*, *δρυν*, n. a kind of trousers worn by the Persians. Tertull.

SARACENI (Σαρακηνοί), *δρυν*, m. the Saracens, a people of Arabia. Ammian.

SARCASMUS (σαρκασμός), i, m. a keen 3 reproach, taunt, gibe, sarcasm. Quintil.

SARCIMEN (sarcio), *ίνις*, n. a seam, su-3 ture, *ράφή*. Apul.

SARCINA (Id.), *æ*, f. a bundle, burdea, 3 load, pack, baggage, luggage, *τὰ σκεύη, τὸ φορτίον, φάκελλος*. Cæs. Sarcinas projicere, h. e. to throw away the baggage. Id. Legionem sub sarcinis adorigi. Mortal. Salva est uxor sarcinaeque, h. e. property. Propert. militiæ tuæ, for comes. Varr. Sarcinas colligere, h. e. to pack up. — Hence, burden, fetus. Ovid. prima. — Also, burden, load, weight, trouble. Ovid. publica rerum, h. e. the burden of government.

— **¶** *Sarcine* is used of the baggage, which each soldier carries for himself; *Impedimenta*, of that of the whole army, and especially that which is carried on wagons or beasts of burden.

SARCINĀLIS (sarcina), e, adj. relating 3 to bundles, burdeus, or baggage. Ammian. jumenta, packhorses, beasts of burden.

SARCINARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating 3 to bundles, burdeus, or baggage, *σκευοφορικός*. Cæs. jumenta, h. e. beasts of burden.

SARCINATOR (sarcino), *δνις*, m. a botch-3 er or mender of old garments, *σκεναστήρ*.

SARCINATRIX (sarcinator), *ίς*, f. she 3 that mends, a seamstress, *ράπτρις*. Varr. and Pondect.

SARCINATUS (sarcina), a, um, adj. hav-3 ing burdens or bundles, laden with packs, burdened, loaded with baggage, *σκευοφορῶν*. Plaut.

SARCINOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. loaded 3 with burdens, burdened. Apul. Lupi vastis corporibus sarcinosi. Anct. Priap. Sarcinosior, h. e. majore inguinum pondere præditus.

SARCINŪLA (dimin. of sarcina), *æ*, f. a 2 little pack, burden or fardel, *σκεναρίον*. Catull. Sarcinula expedire, h. e. to make ready for travelling. Plin. Ep. aligare, h. e. to pack up, make one's self ready for travelling. — Hence, Juvenal. Collige sarcinulas et exi, h. e. pack up your things. — Also, property, fortune. Juvenal. Gener puellæ sarcinulis impar.

SARCIŌ (unc.), is, sarsi, sartum, a. 4. to 2 botch, mend, patch, repair, restore, make whole, *ράπτω, ἀνασκευάζω*. Cato. funes veteres. Plin. dolia quassa. Colum. pedamenta. Plin. fragmenta crystalli. Id. seminaria. Id. rimas pedum, h. e. to heal. So, also, Id. rupta intestina. Jarenol. Sarta tunica. Scribon. Larg. Vultus sartum. — **¶** Figur. to repair, restore, make good, make amends, compensate. Liv. damnum. Cæs. detrimentum. Cic. injuriam. Virg. ruinas generis lapsi, sc. apum. Cic. Temporis longam usuram, qua caruimus, sarciaui, h. e. to make up for. Horat. Gratia male sarta, h. e. renewed. — The participle *Sortus*, a, um, has all these significations. Sartus et tectus, or, more frequently, Sartus tectus, is a good condition, properly, of buildings, well-repaired, built or roofed, in good repair. Cic. Eodem sartum tectum trahere. Cic. Monumentum quamvis sartum tectum integrumque esset. Id. Chelidon in his sartis tectis (sc. exigendis) dominata est. Id. Sarta tecta exigere, h. e. to examine whether all be well built, repaired, or in good condition. Id. Quomodo in sartis tectis (sc. exigendis) se gesserit. Also, with a *genit.* following. Id. Sarta tecta adium tueri. — Figur. in a good condition. Plaut.

Sarta tecta tua praecepta habui, *h. e. I have punctually observed. Id. Curium sartum et tectum integrumque conserves, h. e. safe and sound.*

SARCION (σαρκίον), *ii, n. a small piece of 2 flesh. — Hence, a fault in emeralds. Plin.*

SARCITIS (σαρκίτης), *idis, f. and SARCITES* (σαρκίτης), *ae, m. a kind of precious stone, resembling beef. Plin.*

SARCOCOLLA (σαρκοκόλλα), *ae, f. a tree growing in Persia, and yielding a gum used in closing wounds. Plin. — Also, the gum of this tree. Plin.*

SARCOPHAGUS (σαρκοφάγος), *a, um, 2 adj. eating or consuming flesh. Plin. lapis, h. e. a kind of lime-stone, used for coffins, in which corpses were consumed and reduced to ashes within forty days. It is also called lapis Assius. — Hence, Sarcophagus, subst. a grave, sepulchre, tomb. Juvenal.*

SARCOSIS (σάρκωσις), *is, f. a swelling in 3 the flesh, a swelling to which animals are subject. Veget.*

SARCOLATIUS (sarculo), *onis, f. a hoe-2 ing, digging about, raking, σκάλλις. Plin. soli.*

SARCOLUS (sarculum), *as, avi, atum, a. 3 l. to rake, hoe, dig about, σκάλλω. Pallad. frumenta. Id. segetes.*

SARCOLUM (sarrio, or sarrio), *i, n. and 2 SARCOLUS, i, m. a weeding-hook, hoe, rake, σκαλῖς, σκαλιστήριον. Plin. and Horat. It was frequently used instead of a plough, in order to make the soil loose. Hence, Plin. Sarculis arant, h. e. use a hoe instead of a plough.*

SARDIA (unc.), *ae, f. a kind of tunny, which, like our herrings, used to be pickled or salted. Plin. It corresponds to the anchovy. — Also, a kind of precious stone. Plin. It corresponds to our sard and cornelian.*

SARDACHATES (σαρδαχάτης), *ae, m. a kind of agate. Plin.*

SARDANAPALICUS (Sardanapalus), *a, 3 um, adj. relating to Sardanapalus. Sidon.*

SARDANAPALUS (σαρδανάπαλος), *i, m. a voluptuous king of Assyria, who at last burned himself on a funeral pile. Justin.*

SARDI, *orum, m. See Sardus.*

SARDIANUS, *a, um. See Sardis.*

SARDINIA, *ae, f. an island near Italy, Σαρδῖα, Σαρδῶν. — Also, se. pelamis, same as Sardo. Colum.*

SARDINIANUS (Sardinia), *a, um, adj. 3 Sordinian. Varr.*

SARDINIENSIS (Id.), *e, adj. Sardinian. Nepos.*

SARDIS (Σάρδις), *is, f. and, more frequently, plur. Sardes (Σάρδεις), ium, f. the capital of Lydia, and formerly the residence of king Cræsus. — Hence, Sardinus, a, um, adj. relating to Sardis, Sardinian. Plin. — Sardiānus, a, um, adj. Sardinian. Plin. — Sardiāni, the inhabitants of Sardis. Plin.*

SARDONICUS, *a, um, adj. same as Sardus. Rutil. l. 351. But some Edd. read Sardo, and others Sardonio.*

SARDONYX (σαρδόνιος), *a, um, adj. 3 Sardinian, Sardinian, Sardonio. Solin.*

SARDONYCHIATUS (sardonyx), *a, um, 3 adj. adorned with sardonyx stones, σαρδονυχωτός. Martial.*

SARDONYCHUS, *i, m. same as Sardonyx. Juvenal. l. 139. Al. leg. Sardonyches.*

SARDONYX (σαρδόνυξ), *ychis, m. and f. a sardonyx, cornelian. Plin. 37, 23.*

SARDOSUS (σαρδόσος), *a, um, adj. of Sardinia, Sardinian. Ovid. regna. Virg. herba, h. e. a kind of poisonous ranunculus, according to Sprengel, Ranunculus hirsutus, Ait.*

SARDUS (Id.), *a, um, adj. of or belonging to Sardinia, Sardinian. Horat. Tigellius. Liv. Sardi, h. e. the inhabitants of Sardinia. Cic. Sardi venales, h. e. bad Sardinians, easily to be bought as slaves.*

SARGUS (σάργος), *i, m. a kind of sea-fish. Plin.*

SARI (σάρι), *n. a kind of shrub growing on the banks of the Nile. Plin. 13, 45.*

SARIO, &c. See Sarrio.

SARISSA (σάρισσα), *ae, f. a kind of spear, pike or lance used by the Macedonians. Liv. 37, 42. — Hence, Sarissophorus (σαρισσοφόρος), a Macedonian armed with a lance. Liv.*

SARMADACUS (σαρμάδακος), *i, m. same 3 as Samardacus. Augustin.*

SARMATA (Σαρμάτης), *ae, m. Plur. Sarmatae, the Sarmatians, a nation in the modern Poland, Russia, Tartary and adjoining countries. — Hence, Sarmatia, ae, f. the country of the Sarmatians. It was divided into European and Asiatic, on the eastern bank of the river Don, in the modern Astracai. — Sarmatice, adv. in the Sarmatian language. Ovid. — Sarmaticus, a, um, adj. Sarmatian. Ovid. gens. Id. mare, h. e. the Black sea. Martial. laurus, h. e. the victory over the Sarmatians. — Sarmatis, idis, f. Sarmatian. Ovid.*

SARMEN, *inis, n. for Sarmentum. 3 Plin.*

SARMENTITUS, and **SARMENTICUS** (sarmentum), *a, um, adj. of twigs or branches of brushwood or vines. Colum. cinis. — The Christians were called Sarmatitici, and Semarii, or Senoarii, because, as Tertull. says, Ad stipitem dimidii axis revincti, sarmentorum ambitu exurimur.*

SARMENTOSUS (Id.), *a, um, adj. full of twigs or branches, κληματώδης. Plin.*

SARMENTUM (from the obsol. sarpo), *i, n. a sere branch cut off, κλημα, φρύγανον. — Also, in general, a twig or thin branch of a tree, vine or plant, whether green or dry. Green. Cic. Seuct. 15. Vitem serpentem multiplici lapsu, ferro amputans coeret ars agricolarum, ne silvescat sarmentis. Also, dry, when sarmenta means fagots or brushwood, usually formed into bundles. Cic. Ligna et sarmenta circumdare, h. e. brushwood. Liv. Fasces sarmentorum, h. e. fagots of brushwood, fascines.*

SARNUS, *i, m. a river of Caepania, now Sarno. Virg.*

SARONICUS sinus, Σαρωνικός κόλπος, *a gulf of the Aegean sea, between Attica and Peleponesus, now the gulf of Engia.*

SARPEDON (Σαρπηδών), *onis, m. a son of Jupiter, and king of Lycia, who took part with the Trojans, and was slain by Patroclus. Virg.*

SARRA, or **SARX**, *ae, f. the ancient name 3 of Tyre in Phœnicia. — Hence, Sarranus, a, um, adj. Tyrian. Virg. Also, Carthaginian, because the Carthaginians were descended from the Tyrians. Sil.*

SARRACULUM, and contr. **SARRACLUM**, *i, n. dimin. of sarraclum. Am-3 jaian.*

SARRACUM (unc.), *i, n. a kind of heavy wagon or carriage, ἄμαξα. Vitruv. — We find, also, sarracum in Sidon. and soracum in Plaut.*

SARRANUS, *a, um. See Sarra.*

SARRASTES, *um, a people of Compania. Virg.*

SARRIUS, and **SARIUS** (from σάριον, or σα-2 ρίον), *is, ivi and ii, and iii, tum, a. 4. to weed with a hook; to hoe, rake, sarcle, βορριζω, σκαλίζω. Varr. segetes. Hence, Martial. Saxum sarrire, h. e. to undertake a useless labor, labor in vain.*

SARRITIUS, and **SARRITUS** (sarrio), *onis, 2 f. a weeding with a hook, a hoeing, raking, σκαλίστις, σκαλιμός. Colum.*

SARRITOR, and **SARRITOR** (Id.), *oris, m. 2 a weeder, hoer, sarcler. Colum.*

SARRITORICUS (sarritor), *a, um, adj. of 2 or belonging to hoeing. Colum.*

SARRITORA (sarrio), *ae, f. same as Sarri-2 tio. Colum.*

SARRITUS, *a, um. See Sarrio.*

SARSINA, *ae, f. a town of Umbria, the birthplace of Plautus. — Hence, Sarsinatis, e, adj. of or belonging to Sarsina. — Sarsinates, its inhabitants. Plin. — It is also written Sassina.*

SARTAGUS (unc.), *inis, f. a frying-pan, πήγανον. Plin. — Figur. Pers. Sartago loquendi, h. e. a motley mixture, medley.*

SARTOR (sarrio), *oris, m. a botcher, mend-3 er of old garments, ἀκροτής. Non.*

SARTOR (sarrio), *oris, m. a weeder, sarcler, hoer. — Hence, Plaut. Sator sartorque scelerum.*

SARTORA, *ae, f. same as Sarritura. 2 Plin.*

SARTURA (sarrio), *ae, f. a mending, re-2 pairing, patching. Colum.*

SASSINA, *ae, f. (See Sarsina.) — Hence, 3 Sassinas, atis. Martial. sylv. But another place called Sassina, and situated near Bajæ, seems to be meant.*

SAT (for satis), *adv. enough, sufficiently, ἄλγος. Cic. Sat bonus, h. e. good enough. Terent. Sat scio, h. e. I know it for cer-*

tain or very well. Cic. Sat diu. Virg. Sat funera vidimus, h. e. deaths enough. Id. Sat est expectare sinum lactis, h. e. you will be satisfied if you receive it. Terent. Sat habeo, h. e. I am content or satisfied. Cic. Non sat habeo illexisse, &c. Also, with a genit. Propert. Sat tibi sit pœna rox. Plaut. Sat est osculi mihi vestri, h. e. I do not want to kiss you. Hence, Id. Sat esse alicui, h. e. to be a match for.

SATAGENS (satago), *a, um, adj. rearing 2 himself, being troubled, over-busy. Senec.*

SATAGITO, or **SAT AGITO**, *as, n. l. to 3 have enough to do, to be sufficiently employed. Plaut. Agitas sat tuarum rerum.*

SATAGUS (sat & ago), *is, egi, actum, n. 3. to satisfy. Plaut. Nunc satagit, h. e. now he pays. — Also, to bustle, be busy about any thing, run to and fro. Petron. Curris, satagis tanquam mus in matella. Quintil. Manilius Sarum multum in agendo discursantem, non agere dixit, sed satagere. — Also, to have enough to do, to have one's hands full of business, be busily occupied, to have sorrows, cares, be troubled, &c. πολυπαγμένος, διαπνέομαι, ἀγωνίζω. Terent. suarum rerum, h. e. to have his hands full of his own business, be sufficiently troubled with his own concerns. Auct. B. Afric. Satagentibus. — Instead of it, we find, also, satis agere. Cic. Agitur tamen satis, h. e. but one has his trouble.*

SATAN, indeclin. and **SATANAS**, *ae, m. 3 an adversary, enemy. Tertull. Suscitavit illi Satan, id est hostem, Idmæum. — Hence, the devil, Satan. Tertull.*

SATANARIA, *ae, f. sc. herba, same as Peu-3 cedanos, hair-strong, sulphurwort. Apul.*

SATARIUS, same as Satorius. Cato.

SATILLES (unc.), *itis, m. and f. a life-3 guard, lifeguardsman, soldier who guarded the person of the prince, δορυφόρος, σωματοφύλαξ. Nep. and Liv. Also, of bees. Plin. Circa eum satellites quidam, &c. — Figur. a servant, attendant. Cic. Auroræ, h. e. Lucifer. Horat. Orci, h. e. Charon. Cic. Jovis, h. e. an eagle. Id. Sensus tanquam satellites attribuit. — Especially, in a bad sense, a partner or associate in crime, accomplice, aider, abettor. Cic. audaciæ. Id. scelerum. Also, of things of the feminine gender. Id. Viribus corporis abutebatur, perniciosissimis satellitibus.*

SATELLITIUM (satelles), *ii, n. a guard-3 ing a prince's person. — Figur. protection. Augustin.*

SATIANTER (satians), *adv. sufficiently, 3 to satiety. Apul. Equi pasti satiantur.*

SATIAS (satis), *atis, f. sufficiency, obun-2 dance, plentifulness, κόπος. Imeret. cibi. Id. Ad satiatem, h. e. even to plentifulness, abundantly. Sallust. fragm. frumenti. Liv. Jam vini satias est. — Also, satiety, loathsomeness, disgust. Terent. Ubi satias cepit fieri cominito locum. Liv. Amoris satias.*

SATIATE (satiatum), *adv. sufficiently, 2 abundantly, copiously, κατακόπως. Vi-3 truv. Satiare. Tertull. Satiatissime.*

SATICULA, *ae, f. a town of Samnium — 3 Hence, Saticulanus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Saticula. Liv. — Saticulani, its inhabitants. Liv. — Saticulus, a, um, adj. same as Saticulanus. Virg. Saticulus, an inhabitant of Saticula.*

SATIES (satis), *ei, f. same as Satietas. Plin.*

SATIETAS (Id.), *atis, f. satiety, fulness, κόπος. Plin. — Also, loathsomeness, nausea, disgust. Cic. cibi. Terent. amoris. Cic. Satietas provincie ine tenet. Plaut. Satietalem capere alicuius rei, or hominis, h. e. to become tired of or disgusted with. Cic. afferre or habere, or, Auct. ad Heron. parère, or, Quintil. creare, h. e. to occasion. Cic. Satieta-3 tem sui superare, h. e. to cause that people do not get tired of us. — Ad satietatem, or, Usque ad satietatem, or, Ad satietatem usque, h. e. to satiety, so as to be cloyed or sated, ἄχοι κόπον. Sueton. Prandere ad satietatem Petron. Re quapiam usque ad satietatem frui. Plaut. Amor amarum ad satietatem usque aggerit. — The plural Satiates is found Cic. Amic. 19. — Also, copiousness, plenty, abundance 3 X 2*

Vitruv. humoris. — ¶ Also, for *Stercus.* *Solin.* 2.

SATIN' for *Satisne.* In an interrogation it has the force of an affirmation. *Plaut.* *Satin' ille homo ludibrio nos habet, h. e. not enough? not very?* — ¶ Also, enough? sufficiently? quite? *Terent.* *Satin' sanus es? h. e. are you (quite) in your right senses?* *Plaut.* *Satin' plane video? h. e. do I see sufficiently clearly? do not my eyes deceive me?* *Cic.* *Satin' est id ad, &c.? h. e. is that sufficient for, &c.?* *Terent.* *Satin' recte? h. e. is all quite well?* *Liv.* and *Terent.* *Satin' salve? or satin' salve? h. e. is all well?* — ¶ Also, truly, in truth, indeed, in fact, or is it not so? in familiar talk. *Plaut.* *Satin' parva rest est.* *Id.* *Satin' si cui, &c. h. e. indeed, or is it not true?* *Id.* *Satin' abiit, h. e. surely he is gone.* So, also, *Id.* *Satine.* Also, *Satin' ut,* with an *indicat.* following. *Id.* *Satin' ut, commoditas me usquequam adjuvat.*

SATINE, for *Satisne.* See *Satin'.*

SATIŌ (satis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to fill with food and drink, sate, satiate, satisfy, κοπέω. *Colum.* *turtures. Lucret.* *agnos.* — Figur. to fill sufficiently. Of colors, to saturate, impregnate. *Plin.* *Color Tyrius pelagio satiatur.* — Also, of dung or manure, when the land has enough of it. *Plin.* *Satiari stercore.* — Also, of other things. *Orid.* *Ignes satiantur odoribus, h. e. multo ture sparguntur.* *Veget.* *anum oleo, h. e. to anoint, smear.* *Martial.* *Satiari lumine Phœbi, h. e. plene illustrari.* — ¶ Also, to satisfy, content. *Cic.* *desideria naturæ.* *Ovid.* *famem.* *Martial.* *sitim.* *Cic.* *aviditatem legendi.* *Id.* *animum.* *Id.* *Nequaquam se esse satiatum, sc. videndo, h. e. hnd not seen enough.* *Liv.* *Romanus satiatus somno, h. e. having enjoyed sleep enough.* *Tacit.* *Satiatum esse prosperis adversisque, h. e. having had his full share both of good and bad fortune.* — ¶ Also, to overfill, glut, cause weariness, disgust or loathing, to cloy. *Cic.* *Numerus agnoscitur, deinde satiat.* *Tibull.* *Satiatus aratro, h. e. who has ploughed enough or made himself weary with ploughing.* — Also, followed by a *gen.* *Ovid.* *Satiatus ædis.*

SATYŌ (sero), ōnis, f. n. sowing or planting, σπορά. *Cic., Virg.* and *Liv.*

SATIRA, æ. See *Satyrn.*

SATIS (ἄλῆς), enough, sufficient, ἱκανός, with and without a *genit.* *Cic.* *Satis temporis habere.* *Terent.* *Satis jam verbum est.* *Cic.* *Satis est.* *Liv.* *Quibus non fuit satis consules spondere.* *Virg.* *Se satis ambobus venire (for esse).* — Also, adjectively, with substantives. *Auct.* *ad Heren.* *Vix satis otium suppeditare, h. e. sufficient leisure.* So, also, *Cic.* *Satis consilium habere.* *Id.* *Satis veterator.* — It is frequently joined with adjectives, adverbs, and verbs. *Cic.* *Sed jam satis multa de causa, sc. dixi, h. e. I have said enough.* *Terent.* *Nequeo satis mirari.* *Plaut.* *Satis audacter.* *Terent.* *Satis cum periculo, h. e. with considerable risk.* Hence, *Cic.* *De hoc satis, sc. dictum est.* So, also, *Nep.* *Sed satis de hoc: reliquos ordiamur, h. e. of this enough, enough on this head.* *Terent.* *Satis certo scio, h. e. I am perfectly sure.* *Cic.* *Satis persuasum esse, h. e. to be well persuaded.* *Nep.* *Vir satis exercitatus in dicendo, h. e. well exercised, much versed.* — *Satis agere, or satagere, to have one's hands full of business.* (See *Sutago.*) — *Satis habere, to have enough, consider sufficient, hence, to be satisfied or content.* *Nep.* *A ceteris tantum satis habeant se defendere.* *Cic.* *Satis habeas, nihil me tecum de tui fratris injuria conqueri.* *Id.* *Satis prorsus habere dicit, quod, &c.* Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Plaut.* *Quando id, quod sat erat, satis habere noluisti, h. e. to be content or satisfied with, consider sufficient.* *Nep.* *Nec vero id satis habuit, sed, &c. h. e. he was not satisfied with that.* — *Satis facere, or satisfacere, to satisfy, content, give satisfaction.* (See *Satisfacio.*) — *Satis credere, same as satis habere, to be content or satisfied.* *Sil.* — Particularly, with *accipio, do, exigo, offero, peto, &c.* it signifies *sufficient security or bail.* *Cic.* *Verr.* 1, 45. *Satis ac-*

cipere, h. e. to receive or take sufficient security, ἱκανὸν λαμβάνω. Also, passively. *Cato.* *Quæ satis accipiunda sunt, satis accipiantur, h. e. in which security is to be taken, &c.* Hence, *figur.* *Plaut.* *Satis acceptum habere, h. e. to be assured, to be quite certain.* *Pandect.* *Satis offerre, h. e. to offer security.* *Id.* *Satis petere, h. e. to demand security or bail.* Also, with a *genit.* following. *Id.* *Ne Satis fidei commissi petatur, h. e. nomine fidei commissi.* *Cic.* *Satis dare, or satisfacere, h. c. to give sufficient security for the performance of any thing, give bail, ἱκανὸν δίδωμι.* (See *Satisdo.*) *Pandect.* *Satis exigere, h. e. to demand security or bail.* *Id.* *Satis cavere, h. e. to give security.* — ¶ Also, well, enough, well enough, sufficiently, duly, properly, ἄλῆς, ἱκανός. *Cæs.* *Ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia est.* *Cic.* *Non enim satis intelligebam, h. e. not rightly.* *Id.* *Plus quam satis est.* *Id.* *Plus quam satis est doleo.* *Terent.* *Calescis plus satis.* *Horat.* *Satis superque me benignitas tua ditavit.* — Also, enough, passably, tolerably, moderately. *Cic.* *Satis literatus, h. e. somewhat.* *Id.* *Sat bonus orator, h. e. a moderate or tolerable orator.* *Cæs.* *Satis magnus.* *Cato ap. Cic.* *Satis bene pascere, h. e. moderately, indifferently well.* (*Colum.* *prefat.* 6, and *Plin.* 18, 5, relating the same thing, use the expression *mediocriter pascere.*) — ¶ Comparat. *Satius, preferable, better.* Adjectively. *Terent.* *Quanto satius est, te id dare operam, quam, &c. h. e. better.* *Cic.* *Mori satius esse.* Also, adverbially, rather, instead of *potius.* *Vorr.* *Ego, quod magis pertineat ad Fundani valetudinem, satius dicam, h. e. potius.* *Cic.* *Multo satius cavendum putavi.* — ¶ *Satis, enough, sufficiently, so that one needs no more: Abunde, more than enough: Affatim, enough even to weariness, so that one wishes no more.* — *Affatim* denotes enough, in a subjective and relative sense: *Satis, sufficiency, in an objective and absolute sense.* A man may have what is to him *affatim*, and yet not really have *satis.*

SATISACCEPTIŌ (satisaccipio), ōnis, f. 3 n taking of security, admitting to bail, ἱκανοληψία. *Pandect.*

SATISACCIPIŌ, and SATIS ACCIPIŌ. See *Satis.*

SATISDATIŌ (satisdo), ōnis, f. a satisfying, as, by payment. *Pandect.* — Hence, a giving security or bail, ἱκανοδοσία. *Pandect.* *Satisfactio eodem modo appellata est, quo satisfactio.* *Cic.* *Att. 5, 1.* *Satisfactiones secundum mancipium, h. e. warranties, guarantees made by simple promises.* *Plin.* *capitalis, h. e. a pledging his life.* — Also, same as *Repromissio.* *Pandect.*

SATISDATŌ. See *Satisdo.*

SATISDATŌR (satisdo), ōris, m. one that 2 gives security for himself or others, a surety, bail. *Ascon.*

SATISDATUM. See *Satisdo.*

SATISDŌ, and SATIS DŌ, das, dēdi, dātum, a. 1. to give enough or sufficient. — Hence, to give security for the performance of any thing, give bail, security, ἱκανὸν δίδωμι. *Cic.* *Verr.* 1, 56. — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Plin.* *damni infecti, sc. nomine, h. e. on account of n loss to be apprehended, or, in case n loss should arise.* So, also, *Val. Max.* *pecuniæ judicatræ.* — Hence, *Satisdatum, subst. a giving security, or security or bail given.* *Pandect.* *Si quis satisdato promiserit.* Hence, *Cic.* *Satisdato debere, h. e. to be liable or owe by virtue of security given.*

SATISFACIŌ, and SATIS FACIŌ, is, ēci, actum, a. 3. to discharge or perform one's duty, give satisfaction, satisfy, πληροπορέω. *Cic.* *officio suo.* *Id.* *Vitæ satisfeci, h. e. I have lived long enough.* *Id.* *alicui aliquid petenti.* — Also, without a *dat.* *Cic.* *Illustriones satisfaciabant, h. e. gave satisfaction, performed what was expected from them.* — Hence, to satisfy by payment. *Cæl.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* in pecunia. Hence, it may frequently be rendered, to make payment, pay, discharge a debt. *Cic.* *Ipse Fufius satisfecit, h. e. pays the Fufians.* *Id.* *de vicibus suis, h. e. to pay.* *Plaut.* *pro re,*

h. e. for any thing. — Also, to satisfy by giving security, to give security or bail. *Pandect.* *Satisfactum autem accipimus, quemadmodum voluit creditor, licet non solum.* Also, with a *genit.* following. *Id.* *Cui inusfructus legatus esset, donec ei totius dotis satisfieret, sc. nomine.* — Also, to satisfy by an excuse, justification or vindication, to excuse, exculpate or justify one's self, to make an apology, own one's self to be in fault, ask pardon for having given offence, give satisfaction. *Cic.* *Nisi publice satisfactum sit, h. e. unless a public apology were made.* *Cæs.* *de injuriis.* *Cic.* *Pro injuriis satisfacere alicui.* — Also, to satisfy by punishment, give satisfaction, suffer punishment from the injured person. *Martial.* *Sæpe satisfecit prædæ venator.*

SATISFACTIŌ (satisfacio), ōnis, f. a satisfaction. — Hence, a satisfying by payment, or a paying. *Pandect.* — Also, a satisfying by an excuse or justification. Hence, an excuse, justification, exculpation, apology, asking pardon. *Cic.* — Also, a satisfying by punishment or revenge, a satisfaction. *Tacit.* and *Pandect.* Of animals, as, of pigeons. *Plin.*

SATIS. See *Satis.*

SATIVŌS (sero, sevi, &c.), a, um, adj. 2 that is sown or planted, and, consequently, does not grow wild, ἕμερος. *Varr.* *res.* *Plin.* *moris.*

SATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a sower, planter, or setter, φύτευτής. *Colum.* *vitis.* *Plin.* *oleæ.* *Cic.* *Omnium rerum quæ natura administrantur, sator est mundus.* — ¶ Also, n begetter, producer, father, creator, author. *Cic.* *e Sophocle.* *Celestium sator, h. e. father.* *Virg.* *Hominum sator atque deorum, h. e. Jupiter, the sire or creator, &c.* *Senec.* *Aleidae, h. e. father.* *Liv.* *litis, h. e. sower, promoter, author.* *Sil.* *tribarum, h. e. author.*

SATŌRIŌS (sator), a, um, adj. relating to 2 sowing or planting. *Colum.*

SATRĀPEA. See *Satrapes.* 2

SATRĀPES, æ and is, and **SATRĀPĀ,** 2 æ, and **SATRĀPS** (σατράπης), āpis, m. the governor of a province amongst the Persians; a satrap, Persian viceroys, basilio. The nominat. *sotrapes* is found in *Terent.* and *Nepos*, *sotropa* in *Curt.*, *Satrapis* in *Sidon.* The *genit.* *satrapis*, which is found in *Nepos*, may be derived from *satrapes*, as well as from *satrapis.*

SATRĀPIA, and **SATRĀPEA** (σατραπεία), æ, f. a satrapy or province of Persia. *Curt.*

SATRĀPS. See *Satrapes.* 3

SATRICUM, i, n. a town of Latium. *Cic.* Hence, *Liv.* *Satricani, h. e. the inhabitants of Satricum.*

SATŪLLE (satullus), adv. sufficiently. *Apul.*

SATŪLLŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. to satisfy, satiate. *Vorr.*

SATŪLLŌS (dimin. of satur), a, um, adj. full, full of food, sated, speaking of small animals. *Vorr.*

SATŪR (satis), ūra, ūrum, adj. full, full of food, sated, that has eaten enough, ἐμπλεος, κορεσθείς. *Terent.* *Tu cum satura eris.* *Cic.* *pullus.* Also, with a *genit.* following. *Terent.* *omnium rerum, h. e. that has eaten enough of every thing.* *Colum.* *Saturior lactis.* *Cic.* *Plaut.* *Ire quo saturi solent, h. e. ire cacatum.* — ¶ Also, satisfied, having enough. *Cic.* *Expleti atque saturi.* — ¶ Also, abundant, rich, fruitful, fertile, plentiful, full. *Virg.* *Tarentum.* *Pers.* *rus.* *Virg.* *præsepia, h. e. plena pabuli.* *Colum.* *autumnus.* — Hence, *figur.* of speech. *Cic.* *Nec satura jejune dicat, h. e. subjects on which a great deal may be said, fertile subjects.* — Also, of color, strong, full or deep. *Plin.* *color.* (The opposite is *dilutus.*) — ¶ Also, of garments when they are thoroughly dyed, impregnated, saturated, dyed. *Senec.* *Vestes sature ostro.* *Senec.* *Purpura saturior.* — ¶ Also, fat, fattened. *Martial.* *aves.* — ¶ Also, various. *Thns.* of pantomimes. *Manil.* *gestus.* — Hence, consisting of various things. *Laux satura, or, usually, satura, sc. laux, or res, h. e. a plate filled with various kinds of fruit, and annually offered to the gods.* *Acron* *ad Horat.* *Laux plena diversis frugibus*

in templum Cereris inferitur, quæ satura nomine appellatur. Also, a mixture of various things, a medley. Hence, a dish made up of several ingredients, an ogle. Fest. Satura est cibi genus ex variis rebus conditum. Also, a poem which has no connection, and consists of many metres and various arguments. Liv. Saturas peragebant. Fest. Satura dicitur genus carminis, ubi de multis rebus disputatur. Also, a law containing several distinct particulars, clauses or ordinances. Fest. Satura est lex multis aliis legibus conferta. — Hence, Per saturnam, without order or distinction, confusedly. Fest. Imperium, quod plebes per saturnam dederat, id abrogatum est. Salust. Postero die quasi per saturnam sententiis exquisitis, in dedicationem accipiunt. Lactant. Festus in libris historiarum per saturnam refert, Carthaginienses Saturno humanas hostias solitos immolare. — From this word satura the word satira, h. e. a satire, is said to be formed, for which others write satyra, and many suppose, a satire (satira) is so called from its comprehending many different subjects and metres; this may apply to the satires of Varro, but not to those of Horace and Persius. (See Satyra.) — Satura palus, a lake of Latium. Virg.

SATURAMEN (satoro), inis, n. a satisfying, satiating. Paulina. Nolan.

SATURATIO (Id.), onis, f. a satiating, 3 satiating. Augustin.

SATURATOR (Id.), oris, m. one who satiates or satisfies. Augustin.

SATURATUS a, um, particip. from saturare. — Adj. strong, deep. Plin. Color saturatus.

SATURARIA (Id.), æ, f. and SATURARIUM (Id.), ii, n. savory, Σάββα. Plin. and Ovid.

SATURARIANUS, a, um, denotes a part 3 of Apulia. Horat. caballus, h. e. Apulian.

SATURARIUM. See Satureia.

SATURITAS (satur), atis, f. satiety, fullness, repletion, κόρος, πληρομυή. Plaut. — Also, abundance, plenty. Cic. omnium rerum. — Also, of colors, fulness or depth. Plin. — Also, excrements. Plin.

SATURNALIA, um, n. See Saturnalis. SATURNALICUS, or SATURNALITIVUS (Saturnalia), a, um, adj. relating to the festival in honor of Saturn. Martial. tributum, h. e. a present made on this festival; for presents used to be exchanged on this occasion.

SATURNALIS (Saturnus), e, adj. relating 3 to Saturn, Saturnian. Macrob. festum, or, Cic. Saturnalia, sc. festa or sollemnia, h. e. a festival in honor of Saturn and in commemoration of the happy time under his reign in Latium. It lasted several days. The first day was called Saturnalia prima, Liv. the second and third, Saturnalia secunda, tertio. At this festival it was customary for friends to send presents one to another. Slaves sat at table, and were waited upon by their masters. No criminals were executed, schools were shut, war was never declared, but all was mirth and riot.

SATURNALITIOS, a, nm. See Saturnalicius.

SATURNIA, æ, f. See Saturnius.

SATURNIGENÆ (Saturnus & gigno), æ, 3m. and f. a son or daughter of Saturn. Anon.

SATURNINUS, i, m. the name of a turbulent tribune. Cic.

SATURNUS (Saturnus), a, um, adj. of or belonging to Saturn, Saturnian, Κρόνος. Cic. stella, h. e. the planet Saturn. Val. Flacc. sidera, h. e. Capricornus. Virg. regna, h. e. the golden age, the reign of Saturn. Id. arva, or, Id. tellus, or, simply, Justin. Saturnia, h. e. Italy, because Saturn reigned there. Horat. numerus, h. e. old Italian, consequently, rough poetry. Ovid. falx, h. e. with which Saturn is represented. — Hence, Saturnius, a son of Saturn. Virg. Saturnius pater, h. e. Jupiter. Id. domitor maris, h. e. Neptuneus. So, also, Saturnia, a daughter of Saturn. Id. Juno, h. e. daughter of Saturn. Ovid. virgo, h. e. Vesta, daughter, or, according to

others, mother of Saturn. Ovid. proles, h. e. Picus, son of Saturn. — Juno is also absolutely called Saturnia. Virg. and Ovid. — Saturnia is also a town of Latium, built by Saturn on the Tarpeian mountain, where Rome was afterwards built. Virg. Æneid. 8, 357. — The mountain itself was also called Mons Saturninus, Justin.

SATURNUS, i, m. Saturn, Κρόνος, an indigenous god of the Latins, who was worshipped as god of sowing and planting (a satru or satione frugum), and had Ops (the earth) for wife. He was afterwards confounded with the Grecian Kronos, and hence represented as the father of Jupiter, Plato, Neptune, Juno, Ceres, Picus, &c. The golden age is said to have been in his reign. The treasury was in his temple. Plin. Ep. According to others, it was in the temple of Ops. Cic. Both were perhaps one and the same temple. — Also, the planet Saturn. Cic. — Tibull. Dies Saturni, h. e. Saturday, or the sabbath.

SATURUS (satur), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to satiate, satc, glnt, κορέω. Cic. animalia uberata marmarum. Id. se sanguine civium. Juvenal. Gledula saturabat patrem, h. e. alebat. — Hence, figur. to satisfy. Claudian. famem epulis. Cic. perfidiam alicujus. Id. odium. Id. Homines saturati honoribus. — Also, to fill. Sever. Ætina. 266. horrea. Virg. sola fimo, h. e. to enrich. Ovid. Saturata murice palla. Claudian. Saturantur murice vestes, h. e. arc saturata or dyed. Stat. capillum amomo, h. e. to anoint. Pallad. aditus cinere, h. e. implere. Plin. Luna sidus terras saturat. Martial. Saturata Cydonia melle, h. e. preserved. Vitruv. tabulas pice. — Also, to cause one to be tired of or disgusted with any thing. Plaut. Hæ res vitæ me saturant, h. e. make me weary of life.

SATURUS (sero, sevi, &c.), us, m. a sowing, planting, σπορά. Cic. vitium. Figur. Cic. Philosophia preparat animos ad satum accipiendos. — Also, a begetting, producing, origin, race, stock, family. Cic. Hoc Herculi Jovis satu edito potuit contingere, from the seed. Id. A primo satu, from the first origin or birth.

SATURUS, a, um. See Sero, sevi, &c.

SATURIA (from satur, h. e. mixed), or SATIRA, or SATIRA, æ, f. sc. poesis, a satire, σάτυρα, τὸ σατυρικὸν ποίημα, a poem on various subjects, and written in different metres, such as the satires of Ennius and Varro were. — Also, a sarcastic poem, a satire, a poem, in which the passions, prejudices, follies and vices of men are represented and ridiculed with wit and sarcasm, such as the satires of Lucilius, Horace, Persius, &c. are. Horat. Sunt quibus in satyra videar nimis acer.

SATYRIASIS (σατυρίασις), is, f. h. e. 3 quum nimia tentigine virile membrum erigitur. Cal. Aurel.

SATYRICUS (σατυρικὸς), a, um, adj. relating to the satyrs. Vitruv. genus scenæ. — Also, relating to satire, satiric, satirical. Lactant. carmen.

SATYRION (σατύριον), ii, n. satyrion or ragwort, dog-scallions. Plin.

SATYRISCUS (σατυρίσκος), i, m. a young satyr. Cic.

SATYRORAPHIUS (σατυρογράφος), i, m. n. satiric writer. Sidor.

SATYRUS (σάτυρος), i, m. a kind of ape. Plin. — Satyr, with poets, a kind of semi-deities, having two goat's feet, usually called satyrs, and living in woods, fields, and on mountains. Horat. and Ovid. — Ovid. Satyrus Phryx, h. e. Marsyas. — The dancer Bathyllus is called satyrus, by Persius, because he could leap as nimbly as a satyr. — Satyri, satires, satirical plays for the stage, in which satyrs were introduced. Horat. Satyrorum scriptor.

SAUCIATIO (saucio), onis, f. a wounding, 1 τραυμα, τραῖσις. Cic.

SAUCIETAS (saucius), atis, f. a hurting. 3 Hence, indisposition, illness. Cal. Aurel.

SAUCIO (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to wound, hurt, τραυματίζω. Plaut. aliquem virgis. Cic. telis. Ovid. genas ungue. Figur. Plin. radices. Ovid. humum

vomere. Plaut. alicui eor. Id. ita mam, h. e. to injure. — Also, to wound mortally, to kill. Cic. Att. 14, 22. — Enn. Hæc anus se sauciavit flore Liberi, h. e. has intoxicated herself.

SAUCIUS (unc.), a, um, adj. wounded, τραῖσις, τραυματίας. Cæs. and Cic. — Figur. hurt, injured. Horat. Malus saucius Africo, h. e. shattered. Ovid. Tellus saucia vomeribus. Hence, of a person accused of repetundis. Cal. in Cic. Ep. Sic nunc neque absolutus neque damnatus Servilius, de repetundis saucius Pilo traditur, h. e. not condemned, but wounded as it were in his reputation, and consequently not without blame. Ovid. Glacies saucia sole, h. e. melting. — Also, wounded in mind, feeling pain, grieving, sad, troubled, vexed, offended. Cic. animus. Also with a genit. following. Apul. animi. — Also, wounded by love, or the arrows of Cupid, lovesick. Virg. Regina saucia cura, h. e. amore. Ovid. Saucius a nostro igne. — Also, intoxicated, inebriated. Justin. Hesterno mero saucii. — Also, ill, sick, unwell, distempered. Propert. Nunc utcumque potes, feto gere saucia morem. Apul. Alvus lubrico fluxu saucia. — Also, in general, a being unwell in any respect. Apul. Fauces fame saucia. So, also, Sil. Bellua male saucia, h. e. hungry. — Also, with a genit. following. Apul. Mihi fatigationis hesternæ saucio, h. e. still weary from yesterday's journey, or not quite recovered from it.

SAURION (σαύριον), ii, n. mustard. Plin.

SAURITES (σαυρίτης), æ, m. sc. lapis, or SAURITIS (σαυρίτης), idis, f. a kind of precious stone. Plin. 37, 67.

SAURIX, and SORIX (unc.), icis, m. a kind of owl. Mar. Victorin.

SAUROCTONOS (σαυροκτόνος), the lizard-killer. Plin. Apollo sauroctonos, a statue of Praxiteles.

SAUROMATES (Σαυρομάτης), or SAUROMATA, æ, m. a Sarmatian. Ovid. — Plar. Sauromata, h. e. Sarmata. Ovid. — Also, adjectively, Sarmatian. Plin. Ep. tabellarius.

SAUROMATIS (Σαυροματίς), idis, f. Sarmatian, a Sarmatian woman. Plin.

SAVANUM. See Sahnum.

SAVILLUM (unc.), i, n. a kind of cake or 3 a kind of sweetmeats. Cato.

SAVIO,

SAVIOR,

SAVIOLUM,

SAVIUM.

SAVUS, i, m. the Save, a river falling into the Danube. Plin.

SAXATILIS (saxum), e, adj. that is or dwells amongst rocks or stones, περαιογ. Varr. columbae, h. e. living in twers. Cels. pisces, or absolutely, Plin. Saxatiles, sc. pisces, h. e. found near rocks. Hence, perhaps, Ovid. Halient. 109. Saxatilis, h. e. natus e genere saxatilium (probably because he did not know its proper name). — Hence, Plaut. Piscatus saxatilis, h. e. a fishing among rocks.

SAXETANUS (saxetum), a, um, adj. same as Saxatilis. Martial. 7, 71. Iacerti. But others read Scitani, from the town Sex, or Sexti Firmum, in Spain, and Scitanius is found, Plin. 32, 53.

SAXETUM (saxum), i, n. a place full of 1 rocks or stones, τραχύν. Cic.

SAXEUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of rocks or 2 stone, stony, rocky, λίθινος. Ovid. scopulus. Plin. Saxea crepido. Ovid. tecta, h. e. marmorea. Id. Niobe saxea facta. Virg. umbra, h. e. a saxo imminente oriens. — Figur. Plin. Ep. Saxeus es, hard-hearted, obdurate. Apul. dentes.

SAXIALIS (Id.), e, adj. of stone or rock, 3 or stony. Frontin. termini.

SAXIFER (saxum & fero), era, erum, adj. 3 bearing stones. Val. Flacc.

SAXIFICUS (saxum & facio), a, um, adj. 3 turning into stone or rock, petrifying. Ovid. Medusa.

SAXIFRAGUS (saxum & frango), a, um, 2 adj. breaking stones or rocks. Vetus Poeta ap. Cic. undæ. Hence of the herb adiantum, which breaks stones in the body. Plin. Calculos e corpore mire pellet, frangitque, utique nigrum, quia de causa potius, quam quod in saxis nas

ceretur, a nostris saxifragum appellatum crediderim. Hence, this herb is called *saxifraga* by *Seren. Samn.* and *Apul.*

SAXIGENUS (saxum & gigno), a, um, adj. 3 born or sprung from rocks or stones. *Prudent.*

SAXITAS (saxum), ātis, f. the nature or hardness of stone or rock. *Cel. Anrel.*

SAXO, ōnis, m. a Saxon. *Claudian.*—Plur. Saxones, the Saxons, a German nation living in the northern part of Germany about the modern Holstein, Sleswick, &c.

SAXOSITAS (saxosus), ātis, f. the nature or hardness of rock. *Cel. Anrel.*

SAXOSUS (saxum), a, um, adj. full of 2 rocks or stones, stony, rocky, πετρώδης. *Colum. loca. Virg. valles. Id. montes. Plin. Saxosa, sc. loca.*—¶ Also, found in stones or rocks. *Plin. frutes. Id. Euphrates, h. e. inter or per saxa defluens. Virg. Hypaulis saxosum sonans, h. e. sounding between rocks.*

SAXULUM (dimin. of saxum), i, n. a little rock or stone, λιθικός, πετρώδιον. *Cic.*

SAXUM (unc.), i, n. a rock, πέτρα. *Virg.* Tot congesta manu prærupis oppida saxis. *Liv. Tarpeium. Cic. sacrum, h. e. a rock near the Aventine mountain, which was sacred because it was near the temple of Bona dea, and was called simply saxum. Ovid. Fast. 5, 150. Virg. Saxa latentia, h. e. rocks under water. Particularly the rock on the Capitoline mountain, from which malefactors were precipitated, and which is otherwise called rupes Tarpeia, was simply called saxum. Cic. and Horat.*—Hence, Saxa rubra, a certain place. (See *Ruber*.)—Saxa, rocky, stony places. *Martial. Ligurum.*—*Terent.* Saxum volvere, h. e. to trouble one's self with any thing, like Sisyphus with his rock in the lower regions. —¶ Also, a stone, particularly a large stone. *Cic. Saxa jacere. Liv. ingerere. Ovid. In saxo sedi. Cic. Ex spelunca saxum in crura incidisse.* Hence, Saxum silex, a flint-stone. *Vitruv. and Liv.* Victims used to be slain with a flint-stone. Hence, *Plaut.* Esse inter sacrum et saxum, h. e. to be in the greatest danger, difficultly or embarrassment. —Hence, a stone-wall. *Ovid. Fast. 3, 431.*—Also, the stone foundation of a building. *Liv. 6, 4. Capitulum quadrato saxo substructum est.*—Also, a kind of Cimbrian chalk (creta Cinnolia). *Plin. 35, 57, our fuller's earth, which is found in large layers.*

SAXOSUS, a, um, adj. same as Saxosus. *Sicil. Flacc.*

SCABELLUM, and, incorrectly, **SCABILLUM** (dimin. of scammum), i, n. a little bench, footstool, ὑποπόδιον, Σπαρίον. —¶ Also, a kind of musical instrument, which by the pressure of the foot always gave the same tone. They danced to it on the stage; and it seems to have been used for giving notice that an act of a play was finished or beginning. *Cic.*

SCABER (scabo), ābra, ābrum, adj. rough, 2 not smooth, τῆχος. *Ovid. and Cels. unguis. Virg. tophus. Plin. gemma. Id. folia. Id. Arbor scabro aspectu. Id. Arbor scabrior. Horat. homo, h. e. not dressed. Hence, Virg. Robigo scabra.*—Hence, figur. rough. *Macroh. versus, h. e. rough, not elegant, not polished.*—¶ Also, scabby, scabbed, scabious, ψωρόδης. *Colum. oves.*

SCABIDUS (scabies), a, um, adj. scabby. 3 *Marcell. Empir.*—Figur. *Tertull. concupiscentia, h. e. bad.*

SCABIES (scabo), ēi, f. a roughness of the 1 skin with an itching, a scab, the itch, mange, ψωπά. *Cels. Scabies est durities cutis rubicunda, ex qua pustule oriuntur, quædam humidiore, quædam sicciore. Exit ex quibusdam sanies, fitque ex his continuata exulceratio priorens. Colum. Oves infestantur scabie. Plin. canum, pecorum. Horat. mala, h. e. according to some, the leprosy, which is also by Tacit. Hist. 5, 4, called scabies.*—Also, the scab, a disease of trees and plants. *Plin.*—¶ Also, roughness of any thing, want of smoothness. *Virg. Nec scabie, et salsa ledit robigne ferrum, roughness. Apul. Scabiem vetustam cariose testie, occipit exsculpere, h. e. filth.*—¶ Also, figur.

an itching, allurements, attraction. *Cic. Leg. 1, 17. Quia dulcedine hac et scabie carent. Horat. Iucris, h. e. an itching desire to have.*—Particularly, a strong desire for debauchery. *Martial.*

SCABILLUM. See *Scabellum*.

SCABIOLA (dimin. of scabies), a, f. 3 *Augustin.* Salvos eos facit non a peccatis, sed a scabiolis.

SCABIOSUS (scabies), a, um, adj. scabby, 2 scabbed, covered with scabs, mangy, itchy, scabious, ψωρόδης. *Colum. bos. Pers. homo.*—¶ Also, rough, rugged, τῆχος. *Plin. enalium. Pers. far, h. e. bad, spoiled, worm-eaten.*

SCABIOTUS (scabies), inis, f. scabbiness, 2 manginess, itch. —Figur. *Petron. Omnem scabitudinem animo delere, h. e. anger.*

SCABO (from κάβω, κάπω, σκάπτω), is, bi, 2 a. 3. to scratch, rub, κνᾶσαι. *Horat. caput. Rin. aures pedibus.*—¶ Also, to scratch, scratch off or away. *Plin. Lamiæ scabendo purgare, h. e. by scraping.*—¶ Also, to scratch, scratch out. *Plin. Pedibus tellurem scabere non cessant.*

SCABRATUS, a, um. See *Scabro*. 2

SCABREDUS (scaber), inis, f. roughness 3 of the skin, scabbiness. *Apul.*

SCABRES (Id.), ēi, f. same as *Scabritia*. 3 *Pacuv.*

SCABRIDUS (scabres), a, um, adj. rough. 3 *Venant. Fortun.*

SCABRITIA, æ, and **SCABRITIES** (scaber), ēi, f. roughness, unevenness, ruggedness, want of smoothness, τῆχος. *Plin. chartæ. Id. corticis. Id. unguum. Id. ferramentorum, rustiness.*—¶ Also, the scab, itch, ψωπά. *Colum. Scabritiem tollere.*

SCABRO (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make rough. *Colum. Vitis scabrata, h. e. made rough by pruning it with a dull knife.*

SCABROSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. rough. 3 *Prudent.*

SCÆA, æ, f. See *Scæus*.

SCÆNA, æ, f. See *Scena*.

SCÆUS (σκαιός), a, um, adj. same as *Scæus*. *Virg. porta, h. e. a gate of Troy, the western gate.*

SCÆVĀ (scævus), æ, m. one who uses his 3 left hand instead of his right, one who is left-handed, σκαίος. *Pandect.*

SCÆVĀ (Id.), æ, f. an omen, augury, 3 whether fortunate or not. *Plaut. bona. Id. canina, h. e. an omen taken from meeting a dog.*

SCÆVITAS (Id.), ātis, f. perverseness, 3 pravity, stupidity, σκαίτης. *Gell.*—¶ Also, an unhappy condition, misfortune, mishap. *Apul.*

SCÆVOLA (dimin. of Scæva), æ, m. one who uses his left hand instead of his right, one who is left-handed. This was a family name of the gens *Mucia*. *Q. Mucius Scævola* was a great lawyer. The first of this name, *C. Mucius Scævola*, was a soldier, who went to kill in his camp *Porsena*, king of Etruria, who was then carrying on war against Rome; but, by mistake, he killed another. Enraged at himself, he punished this fault of his right hand by thrusting it into the fire; hence, he became left-handed, and received the surname *Scævola*, which he bequeathed to his posterity.

SCÆVUS (σκαιός), a, um, adj. left. 2 *truv. itinera, h. e. oblique from the left side. Serv. iter.*—¶ Also, lucky, fortunate. *Varr. comitia.* Lightning on the left side, or on the side towards the east, was considered a favorable omen by the Romans. —¶ Also, of persons, awkward, stupid, silly, perverse. *Gell.*—¶ Also, of things, unlucky, sad. *Apul. Somnium scævissimum. Id. fortuna. Id. eventus.*

SCALĀ (scando), arum, f. a ladder, stair, pair of stairs, staircase, κλίμαξ. *Pandect.* Qui scalam sciens commodaverit ad ascendendum. *Cels. gullinaria.* But the plural *scalæ* occurs much more frequently, and is used of several ladders or stairs as well as of a single ladder. Of several. *Sallust. Murum modo suffodere, modo scalis aggredi, to scale. Eun. ap. Macroh. Romani scalis summa nituntur opem vi, endeavor to take the place by escalade. Cæs. Milites posi-*

tis scalis muros ascendunt, scale the wall. *Id. Scalas admovere, to fix, rear, apply. Tacit. apponere.* Also, used in ships as a kind of bridge for stepping out. *Virg. Forte ratis celsi conjuncta crepidine saxi expositis stabat scalis, et ponte parato.* So, also, *Liv. 26, 45.* Also, of a single ladder. *Cic. Cum se ille fugiens in scalarum tenebras abdidisset, under a staircase. Horat.* In scalis latuit inmensa pendentis habena. *Martial. Scalas habito tribus, sed altis, h. e. up three flights of stairs, in the garret.*—¶ Also, the step of a ladder or pair of stairs. *Martial. Hæc per ducentas cum domum tulit scalas, &c.*—¶ *Scale Gemoniæ.* See *Gemonius*.

SCĀLĀRIS (scala), e, adj. of or belonging 2 ing to a ladder or stair. *Vitruv. forma, h. e. the shape of a ladder.*—Hence, *Id. scalaria, h. e. scalæ (unless this be from scalarium).*

SCĀLDIS, is, m. the river Scheldt. *Cæs. and Plin.*

SCALENUS (σκαληνός), a, um, adj. unequal, of unequal sides, as, a scalene triangle. *Auson.*

SCĀLMUS (σκαλμός), i, m. a round piece of wood, called a thovel, to which an oar was tied. *Cic. and Vitruv.*—Hence, an oar. *Cic. Navicula duorum scalmorum.*—Also, a boat, bark. *Cic. Scalmum nullum videt.*

SCĀPELLUS (scalpellum), as, a. 1. to scratch or make a slight incision with a lancet, little knife, or any other surgical instrument. *Veget.*

SCĀPELLUM, i, n. and **SCĀPELLUS** (dimin. of scalprum, or scalper), i, m. a small, sharp instrument for cutting, particularly, a surgical instrument for opening a vein or cutting away dead flesh, &c. a lancet, scalpel, little knife, σκίλιον, φλεβοτόμον. *Cic. Scalpellum. Cels.* Si timide scalpellus dimittitur, summam cutem lacerat, neque venam incidit, h. e. a lancet.

SCĀLPER (scalpo), pri, m. same as *Scalprum*. *Cels.*

SCĀLPUS (γλάφω), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. to cut, carve, grave, engrave, γλάφω, κνᾶσι, as an image in marble, or the marble itself. *Cic. Ad pingendum, ad fingendum, ad scalpendum, apta manus est. Horat. sepulcro querelam. Plin. Philidam tradunt scalpsisse marmora. Id. Scalpere Alexandrum in gemma. Id. Scalpere gemmas. Also, in wood, to cut, carve. Vitruv. Capita leonina.*—¶ Also, to scrape, rub, scratch, claw. *Juvenal. digito caput. Plin. dentes. Horat. terram unguibus. Pallad. strata, h. e. to dig up a little. Colum. Vitiosum locum pecudes aut morsi scalpunt, h. e. bite at it.*—Also, figur. to tickle. *Pers. Scalpuntur intima versu.*—¶ *Pompon. ap. Non. Scalpere alicui nates, h. e. virginis cædere.*

SCĀLPATUS (scalprum), a, um, adj. 2 having a scalprum, or formed like a pointed instrument for cutting, κολαπτηροειδής. *Colum.*

SCĀLPRUM (scalpo), i, n. a sharp instrument for cutting, σκίλη, κολαπτήρ. —Hence, an aul or paring-knife used by shoemakers. *Horat. Si scalpra et formas non sutor, &c. h. e. paring-knives.*—Also, an instrument used by sculptors, stone-masons, &c. *Liv. fabrilis, h. e. a chisel.*—Also, an instrument used by vine-dressers and gardeners. *Plin. Cortices scalpro excidi, h. e. a pruning-knife, hedge-bill. Colum. calls the forepart of a pruning-knife scalprum.*—Also, a knife or any other sharp instrument used by surgeons. *Cels. Scalpro dederere. Id. Ad nanum scalprumque venire. Id. Scalpro plano excidere, a lancet.*—Also, a penknife. *Tacit. Petito per speciem studiorum scalpro, levem ictum venis intulit. Sueton. Scalpro librario venas sibi incidit.*

SCĀLPTOR (Id.), ōris, m. a graver, cut-2 ter in metal or stone, κολαπτήρ. *Plin. marmorum.*

SCĀLPTORIUM (Id.), ii, n. an instrument for scratching or rubbing. *Martial.*

SCĀLPTURA (Id.), æ, f. a graving or 2 carving; sculpture, γλυφή. *Plin.*—¶ Also, a figure graven, carved work. *Vitruv., Plin. and Suet*

SCALPTŪRIGŌ, or **SCALPŪRIGŌ** (from 3 scalpo, or scalpurio), īnis, f. a scratching, scratching gently, rubbing, tickling, or a pleasing sensation arising from scratching the skin when it itches. Solin.

SCALPTŪRIŌ, or **SCALPŪRIŌ** (desiderat, rat. of scalpo), īs, a. 4. to scratch, claw, κνῆσω, κνῆζω. Plaut.

SCALPTŪRŌ (sculptura), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to adorn with carved work, engravings, &c. Plin.

SCALPTŪS, a, um. See Scalpo.

SCALPŪRIGŌ. See Scalpturio.

SCALPŪRIŌ. See Scalpturio.

SCAMANDER (Σκάμανδρος), dri, m. a river of Troas. Catull.

SCAMBŌS (σκαμβός), a, um, adj. crooked—2 legged, bow-legged, with shambling legs, σκαμβός. Sucton.

SCAMILLŌS (dimin. of scamnum), i, m. 2 properly, a footstool, a little bench. — Hence, figur. Vitruv. Scamilli impares, h. e. unequal projections or the steps on the pedestals of columns.

SCAMMA (σκάμμα), ātis, n. properly, a 3 ditch. — Hence, a place for wrestling, surrounded with a ditch. Hieron. — ¶ Also, a wrestling, contest. Tertull.

SCAMMELLUM (dimin. of scamnum), i, n. a little bench or footstool. Apul. ap. Prisc. 3. (Some read scamnellum, or scamillum.)

SCAMMŌNYA, or **SCAMMŌNĒA** (σκαμμόνια), æ, f. scammony (Convolvulus Scammonia, L.). Cic. and Plin. — Hence, Scammonium, or Scammonium, the juice of its root. Cato and Plin.

SCAMMŌNITES (σκαμμόνιτης οἶνος), æ, m. wine seasoned with the juice of scammony. Plin.

SCAMMŌNIUM. See Scammonia.

SCAMNĀTŪS (scamnum), a, um, adj. 3 Agger. ager, h. e. having its furrows across or from east to west.

SCAMNŌLUM (dimin. of scamnum), i, n. a little bench. Diomed.

SCAMNUM (scando), i, n. a bench, stool, 2 footstool, βάζρον, υποπόδιον. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a bench, seat, θράνος. Ovid. Ante focos olim longis considere scamnis mos erat. Martial. Sedere in scamnis equitum, h. e. the knights' seats in the theatre. — Also, of trees, when their thick, long branches form a bench, and serve for a seat. Plin. Cujus Princeps in Veliterno rure miratus unius platani, tabulata, laxaque ramorum trabibus scamna patula. — Hence, figur. Enn. Scamna regni, h. e. a royal seat, throne, kingdom. — Also, a bank or ridge of earth, a bank, the soil left unploughed in a ploughed field. Colum. Aratrum scamna facit. Plin. Scamna inter duos silcos cruda ne relinquuntur. — Also, in a vineyard, the space between two furrows, in which the vines are placed. Colum. Intermissis totidem pedum scamnis, donec peragant ordinem. — Also, the breadth of a field; (the length was called striga). Auct. rei agrar. ap. Goes.

SCANDALIZŌ (σκανδαλίζω), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to scandalize, in a theological sense, give offence, tempt to evil. Tertull.

SCANDĀLUM (σκανδάλον), i, n. that 3 upon which a person stumbles or may stumble in walking, stumbling-block. Prudent. — ¶ Figur. with ecclesiastical writers, an offence or an inducement to sin. Tertull.

SCANDIĀNŌS (Scandius), a, um, adj. called after a certain Scandius, Scandian. Colum. mala.

SCANDINĀVIA, or **-NŌVIA**, æ, f. is said to be a great island north of Germany. Mela. and Plin. According to Mamerl., it is the southern point of Sweden, or the province Schonen.

SCANDIX (σκανδιξ), īcis, f. the herb chervil (Scandix Cæretollum, L.). Plin.

SCANDŌ (unc.), īs, di, sum, a. 3. to climb, 1 mount, clamber, get up, ascend, ἀναβαίνειν. Liv. in aggerem. — Figur. to rise, appear high, be high. Hence, Scandens, rising, high, lofty. Propert. arx. — ¶ Also, with an acc. to climb upon. Cic. malos. Cæs. vallum. Liv. muros. — Hence, figur. Lucret. gradus ætatis, h. e. to advance in age. — Diomed. versum, h. e. to scan.

SCĀNDOLĀ (scindo, σχίζω), æ, f. a lath, shingle, σχίδαξ, σχιδιον, καλυμμάτων.

Vitrav. and Plin. Also, Hirt. B. G. 8, 42. (Ed. Ond. and others read sciudulis.)

SCĀNDŪLARIS (scandula), e, adj. consisting of shingles. Apul. Metam. 3. tectum, covered with shingles or laths. Al. leg. sciundlare.

SCĀNDŪLĀRĪŌS (Id.), ii, m. one that 3 covers roofs with shingles. Paudect.

SCĀNSILIS (scando), e, adj. that may 2 be climbed, ἀναβατός. Plin. ficus. — Hence, of climacterical years, by which a person advances, step by step, to a certain age or period of life. Plin. Lex annorum scansilis.

SCĀNSIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a climbing up, 2 ἐπιβασις. Varr. in lectum. — Hence, figur. the elevation of the voice on a musical scale. Vitruv. — Also, a scanning of verses. Beda.

SCĀNSŌRIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating 2 to climbing. Vitruv. Scansoria machina, h. e. a machine for scaling or climbing.

SCANTIA silva. See Scantius.

SCANTIANŌS (Scantius), a, um, adj. 2 called after one Scantius, Scantian. — Hence, perhaps, Varr. mala. Plin. uva, or vitis.

SCANTINIŪS, ii, m. the name of a Roman. — Scantinius, or Scatinus, a, um, adj. Scantinio or Scatinian. Cie. lex, sc. against pederasts.

SCĀPHĀ (σκάφη), æ, f. a skiff, bark, boat; a small vessel, ἐφολκίς, σκάφη. Cie.

SCĀPHĒ (σκάφη), es, f. and **SCĀPHIUM** 2 (σκαφίον), ii, n. a concave vessel for various purposes. Vitruv. Scaphium ærum aut plumbeum. — Particularly, one used as a water-clock or clepsydra. Vitruv. — Also, one used as a sun-dial. Martian. Capell. — Also, a drinking-vessel. Cie. — Also, a chamber-pot, closet-stool. Martial.

SCĀPHŪLĀ (dimin. of scapha), æ, f. a 3 little boat, wherry, scull. Veget.

SCĀPHIUM, i, n. an incorrect reading for scaphium. Vitruv.

SCĀPTĒSŪLĀ (σκαπτὴ ἔλη, from σκάπτω, fodio, and ἔλη, silva), æ, f. a small town of Thrace, near Abdera, celebrated on account of its gold and silver mines. Thucydides lived and died in this place as an exile. Lucret.

SCĀPTIYA, æ, f. a town of Latinum. — Hence, Scaptius, a, um, adj. Scaptian. Liv. tribus.

SCĀPŪLĀ (σκάπτειν), æ, f. a shoulder-blade. It is usually found in the plural, Scapulæ, the shoulder-blades; the shoulders, συνωμῆαι, ὄμοι. Of persons. Ovid. Scapulis altis. Cels. Rursus a cervice duo ossa lata utrinque ad scapulas tendunt, nostri scutula operata, ὀμοπλάτας Græci nominant. — It frequently includes the back. Terent. Scapulas perdidit, h. e. I was soundly beaten. — Also, of animals. Varr. Equus scapulis latis. — ¶ Also, of inanimate things, an upper part corresponding to a shoulder in animals. Vitruv. machine. Tertull. montium. — ¶ It is also the name of a Roman family. Liv. P. Cornelius Scapula.

SCĀPŪLĀNŌS (Scapula), a, um, adj. called after one Scapula. Cie.

SCĀPŪS (σκάπος, Dor. for σκήπος, from 2 σκάπω, or σκήπω, the root of σκήπω), i, m. any thing that serves as a support; a shaft, stem, stalk, trunk. — Hence, the stalk or stem of an herb, καυλός, σκήπων. Varr. lupini. — ¶ Also, the shaft or shank of a pillar. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, the beam of a balance. Fest. — ¶ Also, the shank of a candlestick. Plin. — ¶ Also, a weaver's instrument, by the strokes of which the web is compressed and thickened; the yarn-beam. Lucret. — ¶ Also, a strong, long beam belonging to a door. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, the post or pillar of a staircase, by which the stairs are supported. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, a cylinder on which the ancients rolled their writings. Not only writings, but also papyrus-leaves, which were to be written on, were rolled upon a scapus; and sold in that form. Such a scapus contained at the most 20 leaves, so that it may be called a quire. See Plin. 12, 23. fin.

SCĀRĀBĒŌS, or **SCĀRĀBĒIS** (from σκαράβος, κάραβος), i, m. a beetle, scarab, scarabee, scarabee, σκαράβειος, κάρ-
 3 παρος. Plin.

SCĀRDIYA (unc.), æ, f. a kind of herb 3 otherwise called aristolochia. Apul.

SCĀRIFICĀTIŌ (scarifico), ōnis, f. a 2 slitting, making a slight incision, cutting, lancing, scarifying; scarification, σχάσις. Of men and animals. Colum. — Of trees. Plin. — Of land, a ploughing over lightly. Plin.

SCĀRIFICŌ (σκαριφάσαι, σκαριφεῖν), 2 as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to scratch, slit, make a slight incision, scarify, σκαριφάσαι, ἀπο-
 σχάζω, ἐπιζῶ. Plin. gingivas. Pallad. truncum arboris. Hence, Plin. dolorem, h. e. to remove by scratching or scarifying.

SCĀRIFIŌ (pass. of scarifico), īs, to be scratched or scarified. Scrib. Larg.

SCĀRITES (σκαρίτης), æ, m. or **SCĀRITIS** (σκαρίτις), īdis, f. a kind of precious stone of the color of the fish scarus. Plin. 37, 72.

SCĀRŌS (σκαρός), i, m. a certain sea-fish which was esteemed a great delicacy by the Romans (Scarus Creticus. Aldrov., the parrot-fish.) Ovid. and Plin.

SCĀTEBRĀ (sateo), æ, f. the bubbling or 2 rising up of water out of a spring, πίδαξ, πηγή. Plin. fontium. — Also, in general, water. Virg. Geo. 1, 110. — ¶ Also, a river of Latium. Plin.

SCĀTEŌ (unc.), es, n. 2. and **SCĀTŌ**, īs, 2 n. 3. to bubble, gush or spring forth, βλάζω, βράζω. Lucret. Fons scati. — Hence, figur. in general, to come forth, come forth in great numbers. Lucret. Sennia scatere foras possunt. — Also, to be frequent. Plin. Cuniculi scatent in Hispania. — ¶ Also, to be full of any thing, swarm with, be crowded by, abound with, be rich in, with a genit. or abl. Liv. Arx scatens fontibus. Horat. Pontus scatens belluis. Mela. Nilus scatet piscibus. Plin. Metallis scatet Hispania. Lucret. Terra scati ferarum. — Figur. Plin. Volmen scati ostentis. Gell. Puer scatens argutiis. Id. Scatebat irarum. — Also, with an acc. following. Plaut. Id tuus scatet animus, h. e. ea re.

SCĀTINIUS, a, um. See Scatinus.

SCĀTO, īs. See Sateo.

SCĀTUREX. See Scaturix. 3

SCĀTURIGINŌSŪS (scaturigo), a, um, 2 adj. full of springs, full of water springing forth, boggy, marshy. Colum.

SCĀTURIGŌ (scaturio), īnis, f. water 2 gushing or bubbling forth, spring-water, πίδαξ. Colum.

SCĀTURIŌ (sateo), ūris, n. 4. to stream 2 or gush out, bubble or flow forth like water from a spring, spring forth, βλάζω. Pallad. Aqua scaturiens. — Figur. Prudent. Scaturientes aure sermonis. Priap. vermiculi. — ¶ Also, to be full of any thing. Colum. Solum fontibus non scaturiat. — Figur. Cal. in Cre. Ep. Curio totus hoc scaturit, h. e. is quite full of this opinion.

SCĀTŪRIX (scaturio), īcis, f. same as 3 Scaturigo. Varr. ap. Non. 2, 794. (al. leg. scaturex.)

SCĀURIANŌS (Scaurus), a, um, adj. relating to Scaurus. Martian. Capell. oratio, h. e. in defence of Scaurus.

SCĀURŌS (allied to σκάζω, to limp), 2 a, um, adj. having large and swollen ankles, having the ankles bunching out, club-footed, σκαῖος. Horat. — Hence, Scaurus, the name of a Roman family. M. Aemilius Scaurus was a celebrated orator. Cie.

SCĀZŌN (σκάζων), ontis, m. limping. A 2 kind of iambic verse, having a trochee instead of an iambus in the last place. is so called. — Hence, a kind of satirical poem. Plin. Ep.

SCĒLERĀTE (sceleratus), adv. wickedly, impiously, viciously, ἀνόσιτος. Cie. dicere. Id. Sceleratus. Id. Sceleratissime.

SCĒLERĀTŌS, a, um, particip. from scelerō. — ¶ Adj. polluted by vices or wickedness, wicked, bad, impious, vicious, flagitious, nefarious, irreligious, cursed, infamous, detestable, ἀνόσιτος, κατάρπαρος. Cie. homo. Id. Contra patriam scelerata arma capere. Id. preces. Virg. terra. Justin. audacia. Cie. Iusta scelerator. Id. Homo sceleratissimus. Hence, Id. Scelerati, sc. homines, h. e. wicked, infamous persons. Virg. Sceleratas sumere pœnas, for a scelerata femina. — ¶ Also, as a term of re-

proach, wicked, cursed, infamous, of places where wickedness is committed or punished. *Liv.* 1, 48. Vicus sceleratus, *h. e.* the name of a street in Rome, where Tullia, the daughter of king Servius, drove over the corpse of her father. *Liv.* Campus sceleratus, *h. e.* where vestal virgins were buried alive for incontinency. *Ovid.* Sedes scelerata, or, *Virg.* Tamen sceleratum, *h. e.* the abode of the wicked in the lower regions. — Also, in general, of men or things with which we are displeased. Hence it may frequently be rendered noxious, pernicious, injurious, hurtful, harmful; rigid, severe, austere; too vehement; troublesome, importunate: unhappy, unfortunate, calamitous, ill-fated, unlucky; too cunning, crafty, wily, &c. *Fest.* Porta scelerata, *h. e.* a gate at Rome, so called, because the three hundred Fabii went out through it, in order to fight with the Veientes, in which contest they all perished. Sceleratus denotes here infelix. *Sueton.* Castra scelerata, *h. e.* unfortunate, because Drusus died in it. *Auct. consol. ad Liv.* 135. Ego sustineo positum scelerata videre, *h. e.* infelix. *Virg.* Frigus sceleratum, *h. e.* noxious. *Apul.* Herba scelerata, probably marsh crow-foot (*Ranunculus sceleratus*, L.). *Plin.* Sceleratissimi serpentum. *Martial.* poemata, *h. e.* troublesome, disagreeable, disgusting. *Horat.* Proteus, *h. e.* too cunning.

SCELERITAS (scelus), ātis, *f.* wickedness, 3 *guilt.* *Pandect.*

SCELERŌ (Id.), ōnis, *m.* a villain, wicked 3 *man.* *Petron.* 50. (But *Ed. Auton.* reads scelio in the same signification.)

SCELERŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, *a. l.* to 3 pollute by wickedness or an impious action, to pollute, stain, defile, contaminate, maculate. *Virg.* manus. *Catull.* Penates. — *¶* Also, to make noxious or injurious. *Sicil.* Scelerata siccis spolia. — *¶* See, also, Sceleratus, *u. um.*

SCELERŌSES (Id.), a, um, *adj.* vicious, 3 abominable, wicked. *Lucret.* facta. *Varr.* homo.

SCLESTE (scelestus), *adv.* wickedly, impiously, viciously, abominably, detestably, roguishly, ἀνοσίως. *Liv.* facere. *Plaut.* Sceste parta bona. *Vellei.* insimulare aliquem. *Valer. Max.* exercere arma. *Cic.* suspicari, *h. e.* roguishly, archly. *Augustin.* Scelestus.

SCLESTŪS (scelus), a, um, *adj.* vicious, flagitious, cursed, abominable, roguish, villainous, wicked, mischievous, unprincipled, knavish, ἀνοσίως. *Cic.* facinus. *Sallust.* nuptiæ. *Terent.* homo. *Liv.* Sermo scelestior. — *¶* Also, as a term of reproach, wicked, villainous, cursed, infamous, abominable. *Plaut.* Annus scelestior, *h. e.* worse, more unfortunate. *Id.* Scelestissimum te arbitror, *h. e.* the most wicked, because he had told him incredible things. *Id.* Me scelestum, qui non circumspexi, *h. e.* am I not a blockhead? &c. — Also, in jest, of cunning or witty persons, wicked, roguish, arch, sly, wily. *Plaut.* Sapit scelestam mulierem, *h. e.* this roguish woman, &c.

SCLETŪS (σκελετός), *i. m.* properly, a 3 mummy. Hence, a skeleton. *Apul.*

SCLETYRBE (σκελετόρβη), *es, f.* a kind 2 of palsy of the legs and knees, by which the nerves of the knees are weakened, so that the person afflicted with it cannot go straight. *Plin.*

SCELIŌ, ōnis, *m.* See Scelero, ōnis.

SCELŌS (unc.), ēris, *n.* a heinous action, crime, enormity, a wicked, impious action, deed of knavery, misdeed, sin, κακούργημα, ἡσέθημα. *Cic.* scelus facere, or, *Id.* admittere, or, *Id.* edere, or, *Id.* concipere, or, *Id.* in sese concipere, or, *Id.* suscipere, or, *Id.* committere, *h. e.* to commit or perpetrate. *Id.* Scelere se devincire, or, *Id.* se obstringere, or, *Id.* se alligare, or, *Id.* astringi, *h. e.* to load one's self with, make one's self guilty of. *Lig.* divinum et humanum, *h. e.* against god and man. *Id.* legatorum interfectorum, *h. e.* ob legatos interfectos. *Id.* Mini-ter sceleris, *h. e.* of murder. — *¶* Also, impiety, irreligion, wickedness, want of religion. *Cic.* Hinc pietas, illic scelus. — *¶* Also, of animals, mischievous disposition, malice. *Plin.* salamandræ. — *¶* Also, horrible or

terrible event. Thus, *Plin.* 2, 95. calls earthquakes, inundations, &c. scelerata natura. — *¶* Also, a disagreeable thing or event, a calamity, misfortune, mishap. *Plaut.* Major filius potitus est hostium, quod hoc est scelus! *Terent.* Nec quemquam esse hominem arbitror, cui magis bonæ felicitatis omnes adversæ sient. (*Par.*) quid hoc est sceleris? — *¶* Also, an abominable person. *Cic.* Ne bestii, quæ tantum scelus attigissent, immanioribus uteremur. Particularly, as a term of reproach, a rogue, scoundrel, rascal, villain. *Plaut.* Scelus viri. *Id.* Abin! a me, scelus? *h. e.* drab! baggage! struget! — Hence, when used of men, it is also joined with a pronoun of the masculine gender. *Plaut.* Is me scelus usque attondit dolis doctis indoctum. *Terent.* Ubi illic est scelus, qui me perdidit?

SCENĀ, and SCĀENĀ (σκηνή), *æ, f.* properly, an arbor, boquer, teat. In such arbors or tents made of branches and leaves, theatrical pieces were anciently performed. — *¶* Hence, the place in the theatre where the actors perform; the stage, scene. *Cic.* Agunt in scena gestum. *Nepos.* In scenam prodire, or ad scenam ire, *h. e.* to play a part on the stage. *Virg.* Scenis agitatns Orestes, *h. e.* in tragædiis. — *¶* Also, figur. the stage, any thing that is done publicly or before the eyes of all, or otherwise comes under the eyes of all. Hence it may frequently be rendered, the public, the eyes of the public, the world, external appearance, show, state, parade. *Cic.* Quæ si minus in scena sunt, *h. e.* are not so striking, not so much known, do not attract so much the eyes of all. *Cic.* Scenæ servire, *h. e.* to show one's self in public; to play a part while the eyes of every one are upon a person; or, to teaportize. *Cic.* Orat. 2, 83. Maxima quasi oratori scena videatur concio, *h. e.* an assembly of the people is to an orator a large scene, as it were. *Cic.* Verba ad scenam sumuntur, *h. e.* for the public; to make use of them in public. *Cæli.* in *Cic.* Ep. Scena rei totius est, *h. e.* external appearance; or, pretext, pretence. *Sueton.* Non minore scena, *h. e.* not with less show or parade; or, not with less preparation. *Virg.* Silvius scena coruseis desuper, *h. e.* beautiful prospect or view. — *¶* Also, figur. sight, condition, situation. *Apul.* Specta scenam calamitatis meæ, *h. e.* the sad situation in which I am. — *¶* Also, the part or character which one acts. *Apul.* Scena, quam sponte sumperat. — *¶* Also, a kind of knife or instrument for cutting. *Fest.*

SCĒNĀLIS (scena), *e, adj.* same as Scenicus. *Lucret.* 4, 77. species. (Most *Eds.* read scenai.)

SCĒNĀRĪŪS (Id.), a, um, same as Scenicus. *Annian.* artifex, *h. e.* an actor.

SCĒNĀTĪCŪS (Id.), a, um, same as Scenicus. *Varr.*

SCĒNĀTĪLIS (Id.), *e, adj.* same as Scenicus. *Varr.*

SCĒNICE (scenicus), *adv.* as upon the 2 stage, theatrically, after the manner of players, σκηνικῶς. *Quintil.*

SCĒNICŪS (σκηνικός), a, um, *adj.* of or pertaining to the stage, scenical, scenic, dramatic, theatrical, σκηνικός. *Liv.* Indii, *h. e.* theatrical plays, as comedies, &c. *Cic.* artifices, *h. e.* actors. *Id.* Res forenses scenica prope venustate tractare. *Ovid.* adulteria, *h. e.* represented on the stage. *Quintil.* actores, or, simply, *Cic.* Scenici, *h. e.* actors, players, performers, stage-players, comedians. *Cod. Just.* Scenica, *h. e.* an actress. — *¶* Also, theatrical, pretended. *Flor. rex, h. e.* Andriæus, who pretended to be king Philip.

SCĒNITÆ (σκηνίται), ārum, *m.* people living in tents or movable huts, which they carry along with them when they are travelling. *Plin.* Arabes scenitæ, *h. e.* the modern Beduins.

SCĒNŌGRAPHĪĀ (σκηνογραφία), *æ, f.* a 2 draught or sketch of the frontispiece and sides of a building. *Vitruv.* 1, 2. (Others read scenographia.)

SCĒPSIS (σκηψις), *is, f.* a town of Mysia. Hence, Scepstus, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to Scēpsis. *Cic.* Metrodorus.

SCĒPTĪCŪS (σκηπτικός), a, um, *adj.*

meditating. — Hence, Sceptici, the Sceptics. The disciples of Pyrrho are so called, because they doubted of every thing, and would not give their assent to any thing without having previously meditated upon it. *Quintil.*

SCĒPTŌS (σκηπτός), *i, m.* any thing coming down from the clouds. *Apul.* Sceptos generale omnibus, quæ de nubibus cadunt, nomen est.

SCĒPTRIFĒR (sceptrum & fero), ēra, 3 ērum, *adj.* bearing a sceptre, σκηπτροφόρος. *Sil.*

SCĒPTRIGĒR (sceptrum & gero), ēra, 3 ērum, *adj.* bearing a sceptre, σκηπτροφόρος. *Sil.*

SCĒPTRUM (σκηπτρον), *i, n.* properly, that upon which one leans or supports himself. — Hence, a staff for walking with, particularly, a royal staff or sceptre. *Cic.* Rex sedens cum sceptro. *Sueton.* Jovis. *Id.* Sceptum Augusti, *h. e.* the sceptre or staff of a triumphing general, otherwise called scipio eburneus. Sceptum is also attributed to tragedy, because kings are introduced in it. *Ovid.* Sceptra tamen sumpsit: curaque Tragedia nostra erevit. — Hence, facetiously *Martial.* Sceptra pedagorum, *h. e.* ferulae, rods. — Also, figur. sceptre, kingdom, dominion, rule, authority, government. *Virg.* Ante sceptrum Dictæ regis. *Id.* Sceptra petit Evandri, *h. e.* civit in regnum Evandri. *Ovid.* Asiæ. — *¶* Also, a name of the shrub aspalathus. *Plin.*

SCĒPTŪCHŪS (σκηπτούχος), *i, m.* having 2 a sceptre, one of the first scriveners at court in the Eastern countries, a viceroys, governor. *Tacit.*

SCĒDĀ, or SCĪDĀ (σχίδη), *æ, f.* a small piece torn off. — Hence, a small leaf cut off from the papyrus, of which paper was made. *Plin.* 13, 23, where *Eds.* Hard. and *Elzev.* have scheda. — Hence, in general, a leaf or sheet of paper. *Cic.* Ut scida nequa depercat. *Quintil.* Omnes schedas exentit.

SCĒDĪŪS (σχέδιος), a, um, *adj.* made in 2 haste or on the instant, hastily put or thrown together, extemporary, not properly worked. *Pandect.* navis, *h. e.* only made of beams joined together. — Hence, *Apul.* Schedium, *h. e.* any thing made suddenly and without preparation.

SCĒDŪLĀ, or SCĪDŪLĀ (dimin. of scheda, or scida), *æ, f.* a small scroll or leaf of paper, σχιδιον. *Cic.*

SCĒMĀ (σχῆμα), ātis, *n.* and SCĒMĀ, 2 *æ, f.* a habit, dress, garb. *Plaut.* — *¶* Also, figure, fashion, posture, carriage, manner. *Sueton.* Exemplar imperatoris schemæ. *Vitruv.* Geometrica schemata, *h. e.* geometrical figures, diagrams. *Id.* Schemata trigoni. — *¶* Also, a rhetorical figure, figure of speech. *Petron.* Schemas loqui, to speak figuratively. — Particularly, a manner of speaking by which the speaker says another thing than what he seems to say. *Quintil.*

SCĒMATISMŪS (σχηματισμός), *i, m.* a 2 figurative manner of speaking. *Quintil.*

SCĒDIÆ (σχιδίων, plur. σχιδία), ārum, 2 *f.* little pieces of wood, chips, shavings, splinters. *Vitruv.*

SCĒISMĀ (σχίσμα), ātis, *n.* a schism, disunion, separation. *Tertull.*

SCĒISMATICŪS (σχισματικός), a, um, 3 *adj.* separating from the church, schismatical. *Augustin.*

SCĒISTŪS, or SCĒISTŪS (σχιστός), a, 2 *um, adj.* cleft, split, that may be cleft, split or divided. *Plin.* lapis, *h. e.* a kind of stone which looks as if it was split. *Id.* lac, *h. e.* the curds of milk when separated from the whey. *Id.* caepa, because its leaves are torn off, which afterwards grow again.

SCĒŒNEUS (Σχοινεύς), ēi and ēos, *m.* 3 the father of Atalanta. — Hence, Schœneis, idis, *f. sc.* femina, *h. e.* Atalanta, the daughter of Schœneus. *Ovid.* — Schœneis, idis, *f.* same as Schœneis. *Sidon.* — Schœneius, a, um, *adj.* relating to Schœneus. *Ovid.* virgo, or, simply, *Id.* Schœneia, *h. e.* Atalanta.

SCĒŒNICŪLŪS, or SCĒŒNICŪLŪS (schœneus), a, um, *adj.* anointed with a coarse ointment made from bulrush. Hence, women, perhaps prostitutes, are called schœnicolæ. *Varr.* (Some think

there was no such ointment, and would rather read *carnicolar*.)

SCHEENIS, *idis*, f. See *Scheenus*.

SCHEENBATES (σχοινοβάτης), *æ*, m. a rope-dancer. *Juvenal*.

SCHÖNUM, *i*, n. and SCHÖNÖS (σχοῖ-2 νος), *i*, m. a rush, bulrush. The ancients made use of an odoriferous species of rush (*Andropogon Schoenanthos*, L.) to season their wine, and give it a certain taste and fragrance. *Cato* and *Colum*. They also made an ointment of it. But *Menrsius* ridicules the idea of an ointment made of rushes, and reads *cæno*, from *cænna*, dirt. — ¶ Also, a measure of distance with the Persians, the length of which is not exactly known; some reckoned four, others five thousand *passus*. *Herodotus* reckons 60 stadia to an Egyptian schoenus.

SCHOLĀ (σχολή), *æ*, f. a cessation, leisure, rest from labor, particularly leisure from affairs of the state and manual labor, which may be spent in literary occupations. — Hence, any learned examination, dissertation, disputation, conversation, lecture, explanation. *Cic. Certe scholæ sunt de exilio, de interitu patriæ, &c. Id. Ver-tes te ad alteram scholam, h. e. matter, subject. Id. Quinque scholas in totidem libros contuli. Id. Scholæ Græcorum more habere. Id. Scholam explicare, h. e. to deliver a philosophical lecture. — ¶ Also, a place where teachers and scholars meet to teach and to be taught, a school. *Cic. Homo de schola. Quintil. Studentem frequentat scholarum trade-re. Sueton. Scholam aperire, h. e. to open or set up a school, begin to teach or deliver lectures. Id. dimittere, h. e. to resign the office of teacher. — ¶ Also, all those who embrace the opinions of some eminent teacher, the followers of a teacher or school, a sect, a school. *Cic. Clamabant omnes philosophorum scholæ. Plin. Dissederunt hæ scholæ. — ¶ Also, a gallery or piazza where works of art were placed and scholars met for conversation. *Plin. Octaviæ scholæ. — ¶ Also, a number of men who, by pro-fession or office, belong to each other, and meet together, a college, class, board, corps, body, regiment, company, &c. *Cod. Just. and Ammian. — ¶ Also, a building where such a college, class, &c. meets, Inscrip. ap. Gruter. — ¶ Also, in a bathing-room, the place surrounding the bathing-tub, where persons waiting to bathe rested until they could enter the bath, or where attendants upon persons bathing stood. *Vitruv. Schola labii et alvei.******

SCHOLARIS (schola), *e*, adj. of or per-3 taining to a school. *Hieronym. declama-tio. — ¶ Also, relating to classes. — Hence, Scholares, soldiers of the guard. *Cod. Just.**

SCHOLASTICUS (σχολαστικός), *a*, um, 2 adj. of or belonging to a school or college, particularly, relating to the study of rheto-ric. *Quintil. materia. Gell. declamatio. — Hence, Scholastica, drum, n. or Scho-lasticæ (sc. declamationes), drum, f. *Quintil. In scholasticis quoque nonnun-quam evenit, ut, &c. h. e. in the school of rhetoricians, or in rhetorical exercises. — Hence, Scholasticus, i*, m. a scholar, stu-dent, particularly, a student of rhetoric. *Quintil. Also, a teacher of a school, parti-cularly, a teacher or professor of rhetoric, a rhetorician. Sueton. and Plin. Ep. Hence, as a term of reproach, a pedant. *Apul. Also, an advocate, pleader. *Cod. Theod. Also, a scholar, learned man, mon of letters. *Hieron. Also, a gram-marian. *Virg.******

SCHOLICUS (σχολικός), *a*, um, adj. relat-3 ing to a school or school affairs. *Gell.*

SCHOLION (σχόλιον), *ii*, n. a scholion, scholium, explanatory note. *Cic.*

SCHYTANUM (unc.), *i*, n. a means used in dyeing to assist substances in taking the colors. *Plin. 33, 26. (Ed. Hard. reads Srytanum.)*

SCIÆDEUS (σκιადεύς), *æi* and *æos*, m. a kind of sea-fish, the female of which is called *sciæna*; it is otherwise called *um-bræ*, perhaps a kind of grayling or omber (*Salmo Thymallus*, L.), in French, *Pombré*.

SCIÆNA, *æ*, f. See *Sciædeus*.

SCIÖGRAPHIA, or SCIÖGRAPHIA (σκι-

αγραφία), *æ*, f. the first rude draught of a thing; a sketch, design, model. *Vitruv. 1, 2. (Alii leg. scenographia.)*

SCIAPODES (σκιῶπδες), *um*, m. a fabu-lous nation, said to cover themselves with the shadow of their feet. *Plin. (Some read Sciopodes.)*

SCIBILIS (scio), *e*, adj. that may be known. 3 *Tertull.*

SCIDA, } See *Scheda, Scedula*.

SCIDULA, }

SCIENS, *tis*, particip. from *scio*. — ¶ Adj. knowing, having a knowledge of. *Tereut. Ut sis sciens, h. e. in order that you may know. Id. Scientem aliquem facere, h. e. to inform, give information.*

— ¶ Also, knowing, having a knowledge of, skilled, well skilled or versed, experi-enced, expert, having an insight into any thing, with and without a *gensit*. *Varr. Scientem esse oportet earum rerum. Sallust. belli. Horat. citharæ. Cic. Scientissimus reipublicæ gerendæ. Id. Quis scientior fuit? Id. Scientissimus gubernator. Also, with an infin. follow-ing. *Horat. flectere equum. — ¶ Also, knowingly, with knowledge. *Cic. A me sciente occultatur. Id. Offende-ret sciens neminem. Id. Prudens et sciens, or, Tereut. Prudens sciens, h. e. on purpose, willing, meaning or intending it, with one's eyes open.***

SCIENTER (sciens), adv. knowingly, ex-pertly, skilfully, εἰδώς, ἐπιστημόνως. *Cic. dicere. Nepos. cantare. Cæs. Scientius. Cic. Scientissime. — ¶ Also, knowingly, designedly, on purpose, on set purpose. *Plin. Paneg. fallere.**

SCIENTIA (Id.), *æ*, f. knowledge, science, skill, expertness, ἐπιστήμη. *Cic. regio-num. Cæs. linguae Gallicæ. Cic. ar-thum. Id. Scientiam hominis fingere, h. e. to be unknown to a person. Id. Sci-entia comprehendisse, h. e. to know, have learnt. Id. Habere scientiam rei, or, Sulpic. in *Cic. Ep. tenere, h. e. to know, have knowledge of. *Cic. Aliquus scientiæ satisfacere, h. e. to satisfy, to say as much as the other already knows. *Quintil. Recte loquendi scientia. Id. Sci-entia rerum, h. e. great learning. *Cic. Scientia de re, for rei. — It is also found in the plural. *Cic. Scientiæ. — ¶ Scientia was used by the ancients only in a subjective, never in an objective sense, as it has been by many moderns, who falsely write scientiæ for doctrinæ, or discipline.******

SCIENTIOLĀ (dimin. of scientia), *æ*, f. 3 a little knowledge or science. *Arnob.*

SCILICET (for scire licet), adv. it is evi-2 dent, it is clear or manifest, it is plain to see; truly, in truth, verily, certainly, doubt-less, assuredly, indeed, ἀληθώς, ὀρθάδι. *Tereut. Scilicet me facturum, h. e. of course I shall do it, or, I shall certainly do it. — Also, without an accus. and infin. *Cic. Est adventus scilicet Cæsaris in expecta-tione. Id. Habebis scilicet. — Hence, ironically, of course, indeed, so then, cer-tainly, forsooth, &c. *Cic. Ego istius pecu-dil consilio scilicet aut presidio niti vo-lebam. Virg. Scilicet is superis labor est, ea cura quietos sollicitat. — It may also be rendered, namely, to wit, that is to say. *Cic. Istis tamen alio tempore res-ponsurus sum, tum scilicet, cum tibi. It may also be rendered just. — ¶ Also, in answers, yes, certainly, &c. *Tereut. Et nova nupta eadem hæc discet? (Ml.) scilicet, h. e. exactly so; yes, yes, sir. Id. Fratris igitur Thais tota est? (Chæ.) scilicet, h. e. precisely. — ¶ It is also used to excite the attention to an idea following, lo! ha! only think! *Virg. Ter sunt conati imponere Pelio Ossan scilicet atque Ossæ frondosum involvere Olympum.******

SCILLA, or SQUILLA (σκόλλα), *æ*, f. a sea-onion, sea-leek, squill, (*Scilla mariti-ma*, L.) *Plin. In this signification, scilla is more frequent. — ¶ Also, a kind of crab which defends the pinnæ. *Cic. In this signification, squilla is more fre-quently found.**

SCILLINUS (scilla), *a*, um, adj. of or per-2 taining to sea-onions or squills. *Plin. acetum.*

SCILLITES (σκιλλίτης), *æ*, m. of sea-2 onions or squills. *Colum. Vinum scilli-tes, h. e. wine seasoned with squills.*

SCILLITICES (σκιλλιτικός), *a*, um, adj. 2 of squills or sea-leeks. *Cels.*

SCIMPŌDIUM (σκιμπίδιον), *ii*, n. a small 3 bed or couch. *Gril.*

SCIN? *h. e. scisne*. See *Scio*. 3

SCINCŪS, and SCINCŪS (σκίγγος, or σκί; κος), *i*, m. a kind of lizard resembling a crocodile, found about the Nile. *Plin.*

SCINDŌ (σχιζω), *is*, scidi, scissum, *a*, 3 to cut, tear, rend, break asunder, split, di-vide or separate by force. *Cæs. vallum, to pull out the palisades. Cic. epistolam, h. e. to tear, tear in pieces. So, also, Virg. crines. Id. querrum cuneis, h. e. to cleave. Id. æquor ferro, h. e. to plough. *Oril. Navis scindit aquas. Sen-ec. aves in frusta (of food), h. e. to di-vide, carve, cut into small pieces. *Martial. Nihil scidisti, h. e. you have given your guests nothing to eat. Further, Prop-vestes de corpore. Cic. alieni penulam, h. e. to tear one's travelling-cloak, h. e. to ask, solicit, urge or force him to stay. — So, also, Scissus, *a*, um. *Lin. vestis. Virg. Mater scissa comam, h. e. habens comam scissam. *Lacan. Scissa genas, h. e. with scratched cheeks. *Martial. hu-mus, h. e. effossa. — ¶ Also, to tear open, as, wounds. *Figur. Cic. dolo-rem, h. e. to reach. — ¶ Also, figur. to tear to pieces, lacerate, distract. *Lucret. Curæ animum scindunt. — ¶ Also, figur. to interrupt. *Cic. verba fletu. *Plin. Ep. actionem. — ¶ Figur. to di-vide. *Virg. Scindit se nubes. — Also, in general, to divide, separate. *Virg. Genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno, h. e. branches off. *Quintil. Scidit se studium. — Hence, Scindi, to be sepa-rated or divided, to separate or divide it-self. *Virg. In contraria studia scindit vulgus. *Tacit. Ili in duas factiones scinduntur. Hence, Id. Scindere ag-men, h. e. to separate, break through. — ¶ Also, to destroy, overthrow, raze. *Plant. urbem. — ¶ Stat. chelyn, h. e. to strike too violently, of a player who is out of humor.****************

SCINDŪLA. See *Scandula*.

SCINFES. See *Cuifes*.

SCINIS. See *Sinis*.

SCINTILLA (perhaps from scindo), *æ*, f. a spark, sparkle, σπινθήρ. *Virg. — ¶ Also, a bright point like a spark. *Plin. — ¶ Also, figur. a spark, the smallest part of a thing. *Cic. Ut ne qua scintilla belli relinquantur, h. e. not a spark, not a vestige.***

SCINTILLATIŌ (scintillo), *ōnis*, f. *a* 2 sparkling, σπινθηρισμός. *Plin.*

SCINTILLŌ (scintilla), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *n*. 2 I. to sparkle, emit sparks, σπινθηρίζω. *Plin. and Virg. — Figur. Sil. Scintil-lavit ira, h. e. sparkled, flashed. *Calp. Vennus, h. e. amor.**

SCINTILLŪLA (dimin. of scintilla), *æ*, f. a little spark, μικρός σπινθήρ. *Cic.*

SCIŌ (unc.), *is*, *ivi* and *ii*, *itum*, *a*, 4. to know, have knowledge of any thing, δαίω, ἴσκει, γινώσκω. *Cic. Ille tenet et scit. *Liv. Nec satis scio, nec si sciam, dicere ausim. *Cels. and Lin. Scire licet, h. e. you must know, it is evident or manifest. *Liv. Facile est scito. Also, scito, for scitu. *Tereut. Scito huic opus est. *Cic. Fac ut sciam, h. e. let me know, in-form me of it. — Also, with quod in-stead of an accusat. and infinit. follow-ing. *Plant. Scio jam, filius quod amet mens. *Lin. Scituros, quod sine resti-tuta potestate redigi in concordiam res nequeant. — Haud scio an, perhaps, probably, in my opinion, I should think, doubtless. *Cic. Est id quidem magnum, et haud scio an maximum. *Id. Haud scio, an nihil quicquam melius sit. *Tereut. Haud scio, an uxorem ducat, h. e. I would not answer for it, he is going to marry. When followed by *ne*, it ex-presses a doubt. *Cæs. B. G. 5, 51. Haud scio mirandumne sit, h. e. we need not wonder. — Scito (imper.), know, you must know, I will tell you, I let you know, I inform you; as, *Tereut. Semper tu scito, flamma fumio est proxima, h. e. keep this in mind. *Cic. Apud Segestanos re-pertum esse, judices, scitote neminem, qui illud signum auderet attingere. — Scires, you would think, suppose, con-clude; as, *Oril. Seu pingebat acu, sciret a Pallade doctam. — Scire de aliqua re,***************

or de homine, to know or have a knowledge of any thing or person; as, Cic. De legibus instituentibus Lycurgum scisse melius, quam Hyperidem. Id. Cum is, qui de omnibus scierit, de Sulla se scire negarit. — Scire ex aliquo, or de aliquo, to know any thing from a person, understand or hear from, &c., have information from; as, Cic. Ex quo vel ex sobrio, vel certe ex ebrio scire posses. Id. Id de Marcello, aut certe de Postumia sciri potest. — Quod sciam, as far as I know, to my knowledge; as, Cic. Sestius non venerat, quod sciam. So, also, Quod scio; as, Quintil. Quod scio, victis etiam gladiatores parcunt. — Scin? do you know? Terent. Scin? tu, ut — habeat? Plaut. Scin? quomodo? Terent. Scin? me, in quibus sim gaudiis? for scin? in quibus ego sim, &c. — Partic. Sciens. S. C. de Bacch. Senatūs sententiā uti scientes essetis. — ¶ Also, to be able, to know, have knowledge of or understand any thing. Cic. Latine, Græce, h. e. to know Latin or Greek. Terent. Fidibus scire, se. canere, h. e. to be able to play on a stringed instrument. Plaut. omnes linguas. Cic. Remm, quæ sciuntur. — Also, in general, to be able, where possum is otherwise used. Liv. Major, quam ut reus esse sciret. — ¶ Also, to learn, find, hear, see, know. Cic. Quid autem dubitaverim, cum videre te, scies. Id. Qui anticipes ejus rei molestiam, quam triduo sciturus es, quid igitur proficis? Id. Quoad scitum, se. Sextium vivere, h. e. knew or was informed. — ¶ Also, for scisco, to ordain, decree, appoint. Pandect. Lex scit. Liv. Sciret plebs, ut, &c. — ¶ Scibo, is, it, for sciam, es, et. Terent. — ¶ See, also, Sciens.

SCIOGRAPHIA. See Sciagraphia.

SCIOLUS (dimin. of sciens), a, um, adj. one who affects wisdom or knowledge of any thing, a conceited or arrogant person, a sciolist, swattherer. Arnob. — ¶ Also, knowing, having a knowledge of, being skilled or experienced in any thing. Frontin. nandi.

SCIOPODES. See Sciapodes.

SCIOTHERICÓN (σκιωθηρικόν), n. a sun-dial. Plin. — Also, Sciother. Hygin.

SCIPIADES (Σκιπιδῆς), or **SCIPIADA**, 3 a, m. one of the family of the Scipios, a Scipio, or Scipio. Horat. — Plur. Scipiadae, the Scipios. Virg.

SCIPIŌ (σκιπών, σκήπων), ōnis, m. a staff, as, for walking, and, as occasion served, for heating. Plaut. — churruis, a staff worn by the viri triumphales. Liv. Also, by the consuls under the emperors. Vopise. Such a staff the Romans sent as a present to king Masinissa. Liv. — ¶ Scipio (Σκιπίων, Σκηπίων), a family name of the gens Cornelia. Publius Scipio Africanus Major defeated Hannibal at Zama. His grandson, P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Minor, destroyed Carthage.

SCIPIŌNARIŌS (Scipio), a, um, adj. of Scipio. Varr.

SCIROMĀ (σκιρῶμα), and **SCIRRHŌMĀ** (σκιρῶμα), ātis, n. a hard swelling, unattended with pain, but very dangerous, a scirrhus, scirrhus tumor. Plin.

SCIŌN (Σκίων, or Σκείων), ōnis, m. a highwayman slain by Theseus. Ovid. — ¶ Also, with the Athenians, a west or north-west wind, so called because it blew from the Scironic rocks. Scæc.

SCIŌNIS (Σκιρωνίς, Σκειρωνίς), Idis, 3 f. called after the highwayman Sciron, Scironia. Senec. petrie, same as saxa Scironica.

SCIŌNIŌS (Σκιωνίος), a, um, adj. 2 called after the highwayman Sciron, Scironic. Plin. saxa, near Attica, in the country of Megara.

SCIŌS, and **SCIŌRHŌS** (σκιός, and σκιρῶς), i, m. same as Sciroma. Plin.

SCIPEŌS, or **SIPEŪS** (scirpus), a, um, 3 adj. of a bulrush, σχοίνος. Plin. ratis. Ovid. imago. So, also, Id. simulacrum. Such images were annually thrown into the Tiber, instead of men. (Here most Edd. have scirpeus.) — Hence, Scirpea, or, usually, Sirpea, subst. sc. res, or corbis, h. e. a hurdle or basket-work for a wagon or carriage. Varr. and Ovid.

SCIŌPICŪLŌS, or **SIRPICŪLŌS** (scirpici), a, um, adj. consisting or made of bulrushes. — Hence, Varr. and Prop. Scirpiculus, or sirpiculus, and scirpicula or sirpicula, sc. corbis, h. e. a wicker-basket. Plaut. Sirpiculis piscariis, h. e. boat-nets, weels, wicker-baskets. — Varr. Sirpicula falces, h. e. perhaps, pruning-knives used in training a vine.

SCIŌPŌ, or **SIRPŌ** (scirpus), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to bind, plait. Varr.

SCIŌPŌLŌS, a, um, adj. Plin. vitis, h. e. a kind of vine. So, also, Id. uva. **SCIŌPŌS**, or **SIRPŌS** (γρίπος, or γρίφος), i, m. a rush, bulrush, σπάτη, σχοίνος. Plin. Since rushes have no knots, hence the proverb, Terent. Nodum in scirpo querere, h. e. to seek a knot in a bulrush, to stumble upon plain ground, look for difficulties where there are none. — ¶ Also, a net made of bulrushes. Hence, a riddle. Gell.

SCIŌRHŌMA. See Scirama.

SCIŌRHŌS. See Sciros.

SCIŌSCITATIŌ (sciscitor), ōnis, f. a demand, asking, inquiry, πείσις, ἐρώτης. Petron.

SCIŌSCITATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an inquirer, 3 demander, investigator, πεισθῆν. Martialis.

SCIŌSCITŌ (scisco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. same as Sciscitor. Hence, Sciscitatus, a, um, passively, asked, ἐρωτηθείς. Ammian.

SCIŌSCITŌR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to inquire, demand, ask, interrogate, question, seek to be informed, πυνθάνομαι, ἐξεπῶ. Cic. de victoria. Id. Epicuri ex Velleio sciscitator sententiam. Terent. Sciscitari quid sit. Liv. Sciscitari, uter Porsena esset. Cic. Ab utroque sciscitor, cur mundi ædificatores repente existerint. Also, with an accusat. of the person interrogated. Liv. Cum vidisset os specus, per quod oraculo utentes sciscitatum deos descendunt. Sueton. Ut mane singulos sciscitaretur, jamne jentassent. — ¶ Also, to try, essay. Capitol. Sciscitatus, an humeri apti essent oneri ferendo.

SCIŌSCŌ (scio), is, scīvi, scitum, a. 3. to inquire, know, learn, ascertain, εἶδω, ἵσται. Plaut. Ocius accorro, ut sciscam, quid velit. — ¶ Also, to approve of any thing by one's vote, to vote, give one's vote or suffrage. Cic. legem, or, Id. rogationem, h. e. to approve of a bill or proposed law. This was done by the people. Sometimes, also, to make a motion, propose a law. — Hence, to enact or make a law, to decree, ordain, determine, establish, appoint, constitute, ψηφίζομαι, χειροτονέω. Cic. Que scisceret plebs. — Also, without an accusat. Cic. Athenienses sciverunt, ut Æginetes pollices præderentur. Liv. Plebes scivit, ut, &c. — Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. Sil. Solem concedere nocti sciscant.

SCIŌSILIS (scindo), e, adj. that may 2 easily be rent, cut, cleft, split or broken, εύκλειστος, εύκλειπετος. Cels. alumen. — ¶ Also, rent, torn. Apul.

SCIŌSIM (scissus), a, um, adv. by cleaving, splitting, dividing or parting. Prudent.

SCIŌSIŌ (scirādo), ōnis, f. a tearing, separating, dividing, τμήσις. Macrob.

SCIŌSŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who tears or 2 divides. Hence, a career, cutter up of meat, χειρονόμος. Petron.

SCIŌSŌRĀ (Id.), æ, f. a tearing, rending, 2 dividing. Plin. — Figur. dissension, quarrel. Prudent. — ¶ Also, a cut, notch, cleft, rent, scissure, fissure, crack, chink, σχῆμα. Plin.

SCIŌSŌS, a, um, particip. from scindo. — ¶ Adj. that may easily be split. Colum. alumen. — Also, figur. torn or looking as if it was torn. Prop. genæ, h. e. furrowed, wrinkled. Martialis. venter, h. e. wrinkled, shrivelled. Cic. Vox scissa, or Vocis genus scissum, h. e. broken, interrupted or quaking. — Subst. Scissum, i, n. a rent, scissure, opening, hole. Plin. Scissa reficere.

SCIŌTAMENTUM (scitus, a, um), i, n. plur. Scitamenta, dainties, sweetmeats, delicate food, ἡδύσματα. Plaut. — ¶ Also, figur. dainties, of rare expressions, ironically. Gell. Ὁμοιοτέλευτα, καὶ πάριστα, καὶ ὁμοιόπρωτα, cete-

raque hujusmodi scitamenta, quæ isti ἀπειρόκαλοι in collocandis verbis inmodice faciunt.

SCIŌTATIŌ (scitor), ōnis, f. a demand, inquiry, πείσις. Ammian.

SCIŌTATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a demander, asker, inquirer. Ammian. 22, 8. (Alii leg. scrutatores.)

SCIŌTĒ (scitus, a, um), adv. skilfully, dexterously, nicely, cleverly, ἐπιστημόνως, ἐμμελῶς. Liv. loqui. Cic. Capella scite facta. Gell. Scitius. Plaut. Scitissime. — ¶ Also, tastefully, elegantly. Liv. coli, h. e. to dress fashionably. Salust. exornare convivium.

SCIŌTŌ (scio), as, a. 1. to know. Ammian. 330, 5. (Al. leg. noscitabat.)

SCIŌTŌR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to 3 desire to know, to ask, demand, inquire. Virg. oracula, h. e. to consult. Ovid. Scitatur ab ipsa, cujus velit esse mariti. Horat. Scitari libet ex ipso. Ovid. Scitari quæpiam de re aliqua. Id. causam viæ. Id. Quid veniat, scitatur. Cic. Non te id scitari, qualem esse oratorem vellem. Sometimes it may be rendered to learn, be informed. Horat. ex aliquo.

SCIŌTŪLE (scitulus), adv. skilfully, elegantly, gracefully. Apul.

SCIŌTŪS (dimin. of scitus), a, um, adj. 3 handsome, beautiful, pretty, neat, trim, fine, elegant. Plaut. forma, fine. Apul. caupona (hostess).

SCIŌTUM (scisco), i, u. an ordinance, statute, decree, ψήφισμα. Liv. plebis. Id. pontificis. Cic. Cum scita ac jussa nostra sua sententia comprobant. Id. Ctesiphon scitum fecit, ut corona aurea donaretur. — Hence, Populi scitum, plebis scitum, or, populiscitum, plebiscitum. — ¶ Also, same as Dogma, a maxim, dogma, axiom, tenet of a philosopher, δόγμα. Scæc.

SCIŌTŪS (Id.), us, m. an ordinance, decree. Liv. and Cic. plebis.

SCIŪS (properly, a participle from scio, or scisco), a, um, adj. knowing, skilful, wise, shrewd, acute, dexterous, expert, adroit, crafty, cunning, σωφρὺς, εύφύς. Plaut. sycophanta. Gell. mulier. Eum. ap. Fest. Scitus agaso, nulli acquiescit with the roads. Also, with a genit. following. Ovid. Scitus vadorum, h. e. well acquainted with. Id. lyræ. Also, with an infinit. following. Sil. Scitus accendere. Plaut. Oratio scitissima, h. e. well-written. Id. Scitius. — Hence, Scitum est, it is wise, it is best. Terent. Hoc scitum est, periculum ex aliis facere, tibi quid ex usu siet. Cic. Scitum est, causam conferre in tempus, cum afferre plura, si cupias, non queas. Also, it is worth knowing. Plin. Scitum est, inter Protogenem; et eum quod accidit. So, also, Cic. Vetus illud Catonis admodum scitum est. — Hence, Scitum, subst. a shrewd saying, acute or witty remark, a clever thought, pensée. Cic. Scitum est illud Catonis, ut multa, melius de quibusdam acerbos inimicos mereri, quam eos amicos, qui dulces videantur. — ¶ Also, pretty, fine, handsome, elegant. Terent. puer. Fest. facies. Lamprid. Forma scitor. — ¶ Also, fit, suitable, proper, convenient. Plaut. nox. Gell. vox.

SCIŪRŪS (σκιόρως), i, m. a squirrel. Plin.

SCIŪS (scio), a, um, adj. knowing, having 2 knowledge of, εἰδὼς, ἐπιστήμων. Lucian. Rerum scius. Pacuv. ap. Priscian. Perrogando advenas de natis, neque quinquam invenit scium. — ¶ Also, knowingly, wittingly, deliberately. Lucian. Pinto, eos prudentes et scios mendacia defendenda suscipere.

SCIŪPPŪS, or **SCIŪPŪS** (unc.), i, m. a sound made by striking on the cheek when inflated. Pers. (But some prefer the reading stippus, or stippus.)

SCŌBINĀ (scobis), æ, f. a graver or file to smooth with; a rasp, ῥάβδ. Varr.

SCŌBIS, and **SCŌBS** (scabo), bis, f. pore- 2 der or dust produced by filing, sawing, or boring; scabrid, scrapings, filings, ῥάβδ. The nominat. scobis is found in Cels. and Colum. Figur. Plin. Scobem cutis corymbum extenuat, h. e. scurf or any thing like it. — It is used as a masculine by Vitruv. and Pallad. — Scobs seems not to occur, but Priscian recognizes it as usual.

SCÖLECIÄ (σκοληκία), *æ*, *f.* a kind of verdigris. *Plin.*
SCÖLECIÖN (σκολήκιον), *ii*, *n.* a kind of scarlet berry said to change itself into a small worm. *Plin.*
SCÖLÏBÏRÖCHÖN (σκολίβροχον), *i*, *n.* a kind of plant, otherwise called callitrichon and scolopendrium. *Apul.*
SCÖLÏÖS (σκολιός), *a*, *um*, *adj.* crooked. — Hence, *Carmen scoliön*, *h. c.* a kind of song sung at table, which, as some suppose, was sung in turns by the guests, who sat opposite each other, and, consequently, in a zigzag course.
SCÖLÖPÄX (σκολώπαξ), *äcis*, *m.* a snipe. 3 *Nemesian.*
SCÖLÖPÖNDRÄ (σκολοπένδρα), *æ*, *f.* a scolopendru, a kind of multipede. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a sea-fish. *Plin.*
SCÖLÖPÖNDRIUM, or **SCÖLÖPÖNDRIÖN** (σκολοπένδριον), *ii*, *n.* See *Scolio-brochön*.
SCÖLÏMÖS (σκόλυμος), *i*, *m.* a kind of artichoke (*Cynara cardunculus*, *L.*). *Plin.*
SCÖMBER (σκόμβρος), *bri*, *m.* a kind of sea-fish, usually supposed to be a mackerel (*Scomber scomber*, *L.*).
SCÖMMÄ (σκόμμα), *ätis*, *n.* a scoff, mock, 3 *jeer*, *taunt*, *gibe*, *flout*, *cavil*. *Macrob.*
SCÖPÄ (unc.), *æ*, *f.* a thin branch of trees, shrubs, &c. The singular was but little used, and *Quintil.* 1, 5, 16, finds fault with the use of it. But we find in *Plin.* *Scopa regia*, *h. c.* according to *Sprengel*, a species of the herb goose-foot resembling a besom (*Chenopodium scoparia*, *L.*). It is commonly found in the plural. *Pallad.* *Asparagi radices annis omnibus incenduntur in scopis*. *Plin.* *absinthii in vinum additæ*. And so, of other herbs. — Hence, *Scopæ*, a broom, besom, κόρος, καλλύτρον, σαρῶ-τρον. *Plaut.* *Mundities fieri volo: efferte huc scopas, simulque arundinem*. *Horat.* *Vilibus in scopis, in mappis, in scobe quantus consistit sumptus!* *Plin.* *Myrti foliis acutis, ex qua fiunt ruri scopæ*. — Hence, *Cic.* *Scopas dissolvere*, *h. c.* to take a broom to pieces, to deprive a thing of its order or connection, or, to make a thing entirely useless. — Hence, *Cicero* calls a worthless person *scopas solutus*.
SCÖPÆ, *ärum*, *f.* See *Scopa*.
SCÖPÄRÏÖS (scopæ), *ii*, *m.* a sweeper, 3 *σαρωτήρ*. *Pindect.*
SCÖPÄS (Σκόπας), *æ*, *m.* a celebrated statuary of *Paros*. *Cic.* and *Horat.* — *¶* Also, a Thessalian of rank at the time of *Simonides*. *Quintil.* 11, 2, 14.
SCÖPES (σκόπες), *um*, *f.* a species of owl. *Plin.* 10, 70, ex *Hom.*
SCÖPIÖ (unc.), *önis*, and **SCÖPÖS**, *i*, *m.* 2 the stalk or pedicle of grapes, κρεμαστήρ. *Colum.* and *Varr.* — *Scopinum* is also found in *Cic.*
SCÖPIUM, *ii*, *n.* See *Scopio*.
SCÖPTÖLÄ (unc.), *örum*, *n.* the shoulder-3 bones. *Cels.* 8, 1. (But *Ed. Almel.* reads *scutulo*.)
SCÖPÖLÄ (dimin. of *scopa*), *æ*, *f.* a little 2 besom or broom, κόρητρον. *Colum.*
SCÖPÖLÖSÖS (scopulus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* full 1 of rocks or shelves, rocky, shelvy, σκπε-λάδης. *Cic.* *mare*. *Sil. collis*. *Plin.* *Scopulosa*, *sc. loca*. — Hence, *figur.* *Cic.* *locus*, *h. e.* dangerous. *Val. Flacc.* *terga belluæ*, *h. e.* projecting like a rock.
SCÖPÖLÖS (σκόπελος), *i*, *m.* any high projecting place, from which one can see objects at a great distance, the summit of a mountain, a high rock, cliff, crag. *Virg.* *Ipsa hæret scopulis, et quantum vertice ad auras, &c.* *Ovid.* *Scopulus Mavortis*, *h. e.* *Areopagus*. — Also, with poets, in general, any large stone. *Val. Flacc.* *Machine muri, quæ scopulis trabibusque diu, confectaque flammis procubuit tandem*. *Id.* *Imber agens scopulos*, *h. e.* *lapides*. — *¶* Particularly, a rock in the sea or on the scashore, a cliff. *Cæs.* *Remigum numero pars ad scopulos alisa*. So, also, *Cic.* *Ad scopulos affligi*. *Ovid.* *Terra tribus scopulis currit in æquora*, *h. e.* *promontorii*. — *Figur.* *Ovid.* *Scopulos et ferrum gestare in corde (of a hard-hearted and unmerciful person)*. *Lucret.* *Ad scopulum ire*, *h. e.* *to perish*. — Also, *figur.* a rock, of critical, dangerous things. *Cic.* *Rationes ad scopulos appellere*.

SCÖPÖS (σκοπός), *i*, *m.* a mark, scope, at 3 which one shoots. *Sneton.* *Dom.* 19. (But *Ed. Wolf.* reads *scopulo*.) — *Figur.* an end, design, aim, object, purpose. *Cic.* But in this passage it is written with Greek characters. — *¶* *Scopus*, a stalk or pedicle of grapes. See *Scopio*.
SCÖRDALÄ (scordalins), *æ*, *f.* contention, 2 quarrel. *Petron.*
SCÖRDALÖS (unc.), *i*, *m.* perhaps, quar- 2 relsome, insolent, daring, audacious *Senec.*
SCÖRDILÖN (unc.), *i*, *n.* same as *Scor-* 3 *dium*. *Apul.*
SCÖRDÏUM, or **SCÖRDÏÖN** (σκόρδιον), *ii*, *n.* a plant smelling like garlic, *scum* or water-germander, (*Teucrium scordi-* *um*, *L.*) *Plin.* 25, 27.
SCÖRDÖTÏS (unc.), *is*, *f.* same as *Scor-* *dium*. *Plin.*
SCÖRÏÄ (σκορία), *æ*, *f.* dross, the refuse of metal. *Plin.* — *¶* *Figur.* dirt, filth. *Virg.*
SCÖRPÆNÄ (σκόρπαινα), *æ*, *f.* a sea-scorpion. *Plin.* 32, 53.
SCÖRPÏACÖS (σκορπιακός), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 3 relating to scorpions. *Tertull.* *Scorpi-* *um*, *sc. medicamentum*, *h. e.* a remedy against the sting of a scorpion.
SCÖRPINACÄ (unc.), *æ*, *f.* a kind of herb, 3 same as *Proserpinca*. *Apul.*
SCÖRPIÖ, *önis*, and **SCÖRPIÖS**, and **SCÖRPIÖS** (σκορπίος, σκορπίων), *i*, *m.* a scorpion. *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — Also, the Scorpion, one of the twelve signs of the zodi- *ac*. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, an engine for throw- *ing stones, darts and other missiles, called* *a scorpion*. *Cæs.* and *Lin.* Particularly *Ammian.* 23, 4. and *Veget.* *de re mil.* 4, 22. — *¶* Also, a kind of sea-fish, probably the sea-scorpion, (*Cottus scorpio*, *L.*) *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a kind of plant, scorpion-grass, scorpion-wort, or scorpion's-tail (*Spartium scorpius*, *L.*) *Plin.* 22, 17. — Also, a shrub, otherwise called *tragas*. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a heap of stones piled up in the form of a pyra- *mid, and serving as a boundary-mark.* *Sicil.* *Flacc.*
SCÖRPIÖCTÖNÖN (σκορπιόκτόνον), *i*, *n.* 3 the herb heliotrope. *Apul.*
SCÖRPIÖN (unc.), *ii*, *n.* a kind of herb, otherwise called *telyphanon*. *Plin.*
SCÖRPIÖNTÖS (scorpio), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of 2 or pertaining to a scorpion. *Plin.* *genus* *ennehmeris*, so called on account of its *resemblance to the tail of a scorpion,* and because it is good against the sting of *that insect*.
SCÖRPIÖS, *ii*, *m.* See *Scorpio*. 3
SCÖRPÏTES (σκορπίτης), *æ*, *m.* or **SCÖR-** **PÏTIS** (σκορπίτης), *idis*, *f.* a kind of precious stone resembling a scorpion. *Plin.*
SCÖRPIÖRÖS, or **SCÖRPIÖRÖS** (σκορπί- *ονρος*), *i*, *m.* and **SCÖRPIÖRÖN** (σκορπί- *ονρον*), *i*, *n.* scorpion's-tail; a kind of he- *liotrope*. *Plin.*
SCÖRPIÖS, *ii*, *m.* See *Scorpio*.
SCÖRTÄTÖR (scortor), *öris*, *m.* a whore- 3 monger, whoremaster, fornicator, *ἐτα-* *ριστής, πόρνος*. *Cic.*
SCÖRTÄTÖS (*Id.*), *us*, *m.* whoredom. 3
SCÖRTEÖS (scortum), *a*, *um*, *adj.* made 2 of hides or skins, σκóτυος. *Cels.* *pul-* *vinus*. — Hence, *Ovid.* *Scortea*, things *made of hides or leather*. Hence, *Scor-* *tea*, *sc. vestis*, a garment made of skins *or leather*. *Martial.* and *Senec.* — *¶* Also, old, wrinkled, ugly. *Apul.* *Scortum scortum*.
SCÖRTÏLLUM (dimin. of *scortum*), *i*, *n.* 3 a little or young harlot or courtesan, *πο-* *ρνήδιον, ἐταίριδιον*. *Cotull.*
SCÖRTÖR (scortum), *äris*, *dep.* 1. to 3 *whore, scorch, ἐταίριζομαι*. *Varr.*
SCÖRTUM (σκόρτος), *i*, *n.* a skin, hide, *δέρμα*. *Varr.* *Pellei antiqui dicebant* *scortum*. *Tertull.* *Herculis*, *h. e.* *the* *lion's skin of Hercules*. — *¶* Also, any *person, male or female, who commits forni-* *cation; a harlot, courtesan, whore, prosti-* *tute, drab, strumpet*. *Cic.*
SCÖTT, *örum*, *m.* See *Scotus*.
SCÖTÏÄ (σκορία), *æ*, *f.* darkness. — 2 Hence, in architecture, the *rundle in the* *bottom of a pillar*. *Vitruv.* 3, 5, 2. — *¶* Also, a gutter at the end of a cornice. *Vitruv.* 4, 3, 6. — *¶* *Scötia*, *æ*, *f.* Scot- *land*.

SCÖTÏCÖS (Scotia), *a*, *um*, *adj.* Scottish, 3 *Scotch*. *Claudinn.* *teka*.
SCÖTÏNÖS, or **SCÖTÏNÖS** (σκοτεινός), *a*, *um*, *adj.* dark. Hence, an epithet of the philosopher *Heraclitus*. *Senec.* *Heraclitus*, cui cognomen *Scotinon* *fecit* *orationis obscuritas*.
SCÖTÖS (unc.), *i*, *m.* a Scotchman. *Clan-* 3 *dian*.
SCRÄNCÏÄ (unc.), *æ*, *f.* perhaps an epi- *thet of a prostitute*. *Plaut.* *fragm.* *ap.* *Varr.*
SCREÄTÖR (screo), *öris*, *m.* a hatcher or 3 *hemmer*. *Plaut.*
SCREÄTÖS (*Id.*), *us*, *m.* a hacking, hem- 3 *ming*, *χρῆμψις*. *Terent.*
SCREÖ (unc.), *as*, *a*. 1. to hawk, hem, 3 *χρέμπτωμαι*. *Plaut.*
SCRÏBÄ (scribo), *æ*, *m.* any one that *writes; particularly, one who writes in the* *service of another, as of a prince,* *college, &c.; with us, a writer, scribe,* *notary, secretary, clerk, amanuensis,* *γραμματεὺς, λογογράφος*. Hence, the *scribe* are sometimes to be considered *as mean and inferior, and sometimes* *as respectable, and persons of impor-* *tance, though none of them were in* *great repute in free Rome, because* *they served for pay. They were of* *two kinds: Publici, who were in the* *service of the senate and higher magis-* *trates, as consuls, prætors, ædiles,* *quæstors, governors, &c.* *Cic.* *Scriba* *ædilius*. *Sueton.* *quæstorius*. Also, *of princes and kings*. *Plin.* *Scribis* *regum*. *Id.* *Scriba cum rege sedens*. *Nepos.* *Fulgebant jam in adolescentulo* *indoles virtutis, itaque eum habuit Phi-* *lippus rex ad manum scribæ loco, quod* *multo apud Graios honorificentius est,* *quam apud Romanos*. *Privati*, who *were kept by a private individual*. *Varr.* *Scriba* *librarius*. These are otherwise *simply called librarii*. *Horat.* *Scriba* *Neronis* (*h. e.* *Tiberii*). So, also, *Cic.* *ad Div.* 5, 20. *Scriba meus*. (But in this *passage, it may also mean a scriba publi-* *cus, because Cicero speaks here as pro-* *consul.*) — *Inscript.* *Scriba ab epistolis*, *h. e.* a secretary.
SCRÏBATÖS (scribo), *us*, *m.* the office of a 3 *scribe or secretary, a writership, secretari-* *ship*. *Coel.* *Just.*
SCRÏBLÏTÄ, or **SCRÏBLÏTÄ** (unc.), *æ*, 2 *f.* probably a kind of pastry. *Plaut.* and *Martial.* — Hence, *Afran.* *Scriblitarius*, *h. e.* a pastry-cook.
SCRÏBÖ (γράφω), *is*, *psi*, *ptum*, *a*. 3. to *engrave, imprint, mark, draw lines, make* *characters, properly with a style or any* *other pointed instrument, by which the* *surface of any thing is torn open and* *made rough*. Hence, *to mark, draw,* *paint, write*, because the ancients wrote *with a style on waven tablets*. *Quintil.* *Stigma fugitivo scribere*, *h. e.* *to brand a* *runaway slave*. *Cic.* *lineam*, *h. e.* *to draw* *a line*. *Catull.* *Frontem tabernæ scri-* *bere scipionibus*, *h. e.* *to mark*. *Martial.* *Jupiter scriptus auro*. — Hence, *to mark* *out, delineate, describe, sketch*. *Plin.* *Ep.* *formam*. *Horat.* *Scribetur tibi forma et* *situs agri*. — Especially, *to write with* *a style or pen*. — Hence, *to write, make let-* *ters or join them*. *Cic.* *litteram*. *Id.* *Erat scriptum ipsius manu*. *Figur.* *Ter-* *ent.* *Mihi scripta illa dicta sunt in ani-* *mo*, *h. e.* *impressed, transcribed up*. — Also, *to write, inform by writing, intimate by* *letter, write a letter to a person*. *Cic.* *Ego* *ad quos scribam, nescio*. *Id.* *In ista* *epistola nihil mihi scripsisti de tuis re-* *bus*. *Plaut.* *salutem*, *h. e.* *to greet, send* *one's compliments to any one in writing*. *Cic.* *Scribitur nobis, multitudinem* *con-* *venisse*. Also, with a *nominat.* and *in-* *finiit*. *Cic.* *Illic avis scribitur solere*. — *Also, to write, to commission, demand,* *ask, command by writing*. *Cic.* *Si quid* *ad me scripseris*. With *ut* following. *Id.* *Patroni scribere, ut is ad suos scribe-* *ret; ut ad me scriberet, ut in Italiam* *venirem*. Also, without *ut*. *Cæs.* *Scribit Labieno, veniat*. Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Tacit.* *Scribitur te-* *tarchis jussis Corbulonis obsequi*. — *Scribere ad aliquem de aliquo, to com-* *mend; as, Cic.* *Accuratissime ad me de te* *scripsit*, *h. e.* *has commended you very* *much to me*. — Also, *to write, draw up,*

compose. *Cic.* Scripsi tres libros. *Id.* defensionem. *Id.* historiam. *Horat.* poemata. *Cic.* carmen in aliquem. Also, simply, *Scribere*, to write, compose any thing, especially poems. *Tacit.* Ad scribendum animum appulit, *h. e.* to writing or composing any thing. *Cic.* Se ad scribendi studium contulit, *h. e.* to composing a poem. Also, simply, *Scribere*, to write, treat of any thing in writing. *Gell.* Ut Plutarchus scribit. — Also, of advocates, to give written formularies or rules. *Cic.* *Mar.* 9. — *Cic.* Dicam alicui scribere, *h. e.* to bring an action against a person in writing. *Id.* leges, *h. e.* to make, draw up. *Id.* fœdus amicitia, *h. e.* to make. *Cic.* testamentum, *h. e.* to make a will. *Id.* senatus consultum, *h. e.* to commit to writing. Also, simply, *scribere*. *Id.* Adesse scribendo, *h. e.* to be present when a decree of the senate was committed to writing. So, also, *Id.* Esse ad scribendum. — Also, to appoint, institute, designate by writing. *Cic.* aliquem heredem, *h. e.* to appoint or designate by writing in a will as one's heir. So, also, *Id.* aliquem tutorem. *Pandect.* servo libertatem, *h. e.* to bequeath by will. — *Plant.* Scribere alicui numos, *h. e.* to pay by a bill of exchange. *Horat.* Scribe decem a Nerio, *h. e.* scribe to decem sesterterii accepisse a Nerio, borrow of Nerius 10,000 sesterces. — Also, to sing or write of any one. *Cic.* Eum Marium, quem scripsissem, *h. e.* de quo scripsissem, cecinissem, of whom I wrote the poem called Marius. *Horat.* Scribere Vario (dat. for a Vario). — Also, to write or put down a name in a list or catalogue. — Hence, to enlist, enrol, levy. *Liv.* milites. *Cic.* supplementum legionibus, *h. e.* to enlist recruits. *Liv.* socios navales, *h. e.* to levy; or, with us, press sailors. *Id.* Colonos scribere in urbem aliquam, *h. e.* to send. Also, of other persons. *Horat.* Scribe tui gregis hunc, *h. e.* reckon him among your friends. — Also, to write, entitle. *Liv.* se consulens. — *Plant.* Scripti, for scripsisti. *Auson.* Scripse, for scripsisse.

SCRIBENTIS LARGŌS, a physician in the time of the emperors Tiberius and Claudius.

SCRINIUM (unc.), ii, n. a wooden case for keeping papers, books, paintings, &c.; a casket, coffer, trunk, chest, case: a desk, escritoire, book-case, κιβωτός, κιβωτόν. *Sallust.*, *Horat.*, and *Plin.* Under the emperors in later times, there were four kinds of *scrinia*: *memoriæ*, *epistolarium*, *libellorum*, and *epistolarium Græcarum*.

SCRIPULUM, i, n. same as *Scripulum*. *Rhem.* *Fann.*

SCRIPTILIS (*scribo*), e, adj. that can be written. *Amian.*

SCRIPTIO (*Id.*), ōnis, f. a writing, the act of writing. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, a writing for exercise, or that which one writes for exercise. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, a writing; a thing written. *Cic.*

SCRIPTITIO (*frequentat.* of *scribo*), as, avi, atum, a. i. to write often. *Cic.* *Scrihas*, vel potius *scriptites*. — *¶* Also, to write, particularly when it is done often, or simply, to write. *Cic.* orationes multas. *Id.* Græcis scriptitarunt, *h. e.* scripserunt.

SCRIPTOR (*scribo*), ōris, m. any one that writes or composes in writing, a writer, an author, συγγραφεύς. *Cic.* artium bonarum. *Id.* rerum suarum. *Horat.* Trojani belli, *h. e.* Homerus. *Cic.* legum, *h. e.* a legislator. — Also, without a genit. Lysias is called by *Cic.* Subtilis scriptor. *Liv.* Scriptores rerum, *h. e.* historians. — Also, same as *Scriba*. *Horat.* Scriptor librarius, and, simply, *Cic.* Scriptor, *h. e.* a scribe, secretary. *Id.* Scriptor rerum domesticarum, *h. e.* who writes an account of all that passes at home.

SCRIPTORIS (*scriptor*), a, um, adj. of 2 or serving for writing, γραφικός. *Cels.* calamus. *Id.* atramentum.

SCRIPTULUM (*dimin.* of *scriptum*), i, n. a line or a little line. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, for *Scripulum*. *Varr.*

RIPTUM (*scribo*), i, n. a writing, thing written; any thing committed to writing,

σῶγγραμμα. *Cic.* Scriptum relinquere, *h. e.* to leave behind in writing. *Id.* Quod a Platone in scriptis relictum esse dicunt, *h. e.* in writing, properly among his writings. *Id.* Mandare scriptis, *h. e.* to commit to writing, to write down. *Id.* Scripta scribere. *Id.* De scripto dicere, *h. e.* to speak from written notes, to read a speech, recite from a written composition. *Id.* Landavit scripto meo, *h. e.* a speech which I had composed. *Id.* Quoniam scripto illo istius sententiam dicere vetabatur, *h. e.* a written ordinance. *Id.* Quum videtur scriptoris voluntas cum scripto ipso dissentire, *h. e.* when the meaning and intention of the writer does not seem to agree with his expressions. — *¶* Also, a writing. *Cic.* In scripto multo essem crebrior, *h. e.* in letter-writing. — *¶* Also, a line. *Cic.* Ius duodecim scriptorum, *h. e.* a certain game played with dice and men. — *¶* Scriptum facere, *h. e.* scribam esse, to be a writer or secretary. See *Scriptus*, us.

SCRIPTURA (*Id.*), ō, f. a marking. Hence, a line or limit, boundary. *Petr.* inalarum. — *¶* Also, a writing; the act of writing, γραφή. *Cic.* assidua. *Id.* Scriptura persequi aliquid, *h. e.* to write. — Hence, a writing, thing written, any thing committed to writing. *Nepos.* Genus scripturæ, *h. e.* a style or manner of writing. *Cæc.* in *Cic.* Ep. Mendum scripturæ, *h. e.* an error in writing. *Cic.* Per scripturam completi, *h. e.* to compose in writing. *Id.* Ex inferiore scriptura, *h. e.* parte testamenti. *Id.* Scripturam, in qua inerit illud ambiguum. *Val. Max.* Duabus arcis lapideis repetitis, quarum in altera scriptura indicabat corpus Numæ Pompilii inesse, *h. e.* the inscription or superscription. *Sueton.* Libelli scriptura brevi, *h. e.* notes or billets expressed in a few words. — Particularly of poems. *Terent.* Ne cum scriptura evanesceret. *Sueton.* in *Vita Juvenal.* Genus scripturæ excoluit, *h. e.* satyræ faciendæ. — Hence, with ecclesiastical writers, *Scriptura*, and plur. *Scripturæ*, the Bible, Scriptures, sacred writings, τὰ ἱερὰ βιβλία. — Also, a style or manner of writing. *Terent.* Fabulas tenni esse oratione et scriptura levi. — Also, a tax paid from public pastures. *Cic.* Vectigal ex scriptura, *h. e.* revenue from public pastures. *Id.* Qui pro magistro est in scriptura.

SCRIPTURARIOS (*scriptura*), a, um, 3 adj. relating to the tax from public pastures, consequently, relating to public pastures. *Fest.* ager, *h. e.* on which cattle were pastured for a certain rent. *Liv.* Scripturarius homo, *h. e.* one who has to do with the money arising from public pastures, whether as a recorder or as a farmer.

SCRIPTURIŌ (*desiderat.* of *scribo*), is, 3 a. 4. to desire to write. *Sidon.*

SCRIPTŌS (*scribo*), us, m. a writing; 3 particularly, the office of a secretary, secretariship. *Liv.* Scriptum facere, *h. e.* to be a writer or secretary. *Fronto.* Scriptus publicus.

SCRIPTUS, a, um. See *Scribo*.

SCRIPULARIS, or **SCRIPULARIS** (*scripulum*, or *scripulum*), e, adj. of a scruple, in weight. *Plin.*

SCRIPULATIM, or **SCRIPULATIM** (*Id.*), adv. by scruples, in weight. *Plin.*

SCRIPULUM, or **SCRIPULUM** (unc.), i, n. a scruple or the smallest part of a weight or measure. As a weight, the two hundred and eighty-eighth part of a pound. *Cic.* *Attic.* 4, 16. *Ed. Ern.* Scripulum. *Ovid.* Scripula quinque. *Vitr.* Anri scripulum. — *¶* Also, the two hundred and eighty-eighth part of an acre (jugerum). *Colum.* — *¶* Also, the smallest part of any measure, as, of a degree in astronomy, otherwise called a minute. — *¶* Instead of *Scripulum*, or *Scrupleum*, we find also in *Varr.* *Scrptulum*; in *Rhem.* *Fann.* *Scrptum*; in *Inscript.* *Scrptulus*.

SCRIBICULŌS (*dimin.* of *scribo*), i, m. 2 a little ditch or furrow, βέβριον. *Colum.*

SCRIBIS, and **SCRIBS** (unc.), bis, m. and f. a ditch, furrow, hole, ὀρυγμα, σκάμμα. *Colum.* Ne protinus totis scribis terra compleatur. *Id.* Scribis

fieri debet latus pedum duorum. *Id.* Hunc scrobem autumnum facito. *Plin.* Platani in sua scrobe reponuntur. *Id.* Ramum ab arbore in scrobem deprime. — Hence, also, a grave. *Sueton.* Scrobem coram fieri imperavit, dimensus ad corporis sui modulum.

SCRŌFA, or **SCRŌPILĀ** (γρῦφάς), ō, f. a sow that has had pigs, or is kept for breeding. *Varr.*

SCRŌFINŌS (*scrofa*), a, um, adj. of a 3 sow. *Marcell.* *Empir.*

SCRŌFIŌ, or **SCRŌPIŌ** (unc.), ōnis, 3 m. a meeting of the boundaries of two fields in the form of a wedge. *Script.* rei agr.

SCRŌFIPASCŌS, or **SCRŌPIIPASCŌS** 3 (*scrofa & pascō*), a, um, adj. feeding or keeping sows. *Plant.*

SCRŌFULĀ, or **SCRŌPIULĀ** (*scrofa*, or 3 *scrophia*), ō, f. a swelling of the glands of the neck; the scrofula or king's evil, χοιράδες. *Veget.*

SCROTUM (perhaps from *scortum*, in the 2 sense of skin), i, n. the scrotum, κόρυκος, δαχτος. *Cels.*

SCRUPEDĀ (perhaps from *scrupus* & 3 *pes*), ō, f. *Plur.* *Scrupedæ*, sc. meretrices, *h. e.* according to some, moving awkwardly or heavily, shambling. Others render it bandy-legged, and derive it from *scaurus*. According to *Scaliger* and *Passow*, it is to be derived from *κρούπερα*, or *κρουπέζα*, a high wooden shoe, and consequently signifies moving heavily, hobbling.

SCRUPĒŌS (*scrupus*), a, um, adj. consisting of pointed, sharp, rough stones, stony, pebbly, rough, rugged, steep. *Virg.* spelunca. — *Figur.* *Auson.* difficultas, *h. e.* ardua.

SCRUPŌSŌS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. full of rough 3 stones, rough. *Plant.* via. *Lucan.* saxum. *Græc.* Pyrene, the rocky Pyrenees *Apul.* agrum. — *Figur.* *Lucret.* ratio.

SCRUPŌLĀRIS. See *Scrupularis*.

SCRUPŌLĀTIM. See *Scrupulatim*.

SCRUPŌLŌSE (*scrupulosus*), adv. scrupulously, carefully, exactly, nicely, anxiously, διεπαρκῶς. *Plin.* *Scrupulosus*. *Colum.* *Scrupulose* probare. *Id.* *Scrupulosissime*.

SCRUPŌLŌSITAS (*Id.*), atis, f. too much 2 nicety or exactness; scrupulousness, scrupulosity, διεπαρκῆτα. *Colum.* — *¶* Also, anxiety, grief, doubtfulness, solicitude. *Tertull.*

SCRUPŌLŌSŌS (*scrupulus*), a, um, adj. 1 full of pointed, sharp, or rough stones, full of little gravel stones, gravelly, pebbly. Hence, rough, rugged, full of points. *Cic.* *Scrupulosæ* cotes. *Pacuv.* specus. — *¶* Also, figur. exact, nice, diligent, scrupulous, precise, curious, full of doubts. *Frontin.* *Scrupulosa* inquisitione invenire aliquid. *Plin.* *Ventorum* ratio erit paulo scrupuliosior. *Valer.* *Max.* cura. *Apul.* *Scrupulosissimus* deorum cultus, superstitious. *Tertull.* *Fides* scrupuliosior. *Apul.* *lector*. — *¶* Also, difficult, troublesome. *Quintil.* disputatio. *Plin.* *Ep.* volumina.

SCRŪPULUM, i, n. a scruple. See *Scripulum*.

SCRŪPULŌS (*dimin.* of *scrupus*), i, m. a small pointed stone, bit of gravel, γρῦφός. *Solin.* Such a small stone is troublesome in a shoe, &c.: hence, a scruple, doubt, difficulty, uneasiness, trouble, anxiety. *Terent.* Mihi unus scrupulus etiam restat, qui me male habet, *h. e.* I have still a scruple. *Cic.* Sin scrupulus tenuissimus residere aliquis videbitur. *Id.* Hunc sibi ex animo scrupulum, qui se dies noctesque stimulat ac pungit, ut evellatis, postulat, *h. e.* to take away, remove. *Plin.* *Ep.* Exime hunc mihi scrupulum, *h. e.* take away, remove. *Cic.* Ille tum injectus est hominibus scrupulus, *h. e.* was occasioned. *Terent.* Timet: injecti scrupulum homini, I have put a flea in his ear: I have given him a bone to pick. *Colum.* Sine scrupulo, *h. e.* without hesitation. — *¶* Also, fear. *Apul.* Rens scrupulo quætionis liberatur, from the fear of being tortured. — *¶* Also, care, diligence, caution. *Apul.* Quibus scrupulis perniciem prohibeat? by what care or diligence. — Also, a difficulty, of things not easily to be explained. *Gell.* Hos auctores desidia

aculeus cum audiremus, neque in his scrupulis aut emolumentum ad rationem vite pertinens, aut finem ultimum querendi videremus, &c. — ¶ Also, for Scrupulum, a scruple, the smallest part of a weight. (See Scrupulum.) — ¶ Also, the smallest part of any thing. *Ins. script.* Vixit annos viginti et unum, menses tres, horas quatuor, scrupulos sex, six minutes.

SCRUPUS (unc.), i, m. a rough stone, λί-2 θαξ. *Petr.*

SCRUTA (γρῦτη, ἡ), ōrum, n. things old, 2 worn out, broken, as, old clothes, or rags, frippery, lumber, old trash or trumpery, tatters, broken stuff. *Horat.* — Hence, Scutarius, ii, m. one that deals therein, a seller of old stuff or trumpery, a broker, ragman, &c. *Lucil.* — Scrutaria, e, f. sc. ars, the trade of such a man. *Apul.* Scrutarium facere, h. e. to deal in old stuff or trumpery. (It is in this passage used of thieves who steal only trifles.)

SCRUTARIUS, a, um. See *Scruta*. 3

SCRUTATIO (scrutor), ōnis, f. a search-2 ing, inquiry, examination, ἐξέτασις. *Sen.*

SCRUTATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a searcher, 2 examiner, inquirer, ἐξεταστής. *Stat.*

profundi, fisherman. *Luca.* auri, one who digs up. *Sueton.* and *Justin.* Saluatoribus scrutatores semper apposit. — ¶ Also, one who seeks or searches after. *Luca.* fati.

SCRUTATRIX (scrutator), icis, f. she 3 that searches, examines, or inquires. *Al-2 cia.* *Avil.*

SCRUTILLUS (unc.), i, m. the belly of a 3 swine stuffed or filled with forced meat. *Plaut.*

SCRUTINIUM (scrutor), ii, n. an inquiry, 3 search, investigation, scrutiny, ἐξερεύ-2 νσις. *Apul.*

SCRUTOR (scruta), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to search, explore, ἐξετάζω, ἐρευνάω.

Cic. domos, naves. *Id.* Non scrutor te. *Id.* Alpes. *Stat.* Latebras animæ mure-2 crone, h. e. to stab deeply in the breast.

Tacit. mare, h. e. to fish. — ¶ Also, to seek, search for. *Cic.* argumenta. *Plin.*

venas inter saxa. — ¶ Also, to ex-2 amine, investigate, search into, inquire in-2 to, pry into. *Cic.* sordes omnes. *Horat.*

arcanum. *Ovid.* mentes deum. *Tacit.*

fata alicujus. — ¶ Scruto seems like-2 wise to have been in use. Hence, *Scru-2 tari* and *Scrutatus*, a, um, passively in *Anian.*

SCULNA (for sculna, from sequor), æ, m. 3 and f. same as *Sequester*, an umpire, judge, arbiter, συνζηκοφύλαξ. *Lavin.* ap. *Gell.*

SCULPŌ (γλύφω), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. to form or fashion any thing by graving, carving or cutting, to carve in stone, grave in metal, cut, engrave, sculpture, γλύφω, γλάφω. *Ovid.* ebur, h. e. to make a statu-2 e out of ivory. *Vitr.* denticulos in coronis. *Apul.* gemmas. *Justin.* an-2 cor in gemma. *Cic.* E saxo sculptus, h. e. formed out of stone. *Suctoa.* Aug. *Ed.* Græv. *Imago sculpta.* (*Ed.* *Ern.* reads *sculpti*; but *sculpo* and *sculpo* seem to be one and the same word.) — Hence, figur. *Apul.* *Sculptum in animo.*

SCULPŌNĒA (probably from sculpo), æ, f. 3 *Plur.* *Sculponæ*, an inferior kind of shoe, such as slaves wore, wooden shoes. *Plaut.*

SCULPTILIS (sculpo), e, adj. formed or 3 fashioned by graving or carving. *Ovid.*

opus dentis, h. e. things made of ivory. *SCULPTOR* (Id.), ōris, m. one who forms 2 or fashions any thing by graving or car-2 ving, a graver, engraver, carver, sculptor, γλύπτης. *Plin.* *gemmarum.*

SCULPTURA (Id.), æ, f. a forming or fash-2 ioning by graving or carving, a graving, carving; sculpture, γλύψις. *Plin.* l. 16, c. 40. Habent in sculpturis facilitatem ficus et salix. *Justin.* Annulus ejusdem sculpture. *Sueton.* *Ner.* 46. *Ed.* *Græv.* Annulus, cujus gemmæ sculptura erat Proserpine raptus. (*But Ed.* *Ern.* reads sculpture.) See, also, *Quintil.* 2, 21, 9.

SCULPTURATUS (sculpturo), a, um, adj. 2 as, Venant. *Fortun.* ars, h. e. the art of forming or fashioning any thing by grav-2 ing or carving, the art of sculpture or engraving.

SCULPTUS, a, um. See *Sculpo*.

SCURRA (unc.), æ, m. properly, perhaps, a townsman, one who lives in a town. *Plaut.*

Non placet, quem scurræ landant. (But this may also be referred to the next signification.) — ¶ Also, a townsman fashionably dressed, a gentleman, or, a nickname of townsmen, a dandy, petit-maitre. It is sometimes opposed to ho-2 nois militaris. *Plant.* *Scurra* es. (*Ep.*) Scio te esse quidem hominem militare.

— ¶ Also, a buffoon, jester, droll, mimic. *Cic.* *Scurram* improbiissimum.

Thus, *Zeno* called *Socrates* *scurram* *Atticæ*. *Cic.* — *Juvenal.* *Catulli*, h. e. pantomime. — ¶ Also, in later times, a soldier of the guard. *Lamprid.*

SCURRILIS (scurra), e, adj. buffoon-like, scurrilous, βωμολοχικός. *Cic.* *jocus.* *Id.* *dicacitas.* — ¶ Also, merry, jolly, jo-2 cose, playful, facetious. *Val.* *Mar.* 8, 8, 2.

SCURRILITAS (scurrilis), ātis, f. buf-2 foonery, scurrility, drollery, plesantry, βωμολοχία. *Auct.* *dial.* *de Orat.*

SCURRILITER (Id.), adv. scurrilously, 1 βωμολοχικῶς. *Plin.* *Ep.*

SCURROR (scurra), āris, dep. 1. to play 3 the buffoon, act the part of a scoffer or jester, βωμολοχεύω. *Horat.* *Scurror* ego ipse mihi, populo tu. — ¶ Also, to act the parasite, to flatter, wheedle. *Horat.*

SCURRULA (dimin. of scurra), æ, m. 3 a buffoon, jester. *Apul.*

SCUTA. See *Scutum*, and *Scutra*. 3

SCUTALE (scutum), is, n. the thong of a 2 sling. *Liv.*

SCUTARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or be-3 longing to a shield. *Veget.* *fabrica*, h. e. a place where shields are made. — Hence, *Scutarius*, ii, m. a shield-maker, maker of shields, ἀσπίδοποιός. *Plant.* Also, one that bears or is armed with a shield, a tar-2 getier. They were a kind of foreign troops, and belonged perhaps to the guard. *Anian.*

SCUTATOR (Id.), ōris, m. probably same as *Scutarius*, or *Scutarius*, a soldier armed with a shield; a targetier. *Veget.*

SCUTATUS (Id.), a, um, adj. armed with a shield or buckler, shielded, ἀσπίδιώτης, φορεσασκῆς. *Ces.* cohorts. Also, subst. a targetier. *Liv.* Quatuor milia scutatorum.

SCUTELLA (dimin. of scutra), æ, f. a kind of eating or drinking vessel, a dish or platter; a trencher, πινυκίσκος. *Cic.* potitionis. Also, a stand for placing oth-2 er vessels upon, a salver. *Pandect.*

SCUTICA (σκυτική, from σκύτος, leather), 3 æ, f. a thong-lash or strap; a lash, whip, σκυτάλη. *Horat.* — ¶ *Scutica*, the lash or strap, is a severer punishment than ferula, the rod, and a lighter punishment than flagellum, the scourge, knout.

SCUTIGERULUS (scutum & gerulus), 3 a, um, adj. carrying a shield. *Plaut.* homo, h. e. one who carries the shield of his master; an armor-bearer, squire, ὀπλοφόρος.

SCUTRA (unc.), æ, f. a dish, plate, platter. 3 *Cato.* — *Scuta* occurs also. *Lucil.*

SCUTRISCUM (dimin. of scutra), i, n. 3 a dish. *Cato.*

SCUTULA (σκυτάλη), æ, f. a cylinder, roller, cylindrical piece of wood. *Ces.* — ¶ Also (perhaps dimin. of scutra), a small dish, plate, platter. *Martial.* It was probably commonly rhomboidal in shape. — Hence, *Scutula*, any rhomboidal or quadrangular figure, arhomhus or rhom-2 boid, as, for inlaying floors after the pat-2 tern of a chess-board. *Vitr.*; or in weaving, *Plin.*; or for other purposes. *Id.*

SCUTULATUS (scutula), a, um, adj. 2 having figures of the shape of a rhombus, diamonded, checkered, formed into lozenges. *Plin.* rete, h. e. a cubiceb. *Juvenal.* *Scu-2 lula*, se. vestimenta, h. e. checkered, streaked, striped. Hence, of colors, streaked, checkered. *Pallad.* *equus.*

SCUTULUM (dimin. of scutum), i, n. a little shield or buckler, ἀσπίδιον. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a shoulder-bone, shoulder-2 blade. *Cels.* 8, 1. *Ed.* *Almenor.* *Scutu-2 la* aperta. (*Other Ed.* read *scutula*.)

SCUTUM (from σκύτος, leather), i, n. a buckler, shield, target, ἀσπίς, such as was borne by the Roman infantry. It was long, whereas the clypeus was round and of a smaller size. *Liv.* Also by the cavalry. *Id.* *Senta* equestris. Hence, *Cic.* *Scutum* abjicere, h. e. to throw away. *Id.* *rejicere*, h. e. to hold

bchiad, in order to cover the back. — The *Scutum*, *Σπεῖος*, door-shield, consisted of two boards glued together, which were covered with linen, and again with a calf-skin. In the centre was a knob or boss, umbo. It had a handle, and was two and a half feet broad, and from four to four and a half long. Compare *Veget.* 2, 18. — ¶ Figur. a shield, de-2 fence, protection. *Liv.* — ¶ *Lucr.* *Scu-2 ta*, for *scutatum*. But it is perhaps used for *scutra*.

SCYBILITES (Σκυβελίτης), æ, m. a kind of sweet wine in Galatia. *Plin.* 14, 11.

SCYLACEIUM, and SCYLACIUM, ii, n. a town of Loner Italy, now Squillace. — Hence, *Scyllacæus*, a, um, adj. belonging to it. *Ovid.* *litora*.

SCYLLA (Σκύλλα), æ, f. a rock in Loner Italy, projecting into the sea, on the Sicilian straits, opposite the whirlpool Charybdis. *Virg.* It was dangerous to sailors. Hence the proverb, Incidit in Scyllam, qui vult vitare Charybdim, h. e. out of the frying-pan into the fire, from one evil into another. — ¶ Also, a daughter of Phorcus, changed into the above-mentioned rock, after she had before been changed into a monster with dogs about her middle. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a daughter of Nisus, king of Megara, who cut off the purple hair of her father, upon which his welfare depended; she was afterwards changed in-2 to a bird called cris. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, for scilla, a sea-onion. *Colum.* 10, 374. (*But Ed.* *Schneid.* reads scilla.)

SCYLLÆUS (Σκυλλαῖος), a, um, adj. re-2 lating to Scylla, the daughter of Phorcus. *Virg.* rabies. (Here, the dogs about her middle are alluded to.) *Lucret.* undæ, h. e. near Sicily. — ¶ Also, relating to Scylla, the daughter of Nisus. *Stat.* *rura*, h. e. Megarensia.

SCYMNUS (σκύμνος), i, m. a young ani-3 mal, particularly, a young lion. *Lucret.* *Scymni* leonum.

SCYNPHES. See *Cinifes*.

SCYPHOLUS (dimin. of scyphus), i, m. 3 a little cup, σκύδιον. *Paulin.* *Nolan.*

SCYPHUS (σκύφος), i, m. a drinking-2 vessel used by the ancients at table, a cup, goblet, with us, a wine-glass. *Cic.*, *Virg.*, and *Horat.* — Hence, *Cic.* *Inter* scyphos, h. e. at wine-drinking, over a glass of wine.

SCYRÆIS, idis, 3 } See *Scyros*.

SCYRIAS, adis, &c. }

SCYRON, ōnis, is found in some *Edd.* for *Sciron*.

SCYRUS, and SCYRUS (Σκύρος), i, f. the island Sciro in the Ægean sea, near Eubœa. *Lycomedes* was king of this island, whose daughter *Deidamia* was mother of *Pyrrhus* by *Achilles*, who had disguised himself in woman's clothes. — Hence, *Scyræis*, idis, f. of or belonging to *Scy-2 ros*. *Stat.* *Scyrides*, se. puella. — *Scyræticus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Scyros*. *Plin.* — *Scyræas*, adis, f. same as *Scyræis*. *Ovid.* *puella*, h. e. *Deidamia*. — *Scyræus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Scyros*. *Plin.* *Scyræus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Scyros*. *Propert.* *Deidamia*. *Virg.* *puer*. *Ovid.* *membra*, h. e. *Pyrrhi*.

SCYTALA, æ, and SCYTALE (σκυτάλη), es, f. a piece of leather that has been rolled upon a round staff. Such a strap, after it was disengaged from the staff, the Lac-2 edæmonians sent to their generals, in order to convey to them secret commands; the general, in order to be able to read the order, had to roll the strap upon a similar staff; it was, consequently, a secret writ-2 ten order. *Atq.* *Paus.* 3. *Gall.* 17, 9. — ¶ Also, a kind of serpent. *Salin.* So, *Plin.* *Scytalen* et *anguis* (others read *mygalen*, h. e. murem araneum.)

SCYTALOSAGITTIPELLIGER (from 3 scytala, sagitta, pellis, & gero), a title of *Hercules*, h. e. clavum, sagittam et pellem gerens, σκυταλοσφοδερμάτοφόρος. *Tertull.*

SCYTATUM, i, n. See *Scutatum*. 2

SCYTHA, or SCYTHES (Σκύθης), æ, m. a Scythian. *Cic.* — *Plur.* *Scythæ*, an indefinite name, sometimes denoting a sin-2 gle nation, sometimes a common name of all those nomadic nations who lived in the country north and east of the Black and Caspian seas. — ¶ Also, adjective.

ly, *Seythian*. Senec. pontus, h. e. Euxinus. *Martial*. smaragdus.

SCYTHIA (Σκυθία), *æ*, f. the country of the *Seythians*. Ovid.

SCYTHICE, *es*, *f*. See *Scythicus*.

SCYTHICUS (Σκυθικός), *a*, *um*, adj. of or pertaining to the *Seythians*, *Seythian*. Ovid. arcus. Id. frigus. Lucan. iuves. *Morat*. amnis, h. e. Tanais. Ovid. fretum, or, *Val. Flacc.* pontus, h. e. pontus Euxinus. *Plin.* Scythicus Oceanus, the Frozen ocean. Id. Scythicus equitatus. Ovid. and Lucan. Diana, h. e. quæ in Taurica Chersoneso olim humanis hostiis culta fuit, deinde Arician usque translata est. *Plin.* herba, or, simply, Id. Scythice, *es*, f. a kind of herb. — Also, for *Parthicus*. Lucan. pharetra.

SCYTHIS (Σκυθίς), *idis*, f. of or in 3 *Seythia*, *Seythian*. Hence, subst. a *Seythian woman*. Ovid.

SCYTHISSA, *æ*, f. same as *Scythis*: *Scythian*, a *Seythian woman*. *Nepos*. mater.

SCYZINUS (unc.), *a*, *um*, adj. *Plin.* vinum, h. e. a kind of wine made of herbs.

SE, from *sui*. (See *Sui*). — *¶* Also, for *Sine*, *without*. *Cic.* e. legg. xii. tab. Se fraude esto. (Instead of *it*, we find also *sed*.) — *¶* Also, an inseparable preposition (formed from *sed*, as *re* from *red*, whence the letter *d* is found before a vowel), *without*. *Securus*, h. e. sine enra. Also, *apart*, *separately*, *aside*. *Sepono*, I lay aside. *Sedeo*, to go separately, from which *sedition* is derived. — *¶* Also, for *scari*, *hulf*, as, *selibra*, *semodius*. — *¶* Also, for *sez*, as *semenstris*.

SEBACEUS, or **SEVACEUS** (sebum), *a*, *um*, adj. made of tallow. Hence, *Apul.* Sebacei, h. e. tallow-candles.

SEBALIS, or **SEVALIS** (Id.), *e*, adj. of 3 tallow. *Amatian*. fax.

SEBAZIUS, *ii*, m. See *Sabazius*.

SEBETHOS, or **SEBETHOS**, or **SEBETHOS**, *i*, m. a small river of Campania near *Neapolis*. — Hence, *Sebethis*, *idis*, f. belonging to it. *Virg.* nymphea.

SEBO, or **SEVO** (sebum), *as*, a. 1. to over-2 lay with tallow, στέαω. *Colum.* candelas, h. e. to make, cast or dip candles.

SEBOSUS, and **SEVOSUS** (Id.), *a*, *um*, 2 adj. full of tallow or suet, greasy. *Plin.* sebum, and *SEVUM* (unc.), *i*, n. tallow, 2 suet, στέαρ. *Plant.* and *Colum.*

SEBOSIANI, *orum*, m. same as *Segusiani*. *Cic.*

SECABILIS (seco), *e*, adj. that may be cut. 3 *Lactant.*

SECALE (unc.), *is*, n. a kind of corn, perhaps *rye* (*Secale Cereale*, L.). According to others, a kind of spelt. *Plin.*

SECAMENTUM (seco), *i*, n. any thing 2 that is made of cut wood. *Plin.*

SECEDO (se & cedo), *is*, *cessi*, *cessum*, n. 3. to go apart, retire, withdraw, step aside, retreat, secede, go away, separate, ἀναχωρέω. *Plaut.* de via. *Cic.* Secedant improbi. *Sallust.* Plebs a patribus secessit. *Liv.* In sacrum montem. *Sallust.* In abditam partem aedium. *Quintil.* ad stilum, to betake one's self to writing or composing. *Propert.* Lex vetat secedere amantes, to be separated from each other. — Hence, *Secessisse*, to be distant. *Plin.* Ep. Villa 17 mill. passuum ab urbe secessit. — Also, absolutely, *Secedere*, to leave the noise and bustle of the town and go into the country, to retire into solitude. *Sueton.*

SECCERNO (se & cerno), *is*, *crævi*, *crætum*, a. 3. to put asunder or apart, sever, part, separate, ἀποκρίνω, ἀφορίζω. *Cic.* aliquem. *Varr.* arietes. *Horat.* Europen ab Afris. *Liv.* se e grege imperatorum, h. e. to except. Id. *Secernere* partem prædæ in publicum, to set aside. *Horat.* Me Nympharum chori secernunt populo (*dat.*), h. e. a populo. Ovid. in orbes, h. e. to divide. — Hence, to distinguish. *Cic.* blandum amicum a vero. *Horat.* honestum turpi. — *¶* See, also, *Seccutus*, *a*, *um*.

SECESPITA (seco), *æ*, f. a knife used in 2 sacrifices. *Sueton.*

SECESSIO (secedo), *ōnis*, f. a going away, a separation, a retiring, withdrawing, going aside or apart, secession, ἀναχώρησις. *Cic.* subscriptionum. *Liv.* ab suis. *Cæs.* Seccessionem facere. Particularly, the separation of the *Plebeians* from

the *Patricians*, as the former left the city and withdrew to the *Aventine* mountain. *Liv.* 2, 32.

SECESSUS (Id.), *us*, m. a going away, 2 separation, retiring, withdrawing, departure, ἀποχώρησις, ἀναχώρησις. *Cic.* plebis. *Gell.* animi corpore. — *¶* Also, a withdrawing from other persons, retreating, solitude. Ovid. and *Suet.* — *¶* Also, a retreat, remote or solitary place, as, in the country for recreation, particularly, a summer-residence. *Virg.*, *Sact.* and *Plin.* *Paneg.* — Hence, figur. *Val. Maz.* In secessu quam in fronte beatior, h. e. in his mind. *Horon.* In secessum projici, h. e. in partem posticam corporis, or, the draught, privacy.

SECIUS. See *Secus*.

SECLUDŌ (se & cludo, h. e. clando), *is*, 1 *si*, *sum*, a. 3. to shut up apart or in a separate place, to shut up, confine, separate, ἀποκλείω. *Varr.* incientes. *Stat.* inter puellas, shut up, confine. — Hence, *Prop.* *Secludi*, h. e. to hide or conceal one's self. *Virg.* Antro seclusa, h. e. inclusa. — *¶* Also, to separate, seclude. *Cæs.* munitione flumen a monte. *Lucret.* terram lumine solis, sc. a. *Cic.* Aqua seclusa. Id. A conspectu parentum ac liberum seclusus. *Virg.* Nemus seclusum, h. e. apart from others. *Varr.* In secluso, h. e. in a retired place, not before the eyes of all. — *¶* Also, to remove. *Virg.* curas.

SECLUM. See *Sæculum*.

SECLUSORIUM (secludo), *ii*, n. a place 3 where any thing is shut up apart, a coop, ἐκκλειστήριον. *Varr.*

SECLUSUS, *a*, *um*. See *Secludo*.

SECO (unc.), *as*, *cui*, *ctum*, a. 1. to cut, cut off, τέμνω, κόπτω, πρίω. *Plaut.* digitum. *Cæs.* pubula. *Cic.* varices. *Q.* *Cic.* alium collum. *Sueton.* fauces novacula. *Horat.* Unguis sectus. — *¶* Also, to wound, scratch. *Virg.* Secterunt corpora vepres. *Horat.* Antro ne secer ungui. Id. Sectus flagellis. Id. Sectæ ungue genæ, h. e. scratched. *Tibull.* Verbere terga seca. *Martial.* comas, h. e. to tear. — *¶* Also, to cause pain, torment. *Catull.* Si quem podagra secat. — Hence, with words, to cut up, satirize, lash. *Pers.* urbem. — *¶* Also, to cut, cut in pieces. *Virg.* tergora in frusta. *Justin.* corium in partes tenuissimas. *Horat.* mariora. Id. Herbae sectæ. — Hence, to separate. *Lucan.* Undas secat Isthmos. *Plin.* Amnis urbem secans. — Hence, to end, decide, determine. *Horat.* lites. Id. magnas res. — Also, to divide. *Cic.* causas in plura genera. *Horat.* Orbis sectus, h. e. pars terrarum orbis. *Figur.* Ovid. Mens secta. — Also, to go, run, pass, fly, sail through. *Virg.* Avis secat athera. Ovid. aquor puppe, h. e. to sail through or over. *Quintil.* Vox secans aera. — Also, to gnaw, eat, corrode. *Plant.* Termes postes secat. — *¶* Also, to ent for the sake of a cure, to endeavor to cure by cutting. *Plin.* corpora. *Cic.* Quum varices secebantur Mario, dolebat. — Hence, *Sectionum*, a cut, or a part of the body that is cut. *Plin.* Spongiæ impositæ secta recentia non patiuntur intumesce. — *¶* Also, to castrate. *Martial.* Sectus puer. — *¶* Also, to cut, make by cutting or separating. *Virg.* viam ad naves, h. e. to go. *Quintil.* Diversæ viæ secari cœperunt, h. e. set foot upon. *Virg.* Via secta, h. e. facta. Id. arcum, h. e. to make. — *¶* *Virg.* Spem secare, h. e. to entertain a hope. — *¶* *Colum.* *Secaturus*.

SECORDIA. See *Socordia*.

SECRETARIUM (secretus), *ii*, n. a secret, 3 separated, lonely or solitary place. *Apul.* Secretaria terræ. — Also, in a church. *Sulpic.* Sever. — Also, for judges. *Lactant.*

SECRATE (secretus), *adv.* secretly, separately. *Tertull.* Præceptum secrete adorandi. *Secc.* Secretus.

SECRETIM (Id.), *adv.* same as *Secrete* 3 *Amnian.*

SECRETIO (secerno), *ōnis*, f. a separating, 1 ἐκκρίσις. *Cic.*

SECRETO. See *Secretus*.

SECRETUS, *a*, *um*, particip. from *secer-* 2 *no*. — *¶* Adj. separate, remote, apart. *Varr.* Pascere oves secretas, h. e. by

themselves, apart from the rest. Id. In secretum corbem, h. e. into a separate basket. *Virg.* arva. — *¶* Also, deprived. *Lucret.* Natura secreta cibo. Also, with a genit. *Lucret.* Secreta teporis. — *¶* Also, secret. Ovid. artes, h. e. magical. *Lucan.* carmina, h. e. *Sibylline*. *Quintil.* Lingua secretior, h. e. ob-solete expressions. — *¶* Also, solitary. *Martial.* quies. *Tacit.* colles. *Senec.* Secretissimus homo. — *¶* Also, chosen, not common. *Quintil.* figuræ. — *Se-* cretus, *a*, *um*, is also used for *secreto*; secretly, privately. *Virg.* Secreta pyram erige. — Hence, *Secretum*, subst. a secret, solitary or retired place, a solitude, place of retirement. *Virg.* Secreta *Sibyllæ*. *Horat.* In secreta. *Phadr.* Secretum petit. *Secretum petere* denotes, also, to desire to speak to a person alone or in secret, desire to be heard in secret, demand a private audience. *Sueton.* Secretum petenti, non nisi adhibito filio *Druso* dedit. *Tacit.* Petito secreto, futura aperit. *Tacit.* Secretiora *Germanie*. *Plin.* Ep. Dulce secretum. — Hence, *Secreto*, separately, apart, in a separate place. *Senec.* ambulare. *Liv.* Consilia secreto ab aliis coquebant. — Also, solitude, a remaining alone, retirement. Ovid. longum. — Also, any thing secret, a secret, mystery. *Plin.* Ep. Quin etiam uxor quamquam omnis secreti capacissima, digrediebatur. *Tacit.* Omnium secreta rimari. — Hence, *Secreto*, secretly, privately, in secret. *Plant.* Secreto illum adjuvato. *Sallust.* monere. — So, also, *In secreto*, alone, apart, separate from others. *Liv.* Tempus in secreto ibi tereret. — *Secreta*, secret or private papers, writings. *Sueton.* In secretis ejus reperti sunt duo libelli. — *¶* *Secretus*, *adv.* belongs to secret.

SECTA (sequor), *æ*, f. a manner of acting, rule, method. *Cic.* vitæ. Id. Horum sectam persequimur. — *¶* Also, a party, sect, faction. *Cic.* philosophorum, h. e. sect. Id. Sectam *Antonii* secuti essent. — Also, of highwaymen, a band. *Apul.* — *¶* Also, a sex, class. *Apul.* mulierum. — Also, race, nation. *Apul.* Secta cunja provenit. (Others read *sectacula*.)

SECTACULUM (sequor), *i*, n. or **SECTA-** 3 **CULUM**, *æ*, f. a succession, race, line. *Apul.* Natalium sectacula, h. e. a lineage, descent, race, ancestors. (Others read *natalium*, *secta cunja*, &c. See *Secta*.)

SECTARIUS (secta), *a*, *um*, adj. that is 3 followed by others. *Plaut.* vervex, h. e. a belcatcher. (Others render it a ram castrated, a rother, as if from *seco*.)

SECTATIO (sector), *ōnis*, f. a following 3 after, striving after any thing. *Tertall.* boni.

SECTATOR (Id.), *ōris*, m. one that attends 1 or accompanies another every where, an attendant, companion. *Cic.* Gabinii. — Particularly, one who attends or accompanies out of affection or attachment. *Cic.* Quid opus est sectatoribus? — *¶* Also, an adherent, follower. *Tacit.* Sectatoribus immissis. — *¶* Also, a follower, disciple. *Gell.* Aristotelis. Id. eloquentiæ.

SECTILIS (seco), *e*, adj. cleft, divided, cut, 2 τμήτης, εὐσχιστος. Ovid. elur. *Plin.* laminæ. — Hence, *Vitruv.* and *Sueton.* Pavimenta sectilla, h. e. consisting of slabs of marble of different forms, mosaic work. — *¶* Also, that may be cut or cleft. *Martial.* porrum, h. e. chives, cut-leaf. *Plin.* lapis.

SECTIO (Id.), *ōnis*, f. a cutting, cutting off, cutting to pieces, section, division, τμήσις, τομή, σχίσσις. *Vitruv.* corporum. *Plin.* brassicæ. — Also, castration. *Apul.* Destinatum sectionem meam flagitat. — *¶* Also, a dividing, distributing. *Cic.* prædæ, h. e. booty which is to be distributed. Also, without prædæ. *Cæs.* B. G. 2, 33. oppidi. — *¶* Also, an auction, but for the most part only of booty or of the goods of a proscribed person. *Suet.* Sectionibus uberius compendium nactus. *Tacit.* Sectiones exercere. — Hence, a purchasing at an auction. *Cic.* Ad scelus sectionis accedere. Id. Pro sectione debebas. — Also, things or property sold by auction. *Tacit.* Reliquias *Neronianarum* sectionum.

SECTIVUS (Id.), *a*, *um*, adj. that is or may

be cut. *Colum. porrum, h. e. claws, cut-leek.*

SECTOR (Id.), *ōris, m. one who cuts, cuts off in pieces, a cutter, τομής. Plaut. zonarius, a cutpurse, βαλαντιόχος. Cic. collorum, h. e. a murderer, bandit. Colum. feni, h. e. a mower. —* *¶* Also, one that buys goods sold by auction by or in the name of the state, and afterwards sells them again by retail. *Cic. bonorum. Id. Pompeii, h. e. bonorum Pompeii. —* Hence, figur. *Lucan. favoris, h. e. one that sells his favor.*

SECTOR (frequentat. of sequor), *āris, ātus sum, dep. I. to follow, follow after, attend, accompany, out of regard or affection, and, especially, if it be done frequently, παρακολουσέω. Cic. aliquem totos dies, h. e. to accompany. Tibull. oves, h. e. to tend. Id. aratrum. Horat. matronas, h. e. to run after. —* Hence, to wait upon, be a servant. *Cic. Chrysogonum. Plaut. filium. —* *¶* Also, to follow, attend, run after out of contempt, to pursue. *Cic. Ut pueri eum sectentur. —* Hence, in general, to pursue, chase. *Ovid. leporem. Virg. apros, h. e. to hunt. —* *¶* Also, to endeavor to obtain or catch by hunting, to strive after. *Cæs. prædam. —* Also, in general, to strive after, aim at. *Sueton. præcepta. Horat. Art. 26. lenia. (Others read levia). —* Also, to like to go or run to a place, to frequent. *Plin. gymnasia, porticus. —* Hence, to concern or trouble one's self, search, endeavor to find out. *Horat. Mitte sectari. —* *¶* In a passive signification it occurs in *Varr. Qui vellet se a cane sectari.*

SECTRIX (sector, *oris*,) *icis, f. she that buys at an auction goods of proscribed persons. Plin.*

SECTORA (seco), *æ, f. a cutting; the act of cutting, τομή. Plin. —* *¶* Also, the place where a cut is made, as, in wood. *Plin. —* *¶* Also, the place where anything is cut, hewn or dug. *Cæs. Ærariæ sectoræ, h. e. copper-mines.*

SECTUS, *a, um. See Seco.*

SECUBATIUS (secubo), *ōnis, f. same as 3 Secubitus. Solin.*

SECUBITUS (Id.), *us, m. a lying at sleep-3 ing alone or by one's self, without a bedfellow. Ovid.*

SECUBUS (se & cubo), *as, ui, ūtum, n. I. 2 to lie alone, sleep by one's self, without a bedfellow, ἀποκοιτεῖν. Ovid. and Liv. —* *¶* Also, to live alone, in solitude, or remote from others. *Propert.*

SECULĀ (seco), *æ, f. a scythe, sickle, δρεπάνη. Varr.*

SECULARIS, or **SÆCULARIS** (seculum, 2 or seculum), *e, adj. relating to a century, happening every hundred years. Val. Mur. Iudi, h. e. celebrated every hundredth year. They were also celebrated in the one hundred and tenth year. Sueton. —* Also, after a space of less than a hundred years. *Id. —* Hence, carmen, a poem sung by boys and girls at the secular plays. — *¶* With ecclesiastical writers, secular, temporal, worldly, laical, opposed to spiritual, ecclesiastical, clerical. *Tertull. literæ. Sidon. historia.*

SECLUM (produced for seculum, which form was the only one known to Lucretius, afterwards, also, seculum and sæclum; it is allied to secus, *h. e. sexus, τέκος*), *i, n. a sex, breed. Lucret. Sæcla hominum, pavonum, ferarum, leonum. Id. Muliebre seclum, h. e. mulieres. —* *¶* Also, an age, a generation, generally reckoned at thirty-three years. *Lic. Sæcla plura numerentur. —* Also, the time of a man's life. *Censorin. —* *¶* Also, a century. *Cic. Duobus sæclis ante. Sil. Ire in sæcla, h. e. to be praised through all ages, to be celebrated. —* *¶* Hence, a century, *h. e. the persons living in a century. Cic. Judicium reliquorum seculorum. —* Also, in general, a great number of years. *Virg. Sæclis effeta senectus. —* Also, the reign of a prince, the time during which he reigns. *Plin. Ep. —* *¶* Also, the time in which one lives, by which frequently men and manners are meant. *Virg. Mitescent sæcla. Terent. Sæculum prins. Virg. Iupia æternam tinnerunt sæcla noctem, h. e. men. Tacit. Nec corrumpere aut corrumpi seculum vocatur, h. e.*

fashion, custom, spirit of the age. — Hence, in a biblical sense, the world, life on earth. *Prudent. —* Also, the manner of life of the heathens. *Tertull. Videmus seculi exempla.*

SECUM, *h. e. cum se. See Cum, and Sui. SECUNDANUS (secundus), *a, um, adj. of 2 the second class or division. Liv. miles, h. e. of the second legion.**

SECUNDARIUS (Id.), *a, um, adj. that follows after the first, the second in order or rank, the next to the first, of the second sort or quality, secondary, inferior. Colum. mel. Sueton. panis.*

SECUNDATUS (Id.), *us, m. the second 3 place. Tertull.*

SECUNDE (Id.), *adv. happily, fortunately, 3 prosperously, luckily. Catō.*

SECUNDICERUS (secundus & cera), *ii, 3 m. one of the second order or degree. Cud. Just.*

SECUNDUS (secundus), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 I. to follow, accompany. —* Hence, to favor, prosper, make prosperous or fortunate, second, further, ἐποπύρῳ. *Prop. Aura secundat iter. Justin. Secundante vento, h. e. with a fair wind. Virg. Dii incepta secundent. Id. eventus. —* *¶* Also, to accommodate, suit, adapt to any thing. *Plaut. Tempus ei rei secundes.*

SECUNDUS (Id.), *adv. the second time. Hirt. —* *¶* Also, secondly, in the second place, δεύτερον, δεύτερος. *Cic. —* *¶* Also, twice. *Treh. Poll.*

SECUNDUM (Id.), *adv. after, immediately after, behind. Plaut. I secundum. —* *¶* Also, in the second place. *Varr. Animadvertendum primum, quibus de causis, et quemadmodum constituerint paces: secundum, qua fide et iustitia eas colnerint. —* *¶* It is also used as a preposition with an accusat. *nigh, near, hard or fast by, just by, close to; by, along; or, simply, on, κατά, παρά. Varr. Precidere arbores secundum terram. Cic. Facere iter secundum mare, coast along. Cæs. Secundum flumen paucæ stationes equitum videbantur. Plaut. Quid illuc est hominum secundum litus? Plin. Secundum puteum dextra ac sinistra fodiunt æstuaria. Varr. Cum leno secundum parietem transversus iret. Sulpic. in Cic. Ep. Vultus accipere in capite secundum aurem. —* Also, in Cic. Secundum quietem, *h. e. in one's sleep, while asleep. —* Also, immediately after or behind. *Plaut. Ite secundum me. —* Also, behind. *Plaut. Secundum ipsam aram aurum abscondidi. —* Also, of time, after, immediately after. *Cato. Secundum vindemiam. Cic. Secundum comitia. Liv. Secundum hæc, h. e. after this, then. —* Also, after in order or rank, after, next to. *Cic. Secundum te nihil est mihi amicus solitudinis. Id. In actione secundum vocem vultus valet. Id. Secundum ea quæro, servarise in eo fidem, h. e. hereupon, in the next place. Id. Heres secundum filiam, h. e. that inherits after the daughter. —* Also, according to, conformably with, agreeably with. *Cic. Secundum naturam vivere. Sueton. Secundum aliquem sentire. —* Also, for, in favor of. *Cic. Nuntiat populo, pontifices secundum se decrevisse. Tacit. Post principia belli secundum Flavianos, favorable to the Flavians.*

SECUNDUS (sequor), *a, um, adj. following. Enn. ap. Cic. Si te lumine secundo hic offendero, h. e. to-morrow. Cic. and Nepos. Mensa secunda, h. e. the dessert. —* *¶* Also, following after the first, the second. *Cic. Id secundum erat de tribus. Id. heres, h. e. the second heir, after-heir, one who inherits in case of the death of the first, or when the first heir refuses to enter upon his inheritance. Ovid. Secundus a fine, h. e. penultimus. Cic. Partes secundæ, h. e. the second part in a play. —* Also, simply, *Plin. Secundæ, sc. partes. —* Hence, *Cic. Brut. 69. Ed. Ern. Fuit Crassi quasi secundarum, h. e. played, as it were, the second part, after Crassus, followed him. Quintil. Secundas aliquid deferre, h. e. to assign or put in the second place. —* Figur. *Senec. Secundas agere, or, Horat. Partes secundas tractare, h. e. to yield to, agree*

with, assent to, say yes. — *Secundæ de notes, also, the after-birth, secundine, τὰ δεύτερα, δευτέριον, τὰ ὄστερα. Cels. Medicus trahere umbilicum debet usque ad eas, quas secundas vocat, quod velamentum infantis intus fuit. Partus is also joined with it. Plin. Secundæ partus evocare. —* Also, the following, next, or second in rank. *Hirt. Secundus a rege, h. e. the next to the king. Cic. Secundus ad principatum. Nepos. Hæc fuit altera persona Thebis, sed tamen secunda, ita ut proxima esset Epaminondæ. Horat. Nil generatur simile aut secundum. —* Also, inferior, worse, secondary, subordinate. *Horat. panis. Virg. Ilaud ulli virtute secundus. —*

¶ Also, following, going in the same direction, coming after. *Virg. Flectit equos, currupie volans dat lora secundo, h. e. with his quickly-following chariot. —* Particularly, of wind and water. Of water, down the stream, down the current of the river. *Liv. Secundo Tiberi deferitur. Id. Secunda aqua, h. e. dmon the stream. Id. Naves mari secundo misit, h. e. with the tide. —* Of wind, fair, favorable. *Cic. Cum videam navem secundis ventis cursum tenentem suum, h. e. favorable. Id. Secundissimi venti. —* Also, of other things. *Nigid. Etæsie secundo sole flant, h. e. secundum cursum solis. —* Hence, favoring, favorable, giving approbation. *Cic. Secundo populo facere aliquid, h. e. with the approbation of the people, so as to have the people on one's side. Id. voluntas concionis. Virg. Clamore secundo, h. e. with favoring applause and acclamation. Id. Dis auspiciis et Junone secunda, h. e. propitious. Lin. Secundis auribus accipi. Sueton. Reliqua milita secundoire fama fuit, h. e. obtained greater credit. Liv. Verba secunda iræ, h. e. favoring anger. Id. Leges secundissimas plebi, adversas nobilitati tulit, h. e. most advantageous, favorable, or agreeable. Ovid. Verba secunda loqui alieni, h. e. to agree with, give assent or approbation, or, to say always, by way of flattery, what another likes to hear. —* Also, according to one's wish, prosperous, successful, lucky, fortunate, favorable. *Cic. prælium. Id. auspicia. Id. Res secundæ, h. e. prosperous circumstances, prosperity. Tacit. navigatio. Nepos. fortuna, or, plur. fortunæ, h. e. good fortune, success. —* Also, Secundum, subst. any thing fortunate, good luck, good fortune. *Nepos. Si quid secundi evenisset. —* Also, in the plur. neut. *Terent. Secunda, h. e. fortunate circumstances, good fortune.*

SECURE (securus), *adv. free from grief or 2 care, carelessly, recklessly, negligently, easily, indifferently, remissly, ἀμελώς. Sueton. aliquid ferre. Justin. Securus. —* *¶* Also, securely, safely, with confidence, without fear or apprehension, ἀδελώς, ἀσπίκτως. *Val. Max. vivere. Plin. Ep. Securus.*

SECURICLATUS (securicula), *a, um, 2 adj. fastened with swallow-tail work, joined by mortise and tenon, mortised, of the form of a swallow's tail. Vitruv.*

SECURICULĀ (dimin. of securis), *æ, f. a 2 little axe or hatchet, πελεκυδών. Plin. —* Also, an agricultural instrument used in ploughing for cutting the roots. *Plin. —* Hence, in carpentry from resemblance, a kind of joining of the form of a swallow's tail, a dove-tail, πελεκυνοτόν. *Vitruv.*

SECURIDACA (securis), *æ, f. a kind of weed growing among lentils. Plin.*

SECURIFER (securis & fero), *era, erum, 3 adj. bearing an axe or hatchet, πελεκυφόπος. Ovid.*

SECURIGER (securis & gero), *era, erum, 3 adj. carrying an axe or hatchet. Ovid. pnellæ, h. e. Amazons.*

SECURIS (seco), *is, f. on axe or hatchet, πέλκxς. It was used in war for fighting. Virg. Captivi pendent currus, curvæque securæ. —* Also, for slaying victims. *Ovid. Candidaque adducta collum percussa securi victima. Horat. Victima pontificum securæ cervicæ tinget. —* Also, for felling trees. *Virg. Procumbunt picæ, sonat icia securibus illex. —* Also, for cutting marble in the quarries. *Stat. Synnade quod mæsta*

Phrygiæ fodere secures. — Also, *the part of a vine-dresser's knife which is used for chopping.* Colum. — It was particularly used for beheading criminals. Cic. Securi ierire, or percutere, *h. e. to behead with an axe.* Virg. Torquatus sievis securi, *h. e. who was a severe commander, and caused his own son to be beheaded for fighting the enemy without order.* — The lictors carried axes in the fasces before the magistrates, particularly before the consuls. Hence, Secures, *the sovereignty of the Roman people, and the power of the magistrates.* Cæs. Gallia securibus subjecta, *h. e. Roman power.* Horat. Virtus nec sumit nec ponit secures, *h. e. magistratus, honores.* Id. Medus timet secures, *h. e. imperium Rom.* Virg. Sievas secures accipiet. Also, in the singular. Ovid. Germania colla Romanæ prebens animosa securi. — "Securin injicere, or infligere, *to do an injury;* as, Cic. Securin injicere petitioni. Id. Infligere securim reipublicæ. — Id. Securis Tenedia (proverbial of great severity).

SECURITAS (securus), *âiis, f. security, ease, quiet, peace of mind, composure, ἀσφάλεια, ἀμεριπνία, εὐθυμία.* Cic. Qui autem illam maxime optatam et expeditam securitatem (securitatem autem mihi appello vacuitatem egreditur, in qua vita beata posita est) habere quisquam potest, cui aut adsit, aut adesse possit multitudo malorum? Also, in the plural. Plin. Vinum jejuno hiberi inutilissimum est curis: somno vero ac securitatibus jamdudum hoc fuit, quod, &c., *for driving away cares.* — "Also, boldness, intrepidity, firmness, confidence. Plin. Ep. Ut timorem ejus sua securitate leniret. Quintil. Sic est habenda auctoritatis ratio, ne sit invisa securitas. Also, with a genit. following. Plin. mortis, *h. e. with regard to death.* — "Also, carelessness, thoughtlessness, negligence, remissness, recklessness, ἀμέλεια. Quintil. Quia res altera tedium laboris, altera securitatem parit. — "Safety, security, freedom from danger. Plin. Ep. malorum. Plin. itinerum, *h. e. with regard to a journey.* — Also, security by means of a receipt or acknowledgment. Ammian. and Pandect.

SECURUS (se & cura), a, um, adj. secure, quiet, easy, undisturbed, without anxiety, without care, careless, unconcerned, ἀμεριπνός, ἀμελής. Horat. homo. Ovid. quies. Liv. Securius ab aliquo, *h. e. with regard to.* Id. Securus de bello erat. Cic. Animus securus de re. Also with a genit. following. Virg. amorum, *h. e. de amoribus.* Ovid. famæ. — "Also, secure, without fear, ἀδής. Plin. Securus a metu. Lamprid. Urbs securissima. Also with a genit. following. Virg. pelagi. — Also, bold, audacious. Senect. reus. Tacit. Luvius securior. — "Also, secure, safe, not to be feared, causing no fear or anxiety. Liv. tempus, locus. Plaut. Iram matris sibi esse securam, *h. e. not to be feared.* Tacit. loca. Quintil. lectio. — "Securus, secure, who is without fear, even though danger be actually at hand: Tutus, safe, who is not in danger, even though he be in fear.

SECUS (τέκος), n. indeclin. same as Secus, a, sex, γένος. Sueton. muliebre. Plaut. Virile secus nunquam ullum habui, *I never had any child of the male sex.* — More frequently we find, Secus (acc.) (sc. ad, with regard to); as, Liv. Libero capitem virile secus ad decem milia capita, *h. e. free persons of the male sex, free males.* Tacit. Virile ac muliebre secus omnis ætas. Sueton. Muliebre secus omnes summovit.

SECUS (sequor), adv. comparat. Secius. Secus is frequently used for aliter, not so, otherwise, differently, ἄλλως, ἑτέρας. Cic. Id secus est, *h. e. that is different, otherwise, not so.* Id. Nemo dicet secus, *h. e. no one will say otherwise, none will deny it.* Non, or, haud secus, not otherwise, even so, just so. — Also followed by ac, atque, quam, than; thus, Cic. Non secus ac sentiebam. Virg. Haud secus ac jussi faciunt. Sallust. Haud secus atque in mari. Cic. Ne quid fiat

secus quam volumus. Id. Paulo secus atque, &c. Further, Cic. Longe secus, *h. e. quite or far otherwise.* Id. Non multo secus, *h. e. not much otherwise, almost, nearly, about, nearly so, thereabouts.* — Also, ill, badly, not rightly, not well, and sometimes not either in opposition to a preceding recte, bene, beate, &c., or without recte, beate, bene, &c. Cic. Recte an secus, *h. e. right or wrong.* Liv. Pro bene aut secus consulto, *h. e. well or ill.* Cic. Aut beate aut secus vivendi, *h. e. happily or not.* Id. Cum recordare, etiam si secus acciderit, te tamen recte vereque sensisse, *h. e. turn out badly.* Id. Secus existimare de animo alicujus, *h. e. to judge ill.* Liv. Nequid de collega secus scriberet, *h. e. any thing bad.* Cic. Secus aliquid committere erga aliquem, *h. e. not to act rightly.* Sallust. Quod ubi secus procedit, neque quod intenderat, efficere potest, &c. *h. e. turned out ill.* Tacit. Quamquam cæpta secus cadebant, *h. e. were unsuccessful.* Sallust. Si morbo ant fatio huic imperio secus accidat, *h. e. if any ill should befall.* — Also, less. Tacit. Neque multo secus in iis viriis, *h. e. much less strength.* (In this passage it is used as a substantive for minus). — Also, more. Apul. Modico secus progressus, *h. e. having advanced a little onward, having gone a little further.* Id. Mihi relictum a patre sestert. vicies, paulo secus, *h. e. a little more or above.* — Also, same as secundum, by, along, near, nigh to, on, πλησίον, with an accusat. Plin. Nasctur secus fluvios. Quintil. Secus viam stare. — It is also joined to some words, as, circumsecus, round about, utrinque secus, on both sides. (See Circumsecus, Utrinque secus.) — "Comparat. Secius, otherwise, differently, ἄλλοι-οτέρος. Plaut. Hæc nihilo mihi esse videntur secius, quam somnia, *h. e. nothing but dreams.* Id. Nam si servus meus esses, nihilo secius mihi obsequiosus semper fuisti, *h. e. just so.* Ovid. Non secius uritur, quam, &c. *h. e. not otherwise, just as.* So, also, Virg. Non secius ut, *h. e. not otherwise than, just as.* — For secus we find also sequus; differently, otherwise. Plaut. Quid diximus tibi sequius quam velles? Apul. Sequius ac rata fuerat. — Also, for minus: less, but with a negative particle preceding, as, non, nec, nihilo, &c. Terent. Nihilo secius mox puerum deferent, *h. e. nevertheless.* So, also, Virg. Filius ardentis haud secius aequore campi exercebat equos. Id. Interea toto non secius aere nungit, *h. e. nevertheless.* Virg. Neque eo secius Atheniensibus officia præstabat. Lucræ. Nec hoc secius concurrent. Sueton. Nec eo secius quidquam ex consuetudine luxus omisit. We find also nihilo sequius, for nihilo secius. Cæs. B. C. 2, 7. Ed. Ovid. — Also, not, after quo, that. Auct. ad Her. Impedimento est, quo secius lex feratur, for quo minus, &c. — Also, worse, or, bad, not right. Plaut. Me moror, cum hoc ago secius.

SECUTUS, or **SEQUUTUS** (sequor), *ōnis*, 3 f. a following, following after, striving after. Augustin. Dei.

SECUTOR, and **SEQUUTOR** (Id.), *ōris*, 3 m. a follower, attendant, ἀκόλουθος. Apul. Acerrimum relinquens uxori secutorem, *h. e. an overseer who always was to keep an eye over her.* Id. Quem prioris exemplo sepultura traditum, bonum secutorem Lamacho dedimus. — It is also an epithet of Mars. Apul. Hircam Marti secutori victimant. — "Also, a kind of gladiator. Cic. Ille fought with a retiarius, whence some consider him to be the same as Mirmillo.

SECUTOLEUS (Id.), a, um, adj. following or running after every where. Petron. mulier, *h. e. running after men.*

SED (unc.), adv. but, ἀλλά. Cic. Sed tamen, etsi omnium, &c. — Enim is frequently joined with and increases its force. Ovid. Sed enim non sustinet ultra perdere blanditias, &c. Cic. Sed enim οικονομία, &c. — Also, Sed enimvero, for sed. Liv. Sed enimvero cum detestabilis altera res, et proxima paricidio sit, &c. — Autem is sometimes redundant-

ly joined with it. Virg. Sed quid ego hæc autem nequidquam ingrata revolve. — Hence, but, when a speaker corrects or augments what has been said before. In this case it may also be rendered, yea, yes. Plaut. Clavas? sed probas, *h. e. yes, good ones.* — Hence, Sed etiam, but also, yea also, even, nay even. Cic. In sinu avarissimæ, sed etiam crudelissimæ uxoris centuriones trucidavit. Id. Hic mihi primum meum consilium defuit, sed etiam obfuit, *h. e. yea also, or even.* — When the context has been interrupted by a parenthesis, or in any other manner by the insertion of several words, it is used to restore the connection, and put for inquam or igitur, and may be rendered, I say, or then, or therefore. Cic. Quare si hac eloquentia, atque hoc oratore contenti sumus, qui sciat aut negare, &c. si satis esse putatis ea discere, quæ, &c. sed si his contenti estis, oratorem in exiguum sane gymnum compellitis, *h. e. if, I say, ye are content, &c.* — "Also, as an adverbative, but. Cic. Zeno nullo modo is erat, qui nervos virtutis incideret, sed qui, &c. So, also, Sed etiam, sed et, sed quoque, but also. Cic. Amisimus non solum succum et sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristinum civitatis. Sed et, when preceded by non solum, denotes but even. Enim is sometimes, redundantly, joined with. Virg. Non landis amor cessit, sed enim gelidus tudente senecta sanguis hebet. — Etiam, quoque, et, are frequently omitted. Cic. Negotiis non interfuit solum, sed præfuit. Id. Non modo utilitatis, sed dignitatis. — Modo, solum, tantum, are often omitted, and non is followed by sed, or eorum etiam, or quoque, &c. Liv. Non mihi cum Eumene disceptatio est, sed etiam vobiscum. Or non is followed by sed only. Virg. Gæ. 3, 178. In Sueton. we frequently find sed et without being preceded by non solum, and may be rendered and besides. — The adverbative sed is sometimes omitted. Liv. 39, 8. Sacrificus, for sed sacrificus. — Sed seems anciently to have been used for sed. Terent. Ed. Bent.

SEDAMEN (sedo), *ōnis. n. an allayment, alleviation, cure, remedy.* Senec.

SEDATĒ (sedatus), adv. calmly, quietly, sedatē, ἡρεμῶς. Cic. Sedate dolorem ferre. Ammian. Sedatius.

SEDATIO (sedo), *ōnis, f. an allaying, calming, moderating, assuaging.* Cic.

SEDATOR (Id.), *ōris, m. an appeaser, pacifier.* Arnob.

SEDATUS, a. um, particip. from sedo — "Adj. calm, quiet, tranquil, still, sedate, composed, πεπαιγμένος, ἡρεμὸς, ἡσυχὸς, ἡσυχάτος. Cic. homo. Liv. Sedato gradu abire. Cic. Animus sedator. Auct. ad Her. Vox sedatissima.

SEDECENNIS, and **SEXDECENNIS** (se-3 decim & annus), e, adj. sixteen years old. Auson.

SEDECIES (sedecim), adv. sixteen times, ἑκαδεκάκις. Plin.

SEDECIM, and **SEXDECIM** (sex & decem), adv. sixteen, ἑκαδέκα, δεκάξ. Liv., Terent., and Nep. — Instead of it we find also, Liv. Decem et sex.

SEDECULA (dimin. of sedes), w, f. a little seat or chair, ἐρριδίον. Cic.

SEDENTARIUS (sedens), a, um, adj. working while sitting. Plaut. sutor, that is done or made sitting, sedentary, ἑδωπός. Colum. opera. Plin. Paneg. necessitas assentiendi, *h. e. when a senator says yes while sitting, and consequently does not rise, make a speech, &c.*

SEDEO (from ἕζομαι, fut. ἑδωπάι, from which ἕδος, a seat), es, edi, sessum, n. 2. to sit, καθῆναι. Cic. in sella. Liv. carpento. Id. sede regia. Cic. in equo, or Martial. equo. Cic. ad latus prætoris. Virg. per juga, for in jugis.

Asin. Poll. in Cic. Ep. Histrionem in quatuordecim (sc. ordinibus) sessum deduxit. — Also, transitively, when used of riding on horseback, as, Sedere equum. Hence, passively, Spartian. Sederi equos in civitatibus non sivit, *h. e. to be ridden.* Veget. Si sapiens animalia sedeantur. Also of animals. Plin. Polypus in ovis sedet. — Of birds. Ovid. Cornix sedet in humo. — Cic.

Sedens iis assensi, *h. c. sitting, with few words, &c. in the senate-house*; for when a senator accompanied his vote by a speech, he rose from his seat; but when he gave it in a few words, he remained seated. *Cic.* Quam tot oratores sedent, ego surrexerim, *h. c. remain seated and do not speak, for persons that were going to speak, used to rise.* — *¶* Of a judge, to sit as a judge, sit in judgment, sit on the bench, be a judge. *Cic.* Mortis ultores sedetis, *h. c. estis.* *Phædr.* Index inter illos sedet simius. *Cic.* Sedissent iudices in Fabricium. — Also, of assessors or counsels of the prætor or other persons who sit with him for the sake of honor on his tribunal. *Cic.* Nobis sedentibus in tribunali Pompeii. — Also, of advocates and friends of the accused, who, in a court of justice, sat down near him, in order to show their regard for him. *Cic.* Marius in cœrem orationis meæ præsens ac sedens lacrymis suis adjuvaret. — Also, of magistrates, when they direct any thing sitting or are present. *Cic. red. Sen. 5. Brut. 13.* — *¶* Also, of all things which are firm or immovable, lie fast, sit close. Hence, it may frequently be rendered, to sit, be fast, fixed or immovable, sit close or tight, hang fast, adhere closely, &c. *Marial.* Parma sedet, *h. c. adheres firmly.* *Ovid.* Pallia in lecto sedent, *h. c. fit closely.* *Quintil.* Toga sedet melius, *h. c. sits better, fits better.* — *Figur.* *Plin. Paneg.* Bene in humeris tuis sederet imperium, *h. c. would sit upon, be supported by.* *Quintil.* Sedit hoc, *h. c. apte claudetur.* — Hence, to be bent on, determined, fixed, resolved. *Virg.* Id sedet Æneæ. *Id.* Sedet hoc animo. *Plin.* Sedere cepit hæc sententia. — Also, to regain. *Quintil.* Vox amibus sedens, *h. c. dwelling on the ear.* — *¶* Also, to stay or continue long at a place, as, in war, before a fortress. *Liv.* ad Suessulam. *Id.* Sedendo expugnare urbem. — Also, to sit still, to be idle or inactive, loiter, linger, tarry. *Nep.* Artibus Fabii sedendo et uno loco diu. *Cic.* Coreyræ non sederemus, *h. c. would not remain.* *Horat.* Sedit, qui timuit, ne non succederet, *h. c. remained at home.* — *¶* Also, to dwell, have one's abode. *Figur.* *Ovid.* Pallor in ore sedet. — *¶* Also, to be or lie low, be situated in a low place. *Sil.* Campo Nola sedet. *Lucret.* Ut depressa sederent. So, also, of a balance. *Tibull.* Sedet, *h. c. is low or sinks.* Hence, *Marial.* Lactuca sedens, *h. c. low.* — *¶* Also, of a weapon for thrusting or cutting, to pierce, penetrate. *Stat.* Sedet telum. *Ovid.* Plagam sedere arcebat, *h. c. did not let it penetrate deeply.*

SEDEO (se, or sed, & eo), is, n. 4. to go apart, separate. It seems not to occur, but *sedilio*, a sedition, is derived from it.

SEDES (sēdeo), is, f. a seat, place to sit on; a chair, bench, *ἔδρα, βᾶσπον.* *Cic.* Omnes in iis sedibus consedis. *Liv.* regia, *h. c. throne.* — *¶* Also, a seat, abode, dwelling-place, residence, settlement, habitation, mansion, place, spot. *Cic.* Omni in sede ferrum metuenas. *Cæs.* Reverti in suas sedes. *Virg.* Sedes fundatur Veneri, *h. c. temple.* *Cic.* Actum esse præcipitem in sceleratorum sedem, *h. c. the infernal regions.* So, also, *Ovid.* Sedes silentium (*h. c. mortuorum*). *Id.* amnis, *h. c. of the river Pœneus.* *Virg.* Sedibus ut saltem placidis in morte quiescam, *h. c. in the grave.* *Id.* Siquando sedem angustam thesauris relines, *h. c. alvearia.* *Juvenal.* Alienbi sedem figure, to take up his abode. *Tacit.* Catti initium sedis ab Herceyno saltu inchoant, of their territory. *Plin.* Circus exstructus longitudine stadium trium ad sedem COIX millium, *h. c. ut esset capax 250 millium sedentium.* *Petrone.* Adificat auro, sedesque ad sidera mittunt, their houses or palaces. *Figur.* *Vellei.* belli, *h. c. n strong place in war time, where troops are exercised, where arms, magazines, &c. may be kept.* *Cic.* Neque verba sedem habere possunt, *h. c. place.* *Horat.* Priores tenet sedes, *h. c. rank, place.* — *¶* Also, that upon which any thing rests, and, as it were, sits, that by which it is sup-

ported, the base, foundation, bottom, place. *Virg.* Turrin convellimus altis sedibus. *Id.* Totamque a sedibus urbem eruit, from its base or foundation. *Id.* Totum mare a sedibus unis una Euræque Notusque rivum, from the very bottom. *Cels.* Ossa suis sedibus mota, *h. c. dislocated.* *Id.* Ossa in suam sedem compellere, into their place. *Id.* reponere, *h. c. to set.* *Cic.* Roma convulsa suis sedibus. *Quint.* Sedes orationis, *h. c. a place for stopping.* — *¶* Also, the fundament, seat, same as *Podex.* *Plin.* — *¶* Also, the excrements. *Cels.* — *¶* The genit. *sedana* is found in *Cic. Ed. Ern.*, and *sedium* in *Vellei.*

SEDIGITUS (sex & digitus), a, um, adj. having six fingers on one hand. *Plin.*

SEDILE (sēdeo), is, n. any thing to sit on: 2 a seat, bench, stool, *ἔδρα.* *Ovid.* Pactaque de vivo pressere sedilia saxo. *Sueton.* Sedilia lignea. — *¶* Also, a sitting. *Cels.*

SEDIMEN (Id.), inis, n. a sediment. *Cæl. 3 Anril.*

SEDIMENTUM (Id.), i, n. a settling, sinking down; a sediment, *ὑπόστασις.* *Plin.*

SEDITIUS (sēdeo), ōnis, f. a separation, as, of married people. *Terent.* *Andr. 5. 1. 11.* Also, of soldiers or armies, secession. *Cic.* Magnam seditionem in castris inter Pœnos et Siculos. Particularly, of the people from the magistrates, when the former do not obey the latter, or wholly separate from them. *Liv. 2. 31.* — *¶* Also, in general, dissension, discord, quarrel, broil, strife; a popular commotion or insurrection; civil discord, sedition, *διᾱστροφis, ἀναστασία.* *Liv.* inter auctores belli pacisque. *Cic.* Seditionem concitare, or, *Liv.* concire, or, *Cic.* confiare, *h. c. to excite, stir up.* *Tacit.* alere, *h. c. to foster.* *Id.* coercere, or compescere, or comprimere, *h. c. to check, suppress, quell.* *Cic.* sedare. *Sueton.* componere. *Liv.* Ætoli erant in seditionibus, *h. c. made an insurrection, revolted.* *Id.* In seditione ipsi inter se sunt. — *Figur.* *Stat.* maris, *h. c. storm, tempest.*

SEDITIÖSE (seditionus), adv. turbulently, seditiously, *στρατιωτικῶς.* *Cic.* Concionibus seditiose concitatis. *Tacit.* Seditiosius. *Cic.* Seditiosissime.

SEDITIÖSUS (seditio), a, um, adj. causing sedition, turbulent, tumultuous, seditious, treasonable, factions, mutinous, *στρατιωτικῶς.* *Cic.* civis. *Ascon.* Seditiosior concio. *Tacit.* Seditiosissimus quisque. *Id.* voces. — *¶* Also, full of sedition, full of troubles and commotions in the state, exposed to civil broils. *Cic.* vita.

SEDÖ (perhaps from sēdeo, for sedere facio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to cause any thing to settle or sink. *Phædr.* pulverem. — *Figur.* to allay, appease, mitigate, calm, soften, assuage, pacify, quiet, soothe, settle, stay, ease, relieve, check, end, stop, *παύω.* *Cic.* curriculum, *h. c. to stop.* *Id.* bellum. *Id.* pugnam. *Id.* tempestatem. *Liv.* incendia, *h. c. to extinguish.* *Ovid.* sitim, *h. c. to quench.* *Plin.* famem, *h. c. to still.* *Nep.* lassitudinem. *Propert.* letus. *Cic.* invidiam. *Id.* appetitus. *Id.* impetum populi. *Plaut.* iram. *Cic.* seditionem. *Id.* fluctus. *Ovid.* ventos. *Cæs.* tumultum. *Propert.* vela fessa, *h. c. to enter a harbor.* *Plin.* scabiem. *Id.* dolores. *Plant.* aliquid, *h. c. to satiate, satisfy, &c. by drinking.* — *¶* Also, intransitively, to be allayed, to cease. *Cn. Gell. ap. Gell.* Tempestas sedavit. — *¶* See, also, *Sedatas*, a, um.

SEDECO (se & dnceo), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to lead aside or apart, as, to speak with any one in private, *ἀπὸ γωνίας.* *Cic.* aliquid. — *¶* Also, to set aside, put by, make his own, as, money. *Sence.* aliquid. — *¶* Also, to separate, divide. *Ovid.* Seducit terras unda duas. *Id.* Nulla dies me seducat ab isto. *Cæs. B. C. 1. 7. Ed. Oudend.* A quibus seductum queritur, *sc. a se, h. c. removed or withdrawn from his friendship.* (Others read *deductum*.) — *¶* Also, to remove, take away. *Ovid.* stipitem. — *¶* Also, to withdraw. *Cic.* se. — *¶* Also, to turn aside, turn away elsewhere. *Propert.* ocellos. — *¶* Also, to deceive, mislead,

seduce. *Tertull.* Nam etsi Angelus, qui seduxit, sed liber et suæ potestatis, qui seductus est. *Pers.* Seductis Divis. *h. c. bribed by sacrifices.* — *¶* See, also, *Seductus*, a, um.

SEDUCTILIS (seduco), e, adj. that can be deceived or misled, *ἐνδεξιπάρητος.* *Augustin.*

SEDUCTIÖ (Id.), ōnis, f. leading aside, or 1 apart, *ἀπὸ γωνίας.* *Cic.* — *¶* Also, a separation. *Lactant.* — *¶* Also, a deceiving, seducing; seduction. *Tertull.*

SEDUCTÖR (Id.), ōris, m. a seducer, deceiver, *πλάσος, ἀπατηρής.* *Augustin.*

SEDUCTÖRIS (seductor), a, um, adj. 3 seducing. *Augustin.*

SEDUCTRIX (Id.), icis, f. she that seduces 3 or deceives. *Tertull.*

SEDUCTÖS (seduco), us, m. a removing; solitude. *Sence. Tranquil. 3.* In seducto. (But *Ed. Gronov.* reads in *seducto*.)

SEDUCTÖS, a, um, particip. from *seduco*. — *¶* Adj. remote, distant. *Ovid.* terræ. *Liv.* Consilia seducta a plurium conscientia, *h. c. secret, of which others do not know, to which others are not privy.* *Sence.* In seducto, *h. c. in solitude, not publicly.*

SEDULARIA (sedes), ōrum, n. seats or 3 cushions for sitting on. *Pandect.*

SEDULÖ (sedulus), adv. busily, industriously, diligently. *Colum.*

SEDULITAS (Id.), ātis, f. carefulness, diligence, application, activity, assiduity, industry, zeal, earnestness, sedulity, *ἐπιμέλεια.* *Cic.* poetæ. Also, of ants. *Plin.* Jam in opere qui labor! quæ sedulitas! — *¶* Also, exactness, diligence, officiousness, too great nicety or exactness, *περιεργία.* *Horat.* Sedulitas anteim stulte, quam diligit, urget.

SEDULO (Id.), adverb, diligently. See *Sedulus*, a, um.

SEDULUS (sēdeo), a, um, adj. careful, attentive, anxious, diligent, assiduous, earnest, zealous, prompt, sedulous, faithful, honest, *σπουδαῖος, ἐπιμελής.* *Cic.* homo. *Ovid.* apis. *Id.* brachia. *Sence.* labor. — Hence, ablat. nent. *Sedulo*, with diligence, diligently, assiduously, industriously, studiously, strenuously, earnestly, sedulously, *ἐπιμελῶς, σπουδαῖως.* *Terent.* Facio sedulo. *Cic.* Sedulo fit. *Liv.* audire, *h. c. attentively.* *Cic.* Sedulo argumentaris, *h. c. laboriously.* *Sueton.* Observatum est sedulo, *h. c. strictly.* — Also, *Sedulo*, carefully, exactly, accurately, uprightly, plainly, sincerely, honestly. *Terent.* Sedulo hunc dixisse credo. *Plant.* Nihil credis, quod dico sedulo, *h. c. so candidly.* — Also, *Sedulo*, purposely, on purpose, intentionally. *Terent.*, *Liv.* and *Quintil.*

SEDUM (unc.), i, n. a plant growing up on 3 roofs, the herb scurgrass or houseleek, *ἀρτίμων.* *Plin.* — *¶* Also, for *Sedile*. *Varr. L. L. 4. 23*, where others read *solum*.

SEDÜNI, ōrum, m. a people of the Alps in Gaul. Their town was called *Sedani*, from which the name of the modern Sitten.

SEGES (from τέκω, τίκτω), ōtis, f. that which is produced, young growth. Hence, any thing with which land is sown or planted to the time of reaping or gathering, standing corn, growing corn, a crop. *Cic.* Lætus esse segetes. *Colum.* Seges it in articulum. *Virg.* matura messi. *Ovid.* in herbis, *h. c. corn which is still green.* *Colum.* Demessis segetibus. *Sence.* Indorum, *h. c. aronata.* — Also, of vines, *Virg. Gc. 2. 411.* — Also, of men who grew like seed out of the earth. *Ovid.* — Hence, figur. advantage, profit, benefit. *Juvenal.* Quæ inde seges. — Also, a multitude, great number. *Virg.* telorum. — Hence, of a poet. *Ovid.* Uberius nulli provenit ista seges. — *¶* Also, a cornfield, land that is sown. *Cic.* and *Virg.* — *¶* Also, seed that is sown. *Cato.* Segetem defendare. — Hence, figur. cause, occasion, material. *Cic.* Quid odisset Clodium Milo, segetem ac materiem suæ glorie. *Arnob.* criminum. — *¶* *Plant.* Stimulorum seges, a term of reproach applied to a female slave who is always scourged.

SEGESTRA, æ, f. a town of Sicily. — Hence, *Segestanus*, a, um, adj. belonging to it. *Segestani*, its inhabitants. *Cic.* — *Æg-*

gestensis, e, adj. same as *Segestanus*.
 Cic. — ¶ Also, a goddess of green corn. *Plin.* Also called *Segetia*. *Macroh.*
SEGESTANUS, a, um. See *Segesta*.
SEGESTENSIS. See *Segesta*.
SEGESTRE, is, and **SEGESTRIUM** (per-
 2 haps from *seges*), ii, n. any covering or
 coverlet, as, a straw mat. *Varr.* Quod
 involvebant (lecticam) quod fere stra-
 menta erant e segete, segestria appel-
 lauit. *Lucil.* *Segestre*. — Also, a wrap-
 per, packing-cloth. *Plin.* Emporetica
 inutilis scribendis, involucris chartarum,
 segestriumque in mercibus usum pre-
 bet. Also, a garment made of skins.
Sueton. Segestri indutus. (But the com-
 mon reading is *sestertio*.)
SEGOTALIS (*seges*), e, adj. relating to
 3 young corn. *Apul.* gladiolus, h. e. a
 kind of herb growing among young corn.
SEGETIA. See *Segesta*.
SEGMENT (for *seamen*, from *seco*), ñis,
 2 n. that which is cut off. *Fab. Pict. ap.*
Gell. Unguim et capilli segmenta. —
 ¶ Also, a small piece, a bit. *Aason.* —
 ¶ Also, a hollow in a hand, wall, &c.
Vitruv.
SEGMENTATÖS (*segmentum*), a, um,
 3 adj. bordered or adorned with small
 pieces, inlaid, set, bordered, variegated,
 embroidered. *Juvenal.* cunæ, h. e. a crad-
 le with inlaid work. (But this may also
 mean bordered, fringed.) *Symm.* vestis,
 h. e. fringed, bordered. *Figur.* Id. Tul-
 liano auro, h. e. bordered as it were. —
Martial. 6, 74. Calvam segmentatus un-
 guento, h. e. smeared with ointments, as
 with beauty-patches. (But other *Edd.* read
semitinctus.)
SEGMENTUM (for *seamentum*, from
 2 *seco*), i, n. a cut, incision. *Plin.* —
 ¶ Also, a segment, portion, division, sec-
 tion. *Plin.* mundi, h. e. parallel, cli-
 mate. — ¶ Also, a piece cut off from
 any thing; a paring, cutting, shred, chop,
 κοπή, κόμμα. *Plin.* Also, in general,
 a piece. — *Segnaenta* are also mentioned
 as articles of female dress. *Val. Mar.*
Senatus permisit feminis purpurea
 veste, et aureis uti segmentis. *Ovid.*
 Quid de veste loquar? nec vos, seg-
 menta, requiro, nec que his Tyrio
 murice lana rubes, h. e. perhaps, thin
 gold plates sewed to the flounces, or em-
 broidered gold threads.
SEGNESCO (*segnis*), is, n. 3. to become
 3 slow, abate, decrease. *Col. Aurel.*
SEGNIPES (*segnis* & *pes*), ãdis, slow-
 3 footed, slow-paced, sluggish, βραδύπους.
Juvenal.
SEGNIS (from *se*, h. e. *sine*, & *ignis*), e,
 adj. inactive, without ardor or energy,
 dull, heavy, slothful, slow, sluggish, lazy;
 ὀκνηρὸς, ἀργὸς, νωθεὶς. *Nepos.* ad per-
 sequendum. *Cæs.* Laudat promptos,
 signiores castigat. *Lic.* Segnior ad cre-
 dendum. *Virg.* Equus segnior annis.
 Id. Segnem volvi sinit, sc. vulnere, h. e.
 non amplius fingere valentem. *Liv.*
 bellum, h. e. slow, not prosecuted zealous-
 ly. So, also, *Id.* obsidio. *Curt.* ætas,
 h. e. senectus. *Liv.* mors, sc. by poison
 (in opposition to death by the sword). *Apul.*
 Corpus segnissimum. *Cic.* Cultus ter-
 ræ segnior. Also, with a gent. or in-
 finit. *Tacit.* occasionum, h. e. at occa-
 sions that offer. *Horat.* solve nodum.
 Hence, *Curt.* aqua, h. e. flowing slowly.
Virg. campus, h. e. exhausted or barren.
Quintil. silva, h. e. unproductive, un-
 fruitful. So, also, *Virg.* carduus. —
 ¶ *Liv.* Segne, for *segniter*. — *Pandect.*
Segnitior, for *segnior*.
SEGNITAS (*segnis*), ãtis, same as *Seg-*
 1 *nitia*. *Acc.*
SEGNITER (*Id.*), adv. not lively, inactive-
 2 ly, slowly, sluggishly, slothfully, negli-
 gently, reitantly, inertly, ὀκνηρὸς, ἀργὸς.
Liv. agere. *Horat.* Segnius. *Cassiod.*
Segnissime. *Nepos.* and *Sallust.* Ni-
 hilo segnius; and, *Plin. Ep.* Non seg-
 nius, h. e. nevertheless, notwithstanding,
 or, no less, likewise, in like manner, simi-
 larly. *Plin.* Non segnius et in silente.
SEGNITIA (*Id.*), e, and **SEGNITIES**,
 ãi, f. slooness, sluggishness, sloth, laz-
 2 ness, supineness, inactivity, negligence,
 remissness, want of alacrity, ἀργία, ὀκνος.
Cic. Sine segnitia. *Id.* Segnitium homi-
 num castigenus. — *Figur.* Colum. ven-
 torum, h. e. a calm. *Quintil.* verbi, h. e.

when a word does not express a thing prop-
 erly and strongly enough.

SEGNITIES. See *Segnitia*.
SEGREGATIM (*segregatus*), adv. apart,
 3 separately. *Prudent.*
SEGREGATÖS (*segrego*), ðnis, f. a separa-
 3 tion. *Tertall.*
SEGREGIS, e, or **SEGREX**, ãgis, and **SE-**
 2 **GREGÖS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. removed from
 the flock or company, separatel, ἀποδι-
 οισθεὶς, νοσφισθεὶς. *Senec.* Vitam age-
 re segregem, h. e. solitary. *Auson.* Ipse
 tuo vivens segregus arbitrio.
SEGREGÖS (*se* & *grego*), as, ãvi, ãtum, a.
 1. to detach, disjoin, separate from the
 flock, ἀποβουκόλειω. *Phædr.* oves. —
 Hence, in general, to separate, part,
 sever, remove, alienate, put away, ἀποπι-
 ζω. *Cic.* Segregare aliquem a numero
 civium. *Id.* liberos a se. *Terent.* Se-
 gregatum habuisse, for segregasse. *Cic.*
Comitatu segregata, sc. a. *Liv.* Ut se-
 gregaret pugnam eorum, h. e. pugnan-
 tes. *Plaut.* suspicionem et culpam ab
 se. *Id.* sermonem, h. e. to break off,
 cease to speak, be silent. — ¶ *Lucret.*
Seque gregari, for segregarique.
SEGREGÖS, } See *Segregis*.
SEGREX.
SEGILLUM (*unc.*), i, n. a kind of earth,
 2 or mark on the earth's surface, which dis-
 covers a vein of gold beneath. *Plin.*
SEGUSIANI, ðrum, n. a people of Gaul
 near modern Lyons. *Cæs.* They were
 also called *Secusiani*, and *Sehusiani*. *Cic.*
SEJÄ (*sero*, *sevi*), e, f. a goddess of sow-
 3 ing. *Plin.*
SEJÄNIANÖS (*Sejanus*), a, um, adj. call-
 2 ed after *Sejanus*. *Senec.*
SEJÄNÖS (*Sejus*), a, um, adj. called after
 3 one *Sejus*. *Varr.* ædes. *Equus* Seja-
 nus, a horse that belonged to one *Cn. Se-*
 jus, who, like all that afterwards were pro-
 prietors of this horse, was unfortunate.
 Hence, of unfortunate persons, *Gell.*
Equum Sejanum habere. — *Cic.* Seja-
 num, sc. prædium. — *Sejanus*, i, m. a
 powerful and afterwards unfortunate friend
 and minister of *Tiberius*.
SEJÖGIS (*sex* & *jugum*), e, adj. with six
 3 horses. *Apul.* currus, h. e. a chariot
 drawn by six horses. *Liv.* Sejuges (prob-
 ably, sc. equi), h. e. six horses yoked to-
 gether. *Plin.* 34, 10. Sejuges, h. e. a
 chariot drawn by six horses (opposed to
 bigæ and quadrigæ).
SEJÖGIS (*se* & *jugum*), e, adj. separated,
 divided. *Sidon.*
SEJÖGÖ (*se* & *jugo*), as, ãvi, ãtum, a. 1.
 1 to separate, divide, part. *Cic.* Animul
 partem non esse ab actione corporis
 sejugatam.
SEJUNCTIM (*sejunctus*), adv. separately.
 3 *Tibull.*
SEJUNCTÖS (*sejungo*), ðnis, f. a sep-
 1 arating, parting, dividing, διάζενξις.
Cic. — *Figur.* dissension, quarrel. *Flor.*
SEJUNCTÖS, a, um. See *Sejungo*.
SEJUNGÖ (*se* & *jungo*), is, nxi, ñtum, a.
 3. to separate, disjoin, sever, part or put
 asunder, divide, χωρίζω, ἀποζεύγνυμι.
Cic. se ab aliquo. *Id.* se a libertate ver-
 borum, h. e. to refrain one's self. *Id.*
 Bonum, quod non possit ab honestate
 sejungi. — Hence, to distinguish. *Cic.*
 morbum ab ægrotatione.
SELÄGÖ (*unc.*), iuis, f. a plant, the upright
 club-moss (*Lycopodium selago*, L.). *Plin.*
SELÄS (*σέλας*), n. a kind of lightning or
 2 meteor. *Apul.* — *Plur.* *Sela*. *Senec.*
SELECTIÖ (*seligo*), ðnis, f. a selection,
 choice, ἐκλογή. *Cic.*
SELEKTÖR (*Id.*), ðris, m. a selector, αἰρε-
 3 τής. *Augustin.*
SELENIÖN (*σεληνιον*), ii, n. the herb peony
 3 or pium. *Apul.*
SELENTIS (*σεληνιτης*), ïdis, f. sc. gema-
 2 na, or **SELENTES** (*σεληνιτης*), e, m.
 se. lapis, a kind of precious stone of the
 color of moonlight, perhaps isinglass.
Plin.
SELENTIUM (*unc.*), ii, n. a kind of ivy.
Plin.
SELENGÖNÖN (*σεληνόγονον*), i, n. same
 3 as *Selegen*. *Apul.*
SELEUCIA, or **SELEUCEA** (*Σελεύχεια*),
 e, f. a name of several towns, as of one
 in Syria. *Cic.*
SELEUCIANÖS (*Selencia*), a, um, adj.
Cic. provincia, h. e. the province of Syria
 or *Silicia*.

SELEUCIS (*Σελυκίς*), ïdis, f. a country
 of Syria, the principal town of which is
 Seleucia. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a kind of
 bird on mount *Casius*, that ate locusts,
 (*Turdus Selencis*, L.). *Plin.* 10, 39.
SELEUCÖS NICATÖR, the first Grecian
 king of Syria, after Alexander's death.
SELIBRÄ (for *semilibra*), e, f. the half of
 2 a pound or as; six ounces, ἡμίλιτρον.
Plin. — ¶ *Martial* makes the first syl-
 lable short.
SELIGÖ (*se* & *lego*), is, ãgi, ectum, a. 3.
 1 to select, choose or call out, pick and lay
 aside, make choice of, ἀπολέγω, ἐκλέγω.
Cic. exempla. *Id.* Selectæ sententiæ.
 — Hence, *Cic.* Selecti iudices, h. e.
 judges in criminal causes. — *Dii selecti*
 are, according to *Varr.*, the following
 twenty; Janus, Jupiter, Saturnus, Ge-
 nius, Mercurius, Apollo, Mars, Vulcan-
 us, Neptunus, Sol, Orcus, Liber pater;
 together with the goddesses, Tellus,
 Ceres, Juno, Lyma, Diana, Minerva,
 Venus, Vesta.
SELINÖIDES (*σελινόειδης*), a kind of cab-
 2 bage resembling ivy. *Plin.*
SELINÖN, or **SELINUM** (*σέλινον*), i, n.
 3 same as *Apium*. *Apul.*
SELINÖS (*Σελινός*), untis, f. a maritime
 town of Sicily, called after the parsley,
 which grows there in great abundance.
Virg. — ¶ Also, a town of Cilicia,
 afterwards called *Trajanopolis*, now *Seli-*
 nti. *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, *Selimnius*,
 a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Selinus*.
Plin. Selinuntii, h. e. the inhabitants of
Selinus in Cilicia. — *Selinusius*, a, um,
 adj. of or belonging to *Selinus*. *Plin.*
 and *Vitruv.* terra, h. e. a kind of earth,
 celebrated as a medicine.
SELIQUÄSTRUM (*sedeo*), i, n. a kind of
 3 seat or chair, ἔδρα. *Varr.*
SELLÄ (*contr.* for *sedela*, from *sedeo*), e,
 f. a seat, chair, ἔδρα, θρόνος. *Cic.* In
 sella sedere. — ¶ Particularly, a stool
 upon which mechanics work. *Cic.* —
 ¶ Also, the chair of a teacher. *Cic.* —
 ¶ Also, the curule chair, otherwise called
sella curulis, upon which superior magis-
 trates sat. *Cic.* Hence, *Id.* Jussit vo-
 cari ad sellam, h. e. ad se. — ¶ Also,
 a closestool, ἑσπώνιον. *Scribon. Larg.*
 It is otherwise called, *Cato*. *Sella per-*
 tusa, or, *Varr.* *Sella familiarica*. —
 ¶ Also, a portable chair, sedan, litter,
 φορτίον. *Sacton.* gestatoria. *Id.* mul-
 liebris, or, snaphy, *Plin.* *Ep.* Sella.
Martial. Sella gestari. *Plin.* *Ep.* ve-
 hit. — ¶ Also, a saddle. *Cod. Theod.*
 Sexaginta libras sellam cum frenis non
 transeat. *Veget.* Ad usum sella Per-
 sis provinciis omnibus meliores præstat
 eqnos, h. e. for riding. — *Laber.* Duabus
 sellis sedere, h. e. to sit upon two chairs,
 to temporize, serve two masters, to hold
 with the hare and run with the hounds.
SELLÄRIÖLÖS (*dimin.* of *sellarius*), a,
 3 um, adj. *Martial.* popinæ, h. e. per-
 haps, for sitting down to feast; or lewd.
SELLÄRIS (*sella*), e, adj. relating to
 3 chairs or seats. *Carl. Aurel.* gestatio,
 h. e. a carrying in a sedan. *Veget.* ju-
 menta, h. e. carrying sedan chairs or sal-
 dulas, and consequently used to ride upon.
SELLÄRIÖS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. relating to
 chairs. — Hence, *Sellaria*, e, subst. per-
 haps a parlor. *Plin.* — *Sellarius*, subst.
 used of monstrous lewdness. *Tacit.*
SELLÄSTERNIUM (*sella* & *sterno*), ii, n.
 an entertainment, at which they did not re-
 cline, like æcen, on couches, but, like wo-
 man, sat upon seats or chairs. Hence, an
 entertainment in honor of a goddess
 must needs be a *sellisternium*, as, in hon-
 or of Juno. *Tacit.* The image of Juno
 was placed upon a seat.
SELLÖLÄ (*dimin.* of *sella*), e, f. a little
 2 chair or sedan. *Tacit.*
SELLÖLÄRIÖS (*sellula*), a, um, adj. re-
 1 lating to a chair. *Gell.* questus, h. e.
 profits arising from sedentary trades.
Apul. aris, h. e. a sedentary trade, as,
 that of a shoemaker. *Id.* artifex, or,
 simply, *Cic.* and *Liv.* Sellularius, h. e.
 one who works in a sitting posture, a sed-
 entary mechanic.
SEMÄDÄPERTÖS, } See *Semidapertus*,
SEMÄNIMIS, &c. } &c.
SEMBELLÄ (for *semilibella*), e, f. h. e.
 3 libellæ diminutivum. *Varr.*
SEMEL (perhaps from *simul*), adv.

single time, once, ἄπαξ. Nepos. Causam capitis semel dixit. Cic. Si semel tristior effectus est. Id. Semel atque iterum, *h. e. once and again, consequently, twice.* Id. Plus quam semel, *ar, Varr.* Plus semel, *h. e. more than once.* Cic. Non semel, *or, Plant.* Haud semel, *h. e. not once only; hence, it may frequently be rendered several times, often.* — ¶ Also, in reckoning, *once.* Plin. Semel ac vicies, *h. e. twenty-one times.* — ¶ Also, *once, h. e. the first time, first, for primum, in counting, when iterum, deinde, item, &c. h. e. the second time, secondly, follows.* Cæs. Vibullium bis in potestate pervenisse Cæsaris, semel ad Corfinium, iterum in Hispania. Sueton. Parentes vagitu suo pæne bis prodidit: semel cum a nutricia nber: item cum a sinu matris, &c. — Also, in other cases. Cic. Semel exorari soles, *h. e. immediately, at the first application.* Nepos. Quod semel annuisset. Hence, Ut semel, *as soon as.* Instead of this, we find sometimes *semel ut.* Cæs. Ariovistum, ut semel Gallorum copias prælio vicerit, superbe et crudeliter inperare. Plaut. Septem menses sunt, eum in hasce ades pedem nemo intro retulit, semel ut emigravimus, *h. e. ex quo primum.* — ¶ Also, *for aliquando, at some time or other, at any one time, once.* Terent. Si semel tuum animum ille intellexerit, *if ever, &c.* Liv. Quando in apertum semel discrimen evasura esset res. — Also, of things that cannot be altered, helped or undone, *once.* Cic. Qui semel verecundie fines transierit, eum bene oportet esse impudentem. (But in this passage, it may also mean *a single time.*) Liv. Ubi semel procubuisse. Ovid. Semel quoniam venerat. Liv. Possessum semel obtinere imperium, *h. e. already.* Quintil. Denique ut semel finiam. — ¶ Also, *at once, immediately, at the same time.* Virg. Procubuit moriens, et humum semel ore momordit. Liv. Dimicantes aut vitam semel aut ignominiam finirent. Quintil. Nam orationis omnes virtutes simul complectitur. Horat. Ridiculus totas semel obsorbere placentas. — ¶ Also, *forever, once for all.* Virg. Humum ore momordit. (See above.) Plin. Ut semel dicamus, *h. e. to mention it once for all.* Quintil. Nec hoc semel decretum erat. Cic. Quibus semel ignotum a te esse oportet. Id. Ut fundus semel indiearetur, *h. e. that the price should be named once for all.* (Here it may also mean, *once, at any time; or it may express a request, that the price should at last, &c.*)

SEMELÆ (Σεμέλη), *es, and SEMELÆ, æ, f. a daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Bacchus by Jupiter.* When Jupiter, at her request, came to her armed with lightning, she was killed by it. Horat. Semelæ puer, *h. e. Bacchus.* — Hence, Semelæus, and contr. Semelæus, *a, um, adj. of relating to Semelæ.* Ovid. Semelæia proles, *h. e. Bacchus.* Horat. Semelæius Thyoneus, *h. e. Bacchus.* Stat. Semelæa busta.

SEMEN (for segmen), *inis, n. any thing that is or may be sown or planted, or serves for sowing or planting.* — Hence, *seed of corn and vegetables in general, σπένος, σπέρμα.* Cic. Semen manu spargere. Colum. mandare terræ. Plin. In semen abire, *h. e. to run to seed.* — Particularly, *a kind of corn otherwise called zea, spelt.* Plin. — Also, *the seed of trees from which others are reared.* Plin. and Virg. — Also, *of men and animals.* Lucet. Ex homine humanum semen ciet una hominum vis. Varr. Semen asini conceptum. Ovid. Creatas semine Saturni, *h. e. begotten by Saturn.* — Also, *of trees and vines, any branch or shoot used for propagating, a graft, set, slip, cion, &c.* Varr., Virg. and Colum. — Also, *the swarm of little fishes just produced from the spawn, fry.* Colum. — ¶ Also, *seed, that from which any thing springs or arises, a cause, first cause, first principle, element, origin, rise, foundation, occasion, author.* Cic. virtutum. Id. belli. Liv. Tribuni semina discordiarum. Virg. Quærit semina flammæ in venis silicis, *h. e. sparks, strikes*

fire. — ¶ Also, *figur. seed, race, family, offspring, progeny, child, children.* Cic. Romanum. Liv. Regio semine orta, *h. e. of royal blood or family.* Ovid. Cælestia semina partu ediderat, *h. e. bore two children of divine origin.* Id. Semina Phæbi, *h. e. Æsculapius, the son of Phæbus.* Id. matrum. — Also, *of animals.* Varr. Pecus boni seminis, *h. e. race, breed.*

SEMENTA (semento), *onis, f. a sow-3 ing.* Tertull.

SEMENTIFER (sementis & fero), *a, um, 3 adj. bearing seed, fruitful in corn.* Virg.

SEMENTINUS. See Sementivus.

SEMENTIS (semen), *is, f. a sowing, σπόρος.* Cic. Quid sit sementis. Cato.

Facere sementim, *ar, Liv.* sementem, *h. e. to sow.* Cæs. Sementes maximas facere, *h. e. to sow much, sow many fields.* Cic. Ut sementem feceris, ita metes, *h. e. as you sow, so you will reap.* — Hence, *figur. a sowing.* Cic. malorum. Facetiously, Plaut. Sementem in ore faciam, *h. e. I will beat soundly.* — ¶ Also, *seed-time.* Cato and Colum. — ¶ Also, *seed sown.* Colum. — ¶ Also, *young corn, growing corn, a crop.* Ovid. and Gell.

SEMENTIVUS, or **SEMENTINUS** (sementis), *a, um, adj. relating to sowing, happening at seed-time.* Ovid. dies, *or, Varr.* ferie, *h. e. a festival at the conclusion of sowing.* Cato. pira, and, Varr. mala, *h. e. probably, fruit that becomes ripe at the time of sowing, and consequently in autumn.* — Triticum, hordeum, faba, &c. are called by Pliny *sementiva*, because they are to be sown early.

SEMENTO (sementis), *as, avi, âtum, a. 1. 2 to produce seed, grow to seed, σπέρμα-τίζω.* Plin. Herbe sementaturæ.

SEMERMIS, &c. See Semiermis.

SEMESTRIS (sex & mensis), *e, adj. of six months, ἑξμήνης, ἑξάμηνης.* Cic. regnum. Plin. filius, *h. e. six months old.* Id. vita. Id. aves, *h. e. that remain half a year with us.* Varr. dies aut nox, *h. e. in the North, where the day lasts half a year.* — Hence, Pandect. Semestria, *h. e. a book containing the decrees of half a year.* Juvenal. 7, 89. Semestre anrum, *h. e. a ring worn six months, and then put off.* (In this passage, rings of knights are meant, and the words Semestriatum digitos circumligat auro, may be rendered, *makes knights of poets.*)

SEMESTRIS (semi & mensis), *e, adj. of half a month, half-monthly, ἡμιμήνιος.* Apul. luna, *h. e. plena.*

SEMESTRUM (semestris), *ii, n. sc. tem-2 pus, the space of half a month, ἡμιμήνιον.* Colum.

SEMESUS (semi & esus), *a, um, adj. 2 half-eaten, gnawed, ἡμιβρωτος, ἡμιδαής.* Sueton. obsonia. Horat. pisces.

SEMET. See in Sui.

SEMETER (se & metrum), *ëtra, ëtrum, 3 adj. without proper measure, not symmetrical, ἄμετρον.* Prudent.

SEMI (ἡμι), *half, in compounds.* See the following words.

SEMIACERBUS (semi & acerbus), *a, um, 3 adj. half-sour, hardly ripe, ὑπόδριμνος.* Pallad. uva.

SEMIADAPERBUS, and **SEMIADAPER-3 TUS** (semi & adaperbus), *a, um, adj. half-open, half-shut.* Ovid.

SEMIADPERTULUS (dimin. of semiado-3 pertus), *a, um, adj. half-shut, half-covered.* Apul. oculi, *half-closed.*

SEMIAGRESTIS (semi & agrestis), *e, adj. 3 half-rustic, half-wild, half-clownish, somewhat rude or boorish.* Aurel. Vict.

SEMIAMBUSTUS (semi & ambustus), *a, 2 um, adj. half-burnt, ἡμικαυστος, ἡμιφλο-γῆς.* Sueton. cadaver.

SEMIAMICTUS (semi & amictus), *a, um, 3 half-naked, half-clothed, bodily clothed, ἡμί-γυμνος.* Apul.

SEMIAMPOTATUS (semi & amputatus), *3 a, um, adj. half cut or half cut off.* Apul.

SEMIANIMIS, or **SEMIANIMIS**, *e, and 2 SEMIANIMUS, or SEMIANIMUS (semi & anima), *a, um, adj. half-alive, half-dend, ἡμιπνοος.* Liv. Corpora semiani-*ma.* Virg. Semanines digiti.*

SEMIANNUS (semi & annus), *a, um, 3 adj. of half a year.* Mortian. Capell.

SEMIAPERTUS (semi & apertus), *a, um, 2 adj. half-open, ἡμισάνοικτος.* Liv. porta.

SEMIASSUS (semi & assus), *a, um, adj. half-roasted or burnt.* Enn. ap. Cic. rex.

SEMIATRATUS (semi & atratus), *a, um, 3 adj. half-clothed in black, in half-mourning.* Varr. ap. Niqu. (Al. leg. semiat-*tri, half-black.*)

SEMIAXIUS. See Sarmenitius. 3

SEMIBARBATUS (semi & barbarus), *a, 2 um, adj. half a barbarian.* Sueton.

SEMI BOS (semi & bos), *bōvis, adj. half 3 an ox, half man, half oc.* Ovid.

SEMICANALICULUS (semi & canalicu-2 lus), *i, m. a half-tube.* Hence, *a chanfract or channel on a pillar.* Vitruv.

SEMICANUS (semi & canus), *a, um, 3 adj. half-gray, half-hoary, grizzly, μιξότριξ.* Apul.

SEMICAPER (semi & caper), *cāpri, m. 3 half a goat, ἡμίτραγος.* Ovid.

SEMICINCTIUM (semi & cinctus), *ii, n. 2 a sort of girdle, or narrow apron, girdling only half of the body, ἡμιζώνιον.* Marti-*al.*

SEMICIRCULARIS (semi & circularis), *2 e, adj. semicircular, ἡμικύκλιος.* Co-*lum.*

SEMICIRCULATUS (semi & circulator), *2 a, um, adj. made semicircular, semicircu-*lar.* Cels.*

SEMICIRCULUS (semi & circulus), *ii, m. 2 a semicircle, half-circle, ἡμικυκλος.* Cels. and Colum. — ¶ Also, *adj. semicircu-*lar.* Colum. ager.*

SEMICLAUSUS (semi & clausus), *a, um, 3 adj. half-shut.* Apul. os.

SEMICOCCTUS (semi & coctus), *a, um, 2 adj. half-boiled, or sadden, ἡμικεφθός.* Plin.

SEMICOMBUSTUS (semi & combustus), *3 a, um, adj. half-burnt.* Prudent.

SEMICONFECTUS (semi & confectus), *3 a, um, adj. half-made, half-wrought.* Si-*don.*

SEMICONSPICUUS (semi & conspicuus), *3 a, um, adj. half-seen, half-visible.* Apul.

SEMICORPORALIS (semi & corporalis), *3 e, adj. same as Semicorporeus.* Fir-*mic.*

SEMICORPOREUS (semi & corporeus), *e, 3 um, adj. having half a body.* Firmic.

SEMICREMATUS (semi & crematus), *a, 3 um, adj. half-burnt, ἡμιφλεκτος.* Ovid.

SEMICREMUS (semi & cremo), *a, um, 3 adj. half-burnt.* Ovid.

SEMICRUDUS (semi & erudus), *a, um, 2 adj. half-raw, ἡμίωμος.* Sueton. — ¶ Also, *that has only half digested.* Stat.

SEMICUBITALIS (semi & cubitalis), *e, 2 adj. of half a cubit.* Liv. hostile.

SEMICUPA (semi & cupa), *æ, f. half a 3 tun, a term of reproach.* Ammian. 28, 4, 28.

SEMIDEUS (semi & deus), *i, m. and 3 SEMIDEÆ, æ, f. half-divine, a half-god or goddess, demigod, ἡμίθεος, ἥρωας, ἥρω-*νη, ἡμιθεαίνα.* Ovid. Semideum genus. Id. Semideique deique. Id. Semideæ Dryades. Lucan. Semideosque canes, *h. e. Anubis.**

SEMI DIES (semi & dies), *ei, m. half a day.* 3 Anson.

SEMI DIGITALIS (semi & digitalis), *e, 2 adj. of half a finger's length or breadth, of half m inch.* Vitruv. foramen.

SEMI DOCTUS (semi & doctus), *a, um, 2 adj. half-learned, half-taught, unskilled, a smelter; sciolist, half-scholar, ἡμιμαθής.* Plaut. discipulus. Cic. Apud doctos, et semidoctos.

SEMIERMIS, and **SEMIERMIS**, *e, and 2 SEMIERMUS, or SEMIERMUS (semi & arma), *a, um, adj. half-armed, badly or indifferently armed, ἡμιοπλος.* Liv. Semi-*ermes.* Tacit. Semiermos. Id. Semier-*mes.**

SEMI FACTUS (semi & factus), *a, um, 2 adj. half-made, imperfect, ἀτελής.* Tacit.

SEMI FASTIGIUM (semi & fastigium), *ii, 2 n. h. e. dimidiatum fastigium.* Vitruv.

SEMI FER (semi & ferus), *ëtra, ëtrum, 2 adj. half-beast, μιξόθνηρ, ἡμίθνηρ.* Ovid. Hylenome, qua nulla nientior inter semiferos altis habitavit semi-*na silvis, h. e. Centauros.* Id. Semi-*fer interea divina stirpis alumno læ-*tus erat, h. e. Chiron.* Cic. Corpore semifero magno Capricornus in orbe,*

because he is half goat and half fish. *Virg.* pectus Tritonis. — ¶ Also, of animals, half-wild. *Plin.* Glires, semiferum animal. — ¶ Also, of persons, half wild, of wild or rough manners. *Plin.*

SEMIFORMIS (semi & forma), e, adj. 2 half-formed, imperfect, ἡμιόρφος. *Coluana.* pulli. *Id.* luna, a half-moon.

SEMIFULTUS (semi & fultus), a, um, 3 adj. half-propped or supported. *Martial.*

SEMIFUMANS (semi & fumans), tis, 3 adj. half-smoking. *Sidon.*

SEMIFUNYUM (semi & funis), ii, n. a 3 half-rope; a cord. *Cato.*

SEMIGÆTULUS (semi & Gætulus), i, m. 3 half-Gætulian, half a Gætulian. *Apul.*

SEMIGERMANUS (semi & Germanus), a, 2 um, adj. half-German. *Liv. gens.*

SEMIGRÆCUS (semigræcus), adv. half after the manner of the Greeks. *Lucil.*

SEMIGRÆCUS (semi & Græcus), a, um, 2 adj. half a Greek, half-Greek, half-Grecian, ἡμιέλλην. *Varr.*

SEMIGRAVIS (semi & gravis), e, adj. 2 half-oppressed. Hence, half-intoxicated. *Liv.*

SEMIGRUS (se & migro), as, n. 1. to remove apart, ἀποικέω. *Cic.*

SEMIHIANS (semi & hians), tis, adj. half-open. *Catull.*

SEMIHIULCUS (semi & hiulcus), a, um, 3 adj. half-open. *Gell. ex poet.*

SEMIHOMINIS (semi & homo), inis, m. half 3 man, half beast, half human, ἡμιάνθρωπος. *Ovid.* Semihomines Centauri. — ¶ Also, a savage, wild, fierce man. *Virg.* Semihomo Cacus.

SEMIHORA (semi & hora), æ, f. half an hour; a half-hour, ἡμιώρα. *Cic.*

SEMIJEJUNIUM (semi & jejunium), ii, n. 3 a half-fast, half a fast-day. *Tertull.*

SEMINANIS, and **SEMINANIS** (semi & 2 inanis), e, adj. half empty or void, not quite full. *Plin.*

SEMIINTEGER (semi & integer), ãgra, 3 ãgrum, adj. half whole or entire. *Anian.*

SEMIJUGERUM (semi & jugerum), i, n. 2 half an ucre (jugerum), ἡμιέκρεον. *Colum.*

SEMI LACER (semi & lacer), ãra, ãrum, 3 adj. half-torn, ἡμιόπτως. *Ovid.*

SEMI LATER (semi & later), ãris, m. a 2 half-brick. *Vitruv. Ed. Lat.*

SEMI LATERIUM (semi & later), ii, n. half 3 a tile, ἡμιπλυσίον. *Vitruv. Ed. Schneid.*

SEMI LAUTUS (semi & lautus), a, um, 3 adj. half-washed, dirty. *Catull.*

SEMI LIBER (semi & liber), ãra, ãrum, 1 adj. half-free, ἡμιελεύθερος. *Cic.*

SEMI LIBRA (semi & libra), æ, f. half a 3 pound. *Apul.*

SEMI LIXA (semi & lixa), æ, m. half a sut- 2 ler, not much better than a sutler. *Liv.*

SEMI LIXULA (semi & lixula), æ, f. half a 3 circle, or a small circle made of meal, water and cheese. *Varr.*

SEMI LUNATICUS (semi & lunaticus), a, 3 um, adj. half-lunatic. *Jul. Firmic.*

SEMI MADIDUS (semi & madidus), a, um, 2 adj. half wet or moist, ἡμίβροχος. *Colum.*

SEMI MARINUS (semi & marinus), a, um, 3 adj. half in the sea. *Lucret.*

SEMI MAS (semi & mas), ãris, m. half 2 man and half woman, half male and half female, a hermaphroditæ, ἀνδρόγυνος. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, castrated, an eunuch, ἡμίανδρος. *Varr.* Ibi seminares, quod sunt castrati. *Ovid.* Ibi sunt seminares, et inania tympana tudent, h. e. the priests of Cybele. *Id.* ovis, h. e. vervex, a wether.

SEMI MASCULUS (semi & masculus), i, 3 m. half-aan, castrated. *Fulgent.*

SEMI MATUREUS (semi & maturus), a, 3 um, adj. half-ripe. *Pollad.*

SEMI MEDUS (semi & Medus), i, m. half 3 a Median. *Apul.*

SEMI METOPION, or **SEMI METOPIUM** 2 (semi & metopa), ii, n. half a metopa. *Vitruv.*

SEMI MITRA (semi & mitra), æ, f. h. e. 3 dimidia mitra. *Pindect.*

SEMI MORTUUS (semi & mortuus), a, 3 um, adj. half-dead, ἡμισθής. *Catull.*

SEMI NALIS (semen), e, adj. of or belong- 2 ing to seed, serving for sowing or crop, seminal, σπέρματικός. *Colum.* vicia. Lactant. vena (in homine). *Tertull.* Seminalia, h. e. segetes.

SEMINANIS. See *Seminavis*.

SEMINARIUS (semen), a, um, adj. relat- 3 ing to seeds, sets or slips. *Cato.* pilum, h. e. for bruising seed. — Hence, Semi- narium, subst. a nursery, or plantation of young trees; a seminary, seedplot, φυ- τεύηριον, φυτώριον. *Varr., Colum.* and *Plin.* Figur. *Liv.* Equites semi- narium senatus. *Cic.* Catilinarium. *Id.* triumphorum.

SEMINATIUS (semino), ðnis, a sowing, 3 breeding. *Varr.*

SEMINATOR (ld.), ðris, m. a sower, ma- 1 ker, effector, author, σπορέυς. *Cic.*

SEMINEX (semi & nex), ãcis, or **SEMI- 2 NECIS**, e, adj. half-slain or dead, ἡμι- σθής. *Liv.* homo. *Ovid.* artus, h. e. not yet quite dead, not yet cold. *Sil.* Se- minecem vitam exhalare. — ¶ The nominat. perhaps does not occur.

SEMINIUM (semen), ii, n. the seed from 3 which animals are produced, σπέρμα. *Plout.* and *Varr.* — ¶ Also, a race, kind, stock, breed. *Varr.* In seminio le- gendo, h. e. in choosing a good kind for breeding. *Id.* Quo sit seminio quæren- dum, h. e. of what breed.

SEMINO (ld.), as, ãvi, ãtum, a. 1. to sow, 2 σπείρω. *Colum.* — Hence, to beget, breed, generate, engender. *Coluana.* and *Plant.* — Figur. to sow, disseminate, spread abroad. *Lactant.* cultum dei per terram. — Also, figur. to produce. *Virg.* Viscum quod non sua seminat arbor. — ¶ Also, to sow land. *Colum.* agrum. — Hence, to impregnate. *Colum.* Tauri seminandis armentis idonei.

SEMINOSUS (ld.), a, um, adj. full of seed. 3 *Auct. Priap.*

SEMINUDUS (semi & nudus), a, um, adj. 2 half-naked, ἡμίγυμνος. *Liv.*

SEMINUMIDA (semi & Numida), æ, m. 3 a half-Numidian. *Apul.*

SEMI OBOLUS (semi & obolus), i, m. half 3 an obole, ἡμιόβολιον. *Rhemu. Funn.*

SEMI OBROTUS (semi & obrutus), a, um, 3 adj. half covered over or hurried. *Apul.*

SEMI ONUSTUS (semi & onustus), a, um, 3 adj. half-laden. *Siscia.*

SEMI ORBIS (semi & orbis), is, m. a semi- 2 circle, ἡμικυκλος. *Senec.*

SEMI PAGANUS (semi & paganus), i, m. 3 h. e. not a true poet. *Pers.*

SEMI PATENS (semi & patens), tis, adj. 3 half-open. *Sidon.*

SEMI PEDALIS (semi & pedalis), e, adj. 2 half a foot in length, ἡμιποδιαίος. *Plin.* altitudo. *Vitruv.* altitudo.

SEMI PEDANEUS (semi & pedaneus), a, 2 um, adj. same as *Scaipedaia*. *Colum.*

SEMI PERACTUS (semi & peractus), a, 3 um, adj. half made or finished. *Paulin.* Nolan.

SEMI PEREMPTUS (semi & peremptus), 3 a, um, adj. half destroyed or consumed. *Tertull.*

SEMI PERFECTUS (semi & perfectus), 2 a, um, adj. half-finished. *Sneton.* — ¶ Also, not quite perfect, imperfect. *Apul.*

SEMI PERSA (semi & Persa), æ, m. a 3 half-Persian. *Apul.*

SEMI PES (semi & pes), ãdis, m. half a 2 foot, ἡμιπόδιον. As a measure. *Vitruv.* Laterem longum pede, latum semipede. — Also, half a foot of a verse. *Gell.* Varro scripsit, observasse se in versu hexametro, quod omni modo quintus semipes verbum finiret. — ¶ Also, one that is crippled by the loss of one foot, and can therefore walk only on one. *Prudent.*

SEMI PHALARICA, or **SEMI FALARICA** 3 (semi & phalarica, or falarica), æ, f. a half-falarica or half-pike, h. e. resembling it, but smaller. *Gell.*

SEMI PISCINA (semi & piscina), æ, a 3 half-fishpond; a small fishpond; a small pond. *Varr.*

SEMI PLACENTINUS (semi & Placenti- 2 nus), a, um, adj. a half-Placentium, h. e. in some respect a Placentian. *Cic.*

SEMI PLENE (semiplenus), adv. half-full, 3 half-complete, not entire, half, in part. *Sidon.*

SEMI PLENUS (semi & plenus), a, um, 2 adj. half-full, not full, ἡμίπλεος. *Cic.* naves. — ¶ Also, half-complete, not having its proper number. *Vellei.* legio. *Liv.* stationes, h. e. not completely man- ned.

SEMI PUELLA (semi & puella), æ, f. a 3 half-girl, h. e. that is, half girl and half bird, as a siren. *Auson.*

SEMI PULLATUS (semi & pullatus), a, 3 um, adj. dressed half in black. *Sidon.*

SEMI PUTATUS (semi & putatus), a, um, 3 adj. half or not well cut or pruned, ἡμι- κλάδευτος. *Virg.*

SEMI RAMIS (Σεμιραμῖς), is and idis, f. a queen of Assyria, celebrated for her great mind and wantonness; she was the wife of king Ninus. — Cicero calls Ga- binius Semiramis, on account of his profligacy. — Hence, Semiramius, a, um, adj. relating to Semiramis. *Ovid.* sauguis. *Martial.* acus, h. e. Babylo- nian.

SEMI RASUS (semi & rarus), a, um, adj. 3 half-shaven. *Catull.*

SEMI REDUCTUS (semi & reductus), a, 3 um, adj. half or a little bent back. *Ovid.*

SEMI REFECTUS (semi & refectus), a, 3 um, adj. half or not quite refitted or re- paired, ἡμιανασκευαστος. *Ovid.*

SEMI ROSUS (semi & rosus), a, um, adj. 3 half-gnawed. *Arnob.*

SEMI ROTUNDUS (semi & rotundus), a, 3 um, adj. half-round, semicircular. *Apul.* — Hence, Semiroundum, any thing half round; hence, a semicircular sofa or couch for reclining on at table, other- wise called sigma. *Apul. Met.* 5. 'But *Ed. Ovidend.* reads differently.)

SEMI RUPTUS (semi & ruptus), a, um, 3 adj. half-torn, half broken down. *Dict.* Cretens.

SEMI RUTUS (semi & rutus), a, um, adj. 2 half pulled down, half destroyed or torn, ἡμιβαλής. *Liv.* urbs. *Id.* murus.

SEMI S (probably from ἡμισ, a half), indecl. half, the half of any thing. *Colum.* Hoc est semis, h. e. that is the half. *Vitruv.* Dividere in partes undecim semis, h. e. into eleven and a half parts. — ¶ Also, half an as. *Horat.*

SEMI SAUCIUS (semi & saucius), a, um, 3 adj. half-wounded, ἡμιτρωτος. *Augustin.*

SEMI SEPULTUS (semi & sepultus), a, 3 um, adj. half-buried, ἡμιτάφης. *Ovid.*

SEMI SERMO (semi & sermo), ðnis, m. 3 half or imperfect language. *Hieron.*

SEMI SICCUS (semi & siccus), a, um, 3 adj. half-dry. *Pallad.*

SEMI SOMNUS, e, and **SEMI SOMNUS** (semi & somnus), a, um, adj. half-asleep, half-awake, ἡμίπνους. *Cic.* Cum illi spectarent mimos semisomni. *Cal. ap. Quintil.* Semisomno sopore.

SEMI SONANS (semi & sonans), tis, adj. 3 half-sounding. *Apul.* litera, h. e. semi- vocalis.

SEMI SOPITUS (semi & sopitus), a, um, 3 adj. half-asleep, ἡμίπνους. *Apul.*

SEMI SOPORUS (semi & soporus), a, um, 3 adj. half-asleep. *Sidoa.*

SEMI SPATHA (semi & spatha), æ, f. a 3 half-spatha, h. e. a sword which is smaller than a spatha. *Veg.*

SEMI SSALIS (semissis), e, adj. relating 3 to half an as or a half. *Pandect.* usura, h. e. when, of a hundred asses, half an as is paid every month, h. e. six per cent.

SEMI SSARIUS (ld.), a, um, same as *Se-* 3 missalis. *Pandect.* coheres, h. e. who inherits a half.

SEMI SSIS (semissis & as), is, m. the half of 3 an as, a Roman copper coin. *Liv.* Gracchus legem tulit frumentariam, ut semisse et triente frumentum plebi daretur. — Hence, *Vatin.* in *Cic.* Ep. Homo non semissis, h. e. a worthless fellow. — Also, a gold coin, about half a denat. *Lamprid.* in *Alex. Scr.* 39. — ¶ Also, the half of any thing. *Liv.* agri. *Colum.* Duos pedes et semissim, h. e. two feet and a half. — Hence, Se- missis, six per cent.; properly, when, of a hundred denarii, asses, &c. half a denarius, as, &c. is paid monthly. *Cic.* Semissibus magna copia est, h. e. much money may be had at six per cent. — Hence, *Coluana.* Usura semissium, h. e. interest at six per cent. — Also, adjectively. *Pandect.* Usura semisses, h. e. interest at six per cent. — ¶ Also, with mathe- maticians, the half of the number six, h. e. three. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, a semicir- cular instrument with which horses are cau- torized to effect a cure. *Vitruv.* — Hence,

Semisso, as, a. 1. to burn or counterize in the said manner. *Veget.* — Perhaps, in both passages, *semis* denotes the measure how much is to be burnt.

SEMISSE, as. 3 See *Semis*, at the end.

SEMISSEPINUS (semi & supinus), a, um, 3 adj. half or partly bent backwards, half-supine, ἡμισέπιος. *Ovid.*

SEMITA (unc.), æ, f. a narrow way, path, foot-path, τριβος, ὄμη, as in a wood. *Liv.* Sinul in silvan ventum est, ubi plures diversæ semitæ erant, cum per paucis via divertit. — Also, in a town, a narrow street, thoroughfare. *Cic.* Augustissime semitæ. — Particularly, the causeway for foot-passengers in a street. *Plaut.* Nec quisquam sit tam opulentus, qui mihi obstat in via, quin cadat, quin capite sistat in via de semita. *Plin.* Arteria, id est spiritus semita. *Clodian.* lunæ, h. e. course. — ¶ *Figur.* *Phædr.* Æsopi semitam feci viam, h. e. have enlarged upon his subject. *Cic.* Pecuniam, qua via visa est exire, eadem semita revertisse, h. e. in the same manner. (But it seems to be preferable to read *quæ* for *quæ*, and eadem for eadem; then *semita* would mean secretly, imperceptibly.) *Horat.* vitæ. — Hence, a proverb, of persons who would advise others, but are not able to manage their own affairs. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Qui sibi semitam non sapinnt, alteri monstrant viam.

SEMITACTUS (semi & tactus), a, um, 3 adj. half-touched. *Martial.* 6, 74, 2. unguento. (Others read *segmentatus*.)

SEMITARIUS (semita), a, um, adj. relating to or to be found in foot-paths and narrow streets. *Catull.* mæchi.

SEMITATIM (Id.), by by-roads or foot-paths. *Titium.*

SEMITECTUS (semi & tectus), a, um, 2 adj. half-covered, half-naked, ἡμικάλυτος. *Senec.*

SEMITONIUM (from ἡμιτόνιον, or from 3 semi & tonus), ii, n. a half-tone, scaitone. *Macrob.* sanum. *Scip.* 2, 1.

SEMITRACTATUS (semi & tractatus), 3 a, um, adj. half treated of, imperfectly handled. *Terull.*

SEMITREPIDUS (semi & trepidus), a, 3 um, adj. half trembling or afraid. *Apul.*

SEMITRITUS (semi & tritus), a, um, 2 adj. half-threshed, ἡμιτριβής. *Colum.*

SEMIVETUS (semi & vetus), a, um, 2 adj. half-wrinkled, half-withered. *Colum.*

SEMIVIR (semi & vir), i, m. half a man, 2 one that is a man, but does not deserve this name, because he is half man and half beast, as a centaur. *Ovid.* Semivir Nessus. *Id.* Semivir bos, h. e. Minotaurus. Or because he has been castrated, or otherwise lost his manhood. *Plin.* Testes homini tantum injuria, aut sponte naturæ franguntur, idque tertium ab hermaphroditis et spudonibus semiviri genus habent. Or because he is effeminate, womanish. *Virg.* Paris cum semiviro comitatu (in this passage it is used adjectively.) *Id.* Phrygis semiviri. (Here it is a term of reproach.) — Also, same as *Pathicus*. *Liv.* Qui tam atrocem cædem pertinere ad illos semiviros credebant.

SEMIVIVUS (semi & vivus), a, um, adj. half-alive, half-dead, almost dead, ἡμιζωός. *Cic.* Hominem semivivum reliquit. — *Figur.* *Cic.* voces, h. e. weak, faint, not lively. *Id.* Abiecti hominis et semivivi furorem fregistis.

SEMIVOCALIS (semi & vocalis), e, adj. 2 half-sounding, half-vocal, half or somewhat approaching the human voice, ἡμιφωνός. *Varr.* In tres partes instrumenti genus dividunt, vocale, et semivocale, et mutum: vocale, in quo sunt servi: semivocale, in quo sunt boves: mutum, in quo sunt planstra. So is *Signum militare* threefold, according to *Veget.* vocale, words, semivocale, trumpets, horns, &c., mutum, h. e. vexilla. — ¶ Also, approaching vowels, a semivowel. *Quintil.* literæ, or, simply, semivocales, sc. literæ, h. e. such as in pronunciation begin with a vowel, as, F, L, M, N, R, S, X.

SEMIVOLUCER (semi & volucer), ūcris, 3 ūcris, adj. half-winged. *Sidon.* puellæ, h. e. the sirens.

SEMIUSTULANDUS (semi & ustulan-3 dus), a, um, adj. to be half burnt. *Suet.*

SEMIUSTULATUS (semi & ustulatus), 3 a, um, adj. half-burnt. *Cic.*

SEMIUSTUS, and **SEMUSTUS** (semi & 2 ustus), a, um, adj. half-burnt, roasted, or scorched, ἡμικαυστός, ἡμιφλεγής. *Virg.* and *Liv.* Semiustus. *Ovid.* and *Tacit.* Semustus.

SEMIZONARIUS (semi & zona), ii, m. 3 one that makes semicinctia or small girdles. *Plaut.*

SEMINONES, um, m. a German nation, living between the rivers Elbe and Vistula. *Tacit.*

SEMIO (for semihomo, or semihomo), ōnis, m. *Ovid.* *Fast.* 6, 214. Querebam, nonas Sanco, Fidiōne referrem, an tibi, Semo pater: tunc mihi Sancus ait: Cuiusque ex istis dederis, ego minus habebō: Nomina trina fero. In this passage, Sancus, Fidius and Semo are one and the same god. So, also, *Liv.* Bona (*Vitruii damnati*) Semoni Sanco censuerunt consecranda. — He is, perhaps, *Hercules*.

SEMIDIALIS (semodius), e, adj. of half 3 a modius or peck. *Cato.* placenta.

SEMIDIUS (for semimodius), i, m. half a 2 modius or peck, ἡμιμόδιον. *Cato* and *Colva.*

SEMONIA, æ, f. a certain goddess. 3. *Macrob.*

SEMOTĒ (semotus), adv. separately. *Mar-* 3 cell. *Esapir.*

SEMOTUS, a, um, particip. from *semoveo*. — ¶ Adj. put or set aside, removed, separated, distant, ἀποχωρισθείς. *Lucret.* a curis. *Id.* cura, for a cura. *Cæs.* Locus a militibus semotus. *Hiert.* Semotæ partes urbis, h. e. remote, distant. *Auct. Diol.* de Or. 2. dictio, h. e. a speaking in private. *Lactant.* Nihil a sapientis ratione semotius.

SEMOVEO (se & moveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, a. 1 2. to remove or put aside, set apart, separate, put away, remove, ἀποχωρίζω. *Cic.* aliquem a liberis. *Id.* voluptatem. — ¶ See also *Semotus*, a, um.

SEMPER (for semel per), adv. once for all, always, ever, forever, continually, αἰ. *Terent.* and *Cic.* — With a substantive it is used for *sempiternus*. *Terent.* Ileri semper lenitas. *Liv.* Hasdrubal pacis semper auctor. — Sometimes it is redundant, or serves to give force to the idea expressed. *Terent.* Nunquam unum intermittit diem, quin semper veniat. *Cic.* Cum ruri assiduus semper vixerit.

SEMPERFLORIUM (semper & flos), ii, n. 3 the herb evergreen or houseclock. *Apul.*

SEMPERVIVUS (semper & vivus), a, um, 3 adj. always living. *Apul.* Semperviva herba, or, simply, *Pallad.* Semperviva; or, *Plin.* Sempervivum, h. e. the herb houseclock or aygreen, ἀσίζωον.

SEMPITERNE (sempiternus), adv. always, 3 continually, perpetually, for aye. *Pacuv.*

SEMPITERNITAS (Id.), ātis, f. perpe- 3 tuitas, eternity. *Apul.*

SEMPITERNŌ (Id.), adv. always. See 2 *Sempiternus*.

SEMPITERNUS (semper), a, um, adj. continual, perpetual, endless, eternal, everlasting, sempiternal, αἰδιός, αἰώνιος. *Cic.* Ignis Vestæ perpetuus et sempiternus. *Id.* tempus. *Id.* vincula, h. e. imprisonment for life. *Id.* animos esse sempiternos. — Hence, *Sempiternum*, adv. forever. *Plaut.* So, also, *Cic.* Sempiterno, se, tempore, h. e. always, forever.

SEMPRONIANUS (Sempronius), a, um, adj. relating to, proceeding from, or called after *Sempronius*. *Cic.* senatusconsultum, h. e. relating to him. *Liv.* clades.

SEMPRONIUS, ii, m. a name of several Romans. — Hence, *Sempronius*, a, um, adj. Sempronian. *Liv.* lex agraria. *Cic.* lex frumentaria.

SEMUNCIA (for semuncia), æ, f. half an 3 ounce; the twenty-fourth part of an as, consequently a small coin. *Varr.* — Hence, the twenty-fourth part of anything. *Cic.* Heres ex denuncie et semuncia. *Colum.* Jugeri. Also, the twenty-fourth part of a pound, half an ounce. *Cic.* auri. — Hence, *figur.* *Pers.* recti, h. e. a grain of sense. *Ascon.* Bona ejus semuncia venerunt. — ¶ Also, a certain implement used in husbandry. *Cato.* R. R. 10. (Some explain it a sumpter-saddle.)

SEMUNCIALIS (semuncia), e, adj. con- 2 taining the twenty-fourth part of an as or of a pound, of half an ounce. *Plin.* Semunciales asses.

SEMUNCIARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. same 2 as *Semuncialis*. *Liv.* senus, h. e. according to *Ernesti*, when for a hundred asses the twenty-fourth part of an as was paid monthly, consequently, half an as yearly, interest at a half per cent. *Oth-* 3 ers explain it, more correctly, six per cent. See *Unciarius*.

SEMURIUM (unc.), ii, n. the name of a plain near Rome. *Cic.*

SEMUSTUS. See *Semustus*.

SENÆ, æ, f. a town of Etruria, now *Sienna*. — ¶ Also, a town of Umbria on the Adriatic, now *Senigaglia*. *Liv.* Here *Livius Salinator* defeated *Asdrubal*. Hence, *Cic.* *Brut.* 18. Prælium Senense.

SENACULUM (from senatus, us, or allied 3 to it), i, n. a senate-house, council-chamber, place where the senate met, βουλευτήριον. *Varr.*

SENARIOLUS (dimin. of *senarius*), a, um, 1 *Cic.* versus, h. e. verses consisting of six feet.

SENARIUS (seni), a, um, adj. consisting of six things, containing six, ἐκράτος. *Macrob.* numerus, h. e. a six. *Cic.* versus, or, simply, *Senarius*, sc. versus, h. e. a verse consisting of six feet, usually iambic.

SENATOR (senex), ōris, m. a senator, member of the senate, particularly at Rome, γερονσιαστής, βουλευτής. *Cic.* — *Romulus* first created a hundred senators, which number was afterwards increased to two hundred, under *C. Gracchus* to three hundred, under *Sulla* to above four hundred, under *Cæsar* to nine hundred, &c. — The senators were created, at the time of the republic, by the censor, who read over a list of them; those whose names he recited were considered senators; and those whose names he omitted, ceased to be senators. — The place of a senator was not considered as an office, but merely as a dignity or rank, like that of the nobili in Venice. — A senator was required to possess property to the amount of eight hundred sesterces, in order that he might be able to live suitably to his rank, for he did not receive any salary. — A certain age was required, probably, the age of twenty-five. — Senators wore a particular kind of shoe with a half-moon, and had a separate place in the theatre, called *orchestra*.

SENATORIUS (senator), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a Roman senator, senatorial, βουλευτικός. *Cic.* ordo, h. e. rank, which was the highest. *Cic.* *Verr.* 1, 2. consilium, h. e. the college of judges, which consisted of senators. *Plin.* *Ep. jus.* *Sallust.* Homo senatorius, or, simply, *Senatorius*, h. e. one who belongs to the senate, a senator.

SENATUS (senex), us, m. a senate, council, of a state or town, the body of magistrates, βουλή, γερονσία. *Cic.* — Particularly, the senate of Rome; its presidents were at first the kings, and afterwards the consuls. *Cic.* In senatum venire, h. e. to become a senator, or to come to the assembly of the senate. *Id.* In senatum legere, h. e. to make or elect a senator. *Id.* Senatum cooptare, h. e. to elect or make senators. *Id.* Senatu movere, h. e. to expel from the senate. *Liv.* Senatum legere, h. e. to call over the senators, recite their names. *Cic.* convocare, or, *Liv.* vocare, h. e. to call the senators together, call them to a meeting, call a meeting of the senators. *Cic.* consultum, or *senatusconsultum*, h. e. a decree of the senate against which no protest has been made. *Id.* Senatus auctoritas, h. e. a decree or judgment of the senate protested against. — Especially, a meeting of the senate. *Cic.* Senatum habere, h. e. to hold a meeting of the senate. *Id.* dimittere, or, mittere, h. e. to dismiss the senate, close the meeting of the senate. *Id.* Eo die senatus erat futurus, h. e. on that day was to be a meeting of the senate. *Id.* In senatum venire, h. e. to come to or attend the meeting of the senate. *Id.* frequens, h. e. attended by such a number of senators as was required to form a decree. *Id.* Datur alicui

senatus, *h. c.* any one is admitted to an audience of the senate, he is permitted to appear before the senate. — Also, the place where the senators sit together, as, in the theatre, the senators' seats. *Sueton.* In *senatu sedere*. — The *ginit*. *Senati* is found in *Plaut.*, *Sallust.*, and *Cic.* in *Cael.* *Ed. Ern.*

SENATUSCONSULTUM, or **SENATUSCONSULTUM**. See *Senatus*.

SENECA, *æ, m.* a name of several Romans. The most celebrated of them are: *M. Annæus Seneca*, a rhetorician under Augustus and Tiberius; and his son, *L. Annaeus Seneca*, distinguished as a philosopher, who was tutor to the emperor Nero, who afterwards commanded him to destroy himself. — There was also a tragic poet by the name of Seneca, but what Seneca was the author of these tragedies, is not decided.

SENECIŌ (*senex*), *ōnis, m.* a Roman family name. — *¶* Also, an herb; same as *Erigeron*. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, same as *Senex*. *Afran. ap. Prisc.*

SENECTA, *æ, f.* See *Senectus*, *a, um, 2*

SENECTŪS (*senex*), *a, um, adj. old, aged.* 2 *Lucret.* *membra. Sallust.* *corpus. Plaut.* *Ætas senecta, h. c. old age.* — Hence, *Senecta*, *subst. sc. ætas, old age.* *Hor.* *Non turpem senectam degere. Virg.* *Vires ultra sortemque senectæ. Terent.* In *senecta, h. c. in old age. Tacit.* *extrema.* — Also, of animals, plants, and other things. *Virg.* *equi. Plin.* *cerui. Id.* *ulmorum. Id.* *margaritæ.* Also, of wine. *Martial.* — *¶* Also, the slough which a serpent yearly casts off. *Plin.* *Senectam exuere.* — *¶* Also, for *Senex*. *Sil.* 8, 6.

SENECTŪS (*Id.*), *ūtis, f. age, old age, γῆρας.* *Cic.* *Vixit ad summam senectutem. Nep.* *Ad extremam senectutem, h. c. to extreme old age. Virg.* *Cruda viridisque senectus.* — Also, of animals. *Plin.* *Senectus in equis et ceteris veterinis intelligitur dentium brochitate.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* *Oratio plena literatæ senectutis.* — *¶* Also, the age of a thing, long duration. *Ovid.* *cariosa, sc. tabellarum. Juvenal.* *vin.* — *¶* Also, morosity, austerity, gravity of old age. *Horat.* *Ep.* 13, 5. — Hence, *uncleanliness, squalor, slovenliness. Claudian.* — Also, laziness, inactivity, slowness. *Val.* *Flacc.* — Also, hoariness, hoary hairs. *Virg.* *Æn.* 5, 416. — *¶* Also, old age, *h. c. old persons. Cic.* *Senectus semper agens aliquid.* — *¶* Also, the slough which a serpent yearly casts off. *Plin.*

SENESENS, *e.* See *Senæ*.

SENEŌ (*senex*), *es, m.* 2. to be old or 3 aged, be advanced in years, *γῆρας.* *Caull.* — *Figur.* to be weak, feeble. *Pacuv.* — *Perf. senui*, seems to belong to *Senesco*.

SENESCŌ (*seneco*), *is, nui, n.* 3. to grow 1 old, become aged, *γῆρας.* *Cic.* *Senescit ætas. Suet.* *Avus senuit.* — *¶* Also, to grow old in any thing. *Liv.* *Cum diis hominibusque accusandis senesceret.* — *¶* Also, to decrease with years or time, to become weak, feeble or inactive. *Cic.* *Senescit laus. Liv.* *bellum. Cic.* *arbor cum luna. Nepos.* *Opes senescere. Cic.* and *Plin.* *Luna senescens, h. c. waning. Cic.* *Hiems senescens, h. c. drawing to an end. Liv.* *pugna. Ovid.* *amor. Varr.* *Ne desiderio (agni) senescant, h. c. grow lean. Liv.* *vitia. Id.* *Ilannibalem fama senescere et viribus, h. c. to decline. Plin.* *Smaragdi senescunt, h. c. lose their color. Id.* *Caesus senescit.* — *Senescendus, a, um, that is to become old, or will become old. Varr.* *homo.* — *¶* *Senescere*, of men who increase in years and decline in strength, to become old; so, *Consenescere* and *Senem fieri.* — Also, *Senescere*, of things which decrease through age or time, as fame, &c.; or which spoil, as, vinegar, flesh, &c.; for which latter *Vetescere* is also used. *Vetescere* or *Vetustescere*, of things which improve by age.

SENEŌ (*unc.*), *senis, adj. compar. senior, old, aged, advanced in years, ancient, παλαιός, γῆρας.* *Ovid.* *miles. Id.* *cervus. Id.* *Anni seniores. Cic.* *Quæ vis est senior, quam ætas populorum. Martial.* *autumnus, h. c. old wine.* — Also, savoring

of age, mature, manly. *Cic.* *Senior oratio, quam illa ætas ferebat, h. c. seemed to be above his years.* — *¶* Also, *subst. Senex, senis, m. and f. an old man, an old woman, γῆρας, γῆρας.* *Cic.* *Senes stulti. So, also, Senior, an old man, elder. Virg.* *Vix ea fatus erat senior, h. c. the aged sire. Also, as a term of respect or endearment. Thus Lucilius, who was forty-six years old, is called by Horat. Senex. But it may also mean old, an old man, for senex is not always a person above sixty or seventy. Hannibal, for instance, as he returned from Italy, called himself, according to Livy, senex, though he was certainly not fifty years of age. — According to Varr. ap. Censorin. 14. all persons between forty and sixty are called seniores. — So, also, Liv. Seniores Patrum; in this passage juniores are opposed to seniores. — *¶* *Plaut.* *Senem, for senem.**

SENI (*sex*), *æ, a, adj. six, distributively, six each. Lic.* *Cum in sex partes divisus exercitus senis horis in orbem succederet prælio, six hours each division. Plin.* *Æstus maris senis semper horis reciproci, every six hours. Id.* *Digitus quibusdam in manibus seni, six on each hand. Colum.* *Non debent amplius quam terna pavonina et sena generis sui fovere, three and six at once. Plin.* *Militibus singulis data sena millia sestertium, six thousand each. Curt.* *Senos viros singuli currus vehabant, each chariot carried six. — *¶* Also, six, as a cardinal number. Cic.* *Pueri annorum senum septenumque denum, sixteen and seventeen years old. Ovid.* *Post decies senos annos, after sixty years.*

SENIŌ (*senex*), *æ, m. or f. same as Senex. Plaut.*

SENIŌLŪS (*dimin. of senex*), *i, m. a 3 sorry little old man; an old dotard, γῆρονιων. Apul.*

SENIŌENI, and **SENIŌENI**, *æ, a, sixteen, distributively. Liv.* *Ut tribuni militum senideni in quatuor legiones a populo crearentur. — *¶* Also, without distribution, sixteen. Vitruv.* *Latitudo ejus ne minus pedum senundenum. Cic.* *Pueri annorum senum septenumque denum, h. c. sixteen and seventeen years old.*

SENIŌIS (*senex*), *e, adj. of or pertaining to old men or old women, γῆρονικός. Cic.* *prudencia, h. c. of an old man. Id.* *statua, h. c. in the form of an old man. Ovid.* *anni. Id.* *Turpe senilis amor, h. c. senis. Plin.* *Ulcera senilia, h. c. senum. Id.* *juvenia, h. c. having an aged appearance. Horat.* *Seniles partes juveni mandare. Tacit.* *adoptio, h. c. by an old man. Hence, Ovid.* *hiems, h. c. old age. Apul.* *Senile illud facinus, h. c. that wicked old woman.*

SENIŌITER (*senilis*), *adv. after the manner of old persons. Quintil.*

SENIŌ (*seni*), *ōnis, m. the number six at 2 dice, ἑξάς. Sueton.* *Senionem mittere, h. c. to throw the dice in such a manner that each of them shows the number six.*

SENIŌR. See *Senex*.

SENIŌES (*seni & pes*), *ēdis, adj. of six feet. 3 Sidon.* *stilus, h. c. versus sex pedum.*

SENIŌS (*senex*), *a, um, adj. old, aged.* — Hence, *Senius, an old man. Cic.* *Ille senius. Terent.* *Illum senium perdant. Sil.* *Æquat senium (acc.). — *¶* Senium, subst. age, old age, γῆρας. Stot.* *Adrastus æger senio, with the infirmities of old age. Tacit.* *Curvata senio membra. — Also, long duration. Liv.* *tabis. — Also, moroseness, peevishness, ill humor. Horat.* *Camænæ. — Also, vexation, trouble, chagrin, mortification. Plant.* *Id.* *illi senio est. — Also, pain, sorrow, grief. Cic.* *Tota civitas confecta senio est. — Also, decrease, decline, weakness. Plin.* *lunæ, h. c. the moon in her last quarter. Cic.* *Senio alebant sui, for suo. — Also, old dirt or filth, squalor. Sil.* *Senium repellere templis. — Also, slowness, inactivity. Senec.* *Torpor mentis æ senium. — Also, an old man. Lucil.* *ap. Donat.* *Te, senium atque insule sophista.*

SENIŌ, *ōnis, Plur. Senōnes, um, m. a people of Gallia Ingundensis, near the modern Sens. — *¶* Also, a people of Upper Italy descended from them. Liv. — Hence, Senonicens, a, um, adj. relating to the Senones. Gell.* *bellum.*

SENSATŪS (*sensus*), *a, um, adj. gifted 3 with sense, wise, intelligent. Jul.* *Firmic.* **SENSIBILIS** (*sentio*), *e, adj. sensible, per- 2 ceptible by the senses, αἰσθητός. Vitruv.* and *Senec.*

SENSIBILITĀS (*sensibilis*), *ātis, f. the 3 sense or meaning of words. Non.*

SENSIBILITER (*Id.*), *adv. by the senses, 3 sensibly, αἰσθητῶς. Arnob.* *commovere.*

SENSICŪLŪS (*dimin. of sensus*), *i, m. a 2 small sentence, or a trifling thought or sentiment. Quintil.*

SENSIFER (*sensus & fero*), *ēra, ērum, 3 adj. causing feeling or sense. Inerct.*

SENSIFICŌ (*sensificus*), *as, a. 1. to make 3 sensible. Martian.* *Capell.*

SENSIFICŌS (*sensus & facio*), *a, um, adj. 3 making sensible, causing sensation, αἰσθηματοποιός. Macrob.*

SENSILIS (*sentio*), *e, adj. sensible, that 3 may be perceived by the senses. Lucet.*

SENSIM (*Id.*), *adv. by little and little, insen- 3 sibly, imperceptibly, by degrees, gradually, σιχαλῇ, ἡρῆμα. Cic.* *Sensim sine sensu senescit atus. Phædr.* *gaudere, h. e. moderate. Gell.* *pavescere, h. e. leviter.*

SENSUALIS (*sensus*), *e, adj. sensible, en- 3 dowed with sense, sensual. Tertull.*

SENSUALITĀS (*sensualis*), *ātis, f. sensi 3 bility. Tertull.*

SENSŪS, *a, um.* See *Sentio*.

SENSŪS (*sentio*), *us, m. sensation, feeling, perception, sense. Cic.* *doloris. Id.* *animi. — *¶* Also, sense, the faculty or power of perceiving, αἰσθητα, αἰσθησις. Cic.*

Sensus autem interpretet ac muniti rerum, in capite, collocati sunt. Id. *videndi. — *¶* Also, feeling, emotion, affection, passion. Cic.* *amoris. Id.* *Oratio sensus habeat. — *¶* Also, feeling, sense, understanding, copacity, comprehension, notion, idea. Cic.*

Ab imperituro intelligentia sensusque disjunctum. Id. *Oratio a nostris sensibus abhorrebat. Id.* *Vulgaris popularisque sensus. — Hence, Communis sensus denotes, with Cicero, the universal feeling of men, moral feeling, h. c. which all men have, as, in judging of truth and untruth, right and wrong, also called by him communes hominum sensus. In the time of Augustus and afterwards, it denoted common sense or understanding. Horat., Phædr.*

and Quintil. — Hence, a perception or idea of a thing present, consciousness. Cic. *Esse in morte sensum. — Also, reason, understanding. Pandect.* *Animal quod sensu caret. — Also, the sense, meaning, notion, signification of a word. Ovid.*

Is verbi sensus. Quintil. *Ambiguitas quæ turbare potest sensum. Id.* *Prisquam sensum invenerint. — Also, taste, in judging of any thing; a perception of beauty. Cic.* *Mirari solebam, istum in his ipsis rebus aliquid sensum habere. — Also, although expressed in words, a sentence, period. Quintil.* *Sed nunc id volunt, ut omnis locus, omnis sensus in fine sermonis feriat aurem. Id.* *accr. — Also, an opinion, thought, sentiment; in plur. sentiments, feelings. Cic.*

Sensum deponere. Id. *Nostri sensus congruebant. Nepos.* *Sensus suos alicui aperire. Cic.* *Vultus sensus animi plerumque indicat. Id.* *Nemo in terris est mihi tam consentientibus sensibus, h. e. whose mind so entirely accords with my own.*

SENTENTIA (*Id.*), *æ, f. opinion, idea, thought in the mind, opposed to the expression thereof. Cic.* *Sententiam fronte tegere. Id.* *aperire. Id.* *mutare. Id.* *In hac sum sententia, ut, &c. Id.* *In sententia manere, or permanere. Id.* *Ex animi sententia jurare, h. c. according to one's real opinion, sincerely, in earnest, κατὰ γνώμην. Hence, Id.* *Ex sententia, h. c. agreeably to one's wish, κατὰ γνώμην. Cic.* *De Orat.* 2, 64. *Ridicule etiam illud L. Porcius Nasica censori Catoni: Ex tui animi sententia (I ask you upon your conscience) tu uxorem habes? Non hercule, inquit, ex mei animi sententia (to my liking). — *¶* Also, an opinion observable or expressed. Cic.*

De sententia alicujus, h. c. agreeably with any one's opinion. So, also, Id. *Ex sententia senatus. Id.* *Mea sententia, h. e. in my opinion or judgment, as I conceive, as I think or imagine. — Hence, the opinion or vote of senators in the senate-house. Cic.* *Sententiam dicere,*

or, *Id. ferre, or, Liv. dare, h. e. to give his opinion or vote, to vote. Id. In sententiam alienius discedere, h. e. to assent to one's opinions. Cic. referre, h. e. to deliver. — Of judges, a vote, judgment, sentence. Cic. Sententiam ferre, or dicere, h. e. to vote. — Also, a vote of the people in the comitia. Cic. Sententiam ferre. — ¶ Also, wisdom, understanding. Cic. Non viribus res magne geruntur, sed sententia. — ¶ Also, sense, meaning, signification, acceptance of a word, δῶναι. Cic. Sub voce sententiam subijcere, h. e. to connect a meaning with a word. *Id. Id. habet hanc sententiam, h. e. means or implies this. — ¶ Also, the purport, amount, or substance of what is said. Cic. concionis. Liv. and Cic. In hanc sententiam, h. e. to this effect or purport. — ¶ Also, a thought, sentence, period. Cic. Phil. 13, 10. — Hence, particularly, a witty or wise saying, a sentiment, maxim, apophthegm. Cic. acuta. *Id. gravis. — Also, a speech delivered in the senate, in so far, as it develops more particularly the opinion of the senator. Quinil. Ciceronis sententiae et conciones. — Also, an oration or composition on a saying. Quintil. 1, 9, 3. — ¶ Also, a resolution, intention, purpose, design. Cic. Si honestatem tueri sententia est. *Id. Sententiam mutare. Id. In sententia manere. Liv. Hannibali sententia stetit, h. e. his resolution or purpose was fixed.****

SENTENTIALITER (from *sententialis*, or *sententia*), adv. in the form of a sentence or maxim, γνωμολογικῶς. *Tertull.*

SENTENTIOLA (dimin. of *sententia*), æ, f. a little or short sentence or sequimcat, γνωμίδιον, ῥησείδιον. *Cic.*

SENTENTIOSÆ (sententiosus), adv. sententiously, pithily. *Cic. — ¶ Also, by witty sayings. Cic.*

SENTENTIOSUS (sententia), a, um, adj. full of thoughts, sententious, especially, full of witty thoughts. *Cic.*

SENTIENTIUM (sentis), i, n. a place full of briers, ἀκανθῶν. *Plant.*

SENTIENTIUM (Id.), a, um, adj. full of briers, thorny, ἀκανθώδης. *Figur. Afran. verba.*

SENTINA (unc.), æ, f. the filth that collects in the bottom of a ship, bilge-water or bulge-water. *Plin. navium. Cæs. Milites conducti sentina vitilis. — Hence, figur. of the lowest and worst of the people, the rabble, canaille, dregs of a state or city, refuse. Cic. republicæ. Id. urbis. Val. Max. exercitus. — Also, the bottom of a ship where the bilge-water collects. — Hence, figur. Cic. Sedeamus in puppi, nunc autem vix est in sentina locus, h. e. in the lowest part of the state. — ¶ Also, water that makes its way into a ship. *Sence. Navis, quæ sentinam trahit, h. e. that lets in water, leaks.**

SENTINACULUM (sentino), i, n. aa in-3 strament for draining out the bilge-water, a pump. *Paulin. Nolan.*

SENTINATOR (Id.), oris, m. one who pumps the bilge-water from a ship. *Paulin. Nolan.*

SENTINOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 3 bilge-water. *Cato. naves.*

SENTINUM, i, n. a town of Unabria. — Hence, *Sentina*, ætis, adj. belonging to it. *Liv. ager. Frontin. In Sentinate. for in agro Sentinate.*

SENTINOS, i, m. a god who was supposed 3 to give to new-born children their senses. *Augustia.*

SENTIO (unc.), is, nsi, nsum, a. 4. to discern by the senses, be sensible of, perceive, feel, αἰσθάνομαι, sensu percipio. *Lucret. odores. Cic. suavitatem cibi. Plant. sonitum, I perceive or hear. Lucret. Sentire sonare. Id. dolorem. Id. colorem, h. e. to see. Plin. paralyin et morbos articulares, h. e. to be afflicted with. Hence, *Ovid. Sentire aliquid, h. e. to have caral knowledge of any one. — Hence, to feel, experience to one's hurt. Cæs. Quid sensisset ad Avaricum. Terent. Sentiet, qui vir sim, h. e. she shall find to her cost. Horat. Philippos. — Also, of inanimate things, to feel. Plin. Vites orbitas vinculi sentiunt. Id. Gemma ignem non sentiens, h. e. not af-**

fected by. *Liv. Ora senserat vastationem. — Also, to be liable, or subject to, suffer, be afflicted with. Plin. morbos. Id. Radix celeriter cariem sentit. —*

¶ Also, of the mind, to see, perceive, notice, observe, discover. *Cæs. At hostes, posteaquam ex nocturno fremitu de protectione eorum senserunt, &c. for protectionem. Cic. Sentit animus se moveri. Id. Siquid est in me ingenii, quod sentio, quam sit exiguum, h. e. I am perfectly sensible, I am well aware. Terent. Inepta esse sentio. — Hence, to know. Cic. Ex quo fonte hauriam, sentio. Cæs. Plus de victoria sentire, h. e. to be wiser, know more or see farther. — ¶ Also, to think, judge, be of opinion, imagine, suppose, deem. Cic. Causa hæc inventa sola, in qua omnes sentirent idem. Id. Recte sentire. Id. Jocasne an ita sentiens, h. e. being seriously of this opinion. Id. humiliter, h. e. to have low sentiments. Id. de aliquo mirabiliter, h. e. to judge excellently of any one, to have a high opinion of him. Id. cum aliquo, or, *Plant. ab aliquo, h. e. to be of the same opinion with any one, be of the same way of thinking, entertain the same sentiments as, be on his side. So, also, Gell. pro alicuius causa. — Hence, partic. Sensus, a, um. Cic. Ut sensum est. Hence, plur. Sensa, thoughts, ideas, conceptions. Cic. mentis. — ¶ Also, to give one's opinion, to vote. Cic. Sed ego cum sensissem, de iis, qui exercitus haberent, sententiam oportere, &c. — ¶ Terent. Sensi, for sensisti.**

SENTIS (unc.), is, m. a brier, bramble, thorn, ἀκανθα. *Colum. Liberantur arva sentibus. Id. Græci κυνόςβατον, nos sentem canis appellamus. — ¶ It is used as a feminine by Ovid. Sentes natæ.*

SENTISCÖ (incept. of *sentio*), is, n. 3. to observe, perceive. *Lucret.*

SENTIX (sentis), icis, m. same as *Cynos-3 batos. Apul.*

SENTIOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of thorns, 3 thorny. *Paulin. Nolan.*

SENTOS (Id.), a, um, adj. rough, rugged, 3 not smooth, thorny, brambly, ἀκανθώδης. *Virg. Loca senta situ, or, Ovid. Loca senta, h. e. rough, not cultivated. Terent. homo, h. e. perhaps, lean, whose bones show themselves.*

SEORSUM, and **SEORSUS**, adv. See *Seorsus, a, um.*

SEORSUS (for *seorsus*, from *se* & *vorto*, 3 or *verto*), a, um, adj. apart, not common with others, separate from others. *Cato. vocabulum. — Hence, Seorsus, or Seorsum, adv. apart, asunder, one from another, separately, χωρῖς, κατὰ μέρος. Terent. Omnibus gratiam habeo, et seorsum tibi, h. e. especially, particularly. Plant. Præterea centum denaria seorsus. — It is also followed by a, h. e. apart from, without. Sallust. Qui plerumque seorsum a rege exercitum ducere. Cæl. in Cic. Seorsum a collega puto mihi omnia paranda. Auct. ad Herenn. Seorsum tractandum est hoc ab illo. Plant. Abs te seorsum sentio, h. e. am not of your opinion. — Also, with a simple ablat. *Lucret. Seorsum corpore, h. e. without a body. — ¶ With poets it is a dissyllable.**

SEPAR (se & pari), oris, adj. separate, 3 apart, different. *Val. Flacc.*

SEPARABILIS (separo), e, adj. that can 1 be separated or severed, separable, χωριστός. *Cic.*

SEPARATÆ (separatus), adv. separately. 1 *Cic. Separatim.*

SEPARATIM (Id.), separately, apart, in particular, χωρῖς. *Cic. Separatim semel, iterum cum universis. Liv. Castra separatim habebant. — Also, with a. Cic. Dii separatim ab universis singulos diligunt. Id. Nihil separatim a reliquis civibus, h. e. nothing that does not concern the other citizens also. — ¶ Also, for in abstracto. Cic. Or. 2, 27.*

SEPARATIÖ (separo), önis, f. a separa- 1 tion, ἀφορισμός. *Cic.*

SEPARATIVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. separa- 3 ting. *Diomed.*

SEPARATOR (Id.), öris, m. a separator, 3 χωριστής. *Tertull.*

SEPARATRIX (separator), icis, f. she that 3 separates. *Augustia.*

SEPARATÖS (separo), us, m. a division. *Apul.*

SEPARATÖS, a, um, particip. from *separo*. — ¶ Adj. separate, distinct, particular, different. *Cic. volumen. Id. Inuent. 1, 18. exordium (where it is explained). Nep. Separatis temporibus, h. e. at different times. Tertull. Separator.*

SEPARÖ (se & paro), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to separate, part, χωρίζω, ἀφορίζω. *Cic. bella ab historiis suis perpetuis. Also, without a. Ovid. Seston Abydena separat urbe fretum. — ¶ See, also, Separatus, a, um.*

SEPELIBILIS (sepelio), e, adj. that may 3 be put aside, buried or concealed. *Plant. stultitia.*

SEPELIÖ, is, pelivi and pelli, pultum, a. 4. to bury, inter, θάπτω. *Cic. e Legg. xii. tab. Nominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito. Ovid. ossa. — Also, to burn. Sucton. Dom. 15. — Hence, figur. Terent. Sepultus sum, h. e. I am undone, I am lost, I am a dead man, it is all over with me. Ovid. Fama sepulta, h. e. extincta. Cic. Bellum sepultum, h. e. suppressed or ended. Plant. Somnum sepelire, h. e. to drive away or end. Cic. dolorem, h. e. to hide, cover, conceal. Virg. Somno vinoque sepultus, h. e. buried as it were in sleep and wine, rendered senseless by wine and sleep, in the deepest sleep and intoxication. Cic. Patria sepulta. Horat. Inertia sepulta, h. e. mersa otio. Id. Hæc sunt in gremio sepulta consilium tui, for sublata. Virg. Custode sepulto, h. e. put to sleep. — ¶ The perfect *sepeli* is found in Pers. — *Sepelitus*, for *sepultus*, in *Cato ap. Priscia. — ¶ Effere*, to carry out to burial: *Sepelire*, to bury, inter: *Humare*, to bury in the ground, put into a grave; *Plin. 7, 54, 55. Sepultus intelligitur quoquo modo conditus, humatus vero humo contextus (Compare Cic. legg. 2, 22). Tamulare*, to cover with a mound. *Sepelire* and *humare* are however, also used, as *θάπτειν*, of burning, though rarely.*

SEPE (sex & pes), edis, m. and f. of six 3 feet, ἑξαπόνη. *Apul.*

SEPE, or **SEPE** (perhaps from *σηκός*), is, f. a hedge, fence, φράγμῶς, φράγμα. *Cæs. Densissima sepes. Colum. Vivam sepe structili prætulunt, a quick-set hedge. Virg. Segeti prætere sepe. — Hence, only inclosure. Ovid. portarum. Cic. Stridor adaugescit scopulorum sepe repulsus. — ¶ *Seps* is also found. *Val. Flacc.**

SEPIA (σῆπια), æ, f. the cuttle-fish. *Cic. The black juice of this fish was formerly used in writing. — Hence, ink. Pers.*

SEPICULA, or **SÆPICULA** (dimin. of 3 *sepes*), æ, f. a little hedge. *Apul.*

SEPIEN, or **SÆPIEN** (sepio, or sapio), 3 inis, n. a hedge, fence, inclosure. *Apul.*

SEPIENTUM, or **SÆPIENTUM** (Id.), i, n. a hedge, fence, inclosure. *Cic.*

SEPIÖ, and **SÆPIÖ** (sepes, or sapes), is, psi, ptum, a. 4. to hedge in, fence, φράττω, περιβάλλομαι. *Colum. segetem. Liv. vallum arboribus. Figur. Cic. locum cogitatione. — ¶ Also, to surround with any thing, to inclose, environ. Nep. urbem muris. Cic. oppidum castris. Nepos. domum custodibus. Virg. se tectis, h. e. to shut himself up in his palace. — ¶ Also, to guard, garrison, man, occupy. Liv. urbem præsidio, h. e. to garrison. Id. vias. — ¶ Also, to cover, secure, shelter, screen. Cic. Natura oculos membranis vestivit et sepsit. Curt. transitum. Cic. aliquid memoria. — ¶ Liv. Sepissent.*

SEPIÖLX (dimin. of *sepia*), æ, f. a small 3 cuttle-fish. *Plant.*

SEPLASIA, } See *Seplasiarius*.

SEPLASIÖS, a, um, adj. *Seplasian*. *Cic. Seplasia, se. platea, h. e. a street at Capua where ointments were sold. — Hence, Petron. Seplasiu, sc. unguentum, h. e. Seplasian ointment. — Hence, Lamprid. Seplasiarius, h. e. a dealer in Seplasian ointment.*

SEPÖNÖ (se & pono), is, ösni, ösitum, a. 3. to lay apart or aside, set aside, lay up, put by, ἀποτίθημι, ἀπορῶσσω. *Cic. aliquid. Liv. pecuniam in ædificationem templi*

— Hence, to reserve, retain for one's self. *Tacit.* Augustus seposuit Ægyptum. — ¶ Also, to lay aside, remove, dismiss. *Ovid.* curas. *Plin.* mentionem rei, h. e. to omit, pass by. — ¶ Also, to remove, put or send away. *Tacit.* aliquem in insulam, h. e. to banish. *Id.* aliquem a domo sua. Hence, *Liv.* aliquid extra certamen, h. e. to put out of dispute. — ¶ Also, to distinguish. *Horat.* inurbanum dictum lepido dicto. — ¶ Also, to choose, select. *Cic.* sibi tempus ad aliquid agendum. *Phædr.* vestem alicui. — Hence, *Sepositus*, a, um, chosen, selected. *Tacit.* Locus servilibus pœnis sepositus. — ¶ See, also, *Sepositus*, a, um.

SEPPOSITIŌ (sepono), ōnis, f. a setting 3 apart, laying up, ἀποθεσις. *Veget.* **SEPPOSITŪS**, a, um, partic. from sepono. 3 — ¶ Adj. distant, remote. *Martial.* gens. *Id.* locus. — ¶ Also, chosen, select, precious, valuable. *Tibull.* vestis. *Martial.* grex.

SEPS (σῆψ), sēpis, m. and f. a kind of small lizard, the bite of which causes the flesh to putrefy; according to *Schneider*, *Chamaesaura* *Chalcis*. It is also called *chalcis*, or *chalcidice*. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a kind of insect, perhaps a millepede. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, for sepes. See *Sepes*.

SEPSE, for *Se ipse*. *Cic.* ap. *Senec.* I **SEPTA**, orum. See *Septum*.

SEPTAS (ἐπτὰς), ādis, f. the number seven, 3 so called by the ancients, according to *Macrob.*

SEPTEM (ἐπτά), indecl. adj. seven. *Virg.* Septem discrimina vocum. *Cic.* Septem, sc. sapientes, h. e. the seven wise men of Greece, οἱ ἐπτά. *Senec.* Septem stellæ, h. e. septentrio. *Cic.* Septem et decem, or *Liv.* Decem et septem, h. e. seventeen. *Id.* Septem et triginta annos. *Nepos.* Septem et septuaginta. *Cic.* Viginti et septem, h. e. twenty-seven.

SEPTEMBER (septem), bris, bre, adj. the seventh, but only used of the month. Hence, *Cic.* Mensis September, or, simply, *Varr.* September, h. e. the month September. *Sueton.* Idibus Septembribus, h. e. on the thirteenth of September. *Cic.* Calendis Septembribus, h. e. on the first of September.

SEPTEMDECIM, or **SEPTEDECIM** (septem & decem), indecl. adj. seventeen. *Cic.*

SEPTEMFLŪS (septem & fluvio), a, um, 3 adj. flowing sevenfold, ἐπτάρροος. *Ovid.* Nilus, h. e. having seven mouths.

SEPTEMGEMINŪS (septem & geminus), 3 a, um, adj. sevenfold, ἐπταπλοῦς. *Virg.* Nilus. *Stat.* Roma, built on seven hills.

SEPTEMESTRIS (septem & mensis), e, 3 adj. of seven months. *Censorin.* infans. **SEPTEMNERVA** (unc.), æ, f. a kind of 3 herb, otherwise called *plantago major*. *Apul.*

SEPTEMPEDALIS (septem & pedalis), e, 3 adj. of seven feet, seven feet long, ἐπταποδάλιος. *Plaut.*

SEPTEMPLEX (septem & plica, from pli- 3 co), icis, adj. sevenfold, ἐπταπλοῦς. *Virg.* clypens, h. e. sevenfold, covered with seven hides.

SEPTENTRIŌ. See *Septentrio*.

SEPTEMVIR (septem & vir), vīri, m. one of seven men appointed to execute any commission. *Septemviri*, seven joint commissioners, as, for dividing land. *Cic.* — *Gell.* Septemviri Epulones, or, simply, *Tacit.* Septemviri, h. e. a college of priests who prepared the feasts in honor of the gods.

SEPTEMVIRALIS (septemvir), e, adj. of or belonging to a septemvir. *Cic.* Phil. 13, 12. Septemviralis, sc. vir, h. e. one of seven joint commissioners, a septemvir. *Id.* 12, 9. auctoritas, h. e. the authority of a septemvir. *Pandect.* iudicia, h. e. administered by seven judges chosen from the septemviri.

SEPTEMVIRATŪS (Id.), us, m. the office or dignity of a septemvir; a septemvirate. *Cic.* Phil. 2, 38. Enndem in Septemviratu nonne destitisti? *Plin.* Ep. 10, 8. Also, the office or dignity of one of the Septemviri Epulones.

SEPTENARIŪS (septeni), a, um, adj. containing seven, consisting of seven, septenary, ἐπταδικός. *Plin.*, *Gell.* and *Macrob.* numerus, a septenary. *Cic.* versus, h. e.

consisting of seven feet. *Frontin.* fistula, h. e. the diameter of which contains seven quadrantes. *Martial.* synthesis, h. e. perhaps, a set or service of seven vessels. **SEPTEDECIM**. See *Septemdecim*.

SEPTENI, æ, a. See *Septenus*. **SEPTENNIS**, and **SEPTENNIS** (septem 3 & annus), e, adj. seven years old. *Plant.* **SEPTENNIIUM** (septennis), ii, n. the space 3 of seven years. *Prudent.*

SEPTENTRIŌ, or **SEPTENTRIŌS** (septem & trio), ōnis, and **SEPTENTRIŌNES**, or **SEPTEMTRIŌNES**, um, plural, m. properly, the seven plough-oxen; hence, from resemblance, the seven stars which form the constellation called *Aretos*; the Greater Bear; Charles's-Wain, ἄρκτος. *Cic.* and *Ovid.* The two Bears are also called *Septentriones*. *Vitruv.* Septentrio Major, h. e. the Greater Bear. *Id.* Septentrio Minor, h. e. the Lesser Bear. — ¶ Also, the north. *Virg.* Septem subjecta trioni. (Here it is separated.) It is also found in the plural. *Cic.* Nat. D. 2, 19. — Also, the north pole. *Plin.* — Also, a kind of north wind, otherwise called *Aparctias*. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

SEPTENTRIŌNALIS (septentrio), e, adj. 2 northern, ἀρκτικός. *Vitruv.* Hence, *Plin.* Septentriionalia, h. e. the northern parts of any country.

SEPTENTRIŌNARIŪS (Id.), a, um, 3 adj. northern. *Gell.* ventus, h. e. *Aparctias*.

SEPTENŪS (septem), a, um, and **SEPTENI**, æ, a, adj. seven, distributively. *Coluam.* In series singulas, quæ sint amphorarum septenum, &c. h. e. each containing seven amphore. *Plin.* Septenas epistolas dictare, h. e. seven at one time. *Calp.* Septena canna, the shepherd's pipe of seven reeds. — ¶ Also, as a cardinal number, seven. *Cic.* Pueri senum septenumque denni annorum, h. e. sixteen and seventeen years old. — The singular is found in *Val. Flacc.* and *Plin.*

SEPTICIANŪS (unc.), ā, um, adj. Septi- 3 cian. *Martial.* libra, h. e. reduced from twelve uncie to eight and a half.

SEPTICŌLLIS (septem & collis), e, adj. 3 built or standing upon seven hills, seven-hilled. *Prudent.* arx, h. e. Roma.

SEPTICŪS (σηπτικός), a, um, adj. corro- 2 sive, septic, septicul. *Plin.*

SEPTIES (septem), adv. seven times, ἐπτάκις. *Liv.* Euripus septies die teniporibus statis reciprocatur. *Cic.* Septies millies sestertium (sing. neut.), h. e. seven thousand times a hundred thousand sestertii, 700,000,000 sesterties.

SEPTIFARIAM, sevenfold, in seven parts, 3 ἐπταμερῶς. *Santra.* ap. *Nan.*

SEPTIFOLIUM (septem & folium), ii, n. the herb tormentil, ashweed, selfoil or sept- 3 foil, ἐπτάφυλλον. *Apul.*

SEPTIFŌRIS (septem & foris), e, adj. 3 having seven doors or openings. *Sidon.* fistula, having seven stops.

SEPTIFORMIS (septem & forma), e, adj. 3 sevenfold, having seven forms or shapes. *Augustin.*

SEPTIMANA, æ, f. See *Septimannus*.

SEPTIMANŪS (septimnis), a, um, adj. be- 3 longing to the seventh feria. *Tacit.* Septimani, sc. milites. — ¶ Also relating to the number seven. *Varr.* Nonæ, h. e. that fall on the seventh day of a month. *Arnob.* fetura, h. e. a fetus seven months old. — Hence, *Septimana*, subst., a week. *Theod.*

SEPTYMATRŪS (septimus), num, f. a fes- 2 tival celebrated on the seventh day after the idea of a month. *Varr.* It is perhaps the festival of Minerva (otherwise called *Quinquatrus*), when it fell on the seventh day after the Idus *Martia*.

SEPTIMIŪS, i, m. a Roman gentile name. **SEPTIMŌ**. See *Septimus*.

SEPTIMŌNTIALIS (septimontium), e, 2 adj. relating to the festival septimontium. *Sueton.* sacrum. *Coluam.* satio, h. e. happening at that time.

SEPTIMONTIUM. See *Septimontius*. **SEPTIMONTIŪS** (septem & mons), a, um, adj. relating to the seven hills, or to the seventh hill of Rome. *Varr.* Septimontium, sc. sacrum, h. e. a festival celebrated at Rome in the month of December, in commemoration of the seventh hill being added to Rome. *Tertull.* Septimontius, sc. deus, h. e. a deity in honor of

whom (as *Tertull.* seems to say) this festival was celebrated.

SEPTIMŪS (septeni), a, um, adj. the seventh, ἑβδομος. *Cic.* locus. *Virg.* astas. *Cic.* Sententia decima septima, or decimaseptima. *Quintil.* casus, h. e. ablativus. — Hence, *Septimio*, adv. for the seventh time. *Cl.* Quadrig. ap. *Gell.* Also, seven times. *Treb.* Poll. — *Plant.* Die septimi, for septimo.

SEPTIMŪSDECIMŪS, or **SEPTIMUS DECIMŪS**, a, um, adj. the seventeenth. *Vitruv.*

SEPTINGENARIŪS (septingeni), a, um, 2 adj. consisting of seven hundred. *Varr.* **SEPTINGENI** (septingenti), æ, a, adj. 2 seven hundred, distributively. *Plin.*

SEPTINGENTESIMŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. 2 the seven hundredth. *Liv.* annus.

SEPTINGENTI (septem & centum), æ, a, adj. seven hundred, ἑπτακόσιοι. *Liv.*

SEPTINGENTIES (septingenti), adv. 2 seven hundred times. *Plin.* sestertium (neut. sing.), h. e. seven hundred times a hundred thousand sestertii.

SEPTYŌ (seprio), ōnis, f. a hedging in or 2 fencing; inclosing. *Vitruv.* Locus, qui in ea septione finitus fuerit. *Vespici.* urbis, h. e. an erecting a wall round a city.

SEPTIPES (septem & pes), ēdis, adj. 3 seven feet in size. *Sidon.*

SEPTIZONIUM (septem & zona), ii, n. a large building at Rome, probably of seven stories or divisions. *Sueton.*

SEPTUAGENARIŪS (septuageni), a, um, 3 adj. consisting of seventy, septuagenary, ἑβδομηκοστός. *Pandect.* homo, h. e. seventy years old, a septuagenarian. *Frontin.* fistula, h. e. a pipe, the plate of which, before it was bent into its shape, was seventy inches wide.

SEPTUAGENI, æ, a. See *Septuagenus*. 2 **SEPTUAGENIQUINI** (septuageni & quini), æ, a, adj. seventy-five. *Frontin.*

SEPTUAGENŪS (septuaginta), a, um, and, more frequently, **SEPTUAGENI**, æ, a, adj. seventy, distributively. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, as a cardinal number, seventy. *Colum.* — It is found in sing. in *Plin.*

SEPTUAGESIES (Id.), adv. seventy times. 3 *Martian.* Capell.

SEPTUAGESIMŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. the seventieth, ἑβδομηκοστός. *Cic.*

SEPTUAGESIES (Id.), adv. seventy times, 2 ἑβδομηκοντάκις. *Colum.*

SEPTUAGINTA (from septem; ginta is probably after the Greek κοῖνα in ἑβδομηκοντα), adv. seventy. *Cic.*

SEPTUENNIS. See *Septennis*. 3

SEPTUM (seprio), i, n. any place fenced round, paled in, hedged or inclosed; a hedge, fence, palisade, wall, mound, φράγμα. *Cic.* Fragmentis septorum, h. e. barriers. *Id.* Quibus septis belluas continebimus. *Virg.* Exiret victima septis, h. e. folds, pens. *Colum.* Animadvertisimus intra septa pelagios greges, h. e. in the fishponds. *Lacret.* Septa domorum, h. e. the walls of houses, houses. *Varr.* Septum venationis, h. e. vivarium. *Cels.* Transversum septum, h. e. the midriff, diaphragm. — Septa, the inclosure within which the Roman people voted in the comitia. *Cic.* Also, flood-gates, sluices, locks, near. *Pandect.*

SEPTŪNX (septem & uncia), cis, m. seven twelfths of an as or of any whole, ἑπτοῦνκιον. *Colum.* jugeri. *Liv.* aurī, probably, seven ounces. — ¶ Also, seven things of the same kind, as, seven cups of wine. *Martial.*

SEPTŪSSE (septum), adv. obscurely, indis- 3 tinctly, ἀσαφῶς. *Liv.* *Andron.*

SEPTŪPLUS (ἐπτάπλοῦς), a, um, adj. 3 sevenfold. — Hence, *Septuplum*, a sep- 3 tiple. *Augustin.*

SEPTŪS, a, um. See *Septio*

SEPTŪCRALIS (sepulcrum), e, adj. of 3 or belonging to a tomb or sepulchre, sepulchral, ἐπιτάφιος. *Ovid.* ara. *Id.* fax, h. e. a funeral torch.

SEPTŪCRĒTUM (Id.), i, n. a burying- 3 place, burial-ground, cemetery. *Call.*

SEPTŪCRUM (sepelio), i, n. a grave, τάφος. *Pandect.* Sepulcrum est, ubi corpus ossave hominis condita sunt. *Nep.* Monumentum sepulcri, h. e. tomb, monument. *Cic.* Monumenta sepulcrorum. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* Aliquem condere sepulcro, h. e. to bury, inter. *Horat.* Πλου-

res sepulcri, *h. e. a gravestone, inscription, epitaph, &c.* — Also, a tomb-hill or barrow. *Virg.* Querere membra sepulcro. — Also, a funeral pile. *Terent.* Ad sepulcrum venimus; in ignem imposita est. *Virg.* Ara sepulcri, *h. e. a funeral pile.* — *Figur.* *Enn.* vultarii, *h. e. mur.* So, of an old man. *Plaut.* Sepulcrum vetus, *h. e. a walking semulchre.* — ¶ Also, a grave, together with its monument, gravestone, inscription, &c. a tomb, semulchre, mausoleum. *Horat.* Sepulcrum extruere. *Cic.* facere. *Id.* legere sepulcrum, *h. e. the epitaph on the tombs.* *Horat.* Summu[m] incidere sepulcro. — ¶ Also, a corpse or the soul of a dead person. *Ovid.* Placatis sepulcris. *Ca[n]till.* Gratum iunctis sepulcris. — ¶ Some write *sepulchrum*, but without reason.

SEPULTOR (sepelio), *ōris*, *m.* a burier, *ταφός, νεκροθάπτης.* *Augustia.*

SEPULTURA (Id.), *ae*, *f.* the act of burying; burial, interment; a burial, funeral, funeral rites, obsequies, *ταφή, ταφεία.* *Cic.* Sepultura alicuius afficere. — Also, a grave, tomb, semulchre. *Sulpic.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* Locum sepultura dare. *Cic.* Mortes et sepultura deorum. — Also, burying. *Tacit.* *Ann.* 2, 73.

SEPULTORIUS (sepultura), *a*, *um*, 3 adj. pertaining to burial. *Auct. delimitib.* ap. *Goes.* fines.

SEPULTUS, *a*, *um*. See *Sepelin.*

SEQUACITAS (sequax), *ātis*, *f.* a following easily, sequaciousness. *Sidon.*

SEQUACITER (Id.), *adv.* *h. e. sequendo.* 3 *Acrob.*

SEQUANA, *ae*, *m.* the Seine, a river of France. — Hence, *Sequani*, *ōrum*, *m.* a people of Gaul, at the sources of the Seine. *Cæs.* — *Sequaniens*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* relating to the *Sequani.* *Martial.*

SEQUAX (sequor), *ācis*, following easily, quickly or frequently. *Ovid.* equus. *Virg.* undæ, *h. e. that pursue the ships which pass by, or, when one wave presses upon or follows closely another.* *Id.* flammæ, *h. e. quickly catching hold or spreading.* *Id.* capreae, *h. e. fond of gnawing vines.* *Id.* fumus, *h. e. easily spreading in all quarters, penetrating every thing.* *Plaut.* hederæ, *h. e. climbing or spreading every way.* *Virg.* Latio (for Latinis) dant terga sequaci, *h. e. pursuing.* *Lucret.* curæ, *h. e. that follow men every where.* *Id.* mores. — Hence, *Sequax*, with a genit. following, a follower, lover. *Manil.* Bacchiet Veneris. — ¶ Also, flexible, pliant, ductile, consequently easily to be wrought. *Plin.* lentitia (virgarum salicis). *Id.* Materia sequaciō. *Plin.* *Paneg.* Atque, ut ita dicam, sequaces sumus. *Pacat.* in *Paneg.* *Theod.* Sequaces discipuli, *h. e. obedient, tractable, docile.*

SEQUELA (Id.), *ae*, *f.* a sequel, consequence, conclusion, *παράκολουθίσις.* *Gell.* Incommoda non per uit tram, sed per sequelas quasdam necessarias facta. *Lactant.* Mors sequela morborum est. — ¶ Also, that which follows. *Pandect.* Iumenta, quorum sequela erat equulens.

SEQUENS, *tis*, *particip.* from *sequor.* — ¶ Subst. neut. according to some, same as epitheton. *Quintil.*

SEQUENTIA (sequor), *ae*, *f.* the succession or order in which one thing follows another. *Frontin.*

SEQUESTER, (Id.) *tra*, *trum*, and **SEQUESTER**, *tris*, *tre*, *adj.* mediating. *Virg.* Pace sequestra, *h. e. by the mediation or interposition of peace.* — Hence, *Sequester*, *subst.* a mediator or go-between, as one who allows himself to be employed in bribery. *Cic.* Quo sequestre in iudice corrumpe[n]do usus est. *Sil.* pacis, *h. e. a mediator.* *Val. Mar.* Suam pudicitiam sequestrum perjurii fieri passi sunt, *h. e. as a reward of perjury, of judges who acquitted Clodius for the gratification of their sensuality.* — Particularly, a person, in whose hands that concerning which the parties contend, as, mancy, &c. is deposited. *Plaut.* Nisi das sequestrem. *Gell.* Apud sequestrum depositum. — ¶ *Sequestra*, *ae*, *f.* a mediatrice, go-between. *Stat.* pacis. *Apul.* stupri, *h. e. a procurress.* — ¶ *Sequestrum*, *i*, *n.* or *Sequestre*, *is*, *n.* the depositing of a disputed thing in the hands of a third person. *Sequestro*, as a

deposit or for safe keeping; as, *Plant.* deponere, *h. e. to deposit.* So, also, *Ascon.* Deponere in sequestri, or, *Pandect.* In sequestre. *Id.* Pecuniam sequestre ponere. (Other *Edd.* read in sequestre.)

SEQUESTRIARIUS (sequester), *a*, *um*, 3 *adj.* relating to depositing or to a deposit. *Pandect.* actio.

SEQUESTRARIUS (sequestro), *ōnis*, *f.* a depositing of money. *Cod. Theod.*

SEQUESTRATOR (Id.), *ōris*, *m.* one who sequestrates. *Figur.* one who hinders. *Symmach.* officiorum.

SEQUESTRATORIUM (Id.), *ii*, *n.* a place where any thing is deposited, laid up or put for safe keeping. *Tertull.*

SEQUESTRO (sequester), *as*, *avi*, *ātum*, 3 *a. i.* to deposit with a sequester. — Hence, to give for safe keeping. — Also, to separate, remove. *Macrob.*

SEQUESTRO, *adv.* See *Sequester.*

SEQUIOR, (from *sequor*, or for *secior*, as comparat. of *secus*), *us*, *adj.* properly, that which follows the first or any thing. Hence, worse, inferior, *ἐλάττωρον, χείρω*, or, poor, mean, bad, evil. *Lin.* Invitus, quod sequius sit, de meis civibus loquor, *h. e. any thing bad or evil.* *Pandect.* vita, *h. e. bad.* *Apul.* sexus, *h. e. the female sex.* — ¶ *Sequius*, *adv.* is used like *sciens*, *vorsus*, or, bad, evil. *Seacc.* loqui de aliquo. *Varr.* cogitare de aliquo. — Also, otherwise, differently, not so. *Plant.* dicere. — Also, less. *Cæs.* *B. C.* 2, 7. *Ed. Ouland.* Nihil sequius, *h. e. nevertheless.*

SEQUOR (ἐπικρα), *ōris*, quātus and cūsum, *dep.* 3. to go or come after, walk behind, follow. *Terent.* I præ, sequar. Also, of inanimate things. *Virg.* Mille sequentia tela. *Id.* Sequitur clamor. *Sallust.* Gloria sequebatur, *h. e. attended him.* *Plin.* *Ep.* Sequi gloria debet, non appeti, *h. e. come of itself, &c.* *Cic.* Et quæ sequuntur, *h. e. et cetera.* — Hence, of things which are easily managed, to follow. *Varr.* Celerius rumpuntur herbae aridae, quam sequuntur, *h. e. they can be pulled up from the ground.* *Cic.* Oratio ita mollis, ut sequitur, quocunque torqueas. *Liv.* Tulum non sequitur. *Ovid.* Qua licet et sequitur, pudor est miscendus amori, *h. e. may easily be done.* — Also, to follow, follow as a consequence. *Cic.* Sequitur, ut doceam. *Id.* Si hæc enuntiatio non vera est, sequitur, ut falsa sit. *Id.* Nec sequitur illico, esse causas, &c. — ¶ Also to speak, say. In this signification, some derive it from *επιο*. *Plant.* Cum ipso sum secuta. — ¶ Also, transitively, to follow, go after any one, go or come along with, accompany, attend as a friend. *Terent.* Sequere me intro. Or, as an enemy, to pursue. *Liv.* Sequi hostem vestigiis, *h. e. to pursue closely.* *Cæs.* Neque prius se finem sequendi fecerunt, quam muro oppidi appropinquarent. — *Figur.* *Ovid.* Sequi viam, *h. e. to pursue or take a road.* *Quintil.* Quæ aptiorem motum animi sequuntur, *h. e. accompany, are inseparably connected with.* — Hence, to follow, come after, be subsequent or consequent, ensue. *Cic.* Pœna sequitur scelus. *Virg.* Dixerat: et dicta Ilioneus sic voce secutus, *h. e. after him spoke, or to him replied, &c.* — Also, to succeed. *Quintil.* Sed non omnia nos ducentes ex Græco sequuntur. — Also, to follow, confirm to. *Cic.* leges, *h. e. to obey.* *Id.* consilium alicuius, *h. e. to follow any one's advice.* *Nepos.* exemplum, *h. e. to imitate.* *Id.* sententiam alicuius, *h. e. to approve of or assent to any one's proposal.* *Cic.* Platonem, *h. e. to embrace or approve of his doctrines, hold his tenets.* *Id.* and *Liv.* Patrem sequuntur liberi, *h. e. retain the rank or remain in the condition of their father.* *Val. Flacc.* Sequi verba ducis, *h. e. to repeat.* — Hence, to follow, take one's part, hold with any one. *Cic.* amicum. *Virg.* arma victricia. — Also, to go to a place. *Cic.* Formias. *Virg.* Italian. — Also, to follow after, seek for, seek to attain, pursue, court. *Tertull.* lites. *Nepos.* amicitiam alicuius. *Cic.* amicitiam et salubritatem. *Virg.* extrema ferro, *h. e. to destroy one's self.* — Also, to aim at,

have in view. *Terent.* commodum alicuius, *h. e. to study, consult.* *Cic.* Non spem, sed officium. *Id.* otium. *Id.* verbum, *h. e. to follow or observe its proper meaning.* — Also, to become the property of any one, fall to the portion of. *Res me sequitur, the thing becomes mine, I receive it.* *Horat.* Herodes monumentum ne sequeretur. *Cæs.* Pœna sequitur damnatum. *Pandect.* Plumbum cum sequetur. — Also, to confine, follow up, prosecute. *Cic.* interdictum. *Tacit.* adulationem longius. — Also, to treat of, mention, explain. *Senec.* landes alicuius. *Id.* facta clara genitoris.

SEQUUTILEIUS. See *Sequalcius*.

SEQUUTOR. See *Sequentor*.

SEQUUTUS, and **SECUTUS**, *particip.* See in *Sequir*.

SER (Σηρ), *is*, and *plur.* **SERES** (Σήρες), *um*, *m.* a people who dwell in the eastern part of Asia, and are generally supposed to be the same with the Chinese. From them the Roman ladies received the vestes Sericeæ. *Plin.*

SERĀ (unc.), *ae*, *f.* a lock for fastening doors, chests, &c. *κλειδόν.* The locks of the ancients were not, like ours, fastened to the doors, but they were put on when the door was closed. *Juvenal.* Ponere seram. After opening the door, they took or tore off the lock. *Ovid.* Seram demere. *Id.* excutere.

SERANUS, or, as critics prefer, **SERRANUS**, *i*, *m.* a name of several Romans. *M. Attilius Serranus* is said to have received this name as *sereno* (sowing). *Cic.*

SERAPEUM, and **SERAPIUM** (Σεραπίον), *i*, *n.* a temple of Serapis. *Tertull.*

SERAPIAS (σεραπίας), *ādīs*, *f.* a kind of plant, same as orchis. *Plin.* It is also called *serapion*, *ii*, *n.* *Apul.*

SERAPICOS (perhaps from Serapis), *a*, 3 *um*, *adj.* *Tertull.* cœnæ, *h. e. snappings.*

SERAPIUS, and **SERAPION** (Σεραπίων), *ōnis*, *m.* a name of several persons, as of *P. Cornel. Scipio Nasica.* *Cic.*

SERAPION, *ii*, *n.* See *Serapis*.

SERAPIS (Σεράπης), *is* and *idis*, *m.* the principal god of the Egyptians, otherwise called *Apis* and *Osiris.* *Martial.*

SERAPITUM. See *Scrapium*.

SERARIUS (seruin), *a*, *um*, *adj.* living on whey, fattened with whey. *Cato.*

SERE (serus), *adv.* late, slowly. *Cic.* Serius. *Horat.* Serius ocus, *h. e. sooner or later.* *Cæs.* Serissime.

SERENATOR (sereno), *ōris*, *m.* the clearer 3 *up*, an epithet of Jupiter. *Apul.*

SERENIFER (serenum & fero), *ēra*, *ērum*, 3 *adj.* bringing fair or clear weather, *αἰθρηγεννῆς.* *Avia.* aquilo.

SERENITAS (serenus), *ātis*, *f.* fair and clear weather; a clear or serene sky; clearness, *αἰθρῇ, εὐδία.* *Cic.* celi. *Auct.* *B. Hisp.* diei solisque. *Liv.* Serenitas reddita. — Hence, *figur.* *Liv.* Serenitas fortuna, *h. e. prosperity.* *Senec.* mea, *h. e. tranquillity of mind.* — ¶ *As*, a title of the emperor, *serae* highness. *Veget.*

SEREND (Id.), *as*, *avi*, *ātum*, *a. i.* to make 2 clear or fair, clear up, *αἰσπράω.* *Virg.* cœlum. *Cic.* Lix serenans. — *Figur.* *Plin.* nubila animi, *h. e. to clear up, dispel.* *Virg.* spem fronte, *h. e. to evince hope by a calm brow.* *Plin.* Serenatus Phœbus, *h. e. propitious.*

SERENUS (unc.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* clear and fair, without clouds and rain, bright, serene, *αἰσπας, εὐδίας.* *Virg.* cœlum. *Id.* nox. *Id.* pelagus. *Plin.* aer. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* tempestas. *Martial.* Cœlum serenius. — Hence, *Serenus*, *subst.* fair weather, a clear or serene sky. *Liv.* Sereno, *h. e. in fair weather, with a clear sky.* *Sueton.* Puro sereno. Also, in the plural. *Virg.* Aperta serena. — Hence, clear, bright, shining. *Plin.* color. *Martial.* aqua. *Pers.* vox. — Also, *figur.* serene, calm, cheerful, glad some. *Cic.* frons, *h. e. cheerful.* *Lucret.* vita, *h. e. tranquil.* *Ovid.* Quinque serenius erit, *sc.* *Augustus*, *h. e. cheerful.* — Also, prosperous, happy, lucky, propitious. *Sil.* res. — Also, a title of the emperors, serene. *Martial.* calls Domitian *Jovem serenum.* *Cod. Theod.* Serenissimo principi. — ¶ Also, clearing the sky, bringing fair weather. *Plaut.* favonius.

SERES. See *Ser*.

SERESCO (serenis), *is*, *n.* 3. to grow dry,

ἐρπαινοῦναι. *Lucret.* — ¶ Also (from *serum*), to turn into whey. *Plin.* Lac-
tigore rescit.

SERGIANUS (*Sergius*), a, um, adj. called
after one *Sergius*. *Varr.* olea. Other-
wise called *Sergia*. *Plin.*

SERGIVS, ii, m. a name of several Romans.
L. *Sergius* *Catilina* made a conspiracy
against Rome, which was quelled by
Cicero. — Hence, *Sergius*, a, um, adj.
Sergian. *Plin.* olea (see *Sergianus*).

SERIA (unc.), æ, f. a vessel for holding
2 wine, oil, &c. a bottle, jar, keg, pot, pipkin.
Terent. and *Varr.*

SERICARIUS (*sericum*), a, um, adj. rela-
3 ting to silk or silken stuffs. *Jul.* *Firmic.*
textor.

SERICATUS (Id.), a, um, adj. clothed in
2 silk, σερικωφόρος. *Sueton.*

SERICUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of silk, silk,
3 silken. *Flor.*

SERICIATUM (unc.), i, n. a kind of spice
or aromatic plant. *Plin.* 12, 45.

SERICOLATA (*sericus* & *blatta*), æ,
3 f. sc. vestis, a garment of purple silk.
Cod. Just.

SERICUS (Σήρικος), a, um, adj. relating
to the *Seres*. *Plin.* ferrum. *Horat.* sa-
gitta. — The *Seres* were especially cele-
brated for their silken stuffs, which were
exported from their country to Europe,
&c. Hence, *Horat.* *Serici* pulvillus,
h. e. a silken cushion. *Plin.* vestis, h. e. a
garment or covering of silk. So, also,
Quint. toga. *Prop.* carpenta, h. e. vells
Serici ornata. Hence, *Propert.* and
Martial. *Serica*, silken stuffs or gar-
ments.

SERIES (*sero*, ui, &c.), ãi, f. a row, num-
ber, series, order of things put together,
τίσις, ἐταδοχία. *Curt.* vinculorum. *Ti-*
bull. juvenum (in dancing). *Cic.* causa-
rum. *Id.* rerum. *Quint.* relictæ. *Ovid.*
temporis. — Also, an issue, lineage or de-
scend of kindred; a line, succession. *Ov-*
id. Digne vir hac serie.

SERIETAS (*serius*, a, um), ãtis, f. serious-
ness, gravity. *Anson.*

SERIO, adv. See *Serius*, a, um. 2

SERIOLA (dimin. of *seria*), a, f. a small
2 law. *Pers.*

SERIPHUS, or **SERIPHUS** (Σέριφος), i, f.
one of the *Cyclades*, in the *Ægean* sea. —
Hence, *Seriphus*, a, um, adj. of or be-
longing to *Seriphos*. *Cic.*

SERIS (σέρης), idis, f. a kind of cudive, or
succory, planted in gardens. *Plin.*

SERITAS (*serus*), ãtis, f. slowness, late ar-
3 rival. *Symmach.*

SERUS, adv. See *Sere*.

SERIUS (from *se* or *sine*, & *risus*), a, um,
adj. grave, serious, in earnest, of weight
or importance, σπουδαῖος. *Cic.* res.
Horat. verba. *Sueton.* tempus. — *Ser-*
ium, any thing serious. *Plaut.* Si quid
per jocum dixi, nolito in serium con-
vertere, h. e. to take it in earnest. Hence,
Serio, ablat. in earnest, in right earnest,
seriously, gravely, ἐν σπουδῇ. *Terent.*
and *Lio*. — *Seria*, plur. serious affairs,
matters of weight. *Sallust.* Joca atque
seria cum aliquo agere. So, also, *Cic.*
Quicum joca, seria, ut dicitur, sc. agi-
mus, or aguntur, h. e. familiaris. —
¶ *Serius*, in an active sense, that in-
dulges in no jest or sportive language;
Serium, in a neuter sense, that is no
jest: hence, *Serius* is used of persons
and only by personification of things;
Serius, of things.

SERMŌ (*sero*, ni, &c.), ñis, m. any thing
spoken, a discourse, talk, speech, λόγος.
Cic. in circulis. *Id.* Esse in ore et ser-
mone omnium. — ¶ Hence, the common
talk of people about any thing, common
report either in a good or bad sense.
Cic. In sermonem hominum venire, h. e.
to become common talk. *Id.* Sermonem
dare, or, *Liv.* Sermones præbere, h. e.
to give occasion for, &c. *Propert.* In-
ter eos sermo es, h. e. you are the subject
of conversation. So, also, *Cic.* Catapulus,
sermo illius temporis. — ¶ Also, a
speaking (as opposed to bawling, scream-
ing), a speaking in a moderate tone.
Auct. ad *Herenn.* Continuum clamorem
remittere et ad sermonem transire opor-
tet. *Cic.* Menus sermonis orator, h. e.
who seldom raises his voice above a mode-
rate pitch. — ¶ Also, a speaking with
any one, conversation, discourse. *Cic.*

Fit sermo inter eos. *Id.* Sermonem
cum aliquo conferre, h. e. to discourse,
converse. *Id.* Dare se in sermonem,
h. e. to begin a conversation. *Terent.*
Sermonem querere, h. e. to seek materi-
al or a subject for conversation. *Cic.*
Sermo literarum, h. e. a conversing by
writing. — ¶ Also, a speech, oration.
Plin. Ep. Sermonem habere apud mu-
nicipes. — ¶ Also, a satire. *Horat.*
Ep. 2, 2, 60. — *Sermo* also embraces in
Horat. Ep. 2, 1, 250, epistles and satires
as approaching the common tone of
conversation, and opposed to lofty poeti-
cal expression. — ¶ Also, a treatise,
writing. *Horat.* Od. 3, 8, 5. — ¶ Also,
a language, tongue, dialect. *Nepos.* Per-
sarm. *Cic.* Sermone uti, qui notus est.

SERMOCINANTER (*sermocinor*), adv. in
3 discourse, by discourse or conversation.
Sidon.

SERMOCINANTIUS (Id.), ñis, f. a speak-
2 ing, discoursing. *Gell.* — ¶ Also a
figure of rhetoric when one is introduced
as speaking. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

SERMOCINATRIX (Id.), icis, f. con-
2 versing. *Quintil.* 3, 4. *Plato* *Sophista*
judiciali et concionali tertium adiecti
παραπολιτικῆν, quam sane permit-
tamus nobis dicere sermocinatriceon, h. e.
the art of conversing. — Hence, *Sermo-*
natrix, subst. a talker. *Apul.*

SERMOCINOR (*sermo*), ãris, ãtus sum,
dep. 1. to talk, converse, discourse, συ-
λέω. *Cic.* cum aliquo.

SERMŌNALIS (Id.), e, adj. speaking.
3 *Tertull.*

SERMŌNOR (Id.), ãris, dep. 1. same as
3 *Sermocinor*. *Gell.*

SERMŌNCULUS (dimin. of *sermo*), i, m.
a little discourse; idle talk, tittle-tattle.
Cic. Urbani sermunculi, a town's talk.

SERŌ (unc.), is, sēvi, sātum, a. 3. to sow,
plant, στείρω. *Cors.* frumenta. *Cic.* Ut
tantum decumæ sit, quantum severis.
Virg. Conducta tellure serere, h. e. to
sow a rented field, to cultivate a rented
field. *Id.* Sate messes. — Hence, *Sata*,
ōrum, sowed vegetables, crop. *Virg.* Al-
so, planted, vegetables, plantations. *Id.* —
Cic. Arborea serere. *Plaut.* Mihi istie
nec seritur nec metitur, h. e. it does not
concern me, I derive neither profit nor loss
from it. — Hence, figur. to produce, bring
forth, beget. *Cic.* genus humanum. — *Sa-*
tus, a, um, produced, begotten, created,
born. *Cic.* Non temere satiet creati su-
mus. *Ovid.* Matre satus terra, h. e. born.
Virg. Anchisa satus, h. e. son of *Anchises*.
Ovid. Satus *Nereide*, h. e. brought forth
by or son of *Thetis*. *Id.* Sate *Pelia*, h. e.
daughter of *Pelias*. *Liv.* Stirpe divina
satus. — ¶ Also, to sow, disseminate,
scatter, spread, produce, occasion, excite.
Suet. causam discordiarum. *Lucret.*
vulnera, h. e. to occasion. *Liv.* certa-
mina, h. e. to occasion. *Id.* crimina,
h. e. to spread abroad. *Justin.* opinio-
nem, h. e. to spread. *Virg.* rumores,
h. e. to spread, disseminate. *Liv.* discor-
dias. *Id.* mentionem, h. e. to mention
here and there. *Cic.* mores, h. e. to intro-
duce, occasion. *Liv.* bella ex bellis, h. e.
to occasion or begin one war after another.
Plaut. Serere alicui negotium, h. e. to
occasion trouble. — ¶ Also, to sow,
plant with any thing. *Plin.* terram pani-
co. *Cic.* Jugera sunt sata.

SERŌ (from *ēro*, εἶπω), is, rui, rtum, a.
3. to join or bind together, to connect,
properly and figuratively. *Liv.* Fati
lege rerum humanarum ordo seritur.
Cic. Causa causam ex æternitate serens.
Sruet. Moras serere, h. e. facere. *Liv.*
fabulam argumento, h. e. to compose a
play from a well-connected story. *Id.*
colloquia cum aliquo, h. e. to converse.
And so, in general, to utter, speak, say.
Id. orationes populares. *Virg.* multa
inter se. — Particip. *Sertus*, a, um,
joined or bound together, connected. *Nep.*
Sertæ lorice, h. e. the leather of which is
covered with iron rings, connected with
each other in the form of chains. Partic-
ularly, of flowers and garlands,
wreathed, interwoven, &c. *Lucret.* Sertæ
corona. *Apul.* flores. — ¶ The per-
fect *serui*, probably, does not occur.

SERŌ, adv. See *Serus*, o, um.

SERŌTINUS (from *sero*, late), a, um, adj.
2 late, coming, growing, or happening late,

ὀψίος, ὀψιμος. *Plin.* hiems. *Id.* plra.
Colum. pulli. — ¶ Also, bringing forth
or producing any thing late. *Plin.* loca.
— ¶ Also, doing any thing late. *Sene-*
c. raptor.

SERPENS (*serpo*), tis, m. and f. a creeping
animal. Hence, a serpent, ὄφις. *Cic.* —
Also, the name of two constellations. *Plin.*
Serpens septentrionalis austrinave. —
¶ Also, a worm, as in the human body.
Plin.

SERPENTARIA (*serpens*), æ, f. se. herba,
3 dragonwort. *Apul.*

SERPENTARIUS, ii, n. same as *Ophi-*
chus. *Hygin.*

SERPENTIGENA (*serpens* & *gigno*), æ,
3 m. and f. engendered or born of a ser-
pent, serpent-born, ὄφιογενής. *Ovid.*

SERPENTINUS (*serpens*), a, um, adj.
3 of a serpent. *Ambros.*

SERPENTIPES (*serpens* & *pes*), ãdis, adj.
3 serpent-footed, having serpents' feet, or
feet resembling theirs. *Ovid.*

SERPENTASTRUM (from *serpo*, to bind),
i, n. a bandage or splint bound round the
crooked knees of children in order to make
them straight. *Varr.* — *Cic.* *Att.* 7, 3.
calls the officers of his cohort, whom he
used to keep the army in check, *serpe-*
nastria.

SERPILLUM, i, n. See *Serpyllum*.

SERPŌ (ἐρπω), is, psi, ptum, n. 3. to creep,
crawl, slide on the belly as serpents do.
Cic. Bestiæ serpentes. — Also, with an
accusat. to creep upon; as, terrain; thus,
Solin. Insula nullo serpatur angue. —
¶ Also, in general, to creep, slide, to
come, go or move by degrees, unobserved-
ly or imperceptibly. *Plin.* Somno ser-
pente. *Ovid.* Ister in mare serpit.
Lneret. Aer serpit, h. e. spirat, flat. *Id.*
sol. *Id.* Serpit senectus per membra.
Cic. avis. *Id.* Serpere occulte capisti,
h. e. you did unobservedly proceed in your
speech. — ¶ Also, to spread by degrees
or imperceptibly. *Plin.* Serpunt rami.
Cic. vitis. *Lucret.* ignis. *Virg.* con-
tagia. *Cels.* ulcus. — Also, figur. to
spread, extend itself, prevail, get the upper
hand. *Cic.* Serpit per omnium vitas
amicitia. *Id.* rumor. *Id.* malum. *Id.*
consuetudo. — ¶ Also, figur. to creep.
Horat. humi, h. e. humili stilo uti. —
¶ *Serpo* and *repo* are both derived from
ēro, although in *repo* the e is long,
but in signification they are quite differ-
ent; that which *repi*t (ereeps) has short
legs; that which *serpi*t (erawns) rolls
along upon its belly as snakes do.

SERPŪLUM, i, n. See *Serpyllum*.

SERPŪLIFER (*serpyllum* & *fero*), ãra,
3 ãrum, adj. bearing wild thyme. *Sidon.*

SERPŪLLUM, **SERPILLUM**, and **SER-**
PŪLLUM (ἐρπυλλον), i, n. wild thyme
(*Thymus Serpyllum*, L.). *Virg.* and
Colum.

SERRA (for *segra*, from *seco*), æ, f. a saw,
πρίων. *Cic.* — Also, a saw for sawing
marble. *Plin.* 36, 9. — Hence, prover-
bially, *Varr.* Serram cum aliquo ducere,
h. e. to quarrel with any one. — ¶ Also,
a kind of battle-array among the Romans.
Veget. — ¶ Also, a kind of sea-fish,
perhaps a saw-fish. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a
kind of threshing-eort. *Icononym.*

SERRABILIS (*serro*), e, adj. that may be
2 sawed or cut with a saw, ἐρπυστος. *Plin.*

SERRACŌLUM (unc.), i, n. the rudder of
3 a ship, πηδάλιον. *Pandect.* (Others read
serraculum.)

SERRACUM, i, n. See *Serracum*.

SERRAGŌ (*serra*), inis, f. sawdust, πρι-
3 πια. *Cal.* *Aarcl.*

SERRANUS, i, m. See *Seranns*.

SERRATIM (*serra*), adv. like or in the
3 form of a saw. *Vitruv.*

SERRATORIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating
3 to sawing. *Amman.*

SERRATŪLA (dimin. of *serratus*, a, um).
æ, f. bctony, sawwort. *Plin.*

SERRATURA (*serro*), æ, f. a sawing.
3 *Pallad.*

SERRATŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. made or
2 denticulated like a saw, πριονοειδής. *Plin.*
dentes. *Id.* folia. *Id.* fistula, h. e. o kind
of corn-mill resembling our coffee-mills.
Tacit. nummi, h. c. perhaps marked
with the figure of a saw or denticulated
like a saw (others read *serotiti*, &c.).

SERRŌ (*serra*), as, ãvi, ãtum, a. 1. to saw,
3 cut with a saw, πρίω. *Veget.*

SERRŌLA (dimin. of *serra*), *w, f.* a little saw, *πίονον*. *Cic.*
SERTA, *ōrum*, and **SERTĀ**, *e, f.* See *Sertum*.
SERTĀTŌS (*sertum*), *a, um, adj.* crowned. 3 *Martian. Capell.*
SERTŌRIANŌS (*Sertorius*), *a, um, adj.* called after *Sertorius*, relating to him. *Cic. duces. Id. bellum.*
SERTŌRIŌS, *ii, m.* Quintus Sertorius, an adherent of *Marius*, and an excellent general, who fled to Spain when *Sylla* obtained the ascendancy, where he fought bravely for a long time, till at length he was treacherously slain by *Perperna*.
SERTŪLA CAMPĀNA. See *Sertua*.
SERTUM (*sero, ui*), *i, n.* usually plur. 3 *Serta, ōrum*, also, *Serta, e, f.* a garland, festoon. *Cic. Sertis redimiri. Onid. Spicea sarta (plur.)*, *h. e.* a wreath of ears of corn. *Prop. Sarta in pocula demisse*. — *Serta* denotes, also, a string of fruit. *Pallad. Mart. 10, 23. Lino, velut sarta pertusa*. — *Cato. Sarta Campanica*, or simply, *Id. Sarta, h. e.* a kind of herb, same as *mellitos*. It is also called by *Plin. Sertula Campana*. — *¶ Sarta, στέμματα*, garlands of flowers, festoons, serve to adorn altars, doors, drinking-cups, &c., and were used more for sacrifice and decoration of temples: *Corolla, στέφανοι, στεφανίσκοι*, wreaths, crowns, serve to crown men on solemn occasions, victims, or to be sent by a lover to his mistress as the language of flowers, &c. This distinction has been overlooked by the moderns.
SERTŪS, *a, um*. See *Sero, ui*.
SERVA (*servus*), *e, f.* a female slave, woman-servant, maid-servant, handmaid, *δούλη*. *Virg. and Liv.*
SERVABILIS (*servo*), *e, adj.* that may be preserved or kept, *σώσιμος*. *Plin. uva*. — *¶ Also*, that can be saved. *Ovid.*
SERVACŪLUM, *i, n.* 3 See *Servaculus*.
SERVATŌR (*servo*), *ōnis, f.* an observing, 2 *observance*. *Plin. Ep.*
SERVATŌR (*Id.*), *ōris, m.* one that observes or takes care of. *Lucan. Olympi. Stat. memoris*. — *¶ Also*, one that observes, keeps, fulfils. *Claudian. fœderis*. — *¶ Also*, a preserver, deliverer, savor, savior, *σωτήρ*. *Cic. reipublicæ. Prop. mundi*. — Hence, a title of *Jupiter. Plin.*
SERVATRĪX (*servator*), *icis, f.* she that 3 saves or delivers, *σωτήρις*. *Terent.* — *¶ Also*, she that covers, guards or protects. *Stat. pectoris*. — *¶ Also*, she that observes or fulfils. *Apul. convenientiæ*.
SERVĪĀ (*sero, ui*), *e, f.* a nossgay or weath. *Plin.*
SERVĪANŌS (*Servius*), *a, um, adj.* Servian, called after the lawyer *Servius Sulpicius*. *Pandect. actio*.
SERVICŪLŌS (dimin. of *servus*), *i, m.* a 3 little slave. *Tertull.*
SERVILIĀNŌS (*Servilius*), *a, um, adj.* 2 called after *Servilius, Servilian*. *Sueton.*
SERVILICŪLA (*servulus & colo*), *e, m.* 3 and *f.* honoring or respecting slaves. *Plant. Ed. Can. Servilicole, sc. meretrices*. (But *Ed. Gron.* reads *servolicolæ*, and *Ed. Taubm.* *servulicula*.)
SERVILIS (*servus*), *e, adj.* of or pertaining to a slave, slavish, servile, *δουλικός*. *Cic. jugum. Id. vestis. Cas. tumultus, h. e.* of slaves. *Liv. indoles, h. e.* a servile disposition. *Tacit. animus, h. e.* a servile mind. *Liv. terror, h. e.* propter servos. *Cic. perennatatio, h. v.* a question put by a slave.
SERVILITER (*servilis*), *adv.* like a slave, slavishly, servilely, *δουλικώς*. *Cic.*
SERVILŌS, *ii, m.* a name of several Romans. — Hence, *Servilius*, *a, um, adj.* Servilian. *Cic. lex. Id. lacus*.
SERVŪS (*servus*), *is, ivi and i, itum, n.* 4. to be a slave, serve in the capacity of a servant or slave, *δουλεύω*. *Cic. apud aliquem. Terent. alicui. Also*, pleonastically, with the accusat. *servitutum. Cic. Servire servitutum. Plant. Privatum servitutum servire alicui*. — Also, of things, as houses, fields, &c. to be subject to certain servitudes, or to be subject to any one in some respects. *Cic. Edes quæ serviebant Sergio. Id. Prædia, quæ serviebant*. — *¶ Also*, figur. to serve for

any thing, to be servicable or fit for any thing, to be used for any thing. *Plin. Charis servit calami. Id. Candelæ luminibus et funeribus serviunt. Plin. Ep. Domus servit domino non minori*. — *¶ Also*, to serve, show kindness, do a favor, be obliging, please, honor, gratify. *Cic. alicui. Id. amoris aliorum. Cas. auribus alicujus. Cic. iracundie*. — Also, to be at one's service. *Calp. Totus tibi serviet hornus*. — *¶ Also*, to pay attention to, have regard to, take care of any thing, bestow pains upon, aim at. *Cic. brevitati. Id. valetudini. Id. gloriæ*. — *¶ Also*, to conform or accommodate one's self to. *Cic. temporis. Id. personæ*. — *¶ Plaut. Servibas, for serviebas. Id. Servilo, for serviam*.
SERVITŪS (*servus*), *ii, n.* slavery, servitude, bondage, service, *δουλεία*. *Liv. Ducere aliquem in servitum. Terent. Tibi pro servitio debeo, h. e.* as your slave. *Virg. Servitio exire, h. e.* liberari. *Virg. Servitio preire, h. e.* to subjugate. — Also, figur. *Ovid. amoris*. — *¶ Also*, *Servitia, slaves. Cic. Servitia sileant. Id. Servitia concitare. Also*, in the singular, but only collectively, slaves. *Cic. Servitium in scenam immissum. Tacit. Servitii decem millia*.
SERVITRICIUS, *a, um*. See *Servitrix*.
SERVITRIX (*servio*), *icis, f.* a female servant or slave. *Plaut. Stabulum servitricium* (a term of reproach). — Others derive it from *Servitricius, a, um*.
SERVITŪDŌ (*servus*), *inis, f.* slavery, 2 *servitude. Liv.*
SERVITŪS (*Id.*), *ūtis, f.* of men, the condition of a servant or slave. Hence, slavery, servitude, service, bondage, *δουλεία*. *Terent. justa. Cic. Aliquem in servitum abducere. Id. Esse in servitute, h. e.* to be in slavery, to be a slave. *Id. Servitum servire, h. e.* to be a slave, serve as a slave. *Plaut. Servitis alicui, h. e.* service due to any one. — Also, service for hire. *Cic. Merces est auctoramentum servitutis*. — Also, *ethaldom* or servitude of a state when it has a ruler who is not of its own choice. *Cic.* — Also, subjection to any one whom one recognizes as a master, obedience, as of a wife to her husband. *Liv. muliebris*. Of a son to his father. *Plaut. Hence, figur. Cic. officii, h. e.* the obligation to an observance of duty, duty to obey. *Quintil. juris, h. e.* obligation to obey the laws. — *¶ Also*, of houses, fields, &c. a servitude, a liability to certain burdens or duties. *Pandect. prædiorum. Cic. Fundo servitutum imponere*. — *¶ Also*, servants, slaves. Hence, figur. *Horat. Servitis crescit nova, h. e.* slaves, lovers of a girl.
SERVŪS (*Id.*), *ii, m.* properly the child of a slave. Hence, a Roman prænomen, first given to king *Servius Tullius*; afterwards only a prænomen of the gens *Sulpicia*. *Servius Sulpicius* was a great lawyer and consul in the time of *Cicero*. *Cic.* — Another *Servius Sulpicius* was a poet and orator. *Ovid.*
SERUM (probably from *σῆρος*, or *σῆρος*), *i, n.* the watery part of coagulated milk, whey. *Virg. and Plin.* — Hence, the watery part of other things. *Plin. Relinam decoctum minus picis reddere, quoniam in serum abeat*.
SERVŪS (*ἐρῶ, ἐρῶμαι*), *as, avi, atum, a*, and *n. l.* to observe, watch or wait for. *Cic. ortum canticulæ. Virg. sidera. Id. Quantum oculi possent servare sequentum, h. e.* as far as they could see or observe. — Also, intransitively. *Cic. de cælo, h. e.* to observe lightning. (This was a duty of augurs.) So, also, *Cas. B. G. 2. 33. Indigentius servaturos, h. e.* would keep careful watch. — Hence, perhaps, *Servare domi or intus, to be or stay at home. Plaut. Nemo in ædibus servat, h. e.* there is no one in the house or at home. *Id. Intus serva, h. e.* stay at home. So, also, *Id. apud me, h. e.* with me, in my house. So, also, *Terent. Eun. 4, 7, 10. Ed. Bentl. Solus Sannio servat domi, h. e.* is at home. (But other *Edd.* read *domum, h. e.* guards the house, keeps the house.) — Hence, *Servare, to take care, heed, be on one's guard, prevent. Liv. Servarent, ne qui nocturni cœtus fierent. Horat. Serva! h. e.* take care! be on your guard! So, also,

Plaut. and Terent. Nemo serva! — ¶ Also, to guard, watch, keep. Cic. aliquem libera custodia, h. e. to keep. *Id. volumen epistolarum. Nep. fructus. Cas. Cassivelanum itinera nostra servabat, h. e.* kept watch of, never lost sight of. Hence, *Virg. lumen, h. e.* to stay at home, properly to guard or keep the house or room. So, also, *Id. Vestibulum servat, h. e.* is, or remains in the vestibule. So, also, *Terent. domum*. (See above.) — *¶ Also*, to observe, keep, maintain, not to violate or act against. *Cic. amicitiam. Id. legem. Id. pacem cum aliquo. Id. promissa. Nep. iusjurandum. Liv. diem, h. e.* to observe the day. *Id. vigiliis, h. e.* to keep watches. *Cic. consuetudinem. Id. fidem, h. e.* to keep his word. *Id. fidem jurisjurandi cum hoste, h. e.* not to violate the faith of an oath. — *¶ Also*, to preserve, save, deliver from destruction, cause that any thing be not destroyed, ruined or lost. *Cic. populum. Id. aliquem ex judicio. Nep. navem ex hieme*. — *¶ Also*, to preserve, to preserve in its condition, to retain or keep. *Cas. ordines. Id. Fides contentum servant. Virg. Nomen et arma servant locum, h. e.* loci memoriam. — *¶ Also*, to preserve, keep, lay aside or reserve for some other time, defer. *Plin. vermes in melle. Cato. vinum in vestitatem. Cic. se ad tempora. Liv. se ad majora. Also*, with a *dat.* to the question, *For what?* *Virg. Vosmet rebus servate secunds. Also*, with *co.* *Cic. Eo me servavi, h. e.* I waited so long. — *¶ Also*, to receive, obtain, get. *Pandect. aliquid ab aliquo*. — *¶ Also*, to occupy, inhabit, dwell, live, or reside in. *Virg. silvas et flumina. Val. Flacc. Has nimbi ventique domos et naufraga servat tempestas*. — *¶ Also*, to hold, have. *Virg. falcem*. — *¶ Plaut. Servasso, is, &c.* for *servavero, &c.*
SERVŪLICŪLA, *e, m.* and *f.* See *Serviculus*.
SERVŪLŌS, *i, m.* See *Servulus*.
SERŪS (*unc.*), *a, um, adj.* late, *χρόνιος, ὄψιος*. *Cic. gratulatio. Liv. Bellum serius. Ovid. ætas. Colum. ficus, h. e.* growing late. *Plin. Serissima omnium Amerina (pira)*. — Hence, *Serum, subst. a late period or time. Liv. Rem in serum trahere, h. e.* to be late, stay or come too late. *Id. Serum diei, h. e.* evening, *ὄψια. Pl. noctis, h. e.* a late hour of the night. Hence, *Sero, ablat. late. Cic. Quam sero prodierit. Also, Sero, in the evening. Id. Eo die venit Lentulus sero*. — *Serius* and *serissime* belong to *sero*. — Hence, *Seris, late in fulfilment. Liv. spes. Cic. portenta. Val. Flacc. malum*. — Also, late, doing any thing late. *Ovid. Serus abi, h. e.* go away late. — Also, with a genit. following. *Horat. studiorum, h. e.* ignorant, *ὄψιμα ἔργα*. — Also, with an infinit. following. *Propert. versare boves*. — Also, aged, old, not young. *Ovid. platanus. Virg. ulmus*. — Also, slow, long, protracted, lasting a long time. *Ovid. bellum. Val. Flacc. piacula, h. e.* crimes. — Also, far distant, remote. *Val. Flacc. amnis*. — *¶ Also*, too late, useless, idle, fruitless. *Cic. calendæ. Salust. bellum. Phædr. penitentia*. — Hence, *Seris, a, um, for sero. Ovid. Venis seris, h. e.* too late. *Virg. Sera assurgis*. — Hence, *Sero, ablat. too late. Cic. Sero resistimus. Hence*, a proverb. *Id. Sero sapiunt Phryges. Id. Sero est, for serum. Also, Sera (plur. acc.) for sero. Virg. Sera comantem*.
SERVŪLA (dimin. of *serva*), *e, f.* a female slave, handmaid or maid-servant. *Cic. SERVŪLŌS*, and **SERVŪLŌS** (dimin. of *servus*), *i, m.* a little slave; a slave, *δουλικόν*. *Plaut. and Cic.*
SERVŪS, or **SERVŪS** (from *servo*, or rather *ἐρῶ*), *a, um, adj.* serving, ministering, bound to service, slavish, servile. *Ovid. manas. Id. aqua, h. e.* aqua quam servi bident. *Liv. civitas. Id. capita, h. e.* servi. *Figur. Horat. O imitatores servum pecus*. — Hence, *subst. Servus, i, m.* a slave. *Cic. Serva, e, f.* a female slave. *Liv. Also, Servum, i, n.* *Pandect. Quicquid peperit, hoc servum heredis est*. (Slaves were either *privati*, belonging to certain masters, or *publici*, slaves of the state, servants of magis-

trates. Cic.) Hence, figur. Cic. Servi cupiditatum. Id. legum, h. e. slaves, subjects. Id. Servus potestatis (vestrae), h. e. subject to your power. — ¶ Also, of houses or lands, subject to certain servitudes, liable to certain burdens or duties, of base tenure. Cic. Prædia serva. Pandect. wdes.

SESAMA. See Sesamum.

SESAMINOS (σησάμινος), a, um, adj. of 2 sesame. Plin. oleum.

SESAMOIDES (σεσάμοειδής), is, n. an herb resembling sesame, perhaps a species of *Erigeron*, L. Plin.

SESAMUM (σησάμιν), i, n. and SESAMA (σησάμι), æ, f. sesame, sesamum (*Sesamum orientale*, L.). — Sesamum is found in Cels. and Plin. — The plural *Sesamina*, orum, is used when several are spoken of. Colum. — Sesama, æ, occurs in Plin.

SESCYLSESSES. 3 See Sesquihysses.

SESCUNCIA (for sesquincunia), æ, f. a 2 twelfth and a half, πῦμα ἡμισὺν οὐκίον. Pandect. hereditatis. Colum. radicis, h. e. an ounce and a half. — Also, adjectively. Plaut. In manibus gestant copulas sesuncias, h. e. an inch and a half thick.

SESCUNCIALIS (sesuncius), e, adj. of 2 an inch and a half. Plin. crassitudo.

SESCUNX, and SESQUENX, eis, m. same as *Sesuncia*. Plin.

SESCUPLEX, and SESQUIPLEX (sesqui & plica, not used), icis, adj. one and a half time. *Sescuplex* occurs in Quintil.; *Sesquiple* in Cic.

SESCUPIOS, or SESQUIPLIS (sesqui), a, 2 um, adj. one and a half time as much, containing as much and half as much more, ἡμιόλιος. Quintil. and Plin.

SESELIS (σέσελις, and σέσελι), is, f. hartwort. Cic. — It is also called *arseli*. Plin. Also, *Sile*, or *Sil*. Plin. De sili. Id. *Silis* (genit.).

SESTA. See Sessia.

SESOSTRIS (Σέσωστρις), is and idis, m. 2 a celebrated king of Egypt. Tacit.

SESQUI (probably from semis & quis, quid, for aliquis, uliquid), as much more. Cic. Sesqui major, h. e. as great and half as much greater. So, also, when it is compounded with a substantive, as *sesquipedalis*, &c. — ¶ When compounded with numerals, it denotes that one such part is to be added as is indicated by the number following; as, *sesquialter*, $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$; *sesquitercius*, $\frac{3}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$, &c.

SESQUIALTER (sesqui & alter), a, um, 1 adj. containing one and a half of any thing, containing three halves, ἡμιόλιος, ἐπιδόειρος. Cic.

SESQUIOLEARIS (sesqui & eularis), 2 e, adj. containing a culens and a half, τριμυκολεῖος. Colum. dolium.

SESQUCYATHOS (sesqui & cyathus), 2 i, m. a cyathus and a half. Cels.

SESQUIDIGITALIS (sesqui & digitalis), 2 e, adj. of a finger's breadth and a half, of an inch and a half. Vitruv. foramen.

SESQUIDIGITUS (sesqui & digitus), i, 2 m. a finger and a half, an inch and a half. Vitruv.

SESQUIHORA (sesqui & hora), æ, f. an 2 hour and a half, τριμυρόριον. Plin. Ep.

SESQUIJUGERUM (sesqui & iugerum), 2 i, n. an acre and a half. Plin.

SESQUILIBRA (sesqui & libra), æ, f. a 2 pound and a half, τριμυλίτρον. Colum.

SESQUIMENSIS (sesqui & mensis), is, 2 m. a month and a half, τριμυμήνην. Furr.

SESQUIMODIUS (sesqui & modius), ii, 1 m. n. modius and a half. Furr.

SESQUIOBOLUS (sesqui & obolus), i, m. 2 an obolus and a half, τριμυόβολον. Plin.

SESQUIOCTAVUS (sesqui & octavus), 1 a, um, adj. denotes the ratio 8 : 9, consequently $\frac{1}{8}$, ὅταυδός. Cic.

SESQUIOPERA (sesqui & opera), æ, f. 2 a day's work and a half, τριμυέρπιον. Colum.

SESQUIOPUS (sesqui & opus), Æris, n. 2 the work of a day and a half. Plaut.

SESQUIPEDALIS (sesqui & pedalis), e, adj. of a foot and a half, *sesquipedal*. Vitruv. latitudo. Colum. mensura.

Cns. tigna. Figur. Horat. verba, h. e. of an unnatural length, huge, big.

SESQUIPEDANEUS (sesqui & pedaneus),

a, um, adj. same as *Sesquipedalis*.

Plin.

SESQUIPES (sesqui & pes), ædis, m. a 3 foot and a half, in breadth, &c. τριμυπόδιον. Colum. and Martial.

SESQUIPLAGA (sesqui & plaga), æ, f. o 2 stroke or blow and a half. Tacit.

SESQUIPLEX. 1 See Sescuplex.

SESQUIPLIS. See Sescuplus. 2

SEQUITERTIUS (sesqui & tertius), a, 1 um, adj. denotes the ratio 3 : 4, consequently $\frac{1}{4}$. Cic.

SESCULYSSES, and SESCULYSSES 2 (sesqui & Ulysses), is, m. one Ulysses and a half, h. e. a very cunning person, a satire of Varro. Plin.

SESSIA, or SESIA column, a column in 3 the circus maximus, so called, because the Dea Sessia, the goddess of sowing or seed, was on it. Tertull.

SESSIBOLUM (sedeo), i, n. a seat, chair. 3 Plaut.

SESSLIS (sedeo), e, adj. fit to sit upon. 2 Orid. tergum (equi). — ¶ Also, sitting easily. Hence, standing easily firm, as a drinking-vessel, which consequently has a broad bottom. Pers. obba. Plin.

pira (probably because they are thick, and on that account stand easily). — ¶ Also, low, decarfish, seeming to sit. Plin. lactuca.

SESSIMONIUM (sedeo), ii, n. a seat, 2 abode, dwelling-place. Vitruv. deorum.

SESSIO (Id.), ðnis, f. a sitting, ἔδρευσις. Cic. — ¶ Also, a session, sitting in judgment, of the prator. Pandect. — ¶ Also, a place where one sits; a seat, chair, &c. Cic. — ¶ Also, figur. a staying, abiding or tarrying in a place. Cic.

SESSITO (frequentat. of sedeo), as, n. 1. 1 to sit often, sit, καθίζησαι. Cic. in labris. Apul. Sessitandi regio, h. e. the fundament.

SESSUNCULA (dimin. of sessio), æ, f. 1 a sitting. Hence, an assembly of persons sitting and conversing together. Cic.

SESSOR (sedeo), ðris, m. a siller, ἔδρευτής, 2 as in the theatre. Horat. In vacuo latius sessor plausorque theatro. Also, on horseback or on any other animal.

Secce. Pecora verbera domantur: nec irascimur illis, cum sessorum recusaverint. — ¶ Also, an inhabitant. Nepos.

SESSORIUM (Id.), ii, n. that upon which 3 one sits, as a chair, seat, &c. Cat. Ar. — ¶ Also, a seat, dwelling. Petron. viperæ.

SESSUS (Id.), ns, m. a sitting, 3 Apul.

SESTERTIARIUS (sestertius), a, um, adj. 3 that may be had for a sestertius; or, scarcely worth a sestertius. Petron. gladiator. Id. homo.

SESTERTIOLUM (dimin. of sestertium), i, n. same as *Sestertium*. Martial. Sestertiolum (neut. sing.) bis decies, h. e. two millions of sestertius.

SESTERTIUS (semis & tertius), a, um, adj. two and a half. — Hence, Colum. Sestertius minimus, or, simply, Cic. Sestertius, sc. minimus, h. e. a sestertius: a Roman silver coin (properly, the value of two asses and a half), four of which made a denarius. — Also, a trifle, for which any thing is sold. Cic. — Sestertium, ii, n. sc. pondo, a sum of money of the value of a thousand sestertii. Cic. Sexcenta sestertia, h. e. six hundred thousand sestertii. The ancients used to denote both by IIS or IIS; hence it is frequently difficult to conjecture whether *sestertii* or *sestertia* is meant. The ancients usually reckoned by sesterties, and, when a sum amounts to ten hundred thousand and more, a hundred is omitted, but understood. The neuter singular, *sestertium*, is generally joined in all its cases with numerals in *ies*; as, Decies sestertium, h. e. ten times a hundred thousand sestertii. Cic. Sestertium millies relinquatur, h. e. a thousand times a hundred thousand sestertii. Nepos. In sestertio vicies, h. e. twenty times a hundred thousand sesterties, 2,000,000 sesterties. Tacit. Sestertii ter millies possessor. — Sili. Sestertio amplo comparare, h. e. with a large sum of money. — Sestertius is also a copper coin. Plin. — ¶ As a measure. Colum. Quod vocant

rustici sestertium, h. e. two feet and a half deep.

SESTIACOS (Σηστιακός), a, um, adj. of 3 or belonging to *Sestos*. Stat.

SESTIANOS (Sestius), a, um, adj. Sestian, called after one Sestius. Colum. mala.

SESTIAS (Σηστιάς), ædis, f. of or belonging to *Sestos*. Stat. Sestias, sc. puella, h. e. *Hero*.

SESTIUS, a, um, the name of a Roman gens; same as *Sextius*, with this difference, however, that the patrician family was called *Sestius*, but the plebeian, *Sextius*.

SESTOS, or SESTOS (Σηστός), i, f. a town of Thrace, on the Hellespont; opposite to which, on the Asiatic shore, Abydos was situated. The celebrated *Hero* lived in *Sestos*, and her lover *Leander* at *Abydos*. He often swam across the Hellespont to visit her, and at last was drowned. See *Ovid* *Her.* 18 and 19.

SESTUS (Sestus), a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Sestos*. Ovid. puella, h. e. *Hero*.

SET, for Sed. See Sed.

SETA, or SETA (unc.), æ, f. any stiff, big, rough hair. Of swine, a bristle. Ovid. and Colum. Also, of other animals. Cic. Seta equina, h. e. horse-hair. Virg. hirci, h. e. goat's-hair. Id. leonis. Id. vaccæ. Also, of men, when their hair is rough and strong. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a hair or bristle for angling; a fishing-line. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a brush or pencil made of bristles or hair. Vitruv.

SETABIS, or SETABIS, is, f. a town of Spain, now S. Felipe, in Valencia. — Hence, *Setabitani*, or *Setabitani*, its inhabitants. Plin. — *Setabus*, or *Setabus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Setabis*. Catull. sudaria.

SETANIA (σητανία), æ, f. and SETANIUM (σητανιον), ii, n. a kind of medlar. Plin. and Plaut. — ¶ Also, a sort of onion. Plin. — ¶ Also, a kind of bulb. Plin. — ¶ *Triticum Setanium*. Plin. See *Sitanium*, a, um.

SETIA, æ, f. a town of Latium, celebrated for its excellent wine, now *Setta*. — Hence, *Setinus*, a, um, adj. Cic. ager. Plin. *Setini*, h. e. the inhabitants of *Setia*.

SETIGER (seta & gero), æra, ðrum, adj. 3 having bristles, setaceous, bristly, χαττοφόρος. Virg. sus. Hence, Orid. *Setiger*, for aper.

SETINOS, a, um. See *Setia*.

SETOSUS, or SETOSUS (seta), a, um, 2 adj. full of bristles or strong hair, bristly, setaceous, hairy, χαττοῖς. Virg. aper. Cels. pectus, h. e. hairy. Propert. verbera, h. e. hairy, of skin.

SETOLA, or SETOLA (dimin. of seta), 3 æ, f. a little bristle. Arnob.

SEU (from sive): it is put twice or more than twice. When each *sen*, for which also *sive* may be used, has a separate verb, or when the first *sen* or *sive* begins a period and belongs to a verb, then it means *whether* — or. Cas. Facile esse rem, sen manent, sen proficiscuntur. Cic. Sen recte, sen perperam facere cuperent excellunt. *U* is also used instead of the latter *sen*.

Virg. Sen imber proluet, aut annis solvit ventustas. One *sen* is sometimes omitted. Horat. Tollere sen ponere vult frata. — When *th* s is not the case, then *sen* (*sive*) — *sen* (*sive*) means *either* — or, for which *whether* — or may sometimes be used. Cas. Sen quod existimarent — sive quod confiderent. Iir. Creverunt sen maritimis, sen terrestribus fructibus, sen multitudine. Id. Sive timore sen conscientia. — ¶ A single *sen*, when used in the beginning of a sentence, denotes *and*, or *if*, or *even if*, although. Propert. 2, 26, 29. Sen mare per longum cogit ire, &c. — Also, after a word, or. Cic. Nuncios seu potius Pegasos. Iir. Marti seu novercæ. Propert. Prora cubile mihi sen mihi pappis erit.

SEVACEUS, SEVALIS. See *Schaceus*, &c.

SEVERE (severus), adv. gravely, seriously, severely, austere, rigidly, strictly in one's principles, ἀσχηρῶς, ἀστυρῶς. Salust. iudicare. Cic. and Cas. Severus. Cic. Severissime.

SEVERITAS (Id.), *ātis*, f. gravity, seriousness, severity, harshness, rigor, strictness, austerity, ἀστυρότης. *Cic. judiciorum.* — Hence, harshness, unpleasantness. *Plin. vitiorum.*

SEVERITER (Id.), *adv.* same as *Severe*.

3 Plant.

SEVERITUDŌ (Id.), *inis*, f. same as *Severitas*. *Plaut.*

SEVERUS (se & verus), a, um, adj. literally, one that always separates the truth. — Hence, serious in quality. *Cic. Tubero vita severus. Id. sententia. Id. Res severissima.* — Particularly, in judging, serious, strict, severe, rigorous. *Cic. judex.* — Also, in external appearance, grave, serious. *Cic. Vultus severior. Terent. humo.* — ¶ Also, severe, harsh. *Cic. in filium. Id. judicium.* — ¶ Also, cruel. *Propert. turba Eumenidum. Horat. uncus. Virg. amnis Corythi.* — ¶ Also, true, real. *Plaut. Id eventurum esse severum et verum, h. e. in reality.* — ¶ Also, accurate, careful. *Cic. custos. Plin. Auctor severissimus.* — ¶ Also, figur. severe, serious. *Horat. vinum Palernum, h. e. austrium. Lucret. silentia noctis.* — ¶ *Severus*, a Roman family name; for instance, Cornel. Severus, a poet in the time of Augustus, author of a poem de Aetna. Sulpicius Severus, a Christian writer of the fifth century, who wrote de vita Martini, &c. — ¶ *Mons Severus*, a mountain in the Sabine territory. *Virg.*

SEVIANUS (Sevius), a, um, adj. called after one Sevius. *Plin. pira.*

SEVIR, and **SEVIR** (sex & vir), *iri*, m. 3 one of six men appointed to execute any commission, or connected by office or employment. *Petron.* — *Seviri Augustales*, h. e. the six highest priests in honor of Augustus. *Capitol.* — *Seviri equitum Romanorum*, h. e. the presidents of the six divisions of the Roman knights.

SEVIRALIS (sevir), e, adj. relating to the 3 Seviri. *Capitolin. ludi.*

SEVIRATŪS (Id.), *us*, m. the dignity or 3 office of a Sevir. *Petron.*

SEVŌ, *se*. See *Scho*.

SEVŌCŌ (se & voco), *as, avi, ātum*, a. 1. to call apart or aside, ἀποκαλέω. *Cæs. aliquem. Cic. plebem in Aventinum.* — ¶ Also, to draw aside. Hence, *Cic. aliquid ad se, h. e. to take to one's self, embezzle public money.* — ¶ Also, to separate, sever, part, remove. *Cic. animum a voluptate, h. e. to abstain from.* *Id. eloquentiam a poetis. Id. se a corporibus. Cic. and Plaut. Sevocate se, h. e. to retire, withdraw.* Hence, *Plaut. Se in consilium solus sevocat, h. e. consults himself alone.*

SEVŌSŌS, a, um. See *Sebosus*, a, um.

SEVUM, *i*, n. See *Schwa*. 3

SEX (from ἑξ), *adv.* num. six. *Liv. In sex locis. Cic. Sex et quinquaginta, h. e. fifty-six. Liv. Decem et sex millia, h. e. sixteen thousand. Lucret. Sex aut septem, or, Terent. and Horat. Sex septem, h. e. from six to seven, six or seven.*

SEXAGENARIŪS (sexageni), a, um, adj. of sixty, sexagenary. *Quintil. homo, h. e. sixty years old, ἐξηκονταετής. Froatin. fistula, h. e. a pipe, the plate of which, before it was bent, was sixty inches wide.* — *Fest. Sexagenarios de ponte deieciabant, h. e. persons sixty years old shall no longer vote in the comitia.*

SEXAGENĪ (sexaginta), *æ*, a, adj. sixty, distributively. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, as a cardinal number, sixty. *Cic.*

SEXAGENIQVINĪ, or **SEXAGENĪ QUI-** 3 *Ni*, *æ*, a, sixty-five. *Frontin.*

SEXAGENĪES (sexaginta), *adv.* same as *Sexages*. *Mart. Capell.*

SEXAGESIMŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. the sixtieth, ἐξηκοστός. *Flor. dies. Cic. Quarto et sexagesimo anno. Id. Die septingentesimo sexagesimo quinto. Hence, Plin. Sexagesima, se. pars, h. e. the sixtieth part.*

SEXAGES, *adv.* sixty times, ἐξηκοντάκις. *Cic. sestertium (neut. sing.), h. e. sixty times a hundred thousand sestertii. Id. Bona patris quæ sunt sexages, h. e. sixty times a hundred thousand sestertii, 6,000,000 sestercers.*

SEXAGINTA (ἐξηκοντα), *num.* sixty. *Cic. pedes. Lio Major sexaginta annis,*

h. e. above sixty years old. — Also, for very many. *Martial. limina.*

SEXANGŪLATŪS (sexangulus), a, um, 3 adj. sexangular. *Solin.*

SEXANGŪLŪS (sex & angulus), a, um, 2 adj. having six corners or angles, six-cornered, hexagonal, ἐξάγωνος. *Ovid.*

SEXATRŪS (sex), *unni*, f. the sixth day 2 after the ides. *Varr.*

SEXCENTARIŪS (sexcenti), a, um, adj. consisting of six hundred. *Cæs. cohortes.*

SEXCENTĪ (sexcenti), *æ*, a, adj. six hundred, distributively. *Colum.*

SEXCENTENĪ (Id.), *æ*, a, adj. six hundred, distributively. *Colum. and Sueton.*

SEXCENTESIMŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. the six hundredth. *Plin. annus.*

SEXCENTĪ (sex & centum), *æ*, a, num. adj. six hundred, ἐξάκιστοι. *Plaut. and Gell.* — It is frequently used as an indefinitely great number, as in English, a thousand, h. e. innumerable.

SEXCENTIES (sexcenti), *adv.* six hundred times, ἐξάκιστάκις. *Plaut. Pius sexcenties. Cic. sestertium (neut. sing.), h. e. sixty million sestertii.*

SEXCENTŪPLAGŪS (sexcenti & plaga), a, um, adj. receiving six hundred stripes or blows, ἐξάκιστάπληγος. *Plaut.*

SENDECIM (sex & decem), *num.* adj. sixteen. *Liv. See Sedecim.*

SEXENNIS (sex & annus), e, adj. of six 2 years, six years old, ἐξαετής. *Plaut.*

SEXENNĪUM (sexennis), *ii*, n. the space of six years, ἐξαετία. *Cic.*

SEXIES (sex), *adv.* six times, ἐξάκις. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, for the sixth time. *Vellei.*

SEXPRIMĪ (sex & primus), *trum*, m. the six chief men of the council in smaller towns, or the six principal citizens. *Cic.*

SEXTADECIMANŪS (sextadecima, se. 2 legio), *se. miles*, a soldier of the sixteenth legion. *Plaut.*

SEXTANŌS (sextus), a, um, adj. same 3 as *Sextus*. *Auct. de limitib. ap. Goc.*

SEXTANS (sex), *tis*, m. the sixth part of an as. *Varr.* — Hence, a small coin of the value of the sixth part of an as. *Liv.* — Also, the sixth part of any whole, as, of an inheritance. *Cic. In sextante sunt.* — Also, the sixth part of a pound. *Ovid.* In this signification pondo is sometimes joined with it. *Scrib. Larg.* — Also, the sixth part of other things. *Varr. agri.* — In drinking, sextans signifies two small cups (cyathi). *Martial.* — Also, the sixth part of the number six, consequently one. *Vitruv.*

SEXTANTALIS (sextans), e, adj. containing a sixth part. *Vitruv. fusi, h. e. two inches thick.*

SEXTANTARIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. containing a sixth part. *Fest. Sextantarium as, h. e. containing or weighing the sixth part of an old as, consequently only two uncies.* So, also, *Plin. Asses sextantario pandere.*

SEXTARIŪLŪS (dimin. of sextarius), *i*, 3 m. a small vessel containing a sextarius. *August. ap. Suet.*

SEXTARIŪS (sextus), *ii*, m. the sixth part. *Fest.* — Hence, of liquids, the sixth part of a congius, about a pint and a half English. *Cic. aquæ. Horat. vini.* — Also, of things dry, the fourth part of a modius. *Colum. and Plin.* — ¶ Also, a vessel which holds a sextarius. *Cato.*

SEXTIANŪS (Sextius), a, um, adj. proceeding from or named after one Sextius. *Cic. dicta.*

SEXTILIANŪS (Sextilius), a, um, adj. Sextilian, proceeding from or called after one Sextilius. *Macrob. pira.*

SEXTILIS (sextus), e, adj. properly, the sixth, but used only of the month. — Hence, *Horat. Mensis sextilis, or, simply, Id. Sextilis, h. e. the month of August.* It was the sixth, reckoning from March; for in ancient times, they had only ten months, the first of which was the month of March. Numa added the months of January and February. — Hence, *Cic. Calendis Sextilibus, h. e. on the first of August. Liv. Nonæ Sextiles.*

SEXTIŌS, *ii*, m. a name of several Romans. P. Sextius, when tribune of the people, promoted the recall of Cicero, and was afterwards defended by that orator in a speech still extant. — Hence, *Sextius*, a, um, adj. Sextian. *Liv. lex, h. e. male by one Sextius. Cic. tabula, h. e. a table*

of the banker Sextius, where sales, auctions, &c. were made.

SEXTŌ, *adv.* See *Sextus*. 3

SEXTŪLA (from sextulus, a, um, dimin. 1 of sextulus), *æ*, f. se. pars, the sixth part of an ounce (uncia). *Varr.* Hence, the seventy-second part of an as or whole. *Cic.*

SEXTŪS (sex), a, um, adj. the sixth, ἕκτος. *Cic. liber. Quintil. casus, h. e. ablativus.* — Hence, *Sextum, the sixth time. Cic. Sextum consul.* — *Sexto*, *ablat.*; six times. *Treb. Poll.* — ¶ *Aliso*, a Roman prænomen. — ¶ *Sexti Firmum*, a town of Hispania Bætica.

SEXTŪSDECIMŪS, or **SEXTUS DECIMŪS**, a, um, adj. the sixteenth. *Cic. Also, Sextusdecimus, a, um. Tacit.*

SESVIR, *iri*, m. See *Sevir*.

SEXŪGŪLŪS (sex & ungula), a, um, 3 adj. having six claws. Hence, of a prostitute. *Plaut. Sexungula, h. e. rapacious.*

SEXŪS (unc.), *us*, m. a sex, male or female, γένος, ἕξ. Of men. *Cic. Hominum genus in sexu consideratur, virile an muliebres sit. Liv. 27, 11. Natus ambiguo inter marem et feminam sexu infans, h. e. an hermaphrodite.* — Also, of animals. *Plin.* — Also, of trees, stones, &c. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the genital members. *Plin.*

SI (from ei), *conj.* if, conditional. *Cic. Nunquam labere, si te audies.* Hence, *Si minus, if not. Cic. Ut vitemus oculos hominum, si linguas minus facile possumus.* — Also, in corrections, if indeed. *Cic. Delectus habetur, si hic delectus appellandus.* — Also, since, because, inasmuch as. *Cic. Si est boni consulis, &c. Virg. Si qua pios respectant numina. Liv. Si nos eludunt.* — Also, when, for quando. *Cic. Quod si cepero, tum mittam.* — Also, in wishing, O that! would that! *Virg. Si nunc se ostendat. So, also, O si! Horat. O si angulus accedat!* — Also, in comparisons, Ac si, as if, with a subjunct. following. *Liv. In eo honore apud vos esse, ac si incolerent. Cic. Decmanni, ac si venissem cum imperio, Græci se obtulerunt. So, also, Perinde ac si. (See Periade.)* — Also, for quandoquidem, since now. *Quintil. Et si refutavimus, quæ contra dicuntur.* — ¶ Also, if, although, even though. *Cic. Si omnes deos hominesque celare possumus.* — ¶ Also, whether if, if perchance. *Terent. Visam, si domi est. Cæs. Conati, si posset, &c. Cic. Dicit, si silentium esse videatur. Liv. Castra movet, si potiri oppido posset, h. e. in order to try, &c.* — ¶ *Si* is frequently omitted. *Cic. Off. 3, 19. At dares hauc vim Crasso, &c.* — ¶ It is sometimes used for *sive*. *Plaut. Si media nox est, sive est prima vespera.* — Hence, *si — si, for sive — sive. Gell. Si deo, si deæ.* — ¶ Also, for *sine*. *Cic. Si cito te retuleris, — si diutius, &c.* — ¶ *Si ne, for si non. Plaut. Si ne ei caput exoclassitis.* — ¶ *Quodsi* is frequently used for *si* at the beginning of a period, when the preceding subject is connected with it. It is rendered, if, if now, if however, if therefore, &c. *Cic. Nat. 2, 5. Cic. Rosc. Com. 18.* — ¶ After *si*, the *ali* is frequently omitted from *aliquis, aliquando, alieni, alicunde.* Hence, we find *Si quis, si quando, sicubi, siquide.* But *ali* is also frequently retained. *Cic. Si aliquid. Id. Si aliquando.* — *Si quis* is also used for *is, qui.* So, also, *Si qui (plur.), for ii, qui, &c. Cic. Si accusandi sunt, si qui pertinuerunt, for ii qui pertinuerunt.*

SIAGŌN (σιαγών), *ōnis*, f. a jar, check- 3 bone. — *Plur. Siagones, the muscles of the checks. Col. Ancl. They are also called Siagonite. Id.*

SIAGŌNITĀ, *trum*, m. See *Siagon*. 3

SIBILATRĪX (sibilo), *icis*, f. hissing, 3 whistling. *Marc. Cap. fistula.*

SIBILATŪS (Id.), *us*, m. a hissing. *Cul. 3 Ancl.*

SIBILŌ (sibilus), *as, n.* and *a. 1.* to hiss, make a hissing noise, whistle, σφίττω. *Cic. Populares isti jam etiam modestos homines sibilare docuerunt. Virg. Sibilat anguis. Lucan. aura.* — Also, of hot iron when dipped in water, to hiss. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, transitively, to hiss at in contempt. *Horat. aliquem.*

SIBILIS (Id.), a, um, adj. *hissing, whistling*. *Virg. colla* (of a snake). So, also, *Id. ora*.

SIBILIS (from the sound made in hissing, &c.), i, m. a *hissing, whistling*, as of a dart shot off or flying, or of the wind blowing gently through the foliage of trees. *Sil. Sibila stridentis teli. Lueret. calamorum. Virg. Austri, h. e. gentle breeze or blowing. Col. in Cic. Ep. rudentum. Also, of a shepherd's pipe. Ovid. Also, of a snake. Id. Sibila dare, or, Val. Flacc. torquere, to raise or make. Also, of persons. Liv. Sibila signum dare. Cic. Sibilis alique explodere. Id. Intactus a sibilo.*

¶ In the plural, we find the two forms *sibili* and *sibila*; the former occurs in *Cic. ap. Charis*; the latter is more frequent, and may be considered as a collective plural; so that *sibili* are single hissing sounds, *sibila* continued hissing.

SIBINĀ, or **SIBĒNĀ** (σιβύνη), w, f. a kind of hunting-spear. *Tertull. — ¶ Sibones* are mentioned, *Gell. 10, 25*. They are perhaps the same kind of weapon.

SIBO, ōnis. See *Sibina*.

SIBYLĀ (from Σῖος, h. e. ἁδὸς βουλή), w, f. a *sybil*, Σιβύλλα, an ancient prophetess and priestess of *Apollo*. There were ten celebrated *sibyls*, as, at *Delphi*, *Cumæ*, &c. The *sibyl* at *Cumæ* once brought to *Tarquinius Priscus*, or to *Tarquinius Superbus*, nine books, for which she demanded three hundred pieces of gold; when he would not give this sum, she burnt three of them in his presence, and demanded the same sum for the remaining six; as he refused to buy them at this price, she threw three more into the fire, and asked the same sum for the three that were left. Upon this the king is said to have bought the books for the sum demanded. These three books were afterwards preserved as sacred, and other similar prophetic books of the other *sibyls* were added to them. These are said to be the celebrated *sibylline* books which the Romans consulted in dangerous times. Others give a different account. These books were at first committed to the care of two men (*duumviri*), afterwards of ten (*decemviri*), and at last of fifteen (*quindecimviri*).

SIBYLLĀNŌS (Σιβυλλανός), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a *sibyl*, *sibylline*. *Cic. vaticination. Id. libri, h. e. sibylline books* (see *Sibylla*). So, also, *Cic. fata. Id. Sacerdos*.

SIBYŒNĀ. See *Sibina*.

SIC (unc.), adv. so, thus, after this fashion, in this (or such a) way, οὕτω, οὕτως. *Cic. Sive sic est, sive illo modo. Also, in this shape or form. Virg. Sic se infert.* — It is frequently followed by *ut*, *that*. *Cic. Tibi sic commendo, ut majore studio non possim.* — Also, by *ut*, as, like, &c. *Cic. Atticum sic amo ut alterum fratrem. Id. Sic suscipias, ut si esset, &c. h. e. as if he were, &c.* So, also, *Id. Sic ulciscar facinorum singula, quemadmodum a quibusque sum provocatus. Id. Apud eum sic fui, tanquam domi meæ. Id. Græcas litteras sic avide arripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens.* — ¶ Also, such, for *talis*. *Terent. Sic sum. Cæs. Sic vulgus est.* — Also, without a nominat. *Horat. Sic est, h. e. so it is, it is even so.* — Also, simply, *Sic*, in affirmations, just so, yes. *Terent. Phoria. 2, 2, 2.* — ¶ Also, so, just as desired, without impediment. *Terent. Mirabar, hoc si sic abiret.* — ¶ Also, thus, in such circumstances, as *one is*, *lives*, *goes*, &c. *Petron. Quod me sic vides.* — Also, as *others*, so, off-hand, without further ado, without ceremony. *Cic. S. Rosc. 26. Non sic nudos in flumen projicere.* — ¶ Also, so, in familiar language, as when one says, *It is so pleasant in the garden, &c. Horat. Jacentes sic temere.* — ¶ Also, so, so, when a person intimates that a thing is bad, but does not choose to speak out plainly. *Terent. Quid rei gerit? sic, tenuiter, h. e. so so, very poorly* (here *tenuiter* is to explain *sic*). *Id. Si: satis, h. e. tolerably.* — ¶ Also,

so, in wishes. *Horat. Sic te Diva potens Cypri regat. Ovid. Sic ames.* — ¶ Also, therefore, hence, on that account. *Cic. Quia non est obscura tua benevolentia, sic fit, ut, &c.* — ¶ Also, in asseverations, as *truly as I wish that, &c. so true it is that no one, &c.* — It also expresses a simple wish, when *ut* does not follow. *Virg. Sic tua Cyreneas fugiant examina taxos, &c.* — ¶ Also, hereupon. *Liv. Sic Nimitori deditur* (here it may mean therefore, or in this manner). — ¶ Before an accusat. and infinit. it is frequently redundant, or may be rendered *this, that, thus much, so much*. *Cic. Sic velim existimes, te nihil gratius facere posse.* — ¶ *Plant. Sicce, for sic.* — *Terent. Siccine*, in a question, for *siccine*.

SICĀ (perhaps from *seco*), w, f. a dagger, dirk, poniard, δόλον, μάχαιρα, ἐγχειρίδιον. *Cic. — Figur. Plin. Apri dentium sicæ exacunt.* — ¶ Also, assassination, secret murder. *Cic. Hinc sicæ, hinc venena, hinc falsa testamenta nascuntur.*

SICĀMBĒR, bra, brum. See *Sygamber*. **SICĀNĪ**, ōrum, m. a people who emigrated from Spain, and lived on the western shore of Italy; they afterwards settled in Sicily. *Virg. Æn. 5, 293. Sil. 14, 34.*

SICĀNĪĀ (Σικανία), w, f. Sicily. 2 *Ovid. SICĀNYS, idis, f. Sicilian. *Ovid. 3 SICĀNŌS, a, um, adj. Sicilian. 3 *Virg. SICĀNŌS, and **SICĀNŌS**, a, um, adj. in, 3 of, near Sicily, Sicilian. *Virg. fluctus. Id. montes.* In these passages *si* is used short, and *ea* long. *Sil. 14, 259. Sicana.* Here *si* is used long, and *ea* short. *Si* and *ca* are also used long. *Auson. Sicana medimna.****

SICĀRĪŌS (sica), i, m. an assassin, cut-throat, murderer, ruffian, bravo, ξιφοφόρος. *Cic. — Hence, Inter sicarios, for assassination; as, Cic. accusare aliquem, h. e. to accuse one of assassination. Id. defendere. Id. exercere questionem.*

SICCĀBĪLIS (sicco), e, adj. drying. *Col. 3 Aurel.*

SICCĀNĒŌS (siccus), a, um, adj. dry, of a 2 dry nature, naturally dry. *Colum. pratum.*

SICCĀNŌS, a, um, same as *Siccaneus*. 2 *Plin.*

SICCĀSCŌ (siccus), is, cāvi, n. 3. to be 3 come dry. *Cato. Sicceverit.*

SICCĀTĪŌ (sicco), ōnis, f. a drying. 2 *Plin. SICĀTĪVŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. drying. 3 *Col. Aurel.**

SICCĀTŌRĪŌS (Id.), a, nm, adj. drying, 3 having the power of drying. *Theodor. Priscian.*

SICCĒ (siccus), adv. dryly, without wet or 1 daup, ξηρῶς. *Colum. — Figur. Cic. Quasi sicce dicere.* — ¶ For *sic*. *Plaut.*

SICCESCŌ (sicco), is, n. 3. to dry, grow 2 dry, dry up, ξηραίνωαι. *Vitrue.*

SICCIFĪCŌS (siccus & facio), a, um, adj. 3 making dry. *Macrob.*

SICCINĒ? (sic & ne), adv. for *Sicene*, so? 3 is it so? *Terent. Siccine agis?*

SICCITĀS (siccus), ātis, dryness, want of moisture, ξηρότης. *Cæs. paludum.* — Hence, drought, droughtiness, dry weather, want of rain. *Liv. and Cic. — Figur. dryness, meagreness. Cic. orationis.*

¶ Also, of the body, dryness, freedom from gross humors. *Cic. corporis.*

SICCŌ (siccus), as, āvi, ātumi, a. 1. to dry, make dry, ξηραίνω, ἄζω. *Virg. vellera. Ovid. herbas. Cic. paludes, h. e. to drain. Prop. lacrimas, h. e. to wipe off or away.* — Hence, to drink up, empty, drain. *Horat. calices. Hecce, Martial.*

Permessida ore, h. e. to make many poems. — Also, to milk. *Ovid. ovem.* — Also, to suck, drain by sucking. *Virg. and Plin. ubera.*

SICCŌCŪLŌS (siccus & oculus), a, nm, 3 adj. having dry eyes, dry-eyed. *Plaut.*

SICCŌS (unc.), a, um, adj. dry, without moisture, ξηρός, ἀυλός. *Horat. urna. Plin. celum. Pandeet. via. Horat. dies, h. e. without rain. Colum. Horreum siccissimum. Martial. aque, h. e. suavis. Ovid. signa, h. e. the Greater and the Lesser Bear, because they never set in the sea. Tibull. pomula, h. e. empty. Virg. lignum, h. e. stroner.* — Hence, *Siccum*,

subst. dry land. *Liv. In sicco, h. e. on dry land. Plur. Sicca, dry places. Also, the earth or land. Quintil. Hecce, Plin. Panis siccus, h. e. dry bread without butter or any thing else to moisten it.* — Hence, dry, without tears, tearless. *Horat. and Quintil. oculi. Senec. homo, h. e. not weeping.* — Also, dry with thirst. *Plaut. Siti sicca sum. Ovid. vox.* — ¶ Also, that has not yet drunk, consequently, thirsty. *Plaut. and Horat.* — ¶ Also, that does not drink or intoxicate himself, sober, abstemious, teaperate. *Cic. — ¶ Also, clear, bright, cloudless. Prop. canis, sc. the constellation. Id. and Plin. luna* (but this may also mean, when the moon has no light, new moon). — ¶ Also, dry, cold, without feeling of enjoyment, without sense for pleasure. *Hecce, Ovid. Sicca piella, sc. in concubitu.* — ¶ Also, living poorly, without the means of anointing or perfuming his body. *Horat. Ep. 1, 17, 11.*

¶ Also, of the body, as a part of health, dry, free from gross humors, not bloated, &c. *Plin. Corpora sicciora. Plaut. mulier.* — Hence, figur. of oratorical style, without redundancy, nervous. *Cic. orator. Quintil. dicendi genus, h. e. without redundancies, nervous* (but this may also be rendered dry, meagre, without ornament). — ¶ Also, drying, making dry. *Serib. Larg. — ¶ Aridus, dry, h. e. deprived of the humors or moistures of which the nourishing juices consist, is more than siccus, dry, h. e. not moist.*

SICĒLICŌN (σικελικόν), i, n. same as *Psyllion, fleabane. Plin.*

SICĒLIS (Σικελίς), idis, f. ia, ūf, near 3 Sicily, Sicilian. *Virg. Musæ. Ovid. puella, or, simply, Id. Sicelis, h. e. a Sicilian girl.*

SICĒRA (σίκερα, τὸ, from the Hebrew), w, 3 f. a kind of intoxicating liquor used by the Hebrews. *Hieron.*

SICĒŌS, or **SĒCHĒŌS**, i, m. the husband of *Dido*. *Virg. Also, adjectively, Sichæus, a, um. Id. cinis.*

SICĒLIĀ (Σικελία), w, f. Sicily, an island near Italy.

SICĒLISSĪTŌ (frequentat. of *sicilisso*), 3 as, n. 1. to contain Sicilian things, consequently, to express Sicilian customs, language, &c. *Plaut.*

SICĒLICŪLĀ (dimin. of *sicilis*), w, f. a 3 little knife; a little dagger. *Plaut.*

SICĒLICŪS, or **SICĒLIQUŌS** (unc.), i, 2 m. the fourth part of the twelfth of an as or any whole, or, the forty-eighth part, as of an inheritance. *Pandect. — Hence, two drachmæ. Rhemn. Fann. — ¶ Also, the fourth part of an inch. Plin. — ¶ horæ, the forty-eighth part of an hour. Plin. — ¶ jugeri, the forty-eighth part of a jugerum. Colum.*

SICĒLIENSIS (Sicilia), e, adj. in, of near Sicily, Sicilian. *Cic. fretum, the straits of Messina. Id. pecunia, h. e. money earned in Sicily. Sueton. bellum, h. e. carried on in Sicily.*

SICĒLIMENTŪM (sicilio), i, n. that is 2 sown with a sickle, grass that is cut or mown a second time; an after-math. *Cato.*

SICĒLIŌ (sicilis), is, ūvi, ūtum, a. 4. to cut 2 or mow with a sickle or scythe after hay has been already made, to cut an after-math. *Varr. prata.*

SICĒLIS (seco), is, f. an instrument for 2 cutting, a sword, sickle, &c. *Plin.*

SICĒNNĪSTĀ (σικιννιστής), w, m. a dancer in a satirical drama. *Acc. ap. Gell.*

SICĒNNĪUM (σικιννίς), ii, n. a sort of 3 dance performed in a satirical drama, and distinguished by swift and snapple motions. *Acc. ap. Gell.*

SICĒŌS, (σίκελος, from the Hebrew), i, m. 3 a shekel, a sort of Hebrew coin. *Hieron.*

SICŌRIS, is, m. a river of Spain, now Segre. *Cæs.*

SICŪBĪ, for *Si alicubi*, if in any place, if anywhere, εἴπου, εἴποθι, εἴπου. *Cic.*

SICŪLĀ (dimin. of *sica*), w, f. a little dagger or poniard, ξιφίδιον. Hence, facetiously, for *mentula*. *Catull.*

SICŪLĪ, ōrum, m. the *Scutuli*, a people of Ilyria, who early invaded into Italy, and occupied the whole land from the Tiber to the eastern shore; afterwards they were compelled to emigrate to Sicily. *Plin. — Hence, the Siciliæ.* *Cic.*

SICILĒS (Sicilia), a, um, adj. in, of, near Sicily, belonging to it, Sicilian. *Virg.* tellus. *Id.* pastor, h. e. the poet Theocritus. *Martial.* fratres, h. e. Amphimachus et Anapiss. *Juvenal.* conjux, h. e. Proserpina. *Prop.* fuga, sc. Sex. Pompeii. *Ovid.* tyrannus, h. e. Phalaris. — Hence, Siculi, the Sicilians. See **SICULI**.

SICUNDE, for Si alicunde, if from any place, εἰποθεν. *Cic.*

SICUT, and **SICUTI** (sic & ut, or uti), conj. so as, just as, for instance, any one is, in the same condition, dress, &c. ὥς, ὡςπερ. *Ovid.* Sicut eram (Gr. ὡςπερ εἶχον), fugio sine vestibus, h. e. just as I was. — ¶ Also, as, *Pallad.* Sicut adolescit, terram subinde colligimus. — ¶ Also, as, like. *Cic.* Me sicut alterum parentem observat. *Id.* Si me, sicut soles, amas. — It is also followed by sic, ita, item (h. e. ita). *Plaat.* Sicut — ita. *Cic.* Sicut in foro bonos oratores, item in theatro actores malos perpeti. *Quintil.* Sicut firmiores profectus alit æmulatione, ita incipientibus jucundum imitatione. — Hence, as, for example. *Nep.* *Dat.* 9. — Also, for qualis, as, such as. *Plaut.* Sicut est hic. — Also, as it were. *Cic.* Ex his diversis sicut familiis. — ¶ Also, as indeed. *Cic.* Quamvis ridicula essent, sicut erant, h. e. as indeed they were. — ¶ Also, as if, just as if. *Sallust.* Alii, sicuti populi jura defendentes, &c. — ¶ Also, although. *Liv.* Quam (amicitiam Romanam) sicut minoribus viribus quam Massilienses, pari colebant fide.

SICUTI. See **Sicut**.

SICYON (Σικυών), ōnis, f. a town of Achaia. — Hence, Sicyonius, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Sicyoa, Sicyonian. *Virg.* bacca. *Cic.* calcei, h. e. a kind of soft shoes, which were also called Sicyonia. *Lucret.*

SICYOS ἄγριος (σίκκος ἄγριος), wild 3 cucumber, a kind of shrub. *Apul.*

SIDĀ, æ, f. a town of Pamphylia. *Cic.*

SIDERĀLIS (sidus), e, adj. of or belonging to the stars. *Plin.* scientia.

SIDERATICIUS, a, um. See **Sideratitius**.

SIDERATIUS (sideror), ōnis, f. a constellation of the stars, as respects the fate of man, horoscope, Σείμα. *Firmie.* — ¶ Also, a kind of light or blast arising from great heat and drought, as in the dog-days. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a disease of animals, which seizes them suddenly, and brings on a kind of numbness; a numbness, stiffness, palsy, siriasis, stroke of the sun. *Scribon.* *Larg.*

SIDERATITUS, or **SIDERATICIUS** (sideratio), a, um, adj. attacked with the disease sideratio, benumbed, palsied, mad with siriasis. *Veget.* jumenta.

SIDERATUS, a, um. See **Sideror**.

SIDERĒUS (sidus), a, um, adj. full of constellations or stars, starry, ἀστέρους, ἀστερεὺς, ad sidera pertinens, stellatus, stellans, caelestis. *Ovid.* cœlum. *Id.* *Met.* 15, 665. ignes, h. e. astra (see below). *Id.* arx (h. e. cœlum). *Virg.* sedes (h. e. cœlum). *Ovid.* canis, the dogstar. — Also, heavenly, divine. *Propert.* dea, h. e. Iuna (but this may also mean the night; for corona dea sideræ, in the same passage, are the stars). *Ovid.* conjux, h. e. Ceyx, so called because he is a son of Lucifer, the morning-star. — Hence, figur. divine, heavenly, excellent. *Martial.* ministri, h. e. beautiful. *Ovid.* *Pedo.* — Also, starry as it were, clear, bright, glittering, shining. *Virg.* clipeus. *Val.* *Flacc.* os. — ¶ Also, proceeding from or belonging to a luminous heavenly body. *Ovid.* *Met.* 1, 779. ignes, h. e. the fire of the sun, the sun. *Ovid.* æstus, h. e. the heat of the sun. *Id.* lux solis.

SIDERIŌN (σιδηρίον), ii, n. an herb which heals all wounds made with iron, vervain, all-heal, ironwort. *Plin.*

SIDERITES (σιδηρίτης), ō, m. and **SIDERITIS** (σιδηρίτης), idis, f. the magnet, loadstone. *Plin.* 36, 25. — Also, a kind of precious stone, a species of diamond. *Plin.* 37, 15 and 67. — ¶ **Sideritis**, vervain. *Plin.* 25, 19, and 26, 88.

SIDERITIS, same as **Heliotropium**. *Ap.* 3

SIDERITIS, idis, f. See **Siderites**.

SIDEROPŒCILŌS (σιδηροπίκλος), i,

m. a kind of variegated precious stone. *Plin.* 37, 67.

SIDEROR (sidus), āris, ātus sum, pass. 1. 2 to be blasted or planet-struck, be suddenly beunbmed. *Plia.*

SIDICINUS, a, um, adj. relating to the 2 town of Teanum Sidicinum in Campania, Sidicinian. *Virg.* — Sidicini, its inhabitants. *Cic.*

SIDŌ (σίδω), is, sidi and sēdi, n. 3. to let 2 one's self down, to light or perch like a bird, descend, settle down, καθίζανω; hence, it may sometimes be rendered to sink, settle. *Virg.* Columbæ super arbore sidunt. *Colum.* Cum siderit (pix). *Liv.* Nebula campo sederat. — Hence, to stiek fast. *Liv.* Ubi cymbæ siderent. *Sil.* Lancea sedit femine. — Also, to remain lying. *Propert.* Pallia sidere in lecto. Also, to sit, be fixed. *Liv.* Quum siderit glans. — ¶ Also, to sink, go to the bottom. *Nep.* Navis cœpit sidere. — *Figur.* *Plin.* Fundamenta imperii sidentia. *Tacit.* Metu sidente, h. e. subsiding. *Sil.* His dictis sedere minæ.

SIDŌN (Σιδών), ōnis, f. a town of Phœnicia. *Virg.* Sidōna. *Sil.* Sidōne.

SIDŌNICUS, same as **Sidonius**. *Sallust.*

SIDONES, um, m. same as **Sidonii**. *Curt.*

SIDŌNIS, idis, f. **Sidonian**, *Tyrian*. 3 *Ovid.* concha, h. e. *Tyrian* purple. *Id.* tellus, h. e. *Phœnicia*. — Also, subst. a *Sidonian* woman. *Ovid.* *Art.* 3, 252. Perque fretum fulso, Sidoni, vecta bove, h. e. *Europa*. *Id.* *Met.* 14, 79. Non bene discidium Phrygii latura mariti Sidonis, inque pyra, &c. h. e. *Dido*. *Id.* *Fast.* 3, 649. Sidonis interea magno clamore per agros, &c. h. e. *Anna*, the sister of *Dido*.

SIDŌNIUS, a, um, adj. **Sidonian**, *Tyriaea*, *Phœnician*. *Ovid.* hospes, h. e. *Cadmus*. *Virg.* urbs, or, *Ovid.* mœnia, h. e. the town of Sidon. *Martial.* amor, h. e. *Enropa*. *Jast.* Sidonia, sc. terra, h. e. the country about Sidon. *Ovid.* Sidonii, h. e. *Sidonians* or *Tyrians*. It is particularly used of purple. *Ovid.* ostrum. *Virg.* chlamys, purple. — Also, because Carthage and Thebes were founded by Sidonians, *Carthaginian*; *Theban*. *Sil.* and *Stat.*

SIDŌS (εἶδος), ēris, n. any laatinous heavenly body. — Hence, the sun. *Ovid.* and *Justin.* — Also, the moon. *Plin.* — Also, a planet. *Plin.* Veneris, Saturni. — Also, a constellation, sign in the heavens consisting of many stars, cluster of fixed stars, ἀστρον. *Cic.* — Also, a star, ἀστήρ. *Cic.* Sidera innumera. — Often, Sidera, the heavens. *Juv.* Ad sidera missus. *Virg.* Ad sidera ferre, h. e. to extol to the stars, praise much. *Calpurn.* Sideribus regnare. Ad sidera, hyperbolically, to the stars, to the very heavens, very high, or simply, up: as, *Propert.* Ad sidera ducti. *Virg.* Pona ad sidera nituntur, h. e. grow up. *Id.* Sub sidera lapsæ, h. e. flew up or upwards. *Id.* Jacant voces ad sidera. — Further, Sidera tangere, ferire, &c. to touch the stars, strike the stars, h. e. to be great, fortunate, happy, divine, elevated above other mortals. *Ovid.* Vertice sidera tangere, or, *Horat.* ferire. *Virg.* Sub pedibus videt nubes et sidera, h. e. is indeed a god. — ¶ Because the stars shine at night, are fiery and an ornament of the heavens: — Sidera, the night. *Propert.* Exactis sideribus. — Also, Sidus, for deus, an ornament. *Ovid.* Fabie gentis. — Also, Sidus, for beauty. *Stat.* Puerum egregie præclarum sidere formæ. — Also, Sidera, of beautiful eyes, suns or stars as it were. *Ovid.* Geminum, sua lumina (eyes), sidus. — Also, Sidus, as a term of endearment, sun, star, &c. *Sucton.* Et lætissimo agmine incessit, super fausta nomina, sidus et pullum et puppum et alumnium, appellantium. — ¶ On account of the influence which the stars have or are supposed to have, Sidus denotes a season of the year. *Virg.* Quo sidere terras vertere conveniat. *Id.* Hiberno sidere, h. e. in winter. *Id.* Mutato sidere, h. e. in another season. Also, a day. *Ovid.* brumale, h. e. the shortest day. — Also, a climate; clime, region, country. *Plin.* Paneg. patrium. *Virg.* Tot sidera evense. *Id.* Nec sidus regione vie litusve fefellit. — Also, weather. *Ovid.* Nec dubitate, precor, tecto grave sidus et imbrem vitare meo,

h. e. a tempest, stormy weather. *Virg.* Minervæ, h. e. a storm raised by Minerva. *Ovid.* Sideraque ventique nocent. *Virg.* Abrupto sidere nimbis it ad terras, h. e. tempest-cloud. *Plia.* Sidus confectum, h. e. when the weather, occasioned by a constellation, was over. — Also, of a disease called sideratio. *Plin.* Afflantur alii sidere, h. e. are blasted or planet-struck. *Martial.* Subito fias sidere mutus. — They used, also, to cast nativities from the position of the planets, from a belief that the constellation, under which a person was born, had an influence upon his life and fortune. *Cic.* natalicium, h. e. the horoscope, the configuration of the planets at the time of a person's birth. *Ovid.* Grave sidus habenti. (Here it may also be rendered ill luck, bad fortune.) *Stat.* O sidere dextro edite! h. e. born under a lucky star.

SIEM, sies, siet, for Sim, sis, sit. *Plaut.*

SIFO, **SIFON**. See **Sipha**.

SIGALŌN (from σιγῶω, to be silent), 3 ōnis, n. a deity among the *Egyptians* who enjoined silence, same as *Harpocrates*. *Anson.*

SIGAMBER, } See **Sygamber**.

SIGAMBRI, &c. }

SIGEUS, a, um. See **Sigeum**.

SIGEUM (Σίγειον), i, n. a town and praetory of Troas. — ¶ Hence, Sigeus, and Sigeus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Sigeum. *Cic.* — Also, Roman. *Sil.*

SIGĒS, a, um. See **Sigcum**.

SIGILLARIUS, or **SIGILLIARIUS** 3 (sigillum), ii, m. probably one who makes images of wax, κοροπίλαρος. *Fubr.* *Inscr.*

SIGILLARIĀ (Id.), ōrum, n. a festival at Rome, at which, among other presents, they used to send little images to oae another. *Macrob.* — ¶ Also, the said little images. *Senece.* — Also, a place in Rome where images, books and other things were sold. *Sucton.* — ¶ Also, in general, images, pictures. *Tertull.*

SIGILLARITUS, or **SIGILLARIUS** 3 (sigillaria), a, um, adj. relating to the festival called Sigillaria. — Hence, *Spartian.* Sigillaria, sc. munera, h. e. presents made at this festival. — ¶ Also, (from sigillum), belonging to sealing. *Popsic.* annulus, h. e. a seal-ring.

SIGILLĀTIM (for singulatum, or singul- 3 latim), adv. separately, severally, in particular, individually, one by one. *Sucton.*

SIGILLĀTUS (sigillum), a, um, adj. adorned with little images or figures, having little images set in or wrought or embossed on it. *Cic.* scyphi.

SIGILLIŌLUM (dimin. of sigillum), i, n. 3 a little figure or image, σφραγιδιον. *Arnob.*

SIGILLUM (dimin. of signum), i, n. a little image or figure, ἀγαλμάριον, σφραγιδιον. Hence, a figure engraved in a signet, a seal, σφραγιστήρ. *Cic.* — Also, a figure embossed or fixed to a vessel. *Cic.* Patellam, in qua sigilla erant. — Also, a figure wrought or woven into any thing. *Ovid.* *Met.* 6, 86. — Also, a figure cut into any thing. *Virg.* — Also, a separate image, small statue or figure of marble, wax, &c. *Cic.*

SIGIMERUS, i, m. a prince of the Cherusci, the father of Arminius and brother of Segestes. *Vellci.* — He is also called *Seginerius*. *Tacit.*

SIGLUM (perhaps for singula, or sigilla), 3 i, n. *Plur.* Sigla, single letters which signify whole words, abbreviations. *Justia.* — Instead of it we find also singula. *Id.*

SIGMĀ (σίγμα), ktis, n. the Greek letter 3 σ, one form of which, when, written as a capital, was C, (as appears on ancient monuments), consequently of a semicircle. — Hence, a couch far reclining on at supper, in the form of a semicircle, which was very convenient for a round table. *Martial.* — Also, a bathing-tub of this shape. *Sidon.*

SIGNĀCULUM (signo), i, n. a sign, mark. 3 *Tertull.* corporis, h. e. circumcision. — Hence, the image in a signet, a seal, signet. *Apul.*

SIGNĀNTER (signans), adv. significant- 3 ly, distinctly. *Anson.*

SIGNĀTE (signatus), adverb, distinctly, 3 plainly. *Gell.* loqui. *Amnian.* Signatus

SIGNĀTIŌ (signo), ōnis, f. a marking. 3 signing. *Auel.* dial. de Orat.

SIGNATOR (Id.), *ōris*, m. a sealer, signer; one who attests a writing by affixing his seal, σφραγιστής. *Sueton.* Testamentum non admissis signatoribus, nisi senatorii ordinis, recitavit. *Sallust.* falsus, h. e. one who makes and seals a false will. *Juvenal.* Venit cum signatoribus, sc. of a marriage deed.

SIGNATORIUS (signator), a, um, adj. 3 that is used to seal with. *Val. Max.* annulus, h. e. a seal-ring, signet.

SIGNATORA (signo), a, f. a seal, signature. *Saeton.* *Nor.* 17. Cantum ut in testamentis primæ duæ cere, testatorum modo nomine inscripto, vacuæ signaturis ostenderentur. (But, in this passage, it seems to be the participle, and is to be rendered, to those persons who were to seal it as witnesses.)

SIGNATUS, a, um, particip. from signo. — *Adj.* plain, clear, evident, manifest. *Tertull.* Signatus.

SIGNĀ, a, f. a town of Latium, now Segni. — Hence, **Signinus**, a, um, adj. belonging to Signa. *Cels.* vinum. *Column.* opus, or, snaphy, *Id.* Signium, sc. opus, h. e. a kind of plaster for pavements or walls made of potshards and mortar beaten together. *Liv.* Signini, h. e. the inhabitants of Signi.

SIGNIFICATIO (signum & facio), is, a. 3. to signify. *Pandect.*

SIGNIFER (signum & fero), *ēra*, *ērum*, adj. bearing a mark, sign, figure or images, σημειοφόρος. *Vul.* *Flacc.* crater, h. e. embossed, wrought or carved with figures or images upon it. — Particularly, of stars and constellations. *Lucan.* caelum, h. e. starry, bearing the heavenly signs or constellations. — Hence, *Cic.* Orbis signifer, or, simply, *Vitr.* Signifer, h. e. the zodiac. — *Also*, carrying a standard. Hence, *subst.* one that bears a standard. *Ovid.* Signifer aquilæ, h. e. the Parthian who took the Roman eagles. *Also*, one who bears the standard in war, a standard-bearer, ensign. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* — Hence, *figur.* a leader, head. *Cic.* calamitosorum. *Id.* juvenutis.

SIGNIFEX (signum & facio), *icis*, m. 3 one that makes images and all kinds of figures, particularly statues, a statuary, ὑδαγματοποιός. *Apul.*

SIGNIFICABILIS (significo), e, adj. significantive. *Varr.*

SIGNIFICANTER (significans), adverb, clearly, evidently, plainly, expressly, significantly, intelligibly, full of expression, ἐπισήμως, ἐκφαντικῶς, ἐμφατικῶς. *Quintil.* dicere. *Cic.* Significantius. *Quintil.* decl. Significantissime.

SIGNIFICANTIĀ (significo), a, f. signification, import, meaning, σημασία. *Lactant.* — *Also*, significance, energy or emphasis of a word, ἐμφασις. *Quintil.*

SIGNIFICATIO (Id.), *ōnis*, f. a signifying, revealing, intimation, expression, declaratio, σημειώσις, ἐπισημασία. *Cic.* voluntatis. *Id.* rerum futurarum. *Id.* literarum, h. e. intimation by letter. *Id.* deorum. — *Also*, public marks of honor, expressions of esteem, praise or applause. *Cic.* populi. — *Also*, meaning, signification, sense, import, acceptance. *Cic.* scripti. *Quintil.* verborum. — *With* orators, the lively representation of a thing, by which more is meant than meets the ear. *Cic.* *Or.* 40. — *Also*, a sign, token, mark. *Cic.* virtutis. *Id.* Dare significationem artificii.

SIGNIFICATIVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. denoting, signifying, significant, significantive, σημαντικός. *Pandect.* Que res efficit, ut ea appellatio certi significativa sit.

SIGNIFICATORIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. 3 denoting, signifying.

SIGNIFICATUS (Id.) us, m. a betokened, token, sign, intimation, prognostic. *Vitr.* — *Also*, signification, meaning, import, sense. *Gell.* — *Also*, name, appellation. *Arnob.*

SIGNIFICUS (signum & facio), as, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. 1. to give a sign, as with the voice, gestures, &c. to give notice or warning, signify, indicate, intimate, notify, make acquainted with, show, declare, express, manifest, σημαίνω, δηλόω. *Cæs.* voce et manibus. *Ovid.* nutu. *Cic.* literis, or per literas, h. e. by writing. *Id.* Canes significant, si fures venerint. *Id.* Non significandum solum, sed etiam

declarandum arbitror, h. e. not merely to point out obscurely, but to declare plainly — *Also*, of future things, to indicate, betoken, portend. *Cic.* futura. *Calpurn.* Ventis tempestatem significat. *Plin.* pluviam. *Cic.* Ex (by) aliquo monstro significatum. — *Also*, to signify, mean, import. *Cic.* Uno verbo significari res duas.

SIGNINUS, a, um. See *Signia*.

SIGNITENENS (signum & teneo), tis, 3 adj. starry. *Enn.* bigæ.

SIGNŌ (signum), as, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. 1. to mark, mark out, σημειόω. *Plaut.* locum. *Ovid.* mœnia aratro. *Virg.* regionem in cortice. *Id.* limite campum, or, *Ovid.* humum, h. e. to divide by boundaries. — Hence, to mark, for to touch, make, cover, &c. when marks of the touch, &c. are left behind. *Horat.* humum pede certo, h. e. to touch, tread upon. *Propert.* humum cyclade, h. e. to touch. *Virg.* vestigia pulvere, h. e. to make. *Ovid.* Eror signaverat herbam, h. e. touched, moistened, covered. *Id.* launagine malas, h. e. to get his first beard. — *Also*, to mark with a pen, graving-tool, pencil, &c. consequently, of writing, graving, painting, &c. *Ovid.* carmine saxum, h. e. to inscribe, grave. *Virg.* rem carmine. *Martial.* vultus imagine, h. e. to express, form, paint. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Quasi signabit in animo speciem. *Ovid.* aliquid animo, h. e. to mark, impress on one's mind. *Martial.* Filia patrii signatur imagine vultus, h. e. is the image of her father.

— *Also*, to mark with a seal. Hence, to seal. *Nepos.* epistolam. *Cic.* libellum. — *Also*, without an accusat. to seal. *Martial.* Mea gemma signat. — Hence, *figur.* *Martial.* quinquennia lustro, h. e. to close. *Plin.* Epi. vota, h. e. to confirm, strengthen. *Varr.* Sacra signata, h. e. clausa, custodita. — *Also*, to mark by words, gestures, &c. to point out, express. *Cic.* aliquid nomine, h. e. to name. *Quintil.* aliquid verbis, h. e. to express. *Id.* Que proprie signari poterant, h. e. expressed, said. *Virg.* se signari oculis videt, h. e. that the eyes of all are directed to him. — *Also*, to mark with a stamp. Hence, to stamp, coin. *Plin.* decurium. *Cic.* Argentum signatum, h. e. silver money. — *Also*, to mark by way of honor, deccurate, adorn. *Virg.* aliquem honore. — *Also*, to mark out, select. *Martial.* Myrrhina. — *Also*, to mark, observe, notice. *Virg.* — *Also*, to write down, record, commit to writing. *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — *See*, also, *Signatus*, a, um.

SIGNUM (from *ēikos*), i, n. a mark, sign, σημειον. *Nepos.* luxuriv. *Cic.* Signum dare cantandi, h. e. to give a sign. *Prop.* 1, 19 (18), 17. Signa dare, h. e. to have marks of inward grief on one's countenance. — *Also*, *figur.* a sign, proof. *Cic.* doloris. *Nepos.* Est signum, h. e. it is a sign, proof. *Cic.* Est signo, h. e. it is a proof, it proves. — *Also*, a sign of any thing future, a token, symptom, ominous appearance, prognostic, omen. *Cic.* Medici signa quedam habent ex venis et ex spiritu egroti. *Id.* Nec eam rem habuit religioni, objecto signo, ne remitteret prælum. *Virg.* Signa dare. — *Also*, a signal in war for an attack, march, relief of a guard, &c. given by musical instruments or otherwise. *Liv.* Signum canere, h. e. to give by blowing. *Id.* Signum canit, for canitur. *Terent.* and *Cæs.* Signum dare, h. e. to give a signal, as, for an attack. *Also*, for a meeting. *Cic.* Vis innumerabilis in scenam, signo dato, irrumpit. *So*, also, *Liv.* Signum proponere, h. e. by a purple cloth, or, rather, flag or standard, which was, perhaps, fixed upon the general's tent. Hence, probably, *Cic.* Signum tollere, h. e. to hoist a standard, erect a signal, give occasion for hope. — *Signum* denotes, also, a signal, watchword. *Virg.*, *Saeton.*, *Cæs.* B. G. 2, 20. Signum dandum. (But *Signum* tuba dandum in the same section, the signal for assembling.) *Tac.* *Ann.* 1, 7. — Hence, *Senec.* Virtutem jubet signum petere, h. e. to be subject (to pleasure), wait the commands of pleasure. — *Also*, an image, whether wrought, cast, made of marble or other materials, a figure,

statue, image. *Cic.* Qui signa fabricantur, h. e. statues. *Id.* Signum eburneum, h. e. figure, statue. *Virg.* Pallam signis auroque rigentem, h. e. stiff with figures wrought in gold. — *Also*, of pictures. *Plaut.* Signum pictum. — Hence, the image in a seal-ring, seal, σφραγίς. *Cic.* Volumen epistolarum sub signo habeo, h. e. under a seal. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Sub signo claustrisque reipublicæ, h. e. under lock and key, shut up safe, as it were, for in one's neighborhood. — *Also*, the impression of a seal, seal. *Cic.* *Ferr.* 1, 45. Obsignata, non minus multis signis, quam lege oportet. *Also*, a constellation, celestial sign, ἀστρον. *Cic.* leonis. *Id.* Obitus signorum. — *Also*, a standard, banner, ensiga. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* Signa militaria, or, simply, *Cæs.* signa. The standards went always before in a march or attack; hence, *Cæs.* Signa inferre, h. e. to bear the standards against the enemy, to attack. *Liv.* portæ, h. e. to attack the gate. *Cæs.* in hostes. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Signa conferre cum hoste, h. e. to join battle, to fight a regular battle. *So*, also, *Liv.* in levum cornu. *Id.* Collatis signis pugnare, h. e. to fight in a regular battle. *Cic.* Collatis signis superare hostem, h. e. in a pitched battle. Hence, *figuratively* or facetiously, *Cic.* *Att.* 7, 5. Signa conferre, h. e. to fight. Further, *Cæs.* Signa conferre, h. e. to bring the standards together. *Id.* Signis in unum collatis, h. e. joined. *Liv.* Signa conferre ad aliquem, h. e. to join one's army to that of another. *Id.* Signa movere, h. e. to break up a camp, to march an army. *Id.* vellere or convellere, h. e. to pull the standards out of the ground, in order to march, consequently, to break up an encampment, march away. *Cæs.* convertere, h. e. to direct one's march to another place, to wheel about. Sub signis, under the colors, h. e. together, in order, in rank and file; as, *Plac.* in *Cic.* Ep. Legionem habeo sub signis. *Cic.* Legionem ducere sub signis.

SIL (unc.), is, n. a kind of yellow earth or ochre, ὄξφο. *Plin.* — Hence, **Silacæus**, a, um, adj. yellowish like ochre. *Plin.* — *Also*, **Sil**, or **Sile**, same as **Seselis**. See **Seselis**.

SILA, a, f. a forest of the Bruttii in Italy, a part of the Apennine mountains. *Cic.* and *Virg.*

SILAGESS, a, um. See **Sil**.

SILANUS (unc.), i, m. a conduit-pipe, a fountain, water-spout, κρονωδὸς σωλήν. *Lucret.*

SILARUS, i, m. a river of Leucania, now *Selo*. *Virg.*

SILXUS, i, m. a kind of parsley, snallage (*Apium graveolens*, L.). *Plin.*

SILE. See **Seselis**.

SILENTER (sileo), adv. silently. *Juv.* 3 **SILENTIARIUS** (silentium), ii, m. at the 3 Byzantine court, the title of an assessor in the privy council, the next in dignity to a senator. *Cod. Just.* — *Also*, in private houses, a kind of slave, whose duty it perhaps was to keep the other slaves in order, a kind of confidential slave. *Salvian.*

SILENTIOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 3 silence, silent. *Apul.*

SILENTIUM (sileo), ii, n. a being silent, σιγή. *Cic.* Ceteris silentium fuit, h. e. the rest were silent. *Liv.* Silentium tenere, or obtinere, h. e. to keep silence, be silent. *Virg.* and *Plin.* Ep. rumpere, h. e. to speak. *Liv.* Silentio patrum edictur delectus, h. e. without opposition or objection on the part of the senate. *Cic.* De Parthis silentium est, h. e. all is spear. *Id.* Silentio praterire, or transire, h. e. to pass over in silence. *Ovid.* Silentia longa facere, h. e. to be silent for a long time. — *Silentio* praterire denotes, also, to let any thing pass by in silence, to listen to it silently. *Cic.* — *Hence*, silence, when neither any one is speaking, nor any other noise is made by any person. *Terent.* Silentium dare, h. e. to be silent. *Plaut.* facere, to be silent. (See *Ovid.* above.) Hence, *Cic.* Silentium fieri iussisti, h. e. commanded silence; or, to cause silence. — Hence, *Silentio*, in silence, silently; as, *Cæs.* egredi. *Cic.* Ferentes silentio, h. e. without a murmur, without crying. *Terent.* Adesse per silentium. *Liv.*; and *Terent.* Cum silentio, h. e. silently. — *Also*, in general, silence, stillness, quietness of any thing. *Ovid.* ruris. *Liv.*

Per silentium noctis, or Silentio noctis, *h. e.* in the silence of night, at dead of night. — Hence, figur. a staid-still, stop, cessatum, stillness, quietness, tranquillity. Cic. judiciorum. Sil. vitæ, *h. e.* a quiet, inactive life. — Also, of wood that makes no noise, does not snap. Plin.

SILENTIUS (Id.), a, um, silent. Læv. ap. 3 Gell. Loca silentia.

SILENUS (Σιληνός), i, m. in Bacchic fable, the tutor and companion of Bacchus, represented as bald-headed, always drunk, riding on an ass, &c. Horat., Virg. and Ovid. — Afterwards, Sileni are mentioned as forest-gods; these are the same as old satyri. Catull.

SILEO (σιῶω), to make silence, as oleo from ὀῖω, *es, ni, n.* and *a. 2.* to be silent, cease to speak. Ovid. — ¶ Also, to be silent, not to speak at all. Cic. de aliquo. Id. de re. — Hence, Silentes, the pupils of Pythagoras, so called because they were obliged to keep silence for five years, and only to listen to his lectures. Ovid. Also, with an accus. to keep secret. Cic. Hoc silebis. Also, with an infinit. following. Aact. B. Hisp. verbum facere, *h. e.* not to speak a word. — Hence, to be silent, to write nothing. Cic. Silere non possum. — Also, figur. to be silent, to be still, to be at rest, be calm. Cic. Musæ Varronis silent, *h. e.* Varro writes nothing. Virg. Silet nox. Id. æquor. Ovid. aer. — Also, to be still, to be inactive. Cic. Ieges silent inter arma. — Also, of plants, when they do not sprout forth. Colum. Dum silent virgæ. — ¶ Silens, still, properly and figuratively. Tibull. nox. Colum. ventus, *h. e.* hushed. Id. Inna, *h. e.* when she does not shine, the new moon. Id. ovum, *h. e.* in which a motion of the young bird is not perceived. Virg. lucus. Plin. Paneg. ærarium, *h. e.* without informers. Particularly the souls of the departed, or the shades in the infernal regions, are called Umbrae silentes, Virg., or, simply, Id. and Ovid. Silentes.

SILER (unc.), Æris, *n.* a kind of shrub, the seed of which was used as a medicine. Countrymen made use of stalks of this to keep off serpents. Virg. and Plin. According to Cæsalpin, the common spindle-tree (Evonymus Europæus, L.). According to others, a kind of brack-willow.

SILE-CO (incept. of sileo), *is, lui, n. 3.* to be silent, become silent. Virg. —

¶ Also, to obate, grow calm, quiet or still. Terent. Silesunt turba. Catull. Cæli furor æquinoctialis silesit. Ovid. venti.

SILEX (unc.), Æcis, *m.* and in Virgil also *f.* a flint, flint-stone; also, any hard, small stone. Liv. Clivum silice sternere. Virg. Silici scintillam excudit. Also, with lapis, as, in English, flint, flint-stone, Læv. or, saxum. Id. — ¶ Also, any rock or large stone. Virg. dura. Id. acuta. Sueton. Rupes durissimæ silicis. — ¶ Also, limestone. Vitruv. and Plin. — ¶ Also, figur. of hard-heartedness. Ovid. Dicam silices pecuniae habere tuum.

SILVĀNUS (Silvius), a, um, adj. belonging to or called after one Silvius. Cic.

SILICĀRIUS (sillex), *ii, m.* one that paves roads with flints or field-stones. Frontin.

SILICERNIUM (unc.), *ii, n.* a funeral entertainment. Varr. Hence, a term of reproach applied to an old man. Terent. Ad. 4, 3, 34. Exercebo te, ut dignus es, silicernium. — ¶ Also, a kind of sausage. Arnob.

SILICEUS (sillex), a, um, adj. of flint or 2 limestone, λίθινος. Vitruv. saxa.

SILICĀ, æ, *f.* fenugreek, same as fenum Græcum. Plin.

SILICĀLA (dimin. of siliqua), æ, *f.* a little pod or husk. Varr.

SILIGINARIUS (siligo), a, um, adj. concerned with or pertaining to wheat or wheat-flour. — Hence, Pandect. Siliginarius, *h. e.* a baker or dealer therein.

SILIGINÆUS (Id.), a, um, adj. made of siligo. Senec. pauli.

SILIG (unc.), *inis, f.* a kind of very white wheat, winter-wheat (Triticum hibernum, L.). Plin. — ¶ Also, the flour of this wheat. Plin.

SILIQŪA (unc.), æ, *f.* the husk, pod or shell of a bean, pea or the like, λοβός. Varr. and Virg. — Hence, Siliquæ

(*plur.*), pulse. Horat. — ¶ Also, the earob-tree, a carob, St. John's-bread, κεράτιον, ξυλόκερος. Colum. — ¶ Also, in the language of countrymen, fenugreek (fenum Græcum). Colum. —

¶ Also, a small weight, the sixth part of a scruple. Rheni. Faun. — Hence, a small coin, the twenty-fourth part of a solidus. So, perhaps, Cod. Just. 4, 32, 26.

SILIQŪASTRUM (siliqua), *i, n.* pepper-mort, πιπερίτης. Plin.

SILIQŪOR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. to put forth or grow into a husk or pod. Plin.

SILLOS (σίλλος), *i, m.* a kind of satirical writings, such as Timon composed on Plato. Gell. — Hence, Sillographus (σilloγράφος), *i, m.* a writer of lampoons or satires. Aumian.

SILLYBOS (σίλλυβος), *i, m.* a small piece of parchment fixed to a book, and containing the title or name of the author of the book. Cic. Ep. ad Att. 4, 5. (But Ed. Ern. reads sittyhis.)

SILŌ (unc.), ōnis, *m.* one who has his nose turned upwards; chamois-nosed, snub-nosed, σιμός. Plaut.

SILPHIUM (σίλφιον), *ii, n.* same as Laserpitium. Cato.

SILVĀ, or SĪLVĀ (from ἔλῃ, with the Æol. digamma ἔλῃ), æ, *f.* a wood or forest; woody ground, woodlands. Cic. Silvarum dea, *h. e.* Diana. Id. numina, *h. e.* Fauni et Satyri. — Also, a great number of shrubs or plants. Virg. and Colum. — Also, a number of trees in a garden, an orchard. Cic. Signa in silva deposita. — With poets, frequently, a tree, or trees. Virg. and Ovid. — ¶ Hence, any multitude or quantity of things, out of which any thing is wrought, as a speech, materials, store, stock. Cic. rerum sententiarumque. Id. virtutum et vitiorum.

— Juvenal. Silva comæ, *h. e.* a forest of hair as it were, hair in disorder, not dressed. — ¶ Horat. Silvæ, for silvæ.

— ¶ Silva and Nemus are indeed for the most part interchanged in Ovid. as, in Met. III, 23, 44, 55: II, 418. But they are also sometimes distinguished from each other, and connected together, as, Met. II, 438. Silva in Met. I, 563, sq. is any place overgrown with wild trees; but Nemus is a wood made pleasant by streams and green spots, and serviceable for pasture or habitation. But again in Ovid. Met. III, 175, sq. Nemus and Lucus are thus distinguished; that Nemus denotes the whole pasturable wood, but Lucus only a consecrated part of the same. Arbusto in Met. I, 286; II, 710, are walks of trees, planted by men, but especially rows of elms and poplars on vine hills, on which vines were trained. The sacred groves, Luci, may also be planted near cities or upon citadels, Ovid. Met. I, 301; but they are only for religious purposes; Arbusta are for the benefit of man. Saltus refers not to the woods, but to the locality; they are hollows or recesses, &c. of mountains, (as juga the heights) adapted to pasture and the chase. Met. II, 493; II, 689.

SILVĀNUS, or SĪLVĀNUS (silva, or sylva), *i, m.* the god of woods, Ὑλκός Θεός. The invention of the art of planting trees was attributed to him. — Mars, also, is so called. Cato. — Plur. Silvani, gods of woods and fields. Ovid.

SILVATICUS, or SĪLVATICUS (silva, or sylva), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a wood, woody, ὕλκιος. Varr. fidx. —

¶ Also, wild, growing wild, feral or living in woods. Varr. pinus. Id. sus.

SILVESCŌ, or SĪLVESCŌ (Id.), *is, n. 3.* to become a forest. — Hence, to grow thick, bushy or woody, ἀπολοχρῶναι. Cic.

SILVĒSTER, or SĪLVĒSTER (Id.), stris, stre, adj. full of woods, woody, ὕλκιος.

Cic. loca. Ovid. Umbra silvestris, *h. e.* arborm. — ¶ Also, living or growing in a wood, growing wild, wild. Cic. cursus, *h. e.* in a forest. Plin. rosa. Id. tauri.

Id. Silvestriora. Horat. homo. Virg. masa, *h. e.* a pastoral poem. Liv. materia, *h. e.* trees, wood. — ¶ Silvestris, *e,* is also found. Cæc. Collis silvestris.

SILVIA, or SĪLVIA, æ, *f.* Rhea Silvia, the daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus. Liv.

SILVICŌLA, or SĪLVICŌLA (from silva,

or sylva, & colo), æ, *m.* and *f.* a forest, inhabitant of the woods or forests ὑλοκατοικός. Virg.

SILVICŪLTRIX, or SĪLVICŪLTRIX (Id.), Æcis, *f.* living in the woods. Catull.

SILVIFRAGUS, or SĪLVIFRAGUS (silva, or sylva, & frango), a, um, adj. breaking to pieces a wood or trees. Lucet. flabra.

SILVIGER, or SĪLVIGER (silva, or sylva, & gero), ēra, ērum, adj. bearing a forest, or trees, woody. Plin.

SILVĪCŪLUS (dimin. of silo, or silus), *i, m.* somewhat snob-nosed. Arnob.

SILVŌSUS, or SĪLVŌSUS (silva, or sylva), a, um, adj. full of woods or trees, woody, ὕλκιος. Liv. saltus. — ¶ Also, full of wood. Vitruv. arbor. Plin.

Rami emicant silvosa multitudo. (But this may also mean woody, resembling a wood, like a wood.)

SILŪRUS (σίλουρος), *i, m.* a kind of fish, supposed to be the shy silurus or sheat-fish, called in the United States the horn-pout, (Silurus glanis, L.) Plin.

SILŌS (σίλλος, or σιλός), a, um, adj. having the nose turned upwards, snub-nosed, σιμός. Cic.

SILVŪLA, or SĪLVŪLA (dimin. of silva, or sylva), æ, *f.* a little wood. Colum.

SILYBUM (σίλλυβον), *i, n.* a thistle-like plant (Gundelia Tournefortii, L.). Plin.

SIMĀ, æ, *f.* the blunt part on the top of a pillar; the ogee. Vitruv.

SIMĀTHIUS, &c. See Simanthum.

SIMBRUVIUM, *ii, n.* the Simbruvian waters or lakes. Sil. 8, 369. (used in this passage collectively, for stagna Simbruvina, as Heinsius and others prefer to read also in Tacit. Ann. 14, 22, for Simbruvina.)

SIMĀ (sinus), æ, *f.* an ape, πῆσκος, properly, a female ape. Cic. — Simius, *ii, m.* is also found. Martiol. — Hence, figur. an ape, a servile or foolish imitator. Plin.

Ep. Rusticum Stoicorum simiam appellat. Horat. Simius iste. — Also, *ope,* a word of abuse, jactanapes. Col. in Cic. Ep. Illius simia vulgari subire. Fatin. in Cic. Ep. Simius, non semisiss homo.

SIMILĀ (unc.), æ, *f.* the finest wheat-flour. Cels. — It is also called simlago. Plin.

SIMILAGŌ, *inis, f.* See Simila.

SIMILIGENUS (similis & genus), a, um, 3 adj. of a like kind. Col. Aur.

SIMILIS (unc.), *e, adj.* like, resembling, similar, ὁμοιος, with a dat. or genit. to the question, To whom? or, To what? Cic. patri. Id. patri. Nepos. Corpore simillimum suis. Cic. Quod simile habet epistola concioni? Id. Similiores Atticorum. Id. Simillimum deo. Virg.

Simile metallum, *h. e.* par. Cic. Similis est improbitas. Hence, Id. Veri similis, or vero similis, *h. e.* probable. — It is also followed by inter. Cic. Plomies inter se similes, for sibi. — When in English as follows, this is expressed by atque, æ, tamenque. Cic. Similem habuit vultum, ac si, &c. *h. e.* as if. Id. Simile atque. Id. Similes sunt dii, tanquam si, &c. — Hence, subst. Simile, any thing like, a resemblance, likeness, a simile, comparison. Cic. Unum simile. — That simile properly is not synonymous with par, appears from Liv. 45, 43. Similia magis quam paria. — Hence, of paintings and other representations in metal, &c. Cic. Similem sui speciem inclusit in clipeo. Juvenal. Similem Aristotelem, *h. e.* a picture of Aristotle.

SIMILITAS (similis), ātis, *f.* same as 2 Similitudo. Cicil. — ¶ Also, similar quality, or quality of the same kind. Vitruv.

SIMILITER (Id.), adv. in like manner, alike, similarly, likewise, nearly so, ὁμοίως. Cic. Similiter atque uno modo dicere. Phædr. Similius. Cic. Simillime. — It is also followed by æ, atque, ut, *h. e.* as. Cic. Similiter facis ac si, &c. *h. e.* just so as, &c. Id. Similiter atque. Id. Similiter ut si, &c. — Also, with a dat. Plin. Similiter his, &c. — Liv. 4, 33. Similius, for verisimilius.

SIMILITUDŌ (Id.), *inis, f.* likeness, resemblance, similitudo, similarity, affinity, ὁμοιότης. Cic. Est inter ipsos similitudo. Id. Est homini cum deo similitudo. Id. Habet honestatis similitudinem. Cæc. Genus radicis ad similitu-

dinem panis efficiebant, *h. e.* baked bread of it. *Plin.* Veri similitudo, *h. e.* a true resemblance. — Also, probability. (See *Verisimilitudo*.) — ¶ Also, an image, whether painted or made of clay, &c. *o.* painting, likeness, &c. — ¶ Also, a simile, parable, comparison. *Cic.* Similitudo sequitur, quæ late patet. *Liv.* Similitudine uti. — ¶ Also, an imitating, endeavoring to become like any one. *Cic.* Similitudini relinquere. — ¶ Also, uniformity. *Cic.* *Inu.* 1, 41.

SIMILŌ, *as.* See *Simulo*.

SIMININŌS (*simia*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of on 3 *apud.* *Jul.* Obsequ. caput, *h. e.* an ape's head. *Apul.* herba, *h. e.* a kind of herb.

SIMYŌLS (*dimin.* of *simius*), *i*, *m.* a little ape, *πιδίον.* *Cic.*

SIMYTŌ, same as *Simul*, together, at once, 3 at the same time, *ἀμα.* *Plaut.* Ita tres simitu res agenda sunt. *Id.* Ut simitu, *h. e.* as soon as.

SIMYŌS. See *Simia*. 3

SIMŌ (*simus*), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a*. 1. to turn upwards. *Vitruv.* (Others explain it to mask.)

SIMŌIS (*Σιμός*), *entis*, *m.* the Simois, a river near Troy. *Virg.*

SIMŌNIDĒS (*Σιμωνίδης*), *is*, *m.* a poet of *Amorgus*. Also, a poet of *Cæa*. The latter is the most celebrated. *Cic.* — Hence, *Simōnidæus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* relating to *Simonides*. *Catull.*

SIMPLARIS (*simplus*), *e*, *adj.* simple. 3 *Veget.* armaturæ, *h. e.* soldiers who received but a simple ration.

SIMPLARIŌS (*Id.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* simple. 3 *Pandret.* conditio, *h. e.* ubi venditor non cogitur de dupla repromittere, sed de simpla tantum.

SIMPLEX (from *semel*, for which *sem* or *sin* was also in use, & *plico*), *icis*, *simple*, uncompounded, *ἀπλοῦς.* *Cic.* natura animi. — ¶ Also, *simple*, not mixed with any thing, unmixed, pure. *Cic.* Hæc simplicia, illa mixta. *Plin.* cibis, or, *Horat.* esca, *h. e.* plain or simple food, without spices or other relish. *Sueton.* mors, *h. e.* simple death, without torture. *Ovid.* aqua, *h. e.* pure water. *Cic.* iudicium aurium, *h. e.* a mere hearing without due consideration. — ¶ Also, *simple*, inartificial, natural, plain. *Quintil.* candor. *Id.* Simpliciora decent militares. — ¶ Also, *single*, without connection. *Cic.* Simpliciter in genere. *Id.* verba, *h. e.* single words. *Quintil.* verba, not compounded words. — ¶ Also, *single*, one. *Terent.* argumentum. *Cic.* officium. *Nep.* fortuna. *Plin.* cursus venarum, *h. e.* single or straight. *Virg.* Nec via mortis erat simplex. — ¶ Also, open, sincere, plain, frank, candid, ingenuous, without dissimulation or disguise, guileless, upright, honest. *Cic.* homo. *Id.* animus. *Tacit.* cogitationes. *Horat.* Simplicior, *h. e.* too natural, not sufficiently observing proper forms. *Senec.* Simplicissimus. — ¶ Also, *simple*, unsuspecting. *Plin.* Cervus animal simplex. *Horat.* Sat. 2, 2, 67. Simplex *Nævius*, *h. e.* good natured, never suspecting any thing ill. — ¶ Also, straight, without bendings. *Cic.* iter. *So.* *Plin.* 8, 16. Villus simplex (opposed to *crispioris jubæ*). — ¶ Also, unconditional, absolute. *Cic.* necessitudo. — ¶ Also, not intricate, without difficulty. *Cic.* res.

SIMPLICITAS (*simplex*), *ātis*, *f.* simplicity, singleness, when any thing is not compounded, *ἀπλότης.* *Lucret.* Sunt igitur solida primordia simplicitate. — Hence, of wood that is plain, not curled, striped, or spotted. *Plin.* materia. — ¶ Also, naturalness. Hence, openheartedness, innocence, candor, sincerity, openness, frankness, plainness, simplicity, honesty, freedom from prejudice. *Liv.* puerilis. *Quintil.* orationis.

SIMPLICITER (*Id.*), *adv.* simply, plainly, without ornament or art, naturally. *Cic.* exponere. *Id.* loqui. *Tacit.* Simplicius. — ¶ Also, absolutely, without limitation. *Cic.* defendere. — ¶ Also, simply, independently, without regard to men or things. *Cic.* Sententiam referre. — ¶ Also, simply, absolutely, without relation to any other thing. *Cic.* Cum queritur, quale quid sit, aut simpliciter queritur, aut comparate. — ¶ Also, simply, in

itself, separately, without connection. *Cic.* Or. 3, 37. Verborum primum nobis ratio simpliciter videnda est, deinde conjuncte. — ¶ Also, openly, frankly, sincerely, without dissimulation or disguise, honestly, uprightly. *Liv.* Simpliciter ad amicitiam petendam venissent. *Tacit.* Ego ac tu simplicissime inter nos hodie loquimur. *Cic.* Simpliciter breviterque dicendum, *h. e.* directly. Very frequently another word is joined to *simpliciter* in this signification. *Plin.* Ep. Simpliciter et libere. *Sueton.* Simpliciter et palam. — ¶ Also, straightly, without bendings. *Plin.* Simplicius sparsum, *h. e.* rectiore cursu venarum. — ¶ Also, singly, in the singular number. *Hieron.* Dicere simpliciter, *h. e.* in the singular number. (But this may also mean simply.)

SIMPLICŌ (*Id.*), *as*, *a*. 1. to make simple 3 or single. *Pallad.* radicem, *h. e.* to strike out a single root.

SIMPLŌS (*ἀπλοῦς*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* simple, one only, single. — Hence, *Simplum*, *i*, *n.* that which is simple. *Cic.* — *Simpla*, *a*, *f.* the simple purchase-money. *Varr.*

SIMPŌLUM (*unc.*), *i*, *n.* a kind of ladle used at sacrifices to pour wine into a cup. *Cic.* — Hence, proverbially, *Cic.* Fluctus excitare in simpulo, *h. e.* to make much ado about nothing.

SIMPŌVIUM (*unc.*), *i*, *n.* a kind of vessel used at sacrifices, perhaps same as *Simplum*. *Juvencul.*

SIMŌL (properly for *simile*, *h. e.* similar), *adv.* together, in company, *ἀμα*, *ὁμοῦ.* *Cic.* Simul eramus invicem. — Also, together, at once. *Terent.* Multi concurrent simul. — ¶ Also, together, together with, at the same time. *Cic.* Simul nobiscum introitit. *Nep.* Copias simul cum nuntio dilapsuras. *Terent.* Simul anabant. — Also, with an ablat. following, for *simul cum*. *Ovid.* Simul nobis habitat. *Horat.* Simul his. — Hence, *Simul*—*simul*, as well—as, both—and. *Cæs.* Simul sui purgandi causa, simul ut impetrent. — ¶ Also, as soon, followed by *ac*, *atque*, or *ut*. Hence, *Simul ac*, or *Simul atque*, or *Simul ut*, as soon as. *Cic.* Simul ac mihi collibitum est. *Id.* Simul atque increpuit. *Id.* Omne animal simul ut ortum est, se ipsum diligit. Also, *Simul et*, for *simul ac*. *Cic.* Epistola tua, quam accepi, simul et in Cumanum veni, eodem die. — Also, *Simul ac* primum, as soon as, no sooner than. *Cic.* Simul ac primum ei occasio visa est, aversa est pecunia publica. — Also, simply, *Simul*, as soon as. *Cic.* Et, simul inflavit tibicen, a perito carmen agnoscitur. *Liv.* Simul clamor est exauditus, in arcem fugiunt, *h. e.* no sooner was, &c. than, &c. Hence, *Id.* Simul primum, for *simul ac primum*.

SIMŌLACRUM (*simulo*), *i*, *n.* the likeness, resemblance or representation of any thing; an image, picture, figure, effigy, statue, *εἰδωλον*, *ἀγαλμα.* *Cic.* hominis. *Id.* Pingere simulacrum *Helenæ.* *Id.* oppidorum. *Tacit.* montium (painted). *Cic.* Statuæ et imagines non animorum simulacra, sed corporum. *Senec.* literarum, *h. e.* letters which a child makes under a writing-master. — Hence, *figuræ*, shadow, resemblance, appearance, semblance of a thing. *Cic.* civitatis. *Id.* Simulacra virtutum, *h. e.* semblance, shadows. *Virg.* pugna, *h. e.* a mock-fight. *Liv.* navalis pugna, *h. e.* a sea-fight for practice. — ¶ Also, a description. *Liv.* viri. — ¶ Also, an apparition, a spectre, ghost, phantom, shade, vision. *Plin.* Ep. Audita simulacra, *h. e.* stories of ghosts or apparitions. *Virg.* pallentia. *Ovid.* somni, *h. e.* visions in dreaming, dreams. *Id.* vana. *Cic.* religionis, *h. e.* auguria. — ¶ *Simulacrum*, image, likeness, refers mainly to resemblance to the person or thing which it is intended to represent; hence, it may be used of an image which is not concrete or is without form, as, in a mirror or water (so, likewise of the images of a dream, spectres, &c.) *Signum* is used of an image, whether cast, carved, or wrought, &c. also, of a bust (otherwise called *Herma* or *Hermes*, *Imago*);

so likewise of the image in a signet ring; and as *simulacrum*, by eminence of the images of the gods. *Statua*, standing image, is used almost exclusively of a statue cast in brass, representing the full form and the whole body. *Effigies* regularly belongs only to such images as are formed of wood, metal, stone, clay, or wax, rarely to *picturæ* or *tabulæ*, pictures. *Imago* has a very broad signification, as it may be used of any image, even of an after-conception of the same in the fancy.

SIMŌLAMĒN (*Id.*), *inis*, *n.* an imitation, 3 image, resemblance, *προσποίημα.* *Ovid.*

SIMŌLAMENTUM (*Id.*), *i*, *n.* an imitation, 3 tion, 3 fiction. *Gell.*

SIMŌLANS, *tis*, *particip.* from *simulo*. — ¶ *Adj.* imitating. *Ovid.* Vocum simulantior ales (the parrot).

SIMŌLANTER (*simulans*), *adv.* feignedly 3 *Apul.*

SIMŌLATĒ (*simulatus*), *adv.* feignedly, not sincerely, pretendedly, counterfeitedly, fictionally, *ὑποκριτικῶς.* *Cic.*

SIMŌLATILIS (*simulo*), *e*, *adj.* imitated. 3 *Venant.* Fortuna.

SIMŌLATIŌ (*Id.*), *ōnis*, *f.* on imitation, falsely assumed appearance. *Cic.* virtutis. — ¶ Also, *u* pretending to be what one is not, a show, seeming, a counterfeiting, feigning; pretence, color, disguise; insincerity, hypocrisy, deceit, simulation, *ὑπόκρισις*, *εἰρωσεία.* *Cic.* Legis agraria simulatione. *Cæs.* Agere cum simulatione timoris. *Id.* Per simulationem vulnerum se recipere.

SIMŌLATŌR (*Id.*), *ōris*, *m.* an imitator. *Ovid.* figuræ. — ¶ Also, a feigner, pretender, counterfeiter, *ὑποκριτής.* *Sueton.* cujuslibet rei, *h. e.* who can assume all shapes, can say any thing contrary to his real opinion in order to please others, &c. *Cic.* In omni oratione simulatorem, quem *εἰρωσα* *Græci* nominaverunt, *Socratem* accipimus, *h. e.* who always spoke otherwise than he thought, a master of artful dissimulation. *Tacit.* segnitæ.

SIMŌLATŌRIE (*simulatorius*), *adverb.* 3 feignedly. *Cassiod.*

SIMŌLATŌRIŌS (*simulator*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 3 feigned, hypocritical. *Cassiod.*

SIMŌLATRIX (*Id.*), *icis*, *f.* she that makes 3 alike or gives a form. *Stat.* Circe, *h. e.* who changed men into animals, and consequently gave them another shape.

SIMŌLŌ, or **SIMŌLŌ** (*similis*), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a*. 1. to make any thing or person like another. *Virg.* Simulata magnis Pergama. *Cic.* Minervam simulatam *Mentori*, *h. e.* who had assumed the shape of *Mentor*. — ¶ Also, to make like, paint, represent. *Horat.* cupressum. — ¶ Also, to imitate, resemble. *Virg.* nimbos. *Horat.* Catonem. — Hence, *Simulatus*, *a*, *um*, imitated, pretended, feigned, counterfeited, seeming, fictitious, affected, false. *Nepos.* amicitia. *Cic.* sedulitas. *Id.* Nec simulatum quicquam potest esse diurnum. *Virg.* verba. — ¶ Also, to simulate, say or pretend any thing which is not real, to act as though that were real which is not so, to counterfeit, feign, put on the appearance of a thing. *Terent.* mortem. *Ovid.* gaudia vultu. *Id.* lacrimas. *Cic.* Simulavit se furere. Hence, *Sallust.* negotia, *h. e.* to transact his affairs with dissimulation or cunning. *Liv.* Simulabat agrum, for se agrum esse, *h. e.* feigned to be sick. *So.* also, *Ovid.* Simula sanum. *Cic.* absolutely. *Terent.* Cur simulat? *h. e.* why does he dissemble? — ¶ See, also, *Similans*.

SIMŌLTAS (for *similitas*), *ātis*, *f.* a grudge or hatred, properly towards an equal, dislike or oversia, secret grudge, dissembled animosity or hatred; in *Cic.* often political enmity. *Quintil.* Simulatus cum aliquo gerere, *h. e.* to have. *Cic.* Simulatus cum aliquo exercere. *Nepos.* Nunquam cum sorore fuisse in simulate. — ¶ Also, an agreement. *Hygin.* — ¶ According to *Herzog*, on *Cæs.* B. G. 5, 44. *Simultas* is from *simul*, and is accordingly equivalent to jealousy, rivalry, when two persons are striving for the same end. — *Doederlein* finds no confirmation of the idea that *simultas* especially signifies a secret enmity, one which rests upon hypocrisy. consequently a grudge.

SINCLĀS (dimin. of *simus*), a, um, adj. 3 somewhat flat-nosed. *Lucret.*
SINŌS (σινός), a, um, adj. bent upwards 2 or flat, as a nose. *Martial.* Puer *sima* nare. *Cels.* A parte, quia *sima* est.
 — *¶* Also, having a nose turned upwards, flat-nosed, chamais-nosed, snub-nosed, σινός. *Virg.* capella.

SIN (unc.), conj. but if, if however. εἰ ἔτε, ἢν ἔτε, καὶ, when the contrary or any thing opposed to it precedes. It is frequently preceded by *si*. *Terent.* Si relinquo, ejus vitæ timeo, *sin* opitulator, hujus minus. Thus, *Si — sin* occurs frequently. *Cic.* Si ita est, omnia facilliora: *sin* aliter, magnum negotium. Also, *Nisi — sin*. *Plaut.* Nisi molestum est, nomen dare vobis volo concedi: *sin* odio est, dicam tamen. — It is frequently not preceded by *si*. *Cic.* Danda opera est, ne tributum conferendum sit; *sin* qua necessitas obvenierit, &c. — Instead of *sin*, we sometimes find *sin autem*. *Cic.* Si vir esse volet, præclara *convocia*: *sin autem*, erimus nos, qui solemus. Or, *sin vero*. *Colum.* Primum esse admissura tempus verum, parilibus, si sit ovis matura: *sin* vero feta, circa Julium mensem. (In these passages *autem* and *vero* are redundant.) — *Sin minus*, *sin ulter*, *sin secus* sometimes form a whole clause, and are to be rendered but if not. *Cic.* Quod si adsecutus sum, gaudeo; *sin* minus, hoc me tamen consolator, quod, &c. So, also, *Id.* *Sin* aliter. *Plaut.* *Sin* secus. Instead of it, *sin autem* is found. *Cic.* *Att.* 10, 7. med. Also, *sin.* *Id.* 16, 13. — Quod *sin*, for *sin.* *Val. Flacc.* — *Si* is sometimes followed by a double *sin*. *Cic.* Quodsi scribere oblitus est; *sin* nostri oblitus es; *sin* æstivorum, &c.

SINĀPI, n. indeclin. and **SINĀPIVS** (σινῆπι, σινῆπις), is, f. mustard. *Plin.*

SINĀPISMŌS (σινῆπισμός), i, m. a mus-3 tard-plaster. *Cæd. Aurel.*

SINĀPIZŌ (σινῆπιζω), as, a. 1. for exam-3 ple, *Veget.* partem corporis, h. e. to apply or put on a mustard-plaster.

SINCERE (sincerus), adv. from one's heart, sincerely, plainly, frankly, openly, candidly, ingenuously, without disguise, ἀκεραῖος. *Cic.* loqui. *Gell.* Sincerius. *Augustin.* Sincerissime. — *¶* Also, well. *Plaut.*

SINCERITAS (Id.), ātis, f. cleanliness, purity. *Plin.* vasorum. — *¶* Also, integrity, entireness, a being uninjured or spoiled, goodness, soundness, good and proper quality. *Pallad.* capitis. *Plin.* salinarum. *Suæc.* Bonum habebit sinceritatem suam, h. e. completeness, perfection. *Gell.* verborum, h. e. goodness. — *¶* Also, sincerity, frankness, upright-ness, integrity, ἀκεραιότης. *Gell.*

SINCERITER (Id.), sincerely, ἀκεραῖως. 3 *Gell.*

SINCERŌS (for *simcerus*, from *semel*, & *repāo*), a, um, adj. mixed simply. Hence, not painted, genuine, natural, real. *Ovid.* genæ. *Cic.* Sequeretur fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris. *Gell.* Stoicus, h. e. a real stoic. — Hence, upright, candid, sincere, ingenuous, honest. *Cic.* Nihil *sinceri*. *Liv.* fides. *Cic.* pronuntiator rerum gestarum. *Gell.* Scriptor sincerissimus. — *¶* Also, pure, clean, without dirt, without spots. *Horat.* vas. *Plaut.* tergum, h. e. without red marks from blows. *Id.* pori, h. e. without measles, or sores. — *¶* Also, pure, unmixed, mere, simple. *Liv.* prælium equestre, h. e. a battle between cavalry, without infantry. *Tacit.* gens. *Plin.* avungia. — Hence, figur. pure, unmixed. *Cic.* voluptas. *Justin.* Sincerius gaudium. — *¶* Also, uninjured, unhurt, entire, whole. *Ovid.* corpus. *Id.* Minerva, h. e. inviolate virginity. *Cic.* Sincrum integrumque. — *¶* Also, uncorrupt, not spoiled, genuine, good, sound. *Gell.* Corpus sincerius. *Plaut.* porci. (See above.) *Plin.* gemma. *Cic.* judicium. *Ovid.* pars, h. e. sound or uninjured.

SINCIPĒT (perhaps for *semicaput*, ἡμικέφαλον), ātis, n. one half of the head. *Plaut.* Laridum peronidem, aut *sincipit*. *Plin.* Sincipita verina. (Some suppose that it denotes the fore part of

the head.) — *¶* Also, the head. *Sidon.* Dissicit *incipiti* miserabile *sinciput* ense. *Plaut.* Non tibi sanum est *sinciput*, h. e. you are not in your senses.

SINDŌN (σινδών), ōnis, f. a kind of fine 3 cotton stuff, muslin; also, a cotton garment. *Martial.*

SINE (perhaps from *sino*), a preposition governing an *ablat.*; without, *àven.* *Terent.* Sine periculo. *Cic.* Sine dubio. — Also, without a case. *Cic.* Cum fratre an *sine*? sc. eo (fratre). — It is generally joined with *ullus* instead of *omnis*. *Cic.* Sine ulla dubitatione. *Omnis* is, however, also joined with it. *Cic.* Sine omni sapientia. — It is sometimes put after its case. *Horat.* Vitiis *nemo* sine nascitur.

SINGILIŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. an inferior 3 kind of short garment. *Treb. Poll.*

SINGILLARIŌS, a, um, adj. same as *Singularis*. *Tertull.* motus.

SINGILLĀTIM. See *Singulativum*.

SINGLĀE, ārum. See *Siglum*.

SINGULARITER, adv. for *Singulariter*. 3 *Lucret.* 6, 1065. (But *Ed. Creech.* reads *singulariter*, which, however, is to be pronounced as a quadrisyllable.)

SINGULĀRIE (singularis), adv. same as 3 *Singulariter*. *Cic.* *fragm.*

SINGULĀRIS (singulus), e, adj. one only, single, ἑνικός. *Cic.* homo. *Plin.* Qui singularis natus sit, h. e. solus.

Macrob. pugna, h. e. with one only, a single combat, a duel. — *¶* Also, one of its kind, one and no more. *Cic.* Singularem deus hunc mundum creavit. — Hence, extraordinary, excellent, remarkable, singular, unique, matchless, unparalleled. *Cic.* Aristoteles in philosophia prope singularis. *Id.* vir. *Nep.* fides. *Cic.* crudelitas. — Also, belonging to one person. *Nepos.* potentia, or imperium, h. e. monarchy. — Also, relating to one person or thing. *Quintil.* numerus, h. e. the singular number. *Id.* nomen, h. e. found or used in the singular. — *¶* Also, not common with others, separate, apart. *Suæc.* locus. *Cic.* beneficium. — *Tacit.* Ala singularium, h. e. a peculiar kind of horsemen. — *Coæd.* Just. Singulares, h. e. a kind of scribes or copyists; same as *Notarii* per siglas scribentes, h. e. probably, a kind of shorthand-writers.

SINGULĀRITĀS (singularis), ātis, f. the 3 being one or one only or alone. *Tertull.* — Hence, single life. *Tertull.*

SINGULĀRITER (Id.), adverb, singly. Hence, in the singular number, ἑνικός. *Quintil.* and *Gell.* — *¶* Also, all alone, alone, separately. *Paulin.* Nolan. — *¶* Also, greatly, exceedingly, particularly. *Cic.* diligere.

SINGULĀRIS (singulus), a, um, adj. 3 same as *Singularis*, single, ἑνικός. *Gell.* literæ. — *¶* Also, simple. *Plaut.* catenæ. — *¶* Also, singular, remarkable. *Gell.* velocitas.

SINGULĀTIM, or **SINGILLĀTIM** (Id.), adv. singly, one by one, piece by piece, man by man. *Cic.* — Instead of it, *sigillatim* is sometimes used. *Suæc.*

SINGŪLI. See *Singulus*.

SINGŪLTIM (singulus), adv. with sobs 3 or sobbing, sobbingly, μετὰ λυγροῦ. *Apul.* *Metam.* 2. (But *Ed. Oudend.* reads *singulis*.) — *¶* Also, for *singulativum*. *Horat.* *Sot.* I, 6, 56.

SINGŪLTĪŌ (Id.), is, n. 4. to sob, λῆζω. *Apul.* — Also, to yez, hiccup. *Cels.* — *¶* Also, to cluck, as a hen does. *Colum.*

SINGŪLTŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to sob, yez, hiccup, λῆζω. *Quintil.* Si non interistentes offensantesque brevī illa atque concisa singultantium more ejecturi sinus. *Stat.* Verba singultantia, h. e. broken. — Also, of persons dying, to rattle in the throat. *Virg.* Truncus sanguine singultans. — Also, of water when it passes through a narrow opening with a bubbling noise. *Sidon.* — *¶* Also, to breathe out with sobs, to sob away, to gasp away with short sobs or rattling in the throat. *Ovid.* animam. *Id.* Sonis singultans.

SINGŪLTŌS (singuli), us, m. a sob, sobbing. *Cic.* — Also, the hiccup, hiccough, or yez. *Plin.* — Also, of persons dying, a rattling in the throat. *Virg.* — *¶* Also, a similar sound produced by

animals, as, of a raven, a croaking. *Plin.* of a hen, a clucking. *Colum.*

SINGŪLŌS (unc.), a, um, and more frequently, plur. Singuli, ā, a, adj. single, one separate from another. *Plaut.* Singulum vestigium. *Gell.* Numero singulo dicere, h. e. singulari. *Cic.* Singuli (plur.). *Plin.* Quadrageni singuli, h. e. forty-one. — Hence, one, distributively, one to each. *Cic.* Legionis singulas posuit Brundisii, Tarenti, &c. h. e. one to each place. *Liv.* Filie singulos filios habentes. — *¶* Also, each, every, each particularly. *Cic.* Centurionibus, quibus singula naves erant attributæ, h. e. one to each centurion. *Cic.* Describat censores binos in singulas civitates. *Id.* Singulis diebus. *Id.* In dies singulos, h. e. daily, from day to day. — *¶* Also, alone, without company. *Sene.* Nunquam sumus singuli.

SINIS (Σινύς, h. e. villain, robber), is, m. a highwayman of Corinth, who compelled travellers to attempt to bend pines, and hung those who were not able to accomplish this task. He was killed by *Theseus*. *Ovid.* *Met.* 7, 440. He is the same one that was properly named *Sciron*, also *Damastes*, *Polypemon*, *Procrustes*. Only the Athenians, to do honor to *Theseus*, made from these epithets of an individual, as many monsters.

SINISTER (from *sino*), tra, trum, adj. left, on the left, on the left hand or side, σκαῖος, ἀπὸστερός. *Suæc.* calceus. *Nepos.* manus. *Horat.* ripa. *Cæs.* pars. *Id.* Sinistra, sc. manus, h. e. the left hand. Hence, *Cic.* A sinistra, sc. manu or parte, h. e. on the left hand. So, also, *Id.* Sinistra (ablat.). — The comparat. *Sinisterior*, us, though the genit. is *sinistri*, and not *sinisteri*, is also found in the signification of the positive. *Ovid.* rota. *Varr.* pars. *Galb.* in *Cic.* Ep. Cornu sinisterius. — *¶* Also, sinister, adverse, contrary, baleful, pernicious, unfortunate, bad. *Ovid.* signa. *Propert.* pugna. *Tacit.* fama. *Virg.* Notus pecori sinister. *Apul.* Sinistro pede proficisci, h. e. at an unlucky hour. — *¶* Also, perverse, wrong, sinister, bad, ill. *Tacit.* interpretatio. *Virg.* mores. — Hence, *Sinistrum*, any thing wrong or bad. *Ovid.* Studiosa sinistra. — Also, with a genit. following. *Sil.* Fidei sinister, h. e. that does not keep his word, faithless. — *¶* In the auspices and divination from lightning, it denotes auspicious, lucky, being of a good omen, because the Romans turned their face towards the south, and the eastern side was considered fortunate. *Ovid.* tonitru. (Comp. *Cic.* *Divin.* 2, 35 and 39.) — When Greeks are speaking, it means unlucky, bad. *Ovid.* nomen. *Id.* Avibus sinistra, h. e. of an unlucky hour. — Sometimes, also, with Romans, unlucky. *Val. Maz.* auspiciis. *Cic.* *Phil.* 2, 38. fulmen.

SINISTERITAS (sinister), ātis, f. untowardness, awkwardness. *Plin.* Ep.

SINISTRE (Id.), adv. on the left hand. Hence, in a sinister way, perversely, corruptly, maliciously, unfairly, badly, wrong, ill, σκαῖος. *Horat.*

SINISTRŌRSUM, and **SINISTRŌRSŌS** 2 (for *sinistroversum*, or *sinistroversus*), adv. towards the left hand, to the left, ἐν ἀπὸστερᾷ. *Cæs.* and *Horat.*

SINISTRŌVERSŌS, adv. same as *Sinistroversus*. *Lactant.*

SINŌ (unc.), is, sivi, sītum, a. 3. to permit, suffer, allow, give one leave, let one do a thing, ἐάω. *Cic.* Non feram, non patiar, non sinam. *Cic.* Nunquam sinit eum respicere. *Terent.* Sinite, exorator ut sim. — Also, without ut. *Terent.* Dicat sine, h. e. let him say, allow him to say. *Cic.* Non sinam respondere. — Also, passively, *Cic.* Accusare non est *sini*, h. e. he was not permitted. — *Sine*, in familiar talk, let. *Plaut.* Sine herus adveniat, h. e. in a threatening manner, let him but come, and then I will make my complaint. — *Esse* is sometimes omitted. *Liv.* Humiliora *sineret* ea. — Also, with the omission of an infinit. to let any thing or person alone, to omit. *Plaut.* Sine, h. e. let it be. *Cato.* Nec plus aqua *sine*

siet horam unam, *h. e. the watering is not to be deferred longer than an hour.* — *Also, to leave, forsake, abandon.* *Virg. agnina.* — *Also, to leave, suffer to be or remain at any place.* *Varr. Sinunt cum matribus, se. esse.* *Virg. Neu propius tectis taxum sine.* — *Also, not to take away.* *Virg. animani.* — *Also, to leave to.* *Virg. arma viris.* — *Also, to let go.* *Terent. Sine me, h. e. let me go.* — *Also, to let one work or do any thing.* *Terent. Heaut. 1, 1, 33. Sine, se. me.* — *Also, to let any one speak of any thing or celebrate in verse.* *Virg. Si quem numina læva sinunt, auditque Apollo.* *Plin. Ep. Illud nec dii sinant, h. e. God forbid! μή γένοιτο.* *So, niso, Lic. Ne istud Jupiter sirit* — *Perf. Sini, for siri.* *Terent. in some Edd.* — *Plaut. Sinit, for sinat.* — *Liv. Sirit, for sive-rit.* *So, also, Plaut. Siris, siritis.* *Liv. Sissem, for sissim.* — *¶ Partic. Situs, a, um (unless it is in part an adj.). permitted, allowed.* *Cic. Situs est accusare.* — *Also, placed, put.* *Plaut. In suo quidque loco situm.* — *Hence, lying, laid, buried, interred.* *Liv. Illic siti sunt Acarnanes.* *Cic. Marii sitas reliquias dissipari jussit.* — *Also, of places, lying, situate.* *Nepos. Urbes, quæ in ora Græciæ sitæ sunt.* *Liv. Insula, in qua sita Carthago est.* *Plin. Insulæ ante promontorium sitæ.* — *Also, being, put, placed, of persons and things.* *Terent. Virgo sita erat exadversum, h. e. was opposite.* *Cic. Lingua in ore sita est.* *Plin. Statuæ ad ædem sitæ.* — *Hence, situm esse, to depend upon, rest with.* *Cic. Est situm in nobis.* *Nepos. In ejus perniciæ patriæ situm putabant salutem.* — *Also, built, erected, founded.* *Tacit. Urbs a Philippo sita.*

SYNŌPĒ (Συνὴ), *es, f. a town of Paphlagonia, on the Black sea, a colony of Milesus, and the birthplace of Diogenes.* — *Hence, Sinopenis, e, adj. of or belonging to Siaope.* *Liv. Sinopenes, h. e. the inhabitants of Sinope.* — *Sinōpeus (Σινωπεύς), ei and eos, m. of or belonging to Sinope.* *Ovid. Cynicus, h. e. Diogenes.* — *Sinōpicus (Σινωπικός), a, um, adj. of or belonging to Sinope.* *Cels.* — *Sinōpis (Σινωρίς), idis, f. of or belonging to Sinope.* *Hence, Plin. Sinopis, se. terra, h. e. a kind of red color.* — *¶ Also, Sinōpe, a Grecian town in Latium, whither the Romans sent a colony, and which they called Sinuessa.* *Liv.*

SINUAMEN (sino), *inis, n. a bending, 3 turning, winding.* *Prudent.*

SINŌATIŌ (sinuo), *ōnis, f. a bending, 3 bend, curve.* *Fulgent. Corniculata Lunæ sinuatio.*

SINŌESSĀ, *æ, f. a town of Latium.* — *Hence, Sinuessanus, a, um, adj. belonging to Sinuessa.* *Cic.*

SINŪM, *i, n. and SİNŪS (δῖνος), i and us, 2 m. a kind of big-bellied earthen vessel, for wine, milk, &c.* *Plaut. Varr. and Virg.*

SINŪS (sinus), *as, avi, atum, a. l. to turn 2 or wind like a serpent, wreath, twist, bend, bow, curve, κόλδος.* *Ovid. arcum, h. e. to bend.* *Virg. terga.* *Ovid. Serpens sinuatur in arcus, h. e. sinuat se.* *Plin. Luna sinuata in orbem.* *Calp. Valis sinuata latus.* — *¶ Also, to hollow, excavate, eat, corrode.* *Cels. 7, 2.*

SINŪDŌSE (sinuosus), *adv. full of curves 3 or folds.* — *Hence, figur. Gell. Dicere sinuosius, h. e. more intricately or obscurely.*

SINŪDŌSŪS (sinus), *a, um, adj. full of 2 folds, turnings, or windings, crooked, winding, bent, sinuous, κόλδωδης.* *Ovid. vestis, h. e. full of folds.* *Plin. Folia sinuosa lateribus.* *Virg. Flexus anguis.* — *¶ Also, figur. Quintil. narratio, h. e. full of digressions.* *Gell. questio, h. e. full of difficulties, intricate, perplexed.* *Perf. In sinuoso pectore, h. e. in my inmost heart, in the bottom of my heart.*

SINŪS (unc.), *us, m. any bent surface or semicircular hollow, a bosom, fold.* *Hence, the bosom or full part of a garment which covers the breast.* *(The sinus togæ, the large lappet formed by throwing the gown about the left arm, and drawn together with the arm, formed a part of this bosom, or the bosom itself.)* *Hence, Sinus may sometimes be rendered the lap.*

The Romans made use of this fold in the toga as a pocket, in which they carried letters, purses, daggers, &c.; and hence, Augustus used to cause the sinus of persons approaching him to be searched. *Sueton. Pratentato sinu.* *Propert. Sinus ponderat, h. e. she searches the pockets.* *Terent. Alicui manum in sinum inserere, h. e. to put his hand in his bosom.* *Cic. Cedo literas ex ipsius sinu.* — *Also, the breast, bosom.* *Ovid. Metu micuere sinus.* *Propert. Sinus meos fugit, h. e. she flies from my embrace.* — *Hence, Sinus, of things done in secret.* *Cic. Gaudere in sinu, h. e. to rejoice secretly.* — *Also, of great love.* *Cic. In sinu est meo, h. e. I love him very much.* *Id. In sinu gestare, h. e. to esteem and love greatly.* *Hence, Plin. Ep. In sinu amici deflere, h. e. to weep on the bosom of a friend.* *Tacit. In sinu avi falsa perdidicerat, h. e. in the lap, in daily intercourse with.* *Cic. Bibulum noli dimittere ex sinu tuo.* — *Also, the innermost part of a thing, the heart, the bowels.* *Salust. In sinu urbis sunt hostes.* — *Also, a hiding-place, secret place.* *Tacit. ambitiosus.* — *Also, figur. bosom, lap, refuge, retreat.* *Plin. Paneg. Confugit in sinum tuum republica.* — *Also, for power.* *Tacit. Opes in sinu præfectorum fore.* *Pandect. In sinu meo habui, h. e. in my power, at my disposal.* — *¶ Also, any bent surface, a bending, flexure, cavity.* *Cic. Torvus draco serpit, subter supràque revolvens sese conficiensque sinus e corpore flexos, h. e. folds, spires.* *Also, the curve or hook of a pruning knife.* *Colum. Pars falcis, quæ flectitur, sinus nominatur.* — *Cels. Sinus ossis, h. e. the sinus of a bone (to which the process is opposed).* — *Also, of hair, a curl, ringlet.* *Ovid. Also, of a garment, a fold or plait.* *Liv. Sinu ex toga facto.* *Virg. Sinus fluentes. Sinus togæ, the lappet forced when the toga was thrown over the left arm.* — *(See above.)* — *Hence, Sinus, a garment, but probably only a folded or plaited garment, either of women.* *Ovid. Indue regales sinus; or of men.* *Stat. — Also, the hollow or aperture of a net.* *Plaut. — Hence, a net.* *Juvenal. So also of a spider.* *Plin. — Also, of a sail when the wind fills it, the belly, bend.* *Virg. Sinus implere secundos.* *Ovid. Pleno pandere vela sinu.* — *Also, of waters, a bend, a bay, gulf.* *Cic. Sinus ad urbem flectitur.* *Id. maritimus.* — *Senec. terra, h. e. a hollow, opening, abyss.* — *¶ Sinus, a kind of vessel.* *See Sinuæ.*

SIŌN, or **SIUM** (σίον), *ii, n. a plant growing in marshes and on reedbeds, water-parsnep (Sium latifolium, L.).* *Plin.*

SIPARIUM (unc.), *ii, n. the veil, or curtain, of a theatre, perhaps only a small kind of it.* *Cic. Post siparium, h. e. behind the curtain.* *Apul. Aulæo subducto et complicitis sipariis.* *Apul. distinguishes therefore between aulæum and siparium. Siparium seems to have been used in comedies, and not in tragedies.* *Senec. Verba eothurno, non tantum sipario, fortiora.* — *¶ Also, a curtain or cloth spread over the seats of the judges as a covering against the sun.* *Quintil.*

SIPHŌ, or **SIPHŌN** (σίφων), *ōnis, m. a tube or pipe, from which water springs forth.* *Senec. — ¶ Also, a pipe by which, in conflagrations, the fire was extinguished, a kind of fire-engine.* *Plin. Ep. — ¶ Also, a pipe for drawing wine from a cask, a siphon.* *Cic. — ¶ It is also written sifo and sifon.*

SIPHŌNCŌLŌS (dimin. of siphon, or sipho), *i, m. a small pipe, &c.* *Plin. Ep.*

SIPŌ, *as, a. l. obsol. Dissipo, insipo, ob-sipo, are derived from it.*

SIPŌNTUM, *i, n. a town of Apulia.* *It is also called Sipus, utitis, f. Lucan.*

Hence, Sipontinus, a, um, adj. relating to Sipontum. *Cic.*

SIPTACHŌRA (σιπταχόρα), *æ, f. the Indian name of a tree exuding electrum, h. e. a kind of odoriferous gum.* *Plin.*

SIPŌS, *utitis, f. See Sipontua.* *3*

SIPŪLŌS (Σίπυλος), *i, m. a mountain of Lydia, and partly of Phrygia Major. On this mountain Niobe is said to have been changed into a stone.* — *Hence, Sipylæus, a, um, adj. Stat.*

SİQUA, or **Sİ QUĀ**, *if perhaps.* *See Siquis SİQUĀNDŌ, or Sİ QUĀNDŌ, for S aliquando, if at any time, if ever, εἰποτε.* *Cic. When used without a verb, it denotes if it ever happened or is to happen, if it ever has been done or shall be done, h. e. now especially.* *Ovid. Nunc mihi, si quando, puer et Cytherea favete.* **SİQUIDEM**, or **Sİ QUIDEM**, *if indeed.* *Terent. Actum est, siquidem hæc vera prædicat.* *Cic. O fortunatam rempublicam, siquidem hanc sentinam hujus urbis egerit.* — *¶ Also, if, even if, although.* *Plaut. Siquidem Jovis fuit.* — *¶ Also, since, seeing that, inasmuch as.* *Cic. Præclare ponitur, siquidem id egisti.* *Cæs. Illius patientiam pene obsessionem appellabant, siquidem ex castris egredi non liceret.* — *¶ Si in siquidem is short with poets.*

SİQUIS, and **SİQUI**, *siqua, siquod and siquid, or properly, SİQUIS, SİQUI, siqua, siquod, siquid, for si aliquis, &c. if any one, if any.* *(See Si. Qui, and Aliquis.)* — *¶ Si qui, or siqui, h. e. si qua ratione, if in any way, if by any means.* *Liv. Instead of this we find also, Siqua, se. ratione.* *Plaut. Siqua queat reperire, quæ sustulerit.* *Virg. Siqua fata sinant.* — *¶ Si quo, or siquo, for si aliquo, if any whither.* *Cic. Siquo literas misit.* *Also, if for any purpose.* *Liv. Si quo opera opus esset.* — *¶ Si qua, for si quæ.* *Cic. Si qua erunt, doce me.* — *¶ Si quid denotes, also, if perhaps, if by any means.* *Virg. — ¶ See, also, Qui, and Aliquis.* — *¶ Si qui is for the most part used adjectively. Si quis, as a substantive.*

SİRĒUM (σίραιον), *i, n. same as Sopa.* *Plin.*

SİRBENŌS (συρβηνός), *a, um, adj. that 3 speaks indistinctly or confusedly.* *Fronto.*

SİRCITŌLĀ, *æ, f. a kind of grape.* *Colum.*

SİRCŌLĀ, *æ, f. a kind of grape.* *Plin. 14, 4, 6.*

SİREDŌN (σειρηδών), *ōnis, f. same as Sirea.* *Auson.*

SİREMPŌS, and **SİREMPŌSE**, *same as 2 Similis, like, the same.* *Senec. Siremps lex.* *Plaut. Sirempse legem.*

SİREN (Σειρήν), *ēnis, f. a siren.* *The 3 sirens had the form of a virgin above the waist, and the rest of the body like that of a bird. With their sweet voice they charmed sailors and detained them on their voyage.* *Ovid. — Virg. Scopuli sirenum, h. e. three rocks near Campania, where the sirens are said to have resided.* — *Hence, figur. Horat. Vitanda est improba Siren, desidia.* — *¶ Also, same as Fœvus, a drone.* *Plin. 11, 16.*

SİRENŌS, *same as Sirenius.* *3 Hieron.*

SİRENŪS (Σειρήνιος), *a, um, adj. of or belonging to the sirens.* *Gell.*

SİRIACŌS (σειριακός), *a, um, adj. of, or belonging to, or proceeding from the dog-star.* *Avien. calor.*

SİRIĀSIS (σειρίασις), *is, f. a disease in children, probably an inflammation of the membranes of the brain.* *Plin.*

SİRIM, *is, it, for Siverim.* *See Sino.*

SİRIUM, *ii, n. rugwort.* *Apul.*

SİRIŪS (Σείριος), *ii, m. Sirius, the dog-star.* *Virg. — Also, adjectively.* *Id. Sīrius ardor.*

SİRŌNĀ, *æ, f. a goddess mentioned together with Apollo in some inscriptions found on the river Rhine.*

SİRPĒ (unc.), *is, n. laserwort.* *Plant. — Hence, Sirpicus, a, um, adj. Solin.*

SİRPĒŌS, **SİRPĒX**. *See Scirpeus.*

SİRPICŌLŌS. *See Scirpiculus.*

SİRPŌ, *as, a. l. See Scirpo.*

SİRPŌS, *i, m. See Scirpus.*

SİRLŪGŌS, *i, m. an animal not known to us.* *Plin. 30, 52. (But Ed. Hard. reads subjugum.)*

SİRŪS (σειρός, or σιρός), *i, m. a subterraneous granary: a cave under ground to keep corn in.* *Colum.*

SİS, *from sum.* — *¶ Also, for Sīvis, if thou wilt, if you please, if it be your pleasure.* *Plaut. Sis, herum tuis factis sospitari, da mihi istas viginti minas.* *Cic. Refer animum, sis, ad veritatem.* — *It is usually a form of common conversation, used in entreaties, commands, threats, warnings, &c. do you hear? will you?* *Terent. Cave sis.* *Id. Fac, sis, nunc promissa appareant.* *Id. Tace sis, stulta.* — *Plur. Sultis, for si*

vultis, hear, or do you hear? *Plaut.*
Adeste, sultis.

SISAPŌ, ōnis, f. a town of Hispania Bætica, now Guadalcanal. *Cic.*

SISARĀ, æ, f. same as *Eriea*. *Plin.*

SISENNĀ, æ, m. an orator and historian. *Cic.*

SISER (σίσαρον), ēris, n. a plant with a root fit for eating, the skirret or skirwort (*Sium sisarum*, L.), or, the carrot (*Daucus carota*, L.). *Plin.* — Also, mascul. or *fœmin.* *Plin.* Tres siseres.

SISICHTHŌN (σεισίχθων), ōnis, m. a 3 shaker of the earth, an epithet of *Nep-tune*. *Ammian.*

SISTENTŌ, as, n. 1. perhaps for *se ostentare*. *Plaut.*

SISTŌ (from *ιστάω*, *ιστώ*, *ιστημι*), is, stiti and stēti, stātum, a. and n. 3. TRANSITIVE, to place, put, set, cause any thing to stand. *Virg.* aciem in litore. *Id.* alicui jaram in ore, h. e. to hit in the mouth. — Hence, to bring or lead to a place. *Plaut.* aliquem in viam. *Virg.* Iluc siste sororem. — Hence, *Sistere* se, or aliquem, to appear or cause another to appear in court; as, *Liv.* puellam. *Cic.* Vas factus est alter ejus sistendi, h. e. he became surety for his appearance. *Pundect.* Sireus dolo actoris non stiterit. *Cic.* Vadinonium sistere, h. e. to appear to his recognizance, or on the day when the action is to be tried. Hence, in general, whether in a court of justice or not, to appear, show one's self, be forthcoming, be to be found, be in the way. *Cic.* se vegetum alicui. *Id.* Ante Calendas Jan., ubi-ennique erimus, abs te peto, ut te sistas.

— *¶* Also, to cause any thing to stand or stand still, to check, stop, stay, arrest, detain, keep back. *Liv.* legiones. *Id.* impetum. *Virg.* equos. *Liv.* fugam. *Ovid.* lacrimas, h. e. to repress. *Id.* pedem, or, *Liv.* gradum, h. e. to stand still, to halt. *Ovid.* sitim, h. e. to allay or quench. *Plin.* sanguinem, h. e. to staunch. *Id.* alvum, h. e. to stop a flux. *Ovid.* certamina, h. e. to end. *Id.* opus, h. e. to end. *Id.* labores, h. e. to give over. *Id.* metum, h. e. to cease. — *¶* Also, to make firm, fix. *Plin.* dentes. *Virg.* rem Romanam, h. e. to prop, stay. — *¶* INTRANSITIVE, to stand, to be made to stand on. *Plaut.* Quin capite sistat in via de semita, h. e. to fall on his head. *Id.* Qui obstitit, ore sistet, h. e. shall be made to kiss the ground. — *¶* Also, to stand still, stop, take firm footing, settle, rest. *Virg.* Ubi sistere detur. *Id.* Sistunt amnes, h. e. stand still. *Liv.* Ab Ephe-so profectus primo ad Myonesum stetit. — Hence, to continue, endure, last, remain in a good condition. *Cic.* Rempublicam sistere negat posse. Hence the forus, Sisti potest, one can subsist, endure any thing; Non sisti potest, one cannot subsist, it cannot be endured; as, *Liv.* Vix concordia (abl.) sisti posse videatur. *Id.* Nec sisti posse, ni omnibus consulatur, h. e. the state could not last, &c.; or, nor can the mischief be stopped. — *¶* Also, to appear, come. *Cic.* Testificatur, Quintium non stitisse. — *¶* Also, to show one's self as, &c. or to be. *Manil.* Iudex sistet, h. e. will become or be a judge. — *¶* Partic. Stātus, a, um, put, presented, brought before a court of justice. *Pundect.* — Also, fixed, appointed, agreed upon. *Cic.* dies cum hoste. — Also, set, fixed, stated, certain. *Liv.* dies. *Cic.* carinonia. *Id.* sacrificium. *Plin.* cursus siderum. *Id.* Stato tempore, h. e. at a certain, appointed time. *Censorin.* stella, h. e. a fixed star. — Also, holding a mean, middling. *Enn.* forma, h. e. when one is neither very beautiful nor very ugly, of middling beauty.

SISTRATŪS (sistrum), a, um, adj. having 3 or bearing a clapper. *Martial.*

SISTRUM (σίστρον), i, n. a sort of clapper, particularly such a one as was used in Egypt at the religious ceremonies in the sacred rites of Isis. *Ovid.* It was made of metal, and consisted chiefly of some small rods, put through a plate of metal, which, when shaken, made a rattling noise. It was also used by the Egyptians instead of a trumpet, as in war. *Virg.*

SISURNĀ (σίσυρα, or σίσυρνα), æ, f. a kind 3 of coarse coverlet or mattress. *Ammian.*

SISYMBRIUM (σισυμβριον), ii, n. a kind of herb, perhaps water-cresses. *Ovid.*

SISYPHÆIŌS, same as *Sisyphus*. 3 *Avien.*

SISYPHIŌDES (Σισυφίδης), æ, m. a son of 3 *Sisyphus*. *Ovid.* Ulysses is called so, because he is said to have been begotten by Sisyphus before the marriage of his mother Anticlea with Laertes.

SISYPHIŌS (Sisyphus), a, um, adj. relating to Sisyphus. *Propert.* labor. *Ovid.* Sanguine cretus Sisyphio, h. e. Ulysses (because Sisyphus is said to have been his true father). (See *Sisyphides*.) — *¶* Also, Sisyphian, Corinthian, because Sisyphus had been king of Corinth. *Ovid.* opes.

SISYPHIŌS, or SISYPHŌS (Σίσυφος), i, m. a son of *Æolus*, brother of *Salmoneus*, and king of Corinth. As a punishment for his depredations in Attica, he was compelled to roll a large stone up a mountain in the infernal regions, which, however, always rolled down again.

SISYRINCHŌN (σισυρίγγιον), ii, n. a sort of large onion. *Plin.*

SITANIŌS, or SETANIŌS (σητάνιος, or σητάνιος), a, um, adj. of this year. *Plin.* triticum, h. e. summer-wheat. *Id.* panis, h. e. bread made of it.

SITARCHIĀ, or, more correctly, SITĀR-3 CIA (σιταρκία), æ, f. provisions for a voyage or journey. *Hieron.* — *¶* Also, that which contains these provisions. *Vulgar.*

SITELLA (dimin. of situla), æ, f. a vessel 2 which was filled with water, and into which afterwards wooden ballots were thrown, a ballot-box, καλπίδιον. *Plaut.* and *Cic.*

SITHŌN (Σίθων), ōnis, m. in or of Thracæ, 3 a Thracian. *Ovid.* Properly, of Sithonia, a country of Thracæ. — Hence, Sithŏnis, ōdis, f. of or belonging to Sithonia or Thracæ, Sithonian, Thracian. *Ovid.* Subst. a Thracian woman. — Sithŏnĭus, a, um, adj. Sithonian, Thracian. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Sithonii, the Thracians. *Horat.*

SITICEN (situs & cano), ōnis, m. a musician at a funeral. *Cato.*

SITICŌLŌSŌS (sitis), a, um, adj. thirsty, thirsting. *Sidon.* — Hence, without moisture, dry, arid, parched, barren, δίψιος. *Horat.* Apulia. *Vitrur.* calx. — *¶* Also, causing thirst, διψητικός. *Plin.*

SITIENTER (sitiens), adv. thirstily. — Hence, eagerly, greedily. *Cic.* expetere. SITYŌ (sitis), is, ivi, itum, n. and a. 4. INTRANSITIVE, to thirst, be thirsty, διψάω. *Plaut.* Ego esurio, et sitio. Also, with a genit. following. *Synmach.* Sitiunt aeris.

— *¶* Also, figur. of plants, trees, fields, to thirst, be parched or dry, want moisture. *Ovid.* Siti tellus. *Virg.* herba. *Plin.* arbor. *Cic.* Sitire agros. *Plin.* Ep. Colonia sitiens, h. e. that has no water. *Plin.* Sientia, se. loca, h. e. dry places. — *¶* Also, of countries and nations, to have great heat, be in a hot climate. *Virg.* Afri sitiens. So, also, *Ovid.* Canicula sitiens, h. e. hot. — *¶* Also, to thirst after, desire earnestly or eagerly, covet. *Cic.* Aures sitiens. — Sitiens is also used with a genit. following. *Cic.* virtutis. — *Plin.* Luna sitiens, h. e. when the moon has no light, new moon. Others explain it clear. — *¶* TRANSITIVE, to thirst after. *Martial.* Tagm. Hence, passionately. *Ovid.* Aquæ sitiuntur, h. e. they thirst for water. — *¶* Also, to be desirous of or covet any thing, thirst after. *Cic.* sanguinem. *Id.* honores.

SITIS (mnc.), is, f. thirst, δίψα, δίψος. *Cic.* Sitim explere, or, *Ovid.* extinguer, or, *Virg.* restinguere, or, *Ovid.* sedare, or, *Cic.* depellere, h. e. to quench. *Plin.* Sitim facere. *Ovid.* colligere, h. e. to become thirsty. *Virg.* colligere, h. e. to occasion or create thirst. — *¶* Figur. of plants, the earth, &c. thirst, dryness, aridity, drought, sultriness, great heat. *Colum.* æstatis, h. e. plantarum. *Virg.* Siti findit Canis arva. *Id.* Deserta siti regio. — *¶* Also, figur. thirst, strong or eager desire, covetousness, greediness. *Cic.* cupiditatis. *Horat.* argenti. *Quintil.* Alicui facere situm audiendi.

SITISTA ōva (σιτιστὰ ὄα), h. e. ōva tota lutea, quoniam triduo incubita tolluntur. *Plin.*

SITITES (σιτίτης), æ, m. a kind of precious stone. *Plin.* 37, 25. *Ed.* Hard.

SITITŌR (sitio), ōris, m. one who thirsts, 3 διψητικός, δίψων. Figur. thirsting after, desirous of. *Apul.* novitatis.

SITIVĒ (sitivus, not used, from situs), adv. with regard to situation. *Tertull.*

SITŌNĀ (σιτώνης), æ, m. one who pursues 3 chases cora, as, for an army, a purveyor, quarter-master. *Pundect.* — The office of such a person is called *Sitionia* (σιτώνία), æ, f. *Id.*

SITTACĒ (σιττάκη), es, f. a parrot, with the Indians. *Plin.*

SITTŪBŌS (σίττυβος), i, m. same as *Sillybus*. *Cic.* Att. 4, 5. *Ed.* Ern. (Others read *sillybis*.)

SITŪLĀ (unc.), æ, f. a vessel for holding 3 water, a bucket, pail, waterpot, ὄδρια, κάλπις. *Plaut.* — *¶* Also, a vessel from which lots were drawn, a ballot-box. *Plaut.*

SITŪLŌS, i, m. same as *Situla*. *Cato* 3 and *Vitrur.*

SITŪS (sino), us, m. site, situation, local position, τοποθεσία, θέσις. *Cic.* loci Cæs. oppidorum. *Cic.* rerum. *Id.* membrorum. — Hence, a structure. *Horat.* pyramidum. — Also, a region, country, tract. *Plin.* meridianus. — *¶* Also, a lying or remaining long in one place. *Apul.* Gladius situ rubiginat, h. e. want of use. *Virg.* Situ durescere campum, h. e. by lying fallow. — Also, want of cultivation or care, neglect. *Ovid.* Cessat terra situ. So, also, *Virg.* Loca senta situ. — Also, age, especially old age. *Ovid.* Denipos Æsonis esse situs. *Virg.* Senectus situ victa. — *¶* Also, mould, mustiness, rust, dirt, filth which a thing acquires from lying too long in one place, from not being worked, used, cleansed, &c. *Tibull.* Occupat arma situs, h. e. rust, dirt. *Ovid.* Canescunt tecta situ. *Plin.* Crocum quod redolet situm. — Hence, of dirt or filthiness of the body. *Cic.* Tusc. 3, 12. e porta. — Also, of the mind, getting mouldy or rusty, as it were, from inactivity and idleness. *Ovid.* Ne pereant pectora situ, h. e. inactivity. *Quintil.* Velut situm ducere, h. e. to moulder away, as it were. *Id.* Siti secreti consumi, h. e. to get rusty as it were, in solitude. — Also, of things which are forgotten by posterity. *Propert.* In æternum jacere situ, h. e. oblivion. — Also, of things that grow out of use. *Vellei.* Sepulta ac situ obsita iustitia.

SITŪS, a, um, situated, &c. See *Sino*.

SIVĒ (for ve si, or vel si), conj. or if. *Tertent.* Postulo, sive æquum est, oro. *Horat.* Venias angur Apollo, sive tu mavis Erycina. Particularly, after si. *Plaut.* Si media nox est, sive est prima vespera. *Cic.* Nam si omnes atomi declinant, nullæ unquam coherescent: sive aliæ declinant, aliæ suo nutu recte ferentur, &c. — More frequently it is repeated, in which case the former is rendered if, or if either, or, simply, either, or whether; and the latter, or if, or simply or. With a separate verb to each sive. *Cic.* Sive enim illud animo fecisset — explesset ordinum suum: sive patriam liberare voluisset, non, &c. With one verb in common. *Cic.* Sive dens sive natura ademerat. *Cæs.* Sive casu sive consilio deorum. — *¶* An is sometimes used instead of the latter sive. *Tucit.* Sive vecordia, an, &c. Or vel. *Veget.* Loco circumfuso mari sive paludibus vel fluminibus. — *Seu* is frequently used instead of the first or second sive. (See *Seu*.) — *¶* Frequently it is used only once, in which case it is to be rendered or. *Justin.* Prælio sive naufragio. *Cic.* Regis Philippi sive Persæ. *Virg.* Parthus sive Cydon. Hence, in explanations. *Quintil.* Vocabulum sive appellationem.

SIUM, ii, n. See *Sion*.

SMARAGDINEŪS (smaragdus), a, um, 3 adj. of or pertaining to an emerald. *Marc.* Cap.

SMARAGDINŪS (σμαράγδινος), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to an emerald, green like an emerald. *Cels.* emplastrum, h. e. green like an emerald.

SMARAGDŪS, and ZMARAGDŪS (σμαράγδος), i, m. an emerald, by which the ancients understood any precious stone and semi-gems of green color. *Plin.* — Hence, figur. the color of an emerald. *Phædr.* and *Auct.* Carm. de Phæa. — *¶* The penult of smaragdus is used short by *Martial*.

EMARIS (εμαρίς), *idis*, *f.* a small sea-fish of an inferior kind. *Ovid.*

EMECTICUS (εμηκτικός), *a, um, adj.* absterge, cleansing. *Plin.*

SMEGMA (σμήγμα), *ātis*, *n.* an absterge or detergent medicine; particularly, a composition for smoothing the skin. *Plin.*

SMERDALEŌS, or **SMERDALEŌS** (σμερδαλέος), *a, um, adj.* terrible. *Priap.*

SMILAX (σμίλαξ), *ācis*, *f.* a kind of herb, withwood (*Smilax aspera*, *L.*). *Plin.*

— *¶* Also, the yew-tree. *Plin.*

— *¶* Also, a kind of oak (*Quercus ilex*, *L.* variet. *β*). *Plin.*

SMILŌN (σμίλιον), *ii*, *n.* a kind of eye-salve. *Cels.*

SMINTHEUS (Σμινθεός), *ēi* and *ēs*, *m.* a surname of Apollo, either from *Smintha*, a town in the Trojan territory, or from *σμήνθος*, which, in the Cretan language, denotes a mouse, the mice-killer. *Ovid.*

— Hence, *Smintheus*, *a, um, adj.* of Apollo. *Senec.* — *Sminthius*, *a, um, adj.* of Apollo. *Dict. Cret.*

SMYRNA (Σμύρνη), *w, f.* a town of Ionia; according to some, the birthplace of Homer. — *¶* Also, myrrh. *Pandect.*

SMYRNÆUS (Σμυρναῖος), *a, um, adj.* of Smyrna, Smyranean. *Plin.* *Smyrniæi*, the inhabitants of Smyrna. *Liv.* — Also, Smyranean, when Homer is spoken of, who is said to have been born there. *Lucan.* vates, *h. e.* Homer. *Sil.* plectra, *h. e.* Homeric.

SMYRNŌN, or **SMYRNĪUM** (σμύρνιον), *ii*, *n.* a kind of herb, common Alexander (*Smyrniolum olus atrum*, *L.*). *Plin.*

SMYRRHIZĀ (σμυρρήζα), *w, f.* a kind of herb, same as myrrhis, or myrrha. *Plin.* 24, 97.

SMYRUS, *i, m.* same as *Myrus*. *Plin.*

SŌBŌLES. See *Suboles*.

SŌBŌLESCŌ. See *Subolesco*.

SŌBRIĒ (sobrius), *adv.* soberly, temperately, abstemiously. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, wisely, prudently, sensibly. *Plaut.*

SŌBRIĒFACTŌS (sobrie & factus), *a, 3 um, adj.* having become reasonable, sobered. *Apul.*

SŌBRIĒTĀS (sobrius), *ātis*, *f.* sobriety, temperance in drinking. *Senec.* — Also, in general, sobriety, temperance. *Pandect. vitæ.* — Also, reasonableness. *Arnob.*

SŌBRĪNA (sobrinus), *w, f.* a cousin-german, ἀνεψία. *Plaut.*

SŌBRĪNŌS (for sororinus, from soror), *i, m.* a cousin-german, when the mothers are sisters, ἀνεψιός, ἀνεψιαδός. *Cic.*

SŌBRIŌ (sobrius), *as, a. i.* to sober, make sober. *Paul. Nol.*

SŌBRIŌS (for sōbrius), *a, um, adj.* sober, not intoxicated or drunken, νηφάλιος. *Cic.* — Also, of inanimate things. *So.*

bull. pocula, *h. e.* not intoxicating. *So.* also, *Id.* lymphia. *Tacit.* convictus. *Martial.* Verba non sobria, *h. e.* words uttered by a drunken person. *Plin.* uva, *h. e.* not intoxicating. — *¶* Also, sober, temperate, frugal, moderate in his desires, not addicted to pleasure. *Horat.* Caret invidenda sobrius aula. *Terent.* Rurisse parcam a sobriolum. *Cic.* Homines frugi ac sobrii. — *¶* Also, reasonable, prudent, sensible, cautious, circumspect. *Cic.* orator. *Id.* homo. *Senec.* ingenium. *Ovid.* Sobria ferre pedem, *h. e.* cautiously. *Gell.* Sobria dicere.

— *¶* Comparat. Sobrior. *Lactant.* — *¶* *Siccus* denotes one that has drank nothing: *Sobrius*, rather one who has no inclination to drink to excess.

SŌCCĀTŌS (soccus), *a, um, adj.* wearing 2 socks or slippers. *Senec.*

SŌCCIFĒR (soccus & fero), *ēra, ērum*, *3 adj.* same as *Soccatus*. *Sidon.*

SŌCCŌLŌS (dimin. of soccus), *i, m.* a little sock or shoe, ἐμβάδιον. *Senec.*

SŌCCŌS (nac.), *i, m.* a sock, kind of low-heeled light shoe worn by the Greeks, a slipper, sandal, ποδῖον, ὑπόδερις, ἐπικρατῖδες. *Cic.* — *Socci* were also attributed to the god Hymen. *Catull.* — On account of their lightness they were worn by comic actors, a comedian's shoe. — Hence, a comedy. *Horat.* and *Ovid.*

SŌCĒR (ἐκνρῆς), *ēr, m.* a father-in-law, ἐκνρῆς, πενθερός. *Cic.* — *Soceri*, parents-in-law, a father-in-law, and a mother-in-law. *Virg.* — In *Terent.* *Hec.* 5, 2, 4. Laches says, Noster socer venit,

h. e. my son's father-in-law. — *Socer* magnus, a grandfather-in-law, a wife's grandfather. *Pandect.*

SŌCĒRŌS, *i, m.* for *Socer*. *Plaut.*

SŌCĪA, *w, f.* See *Socius*.

SŌCĪABILIS (socio), *e, adj.* that may be joined or easily joined together or united, συναγελαστικός. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, sociable, companionable. *Senec.* — *¶* Also, living in harmony, peaceable, friendly. *Liv.* consortio inter reges.

SŌCĪALIS (socius), *e, adj.* sociable, social, companionable, friendly, relating to society, εταρικός. *Senec.* Homo sociale animal. *Id.* Beneficium dare socialis res est. — *¶* Also, pertaining to marriage, nuptial, conjugal. *Ovid.* amor. *Id.* torus. *Id.* anni. — *¶* Also, of or pertaining to allies or confederates, social, confederate, συμμαχικός. *Cic.* lex. *Liv.* fedus. *Id.* exercitus, *h. e.* the army of the allies. *Nep.* bellum, *h. e.* a war with the allies, social war.

SŌCĪALITĀS (socialis), *ātis*, *f.* social-bleness, companionableness. *Plin.* *Paneg.*

SŌCĪALITER (*Id.*), *adv.* socially, sociably. *3 Horat.*

SŌCĪATYŌ (socio), *ōnis*, *f.* conjunction, 3 union. *Martian.* *Capell.*

SŌCĪATRYX (*Id.*), *īcis*, *f.* she that joins 3 or associates, uniting. *Val. Flacc.*

SŌCĪENNŌS (socius), *i, m.* a companion, 3 comrade. *Plaut.*

SŌCĪETĀS (*Id.*), *ātis*, *f.* any connection of one person or thing with another, union, company, conjunction, communion, society, fellowship, association, alliance, conspiracy, connection which exists among nations speaking the same language, national connexion; connection by marriage and by blood; κοινοβία, εταρία. *Cic.* hominum inter ipsos. *Liv.* regni, want of faith between two joint sovereigns. *Cic.* sceleris. *Id.* Societatem coire, or, *Id.* statuere, or, *Id.* inire, or, *Id.* conflare, *h. e.* to make. *Id.* conciliare, *h. e.* to make. *Id.* naturæ cum somniis, *h. e.* connection, participation. *Id.* Venire in societatem laudum alicujus, *h. e.* to partake. *Plin.* nominum, *h. e.* when several things have the same name. — *¶* Also, in trading, a society, company, association. *Cic.* Societatem facere. *Id.* gerere, to be in partnership. *Id.* Judicium societatis, *h. e.* an action against any one for defrauding his partner. — *¶* Also, a company or society of the farmers of the public revenue. *Cic.* Bithynica. — *¶* Also, a league, alliance, confederacy between two states or princes, συμμαχία. *Sallust.* Societatem cum aliquo conjungere, *h. e.* to make or enter into. *Nep.* habere cum aliquo. *Liv.* Societatem belli facere.

SŌCĪŌ (*Id.*), *as, āvi, ātum, a. i.* to join, unite, associate, συμμειννννν, συναγελάζω. *Cic.* vini rerum cum dicendi exercitatione. *Id.* periculum vitæ suæ cum aliquo, *h. e.* to risk his life with any one. *Id.* Cum periculum vitæ tuæ mecum sociare voluisses. *Virg.* Se alicui vinco jugali, to marry. *Id.* alicquem domo, to receive into his house, entertain, make welcome. *Stat.* juvenco aratro, to yoke, couple, &c. *Id.* dextris, to plight one's faith. *Ovid.* carmina nervis, to accompany with the lyre. *Tibull.* gaudia cum aliquo. *Id.* se partieipem in casu omnes, to share with him all the chances of fortune. *Sil.* manus alicui, to come to his assistance. *Val. Flacc.* sanguinem, *h. e.* relationship, family. *Liv.* cum scientia diligentiam, to unite, join, add. *Colunt.* Apri succus sociatur olivo, is mingled or blended. *Ovid.* Sociare cubilia cum aliquo, *h. e.* cubere, socio toro jungi. — *¶* Also, to commit or do any thing in company with several persons. *Justin.* Sociari paricidium potuit.

SŌCĪŌFRAUDŌS (socius & fraudo), *a, 3 um, adj.* that deceives his comrades. *Plaut.*

SŌCĪŌS (unc.), *a, um, adj.* and subst. partaking, participating, connected, united, associated, joining or sharing in, social; a companion, associate, fellow, sharer, partner, σὺζυγος, κοινωνός. *Ovid.* Socios penates. *Id.* Moras socios jungere, *h. e.* simul morari. *Cic.* Socius periculi, *h. e.* sharing. *Id.* belli. *Id.* amentie. — *¶* Particularly, with regard to relationship, allied, related. *Ovid.* Socius sanguinis, *h. e.* a brother. —

¶ Also, with regard to marriage. *Ovia.* Socius tori, *h. e.* a partner or sharer, a husband. *Id.* Socia tori, or, simply, *Sallust.* Socia, *h. e.* a wife. *Ovid.* Lectus socius, *h. e.* the genial couch. — *¶* Also, with regard to a league or alliance, allied, confederate, leagued. *Ovid.* Classis socia. *Virg.* agmina. *Quintil.* Socia civitas. *Ovid.* Timuit socias manus, *h. e.* bellum sociale. Hence, *Socius*, subst. an ally, confederate, σύμμαχος. *Cæs.* Socios sibi arcessunt. *Cic.* Illic populo socii fuerunt, for hujus populi. (The Romans gave the name of socii more especially to the Italian people under their protection, who, in case of a war, were obliged to send auxiliaries. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Also, the inhabitants of the provinces, though they were their subjects, were called socii, by way of courtesy. *Cic.*) — *¶* Also, with regard to trade, a partner, associate. *Cic.* Socium tibi velles adungere. Hence, a phrase in law, Pro socio, as a partner, on account of a crime committed as a partner. *Cic.* damnari, *h. e.* for defrauding his partner. Hence, *Id.* Judicium pro socio, *h. e.* a trial for such a crime. — *¶* Also, of those who do, undertake, hire, rent, &c. any thing in company or jointly. Hence, *Socii*, a company of farmers of the public revenue. *Cic.* Bithynia. — *¶* Also, any companion or comrade. Hence, *Aeneas* condescendingly calls his people socii. *Virg.* — *¶* Socii navales. (See *Navalis*.) — *¶* *Liv.* Socium, for sociorum.

SŌCŌRDĪA, or **SŌCŌRDĪA** (socors), *w, 2 f.* foolishness, folly, silliness, stupidity, blockishness, dullness, ἀνενεσία, μωρία, ἄνοια. *Tacit.* — *¶* Also, sleepiness, inattention, carelessness, indolence, sloth, laziness, sluggishness, inactivity, βλακεία. *Terent.* and *Sallust.*

SŌCŌRDITER (*Id.*), *adv.* carelessly, sluggishly, slothfully, negligently, κατεβλακέντως. *Liv.* Socordius.

SŌCŌRS (se & cor), *dis*, *adj.* senseless, thoughtless, foolish, simple, silly, dull, stupid, blockish, ἀκάριος, ἄνοος, ἀσύνετος, ἀβέλτερος. *Cic.* Homines non socordes. *Sidon.* Socordior. *Apul.* Socordissimus. — *¶* Also, sluggish, inactive, slothful, lazy, careless, negligent, indolent, ἀργός, μεδῆμων. *Terent.* rem, for in rebus.

SŌCRĀTES (Σωκράτης), *is, m.* a celebrated philosopher at Athens. He was accused of atheism and of corrupting the youth, and condemned to drink hemlock.

SŌCRĀTICŌS (Σωκρατικός), *a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to Socrates, Socratic. *Horat.* chartæ, *h. e.* philosophy. *Cic.* Philosophi Socratici, or, simply, *Id.* Socratici, *h. e.* his pupils or followers. *Quintil.* interrogationes.

SŌCRĒALIS (socrus), *e, adj.* of a mother-in-law. *Sidon.*

SŌCRŌS (ἐκνρῆς), *us, f.* a mother-in-law. *Cic.* — *Pandect.* magna, *h. e.* a wife's grandmother. *Id.* major, *h. e.* proavia uxoris meæ.

SŌDALIS (unc.), *e, adj.* social, companionable. *Ovid.* turba. — Hence, *Sodalis*, subst. a companion, intimate acquaintance, comrade, fellow at meals or pastimes, boon-companion, croom, σύσσιτος, εταίρος. *Terent.* and *Cic.* — Also, by way of contempt, comrade, fellow, accomplice. *Plaut.* — *Sodales* are especially friends who frequently eat or feast with each other, fellows at meals. *Cic.* — Also, contemptuously, pot-companions. *Cic.* *Planc.* 19. *Cæl.* 7. — There were also banquet societies in honor of certain deities. *Cic.* *Sodalis* in *Lupercis*. Here it may be rendered a member. — There were also other sodales, as, *Tacit.* *Augustales*, *h. e.* a sort of priests in honor of *Augustus*, who together formed a college. — *¶* *Figur.* a comrade, companion. *Horat.* Euris sodalis hiemis. *Id.* Cratera sodalis Veneris, *sc.* because wine and love are usually found together. — *¶* Also, a companion in any thing, similar, like. *Cic.* Ille sodalis istius erat in hoc morbo. **SŌDALITĀS** (sodalis), *ātis*, *f.* fellowship, society, companionship, intimacy, friendship, εταρεία, συσσίτια. *Cic.* Ad aliquo officia sodalitate flagitare. *Id.* Homo summa sodalitate, *h. e.* that has the

greatest number of bosom-friends. —
 ¶ Particularly, a company assembled for feasting, a feasting or banqueting-club. Cic. Sodalitates me quæstore constitutæ sunt. Id. fera, sc. Lupercorum (for they had also feasts in honor of deities). Id. Consensio, quæ honeste magis, quam vere, sodalitas nominaretur (for such societies were sometimes made the instruments of bribery and dangerous conspiracies; on this account they were frequently forbidden by the magistrates. Cic. Quint. Fr. 2, 3.).

SÖDALITIUS, and SÖDALICIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or relating to companionship or fellowship, social. Ammian. consortium. Ovid. Trist. 4, 10, 46. Jure sodalicio (others read *sodnicio*). Pandect. collegia, h. e. banqueting-clubs. — Hence, Sodalicius, or Sodalitium, a company or society of friends, companionship, fellowship, brotherhood, intercourse with bosom-friends, *συσσίτιον, ἐταρεία*. Catull. — ¶ Particularly, a feasting or banqueting-club. Auct. ad Her. 4, 51. At such feasts, plots, briberies, &c. were contrived and talked over. On that account they were in bad repute. Cic. Phœn. 15. They were forbidden by the magistrates. Cic. Lex de sodaliciis.

SÖDES (according to Cicero, from *si nudes*, but more correctly, from *si audis*, as *sis* from *si vis*, and *sultis* from *si vultis*), a form used in familiar language, I pray you, I beg of you, I beseech you, if you can, if you know, if it be not disagreeable to you, if you have no objection, if you please, with your leave. Cic. Jube, sodes. Terent. Die sodes.

SÖDÖMÄ, æ, f. and SÖDÖMUM, i, n. and SÖDÖMÄ, ðrum, n. plur. and SÖDÖM, ðrum, m. Sodom, a town of Palestine. — Hence, Södomita, æ, m. and f. of or belonging to Sodom. Prud. libido. Id. Södomitæ, h. e. its inhabitants. — ¶ Södomiticus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Sodom. Hieron.

SÖGDIÄNÄ regio, or, simply, SÖGDIÄNÄ, n country of Asia beyond the Caspian sea.

SÖL (unc.), *sölis, m. the sun, ἥλιος*. Cic. præcipitans, h. e. declining. Horat. Supremo sole, h. e. in the evening. Virg. Sole novo, h. e. in the morning, at sunrise. Liv. Duos soles visos. — Also, as a person. Cic. Circe et Pasiphae e Perseide Oceani filia natæ, Sole patre. Ovid. Filia solis, h. e. Pasiphae. — Plin. Solis gemma, h. e. a kind of precious stone. — ¶ Also, the sun, sunshine, the heat of the sun. Cic. Ambulare in sole, h. e. in the sunshine, in the sun. Ovid. Soles et nubila, h. e. sunshine, clear days. Sucton. Sen sol seu imber esset. — Hence, sol is used for labor or work done in the sun, as, fighting, speaking in public, and is opposed to *umbræ*, that which is done for pleasure or pastime, or not in public, or for exercise. — Hence, of military service. Cic. Cedat umbræ (h. e. jurisprudentia) soli, h. e. to military service. — Also, of public speeches, as in the forum. Cic. Procedere in solem et pulverem. Id. Doctrinam in solem et pulverem producere, h. e. to appear in public. — ¶ Also, the sun, the heat of the sun. nimius. — ¶ Also, the sun, a sunny place. Cic. In Lucretino tuo sole. — Hence, for Solarium, a balcony. Terent. Ad. 4, 3, 32. — ¶ Also, a day. Virg. Tres soles erramus. Horat. niger. Calp. Trini soles. — ¶ Also, a year. Grat. Binos soles. — ¶ Also, of an extraordinary person or thing, a sun or star. Cic. Africanus, sol alter. Id. Sol mihi excidisse e mundo videtur, h. e. I should sooner have expected the sky to fall.

SÖLÄGÖ (sol), *inis, f. the sunflower, turn-sol, girnsol. Apul.*

SÖLÄMEN (solor), *inis, n. comfort, relief, 3 case, consolation. Virg.*

SÖLÄNUM (unc.), *i, n. nightshade. Plin.*

SÖLÄNÖS (sol), a, um, adj. coming from the 2 sun. — Hence, Solanus, subst. sc. ventus, the east wind, *ἀπριλιῶν*. Vitruv.

SÖLÄRIS (Id.), e, adj. e, or pertaining to the sun, solar, *ἡλιακός*. Ovid. lumen, h. e. the light of the sun, day-light. Seneca. arcus, h. e. standing opposite the

sun. Plin. circulus, h. e. the ecliptic. Cels. herba, h. e. the sunflower, turnsol. **SÖLARIUM, ii, n. See Solarius.**

SÖLÄRIS (sol), a, um, adj. relating to the sun. — Hence, Plin. horologium, or, absol., Plant. Solarium, h. e. a sundial; also, any clock or dial, even, a water-clock. Cic. Such a water-clock was in the Roman forum, near which persons used to lounge. — Solarium, any place exposed to the sun, chamber, flat roof, terrace, balcony. Plaut. and Suct.

SÖLÄRIS (solum), a, um, adj. relating to the ground. Hence, Solarium, subst. sc. vegetal, a ground-rent. Pandect.

SÖLÄTÖLUM (dimin. of solatium), *i, n. 3 a little comfort. Catull.*

SÖLÄTIUM (solor), *ii, n. comfort, consolation, παρηγορία*. Cic. servituti. Id. Solatium afferre, or præbere, h. e. to comfort. Cæs. Hoc est mihi solatio. Cic. Vacare culpa magnum est solatium. Ovid. Solatia dicere, h. e. to utter the language of consolation, speak comfortable words. — ¶ Also, comfort, aid, assistance, relief, resource, succor, refuge in difficulty or distress. Cic. annonæ. — ¶ Also, compensation. Tacit. Ne sine solatio ageret. — ¶ Also, any thing which consoles. Ovid. Aves solatia ruris. Virg. Dicta, duri solatia casus.

SÖLÄTÖR (Id.), *ðris, m. a comforter, con-3 soler, παράκλητος*. Tibull.

SÖLÄTÖS, a, um, partic. from solor. See Solor.

SÖLÄTÖS (sol), a, um, adj. burnt by the 2 sun, sunburnt; struck or deprived of reason by the sun, sunstruck. Plin.

SÖLÄTÖS (solus), a, um, adj. made desolate. See Solo, arc.

SÖLDURIS (unc.), *ii, m. Plur. Soldurii, a kind of rassuls or retainers in Gaul, who devoted themselves to the service of some prince or great man, lived with him, went into war with him, were his inseparable companions and friends, and died with him. Cæs.*

SÖLDÖS. See Solidus. 3

SÖLÄ (unc.), *æ, f. the sole of the foot. Veg.* — ¶ Solea, a sort of open shoe; a slipper, covering only the sole of the foot, and laced on, *σανδάλιον, ἐπόδημα, ἐμβαδίων, κρηπίς*. Gell. 13, 20. When the ancients reclined at table, they put off the *soleæ*, and when they rose from table, they had them brought by the servants, which is called by Horat. *Soleas poscere*. Martial. deponere, h. e. to put them off. — Hence, from the resemblance, a kind of fetters for the feet. Cic. — Also, a kind of shoe for horses, mules, &c. which, however, differed from our horse-shoes, for they were not fastened on by nails, but like slippers put on and taken off. Sucton. — ¶ Also, a kind of sole-fish, *βοδύλωστος*, (Pleuronectes solea, L.) Ovid. — ¶ Also, an instrument used in pressing olives. Colum. — ¶ Solea, as well as *Crepidæ*, were what we call soles, which covered merely the sole of the foot, and were tied above it with straps; when tipped with gold or silver, they were called *Sandalia*; and when studded with pegs or nails to make them last longer, they were called *Caligæ*; these *caligæ* were worn especially by soldiers. The *Calcei*, like our shoes, covered the whole foot, and were tied above with strings or straps; they were of tanned leather; the *Peronæ* were shoes of undressed leather, which went up above the ankles, and were worn especially by countrymen and soldiers. *Cothurni* were high shoes, the use of which was borrowed from the Greeks, and which at Rome were worn especially by women.

SÖLÄRIS (solea), e, adj. resembling a 3 sole. Spartan. in Carac. 9. cella. (Casanubonus reads *solaris*, without any reason however.)

SÖLÄRIS (Id.), *ii, m. one who makes 3 soleæ, or slippers, ἐμβαδονποιός*. Plaut.

SÖLÄTÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. wearing soleæ, or slippers. Cic.

SÖLÄNTINUS, for Solentinus. Cic. See Solus, antis.

SÖLÄMNIS, SÖLÄMNIS, and SÖLÄN- NIS (from *sollus, h. e. totus, & annus*), e, adj. celebrated, performed or to be done every year. Cic. iter. Id. Dies deorum

festi ac sollemnes. — ¶ Also, *solemne, festive*. Cic. religiones. Id. verba. Id. epulæ. Id. ludii. Id. sacrificium. Horat. dies. Virg. aræ. Apul. Sollemnissimas preces. — Hence, Sollemne, subst. any solemnity, solemn festival, solemn rite or ceremony. Liv. Sollemne clavi figendi. Tacit. funeris. Liv. Fidei sollemne instituit, h. e. a festival and sacrifices. — So, also, of public games. Liv. Sollemne allatum ex Arcadia. Cic. Sollemnia ludorum. — Hence, Sollemnia, sacrifices. Liv. Ex his sollemniis vesci. Virg. Tamulo sollemnia mittet. — ¶ Also, common, usual, customary, ordinary. Liv. la-scivia militum. Cic. officium. Horat. opus. Sact. mos. — Hence, Sollemne, any thing usual, a custom, practice. Cic. Nostrum illud sollemne servemus, h. e. our usual custom or practice. Liv. Inter cetera sollemnia. — Hence, Sollemne est mihi, it is my custom. Suct. Feminis gladiatores spectare sollemne erat. — Hence, Horat. Sollemnia insanire, h. e. to be mad in the common way. — ¶ Also, regular, formal, appointed by law. Pandect. numerus. Hence, Id. Sollemnia, h. e. formalities.

SÖLÄMNITAS, SÖLÄMNITAS, and SÖLÄNNITAS (solemnis), *ätis, f. solemnity, celebration of a day, festival, ἑορτή*. Gell. Dierum sollemnitates. — ¶ Also, formality. Pandect. juris.

SÖLÄMNITER, SÖLÄMNITER, and SÖLÄNNITER (Id.), adv. in the usual form or manner, *ἐξ ἑθους*. Pallad. Deinde hordeum præbere poteris sollemniter, h. e. for their ordinary food. Plin. se purificantes. — ¶ Also, solemnly. Liv. omnia peragere. Justin. convivium instituit. — ¶ Also, formally, observing all formalities of law. Pandect.

SÖLÄMNITÖS, SÖLÄMNITÖS, or SÖLÄNNITÖS, adv. same as Sollemniter. Liv. Andr.

SÖLÄN (σολήν), *enis, n. a kind of shell-fish, the razor-sheath (Solen, L.). Plin.*

SÖLÄÖ (unc.), *es, itus sum, n. 2. to use, be accustomed or wont, εἶωθα, ἐδίζουαι*. With an infinit. following. Cic. Qui mentiri solet, pejerare consuevit, is in the habit of lying. Id. Ut solet, sc. fieri, h. e. as is usual. Terent. Ut solet, sc. facere, h. e. as he is accustomed, according to his custom. — Partic. Solens, according to custom, customary, wonted. Plaut. Lubens fecero et solens. Id. Solens sum, h. e. soleo. — Solitus, a, um, is either used passively, or as an adjective, usual, customary. (See Solitus, a, um.) — ¶ Also, Solere, to have intercourse with, generally, as a lover. Plaut. cum viris. — ¶ Sallust. Soluerat, for solutus erat.

SÖLÄRS, and SÖLLERS (from *sollus, h. e. totus & ars*), *tis, adj. skilful, expert, ἀρχίνοος, συνετός*. Terent. adolescens. Cic. genus acuminis. Id. descriptio. Also, with an infinit. following. Horat. hominem povere. Also, with a genit. following. Horat. lyra. Cic. Sollertior. Sallust. Sollertissimus. — Hence, fit, capable of producing any thing. Cato. ager, h. e. skilfully cultivated. — ¶ Also, skilful in invention, inventive, ingenious, sagacious, adroit, clever, intelligent. Cic. natura. Id. providentia. Id. Nihil sollertius. — ¶ Also, cunning, wily, crafty. Ovid. Ulysses.

SÖLÄRTÖR, and SÖLLERTÖR (solers), adv. ingeniously, sagaciously, skilfully, shrewdly, cunningly, *φιλοτεχνῶς, συνετῶς*. Cic. Ratio res ad vitam necessarias sollertior consecuta est. Id. Sollertius. Id. Sollertissime.

SÖLÄRTYÄ, and SÖLLERTYÄ (Id.), *æ, f. ingenuity, sagacity, genius, capacity, quickness, shrewdness, dexterity, adroitness, skill, ἀρχινοία, συνεσία, εὐστοχία*. Cic. natura. Id. judicandi. — ¶ Also, craftiness, subtlety, archness, slyness, policy, cunning. Cic. Fugienda est talis solertia. — ¶ The plant is found in Vitruv.

SÖLÄ, or SÖLÄE (Σόλοι), *ðrum, m. a town of Cilicia. — Hence, Solensis, e, adj. and Soleus (dissyl.), ði and ðos, m. of or belonging to Soli. Plin.*

SÖLÄRIS (solium), e, adj. of or belong-

ing to a bathing-tub. *Spartian.* (e. ect. Casauboni.) See *Solearis*.
SOLICANUS (solus & cano), a, um, adj. 3 *singing alone.* *Martian. Copell.*
SOLICITO, SOLICITUS, with its derivatives. See *Sollicito*, &c.
SOLIDAMEN (solido), inis, n. same as 3 *Solidamentum.* *Venant. Fortun.*
SOLIDAMENTUM (Id.), i, n. that by 3 *which any thing becomes firm or solid.* *Lactant. corporis.*
SOLIDATIUS (Id.), onis, f. a making solid 2 or firm, a fastening, στερεώσις. *Vitriv.*
SOLIDATRIX (Id.), icis, f. she that 3 *strengthens or fastens.* *Arnob.*
SOLIDE (solidus), adv. solidly, firmly, 2 στερεώς. *Colum. Cisa solidc contexta.* *Gell. Solidius.* — ¶ Also, fully, completely, wholly, entirely, thoroughly, perfectly, very much. *Terent. gaudere.* *Plaut. scirc. Apul. formidare.*
SOLIDESCO (Id.), is, n. 3. to become firm or 2 solid, στερεοῦμαι. *Vitriv.* — ¶ Also, to close, grow together, become whole. *Plin.*
SOLIDIPES (solidus & pes), edis, adj. 2 *having a whole, not a cloven foot.* *Plin.*
SOLIDITAS (solidus), atis, f. solidity, solidness, density, στερεότης. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, thickness. *Pallad.* — ¶ Also, a whole thing, the whole, ὅλος. *Cod. Just. possessionis.* — ¶ Also, firmness, durability. *Vitriv.*
SOLIDUS (Id.), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to make solid or dense, στερεόω. *Vitriv. locum fistulationibus.* *Virg. aream erecta, h. e. to cover.* — ¶ Also, to make firm, strengthen. *Tacit. muros.* *Plin. fistulas stanno, h. e. to solder.* — *Figur. Auct. Paneg. ad Constant. imperium Romanum.* *Cod. Just. aliquid constitutione, h. e. decree, order.* — ¶ Also, to join, make whole, cement. *Plin. Ep. fracta.* *Plin. nervos incisos.* — ¶ Also, to make complete, adjust. *Ascon. rationes, h. e. to balance or make up accounts.*
SOLIDUS (unc.), a, um, adj. solid, dense, not hollow, not loose or full of holes. *Cic. paries. Id. columna.* *Colum. Caseus solidior.* *Plin. Boves solidis ungulis, h. e. not cloven.* — Hence, *Solidum, solid ground, firm land.* Also, any thing dense, thick or solid. *Virg. Pinditur in solidum (arboris) cuneis via, h. e. into the solid wood, into the middle.* — *Solida, dense or solid things or bodies, solids.* *Cic.* — Hence, of metals, *Solidus, solid, massive.* *Tacit. Vasa auro solida.* So, also, of ivory. *Virg. Ex solido elephanto.* Also, of marble. *Id. Solido de marmore templum.* — ¶ Also, figur. palpable, sensible. *Cic. Nihil quod solidum tenere possit. (But this may also be rendered real.)* — ¶ Also, solid, substantial, strong, with regard to food. — Hence, *Cic. suavitatis, h. e. nourishing.* *Id. eloquentia, h. e. pithy.* — ¶ Also, firm, hard. *Ovid. rija. Id. Solidissima terra.* *Virg. adamas.* *Vitriv. Structura solidissima.* *Horat. Solidum, h. e. something firm.* — Hence, figur. firm. *Horat. mens.* — Hence, *Solidum, firm ground.* *Virg. and Ovid. Figur. Virg. and Senec. In solido, h. e. in safety.* — ¶ Also, whole, entire, complete, perfect. *Cic. usura. Virg. vires.* *Liv. consulatus. Id. stipendia.* *Horat. Decies solidum, h. e. full ten hundred thousand sestertii.* *Cic. Solidum, h. e. the whole.* — Hence, figur. complete, entire, not deficient, perfect. *Ascon. rationes, h. e. correct.* *Terent. gaudium. Id. beneficium.* *Liv. libertas.* *Cic. effigies iustitiae (but this may also mean true, real).* — *Martial. and Pandect. Solidus (or Soldus), sc. nummus, h. e. a sort of gold coin, about a denat in value.* — ¶ Also, true, real, not imaginary, not vain. *Cic. res. Id. laus. Id. effigies. Id. suavitatis. Id. Quod solidum tenere possit. Id. utilitas.* — ¶ Also, solid, strong, large, thick. *Ovid. tori Herculis.* *Virg. telum.* *Pallad. vinum.*
SOLIFER (sol & fero), era, erum, adj. bearing or bringing forth the sun, ἡλιοφόρος. *Senec. plaga, h. e. the east.*
SOLIFERREUS, or SOLIFERREUS (solus h. e. totus, & ferreus), a, um, adj. of solid iron, ὀλοσιδέρους. *Liv. Soliferreum, sc. telum, h. e. a javelin of solid iron.*
SOLIPUGA. See *Solipuga*.
SOLIGENA (sol & gigno), e, m, and f. a 3 *child of the sun.* *Val. Flacc. Aetes.*

SOLILŌQUIUM (solus & loquor), ii, n. a 3 *soliloquy, μονολογία.* *Augustin.*
SOLIPUGA, SOLIPUGA, SOLIPUGA, SALPUGA, and SOLIFUGA (unc.), e, f. a kind of venomous ant. *Plin. Or, a kind of venomous spider.* *Solin.*
SOLISTIMUS (unc.), a, um, adj. *Cic. tripudium, h. e. an omen taken from the feeding of chickens, when they ate the corn so greedily, that it fell from their mouths and rebounded from the ground.* — *Festus* writes *solistimum*.
SOLITANUS (solus), a, um, adj. alone, 3 *separate, set apart, distinct.* *Theod. Prisc.*
SOLITANUS (solitus), a, um, adj. usual, 3 *customary, ordinary.* *Marc. Enapir.*
SOLITANUS (unc.), a, um, adj. *As, Plin. cochlea, h. e. from Africa, perhaps from promontorium Solis.*
SOLITARIUS (solus), a, um, adj. lone- some, lone, lonely, alone, solitary, without company, private, retired, ἑρημος. *Cic. homo. Quintil. vita. Cic. Natura solitarii nihil amat.* *Plin. Paneg. cena.*
SOLITAS (solus), atis, f. loneliness, a 3 *being alone, solitude.* *Acc. ap. Non.*
SOLITATIM (Id.), adv. solitarily 3 *Fronto.*
SOLITAURILIA. See *Suovetaurilia*.
SOLITE (solitus), adv. alone. *Plaut.*
SOLITO (frequentat. of soleo), as, avi, 3 *atim, n. 1. to be much accustomed or wont, εἰωθα.* *Gell.*
SOLITUDŌ (solus), inis, f. a lonely or solitary place; a desert, wilderness; a being alone, solitude, retirement, ἑρημία. *Cic. loci.* *Terent. Solitudo ante ostium, h. e. I do not see any person before the door.* *Cic. in foro ab oratoribus. Id. Discedere in aliquas solitudines. Id. in agris.* — ¶ Also, a being deserted or left alone, solitary state or condition, loneliness, helplessness. *Cic. liberorum, h. e. when they have lost their father.* *Id. viduarum. Id. tua, h. e. that you are without me.* — ¶ Also, when there are but few persons at a place, small number of men, want of men, weakness with regard to number. *Nep. Ejus solitudo, h. e. his weakness, as he had only thirty men with him.* *Liv. Eadem solitudo, want of men.* — ¶ *Vastitas, desolation, devastation, waste, expresses with censure what Solitudo, solitude, expresses indifferently and sometimes with praise.*
SOLITUS, a, um, particip. from soleo. 2 — ¶ *Adj. usual, customary, accustomed, wonted, ordinary, εἰστος, ἥδης.* *Ovid. artes. Liv. Solitum quicquam civitatis.* — Hence, *Solitum, a custom, habit, ordinary practice.* *Horat. Prater solitum. Liv. Solito magis, h. e. more than usual or than otherwise.* *Virg. Solitum tibi, h. e. according to your custom.*
SOLIVAGUS (solus & vagus), a, um, adj. wandering alone, solitary, fond of solitude, φιλέρημος, οἰσιπλος. *Cic. bestiae.* — ¶ Also, going alone. *Cic. cœlum, h. e. that moves itself alone.* — ¶ Also, alone, solitary, for itself. *Cic. cognitio, h. e. that concerns itself only for itself and not for the good of others.*
SOLIUM (perhaps allied to sella), ii, n. a high elevated seat, a throne, regal seat, θρόνος. For kings. *Cic. For Jupiter. Virg.* — Hence, figur. throne, royal dignity, kingdom. *Lucr. and Ovid.* — Also, for the gods in the temples. *Cic.* — Also, a seat used by lawyers, upon which they sat at home, when they gave advice to their clients or answered questions concerning the law. *Cic.* — Also, for others. *Clandian. eburnum, h. e. sella curulis.* — ¶ Also, a tub. *Plia. Particularly, a bathing-tub.* *Liv.* — ¶ Also, a stone coffin. *Sueton.*
SOLLEMNIS, &c. See *Solemnis*.
SOLLERS, &c. See *Sollers*.
SOLLICITATIUS (sollicito), onis, f. a troubling, disturbing, trouble, care. *Terent. nuptiarum, h. e. propter nuptias.* — ¶ Also, an instigating to mutiny or rebellion, an instigation, tempting, seducing. *Cic.*
SOLLICITATŌR (Id.), onis, m. a troubler, 3 *disturber.* *Pandect. alienarum nuptiarum, h. e. one who endeavors to seduce other men's wives.* — ¶ Also, a tempter, enticer, seducer. *Pandect. servi.*
SOLLICITE (sollicitus), adv. full of anxiety or solicitude, anxiously. *Senec.* — ¶ Also, diligently, carefully, earnestly,

urgently, pressingly. *Plin. Ep. petere.* *Id. Sollicitus. Sueton. Sollicitissime.*
SOLLICITŌ (from solus h. e. totus, & cito h. e. moveo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to put in motion or endeavor to put in motion, to move, stir, rouse, displace. *Lucr. mundum suis de sedibus. Cels. stomachum vomitu. Tibull. ferro humum, loosen, turn up.* *Virg. tellurem, h. e. to plough. Id. freta remis, h. e. to row.* *Ovid. stammina pollice. Id. feras, h. e. to hunt, pursue, chase.* *Virg. spicula, h. e. to try to draw out.* — ¶ Also, to trouble, keep busy. *Plaut. myropolas.* — ¶ Also, to tempt, instigate to mutiny or rebellion, urge, rouse, press, endeavor to seduce or gain over, κατακρίπαζω. *Cic. exercitum. Nep. servos. Cæs. aliquem pecunia.* — ¶ Also, to provoke, irritate, make angry. *Liv. Jovis sollicitati.* — ¶ Also, to excite, allure, entice, invite, induce, endeavor to persuade or induce. *Cic. aliquem ad venenum dandum alicui. Id. dicebat, se sollicitatum esse, h. e. he was hired or instigated.* *Cæs. Civitates sollicitant, ut, &c. Justin. aliquem ad colloquium.* Also, with an infinit. following. *Ovid. Sollicitor, nullos esse putare deos, h. e. I am induced to think.* — ¶ Also, to make or endeavor to make wavering or tottering, to cause to shake. *Ovid. fidem liminis, h. e. to open the door or try to open it.* *Figur. Liv. pacem, h. e. to disturb, break.* *Ovid. toros, h. e. to seduce or attempt to seduce another's wife.* — ¶ Also, to disquiet, trouble, disturb, make solicitous, harass, torment, vex, incommode. *Cic. Illa cura me sollicitat. Id. animi.* *Terent. senectutem. Horat. stomachum, h. e. to load, oppress.*
SOLLICITUDŌ (sollicitus), inis, f. solicitude, anxiety, disquiet, trouble, uneasiness of mind, care, μέριμνα, ἐπιμέλεια. *Cic. animi.* *Terent. Res est mihi sollicitudini. Cic. Sollicitudinem alicui afferre, or, Terent. Aliquem afficere sollicitudine, h. e. to cause solicitude or anxiety.* Also, in the plural. *Cic. Sollicitudines leniuntur.*
SOLLICITUS (solus h. e. totus, & cieo), a, um, adj. moved, tossed, agitated, disturbed, troubled. *Virg. mare.* — ¶ Also, solicitous, anxious, uneasy, troubled, disquieted, πολυμήριμος. *Cic. civitas. Id. Sollicitus de re. Also, with an accusat. Liv. Meam vicem sollicitus. Cic. Animo sollicito esse. Id. Sollicitum habere aliquem, h. e. to cause trouble or anxiety; to keep employed, keep going or on the move.* It is also followed by *ne.* *Justin. Sollicitus, ne consuleret, &c. Plouc. in Cic. Ep. Sollicitior. Quintil. decl. Sollicitissimus.* — Hence, of animals. *Ovid. equus. Liv. canes, h. e. unquiet, watchful.* — Also, of inanimate things. *Liv. nox. Horat. opes. Ovid. amor. Id. metus. Cic. In vita tyrannorum omnia sollicita.* — ¶ Also, occupied, employed, busy. *Horat. Ep. 2, l. 221.*
SOLLIFERREUM, i, n. See *Soliferreus*.
SOLLISTIMUS, a, um. See *Solistimus*.
SOLLUS, a, um, adj. same as *Totus*. *Fest.*
SOLŌ (solus), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to make desolate, lay waste, destroy, ἐρημέω. *Stat. urbes. Val. Flacc. Puppis solata, h. e. deserted.*
SOLŌ, drum, m. See *Soli*.
SOLŌCISMŌS (σολοικισμός), i, m. a 2 *fault in the construction of a sentence, a solecism.* *Auct. ad Her.* — ¶ Also, in general, a fault. *Martial.* — ¶ *Auson. Solicismus, h. e. barbarisms.*
SOLŌCISTA (σολοικιστής), e, m. one 3 *that makes solecisms. Hieronym.*
SOLŌCŌS (σολοικος), a, um, adj. faulty 3 *with regard to grammar.* — Hence, *Solœcum, same as Solœcismus, a solecism.* *Gell.*
SOLŌN (Σόλων), onis, m. one of the seven sages of Greece, and the lawgiver of Athens; he lived about the year 600 before the birth of Christ.
SOLŌNICUS, a, um, adj. of or relating to a certain country in Latium, Solonian. *Liv. ager. Cic. Ire in Solonium, h. e. to the Solonian country.*
SOLŌR (unc.), aris, atus sum, dep. 1. 2 *console, comfort, solace, παραμυθεῖν.* *Plaut. Virg. and Horat. aliquem.*

¶ Also, to alleviate, mitigate, soothe, ease, relieve, make tolerable, or to endeavor to alleviate, &c. *Virg.* amorem ægrum testudine, *h. e. the sorrows of love with a type.* *Plin.* Ep. desiderium fratris nepote. *Virg.* famem concussa querent, *h. e. to satiate, satisfy, assuage with acorns.* *Id.* laborem cantu. *Ovid.* lacrimas alicujus. *Virg.* metum. *Id.* Fessos opibus solatur, *h. e. refreshes.*

SÖLÖX (unc.), öcis, adj. thick, strong in 3 threads. *Titinn.* lana. *Lucil.* pecus, *h. e. oves crassa lana vestite.* Also, as a substantive. *Tertull.* Solocem, *se. lanam.* — Hence, figur. *Synmach.* Cantilena elaborata filo soloci.

SÖLPÜGA. See *Solipuga.* *Luca.*

SÖLSEQUIUM (sol & sequor), ii, n. the 3 sanffoor, turnsol, girasolc. *Apul.*

SÖLSTITIYALIS (solstitium), e, adj. of or pertaining to the summer-solstice, solstitial, τροπικός. *Cic.* dies, *h. e. the day on which the sun enters Cancer, and summer begins, consequently the longest day.* So, also, *Ovid.* tempus. *Plin.* exortus, or, *Justin.* ortus solis, *h. e. that part of the heavens where the sun rises at the solstice.* So, also, *Plin.* occasus. *Cic.* orbis, or, *Varr.* circulus, *h. e. the tropic of Cancer.* *Ovid.* nox, *h. e. the night at this time; the shortest night.* *Plant.* morbus, *h. e. perhaps, a disease common at this time.* — ¶ Also, that happens about the summer-solstice. *Liv.* Solstitiali tempore, *h. e. in the middle of summer.* *Plant.* and *Plin.* herba, *h. e. a summer-plant.* *Plia.* acini. *Colum.* spina. — ¶ Also, pertaining to the solstice or to the san. *Liv.* annus, *h. e. a solar year.*

SÖLSTITIUM (sol & sisto), ii, n. the solstice, ἡλιον τροπή. *Colum.* brumale, *h. e. the winter-solstice, when the sun is in Capricornus.* *Id.* æstivum, *h. e. the summer-solstice, when the sun enters Cancer.* But the Romans commonly called only the summer-solstice solstitium, and the winter-solstice they called bruma. *Cic.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the summer. *Virg.* and *Horat.* — Hence, the heat of the summer. *Virg.* Solstitium pecori defendite.

SÖLBYLIS (solvo), e, adj. which may be 3 unloosed or dissolved, soluble, λυσιμος. *Ammian.* — ¶ Also, loosening, relaxing. *Cæll.* Aurel.

SÖLUM (unc.), i, n. the lowest part of any thing, which we call the ground, basis, foundation, bottom, πέδον, ἑδᾶφος. *Cæs.* fossæ. *Liv.* Clivus ad solum exustus est, *h. e. to the ground.* — Hence, figur. *Cic.* oratoris, *h. e. basis.* — ¶ Particularly, the floor, as, of a room. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, the ground on which a house stands or has stood. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, the sole of the foot. *Cic.* and *Varr.* — ¶ Also, the sole of a shoe or slipper. *Plant.* — ¶ Also, the soil, ground, whether it is cultivated or not. *Cic.* macrum, *h. e. poor.* *Colum.* pingue, *h. e. rich.* *Ovid.* Ponere membra solo, *h. e. on the ground, to lie down.* *Virg.* Viridi solo, *h. e. terra.* *Lucret.* Solum terre, *h. e. ground, earth.* So, also, *Cæs.* Agri solum. — Hence, the proverb, *Cic.* Quodcumque in solum venit, *h. e. whatever comes uppermost.* So, also, *Id.* Quod in solum, *sc. venit.* *Liv.* Solo æquare, *h. e. to level with the ground.* *Figur.* *Liv.* dictaturam, *h. e. to abolish forever.* *Plin.* Ep. and *Pandect.* Res soli, or res quæ solo continentur, *h. e. all that stands upon or in the ground, as, houses, land, trees, &c.* So, also, *Solum*, ground, land and every thing belonging to it, all immovable property, fictices, real estate. *Snet.* Collocare in solo, *h. e. to lend on landed property.* — Also, soil, land, country. *Cic.* Solum patriæ, *h. e. the soil of one's native country.* *Id.* Sola terrarum. Hence, *Id.* Solum vertere, *h. e. to leave his country; particularly, to go into banishment.* So, also, *Id.* mutare. — ¶ Also, that upon which any thing rests, lies or is. *Virg.* Cercæ, *h. e. an undercrust.* *Id.* Subtrahiturque solum, *sc. navi, h. e. sca.* So, also, *Val.* *Flacc.* ponti. *Ovid.* Astra tenent cæleste solum, *h. e. cælum.*

SÖLUM, adv. only, alone, μόρον. See *Solus*, a, um.

SÖLÜMMÖDÖ (solum & modo), adv. only, μόρον. *Plin.*

SÖLÜNTINUS. See *Solus*, untis.

SÖLVÖ (unc.), is, solvi, sölütum, a. 3. to loose, loosen, unloose, untie, unwind, disengage, λύω, διαλύω. *Terent.* aliquem. *Horat.* equum. *Virg.* funem. *Horat.* nodum. *Propert.* corollas de fronte. *Ovid.* comas casside. *Liv.* navem, and *Cæs.* naves, or, *Ovid.* ratem, or simply, *Cic.* Solvere, *h. e. to sail away, set sail, put to sea, properly, to loosen the ship from the shore.* So, also, *Propert.* classem. So, also, *Cæs.* Solvere a terra. *Id.* ex portu. *Id.* Navis solvit, *h. e. sets sail.* — ¶ Also, to solve, explain, unravel. *Quintil.* ænigmata. *Cic.* captiosa. — ¶ Also, of dying, and death, to dissolve. *Seacc.* aliquem, *h. e. to kill.* So, also, *Propert.* vitam alicui. *Ovid.* Solvi, *h. e. to die.* So, also, *Id.* morte.

— ¶ Also, to dissolve into its parts, to melt, destroy, break up, break in pieces. *Lactant.* Rigor auri solvitur æstu. *Tacit.* pontem, *h. e. to break or cut down.* *Cels.* alvum, or, *Colum.* ventrem, *h. e. to relax, loosen.* — Hence, Solvi in aliquid, or Se solve in aliquid; as, *Lucan.* Tellus se solvit in amnem. *Id.* Solvi in arenas. *Figur.* *Propert.* Solvi in otia. — Solvi, to putrefy. *Virg.* Solvuntur viscera.

— ¶ *Horat.* Solvere versum, *h. e. to deprive of metre, turn into prose.* — ¶ Also, to open. *Ovid.* os. *Sence.* linguam, *h. e. to speak.* *Colum.* vcnam. *Cic.* epistolam. — ¶ Also, to drive away, dispel, break up. *Plin.* Ep. noctem. *Virg.* pudorem. *Cels.* ebrietatem. — ¶ Also, to weaken, relax, debilitate, enervate, enfeeble, make languid, as, by sleep, death, laughing, voluptuousness, &c. *Ovid.* Homines solverat alta quies. *Virg.* Solvuntur frigore membra, *sc. for fear of death.* *Id.* corpus in Venerem. — ¶ Also, to make cheerful, amke laugh. *Martial.* aliquem.

— ¶ Also, to violate, break. *Liv.* morem traditum. *Ovid.* jejunia, *h. e. to break one's fast, to col.* — ¶ Also, to separate, part. *Propert.* acies. *Virg.* agmina. — ¶ Also, to pay. *Cic.* pecuniam alicui. *Id.* nihil. *Sallust.* æs alienum. Also, ab aliquo, when the person is pointed out by whom payment is made; as, *Cic.* ab Egnatio. Also, without an accusat. *Cic.* pro vectura, *h. e. for carriage.* *Id.* Non solvendo esse, *h. e. not to be able to pay, to be insolvent.* So, also, *Liv.* Solvendo ære (for æri) alieno non esse. — Hence, Solutus, a, um, paid. *Cic.* Hoc, quod debeo, peto a te, ut ante provideas, planeque expedias et solum relinquo. — Solutum, payment. Hence, *Sence.* and *Pandect.* In solum accipere, *h. e. to receive in payment, or, to receive on account.* — Hence, figur., *Sallust.* Solvere pœnas, *h. e. to suffer punishment.* — Also, to atone for. *Ovid.* injuriæ pœnis. — Also, to return, requite, recompense, compensate, make up for. *Terent.* Neque tu verbis solves unquam, quod mihi re male feceris. *Cat.* in *Cic.* Ep. beneficia. — *Terent.* fidem, *h. e. to keep his word.* *Planc.* in *Cic.* Ep. and *Ovid.* Fides soluta est, *h. e. a promise is fulfilled or no longer binding.* — Figur. To pay, give, perform or do what one owes. *Cic.* patriæ quod debes. *Id.* justa paterno funderi. *Id.* vota. — ¶ Also, to despatch. *Plant.* militem. — ¶ Also, to free, release, exempt. *Cic.* civitem religione. *Id.* aliquem legibus, *h. e. to exempt, excuse, free, release.* *Virg.* corde metum, for cor metui, *h. e. to free or banish, dismiss.* Also, without an ablat. *Horat.* animum, *h. e. to free from care, to cheer.* *Virg.* Nec Rutulos solvo, *h. e. I do not acquit them, do not except them.* — ¶ *Catull.* Soluit, for solvit. So, also, *Tibull.* Soluisse.

SÖLÖS (unc.), a, um, adj. gen. solfus, dat. soli, alone, only, unaccompanied, μόνος. *Cic.* Solum regnare, *h. e. to beking alone, without a colleague.* — Also, for solum, only, merely. *Cic.* Solos novem menses. — ¶ Also, alone, without friends, relations, &c. *Terent.* Solum. — ¶ Also, alone, without protection, without friends. *Terent.* Andr. — ¶ Also, lonely, solitary, desert, retired,

unfrequented. *Terent.* locus. *Cic.* loca. — ¶ *Unus* is sometimes, redundantly, joined with it. *Cic.* Uno illa solo antistite. — *Cato.* Soli, for solius. *Terent.* Solæ, for soli. — ¶ The accusat. solum is sometimes used adverbially; only, alone. *Cic.* Hence, *Cæs.* Non solum — sed etiam. *Nepos.* Non solum, sed et.

SÖLÖS (Σολοός), untis, f. a town of Sicily. *Solutini*, its inhabitants. *Cic.*

SÖLÖTË (solutus), adv. loosely. Hence, freely, without restraint, at liberty, λελυμένος. *Cic.* moveri. — ¶ Also, remissly, carelessly, heedlessly, negligently. *Cic.* dicere. *Senec.* Solutius. — ¶ Also, without difficulty, easily, freely, fluently. *Cic.* dicere. *Tacit.* Solutius.

SÖLÖTILIS (solutus), e, adj. that is easily 2 loosed, or undone, soluble, λυσιμος. *Snet.* **SÖLÖTIM**, same as Solute. *Tertull.* 3 **SÖLÖTYÖ** (solvo), önis, f. a loosing, unloosing, dissolution, λύσις. *Cic.* hominis. — ¶ Also, a solution, explanation. *Gell.* — ¶ Also, weakness, looseness. *Cels.* stomachi. — ¶ Also, payment. *Cic.* rerum creditarum. *Id.* Solutio impedita. — ¶ *Cic.* lingue, *h. e. readiness of speech.*

SÖLÖTÖR (solvo), öris, m. a looser. — 3 Hence, a payer. *Tertull.* — ¶ Also, on opener. *Augustin.*

SÖLÖTÖS, a, um, particip. from solvo. — ¶ Adj. unboand. *Cic.* oratio, *h. e. prose, πεζός λόγος*, or, unharmonious, not rhythmic. *Quintil.* Soluta componere, *h. e. to render harmonious that which is unharmonious.* — ¶ Also, loose. *Colum.* terra. *Plia.* Solutior. — ¶ Also, cheerful, merry. *Horat.* Facere aliquem solum. — ¶ Also, free, unrestrained. *Cic.* motus. *Id.* voluntas. — Hence, free from any thing, without having received any presents, without obligations, unprejudiced, unbiased, impartial. *Cic.* Veniebant soluti ad causas, *h. e. not under any obligations, independent.* *Id.* prædia, *h. e. free from encumbrances or debts.* — Also, free from any thing, with a genit. following. *Horat.* operum. — Also, free, in one's own power. *Cic.* Si essent omnia mihi solutissima, *h. e. if I were at perfect freedom.* — Also, without difficulties, easy. *Cic.* Ratio solutior. — Also, that can do any thing easily, to whom any thing is not difficult. *Cic.* Solutissimus in dicendo, *h. e. fluent, copious.* — ¶ Also, unrestrained, immoderate, unbounded, excessive, extravagant, licentious. *Virg.* risus. *Cic.* pruritum. *Id.* Homo solutus in gestu. *Id.* Lenitas solutior, *h. e. too great, excessive, immoderate, &c.* — ¶ Also, weak. *Scribon.* Larg. stomachus.

SÖLÖMÄ, örum, m. *Jcrusalem.* 3 *Martial.* **SÖLÖMÖS** (Solyma), a, um, adj. of or belonging to Jerusalem, Jewish. *Juvenal.* — *Solyini*, a people of or bordering upon Lycia, from whom, according to some, the Jews were descended, and called their city Hierosolyma. *Tacit.* Hist. 5, 2.

SÖMNIALIS (somnia), e, adj. like a 3 dream, dreamt. *Fulg.* figmentum.

SÖMNIATÖR (somnia), öris, m. a dream- 2 er, one who has faith in dreams. *Senec.*

SÖMNICÖLÖSE (somnia), adverb, 3 sleepily, drowsily. *Plant.*

SÖMNICÖLÖS (as if from somniculus, dimin. of somnus), a, um, adj. sleepy, drowsy, drayish, sluggish, slothful, dreaming, dozy, ὕπνῳδός, ὕπνωτικός. *Colum.* villicus. *Cic.* scneetus. — ¶ Also, making sleepy and sluggish, causing sleep, numbness or torpidity, opiate, narcotic, *Cima* ap. *Gell.* aspis.

SÖMNIFER, or **SÖMNIFERÖS** (somnia & 2 ferro), era, örum, adj. bringing on or causing sleep, somniferous, soporiferous, ὕπνοφόρος. *Ovid.* virga. — ¶ Also, causing torpidity, dready. *Ovid.* venenum.

SÖMNIYÖS (somnia & facio), a, um, 2 adj. causing sleep, somniferous, ὕπνωτικός. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, causing torpidity or numbness, narcotic. *Plin.*

SÖMNIÖ (somnia), as, ävi, ätum, n. 1. to dream, fancy in one's sleep, see in a dream, οὐκ ἐπίτρω. *Cic.* de aliquo. Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. *Cic.* Somniasse se, ovum pendere ex fascia lecti sui. Also, with an accusat. *Cic.* ovum, *h. e. of aa egg.* *Id.* Id, quod somniarimus. evadere,

happen, come to pass.) *Plin. Ep. Refert, eventura soleas somniare.* Also, with *somnium*. *Plaut. Mirum somniavi somnium.* — *¶* Also, to dream, as it were, imagine idly or vainly, talk foolishly. *Plaut. Somnias, h. e. you are dreaming.* *Cic. aliquot. Id. Portenta non disserentium philosophorum, sed somniantium.*

SOMNIUM (*somnus*), *ii, n. a dream, ὄναρ, ὄνειρος, ἐνπνιον.* *Cic. Somnio uti, or, Ovid. Somnium videre, h. e. to have a dream, to dream.* — Hence, figur. *adream, imagination, fancy, stuff, nonsense, a vain thing.* *Cic. Somnia Sabinorum. Terent. Somnium! h. e. nonsense! Id. Tu nil nisi sapientia es, ille somnium, h. e. a mere nothing, foolishness.* — *¶* Also, poetically, sleep. *Virg. Tibi somnia tristia portans.*

SOMNOLENTIA (*somnolentus*), *æ, f. drowsiness, sleepiness. Sidor.*

SOMNOLENTUS (*somnus*), *a, um, adj. full of sleep, sleepy, drowsy, dozy. Apul.*

SOMNORINUS. See *Somnarius*.

SOMNORINUS (*somnus*), *a, um, adj. that is seen in sleep ἐπνοματικός. Varr. imagines. (Others read somnorias).*

SOMNUS (*ὑπνος*), *i, m. sleep. Cic. Somnium capere posse, h. e. to be able to sleep, or fall asleep. Id. videre, h. e. to sleep. Id. tenere, h. e. to keep one's self from falling asleep. Id. Dare se somno, h. e. to lie down to sleep. Id. Proficisci ad somnum, h. e. to go to sleep, go to bed. Horat. Somnos ducere, h. e. to bring sleep, to lull to sleep. Virg. Somnos ducere, h. e. to sleep. Sueton. Interrumpit somnum recuperare non posse, h. e. not to be able to fall asleep again. Cic. Per somnum, or somno, h. e. in one's sleep, while one is asleep. So, also, *Id. In somnis videre, h. e. in one's sleep, in a dream. Ovid. Imago somni, h. e. a dream.* — *¶* Also, a sleeping long, sleepiness. *Cic. Somno natus. Sallust. Dediti somno.* — Also, somnolency, lethargy. *Plin. Plantago datur et in somnum euntibus, h. e. to lethargic patients, to persons lying under a lethargy.* — Also, sloth, laziness. *Vellei.* — *¶* Also, a calm of the sea. *Stat.* — *¶* Also, night. *Virg. Libra die somnique pares ubi fecerit horas. Id. Primo somno, h. e. in the first sleep, in the fore part of the night.* — *¶* Also, the sleep of death, death. *Horat. longus.* — *¶* Also, a dream. *Sil.**

SOMPHOS (*σμφός*), *i, m. a kind of wild gourd. Plin. (Ed. Hard. reads spongos).*

SONABILIS (*sono*), *e, adj. sounding, resounding, easily sounding, ἡχώδης. Ovid.*

SONAX (*Id.*), *âcis, sounding, resounding, sounding very much, ἡχώδης. Ovid.*

SONCHUS, or **-OS** (*σόνχος*), *i, m. sow-thistle (Sonchus oleraceus, L.). Plin.*

SONIPES (*sonus & pes*), *âdis, adj. sounding with the feet. Grat.* — Hence, subst. a horse, steed. *Virg.*

SONITO (*frequentat. of sono*), *as, n. l. to sound, make a noise, ἀνχέω. Solin.*

SONITUS (*sono*), *us, m. a sound, noise, din, ἦχος. Auct. ad Herenn. tubæ. Cic. verborum. Virg. Olympi, h. e. thunder.*

SOPHIA (*σοφία*), *æ, f. wisdom. 3 Martial.*

SOPHISMA (*σophisma*), *âtis, n. a sophism, 3 deceitful argument, false conclusion, fallacy. Cic.* — Hence, *Sophisticus, a, um, adj. that draws false conclusions; a sophist. Gell.*

SOPHISTA, *æ, and SOPHISTES (*σοφιστής*), *æ, m. a sophist, a learned man who united philosophy and rhetoric, and instructed others in these sciences for money, whether in schools or in conversations. Cic. These sophists frequently used to travel from place to place, and to display their skill for money, as musicians sometimes do; for this purpose, they caused a subject to be proposed, on which they immediately made a speech, or proceeded to dispute. Hence, this name came to be used by way of contempt, especially since many of them concerned themselves only with useless subtleties.* — *¶* Also, a dialogue of Plato. *Quintil.**

SOPHISTICE, *es, or SOPHISTICÆ (*σοφιστική, sc. τέχνη*), *æ, f. sc. ars, the profession of a sophist, sophistry. Apul.**

SOPHISTICUS (*sophisticus*), *adv. sophistically, with sophistry. Cod. Just.*

SOPHISTICUS (*σοφιστικός*), *a, um, adj. 3 sophistic, sophistical, fallacious, deceitful. Tiro ap Gell. res. Gell. captio.*

SOPHOCLES (*Σοφοκλῆς*), *is, m. a celebrated Grecian tragic writer. Cic.* — *¶* Genit. *Sophocli. Gell.* — *Vocat. Sophocle. Cic.*

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SOPHRON, *ônis, m. a Grecian composer of mimes. Quintil.*

SOPYO (*allied to sopor*), *is, i, vi and ii,*

Id. contrarium, h. e. to speak differently. — Also, to sound well or ill, to be right or wrong. Augustin. — ¶ Also, to resound, resound, reverberate. *Virg. Ripæ sonant. — II. TRANSITIVE. to sound, utter, pronounce. Virg. Atavos sonans, h. e. boasting of. Sil. Sonant te voce minores, h. e. call. — Hence, to sing of, celebrate, extol, praise. Ovid. bella. Id. Te carmina nostra sonabunt. Also, passively. Horat. Si ve mendaci lyra voles sonari. Ovid. Magna nobis ore sonandus eris. — Also, to betray by the voice. Propert. furem. — ¶* Also, to signify. *Cic. unum, h. e. the same thing. Id. Quid sonet hæc vox. — ¶* Tertull. Sonaverint. Horat. Sonaturum. — ¶ Lucret. Sonare, for sonare. *Enn. Sonant, for sonant.*

SONOR (*sono*), *ôris, m. a loud sound 2 or noise, ἦχος, βρόμος. Virg. Sonorem dant silvæ.*

SONORE (*sonorus*), *adv. with a loud sound 3 or noise, aloud, loudly, sonorously. Gell.*

SONORUS (*sonor*), *a, um, adj. sounding, 3 loud, sonorous, noisy, making a great or loud noise. Tibull. cithara, shrill, musical. Virg. flumina. Id. tempestas.*

SONS (*unc.*), *tis, adj. hurtful, harmful, noxious, βλαβερός. Stat. dei, inimical, hostile, malevolent. — ¶* Also, that has committed any bad action, a criminal; guilty, criminal, faulty. *Cic. Punire sonites. Virg. anima. Ovid. sanguis.*

SONITUS (*sons*), *a, um, adj. dangerous, 2 serious, important, weighty. Gell. and Paadect. morbus, h. e. a disorder which excuses any one from appearing before a court of justice, or performing any thing else. (Especially epilepsy seems to be meant.) Næv. causa, h. e. important. So, also, Tibull. Non illi sonitica causa est, h. e. a sufficient cause, he is not sick.*

SONUS (*allied to tonus*), *i, m. a sound, note, tone, noise, din, ἦχος, φθόγγος, κροῦμα. Cic. dulcis. Id. nervorum. Id. Lingua sonos efficit. Horat. Chorda sonum reddit. Ovid. tympani. — Hence, a word, as far as it sounds or is heard, the sound of a word. Cic. Inanes sonos fundere. Ovid. Edidit ore sonos. — Also, language. Horat.*

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SORBITIONCŬLA (dimin. of sorbitio), 3 æ, f. a little mess of pottage. Hieronym. **SORBO**, is, a. 3. See *Sorbeo*. **SORBUM** (unc.), i, n. the fruit of the service-tree; a sorb-apple, sorb, service-berry, οἶνον. Virg. **SORBUS** (unc.), i, f. a species of the service-tree, (*Sorbus terminalis*, L.) ὄα, ὄη, & ὄη, & ὄα. Colum. **SORDEO** (sordes), es, ui, n. 2. to be filthy, 2 dirty, sordid or nasty, ῥυτᾶω. Plaut. and Senec. — ¶ Also, to be mean or low. Plaut. and Gell. — ¶ Also, to be slighted or despised, be nothing esteemed. Liv. Adeo se suis sordere. Virg. Tibi munera sordent. Horat. Cunctane præ campo sordent? **SORDES**, is, and, more frequently, **SORDES** (unc.), ium, f. filth, dirt, nastiness, squalor, naughtiness, ῥότος, ῥότασμα. Cic. aurium. — ¶ Particularly, dirt of clothes, soiled clothes, shabby clothes, such as the Romans wore on sorrowful occasions, as at the death of relations, or when they themselves, their relations or friends were accused. Hence, it may sometimes be rendered mourning. Cic. Jacere in lacrimis et sordibus, h. e. in tears and mourning. Id. Sordes lugubres, h. e. mourning-dress. Liv. Sordes reorum, h. e. unhappy situation. — ¶ Figur. the rabble, canaille, meanest or drags of the people. Cic. Apud sordem urbis et fecem, h. e. the lowest of the people. Id. O lutum! O sordes! h. e. vile, mean fellow! — ¶ Also, lowness, low or mean condition or quality. Cic. hominis. Id. fortunæ et vite. — ¶ Also, figur. baseness, low or infamous behavior, meanness, mean-spiritedness, coarseness, sordid avarice. Cic. domesticæ. Id. iudicium, h. e. sordidness, when they suffer themselves to be bribed. Id. Mens opleta sordibus, h. e. a mean, sordid spirit. — Particularly, niggardliness, stinginess, meanness. Cic. Amat sordes multo minus. Id. Sordem in re familiari. **SORDESCO** (sordeo), is, n. 3. to become 2 filthy, grow dirty or nasty, ῥυτᾶίνω. Plin. Manus sordescunt. Gell. Ager sordescit, h. e. becomes wild, lies uncultivated. Horat. Contrectatus (liber) ubi manibus sordescere vulgi cæperis, h. e. to be soiled or defiled, h. e. to become contemptible. **SORDICŬLA** (dimin. of sordes), æ, f. a 3 little dirt or filth. Marcell. Enpir. **SORDIDATŬS** (sordidus), a, um, adj. meanly or shabbily dressed, clad in sorry or dirty clothes, clothed in a ragged or old garment, ὀσέμενος. Cic. The Romans, when in mourning, or when they themselves or their relations or friends were accused, or were otherwise in distress, put on dirty or sorry garments; hence, *Sordidatus* is used of one who, on account of such circumstances, wears such clothes. Cic. — ¶ Also, polluted. Sidor. Conscientia sordidatissima. **SORDIDE** (sordidus), adv. dirtily, nastily, in a dirty manner, ῥυτᾶπός. Val. Muz. Donec caput ejus sordide in loco sedentis abscederet, h. e. alvi levandæ causa. Lamprid. Sordidissime. — Hence, lowly, meanly, with regard to birth, rank, words, actions, &c. Plaut. loqui, h. e. to speak vulgarly. Auct. dial. de Or. Sordidus natus. — Also, meanly, unbecomingly. Cic. dicere. — Particularly, niggardly, stingily, sordidly, penuriously, meanly. Cic. and Sucton. **SORDIDŬS** (id.), as, avi, ætum, a. 1. to 3 foul, make dirty or nasty, pollute, ῥυτᾶίω. Lactant. **SORDIDŬLUS** (dimin. cf sordidus), a, 3 um, adj. somewhat filthy or nasty. Juvenal. toga. — ¶ Also, vile, mean, low. Plaut. **SORDIDŬS** (sordes), a, um, adj. filthy, dirty, nasty, squalid, sordid, foul, ῥυτᾶπός. Ovid. lana. Virg. amictus. Horat. fumus. Ovid. terga suis, h. e. fumosa, ham. Hence, of rustic matters. Virg. rura. — ¶ Also, mean, low, with regard to birth, rank, profession, &c. Cic. homo. Id. Orator sordidior. Liv. Homo sordido loco natus, h. e. of mean birth or parentage. Cic. ars. Id. reus. — ¶ Also, base, mean, despicable, dishonorable, disgraceful. Cic. Homo sordidissimus. — Particularly, niggardly,

sordid, penurious, avaricious. Cic. homo. Horat. cupido. Sucton. Aedilis sordidus, h. e. who has acted against his duty for money. Id. Periculum sordidissimum, h. e. low, sc. from the lowest of the people. — ¶ Also, wearing a soiled garment. Cic. Squalore sordidus. Horat. Sordidi nati. **SORDITUDŬS** (sordes), ius, f. dirt, filth, 3 ῥυτᾶσμα. Plaut. **SORDULĒNTES** (id.), a, um, adj. dirty, 3 filthy, wearing dirty clothes. Tertull. **SOREX** (ῥπαξ), icis, m. u field-mouse, shrew-mouse, μῦς. Terent. — The first syllable is found long in Seren. Samm., short in Auct. Carm. de Philom. **SORICINŬS** (sorex), a, um, adj. of a field-mouse, μῦειος. Plaut. **SORICULATŬS**. See *Soriculatus*. **SORITES** (σωρείτης), æ, m. a sorites, where one proposition is accumulated upon another, and a conclusion drawn from the whole. Cic. — ¶ The first syllable, contrary to analogy, is made short by Martian. Capell. **SORIX**, or **SAURIX** (unc.), icis, m. a 3 kind of bird, perhaps a kind of owl. Mar. Vict. **SOROR** (unc.), ōris, f. a sister, ἀδελφή. Ovid. Phæbi, h. e. Luna. Virg. Magna soror matris (h. e. noctis) Eumenidum, h. e. Terra. — Ovid. Sorores, or, Horat. Tres sorores, h. e. the Fates. — Also, the Furies are called sorores. Ovid. — Also, the Muses. Propert. — Also, the fifty daughters of Danaus. Propert. — ¶ Also, sister, a term of endearment applied to friends. Virg. — ¶ Also, for soror patruelis, a cousin. Ovid. Met. 1, 351. — ¶ Also, figur. of things which are like or connected with each other. So the left hand is called by Plaut. Soror dextræ. So, also, the hairs that remain, are called sorores of those that are cut off. Catull. **SORORCŬLA** (dimin. of soror), æ, f. a 3 little sister, ἀδελφή. Plaut. **SORORICIDA** (soror & cædo), æ, m. a 2 murderer of his own sister. Cic. **SORORICULATŬS** (unc.), a, um, adj. 2 Plin. Ed. Hard. 8, 74. vestis. (Ed. Elzev. reads soriculata. It is uncertain what this means. The reading orbiculata, h. e. with circular spots, is perhaps preferable.) **SORORIO** (soror), as, n. 1. to grow up together as sisters. Plaut. Papillæ sororiabant, h. e. begun to suck. **SORORIO** (id.), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a sister, sisterly, ἀδελφικός. Cic. stuprum, h. e. incest. Ovid. oscula, h. e. such as a sister gives to a brother. **SORS** (from sero, as fors from fero), tis, f. any thing used to determine chances, a lot, die, &c. Cic. Conjicere sortes in hydriam. Cons. deiecere, sc. in sitellam, or, Cic. conjicere, h. e. to cast lots. Id. Sortem ducere, h. e. to draw a lot. Id. Sors mea exit, h. e. comes out. Liv. Ut sors exciderat, h. e. had come out or fallen out. — Oracles had amongst other means of divination also sortes, h. e. lots, tablets, &c. which were given to those who came for advice, and on which the answer was written. Liv. Sortes attenuatæ. Cic. Sortes tollere, h. e. to draw. — Hence, Sors, a prophecy. Liv. oraculi, h. e. the response of an oracle. Cic. Sors (the response of an oracle) ad sortes referenda. Horat. Dictæ per carmina sortes. — Sortes, an oracle, a place where oracular responses are given. Cic. Sors ipsa ad sortes referenda. Virg. Lycius, h. e. ut Patara in Lyciu. — ¶ Also, a lot, a casting or drawing lots. Sallust. Sorte ducere, h. e. to choose by lot. Cic. Res revocatur ad sortem, h. e. it is drawn for, decided by lot. Liv. Conjicere in sortem provincias, h. e. to throw into the urn, to cast lots for. Cic. Ei sorte provincia obvenit. Id. Extra sortem, h. e. without drawing lots. — ¶ Figur. lot, h. e. an office, discharging the duties of an office. Cic. Nunquam afit, nisi sorte, h. e. on account of his office, on business. Virg. Cecidit custodia sorti. — ¶ Also, figur. a lot, any thing obtained by lot or chance. Hence, share, part. Liv. In nullam sortem bonorum nato. — Also, a child. Ovid. Saturni sors prima. — Also, the lot or destiny of a man, fate,

condition, circumstances, chance, fortune Virg. Nescia mens sortis futuræ. Liv. iniquissima. — Hence, particularly, station or rank of a person. Horat. Non tuæ sortis hominem. Sucton. Homo ultimæ sortis. Ovid. Sors tua mortalitas, h. e. your rank is that of a man, you are a man, and not a god. Id. prior, h. e. the first rank, preëminence. Liv. prima, secunda, h. e. rank. Ovid. Prima sors inter mortales, h. e. the first, chiefest, friend. — ¶ Also, a capital, money put out at interest. Cic. and Liv. — ¶ Plaut. Sortis (nominat.), for sors. — Liv. and Plaut. Sorti (ablat.), for sorte. **SORSUM**. See *Sorsum*. 3 **SORTICŬLA** (dimin. of sors), æ, f. a little lot; a small tablet or ticket. Sucton. **SORTIFER** (sors & fero), era, erum, adj. 3 giving oracular responses. Lucan. **SORTIFER** (sors & fero), era, erum, adj. same as Sortifer. Lucan. **SORTILEGŬS** (sors & lego), a, um, adj. prophetic. Horat. Delphi. — Hence, Sortilegus, subst. one who predicts future events, a diviner, fortune-teller. By lots. Cic. By oracles. Lucan. **SORTIO** (sors), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. same as Sortior. Plaut. — Hence, Sortitus, a, um, given or appointed by lot. — Hence, Sortito, by lot. Cic. Also, by fate or destiny. Horat. **SORTIOR** (id.), iris, ius sum, dep. 4. to cast or draw lots. Cic. inter se. Quintil. Prator certa lege sortitur, h. e. appoints the judges by lot. — ¶ Also, transitively, to draw lots concerning any thing, to cause or order to draw lots, to divide or distribute by lot, to assign or determine by lot, allot. Cic. provinciam. Id. tribus. Id. dicas, h. e. judices. — Hence, to choose, select, procure. Virg. fortunam oculis. Id. subolem. Justin. matrimonium. — Also, to divide or distribute among themselves or others, to share. Virg. laborem. Id. periculum. Liv. regnum in plebem. — ¶ Also, to receive or obtain by lot. Horat. regna vini. Liv. peregrinam provinciam. — Hence, in general, to obtain, receive. Horat. amicum casu. Liv. mediterranea Asiæ. Paadect. filium. — ¶ Sortitus, a, um, passively. See Sortio. **SORTIS**, is, f. See Sors. 3 **SORTITŬS** (sortior), ōnis, f. a casting or drawing of lots, choosing or determining by lot, κλήρωσις, λήξις. Cic. provinciarum, h. e. concerning the provinces. Id. edilia, h. e. concerning the edilsip. Id. iudicium. Id. Sortitione in aliquem animadvertere, h. e. by lot, or, at pleasure, or, as it happens. **SORTITŬS**. See Sortio. **SORTITŬR** (sortior), ōris, m. a caster of 3 lots, κληρωτής. Senec. urnæ. **SORTITŬS** (id.), us, m. a casting or drawing of lots. Plaut. Specula in sortitu est milii. Virg. Quæ sortitus non pertulit ullos, h. e. concerning whom no lots were cast. — Also, a voting or taking of votes about a proposal. — Hence, Uno sortitu, at once, at the same time. Cic. Dom. 19. **SORTITŬS**, a, um. See Sortio, and Sortior. **SORŬ** (σῶρον), ŷos, n. a kind of brass ore. Plin. 34, 29. **SOSIŬS**, a, um, adj. the name of a Roman gens. Sosti were booksellers in Rome at the time of Horace. Horat. **SOSPES** (from σῶς, or σωστος, h. e. salvus), ius, adj. safe and sound, safe, unhurt, uninjured. Liv. Sospites ad suos restituit. Horat. Juvenes nuper sospites, h. e. qui nuper sospites redierant e bello. Id. Navis sospes ab ignibus. — ¶ Also, prosperous, happy, lucky, auspicious. Plaut. dies. — Also, making fortunate or happy, saving, delivering. Horat. **SOSPITA** (sospes), æ, f. she that saves or delivers, σωτήρια. Cic. Juno sospita (otherwise called dea Salus, and by the Grecians, Hygiea). **SOSPITALIS** (id.), e, adj. giving health 3 or safety, salutary, preserving or delivering from danger, σωτήριος. Plaut. **SOSPITALYTAS** (sospitalis), âtis, f. safe 3 ty, health. Macrobi. **SOSPITAS** (sospes), âtis, f. prosperity 3 safety, health. Macrobi.

SOSPITATOR (sospito), ōris, m. a savior, preserver, protector, σωτήρ. *Apul.*
SOSPITATRIX (sospitor), icis, f. she that saves or delivers. *Apul.*
SOSPITO (sospes), as, a. 1. to save, preserve, keep safe or in health, bless, prosper, σώζω. *Liv.* progeniem.
SOTADĒS, w, m. a poet who composed verses which, when read backwards, had an obscure meaning. — Hence, Sotadēus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Sotades. *Quintil.* — Sotadēus, a, um, adj. Sotadic. *Plin. Ep.*
SOTADĒS, and **SOTADICUS**. } See Sotades.
SOTĒR (σωτήρ), ēris, m. a giver of health or safety; a preserver from evil, savior, deliverer. *Cic.*
SOTĒRIA (σωτήρια), ōrum, n. se. munera, congratulatory presents sent to friends who had recovered from disease or escaped from danger. *Martial.*
SOTZUSA (σώζουσα), w, m. mugwort or motherwort. *Apul.*
SPADICARIUS (spadix), ii, m. one that dyes with a chestnut-brown color. *Jal. Firmic.*
SPADICUM, i, n. same as Spadix. *Am-3 mian.*
SPADIX (σπάδιξ), icis, m. a palm branch with the fruit on it. *Gell.* — Hence, adj. dark red, chestnut-brown. *Virg.* — Also, a kind of musical instrument like a lyre. *Quintil.*
SPADŌ (σπάδων), ōnis, io. oae who is deprived of generative power whether by nature or castration, an eunuch. *Pandect.* — Also, of animals, a gelding, &c. *Veget.* — Hence, figur. of unfruitful grafts, trees, &c. *Colu.* — Also, of a reed that has no down. *Plin.*
SPADONĀTŌS (spado), us, m. the state of an eunuch. *Tertall.*
SPADONŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. unfruitful, barren. *Plin. laurus.* Id. mala, h. e. containing no seed.
SPĀRĒTĀ, w, f. for Sphærita, a kind of cake with small risings or protuberances. *Cato.*
SPAGAS, a kind of pitch in Asia. *Plin.*
SPARGANIŌN (σπαργάνιον), ii, n. a plant (Sparganium ramosum, Sm.). *Plin.*
SPARGŌ (spargo, ere), inis, f. a sprinkling, sprog. *Vocat. Fortun.*
SPĀRGŌ (σπείρω), is, si, sum, a. 3. to throw here and there, strew or throw about, scatter, σπείρω, σκορπίζω. *Cic.* nummos populo. *Virg.* nuces. — *Figur.* *Cic.* venena, h. e. to administer poison. — Also, to sprinkle, squirt. *Lucret.* cruorem. Also, without an accusat. *Cic.* Qui spargunt, h. e. sprinkle, sc. in order to lay the dust. — Hence, to scatter seed, to sow. *Ovid.* semina humo. *Figur.* *Cic.* animos in corpora, h. e. to sow as it were. *Id.* Omnia, quæ gerbam, spargere me in orbis terræ memoriam. — Also, to throw, hurl. *Virg.* tela. *Propert.* pondera fundæ. Also, without an accusat. *Claud. Quadrig.* Sagittarius cum funditore utrinque summo studio spargunt fortissime, h. e. shoot, hurl, sling. *Seacc.* Geryon sparsus, h. e. overthrown, overcome, cast to the ground. — Also, to divide, spread, extend, spread abroad, disperse. *Plin.* Cupressus spargit ramos. *Id.* Cacumina se in aristas spargunt. *Id.* Rhenus in Mosam se spargit, h. e. late influit. *Virg.* voces in vulgus. *Id.* arma (h. e. bellum) per agros. *Martial.* nomen suum in toto orbe. *Ovid.* Aper spargit canes. *Liv.* se toto campo. *Id.* se in fugam. *Tacit.* bellum, h. e. to carry the war now hither and now thither. *Martial.* manum, h. e. to extend. Hence, *Ovid.* Sparserrat nomen fama per urbes, h. e. spread. *Tacit.* Spargebatur, Albinum regis insigne usurpare, h. e. it was rumored, a report was spread abroad. — Also, to spend, waste. *Horat.* sua. — Also, to divide, distribute. *Plin.* genera in species. *Tacit.* legiones. *Curt.* vestigia fugæ, h. e. to divide so that they cannot be known. — Also, to remove or separate. *Val. Flacc.* Alciden ab Argis. *Justin.* fratres. — Also, to divide, part, separate, tear to pieces. *Ovid.* corpora. — Also, to intersperse, to hint at here and there. *Horat.* Sparge subinde. — Also, to strew, strew upon. *Virg.*

humum foliis. — Also, to besprinkle, sprinkle, squirt at. *Virg.* corpus lymphæ. — Hence, figur. to strew. *Virg.* Aurora spargebat lumine terras. *Ovid.* cælum astris. *Cic.* Literæ humanitatis sale sparsæ. — Also, to moisten, wet, bedew, water, irrigate. *Plin.* cytisum. *Horat.* Lacrima favillam amici. Hence, *Virg.* Haustu sparsus aquarum ora fove, h. e. wash the mouth with a draught of water. — Also, figur. to sprinkle, make spotted, variegate. *Virg.* alas coloribus. — See, also, Sparsus, a, um.
SPĀRSILIS (spargo, ere), e, adj. that may be scattered or dispersed. *Tertull.*
SPĀRSIM (sparsus), adv. scatteredly, here and there, in a scattered manner, dispersedly, σκοπαδην. *Apul.*
SPĀRSIŌ (spargo, ere), ōnis, f. a scattering, strewing, sprinkling, besprinkling, διασπορά. *Senec.*
SPĀRSŌS, a, um, particip. from spargo. — Also, adj. scattered. *Virg.* crines, h. e. in disorder, loose, dishevelled. *Quintil.* manus, h. e. extended or thrown here and there. *Martial.* homo, h. e. vagans. *Plin.* Sparsior racemus. — Also, spotted, variegated, colored. *Terent.* Os sparsum, h. e. freckled. *Liv.* Anguis maculis sparsus. *Ovid.* Porticus sparsa tabellis, h. e. ornata.
SPĀRTA, w, and **SPĀRTE** (Σπάρτη), es, f. same as Lacedæmon; a town of Peloponnesus.
SPĀRTACŌS, i, m. a celebrated gladiator, who carried on a war against the Romans.
SPĀRTANŌS (Sparta), a, um, adj. at or of Spartæ, belonging to it, Spartan. *Liv.* disciplina. *Martial.* saxum, h. e. marmor. *Justin.* Spartani, h. e. the inhabitants of Spartæ.
SPĀRTARIŌS (spartum), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to broom. *Plin.* Spartaria, sc. loca, h. e. places that produce broom.
SPĀRTEŌLŌS (dimin. of sparteus), i, m. a basket made of broom. *Tertull.* — Also, a fire-watchman. *Schol. Juvenal.*
SPĀRTEŌS (spartum), a, um, adj. of broom, σπάρτινος. *Cato* and *Colum.* funis. *Colum.* solea, or, simply, Id. Sparteæ, sc. solea.
SPĀRTI (Σπαρτοί), the Sparti, a race of 3 armed men said to have sprung up from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus. *Am-3 mian.*
SPĀRTIACŌS (Sparta), a, um, adj. Spartan. *Apul.*
SPĀRTIATES (Σπαρτιάτης), w, m. at or of Spartæ, a Spartan. *Cic.*
SPĀRTIATICŌS (Sparta), a, um, adj. 3 Spartan. *Plant.*
SPĀRTICŌS (Σπαρτικός), a, um, adj. 3 Spartan. *Virg.* in Cul.
SPĀRTŌPŌLIŌS (σπαρτοπόλιος), ii, f. sc. gemma, a kind of precious stone. *Plin.*
SPĀRTUM (σπάρτον), i, n. a kind of plant of which ropes, garments, &c. were made, especially frequent in Spain, where even now it is called Esparto. *Plin.* 24, 40. It was probably a kind of Spanish brodia (Stipa tenacissima, L.). — Also, a rope made of it. *Plin.*
SPĀRŌLŌS (dimin. of sparus), i, m. a kind of fish. *Ovid.*
SPĀRUM, i, n. same as Sparas.
SPĀRŌS (σπάρος), i, m. and though less frequently, SPĀRUM, ii, n. a kind of missile weapon, a spear, lance. *Salust.* and *Nep.* — It was also used by shepherds in hunting.
SPĀRŌS (σπάρος), i, m. a kind of fish, the gilt-head (Sparus aurata, L.). *Plin.*
SPĀSMA (σπάσμα), ātis, n. same as Spasmus. *Plin.*
SPĀSMŌS (σπασμός), i, m. a spasm, convulsion, violent or immoderate contraction of the sinews; the cramp. *Plin.*
SPĀSTICŌS (σπαστικός), a, um, adj. afflicted with the cramp, or spasms. *Plin.*
SPĀTALĒ (σπατήλη), es, f. luxury, voluptuousness. *Varr.* (Others read spatula.)
SPĀTALIUM, ii, n. See Spathulium.
SPĀTALŌCINĒDŌS (from σπάταλος & 3 κινειδός), i, m. a voluptuous, lewd man. *Petron.*
SPĀTĪĀ (σπάθη), w, f. a slice or reed for stirring any boiling liquid; a scammer, ladle, spatula; an instrument called a spatula, used by medical men for spreading plasters or stirring medicines together. *Cels.*

and *Colum.* — Also, a sley or weaver's reed, an instrument used by weavers for knocking the threads of a web together. *Senec.* — Also, a broad two-edged sword without a point, for cutting. *Tacit.* — Also, Spathia, w, or Spathe, es, the branch of a palm-tree or the capsule containing the flowers and fruit. *Plin.* — Also, Spathia, æ, or Spathe, es, a kind of tree, same as elate. *Plin.*
SPĀTIALIUM, and **SPĀTIALION** (σπαθάλιον), ii, n. a branch of a palm-tree. *Martial.* — Also, an ornament for the hands of women, a bracelet. *Plin.* — Spatalium is also read.
SPĀTHE, es, f. See Spatha.
SPĀTHŌLA, w, f. See Spatula.
SPĀTIĀTOR (spatior), ōris, m. one who walks about. *Cato.*
SPĀTIŌLUM (dimin. of spatium), i, n. a small space. *Pallad.*
SPĀTIŌR (spatium), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to walk about, walk, περιπατεῖν. *Cic.* in xysto. — Also, to go, run. *Propert.* Pompa spatior. *Plin.* Spatiante vena intus. — Also, to spread. *Ovid.* and *Senec.*
SPĀTIŌSĒ (spatiosus), adv. at long intervals of time. *Propert.* Spatiosius, h. e. later, more slowly. — Also, in a large space, extensively, spaciouly. *Plin.* Inula fruticat spatiosè, h. e. spreads itself. *Id.* Partes spatiosè operire. — Also, widely, largely. *Ovid.* Spatiosius increvit flumen.
SPĀTIŌSITAS (Id.), ātis, f. spaciousness, wideness. *Sidon.*
SPĀTIŌSŌS (spatium), a, um, adj. of great extent, spacious, large, wide, broad, extensive, ample, roomy, εὐρύχωρος. *Plin.* insula. *Ovid.* taurus. *Colum.* stabulum. *Plin.* Ep. Spatiosa et capax domus. *Vitruv.* Spatiosiora ædificia. — Particularly, long, tall. *Ovid.* Andromache spatiosior æquo. *Id.* Quid erat spatiosius illis, sc. capillis. — Hence, of time, long, lasting, of long continuance. *Ovid.* nox. *Id.* tempus. *Quintil.* vox, h. e. a long word. — Also, figur. great. *Senec.* res.
SPĀTIUM (pateo, in the sense of patulus locus), ii, n. a space or distance which one has to run through, a course, as in a race. *Cic.* Decurrere spatium. Also, of the stars or planets. *Cic.* Also, of stone thrown. *Virg.* — Hence, figur. a manner of life, fixed time, &c. *Cic.* defensionis. *Ovid.* ævi. *Virg.* Mea quem spatii propriibus ætas insequitur, h. e. who is never to me in age. — Also, a running in a course, a race, course, heat. *Sueton.* Singulos missus a septenis spatiis ad quina corripuit. *Virg.* and *Sil.* Addere in spatia, h. e. addere spatia in spatia, to hasten the course (otherwise corripere spatia). — Also, a space or distance which one has to go through. — Hence, a way, journey. *Nepos.* Dimidium spatium confecerat. — Also, a walk, place to walk in. *Cic.* Ad spatia nostra. — Also, a walking. *Cic.* Duobus spatiis tribusve factis, h. e. after taking two or three turns. — Also, room, space, extent, spot, τόπος, μέσση. *Cæs.* locorum. *Nepos.* Spatium non est agiandi, h. e. there is no room. — Hence, interval, distance, space between, διάστημα. *Cæs.* Ab tanto spatia. — Also, size, bigness, bulk, wide circumference. *Ovid.* hostis. *Lucan.* elephant. *Plin.* hominis. — Also, length. *Ovid.* viæ. *Id.* Trahit in spatium, h. e. lengthens. — Also, a space of time. *Cic.* temporis. — Hence, of time with regard to anything, time, space of time, space, respite, delay, leisure. *Cic.* Spatium ad dicendum habere. *Id.* Spatium sumere ad aliquid, h. e. to take time. *Id.* dare. *Id.* Tempus et spatium datum (in this passage either spatium or tempus is redundant). *Ovid.* Spatium posco, h. e. delay. — Also, an interval of time, intervening time. *Cic.* Hoc interim spatia. — Also, time, with regard to duration. *Propert.* parvum, h. e. a short time. *Liv.* Brevi spatia, h. e. in a short time. *Ovid.* Arbor spatia durata. — Hence, of a metrical foot, time, measure, quantity. *Cic.* Or. 57. — Also, a year. *Plin.* sexagesimum vite. — Also, opportunity, pro-

teability. Terent. Tenpus spatium dabit, ut, &c. *h. e. permitted.*
SPATULA, or **SPATHULA** (probably 3 min. of spatha), *æ*, *f.* *Apie. porcina*, *h. e. perhaps, u loag broad piece.* — *¶* Also, *voluptuousness, lewdness.* Varr. (Others read *spatule*). — *¶* Also, a branch of a palm-tree. *Vulgat.*
SPECIALIS (species), *e*, *adj.* *not general*, 2 particular, *special*, *ειδικός*. *Quintil. tempus.* *Id.* *Questio generalis* — *specialis.* — *¶* Also, *peculiar, proper, not in common with others*, *ιδίος*. *Treb. Foil.*
SPECIALITAS (specialis), *ātis*, *f.* *speciality, particularity, peculiar quality.* *Terull.*
SPECIALITER (Id.), *adv.* *specially, particularly, specifically* opposed to *generaliter*. *Cels. and Quintil.*
SPECIARIUS (species), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *con-* 2 *sisting of wine, oil, wheat, &c.* *Ces. B. C. 3, 53* (si lectio certa).
SPECIATIM (Id.), *adv.* *specially.* *Cic. 3 red. Sen. 8. Ed. Grav.* (*Al. leg. separatim.*)
SPECIATUS (Id.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *formed*, 3 *shaped.* *Tertull.*
SPECIES (specio), *ēi*, *f.* *ACTIVELY, a seeing, sight, look, view.* *Vitruv. oculi.* *Id. acuta.* *Lucret.* *Speciem aliquo vertere*, *h. e. to turn his eyes to any place.* *Cic. Prima specie, h. e. at first sight.* — *¶* *PASSIVELY, look, mien, appearance.* *Cic. Speciem boni viri prae se ferre.* *Plaut. Præter speciem stultus es*, *h. e. contrary to what one would judge from your looks.* *Liv. Speciem ridentis præbere*, *h. e. to assume the mien of a person laughing.* *Ovid. In speciem, h. e. in the manner of, like.* — *¶* Also, *the form seen with the eyes, the outward form, exterior; especially of imposing forms and appearances.* *Cic. humana.* *Id. auspiciorum.* *Nep. Haec esse speciem libertatis*, *si, &c. h. e. the outside of freedom (or it may be, an essential part of the idea of liberty; an essential of liberty).* — *¶* Also, *beautiful form, beauty.* *Juvenal. juvenis.* *Ovid. vacæ.* *So, Cic. Speciem candoremque celi, splendor and beauty (as striking the sight).* — *Also, ornamental, splendor, beauty, show.* *Liv. Triumpho maximam speciem captiva arma præbuer.* *Id. Adhibere in dicendo speciem.* — *¶* Also, *a form which is seen by the mind.* *Hence, form or nature of any thing.* *Cic. eloquentiæ.* *Id. Optima species et quasi figura dicendi, h. e. the ideal of style and eloquence.* — *¶* Also, *an idea, notion, idea.* *Cic. Mentem volebant rerum esse judicem: solam censebant idoneam, cui crederetur, quia sola cerneret id, quod semper esset simplex et unius modi et tale, quale esset: hanc illi ideam appellabant, nos recte speciem possumus dicere.* *Id. Species, forma et notio boni viri.* — *Also, an appearance in sleep, a vision, apparition.* *Liv. nocturna.* — *¶* Also, *appearance, semblance, pretence, pretext, color, cloak, show, seeming.* *Cic. Speciem utilitatis habere.* *Liv. Fraudem imponere speciem juris.* *Hence, Cic. Specie, h. e. in appearance.* *Liv. Per speciem auxilii ferendi, h. e. in appearance, or under color or pretence.* *So, also, Cæs. In speciem.* *Cic. Specie reipublice lapsi.* *Liv. Specie ut indutia essent.* *Id. In pace speciem belli quærere.* — *¶* Also, *an image, form, likeness, statue.* *Cic. Jovis.* — *¶* Also, *a species.* *Cic.* — *¶* Also, *same as Casus, a case.* *Plia. Ep. Ilæc species incidit.* — *¶* Also, *a single piece.* *Pandect. Species argenti, h. e. pieces, sorts.* — *Hence, Species (plur.), single things which are joined, as, goods, wares, &c.* *Cod. Just. publice.* — *Also, spices, drugs, ingredients.* *Macrob.* — *¶* *Genit. Specie, for speciei.* *Mat. ap. Gell.* — *Specierum and speciebus were not used by the ancients, according to Cic.; but the latter is found in Apul.*
SPECILLATUS (specillum), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 3 *set as it were with mirrors.* *Vopise.*
SPECILLUM (specio), *i*, *n.* *a surgical instrument for searching wounds and ulcers; a probe.* *Cic. and Cels.*
SPECIMEN (species), *inis*, *n.* *a proof, δείγμα, δείξις.* *Cic. Specimen dare.* *Id. ingenii.* — *¶* Also, *token, mark.*

Virg. solis avi. *Liv. animorum.* — *¶* Also, *a pattern, model, example, specimen.* *Cic. prudentie.* — *¶* Also, *as ornament.* *Senec. domus.*
SPECIO (σκέπω), *is*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a. 3.* *ta* 3 *see, σκοπέω.* *Enn. Vos epulo postquam spevit.* *Varr. Avem specere.* *Plaut. Specimen specitur, h. e. the thing is put to the proof.* — *¶* *Plaut. Spicit, for specit.* *Cato. Spiciunt.*
SPECIOSĒ (speciosus), *adv.* *gracefully*, 2 *showily, splendidly, pompously, magnificently*, *εισίδως, ὡραῖως.* *Quintil. dicere.* *Horat. and Liv. Speciosius.* *Quintil. Speciosissime.*
SPECIOSITAS (Id.), *ātis*, *f.* *fairness*, 3 *grace, beauty.* *Tertull.*
SPECIOSUS (species), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *having a good shape or appearance, beautiful to the sight, well formed, fine, beautiful, handsome, fair, showy* (it denotes a higher degree of beauty than *formosus*, what we may call *strikingly beautiful*), *εισίδως, ὡραῖως.* *Ovid. mulier.* *Quint. Homo speciosissimus.* *Cels. Speciosior homo.* *Ovid. nomen.* — *Hence, well-sounding.* *Cic. causa.* *Quintil. eloquentia.* *Tacit. nomina.* — *Also, respectable, distinguished, considerable, striking, remarkable.* *Tacit. opes.* *Vellci. familia.* — *¶* Also, *having a good appearance, specious, plausible.* *Liv. Dictu speciosa, h. e. plausible.* *Ovid. damnum.* *Horat. vocabula.* *Liv. titulus.*
SPECTABILIS (specto), *e*, *adj.* *that may be seen, visible, ὁρατός.* *Cic. corpus celi.* — *¶* Also, *that is worth seeing, worthy of notice or regard, worthy of admiration, notable, considerable, remarkable, distinguished, περίβλεπτος.* *Ovid. Anro spectabilis Niobe.* *Plin. proceritas arborum.* *Id. mons.* — *Under the emperors, it was a title of the chief officers of the second rank.* *Pandect.* (*The title itself was called spectabilitas.* *Cod. Just.*)
SPECTABILITAS, *ātis*, *f.* *See Spectabilis.*
SPECTACULUM (specto), *i*, *n.* *the place from which one sees any thing.* *Hence, a seat, bench in the theatre.* *Cic. and Liv.* — *Also, a theatre, or amphitheatre.* *Suet. Ingredi spectacula.* *Calpurn. Spectacula surgere.* — *¶* Also, *any thing presented to the view, any thing to be seen or looked on.* *Hence, a sight.* *Cic. lucuosum.* *Id. rerum celestium.* *Ovid. Præbere spectacula, h. e. to present himself to the view.* *Id. capere, h. e. to look at.* *Cic. Spectaculo esse, h. e. to serve as a spectacle or delight to the eye.* — *Also, a public sight or show, a stage-play.* *Cic., Ovid. and Liv.* — *Also, a view, looking at, seeing.* *Liv. Euripi. Virg. Non ista spectacula poscit.* — *¶* Also, *any thing that serves for a sight, show or spectacle.* *Prop. Spectaculum pependit.* — *¶* *Propert. Spectaculum.*
SPECTAMEN (Id.), *inis*, *n.* *a mark, proof.* 3 *Plant.* — *¶* Also, *a sight, spectacle.* *Apul.*
SPECTATE (spectatus), *adv.* *excellently*, 2 *splendidly, remarkably*, *εὐδοκίμως.* *Plia. Spectatissime.*
SPECTATIŎ (specto), *ōnis*, *f.* *a viewing, beholding, ὄρα.* *Cic. apparatus.* — *¶* Also, *a trying, proving, examining, δοκιμασία.* *Cic. pecunie.* — *Hence, consideration, regard, respect.* *Flor.*
SPECTATIVŎS (Id.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *theoretic* 2 *ie, speculative, co-templative, θεωρητικός.* *Quintil.*
SPECTATOR (Id.), *ōris*, *m.* *a beholder, looker-on, observer, contemplator, θεατής.* *Cic. rerum.* — *¶* Also, *a spectator, as, in a theatre.* *Cic.* — *¶* Also, *an examiner, judge, critic.* *Terent. formarium.* *Liv. virtutis.*
SPECTATRIX (spectator), *icis*, *f.* *she that* 3 *sees or looks at any thing, a spectator, θεατριά.* *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, *she that judges or tries.* *Ammian.*
SPECTATŎS, *a*, *um*, *partic.* *from spectro.* — *¶* *Adj. proved, tried.* *Cic. Igni spectatus, h. e. tried in the furnace.* *Cic. homo.* *Liv. castitas.* *Id. Spectatissimum sit.* — *Hence, of proved or tried talent, integrity or honesty, excellent, worthy, respectable.* *Cic. vir.* *Id. Vir spectatissimus.* *Id. Femina spectatissima.* — *Also, goodly, beautiful, excellent,*

worth seeing, deserving to be seen. *Plin. Peninsula spectator.*
SPECTILE, or **SPETILE** (unc.), *is*, *n.* *a* 3 *part of the belly of a pig, or lard.* *Plaut.*
SPECTIŎ (specio, ere), *ōnis*, *f.* *a looking at any thing, observing, as of an augur who observes the flight of birds, lightning, &c.* *Pest.* — *¶* Also, *the right of the consul or any other magistrate of ordering the augur to observe the flight of birds, &c., or, in case he himself is an augur, of observing it at pleasure.* *Cic. Phil. 2* 32. *Nos (augures) nunciationem solum habemus, consules etiam speculationem.*
SPECTŎ (frequentat. of specio), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a. l.* *to look, see, look at any thing, particularly with attention, ὁρῶ.* *Cic. Alte, h. e. on high.* *Terent. per flabellum.* *Ovid. Specto, si (h. e. an) sint in litore passus.* — *¶* Also, *with an accusat. following, to look at any thing, to see, view, pay attention, observe.* *Cic., Terent. and Ovid. aliquid.* — *Particularly, of plays, to attend as a spectator.* *Cic. Megalesia. Nepos. ludos.* — *¶* Also, *to have in view, mind, heed, keep one's eyes upon, intend, endeavor, strive, to tend, drive, lead, point to some end.* *Cic. nihil nisi fugam.* *Id. Spectavi semper, ut tibi possem esse conjunctus.* *Id. Res spectat ad arma, h. e. it looks as if a war was about to commence.* *Liv. Res seditionem spectat.* *Id. Plebs ad defectionem spectat.* *Anton. ap. Cic. Summa judicii spectat huc.* *Cic. Quorsum spectat oratio.* *Id. Hoc eo spectabat, ut, &c. h. e. had reference to this.* *Nepos. Alio spectabat.* — *¶* Also, *to look at any person.* *Cic. aliquem.* *Particularly, with respect or admiration, to look up to, respect, regard with admiration.* *Horat.* — *¶* Also, *to look at, have regard, pay attention to any thing.* *Cic. fortunam.* *Virg. ad vitulam.* — *¶* Also, *to see, watch, wait to see how any thing will turn out.* *Plaut. Spectans, quas res geras.* — *¶* Also, *to look at in order to examine.* *Hence, to try, examine, prove.* *Ovid. aurum.* *Lucret. hominem.* — *¶* Also, *to judge of.* *Cic. aliquem ex trunco corporis.* — *¶* Also, *to look to or towards, be turned or lie towards, point towards, face, of houses, towns, nations, &c.* *Cic. Parte, quæ ad fretum spectaret.* *Cæs. Belgæ spectant in septentriones.* *Liv. Prora spectat sepulcrum, h. e. turns to.* — *¶* Also, *to belong, concern, pertain, relate to.* *Cic. ad emptiorem.* *Id. ad religionem.* *Id. Consilia ad concordiam spectaverunt.* *Pandect. Solvendi necessitas debitorem spectaret.* — *¶* Also, *to expect, wait for.* *Cæs. B. G. 5, 44. Ed. Oulend. locum probandæ virtutis.* *Cic. Quem ex his tribus a me testem spectabis?*
SPECTRUM (specio), *i*, *n.* *the form or image of a thing represented to the intellect; an idea; a spectre, phantom, vision, apparition, εἶδωλον, φάσμα, φάντασμα.* *Cic. Spectra Catiana, h. e. images or furies, which, as some suppose, emanate from objects seen or thought of, and by means of which they are supposed to be seen or perceived.*
SPECŬLA (dimin. of spes), *æ*, *f.* *small or little hope, ἐλπίδιον.* *Cic.*
SPECŬLA (specio), *æ*, *f.* *a high place for viewing things from; a prospect; a beacon; watchtower, σκοπή.* *Cic.* — *Hence, figur.* *Liv. and Cic. In speculis esse, h. e. to be on the watch, to watch, observe.* — *With poets, in general, a height, eminence.* *Virg. montis.* — *Hence, also, the walls of a town.* *Virg. E speculis clamorem tollunt.*
SPECŬLABILIS (specular), *e*, *adj.* *that* 3 *may be seen, visible.* *Stat.*
SPECŬLABŬNDŎS (Id.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *looking out for, waiting, watching.* *Sueton.*
SPECŬLAMEN (Id.), *inis*, *n.* *a looking at*, 3 *observing.* *Prudent.*
SPECŬLAR, *is*, *n.* *See Specularis.*
SPECŬLARIS (speculum), *e*, *adj.* *like a mirror, transparent, κατοπτρικός.* *Senec.* — *Hence, Plia. lapis, h. e. mirror-stone, probably tale, a kind of transparent stone, which can be separated into thin leaves; these leaves were used by the ancients as we use panes of glass.* — *Hence, Specularia, um and ōrum, h. e. panes of glass, or windows.* *Senec. and*

Plin. Also, *hot-house windows*. *Mar- tial.* 8, 14. — So, also, in the singular, *Specular*, for *speculare*. *Tertull.* — ¶ *Fenestra*, properly any aperture in the wall for the admission of air or light to an apartment, denotes also a kind of lattice, which was often attached to a house; *Virg.* seems to refer to this, *Æn.* 3, 151. *Quæ se plena per insertas fun- debat luna fenestras*. *Specularia*, win- dows of *lapis speculbris*, probably *tluc*. *Vitræ*, glass windows which are first mentioned in the 4th century (but they are said to have been found at *Pompeii*). See *Hicronym* in *Ezech.* 40, 16. The ancients also made windows and a kind of mirror of a mineral substance, called *phengites* (probably *mica*). See *Sucton.* *Domit.* 14.

SPECULARIUS (*Id.*), *ii*, *m.* one who makes 3 panes, a glazier. *Pandect.* (It may also mean one who makes mirrors.)

SPECULATIO (*speculor*), *ōnis*, *f.* an ex- 3 ploration, observation or discovery. *Am- nian.*

SPECULATOR (*Id.*), *ōris*, *m.* *n.* spy, scout, messenger, *διοπτης, σκοπιτής, προσκο- πος*. *Cæs.* and *Cic.* — Hence, in general, a searcher, investigator, explorer, exami- ner, observer. *Cic. naturæ*. — Also, of bees, harbingers. — ¶ *Speculatores* are also a kind of officers about the persons of generals (*Auct. B. Afric.* 31 and 37), and afterwards about the emperors (*Sucton.* *Calig.* 44), for quick conveyance of public despatches, and sometimes for a body-guard, with us, *nids-de-camp*, ad- jutants, guards, life-guards, body-guards, *σωματοφύλακες*. They were also em- ployed to behead soldiers. *Senec.* — (Some *Edd.* read *spiculatores*.)

SPECULATORIUS (*speculator*), *a*, *um*, 2 adj. belonging to *espial*. *Cæs. navigia*, or, *Liv.* *naves*, *h. c.* spy-sloops, vessels of observation. — ¶ *Sucton.* *caliga*, *h. c.* such as were worn by the *Speculatores* or body-guard of the emperor.

SPECULATRIX (*Id.*), *icis*, *f.* she that 1 spies, watches or observes. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, she that looks at. *Stat.*

SPECULATUS (*speculor*), *us*, *m.* a watch- ing or lying in wait. *Plin.* 10, 94. (*Edd.* *Hard.* reads *speculatus*.)

SPECULATUS (*speculum*), *a*, *um*, adj. 3 adorned with looking-glasses. *Sucton.*

SPECULATUS, *a*, *um*, particip. from *spec- ulor*.

SPECULOR (*specula*), *āris*, *ātus* *sum*, dep. 1. to see, to look around, to look at a place. *Ovid.* in *omnes partes*. — ¶ Also, to espy, reconnoitre, explore, pry into, watch, observe, wait for, lie in wait for. *Plaut.* *Speculabor, ne quis adsit*. *Liv.* *Specularetur, quæ fortuna esset*. *Cic.* *omnia*. *Id.* *rostra*. *Sallust.* *alicujus con- silia*. *Cic.* *aliquem*. *Virg.* *columbanum*, *h. c.* to look at, *avist*. — ¶ Also, to view, contemplate, behold. *Justin.* *incendia villarum de muris*.

SPECULUM (*specio*), *i*, *n.* *n.* looking-glass, mirror, *κάτοπτρον*. *Cic.* *Imagines, quæ finguntur et redduntur in speculis*. *Plin.* *concauum*, *h. c.* a concave mirror. *Ovid.* *Speculo placere*, *h. c.* to be well adorned. — The mirrors of the ancients were for the most part of silver, tin, snaragdus, &c. — ¶ Also, figur. a mir- ror, an image or likeness of any one. *Plaut.* *Speculum video*. *Cic.* *Infantes et bestias esse speculum naturæ*, *h. c.* a mirror of nature, nature could be observed in them. — ¶ Also, figur. mirror, smooth- ness as of a mirror. *Phædr.* *lymphanum*. — ¶ Also, figur. of imitation. *Macrob.* *Opus Virgilianum de quodam Homerici operis speculo formatum est*.

SPECUS (*πέος*), *us*, *m.*, *f.* and *n.* a den, cave, cavern, grotto, *ἀντρον*. It is most frequently used as a masculine. *Horat.*, *Ovid.* and *Liv.* As a feminine it occurs in *Varr.* and *Gell.* As a neuter in *Virg.* *Specus horrendum*. — Also, a cave or cavity made by art. *Virg.* In defossis specubus. *Varr.* *Perducere specus e piscina in mare*, *h. c.* ditches. — So, also, in mines, *a pit*. *Vitrur.* — Also, a covered water-course. *Cic.*, *Urt.* and *Vitrur.* — ¶ Also, figur. cavity, hollow. *Phædr.* *alvi*. *Virg.* *vulneris*. — ¶ It is also used as a noun of the second declension. *Acc.* In *specis*.

SPEGMA, *ātis*, *n.* *Plin.* See *Psegrim.*

SPELÆUM (*σπήλαιον*), *i*, *n.* a cave, cav- 3 ern, den. *Virg.*

SPELTÆ (*unc.*), *æ*, *f.* spelt. *Rhemn.* *Fann.*

SPETIDEM (*speltas*), *h. c.* grains of spelt.

SPELUNCÆ (*σπήλυνξι*), *æ*, *f.* a cavern, cave, grot, *οπέος*. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, the name of a country-seat of the emperor *Tiberias* near *Terracina*. *Tacit.*

SPELUNCOSUS (*spelunca*), *a*, *um*, adj. 3 full of caverns. *Cæ. Aurel.*

SPERÆ, *æ*, *f.* for *Sphæra*. *Prudent.* 3

SPERABILIS (*spero*), *e*, adj. that may be 3 hoped for, *ἐλπίστος*. *Plaut.*

SPERCHIEIS, *idis*, *f.* relating to the river 3 *Spercheos*. *Ovid.* *undæ*, *h. c.* its waters.

SPERCHIEOS, or **SPERCHEOS**, or **SPER- CHIOS**, or **SPERCHIOS** (*Σπερχειός*), *i*, *m.* *n.* river of *Thessaly*.

SPERCHONIDES, *æ*, *m.* perhaps, a son 3 or descendant of the river *Spercheos*, or, dwelling on its banks.

SPERCHIOS, or **-OS**, *ii*, *m.* See *Spercheos*.

SPERES (allied to *spero*), *is*, *f.* hope. It is found in the plural only. *Enn.* *speres*. *Varr.* *speribus*.

SPERGØ, *is*, *a*. 3. same as *Spargo*. *Co- lum.* 12, 39, 3. *Edd.* *Schmid.*

SPERMA (*σπέρμα*), *ātis*, *n.* seed, sperm. 3 *Sulpic.* *Sever.*

SPERMATICUS (*σπερματικός*), *a*, *um*, 3 adj. relating to seed, spermatic. *Carl.* *Aurel.* *pori.*

SERNAX (*sperno*), *ācis*, adj. despising, 3 slighting, contemning, showing contempt. *Sil.* *mortis*.

SERNØ (*σπείρω*), *is*, *sprævi*, *sprætum*, *a*. 3 to separate, sever, remove, *ἀφορίζω*. *Plaut.* *ab aliquo*. — ¶ Also, to reject, spurn, disdain, despise, slight, scorn, con- temn, *ἀτίζω*. *Virg.*, *Terent.* and *Cic.*

aliquem or *aliquid*. *Liv.* *Nequaquam sperneudus auctor*, *h. c.* not to be reject- ed; credible. *Tacit.* *Sperneudus morum*, *h. c.* with regard to, &c. *Apul.* *Spernis dotis*, for *dotem*. Also, with an infinit. following. *Ovid.* *Spernit deferri*, *h. c.* non vult. — Hence, *Speretus*, *a*, *um*, despised, contemned, &c. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

Also, contemptible. *Plin.* — ¶ *Prad.* *Sperunt*, for *sperverunt*.

SERNØR, *āris*, dep. 1. to despise. *Ju- 3 venal.* 4, 4, *Edd.* *Ruperti.* *Spernatur*. (Other *Edd.* read *nspernatur*). *Fronto.* *Pie- tatem spernare?*

SERØ (*unc.*), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a*. I. to hope, entertain hopes, trust, *ἐλπίζω*. *Cic.* *bene* or *recte*, *h. c.* to entertain good hopes. *Nep.* *de aliquo*. *Cic.* *aliquid*. Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following, most commonly an infinit. of the fut. *Terent.* *Spero, æternam inter nos gra- tiam fore*. But, also, with an infinit. of the present tense. *Cic.* *Spero, ex hoc ipso non esse obscurum*. Also, with *nomin.* particip. following. *Propert.* *Visura speraret, for se visuram esse*. Also, with *fore* ut following. *Cic.* *Spe- ro, fore, ut contingat*, &c. Also, simply with *ut*. *Q. Cic.* *Qui abs te aliquod beneficium aut habeant, aut, ut habe- ant, sperant*. — Hence, *Speratus*, *a*, *um*, hoped for. *Cic.* *gloria*. Particularly of betrothed persons, a betrothed bride, a lover, suitor. *Afran.* and *Plaut.* Also, of married persons. *Plaut.* *Amphitruo uxorem salutatur speratam suam*. — *Spe- ro* is sometimes used for *ut spero*. *Te- rent.* *Fiet aliquid, spero*. — Also, ali- quem, for *de aliquo*, to hope in any one. *Phaut.* *deos teque*. — ¶ Also, in gen- eral, to expect or to fear, apprehend. *Cic.* *Id quod non spero*. *Id.* *Hæc spero vo- bis inolesta videri*. *Flor.* *bellum*. *Virg.* *deos*, *h. c.* to fear. *Id.* *Hunc si potui sperare dolorem, et perferre potero*. — ¶ Also, to intend doing any thing, to pur- pose, undertake. *Virg.* *abscondere fugam*. *Colum.* *Quod sapienter speravimus*.

SPES (probably contr. from *speres*), *ei*, *f.* hope. *Liv.* *lentior* or *sera*, *h. c.* late in fulfilment. *Cic.* *vera*, *h. c.* well-ground- ed. *Terent.* *falsa*. *Cic.* *Spes est in vobis*, *h. c.* rests, depends upon. *Id.* *Spem ponere in re*, *h. c.* to put. So, also, *Id.* in *aliquem*, or, *Id.* collocare in aliquo. *Id.* *habere*. Also, *Spes rei*, for *de re*. *Cic.* *emptonis*, *h. c.* that the purchase is unchangeable. *Id.* *peccato- rum*. *Tacit.* *Egregie spei filia*, *h. c.* a hopeful daughter. In *spem venire*, or,

ingredi, or *adduci*, *h. c.* to begin to hope.

Cic. *Spes me tenet*, *h. c.* I hope. *Id.* *Esse in magna spe*, or, *Id.* *magna spe*.

Id. *Spe niti*, or, *Id.* *duci*, or, *Id.* *teneri*, *h. c.* to hope, entertain hopes. *Ovid.* *Spem agitare*, *h. c.* to have hope. In *spe esse de- notes*, also, to be hoped for; as, *Cic.* *Pax fuit in spe*. *Id.* *Quod nulla habeo in spe*, *h. c.* that I do not hope, that does not make me hope. *Id.* *Id.* in *optima spe po- no*, *h. c.* that raises a good hope in me. *Id.* *Præter spem*, or, *Liv.* *Contra spem*, *h. c.* contrary to expectation. *Cic.* *Spem alicui facere*, or, *Id.* *dare*, or, *Id.* *ostende- re*, or, *Id.* *afferre*, *h. c.* to give hope. *Liv.* *incidere*, or, *Cic.* *præcidere*, or, *Liv.* *destituere*, or, *Cic.* *fallere*, or, *Id.* *eripere*, or, *Terent.* *adimere*, *h. c.* to de- prive of. *Brut.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* *alijcere*, *h. c.* to give up. *Cic.* *perdere*, *h. c.* to lose. *Horat.* *deponere*, *h. c.* to give up. *Terent.* *De spe decedere*, *h. c.* to lose hope. *Liv.* *Partim spe, partim metu*, *h. c.* promises. — *Tacit.* In *secundam spem*, *h. c.* to appoint one his heir in case of the death of the first heir. — *Terent.*, *Cic.* and *Liv.*

Spes (*phr.*). *Sidon.* *Spebus*. *Enmen* *Sperum*. — Also, *Hope*, as a goddess. *Liv.* — *Spes* is sometimes followed by *ut*, instead of an accusat. and infinit. *Auson.* *Consul ut ipse foret, spes mihi certa fuit*. — ¶ Also, in a higher style of writing, hope, that in which one places hope. Thus, of young goats; *Virg.* *gre- gis*. So, also, of a woman. *Ovid.* *Spes invidiosa procorum*. — ¶ Also, expectation, apprehension, fear. *Lucan.* *nafragii*. *Liv.* *Spe serius*. — Also, thought. *Tacit.* *partie victorie*.

SPETILÆ, *is*, *n.* See *Spectile*. 3

SPEUSTICUS (*σπευστικός*), *a*, *um*, adj. 2 hastily made. *Plin.* *panis*.

SPIACOS (*σπάκος*), *i*, *m.* same as *Sphog- nos*. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, same as *eleli- sphacos*. *Plin.*

SPHÆRA (*σφαῖρα*), *æ*, *f.* a globe, sphere, ball. *Cic.* — Also, a ball for playing with. *Carl.* *Aurel.* — Also, a celestial body, sphere. *Plin.* — Also, an orbit in which a celestial body moves. *Cic.* — Also, a globe of glass, in which the revolu- tion of the planets could be observed, and which was first made by *Archimedes*. *Cic.* *Tusc.* 1, 25.

SPHÆRALIS (*sphæra*), *e*, adj. of or re- 3 lating to a ball or sphere. *Macrob.* *extremitas*. — ¶ Also, *spherieal*, *globular*, *σφαίρικος*. *Macrob.*

SPHÆRICUS (*σφαίρικος*), *a*, *um*, adj. 3 round, spherieal. *Macrob.*

SPHÆRION (*σφαῖριον*), *ii*, *n.* a little ball. 2 *Cels.*

SPHÆRISTÆ (*σφαίριστής*), *æ*, *m.* a ten- 3 nis-player. *Sidon.*

SILERISTERIUM (*σφαίριστήριον*), *ii*, *n.* a place where people exercised themselves at ball or the like; a tennis-court, bowling-green. *Plin.* *Ep.*

SPILERITÆ, *æ*, *f.* See *Sparita*.

SPILERIDES (*σφαίροειδής*), *is*, adj. 2 round like a sphere, spherieal. *Vitrur.* *schema*.

SPILEROMACHIA (*σφαίρομαχία*), *æ*, *f.* 2 a manner of fighting in which the persons fighting, instead of the castus, made use of leaden balls in a leathern thong which they tied around their hands. *Sto.*

SPILAGNOS (*σπάγνος*), *i*, *m.* a kind of odoriferous moss. *Plin.*

SPIHINGION, or **SPHINGIUM** (*σφιγγίον*), *ii*, *n.* a kind of ape, perhaps the hare-lipped monkey (*Simia Cynocephalus*, L.). *Plin.*

SPIHIX (*Σφίγις*), *gis*, *f.* the Sphinx, a kind of monster near Thebes, that used to propose a riddle to travellers, and tore to pieces those who could not solve it. *Auson.* — ¶ Also, a kind of ape. *Plin.*

SPIHNDYLUS (*σφόνδυλος*), *i*, *m.* a kind of shell-fish or oyster, otherwise called *spontylus*. *Colum.*

SPHRAGIS (*σφραγίς*), *idis*, *f.* a seal, sig- net. — Hence, a kind of precious stone, especially used for seals. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, *Levian earth*, so called be- cause it was not sold otherwise than signata, *h. c.* marked with a seal. — ¶ *Celsus* gives the name of *sphragides* to a kind of pustuli.

SPHRAGITIS (*σφραγίτις*), *idis*, *f.* a mark 3 impressed by a seal. *Prudent*

SPHĒGMŌS (σφύγμος), *i*, *m*. pulse. *Vitr.* Ed. Schueid.

SPHĒRENĀ (σφαιρα), *æ*, *f*. a kind of sea-fish, otherwise called *sulis*. *Plin.*

SPICĀ, *æ*, *f*. and **SPICUM**, *i*, *n*. and **SPICŌS** (unc.), *i*, *m*. properly a point. Hence, an ear of corn, σπῆκος. *Cic.* Ad spicam perducere fruges. *Manertin.* Spica (*plur.*). *Cic.* Frugum spici. — Hence, *n* star in the constellation *Virgo*. *Cic.* Illustre spicum. *Colum.* Spica (*sing.*). — It is also used of plants, the tops of which resemble an ear of corn. *Ovid.* and *Plin.* Particularly of *nard*. *Plin.* Spica nardi. Hence, *Veget.* Spica nardi, or, *Scrib. Larg.* Spica, *h. e.* the plant *spikenard*. So, also, *Colum.* allii, *h. e.* a clove of garlic. — ¶ **Spicus** crinalis, or spicum, or spiculum crinale, *h. e.* a hair-pin or any other pointed instrument for dressing the hair. *Martian.* Capell. — ¶ Spica testacea, a kind of brick for pavements in the shape of an ear of corn. *Vitr.*

SPICĀTŌS, *a*, *um*. See *Spica*.

SPICEŌS (spica), *a*, *um*, adj. consisting of 2 ears of corn, σπῆκός. *Ovid.* seta, or, *Tibull.* corona, *h. e.* a garland made of ears of corn. *Virg.* messis, *h. e.* corn harvest.

SPICIFER (spica & fero), *era*, *erum*, 3 adj. bearing or producing ears of corn, σπῆκωφόρος. *Senece.* dea, *h. e.* *Ceres*. *Martial.* Nilus.

SPICILEGIUM (spica & lego), *ii*, *n*. a 2 gleanings, leasing, gathering of the ears of corn after reaping, σπῆκωλογία. *Varr.*

SPICIŌ, for *Specio*. See *Specio*.

SPICULUM, *i*, *n*. See *Spiculum*.

SPICŌ (spica), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a*. 1. to 2 make sharp at the end, to point. *Grat.* hastilia. — Hence, **Spicatus**, *a*, *um*, pointed. *Grat.* — ¶ Also, to furish with an ear of corn. Hence, **Spicari**, to shoot ears of corn, &c. *Plin.* Graia spicantur. *Id.* Herbæ spicatae, *h. e.* bearing ears at tops like ears of corn. *Vitr.* and *Plin.* Spicata testacea, *h. e.* a pavement of bricks of the form of an ear of corn.

SPICŪLĀ, *æ*, *f*. same as *Chamæpitys*. 3 *Apul.*

SPICŪLATŌR, *ōris*, *m*. See *Speculator*. **SPICŪLŌ** (spiculum), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a*. 1. 2 to sharpen at the point, point, spike, ἀκονίζω. *Plin.* Telum vero perfodiendo tergori quo speculavit ingenio! *Solin.* Cauda spiculata.

SPICŪLIUM (spicum), *i*, *n*. any point or sting, as of a bee. *Virg.* Of a scorpion. *Ovid.* Particularly of a missile weapon, as, of a javelin. *Cic.*, *Ovid.* and *Liv.* Of a dart. *Horat.* calami. — Hence, with poets, the whole dart, javelin or arrow. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* Also, of *Cupid*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Figur. *Prudent.* solis, *h. e.* ray.

SPICŪLŌS (perhaps from *spica*), *a*, *um*, 3 adj. pointed. *Tertull.* Lucernæ spiculo lumine.

SPICUM, *i*, *n*. and } See *Spica*.
SPICŪS, *i*, *m*.

SPINĀ (unc.), *æ*, *f*. a thorn, prickle, as of roses, &c. ἀκανθα. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* Also, of asparagus. *Plin.* — Hence, figur. any thing that looks like a thorn. *Petron.* argentea, *h. e.* a toothpick. — Also, desires, carces. *Horat.* Spinas animo evelere. — ¶ Also, a thorn or thorny shrub or plant. *Ovid.* Sæpe creat molles aspera spina rosas. — ¶ Also, any prickle, as, of a hedgehog. *Cic.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the spine or backbone of men and animals. *Varr.*, *Virg.* and *Cels.* — ¶ Also, a bone of a fish. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, figur., in speaking and disputing, *Spinæ*, that which is disagreeable, too meagre, &c. *Cic.* disserendi, *h. e.* subtilities in disputing. *Id.* partiendi et definiendi, *h. e.* subtle or nice divisions and explanations.

SPINALIS (spina), *e*, adj. relating to the 3 backbone or spine. *Macro.* medulla, *h. e.* the spinal marrow.

SPINEA. See *Spionia*.

SPINŌIĀ, *se*, *rosa*, a kind of small-leaved rose. *Plin.* 21, 10.

SPINESCŌ (spina), *is*, *n*. 3. to grow thorny. *Mortu.* Capell.

SPINETUM (*d*.), *i*, *n*. a place set thick

with thorns or briars, a thicket of thorn-bushes, a brake, ἀκανθών. *Virg.*

SPINEŌS (*Id.*), *a*, *um*, adj. of thorns or 3 prickles, thorny, ἀκανθός. *Ovid.* vincula.

SPINIENSIS (*Id.*), *se*, *deus*, the god of 3 thorns, the god who is supposed to hinder the growth of thorns. *Augustin.*

SPINIFER (spina & fero), *era*, *erum*, 1 adj. bearing or producing thorns, thorny, prickly, ἀκανθοφόρος. *Cic.* and *Pallad.*

SPINIGER (spina & gero), *era*, *erum*, adj. 3 same as *Spinifer*. *Prudent.*

SPINŌSŌLŌS (dimin. of spinosus), *a*, 3 *um*, adj. somewhat thorny. Hence, figur. *Hieronym.* Primum spinosulus noster obmutuit, *sc.* in disputing.

SPINŌSŌS (spina), *a*, *um*, adj. full of thorns or prickles, prickly, thorny, ἀκανθός. *Varr.* loca. *Ovid.* herbæ. *Plin.* folia. — ¶ Also, figur. full of thorns, stinging like thorns. *Catull.* curæ. — ¶ Also, figur. in speaking, harsh, confused, obscure, difficult, erabbed, disagreeable, subtle. *Cic.* oratio. *Id.* Spinosa. *Augustin.* Spinosisima disciplina.

SPINTHER (σπινθηρ), *ēris*, *n*. a kind of 3 ornament for women, a braeclet. *Plaut.*

SPINTHIRA, and **SPINTRIA** (σπινθήρ), 2 *æ*, *m*. *h. e.* qui muliebria patitur, seque aliis abutendum prebet. *Sueton.*

SPINTURNICIUM (dimin. of spinturnix), 3 *nix*, *ii*, *n*. a kind of ugly animal; or same as *Spinturnix*. *Plaut.*

SPINTURNIX (unc.), *icis*, *f*. a kind of unsightly and inauspicious bird. *Plin.* 10, 17.

SPINŪLĀ (dimin. of spina), *æ*, *f*. a little thorn or prickle, ἀκάνθιον. *Anrob.*

SPINŌS (spina), *i*, *f*. the sloe-tree (*Prunus* 3 spinosa, *L.*) *Virg.*

SPIONIA (unc.), *æ*, *f*. *se*, *vitis*, a kind of vine. *Colum.* — Hence, **Spionicus**, *a*, *um*, adj. relating to it. *Colum.* gustus, *h. e.* wine made of it.

SPIRĀ (σπῆρα), *æ*, *f*. any thing wreathed 2 or contorted. — Hence, a kind of cake, a cracknel, simnel, twist. *Cato.* — ¶ Also, a kind of curved ornament for the hair. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a spire, fold of a serpent. *Virg.* So, also, of the intestines. *Lactant.* — ¶ Also, the cross-grained parts of wood. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the pedestal of a column. *Vitr.* — ¶ Also, a riband with which a cap or hat was fastened under the chin. *Juvenal.*

SPIRABILIS (spiro), *e*, adj. that is or can be breathed, airy, or consisting of air or a similar substance, aerial. *Cic.* animus. *Id.* natura. — ¶ Also, serviceable for life. *Virg.* lumen cæli. — ¶ Also, serving for breathing in, that can breathe in. *Plin.* viscera.

SPIRACŪLUM (*Id.*), *i*, *n*. a breathing-2 hole, vent, spiracle, ἀναψύγμα, ἀναπνοή. *Virg.* and *Plin.*

SPIRĒA (σπειραία), *æ*, *f*. the herb meadow-sweet (*Spiræa*, *L.*) *Plin.*

SPIRĀMĒN (spiro), *inis*, *n*. a breathing-3 hole, passage for the breath, vent, spiracle. *Lucan.* navis. — ¶ Also, a blowing, breathing. *Stat.* and *Amnian.*

SPIRAMENTUM (*Id.*), *i*, *n*. a breathing-place, spiracle, vent, air-hole. *Virg.* Cæca relaxat spiramenta, the hidden pores. *Id.* animæ, *h. e.* the lungs. *Justin.* cavernarum. — ¶ Also, a breathing, blowing. *Vitr.* ventorum. — ¶ Also, figur. spæe, delay. *Tacit.* temporum.

SPIRĀTIŌ (*Id.*), *ōnis*, *f*. a breathing. 3 *Scribon.* *Larg.* — ¶ Also, the breath. *Scribon.* *Larg.*

SPIRĀTŌS (*Id.*), *us*, *m*. a breathing, the 2 breath. *Plin.*

SPIRIDIŌN (σπειρίδιον), *ii*, *n*. a little winding. Also, a surname of the rhetorician *Glycon*. *Quintil.*

SPIRITĀLIS, or **SPIRITŪĀLIS** (spiritus), *e*, adj. of or pertaining to air or wind, pneumatic, πνευματικός. *Vitr.* machina, *h. e.* moved by air, like an organ. — ¶ Also, of or pertaining to the breath. *Lactant.* fistula, *h. e.* arteria aspera. — ¶ Also, spiritual. *Tertull.* and *Prudent.*

SPIRITĀLITER, or **SPIRITŪĀLITER** 3 (spiritalis, or spiritualis), adv. spiritually. *Tertull.*

SPIRITŪĀLIS. See *Spiritalis*.

SPIRITŪĀLITER. See *Spiritaliter*.

SPIRITŌS (spiro), *us*, *m*. a blowing of the wind. *Virg.* Boreæ. — Hence, wind,

air. *Varr.* Quo spiritus non pervenit *Quintil.* Circumfusus nobis spiritus *Cels.* Alvus redditur cum multo spiritu, *h. e.* wind. — ¶ Also, (with and without case), *h. e.* air, an inhaling of air, a drawing breath, a breathing, the breath. *Cic.* cæli. *Id.* Aerspiritu ductus. — Also, air so far as it is inhaled. *Cic.* Quid est tam commune, quam spiritus vivis? *Pallad.* Noxius cæli spiritus. — ¶ Also, breath, drawing breath. *Cic.* Spiritum reddere, *h. e.* to breathe out. *Id.* angustior, *h. e.* short breath. *Id.* Uno spiritu, *h. e.* in one breath. *Id.* extremus, *h. e.* the last breath of life. — Hence, life *Cic.* Spiritum auferre. *Id.* Spiritum patriæ reddere, or, simply, *Vellei.* Spiritum reddere, *h. e.* to give up the ghost, expire, die. — Hence, a sighing. *Prop.* — Also, the hissing of a serpent. *Virg.* — Also, the letter *H.* *Anson.* — Also, a tone, sound, voice. *Quintil.* — Also, a small space of time determined by the breath. *Cic.* *Orat.* 3, 48

— ¶ Also, exhalation, vapor, smell, odor *Lueret.* unguenti. *Cels.* odoris fædi. *Vitr.* Aeris spiritus graves, *h. e.* noxious vapors or exhalations. — ¶ Also, the spirit or soul. *Ovid.* Morte carens spiritus. — Hence, spirit or soul, for person. *Vell.* Subrefectus alloquio carissimi sibi spiritus. — ¶ Also, spirit, soul, mind, high spirit, elevation of mind, both in a good and in a bad sense; hence it sometimes includes haughtiness, pride, arrogance, &c. *Cic.* Res gestæ meæ mihi nescio quos spiritus attulerunt. *Virg.* Qui spiritus illi, qui vultus, &c. *h. e.* *saul*, majesty. *Cic.* Regio spiritus. *Id.* Ejus spiritu Sicilienses quos fuisse putetis.

Cels. Tantos sibi spiritus sumperat. *Cic.* Spiritus tribunicios. *Liv.* Spiritus patricii, aristocratic pride. *Cic.* Spiritus remittere. *Liv.* Vir ingentis spiritus, *h. e.* of high spirit, very ambitious. *Tacit.* Altiores spiritus sumere, *h. e.* to aim higher. — ¶ Also, endeavor or exertion of mind, great effort. *Cic.* Dolabellæ. — ¶ Also, disposition. *Liv.* hostiles. — ¶ Also, vigor, or activity of mind, energy, spirit, courage. *Liv.* feroces. *Id.* Spiritus facere, *h. e.* to inspire with courage or high-mindedness. — ¶ Also, indignation, exasperation. *Tacit.* Spiritus alicujus mitigare. — ¶ Also, inspiration, enthusiasm, prophetic or poetic spirit. *Liv.* divinus. *Quintil.* poeticus. *Horat.* Mihi spiritum Græcæ tenuem Camenæ Parca dedit. — ¶ Also, a spirit, as a person. *Veget.* Sanctus, *h. e.* the Holy Spirit, Holy Ghost. *Sedul.* Spiritus nigri, *h. e.* evil spirits.

SPIRŌ (unc.), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *n*. and *a*. 1. *INTRANS.* to breathe, blow, πνέω. *Virg.* Zephyri spirant. *Figur.* *Propert.* alicui, *h. e.* to favor. — ¶ Also, to breathe, fetek breath, respire. *Cic.* Dum spirare potero. *Martial.* querulum, *h. e.* to sigh. — Hence, to live. *Cic.* Abeo spirante defendi. Also with an ablat. following. *Virg.* ignibus, *h. e.* to exhale fire. — Hence, figur. to breathe, to live. *Cic.* Videtur Lælii mens spirare in scriptis. *Horat.* Spirat adhuc amor. *Virg.* Spirantia exta, *h. e.* still warm, reeking. — Also, to live, to live as it were, to seem to live, as, in the imitative arts, to be painted, represented or expressed to the life. *Virg.* Spirantia signa. *Id.* Spirantia æra, *h. e.* statues that seem to breathe. *Martial.* Spirata picta tabella. — Of poets, to be inspired, to be possessed of poetical enthusiasm or genius. *Horat.* Quod spiro et placeo, tuum est. — Also, to have to deal with, to be occupied with, to meddle with. *Val.* Flacc. Spirans Medea venenis. — ¶ Also, to breathe, emit odor, smell. *Virg.* Thymbra graviter spirans. — ¶ Also, to issue breathing or steaming, to burst forth. *Lueret.* Fons spirat. *Ovid.* Spirat e pectore flamma. — ¶ Also, to roar or foam. *Virg.* Qua vada non spirant, *h. e.* do not boil. *Id.* Freta spirantia, *h. e.* raging, boiling, agitated. — ¶ Also, to sound. *Quintil.* dulcius.

— II. *TRANSITIVE*, to breathe, breathe out, exhale. *Chaulia.* sulfur pectore. *Juvenal.* mendacia. — Hence, figur. to design, intend, be full off. *Liv.* tribunatum. *Virg.* immane. *Horat.* tragicum satis, *h. e.* to have a genius for tragic poetry. *Id.* Quæ spirabat amores,

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h. e. breathed love, was charming. — *Al-*
so, to breathe, exhale, emit odor. *Virg.*
odorem.
SPĪRĪLA (dimin. of *spira*), *æ, f. a small*
3 cracknel. *Arnob.*
SPĪSSĀMENTUM (*spisso*), *i, n. a thick-*
2 ening, any thing put or pressed close to-
gether. *Colum.* — *¶ Also, a stopping*
up. *Senec.*
SPĪSSĒ (*spissus*), *adv. thickly, πυκνῶς.*
Colum. *Spisse ponere arbores.* *Id.* *Spis-*
sus. — *¶ Also, slowly.* *Cic.* —
¶ Also, frequently, in quick succession.
Petron. *Spissius basiare.*
SPĪSSĒSCŌ (*Id.*), *is, n. 3. to thicken, grow,*
2 n become thick, πυκνόμαι. *Lucret.*
SPĪSSIGRĀDŌS (*spisse & gradior*), *a, um,*
3 adj. going slowly, βραδύπορος. *Plaut.*
SPĪSSĪTAS (*spissus*), *ātis, f. thickness,*
2 consistency, density, πυκνότης. *Vitruv.*
SPĪSSITŪDŌ (*Id.*), *īnis, f. same as*
2 Spissitas. *Senec.*
SPĪSSŌ (*Id.*), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to*
2 thicken, make thick, condense, inspissate,
πυκνός. *Plin. lac.* *Id.* *Vis ejus (her-*
bæ) spissare corpora, h. e. to brace, stop
the pores of. — *Hence, Spissatus, a, um,*
thickened, condensed. *Ovid.* — *¶ Also,*
to repeat in quick succession. *Petron.*
SPĪSSUS (*unc.*), *a, um, adj. thick, crowded,*
dense, close, πυκνός, παχύς. *Horat. co-*
ma. *Ovid. grandio.* *Horat. theatrum,*
h. e. crowded, full. *Virg. arena.* *Colum.*
Semen spissius. *Plaut. tunica.* *Senec.*
Spississimum. — *¶ Also, slow, tiresome.*
Cic. exitus. *Id.* *Spissius.* *Plout. Pro*
spisso, h. e. slowly, late. — *¶ Also,*
repeated in quick succession. *Petron.*
oscula.
SPĪTHĀMA (*σπιθαμή*), *æ, f. a span; the*
2 length from the thumb's end to the end
of the little finger. *Plin.*
SPĪEN (*σπλήν*), *spēnis, m. the milt or*
2 spleen. *Plin. Splenem pota consumit.*
Pers. Sum petulanti spiene cachinno,
h. e. I am disposed to laugh at the faults
of others.
SPĪENDEŌ (*unc.*), *es, uī, n. 2. to shine,*
glitter, glister, be bright, λάμπω. *Lucret.*
Claro splendere calore. *Senec. Non*
toga splendet. *Virg. Splendet pon-*
tus. — *So, also, Splendens, bright, glit-*
tering, shining, resplendent. *Plaut. and*
Virg. — *¶ Also, to shine, be beautiful,*
distinguished. *Cic. Virtus splendet*
per se. *Liv. Splendere aliena invidia,*
h. e. to derive lustre from the odium of
another. *Horat. Splendet hospes.* *Plin.*
Splendentes auctores, h. e. clari, insig-
nes.
SPĪENDESCŌ (*splendeo*), *is, n. 3. to be-*
come shining, begin to glitter or shine,
brighten, grow bright, shine, be resplen-
dent, ἀγλαίζομαι. *Virg. and Ovid.*
— *¶ Figur. Cic. Nihil est tam hor-*
ridum, tam incultum, quod non splen-
descent oratione, h. e. may not derive lus-
tre from.
SPĪENDICŌ (*frequentat. of splendeo*),
3 as, n. 1. to shine. *Apul.*
SPĪENDIDĒ (*splendidus*), *adv. properly,*
brightly. *Hence, figur. splendidly,*
nobly, honorably, magnificently, beauti-
fully, λαμπρός. *Cic. ornare convivium.*
Id. ætatem exigere. *Id. dicere.*
Hirt. Splendidus. *Sueton. Splendi-*
dissime. — *¶ Also, clearly, distinctly.*
Cic. loqui.
SPĪENDIDŌ (*Id.*), *as, a. 1. to make shin-*
3 ing or bright. *Apul. dentes.*
SPĪENDIDŌS (*splendeo*), *a, um, adj.*
bright, shining, clear, glittering, λαμπρός.
Lucret. color. *Plin. cælum, h. e. se-*
rene, clear. *Horat. bilis, h. e. flava,*
anger. *Tibull. Sol splendorior.* *Cic.*
Splendidissimus candor. — *¶ Also,*
having a good appearance, sounding well.
Cic. nomen. *Ovid. verba.* *Horat.*
Splendidus. — *¶ Also, splendid, costly,*
magnificent, noble. *Nep. Civitas splen-*
dissima. *Id. homo.* *Cic. nihil.* —
¶ Also, distinguished, illustrious. *Cic.*
homo. *Prop. fama.* *Cic. eques.* (It
was a common appellation of knights.)
— *¶ Also, clear, perspicuous.* *Cic.*
oratio. *Id. ratio dicendi.*
***PLĒNDIFICŌ** (*splendificus*), *adv. splen-*
3 dily, brightly. *Fulgent.*
PLĒNDŌR (*splendeo*), *ōris, m. clearness,*
splendor, brightness, radience, lustre,
sheen, ἀσκή, λάμψις. *Plaut. cæli*

Ovid. flammæ. *Lucret. aquæ.* *Auct.*
ad Her. auri. *Ovid. floris, h. e. beau-*
tiful color. — *¶ Also, figur. splendor,*
sumptuousness, magnificence, in style of
living. *Cic. and Gell.* — *¶ Also,*
figur. excellence, dignity, splendor, lustre,
eminence, honor, renown. *Cic. dignita-*
tis. *Id. vitæ.* *Id. animi.* *Id. equest-*
ter. (This word is particularly applied
to knights as a title.) — *¶ Also, an*
ornament. *Cic. ordinis.* — *¶ Also,*
clearness, clear sound. *Cic. vocis.* *Id.*
verborum, h. e. well-sounding words, such
as orators used to select.
SPĒNDŌRIFĒR (*splendor & fero*), *ēra,*
3 ērim, adj. bringing splendor or brightness.
Tertull.
SPĒNETICŌS (*splen*), *a, um, adj. sick*
3 of the spleen, splenetic, σπληνώδης. *Apul.*
SPĒNIATŌS (*splenium*), *a, um, adj.*
3 plastered, having a plaster or patch on,
σπληνωτός. *Martial.*
SPĒNICŌS (*σπληνικός*), *a, um, adj.*
splenetic. *Plin.*
SPĒNIUM (*σπληνιον*), *ii, n. splenwort,*
multicaste. *Plin.* — *¶ Also, a patch,*
plaster. *Plin. and Martial.*
SPŌDIUM (*σπόδιον*), *ii, n. ashes.* *Plin.*
— *¶ Also, metallic dross.* *Plin.*
SPŌDŌS (*σποδός*), *i, f. same as Spodium.*
Plin.
SPŌLETIUM, *ii, and SPŌLETUM, *i, n.*
a town of Umbria. — *Hence, Spoletinus,*
a, um, adj. of or belonging to Spoletium.
Cic. — *Spoletini, its inhabitants.* *Liv.*
— *Spolētānus, a, um, adj. of or be-*
longing to Spoletium. *Spoletani, its in-*
habitants. *Liv. 27, 10.* (But *Ed. Drak.*
reads Spoletini.)
SPŌLIARIUM (*spolium*), *ii, n. the place*
2 where the clothes are taken off, as, from
gladiators slain in the amphitheatre.
Senec. — *¶ Also, a slaughter-house,*
den of murderers, cut-throat place, den of
robbers. *Senec. The treasury in which*
money extorted from the people had
been deposited, is called so by Plin.
Pancr. 36.
SPŌLIATŌ (*spolio*), *ōnis, f. a pillaging,*
pilfering, plundering, robbing; spoliation,
degradation, σκυλευσις. *Liv. sacrorum.*
Cic. dignitatis.
SPŌLIATŌR (*Id.*), *ōris, m. a plunderer,*
robber, pilloer, σκυλευτήρ, λαφυραγω-
γός. *Cic. and Liv.*
SPŌLIATRĪX (*spoliator*), *icis, f. plun-*
1 dering, she that robs or pillages, σκυλεύ-
τρια. *Cic.*
SPŌLIATŌS, *a, um, particip. from spolio.*
— *¶ Adj. plundered, poor.* *Cic. Nihil*
illo regno spoliatus.
SPŌLIŌ (*spolium*), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to*
strip any one, take off his clothes, as, in
order to cudgel or plunder him. *Cic.*
hominem. *Hence, Petron. folliculos*
leguminum, h. e. to strip, hull. —
¶ Also, to rob, plunder, spoil. *Cic. ali-*
quem argento. *Id. fama.* — *Hence, in*
general, to deprive. *Virg. aliquem vita.*
Cic. dignitate. *Id. dignitatem.* —
¶ Sec. also, Spoliatus, a, uai.
SPŌLIUM (probably from *σκόλον*), *ii, n.*
the skin of an animal, whether stripped or
cast off. *Ovid. leonis, h. e. a lion's skin.*
Id. pcedis, h. e. a ram's skin. *Lu-*
cret. scerpentis, h. e. a snake. — *¶ Also,*
that which a Roman soldier took from an
enemy slain in battle, particularly arms;
armor gained as booty, for it was cus-
tomary to take off the armor of a slain
enemy, and to keep it as a trophy. *Liv.*
Spolia caesorum legere. — *Hence, figur.*
victory. *Virg. Spolia ampla referre,*
h. e. to conquer a woman, to make her en-
amored. — *Spolia opima.* (See *Opimus*.)
— *¶ Also, any thing taken from an*
enemy in war, plunder, booty, spoil, pil-
lage. *Cic. Spolium classium, h. e. the*
ships' beaks which the Romans took from
the inhabitants of Antium. *Id. hostium,*
h. e. statues, &c. *Liv. agrorum,*
h. e. that which is plundered from the
fields. *So, also, of horses, captives.*
Id. — *¶ Also, any thing robbed or taken*
from another, plunder, prey, &c. *Cic.*
Aliorum spoliis nostras facultates au-
geamus. *Ovid. sceleris, of the golden*
hair which Scylla took from her father and
gave to Minos. *Petron. mendici, h. e.*
a beggar's garment.
SPŌNDĀ (*unc.*), *æ, f. the frame, foot or**

basis of a bed, sofa, couch, &c. *Ovid*
Sponda pedibusque salignis, h. e. from
of a couch. — *¶ Also, a bedstead.*
Hence, a bœ. *Ovid. Ascendit, spon-*
daque sibi propiore recumbit. *Horat.*
Cubare in extrema sponda. *Martial.*
interior, h. e. pars interior spondae.
— *¶ Also, a long bench for lying or sit-*
ting upon, a sofa, couch. *Virg. aurea.*
— *¶ Also, a bier.* *Martial.*
SPŌNDĒUS, *i.* See *Spondeus*.
SPŌNDĀICŌS (*σπονδαῖος*), *a, um, adj.*
3 consisting of spondees or spondaic verses.
Terentian.
SPŌNDĀLIĀ, or **SPŌNDAULIĀ**. See
Spondialia.
SPŌNDEŌ (*σπένδω*), *es, spēpondi, spon-*
sium, a. 2. properly, to engage to contrib-
ute. *Hence, to promise solemnly, pledge*
one's word or credit, bind one's self, ἀνα-
δέχομαι, particularly used of contracts,
treaties, &c. *Cic. honores et præmia*
alicui. *Liv. pacem.* *Cic. pro aliquo, h. e.*
to be surety or bail for. *Id. aliquid pro*
aliquo. *Id. de aliquo.* *Plaut. gnatum*
alicui, h. e. to promise in marriage, be-
troth, spouse, affiance. — *Hence, Spon-*
sus, a, um, promised, promised in mar-
riage, betrothed, engaged. *Varr. pecu-*
nia. *Terent. Pamphilum sponsam mihi.*
Horat. Sponsum, h. e. any thing prom-
ised. — *Hence, Justin. Spondere sibi,*
h. e. to believe confidently. *Also, without*
sibi. *Liv. animis, h. e. to feel confident*
of any thing in one's own mind, hope for
certain, trust. — *Also, figur. of inani-*
mate things, to promise, give certain
hope. *Justin. Ingenium magnum spon-*
debat virum. *Ovid. Placidum spon-*
dentia sidera. — *Liv. Spondere spon-*
sionem, h. e. facere.
SPŌNDEŌS (*σπονδέσιος*), *a, um, adj. of or*
belonging to libations. — *Hence, Spon-*
deum, sc. vas, a vessel used at libations.
— *¶ Spondeus, sc. pes, a spondee or*
poetical foot consisting of two long syllo-
bles, so called because it was much
used in hymns sung at sacrifices. *Cic.*
Spondeum, sc. carmen, h. e. consisting
of spondees.
SPŌNDĀLIĀ, or **SPŌNDĀLIĀ** (*unc.*),
um, n. Hyans sung at sacrifices, and ac-
companied with musical instruments, lest
the person sacrificing might hear anything
of bad omen. *Cic. Orat. 2, 46.* (But
Salmasius reads, more correctly, spon-
daulia.)
SPŌNDŪLE (*σπονδύλη*), *es, f. a kind of*
insect living under ground and gnawing
roots. *Plin.*
SPŌNDŪLIUM, or **SPŌNDŪLIŌN** (*σπον-*
δύλιον, or σπονδύλιον), *ii, n. a kind of*
plant, com-parsnep or all-hal (Heracle-
um spondylium, L.). *Plin.*
SPŌNDŪLŌS (*σπονδύλος, or σφόνδύλος*),
i, m. a vertebra, joint of the spine. *Plin.*
— *¶ Also, the hard white in an oyster*
or other shell-fish, τράχηλος. *Plin.* —
¶ Also, a species of bivalve shells (Spon-
dylus gædæropus, L.). *Plin.*
SPŌNGIĀ (*σπογγία*), *æ, f. a sponge.* *Cic.*
Hence, perhaps, the fest of Augustus.
Sueton. Ajacem suum in spongiam in-
cubuisse, h. e. he had destroyed his poem
Ajax. — *Also, a spongy ball growing on*
the wild rose-tree, rose-gall. *Plin.* —
Hence, from resemblance, Spongiæ,
the roots of some plants, as, of asparagus.
Plin. — *¶ Also, a kind of porous stone,*
pumice-stone. *Vitruv.* — *¶ Also, broken*
iron after it has been melted. *Plin.* —
¶ Also, a kind of moss growing in mead-
ows. *Plin.*
SPŌNGIŌ (*σπογγίω*), *as, a. 1. to sponge,*
3 wipe or cleanse with a sponge, σπογγίζω.
Apic.
SPŌNGIŌIĀ (*dimin. of spongia*), *æ, f.*
a little sponge, σπογγίον. — *Hence, rose*
gall. *Plin.* — *¶ Also, the roots of*
asparagus clotted and growing close to
gether. *Colum.*
SPŌNGIŌS (*Id.*), *i, m. a kind of fun-*
3 gus growing in meadows. *Apic.*
SPŌNGŌSŌS (*spongia*), *a, um, adj.*
spongy, like a sponge, full of small holes
or eyes, σπογγιώδης. *Cels. pulmo.*
pumex.
SPŌNGITĒS (*σπογγίτης*), *æ, m. or SPŌN-*
GĪTIS (*σπογγίτης*), *īdis, f. a sponge-*
stone; according to Plin. 37, 67, a kind
of precious stone.

SPÖNGIZÖ (σπογγίζω), as, a. 1. to wipe away with a sponge. *Apic.*
SPÖNGÖS, i, m. See *Somphos*.
SPÖNS (spondeo), tis, f. properly a voluntary contribution. Hence, free-will, will. It usually occurs only in the *gentil.* and *abl. sing.* Sponte alienus, with the free-will of, or agreeably to the will of any one; as, *Tacit.* Sponte Antonii. *Id.* Sponte legatorum. *Id.* Non sponte principis, h. e. without leave or permission from the prince. *Id.* Gnarus, cujus sponte præficeretur, h. e. at whose instance. *Id.* liti-gatoris, h. e. at the pleasure, at the will. *Id.* incolarum, h. e. by consent. More frequently occurs, Sponte mea, tua, sua, &c., or, simply, Sponte, of my, thy, your, his own free-will, of one's self, of one's own accord or free-will, voluntarily, spontaneously, willingly, freely. *Cic.* Tua sponte facere. *Id.* Sua sponte et voluntate fecissent. *Cic.* Mea sponte feceram. *Virg.* Non sponte sequor. — Also, of one's self, by one's own discernment or sagacity. *Cic.* ad *Div.* 4. 3. Neque id mea sponte prospexi. — Also, of one's self, by one's self, alone, without any one's assistance, aid or interference. *Cic.* Nec sua sponte, sed eorum auxilio. *Id.* Si sua sponte venisset, h. e. of his own accord, without orders. *Id.* Ignis sua sponte exstinguitur. — Also, of inanimate things, of itself, in itself, simply, absolutely. *Cic.* Res, quæ sua sponte scelerata est. — Also, for the first time, without a precedent. *Cic.* Quod Verres sua sponte instituisse. — ¶ In the *gentil.* *Cels.* Homo, qui suæ spontis est, h. e. his own master, at his own disposal, at liberty to act as he pleases. *Colum.* Cytisus suæ spontis, h. e. of spontaneous growth, without having been planted. *Id.* Aqua suæ spontis, h. e. that flows without the assistance of art.
SPÖNSÄ (Id.), æ, f. a betrothed woman. *Terent.*
SPÖNSÄLIS (sponsus), e, adj. relating to espousals, sponsal, νυφικός. *Hieron.* tabule. *Tertull.* Sponsalis, for thalamus sponsalis. — Hence, Sponsalia, um, and ðrum, n. espousals, betrothing, νυπητεία. *Cic.* Sponsalibus factis. — Also, an entertainment given at the espousals of any persons. *Cic.* Sponsalia Crassipedi præbui. — ¶ Also, Sponsalia, presents made to betrothed persons. *Cod. Just.*
SPÖNSÄLITYÖS, or **SPÖNSÄLICYÖS** 3 (sponsalia), a, um, adj. relating to espousals or betrothing, sponsal. *Cod. Just.* arrha.
SPÖNSIÖ (spondeo), ðnis, f. a solemn promise or engagement, ἐπαγγελία. *Cic.* voti. — Hence, a stipulation made by two parties in a process at law, to pay down a certain sum of money, which fell to the winning party after the cause was determined; n sort of wager at law, ἐγγυή. *Cic.* Sponsione facere cum aliquo, h. e. to lay such a wager. *Id.* Vincere sponsione or sponsonem, h. e. to win the wager. *Id.* Sponsione lacessere, h. e. to challenge to such a wager. It is frequently followed by *ut* or *si*. *Cic.* Sponsione facere, n possessionem dedit. *Id.* Sponsio quæ in verba facta est? Si, &c. — Also, the money thus deposited was called *sponsio*, according to *Varr.* — Also, a being or giving security or bail. *Liv.* Facere pacem per sponsonem. *Cic.* Sponsione acceptam facere, h. e. to abandon, dispense with, acquit of paying it. *Liv.* Sponsione defendere, h. e. by bail. — *Figur.* security. *Pnndect.* reipublicæ.
SPÖNSIÖNCÖLÄ (dimin. of sponsio), 3 æ, f. a little stipulation or wager. *Petron.*
SPÖNSÖ (frequentat. of spondeo), as, a. 3 l. to enter into a marriage contract, betroth one's self. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, to betroth, affiancé. *Tertull.* Virgines sponsari non possunt.
SPÖNSÖR (spondeo), ðris, m. a surety, bail, ἐγγυητής. *Cic.* Quod sponsor es pro Pompeio. *Lucan.* salutis, h. e. for any one's life. — Also, in money-matters. *Suet.* Cæs. 18. — Also, of women. *Ovid.* — Hence, a godfather or godmother, sponsor. *Tertull.*
SPÖNSUM (Id.), i, n. a solemn promise. *Cic.*

SPÖNSÖS (Id.), us, m. a solemn promise or engagement, as, to give one his daughter in marriage. *Varr.* Also, of payment. *Cic.* De sponsu tuo, &c. h. e. bail, suretiship. So, also, *Pandect.* Interrogatio sponsus. Hence, *Varr.* Ex sponsu agere.
SPÖNSÖS, a, um. See *Spondeo*.
SPÖNSÖS (spondeo), i, m. n. betrothed husband, νυφίος. *Cic.* — Also, same as *Procus*, a suitor, wooer, μνηστήρ. *Horat.*
SPÖNTÄLIS (spons), e, adj. same as 3 *Spontaneus*. *Apul.*
SPÖNTÄLITER (spontalis), adv. spon-3 taneously. *Sidon.*
SPÖNTÄNEE (spontaneus), adv. spon-3 taneously. *Valgat.*
SPÖNTÄNEÖS (spons), a, um, adj. spon-2 taneous, voluntary, of one's own accord, αὐτόματος, αὐθαίρετος. *Senec.* motus. *Cod. Just.* voluntas.
SPÖNTÖ, } See *Spons*.
SPÖNTÖS (spons), a, um, adj. spon-3 taneous, voluntary. *Solin.* 2. e lect. *Salm.*
SPÖRÄS (σποράς), ädis, f. scattered — Hence, *Sporades*, sc. insulæ, some islands of the *Ægean* sea, between the *Cyclades* and *Crete*.
SPÖRTÄ (σπορίς), æ, f. a basket. *Colum.*
SPÖRTÄLLÄ (dimin. of sporta), æ, f. n little basket, σπορίδιον. *Sneton.* — ¶ Also, perhaps, a dish of cold meats, cakes, &c. *Cic.* ad *Div.* 9, 20. It is opposed to a regular meal, and derives its name from being served up or handed round in a small basket.
SPÖRTÖLÄ (Id.), æ, f. a little basket, 2 σπορίδιον. *Plant.* — ¶ It was customary to distribute sometimes victuals among clients and other persons of low rank; this was called *sportula*, probably because it was served up for each in a small basket, consequently n small basket of food for each person. *Martini.* Hence, *Claudius* calls n short play, to which he invited the people, by this name. *Sneton.* — ¶ Also, in general, a present, gratuity, fec. *Plin.* Ep.
SPRÖTÖ (sperno), ðnis, f. a despising, 2 contempt. *Liv.*
SPRÖTÖR (Id.), ðris, m. a despiser, con-3 temner, scorner, disdainer, sligher, ἔξου-3 ενήρης. *Ovid.*
SPRÖTÖS, a, um. See *Sperno*.
SPRÖTÖS (sperno), us, m. contempt. 3 *Apul.*
SPÖMÄ (spuo), æ, f. foam, froth, ἀφρός. *Plin.* Spumas ore fundere. *Cic.* Spumas agere in ore, h. e. to foam. *Colum.* Spumam eximere, h. e. to scum, skim. *Virg.* argenti, h. e. litharge of silver, λιθαργγος. *Plin.* salis, h. e. salt made of the foam of the sea. *Martial.* Spuma caustica, h. e. caustic soap with which the *Germans* and *Gauls* used to dye their hair red. It is also called *Spuma Buta-va*. *Id.*
SPÖMÄBÖNDÖS (spumo), a, um, adj. 3 foaming. *Apul.*
SPÖMÄTÖS, a, um. See *Spumo*.
SPÖMÄTÖS (spumo), us, m. a foaming, 3 foam, ἀφρισμός. *Stut.*
SPÖMESÖ (spuma), is, n. 3. to begin to 3 foam or froth, ἀφροῦμαι. *Ovid.*
SPÖMÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of froth or 2 foam, foamy, frothy, ἀφρίεις. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, resembling foam, looking like foam. *Plin.* sucus.
SPÖMIDÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of froth 3 or foam, frothy, foaming. *Apul.*
SPÖMIFER (spuma & fero), era, erum, 3 adj. bearing froth or foam, casting out foam, foaming. *Ovid.* fons.
SPÖMIGENÄ (spuma & geno, or gigno), 3 æ, m. and f. foam-born, spumigenous. *Martian.* Capell.
SPÖMIGER (spuma & gero), era, erum, 3 adj. bearing froth or foam with itself, foaming, frothy. *Manil.*
SPÖMÖ (spuma), as, ævi, ætum, n. and a. 2 l. to foam, froth, ἀφρίζει. *Virg.* Spumans salum. *Id.* aper. — ¶ Also, to foam, h. e. to work, ferment. *Cels.* Terra spumat. — ¶ Also, to make to foam, cover with froth or foam. Hence, *Spumatus*, a, um, foamy, covered with foam. *Cic.* saxa. — ¶ Also, to foam forth, to produce or bring forth foaming. *Claudinn.* Equi potantes spumant obliuia linguis. *Figur.*

Auct. ad *Herenn.* Iste spumans ex ora scelus.
SPÖMÖSÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 3 foam, froth or scum, foamy, frothy, ἀφρώ-3 ης. *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — *Figur.* Pers. Hoc spumosum, h. e. perhaps bombasti-3 cal.
SPÖÖ (πύω), is, æi, ætum, n. and a. 3 to 2 spit. *Plin.* in sinum. — ¶ Also, to spit out. *Virg.* terram.
SPÖRCÄMEN (spurco), ðnis, n. dirt, 3 filth. *Prudent.*
SPÖRCÖE (spurcus), adv. dirtily, filthily, nas-3 tily, impurely, foully, βυπαρως. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, basely, meanly, badly. *Cic.* dicere. *Cato.* Spurius. *Cic.* Spurcis-3 sime.
SPÖRCIDICÖS (spurge & dico), a, um, 3 adj. obscene, indelicate, αίσχρολόγος. *Plant.* versus.
SPÖRCIFICÖS (spureus & facio), a, um, 3 adj. making filthy or dirty, βυπαροποιός. *Plant.*
SPÖRCILÖQUIUM (spurge & loquor), ii, 3 n. obscene language. *Tertull.*
SPÖRCITYÄ, æ, and **SPÖRCITYES** (spur-3 cus), ei, f. filthiness, nastiness, dirtiness, foulness, ἀκαθάρσια, βυπαρίαι. *Colum.* Spurcitia. *Lucr.* Spurcitias. The plural is found in *Varr.*
SPÖRCÖ (Id.), as, ævi, ætum, a. 1. to be-3 3 foul, dirty, defile, βυπαίνω. *Plant.*, *Ca-3 tull.* and *Pnndect.*
SPÖRCÖS (allied to porcus), a, um, adj. 3 filthy, nasty, dirty, foul, unclean, βυπαρως, 3 μύπος. *Catull.* saliva. *Gell.* Urina spurius. — ¶ Also, in general, base, mean, rascally, infamous. *Cic.* Heluo spurcissimus. *Martial.* Nihil est te spurcius. *Gell.* Vita spurcissima. — Particularly, of debauchery, obscene, impure, badly. *Martial.* meretrix. — ¶ Also, bad. *Cic.* tempestas, h. e. bad weather. *Colum.* ager, h. e. poor land.
SPURINNA, æ, m. a celebrated harespex, who earned *Cæsar* of the fifteenth of *Murch.* *Cic.*
SPÖRIÖS (unc.), a, um, adj. of spurious or 3 illegitimate birth, bastard, bastardly, base-3 born, illegitimate, νόθος. Subst. a bas-3 tard, illegitimate or spurious child. *Pan-3 dect.* — ¶ Also, figur. spurious. *Auson.* versus. — ¶ Also, n Roman præno-3 men, which is commonly written Sp., as, Sp. Ælius. — ¶ The children of a Ro-3 man citizen by a foreign woman, or the 3 reverse, were considered as spurious, 3 regarded in no better light than the chil-3 dren of slaves, and called *Hybrida* or 3 *Ibrides*, mongrels. All children not be-3 gotten in wedlock were called *Illegitimi*, 3 bastards, of whom there were four kinds — *Naturales*, νόθοι, born of a concubine 3 or mistress; *Spurii*, children of a com-3 mon prostitute by an unknown father: 3 *Adulterini*, μοιχικοί, the fruit of an adul-3 terous connection; *Incestuosi*, of an in-3 cestuous connection.
SPÖTÄMÄN (sputo), ðnis, n. spittle. *Pru-3 dent.*
SPÖTÄMENTUM (Id.), i, n. spittle. *Ter-3 tull.*
SPÖTÄTILICÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. enough 3 to make one spit; contemptible, despicable, 3 κατὰ πτωτος. *Sisen.* ap. *Cic.* crimina.
SPÖTÄTÖR (Id.), ðris, m. a spitter, πτυ-3 στής. *Plin.*
SPÖTISMÄ (spuo), ätis, n. a spitting. *Vi-3 truv.* 7. (But *Schneider* and *Scaliger* read 3 pytismatis.)
SPÖTÖ (frequentat. of spuo), as, a. 1. to 3 spit, spit out, ἀναπτύω. *Plant.* sangui-3 nem. — ¶ Also, to spit nt. *Plant.* Morbus, qui sputatur, h. e. madness. 3 Others explain it epilepsy.
SPÖTUM (spuo), i, n. spittle, πτύσμα. 2 *Cels.* — *Figur.* *Martial.* Hoc linitur spu-3 to Jani caryota calendis, h. e. with this 3 thin thing, with this thing which is as thin 3 as spittle. — ¶ Also, that which is thrown 3 up. *Cels.* biliosum, purulentum.
SPÖTÖS (Id.), us, m. a spitting. *Cæd.* Au-3 rel.
SQUÄLENTYÄ (squalco), æ, f. dirt, filth 3 *Tertull.*
SQUÄLÖ, or **SQUÄLLÖ** (σκέλλω), es, 3 ni, n. 2. to be stiff, rough or horrid. 3 Hence, of hard or dried substances, to 3 be stiff or rough. *Virg.* Squalentes 3 conchæ. Particularly of uncultivated 3 fields. *Virg.* Squalent arva. — Also,

of other things, to be dry, arid or parched. *Lucan.* Squalabant pulvere fauces. — Also, of metals, to shine, glitter. *Claudian.* Filaque concreto cogit squalere metallo. *Virg.* Macula auro squalentes. — ¶ Also, to be rough by any covering or coat of scales. *Virg.* Picti squalentia terga lacerti. — Particularly, of dirt and filth, to be dirty, filthy, foul. *Ovid.* Fastigia squalabant immo. *Lucan.* Atro squalentes pulvere vestes. — Also, to have on soiled garments, such as were worn by persons in distress or accused of some crime. *Cic.* Squalent municipia, *h. e.* mourn.

SQUALES (squaléo), *is*, *f.* filth, dirt. *Varr.* 3 *agri.*

SQUALIDĒ (squalidus), *adv.* dirtily, without ornament, uncouthly. *Cic.* Squalidus definire, *h. e.* more roughly or uncouthly.

SQUALIDITĀS (*Id.*), *ātis*, *f.* dirt, filth. 3 Hence, darkness. *Anonian.* Squaliditate maxima rerum ordines implicare.

SQUALIDŪS, or **SQUALIDŪS** (squalis), *a, um*, *adj.* dirty, filthy, foul, unclean. *Ovid.* humus. *Id.* carcer. *Tercient.* homo. *Liv.* Corpora squalida et prope efferata. — Also, rough, not smooth. *Lucret.* 2, 468. — Also, having on soiled garments, such as were worn by persons accused, in distress, or in mourning. *Ovid.* reus. *Plin.* Ep. senectus. — Also, rough, unadorned, without ornament, dry. *Cic.* Squalidiora sunt. — ¶ Also, shining. *Acc.* Squalidum aurum.

SQUALITĀS (suales), *ātis*, *f.* same as 3 *Squalor.* *Acc.*

SQUALITŪDŌ (*Id.*), *īnis*, *f.* same as 3 *Squalor.* *Acc.*

QUALŌR, or **SQUALŌR** (squaléo), *ōris*, *m.* filthiness, foulness, nastiness, squalor, dirtiness, filth, ἀσχεδός, πρηνία. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — ¶ Also, of soiled garments, such as were worn by mourners, persons accused, or otherwise in distressed circumstances. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, roughness, absence of smoothness, ruggedness, unevenness. *Lucret.* *Figur.* Quintil. seculi.

SQUALŪS, *a, um*, *for* Squalidus. 3 *Enn.*

SQUALŪS (perhaps from squalor), *i, m.* a kind of fish. *Ovid.*

SQUAMĀ (*unc.*), *æ, f.* the scale of a fish or serpent, λεπίς, φολίς. *Cic.*, *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Hence, *figur.* a fish. *Juvenal.* — ¶ Also, any thing shaped like a scale, or covering any thing like a scale, as, the rings or little plates in a coat of mail. *Virg.* Turnus thoraca indutus, ahenis horrebat squamis. *Plin.* ferri, *h. e.* the sparks, scales and affal of iron. *Id.* milli, *h. e.* husk. *Id.* in oculis, *h. e.* the cataract. — ¶ *Sidon.* sermonis, *h. e.* roughness, ruggedness.

SQUAMĀNS (squama), *tis*, *adj.* scaly. *Manil.*

SQUAMĀTIM (*Id.*), *adverb.* in the manner of scales, like scales. *Plin.*

SQUAMĀTŪS (*Id.*), *a, um*; *adj.* full of 3 scales. *Tertull.*

SQUAMĒUS (*Id.*), *a, um*, *adject.* scaly, 3 scaled, full of scales, φολιδωτός. *Virg.* anguis. — *Figur.* *Claudian.* Auro squameus, *h. e.* wearing a coat of mail made of golden scales.

SQUAMIFER (squama & fero), *ēra, ērum*, 3 *adj.* bearing or having scales, scaly, λεπιδόφορος. *Senec.* turba, *h. e.* serpents.

SQUAMIGER (squama & gero), *ēra, ērum*, *adj.* bearing scales, full of scales, scaly. *Ovid.* cervix (anguis). *Plin.* animalia, *h. e.* fishes; so, *Lucret.* Mutaeque natantes squamigerum (*gen. pl.*) pecudes.

SQUAMŌSŌS (squama), *a, um*, *adj.* scaly, scaled, rough with scales, full of scales, φολιδωτός. *Virg.* draco. *Plaut.* pecus, *h. e.* fishes. *Cic.* Squamoso corpore pisces. — ¶ *Figur.* *Lucan.* lingua, *h. e.* dry and rough. *Plin.* smaragdum.

SQUAMŪLIA (diminut. of squama), *æ, f.* a little scale, λεπίδιον. *Cels.*

SQUARRŌSUS (according to Scaliger, 3 from ἐσχάρα, the scurf or scab of a wound), *a, um*, *adject.* covered with a scurf, scab or crust. *Lucil.*

SQUATĪNA (*unc.*), *æ, f.* a species of shark,

the angel-fish, (*Squalus Squatina*, *L.*) *Plin.*

SQUATŪS, *i, m.* same as *Squatina*. *Plin.*

SQUILLA, *æ, f.* See *Scilla*.

SQUINŪ ANTHŌS (σχοῖνον ἄνθος), *us*, *m.* squiant, camel's-hay. *Pallad.*

ST, interject. *hist!* *whist!* *hush!* *hark!* *στυ.* *Plaut.*

STABIĒ, *ārum*, *f.* a town of Campania. — Hence, *Stabiānus*, *a, um*, *adj.* of or belonging to *Stabiæ*. *Cic.* *Stabianum*, *h. e.* the territory and country round about *Stabiæ*, or a country-seat in it.

STABILIMĒN (stabilio), *īnis*, *n.* a 1 stay, support, staff, establishment, stabilimentat, βεβαίωμα. *Vetus Poeta ap. Cic.*

STABILIMENTUM (*Id.*), *i, n.* a stay, 2 support, stabiliment. *Plaut.* and *Plin.*

STABILĪŌ (stabilis), *is, īvi, ītum*, *a.* 4. to make steadfast, firm, stable, or sure; to prop, support, settle, fix, establish, βεβαίω. *Cæs.* stipites. *Plin.* dentes. *Figurat.* *Cic.* reipublicam. *Id.* leges. *Gell.* aliquem, *h. e.* to strengthen, make steadfast or persevering.

STABILIS (*sto*), *e*, *adject.* firm, standing firm, not wavering, fixed, stable, steady, βεβαίος. *Cic.* via. *Ovid.* pes. *Liv.* pugna, *h. e.* when one fights standing, and does not move from the spot. *Plaut.* domus, *h. e.* constant, permanent, where one always lives. — ¶ *Figur.* firm, constant, steadfast, lasting, durable, unchangeable. *Cic.* amicus. *Id.* animus. *Id.* decretum. *Id.* sedes. *Plin.* aquæ, *h. e.* perennes. *Cato.* Quæstus stabilissimus. *Tacit.* Imperium stabilis. *Cic.* Voluptas stabilis, *h. e.* the steady sensual pleasures of the Epicureans, a freedom from all pain, (opposed to voluptas quæ in motu est.) — ¶ Also, firmly resolved or determined. *Plaut.* — ¶ *Quintil.* pes, *h. e.* a foot consisting of long syllables. *Horat.* Spondei stabiles. Hence, *Quintil.* *Stabilia*, *h. e.* consisting of such feet.

STABILITĀS (stabilis), *ātis*, *f.* standing firm, firmness, stability, stableness, steadfastness, βεβαιότης, στερεότης. *Cic.* Stirpes stabilitatem dant iis, quæ sustinent. *Plin.* dentium, *h. e.* justness. *Cæs.* peditum in præliis, *h. e.* when they fight at one place only. — ¶ Also, constancy, firmness, unchangeableness. *Cic.* amicitie. *Id.* fortunæ.

STABILITER (*Id.*), *adv.* firmly, durably, 2 lastingly. *Vitruv.* Tympanum stabiliter includatur. *Sueton.* *Stabilis.*

STABILITŌR (stabilio), *ōris*, *m.* an establisher. *Senec.*

STABŪLĀRIŪS (stabulum), *a, um*, *adj.* 2 relating to a stable. — Hence, *Stabularius*, *subst.* an ostler, stable-keeper. *Column.* Also, an innkeeper, host, landlord, πανδοχεύς. *Senec.* So, also, *Augustin.* *Mulier stabularia.*

STABŪLATIŪS (stabulor), *ōnis*, *f.* a place 2 for the stabling or housing of beasts, a place where cattle stand, ἐπιστάβευσις. *Column.*

STABŪLŌ (stabulum), *as, a.* and *n.* 1. to stable or house beasts, σκηάζω. *Varr.* — ¶ Also, to stand in a stable, have one's stand any where. *Virg.* Centauri in foribus Orci stabulant. *Id.* una, *h. e.* to stall together.

STABŪLŌR (*Id.*), *āris, ātus sum*, *dep.* 1. 2 to stable, stand in a stable or stall, kennel, roost, have his stand or live at a place, ἀνίστασθαι. Of quadrupeds *Ovid.* and *Column.* Of birds. *Varr.* Of fishes, to harbor. *Column.* Of a serpent. *Gell.*

STABŪLUM (*sto*), *i, n.* any place of standing, abode, dwelling. For men. *Plaut.* Particularly for shepherds, a hut. *Liv.* — Hence, an inn, house of entertainment for travellers, πανδοχείον. *Plin.* Ep. Urbem Italianque, non pro patria, sed pro hospitio aut stabulo quasi peregrinantes habere. *Martial.* Sic etiam in stabulo semper, sic cœnat in agro. *Puulect.* Cauponam vel stabulum exercere, *h. e.* to keep an inn, be an innkeeper. — Also, for animals. For wild animals. *Virg.* ferarum, *h. e.* haunts, dens, retreats. Also, for tame animals, when it may sometimes be rendered a stable or stall

for beasts, αἶλιον, σταθμός. *Virg.* Stabuli custos e pastu vitulos ad tecta reducit. *Id.* Stabulis in mollibus herbam capere oves, *h. e.* sheepcotes, folds. *Column.* avium cohortalium, *h. e.* roosts. *Id.* pavonum, *h. e.* roost. Also, for bees, a bee-hive. *Id.* Also, for fishes, a fish-pond. *Id.* — Hence, with poets, cattle, sheep, a herd of cattle or sheep. *Martial.* Nutritor stabuli. — *Stabula*, with poets, sometimes, pasture. *Virg.* — Also, contemptuously, a brothel, πορνείον. *Cic.* *Phil.* 2, 28. — Also, as a term of reproach, stable, abode. *Plaut.* flagitii, *h. e.* infamous fellow. Thus, *Cæsar* was called *Stabulum Nicomedis*, because these parties were charged with an unnatural crime.

STACHŪS (στάχυς), *ŷos*, *f.* horse-mint. *Plin.*

STACTĀ, *æ*, and **STACTĒ** (στακτή), *es*, *f.* a kind of oil or gum that distils from the tree which produces myrrh. *Lucret.* and *Plin.* — *Myrrha* is also joined with it. *Scrib. Larg.*

STACTŌN, or **STACTUM** (στακτόν), *i, 3 n.* a kind of eye-salve. *Scrib. Larg.*

STACŪLA, *æ, f.* same as *Sircula*. *Plin.*

STADIĀLIS (stadium), *e*, *adj.* containing 3 a stadium. *Auct. Gromat.*

STADIATŪS (*Id.*), *a, um*, *adj.* having a 2 race-course. *Vitruv.*

STADIŌDRŌMŪS (σταδιοδρόμος), *i, m.* 2 one who ran in the stadium. *Plin.*

STADIŪM (στάδιον), *ii, n.* a Grecian measure of distances, a distance of 125 paces or 625 feet. *Plin.* 2, 21. — ¶ Also, a race-course. *Cic.* Qui stadium currit. *Figur.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* artis. — ¶ Also, *Macrobi.* *Stadlus* (*inasc.*), for stadium.

STAGIRĀ (Στάγειρα), *ōrum*, *n.* a town of Macedonia, the birthplace of Aristotle — Hence, *Stagīrites*, *æ, m.* at or of *Stagira*; thus *Aristotle* is called. *Cic.*

STAGNĀTILIS (stagnō), *e*, *adj.* of a lake 3 or pool. *Plin.* *Val.* pisces.

STAGNATŪS, *a, um*. See *Stagno*.

STAGNĒNSIS (stagnui), *e*, *adj.* of a 3 pool or standing water. *Augustin.*

STAGNĒUS, *a, um*, for *Stanneus*. 2 *Column.*

STAGNĒUS (stagnum), *a, um*, *adj.* of 3 or resembling stagnant water. *Frontin.*

STAGNŌ (*Id.*), *as, āvi, ātum*, *n.* and *a.* 1. 2 *INTRANS.* to be a lake or standing water, λιμνάζω, of waters when they overflow; hence it may also be rendered to overflow, form lakes or pools. *Plin.* Ubi aquæ evagatæ stagnant. *Id.* Aquæ stagnantes, *h. e.* stagnant water. *Curt.* Ganges stagnat. *Virg.* Stagnantem flumine Nilum. — Hence, to be a lake as it were, to be overflowed, to be under water. *Ovid.* Orbis stagnat paludibus. *Sallust.* fragm. *Mœnia* stagnabant. *Sil.* Stagnans ripa. *Plin.* solum. Hence, *figur.* *Sil.* Regna stagnantia sanguine. — ¶ *II. TRANSITIVE.* to make a lake as it were. Hence, to overflow, inundate, deluge. *Tacit.* Tiberis plana urbis stagnaverat. — ¶ Also, to cause to stand, deprive of motion. *Justin.* Bitumine aqua stagnatur. — Hence, to fortify, secure. *Justin.* se adversus insidias. *Veget.* Potionibus stagnata animalia, *h. e.* strengthened. — ¶ Also, to tina. *Stagnatus*, *a, um*, *tinned*. *Plin.* *Valer.*

STAGNŌSŪS (*Id.*), *a, um*, *adj.* full of 3 stagnant waters, as, pools, &c. *Apul.*

STAGNUM (perhaps from *sto*), *i, n.* any standing water; a lake, pool, pond, &c. *Λίμνη.* *Cic.*, *Virg.*, *Horat.* and *Liv.* — ¶ With poets, in general, water. *Virg.* Stagna refusa. *Ovid.* Stagna Phryxæ sororis, *h. e.* the Hellespont. — ¶ Also, a ditch, canal. Thus, perhaps, *Ovid.* *Pont.* 1, 8, 33. — ¶ Also, same as *Solum*, a tub. *Tacit.* calidæ aquæ.

STAGŌNIĀS (σταγονίης), *æ, m.* a kind of frankincense. *Plin.*

STAGŌNITIS (σταγονίτης), *īdis*, *f.* galbanum, or the tree from which it is produced. *Plin.*

STALAGMIĀS (σταλαγμίας), *æ, m.* a kind of vitriol which is thickened when it distils in mountains, same as *Chalcantenna stillaticum*. *Plin.*

STALAGMIUM (στάλαγμα), *ii, n.* *Plur.* 3 *Stalagmia*, a kind of pendants or earrings consisting of golden pearls. *Plin.*

STAMEN (from *statum*, the supine of *2 sisto*), *inis*, n. the warp, or *stamen* of a web, *σπῆμα*. (The cross-threads are called *subtremen*.) *Ovid*. *Stamen* *secernit arundo*. *Senec*. *Stamen* *intendere*, *h. e.* to lay the warp. — *¶* Hence, any thread. *Ovid*. *Stamina* *ducere*, or *torquere*, *h. e.* to spin. — Hence, a spinning. *Propert*. *Stamine fallere somnum*. — Also, of the *Parca*, the thread of fate, fate, thread of life. *Tibull*. and *Ovid*. Hence, *Juvenal*. *Denimio stamine queri*, *h. e.* too long a life. — Also, not on a spindle, as of knitted nets. *Plin*. Of *Ariadne*, with which she helped *Theseus* out of the labyrinth. *Propert*. Of a spider's web. *Ovid*. and *Plin*. — Also, the string of a musical instrument. *Ovid*. — *¶* Also, any thing made of threads, as, a garment. *Claudian*. And, a fillet of priests. *Propert*. — *¶* Also, any thing resembling threads, as, the veins or grains of wood. *Plin*. Of lilies, perhaps the *stamina*. *Id*.

STAMINATUS (*stamen*), a, um, adj. 3 consisting of threads. *Petron*. 41. *Staminatus* (*sc. vestes*) *duxit*. (Others read *staminatus*.)

STAMINEUS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. of threads, 2 full of threads. *Propert*. *Staminea rota*. — *¶* Also, resembling threads, fibrous. *Plin*. *Stamineam in hoc usu probant venam* (*sc. in wood*) *et vocant feruleam*.

STAMNIATUS, a, um, adj. See *Staminatus*.

STANNEUS (*stannum*), a, um, adj. made of or covered with *stannum*. *Plin*. *Stannea pyxis*.

STANNUM (*unc.*), i, n. with the ancients, not tin, but rather a composition of lead and silver. *Plin*. Not before the fourth century *stannum* seems to have been used in the signification of tin.

STAPHIS (*σραφίς*), *idis*, f. perhaps lousewort, stavesacre, larkspur. *Plin*. 23, 13. — It is also called *staphis agria* in *Pallad*.

STAPHYLINUS, or **STAPHYLINUS** (*σραφυλίνος*), i, m. a kind of *parsnep*. *Plin*.

STAPHYLÖDENDRON (*σραφυλδένδρον*), i, n. the pistache tree (*Staphylea pinnata*, L.). *Plin*.

STAPHYLÖMA (*σραφύλωμα*), *ätis*, n. a 3 disease of the eye, in the shape of a grape or grape-stone. *Vegret*.

STAPIA (*unc.*), *æ*, f. a stirrup. 3 *Inscript*.

STATANUS (*unc.*), a, um, adj. *Plin*. 3 *vinum*, *h. e.* a kind of excellent Italian wine. — *¶* *Statanus*, or *Statulinus*, or *Statulinus*, a tutelary deity of children to whom sacrifices were made, when the children learned to stand on their feet. *Varr*. and *Augustin*.

STATARIUS (*status*), a, um, adj. that is done standing. *Manertin*. *prandium*, *h. e.* that is eaten standing and in haste. — *¶* Also, that acts or is done standing or on the same spot, without going away. *Liv*. miles, *h. e.* that does not move from the spot in fighting, that stands firm and fights in his ranks, and does not run backwards and forwards like light troops. So, also, *Ammian*. *pugna*. *Tertent*. *comœdia*, *h. e.* still, quiet, in which the actors are not required to run up and down, make noise, &c. (Such an actor is called *statarus*.) Hence, *Cic*. orator, *h. e.* who stands still in his place, does not run backwards and forwards while speaking; a calm, dispassionate speaker.

STATASSÖ (*Id.*), as, a. 1. to cause to stand, to fix or fasten. *Cic*.

STATER (*στατήρ*), *ëris*, m. a Hebrew silver coin worth four drachma, or denarii. *Hieron*. *Stater dicitur*, qui duo habet didrachmata.

STATERA (from *ίστημι*, to weigh), *æ*, f. a balance either with or without scales, a steelyard, *σταθμός*, *ζυγός*. *Vitruv*. *Statera* *iudicare* de salubritate aquarum. *Sæton*. *Dicitur* *vidisse* quondam per quietem *stateram* positam examine æquo, &c. *Cic*. *aurificis*. *Varr*. *auraria*, *h. e.* a goldsmith's balance. — *¶* Also, the value of any thing. *Plin*. — *¶* Also, the bar on the pole of a chariot.

Stat. — *¶* Also, a kind of platter. *Plin*. 33, 52.

STATICE (*στατική*), es, f. a species of the herb sea-thrift (*Statice Armeria*, L.). *Plin*.

STATICULUM (probably dimin. of *statua*), i, n. a little image or statue, *ἀγαλματιον*. *Plin*. — *¶* Also, any statue. *Tertull*. *Everetis* et *communetis* *staticula* *earum*, *h. e.* idols.

STATICULÖS (*status*), i, m. a kind of 3 gentle dance, *ἐρχήμα*. *Plaat*.

STATILLÆ *aquæ*, a town of *Liguria*, now *Acqui*, in *Montferrat*. — Hence, *Liv*. *Statielli*, *h. e.* its inhabitants. — *Statiellas*, *ätis*, of or belonging to *Statiellæ* *aquæ*. *Liv*. *Statiellates*, its inhabitants. — *Brut*. in *Cic*. *Ep*. *Statiellenses*, its inhabitants.

STATILINUS. See *Statanus*.

STATIM (*sto*), adv. on the spot where one stands. — Hence, on the instant, immediately, forthwith, straightway, *εὐθὺς*, *αὐτίκα*, *παροχρήμα*. *Cic*, *Cæs*. and *Liv*. — It is also followed by *ac*, *atque*, *ut*, *quum*, *quam*. *Cic*. *Statim* *ut* *deposuimus*, *sensi*, &c. *h. e.* as soon as ever. *Pandect*. *Statim* *atque*. *Pallad*. *Statim* *quum* *spargitur*. *Pandect*. *Statim* *quam*. — It is also followed by *simul* *ac*. *Cic*. — Also, not long ago, recently, newly, just. *Pallad*. — *¶* Also, standing firm on the spot, without retreating or giving way. *Plant*. *rem* *gerere*. — Hence, firmly, immovably. *Plant*. *Statim* *stant signa*. *Tertent*. *Talenta* *bina* *statim* *capiebat*, *h. e.* constantly, every year. — *¶* *Statim*, immediately, is found with a short penult in *Martial*, with a long penult in *Avien*.

STATINA, *æ*, f. a goddess said to assist 3 children when they begin to stand on their feet. *Tertull*.

STATINÆ, *arum*, f. *sc. aquæ*, waters in *Campania*. *Stat*.

STATYÖ (*sto*), *önis*, f. the act of standing; 2 a standing still, *στάσις*. *Manil*. *terræ*. *Lucret*. *Manere* in *statione*, *h. e.* to stand still, not to move. Hence, of the heavenly bodies, when they seem to be stationary. *Plin*. — *Vitruv*. *Stationem* *facere*, *h. e.* to stand still. — *¶* Also, a stay, sojourn, residence. *Cic*. *Statio mea* *Athenis* *nunc* *placet*. *Pollad*. *humoris*, *h. e.* a lying long on the plough. — *¶* Also, any place where persons or things stay or abide. Hence, of soldiers who are placed as sentries or guards, a station, post, outpost, picket, guard, *ὑπόστυμα*, *φυλακῆριον*. *Liv*. *Stationes* *portis* *disposuit*. *Id*. *Ab* *statione* *clamor* *ortus*, *h. e.* from the picket. *Cæs*. *Equites* *ex* *statione*, *h. e.* of the guard or picket. *Liv*. *Stationem* *habere*, *h. e.* to keep watch, to have outposts: So, also, *Cæs*. In *statione* *esse*, *h. e.* to be on guard. *Tacit*. *Stationem* *agere*, *h. e.* to mount guard, be on guard, watch, be on duty. *Cæs*. In *stationem* *succedere*, *h. e.* to relieve. Hence, figur. *Ovid*. *imperi*. *Cic*. *De* *statione* *vite* *discedere*, *h. e.* to die. *Ovid*. In *statione* *manebant*, *se. oculi*. — Also, any place where people sit or stand for the sake of conversation. *Plin*. *Ep*. and *Pandect*. — Also, any place where people meet in order to obtain information on matters of law. *Gell*. — Also, a place where the ambassadors of municipal towns met or resided, lodgings, residence, quarters. *Plin*. — Also, the residence of officers concerned in the treasury business; also, their office. *Cod*. *Just*. — Also, in general, residence, lodgings, quarters, abode, any place where one lives. *Ovid*. *Qua* *positus* *fuertis* in *statione*, *mane*. *Virg*. *Sedes* *apibus* *statuque* *petenda*. *Cic*. *Attic*. 6, 9. In *arce* *Athenis* *statio* *mea* *nunc* *placet*. (But see above.) — Also, a place of assembly for Christian worship where they prayed standing. *Tertull*. — Also, order. *Ovid*. *Comas* *ponere* in *statione*, *h. e.* to bring the hair into its proper order, to dress the hair. — *¶* Also, a stall, stable. *Pandect*. — *¶* Also, a post-house. *Inscr*. — *¶* Also, a station for ships, a bay, creek, road, anchoring-place, *ναῦσταθμός*, *ναύσταθμον*. *Virg*. and *Liv*. — Hence, figur. *Ovid*. *Fluctibus* *ejectum* *tuta* *statione* *recepti*, *h. e.* harbor, place of refuge. — *¶* *Vitruv*. 1, 2, 5, that which is

positive, settled by arbitrary appointment or custom (opposed to the natural).

STATIONALIS (*statio*), e, adj. standing 2 still, fixed, stationary. *Plin*. *Martis stella*.

STATIONARIÖS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. relating to standing still or a standing place. Hence, *Pandect*. *millites*, or, simply, *Id*. *Stationarii*, *h. e.* soldiers on guard. — *¶* Also, *Stationarii*, those who assisted the post-runners, a sort of postmasters. *Cod*. *Theod*.

STATIVÖS (*sto*), a, um, adj. standing, standing still, *στατός*. *Varr*. *aqua*, *h. e.* standing water, *στατὸν ὕδωρ*. *Cic*. and *Liv*. *praesidium*, *h. e.* outposts, a picket. *Cæs*. *castra*, or, simply, *Liv*. *Stativa*, *h. e.* a standing camp, station, quarters, *σταθμός*. Also, ironically, of a proprietor who had no army. *Cic*. *Verr*. 5, 12. an idle halting on his journey and neglecting his business. Hence, *Stativa*, *se. castra*, a station, quarters or resting-place of a traveller. *Plin*. — Also, a station for ships. *Cic*. *Agros*, *urbes*, *stativa*, *portus*, *totam* *denique* *Bithyniam*, *decemviri* *vendituris* *int*, *h. e.* bays, creeks, anchorages, roads. (*Grævius* explains it, standing waters, as, lakes, &c. Some read *staga*.) — *¶* Also, appointed, fixed, stated, for *Status*, a, uai. *Macro*. *ferie*.

STATÖR (*sisto*), *öris*, m. one that causes any thing to stand. Hence, *Jupiter* is called *Stator*, according to *Liv*. 1, 12, because he stopped the flight of the Romans. But *Cic*. *Cat*. 1, 13, calls him so, because he is a supporter or preserver. — *¶* Also, a preserver. *Cic*. *Stator* *hujus* *urbis*. (See above.) — *¶* Also (from *sto*), an attendant, servant, particularly of magistrates in the provinces. *Cic*. *Existimavi* *esse* *faciendum*, *ut* *ad* *te* *statores* *meos* *et* *lictos* *cum* *litteris* *mitterem*.

STATÖX (*statuo*), *æ*, f. a statue, commonly, a statue east, *ἀγαλμα*, *ἡδωριάς*. *Cic*. *Statuam* *alicui* *ponere*, or *statuere*, or, *Nep*. *constituere*, *h. e.* to erect. But, also, a statue of marble. *Vitruv*.

STATÖARIUS (*statua*), a, um, adj. of or 2 pertaining to statues. Hence, *Plin*. *ars*, or, simply, *Id*. *Statuaria*, *sc. ars*, the art of making statues; statuary. — *Statuarius*, *absol*. a statuary, maker of statues, sculptor, *ἀγαματοποιός*. *Plin*.

STATÖLIBER, i, m. and **STATÖLIBERÄ** (properly *statu* & *liber*, or *libera*), *æ*, f. a slave that is declared free by will of his or her master on condition of fulfilling certain conditions. *Pandect*.

STATULINUS. See *Statanus*. 3

STATUMARIA, *æ*, f. same as *Proserpi-* 3 *naca*. *Apul*.

STATÖMEN (*statuo*), *inis*, n. that upon 2 which any thing stands or rests or may rest. Hence, a prop. *Colum*. — Also, the ribs of a ship are called *statumina*. *Cæs*. (Otherwise, they are called *costæ navium*.) — Also, any ground-work or foundation of a thing. *Vitruv*.

STATÖMINATYÖ (*statumino*), *önis*, f. 2 a ground-work, foundation. *Vitruv*.

STATÖMINYÖ (*statumen*), as, a. 1. to 2 make firm by a prop, support or ground-work, to prop up, underprop, underprop, support, *ἐπιβάω*, *στηρίξω*, *χαράσσω*. *Plin*. *vineam*, *h. e.* to underprop. *Vitruv*. *Statumen* *saxo*, *h. e.* let a coat be laid down.

STATÖNCÖLÄ, *æ*, f. or **STATÖNCÖ-** 2 **LUM** (dimin. of *statua*), i, n. a small statue. *Petron*. 50. (*si lectio certa*).

STATÖÖ (from *statum*, the supine of *sisto*), is, *üi*, *ätum*, a. 3. to cause to stand, to put, place, set, *στήμι*. *Plant*. *navem*, *h. e.* to anchor. *Liv*. *Equus* *Curtium* *statuit* *in* *vado*. *Prop*. *boves*. *Cic*. *aliquem* *ante* *oculos*. *Liv*. *captivos* *in* *medio*. *Virg*. *crateras*. — *¶* Also, to place, set up, raise, erect, build, *στήμι*. *Cic*. *statuam*. *Nepos*. *tabernaculum*. *Virg*. *urbem*. *Ovid*. *aras*. — Hence figur. to make, establish. *Cic*. *regnum*. *Tertent*. *exemplum*, *h. e.* to set an example, give a precedent. *Justin*. *sedes* *allicubi*, *h. e.* to fix one's habitation, settle, take up one's abode. — *¶* Also, to prescribe, set, appoint, fix, assign. *Anct*. *ad* *Hereon*. *jus*. *Cic*. *sibi* *finem* *consili*. *Liv*. *tempus* *colloquio*. *Tertent*. *pre*- 4 B 2

um arti. Cic. Statuto loco. Liv. Dies est status comitiis. — Hence, to determine, decide, give sentence, pass judgment or sentence. Cæs. de aliquo. Id. in aliquem aliquid gravius. Cic. contra aliquem. Tacit. de se, h. e. to destroy himself. Liv. Vix statueret apud animum possum, utrum, &c. h. e. decide, determine. So, also, Cic. Neque possum statueret, utrum, &c. — Also, to resolve, determine, consider. Nepos. belli finem facere. Cic. Statutum habere cum animo. Liv. Statueret apud animos, quid, &c. Also, with ut following. Tacit. Statuisse, ut legiones in Syriam transferret. — Also, to decree. Cic. Statuitur, ne sit Creta provincia. — Also, to imagine, believe, be of opinion, suppose, think, take for certain. Cic. Laudem statuo esse maximam. Id. Ut mihi statuo, h. e. as I believe or suppose. — Also, to decide, inquire into, examine. Ovid. res privatas. — ¶ Statutus, a, um, tall, of high stature. Plaut.

STĀTŪRĀ (stō), æ, f. stature, size, bigness, height of body, μέγεθος. Of men. Cic. Of animals. Colum. Of trees, height, size. Id.

STĀTŪS (Id.), us, m. a standing, στάσις. Cic. Status, incessus, sessio, h. e. a standing, walking, sitting. Id. erectus, h. e. a standing upright or erect. — ¶ Also, stature, size, size of the body. Of men. Colum. Of animals. Id. Of plants. Pallad. — ¶ Also, posture, attitude, carriage. Nep. Illo statu statum fieri voluit, h. e. in that posture. Ovid. artificis. — Particularly, the attitude or posture of a person fighting. Horat. minax. Liv. Statu movere hostem, h. e. to compel him to give up his position. — Hence, figur. state, station, condition, circumstances. Cic. Adversarios de omni statu dejicere. So, also, Cic. demovere. Id. Restituere aliquem in pristinum statum. Id. Status vitæ. Lio. Statum cæli notare. Tacit. Ille status belli erat. — Also, quiet, peaceful condition, prosperity. Tacit. Agr. 7. urbis. Liv. 34, 61. Statum civitatis turbare. — Hence, Cic. Status regum, h. e. quality, degree of power, whether they are sovereign and powerful or not (but according to Schuetz, royal domains.) — Also, station in life, rank, birth, difference which is made by birth, as, between a free person and a slave, Pandect., between persons of noble or ignoble birth, patricians or plebeians. Cic. Agnationibus familiarum distinguuntur status, h. e. ranks. Vellei. Statum nullum habere, h. e. to have no property, no residence, have nothing to lose, of persons who are proscribed. — Pandect. Status ætatis, h. e. the age of twenty-five years. — ¶ Cic. and Quintil. Status causæ, or simply, Status, h. e. the state of the case. — ¶ Also, in grammar, same as *modus verbi*. Quintil.

STATŪS, a, um. See *Sisto*.

STATŪTŪS (statuo), ōnis, f. a placing, 2 setting up, fixing, στάσις. Vitruv.

STATŪTŪS, a, um. See *Statuo*.

STĒATĪTIS (stearītis), īdis, f. and **STĒATĪTES** (stearītēs), æ, m. a kind of precious stone. Plin. 37, 71.

STĒATŌMA (stēātōma), ātis, n. a kind of tumor or swelling containing something of a pit or hollow nature. Cels.

STĒGĀ (stēgā), æ, f. the deck or hatches 3 of a ship. Plaut.

STĒGNŌS (stēgnōs), a, um, adj. close, 2 firm, astringent. Plin.

STĒLĀ, æ, and **STĒLĒ** (stēlē), es, f. a column, pillar. Eun. and Plin.

STĒLEPHŪRŌS (stēlēphōros), i, m. a kind of plant, perhaps *Ravenna sugar-cane* (*Saccharum Ravennæ*, L.). Plin.

STĒLIS (stēlis), īdis, f. a kind of mistletoe on the fir or larch-tree. Plin.

STĒLLĀ (for *sterula*, dimin. of *stērō*), æ, f. a star. Cic. — Hence, a figure resembling a star. Colum. — Also, the pupil of the eye. Claudian. — Also, the star-fish. Plin. — Also, a sparkle or bright spot on precious stones, or the lustre of precious stones. Plin. — Plin. Peculiare stellæ, h. e. glow-worms. — Lucet. Fulgentes stellæ, h. e. lightning. — Also, a planet. Virg. Saturni. Cic. Quinque stellæ. So, also, Id. Stellæ errantes vagæ, h. e. planets. Cic. Stellæ in-

errantes, h. e. fixed stars. Plant. Diurna stella, h. e. the morning-star. — Also, a comet. Virg. — ¶ Also, with poets, a constellation. Virg. and Ovid. — ¶ Also, the sun. Ovid. Cinget geminos stella serena polos.

STĒLLĀNS (stella), tis, adj. starry. Cic. nox. Lucret. cælum. — Figur. sparkling, shining, glittering. Ovid. gemma. Plin. volatus. Martiul. Frontem stellantem, h. e. torn, mangled.

STĒLLĀRIS (stella), e, adj. of a star. 3 *Macrob.* essentia, the substance of the stars.

STĒLLĀS, ātis. See *Stellatis*.

STĒLLĀTĪNŪS (stellas), a, um, adj. of or belonging to the ager *Stellatis*. Liv. tribus.

STĒLLĀTIS, e, or **STĒLLĀS**, ātis. Cic. Ager *Stellatis*, h. e. a piece of land in Campania, probably so called from a town by the name of *Stella*.

STĒLLĀTŪRĀ (unc.), æ, f. a deduction 3 made from the allowance of soldiers. Spurtian.

STĒLLĀTŪS (stella), a, um, adj. full of stars, studded or adorned with stars, starry, δασυπώδης, δασυρόεις. Cic. Cepheus. — Hence, figur. set with stars as it were. Ovid. Argus, h. e. having many eyes. Virg. ensis, h. e. glittering. Plin. Salamandra, animal stellatum.

STĒLLĪFER (stella & fero), ēra, ērum, 1 adj. bearing stars, starry, δασυρόφορος. Cic.

STĒLLIGER (stella & gero), ēra, ērum, 1 adj. bearing stars, starry. Varr.

STĒLLIMICĀNS (stella & mico), tis, 3 adj. glittering with stars. Varr.

STĒLLIŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. a kind of lizard having its back variegated with spots like stars, ἀσκαλαβώπης, γαλεώτης, (*Lacerta gecko*, L.) Plin. It is said to be cunning. Virg. Hence, figur. of a cunning, crafty person. Apul.

STĒLLIŌNĀTŪS (stellio), us, m. all kinds 3 of fraud or cozenage in bargaining not expressly forbidden by law. Pandect.

STĒLLŌ (stella), as, a, 1. to mark or variegate in the manner of stars. Plin. Ilyadum numero, et dispositione stellantur.

STĒMMĀ (stēm̄ma), ātis, n. a garland, crown, wreath, chaplet, στέμμα, στέφανος. Prudent. Particularly, a garland or wreath, with which images of ancestors were adorned or surrounded. Senec. and Plin. — ¶ Also, a genealogical tree, pedigree, lineage of one's ancestors. Senec. and Sueton. — Figur. Martial. argenti.

STĒNŌCŌRIASIS (stēnokōriasis), is, f. 3 a kind of disease in the eyes of horses, when the pupils are uncommonly small. Veget.

STĒNTŌR (stēntōr), ōris, m. a Grecian, whose voice is said to have equalled the united voices of fifty men. Juvenal. — Hence, *Stentōrens*, a, um, adj. *Stentorean*, sounding loudly. Aruob.

STĒPHĀNEPLŌCŌS (stēphanēplōkos), or **STĒPHĀNŌPLŌCŌS** (stēphanōplōkos), i, f. she that wreathes chaplets, the name of Glycera as a picture of Pausias. Plin. — It is also called *stephanēpōlis*, or *stephanopōlis* (stēphanōpōlis), she that sells garlands or chaplets. Id.

STĒPHĀNĪTIS (stēphanītis), īdis, f. sc. vitis, a kind of vine which winds itself in the shape of garlands. Plin. — The plural *Stephanitæ*, probably from nom. sing. *Stephanites*, æ, m. is found in Colum.

STĒPHĀNŌMELIS (unc.), n. a kind of herb good for bleedings at the nose. Plin.

STĒPHĀNOPLŌCŪS, } See *Stephanoplo-*
STĒPHĀNŌPŌLIS. } cos.

STĒPHĀNŌS (stēphanos), i, m. a name of several plants, as, *Alexandria*. Plin.

STĒRCES, is, m. See *Sterculius*.

STĒRCŌRĀRĪŌS (stercus), a, um, adj. 3 of or pertaining to dung, κοπρικός.

Varr. crates

STĒRCŌRĀTĪŌS, ōnis, f. a dunging, man- 3 uring, κοπρισμός. Colum.

STĒRCŌRĒŌS (stercus), a, um, adj. of or 3 relating to dung, stinking like dung, dirty, filthy, κοπρικός, as a term of reproach. Plaut. miles.

STĒRCŌRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to dung, manure with dung, κοπρίζω. Cic. agrum. — ¶ Also, to clear of dung,

cleanse from dung. Pandect. latinas Colum. Colluvies stercorata, h. c. heaps of dung brought together.

STĒRCŌRŌSŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. manured, 2 well manured. Colum. solum. Cato.

Locus stercorosissimus. — ¶ Also, full of dung, full of filth or dirt. Colum. aqua.

STĒRCŌLINIUM, 2 } See *Sterquil-*
STĒRCŌLINUM, i, n. } nium.

STĒRCŌLIŌS, **STĒRCŌLŌS**, **STĒRCŌ-**
2 TĪŌS, or **STĒRCŌTŌS** (stercus), i, m.

the god of dung with the Romans, according to some, a name of Saturn, according to others, of *Picumnus*. Plin., *Macrob.*, *Lactant.*, *Plant.* and *Augustin.*

— He was also called *Sterces*. *Augustin.*

STĒRCŌS (unc.), ōris, n. the excrements of men and animals, dung, ordure, muck, μαυρε, σπείλεθος, σκῶρ, κόπρος. Varr. — Hence, as a term of reproach. Cic. *Stercus curie*. — ¶ Figur. refuse.

Scrib. Larg. ferri, h. e. dross.

STĒRCUTIŪS, } See *Sterculius*.
STĒRCUTIŪS.

STĒRELŪTIS (unc.), īdis, f. a kind of silver-litharge. Plin.

STĒREŌBĀTĀ (stēreōbātēs), æ, f. the 3 patten of a pillar; the zoele, or low square member serving to support a column. Vitruv.

STĒRGĒTHRŌN (stērgēthron), i, n. large houseleek. Plin.

STĒRICŪLĀ. See *Sterilicula*.

STĒRIGMŌS (stērigmōs), i, m. a kind of 3 meteor. Apul.

STĒRILĒFĪŌ (sterilis & fio), is, to become 3 unfruitful or barren. Solin. 25. (Others read *steriles* fiunt).

STĒRILESCŌ (sterilis), is, n. 3. to grow 2 or become barren. Plin.

STĒRILŌCŪLĀ (sterilis), æ, f. vulva por- cæ virginis. Petron. 35. (Others read *stericula* in the same signification.)

STĒRILIS (dimin. of *sterus*, a, um, the Greek στερός, στερόρος), e, adj. incapable of bearing fruit or producing young, barren, sterile, fruitless, ἀκαρπός, ἄγονος. Virg. ager. Id. platinus. Id. avena. Id. vacca. Ovid. herba. Juvenal. uxor. Catull. vir, h. e. eunuchus. Varr. Galli ad partum steriores.

Also, with a genit. following. Plin. Steriles plumbi lapides. — Hence, with poets, making unfruitful. Horat. robi- go, h. e. blasting mildew. Martial. hi- ems. — ¶ Also, figur. fruitless, use- less, without profit or advantage. Cic. *Februarius*. Pandect. nummi, h. e. bearing no interest. Martial. amicus, h. e. from whom not much advantage is to be expected. — ¶ Also, empty. Plin. manus. Plin. Ep. epistolæ, h. c. with- out presents. Also, with a genit. follow- ing. Tacit. *Virtutum sterile seculum*. Vellei. *Urbes studiorum steriles*. Also, with an ablat. following. Plin. *Paneg. laude*.

STĒRILITAS (sterilis), ātis, f. barren- ness, sterility, unfruitfulness, στειρώσις. Cic. agrorum. Plin. mulierum. Id. arborum. Also, without a genit. Snet. Magna quondam sterilitate, h. c. scarcity. — Figur. Plin. fortuna. Id. cæles- tis, h. e. malign influence of the atmos- phere, bad weather. Also, in the plural. Plin. Ep. Continuae sterilitates.

STĒRILŌS, a, um, adj. same as *Sterilis*. 3 *Lucr.*

STĒRNĀX (sterno), ācis, adj. throwing to 3 the ground. Virg. equus, h. e. that throws off his rider. Sidon. cives, h. c. who fall to the ground as humble suppliants.

STĒRNŌ (from στέρνω, στέρνω, also from στέρνω, στράω, of which the perf. and supine are formed), is, strāvī, strātum, a. 3. to spread, scatter, streo, σπέρνω, στρώνω. Ovid. vestes. Id. arenam. — Hence, *Stratus*, a, um, scattered, spread, strewn. Sueton. *Strata sub pedibus vestis*. Virg. *Strata jacent poma*. — ¶ Also, to throw to the ground, throw down, καταβάλλω. By force, or as an enemy. Liv. omnia ferro. Virg. *Torrens sternit sata*. Plin. *Elephantī stabula dentibus sternunt*. Justin. *Stratorum hominum caterva*. Hence, figur. Virg. *Corde pavor stravit*, h. e. to make faint-hearted, discourage. Cic. *Afflictos se et stratos esse*, h. e. miserable, unhappy. Also, not forcibly or in a hostile

manner. *Liv.* Sternere corpora, or, *Virg.* se, or, *Liv.* sterni, h. e. to throw one's self to the ground, lie down, fall prostrate. Hence, Stratus, a, um, lying. *Cic.* humi. *Horat.* sub arbuto. *Liv.* Stratus somno, h. e. sleeping. *Cic.* Stratus ad pedes alienjus. — ¶ Also, to extend, stretch forth. *Plin.* Insulae sternuntur inter Helium ac Flevum. — ¶ Also, to level, make straight. *Cic.* locum, h. e. to level with the ground. *Virg.* aquora, h. e. to calm, still. *Horat.* ventos, h. e. to calm. — Hence, to make passable, make a path. *Lucret.* viam per mare. *Sil.* iter sternere. — Particularly, by paving, to pave. *Liv.* viam silice. *Id.* Via strata, h. e. a street. *Virg.* Strata viarum, for stratie viae. — ¶ Also, to cover by strewing, or, in general, to cover. *Horat.* nemus foliis. *Virg.* humum stipula. *Lucret.* campos arboribus. *Virg.* Terram caesi stravere juveni. *Jacnal.* Stratum classibus aequor. — Hence, to spread or cover the couches on which people slept or reclined at table. *Cic.* lectulos pellibus, or, simply, *Id.* Sternere lectum, h. e. to cover with cushions or mattresses, get ready. So, also, *Cic.* triclinium. *Plin.* Ep. Sternere, h. e. to make or get ready a place to lie on. — *Liv.* Equum sternere, h. e. to saddle.

STERNÜMENTUM (sternuo), i, n. any thing that causes sneezing. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a sneezing, *παρρῶς*. *Plia.*

STERNÜÖ (στέρνυμι), is, ui, ātum, n. 2 and a. 3. to sneeze or sneeze, *πράϊρω*, *πάρρῶμαι*. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, of a lamp, to crackle. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, transitively, to give by sneezing. *Prop.* Sternuere omen alicui.

STERNÜTAMENTUM (sternuto), i, n. a sneezing or sneezing, *παρρῶς*. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, any thing that causes to sneeze. *Plin.* Ed. *Elzev.* (But Ed. *Hard.* reads *sternumentum*.)

STERNÜTATÜÖ (Id.), ōnis, f. a sneezing, *παρρῶς*. *Apul.*

STERNÜTÖ (frequentat. of sternuo), as, 3 āvi, ātum, n. 1. to sneeze often, sneeze, *πάρρῶμαι*. *Petron.*

STERÖPE (Στερόπη), es, f. one of the Pleiades. *Ovid.*

STERÖPES (Στερόπης), is, m. one of the smiths of Vulcan. *Virg.*

STERQUILINIUM, or **STERCÖLINIUM**, or **STERCÖLINUM** (stercus), i, n. a dunghill, laystall, mizen, *κομπῶς*. *Cato.*

STERTINIÖS, ii, m. a Stoic philosopher. *Horat.* — Hence, Stertinus, a, um, adj. Stertinian. *Horat.*

STERTÖ (δέρσω, δαρδάνω), is, ūi, n. 3. to snore, snort, breathe hard through the nose, *βέγχο*. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, to sleep, sleep fast. *Tereut.*

STHENECEÄ, or **STHENÖBCEÄ**, æ, f. the wife of Prætus; she fell in love with Bellerophon. — Hence, Sthenecæus, or Sthenobæus, a, um, adj. relating to Sthenobæa. *Sidon.* heros, h. e. Bellerophon.

STHENEÖS, i, m. a Grecian who fought at Troy. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, the father of Eurystheus. *Val. Flacc.* — ¶ Also, a king of Liguria, whose son Cyneus was changed into a swan. — Hence, Stheneleus, a, um, adj. *Ovid.* hostis, h. e. Eurystheus. — Sthenelæis, idis, f. *Ovid.* volucris, h. e. a swan.

STIBADIUM (στιβάδιον), ii, n. a semicircular seat or couch, otherwise called *Sigma*. *Plin.* Ep.

STIBIUM, ii, n. and **STIBI**, and **STIMI** (στίβι, and στίμι), n. antimony. *Plia.* — ¶ Also, a kind of black paint made of pulverized antimony, and used by women to paint their eyebrows black; it is now called *Surmé* by the women in the East. *Plin.*

STICHÄ, and **STICÄ** (στίχη), æ, f. a kind of grape. *Plin.*

STICÖLÄ (perhaps dimin. of stica), æ, f. 2 a kind of grape. *Colum.*

STIGMA (στίγμα), ätis, n. a mark made by puncture. Hence, a mark burnt in, a brand, stigma. With such marks were branded runaway slaves. *Quintil.* Hence, figur. a stigma, infamy, disgrace. *Martial.* Recruits, also, were branded with such a mark. *Veget.* —

Also, a mark made in the face by an inexperienced barber, a cnt. *Martial.*

STIGMATIÄS (στυγματίας), æ, m. a slave who had been stigmatized or branded on the forehead. *Cic.*

STIGMÖ (stigma), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. 3 to brand, stigmatize, *στυγματίζω*. *Prudent.*

STIGMÖSÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 3 brand-marks, branded, marked by punctures, *στυγματώδης*. *Petron.* and *Plin.*

STILBÖN (from στίλβω, particip. of 3 στίλβω), tis, the planet Mercury. *Apul.*

STILLÄ (dimin. of stiria), æ, f. a drop, *σταλαγμός*. *Cic.* — ¶ Figur. a drop, a little. *Martial.* olei. *Augustin.* temporis. — ¶ Stilla is a drop measured by art: Gutta, a natural drop.

STILLÄTIM (stilla), adv. by drops, drop by drop, *περιστάλῳ*. *Varr.*

STILLÄTITÖS, and **STILLÄTICIÖS** 2 (stillo), a, um, adj. that drops, dropping, falling in drops, *σταγονίας*. *Plin.*

STILLÄTIVÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. dropping. *Plin.* *Valerian.*

STILLICIDIUM (stilla & cado), ii, n. any liquid falling in drops, *σταλαγμός*. *Lucret.* Stillicidii casus lapidem cavat. *Plin.* Stillicidia urinæ, h. e. a strangury. Hence, *Senec.* Per stillicidia anititer animam, h. e. gradually. — ¶ Particularly, the water that drops from the eaves of houses. *Vitruv.*

STILLÖ (stilla), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to fall in drops, drop, distil, trickle down, *στάζω*. *Varr.* Vas, unde stillet aqua. *Ovid.* De ilice stillabant mella. *Cic.* Pugio stillans. Hence, *Stat.* Plumis stillare diem, h. e. plenum esse. *Senec.* Orationem stillare, h. e. to flow slowly. *Colpurn.* Stillantes voces, h. e. broken sounds. — ¶ Also, to let fall in drops, drop, distil. *Horat.* rorem ex oculis, h. e. tears.

STYLÖS, or **STYLÖS** (στύλος), i, m. properly, a column, pillar. Hence, a pointed stake or spike of iron, as, to put in the ground. *Cæs.* — ¶ Also, a long, round, pointed instrument used in agriculture and gardening, as, for separating plants. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, the stem or stalk of a plant, as, of asparagus. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, a style for writing with, particularly, the iron style of the Romans, which was broad at the top and pointed below, with which they wrote on waxen tablets. *Plaut.* It was especially used in writing for exercise, or when they wrote in haste. When they had made a mistake, they turned the style, with the broad end of which they could erase what had been written, and so correct it. Hence, *Horat.* Stilum vertas, h. e. turn the style, expunge, erase, blot out, alter, correct. So, also, *Cic.* Vertit stilum in tabulis. — Hence, a writing. *Cæcil.* in *Cic.* Ep. Or, composition, statement in writing. *Sucton.* Oct. 85; *Calig.* 53. — Also, a writing for the sake of practice, a writing frequently. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a style or manner of writing. *Tereut.* and *Cic.*

STIMMI, n. See *Stibium*.

STIMÖLÄ (stimulus) æ, f. a goddess supposed to excite persons to the performance of their work. According to others, she was so called because she excited persons to lewdness. *Ovid.*

STIMÖLÄTÖ (stimulo), ōnis, f. an excitement, incitement, instigation, stimulation, *κέντριος*. *Plin.* and *Tacit.*

STIMÖLÄTÖR (Id.), ōris, m. an exciter, 3 instigator, stimulator, *κέντρος*. *Claudian.*

STIMÖLÄTRIX (stimulator), icis, f. she 3 that stimulates or incites. *Plaut.*

STIMÖLÖS (stimulus), a, um, adj. consisting in prickles or goads. *Plaut.* supplicium, h. e. a punishment of slaves with pricking or goading, *κέντρινος*. *Plaut.* stimuli.

STIMÖLÖ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to prick, goad, *κέντρο*. *Colum.* Ea res ferum prohibet a rixa, cum stimulum suo ictu ipse se sauciat. *Lucan.* currus, h. e. equos, to drive on. — ¶ Also, to torreat, vex, trouble, disturb. *Cic.* Te conscientie stimulant maleficiorum. — ¶ Also, to incite, instigate, impel, excite, provoke. *Cic.* Stimulabat

me, ut caverem. *Liv.* ad arma. *Plin.* animantium conceptus, h. e. animantia ad concipiendum.

STIMÖLÖSÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of 3 goads or prickles, full of incitements or incitements. *Cal.* *Aurel.*

STIMÖLÖS (στίλῳ), i, m. a prickly, any sharp-pointed thing, such, for example, as were concealed under the surface of the ground, in order to annoy an enemy, especially his cavalry. *Cæs.* — Particularly, an instrument with a sharp point, with which countrymen pricked their oxen in ploughing, and roased them to work, a goad, *κέντρον*. *Plaut.* — Slaves used to be punished or tortured with it. *Plaut.* Hence, by way of contempt. *Cic.* Dum te stimulis fodiam. — Hence, of the horses of the sun. *Ovid.* Parce stimulis, h. e. with us, spare the whip. — Also, of the inspiration of the sibyl. *Virg.* Stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo, h. e. spurs as it were. — ¶ Figur. a sting, cause of unequiteness, pang, torment. *Cic.* doloris. *Liv.* Amoris stimuli, h. e. jealousy. — ¶ Also, an incitement, inducement, incenure. *Cic.* gloriæ. *Id.* Stimulos admovere homini, h. e. to stimulate, incite. So, also, *Quintil.* addere, or, *Ovid.* adjicere. — ¶ Stimulum, i, n. *Plaut.* Stimulum in manu est.

STINGÜÖ (στίγῳ), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. 3 to extinguish. *Lucret.* ignes. *Id.* Stingni, h. e. to be extinguished, to die, to fade.

STIPÄTÖ (stipo), ōnis, f. a stuffing, cramming, filling up close, crowding together. Hence, a crowd of people. *Plin.* Ep. Tanta stipatione cetera tenebantur. — Also, of animals and things, a crowd, throng, great number. *Plin.* — Also, a suite, retinue, train, number of attendants. *Cic.* Autronii aspectus, concursatio, stipatio, greges hominum perditorum.

STIPÄTÖR (Id.), ōris, m. one of a suite, a guard, body-guard of a king. *Cic.* — Hence, in an odious sense, of persons who attend one in a similar manner, an attendant, companion. *Cic.* Quis est Sergius? armiger Catilinæ, stipator tui corporis, signifer seditionis.

STIPÄTÖS, a, um, particip. from stipo. — ¶ Adj. surrounded, encompassed, environed. *Sidon.* Stipatissimus ab omni ordine.

STIPENDIÄLYS (stipendium), e, adj. relating to tribute. *Sidon.* Stipendiale fœdus, h. e. by which one engages to pay tribute.

STIPENDIÄRIÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to tribute. Hence, bound to pay a yearly tribute or contribution, tributary, stipendiary, *ὀποτελής*. *Cæs.* civitas. *Cic.* homo. *Cæs.* Aduos sibi stipendiarior factos. Also, as a subst. *Id.* Stipendiarii Aduorum. (Stipendarii and Vectigales are thus distinguished; that the former pay annually a fixed sum by way of tribute, and the latter pay taxes according to the amount of their property and the produce of their lands.) — *Cic.* Vectigal stipendiarium, h. e. a fixed annual contribution of money. — ¶ Also, relating to pay, serving for pay or hire, receiving pay. *Auct. B.* Afric. cohorts. *Liv.* Stipendiarii facti sunt.

STIPENDYÖR (Id.), äris, ätus sum, dep. 2 1. to be paid, to serve for hire, *μισθοφορέω*. *Plin.* Regipeditum sexcenta milia stipendiantur. Hence, *Tertull.* Butyro stipendiat, h. e. receiving as though in payment or for maintenance.

STIPENDIUM (for stipipendium, from stips & pendo), ii, n. the pay of soldiers, *ἀποδορά*. *Cic.* Stipendium militibus persolvere, or, *Liv.* dare, or, *Cic.* numerare. *Liv.* accipere. Hence, *Cic.* Stipendia merere, or mereri, h. e. to do military service, serve as a soldier. — Hence, a campaign, military service. *Salust.* and *Liv.* Stipendia facere, or, *Cic.* merere, or, *Id.* mereri, h. e. to serve as a soldier, do military service. *Nepos.* Primum stipendium meruit, h. e. made his first campaign. *Cic.* Milites stipendiis confectis, or, *Liv.* emeritis, h. e. who have completed the time of their service. *Plin.* Ep. Castrensibus stipendiis im-

bul, *h. e.* to learn military service in a camp. — *Figur. military service.* Saece. vite humanae, *h. e.* officium. — Also, expense. *Colam. 2, 2.* (But Schneider reads, more correctly, *impendii.*) — *¶* Also, a tax, tribute, contribution. *Liv. pendere. Id. remittere. Id. Stipendio militare.* Hence, that which any one is obliged to pay or suffer, a punishment. *Catull. Dira ferens stipendia tauro (h. e. Minotauro). Horat. Quod me manet stipendium? h. e. pœna. — Also, assistance. Colum.*

STIPES (στόπος), *itis*, *m.* any piece of wood standing in the ground, a trunk, stem, post, stake, stoop. Hence, the trunk of a tree. *Virg. and Plin. Also, a tree. Ovid. Also, a branch or bough. Martial. Also, a stake or post. Cæs. — ¶* Also, proverbially, a block, blockhead, duace. *Cic.*

STIPIDOSUS (stipes), *a, um, adj.* woody, 3 *lignous. Apul. radix.*

STIPŌ (from στρίβω, στρίβω, στρίπω), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.* to stuff, cram, constipate, press close, compress, στρίβω, ἐπάγω. *Virg. mella. — Hence, Stipatus, a, um, pressed close together, close together. Cic. Græci. Liv. phalanx, h. e. in close array. Lucan. membra. — ¶* Hence, to fill up, stuff, cram. *Flor. nucem sulphure et igne. Colum. calathos prunis. Tertull. calcem, h. e. to pat on tightly. — Hence, Stipatus, a, um, full of any thing. Ovid. and Phæ. Ep. — ¶* Also, to join closely to. *Propert. se gregibus. — ¶* Stipari, to throng, crowd, stand close together. *Claudius. — ¶* Also, of a crowd or great number, to encompass, surround, environ. *Cic. senatum armatis. Id. Stipatus lictoribus. — ¶* Also, of a crowd or great number of people, to attend, accompany. *Cic. Stipatus eloro juventutis. Liv. Satellitum turba stipante. — ¶* See, also, Stipotas, *a, um.*

STIPS (perhaps from stipo), *stīpis, f.* a contribution in money. *Liv. — ¶* Particularly, money collected or begged, alms, charity. *Liv. Stipem colligere, h. e. to beg, ask alms. — ¶* Also, a small coin, such as is given to beggars. *Apul. — ¶* Also, profit, gain, advantage. *Colum. and Quatitil. — ¶* Also, a fine. *Val. Maz. — ¶* Also, a present or gift of money, as, a new year's gift. *Ovid. and Suet. — ¶* The nominat. *stips* does not occur. — *Stips* is also used for *stipes*, a stake, staff, &c. *Petron.*

STIPŌLĀ (unc.), *æ, f.* the stem, stalk or 2 blade of corn; a straw, stubble, καλῶν. *Terent. Stipulam colligere. Varr. legere. Virg. Stipulam nrere, h. e. the stubble. — Also, a stalk of a reed. Virg. — Also, of beans. Ovid. Of hay. Varr. Hence, straw. Ovid.*

STIPŪLĀTŪS (stipulator), *ōnis, f.* a formal demanding of a person whether he is willing to promise any thing, a stipulation, contract, obligation, covenant, agreement, bargain, promise, engagement, ἐπερωτήσις. *Cic.*

STIPŪLĀTŪNCŪLĀ (dimin. of stipulatio), *æ, f.* a small stipulation, ἐπερωτημάτιον. *Cic.*

STIPŪLĀTŌR (stipulator), *ōris, m.* one who 2 demands a formal promise, a stipulator, contractor, ἐπερωτητής. *Sueton.*

STIPŪLĀTŪS (Id.), *us, m.* a demanded 3 promise, stipulation. *Pandect.*

STIPŪLŌR (unc.), *āris, ātus sum, dep. 1.* to demand a formal promise, to stipulate, make a bargain or contract in a set form, ἐπερωτάω. *Cic. and Pandect. — ¶* Also, to promise or engage on demand. *Pandect. — Also, passively. Cic. Pecunia stipulata.*

STIRĀ (unc.), *æ, f.* a globule or shoot of 2 ice; an icicle, σφαλαγμός. *Virg.*

STIRĀCŌS (stiria), *a, um, adj.* frozen. 3 *Solin. gutta.*

STIRPESCŌ (stirps), *is, n. 3.* to grow to a 2 stem or stalk, βλάσσειν. *Plin.*

STIRPŪS (Id.), *adv.* from the very root, by the roots, root and branch, utterly, βλάσσειν. *Cic.*

STĪRPS (unc.), *pis, f.* the lowest part of a tree, including the roots. *Cic. — Also, the root of a tree. Cic. — Hence, any root, plant or shrub. Cic. — Figur. root, cause, source, beginning, rise, origin,*

ground. Cic. virtutis. Id. juris. — ¶ Also, the stem, stock or stalk of a tree. *Virg. — ¶* Also, the tree without branches, or without regard to its branches. *Plin. — Particularly, a young tree, slip, set. Virg. and Colum. — ¶* Also, a shoot, twig, branch. *Lucret. and Colum. — ¶* Also, a stock, family, kindred, race, lineage. *Cic. — Stirps* is a part of a gens; the latter comprehends all stirpes. — Also, a tribe, a part of a nation. *Liv. — ¶* Also, the person upon whom the continuance of a family depends. *Liv. — ¶* Also, descent, offspring, progeny, posterity, child or children, descendants. *Liv. Stirpem augere. Id. Stirpem ex se relinquere. Nepos. Neque stirps potest deesse, h. e. children. — ¶* Also, a quality or disposition derived from one's ancestors. — *¶* It occurs as a masculine in *Enn., Cato, and Virg.*

STĪVĀ (unc.), *æ, f.* the plough-tail or handle, ἐξέτης. *Virg.*

STĪLĀTĀ (perhaps from *latus*, *a, um*), *æ, 3 f.* a kind of broad ship. *Gell.*

STĪLĀTĀRĪŪS (stlata), *a, um, adj.* 3 foreign, imported by ships. *Juvenal. purpura. (Others explain it latus clavus.)*

STĪLIS, used for *lis* by the ancients, *ac-3* cording to *Quintil. 1, 4, 16.*

STĪLOCŪS, *i, m.* for *Locus. 3 Quatitil.*

STĪLŌPPŪS, or **STĪLŌPŪS**, *i, m.* See 3 *Sclopus.*

STŌ (from στῶ, στῶ, whence ἵστημι), *stas, stēti, stātum, n. 1.* to stand, ἵστημι. *Cic. Quum virgo staret et Cæcilia sederet. Id. Signa stant ad impluvium. — Particularly, to stand in order to make a set speech. Hence, to make a set speech. Cic. Stantibus necesse dicere. — Also, to stand for the purpose of fighting. Hence, to fight. Nep. in primis, h. e. among the foremost. Cic. Pulcherime steti, h. e. have fought gloriously. Hence, Nep. ab aliquo, or cum aliquo, h. e. to stand on one's side, side with, hold with, take one's part, fight on one's side. So, also, *Cic. a mendacio. Liv. pro aliquo stare, h. e. to fight for any one, defend him. — ¶* Also, to stand, maintain one's ground, stand firm, not to run away, as, in fighting. *Cic. — Hence, to stand, stand still, not to move, to be motionless. Virg. Equus stare nescit. Id. Mare stat. Sil. Stabat ingens ad mœnia bellum. — Also, to go on in speaking, &c. without interruption, as, of an actor, when the piece pleases and is performed well. Terent. — ¶* Also, not to be bankrupt, to be solvent. *Cic. Sine provincia stare non posse, h. e. to be ruined. Sueton. Nisi principem se stare non posse. — ¶* Also, to maintain one's rank, dignity, power, authority, continue to flourish. *Cic. Me stante stare non poterat. Liv. Respublica stetit virtute tua. Id. Regnum fraterna stare concordia. Id. Civitas stetit Lycurgi legibus. — ¶* Also, to be fixed, appointed, determined, resolved, unchangeable. *Virg. Stat sua cuique dies. Terent. Sententia stat. Liv. alicui, h. e. any one is resolved. Nep. Stat, h. e. it is resolved or determined. Sil. Stabat fatis, h. e. it was determined by fate. — ¶* Also, to be firm or steadfast. *Cic. animis. — Particularly, to persevere, persist, continue in anything, abide by, stand to. Cic. in fide. Liv. in sententia. Id. fœdere. Cic. promissis, h. e. to keep. Also, with a dat. Pandect. sententiæ. — ¶* Also, to remain, endure, last, continue, not to be changed. *Liv. Regnum stetit pueri. Cic. Qui si steterit idem milique paruerit. — ¶* Also, to stand out, project. *Ovid. Stantes oculi. — ¶* Also, to stick, be fixed. *Ovid. Hasta stetit medio tergo. — ¶* Also, to be thick, stiff or full of anything. *Virg. Pulvere cœlum stare. Id. Stant lumina flamma. Also, without an ablat. to stand, be stiff. Priap. — ¶* Also, to cost. *Liv. centum talentis. Id. multo sanguine. Horat. magno pretio, or, Liv. magno. Senece. pluris. — ¶* Also, Stat per me, quo minus, &c. it is owing to me, I am the cause, I am to blame, that not, &c. *Cæs. Stetisse per Trebonium, quo minus oppido potirentur. Also, with quin, for quo minus. Liv. Per eum non stetisset, quin, &c. Also, with ne.**

Id. Per milites non stetissem, ne vinere rent. Also, without a conjunct. Terent. Per me stetissem. Quintil. Non per me stetit, sed per illa. — ¶ Also, to depend upon. *Val. Flacc. Salus stat in armis. Sil. Vigili stant hella magistro. — ¶* Also, for esse, implying standing, continuance, firmness, &c. *Virg. In Ascanio stat cura parentis. Liv. Aliquandiu atrox pugna stetit. Lucan. Proles Metelli stabit barbarico conjux millesima lecto.*

STŌBE (στοιβή, and στοιβή), *es, f.* a kind of herb, otherwise called phycos. *Plin.*

STŌCHĪAS (στοιχῆς), *adis, f. se. insula.* Plural, Stœchades, *sc. insule, some islands on the coast of Gallia Narbonensis, now d'Hyères. — ¶* Also, *sc. herba, stœchados, French lavender (Lavandula Stœchas, L.). Plin.*

STŌICE (stoicus), *adv.* like a Stoic, Stoically, Στωϊκῶς. *Cic.*

STŌICĪ, *ōrum, m.* See *Stoicus.*

STŌICĪDĀ (stoicus), *æ, m.* a Stoic, contemptuously of dissolute, vicious philosophers who pretended to be stoics. *Juvenal.*

STŌICŪS (Στωϊκός), *a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to the Stoics, Stoic, Stoical, Στωϊκός. *Cic. schola. — Hence, Stoicus, a Stoic, Stoic philosopher. Plur. Stoici. Cic.*

STŌLĀ (στολή), *æ, f.* a long garment which reached from the neck to the ankles, worn by decent women of rank, a lady's robe, a stole, εἰσαρ. *Cic. Hence, for a lady. Horat. It was also worn by men. Enn. Particularly by players on the flute at the festival of Minerva. Ovid. Also by certain priests, a sacerdotal robe. Apul.*

STŌLĀTŪS (stola), *a, um, adj.* wearing the stola, ἐστολισμένος. *Vitruv. statua. Caligula called his great-grandmother Livia, Ulysses stolatus. Sueton. — ¶* Also, of or belonging to a lady. *Martial. pudor.*

STŌLĪDE (stolidus), *adv.* stupidly, foolishly, simply, ἀνοήτως, ἡλιθίως. *Liv. Juvenem stolidie ferocem viribus suis cernebat. Ammian. Stolidius.*

STŌLĪDITAS (Id.), *ātis, f.* folly, stupidity, 3 ty, blockishness, ἀβελτερία, ἡλιθιότης. *Flor.*

STŌLĪDŪS (unc.), *a, um, adj.* stupid, foolish, senseless, dull, doltish, silly, blockish, sottish, ἡλιθίος, ἀόητος. *Liv. fiducia. Terent. Vix sensi stolidus, h. e. fool that I am. — ¶* Also, inefficacious, inactive. *Cic.*

STŌLŌ (unc.), *ōnis, m.* a stupid fellow. 2 *Auson. — ¶* Also, a shoot, branch, twig, or scion, springing out of the root or side of the stock of a tree; an useless sucker; a water-shoot. *Varr.*

STŌMACĀCĒ (στομακᾶκη), *es, f.* a disease of the gums, scurvy of the mouth. *Plin.*

STŌMĀCHĀBŪNDŪS (stomachor), *a, um, 3 adj.* full of indignation. *Gell.*

STŌMĀCHĀNTER (stomachans), *adv.* 3 with indignation, indignantly. *Augustin.*

STŌMĀCHĪCŪS (στομαχικός), *a, um, 2 adj.* having a weak stomach, disordered in the stomach, laboring under a complaint of the stomach. *Senece.*

STŌMĀCHŌR (stomachus), *āris, ātus sum, dep. 1.* to be or become indignant, be angry or greatly displeased, be vexed or out of humor, fret, ἀγανακτέω. *Cic. Non dubito, quin stomachare, quod tecum de eadem re agam sapius. Id. eum aliquo, h. e. to quarrel with any one, be angry with him.*

STŌMĀCHŌSĒ (stomachosus), *adv.* 1 grily, passionately, fretfully, peevishly. *Cic. Rescripsi ei stomachosius.*

STŌMĀCHŌSŪS (stomachus), *a, um, adj.* full of indignation, angry, passionate, choleric, ὀργίλος. *Horat. eques. — ¶* Also, that betrays indignation, acrimonious, severe, fretful, peevish. *Cic. Genus acuminis stomachosum. Id. Stomachosiores.*

STŌMĀCHŪS (στόμαχος), *i, m.* the esophagus, by which food is conveyed to the stomach. *Cic. and Cels. — Also, the lower part of the esophagus; the pylorus, or orifice of the stomach. Plin. — ¶* Also, the stomach. *Cic. and Cels. — ¶* Also, the power of the mind to bear

any thing with difficulty or ease, willingly or unwillingly, sensibility. *Cic.* Consuetudo callum obdixit stomacho meo. — ¶ Also, a taste for any thing, a liking. *Cic.* Ludi non sunt stomachi tui, h. e. not to your mind, taste or liking. — Also, indignation, vexation, chagrin, fretfulness, peevishness, anger, passion, choler, bile. *Cic.* In stomacho ridere. *Id.* Stomachum facere, or, movere alicui, h. e. to excite indignation. *Id.* In aliquem stomachum erumpere, h. e. to vent his anger against any one.

STOMATICE (στοματικὴ), es, f. a medicine against diseases of the mouth. *Plin.*
STOMOMĀ (στόμωμα), ātis, n. a finer kind of scales which fly off from iron (squama ferri) in hammering. *Cels.* Also, from copper (iris). *Plin.*

STORAX, ācis, m. for *Styrax*. 3 *Solin.*
STORĒA, and **STORĪA** (probably from 2 στροφέω), ē, f. a covering of platted straw, reeds or ropes, a mat, ψαλδος. *Cæs.* and *Liv.*

STRABŌ (στραβών), ōnis, m. one who looks askint; goggle-eyed, squint-eyed. *Cic.* and *Horat.* (Strabo expresses a greater deformity than *Petus*. *Horat.* Strabonem appellat pætum pater.) — ¶ Also, the name of a Roman family.

STRABŌNŪS (strabo), i, squinting. *Petron.*

STRABŪS (στραβός), a, um, adj. squinting. *Varr.*

STRĀGES (sterno), is, f. a throwing or striking down, a fall, ruin, overthrow. *Liv.* tectorum. *Id.* arborum. *Virg.* Stragem dare, h. e. to beat down. Also, of men. *Liv.* Stragem dedere inter se, h. e. throw one another to the ground. Also, of persons fighting. *Cic.* Strages edere. — Hence, a heap of things or men thrown to the ground. *Liv.* armorum. *Id.* Completre strage campos. Frequently it may be rendered overthrow, defeat, slaughter, massacre, carnage. *Cic.* Facere strages. *Id.* Strages edere.

STRĀGLŪM, i, n. See *Stragulus*.

STRĀGLŪS (sterno), a, um, adj. that with which any thing is covered, or that which is spread over any thing, particularly in order to make it soft or more even. *Cic.* Vestis stragula, h. e. a cushion, mattress, blanket, coverlet, quilt, carpet, στρώμα, ἐπίβλημα. — Stragulum, a cover or coverlet for a couch, bed, &c. *Cic.* and *Senec.* Also, a coverlet put over a corpse. *Sueton.* Also, a covering for a horse, a saddle, housing, horse-cloth, blanket. *Martial.* Also, that which birds put under their eggs to make a soft bed for them. *Plin.*

STRĀMEN (Id.), īnis, n. any thing spread or strewn on the ground for resting on; straw, litter, &c. κάπρη, κάπρος. *Virg.* Hic juvenem agresti sublimem in stramine ponunt.

STRAMENTARIŪS (stramentum), a, um, 2 adj. relating to straw. *Cato.* falces, h. e. with which straw is cut.

STRAMENTITIŪS, and **STRAMENTICIŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. of straw, made of straw, καπρίτης. *Ant. B.* Hispan.

STRAMENTŌR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 3 l. to fetch straw. *Hygin.*

STRAMENTUM (sterno), i, n. that which is spread or strewn under any thing, particularly, straw for strewing under. *Apollon.* and *Colum.* Also, for thatching houses. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* Also, for setting fire to. *Hirt.* Also, straw while growing, the stalk of corn. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, that with which any thing is covered, a covering, coverlet, mattress. *Cæs.*

STRĀMINĒS (stramen), a, um, adj. of straw, made of or thatched with straw, καπρίνης, καπρίδης. *Ovid.*

STRANGĪAS, or rather **STRANGIAS** (σπαγγίαι), ē, m. a kind of Grecian wheat. *Plin.*

STRĀGLABILIS (strangulor), e, adj. 3 that can be choked or strangled. *Tertull.*

STRĀGLATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a choking, stifling, strangling, suffocating; suffocation, strangulation, πνίξις, πνιγμὶς. *Plin.* His nucleis ad purgationem uti non censuerim, propter ancipitem strangulationem. *Id.* Strangulationes vulvæ, h. e. hysterics.

STRĀGLIATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. he that chokes or strangles. *Spartian.*

STRĀGLĀTRIX (strangulator), icis, 3 f. she that chokes or strangles. *Prudent.*

Manius strangulatrix faucium.

STRĀGLĀTŪS (strangulo), us, m. same as *Strangulatio*. *Plin.*

STRĀGLŌ (σπαγγαλίω, σπαγγαλίζω), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to suffocate, strangle, choke, stifle. *Cic.* patrem. *Plin.* anserem. — Hence, *Strangulārī*, to be choked, to lose one's breath. *Plin.*

— Also, *Strangulare*, to cause a sensation like that of choking. *Cels.* — Hence, figur. to choke, stifle. *Quintil. vocem.* *Plin.* solum, h. e. to prevent it from bearing crops. So, also, *Id.* arborem, h. e. to take away their nourishment. Also, of the mind. *Ovid.* Strangulat in clausus dolor, h. e. chokes, torments. *Juvenal.* Plures pecunia strangulat, h. e. torments.

STRĀGLŪRIĀ (σπαγγουρία), ē, f. a strangury, difficulty of urine attended with pain. *Cic.*

STRĀGLŪRIŌSŪS (stranguria), a, um, 3 adj. afflicted with a strangury. *Marcell. Empir.*

STRĀTAGEMĀ. See *Strategema*.

STRĀTEGEMĀ (στρατηγήμα), ātis, n. a stratagem, military artifice. *Val. Maz.* — Hence, any cunning action. *Cic.*

STRĀTEGEM, i, and **STRĀTEGIUM** (στρατηγεῖον, and στρατηγίον), ii, n. a general's tent. This was the name of a porticus at Smyrna. *Vitruv.* 5, 9, 1. (But *Ed. Schneid.* reads *Stratoniceum*.)

STRĀTEGIĀ (στρατηγία), ē, f. a district, 2 province. *Plin.*

STRĀTEGĒS (στρατηγός), i, m. a general. 3 *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, a master or president of a feast. *Plaut.*

STRĀTIŌTES (στρατιώτης), ē, m. a kind of water-plaut. *Plin.* 24. 105. It is either *Stratiotes aloides*, L. or *Pistia stratiotes*, L.

STRĀTIŌTICE (στρατιωτική), es, f. same as *Stratiotes*. *Apul.*

STRĀTIŌTICŪS (στρατιωτικός), a, um, 3 adj. military, soldierlike. *Plaut.*

STRĀTŌNICĒA, ē, f. a town of Caria. — Hence, *Stratonicensis*, e, adj. of or belonging to *Stratonicea*. *Cic.*

STRĀTŌNICEUM, i, n. a temple of *Venus Stratoniceis*. *Vitruv.*

STRĀTŌNICIS, idis, f. a name of *Venus* with the inhabitants of Smyrna. *Tacit.*

STRĀTŌPEDUM (στρατόπεδον), i, n. 3 same as *Castrā*. *Jul. Obseq.*

STRĀTŌR (sterno), ōris, m. he that saddles, bridles, and holds the horse for his master to mount; a yeoman of the stirrup to a prince; an equerry or groom of a stable, ἀναβολός. *Spartian.*

STRĀTŌRIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. *Paul.* 3 *Sentent.* vestis, h. e. stragula.

STRĀTUM (Id.), i, n. that with which one covers any thing. Hence, that which is laid on a couch, bedstead, &c. a cushion, mattress. Hence, it may frequently be rendered, a bed, couch. *Liv.* Molle stratum. *Lucret.* Lecti mollia strata, h. e. a soft mattress or quilt. *Virg.* Membra stratis reponere. — Hence, a horse-cloth, blanket, housing, n saddle. *Plin.* Also, a pock-saddle. *Liv.*

STRĀTŪRA (Id.), ē, f. the paving of causeways, streets or highways, στρώσις. *Sueton.* — ¶ Also, a layer of earth or dung. *Pallad.*

STRĀTŪS (Id.), us, m. a strewing, spread. 3 *ing.* *Varr.* — ¶ Also, a coverlet, carpet, mattress, as, a horse-cloth. *Solin.*

STRĀTŪS, a, um. See *Steruo*.

STREBŌLŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. *Plaut.* 2 caro, h. e. the flesh about the haunches of victims.

STRENĀ (unc.), ē, f. food or a kind of food. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, a new year's gift. *Sueton.*

STRENĪA, ē, f. a goddess presiding over new year's gifts (strenie), and having a temple at Rome. *Varr.*

STRENŌA, ē, f. same as *Strenia*. But *Augustin* derives it from *strenuas*, and, according to him, it is a goddess who gives cheerfulness to work.

STRENŪE (strenuus), adv. quickly, nimbly, actively, promptly, vigorously. *Cic.* navigare. *Veget.* Bella strenuissime confecta.

STRENŪITAS (Id.), ātis, f. quickness, 2 activity, promptness, nimbleness, agility,

strenuousness, τὸ δραστήριον, ἀνδρυναθία. *Varr.* and *Ovid.*

STRENŪS (Id.), as, n. l. to do any thing 3 promptly or actively. *Plaut.* Dum tu strenuas, res erit soluta. (But others read differently.)

STRENŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. active, strenuous, ready, prompt, quick, nimble ἀνδραγαθήτης, δραστήριος. *Cato.* mercator. *Ovid.* navis. *Gell.* corpus.

Cels. manus. *Colum.* toxicum, h. e. operating quickly. *Hirt.* Strenuus in re. *Cic.* Si minus fortem, attamen strenuum. *Lucil.* Villicius strenuor.

— Hence, in fighting, brave, courageous, valiant. *Nep.* bello. Also, with a genit. *Tacit.* militiæ. — Also, in a bad sense, audacious, turbulent. *Tocit.* Hist. 1, 52.

STREPITŌ (frequentat. of strepo), as, n. 3 l. to make a great or frequent noise, κτυπέω. *Virg.*

STREPITŪS (strepo), us, m. a harsh or confused noise, rumbling or rattling noise, hurly-burly, rustling, rattling, clashing, din, ψόφος. *Cæs.* rotarum. *Cic.* Non strepitu, sed clamore. *Horat.* citharæ, h. e. sound. Hence, *Quintil.* fortunæ, h. e. show. *Virg.* Acherontis, h. e. fear of it.

STREPŌ (unc.), is, ui, itum, n. 3. to 2 make a noise or sound, titter loudly, rustle, rumble, roar, rattle, murmur, ring, hum, &c. ψόφειν. *Cic.* inter se, to murmur. *Tacit.* vocibus truculentis. *Liv.* Hæc quum streperet. *Horat.* Fluvius strepit. *Id.* lituus, h. e. sounds. *Plin.* apes, h. e. hum, buzz. — Hence, of things at or round which a noise is made, to resound, reëcho, ring. *Liv.* Aures strepunt clamoribus. *Virg.* Strepit murmur campus. — Figur. *Plin.* gloria, h. e. to be praised.

STREPSICERŌS (στρεψίκερος), ōtis, m. a kind of goat with writhed horns. *Plin.*

STREPTŌS (στρεπτός), on, turned, trist- 2 ed. — Hence, *Plin.* uva, h. e. a kind of grape.

STRĪĀ (unc.), ē, f. the eminence, ridge, or 2 convex line running between two channels or channels on a column. *Vitruv.* 4, 4, 3. — Generally, same as *Strix*. a furrow, channel, channel, hollow, flute of a pillar, πάβωσις. *Vitruv.* columnæ

Varr. Striam facit, h. e. a furrow.

STRĪĀTURĀ (strio), ē, f. channeling. 2 channeling, πάβωσις. *Vitruv.*

STRĪĀTŪS, a, um. See *Strio*.

STRIBLIGŌ (probably from στρεβλός; 3 inis, f. a solecism, σολοικισμός. *Gell.*

STRIBLITĀ. See *Scriblita*.

STRICTĒ (strictus), adv. closely, tightly, 3 στενός. *Pallad.* In foramen conjicere lapidem. *Id.* Strictius. *Gell.* Strictissime. — ¶ Also, strictly, accurately, rigidly. *Pandect.* Strictius interpretari.

STRICTIM (Id.), adv. closely, tightly, λιγδόν. *Plaut.* and *Pallad.* — ¶ Also, shortly, briefly, slightly, by the by, cursorily, superficially. *Cic.* dicere. — ¶ Also, quickly. *Apul.*

STRICTIVILLĒ, or **STRITTIVIL-**

LĒ, a term of reproach applied to prostitutes. *Plaut.* ap. *Gell.* (silectio certa).

Some explain it, that deprive themselves of their hair.

STRICTIVŪS (stringo), a, um, adj. that 2 is stripped or plucked off, δρεπτικός. *Cato.* olea.

STRICTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who gath- 2 ers or strips olives off the tree. *Cnlo.*

STRICTŪRA (Id.), ē, f. a stripping, gath- 2 ering or plucking off. *Colum.*

— ¶ Also, a compression. *Cæl. Aurel.* —

— ¶ Also, a mass of wrought iron. *Virg.* Also, a bar of iron. *Varr.* and *Plin.*

STRICTŪS, a, um, particip. from stringo

¶ Adj. drawn together. — Hence, narrow, στενός. *Ovid.* Janua strictissima.

— ¶ Also, thick. *Scrib. Larg.* emplastrum. *Veget.* venter, h. e. bound, costive. — ¶ Also, rigid, rigorous, severe, strict. *Maui.* *Cato.* *Auson.*

Strictior aura, h. e. more severe or cold air. — ¶ Also, short, brief, concise, nervous in speaking, writing, &c. *Quintil.* *Æschines.* *Id.* Strictior Demos- thenes.

STRIDĒS, es, and **STRIDŌ** (σπίζω), is, 2 di, n. 2. and 3. to utter a shrill or grating sound, creak or screech, whiz, hiss, buzz, hum. *Virg.* Bellua Lerua horrendum stridens, *h. e.* hissing. *Horat.* Stridere secreta divisos aure susurros, *h. e.* to whisper. *Juvenal.* Presso stridere molari, to gnash or grind the teeth. *Tibull.* Serpentum Cerberus ore stridit, hisses. *Virg.* Stridere apes utero, *h. e.* to murmur, hum, buzz. *Plin.* Gryllus stridat noctibus, *h. e.* chirps. *Virg.* Stridentia plaustra, creaking. *Id.* Cyeni ludunt stridentibus alis, flapping. *Lucan.* Quam segnis strideret arundinis aer, *h. e.* would whiz or sing. *Virg.* Strident hastilibus aure, sings. *Id.* Stridens sagitta, whistling. *Id.* Nervo stridente sagitta diverberat auras, twanging. *Id.* Ventis stridens silva, rustling, whistling. *Ovid.* Stridunt aquilone rudentes, crack. *Lucret.* Serræ stridentis acerbus horror, creaking, screaming, grating. *Virg.* Cardo stridebat, creaked, grated. *Ovid.* Stridet jecur, crackles. *Virg.* Mare stridit, roars, bellows. *Id.* Stridens aquilone procella, howling, roaring, whistling.

STRIDŌR (strido), ōris, m. any noise or sound, a shrill or grating sound; a creaking or screaming, a hissing, whizzing, whistling, humming, &c. *τρισμας, βοιζος, βοιζοποις.* *Cic.* serræ, grating. *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* aquilonis, *h. e.* whistling, roaring. *Propert.* procellæ. *Lucan.* lituum, braying. *Virg.* rudentum, creaking. *Juvenal.* catenæ. *Hirt.* fundarum et lapidum, whistling, singing, whizzing. *Plin.* suis, *h. e.* a grunting. *Ovid.* Vulnere sanguis innatus terribilem stridore sonum dedit, hissed horribly. *Plin.* Stridores aurium, ringing, tingling. *Id.* Stridorem dentibus facere, *h. e.* to gnash.

STRIDŪLUS (Id.), a, um, adj. rustling, 2 sounding, hissing, whistling, creaking, whizzing, crackling, buzzing, &c. *λιγος, λιγυρος, βοιζωδης.* *Ovid.* plaustra, creaking. *Senec.* vox, shrill, acute. *Claudian.* examina, sc. apum, buzzing, humming. *Id.* Stidula fraxinus, *h. e.* whizzing.

STRIGĀ (unc.), æ, f. a long line of grass 2 or corn cut down, a scath. *Colum.* — *¶* Also, for Strix, a kind of nocturnal bird which sucks out the blood of children. *Petron.* — *¶* Hence, a hag, witch, as a term of reproach. *Apul.*

STRIGATŌS (striga), a, um, adj. From 3 tin. ager, *h. e.* that has furrows running lengthwise.

STRIGES. See Striz.

STRIGLEŌŪLA (dimin. of strigilis), æ, 3 f. a small currycomb, ζυσπίς. *Apul.*

STRIGILIS (strigo), is, f. a scraper used in baths for rubbing off sweat and filth from the body, σκληγγίς, ζύσπρα. *Cic.* and *Horat.* — *¶* Also, a surgical instrument, as, for dropping any thing into the ear. *Cels.* — *¶* Also, a small piece of pure gold in Spain. *Plin.*

STRIGMENTUM (Id.), i, n. that which 2 is scraped or scratched off. *Plin.* — Particularly, filth, sweat, &c. scraped or washed off from the body. Also, in general, filth, dirt. *Plin.*

STRIGŌ (striga), as, n. 1. to stop in order 2 to rest, to rest in working, take breath. *Plin.*

STRIGŌSŌS (unc.), a, um, adj. lean, lank, thin, scraggy, meagre, ισχνός, σφιγνός. *Colum.* — *¶* Hence, figur. of an orator. *Cic.* Strigosior, *h. e.* more jejune or barren, without ornament of words.

STRINGŌ (σπάγγω), is, inxi, ictum, a. 2 3. to touch lightly, graze upon, pass close by. *Virg.* Tela stringentia corpus. *Liv.* Vulnere stricta frigore mutino. *Ovid.* metas. — *¶* Hence, to strip, pluck or cut off. *Virg.* frondes. *Id.* baccas. *Liv.* Strictis rubis. *Virg.* hordea. — *¶* Hence, to graze or wound slightly. *Senec.* Gladius stringit et transformat. — *¶* Hence, to diminish, take away any thing. *Lucret.* Nulla potest vis stringere. *Horat.* remi ingluvie, *h. e.* to squander, spend. — *¶* Also, figur. to wound, hurt, injure. *Ovid.* nomen. *Id.* pectora delicto. — *¶* Also, to touch, move, affect. *Virg.* Animula (Iuli) strinxit patrie pietatis imago — *¶* Also, to draw, unsheathe.

Liv. gladium. *Id.* cultrum. *Ovid.* Strictæ manus, for pugnantes, or, telo armatæ adversus aliquem. *Stat.* Setæ strictæ, *h. e.* erectæ. — *¶* Hence, figur. *Calpurn.* dentes, to gnash the teeth. *Val.* Flacc. arcum, *h. e.* to bend. *Ovid.* iambum in hostes. — *¶* Also, to draw tight or close, tie hard, draw, press or bind together. *Liv.* modum. *Ovid.* Vincula pedes stringebant, *h. e.* pinched. *Gell.* Gelu stringi, *h. e.* to freeze. *Hence, Strictus, a, um, frozen. Val.* Flacc. — *¶* Hence, Stringere, to touch upon, speak briefly of. *Quintil.* rem. — *¶* Also, to tie, tie to any thing. *Plaut.* aliquem ad carnarium. *Hence, figur.* to trig a wheel. *Juvenal.* rotam. — *¶* Also, to rule, keep in check. *Claudian.* Gens nutu stringitur. — *¶* See, also, Strictus, a, um.

STRINGŌR (stringo), ōris, m. a grazing, 3 touching or drawing together, or the power of drawing together. *Lucret.* gelidai aquai.

STRIO (stria), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make 2 striæ on a column, ῥυτισσάω. *Vitruv.* — *¶* Hence, Striatus, a, um, striated. *Plin.* concha. *Id.* folia. *Apul.* frons, *h. e.* wrinkled.

STRITŌ (unc.), as, n. 1. to walk slowly. *Varr.* and *Phædr.*

STRITTIVILLÆ, ārum, f. See Strictivilla.

STRIX (unc.), igris, f. a channel, channel 2 fer, furrow, flute, or hollow streak on a column. *Vitruv.* (Some read strigilis, or strigilis.)

STRĪX (σπρίγξ, from σπρίζω, or τριζω, strido), igris, f. a horned owl, a nocturnal bird supposed to suck the blood of children in the cradle, and to supply them with poisonous milk from its own breast. *Ovid.* and *Plin.*

STRŌBILŌS (στροβίλος), i, m. a pine-apple. *Pandect.*

STRŌBŌS (στροβός), i, m. a tree of Cormania yielding an odoriferous gum. *Plin.* 12, 40. — *¶* Also, same as Iadannum. *Plin.*

STRŌMĀ (στρομα), ātis, n. a mattress, 3 coverlet. *Capitolin.*

STRŌMBŌS (στρομβος), i, m. a kind of wreathed snail. *Plin.*

STRŌNGYLĒ (στρογγύλη), es, f. a kind of 3 drum. *Plin.*

STRŌPHĀ, æ, and **STRŌPHĒ** (στροφή), 2 es, f. a turning. *Hence, a rope with which oars were tied. (But Ed. Schneid. reads struppis.)* — *¶* In dramatic poetry, that part of a hymn which was sung by the chorus during their first course round the altar. *Macrob.* (The other part, sung at their return, was called antistrophe.) — *¶* Also, an artifice, trick. *Plin.* Ep. Ego aliquam stropham invenian.

STRŌPHĀS (στροφάς), ādis, f. Plur. Strophades, sc. insulæ, two islands of the Ionic sea. They are said to be so called from the return of Calais and Zethes, who, after having pursued the harpies from the kingdom of Phineus as far as these islands, returned.

STRŌPHIĀRČS (strophia), ii, m. a maker 3 of strophia, or a dealer in them, στροφιποιός. *Plaut.* Stropharii adstant, adstant semizonarii.

STRŌPHIŌLUM (dimin. of strophium), 2 i, n. a small garland. *Plin.*

STRŌPHIUM (στροφίον), ii, n. that is 3 bound or wound about. *Hence, a bandage worn by women round the breast; a stomacher. Cic.* — *¶* Also, a garland, chaplet, crown. *Virg.* — *¶* Also, a rope. *Apul.* ancoræ, *h. e.* the cable of an anchor.

STRŌPHIŌS, ii, m. a king of Phocis, the father of Pylades. *Ovid.* Strophio natus, *h. e.* Pylades.

STRŌPHŌSŌS (strophus), a, um, adj. be- 3 ing afflicted with the gripes. *Vegct.*

STRŌPHŌS (στροφος, and στροφός), i, m. 3 the gripes, belly-ache. *Vegct.*

STRŌPPŌS (στροφίον), i, m. a garland or 2 chaplet with the ancient Romans, according to *Plin.* 21, 2. (According to *Boettiger*, strings put round as a diadem.)

STRŌCTĒ (structus), adv. with ornament. 3 *Tertull.* Que vobis causa est structus prodeundi?

STRŌCTILIS (struo), e, adj. built or made 3 of several parts or pieces, constructed,

κατασκευαστός. *Vitruv.* canalis. —

¶ Also, serviceable for putting together or building. *Martial.* Structile cæmentum.

STRŌCTYŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a putting or join- 3 ing together, an erecting, building, constructing, κατασκευή. *Jul.* Firmic. Arma venatoribus parabant, ut retia, venabula, sagittas, et quidquid ad structionem ejus studii pertinent. *Pallad.* Inter spatia structionis, *h. e.* inter strata olivarum, between the rows or layers. — *Figur.* *Tertull.* fidei.

STRŌCTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. any one that puts things together in order, as, a building, a builder, mason, carpenter, τοιχοδόμος. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, that serves up meat in order, sets or arranges the table and carves, seneschal, τραπέζοποιός. *Juvenal.* and *Martial.*

STRŌCTŌRČS (structor), a, um, adj. re- 3 lating to building. *Tertull.*

STRŌCTŌRĀ (struo), æ, f. a putting together in order, construction, texture, structure, arrangement, disposition, κατασκευή. *Cels.* Ossa in manu oblonga omnia, et triangula, structura quadam inter se connectuntur. — *¶* Hence, a building, erecting out of stones. *Cæs.* parietum. — *¶* Also, in a speech, a joining or connecting thoughts or words properly, arrangement, order, structure, composition. *Cic.* verborum. — *¶* Also, a structure, building. *Vitruv.*

STRŌCTŌS, a, um. See Struo.

STRŌES (struo), is, f. a heap or pile of many things together, δεσμός, ὄψμων, σωρός. *Ovid.* Armaque cum tellis in strue mixta. *Tacit.* corporum, a heap of slain. *Plin.* uvarum in vinea. — *¶* Particularly, a heap of wood. *Liv.* lignorum. Also, without lignorum. *Plin.* — *¶* Hence, a funeral pile. *Lucan.* — *¶* Also, a heap of small offering cakes, which were laid together in the shape of fingers joined together. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, a heap or pile, as a certain measure of things. *Cic.* laterum. — *¶* Also, a crowd or great number of soldiers, as for instance, of a phalanx. *Liv.*

STRŌIX (Id.), icis, f. a heap of things put 3 together. *Liv.* Andr. Struices saxum. *Plaut.* Tantas struices concinnat patinarias, *h. e.* heaps up many dishes.

STRŌMĀ, æ, f. a struma, or glandular swelling of the neck, χοιράς. *Cic.* — *Figur.* *Cic.* civitatis, alluding to the struma of Vatinius.

STRŌMATICŌS (struma), a, um, adj. 3 having a struma. *Firmic.*

STRŌMĒX (Id.), æ, f. a kind of herb good 3 for the struma. *Plin.*

STRŌMELLĀ (dimin. of struma), æ, f. a 3 small glandular swelling of the neck. *Marcell.* *Empir.*

STRŌMENTUM (struo), i, n. same as Instrumentum. *Tertull.*

STRŌMŌSŌS (struma), a, um, adj. having 2 swellings in the glands of the neck, χοιράδωδης. *Colum.*

STRŌMŌS (Id.), i, m. a kind of herb used 3 for curing the struma, also called strichinos. *Plin.*

STRŌŌ (another form for σπάω, sternō), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to join together. *Cæs.* lateres. *Quintil.* verbum ex duobus vocabulis. *Lucret.* Structa saxorum, *h. e.* a stone building. *Ovid.* Avene structæ, *h. e.* fistula. — *¶* Also, to raise, build, erect, rear, fabricate, construct, κατασκευάζω. *Hirt.* aggeres, to heap up. *Virg.* pyram. *Id.* templâ. *Horat.* acervum, *h. e.* to make. *Martial.* muros. *Tacit.* stagnum. *Prop.* viam, *h. e.* to make, make passable. Also, without an accus. to build. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, to arrange, put in order, set in array. *Liv.* aciem, *h. e.* to draw up an army in battle array. So, also, *Cæs.* copias. *Hence, Cic.* verba. — *¶* Also, to get ready, prepare. *Virg.* pennum. *Tacit.* convivia. — *¶* Hence, to plot, prepare, contrive, devise, scheme, hatch, intend, design, cause, make. *Cic.* alicui calamitatem. *Id.* sollicitudinem. *Liv.* insidias. *Tacit.* mortem alicui. *Terent.* Hosce id struere. — *¶* Also, to order, regulate, appoint. *Val.* Flocc. varios reges per secula. — *¶* Also, to heap up, accumulate, increase. *Pers.* rem. *Virg.* altaria donis.

STRÜPPÖS (unc.), i, m. a *thong, strap*. 2 *Græc. ap. Gell.* — ¶ Also, a rope for fastening an oar, *τροπήτης*. *Liv. Andr. and Vitruv. Ed. Schneid.*

STRÜTHIÖS, or **STRÜTHIÖS** (*στρούθιος*), a, um, adj. of a sparrow. *Colum. mala, h. e. a kind of small quinces.*

STRÜTHIÖ (*στρούθιον*), ðnis, m. an ostrich. *Capitol.* (It is otherwise called *Struthiocamelus, στρούθιοκάμηλος*. *Plin.*)

STRÜTHIÖCAMELINÖS (*στρούθιοκάμηλιος*), a, um, adj. of an ostrich. *Plin.*

STRÜTHIÖCAMELÖS (*στρούθιοκάμηλος*), i, m. an ostrich. See *Struthio*.

STRÜTHIÖN (*στρούθιον*), or **STRÜTHIUM**, ii, n. a kind of plant, called soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*, L.). *Plin.* 19, 18, and 24, 58.

STRÜTHÖPÖS (*στρούθόπους*), ðdis, spar-row-footed. *Plin.*

STRÜCHNÖS (*στρούχνος*), i, m. and **STRÜCHNUM** (*στρούχνον*), i, n. nightshade. *Plin.*

STRÜMÖN, and **STRÜMÖ** (*Στρυμών*), ðnis, m. a river forming the boundary between Macedonia and Thrace, until a part of Thrace was joined with Macedonia. — Hence, *Strymonis*, *Idis*, f. belonging to the river *Strymon*, *Thracian*, a *Thracian* woman. *Propert.* — *Strymonius*, a, um, adj. belonging to the river *Strymon*, *Thracian*. *Virg.*

STÜDEÖ (probably from *σπουδή*, or *σπουδάω*), es, ui, n. 2. to bestow pains upon, attend to, apply the mind to, labor or endeavor to do, exert one's self to obtain, pursue, be bent or set one's mind on a thing, *σπουδέω*, *σπουδάω*, *ἐπιτιθέσθω*, *φρονεῖν*. With an infinitive, or *dat.* *Nep. intrare*. *Cic. præturæ*. *Id. virtuti*. Also, with an accusative and infinitive. *Cic. Gratum se videri studet*. Also, with *ut*. *Hirt. Cæsar studebat, ut excluderet*. Also, with *ne*. *Phædr. Ne solus esset, studeat*. Also, with an accusative. *Cic. Unum studeatis*. *Horat. Hoc studeat unum*. — Particularly, to study, apply one's self to the study of, cultivate. *Cic. literis*. Also, simply, *Quintil. and Plin. Ep. Studere*, h. e. to study. — ¶ Also, to be attached or favorably inclined to, to favor. *Cic. tibi*. *Nep. rebus Atheniensium*. — ¶ Also, to desire, wish, be anxious. *Cic. scire*.

STÜDIÖSÖ (*studiosus*), adv. diligently, carefully, attentively, studiously, sedulously, earnestly, eagerly, *σπουδαίως*. *Cic. discere*. *Id. Studiosius*. *Plin. Ep. Studiosissime*.

STÜDIÖSÖS (*studium*), a, um, adj. anxious, eager, desirous, zealous, fond, *σπουδαῖος*. *Cic. venandi*. *Horat. florum*. *Justin. Studiosior*. *Sucton. Studiosissimus laetitiarum*. Also, with a *dat.* *Plaut. rei nullæ nisi adulterio*. Also, with *ad*. *Parr. Studiosiores ad opus*. — Particularly, desirous of learning any thing, studious, *φιλοβήτωρ*, *φιλολόγος*, *φιλομαθής*, *Cic. diendi*. *Nep. literarum*. Hence, simply, studying, a student. *Cic. Laborem utilem studiosis*. Also, of men, devoted to study or learning, learned, literary. *Cic. Valde studiosus ac diligens*. *Horat. cohors*. *Quintil. disputatio, h. e. learned conversation*. — Hence, in later times, same as *Peritus*. *Sucton. Studiosus juris, h. e. a lawyer*. — ¶ Also, favorably inclined, favoring, attached or partial to, *σπουδαστής*, *ἐπιτιθέμενος*. *Cic. mei*. *Id. victorie*. *Id. Studiosissimus existimationis meæ*.

STÜDIUM (*σπουδή*), ii, n. eagerness, zeal, fondness, desire, inclination, endeavor, exertion, *σπουδή*. *Cic. Summo studio discere*. *Id. Ardere studio viri reperiendi*. *Id. Studio accusare, h. e. from inclination*. — ¶ Particularly, study. *Cic. Pabulum studii*. So, also, *Id. Studia*. *Id. Studia exercere*. — Hence, *Studia*, studies, literature, learning, things that are studied. *Cic. Dignum studiis*. *Tacit. honesta, h. e. polite literature*. — ¶ Also, favor, inclination. *Liv. Minus cupiditatis ac studii*. *Cic. partium, h. e. partiality*. — Also, attachment, devotedness, observance. *Liv. erga aliquem*. — Also, approbation, applause, as expressed by outward signs. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, propensity, fondness for any thing, favorite study,

employment or pursuit. *Terent. Eorum obsequii studiis*. *Nep. Studiis eorum inservisse*. — Also, a manner of life, profession, employment, business, trade, occupation. *Cic. Vita studium, h. e. a manner of life*. *Terent. Se applicare ad studium musicum, h. e. to apply himself to music*. Hence, of a scholar, *Studia*, studies. *Cic. Si me dignum iis studiis habes*. — ¶ Also, a place of study, a study, school, *μοναστήριον*. *Capitol.*

STÜLTÖ (*stultus*), adv. foolishly, unwise-ly, imprudently, silly, unadvisedly, *μωρός*, *ἀνοήτως*. *Cic. Stulte omnia et incaute*. *Liv. Stultius*. *Cic. Stultissime*.

STÜLTÖQUENTIA (*stulte & loquor*), 3 æ, f. foolish or silly talk. *Plaut.*

STÜLTÖQUIUM (*Id.*), ii, n. foolish discourse, idle talk, *μωρολογία*. *Plaut.*

STÜLTÖQUÖS (*stulte & loquor*), a, 3 um, adj. speaking or talking foolishly; a foolish talker or babbler. *Plaut.*

STÜLTÖTIA (*stultus*), æ, f. folly, foolishness, silliness, fatuity, imprudence, *μωρία*, *ἀνοία*. *Cic.* — Hence, of a bad action, as, fornication. *Plaut.*

STÜLTÖVIDÖS (*stulte & video*), a, um, 3 adj. seeing things in a foolish light, seeing incorrectly. *Plaut.*

STÜLTÖLÖS (*dimin. of stultus*), a, um, adj. somewhat silly or foolish. *Apul.*

STÜLTÖS (unc.), a, um, adj. infatuated, foolish, unwise, simple, silly, sottish, unadvised, imprudent, *ἀνόητος*, *μωρός*. *Cic. homo*. *Id. Stultissima persona*. *Id. loquacitas*. *Sallust. latitia*. *Martial. labor*. *Liv. Consilium stultissimum*. *Cic. Reddere aliquem stultorem*. — Hence, *Stultus*, a fool, simpleton. *Terent. and Cic.* — ¶ *Stultus*, foolish, a fool, denotes only a momentary error: *Stolidus*, dolt, blockhead, denotes a character: *Fatuus*, simple, denotes a mind naturally weak; hence the climax in *Plaut. Stulti, stolidi, fatui*.

STÜPÄ, with its derivatives. See *Stuppa*, &c.

STÜPEFACIÖ (*stupeo & facio*), is, ðci, actum, a. 3. Pass. *Stupescio*, is, actus sum, *feri*, to stupefy, astonish, strike with wonder or amazement, stun, benumb, *ἐκπλήττω*. *Liv. luctus, h. e. to cause them to be forgotten*. — *Stupefactus*, a, um, astonished, amazed. *Cic.*

STÜPEFACTÖS, a, um, particip. from *stupefacio*.

STÜPEPIÖ. See *Stupefacio*.

STÜPEÖ (unc.), es, ui, n. 2. to be torpid or benumbed, be insensible, be stupefied, *ἐκπλήττωμαι*. *Cic. Cum semisomnis stupet*. *Terent. Animus stupet*. — Particularly, to be amazed, astonished, surprised, struck with astonishment, be lost in wonder or amazement, gaze with admiration, *θαυμάζω*, *θαυμάζω*. *Cic. Nos barones stupemus*. *Val. Flacc. Stupet in ducibus*. Also, with an accusative. *Virg. donum, h. e. is amazed at*. — *Stupendus*, a, um, stupendous, astonishing, amazing, wonderful, admirable. *Val. Max. Also, with a genit. Liv. animi*. — ¶ Also, of inanimate things, which are motionless or move with difficulty, which seem to be fatigued or to rest, to stop, stand still. *Liv. Stupente seditione*. *Martial. Unda quæ stupet pigro lacu, h. e. standing, not running water*. *Ovid. Stuperunt verba palato, h. e. died away, ceased*.

STÜPESCÖ (*stupeo*), is, pui, n. 3. to be-1 come astonished, *ἐκπλήττωμαι*. *Cic.*

STÜPEÖS. See *Stupescio*.

STÜPIDITAS (*stupidus*), ætis, f. insensibility, senselessness, stupidity, dullness, doltishness, blockishness, *ἐκπληξίς*. *Cic.*

STÜPIDÖ (*Id.*), as, a. 1. to astonish, amaze, 3 stupefy. *Martian. Capell.*

STÜPIDÖS (*stupeo*), a, um, adj. without sensibility, senseless, stupefied, *ἀναισθητός*. *Auct. ad Herclæa. homo*. *Tertull. Stupidissimus*. — ¶ Also, amazed, surprised, lost in admiration, astonished, *ἐκπληκτός*. *Terent. and Cic.* — ¶ Also, stupid, dull. *Cic.*

STÜPÖR (*stupeo*), ðris, m. a deprivation or suspension of the senses, senselessness, numbness, stupor, *ἀναισθησία*. *Cic. sensus*. *Id. in corpore*. — ¶ Also, senselessness, stupidity, dullness, foolishness, in-

sensibility. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, *astoundment*, stupefaction, amazement, *θαμβός*. *Liv. Stupor Patres* defixit.

STÜPÖRATÖS (*stupor*), a, um, adj. gazed 3 at, or consisting in being gazed at or admired. *Tertull.*

STÜPÄ, and **STÜPÄ** (*στυπή*, or *στυπήνη*), æ, f. the coarse part of flax; tow, hards, *οὐκωα*. *Cæs. and Liv.*

STÜPÄRIÖS, and **STÜPÄRIÖS** (*stuppa*, or *stupa*), a, um, adj. relating to tow. *Plin. malleus, h. e. a mallet used in beating flax*.

STÜPPEÖS, and **STÜPEÖS** (*Id.*), a, um, 3 adj. of tow or hards, hempen. *Virg. vinctula, h. e. ropes*.

STÜPRATIÖ (*stupro*), ðnis, f. constupration, defilement, violation. *Arnob.*

STÜPRÄTÖR (*Id.*), ðris, m. a defiler, *δια-2 κορίζων*. *Senec.*

STÜPRE (unc.), adv. basely, *αἰσχρῶς*. 3 *Neleus ap. Fest.*

STÜPRÖ (*stuprum*), as, ævi, ætum, a. 1. to disgrace, defile. *Cic. pulvinar*. — ¶ Also, to violate, ravish, debauch, deflower, *διακορίζω*. *Cic. filiam*.

STÜPROSÖS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. debauched. 3 *Val. Max.*

STÜPRUM (unc.), i, n. shame, disgrace. *Næv. Cum stupro redire*. — ¶ Also, fornication, violation, adultery, lewdness, debauchery, *διακορνεῖς*, *φθορά*. *Cic. Vini, somni, stupri plenus*. *Id. Stuprum alicui offerre, or asserre, h. e. to violate, ravish, commit fornication*. So, also, *Id. Facere cum aliqua*. *Liv. pati*. — Also, of animals. *Colan.* — Hence, *Stuprum*, a person that commits fornication. *Propert. Clytemnestra stuprum, h. e. Clytemnestra adultera*.

STÜRNÖS (unc.), i, m. a starling or stare (*Sturnus vulgaris*, L.). *Plin.*

STÜGIALIS (*styx*), e, adj. of or pertaining 3 ing to the Styx. *Virg. in Ciri. Stygialia sacra*.

STÜGIÖS (*Στύγιος*), a, um, adj. of the 3 Styx, Stygian, infernal, hellish. *Virg. lacus, h. e. the lake Styx*. *Id. Jupiter, or, frater, or, rex, h. e. Pluto*. *Stat. Juno, h. e. Proserpina*. *Virg. cymba, or carina, h. e. the boat of Charon*. — Hence, horrible, deadly, noxious, melancholy. *Ovid. bubo*. *Id. os, sc. serpenti*. *Virg. vis*. *Sil. frigus, h. e. coldness of death*. *Id. color, h. e. color of death*. — Also, magical. *Lucan. earmen*. *Sil. religio*.

STÜLÖBATA, and **STÜLÖBATES** (*στυλοβάτης*), æ, m. a basement upon which pillars are supported, stylobate. *Vitruv.*

STÜLÖS, i, m. See *Stilus*.

STÜMMÄ (*στυμμα*), ætis, n. the chief ingredient of an ointment. *Plin.*

STÜMPHÄLÖS, or **STÜMPHÄLÖS** (*Στυμφαλός*), i, m. and **STÜMPHÄLÖM**, i, n. a lake, river and town of Arcadia, celebrated for its strange birds called *Stymphalides*. — Hence, *Stymphalians*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to lake *Stymphalus*, *Stymphalian*. *Plaut. aves*. — *Stymphalides*, *Idis*, f. *Stymphalian*. *Ovid. unde, h. e. the lake Stymphalus*. *Hygin. aves, or, simply, Martial. Stymphalides, sc. aves, h. e. certain birds which greatly annoyed the inhabitants, and were at length destroyed by Hercules*.

STÜPTERIA (*στυπτηρία*), æ, f. alum 3 Pandect.

STÜPTICÖS (*στυπτικός*), a, um, adj. 2 astringent, binding, styptic, styptic. *Plin. medicamenta*. — Also, of flavor, sour, sharp, tart, acid. *Pallad. Stypticum vinum*.

STÜRAX (*στυράξ*), æcis, m. storax, a kind of resin. *Plin.* — Also, the storax-tree *Plin.*

STÜX (*Στύξ*), ðgis and ðgos, f. a fountain of Arcadia, which afterwards became a river or lake. *Curt.* Its water was poisonous and corrosive. — Hence, in fable, a water or lake in the infernal regions. *Virg.* The gods swore by it; such an oath was sacred, and to be kept. — Hence, for the infernal regions. *Virg.* — Also, for poison. *Senec.* — ¶ It was anciently, also, the name of the lake *Avernus*. *Sil.*

SUÄÄ, æ, f. See *Suadus*.

SUÄELA (*suadeo*), æ, f. an advising, per- 3 suading. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, *Eloquence*,

as a person, or, the goddess of eloquence. *Horat.* Ac bene nummatum decorat Suadela Venusque.

SUADENTER (Id.), adv. persuasively. 3 *Arnob.*

SUADEO (from ἀδῶ, for ἀνδάνω), es, si, sum, n. and a. 2. properly, to represent in a pleasing manner. Hence, to advise, exhort, recommend, suggest to one, counsel, πείθω. *Cic.* Cui ne suadere quidem ausus essem. Also, of inanimate things. *Plin. Ep.* Suadentibus annis. — Also, to persuade. *Cic.* Nisi mihi suasissem.

— *¶* Also, transitively, to advise any thing or to any thing. *Cic.* pacem. *Id.* legem. *Id.* Quod ipso tibi suaseris. Also, with an infinit. *Virg.* Inturnam succurrere fratri suasi. Also, with ut following. *Nepos.* Suadet Lacedæmonis, ut, &c. Also, with ne following. *Plin. Ep.* Suasisset Lepido, ne, &c. Also, without ut. *Nepos.* Se suadere, Pharnabazo id negotii daret. Also, passively. *Plaut.* Quod suadetur. — Hence, Suasum, advice, counsel. *Tertull.* Quia suasum impune quid negligas quam jussum, &c. *Terent.* Ob meum suasum. (In the latter passage, it may also be derived from *Suasus*, us.) — Also, to advise any one. *Cic.* Me, ut sibi essem legatus, non solum suasit, verum etiam rogavit. *Tertull.* Tu es, quæ enim suasisi. — Also, to persuade. Hence, Suasus, a, um, persuaded. *Apul.*

SUADUS (suadeo), a, um, adj. advising.

3 Male suadus. (See *Malesuadus*.)

— *¶* Also, persuasive, πειθάνος. *Symmach.* — Hence, Snada, eloquence; also, Eloquence, as a person, Ηειδῶ. Cethegus is called by Ennius *Suadæ* medulla, according to *Cic.*; but, according to *Gell.* *Suadæ* medulla. — *¶* Also, charming, agreeable. *Apul.*

SUARIOS (sus), i, um, adj. of or pertaining to swine, βεινος, βίκος. *Plin.* negotiator, a dealer in swine. *Pandect.* forum, the swine-market. — Also, absolutely. *Plin.* Suarius, h. e. a swine-herd, or a dealer in swine.

SUASIO (suadeo), ōnis, f. a counselling, exhorting, advising, advice, παράκλησις. *Senec.* — *¶* Also, a recommendation, or commendatory oration. *Cic.* Suasio legis.

SUASOR (Id.), ōris, m. a counsellor, exhorter, adviser, εισηγητής. *Cic.* Suasor facti. *Liv.* legis, h. e. one who speaks in favor of a bill or proposed law. *Ovid.* pacis.

SUASORIUS (suasor), a, um, adj. pertaining to advice or counsel, exhorting, παραινέτικός. *Quintil. pars. Id.* Suasoria, sc. oratio, h. e. a speech in which advice is given, or any thing recommended. *Apul.* oscula.

SUASUS, a, um, particip. from suadeo.

SUASUS (suadeo), us, m. an advising, advice, counsel. *Terent.* Ob meum suasum.

SUATIM (sus), adv. like a swine, βίκως. 3 *Nigid. ap. Non.*

SUAVE. See *Suavis*.

SUAVEOLENS, and SUAVE OLENS, tis, 3 adject. sweet-smelling, ἡδύπνοος. *Catull.* anaracus.

SUAVEOLENTIA (suaveolens), æ, f. a sweet scent, sweet odor. *Figur.* *Sidon.* Suaveolentia pudicitia.

SUAVIATYD, and SAVIATYD (snavior), 3 ōnis, f. a kissing, φίλησις. *Plaut.* Suavis suaviatio.

SUAVIDICUS (snave & dico), a, um, adj. 3 sweetly-speaking, pleasant. *Lucret.* Suavidici versus.

SUAVIFICUS (suavis & furio), as, a. 1. to make pleasant or sweet. *Cassiod.*

SUAVILLUM, and SAVILLUM (unc.), 3 i, n. a kind of sweet cake. *Cato.*

SUAVILŌQUENS (snave & loquor), tis, 2 adj. speaking sweetly, pleasant, agreeable, ἡδυπῆς, ἡδυλόγος. *Enn. ap. Cic. os.* *Cic. fragm.* jucunditas. *Lucret.* Suaviloquens carmen.

SUAVILŌQUENTIA (suaviloquens), æ, f. sweet speaking, sweetness or harmoniousness of diction, ἡδυπῆα. *Cic.*

SUAVILŌQUUS (snave & loquor), a, um, 3 adj. speaking or sounding sweetly. *Lucret.*

SUAVILŌDIUS (suavis & ludus), ii, m.

one that takes delight in stage-plays, or delights others with them. *Tertull.*

SUAVIO, or SAVIO (snavinum, or savi-
3 num), as, a. 1. to kiss. *Pompon. ap. Non.*
Ego illam non amplectar, non suavi-
vien?

SUAVIOLUM, and SAVIOLUM (dimin.
3 of snavinum, or saviuum), i, n. a little
kiss, φίλημάτιον. *Catull.* Saviolum
tristi tristius helleboro.

SUAVIOR, and SAVIOR (snavinum, or
savinum), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to kiss,
φίλω. *Cic.* Atticam nostram snaviari
cupio.

SUAVIS (from ἡδύς, or ἁδύς), e, adj.
sweet, pleasant, grateful, delightful, lus-
cious, agreeable to the senses. *Cic.*
odor. *Plin.* aqua. — Hence, in general,
pleasant, agreeable. *Lucret.* flores. *Cic.*
homo. *Cal.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* Mihi suavissi-
mum est, dare, &c. *Horat.* Sermo sua-
vior. — *¶* Suave, adverbially, for sua-
viter. *Horat.* Snaue resonare.

SUAVITAS (suavis), ātis, f. sweetness,
pleasantness, agreeableness, with re-
gard to the senses, ἡδός, γλυκύ-
της. *Cic.* cibi. *Id.* odorum. *Id.* colo-
ris. *Id.* Suavitates, h. e. enjoyments.
— *¶* Also, in general, pleasantness,
sweetness, grace, gracefulness. *Nepos.*
vocis. *Cic.* sermonum, ingenii. —
Hence, pleasantness in behavior, cour-
teousness, affability. *Cic.*

SUAVITER (Id.), adv. sweetly, pleasantly,
agreeably to the senses, ἡδῶς. *Cic.*
Quam suaviter voluptas sensibus blan-
diatur. *Plin.* Odor suaviter gravis.

— *¶* Also, in general, sweetly, pleas-
antly, agreeably. *Cic.* loqui. *Id.* memi-
nisse, h. e. with pleasure. *Id.* Suavis-
sime scriptæ literæ. *Horat.* Suavius.
Plin. Suavissime et peritissime legere,
with a good pronunciation, and a fine tone
of voice. *Petrus.* Facere sibi suaviter,
to enjoy himself, take his pleasure.

SUAVITUDŌ (Id.), inis, f. same as *Sua-
2 vitas.* *Auct. ad Herenn.*

SUAVIUM, and SAVIUM, ii, n. the
mouth or the lip. *Plaut.* and *Gell.* —

— *¶* Also, a kiss, φίλημα. *Cic.* Alicui da-
re saviuum, h. e. to give a kiss, to kiss.

— *¶* Also, a term of endearment used
by lovers. *Terent.* Meum suaviuum,
h. e. my sweet, my dear.

SUB (from ὑπ', h. e. ὑπὸ), under, with re-
ference to a thing that is higher or above,
usually with an accusat. to the ques-
tion, *Whither?* with an ablat. to the ques-
tion, *Where?* *Cic.* Habitare sub terra.
Cæs. and *Liv.* Mittre sub jugum, or,
Liv. sub iugo. — Also, under, at the time
of, under the government. *Nepos.* Sub
proscriptione. *Sueton.* Sub eo, h. e. un-
der his government. — Also, beneath, at
the foot of. *Cæs.* Sub montem consedis-
se. *Virg.* Sub rupe. — Also, from un-
der, from beneath. *Plaut.* Sub terra
erepsisti. — Also, under, on, with. *Cels.*
Sub frigido sudore mori. *Cic.* Sub ea
conditione, h. e. on this condition. *Sue-
ton.* Sub pena mortis, h. e. on pain of
death. — Also, under, when it denotes
subjection or subordination, command,
superintendence, &c. *Nepos.* Cujus
sub imperio erat. *Liv.* Sub Hannibale
magistro edoctus. *Cic.* Sub sensus sub-
jecta sunt. — Also, under, before, or in.
Cæs. Sub oculis domini probare operam
studebant. *Liv.* Sub oculis erant. *Se-
nec.* Sub oculis venire. — Also, under,
or in. *Liv.* Sub armis manere, h. e. un-
der arms. *Id.* Sub jactu teli esse, h. e.
within the reach of. So, also, *Id.* Sub
tuum venire. *Ovid.* Spatiari sub umbra.
Plaut. Sub manus succedit, h. e. under
or in one's hands. — *¶* Also, of place,
time and other things, in. *Horat.* Sub
alta domo. *Virg.* Sub templo iustrat
singula. *Ovid.* Aberat sub Libycis oris.
Virg. Sub nocte, in the night time. *Co-
lum.* Sub expectatione, h. e. in expecta-
tion. — *¶* Also, of time, at, by, during.
Cæs. Sub profectioe, h. e. during the
march. *Virg.* Sub noctem enra recur-
sat, h. e. at night. *Ovid.* Sub luce, h. e.
by day. — *¶* Also, of time, towards.
Cæs. Sub noctem. — *¶* Also, immedi-
ately after. *Cic.* Sub eas (literas) statim
recitatæ sunt tunc. *Liv.* Sub hanc vocem
fremitus multitudinis fuit, h. e. on these
words there arose, &c. *Id.* Sub hæc dic-

ta omnes procubuerunt, h. e. at these
words. *Virg.* Ille sub hæc dixit, h. e.
upon this. *Id.* Sub quo, h. e. immediat-
ly after him. — *¶* Also, by, near, hura
by. *Varr.* Sub urbe Roma. *Planc.* in
Cic. Ep. Sub manu esse, h. e. to be at
hand. *Liv.* Missi sub muros ad collo-
quium. *Virg.* Sub illo tumulto. —

— *¶* Also, by. *Ovid.* Cadere sub milite,
h. e. to be slain by, &c. — *¶* Also, with.

Propert. Quercula sub lite peregit. —

— *¶* Also, to the sound of. *Virg.* Sub
crotalo movere latus. — *¶* Also, on
account of. *Colum.* Sub hoc metu

Virg. Falsa sub proditiōe. — *¶* Al-
so, on, upon. *Virg.* Monte sub aëro.

Plaut. Sub solum, h. e. humi. — *¶* Al-
so, towards, to the question, *Whither?*

Virg. Via sub mœnia tendit. *Id.* Ocu-
los sub astra tenebat.

SUBABSURDE (subabsurdus), adv. some-
what absurdly, ὑπατόπως. *Cic.* Quæ
subabsurde dicuntur.

SUBABSURDUS (sub & absurdus), a,
i, i, adj. somewhat absurd, ὑπατόπος.
Cic.

SUBACCUSO (sub & accuso), as, a. 1. to
blame somewhat, find fault with slightly,
ὑπομύφομαι. *Cic.* discessum. *Id.* ali-
quem.

SUBACIDUS (sub & acidus), a, um, adj.
2 somewhat sour or sharp, ὑπόζυς. *Cato.*
vinum.

SUBACTIO (subigo), ōnis, f. a preparing
or working by pounding, kneading, cheo-
ing, φάρασις. *Vitruv.* — *¶* Also, fig-
ur. a cultivating or improving of the mind.
Cic.

SUBACTOR (Id.), ōris, m. one who works
3 any thing. *Lamprid.*

SUBACTUS (Id.), us, m. a working, knead-
2 ing. *Plin.*

SUBACTUS, a, um. See *Subigo*.

SUBADJUVĀ (sub & adjuvo), æ, m. an
3 assistant. *Cod. Just.*

SUBADMŌVEO (sub & admoveo), es, a.
2 to bring by degrees or clandestinely near
or to. *Colum.*

SUBADROGANTER (sub & adroganter),
adv. same as *Subarroganter*.

SUBADSENTIO, or SUBADSENTIO, ōr,
same as *Subassentio*, or -or.

SUBÆRATUS (sub & æratus), a, um, adj.
3 that is brass within, ὑπόχαλκος. *Pers.*
aurum, h. e. that has gold outside, but
copper inside.

SUBAGITATIO, and SUBIGITATIO (sub-
3 agito), ōnis, f. a working. — *Figur.* a
feeling or touching in a lewd manner.
Plaut.

SUBAGITATRIX, and SUBIGITATRIX
3 (Id.), icis, f. she that works. — *Figur.* she
that feels or touches in a lewd manner.
Plaut.

SUBAGITO, and SUBIGITO (frequentat.
3 of subigo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to work.
— Hence, to feel or touch in a lascivious
manner. *Terent.* — Also, perhaps, de
concentu. *Plaut.* — *¶* Also, to ply.
Apul.

SUBAGRESTIS (sub & agrestis), e, adj.
somewhat rude, clownish, or rustic,
ὑπαγρεσιος. *Cic.*

SUBALARIS (sub & alaris), e, adj. under
3 the wings. *Lamprid.* — *¶* Also, under
the arm-pits. *Nepos.* telum, h. e. carried
or used to be carried under the arm-pits.

SUBALBENS (sub & albens), adject. tis,
3 whitish. *Cassiod.*

SUBALBICANS (sub & albicans), adj. tis,
3 whitish. *Varr.*

SUBALBIDUS (sub & albidus), a, um,
2 adj. somewhat white, a little white, whi-
tish, ὑπόλευκος. *Plin.*

SUBALBUS (sub & albus), a, um, adj.
3 whitish, a little white, ὑπόλευκος. *Varr.*

SUBALPINUS (sub & Alpinus), a, um,
2 adj. on or near the Alps, Subalpine.
Plin.

SUBALTERNICUM (unc.), i, n. a kind
of amber of a reddish color. *Plin.*

SUBAMARIS (sub & amarus), a, um,
2 adj. somewhat bitter, ὑπόπικρος. *Cic.*

SUBAPERIO (sub & aperio), is, a. 4. to
3 open gently or secretly, ὑπανοίγω. *Ar-
nob.*

SUBAQUANEUS (sub & aqua), a, um,
3 adj. that lies under water, ὑπόψωπος. *Ter-
tull.*

SUBAQUILUS (sub & aquilus), a, um,
3 adj. somewhat brown or tawny. *Plaut.*

SÜBARÄTOR (subaro), öris, m. *he who* 2 *ploughs near to any thing.* Plin.
SÜBÄRESCÖ (sub & aresco), is, n. 3. to 2 *become somewhat dry.* Vitruv.
SÜBÄRGÜTÜLÖS (sub & argutus), a, 3 um, adj. *somehow pert.* Gell.
SÜBÄRMÄLIS (sub & armus), e, adj. *that* 3 *is under the arm.* — Hence, Subarinale, is, n. or, Suharmalis, is, m. *a kind of garment which perhaps was thrown back under the arm.* Valerian. ap. Treb. Poll. and ap. Vopisc.
SÜBARÖ (sub & aro), as, a. 1. to plough 2 *under or near any thing.* ὑπαρόω. Plin.
SÜBÄRRÖGÄNTER (sub & arroganter), 1 adv. *somehow arrogantly or proudly,* ὑψηλὰ ὄνως. Cic.
SÜBÄSPER (sub & asper), era, erum, adj. 2 *somehow rough.* Cels.
SÜBÄSSENTIÖ (sub & assentio), is, n. 2 4. or **SÜBÄSSENTIÖR**, iris, dep. 4. to yield or assent a little. Quintil. Subassentientibus humeris.
SÜBÄSSÖ (sub & asso), as, a. 1. to roast 3 *a little or by degrees.* Apic. Subassare tubera. Id. pisces.
SÜBÄTIO (subto) önis, f. *desire of copulation, said of hogs.* Plin.
SÜBAUDIO (sub & audio), is, a. 4. to 3 *hear a little, or, simply, to hear.* Apul. — ¶ Also, to understand. Ascon.
SÜBAURÄTÖS (sub & auratus), a, um, 2 adj. *somehow gilt.* Petron. annulus.
SÜBAUSCULTÖ (sub & ausculto), as, a. 1. to listen, hearken, eavesdrop, ὑπακούει. Cic.
SÜBAUSTERÖS (sub & austerus), a, um, 2 adj. *somehow tart.* Cels. Vinum subausterum.
SÜBBÄLBÖ (sub & balbe), adv. *somehow* 3 *stammeringly or stutteringly.* Spartian.
SÜBBÄLLIO, önis, m. as it were, under-3 *Ballio, vice-Ballio.* Plaut.
SÜBBÄSILICÄNÖS (sub & basilica), a, 3 um, adj. *one who walks in piazzas or courts to inquire about news; an exchange-walker, an idle lounge.* Plaut.
SÜBBIBÖ (sub & bibo), is, ibi, ibitum, 2 a. 3. to drink a little, tipple, ὑποπίνω. Plaut. and Sueton.
SÜBBINI (sub & bini), æ, a, adj. *two or* 3 *two and two.* Manil.
SÜBBLANDIÖR, iris, dep. 4. to flatter, 3 *caress or fondle a little, or, in general, to fondle, caress, flatter.* Plaut. alieni.
SÜBBREVIS (sub & brevis), e, adj. *some-* 2 *what short.* Plin.
SÜBCÄRÖLÖS (sub & caruleus), a, um, 2 adj. *bluish.* Cels.
SÜBCÄNDIDÖS (sub & candidus), a, um, 2 adj. *somehow white, whitish,* ὑπόλευκος. Plin.
SÜBCÄVÖS (sub & cavius), a, um, adj. 2 *hollo underneath.* Lucr.
SÜBCÄNTÖRIÖ (sub & centurio), önis, 2 m. a subcenturion, under-centurion, ὑποκατόνταρχος. Liv.
SÜBCÄNTÖRIÖ, as. 2 See Succenturio.
SÜBCÄRNÖ, and **SÜCCÄRNÖ** (sub & cer-2 no), is, erävi, erätum, a. 3. to range, bolt, searce or set meal, ἐκκρίνω, σήθω. Plin. — ¶ Also, to shake, agitate, toss. Sever. in Aetna.
SÜBCÄNERICÖS (sub & cinericius), a, 3 um, adj. *baked under or in the ashes.* Isidor. panis.
SÜBCÄNGÖ, &c. See Succingo.
SÜBCÄSIVÖS. See Subsecivus.
SÜBCÄCTÖS, a, um, adj. an incorrect reading, in Cæs. B. G. 3, 44. Ed. Oudend. reads coactus.
SÜBCÄELÄSTIS (sub & caelestis), e, adj. 3 *under the heavens.* Tertull.
SÜBCÄENÖ (sub & cæno), as, a. 1. to sup 2 *or eat below,* ὑποδενέω. Quintil. 6, 3.
SÜBCÄERÖLÖS, a, um, See Subcaeruleus.
SÜBCÄNTÖMELIÖSÖ (sub & contumeliose), adv. *somehow reproachfully or contumaciously,* ὑβριστικῶς. Cic.
SÜBCÄQUÖ (sub & coquo), is, a. 3. to 3 *cook a little or slightly.* Morcell. Empir.
SÜBCÄRTEX (sub & cortex) icis, m. and 3 *f. the inner bark or rind.* Veget.
SÜBCÄSSÖLIS (sub & crassulus), a, um, adj. 3 *used, dimin. of crassus,* a, um, adj. *somehow thick.* Capitola.
SÜBCÄRESÖ. See Succresco.
SÜBCÄRETÖS, or **SÜCCÄRETÖS** particip. 2 *from suberno.*

SÜBCÄRISPÖS (sub & crispus), a, um, adj. 1 *somehow crisped, curled, or frizzled.* Cic. capillus.
SÜBCÄRÜDÖS (sub & crudus), a, um, adj. 2 *somehow raw, not quite boiled.* Cato and Cels.
SÜBCÄRÜENTÖS (sub & cruentus), a, um, 2 adj. *somehow bloody,* ὑφαρμος. Cels.
SÜBCÄRÜBÖ, &c. See Succubo.
SÜBCÄLTRÖ (sub & culter), as, a. 1. to 3 *cut with a knife.* Apic.
SÜBCÄUMBÖS, or **SÜCCÄUMBÖS** (unc.), i, 3 m. a boundary-stone. Auct. de limit.
SÜBCÄENÖ (sub & cinco), as, ävi, ätum, 2 a. 1. to join by wedges, to wedge. Vitruv.
SÜBCÄRVÖS (sub & curvus), a, um, adj. 3 *somehow crooked.* Ammian.
SÜBCÄSTÖS (sub & custos), ödis, m. and 3 *f. an under-keeper,* ὑποφύλαξ, ἀντιφύλαξ. Plaut.
SÜBÄÄLBÖ (sub & dealbo), as, a. 1. to 3 *make whitish.* Varr.
SÜBÄBYLIS (sub & debilis), e, adj. 2 *somehow weak or lame.* Sueton.
SÜBÄBILITÄTÖS (sub & debilitatus), 1 a, um, adj. *somehow weakened, debilitated, or discouraged,* ὑπεξασθενών. Cic.
SÜBÄFICITÖ (sub & deficio), is, n. 3. to 3 *become somewhat or gradually weak or languid.* Curt.
SÜBÄLÄCÖNÖS (sub & diaconus), i, m. 3 a subdiacon, ὑποδιάκονος. Cod. Justinian.
SÜBÄLÄLIS (sub dio), e, adj. *in the open* 2 *air,* ὑπαίσιος. Plin. — Hence, Subdiale, a, sollar. Plin. — Instead of it, we find subdial. Tertull. — Subdialis, e, is used for subdialis by Ammian.
SÜBÄFFICILIS (sub & difficilis), e, 1 adj. *somehow difficult,* ὑποχαλεπός. Cic.
SÜBÄFFIDÖ (sub & diffido), is, n. 3. to 1 *distrust a little.* Cic.
SÜBÄISJUNCTIVÖS (sub & disjunctivus), a, um, adj. *subdisjunctive, said of two things opposed to each other, either so that one only at once, or neither of them, may take place, or so that one or the other must take place.* Pandect.
SÜBÄISTINGUÖ (sub & distingo), is, a. 3 3. to make a small interposition, as, a colon. Ascon.
SÜBÄITITÖS, and **SÜBÄITICÖS** (sub-3 do), a, um, adj. *pretended, supposed, feigned, supposititious, counterfeit,* ὑποβολιμαῖος, ὑπόβλητος. Cic.
SÜBÄITIVÖS (Id.), a, um, *supposititious, counterfeit, spurious, supposed, feigned, pretended.* Plaut. and Sueton. — ¶ Also, put for another. Arnob.
SÜBÄITÖ (frequentat. of subdo), as, a. 1. 3 *to afford, supply.* Lucr.
SÜBÄITÖS, a, um. See Subdo.
SÜBÄIÖ (sub & diu, for dio), adv. *in the* 3 *day time, by day,* καθ' ἡμέραν. Plaut.
SÜBÄIVAL,
SÜBÄIVALIS. } See Subdialis.
SÜBÄIVIDÖ (sub & divido), is, isi, isum, 3 a. 3. to subdivide. Augustin. libros.
SÜBÄIVISÖ (subdivido), önis, f. a sub-3 *division.* Hieronym.
SÜBÄIVISÖS, a, um. See Subdivido.
SÜBÄDÖ (sub & do), is, didi, ditum, a. 3. to put, place, or set under, ὑποτίθημι. Cic. ignes. Ovid. se aquis, h. e. to dive. Hence, Liv. spiritus alieui, h. e. to make proud. — Hence, to put under in writing, write below. Gell. versus. — Also, in speaking, to subjoin. Auson. Illico subdidisti. — Also, to subjugate, make subject, reduce. Tacit. Ne femine imperio subderentur. Tibull. Proles subdita regno. — Also, to expose, subject, give up, leave to. Plin. Ep. rem casibus. Lucr. rem oculorum visui, h. e. to make visible. Sil. colla Fortune, h. e. to bind. — Also, to put one thing or person in the place of another, to substitute. Cic. judicem in meum locum. Gell. verbum verbo. Particularly, with deception, to substitute, put something spurious into the place of what is true and genuine, to forge, counterfeit, falsify. Tacit. testamentum. Cic. aliquid in alienius locum. Hence, Subditus, a, um, *supposititious, spurious, counterfeit, pretended, false.* Liv. filius. — Also, to suborn. Tacit. — ¶ Also, to put, apply or give to. Liv. calcaria equo, h. e. to apply the spurs, to spur. Tacit. tan-

ros atrato, h. e. to join or put to. Verg. Flamma medullis subdita, h. e. injecta. Ovid. Subdita templo Appias, h. e. near it. — Hence, to use, apply. Cod. Just. supplicia.
SÜBÄDÖCKÖ (sub & docco), es, a. and n. 1 2. TRANS. to teach somewhat or now and then, ὑποδιδάσκω. Cic. — ¶ INTRANS. to be an assistant teacher, assist as an under-teacher. Augustin. grammatico.
SÜBÄDÖCTÖR (subdoceo), öris, m. an 3 *under-teacher, under-master, usher.* Auson.
SÜBÄDÖLÖ (subdolus), adv. *deceitfully,* 2 *cunningly, craftily, subtly,* ὑποδύως. Plaut.
SÜBÄDÖLÖS (sub & dolus), a, um, adj. 2 *cunning, crafty, deceitful, sly, subtle,* ἀπατηλός. Cæs. oratio. Sallust. homo. — Hence, dangerous. Martial. rete.
SÜBÄDÖMÖ (sub & domo), as, ni, itum, a. 3 1. to tame, subdue. Plaut.
SÜBÄDÖBITÖ (sub & dubito), as, n. 1. to be somewhat doubtful, doubt a little, ὑπερδοτάζω. Cic.
SÜBÄDÖCÖ (sub & duco), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to draw from under, draw away, take away, particularly secretly or by stealth. Cato. Uhi pullabit vinum, ignem subducito. Virg. ense capiti. Cæs. lapides ex turri. Liv. aliquid furto. Propert. amores, sc. by intrigue. — Also, in general, to withdraw, take away, remove. Cic. cibum athlete, h. e. to withhold. Terent. se clam alieni, h. e. to withdraw one's self by stealth, steal away. — Hence, to withdraw, draw off, lead away. Cæs. copias in proximum collem. Liv. cohortes e dextro cornu. — Also, to remove, conceal, hide. Pandect. rem de judicio. — Also, to loosen, open, by purges or emetics. Cels. alvum. — Also, to reckon, reckon together, calculate, compute, cast up or balance an account. Cic. rationes, h. e. to cast up an account. So, also, Id. calculos. Id. summam. Hence, Terent. and Cic. Subducta ratione, h. e. with deliberation. — ¶ Also, to draw up, lift or raise up. Liv. cataractam in tantum altitudinis. Ovid. tunicas. — Hence, to haul to land, draw ashore, ἀνέλκειν, (opposed to deducere, κατέλκειν.) Cæs. naves. Liv. classem. — ¶ Also, to bring or lead to a place. Sallust. milites in primam aciem. Cæs. copias in collem. (See above.) — ¶ Also, to draw down. Virg. Se subducere colles incipiunt, h. e. decrease, decline, lose themselves in the plain. — ¶ See, also, Subductus, a, um.
SÜBÄDÖCTÄRIÖS (subduco), a, um, adj. 3 *that with which any thing is drawn or lifted up.* Cato. funis.
SÜBÄDÖCTÖ (Id.), önis, f. a drawing a ship ashore, hauling it to land. Cæs. — ¶ Also, a computation, calculation. — Hence, figur. Cic. Subductiones.
SÜBÄDÖCTÖS, a, um, particip. from subduco. — ¶ Adj. remote, retired, concealed. Plin. cubiculum. Martial. Terra subductor.
SÜBÄDÖLCIS (sub & dulcis), e, adj. *some-* 2 *what sweet,* ὑγαιυτικός. Plin.
SÜBÄDÖRES (sub & durus), a, um, adj. 2 *somehow hard or difficult.* Q. Cic.
SÜBÄEDÖ (sub & edo), is, edi, ètum, a. 3 3 *to eat or rear away underneath,* ὑποσπρωγν. Ovid.
SÜBÄÖ (sub & eo), is, ivi and ii, itum, irreg. n. 4. to go under any thing, ὑπείμι, εὑνο. Ovid. aquas. Cæs. tectum, h. e. under a roof, into a house. Virg. opera telluris. Liv. Luna sub orbem solis subit. Hence, Propert. Subire alieui, or, Inceat. aliquid, for concubere cum alio. — Hence, to go under, stoop. Virg. Ille astu subit, h. e. stooped. Id. mucronem, to run under the sword. Particularly, to go under any thing for the purpose of carrying it to bear. Horat. onus. Virg. parentem humeris. Id. feretro. — Hence, figur. to encounter, undergo, sustain, endure, suffer. Cic. labores. Id. penam. Id. dolorem. Id. iudicium. Virg. and Plin. currum, h. e. to be yoked to a chariot. Ovid. verbera, h. e. to be beaten. Also, with an infinit. following, for comari. Stat. pelles tela. — ¶ Also, to go or come up, ascend, climb, mount. Ilirt. collem. Liv. muros. Virg. Orbem medium

nox subibat. — *Figur.* *Virg.* *Herbæ* subeunt, *h. e.* to grow, spring or come up. — *¶* Also, to go to or into any thing, approach, advance, draw near, come up to. *Lic.* ad hostes. *Id.* ad urbem. *Virg.* *numros.* *Ovid.* *latebras.* *Horat.* *cavum,* *h. e.* to go into, enter. *Liv.* *Nunquam* eo subiri potuit. *So,* also, in chess. *Ovid.* *Partem subire,* to make an attack upon a part. — Also, to approach for the purpose of speaking to, to accost, address. *Stat.* *Tonantem Juno subit.* — Also, figur., to come or go. *Cic.* *Verba sub acumen stilis subeant.* *Virg.* *Subeunt morbi.* *Ovid.* *Subeunt mihi fastidia (feminarum), h. e.* comes upon. — Hence, to fall upon, assail, attack, invade. *Virg.* *Herbe-um.* *Lio.* *mœnia.* — Also, to come into one's mind, suggest itself to one's recollection, occur. *Liv.* *Subiti cogitatio animi.* *Ovid.* *Mentem subit,* quo prœmia facto pararis. *Id.* *Subeunt verba.* — *¶* Also, to come in the place of any one, succeed, come after. *Lio.* *Prinæ legioni tertia subit.* *Ovid.* *Furcas subire columæ.* *Ovid.* *Subit argenteæ proles.* — *¶* Also, to come unobservedly, come by stealth, steal upon, steal into. *Ovid.* *Subit sopor furtim.* *Propert.* *Ille subit.* — *¶* See, also, *Subitus, a, um.*

SUBER (unc.), *ëris, n.* the cork-tree, *cork-oak,* (*Quercus suber, L.*), *ὑψος, φελλός, φλοιός δένδρου.* *Plin.* — *¶* Also, *cork.* *Virg.*

SUBERECTUS, *a, um, particip.* from *subere* 3 *rigo.*

SUBEREUS (suber), *a, um, adj.* of the 2 cork-tree. *Seren.* *Samoion.* *Subereus cortex.*

SUBERIUS, *ei, f.* same as *Suber.* *Lucil.* 3 *ap. Fest.*

SUBERIGUS (sub & erigo), *is, exi, ectum,* 3 *a. 3.* to raise or lift up. *Sil.* *Isthmon suberigit unda.*

SUBERINUS (suber), *a, um, adj.* same as *Subereus.* *Sidon.*

SUBERRUS (sub & erro), *as, n. 1.* to wander any where, *ὑποπλανάομαι.* *Claudian.* *montibus.*

SUBEX (for sublex, from *subjicio*), *icis, m.* that which is laid under, a bottom, base. *Enn.*

SUBEXHIBERE (sub & exhibeo), *es, a. 2.* 3 to represent by any thing, to exhibit or show somewhat. *Arnob.*

SUBFERMENTATUS (sub & fermentatus), *a, um, adj.* somewhat fermented. *Tertull.*

SUBFERVEUS, **SUBFERVEFACIUS**, &c. 2 See *Sufferere*, &c.

SUBFLAVUS, and **SUBFLAVUS** (sub & flavus), *a, um, adj.* somewhat yellowish or flaccid. *Sucton.* *capillus.*

SUBFODIUS. See *Suffodio.*

SUBFRIGIDE (subfrigidus), *adv.* somewhat coldly, *ὑποψυχρως.* — Hence, somewhat absurdly or sillily. *Gell.*

SUBFRIGIDUS (sub & frigidus), *a, um,* 3 *adj.* somewhat cold, cool, *ὑποψυχρως.* — *Figur.* *Ammian.* *Subfrigidum argumentum.*

SUBFUSCULUS, and **SUBFUSCULUS** 3 (dimin. of *subfuscus*, or *suffuscus*), *a, um, adj.* somewhat dark-brown. *Apul.*

SUBFUSCUS, and **SUBFUSCUS** (sub & fuscus), *a, um, adj.* somewhat dark-brown. *Tacit.* *Margarita subfusca et liventia.*

SUBGERERE, &c. See *Suggero.*

SUBGLUTIO (sub & glutio), *is, n. 4.* to 3 *soak, yea, hiccup.* *Veget.*

SUBGRANDIS (sub & grandis), *e, adj.* 1 somewhat large or big. *Cic.* *Subgrande cubiculum.*

SUBGREDIOR. See *Sugredior.*

SUBGRUNDIA, and **SUGGRUNDIA** (sub & 2 grunda), *e, f.* the eaves of a house which protect the walls from the rain, *γείθρον.* *Varr.*

SUBGRUNDIARIUM (unc.), *ii, n.* the 3 grave of a child not yet forty days old. *Fulg.* *Planc.*

SUBGRUNDATIUS, or **SUGGRUNDATIUS** 2 (subgrunda, or suggrunda), *ônis, f.* the eaves of a house, *γείθωσις.* *Vitruv.* *Cantherii prominentes ad extremam subgrundationem.*

SUBGRUNDIUM, or **SUGGRUNDIUM** 3 (unc.), *ii, n.* the eaves of a house. *Vitruv.* *Tabulæ in subgrundiis collocantur.*

SUBGRUNNYO (sub & grunnio), *is, n. 4.* 3 to grunt a little. *Paulin.* *Nolan.*

SUBILEREUS (sub & hareo), *es, n. 2.* to 3 hang, stick, cleave. *Valer.* *Mox.* in suspicione.

SUBHASTARIUS (sub & hasta), *a, um,* 3 *adj.* to be sold by auction. *Cod.* *Theod.* possessiones.

SUBHASTATIUS (subhasto), *ônis, f.* a sale 3 by auction. *Cod.* *Just.*

SUBHASTO (sub & hasta), *as, avi, atum,* 3 *a. 1.* to sell by auction, *λαδύροπωλέω.* *Cod.* *Theod.*

SUBHORRESCO (sub & horresco), *is, n.* 3 *3.* to become rough or boisterous. *Sisenn.* *ap. Non.*

SUBHORRIDUS (sub & horridus), *a, um,* 1 *adj.* somewhat rough or uncouth, *ὑποψυχρως.* *Cic.* *Tristis, taciturnus, subhorridus.*

SUBHUMIDUS (sub & humidus), *a, um,* 1 *adj.* somewhat moist. *Cels.*

SUBJACEO, *es, ui, n. 2.* to be or lie beneath, 2 to lie below or near a thing, *ὑποκειμαι.* *Plin.* *Ep.* *Subjacens mare.* *Id.* *Fenestris subjacet vestibulum villæ.* — *¶* Also, to be subject or exposed to, to be joined or connected with, to exist or be present. *Quintil.* *Causa, cui subjacent lites, h. e.* belong. — *¶* Also, to be in the power of any one. *Lactant.* *Subjacet deo.*

SUBJACTO, *as, a. 1.* same as *Subjecto.* 3 *Varr.*

SUBICES, *um, m.* See *Subex.*

SUBICULUM (subjicio), *i, n.* that which is laid under any thing. *Plant.*

SUBIDUS (unc.), *a, um, adj.* burning with 3 love: or, skilled in matters of love. *Gell.* 19, 9, *e. poeta.*

SUBJECTE (subjectus), *adv.* humbly, submissively. *Cæs.*

SUBJECTIUS (subjicio), *ônis, f.* a putting or placing under, *ὑποθεσις.* Hence, that which is put under a catapulta. *Vitruv.* — *Cic.* *Sub aspectum, h. e.* the bringing or placing of a thing under one's view. — *¶* Also, a forging or falsifying. *Lio.* *testamenti.* — *¶* Also, an adding, annexing or subjoining. *Auct.* *ad Her.* *rationalis.* — Hence, a rhetorical figure, when an orator asks a question, and then supplies the answer, *ἀνσφωπία.* *Auct.* *ad Her.* — Also, an annexed explanation. *Auct.* *ad Her.*

SUBJECTIVE (subjectivus), *adv.* relating 3 to the subject. *Martian.* *Capell.*

SUBJECTIVUS (subjectus), *a, um, adj.* 3 that is added or subjoined. *Tertull.* — *¶* *Apul.* *pars, h. e.* the subject of a sentence.

SUBJECTUS (frequentat. of *subjicio*), *as,* 2 *avi, atum, a. 1.* to throw or put under, *ὑποτίθημι.* *Ovid.* *minus.* — *¶* Also, to add, join or apply to. *Horat.* *stimulus alieni, h. e.* to prick. — *¶* Also, to throw or cast up, *ἀναρρίπτω.* *Virg.* *arenam alte.*

SUBJECTOR (subjicio), *ôris, m.* a forger 1 or falsifier, *ὑποβόλεός.* *Cic.* *testamentorum.*

SUBJECTUM (Id.), *i, n.* the subject. *Apul.*

SUBJECTUS (Id.), *us, m.* a putting under, 2 joining to. *Plin.*

SUBJECTUS, *a, um, particip.* from *subjicio.* — *¶* *Adj.* lying under. *Cic.* *aquiloni.* — *¶* Also, subject, subjected, in subjection, ruled over. Hence, *Subjecti, subjects.* *Tacit.* — *¶* Also, subordinate. *Cic.* *Sub metum subjecta sunt pigritia pudor, &c.* — *¶* Also, lying near or by any thing, bordering upon. *Lio.* *Campus vis subjectus.* *Cic.* *Alvi natura subjecta stomacho.* — *¶* Also, connected with, or belonging to any thing. *Cic.* *Memoria et scientia oratoribus subjecta esse debent.* *Id.* *Materia ad argumentum subjecta.*

SUBIGITO. See *Suhagito.*

SUBIGO (sub & ago), *is, egi, actum, a. 3.* to drive, bring, lead, or conduct to a place, *ὑπάγω.* *Varr.* *sues in umbrosam locum.* *Lio.* *naves ad castellum.* — Hence, figur., to bring to any thing, force, constrain, compel, oblige. *Liv.* *hostes ad dedicationem.* *Id.* *Metus subactus.* Also, with nt following. *Plaut.* *Ego illum verberibus, ut sit quietus, subigero.* Also, with an infinit. *Sallust.* *Mortales falsos fieri subegit.* *Liv.* *Tarquinieneses metu subegerat, frumentum exercitui*

præbere. — Also, to drive, put in motion, impel. *Virg.* *navem conto.* *Val.* *Flacc.* *pontum remis, h. e.* to row. — *¶* Also, to drive up or upwards. *Virg.* *Iembum adverso flumine, h. e.* to row against the stream. *Sil.* *ad sidera.* — *¶* Also, to join to any thing. *Senec.* *sonipedes jugo, h. e.* to yoke. — *¶* Also, to work, prepare, as, by kneading, pounding, ploughing, chewing, &c. *Cato.* *corinna pilis.* *Vitruv.* *terram cum paleis.* *Plin.* *farinam, h. e.* to knead. *Id.* *Subigere non queunt, h. e.* masticate. *Id.* *Pelles subactæ, h. e.* tanned, dressed. *Ovid.* *opus digitis, h. e.* to spin. — Hence, of the earth, to work, break up, dig, till, plough, cultivate. *Cic.* *glebas.* *Id.* *arva aratris.* — Also, to rub, curry. *Colum.* *terga.* *Vitruv.* *candela inteisque, h. e.* to rub, polish. — Also, to whet, sharpen, edge. *Virg.* *securæ in cote.* — Also, to make soft, pliable or manageable. *Senec.* *virum, h. e.* to break the spirits of. — Also, to torment, excruciate. *Acc.* *Mors amici subigit.* — Also, to make tame, tame. *Colum.* *virum.* — Hence, of men and nations, to make subject, subject, reduce, subjugate, vanquish, conquer, subdue. *Sallust.* *nationes.* *Cic.* *partem orbis.* *Id.* *Quos vici et subegi.* Also, of animals. *Id.* *Aquila subigit anguem.* Hence, in a double sense. *Sueton.* *Gallias Cæsar subegit, Nicomedes Cæsarem.* — Also, to work, form, cultivate. *Cic.* *Ingenium subactum.* *Liv.* *Hominæ subacti.* — *¶* *Cic.* *Subigit.*

SUBJICIO (sub & jacio), *is, jeci, jectum,* *a. 3.* to throw, put, lay, or set under or below, *ὑποτίθημι.* *Cic.* *ignem.* *Plin.* *ova gallinis.* *Æpos.* *epistolam sub pulvinum.* *Liv.* *aliquid oculis, or, Auct.* *ad Herenn.* *sub aspectum, h. e.* to place under or before one's eyes, to make visible. — Hence, to subject, make subject, subjoin. *Cic.* *se imperio alicujus.* *Virg.* *Parcere subjectis, h. e.* the humble or submissive. — Also, to expose, subject, make liable. *Cæs.* *navigacionem hienii, h. e.* to expose to the dangers of a tempest. *Cic.* *scelus odio.* *Id.* *bona voci præconis, or, Id.* *sub præcone, h. e.* to cause to be sold by auction. *So,* also, simply, *Sueton.* *Subjicere.* Hence, *Cic.* *Subjici sensibus.* *Id.* *Mare est subjectum ventis.* — Also, to drive under any thing. *Varr.* *oves sub arbores.* — Also, to put in the place of another, to substitute. *Mirt.* *integras copias vulneratis.* — Hence, to substitute false for true, forge, falsify. *Cic.* *testamenta.* — Hence, to subordinate, range, or place one thing under another, reckon one thing under or within another. *Cic.* *partes (h. e. species) generibus.* — *¶* Also, to throw upwards, raise, set or lift up. *Liv.* *regem in equum.* *Virg.* *corpora saltu in equos, h. e.* to leap on their horses. — Hence, *Subjicere se, to rise, climb up; as, Virg.* *Alnus subjicit.* *Id.* *taurus.* *So,* also, *Subjici, for subjicere se; as, Virg.* *Subjuncta flamma.* — *¶* Also, to place near or at the foot of a hill. *Id.* *castra urbi, h. e.* to pitch near. — Hence, to add, join. *Ovid.* *pernas.* *Cic.* *Ossa subjecta corpori.* *So,* also, in speaking and writing, to add, subjoin. *Cic.* *rationem.* — Also, to place near or by. *Cæs.* *castris legiones.* — Also, to connect. *Cic.* *sententiam cum voce, h. e.* an idea with a word, to understand any thing by it. *So,* also, *Id.* *rein voci.* — Also, to put after any thing. *Quintil.* *longis literis breves.* — Hence, to subjoin, answer, reply. *Cic.* *Quod subjicit.* *Liv.* *Tum risum obortum Scipionis, et subjecisse.* — *¶* Also, to suggest, prompt, bring to mind or recollection, hint. *Cic.* *Subjiciens, quid dicerem.* *Liv.* *consilia.* *Id.* *spem alicui, h. e.* to create, instil, inspire with hope. *Propert.* *carmina.* *Liv.* *Quæ subjicere conditio rerum poterat.* *Sulpic.* *in Cic.* *Ep.* *Tibi subijce æ, h. e.* remember, represent to yourself. Sometimes it may be rendered, to say. — *¶* Also, to grieve, hinder. *Cic.* *libellum alicui.* — *¶* Also, to suborn. *Cæs.* *Metellum.* — *¶* *Cic.* *terram ferro, h. e.* to cultivate, plough. — *¶* See, also, *Subjectus, a, um.*

SUBIMPUDENS (sub & impudens), *tis, i* somewhat impudent, *ὑπαράσχυτος.* *Cæ.*

SUBINANIS (sub & inanis), e, adj. somewhat empty and vain, ὑποκενός. Cic.
SUBINDE (sub & inde), adv. then, thereupon, upon that, after that, afterwards, εἴτα. Horat. — Also, immediately afterwards, presently. Liv. — ¶ Also, soon after. Liv. — ¶ Also, in quick succession, frequently, from time to time, now and then. Liv. — ¶ Also, in succession, one after another. Liv. — ¶ Also, immediately. Liv.
SUBINDO (sub & indo), is, a. 3. to subjoin, add. Anrel. Viet.
SUBINFLATOS (sub & inflatus), a, um, 3 adj. somewhat blown or puffed up. Arnob. pectus.
SUBINFLOO (sub & influo), is, n. 3. to flow into. Senec.
SUBINICIO (sub & injicio), is, ēci, ec-2 tum, a. 3. to lay or put upon. Senec. manum.
SUBINSTILLO (sub & instillo), as, a. 1. 3 to drop into. Apic.
SUBINSULSUS (sub & insulsus), a, um, 1 adj. somewhat silly, dull or insipid, ὑπάναλος. Cic.
SUBINTELLIGO (sub & intelligo), is, a. 3. 3 to understand a little, or, simply, to understand, perceive. Hieronym.
SUBINTRIO (sub & intro), as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. 1. to go or come into secretly, to steal in, or, simply, to enter or go into, ὑπεκρύπτω. Augustin.
SUBINTRODUCO (sub & introduco), is, 3 a. 3. to introduce. Augustin.
SUBINTRODO (sub & introdo), is, a. 4. to 3 enter, go into. Arnob. speciem, h. e. to assume.
SUBINVIDEO (sub & invideo), es, idi, isum, n. 2. to envy a little, ὑποφθονέω. Cic. alicui. — ¶ Also, to hate a little. — Hence, Subinvisus, a, um, adj. somewhat odious. Cic.
SUBINVITO (sub & invito), as, a. 1. to invite a little, ὑποκαλέω. Cic.
SUBIRASCOR (sub & irascor), ēris, dep. 3. to be a little angry, be somewhat angry, be displeased, ὑπογίγνομαι. Cic. brevitati literarum.
SUBIRATUS (sub & iratus), a, um, adj. 3 somewhat angry. Cic. alicui.
SUBIS (unc.), is, f. a kind of bird that breaks the eggs of eagles. Plin.
SUBITANEUS (subitus), a, um, adj. sudden. 2 den. Colum. imber, a sudden and unexpected shower.
SUBITARUS (Id.), a, um, adj. any thing 2 done suddenly. Liv. milites, suddenly raised. Tacit. edificia, h. e. suddenly or hastily built. Gell. dictio, h. e. a speaking extempore.
SUBITO (Id.), adv. suddenly, on a sudden, hastily, quickly, ἐξαίφνης. Cic. Comititia habere subito. Id. Subito dicere, h. e. to speak extempore.
SUBITUS, a, um, particip. from subeo. — ¶ Adj. sudden, hasty, unlooked for, unexpected, αἰφνιδίος. Cic. res. Id. tempestas. — Hence, that is done or made without premeditation, extemporary. Cic. oratio, h. e. extemporary. Ces. consilia, h. e. hasty. Plin. causa, h. e. pleaded extempore. — Also, new, young, not old. Tacit. miles, h. e. raw, newly raised. Plin. Ep. imago. — Hence, Subitum, any thing sudden or unexpected. Plaut. Si tibi nihil subiti est. Cic. Subitum est, h. e. it is sudden or too sudden. Plin. Sabita belli, h. e. sudden emergencies. Id. In subito, h. e. on a sudden emergency.
SUBJUGALIS (sub & jugalis), e, adj. accustomed to the yoke, ὑποζυγίος. Prudent.
SUBJUGATOR (subjugo), ōris, m. a subjugator, subduer. Apul. Malorum subjugator.
SUBJUGIS (sub & jugum), e, adj. fixed to the yoke. Cato. Subjugia lora; (but it may also be from subjugus).
SUBJUGIOS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a yoke. — Hence, Subjugia, h. e. the animals joined in one yoke, a yoke. Vitruv. So, also, Cato. Subjugia lora, h. e. the things with which beasts are fastened to the yoke.
SUBJUGO (sub & jugo), as, a. 1. to bring 3 under the yoke, subjugate, conquer, subdue, ὑποτάσσω. Lactant. populum legi. Ascon. provinciam.
SUBJUGUS (sub & jugus), a, um, adj.

yoked, or to be yoked, ὑποζυγίος. Apul.
 — ¶ Animal subjugum, h. e. a kind of animal. Plin. 30, 52. Ed. Hard.
SUBJUNCTIVUS modus, the subjunctive 3 mood, ὑποτακτικός. Prisc.
SUBJUNCTORIUM (subjungo), ii, n. a 3 carriage drawn by animals. Cod. Theod.
SUBJUNCTUS, a, um, particip. from subjungo.
SUBJUNGO (sub & jungo), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. to add, join with, subjoin, annex, connect. Cic. omnes artes oratori, h. e. to require that an orator should be master of. Plin. Ep. preces. Virg. Puppis rostro Phrygius subjuncta leones. — ¶ Also, to yoke, harness. Virg. tigris currum, for currui. Colum. juvenco plostro. — Hence, to make subject, cause to submit, subjugate, subdue, reduce. Cic. urbes sub imperium. Vellei. provincias imperio nostro. Horat. sibi res. — Also, to rule over. Virg. gentem. — ¶ Also, to substitute. Gell. Exempta una litera sonitus vastioris, et subjuncta lenioris.
SUBLABIUM (sub & labium), ii, n. a kind 3 of herb called dog's-tongue. Apul.
SUBLABOR (sub & labor), ēris, lapsus sum, dep. 3. to fall down or to ruins. Plin. Ep. Edificia vetustate sublapsa. — Hence, to go to ruin, to vanish. Virg. Sublapsa spes. — ¶ Also, to slip or glide imperceptibly. Virg. Lues udo sublapsa veneno pertentat sensus.
SUBLABRO (sub & labrum), as, a. 1. to 3 put into the mouth, ὑποκαίλω. Non.
SUBLACENSIS, e, adj. 3 See Sublaqueum.
SUBLACRIMOS (sub & lacrimo), as, n. 1. 3 to weep a little. Veget.
SUBLAMINA (sub & lamina), æ, f. an 2 under-plate. Cato.
SUBLAPSUS, a, um, particip. from sublabor.
SUBLAQUEUM, i, n. a town of Italy, in the territory of the Æqui. — Also, an estate of Nero near this town. Tacit. Hence, Sublaccensis, e, adj. belonging to Sublaqueum.
SUBLATE (sublatus), adv. highly, loftily. Aamian. Nilus diebus centum sublatus finem, minuitur postea. — Figur. Cic. dicere. Id. Sublatus dicere, h. e. braggingly, proudly, haughtily.
SUBLATIO (tollo), ōnis, f. a raising or lifting up of the hand or foot in measuring time, ἀρσις. Quintil. — Figur. Cic. animi. — ¶ Also, an annulling, destroying. Quintil. judicii.
SUBLATORUS, particip. from tollo.
SUBLATUS, a, um, particip. from tollo.
SUBLAVO (sub & lavo), as, a. 1. to wash 2 or bathe below or underneath, or on the lower part. Cels.
SUBLECTIO (subleco), ōnis, f. a glean- 3 ing, leasing. Tertull.
SUBLECTO (sub & lacto), as, a. 1. to de- 3 coy, wheedle, chouse, fool. Plant. os, h. e. to make sport of.
SUBLECTUS, a, um, particip. from sub- 2 lego.
SUBLEGO (sub & lego), is, ēgi, ectum, a. 3. to gather from below, gather underneath, ἀναλέγω. Colum. olivam. Horat. Mensum pertersit, et alter sublegit quodcumque jaceret inutile, h. e. what falls from the table. — ¶ Also, to rob secretly, to steal. Plant. liberos. Virg. carmina, h. e. to listen to privately. — ¶ Also, to supply, substitute, choose in place of another. Liv. in demortuorum locum. Justin. senatum. Val. Max. principes in ordinem senatorum. — ¶ Also, to read. Gell.
SUBLESTOS (unc.), a, um, adj. weak, lit- 3 tle. Plant. fides. Id. Sublestior fides. Id. Sublestissimum vinum.
SUBLEVO (sub & levo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to lighten, lessen, diminish. Cic. vitia. Id. pericula. Id. offensionem. — Hence, to lighten, ease, relieve, soften. Cic. statum. Id. res adversas. — Also, to help, aid, assist, favor. Cic. causam inimici. Nepos. fugam alicujus pecunia. Cic. homines. — ¶ Also, to lift, raise or hold up, lift from the ground, support, ὑπενεῖν. Cæs. se, h. e. to raise or lift himself up, rise or get up. Cic. aliquid stratum ad pedes. Cæs. Ab his sublevatus murum ascendit. Plin. regem humeris, h. e. to carry. Id. retia furcis. Auct. ad Herenn. mentum sinistra, h. e.

to hold. — ¶ Also, to annul, cancel. Cic. Sublevata questio.
SUBLICA (from ὑποβλήσις), æ, f. a stake or pile of wood driven into the ground for bearing or supporting any thing. Cæs. and Vitruv.
SUBLICIUS (sublica), a, um, adj. consisting of beams, or resting on piles. Liv. pons, h. e. a bridge over the Tiber built by Ancus Marcius.
SUBLIDIO (sub & lido), is, isi, isum, a. 3. 3 to injure or spoil by degrees. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, to press out. Prudent. Sublidere laniatur voce minuta, h. e. to murmur.
SUBLIGACULUM (subligo), i, n. a kind of girdle or covering round the loins worn under the tunic; slop, trousers, galligaskins, drawers, περιζώμα. Cic.
SUBLIGAR (for subligare, from subligo), 2 is, n. that which one binds about the loins, an apron, &c. Martial.
SUBLIGATIUS (subligo), ōnis, f. a binding 3 or tying to any thing. Pollad.
SUBLIGATURA (Id.), æ, f. a truss, περιζώμα. Theod. Prisc.
SUBLIGO (sub & ligo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. to bind or tie below, or, in general, to bind to any thing, ὑποδέω. Plin. vites. Virg. lateriensem, to gird. — ¶ Also, to tuck up, gird up. Martial. Virgo subligata, h. e. girt, or wearing an apron. — ¶ Also, to gird. Val. Flacc. Quem balteus subligat, h. e. qui balteo cingitur, or cinctus est.
SUBLIME, adv. See Sublimis.
SUBLIMIS (unc.), e, adj. lofty, high, on 2 high, elevated, μετέωρος, ὑψηλός. Ovid. columna. Virg. porta. Ovid. cacumen montis. Colum. armenta, h. e. large, tall. — ¶ Also, aloft in the air. Liv. Sublimis abiit, h. e. went towards heaven. Terent. Sublimem alique rapere, or arripere, or, Plaut. ferre, h. e. to carry any one away on one's shoulders. — ¶ Also, living, dwelling, sitting or being on high. Catull. aranea. Virg. Sublimes in equis redeunt. Liv. Iret consul sublimis curra multijugis equis, h. e. on a triumphal car. — ¶ Also, exalted, sublime, lofty, great in its kind, with regard to rank, mind, style, &c. Horat. Sublimia cures. Quintil. Sublimior cothurnus. Ovid. mens. Varr. vir. — ¶ Sublime, subst. height, and sometimes the air. Cic. In sublime ferri (yet a better reading throughout is Sublime ferri), h. e. to be carried on high or through the air. — ¶ Also, Sublime, adverbially, aloft, on high, through or in the air. Cic. Aer sublime fertur. Id. Sonas sublime fertur. Id. Sublime putrescere. — ¶ Superlat. Sublimissimus. Tertull. — ¶ Sublimus, a, um, occurs also. Lucret. and Sallust. Sublima.
SUBLIMITAS (sublimis), ātis, f. height, 2 ὑψηλότης. — ¶ Also, the place above the ground. Colum. — ¶ Also, perfection, excellence. Plin. — ¶ Also, loftiness, sublimity, in writing and speaking. Quintil. Sublimitas, et magnificentia, et nitor.
SUBLIMITER (Id.), adv. highly, on high, 2 aloft, loftily, sublimely, μετέωρος, ὑψηλός. Colum. volitare. Ovid. Sublimis. — Figur. Quintil. Sublimius dicenda.
SUBLIMIO (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to lift 3 or raise up, set on high, exalt, μετεωρίζω. Emu. faciem. Vitruv. Granaria sublimata, h. e. erected in an elevated place.
SUBLIMOS, a, um. See Sublinis, at the 3 end.
SUBLINGIO (sub & lingio), ōnis, m. an 3 under-scullion. Plaut. coqui.
SUBLINIO (sub & linio), is, ixi, itum, 2 a. 4. same as Sublino. Plant. os, h. e. to flatter, bribe or cheat.
SUBLINO (sub & lino), is, ixi, itum, a. 2 3. to anoint or besmear underneath, lay on a ground color, ὑποχρῖν. Plin. — Also, to underlay with any thing. Plin. Quæ bractea aurea sublinuntur. — ¶ Also, to smear. Plaut. os alicui, h. e. to deceive, cheat, fool, make a fool of, ὑποστροφίζω.
SUBLITUS, a, um, particip. from sublino.
SUBLIVIDOS (sub & lividus), a, um, adj. 2 somewhat livid, somewhat black and blue, ὑποπλάιδος. Cels.
SUBLECANUS (sub & lux), a, um, adj.

towards day, about dayspring, a little before daylight, ἀμφίλοκος. *Plin.* tem-pora.

SUBLŪCĒD (sub & lucco), es, xi, n. 2. to shine forth from below, to give a little light, shine somewhat, glimmer, ὑποφύσκει. *Virg.*

SUBLŪCIDŪS (sub & lucidus), a, um, 3 adj. somewhat light, ὑπολαμπής. *Apul.* lucus.

SUBLŪCŌ (sub & lux), as, a. 1. to make light, thin, clear, ὑποκαθαίρω. *Fest.* arbores.

SUBLŪŌ (sub & luo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. 2 to wash underneath, rinse, bathe, ὑπολούω. *Martial.* inguina. — Hence, to wash below, flow by. *Cæs.* Montem flumen subluabat.

SUBLŪSTŪS (sub & lux), e, adj. somewhat clear, having a faint light, glimmering, ὑπολαμπός. *Liv.* nox.

SUBLŪTES (sub & luteus), a, um, adj. 3 yellowish. *Apul.*

SUBLŪTŪS, a, um, particip. from subluo.

SUBLŪVĒS (subluo), ei, f. filth, uncleanness, ὑπόσος. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, n. disease in the feet of sheep between the cloes; the smil. *Colum.*

SUBMÆSTŪS, or **SUBMŌESTŪS** (sub & 3 mæstus), a, um, adj. somewhat sorrowful. *Amnian.*

SUBMĀNŌ (sub & mano), as, n. 1. to flow 2 underneath or under any thing. *Vitruv.*

SUBMEIŌ (sub & meio), is, n. 3. to make 3 water under one's self. *Marcell.* Empir.

SUBMEIŪLŌS (submeio), i, m. one that 3 makes water under one's self. *Marcell.* Empir.

SUBMEMŌRĀTŪS (submemoro), ōnis, f. a memorial, ὑπομνήμα. *Pindact.*

SUBMERGŌ, and **SUMMERGŌ** (sub & mergo), gis, si, sum, a. 3. to sink or plunge under water, oocrochelm, dip, drown, submerge, submerso, καταδύω. *Cæs.* navem. *Virg.* homines ponto. *Cic.* Equus submersus. — *Figur.* Araob. lectionem. h. e. to suppress, conceal.

SUBMERŪS (submergo), ōnis, f. a plunging 3 ing under water, drowning, sinking; submerſion, ὑπόδυσις. *Jal.* Firmic.

SUBMERŪS (Id.), us, m. a plunging under 2 der water, n. sinking. *Tertull.*

SUBMERŪS, and **SUMMERŪS**, a, um, particip. from submergo.

SUBMERŪS (sub & merus), a, um, adj. 3 almost pure, with little mixture. *Plant.* vinum.

SUBMINŪX (perhaps from sub & minium), 3 æ, f. perhaps a vermilion-colored garment. *Plant.*

SUBMINISTRATŪS (subministro), ōnis, 3 f. a giving, supplying, affording, χορηγία. *Tertull.*

SUBMINISTRĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. a 2 furnisher, supplier, promoter, χορηγός. *Senec.*

SUBMINISTRĀTŪS (Id.), us, m. a giving 3 ing, supplying. *Macro.*

SUBMINISTRŌ (sub & ministro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to give, procure, send, furnish, afford, supply, ἐκπορίσκει. *Cic.* tela clam. *Id.* alicui pecuniam. *Id.* adiumenta arti. *Auct. B. Afric.* defatigatis integros equites, h. e. to send. *Cæs.* auxilia hostibus, h. e. to give, send.

SUBMISSĒ, and **SUMMISSĒ** (submissus), adv. with condescension, without pride, modestly, humbly, submissively, ταπεινῶς. *Cic.* supplicare. *Id.* Submissus nos geramus. — ¶ Also, dispassionately, calmly. *Cic.* dicere. — ¶ Also, gently, softly. *Cic.* Demosthenes submissus a primo. *Cic.* dolere, h. e. less. — ¶ Also, with a low voice. *Petr.*

SUBMISSIM (Id.), adv. softly, gently, 2 calmly, with a low voice, in a low tone of voice. *Sucton.*

SUBMISSŪS (submitto), ōnis, f. a making low, lowering, depression, ταπεινώσις, χάλασμα. *Cic.* vocis, h. e. n. speaking low. *Id.* orationis, h. e. a moderate style, without ornament, passion, &c. *Id.* Parium comparatio nec elationem habet, nec submissionem, h. e. a lowering, lessening, diminishing.

SUBMISSŪS (Id.), us, m. a sending to. 3 *Tertull.*

SUBMISSŪS, and **SUMMISSŪS**, a, um, particip. from submitto. — ¶ Adj. soft, gentle, low, not vehement. *Cic.* vox. *Quintil.* Submissus, h. e. speaking with

a low voice. — ¶ Also, low. *Ovid.* vertex. *Quintil.* Submissior. *Cic.* orator, h. e. speaking on low subjects, without ornament or passion. *Id.* Submissa dicere, h. e. trifling, low, trivial things. *Quintil.* Submissa, h. e. that demand no ornament or exertion of the voice. — ¶ Also, low, mean, crouching, grovelling, abject. *Cic.* Submissum vivere. *Id.* Ne quid humile, submissum, faciamus. — ¶ Also, humble, submissive. *Cæs.* B. C. 3, 19. Submissa oratione loqui. *Lucan.* preces. *Ilirt.* Submissiores. — ¶ Also, yielding, appeased, compassionate. *Stat.*

SUBMITTŌ, and **SUMMITTŌ** (sub & mitto), is, tsi, issum, a. 3. to let down, lower. *Liv.* fascies, h. e. to lower. *Id.* se ad pedes. — *Figur.* *Liv.* animos, h. e. to lose courage, despond. So, also, Brut. and Cass. in *Cic.* Ep. animum. *Cic.* se, h. e. to lower one's self, condescend. — Hence, to moderate, relax, give way, lessen, abate. *Cic.* multum, h. e. not to speak very strongly. *Quintil.* orationem, h. e. to speak in a low style, without ornament and exertion. — Hence, to yield, give up, resign. *Liv.* alicui imperium. *Justin.* se alicui, h. e. to place himself after, yield superiority, or, to submit, give way. *Plin.* pretia, h. e. to lower, lessen. — Also, to give up, remit. *Virg.* furorem. — Hence, Submissus, or Summissus, a, um, let down, lowered.

Liv. Stantibus primis, secundis submissioribus, h. e. stooping a little. — ¶ Also, to let under, let go under or let stand under, place or put under. *Colum.* agnos nutricibus. *Id.* canterium vitibus. — Hence, to subject, make subject. *Virg.* animos amori. *Ovid.* se culpæ, h. e. to commit a fault. — ¶ Hence, to let go up, to raise, lift up. *Senec.* manus. *Propert.* colores.

— Hence, to let grow, cause to grow, put forth. *Lueret.* flores. *Val. Flacc.* gramina. Also, in general, to bring forth, produce. *Horat.* Non monstrum submissere Colchi majus. — Also, to let grow, not to cut off. *Colum.* salicem. *Plin.* Ep. capillum. *Varr.* prata. — Also, to bring up or reserve for breeding, to raise, consequently, not to kill, &c. *Varr.* arietes. *Virg.* vitulos. *Horat.* monstrum, h. e. to nourish, bring up. — ¶ Also, to send privately or underhand. *Cic.* aliquem.

Hence, in general, to send, send off, despatch. *Cæs.* subsidia alicui. *Cic.* Huic vos non submitteis? sc. successorem, h. e. will you not send a successor? (But *Drakenborch* ad *Liv.* 6, 6. takes submittere absolutely for auxilium mittere.) — ¶ Also, to send out, send about or appoint, suborn. *Sucton.* consulares.

SUBMIXTŪS, or **SUBMISTŪS** (sub & mixtus, or mistus), a, um, adj. mixed. *Tibull.* 3, 4, 89. (But most *Edd.* read succincta.)

SUBMŌENIUM, ii, n. See *Summenium*.

SUBMŌESTŪS, a, um. See *Submæstus*.

SUBMŌLESTE (submolestus), adv. somewhat troublesomely, or unpleasantly, ὑποδύστροφος. *Cic.* fero, h. e. I am somewhat displeased.

SUBMŌLESTŪS (sub & molestus), a, um, 1 adj. somewhat troublesome or vexatious, ὑποδύστροφος. *Cic.*

SUBMŌNEŌ, or **SUMMŌNEŌ** (sub & moneo), es, ui, ūtum, a. 2. to remind privately, give a hint, ὑπαναμνήσκω. *Tertull.*

SUBMŌRŌSŪS (sub & morosus), a, um, 1 adj. somewhat peevish or morose, ὑποδύσκολος. *Cic.*

SUBMŌTŌRE, and **SUMMŌTŌRE** (submovere), ōris, m. a remover or clearer. *Liv.* aditus, h. e. that clears the way. This was the office of the lictor.

SUBMŌTŪS, and **SUMMŌTŪS**, a, um, 2 particip. from submovere.

SUBMŌTŪS, or **SUMMŌTŪS** (submovere), 3 us, m. a clearing the way, n. making room. *Plin.* lictorum, h. e. by the lictors.

SUBMŌVEŌ, and **SUMMŌVEŌ** (sub & moveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. to remove, displace, carry or remove to a distance, remove out of the way, drive back, compel to retire or make room, cause to give way, ὑποθῆω, μεθίστημι. *Cic.* aliquem. *Plin.* Paueg. regnum. *Cæs.* hostes ex muro. *Id.* reliquos a porta. Also, without a prep. *Liv.* lembos statione. *Ovid.* Submotus patria, or, simply, *Id.* Submotus,

h. e. banished, an exile. So, also, *Id.* Submotus ad lstrum. Particularly of the lictors, when they command the people to make room. *Liv.* Submovere turbam, h. e. clear the way. *Id.* Tribunum submoverunt populum, se. per lictores. Also, without an accusat. *Id.* Lictores submoverentes. *Id.* Submover jubet, h. e. orders to make room. Hence, *Liv.* Summoto, h. e. after room had been made. — ¶ Also, to remove, withdraw, keep off. *Cic.* aliquem a republica, h. e. arcere ab honoribus. *Liv.* aliquem a bello, h. e. to remove, withdraw. *Horat.* Jupiter hiemes submoveret, h. e. removes, dispels. *Lucan.* hiemem tecto, h. e. to ward or keep off the cold. *Plin.* Germaniam ab Italia Alpes submoverunt, h. e. part, separate. — ¶ Also, to dispose of, sell. *Colum.* oves. — ¶ Also, figur. to remove. *Horat.* litora, h. e. to build upon, or, to remove the sight of, by building upon or near them. — ¶ *Horat.* Submosses, for submoverses.

SUBMŌRMŌRŌ (sub & murmuro), as, 3 āvi, ātum, n. 1. to murmur a little or in secret. *Augustin.* Submurmuraverunt argentarii, qui subter erant.

SUBMŌTŪS, and **SUMMŌTŪS** (sub & muto), as, a. 1. to change, exchange, ὑπαλλάττω. *Cic.*

SUBNĀSCŌR (sub & nascor), nascēris, 2 nātus sum, dep. 3. to grow up under or after, spring up, grow up, germinate, ὑποφύομαι. *Ovid.* and *Plin.*

SUBNĀTŪS (sub & nato), as, n. 1. to scim 3 beneath. *Sil.*

SUBNĒCTŪS (sub & necto), is, xui, xum, 2 a. 3. to tie or bind to, tie together. *Plin.* aliquid collo. *Virg.* cingula mammae. *Id.* vestem. *Val. Flacc.* crinem auro. — ¶ Also, to subjoin, join to, add. *Justin.* fabulam.

SUBNĒGŌ (sub & nego), as, a. 1. to deny 1 in some degree, ὑποπνέομαι. *Cic.*

SUBNĒRVŌ (sub & nervus), as, āvi, 3 ātum, a. 1. to cut the sinews, enervate, lame, νευροκοπέω. *Tertull.* — ¶ Also, to refute. *Apul.* Calumnias præcipitasti et subnervasti.

SUBNĒXŪS, a, um. See *Subnecto*. 2

SUBNĒGER (sub & niger), īgra, īgrum, 2 adj. a little black, somewhat black, blackish, ὑπομέλας. *Plaut.* Subnigri oculi. *Varr.* Canes labris subnigris. *Cels.* Cutis colorem habet ex rubro subnigrum.

SUBNĒTŌR (sub & nitor), ēris, nixus or nixus sum, dep. 3. to lean or support one's self on any thing. It is commonly only found in the partic. Subnixus or Subnixus, a, um, underpropped, supported, resting, or leaning on. *Cic.* Circulos verticibus subnixos. *Virg.* Folio subnixa. *Id.* Mira mentum subnixus, h. e. fastened under the chin. *Id.* Parva Philoctetæ subnixa Petilia muro, h. e. built by Philoctetes. — Also, supported by, relying or depending upon. *Liv.* auxiliis. *Id.* iudicis senatus. *Tacit.* propinquitatibus. — Also, elated, puffed up. *Liv.* victoria. *Cic.* Artis arrogantia subnixi ambulat, h. e. stately, elevated. — Also, furnished with any thing. *Sil.* Calca coruscis subnixa cristis. *Tertull.* servitute, h. e. in servitude.

SUBNŌTĀTŪS (subnoto), ōnis, f. a signing 3 ing, subscription, ὑπογραφή. *Cod Theod.*

SUBNŌTŌ (sub & noto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to note or observe secretly, take notice of, notice, ὑποσημειῶ. *Martial.* verba. — ¶ Also, write under, mark down, mark, note, write. *Apul.* — Hence, to subscribe, ὑπογράφω. *Plin.* libellos.

SUBNŌBĀ (sub & mibo), æ, f. a concubine. 3 *Ovid.*

SUBNŌBYLŪS (sub & nubilus), a, um, 2 adj. somewhat cloudy, dark or obscure, ὑπονέφελος. *Cæs.*

SŌBŌ (σὺβῶ not used, from ὄς), as, n. 1. 2 to desire to copulate. Properly, of sows. *Plin.* — Also, of other animals. *Lucret.* — Of man. *Horat.*

SUBŌBŌSCĒNŌS, or **SUBŌBŌSCŌENŪS** (sub & obscenus, or obscenus), a, um, adj. somewhat obscene, smutty or nasty, ὑπαίσχυρος. *Cic.*

SUBŌBŌSCŪRE (subobscurus), adv. some 3 what darkly or obscurely. *Gell.*

SUBŌBŌSCŪRŪS (sub & obscurus), a, um,

adj. somewhat obscure or difficult to be understood, ὑποσκοτεινός. Cic.

SUBOCULARIS (sub & ocularis), e, adj. 3 that is under or near the eye. Veget. vineæ.

SUBODIOSUS (sub & odiosus), a, um, adj. 1 somewhat odious or vexatious, ὑπομίσητος. Cic.

SUBODOROR (sub & odoror), āris, dep. 3 1. to smell or scent slightly, perceive slightly. Ammian.

SUBOFFENDO (sub & offendo), is, n. 3. to give some offence or displease a little, ὑποβλάπτω. Cic. apud aliquem.

SUBOLEO (sub & oleo), es, ui, n. 2. to 2 emit a scent, ὑπόδω. Hence, Plaut. Hoc subolet mihi, or, simply, Subolet mihi, h. e. I perceive something of it, smell or suspect it, smell a rat, &c. Terent. Ut ne paululum quidem suboleat, sc. tibi.

SUBOLES (subolesco), is, f. any thing which grows out of another, a young shoot, growth, branch, twig, &c. Of vines or trees. Colum. and Plin. Of onions. Colum. Of hair. Varr. — Figur. of men and animals, the young, a child, offspring, descendant, posterity. Lio. stirpis. Cic. juventutis. Id. Subolem propagare, h. e. to get children. Horat. Subolem producas, h. e. let them grow up to manhood. Also, of one person. Scipio calls himself subolem imperatorum, h. e. the offspring. Virg. Si de te suscepta fuisset suboles, h. e. a child. Prop. Archyta suboles, h. e. filius. — Also, of animals. Horat. Hædus, suboles lascivi gregis. Colum. capellæ.

SUBOLESCO (sub & olesco), is, n. 3. to 2 grow up. Liv.

SUBOLFACIO (sub & olfacio), is, a. 3. 3 to smell, perceive by the scent. Petron.

SUBORIOR (sub & orior), ēris, ortus sum, 2 dep. 3 to rise or grow up. Lucret. and Plin.

SUBORNATOR (suborno), ōris, m. a sab-3 orner. Ammian.

SUBORNŌ (sub & orno), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to furnish, provide, supply, fit out, adorn, κατασκευάζω. Anton. in Cic. Ep. aliquem pecunia. Cic. A natura subornatus. Petron. Leporem pinnis subornatum — ¶ Also, to instruct one privately what to do, instigate, suborn, procure by bribes. Cic. falsum testem. Id. accusatorem. Justin. aliquem in bellum. Liv. militem, ut perferat nuntium, &c. Sueton. percussorem alicui. — ¶ Also, to keep in readiness. Petron.

SUBORTUS (suborior), us, m. a rising. 3 Lucret. — ¶ Also, a setting of a star. Manil.

SUBOSTENDO (sub & ostendo), is, di, 3 sum, a. 3. to show at or by, or, simply, to show. Tertull. Quod alias palam non docebat subostendisse. Id. spein.

SUBPÆTULUS (sub & pætulus), a, um, 3 adj. somewhat pink-eyed, having a little cast or squint. Varr. oculi.

SUBPALLIDUS, and **SUPPALLIDUS** 2 (sub & pallidus), a, um, adj. somewhat pale, ὑπόπαρος. Cels.

SUBPALPŌ, and **SUBPALPŌR**. See 3 Suppalpo, &c.

SUBPARASITOR. 3 See Supparasitor.

SUBPATEŌ, and **SUPPATEŌ** (sub & p-3 teo), es, ui, n. 2. to lie open beneath, to be at the foot of. Apul. Campi subpa- tentes.

SUBPINGŌ. See Suppingo.

SUBPINGUIS, and **SUPPINGUIS** (sub & pinguis), e, adj. somewhat fat, ὑπολίπα-ρος. Cels.

SUBPŌDET. See Suppudet.

SUBRADŌ (sub & rado), as, a. 1. to 3 cause to beam forth, to indicate. Ter- tull.

SUBRADŌ (sub & rado), is, si, sum, a. 3. 3 to scratch, scrape, scrape underneath or from below. Cato. ficos. — Hence, Am- mian. fices, h. e. to touch or flay by.

SUBRANCIDUS (sub & rancidus), a, um, 1 adj. somewhat rancid or stinking, ὑπό-καρπός. Cic.

SUBRASUS, a, um, particip. from sub-3 rado.

SUBRAUCUS (sub & raucus), a, um, 1 adj. a little hoarse, ὑποβραγχώδης. Cic. vox.

SUBRECTYŌ, or **SURRECTYŌ** (subrigo), 3 ōnis, f. a raising up, erection. Arnob.

SUBRECTUS, and **SURRECTUS**, a, um, 2 particip. from subrigo. — ¶ Adj. (from sub & rectus), somewhat straight. Anct. rei. agr. Subrectus locus. Id. Subrec- tor villis.

SUBREFECTUS (sub & refectus), a, um, 3 adj. somewhat restored. Vellei.

SUBREGULUS (sub & regulus), i, m. a 3 petty prince who is subject to another, a vassal. Ammian.

SUBREMANEO (sub & remaneo), es, n. 3 2. to remain. Tertull.

SUBREMIGŌ (sub & remigo), as, n. 1. to row underneath, or, simply, to row, ὑπη-ρετώ. Virg.

SUBRENALIS (sub & renalis), e, adj. 3 relating to the reins or kidneys. Veget. morbus, h. e. a nephritic disorder.

SUBREPŌ, and **SURREPŌ** (sub & repo), 1 is, psi, ptum, n. 3. to creep under, creep or steal along, steal softly, unawares, or by little and little, come on insensibly, ὑφέρπω, ὑποδύομαι. Cic. sub tabulas.

Horat. mœnia, h. e. to steal into the town. Colum. clathris. Plin. In subreptum, h. e. latenter. Hence, figur. Ovid. Somnus in oculis subreptit. Lu- can. Et nova desuctis subrepens vita medullis. Plin. Huic oblivionem cibi subrepere, h. e. that he forgot to eat. Tibull. Subrepet ætas iners, h. e. senec- tus. Quintil. Subrepetur (impersonal.) animo iudicis, h. e. the judge will be taken by surprise. — ¶ Also, to grow or come forth. — Colum. Cogit subrepere persica prunis.

SUBREPTIŌ, and **SURREPTIŌ** (subri-3 pio), ōnis, f. a stealing, purloining, ὑπηρεπαγή. Apul.

SUBREPTIŌ, or **SURREPTIŌ** (subrepto), 3 ōnis, f. subreption, obreption. Cod. Jus- tin.

SUBREPTITIUS, and **SURREPTITIUS**, 3 and -CIUS (subripio), a, um, adj. stolen, κλοπαίος. Plaut.

SUBREPTITIUS, or **SURREPTITIUS**, or 3 **SUBREPTICIUS**, or **SURREPTICIUS** (subrepto), a, um, adj. clandestine. Plaut.

SUBREPTIŌ (frequentat. of subrepto), 3 as, n. 1. to creep or steal to a place, ὑφερέγω. Colum.

SUBREPTIVUS (subripio), a, um, adj. 3 stolen, surreptitious, feigned, false. Cod. Theod.

SUBREPTUS, a, um, particip. from sur-ripio.

SUBRIDEŌ (sub & rideo), es, risi, risum, a. 2. to smile, ὑπομειδῶ. Cic.

SUBRIDICULE (sub & ridicule), adverb. 1 somewhat ridiculously or laughably, ὑπο-γελοῖως. Cic.

SUBRIGŌ, and **SURRIGŌ**, or **SURGŌ** (sub & rego), is, rexi, rectum, a. 3. SUBRI- GO, or **SURRIGŌ**, to lift or raise up, set up, erect, ὑπαίρω, ἀναίρω. Virg. aures, to erect, prick up. Plin. obelis- cum. Id. se. Liv. Subrecto mucrone.

— ¶ **SURGO**, to lift or raise up, set up, erect. Plaut. lumbos. — Also, and more frequently, to rise, arise, get up. Cic. e lectulo. Id. de sella. Plin. Ep. e cœ- na. Ovid. humo. Particularly of ora- tors when they rise in order to speak.

Cic. — Hence, to rise, arise from one's bed or from sleep. Cic. ante lucem. — Also, to rise, arise, spring or grow up, appear, begin, show one's self. Virg. Surgit dies. Horat. sol. Ovid. nox.

Virg. ventus. Id. messis. Quintil. fons. — Also, to come, appear. Virg. Surgit ab Arpis Tydides. Id. ad auras ætherias, h. e. to come into the light of the world, to be born. — Also, to rise, rise up, grow up, of corn, &c. Horat. Ceres culmo surgeret. Colum. Surgit semen- tis. — Also, of men, to grow, grow up. Virg. Surgens Iulus. Id. Arx surgit, h. e. edificatur. Ovid. mare, h. e. swell. Virg. Surgens in cornua cor- nus. — Also, to apply one's self to any thing, to begin or undertake any thing.

Apul. in Venerem. — ¶ **Martini**. Sur- rexti, for surrexisti. Horat. Surrexe, for surrexisse. — ¶ **Surgere**, to stand up, lift one's self up, arise: *Existere*, to arise and come into existence.

SUBRIGŌUS (sub & riguus), a, um, adj. 2 watered. Plin.

SUBRINGŌR (sub & ringor), ēris, dep. 3. 1 to be somewhat indignant, fret a little. Cic.

SUBRIPIO. See Surripio.

SUBRIGŌ, or **SURRIGŌ** (sub & rigo) as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to substitute, put in the place of, ἀντικαθίστημι. Lio. colle- gam in locum Bruti. — ¶ **Subrogare** was said of the director of the Comitia: Sufficere, of the people.

SUBROSTRĀNI (sub & rostra), ōrum, m. 2 men who used to saunter or lounge in the forum near the rostra, idlers, loiterers. Cal. in Cic. Ep.

SUBROTŌ (sub & roto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 2 1. to furnish with wheels below, put upon wheels. Vitruv. Arius subrotatus, h. e. mounted on wheels.

SUBROTUNDUS (sub & rotundus), a, um, 2 adj. somewhat round, ὑποστρογγύλος. Cels. radícula.

SUBRŌBEŌ (sub & rubeo), es, n. 2. to be 3 somewhat red or reddish, ὑπερδραίνωμαι. Ovid.

SUBRŌBER (sub & ruber), ūbra, ūbrum, 2 adj. somewhat red, reddish, ruddy. Cels. caro.

SUBRŌBYCUNDUS (sub & rubicundus), 2 a, um, adj. somewhat red, ruddy, ὑπε-ρυθρός. Cels.

SUBRŌFUS (sub & rufus), a, um, adj. 2 somewhat red, reddish, ὑπόπυρρος. Plin. color. — Of men, having reddish hair. Plaut.

SUBRŌMŌ (sub & ruma), as, a. 1. to put 2 to the dug. Colum.

SUBRŌMPŌ (sub & rumpo), is, ūpi, up-3 tum, a. 3. to break, destroy. Arnob.

SUBRŌMUS (ld.), a, um, adj. sucking, 3 ὑπομάστος. Virg. agnus.

SUBRŌNCIVUS (subruco, not used, 3 from sub & ruco), a, um, adj. subject to be rooted up. Hyg. de limit.

SUBRŌŌ (sub & ruo), is, ui, ātum, a. 3. to pull down from below, or, simply, to pull down, overthrow, overturn, demolish, κατατερίζω. Liv. murum. Id. mu- rum ab imo. Cas. arbores a radicibus, h. e. to dig under. Plin. Ep. Amnis subruit montes, h. e. undermines. — ¶ Figur. to undermine, overthrow, de- stroy, ruin. Liv. libertatem. Horat. reges numeribus.

SUBRŌSTICE (subrusticus), adv. some- 3 what rustically or rudely, ὑπαγροίκως. Gell.

SUBRŌSTICES (sub & rusticus), a, um, adj. somewhat rustic, rude, or clownish, ὑπαγροίκος. Cic. pudor.

SUBRŌTYLŌ (sub & rutilo), as, u. 1. to 3 glimmer forth. Cland. Mamert.

SUBRŌTYLŌS (sub & rutilus), a, um, adj. 2 somewhat reddish or ruddy, ὑπόπνυός. Plin.

SUBRŌTUS, a, um, particip. from subruo.

SUBSALSUS (sub & salsus), a, um, adj. 2 somewhat salt, saltish, brackish, ὑφάλμυ-ρος. Cels. aqua.

SUBSĀNNŌ (sub & sanna), as, a. 1. to 3 deride by mocking gestures, to laugh to scorn, mock, ridicule, deride, scoff, ban- ter, χλευάζω, ἐκρυκνηρίζω. Tertull. and Nemes. aliquid.

SUBSCRIBENDARUS (subscribo), ii, m. 3 an officer for writing or signing. Cod. Theod.

SUBSCRIBŌ (sub & scribo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. to write under or below, ὑπο-γράφω. Cic. causam parricidii. Id. Statuis subscripsit, reges ab se in gra- tiam esse reductos, wrote beneath, in- scribed. Horat. Si quaeret pater urbium subscribi statuis. Id. Ille subscribe libello. — Also, to annex in writing the contents of a rescript or any other docu- ment. Lamprid. — Hence, to sign, put one's name under any writing. Pan- dect. rationes, and rationibus. — Hence, to grant by one's signature. Sueton. Quin- genties sestertium ad peragendam an- team domum. — Also, figur. to sub- scribe, assent, favor, support, approve, aid, promote. Liv. odiis. Ovid. iræ Caesaris. — ¶ Also, to sign or sub- scribe one's name. Hence, of the censor when he signed his report containing his remarks and reasons for removing any from their rank. Cic. — Hence, of an accuser, plaintiff or prosecutor, to subscribe a charge, to bring an action or in- dictment at law, commence a process or sub a writ against any one; for the accuser, or plaintiff, &c. was accustomed to set his name to the information, &c. Plaut.

λαγχάνω, ὑποκαθίστημι. Cic. judices, *h. e. to choose by lot new judges, in the place of those who had before been elected by lot, but had been rejected by the parties.* This is called *subsortitio*.

SUBSORTITIŪS (subsortitio), ōnis, f. a choosing by lot of new judges (or, us we say, jurymen) in place of such as were rejected (challenged) by the defendant or prosecutor, ὑποκατάστασις. Cic. iudicium. — Also, of citizens who were to receive corn. Sueton. *Cæs.* 41.

SUBSPARGŌ (sub & spargo), is, a. 3. to scatter under. Tertall.

SUBSTANTIŪS (substo), æ, f. (a word of 1 late use) the substance or essence of a thing, ὑπόστασις, οὐσία. Quintil. hominis. Id. De substantia aut de qualitate controversiam esse, *h. e. being or existence.* Senec. Non habere substantiam, *h. e. not to exist.* — Also, the thing itself. Pandect. — Hence, substance, amount. Aur. Vict. paternorum bonorum. — Hence, substance, goods, property, effects, fortune. Pandect. — Also, the argument, subject matter. Frontin. — ¶ Also, food. Prud.

SUBSTANTIALIS (substantia), e, adj. 3 essential, substantial. Tertull. — ¶ Also, self-existent, independent. Ammian.

SUBSTANTIALITER (substantialis), 3 adv. substantially. Tertall.

SUBSTANTIOLA (dimin. of substantia), 3 æ, f. a small property. Hieronym.

SUBSTANTIVALIS (substantivus), e, 3 adj. substantial. Tertull.

SUBSTANTIVŪS (substantia), a, um, 3 adj. that can subsist by itself, substantive, substantial, ὑπαρκτικός. Tertall. Substantiva res.

SUBSTERNŌ (sub & sterno), is, strāvi, stratum, a. 3. to strew, scatter, or spread under or below, spread on the ground, place under, ὑποστρέπω. Terent. verbenas. Cato. herbarum ovibus. — Also, without an accusat. of the thing to be strewed under. Plin. pecori. — Also, with an accusat. of the person or thing under which one strews anything. Plin. pullos, for pullis. — Hence, to scatter or sow under. Colum. semina hordei. — Also, in general, to lay or put under. Plin. colorem, *h. e. to lay a ground color.* Cic. omne corporeum animo, *h. e. to subject.* Sueton. pudicitiam alicui, *h. e. to give up, deliver up.* — Hence, Substratus, a, um, laid under, lying under or beneath. Liv. — Also, to give, procure, cause. Lucret. Substernere delicias. — ¶ Also, to strew or cover one thing with another. Cic. nidos mollissime. Varr. solum paleis.

SUBSTILLŪS (sub & stillo), a, um, adj. dropping a little. Cato. lotium, *h. e. a stragurary.* — Hence, Substillum, rainy weather, when it drops. Tertull.

SUBSTYNEŌ (sub & teneo), es, a. 2. same as Sustineo. Apul.

SUBSTYTŪS (sub & statuo), is, ūi, ūtum, a. 3. to put, lay or place under, ὑφίστημι. Pallud. plantæ lapides. — Hence, figur. to make subject, expose. Plin. Ep. aliquem crimini, to accuse, impeach, *h. e. reum facere, et accusare.* Quintil. Fortuna sæpe substituitur culpe, bears the blame. Cels. aliquem arbitrio, to oblige him to refer the matter to arbitration. — ¶ Also, to put before anything. Lic. aliquid animo, to figure to himself. Ovid. funera fratrum oculis suis. — ¶ Also, to place any where, put to, join, old. Hirt. de B. Afric. post elephantos armaturas leves. Quintil. de cl. aliquam ream, *h. e. to accuse, properly, to place at the bar as an accused person.* — Hence, to make. Quintil. accusationem. — ¶ Also, to put a thing or person in the place of another, to substitute. Cic. in locum eorum cives Romanos. Id. aliquem pro aliquo. Id. rein pro re. Sueton. sibi consules. Pandect. heredem. Quintil. Substitutus heres, *h. e. an heir who inherits in case the first heir should die.*

SUBSTYTŪTŪS (substitutio), ōnis, f. a substituting, a putting a thing or person in the place of another, ὑποκατάστασις. Pandect. heredis.

SUBSTITUTIVŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. Apul. 3 propositio, *h. e. conditionalis.*

SUBSTITUTŪS, a, um. See Substituto.

SUBSTŌ (sub & sto), as, n. 1. to be under,

near or *ia*, to be, ὑφίσταμαι. Cels. Nullo dolore substantive. — ¶ Also, to stand firm, stand his ground, bear up, resist, withstand, hold out. Terent. Metuo, ut subistet hospes.

SUBSTŌMACIŌR (sub & stomachor), 3 āris, dep. 1. to be somewhat indignant or displeased. Augustin.

SUBSTRAMEN (substerno), īnis, n. aay 2 thing spread or laid underneath; straw, litter, ὑπόστρωμα. Varro. — Also, any thing put under. Sil. planstris, *h. e. wheels, or cylinders.*

SUBSTRAMENTUM (Id.), i, n. same as 2 Substramen. Cato.

SUBSTRATŪS (Id.), us, m. a spreading or 2 laying under, ὑπόστροφωσις. Plin.

SUBSTRATŪS, a, um, particip. from substerno.

SUBSTREPŌ (sub & strepo), is, n. 3. to 3 sound or utter a little. Plin. verba.

SUBSTRICŪS, a, um, particip. from 2 substringo. — ¶ Adj. narrow, tight, close, straight, drawn up, contracted, nacre, laea. Ovid. crura. Id. Canis substricta gerens illa, *h. e. a greyhound.* Colum. Tauris ventre substrictiore.

SUBSTRIDŌ (sub & strido), is, n. 3. to 3 hiss or gnash the teeth a little, or, simply, to hiss, gnash the teeth. Ammian.

SUBSTRINGŌ (sub & stringo), is, inxi, 2 ictum, a. 3. to bind, tie or draw up. Nep. caput equi loro altius. — Figur. Horat. aurem, *h. e. to prick up, lend an ear, listen.* — ¶ Also, to bind or draw together. Colum. boves. Tuet. crinem nodo. Sil. lintea malo, *h. e. to furl the sails.* — Figur. to stop, check, repress, restrain, confine, abridge. Veget. sanguinem. Quintil. effusa, *h. e. to contract, bring into less compass.*

SUBSTRUCTIŪS (substruo), ōnis, f. that which is built under, a foundation, substruction, substructure, under-building, ὑποσπίγμα. Cic. Substructionum moles. Cæs. Theatri substructiones maximæ. Vitruv. Maxima esse debet cura substructionum.

SUBSTRUCTUM (Id.), i, n. same as Substruction. Vitruv.

SUBSTRUCTŪS, a, um, particip. from substruction.

SUBSTRŪS (sub & struo), is, xi, ctum, 2 a. 3. to build under, to lay the foundation of a building, found, build, ὑποσπίγω. Plaut. fundamentum. Vitruv. intervalla montium. Liv. Capitolium. Plin. canales. — ¶ Also, to pave. Liv. viam glareæ.

SUBSULTIM (subsilio), adv. by leaping or 2 jumping. Sueton. decurrere.

SUBSULTŪS, and **SUSSULTŪS** (frequentat. of subsilio), is, n. 1. to hop, jump, leap, ὑπάλλομαι. Plaut. — Hence, of a speech, to leap, as it were. Quintil. Ne sermo subsultet imparibus spatiis ac sonis.

SUBSUM (sub & sum), sūbes, fui, esse, irreg. n. to be under or behind, ὑπεκπ. Tibull. Suberat Pan illicis umbræ. Virg. Nigra subest lingua palato. Planc. in Cic. Ep. Subest intra cutem vulnus (or ulcus). — ¶ Also, to be in the neighborhood, to be near, to be at hand. Cæs. Suberat mons. Id. hiems. Cic. dies. Ovid. Tempia mari subsunt. Planc. in Cic. Ep. Me subsesse propinquis locis. — ¶ Also, to be subject. Ovid. Notitæ suberit tuæ, *h. e. you will have knowledge of all that she says or does.* — ¶ Also, to be joined or connected with, to exist, to be. Cic. Aliqua subest causa. Id. spes. Id. suspicio. Id. Si his vitis ratio non subesset. Quintil. Si nulla subest similitudo. Id. Iis subest natura, *h. e. they have, &c.*

SUBSUŌ (sub & suo), is, ūi, ūtum, a. 3. 3 to sew to below, as, instigare, a fringe. — Hence, Horat. Substata instata vestis, *h. e. a garment having a fringe sewed to its bottom, consequently, a lady's garment.*

SUBSORDŪS (sub & surdus), a, um, adj. somewhat deaf. Quintil. vox, &c. hard to be heard, weak, or sounding disagreeably.

SUBSUTŪS, a, um, particip. from subsum.

SUBTABIDŪS (sub & tabidus), a, um, 3 adj. melting or wasting away a little. Figur. Ammian. Stetit subtabidus, *h. e. surprised or pale.*

SUBTACITŪS (sub & tacitus), a, um, 3 adj. somewhat still or silent. Prudent.

SUBTECTŪS, a, um, particip. from subtego.

SUBTEGMEN. See Subtemen. 2

SUBTEGŌ (sub & tego), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to cover below or from below, or, simply, to cover. Ammian. Ferrea munimenta celum omne subtexerunt. Vitruv. 9, 4, 3. Subtecti. (But Ed. Schneid. reads subjecti.)

SUBTEGLANENS (sub & tegula), a, um, 2 adj. that is under the roof. Plin.

SUBTEMEN, and **SUBTEGMEN** (for sub- 2 teximen, from subtego), īnis, n. that is or may be woven into any thing. — Hence, the woof of a web, κρόκη. Varr. Stamen a stando, subtemen, quod subit stamini. Ovid. Tela jugo vincta est: stamen secernit arundo: Inseritur medium radiis subtemen acutis: Quod digiti expediunt, atque inter stamina ductum Percusso feriunt insecti pectine dentes. Virg. Fert picturatas auri subtemine vestes. Tibull. Tyrio subtemine vestem. — ¶ Also, any thread; also, one that is spun. Terent. Subtemen nebat, *h. e. was spinning yarn.* Hence, also, of the Parca. Horat. — Also, in general, a thread. Nemes Metus subtemine tendere longo. — ¶ The orthography subtemen is safer and more common.

SUBTENDŌ (sub & tendo), is, di, tum or sum, a. 3. to stretch under, sublend. Cato. Lectos loris subtentos.

SUBTENTŪS (sub & tento), as, a. 1. same 2 as Tendo. Plaut. Trucul. 2, 2, 15. Subtentatum. (But Ed. Gron. reads sustentatum.)

SUBTENTŪS, a, um. See Subtendo.

SUBTENŪS (sub & tennis), e, adj. somewhat slender, thin or small, ὑπόλεπτος. Varr.

SUBTER (sub), adv. below, beneath, underneath. Cic. Que supra et subter, unum esse. — ¶ Also, prepos. under, ὑπὸ, with an accus. to the question, Whither? sometimes, also, to the question, Where? Cic. Cupiditatem subter præcordia locavit. Propert. Canis subter pineta, *h. e. sub pinetis.* — Also, with an ablat. to the question, Where? Virg. Subter densa testudine.

SUBTERACTŪS, a, um. 2 See Subterago.

SUBTERAGŌ (subter & ago), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. to drive below or underneath. Cels.

SUBTERANIELŌ, or **SUBTER ANHELŌ**, 3 as, n. 1. to gasp or pant under. Stat. Inessaque pondere tanto subteranhielatus humis.

SUBTERCAVATŪS (subter & cavatus), a, 3 um, adj. hollowed underneath. Solin.

SUBTERCURŪS (subter & curro), is, n. 3 3 to run beneath or under any thing. Vitruv. Subtercurrens basim Vergilianum. (But Ed. Schneid. reads Supercurrens basi Vergilianus.)

SUBTERCUTANŪS (subter & cutis), a, 3 um, adj. that is under the skin. Aur. Vict. morbus, *h. e. the dropsy.*

SUBTERDŪCŌ (subter & dūco), is, xi, 3 ctum, a. 3. to withdraw, ὑφαίρειν, ὑφέλκω. Plaut. se alicui, *h. e. to steal away, or withdraw one's self privately.*

SUBTERFLŪS (subter & fluo), is, n. 3. to 2 flow beneath, or run under, ὑπορρεῖν. Vitruv.

SUBTERFUGIŪS (subter & fugio), is, ūgi, ūgitum, a. 3. to escape or get away privately, give one the slip, or, simply, to escape, get away, flee away, ὑπερχειν. Plaut. — Also, with an accusat. to avoid, shun, escape. Cic. Subterfingere penam. Id. periculum.

SUBTERFUNDŌ (subter & fundo), as, a. 3 1. to establish or make firm underneath. Lactant.

SUBTERHABŪS (subter & habeo), es, ūi, 3 itum, a. 2. to esteem lightly, disdain, reject. Apul. Meis amoribus subterhabitis, &c. (Al. leg. in super habitis.)

SUBTERJACEŪS (subter & jaceo), es, n. 2. 3 to lie beneath. Alcin. Arat.

SUBTERJACIŪS (subter & jacio), is, a. 3. 3 to throw beneath. Pallad. Hordei grana subterjaciuntur.

SUBTERIOR (subter), ōris, adj. lower. Æmil. Macer.

SUBTERLABŪS (subter & labor), ēris, 2 psus sum, dep. 3. to slip, slide, run or flow underneath, or under any thing, ὑπολίσ-

Salv. *Virg.* fluctus Sicanos. —
 ¶ Also, to escape. *Liv.*
SUBTERLINŌ (subter & lino), is, livi or
 2 levi, litum, a. 3. to anoint underneath,
 ὑποκρίνω. *Plin.* plantas aëri.
SUBTERLŪŌ (subter & luo), is, a. 3. to
 3 wash away below. Hence, to glide or flow
 beneath or under any thing. *Claudian.*
SUBTERLŪVIŌ (subterluo), ōnis, f. a
 3 washing away or flowing beneath. *Claud.*
Mamert.
SUBTERMEŌ (subter & meo), as, n. 1. to
 3 pass beneath or under any thing, ὑποπο-
 ρεύωμαι. *Claudian.* — Also, of stars, to
 set. *Plin.*
SUBTERNATŌ (subter & nato), as, n. 1.
 3 to swim beneath or under any thing. *So-
 lin.*
SUBTERNŪS (subter), a, um, adj. that is
 3 beneath. *Prudent.*
SUBTERŌ (sub & tero), is, trivi, tritum,
 2 a. 3. to bruise, pound or break to pieces,
 συντρίβω. *Colum.* capam. — ¶ Also,
 to rub or rub off below, to wear away.
Cato and *Colum.* pedes.
SUBTERPENDEŌ (subter & pendeo), es,
 3 n. 2. to hang down. *Pallad.*
SUBTERRANEŪS (sub & terra), a, um,
 adj. that is under ground, subterraneous,
 subterranean, ὑπόγειος. *Cic.* — Subter-
 raneum, a subterraneous place. *Apul.*
SUBTERRENŪS (sub & terrenus), a, um,
 3 adj. subterraneous. *Apul.*
SUBTERREŪS (sub & terreus), a, um,
 3 adj. subterraneous. *Arnob.*
SUBTERSECO (subter & seco), as, a. 1. to
 cut underneath. *Cic.* in *Arat.*
SUBTERTENŌ (subter & tenuo), as, a.
 3 1. to waste or wear thin below, wear in the
 inside by frequent use. *Lucret.*
SUBTERVACO (subter & vaco), as, n. 1.
 2 to be empty below. *Senec.*
SUBTERVŌLŌ (subter & volo), as, n. 1.
 3 to fly beneath or under any thing. *Stat.*
SUBTERVŌLVŌ (subter & volvo), is, a.
 3. to roll under. *Amnian.*
SUBTEXŌ (sub & texo), is, xui, xtum, a.
 3. to weave below or under any thing.
 Hence, to draw one thing under another,
 to draw before any thing. *Ovid.* nubes
 soli. — Hence, to cover, hide or darken
 one thing with another from below. *Virg.*
colum fumo. *Lucret.* Subtextant nu-
 bila cælum. — ¶ Also, to annex by
 weaving. Hence, to annex, add, sub-
 join. *Juvenal.* lunam alutæ. *Liv.* Sub-
 textit fabulæ huic, legatos interrogatos
 esse. *Colum.* curam olitoris officiis vil-
 licii. *Manil.* Subtexta mala bonis, h. e.
 mixed with. — ¶ Also, to join together,
 compose. *Nepos.* originem familiarum.
Tibull. carmina.
SUBTEXTŪS, a, um, particip. from sub-
 2 texo.
SUBTILILŌQUENTIA (subtilis & loquor),
 3 e, adj. h. e. subtilis locutio. *Tertull.*
SUBTILILŌQUŪS (subtile & loquor),
 3 a, um, adj. h. e. subtiliter loquens.
Tertull.
SUBTILIS (for subtexilis), e, adj. finely
 woven, fine, not thick or coarse, thin, ten-
 der, minute, λεπτός. *Lucret.* filum. *Id.*
corpus. *Id.* ignis. *Plin.* farina. *Id.*
Sucus subtilissimus. *Id.* Semen sub-
 tilius. *Manil.* Græcia, h. e. slender. —
 ¶ Also, figur. fine, nice, exquisite, acute,
 subtle, discerning, refined, accurate, cor-
 rect, excellent, of things and persons.
Horat. palatum, h. e. delicate, fine, nice.
Colum. gula. *Cic.* iudicium, h. e. fine,
 nice, discerning, accurate. *Id.* venustas,
 h. e. fine. *Plin.* sententia, h. e. a fine,
 excellent thought. *Id.* Inventum sub-
 tilissimum, h. e. an ingenious discovery.
Cels. Curationes subtilissimæ. So, also,
 of orators and writers. *Cic.* Subtilis
 oratione, h. e. accurate. *Id.* scriptor.
Senec. Democritus subtilissimus omni-
 um. *Cic.* Subtile disserendi genus
 Stoicorum, h. e. accurate, acute, or
 plain, simple, without ornament. —
 ¶ Also, of orators, plain, without orna-
 ment. *Cic.* orator. *Id.* oratio. *Id.* dis-
 serendi genus Stoicorum.
SUBTILITAS (subtilis), ātis, f. fineness,
 thinness, slenderness, minuteness, subtilty,
 subtilness, λεπτότης, λεπτομέρεια. *Vi-
 truv.* muliebris, h. e. slenderness, slin-
 ness. *Plin.* Insecta, immensæ subtili-
 tatis animalia, smallness, minuteness.
Id. ferramentorum, h. e. acies. *Id.*

lineæ, slenderness. *Id.* Tam opportuna
 injuriæ subtilitas erat, minuteness, fine-
 ness, delicacy of workmanship. *Id.* hu-
 moris. — ¶ Also, accuracy, exactness,
 profoundness, subtilty, acuteness, sharpness
 of wit, discernment, shrewdness, quickness,
 penetration, ingenuity. *Plin.* mentis.
Cic. scriptorum tuorum. *Id.* Subtilita-
 tem Lysias habuit. *Id.* linguæ. *Id.*
 disserendi. *Id.* Remota subtilitate dis-
 putandi, h. e. without entering into nice or
 acute inquiries. *Id.* sententiarum, h. e.
 pointedness. *Petron.* ingens, h. e. dexter-
 ity, adroitness. — ¶ Also, of style,
 simplicity, plainness, want of ornament,
 naturalness, naïveté. *Cic.* orationis. —
 ¶ Also, an ingenious remedy. *Petron.* 17.
 (si lectio certa).
SUBTILITER (Id.), adv. finely, delicate-
 ly, subtilly, λεπτός. *Lucret.* Res sub-
 tiliter connexæ. *Pallad.* fodere, lightly,
 not deeply. — ¶ Also, finely, accurate-
 ly, exactly. *Cic.* judicare. *Plin.* Ep.
 disputare. *Liv.* numerum exsequi, h. e.
 exactly, acutely, ingeniously, shrewdly,
 nicely. — ¶ Also, at large, fully, min-
 utely, distinctly, particularly, accurately,
 correctly, exactly. *Cic.* disserere. *Id.*
 Subtilius scribam ad te. *Id.* Subtilissi-
 me perpolita. — ¶ Also, without orna-
 ment in speaking, with simplicity of dic-
 tion, simply, plainly. *Cic.* dicere. *Id.*
 Tennes causas agimus subtilius.
SUBTYMEŌ (sub & timeo), es, a. 2. to be
 1 somewhat afraid, ὑποφοβούμαι. *Cic.*
SUBTINNIŌ (sub & timio), is, n. 4. to
 3 sound or tinkle a little. *Tertull.*
SUBTITUBŌ (sub & titubo), as, n. 1. to
 3 warer somewhat. *Prud.*
SUBTRACTŪS, a, um. See *Subtraho*.
SUBTRAHŌ (sub & traho), is, axi, actum,
 a. 3. to take away, take away below, or se-
 cretly, remove, withdraw, carry off, de-
 prive, ὑφέλκω, ὑφαίεω. *Cæs.* aggerem
 cuniculis subtrahabant, carried off or
 withdrew from below the earth of the
 mound by mines. *Hor.* impedimenta
 clandestina fuga. *Cic.* alicui cibum.
Ovid. colla jugo. *Cels.* materiam, h. e.
 to carry off, remove. *Liv.* Eum iudicio
 mors subtraxit. *Cic.* materiem furori.
 — Hence, Subtrahere se, to withdraw, retire,
 go off, or steal away. *Virg.* se aspectui.
Colum. se labori. *Cic.* se a cura rei-
 publicæ. *Hor.* se ad Parthos, h. e. transire.
 Also, simply, *Liv.* Se subtra-
 here. So also *Lucret.* and *Colum.* Subtra-
 hi, for se subtrahere. *Plin.* Subtractus
 fuga, h. e. having escaped or fled. —
 Hence, *Tacit.* oculos, h. e. to turn away
 one's eyes. — *Tacit.* nomina, h. e. to
 omit, pass over in silence. — *Virg.* Solum
 (h. e. mare) subtrahitur (of persons roving
 in). *Tacit.* Solum (h. e. terra) subtra-
 hitur (of one swimming over).
SUBTRISTIS (sub & tristis), e, adj.
 3 somewhat sad or melancholy, ὑπολῆπτος.
Tercat. Subtristis visus est esse ali-
 quantulum mihi. *Hieronym.* Subtris-
 tor.
SUBTRITŪS, a, um, particip. from sub-
 2 tero.
SUBTUNDŌ (sub & tundo), is, tūdi, tū-
 sum, a. 3. to beat a little. *Tibull.* genas.
SUBTŪRPICLŌS (dimin. of subterpis),
 1 a, um, adj. a little mean or base. *Cic.*
SUBTŪRPIŪS (sub & turpis), e, adj. some-
 what base or filthy, ὑπαισχος. *Cic.*
SUBTŪS (sub), adv. under, underneath, be-
 2 neath, below, ὑπέρθε. *Varr.* and *Lic.*
SUBTŪSSIŌ (sub & tussio), is, n. 4. to
 3 cough a little. *Veget.*
SUBTŪSŪS, a, um, particip. from sub-
 3 tundo.
SUBŪCŪLĀ (probably from subuo not used
 for subduo, as exuo for exduo from the
 Greek ἐκδύω), æ, f. an under-tunic or
 garment worn next the skin, a shirt, worn
 by men, ὑπόβυστις, ὑποδύτης, ὑποεσθῆς.
Horat. (Such a garment for women was
 called indusium.)
SUBŪCŪLĀTŪS (subucula), a, um, adj.
 wearing a subucula, ὑποχιτωνοτός.
Cic. ap. *Quintil.* 8, 3, according to some
 old *Edd.*
SUBVECTŪS (subveho), ōnis, f. a carry-
 ing, conveying, transporting, συγκομιδή.
Cæs. and *Liv.*
SUBVECTŌ (frequentat. of subveho), as,
 2 āvi, ātum, a. 1. to bear, carry, conduct,
 bring, convey. *Virg.* Subvectat corpora

cymba, cofts or ferries over. *Id.* saxa
 humeris. *Colum.* onera.
SUBVECTOR (subveho), ōris, m. one that
 3 carries or conveys to a place. *Arten.*
SUBVECTŪS (Id.), us, m. a conveying.
 2 *Tacit.*
SUBVECTŪS, a, um, particip. from sub-
 2 veho.
SUBVEHŌ (sub & veho), is, ēvi, ēctum, a.
 2 3. to carry or bring up, ὑποκομίζω. *Lu-
 cret.* — Hence, to convey up a river,
 against the stream. *Tacit.* naves, copi-
 as. — Hence, Subvehi, to be conveyed or
 brought up, to go, ride, &c., up. *Ovid.*
curru. *Virg.* Ad arces subvelitur ma-
 trum caterva, se. pilentis. — Hence, to
 convey up the stream or from the sea. *Cæs.*
 frumentum fluvio Arari. — Subvehi, to
 be brought up the stream, to sail up a river.
Tacit. Subvecta utensilia ab Ostia. *Liv.*
 Flumine adverso subvectum. — ¶ Also,
 to carry, convey, conduct, transport to
 a place. *Liv.* Commeatus subvchi, to be
 brought or conveyed to a place. *Liv.* com-
 meatus subvehébantur. Also, to soil to.
Liv. lembis.
SUBVELLŌ (sub & vello), is, velli, vul-
 3 sum, a. 3. to pluck, pull out. *Scipio Afr.*
 ap. *Gell.*
SUBVENIŌ (sub & venio), is, ēni, entum,
 n. 4. to come to, come on, come after,
 ὑπέρχεται, ἐπέρχεται. *Plin.* Tantundem
 (salis) nocte subvenit, quantum die aufe-
 ras, h. e. just as much salt comes anco. —
 ¶ Also, to come to one's assistance, as-
 sist, relieve, aid, succor, βοηθεῖω. *Cic.*
 patriæ. *Id.* alicui. — Also, of diseases,
 to cure, heal, relieve. *Cic.* gravidini.
Id. saluti remediis. — Also, of the prætor,
 to assist in a judicial way. *Pandect.*
 Si verberibus vulneravit non mediocri-
 ter, æquissimum erit prætorem ei sub-
 venire. — Also, passively. *Cic.* Huic
 rei subventum est a nobis. *Tacit.* Non
 aliter flagitiis ejus subveniri potuisse.
 — ¶ Also, to occur to the mind, present
 itself to the recollection. *Gell.* — ¶ Sub-
 venire, to come to one's help, when he
 is in difficulty or embarrassment: *Sue-
 curre*, to run or hasten to one's help,
 when he is in pressing need or diffi-
 culty.
SUBVENTŌ (frequentat. of subvenio), as,
 3 n. 1. to come to one's assistance, assist,
 aid, help. *Plaut.*
SUBVERBUSTŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. per-
 3 haps branded. *Plaut.* and *Tertull.*
SUBVEREŌR (sub & vereor), ēris, itus
 1 sum, dep. 2. to fear somewhat, be some-
 what afraid, εὐλαβεσθαι. *Cic.*
SUBVERSIŌ (subverto), ōnis, f. an over-
 3 throw, subversion, destruction. *Arnob.*
 humani generis.
SUBVERSŌ, or **SUBVORSŌ** (frequentat. of
 3 subverto), as, a. 1. to subvert, overthrow,
 ruin. *Plaut.*
SUBVERSŌR (subverto), ōris, m. one that
 2 overthrows, subverts, or destroys. *Tacit.*
SUBVERSŪS, a, um, particip. from sub-
 2 verto.
SUBVERTŌ, or **SUBVORTŌ** (from sub &
 2 verto, or vorto), is, ti, sum, a. 3. to turn
 upward down, overturn, throw to the ground.
καταστρέφω. *Horat.* Calcens olim si
 pede major erit, subvertet; si minor,
 uret. *Sueton.* mensam. *Sallust.* mon-
 tes. — ¶ Also, figur. to overthrow, ru-
 in, destroy, subvert, annul. *Sallust.* de-
 cretum, h. e. to annul, reverse, make void.
Justin. imperium. *Tercat.* aliquid.
Tacit. Subversa Crassorum domus.
SUBVESPERŪS (sub & vespers), i, m.
 2 sc. ventus, h. e. the west-south-west wind.
Vitrav.
SUBVECTŪS (probably for subvectus), a,
 2 um, adj. rising, of a gentle ascent, sloping
 upwards (the opposite of denevus). *Lic.*
SUBVIRIDIS (sub & viridis), e, adj.
 2 somewhat green, greenish, ὑπόχλωρος.
Plin.
SUBŪLĀ (probably from suō), æ, f. a
 pointed instrument, a bodkin, a shoem-
 her's awl, περόνη. *Colum.* and *Martial.*
SUBŪLCŪS (sus), i, m. a swineherd, συ-
 3 βώτης, ὑφορβός. *Varr.*
SUBŪLŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. same as Tibicen,
 a piper, ἀδελτής. *Enn.* — ¶ Also, a
 kind of hart, having plain horns like an
 avel, or without knaps or tines, a spiter.
Plin. — ¶ Also, same as *Pædicor*.
Anson.

SUBVŌLŌ (sub & volo), as, n. 1. to fly up, ὑποπτεῖναι. Cic. and Ovid.
SUBVŌLVŌ (sub & volvo), is, a. 3. to roll 3 up or to any thing, ὑποκλίσσω. Virg.
SUBŪRĀ, or **SUBŪRRĀ** (unc.), æ, f. the name of a street in Rome, where many prostitutes dwelt, and vegetables and other provisions were sold. Liv.
SUBŪRĀNŌS, or **SUBŪRRĀNŌS** (Subura, or Suburra), a, um, adj. in or belonging to the Subura. Cic. tribus.
SUBŪRBĀNITAS (suburbannus), ātis, f. 1 nearness to the city, a being or lying in the suburbs, τὸ προαστεῖον. Cic.
SUBŪRBĀNUS (sub & urbanus), a, um, adj. near or about the city, in the suburbs, suburban, suburbanian, προαστεῖος. Cic. ager. Id. gymnasium. Tacit. peregrinatio, h. e. per loca Romæ propinqua. Flor. Sicilia suburbana provincia, h. e. the nearest province. — Hence, Suburbanum, sc. prædium, an estate near a city, especially, near the city of Rome. Cic.
SUBŪRBICĀRIŪS (sub & urbicarius), a, 3 um, adj. same as Suburbanus. Cod. Theod.
SUBŪRYIUM (sub & urbs), ii, n. the 1 suburbs of a city, προαστεῖον. Cic.
SUBŪRGĒŌ, or **SUBŪRGŪĒŌ** (sub & ur-3 geo), es, a. 2. to press to, drive to, drive close to. Virg.
SUBŪRŌ (sub & uro), is, ussi, ustum, a. 2 3 to burn a little, scorch, singe, burn. Sueton.
SUBŪRRĀ, æ, f. See Subura.
SUBŪSTĪŌ (suburo), ōnis, f. a heating 3 from below. Cod. Theod.
SUBŪSTŪS, a, um. See Suburo. 2
SUBVŌLSŪS, or **SUBVŌLSŪS**, a, um. 3 See Subello.
SUBVŌLTŪRIŪS (sub & vulturius), a, 3 um, adj. somewhat like a vulture. Plant. corpus. (It is probably only a fondling expression, like subaquum, the word joined with it.)
SUCCEDĀNEŪS, and **SUCCIDĀNEŪS** 3 (from succedo, or succido), a, um, adj. supplying the place of something else, substituted, a substitute, διάδοχος, ἀντὶ-δρος. Pandect. Nec patiuntur, ut succedanei sint alieni periculi. Plant. Ut meum tergum stultitiæ tuæ subdas succedanum, h. e. that you should make me atone for your folly. — Hence, Gell. hostia, h. e. a victim sacrificed instead of another, when the former has not given favorable omens. Gell. — ¶ Also, placed after. Justin.
SUCCEDŌ, and **SUCCEDŌ** (sub & cedo), is, essi, essum, n. 3. to go under any thing, ὑποδοῦναι. Val. Flacc. Volucres succedunt ramis, h. e. betake themselves under, take shelter under. Virg. sub umbras. Cic. tectum, h. e. under the roof, into the house. Virg. tumulo terræ, h. e. to be buried. — Hence, to undertake, to take upon one's self. Virg. oneri. Plin. operi. — Also, to submit. Justin. dominationi. — Also, to go into, enter, go to a place. Virg. fluvio, h. e. to enter the river. Id. alto cælo. Cæs. Fons, quo mare succedit. Virg. Tectis succedite nostris, h. e. house. Id. pugna. — ¶ Also, to go to, approach, advance, with an accusat., dat. or with prepos. Cæs. aciem. Liv. tumulum. Id. muros. Id. muris. Cæs. portis. Liv. mœnibus. Cæs. sub montem. Liv. ad castra. Id. ad montes. Also, without a case. Liv. Exprobrans metum succedit. — ¶ Also, to follow close upon, succeed, come after or immediately upon, to enter or come into the place of any person or thing, to supply the place of. Cæs. Ad alteram partem succedunt Ubii. Cic. alicui. Id. Succedat muneri tuo. Id. Aetas ætati succedit. Id. in locum alienjus. Liv. in pugnam. Id. prælio. Id. in paternas opes. Cic. orationi alicujus, h. e. to speak after any one. — Also, passively, Succeditur mihi, I am succeeded, in office, &c. Cic. Ne tibi succederetur. — ¶ Also, to turn out well, fall out prosperously or to one's wish, prosper, meet or be attended with success, succeed, εὐτυχεῖν, προχωρεῖν. Cic. Hæc prospere succedebant. Cæs. Res nulla successerat. Id. Tempus melius succedere, h. e. that times mended, grew better. — Also, absolutely, Succe-

dit, it turns out well, succeeds. Cic. Si ex sententia successerit. Plane, in Cic. Ep. Si mihi successerit. Liv. Inceptis succederet, for incepta succederent. Id. Fraudi successisset. — Also, passively. Liv. Nolle successum patribus. — Cic. fil. in Cic. Ep. Velles omnia mihi successa, for successisse. — ¶ Also, to go up, ascend, mount, climb. Liv. in arduum. — ¶ Also, to belong to, to be included in any thing. Quintil. probationi.

SUCCENDŌ, or **SUBCENDŌ** (sub & cando, not in use), is, di, sum, a. 3. to set fire to, from below, or, in general, to set fire to, set on fire, light up, kindle, burn, ὑποκαίω. Liv. pontem. Cæs. aggerem. Senec. aras, h. e. to kindle a fire on them. — Hence, to inflame, heat, make fiery as it were. Lucan. Rubor ora succendit. — Particularly, to inflame, fire, inspire with. Ovid. Amore succensus, or, simply, Propert. Succensus, a, um, enamored.

SUCCENSEŌ (succensus; or sub & cen-3 seo), es, ui, n. 2. to be angry or displeased with, ἀνὰναι. Cic. alicui. Terent. Si id succenseant, h. e. proper id. — ¶ Stomachari, to be vexed or put out with some person or at some thing; Irasci, to be angry, to be in a passion, implies for the most part a sufficient occasion for anger, but may be precipitate and upon slight grounds; Succensere (properly to go over or reckon over afterwards), to be angry with one, has always a good or an apparently good reason, and arises rather from reflection and meditation, than momentarily or from a passionate disposition.

SUCCENSIŌ (succendo), ōnis, f. a heating, 3 warming. Ammian.

SUCCENSIŌ (succenseo), ōnis, f. anger, 3 wrath, indignation. Symmach.

SUCCENSŪS, a, um, particip. from succendo.

SUCCENTIVŪS, and **SUBCENTIVŪS** 3 (succino), a, um, adj. singing to, accompanying. Varr. tibia.

SUCCENTŌR, and **SUBCENTŌR** (Id.), 3 ōris, m. he that causes or promotes. Ammian. fabularum.

SUCCENTŪRIŌ, and **SUBCENTŪRIŌ** 3 (sub & centurio), as, a. 1. to supply the place of soldiers slain or discharged, to recruit, ἐμπληρῶναι. Hence, in general, to put any thing in the place of another. Favorin. ap. Gell. — Hence, Terent. Succenturiatus in insidiis ero, h. e. I will assist or help you in need.

SUCCENTŪRIŌ, ōnis, m. See Subcen-2 turio.

SUCCENTŪS, and **SUBCENTŪS** (suc-3 cino), us, m. an accompanying. Martiau. Capell.

SUCCERDĀ. See Sacerda.

SUCCERNŌ. See Suberno.

SUCCESSIŌ (succedo), ōnis, f. a following 1 of one thing after another, a coming into the place of another; succession, διάδοξι. Cic. voluptatis. — Particularly, a following or succeeding in an office, inheritance, &c. Brut. in Cic. Ep. in locum Antonii. Sueton. imperii. Justin. Annus successiones. Flor. Cæsaris, h. e. in locum Cæsaris. Plin. Ep. Morbi per successiones traduntur, h. e. are hereditary. — ¶ Also, a happy issue, success. Augustin.

SUCCESSIVŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. follow-3 ing each other, one after another, successive. Lactant.

SUCCESSŌR, or **SUBCESSŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one that follows or succeeds another in office, possessions, business, &c. a successor, διάδοχος. Cic. Cum successor aliquid immutat de institutis priorem. Ovid. studii. Id. sagittæ, h. e. heir. — Figur. Ovid. Junius successor Mali. Id. novus, h. e. a new shield. Id. Successore novo tollitur omnis amor, h. e. a new love or lover. — Sueton. Successores alicui dare, or mittere, h. e. to remove from office. Plin. Ep. accipere, h. e. to be removed, to lose one's office. — Also, of women. Corn. Sever.

SUCCESSŌRIŪS (successor), a, um, adj. 3 of or belonging to succession. Ammian. jus, h. e. the right of succession.

SUCCESSŪS (succedo), us, m. a going 2 down, or a place where one goes down, a

cave. Arnob. — ¶ Also, an advancing approaching. Cæs. hostium. — ¶ Also, course, duration, space. Justin. — ¶ Also, success, happy issue, prosperous event, prosperity, good fortune, εὐτυχία. Liv. Prosperos successus dare oris. Ovid. Successum artes non habuere meæ. Liv. Multo successu Fabii audaciam crescere. Sueton. Successum victoriæ moderari.

SUCCESSŪS, a, um, particip. from succedo.

SUCCIDĀNEŪS. See Succedaneus.

SUCCIDĪĀ (succido), æ, f. a side or flitch of bacon, salted pork, ταρχεία. Varr. and Cic. Hence, Cato. Succidias humanas facere, h. e. to kill, destroy men.

SUCCIDŌ, and **SUBCIDŌ** (sub & cado), is, idi, isum, a. 3. to cut off below, or from below, or, in general, to cut, cut down, fell, ὑποτέμνω, ἐποκόπτω. Cæs. and Virg. arborem. Ovid. herbas, h. e. to mow. — Also, to slay, cut down. Sil. gregem ferro. — Also, to gold, castrate. Claudian.

SUCCIDŌ, and **SUBCIDŌ** (sub & cado), 2 is, idi, n. 3. to sink or fall down, fail, falter, ὑποπίπτω. Plant. Genua inedia succidunt, fail, are weak, are scarcely able to support one. Virg. Aegri succidimus. — ¶ Figur. to sink. Senec. Mens succidit.

SUCCIDŪS. See Suidas.

SUCCIDŪS (succido), a, um, adj. fall-3 ing, ready to fall or sink, flutering, ὑποπίπτων, σφυλερός. Ovid. genu. Id. poples. — Figur. Stat. flamma, h. e. going out, dying, expiring. — ¶ Also, perhaps, for Successivus. Sidos.

SUCCINCTĒ (succinctus), adv. shortly, 3 briefly, copiously, concisely, succinctly. Ammian. docere. Id. Succinctus.

SUCCINCTIM (Id.), adv. same as Sue-3 cinet. Claud. Mam.

SUCCINCTŌRIUM (succingo), ii, n. an 3 apron, leather apron, πεπρωμα. Augustin.

SUCCINCTŪLŪS (dimin. of succinctus), 3 a, um, adj. tucked up, girt. Apul.

SUCCINCTŪS, and **SUBCINCTŪS**, a, um, particip. from succingo. — ¶ Adj. ready, prepared for any thing. Quintil. Succincti ad omnem clausulam. Ovid. præde, h. e. ad prædium. — ¶ Also, short, brief, concise, succinct. Martial. libellus. Plin. Arbor succinctior.

SUCCINĒS, a, um. See Succinus.

SUCCINGŌ, or **SUBCINGŌ** (sub & cingo), is, xxi, netum, a. 3. to gird, bind round, or encircle below, ὑποζώννυμι. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, to gird or tuck up, truss up. Juvenal. tunicas. — Hence, Succinctus,

a, um, girt, trussed up, tucked. Plant. mulier. Ovid. Diana. Martial. amicus, h. e. wearing a short garment. Particularly of those who are girt or wore short garments on account of their employment or business. Martial. cursor, h. e. nimble, speedy. — ¶ Also, to gird or gird about with any thing, to furnish, provide, fit out, equip or surround with any thing. Cic. se canibus. — Succinctus, a, um, furnished, provided, fitted out, equipped, armed, surrounded, environed, encompassed, beset. Virg. pharetra. Auct. ad Herena. gladio. Liv. cultro. Id. parmis legionibusque. Quintil. scientia. Cic. Carthago succincta portubus. Sil. Succinctus dolis.

SUCCINGŪLUM, and **SUBCINGŪLUM** 3 (succingo), i, n. a sword-belt or girdle. Plant.

SUCCINŌ, and **SUBCINŌ** (sub & cano), is, cinui, centum, a. 3. to sing to, sing after another, ὑπάδω. Calpurn. cantibus, h. e. to accompany a song. — Figur. Horat. Succinit alter, winners after him.

SUCCINUM, i, n. See Succinum.

SUCCINŪS, a, um. See Succinus.

SUCCIPŌ, for Succiipio. Lucret.

SUCCISIŌ (succido), ōnis, f. a cutting off 3 or away. Sidos.

SUCCISIVŪS. See Subsecivus.

SUCCISŪS, a, um, particip. from succido. **SUCCLAMĀTŌ**, and **SUBCLAMĀTŌ** 2 (succlamō), ōnis, f. an acclamation, exclamation, shouting, ἐπιφώνημα. Liv. **SUCCLAMŌ**, and **SUBCLAMŌ** (sub & 2 clamo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to cry or call out, exclaim, shout, ἐπιφωνέω. Lio. alicui. Id. Quum succlamasset, nihil se

mutare sententiæ. *Val. Maz. dicto alicui.* Also, *Sueclamor*, to be called out against. *Quintil. decl. Sueclamatus maledictis.*

SÜCCÖÖ, **önis**, m. See *Suco*.
SÜCCÖLLÖ, and **SÜCCÖLLÖ** (sub & col-
2 lum), as, *ävi. atum*, a. 1. to bear or carry on the neck or shoulders. *Varr. and Sucton.*

SÜCCÖSÖS. See *Sacosus*.

SÜCCÖRÖSÖ, and **SÜCCÖRÖSÖ** (sub & 1 cresco), is, *crävi. crätum*, n. 3. to grow beneath or under, by or near any thing. *Cels. Ordo pilorum succrescit.* — *¶ Also, to grow up.* *Ovid. Succrescit ab imo.* *Colum. Herba succrescit.* *Figur. Cic. Orator succrescat ætati, h. e. grows up after, succeeds to.* *Liv. Se gloriæ seniorum succrevisse.* *Ovid. Vident succrescere vina, h. e. to come forth.*

SÜCCÖRÖTÖS. See *Subcerno*.

SÜCCÖROTILLÖS (unc.), a, um, adj.

3 weak, feeble. *Afran. vox.*

SÜCCÖBÄ, and **SÜCCÖBÄ** (sub & cubo),

3 a, f. a prostitute, concubine. *Ovid. Her.*

6, 153. But the reading *subcuba* is to be preferred. — *Figur. Apul. Succuba formæ, h. e. rival.* — Also, same as *Cinædus*. *Prud.*

SÜCCÖBÖ, and **SÜCCÖBÖ** (sub & cubo),

3 as, *ni. itum*, n. 1. to lie below or under any thing, *ὕποκειμαι.* *Apul.*

SÜCCÖBÖNÖS, and **SÜCCÖBÖNÖS**

3 (succubo), a, um, adj. lying under or by the side of, committing fornication. *Titin.*

SÜCCÖDÖ, and **SÜCCÖDÖ** (sub & endo),

3 is, *di. sum*, a. 3. to forge, make, fabricate. *Varr.*

SÜCCÖLÖTÖS. See *Suculentus*.

SÜCCÖMBÖ, and **SÜCCÖMBÖ** (sub & cumbo, not used), is, *cübui. cübütum*, n. 3. to fall down, full to the ground, sink, *ὕποπιπτο.* *Catull. Succumbens victima ferro.* *Plin. Trahuntur moles internæ tantæ, non succumbentibus causis operis.* — *¶ Hence, to be conquered or overpowered, succumb, yield.* *Nepos. and Liv. alicui.* *Ovid. somno.* *Liv. oneri, h. e. to carry a weight, or, to be unable to support it.* *Cic. senectuti.* *Virg. culpa, h. e. to commit a fault.* *Cæs. labori.* *Liv. tempori, h. e. to accommodate one's self to, or to yield to.* *Ovid. precibus, h. e. to yield.* *Cic. animo, h. e. to lose courage, be dejected.* — *¶ Also, to submit.* *Claudian. regno.* — *¶ Also, to lie with, cohabit, &c. as the female with the male.* *Varr. Virgines ut succumberent, quibus vellet.* *Martial. Gallina marito succumbit.*

SÜCCÖRRÖ, and **SÜCCÖRRÖ** (sub & curro), is, *cücurri. cursum*, n. 3.

to run, go near, or hasten to. *Cic. Succurram atque subibo.* *Cæs. auxilio, h. e. to run to one's assistance.* — *¶ Also, to run to one's assistance, succor, aid, assist, help, relieve, ἐπικουρέω.* *Cic. alicui.* *Id. saluti.* — Also, in medicine and surgery, to be of use, to relieve, be good against, beneficial to. *Cels. and Plin.*

— *¶ Also, to come into one's mind, occur to one's thoughts, suggest itself to one's recollection.* *Cic. Ut quidque succurrit.* *Liv. Multa succurrunt, quæ dicerentur.* *Plin. Mirari succurrit, I cannot but wonder.*

SÜCCÖS. See *Sucus*.

SÜCCÖSSÄTÖR (succusso), **öris**, m. a jolt-

3 er, tasser, *ὀπασεστής.* *Lucil. caballus, h. e. a horse that trots and jolts.*

SÜCCÖSSÖ (succutio), **önis**, f. a shaking,

2 tossing. *Senec.*

SÜCCÖSSÖ (frequentat. of succutio), as,

3 a. 1. to shake, jog, jolt, *καταείω.* *Acc.*

SÜCCÖSSÖR (succutio), **öris**, m. same as 3 Succussator. *Lucil.*

SÜCCÖSSÖS (Id.), **ns**, m. a trotting, jog-

3 ging, jolting. *Pacuv. ap. Cic.*

SÜCCÖSSÖS, a, um, particip. from suc-

2 cutio.

SÜCCÖTYÖ, and **SÜCCÖTYÖ** (sub & qua-

2 tio), is, *ussui. ussum*, a. 3. to toss up,

shake, jolt, agitate, *ὀπασίω.* *Lucrct.,*

Ovid. and Senec. — *Figur. Val. Maz.*

Vultum mutavit tristitiæ salebra suc-

cussum.

SÜCCÖRDÄ, or **SÜCCÖRDÄ** (from sus, and,

3 perhaps, cerno, for excerno), **is**, f. the

lung of sciae, *χορεία κόπας.* *Lucil. ap.*

Non.

SÜCCÖDÖS, and **SÜCCÖDÖS** (sucus), a,

um, adj. full of juice, juicy. *Plaut. an-*

cilla, h. e. healthy, well-grown, φινάπ.

Varr. Lana sucida, h. e. recently shorn,

and not yet cleansed. Healing powers

used to be ascribed to such wool.

SÜCCÖNÖS, or **SÜCCÖNÖS** (sucinum),

a, um, adj. of amber. *Plin. novacula,*

h. e. having a handle of amber.

SÜCCÖNUM, or **SÜCCÖNUM** (sucnus), i, n.

2 amber, *ἡλεκτρον*, otherwise called *elec-*

trum. *Plin.*

SÜCCÖNÖS, or **SÜCCÖNÖS**, a, um, adj.

3 same as *Succineus*. *Martial.*

SÜCCÖ, or **SÜCCÖ** (sugo), **önis**, m. a sucker.

2 *Figur. a usurer.* *Cic.*

SÜCCÖSÖS, and **SÜCCÖSÖS** (sucus), a,

2 um, adj. full of juice or moisture, juicy,

moist, sappy, *ὀπώδης.* *Colum. solum.*

— *¶ Figur. having money, rich.* *Pe-*

tron.

SÜCCÖS, a, um, particip. from sugo.

SÜCCÖS (sugo), **us**, m. a sucking, *σπάσις,*

2 *ἀποθηλασμός.* *Plin.*

SÜCCÖLÄ (dimin. of sus), **æ**, f. a little sow,

ὕσκη, χοιρίδιον. *Plin.* — *¶ Also,*

a machine for raising weights, a winch,

windlass. *Vitruv.* Also, of a wine-

press. *Cato.* — *¶ Seneke, the constel-*

lation otherwise called Hyades, ὕαδες.

Cic. — Also, in the sing. *Colum. Sucu-*

la, h. e. the brightest star in this constel-

lation.

SÜCCÖLÖTÖS, or **SÜCCÖLÖTÖS** (su-

cus), a, um, adj. full of juice, juicy,

sappy. *Apul.*

SÜCCÖLÖTÖS (sus), a, um, adj. of a swine,

3 swinish, brutal. *Prudent. Furores sucu-*

lenti.

SÜCCÖLÖS (dimin. of sus), i, m. a little or

3 young pig, *ὕδιον.* *Justinian.*

SÜCCÖS, and **SÜCCÖS** (sugo), i, m. juice,

moisture, *σῆς, χυμός.* *Tibull. uvæ.*

Plin. Sucu nuci expressus. *Plaut. co-*

chleæ. *Lucrct. Sucum sentimus in ore,*

sc. of food. *Cic. Stirpes e terra sucum*

trahunt. *Id. Sucus quolimus, h. e. chyle.*

Plin. terræ. *Terent. Corpus suci ple-*

num. — Hence, taste, flavor, relish of

any thing. *Ovid. Piscis suco ingratus.*

Horat. Ova suci melioris. — *Figur.*

Cic. Amisimus sucum et sanguinem,

h. e. vigor, force, strength, liveliness,

spirits. Particularly of an orator and

speeches, energy, force, spirit, genius.

Cic. orationis. *Id. Retinebant sucum*

Periclis. — *¶ Also, any thick liquid.*

Plin. lactis. *Horat. piscis.* *Plin. rosæ,*

h. e. rose oil, rose-ointment. *Ovid. olivi,*

h. e. oliment. *Pallad. villarum, h. e.*

puddle from the drainings of dung. —

¶ Also, as a medicine, a juice, drink,

potion, sirup, ointment. *Ovid. anarus.*

Tibull. Sucos herbasque dedi, h. e.

juices, ointments. — *¶ Sucus, us.*

Apul. Sucinum.

SÜDABÖNDÖS (súdo), a, um, adj. covered

3 with sweat, sweating. *Auct. Paneg. ad*

Pison.

SÜDÄRYÖLUM (dimin. of sudarium), i,

3 n. a little napkin. *Apul.*

SÜDÄRIUM (südor), **ii**, n. a cloth for

2 wiping off the sweat; a napkin, handker-

chief, *καθαρόσπιον, ῥινόμακτρον.* *Cat-*

tull. and Sucton.

SÜDÄTYÖ (súdo), **önis**, f. a sweating,

2 *ἰδρωσις.* *Cic.* — *¶ Also, a sweating-*

room. *Vitruv.*

SÜDÄTÖR (Id.), **öris**, m. a sweater, one

2 that sweats much and often, *ἰδρωτήρ.*

Plin.

SÜDÄTÖRYÖS (sudator), a, um, adj. be-

3 longing to or serving for sweating, *ἰδρω-*

τικός. *Plant. unctio, used after sweat-*

ing in a bath. — Hence, *Sudatorium,*

subst. a sudatory, sweating-bath, sweat-

ing-room in a bath, *ῥινόμακτρον.* *Senec.*

SÜDÄTRIX (Id.), **icis**, f. she that sweats,

3 sweating, apt to sweat or cause sweat.

Martial.

SÜDES, or **SÜDIS** (nnc.), is, f. a thick

stake, a pile driven into the ground in for-

tifications, &c. *κάπαξ.* *Cæs. 18. Ripa*

acutis sudibus præfixis munita. — Also,

as a weapon. *Liv. 40. 6.* — *Figur.*

Apul. Saxæ sudis, h. e. crags. — The

nominate *sudis*, or *sudis*, seems not to

occur. — *¶ Sudis*, same as *sphyræna*,

a kind of sea-fish (supposed to be *E-sox*

Sphyræna, L.). *Plin.*

SÜDÖ (nnc.), as, *ävi. ätum*, n. and a. 1.

INTRANS. to sweat, perspire, ἰδῶω. *Cic.*

Deorum sudasse simulacra. *Liv. sangui-*

ne, h. e. to sweat blood. *Lucrct. Sudaus au-*

tumnus, h. e. sudores eliciens. — Hence,

poetically, to sweat with any thing, be wet

with any thing, drop with, be drenched.

Virg. Sudavit sanguine litus. *Id. hu-*

more. — Also, to sweat, issue like sweat,

come forth by sweating, as it were. *Virg.*

Balsama sudantia ligno. — Also, to sweat,

labor hard, toil hard, take much pains, exert

one's self, have to do. *Terent. Sudabis sat-*

is, si cum illo inceptas homine. *Cic.*

Vides, me sudare, h. e. that I sweat, that it

gives me much trouble to give an answer.

Id. Sudandum est his pro communibus

commodis, h. e. work hard. Also, with

an infinit. following. *Stat. Sub ingenti*

gaudet sudare pharetra. — II. *TRANS-*

SITIVE. to emit by sweating, sweat,

drop, distil. *Virg. Quercus sudant*

mella. *Justin. Arboree balsama sudant.*

Hence, Tacit. Balsama sudantur. —

¶ Also, to sweat through, perform with

sweat, or by toil and hard labor. *Prudent.*

prelim. *Stat. Sudatus labor.* *Sil.*

Thorax sudatus, h. e. made. — *¶ Also,*

to besweat, moisten with sweat. *Quintil.*

Vestis sudata.

SÜDÖR (nnc.), **öris**, m. sweat, *ἰδρώς.* *Cic.*

Simulacrum multo sudore manavit.

Horat. Cum sudor ad imos manaret ta-

los. *Virg. Sudor it per artus.* *Flor.*

Sudorem ire, h. e. to sweat. *Plin. Sudor-*

emittere, h. e. to sweat. *Id. facere,*

or, movere, or, Cels. elicere, or, Nep.

excutere, h. e. to cause to sweat. —

¶ Figur. sweat, toil, pains, exertion. *Cic.*

Stilus multi sudoris est. *Id. Multo su-*

dore ac labore. — *¶ Also, any moisture*

that runs forth like sweat. *Plin. picis.*

Id. cæli (of honey). — Also, any mois-

ture. *Lucrct. maris.*

SÜDÖRÖS (südor), a, um, adj. full of

3 sweat, sweating, sweaty. *Apul. Corpus*

sudorum.

SÜDÖS (se & udus), a, um, adj. fair and

dry, without clouds, clear, serene, *αἰθρος.*

Virg. ver. Senec. nubes. — Hence,

Sudum, subst., fair weather, a clear sky,

αἰθρα. Also, adverbially. *Prud.* —

¶ Also, somewhat moist. *Arnob.* —

¶ Apul. Suda specula, h. e. clear, or dry.

SÜDÖ (unc.), **es, ävi. ätum**, n. 2. to use, be

2 wont or accustomed, *εἰώθα, ἐθίζομαι.* *Lu-*

cret. Suemus. Propert. Sævit. — *Suevi,*</

lap full. Terent. — Figur. Apul. bella, *h. e. well stuffed or fed.*
SUFFARRANEUS, or **SUFFARRANICUS**, 2 (sub & far), a, um, adj. conveying corn. Cic. ap. Plu. mulio.
SUFFECTIO, or **SUBFECTIO** (sufficio), 3 ōis, f. an addition, a coloring. Aruob. — *¶* Also, substitution. Aruob.
SUFFECTORA (Id.), ō, f. a substituting, 3 putting one thing in the place of another. Tertull.
SUFFECTUS, and **SUBFECTUS**, a, um, particip. from sufficio.
SUFFERCIO, or **SUBFERCIO** (sub & facio), is, si, ctum or tum, a. 4. to stuff under, to stuff or cram full below. — Hence, **Sufferctus**, or **Sufferctus**, a, um, full. Sueton. Aliquid suffertis tinnire, *h. e. something that fills the ear.*
SUFFERENTIA (suffero), ō, f. an enduring, bearing, tolerating, patience. Tertull.
SUFFERO, and **SUBFERO** (sub & fero), eis, su-tūti, sublātum, sufferre or subferre, irr. a. to bear, support, ὑποστημι. Aruob. — *¶* Also, to bear, endure, sustain, be equal to. Terent. sumptus. Varr. labores. Plaut. anhelitum, *h. e. to be able to fetch breath.* — *¶* Also, to suffer, undergo, ὑποφέρειν. Plaut. plagas. Terent. supplicium. Cic. multam. Id. poenam, or poenas, *h. e. to suffer or undergo punishment.* Plaut. alicui, *h. e. from any one.* — Hence, to bear, pay, take upon one's self. Paudet. estimationem. — *¶* Also, to lay under. Plaut. tergum. — *¶* Also, to supply sufficiently. Varr. lac. — *¶* Sastuli, and sublātum, are usually referred to tollō.
SUFFERTUS, a, um, particip. from suffercio.
SUFFERVEFACIO, and **SUBFERVEFACIO** (sub & fervefacio) is, a. 3. to make somewhat hot, or, simply, to make hot, heat, ὑποθερμαίνω. Plin. — Pass. **Sufferfio**, actus sum, to grow somewhat hot, or, simply, to grow hot. Plin.
SUFFERVEFIO, irreg. pass. See **Suffer-2 refacio**.
SUFFERVEO, and **SUBFERVEO** (sub & 3 ferveo), es, n. 2. to be somewhat hot, boil somewhat, ὑποζέω. Apul.
SUFFES. See **Sufes**.
SUFFIBULUM (sub & fibula), i, n. a kind of covering for the head, or a veil, as of vestals. Fest. Also, of priests. Varr.
SUFFICIENTER (sufficiens), adv. sufficiently, enough, ἀπορροῦντως, ἀπκρῶς. Aurel. Vic. Latinis literis sufficienter instructus.
SUFFICIENTIA (sufficio), ō, f. sufficiency, 3 competency. Tertull.
SUFFICIO, and **SUBFICIO** (sub & facio), is, ēci, ectum, a. and n. 3. Trans. to substitute, put in the place of another, ὑφίστημι. Liv. collegam censari. Id. censo-rem in locum demortui. Cic. consulens. — *¶* Also, to afford, supply, furnish, give. Virg. vires. Id. satis humorem, *h. e. produce, yield.* — *¶* Also, to add to. Senec. ventos. Liv. milites excursio-nibus, *h. e. to send them out on little excursions.* — *¶* Also, to put into, as, into a caldron for dyeing. — Hence, to dip in, dye, tinge, impregnate with a color. Cic. lanam medicamentis. Virg. Suffecti sanguine. — II. Intrans. to be sufficient, be equal to, be able to withstand or resist, have sufficient strength, ἀρκέω. Cic. Nec scribe sufficere. Liv. Non suffici-ebant muri, *h. e. could not hold out, were not able to resist.* Virg. Nec sufficit umbo ictibus, *h. e. is equal to, is able to with-stand.* Liv. ad patiendum. Id. Inopi-terario, nec plebe ad tributum suffi-ciente, *h. e. to have the means, &c.* Also, with an infinit. to be able. Virg. teu-derē. — *¶* Also, to be sufficient or enough. Plin. Ep. Sufficit, *h. e. it suffices, is enough.* — Sufficiens, sufficient, enough. Liv. vires. — *¶* Also, to be, to be at hand, to be in store. Liv. Sufficiens milites Volscis. Ovid. verba. Id. Sufficiam reus in nova crimina semper? *h. e. semperne accusator abs te.*
SUFFUGIO, and **SUBFUGIO** (sub & fugo), is, xi, xum, a. 3. to fit below or under, ἀναστάνηναι, ἀποστάνηναι. Hence, to stud, tip, set or nail with any thing be-low Plin. crepidas clavis. Senec. tra-

bes multo auro. — *¶* Also, to fix or fasten to any thing. Horat. aliquem in cruce, or, Cic. eruci, or, Justin. in cruce. Sueton. Caput hasta suffixum, *h. e. put upon a spear.* — *¶* Also, to strike into. Hence, Senec. Stimulos dolori. — *¶* Also, to lean upon. Apul. eubitum.
SUFFIMEN (suffio), inis, n. any thing 3 burnt to produce a perfume, ὀσμή. Ovid.
SUFFIMENTO (suffimentum), as, n. 1. to 3 fumigate. Varr.
SUFFIMENTUM (suffio), i, n. that with which one fumigates, a perfume. Cic.
SUFFIO, and **SUBFIO** (sub & fio), is, i, 2 and ii, itum, n. and a. 4. Intrans. to per-fume, fumigate with any thing, ὑποσπύ-μιαι. Virg. thymo. — II. Trans. to per-fume or fumigate any thing. Lucret. se odoribus. Propert. locum. Plin. tecta. Id. oculos jociuore. So, also, Ovid. Suffitus, a, um. — *¶* Also, to burn for the purpose of perfuming, or fumigating. Plin. rutam. — *¶* Also, to warm. Lucret. terram ignibus.
SUFFITIUS (suffio), ōis, f. a perfuming, 2 fumigating, a fumigation, ὑποσπύμασις. Colum. nimia. Id. Suffitionem dolo-rum facere, *h. e. to fumigate.*
SUFFITOR (Id.), ōis, m. a burner of in-2 cense or perfumes, ὑποθυμιαστής. Plin. Puer suffitor.
SUFFITUS (Id.), us, m. a perfuming, fu-migation, θυμιατῆς. Plin. — *¶* Also, the smoke or vapor produced by fumiga-ting. Plin. Suffitum hujus herbae ex-pientes ore.
SUFFITUS, a, um. See **Suffio**. 2
SUFFIXUS, and **SUBFIXUS**, a, um. See **Suffio**.
SUFFLABILIS (sufflo), e, adj. that can 3 be breathed. Prudent. anima.
SUFFLAMEN (unc.), inis, n. a trigger 3 or catch to hold a wheel on steep ground; a drag-chain. Juvenal. Ipse rotam strin-git multo sufflamine consul, locks or clogs the wheel with a drag-chain. — *¶* Also, a hinderance, impediment. Juvenal. Longo sufflamine litis.
SUFFLAMINIS (sufflamen), as, a. 1. to stop by a trigger or drag-chain; to trig. Senec. rotam. — *¶* Also, to stay, stop, check, repress. Senec.
SUFFLAMINIS, and **SUBFLAMINIS** (sub 3 & flammis), as, a. 1. to inflame, kindle. Sidor.
SUFFLATIO (sufflo), ōis, f. ὑποφυσία-2 tis, ἐμπόσημα, a blowing or puffing up, inflation. Plin.
SUFFLAVUS. See **Subflavus**.
SUFFLO, and **SUBFLO** (sub & flo), as, āvi, 2 ātum, n. and a. 1. Intrans. to blow at or against. Martial. Sufflavit buccis, *h. e. blew.* Plin. per fores, *h. e. to blow through.* — *¶* Also, to boast. Pers. Suffla. — II. Trans. to blow or puff up, inflate, swell. Plaut. buccas. Sufflatus, a, um, puffed or blown up, inflated, swelled. Varr. corpus, *h. e. scollen.* — *¶* Also, figur. to puff up, make proud. — Hence, Sufflatus, a, um, puffed up, proud, con-cited; also, tumid, hyperbolic. Varr. Scientia sufflatus. Auct. ad Herenn. Fi-gura sufflata. — *¶* Also, to blow up, ou, or upon. Plin. ignes. Plaut. se uxori, *h. e. to be angry with.* — Hence, Suffla-tus, a, um, angry. Plin. — *¶* Also, to blow at or against. Petron. Quos si sufflasset.
SUFFOCABILIS (suffoco), e, adj. that can 3 suffocate or choke any one, suffocating. Cael. Aurel. locus.
SUFFOCATIO, or **SUBFOCATIO** (sub-1 foco), ōis, f. a suffocating, choking, stifling, πνίξις, ἀσφυξία. Plin. mulierum, *h. e. hysterics.*
SUFFOCO, and **SUBFOCO** (sub & faux), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to choke, stifle, strangle, suffocate, πνίγω, ἀσφύω. Cic. patrem. — Figur. Cic. urbem fame, *h. e. to starve, reduce by famine.* Quintil. Vox suffocata, *h. e. choked or stifled as it were, not clear or distinct.* Plin. Suffocata mulier, *h. e. hysterical.* — Also, to choke a tree, deprive it of its nourish-ment by binding it too tight. Plin.
SUFFODIO, and **SUBFODIO** (sub & fo-dio), is, ōdi, ossum, a. 3. to dig under, undermine, ὑπορύττω. Tacit. muros. Plin. montes Hirt. Alexandria est

suffossa. Cic. Sacella suffossa. Plin. radices, *h. e. to dig under, or to dig up, or to cut through.* — *¶* Also, to stab be-low. Cæs. equos, *h. e. to stab under the belly.* Liv. ilia equo.
SUFFODIO, or **SUBFODIO** (subfodio), 2 ōis, f. a digging below or under; an under-mining, ὑπορύχθω. Senec.
SUFFODIOR, or **SUBFODIOR** (Id.), ōis, 3 in. a miner. Vitruv.
SUFFODIUS, a, um, particip. from suf-fodio.
SUFFRAGATIO, ōis, f. See **Suffra-gatio**.
SUFFRAGATIO (suffragor), ōis, f. a favoring, using one's influence in favor of a person, recommending any one for any office. Cic. consulatus. Id. militaris, *h. e. on the part of the military or soldiers.* Id. urbana.
SUFFRAGATOR (Id.), ōis, m. a voter, favorer or supporter of one in suing for an office; one who assists one with his vote; a supporter, favorer, partisan. Cic., Varr., and Sueton.
SUFFRAGATORIUS (suffragator), a, um, 2 adj. of or relating to the supporting of a candidate. Q. Cic. Suffragatoria ami-citia.
SUFFRAGATRIX (Id.), ōis, f. she that 3 favors. Augustin.
SUFFRAGINOSUS (suffrago), a, um, adj. 2 diseased in the hough or pastern. Colum.
SUFFRAGIUM (sub & frango), ii, n. a broken piece, shard, a putsherd, with which the ancients used to vote in the assemblies of the people. Hence, a vote or suffrage, given by each Roman citizen in the comitia at the election of a magistrate or the enacting of a law, or by a judge in con-demning or acquitting a person accused, ψήφος, χειροτονία. Cic. Ferre suffra-gium, *h. e. to vote.* Liv. Suffragium it per omnes, *h. e. all vote.* Id. Suffragi-um iure, *h. e. to vote.* Id. In suffragi-um mittere, *h. e. to let vote.* Nep. Tes-tarum suffragia, *h. e. ostracismus.* — Hence, figur. vote, voice, opinion, judg-ment, recommendation, favor, consent, approbation, approval. Cic. tuum. Horat. populi. Also, of inanimate things. Pan-dect. temporis. — *¶* Also, the right of voting or suffrage. Liv. Alicui suffragi-um impartiri. Id. dare, *h. e. to permit to vote.* Id. Res est militaris suffragii, *h. e. the army has the right of voting or electing.*
SUFFRAGIO (probably from sub & frango), inis, f. the joint of the binder leg of a beast; the pastern; the ham or hough, κάπψις, ἰνός. Colum. — *¶* Also, a shoot of a vine. Colum.
SUFFRAGOR (suffragium), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to give one's vote in favor of a person, support or promote the interest of a candidate for a public office, vote for, make interest for, ψηφίζομαι. Cic. Suffragandi libido. — *¶* Also, in general, to aid, assist, favor, support, promote, second, approve, recommend. Cic. Do-mus suffragata domino ad consulatum. Cic. cupiditati alicujus. Id. sibi. Id. Suffragante fortuna, *h. e. by the aid of fortune.* Nep. Suffragante Thracenae, *h. e. by the favor or interest of.* Quintil. Si tempus suffragatur. Cic. Legi illius spes suffragatum.
SUFFRÉNATIO, or **SUBFRÉNATIO** (sub 2 & freno), ōis, f. a bridling. Hence, a joining or binding closely together, a cementing. Plin. lapidis.
SUFFRENDENS, and **SUBFRENDENS** 3 (sub & frendens), tis, gnashing the teeth a little, gnashing the teeth at any thing, or, simply, gnashing the teeth. Ana-mian.
SUFFRICIO, and **SUBFRICIO** (sub & fri-2 co), as, a. 1. to rub, rub or wipe off, ὑπορίβω. Colum.
SUFFRINGO, and **SUBFRINGO** (sub & 1 fringo), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. to break be-low, or to break, ὑπάγνυμι. Cic. crura alicui.
SUFFRIO, or **SUBFRIO** (sub & frio), 3 as, a. 1. to rub off or away. Colum. 12, 38. But Ed. Schneid. reads suffricatur.
SUFFUGIO, and **SUBFUGIO** (sub & fu-gio), is, fūgi, fūgitum, a. and n. to fly to a place, or, simply, to fly. Liv. in tec-ta. — *¶* Also, to escape, shun, flee from, Lucret. tactum.

SUFFUGIUM (suffugio), ii, n. a place of 2 refuge or shelter, καταφυγή. Ovid. Nisi suffugium nimbos vitantibus essem. Plin. Ep. imbris, h. e. against. — ¶ Also, a remedy. Apul. pestis, h. e. against. Quintil. Suffugia infirmitatis. **SUFFULCIŌ**, or **SUFFULCIŌ** (sub & ful- 3 cio), eis, fulsi, fultum, a. 4. to underprop, underset, prop, support, ὑπερείδω. Lucret. artus, to strengthen. Id. porticum columnis. Martial. Lectica Syris suffulta, h. e. borne or supported by. — ¶ Also, to put one thing under another as a support. Plaut. columnam mento.

SUFFULTŌS, a, um, particip. from sufful- 3 cio.

SUFFUMIGATIŌ, or **SUBFUMIGATIŌ** 3 (suffumigo), ōnis, f. a perfuming or fumigating from below, or, simply, a perfuming, a fumigating. Veget.

SUFFUMIGŌ, and **SUBFUMIGŌ** (sub & 2 fumigo), as, a. 1. to fumigate below, or, in general, to fumigate, smoke, perfume by smoke, ὑποκαπνίζω. Varr. Suffumigandum est, h. e. fumigation is to be resorted to. Cels. Subfumigare aliquid sulphure.

SUFFUNDŌ, or **SUBFUNDŌ** (sub & fun- 3 do), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to lay under as a foundation, to lay as a foundation. Varr. ap. Non.

SUFFUNDŌ, and **SUBFUNDŌ** (sub & fun- 3 do), is, ūdi, ūsum, a. 3. to pour under or underneath, pour out or forth, ἐπιχέω, ὑποχέω. Plaut. Aquam frigidam suffundunt, h. e. speak maliciously, enviously, coldly or contemptuously of us. Senec. Aqua suffunditur, h. e. flows under. — Hence, Suffusus, a, um, poured under, running or flowing under, diffused, suffused, spreading below. Cie. Sanguis cordi suffusus, h. e. diffused through the heart, flowing under or in the heart. Ovid. Intumuit suffusa venter ab unda, h. e. the dropsy. Plin. Sanguis oculis suffusus, h. e. the blood of bloodshot eyes. Id. bilis, h. e. jaundice. Hence, figur. of a blush. Virg. Suffundere ore ruborem, to spread a blush over the face; to blush. Liv. Rubor mihi suffunditur, h. e. I blush. Ovid. Rubore suffundi, h. e. to blush. Poet. Vultum rubore suffundere, h. e. to blush. Tertull. Suffundi, h. e. to blush. — Also, to cause a thing to be suffused, tingled, &c. with another; it may frequently be rendered to sprinkle, suffuse, tinge, pour upon, overspread, cover, fill. Plin. Lanæ crebro suffusa, h. e. wetted, moistened. Cie. Aether calore suffusus, h. e. supplied with. Ovid. Lingua suffusa veneno, h. e. has poison under it. Id. Suffusus lumina flamma. Virg. Lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes, h. e. habens oculos suffusos lacrimis, bedewed with tears. Plin. Oculi suffusi cruore, h. e. bloodshot. Plin. Ep. Facies multo rubore suffusa. Quintil. Oculi suffusi voluptate. Tibull. Minio suffusus, h. e. tinged, colored. Senec. Oculi suffunduntur, h. e. have a catarrh. Plin. Homo felle suffusus, h. e. jaundiced, icterical. Lucret. Omnia suffundens nigrore, h. e. suffusing, coloring. Id. cœlum caligine, h. e. to cover. Hieron. Suffundere aliquem, h. e. to put to the blush. Ovid. Sales suffusi felle, h. e. satirical, malicious wit. Cie. Animus malevolentia suffusus, h. e. envious, malevolent. — ¶ Also, to pour to or into, add by pouring to. Plaut. mare vinis, h. e. sea-water into wine. Id. aquilam. Ovid. merum. Quintil. merum in os. Hence, figur. Varr. cibo vires, h. e. to supply with. — ¶ See also, Suffusus, a, um.

SUFFURŌR, or **SUBFURŌR** (sub & fur- 3 ror), āris, dep. I. to steal privily, or, simply, to steal, filch, purloin, κλέπτω. Plaut.

SUFFUSCŌS, a, um, adj. same as Subfus- 2 cus.

SUFFUSIŌ, or **SUBFUSIŌ** (suffundo), ōnis, 3 f. a pouring or spreading under. Plin. fellis, h. e. the jaundice. Hence, Plin. oculorum, h. e. a catarrh. — Also, a disease in the feet occasioned by labor, perhaps, a swelling. Veget. — ¶ Also, a pouring or pouring upon. Apic. vini. — Hence, an infusion. Pallad. cunenmeris.

SUFFUSŌS, or **SUBFUSŌS**, a, um, parti-

cip. from suffundo. — ¶ Adj. bashful. Tertull. Suffusior.

SUGAMBER, bra, brum, adj. See Sy- 3 gamber.

SUGGERŌ, and **SÜBGERŌ** (sub & gero), is, gessi, gestum, a. 3. to put under. Virg. flammam costis aheni. — Figur. Liv. invidiæ flammam ac materiam criminibus. — Hence, to set under, put immediately after. Liv. Horatium Bruto.

— ¶ Also, to carry or bring. Virg. tela. Propert. Humus suggesta. Plin. Alie apes strunt, alie suggerunt. — Hence, to afford, furnish, supply, produce, yield, ἐπαρκέω. Mart. apparatus. Terent. sumptus rebus. Ovid. alimentaria. Tacit. cibum alicui. Plin. Ep. Silvæ suggerunt ligna. — Also, to suggest, prompt, put in mind, remind, advise to any thing, ὑποτίθεσθαι. Pandect. Aequitas restitutionem suggerit. Id. Res suggerit, ut — credantur, h. e. monet, postulat. — Also, to procure, make. Plaut. milvinam (famen). Cie. Indum Druso, h. e. to impose upon, blind the eyes of. — ¶ Also, to add, subjoin, annex, assign. Cie. ratiunculas huic sententiæ. Id. verba, h. e. to supply, insert. Id. Suggeriebantur damna aleatoria, h. e. were added. — ¶ Also, to heap up by adding, to raise. Sil. Celsis suggesta theatra columnis.

SUGGESTIŌ, and **SÜBGESTIŌ** (suggero), 2 ōnis, f. an adding, heap-ing up. Cal. Aurel. — ¶ Also, a suggestion, prompt- ing, putting in mind. Vopise. — ¶ Also, a rhetorical figure, when an orator puts a question and answers it himself. Quintil. 9, 2, 15. Spald.

SUGGESTUM (Id.), i, n. any elevated place made of earth, stones, &c. Varr. Particularly, an elevated place to speak from, a pulpit, a tribunal or scaffold whence they harangued the people or the soldiery, ἀνάβαστρον. Cie. In suggestis consistere.

SUGGESTŌS, and **SÜBGESTŌS**, a, um, particip. from suggero, or subgero.

SUGGESTŌS, or **SÜBGESTŌS** (suggero), us, m. a providing, furnishing, prepara- tion. Tertull. Circensium. — ¶ Also, a suggesting, prompting, putting in mind. Pandect. — ¶ Also, any elevated place made of earth, stones, &c. Cato. Labrum in suggestu. Colum. lapideus, h. e. a bank of stone. Stat. comæ, h. e. the pile of hair on a woman's head, πύργον ἀλόκμον. — Particularly, an elevated place to speak from, as, to the people or the soldiery, ἀνάβαστρον. Liv. and Plin. Caesar caused such elevated seats or thrones to be erected for himself in the senate-house and theatre. Flor. and Sueton. — Hence, figur. a height. Apul. fortunarium. — Also, splendor, pomp. Tertull. honorum.

SUGGILLŌ, &c. See Sugillo, &c.

SÜGGREDIŌR, and **SÜBGREDIŌR** (sub 2 & gradior), ēris, essus sum, dep. 3. to go or come up to, approach, ὑποβαίνω. Tacit. — ¶ Also, to attack. Tacit.

SÜGGRUNDŌ, and } See Subgrunda, 2 } **SÜGGRUNDIUM**, &c. } &c.

SÜGILLATIŌ, and **SÜGGILLATIŌ** (su- 2 gillo), ōnis, f. a black or blue mark made by a blow upon any part of the body; discoloration by a blow or bruise; lividity, a bruise, contusion, ὑποπιασμός. Plin. — ¶ Also, a taunting, reviling, an affront or insult; ignominy. Liv. Sugillatio consulum.

SÜGILLATIŌNCŌLA (dimin. of sugilla- 3 tio), ō, f. Claud. Mauret.

SÜGILLŌ, and **SÜGGILLŌ** (for subcillare, 2 from sub & cillum), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to discolor the skin by a blow or stroke, beat black and blue, make livid by a bruise, ὑποπιάζω. Senec. Athleta sugillatus est. Plin. Sugillata, sc. loca, h. e. black and blue spots. — Hence, figur. to flout, jeer, taunt, scoff, scorn, insult, affront, revile, defame, disgrace. Liv. aliquem. Val. Max. jura. — Also, to offend, injure. Pandect. pudorem. — ¶ Also, per- haps, to beat or strike out. Varr. oculos patri. — ¶ Also, to suggest. Prudent. verba alieni.

SÜGŌ (unc.), is, xi, etum, a. 3. to suck, μῦζω. Varr. mammam. Also, with- out an accusat. Cie. Animalium alia sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia

mandunt. — ¶ Also, to suck, out, ex- 3 haust, drain. Varr. terram. Pallad. Porca sueta. — ¶ Also, to suck in, im- bibe. Cie. Errorem cum lacte nutricia suxisse.

SÜI (ob), sibi, se, of himself, herself, itself, or themselves, to himself, &c. himself, &c. εἰαυτοῦ. It is properly a reciprocal pronoun, and, as such, refers to the next preceding subject or nominative. Cie. Homo se amat, &c.: ipse per se facere. It is also frequently, when no ambiguity is occasioned by it, used instead of a case of the pronoun ille or ipse. Cie. Persuasisset, ut se dimitterem, h. e. hinc. So, also, Id. Petivit, ut se ascriberent. Proverbially. Id. Qui nec sibi nec alteri, h. e. that benefit neither themselves nor others. — The preposition cum is always put after se. Cie. Secum. — Secum denotes, also, alone, by one's self. Cie. Animum secum vivere, h. e. to live by itself. — Sese is frequently used for se. Terent., Cie. and Virg. — Met is frequently joined to it. Liv. Scmet. — Sibi is frequently redundant. Terent. Quid hic sibi vestitus querit? Liv. Quidnam sibi clamor vellet. Particu- larly when joined with Suis, a, um. Terent. Sui sibi hunc gladio jugulo, h. e. with his own sword. Colum. Singula suo sibi jure eluito. — Cie. Ad se, h. e. domum suam. So, also, Id. Apud se, h. e. domi suæ. — Sui is sometimes used for Suis, a, um. Sueton. Adventu sui, for suo. Cie. Senio sui, for suo. — Sui, as a plural, is used with the genit. singul. of the partic. in dus. Cæs. Venerunt sui purgandi causa. So, also, Cie. Sui conservandi causa profugerunt. — Inter se, for se or sibi invicem. See Inter.

SÜILE (sus), is, n. se. stabulum, a swine- 3 cot, hog-house, sty, σνίστασια, σνυέδς, σνυέων. Colum. Porculator suile converit.

SÜILLŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or pertain- 3 ing to swine, swinish, ὑϊκός. Liv. grex, h. e. a herd of swine. Plin. Suilla, se. caro, h. e. pork. Hence, Id. fungus, h. e. an inferior kind of mushroom, swine- 3 washroom.

SULCA ficiis. See Sulcus, a, um.

SÜLCAMEN (sulco), ōnis, n. a ploughing, 3 furrowiag, or, a furrow. Apul. Glebæ Siculæ sulcamina.

SÜLCATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who fur- 3 rows or ploughs; a ploughman, ἀγλακε- γάρης. Prudent. campi. — Hence, figur. one that furrows and ploughs as it were, cuts, tears. Claudian. Lateris sulcator vultur. — Particularly of per- sons sailing. Stat. Averni, h. e. the rover or ferryman. Also, of rivers. Lucan. Fluvius sulcator arcuæ, h. e. that flows through.

SÜLCŌ (sulcus), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to 2 furrow, make furrows, till, plough, ἀ- 3 λακίζω. Ovid. humum vomere. — Hence, figur. to furrow. Varr. fossas, h. e. to dig. Ovid. Serpens sulcat are- nam. — So, also, of the ruts or hol- lows made by a carriage, ship, &c. to plough, furrow, sail over. Virg. vada carina. Ovid. undas rate. Plin. mare arboŕe. Senec. iter cœli medium, h. e. to fly through. Also, of rivers. Sil. Sul- cat arenas Bagrada, h. e. flows through. Also, of wrinkles. Ovid. eutem rugis, h. e. to wrinkle.

SÜLCŌS (unc.), a, um, adj. Colum. Fi- 3 cius sulca, h. e. a kind of fig.

SÜLCŌS (ὄλας), i, m. a furrow, ἀγλαξ, 3 ὄλας. Cie. Sulcum imprimere, or, Colum. ducere, or, Id. facere, h. e. to make. Virg. Infundere sulcos telluri. — Hence, a ploughing. Colum. Altero sulco. Plin. Nono sulco. — ¶ Also, figur. any thing that resembles a furrow, as, a wrinkle. Martial. Also, a rut, furrow or mark made by a carriage-wheel on the ground, by a ship in the sea, &c. Virg. Infundunt sulcos. Prudent. Calami sulcos, h. e. scripta. Of a meteor. Virg. Longo limite sulcus dat incem. — ¶ Also, a small ditch, drain. Colum. aquarius, h. e. a drain in a field. — Also, a furrow, ditch or hollow, in which trees, vines and other plants are placed. Virg. — The ancients used also to draw a ditch or furrow round towns about to

be built, which marked the boundaries. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, for *Cunus*. *Lucret.* — ¶ Also, a ridge made by a furrow. *Pallad.* — ¶ Also, a curve of a serpent. *Apul.* — ¶ *Sulcus*, the furrow drawn by the ploughshare: *Porca*, the earth thrown up between two furrows; if the space between the furrows was somewhat broader, *Limn* was used instead of *porca*: *Eliz*, a water-furrow to carry off the water from moist fields.

SOLFUR, &c. See *Sulphur*, &c.

SULLA, and **SÛLLA** (Σύλλας), æ, m. the name of a family of the gens *Cornelia*. The most celebrated of this family was the dictator *L. Cornelius Sulla*, an enemy of *Marius*, whose death he survived. He commanded in the war against *Mithridates*, became dictator, but resigned this office before its term was expired.

SOLLANŌS, and **SÛLLANŌS** (*Sulla*, or *Sylla*), a, um, adj. relating to *Sulla*. *Cic.* homines, h. e. the followers of *Sulla*.

SOLLATŪRYŌ, and **SÛLLATŪRYŌ** (*Id.*), i is, n. 4. to follow the practices of *Sylla*. *Cic.*

SOLMŌ, ōnis, m. an Italian town in the territory of the *Peligni*, the birthplace of *Ovid*. *Ovid.* aquosus. — Hence, *Sulmonensis*, e, adj. of or belonging to *Sulmo*. *Sulmonenses*, its inhabitants. *Cæs.*

SOLPHŪR, and **SOLFŪR** (unc.), ūris, n. sulphur, brimstone, Σελφ. *Virg.* Viva sulphura. *Calp.* 5, 78. *Sulfura* viventia, h. e. virgin sulphur. — ¶ Also, on account of its sulphureous smell, lighting. *Pers.* — ¶ *Tertull.* Sulfurem, for sulfur.

SOLPHORANS. See *Sulphuro*, 3

SOLPHORARIA, or **SOLFURARIA** (sul-3 fur), æ, f. a place where brimstone is gotten or prepared; a mine of sulphur. *Pandect.*

SOLPHORATYŌ, or **SOLFURATYŌ** (sul-2 furo), ōnis, f. a vein of sulphur in the earth. *Senec.*

SOLPHORATŌS, and **SOLFURATŌS**, a, um, particip. from *sulphuro*. — ¶ Adj. impregnated with sulphur, sulphureous, Σελώδης. *Vitr.* fons. *Tertull.* Gehenna sulphuration. — Hence, *Plin.* Sulfurata, sc. loca, h. e. places full of brimstone, veins of brimstone. — *Martial.* Sulfuratum, h. e. a brimstone-match.

SOLPHORĒŌS, and **SOLFURĒŌS** (sul-fur), a, um, adj. sulphurous, sulphureous, containing sulphur, Σελώδης. *Virg.* aqua. — ¶ Also, sulphureous, resembling sulphur. *Plin.* color, h. e. brimstone-color.

SOLPHORŌ, or **SOLFURŌ** (*Id.*), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. *INTRANS.* to be sulphureous, contain sulphur. *Tertull.* Aqua sulfurans. — ¶ *TRANS.* to fill, saturate, impregnate with or dip in sulphur. — Hence, *Sulfuratus*, a, um, dipped in, saturated or impregnated with sulphur. *Cels.* lana. — ¶ See, also, *Sulphuratus*, n, um.

SOLPHORŌSŌS, or **SOLFURŌSŌS** (*Id.*), 2 a, um, adj. full of sulphur, sulphureous. *Plin.*

SOLPICYŌS, ii, m. a name of many Romans. — Hence, *Sulpicianus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Sulpicius*. *Quintil.* seditio, h. e. raised by the tribune *P. Sulpicius*.

SOLTIS, for *Si vultis*, if you wish or please. 3 See *Sis*.

SUM (see at the end of the word), es, est, fui, esse, irreg. n. to be, exist, εἶναι, ὄναι. *Cic.* Id aut esse, aut non esse. *Id.* Adhuc sumus, h. e. vivimus. *Id.* Si non ero. *Fuit*, he has lived, is dead, is lost; as, *Tibull.* Nos fuisse. *Virg.* Fulvius Troes, fuit Ilium. *Nullus sum*, I exist no longer, it is over with me; as, *Cic.* Me nullum fore. *Id.* Alteri nulli sunt, h. e. perierunt. Hence, *Plaut.* and *Terent.* Nullus or nulla sum, I am lost or undone. Further, *Propert.* Diu esse, h. e. to last, endure. Also, *Sunt* qui, &c. there are people who, there are those who, &c. followed by an indicative or subjunctive. *Cic.* Off. I, 24. *Ed. Græv.* et *Ernest.* *Sunt*, qui antepomunt. (But *Ed. Heusinger* reads antepomunt.) *Cic.* *Sunt*, qui dicant. *Id.* (*Ed. Græv.*

and *Heusinger*.) *Sunt*, qui non audent. (But *Ed. Ernest.* reads *audcant*.) *Cic.* *Sunt*, quæ præteriti. *Morat.* *Sunt*, quos juvat. *Propert.* Est, quibus, for *sunt*, quibus. Further, *Terent.* Quid est tibi? what ails you? what is the matter with you? — Hence, *Est*, it is even so. *Cic.* ap. *Lactant.* Est vero, inquit, *Africane*. So, *Sit* ita, be it so, or no; as, *Cic.* *Sit* ita sane. So, also, *Id.* *Esto*. Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. *Morat.* *Esto*, alios teneri, let it be, grant &c. So, also, *sit*, with *ut* following; as, *Colum.* *Sit*, ut intereat. It is frequently followed by *ut* in circumlocutions. *Cic.* *Est*, ut id debeat, for *id* debeat. *Id.* *Est*, ut philosophi tradant, for philosophi tradant. *Morat.* Non est, ut possit, for non potest. *Cæs.* Futurum esse, ut omnes pellerentur, for pulsum iri. It is also followed by an infinit. *Sallust.* Fuerit mihi eguisse, for eguerim. It is also followed by *quin* for *ut* non. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Nunquam est, quin aliquid memorie tradere velimus. Also, *Est* ut denotes, there is reason for, *I*, thou, *he*, &c. must, ought, may, am, art or is permitted. *Plin.* Neque est, ut putemus, ignorari ea ab animalibus, h. e. we must not think, &c. *Cic.* Magis est, ut moleste ferat, h. e. *he* has more reason, &c. It is also followed by an infinit. *Virg.* Nec sit mihi credere. *Tibull.* Tunc mihi non oculis sit timuisse meis. (Est for licet properly occurs only in the poets of the golden and silver ages in imitation of the Greek, although *Liv.* 42, 41; *Plin.* II, 37; and 17, 9. *Tacit.* *Germ.* 5, so use it.) — *Est*, ubi, there are cases in which or where; sometimes. *Cic.* *Est*, ubi id maxime valeat. — *Est*, quum, there are cases in which or when; sometimes. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* *Est*, quum non est satis. — *Est*, quod, &c. there is reason why; or, *I*, you, *he*, &c. have cause or reason for, &c. *Cic.* Magis est, quod gratuler. On the other hand, Non est, quod, &c. or nihil est, quod or cur, there is no reason for, or, *I*, you, *he*, &c. have no cause or reason for, &c.; as, *Cic.* Nihil est, quod gestias. — *Mihi* est res, *I* have, &c.; as, *Cic.* Cui nomen *Arethusa* est. *Plant.* Nomen *Mercurii* est mihi. (*Liv.* Cui postea *Africano* fuit cognomen. In this construction of naming, it appears that the nominative, as well as the genitive or dative, may be used.) *Terent.* Unde esset adolescenti, quod daret amicæ, h. e. whence he might find means to give a present. *Est* mihi tecum aliquid, or nihil, *I* have something or nothing to do with you, have connection or no connection with you; as, *Cic.* Sibi eum illa nihil futurum. *Id.* Si mihi tecum minus esset, h. e. if I had less to do with. — ¶ Also, to be, when followed by a predicate which is put in the nominat. *Cic.* Non sum ita hebes. Instead of this nominat. an *n*verb is frequently used. *Cic.* Sic vita hominum est. *Terent.* Tibi bene esse, quum sibi sit male. — It is frequently omitted, particularly with adjectives and participles. *Cic.* Omnia præclara rara, sc. sunt. *Liv.* Subin e arreptus, sc. est. — The nominative with which the verb est agrees is sometimes omitted, as, negotium, proprium, &c. *Cic.* Cuiusvis hominis est errare, h. e. to err is the lot of any man; any man may err. *Cæs.* Est hoc Gallicæ consuetudinis, &c. So, also, officium, opus, negotium, duty. *Cic.* Est adolescentis, majores natu vereri. *Cæs.* Fuit meum lugere. *Cic.* Est tuum videre, &c. — ¶ Also, to be, in describing the nature or quality of a person or thing, or its size, importance, weight, age, &c.; this nature or quality is expressed by a *genit.* or an *ablnt.* of a substantive, accompanied by an adjective, pronoun, or participle. The verb *sum* may, in this case, be rendered variously, to be, to have, &c. *Nepos.* Ejusdem ætatis fuit, of the same age, lived at the same time. *Id.* Alienæ erat civitatis, h. e. was from a foreign state. *Terent.* Nulli consilii sum, h. e. stupid. *Cæs.* Summi ut sint laboris, h. e. fit for great labor. *Liv.* Nec se sua potestatis esse, h. e. were not in their own power, had not the disposal of themselves. The verb is also sometimes omitted. *Sueton.*

Libidinis profusissimæ, sc. fuit. To this belongs *Magni* (tanti, &c.) esse, sc. pretii, to be of great value; to be worth much, to cost much; as, *Cic.* Frumentum fuit tanti. *Id.* Ager pluris est. Also, with an *ablnt.* *Id.* Esse sestertii ternis. *Figur.* to be much esteemed, to be of great value; as, *Id.* Magni erunt mihi tuæ literæ. *Id.* Mea conscientia mihi pluris est. — Also, with an *ablnt.* *Terent.* Atate ea sum, h. e. *I* am of that age. *Cic.* Fac animo magno sis, h. e. have, &c. *Id.* Agro corpore esse, h. e. to be sick. *Morat.* Quære, quo sit patre. *Cic.* Simus ea mente, h. e. let us be of such a mind or disposition. — ¶ Also, to be, to stay. *Cic.* apud aliquem, h. e. to stay at any one's house. *Id.* Simul eum aliquo, h. e. to be together with any one. *Id.* Fuisse cum femina, for concubuisse. *Id.* Secum esse, h. e. to be by himself, to be alone. *Id.* Ad me fuerunt, for apud me. *Id.* Civitas erat in sagis. *Id.* Esse cum dynastis in gratia. *Id.* Quid fuit in literis? h. e. what was contained, &c.? *Ovid.* Esse in aliquo, h. e. to be in any one, bear his form, to be transformed into him. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Summo in honore esse. *Id.* in magna spe. *Id.* in servitute. *Id.* in bonis, h. e. in the possession of the property. *Terent.* in mora, h. e. to cause delay. *Cic.* in amore et deliciis alicui, h. e. to be my one's darling or favorite. Also, without *in*, when an adjective, pronoun or participle is joined with it. *Cic.* Esse summo honore. *Id.* spe bona. *Id.* magna gloria apud omnes. Esse ab aliquo, to be of any one, to belong to him; as, *Terent.* Ab Andria est ancilla hæc. *Cic.* Erat ab Aristotele, h. e. *he* was a follower of. — Also, to consist in, depend upon. *Liv.* Omnem spem in impetu esse equitum. *Cic.* Res est in opinione. — *Esse* in, with an accusat. following to the question, Where? occurs also; as, *Cic.* in Syriam. — *Id.* Esse pro aliquo, h. e. to be for any one, to be of use to him. — ¶ Also, to find place, take place, be permitted, with substantives denoting action, particularly with those terminating in *tio*. *Liv.* Nec provocatio erat. *Terent.* Neque dictio est. *Cic.* Consules, quorum cognitio et iudicium fuit. — It is frequently found with an infinit., and may be rendered *one can*, it is possible. *Terent.* scire. *Liv.* negare. *Virg.* credere. — ¶ Also, to belong or pertain to. *Cic.* *Emilius*, cuius tum fasces erant, h. e. who was presiding consul. *Liv.* *Rhodium* esse, h. e. to belong to the *Rhodians*. *Cic.* *Palestræ* magis est. *Id.* Quorum cognitio et iudicium fuit. — ¶ Also, to be one's own, devoted to. *Cic.* Me Pompeii totum esse. *Liv.* Plebs novarum rerum atque Hannibalis tota esse. *Id.* Hominum, non causarum erant, h. e. had respect only to the persons, not to the causes, looked only to, &c. *Id.* Suarum rerum erant, h. e. minded only their own business. — ¶ Also, to be good, serviceable or of use for any thing. With *ad*. *Cato.* Vinum merum est ad alvum crudum. Also, with the *genit.* of a substantive joined with a participle in *du*s. *Liv.* Nihil æque dissolvendæ religionis esse, h. e. contribute so much, &c. *Sallust.* Conservandæ libertatis esse. Also, with a *dat.* *Plin.* Radix est vescendo. *Pandect.* Esui esse. — ¶ Also, to cost, be worth, be sold at a certain price, with an *ablnt.* or *genit.* *Cic.* sestertii duobus. *Id.* mille denarium. *Id.* tanti. *Id.* pluris. (See above.) — ¶ Also, to be, occasion. *Cic.* Impedimento esse alicui. *Id.* Detrimento, maculæ, invidiæ, infamiæ nobis esse. *Id.* Esse signo, or, *Id.* argumento, h. e. to be a sign, show, prove. — ¶ Also, to suit, be suitable. *Cic.* Est *palestræ*. (See above.) — ¶ Also, to be fit or convenient for. *Pand.* and *Gell.* potui. *Plin.* vescendo. (See above). *Liv.* Sum oneri ferendo, *I* can bear, *I* am equal to the burden. *Cic.* Non esse solvendo, h. e. to be unable to pay, to be insolvent. Also, with an *ablnt.* *Liv.* solvendo are alieno. — ¶ Also, to happen, come to pass, become. *Liv.* Quid se futurum esset. *Cic.* Quæ futura sunt. *Plaut.* Si quid eo fuerit, h. e. if any thing should happen to him, if he should die. — ¶ Also, to occupy or

concern one's self with any thing. *Liv. Prætores trahenda re esse, h. e. delayed or endeavored to delay the matter.* — *¶* Also, to be, with a certain power or efficacy. *Liv. Deos et iusjurandum esse, h. e. vinn habere.* — *¶* *Siem, sies, siet, for sim, &c. Plaut., Lucrct. and Terent.* — *Escit, for erit. Lucrct. Escunt, for erunt. Cic. e legg. xii tab.* — *¶* *Sum* is composed of parts of two different verbs. *Sum* itself seems to be shortened from *esum* or *esumi* for *eso*, from *ἔω, ἐπι, εἶμι; Fai* is from the old form *fuo*, Greek *φύω*.

SUMEN (for sugimen, from sugo), *inis, n. a breast, teat, of women. Lucil. Also, of animals, particularly a sow's udder, a sow's belly with the paps on it, οὐδρα, ἡθρὸν. Plin.* — *¶* *Figur. of a rich piece of land. Varr. Esse sumen Italiae, h. e. the richest part.*

SUMINĀTŪS (sumen), *a, um, adj. that has an udder or breast full of milk. Lamprid. sus, h. e. sucking. Arnob. caro, h. e. perhaps, with the breast or udder.*

SUMMA (suminus, *a, um, f. the sum or aggregate of any thing, κεφάλαιον. Cic. litium, h. e. the amount of money to be restored. Id. Summam facere, h. e. to sum up, reckon together. Figur. Id. Summam facere cogitationum suarum, h. e. to connect his ideas. Id. Summam conficere, h. e. to sum up.* — Hence, a sum of money. *Terent. and Liv.* — Also, figur. the sum, contents, substance. *Liv. querelatum. Cic. juris. Id. Summam rei dicere. But this may also mean the main point. Id. Summæ rerum, h. e. the chief particulars, principal heads, main points. Id. mali, h. e. amount, quantity. Virg. Hæc summa est, h. e. this is the sum of my commands.* — Hence, *Summa summorum, the substance. Senec. Summa ergo summorum hæc erit: tardiloquum te esse jubeo, h. e. the sum or substance of all I have said.* — Also, amount, quantity, number. *Cic. prædæ. Liv. copiarum.* — *¶* Also, the whole of a thing. *Ovid. rerum, h. e. the whole world. Id. certaminis, h. e. the whole contest. Liv. Ad discrimen summam rerum adducere, h. e. to fight with the whole army, expose the whole army to danger. Liv. Summæ rerum prosperum eventum portendit, h. e. to the whole war.* — *Cæs. Summa exercitus, h. e. the whole army. Hence, Cic. Summa reipublicæ, or, Liv. Summa rerum, h. e. the whole state. Cic. Summa est in testibus, h. e. the whole matter or all depends upon the witnesses, or, the chief or main point.* — Hence, *Summa summorum, the sum of sums, the sum total, the whole generally; as, Lucrct. Sicuti summorum summa est æterna, h. e. the universe. Plaut. Penes quam antum summa summorum reddit, h. e. who rules the whole fortune of lovers, to whom all lovers are subject, who has the supreme power, &c.* — *¶* Also, the chief point. *Virg. belli. Liv. Læcis rerum summus. Cic. Ipsæ summæ rerum. Id. Summa est in testibus.* — Also, a principal person. *Ovid. Summa ducum, for summus dux.* — *¶* Also, the chief thing, or the most excellent in a person or thing. *Cic. hominis. Id. philosophiæ. Liv. rei, h. e. the chief point, the chief power. Also, supreme power, command in chief. Liv. Summæ rei præerat. Summæ reipublicæ præfere. (See above.) Nepos. Summa rerum, h. e. supreme power. So, also, Summa imperii, supreme power, highest authority, whether in war or not, command in chief. *Cæs. and Nepos.* — Also, not in war. *Nepos. Summa imperii custodiæ, h. e. superintendence of the prisoners, or of the prisons. Ovid. Summa ducum, h. e. summus dux. (See above.)* — *Summa rerum, a decisive battle. Liv. Periculum summæ rerum facere. Id. De summa rerum decernere, h. e. to fight a decisive battle. Also, main point, principal business. Terent. Summa rerum ad te redit, h. e. the principal business, or, all, the whole matter. So, also, Cic. Summa reipublicæ. This may also mean the whole state. (See above.)* — Hence, absolutely, *Summa, the highest or supreme power. Cic. Rosc. Am. 32. rerum, h. e. of the state. But**

perhaps *summa rerum* means together chief power. Hence, *Summa summorum, supreme power.* — *¶* Also, preference, preëminence, first place, first rank. *Plaut. Solus summam habet hic apud nos. Cic. Summam ordinis concedunt.* — *¶* Also, perfection. *Quintil.* — *¶* *Ad summam, or, in summa, or, in omni summa, on the whole, in short, in a word, to conclude, finally. Cic.*

SUMMALIS (summa), *e, adj. containing a 3 sum, whole. Tertull.*

SUMMANŌ (Summanus), *as, a. 1. per 2 haps, to have under the hands or in hand. Plaut.*

SUMMANŌS, *i, m. the name of a certain god, otherwise called Soranus. He is said to have been Pluto, according to Murc. Cap. He was also called Submanus. Plaut.* — Instead of *Summanus*, or *Summanus*, in *Cic. Att. 10, 1*, the reading *nummarius* is to be preferred.

SUMMARIUM (summa), *ii, n. a summary, 2 compendium, abstract, abridgment, epitome, recapitulation, ἐπιτομή. Senec.*

SUMMARIŌS, *ii, m. See Summanus.*

SUMMAS (summus), *ātis, m. and f. a 3 chief, principal, or leading person, noble, chief, principal, ἄριστος. Plaut. Summates viri, grandes. Id. Summates matronæ.*

SUMMATIM (summa), *adv. generally, summarily, κεφαλαιωδῶς, ἐν ἐπιτομῇ. Cic.* — *¶* Also, lightly, superficially. *Colum. and Sueton.* — *¶* Also, above, on the upper end. *Calp. Stringere virgas.*

SUMMATŪS (summus), *us, m. the highest 3 rank or authority; supremacy, preëminence, sovereignty, chief rule, πρωτεύων, ἀρχή. Lucrct.*

SUMME (Id.), *adv. highly, extremely, very greatly, in the highest degree, εἰς τὰ μέγιστα. Cic. officiosus. Id. contendere.*

SUMMERGŌ. See *Submergo*.

SUMMITAS (summus), *ātis, f. height, 2 highness; the top, summit of any thing, ἄκρα. Plin.*

SUMMITTŌ. See *Submitto*.

SUMMCENIĀNŌS. See *Summanium*. **SUMMCENIUM**, and **SUMMCENIUM** (sub & cœnia), *ii, n. a place at Rome, probably near the walls, where prostitutes dwelt. Martial.* — Hence, *Summcenianus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to this place. Martial.*

SUMMCNĒŌ. See *Submoneo*.

SUMMCPERĒ, or **SUMMCŌPERĒ**, *adv. very much, exceedingly, with great exertion, μέγιστα. Cic.*

SUMMCŌTENŪS, or **SUMMCŌTENŪS**, *adv. 3 to the very top or extremity. Apul.*

SUMMCŌVĒŌ. See *Submoveo*.

SUMMCŌLĀ (dimin. of summa), *æ, f. a 2 small sum. Seucc.*

SUMMCŌS, *a, um. See Superus.*

SUMMCŌTŌ. See *Subuito*.

SUMCŌ (sub & emo), *is, in, m. and mpsi, m. and mptum, a. 3. to take, take up, λαμβάνω. Liv. ferrum. Id. arma. Nep. cibum. Id. regium ornatum et nomen, h. e. to assume. Id. venenum. Cic. legem in manus. Terent. argentum ab aliquo, h. e. to take, receive. Cic. pecuniam mutuam, h. e. to borrow. So, also, simply, Id. pecuniam, h. e. to make a loan. Liv. tempus cibi, h. e. to take time for. Cic. literas, h. e. to take or receive. Ovid. animum, h. e. to take courage. Liv. supplicium, h. e. to inflict punishment, punish. So, also, Cic. de matre. Virg. Æn. 6, 505. Sumere penas, h. e. to obuse, treat ill. — Hence, to covetise, inflame with passion. *Apul. Venustate alienjus sumi.* — Particularly, to cite, bring forward. *Cic. homines notos. Id. annum. Auct. ad Her. exemplum.* — Also, to buy, purchase. *Cic. genus signorum. Horat. Parvo sumi.* — Also, to choose, select. *Cic. Capuam. Id. sibi studium philosophiæ. Nep. aliquem sibi imperatorem. Horat. Sumite materiam vestris æquam viribus. Cæs. diem ad deliberandum. Sil. periculum, h. e. subire. Also, with an infinit. following. Horat. celebrare.* — Also, to undertake, enter upon, take in hand, begin. *Liv. bellum, h. e. to enter upon, engage in. Tacit. Agric. 16. Sumpsere bellum, h. e. they took up arms, εἰλοντο**

πόλεμον. *Cic. inimicitias, h. e. to conceive.* — Also, to take to one's self, to take. *Cic. frumentum in cellam.* — Hence, figur. to assume, use. *Cic. arrogantiam sibi. Ovid. vultus acerbos. Liv. mores antiquos.* — Also, to arrogate, assume to one's self. *Cic. sibi partes imperatorias. Id. Mihi non tantum sumo. Id. Sumpsi hoc mihi, h. e. I have taken the liberty of, &c.* — Also, to take or assume for certain, take for granted, suppose, affirm, maintain. *Cic. aliquid pro certo. Id. Beatos esse deos sumpsisti.* — Also, to lay out, expend, spend. *Plaut. Minus in hisce rebus sumtum est sex minis. Id. alieni aliquid. Terent. operam. Cæs. laborem. Terent. diem rei.* — Hence, to consume, wear out, harass. *Cic. e poeta. Curis sumptus.* — Also, to take for use, use, enjoy. *Ovid. feminam. Nemes. gaudia.* — Also, to take, put on. *Ovid. gansapa.* — Also, to make. *Ovid. tentamina vocis.* — Also, to procure. *Liv. laxamentum plebi.* — *¶* Also, to reckon, reckon together, compute. *Plaut. Non tibi illud, si sumas, apparere potest; (unless we read summes, from obsol. summo, h. e. to sum up.)* — *¶* *Accipere* has reference to something offered, and supposes a giver: *Sumere*, to take (with choice), may be without a giver, and commonly relates to something which we are allowed to appropriate to ourselves: *Capere*, to take, seize, take possession of, very often refers to something which does not belong to us.

SUMPTIFACIŌ, or **SUMTIFACIŌ** (sumtus & facio), *is, a. 3. to lay out, spend, expend, δαπανάω. Plaut. restim.*

SUMPTIŌ, and **SUMTIŌ** (sumo), *ōnis, 2 f. a taking, λήψις. Vitruv.* — *¶* Also, one of the two premises of a syllogism, the assumption. *Cic.*

SUMPTITŌ, and **SUMTITŌ** (frequentat. 2 of sumo), *as, a. 1. to take. Plin. elleborum.*

SUMPTUARIŪS, and **SUMTURIŪS** (sumptus), *a, um, adj. of or pertaining to expense, sumptuary, δαπανητικός. Cic. lex, h. e. the sumptuary law.*

SUMPTUŌSE, and **SUMTŌSE** (sumptuosus), *adv. with much expense, expensively, sumptuously, δαπανηρῶς. Catull. Convivia lauta sumptuose facere. Cic. Sumptuosus.*

SUMPTUŌSITĀS, or **SUMTŌSITĀS** 3 (Id.), *ātis, f. expensiveness, costliness, sumptuousness. Sidon.*

SUMPTUŌSŪS, and **SUMTŌSŪS** (sumptus, or sumtus), *a, um, adj. dear, expensive, costly, sumptuous, splendid, δαπανηρός. Cic. cœna. Id. Ludos sumptuosiores. Sueton. Sumptuosissimi operis.* — *¶* Also, spending much, prodigal, extravagant, wasteful. *Terent. amica. Cic. homo.*

SUMPTŪS, and **SUMTŪS** (sumo), *ns, m. charge, expense, cost, δαπάνη. Cic. epularum. Id. Sumptum facere in rem, or, impendere, or, insumere, or, ponere, h. e. to make, spend. Id. Sumptum dare, h. e. to pay one his expenses. Id. afferre, h. e. to cause, occasion. Id. inferre alicui, h. e. to charge. Also, in the plural. Terent. Suppeditare alicui sumptibus, h. e. to supply him with money for his expenses. Cic. Sumtus et tributa civitatum ab omnibus tolerari æqualiter. — Terent. Sumptum suum exerceant opere rustico, h. e. earn what they cost. — *¶* *Plaut. Sumpti, for sumptus.**

SUMPTŪS, and **SUMTŪS**, *a, um, particip. from sumo.*

SUMSIŌ, for *Sumtio. Cato.*

SUMTIFACIŌ, } See *Sumptifacio*, &c.

SUMTIŌ, &c. }

SUNICŌLŪS (unc.), *i, m. a kind of measure. Pallad. Nov. 22. (But some prefer the reading semisicilius, h. e. half a sextarius.)*

SUNIUM, or **SUNIUM** (Σούνιον), *ii, n. a promontory and town of Attica.*

SŪŌ (unc.), *is, sūi, sūtum, a. 3. to sew or stitch, join or tack together, βάπτω. Cels. foramen. Cic. Tegumenta texta vel sutata.* — Hence, *Sutum*, subst. that is sewed together. *Virg. Suta, h. e. a coat of mail.* — *Figur. Terent. Ne quid suo suat capiti, h. e. cause, occasion.*

overtop, be higher or above others, surpass, outstrip, ἐπερέχω. Virg., Colum. and Ovid.

SUPEREMORIÖR (super & emorior), *ëris*, 2 dep. 3. to die upon. *Plin.*

SUPERENATÖ (super & enato), *as*, n. 1. 3 to swim or sail over. *Lucan.*

SUPEREO (super & eo), *is*, irreg. n. to pass over. *Lucr.* 3, 1044. (*Ed. Creech. reads super ire lacunas.*)

SUPERECTÖS (super & erectus), *a*, 3 um, adj. standing over or upon. *Ammian.*

SUPEREROGATIÖ (supererogo), *önis*, f. a paying over and above, supererogation. *Quintil. decl.*

SUPERERÖGÖ (super & erogo), *as*, a. 1. 3 to pay or spend over and above. *Cod. Just.*

SUPERESCIT, same as *Supererit*. *Enn.*

SUPEREVÖLÖ (super & evolo), *as*, n. 1. to fly over. *Lucan. Alpein.*

SUPEREXACTIÖ (superexigo), *önis*, f. a 3 demanding over and above. *Cod. Just.*

SUPEREXALTÖ (super & exalto), *as*, 3 *ävi*, ätum, a. 1. to exalt. *Augustin.*

SUPEREXCELLENS (super & excellens), 3 *tis*, adj. very excellent. *Salvian.*

SUPEREXCURRÖ (super & excuro), *is*, 3 n. 3. to run or stretch over, spread over. *Pandect.*

SUPEREXÖ (super & exeo) *is*, irreg. n. 3 to extend. *Auson.*

SUPEREXIGÖ (super & exigo), *is*, a. 3. to 3 exact over and above. *Cod. Just.*

SUPEREXTÖLLÖ (super & extollo), *is*, 3 a. 3. to raise above others. *Tertull.*

SUPEREXULTÖ (super & exultio), *as*, n. 3 1. to leap up, exult. *Symmach.*

SUPERFERÖ (super & fero), *ers*, *tüli*, *lä-tum*, irreg. a. to carry over or beyond, ἐπιφέρειω. — Hence, *Superferri*, to fly, ride, run, swim, &c. over. *Plin. and Apul.* — ¶ Also, to carry beyond the usual time. *Plin. Et periclitari partus (the fetus), si superferatur, de carried beyond the usual time.* — ¶ Also, to lay, place, or put over. *Plin. Pedem superlatum.* — ¶ Also, to raise or lift up.

Hence, *Superlatus*, a, um, excessive, hyperbolic, exaggerated. *Cic.*

SUPERFETÖ, and **SUPERFÖETÖ** (super & feto), *as*, n. 1. to conceive aew after being with young, ἐπικνέω. *Plin.*

SUPERFICIALIS (superficies), *e*, adj. 3 superficial. *Tertull.*

SUPERFICIALITER (superficialis), *adv.* superficially. *Cassiod.*

SUPERFICIARIÖS (superficies), *a*, um, 2 adj. built or dwelling on rented land, ἐπιπολαός. *Pandect. ædes, houses built upon another man's ground, and subject to a consequence to a quit-rent or ground-rent.* *Id. Superficiarius, h. e. who lives or has settled on rented ground.*

SUPERFICIENS (as if from *superficio*), 3 *tis*, adj. superfluous or overflowing. *Pandect.*

SUPERFICIES (super & facies), *ëi*, f. the upper part of any thing, or that which is over or which is placed over any thing. *Plin. testudinum, h. e. the upper shell or upper part of the shell.* — Particularly, of trees and plants, that which grows above the earth, and is therefore distinguished from the root and stump. *Plin.* — Hence, the top of any thing. *Plin.* — Also, the upper part of a candlestick in which the candle is placed. *Plin.* — Also, the upper part or surface of water. *Colum.* — Also, in buildings, sometimes the roof relatively to the building beneath. *Plin.*: and sometimes the whole building relatively to the ground on which it stands. *Pandect., Liv.* 5, 51, *Cic. Att.* 4, 1. — *Plin. corporum, h. e. the upper part.* — ¶ With mathematicians, a superficies, surface, length and breadth without thickness. *Macroh.*

SUPERFICIUM, *ii*, n. same as *Superficies*. 3 *Pandect.*

SUPERFIGÖ (super & figo), *is*, *xi*, xum, a. 3. to fix or put upon. *Liv.*

SUPERFIÖ (super & fio), *is*, irreg. to rec- 2 main, be left, be over and above. *Plant. and Colum.* — ¶ Also, to come or appear uppermost, as, when any thing is turned round. *Gell.*

SUPERFIXÖS, *a*, um, particip. from su- 2 perfigo.

SUPERFLEXÖS (super & flexus), *a*, um, 3 adj. bent over. *Sidon*

SUPERFLÖRESCÖ (super & floresco), *is*, 2 n. 3. to blossom over itse f. *Plin. sibi.*

SUPERFLÖE (superfluus), *adv.* superflu- 3 ausly, παρὰ πλεον. *Augustin.*

SUPERFLÖITÄS (ld.), *ätis*, f. superfluity, 2 superfluousness, superabundance, περισσεία. *Plin.*

SUPERFLÖÖ (ld.), *adv.* same as *Superflue*, 3 superfluously. *Augustin.*

SUPERFLÖÖ (super & flao), *is*, *uxi*, n. 2 and a. 3. INTRANS. to run over, overflow, ἐπιπνέω. *Tacit. Nilus superfluit.* — Hence, figur. to have a superabundance. *Cic. Nos superfluentes.* — ¶ Also, to be superabundant, abound. *Tacit. Superfluente multitudine.* — ¶ Also, to be superfluous. *Quintil. Nihil superfluat.* — ¶ TRANSITIVE. to flow by or past. *Quintil. aures.*

SUPERFLÖÖS (superfluo), *a*, um, adj. 2 running over, overflowing, ἐπιπνέων. *Plin. Paneg.* — ¶ Also, unnecessary, superfluous. *Senec.* — ¶ Also, remaining over and above. *Pandect.*

SUPERFÖETÖ. See *Superfeto*.

SUPERFÖRÄNÖS (super & forum), *a*, 3 um, adj. superfluous, unnecessary. *Symmach.*

SUPERFÖRE, for *Superfuturum esse*. 3 *Pandect.*

SUPERFÖRÖ (super & foro), *as*, a. 1. to 3 bore above. *Scrib. Larg.*

SUPERFÖRTICÖ (super & flutico), *as*, n. 3 1. to bud or sprout again. *Tertull.*

SUPERFÖGIÖ (super & fugio), *is*, n. 3. 3 to fly upon or over. *Val. Flacc.*

SUPERFÖLGÖ (super & fulgeo), *es*, n. 2. 3 to shine over any thing, to shine or glitter forth, ἐπιδέλαγέω. *Stat. Templä superfulges.*

SUPERFÖNDÖ (super & fundo), *is*, *fädi*, 2 *fäsum*, a. 3. to pour upon or over, ἐπιδέχω. *Colum. oleum alicui rei. Quintil. Superfusa humoris copia.* Hence, *Superfundi*, to overflow. *Liv. Circus Tiberi superfuso irrigatos.* Hence, figur. to spread, take up a great space. *Senec. Corpora superfunduntur.* — ¶ Also, to cast, put or lay upon or over, to overlay. *Pallad. pavimenta.* — Hence, *Superfundi*, to pour, throw or lay himself or itself upon, spread over or upon. *Colum. Terra superfusa scamnis. Liv. Hostes superfusi, h. e. who rushed upon him.* — ¶ Also, to pour or throw over. *Tacit. vim telorum.* — ¶ Also, figur. to pour, spread. *Liv. Superfudit se (regnum Macedonia) in Asiam, h. e. was spread, extended. Calp. Lac superfusum. Plin. Gens superfusa montibus, h. e. scattered or dispersed over. Liv. Letitia se superfundens, h. e. excessive, extravagant.* — ¶ Also, to pour upon, wet, moisten, cover by pouring, or, in general, to cover. *Colum. aliquid oleo. Tacit. Alarum signa pulsu sonituque et nube ipsa operient et superfundent* — equites equosque.

SUPERFÖSIÖ (superfundo), *önis*, f. a 3 pouring over or upon, ἐπίχεσις. *Ammian.* — ¶ Also, a casting, throwing or laying over or upon. *Pallad. pavimenti.*

SUPERFÖSÖS, *a*, um, particip. from su- 2 perfundo.

SUPERFÖTÖRÖS. See *Supersum*.

SUPERGERÖ (super & gero), *is*, *essi*, *estum*, a. 3. to put or heap upon. *Colum. terram.* — ¶ Also, to stop up above. *Apul. Supergesto operculo.*

SUPERGRÖDIÖR (super & gradior), *ëris*, 2 *essum*, dep. 3. to step, go or pass over. *Colum. limen.* — ¶ Figur. to go, come or pass over. *Senec. necessitates, h. e. to endure, support.* — ¶ Also, to surpass, excel. *Quintil. and Justin. aliquid.* — ¶ *Plin. Supergradior for supergredior.* — *Supergredio, for supergredior. Apul. Supergressat annum XII.* — Hence, *Supergressus*, *a*, um, passively. *Pallad.*

SUPERGRÖSSÖS, *a*, um, particip. from 2 supergredior.

SUPERGRÖSSÖS (supergradior), *us*, m. 3 an exceeding, excelling, surpassing. *Tertull. Per supergressum, h. e. exceedingly, extraordinarily.*

SUPERHABÖ (super & habeo), *es*, a. 2. 2 to have over or upon. *Cels.*

SUPERIÖrum. See *Superus*.

SUPERJACEÖ (super & jaceo), *es*, n. 2. 2 to lie over or upon. *Cels.*

SUPERJACIÖ (super & jacio), *is*, *jëci*, 2 jactum and jectum, a. 3. to east or throw over or upon, ἐπιβάλλω. *Colum. Folia superjaciebantur. Virg. Scopulos superjacet nudam Pontus. Horat. Aequor superjectum, h. e. overflowed.* — Hence, *Superjectus*, *a*, um, lying above any thing. *Plin. Phrygia Troadi superjecta.* — ¶ Also, to exaggerate, go too far. *Liv. fidem augendo.* — ¶ *Sallust. and Tacit. Superjactus, a*, um.

SUPERJACTÖ (super & jacto), *as*, a. 1. to spring over. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, to east or fling up. *Val. Max.*

SUPERJACTÖS, *a*, um, particip. from su- 2 perjacio.

SUPERJECTIÖ (superjacio), *önis*, f. a throwing over. *Aruob.* — ¶ Also, an hyperbole. *Quintil.*

SUPERJECTÖS, *a*, um, particip. from su- 2 perjacio.

SUPERJECTÖS (superjacio), *us*, m. a 2 leaping upon, lying over or upon. *Colum.*

SUPERILLIGÖ (super & illigo), *as*, *ävi*, 2 ätum, a. 1. to bind to above, to tie or bind upon, ἐπιδέω. *Plin.*

SUPERILLINÖ (super & illino), *is*, *ëvi*, 2 ätum, a. 3. to smear or anoint above. *Cels.* — ¶ Also, to smear upon. *Cels.* — ¶ *Superillino* occurs also. Hence, *Superillinitus*, *a*, um. *Apul.*

SUPERIMMINÖ (super & immineo), *es*, 2 n. 2. to hang over, overhang. *Virg. Ense sequens superimminet. Avien. Pandor superimminet.*

SUPERIMMITTÖ (super & immitto), *is*, 3 a. 3. to throw into or upon. *Apic.*

SUPERIMPENDENS (super & impen- 3 dens), *tis*, adj. hanging over, overhang- ing. *Catull.*

SUPERIMPÖNÖ (super & impono), *is*, 2 *pössi*, *pösum*, a. 3. to put, lay, or place upon, ἐπιτίθημι. *Cels.*

SUPERIMPÖSITÖS, *a*, um, particip. from 2 superimpono.

SUPERINCENDÖ (super & incendo), *is*, 3 a. 3. to inflame more. *Valer. Flacc. aliquid.*

SUPERINCIDÖ (super & incido), *is*, n. 3. 2 to fall down into or upon from above. *Liv.*

SUPERINCIDÖ (super & incido), *is*, a. 3. 2 to make an incision above. *Cels.*

SUPERINCRESCÖ (super & increasco), *is*, 2 n. 3. to grow over or upon. *Cels.*

SUPERINCÖBÖ (super & incubo), *as*, n. 2 1. to lie upon. *Liv.*

SUPERINCÖMBÖ (super & incubo), *is*, 3 *cübui*, n. 3. to lie down upon. *Ovid.*

SUPERINCRVATÖS (super & incurva- 3 tus), *a*, um, adj. bending over upon. *Apul.*

SUPERINDICTIÖ (superindico), *önis*, f. 3 and **SUPERINDICTUM**, *i*, n. an extra- ordinary duty or impost. *Cod. Just.*

SUPERINDUCÖ (super & induco), *is*, *xi*, 2 *ctum*, a. 3. to draw over. — Hence, *Superinductus*, *a*, um, drawn over. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, to mention afterwards or thereupon. *Tertull.*

SUPERINDUCTIVÖS, or **SUPERIN- 3 DUCTIVÖS**, *a*, um, adj. supposititious. *Tertull.*

SUPERINDUCTIÖ (super & inductio), 3 *önis*, f. that is inserted by writing it above the line written. *Pandect.*

SUPERINDUCTÖS, *a*, um, particip. from 2 superinduco.

SUPERINDUMENTUM (superinduo), *i*, n. 3 a cloak or other outer garment. *Tertull.*

SUPERINDÖ (super & induo), *is*, *üi*, 2 ätum, a. 3. to put on over the rest of one's clothes, ἐπεδύω. *Sueton.*

SUPERINDÖTÖS, *a*, um, particip. from 2 superinduo.

SUPERINFÖNDÖ (super & infundo), *is*, *ädi*, *äsum*, a. 3. to pour over or upon. *Cels.*

SUPERINFÖSÖS, *a*, um, particip. from su- perinfundo.

SUPERINGERÖ (super & ingero), *is*, *essi*, *estum*, a. 3. to lay or heap upon, ἐπισθέρω. *Plin. and Colum.* — Figur. *Tibull. ortus, h. e. to rise, shine.*

SUPERINJECTÖS, *a*, um, particip. from 2 superinjicio.

SUPERINJICIÖ (super & injicio), *is*, *ëci*, 2 jectum, a. 3. to lay or throw above, throw or cast over or upon, ἐπιβάλλω. *Virg. and Cels.*

SUPERINLIGO, } See *Superilligo*,
SUPERINLINO, } *Superillino*, *Super-*
SUPERINMINEO, } *perimmineo*, *Super-*
SUPERINMITTO, } *immitto*, *Superim-*
SUPERINPENDENS, } *pendens*, *Superim-*
SUPERINPONO, } *pono*.
SUPERINSIDEŌ (super & insideo), es, n.
 2. to sit or be upon or near. *Lucret.* 3,
 914. (Ed. *Creech*. reads *insidet insuper*.)
SUPERINSPICIŌ (super & inspicio), is,
 3 a. 3. to have the care of, to superintend.
Sidon.
SUPERINSTERNŌ (super & insterno), is,
 2 strāvī, strātum, a. 3. to strew, spread,
 or lay upon. *Liv*.
SUPERINSTILLŌ (super & instillo), as,
 3 a. 1. to drop upon. *Apic*.
SUPERINSTRATŌS, a, um, particip. from
superinsterno.
SUPERINSTREPŌ (super & instrepe), is,
 3 n. 3. to sound above. *Sil*.
SUPERINSTRUCTŌS, a, um, particip.
 2 from *superinstruo*.
SUPERINSTRUŌ (super & instruo), is,
 2 xi, ctum, a. 3. to build upon or over.
Cod. Just. — ¶ Also, to build or place
 over one another, place one above another.
Colum.
SUPERINSULTŌ (super & insulto), as, n.
 3 l. to leap about upon. *Claudian*.
SUPERINTEGŌ (super & intego), is, texi,
 2 ectum, a. 3. to cover over or above,
ἐπεκαλύπτω. *Plin*.
SUPERINTENDŌ (super & intendo), is,
 3 n. 3. to superintend, ἐπιτοκοῦν. *Augustin*.
SUPERINTENTŌR (superintendo), ōris,
 3 m. a superintendent, overseer. *Augustin*.
SUPERINTŌNŌ (super & intono), as, n.
 1. to sound over or above, ἐπιβροντᾶω.
Virg.
SUPERINVEHŌ (super & inveho), is, a.
 3 3. to carry over or above. *Avien*.
SUPERINVERGŌ (super & invergo), is,
 a. 3. to pour above or over. *Ovid*.
SUPERINUNDŌ (super & inundo), as, n.
 3 l. to overflow. *Tertull*.
SUPERINUNGŌ (super & inungo), is, a.
 2 3. to anoint or smear over, ἐξαλείφω.
Cels.
SUPERIOR. See *Superus*.
SUPERJUMENTARIŌS (super & jumen-
 tarius), ii, m. n. master mule-driver, di-
 rector of the drivers of beasts of burden.
Sueton.
SUPERIŌS. See *Superus*.
SUPERIABŌR (super & labor), ōris, dep.
 2 3. to glide or run over. *Senec*.
SUPERLACRYMŌ (super & lacrymo), as,
 2 a. 1. to weep over. *Colum*.
SUPERLATIŌ (superfero), ōnis, f. an ex-
 aggerating. *Cic*. veritatis, or, simply,
Auct. ad *Herem*. *Superlatio*, h. e. an hy-
 perbole, ὑπερθεσις, ὑπερβολή. — ¶ Also,
 a surname. *Val. Maz.* 6, 9, 12. (si
 lectio certa).
SUPERLATŌS, a, um, particip. from *super-*
fero.
SUPERLIMINARE (super & liminaris),
 3 is, n. the transom or lintel over a door,
ὑπερδύπον. *Plin.* 29, 26. (But Ed. *Hard*.
 reads *supero limine*.)
SUPERLINŌ (super & lino), is, lēvi,
 2 litum, a. 3. to daub or smear over, ἐπι-
 χρίω. *Plin*. — ¶ Also, to smear over
 with anything, besmear above. *Plin*.
SUPERLITIŌ (superlino), ōnis, f. a smear-
 ing over, ἐπίχρισις. *Marcell. Empir*.
SUPERLITŌS, a, um, particip. from *super-*
lino.
SUPERMANDŌ (super & mando), is, a.
 2 3. to chew or eat upon or after something
 else, ἐπιμασάσθαι. *Plin*.
SUPERMEŌ (super & meo), as, n. 1. to
 flow, run or glide over, ὑπερρέω. *Plin*.
SUPERMETIŌR (super & metior), īris,
 3 mensus sum, dep. 4. to mete out more
 copiously. *Tertull*.
SUPERMICŌ (super & mico), as, n. 1. to
 leap over, surpass, excel. *Senec*.
SUPERMITTŌ (super & mitto), is, misi,
 3 missum, a. 3. to pour or put over or
 upon, to put in afterwards, add. *Justin*.
aquam potioni.
SUPERMUNDIALIS (super & mundialis),
 3 e, adj. that is above the world, supersecu-
 lar. *Tertull*.
SUPERMUNYŌ (super & munio), is, a. 4.
 2 to fortify above. *Colum*.
SUPERNAS (supernus), ātis, adj. that is or
 comes from above, as, from the upper sea
 or the Adriatic. *Plin*. abies. — Hence,

Vitruv. *Supernas* (ventus), h. e. a wind
 between north-east and north.
SUPERNASCŌR (super & nascor), nascē-
 3 ris, nātus sum, 3. to grow above or over.
Cels. *Supernatis* ulceribus.
SUPERNATŌ (super & nato), as, āvi,
 2 ātum, n. 1. to swim above, or at the top,
ῥοατ, ἐπιτολάζω. *Colum*. Also, with
 a dat. *Apul*.
SUPERNATŌS, a, um, particip. from *su-*
2 pernascor.
SUPERNE (supernus), adv. from above,
 2 from on high, ἀνωθεν. *Liv*. — ¶ Also,
 above. *Horat.* and *Plin*. — ¶ Also,
 up, upwards. *Plin*. *tendere*.
SUPERNITAS (Id.), ātis, f. height, the
 3 highest. *Tertull*.
SUPERNŌ (super & no), as, n. 1. to swim
 3 above, or at the top. *Gell*.
SUPERNŌMINŌ (super & nomino), as, a.
 3 l. to surname. *Tertull*.
SUPERNUMERARIŌS (super & numera-
 3 rius), a, um, adj. supernumerary. *Veget*.
SUPERNŌS (super), a, um, adj. that is
 2 above, on high, upper, ὑπερεγος. *Plin*.
pars. *Horat.* *Tibur*, h. e. situated on the
 mountain. — Hence, above, celestial. *Ovid*.
SUPERŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātini, a. and n. 1.
INTRANS. to be above. — Hence, to project,
 come forth. *Plaut.* *Sol* *superabate mari*.
Virg. *Superant capite et cervicibus*
altis. — Also, to be superior, have su-
 periority, prevail. *Ces*. *Virtute nostri*
militis facile superabant. *Nep*. *Quum*
videret hostes superare equitatu. Al-
 so, figur. to have superiority, prevail.
Plin. *Ep*. *Superavit morbus*. *Liv*. *Tau-*
tum superantibus malis, h. e. prepon-
 derating. Also, to abound, be very fre-
 quent, superfluous or redundant. *Cic*.
Partem superare mendosum est. *Id*.
De eo, quod ipsis superat. *Sallust*.
Divitiæ superant. *Liv*. *Quum otium*
superat. *Id*. *Superante multitudine*.
 Also, to remain, be left. *Horat*. *Quid*
superat? *Liv*. *Aliquot horis die supe-*
rante. Hence, *Ces*. *Superare vita*,
 h. e. to survive, outlive, ἐπιβιόω. Also,
 without vita, with a dat. *Virg*. *captæ*
urbi. Also, to be still alive. *Virg*. *Su-*
peratne et vescitur aura? — Also, to be
 easy, to be practicable. *Cal.* in *Cic*. *Ep*.
 ad *Div*. 8, 5. *Et quam hoc Cæsari supe-*
ret. — ¶ *TRANSITIVE*. to pass, come,
 go, ride, swim, &c. over. *Ces*. *ripas*
fluminis. *Liv*. *Alpes*. *Cic*. *regio-*
nem. *Ovid*. *retia saltu*, h. e. to leap
 over. *Virg*. *aliquid ascensu*, h. e. to
 climb, mount, ascend. Hence, figur. to
 surmount, overcome, endure. *Virg*. *cas-*
us. *Ces*. *omnia*, h. e. cold, storms, &c.
 Also, to be greater, to surpass, exceed.
Varr. *Ne sumptus fructum superet*.
 — ¶ Also, to pass, go, run, ride, swim,
 &c. by. *Liv*. *promontorium*. *Nepos*.
Eubæam, double. *Virg*. *fontem Tina-*
vi, to weather. *Liv*. *insidias*. — Also,
 to surpass, exceed, excel, outdo, outreach. *Cic*.
omnes in re. *Id*. *aliquem doctrina*. *Liv*.
omnes scelere. — Also, to come before
 or earlier. *Cic*. *Epistolam fama esset*
superatura. — Also, to conquer, over-
 come, vanquish, subdue, νικᾶω. *Ces*.
hostem prelio. *Nepos*. *Asiam bello*.
SUPERŌBRŌ (super & obruo), is, ui,
 3 ūtum, a. 3. to cover above, ὑπερχωννῶ.
Propert. *aliquem*.
SUPERŌBRŪTŌS, a, um. 3 See *Superobruo*.
SUPERŌCCIDŌ (super & occido), is, n. 3.
 3 to set immediately after. *Macrob*. *Luna*
soli superoccidens.
SUPERPENDENS (super & pendens), tis,
 2 adj. overhanging. *Liv*. *saxum*.
SUPERPINGŌ (super & pingo), is, nxi,
 3 ctum, a. 3. to paint above or over, ὑπερ-
 γράφω. *Avien*. and *Sidon*.
SUPERPLAUDŌ (super & plando), is, n.
 3 3. to flap the wings over. *Solin*.
SUPERPONDĪUM (super & pondus), ii, n.
 3 an overweight, ἐπίμετρον. *Apul*.
SUPERPŌNŌ (super & pono), is, ōni,
 2 ōsitum, is, a. 3. to place, lay or put over
 or upon, ὑπερίδμη. *Lic*. *Superposi-*
tum capiti decus. *Ovid*. *manum*. *Colum*.
vitis brachia jugo. — ¶ Also,
 to place over in situation. *Colum*. *villam*
profluenti. *Plin*. *Galatia superposita*,
 h. e. lies above. — Also, to place before.
Senec. *huic aliud genus*. — ¶ Also, to
 place after, postpone. *Quintil*. *Leviori-*
bus superponenda sunt

SUPERPŌSITIŌ (superpono), ōnis, f. the
 2 paroxysm of a disease, παροξυσμός. *Cal*.
Aurel.
SUPERPŌSITŌS, a, um, particip. from
 2 superpono.
SUPERQUAM. See *Super*.
SUPERQUARTŌS (super & quartus), a,
 3 um, adj. *Marc*. *Cap*. *numerus*, h. e. one
 and a quarter, expressing the ratio 5:4.
SUPERQUATIŌ (super & quatio), is, a. 3.
 3 to shake above. *Avien*.
SUPERQUINTŌS (super & quintus), a,
 3 um, adj. *Marc*. *Cap*. *numerus*, h. e. one
 and a fifth, expressing the ratio of 6:5.
SUPERRADŌ (super & rado), is, si, sum,
 2 a. 3. to scrape above. *Plin*.
SUPERRIMŌS, a, um, superlat. of *super-*
rus. *Varr*.
SUPERRŪŌ (super & ruo), is, n. 3. to rush
 3 or fall upon anything. *Apul*.
SUPERŌSAPIŌ (super & sapio), is, n. 3.
 3 to have a very good taste. *Tertull*.
SUPERSCANDŌ (super & scando), is, a.
 2 3. to step or climb arer, ὑπερβαίνω. *Liv*.
corpore. — *Superscendo* occurs, also,
 instead of it. *Colum*.
SUPERSCRIBŌ (super & scribo), is, psi,
 2 ptum, a. 3. to write upon or over, write
 above, superscribe, ἐνυγράφω. *Gell*.
SUPERSCRIPTŌS, a, um, particip. from
superscribo.
SUPERSEDEŌ (super & sedeo), es, sēdi,
 sessum, a. 2. to sit upon or above any
 thing, ἐπικαθίζομαι. *Sueton*. *elephanto*.
 Also, with an accusat. *Apul*. *ansam*.
 — ¶ Also, to omit doing a thing, for-
 bear, let pass, leave off, give over, cease,
 desist. With an ablat. *Cic*. *Supersedere*
labore. Sometimes, though rarely,
 with an accusat. *Gell*. *operam*. Hence,
Auct. ad *Herem*. *Ille causa est supe-*
sedenda. Also, with a dat. *Auct*.
B. Afric. *pugnæ*. Also, with an infin.
 h. e. I spare myself the trouble of doing
 any thing, need not, omit, will not; as,
Liv. *loqui*.
SUPERSEMINATŌR (supersemino), ōris,
 3 m. one who sows upon or in addition to.
Tertull.
SUPERSEMINŌ (super & semino), as,
 3 āvi, ātum, a. 1. to sow upon, over or
 in addition to, ἐπισπείρω. *Hieronym*.
SUPERSESSŌS, a, um, particip. from *su-*
2 persedeo.
SUPERSIDŌ (super & sideo), is, n. 3. to
 2 remain. *Marc*. *Cap*.
SUPERŌSILIŌ (super & salio), is, a. 4. to
 2 leap upon. *Colum*.
SUPERŌSISTŌ (super & sisto), is, stīti,
 3 stitum, a. 3. to place one's self upon,
 step upon. *Apul*.
SUPERSPERGŌ (super & spargo), is, si,
 3 sum, a. 3. to strew over, hestreo, ἐπιπᾶσ-
 σω. *Solin*.
SUPERSPERSŌS, a, um, particip. from
 3 superspergo.
SUPERSTAGNŌ (super & stagno), as, n.
 2 l. to overflow, become standing water,
ἐπιλιμνάζω. *Tacit*.
SUPERSTATŌMINŌ (super & statumino),
 3 as, a. 1. to place or fix any thing upon
 another as a support. *Pallad*.
SUPERSTERNŌ (super & sterno), is, strā-
 2 vi, strātum, a. 3. to strew, spread upon
 or cover over, ὑποστρώννυμι. *Colum*.
SUPERSTES (supersto), itis, adj. that stands
 by when a thing is done, that is present at
 a thing, a witness. *Plaut*. *ap*. *Fest*. *Nemo*
hic adest superstes. *Cic*. (from an old
 legal form) *Enis utrisque superstibus*
presentibus, h. e. testibus. — ¶ Also,
 surviving, outliving, περὶλειπός, περι-
 γινόμενος. *Terent*. and *Ovid*. *alicui*.
 Also, with a gent. *Cic*. *Liv*, and
Tacit. (In *Cic* the construction with a
 gen. occurs only once, but is the usual
 form in *Liv*. and *Tacit*.) — Hence, *Se-*
nec. *sibi*, h. e. one outliving himself, who
 has lived long enough, or is wearied of
 life. *Tacit*. *Fauci non modo alio-*
rum, sed etiam nostri superstites,
 h. e. ourselves spiritually dead. *Liv*.
glorie suæ, h. e. that outlives his fame.
 — Hence, remaining, left. *Martial*.
 — ¶ Also, living long. *Terent*. *De-*
os quæso, ut sit superstes. — *Figur*.
Lucan. *Superstite Roma*, h. e. lasting
 long, or, remaining.
SUPERSTILLŌ (super & stillo), as, a. 1.
 3 to pour upon drop by drop. *Apic*.
SUPERSTITIŌ (superstes), ōnis, f. super-

stition. Cic. anilis. Tacit. Superstitio infectus. — ¶ Also, religion, holiness, sanctity, religious duty. Cic. Superstitione liberari, h. e. religion, worship of the gods. Justin. templi, h. e. sanctity. Senec. virtutis, h. e. religious reverence. — Particularly, false religion. Sueton. — ¶ Also, an oath. Virg. — ¶ Cic. Nat. Deor. 1, 42. post init. makes this distinction; Superstitio est, in qua timor inanis deorum, religio quæ deorum cultu pio continetur.

SUPERSTITIOSĒ (superstitiosus), adv. superstitiously. Cic. — ¶ Also, too scrupulously, too nicely or exactly. Quintil. inhære.

SUPERSTITIOSUS (superstitio), a, um, adj. prophetic, a diviner, prophet, prophetic. Acc. ap. Cic. vox. Plant. homo. Id. Si ista superstitiosa aut hariola est. — ¶ Also, superstitious. Cic. philosophi. Tertull. Seculum superstitiosissimum. Cic. Nimum superstitiosum esse. — ¶ Also, religious. Cic. Nimum superstitiosum esse. (See above.)

SUPERSTITIO (superstes), as, a. and n. 1. 3 Trans. to preserve, keep safe. Enn. — ¶ Intrans. to remain, to be in abundance. Plant. milii.

SUPERSTO (super & sto), as, n. 1. to 2 stand over or upon, ἐπίστημι. With a dat. Liv. corporibus. Id. turribus. Sueton. columnæ. Also, with an accusat. Ovid. Ossa superstant volucres.

SUPERSTRATUS, particip. from super-2 sterno.

SUPERSTRICŦUS, a, um, particip. from 3 superstringo.

SUPERSTRINGO (super & stringo), is, 3 inxi, ictum, a. 3. to bind or draw together, above, or over. Sidon. latera balteis.

SUPERSTRUO (super & struo), is, ūxi, 2 ūctum, a. 3. to build up, upon or over, superstruct, ἐπικοδοῦν. Tacit. Figur. Quintil. Quicquid superstruxeris, corruet.

SUPERSUM (super & sum), es, fūi, esse, 2 to remain, be left behind, exist still, περὶ εἶμι, περὶ ἵκωμαι. Cæs. Multum ætatis supererat. Cic. Nulli supersint de inimicis. Id. Tantum civium superfutura. Plin. Ep. Superest, ut, h. e. it still remains that. Hence, Cic. Quod superest, h. e. as for the rest, as to what remains. Virg. Quod superest, h. e. the rest, remainder. — Also, in general, to remain. Liv. Quod gerendis rebus superesset. Cic. Qui superfuere. — Also, to remain to be done. Nepos. Non multum superesse munitionis. — Also, to remain, to be still present, exist still. Liv. Deos non superesse. Virg. Modo vita supersit, h. e. if life be but granted to me, if I do but live. — Also, to survive, outlive. Liv. patri. — ¶ Also, to be in abundance, be over and above, abound, be in great plenty. Terent. Tanta res erat et supererat. Id. Quia superest. Cic. Verba mihi superesse. Ovid. Pama Jovi superest. — ¶ Also, to be superfluous, unnecessary, redundant, too much. Cic. Neque absit quicquam, neque supersit. Tacit. Urbis quæ domui supererant, h. e. what remained of the city after the building of the palace. — ¶ Also, to be present, to be. August. ap. Sueton. Cunctari enim se, ne, si superesset, eriperet legibus reum. Cels. Quamdiu supererunt vires. — Hence, to serve any one by his presence, particularly of advocates. August. ap. Sueton. Aug. 56. alicui. (But Gell. 1, 62, finds fault with this expression.) — ¶ Also, to be above or over any thing, to project. Val. Flacc. — Hence, figur. to be equal to, to bear, endure. Virg. labori. — ¶ Also, to have abundance of any thing, be amply provided, to excel. Cic. ap. Gell. — ¶ This verb is also found separated. Nep. Nihil erat super. — ¶ Pandect. Superfore, for superfuturum esse. — ¶ Restare points to a remainder: Superstare, to a being over and above.

SUPERTECTUS, a, um, particip. from 2 supertego.

SUPERTEGO (super & tego), is, xi, ctum, 2 a. 3. to cover above or from above. Colum. — Also, in general, to cover, as, with a garment. Apul. — ¶ Also, to cover over, put as a covering upon. Veget.

SUPERTERRENUS (super & terrenus), a, 3 nm, adj. that is above the earth. Tertull.

SUPERTERTIUS (super & tertius), a, um, 3 adj. Marrian. Capell. numerus, h. e. one and a third, denoting the ratio 4:3.

SUPERTRAHO (super & traho), is, a. 3. 2 to draw one thing over another. Plin.

SUPERVACANĒUS (supervaco), a, um, adj. that is over and above what is necessary, and consequently not absolutely necessary, above what is usual or ordinary, περιττός. Cato. vasa, h. e. vessels which one does not use at present, but which can be used if occasion requires. Cic. opus, h. e. done at leisure hours. — ¶ Also, superfluous, needless, useless. Cic. literæ.

SUPERVACUO (super & vaco), as, n. 1. to 3 be superfluous. Gell.

SUPERVACUĒ (supervacuus), adv. super-3 fluously. Tertull.

SUPERVACUO, for Supervacue. See Super-2 vacuus.

SUPERVACUUS (super & vacuus), a, um, 2 adj. superfluous, needless, useless, vain, idle, unprofitable, answering no end or purpose, περιττός, κενός. Horat., Colum. and Quintil. — Hence, Senec. In supervacuū, or, Plin. Supervacuū, or, Liv. Ex supervacuū, h. e. superfluously, in vain, uselessly, unnecessarily.

SUPERVADO (super & vado), is, n. 3. to 2 go, climb, or pass over, surmount, ἐπεβαίω. Liv. ruinas.

SUPERVAGOR (super & vago), āris, 2 ātus sum, dep. 1. to wander too far, extend itself overmuch, spread superfluously, ἐπεπεριπατέω. Colum.

SUPERVECTOR (super & vector), āris, 3 dep. 1. to pass over, fly over, hover over. Tertull.

SUPERVECTUS, a, um, particip. from superveho.

SUPERVEHO (super & veho), is, vi, ctum, 2 a. 3. to carry over, or beyond, ἐπεφάτω. — Hence, Superveli, to ride, &c. over. Liv. promontorio.

SUPERVENIO (super & venio), is, ēni, 2 entum, a. 4. to come over or upon, ἐπέρχομαι. Horat. Unda supervenit undam. Ovid. Crura loquentis terra supervenit, h. e. came over, covered them. Colum. jugina. — Hence, of the copulation of animals, to cover. Colum. — ¶ Also, to come upon suddenly, come unexpectedly or unlooked for, surprise. Liv. munitionibus. Id. huic latitia. Justin. securis et latis, h. e. to attack suddenly and unexpectedly, surprise. — Also, in general, to come to, be added or joined to. Cels. Ulcus ulceri supervenit. Liv. Legati superveniunt. Id. Signa legionum supervenerunt, h. e. came to their help. — ¶ Also, to exceed. Colum. quintam lunam, h. e. transcendere, last longer. — Hence, to surpass, excel. Stat.

SUPERVENTOR (supervenio), ōris, m. 3 that comes over or to a place. — Hence, Ammian. Superventores, h. e. a kind of soldiers that were perhaps used for sudden and unexpected attacks, a surprise, &c. See Præventor.

SUPERVENTUS (Id.), us, m. a coming up or upon; a coming on a sudden; an unexpected arrival, ἐπείνομις. Tacit. — ¶ Also, a surprise. Veget.

SUPERVINCŌ (super & vinco), is, a. 3. 3 to overcome, vanquish, conquer. Tertull.

SUPERVIVO (super & vivo), is, xi, ctum, 2 n. 3. to survive, περιβίω. Justin. alicui. Plin. Ep. gloriæ suæ, h. e. to live in the greatest glory.

SUPERVINCTIO (superungo), ōis, f. an 3 anointing or smearing over. Cal. Aurel.

SUPERVINCTUS, a, um. See Super-2 ungo.

SUPERVINDO (super & undo), as, a. 1. 3 to overflow. Figur. Paulin. Nolan. Superundat gratia.

SUPERUNGO (super & ungo), is, unxi, 2 unctum, a. 3. to anoint or smear over, ἐπαλείφω. Cels. and Scrib. Larg.

SUPERVOLITO (super & volito), as, n. 1. to fly frequently over, ἐπιπταί. Virg. tecta.

SUPERVOLŌ (super & volo), as, n. 1. to 2 fly over, ἐπεπταί. Ovid. orbem. Plin. Supervolantes alte alites. Virg. Supervolat hasta.

SUPERVOLVO (super & volvo), is, volvi, 2 vōlūtum, a. 3. to roll over, ἐπικυλίδω. Avien.

SUPERVOLUTUS, a, um, particip. from supervolve.

SUPERURGEŌ (super & urgeo), es, n. 2. 2 to press from above. Tacit.

SUPERUS, or, though rarely, **SUPER** (from adv. super), a, um, adj. Compar. Superior. Superius, Supremus, and Summus. — I. Posit. Superus, or Super, a, um, that is above, upper, above, higher. Plant. limen. Cic. Super inferque vicinus. Id. Res superæ. Id. Mare superum, h. e. the upper sea, the Adriatic (in opposition to mare inferum, h. e. the Etrurian or Tuscan sea). Plant. Superi dii, h. e. the celestial gods. (They are, also, simply called Superi.) Virg. Also, of the things on the earth. Id. Superis ab oris, h. e. from the upper world. Ovid. and Virg. Superas auras, h. e. the upper world (in distinction from the lower regions.) — Hence, Superi, the upper world, men upon earth, in opposition to the under world. Virg. Ad superos fletu. Vellet. Apud superos. — Also, the living, as opposed to the departed. Val. Flacc. — Hence, Superum, subst. a height. Plant. De supero, h. e. from above, from on high. — Hence, ablat. Supera, sc. parte, or, more frequently, contr. Supra, adv. and prepos. (See Supra.) — II. Compar. Superior, neut. Superius, upper, with reference to any thing lower. Cæs. pars collis. Cic. domus. Id. scriptura. Locutus, an upper place, or one higher than another; as, Cic. Verr. 2, 42. De loco superiore dicere, h. e. from a tribunal, as a prætor. Id. 1, 5. De loco superiore agere, h. e. from the rostra. Cic. ad Div. 3, 8. Ex superiore loco, h. e. the tribunal of a governor. — Also, any height or eminence, as a hill. Cæs. B. G. 2, 23. Ex loco superiore. — ¶ Hence, with regard to time, past, gone by, former, above, last, first; older, more advanced in age. Cic. annus. Id. nox, h. e. the night before. Id. vita. Id. facinus. Id. tempora. Nep. crudelitas. Plin. genus, h. e. first mentioned. Cæs. Omnes ætatis superiores, h. e. of advanced age. Cic. Africanus superior, h. e. the elder, that lived before the other or younger Africanus. So, also, Nep. Dionysius. Cic. Superiorum ætas, h. e. ætas hominum qui ante nos vixere. — ¶ Also, superior in power, authority, rank, &c. more distinguished, excellent or noble, higher, excelling others, more important, &c. Cic. Honoris gradu superior. Id. Superior contra improbos. Id. Populus superior factus, h. e. gained the superiority. Cæs. Superiores habebantur, h. e. as superior or as people in superior circumstances. Cic. Loco, fortuna, fama superiores, h. e. superior or more distinguished. Id. Superioribus invidetur, h. e. superiors. Varr. Superior ætate, h. e. older, more advanced in age. — Hence, in war, a conqueror, vanquisher. Nep. Discessit superior, h. e. came off victorious. Cæs. Nostri superiores fuerint, h. e. conquered. — III. The superl. Superrimus is mentioned by Varr. L. L. 6, 3. — ¶ Another form of the superl. is SUPREMUS, a, um, highest, uppermost, utmost, topmost. Virg. montes. But this may also mean the tops, summits, highest parts of the mountains. — ¶ Hence, the highest, chief, supreme. Plant. Jupiter. — ¶ Also, the highest, greatest, extreme, worst. Virg. macies. Cic. supplicium. — ¶ Also, the last, latest, extreme, final. Virg. nox. Ovid. Mannum supremam imponere, h. e. to put the last hand to. Plin. Supremis suis annis, h. e. in his last years. — Supremus, a, um, is also used for pars suprema. Colum. Nocte suprema, h. e. at the end of the night. Horat. Sole supremo, h. e. occidentale. — Supremus, a, um, means especially last with regard to life, or when death is spoken of. Cic. dies, h. e. the last day, the day of one's death. Titull. hora, h. e. the last hour, the hour of one's death. Virg. honor, h. e. the last honors of a funeral with ceremonies. Ovid. ignes, h. e. funeral pile. Id. tori, h. e. biers. Id. Vocat ore supremo, h. e. with a dying mouth, or before his death. Quintil. judicia, h. e. a last will or testament. So, also, Martial.

tabulae. *Plin. Ep. tituli, h. e. epitaphs.* *Sueton. cura, h. e. the last, before his death.* *Virg. sors Trojæ, h. e. destruction, overthrow.* — Hence, **Supremum**, the last, the end. *Virg. Ventum ad supremum est.* — Hence, **Suprema**, ruin, the end of life, death. *Ovid. and Tacit. Also, a last will, testament.* *Tacit. Also, that which remains after a corpse has been burnt; bones, ashes, relics.* *Ammian. Also, the last honors paid to a corpse; burial and other ceremonies.* *Virg. and Tacit.* — ¶ Another form of the superl. is **SUMMUS**, a, um, highest, topmost, uppermost. *Cæs. jugum montis.* *Summus, a, um,* is particularly frequently used for *Summa pars.* *Cic. Summa urbs, h. e. summa pars urbis, the highest part of the city.* *Id. In summa sacra via, h. e. at the top of the.* *Cic. Ad summam aquam, h. e. to the surface of the water.* *Virg. Summa ab unda, h. e. from the surface of the waves.* Hence, **Summum**, the uppermost part of a thing, its top or summit, the greatest height of a thing, the height. *Cic. A summo, h. e. from above or at the top.* *Cæs. Ad summum.* *Plin. Ep. Sunt in summo, h. e. at the highest top.* A **summo** (mascul.) may also denote from the highest or first. *Cic. Senect. Id.* — ¶ Hence, **Summus**, a, um, last, extreme. *Virg. dies.* *Cic. senectus.* *Quintil. Summam manum imponere, h. e. to put the last hand to.* Hence, **Summum**, the last. *Vorr. diei, h. e. the end, the evening.* *Cic. Ad summum, or summum, se. ad, h. e. at most, at the utmost, at the furthest.* **Summum** denotes, also, at last, for the last time. *Auct. Consol. ad Liv.* Hence, **Summo**, ablat. at last, at the end, lastly. *Quintil.* — **Summus** for **summa pars**, the extreme part. *Quintil. Summi digiti, the tips of the toes.* — ¶ **Summus**, a, um, figur. the highest, h. e. the greatest, or very great, in a good or bad sense. *Cic. hiems, the height of winter.* *Nep. paupertas, h. e. extreme.* *Id. periculum.* *Cic. prudentia, h. e. consummate.* *Id. Summo jure, h. e. with all the rigor of the law.* *Id. Summo studio, h. e. with the greatest zeal.* *Id. pecunia, h. e. very much money.* *Id. imperator.* *Terent. Summus amicus meus.* *Cic. vir, h. e. a very great man.* *Sallust. scelus.* *Cic. Summum bonum.* Hence, **plur. Summa**, the greatest, most important things, or, very great, very important things. *Cic. Concedunt in uno Cn. Pompeii summa esse omnia, h. e. all these good qualities in the highest degree.* *Id. In quo omnia summa sunt, h. e. in whom all the highest qualities are found.* *Id. Omnia summa facere, h. e. to bestow the greatest pains or attention, to do the utmost in one's power.* — Also, highest, h. e. most important, most critical, very important, very critical or hazardous. *Cic. tempus reipublicæ, h. e. a critical juncture or important period.* *Virg. res, h. e. a very important thing, a chief point.* *Nep. De summis rebus dicicare, h. e. for one's all.* (But this may also mean *supreme power, chief command.*) *Summu res* denotes, also, the main point, that upon which the whole of any thing depends, the welfare of any thing. **Summa res publica**, the good or welfare of the state; as, *Cic. Ad summam reipublicam pertinere.* Also, the highest welfare of the state; as, *Cic. Summa respublica tentatur.* — ¶ Also, whole or general. *existimatio hominis, the whole credit of a man, his honor or reputation generally.* *salus reipublicæ, the whole welfare or safety of the state, or the safety or welfare of the state in general.* — Hence, **Summa res**, the whole matter or concern, or matter or concern in general. *Virg. Quo res summa loco? h. e. how is it with the whole? how is it with the state?* Also, the whole power. *Justin. Summæ rei aliquem preponere, h. e. to intrust him with the highest authority or chief command.* — Hence, **Summa respublica**, the whole welfare, safety or interest of the state, or, the welfare of the whole state. *Liv. Cuiquam summam reipublicam permitti, h. e. the whole state or the welfare of the whole state.* *Cic. De summa republica fieri, h. e. the whole state, the state in general, or the welfare of the state.* — ¶ See, also, **Summa**, a.

SUPINALIS (supinus). *Jupiter is so called, because he can throw backwards and destroy every thing.* *Augustin.* **SUPINATIO** (supino), *ōnis, f. a bending back.* *Cal. Aurel. stomachi, h. e. when it does not retain food.* **SUPINE** (supinus), adv. lying backwards. 2 Hence, carelessly, supinely. *Senec.* **SUPINITAS** (Id.), *ātis, f. a bending backwards.* *Quintil.* — ¶ **Figur. Solin. insula, h. e. flatness.** **SUPINŌ** (Id.), as, *āvi, ātum, a. l. to bend* 2 or lay backwards, place in a supine posture, lay a person on his back, *ὑπτίω.* *Stat. juvenem in terga.* *Virg. Supinatus, a, um.* *Quintil. manus.* *Horat. Supinor nasum, h. e. I turn up my nose.* — ¶ Also, to turn round, turn up. *Virg. glebas, se. with a mattock.* — Hence, to plough. *Stat.* — ¶ Also, to raise, lift up. *Stat. Supinantur devexa, h. e. rose, were seen.* **SUPINŌS** (ὑπτίος), a, um, adj. backwards, bent backwards, lying on the back, supine. *Cic. motus corporis.* *Horat. Sterit supinus.* *Cic. os. Liv. Manus supinas tendere.* *Plin. Supini cubitus, h. e. a lying on the back.* — ¶ Also, going, rising, stretched upwards. *Plin. cornua.* *Id. falx. Martial. palmes.* *Liv. jactus, h. e. a throwing up.* *Plin. In supinum, h. e. upwards.* *Id. Supinor tonsura.* *Horat. Tibur, h. e. situate on the declivity of a hill.* — ¶ Also, extending, flat, even, level. *Plin. mare.* Also, simply, lying. *Juvencal. Pater excitat de media nocte supinum (se. in lecto) juvenem, h. e. sleeping.* *Plin. vinemia.* — ¶ Also, indolent, careless, negligent, supine. *Quint. Otiosi et supini.* *Catull. animum.* *Juvencal. Mæcenæ.* — ¶ Also, going back, backward, retrograde. *Ovid. Flumina in fontes cursu reditura supino.* (But this may also be rendered *upwards.*) *Lucret. Sursum supina reverti.* *Martial. carmen, h. e. that can be read backwards.* — ¶ Also, of a gentle ascent, gently sloping, slanting, oblique, inclined, steep. *Liv. vallis.* *Virg. collis.* — ¶ Also, easy, commodious. *Plin. cathedra, h. e. a lounge chair, an easy chair.* — ¶ Also, proud. *Martial.* — ¶ In grammar, **Supinum**, se. verbum, the supine. *Prisc.* **SUPPACTUS**, and **SUPPACTUS**, a, um, 2 particip. from suppingo. **SUPPĀLPŌ**, or **SUPPĀLPŌ**, same as **Sup-3 palpor.** *Symmach.* **SUPPĀLPŌR**, and **SUPPĀLPŌR** (sub & 3 palpor), *āris, dep. l. to stroke, wheedle, cajole, caress, coax.* *Plant.* **SUPPĀR**, and **SUPPĀR** (sub & par), *āris*, adj. nearly equal, contemporary, *ἴστρος.* Also, in general, equal. *Cic. alicui.* — ¶ Also, agreeing, accordant. *Apul.* **SUPPARASTŌR**, and **SUPPARASTŌR** 3 (sub & parasitor), *āris, dep. l. to flatter, fawn like a parasite, ὑποπαριστρεύω.* *Plant. alicui.* **SUPPARŌ**, and **SUPPARŌ** (sub & paro), 3 as, a. l. to adjust, fit. *Tertull.* **SUPPARŌ** (sub & par), as, a. l. to make 3 equal or like. *Tertull.* **SUPPARUM**, i, n. and **SUPPARŌS** (unc.), i, m. a kind of garment worn by men. *Varr.* — Also, a kind of garment worn by women. *Plant.* — ¶ Also, a sail fastened to the highest part of the mast, a topsail. *Senec. and Stat.* **SUPPEDANEUM**, or **SUPPEDANEUM** 3 (sub & pedaneus), i, n. a footstool, *ὑποπόδιον.* *Lactant.* **SUPPEDITATIO**, or **SUPPEDITATIO** 1 (suppedito), *ōnis, f. a supplying; plenty, abundance, store, affluence, or rather, exuberance.* *Cic. bonorum.* **SUPPEDITŌ**, and **SUPPEDITŌ** (from suppeto, for suppetito), as, *āvi, ātum, n.* and a. l. **INTRANS.** to be in store, be enough or sufficient, abound. *Plant. Gaudium gaudiis suppeditat.* *Liv. multitudo.* *Cic. Ne chartam quidem suppeditare.* Also, *inappersonally.* *Terent. Ut tuo amori suppeditari possit, h. e. that there may be money enough to carry on your amour.* — Also, to be at hand, exist, be. *Liv. Nec consilium nec ratio suppeditat.* Hence, *Vita mihi suppeditat, I still have my life, I still live; as, Cic. Cui si vita suppeditasset, h. e. if he had lived.* *Tacit. Quod si vita suppeditet,*

h. e. if I remain alive. — **Suppeditat**, one can readily or easily; as, *Lucret. dicere.* — Also, to be sufficient, to suffice, *ἐπαρκεῖν.* *Cic. ad cultum.* — Also, to be fit for any thing, to be a match for, to be equal to. *Plant. labori.* *Cic. Omissis his rebus omnibus, quibus nos suppeditamus.* — ¶ Also, to have an abundance, abound in. *Cic. Omissis his rebus omnibus, quibus nos suppeditamus, ille eget.* (See the preceding passage.) — ¶ **TRANSITIVE.** to furnish, afford, supply, give, procure, *ἐπαρκέω.* *Cic. alicui frumentum.* *Id. cibos.* *Id. Demus suppeditat mihi hortorum amœnitatem, serres me instead of a garden.* *Auct. ad Her. otium studio, h. e. to devote to.* *Id. alicui ingenium suum, h. e. to devote his talents to the service of any one.* — Also, absolutely, to assist, aid. *Cic. alicui.* *Terent. alicui sumptibus.* **SUPPEDŌ**, and **SUPPEDŌ** (sub & pedo), is, n. 3. h. e. paululum pedere, or pedere ad, &c. *Cic.* **SUPPENDEŌ**, and **SUPPENDEŌ** (sub & pendeo), es, n. 2. to hang down, to hang under or below. *Colum.* **SUPPERNŌ**, or **SUPPERNŌ** (sub & perna), as, *āvi, ātum, a. l. to break one's hip, to lacerate.* *Fest.* — Hence, *Catull. Alnus supernata securi, h. e. cut or hewn down.* **SUPPERTURBŌ**, and **SUPPERTURBŌ** 3 (sub & perturbo), as, a. l. to disturb or alarm a little. *Senec. Apocol.* (But *Ed Lips. reads superturbatur.*) **SUPPES**, and **SUPPES** (sub & pes), *ēdis*, 3 h. e. qui supinis est pedibus. *Petron.* **SUPPETIÆ**, and **SUPPETIÆ** (suppeto), 2 *ārum, f. aid, help, succor, assistance, βοήθεια, ἐπικουρία.* It is generally found in the nominat. and accusat. only. *Plant. Suppetias.* *Id. Suppetias ferre, or afferre, h. e. to render assistance, assist, help.* — **Suppetias** is frequently used for *ad suppetias.* *Plant. Alicui suppetias advenire, or, Auct. B. Afr. venire, or, Id. proficisci, or, Id. ire, or, Id. occurrere, h. e. to come to any one's assistance.* *Auct. B. Afr. Milites suppetias mittere, h. e. to send to any one's assistance.* **SUPPETIATES**, or **SUPPETIATES** (sup-1 peto), us, m. help, assistance. *Apul.* **SUPPETIŌR**, or **SUPPETIŌR** (suppetia-), 1 *āris, ātus sum, dep. l. to come to one's help, to aid, help, succor, ἀνέχομαι.* *Apul. alicui.* **SUPPETŌ**, and **SUPPETŌ** (sub & peto), is, ivi and ii, itum, a. 3. to go or come to. Hence, to occur, suggest itself to one, come into one's mind. *Cic. Crimina mihi suppetunt.* — ¶ Also, to be at hand or in store, to be. *Cic. Mihi nihil suppetit præter voluntatem, h. e. I have nothing but, &c.* Hence, *Cic. Vita mihi suppetit, h. e. I am still alive.* — ¶ Also, to be equal, to equal. *Plant. Utinam quæ dicis, dictis facta suppetant, h. e. I wish you may be as good as your word.* — Hence, to be equal, to be sufficient. *Cic. Ut sumptibus copie suppetant.* — Also, to give or afford a sufficiency or enough. *Horat. doloribus novis.* — ¶ Also, to ask in another's name. *Pandect.* **SUPPILATŌR**, and **SUPPILATŌR** (sup-3 pilo), *ōris, m. properly, one that plucks out the hair.* Hence, a plunderer. *Laber.* (Others read *suppilatores.*) **SUPPILŌ**, and **SUPPILŌ** (sub & pilus), 3 as, *āvi, ātum, a. l. to steal craftily, or underhand, pilfer, purloin, filch, ὑπερκαυδοῦμαι.* *Plant.* — ¶ Also, to rob, strip, pilloge. *Plant.* **SUPPINGŌ**, or **SUPPINGŌ** (sub & pangŏ), is, *pēgi, pactum, a. 3. to fasten under.* *Plant.* — ¶ Also, to cuse or cover below. *Plant.* **SUPPINGŌ**, or **SUPPINGŌ** (sub & pingŏ), 3 is, *pinxi, pictum, a. 3. to paint.* *Avien.* **SUPPINGŪS.** See *Sabpinguis.* 2 **SUPPLANTŌ**, and **SUPPLANTŌ** (sub & planto), as, *āvi, ātum, a. l. to trip up one's heels, make to fall, ὑποκαλεῖν.* *Cic. aliquem.* — ¶ Hence, to throw down. *Plin. nvas.* *Id. vitem in terram, or, simply, Colum. vitem, h. e. to set in the earth.* — ¶ Also, to throw to the ground, tear down. *Plin. fulturas.* — ¶ *Pers. verba palato, h. e. to*

isp, mince, fritter. — ¶ Also, to overthrow, overthrow, throw to the ground. *Cic. aliquem.* (See above.) *Figur. Quintil. decl. iudicium, h. e. evertere, labefactare.*

SUPPLAUDĒ, or SUPPLŌDŌ (sub & plaud-1 do, or plodo), is, si, sum, a. and n. 3. *INTRANS.* to applaud. In this signification, supplauds only is used. *Tertull.* — ¶ *TRANS.* to stamp. *Cic. pedem, h. e. with the foot.* In this sense, supplodo is used. — Also, to tread under foot, destroy. *Macrobi. Supplodere calumnia.*

SUPPLAUSTŌ, or SUPPLŌSŌ (supplaud-0, or supplodo), ōnis, f. a stamping with the feet. *Cic. Nihil nisi supplusionem pedis imitatus.*

SUPPLEMENTUM, or SUPPLEMENTUM (suppleo), i, n. that with which any thing empty or wanting is filled up or supplied, a supply, filling up, supplement, *πληρομα*, as, supplies, reinforcements, recruits. *Cic. Scribere supplementum legionibus, h. e. to recruit. Cas. Pars supple-menti.* Also, of other things. *Justin. urbium.* — Hence, help, aid. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, a supplying, making up, making complete, recruiting. *Liv. Ad supplementum remigum. Id. exercitus. Colum. gregis.*

SUPPLEŌ, and SŪRPLEŌ (sub & pleo), es, ēvi, etum, a. 2. to fill, fill up, supply, complete, repair, restore, *ἀναπληρώω*. *Ovid. sanguine venas. Cic. scriptum. Sueton. damnum, h. e. to make good, repair. Cic. usum provinciae, h. e. to supply what is wanting in the province, when it was lost. Sueton. senatum. Cic. bibliothecam. Liv. legiones, h. e. to recruit, make complete, make up their numbers. Liv. naves remigum, h. e. to furnish with the full complement of rowers.* — Hence, to supply the place of. *Senec. locum parentis.* — Also, to add, in order to make a number complete. *Cic. Ponite ante oculos Marcum Antonium, consularem: Lucium adjungite: supplete ceteros.*

SUPPLETŌS, a, um, particip. from suppleo.

SUPPLEX, or SŪRPLEX (sub & plico), icis, adj. properly, that kneels down, bends the knees before any one; suppliant, humbly cecrying or entreating, petitioning for any thing with the body bent, or on one's knees, kneeling, prostrate, humble, submissive, *ἱκέτης*. *Cic. Supplex te ad pedes adiciebas. Id. Tendit ad vos manus supplicis. Id. Orat multis et supplicibus verbis. Martialis. libellus, h. e. a memorial, petition. Hence, Cic. Supplicem esse alicui, h. e. to supplicate, entreat, beseech, humble one's self before any one, pray to one humbly or kneeling. Cas. Supplicem habere alicui malis, h. e. to humble or compel to surrender.* — ¶ Also, as a subst. a suppliant, humble petitioner. *Cic. Vester est supplex.* Also, with a genit. of the person to whom one prays for help or commiseration, before whom a person humbles himself. *Nep. dei, h. e. who flees to the altar of a god, and there seeks a place of refuge. Cic. Supplex misericordiae vestrae.*

SUPPLICAMENTUM, or SUPPLICĀ-3 MENTUM (supplicio), i, n. religious worship of a deity by prayer, sacrifice, &c. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, punishment, torment, torture. *Tertull. Timor supplicamentum habet*

SUPPLICĀTŌ, or SUPPLICĀTŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a kneeling down, a humbling one's self before any one, particularly before God. Hence, public worship of God, a solemn thanksgiving, *ἱκεσία*, as, for the delivery of the state of some calamity. *Cic. For a victory. Id.* — Also, a supplication, or religious humiliation, on account of prodigies, or in times of distress, to avert the wrath and to implore the favor of the gods. *Liv.* — Also, at funerals, perhaps in honor of the deceased person, in order to give thanks to him, or to return thanks to the gods for him and his actions. *Cic. So, also, Id. Supplicationes mortuorum, for pro mortuis.*

SUPPLICĀTŌR, or SUPPLICĀTŌR (Id.), 3 eris, m. one who humbles himself before any one, prays to him humbly, a suppliant. *Prudent.*

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SUPPLICE (supplex), adv. same as Suppliciter. *Vorr. e carn. Saliari.*

SUPPLICITER, or SŪBPLICITER (Id.), adv. properly, on the knees. Hence, in the manner of a suppliant, humbly, suppliantly, submissively, *ἱκετικῶς*. *Cic. Suppliciter demisseque respondere. Cas. Suppliciterque locuti, flentes pacem petissent. Horat. Effigies cerea suppliciter stabat, in the attitude of a suppliant.*

SUPPLICIUM, or SŪBPLICIUM (Id.), ii, n. a kneeling down in order to show respect to any one. Hence, humiliation before God, a supplication, prayer, humble entreaty, *ἱκεσία*. *Sallust. and Liv.* — Also, a humble entreaty addressed to men. *Sallust.* — Also, an act of worship, as, a sacrifice, offering, &c. *Liv. Precibus supplicisque deus placare. Varr. Deorum supplicia, h. e. sacrifices, or a thanksgiving, or a fast. Tacit. Supplicia diis decernuntur, h. e. public prayers.* — ¶ Also, a kneeling down in order to be beheaded. Hence, capital punishment; also, torture, torment; also, any severe punishment, *τιμωρία*. *Nep. Ad supplicium dare alicui. Cas. Sumere supplicium de aliquo. Cic. Omni supplicio cruciari. Id. Supplicium sumere virginis, h. e. to cudgel. Cas. Ad ultimum supplicium progredi, h. e. to destroy one's self. Terent. and Nep. Supplicium dare alicui, h. e. to suffer punishment, be punished by any one. Cic. subire, h. e. to suffer punishment. — Hence, in general, punishment. Terent. Paululum supplicii satis est patri. Virg. malorum. — Also, figur. abuse, misfortune, distress, suffering, torment, torture. Cas. Satis supplicii tulisse, sc. through want and thirst. Virg. Dira tegentem supplicia, h. e. his wounds. Terent. Supplicium de se dare filio, h. e. to torment himself on account of his son, or, to give him satisfaction. Also, a means of punishment or torture. Plin. — Also, satisfaction. Plaut. Dabitur supplicium mihi de tergo vestro.*

SUPPLICŌ, and SŪRPLICŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to kneel down before any one, pay respects to, humble one's self before, *προσκυνέω*. *Cic. alicui publice. Id. Graecis.* — ¶ Also, to pray or beg humbly, beseech, implore. *Cic. Caesari pro aliquo. Quintil. pro capite suo.* — Also, without a case. *Cic. Precari, supplicare. Plaut. a diis.* — ¶ Also, to pay honor or devotion to the gods, worship, supplicate, or implore their favor. *Sallust. diis. Also, without a dat. Liv. Supplicatum iere.* — Also, to return thanks to the gods, as for a victory. *Liv.* — ¶ With an accusat. it is found in *Pandect. Supplicavit imperatores, h. e. entreated.*

SUPPLICŌE (Id.), adv. same as Suppliciter. *Apul.*

SUPPLŌDŌ, and SŪBPLŌDŌ. See Supplaud.

SUPPLŌSŌ. See Supplausio.

SUPPŌENITET, and SŪBPPŌENITET 1 (sub & pœnitet), ēbat, imp. 2. to repent somewhat, or be a little dissatisfied, *ὀλιγομετανοεῖ*. *Cic. Nam et illum furoris, et hunc copiarum supponit, somewhat repents of, &c. is dissatisfied with, &c.*

SUPPŌLĪTŌR, ōris, m. 3 See Supplicator.

SUPPŌNŌ, and SŪBPPŌNŌ (sub & pono), is, ōni, ōsitum, a. 3. to put, place, set, or lay under, *ἐπιτίθημι*. *Cic. ova gallinis. Ovid. ignem tectis. Id. manum. Varr. vitulum vaccæ. Ovid. terræ dentes vi- peros, h. e. to put under the ground, to sow. Id. alicuium tumulo, or terræ, h. e. to bury, inter. Id. pecus agresti fano, h. e. to place under cover of, to drive under, or to drive into. Virg. cultum, h. e. to put the knife to the throat, in slaying cattle, &c. Id. Pasiphae supposita (for supposita), sc. tauro. — Suppositus, a, um, placed, put, set, or laid under, being under. Horat. Ignis suppositi cineri. — Hence, to annex, add, subjoin. Cic. generi partes. Id. exempla. — Also, to make subject, to subject. Cic. se criminibus. — Also, to postpone, value less, esteem lightly. Ovid. Latio Samon. — Also, to suppose, grant, ascertain. Lucet. — ¶ Also, to put in the place of*

any thing or person, substitute. *Cic. ope- ræ nostræ fidem amicorum.* — Hence, to substitute falsely or fraudulently, put something spurious into the place of what is true and genuine, falsify, forge, counterfeit. *Cic. testamentum. Id. perso- nam.* — Also, to pledge. *Pandect.* — ¶ *Perf. Suppositiv.* Plaut.

SUPPŌRTŌ, and SŪBPPŌRTŌ (sub & por-1 to), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to carry, bring, or convey, *ὑπάγω*. *Liv. omnia in cast- ra. Cas. frumentum exercitui navi- bus.*

SUPPŌSITŌ, or SŪBPPŌSITŌ (suppo- no), ōnis, f. a putting or setting under, *ὑποθεσις*. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, a put- ting a thing or person in the place of another, a substituting. Plaut.

SUPPŌSITŌS, and SŪBPPŌSITŌS 3 (Id.), a, um, adj. substituted or put in place of another, supposititious, not genuine, false, *ὑποβολιμαῖος*. *Varr. and Martialis.*

SUPPŌSITŌRIŌS, or SŪBPPŌSITŌRIŌS 3 (Id.), a, um, adj. that is laid or put under. *Vopise. cella, same as tepidario, because it is under the frigidaria.*

SUPPŌSITŌS, and SŪBPPŌSITŌS, a, um, particip. from suppono.

SUPPŌSTRĪX (for suppositrix, from sup-3 pono), icis, f. she that substitutes, particularly she that steals boys, and makes them pass for her own. Plaut.

SUPPŌSTŌS, for Suppositus. See Suppono.

SUPPŌSSE (suppressus), adv. same as Represse. *Gell. 12, 11. Suppressus. Others read repressus.*

SUPPŌSŌ, or SŪBPPŌSŌ (suppri- mo), ōnis, f. a pressing down, a suppression or stopping, *ἀπόκρυψις*. *Plin. noc- turna, h. e. anguish in sleep, the night- mare.* — ¶ Also, a keeping back, em- bezzling, sc. pecuniae. Cic.

SUPPŌSŌR, and SŪBPPŌSŌR (sub-3 primo), ōris, m. a detainer, conceal-er. *Pandect.*

SUPPŌSŌS, and SŪBPPŌSŌS, a, um, particip. from supprimo. — ¶ *Adj. loo. Cic. Vox suppressa. Id. Orator suppressor ut voce, sic etiam oratione.* — Also, short. *Varr. mentum.*

SUPPRĪMŌ, and SŪBPRĪMŌ (sub & premo), is, essi, essum, a. 3. to press down, *καταβάλλω*. Hence, to sink, *Liv. navem.* — ¶ Also, to keep back, detain, to check, stop, restrain, stay, suppress, *ἐπέχω*. *Nep. classem. Cas. hostem. Cic. aegritudinem. Cels. sanguinem, h. e. to stop, staunch. Cas. iter, h. e. to stop, not to move. Ovid. vocem, h. e. to be silent.* — ¶ Also, to keep back, keep to one's self, conceal, hide, suppress. Cic. pecuniam. *Liv. famam decreti. Cic. Nummos suppressos esse, h. e. withheld fraudulently. Tacit. no- men alicuius, h. e. to keep secret.* — ¶ Also, to stop, stay, close. *Cels. Alvus suppressa, h. e. bound, costive. Ovid. Fons suppressus.* — ¶ Also, to press up, drive up. *Vitruv.* — ¶ See, also, Suppressus, a, um.

SUPPRŌMŌS, and SŪBPPŌMŌS (sub & 3 promus), i, m. an under-butler, *ὑποτα- μάς*. Plaut.

SUPPŌDET, and SŪBPPŌDET (sub & pudet), ēbat, duit, imp. 2. to be some- what ashamed. Cic. Eorum me suppu- debat.

SEPPŌRĀTŌ, or SŪBPPŌRĀTŌ (suppu-2 ro), ōnis, f. a collection of pus in a bag or cyst, an encysted tumor, aposthume or imposthume, abscess, suppuration, *ἐπύθημα, ἀπόστημα*. Plin. and Cels.

SUPPŌRĀTŌRIŌS, or SŪBPPŌRĀTŌRIŌS 2 (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to suppu-ration or to an imposthume. Plin.

SUPPŌRŌ, and SŪBPPŌRŌ (sub & pus), as, 2 āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *INTRANS.* to breed or generate matter, matter, come to a head, suppurate, rankle, fester, *ἐμρύνω*. Plin. — Figur. to become noxious, to show its mischievous qualities. Senec. — ¶ *TRANS.* to cause to suppurate, bring to a head, hence, Suppuratus, a, um, suppurated, full of matter. Plin. aures. Id. Suppurata, h. e. matter. — Figur. Senec. tristitia, h. e. rooted deeply in the heart. — Also, to bring forth by suppurating. Figur. Senec. nialum, h. e. to bring forth.

SŪPPŌS, and **SŪPŌS** (from *supo* or *sipo*, 3 the root of *dissipo*), a, um, adj. used by the ancient Romans for *Supinus*. Lucil. ap. Fest.

SŪPPŌTĀRĪŪS (supputo), a, um, adj. *re-3* tuling to or serving for calculation. Ter-tull.

SŪPPŌTĀTĪŪS, or **SŪBPŌTĀTĪŪS** (Id.), 2 ōnis, f. a counting, reckoning, calculation, computation. Vitruv.

SŪPPŌTĀTŌR, or **SŪBPŌTĀTŌR** (Id.), 3 ōris, m. a computer, calculator. Firmic.

SŪPPŌTŌ, and **SŪBPŌTŌ** (sub & puto), 3 as, āvi, ātum, a. I. to cut here and there, prune or lop trees. Cato and Colum. —

¶ Also, to count, reckon, calculate, compute. Ovid.

SŪPRĀ (for *supera*, sc. *parte*, from *superus*), adv. on the upper side, above. Cic. Supra et subter. So also *Compar.* Superius, over, above. Pallad. Piscina superius construenda est. Senec. Superius rapiuntur, h. e. upwards, on high. —

Hence, figur. more. Cic. Supra adjecit, h. e. offered more, offered a higher price. Id. Ut nihil posset supra (esse), h. e. that nothing can be more so, or better.

Hence, Supra quam, more than, higher than, above what, beyond what. Sallust. Supra quam credibile est. Cic. Rem supra feret, quam fieri potest, h. e. make greater than it possibly can be, exceed the bounds of possibility. So, also, Pundect. Supra quod. —

¶ Also, in a writing, when one speaks of a thing which has before been mentioned, above, before. Cic. Quæ supra dixi. Id. Supra scripsi. Comparat. Superius. Auct. B. Hispan. demonstravimus, h. e. above, before. So, also, Phædr. Dixi superius. —

¶ Also, further, more. Horat. Nihil supra deos laceo. —

¶ Also, back, farther back, from times past. Sallust. Supra repetere. —

¶ PREPOSITION. It denotes, above, over. Cic. Supra terram. Id. Supra me Atticus, h. e. Atticus lay above me at table. Supra caput esse, to be over one's head, of persons and things that incommode or annoy us by their nearness; as, Liv. Hostes supra caput sint, h. e. imminent. Cic. Ecce supra caput homo levis, h. e. plagues me. —

¶ Also, above, in situation. Liv. Supra Suesulan. —

¶ Also, above, more than, denoting an exceeding, surpassing, being superior, &c. Cic. Supra hominis fortunam esse. Liv. Cæsa supra millia viginti. Horat. Supra vires. Liv. Supra modum. Virg. Supra aliqueum ire, to surpass, excel. So, also, Id. Esse supra aliqueum. —

¶ Also, besides. Liv. Supra belli metum id quoque accesserat. —

¶ Also, of time, before. Cæs. Paulo supra hanc memoriam, h. e. a little before these times. —

¶ Also, denoting superintendence, over. Vitruv. Qui supra bibliothecam fuerat. Quintil. decl. Supra rationes esse positum.

SŪPRĀDĪCŌ (supra & dico), is, xi, etum, n. 3. to say or mention before or above. Cic.

SŪPRĀDĪCTŪS, a, um. See Supradico.

SŪPRĀFĀTUS (supra & fatus), a, um, adj. above-mentioned. Sidon. sacerdos.

SŪPRĀJĀCIŌ (supra & jacio), is, a. 3. to 3 throw upon. Colum.

SŪPRĀNĀTŌ (supra & nato), as, n. 1. to 3 swim or float upon. Vitruv.

SŪPRĀPŌSĪTĪŪS (suprapono), ōnis, f. a 3 paroxysm. Cæl. Aurel.

SŪPRĀPŌSĪTUS (supra & positus), a, um, adj. put or placed before, mentioned or stated before. Cels. and Quintil.

SŪPRĀSCĀNDŌ (supra & scando), is, 2 di, sum, a. 3. to climb or pass over. Liv. fines.

SŪPRĀSCRĪBŌ (supra & scribo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. to write, put or mention above or before. Cic.

SŪPRĀSCRĪPTŪS. See Supraseribo.

SŪPRĒMITĀS (supremus), ātis, f. the 3 highest. Hence, the highest honor. Claud. Mam. —

¶ Also, death, one's bitter end. Amalian.

SŪPRĒMŌ (Id.), adv. at last. Plin.

SŪPRĒMIUM (Id.), adv. for the last time. Ovid. and Tacit. —

¶ Also, at last, in the end. Plin.

SŪPRĒMŪS, a, um. See Superus.

SŪPUS. See Suppus.

SŪRĀ (unc.), w, f. the calf of the leg, γαστροκνημία. Cic., Horat. and Ovid. —

Also, the shin-bone, or, the whole leg. Virg. Suras cothurno vincere. —

¶ Also, the fibula, or outer and lesser bone of the leg. Cels. 8, 1.

SŪRCLŌ (for *surculo*), as, a. I. to bind together with sprigs or twigs. Apic.

SŪRCŌLĀCEŪS (surculus), a, um, adj. 2 lignous, ξυλώδης. Plin.

SŪRCŌLĀRĪS (Id.), e, adj. producing 2 twigs or sprigs, ξυλώδης. Colum.

SŪRCŌLĀRĪŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating 2 to or planted with young trees, πολυκλωνος. Varr. ager. —

¶ Also, relating to or living on twigs. Plin. Surcularia cicada.

SŪRCŌLŌ (Id.), as, a. I. to lop, prune, cut off young shoots. Colum. —

See, also, Surculo.

SŪRCŌLŌSĒ (surculosus), adv. like wood. 2 Plin.

SŪRCŌLŌSŪS (surculus), a, um, adj. of a 2 ligneous quality, hard like wood, lignous, woody, φρυγανώδης. Plin. frutex. Id. herba.

SŪRCŌLŌS (unc.), i, m. a young twig or small branch of a tree; a sprout, sprig, spray or burgeon; φρύγανον, κλών. Virg. and Plin. —

Also, a splinter, splint, thorn. Plin. extrahere. Sucton. Divulsa sentibus pænula, trajectos surculos rasit. Figur. Cic. Surculum defringere de jure civili. —

¶ Also, a graft, imp, scion, a shoot, set or slip, a layer. Cic. and Colum. —

¶ Also, a small tree, a shrub. Colum.

SŪRDĀSTER (surdus), stra, strum, adj. 1 half-deaf, somewhat deaf, deafish, ὑπόκωφος. Cic.

SŪRDĒ (Id.), adv. deafly, κωφῶς. —

¶ Also, faintly, not distinctly. Afran. ap. Charis. audire.

SŪRDESCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. to grow deaf, 3 κωφάσθαι. Augustin.

SŪRDIGŌ (Id.), iuis, f. deafness. Marcell. 3 Empir.

SŪRDITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. deafness, κώφωσις. Cic.

SŪRDŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. that has not the sense of hearing, deaf, κωφός. Cic. —

¶ Also, that does not or will not hear, deaf, insensible, regardless, inattentive, inflexible, inexorable. Plaut. homo. Ovid. mens. Id. Surdior. Liv. Leges rem surdam esse. Id. Surdis auribus canere, h. e. to preach to deaf ears, to talk to the wind, spend one's breath to no purpose. So, also, Terent. Surdo narrare fabulam. Ovid. Surdus ad munera.

Murtiol. Janua surda lacrimis. Ovid. Surdior freto. Plin. tellus, h. e. cultura non respondens. Also, with a genit. Colum. veritatis. —

¶ Also, that does not understand what he hears, and consequently is as good as deaf. Cic. In horum sermone surdi. —

¶ Also, that is not heard, silent, mute, dumb, malking no sound. Prop. lyra. Plin. ictus. Ovid. gratia, h. e. that is kept secret. Pers. vota, h. e. that are not fulfilled, to which the gods turn a deaf ear. —

Hence, of which one does not hear any thing, unknown, not celebrated. Plin. herba. Sil. nomen. —

¶ Also, in which one hears nothing, or does not hear any thing distinctly, where the voice is not clearly heard, unfavorable for hearing. Vitruv. locus, h. e. where the voice is lost or heard indistinctly. Hence, of the lower regions. Senec. Surda loca. —

¶ Also, unpleasant to the ear, harsh, inharmonious, grating. Quintil. Surdum quiddam et barbarum. —

¶ Also, not striking, not to be perceived, faint, dim, dark, dull, not bright or clear, weak. Plin. color. Id. materia, h. e. plain, bad. Pers. Cinna spirant surdum, h. e. emit a dull or weak scent. —

¶ Also, inanimate, lifeless, senseless. Plin. res. —

¶ Superlat. Surdisissimus. Augustin.

SŪRENĀ (unc.), w, f. a kind of fish or muscle. Varr. L. L. 4, 12. —

¶ Also, the name of the highest office, next to that of king, in Persia. Tacit.

SŪRGŌ, is, rexi, ectum, a. 3. See Sub-rigo.

SŪRĪŌ (sus), is, n. 4. to rut, desire to 3 copulate, καρπίγω. Of male animals, as of fishes. Apul. Also, of Bacchus. Arnob.

SŪRPŌIT, for *Surripuit*. So, also, Surpuerat, for *surripuerat*; Surpere, for *surripere*, &c. See *Surripio*.

SŪRRĒCTĪŌ (surripio), ōnis, f. a rising 3 again, resurrection, ἀνάστασις. Arator.

SŪRRĒCTŪS, a, um. See *Subrigo*. 2

SŪRRĒNTINŪS, a, um, adj. See *Surrentum*.

SŪRRĒNTUM, i, n. a town of Campania, now Sorrento. —

Hence, *Surrentinus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Surrentum*. Ovid.

SŪRRĒPŌ, &c. See *Subrepro*. 1

SŪRRĒPSIT. See *Surripio*.

SŪRRĒPTŪS, and **SŪRRĒPTŪS**, a, um, particip. from *surripio*.

SŪRRĪGŌ. See *Subrigo*.

SŪRRĪPIŌ, and **SŪRRĪPIŌ** (sub & ripio), is, ipui, reptum, a. 3. to snatch or take away secretly, withdrawo privily, steal, filch, ὑφαίρειν. Cic. aliquid ab aliquo. Id. filium ex custodia. Id. libros. Martial. mappam prætori. Horat. de mille modis unum. Cic. Parmam, h. e. to take by stratagem. Quintil. spiritum, h. e. to breathe imperceptibly. —

¶ Also, figur. to snatch or take away secretly, or, simply, to take away, withdrawo. Cic. aliquid spatii, h. e. to snatch or steal a little time. Plaut. se alieni, h. e. to withdrawo privily from one, steal away. Id. se aliquo, h. e. to steal to a place, come to a place without being perceived. Ovid. crimina oculis patris. Cic. Virtus nec eripi nec surripi potest. Ovid. diem, h. e. to spend his time unprofitably. Horat. aliquem morti. —

Surripi is also said of an accused person who procures his acquittal by bribery and other dishonorable means; to get clear from punishment. (See Cic. Verr. 1, 4.) —

¶ Horat. *Surripit*, for *surripit*. Id. *Surripuerat*, for *surripuerat*. Lucr. *Surpere*, for *surripere*. Plaut. *Surpuit*, for *surripuit*. Id. *Surrepsit*, for *surripuerit*.

SŪRRŌGŌ. See *Subrigo*.

SŪRSUM, and **SŪRSŪS** (sub & versum), adv. up, upwards, on high, ὕνω. Lucr. Sursum mare. Sursum deorsum, up and down; as, Cic. commere. Terent. cursitare. Hence, proverbially. Senec. Sursum deorsum versare, h. e. to mix or mingle among each other. —

Versus, or versus, or versum, or versum, words, towards, is sometimes redundantly joined with it. Varr. Sursum versus script. Cic. Sursum versus reditur. Lucr. Sursus versus gignuntur. —

¶ Also, upwards, or, above, to the question, Where? Cic. Naves recte sursum sint. Tubero ap. Gell. Sursum ac deorsum, h. e. above and below. Hence, proverbially, Petron. Quod sursum est, deorsum faciunt, h. e. turn topsy-turvy. —

¶ Cato. Susum, for sursum. From susum was probably afterwards formed sus, as, suscipio, &c. —

Hence, *Susque deque*, for *sursum deorsum*, properly up and down, above and below. It is used proverbially to denote neglect, contempt or carelessness. Laber. ap. Gell. Susque deque ferre, or, Plaut. Susque deque habere aliquid, h. e. not to care about any thing, not to mind it, not to regard, to slight, pass over with indifference. Cic. Nam de Octavio susque deque, sc. fero, or habeo, h. e. I do not care about. Varr. Susque deque esse, h. e. to be of no consequence or importance, to be a matter not worth thinking of. So, also, Cic. De Octavio susque deque est. See above.

SŪS (unc.), adv. up, upwards. See *Sur-3* sum.

SŪS (ūs, or ōs), sūs, m. and f. a swine, hog, pig, boar, sow. Cic. Sus vero quid habet præter escam? Id. Sus Mineram docet, (proverbial, of an ignorant or foolish person undertaking to teach one that is wiser than himself.) So, also, Cic. Et docebo sus, ut aiunt, oratorem. —

¶ Nominat. Suis. Prudent. —

Suibus occurs in Varr. More frequent is *susbus*. Cic. —

¶ Also, a kind of fish. Ovid. Halieut. 130.

SŪSĀ (Σούσα, ῥά), ōrum, n. formerly the capital of the Persian empire, situate in the province Susiana or Susione. —

Hence, *Susis*, idis, f. relating to *Susa*, *Susian*, *Persian*. Sidon.

SŪSCEPTĪŌ (suscipio), ōnis, f. an under-

taking, taking in hand, ὑποδοχή. Cic. causae. Id. laborum dolorumque.

SUSCEPTO (frequentat. of suspicio), as, 3 āvi, ātum, a. 1. to undertake, take upon one's self. Apul.

SUSCEPTOR (suspicio), ōris, m. one that undertakes any thing, a contractor, an undertaker, διαδοχῆς. Justin. — ¶ Also, one that undertakes the defence of any thing. Cod. Theod. — ¶ Also, one that receives, as, for instance, into his house, gamesters, thieves, &c. ὑποδέκτης. Pandect. — ¶ Also, a receiver, collector, tax-gatherer, διαδέκτης. Cod. Just. — Also, one who receives money unlawfully obtained. Ascen. pecuniarum extraordinarium.

SUSCEPTUS, a, um, particip. from suspicio.

SUSCIPIO (sus, for susum, sursum, & capio), is, cēpi, ceptum, a. 3. to take or lift up, as, in order to carry. Hence, to bear, prop up, support. Plin. Ep. Fulgur, quibus theatrum suscipitur. Figur. Plin. Ep. famam defuncti, h. e. to support, defend. Hence, to defend, take under one's protection. Vatin. in Cic. Ep. aliquem. Quintil. reum. Hence, to undertake any thing, take upon one's self to do, perform, accomplish, begin, particularly when it is done voluntarily (opposed to recipere, which denotes to undertake any thing committed to him). Cic. Vel negligentiae in susceptis rebus vel perfidiae in receptis. Liv. Sen in iuncta seu suscepta foret militia. (This difference is, however, not always observed.) Cic. Suscipere iter Asiaticum. Id. bellum, h. e. to begin. Id. negotium. Quintil. officium, h. e. an office. Cic. salutem reipublicae. Id. personam viri boni, h. e. to assume the character of. Id. consilium, h. e. to form a determination, or resolution. Nepos. odium, h. e. to conceive a hatred. Cic. benevolentiam, h. e. to resolve to love, become attached. Id. patrocinium voluptatis. Id. causam, a cause. (Compare Recipio.) Also, sibi rem, where sibi might be omitted; as, Cic. sibi propugnationem. Id. sibi auctoritatem, h. e. to assume, or to usurp or arrogate to himself. Further, Id. Pro me uo susceptum est, h. e. factum est. Liv. votum, h. e. to make a vow. Id. maleficium, h. e. to commit, do. So, also, Cic. scelus in se. Liv. prodigia, h. e. to take care that the fulfilment of omens be averted by sacrifices and other rites; or, to acknowledge, admit, regard them as omens, consider them as real or genuine omens. Cic. sacra, h. e. to receive or adopt. Lio. pulvinar, h. e. to prepare a couch for dining, prepare a feast for the gods. Cic. severitatem, h. e. to use, exercise, employ. So, also, Id. orationem. Id. impudentiam. Id. Suscepit vita, ut, &c. h. e. has sanctioned or adopted as a custom or fashion, &c. Varr. ferias, h. e. to institute. Cic. culpam, h. e. to incur, or, to make or commit a mistake. Id. turpitudinem, h. e. to incur, commit. Maculam alii, to attach, bring upon; as, Cic. Macula huic imperio suscipiatur (but here it may be used for accipiatur.) So, also, Id. Macula suscepta. — Also, to take upon one's self to bear or suffer, to bear, suffer, endure, encounter, undergo, submit to. Cic. poenam, h. e. to receive. Id. pericula. Id. inimicitias, laborem, sumptum. Id. odium, h. e. to incur. Id. molestiam. Id. as alienum amicorum, h. e. to take upon himself to pay their debts. Brut. in Cic. Ep. aliquem inimicum, h. e. to make his enemy. — ¶ Also, to receive, catch, as, any one who is about to fall. Virg. Dominum ruentem suscipiunt, h. e. keep from falling. Id. Tepidum cruorem suscipiunt pateris. Propert. flumen. Also, to take to one's self. Ovid. aquam, h. e. to take into the mouth. — Hence, to receive. Pandect. pecuniam Lucet. morbos, h. e. to contract. Quintil. cicatrices. Cic. dolorem, h. e. to give himself up to grief. Id. invidiam, h. e. to incur hatred, make himself hated. Liberos, to get or beget children, also, to bear; as, Plaut. Filiam ex te suscepi, h. e. have had, have borne. Cic. liberos ex filia libertini. Id. In lucem editi et suscepti su-

mus. Id. Quo (die) ntinam susceptus non essent. Liberos suscipere signifies, also, to bring up, educate children, or to acknowledge them as such. (See below.) — Also, to adapt, as, customs. Cic. religiones, h. e. to adapt new religious rites. Id. personam viri boni. (See above.) Also, to take as a scholar or pupil. Quintil. Discipulos a se susceptos. Also, to undertake a lawsuit for another person. Cic. causam. Quintil. litem. (See above.) — Also, to assume any thing as true, maintain, assert, grant, concede, allow, admit. Cic. Quae si suscipimus. — Also, to take, admit, be susceptible or capable of. Cic. consolationem. Id. crimen, h. e. to be capable of, or, to admit the charge or imputation of. — Also, to acknowledge, for instance, as one's child. Terent. puerum, h. e. to acknowledge, or, to educate. Lio. prodigia, h. e. to acknowledge. (See above.) — Also, to resume, reply, rejoins, answer, take the word. Varr. and Virg. — Also, to take. Ovid. aquam, h. e. to take into his mouth. (See above.) Cic. aliquem in civitatem, h. e. to take, receive. Id. cursum. Id. consilium, h. e. to resolve. (See above.) Id. auctoritatem. (See above.) Quintil. sermonem, h. e. to take up or continue a discourse. — Also, to draw. Propert. lumen. Ovid. aquam. (See above.) — Also, to bring up, have one brought up, educate. Terent. (See above.) — ¶ Suscipio occurs, also. Lucet.

SUSCITABULUM (suscito), i, n. an incitement, ἐμπρηστικόν. Varr. vocis.

SUSCITATIO (Id.), ōnis, f. a resuscitation. Tertull.

SUSCITATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a raiser up, 3 restorer. Tertoll. and Sidon. — Also, found in Martial. III, 82, 16. Ed. Bipont.; but Boettiger reads, perhaps more correctly, siscitator.

SUSCITO (from sus, for susum, h. e. sursum, & cito), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to raise or stir up, lift up, ἐγείρω. Virg. Et qui proscisso quae suscitatur aequore terga, rursus in obliquum verso perumpit aratro. Ovid. lutea. — ¶ Also, to erect, build. Lucet. delubra. — ¶ Also, to cause any one to rise, to raise, rouse, awaken. Cic. Te ab tuis subseclis testem suscitabo. Plaut. aliquem somno. Cic. e somno. Augustin. Suscitatus, h. e. roused from the dead. — Hence, figur. Virg. ignes sopitos, h. e. to stir up, rekindle. Ovid. extinctos ignes, sc. amoris, h. e. amorem, to rekindle. — ¶ Also, to drive away. Calull. vulturium a capite. — ¶ Also, to raise, rouse, excite, incite, put in motion, encourage. Brut. and Cass. in Cic. Ep. bellum, h. e. to raise, excite, kindle. Virg. viros in arma, h. e. to incite, urge. Horat. Tacentem Apollo suscitatur Musam. — Hence, to cause, make. Virg. cædem, h. e. to cut down, slay. Prop. crepitum pede. — ¶ Also, to bring forth. Enn. ap. Cic. sententias.

SUSINATOR (susinus), a, um, adj. made of lilies. Cic. Enap. oleum.

SUSINOS (σοῦσινος), a, um, adj. made of 2 lilies. Cels. unguentum.

SUSIS, idis, f. See Susa. 3

SUSPECTIO (suspicio), ōnis, f. suspicion, 3 mistrust. Enn. — ¶ Also, an esteeming highly, a looking up to with admiration. Arnob.

SUSPECTOR (frequentat. of suspicio), as, 2 āvi, ātum, a. 1. to look up, ἀναβλέπω. Plin. Leo suspectans; sc. in arborem.

Terent. tabulam, h. e. at a painting. — ¶ Also, to suspect, mistrust. Tacit. frandem. Id. aliquem. — Suspectari, to be suspected. Tacit. alicui, h. e. by any one. — ¶ Susceptor occurs as a deponent in Ammian.

SUSPECTO (suspectus), adv. with suspicion, suspiciously, in a suspicious manner. Pandect.

SUSPECTOR (suspicio, ere), ōris, m. an admirer. Sidon.

SUSPECTOR, āris. 3 See Suspecto, as.

SUSPECTUS (suspicio), us, m. a looking up or upwards, ἀνάβλεψις. Virg. ad Olympum. — ¶ Also, a height. Virg. Turris vasto suspectu. — ¶ Also, admiration, esteem, regard. Ovid. and Vitruv.

SUSPECTUS, a, um, particip. from suspi-

cio. — ¶ Adj. (from sub & specio), suspected, exciting suspicion and mistrust. Cic. Meis civibus suspectum. Horat. Nec metues suspecta Cyrum. Cic. Medicina pluribus suspecta. Plin. Ep. locus. Liv. bellum, h. e. which is expected. Cic. Eo suspensor. Cæs. and Solust. Suspectum habere, h. e. to suspect. — Also, with de. Cic. de novera. — Also, with a genit. Tacit. criminum. — Also, with an infinit. following. Tacit. Suspectus consilia ejus fovisse. — ¶ Also, suspicious, suspecting, mistrusting, suspectful, apt to suspect. Calen. Distich. Suspectus cavessi, ne sis laiser omnibus horis. Ammion. Suspector.

SUSPENDIOSES (suspendium), a, um, 2 adj. that has hanged himself. Plin.

SUSPENDIUM (suspendio), ii, n. a hanging up, hanging in order to cause death, ἀχρόν, ἀπράν. Cic. Injuriae remedium morte ac suspendio querere. Ovid. Præbuit illa arbor misero suspendia collo, h. e. has served for hanging by the neck. Plaut. Hecle me suspendio satius est mortuum, I had rather be hanged. Petron. Suspendio vitam finire, to hang one's self. Cels. Ex suspendio detractus est.

SUSPENDO (from sus, for susum, h. e. sursum, & pendō), is, di, smi, a. 3. to hang, hang up, ἀναπτέω, ἀνακρεπάω. Virg. nidum tigno. Id. oscilla ex pinu. Id. columbam ab alto malo. Plin. aliquid e collo, or, Id. collo, or, Id. in collo, h. e. by the neck. Cic. aliquem arbori, h. e. at a tree. So, also, Id. in oleastro. Id. se de ficu. Also, simply, Id. Se suspendere, h. e. to hang one's self. — Figur. Horat. Suspendit picta vultum mentemque tabella, h. e. gazed with admiration on. — Also, to hang up in honor of a deity, to consecrate or dedicate offerings in a temple. Virg. arma Quirino. — Hence, Suspendus, a, um, hanging, hung up, suspended. Liv. Reste suspendus manibus se demisisset. Cels. Brachium ex cervice suspendum. Horat. Suspendus tabulam facerto, h. e. having a tablet hanging on his arm. — ¶ Also, to cause any thing to be high, to make high, raise. Cæs. tectum turris. Sil. Castra saxis præruptis, h. e. to pitch on high rocks. Virg. tellurem sulco tenni, h. e. to plough lightly, loosen up. — ¶ Also, to cause a thing to be suspended, so as not to rest at all, or but slightly, on any thing below. Cels. Suspendi lectus debet et moveri. Val. Flacc. Junonem suspendit Olympo, h. e. fastened her to Olympus, so that she was suspended therefrom. — Also, in general, to press upon lightly, to touch gently. Quintil. pedem summis digitis, h. e. to walk or stand on tiptoe. Terent. Suspendo gradu ire, h. e. to walk on tiptoe. So, also, Phadr. Suspendo pede evagari, or, Ovid. Ferre suspendos gradus. Lucet. dentes, h. e. to bite gently. Suspendere ædificium, to erect a building on an arch or vault; as, Cic. balneolas. Id. Ita ædificatum, ut suspendi non posset, h. e. stand fast without support from beneath. — Hence, to support, prop. Plin. terram columnis. Cels. tignis contiguationem, h. e. to prop up. Colum. dolia subjectis lapidibus, h. e. to raise from the ground, or throw upon. Liv. murum furculis. — Also, to interrupt, stop, check, restrain. Ovid. fletum. Quintil. Dolore per intervalla suspendo. Cels. causas morbi. Hence, Lucet. Aura suspensa levisque, h. e. gentle, soft. — Also, to leave undecided. Liv. rem medio responso. — Also, to keep or leave in uncertainty, keep in suspense. Quintil. iudicium animos. Plin. Ep. aliquem expectatione. — Also, to make loose, to loosen. Colum. glebas. — Also, to put any thing not deeply. Colum. vineam in summa terra, h. e. leviter demergere. — ¶ See, also, Suspendus, a, um.

SUSPENSE (suspendus), adv. in suspense. 3 Augustin.

SUSPENSIO (suspendio), ōnis, f. an arch, 2 vault, arched or vaulted place. Vitruv.

SUSPENSURA (Id.), æ, f. an arching or vaulting; arched work, a building which rests upon an arch. Vitruv. caldari-

orum. SUSPENSUS, a, um, particip. from sus-

pendo. — ¶ Adj. *depending upon any thing.* Cic. *Ex bono casu omnia suspensa sunt.* Id. *Rationes suspensas habere extrinsecus, h. e. to depend upon external things, as, riches, &c. for happiness or peace.* — ¶ Also, *raised, high, elevated.* Sil. *Corus suspensus in terras portat mare.* — ¶ Also, *suspended, floating.* Cic. *Curvus suspensus, sc. in aqua.* Virg. *Per mare suspensa terret iter.* Claudian. *Agmina suspensa, h. e. flying, hastening.* — ¶ Also, *uncertain, doubtful, full of expectation, in suspense, on the stretch.* Cic. *animus.* Id. *expectatio.* Id. *plebs.* Liv. *Suspensus animi, for animo.* Plin. *Panegy. vestigium, h. e. where one cannot tread securely.* Auct. B. *Afric. Animo suspensor.* Cic. *Animus suspensus, h. e. when one has not thoroughly considered a matter, wavering, unresolved.* Tacit. *verba, h. e. ambiguous.* Lio. *res, h. e. a critical situation.* Cic. *Spem suspensam tenere, h. e. to leave in uncertainty.* Hence, Plin. *Ep. In suspensio relinquere, h. e. to leave undetermined, undecided.* Id. *In suspensio esse, h. e. to be undecided.* — Also, *Suspensus, anxious, fearful, timid.* Ovid. *timor.* Id. *nox.* Plin. *Ep. Suspensa manu laudare, h. e. timidly.* — ¶ Also, *loose.* Plin. *Ep. terra.* Id. *Suspensissimum pastinatum.*

SUSPICABILIS (suspicio), *c, adj. consisting in conjectures only, uncertain.* Arnob. *ars, h. e. medicine.*

SUSPICATRIX (Id.), *icis, f. she that suspects.* Furr. *L. L. 6, 3.*

SUSPICAX (Id.), *acis, apt to suspect, suspicious, mistrustful, υποληπτικός.* Liv. — ¶ Also, *suspicious, causing suspicion.* Tacit.

SUSPICIO (suspicio, *ēre*), *ōnis, f. suspicion, mistrust, distrust, υποψία, υποληψία.* Cic. *In hac re nulla subest suspicio.* Terent. *Incidit mihi suspicio, h. e. I suspect.* Nep. *Venit ei in suspicionem, h. e. he suspects.* Cic. *Suspicionem habere, h. e. to suspect, mistrust.* Nepos. and Cic. *Suspicionem habere, h. e. to be suspected.* Cic. *Suspicio cadit in aliquem, or, Id. pertinet ad aliquem, h. e. suspicion falls upon any one.* Liv. *In suspicione esse alicui, h. e. to be suspected.* Plant. *Erat suspicio, dolo malo hæc fieri omnia.* Cæs. *Non abest suspicio, quin ipse sibi mortem consciverit.* Cic. *Suspicionem a se remove.* Id. *alicui dare, or, Nepos. præbere, or, Cic. afferre, or, Id. inferre, or, Id. injicere, or, Id. facere, or, Id. movere, h. e. to raise, cause or occasion a suspicion.* Nep. *Aliquem in suspicionem adducere alicui, h. e. to render suspected.* Cic. *In suspicionem alicui venire.* Id. *In suspicionem cadere, or vocari, h. e. to fall into suspicion.* The plural, *suspiciones*, occurs also. Cic. *Crimen multis suspicionibus arguitur, h. e. suspicious circumstances.* — ¶ Also, *opinion, notion, conception, idea.* Cic. *deorum, h. e. deities, that there are gods.* — Hence, *a slight token, appearance.* Petron. *vulneris.* — ¶ Also, *a figurative manner of speaking.* Quintil. *Per suspicionem dicere.*

SUSPICIO (from *sus*, for *susum*, *h. e. sursum, & specio*), *is, exi, ectum, n. and a. 3. Intrans. to look up or upwards, ἀναβλέπω.* Cic. *In cœlum.* — ¶ Transitive, *to look or look up at any thing.* Cic. *cœlum.* Id. *astra.* — Hence, *to look upon with admiration, look up to, admire, honor, respect, esteem, regard.* Cic. *viros.* Id. *nihil.* Id. *Suspicienda est signa, h. e. is admirable or worth seeing.* — ¶ Also (from *sub* & *specio*), *to look secretly at any thing, to suspect, mistrust.* Sallust. *aliquem.* In this signification, *Suspensus, a, um, occurs more frequently.* See *Suspensus*, *u, um.*

SUSPICIOSUS (suspiciosus), *adv. with suspicion or mistrust, suspiciously, so as to raise suspicion, υποψιως.* Cic. *aliquid dicere.* Id. *Suspiciosus.*

SUSPICIOSUS (suspicio, *ōnis*), *a, um, adj. full of suspicion, suspicious, suspicious, mistrustful, υποληπτικός.* Cic. — ¶ Also, *full of suspicion, calculated to raise suspicion, suspicious, suspected.* Cic. *Facere crimen suspiciosum.* Id. *Tempus suspiciosissimum.*

SUSPICIO, *as, a. 1. same as Suspicio.* Plaut.

SUSPICIOR (suspicio, *ere*), *āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to suspect, apprehend, fear, mistrust, ὑπολαμβάνω.* Cic. *nihil alicui.* Id. *aliquid de aliquo.* Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. Cæs. *Dehere se suspicari, simulata Cæsarem amicitia, &c.* Apul. *aliquem, h. e. to suspect, have a suspicion of.* — ¶ Also, *to think, be of opinion, imagine, conjecture, suppose, suspect, οἶμαι.* Cic. *aliquid.* — Also, *to hope.* Cic.

SUSPIRATIO (suspiro), *ōnis, f. a sighing, 2 a sigh, στέναι.* Quintil.

SUSPIRATUS (Id.), *us, m. a sighing, a sigh.* Cic.

SUSPIRIOSE (suspiriosus), *adv. with a diff. 3 feebly of breathing.* Colum.

SUSPIRIOSUS (suspirium), *a, um, adj. 2 troubled with a difficulty of breathing or shortness of breath, breathing short, asthmatic, ἀσθματικός.* Plin. — ¶ Veget. *Suspiriosus morbus, h. e. a kind of disease, otherwise called aridus.*

SUSPIRITUS (suspiro), *us, m. shortness of breath.* Plant. — ¶ Also, *a sighing, groaning.* Liv.

SUSPIRIUM (Id.), *ii, n. a sigh, groan, στέναι.* Cic. *Sine cura, sine suspiro.* Ovid. *Suspiria trahere, h. e. to sigh.* — ¶ Also, *a shortness of breath, difficulty of breathing, an asthma, ἀσθμα.* Senec. and Coluana. — ¶ Also, *a breathing, respiring, breath.* Lucan.

SUSPIRO (from *sus*, for *susum*, *h. e. sursum, & spiro*), *as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. Intrans. to exhale, evaporate.* Pallad. *Foramen, quo æstuantia vina suspirant.* — ¶ Also, *to sigh, heave a sigh, draw breath from the bottom of the breast, στένω.* Cic. *occulte.* — Also, *to betray one's fear or anxiety by sighing.* Horat. *Adulta virgo suspiret, ne rudis agnium sponsus lacest leonem.* — Also, *of inanimate things.* Enn. *Cure suspirantes, h. e. distressing.* Sil. *Tellus atro exundante vapore suspirans.* — Hence, Ovid. *in femina, h. e. to sigh after, long for, desire vehemently, be deeply in love with.* — ¶ Transitive, *to breathe out, exhale, ἀναπνέω.* Lucan. *nebulas.* — ¶ Also, *for spirare, to breathe, be full of any thing.* Sil. *Inclusum suspirat pectore Bacchum.* — ¶ Also, *to sigh for any thing.* Tibull. *alios amores, h. e. to have another love or beloved object.* Juvenal. *matrem, h. e. to sigh after, long for.*

SUSQUE DEQUE. See *Sursum*.

SCSSILIO. See *Subsilio*.

SUSSILIO. See *Subsilio*.

SUSTENTACULUM (sustento), *i, n. a 2 prop, stay, support, ἐρείσμα.* Tacit. — ¶ Also, *nourishment, support, maintenance.* Augustin. *corporis.*

SUSTENTATIO (Id.), *ōnis, f. a deferring, delay.* Cic. Also, *restraint, forbearance.* Lactant. *sui.* — Also, *a figure of speech when an orator does not directly name a thing, but leaves his hearers for a time, as it were, to guess at it, a keeping in suspense.* Cels. *ap. Quintil.* — ¶ Also, *sustenance, maintenance.* Pandect. *mulieris.*

SUSTENTATUS (Id.), *us, m. a sustaining, holding up or upright, supporting.* Apul. *Levia sustentati, gravia demersui.* Auson. *calantica.*

SUSTENTO (frequentat. of *sustineo*), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to keep upright, bear or hold up, uphold, support, hold, ἀναστήριζω.* Plin. *corpus.* Virg. *fratrem ruentem dextra.* Claudian. *polum, h. e. to hold, bear.* — ¶ Figur. *to keep upright, support, sustain, uphold, maintain, preserve, save from destruction.* Cic. *imbecillitatem valetudinis.* Id. *valetudinem.* Cæs. *bella aliorum auxiliis.* Id. *famem pecore.* Cic. *parsimoniam patrum suis sumptibus, h. e. to make up for.* Id. *republicam.* Tacit. *pugnam manu, voce.* Id. *aciem.* Cic. *amicos fide.* Id. *Catonem a Crasso sustentari.* Id. *alicujus tenuitatem suis angustiis.* Id. *Mc nna consolatio sustentat.* Id. *Spes mentes civium sustentat.* Id. *egestatem et luxuriam domestico lenocinio.* Id. *Eloquentia sustentatus, h. e. aided.* Id. *Sustentor literis, h. e. comfort myself.* Id. *Sustenta te.* Plant.

Sustentare, se, se, h. e. to keep one's self in health. — ¶ Also, *to nourish, feed, maintain, support.* Terent. *familiam.* Cic. *se amicorum liberalitate.* — Also, *to refresh, comfort.* Stat. — ¶ Also, *to hold out, bear, suffer, endure.* Cic. *marorem.* Tacit. *aciem diu.* Also, without an accusat. *to hold out, bear, endure.* So, also, Cæs. *Ægre sustentatum est.* Id. *Ægre is dies sustentatur, h. e. they scarcely hold out that day.* Sueton. *Sustentavit aliquandiu, h. e. he held out for some time.* — ¶ Also, *to withstand, oppose, resist.* Tacit. *impetus legionum.* Id. *hostem.* — ¶ Also, *to check, stop, restrain, keep back, ἐνέχειν.* Auct. B. *Afric. aciem.* Sullust. *Paulisper a rege sustentati.* — Hence, *to delay, defer, put off.* Cic. *rem.* Id. *malum.* Id. *edificationem ad tuum adventum.*

SUSTINEO (from *sus*, for *susum*, *h. e. sursum, & teneo*), *es, tīnui, tentum, a. 2. to hold or keep up or upright, prevent from falling, sustain, uphold, uphold, support, bear, carry, ὑφίστημι, ἀνέχω.* Hence, *to keep upright, cause any thing not to sink, support, bear.* Cic. *Aer sustinet volatus avium.* Id. *se, h. e. to keep one's self from falling.* Lin. *vix arma.* Id. *arma male, h. e. not to hold the shield as it ought to be held.* — ¶ Hence, also, *to bear, carry.* Cic. *bovem.* Id. *Columnæ et templa et porticus sustinent.* Horat. *Lapis albus pocula sustinet, h. e. bears, holds.* Liv. *Furcis spectacula sustinentibus.* Also, *to bear fruit.* Ovid. *Arbores sustineant poma.* — Also, *to wear, to have.* Ovid. *clipeum.* — Hence, figur. *to bear, to take upon one's self, undertake.* Cic. *causam, h. e. to bear the blame, take it upon one's self.* Id. *causam publicam, h. e. to take upon one's self.* Id. *tres personas, h. e. to take upon one's self the parts of three persons, represent three persons.* Sueton. *personam magistri, h. e. to represent or personate a teacher.* Juvenal. *Thaida, h. e. to represent Thais, play the part of Thais.* Id. *expectationem, h. e. to have to fulfil.* — Also, *to suffer, bear, undergo, endure.* Cic. *pœnam.* Id. *potentiam alicujus.* Id. *crimen.* Id. *causas multorum, h. e. cannot bear the prayers of many, or cannot refuse the requests.* — Also, *in war, to hold out against, withstand.* Cæs. *impetum hostium.* Id. *vulnera.* Liv. *certamen.* Also, without an accusat. Cic. *Brutus Mutinæ vix sustinebat, h. e. scarcely held out in a blockade.* — Aliquem non sustinere, *not to be able to refuse or withstand.* Liv. *Eos querentes non sustinuit.* Brat. in Cic. *Ep. eos rogantes.* — Hence, *Sustineo, to be able, to be in a state or condition, to be bold enough, prevail upon one's self.* Plin. *haurire aquam, h. e. to be bold enough to drink.* Ovid. *deseruisse, for deserere.* — Non sustineo, *I cannot bear or endure it, cannot prevail upon myself, am not able, cannot bring myself, cannot.* Ovid. *perdere blanditias, h. e. have no longer patience, do not suffer or endure.* Sueton. *nocere.* Also with an accusat. and infinit. Cic. *Sustinebant, se literis non credidisse?* — Also, *to bear, be equal to.* Cic. *nomen consulis.* Id. *questionem.* — ¶ Hence, also, *to maintain, feed, nourish, sustain, provide for.* Cic. *Åger hominum quinque millia sustinere potest.* Virg. *nepotes.* Cic. *Re frumentaria alimur et sustinemur.* Colum. *penuriam, h. e. to relieve, assist.* Virg. *Arbor umbram sustinet, h. e. efficit.* — Also, *to refresh, comfort.* Val. Flacc. *collapsam matrem.* — ¶ Hence, also, *to keep back, keep in, withhold, curb, stop, check, restrain, stay, retard.* Cæs. *equum incitatum, h. e. to stop.* Cic. *remos.* Lio. *agmen.* Id. *signa, h. e. to make a halt with an army.* Val. Flacc. *se, h. e. to halt, stand still, stop short.* Cic. and Liv. *impetum.* Cic. *assensionem, or, assensum.* Hence, *Cœcin.* in Cic. *Ep. se, h. e. to refrain himself, withhold.* Cic. *se ab assensu.* Id. *Me sustinebam, ne scriberem, for a scribendo.* — ¶ Hence, also, *to put off, defer, delay, prolong, protract.* Cic. *solutionem.* Liv. *rem in noctem.* Cic. *se, h. e. to stay or reside anywhere.* — ¶ Hence, also, *to maintain, preserve, uphold, support, sustain, defend, protect, shelter, cause any*

thing to endure or last. *Cic. civitatis dignitatem ac decus. Id. expectationem. Id. amicum labentem. Mæcen. ap. Senec. vitam alicui. — Hence, Sustineri, to consist in any thing. Cic. jurisdictione. — ¶ Hence, also, to hold, as, in one's hand. Plant. Sustine hoc. Ovid. speculum manu. — Also, to have, bear, carry or wear. Ovid. sinus similes fluctibus, h. e. vestem. — Also, to have or contain. Plant. historiam.*

SUSTOLLĒ (from sus, h. e. sursum, & 3 tollō), is, tūli, a. 3. to raise or lift up, take up, αἶψα, ἀναιψω. *Plant. amiculum. — Also, to erect, build. Cod. Theod. — ¶ Also, to take away. Plant. — ¶ Also, to remove, pull down, destroy. Plant. ædes. — ¶ The perfect sustuli is generally referred to tollō and suffero. See Tollo and Suffero.*

SUSTRINGĒ, } See Substringo.

SUSTRICTĒ, }

SUSTULĒ. See Tollo and Suffero.

SUSUM. See Sursum.

SUSURRĀMEN (susurro), ōnis, n. a mur-

3 nuring. *Apul.*

SUSURRĀTIM (susurro), adv. softly, in

3 a low voice. *Martian. Capell.*

SUSURRĀTIŌ (susurro), ōnis, f. a whis-

pering, whisper, soft murmur. *Cæl. in*

Cic. Ep.

SUSURRĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one that

2 speaks softly, a whisperer. *Cæl. in Cic.*

Ep. ad Div. 8, l. (Some read susurrat-

tiōes.)

SUSURRĒ (susurro), ōnis, m. a murmur-

3 er, whisperer, makebate, eavesdropper,

tail-bearer, ψιθυρὸς, ψιθυριατὴς. *Sidon.*

SUSURRĒ (Id.), as, avi, ātum, n. and a. l.

3 **INTRANS.** to make a low noise, buzz, mur-

mur, hum, mutter, ψιθυρίζω. Of inen, to

whisper, speak softly. *Ovid. cum aliquo*

de aliquo. *Terent. Susurrari audio, h. e.*

that they murmur or whisper it abroad. —

Also, of water. *Virg. Lymphæ susur-*

rantis. — Also, of the wind. *Virg.*

Aura susurrantis venti. — Also, of bees,

to hum, buzz. *Virg. Tum sonus audir,*

tractimque susurrant, h. e. make a

drizzling hum. — ¶ **TRANSITIVE.** to

murmur, hum or whisper any thing.

Martial. cantica. Calp. Te platanus

susurrat, te pinus, h. e. your name, &c.

SUSURRUM (Id.), i, n. a murmuring.

Ovid. Lingua refert audita susurra.

(But susurra is perhaps the ablat. and

belongs to lingua.)

SUSURRĒS (ψιθυρὸς), i, m. a gentle mur-

mur, low noise, soft, still noise, whisper-

ing, murmuring, whistling, &c. ψιθυ-

ρισμός. Of the wind among the foliage

of a tree. *Virg. Sepes scopi levi som-*

nos suadebit inire susurro. — Of men.

Cic. Demosthenes susurro delectari se

dicebat. — Also, of tell-tales, whisper-

ers and informers. *Juvenal. Tenui*

jugulos apricre susurro, h. e. by n secret

accusation or small surmise. *Plin. Paneg.*

Insidiantes susurros. — ¶ It is also

found as a noun of the fourth declen-

sion. *Apul. Susurru.*

SUSURRĒS, a, um, murmuring. See

3 **Susurru.**

SUTĒLĀ (suo), æ, f. a sewing, sewing to-

3 gether. Hence, guile, craft, subtilty,

deceit; a crafty device, arch or cunning

contrivance, κακοῦργία. *Plant.*

SUTERNĀ. Read by some for sutrina.

3 *Varr. ap. Non.*

SUTILIS (suo), e, adj. sewed, bound,

2 patched or stitched together, συττός. *Virg.*

balteus. *Id. cymba. Val. Flacc. dom-*

us, h. e. made of hides stitched together.

Plin. naves. Ovid. corona. So, also,

Martial. rosa, h. e. a garland of roses

or roses entwined in the hair.

SUTĒR (Id.), ōris, m. a shoemaker, cobbler,

ῥάπτης. *Plant.* — It is frequently used

of people of the lower class. *Cic. Id*

sutores et zonarii conclamarunt. *Plin.*

Ne sutor supra crepidam judicaret.

Hence, the proverb, Ne sutor supra cre-

pidam, sc. judicet or judica, h. e. let not

a shoemaker go beyond his lost.

SUTĒRTIŌS, or **SUTĒRTIŌS** (sutor),

3 a, um, adj. same as Sutorius. *Mare. Enp.*

SUTĒRTĒS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or per-

taining to a shoemaker or cobbler, ῥάπτι-

κός. *Cic. atramentum, h. e. shoema-*

ker's blacking. — Hence, *Cic. Sutorius,*

h. e. that has been a shoemaker.

SUTRINĒS (contracted from sutorinus,

2 from sutor), a, um, adj. of or belonging

to a shoemaker or cobbler. *Tacit. taber-*

na, h. e. a shoemaker's shop. *Plin. ars,*

h. e. the trade of a shoemaker, αὐτρίκη. So,

also, simply, Sutrina, se. ars. *Vitrav.*

Sutrinam facere, h. e. to carry on the trade

of a shoemaker. *Liv. and Plin. Sutrina,*

se. officina, or taberna, h. e. a shoemaker's

shop, cobbler's stall, σκυτρίον.

SUTRIUM, ii, n. a town of Etruria, now

Sutri. — Hence, Sutrinus, a, um, adj.

of or belonging to Sutrina. *Liv. — Sut-*

trius, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Su-

trina. *Sil.*

SUTĒRĀ (suo), æ, f. a sewing or stitching;

a seam, ραφή. *Cels. Oras vulneris*

suturæ comprehendunt. *Id. calvaria,*

a suture.

SUTĒS, a, um, particip. from suo.

SŪS (ἐὸς, ἐή, ἐόν), a, um, possess. adj.

pron. belonging or relating to him, her, it,

them, one's own, its own, σφέτερος, ἐός.

It should properly be referred to the

next subject. *Nepos. Sua manu scrip-*

sit, h. e. with his own hand. It is also

joined with proprius. *Cic. Sua cuique*

laus propria debetur. But it is used

also in other connections for illius, illo-

rum, illarum, and the context must de-

termine to what it refers. *Nep. In-*

cidit in eandem invidiam, quam pater

suus. *Cic. Minerva dicitur patrem in-*

teremisse, virginitatem suam violare co-

nantem, for illius. — Hence, Suus, and

Sui, one's own people, friends, party. *Cic.*

Quem sui Caesaris salutabant suum,

one's own. *Id. Ad suum pervenire,*

h. e. to come to his own. *Liv. Quod*

suum non esset. — Sibi is often redun-

dantly joined with it. *Terent. Sui sibi*

gladio hunc jugulo. — It is frequently

used where it might have been omitted.

Cic. Uxorem suam interrogavit. — It is

often omitted where it might or ought

to stand. *Liv. Auxere iras, se suas.*

Virg. Sibi letum pepererunt manu, se.

sua. — ¶ Also, his, her, its, proper, pecu-

liar, fixed, appointed. *Cic. Suum nume-*

rum habere. *Liv. Sui marte pugnare,*

h. e. in a proper, suitable manner, of cav-

alry when they fight on horseback, and

not on foot. *Saeton. Sua morte defun-*

gi, h. e. to die a natural death. *Cic. An-*

no suo, h. e. in his proper or regular

year. *Id. Qui autem anno suo petierint*

consulatum, sine repulsa non esse fac-

tos. (A certain age was required for

high offices, and whoever was not of

that age, could not properly obtain

them.) *Id. Tempore suo, h. e. at a*

proper time. — ¶ Also, inclined, de-

voted or favorable to him, her, them; also,

favorable, welcome. *Cic. Utebatur popu-*

lo suo. *Liv. Estu suo Locros trajecit.*

Virg. Sui dii. Horat. ventus. Val.

Flocc. sidera. Nepos. Reddere aliquem

suum, h. e. his friend, favorable. —

¶ Also, proper, own, not strange or for-

eign. *Cic. Suos deos aut novos. Virg.*

Viscum, quod non sua seminat arbor.

— ¶ Also, one's own master, of one's

own disposal, free. *Plant. Ancilla nunc*

sua est. *Cic. Poterit esse in disputan-*

do suus, h. e. not depending upon others.

Pandect. Suus non est, h. e. not in his

seuses. *Ovid. Vix sua erat, h. e. was*

beside herself. — ¶ Suus, a, um, for

sui, h. e. ergi se. *Sallust. Injuria sua,*

h. e. towards one's self. *Nepos. Suus ac-*

cusator. — Also, with met or pte annex-

ed. *Liv. Summet. Id. Suismet. Cic.*

Suopte. Id. Suapte mam. Terent.

Suum, for suorum. — Suus is frequently

followed by quisque. *Cic. Sua quem-*

que fraus vexat. Sometimes also pre-

ceded by quisque; as, *Liv. In civitatem*

queinque suam.

SYAGRĒS (ἀγᾶρος), i, f. a kind of palm-

tree. *Plin. 13, 9.*

SYBARIS (Σύβαρις), is and idis, f. a riv-

er and town of Lucania. The inhabitants

of this town were very voluptuous. It

was destroyed by the inhabitants of Croton;

but afterwards rebuilt, and called Thurii

or Thurie. — Hence, Sybarita, æ, m. of

or belonging to or an inhabitant of Sybaris.

Quintil. — Sybaritanus, a, um, adj. of

or belonging to Sybaris. *Plin. — Sybariti-*

cus, a, um, adj. Sybaritan; voluptuous.

Martial. — Sybaritis, idis, f. Sybaritan.

Sybaritis, subst. a kind of voluptuous

poem. *Ovid.*

SYBARITA, } See Sybaris.

SYBARITĀNUS, &c. }

SYCĀMINĒS, or **SYCĀMINĒS** (αὐκάμιν-

2 vos), i, f. the mulberry-tree. *Cels. It is*

also called Sycaminn, onis. *Pandect.*

— ¶ Also, same as Sycomoros. *Cels.*

SYCĒ (αὐκή), es, f. a kind of herb, same as

peplis. *Plin. — ¶ Also, a kind of*

pine-tree, or the pitch thereof. *Plin. —*

¶ Also, a kind of running sore in the

corner of the eye. *Plin.*

SYCHĒŌS, i, m. See Sichæus.

SYCĒTES (συκίτης), æ, m. sc. vīnos, fig-

voia. *Plin. — ¶ Also, se. lapis, or*

Sycitis, idis, f. se. gemma, a kind of pre-

cious stone, of the color of figs. *Plin.*

SYCĒLATRĒŌNIDĒ, ārum, m. a felitious

3 people. *Plant.*

SYCĒMĒRĒS (συκόμορος), i, f. the wild

fig-tree, the mulberry fig-tree, the syc-

amine or sycamore-tree (*Ficus sycomor-*

us, L.). *Cels.*

SYCĒPIĀNTĀ (συκοφαντής), æ, m.

3 properly, one that informs against people

exporting figs from Attica contrary to law.

Hence, a cheat, knave, columniator, sycop-

phant, false accuser, informer, tale-bearer,

a crafty, deceitful, lying fellow, one that

seeks advantage by knavish tricks. *Te-*

rent.

SYCĒPIĀNTIĀ (συκοφαντία), æ, f. de-

3 ceit, cunning, craft, artifice, knavery.

Plant.

SYCĒPIĀNTIŌSĒ (sycophantia), adv.

3 craftily, deceitfully, knavishly, slanderous-

ly, συκοφαντικῶς. *Plant.*

SYCĒPIĀNTŌR (συκοφαντήω, -ō), āris,

3 dep. l. to play the sycophant, play a

double part, act deceitfully or knavishly,

cheat. *Plant.*

SYCĒPHĒLLĒŌN (συκοφύλλον), i, n.

3 marshmallows. *Apul.*

SYDĒS. See Sidus.

SYĒNE (Σύνη), es, f. a town of Upper

thus, a, uni, adj. same as *Symætheus*, a, uni. *Virg.*
ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑ (συμβολή), *æ*, f. a contribution or share given to any thing, as, money contributed to an entertainment. *Tarent.* Symbolam dedit, eonavit, h. e. he contributed his share towards the feast. Hence, *Id.* Edere de symbolis, h. e. to feast together with money contributed by each person. *Id.* De symbolis quid actum est, h. c. what has been done with this collection? what has become of the club? — Hence, *Gell.* Symbolæ, h. e. questions which friends propose to each other, and thins, as it were, entertain themselves. — ¶ Sometimes it seems to denote the feast or entertainment itself. *Plaut.* Symbolam dabo. — ¶ Also, for Symbolum. *Apul.*
ΣΥΜΒΟΛΙΣ (symbolum), adv. symbolically, metaphorically, typically, συμβολικῶς. *Gell.* appellare.
ΣΥΜΒΟΛΟΝ (συμβολον), i, n. and **ΣΥΜΒΟΛΟΣ** (συμβολος), i, m. any mark or sign by which one person gives another to understand any thing, or which one has agreed upon with any one. *Plaut.* Quem symbolum? *Id.* Symbolum est. — According to *Plin.* 33, 4, the Grecians and Romans called a signet symbolum.
ΣΥΜΜΕΤΡΙΑ (συμμετρία), *æ*, f. symaetry, 2 proportion, harmony. *Vitruv.*
ΣΥΜΜΕΤΡΟΣ (σύμμετρος), on, adj. proportionate, symmetrical. *Vitruv.*
ΣΥΜΜΕΣΤΑ (συμμεστος), *æ*, m. a fellow-priest, a priest of the same college. *Apul.*
ΣΥΜΠΑΣΜΑ (σύμπασμα), *ātis*, n. a medicinal powder which was sprinkled on the body. *Cal. Aurl.*
ΣΥΜΠΑΘΙΑ (συμπάθεια), *æ*, f. sympathy, 2 fellow-feeling, natural inclination. *Vitruv.*
ΣΥΜΦΩΝΙΑ (συμφωνία), *æ*, f. symphony, concert of musical instruments, harmony of mingled sounds. *Cic.* Also, of a signal in war. *Prudent.*
ΣΥΜΦΩΝΙΑΚΟΣ (συμφωνιακός), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to music, a concert or choir. *Cic.* pueri, or servi, h. e. slaves who made music to amuse their masters, singers, musicians, musical or singing-boys, chorists. — ¶ *Pallad.* herba, h. e. herbane.
ΣΥΜΦΥΤΟΝ (σύμφυτον), or **ΣΥΜΦΥΤΟΝ**, i, n. wallwort, comfrey, or bugle. *Plin.* 27, 24. — ¶ Also, an herb otherwise called helcion. *Plin.* 14, 19, 5.
ΣΥΜΠΛΗΓΑΣ (συμπληγας), *adis* or *ados*, f. striking together. Hence, *Symplegades*, sc. insule, two islands of the Black sea, of which it was fabled that they frequently dashed against each other, until they were fixed after the *Argo* had passed between them. *Ovid.* — *Martial.* uses it figuratively of the buttocks. — ¶ Also, as a substant. a joining together. *Rutil.*
ΣΥΜΠΛΕΓΜΑ (σύμπλεγμα), *ātis*, n. a group, particularly of wrestlers in the act of wrestling. *Plin.* — *Symplegmata*, in mimic plays, unexpected or wonderful events, intrigues, &c. *Arnob.* — ¶ Also, same as *Concubitus*. *Martial.*
ΣΥΜΠΛΟΤΕ (συμπλοκή), *es*, f. a figure of rhetoric, when the beginning and conclusion, or the first and last words, are repeated. *Marc. Cap.*
ΣΥΜΠΟΣΙΑΚΟΣ (συμποσιακός), a, um, 3 adj. of or pertaining to a feast, convivial. *Gell.* questionculæ. Hence, *Id.* Symposiaca (plur.), h. c. writings or a writing relating to an entertainment.
ΣΥΜΠΟΣΙΟΝ (συμπόσιον), ii, n. a feast, 3 banquet, the name of a book of *Plato*. *Apropos.*
ΣΥΜΨΑΛΜΑ (σύνψαλμα), *ātis*, n. a playing together on a stringed instrument, or a singing together to the voice. *Augustin.*
ΣΥΝΑΕΡΕΣΙΣ (συναίρεσις), is, f. the contraction of two vowels into one, as, when *oliveo* is read or scanned as a dissyllable.
ΣΥΝΑΓΩΓΗ (συναγωγή), *æ*, f. a congregation, assembly. Hence, a synagogue or congregation of Jews.
ΣΥΝΑΛΟΓΗ (συναλοιφή), *es*, f. synalepha, a poetic figure, by which the final vowel or diphthong of a word is elided by the vowel or diphthong of the following word, so that the two words sound as one;

thus in verse, ante illum is read aatillum or antillum.
ΣΥΝΑΝΧΗ (συνάγχη), *es*, f. a disease in the fauces; the quinsy, or sore-throat. *Gell.* and *Cal. Aurl.*
ΣΥΝΑΝΧΙΟΣ (συναγχικός), a, um, adj. 3 of or pertaining to the synanche. *Cal. Aurl.* passio.
ΣΥΝΑΠΟΘΗΝΕΣΚΟΝΤΕΣ (συναποθνήσκοντες), *The Dying Together*: the title of a Greek comedy of *Diphilus*. *Tertull.*
ΣΥΝΑΡΙΣΤΟΣÆ, or **—ΥΣÆ** (Συναριστοσάι), *The Women breakfasting together*; the title of a comedy of *Menander*. *Gell.*
ΣΥΝΕΡΑΣΤΟΝ (συνεραστόν), i, n. 2 properly, any thing mixed; hence, any meat or dish. *Varr.*
ΣΥΝΕΡΟΣ, &c. See *Sincerus*, &c.
ΣΥΝΧΡΙΣΜΑ (σύνχρισμα), *ātis*, n. anointing. *Veget.*
ΣΥΝΧΡΟΝΟΣ (σύνχρονος), a, um, adj. 3 contemporary, a contemporary. *Hieron.*
ΣΥΝΧΥΣΙΣ (σύνχυσις), is, f. a confused 3 order of words.
ΣΥΝΟΠΕ, *es*, and **ΣΥΝΟΠΑ** (συνκοπή), 3 *æ*, f. syncope, when a letter or syllable is omitted in the middle of a word. — ¶ Also, a fainting, swooning, syncope. *Veget.*
ΣΥΝΟΠΘ (syncope), *as*, *āvi*, *ātum*, n. 1. 3 to faint, swoon, to lose one's strength. *Veget.*
ΣΥΝΟΡΑΣΙΣ (σύνκρασις), is, f. a mingling, mixture; the name of one of the *Æons*. *Tertull.*
ΣΥΝΔΙΚΟΣ (σύνδικος), i, m. a syndic; the 3 representative and defender of the rights of a community. *Pandect.*
ΣΥΝΕΚΔΟΧΗ (συνεκδοχή), *es*, f. synecdoche, a trope by which the whole stands for a part, or the contrary; as, *Achelous*, for water. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, a figure by which a word is omitted, which may be understood. *Quintil.*
ΣΥΝΕΚΔΟΧΙΚΗ (as from synecdoche), adv. by the figure synecdoche. *Hieron.*
ΣΥΝΕΧΕΣ (συνεχής), is, h. e. continuous, 3 perpetual. *Mart. Capell.*
ΣΥΝΕΔΡΟΣ (συνέδρος), i, m. an assessor 2 or counsellor in a college. *Liv.*
ΣΥΝΕΜΜΕΝΟΝ (συννημμενον), h. e. connected, i, n. connected, as a musical term of sounds and strings. *Vitruv.*
ΣΥΝΕΠΗΒΗ (συνεφηβή), *ōrum*, m. Youths of the Same Age; a title of a comedy of *Statius Cæcilius*. *Cic.*
ΣΥΝΕΠΗΤΕΣ. See *Symphitites*.
ΣΥΝΕΣΙΣ (σύνεσις), is, f. understanding. 3 Hence, one of the *Æons*. *Tertull.* — ¶ Also, a connection of words according to the idea, and not according to the word; as, *turba ruunt*. — Called, also, *synthesis*.
ΣΥΝΓΡΑΦΗ (συνγραφή), *æ*, f. a writing whereby a creditor got security from his debtor for the payment of a sum of money; a bond or bill signed and sealed by both parties, and a copy of it given to each; any written obligation or contract between two or more parties; articles of agreement. *Cic.* Facere syngraphas cum aliquo, to take a bill of exchange, as for a debt. *Id.* Si habuerit, unde tibi solvet, quod ei per syngrapham credidisti, if he have wherewithal to pay you what you took his bond for. *Id.* Agere ex syngrapha, to go to law about a bond or writing.
ΣΥΝΓΡΑΦΟΣ (σύνγραφος), i, m. a writing 3 ten agreement between two persons, a written contract. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, a writing by means of which one can go safely anywhere, a pass, passport. *Plaut.*
ΣΥΝΙΖΗΣΙΣ (συνίησις), is, f. same as 3 *Syneresis*. *Scrv.*
ΣΥΝΝΑΔΑ, *ōrum*, n. *Cic.*, or *æ*, f. *Plin.*, or **ΣΥΝΝΑΣ**, *adis* or *ados*, f. *Cic.* a town of Phrygia Major. — Hence, *Synnaden-sis*, e, adj. of or belonging to it. *Cic.* — *Synnadensis*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to it. *Plin.*
ΣΥΝΟΧΙΤΕΣ (συνοχίτης), *æ*, m. or **ΣΥΝΟΧΙΤΗΣ** (συνοχίτης), *idis*, f. a kind of precious stone said to be efficacious in raising ghosts. *Plin.* 37, 73.
ΣΥΝΟΔΙΚΟΣ (συνοδικός), a, um, adj. going or coming together, synodical. *Jul. Firmic.*
ΣΥΝΟΔΙΤÆ (συνοδίται), *ārum*, m. that

go or come together, the name of a kind of monks. *Cod. Just.*
ΣΥΝΟΔΟΝΤΙΤΗΣ (συνοδοντίτης), or **ΣΥΝΟΔΟΝΤΙΤΗΣ** (συνοδοντίτης), *æ*, m. a kind of fish found in the brains of a fish called synodus. *Plin.*
ΣΥΝΟΔΟΣ (συνόδους), *ontis*, m. a shark. 3 *Ovid.*
ΣΥΝΟΔΟΣ (συνόδους), i, f. a council, assem 3 bly, *synod*. *Cod. Just.*
ΣΥΝΟΙΚΙΟΝ (συνοίκιον), ii, n. a room in 3 which several persons live together. *Petrone.*
ΣΥΝΟΝΕΤΟΝ (συνονητον), i, n. a buying 3 up, a buying several things. *Cod. Theod.*
ΣΥΝΟΝΥΜΙΑ (συνωνυμία), *æ*, f. sameness 3 of meaning, a joining of words of the same meaning. *Marc. Cop.*
ΣΥΝΟΠΗΤΕΣ (συνοπίτης), *æ*, m. a kind of precious stone, otherwise called *guloctites*. *Plin.*
ΣΥΝΟΨΙΣ (σύνοψις), is, f. a compendium, 3 abstract, synopsis. *Pandect.*
ΣΥΝΩΡΙΣ (συνωρίς), *idis*, f. a yoke, a pair. 3 *Hieron.*
ΣΥΝΤΑΓΜΑ (σύνταγμα), *ātis*, n. any thing put together in order. Hence, a treatise, discourse, book. *Cic.*
ΣΥΝΤΑΞΙΣ (σύνταξις), is, f. a putting together in order, construction, syntax. *Prisc.*
ΣΥΝΤΕΚΤΙΚΟΣ, a, um. 2 See *Synteris*.
ΣΥΝΤΕΞΙΣ (σύντηξις), is, f. a melting to 2 gether, a melting. Hence, a decrease of strength, a deep consumption or decline; a lingering disease that wastes away the body. — Hence, *Syntecticus*, a, um, adj. ill of consumption. *Plin.*
ΣΥΝΤΗΜΑ, and **ΣΥΝΤΗΜΑ** (σύντημα), 3 or *σύντημα*, *ātis*, n. a token agreed upon, a mark, a watchword; a passport. *Hieron.*
ΣΥΝΤΗΣΙΝΟΣ (synthesis), a, um, adj. 2 h. e. ad synthesis in pertinens. For example, *Synthesisina*, sc. vestis, said to be used for synthesis. *Sueton. Ncr.* 51. *Synthesisina* indutus.
ΣΥΝΤΗΣΙΣ (σύνθεσις), is, f. a composition or mixture of several ingredients, as in medicines. *Seren. Samon.* — Hence, in grammar, *Synthesis*. (See *Synæsis*.) — ¶ Also, a putting together of several things, which belong together by fashion, &c. as, a service of plate. *Martial.* septenaria. — Also, a set or suit of wearing apparel. *Pandect.* Quæro, an ex univervsa veste, id est synthesi, tunica singular, an et palliola eligere possit. *Martial.* Innumeri synthetibus. Hence, a light robe. It was only used at table or about the house. *Martial.* 5, 80, 2. It was not worn in the streets, except at the Saturnalia. *Martial.* 14, 1, 1.
ΣΥΝΤΟΝΟΣ (σύντρονος), a, um, adj. sounding alike, harmonious. — Hence, *Syntonium*, i, n. subst. a kind of musical instrument, same as *scabellum*. *Quintil.* Syntonium modi.
ΣΥΝΤΡΟΠΗΟΝ, or **ΣΥΝΤΡΟΠΗΟΝ** (συντρόπιον), ii, n. the brambleberry-tree. *Apul.*
ΣΥΝΤΡΟΦΟΣ (συντρόφος), i, m. one that 3 is or has been brought up with another. *Tertull.*
ΣΥΠΗΛΑΞ (Σύφαξ), *ācis*, m. a king of *Numidia*. — The penult of the oblique cases is generally long. *Ovid.*, *Propert.*, and *Juvenal.* But *Clandian de B. Gild.* 90, makes it short, as, *Haurire venena, compulsum dirum Syphacen* (another reading is *Annibalea*).
ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΣ. See *Syracusæ*.
ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣÆ (Συρακοσάι), *ārum*, f. *Syracuse*, a maritime town of *Sicily*. — Hence, *Syracusæsanus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Syracusæ*, *Syracusani*. *Cic.* mens. *Id.* *Syracusani*, h. e. the inhabitants of *Syracusæ*. — *Syracusius*, a, um, adj. *Syracusani*. *Cic.* — *Syracusius*, a, um, adj. *Syracusani*. *Virg.*
ΣΥΡΕΘΟΝ (unc.), i, n. a kind of herb, otherwise called *tordylion*. *Plin.*
ΣΥΡΙΑ (Συρία), *æ*, f. a country of Asia on the Mediterranean, between *Cilicia* and *Palestine*. *Plin.* — ¶ *Syria* and *Assyria* are frequently interchanged, especially among the poets: so also in *Sueton.* *Cæs.* 22. *Syria*, for *Assyria*. — ¶ *Syrie* (plur.), also occurs. In *Sext. Ru.* 10. *Antiochus* is called *Syriarum rex*.

SŶRIACŬS (Συριακός), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Syria, Syrian, Syriac. Cic.
SŶRIARCHIA (Συριαρχία), a, m. the chief 3 priest in Syria who superintended the public games. Cod. Theod. — His office and dignity were called Syriarchia. Cod. Just.
SŶRIATICŬS (Syria), a, um, adj. Syrian. 3 Flor.
SŶRICŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. Syrian. Co- 2 lum.
SŶRINGATŬS (syrinx), a, um, adj. hol- 3 lowed out like a pipe. Apic. Inedus.
SŶRINGIAS (συνγγίας), a, m. se. cala- mnis, a kind of cane or reed good for pipes, σνγγίας. Plin.
SŶRINGITES (συνγγιτης), a, m. a kind of precious stone. Plia. 37, 67.
SŶRINGOTŬMIUM (συνγγυότμιον), ii, 3 n. a surgical instrument for cutting fistulae. Veget.
SŶRINX (Σύριγξ), ingis, f. a reed or pipe made of a reed. — Hence, a girl changed into a reed. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a subterranean cave or passage. Ammian.
SŶRISCŬS (Συρίσκος), a, um, adj. Syrian. 3 Virg.

SŶRITES (συνίτης), a, m. a small stone found in the bladder of wolves. Plia.
SŶRIUS (Σόριος), a, um, adj. of or pertain- 2 ing to Syria, Syrian. Tibull. ros. Sueton. dea, h. e. perhaps Cybele. —
 ¶ **SŶRIŬS**, a, um, of or belonging to the island of Syros. Cic.
SŶRMA (σῆρμα), ātis, n. that which is 3 dragged or trailed. Hence, the train of a robe, a robe with a train. Martial.
SŶRMATICŬS (σερματικός), a, um, adj. 3 having a train. Veget. jumentum, h. e. limping, hindered.
SŶRŬPHENIX (Συροφεινίξ), īcis, m. 3 and f. of Phœnicia, on the borders of Syria. Juvenal.
SŶRŬS, i, f. an island of the Ægean sea, one of the Cyclades.
SŶRTICŬS (Συρτικός), a, um, adj. of or belonging to, or at the Syrtis. Senec. gentes. — ¶ Also, sandy. Sidon.
SŶRTIS (σῆρτις), is, f. sands, shelves, quicksands, a syrtis, a sandy place in the sea, attracting ships which sailed near it, and on that account dangerous to pass. There were particularly two such in the

Mediterranean sea, near Africa, Syrtis Major and Minor; the former near Cyrenaica, the latter near Byzacene. Sal- lost. and Liv. — Hence, a sandy, desert country, whether near the Syrtis or else where. Horat. and Lucan. — Figur. Cic. Orat. 3, 41. patrimonii, h. e. per- haps a spendthrift. — ¶ Also, ad- jectively, that is near the Syrtis.

SŶRŬS (probably from σῆρω), i, m. a be- 3 som, broom. Varr.
SŶRŬS (Σόρος), a, um, adj. of or belonging to Syria, Syrian. Horat. — Hence, Sy- rus, i, m. a Syrian. Syri, the Syrians. Cic.
SŶSTEMA (σύστημα), ātis, n. a whole con- 3 sisting of several things, a system. Marc. Cap.
SŶSTŬLE (συστολή), es, f. the figure 3 called systole, when a long syllable is used as a short one. Diomed.
SŶSTŬLŬS (σύστημα), on, adj. close col- 2 umned, when the columns are six modules distant from each other. Vitruv.
SŶZŬGIĀ (συνζυγία), a, f. a conjunction or 3 joining together. Tertull.

T.

T as a prænomen, denotes Titus, as, T. Livius; but Ti. denotes Tiberius, as, Ti. Gracchus.

TABANŬS (unc.), i, m. a gadfly, horsefly, osfly, gadbee, dunfly, μύωψ, or νίστρος. Varr.

TABEFACŬS (obsol. tabefacio), a, um, 3 adj. melted, dissolved, τμητός. Solin.

TABELLĀ (dimin. of tabula), a, f. a little table or tablet, small board, σαβίδιον, πινάκιον. Plia. — Hence, the trough in which Romulus and Remus were exposed. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a kind of pastry or cake. Martial. — ¶ Also, a fan. Ovid. —
 ¶ Also, a board for gaming upon, a gaming-table. Ovid. — ¶ Also, a picture, painting, γραφή, δέλτος. Cic. Ex- hedria volebam tabellis ornare. Plin. Comice tabellæ, h. e. representing scenes taken from theatrical pieces. — ¶ Also, a tablet used by schoolboys for writing on, or for casting up sums. Plin. — Also, in general, a writing-tablet. Ovid. Also, a letter, billet, note, ἐπιστολή. Ovid. — Hence, any writing or written composition, as, a bill, bond, contract, will, &c. γραμματίδιον, γραμματεῖον. Juvenal. Falsas signare tabellas, h. e. will, testa- ment. Sueton. Tabellæ dotis, h. a mar- riage-contract. Cic. Tabellis obsignatis agis mecum, h. e. you commit to writing what I have said. Id. Tabellæ quæstio- nis, h. e. minutes of evidence. Martial. Quadringentorum reddis mihi tabellas, h. e. bonds. Liv. Signatis tabellis publi- cis, h. e. public papers which lay in the archives. — Particularly, a letter or writ- ing. Cic. Tabellas proferri jussimus. — ¶ Also, a votive tablet, a tablet or small board on which a person acknowl- edged in writing that he had been succeeded or benefited by some deity. Such tablets used to be hung up in the temple of that deity in token of gratitude. Juvenal. Votiva tabella, or, simply, Tibull. and Ovid. Votiva. — ¶ Also, a tablet used in voting in the comitia. Cic. In the time of Cicero, the people voted no longer by word of mouth, but by tablets which were cast into an urn. When comitia were held for the election of a magis- trate, they wrote the names of the can- didates on separate tablets, and he whose name stood on the greatest number of tablets, obtained the office. If the comitia were held respecting a bill for a law which was to be ratified or rejected, each voter received two tablets. On the one, by which the bill was approved of, the letters U. R., h. e. uti rogas, were written; on the other, by which it was rejected, the letter A., h. e. antiquo, I reject the bill. — Such tablets were also used in courts of jus- tice. Each judge received three, on

one of which was written the letter A., h. e. absolvo; on another C., h. e. con- demno; on the third N. L., h. e. non liquet, the matter is not exactly clear to me, I do not know how to vote. If, after the votes had been given, those with A. were the greatest number, then the ac- cused was acquitted; if those with C., he was condemned; if those with N. L., the matter was undecided. — ¶ Also, a tent. Varr. dimidiata, h. e. a small, narrow tent.

TABELLĀRIŬS (tabella), a, um, adj. re- lating to tablets. Tabellaria lex, a regu- lation that, in voting, tablets should be used instead of word of mouth. There were four such leges; namely, Gabinia, that the election of magistrates should be made by tablets. Cassia, that tablets should be used in courts of justice, ex- cept in the judicium perduellionis. Cælia had reference to the judicium perduellio- nis. Papiria, that the people, in ratify- ing or rejecting a law, should vote with tablets. — ¶ Also, relating to letters. Senec. navis, h. e. a packet-boat. — Hence, Tabellarius, subst. a letter-carrier, cou- rier, γραμματοφόρος. Cic.

TABELLĬŬS (tabella), ōis, m. a notary, 3 scrivener, one who draws up written in- struments, as, contracts, wills, &c. Pandect.

TABĒŬ (from τῆκω, Dor. τάκω), es, ui, 3 n. 2. to melt. Hence, to drop, drip, or trickle with any thing. Virg. Artus sale tabentes, h. e. drenched with salt water. Id. genæ, h. e. wet with tears. —
 ¶ Hence, also, to decay, waste away, be consumed. Ovid. Corpora tabent.

TABERNĀ (unc.), a, f. a hut for dwelling in, a cottage. Horat. Pauperum taber- nâ. — ¶ Also, a stall, shed, or shop where any thing is sold. Also, a work- shop. Cic. Concursare circum tabernas. Id. libraria, or, simply, Horat. Taberna, h. e. a bookseller's shop. Varr. unguen- taria. Horat. tonsoris. Pandect. cau- ponia. Tacit. sutrina. Liv. argentaria, h. e. an exchange office, a bank. Also, a baker's shop or stall. Liv. Ad tabernas, quibus Novis est nomen; ibi ab lanio cul- tro arrepto, &c. Cic. In tabernam devere- re, h. e. an inn, tavern, or public house. Also, a bawdy house, brothel. Catull. and Propert. In Rome there was a place in the forum called tabernæ, h. e. the shops. There were tabernæ veteres and novæ. Also, without tabernæ. Cic. and Liv. — ¶ Also, a hut, booth, shed, or stand for spectators at the games. Cic. Mnr. 35.

TABERNACŬLUM (taberna), i, n. a tent which one pitches for his pleasure, on a journey, or when one has not or can- not find any other shelter or dwelling.

Cic. Particularly, in war. Id. mili- tare, or, simply, Cæs. and Nep. Taber- naculum. — Also, a tent which the consul, or any other magistrate about to hold the comitia, erected outside the city, in order to take the auspices in them. Capere taber- naculum, to provide or take possession of such a tent; as, Cic. recte, h. e. in the prop- er manner, with due ceremonies. Id. vitio, h. e. not properly. Id. In una philoso- phia quasi tabernaculum vite collocare, h. e. to devote himself entirely to the study of philosophy.

TABERNARIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. of, be- longing, or relating to huts, booths, or shops. Apul. blanditiæ, h. e. common, such as are made in huts. — Hence, Ta- bernarius, subst. one who works or sells in a shop, a shopkeeper, consequently a common man. Cic.

TABERNŬLA (dimin. of taberna), a, f. 2 a hut, cottage, cot, small house. Apul. — ¶ Also, a booth, shop, tavern. Sueton. and Pandect.

TABES (tabeo), is, f. a gradual wasting away of any thing or body by melting, putrefaction, disease, &c. Hence, it may be rendered a wasting away, melting, dissolving, corruption, putrefaction, &c. Senec. Ex mollissimo tabes est (nivis). Plin. arboris, h. e. a mouldering, rotting, or wasting of trees. Liv. Tabes cadave- ra absumebat, h. e. corruption, putrefac- tion. Ovid. Corpora tabe vetustas ab- stulerit. — Hence, a wasting away of a person or animal, either by a disease or with grief, a consumption, phthisis, cach- exy, atrophy. Cic. and Liv. — ¶ Also, an infectious or spreading disease, pesti- lence, plague. Sallust. Tanta vis morti, uti tabes plerosque civium animos inva- serat. Liv. fenoris crescentis, h. e. the plague of the daily increasing burden of debt. Tacit. Ann. 11, 6. Tabes fori. — ¶ Also, the moisture of a wasting, decaying, or dissolving substance, &c. Plin. Corpora in tabem resolvit. Lucan. nivis, h. e. slime of melting snow. Liv. sanguinis. — Also, any moisture, par- ticularly, impure, viscous or corroding matter. Ovid. veneni. Hence, Tacit. oculorum, h. e. blindness occasioned by an ex- cessive contraction of the pupil of the eye.

TABESCŬ (incept. of tabeo), is, n. 3. to melt gradually, be dissolved or consumed, waste or pine away, decline, languish, decay, decrease, vanish, &c. by degrees, τῆκομαι. Cic. Frigoribus durescit humor et ta- bescit calore, h. e. thaws. Lucret. Cera tabescens. Plin. Sal tabescit. Cic. dolore, h. e. to pine away with grief. So, also, Id. desiderio. Particularly, with love. Ovid. — The perfect tabui, and the tenses derived from it, seem usually to belong to this verb. Ovid. Tabue-

rant ceræ. — *¶* *Arescere*, to be bereft of vigor and become dry, dry up, parch: *Flaccrescere*, to lose its fresh color or look, to become flaccid and flabby, to wither: *Tabescere*, to decrease imperceptibly in compass, fall away, &c.

TABIDUS (*tabidus*), a, um, adj. same as *Tabidus*. *Tertull.* — *Tabiosus*, a, um, occurs, also, instead of it. *Tertull.*

TABIDULUS (dimin. of *tabidus*), a, um, 3 adj. consuming. *Virg.*

TABIDUS (*tabes*), a, um, adj. melting or disappearing by degrees. *Liv.* iix. —

Hence, figur. decaying or wasting away. *Ovid.* mens. — Also, pining away with grief. *Calp.* — Also, corrupted, putrefying. *Suet.* corpus. — Also, infected, consumptive, phthisical. *Senec.* juvenis. — *¶* Also, consuming or roasting by degrees. *Virg.* lues. *Ovid.* vetustas. *Tacit.* venenum.

TABIFICABILIS, e, for *Tabificus*. 3 Acc.

TABIFICUS (*tabes & facio*), a, um, adj. 1 consuming, roasting or melting by degrees. *Lucret.* radii (solis). *Lucan.* aer, h. e. pestilential. — *Sueton.* venenum, h. e. destroying gradually. *Cic.* perturbationes.

TABIPLUS (*tabes & fluo*), a, um, adj. 3 that wastes away by degrees. *Prudent.* — *¶* Also, consuming by degrees. *Venant.* Fortan.

TABIDUS, a, um. See *Tabidosus*. 2

TABITUD (*tabes*), inis, f. consumption, 2 phthisis. *Plin.*

TABLINUM, i, n. See *Tabulinum*.

TABULA (unc.), æ, f. a board or plank, as, for building, *οὐκίς, πίναξ, πλάξ*. *Cic.* *Tabulam arripere de naufragio*. *Plin.* *Latera cluduntur tabulis*. — Hence, a bench made of boards. *Horat.* *Solventur risu tabulæ*, h. e. the benches will be broken down by the laughter. — *¶* Also, a board or table for playing on, a gaming-table, gaming-board. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, a board for painting on. — Hence, *Cic.* *Tabula picta*, or, simply, *Id.* *Tabula*, h. e. a painting, picture. *Id.* *Manum de tabula*, h. e. enough! properly the hand from the picture, for pictures are spoiled by being too much labored. — Persons that had been shipwrecked used to have themselves and the history of their misfortunes painted on a board, with which they went about begging. *Pers.* Or to hang it up in a temple, with a vow that they would never go to sea again. *Horat.* *Od.* 1, 5, 13. But here the *tabula rotunda* may have been suspended in token of gratitude for life preserved. — *¶* Also, a tablet for writing or casting up accounts upon. *Varr.* *literaria*, h. e. a writing-tablet.

Also, simply, *Horat.* *tabula*, h. e. a tablet that is written or reckoned upon. *Plaut.* *cerata*, h. e. a tablet covered with wax for writing on. — Hence, any table or tablet upon which any thing is or has been written, as, a table on which laws are written. *Cic.* *Tabulas figere*, h. e. an advertisement of an auction, a table containing a list of things to be sold by auction. Hence, for an auction. *Cic.* *Adest ad tabulam*. — Also, a table containing a list of persons proscribed, a proscription-table. *Cic.* *Rosc.* *Am.* 9. — Also, a tablet for voting. *Cic.* *Custodes tabularum*. But this may mean tablets on which the votes of each tribe were marked. — Also, a geographical table or description, a map, chart. *Cic.* *Dicæarchi*. — Also, any written composition, writing, book, register, list, catalogue. *Liv.* *Tabulam posuisse*, h. e. a book containing an account of proceedings. *Id.* *Tabularum cura*, h. e. archives. *Tacit.* *Tabulæ nuptiales*, or, simply, *Javental.* *Tabulæ*, h. e. a marriage-contract. — Hence, *Tabulæ*, account-books. *Cic.* *Conficere tabulas*, h. e. to keep an account-book, keep a book where-in the money that one received and expended was written down. *Id.* *Tabulæ novæ*, h. e. the altering of account-books to the advantage of the debtor, so that he would have to pay less than he owed. *Cæs.* *Timorem novarum tabularum tollere*. — *Tabulæ publicæ*, state-papers, public records or writings, the archives. Also, without publicæ. *Cic.* *Cat.* 1, 2. *Cura tabularum*. (See above.) — Also, a will, testament. *Ovid.* and *Plin.* *Ep.* — *¶* Also, a table. Hence, a banker's table

or counter, a bank. *Cic.* *Sextia*. — *¶* Also, a certain measure or division of land, as, a bed, plot, for example, in a vineyard. *Pallad.* — *¶* *Tabulæ*, layers or folds, as, of a garment. *Tertull.*

TABULAMENTUM (*tabula*), i, n. a flooring, boarding, wainscoting. *Frontin.*

TABULARIA, æ, f. See *Tabularius*. 3

TABULARIS (*tabula*), e, adj. of or relating to tables or boards. *Plin.* *temperatura æris*, h. e. that serves for making thin plates. — Hence, *Tabulare*, a plate. *Senec.* — *Veget.* *palati*, h. e. the roof of the mouth.

TABULARIS (*tabula*), a, um, adj. relating to written compositions. — Hence, *Cic.* *Tabularium*, sc. *ædificium*, h. e. the archives. *Claud.* *ap. Non.* *Tabularia*, sc. *ædes*, h. e. the archives. *Cod.* *Just.* *Administrare tabularium*, sc. *rem*, h. e. to take care of the archives, accounts and other things of this description belonging to a town. *Pandect.* *Tabularius*, sc. *homo*, h. e. one that takes care of the papers, registers, records, &c. of magistrates, a registry, recorder, &c.

TABULATIM (*Id.*), adv. in divisions or 3 rows. *Pallad.*

TABULATIUS (*tabulo*), ðnis, f. a covering with boards or planks; a planking, flooring, wainscoting; a boarded floor; a story in a building. *Cæs.* and *Vitruv.*

TABULATUM (*Id.*), i, n. any thing boarded or planked, any thing put together or consisting of boards, a boarded floor. *Martial.* *catastæ*. — Particularly, for keeping or laying up any thing, a store-room, loft, &c. *Cato.* *Si in tabulato oleum diu erit, putrescet, a store-room.* *Id.* *Ligna domino in tabulato condito.* *Colum.* *Fœnum in tabulata componere*, hay-lofts. Also, for poultry. *Colum.* — Hence, a story in a building. *Cæs.* *Turris quatuor tabulatorum*. — Hence, of trees made to grow upwards in the shape of stories, as it were, having vines trained to them, and running from story to story. *Virg.* and *Colum.* — Also, a layer or row of things, as, of grapes. *Colum.*

TABULINUM, or **TABLINUM** (*tabula*), 2 i, n. a terrace, balcony, or other floored place in the open air. *Varr.* — *¶* Also, a picture-gallery. *Apul.* — *¶* Also, a place where records, &c. were kept, archives. *Vitruv.*

TABULUS (*Id.*), as, avi, ætum, a. 1. to cover with boards or planks, to board, plank, floor. *Plin.* *Ep.* *Transitus tabulatus*. (But others read *tabulatus*.) *Fest.* *Edificia tabulata*, h. e. consisting of boards. — *¶* Also, to lay in rows or folds, to fold. *Tertull.*

TABUM (allied to *tabes*), i, n. same as 1 *Tabes*; an infectious disease, pestilence, plague, pest, poison. *Liv.* *Corpora affecta tabo*. *Virg.* *Infecta pabula tabo*. — *¶* Also, corrupt moisture, matter, putrid gore, corrupt or foul blood, sanies, φῆσις, λέσπον. *Virg.* *Terram tabo maculant*. *Enn.* *ap. Cic.* *Saxa spargens tabo*. — Hence, any similar liquid, as, the liquor of the purple-fish. *Stat.*

TABURNES, i, m. mountains between Campania, Samnium and Apulia, now *Taburo*. *Virg.*

TACEO (from *ἀκέω*, the particip. of *ἀκείω*, with t prefixed), es, ui, itum, a. and n. 2. *INTRANS.* to be silent, not to speak, hold one's peace, say nothing, σιγᾶω. *Terent.* *Quin taces?* *Cic.* *de re*. — Also, for not to say much. *Cic.* *Tacere adversarios*. — Hence, figur. to be silent, still, quiet. *Virg.* *Tacet omnis ager*. *Ovid.* *Plectra dolore tacent*. *Id.* *Oculi tacere tui*. *Id.* *Blanditiæ taceant*, h. e. abstinent. *Liv.* *Tacere indolem Romanam*, h. e. did not show itself, had disappeared. — Hence, *Tacens*, still. Of the lower regions. *Virg.* *loca*. *Tacit.* *locus*. *Senec.* *ventus*, h. e. hushed. *Martial.* *Ister*, h. e. frozen, still. *Propert.* *aqua*. — *¶* *TRANSITIVE.* to be silent with regard to any thing, pass over in silence, to keep secret. *Cic.* and *Horat.* *aliquid*. Also, passively. *Terent.* *Tacitum est*. — *¶* See, also, *Tacitus*, a, um.

¶ *Silere*, to make no sound, make no noise, be still, opposed to *streperere*, *fremerere*: *Tacere*, to utter not a word, be silent (hence also, to be out of humor. *Prop.* 1, 11, 22), especially to be silent about,

pass over in silence, opposed to *dicere*, *loqui*: *Reticere*, to be silent when we should speak, conceal by silence, opposed to *eliqui*.

TACITA (*tacitus*, a, um), æ, f. sc. *dea*, 3 the goddess of silence or secrecy, otherwise called *Muta*. *Ovid.*

TACITE (*tacitus*), adv. silently, in silence, tacitly, σιγῇ, σιωπῇ. *Cic.* *rogare*. *Liv.* *Aliquid tacite habere*, h. e. to pass over in silence, keep secret or to one's self. — *¶* Also, still, secretly, in secret, covertly, clandestinely. *Cic.* *perire*.

TACITO, ablat. same as *Tacite*. 3 *Justin.*

TACITURUS (*desiderat.* of *taceo*), is, n. 4. 3 to desire or endeavor to be silent. *Sidon.*

TACITURNITAS (*taciturnus*), ætis, f. a being silent, taciturnity, silence, stillness, σιγῇ, σιωπῇ. *Cic.* *testium*. *Id.* *cruræ*. — *¶* Also, discreet observance of silence, secrecy. *Terent.* *Opus est fide ac taciturnitate*. *Cic.* *nostri hominis*. — *¶* *Silentium*, the being still, generally: *Taciturnitas*, almost always silence as a virtue, or at least as a habit.

TACITURNUS (*tacitus*), a, um, adj. silent, 1 not talkative, of few words, close, reserved, taciturn, σιωπηρός. *Nepos.* *obstinatio*, h. e. obstinate silence. *Cic.* *homo*, h. e. who does not speak much. *Horat.* *Ingenium statua taciturnius*. — Hence, silent, quiet, still, without noise. *Plaut.* *Ostium taciturnissimum*. *Horat.* *Tineas pasces taciturnus*, h. e. in silence, not read. *Lucret.* and *Ovid.* *silentia*.

TACITOUS, a, um, particip. from *taceo*. — *¶* Adj. that is passed over in silence or kept secret. *Cic.* *Aliquid tacitum relinquere*, h. e. to pass over in silence, say nothing of it, not to mention it. *Id.* *Aliquid tacitum tenere*, h. e. to keep to one's self. *Plaut.* *Quod tacito opus est*, h. e. what ought to be kept secret. *Liv.* *Tacitum pati aliquid*, h. e. to endure silently. But *Tacitum fero*, or *anfero*, denotes, that another is silent, properly, I carry it off without contradiction or reply of the other. *Cic.* *Non feres tacitum*, h. e. I shall not be silent. *Liv.* *Ne id quidem ab Turno tulisse tacitum*, h. e. Turnus had not been silent with regard to this. *Liv.* *Ut tacitum feras*, h. e. that I may be quiet. *Plaut.* *Tacita ut hæc auferas*, h. e. ut taceam. But *Fero tacitus* means, also, I bear any thing quietly, put up with it. *Liv.* *Contumeliam tacitus tulit*. (See below.) — Hence, *Tacitum*, subst. a secret. *Ovid.* *Vulgator taciti*. — Hence, *Tacitus*, a, um, that is done without words or voice, silent, secret. *Cic.* *ascensio*, h. e. implied, tacit. *Liv.* *indutæ*, h. e. made in silence, not formally agreed upon. *Cic.* *exceptio*, h. e. made as a matter of course, without being written or prescribed. — Also, in general, secret, hidden, concealed. *Virg.* *vulnus*. *Cic.* *judicium*. *Val.* *Flacc.* *catenæ*, h. e. concealed, invisible. — Also, for *Tacite*, silently, in silence, in secret, secretly. *Horat.* *Mirari secum tacitus*, h. e. by himself. *Cic.* *Tacita tecum loquitor patria*. — *¶* Also, silent, still, not speaking, mute. *Plaut.* *mulier*. *Cic.* *Me tacito*, h. e. if I be silent, or, without my saying any thing. *Id.* *Hoc tacitus præterire non possum*, h. e. in silence. *Liv.* *Contumeliam tacitus tulit*, h. e. he put up with it without saying any thing. *Val.* *Flacc.* *Taciti sedent ad iussa*, h. e. with silent attention. — Also, still, quiet, not making any noise, attended with no noise, sound, &c. *Cic.* *expectatio*. *Ovid.* *aqua*. *Id.* *nox*. *Id.* *vox*, h. e. a low, soft voice. — Hence, *Tacitum*, subst. secrecy. *Terent.* *Tacito opus est*. Also, stillness. *Lucan.* *Trahitur Ganges per tacitum mundi*. *Virg.* *Per tacitum*, or, *Justin.* *Tacito*, h. e. silently, in stillness or silence, without my noise. *Tacita*, sc. *dea*. See *Tacita*.

TACITUS, i, m. C. Cornelius Tacitus. an orator and historian of the first century.

TACTILIS (*tango*), e, adj. that may be 3 touched, tangible, ἀπὸς. *Lucret.*

TACTIO (*Id.*), ðnis, f. a touching, ἅψις. *Plaut.* *Quid tibi ineam tactio est?* h. e. why do you touch? &c. — *¶* Also, feeling. *Cic.* *Voluptates oculorum et tactuum*.

TACTOS (*tango*), us, m. a touching, touch, ἅψις. *Cic.* *Res sub tactum cadit*, h. e. is tangible. — Hence, effect, operation, instru-

ence. *Cic. solis. Id. lunæ.* — ¶ Also, *taagibility. Lucret.* — ¶ Also, *the sense of feeling. Cic.*

TACTUS, a, um, particip. from tango.

TÆDĀ, and TÆDĀ (from *daĩs*, or *daĩs*, accusat. *daĩda*, or *daĩda*), æ, f. a tree producing pitch; the torch-tree or pitch-tree, a species of pine (*Pinus Cembra*, L.). *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, a board or plank of this tree. *Juvnal. latissima, h. c. a plank or bottom of a ship.* — ¶ Also, a branch of this tree. *Culp. frondens.* — ¶ Also, wood of the pine-tree, a piece or chip of pine-wood. *Cas. and Vitruv.* — Hence, a torch of pine-wood. *Cic. Inflammarē tædas. Id. Tædæ ardentēs, h. c. burning torches.* Such torches were used at the worship of a deity. *Ovid. Also, at funerals. Sil.* Particularly at weddings. Hence, a nuptial torch. *Ovid. Tæda jugalis, or, simply, Prop. tæda.* — Also, a wedding, marriage, matrimony. *Ovid. Dignari aliquam tæda. Virg. Si non pertasum thalami tædæque fuisset. Lucan. Fædera tædæ.*

— Also, a beloved girl, mistress, or love. *Propert. Menon aliæ poterunt corrumpere tædæ.* — Also, an instrument of torture. *Lucret.* — ¶ Also, a small piece of fat or pork. *Arnob.*

TÆDESCIT (tædet), ēbat, impers. 3. it ceases disgust or loathing. *Minuc. Fel. aliquem rei.*

TÆDĒT (unc.), ēbat, dūit and sum est, impers. 2. to loathe, be disgusted with, be tired or weary of. The person who feels disgust is put in the accusat. and that with which he is disgusted in the genit. or infinit. *Plaut. Me convivi tæsum est. Terent. Tædet eadem audire millicies. Cic. Tædet nos vitæ.* — ¶ Also, to be dissatisfied with anything. *Liv.* — ¶ With later writers it is also used as a personal verb. *Hieron. Cæpi tædere captivitatis.*

TÆDIFER (tæda & fero), ēra, ērum, adj. 3 bearing a torch, *δαδωφόρος. Ovid. dea, h. c. Ceres*, because she kindled a piece of pine-wood on mount *Ætna*, in order to search for her daughter.

TÆDĪŌ (tædium), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to feel disgust or loathing, be weary. *Lamprid.*

TÆDĪŌSĒ (tædiosus), adv. with disgust or 3 weariness. *Apul.*

TÆDĪŌSŪS (tædium), a, um, adj. disgust-3 ing, irksome, tedious, wearisome. *Pirnic.*

TÆDĪUM (tædet), ii, n. weariness, irk-2 ness, tediousness; a loathing or dis-3 gust, *ἄχος, σίχος. Liv. Tædium afferre, h. c. to cause. Me capit tædium rei, I am weary or tired of a thing; as, Liv. Ipsos belli tædium cepit.* — ¶ Also, anything loathsome, disgusting, noi-3 some, irksome, a nuisance. *Plin. calls gnats and flies tædia. Id. Vetustas oleo tædium affert, h. c. a rancid, loath-3 some taste and smell.*

TÆNARIDES (Ταινάριδης), æ, m. of 3 Tænarus. — Hence, *Lacedæmonian, of Laconia. Ovid. Tollere Tænarides, &c. h. e. Hyacinthus.*

TÆNĀRĒS (Ταινάρης), īdis, f. of or be-3 longing to Tænarus. — Hence, *Lacedæ-3 monian. Ovid. ora. Id. soror, or, simply, Tēnaris, h. e. Helena.*

TÆNĀRĪŪS (Ταινάριος), a, um, adj. of, belonging or relating to Tænaras or Tænarus, Tænarian, Lacedæmonian. *Prop. deus, h. c. Neptune, who had a temple at Tænarus. Ovid. Marita, h. e. Helena.* — It was supposed that a cave there was the entrance to the infernal regions. Hence, *Ovid. Tænaria porta, h. e. the Tænarian entrance to the infernal regions. So, also, Virg. fauces. Hence, subterranean, infernal. Ovid. valles, h. c. the infernal regions.*

TÆNĀRĒS, and -ŌS (Ταινάρος), i, m. and f. and TÆNĀRUM, and -ŌN (Ταινάρον), i, n. a mountain and promontory, together with a tora of the same name, in Laconia. Tænarus, as a promontory, occurs in *Mela. Tænarus*, as a city, in *Plin.* Here was a temple of Neptune. *Nepos.* A cavern there was considered to be the entrance to the infernal regions. Hence, for the infernal regions. *Horat.*

TÆNĀ (ταινία), æ, f. a bond, fillet or riband, as, for the hair. *Martial. 14,*

24, 1. Tænia ne madidos violet crines. (But other Edd. read *tennia ne vaudidi violent, &c.*) Also, as an ornament of garlands or wreaths. *Enn.* On the head. *Virg. Puniceis ibant evincti tempora tænis. Id. Tænia vittæ.* Also, for winding round a corpse. *Cæcil.* — ¶ Also, any thing resembling a band, riband or fillet. — Hence, a tape-3 worm (*Tænia solium, and vulgaris, L.*). *Plin.* — Also, a kind of fish (*Cepola tæ-3 nia, L.*). *Plin. 32, 24.* — Also, in archi-3 tecture, a border, wreath, or frieze on a pillar. *Vitruv.* — Also, a streak in paper. *Plin.* — *Plin. Tæniz candicantis vadi, h. c. the projecting points of long bars, tracts, rows, or reefs of rocks in the sea.* — Hence, the muricæ caught on these rocks are called *purpuræ tænienses. Plin.*

TÆNIENSIS, e. See Tænia.

TÆNIŌLĀ (dimin. of tænia), æ, f. a 2 small bond or riband. *Coluza.*

TÆSUM EST. See Tædet. 3

TÆTER, &c. See Tæter, &c.

TAGAX (tago), ācis, adj. that likes to touch 1 any thing, thievish. *Lucil.*

TAGENĪĀ (ταγηνία), ōrum, n. a kind of fish. *Plaut.*

TAGES, ētis and æ, m. the name of a boy who was once ploughed up in Eburum, and is said to have first made known the art of divination. *Cic.* — Hence, Tagē-3 ticus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to this boy. *Macrob.*

TAGETICUS, a, um. See Tages. 3

TAGŌ (the ancient form for tango), is (tēgi, tactum), a. 3. to touch, ἀπτομαι. *Plaut. and Gell.* — Hence, *Varr. Taxis, for tægeris.* — *Tægi, tactaa*, are usually referred to *tango*.

TAGŪS, i, m. a river of Spain and Portu-3 gal, now Tejo. It is celebrated for its gold sand. *Plin.*

TALĀIŌNIDES, æ, m. See Talans. 3

TALĀRĪĀ, ium, n. See Talaris.

TALĀRIS (talus), e, adj. of, belonging, or relating to the ankles. *Cic. tunica, h. c. reaching down to the ankles.* — Hence, *Talaria, ium, sc. calceamenta, h. c. wings on the ankles, or, winged sandals or shoes.* Such sandals were attributed to Mercury. *Virg. Also, to Perseus. Ovid. Also, to Minerva. Cic. N. D. 3, 23; where we find talaria pinnarum.* Hence, proverbially, *Cic. Talaria vidē-3 amus, h. e. let us fly.* — *Talaria, sc. ves-3 timenta, a long garment reaching down to the ankles. Ovid.* — Also, the ankles or the parts round the ankles. *Senece. Morbus cepit talaria intendere.* — ¶ Also, of or belonging to dice. *Quintil.*

Talaris ludus, h. c. the game at dice.

TALĀRĪŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or relating to dice. *Cic. ludus, h. c. the game at dice. Id. Consessus in ludo talario, h. c. places where they play at dice. Plant. lex.*

TALĀSSĪŌ, ōnis, or TALĀSSĪŪS, ii, or TALĀSSŪS, i, m. a noble Roman, who had one of the captive Sabine females for his wife. *Liv. 1, 9.* — ¶ Also, a word used at weddings, perhaps, the god of weddings, or, a wedding. *Catull. Servire Talassio, h. c. to marry. Martial. Talas-3 sionem verbis dicere non Talassionis, h. c. to describe a wedding with words which are not proper for such a festivity. Id. Tua verba, Talasse, h. c. nuptial words.*

TALĀŪS (Ταλαός), i, m. one of the Argo-3 nauts, the father of Adrastus, Eriphyle, &c. *Ovid. Talai gener, h. c. perhaps, Amphiaras, husband of Eriphyle.* — Hence, *Talāiŋides, æ, the son of Ta-3 laus, h. e. Adrastus. Also, the daughter of Talasus. Thus Eriphyle is called. Ovid. Art. 3, 13.* (But perhaps we ought to read *Talaionia*.)

TALĒĀ (unc.), æ, f. any piece that has been cut off. *Cas. ferrea, h. c. a piece of iron.* — ¶ Also, a branch of a tree cut on both ends and planted in the ground to produce a new tree; a cutting, set, scion, stock, πάσσαλος, θάλεια, θάλεια. *Varr.* — Hence, a stake fixed in the ground to obstruct the progress of an enemy's cavalry. *Cas. Talew ferreis hamis infixis, &c.* — Also, a small beam used in architecture to bind the junctures of a wall. *Vitruv.*

TALĒTĀRĪŪS (talentum), a, um, adj. 3 of a talent, or sixty pounds. *Sisenn. ba-*

lista, h. e. with which stoas, &c. of sixty pounds weight are discharged.

TĀLENTUM (τάλαντον), i, n. properly, a balance. — Also, that which is weighed. Since the ancients weighed silver in paying it, hence it denotes a sum of money and a weight. A talent, with the Greeks, was a sum of money vary-3 ing in amount. An Attic talent con-3 tained sixty minæ or six thousand drachmæ, or nearly nine hundred Span-3 ish dollars. *Cic.* — A talent, as a weight, varied likewise. An Attic talent weighed sixty minæ. *Liv. Quadrin-3 genta talenta argenti aurique recep-3 set. Plin. Singula millia talentum thu-3 ris pensitasse. Virg. Auri argentique talenta. Id. auri eborisque.*

TĀLEŌLĀ (dimin. of talea), æ, f. a small 2 branch, cion, or stock set in the ground, ξυλάριον. *Coluza.*

TĀLĪŌ (talīs), ōnis, f. punishacnt similar 2 and equal to the injury sustained, like for like; a retaliation, ἀμοιβή. *Plin. Sicut in Cornelia familia nemo ante Syllam Dictatorem traditur crematus: idque voluisse, veritum talionem, eruto C. Marii cadavere. Martial. Sine talione, h. c. with impunity.*

TĀLĪPEDŌ (talus & pēdo, as), as, n. 1 3 to walk on the ankles, to stagger, stumble, trip, totter, παραφέρομαι. *Lucret.*

TĀLĪS (unc.), e, adj. such, of such a na-3 ture, quality, or kind, such like, so consti-3 tuted (or so, when equivalent to so consti-3 tuted, τοῖος, τοιοῦτος. *Cic. Aliquid tale, or, Liv. Tale quid, h. e. something of the kind.* — It is also frequently followed by *ut, that; also by qualis or ac, atque, as. Cic. Tales esse, ut — laudemur. Id. Talis, qualem te esse video. Id. Illos talis paucis est delatus ac mihi. Terent. Tali matcatum, atque hic est, in fortunio.* — It is also followed by *qui. Cic. Talem te esse oportet, qui sejungat, &c.* — It is also used, like *τοι-3 οῦτος*, with some emphasis, for *tantus; such, so distinguished, of so great merit. Nepos. Quod talem virum e civitate ex-3 pulissent, such a worthy or great man. Sallust. Tamen is ad id locorum talis vir consulum appetere non audebat, although so distinguished a personage.* — ¶ Also, this, for which we also say *such. Nepos. Tali modo. Virg. Talia fatur, h. e. speaks to the following effect.*

TĀLISCŪNŪĒ, same as Talis. *Priap. 3*

TĀLĪTER (talīs), adv. in such a manner, 2 in such sort, so, τοῖως. *Plin.*

TĀLĪTRUM (unc.), i, n. a rap or fillip 2 with one's finger, κονδυλισμός. *Suet.*

TĀLLĀ (unc.), æ, f. the blade of an onion. 3 *Lucil.*

TĀLPĀ (talus & pes), æ, f. and with poets, also m. a mole, mouldwarp. *Cic. TALPĀNŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. Plin.*

2 Talpana vitis, h. e. a kind of vine.

TĀLPĪNŪS (talpa), a, um, adj. of or like 3 a mole. *Cassiod. animal, h. e. a mole.*

TĀLTHĪBĪŪS (Ταλθίβιος), ii, m. a her-3 ald and messenger of Agamemnon. *Ovid.*

TĀLŪS (unc.), i, m. the ankle, ankle-bone in men, the pastern-bone of a beast, ἀσπράγ-3 αλος. *Cels. Talus in omnes partes pro-3 labitur. Plin. Talos asinus Indicus unns solidipedum habet. Cic. Purpura usque ad talos demissa. Hence, Recto talo sta-3 re, to stand upright. Figur. Horat. Recto stat fabula talo, h. e. gains approbation, pleases, is applauded. Pers. Recto vi-3 vere talo, h. e. to act well.* — ¶ Also, a die. For a kind of dice were made from the pastern-bones of the hind legs of certain animals. Two sides of these dice (ἀσπράγαλοι) were curved, and the other four sides only were marked; but the tessere (κύβοι) were shaped like a cube, and all the six sides of them were marked. They played with only three tessere, but with four tali. Instead of dice made from the pastern-3 bones of animals, rich people frequent-3 ly had them made of ivory, crystal, &c. One side of a die was marked with a one, the opposite side with six, and the others with three and four. The luckiest throw, when each of the four sides had a different number, as, 1, 3, 4, 6, was called *Venus, or jactus Veneris.* The worst or most unlucky throw, when each of the sides had the

same number, was called *canis*. Hence, *Plin.* Talis ludere. *Cic.* Quatuor talis jactis.

TAM (from the accusat. τὴν), *so, so very, τοσοῦτον. Cic.* Tam multa. *Id.* Tam vehementer. Also, before a diminutive. *Terent.* Tam ob parvulam rem. *Plin.* Tam parvulus in faucibus. Also, before nullus. *Plin.* In corporibus tam parvis atque tam nullis, &c. Also, before superlatives. *Cic.* Tam gravissimis judiciis concisus. Particularly, when *quam* with a superlative precedes. *Sallust.* Quam pessime fecit, tam inmaxime tutus est, *h. e.* the worse — the more. So, also, *Terent.* Quam minima in spe situs erit, tam facillime, &c. Also, before a comparative. *Cic.* Non tam in praeliis quam in promissis firmiorem. Also, before magis, the more. *Virg.* Quam magis — tam magis. Also, before substantives. *Plaut.* Te tam esse matulam. *Cic.* Cur tam tempore exclamarit occisum. Also, before verbs. *Cic.* Non tam scribere possum, quam, &c. Also, with *ut*, that, following. *Cæs.* Non tam imperitum, ut non sciret. *Cic.* Non essem tam inurbanus, -uti eo graverer. *Qui, que, quod*, occurs sometimes instead of *ut*. *Cic.* Quis est tam lynceus, qui nihil offendat? It is also followed by *quam*, *as*, by *atque*, *as*, and by *quasi*, *as if*. *Cic.* Tam multa, quam multa, &c. *Id.* Tam præcise quam mihi. *Plaut.* Tam consimilis est atque ego. *Id.* Tam pudica est, quasi — sit. Also, *Tam* — *quam* denotes, *as well* — *as*. *Sucton.* Tam federatis, quam infestis gentibus. — *¶* Also, for *talis*, such, of such a nature, quality, or condition. *Cic.* Hæc tam esse, quam audio. — *¶* Also, for *tamen*. *Titin.* ap. *Fest.*

TAMX (unc.), æ, f. a kind of swelling, 3 particularly of the feet and legs. *Lucil.* ap. *Fest.* and *Lucret.*

TAMARICE (ταμαρίκη), es, f. same as *Tamariz*. *Plin.* — *Tamaricum* occurs also. *Scrib.* *Larg.*

TAMARISCUS, i, f. same as *Tamariz*. 3 *Pallad.*

TAMARIX, icis, f. the tamarisk. *Colum.*

TAMASEOS, or **TAMASEOS** (Ταμασειος), and **TAMASSOS**, or **TAMASSOS**, i, f. a town of Cyprus. — Hence, *Tamāsus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to it. *Ovid.*

TAMDIU, or **TAMDIU**, so long, with reference to a certain time, ὅσον χρόνον. It is frequently followed by *quam diu*, also by *quoad*, *dum*, *quam*, *donec*. *Cic.* Tamdiu requiesco, quamdiu ad te scribo. *Id.* Tamdiu, quoad, &c. *Id.* Tamdiu, dum, &c. *Id.* Tamdiu, quam licuit. *Colum.* Tamdiu, donec, &c. *Ut* occurs also instead of *donec*, *dum*, &c. *Pallad.* Tamdiu subigenda est, ut — levemus, *h. e.* until. — *¶* Also, so very long, a long time. *Cic.* Te abfui a nobis tam diu, dolui. — Also, so long since. *Tacit.*

TAMEN (unc.), conj. but notwithstanding, nevertheless, for all that, however, yet, ὅπως, ὅπως μὲν τοι. *Cic.* Quamquam abest a culpa, suspicione tamen non caret. So, also, *Tamen* in a question. *Cic.* Tamenne plus Gallorum consensus valebit, quam summæ auctoritatis hominum? *Id.* Tamen nihilo minus. *Cæs.* Nihil tamen secius. — It is frequently put after a word, but also before one. *Cic.* Tamen te offeres?

— *¶* Also, at least, yet at least. *Cic.* Nounihil tamen. — *¶* Also, but at last, at length however. *Ovid.* Reperit ossa tamen. *Terent.* Retrahaui argentum tamen. *Saeton.* Egressus est tamen. — *¶* *Ovid.* Si tamen, *h. e.* if indeed. — *¶* Also, perhaps. *Plin.* Ep. Nisi quod tamen poetis mentiri licet. — *¶* Also, also. *Ovid.* Tamen excute nullum.

TAMENETSI, or **TAMEN ET SI**, though, although, notwithstanding that. *Terent.*, *Cic.* and *Sallust.*

TAMESIS, and **THAMESIS**, is, m. the Thames. *Cæs.* — It is also called *Tamēsa*, æ, m. *Tacit.*

TAMETSI (tamen & etsi), conj. though, although, albeit or notwithstanding that, καὶ τοι, εἰ καὶ. *Cic.* — *¶* In the conclusion of a sentence, however. *Cic.*

TAMIXOS (ταμιαός), a, um, adj. be-

longing to the imperial fiscus or treasury. *Cod. Just.* prædia, *h. e.* domains, crownlands. — *Subst.* Tamiacus, a subject who cultivates domains. *Cod. Just.*

TAMINIOS (unc.), a, um, adj. *Plin.* uva, *h. e.* a kind of wild grape. The vine on which it grows was called *taminus*. *Plin.* It is supposed to be *Dolphi-nium staphis agria*, L.

TAMNOS, i, m. See *Taminus*.

TAMPHILEUS, i, m. a Roman surname. — Hence, *Tamphilanus*, a, um, adj. *Nep.*

TAMQUAM. See *Tanquam*.

TANAGER, or **TANAGRUS**, i, m. a river of Lucania, now called *Negro*. *Virg.*

TANAGRÆ, æ, f. a town of Bœotia. — Hence, *Tanagræus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Tanagra*. *Cic.* — *Tanagræus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Tanagra*. *Varr.*

TANAGRUS, i, m. See *Tanager*.

TANÆIS (Ταναΐς), is, m. the river *Don*. *Virg.* — *Curtius* gives to the river, which is called *Jazartes* by *Strabo*, the name of *Tanais*. — *¶* *Liv.* 33, 38. *Cis* Taurum usque ad *Tanain* (an erroneous reading for *ad Italyn*.)

TANAITÆ, ærum, m. the inhabitants of the country on the river *Don*. *Plin.*

TANAITICUS (Tanais), a, um, adj. of 3 or belonging to the river *Don*. *Sidon.*

TANAGUIL, ilis, f. the proud wife of the Roman king *Tarquinius Priscus*. — Hence, also, of an ambitious, domineering wife. *Juvenal.*

TANDEM (from *tum* *demum*), adv. at last, at length, finally, in the end, τελευταῖον, ὁψέσθω. *Cic.* Polliceor, me esse perfecturum, ut jam tandem illi fateantur, &c. *Id.* Tandem aliquando, *h. e.* at last, with some emphasis. — Also, for *tandem* aliquando. *Horat.* *Od.* 1, 23, 11. *Cic.* *Agr.* 2, 37. — Also, in short. *Lucret.* Tandem in eodem homine atque in eodem vase maneret. *Apul.* Tandem denique, *h. e.* at last. This is a pleonasm. — *¶* Also, in impassioned language, *pray*, in all the world, for heaven's sake. *Cic.* Quoniam tandem modo?

TANGIBILIS (tango), e, adj. tangible, 3 ἀπρόσ. *Lactant.*

TANGŌ (from *tāw*, *tāyo*, *tāyyo*), is, tēgi, tactum, a. 3. to touch, *τίγω*, *ἄ-ρομαι*. *Cic.* terram geni. — *¶* Also, to come to, arrive at, reach, enter. *Cic.* Simul ac tetigit provinciam. *Horat.* vada. *Juvenal.* limina. *Horat.* terminum (mundi) armis. — *¶* Also, to besprinkle, anoint, smear, moisten, wash. *Ovid.* corpus aqua. *Plin.* palpebras saliva. — Also, to paint, dye. *Juvenal.* Supercilium madida fulgine tactum. — Also, to fumigate. *Ovid.* Tacta sulfure ovis. — *¶* Also, to touch, for concumbere. *Horat.* matronam. — *¶* Also, to touch, take away, carry off. *Cic.* teruncium de præda. *Id.* nullum agrum ab invito. *Terent.* Tetigine tui quidquam? *h. e.* have I touched or taken? — Also, to receive. *Cic.* aliquid communi nomine. — *¶* Also, to border upon, be contiguous to, be in the neighborhood of. *Cic.* Villa, quæ viam tangit. *Cæs.* Civitas Rhenum tangit. — *¶* Also, to touch, strike, beat. *Ovid.* chordas. *Horat.* alioquem flagello. — *¶* Also, to touch, taste, drink, eat. *Ovid.* saporem mellis. *Horat.* cibos dente. *Ovid.* Non illa (corpora) tetigere lupi. *Plant.* calicem, *h. e.* to drink, empty. — *¶* Also, to kill, slay. *Quemquam* oportuisse tangi. — *¶* Also, to move, touch, affect, incite, make an impression upon. *Cic.* Minæ Clodii modice me tangunt. *Virg.* Nec solos tangit Atridas iste dolor. *Ovid.* Vota tetigere deos. *Liv.* Tetigerat animum memoria nepotum, *h. e.* he remembered his grandchildren. — *Tactus*, a, um, moved, affected, incited, impressed, penetrated. *Ovid.* cupidine, *h. e.* smitten. *Liv.* religione. — *¶* Also, to take in hand, undertake. *Ovid.* carmina. — *¶* Also, to cite, mention. *Cic.* Leviter unum, quodque tangam. — *¶* Also, to cheat, chouse, gull, cozen, defraud, deceive. *Petr.* volucres tectis arundinibus. *Plant.* Tactus sum visco, *h. e.* I am caught. — Also, to cheat out of any thing. *Plaut.* hominem bolo. — *¶* Also, to hit, strike. *Ovid.* Tactus fulmine, or, *Cic.* De cælo

tactus, or, simply, *Plin.* Tactus, *h. e.* struck with lightning. So, also, of a missile weapon. *Tibull.* locum funda. Rem acu, to touch the point, hit the right nail on the head; as, *Plaut.* Acu tetigisti, *sc. rem*. — Also, to rally, banter, nuzzle, sting. *Terent.* Rhodium tetigi in convivio, I galled or nettled; I stung to the quick; I rallied, bantered, or played upon. — *¶* Also, to cover, overloy. *Varr.* Tectorio tacta. — *¶* *Varr.* Taxis, for tetigeris.

TANGŌMENAS. *Petron.* 34, and 73. 3 tangamnas. But *Ed. Anton.* reads *tengo menas* (τέγω μῆνας), I wet the moon, *h. e.* I drink all night.

TANIACÆ (unc.), ærum, f. long pieces of 3 pork. *Varr.* *R. R.* 2, 4 (si lectio certa).

TANOS (unc.), i, m. a kind of precious stone. *Plin.*

TANQUAM, and **TAMQUAM** (tam & quam), adv. as, just as, as it were, ὡςπερ, ὅποιος. *Cic.* Gloria virtutem tanquam umbra sequitur. *Id.* Apud enim sic fui, tanquam domi mæ. *Id.* Ita discedo, tanquam ex hospitio. *Id.* Essem tanquam prodigus, *h. e.* as it were. It is also followed by *sic* or *ita*. *Cic.* Tanquam bona valetudo juveniudum est, sic, &c. *h. e.* as. *Id.* Tanquam potest solent, sic tu, &c. It is also followed by *item*. *Terent.* Tanquam philosophorum habent disciplinæ ex ipsis vocabula, paratis item ut *Gnathonici* vocentur. Hence, *Cic.* Tanquam si, *h. e.* as if, just as if. *Id.* Tanquam si tua res agatur. *Tanquam* is frequently used for *tanquam si*. *Cic.* Tanquam clausa sit Asia, *h. e.* as if, just as if. — *¶* *Prout*, καὶ ὅσον, as something is constituted, according as (implying an accordance with the nature, quality, &c. of the thing): *Sicut*, as, so as, like as, in the same manner as: *Ut*, ὡς, expresses a relation, in so far as, as being as: *Tanquam*, a degree, as, as if, just as; as, *Ut* amicum te amo, *h. e.* in so far as you are my friend, as being my friend, inasmuch as you are my friend; *Te* tanquam amicum amo, *h. e.* as a friend, as dearly as if you were, &c.

TANTALEUS, &c. See *Tantalus*. 3

TANTALOS, or **TANTALOS** (Τανταλος), i, m. a king of Phrygia, son of *Jupiter*, and father of *Pelops* and *Niobe*. He was admitted by *Jupiter* to the feasts of the gods, and to their confidence; but having disclosed what he had heard at these feasts (or, as others relate, having served up his son as food for the gods), he was obliged, as a punishment for this, to stand in the infernal regions up to the chin in water, and always to suffer thirst and hunger, because the water and the fruit-tree, which projected over him, immediately withdrew themselves whenever he attempted to catch at either of them. A rock also hung over him, threatening to fall on him. — *Tantalus* (trisyll.), for *Tantalus*. *Prop.* — *¶* Hence, *Tantālēus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Tantalus*. *Propert.* *Tantālīcus*, a, um, adj. same as *Tantaleus*, a, um. *Senec.* *Tantālīdes*, æ, m. a son or descendant of *Tantalus*. *Ovid.* *Trist.* 2, 385. *Tantalides*, *h. e.* *Pelops*. *Id.* *Ier.* 8, 45. *Tantalides*, *h. e.* *Agamemnon*. *Id.* 8, 122. *Tantalides*, *h. e.* *Orestes*. *Id.* *Tantalidæ*, *h. e.* *Atræus* and *Thyestes*. *Cic.* e poeta. *Tantalidarum* interfectioni, *h. e.* nepotum *Tantali*. — *Tantālīs*, īdis and īdos, f. of or belonging to *Tantalus*; also, a descendant of *Tantalus*. *Ovid.* *Met.* 6, 210. *Tantālīs*, *h. e.* *Niobe*. *Id.* *Ier.* 8, 122. *Tantālīs*, *h. e.* *Hermione*, daughter of *Menelaus*. *Id.* *Ier.* 8, 66. *Tantalīdes* matres, *h. e.* women descended from *Tantalus*, as *Helen*, &c.

TANTIDEM. See *Tantusdem*.

TANTILLOS (dimin. of *tantulus*), a, um, 2 adj. so small or little, μικρός ὅσος. *Terent.* Quam ego modo puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi meis, thus high, no bigger than this. — Hence, *subst.* *Tantillum*, so little. *Catull.* Nec possum flentibus illis tantillum vostræ demere sævitie, take away never so little, diminish in the least. *Plaut.* Potate laud tantillo minus.

TANTISPER (tantus & per), adv. so long, for so long time, μέχρι τοῦ, μέχρις ὅτε

Cic. Ut ibi esset tantisper, dum culeus compararetur. Also, with *quoad* following. **Gell.** Viveret tantisper, quoad fieret permutatio. — ¶ Also, in the mean time, meanwhile. **Cic.** *Tuscul.* 5, 7.

TANTŌ. See *Tantus*.

TANTŌPERE, and **TANTŌ ŌPERE**, adv. with so great trouble, so much, so greatly, so earnestly, to such a degree, *τηλικούτως, τοσούτον.* **Cic.** *discere.* **Nep.** *Quies tantopere Cæsari fuit grata.*

TANTULŌS (dimin. of *tantus*), a, um, adj. so little, so small. **Cic.** *discere.* **Id.** *granum.* — Hence, *Tantulum*, subst. so little. **Cic.** *Non modo tantum, sed ne tantulum quidem præterieris.* **Horat.** *Tantulo, h. e. for so little, at so very low a price.* Also, with a *genit.* following. **Cic.** *Tantulum moræ.*

TANTUM, so much, only. See *Tantus*.

TANTUMMŌDŌ, or **TANTUM MŌDŌ**, only, *μόνον, μόνως.* **Cic.** — Also, for *dummodo*; if only, provided only. **Cic.** *Tantummodo ne Italiam relinquat.*

TANTUMST, for *Tantum est.* **Plaut.**

TANTUMDEM. See *Tantusdem*.

TANTŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. so great. **Cic.** *vitia.* **Id.** *homo.* **Virg.** *Tanto tractu, h. e. magno.* **Cic.** *Tanta pecunia, h. e. so much money.* **Plaut.** *Tantus natu, h. e. so old.* (In all these examples, it is used without a direct comparison.) — It is frequently followed by *ut, tui.* **Cic.** *Non fuit tantus, ut de eo conqueramur.* Also by *Qui, quæ, quod,* instead. **Cic.** *Nulla est tanta vis, quæ non frangi possit, so great, &c. that it.* Frequently, also, by *quantus.* **Cic.** *Nullam vidi tantam (concione), quanta nunc vestra est, so great, as.* Also, by *quam.* **Virg.** *Æn.* 6, 353. — **Plin.** *Tantus ille ventorum, for ventus.* — Hence, *Tanto opere.* (See *Tantopere*.) — ¶ Also, so little, so small, so trifling. **Cic.** *Vectigalia tanta sunt, ut iis vix contenti esse possimus.* **Plin.** *Nec sidera tanta debent existimari, quanta cernuntur.* — Hence, *subst.* *Tantum, such a trifle, so little, so small a number, so few.* **Cæs.** *Tantum præsidii, navium.* — Also, *adverbially, only, but, alone, merely.* **Cic.** *Nomen tantum virtutis usurpas.* *Tantum modo* is sometimes used instead of this. (See *Tantummodo*.) — 1. *Tantum non, only not.* **Liv.** *Tantum non cunctandum esse.* Also, *I will not say, not at all, by no means, far from this.* **Cic.** *Att.* 14, 5. — Also, almost, nearly, all but, within a very little. **Liv.** 4, 2; 5, 7. **Nep.** *Dat.* 1, 2. So also frequently in **Sueton.** — 2. *Tantum quod, only, just, just then, at the moment.* **Cic.** *Tantum quod ex Arpinati veneram, cum mihi a te litteræ redditæ sunt, I had just arrived.* Also, *when hardly, as soon as.* **Nep.** *Dat.* 6. *Tantum* is also used for *tantum quod, or modo.* **Virg.** *Ecl.* 6, 16. *Serta tantum delapsa, h. e. having but just fallen off.* — *Tantum quod* denotes, also, only, merely, only that, except only, nothing is wanting but that. **Cic.** *Verr.* 1, 45. (*Comp.* 3, 53.) — *Tantum quod* is also to be explained as two words. **Liv.** *Tantum, quod exstaret aqua, quærentibus, h. e. only so much as was above water.* **Id.** *Tantum, quod Ætoli accesserant, superabant, h. e. only because.* — ¶ Also, *Tantus, so much.* **Plaut.** *Tanta mira, h. e. so many wonders.* **Cic.** *Verr.* 2, 74. *Tanta vestis.* — Hence, *subst.* *Tantum, so much.* **Liv.** *Alterum tantum, as much again, twice as much.* **Cic.** *Tantum abest, ut, &c. h. e. instead of, &c., so far from, &c.* Also, with *ut* repeated. **Tantum abest, *ut istos ornem, ut eos ode- rim, h. e. so far um I from, &c. that, &c.* — *Tantum* denotes also, only so much, only so many. **Cæs.** *Tantum navium reperit, ut anguste, &c.* (See also, *Nepos.* *Regg.* 1. which example is given below.) Also, with a *genit.* **Liv.** *Tantum belli.* **Id.** *hostium.* **Cic.** *auctoritatis.* **Liv.** *Tantum temporis, h. e. so long a time.* **Cæs.** *Tantum ejus opinionis perdidisse.* Also, with *quantum, as, follow- ing.* **Cic.** *Cum auctoritatis in me tantum sit, quantum vos — esse voluistis.* *Tan- tum* is also followed by a verb in the *plur.* **Plaut.** *Tantum hominum incedunt.* It is also followed by *quam.* **Liv.** *Non tan-***

tum gaudii attulerunt, quam, &c. — 1. *Genit.* *tanti.* *Tanti esse, to be of so great value, be worth so much; as, Cic.* *Frumentum tanti fuit.* **Plaut.** *Tanti vendere, h. e. to sell for so much or at such a price.* So, also, **Cic.** *Tanti emere.* **Terent.** *dare, h. e. to sell or give away for such a price.* — Hence, *figur.* **Cic.** *Tanti fieri, h. e. to be worth so much, to be valued so much, to be so highly esteemed.* So, also, **Id.** *Tanti esse apud aliquem, h. e. to be in such esteem.* **Id.** *Est mihi tanti, h. e. it is of importance to me, it is worth the trouble.* **Id.** *Non est tanti, h. e. it is not worth the while.* **Ovid.** *Sunt jurgia tanti? h. e. of such importance? — 2. Ablat.* *tanto, by so much, so much, the, of any weight, with comparatives and other words, which denote a surpassing or exceeding.* **Cic.** *Tanto minoris, h. e. the cheaper.* **Id.** *Tanto nos submissius geramus.* **Terent.** *Tanto melior! h. e. so much the better, bravo, well done, excel- lent!* **Id.** *Tanto nequior, h. e. so much the worse you! that is bad, you are a bad fellow.* **Nep.** *Tanto magis.* **Id.** *Tanto præstiterit ceteros, h. e. by so much, or so much.* So, also, **Id.** *Tanto antecessit.* **Cic.** *Tanto ante, h. e. so much before, so long before.* **Curt.** *Tanto post, or, Virg.* *Post tanto, h. e. so long afterwards.* **Cic.** *Quinquies tanto amplius, h. e. five times more.* (For *Altero tanto*, see *Alter*.) — Also, with a *superlat.* **Catull.** *Tanto pessimus, h. e. by so much the worst or worse.* — 3. In *tantum, so far, so much, to such a degree, to such a pitch, so greatly.* **Liv.** *In tantum suam felicitatem virtu- temque enituisse.* — For this we find, also, *tantum, so much.* **Cic.** *Id tantum abest ab officio.* **Nep.** *Tantum auctori- tate motus est.* (And also, in the sense of only so much, so far only. **Nepos.** *Tantum indulgit dolori, ut eum pietas vinceret.*) Also, with *adjectives*, con- sequently, for *tam.* **Horat.** *Tantum magna, for tam magna.* **Id.** *Non tantum Veneris, quantum studiosa culine, h. e. not so, not so much.* **Val. Flacc.** *Tan- tum infensa numina.* **Virg.** *Nec tantum dulcia quam, &c.* **Liv.** *Non ab ira tan- tum, quam quod, &c. h. e. not so much from anger, as because, &c.* Also, with a *superlat.* **Vellei.** *Quantum bello opti- mus — tantum pace pessimus.*

TANTUMDEM (*tantus & itidem*), tantā- dem, tantumdem, or tantundem, adj. just so great or large, as great. **Plaut.** *periculum.* **Pandect.** *pecunia, h. e. the same sum.* — Hence, *subst.* *Tantumdem* or *tantundem, just so much.* **Cic.** *Tan- tumdem detur.* Also, with a *genit.* **Cic.** *vix.* **Liv.** *auri.* — Also, *adverbially, so much, so far.* **Cæs.** *Tantumdem in latitudinem patere.*

TĀŌS (τάως), m. a kind of precious stone resembling a peacock. **Plin.**

TĀPANTĀ (τὰ πάντα), all. **Petron.** 3 esse, *h. e. to be all in all, to be the factotum.* **TĀPES** (τάπης), ētis, m. **TĀPĒTE**, is, and **TĀPETUM**, i, n. cloth wrought with figures of different colors, carpet, tapestry, urras, for covering walls, tables, couches, floors, &c. **Virg.**, **Ovid.** and **Plin.** — ¶ The *nominal.* *tapes* seems not to occur.

TĀPHŌS, or **TĀPHŌS** (Τάφος), i, f. an island near *Acarania*. It is also called *Taphiāsa*. — Hence, **Taphius**, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Taphus*. **Plin.** — **Taphiūsus**, a, um, adj. of or belong- ing to mount *Taphius*. **Plin.**

TĀPĪNŌMĀ (ταπεινὸμα), ātis, n. lowness 3 of expression. **Sidon.**

TĀPRŌBĀNE (Ταπροβάνη), es, f. an island of *India*, probably *Ceylon*. **Ovid.**

TĀPŌS, i, f. See *Thapsus*.

TĀPŪLLŌS (unc.), a, um, adj. **Lucil.** 3 lex, *h. e. convivialis.*

TĀRĀNDŪS (τάρανδός), i, m. a kind of quadruped found in *Scythia*, of the size of an ox, probably a *reindeer*. **Plin.**

TĀRĀNIS, is, m. the name of *Jupiter* 3 among the *Gauls*. **Lucan.**

TĀRĀNŪCNŪS, or **TĀRĀNŪCŪS**, i, m. 3 the name of a god in ancient *Roman* lapi- dary inscriptions.

TĀRĀS (Ταράς), antis, m. the name of the founder of the town of *Tarentum*. **Stat.**

— ¶ Also, the town of *Tarentum*. **Lucan.**

TĀRXTALLĀ, a fictitious name of a cook,

probably derived from *Homæ. Iliad.* 1, 465. *μίστυλλον τ' ἄρα τ' ἄλλα, h. e. secabant autem et alias res.* **Martial**

TĀRĀTĀNTĀRĀ, a word expressing the 3 sound of the tuba. **Enn.**

TĀRBELLĪ, ōrum, m. a people of *Aquila- nia*. — Hence, **Tarbellus**, a, um, adj. *Tarbellian*. **Tibull.** — ¶ **Tarbellicus**, or **Tarbellius**, a, um, adj. *Tarbellian*. **Lucan.**

TĀRDĀ, æ, f. (avis). See *Tardus*, a, um.

TĀRDĀBĪLĪS (tardo), e, adj. slow, mak- 3 ing slow. **Terull.**

TĀRDĒ (tardus), adv. slowly, dilatorily, tardily, not quickly, *βραδέως.* **Cic.** *navi- gare.* **Id.** *Tardius.* **Id.** *Tardissime.* — ¶ Also, not early, late. **Cic.** *Ves- pere; quid necesse est tarde?* **Id.** *Tar- dius.* **Id.** *Tardissime.*

TĀRDĒSCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. to become slow; 3 *βραδύνωμαι.* **Lucret.**

TĀRDĪGEMŪLŪS (tarde & gemo), a, um, 3 adj. sighing slowly. **Læv. ap. Gell.** (Others read *tardigenilo, h. e. tardigrado*.)

TĀRDĪGRĀDŪS (tarde & gradior), a, 3 um, adj. slow-paced, going slowly, *βρα- δύνους.* **Pacuv. ap. Cic.**

TĀRDĪLŌQUŪS (tarde & loquor), a, um, 2 adj. speaking slowly, drawling, *βραδύ- γλωσσος.* **Senec.**

TĀRDĪPĒS (tardus & pes), ēdis, adj. 3 slow-footed, going slowly. Hence, lame, limping, halting, *βραδύπους.* **Catull.** *deus, or, simply, Colum.* *Tardipes, h. e. Vulcan.*

TĀRDĪTĀS (tardus), ātis, f. slowness, *βραδύτης.* **Cic.** *pedum.* **Id.** *Tanta fuit operis tarditas, h. e. it went on so slowly.* **Tacit.** *venens, h. e. slowness of effect.* **Plin.** *aurium, h. e. hardness or dulness of hearing.* So also, **Id.** *audi- entium.* **Cic.** *in gressu mollior, h. e. on affected slowness in walking.* — ¶ **Figur.** *slowness, awkwardness, sleepi- ness, dulness, stupidity.* **Cic.** *ingenii, h. e. slowness or dulness of intellect.* **Id.** *hominum.* — *Tarditas* is also a reserved or uncommunicative temper or habit. **Cic.** *ad Div.* 1, 5 ad fin. *Nosti hominis (sc. Pompeii) tarditatem et taciturnitatem.*

TĀRDĪTĒS (Id.), ēi, f. same as *Tardi-* 3 *tas.* **Acc.**

TĀRDĪTŪDŌ (Id.), īnis, f. same as *Tur-* 3 *ditas.* **Plaut.**

TĀRDĪUSCŪLŪS (dimin. of *tardus*), a, 3 um, adj. somewhat slow, *ὑποβραδύς.* **Terent.**

TĀRDŪS (tardus), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. **INTRANS.** to tarry, delay, linger, loiter, *βραδύνω.* **Cic.** — ¶ **TRANS.** to make slow, retard, stop, impede, delay, hinder, *ἐπέχω.* **Cic.** *ensum Cæs. impetum hostium.* **Cic.** *Nos Etesie tardarunt.* **Id.** *ali- quem a laude alicujus.* **Id.** (as a poet) *Species (a statue) diu tardata tandem est locata, h. e. after its erection had long been delayed.* — Also, with an *infm.* following. **Cæs.** *Adire tardarent, h. e. detained, hindered.* — ¶ **Morari**, to make one stop and not let him go on, either to his own advantage (as in *morari*, when it means, to interest, hold attentive, &c.) or to his injury, indifferently in short and with relation only to the stopping- place: but *Tardare* and *Detinere* point to a delay or detention which frus- trates, or at least retards the attainment of a proposed end.

TĀRDŪR (Id.), ōris, m. for *Tarditas*. **Varr.**

TĀRDŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. slow, tardy, sluggish, slack, not quick, *βραδύς.* **Cic.** *peus.* **Id.** *homo.* **Quintil.** *Tardior in scribendo, slower in writing* (referring only to handwriting). **Cic.** *Omnia tarda.* **Quintil.** *ingenium.* **Plin.** *Tarda avis, h. e. probably, a bustard.* **Virg.** *nox, h. e. a long night.* **Ovid.** *Nox tardior.* **Virg.** *meuses, the slow months.* **Id.** *noctes, slow nights, h. e. winter nights.* **Plaut.** *Procos tardissimos.* **Cic.** *Tardior ad discendum fui.* Also, with a *genit.* **Val. Flacc.** *fugæ.* Also, with an *infm.* **Sil.** *nectere dolos.* — Hence, *slow, remaining a long time.* **Virg.** *sapor, h. e. remaining long on the palate.* — Also, *poetically*, for *making slow.* **Horat.** *podagra.* **Id.** *senectus.* — ¶ **Figur.** *slow of apprehension, dull, heavy, stupid, blockish, doltish, given to dreaming with waking eyes, not lively.* **Terent.** and **Cic.** *homo.* **Cic.** *ingenium.*

Id mens. — ¶ Also, *slow in acting, cautious, considerate.* Horat. — Hence, *Proper.* 1. 9, 15 (8, 41). Sunt igitur Musae, neque amanti tardus Apollo, *slow, backward, unpropitious.*

TARENTINUS, a, um. See *Tarentum*.

TARENTUM (Τάρας), i, n. and **TAREN-TUS**, i, f. a town of Lower Italy, now *Taranto*, celebrated for its sheep, its purple, its wine, its luxurious living. It is said to have been enlarged by the Lacedaemonians. — Hence, *Tarentinus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Tarentum*, *Tarentine*. Varr. ager. Liv. *Tarentini*, h. e. its inhabitants.

TARICHEA, or **TARICHEA**, æ, or **TARICHEA**, or **TARICHEA**, ærum, f. a town of Galilee, on the sea of Galilee, near *Tiberias*.

TARMES (probably from τέρματι, the 2 perfect of τείρω), itis, m. a worm that eats wood, a woodworm or woodfretter, Σοῖβ. Paul. and Vitruv.

TARPEIANUS (Tarpeius), a, um, adj. 3 of, belonging, or relating to the *Tarpeian rock*. Apic.

TARPEIUS, i, m. [trisy.] a name of some Romans. — Hence, *Tarpeius*, a, um, adj. *Tarpeian*. Fest. lex. Liv. Mons *Tarpeius*, or, *Id.* Saxum *Tarpeium*, h. e. the *Tarpeian rock*, from which malefactors were thrown; it is otherwise called the *Capitoline mount*. So, also, *Id.* Rupes *Tarpeia*. Virg. sedes. Juvencul. fulmina, h. e. Jovis *Capitolini*. Martial. cornua, or, *Id.* frons, h. e. the garland received by the conqueror in the *Capitoline games*. Proper. nemus.

TARQUINI, ðrum, m. a town of *Etruria*. — Hence, *Tarquinius*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Tarquini*, *Tarquian*. — Hence, two Roman kings are called *Tarquinius*, viz. *Tarquinius Priscus* and *Tarquinius Superbus*, because they were of that town. The latter was the last Roman king. — Hence, *Tarquinius*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to the family of the *Tarquini*, *Tarquian*. Liv. nomen. — ¶ *Tarquiniensis*, e, adj. at, of, or belonging to the town *Tarquini*. Cic. ager. Liv. *Tarquinienses*, h. e. its inhabitants.

TARQUINUS, a, um. See *Tarquini*.

TARRACINA, æ, and **TARRACINÆ**, or **TERRACINÆ**, ærum, f. a town of *Latium*, formerly called *Ancur*. — Hence, *Tarracinensis*, or *Terracinensis*, e, adj. of or belonging to it. Cic. immo. Tacit. *Tarracineses*, h. e. its inhabitants.

TARRACŌ, ðnis, f. a town of Spain, now *Tarragona*. — Hence, *Tarraconensis*, e, adj. of or belonging to *Tarraco*. Plin.

TARSUS, i, f. the capital of *Cilicia*. — Hence, *Tarsensis*, e, adj. of or belonging to *Tarsus*. Cic. *Tarsenses*, h. e. its inhabitants.

TARTAREUS (tartarus), a, um, adj. of or 3 pertaining to *Tartarus*, *Tartarian*, infernal, hellish, Ταρταριος. Val. Flacc. Jupiter, h. c. Plut. Virg. custos, h. c. Cerberus. Id. sorores, h. e. *Furiae*. Ovid. nimbæ. — ¶ Also, horrid, terrible. Phædr. specus. Val. Flacc. nox. Virg. nox, sc. of a *Furn*.

TARTARINUS (Id.), a, um, adj. for *Tartarus*. Enn. ap. Fest.

TARTARUS, and **TARTAROS** (Τάρταρος), i, m. and in plur. *Tartara* (Τάρταρα), ðrum, n. the infernal regions. Virg. and Ovid. — ¶ Val. Flacc. Pater *Tartarus*, h. e. *Pluto*.

TARTESSIANUS, a, um. See *Tartessus*.

TARTESSUS, or **TARTESSOS** (Ταρτησός), i, f. a town of Spain, at the mouth of the *Bætis* (the modern *Guadalquivir*). Some of the ancients thought that it was also called *Carteia*, or that it is one and the same with *Gades* (the modern *Cádiz*). — Hence, *Tartessus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Tartessus*, *Tartessian*. Ovid. litora, h. e. the *Western ocean*. Also, Spanish. Sil. — *Tartessusianus*, a, um, adj. *Tartessian*. Colum. Also, Spanish. Sidna. — *Tartessus*, idis, f. *Tartessian*. Cohoa.

TARUM (unc.), i, n. the wood of the *aloe*. Plin.

TARUSATES, um, m. a people of *Aquitania*. Cæs.

TARVISIUM, ii, n. and **TARVISUS**, i, f. a town in the *Venician territory*.

TASCONIUM (unc.), ii, n. a kind of white earth like clay. Plin. 33, 21.

TASIS (τάσις), is, f. h. e. *intensio*. Mar-3 tian. Capell.

TAT! interj. rare! strange! wonderful. 3 Plant.

TATA, æ, m. a name by which young chil-3 dren used to call their father, as amongst us they say *dad, daddy, or papa*. Varr. — ¶ Also, in general, father, nourisher. Martial.

TATÆ, same as *Tat*. Plant. 3

TATIENSIS (Tatius), e, adj. named from *Titus Tatius*. *Tatienses*, the name of a century of cavalry at the time of *Romulus*, called after the king *T. Tatius*. According to others, a Roman tribe. Varr.

TATIUS, ii, m. Tit. *Tatius*, a king of the *Sabines*, who fought against *Romulus* on account of the rape of the *Sabine virgins*, and afterwards went to *Rome* with the *Sabines*, where he reigned jointly with *Romulus*. — Hence, *Tatius*, a, um, adj. *Tatian*. Prop.

TAULANTI, ðrum, m. a people of *Illyria*. — Hence, *Taulantius*, a, um, adj. *Taulantian*. Lucan.

TAUNUS, i, m. a mountain of Germany, between *Mentz* and *Frankfort*. Tacit.

TAURÆ (taurus), æ, f. a barren cow. Varr.

TAUREUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of a bull or 3 ox, ταυρινός. Ovid. terga, h. e. a tim-3 brel, labor, tabret or drum made of the hide of a bull or ox. Virg. terga, h. c. a shield made of the hide of a bull or ox. — Hence, *Taurea*, æ, f. thongs cut from the hide of a bull or ox; a leathern whip or scourge. Juvenal.

TAURĪ (Ταῦροι), ðrum, m. a people living in a part of *Thrace* which now is called *Crimea*. They were considered to be very savage, and sacrificed foreigners to *Diana*. Also, a certain place in this country. Ovid. — Hence, *Tauricus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to this country. Plin. *Chersonesus*, h. e. the *Crimea*. So, also, Ovid. terra. Id. ara, h. e. *Dianæ*. So, also, *Id.* sacra.

TAURICORNIS (taurus & cornu), e, 3 adj. having the horns of a bull. Prudent.

TAURICUS, a, um. See *Tauri*.

TAURIFER (taurus & fero), ðra, ðrum, 3 adj. bearing, feeding or supporting bulls, ταυροφόρος. Lucan. campi.

TAURIFORMIS (taurus & forma), e, 3 adj. bull-shaped, having the form of a bull. Thus *Horace* calls the river *Aufidus*, because the river-gods were represented with the horns of bulls.

TAURIGENUS (taurus & gigno), a, um, 3 adj. begotten by or proceeding from a bull. Acc.

TAURILĪA (taurus), imm, n. same as *Ludi Taurii*; a certain festival at *Rome*. Liv.

TAURINI, ðrum, m. an Alpine people in *Piedmont*, near modern *Thurin*. — Hence, *Taurinus*, a, um, adj. *Taurinian*. Liv. saltus. — *Taurinas*, ātis, *Taurinian*. Auct. *Puney*. in *Constant*. campi.

TAURINUS (taurus), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to bulls or oxen, ταυρινός. Virg. *Taurino vultu* *Eridanus* (because rivers or river-gods were represented with the horns of bulls). Id. tergum, h. c. the hide of a bull or ox. — ¶ Also, *Taurini*. See *Taurini*.

TAURIS, idis, f. an island near *Illyria*. Hirt.

TAURUS (taurus), a, um, adj. Liv. lu-3 di. See *Taurilia*.

TAUROBOLIŌR (taurobolium), āris, 3 ātis sum, dep. 1. to make a sacrifice called *taurobolium*. Lamprid.

TAUROBOLIUM (ταυροβόλιον), or **TAUROBOLIUM**, ii, n. the sacrifice of a bull in honor of *Cybele*, performed with strange rights. Inscrpt. ap. Gruter.

TAURŌIS, entis, a fortress on the seashore in *Gallia Narbonensis*; it belonged to *Marseilles*. Cæs.

TAURŌMENIUM, or **TAURŌMINIUM**, ii, n. a town in the eastern part of *Sicily*. It is also called *Taurōmēnos*, or *Taurōmenon*. Ovid. — Hence, *Taurōmēnitānis*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to this town. Cic. civitas. Id. *Taurōmenitāni*, h. e. its inhabitants.

TAURŌLUS (dimin. of *taurus*), i, m. a lit-3 tle bull or ox. Petron.

TAURUS (ταῦρος), i, m. a bull, ox. Cic. — Also, the constellation called the *Bull*.

Virg. — Also, for *neat's leather*. Val. Flacc. — ¶ Also, a kind of bird said to imitate with its voice the *lowing of oxen*, generally supposed to be the same with the *bitou* or *bittern*. Plin. — ¶ Also, the root of a tree. Quintil. — ¶ Also, a kind of beetle. Plin. 30, 12. — ¶ Also, same as *Mentula*. Fest. — ¶ Also, a chain of high mountains in *Asia*. Cic. — *Tauri Pylæ*, a narrow pass through these mountains. Cic.

TAUTŌLOGĪA (ταυτολογία), æ, f. *tautolo-* 3 gy, a joining together of words which signify the same thing. Marc. Cop.

TAX (τάξ), a word expressing the sound of 3 blows. Plant. *Tax*, *tax tergo meo erit*, h. c. *smack will go the lash on my back*.

TAXÆ (unc.), æ, f. a kind of laurel. Plin.

TAXATŌ (taxo), ðnis, f. a valuing, rating; a rate, estimate, value, price, τίμημα. Plin. — ¶ Also, a fixing of a sum in contracts, &c. Pundect.

TAXÆA, æ, f. *lard*, so called by the Gauls. 3 Afran. ap. Isidor.

TAXEŌTĀ (ταξεωτής), æ, m. an officer or servant of magistrates, judges, &c. Cod. Just.

TAXICUS (taxus), a, um, adj. of the *ugh* 2 or *yew-tree*, *yewen*. Plin.

TAXILLUS (unc.), i, m. a small die, small 3 log. Cic. Or. 45, supposes that *talus* was formed from this word.

TAXIM (tango), adv. by touching. Hence, 3 softly, gently, leisurely, gradually, by little and little, by degrees. Varr.

TAXIM, a verb, for *Tetigerim*. Varr. 3 *Taxis*.

TAXŌ (from *tango*, *tango*), as, āvi, ātum, 2 a. 1. to touch with some force. Gell. — ¶ Also, to cut, to cut, to cut, reprove, reproach, revile, censure, rebuke. — Sæton. aliquem. — ¶ Also, to rate, fix the value or price of a thing, value, appraise, estimate. Sueton. modum summæ. Plin. aliquid denariis septem. — Also, more generally, to reckon, estimate. Plin. intervallum XL passuum millibus.

TAXOS (unc.), i, f. the *ugh* or *yew-tree*, σμίλαξ. Cæs. — Hence, poetically, a *javelin* made of it. Sil.

TAYGETA, æ, and **TAYGETE** (Ταῦγίτη), es, f. a daughter of *Atlas*, one of the *Pleiades*. Virg.

TAYGETUS, i, m. and **TAYGETA**, ðrum, n. mountains near *Sparta* in *Laconica*.

TĒ (τε), occurs of *tu*. — *Tē*, a syllable added to *tu* and *te*. Cic. *Tūtē*. So, also, *Terent*. *Tutemet*. Id. *Tete*.

TEANUM (Τέαρον), i, n. the name of two towns in *Italy*, *Teannum Sidicinum*, in *Campannia*, and *Teannum Apulum*, in *Apulia*. They are also simply called *Teannum*. — Hence, *Teannensis*, e, adj. of or belonging to *Teannum*. Virg. *Teannenses*, h. e. the inhabitants of *Teannum*.

TEATE, is, n. a town of *Italy* on the gulf of *Venice*. — Hence, *Plin.* *Teatini*, h. e. its inhabitants.

TEATES, um, m. a people of *Apulia*. Liv.

TEBA, æ, f. a hill, anciently so called, 3 according to Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 6.

TECHNÆ (τέχνη), æ, f. a device, artifice, 3 trick, shift, wit, fetch, reach, quirk, piece of craft or subtlety. Plant. and *Terent*.

TECHNICUS (τεχνικός), a, um, adj. arti-2 ficial, technical, acting according to art. Quintil.

TECHNOPŌGNIUM, or **TECHNOPŌGNIUM** (τεχνοποιήμιον), ii, n. a *Play of Art*, the name of a poem by *Ansenius*.

TECMESSA, æ, f. a daughter of *Teuthras*, and mistress of *Ajar*, the son of *Telamon*. Horat.

TECOLITHUS (τηκολίθος), i, m. a kind of stone said to dissolve the stone in the bladder. Plin.

TECTE (tectus), adv. covertly, closely, secretly, κρυφίως. Cic. dare. Id. *Tectus*. — ¶ Also, secretly, cautiously. Cic.

TECTONICUS (τεκτονικός), a, um, adj. 3 pertaining to building, architectural. Aason. forma, the design or model of a building.

TECTŌR (tego), ðris, m. one that overlays 2 walls, floors, &c. with plaster, a plasterer or pargeter, κοιντής. Vitruv. So, also, perhaps, Cic. *Plane*. 25

TECTORIOLUM (dimin. of *tectorium*), i, n. a little plaster, parget, or rough-cast. *Cic.*

TECTORIUM, i, n. See *Tectorius*, a, um.

TECTORIUS (*tector*), a, um, adj. that serves for or belongs to covering. *Plant.* *Panicula tectoria*, h. e. reeds used for thatching roofs. — Hence, *Tectorium*, a cover, covering. *Cato.* — *¶* Also, that serves for covering, or overlying ceilings, walls, floors, &c. *Plin. atramentum.* Hence, *Cic. Opus tectorium*, or, simply, *Id. Tectorium*, h. e. plaster, parget, stucco work, painting in fresco. Hence, *Juvenal* uses *tectorium* to denote a paste for the face. Hence, *Pers. Pictæ tectoria linguæ*, h. e. flattery, smooth words.

TECTOSAGES, um, or **TECTOSAGI**, ðrum, m. a people of Gallia Narbonensis. A colony of this people settled in Galatia in Asia.

TECTULUM (dimin. of *tectum*), i, n. a little roof or building. *Hieronym.*

TECTUM (*tego*), i, n. the covering or roof of a house, ὀροφες. *Cic.* Sub *tectum* congerere, h. e. to bring under roof. — *¶* Also, the ceiling of a room or hall; also, a room. *Cic. Tecta calata*, laqueata. — *¶* Also, any covered place, as, for dwelling in. — Hence, a dwelling, house, building. *Cic. Ager sine tecto.* *Id. Extra tectum.* *Id. Multis locis tectum* quidem accipio, h. e. I do not accept of lodgings. *Virg. Trivia tecta*, h. e. temple. *Id. Sibyllæ*, h. e. antrium. *Id. Dolos tecti*, h. e. Labyrinthi. — Also, of animals, a den, lair. *Virg. Tecta ferarum.*

TECTURA (*Id.*), æ, f. an overlaying with plaster. *Pallad.*

TECTUS, a, um, partic. from *tego*. — *¶* Adj. hidden, concealed, secret, cloaked. *Cic. Sermo verbis tectus.* *Id. Cupiditas tector.* — Also, of men, close, reserved, not frank or open. *Cic. Tecti ad alienos esse possumus.* *Id. Alii tectiores.* — *¶* Also, cautious, guarded. *Cic. Te videri tectissimum.* *Id. Quis tector?*

TECUM, h. e. cum te. See *Tu*.

TED, for *Te*. *Plant.* 3

TEDA, } See *Tæda*, &c.

TEDIFER, &c. } See *Tæda*, &c.

TEDIGNILOQUIDES, m. a fictitious name denoting *te digna loquens*. *Plant.*

TEGEA (Τεγέα), æ, and **TEGEE** (Τεγέη), es, f. a town of Arcadia. — Hence, *Tegeæus*, or *Tegeæus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Tegea*, *Tegean*; also, *Arcadian*. *Virg. Pan.* *Ovid. virgo*, h. e. *Callisto*, daughter of the Arcadian king *Lycaon*. *Id. aper*, h. e. the Erymanthian wild-boar. *Id. parens*, h. e. *Carmentis*, the mother of *Evaader*, who is also called *Tegea sacerdos*. *Id. domus*, h. e. *Evandri*. Hence, *Id. Met.* 8, 317. *Tegeæa*, h. e. *Atalanta* of Arcadia. — *¶* *Tegeatæ*, ærum, m. the inhabitants of *Tegea*. *Cic.* — *¶* *Tēgēaticus*, a, um, same as *Tegeæus*. *Stat.* — *¶* *Tegeatis*, idis, f. same as *Tegeæa*, Arcadian. *Sil.*

TEGES (*tego*), ðtis, f. a mat made of sedge, 2 rushes, &c. φορμός. *Varr.*

TEGETICULÆ (dimin. of *teges*), æ, f. a small mat or rug, φορμίδιον. *Varr.*

TEGILE (*tego*), is, n. a covering. 3 *Apul.*

TEGILLUM (dimin. of *tegulum*), i, n. a small covering; a kind of coarse cap or hood, καλυμμάριον. *Plant.*

TEGIMEN, and **TEGUMEN**, and **TEG-**

MEN (*tego*), inis, n. a covering. *Cic.* — Hence, figur. *Plant. Tegumentum* ætati meæ, h. e. protection.

TEGMEN. See *Tegimen*.

TEGMENTUM, i, n. See *Tegimentum*.

TEGŌ (στέγω), is, texti, tectum, a. 3. to cover, καλύπτω, στέγω, σκεπάω. *Liv.* ædem, h. e. to cover with tiles. *Cic. aliquem pallio.* *Virg. lumina somno*, h. e. to shut, close. Hence, *Tectus*, a, um, covered. *Cic. Animantium alie colis tectæ.* *Liv. Naves tectæ*, h. e. covered, having decks. So, also, *Cæs. scapha*.

— *¶* Also, to cover, hide, conceal, keep close or secret, cloak. *Cic. aliquid inuadacio.* *Id. Feræ latibulis se tegunt.* *Virg. se post cratera.* *Cæs. Miles munitus tectus.* *Ovid. Via tecta*, h. e. a certain street in Rome — *¶* Also, to protect, defend. *Cæs. aliquem.* *Id. salu-*

tem. *Id. corpus pallio.* *Liv. legatos ab ira.* h. e. to protect against, &c. *Tereut. Tecto latere abscondere*, h. e. with a whole skin, unhurt, safe. — *¶* Also, to surround. *Stat. Silv.* 5, 1, 26. — *¶* Also, to accompany, attend. *Virg. Jæn.* 11, 12. — *¶* Also, to seek to cover or conceal. *Virg. supplicia*, h. e. wounds, &c. — *¶* See, also, *Tectus*, a, um.

TEGŌLÆ (*tego*), æ, f. a tile, τέρας, πλινθος. *Cic.* — The plural *tegulae* frequently denotes a tiled roof. *Cic. Per tegulas demittere.* — Also, plates of marble, copper, &c. for covering. *Liv.*

TEGŌLUM (*tego*), i, n. a covering, roof, 2 thatch. *Plin.*

TEGŌMEN, inis, n. See *Tegimen*.

TEGŌMENTUM, i, n. See *Tegimentum*.

TEIÆ, æ, f. a certain girl. *Propert.*

TEIŌS, a, um. See *Teos*.

TELÆ (probably from *texo*, for *texela*), æ, f. a web, ιστός. *Cic. Telam retexere.* *Id. Domus plena telarum.* *Ovid. Telas exercere*, h. e. to weave. *Figur. a web*, for what one begins or undertakes. *Cic. Ea tela texitur.* — *¶* Also, the warp, the threads into which the wool is woven. *Virg. and Ovid. Percurrere telas.* *Virg. Licia tela addere*, h. e. to weave. — *¶* Also, a weaver's beam, weaving-loom. *Ovid. barbarica.* — Also, a loom, the whole weaver's frame. *Cato. jugalis.* — *¶* Also, weaving. *Terent. Lana ac tela victum quaritans.* — Hence, wool. *Virg. Putres telas.*

TELAMŌN, or **TELAMŌ** (τελαμών, from 2 ταλάω, τλάω, fero), ðnis, m. a bearer, supporter. Hence, *Telamones*, images of men supporting any thing, as, corbels or cornices. *Vitruv.* — *¶* Also, the name of an Argonaut, a son of *Æacus*, brother of *Peleus*, and father of *Ajax* and *Teucer*. — Hence, *Telamōnides*, æ, m. the son of *Telamon*, h. e. *Ajax*. *Ovid.* — *Telamōnius*, a, um, adj. *Telamonian*. *Ovid. Telamoniæ*, h. e. *Ajax*, the son of *Telamon*.

TELAMŌS (unc.), a, um, adj. *Plin.* 15, 19. *fiens*, h. e. a kind of figs.

TELCHINES (Τελχίνες), um, m. a Pelasgian tribe on the island of *Crete*, that went from thence to *Cyprus*, and at last to *Rhodus*. *Ovid.*

TELEBŌÆ (Τηλεβόαι), ærum, m. a people of *Acarnania* and the adjoining countries; a part of them afterwards inhabited the island of *Caprice*, near *Italy*. *Virg.*

TELEGŌNŌS (Τηλέγονος), i, m. a son of *Ulysses* by *Ciree*. He went, when he was grown up, to see his father, whom he killed without knowing him. He went to *Italy*, and built *Tusculum*. *Ovid. Telegoni mania*, or, *Horat. juga*, h. e. *Tusculum*.

— Hence, *Ovid.* would have his amatory poems, which were the cause of his misfortunes, called *Telegoni*.

TELEMACHŌS (Τηλέμαχος), i, m. a son of *Ulysses* by *Penelope*.

TELEPHIŌN (τηλέφιον), ii, n. a kind of herb resembling purslain (*Sedum Telephium*, L.). *Plin.* 27, 110.

TELEPHIŌS (Τηλέφος), i, m. a son of *Hereules*, and king of *Mysia*. When he opposed the *Grecians* on their march to *Troy*, he was wounded by the spear of *Achilles*. According to the oracle, this wound could not be cured by any thing else than the same spear of *Achilles*. He therefore applied to *Achilles*, and *Ulysses* made a poultice for the wound from the rust of the spear, which cured the wound. — *¶* Also, a rival of *Horace* in poetry or in love, or in both. *Horat.*

TELETA (τελετή), æ, f. initiation, dedication, consecration. *Apul.*

TELETHŌSÆ, æ, f. the mother of *Iphis*, who was changed into a man. *Ovid.*

TELETŌS (Τελετός), i, m. one of the 3 *Æons*. *Tertull.*

TELCARDIŌS, se. lapis, a kind of precious stone of the color of a heart. *Plin.*

TELIGER (*telum & gero*), æra, ærum, adj. 3 bearing darts or arrows, βελοφόρος. *Senec. puer*, h. e. *Cupido*.

TELINŌS (τήλινος), a, um, adj. made of the plant *telis*. — Hence, *Telinum*, se. mugwort, an ointment made of the plant *telis* and other ingredients. *Plin.*

TELRHIZŌS (τελρήριος), se. lapis, a kind of precious stone. *Plin.* 37, 68.

TELIS (τήλις), is, f. the plant fenugreek

(*Trigonella fœnum græcum*, L.). *Plin.* 21, 120.

TELENÆ, ærum, f. a town of *Latium*. *Liv.*

TELLŌS, ðnis, m. the Earth, as a god (as *Tellus* as a goddess). *Varr. ap. Augustin.* The *u* seems to be short, after the analogy of *Lacuno*.

TELLŌRŌS, i, m. same as *Telluno*. *Martian. Capell.*

TELLŌS (unc.), ōris, f. the earth, the terrestrial globe. *Cic.* — Also, with regard to cultivation and bearing fruit, the earth, ground or soil, the surface of the earth. *Ovid. sterilis.* *Horat. ingrata.* *Ovid. humida.* — *¶* Also, with poets, land, country, district, territory. *Virg. Gnossia.* *Ovid. Achiva.* — Also, a country seat, estate, farm. *Horat.* — Also, people, nation. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, the Earth, as a person and goddess. *Cic. De ea re scriptum est*, postulationes esse *Jovi*, *Saturno*, *Neptuno*, *Telluri*, *dis celestibus.* *Id. ædes Telluris.* *Propert. justa.*

TELLŌSTER (*tellus*), stris, e, adj. that is 3 or dwells upon the earth, earthly, terrestrial. *Martial. dii.*

TELMESSŌS, or **TELMESSŌS** (Τελμεσσός), or **TELMISSŌS**, or **TELMISSŌS** (Τελμισσός), i, f. or **TELMESSUM**, or **TELMISSUM**, , n. a town of *Caria*. — Also, a town of *Igeia*. — Hence, *Cic. Telmesses*, h. e. the inhabitants of *Telmessus* in *Caria*. — *Telmessus*, or *Telmessus*, or *Telmessus*, or *Telmessus*, a, um, adj. belonging to *Telmessus*, *Telmessus*. *Liv.* — *Telmessus*, same as *Telmessus*. *Lucan. unda.*

TELO MÄRTIŌS, a town of France, now *Toulon*.

TELŌNÄRŌS (*telonium*), ii, m. a toll-gatherer, custom-house officer. *Cod. Theod.*

TELŌNEUM, i, or **TELŌNIUM** (τελώνειον), 3 or, τελώνιον), ii, n. a toll-booth or custom-house. *Tertull.*

TELUM (from *τηλός*, not used, thrown to a distance, whence *τηλε*, *τηλόν*, in the distance), i, n. properly, a missile weapon, as a dart, javelin, &c. Afterwards, in general, any weapon with which one attacks an enemy, a sword, spear, &c. *Tela* are therefore weapons for attack, whilst *arma* are weapons for defence. *Sallust. and Cic.* — Hence, of missile weapons. *Cæs. Tela mittere*, or, *Cic. conjicere.* *Virg. Telum contendit*, h. e. a dart. *Liv. Nubes telorum.* Also, of a sling or sling-stone. *Liv.* 38, 29. — Also, of a weapon for cutting or thrusting, a sword, dagger, poniard, &c. *Cic. Esse cum telo.* *Liv. Gladio per pectus transfigit; telo extracto*, &c. *Nepos. Telum, quod latebat, protulit.* — So, also, of an axe or hatchet. *Liv. Relicto in vulnere telo.* — Also, of the *æstus*. *Virg. Jæn.* 5, 438. — Also, of the horn of a bull. *Ovid.* — *¶* Figur. a weapon, dart, any thing by which one is attacked or hurt, or by which one defends himself. *Cic. Tela scelorum.* *Id. Fortune.* *Emm. ap. Cic. ad Div.* 7, 16. *Id. Erit telum acerrimum*, h. e. weapon, defence. So, also, *Liv. Isto telo* (h. e. in intercession), tutalimur *plebem*, h. e. arms, defence. — Hence, the plenitudo is called *telum*. *Sermon. Samm.* — Also, the beams of the sun are called *tela diel.* *Lucret.* — Also, an aid, assistance. *Cic. Amic.* 17. *Non mediocri telum ad res gerendas*, &c.

TEMENŌS (Τέμενος), the name of a place near *Syracuse*, which belonged to the city. — Hence, *Temenites*, æ, m. of or belonging to *Temenos*. *Cic. Apollo*, h. e. a statue of *Apollo* in that place. — *Temenitis*, idis, f. a fountain in that place. *Plin.*

TEMERÄRIE (*temerarius*), adv. rashly, 3 temerarily. *Cod. Just.*

TEMERÄRIŌS (*temere*), a, um, adj. accidental, by chance. *Plant. Non temerarium est*, h. e. it is not for nothing, it means something. — *¶* Also, imprudent, inconsiderate, rash, indiscreet, thoughtless, unadvised, hothot, fool-hardy, andacious, temerarius, ἀβουλος, ἀλογος. *Cæs. homo.* *Ovid. amor.* *Id. querela.* *Nepos. ratio.* *Cic. partes animi.* *Id. Ea sunt temeraria.* *Cels. via*, h. e. a dangerous remedy.

TEMERÄTOR (*temero*), ōris, m. a violator, 3 corrupter, ravisher, βεβηλωτήρ. *Stat.*

matris. *Cod. Just. legis.* — ¶ Also, same as *Falsarius. Pandect.*

TEMERE (unc.), adv. *without reason, without cause, casually, by chance, at random, at a venture, inconsiderately, rashly, thoughtlessly, indiscreetly, unadvisedly, giddily, foolishly, εἰκῇ, ἀβούλως.* *Cic. Domus, quæ temere et nullo consilio administratur. Liv. Emissa temere pilo ictus. Cic. Oracula effluta temere. Sallust. Ne quid de se temere crederent. Cic. Non temere confirmo, or, Id. scribo, h. e. not without reason, not inconsiderately. Liv. Saxa temere jacentia, h. e. not carried there. Sacton. Temere conscius secretorum, h. e. that does not deserve to be intrusted with secrets. Id. Temere pugnare, h. e. not to fight with due circumspection. — It is also joined with forte, fortuito, inconsulte, &c. *Cic. Forte, temere, casu fierent. Id. Temere aut fortuito. Id. Non fortuito nec temere. Id. Casu et temere. Id. Inconsulte ac temere. Cæs. Nihil temere, nihil imprudenter factum. — Hence, Terent. Non temere est, h. e. it is not for nothing, there is some reason for it. — ¶ Also, without arder, confusedly, here and there, carelessly. Liv. Argentum temere per vias disse. Horat. jacere. — ¶ Also, easily. Horat. Puer iram colligit ac ponit temere. Particularly, when it is joined with a negation, as, non, nullus, nunquam, &c. *Cic. and Liv. Non temere, h. e. not easily. Nepos. Nullus dies temere intercessit. Also, in a question. Terent. An temere quidquam — prætereat, &c. — Comparat. Temerius. Acc.***

TEMERITAS (temere), *âtis, f. chance, in things, events, &c. Cic. N. D. 2, 32. Nulla temeritas, sed ordo, h. e. no chance, but a fixed order. Id. Divin. 2, 41. Temeritas et casus. — ¶ Also, rashness, inconsiderateness, hastiness, unadvisedness, thoughtlessness, temerity, fool-hardiness, indiscretion, imprudence, ἀβουλία.*

TEMERITER, adv. for *Temere*. 3 *Acc.*

TEMERITUDŌ (temere), *inis, f. same as 3 Temeritas. Pacuv.*

TEMERŌ (Id.), as, a. i. to violate, pollute, 2 profane, unhallow, defile, contaminate, βεβηλόω. *Virg. and Liv.*

TEMESA, æ, and **TEMESĒ**, es, and **TEMSA**, or **TEMPSA**, æ, f. a town of Italy, in the country of the Bruttii. — Hence, *Temesæus*, or *Temesæus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Temesa*. *Ovid. and Stat. — Temesæus, or Tempsæus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Temesa. Cic. incommodum. Liv. ager.*

TEMETUM (unc.), i, n. probably, any intoxicating drink, wine, mead, &c. *Plant. Nihil temeti allatum. Id. Carere temeto, h. e. to drink no wine.*

TEMNITES, w, m. See *Temnas*.

TEMNŌ (τέμνω), is, si, tum, a. 3. properly, 2 to cut in pieces. Hence, to disdain, to despise, contemn, slight, scorn, καταφρονέω. *Horat. rem. Virg. divos.*

TEMŌ (unc.), *ōnis, m. the pole or draught-tree of a chariot, ῥυμός. Virg. — Also, the pole of the constellation Charles's Wain. Ovid. — Also, the constellation Charles's Wain. Juvenal. — Also, in general, a reagon. Juvenal. — Also, the beam or tree of a plough. Virg. — ¶ Also, a pole. Colva. — ¶ Also, a sum of money paid in lieu of furnishing recruits. *Cod. Theod. — Hence, Temonarius, a, um, adj. relating to the payment of money in lieu of recruits. Cod. Just. omis. Id. Temonarius, h. e. one who collects this money.**

TEMPE (τὰ Τέμπεα, -πη), n. a pleasant part of Thessaly, through which the river Peneus flows, and surrounded by the mountains Olympus, Ossa and Pelion. *Horat. Tempe Thessalia, or, Liv. Thessalica. — Hence, figur. any pleasant valley. Ovid. Heliconia. Virg. frigida. Stat. Theumesia. Ovid. Cycneia, same as Theumesia. Catull. Philitica, h. e. perhaps the same as Thessalica.*

TEMPERACŌIUM (tempero), i, n. same 3 as *Temperatura. Apul. ferri, h. e. a working.*

TEMPERAMENTUM (Id.), i, n. a measure of tempering or moderating, a measure or proper disposition or quality, when one

does not do too much or too little, a mean, medium, middle course. *Cic. Inventum est temperamentum. Plin. Paneg. in re, h. e. measure, moderatio, a middle course. — ¶ Also, the proper or natural quality of a thing, when it has its proper measure, when it is not too great, not too cold, &c. dæe temperaturæ or temperamento. Colva. in terra. Justin. cæli, h. e. a temperate climate. Plin. Distat temperamento, h. e. quality, nature. Tacit. Orationem habuit meditato temperamento, h. e. with studied moderation.*

TEMPERANS (Id.), tis, adj. moderating himself, moderate, sober, temperate, forbearing, abstaining, σώφρων. *Cic. homo. Liv. Temperantior a cupidine imperii. Cic. Homo temperantissimus. — Hence, temperate in one's manner of living or diet. Cic. — Also, with a genit. Terent. reiac famæ, h. e. sparing or restraining himself.*

TEMPERANTER (temperans), adv. with moderation, moderately, temperately, μετρίως, σωφρόνως. *Tacit. Cetera temperanter adjungit. Cic. Temperantius agere.*

TEMPERANTIAX (Id.), æ, f. moderation, temperance, in one's desires and passions, and also in eating and drinking, σωφροσύνη. *Cic. in præternittendis voluptatibus. Id. in victu. — ¶ Moderatio, moderation, temperance, especially in a moral sense, self-control, for which, also, Modestia sometimes stands; Temperantia, calmness or evenness of spirit; Continentia, continence, the bridling of unlawful desires; Absteminita, in the golden age, abstinence from another's property, strict integrity; in the silver age, also, temperance in eating and drinking; Innocentia, disinterestedness.*

TEMPERATE (temperatus), adv. with moderation, moderately, temperately, μετρίως. *Cic. agere. Vitruv. Caloris temperate habent. Cic. Temperatius scribere. Augustin. Temperatissime.*

TEMPERATŪŌ (tempero), *ōnis, f. a moderating. Cic. vitii, h. e. a correcting. Id. juris. — ¶ Also, due temperature, temperate quality. Cic. cæli. Id. caloris. — ¶ Also, a proper tempering or mixing of several parts or ingredients. Cic. æris (Corinthii). Id. corporum, h. e. a wholesome influence of the air upon the body, when the former is neither too warm nor too cold. — Hence, a proper regulation, order or organization. Cic. corporis. Id. mensium. Id. juris, civitatis, reipublicæ. — Hence, also, for the organ. Cic. Sol mens mundi et temperatio.*

TEMPERATŪŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. temperative, palliative. *Col. Aurel.*

TEMPERATŌR (Id.), *ōris, m. one that uses any thing in proper measure, or that moderates or governs. Cic. varietatis. Scenæ voluptatis. — ¶ Also, a maker, manufacturer. Martial. armorum.*

TEMPERATŪRAX (Id.), w, f. a tempering 2 or mixing in due proportion; temperature, temperament; proper condition. *Varr. cæli, h. e. the temperature of the air, climate. Senec. corporis, h. e. the state, temper or constitution of the body. Plin. ferri.*

TEMPERATŪS, a, um, particip. from *tempero*. — ¶ Adj. brought into due proportion, keeping proper measure, temperate, moderate, abstaining; set, sober, steady, grave. *Cic. homo. Id. mores. Cal. in Cic. Ep. Homo temperator in victoria. Cic. Homo temperatissimus. Id. Oratio temperator. So, also, Suet. Temperatum genus dicendi, h. e. sober, plain, simple. Liv. Animus temperatus virtutibus, h. e. cultivated. Cic. Mens temperata ab insolenti lætitia, h. e. refraining from. — ¶ Also, duly constituted or prepared, of a proper quality. Cato. prela, h. e. properly equipped, ready for working. — ¶ Also, temperate, mild, neither too hot nor too cold. *Vitruv. regiones cæli. Colam. annus. Cæs. Loca temperationa.**

TEMPERŌ, adv. in proper time, seasonably. See *Tempus*.

TEMPERIES (tempero), *ei, f. a tempering, 2 mixing of different things in due proportion, εὐκρασία. Ovid. Temperiem sumpsere humorque calorque. Plin. aqua-*

lis omnium. — ¶ Also, temperateness in heat or cold, a middle temperature. Ovid. cæli, or, simply, Id. Temperies, h. e. a temperate climate. Ovid. aquarum, h. e. due temperature, when the water is neither too hot nor too cold. — ¶ Also, moderation, temperance. Clodian.

TEMPERŌ (tempus), as, āvi, ātum, a, and n. i. properly, to appoint a measure or to set bounds to a thing. — Hence, *Intrans.* to observe proper measure, to be temperate or moderate, moderate or restrain one's self. *Plant. in amore. Liv. in mulcta. — Also, with a dat. following, to moderate, restrain. Cæs. sibi. Sallust. victoriæ. Liv. lingua. Id. oculis, h. e. to refrain from looking at. Curt. oculis, h. e. to refrain from weeping. Liv. iræ. Id. lætitiæ. Id. risu. Non temperare sibi is also followed by quin, quo rarius, or ne. Cæs. Neque sibi temperatos existimabat, quin in provinciam exirent. Plin. Ep. Indignationem, non possum mihi temperare, quæ minus apud te effundam. And Sueton. Non temperare (without sibi), quin &c. Also, Temperare, with a or ab infinit. following, to abstain, forbear, refrain from. Cæs. ab injuria. Virg. a lacrimis. Liv. Fidem dedit, ab his sacris se temperaturum. (So, in this passage, is the accusat. of the subject.) *Plant. Temperant dormire. Cic. e poet. Puerum temperat tollere. Also, to spare. Cic. sociis. Id. hostibus superatis. Liv. templis. — ¶ Trans.* to put into proper measure, bring into due proportion, mingle in due proportion, mix, temper. *Cic. acuta cum gravibus. Ovid. herbas. Plin. acetum melle. Virg. scatebris arentia arva, h. e. to water. Calp. 2, 42. pira malo, h. e. to engraft. Hence, of drinks, to prepare by mixing, to pour in, fill. Horat. poculum. Suet. venenum. Also, absolutely. Horat. Illic prigrinis mulier temperat innocens, h. e. mixes, prepares the drink. — ¶ Also, to prepare duly, prepare, make. Plin. ferrum. Id. unguentum. — Hence, in general, to regulate, order. Cic. reipublicam legibus. Plin. Sol annum temperat. — Also, to rule, govern, manage. Horat. Jupiter res hominum ac deorum temperat. Id. ora frenis. Ovid. ratem. — ¶ Also, to mitigate, soften, mollify, temper, allay. Cic. calores solis. Id. victoriam. Horat. Od. 4, 12, 1. mare, h. e. to calm. Plin. solem umbræ. Suet. annonam macelli, h. e. to fix a moderate price of provisions. — ¶ Plant. Temperint, for temperent. — ¶ See, also, *Temperatas, a, um.***

TEMPESTAS (Id.), *âtis, f. time, but usually, to denote a certain space or point of time, a period, season. Terent. Ea tempestate, h. e. at that time. Sallust. Multis tempestatibus, h. e. this long while. Id. In paucis tempestatibus, h. e. in a short time. (Tempestas, in this sense of space of time, period, season, is frequent in Sallust and Liv., but does not occur at all in Cic.) — ¶ Also, weather, good or bad. Cic. bona. Id. certa. Id. perfrigida. Hence, it frequently denotes bad weather, stormy, rough, or boisterous weather, a storm, tempest. Cic. Immoderate tempestates. Id. Si tempestas nocuerit, h. e. a storm, boisterous weather. — Hence, figur. a storm, tempest, &c. for calamity, misfortune, danger. &c. Cic. invidiæ. Nepos. periculi. Id. Tempestatem evitare. Thus the pestilence is called by Val. Max. Tempestas. Also, Verres is called by Cic. Siculorum tempestas. So, of Clodius. Id. Turbo ac tempestas pacis, h. e. a disturber. A gluton is called by Horat. Tempestas macelli. So, also, of the people who often vote in the comitia contrary to expectation, and suddenly change their mind and inclination. Cic. Mur. 17. Tempestas comitiorum. — Also, figur. a storm, for great number. Virg. telorum. Cic. querelarum.*

TEMPESTIVĒ (tempestivus), adv. in season, in due season, in good or proper time, seasonably, opportunely, ὀρεαίως, εὐκαιρως. *Cic. — ¶ Also, suitably, properly. Suet. versibus uti Horat. Tempestivus.*

TEMPESTIVITAS (Id.), *âtis, f. the proper*

time or season for doing anything, seasonableness, ὥραιότης, εὐκαιρία. Cic. and Plin. — ¶ Also, proper state or condition. Plin. stomachi.

TEMPESTIVO, adv. in season. See Tempestivus.

TEMPESTIVUS (tempestas), a, um, adj. done at the proper time or season, seasonable, growing at the proper time, done or happening in due time, ripe, καίριος, εὐκαιρος. Cic. maturitas. Id. fructus. Horat. Puella tempestiva viro, or, simply, Id. Puella tempestiva, h. e. marriageable. — Hence, Tempestivum, h. e. a right, convenient, or proper time. Plaut. Tempestivum est. Horat. Tempestivo, h. e. at the right or proper time, in season. Cic. Multa mihi ad mortem tempestiva fuere, h. e. many seasonable periods for death. — Hence, Tempestivus, suited to time and circumstances, fit, suitable, proper, convenient. Cic. Etesiae. Lio. oratio. Cic. Nondum tempestivo ad navigandum mari. Ovid. Veniet narratibus hora tempestiva meis. — Plin. homo, h. e. strong, vigorous, healthy. — ¶ Also, that happens before its usual time, or before other things, soon growing or taking place. Gell. sementes. Hence, Cic. convivium, h. e. an entertainment commencing before the usual time of dining, a banquet, &c. Quintil. decl. Convivia tempestiviora.

TEMPESTUOSUS (id.), a, um, adj. tempestuous, stormy, θυελλώδης. Figur. Sidor.

TEMPLATIM (templum), adv. h. e. per 3 templa. Tertull.

TEMPLUM (for templum, as dimin. of tempus, from τέμνω, τέμνω, τέμνω, to cut off), i, n. properly, any thing cut off, a district or space cut off or separated. — ¶ Hence, the space on the heavens nud on the earth which an augur marked out with his staff (lituus), in order to observe the flight of birds within this space. Varr. Templum effari, concipere. — Hence, any prospect which one has at once before his eyes, field of view. Cic. Deus, cuius hoc templum est omne, quod conspicis (where the whole universe is meant). Hence, Plaut. Tempia Nepennia, h. e. the sea. — Also, any place commanding a prospect, a height, eminence, elevation. Ovid. Tempia Parnasia, h. e. the mount Parnassus. — ¶ Also, a piece of ground consecrated to a god, a fannum; and afterwards, a temple. Cic. Herculis. Also, poetically, Enn. and Terent. Tempia celi, h. e. the lofty cope of heaven, which is a periphrastical expression for the heavens. Cic. Nonne adspicis, quæ in templa veneris? h. e. sacred regions. So, also, Enn. ap. Cic. Acherusia templa Orci, h. e. the infernal regions. — Hence, any sacred place, as, an asylum. Lio. 2, 1. Also, a chapel dedicated to a deceased person. Virg. Æn. 4, 457. Also, the senate-house, because it was consecrated by an augur. Cic. Curia, templum publici consilii. Also, the astra. Cic. Templo a collega occupato. — Also, figur. the inmost part. Lucr. Tempia mentis. Id. lingua. — ¶ Tempia, as a dimin. of tempus, the temples on the head, denotes also, cross-pieces laid on the rafters of the roof, which support the asseres. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, a tent, or, a general's tent. Flor. 2, 12. But the reading in this passage is doubtful. — ¶ Also, time. Hence, Cic. Extemplo, or ex templo, or, Plaut. Extempulo, h. e. immediately, forthwith.

TEMPORALIS (tempus), e, adj. relating to time, lasting only for a time, temporal, ἐπίκαιρος, ἔγχρονος. Senec. causa. Quintil. Πάθος temporale esse. — ¶ Also, pertaining to the temples, temporal. Veget. venæ.

TEMPORALITAS (temporalis), âtis, f. 3 temporality, duration of the present time, world, fashion. Tertull.

TEMPORALITER (Id.), adv. for a time, 3 temporally. Tertull.

TEMPORARIUS (tempus), a, um, adj. 2 fit or proper for the time, complying with or adapting himself to time and circumstances. Nepos. liberalitas, continuing only for a time, lasting but for a season, temporary, not permanent, ἔγχρονος. Plin. mors. Id. Cuculus ales temporarius,

h. e. a bird of passage. Id. enripus, h. e. made for a short time only. Id. incrementum, h. e. temporary, from time to time.

TEMPORATIM (Id.), adv. from time to 3 time, according to time. Tertull.

TEMPORI, adv. in time, &c. See Tempus.

TEMPORIS, as, a, l. for Temporo. Tertull.

TEMPSA, TEMPSANUS. See Temesa.

TEMPOS (from τέμνω, τέμνω, to cut off), ôris, n. properly, any thing cut off. —

Hence, a part of the heavens cut off, as it were, by the sun from hour to hour. —

Hence, time, as determined by the course of the sun. Hence, time, a part of time. Cic. Extremum tempus diei. Id. Matutina tempora, h. e. early hours. Cæs. Tempus anni. Also, in general, a season. Sallust. Sævitia temporis, h. e. of winter. Liv. Inter omne tempus, h. e. during the whole time. Cic. Hoc tempore, h. e. at this time. Id. Omni tempore. Id. In tempus præsens, h. e. now, for the present.

Cæs. Ad hoc tempus, h. e. until now, until this time. Ex tempore, immediately, without preparation, premeditation or previous study; as, Cic. dicere. Ovid. In tempus, or, Cic. Ad tempus, h. e. for a time. — ¶ Also, time, a certain period or space of time. Cic. Abiit illud tempus. Id. Ad tuum tempus, h. e. until your time, your consulate. Id. Ex quo tempore, h. e. since, &c. Id. Per idem tempus, h. e. at the same time. Id. Id temporis, for eo tempore. Also, with a gerund in di; as, Cic. Tempus expostulandi. Instead of this, the infinit. is sometimes used; as, Cic. dicere. Nepos. facere finem. Also, with an accus. and infinit. following; as, Cic. Tempus est, jam hinc abire me. — ¶ Also, time in general, as a whole. Cic. Tempus ponere in re, h. e. to spend or bestow upon.

Ovid. Tempore, h. e. in time, in course of time. Cic. In omne tempus, h. e. forever, always, perpetually. — ¶ Also, a seasonable or convenient time, opportunity, occasion. Cic. Tempus amittere. Id. habere. Nepos. Tempus rei gerendæ non dimisit. Hence, Cic. Ad tempus, h. e. in time, seasonably, at the time appointed, in proper time. Id. Ante tempus, h. e. before the proper or usual time. Plaut. Post tempus, h. e. too late. Id. Per tempus, or, Terent. In tempore, or, Cic. Suo tempore, or, Ovid. Tempore, h. e. in time, in good time, in due-season, seasonably, opportunely. Instead of this tempore, we find more frequently the ablative tempore or tempore, which does not occur in any other signification than this, viz. in time, in good time, in season, seasonably, opportunely. Plaut. and Cic. Comparat. Temperius, sooner. Cic. Comparat. Temporis. Nep. fragm. and Colum. — ¶ Also, the circumstances of time, the time or times as we find them. Cic. Tempore servire, h. e. to accommodate one's self or submit to the times, suit one's self to circumstances. Id. Oraciones sunt temporum, h. e. accommodate themselves to circumstances. Id. In hoc tempore, h. e. under present circumstances (in which sense hoc tempore cannot be used). Id. Ex tempore, or, Cæs. Pro tempore, or, Cic. Ad tempus, h. e. according to circumstances. — Also, the state, condition or circumstances of a thing or person. Cic. reipublicæ. Particularly, dangerous, distressful, calamitous, unfortunate circumstances, when it may frequently be rendered danger, difficulty, exigency, need, want, misfortune, calamity, distressful situation, &c. Cic. Menti tempus amicorum temporibus transiitendum, h. e. exigencies, critical circumstances (lawsuits). Thus Cicero calls his exile tempus, and tempora; as, Cic. Sext. 58. Tempore meo defuerunt. Id. ad Div. I, 9. Scripsi de temporibus meis, h. e. of my misfortunes, how I was driven into exile and recalled. — ¶ Also, the time required for the pronunciation of a syllable or word, quantity. Horat. and Quintil. — ¶ Also, in grammar, a tense. — ¶ Also, a quarter of the heavens. Varr. meridianum, h. e. the south. — ¶ Also, the temple of the head. Vitruv. Capitis tempus dextrum. Virg. Utrunque tempus. More frequent is the plural tempo-

ra, the temples, τὰ καίρια, properly the places where wounds are mortal. Virg., Horat. and Plin. Hence, with poets, the whole face, countenance. Proper. Or, the whole head. Catull. and Propert. — ¶ In tempore, at the right moment: hoc tempore, at this moment: In hoc tempore, at this decisive moment: In his temporibus, in these unfavorable moments or times: Hac tempestate, in this period.

TEMPYRA, ðrum, n. a town of Thraee.

TEMESA, TEMSANUS. See Temesa.

TEMULENTER (temulentus), adv. drunk- 2 only, μεθύσκόμενος. Colum.

TEMULENTIA (Id.), æ, f. drunkenness, 2 inebriation, intoxication, μέθυσα. Plin.

TEMULENTUS (temetum), a, um, adj. drunk, drunken, given to wine, inebriated, intoxicated, sottish, μέθυρος. Cic. vox. Sidor. Temulentior.

TEN, h. e. te ne? Plaut.

TENACIA (tenax), æ, f. perseverance, oi- 3 sinacyn. Enn.

TENACITAS (Id.), âtis, f. a holding fast, tenacity, tenaciousness, γλίσχρότης. Cic. Inguum tenacitate arripuit, h. e. seize it with their tenacious claws. — Hence, parsimony, covetousness, avarice, niggardliness. Liv.

TENACITER (Id.), adv. by holding fast. 3 Ovid. premiere. — ¶ Also, closely, firmly, strongly, tightly, συνοχηδόν. Macrobr. vincire. Val. Maz. Tenacius. — ¶ Also, perseveringly, obstinately, incessantly. Ovid. urgere. Apul. Tenacissime.

TENACULUM (teneo), i, n. a tie, instru- 3 ment for holding or holding back. Terentian. Maur.

TENAX (Id.), âcis, adj. holding fast, apt to hold fast, having the power or faculty of holding fast, holding back, tenacious, γλίσχρος. Virg. forceps. Id. vinculum, h. e. binding tight. Horat. Tenax gramen, h. e. holding fast him who lies upon it, inducing him by its pleasantness to remain on it (others explain it dense). Curt. Tenacissimum sabulum, h. e. holding the foot of the wanderer fast, as it were, and preventing him from walking quickly. Quintil. Memoria tenacissima, h. e. most retentive. Also, with a genit. Quintil. Tenacissimi sinibus corum, quæ rudibus annis percipimus. Plin. Cutis tenacior capilli. — Hence, Tenaces, things that hold, as, bands, pedicles of fruit, &c. Pallad. — ¶ Also, viscid, clammy, tough. Virg. cera. Plin. Ep. Solum tenacissimum. — ¶ Also, fast, firm, immovable, constant, steadfast. Ovid. complexus. Id. passus. Id. fides. — ¶ Also, steadfast, persevering, persisting in, in a good and a bad sense. Horat. Tenax propositi. Colum. sui juris. Sueton. Quo tenaciores armorum essent, h. e. in order that they might be more eager to keep their arms. Henre, obstinate, stubborn, pertinacious. Ovid. ira. Liv. equus, h. e. stubborn, unmanageable, insensible to the bit, hard-mouthed. — ¶ Also, sparing, parsimonious, niggardly, stingy, sordid, covetous, griping, keeping back. Cic. pater. Id. Restrictos et tenaces fuisse. Hence, of the infernal regions. Seneca. regnum.

TENCHTERI, or TENCTERI, ðrum, m. a people of Germany living on the Rhine. Cæs.

TENDICOLA (tendo), æ, f. a snare, gin, 1 springe, ταιτίδιον. Cic. literarum, h. e. sophistical interpretation of the laws, &c. with a view to trick or deceive, a quirk.

TENDŌ (allied to tēivō), i, tētidū, temsum and tentum, a, and n. 3. — I

TRANSITIVE. to stretch, stretch out, extend, distend, tēivō. Colum. Nerv tenduntur. Cæs. manus ad aliquem or alieni. Id. manus ad celum, h. e. to lift up. Virg. arcum, h. e. to stretch, bend. Horat. sagittas arcu, h. e. to shoot. Id. barbiton, h. e. to string the lyre. Virg. Tendunt vela Noti, h. e. swell the sails. So, also, to lay snares, spread nets or toils. Terent. rete. Cic. plagas. And, figur. Sallust. insidias alicui. Propert. retia alicui. — Also, figur. to extend. Cludium. Spes longo tendit præcordia voto. Horat. nothem sermone, h. e. to pass, spend. — Also, of tents, to spread or pitch. Cæs. prætorium. Also, ad-

solutely, to be in tents, be encamped. (See below.) — *¶* Also, to turn, direct, shape one's course towards. *Præp.* linteæ (h. c. vela) ad portus Phariæ, h. e. to sail to. *Virg.* oculos pariter telumque. *Ovid.* Tende lora sinistra, h. e. drive or guide to the left. So, also, *Virg.* iter ad naves. *Auct. B. Afric.* iter in Hispaniam. *Liv.* cursum aliquo. Also, absolutely, to go or travel towards. (See below.) Also, in the passive. *Sil.* Ad finem cæli medio tenduntur ab orbe squalentes campi, h. e. extend. — *¶* Also, to give, present, offer, hold out. *Cic.* Opem alicui porrigere et tendere. *Virg.* munera. *Sil.* honorem. — *¶* Also, to exert, strain. *Stat.* animum. *Quintil.* Vox tensor. Hence, absolutely, to exert one's self. (See below.) — *¶* Also, to endeavor to effectuate or carry into execution. *Liv.* Quod summa vi ut tenderent, mandaverat. — *¶* II. INTRANS. to be in tents, to be encamped. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* — Also, to stand in battle-array. *Auct. B. Afric.* 17. — *¶* Also, to go, travel, run, sail, take his way, shape his course to a place. *Cic.* Veniſiam. *Liv.* in castra. *Plin.* Ep. ad aliquem. *Liv.* in adversum ventum, h. e. to steer. Also, of inanimate things. *Plin.* Levita tendunt in sublime. *Liv.* In diversum sententiæ tendebant, h. e. were opposed to each other, differed. — Hence, figur., to extend or reach to or towards. *Virg.* Via tendit sub mœnia. *Plin.* Gula tendit ad stomachum. *Id.* Taurus mons ad occasum tendens. — Also, to aim at, have in view, design, intend. *Terent.* ad iurgium. *Cic.* ad reliqua alacri animo. *Tacit.* Effectis, in quæ tendi. — Also, to be inclined to any thing, to favor, have a desire for any thing. *Ovid.* ad eloquium. *Liv.* ad Carthaginienses, h. e. to interest himself for, to favor. — *¶* Also, to exert one's self, take pains, endeavor, strive, struggle, contend. *Liv.* ad sua consilia, h. e. to endeavor to gain his ends. *Quintil.* ad maiora. *Liv.* Tendit, ut liceret. Also, with an infinit. following. *Liv.* praverit. *Horat.* Aqua tendit rumpere plumbum. — Hence, to fight, contend. *Sallust.* magna vi. *Virg.* vasto certamine. — Also, to contend with words, endeavor to maintain. *Cic.* Quid tendit? h. e. what does he mean by it? Also, to answer, reply. *Virg.* Nihil illi tendere contra. — Also, to oppose, resist, withstand. *Liv.* adversus rem. *Id.* Haud sane tendere. *Id.* Quum adversus tendendo nihil moveret socios. *Tacit.* Si contra tenderet. — *¶* The participle is *tensus*, and *tensus*, a, um. *Quintil.* Collum tensum. *Horat.* Tensa ubera. *Ovid.* Tentum cornu (h. e. arcus). *Comparat.* Tensor. *Quintil.* Hence, *Catull.* Tentum, for mentula.

TENDŌR (tendo), ōris, m. a stretching out, 3 tension, τάσις. *Apul.* faucium.

TENEBELLÆ (dimin. of tenebræ), ārum, 3 f. darkness. *Claud.* Mauræ.

TENEBRÆ (unc.), ārum, f. darkness, σκοτος. *Cic.* Nos autem tenebras cogitemus tantas, quantæ quondam eruptione Ætnæorum ignium finitimas regiones obscuravisse dicuntur. *Id.* Tetris tenebris, h. e. in horrid darkness. Hence, the darkness of night, night. *Cic.* Redii luce, non tenebris, h. e. by day, not by night. *Nep.* Tenebris obortis, h. e. when it was become dark or night. *Liv.* Primis tenebris, h. e. initio noctis. — *¶* Hence, darkness which spreads before one who is about to swoon, when it becomes dark before his eyes. *Virg.* — *¶* Also, blindness. *Ovid.* — Hence, figur. blindness, ignorance, stupidity. *Cic.* Pis. 26. O tenebræ, h. e. O blindness! O you blind, stupid fellow! — *¶* Also, obscurity in which any things or persons are, or which is in things or records. *Cic.* Arch. 6. In tenebris jacere, h. e. to be unknown. *Cic.* Familiam e tenebris in lucem evocavit, h. e. from low circumstances. *Id.* Tenebras rebus obducere or offundere, h. e. to render obscure or unintelligible. — *¶* Also, of a dark place, darkness, obscurity, gloom. *Cic.* Iustrorum. *Virg.* nemorum. Hence, a dark house, obscure hole, mean dwelling. *Martial.*

Grylli. Hence, of a prison. *Sallust.* Clausi in tenebris. Also, the infernal regions. *Senec.* Tenebrarum potens. *Virg.* Stygiæ. *Id.* Reddi tenebris. — *¶* Also, figur. confusion, calamities, disturbances, as, of a state. *Cic.* (or *Pseudo-Cic.*) Dom. 10. — *¶* Also, figur. mist or dust which one raises before the eyes of another. *Plaut.* Tenebras alicui cedere. — *¶* The singular *Tenebra* occurs in *Apul.* and in *Lamprid.*

TENEBRARIŌS (tenebræ), a, um, adj. 3 obscure, unknown. *Popisc.* homo, h. e. a mean, obscure, unknown fellow, or, a cunning, malicious one who shuns the light, or, a giddy-brained fellow.

TENEBRATIŌ (tenebro), ōnis, f. a darkening, clouding, σκότωμα. *Cæc.* Aurel.

TENEBRESCŌ (tenebræ), is, n. 3. to become dark. *Augustin.*

TENEBRICŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. 3 to grow or become dark. *Tertull.*

TENEBRICŌSITAS (Id.), ātis, f. darkness, dimness. *Cæc.* Aurel.

TENEBRICŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of darkness, that is in darkness, dark, gloomy, obscure, σκοτώδης. (In *Cic.* always figur. and usually of things which shame or forbearance leads us to hide). *Cic.* popina. *Id.* libidines. *Id.* Tenebricosissimum tempus ætatis, h. e. unknown. — Hence, darkened. *Cic.* sensus. — *¶* Tenebricosus is much stronger (and has a far more hateful meaning) than *obscurus*; for while the latter denotes something of no value, of no account, of which no one takes notice, the former refers to something positively bad, which seeks the darkness that it may hide itself.

TENEBRICUS (Id.), a, um, adj. dark, obscure. *Cic.* e *Saphac.* plaga. *Tertull.* vestis.

TENEBRIŌ (Id.), ōnis, m. one who shuns the light; also, a cheat, or, as a term of reproach, a worthless fellow. *Varr.*

TENEBRŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. to darken. 3 Lactant.

TENEBRŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of darkness, obscure, dark, gloomy, σκοτεινός. *Virg.* palus. *Ovid.* sedes, h. e. the infernal regions. *Tertull.* Carcer tenebrosior. *Prudent.* cor, h. e. darkened. *Cod. Just.* Error tenebrosissimus.

TENEDŌS, or **TENEDŌS** (Τένεδος), i, f. an island of the Ægean sea, near Troy, called after king Tenes, who was worshiped there. — Hence, Tenedinus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Tenedos. *Cic.* securis (proverbial of great severity, because king Tenes, from his great love of justice, used to place an executioner with his axe behind an æcuser, in order to punish him, if it should be found that he had accused an innocent person). *Id.* Tenedii, h. e. the inhabitants of Tenedos.

TENELLŌLOS (dimin. of tenellus), a, 3 um, adj. very tender or delicate. *Catull.*

TENELLŌS (dimin. of tener), a, um, 2 adj. tender, delicate, ἀπαλότητος. *Plaut.*

TENĒŌ (tendo), es, tenū, tentum, a. and n. 2, as if to be stretched, keep on the stretch. Hence, — I. INTRANS. to hold, h. e. to be. *Liv.* Statio paucorum tenebat. — *¶* Also, to hold, last, continue. *Liv.* Imber per totam noctem tenuit. *Id.* Prælium a prima luce usque ad noctem tenuit. *Id.* Fama tenet, h. e. there is still a report, a report prevails, there is a tradition. *Quintil.* Consuetudo tenuit, ut, &c. h. e. it has hitherto been a custom, a custom has obtained. — *¶* Also, to hold, stop. *Plaut.* Tene, tene, h. e. stop! stop! to a person running. — Hence, to abstain or refrain from. *Plaut.* Omnes tenerent credere, h. e. should be on their guard against lending money. *Cic.* Ego teneo ab accusando. — *¶* Also, to take root, take hold. *Calm.* Vitis tenuit. — *¶* Also, in navigation, to hold fer, make for, steer towards. *Ovid.* Diam tene. *Liv.* ad Meidin. — II. TRANSITIVE. to hold, hold fast, keep, have. *Cic.* aliquid in manu, or, *Ovid.* manu. Hence, Manu tenens, by one's hand; as, *Sallust.* aliquem in senatum perducere. *Cic.* Tene radicem ore. *Terent.* flabellum. *Cic.* gubernacula reipublicæ. *Id.* Teneo te, h. e. I have you, have you fast. *Pandect.* Teneri solo, h. e. coherere cum terra. *Figur.* *Liv.* Tenere vestigia alicujus,

h. e. to follow close in the footsteps of, trace the footsteps of, to pursue. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* aliquid memoria, h. e. to recollect, remember, keep in mind, retain in one's memory. *Cic.* Tenere animo, or, simply, *Terent.* and *Cic.* Tenere, h. e. to know, and sometimes, also, to understand, comprehend. — *¶* Also, to keep. *Se tenere*, to be. *Liv.* Quietum se tenere, h. e. to be quiet. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* se castros. *Nipos.* se domi. *Liv.* Se tenere in aeterno servitio, h. e. to remain in. — *¶* Also, to observe, keep. *Cic.* fidem. *Id.* ordinem. *Id.* Tenendum est, quod promiseris. *Liv.* 1, 28. silentium, h. e. to be silent, keep silence. Also, to retain. *Cic.* consuetudinem. *Id.* peccatum, h. e. to keep. — *¶* Also, to hold, detain, keep back. *Cic.* aliquem, *Id.* Non tenebo te pluribus. Hence, *Teneri*, to be detained, to be obliged to stay. *Cic.* septimum jam diem Corcyræ. — *¶* Also, to hold, maintain, keep possession of, defend. *Cæs.* locum, h. e. to maintain the ground, remain there. *Virg.* Capitola, h. e. to keep possession of, defend. — *¶* Also, to bind, oblige, engage. *Liv.* populum pace. *Cic.* Ieges eum non tenent. *Id.* Teneri lege, h. e. to be bound by a law, to be obliged to observe it. So, also, *Id.* promisso. *Liv.* federe. *Cic.* pœna, h. e. to have incurred a penalty. — Hence, figur. to possess, incite, move, affect, seize. *Cic.* Que te pravitas mentis tenuit? *Id.* Spes me tenet, h. e. I have great hope, I am in hopes. *Id.* Desiderio rei teneri. *Id.* Nulla me cupiditas tenuit. — Also, to captivate, charm, amuse, engage, delight, feast, attract, please, entertain, occupy in a pleasant manner. *Cic.* Pueri ludis tenentur, h. e. amuse themselves. *Id.* Oculi pictura tenentur. *Virg.* vacuas mentes carmine. — Also, to convict, to catch, as it were, in the act. *Cic.* in manifesto peccato. *Id.* Dolui tum teneri, h. e. to be convicted, caught, detected, consequently, to be considered as punishable. *Cic.* Crimen tenebitur argumento. Also, with a genit. *Pandect.* Teneri furti. *Cic.* cupiditatis. — *¶* Also, to keep in, shut up. *Virg.* pecus. *Figur.* *Cæs.* aliquem in officio, h. e. to retain. — Also, to keep off or back. *Ovid.* manus ab aliquo. — *¶* Also, to keep back, stop, check, curb, refrain, restrain, abstain. *Cels.* ventrem, h. e. to bind, make costive. *Virg.* os, h. e. to hold his tongue, be silent. *Cic.* dolorem. *Id.* iracundiam. *Id.* lacrimas. *Id.* risum, h. e. to refrain from laughing. *Liv.* aliquem metu. *Cic.* Vi or servitute oppressum tenere aliquem, h. e. to keep in bondage, keep under the yoke, keep in oppression. Hence, *Se tenere*, to keep himself, to abstain or refrain from; as, *Cic.* Nec se tenuit, quin librum ederet. *Id.* Teneri non potui, quin tibi declararem. — Hence, to keep to one's self, keep secret, conceal. *Cic.* Or. 2, 51. — *¶* Also, to maintain, affirm, assert, give out for certain, defend. *Cic.* aliquid arcte. — Also, to prevail, carry a point, effectuate. *Cic.* Si recte conclusi, teneo, h. e. I am right. *Liv.* Tennerunt patres, ut consil crearetur. *Id.* Plebs tenuit, ne, &c. Also, with an accusat. to preserve, cause any thing not to be lost. *Cic.* non modo auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suos. *Id.* leges suas. *Cæs.* propositum, h. e. to gain his end. *Cic.* causam, h. e. to gain. So, also, *Horat.* Quo cause teste tenetur. — *¶* Also, to keep on, to continue, not to swerve from. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* cursum, h. e. to keep in the track or course, not to depart from. *Plin.* Ep. Rectum cursum, recta gubernacula in periculum tenet, h. e. steers straight into danger. — Also, to cause any thing to remain in its condition, not to be destroyed or to go to ruin, to preserve from destruction. *Cic.* Terra tenetur nutu suo. — Also, to support, maintain, nourish. *Cic.* Tribus rebus vita tenetur. — Also, to gain, obtain, reach, get to. *Liv.* regnum virtute. *Cic.* portum. *Liv.* montem. — Also, to touch. *Cic.* terram. — *¶* Also, to contain, comprehend, comprise. *Cic.* Ut homines eorum agnatione teneantur, h. e. belong to. *Id.* Causæ, quæ familiaritate tenentur, h. e.

consist in. — *¶* Also, to occupy, possess, have in one's power or possession, hold, have. *Liv. loca. Cæs. colles præsiðis, h. e. to occupy. Virg. Tutâ tenere, h. e. to be in safety. Cic. provinciam. Id. rempublicam. Id. Att. 2, 13. Qui tenent, se. rempublicam. Id. centurias equitum. Id. iudicia. Liv. Tenente omnia equitatu, h. e. was coery where.* — *¶* Also, for *Tendo*, to turn or direct to or towards. *Ovid. oculos in se. Virg. oculos sub astra.* — *¶* Also, to take. *Cic. Id. quod erat, tenebant. Id. Primum illud tenebo, h. e. take, assume, cite.* — *¶* The perfect *tetini* occurs also. *Aec. Tetinerit.* — The participle *tentus*, *a, um*, is rare. *Ammian. and Pandect.*

TENER (*teneo*), *era, erum*, adj. that easily retains an impression made upon it, tender, soft, pliant, yielding. *Horat. canles. Virg. aer. Ovid. uva. Cic. Nihil est tam tenerum, quam oratio. Cels. Alvus tenerima, h. e. lax, relaxed. Gell. Tenerior.* — *¶* Hence, tender, with regard to age, young. *Propert. puer. Plin. Paneg. anni. Propert. Anni teneriores. Ovid. annus, sc. in spring. Hence, Juvenal. Teneri, h. e. pueri. Virg. Teneræ res, h. e. young plants, &c. Cic. A teneris unguiculis, or, Quintil. A tenero, h. e. from childhood or infancy.* — *¶* Also, tender, effeminate, amorous, voluptuous. *Juvenal. spado. Ovid. carmen. Id. poeta.* — *¶* Also, soft, delicate, sensitive, pliant, yielding. *Cic. Tenerum in animis. Id. Tenerior animus. Ovid. pudor.* — *¶* Catull. *Tener vacula, for tenera.* — *Stat. Teneri Manes, h. e. pueri mortui.*

TENERASCÖ (*tener*), *is, n. 3.* to grow tender. *Lucret.*

TENERE (*Id.*), adv. tenderly, delicately, 2 softly, nicely, *ἀσπῶς. Plin. Ep. Tenere recitare aliquid. Petron. Tenerius. Plin. Tenuissime.*

TENERESCÖ (*Id.*), *is, n. 3.* to become tender or soft, supple, *ἀπαλύνοντα. Plin.*

TENERITAS (*Id.*), *ätis, f.* tenderness, 1 softness, *ἀπαλότης. Plin. brassicæ. Vitruv. ætatis. Cic. In primo ortu inest teneritas et mollietas.*

TENERITUDÖ (*Id.*), *inis, f.* same as *Teneritas. Varr. Terra teneritudinem habet. Sueton. Pueri primæ teneritudinis, h. e. boys of very tender age.*

TENES, a certain king. See *Tenedos.*

TENESMÖS, or **TENESMÖS** (*τενεσμός*), 2 *i, m.* a *tenesmus*, or disease consisting in frequent desire of going to stool, attended sometimes with a discharge of blood, diseased matter, &c. *Nepos.*

TENGO MENAS. See *Tangouacnas.*

TENÖR (*teneo*), *öris, m.* a holding, holding fast. — Hence, a keeping its course, uninterrupted continuance of it, uninterrupted course. *Virg. Hasta servat tenorem, h. e. holds on its course. Id. Alium habuisse tenorem. Liv. Uno velint tenore, h. e. in one course, as it were, continually.* — Hence, a course, continuance, tenor, likeness or uniformity of the thing which continues, a keeping or holding on. *Liv. Pugna idem tenor, h. e. continuation of fighting. Ovid. fati. Id. Placido tenore, h. e. gradually, by little and little. Liv. Sinceram ejus fidem equali tenore fuisse. Ovid. vita, h. e. course, continuance, duration. Liv. rerum, h. e. progress, course, duration, continuance.* Hence, *Cic. and Liv. Uno tenore, h. e. in one course, in one way, without intermission. Quintil. Tenorem in narrationibus servare, h. e. connection. Ovid. Inceptum peragit Fortuna tenorem, h. e. course, way and manner, behavior. Id. Hic tibi servandus tenor est, h. e. likeness. Liv. Uno et perpetuo tenore juris usurpato.* — Also, condition, quality, manner, and way. *Ovid. Hic tenor, hæc concordia, h. e. manner, manner of life. Liv. vitæ. Id. Consulatus eodem tenore gestos, h. e. in the same manner.* — *¶* Also, content, purport, meaning. *Pandect. legis.* — *¶* Also, accent, tone of a syllable. *Quintil.*

TENSA, or **THENSA** (*τήνη*), *æ, f.* the carriage on which they carried the images of the gods in the *Indi* Circenses, a processional chariot. *Cic.*

TENSÖ (*tendo*), *önis, f.* a stretching, stretching out, extending, distending; ten-

sion, *τάσις. Scribon. Larg. nervorum (as a disease). Vitruv. In eas tensiones incident, h. e. funes extensos.*

TENSÖRÄ (*Id.*), *æ, f.* same as *Tensio. 3 Veget.*

TENSÖS, *a, um.* See *Tendo. 2 TENTABUNDÖS* (*tento*), *a, um*, trying, 2 *πειράζων. Liv.*

TENTAMEN (*Id.*), *inis, n.* a trial, essay, 3 attempt. *Ovid. Vocis tentamina sumpsit, h. e. made a trial, tried.*

TENTAMENTUM (*Id.*), *i, n.* a trial, 2 proof, essay, experiment, attempt, *πειρασμός. Virg. Tentamenta tui prima pepigi, h. e. intended to try beforehand how you were disposed. Ovid. fide, for fidei. Gell. Exponit igitur tentamenti gratia controversiam.*

TENTATIÖ (*Id.*), *önis, f.* a trying, essaying, trial, proof, experiment, *πειρασις, πειρασμός. Liv. 4, 42.* — *¶* Also, an attack. *Cic. Novis tentationibus, sc. morbi.*

TENTATÖR (*Id.*), *öris, m.* one who attacks; a trier, tempter, *πειραστής. Horat. Dianæ.*

TENTIGÖ (*tendo*), *inis, f.* a stretching 3 out. *Horat. Tentigo, sc. mentulæ, h. e. lust, lasciviousness. So, also, Juvenal. vulva.*

TENTYPELLIUM (*tendo & pellis*), *ii, n.* 3 that stretches out leather. — Hence, a shoemaker's last. *Fest.* — *¶* Also, a kind of ointment for removing wrinkles. *Varr. ap. Fest.*

TENTÖ (*frequentat. of tendo, or teneo*), *as, ävi, ätum, a. 1.* to touch, handle, feel. *Ovid. pectora manibus. Id. venas pollice. Colum. pillos. Cic. flumen pede, h. e. to touch, or to try. Ovid. ficum rostro, h. e. to touch, pick. Horat. celestia, h. e. to approach heaven, acquire glory and renown.* — Hence, to seek. *Virg. auxilium. Also, to seek or to try, exanire. Cic. se. Juvenal. Tenta, Chrysogonus quanti doceat. Virg. Tenta, quæ sit fortuna facillima.* — Also, to seek, try, endeavor, attempt, intend, purpose, undertake, take pains. *Nepos. persuadere. Virg. irasci. Suet. Tentavit, ut sibi daretur provincia.* — Also, to try, prove, put to the test, essay, attempt. *Ovid. alicujus vires. Cic. alicujus patientiam. Id. belli fortunam. Liv. spem pacis, h. e. to try whether there be any hope of peace. Id. spem triumphi, h. e. to try whether a triumph may be hoped for. Virg. Thetim ratibus, h. e. to sail on the sea. Id. viam. Vellei. dubiam spem armorum, h. e. to try the fortune of arms. Cic. Tentavi, quod possem.* — *¶* Also, to attack, assail; to try, tempt, incite or endeavor to incite. *Cic. judicium pecunia, h. e. to try to bribe or corrupt. Id. animos spe et metu, h. e. to try, sound, tamper with. Sueton. animos ad res novas. Lucan. iras alicujus, h. e. to provoke. Nepos. A multis tentatus, h. e. attacked, brought to trial.* — Also, to tempt to fornication, attempt a woman's virtue. *Tibull. Junonem. Further, Cic. nationes, h. e. to attack. Id. senectutem hominis, h. e. to attack. So, also, Cæs. mænia scalis, h. e. to attack. Plin. Vina tentant caput, rise to the head. Also, of diseases. Cic. Morbo tentari, h. e. to be attacked. Virg. Scabies tentat oves. Horat. Latus aut renes morbo tentantur acuto.*

TENTÖRIÖLUM (*dimin. of tentorium*), 3 *i, n.* a little tent, *σκηνίδιον. Aet. B. Africa.*

TENTÖRIUM, *ii, n.* See *Tentarius. 2 TENTÖRIÖS* (*tendo*), *a, um*, adj. serving 3 for stretching out or upon. *Valer. ap. Trebell. pelles, h. e. skins, for tents.* — Hence, *Tentorium*, subst. o tent. *Hirt. and Liv.*

TENTÖS, *a, um*, particip. See *Tendo*, and *Tenco.*

TENTYRÄ, *örum, n.* and **TENTYRIS**, *is, f.* a town of Upper Egypt, now *Denderah.* — Hence, *Tentyritæ*, *ärum*, its inhabitants. *Plin.* — *Tentyriticus*, *a, um*, adj. of or belonging to *Tentyra. Plin.*

TENCABILIS (*tenuo*), *e, adj.* extenuating, 3 attenuating. *Cal. Aurel. Acut.*

TENCÖTIM (*Id.*), adv. subtly. *Apie. 3 TENCESCÖ (*tenuis*), *is, n. 3.* to grow thin 3 or weak. *Censorin.**

TENCÖCÖLÖS (*dimin. of tenuis*), *a, um*, adj. slender, thin, small, bad, mean, *ῥπό-ψιλος, εὐτελής. Cic.*

TENCÖIS (probably from *τείνω*), *e, adj.* not thick, thin, slender, fine, subtle, rare, *λεπτός. Ovid. acus. Id. vestis. Cic. colum. Ovid. capilli. Id. Aries tenuioris velleris. Cic. cælum, h. e. a rare atmosphere. Virg. aurum, h. e. gold threads. Ovid. animæ, h. e. vita functæ. Also, thin, slender, lank, lean. Catull. — *¶* Also, subtle, fine, exact, minute, nice, ingenious. *Ovid. cura. Lucret. aures. Plin. vinum. So, also, Virg. Lageos, h. e. thin, clear, intoxicating. Cic. distinctio.* — *¶* Also, meagre, without ornament. *Cic. sermo. Id. orator.* — *¶* Also, narrow. *Ovid. tellus, h. e. an isthmus, neck of land. Horat. frons. Quintil. limes. Liv. litus. Ovid. Tenuen nigrum, h. e. a narrow or small black spot.* — *¶* Also, shallow, not deep. *Liv. Tiberis tenni fluens aqua. Ovid. unda. Virg. sulcus.* — *¶* Also, clear, pellucid. *Ovid. aqua.* — *¶* Also, light. *Propert. pumex.* — *¶* Also, tender. *Ovid. myricæ.* — *¶* Also, small, little, slight, trifling, mean, poor, bad. *Cic. oppidum. Martial. frigus. Quintil. causa. Cic. victus. Id. Tenuissima respublica. Id. Tenuissima de causa. Id. victus, h. e. moderate, or poor. Cæs. Valetudo tenuissima. Id. animus. Cic. homo, h. e. in needy circumstances. Id. Pauper et tenuis. Id. Homines tenuiores, h. e. low, mean people, humble in rank. Liv. Tenui loco ortus, h. e. of low birth. Hence, facetiously, of poets. *Martial. Catullus. Virg. Misa.***

TENÖITAS (*tenuis*), *ätis, f.* thinness, smallness, slenderness, fineness, subtilty, rarity, *ψιλότης, λεπρότης. Phædr. crurum. Cic. animi. Senec. aeris. Plin. cutis. Id. sanguinis. Id. Cauda in tenuitatem desinens, h. e. terminating in a point.* — *¶* Also, leanness of body. *Cic. Also, figur. meagreness, want of ornament. Cic. rerum et verborum. Id. Lysiae.* — *¶* Also, bad, mean, or miserable quality or condition, poverty, poor-ness, slenderness of means. *Cic. ærarii. Id. rerum. Id. hominis.*

TENÖYTER (*Id.*), adv. thinly, slenderly, finely, *λεπτῶς. Cæs.* — *¶* Also, weakly, superficially, slightly. *Cato. adradere. Auct. ad Her. respondere. Cic. Tenuissime æstimare.* — *¶* Also, without ornament, not artificially. *Cic. disserere. Id. Tenuius tractantur.* — *¶* Also, subtly, acutely, closely, concisely, exactly. *Cic. colligere argumenta. Gell. disse- rere.* — *¶* Also, poorly, indifferently, badly. *Terent. Phorm. 1, 2, 95.*

TENCÖ (*Id.*), *as, ävi, ätum, a. 1.* to make thin or weak, thin, weaken, *λεπτύνω. Ovid. Assiduò vomer tenuatur ab usu, is roorn. Senec. aera spissum, h. e. to rarefy. Ovid. se in undas, h. e. to change himself into water. Also, to thin, make lean. Virg. armenta macie. Horat. Corpus tenuatum.* — Hence, figur. to lessen, diminish, weaken. *Ovid. vires. Id. iram, h. e. to abate, appease, mitigate. Id. famam, h. e. to lessen.* — Also, to lessen, debase, lighten. *Horat. magna modis parvis.* — *¶* Also, to point, make a thing pointed. — Hence, to prepare, make, compose. *Propert. carmen.* — *¶* Also, to make narrow. *Ovid. vi- am vocis.*

TENÖS (perhaps from *τείνω*), *öris, n. a* 3 snare, gin, springe, noose for catching birds. *Plout.*

TENÖS (*unc.*), prepos. as far as, up or down to, *μέχρι, ἄχρις.* It governs an ablat., genit., and accusat.; it is, however, less frequently found with a genit. in the singular; but in the plural either the genit. or ablat. may be used. It is generally found after its case. With an ablat. *Cic. Tauro tenuis regnare. Cels. Demittere se inguinibus tenuis in aquam. Horat. Cadi fece tenuis poti. Val. Flacc. Quove tenuis. Ho- rat. Est quadam prodire tenuis, si non datur ultra, h. e. to a certain point or limit. (Other Eds. read quodam tenuis in the same signification.)* — With a genit. *Virg. Crurum tenuis. Liv. Cor- cyre tenuis. Cæl. in Cic. Ep. Chma- rum tenuis. Cic. in Arat. Lumborum*

tenus. — With an accusat. Val. Flacc. 1, 588. Tanain tenus. (Someread Tanai.) — ¶ Figur. as far as. Lin. Veneribus tenus, h. e. until wounds were inflicted or received. — ¶ Also, according to, with regard to. Cic. Verbo tenus, h. e. according to the words, in appearance; or better, so far as the general signification of the word extends. Plin. Corpore tenus. — Hence, Hactenus, quatenus, eatenus. (See Hactenus, Quatenus, Eatenus.) — ¶ Also, only, simply, merely. Virg. Summo tenus attingit ore, h. e. only with, &c.

TEŌS (Tēōs), i, f. a town of Ionia, the birthplace of Anacreon. Accusat. Tēum. Lio. — Hence, Tēius, or Tējus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Tēos. Horat. senex, h. e. Anacreon. Lio. Teii, the Teiaūs.

TEPEFACIŌ (tepeo & facio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. Pass. Tepesio, actus sum, &c. to warm, make warm, make tepid or lukewarm, χλιαίνω. Cic. Sol tepefaciat solium. Horat. ferrum in jugulo matris. So, also, Cels. Tepesieri. — Tepesfactus, a, um, warmed, made warm or tepid. Virg. — The first syllable is found short in Horat. and Virg.; long in Catull.

TEPEFACTŌS, a, um. See Tepesfacio.

TEPEFIŌ. See Tepesfacio.

TEPEŌ (unc.), es, ui, n. 2. to be warm or a little warm, be tepid or lukewarm, χλιαίνω. Plin. Caro tepet. Horat. Miems tepet. Hence, Id. Tepere aliquo, or aliqua, h. e. to be in love with, &c. Hence, Tepens, warm, tepid. Ovid. sol. Virg. aurē. Plin. cor. Figur. Ovid. Cor tepens, se. amore, h. e. enamored, inflamed with love. — ¶ Also, to cool, grow cool, have lost its fire. Martial. Incipiat tepuisse calix (but this should rather be referred to tepesco). Hence, figur. to be without fire, to be cool or indifferent, as, in love. Ovid. Sive tepet, sive amat. Quintil. Affectus tepet, h. e. is without fire, cools, abates. — ¶ The perfect tepui rather belongs to tepesco.

TEPESCŌ (tepeo), is, pui, n. 3. to grow warm or tepid, grow a little hot, χλιαίνω. Cic. Maria tepescunt. Cels. Ubi quam maxime tepuit. — ¶ Also, to lose its warmth or fire, to cool. Martial. Incipiat tepuisse calix. Hence, figur. to grow lukewarm, become or grow cool, abate, relent, &c. Lucan. Mentis tepescunt. Calp. Veneres tepuere sub annis, h. e. become cool.

TEPHIRIAS (τεφρίας, sc. λίθος, the ash-colored, from τέρφρα, ashes), æ, m. a kind of marble. Plin.

TEPHRITIS (τεφρίτις, ash-colored), ūdis, f. a kind of precious stone. Plin.

TEPIDARIŌS (tepidus), a, um, adj. relating to lukewarm water or to bathing in lukewarm water. Vitruv. ahenum, h. e. a boiler containing lukewarm water. — Tepidarium, subst. a room or place where tepid baths are taken. Vitruv.

TEPIDĒ (Id.), adv. tepidly, warmly, not coldly, with some degree of heat, χλιαρῶς. Colum. Ut pulli tepide habeantur. Plin. Ep. Tepidius. — ¶ Also, figur. without energy or animation, languidly, remissly. Augustin. Tepidissime dicebat.

TEPIDŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. to make tepid or lukewarm, to warm, make warm. Plin.

TEPIDŌS (tepeo), a, um, adj. tepid, lukewarm, warm (when moderately warm, not hot), χλιαρῶς. Horat. bruma. Id. jus. Virg. cruor. Plin. Dies tepidiores. Plin. Ep. Cubiculum hieme tepidissimum. — Tepidum is also used adverbially. Ovid. Notus, tepidum qui spirat. — ¶ Also, not having its former heat, abated in heat. Ovid. roguis. — Hence, figur. remiss, languid, not ardent, lukewarm. Ovid. ignes. Id. mens.

TEPOR (Id.), ōris, m. a gentle warmth; warmth, warmth, lukewarmness, tepidity, χλιανός, ἀλέα. Liv. solis, of the rising sun. Cic. maris. Id. Uva nec modico tepore caret. — ¶ Also, a want of proper heat, as, in a bath. Tacit. Hence, figur. lukewarmness, languor, want of fire or animation, as, in speaking. Auct. dial. de Orat.

TEPORŌ (tepor), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make lukewarm, tepid or warm. Hence, Teporatus, a, um, made warm or lukewarm. Plin.

TEPORŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as Teporatus. Aulon.

TEPOLŌS (unc.), a, um, adj. Plin. aqua, h. e. a water conducted to the capitol at Roma. Plin.

TER (from tres, or τρίς), adv. three times, thrice, τρίς, τριάκις. Cic. Unde vix ter in anno audire nuntium possunt. Plin. Ter et vicies, h. e. twenty-three times. Ter decies. (See Terdecies.) Virg. Ter centum, or tercentum, or, Martial. Ter centeni, æ, a, h. e. three hundred. Vorr. Ter quinquageni, h. e. 150. Enn. Ter quatuor, h. e. twelve. Horat. Bis ter unarum, for bis trium. Hence, Cels. Bis aut ter, h. e. two or three times. — Virg. Ter, h. e. three times, for several times, repeatedly, again and again, often. So, also, Horat. Ter et quater, or, ter quaterque. — Ter, for very, exceedingly. Horat. Ter amplius. Ovid. Ter felix. Also, Horat. Felix ter et amplius, h. e. happy in the highest degree.

TERAMNŌS (unc.), i, f. a kind of herb near Philippi, noxious to beans in poor soil. Plin.

TERBENTINŌS, a, um, adj. for Terebinthinus. Veget.

TERCENTENĪ (ter & centeni), æ, a, adj. three hundred. Martial.

TERCENTI, æ, a, adj. for Trecenti. Martial.

TERCENTUM. See Ter.

TERDECIES, or TER DECIES, thirteen times. Vitruv.

TERDENĪ (ter & deni), æ, a, adj. thirty, every thirty. Virg. Also, in the singular. Sil. Terdeno bove.

TEREBINTHINŌS (τερεβινθίνος), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the turpentine-tree, terebinthine. Cels. resina.

TEREBINTHIZŌSA (τερεβινθίζουσα), æ, f. se. gemma, a precious stone of the color of turpentine. Plin.

TEREBINTHŌS (τερεβινθος), i, f. the terebinth or turpentine-tree (Pistacia terebinthus, L.). Plin.

TEREBRĀ (tero), æ, f. an instrument for boring, a winble, auger, piercer, borer, gimlet, τέρετρον, τροπάνον. Colum. — Also, as a surgical instrument for boring. Cels. — Also, as a military engine for piercing walls, a large iron bar pointed at its end. Vitruv.

TEREBRĀMEN (terebro), ūnis, n. a hole bored, as, by a worm, &c. Fulgent.

TEREBRATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a boring with a winble, gimlet or the like, τροπήσις. Colum. — ¶ Also, a hole bored. Vitruv.

TEREBRĀTŌS (Id.), us, m. a boring. Scribon. Larg.

TEREBRŌ (tebra), as, āvi, ātum, to bore, pierce, perforate, τροπάνω. Cato and Colum. vitem. Vitruv. gemmam. Virg. latebras uteri. Also, to bore, make by boring. Vitruv. foramen. Hence, figur. Plant. Ut terebrat, h. e. how she bores me! how she endeavors to gain my consent! Pers. Terebrare salinum, h. e. to search for salt in all the corners of a salt-cellar when there is none in it, consequently, to pierce it, as it were, with the fingers. — ¶ Also, to bore out. Virg. Telo lumen terebramus.

TEREDŌ (τερηδών), ūnis, f. a worm bred in wood; a woodfretter, woodworm. Vitruv. and Ovid. — ¶ Also, a worm gnawing other things, as, clothes, meat, &c. Plin.

TEREIDĒS (Τηρεΐδης), æ, m. the son of 3 Tereus, h. e. Ilys. Ovid.

TERENSIS (tero), is, f. se. dea, a goddess presiding over the threshing of corn. Arnob.

TERENTIANŌS (Terentius), a, um, adj. Terentian. Cic. Chremes, h. e. occurring in Terence. So, also, Id. verbum. Lio. exercitus, h. e. the army commanded by Terentius Varro.

TERENTINŌS, a, um. See Terentius.

TERENTIOS (Τερέντιος), ūi, m. Tereve, a name of some Romans. — Hence, Terentius, a, um, adj. of or belonging to one Terentius. Cic. lex, h. e. passed by the consuls Cassius and M. Terentius.

TERENTŌS, or TERENTŌS, i, m. a place in the Campus Martius, where the Indiseculares were celebrated. — Hence, Terentinus, a, um, adj. of or belonging

to this place. Auson. ludus. So, also, Varr. ap. Censorin. ludi, h. e. ludi sæculares. Cic. Tribus Terentina.

TERĒS (τέρω), ētis, adj. of a thing which is long, round, and somewhat smooth or even, στρογγύλος, κυλινδρώδης. Cic. hostile. Cæs. stipes. Virg. mucro. Ovid. fusus. Id. lapilli. Virg. gemina. — Hence, round, in general. Auson. gutta. — Also, long. Varr. coma. — Also, smooth. Plin. filum. Figur. Horat. Sapiens teres atque rotundus. — ¶ Also, of ropes, twisted firmly. Horat. Teretes plage. Claudian. mitra. — ¶ Also, of the parts of the body, fleshy, well turned, finely shaped, slender. Lucret. cervix. Horat. sura. Suetan. membra. Ovid. digit. Horat. puer, h. e. fine, comely, well grown. — ¶ Also, figur. elegant, tasteful. Cic. aures, h. e. acute, nice in discerning. Id. oratio, h. e. smooth, fluent, not harsh or rough.

TEREUS (Τηρεὺς), ēi and ēos, m. a king of Thrace, the husband of Procne, the sister of Philomela, and father of Ilys. He violated Philomela, and was changed into a hoopoe. — Hence, Tērēdes, æ, m. the son of Tereus, h. e. Ilys. Ovid.

TERGEMINŌS, and TRIGEMINŌS (ter & geminus), a, um, adj. threefold, triple. Ovid. Tergeminus vir, h. e. Geryon. Id. Tergeminus canis, h. e. Cerberus, that has three heads. Virg. Tergemina Hecate. Also, Val. Flacc. Tergemina hera, h. e. (as it is usually explained, that in heaven is called Luna, on the earth, Diana, in the infernal regions, Proserpina. (See Hecate.) Tibull. Cui tres sunt lingue, tergeninunque caput, h. e. Cerberus. Horat. Tergemini honores, h. e. the adle-ship, praetorship, and consulship, consequently, the highest places of honor. Lin. Trigemina victoria. Hence, of children born at a birth. Plant. filii. So, also, Lio. Trigemini fratres. Also, simply, Colum. Trigemini, or, Plin. Tergemini, h. e. three brothers of the same age. — Also, of animals. Colum. — With poets, also, for manifold. Martial. Tergeminum mugiet ille sophos. — ¶ Trigemina porta, a gate in the ancient walls of the city of Rome. — Pandect. Tergemini, for trigemini.

TERGENŌS (ter & genus), indeclin. of 3 three kinds. Auson.

TERGEŌ (τέρω), es, and TERGŌ, is, si, sum, a. 2. and 3. to make clean, scour, wipe, φάω. Cic. Qui tergunt. Ovid. Lamina lacrimantia tersit. Cato. Fossas tergeri. Plin. Oculos pedibus tergeant. Ovid. mensam. Juvenal. vasa aspera, h. e. to scour. So, also, Virg. spicula, h. e. to furbish. Liv. urnas, h. e. to wipe, in order to make shining. Hence, Horat. Pavone tergere palatum, h. e. to eat a peacock. Hence, figur. Suce, scelus, for expiare. Martial. librum, h. e. to improve. — ¶ See, also, Tersus, a, um.

TERGESTĒ, is, n. a town of Istria, now Trieste. — Hence, Tergestinus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Tergeste. Plin. — Tergestini, its inhabitants. Liv.

TERGILLĀ (unc.), æ, f. the sword or rind of bacca. Apic.

TERGINŌS (terguin), a, um, adj. of the skin or hide of leather. Lucil. — Hence, Terginum, substant. a scourge; whip. Plant.

TERGIVERSĀTER (tergiversor), adv. backwardly, reluctantly, with reluctance. Vellei.

TERGIVERSĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a declining, refusing. Auct. B. Afr. 8. — ¶ Also, a hesitating, delaying. Cic. Mora et tergiversatio.

TERGIVERSĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who 3 reluctantly undertakes any thing, refuses or delays, νοτιστής, περικύμπτης. Gell.

TERGIVERSŌR (terguin & verito), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to turn his back to. — Hence, to be backward or reluctant, decline, hang back, refuse, boggle, lag, shuffle, shift, νοτίζω, στρέφωμαι, ἀνασπάλλομαι. Cic. — It may also be rendered, to hesitate, delay. Liv. 2, 23 and 27.

TERGŌ, is. See Tergeo.

TERGŌRŌ (tergus), as, a. 1. Plin. se

luto, *h. e. to cover themselves with mire*, said of hogs.

TERGUM (unc.), *i. n. the back*, as, of men, *πόρτα*. *Cic.* Also, of oxen and cranes. *Id.* Grues in tergo prævolantium capita reponunt. *Id.* Bonum terga non sunt ad omnes accipiendum figurata. *Liv.* Tergo, ac capite puniri, *h. e. virgis cædi*, et securi percute. *Cæs.* Terga vertere, or, *Liv.* dare, *h. e. to turn one's back to the enemy*, fly, run away. *Id.* Terga dare hosti, *h. e. to flee before an enemy*, to be put to flight by him. *Ovid.* Terga præbere fugæ, *h. e. to flee*. Hence, *Id.* Terga, *h. e. flight*. *Liv.* Terga cadere, *h. e. the renr.* *Propert.* Terga dare, *h. e. to sink under a burden*. *Ovid.* Præbere terga Phæbo, *h. e. to bask in the sun*. *Cic.* A tergo, *h. e. from behind*. *Phædr.* Post tergum, *h. e. behind*, on one's back. *Juvenal.* Post terga, *h. e. behind one's self*. — *¶* Also, the back of any thing, or the part turned from us. *Liv.* Castris ab tergo vallum objectum, *h. e. from behind*. *Id.* Ad terga collis. So, also, of a book. *Juvenal.* Also, of a tree. *Virg.* — *¶* Also, the surface of a thing, as, in a field, the ground between two furrows. *Virg.* Also, of a river. *Ovid.* Also, of the sea. *Lucan.* — *¶* Also, a covering, cover. *Virg.* clipei. — *¶* Also, the body, as, of a serpent. *Virg.* Squamea convolvens sublato pectore terga. *Id.* Centum terga summ, *h. e. a hundred swine*. *Id.* Nigrantes terga juvenco, *h. e. body or skin*. *Ovid.* Terga suis sordida, *h. e. bacon*. — *¶* Also, skin, hide, leather. *Virg.* taurinum. *Ovid.* Taurorum terga recusant, *h. e. neat's leather*, or any thing made of it. *Id.* Terga novena boum, *h. e. hides*. — Hence, any thing made of hides or leather. *Ovid.* Derepta bicorni terga capro, *h. e. utres*. *Id.* Tauræ terga, *h. e. tympana*. *Virg.* Sulmonis, *h. e. a shield*. *Id.* Duro intendere brachia tergo, *h. e. castibus*. — *¶* Tergus, *i. m.* occurs also. *Plaut.* Tergum familiarem.

TERGUS (στέφος, τέφος), *ōis*, *n.* the back. *Virg.* and *Colum.* — *¶* Also, the body of animals. *Petron.* Quos tergoribus ligant angues. *Phædr.* juven-ci, for juvenco. *Ovid.* De tergore (suis), *h. e. of smoked bacon*. — *¶* Also, a skin, hide. *Virg.* Tergora deripiunt. *Cels.* Tergus inciditur, *h. e. the skin*. *Ovid.* Septem taurorum tergora, *h. e. a shield made of seven hides*. — *¶* Also, a covering. *Martial.* Martis, *h. e. a coat of mail*.

TERINA, *æ, f.* a town in the country of the *Bruttii*. — Hence, *Terinaus*, *a, um*, adj. *at, of, near Terina*. *Cic.*

TERJUGUS (ter & jugus), *a, um*, adj. three, or, three together. *Ascon.* Terjuga millia, *h. e. three thousand*.

TERMEN, *inis*, *n.* for *Terminus*. *3 Varr.* **TERMENTARIUM** (for *terimentarium*, from *tero*), *ii, n.* a linen cloth. *Varr.*

TERMENTUM (unc.), *i, n.* an injury, detriment. *Plaut.*

TERMES (unc.), *itis*, *m.* a branch, properly, of an olive. *Horat.* Also, of a palm. *Gell.*

TERMESSUS, *i, f.* a town of *Pisidia*. — Hence, *Termessenses*, its inhabitants. *Liv.*

TERMINALIS (terminus), *e*, adj. of or pertaining to a boundary, or the god of boundaries. *Ammian.* lapis, *h. e. a boundary-stone*. *Cic.* Terminalia, the festival of *Terminus*, the god of boundaries. — *¶* Also, of or pertaining to the end, final, definitive. *Cod. Just.* sententia, *h. e. a final or definitive sentence*.

TERMINATE (terminatus), adv. with certain limits. *Auct. de eas. litter. ap. Goss.*

TERMINATIO (terminio), *ōis*, *f.* a fixing of limits. *Liv.* — *¶* Also, a determining, fixing. *Cic.* rerum expetendarum. *Id.* aurium, *h. e. judgment*. — *¶* Also, an ending, end, same as *clausula*. *Cic.* *Orat.* 59. *Ordo* (verborum) alias alia terminatione concluditur.

TERMINATUS (*Id.*), *us*, *m.* *n.* fixing of 3 limits, a boundary. *Frontin.* de aquaduct.

TERMINO (terminus), *as, avi, atum*, *a. i.* to bound, limit, set bounds to, circumscribe, confine, *ὁρίω*. *Cic.* *Intra finem*

loci, quem oleæ terminabant. *Liv.* fana. *Id.* agrum publicum a privato, *h. e. to separate by boundaries*. *Cic.* Janiculo et Alpinis spem possessionum. *Id.* Stomachus palato extremo terminatur, *h. e. ends*, is adjoining to, &c. —

¶ Also, to determine, fix, appoint, regulate. *Cic.* fines. *Id.* sonos vocis paucis literarum notis, *h. e. to fix, confine*. *Id.* modum magnitudinis. *Id.* Bona voluptate, mala dolore terminavit, *h. e. placed the chief good in pleasure, restrained that it consisted in it*. *Id.* Lingua vocem terminat. *Id.* Oratio terminata, *h. e. ending properly or harmoniously*. — *¶* Also, to conclude, close, end, finish. *Liv.* bellum. *Cic.* orationem. *Id.* Numerose terminare orationem. — Hence, *Id.* Oratio terminata, for numerose terminate. See above.

TERMINUS (from *τέρμα*), *i, m.* a boundary, limit, as of a country, &c. *Cic.* Hence, as a person and deity, the god of boundaries. *Liv.* — *¶* Figur. a boundary, limit, bound. *Cic.* Jus terminis circumscribere. *Id.* Certos fines terminosque constitui. *Id.* Terminos pangere. *Id.* Oratoris facultatem ingenii sui terminis describere. — *¶* Also, an end, period. *Cic.* contentum. *Id.* vitæ. — *¶* *Finis*, a boundary, limit, denotes merely termination: *Terminus*, a bound, limit, is that which prevents increase: we can also say *Terminus* is the boundary line or extreme point, which must not be passed: *Finis* denotes bound or limit generally without strict reference to separation; thus we say *Fines Ligurum*, not *Termini*, when we speak generally of a contiguous country.

TERMISSUS, or **TERMISSUS**, *i, f.* See *Termissus*.

TERMITES (termes), *a, um*, adj. as, *3* *Grat.* ramus, *h. e. an olive-branch*.

TERMO, *ōis*, *m.* for *Terminus*. *Enn.* 3

TERNARIUS (terni), *a, um*, adj. consisting of or containing three. *Colum.* scrobs, *h. e. of three feet*.

TERNI (ter), *æ, a*, adj. three each, three, distributively. *Cic.* — *Terni deni*, *æ, a*, thirteen. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, in general, three. *Virg.* — *¶* Singul. *Ternus*, *a, um*, threefold, triple. *Virg.* — *¶* The genitive *ternum* is more frequent than *ternorum*. *Plin.*

TERNIDENI (terni & deni), *æ, a*, adj. thirteen. *Plin.*

TERNIUS (terni), *ōis*, *m.* the number three. *3* *Gell.*

TERNOX (ter & nox), *ctis*, *f.* a threefold night. *Stat.* *Herculeæ*, *h. e. in which Hercules was begotten*.

TERNOS. See *Terni*.

TERO (from *τέρω*, *τέρω*), *is*, *trivi*, *tritum*, *a. 3.* to rub. *Terent.* oculos, *h. e. to rub the eyes in order to produce tears*. *Ovid.* dentes in stipite. — Hence, to rub in order to make smooth, to polish, make smooth. *Virg.* *Ge.* 2, 444. radios rotis (here it may also be rendered, to turn or form on a lathe). *Ovid.* crura pinice. — Also, to tread especially often or much, go or walk frequently on. *Ovid.* viani. *Virg.* iter. *Plin.* Semitas humanis vestigiis tritas. Also, to tread upon or go to a place. *Propert.* Fenestra trita nocturnis dolis. *Ovid.* interiorem metam curru, *h. e. to drive close to the inner goal*; figur. to keep within due bounds. Hence, to make frequent use of, to make common, well known, or familiar. *Cic.* verbum. *Id.* Nomina consuetudo diuturna terit. *Martial.* Liber ubique teritur, *h. e. legitur*. — Also, to tread out corn, for corn was sometimes trodden out by men or horses. *Varr.* and *Horat.* Also, for future. *Propert.* — Also, to turn in a lathe. *Plin.* vitrum torno. Also, without torno. *Virg.* radios. (See above.) — Also, to touch. *Virg.* calcem. *Id.* calamo labellum, *sc. in order to blow upon it*. *Ovid.* Bis frugibus area trita est, *h. e. there was a double harvest*. — *¶* Also, to rub, grind, pound, bruise, brny. *Petron.* piper. *Plin.* aliquid in mortario. *Virg.* baccam. *Ovid.* Papaver tritum. *Id.* *Pont.* 3, 7, 44. Via trita rotis. — Hence, to rub away, wear away, consume, waste, lessen, diminish. *Ovid.* silices. Figur. to injure, violate.

Claudian. majestatem decorum. Also, to destroy, ruin. *Næv.* aliquem. So, also, *Tritus*, *a, um*, rubbed off, worn. *Ovid.* colla bovis. — Also, *Terere* aliquem, to wear out, overdo with labor, keep very busy; as, *Liv.* se in opere. *Id.* plebem in armis. — Also, to spend, pass. *Cic.* tempus. *Liv.* diem. *Cic.* ætatem in re. *Virg.* ævum ferro. — *¶* *Catull.* Tristi, for trivisti. — *¶* See, also, *Tritus*, *a, um*.

TERPSICHORÆ (Τερψιχόρη), *es, f.* the muse of dancing. Hence, in general, muse, poetical genius, poetry. *Juvenal.*

TERRA (from *ξηρός*, dry), *æ, f.* properly, that is dry. — Hence, the earth, as opposed to the air and sea. *Plaut.* Aliquem ad terram dare, *h. e. to throw to the ground*. *Terent.* In terram statuere. *Cic.* De terra saxa tollere. *Id.* Terræ motus, *h. e. an earthquake*. The genitive *terræ* is sometimes used for *in terram*, or *in terra*. *Virg.* Sternitur terræ. *Ovid.* Terræ procumbere. *Liv.* Sacra terræ celavimus. Hence, *Terra*, by land. *Cic.* Iter Brundisium terra petere. *Liv.* Terra eodem pergit. *Cic.* Terra marique, or, *Liv.* Mari terraque, or, *Nep.* Et mari et terra, *h. e. by sea and by land*. — *¶* Also, the earth, with reference to its cultivation, soil, ground. *Cic.* Varia terrarum genera. *Varr.* Terram colere. Hence, also, a small piece of earth, a little earth. *Virg.* Mihi terram injice, *h. e. throw earth upon me*. *Liv.* Conjectus terræ. — *¶* Also, the Earth, as a person and goddess. *Varr.* and *Liv.* Terra mater. *Cic.* Terræ filius, *h. e. an unknown or obscure person*. So also, *Quintil.* Terra orti, *h. e. ignobles*. — *¶* Also, the earth, as a body and part of the world. *Cic.* Terra in medio mundo sita. *Id.* Orbis terræ, *h. e. the earth*. *Id.* Orbis terræ iudicio, *h. e. mankind*. — *¶* Also, a land, country, region, district. *Cic.* Abire in alias terras, *h. e. into other countries*. *Id.* *Verr.* 4, 48. In ea terra, *h. e. Sicilia*. *Ovid.* mea. *Liv.* Terra Italia. Hence, *Id.* Aquam et terram petere, *h. e. to demand the water (i. e. the rivers) and the land*, consequently, to demand the whole country, to demand subaission. Hence, *Plur.* Terræ, the earth, the world. *Cic.* Pecunia quanta sit in terris. *Id.* Orbis terrarum, *h. e. the earth*. *Id.* Orbis terrarum omnium. *Id.* Sola terrarum ultimarum. *Virg.* Sub terras, *h. e. under the earth*, in the infernal regions. *Liv.* Carthaginienses principes terrarum. *Id.* Populus princeps omnium terrarum. Hence, figur. the world, for mankind, man. *Virg.* Solvent formidine terras. *Terrarum* is also joined with adverbs of place. *Cic.* Ubi terrarum sumus, *h. e. in what country are we? where in the world are we?* So, also, *Id.* Ubique terrarum. *Liv.* Abire quo terrarum possent. *Terent.* Quoquo hinc asportabitur terrarum. *Brut.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* Migramandum Rhodum aut aliquo terrarum. *Justin.* Nec usquam terrarum, &c. — *¶* *Lucet.* Terrai, for terræ. *Næv.* Terras (genit.), for terræ. — *¶* Regularly, *Tellus* denotes the earth as a whole, as the centre of the world, as the earth-goddess, in opposition to other mundane bodies, or other deities: on the other hand, *Terro* denotes the earth as matter and an element, in opposition to the other elements (though *terra* stands also for *tellus*, but, at least in prose writers, not the reverse): *Solum* denotes earth as a stable, fixed, firm element, in opposition to water, expressing the Greek *θάλασσα*: *Humus*, the earth or ground, as the lowest part of the visible world, *χθών*.

TERRACINA. See *Tarrocinæ*.

TERRACINENSIS. See *Tarrocinæ*.

TERRÆMOTUS, or, more correctly, **TER-**

RÆ MOTUS, *m.* an earthquake, *σει-*

σμός. *Cic.*

TERRÆNOLĀ, *æ, f.* a ground-swallow.

Jul. Phædr.

TERRENUS (terra), *a, um*, adj. of

earth, earthen, earthy, *γαιώδης*. *Cic.*

Corpora nostra terreno principiorum

genere confecta. *Virg.* Terreno et

aggere bustum. *Liv.* Terreni colles.

Id. Campus terrenus. *Vitrav.* Ter-

renus fructus escarum nutrit animā.

Ovid. Terrena horrea formicarum. *Id.*

TERRENA fornax, *h. e. e lateribus coctis extracta.* *Plin.* Terrena vasa, *h. e. earthen.* *Pandect.* In viam terrenam glaream injicere. — Hence, *subst.* Terrenum, *earth, land, ground.* *Liv.* Herbidum terrenum. *Colua.* Genera terreni tria, campestre, collinum, montanum. *Id.* modicum. *Plin.* Sepia in terreno parit iter arundines, *h. e. in terra.* *Liv.* Unum (iter) medio monte, qua (*h. e. ubi*) terrena erant, *h. e. earth and no rocks* (where *loca* may be understood). — ¶ Also, that is in or on the earth, living upon land, *χερσαίος.* *Cic.* Bestiarum terrene sunt alie, &c. *h. e. land animals*; so, also, *Quintil.* Terrena (*plur.*). *Colum.* pabulum (for swine, when they turn up the ground and find worms, &c.). *Lucan.* homo. *Horat.* eques, mortal. *Plin.* vernes. *Id.* Terrenum iter, a journey by land. *Id.* Terrena demonstratio, *h. e. explicatio mensurarum itineris terrestri.* *Stat.* Terrena frigora membris ducere, *h. e. nuda humo cubando sentire.* *Ovid.* Terrena numina. — ¶ Also, of or belonging to the earth. *Cic.* contagio, a touching of the earth. *Ovid.* hiatus terrenus, *h. e. terrace.*

TERREŌ (*unc.*), *es, rui, ritum, a. 2.* to fright, frighten, put in terror, *alarina, terrify, φοβεῖν, ταρασσω.* *Cic.* Nec me ista terrent, quæ, &c. *Id.* Equestrem ordinem consul proscriptionis denuntiatione terreat. *Id.* Urbem cæde incendisque terreat. *Ovid.* Omnipotens tonitruque et fulgure terreat urbem. Also, joined with *ne, lest.* *Horat.* Terruit gentes, ne rediret, excited terror, lest, &c. Also, with *quo minus, that not, from doing this or that.* *Cæs.* Ut si nostros depulsos loco vidisset, quo minus libere hostes insequerentur, terreat. — ¶ Hence, to scare, chase with terror (to the person chased). *Ovid.* Pro fugam per totum terreat orbem. — ¶ Also, to frighten off or away, to keep off by terror. *Salust.* a repetenda libertate. *Anet.* Paneg. ad Constantin. Terruisti, ne auderent, &c. *h. e. hast hindered.* Also, with the *infin.* *Manil.* Non territis ire.

TERRESTER (terra), *stris, stre, adj.* on the earth or on land, pertaining to the earth or land, land —, *earthly, χερσαίος.* *Cic.* Animantium genus terrestre, land animals, that live on land. So, also, *Terrestria, sc. animalia, or, terrestres, sc. bestie, land animals*; as, *Plin.* In terrestribus ova pariunt serpentes. *Cic.* res. — It may often be rendered, on land, by *lund.* *Nepos.* Exercitus terrestres, land forces (opposed to *classes*). *Hirt.* iter, by land (opposed to navigation). *Nepos.* Victi erant quinque præliis terrestribus, tribus navalibus. *Cic.* archipirata, on land. — ¶ Also, from the earth. *Plaut.* cæna, *h. e. consisting of vegetables that grow on the earth.* — ¶ Also, that stays upon the ground. *Plin.* Coturnices, parva avis, et terrestris potius, quam sublimis.

TERREŌS (*Id.*), *a, um, adj.* of earth, *γαιώδης.* *Varr.* Sub muro terreo Carinarum. *Id.* Fossa et terreus agger. *Cæs.* Planities erat magna, et in ea tumulus terreus satis grandis.

TERRIBILIS (terreo), *e, adj.* terrible, frightful, terrific, φοβερός. *Cic.* Alter, dii homi! quam teter incedebat! quam truculentus, quam terribilis aspectu! *Id.* Mors terribilis est iis, quorum eum vita omnia extinguuntur. *Salust.* incultu, tenebris, odore fæda atque terribilis ejus (carceris) facies. *Liv.* Cum alia aliis terribiliora adferrentur. *Ovid.* Terribilis noverca. *Id.* fera. *Virg.* Terribiles visu formæ. *Id.* Terribili squalore Charon. *Id.* Furis accensus et ira terribilis. *Stat.* affatu tyrannus. — ¶ Also, perhaps, venerable, awful, sacred. *Cod. Just.* Terribiles Scripturæ.

TERRIBILITER (terribilis), *adv.* terribly. *3 Anob.* Sonus cæli terribiliter conrepant. *Augustin.* Terribiliter admonere.

TERRICŌLA (terra & colo), *æ, m. and f.* an inhabitant of the earth, ἐπιχθόνιος. *Apul.* Inter terricolas, celicolasque.

TERRICŌLA (terreo), *æ, f.* that which terrifies or alarms, a terror, means of terror. *Afran.* and *Lactant.* — Also, *Liv.* 5, 9, and 34, 11. Terriculis (which may be from *terricula, or terriculum*).

TERRICŌLAMENTUM (terriculum), *i, n.* any thing that terrifies or alarms, phantom, ghost, spectre, apparition, spirit, πομπολύκειον. *Apul.* Noctium occursacula, bustorum formidamina, sepulcrorum tericulamenta. *Sidon.* Prodigiorum tericulamenta.

TERRICŌLUM (terreo), *i, n.* any thing that causes terror, a terror, phantom. *Acc.* ap. *Non.* Proinde hæc ista tua aufer terrienla. *Liv.* Sine tribunatiae potestatis terculis, the terrors. *Id.* Nullis minis, nullis terculis se motos. See *Terribulu.*

TERRIFICATŪS (terrifico), *ōnis, f. a* 3 frightening, terrifying. *Non.*

TERRIFICŌ (terrificus), *as, a. 1.* to frighten, terrify. *Lucret.* mentes. *Virg.* animos. *Stat.* viros.

TERRIFICUS (terreo & facio), *a, um,* 3 adj. terrible, frightful, terrific, φοβερός. *Virg.* Særaque terrifici cecinerunt omnia vates. *Lucret.* Terrificas capitum quatientes numine cristas. *Ovid.* cæsaries. *Val. Flacc.* sacrum.

TERRIGENA (terra & gigno), *æ, m. and f.* earth-born, produced from the earth, γηγενής. *As.* for instance, of the first men. *Lucret.* Genus terrigenarum. — Also, the giants were called *terrigææ*, because the earth was their mother. *Sil.* Terrigena in campis exercitus. *Val. Flacc.* Monstra terrigenum gigantum. — Also, the men that sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Jason are called by *Ovid.* Terrigenæ fratres, or, *Id.* Terrigenæ feri, or, *Id.* Terrigenæ populi. — Also, the men that sprang from the serpent's teeth sown by Cadmus are called by *Ovid.* Terrigenæ fratres. — The snail (cochlea) is called by *Cic.* e poeta. Terrigena (but this may come from *terrigæus*). — The serpent is called *terrigena*, by *Sil.* (of which we also find *Monstrum ira Telluris genitum* and *Stat.*

TERRIGENŪS (*Id.*), *a, um, adj.* earth-born. *Tertull.* Aquigena et terrigena animalia. So, also, of the snail. See *Terrigena.*

TERRILŌQUUS (terror & loquor), *a, um,* 3 adj. speaking terrible things, frightful, δειπαραλόγος. *Lucret.*

TERRIPAVIUM (terra & pavio), *ii, n.* a 3 beating upon the ground. From this word are said to have been formed *terripudium*, and at last *tripudium*, according to *Cic.* *Divin.* 2, 34.

TERRIPUDIUM, *ii, n.* See *Terripavium.*

TERRISŌNŪS (terro & sono), *a, um,* 3 adj. sounding dreadfully, δειπαραρχός. *Claudian.* Terrisonus stridor.

TERRITIŌ (terreo), *ōnis, f.* a terrifying, 3 frightening, alarming. *Pandect.*

TERRITŌ (frequentat. of terreo), *as, a. 1.* to terrify often or much, δειπάρω. *Virg.* Et magnas territat urbes. *Plaut.* Pavor territat mentem animi. *Id.* Territare aliquem morte. *Cæs.* metu. *Id.* supplicio. *Quintil.* declam. Territare somnos.

TERRITŌRIALIS (territorium), *e, adj.* 3 territorial. *Frontin.*

TERRITŌRIUM (terra), *ii, n.* land belonging to a city or town, the territory of a city or town, territory, district, ἀγρός, χωρίον. *Cic.* Quo quidem vomere portam Capuæ pane perstrinxisti, ut florantis colonie territorium muneretur.

TERRITOS, *a, um, particip.* from terreo. — ¶ Adj. alarmed, affrighted, frightened, scared, dismayed, φοβηθείς. *Salust.* Arma capere alii, alii se abdere, pars territos confirmare. Also, with *genit.* *Liv.* Territus animi.

TERRŌR (terreo), *ōnis, m.* terror, affright, φόβος, δέος, ἐκπληξίς. *Cic.* Terror est metus concitatus, ex quo fit, ut terrorem pallor, et tremor, et dentium crepitus consequatur. *Id.* mortis. *Id.* Terrorem alicui injicere, or, *Id.* inferre, or, *Liv.* afferre, or facere, or incutere, to strike, cause or occasion terror or alarm. Also, *Liv.* Aliquem in terrorem conjicere, to put in terror, to affright, terrify. *Salust.* Alicui esse terrori, to be a terror to any one, to be terrible to. *Liv.* Terrorem sui facere, to excite terror of one's self, to make one's self terrible. *Cic.* Terrores jacere, to utter terrible words or things. *Liv.* In terrore esse, to be in terror. *Id.* Terrorem habere ab homine,

or, a re, to be in terror from, to be in terror of. *Cæs.* Terror incidit exercitui, fell upon. *Liv.* Terror externus, terror from foreign enemies; so, also, *Id.* peregrinus. *Id.* servilis, terror of (*h. e. from or with regard to*) the slaves. *Anet.* B. African. suus, the terror which one occasions. Also, joined with *ne, lest*; as, *Salust.* Ingens terror erat, ne, &c. — It may also be rendered, dread, fear. *Liv.* belli. *Id.* Terror externus, peregrinus, servilis. (See above.) *Salust.* Terror, ne, &c. (See above.) *Tacit.* Arcanus terror, a secret terror, or secret dread, fear, awe. — ¶ Also, u terror, *h. e. terrible thing or things.* *Ineret.* Terra repleta est trepido terrore. Thus, also, *Vellei.* Post duos consulatus, duosque triumphos, et his excisis terrores reipublicæ, *h. e. dirutas Carthaginem et Numantium.*

TERRŌSŌS (terra), *a, um, adj.* full of 2 earth, mixed with earth, earthy, γαιώδης. *Vitruv.* Arena terrosa. *Id.* Terrosi montes.

TERRŌLA (dimin. of terra), *æ, f.* *Cod.* 3 Just. In alienis terrulis nemo audeat, invitis dominis, opes abditas perscrutari, *h. e. agellis.*

TERRŌLENTE (terrentulus), *adv.* in an 3 earthly manner. *Prudent.* Rem spiritalem terrentente quærere. (*Al. leg. terrentulente.*)

TERRŌLENTŪS (terra), *a, um, adj.* consisting of earth, earthy. *Prudent.* — ¶ Also, that grows upon the earth. *Prudent.* Illic (*Cain*) terrentulus, ille (*Abel*) vivis fungitur, *h. e. terra natis, ut olera, et fruges.*

TERŌSŌS, *a, um, particip.* from tergeo. — ¶ Adj. wiped, dried, clean. *Plaut.* — Hence, faultless, elegant, polite, neat, terse. *Plin.* opus. *Quintil.* anctor. *Id.* Multo est tersior ac purus magis Horatius. *Id.* Judicium acre tersumque. *Stat.* Vir in iudicio tersissimus. — ¶ Tertus, for tersus. *Varr.*

TERŌSŌS (tergeo), *ns, m.* a wiping away, 3 cleaning, rubbing away. *Apul.*

TERTIADECIMANI (tertia decima, *sc.* 2 legio), *ōnis, m.* milites, *h. e. soldiers of the thirteenth legion.* *Tacit.*

TERTIANŌS (tertius), *a, um, adj.* of the third class, legion, &c. *Tacit.* Tertiani, *sc. milites.* — ¶ Also, tertian, of a fever. *Cic.* Febris tertiana, or, simply, *Cels.* Tertiana, *sc. febris.*

TERTIARIŌS (*Id.*), *a, um, adj.* containing a third, holding the third part of any thing. *Plin.* Stannum tertiarium vocant, in quo duæ nigri plumbi portiones sunt, et tertia albi. — Hence, *subst.* Tertiarinus, *ii, m.* the third part of a measure or weight. *Cato.* Summo bituminis tertiarium et sulfuris quartarium. — Also, the number eight. *Vitruv.* 3, 1. (si lectio certa). — Also, Tertiarium, a three-cornered figure of timber in a roof. *Vitruv.*

TERTIATŌ (tertio, *äre*), *ōnis, f.* a doing 2 any thing the third time, a repeating a third time, τριπρως. *Colum.*

TERTIATŌ (tertians), *adv.* for the third 3 time or three times. *Cato.* Verba tertiat dicere, *h. e. to stutter, stammer.*

TERTIŌ (tertius), *as, avi, atum, a. 1.* to repeat any thing three times, or for the third time, to do a thing for the third time. *Apul.* Verba tertiat. — ¶ Also, to plough three times or for the third time. *Colum.* jugerum. *Id.* campum.

TERTIŌ (*Id.*), *adv.* for the third time. *Tertut.* and *Cic.* — ¶ Also, thirdly, in the third place. *Cæs.* — ¶ Also, three times. *Pallad.*

TERTIŌCERŪS (tertius & cera), *ii, m.* 3 one of the third rank. *Cod. Just.*

TERTIUM (tertius), *adv.* for the third 2 time. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

TERTIŪS (ter; or from *τρίτος*, by transposition), *a, um, adj.* third, the third, τρίτος. *Cæs.* pars. *Cic.* Tertio quoque verbo, at every third word. *Gell.* Sanromatas cibum capere semper diebus tertius, medio abstinere, on every third day. *Ovid.* Ab Jove tertius Ajax, *h. e. filius Telamonis, qui patrem habuit Atcum, avum Jovem.* *Id.* Tertius e nobis, one of us three. *Id.* Nupta Jovis fratri tertia regna tenet, *h. e. the infernal regions.* *Id.* Tertia numina, *h. e. dii Inferi.* *Plin.* Tertio die,

quam quis biberit, *three days after*. *Plin. Ep.* Tertius dies est, quod andivi recitantem Augurium, *tis three days since*, &c. *Cic.* Tertia Saturnalia, *h. e. the third day of the Saturnalia*. — Tertiusdecimus, or tertius decimus, a, um, *the thirteenth*. *Cic.* — Hence, Tertie, *sc. partes, a third part, a third*. *Colum.* Quum ad tertias subsederit coctura. So, also, *Plin.* — Also, Tertie partes, *the third part which one performs*. *Cic.* Aetor, qui est secundarum aut tertiarum partium. So, *Plin.* Tertie, *sc. partes*. — ¶ Tertia, æ, f. *a woman's name*, as, Tertia, daughter of Scrvilia, with whom Cæsar had illicit intercourse; hence the jest of Cicero when many persons expressed their surprise that Scrvilia had bought an expensive estate at an auction which Cæsar had ordered. *Sæton.* Qum melius emptum sciatis, Tertia deducta est (where Tertia is ambiguous, meaning either the daughter of Scrvilia, also called Tertulla, or a third part of the purchase money.) — Also, a daughter of L. Æmilius Paulus. *Cic.* — Also, a daughter of the pantomime (mimus) Isidorus. *Cic.* — ¶ Terti, voc. of Tertius. *Gell.*

TERTIUSDECIMUS, or TERTIUSDECIMUS, or TERTIUS DECIMUS, a, um, adj. *the thirteenth*, τρικαίδέκατος. *Cic.*, *Tacit.*, &c.

TERTIUSVICESIMUS, or TERTIUS VICESIMUS, a, um, adj. *the twenty-third*, εικοσῶς τρίτος. *Gell.*

TERTULLA (dimin. of Tertia), æ, f. *little Tertia*. *Cic.*

TERTULLIANUS, i, m. *Tertullian*, Τερτυλλιανός, a celebrated ecclesiastical writer of the second century. Many of his writings are extant.

TERTUS, a, um. See TERSUS.

TERTULLIANUS, or TERTULLIANUS, i, m. *a lawyer mentioned by Ulpian in Pandect.*

TERTULLIANUS, or TERTULLIANUS, a, um, adj. *of or proceeding from Tertullus (Ovinus Tertullus, Pandect.). Pandect.* Tertullianum senatus consultum.

TERVENEFCUS (ter & veneficus), i, m. *a thorough knave*. *Plant.* Ut pergræcetetur tecum, terveneffe, *thou knave thrive over!*

TERUNCUS (ter, or tres, & uncia), a, um, adj. *containing three uncie, h. e. three twelfth parts or a quarter*; hence, Teruncus, ii, m. *sc. nummus, a small coin, the quarter of an as*. *Cic.* Accessio teruncii in divitiis. Hence, for a small sum of money; as we should say, *a farthing, a cent*. *Cic.* Ne teruncius quidem, *not a farthing; not a cent; not the smallest sum*. — ¶ Teruncius, also, signifies the fourth part of an inheritance. *Cic. Attic. 7, 2.* Fecit palam (heredem) te ex libella, me ex teruncio; (si lectio eerta.)

TESQUA, or TESCA (unc.), ðrum, n. *3 unfruitful, uncultivated places, lonesome places, places remote from a town*. *Horat.*

TESELLA (dimin. of tessera), æ, f. *a small square piece of stone, tile, wood, &c., a little cube, for a pavement for instance, κυβίσκος, βόλιον, πῖφος*. *Sænce.* Vidisse se in balneo tessellas, quibus solum erat stratum, alteram ab altera separari iterumque committi. *Juvenal.* Nulla uncia nobis est eboris, nec tesselle, nec calculus ex hac materia.

TESELLARIUS (tessella), ii, m. *sc. arti-3 flex, one that prepares small square stones, &c. for pavements, &c. and lays them*. *Cod. Theod.*

TESELLATIM (Id.), adv. *after the manner of tesselle*. *Apic.*

TESELLATUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *checker-2 ed, tessellated*. *Sæton.* pavementum.

TESSERA (τέσσαρες, a), æ, f. *a square piece of stone, wood, cloth, &c. used for ornament in the making of tessellated pavements, &c.* *Plin.* Nomen aureis litteris in palliorum tesseris intextum. *Pallad.* Vel testaceum accipiant pavementum, vel tesseras, &c. — Also, a square board or tablet on which any thing is written. *Justin.* — ¶ But, especially, a cube or die to play with, marked on six sides. Three tessere were used in playing and four tali. (See Talus.) *Cic.* Tesseras jacere, or, *Ovid.* mittere, to throw, to cast. *Terent.* Tesseri ludere.

— ¶ Also, a mark, token. — Especially, a tablet, or token on which the watchword or a certain signal was inscribed; often rendered the word, watchword, signal, σημεῖον. *Liv.* Omnibus tesseram dare. *Virg.* Clusica jamque sonant: it bello tessera signum. *Sil.* Tacitum dat tessera signum. — Also, Tessera frumentaria, and nummaria, a token or ticket entitling one to receive corn or money. *Sæton.* Ne plebs frumentationi causa frequentius a negotiis avocaretur, ter in annum quaternum mensium tesseras dare destinavit. *Id.* Frumentum in annonæ difficultatibus sæpe levissimo, interdum nullo pretio, virum adensus est, tesserasque nummarias duplicavit. So, *Martial.* Nune dat spectatas tessera larga feras, *h. e. in congiariis missilibus faciebantur et tessera, quæ quibus contigissent, nobilem aliquam feram consequebantur*. — Tessera hospitalis, a mark or token of hospitality, tally. Persons connected by terms of hospitality, had each an appointed sign or mark, which was produced on the occasion of a visit, whereby the guest could be recognized. *Plant.* Tessera hospitalem attuli. Both these marks or tokens were alike. *Plant.* (Tessera) est par probe; though they may have been at the pleasure of the parties, dissimilar. Commonly, they may have been the corresponding halves of some substance which could be broken. At the dissolution of the connection, the parties may have broken their tokens; hence, figur. *Plant.* Apud nos confregisti tesseram, our friendship is at an end, or, you have not kept your word, or, you have dissolved our friendship.

TESSERARIUS (tessera), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to dice (tesserie)*. *Ammian.* ars, the art of playing with dice. — ¶ Also, of or pertaining to the watchword, signal (tessera); as, Tesserarius (absol.), he that received the watchword or signal from the commanding officer and passed it on. *Tacit.* and *Veget.*

TESSERULA (dimin. of tessera), æ, f. *a small square body. As, for inlaying floors, a little square stone, a checker, square*. *Lucil.* ap. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a mark. *Gell.* — Hence, a mark entitling one to receive something, a token, a ticket, corn-ticket. *Pers.* — ¶ Also, a tablet or ballot used by Roman citizens in voting. *Varr.*

TESTA (unc.), æ, f. *any baked earthen vessel, κεράμιον*; as, a pot, pitcher, lamp, &c. *Act. ad Herenn.* Cum testa ambulans carbunculos corrogaret. *Virg.* in *Moret.* Testis tegens super aggerat ignes, a pot, or, a lid. *Martial.* Junctaque testa vie, *sc. ad mingendum*. *Virg.* Testa ardente scintillare oleum, a lamp. *Propert.* Acepiat manes parvula testa meos, a sepulchral urn. *Horat.* Vinum Græcia testa conditum, an earthen jar, jug, or cask. — Also, a baked tile or brick. *Varro.* Lapide aut testa (h. e. testis) subterni. *Cic.* Teste tectorum meorum. *Plin.* Testa trita; or simply, *Vitruv.* Testa, tile-dust, brick-dust. — Hence, Testa was the name given to a clapping with flat hands, as with tiles. (Compare *Imbrex*.) *Sæton.* — In *Apul. Met. 9*, pag. 604. *Ed. Oud.* Testa seems to mean a wooden cask. —

¶ Also, a fragment of an earthen vessel, tile (brick) or stone; a shard, potsherd. *Sæton.* ap. *Non.* Dissipatis imbricum fragminibus, ac testis tegularum. *Ovid.* Mens sed erat pes tertius impar: testa parem fecit. *Plin.* Testis cadi salsamentarii tuis cum axungia. — Also, a piece of a broken bone; of a tooth, for instance. *Cels.* Bacca hederæ coniecta in foramen, dentem findit: isque per testas excidet, in scales or pieces. — Also, a bone itself. *Cels.* Neque in cubito tantum, sed in omnibus quoque membris longis, quæ per articulum longa testa junguntur. — Hence, *Nepos.* Testarum suffragii e civitate ejectus, *h. e. by votes given in upon shards, or small pieces of stone; by the ostracism*. (See *Ostracismus*.) — Also, a spot on the skin of the color of a tile or shard. *Plin.* Aufer testas in facie (others read lineas). — ¶ Also, the shell of shell animals, as,

of muscles, oysters, snails, &c. *Cic.* and *Plin.* Also, of the tortoise. *Varr.* — Also, the skull. *Auson.* — Hence, a shell-fish. *Horat.* — Figur. a shell or covering; hence, ice. *Ocia.* Lubrica testa. — ¶ Testa, æ, m. *a Roman surname*. *Cic.*

TESTABILIS (testor), e, adj. *that may 3 bear testimony*. *Gell.*

TESTACEUS (testa), a, um, adj. *made of 2 tiles or bricks either entire or broken, δο-τρικινός, δοτρυκινός*. *Vitruv.* Testacea structura, et lorica. *Colum.* Testaceum pavementum. *Plin.* Ep. Testaceum opus, and, (absol.) *Plin.* Testaceum, a work composed of potsherds or bricks. — ¶ Also, of the color of a potsherd or an earthen vessel. *Plin.* gemma. — ¶ Also, covered with a shell, testaceous. *Plin.* Pastinacam, et omnia testacea modice collini in cibis, quia saporis gratia perit. *Id.* Insectorum omnium, et testacei operimenti, oculi moventur.

TESTAMEN (testor), inis, n. *a testimony, 3 a proof*. *Tertull.*

TESTAMENTARIUS (testamentum), a, um, adj. *of, belonging to, concerned with, or conforming to a testament or will, testamentary*. *Cic.* Testamentaria lex. *Plin.* Adoptio testamentaria. *Pandect.* Testamentaria hereditates, *h. e. quæ ex testamento proveniunt*. — ¶ Also, appertaining to making a will or testament. — Hence, Testamentarius, ii, m. *one that makes or draws up a testament or will, a writer of a will or testament*. *Pandect.* Also, ironically, a forger of a will. *Cic.*

TESTAMENTUM (testor), i, n. *that by which one bears witness to and makes known a thing; hence, that by which one shows his last will, the writing by which this is shown, a testament or last will, διαθήκη*. *Cic.* Testamentum facere, or, *Plin.* Ep. nuncupare, or, *Cic.* conscribere, to have the right of making a will. *Cic.* mutare. *Id.* irritum facere. *Id.* rumpere. *Id.* obsignare. *Id.* Testamenti factionem habere, to make, compose in writing. *Id.* Subjicere testamenta, to forge; so, *Id.* Testamentum supponere. *Horat.* Testamenta resignare, to open. *Nep.* Testamentum aliquem adoptare. *Justin.* Regnum alicui testamento legare. *Cic.* Hereditas, quæ venerat testamento, which had been obtained by will. *Id.* Testamentum aliquid alicui relinquere. *Id.* Testamentum cavere aliquid, to order by a testament, to provide for by will. — ¶ To make a will or to receive any thing bequeathed by will, was the exclusive privilege of Roman citizens. (See *Cic. Arch. 5*, *Cic. Dom. 32*.) — ¶ There were three kinds of testaments, according to *Gell. 15, 27*. Unum quod calatis comitiis, in populi concione fiebat; alterum in procinctu; tertium per familiæ emancipationem, cui æs, et libra adhibebatur. (Compar. *Cic. Or. 1*, 53. *Sæton. Ner. 4*.) — ¶ Testamentum vetus and novum, the Old and New Testament of the Bible. *Lactant.*

TESTATIM (testa), adv. *like potsherds, in 3 pieces, δοτρυκινόν*. *Pompon.* ap. *Non.* Jam istam colaphis comminuissem testatim tibi. *Juvenius* ap. *Charis.* Caput ei testatim defregero, in pieces; to atoms.

TESTATIO (testor), ðnis, f. *a calling to 2 witness, ἐπιμαρτυρία*. *Liv.* Inter fœderum ruptorum testationem ingenti fragore cæli procellam effusam. — ¶ Also, a witnessing, attesting, attestation. *Pandect.* Licet testatio sine scriptis habita est. *Quintil.* Sæpe inter se collidi solent inde testatio, hinc testes. *Pandect. l.* Titius crimen intendit C. Seio: atque in eam rem testationem apud Præfectum recitavit, deposition. — ¶ Also, a proof, testimony. *Pandect.*

TESTATÖ, abl. See Testor.

TESTATÖR (testor), ðris, m. *one that bears witness to any thing, a witness*. *Prudent.* — ¶ Also, he who makes a will; a testator, κληροδοτής. *Pandect.*

TESTATRIX (testator), icis, f. *she that 3 makes a will, a testatrix*. *Pandect.*

TESTATÖS, a, um, particip. from testor. — ¶ Adj. shown, attested, clear, received as true, universally known, notorious, evident, manifest, allowed, admitted, undeniable, certain. *Cic.* Ut res quam maxi

me clara ac testata esse posset. *Ovid.* Herculis testatos orbe labores referre. *Cic.* Ut res multorum oculis esset testator. *Nep.* Ejus devotionis quo testator esset memoria, exemplum in pila lapidea incisum. *Augustin.* Testatissima mirabilia.

TESTĒOS (testa), a, um, adj. of an earthen vessel, earthen. *Macrob.* Medicinæ ratio est cum testeis, terrenisque corporibus. *Id.* Testeum indumentum anini, h. e. the body. *Prudent.* Fragmen testeum, a potsherd.

TESTICĬOS (testn, or testum), a, um, adj. pertaining to a lid (testa), baked under a lid. *Cato, R. R. 74.* *Ed. Schneid.*

TESTICŪLATŪS (testiculus), a, um, adj. that has testicles. Opposed to spado. *Veget.*

TESTICŪLŌR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. *Paul.* 3 ex *Festo*. Testiculari est jumentis maribus feminas, vel mares feminis admove: licet alii dicant testilari. — ¶ Also, to call to witness, when spoken contemptuously. *Plant. Amph. 2, 2, 193.*

TESTICŪLŌS (dimin. of testis), i, m. a 2 testicle, ὀρχιδιον, ὀρχις. *Cels.* — *Figur.* *Pers.* Hæc fierent, si testiculi vena ulla paterni viveret in nobis? h. e. si quid roboris virilis haberemus.

TESTIFICATIŌ (testificor), ōnis, f. an attestation, h. e. a proof by witnesses or testimony or instruments. *Cic.* Iste in tabulas refert: obsignat signis amicorum, ut siquando opus esset, hac testificatione uteretur. — ¶ Also, an attestation, testimony, proof, evidence. *Cic.* Egit causam tuam cum summa testificatione tuorum in se officiorum, et amoris, erga te sui, with the highest acknowledgment of your services. *Id.* Repudiata ab Antonio legationis manebit testificatio sempiterna, an everlasting proof or monument.

TESTIFICŌR (testis & facio), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to call to witness. *Cæc.* in *Cic. Ep.* Deos hominesque, amicitiamque nostram testificor, me tibi prædixisse. *Ovid.* Ille homines, hæc est testificata deam. *Id.* Stygiæ numen testificatur aque. — ¶ Also, to bear witness, testify, aver, attest, protest, μαρτυρεῖν. *Cic.* Testificatur isti, P. Quintium non stitisse, se stitisse. *Id.* Testificor, deuntio, ante prædico, M. Antonium nihil eorum facturum. *Id.* Hæc cum maxime testificaretur, in vincula connectus est. *Id.* Testificatur pater, se tibi Privernatem fundum reliquisse. *Id.* Ut statim testificati discederent, h. e. testimonio dicto. *Ovid.* Missaque columba, te memorem dominæ testificare tue. *Tacit.* Testificatus edicto non longam sui absentiam. — ¶ Also, to testify, prove, demonstrate, show, declare. *Cic.* Ut in urbe retinenda tunc, sic nunc in Italia non relinquenda testificabar sententiam meam, h. e. palam ostendebam. *Id.* Hoc non feci inflammandi tui causa, sed testificandi amoris mei. *Ovid.* Posteritas puppin servavit in ære, hospitii adventum testificata dei, h. e. ostendens se pro certo habere, &c. *Id.* Antiquas testificantur opes. *Id.* Natalem libo testificare tuum. — Hence, *Testificatus* is also used passively, proved, demonstrated, shown, made known. *Cic.* Abs te testificata tua voluntas.

TESTIMŌNIĀLIS (testimonium), e, adj. 3 of or pertaining to testimony, serving for testimony. *Tertull.* Admitto testimoniale comparationem. Hence, *Cod. Theod.* Testimoniales, sc. litteræ, letters testimonial, testimonials.

TESTIMŌNIŪM (testis), ii, n. testimony, oral or written, legal or not; evidence borne by a witness, μαρτυρία. *Cæs.* Quorum egregiam fuisse virtutem, testimonio Ciceronis cognoverat. *Cic.* Testimonium dicere, or, *Id.* dare alicui, or, *Id.* impetire, or, *Colam.* perhibere, or, *Quintil.* and *Plin.* Ep. reddere, or, *Pandect.* præbere, to give, bear testimony, to depose, to be a witness. *Cic.* Dicere pro testimonio, to depose, give as evidence, testify. Also, *Cic.* Testimonium cepisse, for dedisse (but *Lambinus* has cedisse; and *Ernesti* has dedisse). *Cic.* Virtuti debitum testimonium recusare. *Varr.* Ad testimonium aliquem vocare,

to call any one to be a witness, bring for evidence. *Terent.* Neque testimonii dictio est, has not the right to be a witness. — Of written testimony, written evidence, a deposition in writing. *Cic.* Legite testimonia testium. *Nep.* Ad Ephoros sibi testimonium daret. — ¶ Also, any testimony, proof or evidence. *Cic.* Disti iudicii tui testimonium. *Id.* Verba sunt testimonio. *Nep.* Abstinentiæ hoc satis erit testimonium. *Id.* Testimonia moderatæ vitæ proferre. *Cæs.* Ejus rei testimonium esse, quod nisi rogatus, non venerit.

TESTIS (unc.), is, m. and f. a witness, μαρτυρ. As, one who attests any thing by words or declaration. *Horat.* Quo causæ teste tenentur, by whose testimony or deposition. *Cic.* Si negem, quo me teste convices? *Cic.* Testes dare, or, *Id.* edere, or, *Id.* proferre, to produce or bring forward. So, also, *Cic.* Testes excitare ab inferis. *Id.* Testes adhibere. *Id.* Testibus uti. *Id.* Testem citare in aliquam rem totam Siciliam. *Ovid.* Facere aliquem testem. *Terent.* Testes faciet illico, vendidisse me, will produce evidence that I have, &c. *Cic.* Nemini possum studii erga te testis esse. *Id.* Pompeius mihi testis de voluntate Cæsaris est. — Also, a witness, any person or thing that proves something. *Cic.* Testes sunt rationes civitatum. *Ovid.* Vulnera (mea sunt) testes. — Also, any one who avers something, a voucher. *Ovid.* Teste dea, on the assertion, averment, authority of a goddess. *Plin.* Herodoto teste. *Juvenal.* Nullo sub teste, without any voucher. — Also, one that proves or confirms any thing by his example. *Cic.* Testem gravissimum Regulum nolite vituperare. — Also, a witness, one that is present and sees any thing, an eye-witness. *Ovid.* Fructus abest, facies quum bona teste caret, h. e. when beauty is not seen. *Juvenal.* Luna teste moventur. *Plant.* Amno testibus præsentibus, h. e. publicly, so that every one sees and knows it. — ¶ Also, a testicle. *Plin.* — So, also, in plur. *Id.*

TESTITRAHŌS (testis & traho), a, um, 3 adj. that drags its testicles. *Tertull.* Aries testicula, h. e. quia aries ob testiculorum magnitudinem eos trahere videtur potius, quam portare.

TESTŌR (testis), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to testify, witness, bear witness, attest, give evidence, prove by one's testimony, show, declare, certify, confirm, authenticate, μαρτυρεῖν. *Ovid.* Confiteor: testere licet, signate Quirites, quo ray attest il. *Sallust.* Sceleris eorum laud ignarus, et ea quæ accideret, testatus antea. *Liv.* Benigne allocutus Tarentinos, testatusque, quæ præstitisset civibus eorum, &c. h. e. having brought up, recounted, what he had, &c. *Horat.* Campus impia prælia testatur. *Tibull.* Ut puro testantur sidera cælo. *Propert.* Sunt Agamemnonias testantia litora curas. *Ovid.* Carmina jure damus raros testantia mores. *Id.* Nec verba locuti ulla priora sumus, quam nos testantia gratos. *Cic.* Utræque vim testantur. *Liv.* Testandi causa, publicum agrum esse, h. e. to show for a proof, that, &c. — Testatus is sometimes also passively, attested, declared, shown, made clear or apparent. *Liv.* Testata est voce præconis libertas Argivorum. Hence, *abl.* Testato, it being proved or undeniable. *Plin.* — Also, generally, Testor, to affirm, aver, declare solemnly, protest. *Cic.* Nunc illa testabor, non me sortilegos, neque eos, qui quæstus causa hariolentur, ne psychomantia quidem agnosceret. *Id.* Numerus autem (sepe enim hoc testandum est) non modo non poetice junctus, &c. *Id.* Ego quod facio, me pacis, concordiæ, salutis omnium causa facere, clamo atque testor. — Also, to call to witness. *Cic.* Testor omnes deos, me hac una voce a morte esse revocatum. *Id.* deos immortales. *Virg.* Vos æterni ignes, et non violabile vestrum testor numen. *Plant.* Venus Cyrenensis, testem te testor mihi. *Propert.* Theseus Infernis, Superis testatur Achilles, hic Ixioniden, ille Menætiaden. Hence, Testato (*abl.*), in presence of witnesses. *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, to

make a will or testament, διατίθηται. *Cic.* Nostra est pecunia, de qua is, cujus agnati sumus, testatus non est. *Id.* Possit ne quisquam de filii pupilli re testari. *Liv.* Cum ignorans nruum ventrem ferre, inmemor in testando nepotis decessisset. *Catull.* Tabulæ testata, a testament. Hence, Testato (*abl. neut.*), after having made one's will. *Pandect.* — ¶ See, also, Testatus.

TESTŪ (unc.), indecl. and **TESTUM**, i, n. an earthen cover or lid. *Cato.* In foco caldo sub testu coquito leniter. *Ovid.* Stant calices, minor inde fabas, olus alter habebant, et fuman testu pressus uterque suo. — ¶ Also, an earthen vessel or pan. *Varr.* Testuatium, quod in testu caldo coquebatur. *Ovid.* Ara fit: luc ignem curto fert rustica testu. — Also, a vessel of metal. *Plin.* Ramarum corda sub æreo testu discoverere. — Testu is always in *abl.*; so that its noun, may be testus. — ¶ Testum, like testa, also, means any thing made of baked earth. *Sulpic. Sever.*

TESTŪTIŪM (unc.), ii, n. a kind of cake baked in an earthen vessel. *Varr.*

TESTŪDINEĀTES (testudo), and **TESTŪDINĀTŌS**, a, um, adj. arched, vaulted, καυατορός. *Colum.* and *Vitruv.*

TESTŪDINEŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. made of 3 tortoise-shell, adorned or veined with tortoise-shell, χελωνίος. *Propert.* Ant testudineæ carmen inerme lyre. *Martial.* Testudineum hexaclonon, h. e. scctis testudinum tergoribus ornatum. *Juvenal.* conopeum. *Pandect.* Cui testudinea legata essent, ei lectos testudineos pedibus inargentatos deberi. *Plant.* Testudineus gradus, a tortoise pace, a very slow pace.

TESTŪDŌ (testa), īnis, f. a tortoise, χέλυς, χελώνη. *Cic.*, *Liv.*, *Phadr.*, &c. — Also, the shell of the tortoise. Tortoise-shell was used as an ornament for furniture, &c. *Ovid.* Ebores et testudine cultos thalamos. *Virg.* Varii testudine postes. — ¶ Hence, a stringed instrument, lute, harp, lyre, cithara, either because the middle part, which contained the sounding-board, resembled a tortoise-shell in its arch, or because tortoise-shell was frequently used for the instrument. (According to fable, Mercury found a tortoise, cleaned the shell, and furnished it with strings, and thus was the inventor of the testudo, or lyra.) *Virg.* and *Horat.* — ¶ Also, an arch, vault, a place in a house covered with an arched or vaulted roof. *Cic.* and *Virg.* — ¶ Also, a covering like the tortoise-shell. *Martial.* (of the hedgehog). Iste licet digitos testudine punga acuta, cortice deposito mollis echinus erit. — Especially, a wooden covering or shed used in sieges, under which the besiegers stood safely, worked, and applied the battering-ram (aries) to the wall. *Cæs.* — Also, a covering of shields, when the soldiers held their shields over their heads, elosed fast together, and thus rushed upon the enemy under a kind of shed; a testudo. *Cæs.*, *Virg.*, *Liv.*, &c. — ¶ Also, a certain way of curling the hair, so called from its resemblance to the lyre (cithara). *Ovid.* Hanc placet ornari testudine Cyleneæ.

TESTŪLĀ (dimin. of testa), æ, f. a potsherd. *Colum.* — Hence, the potsherd with which the Athenians voted when they wished to banish from their city a powerful or dangerous citizen. *Nep.*

TESTŪM, i, n. See Testu.

TESTŪS, us, m. See Testu.

TETĀ, æ, f. h. e. palumbes. *Serv.* ad 3 *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 58.

TETĀNICŪS, a, um. See Tetanus. 2 **TETĀNŌTHIRŪM** (τετάνοθρον), i, n. a 2 medicament which removes wrinkles and distends the skin. *Plin.*

TETĀNŌS (τέτανος), i, m. a stiffness or 2 rigidity in the members of the body, especially in the neck, a cramp of the nerves and muscles of the neck, which holds it straight and immovable. *Plin.* Vinum non est dandum in duritia præcordiorum, neque in opisthotono, tetano. *Id.* Prodest atrophis, opisthotonis, tetanis. — ¶ Hence, Tetanicus, a, um, adj. affected with the tetanus. *Plin.*

TETĀRTEMŌRIA (τεταρτημορία), æ, f. a

fourth part, quarter, fourth; hence, in music, the same as *brevis toni distantia quartam ejus partem recipiens*. Martini. Capell.

TETARTEMÖRIÖN (τεταρτημόριον), ii, 2 n. a quarter, fourth part, fourth, especially, a fourth part of the zodiac, n. e. three signs of the zodiac. Plin.

TETĒ, for Te. Terent. See Tu.

TETER, and **TĒTER** (unc.), tra, trum, adj. foul, offensive, noisome, nasty, ugly, shocking, hideous, grisly, hateful, horrid, μισρός. Lucrēt. Aliis aliud tetrius esset maribus, auribus, atque oculis, orisque saporis. Id. Aut fœda specie tetri turpesque videntur. Cæs. Angustiis loci, odore tetro, et multitudine cadaverum, fœtid. Solust. Loca tetra, inculta, fœda, atque formidolosa. Cic. Tetra tenebræ, et caligo. Lucrēt. Tetra nimborum nocte coorta. Cic. bellua. Lucrēt. Nobis cœnum teterrima cum sit spurcities, eadem subus hæc jucunda videtur. Id. Tetra absinthia. Id. cadavera. Id. ulcera. Id. Tartara. Propert. venena. Virg. Lavit improba teter ora eruer. Horat. Spiritus teter, saniesque manat ore trilingui. Lucan. Pallida tetrivis vœra tincta notis. Cic. Tetrum spectaculum. Id. pestis. Sueton. Vultus natura horridus ac teter. Juvenal. Deformis et teter vultus, ghastly. Id. Mulier teterrima vultu. Accius ap. Non. Vestitus teter, squalid. Cal. ad Cic. Teterrima hiems, most cruel or severe. Petron. Teterrima vox, most harsh or unpleasant. — ¶ Figur. bad, evil, direful, flagitious, hateful, abominable, shameful, heinous, base, disgraceful, noxious, baleful. Cic. Homo teter et fœvus. Id. Quis tætrior hostis huic civitati? Id. Quamquam sis omni diritate atque immanitate teterrimus. Id. Teterrimum esse in aliquem, conducting himself most shamefully. Id. Nullum vitium tætrius, quam avaritia, blacker. Horat. Tetra libido. Catull. Tætrum deponere morbum, h. e. anorem. Liv. Tetra prodigia. Accius ap. Cic. Tetri cruciatus. Cic. Tætrum facinus admittere. Id. Eitres sententiæ tætrissime defuerunt, h. e. infensæ hominum odio habentium. Id. Tetra atque impura legatio, h. e. pernicioiosa iis, ad quos accessit. Id. Teterimum bellum. — ¶ Tætrum, adverbially. Prudent.

TETHALASSÖMENÖN (τεθαλασσομένος οἶνος), sc. vinum, wine mixed with seawater. Plin.

TETHĒA, æ, f. a kind of muscle; or fungus. Plin. — Also, plur. Tethēa (τῆθῆα), ðrum, n. Plin. 32. Ed. Hard.

TETHYS (Τηθύς), ðos, f. Tethys, a sea-goddess, the wife of Oceanus, and mother of rivers and nymphs. Virg. — Also, by the poets, put for the sea. — ¶ Tethys and Thetis are often incorrectly interchanged in common Edd.

TETINI,
TETINERIM, } See Tenco.
TETYNISSE.

TETRACHÖRDÖN (τετραχόρδον), i, n. 2 and **TETRACHÖRDÖS** (τετραχόρδος), i, m. and f. having four strings or notes. Vitruv. Machina tetrachordos, having four different sounds (of the water-organ). — Tetrachordon (absol.), a tetrachord; with the ancients there were tetrachords, or systems of four strings or notes. Vitruv. and Martini. Capell. — Varr. ap. Non. Tetrachordon anni, the four seasons. (Al. leg. tetrachordium.)

TETRACÖLÖN (τετρακόλων), i, n. any 2 thing consisting of four members, as, a period of four members. Senec.

TETRAIDIUM, or **TETRAIDĒUM** (τετράδιον, or τετραιδεῖον), ii, n. the number four. Colum.

TETRADÖRÖS (τετράδωρος), on, of four 3 pulvis or handbreadths. Vitruv.

TETRADRACHMUM (τετράδραχμον), i, 2 n. a Greek coin worth four drachme, or denarii, a tetradrachm. Cass. in Cic. Ep.

TETRAGNATHYÖS (τετραγναθος), having four jaw-bones, ii, m. a kind of phalangium, or venomous spider. Plin.

TETRAGONUM (τετράγωνον), i, n. a 3 tetragonal or quadrated aspect, aspectus quadrangularis alicujus astri, apud astrologos. Auson. (who shortens the penult.

TETRALIX (τετραλίξ), icis, f. same as *Erica*, heath. Plin.

TETRAMETER, or **-ETRÖS** (τετράμετρος), a, um, adj. tetrameter, consisting of four metrical feet.

TETRANS (τετράς), antis, m. the quarter 2 or fourth part of any thing. Vitruv.

Tetrantes columnarum, h. e. quarta pars crassitudinis summi scapi columnarum. — Hence, the quarter or fourth part of a circle, a quadrant. Vitruv. — Also, a mathematical instrument, called a quadrant. Vitruv. — In measuring land, Tetrans is the place where two lines meet. Hygin. Also, what is placed at the point of meeting. Frontin. — ¶ Tetrantorum, for tetrastrum. Vitruv.

TETRAÖN (τετράων), ðnis, m. heathcock, moorfowl. Plin. and Sæton. — ¶ Nemes. calls it, also, tetricum, or tetracem, and taracem.

TETRAPHARMACUM (τετραφάρμακον), 3 i, n. u plaster consisting of four ingredients. Cels. (but in Greek characters). — ¶ Also, a course of four dishes, or dish of four meats. Spartian.

TETRAPHÖRÖS, on, adj. Vitruv. phar 3 langarii, porters, four of whom carry a burden together.

TETRAPLÄSÖS (τετραπλάσιος), a, um, 3 adj. quadruple. Martini. Capell.

TETRAPLÖ (τετραπλούς), as, a. 1. to 3 quadruplicate. Martini. Capell.

TETRAPTÖTA (τετραπτώτα), ðrum, n. 3 words used in only four cases.

TETRAPÖS (τετράπους, h. e. four-footed), 3 ðdis, the name with which the eighth book of Apicius, which treats of the preparation of four-footed beasts, is inscribed.

TETRÄRCHA, or **-ES** (τετράρχης), æ, m. a tetrarch, one of four princes, who govern each the fourth part of a country; hence, a small prince, who (though he may have royal dignity and power) is not allowed the name of rex. Cic.

TETRÄRCHIA (τετραρχία), æ, f. a tetrarchy, the territory of a tetrarch. Cic.

TETRÄS (τετράς), ðdis, f. a four. 3 Tertull.

TETRÄSÖMÖS (τετρασμός), a, um, adj. 3 having four marks or divisions of time. Mart. Cap.

TETRÄSTICHÖS (τετραστιχος), a, um, 2 adj. having four rows or verses. Trebel. Poll. porticus, with four rows of columns.

TETRÄSTYLÖS (τετραστυλος), ðn, adj. having four columns. Vitruv. frons loci. Hence, subst. Tetrastylon, a place with four columns, tetrastyle. Capitolin.

TETRĒ, or **TĒTRĒ** (teter, or tæter), adv. foully, disgustingly, hideously, shockingly, disgracefully. Cic. Multa facere impure atque tætre. Id. Quod senatus severe de religione decerneret, impurissime tætrissimeque violasti. Claudian. Qua non tetrius ulla fœcata genas.

TETRICITAS (tetricus), ätis, f. seriousness of look, serious, grave expression. Auct. Paneg. ad Pison.

TETRICÖS (possibly from teter, if the variance in quantity would allow), a, um, adj. grim, morose, sour, stern, strict, severe, rigid, unkindly, ungenial, σκυθρωπός. Ovid. Vidi tetricæ data verba puellæ. Liv. Disciplina tetrica ac tristis Sabinorum. Ovid. domitor Chinnææ, h. e. Bellerophon; not amorous, chaste. Senec. Nimis horridi animi et tetrici esse. Martini. Udorim tetricus censor et asper erat. Id. dem, h. e. Parece. Id. lites, h. e. serious, grave, affording no room for jest. Id. voces. Id. febres. Id. tubæ, h. e. bellicæ. — ¶ Sil. Tetrica rupes; and, Virg. Tetrica (absol.), a mountain in the Sabine territory.

TETRINNIÖ, is, n. 4. to quack or cry, ex 3 pressing the cry of the duck. Auct. carn. de Philom.

TETRITÖDÖ, or **TĒTRITÖDÖ** (teter), 3 inis, f. hideousness. Acc. ap. Non.

TETRÖ (Id.), or **TĒTRÖ**, as, a. 1. to make hateful, befoul, ἀμάρβω. Pacuv. ap. Non.

TETRIGÖMĒTRA (τεττιγομήτρα), æ, f. the integument or larva of the cicadæ. Plin.

TETRIGÖNYÄ (τεττιγονία), æ, f. a smaller kind of cicada. Plin.

TETÖLI, for Tuli. See Fero.

TEUCER. See Teucrus.

TEUCHITES (σχοῖνος τευχίτης), æ, m. a kind of fragrant rash. Plin.

TEUCRI, ðrum. See Teucrus. 3

TEUCRIA, æ, f. (See Teucrus.) —

3 ¶ Also, an herb, same as Teucrion. Plin.

TEUCRIÖN (τεύκριον), ii, n. germander, a plant (Teucrium chamaedrys, L.). Plin. 24, c. 15, sect. 80. — Also, Teucrium flavum, L. Plin. 25, c. 5, sect. 20

TEUCRIS (Τευκρίς), idis, f. a Trojan woman. Sabin. Ep. 1, 81. — ¶ Cic. Teucris illa lentum sane negotium (a name used by Cicero to denote a rich female capitalist, from whom he hoped to obtain money).

TEUCRİÖS (Τεύκριος), a, um, adj. Teucrian, Trojan. Sil. mania. — Hence, Teueria, Troy, or the Trojan country. Virg.

TEUCRÖS, and **TEUCER** (Τεύκρος), eri, 3 m. a king of Troy. Virg. — Hence, Teucrus or Teucer, cra, crum, adj. Teucrian, Trojan. Catull. and Ovid. So, Teuceri, the Trojans. Virg.; also, the Romans. Sil. — ¶ Also, Teucer, the son of king Telamon of Salamis, and brother of Ajax, with whom he went to the siege of Troy. Upon his return, his father would not receive him, because he had neglected to revenge the wrong done by Ulysses to Ajax, in getting for himself the arms of Achilles; whereupon Teucer sailed to Cyprus, and founded a new Salamis there. Horat. — Also, the name of a tragedy of Pacuvius. Cic.

TEUM, or **TEÜS**, a town. See Teos.

TEUTÄTES, æ, m. a god of the Gauls, to whom human victims were sacrificed. Lucan.

TEUTHALIS (τευθαλις), idis, f. an herb, otherwise called polygonos. Plin.

TEUTHRANIA, } See Teuthras.

TEUTHRANTEÜS, }

TEUTHRÄS (Τεύθρας), antis, m. a river or lake in Campania. Propert. 1, 11 (12), 11. (which reading was restored by Scaliger, for almost all the Codd. have Teutantis. This river is mentioned nowhere else. Sil. Ital. xi. 290. calls one Teuthras, Cumes incolæ). — ¶ Also, a king in Mysia. — Hence, Teuthrania, æ, f. a region of Mysia. Plin. — Also, Teuthrantēs, a, um, adj. Teuthrantean, Mysian. Ovid. Caius. — Also, Teuthrantius, a, um, adj. Teuthrantian. Ovid. turba, fifty sisters, daughters of Thespius (and hence called Thespiades), a son of Teuthras. Id. regna.

TEUTÖNI, ðrum, m. Cic. and Cæs. or **TEUTÖNES**, um, m. Vellei. a people towards the north of Germany, near the Cimbræ, who, in conjunction with the Cimbræ, once attacked and greatly endangered the Roman empire, but were at length defeated by C. Marius. — ¶ Hence, Teutōnicus, a, um, adj. Teutonic. Propert. opes. Lucan. triumphus, h. e. de Teutōnis. Senec. Teutōnici, for Teutōni. — Also, perhaps, German, in general. Martini. capilli.

TEXÖ (unc.), is, xui, xtum, a. 3. to weave, ὑφαίνειν. Terent. telam. Tibull. vestes. So, Cic. Araneolæ quasi rete textunt. Catull. Tenuem textens aranea telam. Without ucc. Plin. Idem (aranei) textunt. Hence, figur. Cic. Ea tela textitur. Ovid. Amor patriæ, quod uia texuerant scripta, retexit opus, h. e. makes that of no effect which your writings had worked in me; undoes, does away all the consolation your writings had brought me. — ¶ Also, used of things which, though not woven, are constructed in a somewhat similar way, to plait, braid, twine, knit; and, generally, to frame, construct, fabricate, build, form, make. Virg. Nunc facilis rubra textatur fiscina virga. Id. feretrum virgis. Id. scem. Propert. rosas, h. e. corollas facere. Virg. Lentæ textunt umbracula vites. Plin. navigia ex papyro. Id. quales, crates. Martini. tecta calanis paludis. Cic. Paulus in medio foro basilicam jam pæne textuit. Virg. naves robore. Cic. Epistolæ quotidianis verbis texere solemus, to construct, compose, write. — ¶ See, also, Textus, a, um, and Tex- tum, i.

TEXTYLIS (texo), e, adj. that is woven, ὑφαντός. Cic. stragulum. Virg. dona

drapery, clothes. *Lucr.* plecturæ. *Cic.* (e Sophocle) Ipse illigatus peste interiori textili, h. e. *poisoned garment.* — Hence, *subst.* Textile, se. opus, *something woven, a stuff, cloth, linen, ύφος, ύφασμα.* *Cic.* Textile ne operosius, quam mulieris opus menstruum. *Liv.* Navis ornata spoliis non insignium tantum armorum, sed etiam regiorum textilium. — ¶ Also, *intertwined, interlaced, interwoven, plaited, braided.* *Mar. tial.* sarta, h. e. *chaplets or festoons of roses.* *Id.* nimbra, *forced by branches interlaced, &c.* — Hence, *subst.* Textile, *something plaited, braided, &c.*; *a mat or the like.*

TEXTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *a weaver, ύφάν-3ης.* *Plaut.* and *Horat.*

TEXTORIUS (textor), a, um, adj. *of or 2 pertaining to a weaver or weaving, such as weavers use, ύφαντικός.* *Colan.* Alvearia opere textorio salicibus connectuntur.

TEXTRICULA (dimin. from *textrix*), æ, 3 f. *weaving, she that weaves, speaking diminishingly.* *Arnob.* puellæ.

TEXTRINUS (for *textorinus*, from *textor*), a, um, adj. *pertaining to weaving, ύφαντικός.* *Jal.* Firmic. Minerva *textrix* artis magistra. — Absol. *Textrinum*, the art of weaving, *weaving* (as an art or trade). *Sueton.* *Textrinum* didicit. — Hence, *Textrina*, æ, f. *a weaver's shop or factory.* *Vitruv.* So, also, *Cic.* *Textrinum.* — ¶ Also, *pertaining to constructing, framing, &c.*; hence, *Textrinum*, *a ship-yard, dock-yard, ναπηγίον.* *Enn.* ap. *Sero.*

TEXTRIX (textor), icis, f. *weaving, a female weaver, ύφάντρια.* *Mar. tial.* Sequanice pinguem *textricis* alumnæ. *Apul.* *Textrices* anus, h. e. *Parceæ.*

TEXTUM (textus, a, um), i, n. *something woven, a web, fabrie, stuff, cloth, garment, &c.* *Ovid.* *Texta* illita veneno. *Id.* *Rude textum.* — ¶ Hence, *figur.* all that is, as it were, *woven or knit together, a texture, knit-work.* *Ovid.* *Pinea texta carinæ.* *Mar. tial.* *Texta* rosis facta, h. e. *choplets or garlands of roses.* *Id.* *Vimineum textum*, basket. — Also, the texture, construction, of a thing. *Virg.* *Clipei non enarrabile textum.* — Of writing. *Quintil.* *Dicendi textum tenue*, style, manner of writing. — ¶ *Textum*, for *testum.* *Cato.*

TEXTURA (texo), æ, f. the act of weaving, 3 or the thing woven, web, texture, ύφανσις, ύφασμα, συμπλοκή. *Plaut.* and *Propert.* — ¶ Also, construction, texture. *Lucret.* (of the soul).

TEXTUS (Id.), us, m. *a weaving; web; 2 also, other similar construction, texture.* *Lucret.* and *Plin.* — ¶ *Figur.* construction, texture, tissue, train, series, narration, connected order, of words, for instance. *Manil.* *Quarum ratio venit suo per carmina textu.* *Apul.* *Omniem calumniarum textum retexo.* *Ammian.* *Rem brevi textu percurram, briefly.* *Id.* *Textus gestorum, series, narration, order.*

TEXTUS, a, um, partic. from *texo.* — ¶ Adj. *woven, ύφαντός.* *Cic.* *tugementa.* — ¶ Also, as it were, *woven or knit together, plaited, braided, interwoven, intertwined, &c.* *Horat.* *Claudere textis cratibus lartum pennis.* *Liv.* *Arundine textis storeæque tectis hibernaculis habitare.* *Senec.* *Colla adamante texto vincit, h. e. catena solida et infragili.* — ¶ *Textum*, i, n. See *Textum.*

THAIS, Idis, f. *a famous Athenian courtesan of great beauty.* *Cic.*

THALA, æ, f. *a town of Numidia.* *Sallust.* *THALAMEGUS* (θαλαμηγός), i, f. *navis, 2 a large pleasure-boat, with apartments, yacht.* *Sueton.*

THALAMOS (θάλαμος), i, m. *a bed-chamber, sleeping apartment.* *Vitruv.* and *Ovid.* — Hence, generally, *sitting-room, sleeping-room.* *Ovid.* *Met.* 2, 738. — Or, *dwelling, habitation, abode, lodging.* *Virg.* *Ferrei Eumenidum thalami.* *Plin.* *Delubra ei (h. e. Apis) gemina, que vocant thalamos.* — Also, of the cells of bees. *Virg.* *Geor.* 4, 189. — ¶ Also, *a bed to sleep in, or a bed.* *Propert.* — Hence, *marriage-bed.* *Propert.* and *Virg.* — Also, *marriage.* *Virg.* *Vita expers thalami, h. e. single, unmarried.* *Ovid.* *Parare thalamos.* *Senec.*

Thalamis nondum jugatæ virgines. *Id.* *Tradere virginem thalamis.* *Ovid.* *Tenasset Peleus thalamos quoque forsitan illos, h. e. illam petisset uxorem.* *Virg.* *Thalamos ne desere pactos, h. e. the bride promised to you.* *Lucan.* *Thalamos querit, h. e. wife.* *Stat.* *Thalamus coactus, a forced marriage.*

THALASSA (θάλασσα), æ, f. the sea; the ninth book of *Apicius*, which treats of sea-fish, &c. is inscribed with this name.

THALASSEGLÆ, es, f. *a plant, same as potamantis.* *Plin.*

THALASSICUS (θαλασσικός), a, um, 3 adj. *pertaining to the sea, nautical, of sailors.* *Plaut.* *Palliolum habes ferrugineum, nam is colos thalassici st, h. e. color, such as sailors have.* *Id.* *ornatus, sailor's habit.*

THALASSINUS (θαλασσινός), a, um, 3 adj. *sea-colored, sea-green.* *Lucret.* *vestis.*

THALASSIUS, } See *Talassio.*
THALASSIUS, &c. }

THALASSION PHYCOS (θαλάσσιον φύκος), h. e. *fucus marinus, a vegetable growing upon the rocks of the Mediterranean sea, with which a purple-red dye was made.* *Plin.* (*Lichen rocella, L. orechil- la.*)

THALASSITES (θαλασίτης) vinum, sea-wine, h. e. *which has been let down in the vessel into the sea, to give it an older taste.* *Plin.*

THALASSOMELI (θαλασσομελι), n. *salt water mixed with honey (for a drink).* *Plin.*

THALEA, æ, f. same as *Thalia.* *Fest.*

THALES, is and etis, m. Θάλης, philosopher of Miletus, one of the seven wise men, and founder of the Ionic sect. *Cic.* and *Val. Maz.* — Hence, *Thaleticus*, a, um, adj. *Sidon.*

THALIA, æ, f. the muse of comic poetry, Θάλεια. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, one of the Graces. *Senec.* — ¶ Also, a sea-nymph. *Virg.*

THALIARCHUS, i, m. is either the name of a friend, or (from θαλιάρχος) the president of a feast. *Horat.* *Od.* 1, 9, 8.

THALIETRUM (θαλίητρον), i, n. *an herb.* *Plin.* 27, c. 13, sect. 112 (where *Ed.* *Hard.* has *thalitrum*).

THALIOS (θαλλός), i, m. the green stalk of a plant, of an onion, for instance. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, a green branch. *Virg.* *Cir.* 376. *Amycleo spargens altaria thallo,* (perhaps) *myrtle-branch.*

THAMYRAS, æ, m. a Thracian poet who contended with the Muses in singing, and being vanquished, was deprived of his life, and of sight. *Ovid.* — Called, also, *Thamyris.* *Stat.* (in the *nonin.*; the *genit.* would be in *Idis*).

THANNUM, or THAMNUM (θάμνος), i, n. *a shrub.* *Colum.*

THAPSIA (θαψία), æ, f. *a shrub resembling the shrub ferula (Thapsia Asclepium, L.).* *Plin.* — Called, also, *Thapsos*, f. *Lucan.*

THAPSUS, or THAPSOS, i, f. *a peninsula and town in Sicily.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, *a town in Africa Propria.* *Auct. B. Afric.* — Hence, *Thapsitani*, the inhabitants of the same. *Auct. B. Afric.* — ¶ Also, the name of a shrub. See *Thapsia.*

THASIUS, a, um. See *Thasus.*

THASOS, or -OS, i, f. Θάσος, an island in the *Egean sea, near Thrace, abounding in marble, and well known for its wine and nuts.* *Plin.* — Hence, *Thasius*, a, um, adj. *Thasian.* *Virg.* — ¶ Written, also, *Thassus*, &c.

THAUMANTEUS, }

THAUMANTIAS, } See *Thaumas.* 3

THAUMANTIS, }

THAUMAS, antis, m. Θαῦμας, father of *Iris.* *Cic.* — ¶ Hence, *Thaumantēus*, a, um, adj. *Thaumantian.* *Ovid.* *virgo, h. e. Iris, or the rainbow.* — ¶ Also, *Thaumantias*, ādis, f. daughter of *Thaumas*, h. e. *Iris, or the rainbow.* *Ovid.* *Thaumantias Iris.* *Virg.* *Thaumantias.* — ¶ Also, *Thaumantis*, Idis or Idos, f. same as *Thaumantias.* *Ovid.* *Thaumantidos.* *Claudian.* *Thaumantida.*

THEAMEDES, is, *a stone found in Ethiopia, which repels iron.* *Plin.* (Some think it is the *tonrimaline*; *Beckmann*, however, does not agree with them.)

THEANGELIS (θεός & ἄγγελος), Idis, f. *an herb.* *Plin.*

THEANUM, } See *Teaunum.*
THEANENSIS, }

THEATE, } See *Teate.*
THEATINI, }

THEATES, nm, m. See *Teates.*

THEATRALIS (theatrum), e, adj. *of or pertaining to a theatre, theatrical, σεατρικός.* *Cic.* *concessus.* *Tacit.* *lascivia.* *Sidon.* *sermone*, h. e. *obsceni.* *Plin.* *lex, h. e. de ordine sedendi in theatro.* *Sueton.* *pœna, h. e. imposed by the Roscian law upon those who, not being of the equestrian order, should encroach upon the seats appropriated to that order.*

THEATRICUS (σεατρικός), a, um, adj. 3 same as *Theatralis.* *Augustin.*

THEATRUM (θέατρον), i, n. *a place where spectacles are seen; but especially, where dramatic spectacles are exhibited, play-house, theatre.* *Cic.* &c. So, *Ovid.* *Terna theatra, h. e. Pompeii, Marcelli, et Statilii Tauri.* — The first theatres were of wood, and only temporary; the earliest stone theatre was erected by *Pompey.* The theatre was of a semicircular form, as were also the benches occupied by the spectators, except those in the orchestra, where the senators sat. The higher ranks enjoyed at first no legal distinctions in the theatre; but at length a law was passed, assigning separate places to the senators, and afterwards the Roscian law, extending a similar favor to the knights. Among the Greeks, public assemblies were also held in the theatre. *Cic.* *Flacc.* 7. *Nep.* *Timol.* 4. — ¶ Also, *a place where public games are held, place of exhibition.* *Virg.* *Jen.* 5, 283. — ¶ By metonymy, theatre, for the spectators therein. *Cic.* In his si paulum modo offensum est, longius, theatra tota reclamant. — Hence, generally, *spectators, hearers, or assembly.* *Horat.* *Spissis theatris scripta recitare, assembly, hearers.* *Cic.* *Senatusconsultum frequentissimo theatro (populi) comprobatum.* *Quintil.* *Tunc est commovendum theatrum, h. e. assembly of judges.* *Id.* *Optimus quisque preceptor majore se theatro dignum putat, h. e. auditory, audience.* Hence, *Cic.* *Nullum theatrum virtuti conscientia majus est, for pauegyrist, applauder* (drawn from the custom of clapping the hands in the theatre in token of approbation). — ¶ Also, theatre, h. e. ample space and opportunity for the display of one's powers, stage. *Cic.* *Forum theatrum illius ingenii.* *Id.* *Theatrum magnum habet ista provincia.* *Id.* *Familiaritas magno theatro spectata, h. e. by public proofs, or publicly.* *Id.* In aliquo orbis terræ theatro versari.

THEBÆ, ārum, f. and sometimes THEBÆ, es, f. Θῆβαι, and Θήβη, a name common to several cities, in Thessaly, Mysia, &c., of which two are especially remarkable, *Thebes in Egypt, having a hundred gates; and Thebes, the chief city of Bœotia in Greece, the home of Epaminondas, Pelopidas, Pindar, &c.; it had seven gates.* *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, *Thebæus*, a, um, adj. *Theban, belonging to Thebes in Egypt; Thebæi, the (Egyptian) Thebans.* *Spartian.* — ¶ *Thebātus*, a, um, adj. *in or from Egyptian Thebes, Theban.* *Plin.* *palmæ.* Hence, *Stat.* *Thebæicæ (sc. palmulæ), dates from Thebes.* — ¶ *Thebāis*, Idis or Idos, f. *belonging to Thebes in Egypt.* Hence, *Thebais*, sc. regio, a region of Egypt, indeed the upper part of Egypt, of which Thebes was the capital. *Plin.* — Also, *belonging to Thebes in Bœotia, Theban.* *Stat.* *Chelys una Thebais cedat tibi, h. e. Amphion.* *Ovid.* *Met.* 6, 163. *Thebades, Theban women.* *Stat.* and *Juvenal.* *Thebais*, sc. *musa, the Thebaid, a poem by Statius, which has for its subject a war between the Argives and Thebans.* — Also, *belonging to Thebe in Mysia.* *Ovid.* *Thebais est Andromache, h. e. from this Thebe.* — ¶ *Thebānus*, a, um, adj. *belonging to Thebes in Bœotia, Theban.* *Horat.* *Thebanæ Semeles puer, h. e. Bacchus.* *Id.* *Modos aptare Thebanos, h. e. Pindaricos (for Pindar was a Theban).* *Ovid.* *dea, h. e. Ino or Leucothea, Matuta.* *Id.* *mater, h. e.*

Agare. Stat. mater, h. e. Niobe. *Il.* soror, h. e. Antigone, sister of Polyneices and Eteocles. Propert. duces; and, Lucan. fratres; and, Petron. par, h. e. Eteocles and Polyneices. Lucan. rogi, h. e. on which these brothers were burned. Ovid. semina, h. e. the serpent's teeth, sown by Cadmus. Martial. anigma, such as that of the Sphinx, which Œdipus solved. Propert. deus, h. e. Hercules. Absol. Thebanus, a Theban. Nep. And Thebani, the inhabitants of Thebes, Thebans. *Id.* — Also, belonging to Thebe in Mysia; thus Andromache is called Thebana in Ovid. *Trist.* 4, 3, 29.

THEBÆOS, 3

THEBAÏCOS, } See Thebæ.

THEBAÏS, 2

THEBANUS, }

THEBÆ, es, f. same as Thebæ, which see. 2 — ¶ Also, a nymph. Ovid. — ¶ Also, wife of Alexander of Phœræ. *Cic.*

THECÆ (θήκη), æ, f. an envelope, covering, case, sheath, box, &c. Varr. Proinde ut graui theca sit gluma. *Cic.* Effertissime thecis vasa. *Id.* Theca nummaria. Sueton. calamaria, pen-case.

THECATOS (theca), a, um, adj. h. e. theca inclusus. *Sidon.*

THELXIOPÆ, es, f. one of the first (h. e. earlier than the nine) four Muses. *Cic.* N. D. 3, 21. (*Al.* Thelxinoe.)

THELYGONON, or -OS (θηλυγόνος, -ον, h. e. begetting female children), i, a name of the plant phyllum. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, of a species of satyrion. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, of a species of the plant cratægones. *Plin.*

THELYPHIONON (θηλύφονον, h. e. killing females), i, n. same as aconitum. *Plin.*

THELYPTERIS (θηλύπερις), is, f. female fern. *Plin.*

THEMÆ (Θεμα), ātis, n. an argument, theme, subject, or proposition, which is discussed. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, the sign, constellation, position of the heavens, under which a man is born, horoscope, nativity. *Sueton.*

THEMIS, idis, f. Θέμις, the goddess of right and justice; also, of prophecy. She had the oldest oracle in Boetia, which was consulted by Deucalion. *Ovid.*

THEMISCYRÆ, æ, f. a plain (or succession of fields), and also town of Cappadocia, on the Thermodon. — ¶ Hence, Themiscyrium, ii, n. this town. *Mela.* — ¶ Also, Themiscyrius, or Themiscyrius, a, um, adj. belonging to Themiscyria. *Anian.* luci. — ¶ Also, Themiscyrenus, a, um, adj. same as Themiscyrius. *Plin.*

THEMISTÆ, æ, f. a female Epicurean philosopher from Lampsacus. *Cic.*

THEMISTOCLES, is, m. Θεμιστοκλῆς, a famous Athenian general. See his life in *Nepos*. — Hence, Themistocleus, a, um, adj. Themistoclean. *Cic.*

THENSÆ. See Tensa.

THEODAMAS, or THIODAMAS, antis, m. Θεοδάμας, king of the Dryopes, and father of Hylas. — Hence, Theodamantis (or Thiod.), a, um, adj. Propert.

THEODORICUS, i, m. king of the Ostragaths. *Sidon.* — Hence, Theodoriciānus, a, um, adj. *Sidon.*

THEODORUS, i, m. a rhetorician; hence, Theodorēi, his disciples and followers. *Quintil.*

THEODOSIUS, ii, m. Θεοδοσιος, first and second, the name of Roman emperors. — Hence, Theodosianus, a, um, adj. Theodosian. *Cod. Just. lex.* The *Codex Theodosianus* was promulgated by Theodosius II.

THEOGNIS, idis, m. a very ancient Greek poet; hence, Lucil. ap. *Gell.* Etiam priusquam Theognis nasceretur (of a very ancient time).

THEOGONIA (θεογονία), æ, f. the Origin and Descent of the Gods; the name of a poem by Hesiod, the Theogony. *Cic.*

THEOLOGIA (θεολογία), æ, f. theology, the doctrine of God or the gods, to which also mythology belongs. Varr. ap. *Augustin.*

THEOLOGICUS (θεολογικός), a, um, adj. 3 theological. *Ammian.*

THEOLOGUS (θεολόγος), i, m. a theologian, theologist, h. e. one who treats of God or the gods, their origin and genealogy. *Cic.*

THEOMBROTIUS (Θεομβρότιος), ii, f. an herb. *Plin.*

THEON, onis, m. a certain railing poet, or slanderous raan. — Hence, Theoninus, a, um, adj. Theonic. *Horat. dens.*

THEON OCHHEMÆ (Θεὸν ὀχνημα), a mountain in Mauritania. *Plin.*

THEOPHANES, is, m. an historian, friend of Pompey. *Cic.*

THEOPHRASTUS, i, m. a Greek orator and philosopher, author of the Characters. *Cic.*

THEOPOMPUS, i, m. a Greek historian. *Nepos.* — Hence, Theopompus, and Theopompinus, a, um, adj. of Theopompus, Theopompian. *Cic.*

THEOREMÆ (θεώρημα), ātis, n. a proposition which is investigated and proved. *Gell.*

THEOREMATIUM (θεωρηματίον), ii, n. 3 dimin. from theoremæ. *Gell.*

THEORIA (θεωρία), æ, f. speculation, theory, contemplation, investigation. *Hieronyma.*

THEORICE (θεωρική, sc. τέχνη), es, f. 3 h. e. ars contemplativa. *Hieronym.*

THEOTOCOS (θεοτόκος), i, f. mother of 3 God, applied to the Virgin Mary. *Cod. Just.*

THERÆ, æ, f. an island in the Ægean sea, a colony from which founded Cyrene in Africa. *Plin.* — Also, Theræ. *Senec.*

— ¶ Hence, Theræus, a, um, adj. Thærean. *Tibull.*

THERAMNE, } See Therapne.

THERAMNÆUS, }

THERAPNE, es, f. and THERAPNÆ, ānim, f. Θεράπνη, Θεράπναι, a town of Laconia, birthplace of Helen. *Mela* and *Stat.* — ¶ Hence, Therapnæus, a, um, adj. belonging to Therapnæ, Therapnean; also, perhaps, Spartan. *Ovid. marita;* or, *Id.* Rure Therapnæo nata puella, h. e. Helen. *Id.* Sanguis, h. e. Hyacinthi, pueri Amyclæi. *Stat. fratres,* h. e. Castor and Pollux. *Martial. Amyclæ,* h. e. Spartan, or so called because lying near Therapnæ. — It also stands for Tarentine. *Stat.* — And also for Sabine (as the Sabines were or were supposed to be descended from the Spartans). *Sil.* — ¶ The second syllable is found short in *Sil.* — ¶ Theramne, Theramnæus, are also found.

THERIACUS (θηριακός), a, um, adj. good against the poison of animals, and especially the bite of serpents. *Plin.* A Greek form of the fem. namely, Theriacc, occurs. *Plin.* — Hence, subst. Theriaca, æ, and Theriace, es, f. preparation of a medicine against the bites of serpents and poison generally, antidotal preparation. *Plin.*

THERICLES, is, m. Θηρικλῆς, a famous 2 potter, contemporary with Aristophanes the poet. Upon the model of his vessels cups were afterwards made of other materials, as terebinth, glass, gold, silver. — Hence, Thericleus, a, um, adj. Thericlean. *Cic. Verr.* 4, 18. Pocula duo quædam, quæ Thericlea nominantur, Mentor's manu summo artificio facta.

THERIONARCA (θηριονάρκη), æ, f. an herb which benumbed serpents. *Plin.*

THERISTRUM (θήριστρον), i, n. a summer garment. *Terull.*

THERMÆ (θερμός, ἡ, ὄν, warm), ānim, f. warm baths, warm springs, θερμὰ ὕδατα. — Hence, several towns were called Thermæ, on account of their warm springs; for instance, one in Sicily. *Plin.* Hence, Thermitanus, an inhabitant of Thermæ (in Sicily), and Thermitani, the inhabitants of, &c. *Cic.* — ¶ There were also artificial structures, called Thermæ, in which the water was heated by furnaces. These were not merely buildings furnished with bathing-rooms, but were also splendid edifices, highly adorned and arranged for various diversions and recreations. *Plin.* and *Martial.*

THERMÆUS, a, um, same as Thermaicus. *Terull.*

THERMAÏCUS, a, um, adj. Θερμαϊκός, Thermaic. *Plin.* sinus, the gulf on which was situated Thessalonica, which city was more anciently called Therme, or Thernia; now, the gulf of Salonichi. *Plin.*

THERMANTICUS (θερμαντικός), a, um,

adj. having a warming power, warming good to warm. *Apul.*

THERMAPALIA ova (θερμαπαλά ὄα), h. e. 3 warm and soft eggs. *Theod. Prisc.*

THERMINUS (θερμίνος), a, um, adj. from lupines. *Plin. oleum.*

THERMITANUS, a, um, adj. See Thermæ.

THERMODON, ontis, m. Θερμιδών, a river of Pontus, now Terna, on the banks of which the Amazons dwell. *Virg.* — Also written Thermodon, incorrectly.

— ¶ Hence, Thermodontiācus, a, um, adj. *Ovid.*; Thermodontius, a, um, *Senec.* Thermodontian, Amazonian. — Also, Thermodontus, a, um, Propert. 3, 12, 16. (where, however, other Edd. have Thermodontiacus).

THERMOPOLIUM (θερμοπόλιον), ii, n. 3 a place where warm drinks were sold, a sort of coffee-house. *Plaut.*

THERMOPOTUS (θερμός & ποτό), as, āvi, 3 ānim, a. l. to wash with warm drink. *Plaut. gutturem.*

THERMOPYLÆ, ārum, f. Θερμοπύλαι, a narrow pass of mount Œta in Thessaly, on the Sinus Maliacus, affording a passage from Phthiotis to Phocis and Locris, famous for the valor and patriotism displayed by Leonidas and his men. *Cic., Nepos,* and *Liv.* It owed its name (derived from θερμός, warm, & πύλη, a gate) to its warm baths.

THERMOSPIDIUM (θερμοσπίδιον), ii, n. 3 hot or glowing ashes. *Apic.*

THERMOLÆ, ārum, f. dimin. from thermæ. *Martial.*

THERODAMAS, antis, m. Θηροδάμας, a Scythian king, who fed lions on human flesh, to make them more fierce, that he might be better prepared against any treacherous attempt. — Hence, Thero-damantēus, a, um, adj. *Ovid.* — ¶ Therodamas does not occur, but Thero-dam. *Ovid.*

THEROMEDON, ontis, m. a cruel prince. See Therodamus.

THERON (Θήρων), ontis, m. hunting, Hunter, the name of a dog. *Ovid.*

THERSITES, æ, m. Θερσίτης, was the most hideous of the Greeks who went to the siege of Troy. He enjoyed a like prominence in scurrility, and was killed by Achilles, whom he had provoked by his impudence. *Ovid.* — Hence, Thersites, for an abusive fellow, slanderer. *Senec.*

THESAURARIUS (thesaurus), a, um, 3 adj. of or pertaining to a treasure. *Plaut. fur,* treasure-thief, h. e. who steals the treasure or treasures.

THESAURENSIS (Id.), is, m. keeper of 3 the treasure, treasurer. *Cod. Just.*

THESAURIZO (θησαυρίζω), as, are, a. l. 3 to treasure up, heap up, lay up. *Augustin.* — ¶ Intrans. to collect a treasure or treasures. *Salvian.*

THESAURŌCHIRYSŌNICŌCHIRYSIDES, 3 m. a name coined by Plautus, *Capit.* 2, 2, 35.

THESAURUS (θησαυρός), i, m. a place where any thing (money, for instance) is laid up to be kept. *Plin.* Thesaurum effringere, strong box. — In particular, in the temples of the ancients, Thesauri, the apartments in which the consecrated gifts, the treasures and jewels of the temple were kept; treasures, treasure chapels. *Liv.* 29, 18. Thesaurus Proserpinæ spoliavit. *Id.* 31, 12. Litteræ recitatæ sunt, pecuniam ex Proserpinæ thesauris nocte clam sublatam. — Also, Thesaurus, a subterranean repository or treasury for the preservation of the public treasure. *Liv.* 39, 50. — Also, of other things, repository, store, magazine, &c. *Virg. Servata Mella thesaurus, h. e. cells. Plin.* Monedula condens semina in thesauros cavernarum. — *Figur. Cic.* Thesaurus rerum omnium, memoria, h. e. repository, treasury, magazine. *Id.* Quod lateat in thesauro tuis, h. e. in your desk. *Plin. Ep.* Mihi certe, quoties aliquid additum quero, ille thesaurus est, h. e. treasury, store-room, magazine.

— ¶ Also, the thing deposited and laid up, treasure, store. *Vitruv.* Thesauri sunt constituti. — And especially of money. *Plaut.* Thesaurum effodere. *Cic.* obruere aliquo loco. *Id.* invenire *Liv.* Thesaurus Gallici auri occultari a Patribus. *Pandect.* Locus thesauri. — Used, also, by jurists to denote an old

deposit of money or store of movables, of which no account can now be given, and which of course has no rightful owner. *Pandect. and Cod. Just.*—Figur. *heap, mass, great quantity.* *Plant.* *Thesaurum mihi appertavisti inali.*—*Thesaurum* (*neut. gen.*), for *thesaurus.* *Petron.*

THESEIS, }
THESEIOS, } See *Theseus*.
THESEUS, a, um. }

THESEUS, *ēi* and *ēos*, m. *Θησεύς*, king of Athens, son of *Ægeus* (or, according to the fabulous account, of *Neptune*), and friend of *Pirithous*. He slew the robbers *Periphetes*, *Procrustes*, *Sinis*, &c. and the Cretan *Minotaur*. He carried off from Crete, *Ariadne*, the daughter of *Minos*, who had helped him out of the labyrinth, and her sister *Phædra*, but perfidiously left the former upon the island of *Naxos*, and married *Phædra*. He was also father of *Hippolytus* by the Amazon *Hippolyte*. (See *Ovid. Met.* 7, 433, 899. *Stat. Theb.* 12, 576, sqq. *Catull.* 64, 52, sqq. *Ovid. Her. Ep.* 10.)—*Thence*, *Thesēis*, *idis*, f. *Thescan*; hence, sc. *Musa*, a poem of which *Theseus* was the hero, *Thesēid.* *Juvenal.*—*Also*, *Thesēius*, a, um, adj. *Thescan.* *Ovid. heros*, h. e. *Hippolytus*. *Stat. Træzen*, h. e. where the ancestors of *Thescus* reigned.—*Also*, *Thesēus*, a, um, adj. *Thescan*, of *Theseus*. *Ovid. crimen*, h. e. his desertion of *Ariadne*. *Tibull.* *Thescæ perjuræ linguæ*, h. e. of *Theseus* to *Ariadne*. *Ovid. fides*, h. e. like that of *Theseus* to *Pirithous*. *Id. laus*, h. e. for having slain the *Minotaur*.—*Also*, for *Athenian*, *Attic.* *Martial. Hymettus. Propert. via*, h. e. leading to Athens, or, also, named from *Theseus*.—*Also*, *Thesides*, *es*, m. a descendant of *Theseus*. *Ovid. Thesides*, h. e. *Hippolytus*, his son. *Hence, plur.* *Thesidæ*, the *Athenians*. *Virg.*

THESEON, or **THESIUM** (*Θήσιον*), ii, n. a certain bitter herb (*Thesium linophyllum*, L.) *Plin.*

THESIS (*ῥέσις*), is, f. a proposition or 2 question, especially when indefinite and general, not limited to particular persons, things or times. *Quintil.*—*Also*, the falling or abatement of the voice, opposed to *arsis*. *Martian. Cap.*

THESMOPHORIA (*Θεσμοφορία*), *ōrum*, n. a festival in honor of *Ceres* as lawgiver (*Θεσμοφόρος*). *Plin.*

THESPIACUS, a, um, adj. *Θεσπιακός*, belonging to *Thespie*, *Thespian*. *Valer. Flacc. mœnia*. *Stat. luci*, h. e. *nemus Heliconis prope Thespias*.

THESPIADES, *es*, m. *Θεσπιάδης*, from 3 *Thespie*, *Boeotian*; *Argus*, the builder of the ship *Argo*, is so called by *Val. Flacc.*—*Thence*, the inhabitants of *Croton* are called *Thespiadæ* by *Sil.* (who has *Thespiadum*, genit. for *Thespiadūrum*), because that city was founded by a son of one of the fifty daughters of *Thespius*.

THESPIÆ, *ārum*, f. *Θεσπιαί*, a town of *Boeotia*, near *Helicon*. *Cic.*

THESPIAS, *adis*, f. *Θεσπιάς*, belonging to *Thespie*, *Thespian*. Hence, *Ovid. Dæw Thespiades*; and, *Cic. Thespiades*, h. e. the *Muses* (so called because *Thespie* was near *Helicon*).—*Also*, a daughter of *Thespie*. *Senec. Thespiades*.

THESPIENSIS, *e*, adj. in or from *Thespie*, *Thespian*; *Thespienses*, the *Thespians*. *Cic.*

THESPIUS, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to 3 *Thespie*, *Thespian*. *Val. Flacc. mœnia*. Hence, *Thespi*, *ōrum*, the *Thespians*. *Arnob.*

THESPIUS, ii, m. son of *Tenthra*, king of *Mysia*, who had fifty daughters. *Arnob.*

THESPROTIA, *æ*, f. *Θεσπρωτία*, a maritime district of *Epirus*. *Plin.*—Called also by *Arnob.* *Terra Thesprotis*.—*Hence*, *Thesprotius*, a, um, adj. *Thesprotian*. *Liv.*; for which we find, also, *Thesprotus*, a, um; as *Liv. Thesproti*, the *Thesprotians*.

THESPROTUS, i, m. *Θεσπρωτός*, a king in the region of *Puteoli* (*Pozzuolo*); hence, *Propert.* *Thesproti regnum*, h. e. *Puteoli*.

THESSALIA, *æ*, f. *Θεσσαλία*, *Thessaly*, a country of Greece, bounded by *Macedonia*,

Epirus, *Doris*, *Locris*, and the *Ægean sea*. Among its mountains were *Olympus*, *Ossa*, *Pelion*, *Æta*, &c. It abounded in poisonous herbs, whence its reputation for sorcery. It is also famous for the decisive battle between *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, which was fought in the *Pharsalian fields*; and for the *Centauri*, who were the first horse-breakers. *Lucan.*—*Hence*, *Thessalicus*, a, um, adj. belonging to *Thessaly*, *Thessalian*. *Ovid. Thessalica juga*, h. e. mount *Pelion*. *Senec. aggeres*, h. e. *Pelion* and *Ossa*. *Ovid. axis*, h. e. the chariot by which *Achilles* dragged *Hector*. *Lucan. Sagittæ*, h. e. the sign *Sagittarius*. *Lucrct.* color, h. e. *purpureus*. *Val. Flacc. dux*, h. e. *Jason*. *Senec. dux*, h. e. *Acastus*, son of *Pelias*. *Id. dux*, h. e. *Achilles*. *Id. navalia*, h. e. *classis Achilles*. *Id. trabs*, h. e. the ship *Argo*. *Val. Flacc. reges*, h. e. *Argonautæ*.—*So*, also, with reference to poisons and incantations. *Ovid. venenum*. *Senec. Luna vexata Thessalicis minis*.—*And* with reference to the battle between *Cæsar* and *Pompey*. *Lucan. cædes*. *Id. flamma*, h. e. of the funeral piles of the slain.—*And* to the breeding and breaking of horses. *Lucan. Thessalicus sonipes*. *Val. Flacc. frenum*.—*It* seems also to be confounded with *Thracian*. *Thus, Lucan. Ilamius*.—*Also*, *Thessālis*, *idis*, f. *Thessalian*. *Ovid. ara*. *Propert. umbra*, h. e. of *Protesilaus*, husband of *Laodamia*.—*Hence*, sc. *femina*, a woman of *Thessaly*. *Ovid. Thessalidum pulcherrima*.—*And*, also, a sorceress, enchantress, female conjurer. *Lucan.*—*Also*, *Thessalius*, a, um, adj. *Thessalian*. *Ovid. humus*.—*Also*, *Thessālus*, a, um, adj. belonging to *Thessaly*, *Thessalian*. *Horat. Tempe. Propert. tela*, h. e. arma *Achillis*. *Horat. ignes*, h. e. in the camp of *Achilles*. *Stat. currus*, h. e. of *Achilles* dragging *Hector*. *Senec. naves*, h. e. *classis Achilles*. *Stat. pinus*, h. e. the ship *Argo*. *Val. Flacc. dux*, h. e. *Jason*. *Id. tentoria*, h. e. *Argonautarum*. *Ovid. An.* 2, 8, 12. *Thessalus*, h. e. *Achilles*. *Liv. Thessali*, the inhabitants of *Thessaly*, the *Thessalians*.—*Also*, in reference to horse-breaking. *Val. Flacc. fiena*, h. e. the best.—*And* in respect of poisonous herbs and sorcery. *Juvenal. philtrea*. *Lucan. Thessala*, a *Thessalian sorceress*. Hence, magical. *Horat. vox*. *Id. venena*.

THESSALICUS, }
THESSALIS, 3 } See *Thessalia*.
THESSALIS, 3 }

THESSALONICA, *æ*, and **THESSALONICE**, *es*, f. *Θεσσαλονίκη*, *Thessalonica*, now *Salonichi*, a city of *Macedonia*, on the *Sinus Thermaicus*. *Cic.*—Hence, *Thessalonicensis*, *im*, the *Thessalonians*. *Cic.*

THESSALUS, a, um. See *Thessalia*.

THESTIADES, *es*, and } 3 See *Thestius*.
THESTIAS, *adis*.

THESTIUS, ii, m. *Θέστιος*, the father of *Leda* and *Althæa*.—*Hence*, *Thestiadēs*, *es*, m. a descendant of the same. *Ovid. Thestiadæ*, h. e. *Plexippus* and *Toxeus*, sons of *Thestius* and brothers of *Althæa*. *Id. Respie Thestiadem*, h. e. *Meleager*, the son of *Althæa*.—*Also*, *Thestias*, *adis*, f. daughter of *Thestius*, for instance, *Althæa*. *Ovid.*

THESTOR, *ōris*, m. *Θέστωρ*, father of the soothsayer *Calchas*.—Hence, *Thestorides*, *es*, m. the son of *Thestor*, h. e. *Calchas*. *Ovid.*

THETA (*ῥητα*), n. the Greek letter corresponding to th, the initial of the word *θάνατος*, and accordingly the sign of condemnation. *Pers. nigrum*.

THETIS, *idis* or *idos*, f. *Θέτις*, a sea-nymph, daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, wife of *Peleus* and mother of *Achilles*. *Horat. Puer natus Thetide*, h. e. *Achilles*. *Senec. Thetidis socer*, h. e. *Æacus*.—Hence, poetically, for the sea. *Virg. Tentare Thetin ratibus*. *Stat. Lapilli Thetidis*, h. e. pearls. *Martial. Thetis palleat*, h. e. *vastum balneum instar maris*.

THEUMESUS, or **-OS**, i, m. a mountain in *Boeotia*, near *Thebes*.—Hence, *Theumesius*, a, um, adj. *Thaumesian*, *Theban*. *Stat. juvenis*, h. e. *Polynices*. *Id. leo*,

h. e. the lion's skin, which *Polynices* wore, to show that he was a *Theban* and descended out of *Heracles*. (Compare *Stat. Theb.* 1, 485.) *Id. amnis*, h. e. the *Ismeus*.

THEURGIA (*Θεουργία*), *æ*, f. a kind of magic, whereby gods and spirits are raised or called out, *theurgy*. *Augustin.*

THEURGICUS (*Θεουργικός*), a, um, adj. *longing to theurgy*, *theurgical*. *Augustin.*

THEURGUS (*Θεουργός*), i, m. a *theurgist*. *Augustin.*

THEUTONI, }
THEUTONES, &c. } See *Tentoni*.

THIA, *æ*, f. *Θία*, an island near *Crete*.—*Also*, the wife of *Hyperion*, and mother of the *Sun*. *Catull.* 65, 44. Other *Edd.* have *Phthia*.

THIASUS (*Θίασος*), also, **THYXUS**, i, 3 m. a dance in honor of *Bacchus*. *Virg.*—*Also*, the dancers. *Catull.*

THIATIS, a noun in use among the *Egyptians*. *Plin.*

THIELDONES, um, m. a kind of Spanish 2 horse, ambler. *Plin.*

THIODAMAS, }
THIODAMANTEUS. } See *Theodamas*.

THISBE, *es*, f. *Θίσβη*, a maiden beloved by *Pyramus*, who killed herself because he had killed himself. *Ovid.*—*Also*, a town of *Boeotia*, abounding in doves.—*Hence*, *Thisbæus*, or *Thisbæus*, a, um, adj. *Thisbean*. *Ovid.*

THLASIAS (*Θλασίας*), *æ*, m. whose testicles are crushed, broken, and who is in consequence unable to beget children.

THIBIÆ (*Θιβίαι*), *æ*, m. is nearly the same. Both *thibie* and *thlasia* stand together as species of *spadone*. *Pandect.*

THLASPI (*Θλάσπι*), is, n. aa herb. *Plin.*—*The* genit. *thlaspi* is used by *Cels.*

THLIBIAS, *es*, m. See *Thlasias*. 3

THOANTEUS, a, um, adj. *Θοάντειος*, *Thoantean*. *Val. Flacc. Diana Thoantea*, h. e. *Taurica*. *So*, *Ovid. dea*.

THOANTIAS, *adis*, f. *Θοαντία*, daughter of *Thoas*, h. e. *Hypsipyle*. *Ovid.*

THOANTIS, *idis*, f. *Θοαντίς*, same as 3 *Thoantias*. *Stat.*

THOAS, *antis*, m. *Θόας*, a king of *Chersonesus Taurica* (in *Crimea*), to whom *Iphigenia* was brought, and by him appointed to preside over the worship of *Diana Taurica*. *Orestes*, with the help of his sister, put him to death. *Ovid.*—*Also*, king of *Lemnos*, and father of *Hypsipyle*. When the other *Lemnians* women slew their husbands and parents, he was saved by *Hypsipyle*, and sent to *Chios*. *Ovid.*

THOES, um, m. plur. from *thos*. See *Thos*.

THOLUS (*Θόλος*), i, m. the centre of a 2 round roof, where the beams meet, for instance, of a temple; from this part of the temple the ancients suspended the gifts offered to the gods. *Virg.*—*Hence*, for temple. *Val. Flacc.*—*Also*, a round roof, dome, or, generally, a round building, rotunda, or a building having a tholus. *Varr.*, *Ovid.*, and *Virg.*

THOMIX, or **THOMEX**, *icis*, f. same as 2 *Tomir*. *Fest.* *E. Lucil.*

THORACATUS (*thorax*), a, um, adj. having 2 on a breastplate, corselet, *Θωρακοφόρος*. *Plin.*

THORAX (*Θώραξ*), *acis*, m. the thorax, breast, chest. *Cels. Thoracis dolores*.—*Also*, a defence for the breast, a breastplate, corselet, cuirass. *Liv. linteus*. *Martial. crudus*.—*Also*, a kind of vestment for the breast, breast-cloth, stomacher, doublet. *Juvenal.* and *Sueton.*

THORIUS, a, um, adj. *Thoria lex*, a law, of which *Sp. Thorius* was the author, that the possessors of public lands should pay no taxes to the public farmers. *Cic.*

THORUS, i, m. See *Torus*.

THOS (*Θώς*), *ōis*, m. a kind of wolf, probably the jackall. *Plin.*

THOT, the Egyptian name of the fifth *Mercurius*. *Cic. N. D.* 3, 22.

THOS (*Θώς*), i, m. *Swift*, the name of a dog. *Ovid.*

THRACA, *æ*, or **THRACE**, *es*, f. *Θράκη* *Thrace*. *Virg.* and *Ovid.*

THRACES, um, m. plur. See *Thraz*.

THRACIA, *æ*, f. *Thrace*, a country bounded by *Macedonia*, mount *Hæmus*, the *Ægean*, the *Hellepont*, the *Propontis*, and the *Bosphorus*. *Mela.*

THRACIUS, a, um, adj. in or from Thrace, Thracian. *Virg.* Orpheus. *Ovid.* arma. *Senec.* nefas, h. e. quale in Thracia factum est a Progne, Philomela, Tereo. *Id.* peller, h. e. Philomela. *Id.* greges, h. e. oves in Syron insulam translate saginæ causa. *Stat.* Supplex Thracius, h. e. Orpheus. *Gell.* Thracius, a Thracian.

THRACIUS, a, um, adj. Thracian. *Gell.* 3 nationes. *Val.* Flacc. palus. *Gell.* (h. d. Gron.) Thracus, a Thracian (others read Thracio).

THRANIS (Θράνις), m: c fish, same as Xiphias. *Plin.*

THRASCIAS (Θρασκίας), w, m. a wind blowing from the north-north-west. *Vitruv.*

THRASIMENUS, i, m. See *Trasimeus*.

THRASO, ðnis, m. the name of the brag-3 gart soldier in Terence's *Eunuchus*, from Θράσος, audacia. — Hence, Thrasodí-annus, a, um, adj. Thrasonian. *Sidon.*

THRAUSTON (Θραυστός, ἡ, ὄν), i, n. a kind of metopion (h. e. Gummi Ammoniacum). *Plin.*

THRAX, æcis, m. adj. Θράξ, Thracian, in or from Thrace. *Ovid.* equus. *Liv.* Thraces, the Thracians. *Senec.* Thrax cruentus, h. e. Diomedes, who caused his guests to be torn in pieces by horses. — Thrax is also a kind of gladiator with Thracian armor and weapons. *Cic.* For this often stands Threx.

THRECE, es, f. Θρήκη, Thraee. *Ovid.*

THRECES, nm, m. See *Threx*.

THRECIDICUS, a, um, adj. Thracian, but commonly only when the gladiators called Thraces, or Threces, are spoken of. *Cic.* Ornare aliquem Thre- cidieis, sc. armis. *Plin.* parma.

THREISCUS, i, m. dimin. from Threx. *Capitolia.*

THREICUS, a, um, adj. Θρήκιος, Thra- cian. *Ovid.*

THREICUS, a, um, adj. Θρήκιος, Thra- cian. *Virg.* Amazones. *Id.* sacerdos, h. e. Orpheus. So, *Ovid.* vates. *Prop.* Ilya, h. e. of Orpheus. *Virg.* Samos, h. e. Samothracia. *Ovid.* penates, h. e. of Diomedes, the Thracian king, who fed his horses with the bodies of his guests. *Luca.* fauces, h. e. fretum Hellespontii. *Sil.* Ca- les, Thracian, being supposed to have been founded by a son of Boreas. *Cic.* note (so called, because, perhaps, the Thracians were accustomed to make such marks upon their bodies). — Also, for Thessalian. *Senec.* Threicius vertex Pindi.

THREISSA, and, by contraction, **THRES- 3 SA**, æ, adj. Θρήσσα, Θρήσσα, in or from Thrace, Thracian; and absol. as a subst., a Thracian woman. *Virg.* Thre- issa Ilarpalyce. *Ovid.* Thressa puella. *Val.* Flacc. Caræ Thressæ. *Id.* Tha- lamis Threissa propinquat.

THRENOS (Θρήνος), i, m. lamentation, 3 wailing; a funeral song, dirge, elegy. *Auson.*

THREX, æcis, m. Θρήξ, same as Thrax; but commonly used to denote the gladi- ator called Threx (h. e. having Thracian armor and weapons), who was generally matched with a Mirmillo. *Horat.* and *Senec.*

THRIDAX (Θρίδαξ), æcis, f. same as 3 Lactuca, lettuce. *Seren.* Samauon.

THRIPS (Θρίψ), ipis, m. a woodworm; in plur. Thripes. *Plin.* — Hence, figur. Thripes, for trifles, worthless things. *Mart.* Cap.

THRONOS (Θρόνος), i, m. an elevated seat, 2 throne. *Plin.*

THRYALLIS (Θρυαλλίς), idis, f. n plant (according to *Har.* Pinpinella san- guisorba Dodonæi). *Plin.* — ¶ Also, another herb, same as lychnitis. *Plin.*

THUCYDIDES, æ, m. Θουκυδίδης, a Greek historian. *Cic.* — Hence, Thu- cydidius, a, um, adj. like Thucydides. *Cic.*

THULE, or **THYLE**, es, f. Θούλη, a northern island, not very well known by the ancients. With regard to its situa- tion geographers are not agreed; some take it to be one of the Shetland isles, others Iceland, others the coast of Norway, The name, indeed, seems, by different writers, to be used of different places. *Plin.*, *Mela*, &c.

THUNNUS. See *Thynnus*

THURARIUS,

THUREUS,

THURIBULUM,

THURICREMUS,

THURIFER, &c.

See *Turarius*, &c.

THURI, ðrum, m. **THURIÆ**, ærum, f.

and **THURIUM**, ii, n. a town of *Lucania*, built on or near the site of Sybaris. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* Thuri. *Liv.* Thuriæ.

Mela. Thurium. — Hence, **Thurinus**, a, um, adj. belonging to this town, *Thur- rine*. *Liv.* ager. *Id.* Thurini, the *Thur- rines*. Also, **Thurinum** (as a subst.).

Cæs. In **Thurinum**, into the *Thurine* territory (unless *agram* may be under- stood).

THURILEGUS, i, m. See *Turilegus*.

THUS, **THUSCULUM** (dimin. of *Thus*). See *Thus*, *Tusculum*.

THUSCUS, } See *Tuse*.

THUSCE, &c. }

THUSSAGETÆ. See *Thyrsgagetes*.

THY, or **THYIA** [dissyl.], w, f. or **THY-**

ON (Θύα, Θύα, and Θύα, Θύον), i, n. a fragrant tree, called citrus by the Ro- mans, of which costly furniture, &c. was made. (See the last signif. of *Citrus*.)

Propert. and *Plin.*

THYAS, or **THYIAS** [dissyl.] (Θύας, Θύας), ædis, f. same as *Baccha*; n *Bac- chanal*, woman wildly celebrating the orgies of *Bacchus*. *Virg.* *Thyas*. *Ovid.* *Thyades*.

THYASOS. See *Thiasus*.

THYATIRA, æ, f. and **THYATIRA**, ðrum, n. Θάτειρα, a city of *Lydia*; hence, *Thyatiræni*, the inhabitants there- of. *Plin.*

THYBRIS, is, m. the *Tiber*. 3 See *Tiberis*.

THYENE, es, f. a nymph who suckled *Jupi- ter*. *Ovid.*

THYESTES, or **THYESTIA**, æ, m. Θέσ- της, son of *Pelops*, and brother of *Atræus*, with whose wife he committed adultery.

In requital of this act, *Atræus* made him ignorantly eat the flesh of his own sons (or son). *Thyestes* inquired of the oracle how he might atone himself; and having learned that his offspring by his own daughter should avenge him, he begat by her a son, *Ægisthus*, who afterwards slew *Atræus*. — *Thyestes* is also the title of a tragedy by *Seneca*. — ¶ Hence, *Thy- estæus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Thyestes*, *Thyestean*. *Ovid.* amor, of *Thyestes*. *Id.* mensa. *Horat.* preces, execration. *Cic.* execratio. — ¶ Also, *Thyestædes*, æ, m. son of *Thyestes*, h. e. *Ægisthus*. *Ovid.*

THYIA, } See *Thya*, *Thyas*.

THYIAS, }

THYLE, es, f. See *Thule*.

THYMBRA (Θύμβρα), w, f. savory (*Sa- tureja hortensis*, L.). *Plin.* — ¶ Al- so, a town. See *Thymbre*.

THYMBRE, es, or **THYMBRA**, æ, f. a town in *Troas*. *Stat.* — ¶ Hence, *Thymbreus*, a, um, adj. *Thymbrean*.

Apollo, who had a temple there, is so called by *Virg.* — The herb *Sisymbrium silvestre* was, by some, named *Thym- braum*. *Plin.*

THYMELEA (Θυμέλαια), æ, f. n kind of caccereon (*Daphne Gnidium*, L.). *Plin.*

THYMELE, es, or **THYMELEA**, æ, f. Θυ- μέλη, a famous dancer or pantomime actress. *Juvénal.* — ¶ Also, a part of the theatre, near the stage, where, proba- bly, the musicians played, when dances were performed. *Sidon.* *Corinthus* re- mittat *Thymelen* (which others refer to the *Thymele* mentioned above). *Cod.*

Theod. *Actuarii thymelæ*. — Hence, *Thymelicus*, a, um, adj. belonging there- to; *Thymelici*, those performers among the Greeks, who did not themselves perform upon the stage, but in the orchestra, as singers, musicians and dancers. *Vitruv.*

— *Thymelicus* seems, also, to be used generally for *Scenicus*. *Apul.* *Thymeli- cum choragium*. *Cod.* *Theod.* *Quis- quis thymelicum ex urbe abduxerit*.

THYMIAM (Θυμίαμα), ætis, n. a fumi- 2 goting compound. *Cels.*

THYMIAMOS (thymum & amo), a, um, 3 adj. loving thyme. *Plaut.* oves (others read *thyminnæ*).

THYMINUS (Θυμινός), a, um, made from thyme. *Colum.* mel, thyme-honey.

THYMON (Θύμων), ii, n. a kind of wart. *Plin.*

THYMITES, æ, m. vinum (Θυμίνης οἶ- 2 vos), thyme-wine, h. e. wine seasoned or spiced with thyme. *Colum.*

THYMOSOS (thymum), a, um, adj. fau- 2 of thyme, made from thyme, Θυμώσης. *Plin.* mel.

THYMUM (Θύμον), i, n. the herb thyme; partly, the common or Roman thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*, L.), partly, the Cre- tan or Grecian (*Satureja capitata*, L.).

Plin. *Thymum* (nom.). *Horat.* and *Ovid.* *Thyma* (plur.). — Thus the neut. form is certain; but there is in Greek a msc. form Θύμος, which is followed by *Æmil. Mac.* Si desit thy- mus. *Virg.* has the ablat. thymo, and æc. thymum, which may perhaps be referred to either form.

THYNÆUS, or **THYNNÆUS**, a, um, adj. same as *Thynnus*. *Val.* Flacc. litora.

THYNI, ðrum, m. a people in Thrace, on the Black sea, who afterwards migrated to Bithynia. *Plin.* and *Catull.*

THYNIA, æ, f. a region of Bithynia. *Catull.*

THYNIACUS, a, um, adj. Thynian, h. e. in the country of the Thyni. *Ovid.* si- nus, in Thrace, communicating with the Black sea. *Ovid.*

THYNIAS, ædis, f. Θυνιάς, Thynian, or 3 Bithynian. It seems to be confounded with Mysian by *Propert.* (who has *Thyniasin* in dnt. plur. for *Thyniadi- bus*).

THYNICUS, a, um, adj. Thynian. *Isidor.* anulus (who cites also an epigram of *Mæcenas* to *Horace*).

THYNNÆUS, a, um, adj. See *Thynnus*.

THYNNARIUS (thynnus), a, um, adj. 3 of or pertaining to the tunny-fish. *Pan- dect.* piscatio.

THYNNUS, or **THUNNUS** (Θύννος), i, m. the tunny-fish (*Scomber Thynnus*, L.). *Plin.*

THYNUS, a, um, adj. Θύνος, Thynian, of 3 or pertaining to the Thyni. *Horat.* — Hence, *Thyni*, the Thynians. See *Thyni*.

THYON, i, n. See *Thya*.

THYONE, es, f. Θώνη, the mother of the fourth *Bacchus*. *Cic.* Some consider her as one with *Semele*. — ¶ Hence, *Thyónens*, æi and æos, Θώνωνος, son of *Thyone*, for *Bacchus*. *Ovid.* and *Horat.*

— ¶ Also, *Thyonianus*, i, m. *Bac- chus*. *Auson.* — Also, wine. *Catull.*

THYRE, es, f. n town of the Messenians, af- terwards of the Lacedæmonians. A war having arisen between the Argives and Lacedæmonians for the possession of the lands of this town, the contending parties agreed to abide by the result of a combat which should take place between 300 men on each side. All fell in the fight but one Spartan. *Stat.* (where the *γ* is long). — Hence, *Thyreatis*, idis, f. belonging to *Thyre*, *Thyrean*. *Ovid.* terra (where the *γ* is short).

THYRUM, or **THYREUM**, i, n. a town of *Acarnania*. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Hence, *Thyrienses*, the inhabitants thereof. *Liv.*

THYRÖMA (Θύρωμα), ætis, n. a door. 2 *Vitruv.*

THYRSAGETES, or **THYSSAGETES**, or **THUSSAGETES**, æ, m. *Plur.* *Thyr- sagetæ*, &c. certain inhabitants of *Asiatic Sarmatia*. *Val.* Flacc., *Mela*, and *Plin.*

— Sing. occurs in *Val.* Flacc.

THYRSICULUS (dimin. from *thyrsus*), i, 3 m. a little stalk. *Apul.*

THYRSIGER (thyrsus & gero), æra, ðrum, 3 adj. bearing the thyrsus. *Senec.* *Ly- æus*.

THYRSUS (Θύρσος), i, m. any stalk or stem of a vegetable or plant. *Sucton.* lactuculæ. *Colum.* *Tartessiacos* revel- lere thyrsos, h. e. lactucæ. — ¶ Also, the thyrsus, or staff wound round with ivy and vine shoots, which *Bacchus* and the *Bacchantes* bore at their orgies. *Ho- rat.* — Hence, figur. for ardor, enthusi- asm, heat, fire, strong impulse, stimulus. *Lucret.* and *Ovid.* — Also, for *Penis*. *Apul.*

THYSDRUS, **TYSDRUS**, or **TUSDRUS**, i, f. or **TISDRÆ**, æ, f. a town of Africa *Propria*. — Hence, *Thysdritanus* [*Tysdr*, *Tusdr*, *Tisdr*], a, um, adj. *Plin.* Al- so, *Tisdritani*, the inhabitants thereof. *Auct.* *B. Afric.*

THYSSAGETÆ. See *Thyrsgagetes*.

TIARĀ, *τῆ, f.* and **TIARĀS** (*τῆρα, ἡ, & 2 τῆρας, ὁ, ὡ, m.* an Oriental ornament for the head, worn by men, turban. *Virg.* Sacer tiaras. *Ovid.* Tempora purpureis tentat velare tiaras. *Sence.* Recta tiara. **TIARATOS** (tiara), *a, um, adj.* having on 3 a tiara, turbaned. *Sidon.*

TIBARĀNI, *δρῦν, m.* a people in Cilicia, in the region of the mountain Amanus. *Cic.*

TIBEREIUS, *a, um, adj.* for *Tiberianus*. *3 Stat.*

TIBERIĀNOS, *a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to the emperor Tiberius, named from Tiberius, Tiberian. *Sueton.* domus. *Plin.* pira (so called because Tiberius was particularly fond of them).

TIBERIĀS, *ἄδης, f.* Τιβεριὰς, a town of Galilee; hence, the sea or lake near it, called, also, the sea of Galilee. *Plin.*

TIBERINIS, *ἰδης, f.* relating or belonging to 3 to the Tiber. *Ovid.* Tiberinides, *sc.* nymphs, the nymphs of the Tiber.

TIBERINOS, *a, um, adj.* of or pertaining to the Tiber, Tiberine. *Cic.* ostium. *Plin.* campus, *h. e.* on the Tiber, washed by the Tiber. *Liv.* amnis; or, *Virg.* flumen, *h. e.* Tiber river, the Tiber. *Virg.* insula. Hence, *Virg.* Tiberinus pater, and deus, *h. e.* the river as a god, the Tiber-god. — *¶* Hence, subst., Tiberinus, the Tiber. *Cic.* and *Virg.* — *¶* Also, Tiberinus, a king of the Albae, who, being drowned in the Tiber (then the Albulā), gave name to the river, according to *Ovid.* and *Liv.* — *¶* We find, also, Tibrinus [Thybr.], *a, um,* from Tiberis. *Claudian.*

TIBERYOLUS, *i, m.* diuin. of Tiberius. *Tacit.*

TIBERIS, *is, m.* and by contraction **TIBRIS**, or, also, **TYBRIS**, or **THYBRIS**, *ἰδης, m.* the Tiber, which flows past Rome. The form Tiberis is used in prose, for instance by *Cic.* and *Virg.*; also by *Horat.* The form Tibris, Tybris, or Thybris, is found in poetry. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Also, the Tiber as a god, the Tiber-god. *Virg.* Thybri (vocat.). — *¶* Also, Thybris, or Tybris, a king in Italy, from whom, according to *Virg.*, the Tiber, before called Albulā, derived its name. *Virg.* — *¶* Adjectively, *Ovid.* Her. 7, 145. Tybridus undas.

TIBERIUS, *ii, m.* a Roman prænomen, commonly written Ti., or Tib., as, Ti. Gracchus. The emperor Tiberius Nero is well known, so much so as to be called merely Tiberius.

TIBIA (nuc.), *ἄ, f.* the shin-bone, *κνήμη.* *Plin.* Ep. — Particularly, the anterior bone of the leg. *Cels.* — *¶* Also, a straight musical instrument with holes (so called, because first made of bone), as we say, pipe, flageolet, hautboy, flute, *ἄλδς.* *Cic.* These were used in the theatre, at sacred rites (especially of Cybele), at funerals, weddings, &c., but not in war. — There were various kinds and sets of flutes, called by peculiar names, as *dextra, sinistra; pares, impares;* which have given rise to much debate, as the information we have from the ancients respecting them is quite imperfect. The *Tibia dextra* and *sinistra* denote the kind of flute, the former being treble flutes, the latter bass flutes (others think they were so called because the former were played with the right, the latter with the left hand); the former were also called *incentivæ*, the latter *sucentivæ*. See *Varr. R. R. 1, 2. Plin. 16, c. 36, sect. 66.* — *Tibia pares*, when two treble flutes (*pares dextræ*) or two bass flutes (*pares sinistrae*) were blown: *tibia impares*, when the one was *dextra*, the other *sinistra*. Hence, *Paribus dextris et sinistris, h. e.* paribus dextris et paribus sinistris, alternately with treble flutes and bass flutes. *Didascal. Terent.* — The *Tibia Sarranae, Phrygiae, Lydiæ*, mentioned by *Plin.* and *Serv.*, refer to the three oldest musical modes, of which the Doric was the lowest, the Phrygian the middle, and the Lydian the highest; the Phrygian flutes were somewhat curved, or at least turned outwards at the end. — *Tibia aperta*, when all the holes are open. Hence, *Quintil.* Apertis, ut alunt, tibiis, *h. e.* alatiore voce.

TIBIALIS (tibia), *e, adj.* relating to the 2 shin-bone. Hence, Tibialia (*sc.* vincula, &c.), bandages or wrappers about the shins, to keep them warm, something like our stockings. *Sueton.* So, also, *Pandect.* Tibiale, a soldier's boot or greaves. — *¶* Also, pertaining to pipes or flutes. *Plin.* Arundo tibialis calami, *h. e.* fit to make pipes of.

TIBICEN (for tibicen, from tibia & cano), *iuis, m.* a player on the flute (tibia), piper, *ἀλλήτης.* *Cic.* Immolare hostias maiores ad præconem, et ad tibicinem canere. — In *Cic. Mur.* 12. it is used in derision of a lawyer who furnishes both the plaintiff with the necessary forms of prosecution, and the defendant with the replication thereto: the words are, *Transit idem jureconsultus tibicinis Latini modo, &c.* (because the flute-player, especially in the monologues, accompanied the actors on the stage with his flute, and consequently gave them the pitch). — *¶* Also, a prop, buttress, pillar. *Ovid.* Hæc modo verberat stantem tibicine villam. *Javenn.* Nos urbem colimus tibicine fultam.

TIBICINA (tibicen), *ἄ, f.* she who plays 1 on the flute, *ἀλλήτρίς.* *Terent.* and *Plaut.*

TIBICINIUM (Id.), *ii, n.* flute-playing. *3 Apul.*

TIBICINUS (Id.), *as, n.* and *a.* to play on 3 the flute. *Fulgent.* — *¶* Also, to prop. *Tertull.*

TIBINUS (tibia), *a, um, adj.* belonging to 3 the pipe or flute. *Varr. ap. Non.*

TIBISENUS, *a, um, adj.* of the Tibisis, a 3 river of Scythia. *Val. Flacc.*

TIBRICOLA (Tibris & colo), *ἄ, m.* and *f.* 3 who lives on the banks of the Tiber. *Prudent.*

TIBRINUS. See Tiberinus.

TIBRIS. See Tiberis.

TIBULLUS, *i, m.* Albius Tibullus, an elegiac poet, contemporary with *Ovid.* *Horace, &c.*

TIBULUS, *i, f.* a kind of pine (*Pinus Pinaster, Ait.*). *Plin.* 16, 17.

TIBUR, *ἄρης, n.* a town of Latium, now Tivoli. *Horat.* — *¶* Hence, Tiburs, tis, or Tiburtis, *e, adj.* belonging to Tibur, Tiburtia. *Liv.* populus. *Varr.* In Tiburte terra. *Horat.* Tiburte via, the road to Tibur. *Gell.* Tiburte rus. *Liv.* and *Virg.* Tiburtes, the Tiburtians. — Hence, Tiburs (*neut.* or *masc. sc. ager*), the Tiburtian territory, *h. e.* the country about Tibur. *Cic.* Esse in Tiburti. *Glaucia. ap. Cic.* Villam in Tiburte habes. — *¶* Also, Tiburtinus, *a, um, adj.* Tiburtia, of or pertaining to Tibur, same as Tiburs. *Plin.* Ep. via, the road to Tibur. *Plin.* alter lapis, a certain stone, useful in building, secure against wet and storm, but not against fire; it also yielded lime when burnt. *Martial.* pila, a place in Rome. *Cic.* Tiburtinum, *sc.* prædium, an estate near Tibur. — *¶* Tiburnus, *a, um, adj.* same as Tiburs. *Propert.* Anio. — Hence, Tiburnus, (perhaps an inhabitant of Tibur. *Stat.* (unless it be the founder of the town, worshipped as a god). — Also, the founder of Tibur, called, also, Tiburtus. Thus, *Horat.* Tiburni lucus.

TIBURTUS, *i, m.* the founder of Tibur. *Virg.*

TICHOBATES (*τεικοβάτης*), *ἄ, m.* one 3 who runs upon a wall. *Vopisc.*

TICINUM, *i, n.* a town of Italy, now Pavia; and **TICINUS**, *i, m.* a river by it, now Tessino. The town is mentioned by *Tacit.*, the river by *Liv.* — *¶* Hence, Ticinensis, *e, adj.* *Aur. Vict.* — *¶* Also, Ticinus, *a, um, adj.* *Sil.*

TIFERNUM, *i, n.* a name common to three towns; two in Umbria, of which one was on the Tiber, the other on the Metaurus; a third in the Sabine territory, on the mountain Tifernus. *Plin.* Ep. and *Liv.* — The mountain Tifernus is mentioned by *Liv.* — There was also a river Tifernus. *Mela.* — *¶* Hence, Tifernates, the inhabitants of Tiferuua. *Plin.*

TIGELLUS, *ii, m.* a certain musician. *Horat.*

TIGILLUM (dimin. from tignum), *i, n.* a 2 little beam, *δοξίς, δοκιδιον.* *Tibull.* and *Liv.* — *Plaut.* Finus detigillo exit, perhaps laths of the roof.

TIGILLUS, *i, m.* Jupiter is so called be-

cause he holds the world together like a beam. *Augustin.*

TIGNARIUS (tignum), *a, um, adj.* pertaining to beams, having to do with beams *Cic.* fiber, *h. e.* a carpenter.

TIGNUM (unc.), *i, n.* a beam or piece of timber for building. *Cæs.* and *Horat.* — Also, building-timber, building-stuff generally. *Fest.* e legg. xii tab. — *¶* Also, Tignus, *i, m.* *Liv.*

TIGRANES, *is, m.* a king of Great Armenia. *Cic.* — *¶* Hence, Tigranocerta, *ἄ, f.* (*h. e.* city of Tigranes, certa being equivalent to urbs) a city of Great Armenia, built by Tigranes. *Plin.* — Also, Tigranocerta, *δρῦν, n.* *Tacit.*

TIGRIFER (tigris & fero), *ἔρα, ἔρῦν, adj.* 3 bearing tigers. *Sidon.*

TIGRINUS (tigris), *a, um, adj.* of tigers; 2 hence, spotted like a tiger. *Plin.* mensæ.

TIGRIS, *is* and *ἰδης*, properly, on arrow, in the Persian tongue; hence — *¶* Masc. and *Fem.* (it may be used in *fem.* of the male, but not in *masc.* of the female), the tiger, tigress, *τίγρις, ὁ* and *ἡ.* *Ovid.* De tigris nata. *Virg.* Ilyrcanæ tigres. *Id.* Immanem tigrim. *Ovid.* Quis scit, an hæc sievas tigris insula labet? — The chariot of Barchus was drawn by tigers. *Virg.* — Tigris imanis, *Stat.*; and merely, Tigris, *Claudian.* *h. e.* a tiger's skin. — Also, Tiger, a hound's name. *Ovid.* And, also, the name of a ship. *Virg.* — *¶* Also, *masc.* the Tigris, a rapid river of Asia, *ὁ Τίγρις, ὁ Τίγρις.* *Horat.*

TIGURINUS, *a, um, adj.* *Cæs.* pagus, the canton of Zarich.

TILIA, *ἄ, f.* the lime or teal-tree, the linden-tree, *φιλύρα.* *Virg.* — *¶* According to *Plin.* the inner bark thereof, or bands made of it, are called tilia.

TILIACENS (tilia), *a, um, adj.* made of the 3 wood of the lime-tree, *φιλύρινος.* *Capitolin.*

TILIAGINEUS (Id.), *a, um, adj.* made of 2 linden-wood. *Coluca.*

TILIARIS (Id.), *e, adj.* of linden-wood. *3 Cal. Aurel.*

TIMAVUS, *i, m.* a river in Istria, or in the Venetian territory, between Aquilcia and Trieste. *Virg.*

TIMEFACTUS (timeo & facio, as from timefacio), *a, um, particip.* put in fear, affrighted, terrified, intimidated. *Cic.*

TIMEUS, *tis, particip.* from timeo. — *¶* Adj. *fearing, fearful, afraid.* *Lucret.* Nimum mortis timeus.

TIMEO (unc.), *es, ui, a.* and *n. 2.* to fear, be afraid or afraid of, be in fear or in fear of, apprehend, be anxious, φοβέσθαι. *Terent.* Non temere est, quod (conf.) tu tam times. *Cic.* Quid agatur, timeo. *Id.* Quid possem, timebam. *Id.* Quo sint eruptura, timeo. *Terent.* Misera timeo, incertum hoc quorsum accidat. *Nepos.* Inter se timebant, they feared each other. *Cic.* A quo genere nunquam timui. — With the *dat.* of the person or thing for whom (for whose safety, &c.) we are in fear or anxiety. *Cæs.* Qui sibi timuerant. *Terent.* Tibi timui male. *Sallust.* Timore libertati. *So, pass.* iapers. *Senec.* Timetur urbi, fears are entertained for the city. Also, in *Gell.* Timere pro anima alicujus. — Also, with *de*, on account of, in regard to, concerning. *Cic.* De republica valde timeo. — With *accus.* of the person or thing who or which makes us afraid. *Cic.* Nihil magis quam perfidiam timeamus. *Id.* casum prælii. *Id.* and *Nepos.* aliquem. *So, in pass.* *Martial.* Mus, tanquam sus Calydonius, timetur. Hence, *Ovid.* Deute timendus aper, to be feared, fearful, terrible. *Horat.* Vox timenda Of inanimate things. *Pallad.* Caules arenam et glaream timent, *h. e.* have an antipathy to. — Also, with *accus.* of the person or thing feared, and a *dat.* of the person or thing feared for. *Javeal.* Furem timeo ponis. *Plin.* noxam ægris. *Quintil.* Quem (patronum) judex justitie sue non timet, *h. e.* ne justitie sue insidiatur. — Timeo, *ne, I* fear, that; Timeo ne non, or ut, I fear, that not. *Terent.* Hoc timeo, ne deseras se. *Cic.* Timeo ne non impetrem. *Id.* Timeo, ut sustinens, I fear you will not be able to support them. — Also, with

acc. and infn. Liv. Instaturum (esse) alterum tinnissent. — Also, with infn. Ovid. Quid adire times? Horat. Cœnare times olus omne, h. e. are averse, disdain. Plin. Timebant prisci truncum findere. — ¶ See, also, Timens.
TIMESCŌ (timeo), is, mui, n. and a. 3. to become afraid. *Virg. Timuit exterrita pennis ales. Ammian. Athanaricus paria timescens discessit.*
TIMIDE (timidus), adv. fearfully, timidly, timorously, φοβερῶς. *Cic. Tum ille timide, vel potius verecunde, Facio, inquit, equidem. Quintil. Timidissime dicendum est. Cæs. Omnia trepidantius timidiusque agere. Horat. Senex rex omnes timide gelideque ministrat. — ¶ Also, cautiously. Cels.*
TIMIDITAS (Id.), ātis, f. fearfulness, timidity, faint-heartedness, want of courage, δειλία. *Cic. Verendum timiditas imitatur. Id. Timiditas et ignavia. Id. Quantæ fugæ proximorum, quantæ timiditates?*
TIMIDULĒ (dimin. from timide), adv. somewhat fearfully. *Apul.*
TIMIDUS (timeo), a, um, adj. full of fear, fearful, timorous, timid, afraid, faint-hearted, cowardly, δειλός, ἐπιδής. *Cic. Nunquam periculi fuga committendum est, ut imbelles timidique videamur. Id. Timidus in labore militari. Id. Ita non timidus ad mortem, ut in acie sit ob rempublicam interfectus. Id. animus. Ovid. amor. Hirt. Utrum secundis rebus insolentiores, an adversis timidiore essent. Ovid. Timidissime Phinen. — With infn. Horat. Pro patria timidus perire. — With genit. Horat. Timidus procellæ, fearful about, afraid of.*
TIMOLEŌN, tis, m. Τιμολέων, a Corinthian general; see his life in *Nepos*. — Hence, Timoleontēs, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Timoleon, or named from him. *Nepos. gymnasium.*
TIMOLŌS, i, m. See *Timolus*.
TIMOR (timeo), ōris, m. fear, apprehension, φόβος. *Cic. Timor est metus mali appropinquantis. Id. Bonum te timor faciebat. Id. Spem improbis ostenditis, timorem bonis iniecitis, hæc made the good afraid, hæc struck fear into the good. Planc. ad Cic. Timorem facere alicui. Cic. incutere. Brut. et Cass. in Cic. Ep. Maximo timore affici de aliquo. Liv. In timore esse, to be in fear (followed by accus. and infn.). Cic. Magno timore esse, to be in great fear, fear greatly. But, Id. Aestas, quæ sequitur, magno est in timore, causes great fear. Virg. Tantum cepisse timorem, h. e. tantopere timuisse. Liv. Timor ab aliquo, of any one. Id. Timor externus, h. e. ob hostem externum. Cæs. Timore perterritus. Cic. Timorem alicui eripere. Id. alicui depellere, put to flight, banish. Id. omnem abicere, cast away. Id. omittre, let go, give up. Cæs. In timorem venire. Terent. Præ timore, out of fear, for fear. Lucan. Timori esse alicui, h. e. terribilem esse. Catull. Quantos illa tulit corde timores! — Followed by *ne*, in the sense of that. *Virg. and Colum. (Compare Timeo.)* — ¶ Also, a fear, the cause of fear, a dread. *Propert. Audaci tu timor esse potes. Ovid. Cacus, timor atque infamia silvæ. Plin. Medetur huic timori. — Also, what we fear or are anxious for. Stat. Ratis, tot gracili ligno complexa timores. — ¶ Also, religious awe or dread, holy fear, δεισιδαιμονία. Sil. sacer. — ¶ Metas is fear, anxiety, apprehension, as the effect of an idea of impending evil, δέος: *Timor*, fear, as the effect of terror, with which the mind has been struck, φόβος: *Pavor*, the alarm, timidity, consternation, of the fearful, the cowardly, the confounded: *Trepidatio* marks the restless state of the body, as a sign of fear: *Formido* is fear, apprehension, anxiety, and that a lasting one, raised from without: *Terror*, the terror I feel, or the terror, fright, into which I am thrown.*
TIMOTHEŌS, i, m. an Athenian general. See his life by *Nepos*.
TINĀ, æ, f. a wine-veisel. *3 Varr. ap. Non.*
TINCA, æ, f. a fish, probably tench (*Cyprinus*). *Tinca, L.). Aulon.**

TINCTILIS (tingo), e, adj. wherein some thing has been dipped. *Ovid. Volueri ferro tinctile virus inest.*
TINCTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a dyer, βαφτής. *2 Vitruv.*
TINCTŌRĪUS (tinctor), a, um, adj. pertaining to dyeing. *Plin. 7, c. 7, sect. 5. (Ed. Hard.) Cnjus tinctoria est mens, h. e. bloodthirsty.*
TINCTŌRA (tingo), æ, f. a dyeing; dye, 2 color, βαφή. *Plin.*
TINCTŌS (Id.), us, m. a dipping into something, coloring; sauce, broth, βάμμα. *Plin.*
TINCTŌS, a, um, particip. from tingo.
TINEĀ (unc.), æ, f. a gnawing-worm; for instance, a worm that eats books and clothes, moth-worm (Phalena *Tinea*, L.), σῆς. *Horat. ad hbr. suum. Tineas pascere inertes. Cato. Vestimenta tinere ne tangant, &c. — Also, one that eats wood, wood-worm. Vitruv. — Hence, Martial. calls his poems Tineas ineptiarum. — ¶ Ovid. calls silk-worms Tineas agrestes. — ¶ Also, a louse. Claudian. Thrpes exedere caput tinæ. — Also, a worm in bee-hives. Colum. — Also, a worm in the body, belly-worm. Cato. — Also, a worm that troubles the ears of dogs. Nemes. — Also, a worm which eats young fig-trees. Colum.
TINEŌLA (dimin. from tinea), æ, f. a little worm. *Veget.*
TINEŌSES (Id.), a, um, adj. full of worms. *2 Colum.*
TINGE, **TINGĪ**, or **TINGIS**, f. a town in Mauritania, now *Tangier*. — Hence, *Tangitānus*, a, um, adj. *Mamert. litus.* A part of Mauritania was called from this town *Mauritania Tingitana*.
TINGŌ, or **TINGUŌ** (τέγγω), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. to wet, moisten, τέγγω, βρέχω, ὑγραίνω. *Plin. Pedes omnino cavent tingere. Ovid. ora lacrimis, moisten, bedew. Calp. pascua rore. Plin. tela venenis. Cic. Tunica sanguine tincta. Ovid. Tingere membra Pallade (h. e. oleo) pingui, to bathe, anoint. Propert. Lydia Pactoli tinguit arata liquor, washes. — Also, to dip in, plunge, immerse, τέγγω, βάπτω. Ovid. faces in anne, queneth. Cels. Spongia in aceto tincta. Virg. Stridentia tingunt æra lacu. Justus. telum fluvio. Virg. Arcos metuentes æquore tingi, h. e. to set. — Figur. Martial. Romano sale tinge libellos. Pers. Libido ferventi tincta veneno. Cic. Orator sit tinctus litteris, h. e. tinctured, somewhat imbued, having some knowledge. Id. Lælia patris elegantia tincta. Quintil. Verba sensu tincta, h. e. plena sensus, exprimentia sensum, significant. — ¶ Also, to color, dye, stain, tinge, tinct. *Horat. laus murice. Ovid. comam. Id. ebur. Martial. entem. Horat. securim cervice (h. e. with blood from the neck). Plin. Tinguuntur sole populi. Hence, Plin. Tinguentium officinæ, of dyers. Also, Tincta (plur. neut.), things dyed, or artificial colors, dyed colors. Cic. Tincta absint. Hence, figur. Lueret. Loca lumine tingunt nubes, tinge with light, lighten up, illuminate. — Also, with an accusat. of the color imparted, to dye. *Plin. carulem, to dye blue. Id. hoc fuce hyssigum tingunt.*
TINYARIŌS (for tinearius, from tinea), a, um, adj. relating to moths. *Scribon. Larg. herba, mothmullet (Teucrium Polium, L.).*
TINNIMENTUM (tinnio), i, n. a tinkling, 3 ringing. *Plaut. Tinnimentum est auribus.*
TINNYŌ (from the sound), is, ivi and ii, tum, a. and n. 1. to tinkle, tink, jingle, clink, ring, make a clear sound, κωδωρίζω. *Varr. (Apes) circum tinniendo are perterritas, quo voluerit, perducet. Plaut. Nunquam temere tinnit tintinnabulum. Quintil. Illi (Græci) n. jucundum, et in fine præcipue quasi tinnientem, illius (h. e. of m) loco ponunt. — Hence, of persons or animals, who utter a clear or sharp note or voice, to talk, prattle, chatter, sing, cry, &c. *Plaut. Matronæ tacitæ spectant, tacitæ vident, canora hic voce sua tinnire temperant, refrain from crying out. Id. Ohe, jam satis, uxor, est, comprime te: niniium tinnis. Calpurn. Jam tin-*****

nire volucres incipiunt, to chirp. *Sueton. aliquid suffert. h. e. to sing. — Also, to make a tinkling or jingling with money, h. e. to count, pay, in familiar speech. Cic. Exspecto maxime, equid Dolabella tinniat, h. e. whether he will pay.*
TINNITŌ (frequentat. from tinnio), as, 3 n. 1. of the timnoise. *Anct. earn. de Phil.*
TINNITŌS (tinnio), ns, m. a tinkling, 2 ringing, clinking, clink, sharp, shrill noise. *Virg. Tinnitus cie, et matris quate cymbala circum. Ovid. Sonnit tinnitibus ensis acutis. Id. Æra tinnitus are repulsa dabunt. Plin. Circumactorum tinnitus siderum. Sil. Tinnitus lituum, h. c. acutus sonitus. Hence, of the ears, a tinkling, ringing. Plin. aurium. — Also, a tinkling or jangle of swords, h. e. speaking which is agreeable to the ear, but is void of force and thought. *Anct. dial. de Orat.*
TINNŪLUS (Id.), a, um, adj. tinkling, ringing, clinking, making a clear, shrill sound, λιγυρός, διαβομβών. *Ovid. sinistra. Senec. Tinnulas plectro feriente chordas. Calpurn. fistula. Catull. Nuptialia coucineis voce carmina tinnula. Stat. Tinnula Gades, se. puellis cantantibus. — Figur. Quintil. rhetores, h. e. who make an agreeable jingle of words, but without life and meaning.*
TINNUNCŪLŌS, or **TINNUNCŪLŌS**, i, m. a bird of the falcon kind (it is thought to be the *Tinnunculus* of L. the kestrel). *Plin.*
TINTINNABŪLATŌS (tintinnabulum), 3 a, um, adj. carrying a bell. *Sidon. greges. (Others read tintinnulatos, in the same sense.)*
TINTINNABŪLUM (tintinnio), i, n. an instrument that rings, or with which a ringing is made, bell, κρόταλον, κώδων. *Plaut. and Sueton. — These tintinnabula were attached to doors, to call the servants or awake the janitor by their sound. Such bells were also used in baths, to let people know when to go in. See Martial. 14, 163. Senec. de Ira, 3, 35. Casaub. ad Sueton. Oct. 91.*
TINTINNACŪLŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. ringing, tinkling, jingling. Hence, *Plaut. viri, h. e. perhaps same as Carnifices, because they made a clanking with the fetters they clapped upon others, or because they put bells upon malefactors.*
TINTINNŌ, as, n. 1. same as *Tinnio*, to 3 tinkle, clank. *Næv. ap. Fest. and Nigid. ap. Non.*
TINTINNŌS, i, m. same as *Tintinnabulum*. *Ven. Fort.*
TINTYNŌ, as, n. 1. same as *Tinnio*, to 3 ring, tingle, tink. *Catull. Tintinant aures.*
TINUNCŪLUS. See *Tinnunculus*.
TINUS, i, f. the time-tree. *Plin.*
TIPHĒ (τίφη), es, f. a kind of corn, peculiar to the Greeks (according to *Sprengel*, *Triticum monococcon*, L.). *Plin.*
TIPHĒŌN (τίφρον), ii, n. a kind of narcissus. *Plin.*
TIPHĒS, ōs, m. Τίφης, the pilot of the *Argo*. *Virg.*
TIPPŪLA, æ, f. a water-spider or water-spinner, an insect which runs over water without sinking. *Plaut.*
TIRESIAS, æ, m. Τειρεσίας, a famous blind soothsayer. *Cic. and Horat.*
TIRIDATĒS, æ, m. the name of several Armenian kings. *Horat.*
TIRŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. a young or raw soldier, on his first campaign; a recruit, ἀπειροπόλεμος, νεοστράτευτος. *Cic. and Cæs. — Also, adjectively. Cic. Tiro exercitus, newly raised, raw, inexperienced. Id. Tirones milites. — ¶ Hence, a new beginner, one yet in his rudiments, inexperienced in a thing, a novice, learner, tyro. Cic. Nulla in re tiro. Id. Tametsi non provincie rudis erat et tiro. Id. Hominem non etate, sed usu forensi atque exercitatione tironem. So, of brutes. *Varr. Tironem boven cum veterano adiungere. — ¶ So, also, one who makes a first appearance or attempt in the great world. — Thus, a youth is called tiro, when he takes the toga virilis, and makes his first appearance in the forum. Ovid. and Sueton. — Also, an orator, when he makes his maiden speech. Senec. — ¶ So write tyro, but incorrectly. — ¶ Tiro was the name of Cicero's freedman.***

TIROCINIUM (tiro), ii, n. *the first service* 3 of a soldier, his first campaign, and, consequently, his inexperience, want of practice, rawness. *Aet. B. Afric.* Propter exercitum sui praesentis paucitatem et tirocinium. *Flor.* Quotidiani hostes tirocinia militum imbuebant, served to instruct the inexperience of the raw soldiers, gave the soldiers experience. *Val. Maz.* Militiae tirocinium. — Hence, *Justin.* Tirocinium ponere; and, *Id.* depouere, to lay aside, put off inexperience and want of practice, acquire more knowledge (in war, in fighting). Hence, *figur.* *Liv.* Tirocinium ponere in accusando, to make a trial, show that one understands or can do something. Also, *Id.* Senatus tirocinio juvenis moveretur, inexperience. — ¶ Hence, of all that is done for the first time, the first trial, essay or attempt, first appearance, debat. *Plin.* (of an actress), Producta fuerat tirocinio ante annos nonaginta unum, h. e. for the first time or for the trial. *Senec.* Potest tirocinium esse homicidium, parricidium non potest. *Plin.* Tirocinium navium, h. e. when they are first committed to the sea. — So, also, when one first enters the great world, or appears for the first time in public; as, for instance, when a young man takes the toga virilis, or a person first speaks in public. *Saeton.* Ut filios, suo quemque tirocinio deduceret in forum. *Liv.* Tirocinium ponere in accusando. (See above.) — ¶ Also, Tirocinium, the raw soldiers or recruits collectively. *Liv.*

TIRONĀTOS (Id.), us, m. *the time when* 3 one is yet a raw soldier; the condition of a recruit. *Cod. Theod.*

TIRONĀNOS, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Tiro, the freedman of Cicero. *Gell. cura.* h. e. Tironis. *Id.* liber.

TIRUNCŪLA (tirunculus), æ, f. a young 2 female novice, young female pupil, female beginner. *Hieron.* So, also, *Colum.* Tiruncula (canis), h. e. which has littered for the first time.

TIRUNCŪLUS (dimin. from tiro), i, m. a 2 young recruit or raw soldier; a young novice, tyro, or beginner. *Senec.* Ut probarem tibi, quam vehementes habent tirunculi impetus primos ad optima quæque. *Colum.* Servitia sic tirunculum continent, ut senem. *Plin. Ep.* Quod me, quamquam tirunculum, sollicitavit ad emendum, h. e. rudem in cognitione signorum, in emendo. *Saeton.* Tirunculus miles.

TIRĒNS, ynthis and ynthos, f. *Τίρωνες*, vñs, a town of Argolis, where Hercules is said to have been brought up. *Stat.* — ¶ Hence, *Tirynthiūs*, a, um, adj. *Tirynthian*, belonging to Tiryns. *Plin.* Tirynthii, the Tirynthians. *Ovid.* Tirynthius heros, h. e. Hercules. So, absol. *Id.* and *Virg.* Tirynthius, h. e. Hercules. — Hence, of or pertaining to Hercules, *Herealean.* *Ovid.* Tirynthia, h. e. Alcmena, mother of Hercules. *Id.* tela. *Stat. luna*, h. e. geminata, ut fuit, cum conceptus est Hercules. *Id.* aula, h. e. *Hereulaum.* *Sil. tecta*, h. e. *Saganum.* *Id.* gens, h. e. the Fabian gens, which was descended from Hercules. *Id.* heros, h. e. *Pabius Cunctator.* *Stat.* heros, h. e. *Chromis*, son of Hercules.

TIS, for Tui. 3 *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 42.

TISDRA, } See *Thysdrus*.

TISDRITANUS, }

TISIPHONĒ, es, f. *Τισιφώνη*, one of the 2 Furies; the avenger of murder. *Virg.* Ultrix Tisiphone. *Propert.* Tisiphones furit angue caput. — Hence, *Tisiphonēus*, a, um, adj. *Tisiphonean*, hellish, infernal, ungodly. *Ovid.*

TISSE, es, and **TISSĀ**, æ, f. a town in Sicily. — Hence, *Tisseases*, the inhabitants thereof. *Cic.*

TITAN, ānis, m. *Τίταν*, and sometimes **TITĀNOS**, i, m. the name of several persons, as, *Cæus*, *Iapetus*, *Hyperion*, &c. — ¶ In particular, the elder brother of Saturn, and progenitor of the Titans. The Titans waged war with Jupiter for the possession of his father's kingdom, to which they thought they had a better right, but perished by his thunderbolts. *Cicero* uses both *Titanes* and *Titani*. — ¶ Also, son of *Hyperion*, and grandson of

Titan. Often used for the sun. *Tiball.*, *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, *Pronæthus*, son of the Titan *Iapetus*. *Juvenal.* — ¶ *Titanus*, as an abusive epithet of an old man. *Plaut.*

TITĀNIACUS, a, um, adj. *Titanian*. *Ovid.* dracones, h. e. which sprung from the blood of the Titans.

TITĀNIS, īdis and īdos, f. *Τίτανις*, *Titanida*. *Juvenal.* *Titanida* pugnam, h. e. between the Titans and Jupiter. *Ovid.* *Titanidos* atria Circes, h. e. daughter of Titan or the Sun. So, *Id.* *Titanis* (absol.). *Id.* *Titanida* Tethyn, h. e. sister of the Titans. *Id.* *Titanida* Latonam, h. e. daughter of Cæus.

TITĀNŪS, a, um, *Titaian*. *Virg.* *Titania* pubes, h. e. the Titans. *Id.* *astra*, or, *Avien.* (absol.) *Titanius*, the Sun. — *Titania* has various meanings. Thus, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 173, for *Diana*, sister of Titan (h. e. the Sun). *Id. Met.* 6, 346, for *Latona*, as daughter of Cæus. *Id. Met.* 14, 382, and 438, for *Circe*, daughter of Titan or the Sun. *Id. Met.* 1, 395, for *Pyrrha*, daughter of *Iapetus*.

TITĀNŪS, i, m. same as *Titan*. See *Titan*.

TITHŌNŪS, i, m. *Τιθωνός*, a Trojan prince, who became the husband of *Anrora* and father of *Memnon*. Though he obtained immortality, old age became a burden to him, and he was at last changed into a cicada. *Ovid.* *Tithoni* conjux, h. e. *Aurora*. — ¶ Hence, *Tithonæus*, a, um, adj. *Tithonean*. *Arien.* *Memnon*, h. e. son of *Tithonus*. — ¶ Also, *Tithōnis*, īdis, f. *Tithonian*; hence, *Aurora*, wife of *Tithonus*. *Stat.* — ¶ Also, *Tithonius*, a, um, adj. *Tithonian*. *Ovid.* *Tithonia* conjux, and *Tithonia* (absol.), h. e. *Aurora*.

TITHŪMALIS (*τιθυμάλις*), īdis, f. a kind of tithymalus (*Euphorbia paralias*, L.). *Plin.*

TITHŪMĀLŪS, and **TITHŪMĀLLŪS**, i, m. and f. also, **TITHŪMĀLLŌN** (*τιθυμᾶλος*, *τιθυμᾶλλος*), i, a. wolf's-milk, a plant with a milky juice (*Euphorbia*, L.). The species of tithymalus are described by *Plin.* 26, sect. 39, sqq. and *Apul.* de herb. 108.

TITIĀNŪS, a, um, adj. belonging to one *Titius*, named from him, *Titian*. *Pandect.* **TITIENSIS**, e, adj. named from *Titus* 3 *Tatius*, a Sabine king. A century of cavalry was called *Titienses*. *Liv.*; they are also found as a tribe. *Liv.* For these we find also *Tities*, *Propert.*; and *Titienses*, *Varr.* See *Tatiensis*.

TITIES. See *Titiensis*.

TITILLĀMENTUM (titillo), i, n. a tick- 3 ling. *Fulgent.*

TITILLĀTŪS (Id.), ōnis, f. a tickling, titillation, γαργαλισμός. *Cic.*

TITILLĀTŪS (Id.), us, m. a tickling. 2 *Plin.*

TITILLŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to tickle, γαργαλίζω. *Cic.* Voluptas, quæ quasi titillaret sensus. — *Figur.* *Horat.* Ne vos titillet gloria.

TITILLŌS (Id.), i, m. a tickling, titillation. *Cod. Theod.*

TITINNŪS, is, 4. same as *Tinnio*. *Afran.* ap. *Non.*

TITINNŪS, ii, m. an old Roman comic poet, fragments of whose writings are yet extant.

TITIŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. a brand which is 2 or has been taken from the fire, δαλός. *Cels.* Exincti titiones. *Apul.* Ardentem titioem.

TITIVILLITIUM, ii, n. some poor thing, 3 a trifle, a straw, a hair, &c.; perhaps properly, rotten threads. *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 5, 39. Non ego istuc verbum emissim titivillitio. — Also, *Titivilles*. *Cornutus* ap. *Fulgent.*

TITIŪS, a, um, a Roman nomen. — *Adj.* *Titian*. *Liv. lex.* — Subst.; for instance, *Sex. Titius*, a tribune of the people, whose gestures were so like dancing, that a certain dance was called *Titius*, from him. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, *Titia*, h. e. originating with and named from the Sabine king *Titus Tatius*. *Lucan.* sodales, a college of priests.

TITŪBANTE (titubo, titubans), adv. 2 waveringly, falteringly, with embarrassment, doubtingly, with hesitation or uncertainty, not positively. *Cic.*

TITŪBĀNTIĀ (titubo), æ, f. a wavering, 2 faltering, &c. *Saeton.* oris, and linguæ, h. e. stammering.

TITŪBATŪS (Id.), ōnis, f. a staggering, 2 wavering. — ¶ Hence, stammering. *Macrob. linguæ.* — ¶ Also, uncertainty, hesitation, embarrassment. *Anet.* ad *Hieron.*

TITŪBŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to stagger, totter, reel, go unsteadily, stand insecurely, σφάλῃσθαι. Of a drunken man, a feeble man, one heavily laden, &c. *Phædr.* Sero domum est reversus titubanti pede. *Ovid.* Ille mero somnoque gravis titubare videtur. *Id.* Silenus titubans annisque meroque. — *Virg.* Vestigia titubata, slipping, giving way.

— ¶ Hence, to stagger, falter, hesitate. *Horat.* Cave, ne titubes. *Cic.* Si testes verbo titubant. *Id.* Sicilian titubantem, hesitantem, cedentem. *Ovid.* Fac, titubet lingua, stammer, falter, as if you were drunk. — ¶ Also, to be at a loss, be embarrassed, be in a quandary, be perplexed, know not what step to take. *Nepos.* Omnibus titubantibus, et de rebus summis desperantibus. — ¶ Also, to be at a loss what to say, be embarrassed, hesitate. *Plaut.* Ne quid, ubi miles venerit, titubetur (impers.). *Terent.* Ne quid illa titubet. — ¶ Also, to slip, trip, make a mistake, blunder. *Cic.* Si quid forte titubatum (impers.), if any thing should go wrong, if any reverse should be sustained. *Id.* Versus debilitatur, in quacumque sit parte titubatum, a mistake is made, one trips. — ¶ *Titubare* refers to the feet, when they refuse to perform their office, to totter, stagger, not to stand or walk steadily: *Vacillare*, to the upper part of the frame, when it is not upright, firm or at rest, to rock, reel, totter. The titubans is ready to sink down; the vacillans, to fall over. As *titubare* refers to the yielding, giving way, sinking of the knees, so *mutare* to the inclination and sinking of the head; but inasmuch as the feet are the supports of the body, and the head is its noblest part, these words may also be used of the whole frame.

TITŪLŌ (titulus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 3 title, entitle, call, name. *Pompon. ap. Non.* Tria tam mirifice titulata. *Tertull.* Magos quoque Samaritanorum appellatione titulavit. — Hence, *Tertull.* Titulare auras floribus, h. e. to adorn, and, as it were, inscribe.

TITŪLŪS (unc.), i, m. an inscription, superscription, title, ἐπιγραφή, χαρακτήρ. *Liv.* nominis. *Ovid.* Ire per titulum vetiti nominis, to write a forbidden name thereon. *Propert.* Aut quorum titulus per barbara colla pendit, h. e. servi venales. *Liv.* Titulus inscriptus laudæ, title or inscription written thereon. *Tacit.* Per titulos memoresque fastos, inscriptions on statues, triumphal arches, &c. *Ovid.* Legerat titulum nomenque libelli. *Plin. Ep.* Materiam ex titulo cognoscere: cetera liber explicabit. *Saeton.* Patremfamilias canibus objecit, cum hoc titulo: Impie locutus parvularius, h. e. clogio. *Juvenal.* (Viam) cuius titulum senectus delevit, label. *Liv.* Aram dedicavit, cum ingenti rerum ab se gestarum titulo. — Upon a house to be sold or let, notice. *Plin. Ep.* Domus proscribebatur, &c. Veuit Athenodorus, legit titulum. *Ovid.* Sub titulum auctros misit avara lares, h. e. has forced me to offer my house for sale. *Tibull.* Ite sub titulum, lares, h. e. be set up for sale. — Of a sepulchre, epitaph. *Juvenal.* Titulo res digna sepulcri. So, *Plin. Ep.* Neglectum cinerem sine titulo jacere. — ¶ Also, title, name, appellation, title of rank or dignity. *Cic.* Sustinere titulum consulatus. *Propert.* Et domus est titulis utraque fulta suis. *Lucan.* Femina tantorum titulis insignis avorum. *Ovid.* Cæsar, per titulos ingredimur tuos, celebrate in my song your dignities, honors, and consequently merits, deeds. *Id.* Titulus servatæ pubis Achivæ, the name, fame, honor of having saved the Greeks. *Liv.* Penes C. Latitium Puniciperpetrati belli titulus fuit, the name, fame, honor, credit. *Ovid.* Te satis est titulum mortis habere meæ, that they can

say you are guilty of my death. *Id.* *Noc turnis titulos imponimus actis, give open names to our nocturnal amours, talk openly and freely of them as of reputable things* (but this may be a figurative use of the word in the sense of a ticket or notice). — ¶ Also, title or apparent contents of a writing or bill. *Liv.* *Haud parva res sub titulo minime atroci ferebatur.* — ¶ Also, cause assigned, reason, pretext, color, pretence. *Liv.* *Non vos pro Græcie libertate tantum dimicare: quamquam is quoque egregius titulus esset, &c.* *Id.* *Licet vobis meminisse, quem titulum præterderitis adversus Philippum belli.* *Horat.* *Sæculus ob titulos admittit inanes.* *Justin.* *Et erat hic quidem titulus cum Græcis eocundi, re autem timebat, ne, &c.* *Id.* *Statin, titulo ferendi scænis auxilii, bellum adversus Philippum decernitur, under color.* *Ovid.* *Titulus donetur amicæ, h. e. it must have the show of being done on her account; she must think she is the occasion of it.* — ¶ Also, distinction, splendor. *Liv.* *Par titulo tantæ gloriæ fuit (Camillus).* — ¶ Also, index, sign, token. *Petr.* *Ciconia titulus tepidi temporis.*

TITURIANUS, a, um, adj. *Tuturian.* *Sueton.* *elades; for an account of this, see Cæs. B. G. 5, 25—37.*

TITUS, i, m. a Roman prænomén, commonly written T.; as, T. Livius. — Also, a Sabine prænomén; as, T. Tattius. Hence, *Ovid.* *Titus (C)balus, h. e. this T. Tattius.* — ¶ Also, a bird, same as *columba agrestis.* *Isid.*

TITYRUS, i, m. the name of a shepherd in *Virgil's Bucolics.* — Hence, for the *Bucolics* of *Virgil.* *Ovid.* — Also, *Virgil* himself. *Propert.* — Also, any common shepherd. *Virg.* *Sit Tityrus Orpheus.*

TITYRUS, or -ŏs, i, m. *Tirvus*, the son of *Jupiter* and *Elara*, who grew to such a size that his body covered nine jugera. Having made unworthy proposals to *Latonæ*, he was slain by the arrows of *Apollo*, and bound in the infernal regions, where a vulture perpetually fed upon his liver, which grew again as fast as it was consumed. According to others, *Jupiter* killed him by lightning. *Tibull.*, *Ovid.* and *Virg.*

TLEPŌLĒMUS, i, m. *Τληπόλεμος*, son of *Hercules.* *Ovid.*

TMARUS, or -ŏs, i, m. a mountain in *Epirus.* *Virg.* — Hence, *Tmarius*, a, um, adj. *Claudiana.*

TMESIS (τμήσις), is, f. a figure called *3 trasis*, by which the parts of a word (especially a compound word) are separated, and one or more words inserted between them. *Cic.* *Quod iudicium cunque, for quodcumque iudicium.* *Virg.* *Circum dea fuit, for dea circumfuit.*

TMŌLOS, and **TIMŌLOS**, or **TYMŌLOS**, i, m. *Τμῶλος*, a mountain of *Lydia*, where the *Pactolus* rises. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Hence *Tmōlius*, a, um, adj. *Tmolian.* *Ovid.* *terra.* *Virg.* *Gc. 2, 97.* *Quibus (vitiibus) Tmolius assurgit, h. e. the vine which grows on Tmolus (but 2d Ed. *Heyn.* has *Tmolus* et assurgit, h. e. Tmolus, for the Tmolian vine; if Tmolus is read, mons, rex, or some such word, is to be supplied).* — ¶ Also, *Tmolites.* *Plin.* *Tmoliti (vino) gratia, Tmolian wine.* *So, Vitruv.* *Tmolites (absol.).* — Also, *Timolites*, æ, m. one from this mount or the town *Tmolus* situated there. *Cic.*

TŌCŪLLIŌ (τόκος, interest), ōnis, m. a miserably usurer, in contempt. *Cic.*

TŌCHARCHIŌS (τοιχαρχος), i, m. he who commands the rowers in a ship. *Hygin.*

TŌFACEŪS, or **TŌFACIŪS**, or **TŌPHIACEŪS** (tofus, tophus), a, um, adj. of tophus, tophaceous, πόφινος. *Plin.*

TŌFICIŪS, or **TŌPHICIŪS** (Id.), a, um, 3 adj. same as *Tofaceus.* *Capitolin.*

TŌFINŪS, or **TŌPHINŪS** (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Tofaceus.* *Sueton.*

TŌFŌSŪS, or **TŌPHŌSŪS** (Id.), a, um, 3 adj. fall of tophus; or tophus-like, tophaceous; or full of holes, porous, like tophus. *Sidon.*

TŌFŌS, or **TŌPHŌS**, i, m. tophus, a porous, friable stone, πόφος. *Virg.*

TŌGA (tego), æ, f. the outer garment of the Romans, the gown, the toga, characteristic of the Romans, as *pallium* of the

Greeks. The *toga* was woollen, commonly white, and all of one piece. It was worn over the *tunica* in such a manner that the left arm was covered, but the right left free. All the Romans wore the *toga* in time of peace; hence, *Toga* stands for peace, time of peace. *Cic.* *Cedant arma togæ, h. e. pacis artibus.* *Id.* *Omnes belli ac togæ dotes.* However, we find it used also in the army. *Liv.* 29, 36; 44, 16. — The *toga* was of divers kinds; as, the *toga prætexta*, which was bordered with purple (see *Prætexo*): the *toga pura*, h. e. unbordered, consequently, clear white, which the Romans wore on ordinary occasions, and which was assumed by young persons, upon entering manhood, hence called also, by *Cic.* and *Liv.* *Toga virilis*; and by *Ovid.* and *Propert.* *libera* (because children then obtained greater freedom): the *toga pieta*, h. e. embroidered (see *Pingu*): the *toga candida*, h. e. shining white, such as those wore, who canvassed for an office, hence called *Candidati*: the *toga Græcica*, h. e. Grecian, made after the Grecian manner. *Sueton.*: *sordida*, h. e. dirty, not white, unwashed, worn, for instance, by persons in afflicted circumstances. *Martial.*: *pulla*, h. e. dark-gray, in mourning, for instance. *Cic.*: *purpurea*, for kings. *Liv.* — Under the emperors the *toga* fell gradually into contempt; hence it came to be worn only by the lower sort and slaves, and especially by clients, when attending upon their patrons: hence, *Togæ*, for clients. *Martial.* — Women also wore *togæ.* *Varr.*; especially those of the common sort (out of doors): hence, *Toga* is used for a common woman or prostitute, *drab.* *Tibull.* — ¶ *Figur.* for wrapper, cover. *Martial.* *Ne toga cordylis desit.*

TŌGATĀRIUS (togata), ii, m. an actor in plays, called *togatæ.* (See *Togatus*.) *Sueton.*

TŌGATŌLŪS, a, um, adj. dimin. from

togatus. Hence, *Togatulus*, sc. homo, a man of low estate, man of inferior condition, or, also, a client, who attends upon his patron, &c. *Martial.*

TŌGATŪS (toga), a, um, adj. clothed or dressed in a toga, such as all Roman men wore in *Cicero's* time; governed, toged. *Cic.* *Graculus iudex modo palliatus, modo togatus.* *Virg.* *Gens togata, h. e. the Romans.* Hence, *Cic.* *Togati, Romans, Roman citizens.* Also,

Togata, sc. fabula, a Roman play, in which Romans are represented in the Roman dress, as opposed to *palliata* (from *pallium*, the characteristic dress of the Greeks); but when opposed to *prætexta*, it denotes a play, in which the persons represented wear only a plain toga, while

prætexta introduces those who wear the toga *prætexta*, as magistrates and men of the first rank. *Cic.* and *Horat.* The inhabitants of *Cisalpine Gaul* wore Roman togas; hence, *Cisalpine Gaul* is called *Gallia Togata.* *Cic.* — *Togatus*, a, um, is also wearing the toga, not wearing the military garment (*sagum*), and so not a soldier, not in military service. *Liv.* 3, 10. *Dum domi, dum togati sint.* In a similar manner. *Cic.* *Cui uni togatorum senatus supplicationem decrevit, h. e. without having performed a warlike deed.* So, also, *Id.* *Qui togati reipublicæ presunt* (opposed to *imperatores*). — Also, in the time of the emperors, an inferior man, or also client, who attends upon his patron, &c. *Juvenal.* *So, Id.* *turba, h. e. poor folk, poor clients.*

Hence, *Martial.* *Exigis a nobis operam togatam.* — ¶ Of women, equivalent to of low condition, common, vulgar, miserable, mean. *Martial.* *mater.* *Horat.* *ancilla.* *Id.* *Togata, sc. femina.*

— ¶ Also, for *Latinus.* *Cic.* *Or. 3, 11.*

TŌGŪLA, æ, dimin. from *toga.* *Cic.*

TŌLĒNĀTES, or **TŌLLĒNTĪNĀTES**, um, m. the inhabitants of *Toletum* in *Picenum.* *Plin.*

TŌLENŪS, i, m. or **TŌLENUM** (flumen), i, n. a river in Italy. *Ovid.*

TŌLERĀBILIS (tolero), e, adj. that may be easily borne or suffered, supportable, tolerable, possible, εὐπόρητος. *Cic.* *Servus est nemo, qui modo tolerabili con-*

ditione sit servitutus. *Id.* *Bon! nullis vix tolerabiles oratores.* *Id.* *Tibi proper opes tolerabiliorem senectutem videri.* *Id.* *Rei familiaris jactura tolerabilis.* *Virg.* *Non tolerabil' nomen.* *Pandect.* *Ilanc esse tolerabilissimam sententiam puto.* — ¶ In an active sense, that can put up with something, that will bear something. *Terent.* *Qui est homo tolerabilis, h. e. when a father indulges his son somewhat.* — Also, that can hold out or keep himself up, or stand out something. *Colum.* *Tempore autumnii oves ratus esse tolerabiles, would get through the winter.*

TŌLERĀBILITER (tolerabilis), adv. sufferably, tolerably, pretty well, ἀνεκτῶς. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, patiently. *Cic.* *Quo tolerabilis feramus igniculum desiderii tui.*

TŌLERĀNS, tis, particip. from *tolero.*

— ¶ Adj. bearing, able or willing to bear, tolerant of, patient under, καρτερικός. *Tacit.* *Corpus laborum tolerans.* *Colum.* *Tolerantior.* *Id.* *Tolerantissimus.*

TŌLERĀNTER (tolero, tolerans), adv. patiently, καρτερικῶς. *Cic.* — ¶ Also sufferably, supportably, tolerably, pretty well. *Plin.* *Tolerantius.*

TŌLERĀNTIA (tolero), æ, f. a bearing enduring; sufferance, patience, tolerance, καρτερία, ἀνοχή, ὀποσύνη, τλήσις. *Cic.* *rerum humanarum.* *Tacit.* *Pax vel in curia, vel tolerantia priorum (predecessors), haud minus quam bellum timebatur, tolerance, forbearance, coarivance.*

TŌLERĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. an enduring, bearing, sustaining, ἀνάχρησις. *Cic.*

TŌLERĀTŪS, a, um, particip. from *tolero.* — ¶ Adj. *Tacit.* *Clementiam ac justitiam, quanto ignara Barbaris, tanto toleratiora capesseret, more supportable or tolerable, consequently, more acceptable.*

TŌLERŌ (ταλάω, τλήω, τλήμι), as, āvi, ātūn, a. i. to bear, bear patiently, support, endure, abide, tolerate, ἀνεχομαι, καρτερομαι. *Cic.* *forti animo militiam.* *Id.* *hiemem.* *Id.* *Sumptus et tributa civitatum ab omnibus tolerari æqualiter, be borne.* *Terent.* *sumptus, uret, afford.* *Salust.* *pericula.* *Id.* *æqua animo servitutem.* — Also, with *infra.* *Tacit.* *Magnitudinem mali perferre visu non toleravit.* — Also, of inanimate things. *Plin.* *Vitis æstus austrosque tolerat.* *Id.* *Tophi tractabiles in opere, labore quoque tolerant.* *Id.* *Sesquipedalis paries non plus quam mani contignationem tolerat.* *Id.* *Aquila non tolerantes pondus, not being strong enough to bear.* — ¶ Also, to stand out, hold out, bear out. *Hirt.* *Oppida, quæ tolerande hiemis causa incolebant.* — ¶ Also, to hold out, persevere, continue, remain. *Tacit.* *In penatibus isdem (where it is neat).* — ¶ To maintain, support, sustain, nourish, keep. *Virg.* *vitam colo.* *Tacit.* *vitam pomis.* *Cæs.* *equitatum hordeo.* *Id.* *Cognoscebant, equos eorum vix tolerari.* *Pandect.* *Agri quibus se toleraret, maintain or support himself.* *Lucret.* *Tolerare ævum, h. e. to live.* *Cæs.* *Fru mentum se exigue dierum triginta habere: sed paulo etiam longius tolerare posse parcendo, could hold out.* *Plant.* *Tolerare egestatem ejus volo, to make it tolerable.* *Cæs.* *Domi nihil erat, quo famem tolerarent.* — ¶ Also, to keep, maintain, observe. *Apul.* *silentium.* — ¶ Also, to hold. *Apul.* *gremio, on the lap.* — ¶ See, also, *Tolerans*, and *Toleratus*, a, um.

TŌLES, or **TŌLLĒS**, ium, m. a Celtic word, signifying a scrofulous swelling on the neck. *Erst.* and *Sren.* *Samm.*

TŌLETUM, i, n. a town in Spain, now *Toledo.* *Liv.* — Hence, *Toletanus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Toledo.* *Grat.* *culter.* *Liv.* *Toletani, its inhabitants.*

TŌLLĒNŌ (tollo), ōnis, m. a beam lying upon another beam, one end of which goes up when the other goes down, used for drawing water; the sweep of a well, such as we still sometimes see in the country. *Plin.* — An engine of a similar construction was used in the defence of towns. *Liv.* 24, 34; 38, 5.

TŌLLĒS, ium. See *Toles.*

TŌLLŌ (une.), is, sustulī, sublatum, a. 3. to raise, lift or take up, ἀίρω, ἀναίρω. *Cic.* *saxa de terra.* *Id.* *se a terra altius.* *Plant.* *Nequeo caput tollere, ita*

nunc doleo. *Cic.* Cives R. in cruce sustulit, *h. e. crucified.* *Plaut.* Tollam te in collum, atque auferam. *Cic.* Sol in curru filium sustulit. *Ovid.* oculos, to raise, lift up. *Cæs.* Ancoris sublatis, raised, weighed. *Liv.* Tollere signa. *Plaut.* gradum, *h. e. ambulare, to walk, go to him.* Also, *Horat.* Tollor in Sabinos, *h. e. me tollor.* And, figur. *Cic.* Vos in cœlum humeris nostris tollemus. *Id.* aliquem ad cœlum laudibus. *Horat.* aliquem honoribus. — Hence, to raise, elevate, make or build high. *Cic.* Tollam altius tectum. — Also, to raise, lift up, elevate, elate. *Plaut.* Postquam filium peperit, animos sustulit, she became proud, lifted up her head. So, also, *Terent.* Quia paulum vobis accessit pecunie, sublatis animi sunt. *Cæs.* Victoria sublatus, proud, puffed up, elated. *Liv.* Tollere animos alicui, to inspire with courage. So, in words, to heighten. *Cic.* Dicendo augere aliquid et tollere altius. — Also, to lift up, erect, cheer up, console. *Horat.* amicum. — Also, Liberos tollere, to acknowledge and bring up children for one's own (perhaps from the practice of laying a new-born child at its father's feet, that he might take it up, and thus own it as his). *Cic.* puerum. So, of the mother. *Terent.* Sustulisti (puellam). *Plaut.* Quod erit natum, tollito. Hence, also, for to beget. *Cic.* Qui ex Fadia sustulerit liberos. *Sueton.* Sublato Nerone ex Agrippina. So, particip. Sublatis, *h. e. natus, genitus.* *Virg.* and *Horat.* — ¶ Also, to raise, lift up, set up, send up, make ascend. *Cic.* and *Liv.* ignem, *se. as a signal.* *Id.* Clamor a vigilibus tollitur. *Id.* Alcibiades cachinnum dicitur sustulisse. *Horat.* risum. *Virg.* vocem. — Figur. *Cic.* laudes alicujus in astra. *Horat.* Vocem comœdia tollit, speaks in a higher strain, takes a higher tone. — Also, in the sense of to raise, push forward, help to the attainment of honors, frequently connected with orare. For example. *Cic.* ad Div. II, 20. *Sueton.* Oct. 12. Both expressions are used in regard to young people, whom we will honor with our patronage, furtherance, support. — ¶ Also, to take upon one's self, take, in order to carry, for instance. *Cic.* onus. *Cæs.* Navis ducentos ex legione tironum sustulerat, had taken on board, had on board. *Id.* Naves, quæ equites sustulerant. — Hence, to carry, bear. *Plaut.* Navis trecentas metretas tollit. — Also, figur. to bear, *h. e. suffer.* *Cic.* Penas sustulit (unless this belongs to suffer). — ¶ Also, to take, take away, take to or with one's self; often, at least, with an upward motion implied. *Cic.* aliquem ad se (in navem), take on board with him. So, *Liv.* aliquem in lembum. *Id.* Equites singulos pedites secum in equos tollunt. *Horat.* aliquem rheda, take him into the wagon. So, absol. *Cic.* Ut te proficiscens non tollereim, take you. *Virg.* Tolle me tecum per undas. Also, *Cic.* Tollere sortes, draw. *Id.* frumentum de area, take away, take up. *Horat.* At tu quantumvis tolle, take as much as you will. *Cic.* Simulacra Verres ex delubris sustulit. — ¶ Also, to take away, take off, remove. *Horat.* patinam, take off, carry from table. *Cic.* Tollitur ab atriis, *h. e. se tollit, abit, departs from, &c. leaves.* *Id.* solem e mundo, remove, withdraw. *Id.* amicitiam e vita. *Id.* hominem de medio; or, *Liv.* e medio, to put out of the way, despatch, make way with. (But, *Cic.* Verba e medio tollere, *h. e. to use common, familiar words.*) Also, merely, Tollere aliquem, to take off, cut off, despatch. *Cic.* aliquem ferro, veneno. Further, *Cels.* Morbus facile tollitur. *Plin.* maculas. — Figur. *Cic.* amicitiam e vita. *Id.* omnem memoriam alicujus rei, obliterate. *Id.* dubitationem alicui, remove. *Id.* Bellum sublatum atque sepultum. *Horat.* Muliebrem tollite luctum, put away, banish, away with. — Hence, to put out of the way, *h. e. to destroy, ruin.* *Cic.* Majores nostri Carthaginem funditus sustulerunt. Also, to demolish. *Pandect.* ædificium. — Also, to cancel, annul. *Cic.* legem, si non jura rogata est. — Also, to cancel, strike

out, erase, correct. *Cic.* nomen ex libris. *Cæcin.* ad *Cic.* mendum scripturæ. *Horat.* Lucilium sæpe ferentem plura tollenda relinquendis, to be cancelled, blotted out. — Also, of time, or a portion of time, to consume, waste, exhaust, *h. e. cause to pass without anything being done; by a long harangue, for instance.* *Cic.* tempus. *Id.* diem aut auspiciis aut excusatione. — Also, to deny (for by denying we do what we can to annihilate). *Cic.* deos. — Also, not to mention, to suppress. *Sallust.* auctorem, *se. his name.* — ¶ Sublatus has also the degrees of comparison. *Ovid.* Leo sublatus, more spirited, more proud. *Gell.* Sublatissima voce cantare, raised to the highest pitch.

TOLLUTARIUS, a, um. See *Tollutarius*.

TÖLÖSKA, æ, f. a toon in Gaul, now Toulouse. *Cæs.* — ¶ Hence, Tolosanus, a, um, adj. Tolosan, belonging to Tolosa. *Cic.* aurum, *h. e. which Servilius Cæpio stole there.* (See *Gell.* 3, 9. *Justin.* 32, 3, who gives another account.) — ¶ Tolosās, ātis, or Tolosātis, e, adj. same as Tolosanus. *Martial.* Quadra casei Tolosatis. *Cæs.* Tolosates, the Tolosans. — ¶ Tolosensis, e, adj. same as Tolosanus. *Justin.* Iacus.

TÖLÜTARIS, e, same as *Tollutarius*. 2 *Fronto*.

TÖLÜTÄRIS (tolutim), or TÖLLÜTÄRIS, a, um, adj. trotting, going on a trot. *Senec.* equus, a pacer, ambler.

TÖLÜTYLIS (Id.), e, adj. trotting. *Varr.* 3 ap. *Non.* gradus.

TÖLÜTYLÖQUENTIA (tolutim & lo-3 quor), æ, f. rapid speech, volubility. *Non.* ap. *Non.*

TÖLÜTIM (tolo, tollō), adv. lifting the legs, on a trot, pacing. *Plaut.* incedere. *Plin.* ingredi.

TÖMACINÄ (τομή), æ, f. a kind of sausage. *Varr.*

TÖMACULUM, or TÖMACLUM (Id.), i, n. a kind of sausage. *Juvenal.*

TÖMÄRÖS, i, m. same as *Tmarus*. *Plin.*

TÖME (τομή), es, f. a cut; hence, in 3 verse, incision. *Anson.* Bucolice tome, *h. e. when the fourth foot is a dactyle, ending a word.*

TÖMENTUM (unc.), i, n. all kinds of stuffing for cushions or beds, as flocks, feathers, straw, &c. *Varr.* and *Senec.*

TÖMI, ðrum, m. See *Tomis*.

TÖMICA, æ, f. same as *Tomix*. *Vitruc.*

— Doubtful.

TÖMIS, ðdis, f. Tόμις, a toon in Asia, on the Euxine, to which the poet *Ovid* was exiled. *Ovid.* — Called, also, *Tomis*, ðrum. *Stat.* — ¶ Hence, *Tomites*, æ, m. belonging thereto. *Tomite*, the inhabitants thereof. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, *Tömitanus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Tomis*. *Ovid.* terra.

TÖMIX, or TÖMEX (Tόμιγξ, Tόμιξ), 2 ðis, f. a rope, cord, for instance, of hemp, broom, rush, &c. *Vitruc.* — ¶ The nomin. seems not to occur. — ¶ Also written *Thom*. See *Thoniz*.

TÖMÖS (τόμος), i, m. a portion cut off, 3 pieces, of paper, for instance. *Martial.*

— Hence, a book, volume, tome. *Hieron.*

TÖMËRIS, is, f. Tόμρις, a Scythian queen, who is said to have conquered and slain *Cyrus*. *Tibull.*

TÖNÄNS, tis, particip. from *tono*. — Also used absol. See *Tono*.

TÖNDEÖ (unc.), es, tōndi, tonsum, a. 2. to clip, cut with shears, shear, shave, κείρω. *Cic.* barbam et capillum. *Plin.* Tondere oves, shear. *Id.* nævos in facie. Hence, *Martial.* Tonsus reus, shorn, *h. e. acquitted; for an accused person let his beard and hair grow, but after his acquittal cut them again.* *Cic.* Illa saltatrix tonsa, *h. e. the coast* *Gabinus*. Also, intrans, to cut, shear, shave. *Cic.* Ne tonsori colulum committeret, tondere filias suas docuit. — And, reflectively, to be shorn, shear or clip one's self, have one's self shorn. *Varr.* Ne decrecente luna tondens calvefiam. *Virg.* Candidior postquam tondenti barba cadebat. *Quintil.* Lavamus et tondemus. So, with an accus. *Sueton.* Ut modo tonderet, modo raderet barbam, had his beard cut. — ¶ Also, to clip, shear, make smooth. *Horat.* Ilex tonsa bipennis

lopped. *Quintil.* Tonsas myrtos, trimmed.

Colum. Tondere vitem, to lop, prune. —

¶ Also, to mow, cut, reap. *Tibull.* Tondetur seges annua. *Virg.* Noctæ leves stipulæ tondentur. *Senec.* Colonus agros tondet. — ¶ Also, to pluck off, cull. *Virg.* comam hyacinthi. *Prop.* violas manu. — ¶ Also, to crop, browse upon, graze upon, cut, eat off. *Lucret.* Pendes tondentes gramina. *Virg.* Equi tondentes campum. *Id.* Vultur jecur tondens, pecking, gnawing, feeding on (from the Greek ἵπτα κείρεν). — ¶ Metaphorically, to fleece, shave, despoil. *Plaut.* Hunc tondendo auro usque ad cutem, I will fleece him. *Propert.* Tondens purpurea regna paterna coma (speaking of *Scylla*; see *Scylla*). — ¶ See, also, *Tonsas*, u, ua. — ¶ See, also, *Rado*, at the end.

TÖNESCÖ (incept. from *tono*), is, n. 3. to 3 resound, thunder. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

TÖNGEÖ, ðre, *h. e. nosse, scire.* *Enn.* 3 TÖNYTRÄLIS (tonitrus), e, adj. thunder-3 ing. *Lucret.*

TÖNYTRÖ (tono), n. thunder. This form 3 is adduced by *Charis*, but he gives no instance of it. *Tonitru* seems to occur only in the abl. sing. so that it may be from *tonitrus*; and the plur. *tonitrua* may be from *tonitruum*, which actually occurs in the nom. See *Tonitrus*.

TÖNYTRÖÄLIS (tonitrus), e, adj. thun-3 dering. *Apul.* Dicitur (Jupiter) et fulgurator, et tonitrualis. — ¶ Also, relating to thunder, treating of thunder. *Cic.*

TÖNYTRÖS (Id.), us, m. and TÖNYTRÖUM, i, n. thunder, βροντή, βρόμος. *Virg.* Tonitru (abl.) cælum omne ciebo. *Cic.* Tonitrua. *Pacuv.* ap. *Cæl.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* and *Juvenal.* Tonitruum (genit. pl.). *Liv.* Tonitribus (abl. pl.). *Stat.* Tonitrus (acc. pl.). *Plin.* Tonitruum (nom. sing.). — ¶ *Tonitruus*, i, m. *Hieron.*

TÖNÖ (τόνω, τῶν, or τόνος), as, ði, n. 1. to sound, resound, roar, &c. *Lucret.* Tympana tonant. *Virg.* Horrificis tonat Ætna ruinis, thunders, roars, bellows. *Id.* Cælum tonat fragore. — ¶ In particular, to thunder, βροντᾶω. *Prop.* Jupiter tonabat. *Virg.* Porta cæli tonat. *Senec.* In me tona. Hence, *Ovid.* *Tonans* (absol.), the Thunderer, Jupiter. Also, *Martial.* Falcifer tonans, *h. e. Saturn.* *Senec.* Scepseriferi Tonantes, *h. e. Jupiter and Juno.* — Also, imperis. Tonat, it thunders; as, *Cic.* Si tonuerit. *Plaut.* Valide tonuit. — Hence, figur. to thunder; with words, for instance. *Cic.* Pericles tonare dictus est. *Propert.* Qualis Pindarico spiritus ore tonat. *Virg.* Proinde tona eloquio, solutum tibi. Also, *Justin.* Annibalem tonantem bello. — It also has an accus. to thunder out or forth, say or name with a thundering voice. *Virg.* Terentium tonat ore deos, *h. e. magna voce inelamat.* *Propert.* verba. — ¶ In third conjugat. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Tibi tympana tonimus.

TÖNSÄ (perhaps from *tondeo*; quia quasi tondetur ferro, as *Fest.* says), æ, f. an oar. *Enn.* ap. *Fest.* — Oftener in plur. *Virg.*

TÖNSYLIS (tondeo), e, adj. that may be 2 clipped, sheared or cut. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, shorn, clipped. *Martial.* Villa ordinata tonsili buxeto, clipped or cut into various figures. *Cn. Matius* ap. *Gell.* Tonsiles tapetes, *h. e. villos brevis admodum, aut nullo.* *Plin.* nemora.

TÖNSILLÄ (unc.), æ, f. a stake or post set up on the shore to fasten a ship to. *Pacuv.* ap. *Fest.* — ¶ Also, *Tonsillæ*, the tonsils, almonds, or glands, at the entrance of the throat, παρισπῖα, ἀντιάδες. *Cels.* and *Cic.*

TÖNSYTÖ, as, a. 1. frequentat. from *ten-3 deo*. *Plaut.*

TÖNSÖR (tondeo), ðris, m. a shearer, clipper, of the beard, &c.; hence, a barber, κορυφερός. *Cic.* — It was the business of the tonsor, not only to take off the beard, but also to cut the hair and pare the nails. See *Martial.* 14, 36. — ¶ Also, a lopper, pruner. *Arnob.* ramorum.

TÖNSÖRÖS (tonsor), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a barber, to shaving or shearing, κορυφικός. *Cic.* cultor, *h. e. a razor.* So, *Val. Max.* cultellus. *Pal lad.* ferramenta, *h. e. for shearing sheep*

TÖNSTRICÖLA, æ, f. dimin. from *ton-*
2 *strix*. Cic.

TÖNSTRINÖS (tondeo), a, um, adj. of or
2 pertaining to a barber. — Hence, *Tonstri-*
3 *na*, æ, f. a barber's shop, *κουρείον*. Plaut.
In *tonstrina* sedebam. Plin. Vulnere
tonstrinarum, h. c. made by the razor in
shaving. — Also, *Tonstrinum*, i, n. the
art of a barber. Petron.

TÖNSTRIX (Id.), icis, f. she that shears,
3 a female barber, *κουρείτρια*. Plaut.

TÖNSÖRA (Id.), æ, f. a clipping, shearing,
2 cutting; tunsure, *κουρά, κάρσις*. Varr.
Quidam semestres faciunt tonsuras, sc.
of sheep. Plin. Nigra lana primæ ton-
sura. Ovid. Nec male deformet rigi-
dos tonsura capillos. — ¶ Also, a pru-
ning, lopping. Plin.

TÖNSÖS, us, m. same as *Tonsura*. 3 Plaut.

TÖNSÖS, a, um, particip. from *tondeo*.
— ¶ Adj. cut, trimmed; hence, smooth,
stripped of branches or leaves. Virg.
oliva. Id. Tonsa corona.

TONUM, i, n. *Vitruv.* Moventur sigilla,
vertuntur metæ, calculi, aut tona pro-
iciuntur, buccinae canunt (aliter ova).

TÖNÖS, or -ös, (τόνος), i, m. a stretching,
tension, for instance, of a rope. *Vitruv.*
— ¶ Hence, the tone; of an instru-
ment. *Vitruv.* — Of a syllable, tone,
accent. Gell. — ¶ Also, thunder.
Cecin. ap. Senec. — ¶ In painting, a
lustre between light and shade, the natural
color of every form. Plin.

TÖPARCHIA (τοπαρχία), æ, m. the gov-
3 ernor of a region or district. Spartian.

TÖPARCHIA (τοπαρχία), æ, f. a district,
2 toparchy, local government. Plin.

TÖPAZIACÖS (topazius), a, um, adj.
3 of or pertaining to the topaz. *Venant.*
Fortun. lapilli, topaz-stones, topazes.

TÖPAZIÖS, or -ös (τοπάσιος), ii, m. and
f. the topaz, a precious stone. Plin. —
Also, *Topázon*, m. Prudent. — ¶ The
topaz of the ancients is partly our chryso-
lite, and partly a greenish species of
jasper or agate.

TÖPER, or, commonly, **TÖPPER**, adv.
an old word, signifying quickly, soon;
quoted by *Quintil.* and *Fest.*; used by
Nævius, *Ennius*, &c.

TÖPHIUS,
TÖPHINUS,
TÖPHACEUS, } See *Tofus*, &c.
TÖPHICIUS,
TÖPHOSUS.

TÖPIA, grum, n. See *Topium*.

TÖPIARIÖS (topium), a, um, adj. Plin.
Opus topiarium; and, Id. Topiarium
(sc. opus), garden painting, h. c. all sorts
of figures of shrubbery, box, &c.; figure-
work, borders of flowers. Id. herba, an
herb suitable for such work. Hence, *Topi-*
piaria, sc. ars or res, the art of orna-
menting gardens in this manner; as, Cic.
Topiarium facere, to practise this gar-
dening.

TÖPICE, es, f. See *Topicus*, a, um.

TÖPICÖS (τοπικός), a, um, adj. relating
to the sources of arguments. Cic. Institui
topica Aristotelis conscribere, h. c. a
writing in which the sources of argu-
ment, topics, common places are collected
or pointed out (the work of Cicero, called
Topica, is extant). Hence, *Topice*, es, f.
(for *topica*, sc. ars), the science of com-
mon places, the art of finding arguments.
Cic.

TÖPIUM, probably, sc. opus; Plur. **TÖ-**
3 **PIA** (sc. opera), a kind of painting, rep-
resenting rivers, woods, houses, &c.;
landscape-painting. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also,
garden-painting, h. c. all kinds of figures
of box, ivy, &c. in the borders of garden-
beds, for instance. *Spartian.*

TÖPÖGRAPPIA (τοπογραφία), æ, f. de-
scription of a place. Serv.

TÖPPER. See *Toper*.

TÖRÄL, älis, n. See *Toralis*. 3

TÖRÄLIS (torus), e, adj. pertaining to a
1 pillow, cushion, bolster. Hence, *Torale*,
sc. tegumen, and the shortened form
Toral, a cover, cloth, over a pillow, &c.
over the bed, couch or sofa, coverlet, bed-
carpet. Varr. *Torale*. Horat. *Toral*. —
Plur. *Toralia*. Horat.

TÖRCÖLÄR, or 2 } See *Torcularis*.

TÖRCÖLÄRIS, is, n. }
TÖRCÖLÄRIS (torqueo), e, adj. useful
2 for or belonging to the pressing of grapes,
&c. Varr. vasa (but this may also

belong to *torcularius*; see *Torculari-*
us). — ¶ Hence, *Torcilare*, or *Tor-*
cular, sc. instrumentum, the press.
Plin. — Also, the place where the press is.
Vitruv. and *Colum.*

TÖRCÖLÄRIS (torcular), a, um, adj. of
2 or pertaining to a wine-press or oil-press.
Varr. vasa (but this may be from *tor-*
cularis). *Colum.* cella. Id. Locus vi-
narii et torcularii. — ¶ Hence, absol.
Torcularius, a presser, pressman. *Colum.*
— Also, *Torcularium*, the press. *Cato*.

TÖRCÖLÖ (toreulum), as, a. l. to press.
3 *Venant.* *Fortun.*

TÖRCÖLÖS (torqueo), a, um, adj. same
as *Torcularis*. *Cato*. vasa. — Hence,
Toreulum, i, n. the press. Varr. In
some places, it is, perhaps, the place
where the press is.

TÖRDYLÖN, or **TÖRDYLÖN** (τορδύλιον,
or τώδονλον), i, n. the seed of the plant
seselis. Plin. — According to others,
itself a plant (*Tordylium* officinale or
maximum, L.). Plin.

TÖRES, for *Torques*. 3 *Servil.* ap. *Charis.*
TÖREUMA (τόρευμα), ätis, n. any work
in relief, raised sculpture, a goblet, &c.
adorned with raised work, commonly in
silver, but sometimes also in other
materials; and used also of other than
raised work. Cic., *Sallust.*, and *Martial*.

TÖREUTA, or -ES (τορευτής), æ, m. one
who makes *toreumata*. Plin.

TÖREUTICE (τορευτική, sc. τέχνη), es,
2 f. the art of making raised work in metal,
particularly in bronze, either by shaping
or casting; though sometimes by this
word is to be understood, also, all im-
age-work, whether casting, carving or
sculpture. Plin. — Also, adjectively.
Plin. *Ars toreutice*.

TÖRMEN (torqueo), inis, n. torment, dis-
tress. It seems to be used only in the
plur.; *Tormina*, gripes in the body, sharp
pains in the bowels, colic, dysentery, dys-
enteria. Cels. and Cic. — Also, gene-
rally, acute pains, distress, suffering,
from any disease. Plin. *urinæ*.

TÖRMENTUM (Id.), i, n. a warlike en-
gine for throwing stones, darts, &c. a
hurling engine, as the catapult, balista,
&c. *στρεβλοτήριον*. Cic. Ballistæ et
reliqua tormenta. Liv. Archimedes
machinator bellicorum tormentorum.
Cæs. Tormenta in muris disponere. —
Also, the missile shot therefrom. Cæs.
Fenestræ ad tormenta mittenda. Plin.
Missile tormentum. Cæs. Uti ne in
aciem telum tormentumve adjici posset.

— ¶ Also, a rope, cord, line. Cæs.
Præsectis mulierum crinibus, tormenta
effecerunt. *Grat.* Quadruplici tormen-
to adstringere limbos, sc. retis. —
¶ Also, torment, torture, inflicted on
a person to make him confess, *Βασανός*,
chiefly used in the plur. Cic. More
majorum de servo in dominum ne tor-
mentis quidem quæri licet. Id. Verberibus
ac tormentis questionem habuit
pecunie publicæ. Id. Dedere aliquem
tormentis. *Sucton.* Excruciare ali-
quem gravissimis tormentis. Id. Longa
et exquisita tormenta. — And gene-
rally, acute bodily pain, distress. Plin. *Ep.*
Cruciatu et indignissima tormenta pa-
ti, sc. from the gout. Plin. *alter*. Inlla-
tiones discutere, et coli tormenta. Id.

Nastrium nomen accipit a narium
tormento. — Of the mind, torment, an-
guish, torture, trouble, grief, plague. Cic.
Tormenta suspitionis. Horat. Invidia
Siculi non invenere tyranni majus tor-
mentum. Cic. Varia et multa tormen-
ta fortunæ. Plin. *Ep.* In tantis tormen-
tis erant. Id. *Pancæ*. Operæ pretium
est ferre, quod tormentum tibi in-
junxeris, nequid amico negares, h. e.
quantum tibi vim feceris, quam te ipse
torseris. — Also, an instrument of torture,
the rack, torture. Plin. Ex arte statua-
ria tormenta fieri (he is speaking of the
bull of Perillus). Curt. Admove re tor-
menta. — ¶ Also, generally, instru-
ment, machine. Tertull. *aque*. —
¶ Also, a press, as, for clothes. Senec.

TÖRMENTÖSÖS (tormentum), a, um,
3 adj. full of pain, painful, torturing.
Cæl. *Ancl.* organum.

TÖRMINA, um, n. pl. See *Tormen-*

TÖRMINALIS (tormen, tormina), e, adj.
2 of or pertaining to the gripes or belly-

ache. Cels. sorba, h. c. which are good
for the gripes.

TÖRMINÖSÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. subject or
1 inclined to the gripes or to dysentery, *δυσ-*
εντερικός. Cic.

TÖRNÄTÖR (torno), öris, m. a turner,
3 *τορνευτής*. Firmic.

TÖRNÖ (τορνεύω), as, ävi, ätum, a. l. to
round in a lathe, *forma* on a lathe, turn
Cic. Idque ita tornavit, ut nihil effici
possit rotundius. Plin. Lapis cavatur,
tornaturque in vasa. *Lucret.* Quasi
tornatur. — Figur. Horat. Male tornati
versus, h. e. ill wrought, badly fashioned,
badly composed. *Calpurn.* 6, 55. Torna-
ta ungula, the round hoof.

TÖRNÖS (τόρνος), i, m. a turner's lathe, a
turner's chisel. Plin. Calices ex tere-
bintho facere torno. *Vitruv.* Perfice-
re aliquid in torno. — Also, graver,
chisel, carving-tool. Virg. *Pocula*, len-
ta quibus torno facili superaddita vitis.
— ¶ Figur. Propert. Incipe jam an-
gusto versus includere torno.

TÖRÖSÖLÖS, a, um, adj. dimin. from *to-*
3 *rosus*. Hieronym.

TÖRÖSÖS (torus), a, um, adj. full of mus-
2 cles, braony, muscular, fleshy, *μυώδης*,
επίρωπος. Ovid. Colla torosa boum.
Colum. Tauris torosior cervix. Pers.
juvenis. — Hence, figur. Plin. *Toro-*
sior caulis, h. c. carnosior, fleshy. Se-
nec. *virgula*, h. e. knotty, thick.

TÖRPEDÖ (torpeo), inis, f. numbness;
hence, stupor, torpor, stupefaction; also,
inactivity, sluggishness, indolence, listless-
ness, languor, *νάρκησις*. *Sallust.* Occupa-
vit vos nescio quæ torpedo, quia neque
gloria movemini, neque flagitio. Tacit.
Tanta torpedo invaserat Vitellii animum,
ut si Principem eum fuisset ceteri non me-
minissent, ipse oblivisceretur. — ¶ Also,
a sea-fish, which benumbs those who
touch it, the torpedo or cramp-fish (*Raja*
torpedo, L.). Cic.

TÖRPEDÖ (unc.), es, ii, n. 2. to be numb
or benumbed, be torpid, void of feeling,
or motionless, be stupefied, be inactive, be lan-
guid or dull, *ναρκάω, ἀναίσθητος ἔχω*.
Virg. Torpent infractæ ad prælia vi-
res. *Sucton.* Dignus torpens contrac-
tusque frigore. Ovid. Quid vetat et ner-
vos magicas torpere per artes? Senec.
Torpet acies luninum, is blunted, dull.
Plin. Torpentes membrorum partes.
Liv. Torpentes gelu, stiff, benumbed. —
Figur. of the mind. Plaut. *Timeo*:
totus torpeo. Cic. Deum sic feriatum
volumus cessatione torpere, ut, &c.
Liv. Torpentes metu. Horat. Vel cum
Pæasiaca torpes, insane, tabella, are be-
side yourself, are amazed or astonished,
are fixed in wonder. Liv. Vox spiritus-
que torpebat, were benumbed as it were,
were stopped. Id. Tua re subita consilia
torpent, are at a stand, you know not
what counsel to take. — Also, applied to
inanimate things. *Colum.* Locus de-
pressus hieme pruinis torpet. *Claudian.*
Plagæ torpentes, h. e. the frigid zones.

Ovid. Torpens palatum, h. c. dull, without
feeling or taste. Stat. annis, motionless,
or very sluggish. — ¶ Also, as it seems,
to lose feeling or motion, to become numb
or torpid. Plin. Hebescent sensus,
membra torpent, præmoritur visus.

TÖRPESCÖ (incept. from *torpeo*), is, pui
2 n. 3. to become stiff or numb, to lose feel-
ing or motion, become torpid, *ναρκάω*.
Senec. Cor pepulit horror: membra tor-
pescunt gelu. Plin. Scorpiones, visa
lychnide, torpescunt. Ovid. Torpescit
gelido lingua retenta metu. Id. Torpa-
erant dolore genæ, were benumbed, h. e.
I could not weep. — Hence, figur. to be-
come torpid, inactive, indolent, to languish,
become insensible. *Sallust.* Ingenium in-
cultu atque socordia torpescere sinunt.
Liv. Torpescuntne? h. e. will they be-
come inactive?

TÖRPIDÖS (torpeo), a, um, adj. torpid,
2 benumbed, stupefied, languid, dull, *ναρκώ-*
δης. Liv. Torpidi somno.

TÖRPÖR (Id.), öris, m. numbness, torpor
1 torpidity, want of feeling, stupor, languor
dullness, listlessness, *νάρκη, νάρκησις*.
Cic. Tutantur se torpore torpedines
Vol. Mar. Torpore hebetati artus
Ovid. Torpor gravis alligat artus. Virg.
Illi membra novus solvit formidine tor-
por. — Figur. of the mind. Tacit.

TORPÖRÖ (torpor), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. 3 to benumb, stiffen, stupefy. *Tarpil.* ap. *Non.* cor. alieuli. *Laetant.* Humida nimis rigoribus torporata conrescant.

TORQUATÖS (torquis), a, um, adj. furnished with a chain for the neck. *Plin.* miles, h. e. who has received such a chain as a reward for bravery. — *Manlius* was also called *Torquatus*, because he slew a Gaul in single combat, and took his golden chain from him. — Hence, *Ovid.* Alecto torquata colubris, having snakes instead of a chain about her neck. *Martial.* palumbus, the ringdove.

TORQUEÖ (unc.), cs, torsi, tortum, a. 2. to turn, turn any whither, turn round or to one side, turn aside, wrench, bend, twist, twirl, wrest, κλῑπω, πρῑνω. *Cic.* Cervices, oculosque pariter cum modorum flexionibus torquere. *Virg.* vestigia ad sonitum vocis, bends his steps, turns. *Id.* Vestigia torsi, turned off, turned about. *Horat.* Torquet ab obscenis scrimonibus aurem. *Ovid.* ora equi frenis. *Id.* capillos ferro, h. e. to bend, crisp, curl. *Virg.* Portam vi multa converso eardine torquet. *Cic.* aliquid in orbem. *Id.* Terra circum axem se torquet, h. e. whirls round, revolves, turns. *Virg.* Torquet qui sidera mundi, makes revolve. *Pers.* buxum flagello, to whip a top. *Ovid.* stamina pollice, twist. *Id.* aquas remis, whirl, turn with the oars, to row. *Pandect.* Torquere laqueum, h. e. to bind about the throat, strangle one's self. *Liv.* collum alieuli, to gripe him hard by the neck, and give it a twist, as a means of compulsion. (Compare *Oblorqueo.*) — *Figur.* *Cic.* Oratio ita flexibilis, it sequatur, quocumque torqucas. *Id.* Omnia torquenda sunt ad commodum suæ causæ. *Id.* Opinonum vanitas imbecillitatem animorum torquet et flectit, quocumque cæpit. — *¶* Also, to twist awry, writhe, distort. *Cic.* ora. *Virg.* Ora torquebit amaror. *Figur.* *Cic.* jus omne, to distort, pervert, wrest. — Hence, to confound, confuse, perplex, embarrass. *Plant.* Conditiones tortæ, insidious, obscure, admitting of different interpretations. — Also, to wrench, dislocate. *Senec.* talum. — *¶* Also, to turn, h. e. make by turning. *Virg.* orbes. *Lucan.* pulverem, to whirl up. *Propert.* Draco ex ima sibila torquet humo, rolls out; or as below, sends out, darts, hurls. — So, also, to spin. *Juvenal.* — *¶* Also, to carry away by turning; hence, to roll away, roll or whirl along. *Virg.* Phlegethon torquet saxa. *Horat.* Torquet machina tignum. — *¶* Also, to rule, guide, direct, order. *Virg.* Inclyte Mavors, qui bella torques. *Id.* ciclum et terras numine. To this may be referred, *Virg.* Torquet mediös nox humida eursus, h. e. has completed half her course. — *¶* Also, to bear, carry, when the thing carried is turned about. *Virg.* Tegumen torquens immane leonis. *Id.* Atlas axem humero torquet stellis aptum. — *¶* Also, to turn about, whirl round, brandish, before throwing; hence, to throw with force, hurl, fling, dart, shoot, hurl down. *Virg.* jaculum in hostem. *Id.* telum ad tempora. *Id.* Jupiter torquet fulmina. *Lucan.* (Eurus) nubes torsi in occidentum orbem, drove. *Val. Flacc.* hastam alieuli (h. e. in aliequem). *Virg.* Jupiter torquet aquosam hiemem, hurls down, precipitates. — *¶* Also, to rack, torture, βασανίζω. *Cic.* aliequem eculo. *Sueton.* Q. Gallium prætozem servilem in modum torsi. *Pandect.* In servos corpus torquendum est. *Id.* Torquere servum in caput domini, h. e. contra dovini. — Hence, figur. to rack. *Horat.* aliequem mero, fuddle him, in order to find out what he is, as a man is put to the rack that the truth may be extorted from him. *Cic.* Torqueatur vita Sullæ, h. e. be strictly examined. *Horat.* Commisissum teges et vino tortus et ira, stimulated, urged to disclose it. — And generally, to torment, distress, harass, plague, afflict, vex, rack, perplex, gall, trouble, grieve. *Cic.* Equidem dies noctesque torqueor. *Plin.* Ep. Torqueor, quod discipulum amisisti. *Ovid.* Torqueor, ne vir cadat. *Horat.* Torqueri invidia, vel amore. *Ovid.* (de Mida)

Torquetur ab anro. *Cic.* Tuæ libidines te torquent. *Phadr.* convivam fame. — *¶* See, also, *Tortus*, a, um.

TORQUIS, and **TORQUES** (torqueo), is, m. and f. a collar or chain worn round the neck or on the breast, ornamental chain, στροπεός. *Propert.* Torquis unca. *Liv.* aureus. *Cic.* T. Manlius, Galli torque detracto, cognomen inventit. — *¶* Also, a collar for oxen. *Virg.* — *¶* Also, the ring of feathers about a bird's neck. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, any circle, ring; for instance, a wreath, garland. *Virg.* Ornata torquibus aræ. — Also, the whirl, circle, convolution of the waves, caused by a whale swimming. *Manil.* — *¶* The form torques is more rare. — *¶* The torquis was mostly worn by men, for ornament, and especially as a reward for bravery; the monile of pearls, and also of gold and precious stones, was worn only by women and children.

TORREFACIÖ (torreo & facio), is, fci, 2 factum, a. 3. to dry, parch, roast, ξηραίνω, φρῑνω. *Colum.* vinaceorum tuas libras. *Particip.* pass. Torrefactus, a, um, as from torrefio. *Colum.* Solibus (seges) torrefacta. *Id.* nuces avellane.

TORREFACTÖS. See *Torrefacio*.

TORRENS, tis, particip. from torreo.

— *¶* Adj. burning, hot, heated. *Liv.* (Ed. *Drak.*) Miles sole torrens. *Virg.*

Ripæ torrentes pice. *Id.* Torrentes flammæ. *Lucan.* plaga. *Claudian.*

Torrentiorem fallere Sirium. *Stat.*

Cæli torrentissimus axis. — *¶* Also, heated, roaring, boiling, flowing impetuously, rapid, rushing, tearing. *Virg.*

aqua. *Id.* unda. *Id.* flumina. *Varr.*

fluvii. *Plin.* (Padus) torrentior. *Stat.*

Abruptis cum torrentissimus exit pontibus. *Henec, Lucan.* Sanguis torrens,

a torrent of blood, h. e. blood flowing in a stream. *Also, Quintil.* Torrens oratio.

Juvenal. Sermo Isæo torrentior. *Quintil.*

decl. Nihil est improvisorum dolore torrentius, more impetuous, overwhelming.

— *¶* See, also, *Torrentis*, subst.

TORRENS (se. annis; from torreo), tis, m. a torrent, χαράδρα, χειμαρρῶς, ξηροπόταμος. *Ovid.* Flumine perpetuo torrens solet acris ire. *Virg.* Rapidus torrens. *Senec.* rapax. *Henec, Lucan.*

Torrentis, se. sanguinis, a torrent of blood. *Juvenal.* meri, h. e. urine ex micro. —

Figur. *Quintil.* verborum, stream of words. *Sil.* armorum et virorum.

TORRENTÖR (torrens), adv. impetuously, like a torrent. *Claudian.* Torrentius.

TORREÖ (according to *Fest.* from an old word torris or torus, h. e. aridus, torridus), es, torru, tostum, a. 2. to dry, parch, bake, roast, φρῑνω, ξηραίνω. *Virg.* Sole novo torrentur aristæ. *Id.*

Fruges torrer flammis et frangere saxo. *Plin.* Torreræ uvam in tegulis. *Cic.*

Medium (cingulum terræ) solis ardore torrer. *Id.* In Phalaridis tauro inclusum succensis ignibus torrer. *Liv.*

(of Mucius Scævola), Manum torrer. *Virg.* in veribus exta. *Ovid.* aliquid in igne. *Plin.* castaneas. *Plant.* Torreto

me pro pane, bake. *Id.* aurum, h. e. candefacere, liquare, excoquere. So, the particip. Tostus, a, um. *Ovid.* caro.

Id. libum, baked. — Also, merely, to heat greatly, heat. *Plin.* Torreræ ad ignes corpora. — Hence, figur. of love,

to inflame, fire. *Horat.* Si torreræ jecur (O Venus) quæris idoneum. *Id.* Mc Glycere torret amor. *Ovid.* Torret

amor pectora. *Also, of thirst and fever, to parch, burn. Propert.* Torret sitis ora.

Ovid. Mihi torrentur febribus artus. — Also, to burn. *Tibull.* Illa velim Vulcanus carminibus torreat. *Ovid.* Quique

(h. e. Phalaris) reptorem (h. e. Perilum) torruit arte sua. *Id.* Tosti crines, singed, burnt. — Also, of cold, to parch, burn. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Ante lucem suscitait, frigore torret. — *¶* Intrans. to be parched, burn. *Colum.* Collis torret æstate vaporibus (but *Ed. Schneid.* has torretur). *Id.* Terra torrens æstu. —

¶ See, also, *Torrentis*.

TORRESCÖ (incept. from torreo), is, n. 3. to become dried, parched, burned, broiled, roasted. *Lucret.*

TORRIDATÖS (torridus), a, um, part. 3 as from torrido, parched, baked, burned.

Mart. Cap. — *Non.* uses the verb.

TORRIDÖS (torreo), a, um, adj. dry, dried up, parched, ξηρός. *Liv.* fontes. *Id.* Campi siccitate torridi. *Colum.* sal, h. e. sole, aut igne siccatus. *Lucret.* tellus. *Lucan.* ora, h. e. siti arida. *Ovid.* farra, h. e. tosta. — Also, dry, dried up, shrivelled, meagre, lean, without moisture. *Cic.* Homo vegrandi mæie torridus. *Calpurn.* vox, h. e. dry, rough. — *¶* Also, full of heat, hot, burning, torrid, sultry. *Propert.* Torridus æstuat aer. *Virg.* Zona torrida semper ab igni. *Id.* æstas. *Liv.* Locus ab incendiis torridus. — *¶* Also, burned, scorched, parched with heat. *Calpurn.* Torrida ora. Or with cold. *Liv.* Pecora torrida frigore, shrivelled or shrunk with cold. *Id.* Membra torrida geli. Hence, color, a color, like the color of things which have been scorched by the sun; as, *Plin.* Color torridus solis. — Also, parching, scorching, of cold. *Calpurn.* hiems.

TORRIS (torreo), is, m. a firebrand, burning piece of wood, δαλός. *Virg.* ambustus. *Val. Flacc.* vivus. — Also, a brand, not burning. *Ovid.* Funerum torrem coniecit in ignes.

TÖRRÖR (id.), öris, m. a drying, heating, heat. *Cal. Aurel.* solis. *Id.* corporis.

TÖRSIÖ (torqueo), önis, f. a gripping, pang, distress. *Vulgat.*

TÖRTE (tortus), adv. obliquely, transverse-ly, awry, εστροπαμένως, κορσίως. *Lucret.*

TÖRTICÖRDYÖS (tortus & cor), a, um, 3 adj. having a perverted heart. *Augustin.*

TÖRTYÖS (torqueo), e, adj. twisted, turning, winding, twining, ἐλικός, εστροπεφός, στροπεός. *Ovid.* ansa. *Lucan.* Tortilibus vibrata falarica nervis. *Ovid.* buccina.

Id. piscis. *Virg.* aurum, h. e. u golden chain.

TÖTYÖ (id.), önis, f. a twisting, writhing, torment, torture, anguish. *Veget.*

TÖRTIVÖS (id.), a, um, adj. Cato and *Colum.* mustum, h. e. that is squeezed out last, and as it were, forced out by torture.

TÖRTÖ (frequentat. from torqueo), as, a. 3. 1. to torture, torment. *Poupon.* ap. *Non.*

Ubi insilui in eochleatum eculum, ibi totum tortor. *Lucret.* Vulnere tortari.

TÖRTÖR (torqueo), öris, m. he that turns, winds, flourishes. *Lucan.* habenz, h. e. a slinger. — *¶* Also, a torturer, tormenter, executioner, called, also, carnifex. *Cic.*

Cum jam tortor, atque essent tormenta ipsa defessa. *Sueton.* Apollo Tortor, sc. Marsyas. *Figur.* *Juvenal.* Occultum

quatiente animo tortore flagellum.

TÖRTUM. See *Tortus*, a, um.

TÖRTÖÖSE (tortuosus), adv. with crooks. *Tertull.*

TÖRTÖÖSITÄS (id.), ätis, f. crookedness, when one uses prevarication or evasion. *Tertull.*

TÖRTÖÖSÖS (tortus, us), a, um, adj. winding, full of turns, crooked, flexuous, tortuous, ειλυματώδης. *Cic.* alvus. *Id.* serrula. *Plin.* Lynx simile quiddam talo habet, leo etiam tortuosus. —

Hence, figur. full of crooks and nooks, hard to catch, comprehend or explain, intricate, perplexed, confused. *Cic.* genus disputandi, hard to explain. *Id.* Visa quædam tortuosa et obscura, winding. *Id.* Neque enim fidum potest esse multiplex ingenium, et tortuosum, double. *Augustin.* Tortuosissima nodositas. *Gell.* Res tortuosæ. —

¶ Also, torturing, painful, causing anguish. *Plin.* Urina tortuosior, h. e. when it is voided with pain, strangury

TÖRTÖRÄ (torqueo), æ, f. a twisting, bending, twist, bend. *Pallad.* — *¶* Also, torture, torment, anguish. *Veget.*

Tortura ventris, h. e. gripping pain, pain

TÖRTÖS, a, um, particip. from torqueo

— *¶* Adj. turned, twisted, winding, tortuous. *Propert.* Cum patuit lecto

stamine torta via, the tortuous, winding, mazy way of the labyrinth. *Virg.* querens, h. e. corona querna. — Hence,

Tortum, a rope, cord. *Pacuv.* ap. *Non.*

TÖRTÖS (torqueo), us, m. a winding, twisting, crook, ring, circle. *Cic.* e

Sophocle. Tortu multiplicabili *Draco.*

Virg. Serpens longos dat corpore tortus, wreaths, folds, spires. *Arnob.* Bucinarum tortus animare, h. e. tortuous buccinas. So, also, the winding of a

sing, before discharging the missile. *Stat.*

TORVITAS (torvus), ātis, f. sternness, severity of aspect, sourness, *σφοδράσια*. *Tacit.* Torvitas vultus. *Amian.* oculorum. — Hence, relatively to the mind, sourness, austerity, roughness, rusticity. *Plin.* Verum eadem illa torvitas (Agrippæ) tabulas duas mercata est. *Id.* Exit hic animi tenor in torvitate naturæ. — ¶ Also, frightfulness, hideousness, terrible aspect. *Plin.* capitis.

TORVITER (Id.), adv. sternly, sourly, severely, fearfully, terribly. *Ena.* ap. *Non.* increpare aliquem.

TORULUS (dimin. from torus), i, m. a roll, tuft, something projecting above, on the head for instance. *Plaut.* Torulus aureus. *Varr.* Torulus in capite mulieris ornatus, seems to be a tuft, roll of hair, or a kind of high dress of the hair. Some explain these by cord, string, band. — ¶ In trees, the soft and white wood, between the bark and heart. — ¶ Also, the muscles or fleshy pulp of the body. *Apul.*

TORUS (unc.) i, m. any thing soft to sit, lie or sleep on; a pillow, cushion, bolster; hence, also, mattress, bed, and also, the whole couch, bed, sofa. *Plin.* Antiquis torus e stramento erat, qualiter etiam nunc in castris. *Virg.* Viridante toro conederat herbæ. *Ovid.* Mixtaque cum foliis præbuit herba torum. *Id.* Torus de mollibus nivi impositus lecto. *Sueton.* Ne toro quidem cubuisse, nisi humili. *Virg.* Inde toro pater Æneas sic orsus ab alto, couch, sofa. *So, Ovid.* Discubuere toris. *Id.* Ambierantque torum, the bed. *Id.* Se toro ponit. *Id.* In toro cubare. *Id.* Torum sternere. *Id.* premere. — Hence, the nuptial couch, marriage bed; marriage, wedlock. *Ovid.* Consors tori; or, Tori socia, h. e. wife. *Id.* Inque meo est nulla querela toro. *Plin.* Receptus in torum. Also, of illicit commerce. *Senec.* Querere supra et illicitos toros. *Ovid.* Obscenus torus. Also, wife or mistress. *Plin.* Torum donavit artificii, h. e. Campaspen Apelli. — Hence, funeral-bed, bier. *Ovid.* Peream, toroque mortua componar. *Virg.* Exstructos toros obtentu frondis innumbrant. — Also, for lectica. *Ovid.* *Art.* 1, 487. (where it may perhaps be the bed or mattress with which the lectica was spread). — ¶ Also, an elevation of earth. *Virg.* Riparum tori. *Plin.* Tori pulvinorum (borders). — ¶ Also, a projecting fleshy part of the body, muscle, brason, pulp of muscular flesh. *Ovid.* Colla (suis) timent toris. *Cic.* e *Sophocle.* Lacertorum tori. *Plin.* corporis. *Virg.* Luxuriat toris animosum pectus. *Id.* Leo comantes excutens toros, h. e. his mane. — ¶ Also, thickness of a branch or vegetable. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, elevation or protuberance of the swelling veins. *Cels.* Tori venarum. — ¶ Also, on a column, a projecting ring about the base, the torus. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, a roll, knot, or something projecting on garlands. *Cic.* Or. 6. — ¶ Perhaps, also, a knot, tie or band where the vine is tied. *Colum.* Vitis tribus toris ad arborem religetur. *Plin.* Tori funiculorum. — ¶ *Cato.* R. R. 135. Fumis toros tres habeat, lora in toros singulos novem, three twists or strings.

TORVUS (τορὸς), a, um, adj. properly of the eye, staring, fixed, piercing, wild, stern. *Ovid.* Torvis oculis aliquem spectare (as a mark of indignation). *Virg.* Astantes lumine torvo Ætneæ fratres. — Hence, gloomy or stern of aspect, grim-visaged, grim, savage, ἀγριωτός, σκυθρωπός. *Ovid.* facies. *Plin.* Equus torvo aspectu. *Ovid.* Scedo dnris torva superciliis. *Propert.* senex, h. e. Charon. — In a good sense, serious, manly, masculine. *Stat.* Maro. *Claudian.* voluptas. — ¶ Hence, generally, grim, hideous, terrible, frightful, disagreeable, revolting, unpleasant to behold. *Cic.* in *Arat.* draco. *Propert.* aper. *Virg.* angues. *Id.* læna. *Ovid.* Medusa. *Plin.* Cometes visu torvo. *Catull.* prælia. *Apul.* Vox torvior tuba, rougher, hoarser, more terrible. *Virg.* bos. *Arnob.* Leonis torvissima facies.

— Also, of rivers (perhaps because horns are attributed to them). *Val.* *Flacc.* Torvus Ister. — Hence, Torvum and Torva (accus.), adverbially, terribly, frightfully, fiercely, sternly. *Virg.* Torvum clamare. *Id.* Torva tueri, gloomily, sternly, fiercely. — ¶ Also, Torvus, harsh, rough, not mild, tart. *Plin.* Torva sunt vina.

TOSTES, a, um. See *Tarreo*.

TOT (perhaps from τότα), indecl. num. adj. so many, τοσούτοι. *Cic.* Quot homines, tot causæ. *Plaut.* Quid primum exsequar? tot me impediunt curæ. *Cic.* Tot viri, ac tales. *Id.* Ne tot unum superare non possent. *Liv.* Inter tot veterinos populos. *Id.* Tot tam valida oppida. *Cic.* Tot vestigiis impressa, ut, &c. so many — that. *Id.* Tot res, quot, &c. so many — as. Also, *Id.* Si tot consilibus meruisset, quoties ipse consul finisset. Also preceded by quantum. *Cato.* Quantum petabis ei rei satis esse, tot vites ablato. Also, after a prepos. without a subst. *Ovid.* Ex tot. — Also, to mark an indefinite number, so many. *Pandect.* Volo dari ei aureos tot. — ¶ Also, so many, h. e. so few. *Auct.* *Consol.* ad *Liv.* Vix credent, tantum rerum cepisse tot annos.

TOTFARIAM (tot & fariam), so many. *Varr.* In totfariam locis.

TOTIDEM (for tot itidem), indecl. num. adj. just so many, just as many, ὅσους. *Cic.* Proculus et Eurysthenes (non) totidem annos vixerunt, both the same number of years. *Id.* Locum totidem verbis a Dicarcho transtuli, word for word. Followed by quot, which is rendered as; thus, *Cic.* Totidem, quot dixit, scripta verbis oratio. *Plaut.* Talentis totidem, quot ego et tu sumus. And by atque. *Nep.* Cum totidem navibus, atque erat profectus, Athenas rediit, as he had departed with. Also, with numero. *Cæs.* Epitum millia erant sex, totidem numero pedites. And with numerus. *Juvenal.* Numerus vix est totidem, quot, &c. they are in number scarcely as many, as, &c. Also, without a subst. *Horat.* Dixerit insanum qui me, totidem audiet, just so much, the very same.

TOTIES (tot), adverb, so often, τοσάκις. *Cic.* Velim mihi ignoscas, quod ad te scribo tam multa toties. *Horat.* Ajax, toties servatis clarus Achivis. *Cic.* Quotiescunque dico, toties mihi videor, &c. as often sover as — so often. *Id.* Non me toties accipere tuas litteras, quoties a Quinto mihi fratre afferantur, so often — as. *Liv.* Subeunda dimicatio toties, quot conjurati superessent, h. e. a number of times equal to the number of surviving conspirators. — Also, for just so often, just as many times. *Horat.* *Carmin.* Sæc. 23. Ter die, totiesque nocte. — ¶ Totiens, for toties. *Tacit.*

TOTJUGIS, e, and **TOTJUGUS** (tot & jugum), a, um, adj. so manyfold, so many. *Apul.* Totjuga sidera sursum in cæthere comparent. *Id.* Homo totjugi scientia magnificus. *Id.* Totjugi jam diebus ne finis quidem visis est ullus.

TOTMŌDA, or **TOT MŌDĀ** (neut. plur.), perhaps, so many things, goods, possessions. *Catull.*

TOTUS (unc.), a, um, adj. (genit. Totius, dat. Toti), the whole, all the, the entire, ὅλος. *Cic.* Cui senatus totam rempublicam, omnem Italie urbem, cuncta populi R. arma commiserat. *Id.* Totam cum universo mari terram mente complexus. *Id.* Unum opus, totum, atque perfectum, whole, entire. *Id.* Totam mente atque omnibus artibus contemisco. *Cæs.* Tota nocte, the whole night, all the night. *Id.* Naves totæ factæ ex robore, made entirely, &c. — Also, whole, h. e. (as we say) body and soul. *Nepos.* Quem Dion adeo adamavit, ut se totum ei traderet, gave himself wholly up to. *Terent.* Ctesipho in amore est totus, is over head and ears in love. *Horat.* Nescio quid meditans nequam, et totus in illis, wholly intent or bent on; wholly engaged in or taken up with. *Cic.* Planctus totus noster est, is wholly ours. *Cæs.* Totus et mente et animo in bellum insistit. *Cic.* Sum totus vester, wholly yours, wholly devoted to you. *Liv.*

Totos adhuc Antiochi Ætolos ease wholly in favor of or on the side of Antiochus. *Terent.* Fratrīs Thais tota est. *Val.* *Flacc.* Totus dei Mopsus, h. e. dec plenus, all inspired. — *Plin.* Totus animi, consisting entirely of soul. — Also, whole, full, entire; also hyperbolically, when we are not anxious to state the precise time. *Auct.* B. *Afric.* Quum non totos centum passus progressus esset. *Terent.* Sex te totos has menses quietum reddant. *Sueton.* *Tib.* 51. Toto triennio, quo abfuit, the whole three years, though only two years and some months are meant. — ¶ Hence, subst. Totum, the whole, the whole matter. *Cic.* Totum in eo est, tectorium ut concinnum sit, the whole thing rests upon that. — Hence, Ex toto, wholly, altogether, totally, entirely, ὁλως. *Ovid.* Nec tamen ex toto deserere illa potes. *Cels.* Ex toto se restituisse. *Plin.* Pessum regem humeris sublevant: validius fatigatum ex toto portant, entirely, altogether. — In toto, in the whole matter, generally. *Cic.* — In totum, wholly, entirely, altogether. *Colum.* Aut in totum, aut certe plurimum domi morari. *Plin.* Res in totum diversa. *Id.* Marius in totum ea abdicavit. But also, In totum, generally. *Colum.* Itaque in totum præcipimus: ut quisque natura locus frigidus erit, is primus conseratur. — ¶ Also, Totus, a, um, all, all together all collectively. *Hirt.* Cum totus convenisset equitatus. Also, in plur. *Hirt.* Tote copie. *Virg.* Tota armenta. *Phædr.* Clamorem totis tollit viribus. *Apul.* Ac deinde per ordinem toti dei, all the gods. — ¶ The genit. totius has the prevail long; but also short. *Lucret.* — Toti, for totius. *Afran.* ap. *Prisc.* — Tote, and Toto, for toti (dat.). *Plaut.* Gannit omni tote familie. *Propert.* Toto quæ præsidet orbi. — ¶ See *Omnis* at the end.

TOTUS (tot), a, um, adj. the correlative of quotus; it may be rendered, so great. *Manil.* Detrahitur summa tota pars, quota (us) sumitur inde. *Colum.* Denique quotumque pedum spatia faciendæ censueris, totam partem (h. e. tantam) longitudinis ac latitudinis ducas.

TOTICŌN (τοξικόν, h. e. pertaining to arrows), i, n. a kind of ladnum. *Plin.*

TOTICUM (Id.), i, n. poison to anoint arrows with. *Ovid.* Aspicias mihi sub adunco toxica ferro. — Also, any poison. *Ovid.* Non ad miscenda coinus toxica. *Colum.* Nec strema toxica sudat, h. e. herbas mortiferas. *Horat.* Toxicum velox.

TRABĀLIS (trabs), e, adj. of or pertaining to a beam, δοκώδης. *Horat.* Clavos trabales gestans, beam-units, large noils, such as are used in fastening beams together. *Figur.* *Cic.* Ut hoc beneficium trabali clavo figeret, h. e. fix it well. — ¶ Also, as large as a beam, like a beam, hyperbolically, for very great and stout. *Virg.* telum. *Claudian.* sceptrum.

TRABĒA (unc.), æ, f. a certain splendid robe or state-rube. — Of kings. *Virg.* *Ovid.* and *Liv.* — Of the knights in solemn processions (whence *Tacit.* *Ann.* 3, 2. Trabeat Equites); hence, Trabea, for equestrian order. *Stat.* — Of augurs. *Sueton.* ap. *Serr.* — Of consuls, on certain solemn occasions. *Virg.* Hence, for consulship. *Symmach.* and *Claudian.*

TRABĒA, æ, m. an old comic poet. *Cic.* **TRABĒALIS** (trabea), e, adj. pertaining to the trabea. *Sidon.* metallum, h. e. gold, sewed upon the trabea.

TRABĒATOS (Id.), a, um, adj. wearing a trabea. *Ovid.* Quirinus. *Tacit.* equites. *Stat.* agmina, h. e. equester ordo. *Claudian.* domus, h. e. in qua est consularis. *Id.* colonus, h. e. consul, vel consularis. *Cod.* *Theod.* quies, h. e. consulum. Hence, *Sueton.* Trabeate, sc. fabulæ, plays in which persons are introduced, wearing the trabea.

TRABECŪLA (dimin. from trabs), æ, f. a small beam or rafter, δοκίς. *Vitruv.*

TRABES, is, f. for Trabs. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* **TRABICUS** (trabs), a, um, adj. composed of beams. *Pacuv.* ap. *Prisc.* sc. navis.

TRABE (τράπεζη, τράπηξ), trābis, f. a beam, rafter. *Cæs.* Transtra (facta) ex

pedalibus in latitudinem trabibus. *Gell.* Trabe cum opus esset, qui arietem faceret. *Plin.* Fores obditæ ferratis trabibus. — Especially is Trabs, the under-beam, architrave, cornice, &c. which lies horizontally upon a column; while tignum is any beam or piece of timber-work. *Horat.* Non trabes Hymettiae premunt columnas, h. e. entablatures of Hymettian marble. Hence, *Lucret.* Tigna trabesque. *Varr.* Trabes ex tribus tignis compactæ. — The poets use it also for arbor. *Virg.* Lucus trabibus obscurus acernis, h. e. maple-trees. *Id.* Fraxinæ trabes, h. e. fraxini. *Ovid.* Silva frequens trabibus. — ¶ Also, what is made of a beam or beams; thus, a ship or vessel. *Horat.* Ut trabe Cypria secet mare. *Ovid.* Trabs sacra, h. e. navis Argo. Also, *Martial.* Libycæ trabes, h. e. mensæ citreæ. *Horat.* Sub iisdem trabibus esse, under the same roof, within the same walls. *Val. Flacc.* Machina muri scopulis trabibusque confecta procubuit, h. e. beams set from military engines; or it may be the battering-rams, or both. — In a similar use, but also hyperbolically. *Stat. Theb.* Trabe fraxinea Capaneus subit obvisus, h. e. ingenti hasta. *Senec.* Vastam rogo flagrante corripit trabem, h. e. ingentem faciem. *Stat.* Trabibus duris protrudere artus, h. e. great and stout eagles or clubs. — Also, for magnus penis. *Catull.* — ¶ Also, a fiery meteor, beara, δορός. *Senec.* — ¶ Trabes (nom. sing.). *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* and *Varr.*

TRACHAS, antis, f. a town in Italy, probably same as Tarracina. *Ovid.*

TRACHELOS (τράχλος), i, m. the neck; hence, a part of the catapulta is so called. *Vitruv.*

TRACHIA, or TRACHEA (τραχηα, h. e. aspera), se. arteria, the windpipe. *Macrobi.*

TRACHY (τραχύ), ŷos, the name of a kind of balsam-tree. *Plin.*

TRACHYN, ŷnis, or TRACHIN, inis, f. a town of Thessaly, where Ceyx reigned. *Ovid.* — Hence, Trachinus, or Trachynius, a, um, adj. belonging to Trachin, Trachinian. *Ovid.* heros, h. e. Ceyx. *Id.* Trachinius (absol.), h. e. Ceyx. *Id.* puppis, h. e. qua Ceyx vehabatur, quum naufragio periit. *Stat.* Halcyone, h. e. wife of Ceyx. — Trachiniæ was the name of a tragedy of Sophocles. *Cic.*

TRACHONITIS, idis, f. a region of Palestine. *Plin.*

TRACTA, æ, f. See Tractum, and Traho.

TRACTABILIS (tracto), e, adj. that may be handled or taken hold of, that may be wrought, manageable, tractable, ἀπτός, εὐμεταχείριστος. *Cic.* Corporeum autem, et adspectabile, itemque tractabile omne necesse est esse, quod natum est. *Plin.* Ulcera tractabiliora fieri, ac sanari celerius. *Vitruv.* Materies tractabilis ad intestinum opus, easy to be wrought, manageable. *Plin.* Falcium genus vel inter vepres tractabile, easy to be wielded or used. *Ovid.* Mare nondum tractabile nanti, h. e. tentandum, adendum. *Quintil.* Vox tractabilis, h. e. facilis, flexibilis. *Stat.* pondus, h. e. portable. — ¶ Also, easy to handle or move, easily entreated, mild, gentle, gracious, yielding, tractable, flexible, exorable. *Cic.* Virtus est in amicitia tenera atque tractabilis. *Id.* Nihil est eo (meo filio) tractabilis. *Ovid.* Impatiens animus, nec adhuc tractabilis arte. *Plin.* *Ep.* Ut te tractabiliorum experiantur. *Verg.* Non tractabile cœlum, h. e. stormy. *Curt.* Mite ac tractabile ingenium.

TRACTABILITAS (tractabilis), atis, f. tractableness, tractability, the being manageable or capable of being wrought. *Vitruv.*

TRACTABILITER (Id.), adv. pliantly, yieldingly, readily, without resistance. *Gell.* Tractabilius.

TRACTATIO, ŷonis, f. a handling, using, use, management, μεταχείρισις. *Cic.* Quæ in tractatione beluorum sunt utiliter ad hominum vitam. *Id.* Qui in armorum tractatione versantur, the use, management, yielding (if these words are indeed Cicero's). *Id.* tibiarum philosophiæ, handling, being occu-

pled with, study. *Id.* Tractatio rerum efficit admirabiliorem orationem, management, way of stating or embellishing. So, *Id.* Tractatio, sc. rerum. *Senec.* Tractatio magis est, quam questio, h. e. an extension or amplification of the main question, a more exact or extended discussion of it. — Also, treatment, usage. *Quintil.* Accusare aliquem male tractationis, ill-treatment, maltreatment. So, of a person towards himself. *Tertull.* mala (of Nebuchadnezzar, when he went wild).

TRACTATOR (Id.), ŷoris, m. the Tractatores were a kind of slaves, employed by their masters when bathing or anointing themselves, to press and rub their bodies, pull and bend their limbs. *Senec.* — This service was also performed by young female slaves, called Tractatrices *Martial.* — ¶ Also, one who handles some subject, treats of something, explains or expounds something, especially the Scriptures. *Sulp. Sever.* and *Sidon.*

TRACTATORIUM (Id.), ii, n. a place where causes are tried and other matters discussed. *Sidon.*

TRACTATRIX, icis, f. See Tractor.

TRACTATUS (tracto), us, m. a handling, feeling, ὑψηλός, διαχείρισις. *Plin.* Nuncium tractatu infectæ manus. —

¶ Also, a handling, managing, occupation with something, management, cultivation. *Plin.* Fofacea terra tractatu aspera. *Liv.* Consilia tractatu dura. *Quintil.* Ingenia asperiorum tractatu rerum atteruntur. *Cic.* Ipsarum artium tractatu delectati, profession, practice. — Also, the handling, treatment or discussion of a subject; for instance, as an orator or writer. *Quintil.* Nec uno modo definitur res eadem, sed litiore variorum tractatu. — Hence, a treatise, tract, tractate, writing. *Plin.* Toto tractatu sententia ejus indicanda est. Also, an oral discourse or sermon, homily. *Augustin.* — ¶ Also, consideration, deliberation. *Veget.*

TRACTICIUS. See Tractitius. 3

TRACTIM (traho), adv. by drawing, in a drawing manner. *Plaut.* aliquem tangere, h. e. give him a cuff. — Hence, by degrees, steadily. *Lucret.* Per artus ire tractim vestigia leti. — ¶ Also, continually, protractedly, by prolonging, drawingly, slowly. *Virg.* (Apes) tractim susurrant, make a continued hum. *Gell.* Littera i tractim pronuntiata, h. e. long. *Senec.* Dicere tractim, slowly.

TRACTITUS, or TRACTIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. that is drawn or dragged. *Aurel. Vict.*

TRACTUS (frequentat. from traho), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to drag, drag about, ἔλκω, σῆνω. *Ovid.* Tractata comis antistita Phœbi. — Also, to draw or tear apart, rend, lacerate. *Lucret.* Morsu ferarum tractari. — ¶ Also, to handle, touch, feel, stroke, ὑψηλός, χεῖρῖς. *Cic.* Ea, quæ gustamus, olfacimus, tractamus, audimus. *Id.* Vulnera non possum tractare sine geniti. *Colum.* Vitulos oportet, consuecere manu tractari. *Ovid.* fila lyræ, strike, play. — Figur. to coress. *Liv.* Permulcendo tractandoque mansuefecerant plebem. — ¶ Also, to handle, h. e. be occupied with, be engaged in, practise, exercise, take in hand, work, manage. *Ineret.* solum terræ, to till, cultivate. *Colum.* agrum. *Liv.* tela, h. e. to fight. *Id.* bellum, to carry on, conduct. *Id.* Tractatæ inter Eumenem et Persea conditiones amicitia, agitated. *Id.* Consilia tractatu dura (where, however, tractatu may be from tractatus, us). *Cic.* gubernacula reipublicæ. *Id.* pecuniam publicam, manage, have the care of. *Id.* Servus meus meam bibliothecam tractavit. *Terent.* artem musicam, practise, exercise, profess. *Cic.* animos, to manage, affect, move. *Id.* personam, to act, represent. *Id.* Persona, quæ minime in judiciis tractata est, h. e. has been very little versed, or has appeared very little. *Sallust.* reipublicam, h. e. to direct the administration of the state. *Tacit.* regnum, h. e. administration. *Lucret.* res igni, to cook, dress, prepare. *Justin.* lanam, to card, comb, spin. — Also, intrans. to treat, negotiate, carry on a negotiation. *Nepos.* Dum de con-

ditionibus tractat. So, *Sæton.* Cum aliquo de negotiis referendis, treat, consult. — Hence, Tractare aliquem, to treat, conduct towards, use. *Cic.* asperere. *Id.* honorificentius. *Horat.* se ipsum benignius. — Also, Tractare se, to carry, behave, acquit or conduct himself. *Cic.* Ita se tractavit, ut, &c. — Also, to handle, consider, examine. *Cic.* definitionem fortitudinis. And so often, to consider, reflect on, think over. *Cic.* Habeat omnes philosophiæ notas et tractatos locos. *Juvenal.* aliquid memori pectore. *Liv.* Consilia de libertate Græciæ tractabantur, were considered. — Also, to treat or discourse of, discuss. *Horat.* Tractant fabrilis fabri. *Cic.* res tragicas pæne comice. *Id.* Philosophiæ pars, quæ erat in disserendo, sic tractabatur ab utrisque. *Quintil.* Hoc loco tractanda questio est, utilis ne sit, &c. must be discussed. *Plin.* Scrupulosius tractabo ventos, h. e. de ventis disseram. Also, de re, to treat of something. *Quintil.* Hence, Tractare, to expound the Scriptures. *Prudent.* — Also, to use, make use of, employ. *Quintil.* vetera verba. — Also, to pass, spend. *Auct. ad Her.* Vita honeste tractata. — Also, to do, perform, transact. *Tacit.* Pauca vi tractata.

TRACTOGALATUS (tractum & γάλα), 3 a, um, adj. prepared with a certain pastry and milk. *Apic.* pullus.

TRACTOMELITUS (tractum & μέλι), a, 3 um, adj. prepared with a certain pastry and honey. *Apic.*

TRACTORIUS (traho), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to drawing, serving to draw up, ἑλκτικός. *Vitruv.* genus machinarum, machines for drawing or drawing up.

— ¶ Tractoria, se. epistola, a writing inviting one to appear. *Augustin.* — Also, Tractoriæ, se. litteræ, an imperial missive or letter, requiring the supply of some person with the necessary means of conveyance and provisions. *Col. Justin.*

TRACTUM (traho), i, n. a handful, ball, 3 clew of spun wool. *Tibull.* — ¶ Also, a piece of dough or some small pastry, kneaded and rolled out. *Cato.* — For this, we find, also, Tracta, æ. *Plin.*

TRACTUSUS (tractus, us), a, um, adj. 3 glauci, glutinosi. *Col. Aurel.*

TRACTUS (traho), us, m. a drawing or dragging, draught, ἑλκυσίς. *Virg.* Tractu gementem ferre rotam. *Nepos.* Arborum tractu equitatum impedire, h. e. an abatis. Of a serpent dragging his length along. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Hence, a stroke of the pen. *Propert.* — ¶ Also, Tractus verbi, h. e. change of its termination; as when, from pater, tris, we form paternus. *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, a drawing, drawing in. *Lucan.* aquæ, h. e. drinking. *Virg.* cœli, h. e. inhaling the air. — ¶ Also, a drawing in length, drawing out, train or streak drawn out. *Lucret.* and *Virg.* flammarum. So, also, *Lucan.* Longo tractu æstuat unda minax, h. e. course. And, *Val. Flacc.* Venti rauco ad litora tractu freta ferunt, course. — Hence, figur. a drawing out, protruding spinning out, delay, slowness, lingering. *Tacit.* Durante tractu et lentitudine mortis. *Id.* Eludere hostem tractu belli. — Or, in speech, drawing out dwelling on or enlarging. *Plia. Ep.* Otiatio tractu placet, amplification, copiousness. *Quintil.* Pares elocutionum tractus. — Hence, figur. of slow, or calm speech, when one draws out and dwells upon his words. *Cic.* Quanta hesitatio tractusque verborum! h. e. drawing out, slow, dragging utterance of the words. — Also, of stars or constellations, order direction, course, soaring, progression. *Manil.* — Also, the position or situation of a thing which has some length, stretch, reach, extent. *Liv.* castrorum. *Lucon.* Jacent immensis tractibus Alpes. — Also, any space or part of the earth or heaven great or small; a tract, region. *Cic.* Totus ille tractus celeberrimus. *Cæs.* Hoc tractu oppidi pars erat regiæ exigua. *Horat.* Tractus erat plures lepores, uter educet apros. *Liv.* Tractus Laurens. In tractu pisce viventium, in the region (country), &c. — Hence, of time, space, period, course. *Vellei.* Eodem tractu temporum nituerunt ora

teres. *Val. Max. (de senectute)* Quid isto tractu ætatis aut longius, aut beatius? *Laeret. Perpetuo ævi tractu, h. e. constantly, continually. Pandect. Tractum habere, to have a space of time.*

TRACTUS, a, um, particip. from traho. — *¶* Adj. derived, springing, having its origin. *Cic. Venæ et arteriæ a corde tractæ. Id. Scio ab isto initio tractum esse sermonem. — ¶* Also, going smoothly and equally on, flowing, smooth. *Cic. In concionibus et hortationibus tracta quædam et fluens expetitur oratio. Id. Genus orationis finum atque tractum, et cum lenitate quadam æquabili profluens.*

TRADITIO (trado), ònis, f. a delivering or giving up, παραδοσις. *Cic. Abalienatio est rei traditio alteri nexu, &c. Liv. oppidorum, delivery after surrender. Plin. Jugurthæ. — ¶* Also, a delivering by words. — Hence, teaching, instruction, delivering. *Quintil. — ¶* Also, relation or account. *Tacit. — ¶* Also, an unjust delivery; hence, treacherous delivery. *Augustin. — ¶* Also, tradition. *Gell. Eam traditionem fuisse, ut, &c. Id. Traditio rei non explorata.*

TRADITOR (Id.), òris, m. one who delivers something. — *¶* Hence, a teacher. *Arnob. — ¶* Also, one who delivers into the hands of the enemy. *Sedul. —* Hence, a traitor. *Tacit. Hist. 4, 24. (si lectio certa).*

TRADITUS, a, um, particip. from trado.

TRADŌ, or **TRANSDŌ** (trans & do), is, didi, ditum, a. 3. to give over, deliver, consign, also, simply, to give, παραδίδωμι, ἐγχείρω. *Cic. Poculum alicui tradere. Cæs. arma per manus, to pass from hand to hand. Senec. artus tumulo, commit, consign. Cic. aliquem in custodiam, commit to custody. Nepos. aliquem alicui ad supplicium, give up, deliver up. aliquem supplicio. Tacit. filium alicui, give in marriage. Liv. aliquem alicui in potestatem. Cæs. Jubet arma transdi, to be given up, surrendered. Id. Transdere se hostibus, to surrender. Liv. Traditurum se urbem. Id. urbem in manus hostium. Id. Legationes tradentes in fidem civitates suas. Cic. Adem Castoris sartam tectam, tradere, h. e. successoris exhibere. Horat. testamentum alicui legendum. Cic. aliquem (puerum) magistro, se, erudiendum. — Also, to deliver wrongfully or faithlessly, to betray, as it were. Id. Quos traditurus sperabas. Terent. Tradere causam adversariis. Ovid. Tibi trado meos Penates. Hence, to betray. *Claudian. Tradimur, heu! —* Also, Tradere memoriæ, to commit to remembrance, lay up in memory, note, mark. *Cic. Quæ dicam, tradere memoriæ. But also, to leave behind in writing, as it were bequeath to remembrance. Cic. Quorum nomina multi poetæ memoriæ tradiderunt. Liv. Traditur memoriæ prolapsus cecidisse. So, Id. aliquid posteris memoriæ. (But see below.) —* Also, Tradere, to consign to another's care or attention, nearly the same as to recommend, commend. *Cic. Commendare et tradere alicui quempiam. Horat. Rogat, ut tibi se laudare et tradere coner. Id. Fallimur, et quondam non dignum tradimus. — Trado is also found with an infin. Horat. Tristitiam tradam ventis in mare portare. We also find, Plaut. Hoc effectum tibi tradam, for efficiam. — ¶* Hence, to give up, surrender. commit unreservedly, devote. *Cic. se totum voluptatibus. Id. se quieti, to be down to sleep. Id. se in disciplinam alicujus. — ¶* Also, to deliver, teach. *Cic. elementa loquendi. Id. præcepta docendi. Id. vias optimarum artium suis civibus. Cæs. Multa de rerum natura juventute tradunt. — ¶* Also, to leave behind, at one's death, or as an inheritance; to bequeath. *Anton. ad Cic. inimicitias posteris. Plin. Ep. Plerumque morbi per successiones quasdam traduntur, are bequeathed, transmitted. —* Also, so to deliver something, that it passes from one to another, pass along. *Sil. Traduntque metus, spread fear. —* Hence, to leave something behind in writing, to serve as a source of information; it may be*

rendered, to leave behind, leave, hand down, record, or, also, to relate, narrate, recount. *Cic. Signa, qualia permulta historia tradidit. So, Tradere memoriæ, and memoriæ (see above). Also, Tradere, simply, to tell, relate. Plin. Tradit Fabius in Annalibus suis, hircundinæ, &c. Hence, Tradunt, or Traditur, they say, they tell or relate, he, &c. is said, related, written (to have been such and such, or done so and so), it is related or recorded that, &c. we read that, &c. Liv. Regum tradunt se abdidisse. Id. Nam utrumque traditur. Cic. Aristides omnium justissimus fuisse traditur, is related to have been, &c. Plin. Unguenta quis primus invenerit, non traditur. Liv. Non crediderit factum, an tantum animo, roboris fuit, nec traditur certum, nec interpretatio est facilis. Also, Id. Traditur memoriæ (dictatorem) prolapsus cecidisse. And, in perf. Cic. Africanum, Lælium doctos fuisse, traditum est. — Also, to leave behind, as a custom, hand down. *Liv. 2, 1. Traditumque inde fertur, ut vocarentur (where the construction with ut is worthy of notice). Cæs. Consuetudo a majoribus tradita. — ¶* Also, to get, bring, or cause to go any whither. Terent. aliquem in otium. — ¶* Tradituri iri, for traditum iri. *Pandect.*

TRADŪCŌ, or **TRANSDŪCŌ** (trans & duco), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to bring or carry over, to bring, lead, or convey to a place or transport, transfer, διάγω. *Cæs. Helvetii per angustias et fines Sequanorum suas copias transduxerant. Virg. Atque (Mærin) satas alio vidi traducere messes. Cæs. equitum in Galliam. Plaut. Janue hanc traduxi (for traduxisti) hinc ad nos vicinam tuam, quæ te adjutaret? Terent. Traduce et matrem et familiam omnem ad nos. Liv. Antiochum in Europam ad bellum populo Romano inferendum traduxissent, had brought over, called. Varr. Ex arboribus in arbores traductis vitibus, carried over or across from tree to tree. Also, with two accus. the one of the person or thing carried over, the other (which depends upon trans in composition) of that which is crossed over. *Cæs. copias flumen. Id. equitatum pontem. Or with trans repeated. Cæs. Multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam transducere. —* Hence, figur. to bring or carry over, bring any whither, transfer, for instance, from a patrician family to a plebeian. *Cic. Herennius ad plebem Clodium traducit. Cæs. Centuriones ex inferioribus ordinibus in superiores, transfer, promote, advance. Sueton. Ad Pontificatum traductus est. Lucret. Alio traducere animi motus, turn elsewhere his inclination or love. —* Hence, generally, to bring any whither, bring to something or transfer any whither, bring over. *Cic. Traduxit me ad suam sententiam. Liv. aliquem in suam sententiam. Cic. aliquem ex summa egestate in rerum abundantiam. Id. aliquem ad majorem admirationem. And with the dat. Tibul. Me mea paupertas vita traducat inerti. —* Hence, to turn, convert, apply, direct. *Virg. Cura in vitulos traducitur omnis. Cic. Orationem traduxi et converti in increpandam fugam. — ¶* Also, to lead by. *Id. victimas in triumpho. Cic. equum, to lead his horse by; a knight did this, if, at the review of his order by the censor, he passed muster (the censor then said, Traduc equum). —* Hence, to lead, spend, pass. *Cic. Adolescentia traducta eleganter. Id. Qua ratione traducendum sit hoc tempus. In like manner, Id. Ut summa modestia munus hoc extraordinarium traducamus, h. e. the administration of the province. —* Also, to let every body see, show to all, exhibit, display. *Juvenal. In lorica Achilles se traducebat Ulysses. Hence, to promulgate, make public, spread abroad. Martial. carmina. Petron. secreta. And further, to expose to ridicule, make a mock or derision of, dishonor, vilify, mock, deride, traduce. Liv. Vestros liberos traductos per ora hominum. Senec. Hic corpore de-**

formis est et ornamenta sua traducturus. *Juvenal. Traducit avos, disgraces, dishonours. Martial. Multo magis traduceris, are pointed at. — ¶* Also, to lead, carry, conduct or draw through. *Pandect. aquæductum per domum. — ¶* Also, to apply or refer. *Cic. hanc rationem naturæ ad id genus divinationis. Id. partum Jovis ortumque virginis ad physiologiam. — ¶* Also, to translate from one tongue into another. *Gell. vocabulum in linguam Rom. — ¶* Also, to derive, a word for instance. *Quint. — ¶* Cæsar is fond of transducere; others prefer traducere.

TRADŪCTIŌ, or **TRANSDŪCTIŌ** (traduco), ònis, f. a carrying or bringing over, removing from one to another, transferring, for instance, from a noble to an ignoble family, διαγωγή. *Cic. Traductio ad plebem furibundi hominis ac periti. —* Hence, a trope, when one word is put for another; thus it stands for metonymy, in *Cic. Or. 3, 32. —* Also, temporis; thus, *Cic. Est quasi rudentis explicatio, sic traductio temporis, continuance, course, continued order or development of time, which brings things on in order one after the other. Also, as a figure of speech, repetition of the same word in different senses. Auct. ad Hæren. — ¶* Also, a leading or conducting by. *Auson. captivorum. —* Hence, exposure to ridicule or ignominy, abuse, detraction, defamation. *Senec. Vitam cum dedecore et traductione exigere. Id. Interrogationes ad traductionem nostram excitatæ, disparagement and confusion.*

TRADŪCTOR, or **TRANS**. (Id.), òris, m. one who brings over or to any place, &c. Thus, *Cic. Hierosolymiasus traductor ad plebem, h. e. Pompey, who had promoted the passage of Clodius from a patrician to a plebeian family.*

TRADŪCTUS, or **TRANS**. a, um, particip. from traduco.

TRADUCTUS, or **TRANS**. (traduco), us, 3 m. a passage. *Amnian.*

TRADŪX (Id.), ūcis, adj. that is carried 2 or brought over. Hence, subst. masc. Tradux, a vine-branch, which is carried over to another tree, or joined to a branch from another vine, and in this way propagated. *Varr. — Figur. Scæver. in Ælno. Traduce materia, h. e. adeo firma, ut opera ex illa facta ad posteror usque traduxerit. And substantively, Prudent. Traduce carnis transfundit in sobolem, h. e. per carnem, quæ ab uno in alium quasi tradux propagatur.*

TRAGACANTHA (τραγᾶκανθα), æ, f. goat's-thorn, tragacanth (Astragalus Tragacantha, L.). *Plin. —* Also, neut. Tragacanthum, Cels.; but this seems to be the gum thereof.

TRAGANTHES (τραγάνθης), is, f. a kind of 3 artemisia. *Apal.*

TRAGANŌS, a, um, adj. *Apic. 8, 7. 3 porcellus, a certain dish, the preparation of which is there described.*

TRAGASA, æ, f. a town of Troos. — Hence, Tragasanus, a, um, adj. of or from Tragasa, Tragasæan. *Plin. sal. TRAGELAPHES (τραγέλαφος), i, m. the goat-stag, a kind of stag with a goat's beard. *Plin.**

TRAGEMATA (τραγήματα), um, n. dessert, confectionary, fruits cake, rare, as nuts, dates, &c. *Plin.*

TRAGICE (tragicus), adv. tragically, in the tragic style, τραγικῶς. *Cic.*

TRAGICŌCŌMŌEDIA (τραγικοκωμῳδία), 3 æ, f. a play mixed up of tragedy and comedy, tragi-comedy. So *Plant. calls his Amphitruon*, as having tragic and comic characters.

TRAGICUS (τραγικός), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to tragedy, tragic. *Cic. poeta, tragic poet. So, absol. Plant. Tragicus* (which, however, may be, also, a tragic actor, tragedian). *Liv. actor, an actor in a tragedy, tragedian. Horat. ars. Juvenal. cerva, h. e. quæ in tragœdia Iphigenia pro ea supposita dicitur. Cic. Orestes, h. e. who is introduced in tragedies. — ¶* Also, tragic, h. e. sublime, lofty, grand, as, in tragedy. *Cic. Fuit Sulpicius tragicus orator. Id. Sunt hæc tragica atque divina. Absol. Horat. Nam spirat tragicum satis. —* Also, tragic, atrocious, cruel, iniquous.

terrible, lamentable. *Liv.* scelus. *Ovid.* ignes, h. e. amores funesti. *Propert.* Erinnyes, h. e. dire, cruel, as they are represented in tragedies.

TRAGION (τράγιον), ii, n. a shrub which has the smell of a he-goat. *Plin.* — Called, also, *Tragōnis*. *Plin.*

TRAGEDIA (τραγῳδία), æ, f. tragedy, a tragedy. The tragedy was a play of the most elevated kind, in which were introduced only important personages, such as gods, kings, princes, heroes, &c. It had a mournful termination. *Cic.* Sophocles ad summam senectutem tragedias fecit, h. e. scripsit, docuit. *Id.* Tragœdiam agere. *Sueton.* Pantomimus tragediam saltavit. *Ovid.* Venit et ingenti violenta tragœdia passu. — Hence, figur. tragedy, of lofty, grand diction. *Cic.* Neque vero istis tragediis tuis perturbor. *Id.* Tragœdias agere in nugis. — Also, figur. tragedy, h. e. great tumult or commotion, disturbance, &c. *Cic.* Quantastragœdias excitat!

TRAGEDIŌGRAPHŌS (τραγῳδιογράφος), i, m. a writer of tragedies. *Hieron.*

TRAGĒDŌS (τραγῳδός), i, m. a tragic actor, actor in tragedy, tragedian. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, a tragic poet. *Quintil.* — *¶* Jupiter *Tragœdus*, a statue of Jupiter. *Sueton.* This Jupiter derived his name from the street, *Tragœdus*, where he stood.

TRAGŌNIS, is, f. See *Tragion*.

TRAGŌPAN (τράγος, he-goat, & Pan), ānis, m. a bird considered by *Plin.* as fabulous; perhaps the bearded vulture (*Vultur barbatus*, L.). *Plin.*

TRAGŌPŌGŌN (τραγονόων), ōnis, f. goat's-beard, a plant. *Plin.*

TRAGŌRIGANŪM (τραγορίγανον), i, n. goat's-origan, goat's-thyme, a kind of shrub (*Thymus tragoriganum*, L.). *Plin.* — Called, also, *Tragoriganus*, m. *Cels.*

TRAGŌS (τράγος, he-goat), i, m. a thorny plant. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a kind of frumenty (puls). *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a kind of sponge. *Plin.*

TRAGŌLĀ (unc.), æ, f. a sort of missile weapon or javelin, κερκὶς, βολίς, παλόν. *Ces.* and *Liv.* — *Figur.* *Plaut.* Injicere tragulam in aliquem, to practise arts upon him. *Id.* Tragulam decidere, h. e. bring the devices to nought, escape from the arts or danger. — *¶* Also, a kind of fishing-net, sort of trammel, drag-net, ἀμφιβόληρον. *Plin.* — *¶* For *trahia*. *Varr.*

TRAGŌLĀRĪŌS (tragula), ii, m. h. e. qui ³tragulas jact. *Veget.*

TRAGŪM (τράγος), i, n. a kind of frumenty (puls). *Plin.*

TRAGŪS (τράγος), i, m. a certain fish. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, the goatish smell of the arapits. *Martial.*

TRAHA (traho), æ, f. a kind of vehicle without wheels, sled or sledge, ἑκκλῆρον, τρυκάν. *Colum.* — Also, *Trahēa*. *Virg.*

TRAHĀRĪŌS (traha), ii, m. in the army, ³one who belonged to the baggage, or perhaps drew the trahæ. *Sidon.*

TRAHĀX (traho), ācis, adj. loving to draw ³things to himself, rapacious, greedy, ἑκτικός. *Plant.*

TRAHĒA, æ, f. See *Traha*. 3

TRAHĒŌ (unc.), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to draw, ἄγω, ἔλω. *Cic.* aquam e puteis. *Id.* Magnes ferrum ad se trahit. — Also, to draw away, draw down. *Ovid.* lunam, se. de cœlo (by sorcery). — Or, to draw to itself. *Sallust.* Limum arenamque fluctus trahunt. — Also, to draw after one's self, have in one's train. *Liv.* exercitum gravem spoliis. *Id.* turbam prosequentium. — So, also, *Tractus*, a, um; hence, perhaps, *Tractum*, i, and *Tracta*, æ. (See *Tractum*.) — *¶* Also, to drag, trail; for which we may sometimes say, to draw. *Plaut.* amiculum. *Horat.* Traxit vagus per pulpita vestem. *Id.* Machinæ trahunt siccas carinas, draw, drag. *Virg.* plaustra per montes. *Cic.* aliquem pedibus. — Also, to drag away. *Liv.* Tracti de medio. *Virg.* virginem a templo. So, also, *Trahi*, with or without ad supplicium, to be dragged away to prison or death. *Sallust.* and *Tacit.* — Also, to drag about. *Cic.* Corpus tractum et laceratum. — Also, to drag the body, or a part of the body, from weariness. *Liv.* corpus

fessum. *Virg.* genua ægra — Hence, *Plaut.* se cum aliquo, h. e. to associate with. — *¶* Also, to draw together, draw up, contract. *Ovid.* vultum, to contract or wrinkle the countenance, look sour. *Lucret.* Ignis trahit coria. *Virg.* vela, to draw in, furl. — *¶* Also, to draw apart. — Hence, to distract. *Tacit.* Agric. 12. (Britanni) factionibus et studiis trahuntur. — Also, to squander, dissipate. *Sallust.* pecuniam. — *¶* Also, to draw in, or draw to one's self, inhale, &c. *Ovid.* auras ore. *Liv.* Servilius exiguâ in spe traherat animam, h. e. breathed. *Senec.* Navigium aquam trahit, draws or lets in water, leaks. — Hence, to drink, quaff. *Ovid.* amnem parum moderato guttore. *Horat.* pocula arente fauce. — Also, to draw to one's self, take on, take, contract. *Ovid.* Saxa faciem traxere virilem. *Id.* ruborem, h. e. to become red. So, *Colum.* pallorem. — Also, to conceive, get, receive, derive. *Ovid.* Videre hanc pariter, pariter traxere calorem, conceived a passion for her. *Cic.* Cognomen ex contumelia traxit. *Id.* molestiam ex perniciæ reipublicæ. *Juvenal.* famam a censu. Also, *Liv.* Pervicit Appius, ut, dejecto Fabio, fratrem traheret, h. e. get his brother chosen, carry (as it were, drag through, for trahere here implies great effort) his brother's election; so that it may be referred above. — Also, to take. *Cic.* Unâ decumæ lege trahuntur. *Liv.* prædam ex agris. *Ovid.* (Dædalus) spinas in pisce notatas traxit in exemplum, h. e. took for his pattern, imitated. Hence, *Sallust.* Trahere, rapere; or, Rapere, trahere, h. e. to rob, plunder. So, with an accus. *Id.* quod commodum est. Also, with an accusat. of the person plundered. *Id.* — *¶* Also, to draw, derive. *Plin.* originem ab aliquo. *Cic.* suspiciones ex vultu. — *¶* Also, to draw out in length; hence, to make something that is long or extended. *Cic.* Arat. 78. Scorpis trahens arcum posteriore vi corporis, h. e. making. *Sil.* Verba trahens largis cum flitibus, h. e. speaking; unless it be, speaking with difficulty. *Ovid.* Trahere moram, to delay, cause delay. — Hence, to spin; also, to card, tease. *Ovid.* Lanam mollire trahendo. *Lucret.* lanam carmine. *Horat.* Mihi trahunt purpuras clientæ. — Also, figur. to draw out, spin out, protract. *Sallust.* Jugurtha trahere omnia. *Id.* tempus jurgiis. *Liv.* Bellum annum jam tertium trahi. *Id.* Romanialiquandiu pugnam traxere. *Cic.* comitia, put off from time to time. *Liv.* De industria rem in seruum trahere. *Val. Flacc.* fata, to stay, retard. — So, aliquem, to detain, put off. *Sueton.* Legati querentes trahi a se Casare. *Val. Max.* Trahere aliquem sermone, quousque, &c. detain. Also, *Cels.* Intestinorum levitas interdum ægros trahit, interdum precipitat. — Hence, intrans. to last, continue, endure. *Flor.* Decem annos traxit ista dominatio. *Cels.* Si quis in eo morbo diutius traxit, h. e. has held on, remained. *Id.* Qui cetera anni parte anni traxerunt, resolvuntur tempore autumnii, h. e. who have made shift to live, have prolonged their lives. (In these examples, the idea of tediousness, or dragging on, will be perceived.) — Hence, further, to wear away, waste away, spend, pass, consume; often of those whose time drags. *Virg.* vitam in luctu, drag on. *Plin.* Ut (vita) quoquo modo trahenda sit. *Tacit.* segne otium. *Virg.* noctem vario sermone, wear out, while away. *Id.* ingratum laborem, to drag out, drag through with. *Propert.* quietem, h. e. to sleep. — *¶* Also, to take into consideration, consider, reflect on, revolve, weigh. *Sallust.* Belli atque pacis rationes. *Id.* Marins anxius trahere cum animo suo, omittetur inceptum, &c. — *¶* Also, to draw off, carry off, draw out. — In medicine and surgery. *Plin.* Elleborum bilem trahit. *Id.* Radix pituitam trahit. *Veget.* Sanguinem pituita de cervice, draw, let (*Ed. Schneid.* has detrahito). *Cels.* Malagmata materiam (festering matter in the lungs) trahunt. — Also, of other things, to draw forth or out, extract.

Ovid. ferrum e corpore. *Id.* Tractum a vulnere ferrum. *Martial.* gladium de visceribus. — *¶* Also, to draw on, bring on. *Ovid.* Trahunt sera crepuscula noctem. *Virg.* Novit, quæ mox ventura trahuntur. — *¶* Also, figur. to draw, or draw to any thing. *Liv.* aliquem in suam sententiam. *Id.* gentem ad Macedonas. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Quid est, quod me in aliam partem trahere possit? *Liv.* Multa alia in diversum trahunt, h. e. write differently about. *Tertent.* Tot curæ animum divorse trahunt, draw my mind different ways, distract it. *Cic.* Hæc disputationibus hæc et illæ trahuntur, h. e. de his in utramque partem disputatur. *Liv.* Trahere rem ad Penos, h. e. Pænis favere. *Id.* Captae Nolæ decus ad consulem trahunt, ascribe, attribute. *Cic.* aliquem in calamitatem. — In particular, to draw to a certain point, h. e. to interpret, explain, construe, in a certain way. *Liv.* Id in religionem trahabant. *Tacit.* cuncta in deterius, to put an unfavorable construction on, wrest. *Id.* fortuita ad culpam. — Also, to draw, draw on, attract, carry away. *Cic.* Trahitur omnes studio laudis. *Id.* Omnes trahimur ad scientiæ cupiditatem. *Nepos.* Trahi ad cupiditatem imperii. — *¶* Also, figur. to draw away or draw off, divert. *Sallust.* aliquem longe ab incepto. — Hence, to draw off or take away, or draw to itself. *Liv.* Partem doloris traherat publica clades. — *¶* Also, to take or direct, order. *Sallust.* consilium (decision, determination) ex copia rerum. — *¶* Also, to bring forth, heave, fetch, raise, send forth. *Virg.* vocem a pectore imo. *Ovid.* suspiria. *Val. Flacc.* gemitus. *Phædr.* Spiritum extremum trahens, at the last gasp. — Hence, to utter, pronounce, say. *Sil.* verba. — Also, to call forth, give occasion to, cause, raise. *Ovid.* timorem. *Juvenal.* Hæc lex rugam trahit. — Also, *Virg.* Laborem sorte traherat, drew out, drew, h. e. allotted, distributed by lot. — *¶* Trahere per penas, h. e. punire. *Virg.* (where we have traze, for traxisse). — *¶* See, also, *Tractus*, a, um.

TRAJĀNŌS, i, m. Trajan, a well-known Roman emperor. Hence, Trajanus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Trajan. *Frontin.*

TRAJECTIŌ, or **TRANSJECTIŌ** (trajicio), ōnis, f. a passing from one place to another, passing over, διαβύσις. *Vitruv.* Trajectiones incendiorum, sc. from one house to another. Hence, *Cic.* Trajectiones stellarum (as a meteoric phenomenon, when a star seems to fly or shoot, &c.) — Over the sea, a passage *Cic.* Hæc transistatur trajectio, h. e. to cross the sea, cross over. — *¶* Also, transposition. *Cic.* verborum. — *¶* Also, a going beyond, overstepping, exaggeration. *Cic.* veritatis, h. e. hyperbole.

TRAJECTITĪCS, or **CTĪS** (Id.), a, um, 3 adj. that is carried over the sea, for instance, that is transported by sea. *Pundect.* pecunia.

TRAJECTŌS (frequentat. from trajicio), 2 as, a. 1. *Cels.* aliquid acu, to run through with the needle.

TRAJECTŌR (trajicio), ōris, m. that ³presses through, passes through. *Prudent.*

TRAJECTŌRA (Id.), æ, f. a projection, 2 projecture. *Vitruv.*

TRAJECTŪS, or **TRANSJECTŪS** (Id.), us, m. a passing over, crossing over, passage. *Cæs.* in Britanniam. *Liv.* Albulæ, of the river Albulæ. — *¶* Also, a passage, h. e. place where people cross over. *Hirt.* — Hence, Trajectus is the name of several towns, where there is a crossing. Thus, Trajectus Mosæ, Maestricht; Trajectus Rhæni, Utrecht.

TRAJECTŪS, or **TRANSJECTŪS**, a, um, particip. from trajicio.

TRAJICIŌ, or **TRANSJICIŌ** (trans & jacio), is, jeci, jectum, a. 3. to throw or cast over, throw or shoot to a place, διαβάλλω. *Cæs.* Neque ullum telum per pactiones colloquantium transjicebatur. *Prop.* Alio trajice tela tua. *Liv.* Antennas de nave in navem, throw across. *Id.* vexillum trans vallum hostium. *Prop.* Super raras fœni flamantis acer-

vos trajicit pedes. *Id.* Trajicit alterno leve pondus (corporis) equo (for in equum). *Lucret.* Quocumque oculos trajicimus, cast our eyes. — We also find, *Cic.* Murum trajicere jaculo, to shoot over the wall with a javelin, *h. e.* to shoot a javelin over the wall. — Also, to pass, draw or carry across or to a place. *Ovid.* rudentem, *h. e.* from one bank to the other. *Virg.* Trajecto in fine columbam suspexit, *h. e.* wound round the bird and mast. — ¶ Also, to pour from one vessel into another. *Vorr.* aliquid in alia vasa. — ¶ Also, to bring or get over or across or to a place, to transfer. *Justin.* pecora in iestivos saltus. *Ovid.* membra super acervum levi pede, *h. e.* spring over. Hence, figur. *Cic.* aliquid ex illius invidia in se. Hence, intrans. to go, come or pass over, or go or come any whither. *Lib.* Ad nos trajecturum illud incendium (in the sense of) esse (a figure borrowed from the passing of fire from one house to another). — Especially when a person or thing is transported over a mountain, sea, river, &c., to transport across, convey across, ferry over, ship over, &c., with an accus. of the thing transported, and sometimes with an additional *neus*. (depending upon *trans* in composition) of the place crossed. *Cæs.* Cæsar equitum partem flumen transjicit. *Plane.* ad *Cic.* Exercitum Rhodanum trajeci. *Lib.* legiones in Siciliam. *Id.* copias trans flumen. So, also, Trajicere se; as, *D. Brut.* ad *Cic.* Isaram (a river) se trajicere, cross the Isara. *Id.* Si se Alpes Antonius trajece-rit. Also, without se, to cross, pass over; of course, intrans.; as, *Lib.* in Africam. *Id.* Ne classis ex Africa trajiceret. *Id.* a Sicilia in Italiam. *Id.* Samum, to Samos. *Id.* ad Æthiā. Also, with the accus. of the water, mountain, place, when it may be rendered, to pass, cross; as, *Lib.* Trebiam ratibus. In like manner, *Virg.* Aurora medium trajecerat axem. And with an ablat. of the water sailed over; as, *Lib.* Agæo mari trajecit. — As we say, Trajicere aliquid, so also, Trajectus homo, *h. e.* who has been transported, ferried or shipped over, who has crossed, passed or sailed over; thus, *Cic.* Marius parvula navicula trajectus in Africam, conveyed over, transported, having crossed. *Lib.* Exercitus Pado (by the Po, *h. e.* over the Po, as above) trajectus Cremonam (to Cremona). And as we say, Trajicere amnem, &c., so also we find in *Lib.* Amnis trajectus, passed over, crossed. Also, figur. Trajectus, that has passed over, having passed. *Horat.* In cor trajecto capitis dolore. Also, Trajectas, removed, transferred, transported any whither. *Tacit.* Sganabri in Gallias trajecti. — ¶ Also, to thrust through, pierce through, transfix, shoot through. *Lib.* aliquid venabulo. *Cæs.* femur tragula. *Auct. B. Afr.* Atque ita se transjecit (Cato), stabbed himself. So, *Cels.* aliquid acu. — Also, to pass through, draw through, carry through, stick through, draw, pass. *Varr.* In caveis crebræ perticæ trajectæ sint, passed through or across, carried across. *Plin.* Trajectus per aurem surculus. *Id.* Radix trajecta in auricula. *Pandect.* aquæ ductum per domum. — Also, to break through, press through, press into, or force any whither. *Lib.* medium aciem.

TRALATITIVS, or **-CIVS**, a, um. See *Translativus*.

TRALATVS, or **TRANSLATVS**, a, um. See *Transfere*.

TRALLIS, is, f. and more frequently, plur. **TRALLÆS**, ium, f. a town of Lydin. *Cic.* — Hence, Trallianus, a, um, adj. of belonging to Tralles, Trallian. *Cic.* Also, *Id.* Tralliani, the Trallians. — ¶ Also, Tralles, or Tralli, a people of the Illyrians. *Lib.*

TRALŌQUOR or **TRANSLŌQUOR** 3 (trans & loquor), ēris, cātus or quntus sum, dep. 3. to tell through and through, from beginning to end, to recount, express. *Plaut.*

TRALŌCĒS. See *Transluce*.

TRĀMX (trameo), æ, f. the woof, same as *Subtemen*. *Serv.* ad *Virg.* *Æn.* 3, 483.

But *Sence.* *Ep.* 90, distinguishes it from *subtemen*; thus, Quemadmodum tela suspensis ponderibus rectum stamen extendat: quemadmodum subtemen insertam, quod duritiam utrinque comprimētis trama remolliat, spatha coire cogatur et jungi; where it may be same as *stamen* (warp), or *tela* (the whole web), or it may mean the threads of the web. *Schneider*, in the Index to Script. R. R. understands by *trama*, the threads drawn up into a web, Gr. ἄρσιον or ἤρσιον; by *subtemen*, on the other hand, simply the woof or woof. *Koenig* on *Pers.* 6, 73, takes *trama* to be the harder and more firmly-twisted threads of the woof, but *subtemen* to be the softer threads of the same. — Also of the spider's web. *Plin.* Tenax ratio trame. — Hence, figur. *Pers.* Trama figuræ (of a thin, lean person). *Plaut.* Tramas putridas, *h. e.* in jest, mere trifles, things of no value.

TRĀMĒS. See *Transmeo*.

TRĀMĒS (trameo), itis, m. properly, a cross-way; and hence, a by-way, by-path, side-path, foot-path, path, τριβος. *Cic.* Egressus est non viis, sed tramitibus, paludatus. *Sallust.* Per tramites occultos exercitum Metelli antevenit. *Lib.* Inde in Latinam viam transversis tramitibus transgressus. *Sueton.* Per devios tramites refugiens. — In the poets also generally, any way, road, a path. *Virg.* Hoc superate jugum, et facili jam tramite sistam. *Horat.* Palantes error certo de tramite pellit. *Orid.* Mollis declivis tramite ripa. *Propert.* Versus per astra trames, *h. e.* the Zodiac. Also, way, passage, course, flight. *Propert.* Qua facit assiduo tramite vulgus iter. *Virg.* Nulli visa, cito decurrit tramite virgo. — Hence, figur. way, path, *h. e.* way, manner, method. *Lucret.* — Also, *Gell.* Tramites familie, branches, lines of a family.

TRĀMĪGRŌ. See *Transaigro*.

TRĀMITTŌ. See *Transmitto*.

TRĀNĀTŌ, or **TRANSNĀTŌ** (trans & nato), as, āvi, ātum, n. l. to swim over or across, or to swim through. *Cæs.* Perpauci transnatare contenderunt. *Plin.* Nec e Tigri pisces in lacum transnatare.

TRĀNŌ, or **TRANSNŌ** (trans & no), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. l. to swim over, cross by swimming, swim through, δια-νῆσαι. *Cæs.* Quibus erat proclive transnare flumen. *Lib.* Incolomis ad suos transnavit. *Lucret.* Pecudes tranant amnes. *Stat.* Pelasgus ut vidit transnare rates. *Virg.* in *Cul.* Lethæas transnare per undas. *Passively*, *Ovid.* Tranantur aquæ. — ¶ Figur. to swim over or through, *h. e.* to pass or cross in a similar manner, sail through, pass through, press through, skim through, fly through. *Stat.* Sublimi transnante flumina curru. *Virg.* Erebi amnes. *Id.* Agit ventos et nubila tranat. *Sil.* Sagitta tranat per auras. *Lucret.* Tranare foramina. *Cic.* (of a constellation). Also, *Id.* Genus igneum, quod tranat omnia, penetrans, permeates.

TRĀNQUILLĒ (tranquillus), adv. calmly, quietly, tranquilly, γαλήνως. *Cic.* Si volumus hoc, quod datum est, vite tranquille placideque traducere. *Sence.* Animus tranquillius inter divina mansurus. *Sueton.* Tranquillissime sennit.

TRĀNQUILLITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. stillness or calmness of the sea; still weather, a calm, γαλήνη, γαληνότης. *Cic.* Proficisci probo navigio, bono gubernatore, ac tranquillitate. *Cæs.* Tanta tranquillitas exstitit, ut se loco naves movere non possent. *Lib.* Mira serenitas cum tranquillitate oriebatur, se aeris. *Plur.* Tranquillitates. *Cic.* — Hence, generally, calmness, quietness, stillness, quiet, rest, ease, peace, tranquillity. *Cic.* Ut tranquillitatis animi, et securitas adsit. *Id.* Qui remoti a studiis ambitionis, otium ac tranquillitatem vite secuti sunt. *Petron.* Frequenter ad carminis tranquillitatem confugerunt. — Of cloud, *h. e.* when it is not cloudy. *Plin.* — ¶ In later times, a title of the emperors: Tranquillitas tua, your serene highness. *Eutrop.*

TRĀNQUILLŌ (tranquillus), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to calm, still, make calm or still, γαληνώ. *Plin.* Mare tranquilla-

tur oleo. — Figur. to allay, quiet, calm, compose, tranquillize. *Cic.* Ut aut perturbentur animi, aut tranquentur. *Plaut.* Vultum alicujus tranquillare, *h. e.* exhilarare. *Nep.* Tranquillatis rebus, *h. e.* things having become quiet.

TRĀNQUILLŌ (abl. of tranquillus), adv. 2 See in *Tranquillus*.

TRĀNQUILLUM, i, neut. from tranquillus. See in *Tranquillus*.

TRĀNQUILLŌS (unc.), a, um, adj. calm, still, smooth, tranquil, not stormy, properly of the sea, γαλήνως. *Cic.* Mare sua natura tranquillum est. *Ovid.*

Tranquillas etiam naufragus horret aquas. *Lib.* serenitas. *Plin.* Tranquillum celum, *h. e.* sine vento. *Id.* dies. *Id.* noctes. — Hence, absol. Tranquillum. *Plaut.* Tranquillum est, there is a calm. *Sence.* Immoti jacent tranquilla pelagi. *Lib.* Non tranquillo (abl.) navigamus, *h. e.* with a tranquil sea, or with calm weather. *Id.* Tran-

quillo pervectus chalcidem, with a tranquil sea or with still weather; or simply, quietly, still. *Seec.* Tranquillo, ut aiunt, quilibet gubernator est, in a calm, or calm weather. *Cic.* In tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare, in a still sea, in still weather. — ¶ Figur. calm, quiet, peaceful, placid, sedate, unruffled, undisturbed, tranquil. *Cic.* Appetitus sint tranquilli. *Plant.* Facere aliquid ex irato tranquillum. *Id.* Hanc canem faciam tibi oleo tranquilliore. *Terent.* Qui me hodie ex tranquillissima re coniecisti in nuptias. *Cic.* vita.

Id. Tranquillo animo esse. *Lib.* In ceteris provinciis tranquillæ res fuerunt. *Id.* Tranquilliore plebem fecerunt. *Cic.* Pacatæ tranquillæque civitates. *Id.* Tranquilla tunc quidem litteræ, *h. e.* tranquilla omnia nuntiantes. *Id.* Frons tranquilla et serena, placid. *Horat.* senectus. *Plaut.* locus, *h. e.* ubi tranquille agitur. — So of speech.

Cic. Isocrates in transferendis verbis tranquillior. — Absol. Tranquillum, stillness, quiet, rest, tranquillity. *Plaut.* Seditionem in tranquillum conferre, to allay, calm. *Lib.* Bellis perfectis, republica in tranquillum redacta. *Id.* Ex tranquillo nec opinata moles discordiarum exorta est. *Terent.* Meo fratri amor in tranquillo est, *h. e.* in a tranquil, safe condition. — ¶ Tran-

quilla (acc. pl.) adverbially. *Val. Flac.* Tranquilla tuens, calmly, serenely, with a clear brow. — ¶ Tranquillus denotes tranquillity, composure, as opposed to passionate excitement: Quietus, rest from activity and labor, sleep, keeping still.

TRĀNS (perhaps from πέραν), on the farther side of, beyond. *Cic.* Trans Tiberim hortos parare. *Id.* Ut trans montem Taurum etiam de Matrinio sit auditum. *Cæs.* Qui trans Rhenum incolunt. *Figur.* Quaiul. Exigitur pœna trans hominem, *h. e.* after the death of the man. — ¶ Also, over, beyond; for instance, to go over a river, &c. *Cic.* Nævius trans Alpes transfertur. *Horat.* Qui trans mare currunt. *Virg.* Trans caput jace cineres, over your head. — ¶ In composition, trans, if followed by a vowel, is not changed; if followed by s, it either drops or retains its own s; if followed by any other consonant, it either drops or retains ns.

TRĀNSABĒS (trans & abeo), is, īvi and 3 īi, itum, irreg. n. to go or pass beyond, pass, διαπερῶ. *Val. Flac.* Turbine rapido populos atque æquora transabeunt. — ¶ Also, to go, pass, or run through; to pierce, perforate, transfix. *Virg.* Ensis transabit costas. *Stat.* Medium Politen transabit, passes quite through.

TRĀNSACTIŌ (transigo), ōnis, f. a finishing, end, περαιώσις. *Tertull.* — ¶ Also, an agreement, composition, συμβιβασμός. *Pandect.*

TRĀNSACTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a bringer about, accomplisher, manager, for example, by an agreement or negotiation. *Cic.* Omnium rerum hujusmodi.

TRĀNSACTŌS, a, um, particip. from transigo.

TRĀNSADACTŌS, a, um, particip. from transadigo.

FRANSADIGŌ (trans & adigo), is, ēgi, 3 actum, a. 3. to drive, thrust, or run through. *Virg.* Transadigit costas ensent, drives his sword through his ribs (where costas depends upon trans). *Apul.* Ferro sub papillam dexteram transadactō. — *¶* Also, to run through, pierce through, transfix, διατείνω. *Stat.* Quatuor hos una transadigam ferro. *Apul.* Alterum per pectus medium transadigit. *Virg.* Hasta horum unum transadigit costas.

TRANSALPIBŌS, as one word, is found 3 in *Gell.* 15, 30, h. e. Trans Alpes factum, or Transalpinum.

TRANSALPINŌS (trans & Alpinus), a, um, adj. that is or lies or belongs or takes place beyond the Alps, Transalpine. *Cic.* Gallia. *Id.* nationes. *Id.* bella.

TRANSAUSTRINŌS (trans & austrinus), 3 a, um, adj. situate beyond the south; unless it be the same as austrinus. *Mart.* *Cap.*

TRANSIBŌ (trans & bibo), is, a. 3. to 3 drink. *Cael.* *Aurel.*

TRANSCENDENTĪA, æ, f. *Aggen.* de 3 limit. Nam transcendentiam non habet de hoc effectibus.

TRANSCENDŌ, or **TRANSSCENDŌ** (trans & scando), is, di, sum, a. 3. to climb or mount over, surmount, pass, cross, υπερβαίνω. *Cæs.* Fossam transire, et maceriam transcendere conantur. *Cic.* Transcendere Cancasum. *Liv.* Scalas integros muros transcendere. *Cæs.* valles difficillimas, to pass, cross. *Id.* in hostium naves. *Liv.* Cum Hasdrubal in Italiam transcendit. *Tacit.* Exercitu flumen transcendit, crosses. *Propert.* limen, h. e. domum ingiedi. — *¶* Hence, figur. to pass or step over, make a transition. *Quintil.* ad leviora (in speaking). — Also, figur. to overstep, transgress, exceed, surpass, transcend. *Liv.* Transcendere ordinem ætatis, naturæ. *Lacret.* juris fines. *Senec.* aliquem ætate. *Id.* aliquem ingenio. *Sil.* facta tuorum.

TRANSCENSUS, or **TRANSSCENSUS** 3 (transcendo), us, m. a climbing over, mounting over. *Ammian.* scalarum.

TRANSCENSŌS, a, um, particip. from transcendō

TRANSCIDŌ (trans & cædo), is, idi, 3 isum, a. 3. to cut through, cut to pieces, lacerate, mangle, κατακόπτω. *Plaut.*

TRANSCOLŌ (trans & colo, ερ), as, a. 1. to pour or pour off through a strainer. *Octav.* *Horat.* (as quoted by *Gessner*, though he does not give the passage).

TRANSCONTRA (trans & contra), adv. on the opposite side. *Vitrav.*

TRANSCRIBŌ, or **TRANSSCRIBŌ** (trans & scribo), is, ipsi, iptum, a. 3. to write out of one book or writing into another, transfer in writing, or transcribe, ἀπογράφω. *Cic.* Testamentum in alias tabulas transcripiunt. — *¶* Hence, to write off, copy, transcribe. *Cic.* Alenus transcripiit tabulas publicas. *Gell.* aliquid ex libro. *Plin.* auctorem ad verbum. *Plin.* *Ep.* librum in exemplaria mille. — Also, to write down to another, enter to another's account; an item of debt for instance. *Liv.* 35, 7. nomina in socios. So, also, of an estate, house, &c. to alienate, make over, transfer, by a writing or instrument; at a sale for instance. *Pandect.* Ut eos fundos eodem pretio mulier viro transcriberet. Hence, figur. *Ovid.* Cuiquam spatium transcribere vite? h. e. to take from you a part of your life and transfer it to another. *Id.* In te (*Æacus*) transcribet veterum tormenta virorum, h. e. in te transferet. *Virg.* Tunc transcribi sceptrâ colonis, h. e. transferri, to be made over, transferred. *Quintil.* decl. Spiritus nostros transcribis, h. e. deliver to others what we need to support life. — Also, to write over to any place, h. e. enter him as belonging to a certain place, transfer, remove. *Virg.* matres urbi. *Val.* *Max.* Turmas equitum in funditorum alas transcripsit. *Figur.* *Senec.* Quin te in viros philosophia transcripserit, h. e. adopt, enrol. — *¶* Also, of painters, to copy. *Plin.*

TRANSCRIPTIŌ (transcribo), ōnis, f. an 3 excuse, pretext. *Quintil.* decl. 13, 11 (si lectio certa).

TRANSCRIPTŌS, a, um, particip. from transcribo.

TRANSCURRŌ (trans & curro), is, curri or cūcurri, cursum, n. and a. 3. to run over or across, go or pass over to a place, μετατρέχω. *Plaut.* Cito transcurrere curriculo ad nos. *Terent.* Ego hinc transcurro ad forum. *Liv.* Captis propioribus castris in altera transcursum castra ab Romanis est. *Terent.* Transcurso in arcem opus est tibi, h. e. transcurrendum est. *Figur.* *Auet.* ad *Hec.* Ne temere videatur in (rem) dissimilem transcrisse, h. e. to have run over (by the use of a trope). *Horat.* ad melius, h. e. ad meliorem victum transire, resort to better cheer. *Vellei.* Præcipiti cursu ad vitia transcursum (est), they ran headlong into vice. — Hence, to run or pass over, through or across, to pass, cross. *Virg.* Cœlum transcurrit nimbus. *Sueton.* Campaniam, riuu across, hasten through. *Lacret.* per spatium. *Colum.* Luna transcurrit radios solis. So, pass. *Ammian.* Euphrate navali ponte transcurso. Hence, figur. *Cic.* Transcurrere cursum summum, run through, finish quickly. Hence, with words, to run quickly or briefly through, to touch briefly upon, mention slightly or by the by, treat cursorily. *Senec.* Cestius timuit se in narrationem demittere, sed illam transcurrit. *Quintil.* Hæc omnia copiosius sunt exsecuti, qui non ut partem operis transcurrerunt, sed proprie libros huic operi dedicaverunt. Also, to run through, to read. *Quintil.* — *¶* Also, to run, pass or sail by. *Cæs.* Remos transcurrentes detergere, si possent, contendant. *Ovid.* Aper transcurrit præter oculos. *Val.* *Flacc.* Terræ transcurrere, to hasten over, for to sail by. So, pass. *Apul.* Transcursa portica. — *¶* Figur. to go by, pass away. *Plin.* *Ep.* Ætas transcurrit. — Also, to pass over (in silence). *Quintil.* Sciens transcurram subtiles nimium divisiones.

TRANSCURSIŌ (transcurro), ōnis, f. a 3 passing over, lapse. *Cod. Just.* Transcurso decenniis.

TRANSCURSŌS, a, um, particip. from transcurro.

TRANSCURSŌS (transcurro), us, m. a 2 running over or through, flying through, μεταδρόμη. *Senec.* Avibus maximis minimisque per aera transcursus est.

— *¶* Also, a running by, darting by, hastening by, speeding by. *Sueton.* Conternatus per nocturnum iter transcursu fulguris. — Hence, brevity, short exposition, relation, &c. *Vellei.* Quanto transcursu omnia dicenda sint. *Id.* Etiam in hoc transcursu, in this compend. So, also, *Plin.* In transcursu, in passing, by the way, cursorily, briefly.

TRANSDANUBIANŌS (trans & Danubius), a, um, adj. beyond the Danube, Transdanubian. *Liv.* regio.

TRANSDYTŌS, or **TRADYTŌS**, a, um. See *Trado*.

TRANSDŌ. See *Trado*.

TRANSDŌCŌ. See *Tradneo*.

TRANSENNA, æ, f. a word of doubtful meaning. It is interpreted thus. — *¶* A snare, springe, for instance to catch birds with. *Plaut.* Nunc al transenna hic turdus lumbricum petit, h. e. per transennam hic turdus procedit ad capiendum lumbricum. Hence, figur. *Id.* In ætate hominum plurimum sunt transennæ, ubi decipiuntur dolis. *Id.* Nominem in transennam doctis ducam dolis. — It may, however, mean, also, net. — *¶* Also, a lattice-window, grated window, lattice. *Sallust.* fragm. Sedenti [in] transenna demissum Victoriæ simulacrum cum machinato strepitu, coronam capiti imponebat. *Cic.* Ut eam copiam, quam constructam uno in loco, quasi per transennam pretereuntes strictim aspicimus, as through a lattice-window, h. e. only slightly. — *¶* Also, a rope. *Sallust.* fragm. (See above.)

TRANSEŌ (trans & eo), is, ivi and ii, itum, irreg. n. and a. to go or pass over or beyond, to go or pass any whither, διαβαίνω. *Terent.* Transito ad uxorem meam, ut conveniat hanc, go to my wife. *Plane.* ad *Cic.* Varisidium ad te transire jussi, to call upon you. *Cæs.* Ne Germani e suis finibus in Helvetiorum

fines transirent, should pass over. Also, without the prep. *Plaut.* Per hortum amicam transibo meum. With an accusat. to go over, pass, cross. *Cic.* Euphratem. *Id.* mare. *Nepos.* Alpes cum exercitu transiit. *Lacret.* campos pedibus. So, in pass. *Cæs.* Rhodanus transitur. *Liv.* Alpes transitæ. *Cæs.* De flumine transeundo. *Hirt.* Locus angustus esset transeundus. — Of deserters, to desert, go or pass over to the enemy. *Cæs.* Transit cohors ad eum. *Liv.* Nec transire aperte ausus. And of states, to go or pass over to another party or side. *Tacit.* *Aggr.* 20. — Also, to pass from one rank, family, &c. to another. *Liv.* 4, 16. Minucium transisse a Patribus ad plebem. *Tacit.* *Lex.* qua in familiam Clandiam et nomen Neronis transiret, pass by adoption. So, also, of naturalization. *Liv.* and *Tacit.* — This verb is used also of inanimate things; thus, *Cæs.* Neque longius in Oceanum (Mosâ) transit, passes, flows into. *Plin.* Odor transit in vestes. *Id.* Morbus transit in eum, is communicated to, passes over to, infects. With accus. *Virg.* Rota transit serpentem, passes over. — Also, figur. to go over, pass. *Liv.* in alicujus sententiam. *Hirt.* Senatus in alia omnia transit, voted in the negative. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Transierant illuc, had voted for that. *Cic.* De narratione satis dictum videtur; deinceps ad partitionem transeamus, pass to, make a transition to. *Liv.* Transeat ad aliam concionem. — Also, to pass over, pass, be transformed, be turned, receive or assume a certain state or quality. *Ovid.* in saxum. *Plin.* Initio gustu dulcis, mox in amaritudinem transit, becomes bitter. *Id.* Oculi in mille colores transeunt. *Ovid.* Consumptis precibus violentam (Scylla) transit in iram, becomes furiously angry, falls into a violent passion. — Also, with an accus. to run over, touch slightly. *Cic.* Leviter transire unamquamque rem. — Also, to go over, overstep, transgress. *Cic.* modum. *Id.* fines verecundiæ. — Also, to stand out, outweather; or surmount. *Cic.* ad *Div.* 9, 1. ea que premant, et ea que impendeant. Also, to despatch, expedite. *Tacit.* *Hist.* 2, 59. — Also, to excel, surpass. *Quintil.* Si non transierit, æquabit. *Lucan.* Pompeium transire parat. — Also, not to observe, not to heed, take no note of, hear not, let go by. *Quintil.* — Also, *Virg.* Transit equum cursu, springs or vaults nimbly upon her horse. — *¶* Also, to pass, pass through, go through, ride through, sail through, fly through. *Sallust.* per media castra. *Senec.* Res per gulam transitaræ. And with accus. *Cic.* Domitii filius transiit Formias. *Nepos.* His in ignem ejectionis flammæ vim transiit. *Plin.* gulam. Hence, of meats and drinks which after digestion pass off through the body. *Varr.* Cibi, qui difficillime transeant, h. e. remain long in the stomach. *Plin.* Vinum tenne celerius per urinam transit, passes off. — Hence, to pass through, run or pierce through, transfix. *Sil.* ilia cornipedis cuspid. — Also, to read through, peruse. *Gell.* libros cursim. — Also, to pass, spend. *Sallust.* vitam silentio. *Tacit.* aureum tribunatus quiete et otio. — *¶* Also, to go by, go over, pass away, pass off, pass. *Liv.* Pedites insignes donis transiere, passed by in parade, in a triumph. In particular, of time, and things in time. *Cic.* Dies legis transiit. *Tibull.* Transiit ætas quam cito! *Senec.* Quicquid irarum fuit, transierit. *Plin.* Sapius transisse gloriam (unguentarum). With accus. *Plaut.* Omnes mentas transiit. — Hence, to pass by or pass over, with accus. *Cic.* Malueram, quod erat susceptum ab illis, silentio transire, pass over in silence. So, *Plin.* *Ep.* Nerone. *Quintil.* Transeo illos. — Also, to pass over in reading, h. e. not to read, omit. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Ex quo tu, quæ digna sunt, selige; multa transi. — Hoc me transit, this escapes me, this I do not know; thus, *Stat.* Nil transit amantes. — *¶* Also, to pass by, pass over, of places which are passed by. *Val.* *Flacc.* Lemnos transit. *Id.* Trans

it Halys. — † Transeam, for transibo. Trebell. Poll.

TRANSERĖ, or TRANSEERĖ (trans & 3 sero), is, erui, eitur, a. 3. to stick through, pass through. Cato. Per eum ramulum transerito. — † Also, to engraft. Stat. Transertos ramos.

TRANSETERE, a, um. 3 See Transero.

TRANSEUNTER (transeo), adv. in pass-3 ing by the way, cursorily, briefly, ὑπερβα-ρος. Ammian.

TRANSFERĖ (trans & fero), transfers, transtūli, transtūm and trālātum, transferre, irreg. a. to carry or bring over from one place to another, transfer, bring, carry, or get to a place, transport, μεταφέρειν. Plaut. Cadum hinc a me hic cum vino transferam. Cæs. Cæsar paulo ultra eum locum castra transtulit, transferred, removed. Id. Se statim signa transtuluros confirmant. Id. In Celtiberiam bellum transferre. Nepos. Ut summa imperii a Lacedæmoniis transferretur ad Athenienses. Lucet. De speculo in speculum transfertur imago. Cic. Ad se ex his (hostis) omnia ornamenta transtulit, transferred to his own house. Nepos. Pecunia omnis Athenas translata. Liv. castra trans Peneum. Also, with an accus. of the thing over which something is carried, which depends upon trans. Hirt. Marcellus castra Bæthin transfert, removes his camp beyond the Bætis. Catull. Transfer linen pedes. — Hence, to transfer, transplant, set out. Varr. semina e terra in terram. Colum. vitem de humido in aridum locum. Id. arbutusculas. And generally, to transfer, put elsewhere. Quintil. Si quam partem permittes atque transferas. Horat. amores alio, turn his love elsewhere, love another. So, Propert. calores alio. Id. Sunt quoque translato gaudia servitio. Also, to ingraft. Varr. ex arbore in arborem. — Figur. to transfer or bring any whither. Nepos. Quibus ille permisit, omnem ut causam in se transferrent, throw all the business (or blame) upon him. Cic. erimen in alios. Id. culpam in alios. — Also, to turn, direct, or apply any whither. Cic. Sed, si placet, sermonem alio transferamus, h. e. convertamus. Liv. Nisi a portis nostris mœnibusque ad illorum urbem hunc belli terrorem transtulero. Cic. animum ad accusandum. Quintil. vitium animi ad utilitatem, turn to advantage. Cic. totum se ad artes componendas, betake himself entirely, turn his whole attention. Id. se in annum proximum, h. e. to sue for the prætorship the next year. — Also, to put off, defer. Cæl. ad Cic. causam in proximum annum. So, Id. se in annum proximum. (See above.) — Also, to adapt, accommodate, apply. Cic. Quod ab Ennio positum in una re, transferri in multas potest. Id. definitionem in aliam rem. Id. Hoc idem transfero in magistratus, I say the same in regard to the magistrates, &c. Also, to apply, make use of for some purpose. Plin. nomen in maledictum. — Also, to carry over, transcribe, copy. Cic. rationes in tabulas. Id. litteras liturasque de tabulis in libros. Id. Ut de tuo edicto totidem verbis transferrem in meum. Sueton. Translati versus, h. e. borrowed from others, written off. — Also, to carry over from one language into another, to translate, render, turn. Cic. Istum locum a Dicaeæcho transtuli. Plin. volumina alienius in linguam Latinam. Quintil. verbum ex Græco. Id. Aliquid ex Græco in Latinum. — Also, to carry over to a different connection, to use figuratively. Cic. Utemur verbis, aut iis, quæ propria sunt, aut iis, quæ transferuntur. Quintil. Verba translata; or, Cic. Verba translata, h. e. figurative words. — Translatum exordium, h. e. which is out of place, which is not well adapted to the subject in hand, which is not taken from the subject. Cic. — Also, to change, turn, transform. Ovid. aliquid in novam speciem. Quintil. litteram in litteram. Or, to change, exchange. Quintil. tempora (for instance, by using the present for the future). — † Also, to carry or bring by. Liv. coronas in triumpho.

TRANSFIGĖ (trans & figo), is, ixi, ixiim,

a. 3. to run or thrust through, transfix, pierce, perforate, διατίσσω. Cæs. Transfigitur scutum Pulioni. Liv. Ferrum pedes tres longum, ut cum armis transfigere corpus posset. Id. Fabium gladio per pectus. Id. consulens lancea. Cic. Transfixus hasta. Plin. Pungi junco transfixi, run through, threaded. — † Also, to stick or thrust something through something. Virg. Hasta transfixa.

TRANSFIGURABILIS (transfiguro), e, 3 adj. that can be changed into another form, transfigurabile. Tertull. Angeli in carnem humanam transfigurabiles.

TRANSFIGURATIÖ (Id.), ònis, f. trans-2 formation, transfiguration, change of shape, μεταμορφωσις. Plin.

TRANSFIGURATOR (Id.), òris, m. he 3 that transfigures, a transfigurer, trans- former. Tertull.

TRANSFIGURĖ (trans & figuro), as, āvi, 2 ātum, a. 1. to change in form, transform, transfigure, μεταμορφόω. Sueton. Puerum in muliebrem naturam. Plin. Transfigurari in lupum. Pandect. ornamentum. Sueton. Ade in vestibulum transfigurata. — Also, generally, to change. Plin. Amygdale ex dulcibus transfigurantur in amaras. — Figur. to transfigure, &c. Senec. Intelligo, non emendari me tantum, sed transfigurari. Id. Nisi in ea, quæ didicit, animus ejus transfiguratus est.

TRANSFIXUS, a, um, particip. from transfigo.

TRANSFLĖĖ (trans & flao), is, uxi, uxum, n. 3. to flow through or out, run out, μεταφέω. Plin. Sanguinem multis non transfluere transfossis, does not flow from. Id. Si vas fiat e ligno edere, vina transfluere, soaks through. — Figur. to flow away, run away. Claudian. Transfluxere dies.

TRANSFODIÖ (trans & fodio), is, òdi, ossum, a. 3. to run or thrust through, pierce through, transfix, διορύττω, διατίσσω. Cæs. Galli in scrobes delapsi transfodiebantur. Liv. Deinde fugienti latus transfodisse. Plin. Cochlea acu transfossa.

TRANSFORMATIÖ (transformo), ònis, f. 3 a change of form, transformation, μεταμορφωσις. Augustin.

TRANSFORMIS (trans & forma), e, adj. 3 changeable in form, that changes form or shape. Ovid.

TRANSFORMĖ (trans & formo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to change in form, transform, metamorphose, turn, μεταμορφόω. Virg. Aleto in vultus sese transformat aniles. Ovid. gemmas in ignes (for stellas). Quintil. (Animum) transformari quodammodo ad naturam eorum, de quibus loquimur.

TRANSFORĖ (trans & foro), as, a. 1. to 2 pierce or run through, perforate, transfix, διατρύσσω. Senec.

TRANSFOSSES, a, um, particip. from transfodio.

TRANSFRETANUS (trans & fretum), a, 3 um, adj. beyond the sea, transmarine. Tertull.

TRANSFRETATIÖ (transfreto), ònis, f. a 3 sailing over a strait, passage over the sea. Gell.

TRANSFRETĖ (trans & fretum), as, āvi, 2 ātum, n. and a. 1. INTRANS. to sail across a strait, pass over the sea, διαπορεύω. Sueton. Brundisium consules Pompeiusque confugerant, quamprimum transfretaturi. Ammian. Ne quis transfretare auderet Ægyptum. — II. TRANS. to transport over, ferry over. Ammian. Transfretabantur navibus ratibusque. Hence, Tertull. conversationem vitæ sine gubernaculo rationis, h. e. to live.

TRANSFUGĖ (transfugio), æ, m. a deserter, runaway, one who flies or runs over from one to another, ἀποστάντης, αὐτόφυλος. Liv. Illa pastorum convenarumque plebs transfuga ex suis populis (of the first inhabitants of Rome). — Especially, one who goes over to the enemy, a deserter. Cic. Non omnia illum transfugam animum esse senatui dicere. Tacit. Proditores et transfugas arboribus suspendunt. — Hence, Lucan. Transfuga mundi (of one who leaves the Roman empire, and goes over to its enemies). Pandect. metalli, who has fled from a

mine. Martial. Ne fias transfuga, vide, h. e. faithless, untrue. Plin. Pancesimil Quiritium medicinam attigere, et ipsi statim ad Græcos transfuge, sc. quia Græce, non latine de ea scripsere. —

† Transfuga is he who goes over from one party to the other, to his own dishonor, and is nearly synonymous with Deserter, one who deserts his colors, and so breaks his oath: Perfuga, one who comes over to the enemy, in order to serve under his banner. (At least, transfuga and perfuga are thus distinguished by the ancients, that the former is commonly used by those from whom a man has deserted, the latter by those to whom he has deserted; see Cic. Divin. 1, 41. Tacit. Germ. 12. Liv. 27, 23. Sallust. Cat. 57; but on the other hand, see Sallust. Jug. 54: Profugus, any fugitive, who wanders about unsteadily.

TRANSFUGIÖ (trans & fugio), is, ūgi, ūgitum, n. 3. to fly over, go over, desert, to the enemy, διαφεύγω. Auct. B. Hispan. C. Fundanius ex castris adversariorum ad nos transfugit. Liv. Multi ad Romanos transfugerunt. — Figur. Cic. Ab adlieta amicitia transfugere, atque ad florentem devolare, to desert it, leave it in the lurch. Plaut. Illius anres, atque opinio transfugere ad nos, h. e. are for us, arc on our side.

TRANSFUGIUM (transfugio), ii, n. a 1 passing over to the enemy, desertion, ἀποστασις, αὐτομολία. Liv. and Tacit. (in plur. of several). — Figur. Prudent. Numina transfugio meruere sacrari, h. e. qui alienigenæ cum essent, Romanis transmigrationem, ut illi colerentur.

TRANSFULGEĖ (trans & fulgeo), es, n. 2 2. to shine or gleam through. Plin.

TRANSFUMĖ (trans & fumo), as, n. 1. 3 to smoke through, steam through. Stot.

TRANSFUNCTORIUS (trans & fungor), 3 a, um, adj. done slackly and carelessly, remiss, negligent. Tertull.

TRANSFUNDĖ (trans & fundo), is, ūdi, ūsum, a. 3. to pour out of one vessel into another, to pour into something, pour off, μεταφέω. Colum. aquam in alia vasa.

Cels. Sanguis in eas venas transfunditur, pours itself, discharges itself. Plin. Arena liquata in alias fornaces transfunditur. Id. Asteria inclusam lucem quandam continet, ac transfundit cum inclinatione, transmits. Lucan. aliquem in urnam, sc. for burial. — Figur. to transfuse, transfer. Cic. Omnem se amore abjecisse illinc, atque in hanc transfudisse. Tacit. Non in effigies multas divinum spiritum transfusum. Curt. Eorum mores in Macedonas transfundo.

TRANSFUSIÖ (transfundo), ònis, f. a pouring over from one into another, pouring into something, transfusion, μεταγγισμός. Cels. Ut vera sit illa transfusio, sc. sanguinis in arterias. — Figur. a transferring. Pandect. prioris debiti in aliam obligationem.

TRANSFUSUS, a, um, particip. from transfundo.

TRANSGERĖ (trans & gero), is, a. 3. to carry over from one place to another, transport, transfer. Plin. Picæ ova transgerunt alio.

TRANSGLUTIÖ (trans & glutio), is, a. 4. 3 to swallow down. Veget.

TRANSGREDIÖR (trans & gradior), èris, gressus sum, dep. 3. to go or pass over, pass or cross any whither, υπερβαίνω. Liv. Galli in Italian transgressi. Id. Consul per invios montes cum exercitu transgressus. Plin. Sol transgressus in Virginem (the sign Virgo). Id. Transgressus ad solis occasum, h. e. ad regiones occidentales. Lin. In Corsicam transgressus. Tacit. Mediaestate transgressus, having crossed over (into Britain). Tacit. Transgredior ad vos. Eutrop. ad African, h. e. in African. — With accus. of the thing crossed. Cic. Taurum. Cæs. flumen. Auct. B. Afr. convallem. Tacit. colonias, pass through. Also, with ablat. Tacit. Gens Rheno transgressa. — † Figur. to go over, pass, proceed. Tacit. Transgredi in partes alicujus, to go over to, embrace. Vellei. Augustus transgressus ad deos. Tacit. Paulatim ab indecoris ad infesta

transgrediebantur. *Val. Max.* Transgrediamur ad egregium humani animi deflexum, *let us pass on.* — Also, with *accus.* *Val. Max.* Annuum nonagesimum transgressa, *over ninety years old.* *Plin.* mensuram, *h. e. excedere.* Also, *to go over, make mention of, adduce.* *Val. Moz.* Constantis amicitiae exempla sine ulla ejus mentione transgressus. Also, *to go beyond, surpass, exceed.* *Plin.* Caesar solus Marcellum transgressus, *sc. in the number of his pitched battles.* Also, *to pass over, omit.* *Vellci.* mentionem hujus viri. — *¶ Transgressus* is also used *passively*; thus, *Liv.* Transgresso Apeunino. — The particip. *transgrediendus* occurs. *Auct. B. Afr.* Quae (loca) erant transgredienda.

TRANSGRESSIÖ (transgredior), önis, *f. a going over, passing over, passage, διάβασις.* *Cic.* Alpium vallum contra ascensum transgressionemque Gallorum. — Hence, *sc. legis, a transgression of the law.* *Augustin.* — Also, a transgression of the usual order of words, transposition, hyperbaton, *ὑπερβατον.* *Cic.* verborum. *Auct. ad Her.* (without verborum). — Also, a passing in speaking from one thing to another. *Quintil.*

TRANSGRESSIVÄ (Id.), verba, *h. e. 3 which do not follow the ordinary conjugation.* *Dionys.*

TRANSGRESSÖR (Id.), öris, *m. a transgressor.* *Arnob.* Se de audacibus et transgressoribus vindicare. *Tertull.* Transgressor legis.

TRANSGRESSÖS, a, um. See *Transgredior.*

TRANSGRESSÖS (transgredior), us, *m. 2 a crossing over, passing over, passage, διάβασις.* *Sallust. fragm.* Æstu secundo, vitare praelium in transgressu conatus est. *Tacit.* In transgressu annis.

TRANSJACIÖ (trans & jacio), is, *a. 3. for Trajicio.* *Solin.*

TRANSJECTIO, } See *Trajectio*,
TRANSJECTUS, &c. } &c.

TRANSIGÖ (trans & ago), is, *ëgi, actum, a. 3. to drive right through, thrust or run through; with an accus. either of the weapon, or of the person or thing pierced.* — Of the weapon. *Sil.* Per pectora transigit ense. *Senec.* Ferrum per ambos transactum artus. — Of the person or thing run through, *to pierce or run through, transfix, διαπείρω.* *Phædr.* pectus gladio. *Tacit.* se ipsum gladio. *Val. Flacc.* Cebasus lævum per luminis orbem transigitur. —

¶ Also, to lead, pass, spend. *Sallust.* Multi mortales vitam sicut peregrinantes transigere. *Sueton.* Adolescentiam omnem per hæc fere transegit. — Hence, *Transactus, a, um, for elapsed.* *Nepos.* Annuum mihi temporis des, quo transacto, &c. *hoving elapsed.* —

¶ Also, to dispose of, sell. *Pallud.* —

¶ Also, to finish, bring to an end or completion, expedite, despatch, accomplish, conclude, διατείνειν, διαπύρρεισαι. *Cic.* Peto a te, ut negotium conficiendum cures, ipse suscipias, transigas. *Sallust.* Reliqua cum Bestia et Scauro secreta transigit. *Cic.* Quæ domi gerenda sunt, ea per Cæciliam transiguntur, *are done, are despatched.* *Sueton.* Philippense bellum duplici prælio transigit. *Plaut.* Transigere fabulam, *to finish the comedy.* Also, with *cua.* *Tacit. Agric.* 34. Transigite cum expeditionibus, *make an end with, finish.* Also, the particip. *Transactus, a, um, Cic.* Transactis meis partibus, ad Antonium audiendum venistis. *Id.* Jam rebus transactis. — Hence, *to bring to a close by a composition, conclude or settle, make an agreement or compact, adjust, agree.* *Terent.* Postremo inter se transigant ipsi, ut libet, *let them settle the matter between themselves as they please.* *Cic.* Qui cum reo transigat, post cum accusatore decitat. *Id.* Transigunt (id) HS ducentis millibus. *Id.* Cum privatis non poterat transigi minore pecunia. *Liv.* Transacta re. Hence, *Transactum, an agreement, composition.* *Pandect.* To this may be referred, in a figur. sense, the construction with *cua.* See above.

TRANSJICIÖ. See *Trajicio.*

TRANSILIÖ, or TRANSILIÖ (trans & salio), is, *livi and lili, or lüi, (ultum), n. and a. 4. to leap, bound, or spring over, ὑπερβαλλόμεναι, μεταπηδᾶν.* *Liv.* ex humilioribus in altiore mævem. Also, with *oculus* of the thing leaped over. *Liv.* Remum novos transiluisse muros. *Ovid.* Transilui positas ter in ordine flammæ. *Flor.* Rex quaternos equos transilire solitus, *h. e. from one to another.* — Hence, *to come or run quickly over, fly over.* *Auct. B. Hisp.* ad nos. — *¶ Hence, figur. to go, run, or pass over; especially, with eagerness or haste, to leap over, fly, speed.* *Flor.* per Thraciam, *speed through, travel rapidly through.* *Liv.* ab illo consilio ad aliud. *Plin.* ad ornamenta ea, *h. e. accedere, consequi ea.* *Id.* Onyx in gemmâ transitit ex lapide Caranianiæ, *h. e. nomen onychis transit ad gemmâ significandam.* *Horat.* Non tangenda rates transiliunt vada, *leap across in defiance, shoot across.* — *¶ Also, to leap over, figur.; h. e. skip over, pass over, omit, pass by.* *Cic.* Transilire ante pedes posita, et alia longe repetita sumere. *Id.* Ne ex multis rebus gestis M. Antonii unam pulcherrimam transiliat oratio. *Ovid.* Proxima pars vite transilienda mee, *passed over in silence.* — *¶ Also, to overleap, overstep, transgress.* *Cic.* lineas. *Horat.* munera modici liberi, *overleap, indulge in to excess, implying wantonness and recklessness.*

TRANSILIS (transeo, or transilio), e, adj. *2 springing or passing over.* *Plin.* palmes, *h. e. which is so long that it can pass to the next tree, and so become a tradux.* *Plin.*

TRANSITIÖ (transeo), önis, *f. a going over, passing over, passage, διάβασις.* *Vitruv.* Donicum Sol de eo trigono in aliud signum transitionem fecerit. *Cic.* Transitiones ad plebem, *h. e. a patricio ordine ad plebeum.* — Hence, *a going over to the enemy, desertion.* *Liv.* Sed transitio sociorum, fuga ut tutior mora videretur, effecit. *Id.* Itaque transitiones ad hostem fiebant. — Also, *the passing of a malady from one person to another, infection.* *Ovid.* Multaque corporibus transitione nocent. — Also, in speech, *a transition to something else.* *Auct. ad Her.* — Also, *a passing over, h. e. the change of a noun or verb by declension and conjugation.* *Varr.* — *¶ Also, a passing over, passing by.* *Cic.* *N. D. 1, 18.* Natura deorum cernitur imaginibus, similitudine et transitione perceptis, *h. e. the passing over or constant afflux of atoms.* *Id.* *Ibid.* 39. Transito visionum. — *¶ Also, a passage.* *Cic.* Transitiones perviæ.

TRANSITIVÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. in *3 grammar, passing over to some other person, transitive; of verbs or nouns.* *Priscian.*

TRANSITÖ (frequentat. from transeo), I as, *to go through, pass through.* *Cic.* *Att.* 5, 21. (which seems to be the only instance.)

TRANSITÖR (Id.), öris, *m. a passer over or by, a passenger.* *Amian.*

TRANSITÖRIE (transitorius), adv. in *3 passing, cursorily, by the way.* *Hieronym.*

TRANSITÖRIÖS (transitor), a, um, adj. *2 that one may pass through or over, passable, previous.* *Sueton.* Domum primo transitoriam nominavit, *sc. as affording a passage from the Palatine to the Esquiline hill.* *Lauprid.* forum.

TRANSITÖS (transco), us, *m. a passing or going over from one place to another, a passage, crossing, of a ditch, a river, &c. μετάβασις.* *Cic.* fossæ. *Hirt.* Flamine impeditum transitum videbat. *Cæs.* Flumen difficili transitu. *Plin.* Inde in montes octo dierum transitus. *Liv.* Darc transitum Peno per agros. *Tacit.* Capta in transitu urbs Ninos, *as he passed along, on his passage.* *Id.* Transitus Alpium parans. *Liv.* Transitus claudere. *Figur.* *Quintil.* a pueritia in adolescentiam. — Hence, *a going over to the enemy, defection.* *Tacit.* Facili transitu ad validiores. — Also, in painting, *a passage or transition from shade to light, from one color to another.* *Ovid.* Transitus ipse lumina fallit,

sc. colorum. *Plin.* coloris — *in speech, passage or transition from one particular to another.* *Quintil.* Also, *Id.* versuum, *from one line to another (in reading).* — Also, *a passing over, h. e. change, transformation.* *Plin.* in alias figuras. So, also, of the notes in music. *Quintil.* Also, *the change of verbs and nouns, according to their personal endings and cases, h. e. conjugation and declension, inflection.* *Varr.* — Also, *passage into another family.* *Gell.* in alienam familiam. — *¶ Also, a passing through, passage.* *Liv.* per urbes. *Ovid.* Datus est verbis ad amicas transitus aures. — *¶ Also, the place to pass over or through, passage.* *Liv.* Transitus insidere. *Plin.* spiritus, *h. e. the windpipe.* — *¶ Also, a passing by or over.* *Cic.* Tempestatis. *Tacit.* In transitu capta urbs, *in passing, as he passed.* (See above.) — Hence, *figur.* *Quintil.* Quæ leviter in transitu attinge ram, *in passing, by the way.*

TRANSITÖS, a, um, particip. from transeo.

TRANSJÖGÖ (trans & jugo), as, *ävi, 2 ätum, a. 1. Mela.* Athos mons a Xerxe perfossus transjugatusque est, *h. e. subjugated, subdued, as it were; or, ultra jugum transitus, crossed over.* (Others read *transnavigatus*.)

TRANSJÖNGÖ (trans & jugo), is, *xi, 3 ctum, a. 3. to remove and tackle in elsewhere; as, for instance, to put a mule in the traces, which had been used to lead, &c.* *Pandect.*

TRANSLAPSÖS (trans & labor), a, um, *3 particip. gliding or flying by.* *Claudian.* Padum.

TRANSLATICIE, } See *Translatiæ*,
TRANSLATICIUS, } &c.

TRANSLATIÖ, or TRALATIÖ (transfere), önis, *f. a transferring or removing from one to another, μεταφορά.* *Sueton.* Translatio domicili. *Cic.* Translatio pecuniarum a iustis dominis ad alienos. — Also, *the transferring of plants, traasplantation.* *Colum.* and *Plin.* — *¶ Also, engraving.* *Varr.* — *¶ Also, a declining, turning off.* — Of a judge, an accuser, a place, &c.; otherwise called *exceptio; exception, decauer.* *Cic.* *Inv.* 1, 8. — Of a crime or accusation. *Cic.* Non enim suum alicui ad translationem criminis commodare. — *¶ Also, a trope, metaphor, μεταφορά.* *Cic.* verecunda. — *¶ Also, a translation, version.* *Quintil.* Hæc (convinctio) ex συνδεδεω magis propria translatio videtur. — *¶ Also, change, exchange.* *Quintil.* temporum. — *¶ Also, for the figure metathesis, which transposes letters.* *Diomed.*

TRANSLATITIE, or TRALATITIE, or -CIË (translatitius), adv. *slightly, negligently, remissly.* *Pandect.*

TRANSLATITÖS, or TRALATITÖS, or -CIÖS (translatus, tralatus), a, um, adj. *that is transferred or passed over from one to another.* — *¶ Hence, handed down by custom, customary, usual.* *Cic.* edictum, *h. e. the usual or customary edict of the governors of provinces, which each governor found in his province, and for the most part retained, except that he sometimes made a few additions thereto.* Also, *Id.* Alterum caput (*sc. rogationis Tribunorum plebis*) est tralatitium de impunitate. — *¶ Hence, generally, common, ordinary, usual, every-day.* *Sueton.* Effere aliquem raptim translatitio funere. *Id.* Non translatitiæ, et breves, sed maximæ plurimæque postulationes. *Gell.* Verba hercle non translaticia, sed ejusdem nativæ dulcedinis. *Cic.* Hoc vero tralatitium est, *is usual; or also stands in the edictum tralatitium.* *Col.* ad *Cic.* Nosti enim hæc tralatitia, *usual course or routine of things.* — It may sometimes be, *common, not remarkable, nothing strange.*

TRANSLATIVÖS (transfere), a, um, adj. *turning off, declining, demurring.* *Cic.* constitutio.

TRANSLATÖR (Id.), öris, *m. one who transfers; hence Verres is called by Cic.* Translato quæsture (*for pecunie publicæ, the quæstor's chest*), because, when he was quæstor, he embezzled the public money which he had taken from the treasury in the name of the consu.

Carbo, and carried it to Sylla. —
 ¶ Also, a translator. Hieronym.
TRANSLATŪS, or **TRĀLATŪS**, a, um.
 See *Transfere*.
TRANSLĀTUS, or **TRĀLATŪS** (trans-
 2 fero), us, m. a carrying or bringing by;
 especially, a solemn procession. Senec.
TRANSLĒGŌ (trans & lego), is, a. 3. to
 3 read over, read off, διαγιγνώσκω. Plaut.
TRANSLŌQUŌR. See *Traloquo*.
TRANSLŪCEŌ, or **TRĀLŪCEŌ** (trans &
 luceo), es, n. 2. to shine over or across,
 pass by shining, be reflected. Lucret. E
 speculo in speculum tralucet imago.
 — ¶ Also, to shine through, transmit
 light, be visible through something, δια-
 φαίνω. Ovid. Ille in liquidis translucet
 aquis (of a person in the water).
 Plin. Translucens fissura. Plin. Gem-
 ma nigerimo colore translucens.
TRANSLŪCIDŪS, or **TRĀLŪCIDŪS**
 2 (trans & lucidus), a, um, adj. trans-
 parent, pellucid, διαφανής. Plin. crys-
 tallus. Figur. Quintil. Illa transluet
 da et versicolor quorundam eloquentia res
 ipsas effeminat, quæ illo verborum habi-
 tu vestiuntur (where there is an allusion
 to the transparent garments then worn
 by women).
TRANSMARINŪS (trans & marinus), a,
 um, adj. beyond sea, coming from beyond
 sea, transmarine, ὑπερθαλάσσιος. Plaut.
 Ego transmarinus hospes sum Diapontius.
 Cic. Accessere res transmarina-
 nas. Quintil. Transmarina peregrina-
 tio. Liv. legationes, which have come
 over sea.
TRANSMĒABILIS (transmeo), e, adj.
 3 passable, that can be passed through.
 Auson.
TRANSMĒATŌRIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj.
 3 ad transmeandum aptus. Tertull.
TRANSMĒŌ, or **TRĀMĒŌ** (trans & meo),
 2 as, āvi, ātum, a, and n. 1. to go or pass
 through. Plin. Sole xii signa transme-
 ante. Id. Quidquid non transmeat
 (in cribrando). — Also, to pass over or
 across. Tacit. Transmeantibus terra
 marique ducibus. Ammian. Freto trans-
 mento.
TRANSMIGRĀTIŌ (transmigro), ōnis, f.
 3 a change of country, a transmigration.
 Prudent.
TRANSMIGRŌ (trans & migro), as, āvi,
 2 ātum, n. 1. to remove to another dwell-
 ing place, transmigrate, migrate to some
 place, μετακίω. Liv. Transmigrare
 Veios, to Veii. Sueton. E Carinis Es-
 quillas in hortos Mæcenatianos trans-
 migravit, removed. — Also, of inanimate
 things. Plin. Arbor transmigrat, h. e.
 lets itself be transplanted elsewhere.
TRANSMISSIŌ (transmitto), ōnis, f. a
 passing over, passage, διάπλοος. Cic.
TRANSMISSŪS (Id.), us, m. a passing
 over, passage, διάπλοος. Cæs. B. Gall.
 5, 2, and 13. — ¶ Also, a transmitting
 to another. Pacuv. ap. Non.
TRANSMISSŪS, or **TRANSMISSŪS**, a, um,
 particip. from transmitto, or transmittō.
TRANSMITTŌ, or **TRĀMITTŌ** (trans &
 mitto), is, tsi, issum, a. 3. to let or make
 come or go over, send from one place to
 another, send over, make or let cross over,
 convey over, διατρέπω. Liv. classem in
 Eubœam. Id. classem Corcyram. Id.
 Transmissum per viam tigillum, laid
 across or thwart. Tacit. pecora in canip-
 m, se. to feed. Colum. (of cheese), ma-
 teriam in fornas transfer. Tacit. vin in
 aliquem, h. e. adhibere. Justin. Asia vi-
 tia Romam (to Rome) transmissit, trans-
 mitted. Liv. Ne in Italiam transmittant
 Galli bellum, let it pass, give it a passage.
 Vellei. Quo minus Cæsar legiones pos-
 set transmittere, send across, transport
 across. — ¶ Also, to deliver over, make
 over, &c. — Thus, to consign, commit,
 intrust. Cic. bellum Pompeio. — Also,
 to make over, give over, deliver. Plin.
 Ep. Hæc hereditas transmittenda erat
 filie fratris. Also, to deliver over, make
 over, by sale. Plaut. illam mihi. —
 Also, to give, devote. Cic. suum tem-
 pus temporibus amicorum. — ¶ Also,
 to let go or fly over something, to send or
 throw over. Plin. tectum lapide vel
 missili, over the house with a stone or
 missile, h. e. throw a stone or missile over
 the house. Virg. Stabant orantes primi
 transmittere cursum, h. e. to cross over,

sail across. Ovid. Quantum cæli funda
 potest transmittere plumbo, can sling
 over or through. — ¶ Also, to cross
 over, go, run, fly, swim or pass over,
 with an accus. of the thing passed over.
 Liv. Iberum Pœnos transmississe. Cic.
 Maria transmisit. Id. Grues maria
 transmittunt, fly over, cross. Virg.
 Cervi transmittunt cursu campos, scour
 across, run over. Plin. mare, swin over.
 Stat. fossas saltu, leap over. And, in
 pass. Cic. Duo sinus, quos transmitti
 oporteret. Tacit. Transmisso amne.
 Also, without the accus. Cic. Sin ille
 ante transmississet. Liv. ex Corsica in
 Sardiniam. Id. Uticam (to Utica) ab
 Lilybæo. Also, to go over, desert. Fel-
 l. Domitius præcipiti periculo trans-
 misit ad Cæsarem. — Hence, to get over,
 clear, escape. Plin. Ep. discrimen. So,
 Lucan. Fata transmissa. — Also, to
 pass over in silence. Tacit. aliquid si-
 lentio. And without silentio. Sil. tuos
 honores. — Also, to let pass, pass over,
 neglect, disregard, slight, omit. Stat.
 Leo imbelles vitulos transmittit. Tacit.
 aliquid dissimulatione. Id. Apud nos
 vis imperii valet, inania transmittuntur,
 are disregarded, made no account of. —
 Also, to pass, of time. Plin. Ep. omne
 hoc tempus. (See below at the end.)
 — ¶ Also, to let through, let go through,
 let pass, give a passage to. Liv. equum
 per animum, h. e. to ride through. Id.
 Galli cum bona pace exercitum per fines
 suos transmiserunt, let pass. Plin. Bene-
 cius Mincium amnem transmittens. Id.
 Cribrum tantum arenas transmittens,
 letting pass, passing. Tacit. Primum
 venenum transmisit, h. e. dejected, he
 passed. Senec. lucem, let through, trans-
 mit. Figur. Id. Animo transmittente
 quidquid acceperat, h. e. not retaining,
 forgetting. — Hence, to stick through, run
 through, pierce, transfix. Sil. pectus eus-
 pide. — Also, to drive, thrust or stick
 something through something. Plin.
 brachium per corium. Senec. faciem
 per pectus. Cels. acum. — ¶ Also, to
 let by, let go by, let pass. Val. Flacc. Stat-
 tululo, transmittens agmina, having
 them pass by. Plin. Ep. Februm ardo-
 rem immotus transmittit, lets go by,
 goes through. Stat. hastam, let it go by
 by starting aside. — Hence, to pass,
 spend, finish. Senec. vitam per obscu-
 rum. Plin. quatuor menses in specu.
 Stat. Transmissum ævum, past, gone
 by. To this may be referred, Plin. Ep.
 Ecquid denique secessus, voluptates,
 regionisque abundantiam in offensa
 transmitteres.
TRANSMŌNTĀNŪS (trans & monta-
 2 nus), a, um, adj. that is or dwells beyond
 the mountains, transmontane, ὑπερὸς ὄρους.
 Liv.
TRANSMŌTIŌ (transmoveo), ōnis, f. a
 3 carrying or moving a thing over to a
 place, a removing. Martian. Capell.
TRANSMŌTŪS, a, um, particip. from
 transmoveo.
TRANSMŌVEŌ (trans & moveo), es, ōvi,
 ōtum, a. 2. to carry over, to remove from
 one place to another, transfer, μετακίω.
 Terent. Labore alieno magnam partem
 gloriam verbis sæpe in se transmovet,
 h. e. sibi attribuit, ascribes to himself.
 — ¶ Also, to move away, remove. Ta-
 cit. Syria transmotæ legiones, removed
 from Syria.
TRANSMŌTĀTIŌ (transmuto), ōnis, f.
 2 a changing, transposing, transmuting.
 Quintil. Duos in uno nomine faciebat
 barbarismos Tinea Placentinus, precau-
 lam pro percula dicens, et immutatione,
 eum c pro g uteretur, et transmuta-
 tione, cum r præponeret e antecedenti.
TRANSMŌTŌ (trans & muto), as, a. 1.
 3 to change, transpose, transfer, transmute,
 μεταλλάττω. Horat. (de fortuna) Trans-
 mutat incertos honores, nune mihi,
 nunc aliis benigna. Lucret. Transmu-
 tans dextera lævis.
TRANSNATŌ. See *Tranato*.
TRANSNĀVIGŌ (trans & navigo), and
 3 **TRANĀVIGŌ**, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to
 sail over or across, διαπλέω. Frontin.
 Angustias maris transnavigare. Sulpic.
 Scver. Tot maria transnavigavimus.
TRANSNŌ. See *Trano*.
TRANSNŌMINĀTIŌ (transnominatio),

ōnis, f. the changing of a name; hence,
 metonymy. Diomed.
TRANSNŌMINŌ (trans & nomino), as,
 2 āvi, ātum, a. 1. to change the name, call
 by another name, μετονομάζω. Sueton.
TRANSNŌMERŌ (trans & numero), as,
 2 a. 1. to number or count over or out
 (in payment), ὑπεραριθμέω. Auct. ad
 Hierum.
TRANSPADĀNŪS (trans & Padanus,
 from Padus), a, um, adj. that is or dwells
 beyond the Po. Cic. Transpadani cli-
 entes. Plin. Ep. regio. Catall. Aut
 Transpadani: ut meos quoque attingam.
 Plin. Italia Transpadana (is a
 part of Gallia Cisalpina, which is a part
 of Italy). Id. Transpadani, the inhab-
 itants of this country.
TRANSPĒCTŌS. } See *Transspectus*, & c
TRANSPICIŌ. }
TRANSPĀNTŌ (trans & planto), as,
 3 āvi, ātum, a. 1. to transplant. Sedul.
 Dii transplantati, h. e. plants which re-
 ceived divine honours.
TRANSPŌNŌ (trans & pono), is, ōsui,
 ōsūm, a. 3. to remove from one place to
 another, transfer, transpose, μετατίθημι.
 Pallad. brassicam, to transplant. Gell.
 statuum in locum inferiorem. Plin. Ep.
 onera in flumen. — ¶ Also, to carry
 over, transport. Justin. Victorem ex-
 ercitus transponere in Italiam. Tacit.
 milites in terras.
TRANSPŌRTĀTIŌ (transporto), ōnis, f.
 2 a removing or transporting from one place
 to another, transportation, διακομιδή.
 Senec. Populorum transportationes, h. e.
 migrations from one place to another
TRANSPŌRTŌ (trans & porto), as, āvi,
 ātum, a. 1. to carry, convey, or bring
 from one place to another, transport, bring
 over to a place, carry or conduct to a
 place, μετακομίζω. Cic. exercitus in
 Græciam. Cæs. exercitus Rhenum.
 Nepos. copias secum. Virg. aliquem
 fluenta. — Hence, to banish, exile, trans-
 port. Sueton. Agrippam in insulam
 transportavit.
TRANSPŌSITIVŪS (transpono), a, um,
 2 adj. that transfers or transports. Quint-
 til.
TRANSPŌSITŪS, a, um, particip. from
 transpono.
TRANSPŌNGŌ (trans & pungo), is, a. 3.
 3 to prick through. Cal. Arel. Lienem
 igneo cautere transpungere.
TRANSPHIENĀNŪS (trans & Rhenanus),
 a, um, adj. that lives beyond the Rhine.
 Cæs.
TRANSCENDŌ. } See *Transcendo*, & c.
TRANSCENSŪS. }
TRANSCINDŌ. See *Transeindo*.
TRANSSCRIBŌ. } See *Transcribo*, & c.
TRANSSCRIPTŌ. }
TRANSSERŌ. } See *Transero*.
TRANSSERTŪS. }
TRANSLILŌ. See *Transilio*.
TRANSPĒCTŪS, or **TRANSPĒCTŪS**
 (transpicio), us, m. a looking or seeing
 through, διάσπας. Lucret.
TRANSPICIŌ, or **TRANSPICIŌ** (trans
 & specio), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. to see or
 look through. Lucret. Quæ foris trans-
 spiciuntur, sc. per januam, what one sees
 beyond.
TRANSLŪLTŌ, or **TRANSLŪLTŌ** (fre-
 2 quentat. of transilio), as, n. 1. to leap
 over. Liv. in recentem equum ex fes-
 so (equo).
TRANSSŪMŌ, or **TRANSMŌ** (trans &
 3 sumo), is, msi, mti, a. 3. to take over;
 hence, to take to one's self, assume. Stat.
 cultus mutatos. Id. hastam leva.
TRANSSŪMPTIŪS, or **TRANSSŪMPTIŪS**,
 2 or -MTIŪS (transsumo), ōnis, f. a trans-
 ferring of a record from a proper to an im-
 proper signification, same as *metalepsis*.
 Quintil.
TRANSSŪMPTIVŪS, or **TRANSSŪMPTI-**
2 VŌS, or -MTIVŪS (Id.), a, um, adj.
 same as *Transsumptivus*. Quintil.
TRANSSŪŌ, or **TRANSSŪŌ** (trans & suo),
 2 is, ūi, ūtum, a. 3. to stitch or sew through.
 Cels. palpebram. Ovid. Extā transuta
 verubus.
TRANSSŪTŪS, or **TRANSSŪTŪS**, a, um,
 particip. from transsuo, or transuo.
TRANSTHEBATĀNŪS (trans & The-
 baid), a, um, adj. that is on or belongs to
 the other side of the Thebaid. Trebell.
 Poll. milites.

TRANSTIBERINŪS (trans & Tiberinus), a, um, adj. that is beyond the Tiber, that belongs to the other side of the Tiber. *Marzial.*

TRANSTIGRITANŪS (trans & Tigris), a, um, adj. situated beyond the Tigris, that belongs to the other side of the Tigris. *Ammian.*

TRANSTILLUM (dimin. of transtrum), 2i, n. a small cross-beam. *Vitruv.*

TRANSTINEŪS (trans & teneo), es, n. 2. 3 to reach across or through. *Plant.* Nimis beat, quod commeatus transtinet trans parietem, h. e. commeatus seu transitus trans parietem patet: paries nobis pervius est.

TRANSTRUM (transeo, as if transitrum; others differently), i, n. sc. lignum, a cross-beam used in building. *Vitruv.* — Also, generally, any cross-beam, a piece of wood that lies across. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, Transtrum, sc. scamnum, properly, a cross-bench; hence, a bench or seat, for rowers in a vessel, ζυγὸς σκάφης, καραζύγαρα πλοίων. *Pers.* Ad transtrum navis. The plur. is more frequent. *Cæs.* and *Virg.*

TRANSVARICŪS (trans & varico), as, 3 a. 1. to straddle, part the legs aside. *Veget.*

TRANSVECTIŪS, and **TRAVECTIŪS** (transveho), ōnis, f. a passing over or across. *Plin.* Paneg. saxorum. *Cic.* Acherontis, over the Acheron. — ¶ Also, a passing or riding by or past. Hence, Transvectio equitum, a riding by of the knights it was a solemn procession of the Roman knights, when, on every fifteenth of July, they rode in procession to the capitol: especially, a grand and solemn procession every fifth year, when they rode by the censor, and received his decision respecting their conduct, and were in a manner reviewed. *Sueton.*

TRANSVECTŪS, particip. from transveho.

TRANSVEHIŪS (trans & veho), and **TRAVEHIŪS**, is, exi, ectum, a. 3. to carry from one place to another, or to carry, convey or bring over to a place, transport, διακομιζω. *Cæs.* Nuntios ad eum mittit, quid militum transvexisset. *Liv.* Ut jam Hispanos omnes inflati transvexerint utres. *Id.* naves planstris. *Senec.* Non puppis umbras furva transvexit meas. *Sil.* Et medio abruptus fluitabat in amne solutis pons vinculis, qui Dardaniam transvexerat agmen. *Id.* Flumineum texit, qua transvehat agmina, classem. *Sueton.* Neque exercitum in Britanniam transvexit, nisi, &c. *Plin.* Magnitudo navium planstris transvehi prohibet. *Id.* Bosphorus Thracius, qua Darius copias ponte transvexit. *Plin.* Navem Argo humeris tractam Alpes (aens. depending upon trons), diligentiores tradunt. *Pandect.* Qui corpus defuncti in itinere per vicos aut oppidum transvexerunt. — Hence, Transvehor, ēris, vectus sum, as a depon. often signifies, to travel or sail over. *Sallust.* Persæ navibus in Africam transvecti. *Liv.* cum duabus quinquecentis Coregram transvectus. Also, with the accus. of that over which one sails or rides. *Cic.* (in poetry) Nam nemo hæc unquam est transvectus carula cursu. — Also, to swim over. *Varr.* flumen. — Also, to ride over or to a place. *Tacit.* — Also, to fly over or to a place. *Claudian.* Transvehitur Tuscos, Appenninas volatu stringitur. — ¶ Also, Transveho, to carry, bring, convey over or by, as in a triumphal procession. *Liv.* arma carpentis. *Flor.* Primus dies pecunias transvehit. — Hence, Transvehor (as a depon.), to ride or pass by in solemn review. *Liv.* Equites transvehuntur, sc. in the public review. (See Transvectio.) — Hence, to go or pass by, pass away, of time. *Tacit.* Transvectum est tempus. — ¶ Also, Transvehio, to conduct, lead, or carry through. *Pandect.* corpus defuncti per vicos. Hence, to transfix. *Cels.* 7, 7, 8. Acus partem palpebræ transvehit (where others read more correctly transnat).

TRANSVENĀ (transvenio), w, m. one 3 that comes from another place or country, a stranger, sojourner. *Tertull.*

TRANSVENIŪS (trans & venio), is, n. 3.

to come from or over. *Tertull.* Anima inde (h. e. a Deo) transvenit.

TRANSVERBERŪS (trans & verbero), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to strike or beat through, pierce, transfix, διαδύω. *Cic.* Aut præclara bestia venabulo transverberatur. *Virg.* Cujus apertum adversi longa transverberat aliete pectus. *Id.* Hasta volans clypei transverberat æra. *Apul.* Aves æra volitando transverberant, fly through. *Liv.* Transverberatis scutis. — *Tacit.* Transverberatus in utrumque latus (where, probably, in ought to be omitted).

TRANSVERSARIŪS (transversus), a, um, adj. placed athwart or across, transversal, επικάρσιος. *Cæs.* ligna, cross-beams. Also, as a subst. *Vitruv.* Transversaria, cross-pieces, cross-beams.

TRANSVERSE (transversus), adv. across, 2 crosswise, athwart, transversely, obliquely, ἑκατόσιος. *Vitruv.*

TRANSVERSIM (Id.), adv. same as 3 Transverse. *Tertull.*

TRANSVERSŪS, or **TRANSVORSŪS**, a, um, particip. from transverto.

¶ Adj. that is or lies across, athwart, overthwart, crosswise, transverse, traverse, oblique, πλάγιος, επικάρσιος. *Cæs.* fossa. *Cic.* via, a cross-street, cross-way; so, *Liv.* limes; and, *Id.* trames. *Cic.* Transverso foro ambulare, across the forum. *Horat.* Versibus incomptis allinet atrum transverso calamo signum. *Colum.* In arando maxime est observandum, semper ut transversus mons silcetur. *Plin.* Migiles tam præcipue velocitatis, ut transversa navigia interim superjacent. *Id.* Digitus transversus, a finger's breadth. Hence, *Cic.* Non licet transversum digitum discedere. So, also, unguis, for digitus, as, *Cic.* A recta conscientia transversum, unguem non oportet discedere, h. e. not a finger's breadth; not in the least. *Figur.* *Cic.* Incurrit transversa fortuna, in the way, h. e. thwarting, unfavorable, adverse, stopping his course. Hence, *Senec.* Transversum agere aliquem, to turn him from the right way; to lead aside or astray. So, also, in reading or writing, to divert from the subject. *Plin.* — Hence, as a subst. Transversum, i, n. a cross or transverse situation or direction. *Plin.* In transversum, across, transversely. *Id.* Per transversum, across, transversely; and, Ex transverso, across, transversely; as, *Plant.* Ex transverso, quasi cancer, cedit, sideways. Also, figur. Ex transverso, unexpectedly, contrary to opinion. *Petron.*; so, De transverso, contrary to expectation; as, *Cic.* Ecce autem de transverso Cæsar rogat. — Also, adverbially, Transversum, and Transversa, obliquely, sidewise, askant. *Cato ap. Gell.* Transversum trudere a recte consulendo, to withdraw. *Virg.* Transversa tumentibus hircis, looking askant. *Val. Flacc.* Aliquem transversa tneri, to look askant at. *Virg.* Mutati venti transversa fremunt, from the side, sidewise.

TRANSVERTŪS, or **TRANSVORTŪS** (trans & verito, or vorto), is, ti, sum, a. 3. to turn from one place to another; to turn to a place. *Jul. Firmic.* consilia hac atque varia cogitatione. Hence, *Apul.* defensionem in accusationem, to change. — ¶ Also, to turn away, avert. *Arnob.* Inhonestas famas adiungitis diis vestris, si eos aliter negatis præstare quæ bona sunt, atque inimica transvertere, nisi prius empti capellarum fuerint atque ovium sanguine. *Tertull.* Qua licentia, Valentine, fortes meos transvertis? — ¶ See, also, Transversus, a, um.

TRANSVIŪS, or **TRAVIŪS**, as, same as Transmen. *Lueret.*

TRANSULTŪS. See Transsulto.

TRANSUMŪS, } See Transsumo,
TRANSUMPTIŪS, } &c.

TRANSŪS. See Transsuo.

TRANSVOLITŪS (trans & volito), as, n. 3 1. to fly over; to fly through. *Lueret.* Inter septa meant voces, et claustra domorum transvolitant.

TRANSVŪS (trans & volo), and **TRĀVŪS**, as, avi, atum, a. 1. to fly over, beyond, or to the other side, διαπέραται.

Plin. Perdices non transvolant Bæotiae fines in Attica. *Id.* Grues Pontum transvolaturæ. *Senec.* Vultur relicto transvolet Tityo ferus. *Plin.* Delphini tanta vi exsiliunt, ut plerumque vela navium transvolent. — Hence, figur. to fly over, h. e. to come over quickly, ride, sail, &c. over, pass over. *Asin.* *Poll.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* Alpes transvolare. *Liv.* Eques se ad equos recipit: transvolat inde in partem alteram, suis victoriæ nuntius. *Auet.* ad *Herenn.* Alexandro si vita longior data esset, Oceanum manus Macedonum transvolasset, h. e. transcendisset. *Horat.* Transvolat in medio posita, et fugientia captat, h. e. præterit, negligit, passes over, slights, neglects. — ¶ Also, figur. to fly through, pass quickly through. *Lucret.* Transvolat ignis. *Plin.* Cogitatio animi subito travolans, h. e. veniens in animum, or præteriens animum. — ¶ Also, to fly past or by. *Horat.* Hence, figur. to go, run, &c. past or by quickly. *Plin.* Nilus insulas transvolat.

TRANSVOLVŪS (trans & volvo), is, a. 3. 3 to unroll. *Figur.* Prudent. Donec rotata annulum transvolverentur millia.

TRANSVORŪS (trans & voro), as, avi, 3 atum, a. 1. to gulp down, devour. *Arnob.* — Figur. to devour, consume. *Apul.* opes. **TRANSUTŪS**. See Transsuo.

TRAPETUM (from τράπεω, to tread grapes, which is from τρέπω, to turn), i, n. and **TRAPETŪS**, i, m. and **TRAPES**, ētis, m. an olive-press, oil-press. *Cato, Varr., Virg.* and *Plin.*

TRAPEZITĀ (τραπεζίτης), w, m. a bank-3 er, money-changer. *Plant.*

TRAPEZOPHŪS (τραπεζοφῶρος, -ov), on, adj. supporting a table. Hence, subst. Trapezophoron, i, n. any thing that supports a table, h. e. a foot or pillar of a table; for this purpose, the ancients often used statues. *Cic.* Trapezophoron (accus.). *Pandect.* Trapezophora (plur.), h. e. table-supporters, statues to support a table.

TRAPEZŪS (Τραπεζοῦς), untis, f. a city in Pontus. *Tacit.*

TRASIMENŪS, or **TRASĪMENŪS**, a, um, adj. for example. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Lacus Trasimenus, or, absol. *Liv.* Trasimenus, sc. lacus, the Trasimenian lake, or lake Trasimenus, now Lago di Perugia, lake Perugia, a lake in Etruria, near which Hannibal defeated the Romans. — Hence, Trasimēnis, a, um, adj. belonging to this lake. *Ovid.* litora, the banks of this lake. *Sil. vada.* — Hence, also, Trasimenicus, a, um, adj. Trasimenian. *Sidon.* strages, h. e. the defeat of the Romans by Hannibal.

TRAVEHIŪS, &c. See Transveho, &c.

TRAVIŪS, as, n. 1. See Transvio.

TRAULIZI (τραυλίει), leviter balbutit; a Greek word from τραυλῶς, balbus, blæsus. *Lucret.* Balba loqui non quit, traulizi: muta pudens est, she lisps.

TRAVŪS. See Transvolvo.

TREBACITER (trebax), adv. cunningly, 3 slyly, shrewdly. *Sidon.* Malui factum confiteri simpliciter, quam trebaciter diffiteri.

TREBATŪS TESTĀ, a lawyer and friend of Cicero. *Cic.* and *Horat.*

TREBAX (perhaps from τριβακῶς, multo 3 exercitatus et tritus), adj. perhaps, having experience, skilled in the ways of the world: hence, cunning, crafty, shrewd, sly. *Sidon.* Colligit se trebacissimus senex.

TREBELLIANŪS (Trebellius), a, um, adj. pertaining to, named after, or proceeding from Trebellius, Trebellian. *Pandect.* Trebellianum senatusconsultum, h. e. so called because passed in the consulship of Trebellius.

TREBELLICŪS, a, um, adj. Trebellian. *Plin.* vinum, h. e. probably so named from a place in Campania.

TREBELLIOŪS, a, um, a Roman gentile name. — As an adj. Trebellian. — As a subst. Trebellius, the name of a man. Trebellia, the name of a woman.

TREBĪĀ, w, f. a town in Umbria, now Trevi. *Arnob.* — Hence, Trebĭanus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Trebia. *Arnob.* Trebĭani dii. *Sueton.* Trebĭani, the inhabitants of Trebia. — Hence, also, Trebĭas, ātis, adj. of or belonging to Tre-

bia. Plin. Trebates, the inhabitants of Trebia. — ¶ Also, Trebia, *æ*, *m.* a river of Gallia Cispadana, emptying into the Po, not far from Placutia (now Piacenza), where Hannibal defeated the Romans. Liv.

TREBŪLA, *æ*, *f.* the name of three towns in Italy. One belonging to the Sabines, Trebula Mutusca. Jal. Obscq.; or, simply, Mutusca. Virg. Also, another belonging to the Sabines, Trebula Suffena. Plin. And, the third in Campania. Liv. — Hence, Trebulānus, *a*, *um*, adj. belonging to Trebula. Cic. ager, (probably) Sabine. Martial. caseus. Liv.

TREBULANI, the inhabitants (probably Sabine). Cic. Trebulanum, *sc.* rus or prædium, an estate (probably) in Campania.

TRECENARIUS (trecenti), *a*, *um*, adj. 2 containing three hundred, of three hundred. Varr. In agro Faventino trecentariæ appellatur vites, quod jugerum trecentas amphoras reddat, *h. e.* culeos quindecim, quos paulo supra proposuerat: hi autem amphoras faciunt trecentas. (Al. leg. tricenariæ.)

TRECENTI (tres & centum), *æ*, *a*, adj. three hundred to each, three hundred, distributively. Liv. and Horat. — ¶ Also, three hundred, not distributively. Plin.

TRECENTI (Id.), *æ*, *a*, adj. three hundred to each; or, simply, three hundred, τριακόσιοι. Colum.

TRECENTESIMUS (trecenti), *a*, *um*, adj. the three hundredth, τριακόσιος. Liv. Anno trecentesimo decimo, quam, &c.

TRECENTI (tres & centum), *æ*, *a*, adj. three hundred, τριακόσιοι. Cic., Virg., &c.

TRECENTIES (trecenti), adv. three hundred times, τριακοστάσις. Catull.

TRECENTUM, for Trecenti, *æ*, *a*, or, for Ter centum. Pandect.

TRECHEDIPNUM (τρεχέδιπνος, -ον, 3 hastening to a feast), *i*, *n.* *sc.* vestimentum, a running-garment, such as parasites threw on, that they might the more speedily come to the distribution of the meats and the sportula. Juvenal.

TREDECIES (tredecim), adverb, thirteen times. Cic. Tredecies sestertium (neut.), thirteen hundred thousand sestertii.

TREDECIM (tres & decem), adj. thirteen, τρισκαίδεκα. Liv.

TREGENINI, for Trigemini. Pandect.

TREIS, or **TRIS**, three. See Tres.

TREMBUNDUS (tremo), *a*, *um*, adj. 2 trembling much, quivering, quaking, quivering, ποσειδώνος. Cic. Si postem tremebunda manu tenuit. Ovid. Dum dubitat, tremebunda videt pulsare cruentum membra solum. Aact. ad Herenn. Leniter tremebunda voce. Sil. cornus tremebunda, *h. e.* hasta tremens. Sil. Tremebunda tela. Colum. (de cucumere) Candidus, effeta tremebundior ubere porcæ, *h. e.* mobilior, or mollior.

TREMEFACIŌ (tremo & facio), *ācis*, *ēci*, 3 actum, *a*, 3. to make to tremble or quake with fear, terrify, κατασείω, ἐκπλήττω. Virg. Jupiter annuit, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum. Id. Licet Alcides Lernam tremefecerit arci. Claudian. Insolito belli tremefecit murmur Thulen. Propert. Nec sola h. herno tam tremefacta Noto. Ovid. Crederis infelix, scuticæ tremefactus habenis ante pedes domine procubuisse tue. Senec. Astra tuo vultu tremefacta. Virg. Jove dicente deum domus alta silecit, et tremefacta solo tellus. Stat. Cum pueri tremefacta quies, oculique jacentis infusum sensere diem.

TREMEFACTUS, *a*, *um*, particip. from tremefacio.

TREMENDUS (tremo), *a*, *um*, adj. 2 ble, frightful, fearful, tremendous. Virg. rex, *h. e.* Pluto. Horat. Chimæra. Id. tumultus. Ovid. sceptris Jovis. Id. oculi. Id. cuspis Achillis. Val. Flacc. nefas. Plin. Tigris animal velocitatis tremendæ.

TREMIPES (tremo & pes), *ēdis*, adj. 3 trembling with the feet. Varr. ap. Non. Nec quassagipennas anates, tremipedes. (Others read tremipedas, as from tremipedus. And others, remipedes.)

TREMISCŌ, or **TREMESCŌ** (incept. from 3 tremo), *is*, *n.* 3. to begin to shake or tremble, quake for fear, tremble, quiver, τρέμω. Virg. Tonitruque tremiscunt ardua

terrarum. Ovid. Latitans omnemque ad strepitum tremiscens. Lucret. Plaustris concussa tremiscunt tecta viam propter. Also, with an *acc.* and *infin.* Virg. Cunetaturque metu, telumque instare tremiscit. — Also, with an *acc.* to tremble or quake at any thing, to fear, dread. Virg. Myrmidonum proceres Phrygia arma tremiscunt. Id. Sonitumque pedum, vocemque tremisco. Stat. Illam (quercum) nutantem nemus et mons ipse tremiscit, qua tellure eadat, &c.

TREMISSIS (probably formed after semissis; from tres & assis), *is*, *m.* a coin equal in value to the third of an aureus solidus. Lamprid.

TREMŌ (τρέμω), *is*, *ui*, *n.* and *a*. 3. to tremble, quake, shake, quiver, shiver. Terent. Totus tremo, horreoque. Cic. Tremere, et exallescere, objecta terribili re extrinsecus. Plant. Pro monstro est, quando qui sudat, tremat. Id. Cor metu mortuum est: membra miseræ tremunt. Senec. Quibusdam tremunt genæ dicturis. Virg. Pulsuque pedum tremat excita tellus. Lucret. and Virg. Micat auribus, et tremat artus (acc.). Virg. Tremere artus, *h. e.* palpitant. Also, of things without life. Virg. Illata tremat. Val. Flacc. Illis Tachario pariter tremat ignea furo purpura, *h. e.* vento agitur. Senec. Unda vix actu levi tranquilla Zephyri mollis afflatus tremat, ripples, curls. — Also, with an *acc.* to tremble or quake at any thing, to be afraid of, to fear, dread. Liv. virgas ac securis dictatoris. Virg. Te Stygii tremere lacos, te janitor Ofei. Senec. Hostem tremens. Ovid. Offensam Junonem tremere. — ¶ See, also, Tremulus.

TREMOR (tremo), *ōris*, *m.* any tremulous motion, a trembling, quaking, shaking, quivering, tremor, τρέμος, σεισμός. Cic. Ex quo fit, ut pudorem rubor, sic terrorem pallor, et tremor, et dentium crepitus consequatur. Id. Tamen id, quod dixit, quanto cum pudore, quo tremore, et pallore dixit! Virg. Tota tremor pertentat equorum corpora. Id. Gelidusque per ima cucurrit ossa tremor. Lucret. Tremorem incutere. Id. Tremor ignis, the tremulous motion of the fire; the twinkling of the stars. Martial. Lascivi docili tremore lumbi. — Also, of the earth, an earthquake. Lucret. Tremor terras graviter pertentat. Ovid. Motaque tremoribus urbem. — ¶ Also, a trembling, quaking, *h. e.* that which causes to tremble or quake, a terror, alarm, dread. Martial. Hermes turba sui, tremorque ludi. Id. Cacus silvarum tremor.

TREMŪLE (tremulus), adv. tremblingly, 3 tremulously. Apul.

TREMŪLOS (tremo), *a*, *um*, adj. 2 bling, shaking, quivering, quivering, tremulous, ποσειδώνος, ποσειδός. Plin. Tremula manus effundentes plena vasa (of the drunken). Propert. horror. Lucret. voces. Id. Tremulum inbar ignis. Virg. Aquæ tremulum labris ubi lumen ahenis sole repercutsum, &c. Id. flammæ. Ovid. Ut mare fit tremulum, tenni cum stringitur aura, quivers. Id. cannæ. Petron. cupressus. Lucan. lorum. Claudian. colores. Terent. homo. — Also, Tremuli, whose limbs are wont to tremble (from disease). Plin. — Also, Tremulus, trembling, shaking with vigor or liveliness, full of vigor. Neursian. equus. — ¶ Also, causing to shake or shudder. Cic. Tremulo quatitur frigore corpus. Propert. horror.

TREPIDANTER (trepidans, particip. of 2 trepido), adv. with trepidation or consternation, with trembling or quaking, timorously, tremblingly, τρεπιδώς. Sueton. Quod ut sensit, trepidanter effatus, &c. Cæs. Cum omnia trepidantius timidiusque ageret, quam, &c.

TREPIDATŌ (trepido), *ōnis*, *f.* confused hurry or alarm, trepidation, consternation, terror, φόβος. Cic. Vultus hominum te intuentium atque admirantium recordare, num quæ trepidatio? Vellri. Quæ senatus trepidatio, quæ populi confusio, quis orbis metus. Liv. Trepidatio et fuga hostium, the confused

flight. Justin. In qua trepidatione multæ captæ naves, multe mersæ. Tacit. Deformis fugientium trepidatio. Liv. Consul castra confestim aggreditur, tantumque trepidationem injectit, ut, &c. — ¶ Also, in general, bustle, hurry, confusion. Liv. Tandem ut jam ex trepidatione concurrentium turba constitit, ac silentium fuit, ordine cuncta exposit. — ¶ Also, a trembling, quivering. Senec. Nervorum trepidatio.

TREPIDĒ (trepidus), adv. with trepidation, 2 in a confused hurry, with trembling or painful haste. Liv. Classis a litoribus hostium plenis trepide soluta. Id. Relictis trepide castris. Id. Nam et stativa trepide deserta fuerant. Sueton. Trepide anxieque certare, *h. e.* anxiously, tremblingly. — ¶ Also, with busy haste, busily, hastily. Phædr. Ardellionum natio trepide concursans.

TREPIDIARIŌS, or **TREPIDIARIŌS** (trepidus), *a*, *um*, adj. perhaps bustling, that goes fast, but takes short steps. Vellri. equus.

TREPIDŌ (Id.), *as*, *avi*, *atm*, *n.* 1. to hurry with alarm, be in a state of trepidation and alarm, run up and down in alarm or confusion, be unable to stand still, hasten about, fly about, τρεπείω, τρέω, πτόσσω, σπρίσω. Terent. Quid est? quid trepidas? quid festinas, mi Geta? animam recipe. Cæs. Tum demum Titurius, uti qui nihil ante providisset, trepidare, et concursare, cohortesque disponere. Sallust. Repente omnes tristitia invasit: festinare, trepidare, neque loco, neque homini cuiquam satis credere. Liv. in acie instruenda. Cæs. Totis trepidatur castris, the whole camp is in an uproar. Terent. Trepidari sentio, I perceive a bustle. — ¶ Hence, to run any whither in alarm, run in trepidation, hasten confusedly. Sallust. Milites improvisu metu incerti, trepidare ad arcem oppidi. Liv. Dum in sua quisque ministeria discursu trepidat ad prima signa. — ¶ Also, to be alarmed, fear, act as alarmed, betray apprehension, be agitated with alarm, tremble or quake for fear. Terent. Quid est, quod trepidas? Virg. Trepidare metu. Ovid. formidine. Tacit. Prout sonuit acies terrent trepidante. — With *neccus*, in answer to the question, Of or at what? Senec. Nec damæ trepidant lupos. Juvenal. Trepidabis arundinis umbram. — Also, with the *infin.* Stat. Non tu trepidas occurrere morti. — With *ne*. Juvenal. Ergo trepidas, ne atrea displiceant. — ¶ Also, to hasten, move quickly, run up and down, bustle, be busy, but with a certain commotion. Liv. Vigiles, velut ad vocem eorum excitati, tumultuari, trepidare, moliri portam. Id. Iland decore prælio trepidare, to be engaged or occupied. Id. Pars terga trepidantium invaderent, *h. e.* those who were busy fighting. — ¶ Also, to run together, or run about tumultuously. Liv. Concursus pastorum trepidantium circa advenani. — ¶ Also, to hasten, speed. Horat. Aqua trepidat per rivum. Liv. Equo trepidante, *h. e.* running at full speed, or, also, running alarmedly. — Also, with *infin.* Virg. Ne trepidate meas, Tencri, defendere naves. Horat. Trepidavit ætas claudere lustrum. — ¶ Also, to tremble, shake, flutter, throb, quiver. Ovid. Avis laqueo capta trepidans. Horat. Flammæ trepidant. Ovid. Sentit adhuc trepidare sub cortice pectus, to beat, pant, throb, palpitate. Pers. Ingentes trepidare Titos, *h. e.* subsilire, exsultare, commoveri, et plaudere. Arnob. Trepidare lætitia.

TREPIDŪLOS (dimin. from trepidus), *a*, 3 *um*, adj. speaking diminutively, or of a little creature, trembling, anxious, fluttering, tripping; of young birds, for instance. Gell.

TREPIDŪS (from an old trepere, and this 2 from trepere, τρέπειν, to turn to flight), *a*, *um*, adj. (properly, that hastens away in fear and trembling; hence) in a state of trepidation, in hurried fear, alarmed, disordered or confused with fear, fearful, anxious, solicitous, ἐντρομος, τρομερός. Sallust. Qui omnes trepidi improviso metu, aut arma capiebant, aut capientes alios ab hostibus defensabant. Liv.

Curia mæsta ac trepida, ancipiti metu, et ab cive, et ab hoste. *Virg.* Trepidid crudelia lumina linquunt. *Id.* Trepidus formidine. Also, with *genit.* *Liv.* Messenii trepidi rerum suarum; alarmed for, &c. — ¶ Also, full of anxiety and alarm, h. e. bringing or causing anxiety or alarm, alarming, anxious. *Liv.* In trepidis rebus, in alarming or gloomy circumstances, in extreme danger, in urgent need. *Tibull.* Duces trepidis petiere oracula rebus. So, *Liv.* Tullus in re trepida duodecim vocat Salios. *Justin.* nuncios. *Ovid.* metus. *Virg.* cursus. *Horat.* certamen, anxious, eager, keen; or, as below, tumultuous. — ¶ Also, unquiet, in commotion, hurried, in haste. *Virg.* (de apib.) Tum trepidæ inter se coeunt, pennisque co-ruscant. *Id.* At trepida et cæptis im-manibus effera Dido. *Sil.* equus, rest-less, impatient of restraint, uneasy. — ¶ Also, trembling, moving quickly to and fro, throbbing, &c. *Ovid.* Ferrum in trepida submersum sibilat unda. *Virg.* Undam trepidi desumpnat aheni, boiling, bubbling. *Senec.* Pavidum trepidis pal-pitat venis jecur.

TREPONDŪ (for tria pondo), n. indecl. 3 three pounds, τριλίτρον. *Quintil.* and *Scribon.* *Larg.*

TRES (τρεῖς, τρία), TREIS, and TRIS, tria, ium, ibus, unum, adj. three. *Virg.* &c. — Also, three, for few (as we say two or three words, for a few words). *Ter-rent.* Tria non commutabitis verba. *Plaut.* Heus, te tribus verbis volo, hark! a word with you. *Cic.* Primis tribus verbis (dixi).

TREDECIM, for Tredecim. *Frontin.*

TRESSIS (for tres asses), is, m. threeasses. 2 *Varr.* — Hence, figur. for a trifle. *Pers.* Non tressis agatho, good for nothing, worthless.

TRESVIRI (tres & viri), ōrum, m. three men who hold an office together, or are associated in public business, three joint commissioners. *Plaut.* Quid faciam nunc, si Tresviri me in carcerem compegerint? h. e. the three magistrates who punished small offences. So, *Id.* Ibo ego ad Tres-viros, vestraque ibi nomina faxo erunt: capitis te perdam ego, et filiam. *Cic.* Tresviros epulones. *Liv.* 32, 2. Tres-viros creare consul jussus, h. e. three commissioners, sc. to convey the colonists to their place and station, and to regulate the distribution of land among them. *Epit.* *Liv.* Tresviri reipub. constituendæ. — In *Cic.* ad *Div.* 7, 13. Treviros, h. e. the Treviri (the people). But here *Cic.* refers to the treviri auro, ære, argento, and so makes a facetious ambiguity. (See *Trevir.*) — ¶ In *MSS.* Tresviri, and Trisviri, and Treviri are read: some, also, read Trianciri; for, since the an-cients, perhaps, usually read *Ilviri*, it is not always certain whether tresviri or triumviri is meant.

TREVERI, ōrum, m. See *Trevir.*

TREVERICUS, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Triers, or to the Treviri. *Plin.* and *Tacit.*

TREVIR, i, m. one of the Treviri, a native of Triers. *Tacit.* and *Lucan.* — *Plur.* Treviri, the Treviri, a people in Gallia Belgica, between the Maas and the Rhine, in Triers and the country round about it. *Cæs.* — Hence, the jest in *Cic.* ad *Div.* 7, 13. Treviros vites censeo; audio capitales esse. Then, he says; Mallem auro, ære, argento essent, sc. treviri (tresviri), or triumviri, masters of the mint. — Also, Treviri, the country of the Treviri. *Cæs.* Labienum legatum in Treviros mittit. — Also, as an *adj.* *Cæs.* Equites Treviri. — Hence, Augusta Trevirorum, the town Triers. *Inscript.* It is also written Treveri. — ¶ Also, Treviri, and Treveri, the town Triers. *Tacit.* and *Auson.* — ¶ The first syllable is made short, but improperly so, in *Venont.* *Fortun.* 10, 9, 21.

TRIACONTAS (τριακοντάς), ādis, f. the 3 number thirty, a number of thirty. *Tertull.* TRIANGULARIS (triangulum), e, adj. 3 triangular, of a triangle, τριγώνος. *Martian.* *Capell.*

TRIANGULUS (tres & angulus), a, um, adj. having three corners or angles, trian-gular, three-cornered, τριγώνος. *Colum.*

ager. — Hence, subst. Triangulum, i, n. a triangle. *Cic.* — Also, subst. Trian-gulus, i, m. is found in *Frontin.*

TRIARIUS (tres), ii, m. *Plur.* Triarii, sc. milites, the triarii, a class of Roman soldiers. In an engagement, they occu-pied the third place, standing behind the hastati and principes; they were the oldest and most tried soldiers; they remained in a kneeling posture, while the two foremost divisions fought; when these were in difficulty, they rose up and fought. *Liv.* Res ad triarios rediit, h. e. now the triarii were obliged to fight, sc. when the hastati and principes were unable to sustain the combat. As a proverb, the matter is come to the last push.

TRIAS (τριάς), ādis, f. the number three, a 3 number of three, a triad. *Martian.* *Capell.* TRIBACCA (tres & bacca), æ, f. perhaps consisting of three pearls, sc. mauris. *P.* *Syr.* ap. *Petron.* 55.

TRIBAS (τρίβας, h. e. fricans), ādis, f. sc. 3 femina, h. e. femina torpein libidinem cum par exerceus. *Phædr.* and *Martial.*

TRIBOCCI, TRIBOCI, TRIBOCII, or TRIBUTCI, ōrum, m. a people at one time reckoned in Gallia Belgica, afterwards in Germany, in the region of what is now Al-sace. *Cæs.*

TRIBON (τρίβων), ōnis, m. a threadbare 3 cloak. *Auson.*

TRIBONIANUS, i, m. a celebrated lawyer, contemporary with Justinian.

TRIBRACHYS, or TRIBRACHOS (τρί-2 βραχυς), m. sc. pes, a tribrach, a poetical foot consisting of three short syllables. *Quintil.*

TRIBREVIS, same as Tribrachys. *Diomed.*

TRIBUARIUS (tribus), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a tribe. *Cic.* crimen, h. e. of bribing the tribes. *Id.* res.

TRIBUCI, same as Tribocci.

TRIBULĀ, æ, f. same as Tribulum. *Co-* 3 lum.

TRIBULARIUS, a, um. See *Tribulatus.*

TRIBULĀTUS (tribulo), ōnis, f. tribula- 3 tion, distress, anguish. *Tertull.*

TRIBULĀTUS (tribulus), a, um, adj. pointed. *Pallod.* 1, 43 (unless we ought to read tribularis, h. e. exscindendis tribulis servientes).

TRIBULIS (tribus), e, adj. that is of the same tribe. Hence, subst. one of the same tribe, φυλῆτης, φράτηρ, φράτωρ. *Liv.* Novis tribulibus additis. *Cic.* Tribulis tuus, one of your tribe. — Tribu-lis, also, signifies, a common person, a poor person. *Horat.* Ut cum pileolo soleas conviva tribulis, a tribe-guest; not rich, a poor citizen. *Martial.* (de toga trita) Nunc anus, et tremulo vix accipienda tribuli, scarcely worth the ac-ceptance of a poor plebeian trembling for cold.

TRIBULŌ (tribulum), as, a. I. to press. 3 *Cato.* — Hence, figur. to oppress. *Tertull.*

TRIBULŌSUS (tribulus), a, um, adj. full 3 of thorns or thistles (tribuli). *Sidon.* — Hence, figur. thorny, rough. *Sidon.*

TRIBULUM (tero), i, n. a machine for 3 pressing out the grains of corn; a thresh-ing-machine, τριβόλον. *Varr.* and *Virg.*

TRIBULŌS (τρίβωλος), i, m. a kind of thorn; a thistle (Tribulus terrestris, L.). *Virg.*, *Plin.*, &c. — ¶ Also, a kind of prickly plant growing in the water (Trapa natans, L.). *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, from its resemblance, a triangular instrument thrown on the ground to harass an enemy, especially the cavalry, a caltrop. *Veget.*

TRIBUNAL (for tribunale, sc. sugges-tum), ālis, n. a tribunal, judgment-seat, δικαστήριον, βῆμα; h. e. an elevation or scaffold in the form of a square or semi-circle, which was mounted by steps, on which, originally perhaps, only the tribune, but afterwards all the curule magistrates (not the tribunes then, of course) sat in the sella curulis, when they performed their public duties; thus the consul, when he presided at the Comitia. *Liv.*: especially the prætor at Rome (and the prætor or proconsul in a province), when he held a court or publicly discharged any other of his official duties, *Cic.*; with him sat also his counsellors or assessors, also other persons, who were desirous of hearing the orators; so that the tri-

bunal was of considerable extent. *Pro-* tribunali and de tribunali, for in tribunali: thus, *Cic.* Pro tribunali agere aliquid. *Id.* De sella (curuli) ac tribunali pronuntiat. Hence, Tribunal, h. e. homines sedentes in tribunali. *Horat.* *Ep.* 1, 16, 57. — In the camp was also a tribunal (of turf, &c.), from which the general administered justice or har-ranged the soldiers. *Tacit.* — The prætor had also a tribunal in the thea-tre. *Sueton.* *Aug.* 44. — ¶ We also find tribunal as a monument in memory of a deceased person, a sepulchral monu-ment. *Tacit.* *Ann.* 2, 83. — ¶ In later times, any elevation, eminence, mound; as a dam or dike. *Plin.* *Ep.* — Hence, figur. height. *Apul.* honoris.

TRIBUNATUS (Id.), us, m. the tribune-ship, the office or dignity of a tribune, Νηλαρχία, Δημαρχία. Of a tribunus plebis; as, *Cic.* Tribunatum plebis petere. Also, without plebis; as, *Cic.* Tribunatus Drusi. *Id.* Gracchi. *Id.* Tribunatum inire, enter upon the office of tribune of the people. *Id.* Sanctitas tribunatus. *Liv.* Tribunatum gerere, to bear, administer. — Also, of a tribunus militum; as, *Liv.* Tribunatus militum, the office of military tribune. Also, with-out militum; as, *Cic.* M. Curtio tribu-natum a Cæsare petivi. — Also, *Velici.* Tribunatus castrorum, h. e. prefectura castrorum, the office of a tribunus castrorum; he seems to have had the super-intendence of the camp and things pertaining to it.

TRIBUNICIUS, or -TUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of, belonging to, proceeding from, or relating to the tribunes, tribunical; as, be-longing to the tribuni plebis, δημαρχικός. *Cic.* Tribunicia potestas, their authority or office. *Sallust.* vis. *Cic.* collegium, h. e. tribunorum. *Lucan.* Tabo tribuni-cio, h. e. tribunorum. *Cic.* Comitia tri-bunicia, h. e. their election, or the comitia at which they are elected. *Id.* leges, h. e. proposed by them. *Id.* candidati, candidates for the tribuneship. *Sallust.* seditioes. *Plin.* couciones. *Cic.* ter-rores. *Cæs.* intercessio. Hence, *Vir.* Tribunicus, or, simply, Tribunicias, that has been a tribunus plebis, a tribuni-cian. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Also, of or be-longing to the tribuni militum. *Cæs.* honor, the place of military tribune.

TRIBUNUS (tribus), i, m. properly a presi-dent, chief or commander of a tribe (tribus, h. e. a third part; for Romulus divided the Romans into three parts, which were called tribus, and over each placed a tribunus, according to *Ascon.* in *Verr.* 3, 5). Hence, in general, a president, a chief, commander, a tribune; of these, there were several kinds: — 1. *Cic.* Tribuni Aerarii, or, *Plin.* æris, tribunes of the treasury; persons (not magistrates) who assisted the questor; they received money from him and paid it, for exam-ple, to the soldiers. *Cato.* When, ac-cording to the *Lex Aurelia*, the adminis-tration of justice was divided between three orders of the state, the senate, knights, and people, the tribuni ærorii became judges on the part of the peo-ple. But Augustus Cæsar threw them out again. *Cic.* and *Sueton.* — 2. Tri-bunus Celerum, the captain or commander of the royal body-guard. *Liv.* — 3. *Liv.* Tribuni militum, or, *Cic.* Tribuni mili-tares, military tribunes, tribunes of the army, tribunes of the soldiers. Often, also, called simply Tribunus, tribuni. *Liv.* and *Plin.* *Ep.* There were at first three of them to a legion, each com-manding a thousand men; afterwards, when the number of soldiers in a legion was increased, there were four; and at last six. The tribunes belonged only to the legion, and so to the Roman in-fantry; the officers of the cavalry, aux-iliary troops, &c. were called præfecti. The tribunes were called comitiati, when elected by the people in comitia: *fulvi*, when created by the generals. *Liv.* In later times, each tribune seems to have commanded a cohort; hence, *Cæs.* and *Plin.* *Ep.* Tribuni cohortum. There are also mentioned Tribuni lati-clavii, and angusticlavi, h. e. who wore a tunica laticlavata, or angusticlavia. *Sue-*

ton. — 4. *Tribuni militum consulari potestate, military tribunes with consular power, h. e. that had the same power and dignity as the consuls, were for the first time chosen instead of consuls, A. U. C. 310, and several times afterwards; till at length, after a contention between the plebeians (who wished to have plebeian consuls) and the senate, the consulship was in the year 389 permanently reestablished. (See Liv. 4, 7. sqq.)* — 5. *Tribuni plebis, or plebei, or plebi, tribunes of the people or of the plebeians, were certain magistrates of an inferior rank. The people, oppressed by debt, on account of the avarice of money-lenders, often besought the senate to release them from their obligations to their creditors; receiving no aid from the senate, they at length, A. U. C. 261, removed from Rome to the hill called Mons sacer, and did not return till the senate granted them magistrates for themselves, to be elected from their own body, who should protect them from the oppression of the senate: these officers were the tribuni plebis. Liv. At first there were two, afterwards five, and finally the number was increased to ten, and by virtue of an ordinance they were elected in the comitia tributa. Though chosen from the plebeians, they possessed great power. They could by the word Veto protest against any decrees of the senate, and the proceedings of magistrates, whether prejudicial to the plebeians or not, and their authority was so great that a decree of the senate could not come into force, if the tribunes of the people had protested against it. They were sacrosancti, h. e. no one was permitted under pain of death to lay hands upon them. The senatus-consulta, or decrees of the senate, were subscribed with the letter T., to show that they were sanctioned by the tribunes. They had viatores, instead of lictors, to wait upon them and obey their commands. They were guardians of the rights of the people against the encroachments of the senate; hence, their doors were not allowed to be closed, even by night, that the people might at all times have free access to them, and one of them was required to be always on the tribunes' seats (subsellia) in the forum, to be ready in case of appeal. They were not allowed to be absent from Rome. One tribune could protest against and invalidate a decree of the rest, and the senate often gained over some one of the tribunes to act against the others. At first they were not senators, h. e. did not sit in the senate, but had a place before the senate-house, where they received the decrees of that body, and either approved or rejected them. To make them more favorable to the senate, it was at last decreed that they should be senators, for, A. U. C. 623, a law was passed, that none but a senator should be made a tribunus plebis. Sylla abridged their power by taking from them the right of proposing laws to the people; but this was afterwards repealed. (Compare Liv. 2, 33.)* — When Augustus desired to become absolute, he could do so under no milder name than that of assuming the potestas tribunicia, which denoted the highest power in Rome. Sueton.

TRIBŪŌ (perhaps from tribus), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. to give, present, bestow, impart, δίδωμι, ἀπονέμω. Cic. misericordiam fortissimo viro, to have compassion on. Id. silentium orationi alienius, to give a silent hearing to. Id. Tribuendo suum cuique, by giving every one his own. Nepos. beneficia alicui. Ovid. vocabula monti, to give a name. Cic. alicui magnam gratiam, render thanks, profess themselves obliged. Id. uni omnia, to give, commit. Ovid. Ut illud munus, in e tribuente, feras, h. e. may receive of me, from my hand. — ¶ Also, to ascribe, impute, attribute, assign. Nep. casus adversos hominibus. Id. aliquid culpae alicuius. Id. alicui aliquid superbie, to impute or ascribe to him as proceeding from pride, &c. Cic. Quod illi

tribuebatur ignaviae. — Also, to concede, grant, yield, give up to. Cic. alicui priores partes. Id. aliquid valetudini. Id. tantum commendationi. Hence, alicui multum, to pay great regard or deference to, to place great confidence in any one; as, Cic. Quibus plurimum tribuebat. Id. Mihi omnia tribuebat, valued me above all, preferred me to all; or intrusted all to me. Id. Cum ordini publicanorum liberalissime tribuerim, complied with. Id. Ego tribuo nonnunquam in vulgus, serve every one. Tacit. aliquid honori alienius, h. e. facere propter honorem. So, Nepos. observantiam officio, non timori neque spei, h. e. propter officium, non propter timorem, &c. Also, joined with ne Tacit. — ¶ Also, to bestow upon, spend upon. Cæs. dies rebus. Nepos. tempus litteris. — ¶ Also, to divide. Cic. rem in partes. — ¶ Also, to distribute. Tacit. pecunias.

TRIBŪS (from tres, dat. and abl. tribus, because Romulus divided the people into three parts; or, from τριῦς, Æol. τριῦς; others differently), us, f. a tribe, h. e. a division of the Roman people, a class. At first Rome was divided into three tribes; the number was afterwards enlarged, but the name was still retained. These tribes or classes were increased gradually to 35; 31 of which were country tribes (rusticae tribus), and 4 city (urbanae). At first the city tribes were more honorable than the country ones; but from the time of Q. Fabius Maximus, who included all the meaner sort of people in the city tribes, the country tribes became more respectable than those of the city. Hence, Cic. Tribu movere, or, Liv. emovere, or, Id. remove, to remove from a more honorable to a less honorable tribe; to degrade (this was done by the censor, as a disgrace). Liv. Tribum ferre, h. e. suffragia tribus. Id. Tribus jure vocatae, h. e. which voted immediately after the prerogativa. Id. Pro tribu fieri ædilem, h. e. per tribum prerogativam. — When the people voted by tribes, the comitia were called tributa. — Tribus seems however to be used for centuria, as in Cic. Agr. 2, 2. Perhaps because in later times it was used for any division or class. Tribus, plur. for the people, the common sort, nob. Flor. Equitem imitata tribus. Plin. In quo nasci tribus negant, the iacob or the poor people.

TRIBŪTĀRIŪS (tributum), a, um, adj. of or belonging to tribute or taxes. Justin. necessitas, h. e. necessitas tributi conferendi. Cic. tabulae, h. e. in which money or presents are contained, or are promised. — ¶ Also, subject to contribution, tributary, liable to pay tribute, ὑπόφορος, δασυφόρος. Justin. Sed civitates, quæ Medorum tributaria fuerant. Plin. solum. Sueton. homo.

TRIBŪTIŪS (tribus), through each tribe, tribe by tribe, by tribes, κατὰ φύλᾱς. Cic. Tributum et centuriatum descriptis ordinibus. Inrat. Primores populi arripuit, populumque tributum. Liv. Legem centuriatis comitiis tulere, ut quod tributum plebes jussisset, populum teneat, h. e. comitiis tributis.

TRIBŪTIŪS (tribuo), ōnis, f. a distributing, dividing, distributum. Cic. — ¶ Also, a contributing, paying. Paadect. predii.

TRIBŪTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a giver. 3. **APUL. TRIBŪTŌRIŪS** (tributor), a, um, adj. of 3 or belonging to giving, dividing, distributing. Paadect. Tributoria actio, or simply, Id. Tributoria, sc. actio, an action granted to a creditor, who complained that less than his due was paid him.

TRIBŪTUM (tribuo), i, n. that which is given: hence, a tax, contribution, tribute, impost. Cic. Tributum conferre, to give, pay; so, Cæs. pendere. Paadect. capitis, a poll-tax. — Also, a collection, subscription, contribution. Paadect. — Also, figur. Martial. Saturnalicum tributum, a present. Ovid. Arbor fert tributa domino.

TRIBŪTŪS, a, um, particip. from tribuo. — ¶ Adj. (from tribus), formed or arranged into tribes. Liv. comitia, in which the people voted according to their tribes.

TRIBŪTŪS (tribuo), us, m. same as Tributum. Plaut.

TRICÆ (unc.), ārum, f. frivolous things, trifles, fooleries, toys, gewgaws, gin-cracks, λήποι. Plaut. (Gri.) Quid dare velis, eloquere propere? (La.) nummos trecentos. (Gri.) tricas. (La.) quadringentos; (Gri.) tramas putridas. Martial. Sunt apinæ tricæque, et siquid villus istis. — ¶ Also, perplexities, impediments, hindrances, embarrassments. Plaut. Quomodo me hodie versavisti? ut me in tricæ coniecisti? Cic. Tullia quomodo fert publicam cladem! quomodo domesticas tricas! Cæl. in Cic. Ep. Ut plus biennium in his tricis moretur. — ¶ Also, quirks, subtrefuges. Plaut. Nihil mihi opus est litibus, neque tricis. Id. Quod argentum, quas tu mihi tricas narras? Id. Quin tu istas mittis tricas? — ¶ Trica (and so, also, Apia) is said to have been a mean town of Apulia, and to have become a proverb. Plin. Diomedes ibi deleuit urbes duas, quæ in proverbii ludicrum vertere, Apinam et Tricam. Hence, proverbially, Martial. Apinæ, tricæque (see above).

TRICAMERĀTŪS (tres & cameratus), a, 3 um, adj. having three arches. Hieron.

TRICĀX, æ, f. a city of Thessaly, in which was a temple of Æsculapius. — Hence, Tricæus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Trica. Aricn.

TRICENARIŪS (triceni), a, um, adj. of 2 pertaining to, or containing thirty. Seuce. homo, thirty years old. Frontin. and Vitruv. fistula, thirty inches in circumference.

TRICENI (triginta), æ, a, num. adj. thirty, distributively, thirty each. Plin. Dentes triceni bini viris attribuuntur. Martial. Et tua tricenotus largitur sportula nummos, thirty to each. — ¶ Also, thirty, cardinally. Plin. Medica ab uno sat tricenis annis durat. Martial. Bis tibi triceni fuimus, Mancine, vocati: et postum est nobis nil here præter aprum.

TRICENNĀLIS (tricennium), e, adj. of 3 or pertaining to thirty years. Oros. Tricennalia, sc. sollempnia, a festival celebrated every thirtieth year.

TRICENNĪUM (triginta & annus), ii, n. 3 the space of thirty years. Cod. Just.

TRICENTĒNI. See Trecenteni.

TRICENTĒNI, for Trecenti. Colum.

TRICENTĒS, adv. same as Trecenties. Martial.

TRICEPS (tres & caput), ip̄itis, adj. having three heads, three-headed, τρικέφαλος. Cic. Dic, quæso, num te illa terrent, triceps apud inferos Cerberus? &c. Ovid. Tuque triceps Iecate. — ¶ Figur. threefold. Varr. Triceps historia.

TRICESIMŪS, or **TRIGESIMŪS** (triginta), a, um, num. adj. the thirtieth, τριακοστός. Cic. dies. Liv. Tricesimum annum ægens, sc. ætatis, in his thirtieth year. Cic. Sextus tricesimus, or, Liv. Tricesimus sextus. Cic. Tertius et tricesimus.

TRICESIS (triginta & as), is, m. thirty asses. Varr.

TRICHĀLCUM (τρίχαιλον), i, n. h. e. 2 tres chalcæ; or the fourth part of an obolus. Vitruv.

TRICHĀPTUM (τρίχαιπον, Σριζ, τριχός, 3 capillus, & ἄπτω, necto), i, n. a garment of so soft and delicate a texture, that it seems like hair. Hieron.

TRICHĪAS (τριχίαις), æ, m. a kind of sea-fish. Plin.

TRICHĪASIS (τριχίαισις, from Σριζ, τριχός), is, f. a disease of the eyes, when the hair of the eyelids, being turned into the eye, prick and irritate it. Cels.

TRICHĪA (unc.), æ, f. an arbor, bower, of canes or leafy branches (of vines, &c.). Virg. Cop. 8.

TRICHINŪS (τρίχινος), a, um, adj. h. e. 3 pilis densus, et quasi impeditus; hence, thick, consequently large, great. Varr. quæstus.

TRICHITIS (στριπτηρία τριχίτης), is, f. a kind of alumi. Plin.

TRICHOMANES (τριχομανές), is, n. a kind of plant, like the plant adiantum. Plin. — ¶ Also, a species of the plant adiantum. Plin.

TRICHŌRDIS (τρίχορδος), e, adj. three-3 stringed. Sidon.

TRICHORUM (τρίχωρον), i, n. perhaps 3 the gable end of a building; or, according to others, a house divided into three apartments. *Stat.* — Also, as an adj. *Paulin. Nolan.* Intra absidem trichora sub altaria sacratis (others read trichoran).

TRICHROS (τρίχρος, h. e. tres habens colores), tri-colored, the name of a stone. *Plin.*

TRICES (triginta), adv. thirty times, τρι-ακοντάκις. *Colum.* Pedes trices tricenii sunt nongenti. *Martial.* Supremas tibi trices in anno signanti tabulas, Charine, misi Hyblæis madidas thynis placentas. *Plin.* Liguibus ager trices datus. *Id.* Insula patet trices octies centena viginti quinque millia P. h. e. 3825 miliaria. *Vitruv.* Semel et trices mille et quingentes, h. e. 31,500 naues. — In speaking of money, after trices is understood centena millia. *Martial.* Ex insulis fundisque trices soldum reddit, h. e. trices mille plenum et integrum.

TRICINIUM (tres & cano), ii, n. a song of three voices. *Symmach.*

TRICIPITINUS, i, m. a Roman surname of the Iucretian gens. *Sp. Lucretius* Tricipitinus, the father of Lucretia, who stabl. herself. *Liv.*

TRICLINARCHES, and **TRICLINIAR-CHIA** (τρικλινάρχης), æ, m. the slave who had the charge of the triclinium, the slave that had the care of the table. *Petron.*

TRICLINIARIS (triclinium), e, adj. of 2 or belonging to a triclinium, or to the supping-room, or to supping. *Varr. mappa. Plin. lectus. Varr. gradus, h. e. by which they ascended to the supping-couch. Inscript. ap. Gruter. servus. Pandect. vestimenta.* — Hence, subst. Tricliniaria, se. cubicular, a supping-room, dining-room. *Varr.* — Also, subst. Tricliniaria, se. stragula, or integumenta, tapestry or covering for table-couches. *Plin.*

TRICLINIUM (τρικλίνιον), ii, n. a couch for reclining on at supper, table-couch, table-sofa. *Varr.* It implies the table also. Hence, *Cic.* Sternere triclinium, to prepare the table; properly to spread the couch. *Sueton.* Cnare triclinium sacerdotum Iudis Martialibus, h. e. to provide for the table, take care that the feast is well prepared. — ¶ Also, a room or apartment for supping in; a supping-room, dining-room. *Cic.* Quando tandem, Galba, de triclinio tuo exibis? *Manil.* Triclinia templis concertant. *Varr.* Triclinia hiberna et æstiva.

TRICIS (tricæ), ñis, m. a litigious or 3 quarrelsome person; a shuffler, baffle, cheat, knave, rogue, ἐπιστῆς. *Lucil.*

TRIGOCUM (τρίκοκος, -ον), i, n. a kind of sunflower. *Plin.*

TRIGOLUS (τρίκολος, -ον), um, adj. 2 having three members. Hence, subst. Tricolum, or -on, i, n. a sentence, period or thought, consisting of three members. *Senec.*

TRICONGIUS (tres & congius), ii, m. an epithet of the tippler *Torquatus*, who could drink three congi. *Plin.*

TRICOR (tricæ), āris, ātus sum, dep. I. to make or start difficulties, or not to set about a thing willingly. *Cic.* Tricatur scilicet. — ¶ Also, to speak obscurely or confusedly. *Cic.* Publius tecum tricasit est.

TRICORNYGER (tres & corniger), ēra, 3 ērum, adj. having three horas or points. *Auson.*

TRICORNIS (tres & cornu), e, adj. having three horns, three-horned, τρίκερος. *Plin.*

TRICORPOR (tres & corpus). ñis, adj. 3 having three bodies, three-bodied, tri-corporal, τρικόμος. *Virg.* Forma tricorporis umbræ, h. e. Geryonis. *Sil.* Geryonis peteret cum longa tricorporis arva. *Id.* Monstrum Geryones immane tricorporis iræ.

TRICOSUS (tricæ), a, um, adj. full of 3 difficulties, perplexity, or subtlety, shuffling, using shifts or quirks. *Lucil. ap. Non.* Hic tricosus, bovinatorque, ore improbi duro. (*Al. leg. strigosus.*)

TRICOSPIS (tres & cuspis), idis, adj. m. 3 and f. having three points or tines, three-pointed, three-tined, τριγλῶχιν. *Ovid.*

Positoque tricuspidate telo mulcet aquas rector pelagi.

TRIDACNA (τρίς, ter, & δάκνω), ñrum, n. pl. a kind of oyster. *Plin.*

TRIDENS (tres & dens), entis, adj. having three teeth, tines or points, three-forked, three-pronged, three-tined, trident, tridentated. *Val. Flacc.* Spumas vomit (pinus, h. e. navis) ære tridenti. *Virg.* Convolsum remis rostrisque tridentibus aquor. — Hence, subst. Tridens, tis, m. an instrument with three teeth or prongs; as, a fork, or three-pointed spear used by fishers in killing large fishes, τρίαῖνα. *Plin.* — Also, a vocap. used by the retarii (a class of gladiators). *Juvenal.* — Also, the poets thus call the sceptre of Neptune, the trident or three-forked sceptre of Neptune. *Virg.*

TRIDENTIFER (tridens & fero), and 3 **TRIDENTIGER** (tridens & gero), ēra, ērum, adj. bearing a trident, trident-bearing, τριαιπόροπος. An epithet of Neptune. *Ovid.*

TRIDENTIPOTENS (tridens & potens), 3 entis, adj. powerful or ruling with the trident. An epithet of Neptune. *Sil.*

TRIDENTUM, i, n. a town of Rhætia, now Trent. — Hence, Tridentinus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Tridentum. *Plin.* Tridentinæ Alpes. *Flor. juga. Plin.* Tridentini, the inhabitants.

TRIDUANO (triduum), a, um, adj. of 3 three days' continuance, τριήμερος. *Apul.*

TRIDUUM (h. e. trium dierum spatium), i, n. the space of three days, τριημέρια. *Terent., Cæs., Cic., &c.*

TRIENNIS (tres & annus), e, adj. of three 2 years, triennial. Hence, *Ovid.* Triennia, se. sacra, h. e. trieterica.

TRIENNIIUM (Id.), ii, n. the space of three years, three years, τριετία. *Cæs., Cic., &c.*

TRIENS (tres), tis, m. the third part of an as. *Horat.* — Hence, a coin of the value of one third of an as. *Liv., Juvenal., &c.* — Also, Triens, as an adj. *Pandect.* Usuræ trientes, four per cent. — ¶ Also, subst. the third of any thing. *Sueton.* Heredes ex triente, h. e. heirs to the third of the inheritance. *So, Cic.* Dolabellam video Livie testamento cum duobus coheredibus esse in triente. *Frontin.* Of an inch. *Vitruv.* Of a foot. *Colum.* Of a jugerum. *Id.* Triens (medicaminis). *Plin.* Præmorum bacæ in vino si decoquantur, ita ut triens ex hemina supersit. *Manil.* Bis quinos annos Aries, unumque triente fraudatum dabit, h. e. less by four months, the third of a year. Also, with mathematicians, the third part of six, and so, *theo.* *Vitruv.* Also, *Cic.* Triens trientis, the third of a third. Also, Triens, four cyathi (which are the third of a sextarius, twelve cyathi); also, the vessel that contains four cyathi. *Martial.* and *Propert.* So, also, *Pers.* 3, 100. Calidumque trientem excutis e manibus (where others read triental).

TRIENTAL (triens), ālis, n. a drinkiag-vessel holding the third part of a sextarius, or four cyathi. *Pers.* 3, 100. Calidumque triental excutis e manibus (a false conjecture of Casaubon, where other Eds. read correctly trientem)

TRIENTALIS (Id.), e, adj. that contains 2 a third of a foot, &c. *Plin.* folia, four inches long. *Vitruv.* materia, four-inch timber, τριτημορίατος.

TRIENTARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of, pertaining to, or containing a third. *Capitolin.* Fenus trientarium, hoc est minimis usuris exercit, ut patrimonio suo plurimos adjuvaret, h. e. four per cent.

TRIENTIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. that is 2 twice for a third. *Liv.* ager.

TRIERARCHUS (τρήραρχος), i, m. a 1 trierach, commander of a trieris. *Cic.* and *Theit.*

TRIERIS (τρήρης), is, f. a trirenæ, ship 3 or galley of three banks of oars, τρήρης. *Nep.* — Trieris, as an adj. *Auet. B. Afric.* Item altera navis trieris ex eadem classe. (Others read trirenis.) — ¶ Also, Trieris, the name of a town of Phœnicia. *Plin.*

TRIERETRICUS (τριετηρικος), a, um, adj. 3 happening every third year, celebrated every three years, triennial. Hence, *Ovid.* Trieterica sacra, or, orgia, the

sacred rites, or orgies, of Bæchus, celebrated every three years; so, also, simply, *Ovid.* Trieterica. — These sacred rites were observed by night; hence, *Stat.* Trieterica nox.

TRIERETIS (τριετηρίς), idis, f. the space of three years, three years. *Martial.* Raptus trieteride nona, h. e. anno ætatis vigesimo septimo. *Id.* Bis trieteride juncta, h. e. six years. — ¶ Also, a festival celebrated every three years; as, the Nemean games. *Stat.*; also, the festival of Bæchus, kept every three years. *Cic.*

TRIFARIAM (trifarius; properly the acc. 2 sc. partem), adv. in three parts or places, on three sides, τριχα, τριχώς. *Liv.* Ita trifariam adortus castra circumvenit. *Id.* Trifariam Romani muniebant. *Apul.* Plato omnem naturam rerum trifariam divisit. — ¶ Also, in three manors or ways. *Apul.* Destruitur propositio trifariam.

TRIFARIÆ (Id.), adv. same as Trifari- 3 am. *Mess. Corv.*

TRIFARIUS (τρίφαιος), a, um, adj. 3 of three sorts or ways, threefold, triple. *Cassiod.* Instructus trifariis linguis, h. e. tribus.

TRIFATIDICUS (tres, or ter, & fatidicus), a, um, adj. that prophesies in three ways. *Auson.* Trifatidicæ Sibyllæ. (Alii tamen leg. tres fatidicæ.)

TRIFAUXX (tres & faux), aucis, adj. 3 having or proceeding from three mouths or throats, τριγυῖσος. *Virg.* Cerberus hæc ingens latratu regna trifauci personat.

TRIFAX (unc.), ācis, f. a kind of missile 3 vocap. *Gell.*

TRIFER (ter & fero), ēra, ērum, adj. 2 bearing or producing fruit thrice a year, τριφόρος. *Colum.* Ficus bifera, et trifera.

TRIFIDUS (ter & fundo), a, um, adj. 3 three-pronged, three-forked, cleft or cloven into three parts, τριψύχης. *Ovid.* Naidæ Hesperie trifida fumantia flamma corpora dant tumulo, h. e. fulmine trisulco; so, *Val. Flacc.* Dispersos trifidis ardoribus ignes. *Id.* Trifida Neptunus in hasta, h. e. the trident of Neptune; so, *Claudian.* Trifida Neptunus cuspidem montes impulit. *Stat.* Trifidæque in Phocidos arcto longævum implici regem, h. e. trigemina qua se spargit in campos via. *Id.* Phocæa trifidas regio qua scindit vias. *Id.* serpens trifidam linguam exsertat, h. e. linguis micat ore trisulcis. *Claudian.* Trifida Sicania, h. e. triquetra. *Auet. de Laudib. Hære.* (de apro Erymanthi) Horrebant trifidis migrantia corpora setis, h. e. tricuspidibus. *Sil.* (de rastro in prora navis) Micat ærens alta fulgor aqua trifidi splendentis in æquore rostri.

TRIFILIS (tres & filum), e, adj. having 3 three threads; hence, having three hairs. *Martial.* calva.

TRIFINIUM (tres & finis), ii, n. a place 3 where three boundaries meet. *Sicil. Flacc.*

TRIFISSYLIS (ter & fissilis), e, adj. same 3 as Trifidus. *Auson.*

TRIFOLINEUS, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Trifolium, a mountain of Campania near Naples. *Plin.* and *Martial.*

TRIFOLIUM (tres & folium), ii, n. the herb trefoil or three-leaved grass, τριφύλλον. *Plin.*

TRIFORMIS (tres & forma), e, adj. having 3 three forms, shapes, or natures, triform, τριμορφος. *Ovid.* diva, or, *Id.* dea, h. e. Diana, who is also Luna and Heate, and on that account was triformis. *Senec.* Heate. *Horat.* chinæra. *Senec.* canis, h. e. Cerberus. — ¶ Also, triple, threefold. *Ovid.* Mundi regna triformia, h. e. the air (heaven), earth, and the infernal regions.

TRIFOR (ter & fur), āris, m. a threefold 3 thief, a notable thief, τριφωρ. *Plant.* Non fur, sed trifur.

TRIFURCIFER (ter & furcifer), i, m. 3 an arch rogue, consummate scoundrel, arrant knave or villain. *Plant.* Tum, trifurcifer, mihi audes inclementer dicere? *Id.* Fur trifurcifer.

TRIFURCIUM (trifurcus), ii, n. any thing 3 of a three-forked shape. *Apul.* Gramen, quod in se trifurcium habet.

TRIFURCUS (tres & furca), a, um, adj.

three-forked, three-pronged, *τριγλῶχιν*. *Colum.* Surculi sint bifurci, vel trifurci. *Id.* Stirpem trifurcam maxime ponito. **TRIGA** (for trijuga), *æ*, *f.* three horses yoked in a chariot, or a chariot drawn by three horses, *τριζυγες ἵπποι*. *Pandect.* — *¶* Also, a number of three things. *Arnob.*

TRIGAMUS (*τρίγamos*), *i*, *m.* and *f.* that 3 has been married three times. *Ilion.*

TRIGARIUS (*triga*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of or pertaining to a triga. — Hence, *Trigarius*, *ii*, *m.* a driver of three horses yoked together. *Plin.* — Also, *Trigarium*, *ii*, *n.* a place in which trigs, or horses (in general), were trained and exercised. *Plin.*

TRIGEMINUS (*trigeminus*), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, 3 *a*. 1. to triple, treble. *Fronto.*

TRIGEMINUS. See *Tergeminus*. 2

TRIGEMMIS (*tres & gemma*), *e*, *adj.* 2 having three buds, *τρίλιθος*, *τρίφθαλλος*. *Colum.* *maileoitis*.

TRIGESIES, *adv.* for *Tricies*, thirty times, 3 *τοιακοντάκις*. *Vitruv.* Noningentes trigies septies mille, nine hundred and thirty-seven thousand, 937,000.

TRIGESIMUS, *a*, *um*, for *Tricesimus*.

TRIGINTA (*τριάκοντα*), *num.* *adj.* indec. thirty. *Cic.* *Judices triginta et duo.*

Virg. *Triginta magnos volvendis mensibus orbes.* *Martial.* *Triginta toto mala sunt epigrammata libro.* *Plin. Ep.*

Triginta novem, *h. e.* 33. *Liv.* *Triginta quatuor*, *h. e.* 34. *Id.* *Duos et triginta*, *h. e.* 32. *Cic.* *Ducenta triginta duo millia.* *Liv.* *Triginta quinque millia*, or, *Id.* *Quinque et triginta millia.*

— *¶* The final syllable is long in *Virg.* and *Martial.*, but is short in *Manil.*, *Juvene.* and *Matth.*

TRIGLITES (*τριγλίτης*), *æ*, *m.* or *TRIGLITIS* (*τριγλίτης*), *idis*, *f.* a precious stone resembling a mullet (mullus) in color. *Plin.*

TRIGLYPHUS (*τρίγλυφος*), *i*, *m.* a member of the frieze of the Doric order, set directly over every column; a triglyph. *Vitruv.*

TRIGON (*τρίγων*), *onis*, *m.* a kind of handball. *Martial.*

TRIGON, *onis*, or more properly **TRIGON** (*τρογών*), *onis*, *m.* a fish, the sting-ray. *Plin.*

TRIGONALIS (from *τρίγωνον*, a triangle), *e*, *adj.* triangular. *Martial.* *pila* (in the title), same as *Trigon*.

TRIGONICUS (*τριγωνικός*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 3 triangular, *τρίγωνος*. *Jul. Firmic.*

TRIGONIUM (*τρίγωνον*), *ii*, *n.* a triangle. 3 *Innocent.* — *¶* Also, the name of two herbs. *Apul.*

TRIGONUS (*τρίγωνος*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* three-cornered, triangular. *Manil.* *signa*, *h. e.* signs of the zodiac, which are so disposed, that they form a triangle or trigon; thus, Aries, Leo, Sagittarius, are such, which are four signs distant from one another. — Hence, *subst.* *Trigonum*, *i*, *n.* a triangle, trigon, *τρίγωνον*. *Manil.*

Namque Aries, Leo, et Arcitenens sociata trigono, &c. *Colum.* *Ternas nubes in trigonum statuito.* *Gell.* *Stellæ trigona faciunt.* — *¶* The penult is made short by *Anson*, but incorrectly.

TRIGONUS, *i*, *m.* a fish, otherwise called *Trigon*, or *Trygon* (which see). *Plaut.*

TRIHORIUM (*tres & hora*), *ii*, *n.* the 3 space of three hours. *Anson.*

TRIHOGIS (*tres & jugum*), *e*, *adj.* drawn 3 by three horses yoked abreast. *Anson.*

Vel *cisio trijugi*, si placet, *insillias*.

TRIHOGUS (*Id.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* same as *Trijugis*. — Hence, *figur.* triple, threefold. *Apul.* (de Cerbero) *Canis prægrandis trijugo, et satis amplo capite præditus.*

TRILATERUS (*tres & latus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 3 having three sides, three-sided, *trilateral*, *τρίπλευρος*. *Frontin.*

TRILIBRIS (*tres & libra*), *e*, *adj.* of three 3 pounds weight, *τρίλιτρος*. *Horat.* *mul-*

lus.

TRILINGUIS (*tres & lingua*), *e*, *adj.* 3 having three tongues, three-tongued, *τρίγλωσσος*. *Horat.* (de Cerbero tricipiti) *Saniesque manet ore trilingui.* *Val. Flacc.* *Cantumque trilingui ipsam* (*h. e.* *Illeceum*) *flammiferos eodem compescere tauros.* — *¶* Also, speaking three tongues or languages. *Varr.* *Massiliensis trilingues* (because they spoke the Greek, Latin, and Gallic languages).

— *¶* **Trilinguus**, *a*, *um*, is also found. *Prudent.*

TRILIX (*tres & licium*), *icis*, *adj.* composed of three threads, wrought with a triple tissue, *τρίμιτος*. *Virg.* *Loricam consortam hamis auroque triliem*, *h. e.*

trino nexu intextam. *Martial.* *Vellera cum sumant Patavinæ multa trili-ces*, et *pingues tunicas serra secare potest.*

TRILONGUS (*tres & longus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 3 consisting of three long syllables. *Tarent.* *Maur.* *pes* (also called *trimacrus*).

TRILORIS (*tres & lorum*), *e*, *adj.* having 2 three thongs. *Vopise.* *vestis*, *h. e.* perhaps, having three stripes.

TRIMACRUS, *a*, *um*, same as *Trilongus*.

TRIMATUS (*triumus*), *us*, *m.* the age of 2 three years, *τρίετία*. *Colum.* and *Plin.*

TRIMEMBRIS (*tres & membrum*), *e*, *adj.* 3 having three members, three-bodied. *Hygin.* *Geryon trimembris.*

TRIMESTRIS (*tres & mensis*), *e*, of three months, *τρίμηνος*. *Plin.* *Trimestre spatium.* *Id.* *Arcadam anni trimestres fuere.* *Sucton.* *Trimestris consul.* *Plin.* *Trimestris vitulus.* *Id.* *Trimestre triticum*, *h. e.* that is reaped three months after it has been sown. *Id.* *Trimestres aves*, *turdi*, et *turtures*, *h. e.* that remain with us three months and then migrate. *Colum.*

Trimestris satio, *h. e.* *corum*, quæ *tribus mensibus maturescunt.* — Hence, *absol.* *Trimestria*, *sc.* *semina*, *al sceds*, &c. that ripen in three months after they have been sown. *Colum.* and *Plin.*

TRIMETER, and **TRIMETRUS** (*τρίμετρος*), *tra*, *trum*, *adj.* of three measures, *trimeter*. As the Greek poets counted two (Latin) feet (pedes) as one measure, a trimeter verse consists of three measures or six feet. *Quintil.* *versus.* — Also, simply, *Trimeter*, or *Trimeterus*, *se.* *versus*, a trimeter verse, a verse of six feet. *Quintil.* — Also, *Id.* 9, 4, 78. *Trimetrum* (*nom.*) But the reading is doubtful.

TRIMETRIUS (*trimeter*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* consisting of trimeter verses; as, especially, *iaonic verses.* *Anson.*

TRIMETRUS. See *Trimeter*.

TRIMODIX, } See *Trimodius*.

TRIMODIUM, }

TRIMODIUS (*tres & modius*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 2 of or containing three modii. *Colum.* *corbula*, or, simply, *Id.* *Trimodia*, *sc.* *corbula*, or, *Plaut.* *Trimodinum*, *sc.* *vas*, a vessel that contains three modii. Also, *Plin.* *Trimodia*, *n. plur.*

TRIMOLUS (*trimus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of three 2 years, three years old. *Sucton.* *Trimulus patrem amisit.*

TRIMUS (*tres*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* of three years, 2 three years old, *τριετής*. *Plaut.* *filia.* *Varr.* *vacca.* *Id.* *equis.* *Horat.* *equa.* *Plin.* *arbor.* *Id.* *semen.* *Pallad.* *Vaccæ ætatis trimæ.* *Pandect.* *Dies trima*, a term of three years. — *¶* Ante or post trimum (or trimam), before or after the third year; as, *Varr.* *Post trimum domatur equulus.* *Plin.* *Capræ ante trimas minus utiliter generant.*

TRINACRIA, *æ*, *f.* *sc.* *insula*, *Sicily*, *Τρίνακρία*. (See *Trinacrius*.) — *¶* *Rhodes* was also anciently called *Trinacria*. *Plin.*

TRINACRIS (*τρεῖς & ἄκρα*), *idis*, *f.* *adj.* 3 properly, having three points or promontories; hence, *Sicilian*, *Τρίνακρίς*. *Ovid.* *Terra tribus scopulis vastum procurrit in æquor Trinacris*: a positum nomen adepta loci. *Id.* *Trinacris insula.* *Id.* *Trinacris Hybla.* — Hence, *absol.* *Trinacris*, *Sicily.* *Ovid.*

TRINACRIUS (*Τρίνακριος*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 3 properly, having three points or promontories; hence, *Sicilian*. *Virg.* *Trinacrius Pachynus.* *Id.* *Trinacria unda.* *Ovid.* *Trinacrium mare.* *Virg.* *Trinacria Aetna.* *Catull.* *Trinacria rupes.* *Id.* *pubes.* *Id.* *Trinacrium litus.* *Id.* *Trinacrii viri.* *Id.* *equi.* — Hence, *Trinacria*, *sc.* *insula*, *Sicily.* *Virg.* *Plin.*, &c.

TRINEPOS (*tres & nepos*), *otis*, *m.* a fifth 3 (*h. e.* in the fifth degree) grandson, filius adnepotis, or adneptis, *τρίεγγονος*. *Pandect.*

TRINEPTIS (*tres & neptis*), *is*, *f.* a fifth 3 granddaughter, granddaughter in the fifth degree, filia adnepotis, or adneptis, *τρίεγγονη*. *Pandect.*

TRINI, *æ*, *a*. See *Trinus*.

TRINITAS, *ætis*, *f.* the number three, 3

τριάς. *Tertull.* *Facta exinde trinitas generum est ex trinitate causarum.* — Hence, the *Holy Trinity.* *Tertull.*

TRINOABANTES, *um*, *m.* a people of Kent in Britain, at the mouth of the Thames. *Cæs.*

TRINOCTIALIS (*trinoctium*), *e*, *adj.* of 3 three nights space. *Martial.* *domicænium.*

TRINOCTIUM (*tres & nox*), *ii*, *n.* the 3 space of three nights, three nights, *τρίνοκτον*. *Gell.* *Non possit impleri trinotium*, quod, &c. *Anson.* *Trina Terentino-celebrata trinotia ludu.*

TRINODIS (*tres & nodus*), *e*, *adj.* having 3 three knots, or joints, three-knotted, *τρίοδος*. *Ovid.* *Ossa mei fratris clava perfracta trinodi.* — *¶* *Figur.* *trissyllabie*, having three syllables. *Anson.* *dactylus.*

TRINSO. See *Trisso*.

TRINUMMUS, or **TRINUMUS**, *i*, *m.* the name of a comedy of *Plautus*.

TRINUNDINUM, *i*, *n.* See *Trinumdinus*.

TRINUNDINUS (*tres & undinæ*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* containing or belonging to three undinæ or Roman market-days; hence, *subst.* *Trinundinum*, *i*, *n.* *sc.* *tempus*, a space of three undinæ, or market-days, and, consequently, seventeen days. (See *Nundinus*.) *Cic.* For this we also find *Trinum nundinum.* *Id.* — It was necessary for a bill (*lex*) to remain posted up during this space of time; candidates also canvassed for their offices during the same time; hence, *Macrob.* *Ut scita atque consulta frequentiore populo referrentur, quæ die trinundino* (*adjectively*) *proposita*, &c. *h. e.* for three market-days. — *¶* Also, *Terminum*, for *trinundinum.* *Macrob.* (*Ed. Gronov.*; other *Edd.* have in *trinundino*).

TRINUS (*tres*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* three each; 3 also, three, *τρισός*. It is generally found in the plur. *Cæs.* *Ipsæ enim tribus legionibus circum Samarobrivanis trinis hibernis hiemare constituit*, *h. e.* singulis hibernis castris singulæ legionis positæ. *Suet.* *Trinis in die sacrificiis.* *Cic.* *Litteras reddidit trinas*, three (where *trina*, and not *duæ*, is used, because *litteræ* has no sing. in the sense of letter or epistle.) So, also, *Liv.* *castra.* *Ovid.* *Trina cornua.* *Id.* *nomina.* *Sueton.* *theatra.* *Plin.* *Trinos soles antiqui sæpius videre.* — But it is also used in the sing. *Cic.* *Trinum nundinum.* — *¶* Also, the third. *Plaut.* *Trina pugna.* — *¶* Also, triple, threefold. *Stat.* *Tua dicta, quæ trino juvenis foro tonabas.* *Anson.* *Interdictorum trinum genus.* *Id.* *Trinum dicendi genus est.*

TRIO, *onis*, *m.* is supposed to stand for 3 *terio* (from *tero*), and to signify a plough-ox (or rather threshing-ox). *Varr.* — Hence, *Triones*, the Two Bears in the sky (Major and Minor), because the stars of these constellations have the appearance of a wagon with oxen yoked to it. *Veget.* So, *Cic.* *Septentriones*, the seven stars in the Great Bear, which we call *Charles's Wain*. Also, in sing. *Virg.* *Septem subjecta trioni.* Compare *Septentrio*.

TRIOBOLUS (*τρίοβλος*), *i*, *m.* as a coin; 3 three oboli, or half a drachma; generally used to denote a coin of little value. *Plaut.* *Negare*, se se debere tibi triobolum. *Id.* *Postulo talentum magnum*, non potest triobolum hinc abesse. *Plaut.* *Homo trioboli*, a worthless fellow. — *¶* Also, as a weight, half a drachma. *Cato.* *Pncro dato pro ætate triobolum.*

TRIOCALA, *drum*, *n.* a town in Sicily. — Hence, *Triocalinus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* of or belonging to this town. *Plin.* *Triocalini*, the inhabitants. *Cic.* *Triocalinum*, the country or territory of this town.

TRIONYMUS (*τρίωνυμος*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* 3 having three names. *Sulpic.* *Sever.*

TRIOPEUS, or **AS** (*Τρίοπης*, or *Τρίοπας*), *æ*, *m.* a king of Thessaly, and father of *Erisichthon*. — Hence, *Triopæus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* belonging to or descended from *Triopæus*, or *as*. *Ovid.* *Triopæus*, son of the same, *h. e.* *Erisichthon*. — Also, *Triopæus*, *idis*, *f.* *adj.* belonging to or descended from the same; hence, *sc.* *femina*, daughter, granddaughter, or female descendant of the same. Thus *Meatra*, daughter of *Erisichthon* is called. *Ovid.*

TRIOPIHIALMUS (*τρίοπιθαλμος*), three-

eyed), i, m, sc. lapis, a kind of precious stone in Sicily, having the appearance of three eyes. *Plin.*

TRIGRICHES (τριόρχης, from τρεῖς, tres, & ὄρχις, testiculus), æ, m. the buzzard (Falco Buteo, L.). *Plin.*

TRIGRCHIS (τριόρχις), idis, f. a plant, a kind of centaury. *Plin.*

TRIPALIS (tres & palus), e, adj. propped 3 with three poles or props. *Varr.*

TRIPARCUS (ter & parcus), a, um, adj. 3 very sparing, stingy, niggardly. *Plaut.* Triparcus homines, vetulos, avidos, aridos.

TRIPARTITO, and **TRIPERTITO** (tripartitus), adv. in three parts, or three sides. *Liv.* Urbem tripartito aggredi. — Or, also, into three parts. *Cic.* Bona tripartito dividere.

TRIPARTITUS, and **TRIPERTITUS** (ter & partior, -itus), a, um, adj. divided into three parts, threefold, τριμερής. *Cic.* Divisio tripartita. *Id.* Causa tripartita.

TRIPATINUM (tres & patina), i, n. a 3 service of three dishes. *Plin.*

TRIPECTORUS (tres & pectus), a, um, 3 adj. having three breasts, three-breasted, τριπτερος, τριπτηδης. *Lucret.* Quidve tripectora tergemini vis Geryonai?

TRIPEDALIS (tres & pes, or ter & pedalis), e, adj. having the measure of three feet, three feet in breadth, or height, &c. τριπδής. *Varr.* Fenestra lata tripedalis, three feet broad. *Liv.* Parma tripedalis. *Plin.* altitudo. *Id.* crassitudo. *Id.* Herba caulem habens tripedalem.

TRIPEDANEUS (ter & pedaneus), a, um, 2 adj. same as *Tripedalis*. *Colum.* Tripedaneæ vites. *Plin.* statuæ.

TRIPEDITUS (ter & perditus), a, um, adj. cutively lost, utterly undone. The title of a comedy of *Novius*.

TRIPERTITUS. See *Tripartitus*.

TRIPES (tres & pes), ædis, adj. having 2 three feet, three-footed, τριπους. *Horat.* mensa. *Martial.* grabatus. *Liv.* mulus. — The final syllable is made short by *Anson.* *Eidyll.* 11, 39.

TRIPETA (allied to *tripes*), æ, f. sc. 3 sella, a three-footed stool. *Salpic.* *Sever.*

TRIPHALLUS (τρίφαλλος), i, m. h. e. 3 magna mentula præditus. *Auct.* *Priap.*

TRIPICTUS (ter & pictus), a, um, adj. 3 painted three times; hence, written three times. *Prudent.*

TRIPLARIS (tripulus), e, adj. threefold. 3 *Macrob.* numerus.

TRIPLASIUS (τριπλάσιος), a, um, adj. 3 same as *Triplaris*. *Martian.* *Capell.*

TRIPLEX (tres & plica, not used, or ter & plico), ieis, adj. threefold, triple, τριπλοῦς. *Cic.* Plato triplicem finxit animam: ejus principatum, id est rationem, in capite posuit; iram in pectore, cupiditatem subter præcordia locavit. *Id.* Philosophandi ratio triplex: una de vita et moribus: altera de natura et rebus occultis: tertia de disserendo. *Ovid.* Nec me pastoris Iberi (Geryonæ) forma triplex, nec forma triplex tua, Cerbere, movit. *Virg.* Gens triplex, h. e. tres populi (or, according to *Servius*, unus populus in tres Tribus divisus). *Ovid.* Triplex cuspis, h. e. the trident of *Neptunc.* *Id.* Triplex Diana (the same as *triformis*), either because she was represented in a threefold shape, or because she was called *Dana* on earth, *Luna* in the heavens, and *Hecate* in the infernal regions. *Id.* Triplex mundus, h. c. cælum, terra, mare; so, also, *Id.* regnum. *Id.* Triplici stant ordine dentes. *Horat.* and *Virg.* Æs triplex, h. e. tribus laminis constans; or, crassissimum. *Ovid.* and *Virg.* Triplex murus. *Sueton.* porticus, with three rows of columns. — ¶ Hence, subst. *Triplix*, m. se. codicilli, tablets having three leaves. *Cic.* and *Martial.* — ¶ Also, subst. *Triplex*, three times as much, triple, a threefold portion. *Liv.* Pediti in singulos dati centeni, duplex centurioni, triplex equiti. — ¶ Also, adj. *Triplix*, three. *Ovid.* deæ, or, *Id.* sorores, the fates, the *Parcæ.* *Id.* *Triplix* Minyides, three sisters, daughters of *Minyas*. *Propert.* greges (Bacchantum). — Also, of the *Parcæ.* *Ovid.* *Triplix* (sing.) pollice netis opus. — ¶ Also, adj. *Triplex*, great. *Sallust.* fragra fluctus.

TRIPPLICABILIS (triplico), e, adj. that

can be made threefold, that can be tripled threefold, triple. *Scdal.*

TRIPPLICATIO (id.), ðnis, f. a tripling or 3 trebling. *Macrob.* Secundum triplicationem cum septima partis adjectione, a multiplying by three. — ¶ Among lawyers, a surrejoinder, an answer of the plaintiff to the rejoinder of the defendant. *Pandect.*

TRIPPLICITER (triplex), adv. ia a three-2 fold manner, in three ways, τρισσῶς. *Auct.* ad *Herem.*

TRIPPLICIO (id.), as, avi, atum, a. I. to 2 multiply by three, triple, treble, τριπλασιάζω. *Plin.*

TRIPLINTHIUS (tres & plinthus), a, 2 um, adj. three bricks thick, consisting of three bricks in a row. *Vitrur.* paries.

TRIPLUS (τριπλοῦς), a, um, adj. triple, treble, threefold. *Cic.* pars. — Hence, *Triplum*, three times as much. *Plaut.* Triplo plus scortorum, three times as many.

TRIPODES, um, m. See *Tripus*.

TRIPODOS, as, avi, atum, n. 1. to dance, beat the ground with the feet. *Inscript.* Sacerdotes tripodaverunt in verba hæc. (It is, perhaps, to be read in *Veget.* 2, 23, for *tripedantes*.)

TRIPOLIS (Τρίπολις, from τρεῖς & πόλις, city), is, f. the name of several countries and towns; as, *Liv.* 42, 53. a country in Thessaly containing three towns. *Also, Id.* 42, 55. a town of Thessaly. — Hence, *Tripolitānus*, a, um, adj. belonging to *Tripolis*. *Id.* 46, 10. — And so several other countries and towns are named; but the best known is *Tripolis*, a country of Africa, containing three towns. Hence, *Tripolitānus*, a, um, adj. pertaining to *Tripolis*. *Eutrop.*

TRIPOLIUM (τριπόλιον), ii, n. a kind of herb. *Plin.* 26, 22.

TRIPORTENTUM (ter & portentum), i, 3 n. a great or singular omen. *Pacuv.*

TRIPTOLEMICUS (Triptolemus), a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Triptolemus*. *Fulgent.* dens, h. e. the plough or hoe.

TRIPTOLEMUS (Τριπτολέμος), i, m. *Triptolemas*, son of *Celcus*, king of *Eleusis*, said to have been the first that introduced agriculture, and to have taught it to others; according to the poets, he learned it of *Ceres*, when she came to *Attica* in search of her daughter. *Ovid.* *Triptolemo* fruges dare (proverb.), like the English prov. to carry water to the sea; to carry coals to *Newcastle*.

TRIPTOXA (τρίπτωτα), ðrum, n. se. nomina, nouns that have only three cases. *Dionet.*

TRIPUDIUM (tripudium), as, n. 1. properly, to stamp upon the earth, as in dancing; hence, to leap, dance, caper, χορεύω. *Petron.* ad symphoniam. *Senec.* virilem in modum. *Venant.* *Fortun.* Creditur et sacro tripudiare gradu (here the first syllable is long). — *Figur.* *Cic.* Sed illum tot jam in funeribus reipublicæ exultantem ac tripudiantem legum, si posset, laqueis constringeret.

TRIPUDIUM (according to *Cic.* *Divin.* 2, 34. from terra & pavo, terripavium, terripudium, tripudium), ii, n. properly, a stamping on the ground. — ¶ Hence, in divination, *Tripudium*, or *Tripudium solistimum*, an omen taken from the feeding of chickens, when they ate the corn given to them so greedily that it fell from their mouths to the ground. *Cic.* *Divin.* 1, 15; 2, 34. *Liv.* 10, 40. — ¶ Also, a leaping or stamping on the ground; especially, a solemn leaping, stamping or dancing. *Catull.* and *Liv.*

TRIPUS (τριπους, -odus), ðdis, adj. having three feet or props, three-footed, three-legged. Hence, subst. *Tripus*, ðdis, m. a three-footed vessel, a tripod; as, for dressing victuals upon. *Also*, for show; such were given as presents. *Virg.* and *Horat.* Thus, also, *Cic.* *Quem* (*Hieroclem*) concertavisse cum *Apolline* de tripode (this may mean the prophetic tripod). — Especially, *Tripus*, the tripod or three-footed seat on which the priestess of *Apollo* (*Pythia*) sat in the temple at *Delphi* and gave responses. *Virg.* Interpres divina, qui numina *Phebi*, qui tripodas, *Clarii* lauros, qui sidera sentis. *Senec.* Qui tripodas movet, h. e. *Apollo*, qui oraculum editurus tripodem com-

movebat. *Ovid.* *Phœbei* tripodes. *Id.* Mittitur ad tripodas, h. c. to the oracle at *Delphi*. — Hence, an oracle. *Senec.* Sonuistis ai ai, tripodas agnosco meos. *Val. Flacc.* Inde meæ quercus, tripodesque, animæque parentum hanc pelago misere manum. *Stat.* Salve prisca fides tripodum. — ¶ Also, any three-legged stool. *Snlpic.* *Sever.* Quas (sellulas) tripodas nuncupatis.

TRIQUETRUS (unc.), a, um, adj. having 2 three angles or corners, three-cornered, triangular, trigonal, τριγωνος. *Lucret.* Esse triquetra aliis, aliis quadrata necesse est. *Cæs.* insula (of Britain) *Colum.* Ager quadratus, aut triquetrus. *Plin.* Triquetra figura, vel quadrata. *Id.* Martis sidus nunquam stationem facere Jovis sidere triquetro, h. e. cum distat a Jove tertia cæli parte, h. e. gradibus centum viginti: this is called the trigonal configuration or aspect. Hence, absol. *Trignetrum*; as, *Plin.* In triquetro, in the trigonal aspect, or at a distance of 120 degrees. — ¶ As *Sicily* is three-cornered, and has three promontories, it was frequently called *Triquetra*. *Plin.* Hence, *Triquetrus*, *Sicilian.* *Lucret.*

TRIREMIS (tres & remus), e, adj. having three banks of oars, τριῆρης. *Cæs.* and *Nepos.* Navis triremis, or, simply, *Cic.*, *Cæs.*, *Horat.*, &c. *Triremis*, sc. navis, a galley having three banks of oars, a trireme.

TRIS, three, same as *Tres*.

TRISÆCLISENEX, **TRISECLISENEX**, 3 nis, m. h. c. qui tria sæcula vixit, an epithet of *Nestor*. *Læv.*

TRISCHENUS (τρίσχοινος), a, um, adj. 2 containing three schœni. *Plin.* mensura. See *Schœnus*.

TRISCURRIA (unc.), ðrum, n. perhaps, 3 great scurrilities or buffooneries. *Juvenal.*

TRISEMUS (τρίσημος), a, um, adj. containing three signs or syllables, trisyllabic. *Mart.* *Capell.* pes, a poetical foot of three syllables.

TRISMEGISTUS (Τριμέγιστος), i, m. 2 one that is very great; an epithet of *Hermes* or *Mercury* (Ἑρμῆς τριμέγιστος), said to have been a sage and lawgiver of the Egyptians. *Lactant.*

TRISPASTUS (τρίπαστος), i, a kind of 3 machiae turned round by three pulleys. *Vitrur.*

TRISPITHAMUS (τριπίθαμος), a, um, adj. three spans large or high. *Plin.*

TRISSAGIS, inis, f. See *Trizago*.

TRISSUS, as, n. 1. to twitter. *Auct.* *earn.* 3 de *Philom.* v. 26. *Trissat* hirundo vaga. (*Al.* leg. *trinsat*.)

TRISTATÆ (τρισταταί, h. e. tres primi), 3 arum, m. the three nobles of a kingdom next to the king. *Hieron.*

TRISTE (properly neut. of *tristis*), adv. sorrowfully, sadly, pensively. *Propert.* Quid fies anxia captiva tristius *Andromacha*? *Cic.* Facilius in morbos incidunt adolescentes, gravius agrotant, tristius curantur, h. e. ægrius, molestius, difficiliter. — ¶ Also, harshly, severely. *Cic.* Quo facilius, quibus est irator, respondere tristius possit, h. e. asperius.

TRISTEGIA (τρίστεγία), ðrum, n. the third 3 story of a house. *Hieron.*

TRISTI, for *Trivisti*. See *Tero*.

TRISTICULUS (dimin. of *tristis*), a, um, 1 adj. so acrobatic sad, saddish, ὑποδός *Στυπος*. *Cic.* Filiolam suam *Tertium*, quæ tum erat admodum parva, animadvertit tristitiam.

TRISTIFICUS (tristis & facio), a, um, 3 adj. making sad, saddening, ἀλγύνων. *Cic.* (ex poeta). *Tristificans* tantum *Nepotuno* reddere voces. *Maerob.* *Acetum* acore tristificum.

TRISTIMONIA (tristis), æ, f. sadness. 3 *Auct.* *B. Afric.* 10. (*Ed.* *Onend.*)

TRISTIMONIUM (id.), ii, n. sadness. *Petron.*

TRISTIS (unc.), e, adj. sad, sorrowful, dejected, woeful, melancholy, λυπηρός, σκυθρωπός. *Plant.* Quid vos mæstos tam, tristesque esse conspicio? *Cic.* Videsne tu illum tristem, demissum? *Plant.* Nunquam ego te tristiorum vidi esse. *Cæs.* Sequamur tristes capite demisso terram intueri. — ¶ Hence, sad, mournful, woeful, doleful, dismal, unpleasant,

disagreeable, raising dislike. Cic. temporaria. *Id.* Tristes de Bruto nostro litterae nuntique afferebantur. *Id.* Tristissima sunt exa sine capite, illi omnia. *Id.* Ut tuum latissimum diem cum tristissimo meo conferam. *Id.* — *Horat.* Tristia bella. *Ovid.* sententia, dismal sentence of condemnation. *Liv.* Cum medici salutis causa tristiora remedia adhibent, h. e. acerbiora, et acriorem doloris sensum inducunt. Especially of what relates to death and funeral rites. *Senec.* Tristi morte finire mala. *Virg.* Tristia dona libabat cineri Andromache. *Martial.* Tristes lacernae, h. e. fuscae, pulvae, atrae. *So, Id.* lana. *Ovid.* officium, h. e. exsequiarum, sad office. *Or.* to the lower world. *Senec.* Tristes Erebi dii. *Virg.* Tartara. *Id.* Tristisque palus inamabilis munda. — Also, noxious, hurtful, baleful, baneful. *Ovid.* Tristi medicamine tactae defluxere comae. *Lucret.* Si tristior incubisset causa. — Hence, neut. Triste, a sad thing, something dismal, baleful, &c. *Virg.* Triste lupus stabulis, frugibus imbres. And, Tristia, sad or mournful things, miseries, cures. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, Tristis, sad, mournful, h. e. lamentable, unfortunate, unlucky, unhappy. *Liv.* eventus. Cic. sors. — *¶* Also, sour, gloomy, morose, unkindly, dark, ill-humored, stern, austere, hard, harsh, pitiless, fierce, severe, grave, solemn, sober, serious. *Virg.* Navita tristis, h. e. Charon. *Id.* Tristis Erinnyes. *Tibull.* sorores, h. e. Parcae. *Plin.* Paneg. supercilium. *Propert.* puella, ill-humored. *Liv.* responsum, severe, stern, hard. *Id.* Auctor tristioris sententiae. Cic. Vultus quo severior est et tristior, hoc illa quae dicuntur, falsiora videri solent, has the more severity or solemnity, is further removed from laughter and cheerfulness, is more austere serious. *Id.* P. Sulpicius iudex tristis et integer, h. e. strict; or better, of a studied or measured coldness. *Id.* Erat in Laio multa hilaritas, in Scipione ambitio major, vita tristior. *Horat.* Et sermone opus est modo tristi, saepe jocosus, serious, solemn, grave. — *¶* Also, unpleasant to the taste, harsh, bitter. *Ovid.* absinthia. *Id.* sapor. *Virg.* suci. *Plin.* glans. — Or, to the smell, offensive, bad. *Ovid.* anhelitus oris. — *¶* Also, angry, indignant, displeased. *Plant.* Non decet te esse tam tristem tuo Jovi. *Propert.* Ingrato tristis amica viro. *So, also, Virg.* Tristia dicta. — *¶* Also, sad, mournful, dismal to behold. *Senec.* Tristes et squalidi trunci (arborum). — *¶* Also, horrid, frightful, terrible. *Stat.* ura.

TRISTITAS (tristis), atis, f. sadness. *3* *Pacuv.* ap. Non.

TRISTITIYA (Id.), ae, f. sadness, melancholy, care, sorrow, grief, ἀσυχία, ἀνδία. Of persons. *Val. Max.* Cum tristitia et morore in vita remanent. *Sallust.* Ex summa laetitia atque lascivia repente omnes tristitia invasit. Cic. Iudex tum ad tristitiam, tum ad laetitia est contorquendus. *Lucret.* in Cic. Ep. Lacrimis ac tristitie se tradere. *Aet. B. Afric.* Magno metu ac tristitia sollicitari. *Ovid.* Tristitiam compescere. *Horat.* finire. *Tacit.* and *Ovid.* ponere. *Plin.* abolere. *Id.* animi resolvere. *Id.* Vino tristitia et cura hebetatur. *Val. Max.* Subita tristitia implicat militum animi. — Also, of animals. *Plin.* Apes morbos sentiunt: index eorum tristitia torpens. — *¶* Also, sadness, dismal state or nature, hardness, rigor. Cic. temporum. *Id.* Lenitate veibi tristitiam rei mitigare. *Plin.* Sarculatio soli (of the soil) tristitiam laxat. — *¶* Also, gloominess, moroseness, sourness, or, also, severity, strictness, gloomy seriousness, studied or measured coldness, also, hardness in decision. Cic. Ille vos tristitia vultuque decepit, h. e. studied gravity or gloominess of look. *Id.* Tristitiam ac severitatem mitigare. *Plin.* Ep. Nullus horror in cultu (al. vultu), nulla tristitia, multum severitatis. — *¶* Also, anger, displeasure. *Propert.*

TRISTITIES (Id.), ei, f. same as Tristitia. *Terent.* and *Apul.*

TRISTITUDŌ (Id.), inis, f. same as Tristitia. *Apul.*

TRISTIOS, adv. See Triste.

TRISTOR (tristis), aris, depon. 1. to be sad, be affected with grief, λυπέω. *Senec.* Concitari, tristiarque ob scelera. *Id.* Nunquam flere, nunquam tristari.

TRISULCŌS (tres & sulcus), a, um, adj. 3 having three furrows; hence, three-pointed, three-forked, three-pronged, triple, threefold. Chiefly used by the poets. *Ovid.* telum Jovis, h. e. lightning. *So, Ovid.* Ignes trisulci, lightning. *Varr.* ap. Non. fulmen. (According to Festus; Trisulcum fulgur fuit ab antiquis dictum, quia aut incendit, aut afflat, aut terebrat.) *Virg.* Et linguis micat ore trisulcis. *Apul.* Trisulca vibernina draconum. *Val. Flacc.* (de monstro marino) ordine trisulco quatit ora fragor, h. e. triplici ordine dentium. — *Claudian.* Sicilia trisulca, three-sided, triangular, having three promontories. — *Pallad.* Trisulcus ramus, h. e. tria cacumina habens. — *Varr.* ap. Serv. ad *Virg.* Trisulca fores, h. e. tres valvas habentes.

TRISYLLABŌS (τρισύλλαβος), a, um, 2 adj. of three syllables, trisyllabical. *Varr.*

TRITAVIA (tritavus), ae, f. a great-grandfather's or great-grandmother's great-grandmother, mater atavi vel ataviae. *Pandect.*

TRITAVŌS (tres & avus), i, m. a great-grandfather's or great-grandmother's great-grandfather, τριπαππός, pater atavi vel ataviae. *Pandect.* and *Plaut.* — Hence, *Tritavi* stands for more remote ancestors; early ancestors. *Varr.*

TRITĒ (τρίτη), es, f. h. e. tertia. In 2 *Vitrur.* for tertia chorda; the third string or tone in the gamut or scale of musical notes.

TRITEMORIA (τριτημορία), ae, f. a third; 3 hence, in music, h. e. brevior soni distantia tertiam ejus partem recipiens. *Martian.* Capell.

TRITHALES (τριθαλεις), is, n. same as Erithales. *Plin.*

TRITICEŌS (triticeus), a, um, adj. same 2 as *Triticus*. *Plaut.*

TRITICEŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. of wheat, 2 wheaten, σιτικός, σιτηρός. *Virg.* messis, the wheat harvest. *Cato.* palea. *Colum.* far, wheat flour. *Ovid.* fetus.

TRITICARIŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or 3 belonging to wheat. *Pandect.* conditio.

TRITICŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. of wheat. 3 *Plin.* *Valer.* amyllum.

TRITICUM (unc.), i, n. wheat, σίτος, πωρός. *Varr.* &c.

TRITŌN (Τρίτων), ōnis, or ōnos, m. Triton, a sea-deity, son of Neptune, whom the poets represented as Neptune's trumpeter, blowing through a shell, by which he sometimes calmed the sea and called the rivers back, and sometimes made the sea tempestuous. *Ovid.* &c. — Hence, a kind of fish, of the genus pelamides, a kind of tunny, according to *Plin.* — Also, the name of a ship, which had Triton for its sign. *Virg.* — Cicero calls the immoderate lovers of fish-ponds, Tritones piscinarum, h. e. fish-pond gods. — *¶* Also, Triton, a river of Africa, near which was a lake called Tritonis, or Tritonia, where, as the fable says, Pallas first appeared, who was hence called Tritonis, or Tritonia. *Plin.* and *Pompon. Mel.* — Also, a river in Boetia, from which Pallas is also said to have been named. *Serv.* ad *Virg.* — Also, a lake of Thraee. *Filius Sequest.* (Comp. *Ovid.* 15, 358.)

TRITŌNIYA, ae, f. h. e. Pallas. See Tritonius.

TRITŌNIACŌS (Τριτωνιακός), a, um, adj. of or belonging to the river or lake Triton. *Ovid.* 15, 358. Palus Tritoniaca (probably), the lake Triton in Thraee. — *¶* Also, of or belonging to Pallas. *Ovid.* arundo, h. e. tibia, a Pallade inventa.

TRITŌNIS (Τριτωνίς), idis and idos, f. 3 adj. of or belonging to the river or lake Triton, Tritonian. *Sil.* Palus Tritonis, ar, *Id.* (absol.) Tritonis, sc. palus, the lake near the river Triton. *Lucret.* Palladis ad templum Tritonidos. — Hence, Pallas is called Tritonis, sc. dea. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, Palladian, of, belonging to, or proceeding from Pallas. *Ovid.* pinus, h. e. the ship Argo, which

was built at the instigation of Minerva. *Id.* arx, h. e. Athens, which was sacred to Pallas. — Hence, the olive-tree is called Tritonis, because it was sacred to Pallas. *Stat.*

TRITŌNIŌS (Τριτωνίος), a, um, adj. of or belonging to the river Triton or to the lake, Tritonian. *Virg.* Pallas. *Id.* Virgo Tritonia, or, *Id.* and *Ovid.* (simply) Tritonia, h. e. Pallas.

TRITŌR (tero), ōris, m. a rubber, pounder 2 or grinder, τριπτήρ, τριπτήρ. *Plin.* Erigonus tritor colorum Nealea pictoris. — Hence, *Plaut.* Stimulorum tritor (a term of reproach applied to a slave who was frequently chastised with a stinulus); *So, Id.* compedium, or compedium (a term of reproach applied to a slave that was often fettered).

TRITŌRĀ (Id.), ae, f. a rubbing. *Apul.*

2 — Hence, the beating or forcing out of the grains of corn from the ears; threshing, τριβή, ἀλοητός. *Varr.* and *Virg.*

— *¶* Also, a rubbing or chafing. *Apul.*

TRITURATIŌ (trituro), ōnis, a thresh- 3 ing. *Augustin.*

TRITURŌ (tritura), as, avi, atum, a. 1. 3 to thresh, ἀλοῶ. *Figur.* *Sidon.*

TRITURŌTŌS (ter & turrutus), a, um, adj. having three turns; hence, a villa was called Triturata, sc. villa. *Itul.*

TRITŌS (tero), us, m. a rubbing or wearing, τριψίς. Cic.

TRITŌS, a, um, particip. from tero. — *¶* Also, adj. often rubbed and thereby made smooth. — Thus, trodden, often trodden, beaten, worn, much frequented, usual, common. Cic. Cum Brundisium, iterque illud, quod tritum in Graciam est, vitavisse. *Senec.* Tristissima quaque via decipit. *Plin.* Cancris os Ponti evincere non valent: quamobrem regressi circumvent: apparetque tritum iter. Hence, figur. much used, trite, common, familiar. Cic. Summum jus summa injuria, factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium. *Id.* Faciamus tractando usitatum hoc verbum, ac tritius. *Plin.* Tritior mos. — *¶* Also, practised, expert. *Vitrur.* Cum homines quotidie faciendo tritiores manus ad edificandum perficerent. Cic. Quod tritas aures habere notandis generibus poetarum. — *¶* Also, worn, the worse for wear, rubbed or impaired by rubbing. *Horat.* tunica.

TRIVĒNEFICŌS (ter & veneficus), a, 3 um, adj. much addicted to sorcery; hence, Trivenefica (as a term of reproach). *Plaut.*

TRIVIA, ae, f. Τριώδις, Diana. See 3 *Trivius*.

TRIVIALIS (trivium), e, adj. properly, 2 that is in or pertains to the cross-roads; that is in the public roads; hence, common, vulgar, that may be found every where, ordinary, ἀγοραίος, ἐπιτοχών. *Quintil.* Litterarii pene ista sunt ludii, et trivialis scientiae, h. e. Grammaticae, quam doceri pueros in triviis, mos fuit Græcorum. *Sneton.* verba. *Id.* ludii. *Juvenal.* Communi feriat carmen triviale moneta.

TRIVIALITER (trivialis), adv. here and 3 there, in a common manner. *Arnob.*

TRIVIATŌM (trivium), adv. in the public 3 streets. *Martian.* Capell.

TRIVIUM, ii, n. See Trivius.

TRIVŌS (tres & via), a, ien, adj. com- 3 sisting of or pertaining to three ways; hence, subst. Trivium, ii, n. a place where three ways meet, τριόδος. Cic. Ut ventum est in trivium. *Tibull.* Lapis in trivio. But it often signifies a place of public resort, the public street. Cic., *Virg.*, *Horat.*, &c. Hence, Cic. Arripere maledictum ex trivio, to borrow a term of reproach from the streets, from the lowest of the mob; to abuse in a low manner. — *¶* Hence, Trivius, of or belonging to, or worshipped at places where three ways meet. *Inscript.* Dii trivii, h. e. which stood there, and were worshipped there, and were guardians thereof. Hence, *Propert.* Trivia dea, or, *Lucret.* virgo, or, simply, *Ovid.*, *Virg.* and *Tibull.* Trivia, h. e. Diana, or *Hecate*, probably so called, because particularly worshipped in the trivium. Hence, *Virg.* Lacus Triviae, the lake of Diana; a lake in Latium near Aricia, now called Lago di Nemi. — *¶* *La-*

cret. Trivia virginis, for triviae.

TRIUMPHALIS (triumphus), e. adj. of or pertaining to a triumph, triumphal, *Σπριαβευτικός*. Plin. corona, with which the triumphant general was adorned. Ovid. vir, that has triumphed; so, simply, *Vellei*. and *Quintil.* Triumphalis, sc. vir, or homo; so, *Liv.* Triumphales senes. Id. currus, the triumphal car. Cic. provincia, from the conquest of which the general obtained a triumph. Id. porta, the gate by which the triumphant general entered Rome. Plin. vestes, h. e. which the triumphant general wore. Sueton. causæ, pertaining to a triumph, h. e. whether one be decreed or not. Plin. cæna, given on occasion of a triumph. Plin. Ep. statua, by which one was represented as triumphing. Horat. imagines, the busts of those who had triumphed. Sueton. ornamenta, ar, simply, *Tacit.* Triumphalia, sc. ornamenta, the badges of distinction, or insignia of one triumphing (these were the corona aurea, toga picta, tunica palmata, scipio chryseus, &c. These badges were given by the emperors, at the time when triumphs were allowed to no one but themselves, to victorious generals, and even sometimes to those who had obtained no victory).

TRIUMPHATOR (triumpho), ôris, m. a 3 triumpher, *Σπριαβευτής*. — Thus Jupiter is called. *Apul.* — Also, figur. a conqueror. *Minuc. Fel.* Triumphator erroris. **TRIUMPHATORIUS** (triumphator), a, 3 um, adj. same as *Triumphalis*. *Tertull.* Verbum triumphatorium.

TRIUMPHUS (triumphus), as, avi, âtum, n. and a. I. **INTRANS.** to triumph, celebrate or hold a triumph, *ἐπιπομπεύω*, *Σπριαβεύω*. Cic. Cum Muræne pater amplissime atque honestissime ex prætura triumphasset, after the prætorship, h. e. after having only been prætor. *Liv.* Camillus triumphantem alibi per urbem vexerant equi. *Ovid.* Illa (Majestas) coronatis alta triumphat equis. Cic. Africanus, qui de Numantinis triumphaverat, had triumphed over the Numantines, had celebrated a triumph on account of a complete conquest of them. *Liv.* de rege Gentio. Plin. de Parthis. So, also, ex, as, Cic. ex urbe. *Liv.* ex Hispania, on account of a victory obtained in Spain. Cic. ex Transalpinis bellis, on account of. Id. ex Macedonia, bring a triumph from Macedonia, h. e. triumph after a return from the government of Macedonia. *Ovid.* Equi triumphantes, h. e. currum triumphalem ducentes. — Hence, figur. to triumph, h. e. as it were to triumph. *Ovid.* De vate triumphat amor. — Also, figur. to triumph, h. e. to rejoice, be glad, be transported with joy, rejoice exceedingly, exult. Cic. gaudio, and, *Tertent.* (without gaudio). Cic. Lætari tu in omnium gemitu et triumphas. — II. **TRANS.** to triumph over, conquer. *Treb. Poll.* Zenobium. Lactant. terram. Hence, *Triumphatus*, a, um, triumphed over, or on account of, and so conquered. *Virg.* gentes. Plin. omnia. *Ovid.* orbis. — Also, to lead in triumph. *Tacit.* Ne (Mithridates) triumpharetur. — Also, to obtain by victory, get as booty. *Ovid.* Aurum triumphatum. Id. Bos triumphatus, h. e. won or obtained as booty.

TRIUMPHUS (*Σπριαβος*), i, m. a triumph, h. e. a solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into Rome after having obtained an important victory. The conqueror rode in a chariot drawn by white horses, and was dressed in the toga picta and tunica palmata, with a wreath of laurel on his head and an ivory wand or sceptre in his hand; the senate conducted him into the city in procession, and accompanied him to the capitol. His chariot was preceded by the spoils and gold and silver taken from the enemy, by images of the captured cities, and by the captive leaders of the vanquished enemy, and followed by his own army. The soldiers used to sing all kinds of songs as they passed in procession. The triumph was first approved by the senate, and without their appointment, none could be celebrated. *Liv.*, Cic., &c. Hence, *Triumphum agere*, to celebrate a triumph, to triumph:

the country or person on account of whose conquest the triumph was celebrated is usually put in the abl. with *de*, or *ex*; as, Cic. de aliquo. Id. ex aliqua re. *Liv.* ex Etruria. Id. de Privernatibus. Also, with a gen. *Liv.* Boiorum, h. e. de Boiis. Cic. Triumphum agere pugna, h. e. ob pugnam. Also, Plin. Triumphum ducere, for agere. Cic. Per triumphum ducere aliquem ante currum suum, in triumph. Id. Iis (ducibus) per triumphum ductis (sc. ante currum). — Also, in triumpho; as, Cic. Paulus, Persæ deprecanti, ne in triumpho duceretur, &c. — *Virg.* Greces (h. e. tauri) ad templa deum duxere triumphos, h. e. for currum triumphalem. — Also, *ia triumphum*; as, *Liv.* Et vos gentium, quam Persæ duci in triumphum mavultis? — Also, *Triumphum deportare*, to bring a triumph from somewhere, consequently, to triumph; as, Cic. tertium triumphum. So, *Nepos.* triumphum ex provincia. — Hence, figur. *Justin.* Captivus ipse (Enmenes) triumphum de se ipso ad victoris sui castra ducit, celebrates a triumph over himself in the camp, &c. h. e. is led to it solemnly and formally, as a captive. Plin. Triumphus luxuriæ, the triumph of luxury, h. e. its gaining a superiority. Cic. Tribunes ita te oderunt, ut repulsam tuam triumphum suum duxerint. — ¶ Triumphus, as, a god. *Horat.* *Epod.* 9, 21. — ¶ Anciently written *Triumpus*, according to *Cicero*.

TRIUMVIR (tres & vir), Iri, m. Plur. *Triumviri*, three men who hold an office together, or were associated in public business; three joint commissioners; such were, — 1. The *Triumviri* for settling new colonies and distributing land among them. *Liv.* triumviri agro dando, or, Id. agrarii, or, Id. coloniae deducendæ, or, Id. de colonia deducenda, h. e. three commissioners for, &c. — 2. Cic. *Triumviri capitales*, or, *Liv.* carceris, three officers who had the charge of prisons. Also called, simply, *Triumviri*. *Val. Max.* 5, 4, 7. — 3. *Triumviri*, certain magistrates in the colonies, or municipia. Cic. — 4. *Liv.* *Triumviri epulones*, priests that arranged a banquet in honor of Jupiter and the other gods. Thus, also, *Liv.* *Triumvir epulo*, a priest that attended to this duty. — 5. *Liv.* *Triumviri mensarii*, or, simply, *Id.* *Triumviri*, three commissioners for the regulation of money. — 6. *Pandect.* *Triumviri monetales*, masters or directors of the mint; otherwise called *Triumviri auro, argento, ære flando, feriundo*. — 7. *Pandect.* *Triumviri nocturni*, officers who had the care of the city at night, in respect of fire, &c. — 8. *Triumviri reip. constituendæ*, h. e. *triumvirs* for repairing and regulating the constitution of the state, a title assumed by M. Antony, Lepidus and Octavianus; thus Antony is called *Triumvir reip. constit.*, *Nep.*, and, simply, *Triumvir*, Plin. — ¶ Others are mentioned by *Liv.* &c. for the discharge of various duties; but the above are those that are most commonly met with.

TRIUMVIRALIS (triumvir), e, adj. af, 2 belonging to or proceeding from the triumph, triumphal. *Horat.* Sectus flagellis triumphalibus, h. e. *Triumvirum Capitulum*; so, *Tacit.* *Triumvirale supplicium*. *Senec.* *Triumviris proscriptio*, h. e. *triumvirorum reip. constituendæ*.

TRIUMVIRATUS (Id.), us, m. the office or dignity of a triumph; a triumphate, *Ἀρχὴ τῶν τριῶν*. Cic. in *Brut.* 31. In *Triumviratu*, h. e. perhaps sc. agrario, in the time of, &c. *Liv.* *Tribunatu ante gesto*, *Triumviratibusque*, nocturno (h. e. *triumviri nocturni*) altero colonie deducendæ. Plin. Ne *Triumviratu suo nimis superbiat Antonius*, h. e. reipublicæ constituendæ.

TRIUNCIS (tres & uncia), e, adj. of three 3 uncies, trium unciarum, *τρεσσημόριος*. *Gallien.* ap. *Trichell.* *Poll.*

TRINAGŎ, or **TRISSAGŎ**, inis, f. germander; the same as *chamædrys* (*Teucrium chamædrys*, L.). Plin.

TROAS (*Τρωάς*), âdis, adj. f. of or belonging to Troy, to the country or territory about Troy, and to Phrygia, Trojan. *Ovid.*

Qui primus Danaum Troada tangat humum. Id. Troades matres. *Senec.* Agnosco Troada turbam. — As a subst. Troas, sc. femina, a Trojan woman. *Virg.* In sola secreta Troades acta amissum Anchisen flebant. *Ovid.* Troada telorum lapidumque incessere jactu cœpit, h. e. *Ilecinab.* Id. Troasin (dat. plur. after the Greek form) invidio, h. e. Troadibus. — ¶ Also, subst. Troas, sc. terra or regio, the region about Troy, the Troad. Plin. and *Nep.* Qui locus in agro Troade est, h. e. in agro, cui nomen Troas.

TROCHÆIDES (*τροχαιεῖδης*), is, h. e. 3 similitudinem trochæi habens *Marc. Capell.*

TROCHÆUS (*τροχᾶος*), i, m. a trochee, a metrical foot of two syllables, a long and a short: the same as *choræus*. *Quintil.* —

¶ Also, a foot consisting of three short syllables; the same as *tribrachys*. *Quintil.*

TROCHÆICUS (*τροχαιικός*), a, um, adj. 2 consisting of trochees, trochaic. *Quintil.*

TROCHILUS, or **TRIS** (*τροχίλος*), i, m. a small bird, perhaps golden-crested wren, wren. Plin. — ¶ Also, in architecture, a cavity or channel between the torus, in the base of a column; the trochile or case-mate. *Vitruv.*

TROCHISCHUS (*τροχίσκος*), i, m. a little 3 ball, small round figure, a pastil, for instance, in medicine. *Cal. Aurel.*

TROCHILÆA (*τροχαλία*), æ, f. a machine 2 for raising weights, pulley. *Vitruv.* —

Hence, *Trochileis* pituitam adducere, as if to draw up phlegma with pulleys, of people who hawk violently. *Quintil.*

TROCHILÆATIM (trochlea), adv. by a 3 pulley or windlass. *Sidon.*

TROCHILUS (*τροχός*), from *τρέχω*, to run), 3 i, m. an iron hoop set round with rings, which boys nauted themselves with whirling or driving along with an iron stick (called *clavis*). *Horat.* It was an invention of the Greeks, and is hence called, by *Horace*, *Græcus*.

TROES, nm, m. pl. the Trojans. See *Tros*.

TROEZEN (*Τροίη*), ênis, f. a town of Argolis, in Peloponnesus, on the Argolic gulf, of which Pittheus, the maternal grandfather of Theseus, was king. *Stat.* Theseia Troezen. *Ovid.* Prope Pittheam Troezena. — Hence, *Troizenius*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Troezen. Plin. *ager.* Id. vinum. Id. *carbunculi.* *Ovid.* heros, h. e. *Lelex*, son of Pittheus. *Id.* *Troezenii*, the inhabitants of Troezen.

TROGLŎDYTÆ (*Τρωγλόδυται*), from *τρώγλη*, a cavern, & *δύω*, or *έδω*, to enter), ârum, m. (properly, inhabitants of caves or caverns); thus a people behind Egypt, near the Arabian gulf, are called, because they lived in caves. Their country was called *Troglodytica*, or *—cc.* *Senec.* and Plin. — Hence, *Troglodytæus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the *Troglodytæ*. Plin. — Also, *Troglodytis*, îdis, f. adj. of or belonging to this people or country. Plin.

TROGŎN (*τρώγων*), ônis, m. a certain 3 brd. Plin.

TROGUS PŎMPEIUS, the author of an universal history, which was abridged by *Justinus*. He flourished under Augustus.

TROJA, æ, f. Troy. See *Troius*.

TROIADÆS, um, f. pl. See *Traias*. 3

TROJANCES (Troja), a, um, adj. of or belonging to Troy, Trojan. *Virg.* opes *Horat.* bellum. *Ovid.* iudex, h. e. *Paris*.

Id. Trojani fama laboris, h. e. belli Trojani. *Horat.* Trojana (h. e. Trojani belli) tempora. *Luean.* and *Clavian.* Minerva Trojana, h. e. *Palladium* Troja Romani advectum et in templo Vestæ asservatum. *Sueton.* Trojani ludi, h. e. ludus Trojæ. (See *Troius*.) Cic. and *Virg.* Trojani, the Trojans. — Equus Trojanus, properly, the wooden horse, in which the Greeks concealed themselves that they might enter Troy and take the city; figur. a secret artifice, latent danger. Cic. Intus, intus, inquam, est equus Trojanus, a quo nunquam me consule dormientes opprimimini. — Porcus Trojanus, a boar that was roasted whole, stuffed with small animals, as the Trojan horse was filled with men. *Macrob.* — Cic. Trojanum, sc. prædium, an estate in Lotium.

TROIAS (*Τρωῖας*), âdis, f. same as *Troas*

(which see). — Troiades, um, f. Trojan women. Pers.

TRŌICŌS (Τρωϊκός), a, um, Trojan, Trojanus. Cic. tempora. Nepos. and Vellei. bellum. Ovid. Troica vela, h. e. classis Aeneae. Id. Vesta. Stat. ignis, the perpetual fire which was kept in the temple of Vesta. Juvenal. Troica scribere, h. e. Trojan war. Avien. Troicus ephelus, h. e. Ganymedes.

TRŌILŌS, or -ŌS (Τρώϊλος), i, m. a son of Priam and Hecuba, slain by Achilles. Virg.

TRŌJUGENĀ (Troja & gigno), æ, m. and f. born in Troy, descended or sprung from Troy, Trojan, Τρωϊός. Lucret. Trojugenæ gentes. Virg. Trojugena, a Trojan. Id. Trojugenæ, the Trojans. — ¶ The Romans were also called Trojugenæ, as being descended from the Trojans. Liv. (in veteri carmine) Amnein Trojugena Cannam Romanæ fuge. Juvenal. Juba præcone vocari ipsos Trojugenas, h. e. the noblest of the Roman patricians, who boasted of their descent from the Trojans.

TRŌJŌS (Τρωϊός), a, um, adj. Trojan. 3 Virg. arina. Id. heros, h. e. Aeneas. Ovid. fata. Tibull. sacra. — Hence, Troia (trisyllab.), sc. urbs. Senec.; and, more frequently, by contraction, Troja (dissyll.), Troy, a city of Phrygia, or more strictly, of Troas, which was besieged ten years, and at last taken and destroyed by the Greeks. Virg. and Liv. — The Trojans who escaped from Troy, also gave the name Troja to some places where they landed and settled. Liv. — ¶ Troja was also the name of a play or game played by the Roman youth on horseback. Virg. Aen. 5, 602. Also, called by Sueton. Trojæ ludus, and Trojæ lusis, and by Tacit. Ludicrum Trojæ, and Sueton. Trojæ decursio. — Hence, Sueton. Trojam lusit.

TROMENTINĀ tribus, the name of one of the rustic tribes of Rome. Liv.

TRŌPÆĀTŌS (tropæum), a, um, adj. 3 trophied, adorned with trophies, victorious. Ammian.

TRŌPÆŌPHŌRŌS (τροπαιοφόρος), i, m. 3 that bears trophies, h. e. victorious. Apul.

TRŌPÆUM (τροπαίον, or τροπαῖον), i, n. a trophy, h. e. a public monument in commemoration of a victory, erected on the spot where the enemy was put to flight or defeated. The earliest trophies were formed of trees, which, after the branches had been cut off, were adorned with the spoils of the enemy; afterwards they were made of stone, &c. and erected on elevated places. Cic. Tropæum ponere, or statuere, or Tacit. sistere, to set up, erect. Virg. Ingentem quercum decidis undique ramis constituit tumulo, fulgentiaque induit arma, Mezentio ducis exuvias, tibi magne tropæum Bellipotens. — ¶ Figur. a trophy, h. e. victory; also, the spoils of war. Nep. Ilæc est altera victoria, quæ cum Marathonio possit comparari tropæo. Horat. Nova cantemus Augusti tropæa Cæsaris. Ovid. Se quoque nymphe tuis ornavit lardanis armis, et tulit e capto nota tropæa viro. Id. Cytherea vicit, habetque parta per arbitrium hinc tropæa tuum. — ¶ Figur. a trophy, monument, sign, of one who exists in something. Cic. Tropæum necessitudinis atque hospitii. Ovid. Ut miserabile corpus, ingenii videas hinc tropæa tui. Propert. Mæcenatis erunt vera tropæa fides. — ¶ Many write tropæum, but tropæoi is more correct.

TRŌPÆŌS (τροπαῖος), a, um, adj. turning 2 back, returning. Plin. Tropæi venti, certain winds that blow back from the sea to land (those that blow from the land to the sea are called apogæi).

TRŌPHŌNIANŌS (Trophonius), a, um, adj. of, belonging to or named after Trophonius. Cic. narratio, h. e. of the cavern of Trophonius, and the things in it.

TRŌPHŌNIŌS (Τροφώνιος), ii, m. a celebrated architect, the brother of Agamemnon, in conjunction with whom he built the temple at Delphi. Cic. — Probably, the same person constructed the subterranean cave (antrum Trophonii), and gave ora-

cles in it; hence he was regarded by the people as a god; hence, a god, in whose cavern near Lebadeia, in Boeotia, oracles were imparted, and future things revealed, sometimes to the ear, and sometimes to the sight. Persons descended into the cavern with particular ceremonies, &c. Cic. de Nat. Deor. 3, 19 (mentions him). In Liv. he is called Jupiter (h. e. Deus Trophonius).

TRŌPYCĒ (tropicus), adv. figuratively. 3 Augustin.

TRŌPICŌS (τροπικός, from τρέπω, to turn), a, um, adj. of or belonging to turning round. Hygin. Tropici circuli, the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, h. e. where the sun begins to turn. Munil. signa, the constellations, in which the sun begins to turn, namely, Libra, Capricornus, Aries, and Cancer. Anson. Tropico in Capricorno, where the sun returns, tropical. — Hence, Tropica, ðrum, n. changes. Petron. Pecuniæ cupiditas hæc tropica instituit. — ¶ Figur. Tropicus, figurative, metaphorical, tropical. Augustin. Tropica locutiones, Gell. Tropica figura, a trope.

TRŌPIS (τρόπης), is, f. properly, the hold 3 of a vessel: hence, figur. the bottom of a wine jar; and, hence, the lees of wine. Martial. Fumosæ feret ipse tropin de fæce lagenæ.

TRŌPŌLŌGIĀ (τροπολογία), æ, f. a figure 3 rative manner of speaking. Hieronym.

TRŌPŌLŌGYCĒ (tropologicus), adv. figuratively, tropically, τροπολογικῶς. Hieronym.

TRŌPŌLŌGYCŌS (τροπολογικός), a, um, 3 adj. figurative, tropic. Sidon. Tropologicum genus.

TRŌPŌS (τρόπος), i, m. properly, a turning about; hence, a trope, rhetorical figure, h. e. a metaphorical use of a word. Quintil.

TRŌS (Τρῶς), ðis, m. Tros, king of Phrygia, son of Erichonius, grandson of Dardanus, father of Assaracus and Ganymedes. Virg. and Ovid. — ¶ Also, as an adj. Trojan. Virg. Tros Aeneas. — Absol. a Trojan. Virg.

TRŌSMIS, is, f. a town of Mysia. Ovid.

TRŌSSŌLUM, i, n. a town of Etruria. Fest.

TRŌSSŌLŌS, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Trossulum. Hence, Trossuli, the same as Equites, the Roman cavalry, afterwards knights (equites), because they took the town Trossulum, without the assistance of the infantry. Plin. 33, 9. — ¶ In latter times, Trossulus was used as expressive of contempt, like our fop, beau, petit-maitre (in which sense Salmasius derives it from Τρῶσος). Senec. and Pers.

TRŌS (Τρῶς), a, um, adj. Trojan. Ovid.

TRŌXĀLIS (τροχάλις), is, f. an animal formed like a grasshopper, perhaps a locust. Plin. 30, 16. (Others read tryxolis.)

TRŌXĀ (unc.), æ, f. a gutter or drain. 3 Varr. — ¶ Also, a stirring-spoon, ladle. Fest. Also, Titim. and Pompon.

— It may, however, be also, a vessel.

TRŌCIDĀTŌ (trucidō), ðnis, f. a cutting to pieces, massacring, butchering, σφάγι-ασμός. Cels. Interiora (hominis) sub gravissimis vulneribus, et ipsa trucidatione mutari, h. e. by cutting up, évatoρμῇ. Cato ap. Gell. Succidias humanas facis, tantas trucidationes facis, decem funera facis, h. e. decem homines eodem tempore interficiendo. Cic. civium. Liv. Inde non jam pugna, sed trucidatio velut pecorum fieri. Plin. Interhinc arboribus prodest: sed omnium annorum trucidatio inutilissima, a cutting off of the boughs.

TRŌCIDĀTŌR (Id.), ðnis, m. a murderer, 3 σφάγεις. Augustin.

TRŌCIDŌ (trux & cædo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to cut to pieces, slay or kill cruelly, cut down, slaughter, massacre, butcher, ἐπισφάττω. Cic. Cives R. necandos trucidandosque denotavit. Liv. Tribunos militum verberatos, servilibusque omnibus suppliciis cruciatis trucidandos occidit. Sallust. Ne capti sicut pecora trucidemini. Act. B. Afric. Pecus diripi trucidari. Horat. Ne pueros coram populo Medea trucidet. Cic. Trucidare aliquem ferro. Plin. Oræ balanus caveatus an-

gustis trucidant, h. e. lancinant morsu Id. Multæ (apes) singulos (fucos) aggregat trucidant. Horat. Seu pisces, seu porcum, et cape trucidas, h. e. carve, cut up, for the purpose of eating; or, sc. dentibus, chew, masticate, eat. — ¶ Figur. to cut up, murder, destroy, ruin. Liv. Trucidare plebem fenore. Cic. Juvenus ne effundat patrimonium, ne fenore trucidetur. Id. A Servilio trucidatus, cut up, sc. by words. Lucret. Nubes multo si forte humore recepit ignem, continuo magno clamore trucidat, h. e. violently extinguish.

TRŌCTĀ (τρώκτης), æ, and TRŌCTŌS, i, m. a kind of fish, probably, a trout. Isidor. and Plin. Valerian.

TRŌCŌLĒNTĒ, or TRŌCŌLĒNTĒR (trulentus), adv. fiercely, sternly, grimly, sullenly, ἀπηνώς. Cic. Trulentius se gerere. Quintil. Aspicere aliquem trulentissime.

TRŌCŌLĒNTIĀ (Id.), æ, f. fierceness, savageness, sternness, roughness, sullenness, churlishness, truculence. Plaut. Tuam exspecto trulentiam. — Figur. Tacit. Trulentia cæli præstat Germania, h. e. savitia, inclementia, roughness, inclemency.

TRŌCŌLĒNTŌS (trux), a, um, adj. fierce or stern in aspect, fierce, savage, rough, terrible of aspect, grim, stern, fearful, frightful, ἀπηνής. Terent. Ego agrestis, savius, tristis, parvus, trulentus, tenax. Plaut. Oculi trulentis, a grim look. Tacit. Quo trulentior visu foret. Plin. Tigris etiam feris ceteris trulenta. Cic. Quam trulentus! Ovid. Spectat trulenta loquentem. Tacit. Trulentis vocibus strepere, h. e. seditiosis, et minarum plenis. Plaut. Trulentus senex. — Also, rough, rude, rustic, clownish. Senec. Trulentus et silvester, et vite inscius tristem juventam, venere desertis, colis. — ¶ Also, cruel, fierce, savage, fell. Ovid. Nulla Getis toto gens est trulentior orbe. Id. Feta trulentior urbs. Tacit. Trulentior quam antea, tanquam adversus defectores, et in tempore rebellaturos. Auct. ad Hieron. Trulentissimum facinus. — Catull. Trulenta pelagi, and, Id. Trulentum æquor, h. e. mare procellosum, aspectu fædum atque horrificum. — ¶ Trulentus, the Churl, is the title of a comedy of Plautus, in which a rude, clownish character is introduced.

TRŌDIS (trādo, with a change of quantity), is, f. a pole used for pushing or thrusting. Virg. and Tacit.

TRŌDŌ (unc.), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. to thrust, push, push or thrust to a place, push along or forward, shove forward, drive, impel, ὠθεῖν. Lucret. Trudit et impellit, quasi navim velaque ventus. Id. aliquid pugno. Id. Adverso nixantem tridere monte saxum. Martial. Cubitis trudit hinc et inde convivas. Tacit. Cohortes fugientium agmine impulsæ trudebant in paludem, ni, &c. Id. hostes. Horat. apros in plagas. Virg. Glaciem flumina tridunt. Id. Formicæ grandia tridunt obnixæ frumenta humeris. — Also, to push or thrust forth, drive away, cast out, expel. Plaut. Næ ille ecastor hinc trudetur largus lacrymarum foras. Claudian. Tandem ceu funus acerbum, infans-tanque suis trusere penatibus umbram. — ¶ Also, of plants, to put forth, protrude, cause to grow. Virg. Truditur e sicco radix oleagina ligno. Id. Se medio tridunt de cortice gemmæ, h. e. shoot forth, grow forth. Id. Pampinus trudit gemmas. — Thus, also, of water. Claudian. Quacunque cavernas perforat, offensus truditur igne latex, springs issues. — ¶ Figur. to push, thrust forward, press, drive, force, crowd. Cic. Ad mortem trudi. Senec. In vitia alter alterum trudit. Tacit. Semet in arma trusus, h. e. impulsos ad arma capienda. Horat. Truditur dies die, one day follows hard upon another. Terent. Fallacia alia aliam trudit, presses hard upon, h. e. follows from, is begotten by. — ¶ Also, to push forward, push on, to assist another in gaining promotion. Cic. Nunc est expectatio comitorum

in qua omnibus Invitis trudit noster Magnus Auli filium.

TRUCELLA. See Trulla.

TRUENTUS, i, m. or TRUENTUM, i, n. a river of Picenum in Italy. And TRUENTUM, i, n. a town on this river, or the coast of the gulf of Venice. Plin. — Hence, Truentinus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Truentina. Pompei in Cic. Ep. Castrum Truentinum, the town Truentina. Plin. Truentini, the inhabitants.

TRULLA (for truella, from trua), æ, f. any small deep vessel, especially when it is somewhat long; hence, a ladle, spoon, πρῶδιον. Colum. — Also, a trowel. Pallad. — ¶ Also, a thing resembling a pan. Liv. Contis binis a prora prominentibus, trullis ferreis multum conceptum ignem præ se portabant. — ¶ Also, a wine-vessel, perhaps a sort of ladle, used for pouring wine from the bowl, in which it was mixed (crater), into the cups, out of which it was drunk. Cic., Horat., &c. — ¶ Also, as some suppose, the pan of a closet-stool, or, a chamber-pot. Juvenal. Si bene ructavit, si rectum minxit amicus, si trulla inverso crepitum dedit aurea fundo. — ¶ Truella and Trulla are also found. Pandect.

TRULLEUM, or TRULLIUM (unc.), i, n. 2 a long and deep vessel; as, a bowl or basin to wash one's hands in, χέρνιβον. Varr. — Also, Trulleus, i, m. for trulleum. Plin. 34, 2.

TRULLEUS, i, m. See Trulleum.

TRULLISSATIÖ (trullisio), ðnis, f. a 2 plastering, laying on mortar with a trowel, κοτίσσις. Vitruv.

TRULLISSÖ (trulla), as, a. 1. to plaster, 2 lay on plaster ar mortar with a trowel, κοτίσσω, παραχρῶ. Vitruv.

TRULLIUM, ii, n. See Trulleum.

TRUNCÖ (truncus, a, um), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to maim, mangle, mutilate, truncate, ἀποκόπτω. Ovid. Truncat olus foliis, h. e. inutilibus foliis spoliata. Lucan. Truncare caput. Id. cadavera, to hack in pieces. Justin. Truncata pars corporis. Sil. fons, h. e. oculo spoliata. Tacit. Dum pecuniam sibi quisque trahunt, majore aliorum vi truncabantur, were cut to pieces or butchered. Claudian. Truncare aquas, to stop, cut off the course of the waters. — Figur. Stat. Neroos gessu truncare tenores, h. e. to make pentameters from hexameters. — ¶ Also, to kill, slay. Val. Flacc. cervos.

TRUNCULÖS (dimin. of truncus), i, m. 2 a small trunk, a piece cut off. Cels. Trunculi suum, h. e. frusta extrema membrorum suorum, et præsertim pedum, secta et parata in cibum, ἀποκόμματα, petioli, pigs' pettiotes, the trotters of swine, pigs' feet.

TRUNCÖS (unc.), i, m. the trunk, stock, or body of a tree, whether the branches be on it, or whether they be cut off, στῆλεχος. Cic. In arboribus non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt denique, nisi ad suam retinendam conservandamque naturam. Virg. Arboris obnixus trunco. Id. Truncienodes. Horat. ficulus. Ovid. acernus. Virg. Indutos truncos hostilibus armis, h. e. tropæa. — ¶ Hence, for a tree. Val. Flacc. Cum Chaonio radiantia trunco vellera vexit ovals. — ¶ Also, a stock, blockhead, dolt, dunce. Cic. Qui potest esse in ejusmodi trunco sapientia? — ¶ Also, a trunk, main stem. Figur. Cic. Ipso trunco (ægitudinis) everso. — ¶ Also, the shaft of a column. Vitruv.

— Also, the middle part or body of the pedestal of a column, the dado or die. Vitruv. — ¶ Also, figur. the trunk of the human body, without regard to the arms, feet, &c. (as it were, the branches), which may be on or off. Cic. Truncus corporis; or, nœrely, Truncus. So, Ovid. Inque canes totidem trunco digestus ab uno Cerberos. Juvenal. Truncus Hermæ, h. e. a bust. — Hence, the trunk of the body when the head is cut off, the headless trunk. Virg. — ¶ Also, a piece cut off; as a branch of a tree. Val. Flacc. Illi autem intorquent truncis frondentibus undam, h. e. ramis majoribus præ festinatione non spoliatis fronde, vice remorum. Virg. Moret. Trunci suis. See Trunculus.

TRUNCÖS (unc.), a, um, adj. maimed, mutilated, mangled, deprived of one or several parts, κολοβός. Justin. Non duabus manibus amissis victus, truncus ad postremum dentibus dimicavit. Martial. Vultus trunci naribus auribusque. Stat. Pelops truncus, h. e. deprived of his shoulder. Virg. tela, h. e. broken. Stat. enses. Val. Flacc. alnus, h. e. navis sine clavo, et armamentis. Id. lignum, h. e. hasta fracta, et sine cuspidē. Virg. pinus. Stat. nemora, h. e. arbores decacuminate. Plin. Varie ex integris truncos gigni, ex truncis integros, h. e. aliquo membro carentes aut debiles. Liv. Puer trunci corporis. Ovid. (de Acheloo in taurum verso) Trunca fons, h. e. deprived of its horn. Seace. corpus, h. e. oculis carens. Gell. Litteræ truncæ atque mutilæ, mutilated, imperfect. — Also, with a genit. Virg. Animalia trunca pedum, without feet. Sil. Truncus capitis. — ¶ Hence, figur. mutilated, maimed. Liv. Capua, urbs trunca, sine senatu, sine plebe, &c. Stat. pecus, without their leader. Quintil. Manus vero, sine quibus trunca esset actio ac debilis, vix dici potest, quot motus habeant. Stat. Geticæ non plura queruntur hospitibus tectis trunco sermone volucres, inarticulate. Gell. Versus sunt hi Cæcilli trunca quædam ex Menandro dicentis, h. e. fragmenta, et mutilas sententias. — ¶ Also, figur. mutilated, maimed, h. e. as small as if it were mutilated. Propert. (of a dwarf) Nanus jactabat truncas ad cava buxa manus. — ¶ Also, cut off. Senec. manus. Val. Flacc. brachia. Virg. nares.

TRÖÖ, ðnis, m. same as Onocrotalus.

3 Fest. — Hence, of a man with a great nose. Cæcil. ap. Fest.

TRÖSATYLIS (truso), e, adj. that is pushed. Cato and Gell. Mola trusatilis, a hand-mill, χειρομύλη.

TRÖSITÖ (frequenter. of truso), as, a. 1. 3 to push or thrust often, thrust this way and that. Phædr. Ferro mulum transitant, h. e. verberando et vulnerando impellunt.

TRÖSÖ (frequenter. of trudo), as, a. 1. to 3 push often, to push. Catull. (in obsceno sensu). Others read differently.

TRÖSÖS, a, um, particip. from trudo.

TRÖTINÄ (τρῶτινή), æ, f. a balance, pair of scales. Vitruv. — Figur. Cic. and Horat.

TRÖTINÖ (trutina), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to weigh; figur. to weigh, balance, examine. Sidon. Statu trutinato. Hieron. Inflatibus buccis spumantia verba trutinant.

TRÖTINÖR, āris, dep. l. same as Trutinio.

3 Pers.

TRÖX (unc.), trūcis, adj. terrible to behold, horrid in appearance, fierce, stera, grina-visaged, grim, savage, ἀπηνής, δεινός. Cic. tribunus. Id. (de dracone) E truibusque oculis duo fervida lumina flagent. Lucan. Facies truces. Horat. vultus. Claudian. Lucosque vetusta religione truces, h. e. sacrum horrorem incutientes. — ¶ Hence, generally, fierce, ferocious, fell, savage, pitiless, cruel, frightful, terrible, abominable, hard, harsh, severe, violent. Tibull. feræ. Plaut. arietes truces. Lucan. and Stat. animi. Aet. arguua. Trucul. Plaut. mores. Senec. tyranni. Id. Magna pars regni truces est ipse dominus. Id. puellæ, h. e. the Amazons. Id. Chiron trucus pueri magister, h. e. Achilles. Id. Truces fremitus tubæ. Horat. Neque excitatur classico miles truci. Sil. vox. Horat. inimicitæ. Plin. Herbæ tactu truces, rough, stinging, prickly. Martial. Truces blattæ, h. e. crudeles et inimicæ librorum. Plin. venti. — With an infinit. Sil. Trux audere, h. e. ferox, et temerarius ausis. — ¶ Also, rough, rude, rustic, averse to pleasure, not compliant, refractory, stiff-necked. Ovid. Blanda truces animos fertur molisse voluptas. Propert. Trux tamen a nobis ante demandus eris. Martial. pueri, refractory. Quintil. dicendi genus. — ¶ Compar. Trucior. Aamian. Ut flagitabat major vis, et trucior. (Al. leg. atrocior.)

TRÖBLIUM (τρῶβλιον) ii, n. a plate, dish, salver. Plaut.

TRÖCHNÖS, i, f. same as Strychnos. Plin.

TRÖGINÖN (τρογγινον, sc. χρῶμα), i, n. sc. atramentum, a kind of ink made from the husks of grapes or lees of wine. Plin. TRÖGÖN (τρογγόν), ðnis, m. a kind of fish, sting-ray (Raia pastinaca, L.). Plin.

TRÖLLA. See Trulla.

TRÖXALIS. See Trozalis.

TÖ (τό, Doric τὸ), pron. thou, you. Gen. tui, dat. tibi, accusat. tē, &c. Plur. vos, vestrum, or vestri, vobis, &c. Terent. Miseret tui me. Plaut. Tibi aras, tibi occas, tibi seris, for yourself. Terent. De te. Cic. Quid vos hanc miseram ac tenuem sectamini prædam, quibus licet esse fortunatissimis? — ¶ The nominat. is usually omitted, except for the sake of emphasis or antithesis. Horat. Tu nidum servas, ego, &c. Auct. ad Heran. Ego reges ejeci, vos tyrannos introducitis. — But it is frequently expressed, when it might well be omitted. Cic. Fat. 2. — Tune? h. e. tu ne, in an interrogation; as, Terent. Tune impune hæc facias? Cic. Tune — an ego, &c.? And for this Tun? often stands. Terent. — ¶ Mea tu, my love, my dear, my jewel, in familiar language. Terent. — ¶ Tui (genit.), for tuis; as, Plaut. Labori tui, for tuo. — ¶ Tibi is sometimes redundant in familiar language, as in English for you; as, Cic. Alter tibi descendit, &c. Id. At tibi repente venit ad me Caninius. Terent. Sed sciū, ubi nunc sit tibi tua Bacchis? And so, also, vobis. Liv. — ¶ With the ablat. te and vobis, the prep. cum is always placed last; as, Tecum, vobiscum, for cum te, cum vobis. — ¶ The syllables te and met are often joined to it; as, Cic. Tute. Also, Terent. Tutemet. Id. Tete. Senec. Tibinet. Liv. Vosmet. These additional syllables have frequently the force of self in English, but they are also found with ipse; as, Terent. and Virg. Tute ipse. Liv. Vosmet ipsi. — ¶ Tu is frequently transposed; as, Virg. Solve metus et tu Trojanos exue cæsus, for tu solve metus, et Trojanos, &c. Id. Eripe leto, vel tu, &c. denitte, for tu eripe leto, vel, &c. — ¶ Tis was anciently used for tui, as mis for mei, and sis for sui. Plaut. Quia tisi eget, quia te careat. — ¶ Vos is sometimes used when only one is addressed, but several are implied. Liv. Vos, Romanus exercitus, non destiteritis, &c. Virg. Vos, o Calliope, aspirate canenti, h. e. you, O Muses; you, Calliope and your sister Muses. Cic. ad Q. Fr. Tabellarii a vobis venerint, h. e. a te, a Cæsare, et ab aliis, qui istic estis. — ¶ Vestrum, for vester. Sallust. Majores vestrum, for vestri. Cic. Frequentia vestrum, for vestra. — Also, Vestri, for vos; as, Lin. Vestri adhortandi causa; so, Plaut. Spes vestrum (h. e. vestrum) cognoscendum, for vos. — ¶ For cætri and vestrum we frequently find vestri and vestrum, as in Plaut. and Terent. — ¶ Vestrua is properly the genit. plur. of vester, for vestrorum, and vestrana, by contraction; hence, we sometimes find vestrorum, and vestrorum, for vestram.

TÖÄTIM (tuus), adv. after your (thy) manner. Plaut. ap. Non.

TÖBÄ (perhaps from tubus, from its resemblance), æ, f. the tuba, a Roman wind-instrument; a trumpet, trumpet, σάλπιγξ. The tuba was used especially in the army. Cic. and Virg. Hence, it was blown, as a signal for battle. Cæs. Also, for a retreat. Nepos. Also, as a signal for marching. Liv. Also, for plundering. Flor. Also, for mounting or relieving guard. Tacit. Also, for assembling. Hirt. Also, for labor. Sueton. It was also used on various solemn occasions; as, at funerals. Virg., Horat., Pers. and Ovid. Also, in the worship of the gods, at sacrifices, and other solemnities. Ovid., Virg., and Juvenal. — Hence, figur. Claudian. Tuba nimborum sonit, h. e. sonitus tonitruum et procellæ. — ¶ Figur. the trumpet. Cic. Tuba belli civilis, h. e. author, exciter, instigator. Juvenal. rizæ.

—¶ Also, figur. a signal for war, or war itself. *Martial*. *Fracta navali sollicitate tuba*. *Claudian*. *civilis*. *Id.* *Ante tubam*, *h. e.* ante belli initium. —¶ Also, figur. sublime or elevated poetry. *Martial*. *Augusta cantare licet videaris avena, dum tua multorum vincat avena tubam*. — Also, generally, a lofty style of speaking. *Prudent*. —¶ Also, the tube of an hydraulic machine. *Vitruv*.

TUBARĪŌS (tuba), ii, m. one that makes 3 trumpets, σαλπιγγιστοὶς. *Pandeet*.

TUBER (tumeo), ēris, n. a bump, swelling, tumor, excrescence, protuberance on the body of an animal, whether natural or caused by disease, ὄγκος. *Plin*. *Camelina habent tubera in dorso, sub pectore alterum, cui incumbunt, bunches*. *Id.* *Boves tubere super arnos a cervicibus eminente*. *Id.* *Tubera, et quæcumque molliori opus est, anserino adipe curantur, swellings, biles; so*. *Id.* *Chironia cum melle trita tubera aperit, and*, *Id.* *Mel tubera discutit*. *Terent*. *Cotaphis tuber est totum caput*, *h. e.* my head is covered with swellings. — Hence, figur. swelling, excrescence, *h. e.* great fault, failing. *Horat*. *Qui, ne tuberibus propriis offendat amicum, postulat, ignoscit verrucis illius*, *h. e.* majoribus vitis (here verruæ, smaller faults, peccadilloes, is opposed to it). —¶ *Apul*. *Ubi ubi ibi tuber, proverb. h. e.* nulla comoda sine incommodo; similar to the English, there is no taking honey, if you are afraid of being stung; or there is no fishing without getting wet. —¶ Also, a knob, knot, or hard excrescence on wood. *Plin*. —¶ Also, a kind of mushroom, morel, and perhaps especially a truffle. *Plin*. Thus, also, *Juvenal*. *Tubera terræ*. — *Plin*. *Tuber terræ*, same as *cy-claminos*.

TUBER, ēris, m. a kind of apple or tree-fruit, perhaps a nut-peach. *Sæton* and *Martial*. —¶ *Tuber*, ēris, f. the tree that bears this fruit. *Plin* and *Colum*.

TUBERCULUM (dimin. of tuber), i, n. a 2 small swelling, bump, or protuberance, a tubercle, pimple, φυματίον. *Cels*.

TUBERŌ (tuber), us, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to 3 swell out. *Apul*. *Sinus tuberans*. — *Tuberatus*, a, um, swelling out, protuberant. *Festus*.

TUBERŌ, ōnis, m. a surname of the Ælian gens. *Cic*.

TUBERŌSUS (tuber), a, um, adj. full of 2 bumps or protuberances or excrescences. *Petron*. *Nescio quis calvus, tuberosissimæ frontis*. *Varr*. *Ac quasi herba tuberosum reliquerunt campum*.

TUBICEN (tuba et cano), icinis, m. one 2 that blows the tuba or trumpet, a trumpeter, σαλπιγκτής. *Liv*, *Ovid*, &c. —¶ Also, according to *Festus*, *Tubicines* were the priests that sacrificed at the purification of the sacred tubæ.

TUBILŌSTRĪUM (tuba & lustrum), ii, n. 3 a festival in which the tubæ or trumpets used at sacrifices were purified by sacrifice. This feast was observed twice a year. *Varr*. — The plur. is found in *Ovid*.

TUBŪLĀTĪŌ (tubulo, not used), ōnis, f. 3 a making hollow like a pipe. *Apul*. *Il-gule*.

TUBŪLĀTŌS (tubulus), a, um, adj. having 2 one or more pipes; hence, made hollow like a pipe, tubulated, tubular. *Plin*. *rostrum*. *Plin*. *Ep.* *Adhæret dormitorium membrum, transitu interjacente, qui suspensus, et tubulatus conceptum vaporem huc illuc digerit et ministrat*, *h. e.* tubulis instructus. (Alii aliter leg.)

TUBŪLŌS (dimin. of tubus), i, m. a little pipe or tube; a pipe. *Varr*. —¶ Also, a mass of metal, a bar. *Plin*. —¶ Also, a Roman surname of the gens *Hostilia*. *Cic*.

TUBŪRCINĀBUNDŌS (tuburcinor), or 3 **TUBŪRCINĀBUNDŌS**, a, um, adj. greedily eating or devouring, gobbling up. *Cato ap. Gell*.

TUBŪRCINŌR (unc.), āris, ātus sum, 3 dep. 1. to eat greedily, devour, gobble up, λαφύσσω. *Plaut*. — *Tuburcinatus*, a, um, passively, devoured, gobbled up.

TUBŪS (unc.), i, m. a pipe or tube. *Colum*. *Aquam fistilibus tubis deducere*. *Plin*. *Alii ad aquarum ductus in tubos*

cavantur. — *Figur. Martial*. *Per omnes viscerum tubos ibat*. —¶ Also, for tuba. *Varr*. *L. L.* 4, 24.

TUCETUM (unc.), i, n. a kind of delicate 3 dish, probably consisting chiefly of minced meat, varying in flavor and in the expense of its preparation. *Pers* and *Apul*. —¶ Written by some *Tuecetum*.

TUDER, n. now *Todi*, a town in Umbria, not far from the river *Tiber*. *Sil*. — Hence, *Tuders*, *tis*, and *Tudernis*, e, adj. of or belonging to *Tuder*. *Sil* and *Plin*.

TŪDES (tudo, for tundo), is and itis, m. 3 a mallet, hammer, or beetle, σφύρα. *Sever* in *Æthia*.

TŪDICŪLĀ (dimin. of tudes), æ, f. a little 2 mallet or beetle, as, for instance, to pound or bruise olives with. *Colum*.

TŪDICŪLŌ (tudicula), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. 3 to stir, stir about. *Varr*.

TŪDITŌ (frequentat. of tudo, for tundo): 3 as, a. 1. to beat or strike often. *Lact*.

TŪĒD, es, a. 2. for *Tueor*. *Cic*. e *legg*. xii. 2 tab. *Veetigalia tuento*.

TŪĒR (unc.), ēris, tuitus and tātus sum, dep. 2. to see, view, behold, look or gaze upon, look steadfastly at, ὁράω, βλέπω. *Cic*. *Si tales nos natura genuisset, ut eam ipsam tueri et perspicere possemus*. *Virg*. *Talia dicentem jam dudum aversa tuetur*. *Id.* *Transversa tuentibus hircis, looking askance*. *Id.* *Ardescit que tuendo*. *Id.* *Leo asper acerbatus, looking sour or angry*. *Id.* *Torva tuens, looking sternly*. —¶ Also, to perceive, observe. *Lucret*. *Nec nimio cuiquam posses ardore tueri, corporis in summo summam fervere partem*.

—¶ Also, to look upon, view, regard, in a certain light. *Cic*. *Quod (h. e. his offer) ego perinde tuebar, ac si usus essem*. *Id.* *tuendo, to inspect, consider, examine*. *Gratian*. *morbos, causasque, affectusque canum*. —¶ Also, to look to, take care of, favor, protect, defend. *Cic*. *Ut nos liberosque tuere*. *Id.* *Justitia societatem conjunctionis humanæ munificet et æque tuens*. *Nep*. *Curam diligentiamque in valetudine tuenda adhibere*. —¶ Also, to maintain or uphold any thing, preserve, keep up. *Cic*. *dignitatem*. *Nepos*. *gloriam paternam*. *Cic*. *personam principis civis*. — Hence, to keep in repair, keep in its former good condition. *Cic*. *ædem*. *Liv*. *loca*. *Id.* *ædes sacras*. *Cic*. *templa*. — Also, to support, keep, maintain. *Cic*. *Antea majores copias alere poterat, nunc exiguas vix tueri potest*. *Id.* *legiones, et magna equitum ac peditum auxilia*. *Colum*. *Tueri argentum paleis*. *Liv*. *Agrum colere, uide domi militiæque se ac suos tueri posset*. *Nepos*. *Amicorum in se tuendo caruit facultatibus*. *Colum*. *canem*. — Also, to defend, guard, protect. *Phædr*. *domum a furibus*. *Cic*. *finis suos ab excursionibus hostium*. *Id.* *Armis prudentiæ causas tueri et defendere*. Also, without an accus. *Cæs*. *Quod tam late tueri tam parva manu non poterat, defend himself*. —¶ *Tutus* stands for *tuitus*. *Sullust*. *Numidas arma tuta sunt*. —¶ Also, *Tuor*, for *tueor*. *Lucret*. *Tuimur*, *h. e.* cernimus. —¶ Also, *Tucor*, used passively. *Varr*. *Ibi sacra fiunt ac tuentur*. —¶ See, also, *Tutus*.

TUFĀ, æ, f. a kind of military standard. 3 *Veget*.

TUGŪRĪŌLUM (dimin. of tugurium), i, n. 3 a little cottage or hut, καλύβιον. *Apul*.

TUGŪRIUM (probably from tego, for tegurium), ii, n. a cottage, hut, shepherd's cot or shed, καλύβη. *Cic*, *Virg*, &c.

TUGŪRIONCULUM (dimin. of tugurium), i, n. a little hut or cottage. *Hieronymus*.

TŪISCŌ, ōnis, m. the progenitor and god of the Germans. *Tacit*.

TUITŌ (tueor), ōnis, f. a taking care of, upholding, supporting, defending, defence, protection, preservation, διατήρησις. *Cic*. *Natura partes habet duas, tuitionem sui, et ulciscendi jus*.

TUITŌR (id.), ēris, m. that takes care of, defends, or protects, a defender, protector. *Pandect*. *Tutores, quasi tuitores*.

TUITŌS, a, um, particip. from *tueor*.

TŪLLĪA, æ, f. See *Tullius*.

TŪLLĪANĒ (Tullianus), adv. after the 3 manner of *Tullius*. *Augustin*. *Tulliane joculari*.

TŪLLĪANŌS (Tullius), a, um, adj. of or belonging to, named after or proceeding from *Tullius*. *Cic*. *De Tulliano semisse h. e.* (probably) *sc.* usura (interest). So, also, *Id.* *De illo Tulliano capite, on that Tullian point*, *h. e.* respecting interest. — *Tullianum*, i, n. the name of a part of the prison in Rome, so called from *Servius Tullius*, who built it. *Sal-lust*.

TŪLLĪŌLĀ (dimin. of *Tullia*), æ, f. little *Tullia*, dear little *Tullia*; thus *Cic*. often calls his daughter.

TŪLLĪŌS, a, um, the name of a Roman gens. —¶ As an adj. *Tullian*, of or pertaining to *Tullius*. *Cic*. *Lex Tullia*, *h. e.* proposed by *M. Tullius Cicero*.

—¶ As a subst. *Tullius*, ii, m. the name of a man. *Tullia*, æ, f. the name of a woman. — *Servius Tullius*, the sixth king of Rome, whose daughter *Tullia* married *Tarquinius Superbus*, the last king of Rome. — *M. Tullius Cicero*, a celebrated Roman orator and consul, many of whose speeches, letters, &c. are extant. His daughter's name was *Tullia*, and his brother's *Q. Tullius Cicero*. — There were many others, also, of the same name.

TUM (unc.), adv. again, besides, moreover, then, next, hereupon, in the next place. *Cic*. *Quid tum?* *Terent*. *Tum autem hoc timet, ne deseras se*. *Cels*. *Qui vomicit, ambulare debet, tum ungi, deinde cœnare*. *Cic*. *Tum agitatio mentis potest, &c.* — It is frequently placed after *primum* — *deinde*; again, or in the third place, thirdly. *Cic*. *Nat. D.* 2, 1. and *Id.* *Cut.* 4, 3. Also, after *primum*; again, or in the second place, secondly. *Cic*. *Tuse*. 1, 12. —¶ Also, then, then indeed. *Cic*. *Agritudinem tum existere, si, &c.* *Liv*. *Si sciens fallo, tum me Jupiter, &c.* Thus, also, *Liv* and *Cic*. *Tum demum, or*, *Cic*. *Tum denique, then at length*. *Ovid*. *Tum quoque visa decens*. Also, with *vero*, for the sake of emphasis. *Virg*. *Tum vero ingentem, &c.* —¶ Also, then, at that time. *Terent*. *Qui tum illum amabant*. *Cic*. *Nisi forte ei tum arma dedimus, ut nunc cum bene parato pug-naremus*. So, also, *Tum*, *quum*, &c. then, when. *Cic*. *Hoc ego lustratus tum quum maxime, &c.* *volubam, just then, just at the time when*. Also, with *temporis*, which is redundant. *Justin*. *Principem suum; ac tum temporis consulum, at that time, then*. Also, *Tum, now*, when the past is viewed as present. *Tacit*. —¶ Also, a conjunction, which is repeated; *Tum — tum*, not only — but also, both — and, as well — as. *Cic*. *Tum semper, tum in his rebus*. *Id.* *Tum Græce, tum Latine*. — The latter *tum* sometimes has *autem* or *etiam* joined with it. *Cic*. *Tum fusus, &c.* *tum autem concretus*. *Id.* *Tum venustate, tum etiam dignitate*. — We also find *tum* repeated several times. *Cic*. — When the latter clause is meant to be prominent, we have *quum* for the first *tum*. *Cic*. *Quum soleo mirari, tum, &c.* *Id.* *Quum suis laudibus, tum vero, &c.* (*Vero* is also joined with *tum*, even without *quum* preceding it, for *tum etiam*. *Cic*. *de Orat.* 1, 43.) *Id.* *Nosque a te amari quum volumus, tum etiam confidimus*. This *quum* has frequently the subjunct. with it. *Cic*. *Quum in omnibus causis gravioribus initio dicendi com-moveri solem vehementius, &c.* *tum in hæc causa ita me multa perturbant, ut, &c.* — For *tum — tum*, we also find *tum — atque*. *Cic*. *Et figurarum tum venustatem atque ordinem, et, ut ita dicam, decentiam oculi judicant*. — Or, *tum — et*. *Cic*. *Omnis ejus oratio tum in virtute laudanda, et in omnibus hominibus ad virtutis studium cohortandis consumebatur, for tum in omnibus, &c.* — *Tum — tum*, means also, now — now, at one time — at another. *Cic*. *Qui non tum hoc, tum illud, sed idem dicebat semper*. (And thus it may often be translated.)

TŪMBĀ (τύμβος), æ, f. a tomb, sepulchre 3

Prudent. Sunt et multa tamen tacitas claudientia tumbas marmora.

TUMEFACIŌ (tumeo & facio), is, fēci, faci-
tum, a. 3. to make to swell, ἐξογκῶ. In pass. Tumeſco, fieri, factus sum. *Ovid.* Vis fera ventorum extantam tumeſcit humum. — Hence, figur. to blow or puff up, to inflate. *Propert.* Tumeſactus lætitia inani. *Martial.* Vano tumeſactus nomine gaudes.

TUMEFACTŌS, a, um, particip. from tumeſacio.

TUMĒŌ (unc.), es, ui, n. 2. to swell, be swollen, be tumid or inflated, οἰδῖναι, ὀγκῶ. *Plaut.* Quid hoc in collo tibi tumet? *Ovid.* Plenis tumentunt guttura venis. *Id.* Igne micant oculi, corpus tumet omne veneno, is bloated. *Martial.* Vela tument sinn. *Id.* Lacte papilla tumet. *Juvenal.* Cujus aceto, cuius conche tumes? h. e. ventrem habes saturum et distentum. *Ovid.* Uvidaque e tenero palmitis gemma tumet. *Colum.* Gemme vitis tumentes. *Ovid.* Unda tumet a vento. *Id.* Anguis colla tumentis. *Tibull.* Tument freta ventis. *Id.* Lumina tument fletu. *Sueton.* Tumentes oculi, swollen with tears. *Plin.* Pulmonea mala stolidè tument. *Senec.* Jupiter fronte subita tumuit, h. e. cornua emisit in taurum versus. *Id.* Euboica tellus vertice immenso tumens, h. e. celso monte se attollens. *Plin.* (absol.) Rutam tritam imponunt contusis, tumen-
tibusque, h. e. parts that are swollen. — Figur. to be swollen with passion, desire, &c. *Virg.* Rabie fera corda tument. *Horat.* Laudis amore tumes, h. e. plenus es, laboras cupidine laudis. *Val. Flacc.* Nec nunc mihi jungere montes meus tumet, aut summo depocere fulmen Olympo, h. e. I am not so presumptuous or daring. — ¶ Also, to swell with anger. *Senec.* Tumet animus ira. *Id.* Leo tollit minas, atque animis tumet. *Val. Flacc.* Mars acri corde tumet. *Liv.* Tumentes querentesque, incensed, enraged. *Cic.* Tumens animus, scornful. Also, with a dat. *Stat.* famulis, to be angry with. — Hence, to set about (conceive, be pregnant with) something from anger. *Senec.* Nescio quid animus solito amplius tumet. — ¶ Also, to swell or be puffed up with pride, be proud or elated, boast, vaunt. *Phædr.* Tumens inani graculus superbia. *Virg.* Ut vidit fulgentum armis, ac vana tumentem. *Val. Flacc.* Parta jam lande tumens. *Martial.* Saturnalia divitem Sabellum fecerunt, merito tumet Sabellus. *Plin.* Tumere gloria. *Justin.* successu rerum. — ¶ Also, in style, to be inflated, be bombastical. *Anet. dial. de Oratorib.* Nec Ciceroni obrectatores defuisse, quibus inflatus et tumens, nec satis pressus videretur. *Martial.* A nostris procul est omnis vesica libellis: inusa nec insano symmate nostra tumet, h. e. nihil Tragicum canit. — ¶ Also, to be fermenting, to be ready to burst forth, to threaten to break out. *Ovid.* Bella tument. *Cic.* Quotidie aliquid novi suspicor: tument negotia, matters are in an unsettled state; mutters are coming to a crisis, or threaten a revolution. *Tacit.* Gallie tument. *Plin.* Paneg. Tumentibus plebis animis, being unsettled or irritated. — Hence, figur. to be ripe. *Stat.* Anni tumentes, ripe for marriage, marriageable. — ¶ Also, to swell, to be full. *Phædr.* Sacculus hordeo tumens.

TUMESCŌ (incept. from tumeo), is, mui, n. 3. to begin to swell, to swell, ὀγκοῦμαι. *Ovid.* Tumescent corda. *Tacit.* Tumescentia vulnera. *Virg.* Maria tument. *Lucan.* Fluvius tumescit tabe nivis. *Senec.* Succo tumescit herba. — ¶ Figur. to swell with anger, to be angry. *Ovid.* Rumpor, et ora mihi pariter cum mente tumescunt. *Claudian.* Rabie succensa tumescit. — ¶ Also, to swell with vanity or pride, be puffed up, be proud or elated. *Quintil.* Mens tumescit inani persuasione. — ¶ Also, to be ready to burst forth, to threaten to break out, ferment. *Virg.* Operta tumescere bella.

TUMICLA (for tomicula, dimin. of tomix, 3 or tomica), æ, f. a little rope or cord. *Apul.*

TUMIDĒ (tumidus), adv. proudly, pom-
pously. *Senec.* Tumidissime dixit Mur-
rhedius.

TUMIDITAS (Id.), ātis, f. a swelling, tu-
mor, ὄγκος. *Firmic.* Ventris tumiditas.

TUMIDŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. swollen,
2 swelling. *Amat.* Tumidiosi colles.
(Others read tūculosi.)

TUMIDŪS (dimin. of tumidus), a, um,
3 adj. somewhat swollen, or swollen. *Apul.*

TUMIDŌS (tumeo), a, um, adj. swollen,
inflated, puffed up, tumid, οἰδαλός, ὀγκώ-
δης. *Cic.* Membrum tumidum ac tur-
gidum. *Horat.* Quatunidus rigat arva

Nilus, swelling, overflowing. Id. Agi-
mur tumidis velis aquilone secundo.

Virg. Tumidum mare. *Ovid.* Tumi-
dus venter. *Id.* Tumidus anguis,

bloated with venom. *Id.* Tumidæ uvæ,
swelling, full of juice. *Id.* Tumidi

montes, high, lofty. *Tacit.* Tumidæ

terre Germaniæ, mountainous tracts.

Colum. Tumidior terra, more swelled

and bulky. *Cels.* Tumidiores oculi.

Stat. Tumida virginitas, h. e. papillis

tumidis. — ¶ Hence, swollen with an-
ger, enraged, angry, incensed. *Horat.*

Iratusque Chremes tumido delitigat ore.

Virg. Tumida ex ira tum corda resi-
dunt. *Stat.* Insidias et bella parant tu-
midique minantur. — ¶ Also, puffed

up, elated, proud, haughty, arrogant.

Lucan. Tumidis infesta lumina. *Ovid.*

Successu tumidus. *Stat.* Tumidi solio,

et late dominantibus armis. *Horat.*

Crescentem tumidis inſta sermonibus

ntrem, with tumid speeches, with excessive

praises. *Senec.* Alexander tumidissi-
mum animal. *Sil.* Eridani tumidissi-
mus accola, Celta. — ¶ Also, in style,

puffed up, bombastical. *Liv.* Non ne-
gerim nostrorum (Rhodiorum) tumidio-

rum sermonem esse, too vain-glorious or

boastful. *Plin.* Ep. Ut tibi tumidus vi-
deretur, quod est sonantius et elatius.

Quintil. Tullium suorum homines tem-
porum incescere audebant, ut tumidio-

rum. — ¶ Also, ready to break out in

insurrection or war. *Justin.* Ingenia

genti tumida. *Flor.* Tumidæ genti-
um inflatæque cervices. — ¶ Also,

swelling up, causing to swell. *Ovid.*

Tumidi Enri. — Hence, figur. *Propert.*

Tumidus honos, that makes proud or

vain, superbus faciens.

TUMŌR (tumeo), ōris, m. a swelling or

tumor, οἰδή, ὄγκος. *Cic.* Oculorum

tumor. *Anet. ad Herenn.* Tumore præ-

ditus, having a swelling, swollen. *Propert.*

Thripia cum faceret Palladis ora

tumor, h. e. the swelling of the cheeks, in

blowing the tibia. *Frontin.* Tumores

terre, risings, hillocks; so, *Ovid.* Tu-

mor ille loco permansit, et alti collis

habet speciem. *Plin.* Folia hypoma-

rathri illiuntur tumoribus ardentibus,

on swellings in a state of inflamma-

tion. *Id.* Tumores subito sanare. *Id.*

discutere, to discuss a swelling. *Id.* se-

dare. — ¶ Also, any perturbation, agita-

tion, commotion, passion, heat, tumult,

of the mind. *Cic.* Cum tumor animi re-

sedisset. *Id.* Erat in tumore animus. — Es-

pecially, of anger, anger, wrath, indigna-

tion, cholera. *Virg.* Tumor omnis et iræ

concessere deum. *Senec.* Ponatur omnis

ira, et ex animo tumor erasus abeat. *Læ-*

tant. Animi tumor. — Also, pride, haugh-

tiness, arrogance, vanity. *Senec.* Ad rec-

ta flecti regius non vult tumor. *Justin.*

Illic illi aucta insolentia, mirasque ani-

mo increvit tumor. *Lucan.* Multos tu-

tores mente gerit famulus magni cer-

vix revulsa. — ¶ Also, a commotion

or fermentation of affairs, when a revolu-

tion or war is about to break forth;

impending outbreak, near explosion. *Cic.*

Ne deserere viderer hunc tumorem re-

rum. — ¶ Also, a pouspous or inflated

style, bombast. *Gell.* Consarcinare ver-

ba tragici tumoris. *Quintil.* Affecta-

mus etiam tumorem, qui spondeis at-

que iambis maxime continetur. *Senec.*

Quid opus est arrogantia vultus? quid

tumore verborum? ipsa res te extollit.

TUMŌLŌ (tumulus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.

to bury, inter, entomb, Σάπρω. *Cic.* Tu-

mulata est a liberto. *Catull.* Nec in-

jecta tumulabor mortua terra. *Ovid.*

Nen sin tumulandus ab illa. *Id.*

Quam tumulavit alumnus, h. e. Caieta.

TUMŌLŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of hills,
2 hilly. *Sallust.* Pervenit in locum tumu-

losum.

TUMŌLTŌARIĒ (tumultuarius), adv. tu-

multuously, on the instant, suddenly,

hastily, ἐκ τοῦ παροχρόνου. *Amian.*

TUMŌLTŌARIŌS (tumultus), a, um, adj.

2 brought or collected together hastily. *Liv.*

milites. *Id.* exercitus. *Id.* cohortes.

Tacit. catervæ. — ¶ Also, that is built,

dome or made hastily, sudden, hasty, un-

premeditated. *Liv.* dux. *Id.* castra. *Id.*

pugna. *Gell.* doctrina. *Quintil.* sermo.

TUMŌLTŌATIM (Id.), adv. in haste,

3 hastily. *Sidon.*

TUMŌLTŌATŪS (tumultuos), ōnis, f. con-

fusion, bustle, tumult, trepidation, a bus-

ting, hurrying, διςσπῶνς. *Liv.* —

¶ Also, for tumultus, a sudden war or

disturbance. *Isidor.*

TUMŌLTŪS (tumultus), as, āvi, ātum,

2 n. 1. to make a bustle, tumult or distur-

bance. *Plaut.* Quid tumultus? *Cic.*

Tumultuos (this may be from tumul-

tuor). — As a pass. impers. *Cæs.* Cum

tumultuatum in castris sciret. *Id.* In

castris tumultuari.

TUMŌLTŪOR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep.

1. to raise a tumult, make a bustle or dis-

turbance, be in great agitation, be in an

uproar, Σοφύβομαι. *Cic.*

TUMŌLTŪŌSE (tumultuosus), adv. tumult-

uously, in a tumultuous or disorderly man-

ner, Σοφύβωδης. *Liv.* Senatus tumul-

tuose vocatus, tumultuosius consulitur.

Cæs. Equitibus imperat, ut paulo tu-

multuosius omnibus in locis pervaga-

rentur. *Cic.* Ut hominem id ætatis,

minime litigiosum, quam tumultuosis-

sime adorianur.

TUMŌLTŪŌSUS (tumultus), a, um, adj.

full of tumult or disturbance, tumultuous,

noisy, Σοφύβωδης. *Cic.* concio. *Id.*

vita. *Horat.* mare, boisterous, stormy.

Cels. somnia, troublesome, disquieting.

Sueton. Tumultuosiores litteræ. *Liv.*

Quod tumultuosissimum pugne erat.

— ¶ Also, that causes a tumult or dis-

turbance. *Liv.* In otio tumultuosi, in

bello segnes, turbulent, seditious. *Id.*

nuncios.

TUMŌLTŪS (tumeo, or tumor), us, m. a tu-

mult, broil, bustle, disturbance, commotion,

uproar, hurlyburly, sedition, insurrection,

mutiny, Σοφύβος. *Cic.* Ut urbi sine

vestro motu ac sine ullo tumultu satis

esset præsidii. *Id.* Vultus hominum te

intuentium recordare, numquam trepida-

tio? nunquid tumultus? nunquid nisi

moderate, nisi quiete? *Liv.* Per tumul-

tum ac trepidationem omnia agi. *Cæs.*

Initium repentini tumultus ac defectio-

nis ortum est ab Ambiorge. *Nep.* Cin-

nano tumultu civitatem esse perturba-

tam. *Virg.* Cæcos instare tumultus.

Id. Hic Ithacis vatem magno Calchanta

tumultu protrahit in medios. *Horat.*

Sæviat, atque novos moveat fortuna

tumultus. *Ovid.* Inque repentinos con-

vivia versa tumultus. *Sallust.* Formi-

dinem et tumultum facere. *Liv.* Tu-

multum præbere. *Id.* Turbæ ac tumul-

tus concitatores esse. *Cic.* Tumultum

injicere civitati. *Liv.* edere. *Id.*

sedare. *Tacit.* comprimere. *Lucan.*

componere. — Especially, in a city or

town. Thus among the Romans, when

a near or sudden war broke out, and

all were obliged on the instant to take

up arms, such a near or sudden war

was called tumultus; a suddenly-ap-

proaching war, a sudden insurrection or

war. *Cic.* Italicus tumultus. *Id.* Gal-

licus, h. e. of the Gauls in Italy. *Id.*

Potest esse bellum sine tumultu, tumul-

tus esse sine bello non potest. Quid

est aliud tumultus, nisi perturbatio tan-

ta, ut major timor (al. timor) oriatur,

unde etiam nomen ductum est tumult-

us? Itaque majores nostri tumultum

Italicum, quod erat domesticus, tumul-

tum Gallicum, quod erat Italiæ finiti-

mus, præterea nullum tumultum nomi-

nabant. Gravior autem esse tumultum,

quam bellum hinc intelligi licet, quod

bello vacationes valent, tumultu non

valent. *Id.* Tumultum decernere, h. e.

to proclaim the breaking out of a sudden

war, and consequently that all should take

up arms. Hence, generally, a sudden

war or disturbance is called tumultus

Liv. Sedato Istrico tumultu. — Also, in the air, a tumult, crash, thunder, storm, tempest. *Horat.* Jupiter ruens tumultu. *Ovid.* Etherios tumultus, tumult, thunder, lightning. — Also, at sea, a storm, tempest. *Lucan.* pelagi. — Also, a rumbling, rattling, commotion or disturbance of the bowels. *Horat.* Stomacho tumultum lenta feret pituita. — Also, a tumult, uproar, disturbance, alarm. *Tibull.* urbi (urbis). (See, also, some of the above examples.) — *Figur.* senseless noise, prattle. *Horat.* Jocum movere tumultus. — Also, confusion, disorder. *Plin.* sermonis (of a person speaking indistinctly). *Horat.* Species veri scelerisque tumultu permistas, *h. e.* in the confused state of his mind. *Quintil.* declam. criminum, *h. e.* a confused heaping together. — Also, disturbance, disquietude, uneasiness. *Lucan.* mentis. *Sallust.* Tumultum facere. — *Figur.* The *gen.* is tumultus, or tumulti. *Terent.* and *Sallust.*

TUMULUS (tumeo), *i, m.* a hill, hillock, wound, properly made by throwing up earth, while collis is a natural hill, λόφος. *Ovid.* Tumuluinque super gravis addit arenæ, a heap of sand. *Cæs.* terrens, a mound of earth. *Cic.* Tumulus prospectuque delectari. *Ovid.* Tumulus sine ullis arduis arboribus. *Cic.* silvestres. — Hence, a mound on a grave, sepulchral mound, sepulchre, or as we may also render it, grave. *Virg.* Hostilem ad tumulum. *Cic.* Ad Achillis tumulum. *Ovid.* Componere tumulo, or, condere, or, ponere, to bury, inter, intomb. *Albinov.* ad *Liv.* v. 161. Tumulo ponemur in uno. *Lucan.* raptim parare alicui. *Ovid.* Tumulo dare corpora. *Virg.* Tumulum facite, et tumulo superadde carmen. *Ovid.* Hoc tamen in tumuli marmore carmen erit. *Sueton.* Tumulus honorarius, a cenotaph. *Virg.* Tumulum inanem (*h. e.* cenotaphium) constituere; so, *Tacit.* alicui struere (where we must understand cenotaphium). And, so also, a monument. *Epil.* *Liv.* In Julii tumulo, a large sepulchre or monument. — *Figur.* Tumulum, neut. in *Inscript.* ap. *Reines.*

TUN', for Tunc? *h. e.* tu, pron. and the interrogative ne. *Terent.*

TUNC (unc.), adv. then, at that time, τότε. *Cic.* Sed erat tunc excusatio oppressis, misera illa quidem, sed tamen justa: nunc nulla est. *Nep.* Macedones militibus ea tunc erant fama, qua nunc Romani feruntur. *Id.* Philippus jam tunc valens multa moliebatur. *Plaut.* Cnjus erat tunc nationis, cum hinc abiit? — It is also joined with the *gen. temporis*, which is redundant. *Justin.* Tunc temporis, then, at that time. — *Figur.* Also, then. *Nep.* Sin is virilem sexum non reliquisset, tunc eligebatur (deligebatur), qui proximus esset propinquitati (several *Edd.* read tum deligebatur). *Liv.* Tunc demum, then at length.

TUNDŌ (unc.), *is, tādū, tūsum* and *tūsum*, a. 3. to beat with repeated strokes, strike repeatedly, κόπρω. *Cic.* Cædunt acerrime virgis, denique Sestius, converso bacillo, oculos misero tundere vehementissime cepit. *Id.* Cum jacenti latera tunderentur. *Plin.* Ferrum rubens non est habile tundendo, *h. e.* quod tundatur, is not easy to beat out. *Id.* Linum textum tunditur clavis semper injuria melius. *Colum.* Spicas fustibus tundere, to beat or thresh with flails. *Plaut.* Quid hoc, quod picus ulmum tundit? *Id.* Corpectus tundit, beats, pulpitates, goes pit-a-pat. *Propert.* Dea magna Cybebe tundet ad Ideos cymbala rancia cheros. *Horat.* Tundere pede terram. *Id.* Saxa Neptunus alto tundit hibernus salo, beats, lashes. *Catull.* Litus tunditur unda. *Ovid.* Borea huc ades, et surdas flamine tunde fores. *Id.* Pectoraque infesta tundat aperta manu. *Virg.* Vultur rostro jecur tundens, striking with his beak, pecking. *Tibull.* Et miserum sancto tundere poste caput, *h. e.* caput posti illidere. *Lucr.* Tundier, et crebro pulsarius aeris ictu. *Virg.* Gens effrena virum Riphæo tunditur Euro, is beaten or buffeted. *Cic.* Eandem incudem tundere (proverbi), to keep striking on the same anvil, *h. e.* to keep harping on the

same string, to apply constantly to the same work. Also, *partic.* Tunsus, and tusus; as, *Virg.* Tunsie fruges, threshed. *Id.* Tunsis pectoribus. *Apul.* Tunsis uberibus. — *Figur.* Hence, to beat, *h. e.* to bruise, bray, or pound in a mortar, μάσσω, πρίσσω. *Plin.* Tundere aliquid in pila. *Id.* aliquid in pollinem. *Id.* in farinam. Thus, also, the *particip.* Tunsus, and tusus, a, um; as, *Colum.* Tunsu allium. *Vitruv.* Tunsu testa. *Plin.* Tusum marior. *Id.* Tusa herba. — *Figur.* Also, without implying repetition, simply, to strike. *Ovid.* Tundit humum moriens, strikes the ground, *h. e.* falls to the ground. *Lucr.* Lapidem digito tundere. — *Figur.* Also, to recary by repeating the same thing; to din, stun. *Terent.* Tundendo atque odio denique effecit senex. *Propert.* Tundat Amycle natalem Maïs Idibus esse tum. *Virg.* Assiduus hinc atque hinc vocibus heros tunditur. *Plaut.* Pergin' aures tundere? to split my head with your din. — *Figur.* Tusi, for tutudi. *Nævius.*

TUNES, *ētis, m.* Tῶνς, Tunis in Barbary, a city of Africa. *Liv.*

TUNGRI, *drum, m.* a people in Belgium, near the modern Tongres. *Tacit.* — *Figur.* Also, the town Tongres. *Amian.*

TUNICA (unc.), *æ, f.* a tunic; a vest made so as to sit close to the body and worn under the toga; χιτών. It was worn both by men and women; but men's tunics were usually shorter and fitted closer than women's. *Cic.* and *Ovid.* — In early times men's tunics had no sleeves; but in the time of Cicero many wore them with sleeves, which, however, was regarded by others as effeminate. *Cic.* — Many people wore more than one tunic. *Calpurn.* Ambas diduxi tunicas. *Sueton.* Aug. 82. speaks of four being worn. The garment next under the toga was called tunica by eminence, and the others subaccula, indusium, interula. — Common people went in the streets without a toga, wearing only the tunica. Hence, the common people are called by *Horat.* Tunicatus popellus. Slaves also wore only the tunic. *Plaut.* — *Plaut.* Tunica propior pallio est (proverbi), *h. e.* near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin (for the pallium was to the Greeks what the toga was to the Romans). — Tunica Palmata. (See Palmatus.) — *Figur.* Also, the skin, coat of an animal, tree, corn, &c. covering, tegument, membrane, tunic, &c. *Cels.* oculorum. *Juvenal.* lupini, husk. *Virg.* Gemmæ tenues rumpunt tunicas.

TUNICATŌS (tunico), a, um, *adj.* clothed merely in a tunic, wearing no toga over the tunica, χιτωνοφόρος. *Cic.* Ut exercitatione ludique campestri tunicati uterentur. *Horat.* Tunicatus popellus, or, *Auct. dial. de Orat.* Populus tunicatus, the common people. *Martial.* Tunicata quies, *h. e.* when for the sake of convenience, &c. one wears only his tunic. — *Figur.* Also, having one or more coats or skins. *Pers.*

TUNICŌ (tunica), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to clothe with a tunic, χιτωνίζω. *Varr.*

TUNICŪLA (dimin. of tunica), æ, f. a small tunic, χιτωνίον. *Plaut.* — *Figur.* Also, a small coat, skin, membrane. *Plin.* Tuniculæ oculorum. *Id.* Tunicula stellionis.

TUNSCS, a, um, *particip.* from tundo.

TŪOR, *ēris, dep.* 3. See *Tueor*.

TŪOR (tueor, or tuor), *ōris, m.* the sight. 3 *Apul.*

TURARIŌS, and **THURARIŌS** (tus, or 3 thus), a, um, *adj.* of or pertaining to frankincense; as, *Tertull.* Turarius, sc. negotiator, a dealer in frankincense. *Solin.* Turaria tibie (also called Lydie), *h. e.* which were played upon at sacrifices, while the incense was burnt. *Ascon.* Turarius vicus, the name of a street in Rome.

TURBA (θύρβος, or τύρβη), æ, f. turmoil, tumult, confusion, disturbance, uproar. *Cic.* Quanta in turba viveremus. *Id.* Maximas in castris efflicisse turbas. *Terent.* Quantas turbas dedit. *Id.* Ne turbam faciat. *Id.* Inceperat turba inter eos. — *Figur.* Also, a crowd, multitude, throng of persons, animals, or things; sometimes to be rendered crowd, throng, press, &c.; and sometimes suite, corps, troop, &c. *Cic.* Aliquem videre in

turba. *Nep.* In turbam exire. *Cic.* Ex hac turba et colluvione (hominum) discedam. *Propert.* scriptorum. *Ovid.* canum. *Id.* volucrum. *Cic.* deorum. *Id.* patronorum. *Id.* voluminum. *Ovid.* rotarum. *Id.* jaculorum. *Id.* arborum. *Id.* rerum. *Quintil.* verborum. *Plin.* viticrum. *Justin.* querelaram. *Liv.* Turba militaris, *h. e.* milites. Also, of two persons. *Ovid.* Credula turba, *h. e.* Titus and Aruns. — Hence, Turba alijus, the people that attend any one, a suite, train, body of attendants; as, *Liv.* Turba mea. *Virg.* Omnis turba ducum, the whole staff or body of officers. — Also, a multitude assembled, a crowd. *Liv.* Plebes turba quam dignitate conspiciat, numbers. *Id.* Ne in turba quidem herere. — Hence, the crowd, the rabble, common people. *Liv.* Forensis turba. *Cic.* Admiratio vulgi atque turba. — *Figur.* Turba is also a town of Spain. *Liv.*

TURBAMENTUM (turbo, arc), *n.* that by which one troubles or excites. *Sallust.* Maxima turbamenta reipubl. atque extia probate. — *Figur.* Also, that which troubles or excites. *Tacit.* Quæque alia turbamenta vulgi, whatever else was calculated to raise discontent in the minds of the common soldiers.

TURBASSIT, for Turbaverit. *Cic.* e *legg.* xii. tab.

TURBATE (turbatus), adv. in disorder, confusedly, ταραχθέντως. *Cæs.* Aguntur omnia raptim atque turbate.

TURBATIO (turbo, arc), *ōnis, f.* a perplexing, troubling; trouble, disorder, confusion, ταραχή. *Liv.* In hac turbatione rerum. *Flor.* reipublicæ. *Gell.* coloris et vultus.

TURBATOR (Id.), *ōris, m.* a troubler, disturber, disquieter, exciter, ταρακτής. *Liv.* vulgi. *Suett.* otii. *Liv.* 2, 16. Turbatores belli. (Others read differently.)

TURBATRIX (turbator), *icis, f.* she that troubles, disturbs, troubles. *Stat.* Accumulat crebros turbatrix fama pavores. *Prudent.* pacis.

TURBATUS, a, um, *particip.* from turbo. — *Figur.* Also, adj. troubled, disturbed, confused, boisterous, stormy, tempestuous. *Sueton.* Turbatus mare ingressus. — *Figur.* disturbed, confused, troubled, &c. *Cic.* voluntates populi. *Virg.* mens. *Sil.* Turbatus animi, or animo. — *Figur.* See Turbo.

TURBELLÆ, or **TURBELÆ** (dimin. of turba), *ārum, f.* a bustle or stir, confusion. *Plaut.* Turbellas facere, or, dare. — *Figur.* Also, a crowd or throng. *Apul.*

TURBEN, for Turbo, *inipis*, is read by some 3 in *Virg.* 7. *Æn.* 378. and *Tibull.* 1, 5, 3.

TURBIDŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to throw into confusion or disorder, disturb, trouble, make turbid. *Solin.* aquam.

TURBIDŪLOS (dimin. of turbidus), a, um, 3 adj. somewhat disturbed or confused. *Prudent.* sensus.

TURBIDŪS (turba), a, um, *adj.* full of confusion or disorder, confused, disturbed. *Nep.* tempus. *Cic.* motus. *Id.* Si turbidissima sapienter ferebat, &c. *Ovid.* Pectora turbidiora mari. *Quintil.* Cogitationes turbidiores. Also, Turbidum, confused or troublous times. *Liv.* and *Tacit.* In turbido. — *Figur.* Also, tempestuous, stormy, turbid. *Cic.* tempestas. *Ovid.* Freta ventis turbida. *Virg.* imber. *Horat.* Auster dux inquieti turbidus Adriæ. *Plin.* Ep. Immite et turbidum cælum. *Quintil.* Torrens turbidus, impetuous. Also, simply, muddy, turbid. *Cic.* aqua. *Liv.* scaturigines. *Virg.* Acheron cæno turbidus. *Id.* Ilerinus auro turbidus, *h. e.* thick or muddy with golden sand, carrying golden sand with it. — *Figur.* Also, out of order, scattered confusedly, dishevelled. *Ovid.* Turbida coma. — *Figur.* Also, disturbed, troubled, surprised, confused, astonished. *Virg.* Aruns turbidus. *Ovid.* Turbida perversas induit illa comas. And with a *gen.* as, animi. *Tacit.* Cæsar turbidus animi. — *Figur.* Also, vehement, boisterous, violent, enraged, angry. *Virg.* Sic turbidus infit. *Quintil.* alterator. *Id.* torrens. (See above.) *Id.* Actiones turbidissimæ. Also, with

an abl. *Stat.* Turbidus ira. And with a gen. *Sil.* iræ. Also, *vorathful, heated, angry.* *Virg.* Mezentius. — ¶ Also, *turbulent, mutinous, creating confusion or disorder.* *Tacit.* ingenium. *Id.* homo. — ¶ Also, *gloomy, troubled.* *Senec.* acies, h. c. oculi. *Id.* frons, troubled, indicating a disturbed mind. *Virg.* loca (of the infernal regions), gloomy. — ¶ Turbidus is also used adverbially. *Horat.* Turbidum latatur.

TURBINATIŌ (turbo, inis), ōnis, f. a 2 pointing in the form or figure of a top or cone, στροβιλώεις. *Plin.* Turbinatio pyri, h. e. figura turbinata.

TURBINATUS (Id.), a, um, adj. pointed 2 like a cone or top, of a conical form, κωνοειδής. *Plin.* Cor homini infra lævam papillam turbato mucrone in priora eminus. *Id.* Turbinator pyris figura. *Inscript. ap. Doniam.* Turbinato lapide viam sternere, with a raised road.

TURBINEUS (Id.), a, um, adj. like a top, 3 that turns like a top. *Ovid.*

TURBŌ (unc.), inis, m. any thing that turns round in a circle; as, a whirlwind, boisterous wind, turmag and throwing things about, hurricane, tornado, λαίλαψ, τυφών. *Senec.* Ventus circumactus, et eundem ambiens locum, et se ipsa vertigine concitans, turbo est. Qui si pugnaeior est, ac diutius volutatur, inflammatur, et efficit, quem πορστῖρα Græci vocant. Hic est igneus turbo. *Cic.* Ut Minerva, quam turbo deiecerat, restituatur. *Plaut.* Exoritur ventus turbo: spectacula ibi ruunt. *Virg.* Adversus rupto ceu quondam turbine venti confligunt. *Senec.* Turbo convolvit mare. *Lucan.* Quantus Bistonio torquetur turbine pulvis. *Catull.* In nigro jactati turbine nautæ. *Lucret.* Venti rapido percurrent turbine campos. *Lucan.* Avulsit laceros, percussa puppe, rudentes turbo rapax. *Virg.* Torrentis aquæ, vel turbineis atri more furens. *Lucan.* Violentus turbo. Also, the whirl caused by the wind. *Lucret.* and *Virg.* — Figur. a whirlwind, storm, &c. *Cic.* Turbo ac tempestas pacis, h. e. disturber. *Id.* In turbinibus ac fluctibus reipublicæ, storax. *Ovid.* Nescio quo misera turbine mentis agor, confusion, as though all things were turning round. *Catull.* Ego te in medio versantem turbine leti eripui. *Sil.* O confuse nimis Gradii turbine Varro, h. e. Marte adverso, et pugna infelici, quæ velut turbo cuncta disjicit. *Ovid.* Attonitis tanto miseram turbine rerum, h. e. tanta turbatione rerum ex pestilentia. — Also, a top which boys drive round with a whip, a whipping-top. *Cic.*, *Tibull.*, and *Virg.* Also, a top, any thing in the shape of a top. *Plin.* Figura umbrae similis metæ ac turbiui inverso. *Id.* Turbines cadorum, (probably) pointed or conical mouths. *Ovid.* Turbine crescit (buccina) ab initio. — Also, a reel, magic reel, magic wheel. *Horat.* Solve turbine. And, probably, also, the whirl put on a spindle. *Anct. Consol.* ad *Liv.* Ilane lucem celeri turbine Parca neat, whirl or spindle. — Also, a throng or crowd of people surrounding any one. *Claudian.* Turbo vulgi. — ¶ Also, a winding or turning round in a circular direction, a whirl, twirl, revolution, rotation; as of smoke. *Virg.*; of the heavens; of the moon; of the fire of mount Ætna. *Lucret.*; of a wheel. *Senec.*; of a serpent. *Sil.*; of a man, as, of a slave whom one whirls round when he is set at liberty. *Pers.*; of water, a whirlpool. *Stat.* rapax; also, in throwing, a whirl. *Virg.* Telum contorsit, precipitemque immani turbine adegit. *Id.* Quo turbine torqueat hastam, a whirl, turning round in fetching a blow. *Id.* Turbo saxi, a whirl, twirling throw. *Id.* Celeri ad terram turbine fertur, whirling or spiral flight. — Also, generally, a violent twirl or whirl or rapid and violent course. *Virg.* Immani turbine (see above). *Id.* Turbine fertur (see above). *Val. Flacc.* Hastata volans immani turbine. *Id.* Magno doloris turbine, h. e. vehemence, violence. — Hence, figur. a whirl or round. *Ovid.* Non modo militiæ turbine factus eques, h. e. by military service, in which one was promoted gradually, as it were, in a round, and at last became a knight. — Also, disturbance, uproar, bustle, confusion.

Val. Flacc. — ¶ Turbo is also the name of a mau. *Horat.*

TURBŌ (turba), as, avi, atum, n. and a. 1. INTRANS. to cause disorder or confusion, make a disturbance, raise a tumult or bustle, make a stir, raise confusion. *Cic.* Ne quid ille turbet. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Omnibus in rebus turbat. *Liv.* Equites turbavere. *Terent.* Turbent porro. *Tacit.* Si civitas turbet. *Cic.* e *legg.* xii. tab. Qui turbasset (for turbaverit) in agendo. *Varr.* Cum mare turbaret, raged, was in a great ferment. *Virg.* Et septemgemini turbant trepida ostia Nili, h. e. Africa turbatur. *Lucret.* Corpora, quæ in solis radiis turbare videntur, to move confusedly. As a pass. inaperson. *Cic.* Si in Hispania turbatum esset. *Terent.* Turbatum est domi. *Virg.* Turbatur agris. — II. TRANS. to disturb or disorder, throw into confusion, throw into disorder, ταραττω, τυρβάζω. *Cic.* Mare ventorum vi turbatur. *Liv.* Elephantos peditum aciem turbantes. *Id.* Equitatus turbavere ordines. *Id.* spem pacis. *Plin.* mentem. *Virg.* Castra turbata, thrown into confusion. *Ovid.* capilli. *Virg.* Freta turbata procellis. *Cæs.* Turbati inopinato malo, amazed, confounded. Hence, to trouble, reader turbid. *Ovid.* aquas. *Horat.* Aqua limo turbata. Also, to mix, mingle. *Petron.* Pulvis sputo turbatus. — Also, trans. to cause disorder or confusion, make a disturbance. *Plant.* Turbare turbas. *Tacit.* nihil. Also, with an acc. of a pronoun. *Plant.* Quæ filius turbavit. *Cic.* Ea miscet ac turbat. And, pass. *Id.* Quæ in republica turbantur. — ¶ See, also, Turbatas, a, ua.

TURBŌR (turbo), ōris, m. a tumult, disorder, perplexity. *Cæl. Aurel.*

TURBŌLIA (dimin. of turba), æ, f. a 2 mult; crowd, throng. *Apul.*

TURBŌLENS, tis, adj. for Turbulentus. 3 Pandect.

TURBŌLENTE (turbulentus), adv. confusedly, boisterously, hastily, ταραχώδως. *Cic.* Omnia contra leges moresque inajorum temere, turbulente, per vim, per furem esse gesta. *Id.* Turbulentius agere. *Sidon.* Turbulentissime regere.

TURBŌLENTER (turbulens), adv. same as Turbulente. *Cic.*

TURBŌLENTIA (Id.), æ, f. disturbance, 3 turbulence, confusion. *Tertull.*

TURBŌLENTŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. to trouble, 3 disturb, διασπορέω. *Apul.* Me strepitu turbulentant.

TURBŌLENTŌS (turba), a, um, adj. full of disturbance, trouble or commotion, confused. *Cic.* tempestas, boisterous. *Id.* concursio atomorum, confused. *Id.* Terrores turbulenti. *Id.* Ea sunt turbulenta et periculosa. *Liv.* Annus turbulentior. *Cic.* Turbulentissimum tempus meum. — ¶ Hence, turbid, muddy. *Phedr.* Cur turbulentam fecisti mihi aquam bibenti? — ¶ Also, turbulent, seditious, factious. *Cic.* Civis ut vita, sic oratione turbulentus. *Id.* Sex. Titius seditiosus civis, et turbulentus. *Id.* Conciones turbulente Metelli. *Tacit.* Turbulenti tribuni. *Sucton.* Turbulentissime leges. *Cic.* Antonii turbulenta consilia.

TURBŌSTUM, i, n. a kind of drug used for making wool take the color in dyeing. *Plin.*

TURCÆ, ærum, m. the Turks, a people of Scythia. *Plin.*

TURDÆ, æ, f. same as Turdus. 3 Pers.

TURDARIŌS (turdus), a, um, adj. of, or 2 pertaining to, or having any thing to do with thrushes. Hence, Turdarius, ii, m. one that keeps thrushes, a fattener of thrushes. And, Turdarium, ii, n. a place where thrushes were kept. *Varr. L. 5.* Ut verba litteras alia assumant, alia anittant, alia commutent, ut fit in turdo, in turdario (which may be either masc. or neut.), in turdelice.

TURDELIX (Id.), icis, m. parvus turdus. 2 See Turdarius.

TURDETANI, ōrum, m. a people of Spain. *Liv.* — ¶ In *Plaut.* Capt. 1, 2, 60, an allusion is made to turdi, thrushes.

TURDILLŌS (dimin. of turdus), i, m. h. e. parvus turdus. *Senec.* (But others read differently.)

TURDŌLĪ, ōrum, m. a people of Spain. *Varr.* — Hence, Turdulus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to this people. *Liv.* bellum.

TURDŌS (unc.), i, m. a thrush, κίχλη. *Horat.*, *Plin.*, &c. — ¶ A'so, a fish. *Plin.* — ¶ Turdus was also a surname in the gens Papiria. *Liv.* C. Papirius Turdus.

TURĒOS, or THURĒOS (tus, or thus), a, 2 um, adj. of frankincense, λιβανώδης, λιβανικός. *Virg.* Turea virga. *Id.* dona. *Colum.* planta. *Ovid.* grana. *Stat.* Turea altaria, h. e. on which incense is burnt.

TURGEŌ (unc.), es, si, n. 2. to swell, 2 swell out, be swollen or inflated, οιδέω. *Virg.* Læto turgent in palmite gemmæ. *Id.* Frumenta in viridi stipula lactentia turgent. *Ovid.* Herba turgens. *Plin.* Caules prædulci liquore turgentes. *Martial.* Accepta spongia turgēt aqua. *Id.* uva mero. *Juvenal.* Pleno turgēt sacculus ore. *Propert.* Turgens rana. *Id.* Turgentia lumina fletu. *Cato.* Si lienes turgent. *Em. ap. Prisc.* Cyclopis venter velut olim turserat alti, carnibus humanis distentus. *Ovid.* Turgentia ora, h. e. vultus tumens ex ictu. *Plin.* Rutam decoctam imponunt inanimis turgentibus. — ¶ Figur. to be swelled, h. e. to be full. *Claud.* Turgent inenaciæ monstris. — ¶ Also, figur. to be inflated, turgid, or bombastic. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Oratio turgēt. *Horat.* Professus grandia turgēt. — ¶ Also, figur. to be incensed, enraged. *Plaut.* Uxor in fermento tota est: ita turgēt mihi, she is in such a passion with me. — ¶ It is also written turgueo.

TURGESCŌ (incept. of turgeo), scis, n. 3. to begin to swell, swell, ογκομαί. *Varr.* Ne aqua in eorum corpore turgescat. *Colum.* Valide turgescit lurida caule brassica. *Ovid.* Turgescere semen in agris. *Pers.* Hic satur irriguo navult turgescere somno, h. e. to grow fat. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Sapientis animus semper vacat vitio, nunquam turgescit, h. e. swells with passion. *Pers.* Turgescit vitrea bilis. *Id.* Non equidem hoc studeo, bullatis ut mihi nugis pagina turgescat, h. e. may be full. *Quintil.* Genus dicendi, quod immodeo tumore turgescit.

TURGIDŌLUS (dimin. of turgidus), a, 3 um, adj. somewhat swollen. *Catull.* Ocelli turgiduli fiendo rubent.

TURGIDŌS (turgeo), a, um, adj. swollen, inflated, turgid, ογκώδης. *Cic.* Membrum tumidum ac turgidum. *Plaut.* Oculi turgidi. *Plin.* Aqua subter cutem fusa turgidus. *Horat.* Hædus, cui frons turgida cornibus. *Id.* Fluvii hiberna nive turgidi. *Id.* and *Ovid.* Turgida vela vento. *Horat.* Mare turgidum. — ¶ Also, protuberant. *Ovid.* femina, pregnant. *So.* *Apul.* venter. *Martial.* labra, protuberant, thick. — ¶ Also, inflated, pompous, bombastic. *Horat.* Turgidus Alpinus jugulat dum Memnona, &c. h. e. inflato stilo scribens.

TURGŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a swelling. *Mar-3 tinn.* *Capell.*

TURIANŌS, a, um, adj. as, Turiana cassia, a kind of cassia. *Pandect.*

TURIBŌLUM, or THURIBŌLUM (tus, or thus), i, n. a censer, pan to burn incense in, θυμιατήριον. *Liv.* and *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a constellation, otherwise called Ara. *Vitrui.*

TURICREMO, or THURICREMO (tus, 3 or thus, & cremo), a, um, adj. as, Thuricreme are, on which incense is burned. *Lucret.* and *Virg.*

TURIFER, or THURIFER (tus, or thus, & 2 fero), æra, ærum, adj. that bears, yields, or produces frankincense, λιβανωτοφόρος. *Plin.* Turifera regio. *Ovid.* Turifer Indus. *Val. Flacc.* Turiferi Sabæi. *Claudian.* Turiferi Arabes. *Id.* Turiferæ silvæ. — Also, that offers frankincense to the gods. *Prudent.* Grex turifer, h. e. a worshiper of idols, Heathen.

TURIFICATŌR, or THURIFICATŌR (tus, or thus, & facio), ōris, m. that offers incense to the gods. *Augustin.* — Also, a Christian that offered incense, &c. in time of persecution, was called thurificatus, or turificatus. *Cyprian.* — Thess

thurificati were reckoned among the *lapsi*.

TURIFICATVS, i. m. 3 See *Turificator*.

TURII, ōrum. See *Thurinus*.

TURILEGVS, or **THURILEGVS** (tus, or 3 thus, & lego), a, um, adj. *gathering fraukenuse*. *Ovid*. Nam modo turilegos Arabas, modo despicit Indos.

TURIŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. the *tendril* or 2 young branch of a tree. *Colum*.

TURMA (unc.), e, f. a division of Roman cavalry, consisting of thirty men (according to *Veget*. thirty-two), as we should say, a troop or squadron of horse, ἵπλ. *Cic*. Nihil sibi ex ista laude Centurio, nihil Praefectus, nihil cohors, nihil turma decerpit. *Liv*. Dux equitum turmae. *Id*. Praefectum cum turma Lucana exploratum mittit. — ¶ Also, any crowd, throng, troop, multitude. *Horat*.

¶ In impio Titanas immanemque turmam fulmine sustulit corusco. *Claudian*. Ipse salutatim reduces post praelia turmas ibat, h. e. exercitum omnem pedestrem et equestrem. *Plin*. Turma Satyrorum. *Cic*. In turma statuarum equestrium. *Ovid*. Turma feminea. *Id*. Gallica, h. e. sacerdotes Isidis.

TURMALIS (turma), e, adj. *belonging to a turma or troop, of the same troop*. *Liv*. T. Manlius cum suis tumalibus evasit, with those of his squadron. *Claudian*. Buccina tumalis. *Stat*. Sanguis tumalis, knightly, equestria. *Cic*. Or. 2, 65. Turmales (statuas) displicere sibi, h. e. the statues placed troopwise, h. e. with a great number together. — Turmale, adverb; as, *Stat*. Turmale fremit, like a whole squadron.

TURMARIUS (Id.), in plur. **TURMARII**, ōrum, m. h. e. qui turmas tironum exigebant. *Cod*. *Theod*.

TURMATIM (Id.), adv. by turmae, by troops or squadrons, ἰσάδων. *Ces*. and *Liv*. — Figur. as it were in troops. *Lucret*. Corpora multa minuta per inane videbis misceri, et praelia pugnascque edere tummatim certantia.

TURNUS, i, m. a man's name. A prince of the Rutuli, brother of Juturna, who contended with *Jeneas* for the princess *Lavinia*. *Virg*. — Also, a noble Latin, who lived at variance with *Tarquinius Superbus*. *Liv*.

TURONES, num, m. *Ces*. or **TURONII**, ōrum, m. *Ces*. or **TURONII**, ōrum, m. *Tacit*. a people of Celtic Gaul, or the Loire, near the modern Tours. — Hence, *Turonicus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to this people. *Sulpic*. *Sever*.

TURPE, for *Turpiter*. See *Turpis*.

TURPICOLVS (dimin. of *turpis*), a, um, adj. somewhat foul or deformed; somewhat shameful; somewhat indecent, &c. ὀπίστροπος. *Cic*. res. *Catull*. nasus. *Varr*. Pueris turpicula res in collo quædam suspenditur, ne quid, &c. h. e. fascinum, veretrum.

TURPIDO (turpis), ōnis, f. same as *Turpido*. *Tertull*.

TURPIFICATVS (turpis & facio), a, um, 1 particip. made foul or filthy, debased, deformed, corrupted. *Cic*. Quanta feditas turpificati animi debet videri.

TURPILŌQUIUM (turpis & loquor), ii, 3 n. a speaking about immodest things, immodest speech, αἰσχρολογία. *Tertull*.

TURPILŌCRICŌPIDVS (for turpis lucri cupidus), i, m. desirous or covetous of dishonest gain, αἰσχροκρότης. *Plaut*. Turpiluricupidum te vocant cives tui.

TURPIS (unc.), e, adj. ugly, deformed, unseemly, unsightly, filthy, foul, nasty, offensive to the sight, αἰσχρός, ὀσεῖδής. To which pulcher is opposed. *Cic*. Natura, quæ partes corporis aspectum essent deformem habituræ atque turpem, ea contexit atque abdidit. *Horat*. Crure malo, et pede turpi esse. *Plaut*. Qui libet spectare turpes, pulcrum spectandum dare? *Martial*. Omnes aut vetulas habes amicas, aut turpes, vetulisque fediores. *Terent*. Vestitus turpis. *Senec*. and *Ovid*. Turpis asellus. *Virg*. Turpes podagrae, h. e. quæ artus turpes reddunt. *Id*. Turpis scabies. *Id*. Turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo, loathsome. *Martial*. Turpes muscæ. *Id*. ranæ. *Id*. Turpis ab invisio pendebat stiria naso. *Virg*. Faciem ostendebat, et nō turpia membra fimo, befouled. *Horat*. Ne turpe

toral, ne sordida mappa corruget nares, greasy or tattered. *Martial*. Plena turpi olla resina, rank. *Virg*. Optima torve forma bovis, cui turpe caput, cui plurima cervix, h. e. according to *Servius*, magnum, h. e. enorme. atque adeo deformis; so, in the same sense, *Virg*. Turpes phocæ (but both of these may be referred to the common signification). So, *Martial*. Turpe Ravennatis guttur onocrotali. *Id*. Turpes esseda quod trahunt bisontes. — ¶ In a moral sense, hateful, shameful, base, dishonorable, disgraceful, infamous, scandalous, unbecoming, unworthy, connected with reproach. *Cic*. O præclaram illam eloquentiam tuam, cum es nudus concionatus! Quid hoc turpius? quid fedius? *Id*. Quid est turpius effeminato viro? *Id*. Homo turpissimus. *Id*. Iste omnium turpissimus. *Id*. Fuga turpis, at gloriosa mors. *Virg*. formido. *Id*. egestas. *Horat*. repulsa. *Stat*. Eumenidum lacrymæ, sc. quia non decet eas misericordia flecti. *Crassus* ap. *Cic*. Quidquid est vocis ac linguæ, omne in istum turpissimum calumniæ quæstum contulisti. *Cic*. Mors honesta sæpe vitam quoque turpem exornat. *Plaut*. Turpes mores. *Juvencal*. Turpi frugerunt sæcula luxu divitiæ molles. — ¶ Also, obscene, immodest, indelicate, indecent. *Cic*. Luxuria cum omni ætati turpis, tum senectuti fedissima est. *Id*. Nihil esse obscenum, nihil turpe dictu. *Id*. Homo turpi adolescentia, vita infami. *Propert*. Turpis amor surdis auribus esse solet. *Horat*. Turpis adulter. *Id*. A turpi meretricis amore deterrere aliquem. *Terent*. Verbum turpe. *Quintil*. Turpia facta. — ¶ Turpe, a base or shameful thing, a shame, disgrace. *Quintil*. Turpe ducet cedere pari. *Ovid*. Turpe erit, ingenium mitius esse feris. *Id*. Turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor. *Cic*. Habere quæstui rempabli. non modo turpe est, sed, &c. *Cic*. Ille mihi videtur esse turpissimus. — ¶ Turpe, adv. for turpiter. *Catull*. Turpe incedere. *Stat*. and *Claudian*. Vacua jacet hostis arena turpe gemens.

TURPITER (turpis), adv. in an ugly or unsightly manner, with deformity, disagreeably to the sight, foully, αἰσχροῖς. *Horat*. Ut turpiter atrium desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne. *Ovid*. Vulcanus turpiter obliquo pede claudicat. — ¶ Also, unbecomingly, indecently; immodestly, indecorously. *Ovid*. Tunicam deducere turpiter. *Id*. Turpiter jacere. — ¶ Also, basely, shamefully, disgracefully, dishonorably, ingloriously. *Ces*. Turpiter sc in castra receperunt. *Id*. Neque recte, aut turpiter factum celari poterat. *Id*. Reliquas naves turpiter fugere coegerunt. *Cic*. facere. *Justin*. Turpiter se dedere Seleuco maluit. *Phædr*. Turpiter derideri. *Cic*. Hortensius filius fuit Laodiceæ, gladiatoribus, flagitiose et turpiter. *Id*. Empedocles in deorum opinione turpissime labitur. *Ovid*. Turpins eieitur, quam non admittitur hospes.

TURPITUDŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. deformity, ugliness, αἰσχροπρία. *Cic*. Turpitudō in deformitate corporis habet aliquid offensionis. *Apul*. Qui minus se commendabilem forma putaret, virtutis laude turpitudinem tegeret. — ¶ Also, baseness, dishonor, disgrace, infamy. *Cic*. Nullum probrum, nullum facinus, nulla turpitudō. *Id*. Quanta erit reipublice turpitudō, &c. *Id*. Conceptam huic ordini turpitudinem atque infamiam delere ac tollere. *Sueton*. Populo non promissum congiarium flagitanti turpitudinem et impudentiam exprobravit edicto, disgraceful behavior. *Auc*. ad *Hecren*. Si causa turpitudinem habebit. *Cic*. Locos et regio quasi ridiculi turpitudine et deformitate quadam continetur. *Id*. Homines nullo decore se abstinere, nisi eos per se feditate sua turpitudō ipsa deterreat. *Nep*. In scenam prodire, et populo esse spectaculo, nemini fuit turpitudini, h. e. was a disgrace to no one. *Ces*. Turpitudō fugæ. *Salust*. Quas divitias honeste habere licebat, per turpitudinem abuti properabant. *Id*. Cum summa turpitudine in exilio ætatem agere. *Cic*.

TURPITUDŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. deformity, ugliness, αἰσχροπρία. *Cic*. Turpitudō in deformitate corporis habet aliquid offensionis. *Apul*. Qui minus se commendabilem forma putaret, virtutis laude turpitudinem tegeret. — ¶ Also, baseness, dishonor, disgrace, infamy. *Cic*. Nullum probrum, nullum facinus, nulla turpitudō. *Id*. Quanta erit reipublice turpitudō, &c. *Id*. Conceptam huic ordini turpitudinem atque infamiam delere ac tollere. *Sueton*. Populo non promissum congiarium flagitanti turpitudinem et impudentiam exprobravit edicto, disgraceful behavior. *Auc*. ad *Hecren*. Si causa turpitudinem habebit. *Cic*. Locos et regio quasi ridiculi turpitudine et deformitate quadam continetur. *Id*. Homines nullo decore se abstinere, nisi eos per se feditate sua turpitudō ipsa deterreat. *Nep*. In scenam prodire, et populo esse spectaculo, nemini fuit turpitudini, h. e. was a disgrace to no one. *Ces*. Turpitudō fugæ. *Salust*. Quas divitias honeste habere licebat, per turpitudinem abuti properabant. *Id*. Cum summa turpitudine in exilio ætatem agere. *Cic*.

Ut mihi illa omnia immortalem gloriam dederint, tibi sempiternam turpitudinem inflixerint. *Gell*. Homo turpitudine pristina vitæ defamatusissimus. *Cic*. Verborum turpitudinem, et rerum obscenitatem vitare, turpitudine, indecenty, iadeliacy. *Id*. Sanctissima sacella suffossa, incensa, inædificata, oppressa, summa denique turpitudine fedata. *Quintil*. Turpitudō generis, h. e. natalium dedecus, meanness of birth.

TURPŌ (Id.), as, avi, ātum, a. 1. to make any thing ugly or deformed, to defile, stain, pollute, foul, soil, sully, disfigure, αἰσχροῦν, πιαῖν. *Enn*. ap. *Cic*. Jovis aram sanguine turpari. *Virg*. Sanguine turpantem comptos de more capillos. *Id*. Canitiem immundo perfusam pulvere turpans. *Horat*. Te rugæ turpant, et capitis nives. *Id*. At illi fœda cicatrix setosum lævi frontem turpaverat oris. *Sil*. Turpatque decora juvenia ora novus pallor. *Tacit*. Sic abstinent, memoria cladis, quod ipsos scabies quondam turpaverat. — ¶ Figur. to disgrace, dishonor. *Cic*. fragm. Cæsar cum quosdam ornare voluit, non illos honestavit, sed ornamenta ipsa turpavit. *Stat*. Nec turpavit avos, h. e. non degeneravit. *Id*. Argos.

TURRANIANVS, a, um, adj. of, pertaining to, or named after *Turranus* (the name of a man). *Colum*. and *Plin*. *Turraniana* pira.

TURRHENVS. See *Tyrrhenus*.

TURRICŌLA (dimin. of *turris*), e, f. a little tower or turret, πυργίον. *Vitruv*. — ¶ Also, because shaped like a tower, a dice-box. *Martial*. 14, 16 (in the title).

TURRIGER (turris & gero), ēra, ērum, 2 adj. bearing a tower, towers, or turrets, turreted, towered, πυργόφορος. *Plin*. Turrigeros elephantorum miramur humeros. So, *Sil*. Turrigeræ feræ moles. *Virg*. Turrigeræ urbes. *Id*. Turrigeræ Antennæ. *Lucan*. Turrigeras classis pelago sparsura carinas. — Hence, it is an epithet of *Cybele*, whose head is painted adorned with towers, as representing the earth which bears many towers; tower-bearing. *Ovid*. dea, h. e. *Cybele*.

TURRIS (perhaps from *τίρσις*, or *τίρσοος*), is, f. any tower or high building. *Cic*. Concionari ex alta turri solebat. *Sueton*. Mæcenatium, h. e. palace. *Liv*. Hannibal ad suam turrim pervenit, palace, watch-tower, country-house. — Also, a tower or high building for pigeons, a pigeon-house. *Varr*. — Especially, a tower for strengthening walls. *Cic*. and *Ces*. And, also, for fortifying a camp. *Ces*. — Also, a movable tower, made chiefly of wood, used in besieging cities. *Cic*, *Liv*, *Ces*. — Also, a tower borne by an elephant. *Liv*. — Turris was also a kind of battle-array when the army was arranged in a square. *Gell*.

TURRITVS (turris), a, um, adj. furnished 3 or fortified with towers, having a tower, towered, turreted, πυργωτής, πυργωτός. *Ovid*. Quo tibi turritis incingere mœnibus urbes? *Id*. Turriti muri. *Lucan*. Castella turrita. *Virg*. Tanta mole viri turritis puppibus instant. *Auct*. *B. Afric*. Elephantis turritis triginta ante aciem instructis. *Sil*. Turriti moles, h. e. elephants. — *Cybele* is called turrita (see *Turriger*). *Virg*. and *Propert*. — ¶ Figur. towering, high, lofty. *Virg*. Turriti scopuli. *Lucan*. (of curls of hair) Turritaque premens frontem matrona corona, h. e. capilli alte structi.

TURSIO, ōnis, m. a kind of fish, resembling the dolphin. *Plin*. — It is *Dolphinus Phocæna* of *Linnaeus*, the common porpoise.

TURTUR (probably, from the sound), ūris, m. a turtle-dove (Columba turtur, ὀρνυών. *Varr*, *Virg*, &c.

TURRILLÆ (dimin. of *turtur*), e, f. a 2 little turtle. Hence, figur. a weak and effeminate man. *Seneca*.

TURUNDA (probably for *terenda*, from *tero*), e, f. perhaps, any thing forced into a round or oval shape; hence, a pellet or ball of paste with which geese were fattened. *Varro*. — Also, a tent or roll of lint for wounds or sores. *Cato*.

TŪS, or **THŪS** (perhaps from *θύος*, sacrificium, suffimentum), ūris, n. *incense, frankincense, the juice or resin of a tree in Arabia Nabææ*. Plin. Thura, præter Arabiam, nullis, ac ne Arabiæ quidem universæ. Horat. Angulus iste feret piper et tus ocus uva. Virg. India mittit ebur, molles sua tura Sabrei. Id. Succedunt matres, et templum ture vaporant. Cic. Tus accendere. Ovid. Tura dare pro Cæsare, to offer. Plin. Meti semel anno solebat (sc. tus), to be gathered from the trees. Pers. Carmina mentientia tus, h. e. lest they should be used to wrap up frankincense in. Ovid. Tria tura, h. e. three grains of frankincense. Ovid. Mascula tura, (this is said to be of two sexes, and the male to be the best), the best sort of incense. — Also, perhaps, the frankincense-tree. Ovid. Turis lacryme. — † Tus terræ, an herb, otherwise called chamæpitys. Plin. **TŪSCĀ**, æ, f. a river of Africa. Plin. **TŪSCANICŪS**, or **THŪSCANICŪS**, a, um, *Tuscan, in the Tuscan style*. Vitruv. **TŪSCANIENSIS**, e, adj. as, Plin. Tuscanienses, the inhabitants of a town in Etruria, where now Toscanella is. **TŪSCANŪS**, or **THŪSCANŪS**, a, um, adj. *Tuscan, Etrurian*. Vitruv. **TŪSCĒ**, or **THŪSCĒ** (Tusculum), adv. after the manner of the Tuscans, in the Tuscan language. Varr. **TŪSCĪ**. See Tuscul. **TŪSCIĀ**, or **THŪSCIĀ**, æ, f. same as Etruria; Etrurin, Tuscan. Varr. **TŪSCŪLANENSIS** (Tusculanum), e, adj. of or belonging to (Cicero's) Tusculan estate. Cic. Tusculanenses dies, h. e. in Tusculano acti. **TŪSCŪLANŪS** (Tusculum), a, um, adj. of or belonging to Tusculum, in or near Tusculum (now Frascati), Tusculan. Varr. Tusculanus ager. Id. Tusculana sacra. Cic. Tusculana aqua. Liv. Tusculani colles. Id. Tusculana arx. Id. Tusculanus populus. Cic. Tusculani, the inhabitants. — Hence, Tusculanum, sc. rus, or prædium, an estate near Tusculum (such as Cicero and other Romans had). Cic. Hence, Cic. named his *Quæstiones Tusculanæ*, which are also called by him *Disputationes Tusculanæ*. **TŪSCŪLUM**, or **THŪSCŪLUM** (dimin. of tus, or thus), i, n. a small piece of frankincense, a little frankincense. Plant. **TŪSCŪLUM**, i, n. a town (municipium) in Latium, near Rome, now Frascati. Cic. — † Hence, Tusculus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Tusculum. Sil. Tuscula mœnia. Stat. Tuscula umbra, h. e. nemus Tusculanum. Tibull. and Martial. Tuscula tellus. Martial. Tusculi colles. Id. Tusculi, the inhabitants. — † Hence, also, Tusculanus, a, um. See Tusculanus. **TŪSCŪS**, or **THŪSCŪS**, a, um, adj. Tuscan, Etruscan, Etrurian, Τυρρηνός. Cic. and Plin. Tuscum mare infernum. Plin. Tuscus sinus. Ovid. amnis, h. e. the Tiber. So, Horat. alvens. Sil. Tuscus stagna profundus, h. e. Trasimenus lacus. Varr. Tusca vocabula. Colum. sacra, h. e. quæ Tages Tuscus invenit. Lucan. Tuscus vates. Ovid. dur, h. e. Mezentius. Id. Tuscum duellum, h. e. bellum Romanorum cum Etruscis. Martini. Tuscus eques, h. e. Mæcenus, who was descended from the Tuscankings. Id. Tuscus cadi, h. e. vina Tusca. Id. and Pers. Tusca fictilia, h. e. quæ in Tuscia, et præcipue Arctii fiebant. Juvenal. Ponebant igitur Tusco farrata catino. Ovid. Tuscum semen, h. e. zea. Tacit. and Liv. Tuscus vicus, the name of a street in Rome, so named from the Tuscans, to whom it was formerly given as an abode. This street was inhabited by low people, prostitutes, &c., also by dealers in silks. Hence, Plant. Tusco modo dotem querere, (perhaps) by meretricious arts. — Lin. Tuscus, the Tuscans. — Also, Liv. Tuscus, the Tuscan territory. — Also, Plin. Ep. Tuscus, an estate in Etrurin, belonging to Pliny the younger.

TŪSSĒDŌ (tussis), inis, f. a cough. 3Apul. **TŪSSICŪLĀ** (dimin. of tussis), æ, f. a little or slight cough; a cough. Plin. Ep. **TŪSSICULARIS** (tussicula), e, adj. of or belonging to a cough, good for a

cough. Cæl. Aurel. Tussicularia medicamenta.

TŪSSICŪLŌSŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. afflicted with a cough, subject to a cough. Cæl. Aurel. Tussiculosa et frigida senilis artas est.

TŪSSICŪS (tussis), a, um, adj. same as 3 Tussiculosus. Firmic.

TŪSSIENS. See Tussio.

TŪSSILĀGŌ (from tussis, because it is good in curing coughs), inis, f. the herb calts-foot, horse-foot, foal-foot or foal-bit, βήχιον.

TŪSSĪDŌ (tussis), is, n. 4. to cough, have a cough, βήττω. Plant. Forte si tussire occæpsit, ne sic tussiat, ut cuiquam linguam in tussiendo proferat. Horat. Siquis coheredum male tussiet, have a bad cough. Petron. plurimum. Martial. Acerbum Nævā tussit, has a violent cough. Plin. Tussiens, afflicted or troubled with a cough.

TŪSSIS (unc.), is, f. a cough, βήξ. Terent. Gemitus, screatus, tussis, risus abstine. Virg. Quatit ægros tussis anhelæ snes. Catull. Frigus gravedinem et tussim fert. Plin. Tussim exasperare. Id. concitare. Cels. Sicca tussis, a dry cough. Id. Tussim levare. Plin. lenire. Colum. sanare. Plin. inhihere. Colum. veterem discutere. Plin. Tussi liberari.

TŪSŪS, a, um, particip. from tundo.

TŪTĀCŪLUM (tutor, ārī), i, n. same as 3 Tutamentum. Prudent.

TŪTĀMEN (Id.), inis, n. a defence, protection, mēns of protection or defence, ἀσφάλεια, ὁχύρωμα. Virg. Donat (loricam) habere viro decus, tutamen in armis. Arnob. A Deo deposcimus rebus fessis tutamina.

TŪTĀMENTUM (Id.), i, n. same as Tutamen. Liv. Nix sola, ignibus aliquoties conjectis ab hoste, etiam tutamentum fuerit. Apul. Circumspiciens tutamenta sermonis, looking about him to see whether he could speak with safety.

TŪTĀNŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. perhaps, defending, protecting; hence, Tutannus, sc. deus, h. e. perhaps, a defending or protecting god; as some suppose, the same as Hercules. Varr.

TŪTĀTĪDŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a defence, protection, defending. Jul. Firmic.

TŪTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a defender, protector. Apul.

TŪTĒ, for Tu. See Tu.

TŪTĒ (tutus), adv. safely, securely, without danger, ἀσφαλώς, ἀκινδύνως. Auct. ad Herenn. Tute vivere. Plant. Crede huic tute. Sallust. Ubivis tutius, quam in meo regno essem. Pompei. in Cic. Ep. Nusquam eris tutius. Id. Te hic tutissime fore puto.

TŪTELĀ (tueor), æ, f. care. Plant. Ecquis huic tutelam januæ gerit? has the care of. So, Id. Tutelam gerere foribus. Id. Meo tergo tutelam geram, will take care of my back. Cic. Aliquem tutelæ populi commendare. — Hence, defence, protection, patronage. Cic. Omnia hæc nostra studia latent in tutela ac præsidio bellicæ virtutis. Id. Aliquem tutelæ populi commendare (see above). Id. Sit in ejus tutela Gallia. Id. Apollo, cuius in tutela Athenas antiqui historici esse voluerunt. Præp. Dii deique omnes, quibus est tutela per agros, who preside over or protect. Tutelæ esse, to be under the protection of; as, Liv. Dii quorum tutelæ loca essent. Id. Tutelæ nostræ luximus, sc. esse. — Also, the care of a ward or minor: guardianship. Pacuv. ap. Cic. Gnati ejus parvi, qui tibi in tutelam est traditus. Varr. M. Cato nuper Luculli accepit tutelam. Justin. Filiorum tutelam alicui committere. Liv. Tutelam ita gesserat, ut rationem ejus gerere non posset. (We say, tutelam suscipere, administrare, gerere, ducere, mandare, depingere, and the like. See Pandect.) Cic. and Pandect. Judicium tutelæ, a judicial inquiry respecting a guardianship that has been discharged unjustly. So, also, Pandect. Actio tutelæ, an action for the same. So, Id. Agere tutelæ, sc. causa, to bring an action for abuse of guardianship. Hence, Pandect. In tutelam suam venire, or, Cic. In tutelam venire, or, Nepos. pervenire, or, Senec. In tutelam venire, or,

Id. Suæ tutelæ neri, or, Sueton. Tutelam recipere, to become of age, to become one's own master. (But Cic. Pervenire in alicujus tutelam, to come under the guardianship of any one.) Tutela also signifies the property of a ward. Cic. Tutela legitima. Pandect. ex qua. — Also, a preserving or keeping in repair. Plin. Ut tutela villarum non sit oneri. Pandect. Legare pecuniam in tutelam via. — Also, maintenance, nourishment, support. Colum. pecudum. Justin. classis. Sacton. Cum teniorum tutelam locupletiores in se contulissent. Colum. Asellus exiguæ tutelæ est, costs very little to support or keep. — † Also, a defence or protection, h. e. the person or thing that defends or protects any one. Sil. Tuteke deum fluitant, h. e. the images of the gods on the stern. Ovid. Tutela prore, h. e. proreta. Petron. Tutela loci, the tutelary deity of a place. Varr. Earm tutelaram genera quatuor, h. e. of hedges, fences of gardens, &c. Horat. Tutela Italiæ (used of Augustus). Ovid. Tutela Pelagii nominis (used of Achilles). Id. Tutela hortorum, h. e. Priapus, the god of gardens. Id. Tutela Diana (used of dogs). Auct. Priap. Tutela Lemni, h. e. Vulcan. — † Also, one that is under the protection of another: the care or charge. Ovid. Tutela Minervæ navis, h. e. having Minerva for its tutelary deity, the image of whom was usually painted on the stern. Horat. Virginiū primæ puerique claris patribus orti Delicæ tutela Deæ. Propert. Lanuvium annosi vetus est tutela draconis, h. e. an old sacred serpent is the tutelary deity of Lanuvium. Lucan. Ilortus insepolti tutela draconis. — † Also, a remedy. Grat. Si qua est tutela podagræ.

TŪTELĀRIS (tutela), e, adj. of or pertaining to defence or protection, tutelary, protecting. Arnob. dii. — † Also, of or pertaining to guardianship, or to the care of a ward, ἐπιτροπικός. Pandect. Tutelaris causa. Id. Tutelaria instrumenta. Sidon. Frater et soror sub annis adhuc tutelariis agunt. Capitolin. Prætor tutelaris, h. e. that superintended the affairs of minors, and appointed guardians.

TŪTELĀRĪŪS (Id.), ii, m. he who has the custody or keeping of any thing, and undertakes for hire to preserve it in proper repair; a keeper or warden. Plin. — Inscript. ap. Gruter. Prætor tutelarius, same as Prætor tutelaris. See Tutelaris.

TŪTELĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a guardian, defender, protector. Martian. Capell.

TŪTELĀTŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. assigned or placed under the protection of any one. Aggen. de limitib. agror.

TŪTELĪNŪS, or **TŪTILĪNŪS** (tutela), a, um, adj. of or belonging to protecting or defending. Tertull. Columnæ tutelina, h. e. in honor of the goddess Tutelina, or, the column which supported the image of this goddess in the circus at Rome. — Hence, Tutelina, or Tutilina, sc. dea, the guardian deity of corn, &c. Macrobi. Also, the tutelary goddess of Rome. Varr.

TŪTEMET, h. e. tu ipse. See Tu.

TŪTŌ (tutus), adv. safely, securely, in safety, without danger, ἀσφαλώς. Cæs. Illi etsi propter multitudinem se tuto dimicuros existimabant. Nepos. Non quæ vit ubi tuto viveret. Cic. Ut tuto sim, h. e. in tuto loco. Also, followed by n or nh. Cæs. Ut toto ab repentino hostium incursu commicare possent. Plin. Tutissimo (superl.), most safely. — † The comp. tutius, and superl. tutissime, belong to tute.

TŪTŌ, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. same as Tutor, to protect, defend. Plant. Ut me bene tutetis. Hence, in the pass. Plant. Tutantur; and, Sidon. Tutatus.

TŪTŌR (frequentat. of tueor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to defend, protect, guard, keep safe, preserve, ἀσφαλιζω. Plant. Cogitat, ut rem heri diligenter tutetur. Plin. Natura arboris cortice a frigidioribus et calore tutata est, has screened or sheltered. Liv. Volsci tutabantur se vallo. Id. Egrediis muris sitique naturali urbem tutantes. Phadr. Qui se committit homini tutandum improbo. Sallust. Numidas in omnibus præliis magis

pedes, quam arma tutata sunt. (Al. leg. *tuta*.) *Id.* Se ob regnum tutandum arma cepisse, in defence of his throne. *Virg.* Sin aliquam expertus sumptis spem sumis in armis, hanc primum tutare domum. *Tacit.* Locorum ingenio tutari se contra copias regis. *Sallust.* Mihi spes omnes in memet, quas necesse est et virtute et innocentia tutari. *Tacit.* Signa et aquilam amplexus, religione se intabatur. *Virg.* Tutatur favor Euryalum, lacrymaeque decorae, supports. *Liv.* Tutari se ab ira alienius, to shelter or secure himself against, &c. *Horat.* Aspicere, Plautus quo pacto partes tutetur amantis ephēbi, ut patris, &c. *h. e.* maintains, supports the part of. Also, without an accus. *Cic.* Genae ab inferiore parte tutantur, sc. oculos, protect the eyes. — ¶ Also, to ward off, avert. *Sallust.* Ne in tutandis periculis magis, quam in ulciscendo teneamini. *Cæs.* Ipse praesentem inopiam quibus poterat subsidiis intabatur.

TUTOR (contracted for tutor, from tueor), *ōris*, m. a defender, protector, guardian. *Horat.* Tutor finium. *Cic.* Castus tutor religionum. *Sueton.* Tutor imperii. *Cic.* Populi R. tutor. *Petrone.* Tutor Bacchi, *h. e.* Priapus, who, together with Silenus, was a companion and protector of Bacchus. — ¶ Hence, especially, a guardian (of a minor). *Cic.* Amo illum mortuum: tutor sum liberis: totam domum diligo. *Id.* Quod mulier sine tutore auctore promiserit. *Plin.* *Ep.* Datum se a consilibus tutorem Helvidii filiae. *Cic.* Tutorem instituere filiorum orbitati. *Justin.* constituere. *Id.* Agere tutorem pupilli, to be the guardian. — Also, in a wider sense, for curator. *Cic.* Mulieris propter infirmitatem consilii majores in tutorem potestate esse voluerunt. *Liv.* Tutore a tribunis et pretore petito, cum testamentum faceret, unum aebutium instituit heredem. — Hence, figur. a guardian. *Cic.* Orbae eloquentiae quasi tutores relictis sumus. *Id.* Cum republica non solum parentibus perpetuis, verum etiam tutoribus annuis esset orbita. *Ovid.* Hanc (progeniem carminum meorum) tibi commendo: quae quo magis orbita parente, hoc tibi tutori sarcina major erit.

TUTORIUS (tutor, *ōris*), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a guardian. *Justin.* Mittitur, qui tutorio nomine regnum pupilli administraret.

TUTORIX (*id.*), *icis*, f. a female guardian, 3 tutoress, governess. *Cod. Just.*

TUTOLATUS (utulus), a, um, adj. *h. e.* 3 tutulum habens. *Varr.*

TUTULUS (unc.), i, m. a pile of hair on a woman's head, raised in the form of a cone; a tower or high head-dress, *πύργος*, *πλοκάμους*, *κορυφή*, *κόρυμβος*. Such were worn by women, especially the flaminica (wife of the Flamen), and also by the Flamen himself. *Varr.*

— ¶ *Varr.* also says that tutulus is altissima pars urbis; in this case, the first u, as from tutus, would be long.

TUTUM (tutus), adv. same as Tuto. *Varr.* 3 ap. Fest.

TUTUNUS, i, m. same as Priapus. 3 *Arnob.*

TUTES, a, um, particip. from tueor. —

¶ Adj. safe, secure, protected, out of danger, *ἀκίνδυνος*, *ἀσφαλής*. *Cic.* Res tuta. *Asin.* Poll. in *Cic. Ep.* Tutus ab insidiis. *Liv.* Testudo tuta ad omnes ietus. *Horat.* Tutum iter. *Justin.*

Periculoso regno securam ac tutam vitam anteponeas. *Cic.* Quis locus tam firmum habuit praesidium, ut tutus esset? *Horat.* Ex quo est habitus male tutae mentis Orestes, *h. e.* unsound in mind, out of his senses. *Cæs.* Tutior receptus. *Id.* Tutissimum est. *Ovid.* Medio tutissimus ibis. — Hence, subst. Tutum, i, n. safety, security. *Nepos.* In tutum pervenire. *Cic.* Esse in tuto. *Cic.* and *Terent.* In tuto collocare aliquid, or aliquid, to place in safety. — Also, plur.

Tuta, for tutum, safety, security. *Virg.* Tuta tenebam. — ¶ Also, Tutus, prudent, cautious. *Liv.* Tutiora consilia. *Horat.* Serpit humi tutus nimium, timidisque procellae. — Hence, *Propert.* Tutum est, it is prudent, it is the part of a prudent and cautious man. — Also followed

by the *infin.* *Propert.* Credere tutus, *h. e.* cavens credere. — Also, by a *gen.* *Lucan.* Tuta fuga. (Others read *fuga*.)

TUTUS (tu), a, um, adj. pron. thy, your, *ός*. *Terent.* Tuus pater. *Id.* Verum id tua refert nihil, is nothing to you. *Id.* Tua quod nihil refert, is nothing to you. Also, without a subst., yours, thine. *Cic.* In tanto numero tuorum. *Id.* De tuis unum, one of your friends.

Terent. Tuus est nunc Chremes, yours, your friend. — Tuum, thine, yours. *Plant.* (Lys.) Bene volo ego illi facere, si tu non nevis. (Phil.) nempe de tuo. (Lys.) de meo: nam quod tuum est, meum est: omne meum est autem tuum. So, Tua (plur.). *Terent.* —

Tuum est (sc. negotium), it is your custom. *Plant.* Also, Tuum est (sc. officium), it is your part, your duty. *Terent.* — Also, Tuus, your own master, independent, indebted to none; as, *Stat.* (amnem alloquens) Tuus ruis. — Sometimes *pte* or *met* is joined with it; as, *Plant.* Tuopte ingenio. *Id.* Tuapte sponte. *Apul.* Tuismet literis. — Tuus also stands for tui (genit. of tu), or for erga te. *Terent.* Desiderio tuo, *h. e.* towards you, or of you.

Planc. in *Cic. Ep.* In tua observantia, respect towards you, in tender love to you. — ¶ Also, your, *h. e.* favorable, fit, proper, apposite, or opportune for you. *Martial.* Tempore non tuo. *Liv.* Tempore tuo pugnasti. — ¶ Tuus is sometimes joined with a subst. to which it does not belong. *Cic.* Aedificationis tuae consilium impediri, for tuum.

TYANA, a, f. or TYANA, *ōrum*, n. a town in Cappadocia. *Vopisc.* and *Plin.* — Also, a town in Phrygia. — ¶ Tyaneus, and Tyaneus or Thyaneus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Tyana. *Quid.* Tyaneus incolae (in Phrygia).

TYBA, a, f. or TYBE, es, f. a town on the borders of Syria. *Cic.*

TYBRIS. See Tiberis.

TYBUR. See Tibur.

TYCHIA (Τύχη), a, f. the name of a part of the city Syracuse in Sicily, where the temple of Fortune stood. *Cic.*

TYCHUS, i, m. a celebrated shoemaker or worker in leather. *Ovid.*

TYDEUS (Τυδεΐς), *ei* and *ēos*, m. (disyll.) Tydeus, the son of Oeneus, king of Calydon, and father of Diomedes. — Hence, Tydides, a, m. son of Tydeus, *h. e.* Diomedes. *Virg.*, *Horat.*, *Ovid.*, &c.

TYDIDES, a, m. See Tydeus. 3

TYMOLUS. See Tymolus.

TYMPANIDIUM (dimin. of tympanum), 3 i, n. a small drum, a taboret. *Arnob.*

TYMPANISTA (τυμπανιστής), a, m. a 3 drummer, taborer. *Apul.*

TYMPANISTRIA (τυμπανιστρία), a, f. 3 a female drummer, a woman playing on a tabor or timbrel. *Sidon.*

TYMPANITES (τυμπανίτης), a, m. a 3 kind of dropsy that swells the belly like a drum; a tympanum or tympanites; the wind-dropsy. *Veget.*

TYMPANITICUS (tympanitis), a, um, 2 adj. afflicted with the tympanitis. *Veget.*

TYMPANIUM (tympanum), i, n. a kind of pearl, round on one side and flat on the other. *Plin.*

TYMPANIZO (τυμπανίζω), as, n. 1. to 2 beat a tympanum, to play on a timbrel. *Sueton.*

TYMPANOSTRYBA (τυμπανοστρίβης), a, 3 m. one skilled in beating a tympanum, a taborer; hence, a soft, effeminate person. *Plant.*

TYMPANUM (τύμπανον), i, n. a kind of drum, timbrel, tambour, tambourine, tympan. It was a hoop of wood or brass, with a skin stretched over it, and bells attached to its edge. It was held in the left hand, and beaten with the right hand or fingers. It was used especially at the religious ceremonies of Cybele, and hence it was regarded as an instrument for females; but the Parthians, according to *Justin*, used the tympana in war. *Virg.*, *Ovid.*, &c. — Hence, figur. *Quintil.* Nos qui oratorem studemus elingere, non arma, sed tympana eloquentiae demus? *h. e.* genus dicendi molle, nervis carens, et ad solam voluptatem compositum. *Senec.* Nulli corpus tuum patientiae vacat, sed in manu tympanum est, *h. e.* non es mollis, sed

molli et effeminatorum propria tractas. — ¶ From the resemblance, a wheel made of boards without spokes. *Virg.* Also, a wheel drawn by a rope for raising weights. *Lueret.* Also, a wheel in an oil-press. *Pandect.* Also, a wheel in a mill, at a well; of water-organs; and of other machines. *Vitruv.* — Also, in architecture, a tambour. *Vitruo.* — Also, a square or pannel of a door. *Vitruv.* — Also, a round, concave plate. *Plin.* — Also, a kind of pearl, otherwise called tympanium. *Pandect.* — ¶ Tympanum, for tympanum. *Catull.* 62, 8. (where other *edd.* have tympanum).

TYNDAREUS, *ei* and *ēos*, m. See Tyndarus.

TYNDARIDES (Τυνδαρίδης), a, m. or TYNDARIDA, a, m. son of Tyndarus. *Val. Flacc.* Miratur et ipse Tyndarides, *h. e.* Pollux. *Id.* Tyndariden petit, et superos sic voce precatur, *h. e.* Castor.

Ovid. Tyndaridae fratres, hic eques, ille pugil. *Cic.* Idem Tyndaridae Persen victim nuntiaverunt. *Horat.* Fortissima Tyndaridarum, *h. e.* filiorum et natarum Tyndari (where Clytemnestra is alluded to).

TYNDARIS (Τυνδαρίς), *idis* and *idos*, f. Tyndarian, of or proceeding from Tyndarus, hence, sc. femina, daughter of Tyndarus. *Virg.* Tyndaridis Lacena, *h. e.* Helen. And thus Helen is frequently called Tyndaris. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* And so, also, Clytemnestra. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a town of Sicily. *Cic.* — Hence, Tyndaritani, the inhabitants of this town. *Cic.*

TYNDARITANI. See Tyndaris.

TYNDARIS (Tyndarus), a, um, adj. Τυνδαρίος, Tyndarian, of or pertaining to Tyndarus. *Val. Flacc.* fratres, *h. e.* Castor and Pollux. — ¶ Also, Spartan. *Sil.*

TYNDAREUS, *ei* and *ēos*, m. or TYNDAREOS (Τυνδαρος, or Τυνδαρέως), i, m. Tyndarus, son of Oebalus, king of Laconia, husband of Leda, who was the mother of Castor, Pollux, Helen, and Clytemnestra. *Ovid.*

TYPHOEUS, *ei* and *ēos*, m. [trisyllab. Typhoeus] Τυφωεύς, agitant, son of Titans and Terra; having attempted to expel Jupiter from heaven, he was hurled down by lightning and placed under mount Aetna in Sicily, where he was said to be vomiting forth fire; according to others, under the island Inarime. *Ovid.* and *Virg.* He is sometimes confounded with Briareus. *Ovid. Met.* 3, 303. &c. — ¶ Hence, Typhoeus, or Typhoeus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Typhoeus. *Virg.* Tela Typhoea, *h. e.* by which he was hurled to the ground. — Also, Typhoeus, *idis* or *idos*, f. belonging to Typhoeus. *Ovid.* Aetna Typhoeus, *h. e.* under which he lies.

TYPHON (Τυφών), *ōnis*, m. same as Typhoeus. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a violent whirlwind which comes from the clouds without lightning. *Plin.* — Also, a whirlwind, accompanied with lightning. *Val. Flacc.* — ¶ Also, a kind of comet. *Plin.*

TYPHONEUS (Typhon), a, um, adj. Typhonian, of or belonging to the giant Typhon. *Met.*

TYPHONIS, *idis*, f. Τυφώνις, daughter of 3 Typhon. *Val. Flacc.* Insuper Harpyae Typhonides, ira Tonantis.

TYPHOS (τύφος), i, m. pride, arrogance, 3 vaunting. *Arnob.*

TYPICUS (typus), a, um, adj. figurative, 3 typical, emblematical. *Sedul.*

TYPOS (τύπος), i, m. a type or figure, the form, image, or likeness of a thing; a mark, impression, stamp. *Cic.* Præterea typos tibi mando, quos in tectorio atrio possim includere, mouldings or figures in bass-relief. — ¶ With physicians, the form, order, and manner in which fevers return. *Cæl. Aurel.*

TYRA, or TYRAS, a, m. Τύρας, a river of European Sarmatia, now the Niester or Dniester. *Plin.* and *Ovid.*

TYRANNA (tyrannus), a, f. a princess, 3 a tyranness. *Trebell. Poll.*

TYRANNICE (tyrannicus), adv. tyrannously, tyrannically, despotically, τυραννικώς. *Cic.*

TYRANNICIDA (tyrannus & cædo), a, 2 m. and f. the killer of a tyrant, a tyrannicide, τυραννοκτόνος. *Senec.*

TYRANNICIDIUM (tyrannicida), ii, n. 2 the killing of a tyrant, tyrannicide, τυραννοκτονία. *Seac.*

TYRANNICUS (τυραννικός), a, um, adj. of a tyrant, tyrannous, cruel, tyrannical, despotic. *Cic.*

TYRANNIS (τυραννίς), f. tyranny, arbitrary or despotic power. *Cic., Nep., Ovid., &c.* — Also, for regnum, regal or supreme power. *Nep. Reg. 2.* — ¶ Also, a princess, a tyranness. *Trebell. Poll.*

TYRANNOCIDONUS (τυραννοκτόνος), i, m. the killer of a tyrant. *Cic.*

TYRANNOPOLITĀ (τυραννοπολίτης), æ, 3 m. a citizen of a town in which a tyrant (tyrannus) rules. *Sidon.*

TYRANNUS (τύραννος), i, m. [a tyrant in a good sense], a monarch, sovereign, king, especially in a state which had been free. *Nepos.* *Miltiadem*, qui Chersoneso potitus diu ibi dominationem obtinuerat, tyrannum dictum fuisse, qui non vi, sed incolentium voluntate eam obtinuerat, et bonitate retinuerat: omnes enim et haberi et dici tyrannos, qui potestate sunt perpetua in ea civitate, quæ libertate usa est. *So.* in *Virg. Æneas* is called. *Ovid.* *Phrygius tyrannus*, h. e. *Laomedon*. *So.* also, in *Ovid.* *Neptune* is called tyrannus, se. of rivers. *So.* also, in *Liv.* *Nabis*, king of Sparta, is called. And so, also, *Cæsar* is called in *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a tyrant in a bad sense, a cruel or severe governor, whether he be really cruel, or whether the people regard him as such, because, having been republicans, they cannot endure a single sovereign; also, generally, an unlimited or absolute despot. *Cic.* *Vita tyrannorum.* *Id.* *Esse tyrannum in aliquem.* — ¶ Tyrannum, for tyrannorum. *Pacuv.*

TYRAS. See *Tyra*.

TYRIANTHINUS (τυριάνθινος), a, um, 3 adj. of a color between purple and violet, of a bright violet color. *Martial.*

TYRINS.

TYRINTHIUS. } See *Tiryns*, &c.

TYRIUS (τύριος), a, um, adj. of or belonging to Tyre, Tyrian. *Ovid.* *Tyria puella*, or, *Id.* *pellex*, h. e. *Europa*, daughter of *Agenor*, king of Tyre. *Martial.* *Tyrius taurus*, h. e. that carried off Eu-

ropa. *Liv.* *Tyrii*, the inhabitants of Tyre, the Tyrians. — ¶ Near Tyre were found the best murices, from which purple was made, and Tyrian purple was the most celebrated; hence, *Tyrius*, of Tyrian purple, purple, purple-colored. *Ovid.* *Tyrius amictus.* *Tibull.* *Tyrius torus*, h. e. stragulo Tyrio ornatus. *Id.* *Tyrio prodeat apta sinu*, h. e. Tyria veste. *Claudian.* *Tyrium venenum*, h. e. color purpure, purple. *Ovid.* *Nec quæ his Tyrio murice lana rubes*, h. e. purple. — *Tyrium* (absol.), Tyrian purple, purple. *Tertull.* — ¶ Also, *Theban*, because Cadmus, son of *Agenor*, king of Tyre, built Thebes. *Stat.* *Tyrimontes*, h. e. which were round Thebes. *So.* *Id.* *Tyrii agri.* *Id.* *Tyrius exsul*, h. e. *Polyaces*, son of *Œdipus*, king of Thebes. *Id.* *ductor*, h. e. *Eleocles*, king of the Thebans, brother of *Polynices*. *Id.* *Tyrium plectrum*, h. e. of *Amphion*. *Id.* *Tyrii*, the Thebans. — ¶ Also, of Carthage, Carthaginian, because the Carthaginians, under *Dido*, came from Tyre. *Virg.* *Tyria urbs*, Carthage. *Id.* *Tyriæ arces.* *Id.* *virgines.* *Sil.* *Tyrii doli*, h. e. *Punica frandes.* *Id.* *patres*, h. e. the Carthaginian senate. *Virg.* *coloni.* *Sil.* *Tyrius miles*, h. e. the army of *Annibal*. *Id.* *ductor*, h. e. *Annibal*. *Claudian.* *Tyriæ vires*, h. e. opes Carthaginiensium. *Ovid.* *Tyrii tori*, h. e. the marriage of *Dido* with *Æneas*, at Carthage. *Tibull.* *Tellus fera Tyrio obsessa colono*, h. e. Africa. *Id.* *Tyriæ Gades*, h. e. built by Carthaginians. *Virg.* and *Sil.* *Tyrii*, the Carthaginians.

TYRŌ, ōnis, m. } See *Tiro*, &c.

TYROCINIUM, &c. } See *Tiro*, &c.

TYRŌ, us or ōnis, f. *Τυρῶ*, daughter of *Salmoncus*. *Propert.*

TYRŌPATINĀ (τυρὸς, cheese, & patina), 3 æ, f. a kind of cheese-cake. *Apic.*

TYRŌS. See *Tyrius*.

TYRŌTARICHIUS (τυροτάριχος), i, m.

a dish made of cheese, salted fish, eggs, spices, &c. *Cic.* — Used also as an adj. *Apic.* *Patina tyrotaricha.*

TYRRHENI (Τυρρηνί), ōrum, m. the Etrurians, Tuscan. *Virg.*

TYRRHENIĀ (Τυρρηνία), æ, f. Etruria, Tuscany. *Ovid.*

TYRRHENICUS (Τυρρηνικός), a, um, adj. Etrurian, Tuscan. *Auson.* *Tyrrhenica Tarraco*, h. e. ad mare Tyrrhenum (Mediterraneum) sita.

TYRRHENUS, a, um, adj. in, from, near Etruria, Etrurian, Tuscan, Τυρρηνός *Liv.* mare; or, *Virg.* æquior, h. e. inferum. *Virg.* flumen; or, *Lucan.* gurgis, h. e. the Tiber, which flows from Etruria to Rome. *Val. Flacc.* magister, h. e. gubernator Tyrrheno mari navigans. *Virg.* pedum vincula, h. e. crepidæ a Tuscis sumptæ. *Ovid.* corpora, h. e. Etrurians, whom *Bacchus* changed into dolphins. *So.* *Id.* (of dolphins) monstra. *Stat.* greges, se. delphinorum. *Id.* volucres, h. e. Sirenes. *Ovid.* rex, h. e. *Mezentius*. *Virg.* Tyrrhenus tubæ clangor, (so called, because the tuba was supposed to be an invention of the Tuscans). *So.* *Stat.* Insonuit Tyrrhenum murmur. *Also*, absol. Tyrrhenus, an Etrurian; as, *Virg.* Tyrrheni sanguis, h. e. *Mezentii*. *Id.* Inflavit ebur Tyrrhenus ad aras, (because Etrurian flute-players (tibicines) were employed in sacrifices). *Id.* Tyrrheni, the Etrurians (see *Tyrrhena*). *Also*, absol. Tyrrhenus, for mare Tyrrhenum. *Val. Flacc.* — ¶ Also, for Italian or Roman. *Sil.* pubes. — ¶ *Paulia*. *Nol.* uses Tyrrhenum (sc. mare), for the Mediterranean on the shores of Spain. — ¶ Tyrrhenum, for Tyrrhenorum. *Virg.*

TYRRHIDÆ, ārum, m. sons of Tyrrhus, shepherd of king *Latinus*. *Virg.*

TYRUNCULA. } See *Tiruncula*, &c.

TYRUNCULUS. } See *Tiruncula*, &c.

TYROS, and **TYRŌS**, i, f. *Τύρος*, Tyre, now *Sur*, a famous maritime and mercantile city of Phœnicia, celebrated for its purple. *Tibull.* *Prima ratem ventis credere docta Tyros.* *Sil.* *Cum fugeret Dido famulam Tyron.* *Lucan.* *Tyros instabilis* (as being subject to earthquakes). *Tibull.* *Vellera det fucis his madefacta Tyros.* — Hence, Tyros, for purple or purple-dye. *Martial.* *Quaque Tyron toties epotavere lacernæ.* — ¶ Hence, Tyrius, a, um, Tyrian. See *Tyrius*.

TYSDRITANUS. See *Tlysdrus*.

U & V.

V as a numeral, stands for five. — ¶ Look for words beginning with *U*, as if they began with *V*.

VACĀTER (vaco, vacans), adv. to no purpose, idly, superfluously, κενῶς. *Gell.*

VACĀTIŌ (vaco), ōnis, f. a freeing or being free from something, as from taxes, certain services, &c.; cessation, respite; exemption, immunity, or dispensation.

— ¶ The thing from which one is free, is sometimes wanting, is sometimes expressed by the *genit.* or the *abl.* with *a*, or also by *quo minus*. *Cic.* *Font.*

4. *Pretium ob vacationem datum*, h. e. exemption from repairing or paying the streets. *Id.* *Nullam tibi a causis vacationem dari video.* *Id.* *Vacationem augures, quo minus iudiciis operam darent, non habere*, h. e. *vere* not exempt from, &c. *Id.* *Quod tam immune municipium, quod tam commoda vacatione sit usum rerum omnium?* has enjoyed so many exemptions of every kind. *Id.*

Beati vitam in omnium vacatione munera ponimus. *Liv.* ab administratione belli, exemption from the command. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* *militiæ*, from military service. *So.* *Cic.* *Sublatis vacationibus, habent been revoked.* *Cæs.* *Druides militiæ vacationem habent, are exempted from military service, have a dispensation or immunity from, &c.* *Liv.* *Qui sacrosanctam vacationem (sc. militiæ) dicebantur habere.* (A person was exempted from military service, at least ordinarily, from his fiftieth year.) *Senec.* *Vacatio malorum, from evils.* — Also, the right or privilege of exemption

from military service, immunity from military service. *Nepos.* *Usus est ætatis vacatio (sc. a militia).* — *Vacatio* is also the price paid for freedom from serving in the army or from military labors (for these dispensations were sometimes bought). *Tacit.* *Vacationes præstari centurionibus solite.* — ¶ The person who enjoys the exemption, or that which is the ground thereof, is put also in the *genit.*; thus, *Cic.* *adolescentiæ.* *Nepos.* *ætatis.* *Cic.* *rerum gestarum, on account of one's deeds.*

VACCĀ (unc.), æ, f. a cow, βούς. *Cic.*

VACCINIUM, ii, n. equivalent to *hyacinthus*, from which, by a change of pronunciation, *vaccinium* is supposed to have come; a plant not well defined. See *Hyacinthus*.

VACCINUS (vacca), a, um, adj. of or from a cow, βουκός. *Plin.* *caro.* *Id.* *lac, cow's milk.* *Id.* *caseus.*

VACCŪLĀ (dimin. from vacca), æ, f. a little cow or heifer, βουδίων. *Catull.*

VACEPŌ (vaco & fio), is, irreg. n. to be 3 come or be made empty. *Lucret.* *Vacefit* (as the last word in the line, so that *e* is long).

VACERRĀ (unc.), æ, f. a stock or stake. 2 *Fest.* Hence, plur. *Vacerræ*, an inclosure (for animals) made of stakes, a sort of pound. *Colum.* — ¶ *Figur.* *stock, block, blockhead.* *Liv.* *And. ap. Fest.*

VACERRŌSUS (vacerra), a, um, adj. a 2 word used by *Augustus*, for *cerritus*, according to *Sueton.*; h. e. mad, crack-brained.

VACILLĀTIŌ (vacillo), ōnis, f. a rocking

or moving from side to side. *Quint.* *Est et illa indecora in dextrum, ac levum latus vacillatio, alternis pedibus insistentium.* *Sueton.* *Per ambitum lacus non sine fœda vacillatione discurrunt.*

VACILLŌ (unc.), as, ævi, ātum, n. 1. to rock to and fro, incline this way and that, totter, waver, not stand firm, as houses, trees, &c. *Lucret.* *Ilac ratione vacillans omnia tecta.* *Id.* *Sub pedibus telus vacillat.* *Id.* *Arbor ventis pulsa vacillans.* Or of drunken men. *Cic.* *fragm.* *Quosdam ex vino vacillantes.* — Hence, figur. to waver, be unsteady or inconstant, totter, vacillate, hesitate. *Cic.* *Tota res vacillat et claudicat, wavers, is uncertain, is not fixed.* *Id.* *Memoriola vacillare, to waver, fail.* *Id.* *Videtur stabilitas amicitiae vacillare.* *Id.* *Qui in vetere are alieno vacillant, h. e. are sunk deep in debt (a figure drawn perhaps from those who slump in a muddy place, and cannot recover a firm footing).* *Id.* *Vacillantes litterule, h. e. written with an unsteady hand, and so crooked and irregular.* *Id.* *Cum una legione, et ea vacillante, wavering in fidelity or disposition.* *Lucret.* *Fama vacillans.* — ¶ *Lucret.* 3, 505. lengthens the *a*; but *Ed.* *Creech* has *talipidans.* — ¶ See *Titubo*, at the end.

VACIVE (vacuus), adv. at leisure, leisurely, 3 *ly*, at spare hours. *Phadr.*

VACIVITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. emptiness, the 3 bring empty, vacuity; hence, want

Plant. *cibi* (when one has not eaten, and so has an empty stomach). —

Hence, *vacancy*, sc. when an office is

without an occupant (the consulship, for instance). *D. Brut.* ad *Cic.* ad *Div.* 11, 10. where *Ed. Ern.* has *vacuitas*.

VACIVUS (vaco), a, um, adj. empty, void. 3 *Plant.* Ut bene vacivas ades fecisti mihi! — *Figur.* void, devoid, without. *Plant.* Valens afflicti me vacuum viarium. *Terent.* Tempus vacivum laboris. — Also, unoccupied, at leisure. *Plant.* aures.

VACŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to be empty or void, κενός εἶμι. *Cic.* Tota domus superior vacat, h. e. is yet unoccupied. *Ovid.* Odi, cum late splendida cera vacat, is empty, bare, blank, not written on. *Senec.* Cernis, ut ripa vacent? h. e. vacua sint aquis. *Cæs.* Hæc a custodiis classium loca maxime vacabant. *Id.* Vacant agri, h. e. are without inhabitants and without culture, are uninhabited and uncultivated. *Hor.* Ea pars oppidi, quæ fluminis circuitu vacabat, h. e. was not surrounded by the river. —

¶ Hence, to be without something, be void or destitute of; to be free or clear from. *Cic.* iustitia (ablat.), to be without, be devoid of. *Id.* Or. 3, 11. Athenienses studii vacant, peregrini fruuntur, do not practise. *Id.* culpa, to be without or free from. *Id.* molestia. *Cels.* febri. *Cic.* Natura celestis terra et humore vacat. Si (amplius animi) vacet populo, h. e. careat populo et testibus suæ virtutis. — Also, with a; thus, *Liv.* a metu ac periculis. — ¶ Also, to be empty or vacant, to be without a possessor, stand open, be unoccupied, σχολάζειν.

Brut. in *Cic.* Ep. Quid nostra vicium esse Antonium, si victus est, ut alii vacaret, quod ille obtinuit? *Plin.* Ep. Rogo, ut Accium Suram prætura exornare digneris, cum locus vacet, when there is a vacancy. So, *Cic.* M. Piso si adesset, nullius philosophiæ vacaret locus. *Justin.* Vacat regnum. *Pandect.* Agnati ceterique succedunt: aut si nemo sit, bona vacabunt. *Id.* Bona vacantia ad fiscum pertinent. So, *Tacit.* Populus vacantia (sc. bona) teneret, h. e. vacat, without owner or heir. — ¶ Also, to be vacant, h. e. to have no husband or lover, a virgin or a widow. *Pandect.* Mulier vacans. — ¶ Also, to be free from something, as from taxes, services; to be exempt, enjoy immunity from. *Cic.* Vacat ætus nostra muneribus iis, quæ non possint sine viribus sustineri. *Liv.* Respublica et milite et pecunia vacet, be free from the necessity of furnishing. — ¶ Also, to be without business, to be at leisure, be idle or disengaged, have time, have nothing to do, σχολάζειν. *Cic.* Scribes aliquid, si vacabis. *Ovid.* Animus vacans. *Cic.* Si vacas animo. *Horat.* Festus vacat otioso cum bove pagus. — Hence, Vacat, there is time or leisure, I, thou, he, &c. have leisure to do this or that. *Virg.* Si vacet annales nostrorum audire laborum, you have leisure to hear. *Ovid.* Non vacat exiguus rebus adesse Jovi, Jove has not leisure to, &c. *Quintil.* Vacat mihi esse deserto. *Ovid.* Properantur amores, dum vacat, there is time or leisure. *Plin.* Ep. Quo magis te, cui vacat, hortor, illi te expolendum permitas, who have leisure. It is also, it pleases it is my, thy, &c. pleasure; I, &c. will; thus, *Virg.* Si vacet audire, if it pleases you, if you will (but see above). Also, Vacat, for licet, fast est, it is allowed, it is permitted. *Virg.* *Æn.* 10, 625. — Hence, Vacare rei, to have time for, have leisure to attend to, be at leisure for, be at liberty to apply to; to apply to, devote one's time to, be devoted to. *Cic.* De quibus quid sentiam, si placet exponam, ita tamen si vacas animo. Ego vero, inquam, philosophiæ, Quinte, semper vaco. *Plin.* Ep. In itinere, quasi solutus ceteris curis, huic uni vacabat. *Vellei.* Tanquam distractissimus ille tantorum onerum mole, huic uni negotio vacaret animus. *Sueton.* Quod inter spectandum libellis legendis ac rescribendis vacaret. Also, *Orid.* Dum cauto tua regna, in nullum mea mens grande vacavit opus. And *Quintil.* alicui. Also, with *infin.* *Stat.* — *Figur.* to be or lie idle, be unoccupied; as money which is not let out. *Pan-*

deet. So, also, *Sabin.* Vacantia vina, h. e. not yet brought upon table. — Also, figur. to be idle, h. e. to be useless or superfluous. *Gell.* Vacantia auferre, superfluitas. — ¶ *Perf.* Vacuit. *Tertull.*

VACUĒ (vacuus), adv. emptily, unprofitably. *Arnob.*

VACUEFACTŌ (vacuus & facio), is, fēcī, factum, a. 3. (pass. Vacuefio, fieri, factus sum), to make void or empty, clear, κενόω. *Nepos.* Scyrum, quam eo tempore Dolopes incolebant, vacuefecit. *Id.* Possessiones vacuefactæ bello, made vacant, deserted. *Cic.* Cat. 1, 6. Quum morte superioris uxoris novis nuptiis (dat.) domum vacuefecisses (*Ed. Ern.*, but *Mattiax*, and after him *Mæbius* and *Beuicke*, read domum vacuum fecisses; for the meaning of the expression, see *Vacuu*). *Macrob.* locum alicui, give him a vacant place at supper. — ¶ Also, to put away, abolish. *Lactant.* — ¶ Also, to make something void of or free from something, to free, clear. *Val. Max.* fasces securibus, h. e. to take the axes out of the fasces. *Id.* Sentina vacuefactus exercitus.

VACUITAS (vacuus), atis, f. emptiness, vacuity, κενότης; or empty space, interval. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Hence, the being without a thing, freedom or exemption from, want. *Cic.* Ipsa liberatione et vacuitate omnis molestiæ gaudemus, h. e. a molestia. *Id.* Vacuitas ab angoribus. — ¶ Also, the vacancy of an office, for instance. *D. Brut.* in *Cic.* Ep. ad *Div.* 11, 10. Quantum cupiditatem hominibus injicit vacuitas, vacancy, h. e. there being no consuls (al. vacuitas). — ¶ Also, leisure. *Vitruv.*

VACŪNA (vaco), æ, f. the goddess of leisure, to whom the rustics offered sacrifice, when at leisure from the labors of the field, or after gathering in the harvest. *Horat.* — Hence, Vacunalis, æ, adj. *Ovid.*

VACŪNALIS. See *Vacuna*.

VACŪŌ (vacuus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to 2 empty, make empty or void, κενόω. *Martial.* Elysium liceat si vacuare nemus. *Colum.* Qui jubent, sulcum vacuari. *Sidon.* colus, h. e. to spit. *Colam.* Vacuata dolia. *Aurel. Vict.* Sanguine vacuatus.

VACŪŌS (vaco), a, um, adj. void, empty, vacant, κενός. *Virg.* Aera per vacuum ferri. *Id.* Domos Ditis vacuas, et inania regna. *Liv.* Aliquam partem ædium vacuum facere, to empty, clear. *Cæs.* Vacua castra hostium conspicatus. *Auct. B. Afr.* Ne oppida post se vacua relinqueret, h. e. ungarrisoned. Hence, *Liv.* Domum vacuum facere novo matrimonio (dat.), to make the house clear (make room in the house) for a new marriage, sc. by one's own death. In like manner, *Sallust.* Vacuum domum scelestis nuptiis fecisse, sc. by the death of another (for a similar example, see *Vacuefacto*). And *Val. Max.* Ipsam dimisit, ut vacuum locum nuptiis puella faceret, sc. by divorce. Further, *Virg.* Vacuæ Acerræ, h. e. infrequented, thinly inhabited, dispeopled, deserted. *Senec.* vultus, h. e. cycless. — Also with a, in answer to the question, *Froia* what? *Hor.* Nequa pars Galliæ vacua ab exercitu esset. *Cæs.* Oppidum vacuum ab defensoribus. *Cic.* Urbs vacua atque nuda ab his rebus. — And without a. *Liv.* Vacua defensoribus mœnia. *Cic.* Nihil igni vacuum videri potest. — Also, with *genit.* *Sallust.* Ager aridus, et frugum vacuus. — Hence, subst. Vacuum, a void, vacant place, empty space, vacuity, the open air. *Lactet.* Vacui minus intus habere. *Liv.* Publicani per vacuum irruerunt. *Virg.* In vacuum poterunt se extendere rami. — Also, Vacuus, empty-handed. *Catull.* 64, 289. — ¶ Also, without something, free from something, void. *Sallust.* Ab odio, amicitia, ira, atque misericordia vacuum esse. *Id.* a culpa. *Cic.* Dies nullus ab exercitationibus oratoriis vacuus. *Id.* Animus a talibus factis vacuus. *Cels.* Pelum a spiculis vacuum, h. e. divulsum, separatum. — Also, without a. *Cic.* Animus per somnum curis vacuus. *Id.* Gladius vagina vacuus, h. e. unsheathed, bare, naked. *Id.* Consilium periculo vacuum. — Also,

with *genit.* *Ovid.* Vacuas cordis hæcæ manus. *Horat.* operum. *Stat.* animi, void of courage. — Hence, *Colum.* equa, not pregnant. — In particular, free or exempt from something; as, taxes, services. *Tacit.* Vacui a tributis. *Id.* Omni tributo vacui. *Cic.* Soli vacui, expertes, soluti ac liberi fuerunt ab omni sumpto, molestia, munere. — Hence, free, without business, disengaged, at leisure, unoccupied, idle. *Cic.* Quoniam vacui sumus, dicam. *Virg.* Cetera quæ vacuas tenuissent carmine mentes. *Terent.* Ne vacuum esse me nunc ad narrandum credas. *Ovid.* Nec rursus jubeo, dum sit vacuissima, quæras. *Hor.* Veteranas cohortes vacuas habebant. *Colum.* Vacua tempora ad ea exsequenda. Hence, figur. *Pandect.* pecunia, lying idle, bringing no interest. Vacuum est, there is time or leisure, one has time or leisure for something; followed by *infin.* *Sallust.* and *Tacit.* — Also, free, h. e. free from grief or trouble, without care, calm, composed, untroubled. *Cic.* Animum vacuum ad res difficiles scribendas asserre. *Sallust.* Animo vacuus, h. e. secure, without apprehension, easy. — Also, free, not prepossessed, not preëngaged. *Ovid.* Sagitta (sc. of love) in vacuo vulnera pectore fecit, h. e. free from love (and thus is vacuus often used by the poets). So, also, *Horat.* Cantamus vacui, sive quid urimur, h. e. amoris expertes. *Ovid.* Elige de vacuis (feminis), those that are free, not bound to any lover. — Also, without lord or owner, vacant. *Cæs.* Vacuum possessionem regni sperans. *Tacit.* Sacerdotia vacua contulit in alios, vacant. *Id.* Vacuum Armeniam invasit, h. e. without king. *Id.* Mulier vacua, h. e. without husband. *Quintil. decl.* Vacuis indicare nuptias, h. e. unmarried, single. *Horat.* Qui semper vacuum, semper amabilem sperat, h. e. sibi uni vacantem, et a nullo alio amatore occupandam. Hence, *Id.* In vacuum venire, to succeed in a property vacant (by the death of the first heir). Also, In vacuum pendere, of one whose estates are put up for sale, as vacant or without owner, because he is unable to pay his debts). *Sueton.* Ut in vacuum venalis pependit Claudius (for bona Claudii). — Also, free, public, open, to which any one may come or look. *Ovid. lins.* *Virg.* cælum. *Id.* porticus. *Id.* atria. Hence, *Horat.* Aures vacuæ, h. e. open ears, which are glad to hear. — ¶ Also, empty, vain, useless, unprofitable. *Val. Flacc.* Vacuos lassant visus. *Petron.* Spiritum, tanquam rem vacuum, impendere. — ¶ *Vacuu* denotes that which is empty, which may yet be full; unoccupied, untenanted, without master: *juavis*, empty, which should be full, without contents: *Fastus* expresses emptiness, as something revolting; desolate, waste; pointing to this as the consequence of a previous flight, dispersion, extermination or destruction of those who inhabited and adorned the place.

VADATŪS, a, nm. See *Vador*.

VADĒS, nm, plur. of *vas*.

VADIMŌN, ōnis, m. Lacus Vadimonis, a lake in Etruria, now Lago di Vadimone, Lago di Bossana, or Bassanello. *Lic.* The words Οὐδᾶμονα λίμνην, in *Polybius*, show the true form and quantity of this word.

VADIMŌNIUM (vas, vadis), ii, n. a promise or obligation, confirmed by surety, to appear in court (personally, or by proxy); it may sometimes be rendered, bail, or recognizance, ἐγγύη, ἐγγύησις, ὑπερβία. *Cic.* Sine vadimonio disceditur. *Id.* Res esse in vadimonium coepit, h. e. it came to this, that a promise was made to appear, &c. *Id.* Vadimonium tibi cum Quintio nullum fuit, no promise to appear, &c. passed between you and Quintius (though here it may be, also, appointed day or term; see below). *Id.* Vadimonium concipere, to draw up such an engagement in writing. *Id.* Quo die vadimonium factum esse diceret (yet here it may be, appointed day). *Val. Max.* Nam (homines) tribunal suum adeuntes, in eodem, quæ intra

maenia hostium erat, vadimonia in posterum diem facere iussit, to enter into an obligation, give bail or surety to appear on the next day, in a temple, which, &c. *Liv.* Eo vadimonia fieri iusserunt, h. e. that lawsuits should be there carried on (strictly, that obligations should be entered into to appear there). *Lucret.* Vadimonia fiunt, lawsuits take place. *Juvenal.*

Vadimonia irati faciunt, summon me to appear in court, make me give surety to appear, &c. bring an action against me. *Nepos.* Vadimonium imponere alicui, to compel one to give security for his appearance, and so to involve him in a lawsuit, fasten a lawsuit upon him. — *V. Also*, the appearance in court itself. *Cic.* Vadimonium promittere, to promise to appear. *Id.* sistere, to present one's self, or appear in court. So, also, *Plaut.* Vadimonium ultro hic mihi facit, h. e. ultro se mihi offert. — *V. Also*, the day of appearance, the day or term. *Cic.* Vadimonium differre. *Id.* constituere. *Id.* Vadimonium obire, or Ad vadimonium venire, to appear on the appointed day. *Id.* deserere, to fail to appear, make a default. — Hence, Vadimonium, a fixed day. *Apul.* Tibi amatorem vadimonio sistam (but this may also be, positively, surely).

VADŌ (vadum), as, a. 1. to wade over, 3 *ford.* *Veget.*

VADŌ (βάω, whence βάδος, βαδίζω), is, si, sum, n. 3. to go, walk, βαίνω, εἶμι. *Cic.* Pompeius in Cumana venit, ad eum postredie mane vadebam. *Id.* Lentulus Spinther hodie apud me: cras mane vadit, he sets out. *Virg.* Vadite, et regi mandata referte. — Also, of inanimate things. *Plin.* Euphrates in Mesopotamiam vadit per ipsum Seleuciam, runs, flows. — Also, of rapid going. *Virg.* Vade age, nate, voca Zephyros, haste, speed. *Liv.* in hostem, rush to attack. *Virg.* Ille ducem hand timidus vadentem passibus aequat, striding on, advancing. — Figur. *Plin.* Vagus in eam sententiam cursu vadit. So, also, *Apul.* in sententiam pedibus. *Cic.* Vadit in carcerem atque in scyphum (h. e. ad scyphum, sc. hanriendum). — *V. The perf.* is rare. *Vasit* occurs in *Ter-tull.*

VADŌR (vas, vadis), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to require one to give sureties (vades, or sponsores) that he will appear in court on the day, or to cite him to appear, and require sureties of him to that effect, κλη-ρεῖω. *Cic.* Hominem non vadatur. *Id.* Se neque vadari amplius, neque vadimonium promittere. *Liv.* Tot vadibus accusator vadatus est reum. *Horat.* Respondere vadato (masc.). — Hence, jocosely, *Plaut.* Vadatur me, calls me into court. *Ovid.* Jamque vadaturnus, h. e. meaning to proceed with her by law. — *V. Vadatus*, a, um, is found also in a passive sense, bound to appear according to promise; hence, generally, bound, obligated, engaged. *Plaut.* Me vadatum amore vincitumque attines. *Apul.* Memineris, mihi reliqua vitæ tuæ curricula vadata.

VADŌSŌS (vadum), a, um, adj. full of fordable places, having frequent fords or shallows, shoulty, διαβατός. *Cæs.* His locis erat mare vadosum. *Liv.* Ostium portus angustum et vadosum. *Id.* fretum. *Virg.* amnis. *Solin.* Ganges ubi vadosissimus est. *Plin.* navigatio, h. e. through such places, and accordingly, dangerous, difficult.

VADŪM (from βαδός, -ῆ, -δν, pervius), i, n. a shallow place in a river, lake, or in the sea, where one can go through on foot, a ford, shallow, shallow water, πόρος, τὰ βραχέα. *Varr.* ap. *Sero.* Si ab aqua summa non alte est terra, dicitur vadus. *Cels.* Levior est piscis, qui in alto, quam qui in vado vivit. *Cæs.* Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur. *Id.* Prima die exercitum vado transdixit. *Id.* Partem aliquam Sicoris avertere, vadumque in eo flumine facere. *Id.* Illi vadum fluminis tentare, si transire possent. *Tacit.* Insulae per occulta vada infestæ, sandbanks, shelves. — Figur. Tentare vadum, to try whether one can go safe, or can undertake something; as, *Ovid.* Cera (h. e. epistola) tentet va-

dum. Also, *Terent.* Res est in vado, is in safety, is out of danger. And, *Cic.* Emersisse e vadis videtur oratio, to have come out of the shallows, and so to have an easier and freer course. —

V. Also, among the poets, the water of a river, of the sea, &c. *Virg.* Sulcant vada salsa, they plough the brine. *Catull.* Juvenis pellit vada remis. *Horat.* Non tangenda rates insiliunt vada. *Senec.* Et victa prono puppis aufertur vado, h. e. cursu fluminis. *Ovid.* Ab Euxinis vadis. — *V. Also*, the bottom of the water. *Plin.* Recentia cadavera ad vadum labi. Also, the bottom of a well. *Plin.* and *Phædr.* — *V. We find*, also, *Vadus*, i, m. *Salust.* fragm. — Also, adj. *Vadus*, a, um, shallow. *Mela.* — *V. Vada*, sc. Sabatia, a town. (See *Sabate*.) — *Vada Volaterrana*, a place and harbor near Volaterræ. *Cic.*

VADŪS, i, m. See *Vadum*.

VĀĀ (ὠῶαι), interj. ah! O! in grief or anger; without cause. *Horat.* Cum tu Telephi laudas brachia, vā! meum tumet jecur. *Virg.* Mantua vā! miserae nimum vicina Cremonæ, alas! too near. *Plaut.* Vā verbero! — With a dat. when it is now vōe! now, wretched (me, thee, &c.), alas (for me, thee, &c.), or otherwise. *Terent.* Vā mihi! vōe is me! *Id.* Vā misero mihi! quanta de spe decidi! wretch that I am! ah! wretched me. *Plaut.* Vā capiti atque etati tuæ! a plague on you! *Id.* Vā illi, qui, &c., vōe to him, who, &c., wretched is the man, who, &c. *Id.* Vā tergo meo! oh dear! my back! *Martial.* Sisciero, vā tibi, vōe betide you! Also, *Vā victis, vōe to the conquered! wretched are the conquered! alas for the conquered!* an insolent expression used by the Gauls, as the money was weighed out, which they were to receive from the Romans previously to their departure from the city. *Flor.*, for which stands in *Liv.* Vā victis esse. It is also used generally as an insolent expression. *Plaut.* — Also, with accus. *Plaut.* Vā te, alas for thee! So, *Senec.* Vā me, O dear me!

VĀENEO, } See *Veneo*, *Venum*.

VĀENUM, }

VĀFER (unc.), āfra, āfrum, adj. subtle, crafty, sly, wily, artful, dexterous, expert, acute, knowing, δόλιος, παροῦργος. *Cic.* Non sunt in disputatione vāfri, non veteratores, non malitiosi. *Id.* Chrysippus, Stoicorum seniorum vāferimus habetur interpres, &c. most skilful, expert, acute, in a good sense. *Martial.* Stigmata nec vāfra delebit cinnamum arte, h. e. solerti. *Ovid.* Viri non vāfri, h. e. stulti. *Val. Max.* Annibalis vāfri mores. *Horat.* Vāfri inscitia juris, subtle jurisprudence or law. *Id.* Alfenus vāfer, subtle, artful, dexterous. — With genit. *Ovid.* Juris vāfer, subtle or artful in the law. — *V. Hieronym.* has the camp. *Vāfri* or.

VĀFRĀMENTUM (vāfer), i, n. a cunning contrivance or device, an artful stroke, an artifice or stratagem, a trick, quirk. *Val. Max.*

VĀFRĒ (Id.), adv. cunningly, slyly, subtly, craftily, παροῦργως. *Cic.* and *Val. Max.*

VĀFRITĀ (Id.), ā, f. subtlety, craftiness, 2 art, cunning, acuteness. *Senec.* and *Val. Max.*

VĀGABŪNDŌS (vāgor), a, um, adj. wandering about, ἀλήτης, πλάνος. *Solin.*

VĀGĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a wandering about, a roving, rambling, strolling, πλάνη, περιφορά, ἀλή. *Apul.* Nullis bonis sedibus, incerta vagatione.

VĀGE (vāgus), adverb, wanderingly, in a wandering manner. *Liv.* — Hence, scatteredly, here and there. *Anct.* ad *Herenn.*

VĀGIENNI, or VĀGENNĪ, ōrum, m. a people of Liguria, at the foot of the Alps, near the source of the Po. *Plin.* and *Sil.* — Augusta Vagiennorum, their chief town, thought by some to be now Salazzo.

VĀGINĀ (unc.), ā, f. the scabbard or sheath of a sword, κολεός, ξιφοθήκη. *Cic.* Gladius in vagina reconditus. *Id.* Gladius vagina vacuus, unsheathed, drawn. *Id.* Gladium e vagina educere, to unsheathe, draw. So, *Nepos.* Telum

vagina nudare. *Val. Max.* Gladium vaginæ reddere. Hence, obsceno sensu *Plaut.* — *V. Figur.* any like receptacle, the case, sheath, integument; for instance, the case or sheath in which the ear is concealed, before it shoots forth. *Cic.* *Senect.* 15. (Compare *Varr.* *R. R.* 1, 48, and 32.) VĀGINŪLĀ (dimin. from vagina), ā, f. a small sheath; hence, a cod or husk, little husk. *Fan.*

VĀGIŌ (probably from the sound), is, Ivi or Ii, itum, n. 4. to squeal, cry, squeak, squall, κινυρίζω, κινύσμαι, κλαυθμυρίζω. Of little children. *Cic.* Ut ex hac ætate reperascam, et in cuius vagiam. *Ovid.* Ad puer in felix vagit, openique petit. — *V. Of the hare.* *Anct. arm. de Philom.* — *V. Of little pigs.* *Martial.*

VĀGITŌ (frequentat. from vāgio), as, 3 n. 1. *Stat.* *Silv.* 4, 8, 35 (but *Ed. Gron.* has *vagiret*).

VĀGITŌS (vāgio), ūs, m. a crying, 2 squealing, squalling, κλαυθμυρισμός. *Ovid.* Vagitus dedit ille miser, h. e. cried, squalled. So, *Quintil.* Vagitum edere. — *V. Of kids, bleating.* *Ovid.* Vagitus similes puerilibus hædum edentem jugulare. — *V. Also*, a cry, shriek of pain. *Cels.*

VĀGŌ, as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. for *Vagor*. 3 *Varr.*

VĀGŌR (vagus), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to range about, or up and down, be here and there, wander, rove, ramble, roam, stroll, stray, περιφέρομαι, πλανάομαι. *Anct.* ad *Herenn.* Volitabit et vagabitur toto foro. *Cic.* Volucres lue illic passim vagantes. *Horat.* Stellæ sponte sua vagentur (of the planets). *Senec.* Vagantes scopuli, h. e. the *Symplesgades*. *Cæs.* Illi perterriti virtute equitum minus libere, minus audacter vagabantur. *Id.* Germani latius vagabantur. *Salust.* Qui Ænea duce profugi sedibus incertis vagabantur. *Liv.* Qui populabundi in sinibus Romanorum vagabantur. *Virg.* Nunc interque canes, et circum tecta vagantur. *Sueton.* Circum vicos vagabatur ludibundus. Also, on horseback. *Virg.* *Æn.* 5, 560. — With an accus. *Propert.* Terras vagata est, h. e. pervagata est, to rove or range through, wander about. — Hence, figur. to wander about, keep no fixed state, be unsteady, rove, spread, diffuse itself, &c. *Cic.* Quorum vagetur animus errore, nec habeat inquam quid sequatur, fluctuates, rovers, is lost. *Id.* Eo fit, ut errem, et vager latus, launch out, enlarge, expatiate. *Id.* Vagabimur nostro-instituto, h. e. digress, launch out. *Id.* Verba ita soluta, ut vagentur, h. e. are not closely connected, are unrhymical. *Id.* Vagabitur modo nomen tummi longe atque late, sedem quidem stabilem non habebit. *Virg.* Ea fama vagatur, spreads abroad. *Plin.* Vagantes Græciæ fabulæ, h. e. now telling one thing, now another.

VĀGŌR, ōris, m. for *Vagitus*. 3 *Lucret.*

VĀGŪLĀTIŌ (from vāgulo, not used; 3 from vāgio), ōnis, f. u crying, squalling, wailing, complaining. *Fest.* c. legg. xii. tab. (who explains it by *questio cum convivio*).

VĀGŪLŌS, a, um, adj. dimin. from vā- 3 gns. *Spartian.* aninula.

VĀGŌS (unc.), a, um, adj. wandering, moving up and down or to and fro, rambling, roving, strolling, roaming, not staying in one place, unsteady, πλανήτης. *Cic.* Cum vagus et exsul erraret. *Salust.* Gætuli vagi. *Tibull.* navita. *Senec.* peregrinatio. *Tacit.* Classis licenter vagi, ranging about without restraint. *Horat.* aves. *Id.* venti. *Ovid.* flumina. *Horat.* arena, h. e. que vento dispergitur. *Id.* luna. *Tibull.* sol. *Cic.* sidera, or stellæ, h. e. planets. *Ovid.* crines, h. e. loose, scattered. *Martial.* mane, h. e. a running about early to pay one's respects. *Plin.* Fel toto corpore vagum, h. e. diffusing itself through the whole body. *Martial.* Mars, h. e. who goes from one girl to another. *Colum.* villicus, h. e. running after every girl he sees. *Propert.* puella, h. e. that runs about like a strumpet. Hence, *Vagum* esse, to range about. *Plaut.* — *V. Hence*, unsteady, inconstant, unsettled,

vaering. Cic. sententia de diis. *Id.* Vaga volubilisque fortuna. — *¶* Also, free, bound by no law, unrestrained, loose. Cic. Solutum, nec vagum tamen. — *¶* Also, indefinite, general. Cic. pars quaestionum, *h. e.* not treating of individual, definite persons, &c. *Plin.* nomen, too general; or merely, common to many. — *¶* Also, diffuse, discursive. Cic. genus orationem. — *¶* Also, slightly, giddy, not serious. *Martial.* Vage moderator juvenatē.

VĀH, ah! oh! ā, interj. — Sometimes of 3 insult. *Hieron.* In lingua Latina habemus interjectiones quasdam, ut in insultando dicamus vah. *Terent.* Vah! leno iniqua me non vult loqui. — Sometimes of wonder. *Plaut.* Vah! solus hic homo est, qui sciat divinitus. — Sometimes of grief, ah! alas! *Terent.* Vah! perii! — Sometimes of indignation and wrath. *Plaut.* Vah! apage te a me, pestis te tenet, zounds! keep your distance. — Of joy. *Terent.* Quam gaudeo, &c. vah! vivere etiam nunc lubet. — *¶* For this is found also *Vaha.* *Plaut.*

VĀHĀ. See *Vah.*

VĀHĀLIS, or, as others read **VĀLIS**, is, in the *Waal* (or *Wahl*, *Wael*), a branch of the *Rhine*. *Cæs.* — Called also *Vāchūlis*. *Sidon.*

VĀLDE (for *valide*), adv. vehemently, strongly, highly, very, much, very much, greatly, *ἀγαν*. Cic. Expectatio valde magna. *Catull.* Mala valde est bestia. *Cæs. ap.* Cic. Quidquid vult, valde vult, earnestly. *Plin. Ep.* Diligentiam tuam valde probo, highly. Cic. Illud valde graviter tulerunt. *Id.* Valde vehementer visus est dicere. *Nep.* Quem tam diu tamque valde tenuissent. Cic. Tam valde, quam nihil sapere, vulgare. *Cæs. in Cic. Ep.* Significare, quam valde probetis ea. *Brut.* ad Cic. Nam suos valde quam paucos habet, for valde paucos. *Horat.* Valdius oblectat populum, for validius. *Senec. de brev. vit. 8.* Quos validissime diligunt (where *Ed. Gron.* has *validissime*). — Also, in answers, yes, certainly. *Plaut.* — *¶* Cic. Neque valde opinio est, not strong, for *valida*.

VALDIUS. See *Valde*.

VALIDISIME.

VALE, imperat. *farewell.* See *Valen.*

VALEDICŌ (vale & dico), is, n. 3. to bid 3 *farewell* or *adieu*, take leave. *Ovid.*

VĀLENS (valeo), tis, particip. and adj. well, in good health, *whale*, *ὡλής*. Cic. Propediem te valentem fore. *Id.* Si sensus sani sunt, et valentes. — *¶* Also, strong, robust, able, vigorous, *ἰσχυρός*. Cic. Robusti, et valentes, et audaces satellites. *Id.* Cum homo imbecillus a valentissima bestia laniatur. — Hence, Valens cihus, strong, substantial, nutritive, but also demanding more digestive power. *Cels.* Scire oportet, omnia legumina generis valentissimi esse, valentissimum voco, in quo plurimum alimentum est. *Id.* Valentior faba, quam pisum. — Also, thick, coarse. *Ovid.* tunica. — Also, strong, mighty, powerful. Cic. Cum valentiore pugnare. *Id.* (Cæsari) tam valenti resistere. *Nep.* Bellum componere, quo valentior postea congrederetur. — Also, strong, powerful, forcible, effective, in speech, for instance. Cic. Sic ut fieri nihil possit valentius. *Quintil.* Argumenta valentiora. Cic. Tū cum Diodoro valente dialectico magna luctatio est. — Also, strong, powerful, efficacious. *Ovid.* Nisi convicti, causisque valentibus essem. *Cels.* Valens est adversus cancrem intestinorum miui gleba. *Id.* Si nimis valentibus medicamentis fiunt. *Senec.* Solutum valentissimum.

VĀLENTER (valens), adv. strongly, 2 *stoutly*, vehemently, *ἰσχυρῶς*. *Colum.* Valenter resistent contra ea. *Ovid.* Cœpit spirare valentius Eurus. — Also, of speech, strongly, powerfully, impressively, forcibly. *Val. Max.*

VĀLENTIA (*Id.*), *w, f.* strength, *ἐπιρροή*, 3 *τῖα*, *ἰσχύς*. *Tidim. ap. Non.* and *Macrob.* — *¶* Also, the name of several cities; for instance, one in the *Bruttian territory*. — Hence, *Valentini*, the *Va-*

lentians (in the *Bruttian territory*). Cic. and (in *Sardinia*) *Plin.*

VĀLENTINUS, a, um, adj. See *Valentia*.

VĀLENTĪLUS, a, um, adj. dimin. from 3 valens. *Plant.* Obsecro, ut valentula est! how strong the little creature is!

VĀLEŌ (unc.), es, lū, lītum, n. 2. to be well or in health, enjoy health, *ὡγιαίνω*, *ἐπιρροῖται*. *Terent.* Facile omnes, cum valeamus, recta consilia agrotis damus. Cic. Quod minus valuisses. *Id.* corpore. *Nep.* pedibus, to be able to walk. *Jurenal.* stomacho. Also, with a, *h. e.* in respect of, as to; as, *Gell.* Cum valebo ab oculis, revise ad me. *Plant.* a corpore. Also, with *bene*, recte, &c. in which connection it may be rendered *to be, find one's self*; as, *Plaut.* Benene usque valuisti? Cic. Si melius vales, gaudeo. *Id.* Optime valere. *Dalab.* ad Cic. recte. Further, *Terent.* Ut vales? how are you? how do you do? *Plin.* *Ep.* Ecquid commode vales? *Impers.* *Plant.* Ut valetur? — Hence, *Vale*, *farewell*, *ἐπὶρωο*, *ὡγιαίνε*, *χαίρε*. *Terent.* In hoc biduum, *Thais*, vale. Cic. Mi frater, vale (at the end of a letter). Also, with *salve*; as, Cic. Vale, mi *Tiro*, vale et salve. With *ave*; as, *Catull.* In perpetuum, frater, ave, atque vale. With *vive*; as, *Horat.* Vive valeque. In plur.; as, Cic. Valete, mea desideria, valete. Also, *Valeas*, *farewell*; as, *Horat.* Illud mihi vita est opus hac, et valeas. Also, in anger, *Vale*, good-bye, *farewell*, as, *Ovid.* Qualiscumque (sis), vale. *Id.* Duraque ligna, valete, fores. So, also, *Terent.* Valeas, habebas illum, *farcomel* (ironically), *be gone*. Because persons said *vale* upon taking leave, hence, Cic. Jussi cum valere, took leave, bade him adieu. Also, are *vale*, *valete*, *valeas*, *valeat*, &c. often go, *be gone*, go your way, away with you, &c. Cic. Si talis est dens, ut nulla hominum caritate teneatur, valeat, *h. e.* let him go, I will have nothing to do with him. *Terent.* Valeant, qui inter nos discidium volunt, *h. e.* away with those, &c. Cic. Quare ista valeant: me res familiaris movet. *Tibull.* Valeat Venus valeantque puellæ, good-bye to *Venus* and the girls. *Petron.* Valete curæ. *Vale* also stands substantively; as, *Virg.* Longum vale. *Ovid.* Dicto vale. *Apul.* Vale facto discessimus. — *Vale* has the *e* sometimes short; for instance, before a vowel. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* Valē, valē, inquit. So, also, in *valēdicō*, *Ovid.*

— *¶* Also, to have strength or power, *be strong*, *be robust* or *lusty*, *be able*, *ἰσχυεῖν*. Cic. Alios videmus velocitate ad cursum, alios viribus ad luctandum valere. *Tibull.* Flet, sibi dementes tam valuisse manus, *vere* so strong. *Id.* Ille amor, et majora valet, is able to do. Hence, with the *infinitive*, to have strength or power, *be in a condition* to do this or that, *be able*; as, *Horat.* Quid ferre recusent, quid valeant humeri, are able to bear (though *ferre* is not necessarily dependent upon *valeant*, and *quid* may depend on *valeant*, as *majora* in the preceding example). *Ovid.* Nec valnere manibus educere telum. — Figur. to be powerful or strong, have force or effect, have might, interest, or influence, prevail, *ὀνομασθαι*. Cic. Valere animo, to be strong in spirit. *Id.* Ille auctoritas apud exterarum nationes valitura est. *Cæs.* Quantum gratia, auctoritate, pecunia valent, ad sollicitandas civitates nituntur. *Id.* multum equitatu. Cic. opibus, armis, potentia. *Nep.* eloquentia. *Cæs.* Multum ad terrendos nostros valuit clamor. Cic. Nihil putas valere in judiciis conjecturam. *Id.* Dicitur C. Flaminius ad populum valuisse dicendo. *Id.* Tu non solum ad neglegendas leges, verum etiam ad evertendas valuisti, have had sufficient power to, &c. *Id.* Valere classe maritimisque rebus, to have strength or superiority. *Id.* Græci parum valent verho, are unhappy in the choice of a word, do not well express the idea by the word they use. *Ovid.* Sperandum nostras posse valere preces. Cic. In vulgus opinio valet, *h. e.* apud vulgum. *Id.* Ille videtur contra te valere. — Also, to have force

or efficacy, avail, be effectual, serve, be good, of medicines, &c. *Plin.* Sandarachia valet purgare. *Id.* Fimum potum valet ad dysentericos. *Id.* Cimices valent contra serpentium morsus. *Id.* Ruta pro antidoto valet. Cic. Affectio astrorum valet, si vis, ad quasdam res, have power, influence. — Also, to hold, stand good, have or keep its force. Cic. Ut lex *Alia* et *Fusia* ne valerent. *Id.* Illa obnuntiatio nihil valet: aut si valet, id valet, ut, &c. *Ovid.* Promissa valent. *Sallust.* funa, prevails. Cic. In uno servulo familiae nomen non valet, does not hold, does not pass. *Tibull.* Vetuit ille valere quidquid jurasset. *Nep.* Ratio non valet, *h. e.* did not prevail, was not carried through. — Also, to be valued at, be worth, *ὀνομασθαι*. *Liv.* Pro argenteis decem aureus unus valet. Also, with *accus.* or *ablat.*; as, *Varr.* Denarii, quod denos æris valebant. *Plin.* Ita ut scrupulum valerent sestertii vicenis. And with *genit.*; as, *Pandect.* Quanti valet. — Also, to signify, import, mean. *Varr.* Ὀκείως valet cito. Cic. Verbum, quod idem valetat — Also, to hold, pass, aim, tend. *Nep.* Id responsum quo valetat, quum intelligeret nemo, what its drift was. Cic. Vincere te Romanos nihilo magis in se quam in Romanos valere. *Id.* Quæcumque est hominis definitio, una in omnes valet, holds good of all, applies to all. — Also, to hold, avail, pass, have influence or effect. *Liv.* In deos legem valuisset. *Id.* Metus ad (*h. e.* apud omnes) valet. Also, to have influence, redound. Cic. Invidia mihi valeat ad gloriam, may redound to my glory. *Id.* Sapius ad laudem atque virtutem naturam sine doctrina, quam sine natura valuisset doctrinam. — *¶* See, also *Valens*.

VĀLERĪA (from *valeo*, on account of its strength), *w, f.* a kind of eagle, same as *Melanactos*. *Plin.*

VĀLERIANŌS, a, um, adj. *Valerian*, pertaining to *Valerius*. *Liv.* milites, *h. e.* whom *Valerius* led.

VĀLERĪUS, a, um, a *Roman* gentile name. — *¶* Adj. *Valerian*. Cic. gens. *Id.* tabula, *h. e.* the banking table of a certain *Valerius*, at which judicial transactions of all sorts took place. — *¶* Subst. *Valerius*, *Valeria*, a man, woman of the *Valerian* gens; for instance, *Valerius Publicola*, or *Poplicola*. *Horat.* Valeri (for *Valerii*) genus, *h. e.* descendants of the same. — *¶* *Valerius Antias*, an old Roman historian and chronicler. — *¶* *C. Valerius Flaccus*, a poet in the time of *Vespasian*, who wrote a poem on the *Argonautic expedition*. — *¶* *Valerius Maximus*, a writer in the time of *Tiberius*, who has left nine books of the memorable deeds and sayings of Romans and foreigners. — *¶* *M. Valerius Martialis*, *Martial*, the celebrated epigrammatist.

VĀLESCŌ (incept. from *valeo*), is, n. 3. 2 to *vax* strong, get or gain strength, increase. *Lucret.* Tali facto recreata valescat. *Tacit.* Externæ superstitiones valescunt.

VĀLETUDINĀRIŪS (valetudo), a, um, 2 adj. weak, sickly, infirm, *valetudinarius*, sick, diseased, *ἀσθενικός*, *νοσήριος*. *Varr.* Alias e valetudinario, alias e sano pecore. *Senec.* Valetudinarius, sc. homo, a valetudinarian, invalid. — *¶* Also, pertaining to sickness; hence, *Valetudinarius*, ii, n. a hospital for sick people; an infirmary, lazaretto, *ὡπιοσπύριον*, *διατηρητήριον*.

VĀLETUDŌ, or **VĀLITUDŌ** (*valeo*), *inis, f.* habit or state of body, as respects strength, weakness, &c.; health either good or bad; the constitution, *διάθεσις*. *Manil.* Valetudo, nunc libera morbis, nunc oppressa. Cic. Infirma atque ægra valetudine usus. *Nep.* Prosperitas valetudinis. Cic. Me incommoda valetudo tenet *Brundisii*, *h. e.* ill health, indisposition. *Cels.* adversa, sickness, indisposition. Cic. Valetudini diligentissime servire. — Hence, health, good health, *ὑγίεια*, *εὐχία*. Cic. Valetudo sustentatur notitia sui corporis. *Id.* Valetudinem amiseram. *Id.* Valetudini diligentissime servire, be very careful of one's health. *Id.* parcere. — Also, ill

health, sickness, indisposition, illness, weakness, infirmity, disease, ἀσθένεια, νόσος. Cic. Nobis præscribere curationem valetudinis. Cæs. Gravis autem tumus exercitum valetudine tentaverat. Cic. Excusatione uti valetudinis. Id. Valetudine oculorum impediri. Cæs. Valetudine affectus, *sick.* Cic. Propter valetudinem. Plin. Valetudo calculorum, *calculous complaint, a calculous disease.* Sueton. Sponsam ex valetudine amisit. Plin. Valetudinis febrium. Sueton. Graves et periculosas valetudines expertus est. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Mala valetudo animi. Sueton. Valetudo mentis, *a disorder of the mind; frenzy.* — Of style. Cic. Quos, valetudo modo (*provided that, if only*) bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat.

VALGITER (valgus), adv. valgo modo. 3 Petron. Commovebat valgiter labra.

VALGIUM (Id.), ii, u. plur. Valgia, h. e. 3 labellorum obtortiones. Falgent.

VALGUS (unc.), a, um, adj. turned or 2 bowed outwards. Cels. Crus longius aliter et valgus est. Plaut. ap. Fest. Valgus filius, *bow-legged, βλαστός.* Also, Plaut. suavia, h. e. *wry mouths.*

VALIDE (validus), adv. strongly, vehemently, greatly, very much, ισχυρῶς, πᾶν. Plaut. Amare valide cæpi hic meretricem. Cæl. ad Cic. Quum pro amicitia validissime faverem ei, &c. Quintil. Nec promptum est dicere utros peccare validius putem. Plin. Validus fatigatum. Phædr. Validius clamare, *more lustily.* Plaut. Ut valide tonuit! Plin. Ille mihi validissime placet. — Also, in answers, *verily, by all means, surely; or very (ironically).* Plaut.

VALIDITAS (Id.), ātis, f. strength. 3 Apul. **VALIDUS** (Id.), as, a. 1. validum reddo, confirmo. Auct. fragm. inter orat. Sym.

VALIDUS (valeo), a, um, adj. sound, in good health, healthy, well, εὐρωστος. Terent. Te advenisse salvum atque validum, *safe and sound.* Cic. Si, ut spero, te validum videro. Liv. Necdum ex morbo satis validus. Plin. color (corporis), *a healthy complexion.* — Hence, figur. Plaut. Qui me cogunt, ut validus insaniam, h. e. *in my sound senses.* Horat. Mente validus. — ¶ Also, strong, stout, robust, vigorous, sturdy, lasty, powerful, ισχυρῶς. Virg. Validis contorsit viribus hastam. Ovid. Validi lacerti. Id. tauri. — Hence, strong, mighty, powerful, influential. Plaut. Jovi supremo, valido, viripotent. Liv. Ducibus validiorem, quam exercitu, rem Romanam esse. Id. Valida admodum numero manus erat. Plin. Ep. Vir gratia et facundia validus. Tacit. Ut quisque Sejano intimus, ita ad Cæsaris amicitiam validus. Id. Tiberius validus sperneudis honoribus, h. e. *who could despise honors.* Id. Validissimus auctor mittendi legatos, h. e. *qui maxime persuasit, ut legati mitterentur.* With genit. Tacit. Cassius Severus orandi validus, *an able orator.* Id. Colonia virium et opum valida. — Also, of inanimate things. Ovid. Valido terras findere aratro, *sturdy.* Id. Valido æstu peruri, h. e. *in agony of love.* Id. vinum. Id. Et validas segetes, quod fuit herba, facit, strong, vigorous. Plin. fœces, strong, stout. Gell. ventus. Tibull. Amor docuit validos tentare labores. Liv. Urbs valida muris. Id. Munitiones validiores locis impositæ. Tacit. Pons validus et fidus. Virg. pondus, heavy. Cato. loca, strong, h. e. *rich, heavy and hard to till.* So, Plin. solum. Seribon. Larg. mala granata, h. e. *tart, sour, harsh.* With infin. Plin. Abies valide sustinere pondus. Also, of food, strong, substantial, nutritive. Cels. Materia validissima. Also, strong, powerful, efficacious. Ovid. succi. Tacit. Venenum parum validum. Plin. Validissima flex acetii sententia, *strong, vigorous, forcible, impressive.*

VALIS, is, m. See *Vahalis*. **VALLARIS** (vallis, or vallum), e, adj. pertaining to a rampart or the palisades thereon. Lio. corona, h. e. *with which he was presented who had first mounted the rampart of the hostile camp.*

VALLATOS, a, um. See *Vallo*.

VALLĒS, is. See *Vallis*.

VALLIS, and **VALLĒS** (unc.), is, f. a valley, vale, ἀγκος. Cæs. and Virg. — Figur. Catull. alarum. Anson. femorum. Quintil. (Eloquentia) totis vallibus fluat.

VALLŌ (vallus, or vallum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to fortify with palisades, to palisade; to entrench, περιτειχίζω. Hist. Quorum impetum Mithridates castris vallatis sustinuit. Tacit. Postquam nox appetebat, castra vallari placuit. The entrenching or palisading of the Roman camp consisted in this, that a ditch was dug, close upon which a rampart was raised of the earth which had been thrown up, and into this rampart palisades stuck; so that an enemy, to force the camp, must first fill up the ditch and then tear out the palisades. — Hence, figur. to palisade or entrench, fence, hedge in, fortify, protect, cover, secure, surround, environ, gird. Lucan. Nulli vallarent oppida muri. Plin. Perdices muniunt receptaculum, ut contra feras abunde vallentur. Flor. Elephantis aciem utrinque vallaverat. Id. Urbs anguibus arenisque vallata. Ovid. Sol radiis vallatus acutis. Cic. Atque hæc omnia vallahit disserendi ratione. Id. Catilinam vallatum scariis. Id. Jus legatorum divino jure esse vallatum. Id. Pontus ipsa natura regionis vallatus.

VALLŌNYA (vallis), æ, f. the goddess of 3 valleys. Augustin.

VALLUM (vallus), i, n. a fortification of sharp stakes or palisades, the palisades, palisade; the rampart (agger) into which these palisades were stuck is also commonly understood, so that the word may sometimes be rendered, wall, rampart (see *Vallo*, and *Liv.* 33, 5.). Cic. Oppidum cinctum vallo et fossa. Sallust. Vallo fossaque mœnia circumvenit. Cæs. Castra vallo fossaque munire. Id. Vallum scindere, et fossa, completere. Vellet. proruere. Liv. Vallum petere, h. e. palisades. Id. cadere. Id. ferre (for the soldiers carried these palisades as a part of their burden). Id. Vallum ducere. — Hence, figur. Cic. Spica contra avium minorum morsus munitur vallo aristarum. Id. Munitæ sunt palpebræ tanquam vallo pilorum. Id. Alpium vallum contra transgressionem Gallorum objicere. Manil. Ignis flammarum vallo naturæ mœnia fecit.

VALLUS (unc.), i, m. a stake, ἡ χάραξ, for instance, to prop vines. Virg. — Especially, of the palisades used to fortify a camp, &c. Epit. Liv. Scipio Africanus militem ad septenos vallos ferre coegit, seven palisades each. — Vallus stands, also, for vallum, h. e. the palisades; palisade. Cæs. Vallus contra hostem in altitudinem pedum decem, tantundemque ejus valli agger in latitudinem patebat. Hist. Omnibus viis triplicem vallum obdixerant (see *Vallo*, and compare *Liv.* 33, 5.). Hence, figur. Ovid. Vallus pectinis, h. e. *the teeth of the comb.*

VALLŪS, i, f. dimin. from vannus, a 3 winnowing-fan. Varr.

VALLVĀ (perhaps from valvo), æ, f. the wing or fold of a door. Commonly in plur.

VALLVÆ, ārum, f. the folds of a door, or the door of the ancients, consisting of two parts; folding-doors, θύραι διάπρωτοι. Cic. Valvæ clausæ repagulis perfectiores. Javencal. Facili patuerunt cardine valvæ. Cic. Convulsis repagulis, effractisque valvis. Ovid. Bifores valvæ. — Petron. uses the sing.

VALVĀTUS (valva), a, um, adj. having 2 folds or valves. Varr. Triclinia valvata et fenestrata. Vitruv. fores, folding-doors. Id. Lumina fenestrarum valvata.

VALVŌLĀ, æ, f. or **VALVŌLŌS** (dimin. from valva), i, m. the husk, shell, pod or hull of beans, peas, lentils, &c. λοβός. Colum. (where only valeulis occurs; hence, the nomin. may be valvula, valvulus, or valvulum. Fest., however, has valvuli in plur., of course, from valvulus.

VANDĀLĪ, or **VANDĀLĪ**, ōrum, m. the Vandals, a people of North Germany, who

afterwards migrated into Gaul and Spain. Tacit. — Called, also, Vindili. Plin. — ¶ Hence, Vandālicus, a, um, adj. of the Vandals, Vandal. Prosper. Aquil. **VANĒ** (vanus), adv. vainly, in vain. Ter 3 tull. Vulgus vane de nostra vexatione gaudet. Id. Præcavendo vanissime quibus parcunt. Apul. Multo vanius excogitatum.

VANĒSCŌ (vanus), is, n. 3. to pass or 2 fade away, vanish, disappear, wear off, ἀφανίζομαι. Ovid. Gravidæ incipiunt vanaescere nubes. Tacit. Vanaescere in cinerem. Ovid. Vanaescitque absens, ut novus intrat amor. Catull. Vos nolite pati nostrum vanaescere luctum, h. e. *to be ineffectual.* Tacit. Vanaescite plebis ira. Ovid. Spiritus vanaescat in auras. Id. Vanaescant dicta per auras.

VANGĀ, æ, f. a kind of mutton or grub 3 ææ. Pallad.

VANGIŌNES, um, m. a people of Germany on the Rhine. Lucan.

VANIDICŌS (vanus & dico), a, um, adj. 3 speaking vainly or falsely, lying, παραλογός. Plaut.

VANILŌQUENTĪA (vaniloquus), æ, f. 2 vain or idle talking, vain-glorious language, empty boasting, σπερμολογία. Plaut. and Liv.

VANILŌQUIDŌRŪS (vanus, loquor & 3 δόρον), i, m. a word coined by Plaut. meaning, *that gives vain words.*

VANILŌQUŌS (vanus & loquor), a, uni, adj. lying, a liar. Plaut. — ¶ Also, boastful, braggart. Liv. and Sil.

VANITĀS (vanus), ātis, f. emptiness, want of reality, mere show or seeming, vanity, falsity, falsehood, κενότης, παραδότης. Cic. Nulla in cælo nec fortuna, nec temeritas, nec erratio, nec vanitas inest. Id. Opinionum vanitas, *vain, false opinion.* Id. Ut vanitati veritas cedat. — Especially, in speech, *nutrith, falsehood, lying, varnishing, quackery.* Cic. (in vendendo) Orationis vanitatem adhibere, *vain, deceitful words, varnish, falsehood.* Terent. Non pudet vanitatis? of breaking your word so? Cic. Nihil turpius est vanitate. Also, Plin. Magorum vanitates. Also, of flatterers, flattery, *vain adulation.* Cic. Quin ad vanitatem accessit auctoritas. Id. Blanda vanitas. — Also, *boasting, vaunting, bragging, vain-glory.* Tacit. — Hence, *uselessness, want of profit, vainness.* Liv. itineris.

VANITĒS (Id.), ei, f. same as *Vanitas* 3 *Amnion*.

VANITŪDŌ, inis, f. same as *Vanitas*. 3 **VANNŌ** (vannus), is, a. 3. to fan, van, 3 winnow, λικμάω. Lucil. ap. Non.

VANNŪS (unc.), i, f. a fan, van, corn-van, 2 to winnow with, λικμός. Colum. Spicæ vannis expurgantur. Virg. Mystica vannus lacchi (because it was used in the Eleusinian mysteries, and solemnly carried about on the day of the pompa Bacchi).

VANŌ (vanus), as, n. 1. to say vain words, 3 to deceive. Acc. ap. Non.

VANŌLŪS, a, um, adj. dimin. from vannus. Prudent.

VANŌS (unc.), a, um, adj. empty, void, containing nought, κενός. Virg. Illos expectata seges vanis elusit aristis. Colum. granum. Liv. Ne vana urbis magnitudo esset. Id. Vanior erat hostium acies, thinner, more open. Horat. Non vana redeat sanguis imagini, to the unsubstantial shade. Id. (Me) ludit imago vana, unsubstantial, unreal. Virg. somnia, empty dreams. Also, with genit. Virg. Vana veri feror (h. e. sum), I err, deceive myself, know not the truth. — ¶ Also, empty, all show, vain, unmeaning. Liv. res. Id. sermo. Senec. Ambitus tumida res est, vana, ventosa. Petron. Sententiarum vanissimus strepitus. — ¶ Also, empty, void of truth or reality, unreal, having a vain show, vain, untrue, false, lying, deceitful, boasting, braggart, swaggering; for instance, in stories, in promises, vaunts, &c. either of persons or things. Cic. Orationi vanæ crediderunt, lying, false. Ovid. Vanum spem sequi. Id. omen. Cic. Vana quædam pollicebantur. Virg. Credo equidem, nec vana fides, genus esse deorum, h. e. *and it is true.* Cic. Vanum se fateatur, a liar. Id. haruspex. Sallust. Stolidioran vanior. Liv.

Vaud vana, *h. e. non falsa*. Horat.
Vana rerum, *h. e. vana res*. Tacit.
Vana rumoris, *h. e. vana rumor*. Plin.
Vanum arboris esse, *angues membratani eam exsuerit, that it is false*. — Absol. Liv. Nihil haustum ex vano velim, *drawn from a false source*. — ¶ Also, *vain, without effect, idle, fruitless, in vain, to no purpose*. Liv. Ut pila vana caderent. Id. Vana tela mittere. Id. ictus. Ovid. preces. — Absol. Liv. Ad vanum et irritum redacta victoria est, *brought to nothing*. Senec. Cedit in vanum labor, *is vain*. — Also, of persons. Tacit. Ne irrisus ac vanus hisdem castris assideret; and with genit. Sil. Voti vanus. — ¶ Also, *vain, groundless, unfounded, unreasonable*. Horat. gaudia. Id. metus. — Absol. Liv. Non tota ex vano criminatio erat, *was not wholly without foundation*. Id. Nec spem nec metum habere ex vano. — ¶ Also, *vain, delighting in vanities*. Liv. ingenium dictatoris, *vain, ambitious*. — ¶ Vana (*acc.*), *for vane*; thus, Virg. Vana tumentem, *vainly, with vain show*.
VAPIDĒ (vapidas), *adv. badly, poorly, ill*.
2 Augustus said (according to Sueton.) Vapide se habere, *for male se habere*.
VAPIDŌS (unc.), *a, um, adj. perhaps, mouldy, of wine, &c.; consequently, spoiled, palled, vapid, flat, dead*. Colum. vinum. — Hence, *bad, corrupt, poor*. Pers. Veientanum (vinum) vapida læsum pice, *h. e. bad, nasty, loathsome, offensive, &c.* So, figur. Id. pectus. — ¶ Also, *making mouldy or capid, palling or deadening*. Pers. pix (but see above).
VAPŌR, and **VAPŌS** (unc.), *ōis, m. an exhalation, steam, vapor, āpmōs*. Cic. Aquarum quasi vapor quiddam aer habendus est. Senec. Terrenus vapor siccus est, et fumo similis qui ventos facit. — Also, *smoke, a cloud of smoke*. Virg. Volat vapor ater ad auras. Ovid. Trist. 5, 40. Vapor, *sc. turis*. — ¶ Also, *heat or warmth, of fire or the sun*. Cic. Semen tepefactum vapore. Liv. Locus vaporis plenus. Virg. Lentis carinas est (*h. e. edit*) vapor. Id. Restinctus donec vapor omnis. Ovid. Solisque vapore fevebant brachia Cancrī. Id. Findit vaporibus arva Phœbus. Colum. Vaporibus omni quadrupedi largius bibendi potestas danda, *in great heat, when the weather is very sultry*. Ovid. Tactæ vaporibus herbe, *h. e. by fire from the nostrils of the bulls*. — Also, *of the fire of love*. Senec. — ¶ Vapores, *for vapor*. Lucret.
VAPŌRALIS (vapor), *e, adj. vapor-like*.
3 Augustin. tenuitas.
VAPŌRALITER (vaporalis), *adv. modo*.
3 vaporis. Augustin.
VAPŌRARĪUM (vapor), *ii, n. the furnace*.
1 or oven by which the water is heated in a warm bath. Cic.
VAPŌRATE (vaporatus), *adv. with heat*.
3 hotly. Ammian. Effervescente vaporatissime sole.
VAPŌRATĪŌ (vapor), *ōis, f. a recking, 2 steaming, vaporing, steam, vapor, āpmōs, āpmōs*. Senec. Vaporatio inundantium aquarum. — ¶ Vaporatio balnearum, *vapor-bath, the taking of the same vapor*. Plin.
VAPŌREŌS (vapor), *a, um, adj. same as Vaporus*. Arnob. (Others read vaporum.) — ¶ Also, *same as Vaporis similis*; as, Augustin. sanitas, *h. e. brief, evanescent*.
VAPŌRIFER (vapor & fero), *ēra, ērum, 3 adj. emitting or causing vapor, steam, warmth or heat, full of vapor, &c., steamy, &c.* Stat.
VAPŌRŌ (vapor), *as, āvi, ātum, n. and a*.
2 I. INTRANS. — ¶ *To steam, send up steam or vapor, āpmōzein*. Plin. Aquæ vaporant et in mari ipso. Solin. Aquæ vaporantes. — ¶ *To be inflated, burn*. Lucret. — **II.** TRANS. — ¶ *To fill with vapor or smoke, to heat or warm with steam fumigate, steam, ὀπμῶσθαι*. Plin. Dum coquuntur carnes, oculos vaporari his præcipiunt. Virg. Templum ture vaporant, *fumigate, perfume*. Stat. Vaporatis lucent altaribus sucs, *smoking with incense*. Plin. Cantharides suspenduntur super acetum fervens, *donec per linteolum vaporentur, h. e.*

enecentur, are killed, die. — Also, *to exhale, evaporate*. Apul. Nebula est exhalatio vaporata, *h. e. full of vapors*. — ¶ Also, *to heat, warm*. Horat. Lævum (latus sol) decedens vaporet. Colum. Glebæ solibus æstivus vaporatæ, *h. e. exsiccata et arefacta*. Ammian. Vaporatum tempus, *hot season*. — Figur. Pers. Vaporata aure. — ¶ Also, *to kill by heat or vapor*. Plin. cantharides (see above).
VAPŌRŌSES (Id.), *a, um, adj. full of 3 vapor*. Apul. caligo. — ¶ Also, *full of warmth or heat*. Apul. fontes balnearum.
VAPŌRŌS (Id.), *a, um, adj. vaporous and 2 hot, steaming, smoking*. Nemes.
VAPPĀ (unc.), *as, f. perhaps properly, 2 mould upon wine, &c.; hence, mouldy or spoiled wine, rapid, palled or insipid wine, ὀξυγῆς, ἑκτορίας, ἑξαστηκῶς οἶνος*. Horat. and Plin. — Figur. a corrupt, bad, worthless fellow, a prodigal. Horat.
VAPPŌ, *ōis, m. a certain flying animal*.
3 Lucil. ap. Valer. Prob.
VAPŌLARIS (vapulo), *e, adj. that is or 3 is wont to be beaten, that gets blows*. Hence, facetiously, of a slave, Plant. Tribunus vaporaris.
VAPŌLŌ, (unc.), *as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to be beaten or drubbed, get blows, τῶπτομαι, πατιζόμεναι*. Terent. Ego vapulanda, ille verberando defessi sumus. Quintil. Rogatus, an ab reo fustibus vapulasset. Senec. Qui illum viderant ab illo colaphis vapulantem. Terent. Molendum in pistrino, vapulandum. — Also, of inanimate things. Varr. Olea, que vapulavit, *macescit*. — ¶ Hence, *to be beaten by the enemy*. Cal. ad Cie. Septimam legionem vapulasse. — ¶ Vapula, Jubeo te vapulare, *said in anger, in contempt, as a threat or to impose silence, you be whipped! ga hang! or you shall be whipped! or of an absent person, Vapulet, Vapulare cum jubeo*. Thus, Plant. Vapulare ego te vehementer jubeo; *ne me terretis*. Id. Tun? libero homini male servus loquere? (*Le.*) vapula. Id. Vapulet (*se.* herus meus). Hence, Id. Vapulat peculium, *h. e. dissipatur*. Senec. Multa, quæ procul a mari fuerant, subito ejus accessu vapulavere, *h. e. have been ruined or destroyed*. — ¶ Also, *to be lashed or chastised in words*. Cie. sermonibus omnium.
VARĀ (varas, a, um), *as, f. a forked stick, 2 such as nets were stretched with*. Lucian. — ¶ Also, *a machine consisting of cross-pieces of wood or of slanting sticks, to lay something on; as a sawhorse, &c.* Vitruv. (where it includes both the supports and the cross-pieces at the top) Supra compegit arcectariis et jugis varas. Also, Colum. 5, 9. as Gesner explains it, *a forked stick or horse to support a branch while it is sawed off*. But others read and explain the passage otherwise. Hence, Auson. Vana vibium sequitur, *h. e. (perhaps) one evil, error, &c. follows from another*.
VARĀTĪŌ (varo), *ōis, f. a curving, 3 winding*. Auct. de lim. fluminum, *h. e. zigzag*.
VARĀTĪ, *ōrum, m. people in Dalmatia*.
VARĪĀ (from varius, party-colored), *as, f. the panther, παρδαλις*. Plin. — ¶ Also, *a kind of mapie*. Plin. — ¶ Also, *a town in the district of the Æqui, on the Ania*. Horat.
VARIĀBĪLIS (vario), *e, adj. variable, 3 changeable*. Apul.
VARIĀNTĪĀ (Id.), *as, f. variety, differ- 3 ence, diversity*. Lucret.
VARIĀNŌS, *a, um, adj. Varian, relating to Quintilius Varus*. Sueton. clades. (See Vellei. 2, 117). Tacit. exercitus.
VARIĀNŌS (varius), *a, um, adj. Pūn. 2 nve* (so called, as being of divers colors).
VARIĀTĪM (vario), *adv. variously, differ- 3 ently, ποικίλμένως*. Gell.
VARIĀTĪŌ (Id.), *ōis, f. variation, vari- 2 ance, diversity, ποικιλία, ποικιλλας*. Liv. Ceteræ centurie sine variatione ulla Consules eosdem dixerunt.
VARIĀTŌS, *a, um, particip. and adj. from Vario, which see*.
VARICĀTŌR (varico), *ōis, m. h. e. qui 3 varicat*. Pandect.
VARICŌ (varicus), *as, āvi, ātum, a. and*

n. 1. TRANS. to spread apart, open wide. Varr. valla. Cassiod. Varicatis gressibus. — ¶ **INTRANS.** *to spread the feet far apart, to straddle, παρβῶν*. Quintil. **VARICŌSUS** (varix), *a, um, adj. full of 3 varices or swollen veins, especially on the legs*. Juvenal. haruspex. Sidon. Arpinas, *h. e. Cicero*.
VARICŌLĀ, *as, f. dimin. of varix*. Cels.
VARICŌS (varis), *adverb, straddlingly*.
3 Apul.
VARICŌS (Id.), *a, um, adj. parting the 3 legs wide, straddling*. Ovid.
VARIŌS (varius), *adv. of color, with divers colors, variegatedly, ποικίλως*. Plin. — ¶ Also, *variously, diversely, in different ways, manifoldly, πολυμερῶς*. Cie. Qui ab iis, qui illum audierant, per scripti varie copioseque sunt. Id. Varie sum affectus totis litteris. Plaut. Varie valui, *sometimes well, sometimes ill*. Hirt. Acriter varieque pugnatur, *with various success*. So, Liv. In Æquis varie bellatum. Hirt. Namque id varie nuntiabat. Cie. Optimatum numerus late et varie diffusus est, *h. e. per varia hominum genera*.
VARIĒGŌ (for varium ago), *as, āvi, ātum, 3 a. and n. 1. TRANS. to variegate, diversify, ποικίλλω*. Auson. Figuras alius alio scientius variegant. Apul. Navis picturis variegata. — ¶ **INTRANS.** *to be variegated or diversified*. Apul. Lyra geminis variegata.
VARIĒTĀS (varius), *ātis, f. diversity, variety in respect of colors, ποικιλμός*. Cie. Varietas proprie in disparibus coloribus dicitur. Plin. Mullum exspirantem versicolori quadam et numerosa varietate spectari. Id. Marmorum nitor, picture varietas. — ¶ Generally, *variety, diversity, difference, multiplicity*. Cie. pomorum. Quintil. Reficit animos ac reparat varietas ipsa. Cie. Hinc provinciæ, quæ ex hac gentium varietate constaret, Fontes præfuit. Id. Surdus varietates vocum noscere non potest. Id. Quæ omnia fiunt et ex celi varietate. Id. Timæus sententiarum varietate abundantissimus. Plin. Ep. Vir varietate promptissimus, *sc. scientiæ, doctrinæ, ready with a store of various erudition*. — Hence, Liv. Varietates, *h. e. res variae*. — Hence, *variety, vicissitude, change*. Cie. Bellum magnum atque difficile, et in multa varietate versatum, *variety of fortune*. — Also, *difference or variety of opinion, variance, diversity*. Cie. Tanta sunt in varietate ac dissensione. — Also, *mutability, changeableness, fickleness, inconsistency*. Plaut. ad Cie. Extimescens varietatem atque infidelitatem exercitus.
VARIŌ (varius), *as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. TRANS.* — ¶ *In respect of outward aspect, and particularly color, to make manifold or various, to diversify, variegate, vary, color, ποικίλλω*. Lucret. Omniogenes gignunt variantque colores. Virg. Sol ubi nascentem maculis variaverit ortum. Ovid. Variabant tempora cani. Catull. pectora palmas, *discolor, make black and blue*. Ovid. Nigraque cernleis variari corpora guttis, *to be spotted or speckled*. Colum. Simulacque uva variari cœperit, *to color itself, take color*. So, Plin. Se variante nva. Propert. pectus lapillis, *h. e. to adorn*. Marti. Lato variata miappa clavo. Catull. Vestis hominum variata figuris, *diversified, adorned, embroidered*. — ¶ Also, generally, *to make manifold, various or varying, to vary, diversify, change*. Cie. Ergo, ille princeps vocem variabit et mutabit: omnes sonorum, tum intendens tum remittens, persequetur gradus. Ovid. Arbitrio variat multa poeta suo. Virg. Discurrunt, variantque vices, *relieve each other on guard*. Plin. Laborem otio, otium labore variare. Ovid. Posui variare capillos. Id. Formas variatus in omnes, *changed*. Liv. Quæ de Marcelli morte variant auctores, *h. e. varie tradunt*. Plin. Inula pipere variata, *h. e. mixta, ut saporum variat*. — Hence, Variatus, *a, um, is also used adjectively, in the sense of various, divers, manifold, different*. Cie. sententiæ. Liv. memoria rei. Apul. Vox lyra variator, *more varied or diversified*. — **II.** INTRANS. — ¶ *To be*

party-colored, to take a color, change color. *Colum.* Quum primum baccae variare cœperint. *Propert.* Prima mihi variat liventibus uva racemis. *Colum.* Universitas tergoris maculis variat. — ¶ Also, *to be manifold or diverse, be unlike or different, to vary, differ, change.* *Ovid.* Quoniam variant animi, variamus et artes. *Id.* Sic abeunt redeuntque mei, variantque timores. *Propert.* Variant Aquilonibus undæ, h. e. agitantur. *Liv.* Ita fama variat, ut, &c. *Id.* Varians multitudo, composed of men of different sentiments. *So, pass. impers.* *Id.* Senatus consili ceptus ibi quum sententiis variaretur, &c. *Vallei.* Variatum deinde præliis, battles were fought with various success. Also, *Plin.* Varians cœlum, varying, unsteady. *Justin.* Variante victoria.

VARIUS (perhaps *varus*, a, um), a, um, adj. in respect of color, of divers colors, party-colored, variegated, spotted, ποικίλος, πολυχρῶνος. *Varr.* Arietis lingua nigra, aut varia. *Cato.* Ubi uva variæ cœperint fieri. *Senec.* tigres. *Virg.* lynces. *Horat.* lapides. *Tibull.* flores. — ¶ In respect of quality or nature, various, different, diverse, not uniform, varying. *Cic.* Transfertur in multa disparia: varium poema, varia oratio, vari mores, varia fortuna: voluptas varia etiam dici solet, cum percipitur ex multis dissimilibus rebus. *Id.* Præturæ jurisdictio, res varia et multiplex ad suspiciones et simulatas. *Id.* Plato varius, et multiplex, et copiosus fuit, not uniform or of one sort, but, as it were, many-sided. *So, Plin.* Ep. Ingenium varium, flexibile, multiplex, h. e. versatile. *Cic.* Varia et diversa genera et bellorum et hostium. *Id.* Varium jus et dispar conditio. *Liv.* Varia victoria, h. e. varying, alternating, now on this side, now on that. Also, with the dat. different from, &c. *Horat.* Alterum huic varium (al. leg. varum), et nihilo sapientius. Hence, *Varium* est, there are various opinions, it is not agreed. *Cic.* Quales sint dii, varium est. — ¶ Of the disposition, changeable, variable, light, fickle, inconstant. *Virg.* Varium et inmutabile semper femina. *Sallust.* Animus adax, subdolos, varius. *Flor.* Antonius ingenio varius. — ¶ Of the soil, in the language of the rustic, half moist. *Colum.* terra, h. e. moist above and dry beneath. — ¶ *Varinus*, a, um, was also the name of a Roman gens; one of whom was L. Varius, a celebrated epic and tragic poet. *Horat.* and *Virg.* — ¶ *Varius*, different, various in itself or among its parts: *Diversus*, different from something else. *Varius* refers, first of all, to the superficial appearance and color of a thing: *Diversus*, to the characteristic distinction and difference.

VARIX (perhaps from *varus*, a, um, as distorting the legs, or as being crossed or distorted), icis, m. and f. a varix, a swollen or dilated vein. *Cic.* and *Cels.*

VARO (*varus*, a, um), as, a. 1. to crook, 3 *curve.* *Auct.* de limit.

VARRŌ, ōnis, m. a Roman cognomen. — M. Terentius Varro, a contemporary of Cicero, who was reputed to be the most learned of the Romans. He wrote on many subjects, among others de Re Rustica, and de Lingua Latina. — P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, a poet contemporary with the former. — C. Terent. Varro, a Roman consul, who commanded at the battle of Cannæ.

VARRŌNIANUS, a, um, adj. *Varronian*, pertaining to Varro. *Liv.* milites, h. e. who had served under C. Varro. *Fulgent.* ingenia, h. e. M. Ter. Varronis.

VARUS (unc.), i, m. a spot, blotch or blister on the face, ἰσθός. *Plin.*

VARS (perhaps from *varus*, a, um, adj. bent inwards (according to others, bowed outwards) *varus*, *καμπύλος*. *Varr.* Cruribus potius varis, quam variis. *Ovid.* cornua. *Id.* manus. *Colum.* Taleam varum facere, h. e. introrsum curvare. — Hence, having the legs bent inwards, handy-legged, shambling (or otherwise, having the legs bowed outwards, straddling). *Horat.* — ¶ Also, different, dissimilar, unlike. *Horat.* Alterum genus huic varum. *Pers.* Gemini varo genio.

VAS (*vado*), vādis, m. a surety or bail, ἑγγυητής. Usually in capital and public causes. *Liv.* Vades dare placuit: unum vadem trium millibus æris obligant. *Id.* Qui aut citati non adfuerant, aut vades descernerant, had deserted their bail; had forfeited their recognizance. — But also in private causes. *Varr.* Caveri lege ceptum est ab his, qui prædia venderent, vades ne darent. *Horat.* Ille, datis vadibus, qui rure extractus in urbem est. — ¶ *Vas* is any one who is surety or bail for the appearance of either party in court, though more especially in capital causes. To be surety with one's person was a thing unknown among the Romans, and only mentioned by *Cic.* of foreigners (*Off.* 3, 10. *Fin.* 2, 24). See *Liv.* 3, 13. *Prætor*, on the other hand, according to *Varro* and *Festus*, is one who is surety for the execution of a contract concluded with the state: according to *Ascon.* (ad *Cic. Verr. Act.* II, 1, 45) also a surety that certain property in controversy shall not be impaired before the decision of the suit.

VAS, vās, also **VASUM** (unc.), i, n. plur. **VASĀ**, ōrum, a vessel, σκεῦος, ἀγγεῖον; as, a plate, dish, knife, &c. and utensils of all sorts. *Horat.* Sincerum est nisi vas, quodcumque infundis, accescit. *Cic.* Vasa argentea. *Id.* Vas vinarium. *Id.* Vasa Samia. *Plin.* Vas potiorum. *Id.* Comburare aliquid in vase fictili. *Liv.* Vasa (of an ambassador) comitesque. *Colum.* Ex ferulis vasa texuntur, h. e. beehives. *Cic.* also calls a ring for sealing, *vas*. *Plaut.* Cultrum, securim, pistillum, mortarium, quæ intenda vasa semper vicini rogant. — Hence, in war, *Vasa*, the baggage and baggage, σκεῦη πολεμικά. *Cic.* Vasa colligere, to pack up. *Cæs.* Vasa conclamare (see *Conclamo*). — In husbandry, all utensils and instruments, as the plough, maulticks, &c. *Pandect.* Also, the furniture for the chase, hunter's tools, *Grat.* — For mentula. *Plaut.* — ¶ *Vasum* occurs in *Plaut.* Aliquod vasum. — And *Vasus* in *Petron.*

VASĀRIUM (*vas*, *vasis*), ii, n. money for vessels and movables given to the governor of a province, when he departed for his government. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, money or a present given to oil-pressers, perhaps for the use of their vessels. *Cato.* — ¶ Also, *Vasaria*, the movables, the vessels, in a bath for instance. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, a list, register, archives, assess-ables. *Cul. Theod.* Id vero quod impossibile est, e vasariis publicis aufertur. Hence, *Plin.* Nec sunt omnia vasaria excutienda.

VASĀTES, nm, m. a people in Aquitania. *Anson.* — Hence, *Vasaticus*, a, um, adj. *Anson.*

VASĀTŌS (*vas*, *vasis*), a, um, adj. h. e. mentula instructus. *Lamprid.*

VASCŌ, ōnis, m. plur. **VASCŌNES**, nm, m. people in Spain and Gaul, on both sides of the Pyrenæes. *Juvenal.* — Adjectively. *Paulin. Nolan.* Vascone saltu, h. e. Pyrenæo.

VASCŌNIĀ, æ, f. Vasconum regio. *Paulin. Nolan.*

VASCŌNICŌS, a, um, adj. ad Vascones pertinens. *Paulin. Nolan.*

VASCŌLĀRIŌS (*vasculum*), ii, m. a goldsmith, worker in metal, especially a maker of cups. *Cic.*

VASCŌLUM (dimin. from *vas*, *vasis*), 2, i, n. a little or small vessel, a vessel, speaking diminishingly, especially of metal or bronze, ἀγγεῖδιον. *Cato.* Vasculum facito de materia hederacea. *Juvenal.* Argenti vascula puri. *Plaut.* vinarium. — Also, any receptacle for things; as, the capsule of certain plants, which holds the seed. *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, a beehive. *Pallad.* — ¶ Also, same as mentula. *Petron.*

VASCŌS, a, um, adj. is supposed to signify empty, light, inconsiderable. *Solin.* tibia, a kind of flute, used only for practice. Others interpret it, a German flute. — ¶ For *vastus*. Thus *Vitruv.* 3, 2. adspetus (but *Ed. Rod.* has *vastus*).

VASTĀBŪNDŌS (*vasto*), a, um, adj. ravaging, devastating. *Ammian.*

VASTĀTĪŌ (*Id.*), ōnis, f. a ravaging, lay-

ing waste, desolating, devastation. *Salust.* Fuga mulierum et puerorum, vastatio domorum. *Cic.* Ergo in vastatione omnium tuarum possessiones sacrosanctas futuras putas? *Liv.* agri. *Tacit.* Regnum vastationibus intactum.

VASTĀTŌR (*Id.*), ōris, m. a ravager, 3 *roster*, spoiler, devastator, πορθητής. *Stat. Trojæ.* *Virg.* ferarum, h. e. a hunter.

VASTĀTŌRIŪS (*vastator*), a, um, adj. 3 *ravaging*, wasting, devastating. *Ammian.*

VASTĀTRIX (*Id.*), icis, f. she that wastes 2 or ravages, devastatrix. *Senec.*

VASTE (*vastus*), adv. wastely, desolately. — ¶ Hence, terribly, hugely, vastly, immensely, very greatly, exceedingly, violently, in extent or degree. *Melo.* Mare abigit vaste cedentia litora. *Lucret.* Vaste profundus. *Ovid.* Vastius insurgens decimæ ruit impetus undæ. — ¶ Also, hideously wild or broad, uncouthly, grossly. *Cic.* loqui, h. e. to pronounce the letters too broadly, or with too open a mouth. *Id.* Ne vastius diducantur verba.

VASTĒSCŌ (*Id.*), is, n. 3. to become desolate or waste, πέσομαι. *Acc. ap. Non.*

VASTIFICŌS (*vastus* & *facio*), a, um, 3 adj. causing devastation, ravaging, wasting. *Cic.* e *Sophacle.* Erymanthian vastificam abiecit belnam.

VASTITĀS (*Id.*), ātis, f. destitution of men and other creatures, desolation, devastation, waste, solitude, ruin, πόρθησις. *Senec.* Sterilis profundi vastitas squalet soli. *Cic.* Andistis, quæ solitudo esset in agris, quæ vastitas. *Id.* Vastitatem a templis depellebam. *Id.* Italian totarum ad vastitatem vocas, you waste or seek to waste. Hence, figur. *Id.* Deferre iudiciorum vastitatem, et fori. — Also, figur. devastation or wasting, h. e. the taking off of many by death, great mortality. *Cic.* Vastitatem efficere. — ¶ Also, terrible, immense or revolting size, quality, or nature, exceeding greatness, hugeness, enormity, vastness. *Plin.* solis. *Id.* odoris. *Colum.* Pari vastitate belluas, size, horrible size. *Id.* vocis, terrible voice, *Gell.* Hostis formidandæ vastitatis.

VASTITĪES (*Id.*), ēi, f. same as *Vastitas*. 3 *Plant.*

VASTITUDŌ (*Id.*), inis, f. devastation, 3 *waste.* *Cato.* — ¶ Also, fearful form or size. *Gell.*

VASTŌ (*vastus*), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to lay waste, devastate, ravage, desolate, pillage, πέρω. *Cic.* Agros vastare atque exinanire. *Id.* Italian vastare et diripere. *Liv.* omnia igni ferroque. *Cæs.* provinciam incursionibus. *Culturn.* pecnaria morbo. — Also, *Vastare* homines; as, *Justin.* Vastati Macedones nationem flagitabant. — And without case. *Cæs.* Vastandi causa. — ¶ Hence, to make empty, to spoil, bereave, strip. *Cic.* forum. *Horat.* Fines hostium vastare civibus, ædificiis, pecore. *Virg.* agros cultoribus. *Liv.* Agri vastati sunt, sc. pestilentia et fame. — ¶ Also, to make something become wild. *Cic.* Terram stirpium asperitate vastari, becomes wild. — ¶ Also, to waste, desolate, disquiet, harass, torment, confound, perplex. *Sallust.* Ita conscientia mentem excitam vastabat.

VASTŌLŪS, a, um, adj. dimin. from *vastus*. 3 *Apul.*

VASTŌS (unc.), a, um, adj. waste, desert, desolate, without men and other creatures, ἔρημος. *Liv.* Ager vastus et desertus. *Cic.* Genus agrorum propter pestilentiam vastum, h. e. destitute of inhabitants. *Virg.* Hæc ego vasta dabo, h. e. vastabo. *Enn.* ap. *Serv.* virgines, h. e. desolatæ. Also, *Tacit.* Dies per silentium vastus, desolate as it were, from the stillness. — ¶ Hence, waste, figur. h. e. without order, without form, unshaped, rude, uncouth, coarse, awkward, clumsy. *Cic.* Sunt ita vultu motique corporis ita vasti, ut, &c. *Id.* Litera vastior, h. e. harsher, rougher. *Auct.* ad *Hec.* oratio, sc. on account of the great frequency of vowels, uncouth, rude, grating, unpleasant. *Liv.* Omnia vasta, h. e. incondita. — ¶ Also, hideous, frightful, terrible to behold or to hear, fearfully great, very great, huge, enormous, immense, vast. *Cæs.* mare. *Id.*

Vastissimus Oceanus. *Ovid.* crater. *Cic.* Figura vastior. *Virg.* Vastus clamor. *Ovid.* iter. *Salust.* animus, *h. e. insatiabile.* *Colum.* scientia, *h. e. ingens.* *Pers.* Vasta trabes, *h. e. ingens navis.* *Gell.* Clades vastissima pugnae Cannensis.

VASUM, and VASUS. See *Vas, vasis.*

VATES (from the old Greek ὕλης, for φήρης, φάρης, speaking), is, m. and f. a diviner, soothsayer, prophet, or prophetess, μάντις, προφήτης. *Nep.* Cecinit ut vates. *Plaut.* Bonus vates poteras esse: nam quae sunt futura dieis. *Cic.* Hac vate suadente, *h. e. Sibylla.* *Virg.* Amphrysia, *h. e. Sibylla.* *Ovid.* Vera fuit vates, *h. e. Cassandra.* — *Hence*, as poets are also inspired, a poet, bard, poetess. *Colum.* Vates maxime venerandus, *h. e. Virgilius.* *Ovid.* Maenius, *h. e. Ponaer.* *Id.* Lesbia, the Lesbian poetess, *h. e. Sappho.* *Id.* Aeneidos, *h. e. Virgil.* *Id.* cothurnatus, a tragic poet. — *¶ Also*, any one who is of rare excellence in his art, an oracle. *Plin.* Hierophilus medicinae vates. *Val. Max.* Q. Scævola legum certissimus vates, an interpreter of the highest authority.

VATIĀ, æ, m. and f. same as *Vatius*. 3 VATICANŌS, a, um, adj. *Vatican.* *Horat.* and *Juvenal.* mons, a mountain at Rome, west of the Tiber, where much earthen ware was made. *Cic.* Montes Vaticanos. So also, *Id.* ager, belonging thereto. *Martial.* vinum. *Tacit.* vallis, between mons Vaticanus and Janiculum. *Plin.* Vaticanum, *h. e. mons et ager Vaticanus.* — *¶ Also*, a god. *Varr.* ap. *Gell.* — *¶ The second syllable is long in Juvenal and Martial,* but short in *Horat.*

VATICINĀTIŌ (vaticinor), ōnis, f. a foretelling, prophesying, divination, prophecy, prediction, μαντεία. *Cic.*

VATICINĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a prophet, 3 diviner, soothsayer, χρησμοδός. *Ovid.* VATICINIUM (vates), i, n. a prophecy, 2 prediction, μαντεία. *Plin.*

VATICINŌR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to prophesy, foretell, divine, predict, μαντεύομαι, προφητεύω, σκοπίζω. *Cic.* Quod somniantibus saepe contingit, et nonnunquam vaticinantibus per furorem. *Ovid.* Fore ut figar, erat vaticinata soror. *Id.* Cui casus futuros vaticinatus erat. — *¶ As a poet, to sing.* *Cic.* Quondam virum carminibus Graecis vaticinatum ferunt, amicitiam contrahere ea, &c. — *Also*, facetiously, to sing, for to say, repeat. *Plaut.* Vetera vaticinamini, you say nothing new. — *¶ Also*, to rave, rant, to be mad or an enthusiast, to talk idly or foolishly. *Cic.* Sed ego fortasse vaticinor. *Id.* Eos, qui dicerent, reipublice consulendum, vaticinari atque insanire dicebat.

VATICINŌS (vates), a, um, adj. prophet-ic, soothsaying, μαντικός. *Liv.* libri. *Ovid.* furores.

VATINIĀNŌS, a, um, adj. *Vatinian*, called after or relating to *Vatinius*. *Catull.* odium, proverbially for violent, implacable. See *Vatinus*.

VATINIŌS, a, um, a Roman family name. — *¶ Adj.* *Vatiniaa*. — *¶ Subst.* *Vatinus*, *Vatinia*. Thus, *P. Vatinus*, the enemy of *Cicero*, who had made him so odious, that odium *Vatinianum* became proverbial. Also, *Vatinus*, a shoemaker, the maker or inventor of certain glass drinking-cups, which had four noses or beaks, and were from him called *Vatinii*. *Martial.*

VATIUS (unc.), a, um, adj. bowed out-wards, βλαυσός. *Varr.* enura. Also, dōw-legged. *Pandect.* homo.

VATRAX, æis, and VATRICŌSUS 3 (unc.), a, um, adj. *h. e. qui vitiosis est pedibus.* *Lacil.* ap. *Nov.* (where some read *varicosus*, for *patricosus*).

UBER (unc.), genit. ubēris, adj. rich in something, fertile, fruitful, plentiful, copious, abundaat, pouring forth copiously, productive, εύφορος, εύπορος, εύδαής. *Cic.* Seges spiciis uberibus et crebris. *Ovid.* Arbor niveis uberrima pomis. *Tacit.* Rari imbres, uber solum. *Liv.* ager. *Horat.* fruges. *Cic.* Vidi per multis locis aquam profluentem, et eam uberem. *Horat.* Lactis uberes cantare

rivos. *Ovid.* Sulmo, gelidis uberrimus undis. *Cic.* Provincia triumphis uberima. *Justin.* bellum, in which much booty is to be got. *Cic.* Quis uberius in dicendo Platone? more rich or copious. *Tacit.* Oratorum uberissimus. Also, with genit. *Justin.* Regio plumbi uberrima. — And absol. *Val. Flacc.* Uberima (unc. plur.), the most fruitful regions. — Hence, thick, full. *Masur.* ap. *Gell.* Eques uberrimus et habitissimus. *Plaut.* Uberius nere. So, also, *Id.* onus, *h. e. thick, stout, solid, great.* — *¶ Also*, rich, abundant, frequent. *Cic.* Vitium (genit. plur.) uberrimi fructus. *Lucret.* Uberibus flent omnia guttis.

UBER (ούδαρ), ēris, n. a teat, pap, dug, or 2 udder, or, also, the breast itself which gives suck, μαζός, ούδαρ. *Lucret.* Puer ubera mammarum lactantia quaerit. *Horat.* Equina ubera. *Virg.* Bina die sicant ovis ubera. *Id.* Vitula binos alit ubere fetus. *Plin.* Equa partum ad ubera non admittit. *Virg.* Hyrcanaeque admovent ubera tigres, suckled you, gave you suck. So, *Ovid.* dare, and praeberē. *Id.* Ubra ducere, to suck. *Plin.* haurire. *Lucan.* trahere. *Ovid.* Raptus ab ubere, weaned. — Hence, figur. *Colum.* Ubra campī. — Also, the grape-like mass or cluster of bees hanging from a tree when they are migrating. *Pallad.* — *¶ Also* (in which sense it seems to be the neut. of uber, adj.), fatness, fulness, richness, fertility, fruitfulness, εύσημία. *Virg.* Divitis uber agri. *Colum.* Ut ubere suo gravatam vitem levat. — Also, the land itself. *Virg.* *Ge.* 2, 234 and 275.

UBERIŌS (uber), adv. (superl. *Uberime*), more plentifully or copiously, more fruitfully or productively, πωτέρως. *Plaut.* Mores mali, quasi herba irrigua, succreverunt uberrime. *Ovid.* Uberius nulli provenit ista seges. — *¶ Generally*, more richly, more fully, more at large, more expressly. *Cic.* Hæc uberius disputantur et fusiis. *Plin.* Ep. Dicere latius et uberius, quam epistolarum angustias sinunt. *Cic.* Magnus locus a tota Peripateticorum familia tractatus uberrime.

UBERŌ (uber), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. TRANS, to make fruitful, fertilize, πάλω. *Plin.* Paneg. omnes terras. *Pallad.* Arboreb uberantur. — Also, to make rich or productive in something. *Pallad.* Sarcini gemmis pluribus uberati, abounding, richly stocked. — *¶ INTRANS.* to be fruitful or productive. *Colum.*

UBERRIME. See *Uberius*.

UBERTAS (uber), ātis, f. fertility, fruitfulness, productiveness, richness in bringing forth, abundancē, εύφορία. *Cic.* agrorum. *Tacit.* luminum, richness in fishes, gold'n sands, &c. — Figur. *Cic.* virtutis. Especially in speech. *Cic.* in dicendo, richness, copiousness, fulness. *Quintil.* ingenii. — *¶ Also*, plenteousness, copiousness, abundancē, plenty, fulness, number, store. *Cic.* frugum. *Saxton.* vini. *Plin.* lactis. *Justin.* piscium. *Cic.* Si ubertas in percipiendis fructibus, consequitur vilitas in vendendis. — Figur. *Quintil.* verborum. *Cic.* improborum.

UBERTIM (Id.), adv. abundantly, copiously, plentifully, άφρόνως. *Catull.* lacrimulas fundere. *Petron.* Lacrimis ubertim manantibus. *Amnian.* Nubes incrementa ubertim suggerere Nilo creduntur.

UBERTŌ (ubertus), as, a. 1. to fertilize. 2 *Euneu.*

UBERTŌS (uber), a, um, adj. rich, copious. *Gell.* genus dicendi.

UBI (perhaps from ὅπου), adv. where, in what or which place, ποῦ, ὅπου, ὅ, ἐνθα; either in a question or not. *Cic.* Ubi sunt, qui negant? *Terent.* Ubi inveniam Pamphilum? *Cæs.* Ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi Cæsar constitisset. *Id.* Is locus, ubi constitissent. *Cic.* Ibi malis esse, ubi aliquo numero sis. *Id.* In ore portus, ubi sinus inflectitur. Also, with the genitives, loci, terrarum, gentium, with some emphasis; as, *Cic.* Ubi terrarum esses, ne suspicari quidem, where in the world, in what land you were. *Plaut.* Ubi illum quæram gentium? where in the world? where on earth?

Plin. Ut inanis mens quærat; ubi sit loci. *Plaut.* Ubi loci fortunæ tuæ sicut, facile intelligis, *h. e. quo statu.* Also, doubled, Ubiubi, wheresoever, wherever. *Cic.* Ubiubi sit ubi sit animus certe quidem in te est. *Plaut.* Perii, nisi Libanum invenio, ubiubi est gentium. *Terent.* Ubiubi est, wherever he is, be he where he may. Also, Ubiubi, for alicubi; thus, *Liv.* Ne ubiubi regum desiderium esset. Nam is also affixed, with some emphasis; as, *Cic.* Ubinam gentium sumus? where on earth are we? *Id.* Non video, ubinam mens possit consistere. — *Ubi*, however, is not confined to place, but is used also in connection with persons and things, consequently for in quo, in qua, in quibus, apud quam, &c. *Terent.* Hujusmodi res (acc. plur.) semper comminiscere, ubi me excarnifices. *Plaut.* Capiunt navem illam, ubi vectus fui, in which, on board which. *Cic.* Ex senatusconsultis, ubi si verba sequeremur, &c. *Id.* Neque præter te quisquam fuit, ubi nostrum ius obtineamus, *h. e. apud quem.* — *¶ Also*, whither. *Tacit.* Responde, ubi cadaver abjeceris. — *¶ Also*, when, as soon as. *Cæs.* Ubi certiores facti sunt, legatos mittunt. *Liv.* Hæc ubi dicta dedit, avolat. *Terent.* Ubi voles, arcesse. *Cic.* Ubi semel quis pejeraverit, ei credi postea non oportet. *Id.* Ubi galli cantum audivit, avum suum reviviscere putat. — *¶ For ubiubi.* *Cic.* Nunc ubi sit animus, certe quidem in te est, wherever your mind may be, be your mind where it may (so, *Ed. Ern.* Other *Edd.* have ubiubi).

UBICUMQUE, or -CŪNQŪE (ubi & cumque), adv. wheresoever, in what place soever, ὅπου, πούτε. *Cic.* Ubicumque erimus. Also, *Id.* Ubicumque erit gentium, a nobis diligenter, wheresoever in the world, in whatever part of the world. *Id.* terrarum. — *¶ Also*, every where, be it where it may. *Ovid.* — *¶ The antepenult is both longheaded and shortened by Ovid.*

UBIDIŌS, adv. same as *Uberius*. *Symmach.*

UBI, ōrum, m. a people on the Rhine, where Cologne now is. *Cæs.* — Hence, Ubians, a, um, adj. *Ubian.* *Tacit.*

UBILIBET (ubi & libet), adv. any where, 2 in any place, ὅπουππερ ἂν. *Senec.*

UBINAM, adv. See *Ubi*.

UBIQUAQUE, or UBI QUÆQUE (se. 3 parte), wherever. *Apul.* Also, *Plaut.* where, however, it may be, whereever.

UBIQUE, adv. wheresoever, in any place soever, every where, in every place, πανταχού. *Cæs.* Et quod ubique habeat frumenti ostendit. *Cic.* Verres quod ubique erit pulcherrimum, auferet? *Id.* Agri omnes, qui ubique sunt. *Id.* Volunt omnes eodem tempore ortos, qui ubique sint nati, eadem conditione nasci. Also, *Apul.* Ubique gentium, every where in the world. Also, *Id.* Itineris ubique, every where in, throughout. — Also, for ubicumque, wheresoever. *Pandect.* Lapidicinae, ubique essent, exceptæ erant. — *¶ For et ubi.* *Liv.* Quando, ubique faxit.

UBIUBI. See *Ubi*.

UBIVIS (ubi & vis), adv. where you will, any where, in any place, ὅποσσοῦν, πανταχού. *Cic.* Nemo est, quin ubivis, quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit. — With gentium. *Terent.* Quanto fuerat prestabilis, ubivis gentium agere ætatem! any where in the world. — *¶ Also*, in any thing. *Terent.* Ubivis facilius passus sim, quam in hac re, me deludier.

UCALEGŌN, ōntis, m. the name of a Trojan. *Virg.* Ardet Ucalegon, *h. e. his house.*

UDŌ (ούδών), ōnis, m. a kind of goatskin 3 shoe. *Martial.* — Also, *Odo.* *Pandect.* Odones.

UDŌS (udus), as, a. 1. to moisten, make 3 mid, ύγραίνω. *Macrob.*

UDŌR (Id.), ōris, m. moisture, humidity, ύγρασία. *Varr.*

UDŌS (contracted from uvidus), a, um, 2 adj. moist, wet, humid, soaked, υγρός. *Scaec.* Nubes attritas edere ignem, cum sint humidæ, imo udæ. *Ovid.* Tiberi nides udæ. *Id.* paludes. *Id.* vina, at other times fluid. *Plin.* linteolum,

Senec. stamen, *h. e.* saliva tinctum, *Virg.* palatum. *Id.* Ude vocis iter, *h. e.* iter ndum vocis. *Ovid.* oculi, moist, tearful. *Horat.* Uda mobilibus pomaria rivis, *h. e.* irrigua. *Martial.* aleator, fuddled. *Id.* gaudium, *h. e.* fletu mixtum. *Rutil.* Ilyades, rainy. — *Absol.* *Plin.* Udo colores illinere, to paint in fresco. — ¶ Also, soft, tender, pliant. *Horat.* apium.

VE (vel), a conjunction always affixed to some word, or, *h.* *Cic.* Duabus, tribusve horis, two or three. *Cels.* Pejvus vulnus est, ex quo aliquid excisum est, ex quoque, &c. or from which. *Propert.* Quo in antro — quoque — quamve. *Cic.* De actis, deve dictatura, deve coloniis. *Propert.* Nec nomen Homeri — et vada coisse — regnave Remi aut animos Carthaginis. — Also doubled, for *vel* — *vel*; as, *Ovid.* Plusve minusve, more or less. *Id.* Quod fuimusve, sumusve, we either have been or are. — Also, for an, or, when *utrum* or the like has preceded. *Nepos.* *Iphic.* 3. Utrum pluris patrem matremve faceret (but other *Edd.* as *Ed. Bromi*, read *ne*). *Horat.* Sat. 1, 2, 63. Quid interest, in matrona peccesse togata (but others, as *Edd. Bentl.* and *Doer.* read *ne*). *Cic.* Albus atreve fueris, ignorans, whether you were black or white. — ¶ Also, and, especially after *ne*; hence, *neve* stands for *neque*. *Cic.* Te rogo, ne denittas animum, neve te obrui sinas, nor suffer yourself to be overwhelmed. *Cæs.* Ut ad magistratum deferat, neve cum quo alio communicet, nor communicate, &c. *Id.* Ne quid eis noceretur, neve quis cogeretur, &c. and that no one, nor that any one.

VE, inseparable prep. denoting the opposite of a thing, as in *vesanus*, *vecors*; but also heightening the simple word, as in *vegradis*.

VEA, *æ*, *f.* See *Veha*.

VECŌRDIA (*vecors*), *æ*, *f.* want of reason, madness, frenzy, insanity, *παράφροσυνη*. *Sallust.* Fornidine, quasi vecordia, exagitari. *Ovid.* Quæ te vecordia pulsat? To this may be referred, *Terent.* Tanta vecordia innata cuiquam ut siet, ut malis gaudeant. — ¶ Also, madness, fury. *Sallust.* and *Tacit.* — ¶ Also, folly, senselessness, dotage, fatuity. *Sallust.* Hostes Mario vecordiam obiectare. *Tacit.* Uxor accusata, iniecisse carminibus et beneficiis vecordiam marito (or it may belong to the first signif.).

VECŌRS (*ve & cor*), *dis*, *adj.* mad, frantic, out of his wits, insane, or, also, simple, foolish, infatuated, stupid, *ἀνῳμῶν*, *παράφρων*, *ἄνους*. *Cic.* Vecors repente sine suo vultu, sine colore, sine voce constitit. *Id.* Ego te non vecordem, non furiosum, non mente captum, non tragico illo Oreste dementiorem putem? *Id.* Itaque istius vecordissimam mentem cura metuque terrebant. *Liv.* Vox stolidia, ac prope vecors. *Tacit.* Mulieris amore vecors. *Cic.* Quis est tam vecors, qui deos esse non sentiat? senseless, blockish, dull, stupid. *Horat.* Scribet mala carmina vecors? the ignorant fool. *Aurel. Vict.* Ipse Pannonicis parentibus vecordior, *h. e.* imperitior, stolidior.

VECTABILIS (*vector*), *e*, *adj.* qui vectari

² potest, *ἀνῳμῶν*. *Senec.*

VECTABŌLUM (*Id.*), *i*, *n.* a *cor*, cart, *ὄχημα*. *Gell.*

VECTACŌLUM (*Id.*), *i*, *n.* a *vehicle*, cart, *ῥιγα*. *Virg.*

VECTARIŌS (*Id.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* suitable

³ for carrying or drawing. *Varr.* Vectarii (equi).

VECTATYŌ (*Id.*), *ōnis*, *f.* a carrying; but

² in a passive sense, a riding on a horse or in a carriage or chair. *Sueton.* Gracilis repleta assidua equi vocatione, riding on horseback. *Senec.* Vectatio et iter reficiunt animum, *h. e.* riding on horseback, in a carriage, or being carried in a sedan, or all three.

VECTARIŌS (*vectoris*), *ii*, *m.* one who

² uses a lever, who turns a machine by a lever. *Virg.*

VECTICŌLARIŌS (*Id.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* hav-

³ ing to do, or occupied with the crochard.

Cato ap. Fest. vita, thievish, house-

breaking.

VECTIGAL (for vectigale, from vectign-

lis), *ālis*, *n.* properly money paid for freight or carriage; hence, generally, what is paid to the state, tax, impost, duty, revenue, *φόρος*, *τέλος*. *Cic.* Vectigalia pendere, or pensitare, *h. e.* to pay taxes. *Id.* Vectigal imponere agro; or, *Liv.* possessoribus agrorum. *Cic.* Vectigalia locare, *h. e.* to let out the revenues. *Id.* vendere, to let out. *Id.* exigere, to collect. *Id.* exercere, to manage, be engaged with. *Id.* Vectigal stipendiarum. *Id.* Levare agrum vectigali. — The revenues of the Roman state were derived from the provinces, and were called *Portorium* (*h. e.* customs); *Decumæ* (the tenth of the produce of Roman lands, the tenth bushel); *Scriptura* (pasturage-money). — ¶ Also, what is paid in to individuals. — From duty or obligation, as the revenues of an estate, rents, income, on the part of the receiver; or, rents, &c. on the part of the payer. *Cic.* Vectigalia urbana rusticis anteponanatur. *Id.* Ex meo tenui vectigali, my slender income. *Nep.* Ex quo (castro) quinquagena talenta vectigalis capiebat. *Plin.* Vectigalis sui causa, for his own profit or gain, to get revenue. Hence, figur. *Cic.* Parsimonia est magnum vectigal, a great revenue. — Also, as paid out of respect or in accordance with custom. *Cic.* prætorium, *h. e.* an honorary tax paid to the governors of provinces. *Id.* adlicium, *h. e.* a tax or contribution of the provinces towards the games which were to be celebrated by the ædiles at Rome. — ¶ *Genit.* Vectigaliorum, occurs in *Sueton.*

VECTIGALIARIŌS (*vectigal*), *ii*, *m.* a collector of the revenue (of the state). *Jul. Firmic.*

VECTIGALIS (*veho*; see *Vectigal*), *e*, *adj.* that is paid in taxes, &c. to the state or an individual. *Cic.* pecunia, arising from taxes, &c. So, also, *Justin.* Annuum tributum vectigale. — ¶ Also, subject to or bound to pay taxes, rent, &c. taxable, tributary, *ὑποτέλης*. *Cic.* civitas. *Id.* agri. Also, with the *dat.* of the person, to whom the tax is to be paid. *Cic.* Agros Verri vectigales fuisse. — ¶ Also, bringing in income or profit, a source of gain. *Cic.* Equos vectigales Sergio mimo tradere. *Apul.* Ita ei lecti sui contumelia vectigalis est.

VECTYŌ (*veho*), *ōnis*, *f.* a carrying, riding. *Cic.* Efficinus etiam domitu nostro quadrupedum vectiones.

VECTYS (*Id.*), *is*, *m.* a wooden or iron bar for various uses; as for moving or moving forward weights, a lever, *μολός*. *Cæs.* Saxa vectibus promovent. — Also, for turning a machine; a press for instance, a handspike. *Virg.* — Also, for driving something firm, a pounder, rammer. *Virg.* — Also, for forcing or breaking down any thing, a bar, crow or betty. *Cic.* Demoliri signum, ac vectibus labefactare conantur. — Also, to keep a door fast, a bolt or bar. *Virg.* Centum ærei claudunt vectes. — Also, a bar used by porters in carrying weights. *Clandian.*

VECTYTŌ (frequentat. from *vector*), *as*, *3* *avi*, *atum*, *a*, *i*. is recognized by *Gell.* — Hence, *Vectitari*, to ride. *Arnob.* Curru vectitatus.

VECTŌ (frequentat. from *veho*), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a*, *i*. to carry, bear, convey, *ὀχέω*; for instance, on the shoulders, on horseback, in a wagon, on board ship, &c. *Virg.* corpora carina. *Gell.* Delphinum dorso vectavisse Arionem. *Virg.* Planstris vectare gementibus ornos. — Hence, *Vectari*, to be carried or borne, to ride, sail, &c. *Ovid.* equis. *Liv.* carpentis per urbem. *Propert.* in curru. *Liv.* Ante signa vectabatur, *rod.* — ¶ *Depon.* Vector, for *vector* *Plaut.* Se eapse (navi) merces vectatum undique.

VECTŌ, or **VETTŌ**, *ōnis*, *m.* plur. Vectōnes, or Vectōnes, a people of Lusitania in Spain. *Lucan.* (Strabo has both *Οὐέττωες* and *Οὐέττοες*.) — ¶ Hence, *Vettonius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Vettonian*; *Vettonia*, the district of this people. *Prudent.* (who shortens the *o*). — Also, *Vettonicus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Vettonian*; hence, *Vettonica* or *Betonica*, *æ*, *f.* *betony*. *Plin.*

VECTŌR (*veho*), *ōris*, *m.* he that carries or bears, a bearer, carrier. *Senec.* Debet

semper plus esse virum in vectore, quam in onere. *Ovid.* Sileni vectori asellus. *Senec.* Atlas vector Olympi. Hence, *Val. Flacc.* Aureus vector, *h. e.* aries. Also, *Apul.* Amnica stipe vectori data, to the ferryman Charon. — ¶ Also, one who is carried. — Hence, a passenger on board a ship, *ἐπιβάτης*. *Cic.* Et summi gubernatores in magnis tempestatibus a vectoribus admoneri solent. *Ovid.* Idem navigium, navita, vector ero. — Also, a rider on horseback; a horseman, *ἵππεύς*. *Ovid.* and *Propert.*

VECTŌRIŌS (*vector*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* for carrying or transportation. *Cæs.* navigium, a transport.

VECTRIX (*Id.*), *icis*, *f.* that carries, carrying. *Paulin.* Nolan. Navis vectrix draconis.

VECTŌRA (*veho*), *æ*, *f.* the act of carrying, carrying on wagons or in ships, carriage, transportation, *ἀνῳγή*, *φορὰ*. *Varr.* Alii (equi) sunt idonei ad vecturam, for carriage or draught; or also for riding. *Cic.* Misimus, qui pro vectura solveret. *Cæs.* Vecturas frumenti finitimis civitatibus descripsit. *Cic.* Periculum vecturæ, the risk of transportation by sea. *Gell.* Protagoram aiunt vecturas onerum corpore suo facilitavisse, served as a porter. — ¶ Also, the pay for carrying, carriage, freight. *Plaut.*

VECTŌRARIŌS (*vectura*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* relating to carrying. *Cod. Theod.* boves, draught oxen, draught oxen. *Id.* Vecturarii, drivers, coachmen.

VECTŌS, *a*, *um*, *particip.* from *veho*.

VECTŌS, *i*, *m.* *h. e.* Pluto. 3 *Mart.* *Copell.*

VEGEŌ (seems to have a common origin with *vigeo*), *es*, *n.* and *a*. 2. *INTRANS.* to be lively, to be active. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* — ¶ *TRANS.* to excite, stir up, move, set in motion. *Emm.* ap. *Non.* æquora vegetantibus ventis. *Lucret.* Quæ (causa) veget motum signis.

VEGETABILIS (*vegeto*), *e*, *adj.* animating, quickening, enlivening. *Mart.* Cap. flabra Favonii. — ¶ Also, that lives or vegetates, growing, vegetable. *Amnian.* radix.

VEGETAMEN (*Id.*), *inis*, *n.* power of animating and invigorating, enlivenment. *Prudent.*

VEGETATYŌ (*Id.*), *ōnis*, *f.* an animating, animating or enlivening motion. *Apul.*

VEGETATŌR (*Id.*), *ōris*, *m.* a quickener. 3 *Auson.*

VEGETIUS, *ii*, *m.* Flavius Renatus Vegetinus, an author, who wrote de re Militari, after the middle of the fourth century. — ¶ Another Vegetinus wrote de re Veterinaria.

VEGETŌS (*vegetus*), *as*, *avi*, *atm*, *a*. 1. 3 to give life to, make grow, enliven, animate, quicken, invigorate, strengthen, *ἀεζάω*. *Gell.* Memoria vegetanda gratia. *Apul.* Inanima Lunæ lumine vegetari. *Auson.* Vegetatus infans. *Apul.* Spiritus, qui animalia omnia vitali et fecunda ope vegetat. *Auson.* Gaudia non illum vegetant, *h. e.* non recreant.

VEGETŌS (*vegeo*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* quick, fresh, lively, vigorous, active, sprightly, sound, *εὐεγός*, *ἐκρωστος*, *ἐκκίνητος*. Of the body. *Cic.* Tu, quoniam quartana cares, et non modo morbum removisti, sed etiam gravedinem, te vegetum nobis in Græcia siste. *Liv.* Fessi cum recentibus ac vegetis pugnabant. *Sueton.* Nigris vegetisque oculis, lively eyes. *Colum.* Torva facies tauro, vegetior aspectus. *Plin.* Intervallum temporis vegetissimum agricolis, liveliest, busiest. — ¶ Of the mind. *Cic.* mens. *Liv.* Vegetum ingenium in vivo pectore vigeat. — ¶ Of colors. *Plin.* Color couchyllorum vegetissimus. — ¶ Vegetus gustus, a piquant taste or flavor. *Auson.* — ¶ Vegeta libertas, free, unrestrained, and therefore in its full vigor. *Senec.*

VEGRANDIS (*ve & grandis*), *e*, *adj.* ill-3 grown, small, diminutive, little, spare, thin, slender, *ὀνυαύητος*. *Varr.* (Oves) sunt vegrantes et imbecillæ. *Ovid.* Vegranda farra. — ¶ Also, very great. *Cic.* macies (though this perhaps may come under the former head).

VEHA, or **VEA** (*veho*), *æ*, *f.* said by rustics, for *via*. *Varr.* R. R. 1, 2, 14.

VELIATYŌ (from *vehare*, which would

seem to have been in use for vehere),
ōnis, f. a carrying. *Cod. Theod.*

VEHĒLA (veho), æ, f. a vehicle, carriage.
3 *Capitulin.* in *Mazinin.* 13. (Others read
vehiculis.)

VEHEMENS (probably from ve & mens),
tis, adj. vehement, impetuous, intense,
rude, hot, ardent, fierce, severe; great,
strong, forcible, very efficacious, δεινός,
σφοδρός. *Terent.* Vehemens in utram-
que partem es nimis, aut largitate
nimia, aut parsimonia. *Cic.* Galba in
meditando vehemens atque incensus.
Id. Nimum es vehemens feroxque
natura. *Id.* Vehemens in alios. *Ho-*
rat. lupus. *Phædr.* canis, angry, fari-
ous, incensed. *Cic.* senatusconsultum,
in strong terms, sharp, severe. *Cato.*
Brassica vehementissima, very powerful
or efficacious. *Scribon.* Larg. Medica-
mentum vehementius. *Lucret.* imber,
heav, violent. *Auct. B.* Hisp. ventus,
high, strong, boisterous. *Hirt.* fuga.
Liv. Pilum haud paulo, quam hasta,
vehementius telum. *Colunt.* Vitis ve-
hementioribus statuminibus impedienda
est, h. e. validioribus. *Plin.* Vehementi-
or capitis dolor. *Id.* Vehementior
frigorum, aut calorum vis, more intense.
Id. Vehementior somnus lethargicos
premit. *Colunt.* Vehemens vitis, laz-
zulant, exuberant. *Terent.* Ne hæc qui-
dem satis vehemens causa ad objurgan-
dum, a motu sufficiently strong, power-
ful or forcible. *Id.* maledictum, heavy.
— ¶ The first two syllables veh are
also contracted by the poets into a sin-
gle long syllable.

VEHEMENTER (vehemens), adv. vehe-
mently, impetuously, ardently, mightily,
eagerly, strongly, forcibly, strenuously,
very much, exceedingly, extremely, ἄγαν,
σφοδρά, δεινός. *Cic.* Vehementer me
agere fateor. *Cæs.* Vehementius per-
turbare mentes hominum. *Id.* Vehe-
mentius incitare equos. *Id.* Instare de
induciis, vehementissimeque contende-
re. *Hirt.* Vehementissime præliari.
Cic. Vehementissime se exercere in
aliqua re. *Id.* Hoc te vehementer eti-
am atque etiam rogo. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Hæc
res vehementer ad me pertinet. *Cic.*
Vehementissime displicet. — Also,
sharply, severely, harshly. *Cæs.* Vehe-
menter incusare aliquem. *Cic.* Vehe-
mentius minari aliqui. *Id.* Quintum
puerum accepi vehementer.

VEHEMENTESCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. to be-
3 come vehement or strong. *Cæl.* Aurel.

VEHEMENTIA (Id.), æ, f. vehemence,
2 strength, force, σφοδρότης, δεινότης.
Plia. odoris. *Id.* saporis. *Id.* vini,
strength. *Id.* linteorum strigilumque,
h. e. vehemens usus. *Id.* venarum, h. e.
a strong and rapid pulsation. — Of per-
sons. *Gell.* Vehementia Gracchi, h. e.
vehemence in speaking.

VEHENS, tis. See *Veho.*

VEHES, and VEHIS (veho), is, f. a wag-
2 on-load or cart-load of any thing, the
wagon and its load. *Colunt.* stercoris.
Plin. Amplitudinem cavis eam fecisse
proditur, ut vehem fœni large onustam
transmitteret, a load of hay. *Id.* fimi.
Id. Lapis, magnitudine vehis, h. e. big
enough to load a wagon. *Cod. Theod.*

Nongentarum vehum sarcina. — *Vehes*
materiam, a load, h. e. quantum una ope-
ra ab uno dolari potest. *Colunt.*

VEHICULARIS (vehiculum), e, adj. per-
3 taining to carriages or conveyance. *Pan-*
dict. cursus, h. e. the post.

VEHICULARIŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or
3 pertaining to carriages. *Capitolin.* fabri-
cator, h. e. a maker thereof. *Id.* cursus,
h. e. the post.

VEHICULUM (veho), i, n. whatever car-
ries, any carriage, vehicle, ὄχημα. —
¶ By water, a vessel, ship. *Cic.* Argo-
nautarum. — ¶ By land, a carriage,
wagon, cart, ear, chariot, ὄμα, ὄχημα.
Cic. Vehicula thesaurum. *Tacit.* Vehi-
culum, quo purgamenta hortorum eripi-
untur. *Sueton.* meritoria. *Cic.* tri-
umphalia. *Liv.* Juncto vehiculo vehi,
h. e. a jumentis tracto. *Plin.* Paneg.
Nullus in exigendis vehiculis tumultus,
sc. with which the provinces were
bound to furnish the emperor, when
departing on an expedition.

VEHIS. See *Vehes*

VEHŌ (nuc.), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to carry,
convey, bear, on the shoulders, in a ve-
hicle, on a horse, by water, &c. βασ-
τάζω, ὀχεύω. — ¶ On the shoulders; of
men. *Paul.* Habeo homines clitel-
arios: quidquid imponas, vehunt. *Ho-*
rat. Reticulum panis onusto humero
vehere. *Senec.* Siculi juvenes vexe-
runt parentes suos. — So, also, of
beasts, on the back. *Cic.* Ille taurus,
qui vexit Europam. *Horat.* (Equus)
dominum vehet. Sometimes, also, to
draw. *Curt.* Currum albentes vexe-
bant equi. *Liv.* Triumphantem (Ca-
millum) albi vixere equi. — Also, with-
out accens. *Veget.* Equus commodius
vehit, sc. his rider. — ¶ By water, in
which case we say, *Aqua vehit, naois*
vehit, nauta vehit. Thus, *Terent.* Nauta
qui illas vexerat. *Virg.* Quos vchit
unda. *Val. Flacc.* Aura vehit, h. e. a
fair wind bears the ship on. — ¶ In a
vehicle. *Tibull.* Rusticus vehit uxorem
plastro domum. — ¶ Of other things.
Ovid. Formica vehit ore cibum. *Id.*
Dum cælum stellæ, dum vehet annis
aqua. *Horat.* Quod fugiens hora vexit,
has carried away. — ¶ Pass. Vehi, to
be carried, brought, borne, conveyed, or to
ride, sail, &c. with currus, equis, equa,
navi, &c. expressed or understood. *Cic.*
Currum vehi, to ride. *Id.* Vehabatur in
essedo. *Ovid.* Vectus es in niveis
equis, h. e. in a triumphal car drawn by
white horses. *Cic.* in navi, to sail. *Oo-*
id. Rate parva vectus. *Propert.* ab rate.
Virg. per æquora. *Cic.* per urbem, se.
currus. *Liv.* Vehi post se (sc. equo), to
ride. *Cic.* in equo. *Nepos.* Equo con-
citatoad hostem vehitur. *Ovid.* Nym-
pha vehitur pisce. Also, of a person
flying. *Tibull.* Volucris vehar penna.
And of bees. *Virg.* Trans æthera vec-
ta. — Also is Vehi, to go, proceed, ad-
vance. *Cic.* Ut animal sex motibus ve-
heretur, ante, et pone, &c. — Also, with
accus. to go over, traverse, navigate.
Virg. Troes misceri maria omnia vecti.
— Particip. Vehens is also used in the
sense of riding, &c. *Cic.* Quadrigis
vehens. *Gell.* Proconsul in equo ve-
hens.

VEIENS, VEIENTANUS, &c. } See *Veii.*

VEII [dissyl.], ōrum, in. a city of Etruria,
not far from Rome, of which there is now
no trace. *Liv.* — ¶ Hence, Veiens,
tis, adj. belonging to Veii, Veian. *Cic.*
ager. *Liv.* bellum. *Id.* Veientes, the
Veians. Also, *Cic.* Veiens (homo,
civis). — Also, Veiens, the Veientian
district. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, Veientanus,
a, um, adj. of or belonging to Veii, or the
Veientes, Veian or Veientian. *Martial.*
uva. *Id.* and *Horat.* Veientanum, sc.
vinum. — ¶ Also, Veientinus, a, um,
adj. same as Veientanus. *Cic.* Veienti-
na, sc. tribus. — ¶ Also, Vēiūs [tri-
syl.], a, um, adj. Veian. *Propert.* dux,
h. e. Tullianus.

VEJŌVIS, is, m. a Roman deity, perhaps
the young or small Jupiter, or Jupiter as
a child. *Ovid.* — *Gell.* 5, 12, explains it
differently.

VEIOS, a, um. See *Veii.*

VEL (unc.), conj. or, ἢ, ἢτοι, serving to
disjoin. *Cels.* Ovum molle vel sorbile.
— Also, doubled, Vel — vel, either — or.
Cæs. Se vel persuasuros, vel coacturos.
Also, Aut — vel, *Martial.*; or, Vel —
aut, *Cic.*; for vel — vel. — Vel, for an,
or. *Cic.* Hominem in custodiam tradi-
dit: sed in publicum, vel in pistrinum,
non satis ex litteris ejus intelligere po-
tuimus, but whether into the public jail,
or into, &c. *Quintil.* Quærendum,
justum ne sit, sacrilegum appellari,
vel furtum, vel amentiam. — ¶ Also,
with a copulative force, when it may
be rendered and. *Virg.* Silvius Aeneas,
pariter pietate vel armis egregius. *Id.*
Terror agitare vel undis Trojanos potu-
isti. — Hence, doubled, or repeated
several times, both — and, alike —
and, partly — partly. *Cic.* Cur non
adsum vel spectator laudum tuarum,
vel particeps, vel minor consiliorum?
— ¶ Also, also, even also, even; even,
if it must be so. *Cic.* Per me vel stertas
licet. *Id.* Quamquam tum quidem vel
aliæ quæpiam rationes nobis curas da-

rent. *Id.* Vel illo ipso judice. *Sueton.*
Vel pluribus, et per ambitum verborum
rem enuntiandam. — ¶ Also, for ex-
ample, for instance, not to mention others.
Plaut. Vel quasi egomet, as I for exam-
ple. *Cic.* Shaves tuas accipio litteras:
vel quas proxime acceperam, quam
prudentes! *Terent.* Quam paucos re-
perias fideles evenire amatores! Vel
hic Pamphilus jurabat, &c. — ¶ With
the superl. for quæ, longe, præcipue,
cui primis, &c. consequently increas-
ing its force. *Cic.* Fructum vel maxi-
mum cepi, exceedingly great, extremely
great, the greatest. *Liv.* Vel maxima
apud regem auctoritas. *Cic.* Senator
vel tenuissimus. *Id.* Ubi vel maxime,
h. e. very greatly indeed. And often,
Vel maxime, for quam maxime. *Cic.*

VELA, æ, f. with the Gauls, the plæc
called by the Greeks erysimon. *Plin.*

VELABRENSIS, e, adj. to be found in the
street Velabrum, belonging thereto. *Mar-*
tial. Et Velabrensi massa recocta foca,
h. e. caseus. *Id.* Non quemcumque fo-
cium, nec fumum caseus omnem, sed
Velabrensem qui bibit, ille sapit.

VELABRUM, i, n. a street or flat place of
Rome, where olive-dealers, chessmongers,
&c. had their stand. *Horat.*

VELAMEN (velo), inis, n. a veil, covering,
2 band, vestment, garment, κάλυμμα, σκέ-
πα. *Virg.* Et circumtextum croceo
velamen acantho. *Ovid.* Velamina de-
ripit ex humeris auro fulgentia. *Tacit.*
Velamina (ferarum), skins. *Senec.* Ne-
que tectum ei deerit, neque velamen,
neither a house nor clothes. *Juvenal.*
Clari velamen honoris, h. e. vestis in-
signis magistratus.

VELAMENTUM (Id.), i, n. a covering,

2 garment, same as Velamen. *Cels.* —
Figur. *Senec.* Quærentes libidinibus
suis aliquod velamentum, a covering,
cloak, disguise. — Especially are *Vel-*
amenta numbered among the badges
borne by suppliants for peace or mercy,
and seem to have been all those things
that they carried in their hands, such as
the rod of peace (caduceus), the olive-
branch, the woollen filets about the same,
&c. ἡ ἱκετήρια. *Ovid.* and *Liv.*

VELARIS (velum), e, adj. pertaining or

3 belonging to sails or curtains. *Plin.*

VELARIUM (Id.), ii, n. a great cloth
3 stretched over the theatre or amphitheatre,
to keep off the sun's rays; screen, awning.
Juvenal.

VELATŌ (velatus), adv. as through a veil,
3 obscurely; or, in secret, in obscurity.
Terent.

VELEDÆ, æ, f. a German virgin, who was
regarded as divine. *Tacit.*

VELES (unc.; perhaps from volo, are,
to fly, or from velum, vexillum), itis,
m. a raw, light-armed soldier, skirmisher.
In battle, the *Velites* were not drawn
up in rank and file, but commonly skim-
mished in front of the main body, at-
tacking the enemy here and there, and
when hard pressed, retiring into the
vacant spaces of the legion. *Ovid.*
Hasta velitis. *Titin.* ap. *Non.* Veles
equis recepit se. *Liv.* Vias patentes
velitibus complevit. — Hence, figur.
Cic. Me autem a te, ut scurræ velitem,
malis operatum esse, h. e. as it were, a
skirmishing banterer, a taunter, teaser.
(In this example, *velitem* appears to
be used adjectively; it may, perhaps,
be properly an adjective, having *niles*
understood.)

VELIX, æ, f. a town of Leucania. *Cic.*
and *Horat.* — ¶ Also, a hill in Rome.

Varr. — ¶ There was also a town
Velia in Spain; and perhaps in Latium
and the Sabine territory. *Plin.*

VELIENSIS, e, adj. in or of the town
Velia, *Velian.* *Cic.* sacerdotes. *Id.*
Velenses, the *Velians*.

VELIFER (velum & fero), ōra, ōrum,
3 adj. bearing or carrying sails, ἱεροδόπος.
Ovid. carina. *Val. Flacc.* malum
Senec. venti.

VELIFICATIŌ (velifico), ōnis, f. a sail-
ing, making sail, πέρασις ἱστίου. *Cic.*
Id mutata velificatione assequi, by shift-
ing your sails, by altering your course.

VELIFICIUM (vela & facio; or velifico)

3 ii, n. a sailing with sails. *Hygin.*

VELIFICŌ (vela & facio), as, avi, atum,

n. and a. l. INTRANS. to sail, set sail, make sail, navigate, ἰστιοδρομεῖν. *Propert* per aquas. *Plin.* erectis capitibus.

— *Trans.* to sail through; hence, Velificatus, a, um, sailed through, διαπλεόμενος. *Juvenal.* Velificatus Athos.

VELIFICOR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. I. to sail. *Propert.* Una ratis fati nostros portabit amores ad infernos velificata lacus. — *Figur.* to favor; to make make court to, court. *Cic.* suo honori, h. e. to farther, advance, promote. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Ne aut velificatus alicui dicaris.

VELIFICUS (Id.), a, um, adj. made with 2 sails, sailing, ἰστιοδρομῶν. *Plin.* cursus navigii.

VELINUS, a, um, adj. in or of *Velia*, *Ve-3*lian, *Velinc.* *Virg.* portus. — *Plin.* Lacus Velinus; or, *Virg.* Velinus (absol.), a lake in the Sabine district. Hence, *Cic.* Velina tribus; or, *Horat.* Velina (absol.), a tribe in this region.

VELITARIS (velēs), e, adj. of or pertaining to the velites. *Liv.* hasta.

VELITATYD (velitor), ōnis, f. a skirmish-3ing, skirmish, ἀροδολισμός, ἀφίμαχία. *Figur.* in words *Plaut.*

VELITERNINUS, a, um, adj. same as *Veliternus.* *Plin.*

VELITRINUS, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Velitra.* *Liv.* hostis. *Id.* coloni. *Id.* ager. *Id.* Veliterni, the inhabitants of *Velitra.*

VELITES, um, m. See *Velēs.*

VELITROR (velēs), āris, ātus sum, dep. I. 2 to begin the fight by skirmishing like the velites, to skirmish. *Apul.* Equus postremis velitatur calcibus. *Id.* Lapidibus crebris in eum velitantur. *Id.* Primis Veneris praeliis velitatus Cupido. *Cic.* Hæc est iniqua certatio, non illa, qua tu contra Alphenum velitabar. — Hence, figur. to skirmish, with words, for instance; to wrangle, scold, &c. *Plaut.* Nescio quid vos velitati estis inter vos duos. *Gell.* Neque in maledictis adversus improbos velitandum. — *Also*, to skirmish, preface or make trial beforehand, essay. *Apul.* Saga primis disciplinæ suæ velitatur. — *Velitare* periculum alieni, to threaten, intend. *Apul.*

VELITRÆ, ārum, f. a *Folscian* town in *Latiua.* *Liv.*

VELIVOLANS (velum & volo, as), tis, 3 partic. or adj. same as *Velivolus.* *Cic.* e poeta.

VELIVOLUS (Id.), a, um, adj. winged with 3 sails, flying as it were with sails, poetically for furnished with sails, full of sails, sailed over, &c. As an epithet of vessels, ἰστιοδρομῶν. *Ovid.* Et freta velivolus non habitura rates. — Of the sea. *Virg.* Despicies mare velivolam, terrasque jacentes.

VELLA, æ, f. said by countrymen for 3 *Villa*, according to *Varr.* R. R. 1, 2.

VELLATURA (for vehelatura, from vehelā), æ, f. a carrying, carting, carriage. *Varr.* Vellaturam facere, h. e. quæstus causa vecturam facere.

VELLEIANUS [quadrisyl.], a, um, adj. *Velleian*, proceeding from or named after a *Velleius.* *Pandect.*

VELLEIUS [trisyl.] PATERCULUS, a *Roman* historian under *Tiberius.*

VELLEREUS (vellus), a, um, adj. of skin or wool. *Ascon.* crumenæ.

VELLICATUM (vellico), adv. by snatches, 3 piecemeal, unconnectedly, here a little and there a little, μερικῶς. *Sisenn.* ap. *Non.* Ne vellicatum ac saltuim scribendo lectorum animos impediremus.

VELLICATYD (Id.), ōnis, f. a twitching, 2 pinching, nipping, taunting, carping, τριπός. *Senec.*

VELLICUS (frequentat. from vello), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to twitch, pinch, nip, peck (of birds), vellicare, παρατίλλω. *Quintil.* Puer ex pædagogus se vellicari respondit. *Plaut.* Cornix voluturus vellicat. *Nemesian.* Cui dens arridens horrentes pectore setas vellicat. — *Hence*, figur. to twitch, pinch, nip, peck, to carp or rail at, taunt, backbite. *Cic.* In conviviis rodunt, in cireulis vellicant. *Horat.* Vellicat absentem Demetrius. — *Also*, to sting, wound; for instance, with jealousy. *Propert.* — *Of* bees, to suck, sting or puncture.

Varr. — *Also*, figur. to prick on, stimulate. *Senec.* Vellicandus est animus.

VELLIGER (vellus & gero), ēra, ērum, adj. fleec-bearing. Hence, absol. Velliger, the Ram, the sign *Aries.* *Germanic.*

VELLŌ (τίλλω), is, velli and vulsi (vol- si), vulsum (volsum), a. 3. to pluck, pull out, pick, τίλλω, ἀποτίλλω, μυδιζω. *Varr.* lanam ex ovibus. *Plin.* Durat quibusdam in locis vellendi (oves) mos. *Propert.* albos a stirpe capillos. *Martial.* comam. *Plin.* anseres. *Horat.* pilos equinæ caudæ. Hence, Velli, to have the beard plucked out, so that it cannot grow again. *Sueton.* *Cæs.* 45. (though it need not, perhaps, be confined to the beard). — *Also*, to pluck or pull out, off or up, tear out. *Cic.* Emblemata ex patellis vellerat. *Liv.* Quam pars fœsas experient, pars vellerent vallum. *Virg.* Vellere signa, pubemque educere castris, pull up. *Id.* postes a cardine. *Id.* hastam de cespite. *Plin.* legumina e terra. *Tibull.* modo nata poma. *Lucan.* Valsa pectore tela. — *Also*, to twitch, pull, pinch, nip. *Horat.* Vellere cappi. *Id.* Vellunt tibi barbam pueri. *Ovid.* latus digitis. Also, Vellere aurem, to pull or twitch the ear, pull one by the ear, and hence, to remind one of something. *Virg.* Cynthus aurem vellit, et adinonuit, &c. *Calpurn.* Vellit sæpius aurem iuvida paupertas. — Hence, figur. to pull, pinch, prick, bite, torment. *Stat.* Sed mea secreto velluntur pectora morsu. — *Also*, Vulsus (homo), having convulsions. *Plin.* — *See*, also, *Vulsus*, a, um.

VELLŌS (allied with vello), ēris, n. the shorn wool, while it yet hangs together, the shorn fleece, of sheep, πῆκος. *Varr.* Lanam demptam, ac conglobatam vellera adpellant. *Horat.* Vellera lanæ. *Id.* Aquinate potentia vellera fucum. — Hence, wool, fleece, on the sheep or off. *Ovid.* Vellera trahere digitis. *Virg.* Agna atri velleris. *Id.* Aries vellera siccant. — *Also*, the sheep-skin, wool and all: the fleece; whether still on the animal or drawn off. *Virg.* Aries vellera siccant (see above). *Id.* Stratis jacebat velleribus. — *Also*, poetically, Vellera, for sheep. *Calp.* 2, 7. — *Also*, the skin of any animal with the hair on it, skin of the lion, goat, &c. *Ovid.* Setis hirsuta leonis vellera. *Id.* cervina. *Id.* ferina, of wild beasts. — *Also*, what is of wool. *Stat.* Parnasia vellera, h. e. band for the top of the head or for fastening laurel or ivy wreaths. — *Also*, what is like wool; for instance, woolly moss. *Calp.* 6, 67. *Also*, *Virg.* Tenuia nec lanæ per cælum vellera ferri, h. e. little woolly clouds. *Martial.* Tacitarum vellus aquarum, h. e. snow like wool. *Virg.* Vellera depectant tenuia Seres, h. e. down.

VELŌ (velum), as, āvi, ātum, a. l. to cover, veil, with one's robe, &c. σκεπάζω. *Cic.* Sc diis immortalibus capite velato devovere. *Virg.* Capita (as to our heads) ante aras Phrygio velamur amictu. *Id.* Velare tempora myrto. *Ovid.* Sponsa velata flammeo caput (acc.). *Quintil.* Togam demittere velandarum varicum gratia. *Plin.* Allium tenuissimis velatur membranarum. *Virg.* Velate antennæ, h. e. velis indutæ. — *Also*, to clothe, dress. *Virg.* Pulvis velatur corpora setis. *Id.* Tiberim glauco velabat amictu carbasus. *Liv.* Velatus toga. — *Hence*, to wind about, bind about, encircle, surround; or also, to deck, adorn. *Virg.* delubra fronde. *Ovid.* Palatia sertis. *Plaut.* Velatis manibus orant, ignoseumus peccatum suum; and, *Virg.* Aderant velati ramis oleæ, veniaque rogantes (see *Velementum*, at the end). — *Figur.* to cover, veil, cloak, hide, conceal. *Senec.* Scelere velandum est scelus. *Tacit.* odium fallacibus blanditiis.

VELŌCYTAS (velox), ātis, f. swiftness, fleetness, velocity, rapidity, celerity, quickness, nimbleness, ταχύτης. *Cic.* Videmus alios velocitate ad cursum, alios viribus ad luctandum valere. *Id.* Non viribus, aut velocitatibus, aut celeritate corporum res magne geruntur (where velocitas refers to speed, swiftness in running, celeritas to agility,

quickness of motion). *Hirt.* equi. *Id.* Germani pedites summæ velocitatis. *Justin.* Velocitas Famæ. *Tacit.* Incendium anteit remedia velocitate mali. *Plin.* Velocitas cogitationum, animique celeritas.

VELŌCITER (Id.), adv. swiftly, quickly, speedily, nimbly, rapidly, ταχέως. *Ovid.* Vise velociter aulam. *Plin.* Aquaticæ arbores senescunt velociter. *Cic.* Velocius. *Id.* Velocissime.

VELŌX (volo, as), ōcis, adj. swift, quick, fleet, rapid, speedily, ταχύς. *Liv.* juvenes. *Cæs.* Pedites velocissimi. *Virg.* canes. *Id.* navis. *Id.* jaculum. *Lucan.* amnis. *Lucret.* flamma. *Plin.* arbores, h. e. growing rapidly. *Id.* Genus herbæ opio velocius ad mortem, h. e. celerius mortem afferens. *Quintil.* Velocissima navigatio. *Ovid.* Veloces horæ. *Martial.* munera, h. e. rapidly erected. *Senec.* via, h. e. quæ velociter conficitur. — Found also in the sense of agile, active, nimble. *Ovid.* Et male veloci justa soluta Remo. — *Also*, figur. *Cic.* Nihil est animo velocius. *Quintil.* Ingenium velox ac mobile. — *Also*, with infin. *Stat.*

VELUM (from vello, as prelum from prelino; *Cic.* *Orat.* 45, seems to form it from vexillum, as ala from axilla), i, n. a sail, ἱστίον. *Virg.* Procella velum ferit. *Ovid.* Antennis subnectere velum, h. e. to strike and furl. *Liv.* Vela in altum dare, to sail, set sail, put to sea. *Cic.* Ad id unde aliquis status ostenditur, vela do, h. e. figur. sail, make all sail. *Id.* Statimne nos vela facere, an pantulum remigare? h. e. figur. make sail, spread our sails. *Ovid.* Quum vellent jam dare vela rates, h. e. to set sail. *Virg.* Vela intendere ventis. *Quintil.* permittere ventis. *Virg.* solve. *Hirt.* Velis profugere, by help of sails. — *Also*, figur. *Cic.* Pandere vela orationis, spread the sails. *Cic.* and *Horat.* contrahere, to draw in. *Horat.* Ne parva Tyrrhenum per æquor vela darem. *Martial.* Dare vela famæ, h. e. permittere se famæ. *Cic.* Res velis remisque fugienda, h. e. with all one's might, with the utmost effort, &c.; so, *Plaut.* Remigio veleque fuge. — *Also*, a cover, veil, any stuff which serves to cover over or envelop. *Cic.* Tabernacula carbaseis intenta velis, coverings. *Id.* Quos videtis velis amictos, non togis, (of effeminate and fashionable persons). — Hence, a curtain, hanging. *Plin.* Ep. Eadem, discreta velo sedet, behind the curtain or arras. *Senec.* Allevare velum, to draw up, raise. *Sueton.* Vela prætenta foribus. *Plin.* Ep. Vela obducere. Hence, Quasi velis quibusdam obtenditur uniuscujusque natura. — *Also*, Vela, the cloths or awning drawn over the theatre or amphitheatre as a protection from the heat of the sun. *Plin.*

VELŪMEN, inis, n. h. e. vellus. *Varr.* 3 (Others read differently.)

VELŪT, or VELŪTY (vel & ut, or uti), adv. as, like as, ὡς, ὡς, ὡς. *Sallust.* Vitam silentio transire, veluti pecora. *Cic.* Ejus conatum refutabo: velut hesternodie, cum mihi minaretur, voce tantum attigi legum initium. *Also*, followed by sic. *Cic.*; or by ita. *Colum.* — It may also often be rendered, as for example, for instance. *Cic.* Blogia monumentorum id significant: velut hoc ad portam. *Id.* Bestiæ aquatiles, quæ gignuntur in terra, veluti crocodili. — *Also*, as if, as it were. *Cæs.* Læti, velut explorata victoria, ad castra pergunt. *Nep.* Velut hereditate relictum odium. *Plin.* Comæ velut cruentant, stain as it were with blood. *Ovid.* Vidit cornua velut evanescere Lunæ. — *Also*, Velut si, just as if, as if. *Cæs.* Absentis Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, horrebant. Followed by ita. *Liv.* — *Also*, Velut, for velut si. *Tibull.* Velut signum probarem, as if I, &c. *VEN* (unc.), æ, f. a vein, φλέψ, -βός, ἀγγείον. *Cic.* Venæ et arteriæ a corde tractæ et profectæ. *Cels.* Venam incidere, to open; so, *Tacit.* aperire; and, *Sueton.* secare; and, *Juvenal.* percutere; and, *Colum.* solve; so also, *Virg.* ferire. — Hence, for blood. *Sidon.* Pocula tinguere venis. — Sometimes,

Vena, for *arteria*, an artery. Cic. *Fat.* 8. Si cui *venæ* sic moventur, is habet febrem. Pers. *Venas tangere*, to feel the pulse; so, Sueton. *tentare. Cels.* Si protinus *venæ* considerunt, the pulse fails. — ¶ Hence, a vein, figur. h. e. passage, canal, channel. — Of water. *Hurt.* Cuniculis *venæ* fontis interisse sunt atque aversæ. *Martial.* Nec in *Luerina* lota *Salmacis* *vena*, h. e. in aqua. — Of metal. Cic. *aris, argenti, auri, vein.* *Juvenal.* *Argentum venæ secundæ, of inferior purity.* — Hence, figur. *Horat.* *Dives vena*, a rich vein, h. e. a rich poetic genius, spring or store. *Juvenal.* *Vates enim non sit publica vena.* — Also, of the skin; hence, *Venæ*, the pores, sweating holes. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, figur. *vein*, in marble, stone, trees, &c.; stripe, streak, line. *Plin.* *Mensis præcipua dos in venam crispis.* *Id.* *Gemmam secans flamma vena.* *Id.* *Venæ arearum* (in gardens), h. e. rows. — ¶ Also, as inner passage; as, *Venæ*, the arteries. *Cels.* — ¶ Also, figur. *vein*, h. e. the inner part, the innermost part. *Virg.* *Semipa flamma abstrusa in venis alicui.* *Id.* *Vulnus alit venis, inwardly, deep within.* *Cic.* *Periculum inclusum in venis, atque in visceribus reipubl., in the veins and bowels.* *Id.* *Teneat orator oportet venas ejusque generis, ætatis, ordinis, h. e. intum naturam, ingenium, indolem.* — ¶ For mentula. *Pers.* and *Martial.* — ¶ discipline, for pars, or aliquid. *Sever.* ap. *Spartian.*

VENABŪLUM (venor), i, n. a hunting-spear, *προβολιον.* Cic. *Bestia venabulo transverberatur.* *Ovid.* *Venabula cornea.* *Plin.* *Venabula sagittarum, great arrows in the shape of a hunting-spear.*

VENAFRUM, i, n. a town of Campania, celebrated for its excellent oil. *Horat.* — ¶ Hence, *Venafanus*, a, um, adj. of *Venafrum.* *Horat.* *agri.* Hence, *Juv.* *venaal.* *Venafranum, se. oleum.*

VENALICIARIUS, } See *Venaliarius*,
VENALICIUS, } *Venalius*.

VENALIS (venus, us), e, adj. exposed to sale, offered for sale, for sale, to sell, *ὄνιος.* Cic. *Venales hortos habere.* *Id.* *Possessiones venales ac proscriptas hac lege video.* *Plin.* *Cibus uno asse venalis.* — Hence, subst. *Venales*, slaves who are for sale, especially raw or new ones. Cic. *Asiatici.* *Plin.* *Sedes venalum.* — ¶ Also, *venal*, mercenary, h. e. that may be acquired or used for money or presents. Cic. *Vocem venalem habere, h. e. to be a crier.* *Sil.* *Venales animæ, mercenary soldiers.* *Liv.* *Multitudo venalis pretio.* — Hence, *venal*, that will take a bribe, that may be bribed. Cic. *Ligur, venalis adscriptor et subscriptor tuus.* *Id.* *Habere fidem venalem.*

VENALITAS (venalis), atis, f. *venality.* 3 *Pandect.*

VENALITIARIUS, or **VENALICIARIUS**, (venalitus), a, um, adj. pertaining to slaves or slave-dealers, dealing in slaves. *Pandect.* *Venaliarium (se. rem) exercere, h. e. to deal in slaves.* *Id.* *Venaliarius, a slave-dealer, slave-merchant.*

VENALITIUS, or **VENALICIUS** (venalis), a, um, adj. for sale, to sell, *ὄνιος.* *Petron.* *jumenta.* — Especially of raw slaves (see *Venalis*). *Sueton.* *Venaliæ familiæ.* Hence, *Pandect.* *Venaliæ (absol.), h. e. venales.* And in sing. *Pandect.* *Ex venalito novitiorum emptus, h. e. ex turba seu grege venalium.* *Petron.* *Erat autem venalitiū titulis pictum, h. e. slaves for sale represented in a picture with their labels (on which was written their price).* — ¶ Also, pertaining to traffic, belonging thereto. *Coel.* *Jast.* *Venalitiū, se. vectigal, custom or toll from wares.* — ¶ Also, dealing in slaves (venales). Hence, *Venalius*, a dealer in slaves, slave-merchant. *Cic.*

VENANTIUS FORTUNATUS, a Christian poet of the sixth century, bishop of Poitiers.

VENATICIUS. See *Venatitius*.

VENATICUS (venatus), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to hunting or to the chase, *ῥηνετικός, κυνηγετικός.* Cic. *canes, hounds.* — Figur. *Plaut.* *Prolatis rebus parasi venatici sumus, h. e. lean.*

VENATIO (venor), ōnis, f. hunting, the

chase, *ῥήρα, κυνηγία, κυνηγεσία.* Cic. — Also, a spectacle of hunting; for such shows were exhibited in the circus. Cic. *ad Div.* 7, 1. — ¶ Also, the game, the flesh of wild beasts, venison. *Liv.* *Cum miramur, unde illi eo tempore anni tam multa et varia venatio.* *Cels.* *Et avis, et venatio, et suilla elixa dari potest.* *Varr.* *Septem venationis, an inclosure for game, park.*

VENATITIUS, or **VENATICIUS**, a, um, 3 adj. same as *Venaticus*. *Amalian.*

VENATOR (venor), ōris, m. a hunter, huntsman, *ῥηνατής, ῥηνήτης, κυνηγέτης.* Cic. — Also, a fighter with beasts in the circus. *Pandect.* — Also, adjectively, hunting, belonging to hunting or the chase. *Virg.* *canis, hound.* *Stat.* *equus.* — ¶ Figur. a hunter, h. e. one who is on the hunt or watch, or who seeks to explore something. *Cic.* *natura.* *Plaut.* *Venator adest nostris consiliis.*

VENATŌRIUS (venator), a, um, adj. of 2 or pertaining to the hunter or to hunting, *ῥηνετικός, Nepos.* *galea.* *Suct.* *culter, a hunter's knife.*

VENATRIX (Id.), icis, f. hunting, a huntress, *κυνηγέτις.* *Ovid.* *dea, h. e. Diana.* *So.* *Juvenal.* *puella.* *Martial.* *Venatrix (se. canis), a bitch hound.* *Ovid.* *ursa.* *Virg.* *Venatrix, huntress.*

VENATŪRA (venor), e, f. hunting; hence, 3 figur. *Plaut.* *Oculis venaturum facere, to hunt with the eyes, h. e. to be on the watch.*

VENATUS (Id.), us, m. a hunting or chasing, the chase. *Cic.* *Labor in venatu.* *Ovid.* *Saltus venatibus aptos.* *Virg.* *Venatu (for venatu) vigilant pueri.* — Also, of fishing. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, game, venison. *Plin.*

VENDAX (vendo), acis, adj. fond of selling, *φιλοπράτης.* *Cato.*

VENDIBILIS (Id.), e, adj. that is easily sold, that may be sold, or be easily sold, easily disposed of, saleable, vendible, *τιμαλφής, ὀνητός.* Cic. *Via vendibilis Herculeæ, multarum deliciarum, et magnæ pecuniæ.* *Horat.* *fundus firmus.* *Varr.* *Arbusta atque oliveta vendibiliore agnum faciunt.* — ¶ Figur. in favor or in good odor with the public, popular, acceptable, plausible, passable. *Cic.* *oratio.* *Id.* *Nam ut sint illa vendibilia, hæc uberiora certe sunt.* *Id.* *Gellius non tam vendibilis orator, quam ut nescires, quid ei deesset.* *Ovid.* *Vendibilis culpa facta puella mea est, h. e. known and loved by others.*

VENDIBILITER (vendibilis), adv. *salcably.* *Hieronym.* *Ut sub nomine virginali vendibilis pereant, h. e. amatore et emptore facilius invento.*

VENDICO, as. See *Vindico*.

VENDITARIUS (vendo), a, um, adj. for 3 sale, *venal, πρᾶσιμος.* *Plaut.*

VENDITATIO (vendito), ōnis, f. an offering for sale; hence, a setting off, specious display, boastful show, ostentation, *ἐπίδειξις, ἀλαζονεία.* Cic. *Mihi laudabilia videntur omnia, quæ sine venditione, et sine populo teste fiunt, without courtin notice, without making a noise.* *Id.* *A multis virtus contemnitur, et venditatio quadam atque ostentatio esse dicitur.* *Plin.* *Portentosa scientiæ venditatio.*

VENDITATOR (Id.), ōris, m. one who 3 sets off or vainly displays any thing; a boaster, braggart. *Tacit.*

VENDITIŌ (vendo), ōnis, f. a selling, sole, selling by auction, public sale, *πώλη, πρᾶσις.* Cic. *Ostendit, si sublata sit venditio bonorum, illum pecuniam grandem amissurum.* *Id.* *Quam ad diem proscriptiones venditionesque fiant.* *Pandect.* *Venditionem animalium facere.* — ¶ Also, the thing sold. *Pandect.* *Antequam venditio transferatur.*

VENDITŌ (frequentat. from vendo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to wish to sell, offer for sale. Cic. *Tusculanum venditat.* *Plia.* *Ep.* *Tranquillus vult emere agellum, quem venditare amicus tuus dicitur.* — Hence, figur. to show or display in a boastful manner, show off, set off, try to recommend, take pride in, make a boast of. *Auct.* *ad Herenn.* *Venditare ingenium et ostentare memoriam.* *Liv.* *operam suam alicui.* *Id.* *Ut obsequium amatori venditaret, to enhance the merit of his compliance to his patron.*

Hence, *Venditare se alicui, to recommend one's self to another's favor, try to creep into another's good graces; as, Cic.* *Quomodo autem se venditant Cesari!* *Id.* *Quibus te contra ipsorum voluntatem venditabas.* *Also, Id.* *se existimationi hominum.* — ¶ Also, to sell often, be in the habit of selling; to sell to this man and that, sell about; or, simply, to sell. *Colum.* *piscinas grandære.* *Plin.* *olus.* *Cic.* *decieta, imperia, litteras.* *Apul.* *Dolium quinque denariis cuidam venditavi.*

VENDITŌR (vendo), ōris, m. a seller, *πωλητής, πρᾶτης.* Cic. *Figur.* *Id.* *nostræ dignitatis.*

VENDITRIX (venditor), icis, f. she that 3 sells, a seller. *Pandect.*

VENDŌ (contracted from *venum do*), is, didi, ditum, a. 3. to sell, vend, *πώλω.* *Plaut.* *Juravisti, te illam nulli venditurum, nisi mihi.* *Cic.* *aliquid pecuniæ grandis.* *Plaut.* *aliquid viginti minis.* *Cic.* *Recte vendere, at a high price.* *Id.* *Quam optime vendere, at the best price.* *Id.* *male, low, cheap.* *Id.* *Vendo meum non pluris (dearer), quam ceteri, fortasse etiam minoris (cheaper).* *Id.* *suum quam plurimo.* — Hence, subst. *Venditum, sale.* *Cic.* *Judicia, quæ ex empto aut vendito fiunt.* — ¶ Hence, to sell by auction, to let out. *Cic.* *Deum contra leges vendit.* *Id.* *bona, civium auctione.* — ¶ Figur. to sell, h. e. to let another have for money; to betray for money. *Virg.* *patriam auro.* *Juv.* *coal. suffragia.* — ¶ Also, figur. to sell, exchange, give the one of for money or other valuable consideration. *Cic.* *se regi.* *Pers.* *Hoc ridere meum, nulla tibi vendit liade.* *Juvenal.* *sua funera, to expose his life for hire.* *Martial.* *verba reis, h. e. plead for them for money.* — ¶ Also, to recommend, bring into favorable notice, blazon. *Cic.* *Ligarianam (orationem) præclare vendidisti.* *Juvenal.* *Purpura vendit caudicem.* — ¶ Also, figur. to sell, h. e. to give out as something. *Cic.* *versum pro suo.*

VENEDĪ, ōrum, m. a people of Germany. *Tacit.*

VENEFICĀ, æ, f. See *Veneficus*.

VENEFICIUM (veneficus), ii, n. a poisoning, empoisoning, the crime of killing by poison, *venefec*; also, a mixing or preparing of poison; also, a poisoned drink, poisoning. *Liv.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the preparation of magic potions, a charm, incantation, enchantment, sorcery, witchcraft. *Cic.* — ¶ *Plin.* *Amoris veneficium, a love-poison.*

VENEFICUS (venenum & facio), a, um, adj. mixing poison, poisoning, poisonous, *φαρμακώδης.* *Plin.* *Hominum monstificæ naturæ, et venefici aspectus.* *Id.* *Veneficæ artes.* — Also, magic, sorcerous. *Ovid.* *Verba venefica dicit, enchanting words.* — ¶ Hence, subst. *Veneficus*, i, m. a mixer of poisons, a poisoner; or enchanter, sorcerer, wizard, *φαρμακός.* And, *Venefica*, æ, f. a woman that mixes poisons, female poisoner, a sorceress, enchantress, witch, hag, *φαρμακίς.* *Cic.* *Quis quis gladiator, &c.* *Ovid.* *Barbara venefica.* *Also, as abusive words, sorcerer, wizard, witch, hog, for rogue, jade, &c.* *Plaut.* and *Terent.*

VENENARIUS (venenum), a, um, adj. 2 of or pertaining to poison. *Tertull.* *calix, poisoned chalice.* — Hence, subst. *Venenarius*, ii, m. a mixer or preparer of poisons, or, also, a seller of the same, *φαρμακοποιός.* *Sueton.*

VENENATUS, a, um, partic. from *veneno*. — ¶ Adj. dipped in poison, tainted with poison, poisoned, envenomed, *ισώης.* *Cic.* *telum.* *Id.* *Venenata earne pantheras capere.* — ¶ Also, poisonous, venomous. *Cic.* *vipera.* *Plia.* *Nihil est usquam venenatius quam in mari pastinaca.* *Tertull.* *Vipera venenatissima.* — ¶ Figur. poisoned, poisonous, virulent, biting, baneful, &c. *Ovid.* *Nulla venenato littera mixta joco est, h. e. harmful, virulent, satirical.* *Anton.* *ap.* *Cic.* *munera, h. e. dangerous, hurtful.* — ¶ Also, endowed with a magical efficacy, magical. See *Veneno*.

VENENIFER (venenum & fero), ōra, 3 ōrum, adj. bearing poison, venomous, *φαρμακοφόρος.* *Ovid.*

VENENŌ (venenum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to infect with poison, poison, φαρμακείον. *Lucr.* Ut (Avernus) spatium celi venenat. — So, also, figur. *Horat.* Venenat odio mea commoda. — ¶ Also, to endue with a magic power, to enchant. *Ovid.* Venenata virga (of Circe). (See *Peenatus*.) — ¶ Also, to dye. *Matt.* ap. *Gell.* — Hence, *Venenatus*, a, um, dyed. *Massur.* ap. *Gell.* — ¶ See, also, *Venenatus*, a, um.

VENENŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of poison, poisonous, ἰώδης. *Augustin.*

VENENUM (unc.), i, n. whatever by its penetrating power changes the nature of a thing (see *Caius*, *Dig.* 16, 236); this may be either for good or evil; it may be rendered, juice, drug or medicine, φάρμακον, ἰός. *Cic.* Qui venenum malum fecit, h. e. poison. *Val. Flacc.* Vultus, quod nullis levet Medea venenis. — ¶ Hence, commonly, poison, venom, whether in animals and vegetables, or prepared by men; poisoned drink, poisonous juice, &c. *Plin.* Contra fungorum venena. *Id.* Venena telorum et serpentium. *Lucr.* Nobis veratrum est acre venenum. *Virg.* Herbae cum lacte veneni, with a poisonous milky juice. *Cic.* Aliquem veneno necare, or tollere. *Id.* Venenum alciui praebere. *Id.* alciui infundere. *Nepos.* suinere, to take, to kill himself with. *Liv.* dare (alciui), to give (to drink), to administer. — Hence, figur. poison, h. e. something which is, as it were, poison, or something baneful or malignant. *Sil.* Atra veneno invidia. *Liv.* Tribuni plebem agitare suo veneno, agraria lege. *Id.* Discordia ordinum est venenum urbis huius, the poison, the bane. *Catull.* Heu nostrae erudele venenum vitae! poison, torment, imbitterment. *Afran.* ap. *Non.* Aetas, et corpus tenerum, et morigeratio, haec sunt venena formosarum mulierum, h. e. as it were, the poisons, or, perhaps better, the magic potions, drugs; figur. for enticements, allurements, seductive charms. — According to *Pandect.* a love-potion is called *venenum*. — It is also used of biting, venomous speech, and may be rendered venom, virulence. *Stat.* Humili veneno ludere summa. *Horat.* Rupili pus atque venenum ulcisci. — *Catull.* calls bad poems venena (as being murderous to those who read them). — ¶ Also, a dye, tincture, especially purple. *Virg.* Alba nee Assyrio fucatur lana veneno. *Horat.* Tarentinum. — Hence, a paint, wash. *Ovid.* Collinere ora venenis. — ¶ Also, a medicament, balsam or spices, for embalming the dead. *Lucan.* — ¶ Also, magic, sorcery, a charm, incantation, magic potion, &c. *Horat.* Venena non valent convertere humanam vicem. *Cic.* Sibi venenis ereptam memoriam. *Id.* Qui quodam quasi veneno perficiat, ut vos heredes moveat.

VENEO (for venum eo, from vennis, us, & eo), is, ivi, and commonly ii, itum, irreg. n. to go to sale, h. e. to be sold (at private sale or by auction), also, sometimes, to be let out. *Cato.* Oleam venire oportet. *Plaut.* Auctio fiet: venibunt servi. *Cic.* Mancipia venibant. *Id.* Cui expediret illud venire quanta plurimo. *Id.* *Verr.* 3, 39. Cogis eos plus lucri addere, quam quanti (decumae) venierant, quum magno venissent (where both may be rendered, to be let out). *Plaut.* Quibus hic pretiis porci veneunt? *Horat.* Quia veneat auro rara avis. *Quintil.* Respondit, a cive se spoliari malle, quam ab hoste venire. *Senec.* Veniturus. — ¶ The pass. is also found. *Plaut.* fraga. Egone illi veneat? Hence, *Venitus*, a, um. *Sedul.* (who lengthens the penult, though by analogy it is short in the supine). — ¶ Some write *veneo*, but without reason.

VENERABILIS (veneror), e, adj. worthy of reverence, awful, venerable, reverend, worthy of honor, σεβαστός, σεμνός. *Virg.* Admirans venerabile donum. *Liv.* Venerabilis viri miraculo litterarum. *Horat.* Ante larem gnetet venerabilior lare dives. — ¶ Also, showing reverence and respect, reverential. *Val. Max.* Senatus venerabilior in deum.

Id. Venerabilia erga deos verba. — ¶ Also, honored, receiving honor. *Lucan.*

VENERABILITER (venerabilis), adv. 3 with reverence, reverentially, reverently. *Val. Max.*

VENERABUNDUS (veneror), a, um, adj. 2 with veneration, full of reverence or awe, σεβόμενος. *Liv.*

VENERANDUS, a, um. See *Veneror*.

VENERANTER (veneror), adv. reverently, worshipfully, σὺν αἰδοί. *Tertull.*

VENERARIUS, a, um, same as *Venercus*. *Petron.*

VENERATIUS (veneror), ōnis, f. veneration, worship, reverence, respect, σεβασμα, αἰδεσις. *Plin.* Solis ac Lunae veneratio. *Cic.* Habet justam venerationem, quidquid excellit. *Plin.* Paneg. In venerationem tui theatra consurgunt. — ¶ Passively, veneration, respect, venerable greatness, awfulness. *Plin.* Ep. Tamen plurimum venerationis acquirunt. *Tacit.* Arcebantur aspectu, quo venerationis plus inesset.

VENERATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a worshipper, 3 adorer, reverer, σεβαστής. *Ovid.*

VENERATUS, a, um, particip. from *veneror*. — ¶ Also, particip. from *venero*.

VENEREUS, or **VENERIUS** (Venus, eris), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Venus, Ἀφροδισιαστικός. *Plaut.* Sacerdos Veneria, or antistita, h. e. priestess of Venus. *Id.* Eductus in nutritu Venerio, h. e. in deliciis, elegantiis, et amoribus. — ¶ Hence, *Cic.* Venerii servi; or, *Id.* Venerii or Venerii, h. e. servants of Venus Erycina in Sicily, or attendants upon her temple. — *Cic.*, in derision, calls *Verres* Homo Venerius, h. e. elegans, venustus. — ¶ Also, *Cic.* Venerus, or Venerius, sc. jactus, the Venus-throw, the luckiest throw at dice, when all the dice came up differently. — ¶ Also, relating to carnal desire, carnal, unchaste, sensual, venercol. *Cic.* res, h. e. concubitus. *Nepos.* Homines rebus veneris dediti, abandoned to carnal pleasures. So, also, *Cic.* voluptates, complexus. *Nepos.* amor. — Also, lustful, lecherous. *Gell.* delphinus. — ¶ Veneriae conchae; or, Veneriae (Venerae), sc. conchae, a kind of muscles, Venus-muscles. *Plin.* — ¶ Veneria pira, a kind of pear. *Colum.*

VENERIVAGUS (Vennis & vagus), a, um, 3 adj. bestowing one's love now on this man, now on that. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

VENERIUS, a, um. — See *Venercus*.

VENERŌ, as, a. 1. to worship, adore, same 3 as *Veneror*. *Plaut.* — Also, to invoke reverently, humbly pray. *Plaut.* Apollo, venere te, ne, &c. — ¶ Particip. pass. *Veneratus*, a, um. *Horat.* and *Virg.*

VENERŌ (Venus), as, u. 1. to copulate. *Hygin.*

VENERŌR (unc.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to adore, reverence, worship, venerate, revere, show reverence to, render adoration to, manifest respect to, pay honor to, σεβόμαι, αἰσχύνομαι. *Cic.* Deos auguste omnes sanetque veneramus. *Id.* Simulacrum non solum venerari, verum etiam osculari. *Id.* Eun venerantur ut deum. *Id.* lapidem pro deo. *Virg.* larem farre pio. *Horat.* Te (Auguste) Sygambri compositis venerantur armis. *Sueton.* Eosdem (the magistrates) voce manique veneratus est. *Nepos.* regem. *Ovid.* amicos. *Id.* veterum virorum scripta. *Tacit.* memoriam alicujus. — ¶ Also, to pray reverently, beseech, beg, entreat, crave humbly. *Cecili.* ad *Cic.* Qui multa (much) deos venerati sunt contra ejus salutem. *Plaut.* Venerans me, ut id servarem sibi. *Horat.* Veneror nihil horum, h. e. pray for, beg, crave. — ¶ Venerandus, a, um, partic. to be adored, venerated, revered; adjectively, venerable, reverend. *Cic.* Non eos venerandos a nobis et colendos putatis? *Virg.* Veneranda Pales. *Paul.* *Sueton.* Venerandissimus. Also, with a genit. *Sil.* O sceptri venerande Syphax. — ¶ Veneratus, a, um, passively. See *Venero*.

VENETI, ōrum, m. See *Venetus*.

VENETIA, e, f. a region of Italy, on the Adriatic. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, a region of Gaul, now part of Bretagne. *Cas.*

VENETIANUS, a, um, adj. of or pertain-

ing to the factio Veneta; Venetiani, the men of this party. *Capitol.*

VENETICUS, a, um, adj. h. e. ad Venetas pertinens. *Cas.*

VENETUS, a, um, adj. in, of or pertaining to Venetia (in Italy), Venetian. *Propert.* Eridanus. *Sidon.* Mantua. Hence Veneti, the inhabitants of Venetia in Italy. *Liv.* — Also, Veneti, the inhabitants of Venetia in Gaul. *Cas.* — ¶ Also, blue. *Veget.* color. *Martial.* Intum. Sacton. factio, the blue party, h. e. one of the four parties of charioteers in the circus, for each party was distinguished by a particular color. *Martial.* Venetus, sc. auriga, one of this party. — ¶ Lacus Venetus, the lake of Coastance. *Mela.*

VENIA (unc.), e, f. any favor, indulgence, accommodation, gratification, kindness. *Terent.* Da veniam hanc mihi, reduce illam, do me this favor, gratify me in this. *Cas.* Datur petentibus venia. *Liv.* Hanc veniam supplicii des, ut statuas, &c. *Cic.* Ab Jove veniam peto, ut, &c. favor, gracious aid. *Nep.* Quam veniam si daret, sc. sibi. *Plin.* Nepenthes (an herb), oblivionem tristitiae veniamque afferens, h. e. obliging, mild conduct, calmness, tranquillity. — ¶ Hence, indulgence, leave, permission, allowance, license, ἔξωσις. *Cic.* Quaso, ut mihi dehis hanc veniam, ut patiamini, &c. *Id.* Dabis hanc veniam, ut anteponom, &c. *Id.* Dare veniam excusationis. *Plin.* Ep. Veniam advocandi peto. *Cic.* Illius auctoritati eam veniam dedi. Hence, *Id.* Bona venia hujus optimi viri dixerim, with the good leave of, without offence to. *Id.* Bona venia me audies, you will give me leave to say it, allow me to say so. *Plin.* Ep. Venia sit dicto. *Terent.* Abs te hoc bona venia peto, mihi ut respondeas, with your good leave. Also, *Lin.* Expromerent quid sentient: cum bona venia se auditurum, with full indulgence, without taking offence. — ¶ Also, pardon, remission, forgiveness. *Senec.* Venia est poenae merita remissio. *Cic.* Errati veniam impetrare. *Id.* Veniam et impunitatem dampnam puto. *Lin.* Veniam irarum caelestium exposcent. *Cic.* petere. *Quintil.* Legere scriptorem cum venia, with indulgence or allowance, without hunting after faults. *Sacton.* Aliqua venia donare in praeteritum.

VENIABILIS, e, adj. same as *Venialis*. 3 *Sidon.*

VENIALIS (venia), e, adj. pardonable, 3 venial. *Macrobi.* and *Sidon.* — ¶ Also, gracious. *Ammian.* pax.

VENICOLA, e, f. See *Venuculus*.

VENILIX (venio), e, f. h. e. unda, quae ad litus venit. *Varr.* ap. *Augustin.* — ¶ Also, a nymph, mother of *Turinus*. *Virg.*

VENIŌ (unc.), is, vēni, ventum, n. 4. to come, ἐρχομαι, ἵκω; walking, riding, sailing, or in any other way, both of men and beasts. *Cic.* Omnes qui istine veniunt. *Id.* Mihi si spatium fuerit in Tusculanum veniendi. *Id.* Cupio te ad me venire. *Id.* ad urbem. *Id.* Sexto die Delum Athenis venimus, to Delos from Athens. *Nep.* in conspectum; or, *Phaedr.* in conspectu. *Liv.* Maturavit collega venire auxilio, to come to the assistance of. *Cic.* in vitam, to come into existence, be born. Also, Venire contra alicum, to come into court against one, appear against one, proceed against one, as a prosecutor or an advocate for instance. *Cic.* *Rosc.* *Com.* 6. *Mur.* 4. *Phil.* 2, 2. So, *Id.* contra rem alicujus. *Id.* contra amici existimationem. Also, *Virg.* Aciem (ferri) venientibus offert, coming on, rushing to attack him. Also, followed by the accus., as, *Virg.* Tumulum Cereris venimus, for ad tumulum. Also, with a dat.; us, *Virg.* Lues venit arboribus, came upon, fell upon (though this example rather belongs afterwards). Often followed by the supine, in answer to the question, For what? with what intent? as, *Cic.* Ad istum venerunt emptum locum senatorium. *Terent.* Quam miles a me ereptum venit. Or, by the infin. instead; as, *Plaut.* Venerat anrum petere. *Liv.* Venerunt speculari. Also, Venire to come, in the sense of to go. *Virg.* Pars Seythiam veniemus. *Plaut.* Curs

venisset, post non rediit? Also, to come, h. e. to come back, return, come home. Liv. Consul Romam venit, sc. e provincia. — Figur. Cic. Veni in eum sermonem ut dicerem, I came to say, &c. But, Id. In sermonem se venisse nemini, that he had conversed with no one. Id. Venire in sacerdotium, to be chosen a priest. Id. In eam venerat familiaritatem, he had come to be so intimate, &c. Id. in spem, to form the hope. Id. Me in societatem tuarum laudum venire patiare, to become a partaker, to share in. Id. Venire in benignitatis consuetudinem, come into, h. e. adopt, take up. Cæs. Hostibus in contempionem Sabinus venit, fall into contempt, become an object of contempt (this could also be said equally well of things). Cic. in ordinem. Liv. Voluntaria deditione in fiden venerunt oppida, surrendered at discretion. Cic. Non in eam turpitudinem venisses, ut, &c. Id. In certamen venire, to fall into a contention. Id. Ad tuam veniam conditionem, take up with, adopt, accept. Id. ad senectutem, come to, arrive at, live to. Horat. ad summam fortunæ, arrive at, attain to. Also, in transitions. Cic. Venio nunc ad istius insaniam, I come now. — ¶ Also, to come, figur. of inanimate things, and partly also, of living things and persons. Cic. Dolent, æstatem autumnumque venisse. Cels. Sudor venit. Cic. in discrimen, to come into danger. Also, Venire in mentem, to come into the mind, enter the thoughts, suggest itself; in which construction the thing is put either in the nomin. or the genit. (compare Mens); thus, Cic. Multa mihi veniebant in mentem. Id. Solet mihi in mentem venire temporis. Further, Quintil. Venire in cognitionem senatus, under the cognizance. Cic. Quod in buccam venerit, scribito, come into your mouth, come into your head, suggest itself on the moment. Id. Mihi venit in dubium alicujus fides, is doubted by me. Plin. Venire in usum. Terent. in crimen, to be accused. Plin. Ep. In confessum res venit, h. e. to be made out or manifest. Cic. In oratorum numerum venire non possunt, cannot be reckoned among orators. Id. Res venit in religionem, h. e. efficit religionem. Horat. An venit in votum Attalici ex urbis una? do you wish to live in? &c. Cic. Venire sub aspectum, to strike the sight, become visible. Id. in contentione, to come into dispute. Nep. Quum ei in suspicionem venisset, aliquid de se esse scriptum, the suspicion had come into his mind, he had conceived a suspicion that, &c. We also find, Homo venit alicui in suspicionem; thus, Leatul. in Cic. Ep. Nonnullis etiam ipsi magistratus veniebant in suspicionem, detinuisse nos Cic. ad nihilum, to come to nought, be reduced to nothing. Liv. in proverbium; or, Cic. in consuetudinem proverbii, to pass into a proverb, become a proverb. Liv. in æstimationem, to be rated, valued. Quintil. in laudem, to be praised. Id. in questionem, h. e. queri. Cic. Res ad manus veniebat, came to blows. Quintil. Extrema conclusio venit. Liv. Necessitas prior venit. Virg. Sagitta venit. Quintil. Liber venit in manus doctorum. — Hence, to come, be brought. Cic. Dum tibi litteræ meæ veniant. Liv. Frumentum Tiberi venit. Plin. Sinopis, quæ ex Africa venit. — Also, to come, fall to, fall upon, fall to one's portion, befall. Cic. Ad quem dolor veniat, ad eundem etiam interitum venire. Liv. Utri consuli Macedonia venisset. Sulpust. Majus commodum reip. venturum. Propert. Mihi multa veniunt mala. Cic. Hereditas venit alicui, falls to one. — Also, to come, happen, fall out, take place, occur, befall. Cic. Hæc ubi veniunt. Liv. Si quid adversi venisset. Id. Omnia quæ deinde venerunt. Id. Si quando similis fortuna venisset. Id. Hereditates, quæ ante eum Pretorem venissent. It is often joined with usus, which see. Hence, Venturum, the future. Virg. — Also, to come, come forth, spring forth, grow, be produced. Virg. Arbores sponte veniunt. Id. Illic veniunt felicius uve. Horat.

Veniens sol, the rising sun. Ovid. Ah quoties lacrimis venientibus ora reflexi. Hence, to come from, spring from, know one's origin. Virg. de gente Amyci. — Also, to come, to be future. Ovid. Disce, veniens ætas, h. e. posterity. Horat. Veniens ævum. Cic. Veniens annus, the coming year, the year to come. (But Horat. Anni venientes, youth.) — Also, to fit, suit, pass, be adapted. Quintil. Horum pedum nullus non in orationem venit. — ¶ Also, Venire, for esse; and also, for apparere; as, Ovid. Quæ conscia venis. Virg. Veniens in corpore virtus. — ¶ Used also, in the pass., but impers. Thus, Ventum est, they have come, I, thou, he, we, ye, they have come; strictly, it has been come (by me, thee, &c.). Cic. ad causam dicendum ventum est. Id. Ad judicium venit. Virg. Ventum erat ad limen, h. e. venerant. Plaut. Ventum gaudeo ad te, h. e. me venisse. — ¶ Venibo, for veniam. Pompon. ap. Non. VENTUS, a, um. See Veneo. VENO, as, a. l. same as Venor; hence, passively, Venor. Enn. ap. Non. VENOOR (unc.), âris, âtus sum, dep. I. transitively and intransitively, to hunt, chase, pursue, endeavor to catch or kill wild animals, ἵκνεύω, κυνηγέω; of men, and also of animals. Cic. Canum alacritas in venando. Virg. In nemus ire venatum (sup.), go to hunt. Plaut. Canes dicere venatum, to the chase. Plaut. Piscari in aere, venari in mari (proverbially). Virg. Canibus venabere damas. Plin. Conchæ hiantes venantur cibum. Id. Vespe muscas grandiores venantur. — Also, of fishing. Plin. Fugientes pisces venantur. — ¶ Figur. to hunt or chase, seek to catch or obtain, angle for, strive after, exert one's self for. Horat. suffragia plebis, hunt or seek after, court. Auct. ad Ilerenn. laudem modestiæ. Phædr. viros oculis, h. e. try to draw them into the net, try to catch. Ovid. Præcipue curvis venare theatris. — ¶ Also, passively. Enn. ap. Non. Undique venor. (But this may be referred to an active form, veno.) VENOSUS (vena), a, um, adj. full of veins, having many veins, veiny. Cels. Renes venosi sunt. Plin. folia. Id. Intybum venosius. — Figur. Pers. Venosus liber Acci, veiny, h. e. rough, unsightly, as are persons whose veins are very prominent; (Pers. has reference to the roughness and want of polish of the work of so old an author.) VENTER (probably from ἔντερον, intestinum), tris, m. the belly, paunch; the cavity which contains the stomach and intestines; also, the stomach, ventricle, κοιλία, γαστήρ. Cels. Cibis ventrem contrahentibus. Cic. Faba venter inflatur. Plin. Beta ventrem molliit, h. e. opens or relaxes the body. — Hence, of great eaters, hungry men, &c. Plaut. Venti operam dare. Horat. Quidquid quæsierat, ventri donabat avaro. — Hence, Ventes, for gluttonous persons, men given to good eating. Lucil. ap. Non. — Also, Venter, for excrementa. Veget. — ¶ Ventes, the bowels, entrails, intestines, guts, τὰ έντερα. Colum. — ¶ Also, Venter, the womb. Juvenal. Homines in ventre necare. Varr. In ventre esse. — Hence, a fetus, embryo. Horat. tuus. Pandect. Venti prospicere. Hence, Ventrem ferre, to be big with young, go with young, be pregnant. Varr. and Liv. Also, Colum. Væcæ decem mensibus ventrem perferunt. — ¶ Figur. a belly, h. e. any thing which bellies out, a swelling, protuberance. Juvenal. lagenæ. Pandect. Si paries ventrem faceret, made a belly. Virg. Cresceret in ventrem cucumis. — Also, the belly of an aqueduct, h. e. the part which is carried over a valley from the foot of one mountain to another. Vitruv. — ¶ Venter, for podex. Auct. Catal. Virg. VENTIDIANUS, a, um, adj. Ventidian, relating to Ventidius. Cic. See Gell. 15. 4. VENTIGENUS (ventus & gigno), a, um, 2 adj. begetting, producing, or bringing forth wind. Lueret. VENTILABRUM (ventilo), i, n. an instrument for winnowing corn, a fan, van,

winnowing-shovel, πύον, λικμητήριον Colum.

VENTILABUNDUS (Id.) a, um, for vent-3 tilans. Varr. ap. Non. c. 4. n. 329. (si lectio certa).

VENTILATIO (Id.), ōnis, f. an airing, of 2 grapes for instance, ῥιπιμός. Plin. VENTILATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a fanner, 2 winnower, λικμητής. Colum. — ¶ Al- so, a juggler. Quintil.

VENTILO (for ventulo, from ventulus), as, âvi, âtum, a. l. to wave or flourish in the air, to raise a wind upon (by waving in the air). Propert. Hanc Venus, ut vivat, ventilat facem. Sil. Incendia flatus ventilat. Stat. Carbasa ventilatis, aure, bloro ap or swell. Ovid. Populeas ventilat aura comas, agitates, shakes. Martiol. arina, to wave or flourish. And absol. Senec. Aliud est pugnare, aliud ventilare. Also, Quintil. cubitum utrumque in diversum latus. — Also, to raise a wind upon, to expose or open to the air or wind, ventilate, air, fan. Colum. vinum. Plin. Frumenta in horreis multi ventilari vetaut. Sueton. Aliquo ventilante cubabat, h. e. while some one fanned. Martiol. Astanti ventilat frigus prasio flabello, fans coolness on him, cools him by fanning. — ¶ Figur. to fan, kindle, stir up, excite. Cic. Cujus lingua, quasi flabello scditionis, illa tum est egentium concio ventilata. — Also, to shake, toss, move to and fro. Juvenal. Ventilat æstivum digitis sudantibus aurum. Martiul. Per limina te sudatrix toga (h. e. togatorum turba) ventilat, jostles about, tosses to and fro. Senec. Alio atque alio positu ventilari, h. e. se ventilare, to toss about, change from one position to another (but see below). — Also, to plague, harass, annoy, disquiet. Cod. Just. vitas insontium. Apul. nomen alicujus pro tribulationibus, h. e. jactare, ventis calumniarum objicere. — Also, to relieve. Senec. Alio, atque alio positu ventilari, relieve one's self, receive relief (but see above).

VENTIO (venio), ōnis, f. a coming, ἔλθω 3 aic. Plaut.

VENTITO (frequentat. from venio), as, n. I. to come often, be in the habit of going, φοιτᾶω. Cic. Ut domum ventitares, horasque multas sermone consumeres. Id. Cum ipse ad Scævolam ventitarem (as a learner).

VENTO (frequentat. from venio), as, n. 2 I. to come. Varr. ap. Non.

VENTOSE (ventosus), adv. windily, h. e. 3 swollenly, as if full of wind. Apul.

VENTOSITAS (Id.), âtis, f. the being full 3 of wind, windiness, fullness. Apul. stonachi. — Figur. the being puffed up or full of vanity, vaunting, swaggering. Fulgent.

VENTOSUS (ventus), a, um, adj. full of wind, windy, exposed to the wind, ἀνεμῶδης, ἀνεμῶεις. Virg. folles. Horat. mare. Liv. Ventosissima regio inter Cycladas, Delus. Plin. Ventosus autumnus. Lucan. concha, h. e. tuba inspirata. Ovid. Alpes. Tacit. Germania ventosior. Theod. Prisc. Ventosas cucurbitas imponere, capping-glasses. Veget. pes, h. e. tumidus. — ¶ Figur. windy, vain, full of vanity, empty, vaunting. Virg. Ventosa lingua. Id. gloria. Plin. Paneg. natio, puffed up, proud, haughty. — Also, vain, loving vanities, frivolous. Liv. ingenium. Horat. plebs. — Also, turgid, tumid, swollen, inflated. Petron. loquacitas. — Also, windy, unsteady, fickle, changeable, mutable, inconstant. D. Brut. ad Cic. Lepidus, homo ventosissimus. Cic. Extraordinarium imperium ventosum est. — ¶ Also, making a wind, moving rapidly. Virg. alæ. — Or, also, as the wind is rapid, fleet, swift, light. Ovid. equi (though this may be similar to the preceding example).

VENTRALIS (venter), e, adj. of or pertaining to the belly. Macrob. humor. — Hence, Ventræ, is, n. a cincture, apron, or other tegument for the belly: περιζώνη, προζακροίδιον. Plin. So, also, Ventralis. Pandect. (Ed. Torrent.)

VENTRICOLA (venter & colo), æ, m. and 3 f. a belly-god, belly-slave. Augustin. VENTRICULATIO (ventriculus), ōnis, f. 3 belly-ache, gripes, colic. Cal. Aurel.

VENTRICULOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj.

Cæl. Aurel. passio, gripes, colic.

VENTRICULUS (dimin. from venter), i, m. the belly. *Juvenal.* — ¶ Also, the stomach or ventricle. *Cels.* — ¶ Ventriculus cordis, ventricle of the heart. *Cic.*

VENTRIFLŪS (venter & fluo), a, um, 3adj. of medicines, laxative, purging, aperient. *Cæl. Aurel. medicamenta.*

VENTRILŌQUŪS (venter & loquor), a, 3um, adj. speaking through or from the belly. *Tertull.*

VENTRIŌSUS (venter), a, um, adj. big-3 bellied, γαστροδύς. *Plant.*

VENTRŌSŪS, or VENTRŌSŪS, a, um, 2adj. same as *Ventriosus*. *Plin.*

VENTULUS (dimin. from ventus), i, m. a 3 little wind, a light wind, some wind, ἀνέμῖον. *Tertull.* Cape flabellum et ventulum facito.

VENTORŪS, a, um, particip. fut. from venio.

VENTŌS (unc.), i, m. the wind, ἄνεμος, πνεῦμα. *Cic.* Aer effluens huc et illuc ventos efficit. *Id.* Mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari. *Id.* Ventus increbrescit. *Nepos.* Dare vela ventis. *Al-* so, with a subst. which is the name of a wind; *Cæs.* Cornus ventus. *Nepos.* Ventus Aquilo; or, *Id.* Ventus Boreas, north wind. *Cic.* Septentriones venti. *Also, Plaut.* Ventus turbo. *Also, Ovid.* Verba in ventos dare, to talk to the winds, h. e. in vain. *Virg.* Ferre sua gaudia ventos, h. e. sua gaudia irrita esse. *Horat.* Tristitiam et metum trudere ventis, commit to the winds. The king of the winds was *Æolus*, who is hence called by *Horat.* Ventorum pater. — *Also, wind* which a man makes, by fanning, for instance. *Plant.* Ventum facere. — ¶ *Figur.* wind, blast, gale, impending evil or calamity. *Cic.* Alios ego vidi ventos. — *Also, wind, gale.* *Cic.* Cæsar, cujus nunc venti valde secundi. — *Also, wind, h. e. means of excitement.* *Cic.* Omnes rumorum et concionum ventos colligere. — *Also, wind, in the government of the state, in allusion to a ship, to which Cicero often likens the state.* *Cic.* Quicunque venti erunt, winds, h. e. circumstances. — *Also, wind, h. e. an aid or furtherance to the attainment of one's ends; for instance, to the attainment of an office.* *Cic.* Dux et auctor nobis opus est, et eorum ventorum moderator. — *Also, wind, h. e. favor, so far as it promotes our views, empty favor or vain applause.* *Cic.* In istis subscriptionibus ventum quendam popularem esse quæsumus. — *Also, wind, h. e. rumor, talk, so far as it is detrimental.* *Cæl. ad Cic.* Fama surrexit: quo vento projicitur. — *Also, wind, h. e. something very thin.* *P. Syr. ap. Petron.* textilis, woven wind, h. e. very thin stuff or garment. — ¶ *Also, wind in the body.* *Colum.*

VENTŌS, æris, f. Ἀφροδίτη, Κύπρις, Κυ-
θέρεια, Venus, the goddess of love, beauty, charms and pleasures, wife of Vulcan, and mother of Cupid. *Ovid.* Veneris puer, h. e. Cupid. *Id.* Veneris mensis, h. e. April. *Virg.* Veneris filius, h. e. *Æneas*, her son by *Anchises*. — Hence, love, especially to the other sex. *Tertull.* Sine Cerere et Baccho friget Venus. *Ovid.* Venus marita, conjugal love. Hence, as a less offensive term for carnal intercourse or lust, of man or beast. *Horat.* Incertam Venerem rapientes, enjoying an uncertain love. *Virg.* Frigidus in Venerem. *Tacit.* Juvenum sera Venus. *Tibull.* Perjuria Veneris, h. e. of lovers, of those in love. *Also, Virg.* Rapere Venerem, h. e. semen. — *Also, a mistress, sweetheart, love.* *Ovid.* sera, h. e. stricken in years. *Virg.* Mæx Ve-

VENTŌLŪS, a, um, adj. Thus, *Horat.* Venucula (uva), a kind of grape. *Colum.* Uvæ Venuculæ. — We find, also, *Venucula.* *Plin.*

VENŪLĀ (dimin. from vena), æ, f. a small 2 vein, φλέβιον. *Cels.* — *Figur.* Quintil.

VENU, for sale, to sale. See *Venus*, us. *VENŪMŌDŌ*, or *VENŪNDŌ* (venum & do), 2as, dēdi, dātūm, a. and n. I. to give to sale, to sell, ἀπεπωλώω, ἀποδίδωμι. *Cic.*

VENŪS, æris, f. Ἀφροδίτη, Κύπρις, Κυ-
θέρεια, Venus, the goddess of love, beauty, charms and pleasures, wife of Vulcan, and mother of Cupid. *Ovid.* Veneris puer, h. e. Cupid. *Id.* Veneris mensis, h. e. April. *Virg.* Veneris filius, h. e. *Æneas*, her son by *Anchises*. — Hence, love, especially to the other sex. *Tertull.* Sine Cerere et Baccho friget Venus. *Ovid.* Venus marita, conjugal love. Hence, as a less offensive term for carnal intercourse or lust, of man or beast. *Horat.* Incertam Venerem rapientes, enjoying an uncertain love. *Virg.* Frigidus in Venerem. *Tacit.* Juvenum sera Venus. *Tibull.* Perjuria Veneris, h. e. of lovers, of those in love. *Also, Virg.* Rapere Venerem, h. e. semen. — *Also, a mistress, sweetheart, love.* *Ovid.* sera, h. e. stricken in years. *Virg.* Mæx Ve-

neri sunt munera parva, my love. — *Al-* so, loveliness, attractiveness, agreeable-
ness, elegance, charm, grace. *Horat.* Quo fugit Venus? *Also, in speech.* *Quintil.* Quod cum gratia quadam et Venere dicitur. *Id.* Isocrates omnes dicendi Veneres sectatus est. And in works of art. *Plin.* — *Also, the Venus, the Venus-thrown at dice, h. e. the luckiest throw, when all the dice showed different numbers.* *August. ap. Sueton.* Venerem jecerat. — ¶ *Venus* was supposed also to preside over gardens. Hence, *Næv. ap. Fest.* Venus, for olera. — ¶ *Also, the planet Venus; otherwise called the morning-star, or the evening-star, φωσφόρος, ἑσπερος.* *Cic.* So, *Id.* Stella Veneris.

VENU (unc.), us or i, m. sale. It is found only in the accus. Venum, the dat. Veni and Veno, and the abl. Veno. — ¶ *Accus.* Venum, as in the phrases, Venum ire, to be exposed for sale, be set to sale, be sold (properly, to go to sale); and, Venum dare, to offer for sale, set to sale, sell. *Liv. and Gell.* So, also, *Lu-* can. Tradita venum castra videt. — ¶ *Dat.* Veni; as, *Apul.* Haberetne veni lacte, if he had milk to sell. *Id.* Cantherium veni subjicere, offer for sale. — And, Veno; as, *Tacit.* Posita veno irritamenta luxus, exposed for sale. — ¶ *Abl.* Veno. *Tacit.* Ea, quæ veno exercebant, h. e. which they traf-
ficked in.

VENUŒA, æ, f. a town of Apulia, birth-
place of the poet *Horace.* *Plin.* — ¶ Hence, *Venusinus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Venusia*, *Venesian.* *Horat.* colonus. *Juvenal.* Incerna, h. e. lucerna *Horatii*, for satira *Horatiana.* *Liv.* Venusini, the *Venusians.*

VENUŒAS (Venus), ætis, f. elegant form, beauty or charming beauty, comeliness, loveliness, grace, charm, ἐπαφροδίτια, ὀφία, εὐσχημοσύνη. *Cic.* Venustatem muliebrem ducere debemus, dignitatem virilem. *Id.* Venustas et pulcritudo corporis. *Id.* Erant duo signa eximia venustate, virginali habitu atque vestitu. *Varr.* Venustas disposita pomorum. — ¶ *Also, grace, agreeable-
ness, sweetness, of speech, χαριεντισ-* μός. *Cic.* Dicendi vis egregia, summa festivitate et venustate conjuncta profuit. — *Gell.* Verborum venustates. Hence, fine wit or humor, agreeable wit or humor, pleasantry. *Cic.* Ne tum quidem hominum venustatem et facetias perspicere potuisti? — *Also, of an artist, grace.* *Plin.* — ¶ *Also, elegance, politeness, gracefulness, good breeding.* *Cic.* Affluens omni lepore et venustate. — ¶ *Also, charm or grace, satisfaction, joy, happiness.* *Tertull.* Quis venustatis plenior, h. e. more rejoiced. *Plant.* Dies venustatis plenus. — ¶ *Pulchri-* tudo, beauty, the sensible union of the various qualities which excite the feeling of pleasure: *Formositas*, comeliness, beauty, pleasing form of a person or thing: *Species*, used especially of splendor and beauty which strikes the eye, as that of the heavens. *Dignitas* is specially used of manly beauty, which raises admiration and wonder, and can be applied to women only when their beauty has a masculine cast: *Venustas*, on the other hand, denotes female beauty, as pleasing by its grace and loveliness. See *Cic. Off.* I, 36.

VENUŒTE (venustus), adv. gracefully, 2 handsomely, elegantly, finely, beautifully, χαριέντως. *Cæl. ad Cic.* Videtur illud perquam venuste cecidisse. *Quintil.* Omnia venustissime fluxit. *Senec.* Hispanus hunc colorem venustus (se. adhibuit). *Plin. Ep.* Scripsit miniam-bos venuste.

VENUŒTŌ (Id.), as, a. I. to grace, adorn, 3 beautify, καλλύνω. *Næv. ap. Fulgent.* *Planc.* se unguento.

VENUŒTŪLŪS (dimin. from venustus), a, 3um, adj. graceful, pretty, pleasant, agree-
able. *Plant.*

VENUŒTŪS (Venus), a, um, adj. charming, beautiful, graceful, lovely, comely, attrac-
tive, sightly, goodly to behold, pleasing, ἐπαφροδίτιος, καλός. *Tertull.* Adolescentu-la forma, et vultu adeo venusto, ut nihil supra. *Sueton.* Fuit vultu pulcro magis,

quam venusto. *Plaut.* Diva venustissi-ma Venus. *Catull.* Salve o venusta Sirmio, lovely, charming. *Phædr.* hortuli. *Cic.* gestus et motus corporis. *Quintil.* Venustissima dicta. — ¶ *Al-* so, elegant, polite, graceful, well-bred, fine, genteel, of speaking, or in manners and conduct; also, pleasant, gracefully witty, witty, facetious. *Cic.* Facilis et valde venustus. *Id.* Sententiis non tam gravibus et severis, quam concin-nis et venustis. *Id.* Sermo urbanus et venustus. *Quintil.* Venustiora in re-spondendo. *Catull.* Lugete, quantum est hominum venustiorum. *Plin. Ep.* Iterumque dolor etiam venustos facit, h. e. facetos.

VEPALIDŪS (ve & pallidus), a, um, adj. 3 very pale. *Horat.*

VEPRATICŪS (vepres), a, um, adj. of 2 briars or brambles. *Colum.* folia spinæ-que (e lectione *Schæd.*).

VEPRECOLĀ (dimin. from vepres), æ, f. a little brier or thorn-bush, ἀκάνθιον. *Cic.*

VEPRĒS (unc.), is, m. and f. a thorn, brier, bramble-bush, ἀκανθα, βάρος, θάμ-
νος. Commonly in plur. *Cic.* Sepul-crum vestitum vepribus et dumetis. *Virg.* Secuerunt corpora vepres. *Ho-* rat. Corna vepres ferunt? *Sueton.* Inter fruticeta ac vepres agre evasit. *Colum.* Vepres efficere, h. e. sepe ex vepribus. *Ovid.* Lepus vepre latens, h. e. vepreto.

VEPRETUM (vepres), i, n. a place full of 2 briars or set with bramble-bushes, a bran-
ble-thicket, hedge of thorns, ἀκανθών. *Co-* lum.

VER (ἦρ, with the Æolic digamma pre-
fixed), æris, n. the spring, ἔαρ, ἦρ. *Cic.* Ver esse cæperat. *Id.* Veris initium. *Varr.* Vere, in spring. *Plin.* Vere primo, in the beginning of spring. *Virg.* Vere novo, in early spring, soon after spring has set in. — In *Jul. Cæsar's* calen-dar, the vernal equinox was in the middle of spring; the *Veris* initium, or commencement of spring, fell on the 7th of February; the *Æstatis* initium, or commencement of summer, on the 9th of May. — ¶ Hence, figur. the spring, spring-time. *Ovid.* ætatis. — ¶ *Also, what grows or makes its appear-
ance in spring.* *Martial.* Breve ver popu-lantur apes, h. e. flowers. *Liv.* Ver sacrum, h. e. the first of all that is born in spring, as, of swine, sheep, &c.; an offering of this sort was sometimes made in critical circumstances. Hence, *Id.* Ver sacrum vovere, to vovē an offering of this kind for the next spring. *Id.* Ver sacrum facere, to make this offer-
ing.

VERACITER (verax), adv. truly, with 3 truth, ἀληθῶς. *Augustin.* Veraciter. *Id.* Veracissime creditur.

VERĀTRIX (vero, are), icis, f. that prophe-
2 sies or divines, a prophetess, divineress. *Apul. Met.* 9. *Ed.* Ondend. (Other *Edd.* have *veretriceum*.)

VERĀTRUM (possibly from vero, are, as clearing the brain, and making the thoughts more true), tri, n. hellebore. *Cels.* and *Plin.*

VERĀX (vero, are), æcis, adj. speaking or telling the truth, true, veracious, conform-
ing to truth, ἀληθινός. *Plaut.* Si eris verax. *Cic.* Multis seculis verax fuit id oraculum. *Id.* Ei visa quietis occur-rent veracia, true, which come to pass. *Id.* Herodotum cur veraciorem dicam Eunio? *Thull.* Compertum est veraci-bus mihi signis. *Augustin.* Veracissi-ma promissio.

VERBĀLIS (verbum), e, adj. of words, 3 consisting of words, verbal, ῥηματικός. *Fulgent.* munda mulierum, h. e. talkative-
ness, loquacity. — ¶ *Also, derived from verbs, verbal.* *Charis.*

VERBASCUM, i, n. mullein; root-blade, torch-weed, high-taper, φλόκος. *Plin.*

VERBENĀ (perhaps from herba, for her-
bena), æ, f. any sacred herb or branch (for instance, of laurel, olive, myrtle; of cypress, tamarisk, pomegranate-tree, the rose, &c.). *Liv.* and *Cels.* — ¶ These *verbenæ* were used for religious purposes. — Thus, the *feciales* wore them on their heads when they con-
cluded a league, or formally demanded satisfaction for injuries. *Liv.* — They

were also borne by suppliants, or those who came to sue for protection. *Cic. Ferr.* 4, 5. — They were also put upon altars at sacrifices, and were employed in other religious services. *Terent.* Ex ara sume hinc verbenas. *Ovid.* Aras verbenis incinxit. *Plin.* Myrtea verbenæ Romanos purgatos. — ¶ Used, also, in medicine, where they had an allaying and cooling virtue. *Cels.* Verbenarum contusa cum teneris caulibus folia: cuius generis sunt, olea, cypressus, myrtus, rosa, &c. *Id.* Aqua calida, in qua verbenæ coctæ sunt. *Id.* Myrtus, hedera, aliæve similes verbenæ. — ¶ It seems, at least in part, to be a particular kind of plant; perhaps *vernain* (*Verbena officinalis*, L.).

VERBENACA (*verbena*), æ, f. *vernain* (*Verbena officinalis*, L.). *Plin.*

VERBENARUS (Id.), a, name of the *Fernalis*, who wore the verbenæ. *Plin.*

VERBENATUS (Id.), a, um, adj. crowned with verbenæ. *Sueton.*

VERBER (unc.), Æris, n. a scourge, lash, whip, rod, *μαστίγξ*. *Terent.* and *Virg.* — Hence, the thong or string of a sling; also, the sling itself. *Virg.* and *Sil.* — ¶ Also, a lash, stroke, stripe, blow. *Terent.* Huic homini parata erunt verbera. *Virg.* Proni in verbera pendent. — Hence, figur. stroke, blow, dash, throw. *Lucr.* Verbera ventorum. *Ovid.* Remorum in verberare perstant, in striking with their oars, in pling their oars. *Id.* lapidum. — Also, figur. *Horat.* Metuentes verbera lingue, lashes, scolding. *Gell.* Verbera fortunæ, h. e. adversa fortuna. — ¶ The nomin., dat., and accus. sing. seem not to occur.

VERBERABILIS (*verbero*), e, adj. deserving a drubbing, *μαστιγίας*. *Plaut.* Verberabilissime, etiam rogitas?

VERBERABUNDUS (Id.), a, um, adj. qui verberibus castigat. *Plaut. fragm.*

VERBERATIUS (Id.), Ænis, f. a beating, drubbing, *μαστιγίως*, *βαδία*. *Paudent.* — Hence, figur. a chastisement, reprimand, rebuke, reproof. *Q. Cic.* in *Cic. Ep.* Mirificam mihi verberationem censationis epistola dedisti.

VERBERATOR (Id.), Æris, m. a whipper, drubber, beater. *Prudent.*

VERBERATUS (Id.), us, m. a striking, beating. *Plin.*

VERBEREUS (*verber*), a, um, adj. worthy of stripes, deserving a drubbing, *μαστιγίας*. *Plaut.* caput (for homo). So, also, *Id.* statua (in jest). — Both, perhaps, same as *Verbero*, *onis*.

VERBERITUS (frequentat. from *verbero*), as, to beat often. *Cato ap. Fest.*

VERBERO (*verber*), Ænis, m. an abusive epithet, perhaps a fellow that deserves to be beaten, or one who has become inured to drubbing, gallow-bird, scoundrel, rascal, rogue. *Terent.* and *Cic.*

VERBERO (*verber*), as, Ævi, Ætum, a. l. to lash, whip, scourge, beat, strike, drub, flog, cut, *μαστιγύω*, *ρόπω*. *Cic.* Lictores ad pulsandos verberandosque homines exereitissini. *Id.* Virg. oculi verberabantur. *Ovid.* aliquem ense. *Plin.* Piscis ferula verberatus. — Of other things. *Cato.* locum paviculis, to beat. *Virg.* Charybdis sidera verberat unda, beats, strikes. *Id.* Aquila æthera verberat alas. *Sence.* chelyn plectro, striking, playing on. *Horat.* Vinæ grandine verberatæ, beaten, beaten down, beaten to pieces. Also, to strike, beat upon, of the sun, showers, winds. *Plin.* Defruta exposita in eas verberari sole, imbre, ventis. — ¶ Figur. to lash, beat, chastise, rebuke, chide, harass, plague, molest, put to trouble. *Val. Flacc.* Puppi verberat Eurus, buffets. *Plaut.* Me illis quidem hæc verberat verbis. *Cic.* Os tuum ferrem Senatus convicio verberari noluisti. *Id.* Orator istos verberabit. *Id.* Ante consules tormentis Mutinam (a town) verberavit. — ¶ Verberantes, for vapulantes. *Plaut.*

VERBIFICATIUS (*verbum & facio*), as if 3 from *verifico*, Ænis, f. words, talk, discourse. *Cæcil.* ap. *Donat.*

VERBIGENA (*verbum & gigno*), æ, m. 3 Christ is so called by *Prudent.*, perhaps, born through the Word.

VERBIGERO (*verbum & gero*), as, n. l. 3 to chat, discourse, talk, *διαλέγω*. *Apul.*

VERBOSUS (*verbosus*), adv. in many words, verbosely, wordily, prolixly, *πολυλόγως*. *Cic.* Satis verbosus: cedo quid postea? *Id.* Hæc ad te scripsi verbosius.

VERBOSITAS (Id.), Ætis, f. prolixity, 3 verbosity, loquacity, *πολυλογία*. *Prudent.*

VERBOSUS (*verbum*), a, um, adj. full of words, wordy, verbose, prolix, talkative, loquacious, garrulous, *πολύλογος*, *πολύμυθος*. *Cic.* similitudo. *Id.* Habes epistolam verbosorem fortasse, quam velles. *Quintil.* Ut quidam sententiarum gratia verbosissimos locos arcesunt. *Catull.* Id quod verbosus (hominibus) dicitur et fatuis.

VERBUM (unc.), i, n. a word, *λέξις*. *Terent.* De exclusionem verbum nullum, not a word about, &c. *Cic.* Verba simplicia, propria, usitata, translata, prisca, nova, &c. *Petron.* Verba grandia. *Ovid.* ingentia. *Id.* Reddere verba, h. e. respondere. *Cic.* Dialecticorum vero verba nulla sunt publica, are in common use. *Id.* Verba ponere. *Terent.* Verba habere cum aliquo, exchange words with one. *Id.* Quid verbis opus est? what need of words? h. e. to be brief, in one word. So, *Id.* Quid multa verba? *Ovid.* Tria verba (Prætoris), the three words, Do, Dico, Addico. — Hence, Uno verbo, in one word, ia short, in brief. *Cic.* — Also, *Terent.* Verbum de verbo exprimere; or, *Cic.* Verbum e verbo exprimere; or, *Id.* Verbum pro verbo reddere; or, *Horat.* Verbum verbo reddere, h. e. to reader (translate) word for word. In like manner, *Cic.* Locum totidem verbis a *Dicæarcho* transtuli. So, also, Ad verbum, word for word, verbatim, to a word, exactly, to a point, strictly, to a hair, to a tittle. *Cic.* Fabellæ Latinæ ad verbum de Græcis expressæ. *Id.* Ad verbum ediscere scripta. *Id.* Somnium ad verbum cum re convenit. — Also, Verba cadunt alicui, words fail or forsake one, of one who is in great perturbation. *Cic.* — Also, Verbo (abl.), by (at, upon) a word, without many words. *Cic.* Verbo de sententia destitit, h. e. paucis monitis, facile cessit. *Terent.* Id, si potes, verbo expedi, in one word. — Also, Verba facere, to deliver words, to speak, discourse, either in a set speech or not. *Plaut.* Verba facinus, ice chat, discourse, converse. *Nepos.* apud regem. *Cic.* in senatu. *Id.* pro aliquo. Hence, of the consul, when he proposed something for the deliberation of the senate. *Cæ.* in *Cic. Ep.* Also, of him who repeats a form of dedication. *Cic.* Also, Verba facere mortuo, to talk to the dead, talk to one who will not hear. *Terent.* Also, to make a funeral oration. *Plaut.* Verba facit emortuo. Also, Verba habere, ordicere, for facere; as, *Cic.* Verbis ultro citroque habitis. *Virg.* Dixitque novissima verba, said the last words to the dead; namely, *væ*, *vale*. Also, in the sing., Verbum facere (diminishingly), to speak, to say or utter a word. *Cic.* Nunquam verbum in publico fecerunt, never spoke a word. *Id.* Verbum omnino nullum facere. *Terent.* Nunquam cuiquam nostrum verbum fecit, has never spoken with any of us, has never spoken a word to any of us. *Cic.* Verbum facere pro aliquo, speak a word for him, speak in his behalf, defend him. Also, Verba fundere, for loqui. *Terent.* Also, Verbum non respondere, to answer not a word. *Terent.* — Also, Verbi causa, or gratia, for example, for instance. *Cic.* — Also, Bona verba, quæsp, good words, I pray! do not be angry! kindly! softly! *Terent.* — Verbo is, also, by word of mouth, orally, viva voce; as opposed to scripto (in writing); as, *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* Plura illi mandata verbo, quam scriptura dedi. Also, in word, in words only, in appearance; as opposed to in fact, in reality; as, *Nepos.* Causam apud Philippum verbo, re ipsa apud Polysperchontem dicere jussus est (*λόγω μὲν, ἔργῳ δέ*). *Cic.* Verbo — revera. — Also, Verbis alienjus, in the name of, on behalf of. *Cic.* Meis verbis suavius des, in my name, from me. *Id.* Uxori tuæ meis verbis eris gratulatus. *Liv.* Senatus verbis —

Also, verba, words, h. e. a form of words, form, formula, formulary. *Cic.* Judicium acceptum in verba, &c. So, *Ovid.* Meque adstringam verbis in sacra jura tuis, in your words, h. e. in the form of words you propose. Hence, Verba facere, to repeat a form of dedication. (See above.) — Also, the verb, in grammar. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, word, h. e. a mere word, an empty word, word without meaning. *Cic.* Existimatio, dedecus, infamia verba sunt atque ineptiæ. *Terent.* Verba sunt, words, all words, stuff, verbiage. — Hence, Verba alicui dare, to impose upon, deceive, cozen. *Terent.*, *Cic.*, and *Nepos.* So, *Ovid.* Curis verba dare, h. e. to beguile. — ¶ Also, a sentence, or more words than one; consequently, for words. *Terent.* *Enn.* 1, 2, 95. Compare *Id.* *Adelph.* 5, 8, 29. — ¶ Also, a saying, adage, maxim, saw. *Terent.* vetus. — ¶ Verbum, for verborum. *Plaut.*

VERCELLÆ, Ærum, f. a town of Piedmont, now *Vercelli*. — Hence, *Vercellensis*, e, adj. *Plin.*

VERCULUM (dimin. from *ver*), i, n. a little spring, as a word of endearment. *Plaut.* Meni corculum, verculum.

VERE (*verus*), adv. truly, in truth, according to truth, with reason or truth, really, verily, correctly, aright, *ἀληθῶς*. *Cic.* Honestum, quod proprie verum dicitur. *Id.* Verissime loquor. *Id.* Libentius quam verius. *Liv.* Ligures latrones verius, quam justi hostes. *Nep.* De instantibus verissime judicabat. — ¶ Also, suitably, fitly, rightly, properly, duly. *Terent.* Ubi non vere vivitur. *Plin.* Vere dicere. — ¶ Also, according to truth, sincerely, honestly, seriously, in earnest. *Cic.* agere. *Id.* pugnare.

VERECUNDE (*verecundus*), adv. modestly, bashfully, respectfully, shamefacedly, diffidently, *αἰδύμενος*. *Cic.* Tum ille timide, vel potius verecunde, facio, inquit, &c. *Id.* Ille, quod ei viro succedendum esset, verecunde et dubitanter recepit causam. *Id.* Verecundus hæc de re loquor, quod adest vir in dicendo summus, &c.

VERECUNDIA (Id.), æ, f. shamefacedness or diffidence arising from respect, respect, awe, veneration, reverence, high regard. *Liv.* Nec parentis, nec deorum verecundiam habere. *Id.* legum. *Id.* ætatis. *Id.* adversus regem. — ¶ Also, shyness or diffidence arising from fear, fearfulness, hesitancy, timidity, want of resolution. *Cic.* Verecundia negandi. *Id.* turpitudinis. — ¶ Also, shamefacedness, modesty, bashfulness, shyness, backwardness, diffidence, *αἰδώς*, *αἰσχύνῃ*. *Cic.* Tironis. *Id.* Cæsar meam in rogando verecundiam objurgavit. *Liv.* Juentibus dicere ipsum omnia verecundia. *Sueton.* oris. — ¶ Also, generally, shyness, drawing back, from the world, and from every bad thing, sense of propriety, decorum. *Cic.* Custos virtutum omnium verecundia est. *Id.* Scenicorum mos tantam habet verecundiam, ut in scenam sine subligaculo prodeat nemo. — ¶ Also, a shame, shameful thing. *Liv.* Verecundia erat, equitem, &c. (properly, a cause for feeling abashed or ashamed).

VERECUNDITER (Id.), adv. for Verecunde. *Pompon.* ap. *Non.*

VERECUNDOR (Id.), Æris, to be bashful or ashamed, feel diffidence, be abashed, *αἰσχύνωμαι*. *Plaut.* Verecundari neminem apud mensam decet. *Cic.* Gravior elandicanti ex vulnere, et ob eam causam verecundanti in publicum prodire.

VERECUNDUS (*verecor*), a, um, adj. shamefaced, shy or diffident from respect, modest, bashful, unassuming, respectful, retiring, *αἰδύμενος*; and, also, sparing, forbearing, moderate. *Cic.* homo. *Plaut.* Decet verecundum esse adolescentem. *Ovid.* vultus. *Martial.* Verecunde ore loqui. *Quint.* Verbarum verecunda, immodest. *Cic.* Ille tennis orator nec in faciendis verbis erit audax, et in transferendis verecundus. *Id.* Verecundior esse in postulando. *Ovid.* Verecunde vota pudore carent. *Id.* Vita verecunda est, musa jocosa mihi. *Vellei.* Pompeius in appetendis honoribus

Immodicus, in gerendis verecundissimus. Cic. Interiores litteræ, quibus sæpe verecundiorum me in loquendo facis. Ovid. Verecundus rubor, h. e. a blush. So, Horat. color. Quintil. Hoc dicere est mihi verecundum, I feel modesty or shame. — ¶ Also, venerable, awful. Ammian. nomen populi R. — ¶ Partes verecundiores, h. e. verenda. Arnob.

VEREDARIŌS (veredus), ii, m. a courier, 3 postboy. Sidor.

VEREDUS (unc.), i, m. a horse; or, a swift, fleet horse. Martial. — Consequenter, also, a post-horse, courier-horse, ἵππος ταχυδρομος. Pandect.

VERENDŌS, a, um, particip. from verēor. — ¶ Adj. venerable, deserving of reverence or respect, αἰδέσιμος, εὐλαβετός. Ovid. majestas. Id. Curia cum Patribus fuerit stipata vrendis. — ¶ Also, to be feared, fearful, terrible. Lucan. — ¶ Plin. Ep. Verenda, sc. membra; or, Plin. and Veget. Partes verendæ, the privy parts.

VERENTER (vereor, verens), adv. with 3 aoe, with reverence and respect, reverently, respectfully. Sedal.

VEREOR (unc.), ēris, itus sum, dep. 2. to fear, be afraid of. — First, to fear with reverential aoe, look up to with reverence or respect, reverence, respect, revere, fear, stand in aoe of, εὐλαβέσθαι, αἰδέσθαι. Cic. Metuebant enim servi, verebantur liberi. Id. Quid? veteranos non vereremur? nam timere se ne ipsi quidem volunt. Liv. Veremur quidem vos, Romani, et, si ita vultis, etiam tinemus. Sed plus veremur, et tinemus deos immortales. Also, with genit.; as, Terent. Neque hujus sis veritus femina primariæ. Cic. tui testimonii. Also, passively. Afran. ap. Non. Malunt metui quam vereri se ab suis. And, impers. with accus. and genit. like pudet. Pacuv. ap. Non. Nihilne te populi veretur? — Also, to fear, be afraid of. Cic. Vereor Gallica bella. Also, with infin. to fear, be afraid; be backward; as, Terent. Hei mihi! vereor dicere. Cic. Vereor committere, ut non ponatur. So, also, impers. Cic. Cyrenæici, quos non est veritum in voluptate summum bonum ponere, h. e. who have not been afraid to set, &c. — ¶ Also, to fear, apprehend. Cic. De Carthagine non ante vereri desinam, quam illam excisam esse cognovero. Cæs. periculum. Auct. ad Her. supplicium ab aliquo. Also, with the dative of the thing we wish safe, to fear for something, be apprehensive for. Cic. Eo minus veritus navibus, quod, &c. — Especially followed by ne (that); or by ne non, or ut, in the sense of that not; as, Cic. Veritus es, ne operam perdidisses. Cæs. Vereri se, ne circumveniretur. Cic. Quis Sullam verebatur, ne quid per vim ageretur? Id. Non vereor, ne quid stulte facias, I have no fear, I am not at all afraid of your doing, &c. Id. Illa duo, vereor, ut tibi possim concedere, I fear I cannot grant you, &c. Id. Te vereri, ne superiores (litteræ) mihi reddita non essent. Id. Non vereor, ne non scribendo te expleam, I have no fear of not, &c. But ne is found for ne non, in Cic. ad Div. 6, 1. (Ed. Græc.) Vereor, ne consolatio ulla possit reperiri (but Ed. Ern. has nulla). And ut, for ne, in Horat. Sat. 1, 3, 120. (Compare Ne.) Also, followed by accusat. and infin. in Ovid. Her. 16, 75. — ¶ Also, implying doubt mingled with fear, to fear, to expect with fear or be in doubt, look with anxious eyes, anticipate with fear. Sallust. Neque jam, quid existimetis de illo, vereor. Cic. Vereor quid sit. Cæl. ad Cic. Hoc quomodo acciperent homines; vereor etiam nunc. Terent. Ileri semper lenitas, verebar, quorum sum evaderet. Pandect. Vereor, num hic aliud sit dicendum. — ¶ Also, absol. h. e. verecundiam habere. Plaut. Banch. Ille vereri perdidit, lost all shame and modesty. — ¶ Verens is found also with a genit.; as, Colum. Verentes plagiarum. — ¶ See, also, Verendus, a, um.

VERETILLA (dimin. from veretrum), æ, 2f. the privy member. Apul. Apolog. (by

which at the same time a fish, perhaps a shell-fish, seems to be denoted). Some read veretillam.

VERETRUM (vereor), i, n. the privy member. Sacton. and Cæl. Aurel.

VERGILÆ (perhaps from virga (twig), as being a tuft or cluster of stars), ærum, f. the Pleiades or seven stars. Cic. in Arat.

VERGŌ (unc.), is, si, a. and n. 3. TRANS. to incline or direct or turn a thing any whither. Lucet. Solis ardor in terras vergitur, h. e. vergit se. — ¶ Ilence, to pour, pour out, pour in. Lucet. venena sibi. Ovid. In gelidos versit amoma sinus. Stat. Spumantesque mero patere verguntur. — II. INTRANS. to incline or turn itself any whither. Cic. Bruti auxilium ad Italiam vergere. Plin. Agri vergentes in lethargum. Id. Colore languido in candidum vergente, inclining to white. Id. Es ad jocineris imaginem vergens. — Hence, of situation, position, to incline towards, lie or look towards, run, tend, border upon. Cæs. Eorum una pars vergit ad septentriones. Liv. Portus, qui in meridiem vergit. Cic. Omnibus terræ partibus in medium vergentibus. Virg. ad solem cadentem. — Also, to incline to its end, draw to a close, wane, incline to old age, decline. Tacit. Vergente autumno. Sueton. Vergente die ingressus senatum, towards evening. Curt. Nox vergit ad lucem, draws near to day. Tacit. Suam ætatem vergere, was on the decline, approached to old age. Id. Vergens annis femina, advanced in years, of advanced age. Sacton. Anni vergentes in senium.

VERGŌBREŌS (a Celtic word, Fear-go-breith, from fear, h. e. vir, go, h. e. ad, & breith, h. e. judicium, so that according to this derivation it denotes judge), i, m. a name of the chief magistrate (or magistracy) among the Ædui. Cæs. B. G. 1, 16. (The Greek translator of Cæsar has epsilon in the penult.)

VERICŌLÆ (verus & colo), æ, m. and f. 3 honoring or regarding the truth. Terent. lex.

VERICŌLĀTUS, or VERŌCŌLĀTUS (ver-3 riculum, or vericulum), a, um, adj. h. e. parvo veru (ferreo vel ligneo) instructus. Colum. falx.

VERICŌLUM, i, n. See Veruculum.

VERIDICĒ (veridicus), adv. speaking truly, truly. Ammian.

VERIDICŌS (verus & dico), a, um, adj. speaking truth, veridical, ἀληθεύων. Lucet. Veridico ex ore. Martial. sores. Liv. interpretes deorum. Plin. exitus, h. e. which proved a prediction to be true. — ¶ Also, truly said, trae, veritable. Cic. causæ inimicitiarum. So, Plin. exitus (see above).

VERILŌQUIUM (verus & loquor), ii, n. 1 a speaking truly; hence, etymology, as a translation of the Greek ἐτυμολογία. Cic. Top. 8.

VERILŌQUUS (Id.), a, um, adj. speaking 3 truly. Hieronym. Non poterant audire linguam verilŌquam.

VERISIMILIS, e, adj. or VERI SIMILIS, e, like the truth, having the semblance of truth, likely, probable, πιθανός, εἰκός. Cic. Narrationem jubent verisimilem esse. Id. Verisimillimum mihi videtur, quodam tempore, &c. Plin. Quod est verisimilius, quam quod, &c. Cic. Non verisimile est, quam sit in utroque genere et creber, et distinctus Cato, you cannot believe how, &c., it is incredible, &c. Terent. Mihi quidem non sit verisimile, I cannot believe it. Also followed by ut, instead of the accus. and infin. Cic. Non est verisimile, ut Chrysogonus adamarit, &c. — ¶ Also, in an inverted order; or with a word between its parts. Cic. See Similis.

VERISIMILITER (verisimilis), adv. probably, πιθανώς. Apul. Verisimiliter fingere. Id. Verisimilius confingere.

VERISIMILITUDŌ (Id.), inis, f. likeness to the truth or to reality; of statues for instance, likeness to the original. Plin. — Hence, probability, likelihood, resemblance of truth, verisimilitudo. Cic. Sine assensione ipsam verisimilitudinem non impeditam sequi. Senec. Ea ire, qua

ducit verisimilitudo. — ¶ Also, Similitudo veri. Cic.

VERITAS (verus), ātis, f. truth (properly in the abstract), verity, ἀλήθεια. Cic. O magna vis veritatis. Id. litterarum. Id. Simplex ratio veritatis. Id. Nihil loqui ad veritatem. Id. Vulgus ex veritate pauca astimat. Gell. Veritates fortiter dicere. — ¶ Also, necessity, necessary or natural agreement or concord. Cic. Omnes habet numeros veritatis. — ¶ Also, justice, equity, fairness. Cic. In tuam fidem, veritatem confugit. Id. judiciorum. — ¶ Also, the true, real nature of a thing, reality. Cic. Quam veritas et ratio præscribit. Id. Vincit imitationem veritas. Id. Veritas reclamation, h. e. reality or the thing itself. Id. Veritatem mutum in simulacrum ex animali exemplo veritatem transferre. Auct. ad Her. In veritate dicere, to speak upon something real, to plead a true cause (and not a supposed one, merely for exercise). — Hence, certainty, sureness. Cic. Non solum opinione, sed etiam ad veritatem. So, also, Id. Ista veritas, etiam si jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est. — ¶ Also, truth-telling, sincerity, honesty, frankness, integrity, plain-dealing. Terent. Veritas odium parit. Martial. Rustica veritas.

VERITĀS, a, um. See Vereor.

VERIVERBIUM (verus & verbum), ii, n. 3 a telling of the truth, veracity, ἀληθολογία. Plaut.

VERMICŌLĀTE (vermiculatus), adv. in 3 a tessellated manner, checkeredly, in marquetry. Quintil. See Vermiculatus.

VERMICŌLĀTIS (vermiculor), ōnis, f. the being infested with worms, worm-eatenness, σκωλήκωσις. Plin.

VERMICŌLĀTŌS (vermiculus), a, um, adj. checkered, marquetted, tessellated, variegated, like a chess-board, perhaps so called as bearing some resemblance to worms. Plin. Vermiculatis ad effigies rerum et animalium crustis. Lucil. ap. Cic. emblema.

VERMICŌLŌR (vermiculus), āris, dep. 1. 2 to breed worms, be infested with worms, τερηδονίζομαι, σκωληκοῦμαι. Plin. Vermiculantur magis minitæ quædam arbores.

VERMICŌLŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. full 3 of worms, σκωληκώδης. Pallad. poma.

VERMICŌLUS (dimin. from vermis), i, 2 m. a little or not very large worm, grub, such, for instance, as is found in putrefied substances, σκωλήκιον. Lucet. and Plin. — Also, the worm which is said to drive dogs mad. Plin. — ¶ Also, for opus vermiculatum. Inscript. Vermiculum sternere.

VERMIFLŌS (vernis & fluo), a, um, 3 adj. flowing and swarming with worms. Paulin. Nolan.

VERMINA, um, n. plur. piercing pains 3 in the intestines; a gripping of the guts, as if a man had worms, στρόφος. (This is the interpretation of Festus, who accordingly seems to derive it from vermes; which etymology is favored by the signification of the derived word verminosus; but it is perhaps better to derive it from verito, like the Greek στρόφος, from στρέφω.)

VERMINATŌ (vermino), ōnis, f. a being 2 diseased with worms; of beasts of burden, for instance, the bots, σκωληκίασις. Plin. — ¶ Also, generally, acute or piercing pain, anguish, torture, pain. Senec.

VERMINŌ (vermina, or vermis), as, n. 2 and a. 1. INTRANS. to have worms, be infested with worms, breed or produce worms, σκωληκιάω. Senec. — Hence, to itch, smart, ache, give pain. Martial. Si tibi morosa prurigne verminat anris. Also, as a depon. Senec. Si podagra verminatur. — ¶ TRANS. to pain, torture, afflict with bodily pains. Hence, Pompon. ep. Non. Verminari, to have pains in the body.

VERMINŌSUS (vermina), a, um, adj. 2 full of or having worms, σκωληκώδης. Plin. ulcra.

VERMIS (unc.), is, m. a worm, grub 2 σκώληξ. Lucet.

VERNĀ (unc.), æ, m. a slave born in the 2 house of his master: a home-born slave, οἰκογενής, οἰκογραφής. Plaut. and Cæl

ad Cic. — As these slaves were born and brought up in the house, and therefore more easily learned the Roman manners, they would naturally become bolder and more wanton, and of readier wit than others. Hence, a merry-audren, droll, buffoon, jester, fool. *Plaut. and Martial.* — ¶ Also, a native. *Martial.* Verna de plebe Remi. — And adjectively, native, home-born, indigenous. *Martial.* Vernas apros. *Id.* Verna liber, h. e. Rome scriptus. — ¶ Also, fem. in *Inscript.* Vernæ suæ.

VERNACOLUS (verna), a, um, adj. domestic, native, indigenous, born or produced at home, bred in one's city or country, not foreign or exotic, proper and peculiar to the country, vernacular, Roman, οἰκονομικός, ἐπιχώριος, ἀδελφῶν. *Varr.* vocabula. *Id.* volucres. *Plin. equi.* *Id.* putatio, h. e. quæ in nostris regionibus fieri consuevit. *Cic.* sapor. *Id.* festiuitas. *Id.* Crimen domesticum ac vernaculum, h. e. domi ab accusatore confectum. *Tacit.* Vernacula multitudo, h. e. quæ vernis, libertinis, et simili plebe urbana constat. — ¶ Also, pert, waggy, scurrilous, jesting, witty. — Hence, Vernaculus, a buffoon, jester, &c. *Martial.* and *Sueton.*

VERNALIS (ver), e, adj. of spring, 3 spring. *Manil.* horæ, spring-hours.

VERNALITER (verna), adv. like a slave, 1 as if he were a slave. *Horat. Sat.* 2, 6, 103. (where, however, the oldest and best *Codd.* have *veraliter*, which has been adopted also by later editors). (See *Verniliter*.) — Hence, servily, favouringly, with affected civility. *Cæcil. ap. Non.* (Al. leg. *vernuliter*).

VERNATILIS (verno), e, adj. making ver-3 dant or flourishing. *Cassiod. aquæ.*

VERNATIO (verno), ōnis, f. a serpent's 2 renewing himself by casting his slough or skin. *Plin.* Membrana anguim vortatione exuta. — ¶ Also, the slough or skin which the snake casts off, λεβηρίς, σῦφαρ. *Plin.*

VERNEMETES, is, n. a Celtic word, 3 equivalent to *fanum ingens*. *Ven. Fort.*

VERNICOMOS (vernus & coma), a, um, 3 adj. having green leaves, or putting forth 3 leaves in spring. *Mart. Copell.*

VERNIFER (vernum & fero), ĕrn, ĕrum, 3 adj. green or vernal. *Mart. Copell.*

VERNILIS (verna), e, adj. of a slave, 2 servile, οἰκετικός. *Quintil. decl.* Adhære quæstionem vernilibus corporibus. — Hence, slavish, servile, groveling, abject, crouching. *Tacit.* Quamvis odium Vitellius vernilibus blanditiis velaret. — Also, low, of low wit, scurrilous; or wanton, waggy, pert; or wantonly witty. *Tacit. dictum.*

VERNILITAS (vernilis), ātis, f. the behav-2 ior of a verna. — ¶ Hence, servility, affected civility, over-wrought complaisance, as when one begs pressingly for what he would rather not have. *Senec.* Hæc sive levitas, sive vernilitas. — ¶ Also, a free and wanton wit, scurrility, waggy, pertness, petulance. *Senec. and Quintil.*

VERNILITER (Id.), adv. like a slave, as if one were a slave. *Horat. Sat.* 2, 6, 103, where the city mouse performs the office of a *pregustator* (in this passage others less correctly read *vernuliter*; see *Vernaliter*). — Hence, servily, favouringly; with affected wit, with low and wanton wit. *Senec. and Cæcil. ap. Non.* (in which last others read *vernoliter*).

VERNŌ (vernum, sc. tempus), as, n. 1. to be renewed or renovated in spring, put forth, bud or sprout out, spring, become verdant, put on its spring dress, &c. ἐαρίζω, ἀναβλαστάνω. *Ovid.* Vernat humus, floresque, et mollia pabula surgunt. *Flor.* Nihil mollius celo: denique his floribus vernat. *Martial.* Passere vernat ager. *Plin.* Vornantes arbores. *Id.* Anguis vernat, renews itself, by casting its slough. *Id.* Cælo semper vernante, h. e. ever mild and grateful like spring. *Ovid.* Indocili loquax gutture vernat avis (because the birds begin to sing in early spring). *Colum.* Apes curam postulant diligentiores cum vernant, et exundant novis fetibus, h. e. in early spring, when they renew

their numbers, begin their labors, &c. — *Figur.* *Martial.* Cum tibi vernarent lanugine malæ, began to be covered with down. *Propert.* Dum vernat sanguis, dum rigis integer annus, h. e. is fresh, lively. *Claudian.* Senio iterum vernante. — ¶ Also, to make or bring spring. *Plin.* In Italia mobilior aer semper quodammodo vernat, vel autumnat.

VERNŪLA, æ, m. and f. dimin. from 2 verna. *Juvénal.* Quem sequitur custos angustæ vernula capæ. Hence, *Juvénal.* Tiberinus (sc. lupus, a pike) vernula riparum, h. e. a native of the banks, born and bred by the bank. — Also, adjectively; as, *Petron.* O hominem acutum, et urbanitatis vernule fontem, h. e. witty, waggy, pert. *Rutil.* Vernula avis, h. e. intra domus septum nata. *Martial.* Præter libellos vernulas nihil nisi, h. e. domestic, home-born (contrasted as it seems with *Damasceno*, in the preceding line).

VERNUS (ver), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the spring, vernal, spring —, ἐαρινός. *Cic.* Verni temporis suavitatis, of spring-time. *Horat.* flores. *Colum.* æquinoctium. *Horat.* ventus. *Ovid.* Nix verno sole soluta. *Id.* anra. *Plin.* agni. *Id.* opera, h. e. que vere facienda sunt. — Hence, VERNUM (sc. tempus), the spring-time, spring. *Pallad.* Per vernum. *Plin.* Verno, in spring, in the spring-season.

VERŌ (verus), as, n. 1. to speak the truth, 3 say true, ἀληθεύω. *Enn. ap. Gell.*

VERŌ, ōnis, m. for Veru. 3 *Aarel. Vict.*

VERŌ (verus), [the final o of the conj. vero is also found short in *Val. Flacc.* and *Stat.*]. I. ADV. in truth, indeed, of a truth, truly, certainly, for certain, assuredly, μέντοι. *Cic.* Est vero fortunatus ille. So ironically, *Virg.* Egregium vero laudem refertis, i. a sooth. *Cic.* Multum vero hæc his iura profuerunt. Also with *imo* and *hæc*, strengthening the expression. *Terent.* Vah, gloriare evenisse ex sententia? (*Syr.*) non hercle vero. *Id.* Imo vero indignum facinus faxo ex me audias. (See *Imo*.) — ¶ Hence, in answers, Vero, yes, yes indeed, certainly, ay, by all means, exactly so; in which sense it readily holds the first place. *Cic.* Fuiſti ſepe, credo, in ſcholis philoſophorum. (*Att.*) Vero, ac libenter quidem. *Id.* Sed tu orationes nobis veteres explicabis? vero, inquam, Brute. *Id.* Illam autem dixisse, vero, mea puella, tibi concedo, &c. *Id.* Nonne igitur sapiens, si fauce ipse conficiatur, abstulerit cibum alteri homini ad nullam rem utili? minime vero, no certainly, no indeed. *Id.* Quaro, num id injuste fecerit. Ille vero, inquit Antipater, yes, indeed he does. So in an answer by letter. *Cic.* Ego vero, Servi, vellem, ut scribis, in meo gravissimo casu adfuisse, h. e. yes, indeed I wished you had been with me. So likewise, *Enim vero*, yes truly, ay truly. *Terent.* and *Cic.* — ¶ Also, in pressing requests, *non, I pray, do, &c.* *Plaut.* (*Nic.*) Cape hoc aurum. (*Chry.*) non equidem accepiam. (*Nic.*) Cape vero: odiose facis, yes, I say, take it. *Id.* Respice vero, Thesprio. *Id.* Ostende vero.

— ¶ Also, in a climax, to express the last degree of a thing, indeed, fully. *Salust.* Cat. 61. Sed confecto prælio, tum vero cerneſes, &c. then indeed, then fully. *So, Id. Jug.* 58. Sin Numidæ propius accessissent, ibi vero virtutem ostendere. *Cic. Manil.* 11. Testis est Africa — testis est Gallia — testis est Hispania — testes vero jam omnes ora atque omnes extere gentes, indeed all the coasts, &c. are witnesses. (Compare *Tacit. Hist.* 1, 85. *Plin. Ep.* 8, 4.) — II. CONJ. but, not only as a mere adversative, but also expressive of a lively transition to something more important; but *non.* *Cæs.* Tres partes flumen traduxisse, quartam vero partem reliquam esse. *Nepos.* Inimici vero ejus quiescendum decreverunt, but his enemies. *Cic.* Illud vero plane non est ferendum, h. e. but that now is not at all to be borne. *Id.* Jam vero virtuti C. Pompeii quæ potest per oratio inveniri? *Id.* Age vero ceteris in rebus qualis sit temperantia, considerate, but come now.

— As a conjunction, *Vero* rarely stands first, but commonly after one or more words.

VERONA, æ, f. a city of Italy, in Gallia Transpadana, now *Verona*, the birth-place of *Catullus* and the younger *Pliny*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Hence, *Veronensis*, e, adj. of or pertaining to *Verona*, *Veronese* *Plin. ager.* *Id.* *Catullus* *Veronensis* and, *Tacit.* *Veronenses*, the *Veronese*.

VEROSUS (verus), a, um, adj. verus, verax. *Martian. Copell.*

VERPA, æ, f. the virile member. 3 *Cotull.*

VERPŌS (verpa), i, m. salax homo, quasi 3 totus penis. *Catull.* — ¶ Also, a circumcised man. *Juvénal.*

VERRES (unc.), is, m. a hog not castrated; a boar-pig, boar, χοῖρος. *Varr.* and *Horat.* — *Figur.* of a man. *Plaut.*

— ¶ C. Verres, a prator at Rome, and afterwards proprator in Sicily, in the administration of which province he made himself infamous by his exceeding avarice, sensuality and cruelty. After the term of his government had expired, the Sicilians brought him to trial, and committed the management of the prosecution to *Cicero*, their former questor, who, in a series of orations which bear the name of *Verres*, exposed his guilt so clearly, that *Verres* anticipated the issue of the trial by a voluntary exile.

VERRES, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Verres*. *Cic. lex*, proceeding from him. Hence, *Verrea* (sc. sollemnia, or festa), a festival instituted by *Verres* in his own honor.

VERRICŪLUM, i, n. a drag-net, sweep-net, seine, trammel, σαγῆνη, γαγγάν. *Val. Max.* (in which state it seems to come from *verro*). *Vegct.* Also, a certain missile weapon, a kind of spear or javelin.

VERRINUS (verres), a, um, adj. of a boar-pig, χοῖριος. *Plin. jecur.* *Id.* adeps. — ¶ Also, of or pertaining to *Verres*, *Verres*. *Cic.* Negabant, mirandum esse, jus tam nequam esse verrinum (where there is a play upon the two meanings of *Jus Verrinum*, namely *Verres* law and pork-broth).

VERŌ (unc.), is, verri, versum, a. 3. to sweep, sweep out, sweep together, αἶψα. *Ovid.* Favillas pro farre. *Horat.* Quidquid (frumenti) de Libycis verritur areis (sc. after threshing), for accipitur, colligitur. — Also, to sweep, sweep out, h. e. cleanse by sweeping. *Plaut.* ædes. *Juvénal.* pavementum. *Sueton.* vias. *Plaut.* Vorsa (pass. part.) omnia. *Propert.* Versis focis. And absol. *Cic.* Qui verunt. — ¶ Hence, figur. to sweep, h. e. as it were to sweep, or sweep out. *Liv.* templa, or, aras erinibus. *Virg.* Delphines æquora verabant caudis. *Ovid.* Summa cauda verruntur areæ, arc brushed by their tails. — ¶ Also, to drag along, drag, trail, σῶπω. *Ovid.* cesariem per aquora. *Propert.* Mare verreret ossa, h. e. distraheret, agitare, contineret, haberet. *Ovid.* nabalæ, h. e. play upon (but this is as well referred above, as we say sweep the lyre). Hence of persons sailing. *Ovid.* aquas, h. e. to sail, rote, navigate. So, *Virg.* Torquent spumas, et cerula vernant. *Id.* vada remis. *Catull.* æquora abiensis palmis. *Heure.* Sil. æquor retibus, to drag, trail, sweep the sea, fish. (In most of these examples we can say, to sweep, to scour, and so refer them to the preceding signif.) — ¶ Also, to cover by drawing along or trailing. *Stat.* Aurata palla vestigia pallere. *Claudian.* Verrebant brachia crines. — ¶ Also, figur. to sweep away, sweep out, h. e. take away, take off, take with one. *Plaut.* Domi quidquid habet, verritur ego. *Martial.* Quidquid ponitur, hinc et inde verris. — ¶ Also, to rotate, stir up, move, set in motion. *Lucret.* Venti nubila vernant.

VERRŪCA (unc.), æ, f. a wart, ἀκροχορδών. *Plin.* — ¶ *Figur.* on gems. *Plin.* — Also, on a mountain, a height, eminence, projection. *Cato ap. Gell.* — Also, a wart, for a small swelling, slight fault, as opposed to tubera. *Horat. Sat.* 1, 3, 74.

VERRŪCARIÆ (verruca) herba, wartwort. h. e. the herb which removes warts. *This*

name was given to the heliotrope or turnsole, as producing this effect. *Plin.*

VERRUCOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of warts, warty, *δυσώδης*; a surname given Q. Fabius Max. Cunctator. — *Figur.* rough, rugged, uneven, unpolished. *Pers.* Antiopa (a tragedy).

VERRUCULA (dimin. from verruca), æ, 2f. a small wart. *Cels.* and *Colum.* — *Figur.* on a hill, a hillock, small eminence. *Arnob.*

VERRUNCUS, as, a. and n. 1. same as *Verro*, to turn, turn out, *τρέπω, στρέφω*. *Acc.* ap. *Nona.* Te invoco, porta ut populo verruncent bene. *Liv.* Uti ea mihi dii bene verruncent, make to turn out, cause to issue.

VERSABILIS (verso), e, adj. that may be 2 turned or moved, movable, *στρεπτός*. *Senec.* Nihil est tam versabile, quam aer. — *Figur.* apt to change, changeable, mutable, not always the same, inconstant, unstable. *Senec.* Scito, omnem conditionem versabilem esse. *Ammian.* femina. *Curt.* fortuna.

VERSABUNDIS (Id.), a, um, adj. turning or revolving in a circle. *Lucret.* and *Vitruv.*

VERSATILIS (Id.), e, adj. that turns 2 round or may be turned round, revolving, movable, *στρεπτός*. *Lucret.* Mundum et versatile templum. *Senec.* Versatilia cœnationum liquearia. *Plin.* Mole versatiles, a kind of handmills. *Vitruv.* machine. *Liv.* Versatile ingenium pariter ad omnia, h. e. apt, adroit, versatile.

VERSATIUS (Id.), ònis, f. a turning, rolling, revolution, rotation, *ἀνέλιξις, ὀρνυσις*. *Vitruv.* mundi. — *Figur.* changing, shifting, rotation. *Senec.* In tanta rerum sursum ac deorsum euntium versatione.

VERSATUS, a, um. See *Verso*.

VERSICOLOR (verto & color), òris, adj. 1 changing its color. — *Hence*, colored, dyed, as having changed its native color. *Liv.* e *Legg.* Oppia. Vestimento versicolori uti. — *Also*, changing colors as it is differently presented to the light, playing from one color into another, *διαποικίλος*. *Cic.* plumæ. *Figur.* *Quintil.* Translucida et versicolor elocutio res ipsas effeminat, quæ illo verborum habitu vestiuntur (though this may come under the next signif.). — *Also*, of various colors, of divers colors, party-colored. *Virg.* arma. *Ovid.* Cultu versicolore decens. *Liv.* Versicolori veste. *Colum.* Undique versicoloribus pomis gravidus autumnus. — *Figur.* *Quintil.* (see above).

VERSICOLORIUS, a, um, adj. same as *Versicolor*. *Pandect.*

VERSICOLORUS, a, um, adj. same as *Versicolor*. *Prudent.*

VERSICULUS (dimin. from versus), i, m. a line, speaking diminishingly, a little line, *στιχίδιον*. *Cic.* Tribusne versiculis his temporibus Brutus ad me? *Id.* Nunc venio ad transversum illum extreme epistolæ tuæ versiculum. *Id.* *Mil.* 25. Ut videret, ne quid respublici detrimenti caperet: quo uno versiculo entis armati semper consules fuerunt, by which one little line. — *Also*, a verse, a little verse. *Cic.* *Pis.* 30. Uno versiculo.

VERSIFICATIUS (versifico), ònis, f. the making of verses. *Colum.*

VERSIFICATOR (Id.), òris, m. a versifier, maker of verses, good or bad, *ἐποποιός*. *Quintil.* Cornelius Severus versificator, quam poeta, melior. — *Also*, a versifier or poet, but with a degree of contempt. *Justin.*

VERSIFICUS (versus & facio), as, avi, 2 atum, n. and a. 1. *INTRANS.* to make or write verses, versify, *ἐποποιέω*. *Quintil.* — *TRANS.* to put into verse. *Apul.* fatiloquia. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* Multa homines porta in Homero versificata, monstra putant.

VERSIFICUS (Id.), a, um, adj. consisting of verses, forming verses, poetic. *Solin.* ordo.

VERSIFORMIS (verto & forma), e, adj. 3 changing its form, changeable. *Tertull.*

VERSILIS (verto), e, adj. that may be 3 turned, easy to turn. *Martian.* *Capell.*

VERSIO (Id.), ònis, f. a turning, turning

about. *Plin.* 8, 51. (but *Ed. Hard.* has *versione*.)

VERSIPELLIS (verto & pellis), e, adj. changing one's skin; hence, changing one's form or appearance, *ἀλλοπρόσβαλος*. *Plant.* Ita versipellem se facit, quando lubet (of Jupiter, when he took the form of Amphitryon). *Id.* Capillus versipellis, h. e. qui colorem mutat et canescit. — Especially is a man called *Versipellis*, who has, as the vulgar suppose, been changed into a wolf; a wolf-man, were-wolf. *Plin.* — *Figur.* changing one's skin, assuming another form, holding out different colors, skilled in dissimulation, cunning, sly, crafty, oily, subtle, politic. *Plant.* Versipellem frugi convenit esse hominem, pectus cui sapit: bonus sit hominis, malus sit malis. *Porc. Latro.* Nihil fuit isto monstro versipellius, aut mutabilius hominum memoria.

VERSUS (frequentat. from verto), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to turn, and especially, to turn often, either on one side or about, to turn about, roll, *στρέφω, περιάω*. *Poeta* ap. *Cic.* Sisyphus versat saxum. *Id.* Versabat se in utramque partem non solum mente, verum etiam corpore. *Id.* *Verr.* 1, 51. Versat se: querit, quid agat, turns himself, of one, who is anxious, knows not what to do. *So*, *Id.* *Verr.* 2, 76. Ille homo, versari, rubere. *Also*, *Tibull.* Turbineum (a top) versat puer, drives or whirls round. *Horat.* turdos in igne, turn about, roast. *Id.* lignonibus glebas, to turn up, dig. *Propert.* Versant rura iuveni, plough. *Virg.* Moriensque suo se in vulnere versat, turns about, rolls, wallows. *Ovid.* Versare gramen, to turn the grass (hay). Hence, *Versari*, to be turned, to turn round, revolve: as, *Cic.* Mundus versatur circa axem cœli. *Ovid.* Fuso versato ducere stamina, h. e. to spin. *Also*, *Versare*, to shake, shake about; as, *Horat.* Versatur urna (abl.) sors exitura. — Because a man who turns himself about in any place is and is occupied there; hence, *Versari* means, in the first place, to be any where, frequent any place, stay, abide, remain, live. *Cic.* in fundo. *Id.* Nobiscum versari jam diutius non potes. *Id.* Non ad solarium, non in convivii versatus est. *Nep.* Apud præfectos regis versabatur, associated with. *Cic.* inter eos, to keep company or hold intercourse with. *Tertull.* Nescis, quantis in malis verser. *Cic.* Illi nunc in pace versantur. *Id.* in laude. *Id.* in oculis animoque, to float, hover. *Id.* ante oculos, or, ob oculos, to hover before the eyes. *Pandect.* Versantur eorum scripta inter manus hominum, h. e. leguntur. *Also*, to conduct, behave or acquit one's self, or live (when it comes to the same thing); as, *Tacit.* Integre strenueque versatus. *Quintil.* præclarissime in administratione reip. — And secondly, to be occupied, busied, exercised or employed in a thing; to apply to, pay attention to. *Cic.* Opifices in sordida arte versantur. *Id.* Quæ omnes artes in veri investigatione versantur. *Quintil.* Versatur circa res omnes rhetorice, hos to do with, is concerned with. *Id.* Dicam, et versabor in re difficili, will dwell upon, treat, discuss. *Also*, to consist in, turn, rest or depend upon. *Cic.* in opinione hominum. *Id.* in perfacili cognitione. — *Also*, to turn or drive about. *Virg.* currum in gramine, h. e. to drive, ride. *Id.* Ictibus pulsat versatque Daretæ, h. e. drives Dares about. *Id.* Versemus oves, drive, pasture, feed. — *Also*, figur. to turn, give all manner of turns to, bend, shift, exercise, agitate, change, alter. *Cic.* Versare suam naturam, et regere ad tempus. *Id.* Ad omnem fraudem versare meum suam. *Cæs.* Fortuna utrumque versavit, h. e. played a changeable game with both. *Tacit.* Igitur versare sententias, et hinc atque illuc torquere, turned in all manner of ways, and so rendered them ambiguous and perplexed. *Liv.* Tarquinii versare in omnes partes muliebrem animum, tried every means to move. *Propert.* Spesque timorque animum versat utroque, agitates, inopels. *Quintil.* consilia in

senatu, h. e. to hold deliberations. *Propert.* somnia decies, h. e. to interpret, expound. — *Also*, to guide, direct, rule, govern, control. *Ovid.* domum. *Propert.* vitam alicujus. — *Also*, to disturb, discompose, harass, vex. *Plaut.*, *Senec.* and *Propert.* aliquem. *Liv.* Nunc indignatio, nunc pudor pectora versare. *Propert.* Fides, quam non injuria versat, h. e. disturbs. — *Also*, to turn over in one's mind, consider, recollect, reflect on, examine, weigh, ponder. *Liv.* rem secum in animis. *Plant.* res in corde. *Horat.* Versate diu, quid, &c. — Hence, to meditate, concoct, forge. *Virg.* dolos in pectore. *Id.* nova consilia pectore. — *Also*, to treat, handle, manage, conduct, carry on, be engaged in. *Cic.* causam in iudiciis. *Sæton.* pecunias ex fide. *Propert.* prælia. — *Also*, to overthrow, ruin, destroy. *Virg.* domos odiis. — *Versans* is also used without an accus. as if a deponent particip. *Catull.* 64, 149. *Liv.* 2, 46.

VERSOR, aris. See *Verso*.

VERSORIUS, or VORSORIUS (verto), a, um, adj. turning round, useful for turning round. Hence, *Versoria*, or *Vorsoria*, æ, f. the rope by which the sail, and consequently the course of the ship is turned. Hence, *Versoriam* capere, to tack about, turn about, return, desist. *Plaut.*

VERSUM, or VÖRSUM, adv. and prep. See *Versus*.

VERSURA (verto), æ, f. a turning, turning about, *στροφή*. *Varr.* — *Also*, the turning about of the ploughman, when he has finished the furrow, or the place (or end) where he turns, the turning or turn. *Colum.* Cum ventum erit ad versuram. — *In architecture*, the turn at the angle of a wall, an angle, corner, flexure, *κάμψη*. *Vitruv.* So, of an aqueduct. *Vitruv.* — *Also*, a change, alteration. *Arnob.* — *Also*, *Versuram* facere, to borrow money on interest, make a loan, hire money. *Cic.* Negavit, se omnino versuram ullam fecisse Romæ. *Id.* Versuram ab aliquo fecisse, to hire money of. *Nepos.* Quum versuram facere publice necesse esset, when it was necessary for the state to borrow money, to raise a loan. *Cic.* Aliquid versura solvere, to pay a debt by borrowing money. *Id.* Pœnam sine mutuatione et sine versura dissolvere. *Tacit.* Postremo vetita versura. — Hence, figur. *Senec.* Ab Epicuro versura facienda est, h. e. I must borrow or draw from Epicurus. *Id.* Domi versuram facere (of one who serves himself, or does himself a good turn). *Tertull.* *Phorm.* 5, 2, 3. Vorsura solvis, Geta, you pay by borrowing, you are worse or no better off for all that; for, by the money he had procured, Geta had freed Pædria from all danger of losing his mistress, but had brought Antipho into still greater danger of losing his wife. — How *Versuram* facere comes to mean to hire money, is not quite clear.

VERSUS, or VÖRSUS (verto, vorto), us, m. a turning about. — *Hence*, a furrow, because at the end of it the plough was turned round. *Colum.* *Also*, a measure of land, by which they reckoned in Campania. *Varr.* — Hence, as resembling a furrow, a line in writing; and especially, a poetical line, a verse, *στίχος, ἔπος, μέτρον*. *Cic.* Deplorat primis versibus mansionem suam. *Plin.* *Ep.* Non paginas tantum epistolæ, sed etiam versus, syllabasque numerabo. *Cic.* Versus hexametros fundere ex tempore. *Horat.* Versus facere. Hence, verse, poetry. *Cic.* In versum se conjicere, to set about making verses. *Also*, a song of the nightingale for instance. *Plin.* — *Also*, any row, rank, series. *Virg.* In versum distulit ulmos. *Id.* Quam (h. e. navem) triplici versu impellant, a triple row or bank of oars. *So*, *Liv.* Sexdecim versus remorum. *Plin.* Myrtus exotica senis foliorum versibus. *Solin.* Sarcenlis in versum superpositis, h. e. in order or succession. — *Also*, a certain dance. *Plaut.* *Stich.* 5, 7, 2. Si isthoc vorsu me vice-ris. — *Also* we also find an old plural,

Versi, ōrum, is, as from Versus, i. Lāv. ap. Prisc. &c.

VERSUS, a, um, particip. from verro. — *¶* Also, particip. from verto.

VERSUS, or **VORSUS**, and **VERSUM**, or **VÖRSUM** (from versus, a, um), expressive of direction. — *I. Adv.* not so much towards, as ward or wards (as in the expression to us word, *h. e.* toward us). It seems to be always joined with another participle. — Frequently with *ad* or *in*; as, *Sulp. ad Cic. In Italiam versus navigaturus. Cæs. Labienum ad Oceanum versus proficisci jubet. Salust. Ad urbem modo, modo in Galliam versus e-astra movere. Id. Fugam ad se vortum fieri. Cic. In forum versus.* — Also, with *a. Varr. Ut ridica vitis ab septentrione versus tegatur.* — Also, with several other adverbs; as, *Deorsum versus, downwards; Sursum versus, upwards; so, with Pone, Quoquo, Rursum, Undique, Utrouque; see these words.* — *II. Prep.* towards, in the direction of; with the accus. which usually precedes versus. *Cic. Verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus. Id. Romanum versus profectum. Liv. Positi in sacello versus idem Quirini.*

VERSUTE (versutus), adv. subtly, artfully, craftily, cunningly, slyly, *πρωτοπόγως. Cic. Nihil ut ita dicam, subdole, nihil versute, quod ille non viderit. Augustin. Acute respondit heretico versutissime interroganti.*

VERSUTIA (Id.), æ, f. wiliness, craftiness, slyness, subtlety, sagacity, *πρωτοπόγια. Apul.*

VERSUTILOQUUS (versutus & loquor), 3a, um, adj. speaking craftily. *Cic. e pocta. Versutiloquas malitias.*

VERSUTUS (verto), a, um, adj. turning easily. *Plaut. Versutor es, quam rota figularis; (but here the word has two meanings; see the example repeated below.) — ¶ Also, that turns his mind easily or readily to any thing, quick in thought, in contriving expedients, &c. quick, ready, apt, artful, ingenious, sagacious, dexterous, versatile, πρωτοπόγος. Cic. Versutos eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur: callidos autem, quorum, tanquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit. Id. Genus quoddam acuminis, in reprehendendis verbis versutum et solers. Id. Versutissimum et patientissimum Lacedæmonium Lysandrum acceptissimum. — Often, in a bad sense, apt, dexterous, artful, subtle, deceitful, crafty, wily, cunning, sly, malicious, επίκλοπος. Plaut. servus. Cic. Hi sæpe versus homines, et callidos admirantes, malitiam sapientium judicant. Ovid. Viderat hoc in me vitium versa Corinna. Cic. Si vobis versutus videbitur, more subtilis. Plaut. Versutor es, quam rota figularis. Felici. Ilii in summa feritate versutissimi. Also, with *genit.* Plin. Versutus ingenii mango.*

VERTAGUS (from the Gallic), i, m. a greyhound, *σκύμος. Martial.*

VERTEBRA (verto), æ, f. any joint, by the help of which the body or limbs move. *Senec. and Plin. — Especially, a joint or vertebra of the spine; oftener in plur. Vertebra, the vertebrae or vertebres of the spine, σπόνδυλοι, περόναι. Cels. Figur. of insects. Plin. 11, 1.*

VERTEBRATUS (vertebra), a, um, adj. waded in the manner of a vertebra, or having joints, jointed. *Plin.*

VERTEX, or **VÖRTEX** (verto), *ῥεις*, m. properly, that which turns, is turned, or about which something turns. — *¶* Hence, the extreme point about which something turns; for instance, the pole of the heavens. *πόλος. Cic. in Arat. and Virg. — ¶* Also, the part of the head where the hair grows in a whirl, the top or crown of the head, κορυφή. Plin. Vertices bini hominum tantum aliquibus. Cic. Ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum. — Hence, among the poets, for the head. *Virg. and Ovid. — Also, the peak, point, summit, top. Cic. Ignes ex Æthiæ vertice erumpunt. Tibull. Ætherio contingens vertice nubes Taurus. Val. Flacc. cæli. Virg. Celso vertice æriæ quercus. Lucert. Athenæis in manibus, arcis in ipso vertice. Martial.*

domus. In Id. 13, 50. Vertex terræ, h. e. superficies. Also, simply, a hill, mountain, eminence, height. Virg. Erycinus, h. e. mount Eryx. Hence, A vertice, from above, from on high, from aloft. Virg. Tempestas a vertice silvis incubuit. — Also, the highest, greatest, chiefest of any kind. Ammian. Cum principiorum verticibus collocutus, the highest officers, the heads of the army. Cic. e Sophocle. Nunc, nunc dolorum anxiferi torquent vertices, the nearest pangs, the extremest pains. — ¶ Also, a whirlwind; also, a whirlpool. But in this sense it is commonly written vortex; however, we find in Virg. Æn. 7, 567, Dat sonitum saxis et torto vertice torrens, h. e. whirlpool.

VERTIBŪLUM (verto), i, n. same as 3 *Vertebra. Lactant.*

VERTICILLATUS, a, um, adj. whirling. 3 So some read in Cels. 8, 1. (but a better reading is, vertici lati, scapularum ossis.)

VERTICILLUS (verto), i, m. the whirl or 2 whirl of a spindle, στρογγύλιον. Plin.

VERTICORDIA (verto & cor), æ, f. the 3 Changer of the Heart, a surname of Venus, as supposed to draw the minds of women away from lust to chastity. *Val. Mar.*

VERTICOSUS, a, um. See *Vorticulus*.

VERTICULA (verto), æ, f. a joint; in 2 particular, a vertebra. *Lucil. ap. Non. Hæret verticulis adfixum. Also, masc. as from Verticulus; as, Solin. Verticuli spinæ. And neut. as from Verticulus; as, Cæl. Auct. Intestinatorum verticula, h. e. flexus, curvaturæ. — Also, in machines, Verticulae, flexible joints. Vitruv. — ¶ Accus. sing. Verticulum is used by Cæl. Auct.*

VERTICULUM, } See *Verticula.*
VERTICULUS, }

VERTIGINUS (vertigo), as, n. I. to roll 3 round. *Tertull.*

VERTIGINOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. troubled 2 with attacks of vertigo, afflicted with vertigo, σκοτωματικός. Plin.

VERTIGO (verto), *ῖνις*, f. a turning 2 round, whirling, rotation, εἰλησις, περιστροφή. Senec. Ventus circumactus, et se ipsa vertigine concitans, turbo est. Ovid. Assidua rapitur vertigine cælum. Plin. Assidua vertigine rotare aliquid. Pers. Una quiriteni vertigo facit, one turn or whirl makes a Roman freeman; for, among other ceremonies of emancipation, the slave was whirled round. — *¶* Hence, an apparent whirling of the things about us; a giddiness, dizziness or swimming of the head, vertigo, σκότωση. Liv. Rupes ita abscissæ, ut despici vix sine vertigine quadam simul oculorum animique possit. Plin. Vertigine laborare. Id. Vertigines discentere. Juvenal. (de ebriis) Vertigine tectum ambulat, the house seems to turn round. — *¶* Also, figur. change, revolution. Lucan. rerum.

VERTO, or **VÖRTO** (unc.), is, ti, sum, a, and n. 3. I. TRANS. to turn, either on one side or about, or in any direction, or away from something, turn about, turn round, τρέπω, στρέφω. Propert. Vertite equum Danaï. Cic. Verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus. Ovid. Vertere gradum, or pedem, to turn about. Tibull. fores cardine tacito, h. e. to open lightly. So, Ovid. Verso cardine, turned. Cæs. Pompeiani se verterunt, turned their backs, turned to flee. Id. Hostes terga vertere, took to flight. (But in Propert. Ante tuos quoties verti me, perfida, postes, how often have I been before, &c.) Ovid. Terga amicitia versa dedere meæ, h. e. have quitted or forsaken my friendship. Liv. Equites in fugam verterunt, put to flight. Id. Scipio retro vertit iter. Propert. pennas, to fly off. Virg. Sequuntur versis Arcades armis, inverted, reversed. So, Id. versa hasta. Also, Verti, to turn (itself) or turn round; as, Virg. Vertitur interea cælum. Tacit. Versi in fugam hostes. Horat. Philippis versa acies retro, having turned to flee, having taken to flight, or put to flight. Also, Verti, to turn any whither; as, Ovid. In pecudes, to turn upon, fall upon. Liv. Vertuntur ad cædem, they make a deadly

business of it, they proceed to a deadly fight, carry the matter even to death. Also, of the direction of a thing; as, Liv. Fenestræ in Novam viam versæ, turned or looking towards. Id. In septentrionem versa Epirus, lying to the north. Ovid. Annis, nunc ad fontes nunc in mare versus, incertas exercet aquas. Plin. Squamarum series a cauda ad caput versa, turned, directed. Further, Vertere se aliquo, to turn or direct himself any whither, properly and figur.; as, Cic. Hærebat nebulo: quo se verteret, non habebat, had not where to turn. Terent. Perii: quid agam? quo me vertam? which way shall I turn? Cic. Verti me Brundisium versus. So, also, aliquid, or aliquid; as, Ovid. argumentum ad litora, h. e. to drive. So, iter retro, hostes in fugam (see above). Further, Pandect. Vertere aliquid in rem, to turn, convert to property, add to one's substance. Also, Virg. Vertere stimulus sub pectore, h. e. to inspire, inflame. — Since Verti signifies to turn (one's self) about, and the person who turns about in any place must of course be or be occupied there; hence, in the first place, Verti, to be, properly and figur. Virg. in cætervis mediis. Cic. Omnia vertuntur in potestate unius. Liv. Summa rerum ibi vertitur, h. e. est. Virg. Æstas septima vertitur, it is the seventh summer. It may also be, to lie upon something, rest or depend upon, hinge or turn upon; as, Liv. Quam verti in eo res videretur, utri, &c. Id. Puncto sæpe temporis rerum momenta verti. Id. Spes vertitur in dictatore. — Or, secondly, to be occupied, busied, employed with something. Plaut. Jam homo in mercatura vortitur. — Or, thirdly, to come to, fall to, fall to the portion of. Liv. Decus devictorum Sannitium in legatos versum est, fell to, was ascribed to. Id. Res in religionem versa est, raised a religious scruple, or was made (regarded as) a matter of religion. Id. In prodigium verti. — *¶* Hence, Vertere, to turn up or over with the ploughshare or spade, &c. to plough, &c. Horat. terram aratro. Virg. terram ferro (h. e. aratro aut ligone). Colum. terram bidentibus. Ovid. Versæ glebæ, h. e. turned up, ploughed. Colum. lippinum in flossem, h. e. inarare dum floret. So, of persons rowing. Virg. Freta versa lacertis. — *¶* Also, to turn over, overturn, throw down, overthrow. Ovid. Cycnum vertit Achilles. Horat. fraxinos. Id. Cadus non ante versus, not yet tipped, and consequently yet full. Virg. mœnia ab imo. — Hence, figur. to overthrow, ruin. Horat. Ilion mulier peregrina vertit. So, Virg. Res Phrygiæ vertere fundo. Cic. Vertit ad extremum omnia. — *¶* Also, figur. to turn, h. e. to draw, convert or take. Cic. partem ex pecunia ad se, convert to his own use, appropriate. Liv. In suam rem litem vertere (of judges), to turn to their own profit. Tacit. seditiosa in prædam, make use of them as an occasion for making booty. — Also, to turn or direct any whither. Propert. aures ad vocem. — Hence, Verti in aliquid, to incline to. Liv. Philippus totus in Persæ versus, inclining wholly to, bestowing all his favor and notice upon, wholly devoted to. Id. Civitas omnis versa erat in Scipionem, turned all their thoughts to Scipio, were wholly bent upon Scipio. — *¶* Also, figur. to turn, h. e. to interpret or construe in a certain manner, to impute, ascribe, lay. Cic. Ne sibi vitio verterent, quod, &c. put a bad construction upon it, impute it to him as a fault. Liv. causas omnium in deos, to impute, ascribe to the gods. So, In religionem verti, decus in legatos versum (see above). — *¶* Also, to turn, translate, from one language into another. Cic. multa de Græcis. Liv. annales ex Græco in Latinum sermonem. Cic. fabulas. Plaut. Plantus vertit barbare, h. e. into Latin. — *¶* Also, to turn, change, transform, alter. Cic. se in aquam. Virg. se in omnes facies. Cæs. Anster in Africum se vertit. Virg. Quæ te sententia vertit? Horat. In rabiem cepit verbi jocus, began to turn. Id. Omne verterat in

sumum et cinerem, had turned to smoke and ashes, had dissipated, squandered away. *Id.* cognomen in risum, make it a subject of laughter. *Propert.* Omnia vertuntur, all things change. *Liv.* Verso Marte. *Cic.* Versa et mutata in pejorem partem. *Liv.* Miles ira in rabiem versus. *Propert.* Vertere comas, to dye, stain. *Apul.* Versa facundia, *h. e.* poetry, verse. Hence, *Vertere* so, um, to go off; also, to go into exile. *Cic.* and *Juvenal.* (See *Solum*). — *¶* Also, to turn, make or let turn out or issue. *Terent.* Dii vertant bene, quod agas, the gods give you good luck in what you do, the gods prosper what, &c. *Tibull.* somnia in melius. — Hence, *Verti*, to turn out, issue, result, have a certain issue. *Liv.* Facinus vertitur in horrorem, excites horror, results in horror. *Id.* Factum versum est in laudem. — *¶* Also, to turn over, revolve, consider, reflect upon, weigh, ponder, examine. *Liv.* Vertebatur, utrum manerent, an, &c. it was deliberated or considered, it was a matter of discussion. *Sallust.* fragm. Exercitum more majorum vertere. *Plant.* Video rem verti in meo foro (though it may also be, is carried on). — *¶* Also, to exchange, barter. *Plant.* Qui ipsi vorant. *Pers.* Verte aliquid, truck or barter something (but this may also be, commit some fraud). — *¶* Also, to be busy with, carry on, manage. *Plant.* Rem in foro verti (see a little above). — *¶* Also, *Vertere* aliquid, to practise some deceit, commit some fraud. *Pers.* (See a little above.) — *II.* *INTRANS.* to turn, turn round, turn about; to change, alter, &c. *Liv.* Jam verterat fortuna. *Id.* Versuros in fugam omnes. *Id.* Periculum in creditores a debitoribus verterat. *Cic.* Annus vertens, the great year, so called, of Plato, *h. e.* equal in duration to 15,000 years, at the expiration of which the stars return to the position they held at the creation of the world. But *Annus vertens* is also the whole year, a full year. *Cic.* Anno vertente, in a year, within a year. So, also, *Plant.* Mensem vertentem, the whole month. — *¶* Also, to turn out, issue, result, eventuate, terminate in a certain manner. *Terent.* Quæ res tibi vertat male, may you smart for it. *Virg.* non bene. Hence the form, *Quod bene vertat*, may which turn out well, and may the thing prosper; or, in the name of God. *Liv.* So, *Id.* Quod bene verteret. *Cæs.* Detrimentum in bonum verteret, result in good. *Liv.* Libertatem aliorum in suam servitutem vertisse. *Id.* In verum vertit, became true. *Id.* Mala vertunt in iras deorum, bring about or occasion the anger of the gods.

VERTAIIA, æ, f. same as *Vertagus*.
3 *Grat.* (who lengthens the a).
VERTUMNĀLIA, or **VÖRTUMNĀLIA**,
3 ñrum or ñum, n. a festival in honor of *Vertumnus*. *Varr.*

VERTUMNUS, or **VÖRTUMNUS** (as if *vertomenos*, a particip. after the Greek form from *verto*, *h. e.* changing or transforming himself; see *Propert.* 4, eleg. 2.), i, m. *Vertumnus*, a Roman deity, who assumed various shapes. He was the god of nature and of the seasons. He is said, also, to have presided over buying and selling. Near his statue, in the forum, booksellers exposed their goods for sale. *Horat.* Hence, *Id.* *Vertumnus natus iniquis* (of a changeable, variable man). — *¶* The herb *heliotrope* was also called *vertumnus*. *Apul.*

VERŪ (unc.), u, n. a spit, broach, ὀβελός.
2 *Plin.* Stello in ligneis veribus inassatus. *Virg.* Pinguiaque in veribus torrebimus exta. — *¶* Also, a kind of spear or javelin (compare *Verutum*). *Virg.* and *Tibull.* — *¶* Also, the obelus, a horizontal mark like a spit or spear, set against a spurious word or passage. *Horon.* — *¶* Also, *Verum*, i. *Plant.*

VERVACTUM (vervago), i, n. ground that has lain fallow, fallow ground or field, véaros, véatn. *Varr.* and *Colum.*

VERVAGŌ (unc.), is, ēgi, æctum, a. 3. to fallow, *h. e.* to plough the field for the first time after it has lain fallow. *Columa.* agros.

VERECŪLUM, or **VERICŪLUM** (dimin.

from *veru*), i, n. a little spear or spit, ὀβελικός. *Plin.*

VERVECEUS (vervex), a, um, adj. having the form of a wether-sheep, κριδμοῦζος. *Arnob.* Jupiter.

VERVECINUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of a wether-sheep, κριδός, ἐκτετριμμένος. *Cic.* — *Figur.* a wether, *h. e.* a dull, stupid, fat-headed fellow, a dolt, dullard, blockhead. *Plant.*

VERŪINX (veru), æ, f. same as *Verutum*. *3* *Fulg.* *Plaut.*

VERŪM (verus), conj. but, in direct contrast, ἀλλὰ, ἐέ. *Cic.* Ea sunt omnia, non a natura, verum a magistro. *Id.* Non modo agendo, verum etiam cogitando. — *¶* Also, but, however, ἀλλὰ καίτοι. *Cic.* Expectabantur, fortasse non recte. Verum præterita omittamus. Also, *Verum enim*, which is nearly the same as *verum*, so that *eaini* need not be rendered. *Cic.* In like manner, *Verum vero*. *Plant.* Also, *Verum enimvero* (which see). Also, *Verum* with *tamen* added, *Verum tamen*, or *verumtamen* (*veruntamen*). See *Veruatamen*.

VERŪM, i, n. veru. (See *Vera*). — *¶* Also, from *Verus*, a, um, the truth. See *Verus*.

VERUM ENIMVERO, conj. but indeed, but truly. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

VERŪMTAMEN, or **VERŪNTAMEN** (verum & tamen), conj. but however, but yet, οὐ μὴν δὲ, οὐ μὴν οὐτε. *Cic.* Consilium capit stultum. verumtamen clemens. *Id.* Non dubitabam equidem, verumtamen multo mihi notiorum amorem tum effecit Cherrippus. — *¶* Also used in resuming the connection after a parenthesis. *Cic.* Cum essem in Tusculano (erit hoc tibi pro illo tuo, Cum essem in Ceranico), verumtamen cum ibi essem, &c.

VERŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. true, real, sincere, actual, certain, genuine, solid, not false or counterfeit, unfeigned, not artificial or disguised, &c. ἀληθής. *Cic.* Perspicere, quid in quaque re verum sincerumque sit. *Id.* Vera, gravis, solida gloria. *Terent.* Color verus, natural. *Id.* vultus, natural, undisguised. *Horat.* virtus. *Id.* dolores. *Id.* amicus. *Propert.* nati, *h. e.* legitimi, non adulterini. *Martial.* Vis dicam tibi veriora veris? *Cic.* Causa verissima. *Id.* Res verior. — Hence substantively, *Verum*, i, n. that which is true, the truth. *Cic.* Verum invenire. *Id.* A vero longissime abesse. *Id.* Si verum scire vis. *Id.* Res facit controversiam aut de vero, aut de recto, aut de nomine, about the truth of the fact. *Ovid.* Nec procul a vero est, quod, &c. *Lactant.* In vero esse, to be true. *Ovid.* Minor est tua gloria vero. *Id.* Nomen ex vero positum, in accordance with the truth, with truth. *Verum* est, it is true, it is the truth, is found with *ut* in *Nepos*. *Haun.* I, though *verum* est is usually followed by *accus.* and *inf.* Hence, *Verum*, sc. est. *h. e.* really, truly, actually, in truth. *Plaut.* So, *Terent.* *Verum?* indeed, ironically. Hence, *Verum*, and *Vero* (which see). — *¶* Also, right, proper, fit; also, reasonable, according to reason. *Cic.* lex. *Id.* Aliquid verum et rectum. *Mart.* Verissima scientia consiliorum explicandorum. — Hence, particularly, *Verum* est, it is right, fit, proper, just, fair, reasonable. *Cæs.* Neque verum est, qui snos fines tueri non potuerint, alienos occupare. *Cic.* Negat verum esse, allici benevolentiam cibo. *Liv.* Verum est, agrum habere eos, quorum sanguine agrum sit. *Id.* Verius esse *Ti.* Sempronio imperium habenti tradi exercitum, quam legato. *Virg.* Quæcumque est Fortuna, mea est: me verius unum pro vobis fœdus luere. Also, followed by *ut*. *Cic.* Tusc. 3, 29. — Also, without *esse*. *Verum*, what is right, &c. the right, the proper, &c. *Sallust.* Eos potentia Scauri a vero bonæ impediēbat. Also, *Ovid.* Ex vero, in a fit manner, fitly, according to reason. (See above.) — *¶* Also, speaking or telling the truth, true, sincere. *Terent.* Sum verus? *Ovid.* Vera fuit vates, she was a true prophetess.

Plin. Ep. Homo verissimus. *Id.* Nihil verius viro.

VERŪTUM (veru), i, n. a kind of spear or javelin having an iron head, called, also, veru, σαῖνιον, ὀβελός. *Cæs.*

VERŪTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. armed with a 3 veru. *Virg.*

VESANIA (vesanus), æ, f. madness, insanity, folly, παραφροσύνη, μανία. *Horat.*

VESANIENS, entis, particip. as if from 3 vesanio, from vesanus, raging, mad. *Catull.* Vesaniēte vento.

VESANUS (ve & sanus), a, um, adj. mad, raging, frantic, raging, wild, insane, παραφρων. *Cic.* homo. *Id.* Furiosa vis vesani tribuni pleb. *Liv.* vultus, *h. e.* turbatus, torvos, terribiles, quales demementium esse solent. *Ovid.* Vesanas habui vires. *Propert.* Vesana verberat ora manu. *Martial.* mare, *h. e.* furentibus ventis agitatum. — Hence, figur. *Virg.* fames, raging, extreme. *Catull.* flamma. *Caip.* Bellona vesanos morsus torquebit.

VESBIUS, ii, m. for *Vesvius*, *Vesuvius*. 3 *Stat.*

VESCŌR (esca), ēris, dep. 3. to eat or drink, feed upon, subsist upon, especially to eat, σιτῶμαι. *Sollust.* Numide ple-runque lacte, et ferina carne vescuntur. *Cic.* Dii nec escis, nec potionibus vescuntur. *Plin.* Delphinus ex hominum manu vescens. *Cic.* Ad vescendum apta. *Plin.* Radix est vescendo, is good or fit to eat. — It has not only the abl., but sometimes also the *accus.* *Tibull.*, *Tacit.* and *Plin.* Hence, *Vescendo*, a, um; as, *Plin.* Cepas coctas dysentericis vescendas dedere. — Also, *Vesci*, for *cœnare*. *Tacit.* Vescabantur in villa. — *¶* Also, generally, to enjoy, make use of, use. *Lucret.* vitalibus aulis. *Virg.* aura ætheria, ego breathe, live. *Cic.* paratissimis voluptatibus. *Lucret.* loquela inter se, to speak, to converse together. — Of the eyes, to see. *Acc.* ap. *Non.* Facinus oculi vescuntur tui. — *¶* An active form is found; *Vesco*, to feed, give to eat. *Ter-tull.* Quis nos vescet earne?

VESCŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. small, poor, thin, weak. *Ovid.* farra. *Afran.* ap. *Non.* vires. *Plin.* corpus. *Virg.* frondes. *Id.* papaver, having small grains (as *Heyne* explains it). — *¶* Also, eating, corroding, consuming. *Lucret.* Saxa peresa vesco sale. — *¶* Also, loathsome or wretched, sorry. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.*

VESERIS, is, m. a river in *Cunapania*. *Aurd.* *Vict.* — *¶* Also, fern. a town near it. *Cic.*

VESEVUS, i, m. same as *Vesuvius*, mount 2 *Vesuvius*. *Sueton.* — Also, as an adj. *Virg.* Vesevo jugo.

VESICA (unc.), æ, f. a bladder, *h. e.* a swelling like a bladder. *Plin.* Especially, the urinary bladder, the bladder, κύστις, κύστη. *Cic.* — Hence, the skin of a bladder, which was used for different purposes. *Martial.* and *Plin.* — Also, a purse of bladder-skin. *Varr.* — Also, a bladder which we blow up. *Ovid.* Spiritus oris tendere vesicam solet (where it may be also a ball). *Cels.* Inflatis vesicis. — *¶* Figur. *Martial.* A nostris procul est omnis vesica libellis, *h. e.* boast, rhodomontade; a swelling style. — *¶* Also, for *cunus*. *Juvenal.*

VESICARIUS (vesica), a, um, adj. of or 2 pertaining to the bladder. *Morcell.* *Empir.* aqua, *h. e.* quæ vesicæ medetur. Hence, *Vesicaria*, sc. herba, an herb good for the bladder and the stone.

VESICŌ (Id.), as, n. I. vesicam medicamento afficio. *Theod.* *Prisc.*

VESICŪLA (dimin. from vesica), æ, f. a little bladder, κυστίδιον. *Lucret.* Plena animæ vesicula parva. Also, in certain plants. *Cic.*

VESICULOSUS (vesicula), a, um, adj. 3 full of bladders or tubercles. *Cæl.* *Aurel.*

VESŌNTIŌ, ōnis, m. a town of Gaul, now Besançon. *Cæs.*

VESPA (unc.), æ, f. a vesp, ἀνδρῆνη. *Plin.*

VESPER, ēris, and **VESPERUS**, or **VESPER** (ἔσπερος), ēri, m. the evening-star. *Virg.* Illic sera rubens accendit lumina Vesper. *Varr.* *Vesperus*. *Horat.* Vespere surgente. — *¶* Also, the evening, eventide, eve, even. *Cæs.*

Primo vespere. *Id.* B. C. 1, 20. Prima vesperi, sc. hora. *Cic.* Perpotavit usque ad vesperum. *Sallust.* Et jam die (for diei) vesper erat. Hence, ablat. *Vespere*, or *Vesperi*, in the evening, at eventide, late. *Cic.* Heri vesperi litteras misit, yesterday in the evening, yesterday evening. *Tercat.* Tam vesperi, so late (in the evening). *Cic.* Litteras reddidit a. d. viii. id. Mart. vespere. Hence, *Liv.* Incertum est, quid vesper ferat, we know not what the evening may bring with it. *Virg.* Quid vesper serus vehat. — Hence, *Vesper*, for evening meal, evening repast, supper. *Plaut.* In vesperum parare piscatum. Hence, *Plaut.* De vesperi alienijus cenare, to eat at some one's board, receive food from him. So, *Id.* De suo vesperi vivere, to board one's self, to be indebted to no man for food. — ¶ Also, the west. *Ovid.* Zephyrus sero vesper missus adest. — Also, the west, h. e. the dwellers in the west. *Sil.* Totus adest vesper.

VESPERA (ἑσπέρα), *æ*, f. the evening. *Cic.* Ad vesperam, at evening, towards evening. *Tacit.* Inumbrante vespera. *Plaut.* Sive est prima vespera, the beginning of evening. Hence, *Vespera* (abl.), at evening, in the evening. *Plin.* Tradunt, florem vespera mergi usque ad medium noctem. So, *Justin.* Prima vespera, in the beginning of the evening. — ¶ It is to be observed, that *vespera* is an antique form, and has been banished from *Cic.* and *Cæs.* by the later editors. Only in *Cic.* Cat. II, 4, 6, *Orelli* yet reads *ad vesperam*.

VESPERALIS (vesper), *e*, adj. *Solin.* 3 plaga, h. e. the west.

VESPERASCŌ (vespera), *is*, *rāvi*, n. 3. to 2 become evening. *Nep.* Caelo vespesciente; or, *Tacit.* Die vespesciente, h. e. when evening came on. Also, *impers.* Vespescit, evening draws on, ἑσπέρᾳσσι. *Terent.* So, *Gell.* Ad id diei, ubi jam vesperaverat, when evening had closed in.

VESPERE, } See *Vesper*.
VESPERI, }

VESPERNA (vespera), *sc.* cæna, the 3 evening meal, supper. *Plaut.* fragm.

VESPERŌ (*Id.*), *as*, *āvi*, *ātini*, a. 1. to 3 make the day evening, or to bring to evening. *Solin.* Die jam vesperato, when evening had now come on.

VESPERTILĪŌ (vesper), *ōnis*, m. the bat, rear-mouse, νυκτερίς. *Plin.* and *Auct. carm.* de *Philom.*

VESPERTINŪS (*Id.*), *a*, um, adj. of or in the evening, belonging to the evening, evening, ἑσπερινός. *Cic.* Stella Saturni vespertinis temporibus delitescens. *Id.* litteræ, received at evening. *Id.* senatusconsulta, made in the evening. *Varr.* aer, evening air. *Plin.* acies, h. e. oculi, qui vesperi minus vident. Hence, *Vespertinum*, the evening, *as*, *Plin.* Matutinis vespertinisque, h. e. in the morning and evening (but horis may be here understood). — Also, is *Vespertinus*, doing something in the evening; or it stands for *Vesperi*, in the evening; *as*, *Horat.* Si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes. *Id.* Vespertinum pererro forum, h. e. vesperi. — ¶ Also, lying to the west, western. *Horat.* regio. *Prudent.* populus. — ¶ Also, late, living or doing something afterwards. *Prudent.* populus. (See just above.)

VESPERTŪGŌ (vesper), *inis*, f. the evening-star, ἑσπερος. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, the bat. *Tertull.*

VESPERŌS (*Id.*), *a*, um, adj. evening. *Plin.* hora. — ¶ *Vesperus*, i, m. See *Vesper*.

VESPIILLŌ (*Id.*), *ōnis*, m. one who carries 2 out the bodies of the poorer sort to burial; a bearer, νεκροθάπτης. *Sucton.* and *Martial.*

VESTA (Ἑστία), *æ*, f. a name common to two goddesses. — First, the mother of Saturn, otherwise called Ops, Cybele, Rhea, and Terra, so that she represents the earth. *Ovid.* Fast. 6, 299. — Secondly, the daughter of Saturn and Ops, supposed to represent fire. She was worshipped by the Trojans, and afterwards by the Romans. Numa built her a temple, and dedicated to her service the vestal virgins, who were under the

superintendence of the Pontifex Maximus (see *Vestalis*); hence, *Ovid.* calls Cæsar, Vestæ sacerdos, h. e. pontifex maximus. Hence, *Vesta*, for the temple of *Vesta*. *Ovid.* Vesta arsit. — ¶ Hence, the hearth, or the fire. *Virg.* Ge. 4, 384. *Sil.* 6, 76.

VESTALIS (Vesta), *e*, adj. of or pertaining to *Vesta*, *vestal*. *Ovid.* sacra; and, *Varr.* Vestalia (absol.), the festival of *Vesta*. *Tibull.* foci (h. e. ignes). — Hence, *Virgo Vestalis*, and *Vestalis* (absol.), a vestal, priestess of *Vesta*, a vestal virgin. *Cic.* e legg. xii. tab. and *Liv.* These vestals were chosen between the sixth and tenth years of their age (this is called, *Vestalem legere*, *Liv.*; or, *capere*, *Gell.*). They were obliged to continue in this service thirty years (ten for their own instruction, ten for the discharge of the sacred offices, and ten for the training of the younger virgins), during which period they were required to preserve inviolable chastity and to keep the vestal fire constantly burning: if they parted with their chastity, they were commonly buried alive; if they let the fire go out, they were scourged. In compensation for these restrictions, they enjoyed various privileges. — ¶ Also, *vestal*, h. e. pertaining or proper to the vestal virgins. *Ovid.* oculi, h. e. chaste.

VESTER, or **VÖSTER** (from vos, or from σφωίτερος), *tra*, *trum*, adj. pron. of or pertaining to you, your, yours, ὑμέτερος. *Plant.* Ibi voster cenat. *Cic.* Majores vestri sæpe bella gesserunt. *Ovid.* Vestrum dare, vincere nostrum est, it is yours (your part, business, province) to give. Hence, *Vestrum*, what is yours, your money or substance; *as*, *Liv.* De vestro impendite. — *Vester* is also found where a single individual is addressed, but others are implied; thus, *Ovid.* makes *Helen* say to *Paris*, Verbaque diemur vestra carere fide, h. e. the words of you men, or of you and your like. — ¶ We find *Vestrorum*, *vestrorum*, for *vestrum* (genit. plur. of vos), of you, among you. *Terent.* — ¶ Also, in a passive sense. *Liv.* Odio vestro, h. e. vestri, of or towards you.

VESTIARIŪS (vestis), *a*, um, adj. of or 2 pertaining to clothes, ὑατικός. *Cato.* arca, clothes-chest, clothes-press. *Pandect.* Negotiator vestiarius, a clothes-dealer. *Id.* and *Inscript.* Vestiarius (absol.), a maker or seller of clothes. Also, absol. Vestiarium, a place where clothes are kept, a clothes-press, clothes-room. *Plin.* Or, also, articles of clothing, clothes. *Senec.* and *Colum.* (who uses the plur.).

VESTIBŪLUM (unc.), *i*, n. the vestibule of a house; a porch or entry between the house door and the street, πρόδρομος, πρόθρονος, προπύλαιον. *Cic.* In primo aditu vestibuloque templi. *Id.* balnearum. *Id.* ædium. — ¶ Hence, the approach or entrance to a thing. *Cic.* Vestibulum sepulcri usucapi vetat. *Liv.* urbis. *Id.* castrorum. So, also, of bees. *Colum.* Cum sic apis evadit vestibulum, ut nulla intro revolet. And of hen-houses or hen-coops and pigeon-houses. *Id.* Also, *Cic.* In vestibulo Siciliæ, h. e. in prima Sicilia, at the entrance or front of Sicily. — ¶ Figur. of an orator, entrance or introduction to a thing. *Cic.* Orat. 15.

VESTICEPS (vestis & capio), *ipis*, adj. 3 that gets his first beard, that has reached the age of puberty, γυνεῖω. *Gell.* and *Tertull.* — ¶ Ironically, *conae* to puberty, h. e. *lend* or *otherwise* corrupted. *Apul.*

VESTICŌTUBERNIUM (vestis & con- 3 tubernum), *ii*, n. a lying together under the same covering. *Petron.*

VESTICŪLA, *æ*, f. dimin. from vestis. 3 *Pandect.*

VESTIFICINA (vestis & facio), *æ*, f. the 3 making of garments. *Tertull.*

VESTIFLŪS (vestis & fluo), *a*, um, adj. 3 wearing loose and flowing garments. *Petron.* *Lydius.*

VESTIGATIŌ (vestigio), *ōnis*, f. a tracing, 3 searching after, looking up. *Apul.*

VESTIGATŌR (*Id.*), *ōris*, m. a tracer, 2 tracker, searcher, secker. *Varr.* and *Colum.* Also, *Senec.* Quod factum si-

mul et Maro ex notis illius temporis vestigatoribus notavit, pryers, spies, informers.

VESTIGIUM (unc.), *ii*, n. a footfall, tread, made when we walk or stand. *Cic.* Vestigium facere in foro, to set foot, to stand or walk. *Id.* Ubicumque posuit vestigia, wherever he trod. *Virg.* Vestigia figere, h. e. to go, walk. *Id.* premere, to stand still, to stop. — ¶ Hence, the tread or footstep, the print, mark or impression of the foot, track, track, ἵχνος, στίβος. *Cic.* ungulæ, the print of a hoof. *Quintil.* Pes vestigium facit, makes an impression, leaves a print. *Plin.* Vestigio hominis animadverso. *Cic.* Persequi alienijus vestigia, to follow or tread in some one's footsteps, figur. h. e. to imitate him. So, also, *Id.* Aliquijus vestigiis ingredi. *Id.* Aliquem vestigiis consequi. So, figur. *Id.* Aliquem ipsius vestigiis persequi, h. e. to imitate. Also, *Liv.* Pergunt hostem vestigiis sequi, to pursue the tracks of the enemy. *Id.* Occurrere in vestigiis alienijus, to follow in his tracks. — Also, the track or trace, which a dog scents; *as*, *Plin.* Scrutari vestigia. — Figur. a trace, vestige, mark, sign, token, indication. *Liv.* Tergum, sædum recentibus vestigiis verberum. *Cic.* Vestigia mulieris in lectulo videre. *Id.* Extent oportet expressa sceleris vestigia. *Id.* Romani nominis memoriam cum vestigio imperii delere. *Virg.* Priscæ vestigia fraudis, vestiges, traces, remains. *Tacit.* morientis libertatis. — ¶ Also, a tread or step. *Cic.* Facere vestigium in possessionem, h. e. to step into, set foot in. *Liv.* Negans e republ. esse vestigium abscissi ad Hannibalem, a single step, so much as one step. *Virg.* Vestigia impediunt, ride amongst one another, interfere or involve themselves in riding. *Id.* Vestigia veitere, to flee. — ¶ Also, the place or spot on which a man treads or stands. *Liv.* In suo vestigio morituros, on the spot where they stood. So, also, *Id.* In vestigio mori, on the spot. *Cic.* Ut vestigium, in quo ille postremum institisset, contereretur, h. e. place or spot. *Auct.* ad *Iher.* Stantes in vestigio, standing in one place, not changing place (the opposite of inambulantes). Hence, *Tacit.* Vestigia urbis, the place where a city has stood, the ruins. — ¶ Also, the under part of the foot, the sole; or, the whole treading foot; and also, the foot. *Cic.* Adversis vestigiis stant contra nostra vestigia, stand with their feet (or the soles of their feet) opposite to ours. *Plin.* A vestigio ad verticem. *Virg.* Vestigia torquere, to turn round. *Cic.* Leviter presso vestigio. *Ovid.* Nymphæ nudæ vestigia, h. e. with bare feet. — Hence, a horse-shoe. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the cut or impression made by a cutting instrument. *Colum.* Plaga uno vestigio allevatur. — ¶ Figur. of time, a point, moment, instant. *Cæs.* Galliæ salutem in illo temporis vestigio positam, h. e. that point of time. *Cic.* Eodem vestigio temporis, at the same time. So, *Cæs.* Eodem vestigio. Hence, *E* or *ex* vestigio, immediately, forthwith. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* So, also, *Cæs.* E vestigio temporis (*Ed.* *Oud.*; others omit *e*).

VESTIGŌ (vestigium), *as*, a. 1. to trace, track, search after, seek for, ἵκνεω. *Senec.* Canis vestigat feras. *Cic.* Ii voluptates omnes vestigant atque odorantur. *Id.* Causas rerum vestigabimus. *Virg.* Turnum vestigat lustrans. And absol. *Plin.* Tigris odore vestigans, following the track by the scent. — ¶ Also, to track out, find by searching. *Liv.* Perfugas et fugitivos, quos inquirendo vestigare potuerint, reddidisse.

VESTIMENTUM (vestio), *i*, n. that which serves for clothing, clothes, a garment, ἐπίβλημα. *Cic.* Domum venit, calceos et vestimenta mutavit. *Liv.* Album (subst.) addere in vestimentum. *Id.* Vestimenta mittere exercitui. *Plaut.* Nudo vestimenta detrudere, to strip a naked man, proverb. — ¶ Also, what serves as a sort of clothing for other things, cloth with which a thing is spread, a covering, tapestry. *Senec.* Major pars (temporis) in vestimentis degitur, h. e. sub veste stragula, lodice, under the bed-

clothes; in bed. *Terent.* Lectus vestimentis stratus est.

VESTINĪ, ōrum, m. a people of Italy on the Adriatic. *Liv.* — Hence, Vestinus, a, um, adj. *Vestinian.* *Liv.* populus, h. e. Vestini. *Id.* cohors.

VESTIŌ (vestis), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to clothe, array, dress, attire, ἐνδύω, ἱπαρίζω. *Plaut.* Vir te vestiat, tu virum despolies. *Virg.* Sponte sua sandyx pascentes vestiet agnos. *Plin.* Indos sua arbores vestiunt. *Id.* Hercules in foro boario per triumphos vestitur habitu triumphali. *Cic.* Vatinius strumam sacerdotii δαβάφω vestiant. *Juv.* Plirygia vestitur bucca tiara. *Quintil.* Fasciæ, quibus crura vestiuntur. — Hence, absol. *Apul.* Levius vestio, for me vestio, I dress. — ¶ *Figur.* to clothe, to cover as with a garment, or merely to cover, deck, adorn. *Cic.* His tabulis interiores templi parietes vestiebantur. *Virg.* Terra viridi se gramine vestit. *Cic.* Natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit. *Virg.* Olea magnum vestire Taburnum, to cover or fill with olives. *Id.* Campos æther lumine vestit, clothes, invests. *Cæs.* Trabes multo argere vestiuntur. *Cic.* Reconditas exquisitasque sententias mollis et pellucens vestiebat oratio, clothed. — ¶ Vestibat, for vestiebat. *Virg.* — Vestirier, for vestiri. *Prudent.* — ¶ See, also, Vestitus, n, um.

VESTIPICĀ (vestis & plico), æ, f. a maid who folds the clothes, clothes'-folder, a sort of wardrobe-woman. *Quintil.* declin.

VESTIS (ἔσθης), is, f. a garment, vest, robe, vestment, clothes, dress, suit, habiliments, ἔσθης, ἔσθημα, ἱμάτιον. *Plaut.* Contempla, satin' hæc me vestis deecat. *Terent.* Discidit vestem? resarciatur. *Id.* Vestem mutare, to change the clothes, put on other garments. *Id.* Vestem mutare cum aliquo, to exchange clothes with one. In particular, Vestem mutare, to change the dress as a mark of grief, to put on mourning. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — ¶ Hence, generally, whatever clothes a thing, h. e. covers or adorns it as with a garment. — Thus, a cloth (or cloth, clothes) for covering couches, tapestry. *Horat.* Tincta super lectos canderet vestis. *Ovid.* Vestibus hunc (lectum cœnatorium) velant. *Lucret.* Plebeia in veste eubandum. *So, Cic.* Tanquam in aliquam locupletem domum venerim, non explicata veste, neque proposito argento, &c. Also, with stragula. *Cic.* — Also, the first beard of youth. *Lucret.* — Also, the skin of a snake. *Lucret.* Serpens exuit vestem, casts his skin or slough. — Also, any veil or covering, a veil. *Stat.* Defenditur atra veste genas. — ¶ Also, simply, a web. *Lucret.* aranei, spider's web.

VESTISPICA (vestis & specio), æ, f. a female slave who had the care of the clothes, superintendent of the wardrobe. *Plaut.*

VESTITŌR (vestio), ōris, m. a clothes-maker, tailor, sennster. *Lamprid.*

VESTITŪS (Id.), us, m. clothed, clothed, dress, apparel, raiment, attire, ἔσθης, ἱπρισμός. *Plaut.* Vestitum atque ornatum immutabilem habet hæc. *Cæs.* Cæsaris adventu ex colore vestitus cognito. *Cic.* Venisse eo muliebri vestitu virum. *Nepos.* Agesilaus et comites vestitu humili atque obsoleto. *Terent.* Vestitu (for vestitui) nimio indulges, h. e. nimis sumptuosa veste filium ornas. *Plaut.* Me saturnum servire apud te sumptu et vestitu tuo, h. e. te præbente vestitum. Also, Vestitum mutare, to change one's dress; hence, to put on mourning. *Cic.* So, *Id.* ad vestitum suum redire, to return to his usual dress, put off mourning-clothes. — ¶ *Figur.* a clothing, clothing, dress, vesture, h. e. a covering, decoration, &c. as with a garment. *Cic.* Concinnitas illa vestitu illo orationis, quo consueverant, ornata non erat. *Id.* Riparum vestitus viridissimos, h. e. grass. *Id.* Vestitus densissimos montium, h. e. trees, woods.

VESTITŪS, a, um, particip. from vestio. — ¶ Adj. clothed, clad, dressed, appareled, arrayed, attired, ἡσθημένος.

Nep. Cum aliquem videret minus bene vestitum. *Cic.* Ipse cum hominibus quidecim male vestitis. *Id.* Animantes villis vestitis. *Apul.* Neque una pelle vestitior fuit Hercules. *Colum.* Id pecus ex omnibus animalibus vestitissimum. — ¶ *Figur.* clothed, arrayed, attired, h. e. covered, decked. *Cic.* Sepulcrum vestitum vepribus, beset, set thick. *Lin.* Montes vestiti frequentibus silvis sunt. *Cic.* Montes vestiti, sc. gramine, arboribus, &c.

VESTRAS (vester), ātis, m. and f. adj. 3 pron. of your country, family, &c. one of your people. *Charis.*

VESVIŪS, ii, m. for Vesuvius. *Martial.* — Also, adjectively. *Colum.* Vesvia rura.

VESULŌS, i, m. a mountain on the borders of Liguria, now Viso. *Virg.*

VESUVINŪS, and, by syncope, **VESVINŪS**, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to mount Vesuvius, Vesurian. *Stat.* apex. *Id.* incendia. — ¶ *Vesbinus*, n, um, is also found.

VESUVIŪS, ii, m. the well-known volcanic mountain Vesuvius. *Liv.*

VETER, ēris, for Vetus. *Em.* ap. *Prisc.*

VETERAMENTARIŪS (vetus), a, um, adj. Thus, *Sucton.* sutor, h. e. a cobbler, mender of old shoes, παλαιοβάφος.

VETERANŪS (vetus), a, um, adj. old, of many years' age or standing, πρεσβύτερος. *Varr.* boves. *Colum.* vitis. *Lic.* hostis. Especially of soldiers, Miles veteranus, or Veteranus (sc. miles), an old tried soldier; a veteran soldier, veteran. *Cic.* So, *Cæs.* Legio veterana, a veteran legion, h. e. composed of veterans. *Liv.* exercitus. — Hence, Veteranum (absol.), a repository, where any thing is laid up to grow old, or where old things are laid up; for instance, a wine-cellar stocked with old wines. *Senec.* (*Ed. Gramor.* others read *Veteraria*).

VETERARIUM, ii, n. See *Vetramus*.

VETERASCŌ (vetus), is, rāvi, (rātum), n. 3. to become old, παλαιόμα. *Colum.* Urina, quam sex mensibus passus fueris veterascere. *Cels.* Cum febres veteraverunt, utilis fume non est, are of long standing. *Cic.* fragm. In eo quem veterascentem videat ad gloriam. Hence, Veteratus, a, um, became old, old. *Plin.* (But this may belong also to vetero.)

VETERATŌR (vetero, or veterasco), ōris, m. one who has become old in any thing, consequently, who is practised, well versed, expert in any thing. *Gell.* Videbatur esse in literis veterator. *Cic.* In privatis causis satis veterator. — Hence, one who has become old in cunning; a sly, cunning, crafty fellow; an old rogue, crafty knave, old fox, παλαιομῶλψ, παλιμπρῖψ, ρυβικός, ἀπατεῶν. *Terent.* Quid hic vult veterator sibi? *Cic.* Ipse est veterator magnus. — ¶ Also, an old slave. *Pandect.*

VETERATŌRIE (veteratorius), adv. nrt-4 fully, subtly, cunningly, craftily, πανοῦργως. *Cic.*

VETERATŌRIŪS (veterator), a, um, adj. artful, cunning, crafty, sly, subtle, πανοῦργικός. *Cic.*

VETERATRIX (Id.), icis, f. cunning, 3 crafty, πανοῦργος. *Apul. Met.* 9. femina. (*Ed. Elm.*; but *Ed. Oudend.* has *veratricem*).

VETERATŪS, a, um. See *Veterasco*, and *Vetero*.

VETERETUM (perhaps from vetus), i, n. 2 a field which has long lain fallow and not been ploughed. *Colum.*

VETERINARIŪS (veterinus), a, um, adj. 2 of or pertaining to beasts of burden or draught, veterinary. *Colum.* medicina. *Id.* Veterinarius (absol.), a veterinary doctor, horse-doctor, sheep-doctor, farrier, ἱππίατρος. *Colum.*

VETERINŪS (for veterinarius, from veho), a, um, adj. bearing burdens or drawing carriages, ὑποζύγιος. *Varr.* Veterinæ (sc. pecudes, or bestiæ), beasts of burden and draught. *So, Plin.* Veterina (sc. animalia). *Id.* Caudæ canlis asinis longior, quam equis, sed setosus veterinis, h. e. equis mulisque. *Id.* Genus veterinum. *Lucret.* semen equorum.

VETERINŌSITĀS (veterinositas), ātis, f. 3 lethargy, somnolency. *Fulgent.*

VETERNŌSŪS (veterinus), a, um, adj. la-

boring under a lethargy, lethargic, ληθαργικός. *Plin.* Jecur aprinum veterinosus (sc. hominibus) datur. — ¶ *Figur.* dreamy sleepy, drowsy, dull, languid, spiritless. *Senec.* Mihi videtur veterinosi animi, sæpe indolescere. *Sidon.* dicendi genus. — Also, feeble, weak, vain, effecting nothing. *Senec.* Nodi veterinosissimi artificii.

VETERNŪS (from vetus; or, masc. of veterinus, a, um), i, m. old age, antiquity. *Stat.* Silva hominum transgressa veterno avos. — ¶ Also, old dirt or nastiness. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, drowsiness, as a disease, lethargy, to which old men are especially subject, λήθαργος καταπόρ. *Plaut.* — Hence, a long-protracted sleeping. *Plin.* (of bears). — *Figur.* lethargy, drowsiness, sleepiness, sloth, sluggishness. *Cic.* civitatis. *Virg.* Nec torpere gravi passus sua regna veterno.

VETERNŪS (vetus), a, um, adj. old, of long standing or duration. *Prudent.* and *Apul.*

VETERŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. Intrans. to become old. *Cels.* Febres veteraverunt. — ¶ *Trans.* to make old; hence, Veteratus, a, um, become old. *Plin.* ulcera. — ¶ But this may all be referred to *Veterasco*, which see.

VETITŪS, a, um, particip. from veto. — Adj. prohibited, forbidden, κεκωλυμένος. *Virg.* Hic invasit vetitos hymenæos. *Plin.* Ep. Factum vetitum quidem, non tamen inusitatum. — Hence, Vetitum, that which is forbidden, a forbidden thing. *Ovid.* Nitimur in vetitum. Also, a prohibition, interdict. *Cic.* Jussa ac vetita populorum. *Virg.* Contra vetitum.

VETŌ (perhaps from vetus, and so meaning properly to leave in its old state, not to allow the new), as, ūi, itum, a. 1. to will that something shall not be, to say that something shall not be (either in entreaty or command), to dissuade, forbid, prohibit, the opposite of jubeo; construed more frequently with accus. and infin., but also with ne. *Liv.* Adolescents vetat eam mirari, bids her not wonder, tells her not to wonder. *Cæs.* Quum lege: duos magistratus creari vetarent. *Nepos.* Vetuit ad eum quemquam admitti. *Cic.* Rationes a te collectæ vetabant, me reip. dilidere. *Horat.* Ne quis huiusmodi velit Ajacem, Atrida, vetas cur? And without ne; as, *Horat.* Vetabo, sub iisdem sit trabibus, I will forbid him to be under, &c. Also, Vetitum est, it is or has been forbidden; as, *Terent.* Ait esse vetitum, accedere. — The thing also stands in the accus. without the infin. *Virg.* Bella vetabat, h. e. dissuadebat, gave his advice against. *Ovid.* Nec majora veto. Hence, Vetari, to be prohibited or interdicted; as, *Tacit.* Genus hominum, quod vetabitur semper. — The person stands also in the accus. without the infin. *Horat.* Vetuit tali me voce Quirinus. Hence, Veto, I am forbidden, prohibited, &c.; I may not, I am not allowed, I have not leave; as, *Cic.* Quod vetamur veteri proverbio, which we are forbidden by the old proverb to do. *Virg.* Veto fatis. *Cic.* Quum equites Romi flere pro me edictis vetarentur. *Liv.* Redemptoribus vetitis frumentum parare. — With an infin., without an accus. of the person. *Martial.* Censura vetat mœchari, forbids adultery. — Veto was also the word used by a tribune of the people, when he protested against a measure of the senate or of a magistrate; I am opposed to it. I forbid it, I protest against it. *Liv.* — ¶ *Figur.* to forbid, ward off, hinder, prevent; construed as before. *Virg.* Non me vetabant frigora circumdare saltus. *Ovid.* Ventos audite vetantes, h. e. adversos, contrary. *Stat.* Tristia damna vetabo. Hence, Quid vetat? what hinders? what is there to prevent? as, *Horat.* Quid vetat nosmet querere, cur, &c. *Ovid.* Quid vetat stellas dicere? Also in the passive; as, *Senec.* Sapientia nulla re, quo minus se exerceat, vetari potest, h. e. be hindered or prevented from, &c. *Virg.* Veto fatis (see above). *Tacit.* Nihil per metum vetabantur. *Id.* Fossa, qua incerta Oceani vetarentur. *Lucan.* Vetitus ætate

arma sequi. — ¶ *Vetavi*, for *vetui*. *Pers.* *Vetavit*. — *Votitus*, a, um, (perhaps) for *vetitus*, a, um. *Plaut.* — ¶ See, also, *Vetitus*, a, um.

VETTO,
VETTONES,
VETTONICUS. } See *Vecto*.

VETTONICA, æ, f. See *Betonica*, and *Vecto*.

VETULONTENSES, ñum, m. the inhabitants of *Vetolonia* in *Etruria*. *Plin.*

VETULOS (dimin. from *vetus*), a, um, adj. somewhat old, rather old, pretty old, oldish, or generally, old, aged. *Catull.* *Minister vetuli puer Falerni.* *Cic.* *Equis vetulis teneros anteponeere solemus.* *Id.* *arbor.* *Id.* *filia.* — Hence, subst. *Vetulus*, an old man. *Plaut.* *Conspicor vetulos duo.* And *jocose*. *Cic.* *Tu tamen, mi vetule, non sero, my old fellow, my dear old man.* So in the fem. *Vetula*, an old woman; sometimes scornfully, a sorry old woman. *Plaut.* and *Juvénal.*

VETUS (ἔτος), éris, adj. (Comp. *Vetior*, *superl.* *Veterrimus*) properly, that has long been, opposed to *recens* (that has not till lately begun to be). — ¶ Hence, old, h. e. not young. *Plin.* *gallinæ.* *Tercnt.* *homo.* *Liv.* *Veteres* (senatores). *Tibull.* *Veteres senes* (pleonastically). So, *Horat.* *senectus.* *Virg.* *Veterrima laurus.* — ¶ *Or*, also, old, h. e. not new, of long standing. *Cæs.* *navis.* *Cic.* *necessitudines.* *Liv.* *milites, old soldiers, h. e. who have been long in service.* So, also, *Id.* *exercitus.* *Id.* *centuriones.* Further, *Sallust.* *consuetudo.* *Plin.* *tussis.* *Plaut.* *Veterrimus amicus.* Also, with a genit.; as, *Tacit.* *Veteres militiæ, old in, practised, experienced.* *Id.* *Vetus operis ac laboris, practised, old in, accustomed, habituated.* *Id.* *regnandi.* Also, with the *infu.*; as, *Sil.* *bellare, h. e. in bellando.* Hence, *Veteres, sc. tabernæ, the old booths or shops, a place in the forum Romanum.* *Liv.* — ¶ Also, old, former, of former days, not new. *Liv.* *exercitus.* *Id.* *delictum.* *Cic.* *Poetæ veterrimi.* *Virg.* *In veterem revoluta figuram, old, former.* *Liv.* *Tribuni veteres, the old tribunes, h. e. those who have been so till now, and should now retire.* *Cic.* *Memoria rerum veterum.* *Plaut.* *Vetera vaticinamini, old things, things known long ago.* *Cic.* *Viri veteres et prisci, the men of olden time.* *Tacit.* often uses *veteres* in the sense of the forefathers, ancestors, in the days of the republic; as, also, *Vetus ætas, of the good old times before the battle of Actium.* Also, *Ovid.* *Lacte mero veteres usi memorantur, the ancients, the men of old.* *Cic.* *Homo vetere illa ac singulari innocentia præditus, h. e. old, good old, practised by our ancestors, formerly common.* Also, with *antiquus*; as, *Plaut.* *Veterem atque antiquum quæstum meum servo.* *Fronto.* *Antiqui veteres.* — ¶ The compar. *Vetior* is quoted by *Prisc.* from *Cato*. — ¶ *Veter* is found. *Ena.* ap. *Prisc.* and *Acc.* *ibid.* From this form come the oblique cases *veteris, veteri, &c.*, and the degrees of comparison, *vetior, veterrimus*. — ¶ *Vetus*, that has long been, that is no longer young or new, opposed to *recens*: *Vetustus*, that goes back beyond the remembrance of those now living: *Antiquus*, that was once, that existed in former time, opposed to *novus*; hence, with the accessory idea of ancient: *Priscus*, that goes farther back than the latest past, and is opposed to the fashion of the day; nearly allied with *vetustus*, and accordingly often joined with it by *Cic.*: *Priscinus*, that has lately past, and has fallen upon our own time.

VETUSCULUS (dimin. from *vetus*), a, 3 um, adj. somewhat old. *Sidon.* and *Fronto*.

VETUSTAS (*vetus*), âtis, f. antiquity, ancientness, length of time, oldness, age, ἀρχαιότης, παλαιότης. *Cic.* *Municipium vetustate antiquissimum.* *Liv.* *In tanta vetustate non rerum modo, sed etiam antorum.* *Cic.* *Vetustate sessionis se, non jure defendunt.* *Ovid.* *Parla vetustas, h. e. senectus.* *Ovid.* *Quod nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abo-*

lere vetustas. *Cic.* *Non omne vinum vetustate coalescit.* *Id.* *Quæ mihi videntur habitura etiam vetustatem, h. e. diu esse duratura.* *Colum.* *Vinum vetustatem patitur, h. e. diu durat.* *Id.* *Poma in vetustatem reponere, for future times.* — Hence, *posterity, future times.* *Cic.* *Obmutescet vetustas.* — ¶ Also, antiquity, h. e. the former, old, ancient times. *Cic.* *Historia nuntia vetustatis.* *Cæs.* *Contra vetustatis exempla.* Hence, antiquity, for the men of old times, the ancients. *Sil.* *Si credidit alta vetustas.* — ¶ Also, old friendship, old acquaintance, friendship. *Cic.* *Ilos mihi maxime esse conjunctos vetustate.* — ¶ Also, cunning, craftiness, craft. *Cic.* *Ingenio, vetustate, artificio vicisti.* — ¶ Also, an old, unsightly, bad form of a thing, unsightliness. *Plin.* *ulcerum.*

VETUSTE (*vetustus*), adv. after the manner of the ancients, after the old way. *Aseon.* — ¶ Also, for a long time, this long while. *Plin.* *Vetustissime in usu est, it has been very long in use.*

VETUSTESCO (*Id.*), is, n. 3. to become old, παλαιόποιαι. *Colum.* *Vina celerius vetustescunt.* — We find, also, *vetustisco.* *Nigid.* ap. *Non.*

VETUSTUS (*vetus*), a, um, adj. old, h. e. not new, of long standing, ancient, ἀρχαῖος, παλαιός. *Plaut.* *vinum.* *Horat.* *Vetustus lignis focum extruere, with dry sticks.* *Id.* *oppidum.* *Colum.* *Pix quanto facta est vetustior, eo melior in usu est.* *Virg.* *Vetusta gens Priami.* *Juvénal.* *Vetusta scabies, inveterate.* *Cic.* *Cum Demetrio mihi vetustum hospitium est.* *Liv.* *Vetustiores scriptores.* *Quintil.* *Vetustissimi auctores.* *Liv.* *Vetustissima disciplina.* *Sueton.* *Instrumentum Imperii vetustissimum, h. e. in quo continebantur vetustissima quæque Imperii acta pene ab exordio Urbis.* — ¶ Also, old, h. e. not young. *Tacit.* *Venunt legati, qui vetustissimum liberorum ejus accirent, the oldest.* *Liv.* *Qui vetustissimus ex eis, qui viverent, censoris esset.* — ¶ Also, old, in the old way, antique. *Cic.* *Laelius vetustior, et horridior quam Scipio, more antiquato or old-fashioned (as an orator).*

VEXABILIS (*vexo*), e, adj. troublesome, 3 plagues. *Cal.* *Aurel.*

VEXABILITER (*vexabilis*), adv. trouble-3 somely. *Cal.* *Aurel.*

VEXAMEN (*vexo*), inis, n. a trouble, mo-3 lestation, vexation. *Lucr.* *mundi.*

VEXATIO (*Id.*), ônis, f. perhaps a shaking or tossing, a moving smartly. *Plin.* *Stetitatem ob partis vexationem fieri, certum est.* *Petr.* *Poma minna vexatione contacta.* — ¶ Hence, fatigue, trouble, hardship, suffering, distress, discomfort. *Colum.* *Vexationem viæ non reformidare.* *Plin.* *Dentes sine vexatione extrahere.* *Id.* *Sine vexatione stomachi.* *Liv.* *vulneris.* *Cic.* *Afflictio est agritudo cum vexatione corporis.* — ¶ Or, also, molestation, harassment, annoyance, ill-treatment, abuse. *Cic.* *Ut virgines Vestales ex acerbissima vexatione eriperem.* *Id.* *Vexatio direptione sociorum.*

VEXATIVUS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. plaguing, 3 afflicting, troubling. *Cal.* *Aurel.*

VEXATOR (*Id.*), ôris, m. one who harasses or molests; a harasser, vexer, troubler, persecuter, abuser, ἐπηρεαστικός, κακωτής. *Cic.* in *fin.* *Tam crudelis mei, tam sceleratus reipublicæ vexator.* *Id.* *Custodie urbis, an director et vexator esset Antonius.*

VEXATRIX (*vexator*), icis, f. a harasser, 3 vexer, molester, affliiter. *Lactant.*

VEXILLARIUS (*vexillum*), a, um, adj. 2 pertaining or belonging to a standard. — ¶ Hence, subst. *Vexillarius*, ii, m. a standard-bearer, ensign, σημιεφόρος. *Liv.* — Hence, a leader; for instance, of a band of robbers. *Apul.* — ¶ And, *Vexillarii* (*sc. milites*), a certain class of soldiers in the times of the emperors, who had their own standard and were a part of the legion. *Ernesti* supposes them to have been the *hastati* of an older period. According to *Lipsius*, they were the veterans who had been released from their oath after twenty years' service, but who remained under the *vexillum* of their legion as a distinct corps

until their complete discharge, being exempt from all labor, except that of repulsing the enemy.

VEXILLATIO (*Id.*), ônis, f. a corps of troops under one banner, especially cavalry, auxiliaries, &c. a wing of cavalry. *Veget.* and *Sueton.*

VEXILLIFER (*vexillum & fero*), éra, 3 érum, adj. bearing the banner or standard; the standard-bearer. *Prudent.*

VEXILLUM (perhaps from *vexo*), i, n a military ensign, ensign, standard, banner, σημιον. For instance, of the *Triarii.* *Liv.* *Of the allies.* *Liv.* *On the commander's ship.* *Tacit.* *Also, in the planting of colonies, when the colonists marched under arms, vexillum occurs.* *Cic.* *Phil.* 2, 40. And in raising troops. *Cic.* *Phil.* 3, 11. Further, *Tacit.* *Vexilla convellunt, pull up the standards.* *Flor.* *Servis ad vexillum vocatis, h. e. to enlist.* *Also, Submittere vexilla, to lower the standards; hence, figur.* *Stat.* *Submittere vexilla fortuna: suæ, h. e. to stoop from his majesty or greatness, carry himself condescendingly.* — ¶ Also, the body of men who are under a single banner or vexillum. *Liv.* and *Tac.* — ¶ Also, the banner, flag or unfurled cloth, which was displayed as a signal from the general's tent for the soldiers to prepare for battle. *Cæs.* *Vexillum proponere, to display this standard or signal.* So, *Hirt.* *tolle, to raise it (on the commander's ship).*

VEXO (unc.), as, âvi, âtum, a. 1. probably, to shake, toss, drive to and fro, agitate. *Lucr.* *Vis venti montes supremos silvifragis vexat flabris.* *Sueton.* *In turba vexatus, pushed or jostled up and down.* *Ovid.* *Venti vexant nubila.* *Virg.* *Dulichias vexasse rates.* *Vellei.* *Classis vexata est tempestate.* (But these examples may come under the next signif.) — ¶ Also, to treat ill, maltreat, abuse, plague, harass, distress, worry, annoy, molest, trouble, incommode, afflict, beat out, weary out, injure, hurt, damage. *Cæs.* *Supplicia Gallorum veriti, quorum agros vexaverant.* *Id.* *Cæsar ad vexandos hostes profectus.* *Cic.* *Siciliam iste per triennium ita vexavit ac perdidit, ut, &c.* *Nepos.* *Cum Fulvia litibus distineretur, magnisque terroribus vexaretur, was distressed or tormented.* *Cic.* *Vexare aliquem probris omnibus et maledictis.* *Id.* *omnia divina et humana.* *Id.* *fana, to abuse, plunder.* *Liv.* *Vexari difficultate viæ.* *Martial.* *A te vexatus malo tenere rosas, h. e. squeezed, crushed, half-withered.* *Ovid.* *Comæ vexatæ, abused, tortured, says a lover, for curled, frizzled.* *Juvénal.* *Manus vellere vexatæ, h. e. attrited.* *Cic.* *Vexatur Theophrastus libris philosophorum, quod, &c. h. e. incusatur, reprehenditur.* *Juvénal.* *Philtris mentem vexare mariti, h. e. deprive of reason.* *Sallust.* *Civitas mores luxuria atque avaritia vexabant.* Hence, *Vexata* (*sc. membra*), injured parts of the body (a bruise, a fracture by some bad humor, &c. but not by a wound), a hurt or injury in any part. *Cels.* So, *Plin.* *Vexati oculi.*

OFENS, tis, m. a river in *Laticum.* *Virg.* — Hence, *Ufentinus*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. *Liv.* *tribus, a Roman tribe.* — ¶ Also, the name of a man. *Virg.*

VIA (unc.), æ, f. a way, road, highway, high road, main road, δόδος. *Cic.* *Via militaris, a road where an army can march, military road, main road.* *Id.* *Aurelia via profectus est, by the Aurelian way.* *Id.* *Iter conficere pulverulenta via.* *Tacit.* *Per angusta et lubrica viarum flexerant.* *Cic.* *In viam se dare, to take the road, set out on a journey.* *Id.* *Via se committere, to take or venture on the road, venture the journey (by land).* *Id.* *Declinare de via ad dexteram, to turn out of the way to the right.* *Cæs.* *Ex via excedere.* *Sueton.* *Cæs.* 31. *Decedere via, to get out of the road, lose his road.* But also, *Id.* *Tib.* 31. *Decedere via, to give one the way, make room for one, as a mark of respect.* So, *Plaut.* *De via.* And, *figur.* *Cic.* *De via decedere, to deviate from the right path (of virtue).* *Id.* *Dare alicui viam per finem alicujus, to give or procure him passage.*

And figur. *Liv.* Deam Romanis viam h. e. dare, h. e. give the Romaas success in war. *Id.* Ferro viam facere, make a way or path. *Ovid.* Tellus icta viam in Tartara fecit, made a way, opened or afforded a way. *Virg.* Viam pandere. *Liv.* aperire. *Tacit.* patefacere. And, figur. *Vellei.* Viam aperire potentie, luxuriæ, to open a way, h. e. to help on. (*Viam facere* is also to go, travel; see below.) Also, *Liv.* Milites monuit, via omnes irent, that they should all go or keep in the road. And, figur. *Sence.* Utraque lex sua via it, goes its own road. Also, *Plant.* Tu abhi tuam viam. *Virg.* Itque reditque viam. *Tereat.* Tota via errare (proverb.), to be completely mistaken, to be all wrong, to err greatly. *Cic.* Utor via, h. e. I keep the middle road, pursue a middle course. Also, *Viam* sternere, to lay a way, make a way passable; as, *Liv.* Sternere viam silice, h. e. to pave. And, *Viam* munire (see *Munio*). Also, *Cic.* Viam inire. *Id.* ingredi. *Tereat.* insistere. Hence, figur. *Liv.* Viam inire, to discover or use a means. Also, *Progredi* via, to proceed, advance on the road; hence, figur. *Cic.* to move on, proceed duly or regularly. Also, *Horat.* Viam carpere, to go, travel. — Also, a way or road in the city, a street. *Cic.* transversa. *Liv.* Per omnes vias in forum curritur. *Horat.* Via sacra. — Also, a way, h. e. any passage. In the theatre. *Martial.* In the body, a passage or canal. *Cic.* Of a river, way, passage. *Virg.* Hence, a cleft, fissure. *Id.* Finditur via in solidum cuneis. Also, the path of an arrow. *Virg.* — *Plant.* Viam ingredi, to begin to say right, begin to speak the truth. So, *Id.* Instare rectam viam, to say right, speak the truth. *Terent.* Redire in viam, to return to a right course, come to his reason. — *¶* Also, the way, passage, going, journey, march. *Terent.* Inter vias; or, *Cic.* Inter viam, on the way, in going. *Ovid.* Quæ via sibi causa. *Terent.* In via. *Cic.* De via languere, to be faint or sick from a journey. Also, *Viam* facere, to go, to journey, travel; as, *Plant.* Ad senem alteram facias viam. *Ovid.* Peci vias per freta. Also, *Tereat.* Recta via, straightway, right on. Hence, *Id.* Recta via narrare, without reserve, outright. Also, *Cic.* Unam tibi viam et perpetuum esse vellent, h. e. wish you might never come back. — *¶* This word has also other figurative uses. — *¶* First, a way, h. e. an opportunity to arrive at something, a means. *Cic.* Viam optinarum artium tradere. *Id.* Habeo certam viam. *Liv.* Viam fraudis inire, to make use of or devise a means of fraud. — *¶* Also, a method, rule, way, manner, course. *Horat.* vitæ, way of life. *Terent.* Via pervulgata patrum. *Id.* Alia aggrediemur via. *Liv.* Per omnes vias leti, h. e. genera mortis. — In particular, the proper method or rule, the true way, regularity. *Cic.* Ne hanc quidem dicendi rationem ac viam nosse. Hence, *abl.* Via, methodically, with regularity, in due order; as, *Cic.* Neminem solitum via, nec arte dicere. *Id.* Progredi via (as above). — *¶* Also, a stripe of a garment. *Tibull.* Aurate viæ. — *¶* Vias (genit.), for viæ. *Ean.* ap. *Prise.* — Viai, for viæ. *Lucret.* — *¶* Vio, any broad carriage-way, either in or out of the city; hence, an army-road, military road: *Vicus*, a place built up with houses; hence, a quarter of the town (see *Cic. Milon.* 24): *Platea*, a broad, levelled street in the city, laid out with art, and set apart as a promenade: *Angiportum*, a narrow cross-lane: *Semita*, either a smaller street or side-street in the city, or a footpath, footway by a high-road: *Callis*, a narrow way over heights and mountains, footpath: *Trames*, a way which crosses another, cross-way; hence, *Liv.* 2, 39. Transversus trames.

VIALIS (via), e, adj. on or belonging to the way, road, &c. *Plant.* Lares, h. e. which stand by the highways or streets, and are worshiped there.

VIANS, tis. See *Vio*.

VIARIUS (via), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the highways (streets), δόκιος.

Cæl. ad *Cic.* lex, h. e. concerning the repairs or construction of roads.

VIATICATOS (viaticum), a, um, adj. furnished with money for a journey. *Plant.*

VIATICULUM (dimin. of viaticum), i, 3 n. travelling-money, speaking diminutively, travelling-penny. *Pandect.*

VIATICOS (via), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a road or journey, δδοιορικός. *Plant.* Ego sorori meæ cenam hodie dare volo viaticam, h. e. a meal to her going abroad, a farewell-supper. Hence, subst. Viaticum, what a man takes with him for a journey, provision for a journey, all things necessary for a journey, ἐξόδοιον. *Plant.* Sequere me, viaticum ut dem a trapezita tibi. *Plin. Ep.* Vide, ut mihi viaticum reddas, quod impendi, the expenses of the journey. *Plant.* Ipse abiit ad Acheruntē sine viatico. *Id.* Suo viatico reduxit me usque ex errore in viam, of his own expense. *Cic.* Quo minus viæ restat, eo plus viatici quære. — *¶* Hence, figur. *Quadrig.* ap. *Gell.* Magnum viaticum ad republicam evertendam habere, h. e. facultatem. — *¶* Also, the money which a soldier has made, got by booty, or saved in service (as a provision for the rest of the journey of life). *Horat.* Liculli miles collecta viatica multis ærumnis ad assem perdidit, earnings, gains, stock. — *¶* Also, money which a man spends while abroad (though it may not be in travelling, but at the place where he takes up his abode, in order to pursue his studies, &c.). *Pandect.*

VIATOR (vio, as), ōris, m. a traveller, wayfaring man, passenger, δδοιτης, δδοιτικός. *Cic.* Non semper viator a latrone occiditur. *Martial.* Quisquis Flaminiam teris viator. *Juvenal.* Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator. — *¶* Also, a kind of attendant on a magistrate or a court, whose especial office it was to summon people; a summoner, pursuivant, beadle, apparitor. These officers attended not only those magistrates who had also lictors, as the dictator, consul, prætor, but especially those (though not all) who had no lictors, as the tribunes of the people and the censors. *Cic.* A villa in senatum arcessebantur et Curius et ceteri senes: ex quo qui eos arcessebant, viatores nominati sunt. *Liv.* Ardens ira tribunus viatorem mittit ad consulem, consilium lictorem ad tribunum.

VIATORIUS (viator), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a traveller or a journey, δδοιορικός. *Plin.* Vasa viatoria, travelling vessels. *Pandect.* argentum, silver plate for travelling use. *Veget.* medicamentum, h. e. quod in ipsa via haberi potest. *Vitruv.* horologia.

VIATRIX (Id.), icis, f. a female traveller. 3 *Martian.* Capell.

VIBEX, or *VIBIX* (unc.), icis, f. the mark or print of a stripe or blow; a weal, μώλωψ, πέλμα. *Varr.* and *Plin.*

VIBIA, æ, f. is supposed to be a cross-piece of wood, perhaps, a piece or beam resting upon the vara. See *Vara*.

VIBILIX, æ, f. h. e. dea viarum. 3 *Arnob.*

VIBO, or *VIBON*, ōnis, f. a town in the 3 *Bruttian* territory. *Cic.* — Hence, *Vibonensis*, e, adj. *Cic.*

VIBONES, um, m. the flowers of the herb britannica. *Plin.*

VIBRABILIS (vibro), e, adj. that may be 3 brandished or hurled. *Auson.* Si cuiquam præter dominum fuit vibrabilis ornus Achilli. — *¶* Sidus vibrabile, h. e. glittering, glistening. *Mart.* Capell.

VIBRABUNDOS (Id.), a, um, adj. same 3 as *Vibrans*. *Martian.* Copell.

VIBRAMEN (Id.), inis, n. a vibrating, 3 moving quickly to and fro. *Apul.*

VIBRATIO (Id.), ōnis, f. actus vibrandi. 3 *Jun.* Calpurn. ap. *Vopisc.*

VIBRATOS, us, m. vibratio. 3 *Mart.* Cap.

VIBRATOS, a, um, particip. and adj. from vibro.

VIBRO (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. — I. TRANS. to move quickly to and fro, put in tremulous motion, shake, agitate, vibrate, πάλλω. *Ovid.* Vibrabant flamina vestes. *Id.* Mea vibrari pallentia membra videres, tremble, shiver, quake. *Stat.* Vibrata flammis æquora, h. e. flashing,

quivering, giving out a trembling light. *Tacit.* Viscera vibrantur, se. by riding. *Id.* Sustinentium humeris vibratus, h. e. moved about or raised on high. *Quintil.* digitos. — *¶* Also, to flourish, brandish, hurl, throw, dart, launch. *Cic.* sicas. *Id.* hastas ante pugnam, to throw. *Plin.* Jaculum (a kind of snake) ex arborum ramis vibrari, h. e. se vibrare, darts down. *Ovid.* Vibrata per auras spicula. *Virg.* Fulgor vibratus. — And, figur. of words. *Catull.* Truces vibrare iambos, to launch. (*So, Auson.* Iambus vibrator, h. e. more powerful, more forcible.) — *¶* Also, to crisp, curl, frizzle. *Virg.* Crines vibratos calido ferro. — II. INTRANS. to move quickly to and fro, move tremulously, vibrate, shake, quiver, tremble. *Ovid.* (de angue) Tres vibrant linguæ. *Sence.* Nervi vibrantes. *Plin.* Sonus lusciniæ vibrans, tremulous, quavering, trilling. — Hence, to glitter, flash, sparkle, gleam. *Cic.* Vibrat mare. *St.* ignis. *Ovid.* Vibrantia tela. *Val.* Placc. Vibrat torus ostro. — Also, to vibrate, sound, ring. *Sence.* Vox sonat adhuc et vibrat in auribus meis. *Val.* Max. Priore adhuc querela vibrante. — *¶* Also, of weapons, to fly with force, dart, speed. *Cic.* Demosthenis non tam vibrant fulmina illa, nisi, &c. *Sil.* Ultrix in-justi vibravit lancea belli. — Hence, figur. *Cic.* Oratio vibrans, h. e. animated, powerful, forcible, impassive, nervous. *Petron.* Ejusmodi fabulæ vibrabant, h. e. hinc inde jactate sonabant.

VIBURNUM, i, n. a shrub; the way-faring tree (*Viburnum lantana*, L.). *Virg.*

VICANUS (vicus), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a village or hamlet, dwelling there, village, ad vicum pertinens. *Eran.* ap. *Cic.* Vicanos haruspices, h. e. living in villages, or going about from village to village. *Liv.* Vicani quique ibi exules habitabant, h. e. vici incolæ. — *¶* We also find *Vicanus*. *Cod. Just.*

VICAPOTA [VICEPOTA], or *VICA POTA* (vinco & potis), æ, f. the goddess of victory. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — *Vicapota* is declined as a double word; thus, *Liv.* Vicapote. *Vicepota* is declined as one word; thus, *Cic.* Leg. 2, II. Vicepotæ (*Ed. Ern.*).

VICARIANUS (vicarius), a, um, adj. of a deputy or vicar. *Sidon.* apex, h. e. honor et dignitas Vicarii.

VICARUS (vicis), a, um, adj. that is instead or supplies the place of another, vicarious, ἀποβατός. *Quintil.* decl. Qui vicarius pro patre manus obtulerit. *Id.* decl. Perituri vitam mariti vicaria morte sua redemit, h. e. by dying in his stead. *Cic.* Operæ nostre vicaria, fides amicorum, supponitur. — Hence, subst. Vicarius, a substitute, deputy, vicegerent, locum-tenens, vicar, ἀποβατός. *Cic.* Succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri. *Id.* An hoc regnum appellabitur, cuius vicarius qui velit esse, inveniri nemo potest? *Pandect.* Vicarius damni, h. e. qui pro alio damnum facere cogitur. *Cicero* calls his successor in the consulship, Vicarium diligentie meæ. *Vicarius* is also a slave in the service of a higher slave, a slave's slave; he was purchased with the property (peculium) of the slave, and was therefore a part of his substance. *Horat.* Sive vicarius est, qui servo paret, seu conservus. *Martial.* Esse sat est servum, jam nolo vicarius esse. *Pandect.* Si servus meus ordinarius vicarios habeat.

VICATIM (vicus), adv. from street to street, 2 through the streets, κατὰ κόμας. *Cic.* Servorum omnium vicatim ce lebrabatur tota urbe descriptio. *Horat.* Vos turba vicatim hinc et hinc saxis petens. — *¶* Also, from village to village, through villages, in villages. *Plin.* Mesopotamia vicatim dispersa. *Liv.* Samnites in montibus vicatim habitantes.

VICE, } See *Vicis*.

VICEM, }

VICENALIS (viceni), e, adj. *Apul.* sphæ-3 ra, h. e. having twenty equal sides.

VICENARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or con-2 taining twenty, εικοσιακός. *Arnob.* Vicenarius (homo), a man of twenty, twenty years old. *Plant.* Lex quina vicenaria, h. e. that young people, under twenty-five

years of age, should not be allowed to make a covenant, and, of course, to borrow money. *Vitruv.* fistula, a pipe, the plate of which, before being bent, was twenty inches broad.

VICENTI (viginti), *v*, *a*, num. adj. twenty, distributively, twenty each. *Varr.* Si duæ res vicenas habent partes, twenty parts each. *Cæs.* Nonnulli annos vicenos permanent. *Colum.* Amphoras vicenas percipiunt ex singulis iugeribus. *Plin.* Hydri marini vicenum cubitorum. *Id.* Partus bis anno: numerus fecunditatis ad vicenos, to twenty at a time. — ¶ Not distributively, twenty. *Plin.* — ¶ We find, also, *Vigeni*, *v*, *a*. *Colum.*

VICENTINI, or **VICENTI** **QUINTI**, *v*, *a*, num. adj. twenty-five each, or twenty-five. *Frontia.* and *Plin.* — Both parts of the word are declined; as, vicenaquina.

VICENNALIS (vicennium), *e*, adj. of 3 twenty years. *Lactant.* Vicennalia, a twenty years' festival, *h. e.* one that was kept when the emperor had reigned twenty years.

VICENNIIUM (vicies & annum), *ii*, *n*. 3 twenty years, *εικοστία*. *Pandect.* Post vicennii tempus.

VICENTINUS, *a*, um. See *Vicetia*.

VICEQUÆSTORÆ (vice, abl. of vicis, & 3 quæstura), *v*, *f*. vice-quæstorship. *Ascon.*

VICEPOTA. See *Vicapota*.

VICES. See *Vicis*.

VICESIMA, *v*, *f*. See *Vicesimus*.

VICESIMANUS (vicesimus), *a*, um, adj. 2 of the twentieth legion. *Vicesimani*, sc. milites, soldiers thereof. *Tacit.*

VICESIMARIUS (Id.), *a*, um, adj. of or 2 pertaining to the twentieth part (vicesima), *εικοσταίος*. *Liv.* aurum, *h. e.* money raised from the tax on manumitted slaves. (See *Vicesima*, in *Vicesimus*.) Hence, absol. *Vicesimarius*, a collector of the vicesima. *Petron.*

VICESIMATIUS (vicesimus); properly, 3 from vicesimo, not used), *ōnis*, *f*. the taking by lot of every twentieth man for punishment, vicesimation. *Capitolin.*

VICESIMUS, or **VIGESIMUS** (viginti), *a*, um, num. adj. the twentieth, *εικοστός*. *Cic.* Annus jam tertium et vicesimum regnat. *Liv.* Censores vicesimi sexti a primis censoribus. *Cic.* Altero vicesimo die, for altero et, &c. *Id.* Vicesimo die Luna. *Plin.* Vicesima Luna sacrificant. *Varr.* Ut vigesimus dies et primus sit par, the thirtieth day, and the first day. — Hence, *Vicesima*, sc. pars, the twentieth part. *Liv.* Vicesimas vendere, sc. frumenti. Hence, the twentieth part, as a duty upon goods; as, *Cic.* Vicesima portorii, the twentieth part paid as portorium. Also, the twentieth part of the worth of a slave, paid as a tax when he was manumitted. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Also, a tax of five per cent. upon inheritances. *Plin.* *Paneg.*

VICESISSI (vicies & as), *is*, *m*. *h. e.* vicesis. *Varr.* Others read *vicesissis*. We find, however, *vigessi* (or, as others read, *vigessis*), as an adj. in *Martial*.

VICETIA, or **VICENTIA**, *v*, *f*. a town in Upper Italy, now *Vicenza*. *Tacit.* — Hence, *Vicetinus*, and *Vicentinus*, *a*, um, adj. belonging thereto, *Vicetian*. *Vicetini*, the inhabitants thereof. *D.* Brut. ad *Cic.*; or, *Vicentini*, *Plin.* *Ep.*

VICIA, *v*, *f*. the vetch, a kind of pulse. *Varr.* and *Virg.*

VICIALIS (vicia), *e*, adj. of vetches. Hence, *Vicialia*, the stalks of vetches. *Colum.* (*Ed. Schneid.*)

VICIARIUS (Id.), *a*, um, adj. of or pertaining to vetches. *Colum.* cribrum, *h. e.* a vetch-cribble.

VICIES (viginti), adv. twenty times, *εικοσάκις*. *Cæs.* Vicies centena millia passuum, two thousand miles. *Plin.* Vicies tanto addito, twenty times as much. *Cic.* Superficiem ædium æstimarunt sestertio vices, at twenty hundred thousand (2,000,000) sesterces. So, *Martial*. Plenum vices habebas. Farther, *Plin.* Vices semel; or, *Id.* Semel ac vices; or, *Id.* Semel et vices; or, *Colum.* Vicies et semel, twenty-one times. *Cic.* Habeo ad bis et vices sestertium (near, acc.), *h. e.* twenty-two hundred thousand (2,200,000) sestertii. *Liv.* Ter et vices, twenty-three times. *Colum.* Quinquies et

vicies, twenty-five times. *Plin.* Centies vices, one hundred and twenty times.

VICILINUS, *i*, *m*. a surname of Jupiter.

Liv. 24, 41. (some Codd. have *Visilini*).

VICINALIS (vicinus), *e*, adj. of or pertaining to the neighborhood. *Liv.* Ingens vis navium ad vicinalem usum paratarum, to be used in the neighborhood. Also, via, a road among the fields which neighbors use in common, or one that leads into a village or is in a village. *Pandect.* and *Senec.*

VICINE (Id.), adv. near, nearly. *Augustin.* Vicinissime frui.

VICINIA (Id.), *v*, *f*. neighborhood, vicinage, vicinity, *γειτονία*. *Colum.* In vicinia urbis. *Cic.* In vicinia nostra. Also, in the genit. in answer to the question where? *Plant.* Proximæ vicinæ habitat. And with *hic* (here); as, *Terent.* Vidi virginem hic vicinæ suam matrem lamentari. And also, with *huc*; as, *Terent.* Commigravit huc vicinæ. — Also, the neighborhood, *h. e.* the neighbors. *Horat.* Sed videt hunc vicinia tota. — ¶ Hence, nearness, generally. *Petrou.* In vicinia mortis poema facere. So, *Senec.* Mortem in vicinia videre. — ¶ And also, affinity, similitude, resemblance, likeness. *Plin.* Quintum genus ad viciniam crystalli descendit. *Id.* Aqua ad viciniam lactis accedens. *Quintil.* Est hinc tropo quædam cum syncdochæ vicinia. *Id.* Est quædam virtutum vitiorumque vicinia.

VICINISSIMÆ. See *Vicine*.

VICINITAS (Id.), *ātis*, *f*. nearness of place, neighborhood, vicinity, *γειτονία*. *Terent.* Vel virtus tua me, vel vicinitas facit, ut te andacter moneam, &c. *Cic.* In ea vicinitate. *Id.* Propter vicinitatem totos dies simul eramus. *Hirt.* Quorum vicinitas propinqua esset. Also, in plural. *Cic.* — ¶ Hence, the neighborhood, *h. e.* those living in the neighborhood, the neighbors. *Nep.* Clam vicinitali dant negotium, ut eum interficiant. *Sallust.* Vicinitatem exornant. — ¶ And, figur. affinity, likeness, resemblance. *Quintil.* Est quædam virtutibus ac vitis vicinitas. *Plin.* Multi cyperon non discernunt a cypiro vicinitate nominis.

VICINITUS (Id.), adv. in the neighborhood, near. *Cod. Theod.*

VICINOR (Id.), *āris*, depon. 1. to be in the 3 neighborhood or near. *Sidon.* Accidit, ut deversorio quædam femina vicinaretur. *Cæd. Aurel.* Loca capituli vicinantia. — Figur. to be near. *Sidon.*

VICINUS (vicus), *a*, um, adj. neighboring, living or being in the neighborhood, near. *Virg.* urbes. *Liv.* bellum, in the neighborhood. *Virg.* Scdes, vicina astris. *Tibull.* Cælo vicinus Olympus. And with a genit. *Lucan.* Ora vicina perusti ætheris. — Hence, subst. *Vicinus*, *m*. and *Vicina*, *f*. a neighbor. *Cic.* Vicini mei. *Horat.* Bonus vicinus. *Cic.* Vicinus proximus, the nearest neighbor. *Ovid.* Anus vicina loci. *Cic.* Fidem in Capitolio vicinam Jovis majores nostri esse voluerunt. (But in the last two it is perhaps an adj.). *Terent.* Curre ad Bacchidem vicinam nostram. And *Vicina*, *ōrum*, *n*. neighboring places, neighborhood; as, *Plin.* In Syriæ vicina pervenire. *Id.* Annis rigas vicina. So, also, *Vicinum*, the neighborhood, vicinity; In vicino, in the neighborhood or vicinity, near by; as, *Plin.* Rex aliud opidum in vicino condidit. *Cels.* In vicino sæpe quædam notæ positæ imperitos medicos decipiunt. So, *Plin.* E vicino aquam lambere, from the neighborhood or vicinity, from near by. *Colum.* Ex vicino Africæ arietes deportare, from the neighboring parts of Africa. — ¶ Hence, near, of place and time. *Ovid.* Ni convexa foret, parti vicinior esset mundus, would be nearer to some part. *Phædr.* Mors vicina, nigh, near. *Cic.* Latouam vicinam ad parientum, near her delivery. Also, subst.; as, *Hieronym.* Tertullianus vicinus eorum temporum, who lived near to those times. — ¶ Also, figur. coming near, in resemblance, allied, like, similar, resembling. *Cic.* Dialecticorum scientia vicina et finitima eloquentiæ. *Plin.* Ferum molle, plumboque vicinius, ap-

proaching nearer to lead. *Id.* Sertulæ Campanæ odor croco vicinus est. *Id.* vocabulum. *Quintil.* Vitia virtutibus vicina. *Id.* Cui vicinum est, *h. e.* simile.

VICIS, or **VIX** (unc.), vicis, *f*. [the noun. does not occur] change, vicissitude, alternate or reciprocal succession, alternation, interchange, ἀμοιβή, ἐναλλαγή. *Liv.* Commoti vice fortunarum humanarum. *Ovid.* Illec quoque non perstant, quæ nos elementa vocamus: quasque vices peragant, docebo, what changes they have or undergo, what vicissitudes they pass through. *Horat.* Terra mutat vices, *h. e.* renews or renovates herself. *Ovid.* Cum vice sermonis fratrem cognovit, *h. e.* conversation. So, *Virg.* Hac vice sermonum. And, *Ovid.* and *Quintil.* Vices loquendi. *Ovid.* Vicibus factis inire convivia, by turns, one after the other. *Plin.* Per vices annorum, every other year. *Ovid.* Per vices modo, Persephone, modo, filia, clamat, by turns, alternately. *Tacit.* Agri ab universis per vices occupantur, now by these and then by those. *Justin.* Duæ reginæ vicibus gerebant bella, in turns, alternately. *Manil.* Modo deest, modo adest, vicibusque sedecit. *Ovid.* In vices pericula commemorare, in turns. But also, *Id.* In vices aliquem lædere, in return. Also, *In vicem*, by turns, alternately, reciprocally, mutually; as, *Ovid.* Inque vicem mea te, me tua forma capit. *Id.* Inque vicem spectans ambos, &c. now one and then the other. (But see *Invicem*.) Also, *Pandect.* Vice versa; or, *Justin.* Versa vice, the case being reversed, reversely; or as may be sometimes rendered, on the other hand. Also, *Stat.* Vice, on the other hand, in return. *Calpurn.* Pari vice, equally. *Id.* Mutua vice, mutually, reciprocally, or at the same time. Also, *Reddere*, *referre*, *exsolvere* vicem, or vices, to render like for like, make a return or requital, recompense, requite, retaliate. *Ovid.* Redde vicem meritis. *Id.* Spemntem sperne, sequenti redde vices. *Id.* Non poteris ipse referre vicem. *Tacit.* Injurie, beneficio vicem exsolvere. So, *Plin.* *Paneg.* Vices exigere, demand a return or requital. — ¶ Hence, *Vicis*, *Vices*, any thing in which there is a vicissitude or alternation; hence, several meanings of the word. Thus, conduct in return or requital, reciprocity, performance of a reciprocal office, return of kindness, requital of service, return, requital, recompense, ἀμοιβή. *Cic.* Recito vicem officii præsentis, *h. e.* return, reciprocal service. Hence, *Vicem*, or vices, reddere, referre, exsolvere. (See above.) *Propert.* Multarum miseras exigit una vices, *h. e.* pænas. *Horat.* Plus vice simplici, with a more than simple requital, with a heavy recompense. — ¶ And, also, time. *Pallad.* Tribus per dicem vicibus, three times, thrice. *Id.* Tertia vice, for the third time, a third time. *Coln.* Annua vice, every year, yearly. *Gell.* Tesserulas in medium vice sua quisque jaciebamur, each at his time, or each in his turn. So, also, *Liv.* 3, 36. Ut hoc insigne regium, suam cuiusque vicem, per omnes iret (but this may be, for himself, for his part). *Sidon.* Vice quadam, on a certain time, once. — ¶ And, also, place to which one succeeds. *Cic.* Nulla est persona, quæ ad vicem ejus, qui e vita emigraverit, propius accedat. *Liv.* Pæna in vicem fidei cesserat. And, place, office, duty; as, *Liv.* Sacra regie vicis. *Plin.* *Paneg.* Vice alicujus fungi. *Horat.* Fungar vice cotis. *Quintil.* Vices professionum divise. *Plin.* *Ep.* Vicem alicujus implere. *Id.* Solis vicem supplere. Hence, *In vicem*, in the place of, instead; as, *Liv.* Missis in vicem earum quinque millibus. *Cels.* In vicem vini cremor pitisanæ sumendus est, instead of wine. And without genit., therefor. *Colum.* (See *Invicem*.) For this we have, also, Ad vicem; as, *Plin.* Ad regularum vicem, instead of. *Pallad.* Ad vicem solis cinis calidus subjectus. So, also, *Vice*, instead, in the place; as, *Plin.* Salis vice utuntur nitro. Also, *Vicem*, instead, in the place; as, *Plaut.* Amborum vicem. *Liv.* Nostram vicem,

in our stead. Also, Ad vicem, like, as; as, *Gell.* Majores natu colebantur parentum vicem. So, also, Vicem; as, *Cic.* Sardanapali vicem mori. And, also, Vice; as, *Sueton.* Vice mundi circummagi. *Plin.* Jactari fluctu algæ vice. — ¶ And, again, the lot, hap, fate, condition of any one usually unfortunate, misfortune. *Cic.* Et meam et aliorum vicem pertimescere. *Terent.* Menedem vicem miseret me. *Cic.* Tuam vicem sæpe doleo. *Liv.* Suam vicem anxios, for their own fate. *Id.* Exanimes vice unius. *Quintil.* Vice publica commoveri. — ¶ And, also, person, or part, respect, concern. *Liv.* Suam vicem officio functus, for his person, for his part, &c. *Id.* Ne nostram vicem irascaris, h. e. nobis (but see above.) — ¶ And, lastly, fighting, fight, contest. *Virg.* Vitavisse vices Danaum. *Sil.* Vicis merique labore æquato.

VICISSATIM, adv. same as *Vicissim*. *3 Plaut.*

VICISSIM (vicis), adv. in turn, in return, or again, when it comes to the same thing; ἀποβαδόν. *Cic.* Te audire vicissim vellem, quum ipse tam multa dixissem, in your turn. *Id.* Terra uno tempore florere, deinde vicissim horere potest. *Horat.* Hanc veniam petimusque, damusque vicissim (where it may be, mutually). — ¶ Also, in turn, on the other hand, on the contrary. *Cic.* Hoc ego meo facto delector. Considera nunc vicissim tuum. *Horat.* Mœre his anores: ast ego vicissim risero.

VICISSITAS, atis, f. for *Vicissitudo*. *3 Acc. ap. Non.*

VICISSYTUDŌ (vicis), inis, f. a change from one thing to another, vicissitude, ἀποβῆ, μεταβολή. *Terent.* Omnium rerum vicissitudo est. *Cic.* Temporum varietates, fortunæque vicissitudines. *Id.* Vicissitudines dierum, ac noctium. *Id.* In sermone communi vicissitudinem non iniquam putet, to speak and to let speak, to take turns in speaking. — ¶ Also, interchange, reciprocity, mutual return or requital. *Cic.* Nihil est vicissitudine studiorum officiorumque jucundius. *Apul.* Palmulis in alternas digitorum vicissitudines connexis, h. e. digitis pectinatim inter se implexis.

VICŌMAGISTER (vicius & magister), tri, 3m. the prefect or superintendent of a street or division of a city. *Sext. Ruf.*

VICTA, æ, f. h. e. dea, quæ victui præest. *Arnob.*

VICTIMĀ (vinco), æ, f. a victim sacrificed to the gods after some successful event, as a victory. *Liv.* 45, 7. *Ovid.* Fast. 1, 335. But it seems also to be used more generally for a victim, or at least, a victim of the larger sort. (One difference between *victima* and *hostia* is, that the former is greater, the latter smaller; this is given by *Corn. Froal.*) *Plaut.* Nolo victimas, agninus me exis placari volo. *Cic.* Ego enim te arbitror, cæsis apud Amaltheam tuam victimis, statim esse ad Sicyonem oppugnandum profectum. — ¶ *Figur.* a *victima*. *Cic.* Se victimam reipublice præbuisset (Decius).

VICTIMARIŌS (victima), a, um, adj. of 2 or pertaining to victims. *Plin.* negotiator; and, *Val. Maz.* Victimarius, one who sold victims. Also, Victimarius, sc. minister, an assistant at sacrifices, who bound the victim, &c. *Liv.*

VICTIMATŌR (victimo), ōris, m. an attendant at a sacrifice, who assisted in slaying the victim. *Lactant.*

VICTIMŌ (victima), as, a. 1. to sacrifice. *3 Apul.* hircum Marti.

VICTITŌ (frequentat. from vivo), as, n. 3 1. to live. *Plaut.* and *Varr.* — ¶ Also, to live on something, be nourished or supported by, eat, feed on, σιτῆσθαι. *Plaut.* fici, to live on figs. *Id.* Victitare parce. *Terent.* Bene libenter victitas, you like choice fare.

VICTŌR (vinco), ōris, m. a conqueror, victor, νικῆτης. *Cic.* Cn. Pompeio omnium gentium victore, conqueror of all nations, victor over all nations. *Cic.* belli, h. e. in bello. So, *Liv.* Trium bellorum victor. — Also, adjectively, victorious. *Nep.* exercitus. *Ovid.* curus, h. e. triumphal ear. Even with a

foea. subst. *Plaut.* Victores legiones.

— ¶ *Figur.* a conqueror, victor, h. e. one who has effected or accomplished his purpose, has obtained his desire. *Virg.* Victorque Sinon incendia miscet. *Horat.* Victor propositi. *Martial.* calls husbands victores, who have lost their wives, h. e. fortunate, masters of their wish. — Also, conqueror, vanquisher. *Sallust.* Animus lubricus et divitiarum victor. — Adjectively. *Ovid.* Victorem retulit pedem. — ¶ Also of inanimate things. *Lucan.* Abstulit has (naves) æstus, et victor destruit in Anstrum.

VICTŌRIĀ (victor), æ, f. victory, νίκη. *Cic.* Victoria natura insolens atque superba est. *Horat.* Cita mors venit, aut victoria læta. *Cæs.* Victoriam conclamare, to shout victory. *Cic.* Victoriam consequi (figur.); or, *Id.* reportare; or, *Liv.* ferre ex aliquo; or, *Id.* referre ex hoste; or, *Cæs.* adipisci; or, *Sallust.* parere; or, *Tacit.* patrare, to gain or obtain the victory, conquer. *Liv.* exercere, to make use of his victory. *Id.* Victoriæ triumphus, h. e. propter victoriam. *Cic.* Victoriæ bellorum, for in hellis. — Also, Victoria, as a goddess, the goddess of victory. *Cic.* Also, her image or statue. *Liv.* — ¶ *Figur.* before a court, the gaining of a suit. *Cic.* Victoriam gloriosam consequi. *Plin.* litium, h. e. in litibus. And generally, victory, when one has gained or carried his end. *Liv.* certaminis, h. e. in certamine. *Id.* Quatenus victoriam exerceret, how far he would pursue his victory. *Id.* Victoria penes patres fuit.

VICTŌRIĀLIS (victoria), e, adj. of or pertaining to victory. *Trebell.* Poll. dies, day of victory, h. e. in which a victory has been gained. — ¶ As a plant, *Victoralis* is the same as *Idæa daphne*, *daphne Alexandrina*. *Apul.*

VICTŌRIATŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. stamped with the image of the goddess of victory. Hence, *Victoriatas*, sc. nummus, a coin worth half a denarius. *Cic.* — *Liv.* Victoriatum (genit. pl.). — ¶ Also, won by victory. *Tertall.*

VICTŌRIŌLA (dimin. from Victoria), æ, f. a small statue or image of the goddess of victory. *Cic.*

VICTŌRIŌSŌS (victoria), a, um, adj. of 3 ten victories, νικητικός. *Cato ap. Gell.* Also, *Silon.* Victoriosissimo viro.

VICTRIX (victor), icis, f. Sunst. she that is victorious, a conqueress, victress, νικήτρια. *Cic.* Erat victrix Republica. *Id.* Oraculum erat datum, victrices Athenas fure. *Id.* Victrix filiæ, non libidinis. — Also, she that has gained her end, obtained her wish. *Virg.* Junonem victrix affatur voce superba. *Ovid.* Victrix inimica triumphat. — ¶ *Abreget.* victoriosus, *Horat.* hederæ. *Senec.* libido. *Lucan.* causa. *Ovid.* flammæ. *Cic.* litteræ, h. e. announcing victory. So, *Ovid.* tabellæ. *Senec.* frons, h. e. laurel-branch. *Virg.* Victicia arma secutus. *Ovid.* fulmina. *Claudian.* Victrici concepta solo.

VICTŌLIS (victus), e, adj. of or pertaining to nourishment or sustenance. *Apul.*

VICTŌRŌS, a, um, particip. from vinco. — ¶ Also, particip. from vivo.

VICTŌS (vivo), us, m. life, way of life. *Cic.* In victu considerare oportet, apud quos, et quo more, et cujus arbitratu sit educatus. *Nepos.* Appositi erant custodes, qui eum a pristino victu deducere. — ¶ Especially, food, sustenance, victuals, provisions, meat and drink, fare, σιτίον, τροφή. *Cic.* Quos parvo contentos tenuis victus cultusque delectat, slender or poor fare. *Cæs.* Major pars victus eorum lacte, et caseo, et carne consistit. *Cic.* Victum quotidianum publice præbere alicui. *Id.* Parare ea, quæ suppeditent, et ad cultum, et ad victum. *Plaut.* Victus basilicis, royal fare. *Id.* asper. *Quintil.* frugi. *Sil.* parvus. Also, in plur. *Tibull.* Tunc victus abiere feri: tunc incita pomus. *Cic.* Persecutus est animantium ortus, victus, figuras. — ¶ Also, all that belongs to the support and comfort of the body, including also clothes. *Pandect.* — ¶ *Nepos* says of Alcibiades, Splendidus, non minus in vita quam victu; where, according to *Bre-*

ni, vita refers to his public, and victu to his private life. *Bremi* cites also *Cic. Legg.* 3, 14. Nobilium vita victuque mutato mores mutari civitatum putat; and, *Id.* *Brat.* 25. Omni vita atque victu exultans. — ¶ *Dat.* Victu. *Virg.* — *Genit.* Victi, for victus. *Plaut.* : Victus. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

VICTŌS, a, um, particip. from vinco.

VICTŌLŌS (dimin. from vicus), i, m. a little village, χωμίδιον. *Liv.*

VICŌS (from αἶκος, as vinum from οἶνος), i, m. a village, hamlet, as consisting of many houses collected together, κώμη. *Liv.* maritimus. *Tacit.* Jura per pagos vicosque reddere. — ¶ Also, in the city, a quarter, division, section consisting of several houses built alongside of each other, κώμη, συνομή. *Tacit.* Dimensis vicorum ordinibus, et latis vicarum spatiis. — ¶ Also, a street, so far as its sides are occupied by houses. *Liv.* — ¶ Also, a country-seat, as composed of several buildings. *Cic.* Scribis, te vicum venditurum. *Horat.* Quid vici prosint aut horrea?

VIDELICET (formed out of videre licet), adv. you can see, it is easy to see, it is clear, followed by accus. and infin. *Plaut.* Videlicet, parcum illum fuisse senem, it is evident or manifest that, &c. *Lucr.* Esse videlicet in terris primordia rerum. *Cic.* Quæ epistolæ redditæ sunt, tum videlicet datas, you see (you can easily see) that, &c. Also, merely with accus.; as, *Plaut.* Videlicet Solonem, behold a Solon, lo a Solon. — ¶ Hence, certainly, indeed, for certain, to be sure, plainly, clearly, or as is easy to see, ὁραδόν, ὁραδόν; in particular, in irony, indeed, forsooth. *Terent.* Ille de nostris verbis erat videlicet. *Cic.* Quid metuebant? vim videlicet. *Id.* Tuus videlicet salutaris consilatus, perniciosus meus. — ¶ Also, namely, to wit, that is to say. *Cic.* Venisse tempus his, qui in timore fuissent, conjuratos videlicet dicebat, ulciscendis. *Id.* Caste lex jubet adire ad deos, animo videlicet.

VIDEN? for *Videsne?* *Terent.*, *Ti-*

bull, and *Virg.*

VIDEŌ (ἵδω, εἶδω), es, vīdi, vīsum, a. and n. 2. to see, behold with the eyes, βλέπω, ὁράω. *Plaut.* Tun' me vidisti? (Seel.) atque his quidem oculis. *Cic.* Aliquid assequi se putant, qui ostium Ponti viderunt. *Virg.* Complerant litora visuri Æneadas. *Cic.* Aliquem videre non posse, not to be able to see (h. e. bear the sight of.) *Id.* Ut ea cernimus, quæ videmus. *Senec.* Videram nondum diem, h. e. I was not yet born. *Cic.* Quem diem si videro, shall have seen, shall have lived to see. Also, without an accus.; as, *Cic.* Me acrius videre quam pisces, see more sharply, have a keener sight. *Id.* longius, to see farther. *Id.* bene oculis, to see well, have good eyes. *Id.* mille stadia (not governed by videre), to see a thousand stadia. *Sallust.* Quæ visum processerant, to see. Further, *Terent.* Vide, si non os impudens videtur, see, if, &c. *Plaut.* Vide sis (for si vis) signi quid siet. Hence, *Videres*, you might see, you could see, one might see; as, *Liv.* Scindi videres vincula. *Ovid.* Molliri membra videres. Also, *Videre*, to see, h. e. have one's eyes open, be awake. *Virg.* *Ecl.* 6, 21. — Also, with the other organs of sense, to see, perceive, observe, hear. *Virg.* Mngire videbis terram, h. e. hear. — Also, with the mind or spirit, to see, perceive, understand, be aware, observe. *Cic.* Quem exitum video animo, I see with my mind's eye, in spirit. *Id.* Acutius atque acrius vitia, quam recta videre. *Id.* Animus videt, se ad meliora proficisci. *Liv.* Diū futurum vident, see into the future. *Cic.* Quod ego cur nolem, nihil video. *Nep.* Vidit vir omnium callidissimus, magno se fore periculo. *Cic.* Videre multum, to see far, be wise or considerate. *Id.* plus, to see farther, be wiser. Also, in a dream. *Id.* Si dormientes aliquid animo videre videamur. *Id.* aliquid in somnis. So, *Id.* somnia, to have dreams. *Id.* *Tusc.* 5, 38. Videbat in litteris, h. e. had knowledge in, was not blind in

(for a blind man is spoken of; but another reading is *vivebat*). — *Videre* is also used of inanimate things. *Virg.* Abies visura casus marinos, about to see, experience. — Also, *Videre*, to see, h. e. to get, receive. *Liv.* speciem regni paterni. *Cic.* Qui suo toto consulatu somnum non viderit, did not see sleep, did not sleep. — Also, to see, h. e. to endure, undergo, experience. *Terent.* Quam ibi miseriam vidi! — *V* Also, to see, go to see, call upon, wait upon, for the purpose of conversing and transacting business with one. *Cic.* Othonem vide, speak with Otho. *Id.* Sed Septimium vide, et Lænatem, et Statillum: tribus enim opus est. *Plin.* Ep. Rogo, mane videns Plinium domi, et efficias, ne, &c. — *V* Also, to see, look at, look to it, consider, reflect. *Cic.* Id primum videamus, quatenus amor progredi debeat. *Id.* Nunc ea videamus, quæ contra disputari solent. *Petron.* Utram (conditionem) tu accipias, vide. *Terent.* Vide, quid agas. *Id.* De matre video. — *V* Also, to see, look to it, take care, have a care, be careful, take heed, beware. *Cic.* Videndum est, ne obsit benignitas. *Id.* Quamobrem et hæc videnda, et pecuniæ fugienda cupiditas. *Id.* Videant, ne turpe miserumque sit. Hence, *Vide*, ne, &c. see, that not, stands often for *I fear, that*; as, *Cic.* Vide, ne nulla sit divinatio. *Sa.* also, *Id.* Videndum est, ne non satis sit, h. e. it is to be feared, &c. — *V* Also, to see, see to it, take care, interest one's self. *Cic.* Ut navem idoneam habeas, videbis. *Terent.* Ut recte fiant, videbo. *Plaut.* Vide, efferantur omnia, see that all things, &c. *Cic.* Videre alicui, take care for. *So.* *Terent.* Recte ego mihi vidissem, should have looked out for myself, should have provided for myself. Also, to take care for, provide, furnish, procure, prepare or have prepared, take care of, conduct. *Cic.* Antecesserat Statius, ut prandium nobis videret, h. e. to provide, order. *Terent.* Asperum (vinum) hoc est: aliud lenius vide. *Cic.* Sed valebis, meaue negotia videbis. *Id.* Philippum dixisse constabat, videndum sibi aliud esse consilium. Also, *Videris*, *viderit*, &c. you, &c. may see to it, you, &c. may see, h. e. I leave it to you, it concerns me not; as, *Cic.* Tu quemadmodum his satis facias, videris. *Ovid.* Viderit ista deus. *Cic.* Viderint ista officia viri boni, let good men see to. *Id.* Legi Bruti epistolam non prudenter rescriptam: sed ipse viderit, let him see to that himself. And, absol. *Ovid.* *Trist.* 5, 2, 23. Viderit, h. e. it may happen as it will for me, it troubles me not. — *V* Also, to see about, h. e. to treat or speak of. *Cic.* Alio loco de aratorum animo video. *Id.* Illud, quod cæpinus, videamus, h. e. look at, go through with, examine. — *V* Also, to look at or upon. *Cic.* Quin tu me vides, why do you not look at me? but look at me, see how much better I do. *Horat.* Quem tu placido lumine videris. — Hence, to look upon, have an eye upon, have in view, have before the eyes. *Cic.* Majus quiddam videbam. *Id.* Vidit aliud, had another object. *Liv.* Cujus mens nihil præter commodum publicum videt. It may also be rendered, to strive for; as, *Liv.* Qui magnam gloriam vident. — And, also, to look upon, mark, rest upon, trust to, depend upon. *Terent.* Istuc ipsum nihil periculi est: me vide, depend upon me, trust me for that, my word for it. — *V* *Videro* often stands for *videbo*. *Terent.* and *Cic.* — *V* *Videsis*, or *vide sis*, with short *e*. *Pers.* — *V* See *Videor*.

VIDEOR, *eris*, *visus* sum, pass. of *video*, is used in the various meanings of *video*. Thus, to be seen, *ὁραῖται*. *Terent.* Ohe (*Da.*) visus sum, I have been seen. *Cic.* Quo viso atque persuaso. *Liv.* Equites procul visi. *Cic.* Qui neque videntur a nobis. *Id.* Ea, quæ verò furiosus videntur. *Virg.* Videbit heros, et ipse videbitur illis (*dat.*), shall be seen by them. Hence, *Visum*, subst. (which see by itself). Also, *Videtur*, *videatur*, *ut see*, one sees, it is seen, &c.

Cic. Qui quamobrem Roscium similem sui in frande et malitia existimavit, nihil videtur, one cannot see why, no cause appears why. *Id.* Hoc potest separatim perscribi, ut proprio senatusconsulto Pompeius collaudatus esse videatur, that it may be seen, that, &c. *Id.* Et quales ipsi quoque oratores, qua sint ætate, honore, auctoritate, debet videri, we ought to see. — Especially is *Videri* often to seem, have the appearance, appear, be regarded in a certain light, pass for something, and has a double construction, personal and impersonal. Personally, h. e. with a *nomin.* (or an *accus.* when it is in the *infin.*) expressed or understood going before, and an *infin.* following; if this *infin.* be *esse*, the following predicate is also in the *nomin.* (unless the subject of *videor* was in *accus.*); *esse* is often wanting, in which case the predicate is in the *nomin.* (or *accus.* if the subject of *videor* was in *accus.*) *Cic.* Quæ videretur esse, non quæ esset. *Id.* Id, quod utile videretur (*se. esse*). *Id.* Rem iniquiorem visum iri intelligebant. *Plaut.* Num nimio emptæ tibi videntur? do they appear to you to have been bought too dear? do you think they were bought at too high a price? *Cic.* Quæ Pyrrhoni visa sunt pro nihilo, seemed nought to Pyrrho, passed for nothing with Pyrrho. *Id.* Amens mihi fuisse videor, methinks I have been mad. *Id.* Quibusdam sapiens videor fuisse: mihi contra, some regard me as having done wisely. *Id.* Objurgavi senatum, ut mihi visum sum, summa cum auctoritate. *So.* in a dream. *Plaut.* Mercari visus mihi sum capram, it seemed to me that I, &c. Sometimes without the *dat.* *Terent.* Audire vocem visa sum militis, I seemed to hear, I thought I heard. The predicate is also found in the *dat.*; as, *Horat.* Da mihi iusto sanctoque videri. — Impersonally, h. e. not preceded by a subject (*nomin.* or *accus.* if the verb be *infin.*) *Plaut.* Equum videtur tibi, ut dicam, &c.? does it seem right to you that I? &c., do you think it right, that? &c. *Liv.* Fabio satis visum, ut orans urbem iniret. *Plaut.* Quid si servo aliter visum est? Also, with *accus.* and *infin.*; as, *Cic.* Non mihi videtur, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem (a construction which seems harsh to some scholars). *So.* also, *Id.* Malitia, quæ vult videri, se esse prudentiam, will have the appearance of being, &c. (though we may make the order thus, *vult, se videri esse, &c.*; *vult videri esse prudentia* would be the more usual form). Also, *Videri*, to seem good or fit, or to be resolved upon, to please or be pleasing; as, *Cic.* Nunc mihi visum est aliquid conscribere, I have thought it well, or have determined. *Id.* Eam quoque, si videtur, correctionem explicabo, if such be your pleasure. *Id.* Tibi si videbitur, villis iis utere, if it shall please you, if you shall have no objection. *Terent.* Visum est mihi, ut ejus tentarem sententiam, it hath seemed good to me, I have thought it well. *Cic.* Qui imitatur, quos cuique visum est, *se. imitari*, or imitandos esse. *Id.* Velim ei quæ tibi videbitur, attribuas, those whom it shall seem advisable to you, those whom you please; *se. attribuire*, or esse attribienda. *So.* also, of decrees or ordinances of a magistrate, or of the senate, personally and impersonally; as, *Cic.* Iste pronuntiavit, Sthenium litteras publicas corrupisse videri, appears to have, &c.; that the opinion is that Sthenius has, &c. *Liv.* Scipionem recte atque ordine videri fecisse, quod eum regem appellaverit, that Scipio had in their opinion done rightly. *Id.* Consul adject senatusconsultum, Ambracium non videri vi captum esse. *Id.* Quum pontifices decreissent, videri, posse eam partem restitui, that it was their opinion, that they were of opinion. — *V* Also, *Videri*, as pass. of *video*, when signifying to see, see to it, consider, reflect. *Plaut.* Vide sis modo etiam. (*Lys.*) Visum est. — *V* Also, as pass. of *video*, signifying to see, take care for, provide, &c. *Cic.* Videndum esse aliud

consilium. — *V* *Supin.* Visu; as, *Virg.* Terribiles visu (but this may be also, absol. of the subst. visus).

VIDESIS, or **VIDE SIS**. See *Video*, and *Sis*.

VIDUŒ, *æ*, f. See *Viduus*.

VIDUATŒS, *a*, um. See *Viduo*.

VIDUATŒS (*viduo*), *us*, m. widowed state, widowhood. *Tertull.* Virginem in viduatu collocatam, h. e. in sacro viduarum ministerio.

VIDERTAS (*Id.*), *atis*, f. perhaps, lack of the fruits of the field. *Cato*.

VIDERTAS (*Id.*), *atis*, f. privation, want, lack. *Plaut.* omnium copiarum. — *V* Also, widowhood, vulgarity, *χηρεία*, *χηρεια*. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

VIDLARIA, *æ*, f. one of the lost comedies of *Plautus*.

VIDULŒS (*unc.*), *i*, m. a case to pack things in for a journey, perhaps a sort of sacket, portmanteau, or trunk. *Plaut.*

VIDUŒ (*vidus*), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a*, l. to deprive or bereave of any thing, *χρηόω*, *ἀποστερέω*. *Virg.* Tam multis viduas set civibus urbem. *Horat.* Folis viduantur orni. *Senec.* Euse viduare dexteram. *Stat.* Penates. *Seren.* Summon. Febris pergit viduare (miseros) sopore. *Virg.* Arva nunquam viduata pruinis, freed from, clear of. *Sil.* Regna lumine viduata. *Id.* Tellus viduata venenis. *Colum.* Vitis viduata pristino alimento deficit. *Sil.* Sedes viduata, h. e. sella curulis vacua, mortuo consule. Also, with a *gen.*; as, *Lucret.* Viduata manuum, for manibus. — Hence, *Viduata*, deprived of a husband, made a widow, divorced whether by the death or other separation of a husband. *Tacit.*, *Martial.* and *Sueton.* Also, *Senec.* Conjux viduata tædis, divorced.

VIDUVIUM (*Id.*), *ii*, n. widowhood. *3* *Sidon.*

VIDUŒS (*unc.*), *a*, um, adj. separated, deprived, that is without any thing. Hence, deprived of a husband or wife (whether by death or long absence), widowed. *Ovid.* domus, without a husband. *Id.* aula, without a wife or queen. *Id.* lectus, *se. Penelopes*, without a husband, who was absent. *Id.* manus, *se. Penelopes*. *Senec.* Viduus cælibatus. — Hence, subst. *Viduus*, *i*, m. a widower. *Plaut.* — And, *Vidua*, *æ*, f. a widow. *Cic.*, *Plaut.*, &c. — Also, in general, *Viduus*, *a*, um, unmarried, without a husband or wife. *Ovid.* Viduos viros. *Liv.* Se rectius viduam (says Tullia to her husband), et illam cælibem futurum fuisse. *Senec.* cohors, h. e. the Amazons. Also, without a lover or mistress. *Ovid.* cubile. *Id.* nox. *Id.* puellæ. — Hence, of animals, bereaved, deprived of a mate, without a mate. *Plin.* columba. — Also, figur. of trees to which vines are bound and as it were married. *Horat.* Vitem viduus dicit arbores. *Juvenal.* ulmi. *Martial.* plantanus. *Catull.* vitis. *Colum.* Ut viduum ramum maritet. — *V* Also, generally, without any thing, devoid of any thing, destitute, wanting, empty; with the prep. *a*, or with an abl. simply, or a *gen.* *Virg.* in *Cul.* Lacus viduos a lumine Phæbi. *Colum.* Solum arboribus viduum. *Ovid.* Pectus viduum amoris. *Sil.* Viduus teli. *Plin.* Oppidorum nomina fama sua vidua. *Stat.* Alni (h. e. naves) moderantibus viduæ. Also, without a case; as, *Stat.* Viduus clavus, h. e. gubernaculum sine gubernatore.

VIENNA, *æ*, f. Vienna, or Vienne, a town of Gallia Narbonensis. — Hence, *Vienensis*, *e*, adj. belonging thereto. *Plin.* ager. *Tacit.* Viennenses, the inhabitants.

VIEŒ (*unc.*), *es*, *a*, 2. to bind with twigs, *3* *care*, *plat*, *λυγῶ*. *Varr.*

VIESCŒ (*vieo*), *is*, *n*, 3. properly, to be 2 come pliant, or flexible; hence, to thrive up, wither. *Colum.*

VIEŒR (*vieo*), *eris*, *m*, a hooper, cooper. *3* *Plaut.* Vietorem et piscatorem te esse portulas (for this some read *vitorem*).

VIEŒS (*Id.*), *a*, um, adj. withered, shrivelled, flaccid. *Colum.* ficus. *Terent.* senex. *Cic.* cor. — *V* *Horat.* *Epod.* 12, 7. and *Terent.* *Eun.* 4, 4, 21. make the second syllable short; or it may be read as a dissyllable.

VIGENI, æ, a, for Viceni. Colum.

VIGES (according to Paul. ex Festo: Viget dictum a vi agendo, sed non in agendis hostilibus rebus, verum iis, quæ coniectato animo ad bonum tendunt), es, qui, n. 2. to live, thrive, usually of incorporeal things and plants. Cic. Quæ a terra stirpibus continentur, arte naturæ vivunt et vigent. Id. Quidquid est illud, quod sentit, quod sapit, quod vult, quod viget, cæleste et divinum est. Quintil. Artus etiam leviter loco moti, perdunt, quo vignerunt, usum. Senec. Tu, qui juyentæ flore primævo viges. Varr. Omne corpus, ubi nimius ardor aut humor viget, aut interit, aut manet sterile. Virg. Fama mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo. Lucret. Herberore vigentes. Cic. Humatio tota ad corpus pertinet, sive occiderit animus, sive vigeat. Also, of persons. Horat. Vigni rege Persarum beator. Id. Nil majus generatur ipso (Jove) nec viget quidquam simile aut secundum.

—¶ Hence, figur. to live, h. e. to be lively, active, vigorous, thriving, brisk, ἀκράζω, θάλλω. Sallust. Aetas viget. Ovid. Pallor abit, subitque vigent in corpore vires. Liv. A tergo Alpes urgent, vix integris vobis ac vigentibus transitæ. Cic. Vigere memoria, to have a lively or strong memory. Id. Animo vigemus. Liv. Vegetum ingenium in pectore vigeat. —¶ Also, figur. to live, h. e. to be in vogue, be practised, flourish, be in good condition, to prosper, be prosperous, be in high repute or estimation, to show or display itself. Virg. Dum stabat regno incolumis, regumque vigeat conciliis. Ovid. Clara fuit Sparte: magnæ vigere Mycenæ. Senec. Prospero regnum in statu est, domusque florens sorte felici viget. Sallust. Pro pudore, pro abstinence, pro virtute, audacia, largitio, avaritia vigeant. Cic. Vigeant studia rei militaris. Næv. ap. Gell. Qui res magnas manu sæpe gessit gloriose, cuius facta viva nunc vigent. Stat. Urbes stant, populisque vigent. Horat. Verborum vetus interit ætas, et juvenum ritu florent modo nata, vigentque. Nep. Me juvene violacea purpura vigeat, was in fashion, was in esteem. Colum. Murenæ, quarum pretia vigent. Cic. Multa sæcula sic vigit Pythagoræorum nomen, ut nulli alii docti viderentur. Nep. Tanta commutatio rerum facta est, ut Lacedæmonii, qui paulo ante victores vigerant (for fuerant) perterriti pacem peterent, h. e. had flourished or appeared as conquerors. Cic. Philosophia viginisset. Lucret. Esse in deliciis summoque in honore vigere. Tacit. Auctoritate et gratia vigere apud aliquem, to have credit or influence. Id. summis honoribus, et multa eloquentia. Id. Opibus immensum vigit. So, also, of literary men, to be eminent, to flourish. Cic. Vigeat auditor Panætii Mnesarchus. Id. Philonem in Academia maxime vigere audio. Thus, also, Vigere alicui, to be in repute or esteem with any one; as, Cic. in Cæl. Ep. Tui polliciti libri omnibus vigent. —¶ Also, to be in operation, to display its powers. Cic. Vestræ religiones vigeant. Hence, to fight. Lucret. Dextraque vigeat.

VIGESCERE (incept. of vigeo), is, n. 3. to begin to live, or to become lively or vigorous. Catull. Jam læti studio pedes vigeant.

VIGESIMUS, a, um. See Vicesimus.

VIGESSIS (viginti & as), is, m. twenty 3 asses. Martial.

VIGES, for Vices. Martiau. Capell. 3

VIGIL (vigeo), ūis, adj. awake, not asleep, watching, ἐγρηγόρος, ὑπνῳγος. Virg. Tot vigiles oculi. Horat. Canum vigillum excubie. Ovid. ales, the cock. Hence, subst. a watchman, sentinel. Liv. In plur. Vigiles, watchmen, sentinels, φρουροί. Cic. Clamor a vigilibus, famique custodibus tollitur. Plaut. Vigiles nocturni, sentinels. Plin. Vigiles nocturni, h. e. domestic cocks. Lucret. Mundi vigiles, h. e. the sun and moon. Liv. Vigiles fanatici, night revellers. —¶ Hence, figur. watchful, as if awake. Virg. ignis, the never-sleeping fire; that never goes out; as of Vesta.

—¶ Also, figur. watchful, h. e. attentive. Stat. auris. —¶ Also, that makes wakeful, causing one to watch. Ovid. Cura vigiles. —¶ Also, in which one watches, by which one watches. Vigil nox, in which one watches, keeps watch; as, Tacit. Noctem vigilem capessere, h. e. vigilias agere. Horat. Vigiles lucernas perfer in lucem, h. e. ad quas vigilarat.

VIGILABILIS (vigilo), e, adj. that watches 3 es, watchful. Varr. ap. Non. O stulta nostri pectoris dormitio vigilabilis, quæ me puellum impuberem cepisti!

VIGILANS, antis, particip. from vigilo. —¶ Adj. watchful, vigilant, attentive, careful. Cic. Nostri isti nobiles, nisi vigilantes, et boni, et fortes, et misericordes erunt, &c. Id. Perficiam, ut nemo unquam post hominum memoriam paratior, vigilantior, compositior ad iudicium venisse videatur. Id. Homo vigilans et industrius. Val. Max. Annibal vigilantissimus dux. Virg. Vigilantes oculi.

VIGILANTER (vigilans), adv. vigilantly, watchfully, attentively, heedfully, with diligence or care, ἐγρηγόρως, ἐπιμελῶς. Cic. Quod vigilanter provinciam administrasset: cujus omnes vigilias in stupris constat, adulteriisque esse consumptas. Id. Quem L. Murena pater hujusce vehementissime, vigilantissimeque vexatum, repressum magna ex parte, non oppressum reliquit. Id. Enitar multo vigilantius. Id. Vigilanter se tueri.

VIGILANTIA (Id.), æ, f. watchfulness, the taking of little sleep, ἀγρυπνία. Plin. Ep. (de arunculo suo), Erat incredibile studium, summa vigilantia: lucubrare a Vulcanalibus incipiebat, &c. —¶ Figur. vigilance, watchfulness, attention, carefulness. Terent. Vigilantiam tuam tu mihi narras? Cic. Horribili vigilantia, celeritate, diligentia est.

VIGILARIUM, ii, n. See Vigiliarium.

VIGILATE (vigilatus, from vigilo), adv. 3 same as Vigilanter. Gell.

VIGILATIO (vigilo), ōnis, f. a watching, 3 being awake by night, not sleeping. Cæl. Aurel.

VIGILAX (Id.), ācis, adj. very watchful; 2 or simply watchful, vigilant, ἀγρυπνητικός. Colum. canes. Ovid. Nec frui somno vigilacibus excita curis, h. e. which do not suffer one to sleep.

VIGILIA (vigil), æ, f. a watching, a being awake, a being sleepless, voluntary or not, ἀγρυπνία. Cels. Ut neque vigilia præcesserit, neque ventris resolutio, neque merita. Cic. Cui non sunt auditæ Demosthenis vigilæ? the watchings or studies by night. —¶ Also, a watching by night for the protection of a town or any other place, watch, ward, guard by night. Cic. Vigiliæ agere ad ædes sacras, to keep watch at. Id. Vestra tecta custodiis vigiliisque defendite. Liv. In vigiliam, on watch. Id. Cura vigiliarium nocturnarum. — In the Roman army, the night was divided into four vigilæ or watches (among the Greeks into three), each of which consisted of three hours (among the Greeks of four); as, Liv. Prima vigilia, h. e. tempore primæ vigiliæ. Id. secunda. Cæs. tertia. Liv. quarta. — Also, Vigilia, a watch, h. e. soldiers keeping watch, watchmen, guards, sentinels, φρουροί. Cic. Si Capitolinæ cohortes, si excubie, si vigilæ, si delecta juvenus, quæ tuum corpus domumque custodit, contra Milonis impetum armata est. Sallust. Et ab incendio intelligebat urbem vigiliis munitam, with watches by night. Id. Vigiliæ crebras ponere. Id. circuire, to visit. —¶ Also, a religious ceremony performed by night. Plaut. Vigiliæ Cereris. —¶ Also, figur. watchfulness, vigilance, care, attention. Cic. Also, activity, unceasing zeal. Vellei.

VIGILIARIUM (vigilia), ii, n. a place or 2 building in which a watch is kept, a place where sentinels by night stand, a watch-house. Senec. (Others read vigiliarium.)

VIGILIUM, ii, n. same as Vigilia. Varr. VIGILO (vigil), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. INTRANS. to watch, remain awake, keep awake, abstain from sleeping, γρηγορεῖω, ἀγρυπνέω. Cic. Me qui ad multam

noctem vigilassem, arctior, quam solebat, somnus complexus est. Id. Tardissime autem Lentulus, credo, quod litteris dandis præter consuetudinem proxima nocte vigilarat. Id. Prope-rando etiam citius, quam si de multa nocte vigilasset. Horat. Noctes vigilabat ad ipsum mane, diem totum ster-tebat. Terent. Vigilare usque ad lucem. Hence, Vigilians, watching, watch-ing. Terent. Num ille somniat ea quæ vigilians voluit? h. e. when awake; with his eyes open. Juvenal. Vigilanti stertere naso, to snore with a wakeful nose, h. e. to snore as if asleep, though really awake. Cic. Vigilians curæ. — Hence, figur. Vigilare, to be watchful, vigilant, or attentive, be very careful or heedful. Cic. Vigilabo pro vobis. Id. Vigila, Chrysippe, ne tuam causam deseras. Also, with a dat. Propert. studiis, h. e. to apply diligently to; pursue diligently. — Also, figur. of fire, to burn constantly. Ovid. Lamina vigilantia (on a light-house). Stat. An tacita vigilet face Troicus ignis. Flor. Ut ad similitudinem cælestium ignium custos imperii flamma vigilaret. —¶ TRANS. to do or perform by keeping awake, com-pose or execute by night, perforce or de-spatch with care and vigilance. Virg. Quæ vigilanda viris. Ovid. Vigilati labores. —¶ Also, to spend or pass (time) awake or watching, as, noctem; hence, Ovid. Noctes vigilantur. —¶ See also Vigilians.

VIGINTI (unc.), indecl. num. adj. twenty, εἴκοσι. Cic. Viginti dies. Id. Unum et viginti annos, twenty-one years. Colum. Viginti annus. Liv. Quatuor et viginti, twenty-four. Nep. Quinque et viginti, or, Liv. Viginti quinque. Sueton. Tres et viginti, or, Plin. Viginti tres. Cic. Viginti et sep-tem, or, Id. Septem et viginti. Gell. Octo et viginti, or, Colwa. Viginti octo. VIGINTIANGULOS (viginti & angulus). 3 a, um, adj. having twenty angles. Apul. pyramid.

VIGINTIVIR, iri, m. See Vigintiviri.

VIGINTIVIRATUS (vigintiviri), us, m. an office held by twenty men as colleagues, whether as a perpetual office or as a commission; as, Cic. Att. 9, 2. (who speaks of a commission for dividing the lands, which Cæsar caused to be portioned out by twenty commissioners).

VIGINTIVIRI, or VIGINTI VIRI, ōrum, in. twenty men or commissioners as col-leagues; as, twenty colleagues in a per-petual office. Tacit. — Also, twenty commissioners for the distribution of the Campanian lands among the soldiers. Cic. —¶ The sing. is used in Plin. 7, 53. (Ed. Hard.)

VIGOR (vigeo), ōris, m. life. Virg. Ig-neus est ollis vigor, et cælestis origo seninibus. — Hence, figur. life, liveli-ness, vigor, activity. Id. Nec tarda senectus debilitat vires animi, mutataque vigorem. Phædr. Tibicen, cuius flati-bus solebat excitari saltantis vigor. Liv. Vigor in vultu. Liv. and Ovid. Vigor animi. Ovid. ingenii. Horat. Juv-enas et patrius vigor. Also, plur. Vitruv. and Sil. — Also, of things without life. Senec. Lectus est liber (L. Sextii patris, magni viri. Quantum in illo, dii boni! vigoris est, quantum animi! Plin. Vigor vini indomitus. (Others read rigor.) Id. Margaritæ flavescunt se-necta, rugisque torpescunt; nec nisi juvena constat ille, qui quæritur, vi-gor, lively color. Id. Gemma quodam vigore apposita tingens.

VIGOROS (vigor), as, āvi, ātum, n. and 3 a. 1. INTRANS. to take life, become vigo-rous or lively. Tertull. Vinum animæ vigorantis ex vite Christi. —¶ TRANS. to make vigorous or lively. Tertull. Vi-gorantia disciplinam. Apul. Juvenis vigoratus, lively.

VILEFACIO (vilis & facio), is, ēci, a. 3. 3 to vilify, lessen. Lactant. ad Stat. Fletu non indecenti, non nimio, qui formam deturparet, dignitatem ejus vilefaceret. VILESCERE (vilis), is, lui, n. 3. to become poor 3 low, vile or of trifling value, φαυλεσκει εὐτελέζομαι. Avien. At postquam ar-gento deformis viluit ætas.

VILIFICŌ (villis & facio), as, a. 1. to 3 *make or esteem of little value.* Hieron. **VILIPENDŌ** (villis & pendo), is, a. 3. to 3 *hold in low esteem, despise.* Plaut. Etiamnum me vilipendit. (Al. leg. nihil pendit.)

VILIS (unc.), e, adj. *for sale, to be sold.* Virg. ponia. — ¶ Also, cheap, of small price, low, εὐώης. Plaut. Neque quidquam vile nunc est, nisi mores inali. Id. Qui prohi homines essent, esset his annona vilior. Cic. Frumentum quoniam vilis erat, ne emisses. Id. Non minor voluptas pereipitur ex vilissimis rebus, quam ex pretiosis. — Hence, common, paltry, vile, worthless, trivial, indifferent, despicable, mean, contemptible, ἄτιμος, τριβόλατος. Martial. Curarum pretium non vile mearum. Cic. Etiam si honor noster vobis vilior fuisset, salutem certe caram futuram. Id. Nihil tam vile, neque tam vulgare est, ejus partem ullam reliquerint. Id. Velia non est vilior, quam Luperca. Nep. Quod non vilis rex in potestatem inopinanti venerat. Horat. Et genus, et virtus, nisi eum re, vilior alga est. Liv. vita. Sallust. Fidem, fortunas, pericula vilia habere, h. e. to hold in low account, despise. Horat. Iuter vilia habere. Thus, also, Id. Vilia rerum, for vilia, res viles. Also, with an infia. Sil. Hence, Vili (abl.), at a small price, at a low rate, cheaply. Plaut. and Martial. Vili. Pandect. Vilissimo. Hence, also, Vile, adv. at a low rate, cheaply. Claudian. — Also, Vilis, common, easy to procure. Virg. faselus.

VILITAS (villis), ātis, f. cheapness, lowness of price, low price, φανλότης, εὐτέλεια, εὐωνία. Cic. anionæ. Id. Si ubertas in percipiendis fructibus fuit, consequitur vilitas in vendendis. Id. Alter annus in vilitate, alter in summa earitate fuit, h. e. it was cheap one year. Id. Num in vilitate nummum dedit, in the cheap time. — ¶ Hence, cheapness, small value, meanness, lowness. Plin. Vilitas animarum, h. e. vitæ hominum. Id. Vilitas nominum, mean names or appellations. Petron. Effugiendum est ab omni verborum vilitate, low or vulgar words. — ¶ Also, a valuing at a low rate, contempt. Senec. In nullo (animali) depreheudes vilitatem sui, ne negligentiam quidem. Plin. Ep. Ad vilitatem sui pervenire, to become contemptible to one's self.

VILITER (Id.), adv. at a small price, 2 cheaply, εὐώως. Plin. Vilissime constat. Plaut. Venire intestinis vilis. Plin. Ep. Facilius et vilius, more easily, and with less expense. — ¶ Also, meanly, poorly, low, without regard. Apul. Viliter se ipsum colere, sui contemptus est.

VILITŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. to make low, poor, 3 of little esteem, to lessen, degrade, φανλίζω. Turpil. ap. Non.

VILLĀ (according to Varro, from veho, because the products of the field are carried thither), æ, f. a villa, h. e. a house or building out of Rome (especially in the country, near a villogio or small town), where cattle were kept, and near which were vineyards and cultivated fields; a country-seat, country-house, farm-house, ἔπαυλις, ἀγροικία. Cic. Qui ager neque villam habuit, neque ex ulla parte fuit cultus. Id. Tum erat ager incultus, sine teeto, nunc est cultissimus cum optima villa. Poll. ad Cic. Frumenta aut in agris, aut in villis sunt. Ovid. Uineus anser erat minima custodia villæ, of their little farm-house or cottage. — Villa rustica, a villa for rural uses; urbana, a villa for show and pleasure. Varr. — Villa is also a part of the country-house. Thus, Colum. divides the villa into three parts, or villa, namely, arborea, which the proprietor himself occupies, and which is therefore built and arranged with more elegance; rustica, occupied by the villicus, vinitor, &c.; and frumentaria, where the products of the field are laid up. — There was also a villa publica of great extent in the Campus Martius, near Rome; where, for instance, we read of the census being taken, and foreign ambassadors being lodged. Liv. — ¶ Hence,

Villa, for rus. Plin. Ep. Athenis vivere, non in villa. — Also, Plin. Mangonizatas villas, h. e. (perhaps) same as vivaria ostracurum.

VILLARIS (villa), e, adj. of or pertaining 2 to a villa, same as Villaticus, ἀγροικικός. Plin.

VILLATICŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or pertaining 2 to a villa, kept there, ἀγροικικός. Varr. gallina. Plin. alites, farm-fowl, form-house poultry, as hens, pigeons, &c. Colum. canis. Id. mel. Vorr. Genu villaticum pastionum.

VILLICĀ, æ, f. See Villicus.

VILLICATIŌ (villico), ōnis, f. the management of a farm, care of the husbandry of a farm, such as the villicus has, ἀπονομία. Colum.

VILLICŌ (villicus), as, a. and n. to perform the part of a villicus or overseer of a farm, manage or carry on a farm, ἀπονομέω. Apul. Servus, qui possessionem maximam villicabat, h. e. managed, was overseer (villicus) of. Plin. Exercitus ducebant, senatu illis villicante, carrying on their farms for them (but this may belong to villicor).

VILLICŌ, ōnis, m. same as Villicus. 3 Apul. (Others read villicoram.)

VILLICŌR (villicus), āris, dep. 1. to carry 3 on or superintend the husbandry of a farm, to manage a farm, act in the capacity of a villicus. Pompon. ap. Non. longe ab urbe. Plin. Senatu illis villicante. (See Villico.) — ¶ Also, to reside in the country, live in or have a villa. Turpil. ap. Non.

VILLICŌS (villa), a, um, adj. in, of or belonging to a villa, rural, rustic. Auson. Villica nomina lini. — ¶ Hence, subst. Villicus, i, m. the slave intrusted with the care of the villa and the husbandry of a farm; the overseer of a farm, the farmer, steward, ἀπονομὸς, ἀδελτεῖς. Cato. Male agitur cum domino, quem villicus docet. Horat. silvarum et agelli. Hence, figur. a (delegated) governor, prefect, overseer, director. Juvenal. Pegasus positus villicus urbi. — And Villica, æ, f. the woman who had the care of those matters on a farm which belong to a woman; the directress of the farm-house, dairy, &c.; or, also, the wife of the villicus, farmer's wife. Cato and Colum. — ¶ Written also with a single l.

VILLŌSŌS (villus), a, um, adj. shaggy, 2 rough, long-haired, having long fibres or filaments, τριχώδης, τριχωτός. Virg. leo. Plin. Arbor folio villosior. Id. Villosissimum animal. Id. Radix villosa. Ovid. Villosa eolubris guttura, h. e. densis cincta serpentibus.

VILLŌLĀ, æ, f. dimin. from villa. Cic. **VILLŌLŌS**, i, m. dimin. from villus. Ca- 3 tull. (Ed. Doer.)

VILLUM (dimin. from vinum, for vinu- 3 lum), i, n. a little wine. Terent.

VILLŌS (unc.), i, m. a long hair, as of a lion, a sheep, &c.; and generally a tuft of hair, collection of shaggy hair, σπῖξ, λάχρη, τρίχωμα. Cic. Animantium aliæ villis vestitæ. Virg. Udisque aries in gurgite villis mersatur, wool. Id. Tergum leonis villis onerosum. Ovid. Non erat hic aries villospectabilis aureo, for his golden fleece. Virg. Tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis, h. e. smooth, with the nap or shag off.

VIMEN (vieo), inis, n. any pliant twig for plaiting or binding, an osier, wicker-rod, twig, withe, οἰσῶν, βῖψ, λύγος. Varr. Ut habeas vimina, unde viendo quid facias. Ovid. Legebant vimina cum juncis. Cas. Reliquum corpus navium viminibus contextum. Tibull. Fiscella levi detexta est vimine junci. Ovid. Viminina, h. e. alvearia viminea. Id. Vimen quernum, h. e. fiscella e vimine querno. Virg. Aureus et foliis et vimine lento ramus, for viminibus, h. e. twigs or sprigs on it. Also, for planting or setting, a set, slip, of willow, for instance. Colum. — Hence, the rod or wand of Mercury. Stat.

VIMENTUM, i, n. same as Vimen. Tacit. **VIMINALIS** (vimen), e, adj. bearing pliant twigs (for plaiting, &c.), or of belonging to osiers, &c. οἰσνοφόρος. Plin. salix. Id. Ille est viminalium cultura (where it is used absol. meaning trees

which bear such pliant twigs; unless we supply arborum or solicum). Hence, Viminalis collis, one of the seven hills of Rome, the Viminal hill; so called from a thicket of such trees or bushes which grew upon it close by the altar of Jupiter (who is therefore called Viminus). Varr. and Liv.

VIMINETUM (Id.), i, n. a place full of 3 bushes or trees which bear pliant twigs suitable for wicker-work. Vorr.

VIMINEŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. made of osiers or pliant twigs, λυγινός. Plaut. Lictores duo, duo viminei fascēs virgarum. Cas. Viminia tegumenta galeis imposita, of wicker-work. Virg. crates. Plin. salix, h. e. ex qua vimina fiunt, or quæ vimina fert.

VIMINŌS Jupiter. See Viminalis.

VIN? for Vis ne? Plaut. 3

VINACEA.

VINACEUM, } See Vinocœus, a, um.

VINACEUS.

VINACEŌS (vinum), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to wine. Cic. acinus, a grape-stone. — ¶ Hence, subst. Vinaceus, i, m. se. acinus, a grape-stone, γίγαρον. Colum. Also, the husk of a grape with the stones, which is left after pressing. Varr. — Vinacea, æ, f. se. bacca, a grape-stone. Colum. Also, the husk of the grape. Colum. — Vinaceum, i, n. se. gratum, a grape-stone. Colum. Also, the husk of the grape with the stones. Colum.

VINALIS (Id.), e, adj. of or pertaining to 2 wine. Macrobi. fortitudo, h. e. of wine. — Hence, subst. plar. Vinalia, the wine-festival, h. e. when they tasted the new wine, and offered a part of it to Jupiter. It was twofold, taking place on the 23d April (9 Cal. Mai.), and also on the 20th August (13 Cal. Sept.). Ovid. Fast. 4, 684. sqq. Cic. Phil. 14, 5. (Compare Plin. 18, 69.) — Genit. pl. Vinaliorum is used by Macrobi.

VINARIŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. belonging to wine, of or pertaining to wine, οἰνικός. Vitruv. cella, wine-cellar. Id. saccus, h. e. for straining wine. Id. uter, a wine-bag. Cic. Vas vinarium ex una genuna. So, Petron. Vinarium (without ras). So, also, Horat. Vinaria, wine-vessels, wine-casks. Cic. Crimen vinarium, h. e. concerning wine, namely, concerning the duty on wine. — Hence, subst. Vinarius, i, m. o. vintner, wine-merchant, dealer in wine, οἰνοπώλης. Plaut. And, also, a wine-bibber, sol, ἐποίνως. Pandect.

VINCAPERVINCA, or **VINCA PERVINCA**, æ, f. the herb periwinkle, κλημαρίς, δαφνοειδής, χοροειδής. Plin.

VINCŌS (vineo), a, um, adj. fit for binding or tying, binding. Hence, Potio vinea, jocosely, for a noose, halter; as, Plaut. Potione vinea onerabo gulam, h. e. I will hang myself (but juncea is perhaps a better reading).

VINCIBILIS (vineo), e, adj. that may be 3 conquered, overcome or subdued, conquerable, νικητός. Colum. Gravem terram, vix ulla cultura vincibilem. — ¶ Also, that can be easily gained, easy to gain. Terent. Justam illam causam, facilem, vincibilem, optinam.

VINCIŌ (unc.), is, vinxi, vinctum, a. 4. to bind, bind about, wind about, fetter, δέω. Virg. suras cothurno alte. Horat. tempora floribus, to bind, wreath. Virg. manus post terga. Colum. fœnum, to bind hay. Ovid. Annule, digitum vincitire puellæ. Tibull. Auro laertos vinciat, h. e. ornet armillis aureis. Ovid. Vineitur vitibus ulmus. Propert. Toto vincium collo, fast clasped, embraced closely. Quintil. Ferrum, quo rote vincuntur, are bound or girt, namely, the tire. Cas. Vinctus catenis. Ovid. Boves vincti cornua (acc.) vittis, h. e. habentes cornua vincta vittis. Propert. Puniceo stamine vincta comas, h. e. habens comas vinetas. — Also, merely, Vincire, to bind, put in bonds. Terent. Cura ad servandum vincium. Tacit. conscios. And, Plin. Ep. Nec vinctos habeo, h. e. slaves kept in fetters to till the fields. — Also, to bind or fetter, as it were. Cic. Ejus religioni te vincium adstrictumque dedamus. — ¶ Hence, to make tight or straiten by binding or

lacing. Terent. Virgines victo pectore, tight-laced or tight-bound. — Hence, figur. to bind, of a style by which words are harmoniously arranged, or sentences knit together into compact and well-turned periods. Cic. sententias. Id. verba. Id. membra orationis numericis. Also, of the feet or members of a verse. Cic. Poema nimis victum, ut de industria factum appareat, h. e. measured with too much art. — ¶ And also, to bind or fetter, figur.; to confine, restrict, restrain, keep in order, repress, check, impede, hold back, subdue. Cic. Siturpissime se illa pars animi geret, vinciat et constringatur, anicorum propinquorumque custodiis. Id. Omnia, quæ dilapsa fluxerunt, severis legibus vincienda sunt. Ovid. Mea lege data vincita Thalia, h. e. mea Musa adstricta, impedita. Virg. Lageos (a kind of wine) vincitura linguam (sc. ebrietas). So, Propert. mentem multo Lyæo (h. e. wine), h. e. to shackle, impede, oppress. — ¶ Again, figur. to bind, fetter, make fast, fasten, fortify, secure. Cic. Loca occupare, vincire presidii, to hedge about or fortify. Propert. lectum certo fodere. Tacit. animum alicujus, to bind, secure to one's self. — ¶ Again, figur. to bind, fetter, enchain. Plant. Vi Veneris vincitus. Tibull. Me retinent victum vincula puellæ. Liv. Somno victos, bound, wrapped. — ¶ And lastly, to bind or fetter by sorcery, to render inactive, charm, enchant. Ovid. hostiles linguas inimicaque ora.

VINCŌ (unc.), is, vici, victum, a. and n. 3. I. TRANS. to conquer, vanquish, overcome, worst, get the better of, νικῶ, κρατῶ; commonly in the field, but also in court or elsewhere. Cic. Majores nostri omnibus navalibus pugnis Carthaginienses vicerunt. Nepos. Quos omnes gravi prelio vicit. Sallust. fragm. Validam urbem pugnando vicit, h. e. expugnavit. Liv. aliquem in certamine. Terent. Me servulum, qui referre non audebam, vicit. Cæs. Boii prelio victi. Virg. Victis redit virtus, to the vanquished. Also, Cic. Sapientis animus vincitur? Senec. Graves dolores vincere. Justin. iram. Mart. difficultates locorum labore. Virg. Labor omnia vincit. Cic. Vinci a voluptate. Ovid. Victa malis patientia. So, also, in a lawsuit; as, Cic. Victus, h. e. convicted. Ovid. Rea victa. Terent. Vincimur, we are cast, we lose our cause. Hence, Victus, that has lost his property, unfortunate. Virg. Ecl. 9, 5. Nunc victi, tristes, &c. (but here it may be, forced to give way or yield). — Hence, to outbid, at an auction. Cic. Othonem. — Also, to outdo, surpass, exceed, excel. Cic. ceteros eloquentia. Id. hostes crudelitate. Id. opinionem omnium. Propert. Non me Chaonix vincant columbe dicere (where the infia. stands instead of the abl. of the gerund). Hence, to outlive. Virg. Ge. 2, 295. — Also, to climb over, surmount, pass. Martialis. Alta Suburrani vincenda est semita clivi. Virg. aera, h. e. to fly over, pass. — Also, figur. to conquer, overcome, overpower, bring to yield, make give way, move to something, force, constrain, master, subdue, soften, &c. Liv. Victus patris precibus lacrimisque. Virg. Victus genitor, h. e. yielding. Terent. Peccavi, fateor: vincor. Id. Ubi te victum senserit. Liv. Victi ira patres, moved or carried away with anger. Ovid. Victa labore fugæ, overcome, exhausted. Tacit. Victa in lacrimas, moved to tears. Ovid. Victa sopore. Liv. Victus somno, unable to keep off sleep. Virg. Victus animi (for animo), overcome by desire. Id. Nunc victi, forced to yield; or, unfortunate. (See above.) Also, of things without life. Virg. viscera flamma, h. e. to burn, consume, destroy. Plin. cibos, to digest. Virg. Non viribus illis vincere (ramum), h. e. to make one's self master of, get. Ovid. Nix zephyro victa fluit. Plin. Vinci aquam, salemeque non liquari, the water is overcome, h. e. cannot dissolve the salt. Virg. Noctem funalia vincunt, conquer, h. e. light up, illumine. Id. Fata vici, h. e. I have lived longer than I fought. Id. Quam

magnum sit ea vincere verbis, to come fully up to, to set forth adequately. Also, to conquer, overcome, suppress, repress, destroy, bring to nought, frustrate, obstruct, stop. Liv. spem. Id. vinculum fidei. Tacit. Gemitu victo, h. e. compasso. Id. Silentio victo, breaking silence. Petron. in fragm. Tragur. 45. has vineiturum, for which Ed. Antea. has vecturum. — ¶ Also, to prove triumphantly, demonstrate, show, make good. Cic. Vince te virum bonum fuisse. Matius ad Cic. Perinde ac si jam vicerint, obitum ejus fuisse utilem. Horat. Nec vincet ratio hoc, ut, &c. — II. INTRANS. to conquer, get the victory, be victorious, in the field, in a combat or contest. Cæs. Qui vicissent. Liv. Romanos sibi metipsis victuros, for themselves. Also, with accus.: as, Justin. longinqua bella. Enn. ap. Cic. and Plin. Equus vicit Olympia, conquered at the Olympic games. — Hence, to conquer or win at play. Poeta ap. Sueton. Aliquando ut vincat, ludit assidue aleam. Also, with accus.; as, Sueton. Vicissem vel 50 millia, I should have won even fifty thousand. — Also, in a lawsuit. Terent. Vincam scilicet, I shall gain the cause. Cic. Vincere judicio. Id. sponsione. Also, with accus.; as, Cic. judicium. Id. sponsionem. Ovid. cansam, to gain one's cause. — Also, in the senate, to carry the day, prevail. Liv. In senatu vicisset sententia. Id. Appius vicit. And, generally, to carry the day, carry one's point; hence, Vince, vinceris, have your own way, carry your point, as you will, when a man yields unwillingly or contemptuously. Terent. Domus, uxor, liberi inventi, invito patre: viceris. Cæs. Vincite, si ita vultis. Sæton. Vincere, et sibi habrent. — Also, to conquer, win, gain one's end or wish. Ovid. Vicimus, exclamat: mecum mea vota feruntur, I have conquered, I have succeeded, I have effected my purpose. So, also, Cic. Cui si esse in urbe tuto licebit, vicimus. So, also, Ovid. Vincimus. Plant. Vicisti, you are right; I assent.

VINCTIŌ (vinciō), ōnis, f. a binding, δέσις. Tertull.

VINCTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a binder. Ar-3 3 nob.

VINCTŪRĀ (Id.), æ, f. a biading, band, 2 lignent, bandage; a bandage or truss, δέσις, δεσμός. Plin. and Cels.

VINCTŪS (Id.), us, m. a biading. 3 Varr. Vinctus, a, um, particip. from vincio.

VINCŪLĀTUS (vinculum), a, um, bound. 3 Mart. Capell.

VINCŪLUM, and **VINCULUM** (vincio), i, n. any thing that ties or binds, a bond, baad, tie, a cord (line, &c.) which binds any thing, δεσμός. Nepos. Vincula epistolæ laxare, the bands which fastened the letter (besides the seal). Cic. Corpora constricta vinculis. Ovid. Aptare vincula collo, h. e. noose. Id. Chartæ vincula demere, h. e. to open the letter. Virg. Nodos et vincula linea rupit, h. e. string, cord. Id. Fessas non vincula naves ulla tenent. Id. Vinculorum immensa volumina, h. e. immensa vincula (of the castus). Propert. Capilli vincula, h. e. vittæ. Senec. Præcingens roseo tempora vinculo. — Especially, Vincula, the bonds or fetters of a criminal. Cic. So, Tacit. indere, to clap on. Liv. Esse in vinculis et catenis. Hence, a prison, when joined with bonds. Liv. Ducere in vincula. Cæs. Conjicere in vincula. Cic. In vincula abripere. — Vincula among the poets is also, beautifully laced slipper-like soles, laced sandals. Tibull. Vincula de nive detrahit ipsa pede. — ¶ Also, figur. band or fetter, h. e. what serves to confine or obstruct. Cic. Ex corporum vinculis evolare, bonds. Liv. Vinculum immodice cupiditatis, a bond, fetter, curb, &c. Tibull. Vincula solvere cado, h. e. cadum aperire, to unstop, open. — ¶ Also, figur. band or bond, h. e. what holds together, fastens, preserves or unites. Ovid. Mollit pennarum vincula, ceras. So, in Tibull. and Propert. Vincula, or vincula, for ardent, cordial embraces. Particularly of immaterial things. Liv. Ingens vinculum fidei. Cic. Is vincula

revellit non modo judiciorum, sed etiam utilitatis, vitæque communis. Id. Nullum vinculum ad adstringendam fidem arctius. Id. Beneficium et gratia sunt vincula concordiae. Id. Accedit maximum vinculum, h. e. reason, motive, ground (for friendship). Propert. Sanguinis vincula rupit amor, h. e. the ties or bonds of blood. Cic. Cum illo maxinis vinculis et propinquitatis et affinitatis conjunctus. Virg. Ne cui me vinco vellem sociare jugali, in the nuptial bond. Horat. Excusare laborem et mercenaria vincula, his mercenary engagements. — ¶ Vinculum, the syncoated form of vinculum, occurs not only among the poets, but is used by Cic.

VINDELICŪ, ōrum, m. a people of that part of Germany where Augsburg (Augusta Vindelicorum) is now situated. They were next to the Rheti, but seem to have become united with them, so as to be comprehended under the name of Rhetians. Hence, Rheti Vindelici, the Vindelici Rhetians. Horat. Od. 4, 4, 18. (where, however, Bentl., Mitscherl. and Doer. read Rhetis (h. e. Rhetici) agreeing with Alpius). Their country is called Vindelicia. Sæxt. Ruf. — Hence, Vindelicus, a, um, adj. Vindelice, Vindelician. Martialis. ore.

VINDEMIA (vinum & demo), æ, f. the grape-gathering, vine-harvest, vintage, τρυγητός. Varr. Vendemiam fieri oportet. Plin. Ep. Vendemias graciles colligo. — Hence, the vintage, grapes, wine. Virg. Mitis in apricis coquitur vendemia saxis. Varr. Vendemiam videt in cella. — ¶ Also, the gathering or harvest of other similar things. Plin. olearum. Id. mellis. Id. turis.

VINDEMIALIS (vindemia), e, adj. of, relating or belonging to the wine-harvest or vintage, vindemial. Macrob. fructus.

VINDEMIATOR (vindemio), ōris, m. he 2 that gathers the vintage or fruit of the vine; a grape-gatherer, vintager, τρυγητήρ. Varr. — Also, a vine-dresser. Horat. (who begins a hexameter line with Vendemiator, so that the ia are contracted into one syllable). — ¶ Also, a star in the constellation Virgo, now called Vendemiatrix. Colum. Called also, Vendēmītor. Ovid.

VINDEMIATORIUS (vindemiator), a, 3 um, adj. of or pertaining to the grape-gathering or vintage, τρυγητικός. Varr. vasa.

VINDEMIŌ (vindemia), as, a. and n. 1 2 to gather grapes, gather the vintage, τρυγῶ. Plin. uvas. Colum. vinum. Plin. Vendemiantes vidi.

VINDEMIŌLA (dumin. from vindemia), æ, f. a vintage, speaking diminishingly; a little vintage, τρυγητίδιον. Hence, figur. Cic. Omnes meas vindemiolas eo reservo, h. e. gatherings, revenues.

VINDEMITŌR, ōris, m. same as Vendemiator; a vintager; a vine-dresser; the star Vendemiatrix. Senec., Plin. and Ovid. See Vendemiator.

VINDEX (vindico), icis, adj. and subst. m. and f. one that lays claim to something, a claimant. — ¶ Hence, an assertor, defender, protector, maintainer, deliverer, liberator; so, also, a protectress, &c.; and, protecting, delivering, &c. Cic. aris alieni, h. e. defensor creditorum adversus Catilinam. Id. Habeat sane populus tabellam quasi vindicem libertatis. Liv. injurie, h. e. contra injuriam. Id. periculi, h. e. qui opem fert in periculo. Horat. Nec deus interit, nisi dignus vindice nodus inciderit, h. e. worthy of such an extricator. Ovid. calls Hercules, Vindex terre. Justin. Vindicem eum regni reliquit, protector, guardian. — Also, adjectively; as, Ovid. vires. — Also, Vindex, the sarty, who rescues an accused person. Gell. e xii. tab. — ¶ Also, avenging, punishing; an avenger, punisher, τιμωρός, ἐκδικός. Ovid. Vindice flamma. Cic. Furis, vindices facinorum. Id. Me vindicem conjugationis oderunt. Id. Collegam, custodem ac vindicem cupiditatum. Juvenal. Cannarum vindex, annulus (h. e. the ring from which Hannibal took the poison by which he died), the avenger of Cana. — ¶ Vindex, or Vindicus, was the name of the slave

who revealed the treasonable design of the sons of Brutus and others to restore the banished Tarquins, for which service he was rewarded with freedom. He is said to have been the first who was freed by the *vindicta*; but some supposed that the *vindicta* was so called from him. *Liv.* and *Clodian.*

VINDICATIO (Id.), *ōnis*, f. the claiming or assumption of a thing, an action or suit for the property of a thing, assertion of ownership of a thing, appropriation of a thing by law. *Paul.* Actio duo sunt genera, in rem, quæ dicitur vindicatio; et in personam, quæ conditio appellatur. *Trajan.* in *Plin. Ep.* Qui intestatorum civium suorum concessam vindicationem bonorum affirmant, the appropriation. — *¶* Also, a deliv'ring, defending, protection, vengeance. *Cic.*

VINDICIĀ, (Id.), *æ*, f. and commonly **VINDICIĀ**, *arum*, f. the thing for the possession of which a suit is brought, or to which a claim is made. *Fest.* — *¶* Also, the suit which is brought to establish one's right of possession, or the claim at law or formal claim to a thing or person. — To a thing; when, for instance, I assert that it is mine. *Cic.* *Lis vindiciarum.* *Id.* Injustæ vindiciæ, unjust claim. — To a person; in which case I may either claim a person as my slave, or I may assert that a person is a free-man: the former is called *Vindiciæ secundum servitutem*, or *ab libertate in servitutem*; the latter, *Vindiciæ secundum libertatem*. Hence, of the judge, *Liv.* Dare vindicias secundum libertatem, to give sentence in favor of the claim to freedom, to decide that the person be considered as free till the cause is ultimately decided. *Id.* Vindicias secundum servitutem decernere, to allow the claim on the side of slavery, to decide that the person claimed is the slave of another, and may be taken as such. *So, Id.* Vindicias ab libertate in servitutem dare, and Vindicias ab libertate dicere. Also, *Id.* Cedere secundum libertatem postulantibus vindicias. (See *Liv.* III., 43, 47, 56, 57.) — *¶* Also, the sentence of the judge in cases of this kind. *Liv.* nefandæ. To this may be referred the expressions cited above, Vindicias dare, dicere, postulare. — *¶* Sing. Vindicia is found in *Gell.* and in *Serv. Sulp.* ap. *Fest.*

VINDICŌ, or **VENDICŌ** (perhaps for *venum dico*, and properly signifying to award or adjudge as the property of any one), *as*, *avi*, *atum*, *a*. and sometimes *n*. 1. to lay claim to, assert, maintain or demand as one's own, arrogate, appropriate, assume, *προσποιέομαι*, *ιδιοποιέομαι*, *ἀντιλαμβάνομαι*. *Cic.* Si id mihi assumo, videor id meo jure quodammodo vindicare. *Id.* Non nobis solum natum, ortusque nostri partem patria vindicat. *Id.* Homerum Chii summ vindicant. *Tacit.* Prospera omnes sibi vindicant, adversa autem imputantur, *assuæ* the merit of, attribute to themselves. *Nepos.* Nonnulla ab imperatore miles vindicat, demands as his due, claims us his own. *Liv.* Decus belli ad se vindicare. *Plin.* Africa Punicum malum sibi vindicat. *Id.* Hoc volumen Pythagoræ fama antiquitasque vindicant. With *infu.* *Lucan.* Vindicat hoc dextra gestare. Especially, to make a formal claim at law to the possession of a person or thing; or, to claim the liberty of a person. *Liv.* 3, 46. Ut vindicari puellam in posterum diem pateretur (unless it be, to be freed till the morrow). *Id.* *ibid.* Quum instaret assertor puellæ, ut vindicaret, sponsoresque daret, that he should claim her as free. *Figur.* *Cic.* Agerent tecum lege Pythagoræ omnes, ceterique in suo genere physici vindicarent. — Hence, Vindicare aliquem in libertatem, to assert the freedom of any one, set him free. *Liv.* And generally, to free, set free; as, *Cæs.* Se et populum Romi. actione oppressum in libertatem vindicare. *Cic.* Rempubl. oppressam in veterem dignitatem ac libertatem vindicaturus. *Nepos.* Patriam ex servitute in libertatem vindicare. — Hence, generally, Vindicare, to free, set free, liberate, rescue, deliver, defend, protect, exempt, save, redeem, ἀπαλλάττω. *Cic.*

Nos a verberibus, ab uno, a crucis terrore neque res gestæ, neque acta ætas, neque nostri honores vindicabunt. *Id.* Illum videtur felicitas ipsius ab eis miseriis morte vindicasse. *Hirt.* Naves, quas casus ab illo periculo vindicavit. *Cic.* Laudem summorum oratorum ab oblivione hominum vindicare. *Id.* Te innocentia tua vindicat a molestia. *Id.* Neque ætatis excusatio vindicat a labore, h. e. immunem reddit. *Id.* Sapientia nos a formidini terrore vindicat. *Liv.* puellam. (See above.) *Vellei.* reimp. periculis. *Id.* damna, to make good again, make up, retrieve, repair. *Cic.* Ut se aliquando ad suos vindicaret, h. e. that having extricated himself from his pecuniary embarrassments, he might at length return free to his friends; unless as be read for ad. — Also, to maintain, assert. *Cæs.* libertatem. — Also, to preserve, lay up. *Colum.* partem cibariorum. — *¶* Also, to avenge, revenge, τιμωρέω. *Ovid.* necem Crassi. *Id.* suas offensas ense. *Plin.* mortem Scipionis. *Martial.* se. *Senec.* se ab aliquo, avenge himself upon one, take vengeance upon one. — *¶* Also, to punish, ἐκδικέω, τιμωρέω. *Cic.* seditionem. *Id.* maleficia. *Id.* rem vehementer. — Or, to inflict punishment. *Cic.* In socios, in cives vindicatum est. *Tacit.* In convictos vindicatum (est). — *¶* Vindicæ according to the third conj.; as, *Gell.* e *legg. xii.* tab. Vindicat.

VINDICTĀ (vindico), *æ*, f. the rod, with which the pater struck a slave and thereby set him free; the freedom-rod. *Cic.* Si neque sensu, neque vindicta, nec testamento liber factus est, non est liber (for there were three ways of setting a slave free. His name might be entered in the census by the consent of the people or the order of his master; or he might be freed by the *vindicta*; or by his master's last will). *Horat.* Vindicta imposita. — Hence, the freeing of a slave. *Plaut.* — Also, generally, a freeing, deliverance, rescue. *Liv.* Vindicta invise hujus vitæ, from this hateful life. *Id.* Mors una vindicta est. — *¶* Also, a maintaining, defending, defence, support. *Vellei.* Utrique vindicta libertatis mortem stetit. *Ovid.* Cum tibi suscepta est legis vindicta severæ. — *¶* Also, vengeance, revenge, or punishment, ἐκδίκησις, τιμωρία. *Plin.* and *Juvenal.*

VINEA, *æ*, f. See *Vineus*.

VINEALIS (vineæ), *e*, adj. of or pertaining to vine or to a vineyard. *Colum.* Vinealis terra, h. e. suitable for planting vines.

VINEARIŌS (Id.), *a*, um, adj. of or pertaining to vine or to vineyards. *Colum.* Vinearii colles. *Pandect.* horti, in which the vine is cultivated, vineyards.

VINEATICŌS (Id.), *a*, um, adj. of or pertaining to vine or to vineyards. *Colum.* fructus. *Id.* semina. *Id.* cultus. *Cato.* falena.

VINEŌLĀ, or **VINYŌLĀ** (dimin. of vinea), *æ*, f. a little vineyard. *Inscript.*

VINETUM (vinum), *i*, n. a place planted with vines, a vineyard, ἀμπελόφυτον. *Cic.* Si segetibus, aut vinetis cujuspiam tempestas nocuerit, &c. *Virg.* Optima vinetis satio est quum vere rubenti, &c. *Colum.* Vineta facere. *Horat.* Vineta sua cedere (proverb.), to injure one's self; to stand in one's own light.

VINEŌS (Id.), *a*, um, adj. of or pertaining to wine, consisting of wine, οἶνος. *Solin.* Vineus latex, h. e. wine. *Vitruo.* fructus. *Plant.* Tibi vineam pro aurea statuam ponam, quæ tuo gutturi sit monumentum, h. e. statuam e vino. — Hence, subst. Vineæ, *æ*, f. se. terra, a vineyard. *Cic.*, *Plin.*, &c. Also, Vineæ, vines. *Virg.* Hinc omnis longo pubescit vinea fetu. *Cato.* Adigare vineam. *Colum.* Vineam novellam gemmas agere. — Also, Vineæ, se. arbor, a vine. *Colum.* Ea sine cicatrice vinea est. *Id.* Tales vineas supra quartum pedem detruncant. — Also, Vineæ, se. porticus, an arbor formed by a vine. Hence, from the resemblance, a defensive machine, roof, shed, or mantelet, used at sieges for a protection against missiles, under cover of which they assailed the walls of towns, &c. *Liv.*, *Cæs.*, &c.

VINYŌĀ (vinum & bibo), *æ*, f. a female wine-bibber, a woman that tipples wine. *Lucil.* ap. *Nova.*

VINIFER (vinum & fero), *era*, *erum*, 3 adj. bearing or yielding wine, abounding in wine. *Apul.* vitis.

VINŌLĀ, *æ*, f. See *Vineola*.

VINITŌR (vinum), *ōris*, m. a vine-dresser, ἀμπελοργός. *Cic.* So with genit. *Virg.* uvæ.

VINITŌRIŌS (vinitor), *a*, um, adj. of or belonging to a vine-dresser, ἀμπελοργικός. *Colum.* Falx vinitoria, a pruning-hook.

VINŌLŌS (according to *Isidor.* Orig. 3, 19. from *vinus*, h. e. cincinnus, mollior flexus; this word, however, probably does not occur: others derive it from *vinum*, and write it *vinulus*), *a*, um, adj. soft, flexible, pliant; figur. delightful, charming, pleasant. *Plant.* Oratio vinula ac venustula.

VINŌS. See *Vinulus*.

VINŌLENTIĀ (vinolentus), *æ*, f. propensity to immoderate wine-bibbing. *Cic.* — *¶* Also, wine-bibbing, wine-drunkness, μέθη, οἶνοφλυγία. *Cic.*

VINŌLENTŌS (vinulus), *a*, um, adj. full of wine, h. e. intoxicated with wine, given to wine, ἔξοινος, πάροινος, οἶνόφλυξ. *Cic.* Ilæ per deos immortales utrum esse vobis consilia siccorum, an vinolentorum somnia; et utrum cogitata sapientum, an optata furiosorum videntur? *Id.* Omnemque suum vinolentum furorem in me unum effunderet. — *¶* Also, full of wine, made with wine, with a strong mixture of wine. *Cic.* Vinolenta medicamenta.

VINŌSITĀS (vinosus), *ātis*, f. the flavor of wine. *Tertull.*

VINŌSŌS (vinum), *a*, um, adj. full of wine. — *¶* Hence, drunken, intoxicated, inebriated. *Liv.* Istorum pauci, qui modice vinosi erant, memores fuerunt fugæ. — *¶* Hence, also, given to wine, fond of wine. *Horat.* Laudibus arguit vini vinosus Homerus. *Ovid.* Cur anus hoc faciat, quæris? vinosior ætas hæc est, et gravior munera vitis amans. *Plaut.* Lena multihiba atque merobiba . . . quid opus verbis, vinosissima est. *Ovid.* Nequitiam vinosa tuam convivium narrant, h. e. at which much wine is drunk. *Ovid.* senex, h. e. *Anacreon.* *Scipio Afric.* ap. *Gell.* Qui non modo vinosus, sed virosus quoque sit. — *¶* Also, like wine, having the taste or flavor of wine. *Plin.* sapor. *Id.* odor. *Id.* siveus.

VINŌLŌS. See *Vinulus*.

VINUM (οἶνος), *i*, n. wine, οἶνος. *Cic.* Ut non omne vinum, sic non omnis ætas vetustate coacescit. *Id.* Qui vinum fugiens vendat sciens, h. e. wine that does not keep. *Id.* Si quis Falerno vino delectetur, nec ita novo, ut, &c. nec ita vetere, ut, &c. *Pallad.* Vinum album, candidum, fuscum, nigrum, limpidum. *Cato.* atrum, durum. *Plin.* album, fulvum, sanguineum, nigrum. *Ovid.* rubens. *Senec.* Vinum fieri bonum, quod recens durum et asperum visum est: non pati ætatem, quod in dolio placuit. *Cels.* ansterum, tenue, meraculum: nullarum virium, aut ingentium. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* merum. *Cic.* leve. *Terent.* asperum, lene. *Colum.* dulce, suave, firmum, corpori salubre. *Pallad.* Suave vinum de duro facere. *Id.* ex molli forte. *Plin.* excellens. *Martial.* generosum. *Ovid.* purum. *Plin.* torvum. *Id.* Vinum ex aqua temperatum. *Cels.* dilutum. *Colum.* vapidum. *Martial.* mucidum. The plur. *Vina* is used when large quantities of wine are spoken of. *Plin.* Vinorum medicaminis tanta cura est, ut, &c. *Id.* Vina imbecilla, valida. *Id.* Torva sunt vina. *Id.* Vina Albana, Surrentina, Cæuba, Setina, Statana. *Id.* Instaurare vina, h. e. acescentia, vapidata facta, aut fugientia reficere. *Id.* condere, h. e. in cella vinaria reponere servandi gratia. *Id.* condire, h. e. medicari. *Id.* diffundere. But the plur. *Vina* is also used for *vinum*, h. e. wine, as, *Virg.* *Æn.* V, 238 and 776; VI, 244. — *¶* Also, wine, h. e. wine-drinking, wine-bibbing, tippling. *Cic.* Vini, somni, stupri plenus. *Id.* Vino, lustrisque con-

fectus. *Id.* In lustris, popinis, alea, vino tempus ætatis omne consumere. *Id.* in *fragm.* ap. *Quintil.* Vacillare ex vino. *Id.* epulisque sopiti. *Cic.* In vino et luxu ridere. *Terent.* Vel heri in vino quam immodestus fuisti! *h. e.* at wine, in drinking wine. *Titius* ap. *Macrob.* Vix præ vino sustinet palpebras. *Cic., Liv.,* and *Plaut.* Per vinum, *h. e.* in ebrietas. *Cic.* In conviviis faceti, dicaces, nonnunquam etiam ad vinum diserti sint, while drinking; over the bottle. *Ovid.* Nox erat et viuis oculisque, animique natabant. *Id.* Vino ardet pectus. *Id.* Sopitus vinis, et inexpectus Aphidas. *Id.* Nec juvat in lucem nimio marcescere vino. *Id.* Comites somno vinoque soluti. *Virg.* sepulchri. *Liv.* mersi. *Id.* Incallescere vino. *Plaut.* madere. *Cic.* Vino vigiliisque languidus. *Liv.* In vinum prouorem esse. *Plaut.* Vno aliquem ponere, *h. e.* ebrium facere. — *¶* Also, Vinum, grapes. *Plaut.* Tum vinum, priusquam coactum est, pendet putridum. *Varr.* Viudentiarum, vel quod vinum legere dicitur, vel quod de vite id demit. *Cato.* Ille lege vinum pendens venire oportet. — *¶* Also, any drink or liquor resembling wine, home-made wine. *Plin.* Vinum e nipsis, et palmeum. *Id.* ex caryotis. *Id.* ex milli semine, ex loto, ex fico, e Punicis, et cornis, mespilis, sorbis, moris, nucleis pineis, &c. *Pallad.* ex piris, &c.

VIÖ (via), as, n. 1 to go, travel, βαίω.

3 *Prudent.* and *Ammian.*

VIÖCÜRÖS (via & euro), i, m. a surveyor of the highways. *Varr.* Quis non videt, unde ærifodinæ, et viocurus? (si lectio certa.)

VIÖLA (from *ῥον*, as a dimin.), æ, f. a violet, ῥον, under which were included not only the blue violet (*Viola odorata*, L.), but also several species of the stockgillyflower (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*, annuus, incanus, &c.), as the purplea, lutea, alba. *Plin.* So, *Virg.* Pallentes violæ. *Id.* nigræ, *h. e.* purpureæ. *Claudian.* Dulci violas ferrugine pingit. *Calan.* Tum quæ (viola) pallet humi, quæ frondens purpurat auro. *Id.* Viola luteola, et *Sarranæ.* *Cic.* In viola aut in rosa, for in violis aut in rosis. —

¶ Also, a violet color, violet. *Horat.* Tinctus viola pallor amantium. *Plin.* Caudidus color violam sentiens. — *¶* Also, a violet-bed. *Colum.* Violam qui facturus est (but here *Morgagni* would read saturus for facturus, and *Schneider* violariam for violam).

VIÖLABILIS (violo), e, adj. that can be injured, easily injured. *Ovid.* Mollè meum, levibusque cor est violabile telis. — *¶* Also, that may or ought to be injured or violated. *Virg.* Vos æterni ignes, et non violabile vestrum testor nomen. *Stat.* Nullis violabilis armis turbæ, senes, that ought to be injured.

VIÖLACEÖS (viola), a, um, adj. of a violet color, ποικίλος, ἰαυθίως. *Nepos.* in *fragm.* ap. *Plin.* Me juvenile violacea purpura vigeat. *Plin.* Herba, cui flos violaceus. *Id.* Ion (gemma) apud Indos violacea est.

VIÖLACTUM (Id.), ii, n. violet-wine. 3 *Apic.*

VIÖLARIS (Id.), e, adj. of or pertaining to violas. *Inscript.* ap. *Fabrett.* Apr. die violari eodem loco præsentibus dividentur sportulæ, &c. *h. e.* die, quo violæ super defuكتورum sepulcra spargebantur.

VIÖLARIÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. of, pertaining to, or concerned with violas. Hence, subst. Violarium, ii, n. a place where violas grow, a bed of violas, ῥον, or a violet. *Virg.* Iriguumque bibant violaria fontem. *Ovid.* Illa legit calthas, huic sunt violaria curæ. — *¶* Also, pertaining to or concerned with a violet color. Hence, subst. Violarium, ii, m. a dyer of the violet color, ποικίλτης. *Plaut.* Flammearii, violarii, carinari.

VIÖLATIÖ (violo), önis, f. the act of violating, a violating, dishonoring, profaning, βιάσθης, ὕβρις. *Liv.* templi. *Senec.* religionum. *Vellei.* fidei.

VIÖLATÖR (Id.), öris, m. oae who violates, a violator, dishonorer, profaner, βιάστης. *Ovid.* Confugit interdum templi violator ad aram. *Liv.* gentium

juris. *Tacit.* fæderis. *Macrob.* Casius dictatoris violator, *h. e.* C. Cæsaris intersector. — *¶* Also, joined with a fem. subst. *Lucan.* Et natrix violator aquæ, *h. e.* poisoning (or natrix may be masc.).

VIÖLATÖS, a, um, particip. from violō. **VIÖLATÖS** (viola), a, um, adj. furnished 3 or flavored with violets. *Pallad.* Violatum, se. vinum.

VIÖLENS (vis), tis, adj. same as *Violentus*; violent, impetuous, furious, βίαιος. *Horat.* Dicar, quia violens obstreperit Aufidus. *Id.* equus. *Pers.* Ferns et violens.

VIÖLENTER (violens), adv. by force, forcibly, with violence, violently, βίαιος. *Liv.* Quia solemnia ludorum, quos intermitteri nefas est, violenter diremisset. *Plin.* Ep. Proconsulatum non minus violenter, quam sordide gesserat, crudelly. *Sueton.* Præfectorum egitaliquanto incivilius et violentius. — *¶* Also, vehemently, impetuously, furiously. *Salust.* Questio exercita asperè violenterque. *Tacit.* Violenter aliquem ad supplicium deposcere. *Id.* Violenter increpare aliquem. *Sæton.* Violentius conqueri. *Colum.* Aries rivalens violentissime persequitur. *Justin.* Violentissime dunicans. — *¶* Also, angrily. *Terent.* Patrem adolescentis facta hæc tolerare audio violenter.

VIÖLENTIÄ (violentus, or violens), æ, f. violence, vehemence, impetuosity, βία. *Cic.* Novi hominis furorem, novi effrenatam violentiam. *Plin.* Quoniam et tonitruum, et fulminum jactus horum (ventorum) violentiæ plerique assignant. *Lucret.* Violentia vini. *Colum.* hienis. *Plin.* Radii solis violentia. *Ovid.* Fit lupus et veteris servat vestigia formæ: canities eadem est, eadem violentia vultu, *h. e.* ferocia. *Tacit.* gentium. *Sallust.* Fortunæ violentiam tolerare, *h. e.* adversa casuum.

VIÖLENTÖS (vis), a, um, adj. using great force, violent, impetuous, boisterous, βίαιος. *Cic.* Opes violentas, et populo minime ferendam potentiam concupisse. *Horat.* Seu quod Lucania bellum incuteret violenta. *Virg.* Ubi navigis violentior incidit Euris, more boisterous; with greater fury. *Id.* In mare purpureum violentior effluit amnis. *Ovid.* Aper excitus medios violentus in hostes fertur, rushes furiously. *Cic.* Violentissime tempestates. *Colum.* Violentissimus cæli status. *Val.* Flacc. Violenta lues. *Plin.* Cypressus folio amara, odore violenta, *h. e.* graveolens. *Id.* Duæ res violentissime, ferrum, et ignis. Especially, as regards the disposition or mind. *Cic.* Quamvis sis violentus et furens. *Id.* Alicujus furens ac violenti impetus. *Id.* Homo vehemens et violentus. *Liv.* Violentum ingenium. *Tacit.* Piso ingenio violentus, *h. e.* feroc. *Liv.* Tyrannus sævissimus et violentissimus in suos, most cruel. *Senec.* Violentus impetus doloris. *Ovid.* Violenta ira. *Id.* Verba violenta loqui. *Id.* Dat facies animos: facie violenta Corinna est, *h. e.* animosa, superba, et dura. *Juvencal.* Sed quid violentis aure tyranni? *h. e.* iracundius, et offendi facilius. *Liv.* Tenuit Æmilia lex violentos illos Censores, *h. e.* impotentes, et severos. *Ovid.* Violentus in armis (of a brave man). *Martial.* Nec in lepores tam violentus eas, so strong, impetuous, violent. — *¶* Also, with which force is used, violent. *Cic.* impetus. *Senec.* Mors infantibus violenta, virginibus sæva venis. *Cic.* Violentum est, dicere, it is harsh, contrary to reason.

VIÖLÖ (Id.), as, ævi, ætüm, a. 1. to injure, sully, defile, profane, violate, rob of its native entireness or purity, mar, βιάζομαι. *Cic.* Nullum esse officium, nullum jus tam sanctum atque integrum, quod non ejus scelus atque perfidia violaret, et imminuerit. *Id.* Bonæ deæ sacra non solum aspectu virili, sed flagitio stuproque violare. *Lucan.* Violabis vomere manes. *Cic.* Violare loca religiosa et lucos. *Tibull.* numina verbo. *Sil.* aras cælicolum. *Sallust.* Te neque hominum, neque deorum pudet, quos perfidia, aut perjurio violasti. *Cic.* in *fragm.* ap. *Ascon.* leges, questiones, judicia. *Liv.* and *Tibull.* fædera. *Ovid.*

and *Plin.* fideim. *Cic.* amicitiam. *Nep.* clementiam, *h. e.* crudelē esse. *Cic.* existimationem absentis. *Liv.* virtutem alicujus suspicione. *Cic.* Cum tu apud exterarum nationum imperii nominis, que nostri famam tuis probris flagitiisque violaris. *Id.* dignitatem alicujus in aliqua re. *Cæs.* hospites, to maltreat, abuse. *Nepos.* Quum Plato a Dionysio tyranno erudeliter violatus esset. *Cic.* Clarum hominem impurissimi voce hominis violari, abused. *Id.* Violare parentes. *Id.* vitam patris, *h. e.* necare. *Justin.* legatos, to maltreat. *Virg.* pudorem. *Varr.* virginem. *Cic.* virginitatem alicujus. *Tibull.* puellam. *Catull.* cubile alienjus. *Liv.* Stupris aut cædibus violati, defiled, stained. — *¶* Hence, to injure, wound. *Cols.* 7, 12, 4. *Ovid.* Met. 3, 712. *Sil.* 10, 261; and 5, 601. *Virg.* agros ferric, to lay waste. — *¶* Also, to dye, color, stain; for by this means the natural color is destroyed. *Virg.* Indum sanguineo veluti violaverit ostro si quis ebur. — *¶* Also, figur. to hurt, offend. *Ovid.* Nunc oculos tua quum violarit epistola nostros. *Petron.* Violari aures meas, obsceno sermone nolui.

VIÖPERÄ (for vivipara, from vivus & pario; because she brings forth her young alive), æ, f. a viper, a kind of snake that brings forth its young alive (*Coluber Berus*, L.), ἑχίς, ἑχιδνα. *Plin.* It seems often, also, to denote generally, adder or snake. *Virg., Horat.,* and *Ovid.* Hence, figur. of dangerous persons. *Cic.* In sinu atque delictis venenatam illam viperam habere. Hence, as a term of abuse, viper, adder. *Flur.* and *Jernal.*

VIÖPERÄLIS (vipera), e, adj. of, belonging to, or good against the bite of vipers or serpents. *Apul.* herba, rue, herbgrace.

VIÖPERÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. of vipers or 3 serpents, viperous. *Lucan.* Vipereum venenum. *Ovid.* Vipereas carnes. *Id.* Vipereas fauces carmine rumpere. *Virg.* anima. *Ovid.* crinis Discordiæ, *h. e.* snake-hair; having snakes for hair. *Id.* dentes, dragon's teeth. *Id.* pennæ, winged serpents. *Id.* Vipereo tela crude madent, *h. e.* veneno. *Senec.* Vipereum genus fratrum, *h. e.* sprung from the serpent's teeth sowed by Cadmus. — *¶* Also, full of vipers or serpents. *Ovid.* monstrum, *h. e.* Medusa's head. *Id.* sores, *h. e.* the furies, who had snakes for hair. *Id.* canis, *h. e.* Cerberus.

VIÖPERINÖS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or per 2 taining to vipers or serpents, ἑχιδναίος. *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* Viperinus morsus. *Horat.* Bistonidum crines nodo viperino coerere. *Id.* eruo. *Plin.* sanies, poison. *Id.* Viperina carne ali. — *¶* Also, good against vipers or serpents; hence, Viperina, sc. herba, dragonwort. *Apul.* — *¶* Also, like a serpent or viper. *Plin.* Chamaeleon implicans se viperinis orbitibus, *h. e.* circles such as serpents make.

VIÖPÖ, önis, m. a smaller kind of crane, γερανός. *Plin.*

VIÖPSANIÖS, a, um, a Roman gentile name. — As an adj. *Vipsanian.* — As a subst. *Vipsanianus*, the name of a man. *Vipsania*, the name of a woman. *M.* Vipsanianus Agrippa, the son-in-law of Augustus, otherwise simply called Agrippa. *Nep.* — Hence, *Vipsanianus*, a, um, for *Vipsanianus*, adj. *Vipsanianus*, of or pertaining to *M. Vipsanianus Agrippa*. *Martial.*

VIR (formed perhaps from *ῥο*, with *F* prefixed), ῥι, m. a man, a male person, ἀνὴρ. *Terent.* Virum me natam vellem. *Ovid.* De viro factus femina. *Plaut.* Dividere numos in viros, *h. e.* viritum. *Liv.* Vir cum viro congregatur, man with man. *Id.* Viri Martis, *h. e.* viri fortes. *Id.* Illi viri, those men, or those brave men, those heroes. *Cic.* Viri optimi. *Id.* Vir altus. *Sallust.* Viri turpissimi. *Liv.* Vir virum legit, each one chooses his man (in war), *h. e.* a comrade who may fight by his side, so that they may defend each other (to this *Cic.* *Mil.* 21, alludes). But otherwise, *Virg.* Legitque virum vir. *h. e.* every man chose his man, with whom to fight. *Ovid.* Viri ambigui, *h. e.* Centaurs. *Id.* Ambiguus modo vir, modo femina, *h. e.* hermaphrodite, or half man, half woman. (It is to be observed that *vir* is usually

joined with epithets of praise; rarely with those of blame.) — Hence, the man, *h. e. he. Cic. Vidisti virum? Terent. Hoc male habet virum.* (*Horat* is used in the same manner.) — And also, manhood, virility, generative power or organ. *Catull. Membra sine viro.* — *¶* Also, a man, *h. e. a man grown, one grown up to man's estate. Ovid. Met. 13, 397. Pueroque viroque.* — *¶* Also, the man, *h. e. the husband; in which sense it is often used. Terent. Quid viro meo respondebo, misera! Cic. Hanc Cleomenes vir amat. Liv. Secretis viri alieni adsuefacta sermonibus. Horat. Nec vereor, ne vir rure recurrat. Petron. Matrona cum virum extulisset, &c. Also of beasts; as, Virg. Vir gregis ipse caper. Martial. Viri capellarii.* — *¶* Also, a man, *h. e. a genuine man, one who acts and thinks as a man, a magnanimous man, a brave man, a man of fortitude, &c. Cic. Plane vir. Id. Ita et tulit dolorem, ut vir: et ut homo, majorem ferre sine causa necessaria nolit. Id. Te oro, te colligas, virumque praebeas, show yourself a man. Senec. Non sentire mala sua, non est hominis (of a man, *h. e. a human being*): et non ferre, non est viri (of a man, *h. e. a manly man*). Justin. Et quemadmodum Dario majorem turba hominum (of men) esse, sic virorum (of true, brave men) sibi. Ovid. Male vir, unaquam. Horat. Si quid in Flacco viri est. — Hence, it may often be rendered, a hero; as, Virg. Multa viri virtus. Id. Arma virumque cano. — Hence, also, manliness, manly conduct. Horat. Si quid in Flacco viri est (see above). — Also, a man, *h. e. one who is chaste, lives chastely. Sucton. Ego tamen vir sum. Ovid. Si quis male vir querit habere virum.* — *¶* Also, an infantryman, foot-soldier, when joined with cavalry. Liv. Equites virique. Hence, Cic. Equis virisque, with all one's power, with might and main; properly, with cavalry and infantry. So, also, Id. Equis viris (sc. fugiunt), with all my might. — *¶* It is often used where it could have been omitted; as, Virg. Teucrique viri. — *¶* It often stands for homo; as, Virg. Vis nulla virum. — *¶* Genit. Virum, for virorum. Virg. &c.*

VIRAGŌ (vir), īnis, f. a woman having the 3 qualities of a man, a masculine woman, female warrior, heroine, &c. ἀρρενωγὴς, ἀντρίαιρα. *Plaut. Ego emero matricubae ancillam viraginem aliquam, h. e. robust, and able to work like a man. Ovid. calls Pallas, Bello metnenda virago, and Flava virago, h. e. heroine; unless it stands simply for virgo. Lactant. Hercules viraginem vicit, h. e. Amazonem.* — *¶* Also, for virgo. Virg. Juturna virago. So, Senec. Diva virago, *h. e. Diana. So, also, Pallas is called (see above).*

VIRATŪS (vir), a, um, adj. of a manly 3 spirit. *Varr. ap. Non.*

VIRATŪS (Id.), us, m. manly conduct. 3 *Sidon.*

VIRBIŪS (vir & his), ii, m. *h. e. twice a man; a name of Hippolytus, the son of Theseus, who had been torn in pieces by horses, and restored to life again. Ovid. — His son is also so called. Virg.*

VIRBIŪS clivus, a hill in Rome. *Liv. 1, 48. Drakenb., for which Urbius is now read.*

VIRECTUM, i, n. same as *Viretum. Prudent.*

VIRĒNS, tis, particip. from *vireo*. — *¶* Adj. green, verdant. *Horat. Cultor virentis agelli. Id. hederā. Hence, Virentia, things which are green or verdant, h. e. trees and plants, vegetables. Colum. — ¶* Figur. green, lively, act. ve, blooming, youthful. *Sil. Aevi flore virens. Stat. Jam senior, sed mente virens. Horat. puelle. So, also, Id. Od. 1, 9, 17. Donec virenti cunabula abest, h. e. juveni.*

VIRĒS (possibly from *vis*, but the quantity of *vires* seems to be an objection), es, ii, n. 2, to be green, to be verdant, θάλλω, χλοάζω. *Cic. Itaque et arbores, et vites, et ea quae sunt humiliora, alia semper virent, alia, &c. Virg. Fronde*

virere nova. Ovid. Summa (montis) virent pinu. Martial. Illie Taygeti virent metalla (h. e. Spartan marble, which was green). Ovid. Peetora felle virent. — *¶* Figur. to be green, *h. e. to be fresh, lively, vigorous, strong; to flourish, be in good condition. Horat. Dum virent genia. Liv. Vegetum ingenium in vivo pectore vigeat, virebatque integris sensibus. Ovid. Serpens solet squama virere recenti, h. e. to appear lively or to shine. Id. Cum juvenilibus annis luxuriant animi, corporaque, p. virent.*

VIRĒS, ōnis, m. a bird, according to 3 the greenfinch. *Plin.*

VIRĒS, ūm, ūbus, f. plur. of *Vires*, which see.

VIRESCŌ (incept. from *vireo*), is, n. 3. 2 to become green, θάλλω, εἰλάω. *Virg. Injussa virescunt gramina. Senec. Laurus fores laeta virescant.* — *¶* Hence, figur. to come forth green, shoot forth vigorously. *Lucret. De nihiloque renata virescat copia rerum.* — Also, to acquire strength, become strong, be invigorated, grow. *Furios ap. Gell. Increscunt animi, virescit vulnere virtus (but as the i is here long, the word should perhaps be derived from vireo).*

VIRETUM (vireo), i, n. a green place or 3 place covered with green grass or trees, a green or verdant spot, παρὰειρος. *Virg. Amœna vireta nemorum.* — Figur. of emeralds (smaragd), which are green. *Martian. Capell. Diadema, cui neque scythidis vireta, &c.*

VIRGA (Id.), æ, f. a branch, especially a slim and slender one; a long twig, young and slender branch, asier, &c. whether cut off or not, ῥάβδος. *Cato. Virgas murtas cum bacis servare. Varr. Punica mala, cum hærent in sua virga, si demiseris in ollam, &c. Ovid. Ut quatitur tepido fraxina virga Noto. Virg. Turea virga. Hence, a graft or scion. Ovid. Also, a small branch or twig, which is set into the ground that it may become a tree. — Especially a slender branch or rod cut off from the tree; a rod, staff, switch, twig, wand, &c. Thus, Ovid. Viscata virga, a lime-twig. Juvénal. Metuens virgæ, in ave of the rod. *Plaut. Aliquem virgis verberare. Id. fragm. Virgis ulmeis corpus inscribere, with elm-rods. Liv. Popilius legatus virga circumscripti regem. Ovid. Tarcinius virga lilia summa metit. Martial. Damata spongia virgæ, h. e. of a stick with a sponge at the end, used in baths for cleansing up filth. Hence, Ovid. Virga humum vertere, h. e. a broom of rods. So, also, the magic rod or wand. Virg. and Ovid. Especially, the magic rod or wand of Mercury, the caduceus, with which, for instance, he raised from the lower world or sent thither the souls of the departed; with this too he put Argus to sleep. Virg. and Ovid. (See Virg. Æn. 4, 242, seq.) In particular, the lictors who preceded certain magistrates, carried rods (virgæ), with which they scourged malefactors, especially before beheading them; thus, Cic. Virgis aliquem ad necem cedere. *Plin. Habere jus virgarum in aliquem. Liv. Virgis cædi ac securi percuti. It was also usual when a magistrate approached a house, for the lictor to rap upon the door. Thus, Liv. Forem virga percutere. Hence, Martial. Nobili virga vatis Castalian domum sonare. Poetically, Virga (sing.), for fasces. Ovid. Trist. 5, 6, 32. Virgæ are also used of flax, namely, stalks, wisps. *Plin.* — *¶* Hence, a streak like a rod; as in the sky, on imperfect rainbow not curved but straight, and in the neighborhood of the sun. Senec. Also, any streak or stripe; as, Ovid. Pallida purpureis tingat sua corpora virgis, h. e. wear garments striped with purple; unless it be, stain or tattoo their bodies with purple.***

VIRGATŌR (virga), ōris, m. one who beats 3 with rods; a whipper, ῥαβδίζω. *Plaut.*

VIRGATŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. streaked, 3 striped, variegated, ῥαβδωτός. *Virg. Virgatis lucent sagulis. Sil. Auro virgatæ vestes. Id. Caneasiam instratus virgato corpore tigrim, h. e. spotted. Val. Flacc. Virgata nirus, h. e. stained.*

tattooed. — *¶* Also, consisting of rods or twigs, or platted from them. *Catull. calathisci.*

VIRGETUM (Id.), i, n. a place where rods or 3 asiers grow, or a place full of bushes, ῥαβδών. *Cic. e xii. tab.*

VIRGEŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. of rods, twigs, 2 or asiers, ῥαβδωτός. *Virg. supellex. Id. flamma, h. e. ex virgis accensis facta. Colum. crates. Id. sepes. Hence, subst. Virgæ, ōrum, for virgæ. Colp. 3, 114.*

VIRGIDEMIA, or **VIRGINDEMIA**, æ, f. 3 a word facetiously formed in imitation of *vindemia*, and signifying a rod-harvest. *Plaut.*

VIRGILIÆ. See *Vergiliæ*.

VIRGILIANŪS, a, um. See *Virgilius*.

VIRGILICENTŌ (Virgilius & Cento), 3 ōnis, m. a poem composed of verses gleaned from Virgil. *Hieron.*

VIRGILIŪS, ii, m. P. Virgilius Maro, the celebrated poet, a native of Andes, a village near Mantua. He was born on the ides of October, A. U. C. 684, and died in 735. — Hence, Virgilianus, a, um, adj. Virgilian, belonging to or proceeding from Virgil. *Quintil. Habendum in animo illud Virgilianum (sc. dictum).*

VIRGINAL, ālis, n. See *Virginalis*.

VIRGINALIS (virgo), e, adj. of or pertaining to a virgin, maidenly, virgin-like, virgin, virginal, παρθενικός. *Cic. Aenea signa virginali habitu atque vestitu. Id. Hono virginali verecundia. Id. e Sophocle. Virginalium ploratum edere, h. e. to cry like a maiden. Plaut. Feles virginalis, h. e. virginum raptor. Hence, Virginalis (sc. nimbrium), and the shorter form Virginal. *Phædr. and Prudent.**

VIRGINARIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or 3 pertaining to virgins or maidens. *Plaut. feles, h. e. virginum raptor.*

VIRGINEMIA. See *Virgideia*.

VIRGINENSIS, or **VIRGINIENSIS**, is, 3 sc. dea, f. dea, quæ præerat zonæ novæ nuptæ solvendæ. *Augustin.*

VIRGINEŪS (virgo), a, um, adj. of or 3 pertaining to a virgin or maiden, maidenly, virgin, virginal, virgin-like, παρθενικός, παρθενικός. *Tibull. figura. Senec. decor. Propert. gymnasium, h. e. in quo exercebantur virgines apud Spartanos. Tibull. pudor. Virg. rubor. Ovid. favilla, h. e. rogus, in quo virginis cadaver crematum est. Horat. sagitta (Dianæ). Virg. vultus (of the Harpies). Ovid. volucres, h. e. the Harpies. Propert. urnæ, h. e. Danaïdum. Id. focus, the fire of Vesta. Ovid. ara, sacred to Vesta. Martial. domus, h. e. of the vestals. Martial. aurum, h. e. the golden wreath, which the victor received at the games of Minerva. — *¶* Also, of or pertaining to the water Virgo. *Ovid. aqua. Id. liquor.**

VIRGINIA, æ, f. See *Virginius*.

VIRGINISVENDŌNIDES (virgo & ven- 3 do), a fictitious word, h. e. a seller of maidens. *Plaut.*

VIRGINITĀS (virgo), ātis, f. virginity, maidenhood, maidhood, chastity, παρθενία, κορεία. *Cic. Que patrem dicitur interemisse virginitatem suam violare conantem. Virg. Hunc illi rex ætheris altus honorem Jupiter erepta pro virginitate sacravit. Plin. Anaxilaus minor est, inammas a virginitate illitas semper staturas. Val. Flacc. Medea opibus magicis, et virginitate tremenda, h. e. terribilis ob virginitatem, qua dilecta erat Hecatae magicæ artis dea. Ovid. (de Diana) Laudant, dignamque severa virginitate vocant, h. e. because she punished Actæon who saw her naked. Flor. Ne quid de virginatâ integritate delibasse saltem oculis videatur. Stat. Virginitas matura toris.*

VIRGINŌR (virgo), āris, dep. 1. to act or 3 behave as a virgin. *Tertull.*

VIRGINIŪS, a, um, a Roman gentile name. — As an adj. *Virginian.* — As a subst. *Virginius*, ii, m. the name of a man. *Virginitas, æ, f. the name of a woman, the daughter of the centurion L. *Virginius*; she was stabbed by her father with a butcher's knife, because he had no other way of protecting her from the decemvir Appius. *Liv.**

VIRGŌ (vireo), īnis, f. a virgin or maid.

παρθένος, κόρη, femina integra, et virum non experta: to which *mulier* is opposed, *se. quæ virum passa.* Quintil. Cicero objurgantibus, quod sexagenarius virginem duxisset (*h. e. had married*) cras mulier erit, inquit. Cic. Casta, verecunda, incorrupta virgo. Cic. Omium seniorum, matrumfamilie, virginum precibus et fletu excitati. Nep. Virginem nubilem collocare. Martial. Grandes virgines. Horat. teneræ. Id. Adulta virgo. Sil. Bellica virgo, *h. e. Pallas.* Ovid. Virginis æquor, *h. e. Helles pontus, the Hellespont.* Virg. Ecl. 4, 6. *Astræa* is called *Virgo.* Cic. and Hygin. Virgo, the constellation Virgo. Id. Saturnia virgo, *h. e. Vesta.* Id. and Martialis. Dea virgo, *h. e. Diana.* Ovid. Tempora Phœbea virgine nexa tulit, *h. e. the laurel, into which the virgin Daphne, beloved by Apollo, was changed.* Horat. Virgines sanctæ, and Cic. (simply) Virgines, the *vestul* virgins. Also, among ecclesiastical writers, unmarried and continent men, those who have abstained from all commerce with women, are called *Virgines.* Tertull. and Hieronym. Also, Virgo, an animal, that has had no connection with the male; that has had no young. Plin. Sanguis equarum virginum, that have never foaled. Stut. Virginis ira læva. Martial. Vulva de virgine porca. Plin. Virgines carnes edere, the flesh of animals that have had no young. Arnob. Virgines bœulæ. — Hence, figur. of things without life, pure, unmixed, unadulterated, unalloyed. Plin. terra, that has not yet been dug. Martialis. Charta virgo, that has not yet been published or read. Tertull. Virgo saliva, *h. e. jejuni hominis, fasting spittle.* Id. Senecta virgo, *h. e. cælebs.* Vet. Lap. ap. Eubrett. Hoc monimentum virginem comparaverunt. Id. Olivæ virgines. Apul. Virgines rosæ, young, fresh-plucked, or fresh-blown. — Also, a certain very cold water, brought by an aqueduct to Rome, is called *Virgo*, now Trevi. Ovid., Martialis., Plin., &c. — ¶ Also, any unmarried woman (though not a virgin). Ovid. Virgo adultera, *h. e. Medea.* Virg. Andetque viris concurrere virgo, *h. e. Penthesilea, queen of the Amazons.* — ¶ Also, a young married woman. Virg. Pasiphae. Horat. Virginum matres juvenumque.

VIRGOSUS (virga), a, um, adj. abounding in twigs, full of twigs. Pullad. Frutex virgossus (but the reading is doubtful).

VIRGULĀ (dimin. of virga), æ, f. a little rod, twig or branch, παβδίων. Nep. Corona facta duabus virgulis oleaginis, sprigs. — ¶ Also, a little staff. Cic. Virgula stantem circumscripsit. Senec. Virgula vitrea. — Hence, Manil. Normalis virgula, *h. e. linea.* — Hence, also, Cic. Virgula divina, (perhaps) a magic wand. — Hence, also, Quintil. Virgula censoria, a small line or stroke, made near a word, to show that it should be struck out, otherwise called *obelus.*

VIRGULĀTUS (virgula), a, um, adj. striped, streaked, rayed, marked with stripes or lines. Plin. (de concharum generibus) Jam distinctione virgulata, crinita, crispa, &c.

VIRGULTUM (for virguletum, from virgula), i, n. a shrub, bush, small tree, βλάστημα, φρύγανον; a thicket, shrubbery. Colum. Regio virgultorum ferax est. Cæs. Sarmentis virgultisque collectis. Virg. Quæcunque premes virgulta per agros, sparge fimo pingui, set or plant layers. Id. Dum tenera attondent sinu virgulta capellæ. Lin. Partem inilitum locis circa densa obsita virgulta obscuris subsidere in insidiis jussit, brushwood. Varr. Argei sunt e scirpeis virgultis: simulacra sunt hominum triginta. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Cæl. 18. Ergo hæc deserta via, et inculca, atque interclusa jam frondibus et virgultis relinquatur. — ¶ Virgultus, a, um, adj. full of shrubs, full of thickets. Sallust. fragm. Consedit in valle virgulta nemorosaque. Sil. Virgulta tegitur valle, ac frondentibus umbris (al. leg. oculis).

VIRGUNCULĀ (dimin. of virgo), æ, f. a little virgin; a young maid, παρ-

θενισκάριον. Juvenal. Tunc cum virginula Juno. Senec. Libertinorum virginulae.

VIRIĀ, æ, f. a bracelet, ψέλλιον, περιχέριον. Tertull. and Plin.

VIRIĀTUS (viria), a, um, adj. furnished with a bracelet. Lucil. ap. Non. Contra flagitium, nescire bello vinci a barbaro viriato Annibale. — ¶ Others derive this from *vires*, and then it would signify powerful, strong, mighty, κρατὺς, εὐθενής.

VIRIĀTUS, or VIRIĀTUS, i, m. a hunter, or Portuguese man, of great strength; from a hunter, becoming a robber, from a distinguished warrior, against the Romans, on the part of the Christians. Flor. — Hence, Viriathus, or Viriathus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Viriathus. Sueton. bellum. — ¶ Another Viriathus, or Viriathus, is mentioned. Sil.

VIRICA, æ, f. a kind of missile weapon. Gell. 10, 15. (most Edd. have in rica).

VIRICULĀ (dimin. of vires), ærum, f. little strength, or force. Apul. patrimonii, tenues facultates, small property.

VIRICULUM, i, n. a graving-tool, graver. 2 Plin.

VIRIDĀRIUM, or VIRIDIĀRIUM (viridis), ii, n. a place set with green trees and plants, a green garden or inclosure, a pleasure garden, a green, παράδεισος, αἰώα. Plin., Sueton., &c. — ¶ Viridaria, or, Viridiaria, green trees or plants. Pandect.

VIRIDĀRIUS, or VIRIDIĀRIUS (Id.), 3 ii, m. a gardener. Iascrip. ap. Gruter.

VIRIDE (Id.), adv. of a green color, 2 greenly. Plin. (de smaragdīs) Nihil omnino viridius comparatum illis viret. Id. Callais viride pallens. (Haradin. ne viridi pallens.)

VIRIDIĀ, um, n. See Viridis.

VIRIDIĀRIUM, ii, n. See Viridarium.

VIRIDICO (viridis), as, avi, ætum, n. 1 and a. 1. Intrans. to be greenish; hence, Viridicans, greenish. Tertull. — ¶ Trans. to make green; hence, Viridicatus, a, um, made green, green. Cic. Silva viridicata, green.

VIRIDIS (vireo), e, adj. green, of the color of grass, grass-green, sea-green (green in all its shades), verdant, χλωρός. Cic. In viridi, opaquea ripa inambulant. Virg. gramen. Cic. Campi viridissimi, *h. e. covered with green grass.* Virg. Viridis Egyptus, *h. e. ferax plantarum et frugum.* Cic. Ignem ex lignis viridibus atque humidis facere. Horat. Viridique certat bacca Venafro *h. e. oleis Venafri.* Stat. Virides Amyclæ, *h. e. oleo abundantes.* Ovid. Viridis avis, *h. e. psittacus.* Petron. Viridis Thasos, *h. e. viridis et maculosi marmoris ferax.* Plin. Viridiores herbe. Virg. Viridissima gramine ripa. Id. Virides occultant spineta lacertos. Horat. Virides colubæ. Id. Viridis mons, *h. e. covered with grass and green trees.* Val. Flacc. lacus, surrounded with trees. Ovid. Virides Britannii, painted with vitrum, or glastum (wood). Especially of the sea and all that pertains to it. Horat. Virides Nereidum comæ. Claudian. Vobis Ionia virides Neptunus in alga nutrit equos. Ovid. Clauserunt virides ora loquentis aquæ. Id. Viridesque dei, quibus æquora curæ. Id. (de Arethusa) Dea sustulit alto fronte capit, viridesque manu siccata capillos, &c. Id. (de Acheloo) Rejeci viridem de corpore vestem. Virg. Hic viridis tenera pratexit arundine ripas Mincius. Also, Virg. in Ciri. pallor, greenish or yellowish. Plin. cælum, *h. e. clear, consequently blue.* — Hence, Viride, green, a green color. Plin. Bacis e viridi rubentibus, *h. e. of a reddish green; of a green mixed with red.* Also, Viride, nuy thing green; hence, subst. plur. Viridia, green trees, plants, &c. Plin. and Vitruv.; also, garden plants, green herbs. Colum.; also, green walks, as in a garden. Phædr. — ¶ Figur.

Viridis, green, *h. e. fresh, not old.* Colum. Viridis caseus. Quintil. fructus studiorum. — ¶ Also, Viridis, green, *h. e. young, youthful, fresh, lively, vigorous, active, hale, strong.* Colum. Viridis ætas. Ovid. Frater ad eloquium vi-

ridi tendebat ab avo. Virg. Enryalus forma insignis, viridique juvenis, in the flower of his youth. Id. (de Chloronte) Jam senior, sed cruda deo viridisque senectus. Plin. Ep. Octogesimo ætatis anno decessit, usque ad novissimam valetudinem viridis, *h. e. vigens, et seneci plena, ut plante virentes.* Stut. Bello viridis manus, *h. e. ætate florentes, et bello idonei.* Sil. Hinc virides ausis anni, fervorque decorus. Senec. Senex, sed mehercule viridis animo ac vigens. Sil. In arma ille quidem cruda mente, et viridissimus ire ibat: sed vani frigentem in Marte senectam prædebant ictus, *h. e. plenus iræ atque impetus.* Also, of the sound or of the voice. Gell. Il litteram inserebant Veteres plurisque vocibus verborum firmandis roborandisque, ut sonus earum esset viridior, vegetiorque. Id. Firnior ei, credo, et viridior sonus esse vocis visus est rectos dicere expressos, quam rectas. — ¶ Viridum, for viridium in genit. plur. Stat.

VIRIDITAS (viridis), ætis, f. greenness, the green color of a thing, verdure, χλωρότης. Cic. Terra semen tepefactum vapore, et complexu suo diffundit, et elicit herbescentem ex eo viriditatem. Id. Pratorum viriditas. Plin. maris.

— ¶ Figur. freshness, vigor, ἀκμή. Cic. Sed quandiu in illo opinato malo vis quedam insit, et vigeat, et habeat quandam viriditatem, tandiu appelletur recens. Id. Senectus aufert eam viriditatem, in qua etiam tunc erat Scipio.

VIRIDŌ (Id.), as, n. and a. 1. Intrans. 2 to be green; hence, Viridans, green, verdant. Virg. laurus. Id. Ut viridante toro consederat herbe. Plin. hedera. — ¶ Trans. to make green. Ovid. Num vada subnatis imo viridentur ab herbis, become green. Val. Flacc. Nexas viridantem floribus hastas.

VIRILIS (vir), e, adj. of or pertaining to a man, manly, ἀνδρικός. — 1. In respect of sex. Sullust. fragm. Magna gloria concurrentium undique virile et muliebre sexus. Liv. Amulius stirpem fratris virilem interimit, the male offspring. Nep. Si is virilem sexum non reliquisset, no male issue. Liv. Virilis sexus, the male sex. Ovid. Vultumque virilem perfidit, *h. e. viri, of Actæon.* Ovid. Vox virilis. Id. facies. Id. flamma, *h. e. amor viri in mulierem.* Id. Viriles cætus. Id. Discite, femineis quid tela virilia præstent. Cuto ap. Gell. In balneis virilibus lavari, *h. e. in which men only are accustomed to bathe;* so, Vitruv. Virilia convivia, *h. e. at which women are not present.* Ovid. Fortuna virilis, a goddess, who, it was believed, prevented men from seeing the faults of women, Τύχη ἀνδρεία. Hence, Lueret. Pars virilis, τὰ ἀνδρῶν, or, Plin. (absol.) Virilia, τὰ ἀνδρῶν ἀρσενικά. — 2. In respect of age. Cic. Toga virilis, the manly gown, which was assumed by young men at the commencement or end of the sixteenth year of their age. Horat. Viriles partes, the part or duty of a man. Hence, Virilis pars, or portio, the share or portion that falls to each man; as, of an inheritance. Pandect. Necessitas restituendi nepotibus viriles partes. Id. Virilis portio. Id. Singuli viriles, id est æquales, portiones habebunt. Also, simply, Virilis. *sc. portio, or, pars;* as, Pandect. Non puto ad virilem uxorem redigendam. Id. Viriles autem inter eos fieri, qui eo tempore vixerint. But sometimes, Virilis, *sc. portio, or, pars,* comprehends the whole of an inheritance, according to Ulpian. in Pandect. Hence, Pars virilis, the part, office, or duty of a man; as, Cic. Est aliqua mea pars virilis, it is my duty; it is incumbent upon me. Id. Plus quam pars virilis postulat, more than I am strictly bound to do. Liv. Cum illius gloriæ pars virilis apud omnes milites sit, qui simul vicerint: suæ victoriæ neminem omnium mortalium socium esse, every soldier had a right to share, &c. Hence, Pro virili parte, for my part; as much as belongs to me. Cic. Me ejus beneficio plus quam pro virili parte obligatum puto, more than for my own part; more than as an individual. Id.

Hæc qui pro virili parte defendunt, optimates sunt, to the utmost of their power and ability. *Liv.* Quem agrum miles pro parte virili manu cepisset, &c. *Ovid.* Jure igitur laudes, Cæsar, pro parte virili carmina nostra tuas qualiacunque canunt. *So, Tacit.* Tanquam pro virili portione innocentium principi donares. *Quintil. decl.* Miles, cui pro virili portione salutem suam patria commisit. (*Pro virili parte*, as signifying with all one's might, is not Latin. See *Kruesti Clav. Cæ.* under *Virilis*.) — *¶* Also, *Virilis*, manly, becoming a man, manful, not effeminate, valiant, brave. *Cic. dolor. Id. oratio. Id. animus. Sallust. ingenium. Quintil. sermo. Id. compositio (verborum). Id. cultus. Ovid. Animi matrona virilis. Justin. audacia. Tacit. Virilia scelera exercere, that require the courage of a man. Hence, Virilia, sc. opera, things or actions worthy of a man; manly things or actions; as, Sallust. Ne vos ad virilia illa vocem, que majores vestri paraverat.*

VIRILITAS (*virilis*), *âtis, f. manhood, 2 manly age. Plin.* Jan vero pædagogia ad transitum virilitatis custodiantur argento. — *¶* Also, *manliness, manfulness. Quintil.* Sanctitas certe, et ut sic dicam, virilitas a veteribus Latinis petenda, quando nos in omnia deliciarum genera vitæque, dicendi quoque ratione, deflexerimus. — *¶* Also, *Virilitas, h. e. τὰ ἀνδρῶτα ἀρετικὰ, virilia. Hirt.* Neque interfectis amissam vitam, neque exsectis virilitatem restituere posse. Also, of animals. *Colum.* Juvenens non in totum effeminatur adempta omni virilitate. *Plin.* Utiliter fovetur vino calido virilitas juvenentis.

VIRILITER (*Id.*), *adv. like a man, manfully, in a manly manner, not like a woman, not childishly, steadfastly, with fortitude, without weakness, &c. ἀνδρῶτικως. Cic. Agrotare viriliter non queunt. Senec.* Omnes isti (*avari iracundi, &c.*) viriliter peccant; in ventrem ac libidinem projectorum inhonesta labes est. *Ovid.* Fortuna viriliter, ista ferenda tibi est. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Genus dicendi, quod sine nervis et articulis fluctuat huc et illuc, nec potest confinnate, neque viriliter sese expedire.

VIRIOLĀ (*dimin. from viria*), *æ, f. a 2 bractlet, diminishingly, or a small bractlet. Plin.*

VIRIOSE (*viriosus*), *adv. powerfully, 3 strongly, forcibly, vehemently. Tertull.* Viriosus.

VIRIOSUS (*vires*), *a, um, adj. strong, 3 powerful, violent. Tertull.* Vitia usu viriosa.

VIRIOSUS (*vir*), *a, um, adj. lusting after 3 the men, lustful. Apul.*

VIRIPLACĀ (*vir & placo*), *æ, f. (dea), 3 the appeaser of the men, a goddess who was said to restore the wife to her husband's favor. Val. Max.*

VIRIPOTENS (*vires & potens*), *tis, adj. powerful, mighty. Plaut.*

VIRIPOTENS (*vir & potens*), *tis, adj. 3 ripe for a husband, marriageable. Pandect.*

VIRITIM (*vir*), *adv. man for man, man by man, singly, generally, individually, among all, κατ' ἀνδρα, κατ' ἑνα, κατ' ἕκαστον. Cic.* Agrum viritim dividere, *h. e. to every man a part. Cæ.* Pecus viritim distribuit. *Hirt.* Præmia benemeritis et viritim, et publice tribuit, *h. e. singulis hominibus et civitatibus. Tacit.* Colfortibus civium R. trecentos numos viritim dedit, *three hundred to each man. Nep.* Pedites, quos viritim legerat (*h. e. had chosen, had taken care to have chosen*), *man by man, individually. Plin.* Populi viritim deleti, *h. e. altogether, all to a man. — ¶* Also, singly, separately, by himself or itself, apart, in particular. *Curt.* Si quis viritim dimicare vellet, provocavit ad pugnam, *in single combat. Plin.* Deorum cultus viritim, gregatimque. *Hirt.* Quod legeret, tereretque viritim publici usus. *Sallust.* Ad hoc viritim, uti quemque ob militare facinus pecunia cum honore extulerat, communefacere beneficii sui. *Tacit.* Ut nondum aper-

ta consensione, ita viritim promptis studiis, *h. e. nondum publice et universim conspiraverant, sed multi pro se quisque privato studio. Senec.* In universum de ventis diximus; nunc viritim incipimus illos discutere.

VIROR (*vireo*), *âris, m. greenness, ver- 3 dure, χλωρότης. Pallad.* Hordenum cui adhuc superest aliquid de virore. *Apul.* Prætorum virores.

VIROSUS (*virus*), *a, um, adj. full of a 2 filthy or slimy moisture. Cato.* Si eo lotio locos fovebit, nunquam virosi si n. *Cels.* pisces. (*But these are otherwise rendered, fetid, stinking, &c.*) — *¶* Also, strong smelling, reeky, stinking, δυσώδης. *Scrib.* Id. odor. *Virg.* castorea. *Scrib. Larg.* Virosissimum adversus stomachum medicamentum. *Id.* Virosi odoris sordes. *Cels.* Virosi pisces. (*See above.*) *Grat.* Virosa eluvies, *h. e. urina. — ¶* Also, poisonous, hurtful, dangerous. *Apul. Met. 7. (Ed. Oadend.)* Virosa spina.

VIROSUS (*vir*), *a, um, adj. fond of the 2 men, mad for men. Lucil. ap. Non.*

VIRTUS (*Id.*), *âtis, f. properly, manhood, virility, ἀνδρεία; hence, whatever adorns and enables a man. — ¶* Thus, ability or skill in any art, art or science. *Cic.* Virtutum in alia alius mavult excellere. *Quintil.* Cum aliqua dicendi virtute. — *¶* Also, bravery, gallantry, courageousness, valor, stout-heartedness, manliness, firmness, constancy. *Cic. rei militaris. Id. bellandi. Id. militaris. Cæ.* Perfacile esse, quum virtute omnibus præstaret, totius Gallie imperio potiri. *Nep.* Quum virtute tyrannidem sibi peperisset, &c. *Ovid.* Subrere est arces, et stantia monia virtus.

— Also, not in war, spirit, manliness, courage, stout-heartedness. *Cic.* Injuncta temeritati nisi virtute et animo restitissim. *Id.* Tribunorum virtus. — Also, in a bad sense, fierceness, ferocity, &c. *Stat.* Postquam magnanimus furias virtutis inique consumpsit Capaneus. — *¶* Also, virtue, in a twofold sense. — First, virtue, the virtues together, virtuousness, virtuous conduct. *Cic.* Est tanta virtute, he is so virtuous. *Id.* Virtus est nihil aliud quam ad summum perducta natura. *Id.* Ut honesta in virtute ponantur, in vitiis turpia. *Horat.* Amor virtutis. — Secondly, *n* virtue, one of the virtues; often so used.

Cic. His virtutibus lenioribus. — *¶* Also, good qualities, properties, or talents, collectively; and so, qualities, properties, talents, recommendations; or goodness, good quality, excellence. *Cic.* Animi virtus corporis virtuti antepontatur. *Sallust.* Virtus atque sapientia major in illis fuit. *Cic.* uses it for military talent, talent for command, several times in the oration pro leg. *Manil.* *Cic.* Nec arboris nec equi virtus in opinione sita est, sed in natura. *Liv.* Navium virtus terrorem dempsit. *Ca.* Prædium sua virtute valent.

— *¶* Also, a single (good) quality or property, *n* merit, virtue, talent, excellence. *Cic.* Virtutes oratoris, excellences. *Quintil.* Virtutes orationis. *Id.* Memoria duplex virtus, facile percipere et fideliter continere, a double virtue, quality, or property. *Horat.* Virtus et favor et lingua vatum, genius, poetic vein. — *¶* Also, power, virtue, effect. *Propert.* Virtutis tuæ, Bacche, poeta ferar. *Cic.* Oratoris vis illa divina virtusque. *Ovid.* herbarum, virtue, efficacy. *Justin.* Vic toriam ferri virtute querere (though this may be excellence, goodness, trustiness). *Quintil.* Cum quadam virtute, with a certain impression. *Plinut.* Virtute formæ id evenit, te ut deccat, quicquid habes, by the power or effect of (though it may be excellence, or as below, aid, &c.). — *¶* Also, agency, service, aid, help, kindness, beneficence. *Plaut.* Virtute deorum. *Id.* Virtute formæ id evenit, ut, &c. you may thank your beauty, you owe it to your beauty.

— *¶* Also, a miracle. *Sulpic. Sever.* — *¶* Virtus was anciently worshipped as a goddess. *Cic.* Virtutis templum.

VIRULENTIA (*virulentus*), *æ, f. same as 3 Virus. Sidon.*

VIRULENTUS (*virus*), *a, um, adj. full of 3 poison or venom, τοῖος. Gell.*

VIRUS (*unc.*; it may possibly be allied with *vires*, as constituting or maintaining the strength of the body in which it moves), *i, n. the natural (for the most part clammy) juice, moisture, humor, liquor, poison, &c. of a thing, χυμός. — ¶* Thus, juice, clammy moisture or humor; of vegetables, for instance. *Colum.* Obesse solo virus ciceris, et lini: alterum, quia sit salsæ; alterum quia sit fervidæ naturæ. *Plin.* Pastinacæ virus intractabile. — *¶* Also, of animals, juice or liquor. *Plin.* cochlearum. *Virg.* Destillat ab inguine virus. — *¶* Also, the seminal matter of animals. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, poison, poisonous juice or humor, venom. *Virg.* Ille malum virus serpentibus addidit atris. *Ovid.* Nam volucris ferro tinctile virus inest. *Plin.* Æruginis virus. *Id.* Amatorium virus, *h. e. amorem inducens. — Hence, figur. poison, venom. Cic.* Virus acerbatis sæ. *Sil. ling.* — Also, a stroug, rault, foul or fetid smell, steam or exhalation. *Lucret.* Odores suo contractos perdere viro. *Colum.* paludis. *Plin.* Animæ leonis virus grave. *Id.* Virus alarum. *Id.* Virus odoris, *h. e. gravitas. — Also, a strong taste (whether harsh and disagreeable, or sharp and pungent), or force, strength, potency. Lucret.* Linguit tetri primordia viri aspera. *Plin.* vini, *h. e. strength or pungency. Manil.* Ponti cernere virus, *h. e. the salt. — ¶* Also, strength, force, power, vehemence of wine, of smell, &c. See above.

VIS (*is, iudis*), *vis, f. (plur. vires, rarely vis), power, force, strength, vigor, vehemence, impetuosity, fury, violence, diva- 3 mus, ἰσχύς. Cæ.* Contra vim atque impetum fluminis. *Id.* Vis tempestatis. *Id.* Vim hostium sustinere non posse. *Cic.* Vim frigorum hyememque sustinere. *Nep.* Flammæ vim transit. *Id.* Vis morbi. *Id.* Ab itere a consilio ad vires vimque pugnantium (where vires refers to the number of men, and their bodily strength, vis to the fury and effort with which they fight). *Id.* Summa vi prælium committere, with the greatest fury. *Cic.* Celeritas et vis equorum. *Id.* Oratoris vis ac facultas. *Id.* Summa vis ingenii. Hence, in speaking, fire. *Cic.* Tertia (pars) vim deciderat. — *¶* Also, force, offered to any one, violence, βία. *Cic.* Vim vi repellere. *Vellei.* Vitæ suæ vim intulit, he laid violent hands on himself. *Cic.* facere alicui, to offer, use. *Id.* alicui inferre. *Terent.* facere in alicquem. *Cic.* adhibere, to use, employ. *Cæ.* facere, to use. Also, *Cic.* afferre alicui, to do violence, to, to force, ravish. *So, Vis, generally, de stupro. Ovid.* Also, *Nequos.* Vim afferre alicui, to do him violence, *h. e. to kill him. Also, Cic.* Vim restituere, *h. e. to make the violence done, as if it had not been done, to restore the person who had been dispossessed.* It was customary, when a claim was made at law to the possession of an estate, for instance, for one of the parties to go through a mere form of removing the other from the possession; this was called Vis quotidiana, or festucaria. *Cic.* Further, Vi, or per vim, forcibly, by force, by main force, βία, βιαίως, κατὰ κράτος. *Cic.* Non tibi a seauti, sed a te ipso per vim et factionem datos. *Cæ.* Iter per proviciam per vim tentare. *Terent.* Hæc ea est, quam miles a me vi nunc ereptum venit. *Liv.* Aut vi aut voluntate. *Sallust.* Populi ingentes vi subacti. — *¶* Also, power, might, force, *h. e. effort, exertion. Liv.* Omni vi comisi. *Cic.* Summa vi retinere. — *¶* Also, force, violence, forcible means, *h. e. any unlawful action; such as bribery of the judges, &c. Cic.* Se vi eripere ex hoc judicio. *Id.* Legem per vim ferre. — *¶* Also, power, extensive influence, high consideration and importance, &c. *Cic.* *Quintil.* 1. — *¶* Also, power, force, virtue, effect, strength, efficacy, potency. *Cic.* veneni. *Liv.* Vim ac viis magistratui demere. *Id.* Vis erat in eo viro imperil ingens in socios, vast effect or influence.

Cic. deorum. *Id.* Patriæ tanta est vis, ut Ithacam sapientissimus vir immortalitatis anteponeret, *has such power.* *Id.* Illa vis (animi), quæ investigat, &c. — Hence, *force, power, effect, efficiency, influence.* *Cic.* conscientiæ. *Id.* Magna vis est in fortuna in utramque partem, vel secundas ad res, vel adversas. *Id.* Fœderis habere vim, non epistolæ. *Colum.* Cœli major vis, superior force or power. *So, Cic.* Si mihi aliqua vis major redditum peremisset, *some superior power or force, some visitation of the gods.* — Also, *Vis* genitilis, generative force, seed. *Tacit.* *So, also, Lucr.* *Vis.* — *¶* Also, *quantity, number, multitude, abundance.* *Cic.* Vis innumerabilis servorum. *Id.* Magna vis auri argenti que. *Liv.* Ingentem vim navium cepit. And without an adj.; as, *Cic.* Equidem vim lacrymarum profudi, *I shed tears profusely* (like the vulgar expression, *a power of tears*). *Tacit.* locustarum, *h. e. swarm.* And without the genit.; as, *Liv.* Magnam vim (se. equitum) ex equis præcipitavere. — *¶* Also, of words or sentences, the force, import, meaning, signification, sense. *Cic.* verbi. *Id.* Quæ vis vocibus subjecta sit, *what meaning is connected with them.* *Id.* Hanc habet vim præceptum Apollinis. — *¶* Also, the idea or notion we must form of a thing, the substance, nature, essence. *Cic.* Vis, or vis et natura deorum, the divine nature or essence. *Id.* In quo est omnis vis amicitiae. *Id.* Eloquentiæ vim et naturam explicare. *Id.* Philosophi mihi soli videntur vim virtutis tenere. — *¶* It also serves for periphrasis; as, *Cic.* in *Arat.* Posterior vis corporis, *h. e. posterior pars corporis.* *Ovid.* Vis ignea, *h. e. ignis.* — *¶* The plural is both *vis* and *vires.* The former is rare, but is found in *Lucr.* and *Sallust.* *fragm.* The latter is of frequent occurrence; the powers, power, strength, of the body, and also, of the mind and other things. *Cæs.* Me sanguis viresque deficiunt. *Nepos.* Esse viribus ad laborem ferendum firmis. *Cæs.* militum. *Cic.* corporum. *Ovid.* Totis viribus uti. *Horat.* Supra vires, above his strength. *Cic.* Pro viribus, according to one's strength, power, ability. With *infm.* *Ovid.* Nec mihi sunt vires pellere, &c. Further, *Horat.* Neglecta solent incendia sumere vires. *Virg.* Furcas, quarum viribus eniti ediscant vires, strength, solidity. *Ovid.* Nil opus est legum viribus. *Also, Quintil.* Vires ingenii. *Plin.* animorum. — Also, *Vires,* powers or effects, virtue, efficacy. *Ovid.* Has vires habet herba. *Plin.* Magnis sine viribus. *Senec.* Plurimum virum habet stella Saturni. — Also, *might, power.* *Horat.* Suis Roma viribus ruit. *Senec.* Bene usus est (Cæsar) viribus suis. — Also, *forces, troops, soldiers.* *Liv.* Contractis viribus. *Id.* Robur virium, of the troops.

VISCATUS, a, um. See *Visco.*

VISCCELLATUS, a, um, *h. e. ex visceribus* 3 avium piscinum conditis aut confectus. *Plin.* *Valer.* 1, 24; 2, 17. — Doubtful.

VISCCELLINUS, i, m. the surname of *Sp. Cassius*, who was several times consul, but who, endeavoring to make himself king, was put to death. *Cic.*

VISCERA, um, n. plur. of *Viscus*, which see.

VISCERATIM (viscus, *ëris*), adv. *piece-meal, κατά σπλάγχνα.* *Enn.* ap. *Non.* Dissipat visceratim membra.

VISCERATIUS (viscera, as if from visceris), *ënis*, f. a distribution of raw flesh among the people, a present or donative of flesh, after a sacrifice or at a funeral of some important person, *κρεωδασία.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* — *¶* Also, a feast, entertainment. *Senec.*

VISCEREUS (viscus, *ëris*), a, um, adj. 3 ended with or consisting of flesh. *Prudent.*

VISCIDUS (viscum), a, um, adj. *viscid, viscous, clammy, sticky, ropy.* *Theod. Prisc.* acetum. *Id.* Viscidiores cibi.

VISCUS (Id.), as, *ävi, ätum, a. l.* to besmear with birdlime, to lime. In this sense it seems to occur only in the participial form; as, *Varr.* Virgæ viscate.

Ovid. alæ. Hence, figur. *Plin.* Epimunera, *h. e. presents for which we hope to receive more than we bestow.* — Hence, to stick, glue. *Juvenal.* Hinc (*h. e. his unguentis*) miseri viscantur labra mariti.

VISCOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of birdlime, sticky. *Prudent.* Aves viscosus inescat pastus. — *¶* Also, clammy, sticky, glutinous, viscous, ropy. *Pallad.*

VISCUM (*ἰζός*), i, n. the mistletoe or mistletoe, *ῥέεα, ἰζός.* *Virg.* and *Plin.* — *¶* Also, the birdlime which is prepared from its berries; in which sense the form *Viscus*, i, m. is also used; as, *Plin.* Hoc est viscum pennis avium tactu ligandis. *Plant.* (figur.) Viscus inerus vestra est blanditia. *Cic.* In visco inhaerescere. — Hence, lime, *h. e. any thing slippery.* *Martial.* — Also, a net. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* (si *Novio* credimus).

VISCUS, i, m. See *Viscum*. 3

VISCUS (unc.), *ëris*, n. and more frequently, *Plur.* **VISCERÄ**, um, n. all that is under the skin. — *¶* Thus, the inwards, *h. e. all the parts in the body except the flesh or muscles, σπλάγχνα.* *Cels.* Itaque demum mortui præcordia, et viscus omne in conspectum latrocinantis medici dari. *Lucr.* Unde cadavera rancenti jam viscere vernies expirant? — Hence, of the nobler inward parts, as, the heart, lungs, liver, &c. *Tibull.* Titius viscere pascit aves, *h. e. liver.* *Ovid.* Hærentia viscere tela, *h. e. heart or breast.* Hence, *Id.* Viscera, the womb. *Id.* Demisso in viscera censu, *h. e. stomach.* *Petron.* Viscera, *h. e. testicles.* *Nemes.* Distrahere invalidam lassato viscere matrem, *h. e. breast giving suck.* *Cels.* Quæ parte quodque viscus, intestinumve sit, *h. e. upper or nobler inward part.* *So, Id.* A visceribus ad intestina veniendum est. — Also, the bowels, entrails. *Ovid.* — *¶* Also, Viscera, the flesh, so far as covered by the skin. *Virg.* Et solida imponunt taurorum viscera flammis. *Cic.* Spartæ pueri sic verberibus accipiuntur, ut multus e visceribus sanguis exeat. *Id.* Boum visceribus vesci. *Ovid.* Heu quantum scelus est, in viscera viscera condi! (where the first *viscera* means the stomach or belly of the persons eating, and so belongs above; the second *viscera* means the flesh of the animals eaten, and belongs here.) — *¶* Also, figur. Thus, Viscera, one's flesh and blood, *h. e. his own child or children, offspring, as σπλάγχνα in Greek.* *Ovid.* and *Quintil.* — Also, bowels, inwards, *h. e. the innermost part of any thing.* *Virg.* Avulsa viscera montis. *Ovid.* Itum est in viscera terræ. *Cic.* Periculum erit inclusum penitus in venis atque visceribus reipublicæ. *Id.* Aderant, et in medullis populi R. ac visceribus hærebant. *Id.* Ille in dicendo non extrinsecus alicunde querenda, sed ex ipsis visceribus causæ sumenda sunt, *h. e. the heart, &c.* *Id.* Quæ mihi in visceribus hærent, in my inmost soul, impressed deep upon my memory. *Virg.* Nen patrie in viscera vertite vires, *h. e. wage not war with your own fellow-citizens.* *Liv.* Tyrannus hærens visceribus nobilissimæ civitatis. — Hence, of money or property. *Cic.* Extruxit villam visceribus ærarii. *Id.* De visceribus tuis, *h. e. de tuis facultatibus.*

VISENDUS, a, um, particip. from *viso*. — *¶* Adj. worthy of being seen, worth seeing, *ῥεαρός.* *Cic.* Epulum omni apparatu ornatuque visendo. *Plin.* Arbores magnitudinis visendæ.

VISIBILIS (video), e, adj. visible, *ῥεαρός.* *Apul.* Exhalationes vix visibiles. *Id.* Corpora nulli hominum visibilia. — *¶* Also, actively, that can see, capable of seeing. *Plin.* Visibilem animi partem, visual.

VISIBILITAS (visibilis), *ät*, i. visible-ness, visibility. *Tertull.*

VISIBILITER (Id.), adv. visibly. *Paulin.* 3 *Nolan.*

VISIFICUS (visus & facio), a, um, adj. *Oetan.* *Horat.* Per visificas vias irruere.

VISILINUS, i, m. See *Vicilinus*.

VISIÖ (video), *ënis*, f. the act of seeing, seeing, sight, vision, *ῥέσις.* *Apul.* Civitas cuncta vacuatur studio visionis.

Cic. Eamque esse dei visionem, ut si militudine cernatur. — *¶* Hence, a sight, *h. e. what one sees either with the eyes or the mind and fancy, a vision, appearance, apparition, φάντασμα, φαντασία.* *Cic.* Utrum igitur censemus, dormientium animos per se ipsos in somnando moveri, an externe et adventitia visione pulsari? *Id.* Fluentium frequenter transitio fit visionum, ut e multis una videatur. — *¶* Also, the image of any thing impressed on the mind; an idea, conception, action. *Quintil.* Quas φαντασίας Græci vocant, nos sane visiones appellemus, per quas imagines rerum absentium ita representantur animo, ut eas cernere oculis, ac præsentis habere videamur. *Cic.* Falsa doloris visione et specie moveri. *Id.* Nec potest is, cui est visio veri falsique communis, ullum habere iudicium. — *¶* Also, a case, as used by jurists. *Pandect.* In omnibus visionibus, quas proponimus. *Id.* In proposita questione tribus visionibus relatis. *Id.* In prima visione, ubi, &c.

VISIÖ, is, n. 4. peditum ventris sine crepitu emitto. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.*

VISITATIÖ (visito), *ënis*, f. a seeing. — *¶* Hence, an appearing, becoming visible, appearance. *Vitruv.* — *¶* Also, a visit, visitation. *Tertull.* — Also, visitation, *h. e. punishment.* *Vulgat.*

VISITATOR (Id.), *ëris*, m. a visitor. 3 *August.*

VISIÖ (frequentat. from *viso*), as, *ävi, ätum, a. l.* to see often, to see. *Plant.* — *¶* Also, to go to see, visit. *Cic.* Quum arderet podagræ doloribus, visitassetque eum Carneades. *Sacton.* Neque ægrum quemquam visitavit, nisi explorato prius cubiculo. — Also, to visit for punishment. *Vulgat.*

VISIÖ (frequentat. from *video*), is, si, sum, a. 3. to see, look at, view, behold. *Liv.* Ex muris visite agros vestros vastatos. *Id.* Præda exposita, ut videretur. *Plin.* insomnia, to see dreams, *hæpo dreamas.* And, absol. *Cic.* Visendi causa venire. — *¶* Especially, to go or come to see, to see by going to see; hence, it may be sometimes rendered to go, come, *ἐπισκέπτομαι.* *Plant.* Si parva jurijurando est fides, vise ad portum, go to the harbor and see. *Id.* Vise ad me intro, jam scies. *Tertull.* Ibo; visam, si (if, *h. e. whether*), domi est. *Id.* Abi tu, vise, redieritne. *Id.* Vise num sit. *Plant.* Nunc alteram illam visam hinc in Veneris fanum, I will go into the temple and look after the other. Also, *Viso*, for visam; as, *Terent.* Id viso, tune an illi insaniant, I will see, whether, &c. — Hence, it is often to visit, a sick person, for instance. *Terent.* Non visam uxorem Pamphili, cum in proximo hic sit ægra? *Cic.* Constitui ad te venire, ut et viderem te, et visarem, et cœnarem etiam. *Terent.* It visere ad eam, goes to visit her. *Lucr.* Suos visere ad ægros. *Cic.* Propter quem Thespiæ visantur. *Id.* Quum domus vulgo viseretur. *Id.* Nosque vises. — *¶* See, also, *Visendus*, a, um.

VISÖR (video), *ëris*, m. an explorer, spy, scout, *ῥεατής.* *Tacit.* *Ann.* 16, 2. (but the word is doubtful, and is accordingly omitted in *Ed. Ern.*)

VISPELLIÖ, *ënis*, m. a bad and infamous 3 man, who (as *sonæ* explain the word) disinterred and plundered the bodies of the dead. *Pandect.*

VISTILLÖS, i, m. same as *Vistula*. *Plin.*

VISTÖLÄ, or **VISÖLÄ**, æ, the *Vistula*, a river of Poland. *Plin.* and *Mela.*

VISÖALITAS (as from *visualis*, not used), 3 *ätis*, f. the power of sight, sight. *Tertull.*

VISÖLÄ, æ, f. a kind of vine. *Colum.* — *¶* Also, a river. See *Vistula*.

VISUM (visus, a, um, from *video*), i, n. a thing presented to the sight, an appearance, sight, object (or representation thereof). *Propert.* Turpia visa (referring to impure representations). — Especially, an appearance in a dream, a vision, apparition, *φάσμα.* *Cic.* Sine visis somniorum. *Id.* Perterritus visis. *Propert.* Talia visa mihi somno demissa recenti. *Ovid.* Dic, nocturne quicumque es imago, vis augur, visa quid ista ferant. And also, any supernatural or portentous ap-

pearance. *Virg.* Hoc visum nulli effata est. — ¶ Also, in the phraseology of the Stoics, a certain impression or impulse communicated to the mind from external objects through the senses, a perception. *Cic. Acad. I.*, 11 (gives this word as a translation of the Greek *φαντασία*, and calls it in explanation, *quædam quasi impulsio oblata extrinsecus*).

VISURGIS, is, m. the *Weser*, a river of Germany. *Tacit.* (The *i* is found short in *Sidon*.)

VISUS, a, um, particip. from *video*.

VISUS (*video*), us, m. a seeing, the sight, vision, *ὁρασις*, *ὄψις*. *Cic. ap. Plin.* Feminas omnes visu nocere, quæ duplices pupillas habent. *Quintil.* Visus oculorum obtutu continuo fatigatur. *Ovid.* Bootes mergetur, visus effugietque tuos. *Val. Flacc.* Frui visu alicujus rei. *Plin.* Tanta celeritate, ut visum fallant. *Sil.* Consumpsit visus pontus, took away the view. *Virg.* Obire omnia visu, to survey with the eyes. *Id.* Terribiles visu (where *visu* may also be the supine). — Also, sight, h. e. the sense or faculty of sight. *Locant.* Visus in duas acies divisus est. — Also, sight, h. e. the eyes, together with the power of seeing. *Stat.* In occiduis stellatus visibus Argus. *Apul.* Visum perferre. — ¶ Hence, that which is seen, a sight, appearance, aspect, form. *Virg.* Rite secundarent visus, omenque levarent. *Ovid.* Inopino territa visu. *Lib.* Augustior humano visu, h. e. humana specie. *Cic.* Humano visu Deos esse, bear a human aspect. *Tacit.* Nocturno visu, in a vision; in a dream. *So, Liv.* Nos ubi nocturnos visus inter se consules contulerunt. *Virg.* Portenta horribili visu, aspect, form. — ¶ Also, the appearance or semblance of a thing, probability, likelihood, speciousness, plausibility. *Cic. N. D.* 1, 5. Multa esse probabilia, quæ quia visum quendam haberent insignem et illustrem, &c.

VITĀ (probably from *βίωσις*, or *βίωτος*), a, f. life, *βίος*, *ζωή*. *Cic.* Tribus rebus animantium vita tenetur, cibo, potu, spiritu. *Cæs.* Vitæ necisque potestatem habere in aliquem. *Cic.* In vita esse, to be in life, to live. *Id.* Discedere a vita, to depart from life (voluntarily or not), to die. *Id.* Cedere e vita, or vita; or Excedere e vita, or vita; or, Decedere de vita, h. e. to die. *Nepos.* Vitam ponere, to leave life, to die. *So, Cic.* Si vita mihi ponenda sit. *Id.* Vitam amittere. *Id.* Cato sie abiit e vita, ut, &c. so departed from life, so died. *Id.* Vitam profunderere pro aliquo. *Id.* Vita frui. *Id.* Perducere vitam ad annum centesimum. *Id.* Si vita suppetet, if I shall have life. Also, Vitam vivere, degere, agere, to lead a life, to live; as, *Cic.* Vitam tutam vivere, to lead a safe life, to live safely. *Id.* Vitam miserrimam degere. *Id.* Agere vitam honestissimam. Also, simply, *Plaut.* Vitam vivere, to live. And, *Id.* Vita vivere. Also, *Virg.* Vitam trahere, to pass or drag out life. *Cic.* Vitam alicui adimere, or auferre. *Id.* Vita aliquem expellere. *Id.* Vita se privare. *Id.* In mea vita nulla unquam, &c. in my whole life. *Id.* In vita, in his (whole) life. *Terent.* Vitam colere inopem, h. e. to lead. *Nepos.* Vitam producere, to prolong. *Virg.* abrumper. *Senec.* Bonam vitam, quam opinionem bonam inalle, a merry life. *Ovid.* Malæ tædia vitæ. Also, in plur.; as, *Quintil.* Plures vitas. — *Victus* is also joined with it; as, *Cic.* In omni vita atque victu (where *victus* is the manner of life; but see *Victus*, at the end). — Also, of lifeless things, Vita, life, h. e. duration, continuance, of trees and plants, for instance. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, life, h. e. way or manner of life. *Cic.* Serpit per omnium vitas amicitia. *Id.* rusticæ. — ¶ Also, the life, h. e. the morals, conduct, actions of life. *Terent.* Inspicere in vitas omnium. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Vita hominis ex antefactis spectabitur. — Also, (refined, polished, stylish) manner of living, style, the world. *Cic.* Usus, vita, mores, civitas ipsa respuat. — ¶ Also, the life, h. e. the biography. *Nepos.* Ep. 4. Vita excellentium impe-

ratorum. — ¶ *Figur.* life, h. e. a person or thing very dear and precious in our sight. *Terent.* *Æschinum*, nostrarum vitarum omnium, the life of us all. *Plaut.* Certe enim tu vita es mihi. — Hence, as a word of endearment. *Propert.* Quid juvat ornato procedere, vita, capillo? my life, my sweet, my treasure, &c. *Cic.* Ego te quamprimum, mea vita, cupio videre. — ¶ Also, the soul or shade of the departed. *Virg.* Tenues sine corpore vitæ. — ¶ Also, sustenance, support, aliment, nourishment, food, meat and drink. *Plaut.* Reperire sibi vitam. *Id.* De vita mea. *Terent.* Cui opera vita erat. — ¶ Also, being men, the world. *Cic.* Neque ante philosophiam patefactam hac de re communis vita dubitavit. *Tibull.* Rura cano, rurisque deos, his vita magistris desuevit querna pellerè glande famem. *Martial.* Agnoscat mores vita, legatque suos. — ¶ *Vitali*, for vitæ. *Lucret.*

VITABILIS (*vito*), e, adj. that ought to be shunned, deserving to be avoided. *Ovid.* **VITABUNDUS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. avoiding, shunning, endeavoring to escape, or anxiously or studiously avoiding, &c. Without the accens. *Sallust.* Solus inter tela hostium vitabundus erumpit. *Tacit.* *Vespaiani* nomen suspensi et vitabundi circumstant. With an accus. *Liv.* Hanno vitabundus castra hostium, consulesque, &c.

VITALIS (*vita*), e, adj. of or pertaining to life, giving or preserving life, vital, *βιώσιμος*. *Plaut.* ævum. *Virg.* Vitales auras carpere, h. e. to breathe, live. *Ovid.* Lumen vitale relinquere, h. e. to die. *Cic.* Caloris natura vim habet in se vitalem, a vital, animating power, power of life. *Id.* Aer vitalem et salutarem spiritum præbet animantibus. *Ovid.* Vitales viæ, h. e. meatus spiritus. *Lucret.* Vitales edere motus, h. e. to live. *Id.* Secta vitalia, h. e. vite. *Liv.* Quod vitale est, supports life; (opposed to mortiferum.) Hence, *Vitalia*, things on which life depends, or the vital parts or vitals of the body, as the heart, brain, &c. *Senec.* in corpore. *Plin.* Pilius sub oculo adactum in vitalia capitis venerat. *Id.* *Vitalia* arborum. *Lucret.* *Vitalia* rerum, h. e. principia vitæ. — ¶ Also, having a real life or really resembling life. *Cic.* Cui potest esse vita vitalis, ut ait *Emilius*, cui non, &c. who can be truly said to live, that does not, &c. — ¶ Also, that can live long, of long life, long-lived. *Plaut.* Si esse saluum me vis, aut vitalem tibi. *Horat.* O puer, ut sis vitalis, metuo. — ¶ *Vitalis* lectus, the funeral couch. *Petr.* 42 (according to others, that which a man used when alive). *Id.* *Vitalia*, h. e. the funeral couch and its coverings.

VITALITAS (*vitalis*), âtis, f. vital power or force, life, vitality, τὸ βιωτικόν, ζωτικόν. *Plin.* in corde.

VITALITER (*Id.*), adv. vitally, with life, ζωτικῶς. *Lucret.*

VITATYD (*vito*), ðnis, f. a shunning, avoiding, avoidance, εὐλάβεια, ἐκφυγή. *Cic.* doloris. *Id.* Quæ vitatio oculorum, lucis, urbis, fori?

VITELLIANUS, a, um, adj. *Vitellian*, of *Vitellius*, named from *Vitellius*, &c. *Tacit.* partes. *Id.* *Vitelliani* (absol.). — ¶ *Vitelliani*, orum, m. absol. also, a kind of writing tablets. *Martial.*

VITELLINUS (*vitellus*), a, um, adj. 3 of a calf or little calf. *Plaut.* fragm. earo. *Apic.* *Vitellina*, sc. caro.

VITELLIUS, a, um, adj. a Roman gentle 3 name. — ¶ Adj. *Vitellian*. *Sueton.* via. — ¶ Subst. *Vitellius*, the ninth Roman emperor. *Sueton.*

VITELLUM, i, n. same as *Vitellus*, the yolk. *Apic.* *Ovorum vitella*.

VITELLUS (*dimin.* from *vitulus*), i, m. little calf, as a term of endearment. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, the yolk of an egg, λέκτος, τὸ ἐκ τῆς ᾠῆς. *Cels.* Ovi et album et vitellus in vas defendendum est. *Petr.* Pinguissima ficedula piperato vitello circumdata. *Cic.* Tum ille, Nilhine, inquit, de vitello?

VITEUS (*vitis*), a, um, adj. of the vine, 3 vine, ἀμπέλινος. *Varr.* coliculus. *Virg.* pocula, h. e. wine. *Prudent.* rura, h. e. vitibus consita.

VITEX, icis, f. *Abraham's-balm*, the chaste tree (*Vitex agnus castus*, L.), ἄγνος, λόγος. *Plin.* — The word is perhaps allied with *vico*, *vitis*, *vitis*, and the *i* may be long.

VITIABILIS (*vitio*), e, adj. corruptible, 3 violable. *Prudent.*

VITIARIUM (*vitis*), ii, n. a place where 2 young vines are reared before being transplanted into the vineyard; a nursery of vines, ἀμπελῶν, ἀμπελῶφυτον. *Varr.*

VITIATYD (*vitio*), ðnis, f. corruption, 2 violation, φθορά, διαφθορά. *Senec.*

VITIATÖR (*Id.*), ðris, m. a violator, corrupter, φθορεὺς. *Senec.*

VITICARPYFÆ (*vitis* & *carpo*), forcip- 3 pes. *Varr. ap. Priscum.* Detotonderat forcipibus viticarpiferis, h. e. that serve for pruning a vine.

VITICELLĀ, æ, f. a kind of herb. *Isidor.*

VITICOLĀ (*vitis* & *colo*), æ, m. and f. a 3 cultivator of vines. *Sil.*

VITICOMUS (*vitis* & *como*), a, um, adj. 3 crowned with vine-leaves. *Avien.* Et cum viticomio crimem tondere *Lyæo*. — ¶ Also, supporting vines, hung with vine-leaves. *Sidon.* *Viticommi* retinens baculi vice flectit ad ulmum.

VITICOLĀ (*dimin.* of *vitis*), æ, f. a little vine, ἀμπέλιν. — ¶ Also, of any climbing plant, a tendrill, κλημάτιον. *Cic.* — *Plin.* Frutex est folio hederæ, molliore tamen, et minus longis viticulis. *Pallad.* Aliqui florem cucumeris cum viticulæ suæ capite cannæ inserunt.

VITIFER (*vitis* & *fero*), ãra, ærum, adj. 2 that bears or supports vines. *Pallad.* arbores. — ¶ Also, bearing or producing vines, ἀμπελοφόρος. *Martial.* Hæc de vitifera venisse picata *Vienna*, ne dubites. *Plin.* Colles vitiferi. *Sil.* Vitiferi sacro generatus vertice montis *Massicus*.

VITIGENS (*vitis* & *gigno*), a, um, adj. 3 same as *Vitigineus*; as, *Lucret.* liquor, h. e. wine. *Id.* *Vitigeni* latices.

VITIGINEUS (*vitis*), a, um, adj. of or 2 pertaining to a vine, produced from the vine, ἀμπελινός. *Cato.* *Vitiginei* surculi. *Colum.* Folis vitigineæ. *Plin.* ligna. *Id.* *Vitigineæ* columnæ.

VITILENĀ (*vitium* & *lenā*), æ, f. a vile 3 bard. *Plaut.* Illa hanc corrupit mulierem malesuada vitilena.

VITILIGD (*vitium*), ðnis, f. a kind of lep- 2 rous or cutaneous eruption consisting of spots, sometimes black, sometimes white, called the morpore, ἀλφός, μέλας, λεύκη; also, in general, a cutaneous eruption. *Cels.* and *Plin.*

VITILIS (*vicio*), e, adj. made of twigs, or 2 osiers, or any flexible wood; πλεκτός. *Cato.* Cola vitilia. *Varr.* Vitiles (alvos ævum) finio bubulo oblinunt. *Plin.* Cucurbita omni modo fastigatur, vaginis maxime vitilibus. *Id.* Vitiles ciste. *Id.* Vitiles naves corio cirennisutæ, coracles. *Id.* Vitilis circulus. — Hence, absol.

Vitilia, platted things, reicker work, as baskets, &c. *Plin.*

VITILITIGATÖR (*vitilitigo*), ðris, m. a 3 litigious or quarrelsome person; an ill-natured critic; a calumniator, detractor, συκοφάντης. *Plin.*

VITILITIGD (*vitium* & *litigo*), as, a. 1. 3 to wrangle, quarrel; to blame, censure, detract, calumniate, συκοφαντέω. *Cato ap. Plin.*

VITINEUS (*vitis*), a, um, adj. of a vine 3 ἀμπέλινος. *Flor.* Per fauces cavi mortis vitineis delapsi vinculis. (*Al. leg. vitigineis*, al. aliter.)

VITYD (*vitium*), as, ãvi, ãtum, a. 1. to 3 spoil, mar, corrupt, infect, taint, vitiate, φθείρω. *Ovid.* Dira lues quondam Latias vitiataverat auras. *Id.* Striges vitiant omnis corpora. *Id.* Et careant lolis oculos vitiantibus agri. *Id.* Oculi vitiantes omnia visu. *Id.* Amnis, qui fuerat dulcis, salibus vitatur amaris. *Id.* Ista decens facies longis vitiantibus annis. *Colum.* Vixdum concepta in alvo vitiat ova. *Martial.* Vitrei calices nimium calidis non vitiantur aquis. *Pallad.* Boves aliqua offensa vitiantur. *Colum.* Sæpius inspicat ferramenta, siquod in opere vitiatum fuerit. *Cels.* Ossa vitiat. *Terent.* Virginem vitias-ti, quam te jus non fuerat tangere, you have violated. *Sueton.* Ad vitandas virgines promptior. *Cic.* Luculli uxorem *Memmius* suis sacris vitiauit (oth-

ers read *initiauit*, but the general sense of the passage is the same). *Id.* diem, to cause a day not to be used for public business; to cause a cessation of public business on a certain day; and so as it were to spoil the day. — ¶ Also, to falsify, corrupt. *Liv.* Senatusconsulta arbitrio consulum supprimebantur, vitabanturque, were falsified or altered. *Pandect.* Non solent, quæ abundant, vitari scripturas. *Liv.* memoriam. *Id.* Vitiatæ significationes comitorum. — ¶ Also, to hinder, interrupt, destroy. *Messal. ap. Gell.* auspicia.

VITIŌSE (vitiosus), adv. in a faulty manner, faultily, incorrectly, badly, κακῶς. *Cic.* Vitiose concludere. *Id.* Illud vero idem Cæcilius vitiosus, sc. dixit. *Colum.* Quod etiam usurari vitiosissime, animadverto. *Cic.* Membrum tumidum ac turgidum non vitiose se habet? h. e. in a bad state or condition. — ¶ Also, faultily as regards the auspices. *Cic.* Vitiose ferre leges.

VITIŌSITAS (Id.), ātis, f. viciousness, depravity, κακία. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, corruption, defect, disorder. *Macrob.*

VITIŌSUS (vitium), a, um, adj. full of faults, blemishes, or defects, faultily, bad, corrupt, defective, κακός, φαῦλος. *Plaut.* Non ego emam nunc vitam tuam vitiosa nuce, rotten, worm-eaten, empty. *Cic.* Vitiosum suffragium. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Vitiosum exemplum. *Cic.* Vitiosissimus orator, h. e. vitio aliquo corporis laborans. *Varr.* Morbosum pecus, et vitiosum, diseased. *Colum.* Vitiosum locum (sc. corporis) pecudes aut morsu scalpunt, aut cornu, vel ungula tundunt. — ¶ Hence, faulty as respects the auspices, done or made contrary to the auspices. *Cic.* Quamdiu tu voles, vitiosus consul Dolabella: rursus cum voles, salvis auspiciis creatus, h. e. elected contrary to the auspices. *Id.* In dira et vitiosa incurrimus. — ¶ Also, as regards the mind and character, faulty, wicked, depraved, vicious, bad, πονηρός, κακός. *Cic.* Vitiosa et flagitiosa vata. *Id.* Si qui audierint philosophos, vitiosi essent discessuri. *Cato ap. Gell.* Avaritiam omnia vitia habere putabant: sumptuosus, cupidus, elegans, vitiosus, irritus qui habebatur, is laudabatur. *Feller.* Homo in omnia pecunie, quam recte faciendi, cupidior, et inter summam vitiorum dissimulationem vitiosissimus. *Martial.* Mentitur, qui te vitiosum, Zoile, dicit: non vitiosus homo es, Zoile, sed vitium. *Horat.* Ætas parentum pejor avis tulit nos nequiores, mox daturos progeniem vitiosiorum. Also, otherwise faulty. *Sueton.* Cacozeles, et antiquarios, ut diverso genere vitiosos, pari fastidio spreuit.

VITIS (vicio), is, f. a vine, ἀμπέλως. *Plin.* Vites jure apud priscos magnitudine quoque inter arbores numerabantur. *Virg.* Populus Alcideæ gratissima, vitis Iaccho. *Cic.* Vitis, que natura caduca est, et, nisi fulta sit, ad terram fertur, ut se erigat, claviculis suis, quasi manibus, quidquid est acta, comprehendit: quam serpentine multiplici lapsu, et erratico, ferro amputans coercet ars agricolarum. *Virg.* Lentæ texunt imbracula vites. *Id.* Pone ordine vites, plant, set. *Id.* Vitis ut arboribus decori est, ut vitibus uvæ. *Id.* Vites prævalide, multoque fluentes Baccho. *Id.* Vites almæ. *Tibull.* and *Martial.* teneræ. *Javental.* fecundæ. *Ovid.* De purpureis collectæ vitibus uvæ. *Id.* Carpide de plenis pendentes vitibus uvas. *Catull.* Vitis vidua, h. e. sine fulcimento nudi. *Colum.* Vitis alba, nigra, &c. h. e. albas, nigras uvas ferens. — Hence, from resemblance, *Plin.* Vitis nigra, a plant, black bryony. *Id.* Vitis alba, white bryony, otherwise called *ampeloleuce*; so, *Ovid.* (plur.) Vitibus albis. Also, Vitis, vine. *Martial.* Ipse tua pasci vite, Lyæe velis. — ¶ Also, the branch of a vine, a vine sapling. *Varr.* Hence, a vine-branch, a vine sapling cut off for use, as for a staff of office, such, for instance, as was used by centurions in scourging the soldiers under their command. *Ovid.* Dux bonus huic centum commisit vite regendos. *Lucan.* Latiam longo gerit ordine vitem. *Liv.*

Epit. Quem militem extra ordinemprehendit, si Romanus esset, vitibus; si extraneus, fustibus cecidit. *Juvenal.* Nodosam post hæc frangebat vertice vitem, si lentus pigra muniret castra dolabra. Hence, the office of a centurion. *Juvenal.* Aut vitem posce libello. *Sil.* Lævinus vitis Latie præsignis honore. — Also, any young shoot. *Pallad.* (of a cucumber, and also, of a gourd). — ¶ Also, same as *Vinea*; a defensive machine used by besiegers. *Lucil.*

VITISATOR (vitis & sator), ōris, m. a sower or planter of vines. *Virg.*

VITIUM (unc.), ii, n. injury, hurt, violence. *Terent.* Cui misera indigne per vim vitium obtulerat, he had offered violence; he had violated. *Id.* virginis, the violation. — ¶ Hence, a flaw, crack, chink. *Cic.* Si ædes eæ corruerunt, vitiumve fecerunt, h. e. have cracked; have chinked. *Id.* in parietibus. — ¶ Also, whatever is defective, wrong, or faulty in any thing; a defect, fault, blemish, flaw, imperfection, corruption; any thing amiss, βλάβη, κακότης, κακία. *Virg.* Illis omne per ignem excoquitur vitium, atque exsultat inutilis humor. *Id.* Vitio moriens sitit aeris herba. *Cic.* in corpore. *Id.* Vitia in dicente videre. *Ovid.* Aquæ capiunt vitium, spoil. In vitio esse, to be faulty; as, *Cic.* Elatio animi in vitio est. Also, *Cic.* In vitio esse, to be in fault; to commit a fault. *Terent.* Vitio vertere alicui, or ducere, or, *Cic.* dare, h. e. to attribute as a fault; to impute as a fault. *Plin.* Vitio esse, to be reckoned as a fault. *Plaut.* Vitium alicui dicere, to reproach; to revile. *Cic.* Sull. S. Vitium sileatur, reproachful word (si lectio certa). — Hence, a moral fault, vice, vicious conduct. *Cic.* Non vitium, sed erratum. *Id.* ventris. *Horat.* Vitium fugere. Hence, Vitia, for vicious persons. *Juvenal.* 2, 31. Vitia ultima. — Also, a hindrance, impediment. *Cic.* Dio. 2, 18. comitorum. Especially, a hindrance or impediment occasioned by the auspices or auguries, as when an augur sees lightning, by which the holding of the comitia was stopped; a defect in the auspices or an informality in taking them; a bad omen or any circumstance happening which was thought inauspicious or unlucky, and therefore prevented a thing from being done, or rendered it invalid when done; an impediment in augury. *Cic.* Id igitur obvenit vitium, quod tu jam Cal. Jan. futurum esse prævideras. *Id.* P. Clodius, ejusque collega classes maximas perdiderunt, cum vitio navigassent, h. e. neglecta auspiciorum religione. Hence, Vitio, contrary to the auspices; unfavorably; as, *Cic.* Recordatum esse, vitio sibi tabernaculum captum fuisse. *Id.* Vitio creatos consules esse. — Also, a fault, h. e. a cause of any thing being done wrong. *Plaut.* Vitio vini feci. *Cic.* Vitio civitatis, non suo. *Id.* Fortunæ vitio. — Also, inconvenience. *Cæs.* tempestatis et sentine. — Also, the bad or useless part of a thing, as of a plum. *Plin.* (h. e. the kernel.)

VITŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to shun, avoid, eschew, endeavor to escape, beware of, ἐκκλίνειν, φεύγειν. *Horat.* Sapiens, vitatum, quidque petiti sit melius, causas reddet tibi. *Cæs.* Prælio excedere, ac tela vitare. *Id.* fuga mortem. *Nepos.* suspiciones, h. e. cavere, ne male de nobis homines suspicentur. *Sallust.* prodicionem celeritate. *Phædr.* insidias. *Id.* lucrum periculosum. *Sueton.* impatientiam nauseæ, et molestiam navigandi. *Cic.* Erit in enumeratione vitandum, ne ostentatio memoriæ suscepta videatur esse puerilis, h. e. cavendum. Also, with a dat. *Plaut.* Domum abeant, vitent accipiti infortunio. *Id.* Semper tu huic verbo vitato abs tuo viro, h. e. cave, ne aliquando abs tuo viro hoc verbum tibi dicatur. *Horat.* Non horam tecum esse potes, non otia recte ponere, teque ipsum vitas fugitivus et erro, h. e. you are dissatisfied with yourself. — ¶ Also, to avoid, h. e. to escape. *Liv.* odium plebis. *Cæs.* mortem. *Cic.* aliqneum. *Id.* casum. *Id.* oculos hominum.

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VITRARIÆ, æ, f. same as *Vitriaria*.

VITRARIŌS (vitrum), ii, m. a worker in glass, glass-maker, βάλουργός. *Senec.* **VITREÆMEN** (Id.), inis, n. glass ware. *Pandect.*

VITREARIŌS, ii, m. same as *Vitriarius*. **VITREĀTŌS** (vitrum), a, um, adj. same as *Pellucidus*. *Lucret.* 3, 410 (but *Ed.* Creech has *vitata*).

VITREŌLUS (dimin. of vitreus), a, um, 3 adj. of glass. *Paulin. Nolan.*

VITREŌS (vitrum), a, um, adj. of glass, 2 βάλινος. *Ovid.* hostis, and, Martial, latro, a chessman. *Colum.* Vasa vitrea. *Javental.* Vitreus Priapus, h. e. calix Priapium referens. Hence, absol. plur. Vitrea, grum, vessels made of glass, glass vessels. *Martial.* Qui pallentia sulphurata fractis permutat vitreis. *Stat.* Plebs comminutis permutat vitreis gregale sulphur. — ¶ Also, glassy, like glass. (1.) As respects its glittering appearance; hence, shining, glittering. *Virg.* Te nemus Angitiæ, vitrea te Fucinus unda, te liquidi flevire lacus. *Ovid.* Vitreo madentia rore tempora noctis eunt. *Id.* Vitrea pruina. *Id.* Vitrea antra, scil. Naiadum sub fluminibus. *Virg.* Vitrea sedilia. *Horat.* Vitrea Circe, h. e. beautiful. — (2.) As regards its transparency; hence, transparent, pellucid. *Varr.* toga, thin, fine. — (3.) As regards its brittleness; hence frail, uncertain, inconstant, precarious. *Horat.* Et furiosus erit quem cepit vitrea fama. *Publ. Syrus in Mim.* Fortuna vitrea est, dum splendet, frangitur. — (4.) As regards its color; hence, green, sea-green. *Plin.* color.

VITRARIÆ, or **VITRARIÆ**, æ, f. se 3 herba, parietary. *Apul.*

VITRARIŌS, ii, m. same as *Vitriarius*.

VITRICUS (unc.), i, m. a step-father, πατρός. *Cic.* Vitricus quidem nihil censebat, quem Asturæ vidimus. *Ovid.* Am. 1, 2, 24. Vitricus (sc. Cupidinis), h. e. Vulcan.

VITRUM (unc.), i, n. glass, βάλος. *Cic.*, *Horat.* &c. — ¶ Also, an herb used for dyeing a blue color, woad (Isatis tinctoria, L.). *Cæs.* (also called *glastum*, and *isatis*. *Plin.*)

VITTA (unc.), æ, f. a band with which hair, flowers, &c. are bound. — Hence, a chaplet or fillet for the head, a head-band, ταινία. For example, of victims. *Virg.* Et salsa fruges, et circum tempora vitæ. Thus, also, *Juvenal.* Pueris, vel frontibus ancillarum imponet vittas, h. e. are destinabit. Also, of priests and priestesses. *Virg.* and *Val. Flacc.* So, also, of other sacred persons, as poets, &c. *Virg.* — Especially, of free-born women, a sort of cap; either of an unmarried woman, *Ovid.*; or, of a married woman or matron, *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, a fillet or wreath for an altar. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, persons praying for protection, mercy, help, &c. carried vittæ or fillets in their hands, which they would round branches, that were carried as emblems of peace. *Virg.* Præferimus manibus vittas, et verba precantia. *Horat.* Et decore supplice vitta virginum matres. *Virg.* Cui me fortuna precari, et vitta comptos voluit præterdere ramos.

VITTAŌS (vitta), a, um, bound or 2 adorned with a vitta or fillet, ταινιωδής. *Ovid.* capilli. *Id.* vacca. *Lucan.* sacerdos, h. e. virgo Vestalis. *Plin.* navis. *Stat.* Nec solite mihi vertice laurus, nec fronti vittatus honos.

VITULÆ (vitulus), æ, f. a cow-calf under 3 one year of age, μόσχος, δαμάλη. *Virg.* Cum faciam vitula pro frugibus, ipse venito. — ¶ Also, generally, as, for example, one that has already calved, a heifer or young cow. *Virg.* Ego hanc vitulam (ne forte recuses: bis venit ad mulctram, binos alit ubere fetus) depono. — ¶ Vitula is also the goddess of joy, according to *Hyll.* ap. *Macrob.*

VITULARIÆ via, a street in the territory of *Arpinum*. *Cic.*

VITULATIŌ (vitulor), ōnis, f. a public 3 thanksgiving for a victory or other festival. *Macrob.*

VITULINŌS (vitulus), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a calf or calves, μόχιναιος, μόσχινος. *Cic.* An tu, inquit, catun-

culæ vitulinæ mavis, quam imperatori veteri credere? *h. e. a small piece of veal.* *Plant.* Vitulina, *sc. caro, veal.* *Cic.* Assum vitulinum, *roast veal.* *Nepos.* Vitulina (*plur.*), *veal.*

VITULOR (vitulus, *h. e. to leap or frisk* 3 about with joy like a young calf; according to others, from vita), *aris, dep. 1.* to leap for joy, be merry, be joyful, rejoice, *παρὰνίζω.* *Emm. ap. Fest.* Habet is eorum vitulus victoria (where the first syllable is long). — *¶* Also, to offer a sacrifice in thanksgiving. *Plant.* Jovi lubens meritoque vitulo.

VITULOS (ιταλός, *bos*), *i, m.* a bull-calf, a young bull (properly, under the age of one year), *μῶχος.* *Varr.* Primus in bubulo genere atatis gradus dicuntur quatuor: prima vitulorum; secunda juvenorum; tertia bouum novellorum; quarta vetulorum. Discernuntur in prima vitulus et vitula, in secunda juvenus et juvenca, in tertia et quarta taurus et vacca. *Ovid.* Lactentes vituli. *Martial.* Vitulusque inermi fronte prurit in pugnam. But it is also used generally of a young bullock (though more than a year old), a steer, bullock. *Virg.* Tum vitulus bima curvans jam cornua fronte.

— Hence, also, the young of other quadrupeds, as of horses, elephants, &c.; and, also, a young whale. *Virg.* and *Plin.* — Also, *Colum.* Vitulus marinus, or, *Plin.* (absol.) Vitulus, a sea-calf, a seal. — *¶* Also, Vitulus, a Roman surname in the gens Voconia. *Varr.* and *Ins.*

VITUMNUS, and VITUNUS (vita), *i, m.* 3 deus, the god of life, the god that gives life. *Augustin.*

VITUPERABILIS (vitupero), *e, adject.* blamable, blameworthy, worthy of blame, *ἐπιψυγος.* *Cic.*

VITUPERABILITER (vituperabilis), *adv.* 3 in a blameworthy manner. *Cassiod.*

VITUPERATIUS (vitupero), *ōnis, f.* a blaming, reproving, discommending, vituperation, blame bestowed upon others, *μέμψις, ψόγος.* *Cic.* Nunc non modo te hoc erimine non arguo, sed ne illa quidem communi vituperatione reprehendo. — *¶* Also, blame received from others. *Cic.* In vituperationem venire, or, *Id.* adduci, or, *Id.* eadere, or, *Id.* Subire vituperationem, to be blamed. *Id.* Sed mihi ita persuadeo, eam rem laudi tibi potius, quam vituperationi fore, an occasion of blame or dispraise. *Id.* Vituperationem vitare. *Id.* Maximas vituperationes effugere. *Id.* Liberare aliquem vituperatione timiditatis. *Sueton.* Ne odio quidem, nedum vituperatione publica carni.

VITUPERATOR (Id.), *ōris, m.* a blamer, discommender, reprover, *ψέκτης.* *Cic.*

VITUPERIUM (Id.), *ii, n.* blame, ψόγος. *Cic. Legg. III, 10. (Ed. Ernest.)* Consulatus vituperio est, is blameworthy.

VITUPERŌ (vitium), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.* to injure, spoil, *naar.* *Plant.* Cur cimen (some *Edd.* have *omine*) mihi vituperat? *h. e. why does he occasion a bad or unlucky omen?* — *¶* Also, to blame, reprove, reprehend, dispraise, discommend, find fault with, *ψέγω.* *Ant. ad Herenn.* Vitiosum est artem, aut scientiam, aut studium quodpiam vituperare propter eorum vitia, qui in eo studio sunt, veluti qui Rhetoricam vituperant propter alicujus Oratoris vituperandam vitiam. *Cic.* Tuum consilium vituperare non audeo. *Plant.* Mavis vituperari falsos. *Sueton.* Illustres viros laudare, vel vituperare. *Phadr.* Caelum vituperare (proverb.), to find fault with that which is perfect. — *¶* Vituperare, to blame with reproach and rebuke, opposed to laudare: *Repreheadere*, to blame another for going too far in a matter, expresses a lower degree of censure, such as a man may use on any occasion, even to a superior: *Inprobare*, to disapprove: *Incorpore*, and *Incorpitare*, to elide loudly and vehemently, to let loose upon one: *Exagitare*, to blame sharply and entingly, cut with sarcasm: *Conviciari*, to make blaming reproaches: *Cacillari*, to blame with derision: and *Calumniari*, to blame falsely, without ground, with unfair intentions.

VITUPERŌ (vitupero, *are*), *ōnis, m.* a 3 blamer, *ψέκτης.* *Gell.*

VIVACITAS (vivax), *ātis, f.* long life, 2 length or tenaciousness of life, longevity, vivaciousness, *μαρποβιότης, εὐζωία.* *Plia.* Panthera vivacitatis adeo lentæ, ut ejectionis interaneis diu pugnet. *Quintil.* Hanc impiam vivacitatem novis insuper curis fatigare. *Val. Max.* Nervosa vivacitas. — *¶* Also, *liveliness, vigor, vivacity.* *Arnob.* ingenii. *Id.* eordis.

VIVACITER (Id.), *adv.* vigorously, in a 3 lively manner, with liveliness or spirit. *Fulgent.* Res mysticas vivaciter pertractare. *Prudent.* Vivacis addita soters querere, et æternæ tandem invigilare salutem.

VIVARIOS (vivus), *a, um, adj.* of or 2 belonging to living animals. *Macroh.* naves, *h. e. ships or vessels in which fish were conveyed alive.* Hence, *subst.* Vivarium, *ii, n.* a place where beasts, birds or fishes are kept, whether for profit or pleasure, a park, aviary, fish-pond, warren, &c. *ζωορῆιον, ζωοτροφείον.* *Plin.* aprorum. *Id.* murænarum. *Id.* ostrearum. *Id.* glirium in doliis. *Id.* cochlearum. *Juvenal.* Fugitivum dicere piscem depastumque diu vivaria Cæsaris. Hence, *figur.* *Horat.* Excipiant senes, quos in vivaria mittant, *h. e. endeavor to catch them by presents, in order to be made their heirs, as fishes are sent to the fish-ponds for the sake of profit.* *Juvenal.* Tanquam ad vivaria eurrunt.

VIVATOS (Id.), *a, um, adj.* animated, 3 lively, vigorous. *Lucret.*

VIVAX (vivo), *ātis, adj.* that lives long, 2 living long, long-lived, tenacious of life, *μαρποβίος.* *Ovid.* phœnix (the fabulous bird, the phoenix). *Ovid.* anus. *Horat.* mater. *Id.* Vivacior heres. *Virg.* Vivax cervus. *Senec.* senectus. *Ovid.* infans, *h. e. resisting abortion.* Hence, *figur.* that lives, lasts or continues long, durable, lasting, long-continuing. *Horat.* apium. *Virg.* Silva vivacis olivæ. *Ovid.* gramen. *Colum.* Cunila vivacior est, quam ut, &c. *Id.* Arnudo vivacissima. *Horat.* gratia. *Ovid.* Carmine fit vivax virtus, expersque sepulcri. — *¶* Also, animated, *hæviag* life, lively. *Ovid.* Admotam rapiunt vivacia sulfura flammam. *Gell.* Homines vivacissimæ pernicietatis. *Quintil.* Si qui paulo sunt vivaciores irascuntur admonitioni, *h. e. aciores, animosiores.* — *¶* Also, giving life, enlivening. *Ovid.* Semina rerum vivaci nutrita solo.

VIVĒ (vivus), *adv.* vivily, very. *Plaut.* 2 Vive sapis.

VIVERRA, *æ, f.* a ferret (Mustella furo, L.). *Plin.*

VIVESCŌ, or VIVISCŌ (vivo), *is, vixi,* 2 *n. 3.* to become alive, get life, *ἐμψυχος γίνωσται.* *Plin.* — *¶* *Figur.* to acquire or gain strength, become strong, become lively. *Lucret.* Ulcus vivescit. *Colum.* Si utraque arbor vixerit, shall have recovered itself.

VIVICOMBURIUM (vivus & comburo), 3 *ii, n.* a burning of people alive. *Tertull.*

VIVIDĒ (vidividus), *adv.* full of life, vigorously, briskly. *Gell.* Vividius.

VIVIDŪLOS (dimin. of vividus), *a, um,* 3 *adj.* same as Vividus. *Catull.*

VIVIDŪS (vivo), *a, um, adj.* full of life, 2 lively, vigorous, *ζωηικός.* *Ovid.* gemma (a bud). *Lucret.* tellus. *Plin.* Ep. corpus. — *¶* Hence, full of life, *h. e. made to the life* (of statues and pictures). *Propert.* signa. *Martial.* cera, *h. e. imago cerea.* *Claudian.* Vivida Martis imago, the very image of Mars. — *¶* Also, full of life, lively, full of spirit, vigorous, brisk, animated. *Liv.* pectus. *Virg.* Unher (canis). *Plia.* Paucæ animus. *Virg.* virtus. *Martial.* carmen. *Tacit.* odia. *Id.* senectus. *Val. Max.* Vividior spiritus. *Martial.* Merum vividius, *h. e. meracius.*

VIVIFICATIŌ (vivifico), *ōnis, f.* a making 3 ing alive, animating. *Tertull.*

VIVIFICATOR (Id.), *ōris, m.* that makes 3 alive or animates. *Tertull.*

VIVIFICŌ (vivificus), *as, āvi, ātum, a.* 3 *1.* to awake alicui, vivify, enliven, *ζωοποιέω.* *Tertull.* — *¶* *Figur.* to make alive, animate. *Anien.* valles.

VIVIFICŌS (vivus & facio), *a, um, adj.* 3 giving life, making alicui. *Amnian.* Vivificus vigor.

VIVIPARŪS (vivus & pario), *a, um, adj.* 3 that brings forth its young alive, viviparous. *Apul.*

VIVIRADIX (vivus & radix), *icis, f.* a quickset or plant that is set with the root, *μῶχερρα*; as, of a vine, *Cic.*; of rose, *Varr.*

VIVISCŌ. See *Vivesco.*

VIVŌ (βίωω, βιώω), *is, xi, ctum, n. 3.* 2 live, have life, be alive, ζάω, βίωω. *Plant.* Tua uxor quid agit? (*Me.*) immortalis est: vivit, victuraque est. *Cic.* Quis non indignissimum facinus putavit, illum non dicam loqui, sed vivere ac spirare? *Sallust.* Ille mihi vivere et frui anima videtur, qui, &c. *Tercnt.* Numquidnam de gnato meo audisti? (*Chre.*) valet atque vivit. *Id.* Egon' formidolosus? nemo est hominum, qui vivat, minus, there is not a man alive who is less so. *Cic.* Aufidius vixit ad summam senectutem. *Id.* Si ad centesimum annum vixisset. *Id.* Lacedæmonii septingentos jam annos unis moribus vivant. *Id.* Vivere annum, to live a year. Also, with an *abl.* in answer to the question, *How long?* as, *Senec.* Octoginta annis vixit. *Cic.* Triginta annis vixisse Panætium. Also, with an *accus.*; as, *Cic.* Quo tutiorem vitam sese meo presidio victuros esse arbitrantur. *Plaut.* Modice et modeste vitam vivere. *Cic.* Illam, quam tum ille vivebat, vitam. (*Al. leg. qua.*) *Terent.* Ego vitam duram, quam vixi usque adhuc, mitto. Also, as a *pass.* with a *nom.*; as, *Ovid.* Nunc tertia vivitur ætas. Also, *Juvenal.* Bacchanalia vivunt, live a Bacchanalia life. Also, *impers.* *Ovid.* Vivitur, they live. Also, Vivere sibi, &c. to live for himself, &c., to live for the sake or benefit of himself, &c., alone; as, *Cic.* Tum id audirem, si tibi soli viveres, aut si tibi etiam soli natus esses. So, also, *Cic.* Secum vivere. But, *Terent.* Alicui vivere, to live for any one. Also, Vivere studiis (*abl.*), to be indebted to study for one's life, once one's life to study; as, *Cic.* ad Div. 13, 28. Studia illa nostra (*philosophy*), quibus antea delectabamur, etiam nunc vivimus, through which I now live, *h. e. philosophy is the cause that I have not died through grief.* *Id.* De lucro vivere, to once one's life to the forbearance of another. Further, *Terent.* and *Plaut.* Si vivo, if I have life, if I live. *Cic.* Ita vivam, as truly as I live, as surely as I live. *Id.* Ne vivam, si, &c. may I die if, &c. Hence, of one who is dead, Vixit (properly), he has lived, *h. e. he is dead, he is no more*; as, *Plaut.* Vixisse nimio satius est jam quam vivere, to die, to be dead. *Id.* Unum vide mortuum efferrî foras; modo cum vixisse (*h. e. mortuum esse*) aiebant. *Cic.* Præclare vixero, si quid mihi acciderit prius quam videro, *h. e. moriar.* Also, of plants, trees, &c. Vivere, to live, to have life, to thrive. *Cic.* Vivere vitem dicimus. *Plin.* Firmissimæ (sunt) ad vivendum olææ. *Colum.* Arborem aut non vivere, aut non esse feracem, to take root, to thrive, live. *Plin.* Avulsi arboribus vixere stolonæ. *Colum.* Sepes vivit, it is a quickset hedge. — Hence, of fire, to live, burn. *Ovid.* Pane extinctum cinerem si sulphure tanges, vivat. *Id.* Bene vititis ignes (Vestæ), vivite inextincti flammaque, duxque precor. — Also, of images and paintings, to live, as it were, *h. e. to be made to the life, to be formed after life, to be made exact to life.* *Juvenal.* Phidæum vivebat ebur. — *¶* Also, to live, *h. e. to support life, to eat and drink.* *Cæs.* Prius se cortice ex arboribus victuros, quam Pompeium dimissuros, live on. *Id.* Piscibus atque ovis avium vivere existimantur. *Id.* carne, eat flesh, live on flesh. *Horat.* siliquis et pane secundo. *Terent.* Etiam argentum est ultro objectum (*ei*), ut sit, qui (*h. e. unde*) vivat, that he may have something to live upon, may have subsistence. *Ovid.* ex raptu, or, *Virg.* and *Liv.* raptu, by robbery or plunder; (so, of beasts, *Plin.*) *Cic.* Prædia mea tu possides, ego aliena misericordia vivo, through the compassion of others, on the compassion of others. *Horat.* Vivitur (*pass. impers.*) parvo bene, one lives well on a little. *Plaut.* misere,

to live badly or poorly, to have wretched fare. — *¶* Also, to live, h. e. to live or pass one's life in a certain manner, to pursue a certain course of life. *Cic.* Sic vivitur (pass. inapers.), thus I live; this is my manner of life. *Id.* In literis vivere, to live in; to devote one's self. *Id.* in tenui pecunia, to live upon slender means. *Terent.* Vixit, dum vixit, bene, lived well, denied himself no enjoyment. *Cic.* Vivere e natura, agreeably to nature. *Nepos.* luxuriose. *Cic.* sapienter. *Ovid.* sine crinine. — *¶* Also, to live, h. e. to be or reside any where. *Nepos.* Vixit Syracensis. *Id.* in Thracia. — *¶* Also, Vivere cum aliquo, to live with any one, h. e. to be familiar or intimate with any one; as, *Cic.* Quibuscum conjunctissime vixerat. *Nepos.* Cum eo conjuncte vixit. *Id.* Mulier, quæ cum eo vivere consueverat. *Cic.* Cum Pansa vixi in Pompeiano. (*Cic.* Secum vixit, to be intimate with one's self, to live for the benefit of one's self; see above.) — *¶* Also, emphatically, to live, h. e. to live well, to live in earnest, to enjoy life. *Catull.* Vivamus, mea Lesbia. *Inscript.* ap. *Gruter.* Dum vivimus, vivamus. *Sallust.* Ille mihi vivere et frui anima videtur, qui, &c. to live; to enjoy life. *Cic.* Quando vivemus? when shall I have leisure to repose? Hence, Vix, Vixite, farewell, God bless you; adieu; as, *Virg.* Vivite sylvæ. *Horat.* Vix, valeque. *Id.* Vix, vale. — *¶* Also, to live, to be. *Cic.* Ego vivo miserimus, I am the most wretched of living creatures. *Horat.* Vivite fortes. *Terent.* Ecquis me vivit hodie fortunator. — *¶* Also, to live, figur. h. e. to continue, remain, endure, last, be lively. *Ovid.* Vivunt scripta. *Cic.* Ejus igitur mihi vivit auctoritas. *Virg.* Est (h. e. edit) mollis flamma (amoris) medullas interea, et tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus. *Id.* Vivit sub udo robore stappa. *Aact. consol.* ad *Liv.* Vivent facta ducis. *Plin.* Cucumeres vivunt (in ventriculo) hausti in posterum diem, nec perfici queunt in cibis, remain in the stomach. — *¶* Vixet, for vixisset. *Virg.*

VIVŌS (vivo), a, um, adj. alive, living, having life, ζῶνς, ἐμψυχος. *Liv.* Mille ducentos quinquaginta vivos captos, were taken alive. *Sallust.* Si Jugurtham vivum, aut necatum sibi traderet. *Phædr.* Devorare aliquem vivum. *Cic.* Rogas Fabium, ut et patrem, et filium vivos comburat. *Id.* Adeo ut Cato vix vivus effugerit. *Plin.* Ulcera atra ad vivum corpus redigere, to make live flesh of. *Vivus* may often be rendered in one's lifetime. *Cic.* Qui cum tantum ausus sit pro mortuo, quid pro vivo non esset ausus, for him in his lifetime. *Id.* Vivus et videns est publicatus. *Id.* Illic vivo videntique funus ducitur, h. e. in his lifetime and before his eyes. So, also, Me, te, se vivo, may be rendered, in my, thy, his lifetime; as, *Cic.* Se vivo, illum non triumphare. *Plant.* Me vivo. *Nepos.* Hannibale vivo. Thus, also, *Cic.* Frangitis impetum (ejus) vivi, in his lifetime, during his life. Hence, Viva caro, living flesh, in which there is life or feeling; as, *Plin.* Ad vivas usque carnes. Hence, *Colum.* Ad vivum resecare, to cut to the quick. So, of plants. *Colum.* Vitem falce eradere vivo tenus, to the quick. And, figur. *Cic.* Hoc primum sentio, nisi in bonis amicitiam esse non posse, neque id ad vivum rescio, ut illi, qui hæc subtilius disserunt, h. e. examine too minutely. Hence, subst. Vivum, the principal, which bears interest; the capital which remains unimpaired; as, *Cic.* Dat de lucro (interest): nihil detrahit de vivo, capital. *Id.* De vivo igitur erat aliquid resecandum, ut, &c. — *¶* Hence, Vivus, a, um, living, h. e. proceeding from or belonging to a living creature. *Cic.* Viva vox, h. e. that is spoken, ἐμψυχος λόγος (in opposition to that which is written). *Plin.* Ep. Multo magis, ut vulgo dicetur, viva vox afficit, h. e. we are more affected by what we hear. *Ovid.* Vivus calor, natural warmth, as it is in a living body; vital heat. — *¶* Also, of images and paintings, living, h. e. that

seems to live, done or drawn to the life. *Virg.* Excudent alii spirantia mollius æra, credo equidem; vivos ducent de marmore vultus. *Stat.* Vidi artes, veterumque manus, variisque metalla viva modis. — *¶* Also, living, of plants and trees, when they have roots, and so are green. *Ovid.* arundo, green, fresh. *Id.* cæspes. *Colum.* Viva sepes, a quickset hedge. — *¶* Also, figur. living, h. e. fresh, vigorous, lively, active, strong, unimpaired, native, having its natural force. *Liv.* and *Virg.* Vivum flumen, running water. *Varr.* Aqua viva. *Ovid.* Vivi fontes. *Id.* Vivus ros, fresh. *Horat.* Viva lucerna, burning. *Plin.* calx, unquenched or unslaked; quicklime. *Id.* Vivi lapides, stones, that being struck with steel or iron emit sparks; flint-stones. *Ovid.* and *Plin.* Vivum sulphur, native or virgin sulphur. *Ovid.* Vivus pumex, and, *Virg.* Vivum saxum, natural, formed by nature. *Martial.* Greges ovium tincti colore vivo, native; natural. *Id.* Mullus languescit, vivum da mare, fortis erit, natural or fresh sea-water. *Plin.* Argentum vivum, quicksilver.

VIX (unc.), adv. scarcely, hardly, with much ado, with difficulty, μόλις, μόλις, σκολῇ. *Cic.* Quid est, sine his cur vivere velimus? mihi vero cum his ipsis vix; his autem detractis, ne vix quidem. *Id.* Profluens amnis aut vix, aut nullo modo; conchusa autem aqua facile corruptitur. *Id.* Scis, Clodium sanxisse, ut vix aut omnino non posset, nec per senatum, nec per populum infirmari sua lex. *Cæs.* Iter angustum et difficile, quo vix singuli carri ducerentur. *Id.* Ex hominum millibus sexaginta vix ad quingentos sese redactos esse dixerunt. *Id.* Brevi spatio interjecto, vix ut his rebus administrandis tempus daretur. *Cic.* Vix in ipsis tectis frigus vitatur: nedum in mari et via sit facile abesse ab injuria temporis. *Liv.* Puer vix dum libertatem, nedum dominationem, modice laturus. *Cic.* Ego vix teneor, quin accurram, I can scarce refrain from, &c. *Cic.* Ego teneo ab accusando vix me hercule: sed tamen teneo. *Pandect.* Sed vix est, ut id obtineat, the matter hardly allows of, &c. — Vix vixque, for vix; intensively. *Auct. consol.* ad *Liv.* Quin etiam corpus matri vix vixque remissum exequiis caruit, Livia, pæne tuis. — Vix is also followed by quum; as, *Cæs.* Vix agmen novissimum extra munitiones processerat, cum, &c. *Cic.* Vix erat hoc plane etiam imperatque, cum illum spoliatum stipatumque licetioribus videres. *Virg.* Vix ea erat fatus, quum, &c. We sometimes find et, or, atque (when), for quum; as, *Val. Flacc.* Vix dum ignea montem torsit hiems, jamque Eoas cinis induit urbes. *Virg.* Vix primos inopina quies laxaverat artus, et super incumbens, &c. *Stat.* Vix primus ab ira Pallor, et impulsis surgunt ad proelia mensis. *Gell.* Vix hæc dixerat, atque, &c.

VIXDUM. See *Vix* and *Dum*

VIXET, for Vixisset. *Virg.*

ULCERARIŌS (ulcus), a, um, adj. for 3 example, *Apul.* Ulceraria herba, horehound.

ULCERATIŌ (ulcero), ōnis, f. a breaking out into ulcers or sores, an ulceration, ἑλκωμα, ἑλκωσις; also, an ulcer. *Senec.*

ULCERŌ (ulcus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to cause to ulcerate, ἑλκῶ. *Horat.* Nunc mihi curto ire licet mulo . . . mantica cni lumbos onere ulceret, atque eques armos. *Cic.* Nondum enim ulcerato serpentis morsu Philocteta, ulcerated, wounded. *Figur.* *Horat.* Jecur.

ULCERŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of ulcers or sores, ulcerous, ἑλκώδης. *Tacit.* Ulcerosa facies, ac plernumque medicaminibus interstincta. — *Figur.* of trees, *Plin.* — Also, figur. *Horat.* Jecur ulcerosum, wounded with love.

ULCISCŌ, is, a. 3. for *Ulciscor*; as, 2 *Enn.* Ulciscerem. Hence, passively, *Sallust.* Ulcisci. *Liv.* Ultus, a, um.

ULCISCŌR (unc.), ulcisceris, ultus sum, dep. 3. to revenge, avenge. *Cic.* Non oportet esse cuiquam, ne in ulciscenda

quidem injuria, hominis occidendi potestatem. *Id.* Neque enim hæc a te non ulciscenda sunt, etiamsi non sunt dolenda. *Id.* Statuerunt istius injurias per vos ulcisci et persequi. *Id.* Si istius nefarium scelus ultri vi manumque essent. *Id.* Similis viri tu ulcisceris patrii mortem, atque ille persequeretur fratris sui. *Terent.* Absque eo esset, recte ego mihi vidissem, et senis essem ultus iracundiam. *Ovid.* Androgeique necem justis ulciscitur armis. *Id.* Ultus es offensas, ut decet, ipse tuas. *Horat.* Quod male barbaras regum est ultra libidines. *Phædr.* Punctum volucris parvulæ voluisti morte ulcisci. *Justin.* Spartani, ut illatum a Persis Graciæ bellum ulciscerentur, ultro fines eorum depopulantur. — *¶* Also, to avenge one's self, &c. take revenge for the injury done to one's self, &c. *Cic.* Qui patris ulciscendi causa supplicium de matre sumpserunt. *Id.* Tenere arma, quibus possis te ulcisci lacessitus. *Ovid.* Hæc pietas Cæsaris, ulcisci justa per arma patrem. *Id.* Vertere in Æaciden, cæcosque ulciscere fratres. *Id.* Ulcisci numen utrinque paro. *Virg.* Subit ira cadentem ulcisci patriam, et sceleratas sumere pœnas. *Plin.* A ferro sanguis humanus eo ulciscitur. Contactum namque eo celerius subinde rubiginem trahit, avenges itself on steel. — *¶* *Sallust.* Ultum ire, for ulcisci, to proceed to revenge, to revenge. — *¶* *Ulciscæ*, active. See *Ulcisco*.

ULCŌS, and sometimes **ULCŌS** (ἑλκος), ōris, n. a sore, ulcer, ἑλκος. *Cels.*, *Virg.*, &c. Also, on trees. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, figur. *Terent.* Ulcus tangere, to touch a sore, rub on a sore place, h. e. to touch upon a painful subject. *Cic.* Nonnumquid attigeris, ulcus est, looks ill, is not right, is absurd or incorrect, &c. *Horat.* Ulcera stultorum incurat. *Lucret.* Ulcus vivescit malum. *Plin.* Ulcera montium, cavities, h. e. marble.

ULCŌSCŌLUM (dimin. of ulcus), i, n. a 2 small ulcer or sore, ἑλκιδιον; or in general, an ulcer, sore. *Cels.*, &c.

ULEX (unc.), ōcis, m. a shrub resembling rosemary. *Plin.*

ULIGINŌSUS (uligo), a, um, adj. full of 2 the natural moisture of the earth, oozy, moist, wet, plashy, marshy, ἑλκιδιόδης. *Varr.* locus. *Plin.* terra. *Colum.* campus. — *¶* Also, in general, moist, wet. *Arnob.* Uliginosa et turgentia viscera, h. e. aqua intercente laborantia.

ULIGŌ (for ulvigo, from uevo), ōnis, f. 2 the natural moisture of the earth, ἑλκας. *Varr.* and *Virg.* — *¶* Also, a kind of eruption or itch. *Veget.*

ULIXES, is, m. same as *Ulysses*.

ULLŌS (probably dimin. of unus, for unulus), a, um, gen. ullus, dat. ulli, adj. any, any one, τίς. *Cic.* Sine ulla vituperatione. *Id.* Sine ulla facultate navium. *Id.* Sine ulla dubitatione. *Id.* Sine ulla mora. *Terent.* Ullo modo. Hence, Non ullus, for nullus; as, *Virg.* Non ulla laborum facies, for nulla. *Id.* Non viribus ullis, for nullis. Also, neut. Ullum, for ulla res; as, *Liv.* Nemo ullus nisi fingæ memor. Also, Ullus, for alteruter; as, *Cic.* Neque ego ullam in partem disputo, h. e. on neither side; neither pro nor con. — *¶* The gen. ullius has the penult long in *Virg.*; and short in *Horat.* — *¶* Gen. ulli, for ullius. *Plant.* — *Dat.* ullæ, for ulli. *Lucret.*

ULMARIUM (ulmus), ii, n. a place planted 2 ed with elms, a nursery of elms, πελεῶν. *Plin.*

ULMEUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or pertaining 2 iag to an elm, of elm, πελεῖνός. *Colum.* frons. *Juvenal.* Ulmea cœna, h. e. ciborum simulacra ex ulmo. *Plant.* Quem Apelles Zeuxisque duo pingent pigmentis ulmeis, h. e. virgis ex ulmo cadent. Hence, *Plant.* Interminatus est, nos futuros ulmeos, nisi, &c. h. e. that we shall be changed into elms; that we shall be soundly evangelled.

ULMITRYBA (ulmus & τριβω, or tero), 3 æ, m. and f. properly, an elm rubber, or one that tears out elm; hence, one who is often beaten with elm-rods, πελεσοτριβης, μαστιγίας. *Plant.* Nescio, inquam, ulmitryba in.

ELMUS, i, f. *an elm, elm-tree, πελέα.* *Virg., Plin., &c.* To elms they frequently trained vines. *Virg.* Ulmisque adjungere vites. *Juvenal.* Stratus humi palmes viduas desiderat ulmos, *h. e.* vite carentes, quas fulciat. *Quintil.* Ulmus marita, *h. e.* having the vine trained to it. *Ovid.* Amictæ vitibus ulmi. *Juvenal.* Ulmi Falernæ, *h. e.* Falernæ vites ulmīs fultæ. Rods with which slaves were beaten were usually made of elm; hence, *Plant.* Verbero, etiam quis ego sim, ne rogitas? ulmorum Acheruns (for Acheron), *h. e.* devourer of elms; *h. e.* on whose back elm-rods are consumed or die.

ELNĀ (ὠλένη), *æ, f.* the elbow, ὠλένη, ἀγκύλη. *Plin.* Terrestrial uni hominī jugulī, humeri: ceteris armi: uni ulnæ. *Catull.* Dormite in ulna. — Also, the part of the arm where the elbow is, or the whole arm. *Ovid.* Unis attollere aliquem, to raise or lift him up in the arms. *Id.* Nymphæ teneris Lelegeides ulnis tollere conantur. *Propert.* Fovere aliquem ulnis. *Lucan.* Ulnis prensare aliquid. *Silius.* Validis gurgis frangitur ulnis, *h. e.* jactando brachia natatu. *Stat.* Circumdare aliquem ulnis, to embrace. *Ovid.* Unis amplecti. *Calpurn.* Maternis qui causam luit in ulnis, *h. e.* pene puēr, et in gremio matris.

— *¶* Also, as a measure of length, the arm from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger, a cubit. *Horat.* and *Virg.* — Also, as much as a man can clasp with both arms. *Plin.* Arboris crassitudo quatuor hominum ulnas complectentium implebat.

OLOPHONON (ὀλόφονον), i, n. *an herb, the same as chamæleon.* *Plin.*

ULPIANUS, i, m. *Ulpian, the name of a distinguished Roman jurist.*

ULPICUM, i, n. *a kind of large garlic; ἀρροσκόρονον.* *Plin., Plut., &c.*

ULPIUS, a, um, *a Roman family name.* — *As a subst.* Ulpus, the name of a man. *Ulpia*, the name of a woman. — *As an adj.* Ulpian, of Ulpian. *Capitol.* Ulpium forum, constructed or adorned by, or named after the emperor Trojan (whose surname was Ulpian).

ULS, for *Ultra*, beyond, πέραν. *Varr.*

ULTER, tra, trum, adj. **ULTERIÖR**, us, eompar. **ULTIMUS**, a, um, superl. — I. The positive, *ULTER*, seems to occur only in the forms *Ultra* and *Utro*, which are used as particles. (See *Ultra*, and *Utro*.) — II. Compar. **ULTERIOR**, us, further or at a greater distance, beyond, ulterior, on the further side, προσώτερος, ὁ πέραν. *Terent.* Sed eum ipsum: quis est ulterior? who is there beyond or behind? *Cic.* Gallia ulterior, *h. e.* Transalpina, beyond the Alps, Further Gaul. *Ovid.* Ulterius medio spatium sol altus habebat. *Vellei.* and *Virg.* Ulterior ripa. *Tacit.* Mosellæ pons, qui ulteriora coloniarum annectit, the pines of the colony beyond the river. *Id.* Proximi ripæ negligenter, ultiores exquisitus, they who live more remote. *Figur.* remote, distant, past, further, more, &c. *Tacit.* Ulteriora mirari, præsentia sequi, to admire past things. *Ovid.* Ulteriora pudet docuisse, *h. e.* what takes place after the things already enumerated, what is further. *Id.* Semper et inventis ulteriora petit, *h. e.* something further, more. *Sabin.* Sie tamen, ah! potius sic perstes, quam mihi de te ulterior tangat pectora, Phylli, dolor, *h. e.* novus, aut major, vel longior. — III. Superl. **ULTIMUS**, a, um, the last, ἔσχατος. *Cæs.* Se sub ipso vallo constipaverant recessuumque primis ultimi non dabant. *Horat.* Mors ultima linea rerum est. *Ovid.* Ultima dies, the day of death: death. *Tacit.* Denuntiare alicui necessitatem ultimam. *Ovid.* Ultima prolato subdita flamma rogo. *Propert.* Ultimus lapis, *h. e.* sepulcri. *Martial.* Ultimæ ceræ, *h. e.* testamentum. Hence, subst. *Ultimus*, the last, the end. *Liv.* Ultimum orationis fuit, se arma capere, &c. *Id.* Ad ultimum dimicationis rem venturam. *Cic.* Cælum ipsum, quod extremum atque ultimum mundi est. *Plin.* Ultimo candē reflexo. *Aur. Vict.* Matrem ultimo ætatis affectam, *h. e.* with extreme old age. So, also, plur. *Ultima*;

as, *Cic.* Ultima expectato. *Aur. Vict.* Ultima vite. *Calpurn.* Lycidas habet ultima vitæ, *h. e.* mortuus est. *Virg.* Ultima signant, *h. e.* metam. Hence, *Ad ultimum*, to the last. *Cic.* Naturam suo quodam itinere ad ultimum pervenire, se. a prima re. Also, *Ad ultimum, until the end.* *Liv.* Fidem ad ultimum fratri præstitit, *h. e.* until the end, to the latest hour of his life. Also, *Ad ultimum, at last, finally.* *Liv.* Vtant mirari, si qualis in cives, qualis in socios, talis ad ultimum in liberos esset. — *¶* Hence, in reckoning backwards, *Ultimus*, a, um, the first, most remote, oldest, earliest. *Cic.* Ab ultimo principio. *Id.* Ultimi temporis recordatio. *Id.* Tam multis ab ultima antiquitate repetitis. *Id.* Pueritiæ memoriam recordari ultimum. *Nepos.* Ab origine ultima stirpis Romanæ. *Virg.* Tu sanguinis ultimus auctor. *Ovid.* Ultima quid referam, *h. e.* antiqua. — *¶* Also, *Ultimus*, a, um, the lowest, worst of its kind. *Liv.* Tibi quoque inter multa egregia non in ultimis laudum hoc fuerit. *Auct. consol.* ad *Liv.* Ultima sit laudes inter ut illa tuas. *Liv.* Consul parsimonia et vigiliis, et labore cum ultimis militum certare. *Vellei.* stirps. *Horat.* Non ultima laus est. *Plin.* Non fastidienda hæc quoque scientia, atque non in ultimis ponenda. *Apul.* Ultima pistoris illa uxor, *h. e.* pessima. — *¶* Also, the farthest or most distant, the most remote. *Nepos.* Ultimæ terræ. *Liv.* Ab ultimis orientis terminis. *Id.* Ab ultimis orientis partibus. *Id.* A terrarum ultimis oris. *Quintil.* Nec ea ultimis tenebris repetenda. — *¶* Also, *Ultimus*, a, um, the greatest, utmost, extreme. *Liv.* Ultimum discrimen vitæ et regni, the greatest hazard of losing. *Id.* Ultima pœna, *h. e.* punishment of death; so, *Cæs.* Ultimum supplicium. *Liv.* crudelitas. *Quintil.* vitia. *Curt.* scelus. *Petr.* tristitia. *Liv.* Descendere ad auxilium ultimum, an extreme remedy. *Id.* Ultima spes, *h. e.* the last, after which there is no hope. *Quintil.* ætas, the longest. *Id.* senectus. *Cic.* Ultimæ perfectæque naturæ, greatest, most excellent. Hence, subst. *Ultimum*, that which is greatest, the greatest, utmost, the extreme; of bad things, the worst. *Liv.* Ultima audere, to run extreme hazard. *Id.* Ultima experiri. *Liv.* and *Curt.* Ultima pati, to suffer extremities, the worst. *Cic.* Ultimum honorum, the chief good; the greatest good. *Liv.* Inopiæ ultimum, *h. e.* inopia ultima. *Tacit.* Ultimum in libertate, *h. e.* the most unbridled freedom. Hence, *Ad ultimum*, to the last degree, extremely, in the greatest degree, in the highest degree. *Liv.* Non ad ultimum demens. — *¶* Also, *Ultimus*, a, um, (like primus, a, um,) for *Ultima pars*; as, *Cic.* In ultimam provinciam se conjecit, *h. e.* in ultimam partem provinciarum. *Terent.* Est mihi conclave in ultimis ædibus, *h. e.* in ultima parte ædium, in the back part of the house. *Terent.* In ultima platea, *h. e.* in ultima parte plateæ. *Colum.* Ultimo mense Junio, at the end of June.

ULTERIÖR. See *Uter*.

ULTERIÖS, neut. adj. (See *Uter*.) — *¶* *Uterius*, adv. See *Ultra*.

ULTIME (ultimus), adv. extremely, ἔσχατος. *Apul.* Aliquem verberare ultime. *Id.* Et, ut pote ultime affectus, ad quandam cauponam devorto, *h. e.* in extremely bad circumstances; or treated very badly.

ULTIMÖ (Id.), adv. at last, lastly, finally. *Senec.*

ULTIMÖ (Id.), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to be 3 the last, to come to an end, to be at an end. *Tertull.* Quom ultimarent tempora patriæ (Carthaginis).

ULTIMÖ (Id.), adv. lastly, for the last time. *Liv.* and *Curt.* — *¶* Also, at last, finally, at the end. *Liv.* An ultimum mori jussurum?

ULTIMÖS, a, um. See *Uter*.

ULTIÖ (ulciscor), ðnis, f. a revenging, 2 revenge, τιμωρία, ἐκδίκησις. *Petr.* Matrōna contumeliis verberata, tandem ad ultionem decurrit. *Id.* Negat se interpellare supplicium, imo accedere etiam iustissimæ ultioni. *Senec.* Inhumanum verbum est, et quidem pro justo

receptum, ultio. *Id.* Ultio doloris confessio est. *Juvenal.* Prima est hæc ultio, quod se iudice nemo nocens absolvitur. *Id.* Semper et infirmi est animi exiguique voluptas, ultio. *Tacit.* Perfidus et ruptores pacis ultioni et gloria mactandos. *Justin.* Exigere ab aliquo ultionem necati infantis. *Id.* Ultionem alicui dare, *h. e.* ulcisci aliquem, puniendo qui eum læserant. *Tacit.* Petro ultionem ex aliquo, *h. e.* eum punire. *Flor.* In ultionem excanduit. *Sueton.* Non contemnendam manum in ultionem domini comparaverat. — *¶* *Ultio*, *Revenge*, as a person and goddess. *Tacit.* Ann. 3, 18. Cum Cæcina Severus aram Ultioni statuendum censuisset, Tiberius prohibuit.

ULTIÖR (ulciscor), ðris, m. a revenger, a punisher, τιμωρὸς, ἐκδίκος. *Cic.* injuriarum. *Tacit.* Ultiores deos. *Cic.* Ultor conjugationis. *Id.* inimicorum. *Lucan.* scelerum. *Sil.* Statque dies ausis, olin tam tristibus ultor. — *Utor* is, also, a title of Mars. *Sueton.*

ULTIÖRÖS (ultor), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to revenge. *Tertull.*

ULTRA (sc. parte; from *ulter*), adv. and prep. — I. *ADVERB*, on the other side, beyond. *Liv.* Cis Padum, ultraque. Also, to the other side. *Ovid.* Dextera dirigit nec citra nota nee ultra, neither to this place nor to that. — *¶* Hence, figur. beyond that, farther, more, besides, moreover. *Cic.* Si probabilia dicentur, nil ultra requiratis. *Id.* Est ne aliquid ultra, quo progredi crudelitas possit? *Id.* Oratio scripta elegantissime sententiis, verbis, ut nihil possit ultra. *Sallust.* Mortem cuncta mortalium mala dissolvere: ultra neque cura neque gaudium locum esse, *h. e.* post mortem. *Id.* in orat. *Lepidi* contra *Sull.* ante med. Hac tempestate serviundum, aut imperitandum, nam quid ultra? *Virg.* Quos alios muros, quæ jam ultra mœnia habetis. — *¶* Also, farther on. *Cic.* Ultra, quam satis est, prodicitur. *Virg.* Quid ultra provehor (sc. loquendo)?

— *¶* Also, farther off, from afar. Remotum est, quod ultra, quum satis est, petitur. — *¶* Also, beyond, *h. e.* longer. *Liv.* Nec ultra bellum dilatatum est. *Id.* Ultra plebem decipi non posse. — *¶* Also, over, *h. e.* more, besides. *Cic.* Ut nihil possit esse ultra. *Id.* Sed quia ultra nihil habemus, hoc longum dicimus. — *¶* Comparative, *Uterius*, farther on, farther. *Ovid.* Uterius abit. *Propert.* Uterius valere domos Memnonias. *Ovid.* Uterius nihil est, nisi non habitabile frigus. — Also, figur. *Uterius*, further, more. *Virg.* Uterius ne tende odiis. *Senec.* Ire ulterius (sc. in scribendo). *Ovid.* Non tulit ulterius, further, longer. *Val. Mar.* Uterius sævire. *Propert.* Si me ulterius provexerit ira. Also, with an *abl.* *Ovid.* Rogabat ulterius justo, *h. e.* plus quam justum erat. — II. *PREPOSITION*, with an *acc.* sometimes follows its case, beyond, on the further side of, past, πέρα. *Cæs.* Cæsar paulo ultra enim locum castra transtulit. *Cic.* Ultra Silianam villam. *Horat.* Ultra terminum vagari. *Tacit.* Diruta, quæ Enphratem communierat corvulo. *Propert.* Si piguit portas ultra procedere. Hence, figur. beyond, over. *Cic.* Sed adhibent modum quandam, quem ultra progredi non oporteat. *Quintil.* Ultra modum esse. *Virg.* Ultra placitum. *Id.* Ultra vires. *Horat.* Trepidare ultra fas est. *Hirt.* Ultra eum numerum. *Sueton.* Ultra præscriptum, beyond the law, more than the law permits.

ULTRAMUNDANÖS (ultra & mundanus), a, um, adj. on the other side of the world, ultramundane. *Apul.* deus.

ULTRIÖ (ultor), icis, f. she that revenges; 3 revengeful, ἀνιμωρία, τιμωρητική. *Cic.* Hæc uxor afflictæ civitatis, reipublicæ spoliis ornabitur? *Virg.* Ultricesque sedent in limine Diræ, *h. e.* Furiæ; so, *Senec.* Ultrices deæ, and, *Claudion.* Ultrices Furie. *Virg.* Ultrices posner cubilia Curæ. *Claudion.* ire. *Id.* Ultrices pharetræ Cupidinis. *Id.* Tractusque rotis ultricibus Hector. *Senec.* Ultrice dextra fusus Lycus. *Sil.* Ultricia bella. *Stat.* tela.

ULTRŌ (sc. loco, ulter), adv. on the further side, beyond; but it is usually found with *citro*, and together they signify on both sides, on one side and the other; as, *Cic.* Multisque verbis ultro citroque habitis, ille nobis consumptus est dies. *Id.* Beneficiis ultro citro datis, acceptis. *Id.* Nam implicati ultro et citro vel usn duntur, vel etiam officiis, repente in medio cursu amicitias, exorta aliqua offensione, disrumpimus.

— *¶* Also, beyond, to the further side; in which sense it is also usually joined with *citro*; and together they signify this way and that, to and fro, *δεῦρον καὶ ἐκεί-σε, πρόσω καὶ ὀπίσω, ἐμπροσθεν καὶ ὀπίσθεν.* *Ces.* Cum saepe ultro citroque legati inter eos mitterentur. *Cic.* Postea homines cursare ultro et citro non destiterunt. *Id.* Sic naturis his ex quibus omnia constant, sursum deorsum, ultro citroque commecantibus, mundi partium conjunctio continetur. *Liv.* Bis ultro citroque cum magna strage hostium transcurrerunt. *Sueton.* Per hunc pontem ultro citro commecavit (*Al. leg. citroque*). — Also, without *citro*, and usually without a verb; away; as, *Plant.* Ultro istunc, qui exossat homines, away with the fellow. *Id.* Ultro istum a me, away with him. — *¶* Also, even, moreover, besides. *Terent.* Etiam me ultro accusatum advenit. *Virg.* His lacrimis vitam damus, et miserescimus ultro. *Cic.* Quum pro frumento pecuniam accepisset, celavit eives suos, ultroque iis sumptum intulit. *Liv.* Ultro accusantes. — *¶* Also, of one's own accord, voluntarily, spontaneously, without being asked, contrary to expectation, *ἐκων-τῇ, ἐκ προαίρεσως.* *Sueton.* Sponte et ultro. *Cic.* Ultro se offerre, ultro polliceri. *Id.* Nee mihi quicquam tali tempore in mentem venit optare, quod non ultro mihi Cæsar detulerit. *Virg.* Compellat ultro. *Horat.* Ultro defer. Hence, Ultro tributa, or Ultrotributa (*plur.*), a portion of the taxes annually paid from the treasury for public works. *Liv.* Vectigalia summis pretiis, ultrotributa infimis locaverunt. Also, figur. *Sæc.* Virtus sæpius in ultrotributis est, *h. e. gives rather than receives.*

ULTRŌNEŌS (ultro), a, um, adj. spontaneous, voluntary, of one's own accord, *ἐθελουσίς, ἑκός.* *Sæc.* and *Apul.*

ULTRŌRSUM (for ultro versum), adv. 3 further onwards. *Sulpic. Sever.*

ULTRŌ TRIBUTUM, or **ULTRŌTRIBUTUM**. See *Utro*.

ULTUS, a, um, particip. from *ulciscor*.

ULVA (unc.), æ, f. sedge, reit, *ἔρπον.* *Virg.*

ULBRÆ, ærum, f. a small town or village of Latium. *Cic.* and *Horat.* — Hence, *Ulbrianus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Ulbria*, *Ulbrian*. *Cic.* *populus*. — *Ulbrensis*, e, adj. of *Ulbria*, *Ulbrian*. *Plin.* *Ulbrenses*, the inhabitants.

ULCŌS, i, m. same as *Ulna*. *Sæc.* ad 3 *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 55 (where others read *alucos*).

ULŌLA (ululo, to howl; consequently, howling, sc. avis), æ, f. an owl, *ὄλολυγόν, αἰγολύξ.* *Virg.* and *Plin.*

ULŌLABILIS (Id.), e, adj. howling, yelling, 3 ing, mournful. *Apul. vox.*

ULŌLAMEN (Id.), īnis, n. a howling, yelling, 3 ing. *Prædent.*

ULŌLĀTES, a, um, particip. from *ululo*. — *¶* Adj. howled over, lamentable, mournful. *Stat. prælia.*

ULŌLĀTUS (Id.), us, m. a howling or yelling, a shrieking, *ὄλολυγός, ὄλολυγή.* Without tears; as, *Ces.* Tum vero suo more victoriam conclamant, atque ululatu tollunt, a war-shout. *Id.* Clamore et ululatu suorum animos confirmabant. Also, of the cries and yells of the Bacchanals. *Ovid.* Liber adest, festisque fremunt ululatus agri. *Catall.* Menades sacra acutis ululatus agitant. Also, with tears, a lamentation; as, *Virg.* Lamentis, gemituque et femineo ululatu tecta fremunt.

ULŌLŌ (ὄλολύξω; or from the sound), as, *ἄνι, ἄνι, n.* and a. l. *INTRANS.* to howl, yell, utter a mournful cry, as dogs, or wolves, *ὄλολύξω.* *Enn. ap. Fest.* Canis ululat acute. *Virg.* Visæque ca-

nes ululare per umbram. *Id.* Formæ magnorum ululare luporum. *Ovid.* Fal-saque sevarum simulacra ululare ferarum. — Also, to make a wild outcry or noise resembling a howling or yell; to howl, yell, shriek. *Virg.* Summoque ulularunt vertice Nymphæ, shrieked or cried aloud. *Ovid.* Per vias urbis ul-lasse animas. *Id.* Tisiphone ululavit. *Catull.* Thiasus repente linguis trepi-dantibus ululat. *Lucan.* Lætis ululare triumphis, to raise a confused shout for joy, shout for victory. *Id.* Ulularunt tristia Galli, *h. e. ululantes prædixerunt.* — Also, of things without life, to riag, resound, reëcho. *Virg.* Plangoribus iedes femineis ululant. *Sil.* Ulularunt debile ripæ. *Claudian.* Ululante Dindyma Gallis. — *¶* *TRANS.* to cry out to. *Martial.* Quem sectus ululat Gallus, *h. e. ululando inclamat.* *Virg.* Hecate ululata, *h. e. ululatus invocata.* — *¶* Also, to fill with howlings or yells. *Stat.* Antra ululata. *Id.* juga. *Val. Flacc.* tellus. — *¶* Also, to bewail, howl over. *Prudent.* urbem. *Sil.* Tagus ululatus nymphis. — *¶* Also, to howl forth, utter with howlings. *Sil.* carmina. — *¶* See, also, *Ulutatus*, a, um.

ULVŌSŌS (ulva), a, um, adj. abounding in 3 sedge. *Sidon.*

ULYSSES, and **ULYXES**, or **ULYNES** ('Ὀδυσσεύς), is and ēi, and i, m. *Ulysses*, an eloquent and crafty king of Ithaca and Dulichium, the son of Laertes (or according to others of Sisyphus), the husband of Penelope, and father of Telemachus and Telegonus.

ULYSSEUS, or **ULISSEUS** (Ulysses), a, 3 um, adj. of or pertaining to Ulysses. *Apul.*

ULYSSEPPŌ, ōnis, m. Lisbon. *Mela.*

UMBELLĀ (dimin. of umbra), æ, f. properly, a little shade or shadow; hence, that which forms a shade; hence, a parasol or umbrella, *σκιάδιον.* *Martial.* and *Juvenal.*

UMBER ('Ουμβριος), bra, brum, adj. of or 3 belonging to Umbria, Umbrian, 'Ουμβριος. *Catull.* porcus. *Stat. aper.* *Martial.* villicus. *Ovid.* maritus. *Propert.* Iac-us UMBER, *h. e. Clitumnus.* *Virg.* UMBER, sc. canis, an Umbrian dog or hound; these dogs were highly esteemed in hunting. *Plin.* Umbri, the Umbrians.

UMBILICARIS (umbilicus), e, adj. of or 3 pertaining to the navel, umbilical. *Ter-tull.* Umbilicaris nervus, the navel string, the umbilical cord.

UMBILICATUS (Id.), a, um, adj. made 2 in the form of a navel, *ὀμφαλῆς.* *Plin.*

UMBILICŌS (unc.), i, m. the navel, or middle point of the belly, by which the fetus adheres to the mother and derives nourishment, *ὀμφαλός.* *Plin.* Venarum in umbilico nodus ac coitus. *Liv.* Ventus adeo nudaverat vada, ut alibi umbilico tenus aqua esset, alibi genna vix superaret. — Also, the umbilical cord or navel-string. *Cels.* — *¶* Hence, the middle point, the navel, centre. *Cic.* Qui locus, quod in media est insula situs, umbilicus Siciliæ nominatur. *Plaut.* Dies quidem jam ad umbilicum est dimidiatus mortuus. *Liv.* Atoli, qui umbilicum Græciæ incolunt. *Cic.* e poëta. terræ, *h. e. Delphi.* — Hence, a smooth stick of cedar, boxwood, ivory, &c. round which the Romans rolled their books; or, Umbilici, the projecting ends of the roller round which, &c.; these ends were frequently painted or otherwise adorned. *Martial.* Pictis umbilicis. Hence, *Horat.* Ad umbilicum ducere, to bring to a conclusion; to end. *Martial.* Ad umbilicum pervenire, to come to a conclusion. — Also, the gnomon, stile, or pin of a sun-dial. *Plin.* — *Apul.* Umbilicus Veneris, the herb navel-root, or Venus's-girdle, *καρυ-ληδών.* — Also, of other things, as of plants, that which projects or appears in the middle. *Plin.* lupini. — *¶* Also, a small circle. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a kind of shell-fish, a kind of cockles. *Cic.* Or. 2, 6.

UMBŌ (ἄμβων), ōnis, m. any thing that projects, especially in a round or conical shape; a round or conical projection; as, the boss of a shield or buckler. *Liv.* and *Virg.* Hence, a shield, buckler. *Virg.*, *Liv.*, &c. — *¶* Also, the elbow. *Martial.* and *Stat.* — *¶* Also, the projection

of a land, mountain, &c.; for instance, promontory, &c. *Stat.* Undisonæ quos ambo Maleæ, *h. e. promontori-um.* *Id.* Isthmius umbo, the Isthmus. *Id.* Umbo montis, the top or ridge. — *¶* Also, a part projecting from a precious stone, a knob, knot, boss. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, the gathers or swelling of a garment. *Terull.* Hence, the garment itself. *Pers.* Candidus umbo, *h. e. toga pura*, or virilis.

UMBRĀ (unc.), æ, f. a shadow or shade, *σκιά.* *Cic.* Matani umbra. *Id.* Quando luna incurrit in umbram terræ, quæ est meta noctis. *Virg.* In umbra, or, *Horat.* Sub umbra, in the shade. *Virg.* Majoresque cadunt altis de montibus umbræ, *h. e. evening comes on.* *Plin.* Mons, juxta quem umbræ æstate in Austrum jaciuntur. *Virg.* Arbor umbram facit. *Ovid.* Fecerat exiguas jam sol altissimis umbras. — Hence, darkness, obscurity, shades of evening, or night. *Virg.* noctis. *Horat.* Ad umbram lucis ab ortu, from morning till night. *Virg.* Aurora dimoverat umbram. *Horat.* Nox induxit umbras terris. *Virg.* Nox involvens umbra magna ter-ranque, poluinque. *Id.* Agnovitque per umbram obscuram. *Lucr.* Nigras discutit umbras. — *¶* Hence, a shade, shadow, *h. e. shelter, protection, defence.* *Liv.* Sub umbra auxilii vestri latere voluit. *Id.* Sub umbra Romanæ amicitie Justin. Morum vitia sub umbra eloquentiæ primo latebant. — *¶* Also, shade, *h. e. leisure, rest, repose, quiet, peace.* *Ovid.* Veneris cessans in umbra. *Albinov.* Victor amet, victor potiat in umbra. Hence, *Cic.* Mur. 14. Cedat forum castris, otium militiæ, stilus gladio, umbra soli (where *Cicero* means *juris-prudencæ*). — Also, generally, retired, private life, when a man keeps aloof from the world, or does not appear in it, does not engage in matters of state, does not speak in public, &c. *Tacit.* Studia in umbra educata. — *¶* Also, in painting, shadow, shade. *Cic.* Quam multa vident pictores in umbris, et in eminencia, quæ nos non videmus. *Plin.* Nicias (pictor) lumen et umbras custodivit, atque ut eminentes a tabulis picture, maxime curavit. Hence, also, in speech, *Cic.* Orat. 3, 26. Also, *Vellei.* Neque enim persona umbram actæ rei capit, *h. e. is such that the deed could not remain in obscurity, be passed over in silence.* — *¶* Also, a shadow, *h. e. a companion, attendant.* *Cic.* Luxuriæ umbra. So, also, an uninvited guest, who accompanied to a feast one that had been invited, is called umbra, a shadow; as, *Horat.* Cum Servilio Balatrone Vibidius, quos Mæcenæs adduxerat umbras. *Id.* Locus est pluribus umbris. — *¶* Also, a shade, shadow, *h. e. trace, obscure image or sign, faint appearance, semblance of a thing.* *Cic.* gloriæ. *Id.* veri juris. *Id.* Qui ne umbram quidem τοῦ καλοῦ unquam viderit. *Lucan.* libertatis. *Ovid.* Mendax umbra pietatis. *Plaut.* Nihil amas; umbra es amantium, magis quam amator. *Tacit.* Umbra honoris (speaking of the consular insignia). — Hence, also, a shadow, color, show, pretext, pretence. *Liv.* Si sub umbra federis æqui servitutum pati possumus. *Claudian.* Scelerique profano fallax legitimam regni prætexerat umbram. — *¶* Also, a shade, *h. e. that which casts a shade or shadow; as, shady trees.* *Virg.* Ruris opaci umbras false premere. *Ovid.* Nudus arboris Othrys erat, nee habebat Pelion umbras. *Virg.* Inducite fontibus umbras, *h. e. arbores.* Thus, also, *Id.* Fontes inducere viridi umbra (sc. in song). *Sil.* Multas nemorum consumserat umbras, *h. e. arbores.* *Ovid.* Umbra loco de-erat, *h. e. arbor, or arbores.* *Id.* Umbra (*h. e. arbores*) loco (*h. e. in locum*) venit. *Calpurn.* Non excutit Africus umbras, the leaves. — Hence, Umbra, a quiver. *Stat.* — Also, the beard or the down of the cheek. *Claudian.* and *Stat.* — Also, the hair of the head. *Petron.* — Also, any shady place. *Ovid.* Pen-teia umbra, *h. e. porticus, gallery portico.* *Horat.* In tonsoris umbra, *h. e. shop, booth, hut.* — *¶* Also, a shade

h. e. a departed spirit. Ovid. Umbra (Orpheus) subit terras. Sil. Pauli umbra. Senec. Thessalici ducis c. Achilles ingens umbra. Virg. Umbra tricornis corporis umbræ. Thus, also, plur. Umbrae, the shades or souls of the dead in the lower world, the Manes. Tibull. Leves umbræ. Sueton. Umbris inquietati, by spirits. Virg. Umbræ silentes, the shades in the lower world, or the lower world. Hence, Ovid. Umbrarum dominus, ar, Id. rex, or, Petron. pater, h. e. Pluto. Also, Umbrae (plur.) stands for umbra; as, Virg. Omnia Deiphobo solvisti et funeris umbris. Id. Inferias quos iminolet umbris (Pallantis). Ovid. Vacuas habuisse criminis umbras (said by Philomela of herself). Hence, Horat. Pulvis et umbra sumus. Hence, Umbrae, the infernal regions, the lower world. Virg. Ire per umbras, to go into the lower regions, h. e. to die. Id. Per umbras, h. e. in Orco. Id. Tristes umbræ me habent. Ovid. Umbrarum dominus, or rex, or Petron. pater. (See above.) Also, Umbra seems to be used for this; as, Virg. Ululare per umbram. — ¶ Also, a fish, otherwise called *sciana*; and the grayling (Salmo Thymallus, L.). Varr. and Ovid.

UMBRACULUM (umbra), i, n. a shady place; a bower, arbor, or the like, σκηνή, σκίασμα. Varr. Ubi ea re tecta, et loca calida prope aream faciunt, ac umbracula, quo succedant homines in æstui, tempore meridiano. Cic. in fragm. ap. Macrob. Visne, ea quæ restant, in illis aliorum umbraculis prosequamur? under the shade of yonder, &c. Virg. Et lentæ texunt umbracula vites, their umbrage. — Hence, figur. a place of retirement and seclusion, a retreat. Cic. Processerat e Theophrasti umbraculis. Id. Doctrinam ex umbraculis cruditorum otioque in solem produxerat, schools. — ¶ Also, an umbrella, or parasol. Ovid. Anrea pellebant tepidos umbracula soles. Martial. Accipe quæ niniis vincant umbracula soles. Tibull. Aut e veste sua tendent umbracula sertis vincta. — ¶ Also, any shading, covering. Apul. Frondosum casæ umbraculum.

UMBRALITER (Id.), adv. per umbram et 3 imaginem (opposed to corporaliter). Augustin.

UMBRATICŪLA (from umbra & colo, or 3 dimin. from umbraticus), æ, m. and f. fond of the shade, soft, delicate, voluptuous, unctuous. Plaut.

UMBRATICŪS (umbra), a, um, adj. that 2 is in the shade; hence, figur. in the shade, living in the shade, aloof from the world, taking no part in public affairs, retired, reclusive, delicate. Plaut. Umbraticus homo (opposed to a king, consequently) a man of no importance, private man, one that is not a statesman. Petron. doctor, a private tutor or instructor. Plia. Ep. literæ, letters from my study.

UMBRATILIS (Id.), e, adj. remaining in the shade, h. e. fond of ease. Cic. Vita umbratilis. Colum. Nec sit mora segnis, et umbratilis. — ¶ Also, that remains in the shade, h. e. in retirement or a private life, apart from the world, aloof from public affairs. Cic. Ex hac domestica exercitatione et umbratili. Id. oratio philosophorum.

UMBRATILITER (umbratilis), adv. in 3 shadow, by shadows, slightly. Sidon.

UMBRI, ðrum. See Ueber.

UMBRIA, æ, f. Umbria, a district of Italy between the Apennine mountains and the gulf of Venice, the Picene territory and the river Nar; its inhabitants were called Umbri. — We also find Umbria terra, where Umbrin is an adj. unless it be in apposition. Gell.

UMBRICŪS, a, um, adj. Ουβρικὸς, of or belonging to Umbria, Umbrin. Plin.

UMBRIFER (umbra & fero), ðra, ðrum, 3 adj. affording, making, or casting a shade, shady, σκιάζων. Virg. In nemus umbriferum. Cic. ex Homer. Umbrifera platanus. — ¶ Also, carrying or bearing the shades of the dead. Ancl. consol. ad Liv. Umbrifera linte. Stat. unda.

UMBRŪS (umbra), as, ðvi, ðtum, a. and n. 2 I. INTRANS. to make or cast a shadow. Colum. Omnes pæne virgæ, ne um-

brent, abraduntur. — ¶ Also, TRANS. to shade, shadow, σκιάζω. Sil. Quercus umbrabat coma summi fastigia montis. — Hence, figur. to shade, cover, obscure, darken. Virg. Umbrata tempora quercu. Stat. Vitifero sub Palmite nudos umbravit colles Lyæus, h. e. conceit, et umbrosa reddidit; so, Sil. Montes umbrare olea, h. e. conserere. Varr. ap. Non. Umbrantur somno pupule, h. e. clauduntur, et lucem non admittunt. Claudian. de Xerxe. Narratur tellis umbrasse diem, h. e. obscurasse. Stat. Umbratus genas, h. e. barbatus.

UMBRŪS, ðnis, m. a river of Etruria; from which Umbria was called, according to Plin. — ¶ Also, a man's unwar. Virg. UMBROSŪS (umbra), a, um, adj. full of shade, shady, skuled, σκιάζων. Virg. Umbrosa vallis. Id. Umbrosæ cavernæ. Cic. Locus umbrosior. Senec. Pere agnosissima sunt quæcumque umbrissima. Tibull. Umbrosa tecta. Horat. Umbrosa ripa. — ¶ Also, shady, affording shade, umbrageous. Plin. Pico folium maximum umbrissimumque. Virg. Inter densas, umbrosa cacumina, fagos. Id. Crines umbrosa tegebant arundo. Præpert. Umbrosa silva. Ovid. Umbrosæ salices.

UNĀ (unus), adv. together, in company, or along with, at the same time, in the same place, ἅμα, ὁμοῦ, ὁμοῦ. Cic. Si in Italia Pompeius consistit, erimus una, together. Id. Quo minus ambo una necaremini non precare? Id. Legati, qui una fuere, h. e. tecum, with you. Horat. Corpus onustum hesternis vitis animum quoque prægravat una. Plaut. Necum una simul (where one is redundant). Cic. Si mei consilii causam cognoverit, una et id, quod facio, probabit, at the same time. Id. Quod summi puerorum amores sæpe una cum prætexta ponerentur, at the same time, together with. Terent. Una adsunt, come together, at the same time with each other. Id. Quæso, ut una mecum ad matrem virginis eas. Also, with a dat. Virg. Pallas hinc filius una, una omnes juvenum primi, pauperque senatus tura dabant, together, or at the same time with him.

UNĀETVICESIMĀ, or UNĀ ET VICESIMĀ, and UNĒTVICESIMĀ, æ, f. sc. legio, the twenty-first legio. Tacit.

UNĀETVICESIMĀNŪS, or UNĒTVICESIMĀNŪS (una et vicesima), se. miles, one of the twenty-first legion. Tacit.

UNĀNIMĀNS, tis, adj. same as Unanimis. 3 Plaut.

UNĀNIMIS, e, adj. same as Unanimans. 3 Claudian.

UNĀNIMITĀS (unanimus, or -is), ātis, f. 2 unanimity, concord, agreement of mind and will, ὁμοφωνία, ὁμόνοια. Liv.

UNĀNIMITĒR (unanimis), adv. unani- 3 mously, ὁμοφώνως. Vopise.

UNĀNIMŪS (unus & animus), a, um, adj. 2 of one mind, heart, or will, unanymous, with one accord, ὁμόφρων. Liv. Quæ distinare unanimos videbatur. — Hence, most affectionate, loving dearly, cordially attached. Virg. Quum sic unanimum alloquitur sororem. Stat. Unanimi fratres. — We find also unanivius; as, Unanimi, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 49. where other Edd. have univini.

UNCĀTŪS (uncatus), ðnis, f. a bending in- 3 wards, hooking, or curving. Cæl. Aurel. Unguinem uncatio.

UNCĀTŪS (uncus), a, um, adj. bent or 3 curved inwards, hooked, curved, bent, crooked. Cæl. Aurel.

UNCĪĀ (unc.), æ, f. the twelfth part of an as; also, the twelfth part of any whole, as of a pound. Plaut. Auri pondo uncia. Plin. Uncia aloes, the twelfth part of a pound, an ounce. Also, of an inheritance; as, Cic. Cæsar ex uncia (heres). Also, the twelfth part of a jugerum. Colum. Also, the twelfth part of a foot, an inch. Frontin. Hence, Pandect. Uncias usuras, h. e. one per cent., for one twelfth per cent. a month amounts to one per cent. per annum (here Uncias is either an adj. or usuras is in apposition). — ¶ Also, any trifles, a little bit, a small piece. Plaut. Neque piscium unciam cepi. Juvenal. Nulla uncia nobis est eboris. Martial. Nulla de nostro nobis uncia venit apud.

UNCIALIS (uncia), e, adj. of the twelfth 2 part of any whole; hence, of an ounce or inch. Plin. Asses unciales, h. e. uncia pondo. Id. Uncialis altitudo. Hieron. literæ, of the size of an inch.

UNCĪARIOS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or con- 2 taining a twelfth. Liv. fenus, h. e. one per cent.; properly, an uncia ar twelfth part of n as, a month, for a hundred asses. Pandect. heres, one who inherits a twelfth part. — ¶ Also, weighing an ounce (uncia). Colum. nva. Hence, Id. vitis, h. e. bearing grapes that weigh an ounce.

UNCĪATIM (Id.), adv. by twelfths; by ounces, ounce by ounce, by single ounces, kar' ὀνκίας. Plin. — ¶ Also, by little at a time, by little end little. Terent. Quod ille uncia- tim vix de demenso suo, suum defraudans genium comparis miser, h. e. by a very little at a time, inch-meal.

UNCĪNĀTŪS (uncinus), a, um, adj. fur- 1 nished with hooks or tenters, ἄγκιστρῶτος, ἄγκιστρῶδης. Cic. corpuscula.

UNCĪNŪS (ὄγκινος), a, um, adj. hooked, 3 having a hook or barb. Paulin. Nolan. Carm. 20. (where the penult is long.) Hence, Uncinus, i, m. a hook, bnrb, crook. ὄγκινος. Apul.

UNCĪŪLA, æ, f. dimin. of uncia. 3 Juvenal.

UNCĪPES (uncus & pes), ðdis, adj. having 3 feet bent in, crook-footed. Tertull.

UNCĪŪS (ungo), ðnis, f. an anointing, besmearing, ἀλοιφή, ἄλειμμα, χρίσις. Plaut. Vel unctiones Græcas sudatorias. Cic. Philosophum omnes unctionis causa reliquerunt, h. e. for the purpose of anointing, to anoint themselves; namely, in order to wrestle in the palestra. — ¶ Also, that with which one is anointed, an unguent, ointment. Plin. Ita ut unctione inarescat.

UNCĪŪTŪS (frequentat. of ungo), as, a. 1. 3 to anoint often, ἀλείφω. Plaut.

UNCTŪSCŪLŪS (dimin. of unctor, the 3 compar. of unctus), a, um, adj. somewhat more anointed; hence, somewhat fatter or richer (with butter, &c.). Plaut. pulmentum.

UNCTŪR (ungo), ðris, m. an anointer, ἀλείπτης, χριστής. Plaut. and Quintil. — The ancients were frequently anointed, as, in the baths; also, the athletes, or wrestlers, anointed themselves.

UNCTŪRIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or belong- 2 ing to anointing; hence, subst. Unctorium, ii, n. an anointing-room. Plin. Ep. 2, 17. Unctorium hypocæuston (-um), the anointing-room (but other Edd. have unctuarium, in the same sense); unless we read Unctorium, hypocaustum, in which case unctorium is a subst. signifying the anointing-room.

UNCTŪRIŪS, a, um. See Unctorius.

UNCTŪLŪS (dimin. of unctus), a, um, 3 adj. somewhat anointed. Varr. — Hence, Unctulum, i, n. a little ointment, ointment. Apul.

UNCTUM, i, n. See Unctus.

UNCTŪRA (ungo), æ, f. an anointing, as 1 of the dead. Cic. Servilis unctura tollitur.

UNCTŪS (Id.), us, m. an anointing. Apul.

UNCTŪS, a, um, particlp. from ungo. —

¶ Adj. anointed, besmeared, made oily, greasy. Horat. Unctis manibus, greasy. Id. Uncta popina, h. e. in which fat or greasy food is sold. Ovid. palæstra, h. e. in qua oleo uncti exercebantur. Cic. Sol unctus, h. e. enjoying of the sunshine, together with anointing the body. — Hence, rich, elegant, sumptuous, delicate, genteel, nice, luxurious. Horat. Accedes siccis ad unctum, h. e. a rich or luxurious man. Cic. Ut unctor discederet, fatter, richer. Id. Unctor consuetudo loquendi, finer, more elegant. Martial. Unctor cœna, better, more delicate. Sidon. Cœna unctissimæ. Catull. Cur quisquam caput unctius referret, h. e. inde ditior rediret. Juvenal. Uncta Carinthus, and, Sidon. Uncta Tarentus, luxurious, voluptuous. Senec. Nitidus et unctus (vir), neat, nice. — ¶ Subst. Unctum, i, n. ointment. Apul. Haurito plusculo uncto. Horat. Ar. Poet. 422. Unctum qui recte ponere possit, to bestow ointment well, se. on a poor man, and so to do him a kindness, entertain him; or, Unctum may be a sumptuous feast (as in Pers. 6, 16. Cœnæ sine uncto, h. e. without delicate and richly prepared meats); or it may be acc. mose.

meaning an anointed person, i. e. a guest. But *unctum* stands, also, for *pingue*, the fat. *Veget.*

UNCUS (*ὄγκος*), i, m. a hook, *ἄγκιστρον*. *Liv.* — Also, a hook, an instrument used in surgery. *Cels.* — Hence, an anchor. *Val. Flacc.* — Especially, a hook which was thrust into the neck or chin of condemned criminals, and by which they were dragged to the *Scalæ* (*Gemoniæ*, or to the Tiber. *Cic.* and *Juvenal.* Hence, figur. *Propert.* Et bene quum fixum mento decusseris nunc, nil erit hoc; rostro te premet ansa suo, h. e. quum uno te laqueo extricaveris, alio detinebere.

UNCUS (allied to *uncus*, *sabst.*), a, um, 2 adj. crooked, bent in, curved, hooked. *Virg.* aratrum. *Id.* manus. *Id.* pedes (*Harpyiarum*). *Id.* dens, h. e. the double-toothed pick (*bilens*). *Ovid.* æra, h. e. hooks, fish-hooks.

UNDĀ (*unc.*), æ, f. a wave, billow, surge, as of the sea; also, the waves, *κύμα*. *Cic.* Maris unda. *Horat.* Unda superverit undam. *Ovid.* Undæ tumida. Also, the sea. *Horat.* Sienla unda, the Sicilian sea. — Hence, figur. wave, waves. *Cic.* Undæ comitiorum. *Horat.* Adversis rerum undis, h. e. calamitatibus. *Virg.* Unda salutatium, stream, crowd, throng. *Lucret.* Undæ aeris, h. e. the air which is moved and agitated like the sea. *Martini.* Unda jubæ, h. e. juba leonis undans in collo. — ¶ Also, water, usually flowing or undulating water. *Ovid.* fontis. *Senec.* Magna vis undæ. *Virg.* pura. *Martial.* Nivales undæ, snow-water. *Ovid.* Faciunt justos ignis et unda viros, h. e. their proper husbands; for fire and water were used in marriage ceremonies. Also, any flowing moisture, liquor or juice. *Plin.* preli, h. e. oil. *Martini.* croci. — ¶ Also, an ornament in architecture, a wave, otherwise called *eyantion*, *κυματίον*. *Vitr.*

UNDĀBUNDUS (*undo*), a, um, adj. full of 3 waves or surges, wavy, *κυματώδης*. *Gell.* mare. *Annian.* aqua.

UNDĀMEN read by some in *Auson.* for 3 *Mnamen*.

UNDĀTER (*undans*), adv. like waves, 3 *κυματωειδώς*. *Mare.* *Capell.*

UNDĀTIM (*unda*), adv. like waves, in a 2 waving manner, *κυματωειδώς*. *Plin.* Mensie undatim crispæ.

UNDĀTUS, a, um, particip. from *undo*, made like waves. *Plin.* Concharum genera imbricatim undata.

UNDĒ (probably from *ἄθεν*), adv. whence, out of what place, from what place, *ὅθεν*, *ὅπθεν*. Interrogatively. *Cic.* Hoc verbum, unde, utrumque declarat: et ex quo loco, et a quo loco. Unde dejectus est Cinna? ex urbe, unde dejecisti? ab urbe. Unde dejecti Galli? a Capitolio, unde qui cum Graccho fuerunt? ex Capitolio. *Terent.* Unde is (h. e. venis)? Also, with *domo*. *Virg.* Unde domo? of what country? Also (like *ubi*, &c.), with *gentium*, whence in the world? *Plaut.* Unde hæc igitur gentium est? — ¶ Also, whence? not interrogatively. *Cic.* Ut mihi responderet unde esset. *Terent.* Nescio unde eam (h. e. veniam), neque quorsum eam. Also, with *domo*. *Horat.* Quære unde domo (sit). Also, with a *genit.* *Apul.* Unde natalium. Also, with *genus*, for *generis*. *Propert.* Qualis, et unde genus, qui sint mihi, Tulle, penates, queris, h. e. ex quo genere. — ¶ Unde, whence, is frequently used for a (*ex*) quo, qua, quibus; from whom, from which, of a place, thing, or person. — Of a place; as, *Cæs.* Fines, unde erant profecti, h. e. e quibus. *Cic.* Fontes, unde hauriretis. *Cæs.* Locus, unde erant profecti. *Virg.* Fastigia culminis, unde tela jactabant *Tencri.* — Of things; as, *Cic.* Eloquentiam, unde longe absum, h. e. a qua. *Id.* Habuerit, unde tibi solverit, h. e. can pay. *Terent.* Est, unde hæc fiant, h. e. wherewith, wherewithal. — Of persons; as, *Terent.* Prædonibus, unde emerat, h. e. a quibus. *Cic.* Athenienses, unde leges ortæ. Hence, one that is sued at law for money or other property is called *unde* (h. e. a quo) petitur (*sc. res*, *pecunia*, *ager*, &c.), h. e. of whom the

property is demanded; on whom the claim is made; as, *Cic.* Omnibus, unde petitur, hoc consilii dederim. *Gell.* Illi, unde petitur, credendum esse. Further, as, *Stare* ab aliquo, to hold or side with any one; to be on one's side, was used; so, also, *Homo*, unde stamus, for a quo; as, *Liv.* Ei, unde stabat. — ¶ Unde is also doubled; and the two words are either written separately, *unde unde*, or as one word, *undeunde*, h. e. *whencesoever*, from any quarter soever; as, *Horat.* Nummos unde unde extricat, h. e. undecumque, alicunde. (But to this does not belong, *Plaut.* *Pseud.* I, 1, 104. Atque id futurum unde, unde diem, nescio, for unde is repeated from embarrassment.)

— ¶ Unde also stands for *ex quo* (*neut.*), or *ex qua re*, or for *hinc*, *whence*, hence. *Justin.* and *Colum.* — ¶ It also stands for *ut inde*, or *ut eo* (*en, iis*); as, *Cic.* Tantum debitum esse, unde etiam, quod posteris solveretur, rednndaret, h. e. ut ex eo; ut inde, &c. — ¶ Also, whence, why, wherefore. *Flor.* Unde flagitaret, nisi? &c. *Cic.* Verbum excidit, unde quisquam offendi posset. — ¶ Also, of money, whence? from what source? from what stock? *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, where? *Liv.* Castra, unde cessatum fuerat.

UNDECENTĪ (*nndecentum*), æ, a, adj. ninety-nine, properly, distributive, but used as a cardinal. *Plin.*

UNDECENTESIMUS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. the 3 ninety-ninth. *Val. Max.*

UNDECENTUM (*unus, de, & centum*), 2 indec. adj. ninety-nine, *ἐννενηκονταεννέα*. *Plin.*

UNDECIES (*undecim*), adv. eleven times, 2 *ἐνδεκάκις*. *Colum.* Hanc summam undecies multiplicato, fiant, &c. *Martial.* Undecies una surrexit, Zoile, cæna. *Cic.* Sestertium (*neut. sing.*) undecies, eleven hundred thousand sestertii.

UNDECIM (*unus & decem*), indec. adj. eleven, *ἐνδεκα*. *Vitr.* and *Martini.*

UNDECIMUS (*undecim*), a, um, adj. the 2 eleventh, *ἐνδεκάτος*. *Virg.* and *Liv.*

UNDECIREMIS (*undecim & remus*), e, 2 adj. having eleven benches or banks of oars; hence, *sabst. sc. navis*, a ship of eleven banks of oars, *ἐνδεκαήρης*. *Plin.*

UNDECUNQUE, or **UNDECUMQUE** (*unde & the termination cum (m) que*), adv. whencesoever, from what place or part soever, from any place or part soever, any whence, *ὅπθεν ἄν*. *Plin.* Ep. Undecumque inceperis, ubicumque desieris. *Quintil.* Nec undecumque causa fluxit, ibi culpa est, from whatever it be. Also, with the *gen. gentium*, like *ubi*, *unde*, &c. *Vopisc.* — ¶ Also, *wheresoever*, *wheresoever*. *Plin.* Ignis transiunt protinus in naphtham undecumque visam.

UNDELIBET, or **UNDE LIBET**, adverb, 2 *whence you will*, from any place whatsoever, *ὅθεν βούλει*. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* — ¶ Also, *everywhere*. *Cels.*

UNDENARIUS (*undeni*), a, um, adj. con- 3 taining eleven. *Augustin.* numerus.

UNDENĪ (for *undeceni*, from *undecim*), æ, a, adj. eleven, distributively or otherwise, *ἐνδεκα*. *Ovid.* Musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, h. e. hexametro et pentametro versu (for a hexameter and pentameter verse consist together of eleven feet). *Plin.* Pariuntur autem undeni, eleven at a time. *Horat.* Me quater undenos sciat implevisse decembris, h. e. that I am forty-four years old. — It is also found in the *sing.* *Manil.* Bis undena (pars).

UNDENONAGINTĀ (*unus, de, & nona-* 2 *ginta*), indec. adj. eighty-nine, *ὀγδοηκονταεννέα*. *Liv.* Classis undenonaginta navium.

UNDENONAGESIMUS (*undenonaginta*), 3 a, um, adj. the eighty-ninth. *Sueton.*

UNDEOCTOGINTĀ (*unus, de, & octo-* 3 *ginta*), indec. adj. seventy-nine, *ἐβδομηκονταεννέα*. *Horat.*

UNDEQUADRAGESIMUS (*as from unde-* 3 *quadraginta*), a, um, adj. the thirty-ninth. *Val. Max.*

UNDEQUADRAGESIMUS (*Id.*), adv. thirty- 2 nine times, *ἐννέα καί τριακοντάκις*. *Plin.*

UNDEQUINQUAGESIMUS (*undequin-* 2 *quaginta*), a, um, adj. the forty-ninth, *τεσσαρακοστὸς ἐννατος*. *Cic.*

UNDEQUINQUAGINTĀ (*unus, de, &* 2 *quinginta*), indec. adj. forty-nine, *ἐννέα καί τεσσαράκοντα*. *Liv.*

UNDESEXAGESIMUS (*undesexaginta*), 3 a, um, adj. the fifty-ninth. *Censorin.*

UNDESEXAGINTĀ (*unus, de, & sexagin-* 2 *ta*), indec. adj. fifty-nine, *ἐννέα καί πενήκοντα*. *Liv.*

UNDETRIGENĪ (*undetriginta*), æ, a, adj. 3 twenty-nine, distributively. *Macrob.*

UNDETRICESIMUS, or **UNDETRICESI-** 2 **MUS** (*Id.*), a, um, adj. the twenty-ninth, *εικοστὸς ἐννατος*. *Quintil.* and *Liv.*

UNDETRIGINTĀ (*unus, de, & triginta*), 2 indec. adj. twenty-nine. *Vitr.*

UNDEVICENĪ (*undeviginti*), æ, a, adj. 2 nineteen, distributively. *Quintil.*

UNDEVICESIMANUS (*undevicesimus*), 3 a, um, adj. of the nineteenth legion, *sc. miles*. *Martius.*

UNDEVICESIMUS, or **UNDEVIGESIMUS** (*undeviginti*), a, um, adj. the nineteenth, *ἐννέα καί δέκατος*. *Cic.* and *Colum.*

UNDEVIGINTĪ (*unus, de, & viginti*), indec. adj. nineteen, *δέκα ἐννέα, εἰκοσι ἐνὸς δέοντος*. *Cic.*

UNDEUNDE, or **UNDE UNDE**. See *UNDE*.

UNDECOLĀ (*unda & colo*), æ, m. and f. in- 3 habiting the waves, dwelling in the water. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Naides undicolæ. *Avien.* Undicola pistris.

UNDIFRAGUS (*unda & frango*), a, um, 3 adj. that breaks the waves. *Venant.* Fortun.

UNDIQUE (*unde & que*), adv. properly, whencesoever, any whence. *Tertull.* Nec undique dieumur, &c. — Hence, more frequently, from all parts, sides or places, from every part, from all quarters, *πανταχόθεν, πάντοθεν*. *Cic.* Res exquisitæ undique, et collectæ, arcessitæ, comportatæ. *Id.* colligere undique. *Id.* Concurrunt undique ad istum Syracusas. *Id.* Undique ad inferos tantundem viæ est, h. e. ab omni terrarum parte. *Cæs.* Ut undique uno tempore in hostes impetus fieret. — Also, from all things. *Cic.* N. D. 2, 53. — Also, by all people, on all hands. *Horat.* Delirus et amens undique dicatur merito (though this may be referred to the next signif. and with more propriety, according to our idiom).

— ¶ Also, every where, on all sides, on every part. *Cic.* Partes undique æquales. *Id.* Undique religionem tolle. *Id.* Vita undique referta bonis. Also (as *unde*), with the genitive *gentium*. *Aurel.* ap. *Vopisc.* Also, with *lateram*. *Apul.* — ¶ For undique, we find, also, *Undique secus*, *Solin.*; and *Undique versum*, *Gell.*; or *Undique versus*, *Justin.*

UNDIQUESECUS, or **UNDIQUE SECUS**. See *Undique*.

UNDIQUEVERSUM, or **UNDIQUE VER-** 3 **SUM**, or **-VERSUS**, or **-VORSUS**. See *Undique*.

UNDISONUS (*unda & sono*), a, um, adj. 3 sounding or roaring with or in the waves. *Val. Flacc.* Qui tenet undisonam Psamathen, wave-benton. *Id.* Undisoni crepidine saxi. *Stat.* rupes. *Propert.* dii, the deities of the sea.

UNDIVAGUS (*unda & vago*), a, um, adj. 3 that wanders through the waves. *Epigr.* in *Anthol.* Latin. Tethyos undivagæ cum prosilit æquore Titan.

UNDŌ (*unda*), as, avi, atum, n. and a. I. 3 *INTRANS.* to rise in waves or surges, swell, surge, throw up waves, *κυμαίω*. *Senec.* Solet æstus æquinoctialis omnibus aliis major undare. *Petron.* Flumina undabant. *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* Undanti in freto. So, also, of a boiling caldron. *Virg.* Undantia aliena. Also, *Id.* Undans cruor. *Stat.* Undans vulnus. *Id.* Undantes sanguine vultus. Hence, figur. to rise or move as it were in waves, to wave, undulate. *Virg.* Ætna undans, sc. with flames, &c. *Id.* Flammis (for flammarum) volutus undabat vortex. *Sil.* Undantes flammæ. *Senec.* Undans fumus. *Virg.* Undantem buxo Cytorum, waving. *Id.* lora. *Id.* habennæ. *Plaut.* ehlamys. Also, of the gait of a woman. *Apul.* Also, of the mind under the influence of strong emotion. *Val. Flacc.* Æsonidem undantem curis. — Also, poetically, to be full of, to abound in. *Val. Flacc.* Regio undat equis. *Virg.* Undantem buxo Cytorum (see above). *Sil.* Nigro undantia

pectora felle. — ¶ **TRANS** to overflow, inundate, deluge. *Stat. campos sanguine.* — Also, to make like waves. Hence, Undatus, a, um, which see.

UNDŌSE (undosis), adv. in waves, fall of 3 waves. *Ammian. Peto undosius ab Euxino Ponto labenti.*

UNDŌSUS (unda), a, um, adj. full of 3 waves or surges, rising in waves, wavy, surgy, billowy, κυματώδης. *Virg. Undosum sequor. Id. Plemmyrium undosum. Sil. Undosa regna. Solin. Fluctus undosior. Augustin. Torrentes violentissimi atque undosissimi.*

UNDŌLATŪS (dimin. of undatus), a, um, 3 adj. formed like waves, representing waves, diversified as with waves (like watered stuffs), undulated, κυματώδης, πολυφλοισβος. *Varr. and Plin.*

UNEDŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. the fruit of the arbut or strawberry-tree. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, the strawberry or arbut-tree. *Plin.*

UNETVICESIMŪS, &c. See *Unactvicesimus*, &c.

UNGELLĀ, æ, f. dimin. of ungula. 3 *Apic.*

UNGŌ, and **UNGŪŌ** (unc.), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. to anoint, daub, bedaub, besmear, smear, with oil or some other fat substance, ἀλείφω, χρίω. *Cato. Globos melle unguito. Cic. Matronas, eum Diana exportaretur ex oppido, unxisse (eum) unguentis. Lucet. Postesque superbos unguat amaracino (unguento). Horat. Gloria quem supra vires et vestit, ei ungit, h. e. qui ostentationis et vanæ gloriæ causa supra vires rei familiaris sumptus facit in cultu corporis, unguentis atque oleis. Cels. Prius ungi ex (with) cerussa pustulæ debent.* — The ancients were fond of anointing themselves at the baths. *Cic.* — They also anointed corpses before burning. *Ovid. and Val. Max.* — *Ungo* is also used of dressing food; as, *Horat. Unguere caules oleo. Pers. Nunc impensius unge, unge, puer, caules.* — ¶ Also, in general, to anoint, soak, besmear, wet. *Plin. Cæpas aqua salsa tepida ungere. Virg. Ungere tela manu (h. e. arte, artificially, sc. veneno), ferunq; armare veneno. Sil. tela hostili cruore. Ovid. Uneta (others read ada) manus, moist, wet.* — ¶ See, also, *Unctus*, a, um.

UNGUEDŌ (ungo), ūis, f. ointment. 3 *Apul.*

UNGŪEN (Id.), ūis, n. ointment or unguent; any fat liquor or juice for anointing things, fat, μύρον. *Cato, Virg., Pers., &c.*

UNGŪENTĀRĪŌS (unguentum), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to ointments, unguents, or perfumes, μυροπώλης. *Plin. Unguentaria vasa, for holding perfumes. Senec. Unguentariam tabernam exercere, to deal in ointments, &c.* — Hence, *Unguentarius*, ii, m. a dealer in ointments, a perfumer, ἀλείπτης, μυροπώλης. *Cic. and Horat.* — And, *Unguentaria*, æ, f. she that deals in ointments or perfumes, a female perfumer, μυροπώλις. *Plin.* — Also, *Unguentaria*, æ, f. sc. ars, the art of making ointments. *Apul. Coquiuia et unguentaria. Plaat. Facere unguentaria, to practise this art.* — Also, *Unguentarium*, ii, n. sc. argentum, or donum, money for buying ointment, ointment-money. *Plin. Ep.*

UNGŪENTATŪS, a, um. See *Unguento*.

UNGŪENTŌ (unguentum), as, avi, atum, 3 a. 1. to anoint, rub over or perfume with unguents, χρίω. *Inscript. ap. Maria. Ture et vino fecerunt (Fratres Arvales), et Deam unguentaverunt, et in cathedris considerunt.* — Hence, *Unguentatus*, a, um, anointed, perfumed. *Plaut. homo. Catull. maritus. Figur. Senec. ap. Gell. of a writer.*

UNGŪENTŪM (ungo), i, n. properly, that with which one anoints himself; hence, an unguent, ointment, perfractæ, μύρον, μύρωμα, χρίσμα. *Horat., Cic., &c.* — ¶ The ancients anointed or perfumed not only their hair, head, face, feet, &c. but also their clothes, the walls, as of the baths. For this they used all kinds of odoriferous plants, &c.; as, ilices, roses, &c. This anointing or perfuming was done in the baths, at table, at entertainments, at funerals, &c. — ¶ *Unguentum*, for unguentorum. *Plaut.*

UNGŪICŪLŪS (dimin. of unguis), i, m. a small nail, of the finger, &c. ὀνυχίον; also, generally, a nail. *Plant. Contemplā, Epidice: usque ab unguiculo ad capillum summum est festivissima. Cic. Integritas unguiculorum omnium, h. e. nails. Plant. Ut perperis canus usque ex unguiculis.* — Hence, *Cic. A teneris unguiculis* (a proverb from the Greek), from early infancy: from childhood; from an infant, from the cradle, ἐκ τῶν ἀπαλῶν ὀνύχων.

UNGŪILLĀ (ungo), æ, f. as, *Solin. Visei 3 unguilla, an ointment-box.*

UNGŪINŌSŪS (unguen), a, um, adj. 2 abounding with fat or oil, oily, fat, unctuous, ἀλειφτώδης. *Plin. unguentum. Cels. opus. Plin. Nunc unguinosiores.*

UNGŪIS (ὄνυξ), is, m. a nail of the finger or toe of men; the claw of a beast that has toes; the claw or talon of a bird, ὄνυξ. *Horat. Culltello unguis purgare, or, Id. Ungues ponere, or, Plin. rescare, or, Ovid. subscare, or, Plin. recidere, to cut or pare the nails. Cic. Ab imis unguibus usque ad summum verticem, from top to toe. Hence, Unguis transversus, a nail's breadth; a finger's breadth; as, Cic. A recta conscientia transversum unguem non oportet discedere, not a finger's breadth, h. e. not at all, not in the least. So, also, *Plant. Unguem latum, a finger's or nail's breadth. Further, Horat. Ungues rodere, to bite the nails, as in deep thought. Propert. mordere, to bite the nails in vexation or repentance. So, Id. Ungues corrumpere dentibus. Horat. De tenero ungui, from childhood. Id. Ad unguem; or, Virg. In unguem, h. e. to a nicety, exactly, accurately: hence, Horat. Homo ad unguem factus, h. e. a highly polished man, a perfect gentleman* (this expression is borrowed from sculptors, who use the nail in modelling to give the last and most delicate impressions; or who try the smoothness of their work by the nail, and remove the slightest asperities). Also, *Unguis, the claw, talon, of animals which have toes. Virg. Tergum leonis, villis onerosum atque unguibus aureis. Id. Prædam ex unguibus ales (h. e. aquila) projecit. Of animals with single or cloven hoofs, ungula is used. Ovid. and Plin. (who both oppose it to unguis); but unguis is also used in the same way; thus, of cattle, Colwa.: of horses, Martial. Also, poetically, for finger. Juvenal. Medium unguem ostendere (in derision or contempt).* — ¶ Also, from the resemblance, of plants, a nail-like spot, as on rose-leaves; *Plin.; also, of the bdellion; Id. — The extreme part of the wood of a vine above the bud (gemma) is also called unguis. Colum. — ¶ Also, a hook, a vintage-hook. Colum. ferrens. — ¶ Also, a white skin in the eye, a hair. Cels. — ¶ Also, a kind of shell-fish. Varr. and Plin.**

UNGŪLĀ (unguis), æ, f. a hoof, ὄπλη. *Cic. and Virg. of horses. Colum. of cattle. Plin. Ungula binæ, cloven hoof. Hence, poetically, for horses. Horat. Ungula rapit currus. — Also, a claw, talon. Plant. Milvini aut aquilini unguis. Id. Gallus gallinaceus unguis scalprire occipit. Hence, *Plant. Ungulas injicere, to strike the talons or claws into; fix or fasten upon. Cic. Omnibus unguis (proverbially), with all one's might, with the utmost vigor (as we say with tooth and nail).* — ¶ Also, an instrument of torture, perhaps in the form of a claw or talon, which was stuck into the sides of criminals. *Prudent.**

UNGŪLATŪS (ungula), a, um, adj. having 3 hoofs or claws. *Tertull.*

UNGŪLŌS (unc.), i, m. a ring for the 3 finger. An old word for annulus, according to *Plin. 33, 4.*

UNGŪO. See *Ungo*.

UNĀNIMŪS, a, um. See *Unanimus*.

UNĀLAMŪS (unus & calamus), a, um, 2 adj. having a single stem or straw. *Plin.*

UNĀCAULIS (unus & caulis), e, adj. having only one stalk, μονόκαυλος. *Plin.*

UNĀCĒ (unicus), adv. singly; hence, singularly, eminently, exceedingly, in an ex-

traordinary degree. *Cic. diligere. Plin. Ep. latari. Id. probare. Horat. securus. Also, with unus; as, Plaat. Me unice unum ex omnibus te amare aiebas.*

UNĀCŌLŌR (unus & color), ōris, adj. of a 2 single color, of one color, all of the same color, μονοχρόματος. *Varr. and Ovid*

UNĀCŌLŌRŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as 2 *Unicolor. Prudent. Hamartig.*

UNĀCŌRNIS (unus & cornu), e, adj. one-horned, having only one horn, μονοκείατος. *Plin.*

UNĀCŌRPŌRĒS (unus & corpus), a, um, 3 adj. having one body. *Firmic.*

UNĀCŪLTŌR (unus & cultor), ōris, m. 3 that honors only one; hence, that worships only one God, monotheist. *Prudent.*

UNĀCŪS (unus), a, um, adj. only, single, one and no more, sole, alone, μόνος. *Tarent. and Cic. filius. Id. filia. Ivo. spes. Plin. remedium. Solus* is often joined with *unicus*, as in English, one only, one and alone; as, *Lucret. Unica res sola. Also, unus; as, Catull. Unum atque unicum amicum.* — ¶ Also, the only one of its kind; thus, *Ovid. Unica semper avis, h. e. the phoenix.* — Hence, single or alone of its kind, unique, singular, extraordinary, distinguished, rare, uncommon, singularly good or great, choice, consummate, incomparable, matchless, admirable (whence it may be sometimes, singularly dear, darling); singularly bad, detestable, &c. *Liv. dux. Id. imperator. Cic. liberalitas. Id. eloquium. Horat. maritus. Liv. fides. Ovid. puer. Vellci. scelus. Auct. ad Herenn. malitia.*

UNĀFORMIS (unus & forma), e, adj. having only one form, uniform, all alike, μονοειδής. *Apul. Deorum dearumque facies uniformis. Auct. dial. de Orat.*

Simplex quiddam, et uniforme doceri.

UNĀFŌRMĪTĀS (uniformis), ātis, f. uniformity. *Macrobi.*

UNĀFŌRMĪTER (Id.), adv. uniformly, in 3 one and the same manner. *Apul.*

UNĀGENĀ (unus & gigno), e, m. and f. only-begotten; one alone, μονογενής. *Paulin. Nolan. Christus unigena, the only-begotten Son of God. Cic. Mundus unigenita, h. e. unicus.* — ¶ Also, born of the same parent, of the same blood.

Catull. Unigena Memnonis, h. e. Zephyrus, brother of Memnon, whose mother was Aurora. Id. Te solum, Phæbe, relinquens, unigenamque simul eultricem montibus Idri, h. e. Diana, sister of Phæbus.

UNĀGENĪTŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. only-begotten. *Tertull. Filius primogenitus, et unigenitus.*

UNĀJUGŪS (unus & jugum), a, um, adj. having only one yoke, μονόζυγος. *Plin. Unijuga vinea, h. e. fastened to a single yoke, or cross-beam, &c.* — ¶ *Figur. that has been married only once. Tertull.*

UNĀMĀMIĀ. See *Unomammia*.

UNĀMANŪS (unus & manus), a, um, adj. 2 having only one hand, one-handed, μονόχειρος. *Liv. puer.* — Hence, as a surname. *Flor. Claudius Unimanus.*

UNĀMEMBRIS (unus & membrum), e, 3 adj. having one member or part. *Pandect.*

UNĀMODŪS (unus & modus), a, um, adj. 3 of only one kind, mode or form. *Prudent.*

UNĀŌ (unus), ōnis, f. oneness, unity, ἐνότης. *Tertull. divinitatis. Id. Unio conjugii, h. e. monogamia. Also, the number one, unit. Isidor. — Also, a joining together, uniting, an union. Hieron. — Also, a kind of onion that has no onions sprouting from it. Colum. 12, 10.*

— ¶ Also, *Unio*, ōnis, m. and f. a single large pearl. *Plin. and Trebell. Poll.*

UNĀŌ (Id.), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to unite, 2 join together, ἐνώω. *Tertull. Sic et cælum mari unitur, ubi visio assumitur. Senec. Unita corpora. Sulpic. Sever. Uniri hæreticorum communioni.*

UNĀŌLĀ, æ, f. a kind of herb, otherwise 3 called *gramen agrostis. Apul.*

UNĀŌNĪTĀE (unio, ōnis), ārum, m. 3 unites or Unitarians. *Prudent.*

UNĀPETŪS (unus & pes), a, um, adj. 3 having only one stalk. *Marcell. Empir. Manipulus urticae unipetius.*

UNĀSTĪRPIS (unus & stirpis), e, adj. 2

having only one stock or stem rising from the root, *μονοστέλεχος*. Plin. In longitudinem excrescunt abies, larix, palma, cupressus, ulmus, et signa nistipria.

UNITAS (unus), *ātis*, f. the quality of being one; unity, oneness; the number one, *ἑνότης*. Tertull. Monotes, et Henotes, id est solitas, et unitas. Plin. alvei. Cels. Linum triplex sic tortum, ut unitas in eo facta sit, that a single thread is made from it. Justin. Si mundi quæ nunc partes sunt, aliquando unitas fuit, h. e. una re tantum constituit; vel igne vel aqua. — ¶ Also, an uniting or joining of two or more things together; an union. Senec. — ¶ Also, agreement, concord, union. Senec. — ¶ Also, complete resemblance, perfect congruity, uniformity. Plin. oliorum. Id. In unitatem venit, received only one single name.

UNITER (Id.), adv. together in one, *con-3 jointly*. Lucret. Quum corporis atque animi dissidium fuerit, quibus e suus inter apti, so connected as to make but one.

UNITUS, a, um, particip. from uno.

UNIVERSALIS (universus), e, adj. of 2 or belonging to all, or the whole, *universalis, καθολικός*. Quintil.

UNIVERSALITER (universalis), adv. 3 *universally, altogether*. Pandect.

UNIVERSATIM (universus), adv. same 3 as *Universaliter*. Sidon.

UNIVERSE (Id.), adv. generally, in general, in the whole, h. e. without reference to particulars, *καθόλου, ὁλως*. Cic. Quid ego de exteris Civium R. supplicis singillatim potius, quam generationi atque universe loquar? Id. Nec tam sectio pertimescenda est, quam universe interitus. Id. Venit ad me noster Hortensius, cui deposcenti mea mandata, cetera universe mandavi: illud proprie, ne pateretur prorogari nobis provincias.

UNIVERSIM (Id.), adv. same as *Universe*. 3 Gell.

UNIVERSITAS (Id.), *ātis*, f. the whole; the entire or complete number of things; *τὸ πᾶν*; as, rei, the whole of a thing or a thing in the whole, a thing in its entirety. Cic. Universitas generis humani, the whole human race. Id. rerum, the universe. Colum. De rusticationis universitate dicere, of agriculture in general. Plin. Ac sicut veremur, ne quibusdam pars alia (orationis) secundum suam ejusque naturam, non probetur; ita videmur posse confidere, ut universitatem omnibus varietas ipsa commendat, the speech as a whole, or the whole speech. Pandect. bonorum, the whole of the goods or property. Id. Per universitatem, in the mass, collectively, all together. — ¶ Also, the whole world, world, universe. Cic. Corpus universitatis (where rerum is properly understood, as appears from the second example at the beginning.) — ¶ Also, any college, guild, company, corporation, society, body, community. Pandect.

UNIVERSUS (unus & versus), a, um, adj. properly, turned into one, collected into one whole. — ¶ Hence, whole, collective, entire, all together, *σύντας*. Nep. Bellum universe Europe inferre. Terent. Universum triduum, a whole three days' time, three whole days. Cic. Tam restituas, si unus servulus, quam si familia deiecerit universa. Id. Universum mundum completi, the whole world, considered as a single whole. Id. Ab universa provincia, generatimque a singulis ejus partibus diligitur. Id. Estque contumacia, arrogantia, vitæque universe vox. Martialis. Hermes gloria Martis universi, h. e. in omni genere gladiatorum pugna. Liv. Ad universæ rei dominationem venire, h. e. to a general and decisive engagement. And pleonastically. Plaut. Gregem totum universum avertere. So, also, plur. Universi, æ, a, all together, together, collectively; as, Nepos. Universos esse pares, dispersos perituros. Cic. Ex iis rebus aniversis eloquentia constat, quibus in singulis elaborare permagnum est. Petron. Plaudentibus universis. Cæs. In illum universi tela conjiciunt. Cic. Separatim semel, iterum cum universis. Also with *omnis*; as, Plaut. Id genus hominum omnibus universis est adversum. Cic. Communem rerum

naturam, universa atque omnia continens, all things in general and in particular, all things and every thing (where Ed. Frn. unnecessarily reads *universam*). — *Universus* may often be rendered, generally, in the whole. Cic. De re universa tractare. — As a subst. *Universum*, the whole, the entire assemblage of the parts; hence, the whole world, *universe, τὸ πᾶν*. Cic. Pars universi. Id. In eodem universo. — ¶ Also, relating or belonging to all or the whole, *universal, general, καθολικός*. Cic. natura (where it is opposed to *propria*). Liv. pugna, a general engagement. Id. victoria, total. Id. (Militibus) universa requies data est, general, to all. Cic. odium, universal. Id. defensio, general. Hence, In universum, taken in the whole, in general, generally, in the whole, *universally, καθόλου, ἐπὶ πᾶν*. Liv. Non nomination, qui Capuæ, sed in universum, qui usquam conjurassent. Tacit. Terra etsi aliquando specie differt, in universum tamen silvis horrida. — ¶ As a trisyll. for the sake of the verse. Lucret.

UNIVIRA (unus & vir), æ, f. she that has 3 had only one husband, she that has been married only once. Tertull. — Also, as an adj.; as, Tertull. Univira viduitas. — We also find *Univira*. Trebell. Poll.

UNIVIRATUS (univira), us, m. the state 3 or condition of a woman who has married only once. Tertull.

UNIVIRIA, æ, f. See *Univira*.

UNIVOCUS (unus & voco), a, um, adj. 3 *univocal, common (as a name) to several things*. Martialis. Capell.

UNUSMODI, or more properly **UNIUSMODI**, of one kind. Cic. and Terent.

UNUS (unus), as, a. 1. to unite, join, to make 3 one. Tertull.

UNUSCULUS (unus & oculus), a, um, adj. 3 *having one eye, one-eyed, μονοφθαλμός*. Acc. ap. Gell. Quod unoculus fuit. Solin. gens. Hence, subst. Unoculus, that has only one eye. Plaut. Unocule salve. Id. Sunt unoculi. (In these two passages, *unocule* and *unoculi* are also read.)

UNOMAMMIA Classia in Plaut., a fictitious name of a country or nation, perhaps in allusion to the Amazons; as, Unomammia, having only one breast.

UNOSE (unus), adv. together, at once, 3 at the same time. Pænon. ap. Non.

UNQUAM (unc.), adv. ever, at any time, *ποτέ*. Cic. Nemo unquam adit. Cic., Terent. and Ovid. Si unquam. Id. Quum ita sim afflicti, ut nemo unquam. Liv. Tyrannus, quam qui unquam, sævisissimus et violentissimus in suos. h. e. omnium eorum, qui unquam fuerunt, sævisissimus, &c. Virg. Non unquam, h. e. nunquam. Liv. Si quando unquam, if ever at any time. Plin. Semel unquam, once only in all time. With *gentium*; as, Cic. e poeta. Quis homo te exsuperavit unquam gentium impudentia? who ever in this world? — ¶ Also, any where. Some of these last examples will bear this interpretation, but it seems unnecessary to render them so.

UNUS (from *εἷς*, gen. *ἑνός*), a, um, gen. *unus*, dat. *uni*, adj. as the indefinite article, a or an, one; in Latin it is more commonly omitted. Terent. Una adolescentula. Cic. Sicut unus paterfamilias his de rebus loquor. Id. Advocatio ea est, quam propter eximium splendorem, ut judicem unum, vereri debeamus. Plaut. Ad unum saxum me fluctus ferunt. Id. Ibi una aderit mulier lepida, quæ, &c. Ovid. Constitit ante oculos Naias una meos. Catull. Unus caprimulgus videtur. Also, with a superl.; as, Cic. Cum uno gladiatore nequissimus. Id. Urbis una amicissima. Plaut. Est hinc unus servus violentissimus. Also, without a subst. one, some one. Ovid. Perfectaque (stamina) tradidit uni, h. e. alicui. Sueton. Rapti ab uno tuba, h. e. ab aliquo. Again, *Unus* is often joined with *quisque, quilibet, quisque, &c.* each one, each, as, Cic. Una quaque (or unaquaque) de re. Id. Tamen si neque omnia dicam, et leviter unum quodque (or unumquodque) tangam. Id. Unum quidque (or unumquidque) ostendere. Id. Unum quemque (or unumquemque)

regum. Also, Plaut. and Lucret. Unum quidquid, for unum quidque. Also, Liv. and Senec. Unus quilibet, or, Liv. Quilibet unus. Again, Cic. Quivis unus. So, also, with *quidam*; as, Cic. Unius ejusdem operis. Also, with *quisquam*; as, Liv. In quemquam unum. Also, with *aliquis*; as, Cic. Ad unum aliquem confugiebant. So, also, *Unus quis* for *unus aliquis*; as, Cic. Doctorem unum quem desiderant. Also, *Unus aliquis* is put for *unus*, h. e. a single person, an individual. Cic. So, also, *Unus quisquam* for *unus*; as, Liv. Nec quisquam unus, &c. and not a single one. So, also, *Unus quidam*, for *unus*; as, Cic. Est enim eloquentia una quadam de summis virtutibus, for *una, one*. Also, Liv. Nihil unum, nothing. Also, Cic. Nemo unus, for *nemo, no one*. Id. Nullus unus, for *nullus*. — ¶ Also, *one*, in numbers. Cæs. Partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgæ. Cic. Unus de illis. Id. Uno et octogesimo anno, in the one-and-eightieth year; in the eighty-first year. Id. Unum et viginti annos. Tacit. Unus et viginti sorte ducti. Liv. Romæ tribus una et viginti factæ. Hence, *Unus de, or e, or ex multis*, one of the many or vulgar; an ordinary or common man, *εἷς ἐν πολλοῖς*; as, Cic. Unus de multis, or, Plin. Ep. ex multis, or, Ovid. e multis, or, Horat. multorum, or, Senec. Non est unus e populo. Further, Liv. Uno plus Etruscorum cecidisse in acie, more Etrurians by one. (Sometimes also *unus* is to be supplied; as, Horat. Fies nobilium tu quoque fontium, se. unus. Plaut. Cedo signum, si harum Baccharum es, se. una.) Alter is also placed after *unus*; as, Cæs. Una ex parte, — altera ex parte. Cic. Triplex ratio, una de vita et moribus, altera de natura, tertia, &c. Also, *Alius*, for *alter*; as, Cæs. Partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgæ, aliam Aquitani, tertiam Celtæ. Hence, *Unus et alter*; or *Unus, alter*; or *Unus alterque, one, another (a second)*; *one, two*; a pair. Cic. Unum, alterum mensem, prope annum denique, domi tuæ piratæ fuerunt, *one, two months, nearly a year in short*. Id. Dies unus, alter, plures, se. intercesserant, *one day, a second, several*. Id. Unus et alter dies intercesserat. Liv. Uno alterque subinde ictu, *one and another*. Also, Cic. Neque in uno ant altero, sed in pluribus, *in one or two*. So, of more than two, some few. Ovid. De amicis unus et alter, *one and another, a few, some few*. Terent. Unus et item alter, *first one and then another*. Cic. Tamen, ut laudarem, adductus sum unis et alteris litteris, *by one letter and another, by several letters*. Also, *Unus post unum, one after the other*; as, Aurel. Vict. Duo Gordiani, pater et filius, unus post unum interiit. — Also, in the plur. as, Cic. Unis et alteris litteris. (See above.) Varr. Una quadrigæ. Val. Flacc. Manibus ab unis. — ¶ Also, *one, a single, one alone, one only, one and no more, alone, and as it may often be rendered, only, merely, μόνος*. Terent. Uno verbo. Cic. Demosthenes unus eminet. Id. Pompeius plus potest unus, quam, &c. alone. Cæs. legio, a single legion. Cic. Unus ex omnibus, alone. Also joined with *solus*, to add force to the expression; as, Cic. Uno illo solo antistite. Id. Unam solum esse civitatem, &c. Also, with *tantum (only)*, *one only, only one; only a single*; as, Cic. Quem tantum unum fortuna reliquum esse voluisset. Also, in plur.; as, Plaut. Sequere me tres unos passus, *three single steps, only three steps*. Terent. Une nuptiæ. Cæs. Ubii, qui uni ex transrhænanis legatos ad Cæsarem miserant, alone. Hence, In unum locum, to one (single) place; together; as, Cæs. In unum locum exercitum cogere, to draw together to one place. Cic. Enumeratio est, per quam res disperse et diffuse dictæ unum in locum coguntur, *are drawn together*. Also, simply, In unum, together, into the same place; as, Cic. In unum confluere. Liv. Omnibus in unum coactis. Colum. Quibus in unum tunsis. Virg. Computerantque greges Corydon et

Thyrsis in unum. *Sallust.* Milites in unum conducti. Again, *Ad unum* omnes, *all to a man; all together; all without exception; as, Cic. De amicitia omnes ad unum idem sentiunt. Lental.* in *Cic. Ep. Onorariæ (naves) omnes ad unam a nobis sunt exceptæ. Omnes* is sometimes omitted; *as, Cic. Consurrexit senatus ad unum, together, simultaneously. Virg. Si nondum exosus Trojanos ad unum. Also, Omnes cum uno, for ad unum omnes, one and all. Gell.* Again, *Nemo unus, no single person. Cic. So, Id. Nulla re una, by no single thing. Lio.* Non modo (non) quemquam unum, *not only no single person.* Thus, also, *Cic. Unus aliquis, a single person. And, so, Id. Unus quidam, for unus. (See above.) Hence, it is frequently joined with the superl. for the sake of amplification, sometimes with and sometimes without omnia; as, Cic. Summum virum unum omnis Græciæ, the greatest man; or the only great man. Nepos. Unus maxime floreret. Cic. Rem unam esse omnium difficillimam, the most difficult of all, or also a thing which of all is the most difficult. — Unus non, for nullus, or ne unus quidem. Flor. But, Non unus, not one alone, h. e. several. — ¶ Also, a whole, a true, a genuine, a complete. Catull. caprimulgus. (See above.) — ¶ Also, one, the same, one and the same. Cæs. and Cic. Uno tempore. Virg. Omnibus hic erit unus honos. Also, joined with idem, one and the same. Cic. Exitus unus et idem. Id. Eandem et unam rem. Also, plur. Id. Unis moribus. — ¶ Geni. Unius has the penult both lengthened and shortened by Virg. — ¶ Uni, gen. for unus. Plant. and Catull. — Uno and una, dot. for uni; *as, Varr. Uno operario. Cato. Unæ fibulæ. — Une, vocal. Plant. fragm. and Catull.**

UNUSQUILIBET, unâquelibet, &c. or separately. See *Unus*, and *Quilibet*.

UNUSQUISQUE, unâqueque, &c. or separately. See *Unus*, and *Quisque*.

UNUSQUISQUE, unâqueque, unum quidquid or quicquid, or **UNUS QUISQUE**, &c. every, every one. *Lucret. Unum quidquid, or quicquid. Plant. Unum quidquid singillatim.*

UNUSQUIVIS, unâquevis, &c. or separately. See *Unus*, and *Quivis*.

UNYIA (ungo), æ, f. h. e. dea, quæ uno-3 tionibus præerat. *Arnob.*

VOCABILIS (voco), e, adj. same as *Vo-*3 *calis. Gell. Sonus vocabilius est visus. (Alii leg. vocalis.)*

VOCABULUM (Id.), i, n. the appellation of a thing, a word, term, name, λέξις. *Cic. Si res suum nomen et proprium vocabulo non habet, ut pes in navi, &c. Plin. Ep. Neque enim alio vocabulo potest exprimi. Horat. Vocabula rebus imponere. — ¶ Also, the appellation of a person, name. Tacit. Deligitur artifex talium, vocabulo Locusta, Locusta, by name. Id. Liberta cui vocabulum Acte fuit. Ovid. Tu mihi juncta toro, mihi juncta vocabula sume. — ¶ Also, in grammar, for nomen, a noun. Varr. Aristoteles duas partes orationis esse dicit, vocabula, et verba, ut homo et equus; et legit et currit.*

VOCALIS (vox), e, adj. that may be heard, sounding, vocal, having a voice, sonorous, speaking, singing, crying, &c. φωνητός. *Tibull. Vocales impellere pollice chordas. Seuc. Vocaliora sunt vacua, quam plena. Quintil. Verba magis vocalia. Plin. Rana vocales. Id. Piscis vocalis. Id. Scarabæi nocturno stridore vocales. Id. Aves cantu aliquo, aut humano sermone vocales. Horat. Vocalium temere insecutæ Orpheæ silvæ, h. e. singing or playing. Ovid. calls Echo, Vocalis lynphea, h. e. talking, calling out. Quintil. Verba vocaliora, more sonorous, of a stronger sound, clearer. Plin. Ep. Eligere vocalissimum aliquem, qui leget, h. e. with a very strong voice. Cic. Addamus huc etiam, ne quem vocalem præteritis videamus, C. Cosconium, any one that made himself heard (implying that Cosconius was nothing but a brawler). Val. Max. Agles Samius athleta mutus, indignatione accensus*

vocalis evasit. *Stat. Monitusque datos vocalibus antris, h. e. in quibus oracula et responsa dantur. Varr. Vocale genus instrumenti rustici, h. e. slaves. Tibull. Fataque vocales præmonuisse boves, speaking with the voice of men; so, Propert. Vocalis equus. Hence, Litteræ vocales, or, Vocales, sc. litteræ, the vowels, a, e, i, &c. γράμματα φωνήεντα. Cic. Habet enim ille tanquam hiatus concursu vocalium molle quiddam. Quintil. Vocalis (sing.), a vowel. Further, Vocales, sc. homines, musicians, singers, minstrels. Lamprid. and Sidon. — ¶ Also, that causes to sound, that renders vocal. Stot. Undis vocalibus Castaliæ, or, Id. Undam vocalem (Castaliæ), h. e. that makes those who drink of it become singers and poets.*

VOCALITAS (vocalis), âtis, f. sound, 2 hence euphony, εὐφωνία. *Quintil.*

VOCALITER (Id.), adv. with a loud voice 3 or cry, loudly, aloud. *Apul. Januam firmiter oppressatam pulsare vocaliter incipio, h. e. pulsare simul clamando, et vocando, in the sound and the letters. — ¶ Also, by the word. Tertull.*

VOCAMEN (voco), inis, n. an appellation 3 or name, ὄνομα. *Lucret.*

VOCATIO (Id.), ōnis, f. a calling, hence 3 or an inviting or bidding (of a guest), κλησις. *Catull. Vos convivia lauta sumptus de die facitis: mei sodales querunt in trivio vocaciones, invitations to suppers. — ¶ Also, a calling or summoning to appear in a court of justice, πρόσκλησις. Gell. — Also, the right to cite or summon to appear. Varr. ap. Gell.*

VOCATIVE (vocativus), adv. by calling; 3 hence, in the vocative case. *Gell.*

VOCATIVUS (voco), a, um, adj. calling, 3 that serves for calling, vocative, κλητικός. *Gell. Casus vocativus, the vocative case.*

VOCATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a caller, κλητωρ, 2 κλητήρ. *Prudent. Paulus vocator gentium. — ¶ Also, one that invites, or bids as a guest, an inviter to supper. Sueton. and Martial.*

VOCATORIUS (vocator), a, um, adj. per- 3 taining to calling. *Tertull.*

VOCATUS (voco), us, m. a calling to or upon, an invoking, a call, invocation, κλησις. *Virg. O nunquam frustrata vocatus hasta meos, h. e. invocationes, et preces. — ¶ Also, a calling, summoning, calling together, inviting. Cic. Mane Idib. Septembr. et ille, et Senatus frequens vocatu Drusi in Curiam venit, a calling or summoning. — ¶ Also, an inviting to one's table. Sueton. Misit qui diceret, cœnatorium apud Cæsarem vocatu ipsius, by his invitation.*

VOCETIUS mons, a mountain of the canton Berne in Switzerland (formerly Gallia Belgica), said to be now called Bötzhberg. *Tacit.*

VOCIFERATIUS (vocifero), ōnis, f. a loud crying, bawling, or exclaiming, clamor, outcry, vociferation, loud complaint, κραγή, βοή. *Cic. An te l. Flavii, ceterorumque de l. Ilerennio vociferatio commovebat? Id. Nam in ipso sermone hoc et vociferatione mortua est. Auct. ad Herenn. Acuta exclamatio habet quiddam illiberale, et ad muliebrem potius vociferationem, quam ad virilem dignitatem in dicendo accommodatum, a woman's shrieking or screaming.*

VOCIFERATOR (Id.), ōris, m. one that 3 cries aloud. *Tertull. Ioannes vociferator in solitudine.*

VOCIFERATUS (Id.), us, m. a cry. *Plin.* 2 Cum vociferatu sanguinem profundere.

VOCIFERO, as, âvi, âtum, same as *Vo-*3 *ciferor. Varr. Ac (galli) vociferant sæpe. Hence, pass. Vociferatum. Lin.*

VOCIFEROR (vox & probably fero; properly, to lift up the voice), âris, âtus sum, dep. l. to cry with a loud voice, cry aloud, bawl, exclaim, vociferate, κράζω, βοάω, ἀλαλάζω. *Cic. Minitari absenti Diodoro, vociferari palam, lacrymas interdum vix tenere. Id. Quid vociferabare, decem millia talentum Gabinio esse promissa? Liv. Pontifex Livius vociferari, visisse Romanos. — Also, to cry out, vociferate, say with a loud voice. Liv. Canuleius pauci in senatu vociferatus. — Figur. Lucret. Res ipsaque perse vociferatur, h. e. clamat, testatur, docet. So, Id. Carmina quin etiam*

divini pectoris ejus vociferantur, et exponunt præclara reperta. — Also, to sound, resound. *Id. Æraque, quæ claustris restantia vociferantur, h. e. sonitum edunt, stridunt.*

VOCIFICUS (vox & facio), as, n. l. same as *Vociferor. Varr. — Also, with an accus. Gell. Demosthenis orationes, concionesque vocificant, make known, point out, declare, indicate.*

VOCITO (frequentat. of voco), as, âvi, âtum, a. l. to call, ναῶν, especially when this is done frequently or by several persons, to be in the habit of calling; as we say, they call him the Great, h. e. are accustomed to call him the Great. *Cic. Demetrius, qui Phalareus vocitatus est. Id. Has Græci stellæ Hyadas vocitare suerunt. Lucret. Quod patrio vocitamus nomine fulmen. Nepos. Vivum eum tyrannum vocitarant. — ¶ Also, to call. Tacit. Clamor adcurrentium, vocitantium.*

VOCO (vox), as, âvi, âtum, a. l. to call, καλέω, φωνέω. *Plant. Heus Curculio! te volo. (Cure.) quis vocat? quis nominat me? Id. Vin' vocem patrem huc ad te vocat. (Tyn.) voca. Cæs. Dumnorigem ad se vocat. Id. Magnam jumentorum atque hominum multitudinem ex omni provincia vocat. Virg. Nominem quemque vocans, calling by name. Liv. Vocare classica ad concilium milites ac tribunos, to call together or summon. Cic. aliquem in concionem. Justin. milites ad concionem. Tacit. Vocare concionem. Virg. Conciliumque vocat divum pater. Liv. Senatum vocare, to call the senate together. Cic. N. D. 2, 3. Nulli viri vocantur (referring to the custom of first calling a man with a name of good omen, as Faustus and the like, when a levy was made; and of a soldier choosing his comrade, in which case too a lucky name was sought). And absol. Liv. In senatum vocare, h. e. to call together or convoke the senate. Id. ad consilium, to call a council of war. Also, used of inanimate things; as, Liv. Quo subita res vocasset. Id. Ut, quocunque vocasset defectionis spes, admove-ret exercitum. Id. Fessos (Carthaginienses) nox imberque ad quietem vocabat. And with infinit. Lucret. Sedare sitim fluvii vocabant. With ut. Auct. B. Hisp. Also, Ventos vocare, to call the winds, namely, by spreading the sails; as, Virg. Agnime remorum cele-ri, ventisque vocatis, petit maria, h. e. expansis velis. So, Id. Ventis vocatis, ibitis Italiam, h. e. having got a favorable wind. Also, Val. Flacc. Venti vocantes, fair winds. — ¶ Also, to call upon, invoke, implore, gods or men for instance. Virg. Voce vocans Hecaten. Id. Auxilio vocare deos. Horat. Dii, quos voces. Virg. Vidi me voce vocantem Murranum. — ¶ Also, to call, cite or summon (to appear before a magistrate or in a court of justice), προσκαλεῖν. Cic. Vadari vis: promittit in jus vocas: sequitur. Gell. Jus vocandi habere. — ¶ Also, to call, bid, invite. Cic. aliquem ad cœnam. Plant. Solus cœnabo domi? (Gell.) Non enim solus me vocato, ask me. Nepos. Eos vocabat, quorum mores, &c. Plaut. Si quis esum me vocat. Cic. aliquem domum suam. Terent. Spathium vocandi, for inviting to the wedding. Hence, Id. Bene vocas, h. e. I thank you, said by one who declines an invitation. — Hence, figur. to call, invite, entice, attract, allure. Cic. Me ad vitam vocas. Id. Quam in spem me vocas? what hope do you give me? Liv. servos ad libertatem. — ¶ Also, to call, implying, however, that the call is answered. Virg. imbrem votis, call down. — ¶ Also, to call out, challenge. Virg. and Tacit. hostem. Virg. cursibus anstros. Id. divos in certamina. Hence, figur. Tacit. Arrogantia (abl.) vocare offensas, raise, kindle against himself. — ¶ Also, to call, name. Cæs. Oppidum Britannii vocant, quum, &c. Cic. fragm. aliquid alio nomine. Virg. infantem nomine matris, call by its mother's name. Sallust. Adificia, quæ mapalia illi vocant. Liv. ad spelæum, quod vocant, as they call it. Hence, pass. Vocor, âris, âtur,*

&c. I am called, I am named, &c. *Terent.* Qui vocare? how are you called? what is your name? *Plaut.* Ego vocor Lyconides. *Terent.* Jam lepidus vocor. — ¶ Also, to speak to, address. *Petron.* Nec Giton me sermone communi vocabat. — ¶ Also, to call out, proclaim, announce. *Virg.* Cornix pluviam vocat improba voce. — ¶ Figur. to call any whither, *h. c.* to draw, bring, reduce, put, &c.; with *in*, or *ad*. *Cic.* Salus sociorum in periculum ac discrimen vocatur, is brought into. *Id.* Familia in suspicionem vocata est conjurationis. *Id.* aliquem in odium, bring him into odium, raise hatred against him. *Id.* aliquem in invidiam. *Id.* Italiani totam ad exitum ad vastitatem, reduce to, plunge into. *Cic.* and *Nepos.* aliquem, or aliquid in crimen, to accuse, impeach. *Cic.* causam in iudicium, bring into court, bring to trial. *Id.* Ex ea die ad hanc diem quæ fecisti, in iudicium voco, I call into court, impeach, arraign. *Id.* aliquem in iudicium. *Ovid.* verba sub iudicium. *Cic.* Me ad Democritum vocas, refer me to Democritus, as if he could decide the matter. *Tacit.* cuncta ad senatum. *Cic.* Itaque in partem (hereditatis) mulieres vocatæ sunt, iere called to a share of the inheritance, iere made partakers. *So, Tacit.* aliquem in partem curarum. *Liv.* honores in commune, to make common. *Quintil.* aliquem ad rationem reddendam, to call to account. *Liv.* Si ad calculos eum resp. vocet, calls him to a reckoning, reckons or holds a reckoning with him. *So, Cic.* amicitiam ad calculos, *h. c.* to bring down to a strict reckoning. *Virg.* divos in vota, to make vows to the gods, invoke the gods. *Cic.* aliquid in dubium, to render doubtful, bring into doubt. *Id.* Ad integritatem majorum spe sua hominem vocabant, *h. c.* they hoped he would be as upright as his ancestors had been; they looked for the integrity of his fathers from him.

VÖCÖNIÖS, a, um, a Roman gentile name. — As an adj. *Voconiaa.* *Plin.* pira, *h. c.* (probably) so named from one *Voconius*. *Cic.* lex, proposed by the tribune *Q. Voconius Saza*, by which a woman could not inherit, but only receive a certain legacy. — ¶ As a subst.; for example, *Q. Voconius*, the above-mentioned tribune. — Forum *Voconii*, a town in *Gallia Narbonensis*, not far from *Marseilles*. *Planc.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* Also, called Forum *Voconium*. *Lepid.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* ad *Div.* 10, 34 (where *Ed.* *Ernest.* has *Vocontium*).

VÖCÖNTIÖ, örum, m. a people of *Gaul*, near the *Rhone*. *Cæs.*

VÖCÖLÄ (dimin. of *vox*), æ, f. a little or weak voice, voice, φωνιδιον. *Cic.* and *Propert.* — ¶ Also, a sound, note, tone, or little sound, &c. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, a little or short word. *Gell.* — ¶ Also, *Cic.* Malevolorum vocalæ, talk, remarks, scoffs, railery, detraction, &c.

VÖCÖLÄTIÖ (vocala), önis, f. the accent or correct accentuation of a word. *Nigid.* ap. *Gell.*

VÖGÖSÖS, or **VÖSEGÖS**, i, m. a chain of mountains in *Gaul*, now *Wasgau*, or the *Wasgau* or *Vogesian* chain. *Lucan.* and *Cæs.*

VÖLÄ (unc.), æ, f. the hollow of the hand or foot, *Σέvap.* *Plin.* Vola homini tantum. Hence, *Varr.* ap. *Nön.* Nec volam, nec vestigium apparere, *h. c.* not the slightest trace or sign. — ¶ *Vola*, the natural hollow of the hand: *Cava manus*, the hollow hand a man makes, a beggar for instance, when asking alms.

VÖLÄ, æ, or **BÖLÄ**, æ, f. and **VÖLÄE**, ärum, or **BÖLÄE**, ärum, f. a town of *Latium*. *Virg.* and *Liv.* — Hence, *Volanus*, or *Volanus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to this town. *Liv.*

VÖLÄNÄ, æ, f. a town in the territory of the *Samnites* in *Italy*. *Liv.*

VÖLÄNDUM, i, n. a fortress of *Armenia*. *Tacit.*

VÖLANE, es, f. one of the mouths of the *Po*, before called *Olane*. *Plin.*

VÖLÄNÖS, ä, um. See *Völa*.

VÖLATERRÄ, ärum, f. a town of *Etruria*. *Liv.* — Hence, *Volaterranus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Volaterra*. *Cic.* Vada *Volaterrana*, a place and harbor

near *Volaterra*, now *Vadi*. *Id.* Volaterrani, the inhabitants of *Volaterra*.

VÖLATIÖS (volo, äre), a, um, adj. flying, winged, πτερόεις. *Plaut.* An obsecro, usquam sunt homines volatici? — Hence, flying to and fro. *Apul.* *Psyche* illam fugitivam, volaticam, mihi requirite. — ¶ Figur. slightly, fickle, inconstant, variable, volatile. *Cic.* O *Academiam* volaticam, et sui similem, modo huc, modo illuc, &c. *Senec.* Volaticum esse ac levem. — ¶ Also, magical. *Fest.* Volaticæ mulieres, witches, sorceresses. *Tertull.* Qui volaticam spectat, sc. artem, *h. e.* a sorcerer, a magician.

VÖLATYLIS (Id.), e, adj. that flies or can fly, flying, winged, πτηνός, πτερόεις. *Cic.* bestie, birds. *Ovid.* Puer volatilis, *h. e.* *Capid.* — ¶ Also, flying, swift. *Virg.* ferrum, arrow. *Lucret.* and *Ovid.* telum. — ¶ Also, fleeting, transitory, passing or fading quickly away. *Ovid.* ætas. *Senec.* Gloria vanum et volatile quiddam est, auræque mobilis.

VÖLÄTÖRÄ (Id.), æ, f. a flying, a flight. 2 *Varr.* — ¶ Also, a flight of birds or birds flying. *Colum.*

VÖLÄTÖS (Id.), us, m. the act of flying; a flying or flight, πτήσις, πτήμα. *Cic.* avium. — Also, of any like rapid motion. *Claudian.* Volatus equi, *h. c.* celer cursus. *Martial.* Si tam præcipiti fuerant ventura volatu, debuerant alia fata venire via, *h. c.* si mors tam cito ventura erat. — ¶ Also, flight, the power or faculty of flying. *Apul.* Dedit volatus avibus.

VÖLCÆ, ärum, m. a people of *Gallia Narbonensis*, divided into *Volcæ Tectosages* and *Volcæ Arecomici*. *Cæs.*

VÖLCÄNÖS, i, m. See *Vulcanus*.

VÖLEMÖS (vola), a, um, adj. for example, pirum, a kind of large pear, fist-pear, probably, the poand-pear or poander-pear. *Virg.*

VÖLENS, tis, partiép. from volo, velle. — ¶ Adj. willing, ready, of one's free will, and so, willingly, readily, ἐκὼν. *Virg.* Volens vos *Turnus* adoro. *Id.* Ipsa autem mæie tenuant armenta volentes, on purpose. *Senec.* Ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt. Also, of things without life. *Virg.* Volentia rura. — ¶ Also, gracious, propitious, favorable. *Liv.* Volens, propitius adesse. *Sallust.* Virtute, ac diis volentibus magni estis, the favor of the gods. Hence, Volentia alicui, things pleasant, grateful, agreeable to any one. *Tacit.* Muciano volentia rescribere. *Sallust.* fragra. Volentia plebi facere.

VÖLENTER (volens), adv. willingly. 3 *Apul.* Perrexit *Psyche* volenter.

VÖLENTIÄ (volo, velle), æ, f. will, inclination, βούλησις. *Apul.* Mea volentia fretus.

VÖLGIÖLÖS (unc.), i, m. a rural instrument for levelling the ground or beds. *Plin.* 17, 14.

VÖLGÖS, &c. See *Vulgus*, &c.

VÖLITÖ (frequentat. of volo, äre), as, ävi, ätum, n. l. to fly, especially when it is done often, fly often, be wont to fly, fly to and fro, fly about or up and down, flutter, flit, ἀναπτεσθαι. *As.* of birds. *Cic.* (de avib.) Easdem autem, cum aliquid effecerint, levandi laboris sui causa passim ac libere solutas opere volitare. Also, of other rapid motions which resemble flying or flitting, as, of the stars. *Cic.* Hæc alia (stellæ) volitant. So, also, *Virg.* Respicunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam, fly, fly up, fly about. Also, of the shades or souls of the unburied. *Id.* Volitant hæc litora circum, fly, flit, hover about. Thus, also, *Cic.* Atomorum vis infinita volitat. — ¶ Figur. to fly about. (1.) Of the mind. *Cic.* *Orat.* 2, 6. *h. c.* to be free from business, take relaxation (but with an allusion to a bird). (2.) Of persons. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Volito vivis per ora virum (gen. pl.), *h. e.* am a subject of conversation, am praised, celebrated, honorably mentioned. — (3.) Especially, to fly about, flit about, hover about, of men, *h. c.* to run about, to ride about. *Liv.* Tota acie volitans, *h. c.* riding about. *Virg.* Mediis in millibus ductores volitant, ride about. It often signifies. to roam about, wander

idly or indolently up and down, to lounge. *Cic.* in foro. *Id.* ante oculos. *Id.* pergentes, per regua omnia. — ¶ Also, figur. to roam up and down ostentatiously or with an insolent air, to strut about, make a display, make a boast of one's self. *Cic.* Volitat ut rex. *Id.* Nec volitabo insolentius, will not make a display, will not boast. — ¶ Also, to be vain or aspiring, be lifted up, soar high, aim at great things. *Cic.* gloriæ cupiditate.

VÖLNÖS, } See *Vulnus*, &c.

VÖLNERÖ, &c. }

VÖLÖ (unc.), as, ävi, ätum, n. l. to fly, πτόμαι. Said of birds, winged insects, &c. *Plaut.*, *Cic.*, *Virg.*, &c. Hence, Volantes, sc. bestie, birds. *Lucret.* and *Virg.* — ¶ Also, to fly, of things that in a similar manner are borne through the air or seem to fly; as weapons, smoke, lightning, &c. *Lucret.* Transversosque volare per imbres fulmina cernis, to fly, dart, shoot. *Virg.* Volat vapor ater ad auras. *Sallust.* tela. *Liv.* Ingens vis telorum e muris volabat. *Virg.* hasta per aera. *Id.* Ignes ad tecta volare. *Id.* Ventus volat. *Ovid.* Morte carens vacuum volat altus in auram spiritus. — ¶ Also, of things rapidly moving, to fly, move swiftly like one flying. *Plaut.* Sane, vola curriculo. *Ovid.* Passu volat alite virgo. *Virg.* Volat vi fervidus axis. *Id.* Medios volat ecce per hostes vectus equo spumante Saces. *Val.* Flacc. Ille volat campis. *Ovid.* Ultimus e sociis sacram conscendis in Argo: illa volat. *Val.* Flacc. Volat ille mari, *h. e.* celeriter navigat. *Catull.* Phaselus palmulis, sive linteo volat. *Horat.* Hetrusca præter et volate litora. *Cic.* Litteræ Capuam ad Pompeium volare dicebantur, *h. e.* crebro et cito perferri. *Petron.* Volabant inter hæc potiones meracæ, *h. c.* crebra circumferebantur pocula, the frequent cups went round. *Cic.* Volat ætas, flies or speeds away. *Senec.* hora. *Virg.* Fama volat, pulsum regnis cessisse paternis *Idomenæa* ducem. *Horat.* Et semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum.

VÖLÖ (βόλω, βούλω, βούλομαι), vis, vult, völi, velle, irreg. a. and n. to will, have a mind (the will), be willing, choose, purpose, intend, βούλομαι, θέλω. *Cic.* *Ælius* Stoicus esse voluit. *Id.* Volo mense *Quintili* in *Græciam*, sc. proficisci, I purpose setting out. *Id.* Mihi, velim, nolim, est certa tuenda sententia, whether I will or no, willing or unwilling. So, *Liv.* Seu velint, seu nolint, quieturos. *Cic.* Filium secum omni tempore volebat esse, chose to have by him; kept by him. *Id.* Volo me esse iudicem, for volo esse iudex. *Plaut.* Loquar, quæ volam, what I shall have a mind. *Nepos.* Noli adversum eos me velle ducere (which manner of expression is hardly pleonastical, for noli implies no more than do not, and noli velle is, do not have the will or will, do not aim or contemplate, do not will). So, *Cic.* Nolite, iudices, hunc jam natura ipsa occidentem velle maturius extinguere, &c. And *Ovid.* Audes fallere velle deum, you dare purpose, meditate, aim to deceive the god. *Propert.* Nunquam te fallere veliti, may he never purpose, &c. And even where Velle facere aliquid is meant to include the act, it seems to refer to it through the will; thus, *Cato.* Villicus ne quid emisisse velit insciente domino. *Ovid.* Statuit velle mori, resolved that he would die. — Instead of the infin. the particip. perf. also follows; as, *Plaut.* Da mihi istas viginti minas. (*Lib.*) Videbitur: factum volo, for facere, I will do it. *Terent.* Volo vos oratos, for volo orare, or for oro, I will have you prayed. So, also, *Cic.* Nunc illos communiter velim, I would have them admonished. — Velle alicui aliquid, to purpose, design or intend something for (to) some one; as, *Cic.* malum filio. So, *Stat.* hastam alicui. — ¶ Also, to wish, desire. *Cic.* Volo, ut mihi respondeas. *Id.* Volo, hoc oratoribus contingat (where ut, as is frequently the case, is suppressed). *Horat.* Non uxor saluum te vult, does not wish you well again. Hence, *Vellem* and *Velim*, I would, I should be glad,

&c.; as, *Cic.* Quam vellem, te ad Stoicos inclinavisses (implying, of course, that you did not gratify the wish). *Id.* Tu velim nos absentes diligas, *I wish, I would* (implying a hope that the wish may be fulfilled). *Id.* Quam velim, Bruto persuadeas, ut, &c. Hence, *Ut volo* (vis, vult, &c.), as *I (thou, he) wish, according to my (thy, &c.) wish*; as, *Cic.* Libertatis proprium est, sic vivere, ut velis. *Terent.* Ut quinius, quando, ut volumus, non licet. *Cic.* Confido rem, ut volumus, esse. Hence, *Volenti mihi est*, *h. e. volo*; as, *Macrob.* Si volentibus vobis erit. *Sallust.* Ut militibus exaequatus cum imperatore labos volentibus esset, *h. e. ut milites exaequatum cum imperatore laborem libenter ferrent, that the soldiers might willingly perform their labors, when they were equally shared with their commander.* So, *Id.* Neque plebi militia volenti putabatur, *nor were the plebeians thought to be inclined to enlist.* So, with an infin. supplying the place of a *nom.* to est. *Tacit.* (This is a Greek construction, *βουλομένη μοι ἐστίν*). — *Velim* may often be rendered, *I beg, I beseech, I pray*; as, *Cic.* Sic tibi persuadens velim. Also, *volo* instead of *velim*: as, *Cic.* Te ita existimare volo. — ¶ Also, *to wish, desire, demand*: as, *I wish you to do this, I would have you do this.* *Terent.* Quid vis faciam? *what would you have me do?* *Quintil.* Ut res vult, *as the thing demands, requires.* — Hence, *Velle* aliquem aliquid, *to desire something of some one.* *Plaut.* Si quid me vis, *if you want any thing of me.* So, *Cas.* Si quid ille se velit. Also, *Cic.* Nec, numquid vellem, rogavi, *if I had any commands, letters, &c.* — Also, *Velle* aliquem, *to want one, have something to say to one, want to speak with one.* *Plaut.* Philocrates, exi: te volo. *Terent.* Paucis te volo, *a word with you, I have a word or two to say to you.* *Cic.* Centuriones me velle. Hence, *Terent.* Numquid vis? or, *Numquid me vis? have you any thing further with me? have you done with me? may I go?* — Also, *Quid sibi vult, what will he (she, it) have? what is he at? what is his aim?* *Terent.* Quid sibi vult pater? *cur simulat?* *Cic.* Quid tibi vis? *Id.* Quid iste sibi vult? Often, also, equivalent to, *what does that mean? what is its import?* as, *Cic.* Quid illa sibi statum vult? *Id.* Nec satis intellexi, quid sibi verba ista vellent, *what those words meant.* — ¶ Also, *to will, desire, h. e. to command, ordain, appoint.* *Cic.* Majores nostri de servis quæri voluerunt. *Id.* Hiemis perfrugium majores nostri in amicorum tectis esse voluerunt. Hence, *Velitis jubeatis, &c.* as the form by which a law was proposed to the people for their approval. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, *to wish well or ill to any one, to be favorably or unfavorably disposed to any one.* *Terent.* Tibi bene ex animo volo, *I wish you well with all my heart.* *Plaut.* Male qui mihi voluit, *my enemies, my ill-wishers.* *Petron.* Non sibi male vult, *h. e. genio indulget.* We find, also, *Cic.* Valde ejus causa volo, *I feel great interest in his welfare, he has my best wishes.* *Id.* Varro ejus causa vult omnia, *wishes every thing in his behalf.* — ¶ Also, *to will, h. e. to believe, advance, pretend, contend, maintain, say.* *Cic.* Quod minus illi voluit. *Id.* Rerum natura, quam tu sapientiam esse vis. *Id.* Multa scire voluit. *Id.* Quot vultis esse peccatorum gradus? — ¶ Also, *to will, h. e. to be able.* *Horat.* Versibus exponi tragicis res comica non vult. — ¶ It often stands for *facio*, for the will may be considered as including or at least implying the act or effect; as, *Volo esse, for facio*; thus, *Cic.* Alias bestias aquarum incolas esse voluit. *Id.* Filium unum ex multis fortuna reliquum esse voluerat, *had left to him.* — ¶ *Volt, vultis, for vult, vultis.* *Plaut.* — ¶ See, also, *Volens, tis.*

VOLVO (volo, velle), ōnis, m. a volunteer. The Roman slaves who served in the Punic war were called *volones*. *Liv.*

VOLPES, is, f. for *Vulpes*. *Plaut.*

VOLSCÆ (Volsens), adv. after the manner of the Volsci. *Tullius*. ap. *Fest.*

VOLSCI, ōrum, m. the Volsci, a people of Latium. *Liv.* Also, the territory of the Volsci. *Id.* — Hence, *Volsens, a, um, adj. Volscian.* *Virg.* gens. *Liv.* ager.

VOLSCUS, a, um. See *Volsi*.

VOLSELLA, or **VOLSELLA** (vello), æ, f. 2 an instrument for pulling out hairs by the roots; tweezers, *τριχολαβίς*. *Plaut.* and *Martial.* — Also, a surgeon's instrument for extracting the fragments of a bone, &c.; a kind of forceps or pincers. *Cels.* — ¶ *Figur.* *Varr.* Pugnare volsellis, *non gladio, h. e. leviter, et parum damni inferendo.*

VOLSINI, or **VOLSINI**, ōrum, m. a city in Etruria, now Bolsena. *Liv.* — Hence, *Volsiniensis, or Vulsiniensis, e, adj. of or belonging to Volsini.* *Liv.* ager. *Id.* provincia. *Id.* lacus (now) lago di Bolsena. *Id.* Volsinienses, the Volsinians.

VOLŪS, or **VOLŪS**, a, um, particip. from vello.

VOLŪTA, æ, f. a monster (monstrum), or perhaps an epidemic, which ravaged the territory of Volsini. *Plin.*

VOLTINIENS, a, um, adj. for example, *Cic.* Voltinia tribus, a Roman tribe. — Hence, *Voltinienses, citizens belonging to the tribus Voltinia.* *Cic.*

VOLTUMNA, æ, f. a goddess of Etruria. Hence, *Liv.* Voltumnæ fanum, a place in Etruria.

VOLTERCIUS. See *Vulturcius*.

VOLTORNES. See *Vulturius*.

VOLTUS, &c. See *Vultus*, &c.

VOLVA, or **VOLVA** (volvo), æ, f. the integument of a thing. *Scribon.* *Larg.* pomorum, *h. e. the core.* *Plin.* Volva (boleti), *white skin that infolds it.* — Hence, the womb, matrix, matrice of the human race and of animals. *Cels.* and *Plin.* The vulva of a sow was a delicate and favorite dish with the ancients. *Horat.* and *Martial.*

VOLUBILIS (Id.), e, adj. that is easily or quickly rolled or turned, rolling or turning, *voluble, εύστροφος, επιτροχος, ἑλικός.* *Cic.* and *Lucan.* Volubile cælum. *Prudent.* Sol volubilis. *Cic.* deus: *Virg.* buxum, *h. e. turbo e buxo.* *Ovid.* (de angue) Ille volubilibus squamosos nexibus orbes torquet, et immensos saltu sinuatur in arcus. *Horat.* Annis labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum. *Calpurn.* unda. *Ovid.* Aurum volubile, *h. e. nallum aureum.* *Apul.* Pila volubilis. — ¶ Hence, figur. of fortune, changeable, mutable, fickle, unstable, uncertain, inconstant. *Cic.* fortuna. — ¶ Also, figur. of language, that moves as it were rapidly, fluent, rapid. *Cic.* Orat. 56. oratio, that consists of short syllables. *Cic.* Brut. 28. Oratio Appii volubilis, *rapid, fluent*; so, also, *Id.* orator, that speaks rapidly. *Id.* Home volubilis.

VOLUBILITAS (volubilis), ātis, f. the power of being turned round easily, easy and rapid rotation, power of revolving about its axis, volubility, εύροχία, τὸ εύστροφον. *Cic.* Mundi volubilitas, *quæ nisi in globosa forma esse non potest.* — ¶ Also, the round or oval shape of a thing, roundness, rounding. *Ovid.* capitis. *Id.* Volubilitas sustinet orbem. *Cic.* Qui protrahit cylindrum, dedit ei principium motionis, volubilitatem autem non dedit. — ¶ *Figur.* fickleness, mutability, inconstancy. *Cic.* fortuna. — ¶ Also, figur. power of rapid motion, rapidity or fluency (of speech), volubility. *Cic.* Lingua volubilitas. *Id.* Verborum volubilitas, *h. e. copia, apta connexio, et facilitas, easy and rapid flow.* *Plin.* Ep. Mos est plebisque Græcorum, ut illis sit pro copia (rerum) volubilitas. *August.* ap. *Sueton.* Inanis sententis verborum volubilitas. *Quintil.* Circulatoria volubilitas, *wordiness, verboseness.*

VOLUBILITER (Id.), adv. copiously, *fluently, volubly or rapidly, εύστροφως.* *Cic.* Funditur numero et volubiliter oratio.

VOLUCER (volo, velle), ūcris, ūcre, adj. flying, winged, *πετεινός, πτεροβίς.* *Cic.* Volucres angues ex vastitate Libyæ vento Africo invectas. *Ovid.* Voluceri non segnius alite ludit. *Tibull.* Sive ego per liquidum voluceri velar æra penna. *Virg.* columba. *Stat.* Voluceri Danaius, *h. e. Persæus.* *Ovid.* equus, *h. e. Pegasus.* *Id.* Volucer

deus, or, *Id.* puer, *h. e. Cupid.* *Stat.* Volucer deus, *h. e. Mercury.* *Ovid.* pes (sc. Mercurii). *Id.* turba, *h. e. birds.* *Cic.* Bestiæ volucres, and, simply, *Id.* Volucres, birds. *Propert.* Volucres insidiæ, *h. e. laid by Calais and Zethus, who were winged.* — Hence, subst. *Vol crīis, is, f. sc. bestia, a bird, any winged creature.* *ὄρχις.* *Ovid.* Et primo similis volūcri, mox vera volūcris. *Cic.* Volucres, birds. *Ovid.* marinæ, sea-birds. *Sueton.* In volucrum fore potestatem, *h. e. vulture.* *Propert.* Tityi volucres, *h. e. vultures.* *Id.* Attica volucris, *h. e. philomela.* *Ovid.* Volucris Junonia, or, *Id.* Junonis, *h. c. the peacock.* *Stat.* Tyrrhenæ volucres, *h. e. Sirens.* *Sil.* Matutini cantus volucrum, *h. e. gallorum.* *Martial.* Volucris Libyca, *h. e. gallina Africana*; so, *Petron.* Afra volucris. *Lucan.* E campis Latiae pulvere volucres, *h. c. eagles, the standards of the legions.* *Phædr.* Parvula volucris, *h. e. a fly.* — *Volucris* is also found masc. *Cic.* de *Div.* 2, 30 (in poetry) Volucres teneros. — ¶ Hence, of things without wings, but which are borne through the air as if having wings, flying, light, winged. *Virg.* sagitta. *Id.* arundo, *h. c. sagitta.* *Id.* ferrum, *h. e. sagitta.* *Id.* auræ. *Ovid.* procellæ. *Id.* Nebulas volucres, *flying about.* *Virg.* fumus. — ¶ *Figur.* flying, swift, rapid, quick, fleet. *Ovid.* equus. *Horat.* currus. *Martial.* pardus. *Horat.* dies. *Cic.* nuntius. *Id.* (in poetry), motus astrorum. *Id.* genus dicendi. *Virg.* Hebrus. *Cic.* Nihil est tam volucres quam maledictum, *h. c. flies about (circulates) so quick.* — Also, inconstant, changeable, fickle, fleeting, transient. *Cic.* fortuna. *Antic. dial. de Orat.* gaudium. — ¶ *Volucer* is found fem. in *Petron.* — On the other hand, *Volacris* (nom.) is found masc. *Sil.* Volucris sonipes. — The gen. plur. is generally *volucrum*; but according to *Charis.* *volucrum* was also used by the ancients. — ¶ *Volucres*, a kind of worms or caterpillars; for *volucra.* *Colum.*

VOLUCRA (volvo), æ, f. a worm that rolls itself up in vine-leaves, otherwise called convolvulus, or involvulus, or volvox, probably a vine-freter. *Colum.* (For this we find also *volacris* in *Colum.* and *volucra* in *Plin.*).

VOLUCRIPES (volucer & pes), ēdis, adj. 3 swift-footed, fleet, swift. *Anson.*

VOLUCRIS, is, m. and f. a bird. See *Volucer*.

VOLUCRITER (Id.), adv. swiftly. *Amian.*

VOLUCRITAS (volucer), ātis, f. *Fulgent.* mundi, *h. e. volubilitas.*

VOLUMEN (volvo), ūnis, n. any thing that is rolled or wound together in a roll, *εἰλιξ, στροφίς.* — Hence, a book, writing, work, volume, βιβλίον; because the ancients rolled up their books, and when they would read them, unrolled them. *Nep.* Magnitudo voluminis. *Id.* In eo volumine. *Plin.* Volumen edere de re, a treatise. *Id.* componere. *Id.* condere. *Horat.* Signata volumina, *h. e. mea carmina.* Also, a book (h. e. part of a greater book), a volume, tome, part. *Plin.* Ep. Libri tres in sex volumina divisi. *Nepos.* Sexdecim volumina epistolarum (Ciceronis). *Ovid.* Sunt quoque mutata ter quinque volumina formæ, *h. e. the fifteen books of Metamorphoses.* — Also, a packet of writings or letters. *Cic.* Evolvere volumen epistolarum tuarum. — Also, a roll, wreath, fold, of any thing rolled up, a spire. *Virg.* (Anguis) septena volumina trahit. *Id.* Sinuantque (angues) immensa volumina terga. *Id.* Huc illic vinclorum immensa volumina versat, (of the castus or thongs of the castus.) *Id.* Carpere mox gryum incipiat, gradibusque sonare compositis, sinuetque alterna volumina crurum, (of a horse, when he bends his legs in running.) *Ovid.* and *Lucan.* Volumina fumi, rolls, volumes. *Lucan.* Longo per multa volumina tractu æstuat unda minax. Also, of a river, a whirl, eddy, wave. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, revolution or rotation of the heavens. *Ovid.* Met. 2, 71. Hence, figur. *Plin.* In divo Augusto magna

sortis humanæ reperiantur volumina, changeableness, fickleness; changes, turns, reverses.

VOLUMINOSUS (volumen), a, um, adj. 3 full of folds, wreaths or circles. *Sidon.* Angues corporibus voluminosus.

VOLUMINIOSUS, a, um, adj. of, belonging to, or named after *Volumnius*. *Lib.* exercitus, h. e. a *L. Volumnio* consule ductus.

VOLUMINOSUS, a, um, a *Roman* gentile name. As an adj. *Volumnian*. — As a subst. *Volumnius*, the name of a man. *Volumnia*, the name of a woman.

VOLUMINOSUS (volo), i, m. and **VOLUMINOSA**, æ, f. deities of the Romans and Etrurians, to whose care they commended newborn children. *Augustin.*

VOLUNTARIUS (voluntarius), adv. voluntarily, freely, ἐκων, ἐκοντως. *Arnob.*

VOLUNTARIUS (voluntas), a, um, adj. voluntary, that does a thing with free will or of its own accord, acting from choice, without restraint, ἐκων, ἐκονσιος, αὐτόματος. *Cic.* senator, h. e. self-elected. *Id.* procurator, h. e. qui ultro se præbet. *Id.* auxilia sociorum. Hence, *Lib.* Voluntarius miles, or, *Id.* (absol.) Voluntarius, a soldier that serves voluntarily, a volunteer. — ¶ Also, voluntary, spontaneous, done voluntarily, or happening of its own accord. *Cic.* mors, h. e. quæ sponte eligitur. Hence, that grows of itself (h. e. without being sown), spontaneous, growing wild. *Plin.* herba.

VOLUNTAS (volo, velle), ætis, f. the will, inclination, wish, desire, βούλη, θέλημα. *Cic.* Veruntamen ipse me conformo ad ejus voluntatem. *Id.* Voluntatem eorum intuentur, look at or regard the inclination, &c. *Id.* Ad voluntatem loqui, to speak according to the will of another; as another would have you. So, *Q. Cic.* Vultum et sermonem ad aliorum sensum et voluntatem commutare. — Hence, Voluntas, willingly, voluntarily, of one's own will, of one's own accord. *Plaut.* Nisi voluntate ibis, rapiam te domum, of your own free will, willingly. *Cic.* Mea voluntate concedam, willingly. *Lib.* Voluntas in ditionem venerunt, voluntarily, of their own accord. Thus, also, Ex or de voluntate, according to one's wish or desire. *Cic.* Illud accidit præter optatum mentem, sed valde ex voluntate. *Id.* Ex Cesaris voluntate. *Id.* De mea voluntate. — Voluntas ultima, or, simply, Voluntas, a last will or testament. *Paadect.* Qui ex ultima voluntate aliquid lucratur. *Plin. Ep.* Religiosissime custodire defunctorum voluntatem. — ¶ Hence, inclination towards any person; good will, affection, love, favor. *Cic.* erga Cæsarem. *Id.* mutua. *Id.* Literæ exiguum significationem tuæ erga me voluntatis habebant. — ¶ Also, disposition generally. *Cic.* Aliena a te voluntas. *Cæs.* Confusus municipiorum voluntatibus. *Nepos.* Celanus, qua voluntate esset in regem. — ¶ Also, used of the kind of discourse which an orator makes use of, προαίρεσις. *Cic.* Quæ dicendi ratio voluntasque fuerit, intelligi potest. — ¶ Also, will, wish, desire. *Cic.* Ambitiosis voluntatibus cedere. — ¶ Also, intention, purpose, design. *Cic.* Hanc mentem voluntatemque suscepit. — ¶ Also, the sense, signification, meaning. *Quintil.* Voluntas nominis. *Id.* De verborum vi aut voluntate. — ¶ Also, approbation, consent. *Cic.* Multa sunt nova, summa Catuli voluntate, constituta. *Id.* Voluntas omnium.

VOLVĒ (unc.), is, volvi, volūtum, a. 3. to roll, turn about or round, wind round, roll along, roll down, κυλῶ, πολέω. *Horat.* Flumen lapides in mare volvens. *Virg.* Flumen volvit vortices. *Id.* (Turnus) multos volvit, strikes down, overthrows. *Id.* Grandia volvere saxa, to roll or tumble down. *Ovid.* saxum. *Varr.* filum, h. e. to wind. *Plin.* Herba circa arbores se volvens, twining itself. *Virg.* Iluc, illuc volvens oculos, rolling, turning. *Plin.* Scarabæus, qui pilas (others read pilulas) volvit, h. e. luteum pedibus in pilas cogit, easque versat. *Virg.* Equus volvit ignem sub naribus, h. e. efflat. — Hence, pass. Volvi, to be turned or rolled round or

about; also, to turn or roll (itself) round or about. *Cic.* Sol volvitur circum terram. *Sil.* Turbidus annis per devia præceps volvitur, h. e. volvendo se decurrit. *Virg.* Lacrimæ volvuntur inanes, h. e. ex oculis defluunt. *Id.* Volvitur Euryalus leto, falls, tumbles. *Ovid.* Celeri volvitur orbe trochus. *Virg.* Dum per mare magnum Italiam sequimur fugientem, et volvimur nudis, roll about, are driven or tossed about. Also, Volvere, for volvi, or volvere se; as, *Virg.* Volventia plastra. *Id.* Volventibus annis, in the course of years, in time, one day. For this we also find Volvendus, a, um; as, *Id.* Volvendis mensibus; and, *Id.* Volvenda dies, h. e. quæ volvitur. — ¶ Hence, to unroll, open, read. *Cic.* Volvendi sunt libri quum aliorum, tum in primis Catonis (for the books of the ancients were rolls, and so had to be unrolled in order to be read; compare *Volumen*). — ¶ Also, figur. to roll forth, pour forth words (of an orator), to speak fluently. *Cic.* M. Pontidius celeriter sane verba volvens, nec hebes in censis. *Id.* sententias verbis. *Id.* Longissima est igitur complexio verhorum, quæ volvi uno spiritui potest. *Lucan.* carmina murmurare. Also, as it were, to roll, of periodic and rhythmical language. *Cic.* Quo melius eadat aut volvatur oratio. — ¶ Also, of thoughts, to revolve in the mind. *Lin.* cogitationes inanes, to indulge vain thoughts. *Id.* iras in pectore, to harbor anger. Hence, to ponder, meditate, think upon, consider, reflect. *Salust.* Multa cum animo suoolvebat. *Id.* Multa secum ipse volvens. *Id.* Multa in pectore volvit. *Lib.* omnia animo. *Id.* secum aliquid. *Id.* bellum in animo. *Virg.* aliquid sub (for in) pectore. *Salust.* Ille illis volventibus. *Tacit.* bellum adversus aliquem. *Colpurn.* 4, 6. Carmina jam dudum volvimus, h. e. revolve, think over, study. — ¶ Figur. to roll or turn any thing round. — Thus, to roll round, make revolve, carry round. *Horat.* Luna celeris pronos volvere menses. — Also, *Virg.* Sic volvere Parcas, thus appoint, dispose, order the course of things (where there is also an allusion to the spindle of the Parcs). *Id.* Sic denum rex volvit vices. — Also, to go through, suffer, undergo, be the subject of, live through a course or succession of fates or events (as it were, to carry round such a course). *Virg.* Tot volvere casus insignem pietate virum impulerit, to undergo one after the other. *Id.* Ubi mille rotam volvere per annos, h. e. have completed the round of a thousand years. *Id.* Arbor multa virum volvens durando secula vincit. — ¶ Also, to make by rolling or turning.

Lin. Conversi in hostem, volentesque orbem, making a circle, forming or drawing themselves up in a circle. *Plin.* Siderum suos volventium orbis, rolling on in their orbits. *Id.* pilas (see above). *Lib.* errorem, to pursue a zigzag course (by following the bends and turns of a river). — ¶ The particip. Volutus has these various significations; as, *Virg.* Lacrimæ per ora volutæ. *Id.* Volutus curru, h. e. e curru, thrown from. *Id.* Lapis per inane volutus, h. e. missus. *Sisenn. ap. Non.* Ipsi voluti in caput.

VOLVĒX (volvo), ætis, m. a caterpillar or worm that rolls vine-leaves together and itself within them, a vine-fetter, ὄψ, ὄψιλος. *Plin.* 17, 47 (where *Ed.* *Hard.* reads volvere).

VOLUP, { See Volupis. 3
VOLUPĒ.
VOLUPĒA (volupis), æ, f. h. e. dea voluptatis. *Varr.*
VOLUPĒS (volvo, velle), e, adj. delightful, causing pleasure, agreeable. It is only found in the form volupce, or by abbreviation volup^s, which is either a neut. adj. or an adv. — As an adv. *Plaut.* Cursu, armis, equo victitabam volupe, pleasantly, agreeably. — Oftener, as an adj. *Plaut.* Volupe est mihi, it is an agreeable thing to me, it is a pleasure to me. *Terent.* Venire (te) saluum volupe est (or volupest), sc. mihi. *Id.* Benefactum et volupe est (or volupest). *Plaut.* Ut tibi sit volup^s.

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VOLUPTABILIS (voluptas), e, adj. that causes pleasure, agreeable, pleasant, ἡδύς *Plant.*

VOLUPTARIUS (voluptarius), adv. with enjoyment, voluptuously. *Apul.*

VOLUPTARIUS (voluptas), a, um, adj. bringing pleasure or enjoyment, pleasurable, pleasant, delightful, ἡδονή. *Cic.* Animi elatio voluptaria. *Id.* Voluptariæ possessiones. *Id.* Qui (casus) nobis miserabilis videtur audientibus, illi (*Regulo*) perpetenti voluptarius, affording pleasure. — ¶ Also, of, relating to, or concerned with pleasure. *Cic.* disputatio. — ¶ Also, addicted or devoted to pleasure, voluptuous. *Cic.* homo. *Id.* disciplina. (But it is to be observed, that in both these passages, the word is used with reference to the Epicureans, who accounted pleasure the highest good.) — ¶ Also, enjoying pleasure, capable or susceptible of pleasure. *Cic.* Gustatus, qui est sensus ex omnibus maxime voluptarius.

VOLUPTAS (for voluptas, from volupis), ætis, f. pleasure, enjoyment, or delight, of mind or body, in a good or bad sense; so, also, Voluptates, pleasures, enjoyments, delights, in a good or bad sense. *Cic.* Fabulas cum voluptate legere. *Id.* Voluptates percipere. *Id.* Voluptatibus frui. *Id.* Voluptate capi, to be taken, captivated by pleasure. *Id.* Alicui voluptati esse, to give or furnish pleasure. Also, Adhibere voluptatem, or voluptates, to give, provide, furnish pleasure or enjoyment, as by an entertainment, music, &c.; as, *Cic.* Adhibendis voluptatibus (where public spectacles are alluded to; and, in later times, voluptates is frequently used of shows or spectacles, scenic exhibitions, games; as, *Vopisc.* Dedit Romanis voluptates). Further, *Cic.* Voluptatem capere ex re, to draw or derive pleasure from, take pleasure in a thing. And, without ex; as, *Cic.* Malis alienis capere voluptatem, sc. in. Also, with the acc. and infin. *Cic.* Also, Voluptatem capere cum aliquo, to enjoy one's self with any one; hence, cum aliqua, συνομιλᾶν. *Plaut.* Voluptas is also used of concubitus.

Ovid. And for semen virile. *Arnob.* and *Iugiu.* — Voluptas has not only a genuine of the subject that enjoys, but of the object that gives pleasure. *Cic.* Voluptas corporis. *Quintil.* aurium. On the other hand, *Quintil.* ultionis. *Cic.* discendi. — Mea voluptas, my joy, my delight, as a word of endearment. *Virg.* and *Plaut.* — Officium a voluptatibus, office of master of pleasures (maitre des plaisirs). *Sueton.* — ¶ Voluptas, as a person and goddess. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, pleasure, h. e. inclination to or desire of pleasure. *Terent.* Voluptatem suam explere, to satisfy. *Lib.* Voluptates temperantia frenare, appetites, desires. — ¶ Voluptatum, for voluptatum. *Lib.* 23, 4. (*Ed.* *Diak.*)

VOLUPTATIVUS (voluptas), a, um, adj. 3 devoted or addicted to pleasure. *Fronto.*

VOLUPTIFICUS (voluptas & facio), a, 3 um, adj. bringing or causing pleasure. *Apul.* Jovis stella benefica, Veneris voluptifica.

VOLUPTOR (Id.), æris, dep. I. to indulge 3 in pleasures or sensuality. *Apul.*

VOLUPTUARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. same 3 as Voluptarius. *Capitol.*

VOLUPTUOSE (voluptuosus), adv. with 3 great pleasure, with delight, μετ' ἡδονῆς *Sidon.* Ad patriæ solum voluptuose venire. *Id.* Voluptuosus.

VOLUPTUOSUS (voluptas), a, um, adj. 2 full of pleasure, full of enjoyment, delightful. *Plin. Ep.* Voluptuosum est posse utraque eadem opera invisere. *Sidon.* Voluptuosissimum tempus exegi.

VOLUTA (volvo), æ, f. the volute, a spiral 2 ornament on the capitals of columns, ἐλῆξ. *Vitruc.*

VOLUTABRUM (volvo), i, n. a muddy 3 place in which swine delight to roll; a slough, swamp, &c. κυλίστρα, κλιστρα. *Virg.* Saepe volutabris pulso silvestribus apros latratu turbabis agens.

VOLUTABUNDUS (Id.), a, um, adj. rolling 1 much, rolling or wallowing about. *Cic.* fragra. Volutabundus in voluptatibus.

pretext for a journey from Rome into a province; the person travelling thus was entertained and accommodated like a real ambassador. *Propert.* Votivas noctes et mihi redde decem, *h. e.* in which one on account of a vow does not keep company with a lover. — *¶* Also, conformable to one's wish, agreeable, pleasant. *Apul.* conspectus. — *¶* *Plant.* *Cus. prol.* 29. *Ed.* *Cameran.* Aures votivæ si sunt, *h. e.* inclined to hear, desirous of hearing (most *Edd.* have more correctly *vaciæ*).

VOTUM (voveo), *i. n.* that which is vowed or promised to a deity by vow. *Petron.* Stipant graves equi recessus Danaï, et in voto latent. *Virg.* Lustramurque Jovi, votisque incendimus aras, *h. e.* tute et victimis; (*Servius* interprets it *vota facientes*). — Hence, a vow, or promise made to some deity, *ἐὐχὴ, ἐὐχολή.* *Cic.* Nefaria vota. *Id.* Voti religione esse obstrictum. *Id.* Voto quodam et promisso teneri. *Id.* Vota debere diis, *h. e.* to be bound to pay or fulfil. *Horat.* Ex voto, agreeably to a vow. *Cic.* Vota nuncupare, or, suscipere, or, *Liv.* and *Ovid.* concipere, to make vows. So, also, Vota facere, to make vows; as, *Cic.* de ægroto. *Id.* contra reipublicam. So, also, *Id.* Vota facere, to make wishes or to wish. (See below, under the meaning *wish*.) *Id.* Quam vos et omnes boni vota faceretis, ut, &c. *h. e.* made vows, or wished. *Cæcin.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* Nemo nostrum est, quin victoriæ sue vota fecerit. Also, Vota canere, for facere; as, *Virg.* Junoni, to make vows. Again, *Cic.* Vota solvere, or, *Id.* dissolvere, or, *Plin.* *Ep.* persolvere, or, *Tacit.* exsolvere, or, *Cic.* and *Ovid.* redere, to fulfil one's vows. Thus, also, *Virg.* Vota exsequi; or, *Justin.* Voto fungi. *Petron.* Voto se exsolvere, to release one's self from one's vow, and so to discharge it; so, *Justin.* Voto fungi, *h. e.* votum exsequi. *Liv.* Voti damnatus, or, *Virg.* reus, *h. e.* properly that is bound to fulfil his vow, consequently, that has obtained his wish, for which the vow was made; so, also, *Liv.* Civitas voti damnata. *Nep.* Nunc se voti esse damnatum. *Liv.* Votorum damnarentur. *Id.* Voti compotem facere, to cause one to obtain that, for which his vow was made; to grant his wish. *Virg.* Divos in vota vocare, to make vows to the gods; to invoke the gods; thus, also, *Id.* Fratrem in vota vocavit, and, *Ovid.* Vota ad deos ferre. (See below.) *Virg.* Cessare in vota, *h. e.* cessare facere vota. — Also, the day on which vows are made. *Vopisc.* and *Capitolin.* — Also, a prayer connected with a vow. *Ovid.* Dii maris et terræ, (quid enim nisi vota supersunt?) solvere quassatæ parcite membra ratis (this may mean wishes). *Id.* Vota ad deos ferre. (See above.) — *¶* Also, that which has been wished, a wish. *Ovid.* Voto potiri. *Id.* Quantum defuerat pleno post oscula voto. *Petron.* Fui votis. *Liv.* Voti compotem facere (see above). So of the person who is the object of one's wish; thus, *Ovid.* Cærule petere mea vota via, the object of my desires, *h. e.* Helen. So, *Id.* Multarum votum sola tenere potes (where *Paris* speaks of himself). — Also, a wishing, wish. *Cic.* Nocturna vota cupiditatum. *Ovid.* Hæc loca sunt voto fertiliora tuo. *Horat.* Hoc erat in votis, this I wished. *Pers.* In voto erat, *h. e.* I wished. *Horat.* In votum venire, to be wished for, be the object of one's wishes. *Ovid.* Corrige vota. Hence, *Cic.* Vota facere, to wish, make wishes. (See above.) *Cels.* Votum est, ut, &c. it is the wish, it is to be wished, that, &c. Also, of things without life. *Plin.* Vota arborum sunt, the trees wish, *h. e.* it is proper for them. — *¶* Also, marriage, matrimonial engagement. *Cod. Just.* Ad tertia vota inigrare, to a third marriage.

VOTUS, a, um, particip. from voveo.

VOVEO (unc.), es, vovi, vōtum, a. 2. to vow, to promise sacredly or devote anything to a god, *ἐὐχόμεναι, ἐνδοχόμεναι.* *Cic.* Herculi decumam. *Liv.* Tullus in re trepida decem vovit Salios, fanaque Pallori ac Pavori. — Also, to vow any thing to a person. *Ovid.* Hostica Tyr-

reno vota est vindemia regi, *h. e.* sacredly promised. Also, Vota vovere; as, *Plaut.* Ut, quæ apud legionem vota vovi exsolvam. Also, *Inscript.* ap. *Liv.* Votum vovere, to vow any thing, make a vow. *Sallust.* fragm. Se vovere pro republica, or, *Cic.* Capita sua pro salute patriæ, to devote. Also, with an accus. and infin. *Cic.* Vovisse dicitur, uvam se deo daturum. *Cæs.* Pro victimis homines immolant, aut se immolatos vovent. *Plaut.* Me inferre Veneri vovi jam jentaculum. Also, with ut. *Justin.* Voverant, si victores forent, ut, &c. — *¶* Hence, to wish, for whoever makes a vow usually wishes something also. *Ovid.* Elige, quid voveas. *Horat.* Quid voveat dulci matricula majus alumnio. *Ovid.* Dona puer solvit, quæ femina voverat.

VÖX (ὄψ), vōcis, *f.* the voice. *Cic.* magna. *Plaut.* bona. *Cic.* Vox dulcis et clara. *Id.* Vocem mittere, or, *Liv.* emittere, *h. e.* to let one's voice be heard, give utterance to one's voice, speak. *Virg.* Vocem remittere, *h. e.* to send back the voice, to return an echo. *Plaut.* Vocem comprimere, or, *Phædr.* premere, or, *Ovid.* supprimere, *h. e.* to suppress the voice, to be silent. *Virg.* Vocem tollere, to set up, raise, lift up (but figur. *Horat.* Vocem tollere, to speak in a lusty style). *Cic.* Vocem includere, to stop or stifle the voice. — *¶* Hence, a calling or crying out. *Terent.* Voce opus est, I must cry out. — *¶* Also, a sound, tone. *Cic.* Collocabuntur igitur verba, ut inter se quam aptissime cohæreant extrema cum primis, eaque (verba) sint quam suavisimis vocibus. *Lucr.* Nec voces cernere suemus. *Cic.* Vocum concursio. *Anc.* ad *Herenn.* Vocum varietas. *Cic.* Vocem mittere, to emit or give forth a sound; to speak. (See above.) *Liv.* Vox quiritantium, sound. — Hence, a note in music. *Virg.* Septem discrimina vocum. — *¶* Also, tone, accent. *Cic.* In omni verbo posuit vocem. — *¶* Also, that which is uttered or spoken. — Thus, a word. *Cæs.* Neque ullam vocem exprimere posset, any word. *Cic.* Ex singulis vocibus, words. *Ovid.* Is verbi sensus, vis ea vocis (*h. e.* verbi) erat. *Cic.* Non intelligere, quid sonet hæc vox voluptatis, word; and so, what this word voluptas signifies. Voces also denotes either tumultuous expressions which are heard here and there, or hard words, abusive speeches or expressions, threats. *Cæs.* and *Propert.* (See *Cæs.* *B. G.* 3, 17.) — Also, words. *Cic.* Nihil esse opis in hac voce, Civis Romanus sum. *Id.* Legum voce, in the very words, &c. in their own words (but this may be voice). — Hence, a word, *h. e.* a sentence, decision, judgment. *Virg.* Prelia voce diremit. Also, a judgment, saying, dictum, sentiment, sentence, maxim. *Horat.* Verba quibus voces sensusque notarent. *Plin.* Unam vocem antiquorum, maxim. — Also, speech, language, tongue. *Ovid.* Graia sive Latina voce loqui. *Justin.* Civem ex voce cognoscere. *Virg.* Vocem mutare. Hence, Una vox omnium, or, Una vox, the language of all; as, *Cic.* Hæc una vox omnium est. *Id.* Una pæne voce repelli, *h. e.* unanimously, with one voice.

ÖPYLIÖ, önis, *m.* for Opilio, a shepherd. 2 *Virg.* Venit et upilio; tardi venere bulci.

ÖPÖPÄ (ἔποψ), æ, *f.* a hoopoe, ἔποψ. *Plin.* — *¶* Perhaps, also, an instrument for digging, a kind of mattock. *Plaut.*

ÖRÄÖS (ὄραϊός), a, um, adj. having a 2 tail. *Plin.* Urea cybia, οὐρῆα κόβια, tail-pieces from a species of turkey.

ÖRÄNIA, or **ÖRÄNIE** (Ὀρανία, Ὀρανίη, *h. e.* the heavenly), es, *f.* Urania, one of the nine muses, who presided over astronomy. *Cic.*

ÖRÄNÖSCÖPÖS, or -ÖS (ὄρανιοσκοπός), *i.* 2 in the heaven-gazer, a sea-fish, otherwise called callionymus. *Plin.*

ÖRÄNÖS (Ὀρανός), *i.* m. the heaven, Uranus; according to fable, the father of Saturn. *Lactant.*

ÖRÄSCÖRPIC (ὄρᾱσκόρπιον), *h. e.* cauda scorpionis; scorpion-wort, otherwise called heliotropium. *Apul.*

ÖRBA, æ, *f.* a town of Switzerland. — Hence, Pagus Urbigenus, a canton of Switzerland named from it. *Cæs.*

ÖRBANATIM (urbanus), adv. as in towns or cities, politely. *Pompon.*

ÖRBANĒ (*Id.*), adv. as they do in towns and cities (and especially large ones); consequently, elegantly, happily, politely, wittily, δῶριος. *Cic.* Ut a patre audiebam facete et urbane Stoicos irridere. *Id.* Urbane agere. *Id.* Urbanus agere. *Quintil.* Nec sane potuit urbanus ex confessione inscitiae suæ elabi. *Gell.* Urbanissime respondere. *Quintil.* Urbane dicta, witty or fine sayings. — Also, urbanely, politely, courteously, civilly. *Trebell. Poll.* Fuit ejusdem socius in appetendo imperio quidam Ceronius, qui eos et urbanissime, et prudentissime adjuvit.

ÖRBANICIÄNÖS (urbanus), a, um, adj. 3 of or belonging to a city, especially to Rome. *Spartian.* and *Pandect.* milites, that are stationed as a garrison at Rome.

ÖRBANICÖS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. same as 3 Urbanicianus. *Pandect.*

ÖRBANITÄS (*Id.*), ätis, *f.* a living in a town or city (particularly a large city, and especially Rome), a city life, δῶριότης, δῶριεσμός. *Cic.* Tu modo ineptias istas, et desideria urbis et urbanitatis depone. — *¶* In cities, especially large cities, such as Rome, the inhabitants are more polite and refined (in their way of life, their manners, their speech, their wit, &c.) than the inhabitants of the country. Hence several uses of urbanitas. — Thus, refinement, elegance, politeness, good breeding, refined manners, urbanity, courtesy, affability. *Cic.* ad *Div.* 3, 7. Etiamne tu has ineptias? homo, inea sententia, summa prudentia, multa etiam doctrina, plurimo rerum usu: addo urbanitate (*al. leg.* urbanitatem), que est virtus, ut Stoici rectissime putant. — Also, refinement, delicacy, or elegance of speech, partly in pronunciation and partly in language. See *Cic. Brut.* 46. *Quintil.* 6, 3, 17. — Also, fineness of wit or humor, fine wit, delicate pleasantry or railery. *Cic.* Contumelia si petulantius jactatur, convicium; si tacetius, urbanitas nominatur. *Id.* Vides, exaruisse jam veterem urbanitatem. *Quintil.* in jociis. — Also, refinement and art in deceiving, skilful roguery, subtle trickery, finesse. *Tacit.* Incuriosos milites vernacula urbanitate quidam spoliare.

ÖRBÄNÖS (nrbs), a, um, adj. of, pertaining, or belonging to a city (especially to a large city, particularly Rome), city, Roman, πολιτικός, δῶριος. *Terent.* vita, city life. *Cic.* tribus, city tribe. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* prætor, the city prætor, who administered justice between citizens. *Liv.* Urbani, city-people (of Rome). *Id.* exercitus, *h. e.* ex civibus in urbe degentibus. *Cic.* insidiæ, *h. e.* in Rome. *Cic.* and *Pandect.* prædium, an estate in the city; also, near the city; or, in the city style, when, for instance, it was arranged merely for pleasure. — *¶* The inhabitants of cities and towns, especially large ones, such as Rome, are more polite and refined, than the inhabitants of the country; hence, Urbanus often signifies refined or elegant in one's way of living, polite, genteel, well-bred, courteous, affable. *Cic.* Hominem, ut nunc loquimur, urbanum, a man of the world. — Also, refined, polished, elegant, in speaking (*h. e.* in pronunciation, expression, &c.). *Cic.* In vocibus quiddam resonat urbanus. *Quintil.* Os facile (in pronuntiando) et urbanum. — Also, refined in wit, in jest; witty, facetious, pleasant. *Cic.* sermo. *Id.* Homo urbanissimus. *Id.* Homines lepidi et urbani. *Id.* sales. Hence, witty, jocular, a wit, a joker, &c. *Horat.* Memini, ut, rebus maternis atque paternis fortiter assumptis, urbanus cepit haberi, scurra vagus, &c. *Plaut.* Urbani assidui (*h. e.* semper se obtrudentes) cives, quos scurras vocant. — Figur. refined, civilized, gentle, mild; of trees, as opposed to silvestres. *Plin.* — *¶* As city-people are often found of more assurance and effrontery than country-people, hence Urbanus is used for bold,

brazen-faced, unblushing, shameless. *Horat.* Frontis ad urbana descendendi præmia, city-assurance.

URBICAPUS (urbs & capio), i, m. a taker of cities, *πολιτοπόρος*. *Plaut.* Urbicaie, occisor regum.

URBICARUS (urbicus) a, um, adj. in, near, or belonging to the city (*Roma*). *Cod. Theod.* regio. *Cod. Justin.* præfectura.

URBICREMOUS (urbs & cremo), a, um, 3 adj. burning cities. *Prudent.* Nubibus urbtcremis se subducere.

URBICUS (urbs), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the city, especially of or belonging to Rome, *ἀστυκός*. *Sueton.* Negotiatores urbici. *Gell.* Venum hercle dedissem res rusticas, et urbicas emissem. *Sueton.* Annona urbana. *Id.* Urbici magistratus. *Id.* Urbica res. *Martial.* Urbica Tyrianthina. *Lanoprid.* Præfectus urbicus. *Pallad.* In vini sextarii urbicis decem, h. e. mensura urbis Romæ. *Pandect.* Vite urbicae. — ¶ Also, according to some, Urbicus, i, m. the name of a poet. *Juvenal.* and *Martial.*

URBIGENUS, a, um. See *Urba*.

URBINIANUS, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Urbinus, or to Urbinia (proper names). *Liv.* In lile Urbiniana.

URBINUM, i, n. a town in Umbria. Hence, Urbinas, âtis, adj. of or belonging to Urbinum. *Cic.* Petissius Urbinas. *Plin.* Urbinate, the inhabitants. — Also, written *Urrinum*, &c.

URBIUS clivus. See *Urbius*.

URBŮ. See *Urvo*.

URBS (orbis), bis, f. a town, city, as surrounded with a wall, *πόλις*. *Syracuse* is thus called. *Cic.* So, *Mitylene* by *Cic.* And, *Capua*, by *Cic.* And, *Veii*, by *Liv.* Also, *Ovid.* Urbs *Æneæ*, h. e. Rome. *Id.* Urbs *Junonis*, h. e. *Argos*. Especially, applied to *Rome*; the city; as, *Cæs.* Maturat ab urbe proficisci. *Horat.* Minutus urbi vincula. *Ovid.* Conditor urbis, h. e. *Romulus*. *Sallust.* and *Cic.* Ad urbem, near or by Rome. Also, *Cic.* Ad urbem, to Rome; as, *Proficisci ad urbem*. *Urbs* is also used for *civitas*; as, *Liv.* Fœdus inter Romanum Laviniumque urbes renovatum est. — *Urbs* is sometimes followed by the name of the town in the *gen.*; as, *Virg.* Urbs *Patavii*. — *Urbe*, for in urbe; as, *Anct. argum.* *Trucul.* *Plant.* Rure unus, urbe unus, peregre tertius. — *Figur.* *Cic.* Urbs philosophiæ, the main point, principal thing. — ¶ Also, the capital city, metropolis. *Pandect.*

URBUM, i, n. See *Urrum*.

URCEATIM (urceus), adv. by pitchers 3 full, plenis urceis. *Petrone.* Joveni aquam exorabant, itaque statim urceatim pluebat, h. e. profusely.

URCEOLARIS (urceolus), e, adj. of or belonging to pitchers. *Plin.* herba, an herb used for rubbing glass pitchers; pillitory of the wall (*Parietaria officinalis*, L.). *Plin.*

URCEOLUS (dimin. of urceus), i, m. a little pitcher or waterpot, *κεράυον*. *Colum.* and *Juvenal.*

URCEUS (unc.), i, m. a pitcher, waterpot, 2 *κέραμος*, *κροσσός*. *Horat.* Currente rota cur urceus exit? *Vitruv.* fictilis.

UREDŮ (uro), inis, f. a blast, blight, of plants, corn, &c., *καυθμός*. *Cic.* and *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a burning, itching, *κνιδωσις*. *Plin.* Dum admoveri sibi manum sentit, eo rem mutat, et contrahitur: tacta uredinem mittit, it occasiois a burning and itchy sensation. — Also, same as *Pruritus*, *κνισμός*. *Apul.* Exsecrandis uredinibus aliquem flagitare (but *Ed.* *Ondend.* reads *oribus*).

URNÆ æ, f. a kind of shell-fish. *Plin.* 32, 58 (where *Ed.* *Hard.* reads *Veneria*).

URGEŮ, or **URGUEŮ** (unc.), es, ursi, a. 2. to press upon, press or bear hard or close upon; urge, drive, impel, *ἐρελγυο*. *Virg.* Hinc *Pallas* instat et urgetur, hinc, contra *Lausis*. *Id.* Euris naves in brevia et *Syrtes* urget, drives. *Ovid.* Unda impellitur nuda, urgeturque prior veniente, urgetque priorem. *Id.* Simulacraque cerea figit: et miserum tennes in jecur urget acis. *Anct. B. Afric.* Accidit res incedibilis, ut equites minustriginta equitum duo millia loco pel-

lerent, urgerentque in oppidum, drive, force, press. *Stat.* Mars ætherias curus urgebat ad arces. *Sallust.* Milites Jugurthinii, postquam majore vi hostes urgent, paucis amissis, profugi descendunt. *Val. Flacc.* Venator cum lustra fugit dominoque timentem urget equum. *Virg.* Trepidî (Turni) pedem pede (suo) fervidus urget. *Id.* (de pugna taurorum) Versaque in obnoxios urgentur cornua. *Gell.* Graviter urgere et onerare aliquid, ut magnitudo oneris sustineri non queat. *Plaut.* At onus urget: (Mil.) at tu appone. *Tibull.* At tibi infelix urget ossa lapis. *Virg.* Saxo super, atque ingentis pondere testis urgere, h. e. tegere. *Horat.* Urgneris turba circum te stante, you are pressed or squeezed. *Quintil.* Urgere vocem ultra vires, to exert. *Id.* orationem (figur.), to speak with vehemence. *Proper.* Sævus licet urget Ennis. *Senec.* Qua curvati litora ponti Sunion urget. — ¶ Also, to press hard, weigh down, bear down, oppress, distress, inconvenience. *Cic.* Urgens malum. *Id.* Urgens senectus, h. e. that is already present. *Horat.* Quem scabies, aut morbus regius urget, aut fanaticus error, et iracunda Diana, afflictis, oppresses. *Cels.* Magnæ febres urgent. *Virg.* Olli dura quies oculis, et ferrens urget Somnus. *Id.* Oculos stupor urget inertes. *Scæc.* Gravi deorum nostra janpridem domus urgetur ira. *Sallust.* Jugurtham ob scelera invidia cum meti urget. *Id.* Ferro ac fame urgeri. *Id.* Populus militia, atque inopia urgetur. *Virg.* Urgeri pænis. *Id.* fatis acerbis. *Proper.* Urget gravis ætas. — Especially, to press upon, be imminent, be near at hand. *Cic.* Ne in Janiculo coloniam constitutis, ne urbem hanc urbe alia premere atque urgere possitis. *Virg.* Vallis, quam densis frondibus atrum urgetur utrimque latus, heus in, confines, borders. *Id.* Quaque pharetræ vicinia Persidis urget, h. e. qua Persis vicina est. — ¶ Also, to press to do a thing, constrain, urge, ply, solicit earnestly, be urgent with. *Plaut.* Quod te urget scelus, qui huic sis molestus? *Varr.* Mala exempla, cum aliqua vis urget, inviti sequimur. *Cic.* Etiam atque etiam insto atque urgeo. *Asin.* Poll. ad *Cic.* Lepidus urrit me litteris ut, &c., urged or pressed me. *Pandect.* aliquem ad solutionem. *Ovid.* famulas laboribus, h. e. ad labores. *Cic.* Nihil enim urget, there is no urgent need of it. *Plin.* Verno inserentes tempus urget, presses, compels to make haste. — Hence, in disputing, to press, urge, or ply an opponent, to follow closely with objections, interrogations, &c. *Cic.* Sed urgetis identidem hominum esse istam culpam, non deorum. *Id.* Urgere interrogando, to interrogate closely. *Id.* Urgent tamen, et nihil remittunt: quoniam, inquit, &c. *Id.* Non pugnem cum homine, cur, &c. Illud urgeo, non intelligere eum, quid sibi dicendum sit, I am inclined to urge, I insist on. *Id.* Peci summa cum lenitate, quæ feci: illum neque ursi, neque levavi, testis vehemens fui, præterea quievi. *Id.* Sed urges me meis verbis. *Id.* Urgent rustice sane, negant enim posse, et in eo perstant. *Id.* Quid cupiebas? quid optabas? Nimis urgeo: commoveri videtur adolescens. — Also, Urgere aliquid, to persist in doing any thing, urge on, ply hard, stick to, hasten; as, *Horat.* Urgens janpridem non tacta ligonibus arva, you till with diligence, follow up. *Ovid.* Audit et ad vocem concitus urget iter, hastens. *Tibull.* Et durum terre rusticus urget opus, urges on, plies hard. *Sil.* Et ad Manes urget vestigia nati. So, with an infin.; as, *Horat.* Marisque Bais obstrepentis urgues submovere littora. — Also, not to cease from, not let go, follow up, persist in, depart not from. *Cic.* occasione, to follow up, turn to occasion, take advantage of. *Id.* Romæ cum sum, et urgeo forum, senatusconsulta scribuntur, &c. h. e. I am ever or frequently in the forum. *Horat.* Pars hominum vitis gaudet constanter, et urget propositum, h. e. persist in, do not depart from, follow up. *Cic.* Jus Crassus urgebat, equitatem

Antonius, maintained, urged, insisted on. *Horat.* altum, to keep always in deep water.

URICÆ (unc.), æ, f. a caterpillar or crawler worm, same as *cruca*. *Plin.*

URIGŮ (uro), inis, f. a burning, burning heat, *καύσις*. *Plin.* (*Ed.* *Hard.* has *ustio*.) — ¶ Also, in a bad sense, same as *Pruritus*. *Apul.*

URINA (ὀρον), æ, f. urine, animal excrement. *Cic.* In urina. *Sueton.* Calculis per urinam ejectionis. *Id.* aliquem urinam contaminare. *Plin.* cruenta. *Id.* Difficultates urinæ, difficulty of passing the water. *Gell.* Libido urinæ, a desire to make water. *Cels.* Urinam reddere, or, *Colum.* facere, to make water. (*Urinam* facere also means not to be able to hold one's water. *Pandect.*) — ¶ *Plin.* Urina genitalis, h. e. semen, τὸ σπέρμα. *Juvenal.* Urina concepta, h. e. semen conceptum. — ¶ Urinas (plur.). *Veget.*

URINALIS (urina), e, adj. of or pertaining to urine, urinary. *Col. Aurcl.* viæ. *Id.* virtutes. *Id.* fistula.

URINATOR (urinor), ōris, m. a diver, 2 *κυβιστηρῆς*, *κυβιστήρ*, *κυβιστής*, *κυλμβητής*, *ἀρνευτήρ*. *Liv.*

URINŮ, as, same as *Urinor*.

URINŮR (unc.), âris, dep. I. to duck under 2 water and rise again; to dive, *κυβιστάω*, *κυλμβάω*. *Cic.* Qui urinantur, or, *Plin.* Urinantes, divers.

URINŮS (ὀρινος), a, um, adj. full of wind, 2 windy. *Plin.* Ovum urinum, ὠὸν οὐρινον, ὑπηνέμιον, *ζεφύριον*, an addle-egg, wind-egg.

URION (unc.), or **URIUM**, ii, n. a use less kind of earth in mines. *Plin.*

URIŮS, or **ŮS** (ὀριος), ii, m. that gives a favorable wind to sailors; a title of Jupiter. *Cic.*

URIUM, ii, n. See *Urion*.

URIŮS, ii, m. See *Urios*.

URNA (unc.), æ, f. a vessel for drawing water, an urn, pitcher, waterpot, bucket, &c., *κάλπη*, *κάλπις*. *Horat.*, *Ovid.*, &c. Hence it was assigned to the constellation *Aquarius*. *Ovid.* Also, to rivers, and river-deities, when described as represented by art. *Virg.* and *Sil.* — ¶ Also, any urn, pot, or vessel; as for money. *Horat.* argenti. Also, for holding the ashes or bones of the dead, a sepulchral urn. *Ovid.*, &c. Especially, an urn into which the judges throw the tablets whereby they expressed their votes and opinions. *Cic.*, *Horat.*, &c. Also, an urn or pot into which lots were thrown and from which they were afterwards drawn. *Virg.* Stat ductis sortibus urna *Sueton.* Sorticula in urnam demissa. *Cic.* Ait, se iudices velle sortiri: educit ex urna tres. So, in the lower world, *Virg.* Quæsitur Minos urnam movet, sc. iudicium, h. e. appoints judges by lot. Also, of soothsayers, who also drew lots or had them drawn. *Horat.* Necessity or Fate is represented as turning or shaking an urn which holds the lots of mortals, each of whom dies as his lot is thrown out. *Horat.* *Æqua lege* Necessitas sortitur insignes et imos; omne capax movet urna nomen. So, *Id.* Omnium versatur urna (abl.) serius ocus sors exitura (nom.), h. e. each one's lot of death awaits him sooner or later. But this office seems to have been assigned also to the infernal judges, who appear moreover to have awarded the after-fates of men; thus, *Stat.* Ibinus omnes, ibimus: imineus urnam quatit *Æacus* umbris. *Senec.* Quæsitur urna *Gnosius* (h. e. Minos) versat reos, h. e. awards to each what he has deserved. — ¶ Also, a measure of liquids, containing half of an amphora, or four congi, or twenty-four sextarii. *Cato*, *Plin.*, &c. Hence, a vessel that contains this quantity, and perhaps more or less; a jar. *Cato* and *Juvenal.*

URNALIS (urna), e, adj. containing on 2 urna, h. e. holding half an amphora, or four congi, or twenty-four sextarii. *Plin.* — Hence, *Urnalis*, is, m. sc. urceus, or *Urnale*, is, n. sc. vas, a vessel of such a measure. *Pandect.* In urnalibus.

URNARIUM (Id.), ii, n. a place or table in 3 a kitchen or bath, on which water-vessels were set. *Varr.*

URNIGER (urna & gero), ēra, ūrum, adj. 3 *h. e.* urnam gerens; as in *Epigram. de Calyst. sign.* (which many ascribe to *Virg.*) puer, the Waterman, the constellation Aquarius.

URNULA (dimin. of urna), æ, f. a little 3 waterpot or urn. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, an urn for the bones or ashes of the dead, a sepulchral urn. *Spartian.*

URĀ (unc.), is, ussi, ustum, a. 3. to burn, scorch, parch, either of fire or other similar things. *Cic.* In corpore si quid ejusmodi est, quod reliquo corpori noceat, uri, secarique patimur, to be cauterized. *Id.* Partes inculte (terrarum) quod aut frigore rigeant, aut urantur calore, are parched, scorched. *Plin.* Calx (as a medicine) urit, burns, heats. *Colum.* Terebra urit partem, quam perforat. *Horat.* Calceus, si pede major erit, subvertet; si minor, uret, burn or pinch. *Ovid.* (ad *Solea*) Tuis omnes qui terras ignibus uris. *Id.* Sitis usserat herbas. *Id.* Nec dolor ullus adest, nec febris uror anhelis. *Horat.* Sit s urit fauces. — Hence, to burn, gall, fret, harass, distress, grieve, annoy, infect, plague, oppress, worry. *Liv.* Pestilentia urens simul urbem atque agros. *Id.* Aeneas sagitte urit. *Id.* Etolos assiduo labore urente. *Id.* Achæos tyrannus Laedæmoniorum finitimo bello urebat. *Id.* Populus bello urebatur. *Ovid.* Captos legibus ure suis. — So also, of love. *Virg.* Urit infelix Dido, burns, is inflamed. *Id.* Daphnis me urit. *Horat.* Urit me Glyceræ nitor. *Virg.* Carpit enim vires (equi) paulatim, uritque (ipsum equum) videndo femina (*h. e.* equa). *Horat.* Ureris ipse miser. *Ovid.* Uri in aliquo, to be enamored of any one. *Calpurn.* 2, 56. Urimur in Crocalen, I burn for Crocale. — Also, to burn, gall, pinch, fret, rub sore. *Ovid.* Urunt juga prima juvenos. *Horat.* Uri loris, to be galled with the lash, to smart with the lash. — Also, to burn, *h. e.* to consume by burning; as, to burn candles, oil, &c. *Virg.* Urit cedrum in lumina. *Tacit.* Homines in usum nocturni luminis urerentur. — Also, to burn, to make or mark by burning. *Ovid.* Tabulas coloribus urere, *h. e.* to execute encaustic painting. (See *Encaustus*.) Also, to burn in. *Id.* colores. — Also, to incite, inflame, kindle. *Val.* Flacc. aliquem laudibus avorum. *Liv.* Quod invidium urit, *h. e.* auget, irritat. — *Terent.* Uro hominem, I vex, I nettle the man. — ¶ Also, to burn, burn up, consume or waste by burning, burn off. *Cic.* hominem mortuum, to burn. *Liv.* agros sociorum, burn, waste with fire. *Horat.* Urenda filix. *Tacit.* Urere, vastare, rapere. — Hence, to injure, burn, or parch, in a similar manner; said of cold which pinches or nips plants and the skin; to nip or pinch with cold, chill, blast. *Plin.* Quæ frigus usserit. *Ovid.* Per nives usta sit herba. *Cic.* In montibus uri se patiuntur. *Justin.* Scythæ frigoribus continuis uruntur. — Also, to burn up, scorch, parch. *Virg.* Urit enim lini campum seges, urit avenæ, urunt Lethæo perfusa papavera somno. *Plin.* Urit vineas suillum (finium), nisi, &c. — ¶ Particip. Ustus, a, um. As, *Horat.* Ustum flum. *Plin.* Usta sepia. Hence, Usti (homines), burnt, injured by fire; as, *Plin.* Hujus (herbæ) radices ustis luxatque mire prosunt. (Or it may be a neut. Usta, orum, burns, injuries from fire.)

UROPYGIUM (ὀρροπύγιον, ὀρροπύγιον), 3 *ii*, n. the rump or croup of foal. *Martial.* Et anatis habeas uropygium macræ. (But *Ed. Bip.* has orropygium; see *Orropygium*.)

URPEX, icis, m. same as *Irpe*. 3 *Cato.*

URRUNCUM (unc.), i, n. the lowest part 3 of an ear of corn. *Varr.*

URSA (ursus), æ, f. a she-bear. *Ovid.* — Also poetically, for bear in general. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, the name of two constellations (otherwise called *Arcti*); namely, *Ursa Major*, the Greater Bear, also called *Ursa Erymanthis*. *Ovid.* or, *Ursa Menalis*, *Id.* or, *Ursa Parthasis*, *Id.* and, *Ursa Minor*, the Lesser Bear, or *Ursa Cynosuris*, *Id.* — Hence, *Ursa*, the northern countries,

situate under the constellation *Ursa*. *Val. Flacc.*

URSINUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a bear, ἄρκυρος. *Colum.* sanguis. *Plin.* adeps, bear's grease. *Id.* fel. *Id.* rabies, *h. e.* bear-like. — Hence, *Allium ursinum*, a species of wild garlic. *Plin.* **URSUS** (unc.), i, m. a bear, ἄρκυρος. *Virg.*, *Plin.*, &c. — *Horat.* Poscunt ursum, *h. e.* pugnam urorum in circo (for they used them in the games of the circus).

URTICA (uro), æ, f. a nettle, stinging-nettle, κνίδη, ἀκαλῆφη. *Plin.*, *Horat.*, &c. — ¶ Also, sea-nettle, a zoophyte. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, a burning, itching desire, especially a lustful one. *Juvenal.*

URVĀ (urvum), and **URVĀ**, as, a. 1. to 3 plough round, draw the plough around, as the ancients are said to have done when they founded a city, thereby marking out the circuit of the place. *Enn. ap. Fest.* and *Pandect.*

URVS (Celtic), i, m. a kind of wild ox; the urus, οὔρος. *Cæs.* and *Virg.*

URVUM (unc.), or **URBUM**, i, n. the cur- 3 vature or bow of the plough, which was used in marking out a city. (See *Urvo*.) *Varr.* and *Pandect.*

USITĀ (utor), ōnis, f. use, same as *Usus*. 3 *Cato* and *Pandect.*

USITATE (usitatus), adv. in the usual manner, usually, ordinarily, customarily, εἰς ὁμιλίαν. *Cic.* Cur igitur, cum de re conveniat, non malinus usitate loqui? *Gell.* Dicere usitatus manente numero posset.

USITATUS (as from *usito*, which does not occur), a, um, adj. usual, accustomed, ordinary, common, customary, familiar, εἰς ὁμιλίαν. *Cic.* Honos usitatus et pervulgatus. *Id.* vocabula. *Id.* Faciamus tractando usitatus hoc verbum, et tritius. *Id.* Uti verbis quam usitatissimis. Hence, *Usitatus* est, it is customary or usual. *Cic.* — *Plant.* Atque eum (hominem) qui non hic usitatus sæpe est, *h. e.* who has not been here often.

USITĀTOR (frequentat. of *utor*), āris, ātus 3 sum, dep. 1. to use often, ὑπάπαυ. *Gell.* Tametsi aliquoties, verbo ipso alio quoque modo usitati sunt.

USPIAM, adv. anywhere, *h. e.* at or in any place, ποῦ, ἐνταχθῶ. *Cic.* Sive est illa lex scripta uspiam, sive nusquam. *Plant.* Perserubatur famum, si inveniam uspiam aurum. *Terent.* Ne aut ille alserit, aut uspiam ceciderit. Also, with a genit. *Augustin.* Nec ipsos inferos uspiam Scripturarum (any where in the Scriptures) in bono appellatos potui reperire. — ¶ Also, any where, *h. e.* in any thing. *Plant.* Numme expetis uspiam.

USQUAM (unc.), adv. any where, *h. e.* in or at any place, ποῦ, ἐνταχθῶ. *Plant.* Neque quiescam usquam noctu, neque interdiu, priusquam, &c. *Cic.* Iste, cui nullus est usquam consistendi locus, Romanæ se retulit. *Id.* Miror, te, cum Roma absis, usquam potius esse. *Terent.* Nunquam etiam fui usquam, quin me omnes amarent plurimum. *Virg.* Si quid usquam iustitie est. Also, with a genit. like *ubi*, &c.; as, *Justin.* Nec sane usquam terrarum locum honoratorem senectus habet, any where in the world; so, *Terent.* An quisquam usquam gentium est æque miser? — Also, any where, *h. e.* in any thing. *Terent.* Neque istic, neque alibi tibi usquam erit in me mora, in this nor in any thing else. *Cic.* Neque esset usquam consilio, aut auctoritati locus. *Sallust.* Neque adversus iram ejus usquam, nisi in avaritia nobilitatis, et pecunia sua spem habere. *Cic.* Non usquam id quidem dicit, *h. e.* nusquam; in nullo loco vel libro. — Usquam, for ullius pretii. *Terent.* *Ad.* 2, 2, 15. — ¶ Also, to any place, any whither. *Cic.* Nec vero usquam discedebam, nec, &c. *Nepos.* Quam usquam se moveret. *Horat.* Non usquam, for nusquam, to no place, no whither. Also, with gentium (in the world), like *ubi*, &c. *Plant.*

USQUE (unc.), according to *Scaliger*, from ὅς κε, ὅς being for ἕως, usque, donec, adv. I. In a continued course, right on, without ceasing, incessantly, ever, constantly, assiduously. *Terent.*

Ego vapulando, ille verberando, usque ambo defessi sumus. *Id.* Hodie usque os prebui. *Id.* Ita usque adversa tempestate usi sumus, incessantly, continually, all the time. *Virg.* Nec vidisse semel satis est; juvat usque morari. *Id.* Cantantes, licet, usque (minus via kedet) eamus. *Propert.* An usque in nostrum jacies verba superba caput? *Martial.* Allates licet usque nos et usque, forever and ever. *Terent.* Ctesiphon me pugnæ et psaltriam usque occidit, without intermission, or thoroughly. — Hence, *Plant.*, *Terent.* and *Sueton.* Usque adhuc (*h. e.* ad hoc tempus), until now, until this time, thus far, hitherto, μέχρι τοῦδε τοῦ χρόνου. — Also, Usque quaque, or Usquequaque significat, (1.) in every thing, in all respects or particulars. *Cic. epict.* Usque quaque sapere oportet. *Id.* Nolite usque quaque eadem querere. Also, (2.) every where, in every place. *Plant.* Mari terraque illas usque quaque queritat. *Cic.* Aut undique religionem tolle, aut usque quaque conserva. *Catull.* Egnatius renidet usquequaque. Also, (3.) generally, in general. *Cic.* An hoc usque quaque aliter in vita? Also, (4.) always, ever, continually, at all times. *Sueton.* Religionem usquequaque contempnor. — Further, Usque adeo; as, *Virgil.* Non equidem invidio: miror magis; undique totis usque adeo turbatur agris, so continually; or to such a degree. — To this may be referred *Usque* when followed by *dum*, *donec*, *quoad*, *h. e.* ever — until; as, *Cic.* Mihi quidem usque (ever) cura erit, quid agas, dum (until), quid egeris, sciero. (But *Usquedum* may be as long as — till, up to the time when, and in this sense come under the next head, which see.) — II. From the signification given above (in an uninterrupted course, without intermission, ever, &c.) follows a second, so long, when usque is followed by the particles, *dum*, *donec*, *quoad*. — In the first place, when these particles mean till, until: thus, *Cic.* Mihi usque (so long) cura erit, quid agas, dum (till), quid egeris, sciero. *Plant.* Ibo odorans usque, donec persecutus vulpem ero vestigiis. *Cic.* Usquo illum quoad ei nuntiatum esset, &c., commentatum fuisse. So, also, Usque quo, so long — till. *Varr.* — Secondly, when these particles mean so long as or all the while that: as, *Cic.* Duces domi suæ usque, dum licuerit, tenuisse, *h. e.* so long as while, all the while that. *Terent.* Usque id egi dudum, dum loquitor pater. *Varr.* Usque, quoad. We find, also, in *Terent.* Usque dum ille, &c. — usque (ego) dabo, &c. *h. e.* so long as he, &c. — so long will I, &c. — III. From the same signification (in one course, right on, without intermission, &c.) follows a third sense, which may be expressed by all the way. This may answer either to the question, whence? where from? from how far? or to the question, whither? how far? and we may render it, all the way, even, quite, as far as. Thus, *Cic.* Usque a mari superno Roman proficisci. *Id.* Usque a Dianio ad Sinopen navigaverunt. *Id.* Usque ex ultima Syria navigare. Also, after the preposition; as, *Virg.* Classem prospexit ab usque Pachyno. *Tacit.* Animalia maris oceano ab usque petiverat. So with *istinc*; as, *Cic.* Quod eos usque istinc ex auditos putem, heard circa (from) where you are. Further, *Cic.* Usque in Pamphyliam legatos misissent. *Id.* Trans Alpes usque. *Id.* Dona usque ad Numantiam misit ex Asia. *Ovid.* Admorunt usque sub ora faces. The preposition is, however, omitted before the accus. of names of towns (though sometimes retained); as, *Cic.* Usque Romani. *Terent.* Miletum usque. *Juvenal.* Omnibus in terris, quæ sunt a Gadibus usque Auroram. Also, in other instances; as, *Justin.* Terminos usque Libyæ. *Id.* Usque extremos Orientis terminos. So, *Cels.* Usque diem. *Liv.* Usque initium. *Plin.* Ab eo usque Jovem. And even of persons; *Sat.* Ab astris descendit vos usque. And with adverbs of place; as, *Plin.* Usque illo. — When used of time

(of which some examples have been given), we have both constructions, *usque* a and *usque ad*; as, *Cic. Opinio iam usque ab heroicis ducta temporibus, from as far back as the heroic ages, all the way from the heroic ages. Id. Usque a Thale enumerasti sententias philosophorum. Id. Inde usque repetens. Liv. Usque in adventum ejus tenuit urbem. Cic. Usque ad extremum vite permanere, to the very last of life. Id. Usque ad eum finem, dum, &c. h. e. so long — till (see II.). Terent. Usque adhuc (see I.). Virg. Serite hordea usque sub extremum brumae imbrem. Also, by transposition, *Gell. Ad usque ludibria. Cic. Inde usque* (see above). And without *ad*; as, *Usque diem* (see above). — *Usque* ad also implies a certain point, neither of place nor time; thus, *Terent. Te in pistrinum dedam usque ad necem, till you die of it. Plin. Ep. Assenserunt omnes usque ad Pompeium, h. e. all with the exception of Pompeius, every one but Pompeius. — With usque* (until, so far, all the way) are joined the particles *adeo, eo, quo*: (1.) *Usque adeo, so long, so far* (followed by the particles *donec, quoad, dum, in the sense of till, and also as*); as, *Plaut. Non destiti instare usque adeo, donec, &c. Cic. Usque adeo in periculo fuisse, quoad, &c. Plant. Adeo usque, satietatem dum capiet. But, Terent. Usque adeo illius ferre possum verba, verba dum sicut, so long — as. — But also, so, to such a degree, so far*; *Cic. Usque adeo orba fuit, ut, &c. — (2.) Usque eo, so far*; as, *Auct. B. Afric. accedere. Cic. Liciti sunt usque eo, quoad, &c. so far. Id. Inferiorem esse patitur usque eo, ne, &c. so far, to that extent. — Also, so far or so long*; as, *Cic. Usque eo, donec*; or, *Cic. and Liv. Usque eo, dum*; or, *Cic. Usque eo, quoad, h. e. so long — till, as long as — till. Cic. Usque eo joculari, antequam Chrysogonum nominavi, so long — before, or so long — till* (but *Ernesti* puts the *eo* in brackets). — *Also, so very, so very much, to such a degree*; as, *Cic. Non usque eo improbus, not so bad as all that. Id. Usque eo illa a vitæ consuetudine abhorrebant. Also, with ut*; as, *Cic. Usque eo visum est indignum, ut, &c. — (3.) Usque quo, so far as, up to what place. Plin. Qui subeat, usque quo placuerit. Pandect. Libertates, usque quo Falcidia permittit, suam habent potestatem, so far as, to what extent* (where it may also be as long as). — *Also, so long as* (see above). — *Also, up to what time, so long — till, until. Varr. Usque quo ad tertiam partem decemerit. Pallad. Usque quo incipit gemma esse suspecta. Hence, Quo usque, or Quousque, which see. — In Liv. 6, 38. Quoad usque ad nostram memoriam certatum est, quoad usque must not be taken together, but usque ad, down to our times. — Semper designates time as a space of time: Usque, on the other hand, as a continued line which has a beginning somewhere. Or, Usque, in one course, right on, denotes a progression or advance in time: Semper, always, forever, a permanent state.**

USQUE ADEO,
USQUE ADHUC,
USQUE DONEC,
USQUE DUM, or USQUE
DUM,
USQUE EO,
USQUE QUAEQUE, or US-
QUE QUAEQUE,
USQUE QUO, or USQUE
QUO,
USQUE QUOAD.

See Usque.

USTĀ (uro), ē, f. a kind of red color, burnt ceruse, red lead. Vitruv.
ESTILAGŌ, īnis, f. an herb; same as cha-
3 mæleon. Apul.
ESTIŌ (uro), ōnis, f. a burning, a scaring,
2 or cauterizing, καὶσθίς. Plin. Quædam ustione sanantur, privatim vero canis rabidi morbus. Cels. Si costa cariosa est, inutilis ustio, sed excidendi necessitas est. Plin. Si vehementior ustio timeatur, per duplices pannos, burning, heat

USTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a burner, of dead bodies for instance. Martial. and Catall.
USTRICŌLA (dimin. of ustrix, not in use, the fem. of ustor), ē, f. she that curls the hair with a hot iron. Tertull.
USTRINĀ (uro), ē, f. a burning, burn.
3 Apul. — ¶ Also, a place in which any thing is burnt; the place in which a dead body is burnt. Plin. and Inscript.
USTRINUM (Id.), ī, n. a place in which a corpse is burnt. Inscript.
USTŌLŌ (dimin. of uro), as, āvi, ātūm,
2 a. 1. to burn, or to burn a little, to scorch, singe. Vitruv. Pali ustulati, burnt at the end. Id. Taleæ oleagineæ ustulatæ. Auct. Priap. Ferventi caput ustulare ferro (h. e. calanistro), to curl. — ¶ Also, to consume by fire, burn up. Catull. scripta lignis. — Hence, figur. of cold, to parch, pinch, nip. Auct. Priap. Aurora frigoris ustulavit genūnas (arboris).
USTŌS, a, um, particip. of uro.
USŪALIS (usus, us), e, adj. that is for
3 one's use. Pandect. mangipia. — ¶ Also, usual, common, ordinary, familiar. Sidon. sermo.
USŪARIŌS (Id.), a, um, adj. that serves
3 for one's use. Gell. Ex his autem, quæ promericalia, et usuria in locis iisdem essent, ea sola esse penoris putat, quæ sint usui annuo. Pandect. servus, h. e. whom one may employ only, but has no right of property in him, nor other profit from him. — ¶ Also, that has only the use of a thing, but not the right of property in it, or the profit arising from it. Pandect. — ¶ Also, for Usufuctuarius. Pandect.

USCĀPIŌ, or USŪ [abl.] CĀPIŌ, ōnis, f. the acquisition of the property of a thing by the use or possession of the same for a certain length of time, prescribed by law; usucapion. Cic. fundi. Pandect. Usucapio est, &c. — We find, also, Usus capio. Pandect.
USŪCĀPIŌ, or USŪ CĀPIŌ, is, cēpi, capium, a. 3. to acquire the property of (a personal thing) by long and uninterrupted use or possession; to acquire by prescription. Cic. hereditatem. Pandect. aliquem, or aliquid.
USŪCĀPTŌS, a, um, particip. from usucapio.
USŪFĀCIŌ, or USŪ FĀCIŌ (usu [abl.] & facio), is, feci, factum, a. 3. for usu capio. Plaut.
USŪFUCTŌARIŌS (usu [abl.] & fructu-
3 arius), a, um, adj. that has the temporary use and profit (usufruct), but not the property of a thing. Pandect.
USŪRĀ (utor), ē, f. the temporary use or enjoyment of a thing, χορηγία. Plaut. Neque adeo hæc (ades) emi mihi, nec usuræ mee. Id. Usuram ejus corporis cepit sibi, et gravidam fecit. Cic. minus horæ. Id. Natura dedit usuram vitæ, tanquam pecunie. Id. hujus lucis, h. e. of a life and residence at Rome. Id. longi temporis. Vellci. gloriæ. — ¶ Also, a lending of money, so that he who receives it may use it without interest. Cic. Verr. 3, 72 (where Gronov. and Grav. read usuræ). — ¶ Also, interest, usury, τόκος; as being the profit of capital, or as paid for the use of it. Nepos. Usuram accipere, to receive interest. Cic. pendere, to pay. Id. Usuras perscribere, to put out money at interest. Plin. Ep. Usuram minuer. Pandect. Computari usuras quadrantes, h. e. four per cent. Lucan. Usura vorax. Plin. Quum præsertim sors ex usura fiat, h. e. the interest is converted into capital. Cic. Certare cum usuris fructibus prædiorum, h. e. to have interest to pay to the amount of one's income. Cod. Just. Usuræ usurarum, interest of the interest, compound interest. It should be remembered that interest among the Romans was reckoned monthly, so that their one per cent. (centesimæ) is what we should call twelve per cent.; and so of the rest. — Figur. interest. Cic. Terra nec nunquam sine usura reddit, quod accepit. Plin. Ep. Adjicis, alias te literas curiosius scriptas misisse: an acceperim quæris; non accepi. Proinde prima quaque occasione mitte, adpositis quidem usuris, quas ego centesimas computabo, with the addition of interest (h. e. of other letters) which I will reckon as one (as we say, twelve) per cent.

USŪRARIŌS (usura), a, um, adj. of which
3 one has the use or enjoyment, especially for a limited time. Plaut. Amphitruo subditivus exit foras cum Alcmena uxore usuraria, temporary. Id. puer. — ¶ Also, of or pertaining to interest or usury. Pandect. pecunia, money at interest. Id. debitor.
USŪRPABILIS (usurpo), e, adj. that may
3 be used. Tertull.
USŪRPATIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. the use of a thing, the making use of a thing. Cic. doctrinæ. Liv. Abstinere usurpatione alicujus vocis, to abstain from using. Plin. Superba usurpatio nominum, cum alius se Nongentum, alius Tribunum appellaret. — ¶ Hence, an exercising, using. Cic. Ad usurpationem vetustatis, to practise an ancient usage. — ¶ Also, a performing or undertaking. Liv. itineris insoliti. — ¶ Also, a mentioning, naming, adducing. Cic. Mentio atque usurpatio civitatis, h. e. the declaration of his being a citizen. — ¶ Also, a possessing, possession. Val. Max. bonæ mentis. — ¶ Also, an assumption of a thing which does not belong to one, unlawful use. Cod. Just. — ¶ Also, an interruption of the usucapio. Pandect.
USŪRPATIVE (usurpativus), adv. in an
3 unusual (or arbitrary) manner. Serv.
USŪRPATIVŌS (usurpio), a, um, adj. per
3 haps unfamiliar or unusual. Diomed.
USŪRPATŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who uses
3 any thing; in a bad sense, one who uses any thing unlawfully, an usurper. Ammian.
USŪRPATŌRICŌS (usurpator), a, um, adj.
3 unlawful, unrightful, usurping. Cod. Just.
USŪRPŌ (for usu rapio, to draw to one's self by use), as, āvi, ātūm, a. 1. to use, make use of any thing, χρῶμαι. Plaut. barathrum. Plin. vestes. Tacit. hereditatem, h. e. adire. Pandect. sibi servitutem (fundi). Liv. jus. Cic. genus pœnæ. Gell. Usurpata mulier, h. e. who has spent a whole year with a man, and thus becomes his wife. Cic. Usurpare memoriam alicujus, h. e. to remember. Hence, Usurpatum est, ut, &c. it is usual or customary. Pandect. So, also, Colum. Illud, quod in quibusdam provinciis usurpatur, ut, &c. — ¶ Hence, to make use of any thing, to exercise, practise. Cic. libertatem, h. e. to vote (because the freedom of Roman citizens brought with it the right of voting). Id. officium. Liv. jus. — ¶ Also, to make use of, to assume. Plin. gloriam. Especially, to make use of or assume unlawfully, to usurp. Sueton. civitatem Romanam. Cod. Just. dominium rei. Hence, to acquire, get, obtain. Justin. imperium. — ¶ Also, to make use of a thing through the senses; and hence, to perceive, observe. Lucrct. Ea sensibus usurpare. Id. aliquid oculis, to see. Plaut. Aures usurpant sonitum, hear. — ¶ Also, to make use of any thing with the voice. Hence, to speak, say, mention. Cic. At quam crebro usurpat et consul et Antonius (the words consul and Antonius). Id. nomen virtutis. Id. id crebris sermonibus. — Also, to name, call. Cic. Quos fratres inter se usurpare atque appellare videamus. Id. Lælius, qui sapiens usurpatur.
USŪS, a, um, particip. from utor.
USŪS (utor), us, m. the use made of a thing, the making use, use, χορηγία. Cic. virtutis. Cæs. celeritatis. Orid. Perrens assiduus consumitur annulus usu. Horat. Scyphi nati in usum lætitiæ. Id. Aurum cogere in humanos usus. Virg. Formare boves in usum agrestem. Plin. Ep. In usu habere, to practise. Sacton. Argentum vas in usu habere, to have in use; to use. Plin. Ep. Est hoc mihi in usu, it is usual with me; I am accustomed (followed by an infin.). Id. Paneg. In usu habere aliquem, to be intimate with any one (see below). — Usus is also the uninterrupted possession of a thing for a prescribed period of time, by which the possessor acquires the right of property; as, Cic. Usus et auctoritas, or Usus auctoritas. — Also, Usus, use, for the persons who use a thing. Horat. Quod legeret publicus usus. — Hence, frequent use, frequent exer-

cise, practise. *Cas.* Usu nauticarum rerum ceteros antecedunt. *Cic.* Usus frequens. *Id.* Assiduus usus. *Cors.* Quotidiano usu. *Liv.* Usu belli. *Tacit.* Ars et usus. (But in some of these passages it may be rendered *experience*.) — Also, *utility, usefulness, use, advantage, profit, benefit, good.* *Cic.* Arborum consector magnos usus affert ad navigia facienda. *Sallust.* Neque quisquam omnium libidini simul et usui paruit, *interest or advantage.* *Cels.* Sine usu, without use or advantage, to no purpose. *Plin.* Radix cicuta nullius usus (est), is good for nothing (but this may be referred as well to the first signif.). *Sallust.* fragra. Quorum (hominum) vulgus in dies usum habet, is served by, derives benefit from. *Cic.* Alieni magno usui esse, to be of great use or service to some one. *Liv.* Peritos legum ad condenda nova jura usui fore, would be of use or service for. *Ces.* Una erat magno usui res, of great use, service, or benefit. *So.* *Cic.* Ex usu esse (with accus. and infin.), to be profitable. And, *Plin.* (with infin.). Also, *Terent.* Nec magis ex usu tuo nemo est. Also, *use, custom.* *Cic.* Communi in usu. *Plin.* Ep. Est mihi in usu (with an infin.), it is my custom (see above). *Plin.* In usum venire, to become usual. Also, *usage or custom of speech.* *Horat. Ar. Pict.* 71. — Also, *intimacy, familiarity* with any one. *Cic.* Cum Metellis erat ei non modo hospitium, verum etiam domesticus usus et consuetudo. *Id.* Inter nosmet vetus usus intercedit. *Id.* Est hospes meus, et præterea conjunctus magno usu familiaritatis. *Quid.* Longo cognitus usu. *Plin.* Paneg. In usu habere aliquem, to be intimate with any one. — Also, *experience, practice* in a thing, *expertness, skill.* *Ces.* Magnum usum in re militari habere. *Id.* militaris. *Id.* Habere usum belli. *Id.* Imperator nullius usus. *Ovid.* Seris venit usus ab annis, skill, practice. — ¶ Also, *need, necessity, occasion.* *Cic.* Sed de ceteris studiis alio loco dicemus, si usus fuerit. *Ces.* Si usus veniat. *Plaut.* Si quis usus venerit. Also, *wants, needs, necessities, necessary things.* *Cic.* Usum provincie supplere. *Liv.* Quæ usus belli possunt. Hence, *Horat.* Pauper enim non est, cui rerum suppetit usus, h. e. the necessities of life, res, quibus in vita utimur. — Hence, *Usus* est often signifies *there is need, there is occasion, it is requisite, it is necessary.* *Terent. (Me.)* Mihi sic est usus (I must do so); (Ch.) An cuiquam est usus homini, se ut cruciet (is there need of any man's tormenting himself)? (Me.) Mihi (there is need of ray doing it). *Cic.* Si usus fuerit (see above). The thing necessary is also put in the abl.; as, *Cic.* Naves quibus usus non est, of which there is no need, which are not needed. *Virg.* Nunc viribus usus, now there is need of, now you must exert. *Liv.* Naves quibus consuli usus non esset, which the consul did not need. *Plaut.* Usus nihil erat dicto. Also, in the acc.; as, *Plaut.* Ad eam rem usus est hominem astutus. Also, in the gen.; as, *Liv.* Alii accipiunt imperia, alii offerunt se, si quo usus operæ sit (unless we render *usus, usefulness, h. e. if their services should be useful for any thing*). — *Usus* is also, a case, chance, hap, accident. *Terent.* Usus non veniet, that will never happen. *Cic.* Si usus fuerit (see above). *Ces.* Si usus veniat (see above). Hence, *Usu*, by a chance or accident, or, perchance, peradventure. *Plaut.* Cave, ne tu te usu perdis. Especially is *Usu venire* frequent, to take place or fall out by some chance, or somehow; or simply, to come about, take place, happen, befall, occur. *Cic.* Mihi usu venturum non arbitrabar, ut, &c. *Id.* Ante quam hoc usu veniret, before this should happen. *Nepos.* Id quod nunquam antea usu venerat. *Cic.* Quid? quod usu in memoria patrum venit, ut, &c., it has happened. Also, *Usu venire*, for venire. *Cic.* (si lectio certa).

USUMFRUCTUS (for usus et fructus), us, m. the usufruct, h. e. the having of the use and profit, but not the property,

of a thing, ἐκκαρπία, ἐκκαρπώσεις. *Cic.* Usumfructum omnium bonorum suorum Cæsennia legavit, ut frueretur una cum filio. *Id.* Si paterfamilias uxori anellarum usum fructum legavit a filio, neque a secundo herede legavit, mortuo filio, mulier usumfructum non amittet. — We also find *usus et fructus.* *Cic.* fundi.

USUVENIRE, or more properly **USŪ VĒ-3 NIRE**, &c. See *Usus*, at the end.

ŪT, or **ŪTY** (ὄτι), adv. and conj. I. Adv. when it does not of itself require the subjunctive mood. — ¶ *As, like or just as, even as, ὥσπερ, καθάπερ.* Followed by sic; as, *Cic.* Ut non omne vinum, sic non omnis ætas vetustate coacescit, as (like as, just as). *So, Nepos.* Ut enim Romæ Consules, sic Carthagine reges creabantur. Or by ita; as, *Terent.* Ut quisque suum vult esse, ita est, as every man wishes his own son to be, so he is. *Cic.* Ut optasti, ita est. Or by item instead. *Cic.* The ut is also preceded by the sic or ita; as, *Terent.* Sic siet modo, ut nunc est. *Id.* Ita, ut res sese habet, narrato. *So, Id.* Isto modo, ut tu. *Id.* Servi mei si me isto pacto metucrent, ut te metuunt cives tui. Also, *Ut si, for si*; as, *Horat.* Quod vitium afores, ut si quid promittere de me possum aliud vere, promitto. *So, Sucton.* Abstinit alieno, ut si quis unquam. (But in both these examples there seems to be an ellipsis.) — *Ut — ita (sic)* means as — so, in the sense of *bath — and also, not only — but also*; as, *Cass.* ad *Cic.* Dolabellam, ut Tarsenses, ita Ladicenii accesserunt. And also, for quidem (indeed, or also although) — sed (but, but yet); as, *Nepos.* Ut naturam fuitricem habuerat in tribuendis animi virtutibus, sic maleficam nactus est in corpore fingendo, as — so, although — yet. *Liv.* Saguntini ut a præliis quietem habuerant, ita non cessaverant ab opere, had indeed enjoyed relief from battles, but yet had not, &c.; though — yet (compare *Ovid. Met.* 1, 370). — Also, with the superl. *Ut — ita, so, as, or sometimes, the — the, with the compar.* in English; especially when joined with quisque (for aliquis); as, *Cic.* Ut quisque optime Græce sciret, ita esse nequissimum, the better a man knew Greek, the worse man he was. *Id.* Ut quidque primum gestum erit, ita primum exponetur. Also, with ita before ut; as, *Cic.* Colendum esse ita quemque maxime, ut quisque maxime virtutibus erit ornatus. Also, without ita; as, *Cic.* Ut quisque maxime perspicit, quid in re quaque verissimum sit, quique celererrime potest videre rationem, is prudentissimus haberi solet (where the omission is owing to the intervention of qui). Also, without both ita and the superl.; as, *Liv.* 30, 10. Ut quæque retro, &c. — In oaths or in wishes expressed in a similar form; *Ut, as, as sure as, preceded by ita*; so that we have *Ita, ut, so true or sure — as, so truly do I wish that, &c.* — as. *Cic.* Ita Deos mihi velim propitios, ut commoveor animi, as surely as I would be blessed by heaven, so surely am I troubled in spirit; may the gods bless me, as, &c. *Id.* Ita vivam, ut facio. The member with ut is also omitted; as, *Cic.* Sæpe, ita me dii juvent, te desideravi, often, so help help me heaven, &c. — ¶ Also, without the corresponding sic, ita, &c., as, so as, according as. *Cic.* Ut opinor, as I think. *Id.* Ut dixi, as I have said. *Id.* Ut aiunt, as they say, as the saying is. *Id.* De nullo, ut deserto, memorie proditum est, as an eloquent man, as being eloquent. *Id.* Non ille ut plerique, sed isto modo ut tu. *Tacit.* Regem, ut eternum, aspernabantur. *Nepos.* Elatus est, ut ipse præscriperat, sine ulla pompa funeris. *Terent.* Præsertim ut nunc sunt mores, especially as morals now are, in the present state, &c. *Cic.* Ii quidem, ut populi Rom. ætas est, senes; ut Atheniensium sæcula numerantur, adolescentes. *So, Id.* Themistocles, ut apud nos, perantiquus; ut apud Athenienses, non ita sane vetus, h. e. according to our reckoning, according to our dates. *Id.* Multæ etiam, ut in homine

Romano, litteræ, for a Roman; considering that he was a Roman. *Id.* Ut potui, tui, as well as I could. *Plaut.* Ut (how? see below) valet? (R.) Ut queo, how do you do? — as (well as) I can. Hence, *Ut si, as if, as though*; as, *Cic.* Ejus negotium sic velim suscipias, ut si esset res mea, just so — as if. *Nepos.* Atque, ut si bono animo fecissent, laudat velint consilium eorum, as if they had, &c. — *Ut* is also doubled, or has cumque appended to it, and then it means *howsoever, in what way or manner soever, however.* *Terent.* Ut ut erant alia, illi certe consuleres. *Cic.* Ut cumque se affectum volet. — ¶ Also, as, with the superl. for quam; as, *Cic.* Ut blandissime potest, as favourably as he can, in the most favouring manner. — ¶ Also, as, for instance, as for instance, for example, as for example; as, *Cic.* Ea percipere quæ tactu intimo sentiant, ut dolorem, ut voluptatem. *Id.* Ut, si quis ægre ferat, as (for example), if any one, &c. — ¶ Also, as, as being, inasmuch as, in explanation and proof. *Liv.* Pama tumultum, ut principe amisso, fecit. *Horat.* Horret onus ut parvo corpore majus. Particularly with qui, quæ, quod, h. e. as who; as being the man, &c. who, inasmuch as he, &c. *Liv.* Tunc, enim, ut qui ex æquo nos venisse in amicitiam meminissimus, subjecti minus vobis essemus, as remembering that we had, &c. *Cic.* Quod sepulcrum posterorum ejus sit, uti quod sepulcrum publice datum est, as being a sepulchre given by the state. — ¶ *Ut* is also used redundantly before qui, quæ, quod; as, *Liv.* Prælium, ut quod maxime (sc. commissum est), pari spe utrinque commissum est (but this may be, if ever battle was, or as ever was). *So, also, Liv.* Fine ulla sede, ut quo victores nos reciperemus, for quo nos, &c. On the other hand we find ut qui, for ut. *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, as, when, as soon as. *Cic.* Ut hæc audit, sic exarsit, &c. *Terent.* Ut numerabatur fore argentum, intervenit homo, as or when. Hence, *Ut primum, as soon as*; as, *Cic.* Ut primum loqui posse cepi. *Ovid.* Ut subito Ilymen venit, as soon as; or also, when suddenly. *Cic.* Ut semel e Piræo eloquentia evecta est, when once. (Ut and ut primum in this signification are usually joined with the indic. perf. in direct narrative.) — Also, has ut the sense of *since*, for which we may also say *that*; as, *Calpurn.* Vigesima non fuit, ut cupiunt te cernere sylvæ. *Ovid.* Utsumus in Ponto, ter frigore constitit Ister. *Id.* Ut ca-reo vobis. *Cic.* Ut illos libros edidisti, nihil a te postea accepimus. *Horat.* Qui (dies) primus risit, per urbes Afer ut Italas equitavit. — ¶ Also, where. *Catull.* 11, 3; 17, 10. — ¶ Also, how, h. e. in what way or manner. *Cic.* Credo te audisse, ut me circumsteterint. *Id.* Videte, ut hoc correxerit. *Id.* Videtisne, ut eos agitent Furæ? *Virg.* Infandum, regina, jubes renovare dolorem (sc. narrando), Trojanas ut opes eruerint Danaï. — Hence in exclamations, expressions of wonder, *how!* *Cic.* Ut contempsit, ac pro nihilo putavit, quæ! &c. *Horat.* Ut gaudet! *Virg.* Ut vidit, ut perii! ut me malus abstulit error! when (as soon as) I saw her, how was I lost! *Horat.* Ut melius, quidquid erit, pati! how much better! *Cic.* Ut ille tum humilis erat! — Also, how, in a question. *Horat.* Ut valet? ut memini nostri? — ¶ I. Conj. h. e. when it requires of itself a subj. mood. — ¶ In the sense of *that*, after talis (and is for talis), tantus, tot, tam, adeo, sic, ita, and the like; and after verbs and substantives which denote a willing, wishing, entreating, admonishing, doing, taking care, permitting, commanding, impelling, a necessity, &c. Thus, *Cic.* Non sum ita hebes, ut istud dicam, I am not so dull that I should say (h. e. as to say). *Id.* Quis est tam cupidus, ut non illa omnia relinquat, that he would not leave, as not to leave. *Id.* Est ulla res tanti, ut viri boni nomen amittas? *Id.* Providebo, ut in perpetua pace esse possitis. *Id.* Furnio mandavi, ut exigeret cum eo. *Poll.* ad *Cic.* Lepidus me trahit, ut legionem mitterem,

urged me to send the legion. Cic. Te obsecro, ut rempubl. liberet. And so innumerable other examples. — *Ut* is also used by Cic. after *Ad pedes accidere*, because the idea of supplication lies in these words. We find it also after *Insuperatum est*, and after *Certum est* (where otherwise we find the *accus.* with *infin.*). Cic. Also, *Nepos*. Verum est, ut. Cic. Verisimile est, ut. Id. Accedit ut, *h. e.* to this is added, that. Id. Integrum est, ut. Id. Reliquum est, ut. Id. Nata est sententia Academicorum, ut dicerent, &c. Id. Probare potest, ut. Liv. Quod in morem venerat, ut, &c. Id. Neque, ut referrent, senatui obsequabantur. Also after *esse*; as, Cic. Est, ut deceat, for decet. Id. Fuit, ut liceret, for liceat. Particularly after comparatives; as, Cic. Videtur esse altius, quam ut id suscipere possimus, to be too high for us to be able to undertake. Quintil. after *magis*. Also after *facio*; as, Cic. Invitus feci, ut Flaminium egerem, *h. e.* invitus eieci, it was with reluctance that I expelled Flaminium. Id. Milites faciunt inviti, ut coronam dent civicam. Id. Faciam ut eam. — *Ut* is often wanting, for instance, after *neesse est*, *oportet*, *rogo*, &c. Also after *permitto*, *Liv.*; after *sino*, *Liv.*; after *evocato*, *Catull.* — *¶* Also, that, in order that, to the end that. Cic. Si idcirco sedetis, ut, &c. Id. Ut vere dicam, that I may speak the truth; to say the truth. Id. Ut ita dicam, so to speak. — *¶* *Ut* also has the force of so that, on account of the omission of some correlative particle; as, Cic. Est autem oratio scripta elegantissime, ut nihil possit ultra. *Nepos*. Fuit disertus, ut nemo Thebanus ei par esset eloquentia. — So also, that therefore, that accordingly, in drawing an inference; we may render it, so that. Cic. Itaque alter semper magnus, alter saepe turpissimus: ut, recte praecipere videantur, qui, &c. Id. Ut dubitare debeat nemo, so that no one ought to doubt. — *¶* Also, in expressions of anxiety, that or if. Terent. Ut satis contemplata modo sis. — *¶* Also, in wishes, O that! would that! that only! Cic. Ut dolor pariat, quod jam diu parturit! Terent. Ut te dii perdunt! — *¶* Also, supposing that, in case that, granting that, for which we can also say *although*, *even though*. Cic. Ager efficit cum octavo, bene ut agatur; verum, ut (supposing that, provided that) omnes dii adjuvent, cum decimo. Id. Sine quo, ut reliqua ex sententia succedant, vix, &c. Id. Ut ita sit. Ovid. Ut desint vires, tamen est laudanda voluptas. *Javenal.* Ut vigeant sensus animi, ducenda tamen, &c. *even supposing that, even though*. — *¶* Also, to explain a word or sentence, that, that namely, that to wit, when to wit. Cic. Ab hoc genere largitionis, ut aliis detur, aliis auferatur, aberunt ii. — *¶* Also, that, in the sense of *why*. Cic. Mil. 13. Erat, ut ille odisset, there was reason for his having hated, &c. — *¶* Also, with the force of that not, after verbs of fearing; thus, after *timeo*, Cic.; after *metuo*, Terent.; after *vereor*, Cic. — *¶* It is often used in impassioned interrogation, where, however, it is difficult to express it by translation. Cic. Quamquam quid loquor? Te ut ulla res frangat? Te ut unquam te corrigas? (which may be rendered, will you ever correct yourself? here we may suppose an ellipsis of *fieri potest*, or the like, *can it be that you will ever amend your ways?*) *Plaut.* Egone illum ut non amem, shall not I love her? — *¶* *Uti*, for *ut*, is of frequent use. Cic. and *Cæs.* — We find *ut* with the indicative in *Liv.* 27, 49. *Ut* inquit: but this is owing to the distance of the one from the other. So, also with the *infin.*: as, *Liv.* 5, 15: but this is to be laid to the same cause. — *Ut* is also repeated, especially when many words intervene; as, *Liv.* Ut quibus — essent, ut hic, &c. — We find often also *ut non*, and *ut ne*, either together or with words between, which may be rendered, that — not, though they are not entirely convertible. Cic. and Terent. We find also *ut non*, for *quoniam*. Cic. *Fin.* 1, 8. Very

rarely is *ut* non used for *ne*; Cic. *Leg. Manil.* 15. Itaque, ut plura non dicam, for *ne* plura dicam. — *Quod ut*, similar to *quod si*, *quod nisi*, &c. *Virg.* (See *Quod*). — *Ut quid?* for *cur*. Terent. *UTCUMQUE*, or *UTCUNQUE* (*ut* & *cumque*), adv. *howsoever*, *however*; also, *any how*, *somehow*. Cic. *UTCumque* animi audientis moveri volet, ita, &c. *Liv.* *UTCumque* erit, invabit tamen, &c. *however that shall be, be it as it may*. *Tacit.* Cetera *utcumque* facilius dissimulari. *Vellei.* Difficilis est *utcumque* concepte spei mora, *howsoever*, *h. e.* *any how*. *Plin. Ep.* *UTCumque* animum collegi, as well as possible. — *¶* Also, *whenever*, at whatever time. *Horat.* *UTCumque* mecum vos eritis, *whenever*, *whilst*.

UTENSILIS (*utor*), *e*, adj. that may be used, fit for use, *χρησίδης*, especially for family use, for food, for instance. *Varr.* Quid in Italia *utensile* non modo nascitur, sed etiam non egregium fit? Quod far conferam Campano? — Hence, *subst.* *Utensilia*, *inim*, *n. things fit for use; the necessities of life; utensils, implements.* *Colum.* *Utensilia*, quibus aut alitur hominum genus, aut etiam excolitur. *Tacit.* Pernocitare sine *utensilibus*, sine igni, *h. e.* alimentis, aliisque ad victum necessariis. *Liv.* Divina humanaque *utensilia*. Also, of bees. *Colum.* Collectis *utensilibus*, *h. e.* *iis rebus*, quibus utuntur ad favos et mel conficiendum.

UTENSILITAS (*utensilis*), *atis*, *f.* usefulness, use. Terent.

UTENTIOR. See *Utor*.

UTER, for *Uterus*. See *Uterus*.

UTER (allied to *uternus*), *utris*, *m.* a skin, for wine, oil, &c. *ἄρκος, ἄρκωρα*. *Virg.* Mollibus in pratis unctos saliere per utres. *Plant.* vini, a skin full of wine. *Ovid.* Aëolis Ithacis inclisimus utribus Enros, *h. e.* scripsimus de Aëolis Euris Ithacis utribus inclisus (referring to the story that Ulysses received the winds from Aëolus inclosed in bags; so that he might direct his course at pleasure). — *Figur.* *Horat.* Tumidis infla sermonibus utrem. — *¶* *Utria* (*plur.*) is found in *Liv.* *Andron.*

UTER (*ὑτέρωτος, πότερος*), *ūtra, ūtrum*, *gen.* *utrisque*, *dat.* *utri*, adj. which or whether of the two, or which (when one of two is meant, sometimes interrogatively. Cic. *Uter nostrum popularis est?* tunc, an ego? Sometimes, also, the interrogative particle *ne* is joined with it redundantly. *Horat.* *Uterne* ad casus dubios fides sibi certus? hic qui, &c. an qui, &c.? Also, not interrogatively. Cic. *Ut eligas, utrum velis.* *Liv.* Querite utra graviore servitute liberati sint. *Ovid.* Tu servare potes, tu perdere solus amantem: elige utrum facias. — *Uter* is usually joined with the compar. Cic. *Utrius oratio propius accedere*, &c. But also with a *superl.* *Utri potissimum consulendum sit.* — *Uter* is sometimes joined with a *plur.*: as, *Plaut.* Loquere, *uter* meruistis culpam, paucis. *Id.* *Uter eratis*, tun', an ille major? — *Uter* is also used of more than two; thus, of three. *Vitruv.* — Also, followed by the particle *an*, as *utrua*; as, Cic. *Utros habueris libros*, an utrosque, nescio, which of the two books (*h. e.* sets of books, corpora librorum, which accounts for the *plur.*) you have, or whether you have both. — *¶* Also, the other, when two things are spoken of, and usually when preceded by *uter* or *neutr.* Cic. *Uter (which of the two) utri (the other) insidias fecerit.* *Horat.* Ambigitur quoties, *uter* utro sit prior, aufert *Pacuvius*. *Plant.* *Neuter utri invidet.* — *¶* Also, both. Cic. *Sibi uter rapiat an alter cedat alteri?* *Id.* *Controversiarum*, quæ essent inter oratorem et decumanum, si *uter* velit, recuperatores, &c. (but this may be one or the other). — *¶* Also, one of the two, the one or the other: (see the preceding meaning.) — *¶* Also, for *utrumque*, *whichever* (of the two). Cic. *Utrum horum dixeris*, in eo culpa hærebit. — *¶* The *perult* of the *gen.* is properly long, but is also found short. *Horat.* — *¶* *Utro*, and *Utrum*, are also adv., which see.

UTERCOLUS (*dimin.* of *uterus*), *i*, *m.* a small pouch or belly, as, of bees. *Plin.*

UTERCOLUS (*dimin.* of *uter*), *i*, *m.* a small leathern bag or bottle. *Apul.*

UTERQUE, or *UTCUNQUE* (*uter*, with the termination *cun* (*m*) *que*), *utrācūm* (*n*) *que*, *utrumcūm* (*n*) *que*, adj. *whichever* of the two, *ὑτέρωτος ὅτερος*. Cic. *Magnæ utrinque copiae ita paratæ ad pugnandum esse dicuntur*, ut, *utrumque* vicerit, non sit mirum futurum, *whichever* of the two may (may have) conquered. *Id.* In quo bello *utrumque* pars vicisset, tamen aliqua forma esset futura reipublicæ. *Quintil.* In *utracumque* lingua expressa proprietates omnium litterarum, *whichever* of the two, both.

UTERINUS (*uterus*), *a*, *um*, adj. *uterine*, *born of the same mother*, *ὁμογάστρος*. *Cod. Just.* *fratres*.

UTERLIBET (*uter* & *libet*), *utrālibet*, *utrumlibet*, adj. *which* of the two you please, *whichever* of the two, either of the two, *ὑτέρωτος ὅτερος*. Cic. *Utrumlibet elige*, alterum incredibile est, alterum nefarium, *choose which you will*. *Plin.* Sanguinem fluentem ex *utralibet* parte sistit. — Hence, *Utralibet*, and *Utrolibet*, adv. *which* see.

UTERNE, *utrāne*, *utrumne*. See *Uter*.

UTERQUE (*uter* & *que*), *utrāque*, *utrūque*, *gen.* *utrisque*, *dat.* *utrique*, adj. *both the one and the other*, *both* (but see *Uteris*, at the end), *ἑκάτερος, ἀμφότερος*. Cic. *Paria in utroque* (homine). *Id.* *Uterque nostrum*, both of us, we both. *Id.* *Horum uterque* cecidit victus, *h. e.* *hi ambo* ceciderunt. *Id.* *Horum utrumque* conjunctum, both of these, both these. *Ovid.* *Uterque* Phœbus, the rising and setting sun; the east and west. *Id.* *Uterque* polus, *h. e.* *arcticus et antarcticus*, north and south pole. *Id.* *Uterque* oceanus, *h. e.* *orientalis et occidentalis*. *Id.* *Solis utramque* domum, *h. e.* *the east and west*. *Id.* *Uterque* parens, *h. e.* *father and mother*. *Nepos*. *Pari fastigio steterit in utraque fortuna*, *h. e.* *both when possessed of a large, and when of a small fortune*. Or, *Tacit.* *Utraque* fortuna, good and bad fortune. Cic. In *utramque* partem, *h. e.* *on both sides; in either case*. *Cæs.* *Ilac in utramque partem disputatio habita*, *h. e.* *for and against, pro and con*. Cic. In *utramque* partem respondere, *h. e.* *to answer yes and no; to affirm and deny*. Terent. *Vehe-mens in utramque partem*, in both directions, both ways. — *¶* *Uterque* stands for *alter*, the other, when preceded by *utrumque*; as, Terent. *Uterque utrique est cordi*, each — to the other. *Cæs.* *Quum uterque utrique esset exercitus in conspectu*. — *¶* *Uterque* is also joined with a *plur.* word, as, Terent. *Curemus uterque*. *Plant.* *Uterque insaniunt*. *Ovid.* *Utraque* (*fem.*) festinant. *Tacit.* *Uterque ambigui* (erant). — *¶* When only two persons or things are spoken of, the *sing.* is sufficient; but when two parties, kinds, or collective bodies are spoken of, the *plur.* is used; as, Terent. *Hoc beneficio utrique ab utrisque vero devincimini*, *h. e.* *vos puellæ et amatores vestri*. Cic. *Quoniam utrique et Socratici et Platonici esse volumus*, *h. e.* *Peripatetici et Academici*. *Id.* *A quibus utrisque submittitur ali-quid*, *h. e.* *a poetis, et ab iis, qui modos fecerunt*. *Sallust.* *Utrique* (*h. e.* *plebs et senatus*) *victoriam crudeliter exercebant*. But the *plur.* is often used when only two persons or things are spoken of; as, Cic. *Jubeo promi utrosque* (*scyphos*). *Cæs.* *Utrique perierunt*. *Nep.* *Utrorumque Dionysiorum*, *h. e.* *Dionysii majoris et minoris*. *Virg.* *Palmas utrasque tetendit*. *Tacit.* *Utrosque in-tuens*, *h. e.* *avum et aviam*. Terent. *Utræque res*, for *utraque res*. — *¶* *Utroque*, and *Utraque*, are also adverbs, which see.

UTRIVIS (*uter* & *vis*, from *volo*), *utrāvis*, *utrūvis*, adj. *which* of the two you will, *either* (be it which it may) of the two, *ὑτέρωτος ὅτερος*. Terent. *Qui utramvis no-rit*, ambas noverit. Cic. *Minus habeo virium, quam vestrum utervis*, *either of you* (two). *Id.* *Utrumvis se facere posse*. — *¶* Also, both alike. Terent. In au-

rem utrumvis dormire. — ¶ *Utervis* and *quibis* thus differ from *uterque* and *quisque*, that they suppose of two or all, only one, to whom the predicate is attributed, but that one indifferently taken. On the other hand, though *uterque* and *quisque* point to each single individual (therein differing from *ambo* and *omnes*), yet the predicate belongs to the individuals at the same time and collectively. When, therefore, a predicate belongs to every one of two or more, but only to one at a time, we find *utervis* and *quibis*, not *uterque* and *quisque*. Compare *Quirix*.

UTERUM, i, n. for *Uterus*. See *Uterus*.

UTERUS (ὕδρα), i, m. the belly, abdomen, paruch. *Plaut.*, *Virg.*, &c. — ¶ Also, the womb, the matrix. — Of women; as, *Plaut.* *Uterum illi extimere*. *Ovid.* *Diva potens uteri*, h. e. *Lucina*. *Id.* *Gravis uterus*. *Propert.* *Uteri pondus*, h. e. *fetus*. Hence, a birth, a bearing, a bringing forth. *Pandect.* *Si ancilla uno utero marem et feminam peperisset*. Also, the birth, the fruit of the womb, fetus, child. *Tacit.* *Uxor uterum subiectus servitio*. *Cels.* and *Plin.* *Uterum gerere*, to be pregnant. — Of animals. *Varr.* and *Plin.* Hence, a bearing, bringing forth. *Plin.* *Faciliore ita nentes utero, bringing forth more easily*. Also, the fetus, young. *Plin.* *canes gerunt fetum, go with young*. — *Figur.* the paruch or integument, from which the first animals are represented as having been brought forth. *Lauret.* — ¶ *Figur.* the belly, h. e. the inner part of a thing, the interior or cavity. *Colum.* *In utero dolii*. *Tacit.* *Naves lato utero*. *Virg.* of the Trojan horse. — ¶ *Uterum*, i, n. for *uterus*. *Plant.* — ¶ *Uter*, for *uterus*. *Cecil.* ap. *Non.*

UTI, infn. of *utor*. See *Utor*.

UTI, for *Ut*. See *Ut*.

UTIBILIS (utor), e, adj. that can be used, 3 useful; serviceable, profitable, χρησιμος. *Plaut.* and *Terent.*

UTICA, w, f. *Utica*, a town of Africa *Propert.* on the coast of Africa, not far from Carthage, where the younger *Cato* slew himself (whence he is called *Cato Uticensis*). — Hence, *Uticensis*, e, adj. of or belonging to *Utica*. *Liv.* *ager Cas. Uticensis*, the inhabitants.

UTICENSIS, e, adj. See *Utica*.

UTILIS (for *utibilis*, from *utor*), e, adj. that may be used, fit for use, fit, good, proper, suitable, adapted. *Cic.* *Homo ad nullam rem utilis*. *Ovid.* *Miles, ut emeritis non est satis utilis annis*, ponit ad antiquos, quæ tulit arma lares. *Id.* *Fraxinus utilis hastis*, (dat.) *Plin.* *Caïamus totus concavis utilissimus fistulis*. *Virg.* *Dant utile lignum navigis pinos*. Also, with an infn. *Horat.* *Tibia adesse choris utilis*. *Abol.* *Senec.* *Utilia*, h. e. *utensilia*. — Hence, *Utilis*, that can keep himself from falling. *Ovid.* *Quo magis accedunt, minus et minus utilis adsto; liquor, et ancillis excipienda calo*. — ¶ Also, useful, profitable, wholesome, salutary, advantageous, serviceable, χρηστος, χρησιμος. *Cic.* *Res utiles*. *Id.* *lex Cas. Rominis utiles esse amicos*. *Cic.* *Nunquam est utile peccare*. *Plin.* *Succus utilissimus voci*. *Id.* *Succus utilis contra inflammationes*. *Propert.* *Ira utilis*, h. e. that brings gain. *Cic.* *Vita mea utilior*. *Id.* *Utilissimus civis*. *Abol.* *Horat.* *Qui miscuit utile dulci, the useful with the agreeable*. *Id.* *Honestum prætulit utili*. — ¶ Also, just, right, equitable, conformable to or founded upon justice or equity. *Pandect.* *Derelictam vero a marito accusationem etiam ab alio excitari utile est*. *Id.* *Utilis actio, resting indeed on no law, but founded on equity*. So, also, *Id.* *exceptio*. *Id.* *iudicium*. *Id.* *interdictum*. *Id.* *petitio*. (But *Actio utilis* is also the same as *efficax*. *Pandect.*)

UTILITAS (utilis), ātis, f. usefulness, serviceableness, service. *Terent.* *In ea re utilitatem ego faciam ut cognoscas meam*. *Cic.* *Utilitatibus tuis possum carere, I can forego or do without your services*. *Id.* *Belli (in war) utilitas*. *Plaut.* *Utilitatem oculis obtinere, to have the right use of one's eyes; to see*

rightly. — ¶ Also, serviceableness, usefulness, utility, profit, advantage, ὠφέλεια, εὐχρηστία. *Cic.* *Utilitatem alicui asserre, to bring*. *Id.* *Nec tamen nostræ utilitates omittendæ sunt*. *Id.* *Utilitatem capere ex re, to derive profit*. *Id.* *habere, h. e. utilem esse, to profit*. *Id.* *Utilitates alicui præbere*.

UTILITER (Id.), adv. usefully, profitably, with profit, advantageously, χρηστικῶς, συμφερόντως. *Cic.* *Augere illi quidem etiam a natura utiliter dicebant permotiones istas animis nostris datas*. *Ovid.* *Utilius starent etiam nunc mœnia Phœbi, more better for me that the walls, &c.* *Plin.* *Cuneo adactum utilissime adstringitur, most commodiously*. — ¶ Also, rightly, duly. *Pandect.* *Apud iudicem utiliter experiri*. *Id.* *Utiliter stipulari*. *Id.* *Utiliter agere ex empto*.

UTINAM (for *uti* & *nam*, as *quisnam*, *utinam*, &c.), adv. O that, I wish that, would that, would to God that, αἶδε, εἴδε. *Cic.* *Utinam ipse Varro incumbat in causam*. *Id.* *Utinam, Quirites, virorum fortium, atque innocentium copiam tantam haberetis*. *Id.* *Quod utinam, iterum utinam, tuo tamen commodo*. *Ovid.* *O utinam tunc, cum Lacedæmonia classe petebat, o brutus insanus esset adulter aquis!* *Cic.* *Utinam non, or, Terent.* and *Cic.* *Utinam ne*. — *Utinam* requires the subj. mood; but not indifferently with the present or imperfect; thus, *Utinam salvus sis, I wish you may be well*, which you may actually be or not; but, *Utinam salvus esses, I wish you were well*, which you really are not (and so the *pluperf.* *Utinam salvus fuisses, I wish you had been well*). — Also, *Quod utinam* (a form of expression resembling *quod si*; see *Quod*); as, *Cic.* *Quod utinam minus vitæ cupidi fuissemus*.

UTIQUE (uti & que), adv. for et ut, or et uti, and that. *Cic.* *Utique consules, alter arbore, quæstoribus imperent, &c.* (So, *Liv.* 39, 19. several times.) — Also, and as. *Sallust.* *Uti ex libris Punicis interpretatum nobis est, utique rem sese habere cultores ejus terræ putant*. *Liv.* *Uti illa recitata sunt, utique ea intellecta sunt*. — ¶ Also, be it as it may or will. — Hence, at all events, at any rate, by all means, certainly, surely, assuredly, without fail, indeed, undoubtedly, ἀπα. *Liv.* *Si utique novum aliquem consulem creari vellent, at any rate, at all events*. *Id.* *Monentes, ne utique experiri vellet imperium*. *Id.* *Milites utique morituros in aciem misistis, h. e. about to perish in any case, assuredly about to die*. *Cic.* *Quo die venies, utique cum tuis apud me sis*. *Id.* *Diligenter litteris datis, quæ ad me utique perferantur*. *Id.* *Illud vero utique scire cupio*. *Id.* *Utique scribito, by all means*. *Liv.* *Nisi alterum consulem utique ex plebe fieri necesse sit*. — And, also, at least, but certainly at least. *Cic.* *Ego, ut constitui, adero; utinam tu quoque eodem die* — utique postridie. *Liv.* *Pæne victoriæ, utique de Antiocho rege, majore parte ad se vindicata, adixerunt, &c.* — ¶ Also, only, merely. *Pandect.* *Sed utique humiliores*. — ¶ Also, especially, particularly. *Liv.* *Utique postremis mensibus*. *Id.* *Commota est plebs, utique postquam, &c.* — ¶ *Uti-que*, for *utique*. *S. C. de Bacch.*

UTOR (unc.), ēris, ūsus sum, dep. 3. to use, make use of, avail one's self of, χρᾶσθαι. *Cic.* *suis bonis*. *Id.* *Bene armis, optime equis ntri*. *Colum.* *cultro (falci)s, scalpro, rostro*. *Cas.* *Quæ gravissime afflictæ erant naves, earum materia atque ære ad reliquas reficiendis utebatur*. *Ovid.* *Ipsa sua Dido concidit usa manu*. *Cas.* *Utuntur tales ferreis pro nummo*. *Id.* *Administris ad ea sacrificia Druidibus utuntur*. *Plant.* *Certe oculis uteris, you have the use of your eyes, see well*. *Id.* *Istoc ego oculo utor minus, I do not see well with it*. *Cic.* *Si provincia loqui posset, hac voce uteretur, it would use language to this effect; would so speak*. *Ovid.* *Mollibus verbis nti ad aliquem*. *Cic.* *oratione, h. e. to speak*. *Id.* *silentio, to keep*. *Id.* *Utor ætatis vitio*. *Cas.* *Non omnes eadem acacritate ac studio, quo in pedes-*

tribus uti præliis consueverant, utebantur. *Id.* *Ea conditione, quæ a Casare ferretur, se usuros ostendebant*. *Terent.* *Uti foro (see forum)*. *Nepos.* *Temporibus sapienter nti, to suit one's self to circumstances, avail one's self of or make a wise use of circumstances*. *Pandect.* *Uti frui, for uti et frui (as usufructus) to have the usufruct of*. *Sallust.* *Uti suo largius, h. e. to be prodigal of, to squander*. *Trebell.* *Poll.* *ingenio alicujus, h. e. to accommodate one's self to the disposition or inclination of any one*. — Hence, to associate with, be familiar or intimate with. *Nepos.* *Utebatur intime Q. Hortensio*. *Cic.* *Trebonio multos annos utro valde familiariter*. *Id.* *Lucceius, qui multum utitur Bruto*. *Horat.* *majoribus, to associate with, or to conduct towards, treat*. *Id.* *Si sciret regibus nti*. — Also, *Uti se*, to indulge or enjoy one's self. *Plaut.* *Si quidem se uti volet*. — Also, to live upon any thing. *Terent.* *Illic aliquid paulum præ manu dederis, unde utatur*. *Cic.* *Magis enim doleo, me non habere cui tradam (illas possessiunculas), quam habere qui (h. e. quo) utar*. *Cic.* *Divitiæ expetuntur, ut utare (illis)*. *Horat.* *Et quærere, et uti (quæsitis)*. — Also, to enjoy, partake of. *Cic.* *honore, to hold or fill a post of honor*. *Liv.* *honore curuli*. *Cels.* *cibis bonis, to eat good meats*. *Id.* *vino modice, drink*. *Ovid.* *lacte et herbis*. *Varr.* *Ut pecus nti possit, sc. aqua, h. e. drink*. Hence, perhaps, *Cic.* *Utentior, having the enjoyment of more things, more wealthy*. — Also, to have, experience, of things which one uses or enjoys. *Nepos.* *pære diligente*. *Cic.* *adversis ventis*. *Id.* *Præliis usus erat secundis, had gained battles*. *Cas.* *valetudine bona, to have or enjoy*. *Id.* *honore, to have or fill a post of honor (see above)*. — ¶ Also, to have need of, to need. *Cic.* *Ambitione nihil (for non) uter*. *Id.* *Ea nihil hoc loco nitimur, h. e. have no need of here, speak not of*. *Plaut.* *Apage te, amor; non places, nihil te utor*. — ¶ *Utor* generally has an *abl.* But we find also an *acc.* *Terent.*, *Cato*, &c.: hence, *Utendus*, a, um; as, *Cic.* *Omnia utenda*. *Plaut.* *Vasa utenda, to be used, for use*. *Ovid.* *Multa rogant utenda dari*. — ¶ For *utor* the ancients also said *uto*; as, *Cato*. *Utito*. Hence, passively, as, *Næv.* ap. *Gell.* *Utitur*. — ¶ *Utier*, for *nti*. *Plant.* and *Terent.*

UTOR FRUTOR, for *utor* et *frutor*. See *Utor*.

UTPOTÈ (from *ut*), adv. expressing a reason or explanation, namely, as, ἄρα. It is usually found with *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*; as, *Cic.* *Ea nos, utpote qui nihil contemnere solemus, non pertimescimus, who namely, being one who*. *Plant.* *Similiorem mulierem, utpote quæ non sit eadem, non rear*. *Catull.* *Utpote quæ speraret, as hoping, seeing that she hoped, inasmuch as she hoped*. Also, with a *particip.* instead; as, *Nepos.* *Puerulo me, utpote non amplius novem annos nato, being namely not above nine years of age, seeing I was not more, &c.* *Horat.* *Inde Rubos fessi pervenimus, utpote longum carpentes iter, making to wit, as making*. — Also, found with *quum* (since). *Asia.* *Poll.* *ad Cic.* *Nec retinuissem (legiones) si imo in loco habuissim, utpote cum singulæ cohortes seditionem fecerint*.

UTPUTA, or **UTPUTA**, as, for example. *Senec.* See *Putat*.

UTRALIBET (sc. parte, from *uterlibet*), 2 adv. on whichever of two sides, on one of the two sides. *Plin.*

UTRAQUE (sc. parte, from *utroque*), adv. 3 on both sides; both times. *Hemina.* ap. *Non.*

UTRARIUS (uter, utris), a, um, adj. concerning either or belonging to water bags or skins. Hence, *absol.* *Utrarii*, sc. homines, water-carriers to an army. *Liv.*

UTRIBI. See *Utrubi*.

UTRICIDA (uter & cædo), æ, m. an utricid, de, h. e. one that cuts up and (humorously) as it were kills skins or bags. *Apul.*

UTRICULARIUS. See *Utricularius*.

UTRICULARIUS (utriculus), ii, m. sc. artifex, one who plays on a bag-pipe; a bag-piper, ἀρκαδίας. *Sueton.* — ¶ Also, a barge, waterman, perhaps so called

from the shape of the boat used. *Inscript. ap. Murat.* — *Utriclarinus* is also read, and in some passages means, perhaps, a maker of such bouts. *Id.*

UTRICULUS (dimin. of *uter*), *i, m.* a small skin or leathery bottle, *ἀρτίδιον*. *Cels.* Calido oleo replentur utriculi.

UTRICULUS (dimin. of *uterus*), *i, m.* the 2nd abdomen; also, the womb, *μῆτρις*. *Plin.* — *¶* Also, a small hush or case; as, of grains of corn, of the bud of a flower. *Plin.*

UTRINDE (probably from *uter* & *inde*), adv. *oa both sides, in both cases.* *Cato ap. Charis.*

UTRINQUE (*uter* & the termination *inque*), and **UTRINQUE**, adv. *on or from both sides or parts, on or from the one side and the other, ἐκατέρωθεν.* *Cic., Cels., and Liv.* — Also, *seus* is joined with it, but the signification is not changed. *Utrunque* and *seus* are sometimes written as one word, and sometimes separated. *Lucret. and Apul.*

UTRINQUESEUS, or **UTRINQUESEUS**, *on both sides.* See *Utrunque*.

UTRINSEOUS, same as *Utrunque*. *Sever.*

UTRŌ (*sc. loco, from uter*), adv. *to which 2 of the two sides or parts, to which part or side, whither (of two), ὁποτέρωθεν.* *Plin.* *Id.* demum recte subactum erit, ubi non intelligitur utro vomer ierit. *Ovid.* Nescit utro potius ruat, et ruere ardet utroque.

UTRŌBI. See *Utrubi*. 3

UTRŌBIDEM (*uter* & *ibidem*), adv. *oa 3 both sides.* *Plaut.*

UTRŌBIQUE (*utrobi* & *que*), adv. *on both parts, on both sides, on the one side and the other, ἐκατέρωστι.* *Asin. Poll. ad Cic.* Cum non liceret mihi nullius partis esse, quia utrobique magnos inimicos habebam, in both parties. *Nepos.* Utrobique Eumenes plus valebat, *h. e.* terribribus, et navalibus copiis. *Cic.* Veritas utrobique sit, *sc. in diis et hominibus.* *Horat.* Pavor est utrobique molestus, *h. e.* in timendo, et in cupiendo. — *We* also find *utrubique*.

UTRŌLIBET (*interlibet*), adv. *to one of the two sides, on one side.* *Quintil.*

UTRŌQUE (*utroque*), adv. *to both places, parts or sides, ἐκατέρωσι.* *Cic.* Ad Ceo venimus, inde Gyrum, hinc Seyrum, inde Delum, utroque citius, quam vellemus, cursum confecimus. *Liv.* Provincia ea Bruto, Samnium Camillo sorte evenit: exercitus utroque ducti. *Ovid.* Nunc huc, nunc illuc, et utroque sine ordine curro. — Also, with *versum* or *vorsum* (*wards*), joined with it, *towards both places, in both directions, on both sides.* *Plaut.* Utroqueversum rectum est ingenium meum: ad te, adque illum pro rota me uti licet. *Gell.* Vocabula ambigua, et quæ utroqueversum dicantur, *h. e.* augendi, et minuendi significatione.

UTRŌQUEVERSUS, or **VŌRSUM**. See 3 *Utroque*.

UTRŌBI (perhaps from *uter* & *ubi*), 3 **UTRŌBI**, **UTRIBI**, adv. *where, when two are spoken of, in which of the two places.* *Plaut.* Utrubi accumbo? (*Sag.*) Utrubi tu vis. *Næv. ap. Charis.* Utribi cenaturi estis? hinc, an in triclinio? *Cato. ibid.* De frumento utrobi bona, utrobi mala gratia capiatur, &c.

UTRŌBIQUE. See *Utrubique*.

UTRUM (*uter*), adv. (an interrogative particle, used commonly in double questions, and followed in the second question by *aa* or *ne* (enclitic), or by *anne*, *h. e.* or, or by *neque* or *annon*, *h. e.* or not). In direct interrogation, it may be omitted in translation, *πότερον*. Thus, *Cic.* Utrum ea vestra, an nostra culpa est? *Id.* Utrum habes, annon? — *¶* When the question is indirect, it is rendered *whether, εἰ*. *Nepos.* Quum interrogaretur, utrum pluris patrem matremne faceret, *was asked whether he valued his father or his mother more.* *Cic.* Quarendum, utrum una species sit, an plures. *Cels.* Ut declararet, utrum praelium committi ex usu esset, necne. *Cic.* Multum interest, utrum laus immutatur, an salus deseratur. Also, followed by several questions, instead of one; as, *Senec.* Si sitis nihil interest, utrum aqua sit, an vinum, nec refert utrum sit aureum poculum,

an vitreum, an manus concava. — *¶* *Nam* is also affixed to *utrum*, to give more force to the question. *Liv.* Percontatus est, utrumnum classis posset, &c. — And *ne*, pleonastically. *Cic.* Utrumne possit. *Terent.* Utrum taceanne an prædicem? Also, with this *ne* separated from it; as, *Cic.* Utrum esset Siculis utilius, suisne servire an populo Rom. obtemperare. — *Utrum* is rarely used for *nunc* or *an* in a single question; as, *Cic. Flacc.* 19. — But after *utrum*, the second question is frequently omitted, where it is readily understood; as, *Cic.* Utrum emeris, *sc. annon, whether, h. e. whether or no.* *Nepos.* Consultum, utrum veniret.

UTŪT, or **UTŪT**, adv. *howsoever, ὅπως, ὅποτε.* See *Ut*.

UVĀ (unc.), *æ, f.* a bunch or cluster of grapes, *σταφυλή.* *Cic., Horat., &c.* Hence, a vine. *Virg.* Fert uva racemos. Also, for wine. *Horat. and Juvenal.* — Also, of other plants, bunch or cluster of the fruit. *Plin.* amomi. *Id.* populi albae. — *¶* Figur. of swarming bees, a cluster like a bunch of grapes; when, for instance, they hang from a tree. *Virg. and Juvenal.* — *¶* Also, the arula, a part or appendicle of the palate; and especially when it is in a diseased state. *Cels.* — *¶* Also, a sea-fish. *Plin.*

UVENS (*uveo*, not used), *tis*, particip. and 3 adj. *wet, moist, humid.* *Sil.*

UVESCŌ (*id.*), *is, n. 3.* to grow or become 3 *moist, wet or dank, βρέχουαι.* *Lucret.* Vestes ivescunt. Hence, to drink, to tipple. *Horat.*

VIDŌLUS (*dimin. of viduus*), *a, um*, 3 adj. *somewhat moist or wet, or moist, wet.* *Catull.*

VIDŪS (*from uveo*, not used), *a, um*, 2 adj. *moist, wet, humid, dank, drenched, soaked, ποτός.* *Plant. rete.* *Horat.* Uvida vestimenta, *sc. ex naufragio.* *Ovid.* Uvidaque a tenero palmitis gemma tumet. *Tibull.* oscula. *Colum.* Celi status uvidus. *Virg.* Juppiter uvidus austris. *Id.* Uvidus hiberna venit de glande Menalcas, *h. e. wet with dew.* *Horat.* Uvidus Bacchus, *h. e. vino madens, drunken, full of wine.* *Id.* Circa nemus uvidique Tiburis rivos, *well-watered, abounding in streams.* *Ovid.* Rura assiduis uvida aquis, *watered.* *Tertull.* Uvidiora poma, *more juicy fruits.*

VIFER (*uva* & *fero*), *era, erum*, adj. 3 *bearing or producing clusters of grapes, grape-bearing, σταφυλόφρος.* *Stat.*

VULCANALIS, or **VULCANALIS**, *e*, adj. *Ἡφαίστειος, of, belonging to, sacred to, or relating to Vulcan.* *Varro.* flamen. — *Vulcanalia*, *ium* and *idrum*, plur. *n.* the festival of *Vulca.* *Plin.* *Ep.*

VULCANIUS, or **VULCANIUS**, *a, um*, adj. *of, pertaining to, sacred to, or relating to Vulca, Vulcanian, Ἡφαίστειος.* *Lact.* *ap. Non.* Vim de classe prohibuit Vulcanianum, *h. e. ignem.* *So, Virg.* Acies Vulcania. *Ovid.* Vulcania Lemnos, *h. e. sacred to Vulca, or where he dwelt.* *Cic.* Vulcaniis armis, *id est, fortitudine (for the armor made by Vulcan was famous).* *Plin.* Vulcaniæ insulae (otherwise called *Eoliae*), *sevea volcanic islands near Sicily.*

VULCANŌS, and **VULCANŌS**, *i, m.* *Vulcan, Ἡφαίστος, the lame son of Jupiter and Juno, husband of Venus; he was the god of fire, and, as it were, smith or artificer of the gods, for whom, aided by the Cyclopes, he made thunderbolts, arms, chariots, &c.* *Cic.* (who enumerates four gods by this name). — Hence, an *image of Vulcan.* *Liv.* Vulcani caput arsit, of the statue of *Vulcan.* — Also, the temple of *Vulcan.* *Liv.* Area Vulcani. — Also, *fire.* *Plant. and Virg.*

VULCĀTŪS, or **VULCĀTŪS**, *a, um*, the name of a Roman gens. — *¶* As an adj. *Vulcatia, of or belonging to Vulcatius.* — *¶* As a subst. *Vulcatius, or Vol-, the name of a man of this gens; Vulcatia, or Vol-, that of a woman of the same.* *Vulcatius Gallicanus, an author who is supposed to have written the lives of several emperors, of which the life of Avidius Cassius is extant.*

VULGĀRE, } See *Vulgariter*.

VULGARĒ, adv. }

VULGARIS, and **VULGARIS** (*vulgus*), *e, adj.* *common, ordinary, relating to all, extending to all, usual, every day, ὁμιώδης.* *Cic.* In omni arte, cuius usus vulgaris communisque non sit. *Id.* hominum consuetudo. *Id.* liberalitas, *h. e. extended to all.* *Id.* Vulgari et pervagata declamatione contendere. *Id.* Hæc vulgaria et obsoleta sunt. *Plin.* *Ep.* Quousque illa vulgaria? Eho quid agis? Equid comode vales? *those common or ordinary compliments.* *Cic.* opinio. *Quintil.* Ne vulgarem viam ingressus alienis vestigiis insisterem, *h. e. usitatam, consuetam, tritam.* *Sueton. and Ovid.* Vulgares puellæ, *h. e. quæ prostant, common prostitutes.* *Plin.* Nec vulgaris illis forma, quamvis non spectanda, *h. e. common, met with every day.* *Tacit.* Vulgaria patrum consulta, *the ordinary decrees.* *Lucan.* Dumque a luce sacra, qua vidit fata, refertur ad vulgare iubar, &c. *h. e. to the light of the sun, which diffuses its light to all, to the common beam.* — Also, *Vulgare* est (followed by *infin.* or *accus.* and *infin.*), *it is common or usual, it is a common thing.* *Plin.* — *¶* Also, *common, every day, ordinary, mean, low, vile, vulgar.* *Cic.* Commendatio non vulgaris. *Id.* artes.

VULGARITĀS (*vulgaris*), *ātis, f.* same 3 as *Vulgus.* *Arnob.*

VULGARITER (*id.*), adv. *commonly, generally; vulgarly, in a common manner, after the common sort, from the crowd, κοινῶς.* *Cic.* Ut intelligeres, me non vulgariter, nec ambitiose, sed ut pro homine intimo ac mihi pernecessario scribere. (Others read *vulgarie*; others again *vulgare.*) *Plin.* Vulgariter electam.

VULGARITŪS (*vulgus*), *a, um*, adj. same 3 as *Vulgaris.* *Turpil. and Gell.*

VULGĀTĒ (*vulgatus*), adv. *among the 3 people, at large, notoriously.* *Amnian.* Hæc augente vulgatus fama.

VULGĀTOR (*vulgo*), *ōris, m.* *that makes 3 known every where, a publisher, divulger, blabber, διαφωστής.* *Ovid.* taciti, *h. e. Tantalus, who divulged the secrets of the gods.*

VULGĀTŪS, *a, um*, particip. from *vulgo*. 2 — *¶* Adj. *common.* *Cic.* Quæ navis unquam in flumine publico tam vulgata omnibus, quam istius ætas fuit? *Quintil.* Vulgatissimos sensus verbis prosequi. — Also, *known, well-known.* *Horat.* Artes non ante vulgatae. *Quintil.* opinio. *Liv.* Vulgator fama.

VULGĀTŪS (*vulgo*), *us, m.* *a divulging, 3 making generally known.* *Sidoa.*

VULGIVĀGŪS, and **VULGIVĀGŪS** (*vulgus* & *vagor*), *a, um*, adj. *that wanders about every where, attaching itself to no place or person, wandering, roving, rambling.* *Lucret.* Vulgivagæque vagus Venere. *Id.* Vulgivago vitam tractabant more ferarum.

VULGŌ, and **VULGŌ** (*vulgus*), *as, āvi, ātum, a. 1.* to impart or communicate to all without distinction, to make common, spread among the people, *δημοσιεύω.* *Liv.* corpus, to prostitute. *Id.* Rem non vulgabat, *was not for making the thing universal, did not extend it to all.* *So, Id.* Quæ (plebs) primo cœperit fastidire (*h. e. indignari cum fastidio*), (illum) munus vulgatum a civibus isse in socios (vulgatum isse, for *vulgasse*). *Id.* Ministeria invicem ac contagio ipsa vulgabant morbos, *spread among the people.* — *¶* Also, to make notorious, make known to all, publish, spread abroad, divulge, disclose, *διαφωτίζειν.* *Virg.* Verbis vulgare dolorem. *Liv.* Vulgatur rumor. *Id.* Non quod ego vulgari facinus per omnes velin. *Quintil.* Vulgare iibrum. *Varr. ap. Non.* Vulgare aliquid in vulgus. *Plant.* aliquid vulgo. — Hence, to make known by name, to name, call. *Val. Flacc.* Bosphoron hinc veteres errantis nomine divæ vulgavere. — *¶* Also, to make common by removing all distinctions, to mix or confound. *Liv.* Ferarum ritu vulgenter concubitus plebis patrumque. *Id.* Nimium in ordinem se ipsum cogere, et vulgari cum privatis, put himself on a level with. — *¶* Also, to make common, *h. e. to render vile or contemptible.* *Liv.* Nec, multitudine compositum ejus doni vulgari laudem. — *¶* See, also, *Vulgatus*

VULGŌ, or **VÖLGŌ** (vulgu), adv. among the people, in public. — And first, here and there, in one place and another. Cic. — Also, often. Cic. — Also, everywhere. Cic. — Also, openly, publicly, before all. Cic. — Also, commonly, generally, for the most part. Cic. — Also, without distinction, indiscriminately. Cic. — Also, all together. Cic. Ad prandium invitare vulgo, passim: quid est vulgo? universos.

VULGŌS, or **VÖLGŌS** (ὄχλος), i, n. often-er than m. people collectively or without distinction, the public or people generally. Nepos. Magis historicis quam vulgo notus. Id. In vulgus edere, to publish among people, spread abroad, make public. Hence, In vulgus, with the people, with the public, with the many; commonly, generally; as, Cic. Quæ non sane in vulgus probantur. Id. In vulgus gratum esse. Liv. Miles in vulgus latus ferocia ducis, the generality of the soldiers, the soldiers generally. — Hence, a number, crowd, multitude, throng, people. Lucan. Fœmineum vulgus. Virg. Ge. 3, 4, 69. Incantum vulgus, h. e. flock. Senec. Vulgus æquoreum, h. e. monstra marina. Ovid. inane (of the shades in the infernal regions), h. e. bodiless people. So, Horat. Od. 2, 13, 32. Vulgus (in the infernal regions). — Also, people indiscriminately, every body, the mass. Terent. Vulgus quod male audit mulierum, the race of women, women indiscriminately. Id. Vulgus quæ ab se segregant, do not admit every one without distinction. Id. Vulgus servorum, slaves in general, or the common run of slaves (or it may mean the poor sort of slaves). Tacit. Obœratorum aut clientium vulgus. — ¶ Also, the multitude, the vulgar, the common sort, common people, populace, mob, rabble, rout. Cic. Non est consilium in vulgo. Sallust. Vulgus, uti plerumque solet, ingenio mobili, &c. Horat. infidum. Stat. mobile. — Hence, In vulgus, with the common people, with the rabble or mob, with the multitude, with the common sort. Cic. Atque id in vulgus. Lucan. Multa dare in vulgus, h. e. vulgo, to the common people. — ¶ Hence, the mass or multitude, h. e. the lowest, poorest, vilest, meanest sort, the herd. Cic. patronorum. Liv. militum, or, Id. armorum, or, Nepos. (simply) Vulgus, the common soldiers, private. Cic. insipientium. — ¶ Vulgus is found of masc. gender in Virg. and Phædr. but is generally neuter. — ¶ See Plebs.

VULNERABILIS (vulnero), e, adject. 3 wounding, corroding. Cæc. Aurel. **VULNERARIŪS** (vulnus), a, um, adj. of 2 or pertaining to wounds, τραυματικός. Plin. Vulnerarium emplastrum, a plaster that is laid on wounds. Id. Vulnerarius, sc. medicus, a surgeon.

VULNERATIŌ (vulnero), ōnis, f. the act of wounding, n wounding. Cic. — Figur. a wounding, an injury. Cic. vitæ, fame, salutis.

VULNERŌ (vulnus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to wound, τρανώσκω, οὐράζω. Cic. Ferri viribus vulnerari. Nepos. Ab hoc aliquot plagis Eumenes vulneratur. Sallust. Plerosque jacula tormentis, aut manu emissâ vulnerabant. Cæs. Ne quis quemquam prius vulneraret, &c. Cic. Corpus vulneratum ferro. Ovid. Aper vulnerat armentum. — Hence, figur. to wound, h. e. to break; and generally, to wound, hurt, injure, pain, grieve. Plin. (de smaragd.) Scythico- rum tanta duritia est, ut nequeant vulnerari, h. e. be broken. Liv. Multis ictibus vulnerata navis, injured, damaged. Cic. Verbis vulnerari. Id. Quos ferro trucidari oportebat, eos nondum voce vulnero. Liv. Virorum hoc animos vulnerare posset, quid mulierularum censetis, quas etiam parva movent? Ovid. Ali potius peream quam crimine vulnerer istos! Id. Continuo fortunæ vulneror ictu Virg. Gravior ne nuntius aures vulneret.

VULNIFER (vulnus & fero), ēra, ērum, 3 adj. inflicting or making wounds. Prudent.

VULNIFYCŌS (vulnus & facio), a, um, 3 adj. wounding, making, causing or inflicting wounds, τραυματιστικός. Virg.

chalybs. Val. Flacc. plumbum cæstus). Ovid. sns.

VULNŌS, and **VÖLNŌS** (unc.), ēris, n. a wound, hurt in the body, caused by a blow, bite, or the like, τραῦμα, πληγή. Cic. Mirabar, vulnus in latere, quod acu punctum videretur, pro ictu gladiatoris probari. Phædr. Remedium vulneris, h. e. the bite of a dog. Cic. Excipere vulnera, or, Id. accipere, to receive. Cæs. sustinere. Id. inferre, or, Ovid. and Senec. dare, or, Cic. infligere, or, Plaut. facere, to inflict, make. Cic. Vulnus obligare, or, Cæs. deligare, to bind up. Poll. in Cic. Ep. Mori ex vulneribus, to die of one's wounds. Cic. Ex vulnere recreari, to be recovered from wounds. Id. Ex vulnere claudicare. Liv. Gravi vulnere ictus, severely wounded. Id. Vulnus missilium, h. e. a wound inflicted by, &c. — Hence, of inanimate things, a wound, cut, incision, slit, notch, &c. made on a tree, stone, or the like, with any instrument. Virg. Ornus vulneribus evicta, blows. Juvenal. Quis non vidit vulnera pali? Ovid. Ab acutæ vulnere falcis, a pecoris morsu frondes defendite nostras. Id. Parsque fere scuti vulnere nulla vacet. Plin. Pruinæ, nisi obliquo vulnere defendatur medulla, plurimum nocent, a cut or incision. Juvenal. Si rupta calceus alter pelle patet: vel si consuto vulnere crassum, atque recens linum ostendit non una cicatrix, the rent, crack. Ovid. Reformidat vulnus (aratri) humus. — Also, figur. a wound, h. e. a damage, hurt, injury, sadness, gloom; sting, rankling mortification, canker, calamity, misfortune, mishap, loss, disaster, &c. Cic. Fortunæ gravissimo percussus vulnere. Id. Quæ hic reipublicæ vulnera imponebat, eadem ille sanabat. Id. Scelera et vulnera iniusta reipublicæ. Id. Consulari vulnere concidere. Quintil. Num, in quo spein senectutis meæ reponebam, repetito vulnere orbitatis anisi. Cic. In moribus, naturæ vulnus, aut in re, fault, defect, unhappy quality. Id. Posteaquam de re cœpit dicere, addebat etiam ipse nova quædam vulnera, errors, offences. Id. Vulneribus suis mederi, debts. — Especially, a wound of the mind or spirit, grief, pain, smart, anguish, distress, agony. Virg. mentis. Lucret. Eternumque daret matri sub pectore vulnus. Ovid. Inconsolabile vulnus mente gerit tacita. Virg. Eternum servans sub pectore vulnus. Cic. Hunc (Cæsarem) tu quas conscientie labe in animo censes habuisse? quæ vulnera? what wounds or stings? what remorse? Also, a wound of love. Lucret. amoris. Virg. Vulnus alit venis. Ovid. Vulnus refert in pectore. — ¶ Also, that which causes a wound, a stroke, thrust, blow, cut, &c. Liv. Vulneribus confodi. Ovid. Vulnera elusa (of a bull). Propert. Percussus vulnere rami. (To this may be referred several of the above; as, Ovid. Ab acutæ vulnere falcis, &c. Virg. Ornus vulneribus evicta.) Virg. Inter se vulnera jactant, blows. Id. Crepitant sub vulnere inale. — Also, an instrument or weapon that causes wounds. Virg. Illum infesto vulnere insequitur. Id. Hæsit sub gutture vulnus, h. e. sagitta. Id. Vulnera dirigere, h. e. to aim and shoot arrows.

VULNŪSCŪLUM (dimin. of vulnus), i, n. 3 a little or slight wound. Pandect.

VULPECŪLĀ (dimin. of vulpes), æ, f. a little fox, or, generally, a fox, ἀλώπεκιον. Cic.

VŪLPES, and **VÖLPES** (from ἀλώπηξ, whence valopes, and afterwards volpes), is, f. a fox, ἀλώπηξ. Varr. and Horat. — Figur. cunning, craftiness. Pers. Astutam rapido servas sub pectore vulpem, a cunning or fox-like disposition. Horat. Nunquam te fallant animi sub vulpe latentes, under a crafty disguise. — ¶ Vulpes marina, a marine animal, a species of shark, the fox-shark (Squalus alopecia, L.). Plin. — ¶ Nom. Vulpis. Phædr.

VULPINĀRIS (vulpinus), e, adj. of a fox, 3 fox-like; hence, crafty, sly. Apul. Vulpinaris amasio (but others read, An vul-

pinaris, amasio? so that it would be from the verb vulpinor).

VULPINŌR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. to play the fox, be as cunning as the fox is, in his doubles and turns in running, &c. Varr.

VULPINŌS (vulpes), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a fox, ἀλώπεκινος. Plin.

VULPIŌ (Id.), ōnis, m. sly as a fox, cunning, crafty, deceitful. Apul.

VULPIS, is, f. See Vulpes. Phædr.

VULSELLĀ. See Volsella.

VULSINI.

VULSINIENSIS. } See Volsinii.

VULSŌ, ōnis, m. a family name in the gens Manlia. Liv.

VULSŪRĀ, or **VÖLSŪRĀ** (vello), æ, f. 3 a pulling or plucking, τιλᾶς, τιλᾶ. Varr.

VULSŌS, and **VÖLSŌS**, a, um, particip. from vello. — ¶ Adj. plucked, having the hairs plucked out, and so smooth, without hair. Quintil. Corpora siquis vulsa atque fucata muliebriter comat. Plaut. Tu istum gallum glabriorem reddes mihi, quam volsus ludius est. Propert. Volsus nepos, h. e. luxurious, effeminate (for, among the ancients, to have the hairs plucked out was looked upon as a mark of effeminacy, and held as a reproach). Hence, Martial. Mens vulsa, h. e. effeminate, soft.

VULTICŪLŌS (dimin. of vultus), i, m. a little countenance, a grave and serious countenance, severity of look. Cic.

VULTUM, i, n. See Vultus.

VULTŪSŌS (vultus), a, um, adj. full of look or countenance; when a man, for instance, wears a severe and gloomy countenance. Apul. frons, h. e. severe, stern, lowering, gloomy. — ¶ Also, too full of countenance, excessive expression of any affection or emotion of the mind by the countenance, or προσωρότης. Cic. In quo cum effeceris, ne quid ineptum, aut vultuosum sit, tum oculorum est quædam magna moderatio, h. e. any thing affected in the countenance, h. e. when, for instance, the expressions of the countenance are too strong, too artificial, or too frequently changed. Quintil. Quare non immerito reprehenditur pronuntiatio vultuosa, h. e. attended with contortions of the face.

VULTŪR, or **VÖLTŪR** (according to some, from volo, āre), ūris, m. a vulture, γύψ. Virg., Liv., &c. — This bird was used in divination. Liv. — Figur. a vulture, bird of prey, shark, h. e. a rapacious or covetous fellow. Martial. and Senec. — ¶ Vulturis, as nom. sing. Ennius. — ¶ Also, Vultur, a mountain in Apulia. Horat.

VULTURCIŪS, or **VÖLTURCIŪS**, ii, m. one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators. Cic. and Sallust.

VULTURINŪS, or **VÖLTURINŪS** (vultur, or vultur), a, um, adj. of or like a vulture, vulturine, γυῖντος. Plin. Vulturina specie, having the form of a vulture. Id. fel. Id. sanguis. Martial. collum.

VULTURIŪS, or **VÖLTURIŪS**, ii, m. a vulture. Liv., Lucret., &c. — Figur. a vulture, bird of prey, shark, h. e. a rapacious or covetous man; a greedy legacy-hunter, extortioner, &c. Cic. and Catull. — ¶ Also, an unlucky throw at dice. Plaut. Jactit vultorios quatuor (probably the same as canis).

VÖLTURNĀLIS, or **VÖLTURNĀLIS** 3 (Vulturinus), e, adj. of, pertaining or sacred to the god Vulturinus. Varr. Vulturialis Flamen. Fest. Vulturialis, sc. sacra, a festival in his honor.

VÖLTURNUM, or **VÖLTURNUM**, i, n. a town of Campania on the river Volturnus. Plin. — ¶ Capua was formerly called Volturnum. Liv. 4, 37.

VÖLTURNŪS, or **VÖLTURNŪS**, i, m. a river of Campania. Liv. — ¶ As an adj. of or belonging to the Vulturinus. Plin. In Vulturio mari, h. e. about the mouth of the river Vulturinus. — ¶ Also, subst. the name of a god. Varr. — ¶ Also, subst. a wind, so called from mount Vultur, blowing between south-east and south.

VÖLTŪS, or **VÖLTŪS** (perhaps volo; see the end of the word), us, m. the human countenance, as to its features or expression; the countenance, features, looks, expression, mien, aspect, πρόσωπον. Cic.

Imago animi vultus est, indices oculi. Virg. *Mæsto vultu.* Sæton. *Vultus adductus, h. e. in rugas contractus, contracted, gloomy, lowering.* Also, in the plur. Cic. *Recordamini faciem, atque illos fictos simulatosque vultus, those looks.* Id. *Vultus tuos mihi expressit.* Ovid. *Vultus sumit acerbos, sour or gloomy looks.* Id. *Vultus accessere boni, friendly looks, friendly expression.* Id. *Vultus trahere, or, Martial. ducere, to put on cross or gloomy looks, appear sour or displeased.* — Also, an *angry countenance, stern looks, grim visage.* Horat. *Vultus instantis tyranni.* Id. *Aufer me vultu terere.* Tacit. *Vultu offensionem conjectaverat.* — ¶ Also, the *face generally.* Cæl. in Cic. *Ep. Malui collegæ ejus, homini alienissimo mihi, et propter amicitiam tuam non æquissimo, me obligare, quam illius simiæ vultum subire, the face.* Martial. *Dum nulla teneri sordent lanugine vultus.* Ovid. *Tollens ad sidera vultus, for vultum.* Id. *Cadit in vultus, on his face.* — Hence, an *image or likeness of the face, a portrait.* Plin. *Vultus Epicuri per cubacula gestant, ac circumferunt secum.* Id. *E margaritis fieri tuos vultus? sic te pretiosum videri?* — Also, the *external form or appearance of a person or thing, face.* Ovid. *Unus erat toto naturæ vultus in orbe.* Virg. *Mene salis (h. e. maris) placidi vultum fluctusque quietos ignorare putas?* Ovid. *Vul-*

tus capit priores. — ¶ *Vultum, or voltum (nomin.), for vultus.* Lucret. *Volta parentum.* — ¶ *Facies (from facio) refers originally to the make of the body; but, as this appears most strikingly in the face, especially to the face.* For this stand, as parts for the whole, also *os and frons: Vultus (from volo) denotes the countenance, as the mirror or index of the soul: accordingly, facies is purely corporeal, but vultus, so to speak, rather the corporeal exhibition of the spirit within.*

VULVA, æ, f. See Volva.
VULVOLA, or VULVOLA, æ, f. dimin. of 3 vulva. Apic.

UVOR (obsol. uveo), òris, m. moisture, 3 humidity. Varr.

UXOR (unc.), òris, f. a wife, wedded wife, spouse, γυνή, ἀκούρις. Cic. *Uxorem ducere, or, Id. Uxorem sibi adjungere, to take a wife, marry a wife.* Terent. *habere, to have a wife, to be married.* Id. *Merus uxore excidit, has lost, has missed of, does not get her for wife.* — The wives of slaves were not thought worthy to be called *uxores.* Plaut. — *Uxor* is used, also, of animals. Horat. *Olentis uxores mariti, she-goats.* — *Uxor* is sometimes omitted. Virg. *Hectoris Andromache, se. uxor.* — ¶ *Figur. and jocosely, the abolla (a kind of garment) is called uxor.* Martial. 4, 53, 5.

UXORCULA (dimin. of uxor), æ, f. a little

wife; or, as a term of endearment, a pretty little wife. Plaut.

UXORCULUS (uxor), as, a. l. either to love as a wife, or to make his wife, marry Plaut. ap. Varr. *Mulieres uxorem lavit.* (Others read *Mulier es, uxor, quæa vir?* and thus it is in *Fragm. Plaut. Ed. Gron.*)

UXORIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or pertaining or belonging to a wife, γυναικίος. Terent. *A re uxoria abhorre, to have no desire to marry.* (Res uxoria also means all that pertains or belongs to a wife, as dowry, fortune. Cic. *Arbitrium rei uxoriæ.*) So, also, Ovid. *Dos est uxoria lites.* Favor. ap. Gell. *Uxoria forma, common, ordinary beauty.* — *Uxorium (absol.), ii, n. se. poculum, or venenum, a potion, the effect of which should be to occasion love or hatred to a wife.* Quintil. *declam.* — *Uxorium, se. æs, a tax paid by bachelors.* Fest. — Stat. *Uxorius imber, tears shed over the death of a wife.* — ¶ Also, devoted to one's wife, fond (and indeed over-fond) of one's wife, obsequious or submissive to one's wife, uxorious, γυναικίος, φιλογύνης. Virg. *Tu nunc Carthaginiis alte fundamenta locas, pulcræque uxoris urbem extruis (of Æneas when in love with Dido).* Horat. *Vagus et sinistra labitur ripa, Jove non probante, uxoris amnis, h. e. the Tiber, as a god; the uxorious, who can deny his wife nothing.*

X.

X, as an abbreviation, stands for *ten.* — ¶ Also, same as *Denarius.* Plin. *Emittit X. LX., h. e. denariis sexaginta.*

XANTHENES (ξανθός, flavus), is, m. a gem of an amber color. Plin. 37, 70. (Others read *zanthenes.*)

XANTHIPPE, es, f. the *virgin wife* of Socrates.

XANTHOS (ξανθός), i, m. sc. lapis, a precious stone, called by the Indians *menui.* Plin.

XANTHOS, or -OS (Ξάνθος), i, m. the *Xanthus, a river of Troas.* Virg. *Æn.* 1, 473, and *Ælin.* — ¶ Also, a river of Lycia. Virg. *Æn.* 4, 143. On this river was a town, *Xanthus*, i, f. Virg. *Cul.* 14. — ¶ Also, a small river of Epirus. Virg. *Æn.* 3, 350.

XENIÆ (ξένιος, hospitalis) balneæ, perhaps a place in *Latium, or a part of Baie.* Cic. *Ad balneas Xenias* (but *Ed. Ern.* has *Senias*).

XENIOLUM (dimin. of *xenium*), i, n. a little gift to a guest, or gift. Apul. *Mittit mihi xeniola, porcum opimum, et quingue gallinulas, &c.*

XENIUM (ξένιον), li, n. a gift or present sent to guests or friends, a guest-gift. Plin. *Ep.* and *Martial.* — ¶ Also, any present or gift; for instance, to proconsuls and other provincial governors from the inhabitants of a province. *Pandect.* Or, a present to an advocate for pleading a cause. Plin. *Ep.*

XENODŌCHUM, or -EUM (ξενδοχεῖον), 3 i, n. a (public) building for the entertainment of strangers, a caravansary, pilgrim-house. *Cod. Just.*

XENODŌCHUS (ξενδόχος), i, m. one who receives poor strangers in a hospitium, the master of a hospital. *Cod. Just.*

XENON (ξένων, -ώνος), ònis, m. same as *Xenodochium.* *Cod. Just.*

XENOPÁROCHUS (ξενοπάροχος), i, m.

one who furnished public ambassadors and other strangers of distinction with salt, wood, and other necessities. *Pandect.*

XENOPHANES, is, m. Ξενοφάνης, a famous Grecian philosopher. Cic.

XENOPHON, tis, m. Ξενοφών, an Athenian and disciple of Socrates, distinguished as a general, and as a writer. — Hence, *Xenophontæus, or -ius, a, um, adj. Xenophontæan, Xenophontian, Ξενοφόντειος, Ξενοφόντιος.* Cic. *Liber conscriptionis molli, et Xenophonteo genere sermonis.* Id. *Hercules Xenophontius, h. e. introduced by Xenophon in his writings.*

XERAMPÉLINUS (ξηραμπέλινος), a, um, 3 adj. of the color of dry vine-leaves; hence, dark-red, dark-colored. *Juvenal.* *Xerampellæ, se. vestes.*

XERANTICUS (ξηραντικός, from ξηραίνω), a, um, adj. drying. *Macer.*

XEROCOLLURIUM (ξηροκόλλυριον), ii, 3 n. a collarium made of dry substances, dry salve. *Morcell. Empir.*

XEROLOPHUS (ξηρόλοφος), i, m. a dry hill, h. e. composed of stones heaped together. This was the name of a place in *Byzantium.* *Prisc.*

XEROMYRRHA (ξηρός, dry, & μύρρα), a, um, 3 æ, f. dry (not fresh) or drying myrrh. *Sedul.*

XEROPHAGIA (ξηροφαγία), æ, f. the eating of dry food. *Tertull.*

XEROPHTHALMIA (ξηροφθαλμία), æ, f. 3 a dry soreness of the eyes, h. e. when the eyes do not run with moisture, but are only red and swollen. *Marcell. Empir.*

XIPHIAS (ξίφιας), æ, m. having the form of a sword. — ¶ Hence, *Xiphias, se. piscis, the sword-fish (Xiphias gladius, L.), same as Gladius.* Plin. — Also, *Xiphias, se. cometes, a kind of comet, shaped like a sword.* Plin.

XIPHION (ξίφιον), ii, n. gladen or glader, swordgrass, same as *Gladiolus.* Plin.

XYLINUM. See *Xylon.*

XYLŌBALSAMUM (ξύλοβαλσαμον), i, n. balsam-wood, the wood of the balsom-tree. Plin.

XYLŌCASSIA, or XYLŌCASSIA (ξύλοκασσία), æ, f. the wood of the cassia, cassia-wood. *Pandect.*

XYLŌCINNAMOUM (ξύλοκιννάμωμον), i, n. the wood of the cinnamon-shrub, cinnamon-wood. Plin.

XYLŌCINNAMUM, i, m. same as *Xylocinnamomum.* *Scribon. Larg.*

XYLON (ξύλον), i, n. properly, wood, from the Greek. In Latin, *Xylon*, the shrub that produces cotton, the cotton-tree. Plin. — Hence, *Xylinus, a, um, adj. cotton.* *Xylinum, i, n. cotton.* Plin. *Lina inde facta vocant xylinea* (where it may be also an adj.).

XYLŌPHYTŌN (ξύλοφυτον), i, n. the herb 3 confrey. *Apul.*

XYNIAS, ædis, f. of or belonging to the town *Xyniæ, in Thessaly.* *Catull.* 63 287. *Xyniasi, dat. plur. for Xyniadibus* (but others read otherwise).

XYRIS (χυρίς), Ydis, the name of a wild iris. Plin.

XYSTARCHUS, i, and **XYSTARCHES**, 3 (ξυστάρχης), æ, m. the director of a xystus. *Tertull.*

XYSTICUS (χυστικός), a, um, adj. of or 2 pertaining to a xystus. *Tertull.* *Xystica vanitas, h. e. athletic, of the athlete.* Hence, *Xystici, athletes.* *Sueton.*

XYSTUM, i, n. See *Xystus.*

XYSTUS (χυστής), i, m. with the Greeks, a broad portico or gallery, for athletes to exercise or contend in during the winter. *Vitruv.* So, *Tertull.* *Nihil nobis est cum xysti vanitate.* It is alluded to by Cic. *Palestrice spatiari in xysto* (where it is used figuratively). — ¶ With the Romans, an open walk, in a garden for instance, a walk planted with trees, &c. Cic. and Plin. *Ep.* — ¶ *Xystum, i, n. Vitruv.*

Y.

Y begins no Latin word. Greek words beginning with Y, being always as-

pirated, when adopted into the Latin, have H prefixed. Such words are

therefore to be found under the letter H.

Z.

Z, said to be the same as *Tricas*, the third part of an as. Hence, *ZZ*, h. e. two trientes. Cic.

ZABŪLOS, or **ZABŪLOS**, i, m. same as 3 *Diabolus*. Lactant.

ZACŪNTHŪS, or **ŪS** (*Ζακύνθος*), i, f. an island near the Peloponnesus, now Zante. Virg. — Hence, *Zacynthius*, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Zacynthos*, *Zacynthian*. Nepos.

ZALEUCŪS, i, m. a lawgiver of the Locrians in Italy. Cic.

ZAMĀ, e, f. a town of *Namidia*, where Scipio defeated Hannibal. Liv. — Hence, *Zamensis*, e, adj. of or belonging to *Zama*. Plin. *Zamiense oppidum*, h. e. *Zama*. Auct. B. Afr. *Zamenses*, the *Zamians*.

ZAMĪA (*ζημία*), e, f. loss, detriment, damage. Plaut. — Also, the fruit of the pine-tree, which when it ripens cleaves asunder. Plin. 16, 44. Ed. Elz. (but Ed. Hard. has *azanie*).

ZAMŌLXIS, is, m. a Thracian philosopher. Apul.

ZANCHĀ, or **ZANGĀ**, e, f. a kind of delicate Parthian shoe, made of Parthian leather. Cod. Theod.

ZANCLE, es, f. a name of the town *Messana* in Sicily, now *Messina*. Ovid. — Hence, *Zancleus*, and *Zancleus*, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Zancle*, or *Messana*, *Zanclean*, *Messanian*. Ovid. *Zanchea arena* (h. e. *litus*), h. e. of *Messana*, or *Sicily*. Sil. *mœnia*, h. e. *Messanæ*.

ZANTHENES, is, m. See *Xantheas*.

ZAPLŪTŪS (*ζᾶπλουτος*), a, um, adj. very rich. Petron.

ZĒX (*ζέα*, or *ζειν*), e, f. a kind of grain, spelt (*Triticum spelta*, L.). Plin. — Also, a species of rosemary. Apul.

ZELIVIRĀ (*zelus & vir*), e, f. jealous, a 3 jealous woman. Tertull.

ZĒLŌ (*ζηλῶ*, *ζηλῶ*), as, āvi, ātum, a, 3 and n. l. to be jealous or zealous, in regard to a person, and so, to love ardently. Tertull. *populum*. Augustin. *Zelans* pier.

ZĒLŌTES (*ζηλωτής*), e, m. one that is 3 jealous of any thing, a title given to the Deity in Scripture, as not suffering any other to be loved or honored above himself; as, in *Vulgat. Exod.* 20, 5 (as our version has it, *I the Lord thy God am a jealous God*). Also, found in Tertull.

ZĒLŌTŪPĀ, e, f. See *Zelotypus*.

ZĒLŌTŪPIĀ (*ζηλοτυπία*), e, f. jealousy. 2 Cic.

ZĒLŌTŪPŪS (*ζηλοτυπος*), a, um, adj. 2 jealous, a jealous man, a jealous woman, &c. Juvenal. *Zelotypa mœcha*. Petron. *Noli zelotypa esse*. Quintil. *Quæ zelotypum accusat*.

ZĒLOS (*ζῆλος*), i, m. zeal, emulation, 2 jealousy, h. e. when a man will not let himself be outdone. It is either good or bad. Prudent. and Vitruv.

ZĒMA (*ζεμα*, from *ζέω*, to boil), e, f. a 3 cooking utensil in which flesh is boiled. Apic. *Mittitur in zeman*, elixatur in aqua marina, &c. Valerian. ap. Treb. Poll. *Caucos*, et scyphos, et zemas pondo undecim (but here most Eds. have *zoma*, neut. plur. in the same sense. *Zyma* is also read).

ZĒNŌ, or **ZĒNŌN** (*Ζήνων*), ōnis, m. the name of several persons. *Zeno Citiacus* (h. e. of *Cittium* in Cyprus), the founder of the sect of the Stoics. Cic. —

Also, *Zeno Eleates* (h. e. of *Elea*). Cic. — Also, an Epicurean. Cic. — Also, a Grecian emperor.

ZĒNŌNIANŪS (*Zeno*), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to *Zeno*. Justin. *Zenoniana lex*, h. e. a *Zenone Imp. lata*.

ZĒNŌNICŪS (*Zeno*), a, um, adj. of or belonging to, or named from *Zeno Augustin*. *Zenonici*, disciples or followers of *Zeno*.

ZĒPHŪRITIS, ūdis, f. a name given to 3 *Chloris* or *Flora* (so called as being the wife of *Zephyrus*, or perhaps so called from *Zephyrium*).

ZĒPHŪRĪŪS (*Ζεφύριος*), a, um, adj. of or 2 belonging to the west wind. Plin. *Ova Zephyria*, ὠὰ Ζεφύρια, same as *hypnemidia*, ὑπνέμια, uddle eggs, wind-eggs.

ZĒPHŪRŪS (*Ζέφυρος*), i, m. the west wind, 2 same as *Favonius*. Ovid. and Plin. — This wind at Rome was soft and warm; hence it brings spring, dissolves the snow, &c. Horat. and Virg. — It is sometimes used for any wind.

Virg. *Zephyros audis spirare secundos*.

ZĒRNĀ, e, f. impetigo. Macer. 3

ZĒROS, i, m. a precious stone, perhaps an impure crystal. Plin.

ZĒRŪNTHŪS, i, f. or **ZĒRŪNTHUM**, i, n. a town of *Samothrace*. — Hence, *Zerynthius*, a, um, adj. *Zerynthian*. Ovid. and Liv.

ZĒTX, e, f. for *Dieta*. Lapprid.

ZĒTX (*ζῆτα*), n. indec. the Greek letter 3 zeta, or zita. Auson.

ZĒTĀRIŪS (*zeta*), ii, m. a valet-de-cham- 3 bre, same as *Dietarius*. Pnol. Sentent.

ZĒTES, or **ZĒTHES** (*Ζήτης*, *Ζήτης*), e, or **ZĒTHŪS**, i, m. brother of *Calais*, and son of *Boreas*. Ovid.

ZĒTHŪS (*Ζῆθος*), i, m. a son of *Jupiter* by *Antiope*, and brother of *Anphion*. Cic. and Horat.

ZĒUGITĀNĀ regio, a part of *Africa Propria*.

ZĒUGĪTES (*ζεγγίτης*), e, m. sc. calamus, a kind of cane or reed, perhaps so called, because good for catching birds with. Plin.

ZĒUGMA (*ζεῦγμα*), ātis, n. a binding or connecting; hence, a figure of speech called *zeugma*, whereby two or more sentences are connected by a single verb, or, in other words, by which one verb is placed in the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of a period, and belongs to other members of the same period without any change of their gender, number or other accident. — Also, a bridge; hence, a city of Syria, where there was a bridge over the *Euphrates*. Plin.

ZĒUS (*Ζεύς*), i, m. a sea-fish, otherwise 2 called *faber*; a dory, john-dory. Plin.

ZĒUXIS (*Ζεύξις*), is and ūdis (*Idos*), m. the name of several Greeks; the most celebrated was *Zeuxis*, a painter of *Heraclæa*. Cic.

ZĒMPYBERĪ, or **ZĒNGYBERĪ** (*ζιγγίβερις*, or *ζιγγίβερις*), n. indecl. ginger (*Amomum zingiber*, L.). Plin. — Also, *Zinziber*, or *zinziberis*, is. Cels. *Croci zinziberis* (*gen.*), *cinnamomi*.

ZĒNZILŌLŌ, as, n. l. a barbarous word, 3 expressive of the cry made by certain birds, as if to chirp. Auct. carm. de Philom.

ZĒRBŪS, i, m. same as *Oaentum*. 3 Apic.

ZĒZANĪUM (*ζιζάνιον*), ii, n. plur. *Zizania*, corn-weeds, tares, darnel, cockle-weed *Herod.* and *Vulg.*

ZĒZIPHUM, or **ZĒZĒPHUM** (*ζίζιφον*), i, n. the fruit of the jujub or jujube-tree. Plin. *Peregrina sunt zizypha*.

ZĒZIPHŪS, or **ZĒZĒPHŪS** (*ζίζιφον*), i, f. the jujub or jujube-tree (*Rhamnus jujuba*, L.). Colum.

ZMARAGDUS. See *Smaragdus*.

ZMILACES (*ζμιλάκης*), is, m. a precious stone. Plin. 37, 70 (where Ed. Hard. reads *zmilamps*).

ZMYRNA. See *Smyrna*.

ZŌDIACTĒŪS (*zodiacus*), a, um, adj. 3 pertaining to the zodiac, zodiacal. Martian. Capell.

ZŌDIACŪS (*ζωδιακός*), a, um, adj. of or 3 containing animals. Hence, *Circulus zodiacus* (*ζωδιακὸς κύκλος*), the zodiac. Gell. *Circulus*, qui *zodiacus* dicitur (where it may be a subst.). Also, *Sidon*. *Zodiacum diastema*.

ZŌDIUM (*ζώδιον*, dimin. of *ζῶον*), ii, n. properly a little animal; hence, used of a sign of the zodiac. Consorin.

ZŌĒ (*ζωή*), es, f. life; hence, one of the 3 *Fœns*. Tertull.

ZŌILŪS (*Ζώϊλος*), i, m. a sophist of *Amphipolis*, in the time of *Ptolemy*, who was a bitter critic of *Homer*. Hence, figur. a bitter censurer. Ovid.

ZŌMŌTEGANĪTĒ (*ζωμοτηγανίτη*, from 3 *ζῶμος*, jus, & *τήγανον*, sartago), f. adj. Apic. e lect. Hummelb. *Patina piscium zomoteganite*, a dish of fish boiled in their own liquor.

ZŌNĀ (*ζώνη*), e, f. a girdle, belt, zone. Ovid. *Dat teretem zonam*, qua modo cincta fuit. — In these the ancients used to carry their money. Liv. *Argentum in zonis habentur*. Hence, Horat. *Ibit eo*, quo vis, qui *zonam* perdidit, h. e. who has no money, who has lost his purse. — Girdles were worn by all unmarried women of decency. Ovid. Met. 5, 470. The girdle was loosed in concubita, usually by the husband. Ovid. *Zona reclinata*. Catull. *Solvere zonam*. But sometimes married women continued to wear a girdle; and also, immodest women. Ovid. — Also, figur. a line forming a ring or belt round a precious stone. Plin. — Also, the belt of *Orion*. Ovid. Fast. 6, 787. — Also, *Zonæ*, certain circles or belts which divide the heavens and earth into five parts; the zones. The ancients thought that the frigid zones were uninhabited on account of the cold, and the torrid zone on account of the heat. Virg., Ovid., Plin., &c. — Also, *Zona*, a cutaneous inflammation extending, like a girdle, round the middle of the body, and causing death, also called *zoster*; sort of herpes, the shingles. Scribon. Larg.

ZŌNĀLIS (*zona*), e, adj. of or pertaining 3 to a zone (of the heavens). Macrobi.

ZŌNĀRIŪS (*Id.*), a, um, adj. of or belonging to girdles or purses. Plaut. *Sector zonarius*, a cutpurse. — Hence, *Zonarius* (absol.) ii, m. a maker of girdles; also, perhaps, purse-maker. Cic.

ZŌNĀTIM (*Id.*), adv. in a circle, round 3 about. Lucil. ap. Non.

ZŌNŪLA (dimin. of *zona*), e, f. a little 3 girdle, ζώνιον. Catull.

ZŌPHŌRŪS (for *zoophorus*, *ζωοφόρος*, *ζωφόρος*), i, m. in architecture, the frieze or frieze, the part of a column between the architrave (*epistylum*) and the coraice (*coronis*); so called because it

was often adorned with animals. *Vi-truo*.
ZŌPHTHĀLMŌS (ζωόφθαλμος), i, m. great houseleek, otherwise called aizoum, or *sempervivum majus*. *Plin.*
ZŌPISSA (ζώπισσα), æ, f. pitch scraped off of ships and mixed with wax. *Plin.*
ZŌPȲRŌN (ζώπυρον), i, n. a name of the herb clinopodium. *Plin.*
ZŌPȲRŌS (ζώπυρος), i, m. a name of several persons; among others, of a certain physiognomist. *Cic.*
ZŌRŌĀSTRĒS (Ζωροαστρης), æ and is, m. a lawgiver, some seventy years before Cyrus, in the Medo-Bactrian empire. Certain religious writings yet extant under the name of *Zend Avesta* are ascribed to him. *Justin.*—Hence, Zoroastrēus, or Zoroastræus, a, um, adj. Zoroastræan. *Prudent.* Zoroastrei susurri, h. e. *magica carmina* (for he is said to have been skilled in magic).

ZORONISIUS, ii, m. a precious stone unknown to us. *Plin.* 37, 70 (but *Hard.* reads from MSS., *Zoraniseeos*).
ZŌSTER (ζωστήρ), ēris, m. a girdle or belt. —¶ Hence, a sort of St. Anthony's fire or herpes, on the middle of the body, which is fatal when it spreads quite round the body, the shingles; called also *zona*. *Plin.* —¶ Also, a promontory of Attica, with a town and port. *Cic.* —¶ Also, a kind of sea-shrub. *Plin.*
ZŌTHĒCĀ (θήκη; the other component 2 part is uncertain), æ, f. a small, private, separate part of a chamber, a sort of recess, closet, alcove, cabinet, &c. *Plin.* *Ep.*
ZŌTHECŪLA, æ, f. dimin. of *zotheca*. 2 *Plin.* *Ep.*
ZUMĀ, ōrum, n. vessels for cooking, as 3 pots, &c. *Trebell. Poll.* —¶ See *Zema*.
ZURA, æ, f. the seed of the Christ-thorn (*Pallurus*) in the African tongue. *Plin.*

ZŪGĪA, æ, f. See *Zygius*.
ZYGIS (ζυγίς), īdis, f. wild thyme, field-pennyroyal. *Apul.*
ZŪGIŪS (ζυγιος), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a yoke. Hence, *Zygia*, æ, f. se. arbor, the horn-beam, called also, *carpinus* (*Carpinus Betulus*, L.), because its wood is fit for yokes. *Plin.* —¶ Also, of or belonging to marriage, nuptial. *Apul.* *Zygia tibia*. — Hence, *Zygia* (dea), a title of Juno, as goddess of marriage. *Apul.*
ZŪGŌSTĀSIUM (zygostates), ii, n. the 3 office of a zygostates. *Cod. Just.*
ZŪGŌSTATĒS (ζυγοστάτης), æ, m. mas 3 ter of weights. *Cod. Just.*
ZYMA, ātis, n. See *Zema*.
ZŪTHUM (ζυθος), i, n. a drink made from grain, as from wheat, barley; also from bread (according to *Pandect.*); beer or ale. *Plin.* and *Pandect.*
ZZ. See *Z.*

ETYMOLOGICAL INDEX.

* prefixed to a word denotes that it is *obsolete*.

A, Ab (ἀπό). — Absque.
ABACUS (ἀβαξ).
ABDOMEN (for adipomen, from adēps, Fr.; — abdere, omen, omentum, Schw.).
ABIES (perhaps from abire, as ἐλάτη, from ἐλάω, ἐλαύνω); Abiegnus.
AC. See **ATQUE**, under **AT**.
ACADEMIA (Ἀκαδημία); Academicus; subst. Academici, orum.
ACANTHIS (ἀκανθίς).
ACANTHIUS (ἀκανθος).
ACCIPITER (perhaps from accipio).
ACEO (allied to Gr. ἄκρος); Acesco; Coacesco. — Acor. — Acidus. — Acetum.
1. ACER, ēris, n. (allied to Gr. ἄκρος); Acernus.
2. ACER, acris, acre (allied to Gr. ἄκρος); Acriter. — Peracer. — Acrimonia.
ACERBUS (allied to Gr. ἄκρος; perhaps from acer, as superbus from super); Acerbc. — Peracerbus. — Acerbitas. — Acerbo; Exacerbo.
ACERRA (perhaps for acerna, sc. arcula, from acer, eris).
ACERVUS (allied to Gr. ἄκρος). — Acervo; Coacervo. — Acervatio; Coacervatio; Acervatim.
ACIES (ἀκίς).
ACINACES (ἀκινάκης).
ACLIS (ἀκυλίς).
ACROAMA (ἀκρόαμα).
ACTA (ἀκτῆ).
ACTUTUM (actu; as astutum from astu, Prisc.; conf. Hand. Tursell. i. 73, 74).
ACUO (ἀκή, ἀκίς); Exacuio. — Acutus; Acute; Peracutus; Præacutus. — Acumen. — Acus. — Aculeus; Aculeatus. — ACUS (ἄχρον).
AD (allied to ἀπό). — Admodum.
ADAGIUM ("ad agendum apta," Fest.).
ADAMAS (ἀδάμας). — Adamantinus; Adamantus.
ADEPS (allied to ἀλείφω); Adipatus.
ADMINICULUM (perhaps inanus); Adminiculator.
ADULOR (acc. to Festus, by metath. for adludo; better, with Dæderl., from aula, quo ad aliquem aulor; Fr. — for adulo, i. q. adoro, Schw.); Adulatio; Adulator.
ADULTER (perhaps alter, Fest.). — Adultero. — Adulterinus.
ADYTUM (ἄδυτον).
ÆDES (perhaps allied to Gr. ἔδος, ἔδρα, or to αἶος). — Ædícula. — Ædilis; Ædilitas; Ædilius. — Ædituus; Æditumnus; Æditimus. — Ædifico; Ædificatio; Ædificatiuncula; Ædificator; Ædificium. — Exædifico. — Inædifico.
ÆGER (unknown; but probably from some Greek root); Ætre. — Ægritudo; Ægor; Ægrimonia. — Ægrotus; Ægroto; Ægro-tatio. — Ægresco.
ÆMULUS (perhaps allied to ἀμιλλᾶσθαι). — Æmulor; Æmulatio; Æmulator.
ÆNIGMA (ἄνιγμα).
ÆQUUS (ἔικα, εἰκός); Æque; Adæque; Peræque. — Æquitas. — Æquor; Æquoreus. — Iniquus; Inique; Iniquitas. — Æquo; Æquatio; Adæquo; Coæquo; Exæquo; Peræquo. — Æquabilis; Æquabiliter; Æquabilitas. — Æqualis; Æqualiter; Æqualitas. — Inæqualis; Inæqualiter; Inæqualiter; Inæqualitas. — Æquævus. — Æquilibrium; Æquilibrium; Æquilibrium. — Æquipo. — Æquinoctium; Æquinoctialis.
Aer (ἄηρ); Aerius; Aerens.
Ærumna (perhaps contr. from ægrimonia, or otherwise allied to æger); Ærumno-sus.

Æs (uncertain; some regard it as allied to αἶθω, αἶωω, or as). — Æratus; Obæra-tus. — Ærcus. — Æneus; Aeneus; Ahe-neus; Acnus; Ahcnus; subst. Ahe-num; Aenum; Æneator. — Ærarium; Ærugo.
Æstimo (perhaps from æs). — Æstimatio. — Æstimator. — Æstinabilis; Inæsti-mabilis. — Existimo; Existimatio; Exi-stimator.
ÆSTUS (allied to αἶθω). — Æstuosus. — Æstuarium. — Æstuo; Exæstuo. — Æs-tas; Æstivus.
ÆTHIER (αἰθήρ); Æthereus; Ætherius.
ÆTHIOPS (Αἰθίοψ).
ÆVUM (ὁ αἰών). — Ætas; Ætatula. — Æternus; Æternitas.
ÆFRICUS (sc. ventus).
AGASO (allied to ἄγω, perhaps from ago and asinus, Fr.).
AGER (ἀγρός); Agellus. — Agrarius. — Agrestis; Subagrestis. — Agricola; Agri-cultura. — Peragro; Peragratio; Peregre; Peregrinus; Peregrinitas; Peregrinor; Peregrinatio; Peregrinator.
AGNUS (ἄγνός); Agninus.
AGO (ἄγω). — Actio. — Actor. — Actuo-sus; Actnose. — Agilis; Agilitas. — Agmen. — Agito; Agitatio; Agitator; Exagito. — Actito. — Abigo. — Adigo. — Ambigo. — Ambiguus; Ambigue; Ambiguitas. — Ambages. — Circumago. — Cogito; Cogitatio; Cogitatio; Exco-gito; Excogitatio. — Cogo; Coactus; Coactor; Coagulum; Coagulo; Coag-umentum; Coagmento; Coagmentatio. — Dego. — Exigo; Exactus; Exacte; Exactio; Exactor. — Examen; Examino. — Perago; Peractio. — Prodigio; Prodigus; Prodiges. — Redigo. — Sata-go; Satagito. — Subigo; Subactio. — Transigo; Transactor.
AH! AHA! (ἄ, αἰ).
AIO (allied to ἡχέω or to αἶω).
ALA (ἀξίλα). — Alaris; Alarius. — Ala-tus; Aliger. — Ales.
ALACER (perhaps allied to ἄλλομαι, Schw., or to aro, Fr.); Alacritas.
ALAPA (onomatop.; or allied to κόλα-φος).
ALAUDA (Celtic, al, great, and aud, song, Fr.; or allied to ἄδειν for адауда, as olor for odor, Schw.).
ALBUS (perhaps from ἀλφός for ἀργός); Album; Albumen. — Albescio; Albo; Dealbo.
ALEA (allied to Gr. ἀλωά). — Aleator; Aleatorius.
ALGA (ἀλγίς, ἡ, ὄν).
ALGEO (ἀλγέω); Algor; Algidus; Al-sius.
ALIUS (ἄλλος); Aliter. — Alio; Alior-sum. — Alias. — Alioquin. — Alienus. — Alicno; Abalieno; Alicnatio; Abalic-natio. — Alienigena.
ALLIUM, ALIUM.
ALNUS.
ALO (ἄλω, ἀλδαίνω). — Altor; Altrix; Alifimtum. — Almus. — Alumnus; Alumna. — Coalesco.
ALOE (ἀλόη).
ALTER (ἄλλος-ἕτερος, Fest.). — Alternus. — Altercrut. — Alterco; Altercor; Al-tercatio.
ALTUS (alo); Alto; Altum; Præaltus. — Altitudo. — Exalto. — Altaria.
ALVUS (allied to alo). — Alvens. — Alve-olus. — Alveare; Alvearium.
AMARACUS (ἀμάρακος).
AMARANTUS (ἀμάραντος).
AMARUS (for almarus allied to ἄλς, ἄλμη,

Schw.); Amare; Subamarus — Amari-tudo.
AMBO (ἄμφω).
AMBROSIA (ἀμβροσία).
AMBULO. See **EO**.
AMENTUM (contr. for apimentum, from apio); Amentatus.
AMITA.
AMNIS (uncertain; perhaps for apnis for apa, i. c. aqua); Amniculus.
AMO (allied to ἄμα, ὁμός, Fr.; rather, per-haps, from almus, Schw.); Amans; Amanter; Pcamans; Peramanter. — Amor; Amator; Amatorius; Amato-ric. — Amabilis; Amabiliter; Inama-bilis. — Amicus; Amice; subst. Ami-cus; Amica; Amiculus; Amicitia; Inimicus; Inimice; subst. Inimicus; Inimicitia. — Adamo; Deamo; Reda-mo.
AMENUS (uncertain; perhaps from Almus, Schw.); Amœnitas.
AMPHORA (ὁ ἀμφορεύς).
AMPLUS (perhaps from ἀνάπλους); Am-ple; Amplio. — Amplifico. — Ampli-tudo.
AMPULLA (amb and olla).
AMYGDALA, AMYGDALUS (ἀμυγδάλη); Amygdalum.
AN (ἄν, Schw.; or rather a primitive word, Fr.).
ANAGNOSTES (ἀναγνώστης).
ANAS (perhaps, by transposition, from νῆσ-sa); Anaticula.
ANATOCISMUS (ἀνατοκισμός).
ANCILLA (perhaps dem. of obs. ancula, for ancola from ancolo); Ancillula; Ancillariss.
ANCORA (ἄγκυρα); Ancorale.
ANDABATA (ἀνοβαίνω).
ANGO (ἀγχω); Angor. — Angustus; An-guste; Angustia. — Anxius; Anxictas.
ANGUIS (ἔχίς); Anguiculus; Anguinus; Anguineus. — Anguilla.
ANGULUS (ἄγκυλος, uncus); Angularis, Angulus; Triangulus; Triangulum.
ANIMA, ANIMUS (ἄνεμος). — Animalis, Animal; Animans. — Animosus; Ani-matus. — Exanimis; Exanimus. — Ex-animo; Exanimatio. — Inanimus. — Semianimus; Semianimis. — Unani-mus; Unanimis; Unanimitas. — Ani-madvorto; Animadvorsio.
ANISUM (ἄνισον).
ANNULUS (from anus or annus, which may have been contr. from obs. arcinus); An-nularius.
ANNUS (ἔνος, ἔννος); Annuus. — Anna-lis. — Annona. — Annosus. — Annivcr-sarius. — Anniculus. — Bicnnium; Tri-ennium; Quadriennium; Quinquen-nium; Quinquennis; Quinquennialis; Sexennis; Sexennium; Scptennis; De-cennis. — Perennis; Perennitas. — Quot-annis. — Solennis; Solenne; Solenni-ter.
ANSA (perhaps for asa, contr. for ausa from ausis, allied to αὖς, οὖς); Ansatus.
ANSER (for hanser, chanser, χῆν, χᾶν, χανός); Anserculus; Anserinus.
ANTE (allied to ἄντα, ἀντί, ἀντην); An-tea. — Anticus. — Antiquus; Antiqui-tus; Perantiquus. — Antiquitas. — An-tiquo.
ANTENNA (ἀντείνω).
ANTIDOTUS, ANTIDOTUM (ἀντίδοτον).
ANTRUM (ἄντρον).
ANUS (allied to AN = ἀμφί).
AVUS (perhaps contr. for avinus from avus); Anicula; Anilis.
APAGE (ἀπαγε).

APER (ἀπρος); Aprug[i]nus.
 APLX (Ἀπλο, ἄπλο).
 APIO (ἄπιο, ἄπτω). — Aptus; Apte; Aptu. — Ineptus; Inepte; Ineptia; Ineptio. — Apiscor; Adipiscor.
 APIS (perhaps allied to apio, Fr.); Apicula.
 APOTHECA (ἀποθήκη).
 APRICUS (perhaps contr. for apericus from aperio). — Apricor; Apricatio.
 APUD (an old root ap, whence apo, aptus, ἐπί).
 AQUA (allied to the Sanscrit apa and Celt ach, Fr.: ἄα, ἄχα, Schw.); Aquula; Aqueductus. — Aquatilis. — Aquor; Aquator; Aquatio. — Aquilex. — Aquosus. — Aquarius.
 AQUILA (ἰγκύλος, i. e. aduncus, curvus; perhaps allied to axilla, i. e. ala); Aquilifer.
 AQUILO; Aquilonaris.
 ARA (αἶρω, tollo); Arula.
 ARANEA (ἀράχνη); Araneus; Araneola; Araneum.
 ARBITER (ad-bito); Arbitrium; Arbitror; Arbitratus.
 ARBOR [also Arbos] (perhaps allied to albo); Arbuscula; Arbustum. — Arboreus.
 ARCA (allied to arceo); Arcula.
 ARCANUS (allied to arca, arceo); Arcano.
 ARCEO (ἀρκεώ). — Arctus or Artus; Arcte; Arcto. — Arx. — Coerceo; Coercitio. — Exerceo; Exercitus; Exercito; Exercitatus; Exercitatio.
 ARCHITECTUS (ἀρχιτέκτων); Architectura; Architector.
 ARCTOS (ἄρκτος).
 ARCUS (allied to ἀρκεώ); Arcuatus.
 ARDEA (ὁ ἐρωδιός).
 ARDELIO (ἀρδαλος).
 ARDEO (allied to areo); Ardenter. — Ardesco; Exardesco. — Ardor.
 ARDUUS (ἄρδυν); Arduum.
 AREO (ἄζω, for aso); Aresco; Exaresco. — Aridus. — Area. — Arena; Arenaria; Arenosus.
 ARGENTUM (ὁ ἀργυρος); Argenteus. — Argentarius; Argentaria. — Argentatus.
 ARGILLA (ἀργός); Argillosus.
 ARGUO (perhaps for arguo, i. e. adgruo, analogous to congruo, ingruo, Döderl.). — Argutus; Argute; Argutulus; Argutia. — Argumentum; Argumentor; Argumentatio. — Coarguo. — Redarguo.
 ARIES (κρίός); Arieto.
 ARISTA.
 ARO (ἀρω, apto). — Aro; Aratio; Arator; Aratrum. — Arvum. — Armentum. — Exaro. — Inaro. — Obaro. — Arinus (ἀρμός); Armilla; Armillatus. — Arma. — Armo; Armatura; Armatus; Armamenta; Armamentarium. — Annarium. — Armiger. — Inermis; Inermus. — Semi-ermis. — Ars. — Artifex; Artificium; Artificiosus; Artificiose. — Iners; Inertia. — Sollers; Sollertier; Sollertia. — Disertus; Diserte; Indisertus; Indiserte; Perdiserte. — Arteria (ἀρτηρία). — Arthritis (ἀρθρίτις); Arthriticus. — Artus; Articulus; Articulation; Articularis.
 AROMA (ἀρωμα).
 ARRIA, ARRIABO (ἀρράβων).
 ARUNDO. — Arundineus; Arundinetum.
 AS (ἄς); Decussis; Decusso; Decussatum.
 ASCIA (allied to ἀξίνη); Deascio.
 ASINUS (δῖνος); Asina; Asellus; Asininus.
 ASOTUS (ἄσωτος).
 ASPARAGUS (ἀσπάραγος).
 ASPER; Aspere; Asperitas.
 ASSER (allied to assis).
 ASSIS; Assula.
 ASSUS (ἀσος); Asso.
 ASTRUM (ἄστρον); Astrologus; Astrologia.
 ASTUS (perhaps allied to ars); Astutus; Astute; Astutia.
 ASYLUM (ἄσυλον).
 AT; Ast. — Atque; Ac. — Atqui.
 ATER (perhaps allied to aitho); Atramentum; Atratus.
 ATILETA (ἀθλητής).
 ATOMUS (ἄτομος).
 ATRIUM (αἶθρον).
 ATROX (perhaps from ater); Atrociter; Atrocitas.
 ATTICA (ἡ Ἀττική); Atticus.
 AUDEO (contr. for avideo from aveo);

Ansini. — Audax; Audacter; Audacia.
 AUDIO (allied to αἶς for αἶς, whence aures); Auditus; Auditio; Auditor. — Exaudio. — Inauditus. — Inaudito. — Obedio; Obedientia; Obedienter.
 AUGEO (αὐξω, αὐγώ); Adaugeo; Exaugeo; Augesco. — Auctio; Auctionarius; Auctionor. — Auctor. — Auctoritas. — Auctore; Auctoramentum; Exauctoror. — Auctumnus (Autumnus); Auctumnalis. — Auxilium; Auxiliarius; Auxiliarius.
 AUGUR (perhaps a Tuscan word, Fr.; or from avis gero, Schw.); Augurium; Auguralis; Auguror; Augurato; Auguratus; Auguratio; Inauguro. — Augustus; Auguste.
 AULA (αὐλή); Aulicus.
 AULEUM (ἡ αὐλαία).
 AURA (αὐρά).
 AURIGA (obs. aurea, a bit, and ago).
 AURIS (τὸ αἶς); Auricula; Auritus. — Inauris. — Ausculto; Auscultatio; Auscultator.
 AURORA (αὐριος ὥρα).
 AURUM (αὐρον, from ἄω, αὐω); Aureus; Auratus; Aurifex.
 AUSTER (ἄω, αὐω, to dry); Australis.
 AUSTERUS (αὐστηρός); Austere; Austeritas.
 AUT (allied to aἶ, αἶτις, Fr.).
 AUTEM (allied to aἶ, αἶτις, ἀτάρ).
 AUTUMO (aitumo from aio).
 AVENA (perhaps for havena, favena, from haba, faba).
 1. AVEO [or Haveo] (allied to ἄω, αὐω, to breathe; or to χάω, χαῖω, χαίνω); Avidus; Avidae; Aviditas. — Avarus; Avare; Avaritia.
 2. AVEO [or Haveo] (for salveo; or from an old root AEW, whence αὐγώ).
 AVIS (ἄω); Aviarium. — Anceps; Ancupium; Ancupor. — Auspex; Auspicium; Auspicio; Auspicato; Inauspicato.
 AVUS (ἀπφύς); Avia; Avunculus. — Avitus. — Proavus; Abavus; Atavus.
 1. AXIS (ἄξων).
 2. AXIS (ἄξων).

B.

BACCA, BACA; Baccatus.
 BACCHUS (βάκχος); Baccha. — Bacchor; Bacclatio.
 BACULUM (allied to βάκτρον); Bacillum. — Imbecillus (Imbecillis); Imbecillitas; Perimbecillus.
 BAJULO (from obs. baio, allied to βάζω); Bajulus.
 BALENA (φάλαινα).
 BALBUS (perhaps allied to bala); Balbutio.
 BALINEUM, BALNEUM (βαλανεῖον). — Balineæ (Balneæ); Balneator.
 BALLISTA, BALISTA (βάλλω).
 BALO, BELO (βληχάομαι); Balatus.
 BALTEUS, BALTEUM (perhaps a Tuscan word).
 BARBA; Barbula; Barbatus; Barbatulus; Imberbis.
 BARBARUS (βάρβαρος); Barbaria; Barbaries.
 BARBITOS (βάρβιτος).
 BARO (allied to βαρύς, βραδύς).
 BASIS (βάσις).
 BATILLUS, BATILLUM (perhaps allied to πατάνη).
 BELLUA, BELUA (perhaps allied to φῶω or θῆρ).
 BELLUM (duellum from duo); Bellicus; Bellicosus; Imbellis. — Bello; Belligero; Bellator; Bellatrix; Debello; Debellator; Rebello; Rebello; Bellium; Rebellis. — Bellona.
 BELLUS (bonus); Belle.
 BEO (φῶω; or ἐν the root of bennus, bonus); Beatus; Beate; Beatitudo; Beatitas; Perbeatus.
 BESTIA (perhaps allied to βόω, whence βοός, βοῦς); Bestiola; Bestiarius.
 BETA.
 BETULA.
 BIBLIOPOLA, (βιβλιοπώλης).
 BIBLIOTHECA (βιβλιοθήκη).
 BIBO (πίνω, πῖω); Bibulus. — Adbibio; Combibo; Ebibo; Imbibio.

BLIS (allied to fel and χολή).
 BIS (for dnis); Bini; Binus; Bimulus.
 BLÆSUS, BLESUS (βλαίσος).
 BLANDUS (perhaps allied to βλάω, i. e. φλάω); Blande; Perblandus. — Blanditia; Blandimentum. — Blandior. — Eblandior; Eblanditus.
 BLATERO (βλάω, βλάζω); Blatero, dnis.
 BLATTA (βλάπτω).
 BOLUS (βόλος).
 BOMBUS (βόμβος).
 BOMBYX (βόμβυξ); Bombicinus.
 BONUS (beo from φύω); Bene; Perbonus; Benigne; Bonitas. — Benignus; Benigno; Benignitas.
 BOREAS (βορέας); Boreus.
 BOS (βός); Bubulus; Bubulus. — Bovile; Bubula. — Boo; Reboo.
 BRACCÆ (τὸ βράκος); Braccatus.
 BRACHIUM (βραχίον).
 BRACTEA (allied to βράχω, or to ῥάκτος).
 BRASSICA (perhaps for ῥάκη, βράκη, i. q. ῥάξ, ῥάχος, ῥάκισ).
 BREVIS (allied to βραχῆς); Brevider. — Brevitas; Perbrevis; Perbrevider.
 BRUMA (contr. for brevima, i. e. brevissima); Brumalis.
 BRUTUS (allied to βαρύς).
 BUBO (βῦας).
 BUCCA (φυσάω).
 BUCCINA (βυκάνη); Buccinator.
 BUFO (allied to φύσαλος).
 BULLA; Bullatus; Ebullio.
 BURA, BURIS (βούρας οὐρά).
 BUSTUM (buro, uro).
 BUTYRUM (βούτυρον).
 BUXUS, BUXUM (πύξος); Buxus.

C.

CABALLUS (καβάλλης).
 CACHINUS (καχάνω); Cachinno; Cachinnatio; Cachinnus.
 CACUMEN (allied to acumen; perhaps from an obsol. cacuo, allied to acuo); Cacumino.
 CADO (allied to χάζω, Fr. χάζω, Schw.). — Casus. — Caducus. — Cadaver; Cadaverosus. — Accido. — Concido. — Excido. — Incido. — Intercido. — Occido; Occidens; Occasus; Occasio. — Procido. — Recido.
 CADUCEUS (κηρύκειον, καρύκειον); Caduceator.
 CÆCUS; Cæcitas. — Cæco; Excæco; Occæco.
 CÆDO (cado). — Cædes. — Cæmentum. — Cælum; Cælo; Calator. — Cæsim. — Homicida; Homicidium. — Parricida; Parricidium. — Cæstus. — Abscido. — Accido. — Concido; Concisio. — Circumcido. — Decido; Decisio. — Excido. — Incido. — Occido; Occidio and Occisio. — Præcido; Præcise. — Recido. — Succido; Succidia.
 CÆLEBS (perhaps for cæribs, allied to χῆρος).
 CÆPA, CÆPE.
 CÆRIMONA (perhaps from Cæres or Ceres, Fr.).
 CÆRULEUS, CÆRULUS (perhaps from cæsius).
 CÆSIUS.
 CÆSPES (cæsus, cædo).
 CALAMUS (κάλαμος). — Calamitas. — Calamitosus.
 CALATHIUS (κάλαθος).
 CALENDE (calare, καλεῖν).
 CALEO (κάω or ἀλέω); Calesco; Calor; Calidus; Calefacio.
 CALIGA (for calica; allied to calceus from calx).
 CALIGO (perhaps allied to κάω, καίω, whence κηλός, καλός); Caliginosus.
 CALIX (κύλιξ).
 CALLIS (allied to calco).
 CALLUS, CALLUM (κήλη, κάλη). — Calleo. — Callidus; Callide; Calliditas. — Occallesco. — Percallesco.
 CALO (κάλον).
 CALUMNIA (calvo); Calumnior; Calumniator.
 CALVUS; Calvitium.
 1. CALX (uncertain; Schw. rejects the deriv. from λάξ as arbitrary; perhaps, like the other calx, from χάλιξ). — Calco. — Calcitro; Recalcitro. — Calcar. — Cal-

ceus; Calceolus; Calceo; Discalceatus. — Conculco. — Inculco. — Proculco.

2. CALX (χάλιξ). — Calculus.

CAMELUS (κάμηλος).

CAMERA, CAMARA (κάμαρα).

CAMINUS (ἡ καμίνος).

CAMPUS (κάμπος, Sicil. for καμτή; or allied to κήπος). — Campester.

CANALIS (canna).

CANCELLI (cancer, allied to κυγκλῖς).

CANCER (καρκίνος).

CANDEO (canus). — Candor. — Candidus; Candidulus; Candidatus. — Candela; Candelabrum. — Accendo; Incendo. — Excandescio; Excandescencia; Excandefacio.

CANIS (κύων); Canicula; Caninus. — Catulus; Catellus.

CANISTRUM (κάνιστρον).

CANNA (κάννα).

CANNABIS (κάνναβις); Cannabis.

CANO (uncertain; perhaps allied to χαινῶ, χανῶ). — Cantus; Cantio; Cantinucla. — Cantilena. — Cantor; Cantrix. — Canorus — Canto; Decanto; Excanto; Incanto. — Cantito. — Camenæ. — Carmen. — Concino; Conventus. — Occino; Præcino. — Fidicen; Lyricen; Tibicen; Tubicen.

CANTHARIS (κανθαρίς).

CANTHARUS (κάνθαρος).

CANTHERIUS (κανθηλιος).

CANUS (allied to κάω, καίω). — Canities. — Caneo. — Canesco; Incanesco. — Incanus.

CAPER (κάπρος, Schw.). — Capra; Capella. — Caprinus. — Capreolus.

CAPIO (allied to apio; or to κάπω, κάπω). — Captus. — Captio; Captiucla. — Captiosus; Captiose. — Captivus; Captivitas. — Capax; Capacitas. — Capistrum. — Capulus. — Capedo; Capeduncula. — Capesso. — Capto; Captatio; Captator. — Accipio; Acceptus; Acceptio. — Antecapio; Anticipio; Anticipatio. — Concipio; Conceptus. — Discepto; Disceptatio; Disceptator. — Decipio. — Excipio; Exceptio; Excepto. — Incipio; Inceptum; Inceptio; Inceptor. — Intercapedo. — Intercipio; Intceptor; Intceptio. — Occipio. — Occupo; Occupatio; Præoccupo; Præoccupatio. — Percipio; Perceptio. — Præcipio; Præceptum; Præceptio; Præceptor; Præceptrix; Præcipuus; Præcipue. — Recipio; Receptus; Recepto; Receptor; Receptaculum; Recipero or Recupero; Recuperatio. — Suscipio; Susceptio.

CAPISTRUM (allied to capio, κάπω).

CAPO (κάπων).

CAPSA (κάψα).

CAPUT (allied to κυβή, κεφαλῇ). — Capitatus. — Capitulum. — Capitolum. — Capillus. — Aneps. — Biceps; Triceps. — Præceps; Præcipitum; Præcipito.

CARBASUS (κάρπασος); Carbasia; Carbaseus.

CARBO; Carbonarius; Carbunculus.

CARCER (Sicil. κάρκερον; allied to ἔρκος and arceo).

CARDO; Cardinalis.

CARDUUS.

CAREO (allied to κείρω, καρῆναι; or to χῆρος from χάω).

CARIES (allied to κάρω, κείρω); Cariosus.

CARINA.

CARO (allied to κρέας); Caruncula. — Carnifex; Carnificina.

CARPENTUM.

CARPO (κάρπω); Carptim. — Concerpo. — Decerpo. — Discerpo. — Excerpo.

CARRUS, CARRUM (allied to currus).

CARUS (χῆρος); Care; Caritas.

CASA.

CASEUS (perhaps allied to κηρός, καρός).

1. CASSIS.

2. CASSIS; Cassida.

CASSUS (perhaps allied to cavius). — Incasum.

CASTRUM (allied to casa); Castellum. — Castra; Castrensis.

CASTRO (perhaps allied to castus).

CASTUS (χαστός, χάζω); Caste; Castitas; Castimonia. — I. Incestus; Inceste; 2. Incestus; Incestum; Incesto. — Castigo; Castigatio; Castigator.

CATAPHRACTA (κατὰφρακτος); Cataphractus.

CATAPULTA (ὁ καταπέλτης).

CATARACTA (ὁ καταράκτης).

CATENA (allied to capio); Catella; Catenatus.

CATERVA; Catervatim.

CATHEDRA (καθέδρα).

CATINUS, CATINUM (κάτινον); Catillus.

CATUS (perhaps for cavius, cautus).

CAUDA (κώδη).

CAUDEX, CODEX (κώδη). — Codex; Codicilli.

CAULA (contr. for cavila from cava).

CAULIS (καυλός).

CAUPO (καπηλός); Caupona; Cauponula; Cauponor

CAURUS.

CAUSA, CAUSSA (contr. for cavissa from caveo, Schw.). — Causula. — Causor. — Causidicus. — Accuso; Accusatio; Accusator; Accusabilis; Subaccuso. — Excuso; Excusatio. — Incuso; Incusatio. — Recuso; Recusatio.

CAUTES (perhaps allied to cos; or to cauda, caudex).

CAVEO (perhaps allied to σκέπω, σκοπός). — Cautio. — Cantor. — Cautus; Cautē; Cautim; Incautus; Percautus. — Præcaveo.

CAVILLOR (allied to cavius, or to caveo); Cavillatio; Cavillator.

CAVUS (χάω); Concavus. — Cavo; Concavo; Excavo. — Caverna. — Cavea.

1. CEDO (cedo, Schw.; allied to Gr. δός, Fr.).

2. CEDO (χάζω, χάδω, Schw.). — Cessio. — Cesso. — Cessatio; Cessator. — Abscedo; Abscessio; Abscessus. — Accedo; Accessio; Accessus. — Antecedo; Antecessio. — Concedo; Concessio; Concessus. — Decedo; Deccessio; Deccessus. — Discedo; Discessus; Discessio. — Excedo; Excessus. — Incedo; Incessus; Incesso. — Intercedo; Intercessor; Intercessio. — Præcedo. — Procedo; Processio; Processus. — Recedo; Recessus. — Secedo; Seccessio. — Succedo; Successus; Successio; Successor.

CEDRUS (κέδρος); Cedrinus.

CELEBR (allied to creber). — Celebritas. — Celebro; Celebratio; Concelebro; Percelebro.

CELER (κέλης); Celeriter; Celeritas; Celero; Accelerero; Acceleratio; Perceler; Perceleriter.

CELLA (allied to κοῖλος). — Cellula; Cellarius.

CELLO (κέλλω); obsolete; but hence the following compounds, etc. — Antecello. — Excello; Excellens. — Percello; Perculsus. — Procella; Procellosus. — Recello. — Column; Columna; Columnella; Columnarium. — Culmen.

CELO (allied to κοῖλος).

CELOX (κέλης).

CELSUS (κέλης); Excelsus; Excelse; Excelsitas; Præcelsus.

CENSEO; Censeo. — Censor; Censura; Census; Censorius. — Accenseo; Accensus. — Incensus. — Percenseo. — Recenseo. — Succenseo.

CENTO (κέντρων).

CENTUM (ἐκατόν); Centies; Centesimus. — Centenus; Centeni. — Centuria; I. Centurio; Succenturio; 2. Centurio; Centuriatim; Centuriatus. — Ducenti; Ducentesimus; Ducenæ; Ducenties; Trecenti; Quadringenti; Quadringeni; Quadringentes; Quingenti; Quingeni; Quingentesimus; Quingenties; Sexcenti; Sexcenti; Sexcentesimus; Sexcenties.

CERA (ὁ κηρός); Cerula. — adj. Cereus; subst. Cero.

CERASUS (κέρσος); Cerasum.

CERDO (κέρδον from κέρδος).

CEREBRUM; Cerebellum.

CERES. — Cerealia; Ludi Cereales.

CEREVISIA (a Gallic word; or allied to Ceres).

CERNO (κοῖνω). — Cornuus. — Certus; Certe; Incertus. — Certo; Certatim; Certatio; Certamen; Concerto; Decerto; Concertatio; Decertatio. — Crinbrum. — Crinis; Crinitus. — Decerno; Decretum. — Discerno; Discrimen; Discretum. — Excerno; Excrementum. — Incerno. — Secerno; Secretus; Secreto.

CERUSSA (κηρός); Cerussatus.

CERVIX (for corvix, κόρυς, κόρυς); Cervicula; Cervical.

CERVUS (κεράς, horned); Cerva; Cervinus.

CESTUS (κεστός ἱμάς).

CETERUS (ἕτερος); Ceterum.

CETRA; Cetraus.

CETUS, usually CETE (τὰ κήτη); Cetrarius.

CEU (for queu, quæve; or contr. for ce-ve)

CHALYBS (χάλυψ).

CHARTA (ὁ χάρτης); Chartula.

CHIARYBDIS (χάρυβδις).

CHERSONESUS (χερρόνησος).

CHIROGRAPHUS, CHIROGRAPHIUM (χειρόγραφον).

CHILAMYS (χάλαμυς); Chilamydatus.

CHORDA (χορδή).

CHORUS (χορός); Chorea.

CIBUS (σίτος, or perhaps allied to κάπτω); Cibo; Cibatus; Cibarius; Cibaria, orum.

CICADA (allied to κοκκύζω, κόκκυξ).

CICATRIX (καύω, καίω); Cicatricus.

CICER (κίχора).

CICONIA.

CICUR (κίκκος, κίκκορ).

CICUTA.

CIEO, CIO (κίω). — Citus; Cito. — Cito; Citatus; Citatim. — Accio; Arcesso; Arcessitus. — Concio; Concio; Concior; Concinator; Concito; Concitatio; Concitator. — Excio; Excio; Excito. — Incitus. — Incito; Incitatio; Incitamentum. — Percio; Percitus. — Recito; Recitatio; Recitator. — Suscito; Exsuscito; Resuscito.

CILICUM (κιλίκιον).

CILIUM (κυλῖς, κύλον); Supercilium.

CIMEX.

CINCINNUS (κίκιννος); Cincinnatus.

CINGO (perhaps for cingo contr. for congiungo). — Cingulus; Cingulum; Cingula. — Accingo. — Discingo. — Incingo; Præcingo. — Succingo.

CINIS (νόνις).

CINNABARIS (τὸ κιννάβαρι).

CINNAMUM, CINNAMOMUM (κίνναμον, κιννάμωμον).

CINNUS (perhaps for cinus, allied to κυκάω); Concinnus; Concinne; Concinnitas; Concinnitudo; Concinnus; Inconcinnus.

CIPPUS (perhaps κύφος).

CIRCUS (κίρκος); Circensis. — Circulus; Circular; Circulator. — Circa. — Circum; Circumcirca. — Circiter. — Idcirco. — Quocirca.

CIRRUS.

CIS (allied to is and hic; with the demonstrative ce).

CISIUM.

CISTA (κίστη); Cistula.

CISTERNA (allied to cista).

CITHARA (κιθάρα); Citharizo; Citharista; Citharistria; Citharædus.

CITER (allied to is; see Cis); obsol.; Citerior; Citinus; Cito; Citra.

CITRUS (κιτρία, κέδρος); Citreus.

CIVIS (perhaps for covis, for coivis, from coise; but uncertain); Civitas. — Civilis; Civiliter.

CLAM (from calim or calam, from celo); Clanculum; Claudestinus.

CLAMO (allied to καλέω); Clamator; Clamosus; Clamor. — Clamito. — Aclamo; Aclamatio. — Conclamo; Conclamatio. — Declamo; Declamatio; Declamator; Declamatorius; Declamito. — Exclamo; Exclamatio. — Inclamo. — Proclamo. — Reclamo; Reclamatio; Reclamito. — Succlamo.

CLANGO (κλάγγω); Clangor, oris. m.

CLARUS (for calarus from calo, Schw.). — Clare; Claritas. — Claresco; Inclaresco. — Clarigatio. — Declaro; Declaratio. — Præclarus; Præclare.

CLASSIS (κλήσις). — Classicum; Classiarins; Classicus.

CLAUDO (allied to κλάζω, κλητίζω). — Claustrum; Clausula. — Circumcludo. — Concludo; Conclusio; Conclusiuncula. — Discludo. — Excludo. — Includo; Includo. — Intercludo; Intercludo. — Occludo. — Præcludo. — Recludo. — Secludo.

CLAUDUS (perhaps allied to χωλός); Claudico; Claudicatio.

CLAVA.

CLAVIS (κλείς); Clavicula. — Conclave. — CLAVUS; Clavulus.

CLEMENS; Clementia. — Inclemens; Inclementer; Inclementia.

CLEPO (κλέπτω); Clepsydra (κλεψύδρα).

CLIENS (*perhaps for cluens from cluo*); Clientola; Clientelæ, arum.
CLINO (κλίνω). — Clivus; Clivus; Acclivus; Acclivitas; Declivis; Declivitas; Proclivis; Proclivus; Proclivitas. — Acclino; Acclinis. — Declino; Declinatio. — Inclino; Inclinator. — Reclino; Reclinis.
CLITELLÆ (κλίνω).
CLOACA (*contr. for colluaca from conluo*).
CLUEO (κλύω); Inclutus.
CLUNIS (κλόνις).
CLYPEUS, CLIPEUS (γλύφω); Clypeatus.
COCCUM (ὁ κόκκος); Coccineus.
COCHLEA (ὁ κοχλίας); Cochleare and Cochlear.
CÆLUM (καῖλος); Cælestis; Cælites.
CÆNA, CENA (*perhaps allied to κοινός*); Cænula. — Cæno; Cænatus. — Cænaculum.
CÆNUM, CÆNUM (*allied to κόνις, cinis*); Obscenus; Obscénitas.
CÆPI (*allied to capio, cupio*); Cæptus; Cæptum; Cæpto.
COHORS (ὁ χορὸς).
COLAPIUS (κόλαφος).
COLLIS (*allied to κολώνη*); Collinus.
COLLUM; Succollo.
COLLYBUS (κόλλυβος).
COLO (κέλλω, κέλω). — Cultura. — Cultor; Cultrix. — Cultus. — Cultio. — Culter; Cultellus. — Colonus; Colonia. — Accolo; Accola. — Circumcolo. — Excolo. — Incolo; Incola; Inquilinus. — Incultus; Inculte. — Percolo. — Precolor. — Recolo.
COLOR; Coloro; Concolor; Discolor; Decolor.
COLUBER, COLUBRA (*allied to ἀσκάλαβος*).
COLUM (*allied to culeus, κουλέον*); Colo, l. — Percolo.
COLUMBA; Columbus; Columbinus. — Columbarium.
COLUMIS (*allied to κολῶω, κολούω*); Incolumis; Incolunitas.
COLUS (κόλος, κόλοψ).
COMA (κόμη). — Comans; Comatus. — Cometes (κομήτης). — Comosus.
COMIS; Comiter; Comitatus.
COMISSOR (κωμάζω); Commissatio; Commissator.
COMO (*from κοσμέω or κομέω; or contr. for co-eino*); Incomptus.
COMEDIA (κωμῳδία); Comædus (κωμωδός); Comicus (κωμικός); Comice.
CONCHA (κόγχη).
CONCHYLUM (κογχύλιον); Conchyliatus.
CONCILIUM (concio, *allied to concio*). — Concilio; Conciliatio; Conciliator; Conciliatrix; Conciliatricula. — Reconcilio; Reconciliatio; Reconciliator.
CONDIO. — Conditor; Conditio. — Conditimentum.
CONGIUS (*allied to κόγχος*); Congiarium.
CONOR. — Conatus; Conata, orum.
CONSUL (con-sul, or præ-sul, *from salio, Schw.*; or *from an obsol. conso, whence consulo, consilium, Fr.*). — Consulatus. — Consularis; Proconsul.
CONSULO (*see CONSUL*). — Consultum; Consultus; Consulto. — Consultor. — Consulto; Consultatio. — Inconsultus; Inconsulte. — Consilium; Consiliarius; Consiliator.
CONTRA (*from cum, con; perhaps from an old adj. conterus*). — Contrarius; Contrarie.
CONTUS (κόντος).
CONUS (κῶνος).
COPULA (con, apio, ἄπω, ἄπτω). — Copulo. — Copulatio.
COQUO. — Coquus; Coqua. — Concoquo; Concoctio. — Decoquo; Decoctor. — Excoquo. — Percoquo. — Præcox. — Recoquo.
COR (κέρω, κήρ); Corculum. — Cordatus. — Concors; Concorditer; Concordia; Concordo. — Discors; Discordia; Discordo. — Excors. — Præcordia. — Recordor; Recordatio. — Socors; Socordia. — Vecors; Vecordia. — Misericors; Misericordia; Immisericors; Immisericorditer.
CORAM (co-oram, *from os [oris]*; or *ce [demonstrat.] oram*).
CORBIS (*allied to curvus*). — Corbita.
CORIUM (χόριν). — Coriarius. — Corrigia.
CORNIX (κορώνη); Cornicula.

CORNU (κέρας). — Cornous. — Cornutus; Corniger. — Cornicen. — Bicornis.
CORNUS (κράνος); Cornens.
CORONA (κορώνη). — Corolla; Corollarium. — Corono. — Coronarius; Coronaria.
CORPUS (κορμός, also κορπός). — Corpusculum. — Corporeus; Corporatus. — Bicornis; Tricornis.
CORTEX.
CORS (χόρτος).
CORTINA (*perhaps cors, chors*).
CORULUS.
CORUSCO (*allied to κορύσσω*); Corussus.
CORVUS (κόραξ).
CORYLUS (κόρυλος); Coryletum.
CORYMBUS (κόρυμβος).
CORYPHÆUS (κορυφαίος).
COS (*allied to cautes*).
COSTA.
COTHURNUS (κόθορνος); Cothurnatus.
COTURNIX (κοττός).
COXA (κοχώνη); Coxendix.
CRABRO.
CRAMBE (κράμβη).
CRAPULA (κραπίλη).
CRAS, (*perhaps allied to heri, hora, αἴριον*). — Crastinus. — Procrastino; Procrastinatio.
CRASSUS (γράσος; or *allied to creber*); Crassitudo.
CRATER (κρατήρ).
CRATES; Craticula.
CREBER (*allied to cresco*); Crebro. — Crebritas. — Crebresco; Increbresco. — Percresco.
CREDO (cre-do, quasi cretum do, Prisc.; *but uncertain*). — Creditor. — Credibilis; Credibiliter; Incredibilis; Incredibiliter. — Credulus; Credulitas; Incredulus. — Accredo. — Concredo.
CREMO (κρέω, κράω); Cremino.
CREMOR (*allied to cerno and cresco*).
CREO (κρέω, κράω). — Creator; Creatrix. — Procreo; Procreator; Procreatrix. — Recreo; Recreatio.
CREPIDA (κρηπίς); Crepidatus.
CREPIDO (κρηπίς).
CREPER. — Crepusculum.
CREPO (κρέπω). — Crepitus. — Crepito; Crepitaculum. — Crepundia. — Creprepo. — Decrepitus. — Discrepo; Discrepantia. — Increpo; Increpito.
CRESCO (κρέω); Cretus. — Accresco; Accretio. — Concreco; Concretio. — Decresco. — Increco; Incrementum. — Recresco. — Succresco.
CRETA (*from Creta, Crete, Fr. [with others], but doubted by Schw.*); Cretula; Cretatus.
CRIMEN (κρίμα, κρίνω, cerno). — Criminosus; Criminose. — Criminator; Criminatio.
CRISPUS (*perhaps contr. for corispus, allied to κορύσσω*); Crispo.
CRISTA (*contr. for corista, κόρις*); Cristatus.
CROCODILUS (κροκόδειλος).
CROCUM, CROCUS (κρόκον, -ος); Croceus.
CROTALUM (κροτάλον).
CRUMENA, CRUMINA (γρομναία).
CRUOR (κρόα). — Cruentus; Cruento; Incruentus. — Crudus; Cruditas; Crudesco; Recrudesco; Crudelis; Crudeliter; Crudelitas.
CRUS.
CRUSTA (κρύω, κρυστός, κρυστάω). — Crustulum. — Crusto; Incrusto.
CRUX. — Crucio; Discrucio; Excrucio; Cruciatum.
CRYSTALLUS, CRYSTALLUM (κρύσταλλος).
CUBO (κύπτω). — Cubito. — Cubitus, us; Cubitus, i; Cubitum. — Cubile. — Cubiculum; Cubicularis; Cubicularius. — Accubo; Accubitio. — Excubo; Excubie. — Incubo. — Occubo. — Recubo. — Secubo. — Accumbo. — Discumbo. — Incumbo. — Occumbo. — Procumbo. — Recumbo. — Succumbo.
CUCULLUS.
CUCULUS (κόκκυξ).
CUCUMIS.
CUCURBITA; Cucurbitula.
CUDO (*perhaps κόττω, Dor. for κόπτω*). — Excudo. — Incus. — Procudo.
CULCITA, CULCITRA (*acc. to Varr. and Fest., from calco*).
CULEUS, CULLEUS, CULEUM, CULLEUM (κυλλεύς, -όν); Culullus.

CULEX (σκάληξ).
CULINA (*contr. for cuculina, cuclina, from coquo*).
CULMUS (κάλαμος).
CULPA (*allied to scelus, from cellere, Dd.*; or *for clupa, κλοπή, Schw.*), Culpo.
CUM (ζύν). — Cumprimum; Cummaxime. — Quoniam (quum jam).
CUMERA.
CUMINUM (κύμινον).
CUMULUS (*obsol. cumus*), χυμός, i. q. χῶμα; Cumulo; Cumulate; Accumulo.
CUNÆ (κείω; or *contr. for cubinæ from cubo*); Cunabula; Incunabula.
CUNCTOR; Cunctanter; Cunctatio; Cunctator. — Percunctor. — Percunctatio.
CUNCTUS (*contr. for co-junctus*).
CUNEUS (κόνος); Cuneolus; Cunoatim.
CUNICULUS (*perhaps allied to canis, κῶν*).
CUNQUE, CUMQUE; Cunctus.
CUPA (κύπος, σκύφος, κύπελλον).
CUPEDIA, æ, f.; Cupedia, orum. — Cupedinaris; Cupediarius.
CUPIO (*allied to capio*). — Cupidus; Cupiditas. — Percupidus. — Cupido. — Concupiscope.
CUPRESSUS (κυπάρισσος); Cupressens.
CUR (*contr. for cui rei or quare*).
CURA (*perhaps allied to quare; but very doubtful*). — Curiosus; Curiose; Curiositas. — Curo; Curatio; Curator. — Accuro; Accuratus; Accurate; Accuratio. — Incuria; Incuriose. — Procuro; Procurator; Procuratio. — Securus; Securitas.
CURCULIO.
CURIA (*perhaps κυρία, se. ἐκκλησία*); Curia; Curio.
CURRO. — Currus. — Curriculum. — Currus. — Cursor. — Cursim. — Curso; Cursito. — Curulis. — Accurro. — Concurro; Concursus; Concursio; Concorso; Concuratio. — Decurro; Decursus; Decursio. — Discurro; Discursus; Discursio. — Excurro; Excursio; Excursus. — Incurro; Incurso; Incurus; Incurso. — Intercurro; Intercursus; Intercursio. — Occurro; Occurro; Occursio. — Percurro; Percursio; Percursus; Percursatio. — Præcurro; Præcurso; Præcursor. — Procuro; Procursus; Procursio. — Recurro; Recursus; Recursio. — Succurro. — Transcurro.
CURTUS (κυρτός); Decurtatus.
CURVUS (γυρτός); Incurvus. — Curvo; Incurvo; Curvatus; Incurvatus; Incurvesco; Recurvo.
CUSPIS (*allied to κόπτις κόπτω*).
CUSTOS (*perhaps allied to curo*). — Custodia. — Custodio; Incustoditus.
CUTIS (τὸ κύτος); Cuticula. — Intercus.
CYATHUS (κύαθος).
CYCNUS, CYGNUS (κύκνος); Cyneus.
CYDONIUM MALUM (Κυδώνιον μήλον).
CYLINDERUS (κύλινδρος).
CYMBA (κύμβα); Cymbium.
CYMBALUM (κύμβαλον).
CYPRIUS.

D.

DACTYLUS (δάκτυλος); Dactylicus.
DAMA.
DAMNUM (*uncertain; perhaps from demo*). — Damnosus. — Damno; Damnatio. — Condemno; Indemnatus; Prædamno.
DAPS (δάπτω).
DE (*uncertain; perhaps formed from dl for dis, Schw.*). — Deinde (*contr. Dein*). — Deinceps. — Denique.
DECEM (δέκα); Decies. — Decimus and Decimus; Decimum; Decimæ or Decimæ. — Decumanus, adj. and subst. — Decino. — Deni; Denarius, adj. and subst. — Decuria; Decurio, are, l. tr.; Decurio, ònis, m. — Decemplex. — Decempeda; Decempedator. — Undecim; Undecimus; Undecies. — Duodecim; Duodecimius; Duodecies. — Tredecim; Quatuordecim; Quindecim; Sedecim (sexdecim); Septemdecim. — Decem-ber.
DECET (δοκέω, δοκέϊ, Fr.; or *allied to δέικω, δέικνμι, Schw.*); Decens; Decenter; Decentia; Decor; Decorus; Decorum; Decore; Indecorus; Inde-

core, Decus; Decoro; Condecoro. — Dedecet; Dedeens; Dedecoro.
DELEO (*perhaps contr. from de and obsol. olo, i. e. alo.*)
DELPHIN, DELPHINUS (δελφίς).
DEMUM (*lengthened form of the demonstrative dem, which appears in idem, tandem; allied to the Gr. δή.*)
DENS (δούς, δόντος). — Dentatus. — Edentulus. — Bidens; Tridens.
DENSUS (*allied to δασύς*); Denso; Condensus.
DEPSO (δέψω); Condepsio.
DEUS (θεός; or Ζεύς, Δεός); Dea.
Dexter (δεξιός); Dextera or Dextra; Dextella; Dextere and Dextre. — Dextertitas. — Dextrorsus.
DIADEMA (διάδημα).
DIÆTA (διαίτα).
DIALECTICA (*sc. ars*) from Dialecticus (διαλεκτικός).
DIALOGUS.
DIANA (Divi-Jana).
DIBAPHUS (δίβυφος).
DICA (δική). — Ecdicus. — Dieis.
1. DICO (*allied to dico*); Dicatio. — Abdico; Abdicatio. — Dedico; Dedicatio. — Indico; Index; Indicius. — Prædico; Prædicatio; Prædicator; Prædicabilis.
2. DICO (δῆκω, δεικνυμι). — Dictum; Dicterium. — Dictio. — Dicax; Dicacitas. — Dicto. — Dietator; Dictatura; Dictatorius. — Dictito. — Abdico. — Addico; Addictus; Addictio. — Benedico. — Condictio. — Contradico. — Edico; Edictum. — Indico; Indictus. — Interdicto; Interdictum; Interdictio. — Maledico; Maledicus; Maledice; Maledictum; Maledictio. — Prædico; Prædictum; Prædictio. — Prodictio.
DIES (*allied to δῖος, divus, deus*). — Diecula. — Diarium. — Diurnus; Diurnum. — Diu; Diutinus; Diuturnus; Diuturnitas; Perdiu; Perdiuturnus; Quamdiu. — Dudum. — Biduus; Biduum; Triduum; Quadriduum. — Ilodie; Hodiernus. — Interdiu. — Meridies; Meridiatio; Meridianus; Pomeridianus; Antemeridianus. — Nudius. — Perendie; Perendinus; Comperendino; Comperendinatio; Comperendinatus. — Postridie. — Pridie. — Propediem. — Quotidie; Quotidianus.
DIGITUS (δείκνυμι).
DIGNUS (*allied to δίκη*); Digne. — Dignitas. — Dignor; Dedignor. — Indignus; Indigne; Indignitas; Indignor; Indignabundus; Indignatio. — Perdignus.
DICECESIS (διοίκησις).
DIPLOMA (δίπλωμα).
DIRUS (δερνός); Diræ.
DISCO (διδάσκω). — Disciplina. — Discipulus; Discipula; Condiscipulus; Condiscipulatus. — Addisco. — Dedisco. — Edisco. — Perdisco. — Prædisco.
DISCUS (δίσκος).
DITIO (δίκη).
DIUS, DIVUS, (δῖος, δῖος); Divus, i. m.; Diva, æ, f.; Dium or Divum, i. n. — Divinus, adj. and subst.; Divine. — Divino; Divinatio. — Divinitus.
DIVES (*allied to do, or to divus*) (poet. dis, tis); Divitiæ. — Dito; Ditesco.
DIVIDO (*Etrusc. Iduo, like idus*). — Divisio; Divisus; Divisor; Dividuus; Individuus.
DO (δόνω, δίδωμι); Dator. — Abdo. — Ad-do; Additamentum. — Circumdo. — Condo; Conditio; Conditio; Abscondo; Inconditus; Recondo; Reconditus. — Dedo; Deditio. — Edo; Editus; Editio. — Indo. — Obdo. — Perdo; Perdus; Perdite; Perditor; Deperdo; Disperdo. — Præditus. — Prodo; Proditio; Proditor. — Reddo. — Satisdo; Satisdatio. — Subdo. — Trado; Traditio.
DOCEO (*allied to δοκέω, δόγμα; or to διδάσκω, disco*); Doctus; Indoctus; Indocte. — Docilis; Doctitas; Indocilis. — Doctor; Doctrina. — Doctum. — Addoceo; Condoceo. — Condocefacio. — Dedoceo. — Edoceo. — Perdoceo. — Semidoctus.
DOLEO. — Dolenter. — Dolor. — Condolesco. — Dedoleo. — Indolesco. — Perdoleo.
DOLIUM; Doliolum.
DOLO (*perhaps allied to δάω, δάτω, δάλλω*). — Dolabra. — Dedolo. — Edolo.
DOLUS (δόλος); Dolosus; Dolose; Subdolos; Subdole.

DOMO (δαμάω). — Domitus; Domitor. — Edomo. — Indomitus. — Perdomo.
DOMUS (δῶμος). — Domesticus. — Domicilium. — Dominus; Domina. — Dominor; Dominator; Dominatrix; Dominatio; Dominatus.
DONEC, DONICUM (*perhaps from dum; donicum for dumnicum*).
DONUM (δῶρον, do). — Dono; Donatio; Donarium; Donativum. — Condone; Condonatio.
DORMIO (δαρδάνω, perf. ἐδόρμη). — Dormito. — Edormio; Edormisco. — Indormio. — Obdormio; Obdormisco.
DORSUM (*perhaps contr. for devorsum, like prorsus for provorsus, Schw.*).
DOS (δῶς, do). — Doto; Indotatus.
DRACHMA (δραχμή); Tetradrachmum.
DRACO (δράκων).
DROMUS (δρόμος); Prodromus; Heme-rodromus.
DUBIUS (δύω, δῶς, δῶα, dubo); Dubium; Dubie. — Dubito; Dubitanter; Dubitatio. — Addubito. — Subdubito.
DUCCO (*perhaps allied to δύσσω, δύσσω, from δύω*). — Ductus. — Ductor. — Dux. — Abduco. — Adduco. — Circumduco. — Conduco; Conductio; Conducticius; Conductor. — Deduco; Deductio; Deductor. — Diduco. — Educo. — Edūco; Educatio; Educator; Educatix. — Induco; Inductio. — Introduco. — Obduco; Obductio. — Perduco. — Præduco. — Produco; Productio. — Reduco; Reductio; Reductor; Redux. — Seduco; Seductio. — Subduco; Subductio. — Traduco; Traductio; Traductor; Tradux.
DUELLUM (duo). — Perduellis; Perduellio.
DULCIS (*uncertain; perhaps allied to γλυκὺς or to ὀλέγω, Fr.; δέκος, δέκος, Schw.*). — Dulciter. — Dulcedo; Dulcitus; Dulcesco.
DUM. — Dumtaxat; Dumtaxat.
DUMUS (*old form dumus; δύω, δύσμη*); Dumentum.
1. DUO (δύω); Duodecim; Duodecimus; Duodeviginti; Duodevicesimus; Duodeviginti; Duodetricesimus. — Duplex; Dupliciter; Duplico; Duplus.
2. DUO (δύω) [*obsol.*]. — Exuo; Exuvia. — Induo; Indutiæ. — Reduvia.
DURUS; Dure; Duriter; Prædurus; Subdurus. — Duritia; Durities. — Duritas. — Duro; Obduro; Obduresco; Perduro.
DYNASTES (δυναστής).

E.

E, Ex (ἐκ, ἐξ). — Extra. — Exterus; Exter; Externus; Externus; Extimus; Extremum; Extremitas. — Extrinsecus.
EBENUS (ἔβενος).
EBRIUS (*perhaps for ubrius, contr. for udi-brius, Schw.; or from e-bi = bibo, Fr.*); Ebriosus; Ebrietas; Ebriositas; Inebrius.
EBUR (*perhaps for elbur, allied to elephas, Schw.*); Eburneus; Ebores.
EC, interrogative before quis, quando, etc.
ECCE (en-ce).
ECUO (ἔχω).
EDERA.
EDO (ἐδῶ, ἐσθίω). — Edax; Edacitas. — Epulæ; Edipulæ; Epulum; Epularis; Epulor. — Esca; Esculentus; Esculentia, orum; Inesco. — Esurio. — Ade-do. — Ambedo. — Comedo. — Exedo. — Inedia. — Obesus; Obesitas. — Peredo. — Semesus.
EGEO (ἔχην, ἥνος, needy); Egeus; Egestas. — Indigeo; Indigens; Indigentia.
EGO (ἐγώ).
EHO, EHODUM.
EJA, HEJA.
EJULO (ἐλάω); Ejulatio; Ejulatus.
ELECTRUM (ἤλεκτρον).
ELEMENTA (*uncertain; perhaps allied to ἔλη, ἔλημα*).
ELEPHAS (ἐλέφας); Elephantus.
ELOGIUM (ἐλλόγιον).
EMBLEMA (ἐμβέλημα).
EMO (*uncertain; perhaps allied to ἀμάω,*

ἀμάω, to collect). — Emptio; Emptor. — Emax. — Adimo; Ademptio. — Coemo; Coemptio; Coemptionsalis. — Deino. — Dirimo. — Eximo; Eximius; Eximie; Exemplum; Exemplar; Exemplaris. — Interimo. — Perimo. — Promo; Promptus; Prompte; Promptu; Promptuarii; Promptuarium; Depromo; Ex-promo. — Redimo; Redemptio; Redemptor. — Sumo (*for subemo*); Sump-tus; Sumpuosus; Absumo; Assumo; Assumptio; Consumo; Consumptio; Consumptor; Desumo; Insumo; Præsumo; Præsumptio; Resumo.
EN (ἔν, ἡνί).
ENIM (*allied to nam, nempe*). — Etenim. — Eninvero.
ENSIS (τὸ ἔγχος, ἔντρος, Schw.; *but uncer-tain*).
EO (εἶω, εἶμι). — Itio. — Iter. — Ito. — Ilcet. — Abeo; Abitus; Abitio; Transabeo. — Adeo; Aditus. — Ambio; Ambitio; Ambitosus; Ambitose; Ambitus; Ambulo; Ambulatio; Ambulati-uncula; Ambulatorius; Deambulo; Obambulo; Deambulatio; Obambula-tio; Perambulo. — Anteëo. — Circum-eco; Circueo; Circuitio; Circuitus. — Coëo; Coitio; Coitus; Cætus; Comes; Comito; Comitor; Comitatus; Incomitatus; Comitum; Comititia; Comitialis. — Exeo; Exitus; Exitium; Exitiosus; Exitialis; Exitibilis. — Ineo; Initium; Initio. — Intereo; Interitus. — Introeo; Introitus. — Oëo; Obitus. — Pereo; Depereo. — Præeo; Prætor; Prætorius; subst. Prætorium; Prætorianus; Prætura; Prætorator. — Prætereo; Præteritus. — Prodeo. — Re-deo; Reditio; Reditus. — Seditio; Seditiosus; Seditiosus. — Subeo; Subitus; Subito. — Transeo; Transitio; Transi-tus.
EPIHEBUS (ἐψηβος).
EPIHEMERIS (ἐψημερίς).
EPHIPPIUM (ἐπιππίον).
EPIBATA (ἐπιβάτης).
EPIGRAMMA (ἐπίγραμμα).
EPILOGUS (ἐπίλογος).
EPISTOLA (ἐπιστολή).
EPITOME, EPITOMA (ἐπιτομή).
EQUUS (ἵππος, ἵκκος); Equa. — Equile-us. — Equinus. — Equile. — Eques; Equester; Equito; Adequito; Circum-equito; Interequito; Obsequito; Pere-quito; Præterequito.
ERGA (*allied to vergo, Fr.*).
ERGASTULUM (ἐργάστριον).
ERGO (ἐργῶ, from ἔργον).
ERRO (ἐρρώ); Erratum; Erratio; Erra-bundus. — Error. — Aberro; Aberratio. — Deerro. — Pererro.
FRUCA.
FRUM (δῶρος).
ESSEDUM; Essedarius.
ET (*perhaps ἐτι, Schw.*); Etenim; Etsi; Etiam; Etiamnum; Etiamnum; Eti-amsi.
ETESIAE (ἐτησίαι).
EXIGUUS (exigo, or ex and egeo); Exigu-um; Exigue; Exiguitas; Perexi-guus.
EXTA; Extispex.

F.

FABA.
FABER (*contr. for faciher, from facio, Schw.*). — Fabrica. — Fabricor; Fabri-catio; Fabricator. — Fabrilis. — Affa-bre. — Infabre.
FACETUS (*allied to facio*); Facete. — Facetia. — Infacetus. — Perfactus; Per-factus.
FACIO (*uncertain; allied to figo, fingo, pango, πήγω, πήγνυμι*). — Factum. — Factio; Factiosus. — Facinus; Faci-norosus. — Facies; Superficies. — Faci-tio. — Facesso. — Facilis; Facile; Per-facilis; Perfacile; Facilitas; Facultas; Difficilis; Difficiliter; Difficulus; Diffi-cultas; Perdifficilis. — Afficio; Affec-tus. a, um; Affectio; Affectus, us. — Affecto. — Benefacio; Benefactum; Beneficus; Beneficentia; Beneficium. — Conficio; Confectio; Confector. — Deficio; Defectus, us; Defectio. — Ef-ficio; Effectus, us; Effector; Effectrix;

EFFICAX; **EFFICACITAS**; **EFFICIENTIA**. — **INFICIO**; **INFECTOR**. — **INFECTUS** — **INTERFICIO**; **INTERFECTOR**. — **MALEFACIO**; **MALEFACTUM**; **MALEFICUS**; **MALEFICIUM**. — **OFFICIO**. — **OFFICIUM**; **OFFICIOSUS**; **OFFICIOSE**; **PEROFFICIOSE**. — **PERFICIO**; **PERFECTUS**; **PERFECTO**. — **PERFECTIO**; **PERFECTOR**; **IMPERFECTUS**. — **PRÆFICIO**; **PRÆFECTUS**; **PRÆFECTURA**. — **PROFECTO**. — **PROFICIO**; **PROFECTUS**. — **PROFICISCOR**; **PROFECTIO**. — **RENFICIO**. — **SATISFACIO**; **SATISFACTIO**. — **SUFFICIO**.
FÆX, **FEX**. — **FÆCULENTUS**. — **DEFÆCO**.
FAGUS (φῡγός); **FAGINEUS**; **FAGINUS**; **FAGEUS**.
FALLO (σφάλλω). — **FALSUS**; **FALSUM**. — **FALLAX**; **FALLACIA**. — **REFELLO**.
FALX. — **FALCARIUS**. — **FALCATUS**.
FAMES; **FAMELICUS**.
FAMULUS (*Oscan famel, a servant, Fest.*); **FAMULA**; **FAMULARIS**; **FAMULATUS**. — **FAMILIA**; **FAMILIARIS**, *adj. and subst.*; **FAMILIARITER**; **FAMILIARITAS**; **PERFAMILIARIS**.
FANUM (*Fana quod fando consecrantur, Fest.: perhaps for fasnium, from fas, Schw.*). — **FANATICUS**. — **PROFANUS**; **PROFANO**.
FAR (*allied to furfur*). — **FARINA**. — **FARAGO**.
FARCIO (*by transposition from the root φρακ, whence φράσσω, φράζω*); **FARTOR**; **FARCIMEN**; **FARTURA**. — **CONFERCIO**; **CONFERTUS**; **CONFERTIM**. — **DIFFERTUS**. — **EFFARCIO**. — **REFERCIO**; **REFERTUS**.
FARIS, **FATUS** sum (φάω, φημί). — **FABULA**; **FABELLA**; **FABULOSUS**; **FABULOR**; **CONFABULOR**. — **FACUNDUS**; **FACUNDE**; **FACUNDIA**; **INFACUNDUS**. — **FAMA**; **FAMOSUS**; **INFAMIS**; **INFAMIA**; **INFAMO**. — **FAS**; **NEFAS**; **NEFARIUS**; **NEFARIE**. — **FATEOR**; **CONFITEOR**; **CONFESSUS**; **CONFESSIO**; **DISTITEOR**; **INFITEOR**; **INFITIAS** ire; **INFITIATIO**; **PROFITEOR**; **PROFESSUS**; **PROFESSIO**. — **FATUM**; **FATALIS**; **FATALITER**; **FATIDICUS**, *adj. and subst.*; **FATIFER**. — (*Dies*) **FASTI**; **NEFASTI**. — **FATIUS**; **FATUITAS**; **INFATUO**. — **AFIARI**; **AFIABILIS**; **AFIABILITAS**. — **EFFIARI**; **EFFATUM**; **EFFIABILIS**. — **INFANS**; **INFANTIA**. — **INFANDUS**; **NEFANDUS**. — **INTERFARI**. — **PRÆFARI**; **PRÆFATIO**. — **PROFARI**.
FASCIA (*allied to fascis*); **FASCIOLA**.
FASCINUM (βασκάνιον); **FASCINO**.
FASCIS; **FASCICULUS**.
FASELUS. See **PHASELUS**.
FASTIGIUM (*fastus-ago, Fr.; perhaps from βαστάζω, Schw.*); **FASTIGATUS**.
FASTUS (*perhaps from fari*).
FATIS (*allied to satis, sufficient, enough; or i. q. χαρίς, want, need*) does not occur. But hence *ad fatim* or *adfatum* (*affatim*). — **PASTIDIUM** (*fatis and tedium; acc. to others, fastus and tedium*); **PASTIDIOSUS**; **PASTIDIOSE**; **PASTIDIO**. — **FATIGO** (*fatim ago*); **FATIGATIO**; **DEFATIGO**; **DEFATIGATIO**. — **FATISCO**; **FESSUS**; **DEFETISCOR**; **DEFESSUS**; **INDEFESSUS**.
FAUNUS.
FAUX; *plur.* **FAUCES**; **SOFFOCO**.
FAVEO (*obsol. φάω*). — **FAVOR**. — **FAUTOR**; **FAUTRIX**. — **FAUSTUS**; **FAUSTE**; **INFAUSTUS**.
FAVILLA (*obsol. φάω*).
FAVONIUS (*allied to faveo*).
FAVUS.
FAX (φάος).
FEL (χολή).
FELES (γαλή).
FENDO, *obsol.* (*allied to findo, σφίζω, φένω*). — **DEFENDO**; **DEFENSIO**; **DEFENSOR**; **DEFENSIO**; **DEFENSUS**; **INDEFENSUS**. — **OFFENDO**; **OFFENSUS**; **OFFENSA**; **OFFENSIO**; **OFFENSUNCULA**; **SUBOFFENDO**.
FENESTRA (*allied to φαίνω*).
FEQ, *absol.* (*allied to φένω*). — **FETUS**; **EFETUS**. — **FECONDUS**; **FECONDITAS**; **INFECUNDUS**. — **FELIX**; **FELICITER**; **FELICITAS**; **INFELIX**; **INFELICITAS**. — **FEMUR**. — **FEMINA**; **FEMINEUS**; **EFFEMINO**; **EFFEMINATUS**; **EFFEMINATE**. — **FENUS**; **FENEROR**; **FENERATIO**; **FENERATOR**.
FERALIS (*for feralis, contr. for fœneralis, for funeralis, Schw.: acc. to Varr. from fero; [uncertain]; subst. plur. Feralia*).
FERE, **FERME** (*fero*).
FERIÆ (*a feriendis victimis, Fest.*); **FERIARI**; **FERIARIUS**.
FERIO. — **REFERIO**.
FERO (φέρω). — **LATIO**. — **LATOR**. — **FERRAX**; **FERRACITAS**. — **FERTILIS**; **FERTILITAS**.

— **FERCULUM**. — **FERETRUM**. — **FERENTARIUS**. — **FEROX**; **FEROCEITAS**. — **FORTIS**; **FORTITOR**; **FORTITUDO**; **PERFORTITER**. — **FORTIS**, *f.*; hence *abl.* **FORTE**; **FORSITAN**; **FORSAN**; **FORTASSE**; **FORTASSIS**; **FORTUITUS**; **FORTUITO**; **FORTUNA**; **FORTUNO**; **FORTUNATUS**; **FORTUNATE**; **INFORTUNATUS**; **INFORTUNITUM**. — **FURCA**; **FURCIFER**; **FURCINA**. — **AFERO**. — **ANTEFERO**. — **AUFERO**. — **CIRCUMFERO**. — **CONFERO**; **COLLATIO**. — **DEFERO**; **DELATIO**; **DELATOR**. — **DIFFERO**; **DIFFERENS**; **DIFFERENTIA**; **DILATIO**. — **EFFERO**. — **INFERO**. — **INTROFERO**. — **OFFERO**. — **PERFERO**. — **POSTFERO**. — **PRÆFERO**. — **PROFERO**; **PROLATIO**; **PROLATO**. — **REFERO**; **RELATIO**. — **SUFFERO**. — **SUPERLATIO**. — **TRANSFERO**; **TRALATICIUS**; **TRANSLATICIUS**; **TRANSLATIO**.
FERRUM. — **FERRUS**. — **FERRATUS**. — **FERRARIUS**; **FERRARIA**. — **FERRAMENTUM**. — **FERRUGO**.
FERULA.
FERUS (θῆρ, φῆρ); **PERITAS**; **EFFERUS**; **EFFERO**; **EFFERATUS**.
FERVEO (θέρω); **FERVENS**; **FERVENTER**; **RESERVEO**. — **FERVIDUS**. — **FERVOR**. — **FERVEFACIO**. — **FERMENTUM**. — **FEBRIS**; **FEBRICULA**. — **FRETUM**. — **FERVESCO**; **DEFERVESCO**; **EFFERVESCO**; **REFERVESCO**.
FESTINUS (*for festinus, from fero, Schw.*); **FESTINO**; **FESTINANTER**; **FESTINATIO**; **CONFESTIM**.
FESTUCA.
FESTUS (*allied to fari, fastus*). — **FESTIVUS**; **FESTIVE**; **FESTIVITAS**. — **INFESTUS**; **INFESTE**; **INFESTO**. — **PROLESTUS**.
FETIALIS.
FIBRA; **FIMBRIA**.
FICUS (σικῆ).
FIDELIA (*allied to πίσος*).
FIDES, **FIDIS** (πίσος); **FIDES**, *ium*; **FIDICEN**; **FIDICINA**.
FIDO (πίσος); **FIDENS**; **FIDENTER**. — **FIDUCIA**; **FIDUCIARIUS**. — **FIDUS**; **FIDE**; **INFIDUS**. — **FIDES**; **FIDELIS**; **FIDELITER**; **INFIDELIS**; **INFIDELITER**; **INFIDELITAS**; **PERFIDELIS**; **PERFIDUS**; **PERFIDIA**; **PERFIDIOSUS**; **PERFIDIOSE**. — **CONFIDO**; **CONFIDENS**; **CONFIDENTER**; **CONFIDENTIA**; **CONFISIO**. — **DIFIDO**; **DIFIDENS**; **DIFIDENTER**; **DIFIDENTIA**; **SUBDIFIDO**.
FIGO (σφίζω, σφίγγω; or πήγω, πήγνυμι); **FIGUS**. — **FIBULA** (*figibula*). — **AFFIGO**; **AFFIGUS**. — **CONFIGO**. — **DEFIGO**. — **INFIGO**. — **PRÆFIGO**. — **REFIGO**. — **SUFFIGO**. — **TRANSFIGO**.
FILIO (*perhaps allied to fio, φύνω, whence φύλη, φύλλον*); **FILIA**; **FILIOLUS**; **FILIOLA**.
FILUM (*perhaps allied to φύνω, φύλλον*).
FIMUS, **FIMUM**.
FINDO (σφίζω); **FISSIO**. — **FISSILIS**. — **DIFINDO**. — **INFINDO**.
FIGO (*allied to facio, figo, frango*). — **FICTUS**; **FICTE**. — **FICTILIS**. — **FICTOR**; **FICTRIX**. — **FIGURA**; **FIGURO**. — **FIGULUS**. — **AFFIGO**. — **CONFINGO**; **CONFICTIO**. — **DIFFIGO**. — **EFFINGO**; **EFFICTIO**; **EFFIGIES**.
FINIS (*perhaps allied to filum, fibra, fimbria, Fr.; for funis [quod agri funiculis sunt divisi, Schw.]*); *plur.* **FINES**. — **FINIO**; **FINITOR**. — **FINITIMUS**. — **AFFINIS**; **AFFINITAS**. — **CONFINIS**. — **DEFINIO**; **DEFINITUS**; **DEFINITE**; **DEFINITIO**. — **INFINITUS**; **INFINITE**. — **INFINITAS**. — **PRÆFINIO**; **PRÆFINITO**.
1. **FIO**. — **CONFIT**, **CONFIERI**. — **DEFIT**, **DEFIERI**. — **INFIT**.
2. **FIO** (θύνω); **SUFFIO**; **SUFFIMENTUM**.
FIRMUS (*perhaps for fermus, from fero, Schw.*); **FIRME**; **FIRMITER**. — **FIRMITAS**; **FIRMITUDO**. — **FIRMO**; **FIRMAMENTUM**; **AFFIRMO**; **AFFIRMATE**; **AFFIRMATIO**; **CONFIRMO**; **CONFIRMATIO**; **CONFIRMATOR**. — **INFIRMUS**; **INFIRME**; **INFIRMITAS**; **PERINFIRMUS**. — **INFIRMO**; **INFIRMATIO**. — **OBFIRMO**; **OBFIRMATUS**.
FISCUS (*allied to φάσκολος*); **FISCINA**; **FISCELLA**.
FISTUCA (*perhaps for figistuca, from figo, Schw.*).
FISTULA (*perhaps from fido, findo*); **FISTULATOR**.
FLACCUS (βλάξ); **FLACCESCO**.
FLAGITO (*obsol. flago, allied to fligo, πλῆγω*); **FLAGITATIO**; **FLAGITATOR**. — **EFFLAGITO**; **EFFLAGITATIO**. — **FLAGITUM**; **FLAGITIUS**; **FLAGITIOSUS**; **FLAGITIOSE**; **PERFLAGITIOSUS**.
FLAGRO (φλέγω); **FLAGRANS**. — **CONFLAGRO**. — **DEFLAGRO**; **DEFLAGRATIO**. — **FLAGRUM**; **FLAGELLUM**. — **FLAMMA**; **FLAMMEUS**; **INFLAMMO**.
FLAMEN, *priest of a deity (filum)*.

FLAVUS (*by transposit. from falvus, fulvus*); **FLAVESCO**.
FLECTO (πλέκω). — **FLEXIO**; **FLEXUS**; **FLEXUOSUS**. — **FLEXIBILIS**. — **CIRCUMFLECTO**. — **DEFLECTO**. — **INFLECTO**; **INFLEXIO**. — **REFLECTO**.
FLEO (φλέω); **FLETUS**; **FLEBILIS**; **FLEBILITER**. — **DEFLEO**.
FLIGO (*allied to φλῆγω*); **FLECTUS**. — **AFFIGO**; **AFFIGITUS**; **AFFIGITOR**; **AFFIGITO**; **AFFIGITATIO**. — **CONFILIGO**; **CONFILICTIO**; **CONFILICTUS**; **CONFILICTO**; **CONFILICTOR**. — **INFLIGO**. — **PROFLIGO**.
FLO (φάω); **FLATUS**; **FLAMEN**. — **FLABRUM**; **FLABELLUM**. — **AFILO**; **AFILIATUS**. — **CONFLO**. — **DIFLO**. — **EFFLO**. — **INFLO**; **INFILATUS**; **INFILATIO**. — **PERFLO**. — **PROFLO**. — **REFLO**. — **SUFFLO**.
FLOCCUS.
FLOS (φλός); **FLOSCULUS**. — **FLORIDUS**. — **FLOREO**; **FLORESCO**; **DEFFLORESCO**; **EFFLORESCO**.
FLUO (βλύω, φλύω). — **FLAIDUS**. — **FLUXUS**. — **FLUITO**. — **FLUMEN**; **FLUVIUS**; **FLUVIATILIS**. — **FLUCTUS**; **FLUCTUO**; **FLUCTUOR**; **FLUCTUATIO**. — **AFILUO**; **AFILUENS**; **AFILUENTER**; **AFILUENTIA**. — **CIRCUMFLUO**. — **CONFILUO**; **CONFILUENS**. — **DEFLUO**. — **DIFLUO**. — **EFFLUO**. — **INFILUO**. — **PERFLUO**. — **PRÆTERFLUO**. — **PROFLUO**. — **PROFLUENS**, *adj. and subst.*; **PROFLUENTER**. — **REFLUO**. — **SUPERFLUO**.
FODIO (*perhaps for fovideo, allied to fovea, Schw., allied to βυθρόω, Fr.*); **FODICO**. — **FOSSA**. — **CIRCUMFODIO**. — **CONFODIO**. — **DEFODIO**. — **INFODIO**. — **PRÆFODIO**. — **PERFODIO**. — **SUFFODIO**. — **TRANSFODIO**.
1. **FÆDUS** (*allied to fidus, fides*); **FÆDERATUS**; *plur. subst.* **FÆDERATI**.
2. **FÆDUS** (*allied to fœtes, pœdor, putidus*); **FÆDE**; **FÆDITAS**; **FÆDO**.
FENUM or **FENUM** (*feo*).
FÆTEO; **FÆTIDUS**.
FOLIUM (φύλλον).
FOLLIS (*perhaps allied to θάλλις, Æol. φύλλις*); **FOLLICULUS**.
FONS (*fundo*); **FONTANUS**.
FOR. See **FARIS**.
FORCEPS (*foris-capio*).
FORI (*πόρος*); **FORULI**.
FORIS (*allied to πόρος*); *plur.* **FORES**, *ium*. — **FORIS**; **FORAS**.
FORMA (μορφή). — **FORMULA**. — **FORMOSUS**; **FORMOSITAS**. — **FORMO**; **CONFORMO**; **CONFORMATIO**; **DEFORMO**; **INFORMO**; **INFORMATIO**; **TRANSFORMO**. — **BIFORMIS**; **TRIFORMIS**. — **DEFORMIS**; **DEFORMITAS**.
FORMICA (ὁ μύμηξ).
FORMIDO. — **FORMIDOLOSUS**; **FORMIDOLOSE**. — **FORMIDO**; **REFORMIDO**.
FORNAX (*uncertain; perhaps allied to πύρ*).
FORNIX (*allied to fornax*); **FORNICATUS**.
FORO (φέρω, περώ); **FÖRÄMEN**. — **PERFORO**.
FORUM (*allied to πόρος*). — **FORENSIS**. — **CIRCUMFORANEUS**.
FOVEA.
FOVEO. — **FOCUS**; **FOCULUS**. — **FOMENTUM**. — **FOMES**.
FRAGUM (ράξ).
FRANGO (ρήγω, ρήγνυμι). — **FRAGILIS**; **FRAGILITAS**. — **FRAGMENTUM**; **FRAGMEN**. — **FRAGOR**; **FRAGOSUS**; **CONFRAGOSUS**. — **ANFRACTUS**. — **CONFRINGO**. — **DEFRINGO**. — **EFFRINGO**. — **INFRINGO**; **INFRACTIO**. — **PERFRINGO**. — **PREFRINGO**; **PRÆFRACITE**. — **REFRINGO**. — **REFRAGOR**. — **SUFFRINGO**. — **SUFFRAGIUM**; **SUFFRAGOR**; **SUFFRAGATIO**; **SUFFRAGATOR**.
FRATER (φρατήρ); **FRATERCULUS**; **FRATERNUS**; **FRATICIDA**.
FRAUS. — **FRAUDULENTUS**. — **FRAUDO**; **FRAUDATIO**; **FRAUDATOR**. — **DEFRAUDO**.
FRAXINUS; **FRAXINEUS**.
FREMO (βρέμω); **FREMITUS**.
FRENDO, **FRENDEO**.
FRENUM (*FRÆN*). — **FRENO**; **INFRENO**; **REFRENO**. — **EFFRENO**; **EFFRENATUS**; **EFFRENATE**; **EFFRENATIO**. — **INFRENIS**; **INFRENO**; **INFRENATUS**.
FREQÜENS; **FREQÜENTER**. — **FREQÜENTIA**. — **FREQÜENTO**; **FREQÜENTATIO**. — **INFREQÜENS**; **INFREQÜENTIA**. — **PERFREQÜENS**.
FRETUS.
FRICO (*allied to frio*). — **PERFRICO**. — **REFRICO**.
FRIGO (φρύγω).
FRIGUS (ρίγος); **FRIGIDUS**. — **FRIGEO**; **FRIGESCO**; **REFRIGESCO**. — **REFRIGERO**; **REFRIGERATIO**.

FRIO (*allied to* *πρίω*); Frivolus.
1. FRONS, dis. — Frondeo; Frondesco. — Frondator.
2. FRONS, tis (*allied to* *πρό*).
FRUOR (*perhaps allied to* *βρύκω*, *Schw.*); Perfruor. — Fructus; Fructuosus. — Frugis; Frugi; *plur.* Fruges; Frugalior; Frugalissimus; Frugaliter; Frugalitas. — Frugifer. — Frumentum; Frumentarius, *adj.* and *subst.*; Frumentor; Frumentatio; Frumentator.
FRUSTRA (*allied to* *fraus*, *fraudo*). — Frustor; Frustratio.
FRUSTUM (*allied to* *fruur*).
FRUTEX; Fruticeteni; Fruticor.
1. FUCUS (*τῷ φῦκος*). — Fucosus. — Fuco. — Fucatus. — Infuco.
2. FUCUS (*σφῆς*, *σφηκός*).
FUGIO (*φεύγω*). — Fugax. — Fuga (*φυγή*). — Fugito. — Fugitivus, *adj.* and *subst.* — Fugo. — Aufugio. — Confugio. — Defugio. — Diffugio. — Effugio; Effugium. — Perfugio; Perfugium; Perfuga. — Profugio; Profugus. — Refugio; Refugium. — Subterfugio. — Suffugio. — Transfugio; Transfugium; Transfuga.
FULCIO. — Fulcrum. — Effultus. — Praefulcio.
FULGEO (*φλόγεος*, *φλέγω*). — Fulgor. — Fulgur; Fulguro. — Fulmen; Fulmino. — Effulgeo. — Offulgeo. — Praefulgeo.
FULLO.
FUMUS (*φυμός*, *for θυμός*); Fumidus; Fumosus; Fumeus. — Fumo; Fumigo. — Fumifer.
FUNDA (*allied to* *σφινδῶν*); Funditor.
FUNDUS (*σπάλλος*, *Att.* *σφάλλος*). — Fusilis. — Fusus. — Futilis. — Affundo. — Circumfundo. — Confundo; Confusus; Confuse; Confusio. — Confuto. — Defundo. — Diffundo. — Effundo; Effusus; Effuse; Effusio. — Effutio. — Infundo. — Offundo. — Perfundo. — Profundo; Profusus; Profuse. — Refundo. — Refuto; Refutatio. — Suffundo. — Transfundo.
FUNDUS (*allied to* *βυθός*). — Funditus. — Fundo; Fundamentum. — Profundus; Profundum.
FUNGOR. — Functio. — Defungor. — Perfungor; Perfunctio.
FUNGUS (*σπάλλος*, *Att.* *σφάλλος*).
FUNIS (*allied to* *σχοίνος*); Funiculus. — Funale. — Funambulus.
FUNUS (*φόνος*). — Funereus. — Funebris. — Funestus; Funesto.
FUO [*obsol.*] (*φύω* = *φῦμι*). — Futurus; Futurum. — Fore (*for* *Fuere*).
FUR (*φῶρ*). — Furax; Furaciter. — Furor; Furtum; Furtim; Furtivus.
FURFUR (*allied to* *far*).
FURNUS (*allied to* *fornax*).
FURO (*allied to* *θύω*). — Furor. — Furia; Furialis. — Furiosus; Furiose. — Furiundus.
FURVUS (*allied to* *fuscus*, and to *δρφός*, *δρφνός*). — Fulvus. — Fuscus. — Fuligo.
FUSTIS (*allied to* *ferio*, *Fr.*; or *for* *postis*, *Schw.*); Fustuarium.

G.

GÆSUM (*γαῖσον*).
GALEA (*γαλέη*); Galeo.
GALERUS, **GALERUM** (*allied to* *galea*).
1. GALLUS; Gallina; Gallinaceus.
2. Gallus; Gallicus.
GANEUM, **GANEA** (*γάνειον*, *from γάννμι*) — Ganeo.
GANNIO (*perhaps allied to* *χαίνω*, *cano*). — Oggannio.
GARRIO (*perhaps γήρνω*, *Dor.* *γάρνω*) — Garrulus; Garrulitas.
GAUDEO (*γαύομαι*, *γηθῶ*). — Gaudium.
GAZA (*a Persian word*).
GELU (*Sicil.* *γέλα*); Gelidus. — Congelo.
GEMINUS (*geno*, *gigno*); Gemellus. — Geminus; Geminatio. — Tergeminus; Triginus.
GEMMA (*for gesma*, *from* *geno*, *Schw.*; *perhaps allied to* *γέμω*, *Fr.*). — Gemmeus. — Gemmo. — Gemmatus.
GEMO (*λέμω*); Gemitus. — Congemo. — Ingemo; Ingemisco.
GENA (*γένυς*); Genuinus.

GENU (*γόνυ*); Geniculum; Geniculatus.
GEOGRAPHIA (*γεωγραφία*).
GEOMETRES, **GEOMETRA** (*γεωμέτρης*); Geometria (*γεωμετρία*); Geometricus (*γεωμετρικός*).
GERMANUS (*for gesmanus*, *from* *geno*); Germania; Germanicus.
GERO (*etymology unknown*, *Fr.*; *allied to* *χείω*, *Schw.*). — Gestio. — Gestus. — Gestio; Prægestio. — Gesto; Circumgesto. — Aggero; 3. Agger; 1. Aggero; Exaggero; Exaggeratio. — Congero. — Digero; Indigestus. — Egero. — Ingero. — Suggesto; Suggestum; Suggestus.
GIBBA, **GIBBUS**, **GIBBER** (*κύπτω*, *κύφος*); *adj.* Gibbus; *adj.* Gibber.
GIGAS (*γίγας*).
GIGNO (*geno*, *γένω*, *γεννάω*). — Genitor; Genitrix. — Genius; Genialis. — Genuinus; Genuine. — Genus; Generalis; Generaliter; Generatim. — Genero; Generatores; Ingenero. — Generosus. — Degener; Degenero. — Genialis. — Gener. — Germen; Germanus; Germanitas. — Gens; Gentilis; Gentilicus. — Ingigno; Ingenitus; Ingenium; Ingeniosus; Ingeniose; Ingenuus; Ingenuae; Ingenuitas. — Indigena. — Indigetes. — Prægnans; Proginio; Progenies.
GILVUS (*perhaps for* *galbus*).
GINGIVA.
GLABER (**glabo*, *γλάφω*).
GLACIES; Conglacio.
GLADIUS. — Gladiator; Gladiatorius. — Digladio.
GLANS (*Æol.* *γάλανος*, *βάλανος*). — Juglans.
GLAREA; Glareosus.
GLEBA, **GLEBA**.
GLIS (*γαλήνη*).
GLISCO.
GLOBUS (*allied to* *glomus*, *κολός*). — Globosus. — Conglobo.
GLOMUS. — Glomero.
GLORIA (*allied to* *clarus*, *from* **cluo*, *κλύω*, *κλέω*, *whence κλέος*). — Gloriosus; Glorioso. — Glorior; Gloriatio. — Inglorius.
GLUBO (*γλύφω*); Deglubio.
GLUTEN (*γλοιτός*, *γλοιτά*, *γλῖα*); Glutinator. — Agglutino; Conglutino; Conglutinatio.
GNARUS (*allied to* *γινῶναι*, *notus*, **gnotus*). — Ignarus. — Ignoro; Ignorantia; Ignoratio; Ignorabilis.
GNAVUS or **NAVUS** (*γενναίος*); Gnaviter or Naviter. — Gnavitas or Navitas. — Navo. — Ignavus; Ignave; Ignavia.
GRACILIS; Gracilitas.
GRACULUS (*allied to* *κοράζ*, *πρώζω*).
GRADUS. — Gradatim. — Gradior; Gressus; Grassor; Grassator. — Aggredior; Aggressio. — Congredior; Congressus; Congressio. — Degredior. — Digredior; Digressus; Digressio. — Egredior; Egressus. — Ingredior; Ingressus; Ingressio. — Introgredior. — Prægredior; Prægressio. — Progredior; Progressio; Progressus. — Regredior; Regressus. — Transgredior; Transgressio.
GRÆCUS (*Γραικός*); *subst.* Græci and Græci; Græcia.
GRAMEN (*perhaps allied to* *germen*); Gramineus.
GRAMMATICUS (*γραμματικός*); *adj.* and *subst.*; Grammatica, *æ*, *f*; Grammatica, *orum*, *n*.
GRANDIS (*perhaps allied to* *cresco*, *Fr.* after *Dæderl.*; *Schw.* does not even offer a conjecture); Granditas. — Grandiusculus. — Pergrandis. — Prægrandis. — Subgrandis.
GRANDO (*allied to* *granum*).
GRANUM; Granarium.
GRAPHE (*γραφῆ*); Syngrapha (*συγγραφή*); Syngraphus.
GRATUS (*χαίρις*, *from* *χαίρω*). — Grate; Gratia; Gratias, or *contr.* Gratis; Gratiæ, *arum*, *f*. — Gratosus. — Gratis. — Grates. — Gratulor; Gratulatio; Gratulator; Congratulor; Congratulatio. — Gratuitus; Gratuito. — Gratificor; Gratificatio. — Ingratus. — Ingratiis, *contr.* Ingratis. — Pergratus.
GRAVIS (*βαρύς*); Graviter. — Gravitās. — Gravedo. — Gravidus; Graviditas. — Gravo; Gravor, *ari*, *dep.*; Gravate; Gravatum; Degravo; Prægravo. — Ingravesco. — Pergravis.

GREMIUM.
GREG (*perhaps from* *ἀγέλη*, *ἀγείρω*); Gregatim. — Gregalis. — Gregarius. — Aggrego. — Congrego; Congregatio; Congregabilis. — Egregius; Egregie. — Segrego.
GRUNNIO (*natural sound*, *γρύζω*); Grunitus; Degrunnio.
GRUO, *obsol.* (*perhaps for* *ruo*). Hence, Congruo; Congruens; Congruenter. — Ingruo.
GRUS (*ἡ γέρανος*).
GUBERNO (*κυβερνώ*). — Gubernatio. — Gubernator; Gubernatrix. — Gubernaculum.
GULA (*perhaps* **guo*, *γέω*); Gulosus. — Gulose. — Inghivies.
GURGES. — Ingurgito.
GUSTO (*γεύω*). — Gustatus. — Gustus. — Degusto. — Prægusto. — Prægustator. — Regusto.
GUTTA (*χυτός*, *χέω*).
GUTTUR.
GYMNASIUM (*γυμνάσιον*). — Gymnasiarchus (*γυμνασάρχος*). — Gymnasticus and Gymnicus (*γυμναστικός*, *γυμνικός*).
GYNAECIUM (*γυναικείον*), **GYNAECONITIS** (*γυναικωνίτις*).
GYRUS (*γῦρος*).

H.

HABEO (*root* *HAБ*, *allied to* *ἄπω*, *ἄπτω*, *Fr.*; *allied to* *χάω*, *χαύω*, *σκέω*, *ἴσχω*, *ἔχω*, *Schw.*). — Habena. — Habilis; Habilitas; Inhabilis. — Habitus. — Habituado. — Habito; Habitatio; Habitator; Habitabilis; Inhabitabilis. — Adhibeo. — Cohibeo. — Debeo; Debitum; Debitio; Debitor; Indebitus. — Debilis; Debilitas; Debilito; Debilitatio. — Diribeo; Diribitor. — Exhibeo. — Inhibeo. — Perhibeo. — Posthabeo. — Prahibeo; Præbeo; Præbitor. — Prohibeo. — Redhibeo.
HÆDUS, **HÆDUS**; Hædinus.
HÆREO (*αἰρέω*); Hæresco. — Hæsito; Hæsitantia; Hæsitatio. — Adhæreo; Adhæresco; Adhæsatio. — Cohæreo; Cohærentia; Cohæresco. — Inhæreo; Inhæresco.
HALEC (*ALEC*), **HALEX** (*ALEX*).
HALLUCINOR [*ALLUC*, *ALUC*.] (*ἀλύω*, *ἀλύσκω*).
HALO (*ἅω*). — Halitus. — Anhalo; Anhelitus. — Exhalo; Exhalatio. — Inhalo.
HAMUS (*χαμός*); Hamatus.
HARA.
HARIOLUS [*ARIOLUS*] (*fari*); Hariola. — Hariolor; Hariolatio.
HARUSPEX (*ARUSPEX*); Haruspiciua.
HASTA; Hastile. — Hastati.
HAUD [*HAUT*] (*οὐ*); Haudquaquam.
HAURIO (*ἀρύω*); Haustus. — Exhaurio; Inexhaustus.
HEBDOMAS (*ἑβδομάς*).
HEBES. — Hebeo; Hebesco; Hebeto.
HEDERA (*EDERA*); Hederaceus; Hederosus.
HEI.
HELICON (*Ἑλικών*).
HELVO (*HELLVO*). — Heluor; Heluatio.
HEM (*EHEM*).
HEPAR [*EPAR*] (*ἥπαρ*).
HERBA (*φορβή*); Herbula; Helvella. — Herbidus; Herbosus; Herbesco.
HERES, **HÆRES** (*χῆρος*); Heredium; Hereditarius. — Coheres. — Exheres; Exheredo.
HERI, **HERE** (*for hesi*, *χῆς*, *χῆς*); Hesternus.
HEROS (*ἥρως*); Herois (*ἡρωῆς*); Heroinea (*ἡρωίνη*).
HERUS; Hera. — Herilis.
HEU! **EHU!** (*φεῖ*).
HEUS!
HIC (*from the pronominal root* *I* [*whence also is*, *with the demonstrative suffix* *ce*, *Fr.*; *allied to* *δ*, *Schw.*], *hæc*, *hoc*, *pronom.*; *Hac*; *Hactenus*. — *Hic*, *adv.* *Hic*. — *Hinc*. — *Adhinc*. — *Adhuc*. — *Dehinc*. — *Posthac*.
HIEMS, **HYEMS** (*χειμών*); Hiemo; Hiemalis; Hiernus; Hierna; Hierno; Hiernacula, *orum*, *n*.
HILARIS, **HILARUS** (*ἱλαρός*); Hilare and.

Hiilariter; **Hiilaritas**. — **Hilaro**; **Exhi-laro**.
HINNUS (ἵννος). — **Hinnio**; **Hinnitus**; **Adhinnio**.
HIO (χαῖνω, χαίω, χάω). — **Hiatus**. — **Hil-ulcus**. — **Hisco**; **Dehisco**. — **Inhio**.
HIPPOTOXOTA (ἵπποτοξότης).
HIRCUS; **Hircinus**.
HIRSUTUS, **HIRTUS**.
HIRUDO.
HIRUNDO (allied to χελιδών).
HISTORIA (ἱστορία); **Historicus**, *adj.* and *subst.*
HISTRIO (Etruscan *hister*).
HOMO (allied to *hinnus*; or *from* *feo* [*whence* *femina*]); **Homulus**; **Homuncio**; **Homunculus**. — **Humanus**; **Humane**; **Humanitas**; **Inhumanus**; **Inhu-mane**; **Inhumaniter**; **Inhumanitas**; **Perhumanus**; **Perhumaniter**; **Human-itus**. — **Nemo** (*ne homo*).
HONOR, **HONOS** (perhaps allied to *δνομα*, *Schw.*). — **Honorarius**. — **Honoro**. — **Hon-oratus**; **Inhonoratus**. — **Honorabilis**. — **Honorificus**; **Honorifice**; **Perhonorifi-cus**; **Perhonorifice**. — **Honestus**; **Hone-estic**; **Honestas**; **Honesto**; **Cohonesto**; **Dehonesto**; **Dehonestamentum**; **Inhonestus**; **Inhoneste**.
HORA (ώρα). — **Horologium**. — **Hornus**; **Hornotinus**.
HORDEUM (allied to κριθή).
HORREO. — **Horresco**. — **Horror**. — **Hor-ridus**. — **Horribilis**. — **Horrificus**. — **Ab-horreo**. — **Cohorresco**. — **Exhorresco**. — **Inhorreo**; **Inhorresco**. — **Perhorresco**.
HORREUM (ὄρειον, ὄριον).
HORTO (ὄρω, ὄρνυμι); **Hortatio**; **Horta-tus**. — **Hortamen**; **Hortamentum**; **Hortator**. — **Adhortor**; **Exhortor**; **Ad-hortatio**; **Cohortatio**; **Exhortatio**; **Ad-hortator**. — **Dehortor**.
HORTUS (χόρος); **Hortulus**.
HOSPES (allied to *hostis*); **Hospita**. — **Hospitium**. — **Hospitalis**; **Hospitaliter**; **Hospitalitas**; **Inhospitalis**; **Inhospitali-tas**.
HOSTIA (allied to *ferio*).
HOSTIS (*for* *fostis*, *from* *foris*). — **Hostil-is**; **Hostiliter**. — **Hosticus**; **Hosticum**.
HUMEO (*from* *hū*; or allied to *χυμός*). — **Humidus**. — **Humecto**. — **Humesco**. — **Humor**.
HUMERUS (ὤμος).
HUMUS (χαμαί); **Humi**; **Humo**, *adv.* — **I. Humo**; **Humatio**; **Inhumatus**. — **Hum-ilis**; **Humiliter**; **Humilitas**.
HYDRA (ὕδρα), **HYDRUS** (ὕδρος).
HYDRIA (ὕδρια, ὕδωρ).
HYEMS.
HYDROPS (ὀδρωψ); **Hydropicus** (ὕδρωπι-κός).
HYMEN (ἵμην); **Hymenæus** (ὕμηναιος).
HYPOCAUSTUM (ὑπόκαυστον).

I.

IAMBUS (ἱamboς).
IBI (*I*, *is*, and *bi* [σφι]); **Ibidem**; **Alibi**; **Imbi**.
ICO (allied to *jacio*). — **Ictus**.
IDONEUS; **Idonee**; **Peridoneus**.
IDUS (**iduo*, allied to *viduo*).
IGITUR (*id agitur*, *Schw.*; *acc.* to *Itard*, *Tursell.*, *from* *id*, *i. q.* *ic*, *from* the root *I*, [*whence* *is* and *lic*], and the demonstrative suffix *itus*, *ita*, *Fr.*).
IGNIS (*uncertain*; [*Sanser. agnis*]); **Ig-neus**; **Ignesco**.
ILEX; **Ilignus**; **Iligneus**.
ILIA (ἐλάειν); **Exilis**; **Exilitas**.
ILLE (perhaps *for* *isle*, *from* *is*, *Fr.*; *i. q.* *illus* *for* *ullus*, *Schw.*). — **Illic**, **Illæc**, **Illoc**, or **Illuc**; **Illac**. — **Illic**. — **Illuc**; **Illo**. — **Illine**.
IMAGO (*contr.* *for* *imitago*, or otherwise al-lied to *imito*).
IMBER (ἱμβρος).
IMBUO (ἐμβύω).
IMITO (**imo*, allied to *μιμῶμαι*); **Imi-tatio**; **Imitator**; **Imitabilis**.
IMMANIS (perhaps allied to *magnus*). — **Inmanitas**.
IN (ἐν). — **Inde**; **Deinde**; **Exiude**; **Pro-inde**; **Perinde**; **Indidem**.
INANIS (ινέω, ινάω); **Inaniter**; **Exina-nio**.

INCHOO; **Inchoatus**.
INDAGO (*indu-ago*, *Schw.*); **Indagatio**; **Indagator**; **Indagatrix**.
INDULGEO (**dulceo* or **dulgeo*, allied to *dulcis*); **Indulgens**; **Indulgentia**; **Per-indulgens**.
INFERUS (ἐνέρι); **Inferiæ**; **Inferior**; **In-fimus**; **Imus**; **Imo** or **Immo**. — **Infra**. — **Infernus**.
INFULA (allied to *filum*).
INGENS.
INQUAM (ἐνέπω).
INQUINO (allied to *cænum*); **Inquinatus**; **Inquinare**; **Coinquino**.
INSTAR (**staris*, allied to *sto*).
INSULA (ἐναλος, *Schw.*); **Peninsula**.
INTER (*in* and *adv.* *termination ter*). — **In-terim**; **Interea**; **Interdum**.
INTERPRES. — **Interpreter**; **Interpreta-tio**.
INTUS (ἐντός). — **Interior**. — **Intimus**; **Int-ime**. — **Intra**. — **I. Intro**, *adv.* — **2. In-tro**, *I. intr.* — **Intestinus**; **Intestini-num**.
INVITO; **Invitatio**.
INVITUS (perhaps *for* *in-votus*, *Schw.*); **Invite**; **Perinivitus**.
IRA. — **Irascor**; **Iratus**; **Periratus**; **Sub-irascor**; **Subiratus**. — **Iracundus**; **Ira-cunde**; **Iracundia**. — **Irrito**; **Irritatio**; **Irritabilis**.
IS (ὅς, ἦ; see **HIC**). — **Ea**. — **Eo**; **Adco**; **Ideo**. — **Idem**; **Eadem**; **Eodem**; **Iden-tidem**. — **Iste**; **Isto**; **Istorsum**. — **Istic**; **Istoc**; **Istuc**; **Istine**.
ITA (*is*). — **Itaque**.
ITEM (*is*); **Itidem**.
ITERUM (ἔτερος). — **Itero**; **Iteratio**.

J.

JACEO (allied to *jacio*). — **Adjaceo**. — **Cir-cumjaceo**. — **Interjaceo**. — **Objaceo**. — **Subjaceo**.
JACIO (allied to *ico* and ἵημι). — **Jactus**. — **Jactura**. — **Jacto**; **Jactatio**. — **Jaculum**; **Jaculor**; **Ejaculor**. — **Abjicio**; **Abjectus**; **Abjectio**. — **Adjicio**; **Adjec-tio**. — **Amicio**; **Amictus**; **Amiculum**. — **Circumjicio**. — **Conjicio**; **Conjectus**; **Conjectio**; **Conjector**; **Conjectura**; **Conjecto**. — **Dejicio**; **Dejectio**; **Dejec-tus**. — **Disjicio**. — **Ejicio**; **Ejectio**. — **In-jicio**; **Superinjicio**. — **Interjicio**; **Inter-jectus**. — **Objicio**; **Objecto**; **Obcx**. — **Projicio**; **Projectus**. — **Rejicio**; **Rejec-tio**; **Rejiculus**. — **Subjicio**; **Subjecte**; **Subjunctio**; **Subjector**. — **Superjacio**. — **Trajicio**; **Trajectus**; **Trajectio**.
JAM (*for* *eam*, *from* *is*); **Jam dudum**; **Jam jam**.
JANUA (*far* *eanna*, *from* *eo*, *Schw.*). — **Janitor**; **Janitrix**.
JANUS; **Janualis**; **Januarius**.
JECUR (ἥπαρ); **Jecusculum**.
JEJUNUS; **Jejune**. — **Jejunitas**. — **Jeju-nium**.
JENTO; **Jentaculum**.
JOCUS. — **Jocosus**; **Jocose**. — **Joculus**; **Joc-ularis**. — **Jocor**; **Jocatio**.
JUBA; **Jubar**.
JUBEO (allied to *jus*, *juris*); **Jussum**. — **Jussu**; **Injussu**.
JUNGO (ζεύγνυμι, ζύγω). — **Juncus**; **Jun-ceus**. — **Jugum**; **Jugalis**; **Jugo**; **Juga-tio**; **Conjugo**; **Jugerum**; **Bigæ**; **Quad-rigæ**. — **Jugis**. — **Jugulum** and **Jugulus**; **Jugulo**; **Jugulatio**. — **Jumentum**. — **Juxta**. — **Abjungo**. — **Adjungo**; **Ad-junctio**. — **Conjugo**; **Conjuncte**; **Con-junctio**; **Conjux**; **Conjungiunt**. — **Dis-jungo**; **Disjunctio**. — **Injungo**. — **Sejun-go**; **Sejunctio**. — **Subjungo**.
JUNIPERUS.
JUNO (*for* *Juvino*).
JUPITER (Ζεύς and πατήρ).
1. JUS [*broth*, etc.], (ἐαρ, εἶαρ).
2. JUS [*right*] (perhaps allied to ἴω, αὔω, ἰάω). — **Jurisdicio**. — **Jusjurandum**. — **Injurius**; **Injuria**; **Injurious**; **Injuri-ose**. — **Justitium**. — **Justus**; *subst.* **Justa**, **orum**; **Juste**; **Justitia**; **Injustus**; **Injuste**; **Injustitia**. — **Judico**; **Judex**; **Judicium**; **Judiciarius**; **Judicialis**; **Ab-judico**; **Adjudico**; **Dijudico**; **Præjudi-co**; **Præjudiciunt**. — **Jurgo** and **Jurgor**; **Jurgium**; **Objurgo**; **Objurgatio**; **Ob-**

jurgator; **Objurgatorium**. — **Juro**; **Jura-tus**; **Injuratus**; **Abjuro**; **Adjuræ**; **De-juro**; **Conjuro**; **Conjurati**; **Conjuratio**; **Ejuro**; **Perjuro**; **Pejero**; **Perjurus**; **Perjuriunt**.
JUVENIS (perhaps allied to νέος, νέωνός); **Juvenis**. — **Juvenilis**; **Juveniliter**. — **Juventus**. — **Juventa**. — **Juventas**. — **Juvenicus**; **Juvenca**.
JUVO (δω, οἶω, whence δνω, δνάω, δνυμι). — **Jucundus**; **Jucunde**; **Jucunditas**; **Injucundus**; **Injucundæ**; **Injucunditas**; **Labefacto**. — **Allabor**. — **Collabor**. — **Delabor**. — **Dilabor**. — **Elabor**. — **Illabor**. — **Perlabor**. — **Præterlabor**. — **Pro-labor**.
2. LĀBOR (LABOS). — **Laboriosus**; **La-boriosus**. — **Laboro**; **Elaboro**.
LABRUSCA; **Labruscum**.
LAC (γάλα); **Lacteo**; **Lacto**; **Lacteus**; **Lactuca**.
LACERO (λακέω); **Laceratio**; **Lacer**; **La-cinia**.
LACERNA.
LACERTA, **LACERTUS**.
LACERTUS; **Lacertosus**.
LACIO, *obsolet.* (*obsolet.* *lax i. q.* *fraus*, allied to λακείν). — **Lacesso**. — **Lacto**. — **Alli-cio**; **Allecto**. — **Delicio**; **Deliciæ**; **Delicatus**; **Delicate**. — **Delecto**; **Delecta-tio**; **Delectamentum**. — **Elicio**. — **Illi-cio**; **Illecebra**. — **Oblecto**; **Oblectatio**; **Oblectamentum**. — **Pellicio**; **Pellax**.
LACRIMA (τὸ δάκρυμα); **Lacrimula**. — **Lacrimo**; **Lacrimor**. — **Collacrimo**; **Col-lacrimatio**. — **Ilacrimo**; **Ilacrimor**.
LACUS (λάκκος). — **Lacuna**; **Lacunar**; **Laquear**.
LĀDO; **LĀSIO**. — **Allido**. — **Collido**. — **Eli-do**. — **Illido**.
LĀENA (χλαίνα).
LĀETUS (allied to *lautus*); **Læte**. — **Læti-tia**. — **Lætor**.
LĀEVIS.
LĀEVUS (λαῖος).
LĀGENA (λάγνηος, λάγνηος).
LĀMBO (allied to λάπτω); **Labium**; **La-brum**.
LĀMENTOR (allied to clamo); **Lamenta-tio**; **Lamentum**; **Lamentabilis**.
LĀMINA.
LĀMPAS (λάμπας).
LĀNA (τὸ λήνος, Dor. λῆνος); **Laneus**; **Lanugo**; **Lanificium**; **Laniger**, *adj.* and *subst.*; **Lanigera**.
LĀNGUEO (λαγγέω). — **Languidus**; **Lan-guor**. — **Languesco**; **Elanguesco**; **Ob-languesco**; **Relanguesco**.
LĀNIO and **DĀLĀNIO**; **Laniatus**; **Lanius**; **Lanista**.
LĀNIX.
LĀPIS (λάπας). — **Lapideus**; **Lapidusos**. — **Lapidica**; **Lapidicina**. — **Dilapido**.
LĀQUEUS (*lacio*, *lacere*); **Laquear**; **Il-la-queo**.
LĀR; *plur.* **Lares** (Etruscan word).
LĀRDUM (allied to λαρός, λαρινός, fat-ted).
LĀRGUS (perhaps *for* *laricus*, allied to *lari-dus*); **Large**; **Largitas**. — **Largior**; **Largitio**, **Largitor**. — **Dilargior**.
LĀRVA (perhaps allied to *lar*).
LĀSSUS (perhaps allied to *laxus*); **Lassitu-do**; **Lasso**; **Delasso**.
LĀTEO (λήθω, λάθω, λανθάνω); **Laten-ter**; **Latito**; **Latebra**; **Latebrosus**; **La-tibulum**; **Delitesco**.
LĀTER; **Lāterculus**.
LĀTERNA [*Lanterna*] (perhaps *for* *lampi-terna*); **Laternarius**, **Lāternarius**.
LĀTEX (λάταξ).
LĀTIUM; **Latinus**, *adj.* and *subst.*, *plur.* **Latini**; **Latine**; **Latinitas**.
LĀTOMIA (λατομία).
1. LATRO, *avi.* **I. Latratus**; **Allatro**.
2. LATRO, *onis*, *m.* (λατρεύω). — **Latru-niculus**. — **Latrocinator**; **Latrociniunt**.
1. LATUS, *a*, *um.* (allied to πλατύς); **Lato** — **Latitudo**. — **Dilato**.

L.

LABOR (perhaps allied to λείβω and λούω, *Schw.*). — **Lapsus**. — **Labes**; **La-beacula**. — **Labo**; **Labasco**. — **Labefacio**; **Labefacto**. — **Allabor**. — **Collabor**. — **Delabor**. — **Dilabor**. — **Elabor**. — **Illabor**. — **Perlabor**. — **Præterlabor**. — **Pro-labor**.
2. LĀBOR (LABOS). — **Laboriosus**; **La-boriosus**. — **Laboro**; **Elaboro**.
LABRUSCA; **Labruscum**.
LAC (γάλα); **Lacteo**; **Lacto**; **Lacteus**; **Lactuca**.
LACERO (λακέω); **Laceratio**; **Lacer**; **La-cinia**.
LACERNA.
LACERTA, **LACERTUS**.
LACERTUS; **Lacertosus**.
LACIO, *obsolet.* (*obsolet.* *lax i. q.* *fraus*, allied to λακείν). — **Lacesso**. — **Lacto**. — **Alli-cio**; **Allecto**. — **Delicio**; **Deliciæ**; **Delicatus**; **Delicate**. — **Delecto**; **Delecta-tio**; **Delectamentum**. — **Elicio**. — **Illi-cio**; **Illecebra**. — **Oblecto**; **Oblectatio**; **Oblectamentum**. — **Pellicio**; **Pellax**.
LACRIMA (τὸ δάκρυμα); **Lacrimula**. — **Lacrimo**; **Lacrimor**. — **Collacrimo**; **Col-lacrimatio**. — **Ilacrimo**; **Ilacrimor**.
LACUS (λάκκος). — **Lacuna**; **Lacunar**; **Laquear**.
LĀDO; **LĀSIO**. — **Allido**. — **Collido**. — **Eli-do**. — **Illido**.
LĀENA (χλαίνα).
LĀETUS (allied to *lautus*); **Læte**. — **Læti-tia**. — **Lætor**.
LĀEVIS.
LĀEVUS (λαῖος).
LĀGENA (λάγνηος, λάγνηος).
LĀMBO (allied to λάπτω); **Labium**; **La-brum**.
LĀMENTOR (allied to clamo); **Lamenta-tio**; **Lamentum**; **Lamentabilis**.
LĀMINA.
LĀMPAS (λάμπας).
LĀNA (τὸ λήνος, Dor. λῆνος); **Laneus**; **Lanugo**; **Lanificium**; **Laniger**, *adj.* and *subst.*; **Lanigera**.
LĀNGUEO (λαγγέω). — **Languidus**; **Lan-guor**. — **Languesco**; **Elanguesco**; **Ob-languesco**; **Relanguesco**.
LĀNIO and **DĀLĀNIO**; **Laniatus**; **Lanius**; **Lanista**.
LĀNIX.
LĀPIS (λάπας). — **Lapideus**; **Lapidusos**. — **Lapidica**; **Lapidicina**. — **Dilapido**.
LĀQUEUS (*lacio*, *lacere*); **Laquear**; **Il-la-queo**.
LĀR; *plur.* **Lares** (Etruscan word).
LĀRDUM (allied to λαρός, λαρινός, fat-ted).
LĀRGUS (perhaps *for* *laricus*, allied to *lari-dus*); **Large**; **Largitas**. — **Largior**; **Largitio**, **Largitor**. — **Dilargior**.
LĀRVA (perhaps allied to *lar*).
LĀSSUS (perhaps allied to *laxus*); **Lassitu-do**; **Lasso**; **Delasso**.
LĀTEO (λήθω, λάθω, λανθάνω); **Laten-ter**; **Latito**; **Latebra**; **Latebrosus**; **La-tibulum**; **Delitesco**.
LĀTER; **Lāterculus**.
LĀTERNA [*Lanterna*] (perhaps *for* *lampi-terna*); **Laternarius**, **Lāternarius**.
LĀTEX (λάταξ).
LĀTIUM; **Latinus**, *adj.* and *subst.*, *plur.* **Latini**; **Latine**; **Latinitas**.
LĀTOMIA (λατομία).
1. LATRO, *avi.* **I. Latratus**; **Allatro**.
2. LATRO, *onis*, *m.* (λατρεύω). — **Latru-niculus**. — **Latrocinator**; **Latrociniunt**.
1. LATUS, *a*, *um.* (allied to πλατύς); **Lato** — **Latitudo**. — **Dilato**.

2. **LATUS**, eris. *n.* (perhaps allied to *latus*, a, um).
LAURUS; Laureus, *adj.* and *subst.*; Laureola; Laureatus.
LAUS (perhaps allied to *cluo*, κλύω); Laudo; Laudatio; Laudator, Laudabilis; Laudabiliter. — Collaudo; Collaudatio.
LAVO (λῶω); Lavatio. — Lautus; Laute; Lautitia.
LAXUS. — Laxitas. — Laxo. — Laxamentum. — Lascivus; Lascivia; Lascivio. — Prolixus; Prolixe. — Relaxo; Relaxatio.
LECTUS (λέγω). — LECTICA; LECTICULA; LECTICARIUS; LECTISTERNIUM.
1. **LĒGO** (lex, *Fr.*; λέγω, *Scho.*). — Legatus. — Legatio. — Legatum. — Ablego; Ablegatio. — Allego; Allegatio. — Collega; Collegium. — Delogo; Delegatio. — Relego; Relegatio.
2. **LĒGO** (λέγω); Lectus; LECTE; LECTIO; LECTINNCULA; LECTOR; LECTITO; LEGIO; Legionarius; Legumen; Lex; Legitimus; Exlex. — Allego. — Colligo; Collectio; Collecticius. — Deligo; Delectus. — Diligo; Diligens; Diligenter; Diligentia; Indiligens; Indiligenter; Indiligentia; Perdiligens; Perdiligenter. — Eligo; Electio. — Elegans; Eleganter; Elegantia; Inelegans; Ineleganter; Perelegans; Pereleganter. — Intelligo; Intelligens; Intelligenter; Intelligentia; Intellectus. — Negligo; Negligens; Negligenter; Negligentia; Neglectio; Perlego. — Relego or Religo. — Religens; Religio; Religiosus; Religiose; Irreligiosus. — Seligo; Selectio. — Sublego.
LENIS (allied to *λεῖος*, as *plenus* to *πλεῖος*); Leniter. — Lenitas. — Lenio; Lenimen; Lenimentum; Delenio; Delenimentum.
LENO (perhaps allied to *lenio*); Lena; Lenocinium; Lenocinor.
LENS.
LENTUS (perhaps allied to *lenis*); Lente. — Lentitudo.
LEO (λέων); Læna (λῆαινα).
LEPOR (LEPOS). — Lepidus; Lepide; Illepidus; Illepide.
LEPUS (ἄλ. λέπος, for λαγώς); Lepusculus; Leporinus.
LETHE (λήθη); Lethum [Letum]; Lethalis [Letalis].
1. **LEVIS** (allied to *λεῖος*); Perlevis; Perleviter; Levitas. — Levo; Levamen; Levamentum; Levatio. — Allevio. — Elevo; Elevatio. — Relevo. — Siblevo.
2. **LEVIS** (allied to *λεῖος*); Levigo.
1. **LĪBER** (ἄλ. τὸ λέπαρ, i. e. λέπος); Libellus. — Librarius; Libraria; Librarium.
2. **LĪBER** (allied to *luo*, or ἐλευθερός); Libere. — Liberi. — Libertas. — Libertus; Libertia; Libertinus; Libertina. — Liberalis; Liberaliter; Liberalitas; Illiberalis; Illiberaliter; Illiberalitas; Perliberalis; Perliberaliter. — Libero; Liberatio; Liberator. — Delibero; Deliberatio.
LĪBET or **LUBET** (allied to *λῶ, λίπτω*); Libons or Lubens; Libenter; Perlibens; Perlibenter [Perlubenter]. — Libido or Lnbido; Libidinosus; Libidinosus. — Collibet. — Prolubium.
LĪBO (λείβω); Libatio. — Delibo. — Illibatus.
LIBRA (λίτρα); Libella; Libro.
LICEO (λαίω, λάκω). — Licoor; Licitor; Licitatio. — Polliceor; Pollicitor; Pollicitatio.
LICET (allied to *liceo*), 2. *imp.*; Licet, *conj.* — Licitus. — Licentia. — Illicet. — Scilicet. — Videlicet.
LICIUM (allied to *laqueus*); Bilix; Trilix.
LIEN (σπλήν, σπλάγχνα); Lienosus.
LIGNUM; Ligneus; Lignor.
1. **LĪGO** (λυγώω); Alligo. — Colligo; Colligatio. — Deligo. — Illigo. — Obligo; Obligatus; Obligatio. — Præligo. — Religo. — Subligo.
2. **LĪGO**, onis.
LILIUM.
LIMA (allied to *λεῖος, λειώω*); Limo; Limatus.
LIMBUS.
LIMPIDUS (allied to *lympa*).
1. **LIMUS** (allied to *λύω*); Limosus; Illimis.

2. **LIMUS** (perhaps for *licmus*, allied to *obliquus*). — Limen; Postliminium. — Limes.
LINGO (λείχω). — Ligurio; Ligurtio; Abligurio. — Delingo. — Lingua; Lingula; Bilinguis; Trilinguis; Elinguis.
LINO (λίω). — Litera; Litterula; Litoratus; Litterate; Illiteratus; Litteratura; Oblitero. — Litura. — Allino. — Circumlino. — Illino. — Oblino. — Sublino.
LINQUO (λιμπάνω, λείπω). — Delinquo; Delictum. — Relinquo; Relictio; Reliquus; Reliquæ; Derelinquo; Derelictio.
LINTER.
LINUM (λίνον); Lineus; Linteus; Lintum; Linteolum. — Linea; Lineo; Lineamentum; Collineo.
LIPPUS (allied to *λείβω*); Lippio; Lippitudo.
LIQUEO (allied to *λείβω*); Liquet, *impers.* — Liquesco. — Liquefacio; Liquefactus. — Liqueo; Liquido; Liquor.
LIRA; Deliro; Deliratio; Delirus.
LIS (allied to *εἶρις*). — Litigo; Litigium; Litigiosus.
LITO (allied to *λήτῃ*); Litatio; Perlito.
LITUS (LITTUS); Litoralis; Litoreus.
LITUUS.
LIVEO. — Livor. — Lividus.
LIX; Elixus; Lixivius; Lixivia.
LIXA.
LOCUS (*leco, lego, whence *lectus*; λέγω, λόχος). — Loculus. — Locuples; Locupletio. — Loco; Locatio. — Colloco; Collocatio. — Eloco. — Illico.
LOCUSTA.
LOGI (λόγος).
LOLIUM.
LONGUS; Longe; Longulus, Longiusculus; Longule, Longiuscule. — Longitudo. — Longinquus; Longinquitas. — Perlongus; Perlonge.
LOQUOR (λέγω, λόγος). — Locutio. — Loquax; Loquaciter; Loquacitas. — Alloquor; Alloquium. — Colloquor; Colloquium; Collocutio. — Eloquor; Eloquens; Eloquenter; Eloquentia; Pereloquens; Elocutio. — Obloquor. — Proloquor.
LORUM. — **LORICA** (for *dorica*, θώραξ, θώραξ); Loricula; Loricatus.
LUBRICUS (allied to *luo*).
LUCRUM (luo); Lucellum; Lucror.
LUCTOR. — Luctatio; Luctator. — Eluctor; Ineluctabilis.
LUCUS.
LUDUS (allied to *καλέω, κλέω*). — Ludo; Lusio; Lusus. — Alludo. — Eludo. — Illudo. — Illusio. — Preludo. — Proludo; Prolusio. — Ludibrium. — Ludicrus; Ludicrum. — Ludifacio; Ludificor; Ludificatio.
LUGEO (allied to *λυγρός, λυγρός*). — Lugebris. — Luctus; Luctuosus; Perluctuosus. — Elugeo.
LUMBRICUS (allied to *luo*).
LUMBUS.
LUO (λύω). — Lues. — Lustrum. — Lutum; Lutens. — Abluo. — Alluo; Alluvies; Alluvio. — Colluvies; Colluvio. — Deluo; Delubrum. — Diluo. — Eluo; Eluvio; Eluvies. — Illuo; Illuvies. — Perluo. — Polluo. — Proluo; Proluvies. — Subluo.
LUPUS (λύκος); Lupanar; Lupinus; Lupinum.
LURIDUS.
LUSCINIA, **LUSCINIUS** (luscus-cano, *Fr.*).
LUSCUS.
LUTUM (perhaps from *luo*); Luteolus.
LUX (allied to *λενός, λυχνός*); Antelucanus. — Lucidus; Lucide; Dilucidus; Dilucide; Perlucidus or Pellucidus. — Luceo; Colluceo; Diluceo; Diluculum; Eluceo, Perluceo [Pelluceo]; Præluce; Lucesco [Lucisco]; Dilucesco; Illucesco; Lucerna. — Luculentus; Luculenter. — Lucifer. — Lucubro; Lucubratio. — Lumen (for Lucimen); Luminosus; Illumino. — Luna (for Lucina); Lunar; Lunatus; Illunis. — Lustrum (λεῖω or λείωω); Lustralis; Lustricus. — Lusto; Collusto; Illustro; Illustris; Perillustis; Perlustro; Sublustis.
LUXO; Luxatus and Luxus.
LUXUS. — Luxuria; Luxuriosus; Luxuriose. — Luxurio and Luxurior.
LYMPHA (νύμφη); Lymphatus, Lymphaticus.

LYNX (λύγξ); Lynceus (λύγκεος).
LYRA (λύρα); Lyricus; Lyricen.

M.

MACELLUM (μακελλον).
MACER (μακρός); Macios. — Maceo; Macesco or Macresco.
MACERIA, **MACERIES** (ὁ μάκελος).
MACERO.
MACHINA (μηχανή). — Machinor; Machinator; Machinatio.
MACULA. — Maculosus. — Maculo, Commaculo.
MADEO (μαδάω). — Madidus. — Madefacio. — Madesco.
MÆREO [Mæreo] (μύρω, μύρομαι); Mæror; Mæstus; Mæsto; Mæstitia.
MAGUS (μέγας), i. e. magnus, *absol.* — Magis [Mage]; Maxime; Mactus, *in vocat. sing. and plur.* — Macto. — Magister; Magistra; Magisterium; Magistratus. — Magnus; *comp.*, Major; *sup.*, Maximus; Permagus; Majusculus; Magnitudo. — Majestas. — Magnanimus; Magnanimitas. — Magnificus; Magnifice; Magnificentia. — Magnopere; Maximopere.
MAGUS (μάγος).
MALLEUS; Malleolus.
MALUM (μῆλον, *Dor.* μᾶλον); Malus.
MALUS; (*comp.*, Pejor; *sup.*, Pessimus); Male; (*comp.*, Pejor; *sup.*, Pessimus). — Malignus; Maligne; Malignitas. — Malitia; Malitiosus; Malitiose. — Malitico. — Malefacio. — Malevolus.
MALVA (μαλάχη).
MAMMA (μάμμα); Mamilla.
MANCUS.
1. **MANDO** (perhaps for *manui do*); Mandatum. — Amando; Amandatio. — Commendo; Commendatio; Commendaticius; Commendabilis. — Demando.
2. **MANDO** (μάω, μάσσω); Manduco; Maxilla; Mala.
MANE. — Matutinus.
MANEO (μένω, *Dor.* μάνω). — Mansio. — Permaneo; Permansio. — Remaneo; Remansio.
MANES (perhaps *manus, good).
MANO; Emano; Permano
MANTICA.
MANUS. — Manubiæ; Manubrium. — Manica; Manicatus. — Manifestus; Manifeste or Manifesto; Manifesto, *intr.* Manipulus; Manipulatio; Manipularis. — Mantele [Mantile]. — Manceps; Mancipium; Mancipo; Emancipo. — Mansuesco; Mansuetus; Mansuetudo; Mansuefacio; Immansuetus. — Manumitto; Manumissio. — Cominus or Comminus. — Eminus.
MAPPA (Punic, acc. to *Quint. Inst.* 1, 5, 57; or perhaps for *manupa*, inanipa, *Schw.*).
MARCEO (allied to *μαλακός*).
MARE; Marinus; Transmarinus; Maritimus.
MARGARITA (μαργαρίτης).
MARGO; Margino.
MARMOR (μάρμαρον); Marmoreus.
MARS (*contr.* for *Mavors*; perhaps allied to *mas*); Martius; Martialis.
MAS (perhaps allied to *ἄρῆν*); Masculus. — Maritus; Marita.
MASSA (μάζα).
MATER (μήτηρ, *Dor.* μάτηρ). — Matercula. — Maternus. — Matortera. — Matrimonium. — Matrimus. — Matrona. — Matricida; Matricidium.
MATERIA, **MATERIES**; Materior; Materio.
MATULA [*dim.* Matella.] (perhaps allied to *μάς, μάδος*).
MATURUS; Mature; Maturitas; Maturus; Maturus. — Immaturus; Immatutitas. — Præmaturus; Præmature.
MEDEOR (μέδομαι); Medicor; Medicabilis; Immedicabilis. — Medicus; Medicina; Medicamentum, Medicamen. — Remedium.
MEDITOR (μέδομαι); Meditatio. — Præmedito; Præmeditatio.
MEDIUS (μέσος); *subst.* Medium. — Mediocris; Mediocriter; Mediocritas. — Dimidius; Dimidium; Dimidiatus.
MEDULLA (perhaps allied to *medius*).

MEL (μέλι); Mellificium; Mellifer; Mulsnm.
MELIOR (perhaps allied to αμείνων); adv. Melius; Meliusculus; Meliuscule.
MELIOS (μέλιος).
MEMBIUM (perhaps allied to μέλος); Membratim. — Membrana [Membranula].
MEMINI (μνήμαι). — Memor; Immemor; Memoria; Memoriter; Memoro, Commemoro; Memorabilis, Commemorabilis; Commemoratio. — Mentio.
MENDICUS. — Mendicitas. — Mendico.
MENDUM, MENDA; Mendose. — Emendo; Emendate; Emendatio; Emendator; Emendatrix; Emendabilis.
MENS (μένος). — Amens; Amentia. — Demens; Dementor; Dementia. — Commisissor; Commementum; Commementicius. — Commentor; Commentatio; Commentarius, Commentarium; Commentariolum. — Reminiscor.
MENSA; Mensarius.
MENSIS (μήν); Menstruus; Bimestris; Trimestris; Quadrimestris; Semestris.
MENTIOR. — Ementior. — Mendax; Mendacium.
MENTUM.
MEO (βέω, βάω, βαίνω). — Commeo; Commecatus. — Permeo. — Remeo; Semita; Trames.
MEROE and MEREOR (μέρος, μείρω). — Meritus; Meritum; Immeritus; Immerito. — Meretrix; Meretricula; Meretricius. — Merces; Mercedula; Mercenarius. — Commereo [Commereor]. — Demereo; Demereor. — Emereo, Emereor. — Promereo; Promereor; Promeritum.
MERGES.
MERGO. — Demergo; Emergo; Immergo; Submergo.
MERULA.
MERUS. — Meracus.
MERX; Mercor; Mercatus; Mercatura; Mercator. — Mercurius. — Commmercium.
METALLUM (μέταλλον).
METIOR (allied to μέτρον); Mensio; Mensura. — Meto; Metor; Meta. — Admetior. — Commetior. — Demetior; Demensum. — Dimetior. — Emetior. — Immensus; Immensitas. — Permetior.
METO; Messis; Messio; Messor; Messorius. — Demeto.
METUS; Metuo; Præmetuo.
MEUS (ἐμός).
MICA.
MICO. — Dimico; Dimicatio. — Emico.
MIGRO; Migratio. — Commigro. — Demigro; Demigratio. — Emigro; Emigratio. — Immigro. — Remigro. — Transmigro.
MILES (mille, Varr. L. L.). — Militia; Commilitium. — Milito. — Militar. — Commilito.
MILIUM.
MILLE (allied to μύριος); Millesimus; Millies; Milleni; Milliarium.
MILVUS, MILVUS, MILVIUS.
MINUS (μῖνος).
MINÆ (allied to mæne, μῶν). — Mineo; Eminco; Eminentia; Superemineo; Imminco. — Minor; Minitor; Minax; Minaciter; Commminor; Comminatio; Interminor.
MINERVA (allied to mens.)
MINISTER (perhaps from manus; or from minor); Ministra; Administer; Ministra. — Ministerium. — Ministro; Ministrator. — Administro; Administratio. — Subministro.
MINOR [comp. of parvus] (allied to μείων). — Minus [comp. of parum]. — Minimus [sup. of parvus]; Minimum; Minime. — Minuo; Minutus; Minutatum. — Commnuo. — Deminuo; Deminutio. — Diminuo. — Imminuo.
MIRUS; Mire; Permirus. — Miror; Miratio. — Mirabilis; Mirabiliter. — Miraculum. — Admiror; Admiratio; Admirabilis; Admirabiliter; Admirabilitas. — Demiror. — Mirificus; Mirifice. — Nimirum.
MISCEO (μίγω, μίγνυμι); Admisceo; Admixto or Admixtio. — Commisceo. — Immisceo. — Intermisceo. — Permisco; Permisto or Permixture. — Promiscuus.
MISER; Misere; Misellus. — Miseria. — Misereor. — Miseret. — Miseresco. —

Miseror; Miserandus; Miserabilis; Miserabiliter; Commiseror. — Misericors; Misericordia; Inmisericors.
MITIS; Inmitis. — Mitesco. — Mitigo; Mitigatio.
MITRA (μίτρα).
MITTO (meco, Fr.; meo or μεθήμι; or perhaps, for movito from moveo, Schv.). — Missus. — Missio. — Missilis. — Admitto; Admissarius. — Amitto; Amissio. — Circummitto. — Committo; Commisum; Commissio; Commissura. — Demitto; Demissus; Demisse; Demissio. — Dimitto; Dimissio. — Emitto; Emissio. — Immitto; Immissio. — Intermitto; Intermisio. — Intromitto. — Onitto. — Permitto; Permissio; Permissus. — Præmitto. — Prætermitto; Prætermisio. — Promitto; Promissum; Promissio; Appromitto; Compromitto; Compromissum; Repromitto; Repromissio. — Remitto; Remissus; Remisse; Remissio. — Summitto [Subm.]; Submissus [Subm.]; Summisce; Summisio. — Supermitto. — Transmitto; Transmissio; Transmissus.
MODUS (allied to modius, metior); Quomodo; Cujusmodi; Quodammodo; Admodum; Propemodum. — Modulus; Modulator. — Modo, adv. — Modius. — Modicus; Modice; Immodicus; Immodice. — Moderator; Moderatus; Moderatio; Moderator; Moderatrix; Immoderatus; Immoderate. — Modestus; Modeste; Modestia; Immodestus; Immodeste; Immodestia; Permodestus. — Commodus; Commode; subst. Commodium; adv. Commodium; Commoditas; Commodo; Accommodo; Accommodatus; Accommodate; Incommodus; Incommode; Incommodum; Incommoditas; Percommodus; Percommode.
MEROE, etc. See MEROE.
MENIA. — Munio; Munitio; Circummunio; Communio; Perimnio; Præmunio. — Murus; Muralis. — Pomærium.
MOLO (μύλλω); Mola (μύλη); Molaris; Immolo; Immolatio; Immolator; Emolumentum.
MOLES. — Molestus; Molestie; Molestia; Perimolestus; Perimolestie; Submolestus; Submolestie. — Molior; Molitio; Molitor; Molimen; Molimentum; Amolior; Demolior; Demolitio.
MOLLIS (for movilis, from moveo; or allied to μαλακός, ἀμαλός); Molliter. — Mollitia; Mollities. — Mollitudo. — Mollio.
MONEO (allied to mæne, munio). — Monitio; Monitum; Monitus. — Monitor. — Monumentum or Monumentum. — Moneta. — Monstrum. — Monstro; Monstratio; Commonstro; Demonstro; Demonstratio; Præmonstro. — Admonco; Commoneo; Commonefacio; Admonitio; Admonitor. — Præmonco. — Submonco [Summonco].
MONILE.
MONS (allied to mæne, munio); Montuosus; Montanus; Promontorium.
MORA. — Moror; Morator; Commoror; Commoratio; Demoror; Remoror.
MORBUS; Morbidus; Morbosus.
MORDEO; Morsus; Mordax; Mordicus.
MORS (ὁ μῦρος); Mortalis; Mortales; Mortalitas; Immortalis; Immortaliter; Immortalitas. — Mortifer; Mortiferus. — Morior; Demorior; Emorior; Immorior.
MORTARIUM.
MORUM (μόρον); Morus.
MOS; plur. Mores. — Moratus. — Morigeror. — Morosus; Morose; Morositas.
MOVEO (allied to αμείνω, ἀμείβω). — Motus; Motio. — Mobilis; Mobiliter; Mobilitas; Immobilis; Immotus. — Moto. — Momentum (for Movimentum). — Muto (contr. from Movito); Mutatio; Immutatus; Mutabilis; Mutabilitas; Immutabilis; Immutabilitas; Mutuus; Mutue or Mutuo; Mutuor; Mutuatio; Promutuus; Commuto; Commutatio; Commutabilis; Immuto; Immutatio; Permuto; Permutatio. — Admoveo. — Amoveo. — Commoveo; Commotio. — Demoveo. — Dinoveo. — Emoveo. — Permovo; Perinotus; Pernotio. — Promoveo. — Removeo; Remotio; Remotus. — Semoveo. — Submoveo.

MOX.
MUCEO.
MUCRO (μῦκρον, for ἄκρον).
MUCUS (μῦκος).
MUGIO (μυκάω); Mugitus; Admugio; Innugio; Remugio.
MULCEO (allied to μέλω). — Demulceo. — Permulceo.
MULCO (allied to μέλω).
MULCTA, MULTA (a Sabine word, Varr.; Oscan, Fest.); Mulcto or Multo; Mulctatio or Multatio; Mulctaticius [Mulctat].
MULGEO (ἀμέλω); Mulctra; Mulctrum. **MULGO** (obsol.), supposed to exist in the compound Pronulgo; Promulgatio.
MULIER; Muliercula. — Muliebris; Muliebriter. — Mulicerosus; Mulicerositas.
MULTUS (part. of molere, to increase, Fr.; perhaps allied to mille, Schv.); Multum; Multo. — Multitudo. — Multiplex; Multiplico. — Permultus; Permulto; Permultum.
MULUS; Mula; Mulio.
MUNDUS. — Munditia; Mundities. — Mundus; Mundanus, adj. and subst. — Immundus.
MUNGO (μύζω); Emungo.
MUNUS; Munusculum. — Munia. — Municeps; Municipium. — Munificus; Munifice; Munificentia. — Communis; subst. Commune; Commuiter; Communio; Communitas; Communico; Communicatio. — Immunis; Immunitas. — Munero; Muneror; Remunero; Remuneror; Remuneratio.
MUREX.
MURMUR. — Murmuro; Admurmuro, Admurmuratio; Remurmuro.
MUS (μῦς); Murinus. — Musculus. — Muscerda. — Muscipulum. — Mustela.
MUSA (Μοῦσα); Museum; Musicus, adj. and subst.; Musica, æ. f.; Musice; Musica, orum.
MUSCA (μύια).
MUSCA (μόςκος); Muscosus.
MUSTUM.
MUTILUS (μύτιλος); Mutilo; Mutilatio.
MUTIO, MUTTIO (μύζω). — Musso; Muscito.
MUTUS (allied to μῶν, μύζω); Obmutesco.
MYOPARO (μυοπάρων).
MYRICA (μυρίκη).
MYRRIA (μύρρια).
MYRTUS (μύρτος); Myrtum; Myrteus; Myrtetum.
MYSTERIUM (μυστήριον); Mysticus (μυστικός).

N.

NÆ, NE (ναί, νή).
NÆVUS (γναῖος).
NAM. — Namque. — Nempe (for nampe).
NANCISCOR (λαγχάνω).
NANUS (νάνος); Nana.
NARIS; usually plur. Nares.
NARRO (allied to gnarus); Narratio; Narrator. — Denarro. — Enarro; Enarratio; Enarrator; Enarrabilis; Inenarrabilis; Inenarrabiliter. — Prænarro.
NASCOR (for gnascor, γεννάω); Natus; Nata. — Natu. — Natalis; Natalicius. Natio. — Nativus. — Natura; Naturalis; Naturaliter. — Agnatus; Agnatio. — Cognatus; Cognatio. — Enascor. — Innascor; Innatus. — Prognatus. — Renascor.
NASUS; Nasutus.
NATES (allied to γένω).
NAVIS (ναῦς) Navicula; Navicularius, adj. and subst.; Navicularia. — Navalis; Navale. — Navita, and contr. Nauta; Nauticus. — Navisfragus or Naufragus; Naufragium. — Navigo; Navigatio; Navigabilis; Navigium. — Nausea; Nauseo.

1. **NĒ** (allied to nē).
2. **NĒ** (νή); Nedum. — Neve or Neu. — Nequidquam. — Neutiquam or Nequaquam.

NEBULA (νεφέλη); Nebulosus.
NEBULO (ne-obolo; or nebula).
NEC, NEQUE (ne-quo). — Necdum or Nequedum. — Necubi.
NECESSE (perhaps allied to ἀνάγκη). —

Necessarius; Necessario; Pernecessarius. — Necessitas. — Necessitudo.
 NECTO (νέω). — Nexus. — Nexo. — Annecto. — Connecto; Subnecto.
 NEGŌ (ne-ago); Negatio. — Abnego. — Denego. — Pernego.
 NEMUS (νέμος); Nemorosus.
 NENIA or NĒNIA (νηνία).
 NEO (νέω).
 NEPOS; Neptis; Pronepos; Proneptis.
 NEPTUNUS (allied to νέω).
 NEQUAM (acc. fem. from obs. nequis; (comp., Nequior, us; sup., Nequissimus, a, um.); Nequiter. — Nequitia.
 NERVUS (νεῦρον); Nervosus; Nervose; Enervo.
 NEX (allied to νέκνυς); Neco; Enectus. — Interneco; Internecivus. — Pernicis, Pernicialis; Perniciosus.
 NIDEO, *obsol.* Hence, Renideo.
 NIDOR (allied to κνίσσα).
 NIDUS (νείσσια, νεοττία); Nidulus.
 NIGER; Nigrans; Nigresco; Nigror.
 NIHILUM (ne and hilum). — Nihil, *contr.* Nil; Nihildum.
 NIMBUS (allied to νέφος); Nimbosus.
 NIMIS. — Nimius.
 NINGIT, NINGUIT (νίγω). — Nix (νίψ); Niveus; Nivosus; Nivalis.
 NISI, NI (ne and si).
 NITĒO (perhaps allied to nix). — Nitens; Nitidus. — Nitesco. — Nitor. — Eniteo.
 NITOR (gnitus et gnixus, a genibus prisci dixerunt, Fest.). — Nisus or Nixus. — Annitor. — Connitor. — Enitor. — Enixus; Enixe. — Innitor. — Obnitor; Renitor; Obnix. — Subnixus.
 NIVEO (νέω); *obsol.* — Hence, Conniveo.
 NO (νῶν, νέω); Nato; Natatio. — Anno, Annato. — Eno, Enato. — Inno; Innato. — Prænato. — Transno, Transnato.
 NOCEO (perhaps allied to nex); Nocens; Innocens; Innocentia. — Noxa. — Noxius; Noxia; Innoxius; Obnoxius; Obnoxie.
 NODUS; Nodosus; Enodo; Enodatio.
 NON (ne-ænum for unum, *Fr.*; or nenu, *redupl. of ne*); Nondum; Nonne.
 NORMA (allied to nosco).
 NOS (νωί, νῶ). — Noster; Nostri, Nostras.
 NOSCO (γινώσκω). — Noscito. — Nobilis. — Nobilitas; Nobilito; Ignobilis; Ignobilitas; Pernobilis. — Nomen (for Novimen); Nomino; Nominatio; Nominatium; Ignominia; Ignominiosus; Agnomen; Cognomen — Nota; Notio; Notatio; Denoto. — Notus; Notitia; Innosco; Ignotus; Notio. — Agnosco; Agnitio. — Cognosco; Cognitus; Cognitio; Cognitor; Recognosco; Recognitio. — Dignosco. — Ignosco. — Inter-nosco. — Prænosco.
 NOTIUS (νόθος).
 NOTUS (νότος).
 NOVEM (έννέα); Noveni; Novies. — Novus; Novæ, arum; Nonaginta; Nonagesimus; Nonages; Nundinæ (for Novendinæ); Nundinor; Nundinatio; Trinundinum.
 NOVERCA (allied to novus).
 NOVUS (νέος); *subst.* Novum; Novissimus, a, um; Novissime. — Novellus. — Novitas. — Novicius. — Novalis; *subst.* Novales, ium. *f.* and Novalia, ium. — Novo; Innovo; Renovo; Renovatio. — Novacula. — Denuo. — Nuper (for Noviper).
 NOX (νόξ). — Noctu; Nocturnus; Noctua; Noctuabundus. — Pernox; Per-nocto.
 NUBES (τὸ νέφος); Nubilis; Subnubilis.
 NUBO (νύβω). — Nupta. — Nubilis. — Nuptie; Nuptialis. — Connubium. — Enubo. — Innuptus. — Obnubo. — Pronubo.
 NUDUS. — Nudo; Denudo.
 NUGÆ (perhaps allied to naucum). — Nugax. — Nugor; Nugator; Nugatorius.
 NUM (μῶν or νῦν).
 NUMERUS (allied to νέμος). — Numerosus; Numerose. — Numero; Numeratus; Numeratum. — Numerabilis; Innumerabilis; Innumerus; Innumera-bilis. — Annumero. — Dinumero; Di-numeratio. — Enumero; Enumeratio. — Pernumero. — Renumero.
 NUMUS (νόμος). — Numarius. — Numatus.
 NUNC (νῦν).
 NUNCUPŌ (nomine capio).
 NUNTIUS, NUNCIUS (perhaps allied to novus or to nomen); *subst.* Nuntius

(Nuncius); Nuntia; Internuntius; Internuntia; Prænuntius. — Nuntio; Nuntiatio; Denuntio; Denuntiatio; Enuntio; Enuntiatum; Enuntiatio; Enuntiatix; Obnuntio; Obnuntiatio; Prænuntio; Pronuntio; Pronuntiatio; Renuntio; Renuntiatio.
 NUTŌ (νύω, νέω). — Nutus. — Numen. — Nuto. — Abnuo. — Annuo. — Innuo. — Renuo.
 NURUS (νυός).
 NUTRIC. — Nutrimmentum. — Nutrix; Nutricula. — Nutricius.
 NUX; Nucleus; Enucleo; Enucleatus; Enucleate.
 NYMPHA (νύμφη).

O.

O (ὦ, ὡ).
 OB (allied to sub, ὑπό, or to ἐπί).
 OBLIQUUS (ob-liquis); Oblique.
 OBLIVISCOR (perhaps allied to oblino); Oblivio; Obliviosus.
 OBOLUS (ὀβολός).
 OBSCURUS; Obscure; Perobscurus; Sub-obscurus; Obscuritas; Obscuro.
 OCCO (ὀγκη); Occatio.
 OCCULO (perhaps ob-colo); Occultus; Occulte; Occulto; Occultatio; Occul-tator.
 OCEANUS (Ὠκεανός).
 OCIO (ὠκίω); *adv.* Ocuis (sup. Ocis-sime).
 OCREA; Ocreatus.
 OCTO (ὀκτώ); Octoni; Octavus; Octa-vum; Octoginta; Octogeni; Octogesim-us; Octogies; Octingenti; Octin-gentesimus; Octingeni.
 OCVLUS (ὀκος).
 ODI and OSUS SUM; Exosus; Perosus. — Odium; Odiosus; Odiose.
 ODOR (ὁ δὲ δὲ δὲ, ὀζω); Odoror; Odora-tus, a, um; Odoratus, us; Odoratio; Odorus.
 OFFA; Offula.
 OLEA, OLIVA (ἐλαία); Oleum and poet. Olivum; Olearius. — Oleaginus; Oli-vetum.
 OLEO (ὀζω); Olfacio; Olfactus; Odora-tus. — Adoleo; Adolesco. — Oboleo. — Redoleo. — Suboleo.
 OLESCO (allied to alo), *obsol.* — Hence, Aboleo; Abolesco. — Adolesco; Ado-lescens; Adolescentulus; Adolescentu-la; Adolescentia; Adultus. — Exo-lesco. — Inolesco; Indoles. — Obsoles-co; Obsoleto. — Proles. — Subolesco; Suboles.
 OLIM (perhaps allied to ollus, *obsol.* for ille).
 OLLA.
 OLOR (for odor, ὀδός, *Schw.*); Olorinus.
 OLUS (perhaps allied to olesco); Olitor; Olitorius.
 OLYMPIA (Ὀλυμπία); Olympius; Olym-pia, orum. *n.*; Olympicus; Olympias; Olympionices.
 OLYMPUS (Ὀλυμπος).
 OMEN (perhaps allied to ὀψ, os). — Omi-nor. — Abomiior.
 OMNIS (ὅμης). — Omnino.
 ONUS (allied to ōw). — Onero; Exonero. — Onerarius. — Onustus.
 OPACUS; Opaco.
 OPINOR. — Opinio. — Opinatus; Inopi-natus; Necopinatus; Inopinato. — In-opinus, Necopinus.
 OPPIDUM; Oppidulum; Oppidanus. — Oppido.
 OPS (Gen. opis. *f.*); *Plur.* opes (allied to opus, ἔπω). — Opimus. — Opulens; Opulentus; Opulentia. — Opitutor. — Opiparus; Opipare. — Cops or Copis, *c. adj.* (from con [= cum] and ops); — Copia; Copiosus. — Inops; Inopia.
 OPSONIUM (ὀψώνιον); Opsono and Opso-nor.
 OPTO (allied to ὀπω, ὀπτομαι); Optatus; Optatum; Optato; Peroptato; Opta-bilis; Optatio; Optio; Optimus; Op-time; Optimas, atis, *m.*, usually *plur.* Optimates. — Adopto; Adoptatio; Adoptio; Adoptivus. — Coopto; Cooptatio. — Exopto; Exoptatus; Præopto.
 OPUS (ἔπω); Magnopere; Summo-pere; Tantopere; Quantopere. — Opus-

culum. — Opifex; Opificina or Officina. — Opera; Operarius; Operosus; Ope-rose; Operor.
 2. OPUS est; Peropus est. — Oportet.
 ORA (perhaps allied to os).
 ORBIS (allied to urbis, urbs). — Orbita.
 ORBUS (ὀρβός, ὀρβανός). — Orbitas. — Orbo.
 ORCUS (perhaps allied to ὄρχος, ὄρκος; or to ἔρκος).
 ORDIOR (ὀρδέω); Orsum. — Exordior; Exordium. — Primordium.
 ORDO (allied to ὀρδέω). — Ordinarius; Extraordinarius. — Ordino; Ordinatus; Ordinatum; Inordinatus.
 ORIOR (ὄρω, ὄρουμαι); Oriens; Oriun-dus. — Origo. — Adorior. — Coorior. — Exorior. — Oborior.
 ORNO (ὀρίνω); Ornatus; Ornate. — Or-natus, *us. m.* — Ornamentum. — Ador-no. — Exorno; Exornatio. — Perorna-tus. — Suborno.
 ORYZA (ὀρυζα).
 OS, oris. *n.* (uncertain; perhaps allied to ὀψ). — Osculum; Osculor; Osculatio. — Oscito and Oscitor; Oscitanter; Osci-tatio. — Ostium; Ostiatim; Ostiarius, *adj.*; Ostiarius; Ostiarius, *ii. m.* — Oro; Oratio; Orator; Oratorius; Ora-torie; Oraculum; Adoro; Adoratio; Exoro; Exorator; Inexorabilis; Pero-ro; Peroratio.
 OS, ossis. *n.* (τὸ ὀστέον); Exosso.
 OSCEN (obs-cano).
 OSTREA (ὀστρεον); Ostrum.
 OTIUM. — Otiosus; Otiose. — Otior. — Negotium (for Necotium); Negotiosus; Negotior; Negotiatio; Negotiator.
 OVIS (ὄις); Ovillus; Ovile.
 OVO (perhaps from ovis; or from an ex-clamation O! O!); Ovatio.
 OVUM (ὠόν).

P.

PÆAN (Παιάν).
 PÆDAGOGUS (παιδαγωγός)
 PÆDOR.
 PÆNE.
 PÆNULA (ὁ φαινόλης); Pænulatus.
 PÆTUS.
 PAGUS (allied to πάγω, pango); Paganus
 PALÆSTRA (πάλαιστρα).
 PALAM (perhaps from patulam, *Schw.*)
 PALATIUM; Palatinus.
 PALATUM.
 PALEA (πάλη, πάλλω); Palear.
 PALIMPSESTUS (παλίμψηστος).
 PALLA (perhaps *parula, from τὸ φᾶρος). — Pallium; Palliolum; Palliatus.
 PALLAS (Πάλλας); Palladium.
 PALLEO; Pallesco; Expallesco; Pal-lor; Pallidus.
 PALMA (παλάμη); Palmaris; Palmarius; Palmes.
 PALOR.
 PALPO, PALPOR (ῥάλλω). — Palpebræ (or from βλέφαρον). — Palpito.
 PALUDAMENTUM (perhaps allied to pal-lium); Paludatus.
 PALUMBES, PALUMBUS, PALUMBA (al-lied to πελεία, πελείας).
 PALUS (allied to πηλός); Paludosus; Pa-luster.
 PAMPINUS (perhaps allied to ἄμπελος); Pampineus; Pampino.
 PANDO. — Pandus; Repandus. — Passus. — Passim.
 PANGO (Dor. πάγω, πήγω). — Pagina; Pagella. — Pala (for Pagela). — Paxil-lus; Palus. — Pax; Paco; Pacatus; Pacificus; Pacifico; Pacificor; Paci-ficatio; Pacificator; Pacificatorius; Paciscor; Pactus; Pactum; Pactio; Depacisor. — Compingo; Compactio; Compages. — Impingo. — Propago. — Repagulum.
 PANICUM.
 PANIS (Oscan panos; — perhaps allied to pugeo, pari, *Schw.*)
 PANNUS (πᾶνος, πήνος).
 PAPAVER; Papavereus.
 PAPILO.
 PAPYRUS (πάπυρος), PAPYRUM.
 PAR. — Pariter. — Parilis; Parilitas; Dis-parilis; Disparilitas. — Compar; Com-paro; Comparatio; Compare; Com-

parabilis; Incomparabilis. — Dispar; Disparo. — Impar; Impariter. — Separo; Separatio; Separatim; Separabilis.

PARASITUS (παράσιτος); Parasita; Parasitaster; Parasitor; Parasitatio.

PARCO (σπαρνόω, σπάνιος); Comparco. — Parsimonia. — Parcus; Parco; Perparce. — Parcae.

PARCEO. — Appareo; Apparitor; Apparitio. — Compareo.

PARIES (allied to paro); Parietinae.

PARIO (allied to φέρω, βαρύς, Schw.). — Parens [for pariens]; Parento; Parontalia. — Partus. — Parturio.

PARMA (πάρμη); Parmatus.

PARNASUS (Πάρνασσος); Parnasius (Παρνασίος); Parnasis (Παρνασίς).

PARO (allied to par or pario); Paratus. — Parate; Imparatus; Parabilis. — Apparo; Apparatio; Apparatus, us; Apparatus, a, um; Apparate. — Comparo; Comparatio. — Impero; Imperium; Imperator; Imperatorius. — Præparo; Præparatio. — Reparo.

PARS; Partim. — Particula. — Partio and Partior. — Partitio; Bipartitus; Bipartito; Tripartitus; Tripartito; Quadrupartitus; Dispartio (Dispartio) and Dispartior (Dispartior); Impertio, and Impertior. — Portio; Proportio. — Particeps; Participio. — Expers.

PARVUS (παῦρος); Perparvus; Parvulus. — Parum; Parumper.

PASCO (πάω, πάσχω). — Pastus. — Pastio. — Pastor; Pastoricius. — Pabulum; Pabulor; Pabulatio; Pabulator. — Pascius. — Compasco. — Depasco and Depascor.

PASSER (ψίρ); Passerculus.

PASTINUM; Pastino; Repastino; Repastinatio.

PATEO (allied to πετάω, πετάννυμι). — Patulus; Propatulus; Propatulum. — Patefacio; Patefactio. — Patesco. — Patibulum.

PATER (πατήρ). — Paternus. — Patrus; Patria. — Patricius. — Patrimus. — Patrimonium. — Patruus; Patruelis. — Parricida; Parricidium. — Patrisso. — Patronus; Patrona; Patrocinium.

PATERA (allied to πατάνη). — Patina (πατάνη); Patella.

PATIOR (παθέω, πάσχω). — Patiens; Patienter; Patientia; Impatens; Impatienter. — Perpetior; Perpersio.

PATRO (perhaps for parito, intens. of parco or paro, Fr.; uncertain, Schw.). — Impetro; Impetratio. — Perpetro.

PAUCI (allied to παῖρος, παῦλος); Pauculi; Perpauci; Paucitas. — Paulus or Paululus, for Pauculus; Paulum; Paulatim; Paulisper. — Paululus; Paululum; Perpaululus; Perpaululum.

PAUPER (allied to pauci, parvus); Pauperculus. — Paupertas; Pauperies.

PAVEO (φοβέω). — Pavor. — Pavidus; Pavido; Impavidus; Impavide. — Pavito; Expavescor.

PAVIO (παίω, πανίω); Pavimentum; Pavimento.

PAVO (πάω); Pavoninus.

PECCO; Peccatum.

PECTO (πεκτώ); Depecto. — Pecten.

PECTUS.

PECUS (πέκος, πόκος); Pecus, Pecudis, f.; Pecuarius; Pecuaria, æ, f.; Pecnaria, orum, n. — Pecunia; Pecuniosus; Pecuniarius. — Peculium; Peculiaris; Peculior; Peculatus; Peculator; Depeculor.

PEJOR; Pejns; Pessimus; Pessime.

PELAGUS (πέλαγος, τὸ).

PELLIS (πέλλα, or allied to follis); Pellacula; Pellitus.

1. PELLO; to speak (obsol.). — Hence, Appello; Appellatio; Compello; Compellatio. — Interpello; Interpellatio; Interpellator.

2. PELLO (πέλω, ἔ. c. πάλλω). — Pulsus. — Pulso; Pulsatio. — Appello; Appulsus. — Compello. — Depello; Depulsio; Depulsor. — Dispello. — Expello; Expulsio; Expulsor. — Expultrix. — Impello; Impulsus; Impulsio; Impulsor. — Perpello. — Propello; Propulso; Propulsatio. — Repello; Repulsus.

PELTA (πέλη); Peltatus; Peltastæ.

PELVIS (πέλις).

PENDEO; Pensilis; Pendulus. — Dependeo. — Impendeo. — Præpendeo. — Propendo; Propensus; Propensio.

PENDO. — Pensus. — Pensum. — Pensio,

— Penso; Pensito; Compensio; Compensatio; Dispenso; Dispensatio; Dispensator. — Pondus; Pondo; Ponderosus; Pondero; Præpondero. — Appendo. — Appendix. — Compendium. — Dependo. — Dispendium. — Expendo. — Impendo; Impensus; Impense; Impensa. — Perpendo; Perpendiculum. — Rependo. — Suspendo; Suspensus.

PENES.

PENITUS. — Penetro; Penetrals; Penetrals. — Penates.

PENNA (πεννός); Pennatus; Bipennis.

PENURIA (πείνα). — Penus, PENUM. — Penarius.

PEPLUM, PEPLUS, (πέπλον and πέπλος).

PER (περί, Schw.). — Perquam.

PERA (πέρα).

PERDIX (πέριξ).

PERIO, PERIOR (πειρώ); obsol. — Hence, Peritus; Perite; Peritia; Imperitus; Imperite; Imperitia. — Periculum; Periculosus; Periculose; Periclitor [for Periclitator]. — Aperio; Apertus; Apertum; Aperte; Adaperio. — Compario. — Experior; Expertus; Experimentia; Experimentum. — Operio; Adopertus; Cooperio. — Opperior. — Reperior.

PERISTROMA (περίστρωμα).

PERNA (πέρνα).

PERNIX (per-nitor); Perniciter, Pernicitas.

PERPERAM (*perperus, πέρπερος).

PERTICA.

PES (ποῦς). — Pedes; Peditatus. — Pedester. — Pediculus. — Pedalis; Bipetalis; Scsquipetalis. — Pedica. — Pedum. — Pedetentum. — Pedisequus; Pedisequa. — Bipes; Tripes; Quadrupes; Decem-peda. — Compes; Compesco. — Expedio; Expeditus; Expedite; Expeditio. — Impedio; Impeditus; Preimpeditus; Impedimentum; Impeditio. — Præpeditio. — Suppeditio; Suppeditatio.

PESSULUS (πίσσαλος).

PESSUM (perhaps from pes, pedisversum for pedum, like ssum for sursum); Pessum iro; Pessum do.

PESTIS; Pestifer (Pestiferus); Pestifere. — Pestilens; Pestilentia.

PETASO (πέτασος).

PETASUS (πέτασος); Petasatus.

PETO (allied to πέτω, root of πίπτω). — Petio. — Petitor; Competitor; Competitrix. — Petuarius. — Petulans; Petulant; Petulatia. — Appeto; Appetens; Appetenter; Appetitus; Appetentia; Appetitio. — Competo; Compitum; Compitalis; plur. subst. Compitalia; Compitalicius. — Expeto. — Impeto; Impetus. — Oppeto. — Perpes. — Perpetuus; Perpetuitas; Perpetuo. — Præpes. — Repeto; Repetitio. — Suppeto; Suppetia.

PHALERÆ (τὰ φάλαρα); Phaleratus.

PHARETRA (φάρετρα); Pharetratus.

PHARMACOPOLA (φαρμακωπώλης).

PHASELUS (φάσηλος); Phaseolus.

PHILOLOGUS (φιλόλογος); Philologia.

PHILOSOPHUS (φιλόσοφος); Philosophia (φιλοσοφία).

PHŒBUS (Φοῖβος); Phæbo.

PHYSICUS, a, um (φυσικός); Physice; Physicus, i, m.; Physica, orum, n. and Physica, æ, f. or Physice, es, f.; Physiologia (φυσιολογία).

PICA.

PICUS.

PIGER; Pigritia; Pigrities. — Piget. — Impiger; Impigre.

PIGNUS. — Pigneis, Oppignero; Pignero.

1. PILA (allied to πάλλω, πάλλα); Præpilatus.

2. PILA (ὁ πῖλος).

PILULENTUM.

PILŒ; obsol. — Hence, Compilo; Compilatio. — Expilo; Expilatio; Expilator.

PILUM. — Pilus; Pilanus; Antepilani.

PILUS (πῖλος); Pilosus. — Pileus (πῖλος); Pileatus.

PINDUS (Πίνδος).

PINGO (allied to figo, facio, pago, pango). — Pictor. — Pictura. — Pigmentum. — Appingo. — Depingo. — Expingo.

PINGUIS (πίων); Pinguis. — Pinguitudo and Pinguedo. — Pinguesco.

PINNA (allied to Penna); Pinnatus.

PINUS (πίσσα). — Pistor. — Pistrinum.

— Pistillum [also Pistillus]; Pilum. — Pila.

PINUS (πίτυς); Pineus.

PIPER (πέπερι).

PIRATA (πειράτης); Piratica.

PIRUS; Pirm.

PISCIS (allied to ιχθύς); Pisciculus. — Piscina; Piscinarius. — Piscarius. — Piscosus. — Piscor; Piscatus; Piscator; Piscatorius. — Expiscor.

PISUM (πίσων, -ος, πίσσος).

PITUITA; Pituitosus.

PIUS; Pie. — Pietas. — Pio; Piaculum; Piacularis; Expio; Expiatio. — Impius; Impie; Impiotes.

PIX (πίσσα); Piceus; Picea.

PLACENTA (ὁ πλακούς).

PLACEO. — Placidus; Placide; Placiditas. — Placo; Placatus; Placate; Implacatus; Placatio; Placabilis; Placabilitas; Implacabilis. — Complacoe. — Displacoe. — Perplacoe.

1. PLĀGA (πληγή).

2. PLĀGA (τὸ πλᾶγος, latus); Plagula.

PLANGO (πλήττω); Deplango. — Plangor. — Plancus.

PLANTA; Planto; Supplanto

1. PLĀNUS (πλάνος).

2. PLĀNUS (perhaps for platinus, allied to πλατύς, Schw.). — Planum; Plane. — Planities and Planitia. — Complano. — Explano; Explanatus; Explanate; Explanatio; Explanator.

PLATANUS (ὁ πλατάνος).

1. PLATĒA, PLATALEA.

2. PLATĒA (πλατεῖα).

PLAUDO (*πλάω, whence πλάγω, πλήσσω) — Plausus. — Plausibilis. — Plaustrum; Plostellum. — Applaudo. — Explodo; Explosio. — Supplodo; Supplodio.

PLEBS (τὸ πλῆθος). — Plebeius. — Plebiscitum. — Plebicola.

PLECTO (πλέκω). — Amplector; Amplexus; Amplexor. — Circumplector. — Complector; Complexio; Complexus. — Perplexus; Porplexus.

PLECTOR (πλήττω). — Plectrum (πλήκτρον).

PLEO (πλέω); obsol. — Hence, Plenus; Plene. — Compleo; Completus; Complementum. — Expleo; Expletia; Inexplebilis. — Impleo. — Oppleo. — Repleo. — Suppleo; Supplementum.

PLERUSQUE, PLERAQUE, PLERUMQUE (πλήρης); Plerumque.

PLICO (πλέκω). — Applico; Applicatio. — Circumplico. — Complico. — Explico; Explicatio; Explicatus; Explicator; Explicatrix; Inexplicabilis. — Implico; Implicatio. — Replico; Replicatio. — Supplico; Supplicatio; Supplex; Supplicium.

PLORO; Floratus. — Comploro; Comploratio; Comploratus. — Deploro. — Exploro; Exploratus; Explore; Explorator. — Imploro; Imploratio.

PLUMA; plur. Plumæ; Plumæus.

PLUMBUM (μόλυβδος, μόλυβδος); Plumbus.

PLUO (τλύνω, πλύνω). — Pluvius; Pluvia. — Pluvialis. — Compluvium; Impluvium.

PLUS (allied to πολύς); Complures. — Pluscus; Complusculi. — Plurimus; plur. Plurimi; Plurimum; Complurimi.

PLUTEUS.

PLETO or PLUTON (Πλούτων).

POCULUM (πόω, πίνω); Pocillum.

PODAGRA (ποδάγρα); Podagricus (ποδαγρικός).

POENA (ποινή); — Punio [for pœnio]; Punitor; Impunitus. — Impunis; Impune; Impunitas. — Pœnitet; Pœnitentia.

PŒNUS; Punicus.

POETA (ποιητής); Poeticus (ποιητικός); Poetice; Poema (ποίημα); Poesis (ποίησις); Poetica, æ, f. or Poetice (ποιητική se. τέχνη); Poetria.

POL or EDEPOL.

POLENTA (παλυντή, πάλη).

POLIO (πολέω); Politus; Polite. — Expolio; Expolitatus; Expolitio. — Impolitatus. — Interpolo. — Perpolio; Perpolitatus; Perpolitte; Perpolitio.

POLLEN (πόλλης, πάλη, πάλλω).

POLLEO (for potivaleo, potis-valeo); Pollens.

POLLEX (polleo).

POMPA (πομπή).

POMUM. — Pomus; Pomarium.
PONE (from posine, posne, allied to Gr. *ποσι*, for *πρός*).
POXO (po-siuo). — Antepono. — Appono; Appositus; Appositum; Perappositus; Appositio. — Compono; Compositus; Composite; Compositio; Compositor; Incompositus; Incomposite. — Depono; Depositum. — Dispono; Dispositus; Dispositio; Dispositio. — Expono; Expositio. — Impono. — Interpono; Interpositio; Interpositus. — Oppono; Oppositio; Oppositus. — Postpono. — Præpono; Præpositio. — Propono; Propositum; Propositio. — Repono. — Sèpono. — Suppono.
PONS (pono, Schw.). — Ponticulus. — Pontifex (pons and facio); Pontificatus; Pontificus; Pontificalis.
PONTUS (πόντος).
POPÀ. — Popina (perhaps from πέπω, πέπω). — Popino.
POPLES.
1. PŌPULUS; Populeus.
2. PŌPULUS (perhaps allied to *δχλος*). — Popularis; Populariter. — Populiscitum. — Publicus (for populus); Publice; Publicum; Publico; Publicatio; Publicitus; Publicanus. — Populus; Depopular; (Populo, Depopulo); Depopulatio; Depopulator; Perpopulus.
PORCA.
PORCUS; Porcinus.
PORRO (πόρρο).
PORRUM, PORRUS. (πάσσον).
PORTA (πόρος); Portula.
PORTICUS (allied to porta); Porticula.
PORTO (allied to φέρω); Portitor. — Apporto; Apportatio. — Asporto [for absporto]; Asportatio. — Comporto; Comportatio. — Deporto. — Exporto; Exportatio. — Importo. — Reporto. — Supporto. — Transporto.
PORTULACA.
PORTUS (allied to πόρος, porta). — Portuosus; Importuosus. — Portitor. — Portitorium. — Importunus; Importuno; Importunitas. — Opportunus; Opportune; Opportunitas; Peropportunus; Peropportune.
POSCO (φάσκω, or allied to peto, pet-sto). — Postulo; Postulatum; Postulatio; Expostulo; Expostulatio. — Apposeo. — Dopeo. — Exposco. — Reposco.
POST (πίστε, or pone est). — Postea or Posthæ. — Postquam and Posteaquam. — Posticus. — Posterus; plur. subst. Posterius; Posteritas; Præposterus; Præpostere; Posterior [nom. Posterius]; Posterius; sup. Postremus; Postremo; Postremum; sup. Postumus.
POSTIS (pono).
POTIS; Potius; sup. Potissimum; Potissime. — Possuin (for potis sum). — Potens; Potentia; Potentatus; Potestas; Impotens; Impotenter; Impotentia; Præpotens. — Potior. — Compos. — Impos.
POTO (πόω, πίνω); Potatio; Computatio. — Potus. — Potulentus. — Potus; Potio. — Potor; Compotor; Potrix; Compotrix. — Epotus. — Perpotio; Perpotatio.
PRÆ (allied to πρό, Schw.; dat. fem. of per, of which pro is dat. masc., Fr.). — Præut. — Præter. — Præterquam.
PRÆCO. — Præconium.
PRÆDA. — Prædo. — Prædor; Prædator; Prædatorius.
PRÆMIUM (præ and perhaps emo).
PRÆS. — Prædium.
PRANDIUM (πράν, for πρωί); Prandeo; Impransus; Compransor.
PRATUM; Pratensis.
PRAVUS (perhaps allied to φαῦλος, φαῦρος); Prave. — Pravitas. — Depravo; Depravatio; Depravate.
PREHENDO; Prehendo; Prenso. — (Prehensio); Prensatio. — Apprehendo. — Comprehendo; Comprehensio; Comprehensibilis. — Deprehendo; Deprehensio. — Reprehendo; Reprehensio; Reprehensor.
PREMO; Pressus, a, um; Presso. — Pressus, us, m. — Prelum. — Comprimo; Compræssus; Compræssio; Compræssus. — Deprimo. — Exprimo; Expressus; Expressio. — Imprimo; Impressio. — Opprimo; Oppressio; Oppressor. — Reprimo; Repræssor. — Supprimo; Suppressio.
PRETIUM; Manupretium; Pretiosus.

PREX, precis, f. (nom. and genit. do not occur); plur. Preces. — Precor; Precatio; Precator. — Precarius; Precario. — Compræcor; Compræcatio. — Deprecor; Deprecatio; Deprecator. — Impræcor.
PRIS (παίς); obsol. — Hence, Priscus; subst. Prisci, orum. — Pristinus. — Pridem. — Prior; Prius. — Primus; Primum; Primo; Apprime; Cumprimis; Imprimis; Primarius; Primitiæ; Primoris; subst. Primores. — Princeps (primus and capio); plur. subst. Principes; Principium; Principalis; Principatus.
PRIVUS. — Privignus; Privigna. — Privilegium. — Privo; Privatio. — Privatus; Privatim.
PRO or PROH.
PRO (πρό). — Prout. — Proinde. — Protinus or Protenus; Protinam. — Prorsus and Prosum.
PROBOSCIS (προβοσκίς).
PROBRUM. — Probrosus. — Exprobro; Exprobratio. — Opprobrium.
PROBUS. — Probitas. — Probo; Probatus; Probatio; Probabilis; Probabiliter; Probabilitas; Approbo; Approbatio; Approbator; Comprprobo; Comprprobatio; Comprprobat; Improbo; Improbat; Reprobo. — Improbus; Improbe; Improbitas.
PROCERES.
PROCERUS (pro-celo, whence celsus); Procere; Proceritas.
PROCO; obsol. — Hence, Procus. — Proceax; Proceaciter; Proceacitas.
PROCUL (pro-celo).
PRODIGIUM (pro-ago, Schw.; for prodicium, from prodice, Fr.).
PRÆLIUM (pro or præ-ire, Fr.). — Prælior.
PROLOGUS (πρόλογος).
PRONUS (προνήξ).
PROCEMIUM (προοίμιον).
PROPE; Propediem; Propemodum. — Propior, us, adj. comp.; Proximus, a, um, adj. sup.; Proxime. — Propinquus, adj. and subst.; Propinqua; Propinquitas; Appropinquo; Appropinquatio. — Propter (for Propiter); Propterea; Quapropter.
PROPERUS; Propere; Propero; Propertatio and Propertantia; Appropero; Præproperus; Præpropere.
PROPINO (προπίνω).
PROPIUS (allied to προπετής); Propitio.
PROPRIUS (perhaps allied to prope); Proprie; Proprietas; Proprietas.
PRORA (πρόρα).
PROSPER (πρόσφορος); Prospere; Prosperitas; Prospero.
PRUINA.
PRUNA (perhaps allied to πῦρ).
PRUNUS (προύνη); Prunum.
PRURIO; Pruritus.
PSALLO (ψάλλω); Psaltes; Psaltia (ψάλτρια); Psalterium (ψαλτήριον).
PSITTACUS (ψιττακος).
PUBES (perhaps allied to puer, Schw.). — Puber and Pubes, æris; Puberes, um, m. subst.; Pubertas; Impuber and Impubes; subst. Impuberes.
PUDET (perhaps allied to paveo, Schw.). — Pudens; Pudenter; Pudendus; Impudens; Impudenter; Impudentia; Pudibundus. — Pudicus; Pudice; Pudicitia. — Impudicus; Impudice; Impudicitia. — Pudor. — Dispuet. — Repudium; Repudio; Repudiatio. — Suppuet.
PUER (παιρ, for παῖς); Puerulus. — Puella; Puellula. — Puerilis; Pueriliter. — Pueritia. — Puerpera; Puerperium. — Repuerasco and Repuerisco.
PUGNUS (allied to πύξ, πυγμή). — Pugna; Pugno; Pugnax; Pugnaciter; Pugnator; Depugno; Expugno; Expugnatio; Expugnator; Expugnabilis; Inexpugnabilis; Impugno; Impugnatio; Oppugno; Oppugnatio; Oppugnator; Propugno; Propugnatio; Propugnator; Propugnaculum; Repugno; Repugnancia. — Pugil; Pugilatio; Pugilatus. — Pugillaris; Pugillares, ium, m., and Pugillaria, ium, n.
PULCHER (allied to φλέγω, fulgeo); Pulchre; Pulchritudo; Perpulcher.
PULEX (ψύλλα, ψύλλος); Puleium, i, n., or Pulegium.
1. PULLUS (πῶλος). — Pullarius. — Pullulo.
2. PULLUS (πῆλλος); Pullatus.

PULMO (πλεῦμων, πνεύμων).
PULPA (πόλφος); Pulpamentum.
PULPITUM.
PULS (δ πρόστος); Pulmentum and Pulmentarium.
PULVINUS (perhaps allied to pellis, Schw.); Pulvillus. — Pulvinar [Polvinar].
PULVIS (allied to pollis, pollen, πάλη, Schw.); Pulvisculus; Pulverulentus.
PUMEX.
PUMILIO, PUMILUS.
PUNGO (allied to pango pingo, fingo). — Punetum. — Punctum. — Pugio; Pugiunculus. — Compungo. — Expungo. — Interpungo; Interpunctio. — Repungo.
PUPUS (perhaps allied to puer, pubes); Pupa. — Pupulus; Pupula. — Pupillus, Pupilla; Pupillaris.
PUPPIS.
PURPURA (πορφύρα). — Purpureus; Purpuratus.
PURUS; Pure. — Impurus; Impure; Impuritas. — Purgo (for purigo, from purum ago); Purgatio; Purgamentum. — Expurgo. — Perpurgo. — Repurgo.
PUSUS, PUSIO (allied to puer, pupus). — Pusillus; Perpusillus.
PUTEUS (πύω, πύθω). — Putidus; Putide; Putidiusculus. — Puter [and Putris]; Putridus; Putresco; Putrefacio; Pus. — Pustula.
PUTEUS (perhaps allied to βύθος, Schw.); Puteal.
PUTO (*puo). — Computo. — Deputo. — Disputo; Disputatio; Disputator. — Imputo; Postputo; Reputo.
PUTUS (part. of *puo, whence puto); Puto; Putatio; Putamen; Amputo; Amputatio; Deputo; Supputo.
PYCTES, PYCTA (πύκτης).
PYRA (πύρα).
PYRAMIS (πυραμίς).
PYTHIA (Πυθία).
PYTISSO (πυτίζω).
PYXIS (πυξίς).
Q.
QUÆRO; Quæro. — Quæstio (for quæsitio). — Quæstor; Quæstor; Quæstorius; Quæstorium; Quæstura. — Quæstus; Quæstuosus. — Quærito. — Acquirio. — Anquiro. — Conquiro; Conquisito; Conquisitor. — Disquiro; Disquisito. — Exquiro; Exquisitus; Exquisite. — Inquiro; Inquisito; Inquisitor. — Perquiro; Perquisite. — Requiro.
QUALIS (quis, Fr.; ήλίκος, Schw.); Qualiter; Qualitas. — Qualiseunque; Qualitercunque. — Qualislibet.
QUANDO (qui, quam); Quandocunque. — Quandoque; Quandoquidem. — Aliquando. — Numquando.
QUANTUS (qui, quam); Quantum. — Quantulus [and Quantillus]. — Quantuscunque; Quantuluscunque, etc. — Quantusvis. — Quantopere. — Aliquantus; subst. Aliquantum; adv. Aliquantum and Aliquanto; Aliquantisper. — Quam (for Quantum); Quandiu; Quamlibet; Quamquam; Quamvis; Quasi (for Quamsi).
QUASILLUM, QUASILLUS, or QUALUM, QUALUS.
QUATIO. — Quasso; Quassatio; Conquasso; Conquassatio. — Concutio; Concussus. — Decutio. — Disentio. — Excutio. — Incutio. — Percutio; Percussio; Pereussor; Repercutio; Repercussus.
QUATUOR (τέσσαρες, τέτταρες); Quater; Quaterni; Quartus; Quartanus. — Quadro; Quadrans; Quadratus; Quadratum. — Quadrus; Quadra; Quadrum. — Quadraginta; Quadrages; Quadragesimi; Quadragesimus. — Quadringenti; Quadringentes; Quadringeni; Quadringenarius. — Quadrimus. — Quadruplex. — Quadruplus; Quadruplum; Quadruplator.
QUE (τέ).
QUEO; Nequeo.
QUERCUS; Quernus; Quercetum.
QUEROR. — Queribundus. — Querulus. — Questus; Querela; Querimonia. — 4 Q

Conqueror; Conquestio, Conquestus.
QUI, QUÆ, QUOD, *pron. relat. (allied to ὅς, ὅς, Schœ.)*; **QUI, QUÆ or QUA, QUOD**, *pron. indef. adj.*; **QUIS, QUID**, *pron. indef. subst.*; **QUI, QUÆ, QUOD**, *pron. interrog. adj.*; **QUIS, QUID**, *pron. interrog. subst.*; **Quid**, *adv.* — **Quod**, *conj.* — **Quin** (*qui and uē, i. q. non.*) — **Qui**, *adv. (old abl.)* — **Quidem** (*for quidem [as nisi for nisi]*); **Equidem**. — **Quia** (*n. plur. of Quis*). — **Qua**, *adv.* — **Quapropter**. — **Quare**. — **Quatenus**. — **Quo**, *adv.* — **Quoad**. — **Quomodo**; **Quomodonam**; **Quomodocumque**. — **Cujus**; **Cujas**. — **Quicumque**; **Quocumque**; **Quacumque**. — **Quidam**, *quedam*, *quodam*, *and [subst.] quiddam*, *pron. indef. (prop. quisdam)*; **Quodammodo**; **Quoniam**. — **Quilibet**. — **Quivis**, *quævis*, *quodvis*; **Quovis**. — **Quinam**, *and [subst.] Quisnam*, *quænam*, *quodnam*, *and [subst.] quidnam*; **Quonam**. — **Quispiam**, *quæp.*, *quodp.* *and [subst.] quidp.*; **Quisquam**, *quæqu.*, *quodqu.* *and [subst.] quidquam*; **Quoquam**. — **Quisque**, *quæque*, *quodque*, *and [subst.] quidquo*; **Unusquisque**. — **Quisquis**, *quæque*, *quodquod*, *and [subst.] quidquid*; **Quoquoversus**. — **Aliqui**, *aliquæ*, *aliquod*, *pron. indef. adj.*; **Aliquis**, *aliquid*, *pron. indef. subst.*; **Aliquid**, *adv.*; **Aliquo**, *adv.*; **Aliquam**; **Aliquamdiu**; **Aliquammultus**; **Aliqua**; **Aliquipiam**; **Aliquisquam**; **Alicubi**; **Alicunde**; **Necunde**; **Scinde**. — **Ecqui**, *ecquæ* *or ecqua*, *ocquod*, *pron. interrog. adj.*; **Ecquis**, *ecquid*, *pron. interrog. subst.*; **Ecquid**; **Ecqui**; **Equo**. — **Numqui**, *Numquis*, *Numquid*.
QUIES (*allied to κῆω, κῆμαι, Schœ.*); **Requies**. — **Quiesco**; **Quictus**; **Quiete**; **Inquietus**. — **Acquiesco**. — **Conquiesco**. — **Requiesco**.
QUINQUE (*πέντε*); **Quinquies**; **Quini**; **Quintus**; **Quintum**; **Quinquaginta** (*πεντήκοντα*); **Quinquagies**; **Quinquageni**; **Quinquagesimus**; **Quingenti**; **Quingenties**; **Quingentesimus**; **Quingeni**; **Quindecim**; **Quindecies**; **Quinquatrus**; **Quintilis**.
QUIPPE (*perhaps i. q. quidpe, i. e. quidque*).
QUIRITES (*Chres*).
QUISQUILIAE (*τὰ κοσκυλμάτια*).
QUOQUE.
QUOT (*κόπος*). — **Quotcunque**; **Quotquot**; **Quoteni**. — **Quotus**. — **Quoties** (*Quotiens*); **Quotiescunque**. — **Aliquot**; **Aliquoties**.
QUUM. See **CUM**.

R.

RABIES (**rabio or rabo, allied to ῥάζω*); **Rabidus** and **Rabiosus**; **Rabiose**; **Rabiosulus**.
RABULA (*allied to rabies*).
RACEMUS (*ῥάξ*).
RADIUS; **Radiatus**.
RADIX (*ῥάδιξ*); **Radicula**. — **Radicitus**. — **Eradio**.
RADO. — **Rastrum** [*plur. usually rastro, m.*] — **Abrado**. — **Corrado**. — **Erado**.
RAMUS (*allied to radix*); **Ramulus**; **Ramosus**.
RANA; **Ranunculus**.
RANCIDUS; **Subrancidus**.
RAPA, RAPUM (*ῥάπης*); **Rapulum**; **Rapistrum**; **Rapina**; **Raphanus** (*ῥάπαρος*).
RAPIO (*allied to ἀρπάζω*). — **Raptin**. — **Raptio**. — **Raptus**. — **Raptor**. — **Rapina**. — **Rapax**, **Rapacitas**. — **Rapidus**; **Rapide**. — **Rapiditas**. — **Rapto**. — **Abripio**. — **Arripio**. — **Corripio**. — **Deripio**. — **Diripio**; **Diruptio**; **Diruptor**. — **Eripio**; **Ereptio**; **Ereptor**. — **Præripio**. — **Proripio**. — **Surripio**; **Surrepticus**.
RARUS; **Raro**; **Perrarus**; **Perraro**. — **Raritas**; **Rarefacio**; **Raresco**.
RATIS.
RAUCUS; **Irraucesco**; **Subraucus**.
RAVIS; **Ravus**; **Ravio**.
RECENS.
REDIMIO; **Redimiculum**.
REGO (*allied to ῥέγω, Schœ.*). — **Rectus**,

Recte. — **Rectio**. — **Rector**. — **Regimen**. — **Regio**. — **Rex**; **Interrex**; **Regina**; **Regius**; **Regia**; **Regie**; **Regalis**; **Regaliter**; **Regulus**; **Regnum**; **Regno**; **Interregnum**. — **Regula**. — **Arrigo**. — **Corrigo**; **Corroctio**; **Corrector**. — **Dirigo**; **Directus**; **Directe**, *and* **Directo**. — **Erigo**; **Erectus**. — **Pergo** (*for Perrego*); **Expergiscor**; **Expergefacio**. — **Porrigo** (*for Prorigo*); **Porrectio**; **Exporrigo**. — **(Sur)rigo**; *hence*, **Surgo**; **Assurgo**; **Consurgo**; **Consurrectio**; **Exsurgo**; **Resurgo**.
REMUS; **Remox**; **Remigio**; **Remigatio**; **Subremigo**; **Remigium**. — **Biremis**; **Tiremis**; **Quadriremis**; **Quinqueremis**.
REN, *usually plur. Renes* (*allied to lien, φρίν, σπλήν*).
REOR (*allied to res, or perhaps rather to ῥέω, ἔρεω, Schœ.*). — **Ratus**; **Irritus**. — **Ratio**; **Ratiuncula**; **Ratiocinator**; **Ratiocinatio**; **Ratiocinator**; **Rationabilis**; **Rationalis**.
REPENS; **Repete**; **Derepete**; **Repetitus**; **Repetino**.
REPO (*ῥεπω*). — **Repto**. — **Arrepto**. — **Correpto**. — **Irrepto**. — **Obrepto**. — **Perrepto**; **Perrepto**. — **Surrepto**.
RES (*perhaps allied to ῥέω, ἔρεω*). — **Respublica**. — **Refert**.
RESINA (*ῥητίνη*).
RESTIS; **Restio**.
RETE; **Reticulum**; **Reticulatus**. — **Irratio**.
RETRO (*re and pronominal suffix ter, as in citro, etc.*); **Retrorsum**.
REUS; **REA** (*allied to res*).
RHEDA (*a Gallic word*); **Rhedarius**.
RHETOR (*ῥήτωρ*); **Rhetoricus**; **Rhetorica**, *æ, f.* *or* **Rhetorice**, *es, f.*
RICINUS.
RIDEO (*perhaps from μειδέω*). — **Risus**. — **Ridiculus**; **Ridicule**; **Irridicule**; **Perridiculus**; **Perridicule**. — **Arrideo**. — **Derideo**; **Deridiculus**; **Deridiculum**; **Derisus**; **Derisor**. — **Irrideo**; **Irrisio**; **Irrisor**. — **Subrideo**.
RIGEO (*ῥιγέω*); **Rigescio**; **Rigidus**; **Rigor**; **Dirigeo**; **Dirigesco**; **Obrigesco**.
RIGO (*allied to ῥέγω*); **Irrigatio**; **Riguus**; **Irriguus**.
RIMA (*τὸ ῥήγμα*); **Rimosus**; **Rimor**.
RINGOR (*ῥέγκω*). — **Rictum**; **Rictus**.
RIPA.
RISCUS (*ῥίσκος*).
RITUS (*perhaps allied to ῥέζω, ἔρῶ*). — **Rite**.
RIVUS (*τὸ ῥέος*); **Rivalis**; **Rivalitas**. — **Derivo**; **Derivatio**.
RIXA (*allied to ἐρίξω*); **Rixor**.
ROBUR (*allied to ῥώμη*). — **Robustus**; **Roboro**; **Corroboro**.
RODO (*ῥόγγω, or more probably allied to rado, ῥάζω*); **Arrodo**; **Circumrodo**; **Corrodo**; **Derodo**; **Prærodo**. — **Rostrum**; **Rostratus**.
ROGO. — **Rogatio**; **Rogatiuncula**. — **Rogator**. — **Rogatus**. — **Rogito**. — **Abrogo**; **Abrogatio**. — **Arrogo**; **Arrogans**; **Arrogantia**; **Arrogatio**. — **Corrogo**. — **Dero**; **Derogatio**. — **Erogo**; **Erogatio**. — **Interrogo**; **Interrogatio**; **Interrogatiuncula**. — **Irrogo**; **Irrogatio**. — **Obrogo**; **Obrrogatio**. — **Perrogo**. — **Prærogativus**; **Prærogativa**. — **Prorogo**; **Prorogatio**. — **Subrogo**, **Surrogo**.
ROGUS.
ROS (*ῥοσός, or allied to ῥέω*); **Rosmarinus**; **Roscidus**; **Roro**.
ROSA (*τὸ ῥόδον*); **Roseus**; **Rosetum**.
ROTA (*perhaps allied to τοίχω*); **Roto**; **Rotatio**. — **Rotundus**; **Rotunde**; **Rotundo**.
RUBER (*ῥουθρός*); **Rubeo**; **Rubor**; **Rubescio**; **Erubescio**; **Rubicundus**; **Rubigo**; **Rubrica**; (*for Ruberica*).
RUBUS.
RUCTUS (**rugo, ῥεῦω*); **Ructo** *and* **Ructor**; **Eructo**.
RUDENS (*perhaps from rudo*).
1. RUDIS. — **Rudimentum**. — **Erudio**; **Eruditus**; **Erudite**; **Eruditio**; **Ineruditus**; **Pereruditus**.
2. RUDIS.
RUDO (*allied to ῥάζω*).
RUDUS; **Ruderatio**.
RUFUS (*allied to ruber*).
RUGA (*ῥυτίς*); **Rugosus**; **Rugo**; **Corrugio**.
RUGIO (*ῥεῦγω, ἔρῳ*).
RUMEX.
RUMIS; **RUMA**; **RUMEN**; **Subrumus**; **Rumino** *and* **Ruminor**; **Ruminatio**.

RUMOR.
RUMPO (*ῥήσω*); **Ruptor**; **Rupes**. — **Ab-rumpo**; **Abruptio**. — **Corrumpto**; **Corruptus**; **Corrupte**; **Corruptio**; **Corruptela**; **Corruptor**; **Incorruptus**. — **Derumpo**. — **Dirumpo** *or* **Disrumpo**. — **Erumpo**; **Eruptio**. — **Interrumpo**; **Interrupte**. — **Irrumpo**; **Irruptio**. — **Perrumpo**. — **Prærumpto**; **Præruptus**. — **Prorumpo**; **Proruptus**.
RUNCINA (*ῥύκνην, ῥύγχος*).
RUNCO.
RUO (*allied to ῥέω, ῥύω, ῥύομαι*). — **Rulina**; **Ruinosa**. — **Corruo**. — **Deruo**. — **Diruo**. — **Eruo**. — **Irruo**. — **Obruo**. — **Proruo**. — **Subruo**.
RUS (*allied to ῥήσσω*). — **Rusticus**; **Rustico**; **Rusticulus**; **Rusticula**; **Subrusticus**; **Rusticanus**, *adj. and subst.*; **Rusticitas**; **Rusticor**; **Rusticatio**.
RUSCUM; **RUSCUS**.
RUSSUS (*ῥουσιός*).
ROUTA (*ῥυτή*).
RUTILUS (*allied to ῥυθρός*); **Rutilo**.

S.

SABULO; **SABULUM**; **Saburra** *and* **Sabura**.
SACCUS (*σάκος, σάκος, δ*); **Sacculus**; **Sacco**.
SACER (*allied to ἅγιος*); **Sacrum**. — **Sacellum**; **Sacrarium**. — **Sacro**; **Sacramentum**; **Consecro**; **Consecratio**; **Exsecro**; **Exsecratio**; **Exsecrabilis**; **Obsecro**; **Obsecratio**; **Resecro**. — **Sacerdos**; **Sacerdotium**. — **Sacrifico**; **Sacrificatio**; **Sacrificus**; **Sacrificulus**, *adj. and subst.*; **Sacrificium**. — **Sacrilegus**; **Sacrilegium**. — **Sacrosanctus**.
SÆCULUM.
SÆPE; **SÆPENUMERO**; *comp. sæpius*; *sup. sæpissime*; **Persæpe**.
SÆVUS; **Sæve**; **Sæviter**; **Sævitia**. — **Sævio**; **Desævio**; **Exsævio**.
SAGINA (*σάττω*); **Sagino**; **Saginato**.
SAGITTA; **Sagittarius**; **Sagitto**; **Sagittifer**.
SAGUM (*σάγος*; *said to be a Celtic word*); **Sagulum**. — **Sagatus**.
SAGUS. — **Sagax**; **Sagaciter**; **Sagacitas**. — **Sagio**; **Præsagio**; **Præsigatio**; **Præsigium**.
SAL (*ῥ ἅλς*). — **Salinæ**. — **Salinum**. — **Salsus**; **Salse**; **Insulsus**; **Insulse**; **Persalsus**; **Persalse**; **Salsamentum**; **Salsamentarius**; **Salsura**. — **Salio** *or* **Salio**.
SALIO (*ἅλλομαι*). — **Salebra**; **Salebrosus**. — **Saltus**. — **Salto**; **Saltatio**; **Saltatus**; **Saltator**; **Saltatorius**; **Saltatrix**. — **Sallii**. — **Assilio**. — **Desilio**. — **Dissilio**. — **Exsilio**; **Exsulto**. — **Insilio**; **Insulto**. — **Præsilio**; **Præsulto**. — **Prosilio**. — **Resilio**; **Resulto**. — **Transilio**; **Transulto**.
SALIUNCA.
SALINA (*σάλινον*).
SALIX (*ἑλίξ*); **Salictum**, *for* **Salicetum**; **Saligneus**.
SALTEM (*for salutin, from salvus, Fr.*).
SALTUS (*ἅλτις, ἅλτος*); **Saltuosus**.
SALUM (*ῥ σάλος*).
SALVUS, SALVE (*σάος*). — **(Salveo)**; **Salvebis**, **Salve**, **Salveto**, **Salvere te etc.** **jubeo**; **Salvete**. — **Salus**. — **Salutaris**; **Salutariter**. — **Saluto**; **Salutatio**; **Salutator**; **Consaluto**; **Consalutatio**; **Insalutatus**; **Persaluto**; **Persalutatio**; **Resaluto**. — **Saluber**; **Salubriter**; **Salubritas**.
SANCIO (*allied to ἀγίζω*). — **Sanctus** (*for sanctus*); **Sancte**; **Sanctitas**; **Persancte**. — **Sanctio**. — **Sanctimonia**.
SANDALIUM (*σανδάλιον*).
SANDAPILA (*σανίς*); *hence*, **Sandapilarius**.
SANGUIS. — **Sanguineus**; **Consanguineus**; **Consanguinitas**. — **Sanguinari**. — **Exsanguis**.
SANIES (*allied to sanguis*).
SANNIO (*σαννίον, from σάνω*).
SANUS (*σάος*). — **Sano**. — **Sanitas**. — **Sano**; **Sanatio**; **Sanabilis**; **Insanabilis**; **Sanesco** *and* **Consanesco**. — **Insanus**; **Insane**; **Insania**; **Insanio**. — **Vesanus**; **Vesania**.
SAPIO (*allied to ὀπός, σαφής, σοφός*). —

Sapiens; Sapienter; Sapientia; Insipiens; Insipienter; Insipientia; Persapiens; Persapienter. — Sapor. — Desipio; Desipiens. — Resipisco.

SAPO (σάπων).

SAPPHIRUS (σάπφειρος).

SARCIO. — Scarfina. — Exsarcio. — Resarcio.

SARMENTUM (*sarpō, σαρώω).

SARRIO or SARIO (σαίρω); Sarritio; Sarritor; Sarritorius; Sarculum; Sarculus.

SATELLES.

SATIS and SAT (ἄλις; or ἄδην, ἄδην); comp. Satus. — Satiatus. — Satio; Exsatio; Insatiabilis. — Satur; Satura; Saturitas; Saturo; Exsaturo; Insaturabilis; Insaturabiliter.

SATRÁPES and SATRAPA (σιτράπης, a Persian word); Satrap(e)a, (σατραπεία).

SATURNUS (ab satū diētus est Saturnus, Varro); Saturnalia.

SATYRUS (Σάτυρος).

SAUCIUS; Saucio; Sauciatio.

SAXUM; Saxulum; Saxeus; Saxosus.

SCABO (σκάπτω). — Scaber. — Scabies.

SCALMUS (σκαλμός).

SCALPO (allied to λαφω). — Scalprum; Scalpellum.

SCANDO. — Scalae. — Scamnum; (Scabinum); Scabellum, Scabillum. — Ascendo; Ascensio; Ascensus. — Conscendo; Conscensio. — Descendo; Descensio; Descensus. — Exscendo. — Exscensio. — Inscendo. — Transcendo.

SCAPHIA (σκάφη); Scaphium (σκαφίον).

SCAPULAE.

SCAPUS (σκάπος, Dor. for σκήπος).

SCARABEUS or SCARABÆUS (σκάραβος).

SCATEO and SCATO; Scaturio; Scaturigo.

SCELUS. — Scelestus; Sceleste. — Scelero; Sceleratus; Scelerate; Conscelero; Consceleratus. — Scelerosus.

SCENA (σκήνη). — Scenicus. — Proscenium. — Postscenium.

SCÉPTRUM (σκήπτρον).

SCHOLA (σχολή); Scholasticus.

SCILLA or SQUILLA (σκόλλα).

SCINDO (σχίζω). — Scindula [Scandula]. — Scida or Schedā (σχίδη); Schedula. — Abscindo. — Conscindo. — Discindo; Discidium. — Exscindo; Exscidium. — Interscindo. — Percscindo. — Proscindo. — Rescindo.

SCINTILLA (σκίνθηρ); Scintillula; Scintillo.

SCIO. — Sciens; Scier; Scientia; Insciens; Inscier; Inscientia. — Scitus; Scite; Inscitus; Inscite; Inscitia. — Conscio; Conscius; Conscientia. — Inscius. — Nescio; Nescius. — Præscio; Præscius. — Scisco; Scitum; Sciscitor [poet. Scitor]; Ascisco; Aseitus; Conscisco; Descisco; Præseisco; Reseisco.

SCIPIO (σκήπων, σκήπων).

SCIRPUS.

SCOBIS and SCOBIS (allied to scabo).

SCOPA.

SCOPULUS (σκόπελος); Scopulosus.

SCOPUS (σκοπός).

SCORPIUS (σκορπίος) and SCORPIO (σκορπίων).

SCORTUM (σκούτος); Scortor.

SCREO (*xρῆω, χρέωμαι); Screatus; Sreator; Exscreo.

SCRIBO (γράφω). — Scriba; Scribatus. — Scriptum. — Scriptio. — Scriptor. — Scriptura. — Scriptito. — Ascribo; Ascriptio; Ascriptor. — Circumscribo; Circumscribitus; Circumscribitus; Circumscribitus; Circumscribitus. — Conscribo; Conscriptio. — Describo; Descriptus; Descriptio; Descriptio. — Exscribo. — Inscribo; Inscriptio. — Perscribo; Perscriptio; Perscriptor. — Præscribo; Præscriptum; Præscriptio. — Proscribo; Proscriptio. — Rescribo. — Subscribo; Subscriptio; Subscriptor. — Transcribo.

SCRINIUM.

SCRIPULUM or SCRUPULUM.

SCROBIS and SCROBIS; Scrobiculus.

SCRUPUS (perhaps allied to ripes, Schw.); Scruposus. — Scrupulus; Scrupeus; Scrupulosus.

SCRUTA (ή γρότη); Scrutor; Perscrutor.

SCULPO (γλύφω); Sculptor; Sculptura; Sculptilis. — Exsculpo. — Insculpo.

SCURRA; Scurror. — Scurilis; Scurriliter. — Scurrilitas.

SCUTELLA (Dim. of [rare] Scutra).

SCUTICA (σκούτος, τό).

SCUTULA (σκούτῳ).

SCUTUM (σκούτος, τό); Scutulum. — Scutatus. — Scutale.

SCYLLA (Σκύλλα).

SCYPHUS (σκούφος).

SCYTALA, SCYTALE (σκυτάλη).

SE (έ).

SECO (allied to ζῶω, ζῶω). — Sectio. — Sectura. — Sector. — Securis; Securi-cula. — Circumseco. — Conseco. — Deseco. — Disseco. — Exseco; Exsectio. — Persero. — Prasero. — Proseco. — Reseco. — Subseco; Subsecivus.

1. SECUS, adv. (allied to seco, sequor); Secius; Sequius.

2. SECUS, subst. (τέκος); Sexus.

SED (se [sine] -d).

SEDEO (ἐξομαι). — Sedes. — Sedile. — Sedulus; Sedulo; Sedulitas. — Sedo; Sedate; Sedatio. — Sella (for sedela); Sellularius, adj. and subst.; Subsellium. — Sessio; Sessiuncula. — Sessor. — Sessito. — Sido; Assido; Conside; Consector; Consector; Desido; Insido; Obsido; Resido. — Assideo; Assessio; Assessor; Assiduus; Assidue; Assidu-ditas. — Circumsedeo; Circumsideo; Circumsessio. — Desideo; Deses; Desidia; Desidiosus. — Dissideo; Dissidium. — Insidia; Insidiator; Insidiosus. — Obsideo; Obsidio; Obsidium; Obsessio; Obsessor; Obses. — Possideo; Possessio; Possessiuncula; Possessor. — Præsideo; Præses; Præsidium. — Resideo; Reses; Residuus; Residuus. — Subsideo. — Supersedeo.

SEGNIS (se-ago); Persegnis.

SEMEL (ἄμα; allied to simul). Simplex; Simpliciter; Simplicitas. — Simplus (ἀπλῶς); Simpla; Simplum.

SEMITIS (ἡμισυ). — Semiadapertus or Semadapertus; Semiagrestis; Semiambus-tus; Semianimis; Semianimus; Semiapertus; Semibos; Semicaper; Semicirculus; Semicrematus; Semicremus; Semicrudus; Semicubitalis; Semideus; Semidoctus; Semiermis, e, and Semiermus; Semifactus; Semifer; Semigermanus; Semigræcus; Semigravis; Semihomo; Semihora; Semilautus; Semiliber; Semimas; Semine-x; Seminnus; Semiorbis; Semipedalis; Semipes; Semiplenus; Semiputatus; Semirefectus; Semirutus; Semiseptus; Semisomnis, e, and Semisomnus; Semisupinus; Semitectus; Semiustulatus; Semiustus and Semustus; Semivir; Semivivus; Semivocales. — Semissis. — Sesqui (for Semis); Sesquidigitalis; Sesquipedalis; Sesquidigitus; Sesquialter; Sesquimodius; Sesquipes; Sesquialter; Sesquitermus; Sesquioctavus. — Sestertius; Sestertium.

SEMPER (ἀμπερές, Fr. — contr. for seniper, Schw.). — Sempiternus.

SENEX (allied to ἔνος, a year); gen. Senis. — Senilis. — Senius, adj. and subst. Senium. — Senectus, utis, f. — Senectus, a, um; Senecta. — Senesco; Con-sesco. — Senatus; Senator; Senatorius.

SENTINA (sedentina, from sedeo. Schw.).

SENTIO (allied to αἰσθάνομαι). — Sensu, orum. — Sensus. — Sensim. — Sententia; Sententiosus; Sententiose. — Assentio; Assentior; Assensus; Assensio; Assensor; Assessor; Assentatiuncula; Assentator. — Consentio; Consensio; Consensus; Consentaneus. — Dissentio; Dissensio; Dissentaneus. — Persentio; Persentisco. — Præsentio; Præsentio.

SENTIS (allied to ἄνθος); Sentus.

SEPELIO. — Sepultura. — Sepulcrum. — Insepulchris.

SEPES [Sepes] (σηκός). — Sepio; Sepimentum; Septum; Circumsepio; Con-sepio; Intersepio. — Obsepio; Præsepio. — Præsepes, Præsepis, or Præsepe; Præsepium; Præsepium.

SEPTEM (πτά); Septies; Septeni; Septimus; Septimum; Septemdecim or Septendecim; Septuaginta; Septuagies; Septuagesimus; Septingenti; Septingentesimus; Septingentes; Septingenti; September; Septentrio or Septentrio, plur. Septentriones; Septemgeminus; Septennis or Septuennis.

SEQUIOR, SEQUIUS. See SECUS.

SEQUOR (ἐπυναι). — Sequax. — Sequester, adj. and subst. — Secundus; Secundo, adv. — Secundum; Secundo, i; Obsecundo. — Secta. — Sector; Sectar; Assector; Assectatio; Assector; Consector; Consectatio; Consectatrix; Consectarius; Consectarium; Insector; Insectatio; Insector. — Assequor; Assecla. — Consequor; Consequens; Consequenti; Consecutio. — Exsequor; Exsequia. — Insequor. — Obsequor; Obsequens; Obsequenter; Obsequentia; Obsequium. — Persequor; Persecutio. — Prosequor. — Subsequor.

SERENUS; Serenum; Sereno; Serenitas.

SERIA.

SERIUS (Severus); Serio; plur. Seria, orni.

1. SERO (allied to ἔρω, εἶρω). — Satio. — Satus. — Sator. — Seges. — Semen (from sevisse); Sementis; Semino; Seminor; Seminarium; Dissemino. — Consero; Consitio; Consector. — Dissero. — Insero; Insitivus; Insitio. — Obsero; Obsitus.

2. SERO (εἶρω). — Sertum. — Sera. — Series. — Serno. — Assero. — Consero; Desero; Desertus; Deserto; Desertio. — Dissero; Disserto; Dissertatio; Edissero; Edissero. — Exsero. — Insero; Inserto. — Intersero. — Præsertum.

SERPO (ἐρπον); Serpens. — Serpyllum (ἐρπύλλον).

SERRA (perhaps for see-ra, from seco); Serrula.

SERUM (ὁ ὁρός).

SERUS; Sero.

SERVO (ἐρῶ); Servator; Servatrix. — Asservo. — Conseruo; Conservatio; Conservator; Conservatrix. — Observeo; Observantia; Observatio. — Reservo.

SERVUS, a, um, (allied to servo, ἐρῶ); Servus, i, m.; Serva; Servulus; Servula; Conseruo; Conserva. — Servilis; Serviliter. — Servitus. — Servitium. — Servio; Asservio; Deservio; Inservio; Inservio.

SETA; Setosus.

SEVERUS; Severo; Severitas. — Assevero; Asseveranter; Asseveratio. — Persevero; Perseveranter; Perseverantia.

SEVUM, SEBUM. — Sebo.

SEX (έξ); Sexies; Seni. — Sextus; Sextum; Sextarius; Sextilis. — Sexdecim or Sedecim; Sedecies. — Sextans. — Sexaginta; Sexagies; Sexagesimus; Sexageni. — Sexcenti; Sexcenties; Sexcentissimus; Sexcenti and Sexcenti; Sexcentarius.

SEXUS (perhaps allied to seco, to divide).

SI (έ). — Sin. — Sive [seu.]

SIBI (οἱ).

SIBILLUS; Sibila, orum, n.; Sibilo; Exsibilo.

SIC (si-ce). — Sicut or Sienti.

SICA.

SICCUS; Sicce. — Siccitas. — Siceo; Exsiccio; Siccresco.

SIDUS (είδος). — Sideratio. — Sidereus — Considero; Consideratus; Considerate; Consideratio. — Inconsideratus; Inconsiderate; Inconsiderantia. — Desidero; Desiderium; Desideratio.

SIGNUM (allied to δέικω; or to εἰκώ); Antesignanus. — Sigillum; Sigillatus. — Signifer, adj. and subst. — Significo; Significatio; Præsignifico. — Signo; Assigno; Assignatio; Consigno; Designo; Designatio; Designator; Ob-signo; Resigno; Subsigno. — Insignis, e; Insigniter; Perinsignis; Insignio; Insignitus; Insignite.

SILEO (allied to σιγάω, σιγηλός); Silentium; Silesco.

SILEX.

SILICERNIUM (for silicesnium, from silere and cesua, old form for cena, Schw.).

SILIGO (contr. for similago, from simila).

SILICUA; Silicula.

SILUS, SILO (σιλός).

SIMILA.

SIMILIS, e, (ὁμαλός); Similiter. — Similitudo. — Simul. — Simulo; Simulatus; Simulate; Simulatio; Simulator; Simulacrum; Simulatus; Assimilo; Dissimulo; Dissimulanter; Dissimulantia; Dissimulatio; Dissimulator; Insimulo; Insimulatio. — Assimilis; Assimiliter.

— Consimilis, Consimiliter. — Dissimilis; Dissimiliter; Dissimilitudo.
SIMUS (σιμός); Simia; Simius.
SINAPI, SINAPIS (τὸ σίναπι).
SINCERUS (*uncertain; some say from sinoeera; others, from *sim, single, and cerus, allied to cresco*); Sincere; Sinceritas.
SINE (ἀνευ).
SINGULTUS (*perhaps from singulus*); Singultio; Singulto.
SINGULUS (semel, *Fr.*; or se-angulus, *Scho.*). — Singularis; Singulariter; Singulatim or Singillatim or Sigillatim.
SINISTER (*perhaps, ἀριστερός*); Sinistro; Sinistrorsus.
SINO (*perhaps allied to εἶω*). — Situs, a, um. — Situs, us, m. — Desino.
1. SINUS. — Sinuosus. — Sinuo; Insinuo.
2. SINUS, SINUM.
SIREN (Σειρήν); plur. Sirenes.
SISTO (ἵστω, ἵστημι); Status; Statim. — Absisto. — Assistito. — Circumsisto. — Consisto. — Desisto. — Exsisto. — Insisto. — Obsisto; Obstetrix. — Persisto. — Resisto; Restito. — Subsisto.
SITIS; Sitio.
SITULA; Sitolla.
SMARAGDUS (ἡ σμάραγδος).
SOBRIVS (*perhaps for sebrivus, for se-ebrivus*); Sobrie.
SOCCUS.
SOCER (ἐκυρίς); Socrus.
SOCIUS (*perhaps allied to sequor*). — Societas. — Sociabilis; Insociabilis. — Socialis. — Socio; Consocio; Consociatio; Dissocio.
SODALIS (*perhaps allied to sedeo*); Sodalitas; Sodalitium.
ODES (σι αὐδῆς).
SOL (ἥλιος); Solaris; Solarium. — Solstitium; Solstitialis.
SOLEO (*perhaps allied to θέλω*); Assoleo. — Solitus; Insolitus; Insolenter; Insolentia.
SOLIDUS (ὀλος); Solide. — Soliditas. — Solido; Consolido.
SOLLICITUS (*sollus [*i.e. totus*]-cio, *Fr.*; or for sullicitus, from sullicio, sub-lacio). — Sollicitudo. — Sollicito; Sollicitatio.
SOLOR; Solatium. — Consolor; Consolatio; Consolator; Consolatorius; Consolabilis.
SOLUM (*allied to solus*). — Solea; Soleatus. — Solium. — Exsul; Exsulo; Exsilium.
SOLUS (ὀλος); Solum. — Solitudo. — Solitarius. — Desolo.
SOLVO (*for sulvo, for sulluo, sub-luo, Scho.; uncertain*); Solutus; Solute; Solutio. — Absolve; Absolutus; Absolutio. — Dissolve; Dissolutus; Dissolutio; Dissolutio; Dissolubilis; Indissolubilis. — Exsolvo. — Persolve. — Resolve.
SOMNUS (ὕπνος). — Somniculosus. — Somnium, Insomnium; Somnio. — Insomnis; Insomnia. — Somnifer.
SONS (σύντης); Insons.
SONUS (τόνος). — Sono; Sonitus; Consonatio; Consono; Consono; Consonans; Persono; Persona; Personatus; Resono. — Sonor. — Sonipes. — Sonivius. — Absonus. — Consonus. — Dissonus.
SOPOR (ὄπρος). — Sopor. — Soporatus. — Soporifer. — Sopor. — Sopor; Soporitus; Consopio.
SORBEO (ροφέω); Sorbitio; Sorbillo. — Absorbeo. — Exsorbeo. — Obsorbeo. — Resorbeo.
SORDES. — Sordidus; Sordide. — Sordido; Sordescere. — Sordidatus.
SOREX (ῥαξ).
SOROR (*allied to socer and socrus*); Sororius. — Sororica. — Sobrinus (*for sororinus*) and Consobrinus; Sobrina and Consobrina.
SORS. — Sortior; Sortito; Sortitus, us; Sortitio; Subsortior. — Consors; Consortio. — Exsors.
SOPES (σῶς, σός); Sospita; Sospito.
SPADO (σπάδων).
SPARGO (σπείρω). — Aspergo; Aspergo, inis; Aspersio; Aspersus. — Conspargo. — Dispergo; Disperse. — Insupergo. — Perspergo. — Respergo; Respersio.
SPARUS, SPARUM (σπαρος).
SPATIUM (στάδιον, or allied to pateo). — Spatiosus. — Spatio.
SPECIO (σκοπέω); Spectio. — Specimen.

— Species; Speciosus; Speciose. — Specula; Specular; Speculator; Speculatrix; Speculatorius; Perspeculor. — Speculum. — Speeto; Spectatus; Spectator; Spectaculum; Spectabilis; Aspecto; Aspectabilis; Circumspecto; Despecto; Exspecto; Exspectatus; Exspectatio; Introspecto; Prospecto; Respecto; Suspecto. — Aspicio; Aspectsus. — Circumspicio; Circumspectus, a, um; Circumspecto; Circumspectio; Circumspectus, us. — Conspicio; Conspicuum, a, um; Circumspiciendus; Conspicuum, us; Conspicor. — Despicio; Despicatus, a, um; Despicentia; Despicatus, us. — Dispicio. — Inspicio. — Introspectio. — Perspicio; Perspectus; Perspicax; Perspicacitas; Perspicentia; Perspicuum. — Prospicio; Prospicientia; Prospectus. — Respicio; Respectus. — Suspicio; Suspectus; Suspensor; Suspicio, onis; Suspiciosus; Suspicioso; Suspiciat.
SPECUS (τὸ σπέος).
SPERNO (*perhaps from σπείρω*). — Aspernor; Aspernatio.
SPES; Specula. — Spero; Despero; Desperanter; Desperatus; Desperatio; Insperans; Insperatus.
SPHERA (σφαῖρα).
SPICA, SPICUS, SPICUM; Spicatus; Spicilegium.
SPICULUM.
SPINA (*perhaps allied to spica, for spicina*). — Spinosa. — Spinus. — Spinetum.
SPIRA (σπείρα).
SPIRO. — Spirabilis. — Spiramentum; Spiraculum. — Spiritus. — Aspiro; Aspiratio. — Conspiro; Conspiratio. — Exspiro; Exspiratio. — Inspiro. — Respiro; Respiratio. — Suspiro; Suspiratus or Suspiritus; Suspirium.
SPISSUS (*perhaps for sapiissus, allied to sape*).
SPITHAMA (σπιθαμή).
SPLEN (σπλήν).
SPLENDEO; Resplendeo. — Splendesco; Exsplendesco. — Splendor. — Splendidi; Splendide.
SPOLIUM (ἡ σπολάς or τὸ σκῆλον). — Spolio; Spoliatio; Spoliator; Despolio; Exspolio; Inspoliatus.
SPONDA.
SPONDEO (σπίνδω). — Sponsus; Sponsa. — Sponsum. — Sponsu. — Sponsio. — Sponsor. — Sponsalia. — Despondeo. — Respondeo; Responsum; Responsio; Responso.
SPONGIA (σπογγία).
SPONTE.
SPORTA (σπυρίς); Sportula and Sportella.
SPUMA; Spumeus; Spumo.
SPUO (πύω); Sputo. — Conspuo; Consputo. — Despuo. — Exspuo. — Respuo.
SPURCUS; Spurce; Spurcitia.
SQUALEO (σκέλλω). — Squalidus; Squalide; Squalor.
SQUAMA (*allied to scabo*); Squameus; Squamosus.
STADIUM (στάδιον).
STATERA (ἵστημι).
STATUO (sto). — Statua. — Statumen. — Constituo; Constitutum; Constitutio. — Destituo; Destitutio. — Institutio; Institutum; Institutio. — Praestituo. — Prostituo; Prostitulum. — Restituo; Restitutio; Restitutor. — Substitutio.
STAURO (*allied to sto, ἵστημι*). — *obsol.* — Hence, Instantatio; Instaurativus; Restauro; Instauro.
STELLA (ἀστήρ). — Stellans; Stellatus; Stellio; Stellioninus; Stellifer; Stelliger.
STEMMA (στέμμα).
STERCUS (*allied to tergeo*); Stercoro; Sterquilinum.
STERILIS (στερρός); Sterilitas.
STERNO (σπορέννυμι, σπορέω); Stratum. — Sternax. — Strages. — Stragulum; Stragulum. — Stranen; Stramentum. — Consterno, stravi, stratum; Consterno, avi, atum. — Insterno; Superinsterno. — Prosterno. — Substerno. — Supersterno.
STERNUTUM (πράρνυμαι), **STERNUTO**; Sternutamentum.
STERTO (δέρω, δαράνω).
STILUS, STYLUS (στυλος).
STINGUO (στίζω); *obsol.* — Hence, Ex-

stinguo; Exstinctio; Exstinctor. — Restinguo; Restinctio. — Stimulus; Stimulo; Stimulatio; Stimulator; Stimulatrix; Exstimulo; Instimulo. — Distinguo, Distincte; Distinctio. — Instinguo, usually *partic.* Instinctus; Instinctus, us; Instigo; Instigatio.
STINO (*allied to ἵστανω*); *obsol.* — Hence, Destino; Destinatio; Prædestino. — Obstino; Obstinatus; Obstinatus; Obstinatio.
STIPES (τὸ στύπος).
STIPO (στείβω, στίβω); Stipatio; Stipator; Constipo.
STIPS (*allied to stipes*). — Stipendium; Stipendiarius.
STIPULA (*allied to stipes*). — Stipulor; Stipulatio; Stipulator; Astipulor; Astipulator; Restipulor; Restipulatio.
STIRIA (*perhaps allied to στέρως, στερεός*). — Stilla; Stillicidium; Stillo; Destillo; Instillo.
STIRPS (*allied to στερεός, στέριφος*). — Stirpitus. — Exstirpo.
STIVA.
STO (στώ). — Status; Statarius. — Statura. — Statio. — Stativus. — Stator. — Statim. — Stabilis; Stabilitas; Stabilitio; Constabilio; Instabilis. — Stabulum; Stabulor. — Stagnum. — Stamen. — Adsto or Asto. — Antesto or Antisto; Antistes; Antistita. — Circumsto. — Consto; Constans; Constanter; Constancia; Inconstans; Inconstanter; Inconstantia. — Disto; Distantia. — Exsto. — Insto; Instans; Instita; Institor; Industrius; Industrie; Industria. — Obsto. — Persto. — Praesto; Praestans; Praestantia; Praesto, adv.; Praestolor. — Prosto. — Resto. — Substo. — Supersto; Superstes; Superstitio; Superstitiosus.
STOLA (στολή); Stolatus.
STOLIDUS (*allied to stultus; perhaps from stolo*); Stolido; Stoliditas.
STOREA (στορέω).
STOLO (στέλλω, from στάω).
STOMACHUS (στόμαχος); Stomachosus; Stomachoso; Stomachor.
STRABO (στραβών, from στρέφω).
STRANGULO (στραγγαλάω); Strangulatio.
STRANGURIA (στραγγουρία).
STRATAGEMATA (στρατήγημα).
STRENUUS (σtrenuός); Strenue.
STREPO. — Strepitus. — Strepito. — Instrepto. — Obstrepto. — Perstrepto.
STRIDEO, STRIDO (τρίζω); Stridor.
STRIGA (*allied to στρίγγω*); Strigosus.
STRIGO (*allied to στρίγγω*).
STRINGO (*allied to σπάω*); Strictus; Strictim. — Strictura. — Strigilis. — Astringo; Astrictus; Astricte. — Constringo; Constrictus. — Destringo. — Distringo; Districtus. — Obstringo. — Perstringo. — Praestringo; Praestigia; Praestigator; Praestigiatrix. — Restringo; Restrictus; Restricta. — Substringo; Substrictus.
STRUMA.
STRUO (στορέω, στροννυμι); Structor. — Structura. — Strues. — Construo; Constructio. — Destruo. — Extruo; Exstructio. — Instruo; Instrumentum; Instructio. — Obstruo; Obstructio. — Substruo; Substructio.
STUDEO (*allied to σπουδή, σπεύδω*). — Studium; Studiosus; Studiose; Perstudiosus; Perstudiose.
STULTUS (*allied to stolidus, perhaps from stolo*); Stultitia.
STUPA or STUPPA (στύπη, στυπήνη); Stuppeus.
STUPEO (*allied to τύπτω, Fr., or to στέγω; *στέγω, Scho.*). — Stupesco; Obstupesco. — Stupefacio and Obstupefacio. — Stupidus; Stupiditas. — Stupor.
STUPRUM; Stupro and Constupro.
STYLUS. See **STILUS**.
STYX (Στύξ).
SUADEO. — Suada. — Suasio. — Suasor. — Dissuadeo; Dissuasio; Dissuasor. — Persuadeo; Persuasio.
SUAVIS (*perhaps from ἁδύς, for ἡδύς*). — Suavitas; Suavium or Savium; Suavior or Savior. — Insuavis.
SUB (ὑπό). — Subter. — Subinde.
SUBLICA; Sublicius.
SUBLIMIS; Sublime.
SUDES.
SUDO (ῥῶω, ἰδω); Sudor. — Desudo. — Exsudo.

SUDUS; Sudum.
SUESCO (sues, allied to *ἔθω*, *ἡθος*, from **ἔω*); Suetus; Insuetus. — Assuesco; Assuetus; Assuetudo; Assuefacio. — Consuesco; Consuetus; Consuetudo; Consuefacio. — Desuesco; Desuetudo; Desuefacio; Desuefio. — Insuesco.
SUGO (*ὑγώω*, *ὑγρός*). — Sucus and Succus. — Sigillo or Suggillo; Sugillatio. — Exsugo.
SUI (*οὐ*). — Suus (*δός*); *subst.* Sui, orum; Suum.
SULCUS (*δελός*); Trisulcus; Sulco.
SULPHUR (*ἑλπιος*, *ἑλφος*); Sulphuratus; Sulphureus.
SUM (from *esum* or *esumi*, for *eso*, from *ἔω*, *εἰμί*, *εἰμί*; fui, from *obsol.* *fuo*, i. q. *φύω*). — Absum; Absentia. — Adsum or Assum. — Desum. — Insum. — Intersum; *impers.* Interest. — Obsum. — Præsum; Præsens; Præsentia; Repræsentatio. — Prosum. — Subsum. — Super-sum.
SUMO. See **EMO**.
SUO (allied to *ὑψω*, from **ῥω*); Sutura; Sutor; Sutorius, a, um; Sutorius, ii, m. — Assuo. — Dissuo. — Insuo.
SUPELLEX.
SUPER (*ὑπέρ*). — Desuper; Insuper. — Superus; *subst.* Superi, orum; *compar.* Superior [n. Superius]. — *adv.* Superius. — *superl.* I. Supremus; II. Summus; *subst.* Summum; *adv.* Summum; Summa; Summatim; Summe; Summopere; Consummo; Consummatus; Supra. — Supero; Superabilis; Exsuperio.
SUPERBUS (not from *ὑπέρβιος*, but from *super*, as *acerbus* from *acer*); Superbia; Superbio.
SUPINUS (allied to *ὑπίτιος*). — Resupino; Resupinus.
SUPO; *obsol.* — *Hence*, Dissupo or Dissipo; Dissipatio; Dissipabilis.
SURA.
SURCULUS.
SURDUS; Surditas. — Absurdus; Absurde; Perabsurdus; Subabsurdus; Subabsurde. — Obsurdesco.
1. SUS (Sub); Susum or Sursum (Sursum).
2. SUS (*δός*, *σός*); Suillus.
SUSURRUS (allied to *συσρίζω*, *συσρίτω*); Susurro; Susurrator; Consusurro; Insusurro.
SYLLABA (*συνλλαβή*); Syllabatim.
SYLVA (*ὑλή*). — Sylvaticus. — Sylvester. — Sylvesco. — Sylvosus.
SYMBOLA (*συνβολή*); Assymbolus.
SYMBOLUM (*σύμβολον*), **SYMBOLUS** (*σύμβολος*).
SYMPHONIA (*συνφωνία*).
SYNGRAPHIA (*συνγραφή*).
SYRTIS (*σύρτις*).

T.

TABEO (*τήκω*, *Dor.* *τάκω*). — Tabesco; Contabesco; Extabesco; Intabesco. — Tabes; Tabidus.
TABERNA (allied to *tabula*, from an old root *tab.*). — Tabernaculum. — Contubernium; Contubernalis.
TABULA (*Dim.* of **taba*, allied to *τάω*, *ταύω*). — Tabella; Tabellarius. — Tabularium. — Tabulatio. — Tabulatum. — Contabulo; Contabulatio.
TACEO. — Tacitus; Tacito; Tacite; Taciturnus; Taciturnitas. — Conticesco. — Obiceo. — Reticeo; Reticentia.
TÆDA (*δαῖς*, *δός*).
TÆDET. — Tædium; Distædet. — Pertædet; *perf.* Pertæsum est.
TENIA (*ταινία*).
TALEA.
TALENTUM (*τάλαντον*).
TALIS (*τηλικός*, *Dor.* *ταλίκος*).
TALPA.
TALUS. — Talaris; *subst.* Talaria. — Talarium.
TAMEN (perhaps from *tam*). — Attamen and Veruntamen. — Tamenetsi, Tamenetsi.
TANDEM (*tam-dem*).
TANGO (*τάγω*, *θιγγάνω*). — Tactio. — Tactus. — (Taminio, *obsol.*); Attaminio; Contaminio. — Attingo. — Contingo;

Contactus; Contagio; Contagium. — Intactus. — Integer (for *intager*, from *in* and *tango*, i. q. *tango*); Integre; Integritas; Integro; Integratio; Redintegro; Integrasco. — Obtingo.
TANTUS; Tantulus; Tantillus. — Tantum; Tantummodo. — (Tantusdem); *neut.* Tantundem; *genit.* Tantidem. — Tantisper. — Tantopere. — Tam (*acc.* to some, for *tantum*; *acc.* to others, perhaps more correctly, from the *acc.* *τάν*, i. q. *τῆν*); Tamdiu; Tamquam.
TAPES, **TAPETUM**, **TAPETE** (*ὁ τᾶπης*).
TARDUS; Tarde; Tarditas; Tardo; Retardo; Retardatio.
TARTARUS (*τάρταρος*); Tartareus.
TAURUS (*ταῦρος*); Taureus; Taurea; Taurinus.
TAXUS.
TECHINA (*τέχνη*).
TEGO (*στέγω*); Tectus; Tecte. — Tectum. — Tector; Tectorius. — Tectorium. — Tegmen [also Tegimen or Tegumen]; Tegumentum. — Tegula. — Tugurium. — Tignum; Tigillum; Tignarius; Contigno; Contignatio. — Toga; Togatus. — Contego. — Detego. — Intego; Integumentum. — Obtego. — Protego. — Retego.
TELLUS (allied to *terra*).
TELUM.
TEMERE. — Temeritas. — Temerarius. — Temero; Intemeratus.
TEMETUM; Temulentus; Temulentia.
TEMNO; Centemio; Contemptus, a, um; Contemptim; Contemptus, us; Contemptio; Contemptor; Contemptrix.
TEMO.
TEMPLUM (*τέμενω*). — Contemplor; Contemplatio; Contemplator.
TEMPUS (*τέμνω*). — Temporarius. — Tempestas. — Tempestivus; Tempestive; Tempestivitas; Intempestivus; Intempestive; Intempestus. — Tempero; Temperatio; Temperamentum; Temperans; Temperanter; Temperantia; Intemperans; Intemperantia; Temperatus; Temperate; Intemperatus; Intemperate; Temperies; Intemperies; Attempero; Attemperate; Obtempero.
TENDO (*tenno* or *tēno*, *τείνω*). — Tentorium. — Attendo; Attentus; Attente; Perattentus; Perattente. — Attentio. — Contendo; Contentus; Contentio. — Detendo. — Distendo. — Extendo; Extensus. — Intendo; Intentus; Intentio. — Obendo; Obentus. — Ostendo; Ostentum; Ostentus; Ostento; Ostentatio; Ostentator. — Pertendo. — Portendo; Portentum; Portentosus. — Præ-tendo. — Protendo. — Retendo.
TENEBRÆ; Tenebricosus; Tenebrosus.
TENE (*tenno*, *tēno*, *τείνω*). — Tenax; Tenaciter; Tenacitas; Pertinax; Pertinaciter; Pertinacia. — Tenor. — Tendo; Tentatio; Tentamen; Tentamentum; Attento; Pertento; Præ-tento. — Abstineo; Abstineus; Abstinenter; Abstinentia. — Attineo. — Contineo; Continens; Continenter; Continentia; Incontinens; Incontinenter; Incontinentia; Continuus; *adv.* Continuo; Continuo, i; Continuat; Continuat. — Detineo. — Distineo; Distentus. — Obtineo. — Pertineo. — Retineo; Retentio; Retento. — Sustineo; Sustento; Sustentatio.
TENER (*τέρην*); Teneritas.
TENSA.
TENUIS (*τείνω*); Tenuiter; Pertenuis; Tenuitas. — Attenuo; Attenuatus; Attenuatio. — Extenuo; Extenuatus; Extenuatio.
TENUS; Eatenus; Hactenus, Protenus, Quatenus; see **HIC**, **PRO**, **QUI**.
TEPEO. — Tepesco. — Tepidus. — Tepor. — Tepefacio.
TERES (*τερής*, from *τείρω*).
TERGEO, **TERGO** (*τέρσσω*, *τερσαίνω*). — Abstergeo. — Detergeo. — Extergeo. — Pertergeo.
TERGUM (allied to *στέρφος*, *τέρφος*); Tergiversor; Tergiversatio.
TERGUS. See **TERGUM**.
TERMINUS (*τέρμων*). — Termino; Terminatio; Determino; Determinatio; Extermino. — Terminalia. — Conterminus.
TERO (*τείρω*, *τέρω*). — Tritus, a, um; Tritus, us, m. — Tribula, Tribulum. —

Tritura. — Terebra; Terebro; Extere-bro; Perterebro. — Attero. — Contero; Contritus. — Detero; Detrimendum; Detrimentosus; Deterior; Deterius; Deterrimus. — Extero. — Intero; Intrita. — Inritus. — Intertrimentum. — Obtero. — Protero; Protervus; Proterve; Protervitas.
TERRA (allied to *tellus*; some derive it from *ἔρα*, but this is very doubtful). — Terrenus. — Terrester. — Terreus. — Territorium. — Tripudium (for *terripavium*). — Mediterraneus. — Subterraneus.
TERREO (allied to *τρέω*, *τέρω*). — Territo. — Terribilis. — Terror. — Terrificus; Terrifico. — Absterreo. — Conterreo. — Deterreo. — Exterreo. — Perterreo; Perterrefacio.
TESSERA (*τέσσαρες*, a); Tesserula; Tessella.
TESTIS. — Testimonium. — Testificor; Testificatio. — Testor; Testatus; Testamentum; Intestatus; Intestato; Antestor; Attestor; Attestatio. — Contestor. — Detestor; Detestatio; Detestabilis. — Obtestor; Obtestatio.
TETER; Tetre.
TETRARCHIA, **TETRARCHES** (*τετράρχης*); Tetrarchia (*τετταρχία*).
TEXO (allied to *tego*). — Textum. — Textilis; Textile. — Textor. — Textrina, Textrinum. — Textura. — Tela (for *Texela*); Subtilis; Subtiliter; Subtilitas. — Attexo. — Contexo; Contextus. — Detexo. — Intexo. — Intertexto. — Per-texo. — Prætexo; Prætexta; Prætextatus; Prætextus. — Retexo; Subtexo; Subtemen.
THALAMUS (*θάλαμος*).
THEATRUM (*θεάτρον*); Theatralis.
THECA (*θήκη*).
THIENSA [*tensa*].
THESAURUS (*θησαυρός*).
THIOLUS (*θόλος*).
THUS (*τῶς*); Thureus; Thuribulum; Thuricremus.
THYMUM (*θύμον*), **THYMUS**.
THYRSUS (*θύρσος*).
TIBI (*σοί*, *Dor.* and *Ion.* *τοί*).
TIBIA; Tibicen.
TIGRIS (*τίγρις*).
TILIA.
TIMEO (*δειμός*); Subtimeo. — Timesco; Extimesco. — Timidus; Timide; Timiditas. — Timor.
TINEA (*ταινία*).
TINGO (*τέγγω*); Tinctur.
TINNIO (allied to *tono*, *sonus*); Tinnitus; Tintinnabulum.
TIRO; Tirocinium.
TITILLO (*τίλλω*); Titillatio.
TITIO (perhaps from *δαῖς*, *δαῖδος*).
TITUBO (perhaps allied to *τύπτω*); Titubanter; Titubatio.
TITULUS.
TOLERO (*τλάω*, *τλήμι*); Toleranter; Intolerans; Intoleranter; Tolerantia; Toleratio; Intolerantia; Tolerabilis; Intolerabilis, Intolerandus.
TOLLO (allied to *τάλω*). — Attollo. — Extollo. — Sustollo.
TONDEO (allied to *τέμνω*). — Tonsor; Tonsorius. — Tonsura. — Tonstrina. — Tonstrix; Tonstricula. — Tonsillæ. — Attondeo. — Detondeo. — Intonsus.
TONO (*τόνος*); Tonitru and Tonitrus. — Attonitus. — Detono. — Intono.
TORNUS (*τόρονος*); Torno.
TORPEO; Torpesco. — Torpor. — Terpidus. — Torpedo.
TORQUEO (allied to *στρέφω*). — Tortor. — Tortilis. — Tortus; Tortuosus. — Tortcular. — Tormina; Torminosus. — Tormentum. — Torquis and Torques. — Contorqueo; Contortus; Contorte; Contortio; Contortor. — Detorqueo. — Distorqueo; Distortus; Distortio. — Extorqueo. — Intorqueo. — Obtorqueo. — Retorqueo.
TORREO (allied to *ξέρω*). — Torrens. — Torris. — Torridus; Retorridus. — Testa (for *tosta*); Testudo.
TORUS (allied to *τέρω*); plur. *Tori*; *Torosus*.
TORVUS (*τορός*); Torvitas.
TOT (*τόσσι*, *τόσα*); Totidem; Toties.
TOTUS (*τόσος*).
TOXICUM (*τοξικόν*).
TRABEA.
TRABS (*ὁ τράπηξ*); Trabalis

TRAGŒDIA (*τραγῳδία*); Tragædus; Tragicus; Tragice.
TRAHO (*for trachio, as veho for vecho*); Tractus, a, um; Tractus, us. — Traha. — Tracto; Tractatio; Tractatus; Tractabilis; Intractabilis; Intractatus; Atrecto; Contrecto; Contrectatio; Detrecto [Detractio]; Detrectatio; Obrecto; Obrectatio; Obrectator; Pertracto [Pertractio]; Pertractatio; Retracto; Retractatio. — Abtrahio. — Attraho. — Contraho; Contractus; Contractio. — Detraho; Detractio. — Distraho; Distractio. — Extraho. — Pertraho. — Protraho. — Retraho. — Subtraho.
TRAMA (*trans-meo*).
TRANQUILLUS; Tranquillum; *adv.* Tranquille and Tranquillo; Tranquillitas; Tranquillo, l.
TRANS. — Transenna.
TRANSTRUM (*ὁ Σπρίνος, dim. Σπρίνοιστρον*).
TREMO (*τρέμω*). — Tremendus. — Tremor. — Tremebundus. — Tremulus. — Tremefacio. — Contremo. — Tremsco; Contremisco. — Trepidus; Trepide; Intrepidus; Intrepide; Trepido; Trepidatio; Trepidanter.
TRES (*τρεῖς, τοῖα*); Ter; Terni or Triui; Tertius; Tertium; Tertio; Tertiusdecimus; Tertianus. — Tredecim; Tredecies or Terdecies. — Triginta; Tricesimus or Trigesimus; Trices; Triceni. — Trecenti; Trecenties; Trecentesimus; Trecenti. — Triens. — Triarii. — Triangulus; Triangulum. — Triclinium. — Triplex.
TRIBUO (*allied to tribus*); Tributum; Tributarius; Tributio. — Attribuo; Attributum; Attributio. — Contribuo. — Distribuo; Distributio; Distributio. — Retribuo.
TRIBUS (*τριῦς, ἄλ. τριπύς*). — Tribulis. — Tributus; Tributim. — Tribunus; Tribunicius (or -itius), *adj. and subst.*; Tribunatus; Tribunal.
TRICÆ; Trico; Extrico; Intrico.
TRIERIS (*τριήρης*).
TRIO.
TRIPUS (*τρίπους*).
TRISTIS (*allied to trēio*); Tristius; *adv.* Pertristis; Subtristis. — Tristitia and Tristities.
TRITICUM (*perhaps from tero*); Triticeus.
TRIUMPHUS (*Σπρίαμβος*). — Triumpho. — Triumphalis.
TROPÆUM (*τρόπαιον*).
TRUDO (*allied to trōō*). — Abstrudo; Abstrusus. — Contrudo. — Detrudo. — Extrudo. — Obrudo. — Protrudo.
TRULLA (*allied to trōō*).
TRUNCUS. — Trunco; Detrunco; Obtrunco.
TRUTINA (*τρούτην*).
TRUX (*perhaps allied to τραχός*); Truculentus; Truculente. — Trucido; Trucidatio.
TU (*σύ, Dor. τῷ*); Tuus.
TUBA; Tubicen.
TUBUS; Tubulus.
TUEOR (*θεάω*). — Tutio. — Tutus (*for tutius*); Tuto and Tute; Intutus. — Tutela. — Tutor. — Tutor. — Contueor; Contuitus. — Intueor. — Obtueor; Obtutus.
TUM (*τόν*).
TUMEO (*perhaps allied to θύω*). — Tumescere; Intumescere. — Tumidus. — Tumor. — Tumulus; Tumulo and Contumulo. — Tuber. — Tumultus; Tumultuosus; Tumultuose; Tumultuos; Tumultuatio; Tumultuarius. — Contumax; Contumaciter; Contumacia; Percontumax. — Contumelia; Contumeliosus; Contumeliose.
TUNDO (*allied to τύπω, τύπτω*). — Contundo. — Extundo. — Obtundo; Obtusus. — Pertundo. — Retundo; Retusus.
TUNICA (*χιτών or καθών*); Tunicatus.
TURBA (*τὸρβη*). — Turbidus; Turbide. — Turbulentus; Turbulente and -er; Turbo; Turbatus; Turbate; Turbatio; Turbator. — Turbo. — Conturbo; Conturbatio. — Deturbo. — Disturbo; Disturbatio. — Exturbo. — Interturbo. — Obturbo. — Perturbo; Perturbatio. — Protrurbo.
TURDUS.
TURGEO (*perhaps allied to θύω*); Turgesco; Turgidus.

TURMA (*allied to turba*); Turmalis; Turmatim.
TURO, *obsol.* — Hence, Obturo.
TURPIS; Turpiter; Turpiculus; Perturpis; Subturpis. — Turpitude. — Turpo.
TURRIS (*τὸρρίς*); Turritus; Turriger.
TURTUR (*ἡ τρυγών, from τρύζω*).
TUSSIS; Tussio.
TYMPANUM (*τύμπανον*).
TYRANNUS (*τύραννος*); Tyrannicus (*τυραννικός*); Tyrannico; Tyrannus; Tyrannicida.

U.

UBER, eris (*ούθαρ*). — Uber, eris, *adj.*; *adv. comp.* Uberius [*sup.* Uberrime]; Ubertas.
UBI (*ὅφει for οὐ*). — Ubinbi. — Ubiunque. — Ubinam. — Ubique. — Ubivis. — Alicubi. — Neubi. — Nunubi. — Sicubi.
ULCISCOR. — Ultio. — Ultor; Ultrix. — Inultus.
ULCUS (*ἔλκος*). — Ulcerosus. — Ulcero; Exulcero.
ULLUS (*for unulus, dim. of unus*). — Nullus; Nonnullus.
ULMUS.
ULNA (*ὠλένη*).
ULTER (*ullus for illus*); *obsol.* — Hence Ultra [*se. parte*]. — Ultro. — Ulterior [*n. ius*].
ULULO (*ὀλολύζω*); Ululatus; Exululo. — Ulula.
ULVA.
UMBILICUS (*ὀμφαλός*).
UMBO (*ἄμβων*).
UMERA (*perhaps allied to ὄρβη*). — Umbratilis, Umbraticus. — Umbrosus. — Umbraculum. — Umbo; Adumbo; Adumbratus; Adumbratio; Inumbo; Obumbo.
UMQUAM (*unum-quam*). — Numquam.
UNCIA (*Sicil. οὐγκία*). — Unciarius. — Unciatum. — Semuncia; Semuncarius. — Teruncius.
UNCUS, i, m. (*ὄγκος*); Uncus, a, um; Aduncus; Aduncitas; Obuncus; Reduncus.
UNDA. — Undosus. — Undo; Abundo; Abundans; Abundanter; Abundantia; Abunde; Exundo; Inundo; Redundo; Redundantia.
UNDE (*allied to inde*; *for umde, from is, us, Schw.*). — Undique; Aliunde.
UNEO; Unectus. — Unectio; Unectura. — Unguentum; Unguentatus; Unguentarius. — Perungo.
UNGUIS (*ὄνυξ*); Unguiculus. — Ungula.
UNUS (*εἷς, genit. εἰς, whence οἶος and οἶνος*). — Una. — Unusquisque. — Unicus; Unice. — Unio. — Unversus; Unversum; Universe; Universitas.
UPUPA (*ἔπωψ*).
URES (*allied to orbis*). — Urbanus; Urbane; Urbanitas; Inurbanus; Perurbanus. — Suburbium; Suburbanus; Suburbanitas.
URCEUS (*allied to orca*); Urceolus.
URGEO (*allied to arceo, ἔργω*).
URINA (*οὐρὸν*); Urinor; Urinator.
URNA (*perhaps for ureina, from urca, orca*); Urnula.
URO (*for uro, allied to πύρ*). — Uredo. — Urtica. — Bustum. — Aduro; Adustus. — Amburo. — Comburo. — Deuro. — Exuro; Exustio. — Inuro. — Oburo. — Peruro. — Præuro. — Semiustus; Semiustulatus.
URSUS. — Ursus.
US (*έως*). — Usque. — Usquam; Nusquam. — Usque.

1. UT, UTI, *conj.* (ἔτι). — Utinam.
2. UT, UTI, *adv.* (*corresponds to ita, as ubi to ibi, unde to inde, Fr.*). — Utut; Utinque. — Utique. — Utpote.

1. UTER (*ἔτρεος*). — Utercunquo; Uterlibet; Utervis. — Uterque; Utrinque; Utrobique. — Nenter. — Utrum.
2. UTER, UTERUS (*ούθαρ*).
UTOR (*ἔθω, ἔωθα*). — Utensilia. — Utibilis, [usually] Utilis; Utiliter; Utilitas; Inutilis; Inutiliter; Inutilitas; Pernitilis. — Usus; Ususfructus; Usucapio, 3 tr.; Usucapio, onis, f.; Usurpo; Usurpatio. — Usitatus; Usitate; Inusitatus; Inusitate. — Usura. — Abutor; Deutor.

V.

UVA (*perhaps allied to οἶνος*).
UIDUS, UDUS (*ῥος, ῥω*); Uligo; Uliginosus.
UXOR; Uxorius.
VACCA (*allied to βοῦς*); Vaccinus.
VACILLO.
VACO. — Vacatio. — Vacuus [*rarely Vacivus*]; Vacuitas [Vacivitas]. — Vacuefacio. — Supervacuum; Supervacaneus.
VADO (*βάδω, βαδίζω, βαίνω*); Vadum; Vadosus. — Evado. — Invado. — Per vado.
VAE (*οὐαί*).
VAFER; Vafre.
VAGINA.
VAGIO; Vagitus.
VAGUS (*allied to βάω, to go*); Vage. — Vagor; Evagor; Pervagor; Pervagatus.
VAH.
VALEO (*perhaps allied to οὐλέω, from δλος, ὄλος*); Valens; Valenter; Prævaleo; Prævalens. — Validus; Valide and Valde; Invalidus; Prævalidus. — Validudo or Valetudo; Invalidudo. — Convalesco. — Invalesco.
VALLIS (*perhaps for vadilis, from vado*); Convallis.
VALLUS; Vallum. — Vallo; Circumvallo; Obvallo; Prævallo. — Intervallum.
VANNUS; Evanno.
VANUS (*contr. for vacinus, from vacus, the root of vado and vacuus*). — Vanitas. — Vanesco; Evanesco. — Vanidicus; Vaniloquus. — Vaniloquentia.
VAPOR; Vaporarium; Vaporo.
VAPPA (*perhaps from βάμμα, ἄλ. βάππα; or allied to vapor*).
VAPULO.
VARIUS (*βαλιδός*); Varie. — Varietas. — Vario; Variatio.
VARUS. — Varix. — Divarico. — Prævaricor; Prævaricatio; Prævaricator.

1. VAS, vadis (*perhaps for fas, from fari; others derive it from vado*). — Vadiumonium. — Vador.
2. VAS, vasis. — Vasculum; Vascularius. — Vasarium. — Convaso.

VASTUS (*βαστός; or allied to vacuus*); Vaste. — Vastitas. — Vasto; Devasto; Vastatio; Vastator; Pervasto.
VATES (*ἡτης, i. e. φαρτης*). — Vaticinor; Vaticinatio; Vaticinus; Vaticinium.
VE.
VEGEO (*allied to vigeo*); *obsol.* — Hence, Vegetes. — Vexo; Vexatio; Vexator; Divexo. — Vexillum; Vexillarius.
VEHEMENS (*perhaps from veho; some derive it from ve-mens, like vecors*); Vehementer.
VEHO (*ὀχέω, ὀχῶ*). — Vectio, Vector; Vectorius. — Vectura. — Vecto. — Vectigalis; *subst.* Vectigal. — Vectis. — Vehiculum. — Velum (*for Vehelum*). — Velo; Velamen; Velamentum; Velifico; Velificor; Velificatio; Velivolus. — Via; Viaticum; Viator. — Avius; Devius; Invius; Obvius; Obvian; Pervius; Trivium. — Aveho. — Advoho. — Circumveho; Circumvectio; Circumvector. — Conveho; Convector; Convexus; Convexitas. — Deveho; Devexus; Devexitas. — Eveho. — Inveho; Invector. — Perveho. — Prævehor. — Prætervehor. — Proveho. — Reveho. — Subveho; Subvectio; Subvector. — Transveho; Transvectio.
VEL (*volo*); Velut or Veluti.
VELES (*for vehelos, from veho*); Velitaris.
VELLO (*perhaps for vehelo, from veho, Schw.*); Vellico. — Vellus. — Avello. — Convello. — Divello. — Evello. — Pervello. — Revello.
VENA (*ῥς, ἰνός, Schw.*).
VENENUM (*allied to ἰός*); Venenatus; Veneficus; Venefica; Veneficium.
VENEROR (*allied to Venus, eris*); Veneratio; Venerabilis; Venerabundus.
VENIA.
VENIO (*allied to βαω, βαίνω*). — Ventito. — Advenio; Advēna; Adventus; Ad-

venticius; Advento. — Antevenio. — Circumvenio. — Convenio; Conveniens; Convenienter; Conventicia; Inconveniens; Convenæ; Conventum; Conventus; Conventiculum. — Devenio. — Evenio; Eventum; Eventus. — Intervenio; Interventus; Interventor. — Invenio; Inventum; Inventio; Inventor; Inventrix. — Obvenio. — Pervenio. — Prævenio. — Provenio; Proventus. — Subvenio. — Supervenio.

VENOR; Venator; Venatrix; Venaticus; Venabulum.

VENTER (τὸ ἔντερον); Ventriculus.

VENTUS (ἄνεμος); Ventulus; Ventosus. — Ventilō.

VENUM (allied to ὄνος, ὠνή). — Veneo. — Vendo; Venditio; Venditor; Vendibilis; Vendito; Venditatio; Divendo. — Venalis.

VENUS. — Venustus; Venuste; Venustas; Invenustus.

VEPRES, VEPRES; Veprecula.

VEE (ἐπ, ἦρ); Vernus.

VERBENA (for Herbena); plur. Verbenæ.

VERBER (for ferber, from ferio); plur. Verbera. — Verbero; Deverbero; Diverbero; Transverbero.

VERBUM (allied to ἔρω, ἐρέω); Verbosus; Verbosus. — Diverbium. — Proverbium.

VEREOR. — Verecundus; Verecunde; Verecundia; Inverecundus; Verecundor. — Rvereor; Reverentia. — Subvercor.

VERGO; Invergo.

VERMIS (ἐλμινς); Vermiculus.

VERNA; Vernaculus.

VERRES.

VERRO (perhaps for vehero, from veho); Converro; Everro; Everriculum.

VERRUCA; Verrucosus.

VERRUNCO; Averrunco.

VERTO (allied to vergo). Versus, *adv. and prep.*; Deorsum; Rursus and Rursum; Seorsus and Seorsum. — Versus, *us, m.*; Versiculus. — Versura. — Versutus; Versute. — Vertex [Vortex]; Vorticulus [Vert.]. — Vertigo. — Verso; Versor; Versatilis; Versatio. — Versicolor. — Avertō; Aversus; Aversor, *oris, m.*; Aversor, *atis sum.* — Adverto; Adversus, *a, um*; Adversus or Adversum, *adv. and prep.*; Exadversum; Adversor; Adversatrix; Adversarius, *adj. and subst.*; Adversaria, *a, f.*; Adversaria, *orum, n.* — Antverto. — Converto; Conversio. — Controversus; Controversia. — Deverto and Devertor; Deverticulum; Deversor; Deversoria [taberna], *a, f.*; Deversorium, *ii, n.*; Deversor. — Diverto and Divertor; Diverticulum; Divortium; Diversus; Diverso. — Evertō; Eversio; Eversor. — Inverto; Inversio. — Interverto. — Obverto; Obversor. — Perverto; Perversus; Perversc; Perversitas. — Præverto and Prævertor. — Revertor; Reversio. — Subverto. — Transversus.

VERU; Veruculum; Verutum.

VERUS (allied to ἔρω); Verum, *i, n.*; Vere; Verum, *adv. and conj.*; Verumtamen; Vero, *adv. and conj.* — Veritas. — Verax.

VERVEX.

VESCOR (allied to esca or βόσχω). — Vesica; Vesicula.

VESPA (σφήξ).

VESPER (ἑσπερος); Vespera. — Vesper-tinus. — Vesperascit; Advesperascit. — Vespillo.

VESTA (ἑστία); Vestalis.

VESTIPULUM.

VESTIGIUM (perhaps allied to βάω). — Vestigo; Investigo; Investigatio; Investigator; Pervestigo; Pervestigatio

VESTIS (ἑσθῆς). — Vestio; Vestitus; Con-vestio. — Vestimentum.

VETO.

VETUS (ἔτος, Schw.); *comp.* Veterior; *sup.* Veterimus; Vetulus, *adj. and subst.*; Vetula; Pervetus. — Vetustus. — Vetrator; Vetratorius; Veteratorie. — Veteranus. — Veterinus; Veter-nosus. — Invetero; Inveteratus; Inve-terasco.

VIA. See VEHO.

VIBEX.

VIBRO (for vebro, from vehebro, from veho, Schw.).

VICIA (βίκιον, τό).

VICIS; *nom. plur.* Vices; Invicem. — Vicarius, *adj. and subst.*; Vicissim. — Vicissitudo.

VICUS (οἶκος); Viculus. — Vicatim. — Vicinus; Vicina; Vicinia; Vicinitas.

VIDEO (εἶδω). — Visum. — Visus. — Visio. — Viso; Visito; Inviso; Interviso; Reviso; Invisitatus. — Evidens; Evidenter; Evidentia. — Invideo; Invidia; Invidiosus; Invidius; Invisus; Subin-video; Subinvisus. — Invisus. — Per-video. — Prævideo. — Provideo; Providens; Providenter; Providentia; Pro-vidus; Provide; Improvidus; Impro-vidē; Prudens [for providens]; Pru-denter; Prudentia; Improvisus; Pro-viso; Revidēo.

VIDIUS (Etruscan iduo, to separate, part; or a root vid, which appears in divido), *adj. and subst.*: Vidua; Viduitas.

VIEO. — Vietus. — Vimen. — Vitis. — Viticula; Vitisator.

VIGEO (perhaps allied to vis); Vigor; Vigil. — Vigilia; Vigilo; Vigilans; Vigilanter; Vigilantia; Advigilo; Evi-gilo; Invigilo; Pervigilo; Pervigila-tio and Pervigilium.

VIGINTI (εἴκοσι, Dor. εἴκατι); Vicesi-mus; Vigesimus; Vices; Viceni.

VILIS; Vilitas; Pervilis.

VILLA (perhaps for Vicula, from Vicus); Villula. — Villaticus. — Villicus; Vili-ca.

VILLUS (allied to vellus); Villosus.

VINCIO (allied to vico). — Vincitio. — Vin-culum. — Devincio; Devinctus. — Re-vinctio.

VINCO. — Vincibilis. — Victima. — Vic-tor; Victoria; Convinco. — Devinco. — Evinco. — Invictus. — Pervinco; Pervicax; Pervicacia. — Provincia; Provincialis. — Revinco.

VINDICO (vini-dico; or venum-dico); Vindicatio. — Vindex. — Vindicæ. — Vindicta.

VINUM (ὃ οἶνος); Villum. — Vinarius. — Vincus. — Vinitor. — Vindemia; Vindemiator. — Vinolentus; Vinolen-tia. — Vinosus.

VIOLA (ἴον).

VIR (allied to ἀρην, ἀρήν); Duumviri, Triumviri, Decemviri; Duumviralis, Triumviralis, Decemviralis; Duumvi-ratus, Triumviratus, Decemviratus. — Virilis; Viriliter. — Viritim. — Virago. — Virtus.

VIREO (perhaps allied to vis and rigeo); Viresco; Reviresco; Viridis; Viridi-tas. — Virga; Virgula; Virgatus; Ver-giliæ (Virg.); Virgultum. — Virgo; Virgineus; Virginitas.

VIRUS (allied to ἰός).

VIS (ἰς). — Violens and Violentus; Vio-lenter; Violentia. — Violo; Violatio; Violator; Inviolatus; Inviolatē; Vio-labilis; Inviolabilis.

VISCUM (ὃ ἰζός); Viscatus.

VISCUS; Visceratio; Eviscero.

VITIS. See VIEO.

VITIUM. — Vitiosus; Vitiose; Vitiositas. — Vitio; Vitupero; Vituperatio; Vi-tuperator; Vituperabilis.

VITO (Devito, Evito); Vitatio and Devi-tatio.

VITRICUS (πατρικός).

VITRUM; Vitreus.

VITTA (allied to vilo); Vittatus.

VITULUS (ιταλός); Vitula; Vitulinus; Vitellus.

VIVO (βίω). — Vivus; Vividus. — Vi-vax. — Victito. — Victus. — Vita; Vita-lis. — Vipera; Vipereus and Viperinus. — Convictus; Convictor; Conviva; Convivium; Convivalis; Convivor; Convivor. — Convivo. — Revivisco. — Redivivus. — Supervivo.

VIX (allied to vis); Vixdum.

1. VOLO, arc (ἔλω); Volatus; Volati-cus; Volatilis. — *adj.* Volucer; *subst.* Volucris, *is, f.* — Volito. — Vclor; Vo-lociter; Velocitas. — Avolo. — Advolo. — Ante volo. — Circum volo; Circum-volito. — Con volo. — Devolo. — Evolo. — In volo. — Pervolo; Pervolito — Præ-ter volo. — Provolo. — Revolo. — Sub-volo. — Supervolito. — Transvolō.

2. VOLO, vello (βόλομαι, βούλομαι); Vo-lens. — Voluntas; Voluntarius. — Vo-lupis [obsol.], Volupe; Voluptas; Vo-luptarius. — Benevolus; Benevolentia. — Malevolus; Malevolentia. — Malo (magis volo). — Nolo (non volo). — Pervolo.

VOLVO (εἰλέω). — Voluto. — Volubilis; Volubiliter; Volubilitas. — Volumen. — Valvæ; Valvatus. — Valvula. — Ad-volvo. — Circumvolvo. — Convolvo. — Devolvo. — Evolvo; Evolutio. — Involvo; Involverum. — Obvolvo. — Pervolvo; Pervolutio. — Provolve. — Revolve. — Subvolvo.

VOMER, VOMIS.

VOMICA.

VOMÔ (ἐπέω); Vomitus; Vomitio. — Vomito. — Evomo, Revomo.

VORO (βρόω, βιθρόωσχω). — Vorago; Vo-raginosus. — Vorax. — Devoro.

VOS (σφώ). — Vester [also Voster].

VOVEO. — Votum; Votivus. — Devoveo; Devotus; Devotio.

VOX (ὄψ). — Vocula. — Vocalis. — Voci-feror; Vociferatio. — Convicium; Con-vicior; Conviciator. — Voco; Vocatus; Vocabulum; Vocito. — Avoco; Avoca-tio. — Advoco; Advocatus; Advocatio. — Convoco; Convocatio. — Devoco. — Evoco. — Invoco. — Invocatus. — Pro-voco; Provocatio. — Revoco; Revoca-tio. — Sevoco.

VULCANUS (perhaps for fulcanus, from fulgeo).

VULGUS (πόλχος, δλχος, Æol. for δχλος). — Vulgo, *adv.* — Vulgaris; Vulgariter. — Vulgo, *1*; Divulgo; Divulgatus; Evulgo; Pervulgo; Pervulgatus.

VULNUS. — Vulnero; Vulneratio; In-vulneratus.

VULPES, VULPIS (άλόπηξ); Vulpecula; Vulpinus.

VULTUR, VULTURIUS.

VULTUS; Vultuosus.

X.

XYSTUS, XYSTUM (ξυστός)

Z.

ZELOTYPIA (ζηλοτυπία)

ZEPHYRUS (ζεφυρος).

ZINGIBERI (ζιγγίβερις, γιγγίβερις.)

ZONA (ζώνη). — Zonarius, *adj. and subst.*

CATALOGUE OF LATIN AUTHORS.

BEFORE CHRIST.

THIRD CENTURY.

Livius Andronicus, a writer of comedy....Fragm.....	} Liv. Andron
Cn. Nævius, a poet....Fragm.....	

SECOND CENTURY.

Q. Ennius, a poet....Fragm.....	} Enn.
M. Porcius Cato.....	
M. Accius Plautus, a writer of comedy.	} Plaut.
Stat. Cæcilius, a writer of comedy..	
Fragm.....	} Cæcil.
Pacuvius, a writer of tragedy.....	
Fragm.....	} Pacuv.
P. Terentius Afcr, a writer of come-	
dy.....	} Terent.
C. Lucilius, a satirist....Fragm....	
L. Accius (Attius), a writer of trage-	} Acc.
dy....Fragm.....	
Sext. Turpilius, a writer of comedy.	} Turpil.
Fragm.....	

FIRST CENTURY.

L. Afranius, a writer of comedy..	} Afran.
Fragm.....	
L. Cornel. Sisenna, a historian....	} Sisenn.
Fragm.....	
Q. Claud. Quadrigarius, a histori-	} Quadrigar.
an....Fragm.....	
P. Nigidius Figulus, a grammarian.	} Nigid.
Fragm.....	
C. Dec. Laberius, a poet....Fragm..	} Laber.
To these may be added Titinnius,	
Pomponius, Varro Atacinus, C.	
Sempron. Gracchus, Cn. Matius,	
Novius, Cassius Hemina, Fabius	
Pictor, of all of whom fragments	
only are left.	
T. Lucretius Carus, a poet.....	Lucret.

M. Terent. Varro, a writer upon hus-	} Varr.
bandry and various other subjects.	
M. Tullius Cicero, and his brother,	} Cic., Q. Cic.
Q. Tullius Cicero.....	
C. Julius Cæsar.....	Cæs.
Cornel. Nepos, a biographer and	} Nepos. or Nep.
historian.....	
C. Valer. Catullus, a poet.....	Catull.
C. Sallustius Crispus, a historian....	Sallust.
A. Hirtius, author of the eighth book	} Hirt.
De Bello Gallico, and of the Bel-	
lum Alexandrinum.....	} Auct. B. Afric.
It is not known with certainty who	
wrote the books De Bello Africa-	} Auct. B. Hisp.
no and De Bello Hispaniensi....	
Sext. Aurel. Propertius, an elegiac	} Propert.
poet.....	
Cornificius, supposed by some to be	} Auct. ad Her. or
the Auctor ad Herennium, whose	
work is prefixed to the rhetorical	} Herenn.
writings of Cicero.....	
Corn. Gallus, a poet: the poems at-	
tributed to him are perhaps by a	
later hand.	
Albius Tibullus, an elegiac poet....	Tibull.
P. Virgilius Maro, a poet.....	Virg.
Q. Horatius Flaccus, a poet.....	Horat.
C. Peto Albinovanus, a poet.....	Albinov.
Gratius Faliscus, a poet.....	Grat.
P. Syrus, a poet.....	P. Syr.
Æmilius Macer, a poet.....	Æmil. Macer.
Cornel. Severus, a poet.....	Sever.
M. Vitruvius Pollio, a writer on ar-	} Vitruv.
chitecture.....	
Verrius Flaccus, a grammarian..	} Verrius Flacc.
Fragm.....	
L. Fenestella, a chronicler...Fragm.	L. Fenestell.
Ovidius belongs likewise here.	

AFTER CHRIST.

FIRST CENTURY.

P. Ovidius Naso, a poet.....	Ovid.
C. Jul. Hyginus.....	Hygin.
M. Manilius, a poet.....	Manil.
T. Livius, the historian.....	Liv.
Cæsar Germanicus, a poet.....	Germanic.

HERE SOME END THE GOLDEN,
AND BEGIN THE SILVER AGE.

Phædrus, a fabulist.....	Phædr.
A. Cornel. Celsus, a physician.....	Cels.
Scribonius Largus, a physician.....	Scribon. Larg.
Valer. Maximus.....	} Valer. or Val
C. Velleius Patereulus, a historian...	Vellei.
L. Jun. Moder. Columella, a writer	} Colum.
on husbandry.....	
Pompon. Mela, a geographer.....	Mela.

Q. Curtius Rufus (though his life is not accurately known).....	Curt.
M. Porcius Latro, a rhetorician.....	Porc. Latro.
A. Persius Flaccus, a satirist.....	Pers.
Asconius Pedianus, the commentator of several of Cicero's orations...	Ascon. Ped.
M. Annæus Seneca, a rhetorician.	
L. Annæus Seneca, the philosopher..	Senec.
M. Annæus Lucanus, a poet.....	Lucan.
T. Petronius Arbiter.....	Petron.
C. Plinius Secundus, the elder of the <i>Plinies</i> , and author of the <i>Natural History</i>	Plin.
C. Silius Italicus, a poet.....	Sil.
C. Valerius Flaccus, a poet.....	Valer. Flacc. or Val. Fl.
C. Julius Solinus.....	Solin.
D. Jun. Juvenalis, a satirist.....	Juvenal.
P. Papinius Statius, a poet.....	Stat.
M. Valerius Martialis, the epigrammatist.....	Martial.
M. Fabius Quintilianus, the rhetorician.....	Quintil.

SECOND CENTURY.

S. Jul. Frontinus.....	Frontin.
C. Cornel. Tacitus, the historian.....	Tacit.
C. Plinius Secundus, the younger, author of the <i>Letters</i> and <i>Panegyric</i>	Plin. Ep., Plin. Paneg.
A. Gellius.....	Gell.
Annæus Florus, a historian.....	Flor.
C. Suetonius Tranquillus, a biographer.	Sueton. or Suet.
Apicius, who wrote on the culinary art.....	Apic.

HERE SOME WOULD HAVE THE SILVER AGE CLOSE, AND THE AGE OF COPPER OR BRASS BEGIN.

Justinus, a historian.....	Justin.
Fronto.....	Fronto.
L. Apulcius.....	Apul.
Septimius Tertullianus.....	Tertull.

THIRD CENTURY.

Minucius Felix.....	Minuc. Fel.
Palladius.....	Pallad.
Jul. Obsequens.....	Jul. Obseq.
Dionys. Cato, a poet.....	Dionys. Cato.
Q. Serenus Sammonicus, a poet and physician.....	Seren. Sammon.
Terentianus Maurus, a poet.....	Terentian. Maur.
Censorinus.....	Censorin.
Thascius Cæcil. Cyprianus.....	Cyprian.
T. Jul. Calpurnius, a poet.....	Calpurn. and Calp.
M. Aurel. Olympius Nemesianus, a poet.	Nemes.
The lives of several emperors have been written by Spartianus, Capitolinus, Lampridius, Vulcatius Gallicanus, Trebellius Pollio, and Flav. Vopiscus.....	Spartian., Capitolin., Lamprid., Vulcat. Gall., Trebell. Poll., Vopisc.
Arnobius.....	Arnob.

FOURTH CENTURY.

Coelius Aurelianus, a physician.....	Coel. Aure.
Flavius Eutropius.....	Eutrop.
Rhemnius Fannius, a poet and physician.....	Rhem. Fan.
Lactantius.....	Lactant.
L. Ampelius.	
Æl. Donatus, author of notes upon <i>Virgil</i> and <i>Terence</i>	Donat.
Juvenecus, a poet.....	Juvenec.
Jul. Firmicus Maternus.....	Jul. Firmic.
Hilarius.....	Hilar.
Mar. Victorinus, a poet.....	Mar. Victorin.
Rufus Festus Avienus, a poet.....	Avien.
Q. Octavianus Horatianus, a physician.....	Oct. Horat.
Ammianus Marcellinus, a historian...	Ammian.
Flavius Vegetius Renatus wrote <i>De Re Militari</i> ; another Vegetius is supposed to have written <i>De Re Veterinaria</i> , or <i>Mulomedicina</i>	Veget.
Macrobius.....	Macrobi.
Q. Aurel. Symmachus.....	Symmach.
D. Magnus Ausonius, a poet.....	Auson.
Sext. Aurel. Victor.....	Aurel. Vict.
Ambrosius.....	Ambros.
Aurel. Prudentius Clemens, a poet....	Prudent.
Cl. Claudianus, a poet.....	Claudian.
Marcellus Empiricus.....	Marcell. Empir.
Theodorus Priscianus, a physician...	Theod. Prisc.

FIFTH CENTURY.

Hieronymus.....	Hieronym.
Sulpicius Severus.....	Sulpic. Sever.
Cl. Rutilius Numatianus, a poet.....	Rutil.
Augustinus.....	Augustin.
Serv. Honoratus, a grammarian.....	Serv.
Paul. Orosius, a historian.....	Oros.

HERE SOME CONCLUDE THE BRONZEN AGE, AND COMMENCE THE IRON AGE.

Coelius Sedulius, a poet.....	Sedul.
Paulinus Nolanus, a poet.....	Paulin. Nolan.
Salvianus.	
Martianus Capella.....	Martian. Capell. or Mart. Cap.
Paulinus Petrocorius, a poet.	
Claudianus Mamertus.	
Sidonius Apollinaris.....	Sidon.
Alcimus Avitus.....	Alcim. Avit.
Plinius Valerianus, a physician.....	Plin. Valer.
Pacatus Drepanius.....	Pacat. Drepan.
Claudius Mamertinus.....	Claud. Mamert.
Nazarius.....	Nazar.
Eumenius.....	Eumen.
et ceteri.	

SIXTH CENTURY.

Boethius.....	Boeth.
Priscianus, a grammarian.....	Priscian. or Prisc.
Festus, a grammarian.....	Fest.

Nonius Marcellus, a <i>grammarian</i>	<i>Non.</i>	SEVENTH CENTURY.	
Fulgentius Planciades.....	<i>Fulgent. Planc.</i>	Isidorus Hispalensis.....	<i>Isid.</i>
Arator, a <i>poet</i>	<i>Arator.</i>	et ceteri.	
Jornandes.....	<i>Jornandes.</i>	EIGHTH CENTURY.	
M. Aurel Cassiodorus.....	<i>Cassiod.</i>	Beda.....	<i>Beda.</i>
Fl. Cresconius Corippus, a <i>poet</i>	<i>Coripp.</i>	Paulus Diaconus.....	<i>Paul. Diaconus.</i>
Venantius Fortunatus, a <i>poet</i>	<i>Venant. Fortun.</i>	et ceteri.	
et ceteri.	or <i>Ven. Fort.</i>		

SOME ABBREVIATIONS.

A. <i>Aulus, Augustus, Augusta.</i>	II—S. <i>Sestert.</i> — Thus, H—S. X., <i>decem sertertii</i>
A. D. <i>Ante Diem.</i>	H—S. $\overline{X}$., <i>decem sestertia</i> : H—S. X., <i>decies sestertium</i>
ÆD. CUR. <i>Ædilis Curulis.</i>	But this distinction seems not to have been alway.
ÆD. CUR. DES. <i>Ædilis Curulis Designatus.</i>	observed.
A. F. ; A. N. <i>Auli Filius ; Auli Nepos.</i>	HUMANISS. <i>Humanissimus.</i>
AN. A. U. C. <i>Anno Ab Urbe Condita.</i>	I. J. <i>Julius.</i>
ANIEN. <i>Aniensis (Tribus).</i>	ICTUS. <i>Jurisconsultus.</i>
AP. <i>Appius.</i>	IMP., IMPER. <i>Imperator.</i>
A. U. C. <i>Ab Urbe Condita, Anno Urbis Condite.</i>	ITER. <i>Iterum.</i>
B. <i>Bene.</i>	K. <i>Kæso, Kalendæ, etc.</i>
C. <i>Caius, Comitialis, etc.</i>	K. D. <i>Kalendæ Decembres.</i>
C. F. <i>Caii Filius.</i>	KAL. <i>Kalendæ, Kalendis.</i>
CN. <i>Cnæus.</i>	L. <i>Quinquaginta.</i>
CN. F. <i>Cnæi Filius.</i>	L. <i>Lucius.</i>
CONS. <i>Consul.</i>	LEG. <i>Legatus, etc.</i>
COS. <i>Consul.</i>	L. F. <i>Lucii Filius.</i>
COSS. <i>Consules.</i>	LLS. <i>Sestert. ; Libra Libra Semis.</i>
COS. DESIGN. <i>Consul Designatus.</i>	M. <i>Marcus, etc.</i>
COSS. PRÆT. TRIBB. PL. SEN. P. PL. Q. R. <i>Consu-</i>	MP. <i>Manius.</i>
<i>libus, Prætoribus, Tribunis Plebis, Senatui, Populo,</i>	MAM. <i>Mamercus.</i>
<i>Plebique Romanæ.</i>	M. F. <i>Marci Filius.</i>
D. <i>Decimus, Decius, Divus.</i>	M. T. C. <i>Marcus Tullius Cicero.</i>
DECUR. <i>Decuriones.</i>	N. <i>Nefastus, Nepos, etc.</i>
D. E. R. I. S. C. <i>De Ea Re Ita Senatus Censuit.</i>	NEP. <i>Nepos.</i>
DES. DESS. <i>Designatus, Designati.</i>	O. OPT. <i>Optimus.</i>
D. O. M. <i>Deo Optimo Maximo.</i>	P. <i>Pater, Plebs, Populus, Prætor, Publius, etc.</i>
DUL. <i>Dulcis, Dulcissimus, etc.</i>	P. F. <i>Publii Filius.</i>
DULCISS. <i>Dulcissimus.</i>	PL. <i>Plebs.</i>
E. <i>Ego, Est, Exercitus, etc.</i>	POMPT. <i>Promptina (Tribus).</i>
E. H. N. L. R. <i>Ejus Hac Lege Nihil Rogatum.</i>	PONT. MAX. <i>Pontifex Maximus.</i>
EP. <i>Epistola.</i>	POP. <i>Popilia, Popinia (Tribus).</i>
F. <i>Filius, Filia, Frater, Fastus, etc.</i>	POP. <i>Populus.</i>
F. F. <i>Filii, etc.</i>	PR. <i>Pater, Prætor, etc.</i>
FIL. <i>Filius.</i>	PRÆT. DES. <i>Prætor Designatus.</i>
FR. <i>Frater.</i>	
G. <i>Gaius.</i>	

PRÆT. *Prætores.*

PROC., PROCOS. *Proconsul.*

PROPR., PROPRÆT. *Proprætor.*

PROQUEST. *Proquæstor.*

PR. UR. *Prætor Urbanus.*

PUP. *Pupinia (Tribus).*

Q. *Quintus, Que, Quidem, etc.*

Q. F. *Quinti Filius.*

Q. Q. *Quintus, Quintus; duo Quinti.*

QUEST. *Quæstor.*

QUATT. VIRIS, et DECUR. *Quatuor Viris et Decurionibus.*

R. *Romanus, Respublica, etc.*

S. *Sextus, Salus, Semis, Senatus, etc.*

SAL. *Salutem.*

S. C. *Senatus Consultum.*

S. D. *Salutem Dicit*

SEN., SENAT. *Senatus.*

SENAT. POP. PL. Q. R. *Senatui, Populo Plebique Romanæ.*

SERV. *Servius.*

SEX. *Sextus.*

S. P. *Salutem Plurimam.*

S. P. D. *Salutem Plurimam Dicit.*

S. P. Q. R. *Senatus Populusque Romanus.*

S. Q. C. *Senatusque Consultum.*

SUAVISS. *Suavissimus.*

SI VOS V. B. E. E. Q. V. *Si Vos Valetis, Bene Est Ego Quidem Valeo.*

S. V. B. E. E. V. *Si Vales, Bene Est, Ego Valeo.*

S. V. LIBERIQUE VESTRI V. B. E. E. Q. V. *Si Vos Liberique Vestri Valetis, Bene Est, Ego Quidem Valeo.*

T. *Titus, etc.*

T. F. *Titi Filius.*

TRIB. PL. *Tribunus Plebis.*

V. *Valeo, Vales, Valemus, Valetis. Vir. eto.*

V. C. *Vir Clarissimus.*

V. F. *Verba Fecit.*

ON THE RECKONING OF TIME AMONG THE ROMANS.*

I. *The Roman Day.*

THE *civil* day, with the Romans, as with us, extended from midnight to midnight, so that two persons whose birth fell between these two limits were considered as born on the same day. But in the division of time by hours, we do not find the same agreement between their method and our own. For the hours, with us, run on in one course from midnight to noon, and again from noon to midnight, and, making no account of the fluctuating duration of the natural day and night, that is, the day and night as bounded by sunrise and sunset, are of the same length the year through. The Romans, on the contrary, divided the *natural day* and the *natural night* into twelve hours each; the first hour of the day beginning with sunrise, and the first hour of the night from sunset. Accordingly, as the summer days are longer than winter days, the summer day-hours must have been in the same proportion longer than those of winter, and, for a similar reason, the summer night-hours shorter than those of winter. Suppose then, we learn that an event took place at a certain Roman hour of the day or night; in only two cases can we, without further data, reduce the time to our hours. The Roman midday and midnight, which fall at the close of the sixth hour of day and of night, are our midday and midnight, since these are natural, not civil, points of time. In all other cases, we need to be informed also of the length of the day. Now this depends upon the latitude of the place and the time of the year. When these are given, the length of the day may be determined by a mathematical computation. It is common however to begin the day, on a rough estimate, at six o'clock; but this can be correct only at the equinoxes, and at the solstices is far out of the way. The subjoined table, calculated for the latitude of Rome ($41^{\circ} 54'$), may be of some use in the reduction of Roman time to ours. It takes the year 45 B. C., the first of the reformed calendar of Julius Cæsar, and gives the length of the Roman day for the eight principal points of the sun's course, reduced to our uniform hours:—

Places of the Sun.	Days of the Year.	Length of the Day.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	Length of a Roman Hour.
0° ♄	23 December.	8h. 54m.	7h. 33m.	4h. 27m.	0h. 44 1-2m.
15° ☾	6 February.	9 50	7 5	4 55	0 49 1-6
0° ♀	23 March.	12	6	6	1
15° ☿	9 May.	14 10	4 55	7 5	1 10 5-6
0° ☿	25 June.	15 6	4 27	7 33	1 15 1-2
15° ♄	10 August.	14 10	4 55	7 5	1 10 5-6
0° ☾	25 September.	12	6	6	1
15° ♀	9 November.	9 50	7 5	4 55	0 49 1-6

If we would know, for instance, when the Romans supped on the longest day, supposing this to take place at the beginning of the ninth hour (see *Martial*. 4, 8.), we have, according to the foregoing table, 8 Roman hours equal to 10h. 4m. Since on that day the sun rose at 4h. 27m., the ninth Roman hour commenced at 2h. 31m. P. M. On the shortest day, it began at 1h. 29m. P. M.

In camp, the night was divided into four watches, of three (Roman) hours each. The second accordingly closed at midnight.

II. *The Roman Month and Year.*

It is well known that Julius Cæsar reformed the calendar, and gave it the shape which, with slight modifications, it still retains. It may be well, however, before giving an account of the Julian year, to say a little of the year

* Abridged from Ideler's *Handbuch der mathematischen und technischen Chronologie*, 2 Band 6 Abschn. *Zeitrechnung der Römer*
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such as he found it. The common Roman year, when he undertook the rectification of the calendar, consisted of 355 days, distributed among twelve months in the following manner :—

Januarius...29 days ;	Maius.....31 days ;	September..29 days ;
Februarius..28 “	Junius.....29 “	October....31 “
Martius.....31 “	Quintilis....31 “	November...29 “
Aprilis29 “	Sextilis.....29 “	December...29 “

In earlier times, the year began with Martius. It will be seen that this year was considerably shorter than the solar year ; so that, if no correction were applied, each month would be continually going the round of all the seasons. Januarius would be at one time in the dead of winter, at another in midsummer. This was attempted to be remedied by means of an intercalary month, called *Mercedonius*, consisting alternately of 22 and 23 days, which was thrown in at the close of February of every second year, namely after the 23d of that month, the anniversary of the Terminalia, originally the closing festival of the year. The first months of an intercalary year would therefore stand thus :—

Januarius.....29 days ;	
Februarius.....23 “	
Mercedonius..22 or 23	{ which, added to the five days taken from
Martius.....31 “	{ Februarius, make a total of 27 or 28 days ;

and so on, as above. Four years, upon this plan, would contain 1465 days, or four days more than a Julian *quadrænnium*. Here, then, was an average annual excess of one day, which required a further correction. How this was applied is not satisfactorily ascertained, though there are indications of a cycle of 24 years, in theory, if not in use. But had the calendar been perfectly correct in theory, and much better adapted to practice than it really was, the mismanagement to which it was subjected would inevitably have perverted it. The direction of the intercalation was left to the *pontifices*, who did not scruple to consult private interest at the expense of the public convenience. When Julius Cæsar set about his work of reformation, the first of January had retrograded nearly to the autumnal equinox. Accordingly we find, in the year 705, Cicero writing to Atticus, under date of the 16th of May (XVII *Kal. Jun.*), in these words, — *Nunc quidem æquinotium nos moratur*. The Roman 16th of May of that year has been computed to correspond to the Julian 24th of March, which was in fact the day before the vernal equinox.

Cæsar, in order to bring the first of January to the place it was to hold, was obliged to make a year of 445 days, in which, besides the *Mercedonius* of 23 days, which was inserted in its usual place, two extraordinary intercalary months, making a sum of 67 days, were thrown in between the 29th of November and the first of December. When therefore we find Cicero, in the year 708, speaking of *a. d. V. Cal. Intercalares priores*, we are to understand hereby the 26th of November of that year, as it was actually reckoned, or the 23d of September of the anticipated Julian reckoning. This year is called the *year of confusion*.

The chief alteration effected by Cæsar was the abolition of the *Mercedonius*, and the distribution of the ten days, which had hitherto been lacking, among some of the other months. But as his year was still too short by about a quarter of a day, which, in four years, would amount to a day, he provided for the insertion, every fourth year, of a day, immediately after the Terminalia or 23d of February. His corrected year, therefore, stood as follows :—

Januarius...31 days ;	Maius.....31 days ;	September..30 days ;
Februarius..28 “ in leap year 29 ;	Junius.....30 “	October....31 “
Martius.....31 “	Quintilis....31 “	November..30 “
Aprilis.....30 “	Sextilis.....31 “	December..31 “

The months Quintilis and Sextilis afterwards received the names of *Julius* and *Augustus*, in honor of the first two emperors. Simple as Cæsar's method was, the pontifices mistook it, and for some time went on to make the intercalation every third year. But Augustus finally corrected the error by omitting the intercalary day for twelve years in succession.

The Romans did not count the days of the month in a regular numerical succession, as we do, but reckoned them with reference to three principal points, the Calends (*Calendæ*), the Nones (*Nonæ*), and the Ides (*Idus*). The Calends were invariably the first of the month. In March, May, Quintilis (July), and October, the only months which, before Cæsar, had 31 days, the Nones were the seventh and the Ides the fifteenth of the month ; in all other months, the Nones were the fifth and the Ides the thirteenth ; so that the Nones were always eight days before the Ides. The Romans, after passing one of these points, counted forward to the next, calling the day after the Calends so many days before the Nones, the day after the Nones so many days before the Ides, and so on. Accordingly, the days were numbered back from each point to the preceding. By this arrangement, the last day of a month was called the day before the Calends of the next month ; thus the 31st of January was *Pridie Calendas Februarias* or *Februarii*, or *Calendarum Februariarum* or *-ii* ; for the names of the Roman months are properly adjectives, which, when used substantively, have *mensis* understood. The day before that, the thirtieth of January, was reckoned as the third day before the Calends of January (for the Romans counted in the current day), and was expressed by *Tertio Calendas* (sc. *die ante*) or *Calendarum Februarias* or *-arum*, or, substantively, *-ii* ; or,

more frequently, by *ante diem tertium Calendas*, or *-arum*, etc. Pursuing this process, we find the 14th of January (the day after the Ides) denoted by *XIX Cal. Febr.* or *a. d. XIX Cal. Febr.* We have now reached the Ides (*Idus*), which, in dating, take the ablative case; thus the ides of January are dated *Idibus Januariis*, or *-ii*, or by abbreviation *Id. Jan.* Then we have for the day before (the 12th), *pridie Id. Jan.*; for the day before that, *III Id. Jan.*, or *a. d. III Id. Jan.*; and so on to the Nones, or *Non. Jan.* The day before the Nones is *pridie Non. Jan.*; the next, *III Non. Jan.*, or *a. d. III Non. Jan.*; the second day of the month, *a. d. IV Non. Jan.*; the first day, *Cal. Jan.* The following table presents a scheme of the months of January, March, April, and February, of the common year. The months of Sextilis (August) and December are like January; May, Quintilis (July), and October, like March; and June, September, and November, like April.

Current Days.	JANUARIUS.	MARTIUS.	APRILIS.	FEBRUARIUS.
1	CAL. JAN.	CAL. MART.	CAL. APR.	CAL. FEBR.
2	(a. d.) IV Non. Jan.	(a. d.) VI Non. Mart.	(a. d.) IV Non. Apr.	(a. d.) IV Non. Febr.
3	(a. d.) III " "	(a. d.) V " "	(a. d.) III " "	(a. d.) III " "
4	Pridie " "	(a. d.) IV " "	Pridie " "	Pridie " "
5	NON. JAN.	(a. d.) III " "	NON. APR.	NON. FEBR.
6	(a. d.) VIII Id. Jan.	Pridie " "	(a. d.) VIII Id. Apr.	(a. d.) VIII Id. Febr.
7	(a. d.) VII " "	NON. MART.	(a. d.) VII " "	(a. d.) VII " "
8	(a. d.) VI " "	(a. d.) VIII Id. Mart.	(a. d.) VI " "	(a. d.) VI " "
9	(a. d.) V " "	(a. d.) VII " "	(a. d.) V " "	(a. d.) V " "
10	(a. d.) IV " "	(a. d.) VI " "	(a. d.) IV " "	(a. d.) IV " "
11	(a. d.) III " "	(a. d.) V " "	(a. d.) III " "	(a. d.) III " "
12	Pridie " "	(a. d.) IV " "	Pridie " "	Pridie " "
13	ID. JAN.	(a. d.) III " "	ID. APR.	ID. FEBR.
14	(a. d.) XIX Cal. Febr.	Pridie " "	(a. d.) XVIII Cal. Mai.	(a. d.) XVI Cal. Mart.
15	(a. d.) XVIII " "	ID. MART.	(a. d.) XVII " "	(a. d.) XV " "
16	(a. d.) XVII " "	(a. d.) XVII Cal. Apr.	(a. d.) XVI " "	(a. d.) XIV " "
17	(a. d.) XVI " "	(a. d.) XVI " "	(a. d.) XV " "	(a. d.) XIII " "
18	(a. d.) XV " "	(a. d.) XV " "	(a. d.) XIV " "	(a. d.) XII " "
19	(a. d.) XIV " "	(a. d.) XIV " "	(a. d.) XIII " "	(a. d.) XI " "
20	(a. d.) XIII " "	(a. d.) XIII " "	(a. d.) XII " "	(a. d.) X " "
21	(a. d.) XII " "	(a. d.) XII " "	(a. d.) XI " "	(a. d.) IX " "
22	(a. d.) XI " "	(a. d.) XI " "	(a. d.) X " "	(a. d.) VIII " "
23	(a. d.) X " "	(a. d.) X " "	(a. d.) IX " "	(a. d.) VII " "
24	(a. d.) IX " "	(a. d.) IX " "	(a. d.) VIII " "	(a. d.) VI " "
25	(a. d.) VIII " "	(a. d.) VIII " "	(a. d.) VII " "	(a. d.) V " "
26	(a. d.) VII " "	(a. d.) VII " "	(a. d.) VI " "	(a. d.) IV " "
27	(a. d.) VI " "	(a. d.) VI " "	(a. d.) V " "	(a. d.) III " "
28	(a. d.) V " "	(a. d.) V " "	(a. d.) IV " "	Pridie " "
29	(a. d.) IV " "	(a. d.) IV " "	(a. d.) III " "	
30	(a. d.) III " "	(a. d.) III " "	Pridie " "	
31	Pridie " "	Pridie " "		

The practical rule for reducing one of our dates to the Roman calendar is, when the day is between the Calends and Nones (unless it be the day before the Nones), to add one to the number of the Nones, and subtract the number of the given day: e. g. to find the Roman date of the second of June, we have, $5+1-2=4$; so that the date required is, *a. d. IV Non. Jun.* When the day is between the Nones and Ides, a similar course is pursued: e. g. to find the expression for our tenth of August, we have $13+1-10=4$; so that our date is, *a. d. IV Id. Sext.* (or *Aug.*) But if the day is after the Ides (unless it be the last day of the month), we add *two* to the number of days in the month, and subtract the number of the given day: e. g. it is required to find the Roman date of the 22 December; we have $31+2-22=11$; so that the expression is, *a. d. XI Cal. Jan.* To reduce Roman dates to ours, we reverse the process just described, i. e. subtract the number of the Roman day: e. g. Augustus died *XIV Cal. Sept.*: to accommodate this to our calendar, we say, $31+2-14=19$; so that the date required is the 19th of August. When a date is given as under the old calendar, the proper allowance must be made.

In order to avoid interfering with the celebration of the stated festivals of the year, Cæsar inserted his intercalary day in February in such a manner that no change was made in the reckoning of the first twenty-three days of the month: the last seven days run thus:—

23 a. d. VII *Calendas Martias*;
 24 a. d. *bissextum Cal. Mart.*;
 25 a. d. VI *Cal. Mart.*;
 26 a. d. V " "

27 a. d. IV *Cal. Mart.*;
 28 a. d. III " "
 29 pridie " "

So that the rule above given requires some modification in this case. To reduce a date of February in leap-year to the Roman date, for the first 23 days, proceed according to the prescribed rule, as if the month had only 28 days. For the last five days, proceed as if it had 29 days. The *bissextum* is always the 24th.

In Cæsar's calendar, the year was divided into eight periods. The points which marked these were thus entered :—

<i>Bruma</i>25th December ;	<i>Solstitium</i>24th June ;
<i>Veris initium</i>7th February ;	<i>Autumni initium</i>11th August ;
<i>Æquinocinium vernum</i> ...25th March ;	<i>Æquinocinium autumni</i> ..24th September ;
<i>Æstatis initium</i>9th May ;	<i>Hiemis initium</i>11th November.

In this arrangement, he intended to make the beginning of summer correspond with the heliacal rising of the Pleiades; that of winter with the cosmical setting of the same constellation; and that of autumn with the cosmical setting of the Lyre. The sign of the arrival of spring, with the Romans, was the blowing of the *Favonius* or warm west wind.

The week of seven days was not in use among the Romans under the republic, nor for a long time after Christ. It was brought in at length by the influence of Christianity. The Romans had however what may be called a week of *eight* days; for on every eighth day (*nono quoque die*, after the Roman way of speaking, whence the name *nundinæ*), the country citizen came into the city to transact business, and take part in public affairs. It was ordained that every proposed law should be posted up in public for three *nundinæ* or market-days (a *trinundinum*, as it was called, equal of course to 17 days), that all might read it. (See *Nundinæ* in the vocabulary.)

The year was designated at Rome by the names of its consuls. (See *Consul* in the vocabulary.) But in the works of Roman authors, the year of the city is also often mentioned. To reduce this to our reckoning, we must know in what year Rome was supposed to have been built. Cato fixed the foundation of the city in the year 752 B. C.; but Varro, whose computation is considered as more worthy of confidence, in the year 753 B. C. If now we have a year of the city given bearing a number less than 754, we have only to subtract the given number from 754 for the year B. C. In like manner, to reduce a given year before Christ to its corresponding Roman year, we subtract the number of the year from 754. If, on the other hand, the number of the Roman year exceeds 753, as it always does if the date be subsequent to the Christian era (for this era is regarded as a point of time, not as a year), we deduct 753 from the given number, and have for a remainder the year after Christ. If again we would find the year of the city corresponding to a given year after Christ, we add the number of this year to 753, and we get the year sought. For example, Cæsar was assassinated in the year of Rome 710; it is required to find the corresponding year B. C. Our rule gives $754 - 710 = 44$, the year required. Suppose we know that Cæsar's reformed calendar went into effect on the first of January, 45 B. C., and would reduce this to the year of Rome: we have, now, $754 - 45 = 709$. Herculaneum and Pompeii were buried A. D. 79. What year of Rome expresses this date? We have $753 + 79 = 832$. The emperor Augustus died A. U. C. 767: the corresponding year of our era is designated by $767 - 753 = 14$.

AN
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ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEN the Latin and English Lexicon, edited by the late Mr LEVERETT, was published, an English and Latin Lexicon was announced as being in preparation. This work has been carried forward with as much rapidity as was consistent with the plan on which it was constructed.

It cannot be expected that this second part should be either so new or so complete as the first. It is always much easier to render foreign into native words, than native into foreign. In the one case, each word, which is given as the signification of another, serves for a sign, which admits of a wide application; in the other, a word often points only to a single step. In the one, the unknown is expressed in terms of the known; in the other, the familiar is exhibited in the form of the unfamiliar. Besides this difficulty, common to all languages, there are peculiar obstacles to be overcome in conveying a modern language into an ancient. A living tongue is always pliant. It readily adopts and assimilates new expressions for new ideas, by giving a new tinge to words already in use, by naturalizing foreign terms, or by a direct creation. In this way it passes down from age to age, without growing old. A dead language, on the contrary, being no longer kept supple by daily use, is rigid and unyielding. Additions, instead of growing into its body, must often bear the appearance of appendages merely, and thus proclaim their own strangeness. Yet such additions must be made, or expression will be hampered by clumsy circumlocutions, and unwieldy descriptions take the place of significant names.

To contend successfully with these difficulties must needs require ripe scholarship, ample time and space, and useful auxiliary works. But, whether from too low an estimate of the importance of the task or an unwillingness to leave more attractive, and, perhaps, more lucrative studies, our scholars have not been active in this department. Those then, on whom the labor falls, can only do their best. So long a time had been consumed in the execution of the Latin and English Lexicon, that it was advisable to be as expeditious with the other as possible, and the volume was already so large that little room was left for what, if adequately performed, would demand at least another volume of equal size. The book, of which almost exclusive use has been made in preparing the part of this work that may be called new, is a late German and Latin Lexicon, by K. E. Georges. But this could be made available only by means of a circuitous and inconvenient process.

Notwithstanding these hinderances, it was hoped that something might be put together, which, though it could not but be imperfect, should at least be methodical and clear. As the same idea is often expressed by the use of different parts of speech in different connections, it seemed conducive to clearness, especially in so succinct a work, to bring derived words under their primitives, distinguished however by a smaller type. This has been, in some cases, extended to words not strictly derived, but only cognate. The objection to such a course is, that oftentimes so great a dislocation of alphabetical order is produced, as to render it difficult to find a word. This difficulty has been obviated, either by adhering in such cases to that order, or by giving the word under its primitive, and referring thither from its alphabetical place. The liberty has also been taken of omitting many words which seemed to be of slight importance. Some pages, thus arranged, were shown to Mr. Leverett, and met with his approval.

But it was soon found impossible, from the slowness with which the work advanced, even to carry out this plan, and it was accordingly broken off at the word *Commence*, on the fifty-sixth page. No course then remained but to take some manual already in use, and improve it, as far as was possible in a limited time. Ainsworth's Dictionary most readily presented itself, and the rest of this book, being about five-sixths of the whole, is made up mainly of that. The work of Ainsworth has many faults, so many, indeed, that to correct them entirely would be nearly as laborious as to make a new book. Among other things, it is so confusedly thrown together, that even what is there is not easily found. To this point attention has been chiefly directed. The whole has been wrought

into a more orderly arrangement, which presents each part of speech by itself, and accords with what had been already finished. Sometimes, indeed, along with the derived signification of a word, are given those which are underived, though the word is printed as if it were wholly derivative. In these cases, perhaps, the parts of the word would have been better separated. But this circumstance will hardly produce any confusion. Though more care has been turned to the arrangement than to any other point, it was sometimes found to be so completely vicious, that a thorough correction was impossible, without a longer delay than was practicable. The arrangement, however, has been by no means the sole object of attention. Various other alterations, as many as time would allow, have been introduced throughout. Articles have been entirely, or almost entirely, written anew, and much that was incorrect or redundant has been stricken out. It is hoped that, in this form, the work may be found to have gained in usefulness.

A few abbreviations have been employed; as, *prop.* for *properly*, *fig.* for *figuratively*, *gen.* for *generally*, *esp.* for *especially*, and others which speak for themselves. When a word or words enclosed thus () *follow* others, they belong only to the word or phrase next preceding, if no comma intervene; but if separated from that by a comma, they are to be referred to all which precede, until a fuller stop than a comma is reached. When a word or words so enclosed *precede* others, with an intervening comma, they are usually to be referred to all the words which follow, till others, similarly enclosed, occur. Thus, under the word *Come*, the words, (*of persons*), refer to what follows, down to (*of things*); and (*prop.* and *fig.*) belong both to *venire* and *pervenire*, while (*come, arrive*), belong only to *advenire*. But use will make these clearer.

H. W. TORREY

ENGLISH-LATIN LEXICON.

ABA

A or **AN**, as an article prefixed either to a substantive which is in apposition or the predicate, is not expressed in Latin; as, *Crassus, an excellent orator*, *Crassus orator optimus*; *I am a man*, *homo sum*. — Joined with a subject or object which is pointed out as actually present, but not expressly referred to any particular individual; as, *in the definition of a thing*, in *definitione alicujus rei*. — ¶ *A*, i. e. *a certain*, *quidam*.

— ¶ *A*, marking a certain condition or relation, *quidam*; as, *Fabius, a Pelignian*, *Fabius Pelignus quidam*. — ¶ It is expressed by the plural in some phrases, where it means a small or great number, collectively taken, and is in this way considered as a whole or unity: thus, *many a man*, *multi (homines understood)*; *he has done me many a kindness*, *hanc pauca or multa beneficia in me contulit*. — ¶ *A*, i. e. *one*, *unus*. — *Not a man*, *ne unus quidem*. — ¶ It is also differently expressed; thus, *twice a week*, *bis in hebdomada*; *once a year*, *semel singulis annis*; *one out of a tribe*, *singuli ex singulis tribubus*. — *A bushel*, in *singulos modios*. — *Four acres a man*, *quaterna in singulos jugera*. — *A day*, in *diem*. — *A man*, i. e. *each man*, in *singula capita*. — *Two hunting-shoots a day for five days*, *binæ venationes per dies quinque*. — *To the generals were given eight thousand infantry apiece*, *duobus octona millia peditum data*. — *Bring two a piece*, *binos adferre*. — ¶ *I go a hunting*, *eo venatum*, *eo ad venandum*. — ¶ *A foot longer*, *shorter*, &c. See *By*.

ABANDON, *cedere* (aliquo or ex aliquo loco), *relinquere*, *deserere*, *destituere*, *deficere*, *desse* (alicui); *dimittere*, *abjicere*, *deponere*, *desistere* (aliqua re and de re); (*resign or give up*) *himself to*, *totum se dare*, *tradere*, *dedere* alicui or alicui rei. — *To abandon hope*, *spem abjicere*. — *a siege*, *obsidione desistere*.

ABANDONED (*forsaken*), *destitutus*, *etc.*: (*given up*), *deditus*, *etc.*; (*wicked*), *perditus*, *flagitiosus*, *profligatus*, *sceleratus*. *Abandoned by hope*, *a spe destitutus*.

ABANDONMENT, *derelictio*, *destitutio*, *etc.*; or *by the tenses of the verbs*.

ABASE, *deprimere*, *minuere*, *obscurare*; *himsel*, *sibi derogare*, *se abjicere*.

ABASEMENT, *imminutio*, *depressio*, *etc.*

ABASH, *pudore*, *rubore* aliquem afficere, *suffundere*; *judicium*, *ruborem* alicui incutere, *injicere*; *ignominia*, *dedecore notare*; *sensu dedecoris afficere*; *confundere*. — *To be abashed*, *erubescere*, *pudorem*, *ruborem contrahere*.

ABATE, I. v. a. (*diminish*), *minuere*, *imminuere*, *levare* (pretium, annonam), *remittere* (aliquid, or de aliqua re). — *a man's courage*, *reprimere*, or *percellere animum*, *tondere cristam*. — *one's power*, *refringere vim*. — (*in accounts*), *subducere*, *detrudere*, *remittere*. — *The sum shall not be abated one jot*, *de summa nihil decedet*. — II. v. n. *imminui*, *decrecere*, *remitti*, *se remittere*, *remittere*. — *in one's flesh*, *attenuari*, *macrescere*. — *The heat abates*, *aestas defervescit*. — *His sickness begins to abate*, *levior inorbus esse coepit*.

ABATEMENT, *diminutio*, *deductio*, *subductio*, *imminutio*. — *To make an abate-*

ABL

ment, *decessionem de summa facere*. — *Abatement of the disease*, *remissio morbi*.

ABATIS, *concedes*, *arborum tractus*.

ABBAY, *abbatia*.

ABBOT, *abbas*, *archimandrita*.

ABBESS, *abbatissa*, *antistita virginum sanctorum*.

ABBOTSHIP, *abbatis munus*.

ABBREVIATE, *contrahere*, in *breve* or in *angustum eogere*.

ABBREVIATION, *contractio*; *compendium*, *scripturae compendium*. — *To take down in writing by abbreviations*, *per compendia excipere aliquid*.

ABDICATE, *magistratum deponere*, *magistratu se abdicare* (*very rarely magistratum abdicare*).

ABDICATION, *abdicatio muneris*.

ABDOMEN, *ablomen*, *venter*.

ABED. — *To be abed*, in *lecto jacere* or *esse*, *jacere*, *cubare*. — *I lie abed till the fourth hour*, *ad quartam (horam) jaceo*.

ABERRATION, *error*, *declinatio*; (*of mind*), *alienatio (mentis)*, *error (mentis)*.

ABET (*aid*), *adjuvare*, *sustinere*, *suppetias ferre*, *ab aliquo stare*. — ¶ (*encourage*), *impellere*, *incitare*, *instigare*. — *To be abetted to the noblest studies*, *ad optima incitari studia*.

ABETTOR, *adjutor*, *socius*, *administer*, *satelles*; *concitator*, *impulsor*, *stimulator*.

ABHOR, *detestari*, *fastidire* (aliquem, aliquid or ab aliqua re), *abhorre*, *aversari*, *abominari*, *odisse*; *repudiare*, *respuere*, *rejicere*, *dedignari*; *refugere*. — *To abhor studies*, *marriage*, *abhorre* a *studiis*, a *nuptiis*.

ABHORRENCE, *detestatio*, *aversatio alicujus rei*.

ABHORRENT, *detestans*, *alienus*, *etc.*; (*contrary to, inconsistent with*), *alienum* (ab) *aliqua re*.

ABIDE, I. v. n. (*tarry*, *doell*), *morari*, *commorari*, *habitare*; (*last*), *durare*, *perdurare*, *permanere*, *perstare*, *persistere*. — *The nut in winter abides at home*, *domi manet formica*. — II. v. a. (*await*, *tarry for*), *praestolari* (alicui or aliquem), *opperiri*; (*be at hand to*, *threaten*), *manere* aliquem, *impendere* alicui. — (*bear*, *stand out*), *ferre*, *perferre*, *durare*, *tolerare*, *sustinere*, *perpeti*.

ABODE (*a dwelling*), *habitatio*, *sedes*, *domicilium*; (*tarrying*), *commoratio*, *statio*, *mansio*; (*abiding*), *habitatio*. — *Abode in the country*, *rusticatio*.

ABILITY. See *Able*.

ABJECT, *nihili*, *nullo in numero*, *vilis*, *sordidus*; *perditus*, *profligatus*, *abjectus*, *illiberalis*.

ABJECTNESS, *illiberalitas*, *animus abjectus*; *vilitas*.

ABJURE (*forswear*), *abjuro*; (*renounce*), *ejuro*, *renuncio*.

ABJURATION, *abjuratio*, *etc.*

ABLATIVE CASE, *aufferendi casus*, *sextus casus*.

ABLE (*fit*), *capax alicujus rei*, *idoneus*; (*powerful*), *potens*; (*strong*), *fortis*, *robustus*, *validus*; (*in mind or skill*), *sollers*, *ingeniosus*, *peritus*, *habilis*; (*wealthy*), *dives*, *opulentus*. — *I am able (to do this or that)*, *possum*, *valeo* (*poet.*), *etc.* — *You have been able to overthrow the laws*, *ad evertendas leges valuisti*. — *As far as I am able*, *pro meis viribus*, *pro mea parte*, *quantum possum* (*or fut. potero*). — *I am able to manage myself*, *sum compos*. — *As well as he was able*, *quod*

ABO

potuit. — *I am not able to pay*, *solvendo non sum*. — *He was an able speaker*, *multum valuit dicendo*. — *Able to bear the dust and sun*, *patiens pulveris atque solis*. — *Able to bear envy*, *invidiae par*. — *I am very able*, *praepolleo*, *praevalleo*.

ABLE-BODIED, *robustus*, *firmus*.

ABILITY (*power*, *influence*), *vires*, *facultas*, *potentia*; (*strength*), *robur*; (*riches*), *opes*, *divitiae*; (*one's circumstances*), *res*. — *To the best of my ability*, *pro meis viribus*, *ut potero*, *quantum in me or in mea potestate situm or positum est*. — *To have ability for a thing*, *habilem*, *aptum esse ad aliquid*; *naturally*, *natum esse ad aliquid*. — ¶ *Abilities*, *dotes animi*, *ingenium*; (*skill*), *peritia*, *scientia*, *sollertia*.

ABLY, *fortiter*, *strenue*; *ingeniose*, *sollertiter*, *perite*; *bene*.

ABLUTION, *ablutio*.

ABOARD, *adv.* (*a ship*), in *nave esse*. — *To go aboard*, *navim conscendere*. — ¶ See *Board*.

ABODE. See *Abide*.

ABOLISH, v. a. (*disannul*), *aboleo*, *abrögo*, *rescindere*; (*put an end to*, *destroy*), *tollo*, *deleo*, *extinguo*.

ABOLISHING or **ABOLITION**, *abolitio*, *sublatio*, *dissolutio*, *etc.*

ABOMINATE, v. a. *abominor*, *abhorreo*, *detestor*, *exsecor*.

ABOMINATION, *detestatio*; *res execranda*, *nefas*.

ABOMINABLE, *detestabilis*, *detestandus*.

ABOMINABLY, *nefarie*, *federe*, *odiose*, *turpiter*.

ABORIGINES, *aborigines*, *autochthones*.

ABORIGINAL, *ad aborigines pertinens*.

ABORTION (*untimely birth*), *abortus*, *abortio*; (*abortive child*), *abortus*, *infans imminutus*. — *A medicine or drug that causes abortion*, *abortivum*: *to suffer abortion*, *abortum facere* (also, *to cause abortion*): *to cause abortion*, *a. inferre*.

ABORTIVE, *abortivus*. — *Abortive design*, *negotium irritum*.

ABOUT, *prep.* *circa*, *circum*, *circiter*; *as*, *circa regem*, *etc.*: — *Adv.* *circa*, *circumcirca*. — *The earth turns about its axis*, *terra circum axem se convertit*. — *To go about from city to city*, *urbes circumire*. — *About 10,000*, *ad (circiter) decem millia*. *So*, *ad quæ tempora*, *ad (sub) solis occasum*; *there were about 200 of them*, *erant ad ducentos*; *about noon*, *ad or circiter meridiem*. — *About the bottom of the page*, *quasi in extremâ or inâ paginâ*. — *About the same time*, *sub idem tempus*. — (*nigh*, *almost*, *near about*), *instar*, *quasi*, *ferè*. — (*of*, *concerning*), *de*, *super*, *circa*. — (*relying to*), *ad-versus*; *as*, *ad meridiem versus*. — ¶ *To be about* (*ready to do*), *is rendered by the participle in rus*; *as*, *he is about to receive the government*, *imperium obtenturus est*. — ¶ *To go about* (*attempt*), *aggredior*, *me accingo*, *capesso*; (*in words*), *vitabundum circumire aliquid*, *circuitione or ambagibus uti*. — *What are you about?* *quid parâs?* — *You are long about that business*, *diu es in hoc negotio*. — ¶ *See that you have your wits about you*, *fac ut apud te sis*. — ¶ *About is often expressed by circum in composition*; *sometimes by re* (*as*, *aliquid retorquere ad or in aliquid*).

ABOUND, *abundo*, *affluo*, *redundo*, *exuberare*, *scateo*.

ABUNDANCE, abundantia, copia, ubertas, affluentia, affatium (with *gen.*). — *In abundance*, abundantly, abunde, abundanter, cumulate, satis superque, affatim, ubertim, plene, copiose.

ABUNDANT, abundans, affluens, copiosus, uber.

ABOVE (*in place*), super, supra. *I reclie above you at table*, supra te or superior te accumbo; — (*in place, station, rank*), major, prior, superior, præstantior; (*above thou*), plus, amplius, magis quam; (*beyond*), ante, præter, ultra. *Above what was right*, ultra quàm oportebat. *He loved him above the rest*, amabat eum præter ceteros. — *Above all*, ante omnia, imprimis; potissimum; præsertim. — (*up, up high*), sursum. — *From above*, desuper, superne, cœlitus. — *Over and above this*, præterea, insuper, ad hoc or hæc; ultro. — *Above board* (*openly, candidly*), aperte, integre. — *Above mentioned*, supra dictus. — *As above said*, ut supra scripsi. — *Above ground*, in vivis. — *To be above* (*appear higher*), exstare, extra apparere; (*excel*), eminere, præstare, superare, antecedere, antecellere. — *¶ He is above such things*, elatiori animo est, quam ut hæc agat.

ABREAST, aquâ fronte. — *Two, three, four horses abreast*, biga, triga, quadriga; equi bijuges, trijuges, quadrijuges.

ABRIDGE (*deprive of*), privo, orbo; (*shorten*), contrahio, in compendium redigo.

ABRIDGMENT, compendium, epitome.

ABROAD (*not in the house*), foris, in publico, sub dio. — *He goes abroad*, i. e. out of doors, foras exit, in apertum prodit, in medium, in publicum procedit. — *¶ To go abroad* (*into foreign parts*), abire peregre; so, to be abroad, esse peregre; to return from abroad, venire or redire peregre. — *¶ Abroad*, i. e. here and there, all about, vage, late, passim. vulgo. — *¶ To spread abroad*, sit abroad, vulgare, edere, promulgare, divulgare.

ABROGATE, abrogo, antiquo, aboleo, rescindo.

ABRUPT, abruptus, præruptus; repens, repentinus, subitus.

ABRUPTLY, prærupte, abrupte, raptim; repente, derrepente, subito.

ABRUPTNESS, by a circumlocution.

ABSCISS, abscissus, apostema.

ABSCOND, v. a. abscondere, occultare. — v. n. se abdere aliquo, delitescere in aliquo loco.

ABSENCE, absentia, peregrinatio. — *In one's absence*, absente aliquo.

TO BE ABSENT, abesse, desiderari. — *To be absent in mind*, animo excurrere et vagari, aliud agere, aliud cogitare. — *To absent himself*, abdere se aliquo, non comparere.

ABSOLUTE (*complete, perfect*), plane absolutus, ad finem perductus, perfectus, omnibus numeris completus, exquisitus. — *¶ (not relative, in and by itself)*, simpliciter et ex suâ vi consideratus, Cic. — *The absolute* (*in philosophy*), id quod semper est simplex et uniusmodi, et tale, quale est, Cic.; perfecta et absoluta ratio, perfectum aliquid et absolutum. — *¶ (unconditional)*, simplex, absolutus. — *An absolute necessity*, simplex et absoluta necessitudo. — *¶ (unlimited)*, infinitus, summus. — *power, infinita potestas*. — *rule*, imperium summum, quoniam dominatu unius omnia tenentur; dominatio. — *master, dominus*. — *ruler, tyrannus*.

ABSOLUTELY (*not relatively*), per se, simpliciter et ex suâ vi. — *¶ (unconditionally)*, simpliciter; (*altogether, out and out*), plane, prorsus, omnino; utique.

ABSOLUTENESS (*completeness*), perfectio, etc.; (*in dominion*), dominatio.

ABSOLVE, absolvere (aliquem alicujus rei, re, or de re), crimine liberare, a culpâ liberum promulgare.

ABSOLUTION, absolutio (hominis, of a maa; majestatis, from the crime of treason), liberatio (culpe); venia. — *¶ (from sin)*, venia peccatorum. — *To grant absolution*, peccatorum veniam et impunitatem promittere Dei nomine.

ABSORB, absorbere; bibere, imbibere. — *Fig. to be absorbed in a thing*, omnem or totum esse in re.

ABSORBENTS, absorbentia.

ABSTAIN (*refrain from*), abstinere or abstinere se (a) re, se continere a re,

temperare sibi quominus, etc., temperare (sibi) a re, parcere. — *from food*, se abstinere cibo. — *from pleasures*, a voluptatibus temperare, voluptatum amœnitates rejicere, voluptatibus bellum indicere, voluptatis illecebras declinare. — *from theft and robbery*, manus abstinere ab alienis pecuniis.

ABSTINENCE, abstinencia, continentia. — *from food*, abstinencia, jejunium.

ABSTINENT, abstinens, continens.

ABSTEMIOUS, temperatus, continens; (*not given to wine*), abstemius.

ABSTERGENT, or **ABSTERSIVE**, abstergens, detergens.

ABSTINENCE See *Abstain*.

ABSTRACT, v. (*epitomize*), contrahio, in compendium redigo, epitomen facio, scribo; (*separate*), abstraho, separo, segrego. **ABSTRACT**, adj. sevocatus a sensibus, abductus a consuetudine oculorum. — *An abstract idea*, notio rei a materiâ sejunctæ et simplicis.

ABSTRACT, s. brevium, compendium, epitome, synopsis.

ABSTRUSE, abstrusus, obscurus, reconditus.

ABSURD, absurdus, ineptus, futihs.

ABSURDITY, res absurda, parum rationi congruens.

ABUNDANCE, **ABUNDANT**. See *Abund*.

ABUSE (*not to use properly*), abuti, perverse uti; (*deceive*), decipere, fallere, circumvenire; (*deflower*), vitare, stuprare, pollueri; (*in language*), conviciari, conviciis, contumeliis lacessere; (*in action, treat ill*), injuriam inferre alicui, deuti aliquo.

ABUSE, s. usus or abusus perversus, abusus; mos pravus; vexatio, injuria, contumelia; convicia.

ABUSIVE, dicax, maledicus, petulans, contumeliosus.

ABYSS, profundum, abyssus.

ACADEMY, schola, ludus literarius; gymnasium (*high-school*); academia.

ACADEMIC, academicus.

ACCEDE (*come over, assent*), accedere alicui rei or ad aliquid. — *to an opinion*, sententiæ assentiri, accedere; ire, transire in alicujus sententiam. — *to an alliance*, ad societatem accedere or se applicare.

ACCELERATE, accelero, festino, propere.

ACCENT, s. accentus; (*toe of a syllable*), tonus; (*mark*), vocis nota.

To ACCENT (*accentuate*), syllabæ notari apponere; (*pronounce*), pronuntiare.

ACCEPT, accipio, recipio. — *To accept kindly*, gratum et acceptum habere, æqui et boni consulere, in bonam partem accipere.

ACCEPTABLE, acceptus, gratus, jucundus. **ACCEPTABLY**, cum assensu; optato, ex voto.

ACCEPTANCE, acceptio; comprobatio; favor.

ACCEPTATION (*regard, &c.*), comprobatio, assensus, voluntas, favor. — *¶ (meaning)*, sensus, significatio. — *This word has a quite different acceptation*, hæc vox longe aliter sonat.

ACCESS, accessus, aditus, admissio. — *To have access to any one*, copiam conveniendi alicum habere; to get it, ad congressum or colloquium alicujus admitti, pervenire. — *To give access*, aditum alicui dare ad aliquid, alicum admittre ad aliquid; (*to himself*), potestatem sui facere. — *I have access to the library*, mihi libri patent.

ACCESSIBLE (*to be come at*), cui accessus patet; (*to be spoken with*), affabilis, comis.

ACCESSION (*to an office*), introitus muneris; — *the day of his accession to the throne*, dies, quo regnare primum cepit. — *¶ (increase, enlargement)*, accessio, incrementum. — *To receive accession*, crescere, accrescere, augeri.

ACCESSORY, sceleris socius, crimini affinis. — *subst. conscius, socius*. — *It was thought he was accessory*, præbuit suspicionem conscientie.

ACCIDENCE (*of grammar*), grammatices elementa prima.

ACCIDENT (*chance*), casus, fors, fortuna; (*mishap*), casus adversus, or also casus, inmodum, res mala. — *By a happy accident*, forte fortunâ.

ACCIDENTAL, fortuitus, forte oblatu; (*not essential*), adventitius, ascitus.

ACCIDENTALLY, forte, casu, fortuito, fortuito. — *It happened accidentally that, &c.* forte evenit, casu accidit, ut, etc.

ACCLAMATION, clamor, acclamatio.

ACCLIVITY, acclivitas.

ACCOMMODATE (*fit*), aptare, accommodare; (*furnish with*), instruere (aliquem aliqua re), suppeditare (alicui rem); (*make up*), componere, dirimere; thus, litem or controversiam dirimere, controversias componere.

ACCOMMODATION, (*adaptation*), accommodatio, convenientia; (*composition of a difference*), compositio, reconciliatio concordie. — *In pl. (conveniences)*, commodata (vitæ).

ACCOMPANY, comitari, se comitem præbere, comitem esse (alicujus); prosequi, deducere; sectari, assectari. *Fig. to accompany a present with obliging words*, munus suum ornare verbis. — *To accompany* (*in music*), vocem fidibus jungere, ad chordarum sonum cantare.

ACCOMPANIMENT, to sing with accompaniment of the flute, remisto carmine tibiis canere aliquid, Horat.

ACCOMPLICE, sceleris socius, participes, consors.

ACCOMPLISH, absolvo, perficio, perago, exsequor, persequor, ad finem adduco; — (*a vow*), præsto, solvo, persolvo. — *one's desire*, votis fruor or potior. — *To accomplish nothing*, nihil proficere.

ACCOMPLISHED, summus, ornatus; eruditus, doctus; urbanus, elegans, ad unguem factus; — *vir omnibus artibus, quæ libero dignæ sunt*, perpolitus; *vir omni vitâ atque victu exculus atque expolitus*.

ACCOMPLISHMENT, executio, peractio. — *Accomplishments*, artes bonæ, liberales; virtutes; excellentiæ.

ACCORD, s. concordia, consensus. — *Of one's own accord*, ultro, sponte.

To ACCORD, sentire cum, assentire, consentire; (*grant*), dare alicui, conferre in aliquem, concedere alicui.

ACCORDANT, assentiens, consentiens, concors.

ACCORDING AS, prout, perinde ut, utcumque, pro eo ac, pro eo ut. — *According as I deserve*, pro eo ac mereor.

ACCORDING TO, ad, de, e or ex, secundum, pro. — *According to truth, &c.* ex veritate, ex pacto, e naturâ, convenienter naturæ, etc. — *According to my power*, pro viribus meis; quantum in me situm est; ut, potero.

ACCORDINGLY, sic, pariter, congruenter.

ACCOST, alicum adire, compellare, alloqui; aggredi, adoriri.

ACCOUNT, v. (*reckon*), numero, supputo, computo, reputo; (*consider, hold*), æstimo, habeo, pendo; (*esteem*), æstimo, magni æstimo, in deliciis habeo. — *He is accounted next to the king*, secundus a rege habetur.

ACCOUNT, s. (*reckoning*), ratio; (*estimation*), numerus; (*esteem, consideration*), existimatio, auctoritas, honor. — *To learn accounts*, arithmetica discere. — *To give account of one's actions*, rationem factorum reddere. — *To place to account*, in rationem referre. — *To take an account of*, rationem ab aliquo accipere. — *It is a clear account*, ratio apparet. — *To cast accounts*, rationem inire (alicujus rei), rationes or calculos subducere. — *Our accounts correspond*, ratio inter nos accepti et expensi convenit. — *To put into the accounts*, rationibus inferre. — *A book of accounts*, codex accepti et expensi or codex, rationes, tabulæ, adversaria (*note-book*). — *To call to an account*, rationem reposcere ab aliquo; alicum ad rationem alicujus rei revocare. — *¶ To make great account of*, magni or plurimi facere or æstimare. — *To make no account of*, flocci, nihili, pili, pendere, facere, æstimare; nullo numero habere. — *A man of great account*, vir summæ auctoritatis, existimationis, vir illustris, auctoritate præditus, magni pretii, carus. — *Things of no account*, res leves, nugæ, quisquilie. — *People of no account*, capita ignota, homines viles. — *Authors of good account*, classici auctores. — *¶ (a reason)*, causa, ratio; as, causam explico, rationem reddo. — *On this account*, hæc de causâ. — *On which account*, quare. —

On what account? cur. — *On his account*, illius causâ or gratiâ. — ¶ (*relation, narration*), narratio, relatio, memoria, rei gestæ expositio. — *To give an account of a battle*, prælii decursum ordine exponere. — ¶ (*exposition*), explicatio, descriptio.

ACCOUNTABLE, cui ratio reddenda est. — *I will be accountable for the expense*, præstabo sumptum. — *To make one's self accountable for*, in se recipere.

ACCOUNTANT, tabularius, rationarius, actor summorum; *to be one's accountant*, a rationibus alicujus esse, alicujus res ac rationes curare.

ACCOUTRE, apparare, orno, instruo.

ACCOUTREMENTS, arina, apparatus, ornatus.

ACCREDIT, fidem facere or afferre alicui rei, fidem addere; confirmare.

ACCREDITED, verus, fide dignus. — *An accredited ambassador*, legatus publice or publicâ auctoritate missus.

ACCRUE, accresco, orior, advenio, accedo; reddor.

ACCUMULATE, accumulo, coacervo, congero. — v. n. cumulari, crescere, angere.

ACCURATE, diligens, accuratus, exactus, limatus, subtilis. — *An accurate account*, ratio que convenit or constat.

ACCURACY, diligentia, accuratio; subtilitas.

ACCURATELY, accurate, diligenter, ad amissim.

ACCURSED, execratus, devotus; (*execrable*), nefarius, nefandus.

ACCUSE, accuso, postulo, arguo, arcesso, reum ago; in jus voco, actionem intendo; criminor. — *To accuse false'y*, crimen in aliquem fingere; falsâ criminatione. — *To accuse one of a capital crime*, accusare aliquem capitâ, in iudicium capitis vocare. — *of a thing*, accusare aliquem alicujus rei or de re. — *a man to a man*, aliquem criminari apud aliquem.

ACCUSATION, accusatio, crimen, crimination, postulatio, delatio (*secret*), indicium, calumnia (*malicious*); bill of accusation, libellus; a railing accusation, maledictum.

ACCUSER, accusator; criminator; (*informant*), index; a secret accuser, delator; a slanderous, false, malicious accuser, calumniator, quadruplator.

ACCUSATIVE CASE, casus accusativus or quartus, accusandi casus.

ACCUSTOM (*to habituate*), assuefacio, consuefacio; in consuetudinem adduco: (*myself, become accustomed*), me assuefacio, assuesco, consuesco: — *Met.* imbuo. — *I am accustomed, soleo*, mihi mos or moris est, assuevi. — ¶ *Accustomed or wont (to do any thing)*, assuefactus, assuetus, consuetus; (*to be said*), usitatus, tritus; (*to be done*), solitus, more or usu receptus. — *Not accustomed, insuetus, insolitus, insolens.*

ACERBITY (*sourness*), acerbitas; (*severity*), duritia, rigor, severitas.

ACHE, or **ACHING**, dolor; *of the belly*, tormina ventris; *of the head*, &c., dolor capitis, &c. — *To ache, dolere, condolere.* — *The ache bone*, coxa, coxendix, os coxæ.

ACHIEVE, patro, perpetro, conficio, perago, gero, obco, perfungor; assequor, potior, obtineo.

ACHIEVEMENTS, res gestæ. *An immortal achievement*, facinus or opus immortale.

ACID, a. acidus; s. res acida, acidum. — *A little acid*, acidulus.

ACIDITY, aciditas, acor.

ACKNOWLEDGE (*recognize, own*), agnosco; (*a fault*), fateor, confiteor; (*a kindness*), aliquid acceptum refero. — *Gratefully to acknowledge kindnesses*, beneficia grate interpretari. — *To acknowledge a debt*, confiteri ac ac debiti. — *or nomen*; (*a son*), agnoscere filium. — ¶ (*to approve, allow*), probare, comprobare.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT, confessio; professio; agnitio, comprobatio; gratia, gratiæ. — *To make due acknowledgment*, gratias agere or persolvere alicui.

ACORN, glans. — *A little acorn*, glandula.

ACQUAINT (*advertise, inform*), aliquem certiorum facere alicujus rei or de re, nuntiare alicui aliquid, rem alicui indi-

care. — *To acquaint one's self with a person*, noscere, cognoscere aliquem.

ACQUAINTED with the country, peritus regionis, gnarus locorum; *with Greek and Roman literature*, doctus Græcis et Latinis literis. — *To become acquainted with something*, alicujus rei scientiam consequi, aliqua re imbuti. — *To be acquainted with something*, peritum, gnarum esse alicujus rei; versatum, volutatum esse in re. — *To make one's self acquainted with a thing*, alicujus rei cognitionem capere, discere aliquid. — ¶ *To make a man acquainted with another*, aliquem ad aliquem dedicere. — *To be acquainted with one*, nosse aliquem; intimè, aliquo or alicujus amicitia familiariter uti.

ACQUAINTANCE (*with a person*), notitia, usus, consuetudo, commercium; intimate, familiaritas: — *acquaintance with a thing*, notitia, scientia. — *To make acquaintance with one*, aliquem cognoscere. — *To have no personal acquaintance with one*, ignorare aliquem. — *To be acquainted with a thing*, notitiam or scientiam rei habere. — ¶ *An acquaintance*, notus, amicus (*friend*), familiaris (*intimate acquaintance*). — *A very intimate acquaintance*, intimâ familiaritate conjunctus. — *He is an old acquaintance of mine*, nosse mihi vetus et consuetudo cum eo intercedit. — *We are old acquaintance*, inter nos vetus usus intercedit.

ACQUIESCE (*he satisfied*), ac-, re-, con- quiesco. — *To acquiesce in one's lot*, sorte suâ contentum vivere. — ¶ *To acquiesce in (put up with, bear)*, aliquid pati, aliquid non abnuere. — ¶ *To acquiesce in (assent to)*, assentior, comproho.

ACQUIESCENCE, tranquillitas animi; patientia.

ACQUIRE (*get*), acquiro, colligo; pario, reperio, adipiscor, paro, assequor, lucrator, potior; (*learn*), disco, arripio.

ACQUIRING, or **ACQUIREMENT**, adeptio, comparatio. — ¶ *A person of great acquirements*, admodum peritus, doctus, eruditus.

ACQUISITION, accessio, fructus, lucrum.

ACQUIT (*from debt*), solvo, libero, dissolve; in judgment, ex reis eximo, insonctum declaro, absolvo, libero. — ¶ *He acquits himself well*, officio bene fungitur. — *He acquits himself of his vows*, vota solvit, persolvit, reddit; votis se liberat. — *To acquit one's self of a promise*, fidem exsolvere. — *of a business*, negotium conficere. — *of a commission*, mandata exponere. — *of a duty*, officium exsequi, officii partes explere.

ACQUITTAL, or **ACQUITMENT**, absolutio.

AN ACQUITTANCE, acceptatio. — *To give an acq. (receipt) for*, acceptum referre.

ACRE, paulo plus quam iugerum cum septucent.

ACRID, **ACRIMONIOUS**, acer, acidus. — ¶ *Fig.* durus, rigidus, acerbus.

ACRIMONY, acor, acrimonia. — ¶ *Fig.* acrimonia, acerbitas, acritudo.

ACROSS, transverse, e transverso, per transversum. — *Lying across*, transversarius. — *To walk across the forum*, transverso foro ambulare. — *To draw trenches across the ways*, fossas transversas viis perducere. — ¶ *Fig.* an unforeseen evil comes across my path, malum de improvise mihi obicitur. — *Something comes across my mind*, percutit aliquid animum meum.

ACT, v. (*do*), ago, facio, ago rem; *one's part*, officio fungor, munus administro; (*imitate*), agere, simulare, imitari. — *To act stage plays*, ludos scenicos agere, histrioniam exercere. — *To act the part of*, agere aliquem or alicujus partes; alicujus personam tueri. — *To act the sick man*, simulare ægrum or simulare se ægrum esse.

Act, s. factum, gestum; (*decree*), decretum; *of the senate*, senatusconsultum; *of the commons*, plebiscitum; *of indemnity*, injuriarum oblitio, lex oblivionis; — (*in a play*), actus; — (*exploit*), facinus, res gesta. — *A act of wickedness*, scelus. — *A very bad act*, flagitium. — *An unworthy act*, facinus indignum, illiberale. — *A noble act*, præclarum facinus. — *Acts registered*, acta.

Active, actio; simulatio.

AN ACTION, factum, res. — ¶ *Action (on*

the stage), actio: — *the action (of a play, argumentum)*. — *Action (of an orator)* actio. — ¶ *Action (agency, operation)* actio; effectus. — *The merit of virtue consists in action*, laus virtutis in actione consistit. — *Fit for action*, ad agendum aptus; gnavus, strenuus, promptus. — *To put one out of action*, transdere aliquem in otium. — ¶ (*a fight*), prælium, pugna.

AN ACTION (*suit at law*), actio, causa, lis. — *To bring an action against one*, dicam alicui scribere, impingere (*in reference to the Greeks*); litem intendere; in jus vocare, citare, ducere, rapere. — *To gain an action*, iudicio vincere, litem obtinere. — *To lose it*, litem or causâ cadere.

ACTIONABLE, actioni forensi or iudicio obnoxius.

Active (*nimble*), agilis, pernix; (*brisk, lively*), vegetus, vividus, vigenus. — ¶ *Active (of the mind, disposition, character, &c.)*, vigenus, vegetus, vividus; gnavus, promptus, strenuus, (*busy, driving*); industrius; acer (*spirited, energetic*), impiger (*ready and persevering, watery*), actuosus (*much in action, or ever bent on action*), operosus (*loving work*). — *Active philosophy* (opposed to contemplative), philosophia activa. — *An active (quick) remedy*, presens remedium. — ¶ *Active (in grammar)*, activus.

ACTIVELY, gnaviter, &c.

ACTIVITY, agilitas, pernicitas, vigor, vis; industria, navitas, impigritas; efficacia. — *The utmost activity*, summa industria. — *Activity (incessant working) of mind*, animi agitatio et motus.

ACTOR (*stage-player*), actor, actor scenicus, hystrio, ludius or ludio (*who dances at the same time*). — *The art of an actor*, ars scenica or histrionalis; histrionia. — *A company of actors*, familia hystionum, grex hystionum. — *To be a chief actor* (*prop. and fig.*), primas partes agere.

ACTRESS, artifex scenica, scenica.

ACTUAL, verus.

ACTUALLY, vere, reipsa, reapse, revera, re (*opp. to nomine*).

ACTUATE, animo, incito. — *Met.* accendo, incendio.

ACTUATED, ductus, adductus; motus, per-motus; inductus; incitatus; incensus.

ACUTE (*sharp, not dull*), acutus. — ¶ *Acute (sharp in taste, biting)*, acutus, acer, salsus (*salt*); as, aretum acre, cibi acuti, acri sapore esse: — (*sharp in smell*), acutus, acer. — ¶ *Acute (of the organs of sense)*, acutus, sagax (*tracking well, having a keen scent, a quick hearing*); — *acute sight*, visus acer, — ears, aures acutæ; *that has acute ears*, sagax. — ¶ *Acute (piercing, violent, of cold, &c.)*, acutus, acer; (*of disease*), acutus. — ¶ *Acute (in perception, judgment: sharp-witted)*, acer (*looking deep*), acutus (*sharp-sighted*), subtilis (*discerning; distinguishing nicely*), sagax. — *An acute understanding or wit*, ingenium acre or acutum, mens acris.

ACUTELY, acute, &c.

ACUTENESS (*sharpness*), acies. — ¶ (*of taste, &c.*), acritudo, acrimonia. — ¶ (*of sense*), acies. — ¶ (*of spirit, wit, &c.*), ingenii acumen or acies, acumen, ingenium acre, perspicacitas, subtilitas, sagacitas.

ADAGE, proverbium — *Met.* oraculum.

ADAMANT, adamantas; (*diamond*), adamas.

ADAMANTINE, adamantinus or -eus.

ADAPT, apto, accommodo, ine fingo.

ADAPTED (*fit, suited*), aptus, utilis, commodus, idoneus.

ADAPTATION, accommodatio, congruentia.

ADD (*put to*), addo, adicio, appono; accessionem facio; (*join to*), adjungo, subjicio, subnecto; (*reckon to*), adscribo, accenseo; aggrego. — ¶ *Add to this (besides)*, ad hoc, ad id. — *To this is added, that, &c.*, ad hoc accedit, quod, &c.

ADDITION, or **APPENDAGE**, appendix, adjectus; additamentum, incrementum, accessio.

ADDITIONAL, amplius; supra, præterea; adscriptitius.

ADDER, aspis, vipera, coluber, colubra.

ADDICE, or **ADZE**, dolabra, ascia.

ADDICT, se alicui rei dedere, addicere, devovere; ad aliquid animum adjungere, applicare.

ADDICTED, deditus; & deditus volupta-

tibus. — *To be greatly addicted to a thing, multum esse in re; wholly, totum esse in re.*

ADDLE. — *An addle* *e.g.*, ovum inane, irritum; ovum zephyrinum. — *Addle-pated, -headed, -brained, fatuus, desipiens.*

ADDRESS, *v.* (*to direct to*), inscribere alicui. — *¶ (to prepare)*, parare, aptare, accingere. — *¶ (apply to)*, se applicare ad aliquem, configurare ad aliquem. — *He knew not whither to address himself.* quo se verteret, non habebat. — *¶ (petition)*, adire aliquem scripto. — *¶ (speak to)*, compellare, alloqui, adire; concionari ad (populum, milites), verba facere apud aliquem, ad or apud populum agere.

ADDRESS, *subst.* (*of a letter*), index, titulus. — *¶ (petition)*, libellus supplicis. — (*harangue, speech*), concio, oratio, allocutio. — *¶ (skill, dexterity)*, ingenium ad aliquid aptum, ingenii dexteritas or dexteritas, calliditas. — *¶ Address, i. e. manners, mores.* — *elegant, morum elegantia; urhanitas.* — *A crafty address, insinuat.* — *A captivating address, dulcedo et suavitas morum.*

ADDUCE, afferre, producere. — *To adduce a proof or testimony, afferre testimonium; a reason, rationem, causam.*

ADEPT, peritus or gnarus alienius rei, versatus in aliqua re, perfectus in aliqua re.

ADEQUATE, *par.* — *To be adequate, parum esse, sufficere, suppetere, suppeditare.*

ADEQUATELY, satis. — *To express adequately, rem dictis exquare.*

ADHERE, adhaereo, adheresco; me affigo; particeps, socius sum. — *To adhere to the rule proposed, manere in instituto suo.*

AN ADHERENT, assectator, sectator, assecla; socius. — *An adherent of the nobility, optimatum fautor.* — *The (political) adherents of any one, qui sentiunt cum aliquo, qui stant cum or ah aliquo, qui faciunt cum aliquo, qui alicujus partibus favent; factio, partes.*

ADHESION, adhesio; *fig.* studium. — *To give in his adhesion to a party, ad partes alicujus se adungere.*

ADHESIVE, tenax.

ADIEU, vale, salvo et vale; ave atque vale (*the farewell to a deceased friend*). — *To bid adieu, valedicere, salvere jubeo; fig. (to abandon, quit), renunciare (with dat.), abdicare se re, discedere ab re.*

ADJACENT, finitimus, vicinus, confinis.

ADJECTIVE, appositum, adjectivum.

ADJOIN (*add to*), adjicio, addo, annecto, adjungo; (*lie close to*), adjaceo, attingo.

ADJOINING, finitimus, confinis, vicinus.

ADJOURN, differo, comperendino, pro-rogo. — *To adjourn the meeting, consilio diem eximere.*

ADJOURNMENT (*in court*), comperendinatio or -tio.

ADJUDGE, adjudico, addico.

ADJUNCT, *adj.* conjunctus, adjunctus.

ADJUNCT, *subst.* (*as a thing*), adjunctum. — *¶ (as a person)*, adjutor, socius.

ADJURE, obsecrare, obtestari.

ADJURATION, obsecratio, obtestatio.

ADJUST (*fit*), apto, accommo. — *¶ (arrange)*, compono, orno, exorno; conficio, ordino, colloco; constituo. — *the hair, componere capillum.* — *one's household affairs, rem familiarem constituere, res suas ordinare, res familiares componere.* — *accounts, rationes componere.* — *disputes, controversias componere.*

ADJUSTMENT, ordinatio, constitutio, institutio, or by a circumlocution.

ADJUTANT (*assistant*), adjutor, coadjutor; (*in the army*), praefecti vicarius or adjutor.

ADMINISTER (*manage*), administro, procuro, dispenso. — *justice, law, exerce-re justitiam, iudicium; jus reddere, dare or dicere.* — *the state, administrare reipublicam.* — *¶ (give as physic)*, medicinam adhibeo.

ADMINISTRATION, administratio, *etc.* — *of the state, administratio reipublicae.* — *of a country estate, predii rustici.* — *of others' goods, alienorum bonorum procuratio.* — *of justice, jurisdictio.* — *¶ (those who are at the head of affairs), qui praefecti sunt rebus publicis.*

ADMIRAL, praefectus classis.

ADMIRAL'S SHIP, navis praetoria.

ADMIRALSHIP, summa maritimi imperii, praefectura classis.

ADMIRALTY, toti officio maritimo praepositi.

ADMIRE, mirari (*wonder at*), admirari. — *To be admired, admiratione affici; greatly, in magna admiratione esse.*

ADMIRATION, miratio, admiratio. — *To excite admiration, admirationem facere, efficere; admirationem habere.* — *I am seized with admiration, admiratio me cap-it or incessit.*

ADMIRABLE, mirus, mirandus, mirabilis; egregius, conspiciendus, insignis.

ADMIRABLY, egregie, mirum or mirandum in modum.

ADMIRER, admirator, studiosus, amator. — *To be a great admirer of any one, admiratione celebrare aliquem.*

ADMIT, intronitto, admitto, recipio. — *the enemy into the city, hosti patefacere urbem, hostem in urbem accipere.* — *as a freeman, in civitatem ascendere.* — *as an acquaintance, in consuetudinem, or in amicitiam recipere.* — *To be admitted a member of the senate, in senatum venire.* — *a member of a college, in collegium cooptari.* — *into holy orders, ordini clericorum ascribi.* — *¶ (to allow.)* — *The birds admit or allow it, admittunt rite aves.* — *la great peril, fear does not admit of pity, in magno periculo timor miserecordiam non recipit.* — *I admit that those who are dead are not wretched, concedo, non esse miseros, qui mortui sunt.*

ADMITTANCE, **ADMISSION**, admissio, aditus, accessus. — *To have admittance, aditum, copiam conveniendi habere; ad colloquium admitti.*

ADMONISH (*warn*), moneo, admoneo; (*inform*), certiorum facio; (*exhort*), hortor, adhortor.

ADMONITION, monitio, admonitio, monitus; hortatio, adhortatio.

ADO, negotium, molestia; turba, tumultus. — *With much ado, vix, aegre, non sine labore, multo sudore, multo negotio.* — *Without much ado, facile, nullo negotio.* — *Without any more ado, statim, sine mora, nec mora est.* — *Without any ado (without making difficulty), haud difficult.*

ADOPT, adopto, coopto; eligo, ascisco; sumo. — *as a child, adoptare aliquem (a minor), arrogare aliquem (one of age); asciscere aliquem in nomen familiae suae.*

ADOPTED, adoptatus, adoptivus.

ADOPTION, adoptio, arrogatio.

ADORE (*worship*), colere, venerari, adorare (*pray to*); (*admire, look up to, revere*), admirari, venerari. — *To adore one as a god, aliquem ut deum colere, venerari, adorare; aliquem divinis honoribus colere.*

ADORER, cultor, adorator; admirator; studiosus alicujus or alicujus rei.

ADORATION, cultus, veneratio; adoratio; admiratio.

ADORN, orno, decoro, condecoro, excolo, expolio, exorno, concinno, colo.

ADROIT, facilis, callidus, promptus.

ADSCITITIOUS, ascitus, acquisitus.

ADULATION, adulatio. — *Cringing, slavish adulation, blanditiae verniles.* — *To listen to adulation, adulatoribus patefacere aures.*

ADULT, aeo maturus, adultus, adultae aetate, adultae aetatis.

AN ADULT, homo adultus, pubes.

ADULTERATE (*pollute*), inquinare; (*corrupt by admixture*), adulterare.

ADULTERATION, adulteratio.

ADULTERY, adulterium. — *To commit adultery, adulterare; adulterium inire, committere, facere; conjugii fidem violare, moechari.* — *To commit adultery with several, adulteria exercere.* — *with another's wife, alicujus uxorem adulterare.* — *Taken in adultery, in stupro comperta (of the woman).*

ADULTEROUS, adulter, a, um. — *As adulterous woman, adultera.*

ADULTERER, adulter.

ADUMBRATE, adumbrare.

ADUMBRATION, imago adumbrata; adumbratio.

ADVANCE, *act.* (*put forward*), promoveo, proveho; (*lift up*), attollo, exalto, in sublime tollo; (*pay beforehand*), in antecessum solvo, do, (*before getting the thing*); ante tempus, ante dictum

diem solvo (*before pay-day*), (*prefer one*), aliquem ad dignitatem produco; (*fur-ther*), juvare, augere, adjumento esse, adjutorem esse. — *To advance (an opinion)*, in medium proferre. — *¶. neut.* gradum profero, progredior, proficiscor: procedo, proficio, pergo. — *¶ To advance (make progress) in a thing, in aliqua re provehi, progredi, progressus facere.* — *The work advances apace, opus belle procedit.* — *¶ (increase), augeri.* — *Wages advance apace, magnopere stipendia procedunt.*

ADVANCED, provectus, promotus; evectus, *etc.* — *The summer being now far advanced, aestate jam adulta.* — *Advanced to the highest honors, summis honoribus auctus.* — *Advanced in years, provectus aetate.*

ADVANCEMENT, profectus, progressus, incrementum; — *further advancement, dignitatis accessio.* — *To hinder one's advancement, aditum ad honores alicui intercludere.*

ADVANCE GUARD, primum agmen.

ADVANTAGE (*gain*), lucrum, emolumentum, commodum, fructus, quaestus. — *¶ He has the advantage (of time or place), superior est.* — *¶ is to your advantage, in rem tuam est or ere tua est.* — *If it were any advantage to us, si ex usu nostro esset.* — *Threw in something by way of advantage, auctarium adjicio.*

To be of advantage, proficere, prodese, conducere. — *To be of great advantage to one, alicui magno usui esse.* — *This is for my advantage, hoc pro me facit.* — *To have an advantage of, praestare, superiorem esse.* — *To sell to advantage, magno pretio vendere, bene vendere.* — *To take advantage of one, occasione uti ad alterius damnum.* — *To let slip an advantage, occasionem amittere, dimittere; to seize one, arripere.* — *The advantages of the place, opportunitates loci.*

TO ADVANTAGE, prodese, conducere, usui esse, utilitatem afferre. — *That would advantage me little, id mihi parum prosit.* — *What does it advantage me? quid mihi prodest?*

ADVANTAGEOUS, commodus, utilis, opportunus, suus; quaestuosus, lucrosus.

ADVENTITIOUS, aliunde quaesitus, adventitious.

ADVENTURE, *v.* (*enterprise*), audeo (*try, make trial of*), tento, suscipio, ag-gredior; (*hazard*), periclitari, aleam jacere, periculum facere. — *To adventure to sea, vela ventis dare, ratem pelago committere.*

ADVENTURE (*an enterprise*), periculum, ausum; (*hazard*), discrimen; (*chance*), casus, fors. — *At adventure, temere; casu; — by adventure, forte, fortuito.*

ADVENTUROUS (*bold, daring*), audens, audax. — *¶ (dangerous), periculosus.*

ADVENTURER, qui tentat ac periclitatur fortunam, qui incerta fata quaerit.

ADVERB, adverbium.

ADVERSE, infestus, hostilis, adversus.

ADVERSARY (*a public foe*), hostis; (*an enemy, not a friend*), inimicus; (*an opponent at law, but which may not imply enmity*), adversarius. — *We have a bitter adversary in you, acerbo te adversario utimur.*

ADVERSITY, res adversae, angustiae, arctae, infestae, turbidae, lapsae, afflictae; adversa, -orun. — *He is in adversity, est afflicus et jacens; in multis versatur malis.* — *He is beset with adversity, omnibus difficultatibus conflictatus et circumventus est.*

ADVERTISE, monere, commonefacere, admonere, certiorum facere, docere, edocere, alicui significare. — *To advertise one of the Parthian peace, afferre alicui otium Parthicum.*

ADVERTISEMENT, nuntius, significatio; promulgatio.

ADVICE (*counsel*), consilium, monitio, monitum, sententia; (*news*), nuntius. — *You give good advice, bene, commode mones.* — *What advice do you give me? quid das consilii?* — *To ask advice of any one, consulere, consultare aliquem; in consilium advocare aliquem.* — *To do something by my advice, de meo consilio facere aliquid.*

ADVISABLE, utilis.

ADVISE (*give advice*), suadeo, moneo, hor-

tor; censeo; consilium do, auctor sum alicui; præcipio. — *I advise them to be quiet, moneo ut quiescant. — I advise you to, &c., tibi sum auctor, ut, etc.* — ¶ *To advise (consider of), considerare, deliberare de re aliqua. — ¶ Advise with (consult), consulere aliquem, aliquem in consilium advocare, aliquem consilii socium capere.*

WELL ADVISED, prudens, cautus, circumspectus. — *Be well advised, apud te esto. — Be well advised what you do, nil temere facias; vide quid agas. — Ill advised, male cautus.*

ADVISEDLY, caute, consulte, cogitate, prudenter, consulto. — *To act advisedly, nihil temere conari, facere; consilium inire, priusquam aggrediari.*

ADVISER, monitor, admonitor; hortator; auctor; consiliarius.

ADVOCATE, causarum actor, patronus, defensor, causidicus, advocatus. — *The office of an advocate, opera forensis; patrocinium. — To plead as an advocate for one, causam dicere pro aliquo. — ¶ Gen. an advocate (one who vindicates or defends), patronus, defensor, vindex.*

TO ADVOCATE, patrocinium suscipere alicujus or alicujus rei, alicui or alicui rei patrocinari; tueri, tutari; defendere; dicere pro homine or re; propugnare pro re.

ADVOCACY, advocatio; patrocinium; defensoria.

AËRIAL, or AIRY, aërius, ætherius (of the upper air). — ¶ *Fig. levis, tenuis; vanus. — ¶ But see Air.*

AFAR OFF, procul; longinquus. — *From afar, e longinquo; eminus. — To be afar off, longe abesse.*

AFFABLE, comis, humanus, blandus, affabilis; humanitate, urbanitate præditus.

AFFABILITY, comitas, humanitas, affabilitas.

AFFABLY, comiter, humane or humaniter, blande, liberaliter.

AFFAIR, res, negotium, causa. — *To attend to his own affairs, suum negotium gerere, res suas curare. — To meddle with other people's affairs, aliena negotia curare. — Without settling the affair, infecta re. — 'Tis not my affair (my office), hæc non meæ sunt partes, hoc non meum est. — 'Tis your affair (concern), tua res agitur, tua refert. — How stands the affair? quo loco res est? ut res se habet? — Your affairs are in a good state, bono loco sunt res vestrae. — 'Tis a bad affair, res male se habet. — Household affairs, res familiaris, res domesticæ. — Urgent affairs, necessitates. — To handle affairs, res gerere, negotia tractare. — Great affairs, res præclaræ, egregiæ, magnæ. — An affair of love, res amatoria; love affairs, amores.*

AFFECT (aim at), affecto, aspiro ad, capto, peto, appeto. — *the sovereignty, affectare imperium in (e. g. Latinos), regnum. — ¶ (love), diligo, amo, carum habeo. — ¶ (make a show of), simulo, assimulo. — To affect learning, simulare doctrinam. — ¶ (to ape), inepte exprimere. — ¶ (of disease), afficere (e. g. pulmo afficitur). — ¶ (to rave) with joy, &c., gaudio, mœrore, etc., afficio, percello, percutio. — To affect the mind, aliquem or alicujus animum inovere, commovere; deeply, vehementer. — I am otherwise affected by it, id aliter fero. — ¶ To affect (have influence, produce an effect upon), vim habere or exercere in aliquid. — ¶ (touch, concern), pertinere ad aliquem; alicujus referre.*

AFFECTATION, appetitio, affectatio, ambitio; simulatio; affectatio. — *He pronounces with affectation, putide exprimit.*

AFFECTED (disposed), bene or male animatus; (diseased), morbo affectus, morbo laborans; (beloved), dilectus. — *How is he affected? quid animi habet? — ¶ Affected, putidus, ineptus, molestus; affectatus; quæsitus, ascitus: in ostentationem virtutum compositus.*

AFFECTION (love), amor, studium, mens, voluntas: (passion), affectio animi, cupiditas, libido; animi concitatio, animi impetus or motus or commotio or permotio: (contagion), contagio: (disease), morbus; valetudo. — *To bridle the affections, cupiditates compescere, animum vincere. — To gain the affection of*

any person, amorem, voluntatem, benevolentiam alicujus sibi conciliare; to attempt to do it, captare. — To lose the affection of one, alicujus a se alienare.

AFFECTIONATE, amoris plenus, pius. — *An affectionate husband, vir amans uxoris. — Affectionate expostulations, insoles querelæ.*

AFFECTIONATELY, amanter, pie.

AFFIANCE, v. (betroth), spondeo, despondeo.

AN AFFIANCED PERSON, sponsus, sponsa.

AFFINITY (connection by marriage), affinitas, affinitatis vinculum. — ¶ (relation generally), propinquitas, propinquitatis vinculum, necessitudo. — ¶ *Fig. (likeness), convenientia, similitudo.*

AFFIRM, confirmo, assero, assevero, prædico. — *with an oath, or before a judge, jurejurando affirmare, testificari. — One affirms, another denies, alter ait, alter negat. — The thing is affirmed openly and every where, id apud omnes palam et ubique testatum est. — All men affirm it, omnium assensu comprobatum est. — ¶ To affirm (ratify, approve), sancire, ratum facere or efficere, ratum esse jubere.*

AFFIRMATIVE, affirmans, aiens, affirmativus. — *An affirmative answer, affirmatio. — One is affirmative, the other negative, alterum ait, alterum negat.*

AFFIRMATION, affirmatio.

AFFIX, annecto, affigo.

AFFLICT, angere; cruciare, vexare, premere; afflictere; alicui dolorem afferre, alicujus contristare.

AFFLICTING, tristis, ærumnosus, calamitosus; miser, acerbus.

AFFLICTION, res adversæ, res or fortunæ afflictæ, miseria; dolor, tristitia, mœror.

AFFLICTED, æger animi, mœstus, tristis; miser.

AFFLUENT, abundans, dives, copiosus, opulentus.

AFFLUENCE, divitiæ, copiæ, opes, opulentia.

AFFORD (give), præbeo, reddo, suppedito. — *To afford assistance, opem, auxilium dare, suppeditare, præbere. — ¶ (sell), vendo. — I cannot afford it so cheap, non possum tantulo vendere. — It cannot be afforded cheaper, non potest minoris vendi. — ¶ I cannot afford such grandeur, res mihi non suppetit ad tantum luxum.*

AFFRAY, pugna. — *They have had an affray, pugnis certaverunt, manus conseruerunt. — During the affray, inter manus.*

AFFRIGHT, terreo, perterrefacio; consterno (-are), percello.

AFFRIGHT, subst. terror.

AFFRONT, contumelia. — *To offer one an affront, contumeliam alicui facere. — To receive an affront, contumeliam accipere. — To take something as an affront, aliquid in or ad contumeliam accipere. — To put up with an affront, contumeliam inultam dimittere; injuriam non insectari.*

TO AFFRONT, contumeliis lacessere, contumeliam alicui facere; injuriâ afficere.

AFLOAT. — *To be afloat, i. e. to float, ab aquâ sustineri. — To be afloat, i. e. to be on board ship, in navi esse.*

AFORE. See Before.

AFRAID, timidus, trepidus, pavidus, metu (timore) perterritus. — *To be afraid, in metu (timore) esse, pavere. — ¶ See Fear.*

AFRESH, denuo; de or ab integro; often by the preposition re in composition. — *The sedition breaks out afresh, seditio recrudescebat.*

AFRICA, Africa.

AFRICAN, Afer, Africanus, Africanus. — *¶ An African, Afer; Africanus, Afri.*

AFTER, prep. i. (of space and of rank), secundum (next to, immediately after); so also in the sense of next or first after another, secundus, proximus ab aliquo or proximus alicui; so, sub (and also in composition). — *To go (next) after one, secundum aliquem ire; to be next after, secundum aliquem or secundum ab aliquo esse (in place or in rank); — go after (follow), aliquem sequi. — The next after me, proximus a me. — The next or first after the king, secundus*

a rege. — II. *After (in point of time), post (generally), secundum (immediately after); a, ab (after, i. e. from; with reference to the commencing point); e, ex (almost synonymous with the last, but expressing rather a certain connection, or a transition from one state to another). — Mithridates was the greatest king after Alexander, post Alexandrum Mithridates maximus rex fuit. — After three years, post tres annos: after many years, post multos annos, multis post annis (many years after). — After the proconsulate of Brutus, post Brutum proconsulem. — Immediately after the donation of the consul, secundum donationem consulis. — The Germans bathe themselves immediately after sleep, Germani statim e somno lavantur. — He returned immediately after the battle, confestim a prælio rediit. — Hoaxer lived not long after them, Homerus recens ab illorum ætate fuit. — The hundredth day after the death of Clodius, centesima lux ab interitu Clodii. — ¶ Frequently also, especially in Cæsar, after is expressed by the abl. of a word, which in itself conveys no idea of time; as, after whose arrival (when they had arrived), he pitches his camp, quorum adventu castra ponit. — ¶ With post, the Latins commonly express the substantive which denotes the action by the particip.; as, six years after the taking of Veii, sexennio post Veios captos. — After the foundation of the city, post urbem conditam. — ¶ After is also expressed by the oblat. absolute, but more to denote a cause than mere succession; as, after a year, anno interjecto. — III. *After, i. e. according to, secundum; in some connections, e or ex, or also de, (implying not only accordance but causality); pro (indicating the relation or a causure); ad (denoting conformity to a rule). — To live after nature, secundum naturam vivere; naturæ convenienter vivere. — To judge of a thing after the truth, ex veritate rem æstimare. — After my opinion, ex or de meâ sententiâ. — After her manner or way, de more. — After his own name, suo de nomine. — To do a thing after Pompey's manner, ad P. rationem aliquid facere. — To sup after the Sallian manner, epulari Sallianem in modum. — After the manner of the Persians, more Persarum. — IV. *After, i. e. in pursuit or quest of, as in the expressions to look after, go after, ask after, is expressed by a mere case of the object, and belongs to other words.***

AFTER, adv. a tergo, pone, post, secundum, proxime. — *To come after, sequi.*

AFTER, AFTERWARDS, post, postea, posthac, secundum hæc, posterius; deinde, exinde; mox; quo facto. — *A considerable time after, aliquanto post, post aliquanto. — A year after, anno post, post annum. — Three years after, post tres annos, tribus annis post, post tertium annum, tertio anno post, tertio anno, tres post annos, etc. — First — afterwards — last, prius — deinde — extremo. — First — next — afterwards, principio — proximo — deinde.*

AFTER, AFTER THAT, postquam or postquam, posteaquam; ut, ubi; quum; or an abl. absol. — *Three years after (that) he had come, tribus annis (or tertio anno) postquam venerat, post tres annos (or post tertium annum) quam venerat. — I waited for him three days, after I wrote this letter, enim triduo, quum has litteras dabam, expectabam. — Four days after Roscius was killed, quadriduo, quo (abl. of qui) Roscius occisus est. — Three years after he came (after his coming), tertio anno post ejus adventum. — Five days after you have gathered them, quinto die, quam sustuleris. — ¶ After is joined with substantives like an adjective, as in after-life, after-days, after ages. — After times, posteritas. — After birth, secundæ. — After-generations, posterit, homines qui futuri sunt, posteritas. — After-clap, ictus repetitus.*

AFTERNON, dies pomeridianus. — *Afternoon (the afternoon time), tempus pomeridianum, horæ pomeridianæ. — In the afternoon, post meridiem, tempore pomeridiano, horis pomeridianis. — Afternoon repast, merenda.*

AFTERNOON, *adj.* postmeridianus, pomeridianus.

AGAIN, *rursus, rursum*; iterum; de integro; denuo, de novo: (*in the next place*), secundo; iterum; tum, deinde: (*afterwards*), post, postea, posthac (*hereafter*): (*in turn*), vicissim, invicem; (*on the other hand*), contra, rursus, rursum. — *Again and again*, etiam atque etiam. — *Once and again, more than once*, semel atque iterum, semel et sæpius. — *As big again*, duplo major, altero tanto maior. — *We will sail back again*, retro navigabimus. — *Tell it over again*, de novo or denuo narra. — *Again is also expressed by the prep. re in compositio.*

AGAINST (*in defence*), *a, ad*, adversus, adversum. — *¶ (in time)*, ante, dum, in. — *Against the evening*, in vespertum. — *They made ready their present against he came*, interea parabant munus suum, dum veniret. — *¶ (coartrary)*, adversus, contra, præter: (*to the prejudice of*), adversus, adversum, in. — *I am against*, oppugno, impugno, adversor, obductor. — *Against the grain*, invitâ Minervâ. — *Against one's will*, invitâ, invitus. — *Against one's nature*, repugnante naturâ. — *Against the stream*, flumine adverso. — *To go against*, ire obviam. — *To be against (be injurious to)*, obesse. — *¶ (by or at)*, ad, ante: (*over against*), e regione, ex adverso, contra.

AGATE (*a stone*), achates.

AGE (*of a person or thing; time of life*), ætas: — ævum. — *Mature or full*, ætas matura; *of full age*, maturus, adultus. — *Immature*, ætas nondum adulta, ætas pupillaris. — *Old age*, senectus, senium; vetustas (*of inanimate things*). — *Of the same age*, æqualis, æquevus. — *Of one year's age*, unus anni, anniculus; annotinus (*of things*). — *Of two*, bimus. — *At sixteen years of age*, annos natus sexdecim. — *He is nineteen years of age*, decem et novem annos natus est, or decem et novem annorum est. — *I know my own age*, scio ego, quid ætatis sim. — *He may for his age*, per ætatem licet. — *To be of more advanced age*, provecere ætate esse. — *A man of that age*, homo id ætatis or eâ ætate. — *¶ An age*, ætas, sæculum; ævum. — *Hardly two good orators have appeared in an age*, vix singulis ætatibus bini oratores laudabiles constiterunt. — *Several ages (generations)*, sæcula plura. — *Two ages (centuries) before*, duobus sæculis ante. — *Of the first age*, primævus. — *¶ Age*, for time; as, *the most famous general of his age*, clarissimus imperator suæ ætatis. — *This age*, the present age, hæc tempora, hæc ætas. — *In this age*, hodie.

AGED, grandævus, ætate provecus, ætate gravis; annosus. — *Very aged*, natu pergrandi, exactæ jam ætatis. — *An aged man*, senex. — *An aged woman*, anus. — *To become aged*, consensescere, scenscere.

AGENCY (*factorship*), curatio, procuratio. — *¶ Free agency*, voluntas libera, potestas libera, arbitrium. — *By my agency*, meâ operâ; per me.

AGENT, agens, qui agit; (*factor*), negotiorum curator, procurator.

AGGRANDIZE, ad magnas dignitates promovere, aliquem honoribus or divitiis augere; augere, ornare.

AGGRANDIZEMENT, dignitas aucta, accessio dignitatis, amplificatio honoris.

AGGRAVATE, augere, adaugere, aggravare, exacerbare, exasperare. — *To aggravate the wound of any one*, inopiam alicujus onerare. — *To become aggravated*, deteriorem fieri, in pejus mutari; aggravescere, ingravescere.

AGGRAVATION, deterior conditio or status; exacerbatio.

AGGREGATE, *v. a.* colligere, congerere, coacervare, cumulare.

AGGREGATE, *subst.* summa, complexio.

AGGRESSOR, qui prius injuriam facit, fert. — *The aggressing party (in war)*, qui bellum suscepit, qui bellum ultro infert; infestus exercitus.

AGGRIEVE (*afflict, grieve*), dolore or tristitia afficere. — *¶ (to harass; injure)*, vexare; injuriam facere alicui.

AGHAST, territus, perterritus, terrore perculsus

AGILE, agilis, pernix.

AGILITY, agilitas, pernicitas. — *With agility*, agiliter, perniciter.

AGITATE (*put in motion*), movere, commovere, agitare, quatere, concutere, ciere. — *¶ (disturb)*, turbare, concitare; motum afferre. — *¶ To agitate (the mind)*, movere, commovere; afficere aliquem or alicujus animum; perturbare. — *¶ To agitate (stir, discuss)*, agitare, tractare (negotium); agere rem or de aliqua re; sermonem habere de re.

AGITATION, agitatio, motus, motio, jactatio; motus, tumultus, turbæ; animi motus, commotio, concitatio, perturbatio.

AGITATOR, turbæ ac tumultus concitator, concitator multitudinis, novorum consiliorum auctor.

AGO, abhinc, ante. — *Long ago*, jam pridem, jamdudum. — *Not long ago*, haud ita pridem. — *How long ago?* quam dudum? — *Two years ago*, duobus abhinc annis, ante duos annos, abhinc duos annos; jam biennium est, quum, etc. — *You look noore handsome than you did awhile ago*, formosior videris quam dudum.

AGONY (*pangs of death*), angor morientis. — *To be in the last agonies*, animam agere. — *¶ (anguish)*, dolor, cruciatus, angor. — *To be in one*, cruciari. — *¶ (fright)*, consternatio.

AGREE (*assent*), assentior, adstipulor, annuo, accedo: (*fit*), congruo, consto, competo, respondeo, quadro: (*be of the same mind*), consentio, convenio, concordo, congruo, idem sentio: (*hang together*), cohæreo, congruo: (*make a bargain*), paciscor, depaciscor: (*to be in unison*), concinere. — *To agree upon*, constituere aliquid (cum aliquo), condicere aliquid, pacisci aliquid (cum aliquo); time and place, condicere tempus et locum; the signal agreed upon, signum, quod convenit. — *It is agreed by all (all agree)*, inter omnes constat. — *We are agreed*, convenit inter nos. — *They agreed with his opinion*, ne ejus sententiam pedibus inverunt (*of senators*). — *His words and actions do not agree*, facta cum dictis discrepant. — *The preacher never agreed about the stipend*, sacerdos nunquam de mercede pactus est. — *He made us agree*, nos in gratiam reconciliavit; simulat, quæ inter nos exstarent, penitus diremit. — *The day is agreed on*, dies pactus est, dies convenit. — *Authors do not agree*, discrepat inter scriptores; auctores inter se dissident atque discordant; de hoc parum convenit. — *To agree well with one*, convenire optime cum aliquo.

AGREEABLE (*pleasant*), gratus, acceptus, jucundus, amœnus (*esp. of scenery, situation, &c.*); suavis, dulcis; urbanus (*in conversation and carriage*); lepidus, facetus, festivus, (*in conversation*). — *conversation*, sermo festivus, venustus et urbanus. — *If it is agreeable to you*, quod commodum tuo fiat; nisi tibi molestum est; si vis, si tibi placet. — *¶ (fit, suitable)*, congruens, par, aptus, consentaneus. — *¶ (concordant)*, concors.

AGREEABLENESS, congruentia; jucunditas.

AGREEABLY, grate, jucunde; lepide, festivo, etc. — *¶ (suitably)*, convenienter; e, ex, ad, secundum. — *Agreeably to nature*, convenienter nature, secundum naturam. — *Agreeably to truth*, ex veritate; vere.

AGREEING, concors, consonus, consentiens, congruens, constans. — *Not agreeing*, absouus.

AGREEMENT, consensus, concordia, conspiratio. — *¶ (bargain, covenant)*, sponsio, conditio; pactum, fœdus, stipulatio. — *According to agreement*, ex pacto; ex constituto. — *Articles of agreement*, conditiones, capita, fœderis articuli. — *¶ (proportion)*, convenientia: (*resemblance*), similitudo, congruentia, convenientia.

AGROUND. — *To run aground*, sidere, in vadium illidi, in terram deferri. — *To be aground*, in vado herere. — *¶ Fig.* You are aground, ulterius non potes procedere; — *the thing is aground*, hæret res or negotium.

AGUE (*a disease*), febris, horror in febris. — *A slight ague*, febricula. — *An a. of one day's continuance*, febris ephemera; intermittens, intermittens; quotidian, tertian,

quartan, quotidiana, tertiana, quartana. — *The fit of an ague*, accessus, impetus, paroxysmus. — *One sink of an ague*, febricitans, febre laborans or correptus. **AH!** ah! alia! sicciue? (*is it so?*)

AHEAD, *adv.* (*in advance*), præ. — *Go ahead, I'll follow*, I præ, sequar. — *To go ahead*, ducem esse, antecire, præire.

AID, auxilium, adjumentum; adminiculum, subsidium; suppetia; præsidium; opes, -en, -e (*from obsol. ops*). — *With the aid of any one*, alicujus auxilio, alicujus ope, alicujus ope adjutus, aliquo adjuvante, aliquo adjutore, alicujus operâ. — *Without aid*, per se. — *¶ A. aid-de-camp*, ducis or imperatoris adjutor.

TO AID, auxiliari, juvare, adjuvare; succurrere, sustentare; alicui subvenire, alicui sublevare, alicui adjumento esse; subsidium, suppetias, operâ alicui ferre; alicui adesse; alicui opitulari.

AIL, AILMENT, morbus, ma'um, ægritudo.

TO AIL, dolere, male se habere, ægrotare. — *What ails you?* quid tibi est? quidnam tibi dolet?

AILING, æger, infirmus, valetudinarius, morbosus.

AIM, *subst.* (*the direction of the weapon*); to take aim (see *To Aim*). — *¶ (the mark)*, scopus. — *¶ Fig.* (*purpose, end*), propositum, finis propositus.

TO AIM, collineare oculos ad aliquid, collineare manum et oculos, telum collineare aliquid, telum dirigere, telum intendere in aliquid or aliquid. — *To aim at one*, telo petere aliquem. — *¶ Fig.* I know what you aim at, scio quid conere. — *To aim at great things*, magna sibi proponere, magna spectare. — *I aim at greater things*, majora molior. — *You aimed at me*, me petisti. — *To aim at (attribute to, designate)*, aliquem designare, denotare; aliquid significare. — *This is aimed at those*, hoc dictum est illis.

AIR, cœlum, which includes air (*the lower air or atmosphere*) and æther (*the upper, thinner air, the heaven*); aura (*a soft air, in gentle motion*). — *A healthy air*, cœlum salubre, cœli salubritas, air salubris. — *Thick, gross air*, air crassus, cœli gravitas. — *Cool air*, air refrigeratus; frigus. — *In the open air*, sub dio, sub Jove. — *Up in or into the air*, sublime. — *To put in the air*, aliquid aëri exponere. — *To let in the air*, aërem immittere. — *To take the air*, deambulare. — *To live upon air (i. e. upon nothing)*, vento vivere. — *To build castles in the air*, somnia sibi fingere. — *¶ Air (a song)*, canticum, cantilena. — *¶ Air (a manner)*, gestus, habitus. — *Graceful air*, venustus, gratus. — *¶ Air (appearance)*, species.

TO AIR, aëri aliquid exponere, aërem immittere in aliquid; ventilare; (*of linen*), ad ignem siccare or exsiccare.

AIRY (*of air*), aërius; æthereus (*of the upper air*). — *¶ (in the air)*, aërius; æthereus (*in upper air*). — *¶ (exposed to the air, not close)*, aëri expositus, perflabilis, aëri pervius; (*cool*), frigidus. — *¶ Fig.* (*light, thin as air*), tenuissimus, levissimus. — *¶ (light, vain)*, levis (*of men and things*); inanis.

AIRHOLE, spiramentum, spiraculum.

AJAR, semiapertus.

AKIN, propinquus, necessarius, agnatus (*by the father's side*), cognatus (*by the mother's side*), affinis (*by marriage*), consanguineus (*by blood*). — *¶ Fig.* propinquus, finitimus, vicinus.

ALACRITY, hilaritas; alacritas.

ALARM, tumultus, turba. — *¶ (fright)*, pavor, consternatio. — *¶ In war*, to sound an alarm, ad arma clamare.

TO ALARM, metum, formidinem, terrorem alicui injicere or incutere; perturbare. — *The army was alarmed*, exercitus terror incidit.

ALARMING, metuendus, timendus, horrendus, formidolosus.

ALARM-BELL, campana incendii (*or incursionis hostium*) index.

ALAS! ah! heu! heu! hei mihi! heu me — *Alas (for shame)*! prohi dedecus! prohi pudor! — *Alas (for sorrow)*! prohi dolor! also parenthetically, id quod doleo.

ALCOVE, zotheca. — *Small alcove*, zotheca.

ALDER (*tree*), alnus; made of alder, alneus; an alder grove, alnetum.

ALDERMAN, senator urbanus. — *To walk as an alderman's pace*, magnifice or lento gradu incedere. — *The board of aldermen*, senatus urbanus.

ALE, cervisia, zythum. — *Strong ale*, cervisia plena. — *Small ale*, cervisia tenuis, secundaria; *stale*, vetula, subacida.

AN ALEHOUSE, caupona.

ALERT, alacer, promptus.

ALIEN, advena, alienigena (opp. to indigeni); peregrinus (opp. to civis).

ALIENATE (scilicet away, make another's), alieno, abalieno, vendo: (of the affections), alieno, abalieno.

ALIENATION (of property), alienatio, abalienatio. — *¶* (of the affections), alienatio. — *¶* of mind, alienatio mentis, mens alienata, deliratio.

ALIENABLE, quod alienari or abalienari potest.

ALIENATE, adj. alienatus, alienus.

ALIGHT (as a bird), sideo, subsido. — *¶* from a horse, descendere ex equo; descendere or degressi ad pedes; (*alight with haste, jump down*), desilire ex equo: — *from a wagon*, descendere ex rheda. — *¶* (slide down), delabor.

ALIKE, adj. par, compar; æquus, æqualis; similis, consimilis. — *ndo*. æque, pariter, perinde; eodem modo; similiter. — *Two eggs are not more alike*, non ovum tam simile ovo, quam hic illi est.

ALIMENT, nutrimentum, alimentum, cibis, victus; pabulum, pastus, (for beasts). — *¶* Fig. nutrimentum, pabulum, pastus.

ALIVE (living), vivus; (surviving), superstes; (lively), vigens, vividus, vegetus. — *To be alive, vivere*. — *Whilst I am alive*, me vivo; dum vita suppetit. — *¶* Fig. to be alive to a thing, aliquid scire, non nescire, non ignorare; me non fugit, non preterit aliquid; sentire aliquid.

ALI, omnis (the most general expression, of persons and things); universus (all collected into one, all together); cunctus (all, as many as they are, together; mostly of persons and personified ideas). The Romans also used two negatives, as a more emphatic expression for omnis; as, nullus non, nemo non, nemo with quin following (as, *we have all done it*, nemo nostrum est, quin fecerit). If all is used for every, it may be expressed by quisque, or also quis (but see in the Lex. Utervis, at the end); as, in all places, quoque loco; to prefer to suffer all, quidvis male pati. *ALI*, i. e. each, singuli: all, i. e. the whole, totus, and also omnis, universus, cunctus. — *All men of all ranks*, omnes omnium ordinum homines. — *All, all men*, omnes homines; omnes: universum genus hominum, universitas generis humani, (the whole human race). — *All things*, omnes res; omnia. — *All things (the universe)*, universitas rerum, universum. — *All (the whole) or nothing*, nihil nisi totum. — *All to a man*, omnes ad unum; singuli universique (each and all). — *Before all, first of all*, omnium primum, ante omnia; also imprimis. — *All the world (the world as one whole)*, mundus universus. — *All together they would be equal*, but separated they would perish, universos esse pares, dispersos perituros. — *Nature containing all things and every thing*, natura universa atque omnia continens. — *All the world over*, ubique gentium. — *In all February*, mense Februario toto. — *I leave all that to you*, id tibi totum relinquo. — *Keep it all to yourself*, integrum tibi reserves. — *Now you know all*, rem omnem habes, habes consilia mea. — *Is that all? tantumne est?* — *It is all over*, actum est; concludatum est. — *Contrary to all expectation*, præter opinionem, ex inopinato. — *In all*, omnino; as, *there were fire in all*, quinque omnino fuerunt. — *All this while*, usque adhuc, tamdiu. — *By all means*, quoquo pacto, quacunque ratione; utique. — *At all events*, utique. — *¶* All, i. e. any; as, *beyond all doubt*, sine ulla dubitatione. — *¶* All or all that, i. e. as much as, so much as, whatsoever, quantumcumque; quod, quicquid; quantum, quam. — *I will withdraw myself from all troubles all that I can*, quantum potero, me ab omnibus molestiis abducam. — *I am wont to help all I can*, soleo quantum possum adju-

vare. — *All the judgment I had*, quicquid habuerim iudicii. — *¶* He is all my care, i. e. he is my only care, illum curo unum. — *Her son is all in all to her*, filius ei unus omnia est; filium fert or gestat in oculis. — *The Stoics were all who said so*, Stoei soli ita dixerunt. — *¶* At all, omnino, with a negation. — *Between these things there is no difference at all*, inter has res nihil omnino interest. — *Not at all*, omnino non, nequaquam, minime, nullo modo, nullo modo prorsus. — *Nothing at all*, omnino nihil, nihil prorsus, nihil quicquam. — *¶* All, altogether, plane, omnino, prorsus, penitus; totus. — *Altogether or in great part*, aut omnino aut magnâ ex parte. — *All on a sudden*, de improviso. — *This is all one with that*, hoc unum et idem est atque illud. — *It is all one as if*, idem est ac si. — *I reckon it all one as if*, perinde censeo, ac si. — *It is all one whether*, nihil interest utrum. — *It is all one; it all comes to the same thing*, par est, idem est. — *All about*, nudique, passim.

ALLAY, sedo, mitigo; allevo, lenio. — *To allay hunger*, levare famem. — *¶* (by mingling), temperare, diluere.

ALLEGATE (plead), cansari, prætere, simulare. — *¶* To allege, (produce in proof), producere; rationem, causam afferre. — *¶* (to affirm), affirmare, predicare, dicere.

ALLEGATION, causa, nomen, simulatio; criminatio, crimen; affirmatio.

ALLEGORY, allegoria, continua translatio.

ALLEGORICAL, allegoricus.

ALLEGORICALLY, allegorice.

ALLEGIANCE, fides; officium.

ALLEVIATE, levo, allevo.

ALLEVIATION, levatio, allevatio; levamen, levamentum, allevamentum.

ALLEY (a walk in a garden), xystus, hypæthra, ambulatio; (narrow passage), angustia.

ALLIANCE, ALLIED. See *Ally*.

ALLOT, delego, assigno. — *me to this business*, me huic negotio delegare; mihi hoc negotium imponere. — *¶* (distribute), sortiri; assignare.

ALLOTMENT, attributio, assignatio; sortitio. — *By divine allotment*, consilio divino; divinitus; — *the divine allotments*, quæ divinitus accidunt.

ALLOW (approve), accipio, probo, comprobo, admitto, agnosco. — *I allow the reason or excuse*, accipio causam, excusationem. — *¶* (give towards one's maintenance), exhibeo, præbeo, suggero, præsto. — *¶* (grant), concedo, admitto. — *¶* (permit), sino, permitto, concedo, potestatem facio. — *It is allowed*, licet; licitum concessumque est; jus fasque est. — *I am allowed*, mihi licet, permissum, censum est. — *It is allowed in men of our years*, ætati nostre conceditur. — *Something is to be allowed to custom*, aliquid consuetudini dandum est. — *¶* (as abatement), de summâ aliquid detrudere or deducere.

ALLOWABLE, probabilis, landabilis; (equitable), æquus; (lawful), iustus, legitimus.

ALLOWANCE (leave, permission), permissio, permissus, potestas, copia. — *With your allowance*, permissu or concessu tuo, si per te licitum erit, pace tuâ, bonâ veniâ tuâ liceat. — *¶* An allowance (maintenance, stipend, salary), demensum, exhibitio; comoda, annua (orum), annua pecunia, merces annua, annua salaria. — *¶* To keep on short allowance, arte contenteq; aliquem habere, exigere sumptuum alicui præbere. — *¶* (in reckoning), deductio; decessio.

ALLUDE to, significare aliquid, designare or denotare aliquem; oblique perstringere. — *¶* (touch, glance at), tangere aliquid.

ALLUSION, designatio. — *To make allusion*, sane as to allude.

ALLURE (entice), illicio, allicio, sollicito; attraho, invito; (wheedle), lenocinor, blandior, pellicio. — *To allure forth*, prolucere.

ALLUREMENT, blandimentum, lenocinium, illecebra.

AN ALLURER, illex, allector.

ALLY (of the state), socius, amicus; (by marriage), affinis.

To ALLY one's self with any one, se junge-

re, conjungere cum aliquo (generally); societatem inire, coire, facere cum aliquo (to enter into a partnership, &c.); scdere conjungi cum aliquo, societatem conjungere cum aliquo, (make a league); (by marriage), matrimonio alicui se cum conjungere, matrimonio alicui jungi.

ALLIANCE (by marriage), affinitas. — *¶* (by blood), consanguinitas. — *¶* (of states), fœdus; societas, amicitia.

ALLIED, conjunctus, fœdere devinctus, federatus; affinis, propinquus, cognatus.

ALMANAC, fasti, calendarium.

ALMIGHTY, rerum omnium præpotens, omnipotens (poet.).

ALMOND, amygdalum. — *Almond-tree*, amygdala.

ALMONER, qui est alicui largitionibus.

ALMOST, pæne, prope, propemodum, fore, modo non, tantum non. — *I am almost out of my wits*, vix sum apud me. — *Almost drunk*, ebrio proximus. — *They almost did it*, haud multum abfuit quin fecerint; — *I almost believe*, non longe abest, quin credam. — *It is almost too o'clock*, instat hora secunda.

ALMS, stips, beneficium. — *To distribute alms*, stipem spargere. — *To collect alms*, stipem cogere, colligere. — *To beg an alms of any one*, stipem emendicare ab aliquo. — *To live by alms*, alienâ misericordiâ vivere; of any one, ope alicujus sustentatum vivere.

ALMSHOUSE, ptochotrophium, ptochium; (for old men or women), gerontocomium.

AN ALMS-GIVER, qui tenuitatem aliorum pecuniâ sublevar; largus, beneficus, liberalis.

ALOES, aloë.

ALOFT, sublimis, sublime (more rarely in sublime), sursum. — *Hoist him aloft*, sublimem hunc rape. — *To soar aloft*, sublime ferri, sublimem abire; pennis or alis se levare. — *The boughs grow up aloft*, in excelsum emicant rami. — *From aloft*, desuper. — *¶* Aloft (up in the air), sublimis, sublime.

ALONE, solus (without companions, associates, friends, &c.); unus (opposed to several or all; for the most part emphatically, for which also we have solus, unus solus); sine arbitris, remotis arbitris; (of one's self), per se. — *To rule alone*, solum regnare. — *To be alone*, solum esse, secum esse, sine arbitris esse. — *To wish to be alone*, secretum desiderare. — *One who loves to be alone*, solitarius. — *We will do it alone*, per nos agemus. — *Let those things alone*, mitte ista. — *Let me these things alone*, missa hæc faciamus. — *Let me alone*, me omittas; noli me turbare. — *¶* Alone, i. e. single, only, unus, solus, unicus, singularis. — *To be alone of its kind*, in suo genere singulare esse. — *Not alone*, non solum, non modo. — *¶* See Only.

ALONG, per, or else by the ablative; as, *I was going along the highway*, publicâ ibam viâ. — *Along the river's side*, secundum fluvium. — *Along with*, una cum. — *All along*, totâ viâ, ubique. — *Lying all along*, prostratus, corpore extenso jacens, recubans.

ALOOF, remotus, procul. — *¶* Fig. to keep aloof from business, from public affairs, non attingere negotia, renunciant.

ALoud, clare, clarâ voce; magnâ or summâ voce (with a strong or very strong voice). — *¶* (openly), palam, coram multis or omnibus.

ALPHABET, literæ, (literarum) elementa; literarum ordo, literarum notæ or formæ.

ALPHABETICAL, in literas digestus, literarum ordine dispositus. — *In alphabetical order*, alphabetically, literarum ordine. — *To arrange alphabetically*, aliquid in literas digerere.

ALPS, Alpes.

ALPINE, Alpinus, Inalpinus.

ALREADY, jam; jamjam, jam jamque, (more than jam).

ALSO, etiam, præterea, insuper, ad hoc, ad hæc, (moreover, besides; chiefly used in introducing a new subject and attribute); quoque (cannot bear upon a whole sentence): nec minus (so also, no less), nec non (and also; connecting sentences); item, itidem, (in like manner, likewise, just so). — *¶* When a thing is attributed to any person which is also said of another, et ipse is used; as, *Vespasian was suc-*

ceeded by Titus his son, who was also called Vespasian, Vespasianus Titus, filius, successit, qui et ipse Vespasianus est dictus. — *But when the force of the sentence rests in this, that different things are ascribed to the same person, idem is used; as, in earlier times musicians were also poets, musici quondam iidem poete.* — ¶ And also, et etiam, et quoque, but usually with an intermediate word; otherwise atque etiam may be used. — ¶ Not only — but also, non solum — sed or verum etiam; non modo — sed etiam; et — et; cum — tum, tum — tum.

ALTAR, ara, altare, mostly in plur. altaria: — the ara is properly distinguished from the altare in being its base. — *A small altar, arula.*

ALTER, v. a. mutare, commutare, immutare (for the most part to change entirely), submutare (partially), novare (give a new firm to); emendare (amend in part or wholly), corrigere (correct quite); variare (change often, make alternations or vicissitudes); invertere (turn upside down, and so alter for the worse); interpolare (falsify by alteration). — v. n. mutari, commutari, immutari, variare (especially of weather), converti. — *To alter his plan or resolution, consilium mutare or commutare. — his wont, consuetudinem mutare. — his character, mores emendare (for the better); mores invertere (for the worse). — To alter for the worse (in character), se invertere; for the better, in melius mutari, ad bonam frugem se recipere. — He has not altered, non alius est ac fuit; est idem, qui fuit semper. — He is wholly altered, commutatus est totus. — The custom is somewhat altered, deflexit de viâ consuetudo. — To be altered in affection, alienari.*

ALTERATION, mutatio, commutatio, immutatio, conversio, varietas, vicissitudo: — of affection, alienatio.

ALTERCATION (dispute, debate), altercatio: (wrangle), altercatio, jurgium, rixa.

ALTERNATE, adj. alternus. — ¶ v. n. alternare.

ALTERNATELY, per vices, alternis.

ALTERNATION, vices, vicissitudo, alternatio.

ALTERNATIVE; as, he left me no alternative but to swear, nihil nisi ut jurarem reliquit.

ALTHOUGH. See *Though*.

ALTITUDE, altitudo, excelsitas.

ALTOGETHER. See *All*, near the end.

ALWAYS, semper, usque, perpetuo, jugiter, nunquam non; in perpetuum, in æternum, in ævum.

AM. See *Be*.

AMAIN, summâ vi, vehementer, acriter, acerrime.

AMANUENSIS, a manu (sc. servus), amanuensis (inter word), librarius, scriba; of letters, ab epistolis (sc. servus).

AMASS, accumulare, construere. — *One who amasses wealth, accumulator opum.*

AMATEUR. — *In any thing, alienus rei amantissimus or studiosissimus, alienus rei magnus amator; to be such, aliqua re delectari, aliquem rem habere in deliciis.*

AMATORY, amatorius.

AMAZE, alienus mentem animumque perturbare, aliquem in perturbationem conjicere; consternare, percutere; in stuporem dare, obstupescere. — *To be amazed (struck with amazement), obstupescere, perturbari, exanimari, obstupescere, stupescere. — To be amazed (in a state of amazement), stupere, exanimatum esse.*

AMAZED, consternatus animo, confusus animo, exanimatus, attonitus; obstupescit, stupens.

AMAZING, stupendus.

AMAZEMENT, consternatio, perturbatio; stupor; admiratio.

AMAZON, Amazon, plur. Amazones.

— ¶ *Fig. mulier or virgo bellica or animosa.*

AMBASSADOR, qui missus est, legatus; orator (with a verbal commission; especially to negotiate peace). — *Ambassadors, qui missi sunt, legati, oratores; also, legatio, legationes, (embassy, embassies).* — *To be an ambassador gerere, administrare legationem, legatione fungi,*

esse legatum. — ¶ (a herald at arms), caduceator.

AMBER, succinum, electrum. — *Of amber, succineus.*

AMBIGUOUS, ambignus, anceps, (as, oraculum, responsum); dubius, flexiliquus, obscurus. — *An ambiguous expression, ex ambiguo dictum.*

AMBIGUOUSLY, ambigue.

AMBIGUITY, ambiguitas, amphibolia.

AMBITION, ambitio, aviditas gloriæ, studium laudis, studium cupiditasque honorum, contentio honorum, cupido honoris or famæ. *It may in some connections be expressed by gloria; as, to be impelled or led on by ambition, gloria duci. — Also, to be inflamed with ambition, ambitione accensus esse or flagrare.*

AMBITIOUS, ambitiosus, avidus gloriæ or laudis, cupidus honorum, appetens gloriæ. — *To be ambitious, laudis studio trahi, gloria duci.*

AMBITIOUSLY, ambitiose.

AMBLE (go an ambling pace), totum incedere. — ¶ (walk softly or affectedly), molliter or effeminate incedere.

AN AMBLE or ambling pace, gradus totulilis: (soft or affected), incessus mollis or effeminatus. — *An ambling horse, equus totularius.*

AMBROSIA, ambrosia.

AMBROSIAL, ambrosius, ambrosiacus.

AMBRY (press for keeping victuals or alms in), repositorium, scrinium, abacus, loculus.

AMBUSH, insidiæ (the place or men), locus insidiarum (the place), latebræ (the lurking-place, of a murderer, for instance). — *To set in ambush, in insidiis locare, collocare; in insidiis disponere (in different places). — To lay an ambush or ambuscade, insidias locare, collocare, ponere. — To fall into one, in insidias incidere.*

AMENABLE, same as *Accountable*, *Responsible*.

AMEND (to make better), emendo, corripo, melius facio, in melius muto. — *To amend a decree, decretum recognoscere. — ¶ (become better in health), meliorem fieri, ex morbo convalescere; — (in character), mores suos mutare, in viam redire, ad virtutem revocari.*

AMENDMENT, correctio, emendatio: — (in health), valetudo in melius inclinatio, convalescentia, reditus ad salutem; (in circumstances), melior rerum conditio; (in character), reditus ad virtutem or ad bonam frugem, mores emendationes. — *To bring to amendment, ad sanitatem animi reducere.*

AMENDS, compensatio, satisfactio. — *To make amends for, compensare rem re.*

AMERCE (punish by the purse), multo, multam dico or irrogo.

AMERCEMENT, multatio, multa.

AMERICA, America.

AMERICAN, Americanus.

AMERICANS, Americani.

AMIALE, dulcis, suavis, jucundus, venustus. — *An amiable countenance, vultus liberalis et venustus.*

AMIALENESS, dulcitas, suavitas, morum comitas, forme venustas.

AMICABLE. See *Friendly*.

AMIDST, inter, in medio. — *Amidst these things, inter hæc, dum hæc aguntur.*

AMISS, perperam, male. — *What is done amiss, quicquid peccatur, Cic. — It will not be amiss, non erit alienum, non abs re erit.*

AMITY. See *Friendship*.

AMMUNITION, instrumentum et apparatus belli; arma, tela, cetera, quæ ad bellum gerendum pertinent.

AMMUNITION-BREAD, panis militaris.

AMNESTY, venia (præteritum), impunitas, oblivio (with or without rerum antea actarum or præteritarum).

AMONG, inter (to denote the being among several); in; e, ex, de, (of the number of, from among). *In stating a number, or after a superlative, these prepositions may be used or the genitive; as, many among men, multi hominum, multi ex hominibus; but only the preposition, if the numeral be indeclinable; as, sapientissimus in septem. — Among men, inter homines, in hominibus. — To reckon money among good things, pecunias in bonis rebus numerare. — To divide any thing among themselves, inter se aliquid parti or di-*

*videre. — Among other things also, inter alia quoque. — To put among the gods, reponere in deos. — ¶ Among is also expressed by apud, when the objects are taken together, not separately; as, it was questioned among our ancestors (i. e. it was a question with our ancestors), icthet, &c., quæsitum est apud majores nostros, num, etc. Also by ad, and by other modes of speech; as, to be held sacred among all nations, ad omnes nationes sanctum esse; — Segesta, which is Eggesta among the Greeks, Segesta, quæ Græcis Eggesta est; — among us this is accounted shameful, id nostris moribus nefas habetur. — ¶ Among themselves, inter se (in some connections, inter ipsos); alter alterum (of two), alius alium (of several); mutuo, ultro citro, ultro et citro, ultro citroque. — To disagree among themselves, inter se discordare, dissentire, dissidere. — ¶ Among themselves (without witnesses), remotis arbitris; — (in confidence), inter se. — ¶ See *Between*.*

AMOROUS, amatorius, amans, mollis.

AMOROUSLY, amatorie, molliter.

AMOUNT to (a sum), efficere, explere, implere; also esse. — *What does it amount to? what is the amount? quæ summa est? quantum est? — To amount to four thousand men, quatuor millia militum explere. — To a great sum, longam summam efficere. — ¶ It amounts to nothing, nihil valet. — All words amount to this, omnia verba eo redeunt. — The whole letter amounts to this, summa hujus epistolæ hæc est.*

AMOUNT (sum), summa. — *The whole amount, solidum. — A great amount of money, pecunia magna or grandis. — ¶ (substance, effect), summa, caput. — Many things were said to the same amount, multa in eandem sententiam dicta sunt.*

AMOUR, amor, res amatoria. — *Amours, amores.*

AMPHIBIOUS animal, bestia quasi anceps, in utraque sede vivens, Cic.; animal, cui aqua terramque incolendi genera natura est, Flor.

AMPHITHEATRE, amphitheatrum.

AMPLE (spacious, broad, extended), amplus, latus, spatiosus; (capacious), capax; (great in bulk), magnus. — ¶ (liberal, large, plentiful), largus, copiosus, opimus, amplus, cumulus; (magnificent, splendid), amplus, splendus, magnificus.

AMPLE, large, copiose, abunde, ample.

AMPLITUDE, amplitudo, spatium; magnitudo; copia, ubertas.

AMPLIFY, amplifico, amplio, augeo; (exaggerate), verbis exaggerare, verbis augere, in majus extollere, in falsum augere.

AMPLIFICATION, amplificatio; verbositas.

AMPUTATE (a limb), amputare; (the ears, nose, lips), præcidere, abscidere, decidere.

AMULET, amuletum, præbia or præbia (plur.), phylacterium (a late word).

AMUSE (entertain), oblectare, delectare. — ¶ (put off from time to time), extrahere aliquem, Liv.; aliquem variis frustrationibus differre. — *To amuse one with vain hope, lactare aliquem et spem falsâ producere, Tacit.*

AMUSING, jucundus.

AMUSEMENT, oblectatio, delectatio; oblectamentum.

ANALOGY, analogia, comparatio, proportio; (similitude generally), similitudo.

ANALOGOUS, analogicus; similis.

ANALOGICALLY, per analogiam; similiter.

ANALYSIS, explicatio, explicatio et enodatio, expositio. — *A chemical analysis, analysis chemica; to make such, ad principia reducere, in elementa dissolvere.*

ANALYZE, explicare, explicare et enodare, quasi in membra discernere.

ANARCHY, effrenata multitudinis licentia, leges solutæ; civitas in qua libido multitudinis pro legibus est; respública, quæ multitudinis arbitrio agitur.

ANATOMY, sectio corporum (the act); anatomia or anatomice (the art or science).

ANCESTORS, majores, generis or gentis auctores, priores, patres, avi. — *An ancestor, generis or gentis auctor, unus majorum.*

ANCESTRAL, avitus, proavitus.

ANCESTRY, majores. — *Of noble ancestry, nobili genere natus. — Of ignoble ancestry, nullis majoribus ortus, obscuris ortus majoribus.*

ANCHOR, ancora. — *An anchor's cable, ancorale. — To east anchor, ancoram jacere. — To weigh it, ancoram tollere, oram solvere. — To heave it, ancoram moliri. — To ride at anchor, in ancoris stare. — ¶ Fig. ancora.*

ANCHORAGE (place for riding), ancoræ jaciendæ locus idoneus; (*money paid for easting anchor*), vectigal ancorale.

ANCIENT, vetustus, antiquus, prisens, vetus. — ¶ See *Antique, Antiquity.*

ANCIENTLY, vetuste, prisce, antique.

AND, et, ac, atque, necnon, -que, tum. — *And not, nec or neque, et non, ac non (nec, neque, when the whole following proposition is denied; but et non, when only single words or ideas are denied; ac non, especially when the following sentence contains a correction or a contrast: as, we must use reason, and not follow the evil use of custom, adhibenda est ratio, nec utendum pravissimâ consuetudinis regulâ; — it is tedious and unnecessary to relate, longum est et non necessarium commemorare; — I would write more fully, if the matter needed words, and did not speak for itself, pluribus verbis ad te scriberem, si res verba desideraret, ac non pro se ipsâ loqueretur. We say, non meâ culpâ factum est, sed tuâ, or tuâ culpâ factum est, non meâ [but not et non], it has happened through your fault, and not mine). — And not long after, neque ita multo post. — And not without cause, nec injuriâ. — And so forth, et cetera, cetera; et quæ sunt reliqua. — And yet, tamenetsi. — ¶ And is omitted when the former of two verbs, coupled by it, is changed into a participle; as, he railed at him, and beat him, conviciis laceratum cecidit, for conviciis laceravit et cecidit. — ¶ How can we go out, and not be seen? quomodo ita possumus egredi, ut non conspiciamur? — A little more, and, &c., laud multum abfuit, quin, &c. — ¶ And is sometimes included in the supine; as, I will go and see, ibo visum. — ¶ See Both.*

ANECDOTE, fabula, fabella, narratiuncula.

ANEW, denuo, de or ab integro; re in compositione.

ANGEL, minister ac nuntius Dei, angelus; genius.

ANGELIC, angelicus.

ANGER, ira (pl. iræ, different expressions of a. in several persons); iracundia (passionate temperament, irascibility; also, fierce anger, heat); bilis (rather inward chafing); indignatio (indignation). — *Raging anger, ira et rabies alicujus.*

ANGRY, iratus (alicui); ira plenus (in aliquem); (irâ) accensus, iracundiâ inflammatus; minax, trux, (threatening, wild). — *Of an angry temperament, iracundus; ad iram proclivis; in iram præceps. — To be angry, iratum esse; irasci. — To make one angry, aliquem irritare; iratum reddere; bilem or stomachum alicui movere.*

ANGRILY, irate, irato animo; iracunde.

ANGLE (to fish), piscari.

ANGLER, piscator.

ANGLING-ROD, arundo piscatoria.

ANGLE (a corner), angulus.

ANGULAR, angulatus, angularis; angulosus.

ANGUIST, angor, dolor, cruciatus.

ANIMADVERSION, reprehensio.

ANIMAL (including *aan* or not), animal, animans

ANIMAL, adj. — *life, vita quæ corpore et spiritu continetur; anima. — Animal goods, bona corporis.*

ANIMATE, v. a. (*give life*), animare. — *Reanimate, vitam alicujus restituere, vitam alicui reddere. — ¶ (encourage, encourage), excitare, incitare, animos addere.*

ANIMATED (having life), animatus, animans, animalis. — *Animated beings, animantes, animalia. — ¶ (lively), vividus, vegetus; (ardent, fervid), ardens, fervidus, acer; (excited, impelled), incitatus, incensus.*

ANIMATION (liveliness, spirit, ardor), vigor, alacritas, vis, spiritus, impetus, ardor. — *of an orator, vis, calor, concitatio,*

vehementia. — *of an oration, vis, impetus, incitatio; oratio fervidior.*

ANIMOSITY, æstus, odium pertinax; animus infestus, inimicus, hostilis.

ANKLE, talus. — *A coat that reaches to the ankle, tunica talaris. — Up to the ankle, talo tenus. — The ankle bone, malleolus.*

ANNALS, annales.

ANNALIST, scriptor annalium.

ANNEX, annecto, adjungo.

ANNIHILATE, delere, extinguere, tollere, subvertere, perdere.

ANNIHILATION, delectio, extinctio, everio; interitus; exidium.

ANNIVERSARY, dies anniversarius. — *of one's birth, dies natalis.*

ANNOUNCE, nuntiare, renuntiare; promulgare; imperare, edicere, proponere; pronuntiare; indicare; promittere; portendere, prædicere, prænuntiare; denuntiare.

ANNOUNCEMENT, nuntiatio, renuntiatio, etc.; edictum, imperium.

ANNOY, vexare, fatigare, obtundere, lacerare, exagitare, carpere. — *Annoying, gravis, molestus.*

ANNOYANCE, vexatio, molestia.

ANNUAL, annuus; anniversarius (returning every year; as, sacra).

ANNUALLY, quotannis, singulis annis; in singulos annos.

ANNUITY, annua pecunia, annua (pl.).

ANNULL. See *Abolish, Abrogate, Annihilate.*

ANOINT, ungo, inungo, obliño, perfundo.

ANOMALOUS, enormis, anomalus (in grammar), inpositus.

ANON, extemplo, illico, mox, statim, e vestigio, confestim. — *Ever and anon, identidem, subinde.*

ANONYMOUS, as, an anonymous letter, literæ sine nomine scriptæ. — *writing, libellus sine auctore propositus. — verses, sine auctore versus; carmen incerto auctore vulgatum.*

ANOTHER, alius (of many; also when another is equivalent to a different, a better or worse; as, I have quite another opinion, longe alia mihi mens est; — he has become quite another man, plane alius factus est); alter (of two; used also in indefinite expressions, where only one person is really meant, though we say another: as, if you make a contract with another, si cum altero contrahas; — who is contriving the death of another, qui alteri exitium parat); diversus (different, deviating from). — *One after another, alius post alium; alii super alios (one upon another); singuli (every one); deinceps (in immediate succession); ex ordine. — They are delighted with one another, invicem sese delectant. — At one time happy, at another unhappy, alias beatus, alias miser; so, modo — modo, nunc — nunc. — They may assist one another, alii aliis prodesse possunt. — They differ from one another, inter se dissident. — He dispersed them abroad, some to one place, some to another, alia alio dissipavit. — One is threatened with danger from this side, another from that, aliis aliunde periculum est. — It is one thing to revile, another to accuse, aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare. — Another (a second) Hannibal, alter Hannibal; another Camillus, novus Camillus. — At another time, alias, alio tempore; at another place, alibi; to another place, alio; another way, aliorum. — To adopt another plan, consilium mutare. — To put on another dress, vestimenta mutare. — One good turn deserves another, manni manni lavat or fricat. — ¶ Another man's, alienus. — Liberal with another's purse, de alieno liberalis.*

ANSWER, v. respondere, responsum dare, edere, reddere; rescribere (answer in writing a written inquiry); (of a jurist), respondere de jure, responsitare; (to a charge), respondere, se defendere, se purgare. — *Not to answer, make no answer, non respondere; tacere, obmutescere; nullum responsum dare. — To an. not a word, nullum verbum respondere; omnino nihil respondere. — Do you answer me nothing? nil mihi respondes? — To answer an objection, respondere contra aliquid; id, quod opponitur, refutare (to answer and refute). — ¶ (to correspond to, be the counterpart), respondere (come up to), respondere, explere. — Let the*

words answer to the words, verba verbis respondeant. — *The event answers to the expectation, ad spem respondet eventus. — To answer one's wish, respondere voto alicujus. — To answer any one's expectation, expectationem alicujus explere, expectationi alicujus respondere; not to, &c. decipere alicujus expectationem. — ¶ To answer for, præstare, in se recipere; (excuse, clear), excusare, purgare; (account for), rationem reddere alicujus rei.*

AN ANSWER, responsum, responsio; (to a charge), responsio, defensio, purgatio, excusatio; (of an oracle), responsum, oraculum, sors oraculi; (an account), ratio.

ANSWERABLE (accountable), obnoxius, obligatus, cui ratio reddenda est. — ¶ (suitable, conformable), consentaneus, conveniens, congruus.

ANSWERABLY, convenienter, congruenter, apte; ad, secundum.

ANT, formica. — *A little one, formicula. — An ant-hill, formicetum (probably of modern origin).*

ANTAGONIST, adversarius; in reply sometimes expressed by iste.

ANTECEDENT, antecedens, præcedens; prior, superior.

ANTECEDENT, s. antecedens, quod antecedit; (in logic), propositio, propositum.

ANTECHAMBER, amphithalamus, proæton.

ANTELOPE, antilope, L.

ANTICHRIST, antichristus.

ANTICIPATE, prævenire, antevenire, occupare, præoccupare; antevertere, prævertere; occurrere. — *Report anticipates my letter, fama meam epistolam celeritate superat. — To anticipate one's wishes, desideria alicujus prævenire. — the disgrace of condemnation by a voluntary death, ignominiam damnationis morte voluntaria prævenire. — condemnation by taking poison, veneno damnationem antevertere. — ¶ (to take in advance, enjoy or suffer beforehand), præsumere, præcipere, anticipare; fructum alicujus rei anticipare: — (have a presentiment of), præsentire. — ¶ (to preclude), alicui rei occurrere, obviam ire; aliquid præcavere.*

ANTICIPATION, anteverio, præsumptio; præsens, præagium: — *By anticipation, may be expressed by præ in composition.*

ANTICS, præstigia; ridicula.

ANTIDOTE, antidotus, antidotum; remedium adversus venenum.

ANTI-PATHY, discordia rerum, repugnantia rerum, antipathia; odium, aversatio.

ANTIQUARY, rerum antiquarum admirator or amator; antiquitatis investigator, antiquitatis peritus.

ANTIQUE, vetus, vetustus, prisceus, antiquus. — *An antique, an antiquity, res antiqua, antiquitatis monumentum, opus antiquum. — ¶ (old-fashioned, antiquated), obsoletus, exoletus.*

ANTIQUITY, vetustas, antiquitas. — *Antiquities, antiquitas; antiquitates.*

ANVIL, incus, udis.

ANXIOUS, anxius, sollicitus; pavidus, trepidus, trepidans; curiosus.

ANXIETY, anxietas, sollicitudo, trepidatio, timor; eura, nimia cura.

ANY, ullus, quivis, quispiam, quilibet, aliquis. — *Any thing, quicquam, quidpiam, quidvis. — Any where, usquam, uspiam. — Any whither, quopiam, quocumque, quovis. — Any one of you, quivis vestrum. — If any one, if any thing, si quis, si quid; whether any, equis, num quis. — If he would have any thing of me, si quid me velit. — Is any body there? equis hic est? — Nor could any wind blow, but, &c. neque ullus flare ventus poterat, quin. — Any dangers are to be ventured, audeunda sunt quævis pericula. — Was he any the richer? numquid copiosior fuit? — Any where in the world, ubivis gentium. — The most of any, maxime omnium. — At any time, any day, quovis die. — Any how, quocumque modo, quocumque modo. — If any how, si qua, si quid. — If any whither, si quo. — At any time, unquam; if at any time, si quando.*

APACE, properanter, festinanter, prope-re, quam ocellissime, maturius; velociter, celeriter; cito.

APART, seorsum, separatim, seunctim

also *se in composition*. — *Jesting apart, joco remoto*.
APARTMENT, conclave; diæta; zotheca. — *Sleeping apartment, cubiculum, cubiculum dormitorium or noctis et somni*. — *Apartment for guests, cubiculum hospitale*. — *Undressing apartment, apodyterium*. — || See *Cabinet*.
APATHY, torpor, indolentia; lentus animus.
APE, simia and simius. — *A little one, simiola*. — || *Fig. homo putidus; trossulus*.
TO APE, perverse imitari, inepte exprimere; imitari.
APOLOGY, defensio; excusatio, purgatio, satisfactio. — *To urge as an apology, aliquid excusare, causari*.
TO APOLOGIZE for a thing, aliquid defendere, pro aliqua re propugnare: (excuse), aliquid excusare; to one, alicui or apud aliquem.
APOLOGIST, defensor.
APOSTASY, defectio a sacris.
AN APOSTATE, apostata, *Tertull.*
APOSTLE, apostolus.
APOSTOLIC, apostolicus, ab apostolo traditus.
APOTHECARY, medicamentarius (pharmacopœia means a quack, empiric). — *Apothecary's shop, medicina (sc. taberna)*.
APPALL, terrere, exterere, perterere, perterrefacere, terrorem alicui incutere, in terrorem conicere.
APPALLING, terribilis, horribilis, horrendus, horrificus.
APPAREL, ornatus, vestitus, habitus; vestis, vestimenta. — || See *Clothe, Dress*.
APPARENT, evidens, manifestus, liquidus. — *To be apparent, patere, in promptu esse*. — *It is apparent, patet, apparet, manifestum est, in oculis incurrat*. — || (*seeming*), quod videtur; fictus; opinatus; fucatus.
APPARENTLY (clearly), aperte, manifesto: — (*as it seems*), ut videtur: — (*seemingly*), specie; verbo.
APPEAL, appello (aliquem), provoco (ad aliquem); ad aliquem config o. — *One who appeals, appellator, qui appellat, provocat*.
AN APPEAL, appellatio, provocatio; imploratio.
APPELLATE, appellatorius; ad quod provocari potest.
APPEAR, pareo, appareo, compareo, eluceo, eniteo; emergo; exsisto, orior. — *To appear in judgment, vadimonium obire, in judicio sistere, etc.* — *It appears (is clear), apparet, constat, liquido patet*. — || (*seem*), videri. — *It appears (seems), videtur*. See *As*.
APPEARANCE (appearing), adventus, presentia, vadimonium (as surety). — || (*the thing which appears*), visum, species, res objecta. — || (*seeming, look, show*), species.
APPEARITION, visum; species (c. g. mortui), simulacrum vanum, umbra, larva.
APPEASE, placare, lenire, sedare, mulcere, placidum et tranquillum reddere. — *To appease a mob, tumultum componere*. — *To ap. with soft words, delinire, permulcere, remulcere*. — *To appease the divine wrath, iras deorum placare, Ovid.*
APPEASED, placatus, pacatus, sedatus, mollitus, expiatus.
APPEASING, placatio; sedatio.
APPENDAGE, appendix, additamentum, accessio.
APPERTAIN. (See *Belong*). — *To buy something with all its appurtenances, aliquid instructum enire*.
APPETITE (generally), appetentia, appetitio, appetitus, desiderium, cupiditas. — || (*of eating*), cibi cupiditas or aviditas or appetentia; fames; potionis aviditas. — *Want of, fastidium; cibi satietas (from being full)*. — *Ta make an appetite, appetentiam cibi facere, præstare, invitare*. — *get by walking, famem ambulando opsonare*. — *To come to dinner with a good appetite, integram famem ad cibum afferre*.
APPLAUD, applaudere, plausum dare; laudare.
APPLAUSE, plausus, clamores; laus, laudes.
APPLE, malum; pomum (this or other like fruit). — *Apple-tree, malus; pomus*.
APPLY (to put to), apponere, applicare, admovere; aptare, accommodare, adaptare; imponere (lay on). — *ladders to the walls, scalas mœnibus applicare, ap-*

ponere, admovere. — *a plaster to a wound, vulneri cataplasma imponere or superimponere*. — || (*make use of*), adhibere; uti; collocare, impendere, conferre. — *To apply remedies to diseases, adhibere remedia morbis*. — || (*bring to bear upon something else; carry over to something analogous*), transferre in rem, traducere ad rem, accommodare ad or in rem. — *To apply something to oac's self, aliquid de se interpretari*. — || (*bend the mind to*), dare se alicui rei, dedere se studio alicujus rei, operam dare alicui rei, se applicare ad aliquid, incumbere in or ad aliquid. — || (*have recourse to*), confugere, vertere se, se convertere, se applicare. — || (*to suit, agree*), congruere, convenire, convenientem, aptum esse alicui rei. — || *To apply for, petere*.
APPLICABLE, utilis, aptus, consentaneus, conveniens. — *To be applicable, usui esse, usum habere*. — *This is applicable to him, hoc ad eum pertinet, hoc in eo valet, in eum cadit*.
APPLICATION, impositio, adhibitio, usus; remedium, medicamentum. — || (*industry*), industria, gravitas, assiduitas, sedulitas, diligentia, intentio. — || (*request*), petitio.
APPOINT (fit), statuere, constituere; designare; destinare; finire, definire: (prescribe), prescribere, præcipere: (elect), creare, facere: (set over an office), præficere or præponere aliquem muneris, mandare or deferre alicui munus: (assign), assignare, attribuire, decernere. — *a day, diem statuere, constituere, dicere, eligere; beforehand, diem præstituere, præfinire; to ap. a time and place, tempus et locum condicere (by agreement)*. — *one's pay, mercedem constituere*. — *At the appointed day, ad diem ad diem dictum, etc.; time, ad tempus*. — *To appoint one witness, iur., aliquid testimonium, aliquid regem constituere*. — *To appoint money for the games, pecuniam ad ludos decernere*. — *The prætor has appointed me guardian to one, prætor me tutorem alicui constituit*. — *Our ancestors have well appointed, that, &c., bene majores illud comparaverunt, ut, etc.* — *To appoint one in place of another, aliquem in alicujus locum substituere (gen.), sufficere (of the people, by election)*. — || (*equip, fit out*), ornare, exornare, instruere. — *Well-appointed, probe instructus*.
APPOINTMENT, constitutio, definitio, ordinatio. — || (*stipulation, agreement*), constitutum, conventum, pactio, pactum. — *By appointment, ex conventu, (ex) composito*. — || (*decree*), ordinatio, præscriptum, decretum. — || (*order*), jussus, jussum, imperatum; (commission), mandatum, negotium. — *By your appointment, jussu tuo*. — *By divine a., consilio divino; jussu divino (by God's command)*. — || (*equipment*), ornatus. — || (*allowance*), commoda, salarium, annua pecunia. — || (*office*), munus.
APPRAISE, æstimio, rei pretium constituere, taxo.
APPREHEND (arrest), comprehendere, apprehendere in custodiam dare. — || (*conceive, understand*), comprehendere, complecti, with or without mente or animo; mente concipere, percipere; cognoscere et percipere; assequi; intelligere; perspicere. — *Ta apprehend quickly, celeriter comprehendere; arripere*. — || (*fear, be apprehensive of*), metuo, timco, vereor, ne, etc.
APPREHENSION (arrest), comprehensio, prehensio. — || *Apprehension (of the mind), comprehensio, intelligentia*. — *A man of quick apprehension, homo ingenii subtilis, acuti*. — || (*opinion, view*), opinio, judicium. — *According to my apprehension, meo judicio*. — || (*fear*), metus, timor, sollicitudo.
APPRENTICE, discipulus, puer discens, taberna alumnus, tiro.
APPROACH, appropinquare, prope accedere; (in time), adventare, appropinquare, appetere, prope adesse, subesse. — *Then approach Syracuse, ad Syracusas accedere incipiunt*. — *The time for the comitia was approaching, comitiorum jam appetebat tempus*. — *Day was approaching, dies appetebat*. — || *To approach (in resemblance), prope accede-*

re ad aliquid, accedere ad similitudinem alicujus rei.
AN APPROACH, appropinquatio, accessus; successus (gradual); appulsus (rapid). — *At the approach of death, morte appropinquante*. — *At the approach of night, nocte appetente; sub noctem (not nocte)*. — || (*likeness*), similitudo.
APPROPRIATE, v. a. sibi aliquid sumere, assumere, arrogare; aliquid in se transferre; aliquid occupare. — *To appropriate a part of the victory, partem victoriæ ad se vindicare*. — || (*assign to a special use*), destinare ad aliquid, seponere in aliquid or alicui rei.
APPROPRIATE, adj. idoneus, aptus, conveniens, congruus.
APPROVE, probare, approbo, comprobo; alicujus rei auctorem fieri (especially of the senate or a senator). — *An opinion, sententiæ assentiri; sententiam accipere*. — *I do not approve of that (it likes me not), hoc mihi non aridet*. — *To approve of (praise, commend), laudare*. — || (*ratify, confirm*), ratum facere, ducere; ratum esse jubere.
APPROVED, probatus, spectatus, cognitus. — *A man of approved (sterling) integrity, spectatæ integritatis vir*. — *An approved author, scriptor classicus; scriptor idoneus (authentic)*. — *Of approved fidelity, fidus, fidelis*. — *A man of approved virtue, homo cognitæ virtute*.
APPROVAL, APPROBATION, probatio, approbatio, comprobatio; auctoritas, astipulatio or -tus; laus, assensus or -sus.
APRICOT, prunum Armeniacum; also merely Armeniacum or Armenium. — *Apricot-tree, Armeniaca*.
APRIL, mensis Aprilis, Aprills. — *The first of April, Kalendæ Apriles (see the Table of Time at the end of the Lexicon)*.
APRON, subligaculum, subligar; campestre (worn in the Campus Martius); praecinctorium (late). — *A leather a., praecinctorium coriarium*.
APROPOS. — *To come a., opportune venire*. — *Apropos to this, quoniam mentio hujus rei injecta est*. — *Apropos! (in transition) sed quod mihi in mentem venit; audi! dic, quæso!*
APT (fit), aptus, concinans. — || (*ready, active*), habilis, bonus, dexter. — || (*inclined to*), propensus, proclivis, pronus; — *to be apt may also be rendered by solere, assolvere*.
APPLY, apte, concinne, commode, etc.
APTNESS, aptitudo, concinnitas, coherentia, convenientia; habilitas, usus, facultas, ingenium ad aliquid aptum or habile; propensio, proclivitas, indoles. — *to learn, docilitas*.
ARABLE, arabilis. — *land, arvum, aratio*.
ARBITER, iudex, arbiter, disceptator.
ARBITRARY (left to one's choice), arbitrarius, libidine factus. — *A thing is arbitrary with me, aliquid est in meâ potestate, aliquid penes me est*. — || (*lordly*), imperiosus.
ARBITRARILY, ad arbitrium, ad libidinem or ex libidine, ad voluntatem or ex voluntate; insolenter, imperiose.
ARBITRATE (decide), judicare, adjudicare, disceptare, decernere, arbitri partes suscipere. — *a dispute, controversiam dirimere, tollere, transigere; de controversiâ decidere, statuere, constituere*.
ARBITRATION, adjudicatio, disceptatio; arbitrium.
AN ARBITRATOR (arbitrator, referee), arbiter, disceptator; — (*judge*), iudex.
ARBOR, umbraculum.
ARC, arcus.
ARCH, fornix, arcus. — *A triumphal arch, arcus*.
TO ARCH, camerare, conformicare.
ARCHED, arcuatus; fornicatus; cameratus, concameratus. — *An arched (vaulted) roof, camera, fornix; concameratio*. — *An arched (vaulted) place, concameratio, locus concameratus; underground, hypogeum*.
ARCH (waggish, mirthful), lascivus, malus.
ARCHLY, lascive.
ARCH (in composition, may be expressed periphrastically by summus, maximus, or the superl. with or without omnium), as, an arch-thief, fur maximus; an arch-villain, omnium sceleratissimus. — *Or by caput or princeps with the genitive of the thing in which the person is præem-*

as, an arch-thief, princeps omnium furtorum. — Or by qui totus ex aliqua re factus est or constat; or by versatus in omni genere alicujus rei. — In later writers the prefix archi occurs; as, archbishop, archiepiscopus; archbishopric, archiepiscopatus; archangel, archangelus.

ARCHER, sagittarius; arcitenens, sagittipotens.

ARCHETYPE, exemplum primum, archetypum. — (original or pattern generally), exemplum.

ARCHITECT, architectus.

ARCHITECTURE (as a science or art), architectura, architectonica. — ¶ (as an effect thereof), structurae genus. — *The old style of a., antiquum structurae genus. — The architecture of houses, edificiorum modus.*

ARCHITECTURAL, architectonicus.

ARCHITRAVE, epistylum.

ARCHIVES (the place), tabularium, locus ubi chartae publicae asservantur, archivum, grammatophylacium. — *Private archives, tabulinum vr tablinum. — ¶ (the records), tabulae publicae, chartae publicae.*

ARDENT (hot, fiery), ardens, candens, fervidus. — ¶ (eager, fierce), acer, vehemens, ardens, fervidus, flagrans.

ARDOR (heat), æstus, ardor. — ¶ (vehemence, fervor), vis, impetus, ardor, vehementia, fervor animi.

ARDUOUS. See *Lofly, Steep, and Hard, Difficult.*

ARGUE, argumentari; argumenta afferre; argumentis docere velle. — *To argue frova, ducere argumenta ex. — ¶ (to show, indicate, bear witness), significare, ostendere, declarare, documento esse; arguere.*

ARGUMENT (arguing, argumentation), probatio, argumentatio, ratio. — ¶ (what is brought as proof), ratio, argumentum. — *To make arguments to confound himself with, texere plagas contra se. — To prove by arguments, docere argumentis, demonstrare; efficere; vincere, evincere. — To bring arguments, argumenta or rationes afferre. — ¶ (any proof, sign, testimony), signum, indicium, documentum. — ¶ (of a poem, play, &c.), argumentum, epitome. — ¶ (in court), oratio, actio, defensio; (treatise), liber, libellus.*

ARISE, surgo, erigo or attollo me. — *The senate arose, senatus consurrexit. — (of heavenly bodies), oriri, exoriri; emergere (only of stars). — ¶ (spring), orior, exorior, fio, nascor, gignor; existo (especially when unexpected); erumpo; proficiscor, mano, fluo; effloresco. — A laugh arises, risus coöritur. — A question here arises, hoc loco quæstio existit, queritur hic. — ¶ (reverence), assurgere. — ¶ To make one to arise, exsuscito, excito.*

ARISTOCRAT, qui optimatum causam agit, optimatum fautor, unus ex optimatibus. — *The aristocrats or aristocracy, optimates, proceres, principes civitatis.*

ARISTOCRACY, respublica, quæ a principibus tenetur, optimatum civitas; paucorum et principum administratio, optimatum status, optimatum dominatus: (as a body), see above.

ARISTOCRATIC, qui optimatum causam agit; quod ad o. t. imperium pertinet; quod ad optimatum proficiscitur.

ARITHMETIC, arithmetica (-orum; better than -æ).

ARITHMETICAL, arithmeticus.

ARK, navis, navigium. — ¶ (of the covenant), arca fœderis divini.

ARM (from the shoulder to the elbow), lacertus; (from the elbow to the wrist), brachium. — *To carry a child in one's arms, puerum in manibus gestare. — To clasp in one's arms, medium alicuius complecti. — To fall into one's arms, manibus alicujus excipi. — I receive with open arms, libens excipio aliquid. — To die in one's arms, in complexu alicujus emori, inter alicujus manus expirare. — Of or relating to an arm, like an arm, brachialis. — Having strong, sinewy arms, licetosus. — An arm-pit, axilla, ala. — To carry under the arm, portare sub ala; a weapon carried under the arm, telum subulare. — ¶ Fig. the arm (of*

the polypos), cirrus. — of a river, brachium, pars; caput (one of its mouths). — of the sea, æstuarium; sinus. — of a mountain, brachium, ramus. — of a harbor, brachium, cornu. — of a tree, ramus; of a vine, palmes. — The arms of a chair, ancones (a late word); brachia might perhaps be used: an arm-chair, sella utrinque anconibus instructa.

ARMS, arma (defensive, as the shield, helmet; then also offensive weapons, as affording defence; and fig. other means of defence); tela (offensive). — *To take up arms, arma sumere, capere, (contra aliquem). — To fly to arms, arma arripere. — They ran to arms, concursum est ad arma. — To arms! ad arma! — With arms in their hands, arma tenentes. — To lay down their arms, arma deponere, armis abscedere. — A brother in arms, belli or armorum socius, commilito. — Able to bear arms, homo ætate militari (as to age); qui minus militie sustinere potest (as to health, strength, &c.). — By force of arms, vi et armis, armis. — Place of arms, armorum receptaculum.*

ARMOR, arma; lorica, thorax, cataphracta; armatura (in reference to the kind of armor). — *Armor-bearer, armiger.*

ARMORY (repository of arms), armamentarium.

ARMORER, faber armorum.

To ARM, armare. — *one's self, se armare, armari, arma capere, arma inducere. — Fig. armare, munire. — Armed men, armati. — Light-armed, levis armatura. — Light-armed troops, milites levis armaturæ (or milites leves, Lin. and later writers); levis armatura; velites. — Heavy-armed troops, milites gravis armaturæ; gravis or gravior armatura.*

ARMAMENT, vires, exercitus, copiae; belli apparatus.

ARMADA, classis bellica, nares bellicæ.

ARMISTICE, induciæ.

ARMY, exercitus (a body of practised soldiers); milites, miles, (with reference to the men as individuals, rather than as forming a whole); copiae (forces, force; more accurately defined by the accompanying adjective); agmen (an army on the march or in order of march); acies (in battle-array). — *To raise an army, exercitum scribere, conscribere; milites scribere, legere; delectum habere (by the consul on behalf of the state): (by recruiting), exercitum, copias mercede conducere: (by force, promises or money generally), e. colligere, conficere, parare, comparare.*

ARMS (armorial easigns), insigne generis.

AROMATIC, aromaticus (tute).

AROUND. See *About and Round.*

AROUSE (from sleep), exsuscitare, expergefaccere (e somno), excitare (e somno), suscitare somno or e quiete: — *all used also figur. (without e somno, etc.).*

ARRAIGN, posuito, in jus aliquem voco.

ARRANGE, ordinare, in ordinem adducere or redigere, digerere, in ordinem digerere, disponere, componere, constituere, instituire.

ARRANGEMENT, dispositio, ordinatio, constitutio, institutio; ordo, ratio. — *of words, compositio verborum.*

ARRANT, merus. — *An arrant lie, merum mendacium. — knave, purus putus nebulosus. — rascal, vilis homuncio. — thief, furacissimus. — sluggard, ignavissimus. — liar, mendacissimus.*

ARRAS, tapes (ctis), tapetum.

ARRAY (set in order), disponere, ordinare, componere. — *troops, copias ordinare. — for battle, copias or aciem instruere. — ¶ (deck), ornare, exornare (deck out). — one's self, sibi vestem inducere. — Arrayed, indutus, vestitus; in white, candide vestitus; in a toga, togatus.*

ARRAY, subst. (order), ordo. — *Battle-array, acies. — ¶ (dress), ornatus, vestitus, cultus.*

ARREARS, residuum, -na (orum), residue pecunie. — *To be a large sum in arrears, amplam summam or ample summam e reliquiis. — One who is in arrears, reliquator; debitor, qui reliquatur.*

ARREST, comprehensio; prehensio.

To ARREST one, manus in aliquem injicere, alicuius comprehendere. — ¶ (to stop, stay), morari, remorari, retinere, tenere, sustinere.

ARRIVE, venio, advenio, advento, pervenio; afferor (be brought, of things). — *To arrive in a chariot, curru adveni. — in a ship, perveni in locum; appellere aliquo: I arrived here, hinc me appuli; he arrives at Chrysis's father's house, ad Chrysidis patrem se applicat; the ship arrived, navis appulsa est; (as a person on board a ship), nave appellere; (as the ship itself), appelli, applicari.*

ARRIVAL, adventus, accessus, generalis; appulsus, by ship. — *Unexpected arrival, adventus improvisus, intervenus, superventus.*

ARROGANT, arrogans, insolens, superbus.

ARROGANTLY, arroganter, insolenter.

ARROGANCE, arrogantia, insolentia, superbia. — *He has so much arrogance, processit eo insolentie, eo jam devenit arrogantie et superbiæ. — To put on great arrogance, magnos sibi sumere spiritus.*

ARROGATE, vindicare sibi or ad se, sumere or assumere sibi.

ARROW, sagitta (also as a constellation); telum (any missile weapon). — *To set an arrow in the bow ready to shoot, aptare nervo sagittam. — A shooter of arrows, iugens vis sagittarum, magna vis telorum; or with a similar figure, velut nubes sagittarum or telorum.*

ARSENAL, armorum receptaculum.

ART (acquired skill, opposed to nature), ars; manus (the hand of man). — *By art, arte, per artem, (generally); manu, opere, (by the hand of man); eruditione (by teaching and education). — Acquired by art, artificiosus. — Fortified by art, manu, opere munitus. — ¶ Art (opposed to the merely mechanical), ars; artificium. — With art, arte, ex arte, for instance, scribere, canere; scienter (with a knowledge of art, as, scienter tibiis cantare). — Made with art (artfully), affabre factus. — ¶ Art (aptness in any thing acquired by practice), ars; scientia alicujus rei (the knowledge or understanding of a thing, as, philosophandi scientia). — The art of painting, ars pingendi. — of suiting one's self to all things, dexteritas ingenii ad omnia. — of making one's self universally liked, ars ad promerendam omnium voluntatem. — There is no art in that, hoc arte non requirit; istud quidem nihil negotii est. — ¶ Art (an art, Artifice), ars, artificium, machina, dolus; strophus; (techna, only in comic writers). — Art (ARTFULNESS; cunning), consilium, astutia (natural), calliditas (acquired), versutia, valitutes. — ¶ An Art (trade, profession, subject to rules, and learned by rules), ars, artificium. — To practise or exercise an art, artem colere, facitare, exercere; in aliqua arte versari. — War became an art, disciplina militaris in artis modum venit. — The liberal, elegant arts, artes ingenuæ, liberales, honestæ, elegantes; studia liberalia. — The arts of war and peace, artes belli et pacis.*

ARTFUL (performed with art), artis plenus, artificiosus, bene or affabre factus. — ¶ (cunning), astutus (naturally), callidus (by practice and experience), versutus, vaser, veterator; subdolus.

ARTFULLY, bene, affabre, concinne, eleganter; astute, callide, versute; subdole.

ARTFULNESS. See *Art.*

ARTLESS (devoid of art, as faulty), non artificiosus, inconditus. — ¶ (natural, simple, sincere), simplex, candidus, sine affectatione.

ARTLESSLY, sine arte, nullo cultu; simpliciter.

ARTIFICE. See *Art.*

ARTIFICIAL, artificiosus (made by art); quod habet artem, artis particeps, bearing signs of art; ficticius, fictus, (made, not the work of nature). — *A natural or a. memory, memoria naturalis aut artificiosa. — Whether this is natural or a., sive hoc est nature, sive artis. — ¶ (assumed, fictitious), fictus, fucatus, affectatus, quæstus.*

ARTIFICIALLY, artificiose, arte, manu et arte, affabre; fecte.

ARTISAN, faber, opifex, artifex

ARTIST, artifex. — *A plastic a., artifex, opifex; also faber, Horat. — A good a., artifex probus.*

ARTIFICER, opifex, artifex; faber.

ARTERY, arteria. — *The great one, aorta.*
ARTICHOKE, carduus, cinara (Cynara Scolymus, Linn.); cactus (the Spanish a., Cynara Cardunculus, Linn.).

ARTICLE, pars, caput. (*head of a discourse*), caput, locus. — *of a contract, conditio, caput. — of peace, lex, conditio, caput. — Articles of account, rationum capita or nomina. — of marriage, pactio nuptialis. — of a dictionary, vox, vocabulum. — To break articles, fœdus violare. — ¶ (kind, sort, of wares), genus; often well expressed by res; as, articles of luxury, res ad luxuriam pertinentes. — These articles are in great demand, hujus generis merces cupide expetuntur. — ¶ (in grammar), articulus.*

ARTICULATE, explanabilis, articulatus. — *An a. voice, vox explanabilis (opposed to perturbata). — To pronounce words articulately, verba exprimere et explanare. — To speak a., plane et articulate eloqui.*

ARTILLERY, tormenta; machinæ bellicæ. — *A park of a., tormenta, apparatus tormentarius. — An artillery-man, ballistarius, qui est a tormentis, tormentarius. — The artillery, cohors tormentaria.*

AS (as a comparative particle), quemadmodum, quomodo; ut, uti; sicut, sicuti; velut, veluti; quasi (*about as, as it were, of the manner*); tanquam (*as much as, of degree*); in modum *with the genit. (after the manner of)*, modo *with genit. (in the same manner as)*, more *with gen. (as is the way of)*, ritu *with genit. (after the natural habit, as is the wont)*, loco *with genit. (as holding the place of)*, vice *with genit. (as being or as if a substitute)*, numero *and in numero with genit. (as forming one of a certain number or class)*; pro (*for, instead of*). — *As — so, quemadmodum — eodem modo; quemadmodum — sic; ut — ita or sic; velut — sic or ita (see also below). — As they say, ut dicunt, ferunt, aiunt; ut dicitur, traditur, fertur. — As I think (believe), ut credo; ut opinor or opinor. — As it seems, ut videtur; — or personally; thus, you judge, as it seems, incorrectly (i. e. you seem to judge incorrectly), non recte judicare videris. — As it is fit, ut par est; ita ut æquum est. — As I ought, pro eo ac debui. — I love him as my friend (which he really is), amo eum ut amicum; but amo eum tanquam amicum, I love him as if he were my friend. — To obey as a slave, in modum servorum parere. — To be to one, be regarded by one as a son, filii loco esse alicui. — To be slaughtered as cattle, vice pecorum obtruncari. — To be regarded as an enemy, hostium numero or in numero haberi. — He fled to this man's house as to an altar, sicut in aram, confugit in hujus domum. — I loved him as my own, eum amavi pro meo. — According as the abilities of such a man were, prout facultates hominis hujusmodi ferebant. — As quickly as possible, quam celerrime; as briefly as possible, quam brevissime. — I depart from life as (i. e. as if I departed) from an inn, ex vitâ discedo, tanquam ex hospitio. — As if, quasi, quasi vero (*this latter, as sometimes also the simple quasi, with bitterness and irony; as if indeed, as if forsooth*); tanquam, tanquam si, ac si veluti, haud secus ac si, non aliter quam si; all *with the subj. — The enemy pursued as if the victory were already won, hostes insecuti, quasi partâ jam victoriâ; the men ran together, just as if something of the utmost importance was going on, tanquam summi momenti res ageretur, ita concurrerunt homines; as if I thought that, quasi vero ego id putem. — Not as if, non quo, non quia, non quoniam; not as if not, non quin, non quia non; (all *with a subj. — they have in the after member of the period, sed quod, sed quia, with the indic. or ut with the subj.*) — As may be also expressed by an adv., as, to behave as a woman, muliebriter se gerere. — As being, quippe; quippe qui, utpote qui, (*with subj.*); the sun appears to Democritus, as a man of learning, to be of great size, sol Democrito magnus videtur, quippe viro erudito. — As is also not expressed in Latin; as, we must consider this as the greatest misfor-**

*tune, hoc summum malum existimandum est. — As, equivalent to as for example, is expressed by ut, velut (veluti). — If we have used tantus, talis or tot, the word as will be expressed by the correlative quantus, qualis, quot; so tam — quam, so — ut (also as well — as; but see Tam in the Lex.). — Equally as, æque ac, atque et, ut, cum; not equally as, non æque quam. — The same as, idem ac, atque, et, ut, cum; not the same as, non idem quam; (this must not be confounded with just as, though in certain connections it has that force). — As soon as, simul et, ac, atque; simul ut, simul; ut, ut primum, quin primum; ubi, postquam. — For as much as, as (seeing that), quantumquidem, quum, quando. — As to, as for, as touching, de, quod, quatenus, ad, quod ad, quantum ad: *as concerning my daughter Tallia, de Talliâ meâ filiâ: the forum, as to show or appearance, adorned magnificently, forum adornatum, ad speciem, magnifico ornatu; as for what concerns that city, quod ad eam civitatem attinet; as for your excusing yourself afterwards, quod te posterius purges; as to your writing that you will come to me, quod scribis te ad me venturum. — As to (in another sense); I am so foolish as to think (that I think), ego tam sum stultus, ut putem; he is so foolish as to trust me, tam est stultus, qui credat, etc.; I am not such a consul as to think, non sum is consul, qui arbitrer. — As much as I bade you, quantum imperavi; as softly as they can, quam possunt mollissime. — As rich as you are, he cares not a pin for you, non enim pili facit te, quantumlibet divitem; as if it were a hard matter to name them, as many as they are, quasi verò difficile sit, quamvis multos nominatim proferre; all this, as great as it is, is thine, totum hoc, quantumcunque est, tuum est; as great as my poverty is, yet, quanta hæc mea paupertas est, tamen. — As denotes also the coexistence of two states or actions, and is expressed variously; e. g. by a participle, by dum, quum, ubi, ut; as he flew he looked down upon the fields, volans despiciebat agros; as I stood at the door, he came, dum ante ostium stabam, venit; as I was folding this letter, the carrier came to me, quum complicarem hanc epistolam, ad me venit tabellarius; as we were at supper, inter cenam.**

ASCEND, ascendo, escendo (*the latter implying always effort, and denoting rather the reaching of a place by ascent; ascendo, the moving upwards from the plain*).

ASCENT, ascensus, ascensio.

ASCENDANT, ASCENDENCY. See Superiority, Influence, Power.

ASCERTAIN, comperio. — ¶ See Certain.

ASCRIBE, assignare; attribuere, ascribere. — *a thing to any one (as the inventor thereof), aliquid alicui inventori ascribere. — any thing to fear, aliquid timori assignare. — a misfortune to any one, alicui casum adversum tribuere, alicui incommodum ascribere.*

ASH (tree), fraxinus. — *A wild ash (the manna ash), ornus. — Made of ash, fraxineus.*

To be ASHAMED, pudet (*impers.; with an accus. of the person who feels shame, and a genit. of that of which he is ashamed, or an infinitive*); erubescere. — *I will not now be ashamed to speak of it, non me hoc jam dicere pudebit. — I am ashamed of you, pudet me tui. — I am ashamed to speak, erubesco loqui; not even the Ubi are ashamed of their extraction, ne Ubi quidem origine erubescunt. — I need not be ashamed, if, &c. non est res, qua erubescam, si, etc. — To be ashamed to death, pudore confici. — To be a little ashamed, suppetet.*

ASHES, cinis (*rather the dead ashes*), favilla (*the yet hot, gleaming, glowing ashes*); lix, gen. liciis (*ashes from the hearth, as for lye*). — Full of ashes, cinerosus.

Of ashes, cinereus. — Looking like ashes, cinereus, cineraceus or cinericus.

ASHY (in color), cinereo or cineraceo or cinericio colore, leucophaeus. — marble, tephrias.

ASH-WEDNESDAY, dies cinerum sacram.

ASIA, Asia (*which sometimes means Asia Minor*).

ASIATIC, Asianus, Asiaticus.

ASIDE (to one side), in latus, oblique, in obliquum; (*apart*), se in composition. — *He looked aside proudly, visus superbus obliquavit. — To lead aside, aliquid seducere. — To go aside, secedere; de viâ secedere (make room). — To bring, get aside, aliquid auferre (remove, generally); aliquid clam removere (remove secretly, in order to hide it); aliquid avertere (to pervert). — Call aside, aliquid sevocare. — To lay or put aside, seponere aliquid; figur. aliquid intermittere, omittere (the former for a time, the latter for good and all), aliquid deponere.*

ASK (*express the wish to obtain something of some one*), rogare, orare; to ask a thing of a person, aliquid aliquid: petere (*ask formally, demand; demand by law*); poscere, depescere, exposcere (*the first, to demand what another is bound to grant; dep. and exp. convey the further idea of urgency, impatience*); postulare, expostulare (*to demand what one has a right to, to press for; exp. has more force*); flagitare, efflagitare, (*to demand with urgency, importunate vehemence, especially when one seems to have a presumptive right thereto*); poscere, postulare, flagitare are used also of inanimate things, in the sense of to make necessary: indicare (*of the seller, who sets a price upon his goods; as, how much do you ask for it? quanti indicas?*). — To ask riches of the gods, rogare deos divitias. — Being asked for auxiliaries, rogatus auxilia. — To ask one's aid, alicujus auxilium implorare. — He asks me thirty minæ for her, me poscit pro illa triginta minas. — He asks but right and reason, æquum postulat. — To ask again (*ask back*) what you have given, reposcere, quod dederis. — To ask one good turn for another, vicem reposcere. (See also Demand.) — ¶ To ask (inquire), interrogare, rogare aliquid, (more rarely de aliquo). — To ask one about something, aliquid aliquid (more rarely de re); sciscitari ex or ab aliquo; querere, exquirere, requirere aliquid ex or ab aliquo (*to ask closely, especially in order to arrive at certainty; if the connection requires it, they mean to ask after*); percontari de or ex aliquo (i. e. cuncta rimari, with a view to get exact and minute information; words proper to be used of the buyer, who asks the price of goods). — To ask counsel or advice of any one, consulere aliquid. — To ask aptly, bene interrogare. — captiously, captiose interrogare; captiosè interrogationis genere uti. — To ask after (seek) one, querere aliquid; if any body ask for me, si quis me queret. — While I ask the porters if (whether) any ship has come, dum percontor portitores ecqua navis venerit. — They ask for nothing, nihil requirunt. — To ask often, rogitare; to ask much concerning one, rogitare super aliquo. — To ask one his opinion, rogare aliquid sententiam. — Let us ask our father, consulamus or adeamus patrem.

ASKANCE, ASKEW. — To look askance, limis oculis aspicere, obliquo oculo aliquid aspicere, transversa tueri.

ASLEEP. — To fall asleep, obdormire; obdormiscere (*also of a gentle death*); somno opprimi. — over a thing, indormire alicui rei. — He is asleep, somno sopitus est, Cic. — dormit, quiescit. — ¶ (of parts of the body), to fall asleep, obdormiscere, indormire, torpore hebetari. — ¶ To fall asleep, aliquid dormire, consopire; alicui somnum adferre, parere, conciliare.

ASP, aspis.

ASPECT, aspectus, visus; species. — Aspects (in astrology), positus siderum, positura stellarum.

ASPEN, populus tremula, Linn. — To tremble like an a., totum tremere et horere.

ASPERITY, asperitas (*of surface; of voice; of temper, animi*).

ASPERSE, aliquid infamia aspergere, alicujus existimationem violare. — To cast an aspersion, turpitudinis notam alicui inungere.

ASPIRATE. — To aspirate a consonant

consonanti aspirare or aspirationem adicere.

ASPIRATE, aspiratio.

ASPIRE to, appetere, affectare, aspirare ad, captare, sequi, sectari, consecrari.

ASPIRATION, cupiditas, appetitio, impetus; desiderium.

ASPIRANT, candidatus, petitor.

ASQUINT (of the eyes), limus, perversus. — To look asquint, limis or perversis oculis aspicere.

ASS, asinus, asina. — An ass-colt, pullus asinus. — A wild ass, onager. — An ass that treads a mill, asinus molaris. — ¶ Asses (blockheads), asini, stupidi, insulsi, plumbei, Bæotico ingenio.

ASSAIL, aliquem aggredi, impetum facere or invadere in aliquem; incurrere in aliquem, aliquem oppugnare, petere; aliquem adoriri: (of disease), tentare aliquem: (with words), insectari aliquem vehementius, invehi in aliquem acerbius; dicto or convicio aliquem incescere, lacessere, insectari, consecrari, adoriri. — one's opinion, impugnare aliquis sententiam. — his reputation, existimationem aliquis oppugnare, incurere in aliquis funam. — To be assailed by a disease, tentari morbo, corripri morbo. — I was assailed by troubles on every side, angoribus undique premor, conficior. — To assail a thing (dispute it), rem in controversiam vocare.

ASSAILANT, oppugnator.

ASSASSIN, sicarius; (as a waylayer), insidiator. — To saborn an assassin against another, percussorem alicui subornare.

To ASSASSINATE, interficere aliquem (ex insidiis), occidere, trucidare, jugulare, necare.

ASSASSINATION, cædes ex insidiis facta, cædes. — To accuse of assassination, accusare inter sicarios. — To hold a trial for assassination, questionem exercere inter sicarios.

ASSAULT, petere; oppugnare; impetum facere, invadere in; aggredi.

ASSAULT, subst. petitio (on a single man); impetus, incursio; impugnatio, oppugnatio, (especially of a place). — At the first assault, primo impetu. — Taken by assault, expugnatus, vi captus. — ¶ (personal violence), vis, manus.

ASSAY (to make trial of), tentare, experiri (the result of tentare); periclitari aliquem or aliquid, periculum facere alicuius or alicuius rei, (which imply a certain risk); conari (to undertake, attempt); explorare. — by the taste, gustatu explorare. — I have assayed my strength, tentavi quid possem. — To assay gold by the touchstone, Lydio lapide bonitatem auri attritu deprehendere. — by fire, aurum ad obrusum exigere. — ¶ But see Essay, Prove, Try, Attempt.

ASSAY, subst. tentatio (the act), tentamen (the state); experimentum; periculum. — Assay of gold (by fire), obrussa.

ASSAY-MASTER, monetalis or monetarius.

ASSEMBLE, v. a. cogere, congregare, convocare; conducere, contrahere, (to draw together, troops for instance). — To as, the people, concionem vocare or convocare. — the senate, senatum cogere, convocare. — soldiers (call them to an assembly), milites in concionem convocare; (draw them together in one place), copias in unum locum cogere, conducere, contrahere. — ¶ To assemble, v. n. cogi, se congregare, congregari, convenire, coire. — in great numbers, confluere, frequentes convenire. — in haste, convocare. — A full senate assembled, convenit senatus frequens.

ASSEMBLAGE (of persons), globus, etc. (See Assembly). — ¶ (of things), conventus, acervus, congeries, multitudo; silva (only of immaterial things).

ASSEMBLY, conventus (as meeting in an appointed or fixed place; as, in a provincial city, for the purpose of attending the assizes); cœtus (which has met to take common part in something); concio (one that has been convoked to hear an address; as, of the people, the army, &c.); circulus (a ring of people, in the street for instance, who are talking together or listening to what some one says); corona (a

number of persons surrounding an orator); consessus (an assembly of persons seated to transact some business, as of judges; or to see something, a show of gladiators for instance); concilium (an assembly called together to hear the opinion of a leading person, which they must follow); consilium (of persons to take counsel together for their common interests); acroasis (a literary or musical meeting, where one or several entertain the rest by reading, singing, &c.). — A large assembly, frequentia; also celeber conventus, celebritas, so far as a place is visited by many persons, great concourse. — To call an assembly, concionem vocare, advocare, convocare. — To call one to an assembly, aliquem ad concilium vocare. — To hold an assembly, concilium, concionem habere; to dismiss it, dimittere.

ASSENT, consentire alicui rei or ad aliquid (as, ad indutias); (to assent to a man's proposition), assentire or assentiri alicui, ut, etc.; annuere (to grant a request); assensu suo comprobare aliquid; astipulari alicui; suffragari. — to an opinion, sententiæ assentiri; sententiam accipere. — I assent wholly to your opinion, valde tibi assentior. — I cannot assent to them, who, &c., non libet ab illis stare, qui, etc. — To assent (after much opposition), cedere, vinci, expugnari.

ASSENT, astipulatio, astipulatus, assensio, assensus; voluntas. — With the entire assent of Catulus, summâ Catuli voluntate. — Without your assent, te adversante, renuente, volente. — With one assent, concorditer, uno ore.

ASSERT (maintain), defendere, defensare, tueri, tutari; propugnare pro aliqua re; vindicare. — ¶ (to claim), vindicare sibi or ad se. — ¶ (to affirm), asseverare, affirmare, confirmare, aio.

ASSERTION, defensio, propugnatio, vindictio. — ¶ (claim), vindictio; vindictia, lis vindictiarum. — ¶ (affirmation), asseveratio; sententia, decretum, dogma, placitum.

ASSERTOR, tutor, defensor, propugnator; conservator, vindex.

ASSESS, stipendium imponere, pecunias imperare, argentum in stipendium imponere; vectigal or tributum imponere alicui or alicui rei; tributum indicare.

ASSESSMENT, stipendium, pecuniæ imperatæ, tributum, indictio. — To collect an assessment, pecunias imperatas exigere.

ASSESSOR (that sits by another), consessor, assessor; synedros (in a college; among the Greeks). — ¶ (a layer of taxes), qui stipendia or tributa indicit.

ASSEVERATION, asseveratio.

ASSIDUOUS, assiduus, sedulus, industrius, diligens.

ASSIDUOUSLY, assidue, sedulo, naviter, strenue.

ASSIDUITY, assiduitas, sedulitas, industria.

ASSIGN, assignare, attribuire; designare, præfinire, statuere, constituere. — lands to any one, assignare alicui agros. — to every one his office, suum cuique munus describere. — To assign or appoint a day, place, time, &c., designare, præfinire dicem; constituere, præstitueri, dicere, dicem, locum, tempus. — An annual pension was assigned him, annua pecunia huic decreta est. — To assign a man as guardian to another, tutorem aliquem alicui constituere (of the magistrate); testamento instituere alicui aliquem tutorem (of a testator, by his will).

ASSIGNMENT, assignatio, designatio.

ASSIGNATION. — To make an assignation, condicere tempus et locum.

ASSIST, aliquem juvare, adjuvare, alicui operam suam commodare ad aliquid, alicui operam præbere in aliqua re; auxilio esse, auxilium ferre, auxiliari; opitulari (bring assistance); subvenire, succurrere, (come, run to one's assistance); adesse alicui (to support by advice and action, especially in court); alicui præsto adesse. — To render mutual assistance to each other, tradere mutuas operas. — To assist one in looking for something, alicui opitulari in aliqua re quaerendâ. — To assist at a sacrifice or other divine service,

rebus divinis interessc. — To assist one as judge, adesse alicui in consilio.

ASSISTANCE, auxilii latio (the act); opis, opera, auxilium, adjumentum, subsidium; (in court), patrocinium. — To render assistance (see To Assist, Help). — By my assistance, a me adjuvus, me adjuvante, me adjutore, operâ meâ. — Without assistance, suâ sponte, per se. — To need assistance, inopem esse, indigere opis; inopem auxilii esse.

ASSISTANT, adjutor, adiutrix, socius; socius; hypodidascalus (assistant teacher); minister, administrator (especially in a bad sense, abettor, accomplice).

ASSIZES, conventus. — To hold the assizes, conventum agere. See Circuit.

ASSOCIATE, v. jungere, conjungere, sociare, consociare, adungere. — one's self with another, societatem inire, coire, facere cum aliquo. — another with one's self, aliquem sibi socium adungere. — To be associated with one, alicuius socium esse. — To associate as a citizen, asciscere in numerum civium; as a confederate, ad fœdus asciscere; as a member of a company, in societatem assumere; as a friend, in amicitiam recipere, accipere; ad amicitiam ascribere; amicum sibi adungere. — ¶ To associate with, aliquo uti, habere aliquem in usu, est mihi consuetudo cum aliquo, aliquo multum uti.

ASSOCIATE (a partner, fellow-member), socius (generally); socius qui se in negotio conjunxit, re et ratione conjunctus, (partner in trade); collega (colleague). — ¶ (confederate), fœdere junctus, socius. — ¶ (companion, friend), equalis, sodalis, socius; condiscipulus (school-fellow); (accomplice), socius; consocius (privity to a thing).

ASSOCIATION (union, conjunction, connection), junctio, conjunctio, colligatio, copulatio, consociatio. — ¶ (partnership), societas. — ¶ (confederation, confederacy), societas, concilium. — ¶ (fraternity), societas, sodalitas, corpus.

ASSORT, in genera digerere.

ASSORTMENT, res in genera digestæ; copia.

ASSUAGE, levare, allevare, mitigare, sedare, placare, lenire, mulcere, pacare, compescere, mollire. — To assuage thirst, sitim levare, relevare. — The fever is assuaged, febris conquiescit. — That the fierceness of the king may be somewhat assuaged, ut impetus regis relaxescat. — The sorrow begins to assuage, relaxat dolor, Cic.

ASSUME (take, adopt), sumere, asciscere, induere. — the regal title, regium nomen sumere; regis nomen sibi asciscere (especially if unrightfully). — an entirely new character, novum sibi induere ingenium. — a mournful countenance, vultum ad tristitiam adducere. — a severe expression, severum vultum induere, vultum adducere. — an angry look, frontem contrahere. — ¶ (appropriate, arrogate), arrogare or asserere sibi. — ¶ (take for granted), ponere, fingere, facere. — This being assuaged and granted, hoc posito et concessio.

ASSUMING, particip. of Assume. — ¶ Same as Arrogant.

ASSUMED, particip. of Assume. — ¶ Same as Feigned, Affected, Artificial.

ASSURE, tutum reddere, facere, præstare; in tuto collocare: (to insure), cavere de or pro re, damnum præstare. — ¶ Assure one (make him secure or confident), aliquem securum reddere, confirmare aliquem. — I assure you, tibi confirmo, omni asseveratione affirmo. — Be assured, persuadeas tibi, persuasum tibi sit, crede mihi (or usually mihi crede). — You may be assured that I, &c., illud cave dubites, quin ego, etc. — I am assured of his fidelity, ejus fides mihi cognita est, eum fidelem habeo. — To assure the soldiers (give them courage), milites confirmare.

ASSURANCE, fiducia, spes firma, spes certa; fides (belief in another's honor). — Full assurance (confidence), firma animi confisio. — To have a., fiduciam habere; fidere; confidere. — With a., fidenter, fidenti animo; confidenter; asseveran-

ter. — *¶* *fidentia*, *confidentia*; *os ferreum*. — *¶* (*certainly*). — *To have assurance*, *certum*, *exploratum*, *comperitum habere*. — *I have full assurance*, *mihi exploratissimum* or *persuasissimum est*. — *To give one assurance of a thing*, *aliquem certiorum facere de re*. — *¶* (*security*), *cautio*, *satisfactio*. — *To send a bill of his hand for assurance*, *mittere cautionem chirographi*. — *To give assurance*, *satis dare*. — *¶* (*insurance*), *cautio de re*, *fides de damno pensando interposita*.

ASSUREDLY, *certe*; *certo*; *sine dubio*, *haud dubie*.

ASTHMA, *spiritus angustior*, *angustia spiritus*, *dyspnœa*, *asthma*.

ASTHMATIC, *spiritus angustioris*, *dyspnœicis*, *asthmaticis*.

ASTONISH, *stupefacio*, *obstupefacio*, *in stuporem dare*, *in perturbationem conjicere*; *consterno*, *perterreo*; *percutio*; *alicui admirationem injicere*. — *To be (become) astonished*, *obstupelescere*, *stupefieri*, *obstupefieri*; *consternari*, etc. — *Astonished*, *attonitus* (*thunder-struck*), *percussus*, *stupens*, *obstupefactus*, *exanimatus*, *percitus*; *admirans*, *admiratus*. — *I am astonished*, *stupeo*, *animum meum stupor tenet*; *miror*. — *Exceeding sorrow has made me astonished*, *dolor nimius mihi sensus excussit*. — *He is so astonished that he cannot speak*, *vox spiritusque torpet*. — *They were much astonished*, *animi obtorpuerunt*. — *A still sorrow so astonished all their minds*, *tacita mœstitia ita defixit omnium animos*. — *Astonished with the strange-ness of the thing*, *percussus rei novitate*.

ASTONISHING, *stupendus*, *admirabilis*, *mirus*; *ingens*, *immanis*.

ASTONISHINGLY, *stupendum in modum*; *mirum in modum*, *mire*, *mirifice*.

ASTONISHMENT, *stupor*, *admiration*.

ASTRAY — *To go astray*, *errare* (*also figur.*); *vagari* et *errare*, *deerrare in itinere*, *deflectere a viâ*. — *To lead astray*, *a rectâ viâ abducere* (*prop.*); *inducere aliquem in errorem*, *transversum agere aliquem*, (*figur.*).

ASTRINGENT, *quod vim astringendi habet*.

ASTROLOGY, *astrologia*, *ratio sideralis*, *scientia sideralis*; *rationes Chaldaicæ*; *mathematica*.

ASTROLOGER, *astrologus*, *mathematicus*; *Chaldæus*.

ASTRONOMY, *cœli dimetiendi ratio*, *astronomia*.

ASTRONOMICAL, *ad sideralem rationem spectans* or *pertinens*.

ASTRONOMER, *cœli ac siderum peritus*, *astronomus*.

ASUNDER is expressed by *dis* in composition. Thus, *to break asunder*, *frangere*, *diffringere*. — *Strike asunder*, *discutere*. — *Burst asunder*, *disjicere*, *dirumpere*. — *¶* See also *English compounds in Di or Dis*.

ASYLUM (*public place of refuge*, *sanctuary*), *asylum*. — *To open an a.*, *asylum aperire*. — *Flee to an a.*, *in asylnm confugere*. — *¶* (*any refuge*), *perflugium*, *refugium* (*retired*, *concealed*), *receptus*, *receptaculum*, *portus* (*prop. harbor*; *fig. safe refuge*).

AT is not always expressed separately, but is often a part of the meaning of some simple or compound word, or lies in a grammatical accident (for instance the *abl.* case) or construction (e. g. the *ablative absolute*). Examples will be found below.

AT, of place, answering the question *Where?* *In what?* *in*; also *ad*, *apud*. But when the question is answered by the name of a town, we use the *genit.* if it be of the first or second declension and *sing.* number, the *abl.* if it be of the third decl. or *plur.* number; this construction is extended also to *domus* and *rus*. — Examples: *at school*, *in scholâ*; *at the forum*, *apud forum*; *at my house*, *domi apud me*, *domi meæ*, *in domo meâ*; *at home*, *domi*; *to live at a country-seat* (or *in the country*), *vivere ruri* or *also rure*; *oracles are delivered at Delphi*, *oracula Delphis redduntur*; *letters dated at Rome*, *literæ Romæ datæ*; *he died at Lacedæmon*, *Lacedæmone mortuus est*. (*The names of small islands are often construed*

like names of towns, but the larger ones are considered as countries, and their names require a preposition. *Domus takes a preposition when joined with any adj. but meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, alienus, or when the genit. of the owner's name is added.*) — Further, you were that night at *Lecca's house*, *fuisti apud Leccam eâ nocte*; *at the very threshold*, *in limine primo*; *memory lies at the bottom of the ear*, *est in aures inâ memoriæ locus*. — *To be at sea*, *mari navigare*. — *¶* Also of place, in the sense of *near*, *close by*, *ad*, *apud*, *juxta*, *propter*, all of which require also a verb or participle expressive of the action; as, *the battle at Cannæ*, *pugna ad Cannas commissa*; *the bridge at Geneva*, *pons, qui erat ad Genèvam*; *three hundred and six were slain at Cremera*, *cassi apud Cremeram trecenti et sex*; *they place guards at the gates*, *custodes ad portas ponunt*; *you see guards at all the temples*, *præsidia pro templis omnibus cernitis*. — *To be at hand*, *sub manibus esse* (*of persons*), *ad manum* or *præ manibus esse* (*of things*), *ad manum* or *præ manum esse* (*of money, for instance*); *præsto esse*, *in promptu esse*. — *At the right hand*, *ad dextram*, *ad sinistram*; *at the right and left*, *dextrâ lævâque*. — *A cask pierced at the bottom*, *dolium a fundo pertusum*. — *At the rear*, *a tergo*. — *¶* *At*, equivalent to *Fora*, *a*, *ab*. — *To begin at something*, *ordiri*, *initium ducere a re*; *I will begin at Romulus*, *incipiam a Romulo*; *I heard all these things at the door*, *omnia ego isthæc auscultavi ab ostio*.

AT, expressive of a state or employment. — *He found him just at work*, *virum in ipso opere deprehendit*. — *They are at odds*, *inter se dissident*. — *To be at a loss*, *in dubio esse*. — *To be at a stand*, *hæreret*. — *A thing is at stake*, *aliqua res agitur*; *as if their honor lay at stake*, *quasi suis honos agatur*. — *To be at leisure*, *otiosi*, *otiosum esse*, *otium alicui esse*; *vacare*, *vacuum esse*; *if you are at leisure*, *si vacas*, *si vacat*. — *To be at pains and expense*, *impendere laborem et sumptum*. — *To be at play*, *ludere*. — *¶* *At*, of manner. — *At will*, *ad libidinem*, *ex libidine*, *ut libido fert*, *ut libet*; *at ray will*, *ad arbitrium nostrum libidinemque*, *meo arbitratu*. — *At heart* (*heartily*), *ex animo*. — *At a venture*, *in incertum*, *temere*.

AT, of price, rate, worth, is expressed by the *abl.*; also by the *genit.*; as, *to sell grain at the price of two sesterces*, *frumentum vendere binis sestertiis*; *what do you set it at?* *quanti indicas?* *they were provided at a small charge*, *parvo curata sunt*; *he lives at great expense*, *profusis sumptibus vivit*. (When the price is definitely given, only the *abl.* can be used.)

AT, as used of time, sub (with the *accus.* in the sense of *towards*; with the *abl.* of at the moment of); *ad* (*immediately before*); *de* (*marking the commencement*); *in*, *per*, *inter*, (*to denote continuance, duration*); *the last two principally to show that something happens during something else*: *In answer to the question When?* *At what time?* *we find also the mere abl.*: *this is especially the case with substantives which denote that after which a thing has happened*; as, *at one's departure*, *discessu alicujus*. — *At table*, *at supper*, *inter cœnam*. — *At sunset*, *solis occasu*. — *At (the moment of) sunrise*, *sub luce*; *at (i. e. just before) sunrise*, *sub lucem*. — *At sunrise*, *sole oriente*. — *At night*, *noctu* or *nocte*, *nocturno tempore*; *sub noctem* (*towards night*); *sub nocte* (*at the moment when night set in*); *per noctem*, *inter noctem*, (*the night through*; *during the night*). — *At early morn.*, *multo mane*. — *At that time*, *eo tempore*, *also id temporis*; *also tunc*, *tunc temporis*; *tum*. — *At the right time*, *in tempore*, *also tempore*; *opportune*. — *At an early time*, *matut.* — *Cum* is sometimes used to express at, where we also use with; *he came at the first appearance of light*, *cum primâ luce venit*; *he went away at break of day*, *cum diluculo abiit*. — *At also refers to an appointed time or a time in view, and is rendered by ad*; *come at that time*, *venias ad id tempus*; *he did not bring the corn at the time appointed*,

frumentum ad diem non dedit. —

¶ *At*, *i. e. immediately upon*, *ad*. — *At the name of Thisbe he looked up*, *ad nomen Thisbe oculos erexit*. — *At these things the soldiers raised a shout*, *ad hæc reddebatur militum clamor*. — *¶* *At*, *i. e. by*, *by reason of*, *in consequence of*. — *Moved at his approach*, *ejus adventu commoti*. — *At your entreaty I will do it*, *tuis precibus motus faciam* (*moved by your entreaties*). — *At the name of Hector I always turn pale*, *nomine in Hectoreo pallida semper sum*. — *¶* *At*, *i. e. according to*, *in consequence of*. — *At the command of Jove I come*, *jussu Jovis venio*. — *At your advice*, *tuâ auctoritate*. — *At my instance*, *impulsi meo*. — *¶* *At*, *with words in-ing*, *sometimes by the abl. absol.* — *At my bidding*, *me jubente*. — *At his first coming*, *ubi primum adventit*. — *At hearing this*, *hæc re auditâ*.

AT, after words implying skill. — *Excellent at the harp*, *peritissimus lyræ*. — *Good at shooting*, *peritus iaculandi*. — *Good at a dart*, *iaculo bonus*.

AT, in some other phrases. — *At all* (*see All*). — *At best*, *summum*, *ad summum*, *quum plurimum*. — *To be at its best*, *maxime florere*. — *At least*, *minimū*; *certe*, *quidem*, *saltem*, *tamen*. — *At most*, *summum*, *ad summum*. — *At last*, *postremo*, *postremum*, *ad extremum*, *ad ultimum*; (*at length*), *tandem*, *demum*. — *At once* (*together*), *simul*; *all at once*, *omnes simul*, *omnes universi*. — *At once* (*suddenly*), *subito*. — *At once* (*forthwith*), *statim*, *e vestigio*. — *At that place*, *illuc*, *ibi*. — *At my expense*, *de meo*; *at the public expense*, *de publico*, *publice*. — *At first dash*, *in limine*. — *If at any time*, *siquando*. — *To be at the head of the class*, *classum ducere*. — *Hard to be come at*, *aditu difficilis*. — *He is angry at you*, *tibi succenset*. — *To come at* (*get*), *assequi*. — *What would he be at?* *quid sibi vult?*

ATHEIST, *atheus*, *qui nullum esse omnino deum putat*, *qui deum esse negat*.

ATHLETE, *athleta*.

ATHLETIC, *athleticus*. — *¶* (*strong*), *valens*, *validus*, *firmus*, *lacetosus*.

ATLANTIC, *Atlanticus*.

ATLAS, *chartarum or tabularum geographicarum volumen*.

ATMOSPHERE, *aër*; *cælum*, *cœli regio*, (*in respect of climate*).

ATOM, *atomus*; *as Cic. explains it*, *corpus individuum*, *corpus solidum et individuum*; *as Quintil.*, *corpus insecabile*. — *Mostly in the plur.*

ATONE (*reconcile*), *placare aliquem* *alicui* or *in aliquem*; *aliquem cum aliquo*, *aliquem* or *alicujus animum alicui reconciliare*. — *¶* (*agree*), *v. n.* *inter se consentire*, *concinnare*; *concordare*. — *¶* (*atone for*), *expio*; *compenso*.

ATONEMENT (*agreement*), *reconciliatio* *concordiæ* or *gratiæ*; *gratia reconciliata*, *reditus in gratiam*; *concordia*. — *To make atonement between friends*, *in concordiam reducere*, *in gratiam reconciliare*; *aversos componere amicos*. — *Atonement made*, *reconciliata gratia*. — *Atonement badly made holds not long*, *gratia male sarta nequicquam coit*. — *¶* (*expiation*, *satisfaction*), *expiatio* (*with genit. of the thing atoned for*), *satisfactio*; *placulum* (*atoning sacrifice*).

ATROCIOUS, *detestandus*, *nefarius*, *nefandus*, *immanis*.

ATROCITY, *immanitas*. — *Atrocities*, *nefaria*.

ATTACH (*arrest*), *comprehendere*, *prehendere*; (*property*), *bona occupare*. — *¶* (*to win*), *conciliare*. — *Hearts*, *animos sibi conciliare*. — *to himself*, *aliquem in suas partes ducere* or *trahere* (*to his party*); *aliquem ad studium suum perducere* (*make devoted to him*); *alicujus gratiam consequi* (*gain his good will and favor*). — *To attach one to his cause*, *aliquem ad causam suam perducere*. — *To be attached to one*, *alicujus partibus favere* (*favor his party*); *favere alicui*, *bene cupere* or *velle alicui*. — *I am wholly attached to him*, *totum me tenet*. — *I am attached to one* (*I love him*), *aliquis mihi carus*, *gratus*, *gratus acceptusque est*; *aliquem carum habere*, *amare*, *diligere*; *aliquis mihi in deliciis est*. — *To become attached to a woman*, *aliquam adamare*,

amare cœpisse. — *He is more attached to life than glory, illi major vitæ quam gloriæ cupido est.*

ATTACHMENT (*arrest*), comprehensio. — *¶ (adherence, fidelity, regard, love), studium alicujus, voluntas in aliquem (with or without propensa); amor, caritas, pietas; observantia.*

ATTAIN, contingere, adipisci, consequi, assequi, pervenire ad, potiri. — *You cannot attain to this knowledge, huc tibi aditus patere non potest. — Easy ways to attain promotion, aditus ad honores capessendos prompti.*

ATTAINABLE, quod adipisci queas, quod obtineri potest; impetrabilis (*by entreaty*).

ATTAINMENT, adeptio; consecutio (*first in Tertull.*); impetratio. — *¶ Of great attainments, doctus, doctrinâ instructus, eruditus.*

ATTACK, v. aliquem adoriri, aggredi, in hostem irruere, in aliquem invadere or impetum facere, aliquem oppugnare, petere. — *a town, urbem oppugnare, impugnare. — To be attacked by a disease, morbo tentari, morbo corripi. — ¶ (impugn), dicto or convicio incessere, lacessere, insectari, consecrari, adoriri aliquem; aliquem pungere; aliquid oppugnare, in controversiam vocare. — nœ's opinion, impugnare alicujus sententiam. — ¶ Compare Assail.*

ATTACK, subst. petitio (*upon an individual*); impetus, incursio, incursus; excursio (*of light troops*); impugnatio, oppugnation, (*especially of the storming of a place*); opp. also of an attack in words). — *At the first attack, primo impetu. — ¶ (of a distemper), impetus, incursus; accessio, tentatio, (with morbi, febris, of a malady, fever). — A slight attack, commotio, levis motuicula.*

ATTEMPT, tentare, aggredi, conari, moliri. — *To attempt boldly, audere. — To attempt one (attempt to corrupt him), pecuniâ sollicitare or oppugnare aliquem, alicujus animum donis tentare; aliquid attentare. — To attempt the town, urbem attentare. — To attempt earnestly, eniti, coniti, vires impendere or intendere. — To attempt to rise hatred against one, struere odium in aliquem.*

ATTEMPT, subst. petitio (*on a single opponent*); impetus, oppugnation; conatus, inceptum; tentamen; nisus. — *A bold attempt, ausum.*

ATTEND (*be attentive*; see *Attentive*): (*apply to*), operam dare alicui rei. — *¶ (administer), curare, administrare; procurare; interesse. — ¶ (wait on), deducere, prosequi, comitari, (accompany); famulari alicui (be his servant); ministrare alicui (at table); apparere (on a public character). — a sick man, ægrotum curare. — ¶ (be present), adesse. — one's instructions, audire aliquem. — ¶ (be in store for), aliquem (or -vii) manere; alicui imminere (*hang over*). — ¶ I attend your pleasure, exspecto quid velis.*

ATTENDANCE (*waiting on*), ministerium; (*as a mark of respect*), salutatio, officium. — *¶ A numerous attendance, frequentia. — ¶ (a train), comitatus, comites; cohors, asseclæ, (suite, retinue); delecti (chosen friends, soldiers, &c.); stipatio, stipatores corporis, (for safety).*

ATTENDANT, adj. alicui rei subjectus, adjunctus.

ATTENDANT, subst. famulus; minister, ministrator, (*for single, fixed offices*); apparitor, stator, (*on a magistrate*).

ATTENTION, attentio animi, intentio; audientia (*to a speaker*); diligentia, animadversio, (*care, zeal*); studium, officium, officium et cultus, (*attentive, obliging conduct*). — *To direct the attention to something, animum attendere, advertere ad aliquid; animum intendere in (rarely ad) aliquid; cogitationem intendere ad rem. — To attract attention, convertere aliquem or alienus animum in or ad se; conspicuum esse, conspici. — To procure attention, auditores sibi attentos reddere.*

ATTENTIVE, attentus, intentus, erectus. — *To be attentive, animum advertere, attendere, intendere, se alicui attentum auditorem præbere, animo or animis adesse.*

ATTENTIVELY, attente, acri et attento animo.

ATTEST (*hear witness*), testari, attestari, testificari, testimonio confirmare; testimonio esse; testem esse; testari, testificare, affirmare. — *¶ (call to witness), aliquem testari, contestari.*

ATTEST, subst. testis.

ATTESTATION, testificatio; testimonium.

ATTIC, Atticus.

ATTIC, subst. cœnaculum super ædes, cœnaculum superius, also merely cœnaculum. — *To live in the attic, in superiore habitare cœnaculo; tribus scalis habitare, Martial.*

ATTIRE, v. a. ornare; induere vestem alicui or aliquem veste.

ATTIRE, subst. vestitus, amictus, cultus, ornatus. — *of the head, ornatus or ornamentum capitis.*

ATTITUDE, habitus, status.

ATTORNEY, advocatus, actor, patronus causæ; cognitor; procurator; syndicus. — *Attorney-general, publicus causarum actor. — King's attorney, cognitor regius.*

ATTRACT, attrahere, ad or in se trahere. — *The magnet attracts iron, magnes lapis attrahit or ad se allicit et trahit ferum. — To attract moisture, humorem trahere or recipere. — ¶ Fig. (to have an attractive power, allure, interest), allicere, ad se allicere or illicere, ad se trahere or attrahere. — the reader by the entertainment afforded, lectorem delectatione allicere. — by one's allurements, illecebris ad se trahere. — one's notice, alicujus oculos in se convertere.*

ATTRACTION (*charm, grace*), dulcedo, venustas, gratia; amœnitas (*especially of places*). — *Seductive attractions, lenocinia. — Glory has attractions for us all, omnes laudis amore trahimur. — ¶ See Charm.*

ATTRACTIVE (*having the power of drawing*). — *An attractive power or force, vis attrahendi. — ¶ (taking, interesting), quod ad se attrahit or illicit, quod nos capit or delectat or delectatione allicit. — An attractive man, homo blandus. — writer, lectorem tenens scriptor. — style, speciosum dicendi genus.*

ATTRIBUTE (*impute*), ascribere, tribuere, attribuire, assignare. — *To attribute the invention of a thing to a person, aliquid alicui inventori ascribere. — To attribute his vices to old age, vitia sua in senectutem conferre. — To attribute many things to one which he never spoke, permulta in aliquem que ab eo nunquam dicta sunt conferre. — To attribute falsely to one, asingere aliquid alicui. — To attribute to fear, aliquid timori assignare.*

ATTRIBUTE, subst. (*predicate*), attributio, res attributa, attributum. — *¶ (property), proprietas; sometimes by esse, with a genit. (mark, indication), signum, indicium.*

AUCTION, actio; sectio (*of confiscated goods or booty*); hasta publica, hasta censoria, (*the former denotes a public auction, because a spear was set up at the place of it, esp. same as sectio; the latter is used of the sale of taxes, tolls, &c.*). — *To sell by auction, auctione constitutâ, vendere aliquid. — by public authority, hastâ positâ, vendere aliquid. — To be sold in this way, sub hastâ vendi or venire. — Of or belonging to a., auctionarius. — Aa auction-room, atrium auctionarium.*

AUCTIONEER, curator auctionum (*that manages them*); præco (*the one that sells by auction; he is said predicare*).

AUDACIOUS, audax, audacissimus, confidens, impudens.

AUDACIOUSLY, audacter, confidenter, impudenter.

AUDACITY, audacia, confidentia, impudentia.

AUDIBLE, quod audiri, auribus percipi potest. — *To be a., audiri posse.*

AUDIENCE (*act of hearing*), auditio. — *¶ (a hearing), audientia. — To find audience, audiri. — To give audience, audire aliquem; aures præbere alicui or alicui rei. — ¶ (an auditory), auditores, qui audiunt, coram quibus dicimus, corona, auditorium, concio. — A numerous a., frequentia eorum, qui nos audiunt. — ¶ (reception of an ambassador, &c.), ad-*

missio (of him who grants it), aditus (of him who obtains it), colloquium (in reference to the conversation thereat). — To give me an audience, admissionem or aditum alicui dare; ad colloquium alicquem admittere; alicquem admittere or audire. — To give an audience of the senate (to ambassadors, &c.), senatum dare. — To be admitted to an audience, aditum obtinere, admitti, audiri, datur alicui aditus conveniendi. — Apartment or hall of audience, saluatorium cubile, porticus in qua admissiones fiunt.

AUDIT, ad calculos vocare, rationes examinare.

AUDITOR (*a hearer*), auditor, is qui audit. — *¶ (taker of accounts), rationarius, tabularius, calculator; qui rationes curat.*

AUDITORY (*the place*), auditorium. — *¶ (the hearers). See Audience.*

AUGER (*wimble*), terebra major.

AUGMENT, augeo, adaugeo. — *To augment an estate, rem familiarem amplificare. — ¶ v. n. incrementum capere, augeri, crescere.*

AUGMENTATION, amplificatio, accessio, incrementum; also by using the verbs.

AUGHT. See Ought.

AUGUR, augur.

Augury, An Augury, augurium.

AUGUST, a. angustus, altus. — *¶ subst. (mensis) Augustus; (mensis) Sextilis (under the republic).*

AUNT (*father's sister*), avita; (*mother's sister*), matertera.

AURICLE, auricula; (*of the heart, cordis*).

AURICULAR confession, peccata sacerdoti in aures dicta.

AUSPICE, auspicium. — *To take the auspices, auspicare, auspicari. — With favorable auspices, bonis auspiciis; fig. auspicio. — ¶ Under the auspices of any one, alicujus ductu et auspicio; aliquo duce, aliquo auctore.*

AUSPICATE (*foreshow*), portendere. — *¶ (begin), auspicari.*

AUSPICIOUS, auspiciatus; felix, faustus. — *¶ (propitious), propitius, favens alicui, benevolus alicui or in aliquem, amicus alicui. — gales, faventes venti; venti secundi.*

AUSPICIOUSLY, auspicio, bonis or optimis auspiciis, feliciter.

AUSTERE, durus, asper, severus, austerus; sævus, crudelis. — *¶ (in taste), austerus, asper.*

AUSTERELY, austere, austero more, severe, aspere. — *He behaved austere to others, aliis duriorē se præbuit.*

AUSTERITY, asperitas, duritia, severitas, austeritas.

AUTHENTIC, fide dignus, certus, verus.

AUTHENTICALLY, certo auctore, cum auctoritate.

AUTHENTICITY, fides, fides veritatis, auctoritas.

AUTHOR, auctor (*the author, so far as the idea and plan are his, whether he carries them out or not*), parens (*so far as the thing is his production*), inventor (*so far as he is the inventor*), conditor (*if he has laid out, founded, arranged*), effector (*if he has himself executed the thing*), princeps (*the head, of a conspiracy for instance*), molitor (*who endeavors to set at work or actually sets at work something, especially a difficult thing*), instigator and concitator (*the stirrer up, instigator, e. g. to an insurrection or a war*). — *The author of the world, procreator mundi; effector mundi molitorque. — ¶ a law, legis inventor (the originator thereof); legis auctor (who brings it into notice, recommends it, procures its passage by his recommendation and influence); legis lator (who proposes it to the people). — of a crime, scelestis auctor, architectus, molitor. — of all evils, omnium malorum seminator. — To regard one as the au. of something, putare, ortum esse aliquid ab aliquo. — ¶ (writer), scriptor (writer as such); auctor (as a voucher or authority, or as a literary contributor, or a model of style; hence always with a genit. of the object, unless this is supplied from the context). — The Latin authors, scriptores Romani (the Romans, who have written); rerum Romanarum auctores (those who are regarded as the sources of information respecting the Roman history or affairs);*

Latinitatis auctores (those who may be looked upon as models of Latinity: — a poor (Latin) author, inalus Latinitatis auctor (in respect of style). — Author of repute, scriptor or auctor classicus, probatus, receptus.

AUTHORITY (rule, power), auctoritas (legal power), potestas, imperium (sovereignty, legal or not), ditio, jus; (influence, credit, power), auctoritas, potentia, opes, amplitudo, gratia; (testimony, proof), testimonium, documentum; (a person who is one's voucher), auctor, testis; (authorities, documents, records), auctoritates; (public authorities), magistratus (sing. of one, plur. of the magistrates collectively); (credibility, weight), auctoritas, fides; (leave), concessus (only in abl.), permissio, permissus (only abl.), potestas, copia. — He is advanced to the highest authority, rerum fastigium tenet. — Let us rule with equal authority, paribus auspiciis regamus. — He does it with his own authority, suo jure agit. — Military authority, imperium. — despotic, potestas infinita, dominatio. — To be in greater authority, præpollere. — In time of war, laws are of no authority, silent inter arma leges. — There is authority in, residet auctoritas. — Authority of reason, dominatio rationis. — To have authority with one, habere pondus apud aliquem (of a recommendation, for instance). — Worthy of authority over all things, dignus potestate dominatuque omnium rerum. — He has sovereign authority here, ille hic regnum possidet. — They had great authority in the state, in republica plurimum pollebant. — By what authority? quo jure? — Of high authority, auctoritate præditus. — An author of authority, auctor gravis, idoneus, luculentus.

AUTHORITATIVE, qui habet jus or potestatem aliquid faciendi; auctoritate præditus; gravis: — imperiosus, superbus.

AUTHORIZE (give authority), jus, potestatem aliquid faciendi dare. — To be authorized, jus, potestatem, or jus potestatemque habere, (to do something, aliquid faciendi); also facere aliquid possum. — I am authorized to do this, hæc res ad meum officium pertinet. — The law authorizes a refusal, lex repulsi auctoritatem adjungit. — Their speeches authorize me to hope, eorum sermonibus adducor, ut sperem. — To think himself authorized, sibi jus datum or potestatem datam putare; not authorized, non fas esse ducere, hand licitum sibi aliquid putare. — An authorized judge, judex datus; judex idoneus or locuples. — ¶ (sanction), sancire, ratum facere or efficere, ratum esse jubere; alicujus rei auctorem fieri (of the senate). — ¶ (to bring into credit), auctoritatem, fidem alicui rei parare, conciliare.

AUTOCRASY, dominatus nrius, dominatio, dominatus, imperium singulare, potentia singularis; tyrannis (usurped dominion over a once free state).

AUTOGRAPH, chirographum, idiographus liber, autographum.

AUTOMATON, automaton. — Automata, automataria (se. opera).

AUTUMN, autumnus, tempus autumnale. — To verge to autumn (of summer), autumnescere.

AUTUMNAL, autumnalis; or by the genit. autumni.

AUXILIARY, adj. auxiliaris, auxiliarius.

AN AUXILIARY, adjutor (fem. adjutrix), auxiliator. — Auxiliaries, auxilia, auxiliares, auxiliarii milites. — Cohort of auxiliaries, cohors auxiliaria or auxiliarius.

AVAIL, utilem esse, usui esse, ex usu esse; prodesse, conducere; valere, efficacem esse. — You will avail nothing, nihil proficies. — It is of no avail to know, nihil refert scire. — Patience is of no avail, nihil proficit patientia. — 'Tis of no avail, nihil prodest. — What did it avail? quid retulit? — They hoped it would avail them much, sperabant e re sua maxime fore.

AVAILABLE, valens, efficax, utilis, conducibilis.

AVARICE, habendi cupiditas or cupido (gen.; desire of having); avaritia; pecuniæ studium, cupiditas, aviditas. — There is no vice more hateful than avarice, nullum vitium est tetrius quam avaritia. — Great avarice, profunda avaritia. — insatiable, hians. — Sordid avarice, sordes.

AVARICIOUS, avarus, aliquantum ad rem avidior; pecuniæ cupidus, avidus. — Meanly avaricious, sordidus.

AVARICIOUSLY, avarè; sordide.

AVAUNT, apage, abi.

AVENGE, aliquem ulciscor, vindico.

AVENGER, vindex.

AVENUE, aditus, introitus.

AVER, assevero, pleno ore affirmo.

AVERAGE. — Every year their honey brought them in on an average 10,000 sesteritia, nunquam minus, ut peræque ducerent, dena millia sesteritia ex melle recipiebant. — On an average may sometimes be rendered by plus minusve, plus minus; when equivalent to mean, we may express average by medius numerus.

AVERSE. — To be averse from a thing, alienum esse ab aliqua re; abhorrere ab aliqua re (violently averse).

AVERSION, declinatio (to a thing, alicujus rei); fuga; odium; animus alienus or aversus (to one, ab aliquo). — To have an aversion to one, alieno or averso animo esse ab aliquo. — To give one an aversion to another, aliquem ab aliquo alienare. — He has a violent aversion to marriage, a re uxoriâ abhorret.

AVERT (turn away, direct another way), avertere, amovere. — To avert the eyes from any one, oculos dejicere ab aliquo. — a blow, ictum declinare. — ¶ Fig. (of evil, &c.), amovere; dejicere; depellere (when it would approach), repellere (when it is already nigh); propulsare; defendere; deprecari (prop. by entreaties; then gen., seek to ward off); averruncare (of the gods who avert an evil). — ¶ (enuse to dislike), alienare.

AVIARY, aviarius.

AVIDITY, aviditas.

AVOID, fugere, defugere, (to keep aloof from); vitare, devitare, evitare, (to go out of the way of a place or thing). — the society of one, alicujus aditum sermoneque fugere. — Reason teaches us what to do or what to avoid, ratio docet, quid faciendum fugiendumve sit.

AVOIDANCE, fuga; vitatio, devitatio.

AVOIDABLE, quod evitari potest; evitabilis (poet.).

AVOW (declare confidently), affirmare, asseverare. — ¶ (openly acknowledge), profiteri, præ se ferre.

AVOWAL, professio.

AVOWEDLY, aperte, ex professo.

AWAIT (expect, wait for), expectare aliquem or aliquid, præstolari alicui, opperiri aliquem. — To await the event of the war, belli eventum expectare. — the arrival of the fleet, classem opperiri. — To await one before the door, alicui præstolari ante ostium. — ¶ (be in store for), manere alicui or aliquem; imminere alicui (of nenr, threatening evils). — Death awaits you, mors tibi imminet (hovers over your head), or tibi manet (is to be your portion sooner or later).

AWAKE, excitare (e somno), expergefaccere (e somno), suscitare (sonno or e quiete), exsuscitare: — v. n. expergisci, expergefieri, somno solvi, somno excitari. — ¶ Fig. excitare, expergefaccere, suscitare, exsuscitare; movere, commovere; v. n. excitari. — To awake (v. a.) from death, excitare ab inferis, a morte ad vitam revocare. — To awake (v. n.) from death, in vitam redire. — To awaken something in one's mind, aliquid in animo alicujus excitare. — To awaken in one n love for something, alicujus rei amorem alicui injicere.

AWAKE, expergefactus, somno excitatus; vigil, vigilans, exsomens; insomnis (not sleeping, because he cannot sleep). — To be awake, expergefactus esse (e somno), somno excitatus esse; vigilare, somnum non capere, (to remain awake, watch,

not go to sleep). — To keep awake all night, noctem pervigilare. — ¶ Fig. alacer; vegetus, vividus, vigen; hilaris, or -us.

AWARD, addicere, adjudicare. — goods to any one, bona alicui addicere. — the sovereignty to Ptolemy, adjudicare regnum Ptolemæo. — a triumph, a sum of money to any one, decernere alicui triumphum, pecuniam. — ¶ (a punishment), constituere, dicere; also under the emperors, irrogare. — a punishment to any one, constituere alicui pœnam. — a fine to any one, dicere alicui multam.

AWARD, subst. judicium, arbitrium, decretum, sententia.

AWARE, vigil, vigilans; sciens, prudens; non inscius. — not, inopinans, necopinans, imprudens, insciens, inscius, ignarus. — Here is my master, and I was not aware of him, herus est, nec prævideram. — To attack one before he is aware, aliquem imparatum adoriri, aliquem improviseo or aliquem imprudentem adoriri. — To surprise one before he is aware, aliquem necopinantem, imprudentem opprimere. — Look back as if you had not been aware of him, quasi de improviseo respice ad eum. — She tasted of it before she was aware, imprudens de eo gustavit.

AWAY (fie), vah! — Away with those sisters of yours, apage istas sorores. — Away with you, abi! apage te! abi in malam rem! — Away with him, ultra istum a me! ultra istunc! — Away with those fopperies, pellantur istæ ineptiæ; contemnamus istas ineptias. — Away with it (take it away), tolle, tollite. — Get you away, hinc te amove, aufer te hinc. — Away with you, profane ones, procul este profani. — ¶ Away is often included in the signification of a verb, esp. if it be compounded with a, ab or de. — To pine away, tabescere, contabescere. — To be away, abesse; when I was away, me absente. — Go away, abire. — Cast away, abjicere. — Take away, auferre. — Run away, aufugere. — Get away, evadere. — Steal away, subducere se. — I will away hence, abibo hinc. — ¶ To away with, i. e. to abide, endure, &c., ferre, pati, etc. — I cannot away with it, non possum ferre; — with this air, non cœlum patior. — ¶ Away (i. e. on). — To work away, opus non omittere, operi instare. — ¶ Far away, procul, longe.

AVE, veneratio, reverentia, verecundia; admiratio. — To stand in awe of, vereri, venerari. — To strike with awe, alicui injicere admirationem or venerationem sui; metum alicui injicere. — To approach with awe, aliquem religiose adire.

AWFUL (inspiring awe), verendus, augustus. — ¶ (filled with awe), venerandus.

AWFULNESS (the quality), majestas, religio; (awe), veneratio, etc.

AWKWARD, rudis, incultus, inelegans, incallidus, illepidus, inconcinuus; inhabilis alicui rei or ad aliquid, ineptus, rusticus, agrestis. — An awkward predicament, angustia.

AWKWARDLY, inepte, incommode, inscite, incallide, rustice. — To dance a., minus commode saltare.

AWKWARDNESS, inconcinuitas, indecentia, rusticitas.

AWL, subula.

AWN, arista.

AWNING, tectum; velarium (of cloth).

AWRY, obliquus, transversus, oblique, in obliquum, transverse, in transversum; perversus, pravus, perverse, prave, perperam. — To set the mouth awry, os or labra distorquere. — To look awry, oculari oblique aspicere.

AXE, ascia, securis; (a pick-axe), dolabra (grub-axe), ligo, marra. — Are that cut both ways, bipennis.

AXLETREE, axis.

AXIOM, axioma.

AXIS, axis, sphaera diametris.

AY (yes), verò, etiam, sane, maxime, certe; (yea, even, and more), imò, imò verò imò enunverò, imò verò etiam, quid etiam, atque adeo.

AYE, usque, perpetuo. — For aye, in æternum, in perpetuum, in omne tempus.

AZURE, cæruleus, cyaneus.

B.

BABBLE, blatero, deblatero, fabulor, garrio, effutio, iuncior; *vainly*, voces inanes fundere.

BABBLER, blatero, garrulus, nugator; vulgarior, famigerator.

BABBLING, *subst.* garrulitas, garritus. — *¶ Adj.* garrulus, qui silere taceunda nequit.

BABE, **BABY**, infans. — *¶ (doll)*, pupus, pupulus, pupa, pupula.

BABOON, Simia Pavianus, L.

BACCHUS, Bacchus, Liber. — *Festival of B.*, Bacchanalia, Liberalia, Dionysia; *to keep it*, bacchari.

BACCHIC, Bacchicus, Bacchæus.

BACCHANT, **BACCHANTE**, homo vinolentus ac dissolutus; baccha.

BACCHANALIAN, dissolutus, luxuriosus, delicatus. — *To have a Bacchanalian time*, comissari; *having such*, comissalundus. — *To lead a Bacchanalian life*, Bacchanalia vivere.

BACHELOR, qui abhorret (or abhorruit) ab uxore ducendâ (cælebs denotes any man not now in the marriage state; he may have been married before or not). — *¶ A bachelor*, primo academici honoris gradu ornatus, baccalaureus.

BACK, *subst. (part of the body)*, tergum (the back, as the back side; of men, and also of animals); dorsum (the back, as an elevated part of the body of animals; rarely used of men). — *Having his back turned to us*, aversus. — *With his back to the light*, aversus a lumine. — *Back to back*, inter se aversi. — *To tie the hands behind the back*, religare or revincire manus post tergum or terga. — *To walk up and down with the hands behind one's back*, manibus in tergum reiectis inambulare. — *Lay upon his back*, resupinare. — *To take a person or thing upon one's back*, aliquem or aliquid in tergum accipere; aliquem or aliquid humeris attollere. — *To lie (sleep, rest) upon one's back*, supinum cubare. — *I have the wind in my back*, tergum afflat ventus. — *To turn his back*, se or vultum avertere. — *To turn their backs (take to flight)*, terga vertere or dare. — *As soon as I turn my back*, simulac discesserim. — *To turn the back to one*, alicui tergum obvertere (*prop.*); abire, discedere ab aliquo (*depart from one*); alicui deesse (*not to help him*); aliquem deserere (*to leave him perfidiously in the lurch*). — *Behind one's back*, clam aliquo, aliquo inscio, aliquo absente. — *To speak evil of one behind his back*, alicui absenti male dicere. — *The ass takes a burden on his back*, assellus onus subit dorso. — *¶ Back*, i. e. back side, back part, pars aversa, tergum; pars posterior. — *of the paper*, charta aversa. — *Written on the back of the paper*, parchment, &c.; scriptus in tergo. — *The back of the head*, aversa pars capitis, occiput. — *The back part of the island*, aversa (*pl.*) insulæ. — *of the mountain*, aversa montis; aversus mons. — *The back (or convex part) of the channels of a leaf*, canalium folii dorsum.

Back (*backwards*), retro, retrorsum. — *To go b.*, retro ire, ambulare, gradi; *drive b.*, retroagere; *to give back*, recedere. — *Back! eede! cedit! recede! recedite!* — *But back in its various senses is most often expressed by re in composition*; — *to look back*, respicere; *drive back*, repellere; *keep back*, retinere, retardare; *demorari*, remorari, detinere. — *Draw back*, v. a. retrahere, reducere, revocare; v. n. recedere, se recipere, pedem or gradum referre. — *To write back*, rescribere. — *Send back*, remittere. — *Come back (return)*, redire, revenire, reverti (*turn b.*). — *To give back (return)*, reddere (*generally*); restituere (*the identical thing*). — *Flowing back*, refluxus, refluxus (*poet.*); (*of the tide*), reciprocus. — *A pull-back*, impedimentum, remora. — *He was put back*, repulsam tulit. — *To go back to the origin and head of a thing*, a quid alit et a capite repetere.

BACK, v. a. (*assist, support, farther*), juvare, adjuvare, suffragari alicui, alicui favere; aliquem operâ et consilio juvare, consilio et re tueri aliquem; alicui adjumento esse; sustentare, sustinere. — *¶ To back water*, navem retro inhibere.

BACKBONE, spina.

BACKDOOR, postica (*sc. janua*), ostium posticum, posticum.

BACKGROUND, recessus. — *of a painting*, quæ (in picturâ) recedunt, abscedunt. — *To be in the b.*, recedere, abscedere, (*opp.* to prominere).

BACKSTAIRS, scalæ posticæ.

BACKBITE, maledice dicere de aliquo absente, alicui absenti male dicere or loqui, de aliquo absente detrahendi causâ maledice contumelioseque dicere, absentem rodere.

BACKBITER, qui absentibus male dicit or loquitur, absentium crinator.

BACKSLIDE, deficere, desciscere ab aliquo, alienari ab aliquo; apostatare (*Cypr.*); — a virtute deficere.

BACKSLIDING, *adj.* alienatus, alienus: improbus, scelestus, sceleratus. — *¶ Subst.* defectio, apostasia; peccatum, delictum.

BACKSLIDER, apostata.

BACKWARD, **BACKWARDS**, *adv.* retro; retrorsum. (*See Back.*) — *¶ (with the back forwards)*, aversus. — *Bears creep down from trees backwards*, ursi arbores aversi derepunt. — *¶ To go backward (grow worse)*, deteriore, deterius fieri, in deterius mutari, in pejorem partem verti et mutari.

BACKWARD, *adj.* aversus, piger; segnis, tardus, lentus. — *to punish*, piger ad penas. — *to write letters*, ad scribendas literas piger; cessator esse in literis. — *to learn, in learning*, tardus ad discendum or in discendo, lentus in discendo. — *¶ (late)*, serius, serotinus. — *figs.*, seræ fici. — *grapes*, serotina uvæ.

BACKWARDNESS, pigritia, tarditas, segnitia; sera maturitas.

BACON, lardum. — *A flitch of it*, succidia. — *A gammon of bacon*, perna (*hind-shoulder*), petaso (*fore-shoulder*).

BAD (*ill, not good*), malus, corruptus (*spoiled*), vilis (*of little worth*), pravus (*deformed, perverted*), tenuis (*scanty, poor*), miser. — *A bad poet*, malus poeta. — *weather*, tempestas mala, adversa, fœda. — *way*, iter difficile, incommodum; *very*, via deterrima. — *fare*, victus tenuis. — *To be a bad repute*, male audire. — *Bad coin*, numi adulterini. — *¶ (unfortunate, unfavorable)*, tristis; miser. — *Bad news*, unfavus tristis, acerbus. — *To help a bad matter*, rein proclinatorum adjuvare. — *omens*, omnia tristia, infausta. — *times*, tempora tristia, iniqua, aspera, luctuosa, calamitosa. — *fortune*, misera fortuna. — *¶ (heartful)*, noxius, noxius, nociturus; alienus alicui rei. — *Meats bad for the stomach*, cibi stomacho alieni. — *¶ (morally bad)*, malus (*so inclined by nature*), pravus (*depraved, perverted*); improbus; impius, scelestus, (*godless, reprobat*); nequam (*good for nothing*). — *A bad disposition*, ingenium malum pravumque. — *desires*, prave cupiditates. — *To become bad*, corrumpi.

BADLY, male, prave, perperam; tenuiter, misere; nequiter, improbe, turpiter.

BADNESS, pravitas, tenuitas, malitia, improbitas, nequitia.

BADGE, insigne.

BADGER, ursus meles, L.

BAFFLE, fallere, eludere, frustrari; ad vanum, ad irritum redigere. — *To baffle all a man's plans*, conturbare alicui omnes rationes. — *Death baffles all the plans of life*, omnia vitæ consilia mors pervertit.

BAG, saccus; culeus (*great leathern sack for parricides*); follis (*leathern sack for money*); marsupium, crumena, (*pouch*

for money). — *little*, sacculus, saccellus; (*for money*), sacculus, folliculus. **BAGPIPE**, utricularius.

BAGPIPER, utricularius, ascaules.

BAGGAGE, impedimentum, sarcinæ, (*also of the b. of an army, with the distinction that imp. is of the whole army, sar. of individual soldiers*). — *To gather together bag and baggage*, sarcinas et vasa colligere. — *Pick up your baggage and be gone*, collige sarcinulas et exi. — *¶ (worthless woman)*, muliercula vilissima, mulier nequissima: (*in reproach*), lutum! — *¶ (pert girl, flirt)*, lasciva puella. — *¶ (lumber)*, scruta.

BAGNIO, balneum (*private*), balneæ (*public*); balnearia, thermæ.

BAIL, vas, vadimonium. — *To become bail for any one's appearance*, vadem fieri alicujus sistendi. — *To save his bail (by appearing)*, vadimonium obire. — *To forsake it*, vadimonium deserere. — *To demand bail*, vadem postulare; *of one*, aliquem vadari. — *To give bail*, vades dare. — *Admit to bail*, vadimonio interposito liberare.

BALT, esca, illecebra, (*prop. and fig.*). — *¶ (qt an inn)*, cibus qui apud deversorium sumitur or jumentis præbatur.

To BAIT, escam imponere or obducere (*a hook, hamo*). — *¶ (at an inn)*, cibo apud deversorium se reficere; devertere, deverti, deversari; jumenta in itinere (*or apud deversorium*) cibo reficere.

BAIT. — *a bear or bull, ursum or taurum cum canibus committere*. — *¶ (set upon one)*, invadere, vexare, exagitare; aliquem conviciis lacessere.

BAKE, coquere, torrere. — *v. n.* coqui, percoqui, excoqui. — *To bake bread*, panem coquere. — *tiles*, laterculos coquere. — *The sun bakes the place*, locum eoquit sol.

BAKER, coquus, pistor, furnarium exerens, furnarius; pistrix.

BAKEHOUSE, pistrina, pistrinum.

BAKING, coctura; furnaria, pistoria.

BAKE-OVEN, furnus. — *To heat it*, furnum calefacere.

BALANCE (*generally*), trintina, statera (*the latter esp. of the steelyard*); (*pair of scales*), libra; (*overplus*), quod reliquum restat. — *¶ (equipoise)*, momentum par, æquitas. — *The balance of something is disturbed*, portionum æquitas turbatur. — *To lose one's balance*, labi. — *To disturb the balance of the mind*, æquitatem animi turbare.

To BALANCE (*weigh in a b.*), pensare, ponderare aliquid re, pendere aliquid ad aliquid. — *On balancing together his good and bad qualities*, vitii virtutibusque ejus perpensis. — *¶ (keep in equilibrium)*, rem suis ponderibus librare, rem librare. — *v. n.* corpus librare; examinari, suis ponderibus librari. — *Balanced*, pari momento or suis ponderibus libratus, paribus examinatus ponderibus. — *To balance the vast body of the empire*, immensum imperii corpus librare. — *¶ (counterpoise, counterbalance)*, pensare, compensare rem re. — *¶ To balance an account*, inire subducere rationem. — *They have balanced accounts*, convenit inter eos ratio accepti et expensi. — *¶ To balance an account*, i. e. pay the overplus, quod superest in rationibus numerare. — *¶ (hesitate, waver)*, in decreto suo, inter varia consilia, nunc huc nunc illic fluctuare.

BALCONY, podium, Mænianum.

BALD, calvus (*of men, with reference to the head only; of beasts, to the whole body*); glaber (*of parts of the body which should have hair, but never of the head; of places which should be covered with plants, trees, &c.*); nudus foliis (*leafless, of trees*). — *Bald in front*, præcalvus. — *behind*, recalvus. — *A bald head*, calvitium. — *To be bald*, calvere, calvum esse; glabrare, glabrum esse. — *To become bald*, calvum fieri, calvescere; glabrum fieri, glabres-

cere. — ¶ (*unadorned, inelegant*), jejunus, exilis, inelcans. — ¶ (*mean, without dignity*), abjectus, humilis, vilis.

BALDNESS, calvities, capitis levitas. — *of a region*, regio plantis et arboribus nuda. — *of style*, orationis exilitas.

BALD (*bundle of goods*), colligata mercium sarcina, fascis mercium colligatarum. — *A heavy b.*, mercium moles. — *To bind or pack into bales*, in fascas colligare. — *To pack up bales*, mercium sarcinas constringere.

BALE (*misery, calamity*), miseria, calamitas, pestis.

BALEFUL, tristis, miser, acerbus, luctuosus. — ¶ (*full of mischief*), noxius, perniciosus, funestus, exitiosus.

BALK (*ridge between furrows*), lra, porca.

TO BALK (*disappoint, deceive*), aliquem decipere, frustrari, fallere, eludere; aliquid ad irritum redigere, aliquid disturbare. — ¶ (*omit*), omittere, declinare. — ¶ (*to omit, refuse*), omittere, recusare, detrectare.

BALL (*to play with*), pila, *with or without lusoria*: *there were four kinds of balls*, pila trigonalis, trigon; follis, folliculus; paganica; harpastum. — *To give a ball*, pilam dare. — *hit it*, pilam facere. — *throw it*, pilam jactare or mittere. — *strike it back*, pilam remittere or repercutere or retorquere; pilam expellere or expulsare. — *To play at ball*, pilâ ludere. — *Foot-ball*, follis, folliculus. — ¶ (*any round mass*), globus, pila. — *The earth-ball*, pila terræ, or better globus terræ. — *The eye-ball*, pupula, pupilla, acies. — *The ball of the thigh-bone*, caput ossis femoris. — *Isk-ball*, used in printing, folliculus typographicus. — *The ball of the foot*, plantæ pars exstantior. — *For musket-ball we may say glans*; *for cannon-ball*, globus; *for bomb*, pila. — ¶ *A little ball*, globulus, pilula, folliculus.

BALLAD, carmen epicolyricum, carmen or canticum popolare.

BALLAST, saburra. — *To ballast a ship*, navem saburrâ gravare; *nav. saburrare*.

BALLET, pantomimus.

BALLET-DANCER, pantomimus, pantomima.

BALLOON. — *Air-balloon*, machina aërobatia.

BALLOT, tabella, globulus, suffragium: *globorum suffragia*.

TO BALLOT, (globis) suffragia ferre.

BALM, balsamum. — ¶ (*ointment*), unguentum. — ¶ *Fig.* solatium, fomentum. — ¶ *Of balm*, balsaminus.

BALMY (*like balm*), balsamodes. — (*fragrant, odoriferous*), suaves odores spargens, odoratus, odorifer. — ¶ (*producing bala*), balsamum ferens. — ¶ (*soft*), mollis, lenis, dulcis, suavis.

BALM (*a plant*), melissa officinalis, L.

BALSAM, balsamum, opobalsamum, balsami succus or lacrima; balsaminum oleum; unguentum (*any fragrant ointment*). — *Balsam-trec or shrub*, balsamum. — *Fruit of it*, carpopbalsamum, balsam semen. — *Balsam-wood*, lignum balsami, xylobalsamum.

BALSAMIC (*of balsam*), balsaminus. — ¶ (*like balsam, smelling of it*), balsamodes.

BALUSTRADE, puteus, -um.

BAMBOO, hasta graminea, Cic. Verr. iv. 56, 125; arundo Bambos, L.

BAN, edictum. — ¶ (*exclusion from human society*); *secular*, aquæ et ignis interdictio; *of the church*, sacrificiorum interdictio (*eccles. writers have anathema, excommunicatio*). (See Cæs. B. G. 6, 13.) — ¶ *Ban of the empire*, proscriptio ab imperatore et ordinibus Germaniæ irrogata, and in connection merely proscriptio. — ¶ *Bans of marriage*, futurarum nuptiarum promulgatio.

BAND (*that which binds*), vinculum, copula, redimiculum, ligamen, ligamentum, fascia, vinctura, tenia: — (*a fetter*), vinculum; *pedica* (*for the foot*). — *A hair-band*, redimiculum, fascia or tænia crinalis, vitta. — *for the forehead*, redimiculum frontis (*for persons*); *frontale* (*for animals*). (See *Bandage*.) — ¶ *Fig.* (*a tie, bond of union*), vinculum, nodus, copula: — (*a fetter*), vinculum, compes. — ¶ (*of iron about a beam*), armilla.

BAND (*a company*), societas, sodalitas: — *turba, manus, globus, caterva, grex*. — *of robbers*, latronum globus. — *Band of horse*, turma.

BANDAGE (*gen.*), fascia, fasciola (*small*); (*about the head*), vitta; (*for hurts and wounds*), ligamen, ligamentum, fascia, vinctura.

TO BANDAGE, deligare, alligare, obligare.

BANDY, ultro citro agere, inodo huc modo illuc pulsare. — ¶ (*agitate*), agitare, vexare, exagitare. — ¶ (*exchange*) — *looks, fidenter inter se aspicere*. — *words with one*, verba commutare cum aliquo (*as a friend*); *cum aliquo altercari*.

BANDYLEGGED, varus, valvus, vatins.

BANE (*poison*), venenum, virus. — ¶ (*that which destroys*), pestis, perniciæ: — (*ruin, mischief*), perniciæ, exitium.

BANEFUL (*poisonous*), venenatus. — ¶ (*mischievous, destructive*), perniciosus, pestifer.

BANISH, alieni aquâ et igni interdicere, exsilio afficere, in exsilium agere or exigere, ex urbe or ex civitate pellere, expellere, ejicere, exturbare; relegare (*to a certain place, without depriving of the rights of a citizen and of one's property*); deportare (*to transport to a distant, desert place; this was the severest kind of banishment, and subjected a person to the loss of citizenship and of property, and cut off all hope of return*). — *for ten years*, relegare in decem annos. — *any one to an island*, aliquem relegare, deportare, projicere in insulam. — ¶ *Fig.* *to banish doubt*, expellere dubitationem. — *all suspicion*, delere omnem suspicionem ex animo. — *love from the heart*, amorem ex animo ejicere, amovere. — *the authority of the senate from the state*, exterminare auctoritatem senatus e civitate.

BANISHMENT, interdictio aquæ et ignis, ejectio; (*involuntary, to a distant, desert place, and attended with the forfeiture of the rights of citizenship*), deportatio; (*to an appointed place, with no forfeiture*), relegatio: exsilium (*state of banishment; voluntary or involuntary*). — *To go into b.*, in exsilium ire, proficisci, pergere; *exsilium ire, abire*; *solum vertere exsilii causâ*, solum mutare. — *To live in b.*, in exsilio esse, exsulari. — *To return from b.*, exsilio redire. — *Place of banishment*, exsilium.

A BANISHED MAN, EXSUL (*who has been driven from his country, or has fled from it in order to escape from punishment*); extorris patriâ, extorris, (*as being homeless, without reference to punishment*); relegatus, deportatus.

BANK (*of a river*), ripa; (*of earth*), agger. — *A steep bank*, ripa ardua, locus arduus. — *precipitous*, ripa prærupta, præceps; *locus præruptus, præceps*; *præceps, præcipitium*. — *A sand-bank*, syrtis, pulvinus. — ¶ *Bank of rowers*, transtrum.

BANK (*for money*), by one man, argentaria, *with or without mensa*: — *public*, mensa publica; *ærarium mercatorum*. — ¶ (*at games of chance*), sors, arca.

BANKER, argentarius (*on his own account*), mensarius (*for the state*); *but under the emperors these terms were often used indiscriminately*. — *To be a b.*, argentariam facere.

BANKNOTE, tessera mensæ publicæ, tessera mensæ mercatorum.

BANKRUPT, qui cornit or cadit, ære ditutus, bonis eversus, decoctor. — *To become bankrupt*, corniere, cadere, ære dirui, naufragium omnium fortunarum facere: *a mensâ surgere*, dissolvere argentarium, (*of a banker*); *cedere foro* (*of any merchant*); *conturbare*; *decoquere, with or without creditoribus*. — *The state is bankrupt*, res ad tabulas novas pervenit.

BANKRUPTCY, ruinæ or naufragium fortunarum, naufragium or eversio rei familiaris; *tabulæ novæ* (*national b.*).

BANNER, vexillum, signum (militare).

BANQUET, convivium, epulæ; *comissatio*; (*after-banquet*), repotia, -orum, *Hor.* — *To banquet, convivari, epulari*. — *To banquet royally*, saliare in modum epulari. — *One asked to a banquet*, conviva. — *To give a b.*, convivium præbere, hospites convivio accipere; *in honor of*

one, cœnam, epulum alicui dare. — *He that gives a banquet*, dominus cœnæ or epuli; *convivator*.

BANTER, v. a. aliquem irridere, deridere; aliquem ludere, ludibrio habere.

BANTER, subst. ludus; *irrisio*.

BAPTIZE, baptizare, sacris Christianis initiare.

BAPTISM, baptisma, baptismus, sancta lavatio.

BAPTIST, baptista, baptizator. — *Anabaptist*, anabaptista.

BAPTISTERY, baptisterium.

BAR, repagulum, obex, pessulus, sera, claustrum: — (*hindrance, impediment*), impedimentum, mora: — *crowbar*, vectis: — *of a tavern*, claustrum: — *of gold, silver, later aureus, argenteus*. — (*where causes are pleaded*), fori cancelli, forum. — *On my first appearance at the bar*, ut primum forum attigi. — *He has left the bar*, saltem dixit foro. — *The bar requires a good strong voice*, subsellia graviorem et pleniorē vocem desiderant. — *To plead at the bar*, causas agere. — *The bar* (*advocates, &c.*), patroni causarum, jurisconsulti; *corpus jurisconsultorum*.

TO BAR, foribus or ostio obdere pessulum; *occludere fores or aedem pessulo*, repagulo; *ostium obserare*: — *impedire, morari, excludere*: — *interdicere alicui aliqua re*, alicquem arcere, prohibere aliquam re: — *excipere, eximere, excludere; barring, excepto, -a, -is; nisi*. — *Barring that, illud si exceperis, excludere*.

BARB, uncus. — *Barbed*, uncinatus.

BARBAROUS, BARBARIAN, barbarus, barbaricus: — *rudis, immanis, immanis ac barbarus, inhumanus, crudelis*. — *Barbarous Latin*, sermo horridulus atque incomptus.

BARBARISM, BARBARITY, barbaria, barbaries: — *immanitas, inhumanitas, crudelitas, savitia*: — *inscitia*: — *in speech*, barbarismus.

BARBAROUSLY, barbare, sæve, inhumane. — *To speak b.*, barbare loqui.

A BARBARIAN, barbarus: — *homo rudis, hebes et inpolitus; homo omnis humanitatis expertus*: — *homo savus, crudelis, immanis*.

BARBER, tonsor. — *A barber's shop*, tonsrina.

BARD, vates, poeta.

BARE (*naked*), nudus; glaber; (*see Bald*): — (*uncovered*), nudus, apertus, intectus. — *With bare head*, capite detecto, aperto or inoperto. — *A bare sword*, gladius strictus or deductus. — *To make bare*, nudare, glabrare; *show, nudare, aperire*. — ¶ (*unprotected, defenceless*), nudus, apertus. — ¶ (*detected*), manifestus. — ¶ (*plain*), nudus, inornatus, simplex. — ¶ (*poor*), nudus, egenus, inops. — ¶ (*threadbare*), tritus, attritus, obsoletus. — ¶ (*of style*), jejunus, exilis. — ¶ (*mere*), merus, sincerus.

TO BARE, nudare, glabrare, aperire; *stringere, destringere, gladium*.

BARELY, nude, aperte, tenuiter, exiliter, jejune. — ¶ (*merely*), tantum, nihil aliud quam.

BAREFACED, impudens. — *A barefaced fellow*, homo perfrecte frontis.

BARGAIN, pactum, pactio, conventum, conditiones, stipulatio. — *To bargain with one*, pacisci cum aliquo, pactionem facere, conficere cum aliquo; *contrahere cum aliquo*.

BARGE, actuariolum, lenunculus.

BARK (*a little ship*), navicula, celox, lembus, navigiolum.

TO BARK, latrare (*prop. and fig.*); *gannire* (*to yelp*); *banbari* (*to bark gently*). — *To bark at*, allatrare alicui or aliquem (*prop. and fig.*).

A BARKING, latratus, gannitus.

BARK (*of a tree*), cortex (*the outer*), liber (*the inner*).

TO BARK a tree, decorticare arborem, corticem detrahare arbori, delibrare arborem (*of the inner bark*).

BARLEY, hordeum. — *Barley-bread*, panis hordeaceus. — *mcal*, farina hordeacea. — *A barley-corn*, granum hordei, crithæ. — *water*, ptisana, ptisanarium.

BAROMETER, barometrum.

BARN, horreum, granarium.

BARRACKS, tuguria.

BARRELI, seria, dolium, orca. — *of a gun, tubus.*
BARREN, sterilis, infructuosus, infecundus; effectus. — *A barren style of speaking, jejunum, exile, siccum genus dicendi.* — *The ground tired of bearing becomes barren, humus lassa senescit.* — *To become barren (of trees and beasts), sterilem fieri, sterilelescere.*
BARRENESS, sterilitas; exilitas.
BARRENLY, steriliter; exiliter, jejune.
BARRICADE, obstruere. — *¶ subst. repagula, obices saxorum, obices viarum, etc.*
BARRIER, repagula, nbices, vallum, etc. — *¶ (fortification), castellum, castrum.* — *¶ (obstruction), impedimentum.* — *¶ (to mark a limit), repagulum; (the barriers of the circus), carceres.* — *¶ (a boundary), finis, terminus, limites.*
BARRISTER, jurisconsultus, actor causarum.
BARROW, ferculum (*handbarrow*); pabo (*wheelbarrow*). — *¶ (for burial), tumulus.*
BARTER, mutare, permutare merces. — *with one, mutare merces cum aliquo.* — *one thing for another, mutare, commutare rem re or cum re; permutare rem re.*
BARTER, subst. mutatio, permutatio mercium; mutatio pecuniarum. — *By b., permutandi; non pecuniâ sed compensatione mercium.*
BASE, BASIS, fundamentum, basis. — *Fig. fundamenta, initia.* — *¶ (pedestal of a statue), basis statuæ.*
BASE (*vacan, worthless*), vilis. — *¶ (vacan, illiberal, ungenerous), humilis, illiberalis, abjectus.* — *¶ (of law station, birth, &c.), humilis, tenuis; ignobilis, obscurus.* — *¶ (illegitimate), nullo patre natus, incerto patre natus, spurius; pellice ortus, nothus; adulterino sanguine natus.* — *¶ (of metal), notæ deterioris.*
BASELY, humiliter, abjecte, illiberaliter, turpiter, etc.
BASENESS, illiberalitas, animus abjectus, improbitas. — *An act of b., facinus illiberalis, turpe, scdium; dedecus; indignitas.*
BASHFUL, pudens, pudicus, verecundus.
BASHFULNESS, pudor, verecundia, timiditas; rusticus pudor, rusticitas.
BASILISK, basiliscus.
BASIN, pelvis. — *(for washing), aquale (gea.); aquæ manale, aquiminale, aquiminarium, (for the hands); malluvium (at a sacrifice, for the hands).* — *¶ (in which the water of a spring, &c. collects), labrum, crater.* — *¶ (small pond), piscinula, piscina.* — *¶ (receptacle of water), lacus; castellum, dividiolum, (of an aqueduct); cisterna (a subterranean cistern).* — *¶ (cove, &c.), sinus (maris or maritimus).* — *¶ (dock), navale.*
BASIS. See *Base*.
BASK, v. a. insolare: — v. n. apicari.
BASKET, corbis, fiscus, fiscina, qualus or qualum, canistrum, calathus, sporta. — *Little b., corbicula, corbula, fiscella, fiscellus, quasilus, sportula, sportella.* — *Bread b., panarium.* — *Basket-weaver, qui corbes ex vimine facit, qui corbes virgis contextit, corbium textor.*
BASS, vox gravis or ima; sonus gravis. — *Deep b., sonus gravissimus.* — *To sing b., voce imâ canere.* — *Bass singer, voce imâ canens, gravis soni cantor.*
BASS-RELIEF, prostypon; toreuma; cælatum opus, cælatura. *The opposite of this (alta rilievo) is ectypon, imago ectypa; sculptura ectypa.*
BASTARD. See *Base*.
BASTE (*to beat*), aliquem fustis verberare, verberare, verberibus cedere, pulsare, verberibus castigare. — *¶ (of meat), carni, dum ad ignem versatur, butyrum liquatum instillare.*
BASTINADE, -ADO. (See *Baste*). — *to death, fuste percutere.* — *¶ subst. verberatio, verbera.* — *to death, fustuarium.*
BASTION, propugnaculum, castellum.
BAT (*a heavy stick*), clava, fustis.
BAT (*an animal*), vespertilin.
BATE, minuire, imminuire, aliquid or aliquid de aliqua re deminuire; extenuare; aliquid or de aliqua re remittere,

aliquid de aliqua re detrabere. — *¶ v. n. minui, deminui, remitti, decrescere, macescere, inarescere.*

BATING. See *Barring, Except*.

BATH, BATHIS (*place for bathing*), balneum or balneum (*private*), balnear (*public*); balnearia (*private*), thermæ (*public*); lavatio, lavacrum. — *The apartment for cold bathing, frigidaria or frigidarium; for lukewarm, tepidaria or tepidarium; for hot, calidaria or calidarium; for the vapor bath, assum.* — *Large receptacle for bathing, baptisterium, piscina.* — *Bath-keeper, balneator.* — *Bathing-places, aquæ, bajæ, (where healing waters are found).* — *¶ A bath (water for bathing), frigida (cold), tepida (lukewarm), calida (hot).* — *To take a cold b., frigida lavari.* — *¶ A bath, i. e. a bathing, lavatio, lotin, lotus; usus aquarum (as a means of cure).* — *with cold water, lavatio frigida or frigide aquæ.*

To BATHE, v. a. lavare, abluere. — *any one, aliquem lavare, in balneo demittere.* — *¶ v. n. lavari, lavare.* — *in the river, flumine corpus abluere.* — *¶ A bathing-tub, labrum or solium; alveus.*

BATTALION, cohors, agmen, phalanx. — *triangular, cuneus.*

BATTEN. See *Fatten, Fertilize*.

BATTER, pulsare, verberare. — *walls, muros pulsare, ariete or arietis pulsu (or of artillery and other engines, tormentis) muros verberare, quater, quassare, muros discutere.* — *Battering-ram, aries.* — *The ram battered a hole in the wall, aries percussit murum.* — *¶ (wear with beating), tundere, contundere.* — *¶ (battered, worn out, done over), confectus.*

BATTERY (*the earth thrown up*), agger; (*the cannon*), tormenta in aggre disposita. — *To advance with batteries, tormenta muris admove.* — *¶ An electric b., phialarum Leidensium complexus.* — *¶ (a beating), verberatio.*

BATTLE, prælium (*which may include pugna, the fight, resistance, opposition, and certamen*); acies, dimicatio. — *on land, prælium terrestre.* — *by sea, prælium navale, pugna navalis, dimicatio navalis.* — *A hot b., prælium acre.* — *To join b., prælium committere, manum (pugnam, prælium) conserere; inter se concurrere, acie concurrere.* — *To fight a b., prælium or pugnam facere, edere; præliari; prælio decertare, decernere, dimicare, (fight a decisive battle).* — *The shock of b., prælii concursus, concursus, congressus.* — *To offer b., productis copiis pugnandi potestatem facere.* — *Field of battle, locus pugne or prælii; locus, quo or ubi pugnam est (where a battle has been fought).* — *Line of battle, acies.* — *Battle-array, acies.* — *To set an army in battle-array, aciem instruere, instituere; copias or exercitum instruere.* — *Battle-song, cantus prælii inchoantium; (of the old Germans), barritus.* — *Battle-piece (as a picture), tabula, in qua est prælium; tabula picta prælii, prælium pictum.* — *Battle-ear, essedum.* — *Battle-axe, bipennis.* — *Ofa battle, præliaris.*

BATTEMENTS, lorica, pinnæ.

BAVBLES, frivola, n. pl.; res minutæ; tricæ.

BAWD, leno, lena. — *The profession of one, lenocinium.* — *To exercise it, lenocinari.* — *The house of one, lupanar.* — *A frequenter of such a house, scortator, lustror.*

BAWL, clamo, vociferor, clamorem edo or tollo; conclamo (*of several*); ploro, quiritio; proclamo.

BAY (*a color*), a. badius, spadix. — *¶ (a part of the sea), sinus (with or without maritimus or maris).* — *¶ (the lance), laurus (laurus nobilis, L.).* — *Of bay, laureus, laurinus.* — *Bay berry, bacca lauri.* — *Bay grove, lauretinum.* — *¶ Bay (the reward of victory), laurus, laurea; corona laurea.* — *Fig. gloria, laus, honos; doctrina.* — *Adorned with bays, laureatus, cum laurea.* — *¶ Bay window, fenestra prominens, cava fenestra.* — *¶ To stand at bay, se defendere contra aliquem, hostium impetum sustinere.* — *To hold at bay, morari, sistere; defendere.*

To BAY (*bark*), latrare. — (*bark at*), al-latrare.

BAYONET, pugio (sclopeto præfixus). — *To fix the b., pugnionem erigere, præfixere.*

BE, esse; exstare; inveniri, reperiri; versari, commorari. — *To be in good health, bene se habere, recte valere.* — *To be ill, male se habere, morbo laborare, agnare.* — *How are you? quomodo valet? quomodo te habes?* — *To be in danger, in discrimine versari.* — *To be of that age, eâ esse ætate.* — *in his tenth year, decimum annum agere.* — *at home, domi suæ esse; out, esse foris.* — *with one, at one's house, cum aliquo, apud aliquem esse.* — *The thing is so, res ita est, res ita se habet.* — *I am on the point of going, in coest (not sum), ut abeam.* — *What is the matter? quid (quidam) est? quid accidit?* — *What is he at? quid sibi vult?* — *How would it be if I should write? quid si scribam?* — *To be at so much labor, tantum laborem capere.* — *It cannot be but you must say, fieri nullo pacto potest, ut non dicas.* — *It cannot be but, fieri id non potest, quin, etc.* — *To be in his side, cum illo stare.* — *He cannot be without this, hoc (abl.) carere non potest.* — *Desirous to be gone, cupidus decedendi.* — *It will not be, non fiet.* — *Be it, be it so, esto.* — *Suppose it be so, yet, verum ut ita sit, tamen, etc.* — *Whether it be by a divine suggestion, or by some conjecture of one's own, sive divinitus, sive aliqua conjecturâ.* — *Had it not been for Horatius Cocles, nisi Horatius Cocles fuisset.* — *It would be tedious, too difficult, it would have been better, and other like phrases, take the indie. in Latin: as, longum est, difficile est; melius or longe utilius erat.* — *What is the news? ecquid novi est?* — *Is there any thing new? num quidam novi?* — *There is a man who, there are those who, est (plur. sunt), non desunt, inveniuntur, reperiuntur, qui, etc. (followed by indicat. when the predicate is represented as having a real, actual relation to the subject; by the subj. when as having a necessary or possible relation): thus, there is a God, who forbids, est Deus, qui vetat; there are philosophers who assert, sunt philosophi, qui dicunt; there are people who maintain, sunt qui dicant (i. e. who are disposed to maintain, who will maintain; on the other hand, dicunt, who do in fact maintain); there are cases, when, est, ubi (followed by subj.).* — *These things being so, que quum ita sint.* — *To be a father to one, fungi vice patris alicui.* — *About to be, futurus.* — *To be about to be, fore.* — *'Tis good being (to be) here, bonum est esse hic.* — *Being to come, venturus.* — *The Gauls, being repulsed, take counsel what to do, repulsi Galli, quid agant, consulunt.* — *Teucer being our captain, nothing is desperate, nil desperandum, Tencro duce.* — *You being my helper, te adjuvante or adjutore.* — *Which things having been set forth, we are next to speak, &c., quibus expositis, deinceps dicendum est, etc.* — *Saturn being king, Saturno rege or regnante, sub Saturno (rege).* — *Your being here, tua presentia.* — *Winter kept the thing from being done, hiems rem geri or ne res gereretur prohibuit.* — *I make no objection to his being beaten, non moror, quominus verberetur.* — *He was near being killed, hand multum abfuit quin occideretur.* — *He was near being made dictator also, prope fuit ut dictator ille idem crearetur.* — *So far is death from being an evil, tantum abest (ali eo), ut malum mors sit.* — *A people that may be numbered, as being small, populus numerabilis, utpote parvus.* — *Democritus, as being a learned man, thinks the sun to be of a great compass, sol Democrito magnus videtur, quippe homini erudito.* — *As being one that, may be expressed by quippe qui, utpote qui, ut qui, with the subj.* — *For my being at Naples, si ego sim Neapoli.* — *¶ See Were.*

BEING (existence) may be expressed often by the tenses of *sunt*. — *They are not now in being, jam nusquam sunt; in rebus humanis non sunt; nulli sunt.* — *His speech is yet in being, ipsius exstat oratio.* — *Since nothing has a real being, quum nihil sit.* — *That only has a being which continues unchangeable in its na-*

ture, id solum est, quod semper tale est. — He denies the being of the gods, nullos esse deos putat, deos esse negat. — Being may sometimes be rendered by vita (life). — Also, to owe one's being to any one (as a parent), aliquo natum esse, propter aliquem vivere. — ¶ (state or condition), conditio. — Well-being, salus; bonum, commodum. — ¶ (what has being), res, ens; animal, animans; homo; natura. — The supreme being, deus supremus, supremum numen; Deus. — A rational being, animal intelligens, animal rationis compos. — That active being, illud quod viget.

BEACH, litus.

BEACON, materia inflammabilis in speculam congesta. — lighted, ignis e specula elatus; ignis. — ¶ (to guide ships), pharus (light-house); pl. signa ad regendos navium cursus disposita.

BEAD, globula or sphaerula perforata; globula, sphaerula. — Beads (rosary), sphaerulae precatoriae. — To tell one's beads, preces ad certum globulorum numerum fundere.

BEADLE, stator, apparitor, præco, lictor; of bride-well, lictor pristinalis.

BEAK, rostrum. — To whet their beaks, exacuer spicula rostris. — A little beak, rostellum, Plin. — A beaked ship, navis rostrata.

BEAKER, calix.

BEAM, trabs, tignum. — Little b., trabecula, tigillum. — of a balance, jugum. — of a loom, jugum. — of a wagon, temo. — Of or belonging to a beam, like a beam, trabalis. — Rough beams, materia. — To hew beams, materiam dolare. — Head of a beam, capitigni, tignum eminens. — Beam-work, constructio. — Not to see the beam in one's own eye, aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum; papulas observas alienas, ipse obsitus plurimis necibus (Senec. Vit. Beat. 27: see also Horat. Sat. I, 3, 25).

BEAM (ray), radius.

To BEAM, radios fundere, radiare, fulgere. — with gold, &c. fulgere auro, argento, &c.; radiare lumine argenti, Ovid. — insignem esse auro et purpura. — To beam like gold, reddere fulgorem auri.

BEAN, faba (smaal b., fabulus, fabula); phaselus, phaseolus. — Made of beans, belonging to b., fabaceus or fabacius, fabarius. — Of beans, fabalis, fabaginus. — A bean-stalk, caulis or scapus fabæ; bean-stalks, fabalia. — Bean-straw, culmi fabæ. — Bean-pole, adminiculum fabarum. — Bean-cud, siliqua fabalis.

BEAR (carry), ferre, portare, gerere, gestare, vehere, vectare; sustinere, sustentare. — To be borne through the city in a palanquin, lectica ferri, portari, gestari, vehi per urbem. — To bear to the grave, funere efferre, efferre. — Bear arms against one, arma ferre contra aliquem. — To bear one upon the shoulders, bajulare aliquem. — ¶ (carry away), ferre, auferre, abducere, rapere; (of a victory, &c.), deportare, reportare, consequi, adipisci. — Bear the bell, palmam ferre. — ¶ (bring), afferre, adducere, advehere; referre, deferre. — ¶ To bear sway, dominari, regnare, imperium exercere. — To bear affection to one, amare aliquem. — Bear one good will, animo esse in aliquem benevolo, alicui favere. — Bear one company, comitari; deducere. — I bear the name of Alexander, est mihi nomen Alexandro (or Alexander, rarely Alexandri). — Bear one hatred, odisse aliquem, infensum esse alicui. — Bear witness, testimonium dicere, testimonium perhibere. — Bear in mind, memoriâ habere, tenere. — ¶ (bear up, support), sustinere, sustentare. — ¶ (endure), tolerare, sustinere, pati, perpeti, perferre. — Able to bear hunger and cold, inedia et algoris patiens. — Unable to bear, impatiens (with genit.). — To be able to bear neither cold nor heat, neque frigora, neque æstus facile tolerare. — ¶ (suffer, undergo), pati, affectum esse aliqua re, premi aliqua re. — ¶ (suffer, allow), pati, sinere, ferre. — I will not bear it at all, non feram, non patiar, non sinam (in connection, Cic. Cat. I, 5, 10.). — The thing will not bear delay, res dilationem non patitur, res differri non potest. — ¶ Bear with; as,

you must bear with your father, mos gerendus est patri. — a friend's vices, peccatis amici indulgere. — necessity, dare necessitati veniam. — To bear with one's sorrow, dolori parcere. — We must bear with one another's faults, nobis inter nos nostra vitia toleranda. — ¶ (produce, yield), ferre; afferre (of trees); efferre (of the soil). — To bear fruit, ferre fruges, afferre fructum. — To bear, v. n. ferre fruges (also merely ferre), afferre fructum; efferre (esp. of the field): the tree bears, arbor fert; not every year, arbor non continuis annis fructum affert: the field bears tenfold, ager effert or efficit cum decimo. — ¶ (give birth to), parere; eniti (with effort and pain). — To bear children to one, liberos ex aliquo parere, eniti. — (of a place), patriam esse alicujus, ferre aliquem. — ¶ To bear a part in a thing, partem alicujus rei sustinere, alicui rei interesse. — ¶ To bear the risk, periculum in se recipere, rem aliquam sui periculi facere. — the loss, præstare damnum. — the charges, sumptus tolerare, suppeditare. — ¶ To bear (behave) himself, se gerere; agere, facere. — as any one, pro aliquo se gerere; — in a thing, in re. — To bear one's self as a friend, amice agere. — prudently, prudenter se gerere. — To bear himself worthily of his ancestors, dignum se præbere majoribus. — ¶ To bear through (carry out), ad finem perducere; absolvere. — ¶ To bear off, avertere, defendere. — ¶ To bear down, prosternere, proturbare; fig. deprimere, frangere, opprimere, obruere. — Bear back, repellere, propulsare. — Bear off, promovere, impellere. — ¶ Bear up against, obniti; resistere. — ¶ To bear out, securum præstare; culpam alicujus rei demovere ab aliquo, aliquem defendere de aliqua re. — ¶ To bring to bear, ad effectum adducere. — ¶ To bear (stand), tendere, cursum dirigere. — ¶ To bear upon, premere, urgere, incumbere, inuiti. — ¶ To bear out (stand out, jut out), prominare, protrudere.

BEARER, gerulus, bajulus. — of something, portans, gestans aliquid; gestator alicujus rei. — ¶ (that brings), qui affert, perfert, etc. — of a message, nuntius. — of a letter, tabellarius. — ¶ (of a corpse), lecticarius; (for the common sort), vespillo, sandapilarius.

BEARING (relation), ratio. — ¶ (action, behavior), habitus, gestus; ratio, mores, ratio se gerendi.

BEAR, subst. ursus, ursa; (as a constellation), Ursa, Arctos. — The Great B., Ursa Major, Helice; the Little B., Ursa Minor, Parvula Cynosura; the two, Septentriones. — Of a bear, ursinus. — Bear's foot (a plant), acanthus; adoraed with it, acanthinus.

BEARD, barba (of men and beasts, and also of ants); (the first beard or down on the chin of young people), lanugo, barba prima, barba incipiens, pluma; — aruncus (b. of a goat); — arista (of an ear of corn). — A small beard, barbula. — A long, great beard, barba promissa, prolixa, magna. — Rough, grisly, b. horrida, hirsuta. — Red, b. ænea; a man with such, ænobarbus, qui barbam æneam habet. — Having a b., bearded, barbatus. — Without beard, beardless, imberbis. — Having a neat b., barbatus, qui barbula delectatur. — Having a stout beard, bene barbatus. — To let the beard grow, barbam alere; long, promittere. — To take off the beard (with a razor), radere or abrader barbam; (with scissors), tondere barbam.

To BEARD (pluck by the beard), barbam alicui vellere. — ¶ (defy), contumacem esse in aliquem; confidenter alicui resistere, aliquem provocare, conviciis coram lacerare.

BEARDED, barbatus. — ¶ (barbed), uncinatus.

BEAST, animal, animans (plur. animantia or animantes); bestia (as irrational); belua (in a physical sense, as of a heavy make, especially of beasts above the human size, as the elephant, whale, &c.); pecus (of cattle, sheep, &c.). — Beasts of burden, jumenta. — A wild b., bestia fera, fera; be-

lua fera; belua silvestris (a great beast living in the woods). — The instinct or way of beasts, beluarum or pecudum ritus. — After the way of beasts, beluarum more, pecudum ritu. — ¶ (a brutal fellow, ferus homo; (sensual fellow), porcus BEASTLY, by the gent. beluarum, pecudum. — ¶ (low, filthy, rude, &c.), beluinus, spurcissimus, fœdissimus; ferus, inhumanus; illiberalis.

BEASTLINESS, beluina voluptas, fœditas, spurcissima vita.

BEAT (to strike), pulsare, ferire, verberare, cadere, percutere. — To beat at the door, pulsare ostium or fores. — To beat their breasts, arms, &c. (in grief), plan gere pectora, lacertos. — To beat one with the fists, aliquem pugnis cadere, aliquem colaphis pulsare, colaphos impingere alicui. — To be beaten, vapulare, verberari, cadi verberibus or pugnis, verberibus lacerari, pugnis obtundi. — You beat, I am only beaten, pulsas, ego vapulo tantum. — To be beaten on the back as a punishment, tergo plecti. — To beat a timbrel, tympanizare, tympanum pulsare. — a drum, tympanum pulsare. — The young men beat violently upon the windows, juvenes quatunt fenestras. — To beat down a wall, murum arietibus or tormentis quassare or discutere. — The waves beat upon the shore, fluctus se illidunt or illiduntur in litus. — The shores are beaten with the waves, litora planguntur fluctu. — The storm beats, seviunt tempestates. — The beating rays of the sun, fervidi ictus solis. — The sun beats, sol urit. — The rain beats into my face, imber in os fertur. — A master who beats much, præceptor plagosus. — To beat down, ad terram dare or affligere, affligere solo; fig. affligere, pessumdare, obterere, deprimere. — To beat black and blue (in the face), sugillare. — ¶ (to pound, bruise), terere, tundere pilo, pinsere, comminere. — Beat out corn, e spicis grana excutere or discutere or exterere, frumentum deterere. — Beat flat, tundere limm. — ¶ (scour), per aliquem locum discurrere, cursitare. — ¶ To beat a way, viam facere, aperire, patefacere; viam munire alicui. — A beaten way, via trita, iter commodum. — ¶ (conquer, vanquish), vincere, superare, proficere. — ¶ Beat back, repellere. — ¶ Beat into one, alicui inculcare. — ¶ Beat, i. e. harass, strain, vexare, fatigare. — his brains, volutare secum animo or in animo, volvere animo or secum; multa secum reputare de re, etiam atque etiam reputare, quid, etc. — ¶ (toss, shatter), jactare, quassare. — Weather-beaten, ventis quassatus; — on a journey, cœli intemperie fatigatus or delassatus. — ¶ To beat with the hammer, malleo tundere, contundere; ducere. — gold, aurum in bractæas extennare. — ¶ To beat upon (insist upon), retractare, etiam atque etiam inculcare. — ¶ To beat (of the pulse, the heart). — The pulse beats, venæ micant; strongly, pulsus arteriæ est citatus. — The heart beats, cor palpat; violently, cor salit. — ¶ To beat up, irrumper in aliquid, perfringere aliquid.

BEAT, subst. pulsus, ictus. — of ears, pulsus remorum. — of the pulse, pulsus venarum or arteriarum. — with the foot or hand, ictus pedis, digitorum. — of the drum, pulsus tympani; (the sound), sonus or sonitus tympani; by beat of drum, tympani or -orum sonitus, tympanis pulsus.

BEAU, homo elegans, elegantior; bellus hominulus; juvenis barbâ et comâ nitidus, de capsula totus; trossulus.

BEAUTY, pulchritudo (generally, either material or ideal, as raising admiration); species (beautiful appearance, outward beauty only); forma (beauty of form or make, which pleases by the symmetry, regularity and harmony of the parts, either in motion or attitude); venustus (graceful form, loveliness; used also of a thing, as orationis, verborum; hence in particular of the attractive beauty of females); dignitas (an imposing, dignified, manly beauty); amœnitas (the agreeableness, smiling beauty, of places, rivers, &c.); elegantiâ (elegant, tasteful choice, disposition or exhibition); virtus (inner, intrinsic beauty

merit &c.); the beauties of an oration, orationis virtutes. — *Beauties of style, dicendi veneres.* — *Artificial, painted beauty of speech, fucatus candor.* — *She is a perfect beauty, mulier est omnibus simulacris emendator.* — *She is one of the first beauties, pulchritudine or formâ or venustate insignis est.*

BEAUTIFUL, pulcher (opp. to turpis, and used of persons and things, as of a boy, a city, bread, dress, the countenance, an ointment, an action); formosus (opp. to deformis, and used mostly of things); speciosus (opp. to turpis, and denoting a higher degree of beauty than formosus); venustus (lovely, charming, of persons and things, as of a maiden, a form, a countenance, a garden, a thought; especially of womanly beauty); bellus (handsome, pleasing; approaching the pulchrum or beautiful, of persons and things, as of a maiden, a narrative, a place, wine, &c.); amœnus (pleasant, smiling, delightful, esp. of places, tracts, country-seats, rivers, &c.); elegans (tasteful, elegant, as of a writer, orator, poet; a poem, oration, letter, sound). — *Very beautiful; by the superlative of these adjectives, or by per-pulcher, perelegans.* — *Having a beautiful face, facie pulchrâ, formosâ, egregiâ.* — *Of a beautiful form, specie venustâ; formâ pulchrâ, eximîâ; formosus; eyes, oculis venustis.* — *That beautiful saying of Plato, elegans or præclarum illud Platonis.*

BEAUTIFULLY, pulchre, venuste, belle, eleganter, suaviter, eximie. — *To be b. painted, pulchre pictum esse.* — *To write beautifully, lepidâ manu literas facere (of the hand-writing); eleganter, venuste, belle, præclare, ornate scribere (of the style).* — *To speak b., eleganter, venuste, belle, bene, ornate dicere.*

BEAUTIFY, ornare, exornare, decorare, excolere; verbis adornare, oratione exornare.

BEAVER, castor, fiber. — *Of a beaver, castoreus, fibrinus.*

BECALM (quiet), tranquillare, pacare, sedare. — *¶ Becalmed at sea, a ventis destitutus.*

BECAUSE, quod, quia, quoniam, quum, propterea quod, eo quod, ideo quod; — also by qui and quippe qui with the subj., or by a participial construction (as, *Dionysius had his hair singed off with live coals, because he was afraid of the razor, Dionysius, cultros tonsorios metuens, candenti carbone sibi adurebat capillum; the old Romans desired a monarchy, because they had not yet known the delightfulness of freedom, Romani veteres regnari volebant, libertatis dulcedine nondum expertâ.*) — *¶ Because of, propter with the accus.; ergo with the genit.; — (to express a hinderance), præ with the ablat.*

BECKON, signa dare or significare nutu, oculis, manibus, &c.; capite nutare, nutu capitis aliquid significare; nictare (with the eyes). — *To beckon to any one, innuere alicui; (with the finger), digito.* — *To beckon a man to one's self, nutu alicui ad se vocare.*

BECK, nutus. — *To be ready at one's beck, ad nutum alicujus paratum or præsto esse.* — *To do a thing at one's b., ad nutum alicujus aliquid facere.*

BECOME (take form, state, &c.), fieri, evadere, exoriri, exsistere; creari, legi, eligi, (to be chosen). — *Cicero became consul, Cicero consul factus est (was chosen); consulum init (entered on the office).* — *To become a perfect orator, perfectum oratorem evadere.* — *To become surety for one, sponsorem fieri pro aliquo.* — *To become a beggar, mendicantem redigi.* — *From a beggar to become a rich man, ex mendico fieri divitem.* — *To become a proverb, in proverbium venire or cedere.* — *Become is often expressed by the inceptive form in scere: as, to become warm, callescere; to b. rich, ditescere; old, senescere.* — *Or the form of the expression may be changed; thus, it becomes summer, i. e. summer draws nigh, appetit æstas.* — *¶ To become of, — What will become of me? quid de me fiet? — What do you think will become of you? quid te futu-*

rum censes? — What will become of him? quid illo fiet?

BECOME (becom), aptum, accommodatum esse alicui; decere alicui; honestare alicui (of outward ornament); convenire alicui, dignum esse aliquo, (of inward); decori, ornamento esse; decus asserere alicui or alicui rei. — *Not to become one, dedecere or indecere alicui; indecorum, dedecori, turpe esse alicui; indignum esse aliquo.* — *It is becoming, æquum est, par est, (followed by infin.); convenit (by acc. and infin.).* — *It does not at all become an orator to be angry, oratorem irasci minime decet.* — *While you do what becomes you, dum, quod te dignum est, facis.* — *You do as it becomes you, facis quod par est facere.* — *This becomes not a wise man, hoc a sapiente alienum est.* — *It becomes not your dignity, majesty, est præter dignitatem tuam, inferius majestate tuâ est.* — *It becomes a young man, est juvenis (genit.); it is the part of a young man; it becomes me, you, &c., meum est, tuum est, etc.* — *This garment becomes me, decet me hæc vestis.*

BECOMING, decens; decorus, honestus, ingenuus; aptus, accommodatus, conveniens, consentaneus; dignus, debitus, justus. — *In a becoming manner, decenter, venuste, decore, honeste, ut decet, ut convenit, ut par est, ut justum est, rite.*

BED (place of rest), lectus, lectulus; lectus cubicularis, cubile, (to sleep on); torus (more poet.); grabatus (a low couch-bed, for the sick and for students); lectus genialis (the marriage-bed); — (bed, not bedstead), culcita (e. g. plumæ, stramenticia). — *A little bed, lectulus.* — *A bedstead, sponda.* — *Bed-chamber, dormitorium (with or without cubiculum).* — *A bed-fellow, in eodem lecto cubans; tori or thalami consors; conjux.* — *Straw-bed, lectus stramenticius; culcita stramenticia (only the bed).* — *Bed and bedding, strata, stragula; also with cubicularia.* — *Spread a bed, lectum sternere.* — *Bed-clothes, vestiimenta stragula.* — *To go to bed, ad lectum transgredi, cubitum ire or discedere, dormitum se conferre.* — *Put one to bed, collocare alicui in cubili.* — *To keep one's bed, in lecto esse (to lie in bed); lecto teneri; lecto affixum esse.* — *To confine one to his bed (of old age, disease, &c.), alicui lecto affigere.* — *To be brought to bed, partum edere; parere: of a child, parere infantem, partu edere infantem.* — *Bed-rid, clinicus, lecto affixus.* — *¶ (in a garden), area, pulvinus; little b., areola, pulvinulus; the pulvinus was terracotta-like.* — *To divide into beds, areis distinguere, in areas dividere.* — *A violet-bed, violarium.* — *¶ (of a river), alveus.* — *¶ An oyster-bed, ostrearium; ostrearum vivarium (artificial).* — *Beds of sulphur, sulphurata (sc. loca).* — *¶ (a layer), stratura, corium; tabulatum.*

BEDAUB, linere, oblinere; perlinere; perungere.

BEDEW, irrorare. — *Bedewed, roratus, roscidus.*

BEDIZEN, exornare.

BEDLAM, domus qua continentur homines insani or mente capti. — *¶ (a bellmanic), homo insanus, furiosus.*

BEDRAGGLE the clothes, vestem per lutum or rorem trahere.

BEE, apis. — *A little one, apicula.* — *A beegarden, apiarium.* — *A bee-house, apiarium, alvearium.* — *Bee-hive, alvus or alveus, vasculum, domicilium, tectum (apim).* — *A swarm of b., examen (apim).* — *The care of bees, apium cura or cultus, alveorum cura.* — *The raising of bees, res apiaria; apium cultus.* — *A bee-master, apiarius, apium custos, etc., melarius, melitturgus.* — *Sting of a bee, ictus apis; the instrument itself, aculeus (apis).* — *A drone-bee, fucus.* — *Bees that bring in the honey, (apes) gerulæ.*

BEECH, fagus (fagus silvatica, L.). — *Beech-mast, glans fagea.*

BEECHEN, fageus, faginus, fagineus.

BEEF, (caro) bubula. — *Roast b., assum bubulum.* — *Bees, pecus bubulum, pecus (oris), boves.*

BEER, cerevisia. — *New b., mustum cerevisiæ.* — *Fresh, cerevisia recens;*

strong, valida; small, dilutior; hard, acrior or acris sapore. — *A beer-cask, dolium cerevisiæ.*

BEET, beta.

BEETLE (an insect), scarabæus. — *¶ (heavy mallet), fistuca (rammer to drive in stakes, &c.); pavicula (a pavier's beetle); tudes, tudicula, (for bruising, olives for instance); mallons gravis or major.*

BEFALL (happen to), alicui cadere, accidere, (for the most part of misfortune); alicui contingere (usually of fortunate conjunctures); alicui usu venire, evenire. — *¶ (to happen), cadere, incidere, accidere, (mostly in an unfavorable sense; also with casu); contingere (usually of good things); evenire, usu venire.* — *To abide whatever may befall, quemcumque sors tulerit casum subire.*

BEFIT, aptum, accommodatum esse alicui, alicui rei or ad aliquid, idoneum esse ad aliquid, convenire ad aliquid, decere alicui.

BEFORE, prep. (in space or time), ante (of space or time); ob (of the surface of a thing, of course only in space), pro (denotes direction from something behind). — *Before the city, ante urbem.* — *the camp, ante castra, pro castris.* — *the door, ante januam.* — *the feet, ante pedes.* — *the eyes, ante oculos (e. g. positum esse); ob oculos (e. g. versari).* — *the time, ante tempus, ante diem.* — *To drive a herd before him, præ se armentum agere.* — *To praise a man before his face, in os alicuius laudare.* — *To have the river before him, flumen præ se habere.* — *The day before the marriage, pridie nuptiarum.* — *The day before that, pridie ejus diei.* — *All philosophers before him, omnes ante eum philosophi.* — *Before the time of Jupiter, ante Jovem.* — *Before my censorship (before I was censor), ante me censorium.* — *Before death (while living), ante obitum, vivus.* — *This before is also expressed by compound verbs: thus, to stretch a thing before a thing, aliquid protendere alicui rei; to ride before one, alicui equo antere; to go before one, alicui antegredi, antecedere.* — *A little before (of time) may be expressed sometimes by sub with accens.* — *He died before his father, prior quam pater moriebatur.* — *¶ (in the presence or sight of), coram.* — *Before one, coram aliquo, presente aliquo; inspectante aliquo (while one is looking on).* — *To speak before the people, coram populo dicere (when they are accidentally present); apud populum dicere (when they are present in their political capacity, and have the right of decision).* — *This before is also expressed by a verb with its case; as, to rise before one, alicui assurgere; to humble himself before one, alicui se submittere.* — *Before all, palam; coram omnibus.* — *¶ (denoting motion or direction forwards, into the presence of), ad (to), in (with accus., into).* — *To come before one's eyes, in alictus conspectum venire.* — *To bring one before a judge, alicui ad judicem adducere; something, aliquid ad judicem deferre.* — *Call one before the court, alicui in jus vocare.* — *¶ (denoting superiority), ante (of preference or superiority), præter (more than).* — *To be before Alexander, ante Alexandrum esse.* — *To love one before the rest, alicui præter ceteros amare.* — *To be before one, antecellere alicui.* — *To prefer a thing before a thing, præponere, antepone, præferre, anteferre aliquid alicui rei.* — *¶ The thing now before us, hæc res.*

BEFORE, without case, is often rendered by ante or præ in composition: — ante, antea; antehac (before this, hitherto): — prius, citius: — in fronte; ante pectus, in pectore: — supra (above). — *Go you before, I will follow, I præ, sequar.* — *I ought to have declared the matter before, oportuit rem prænarasse me.* — *You must speak before, or afterwards, vos priores esse oportet, nos posterius dicere.* — *To go before, præire, priorem ire.* — *The enemy pressing on them before, quum hostis instaret a fronte.* — *Shortly before, paulo ante.* — *Long before, multo ante, ante multo, longe ante.* — *A few days before, paucis ante diebus, paucis diebus ante.* — *He who was consul the year before, superioris anni consul.* — *As I have*

said before, ut supra dixi, ut supra dictum est. — *To taste before*, prægustare. — *Never before*, antehac nunquam, nunquam ante hunc diem. — *If Before*, before that (of time), prius quam or priusquam, ante quam or antequam, antea quam or antequam. — *Before I depart this life*, antequam ex hac vita migro. — *The year before I was censor*, anno ante ire censorem. — *The day before I wrote these things*, pridie quam hæc scripsi. — *Before any authority came from you*, nondum interposita auctoritate vestra. — *If Before* (beforetime, in former time), olim, quondam. — *If* (rather, sooner), potius, citius, prius; (rather than), potius quam, citius quam, prius quam. — *I will die, before I, &c.*, mori malo, quam, etc. — *If* (already), jam, dudum, jam dudum.

BEFOREHAND. — *To be beforehand with*, prævenire, antevenire, prævertere, antevertere, occupare. — *If* (preciously, in advance), ante, præ; or these words in composition with a verb. — *To be troubled about a thing beforehand*, anticipare alicujus rei molestiam. — *To fix or appoint beforehand*, ante constituere; præfinire, præstituire. — *To pay b.*, in antecessum solvere, dare; ante tempus, ante dictum diem solvere: see *Advance*. — *To enjoy any thing b.*, alicujus rei fructum anticipare, aliquid anticipare, præcipere; gaudia alicujus rei præcipere. — *To know beforehand*, præscire; the plans of the enemy, consilia hostium præcipere. — *If* (antecedently), ante, antea, antehac. — *If To be beforehand* (as to property), opes habere, in bonis esse.

BEFOUL, inquinare, spurcare, conspurcare, fædere.

BEFRIEND, alicui favere; aliquem juvare, adjuvare; aliquem fovere; benevolentiam alicui præstare or in aliquem conferre, benevolentiam aliquem prosequi.

BEG (ask, petition for), orare, rogare, obsecrare; cfflagitare precibus. — *To beg alms*, stipem cogere or colligere; of one, mendicare or emendicare stipem ab aliquo. — *If o. n.* mendicare, stipem cogere or colligere. — *from house to house*, ostiatium stipem cogere. — *To live by begging*, mendicando or mendicantem vivere; stipe precaria vitare. — *A begging*, mendicatio (for a thing alicujus rei). — *If* (take for granted), temere ponere, fingere.

BEGGAR, mendicus; planus (a vagrant b.). — *A beggar's wallet*, mendici pera. — *A beggar-woman*, mulier mendicans.

To BEGGAR, omnibus bonis evertere, ad rerum omnium inopiam redigere, ad famem rejicere. — *Fig. beggared* (stripped, destitute), nudatus, inops, expers. — *If His eloquence beggars description*, supra quam enarrari potest eloquens est.

BEGGARLY, egenus, egens, inops, tenuis, mendicus; miser; exilis; jejuns.

BEGGARY, egestas, mendicitas. — *To come to b.*, ad rerum omnium inopiam or ad mendicitatem redigi, ad pudendam paupertatem delabi. — *I am come to b.*, mihi res ad rastos rediit. — *To bring to b.*, ad rerum omnium inopiam redigere, omnibus bonis evertere; — *bring himself to b.*, ad mendicitatem se detrudere. — *The bread of beggary*, panis or cibus mendicantis; victus precarius; to eat it, mendicantem or mendicando vivere.

BEGET, procreare, generare, gignere. — *To begot children by one*, liberos ex aliqua gignere, procreare. — *Only begotten*, unicus; *Son* (eccles.), filius unigenitus. — *First begotten*, natus major, natus maximus; primogenitus and primus genitus do not belong to the golden age. — *If* (produce), creare, excitare, facere.

BEGIN, incipere, inchoare, ordiri or exordiri; aggredi aliquid or ad aliquid faciendum, ingredi aliquid; in-stituire aliquid; cœpisse (with infin.); initium facere, sumere, ponere, (with a thing, ab aliqua re): — *n. n.* (to begin, take its beginning), incipere, initium capere ab aliqua re, or by the inceptive verb (as, to begin to feel pain, condescere; to begin to barn, ardescere). — *To begin something anew*, aliquid renovare, iterare, redintegrare, instaurare. — *Begin to speak*, initium dicendi facere, exordiri dicere. — *He begins* (to speak, sing), incipit (with

without dicere, canere). — *They begin to ask advice of us*, consuli cepti sumus. — *They begin throwing the vessels*, vasa conjici cepta sunt. — *They begin to depart*, abire ceptum est. — *Let the speech end where it began*, unde est orsa, in eo terminetur oratio. — *The fever begins*, incipit febricula. — *One division of the Gauls begins at the Rhone*, Gallorum una pars initium capit a flumine Rhodano. — *The ridge begins at the sea*, jugum montis a mari surgit. — *The year begins with cold*, annus incipit a frigidibus. — *To begin his consulship*, inire consulatum. — *The battle begins*, prælium committitur. — *He began to speak thus*, ingressus est sic loqui; again, sic rursus exorsus est. — *I began to think*, subit cogitatio animum. — *If* (to arise, spring), oriri, exoriri, cœdiri, nasci, exsistere; erumpere (break out). — *A war begins*, bellum cœditur. — *Since the world began*, post homines natos, post hominum memoriam: ever since, &c., jam inde ab ortu nature.

BEGINNER (author), auctor, conditor, molitor; concitator. — *If* (a tiro), elementarius (esp. in reading and writing); tiro, rudis, (in aliqua re); (a raw slave), novicius.

BEGINNING, initium, primum initium (first b.), principium; exordium, primordium, ortus, origo; orsus, exorsus, inceptio, (in an act. sense, a beginning of a thing); tirocinium (first essay). — *The b. of a speech*, exordium, proœmium. — *of a poem*, proœmium. — *of an art, science, elementa*, rudimenta, incunabula, (the first two also with prima, first beginnings). — *of a shoe*, commissio. — *In, at the beginning*, initio, ab initio, principio, a or in principio; primo (of time, opp. to post); a primo. — *Often expressed by primus, or by verbs*: thus, in the beginning of the piece, primâ fabulâ: — in the beginning of spring, vere novo; in-ente vere (as s. is just beginning); vere inito (s. having already begun): — at the beginning of night, primâ nocte, primo vespere; of day, primâ luce. — *From the very beginning*, ab ultimo initio. — *To relate from the beginning down*, ab initio initio repetere, altius ordiri et repetere aliquid; ordine rem omnem narrare. — *From the beginning to the end*, a carceribus usque ad calcem (proverb). — *The beginning of the world*, principia or primordia rerum. — *The end follows the beginning*, principiis consentiant exitus.

BEGIRD, cingere. — *If* (surround), circumdare, cingere, stipare, circumsepere; circumstare. — *If* (besiege), obsidione claudere, in obsidione tenere, operibus cingere.

BEGONE, abi! abi hinc! apage sis! apage te!

BEGUILE, decipere (fraude), fallere (fraude), alicui imponere, fraude or dolo capere, in errorem inducere. — *If* (evade, escape), fallere, fingere effugere, avertere. — *If* (pass pleasantly, while away), tempus or horas fallere aliqua re (as, sermonibus, narrando), otium inter se terere aliqua re (as, conviviis).

BEHALF. — *In one's behalf* (for his sake), propter aliquem; alicujus gratiâ. — *To act in one's behalf*, alicui favere, aliquem adjuvare. — *If* (name). — *In behalf of one*, alicujus verbis, alicujus nomine. — *In behalf of the state*, publice. — *If* (defence). — *To appear in court in one's behalf* (as counsel), alicui adesse in judicio; causam alicujus defendere, dicere. — *To speak in his own behalf*, ipsum pro se dicere.

BEHAVE himself, se gerere. — *well, becomingly*, honeste se gerere. — *manfully*, præstare or præbere se virum. — *They behaved themselves so, that, &c.*, ita se gerebant, ut, etc. — *He behaved himself in that embassy to the satisfaction of all*, in eâ legatione omnibus se probavit. — *He had so behaved himself in his consulship*, that, &c., ita gesserat consulatum, ut, etc. — *To behave himself kindly*, roughly to any one, aliquem liberaliter habere, aspere tractare. — *To behave himself well in his office*, bene provinciam administrare. — *Behaved*, ubiatus. — *Well b.*, bene moratus, urbanus, huma-

nus, modestus, a. b. male moratus, rudis, agrestis, incultus.

BEHAVIOR, mores, ratio, ratio or modus se gereudi, vita, vite consuetudo. — *Good behavior*, boni mores, vita bene morata; urbanitas, humanitas. — *Unassuming*, modest behavior, modestia. — *Unbecoming*, improper behavior, impudentia. — *Obliging b.*, liberalitas; officium. — *Attentive b.*, observantia. — *Proud*, haughty b., superbia, insolentia. — *To be bound to one's good behavior*, ad bene se gerendum obligari. — *To be on one's behavior to any one*, alicui obnoxium esse. *If* (air, bearing), habitus, gestus. — *A noble b.*, ad dignitatem appositâ formæ et species; in the motion of the body, dignitas motus. — *If* (elegance, gracefulness), decor, decorum, decencia; urbanitas, politior humanitas; elegantia.

BEHEAD, caput alicujus præcidere (with the sword); securi ferire or percutere (with the axe; the office of the executioner, &c.); decollare (gen.; in the silver age).

BEHEST, jussus, jussum, imperium, imperatum, præceptum, præscriptum, mandatum (commission), edictum.

BEHIND, pone, post; post tergum; a tergo. — *Behind one's self*, post se; post tergum; retro (in a backward direction). — *To put behind one's self*, post se ponere. — *To throw behind one's self*, rejicere. — *To leave one behind*, aliquem post se relinquare, præcurrere; far, aliquem procul a se relinquare. — *To leave behind* (at death), relinquare; he left three daughters behind, decedens tres filias reliquit; to leave debts behind, res alienum relinquare. — *To leave behind* (for sake), derelinquare, relinquare et deserre (or d. et r.). — *The impression a thing has left behind*, id quod remansit in mente. — *To have behind*, post se habere. — *To come behind*, sequi or subsequi aliquem, post aliquem incedere or ingredi; fig. ab aliquo superari, alicui in aliqua re cedere, aliquo or aliqua re inferiorem esse, alicui or alicui rei post-poni, posthaberi; posteriores ferre. — *Behind the mountain*, ad terga montis. — *Behind one's back*, post tergum; (fig.), clam aliquo, aliquo inscio, aliquo absente; — *to speak ill of one behind his back*, absentis fuman ledere, absenti male loqui. — *To attack one* (from) behind, a tergo aggredi, invadere. — *To kick behind*, recalcitrare, calces remittere. — *Close behind*, secundum (the ear, aurem). — *There they are, behind the temple of Castor*, pone sedem Castoris ibi sunt. — *You lay lurking behind the sedge*, tu post carecta latebas. — *To look behind one's self*, respicere (to something, aliquid or ad aliquid; respectare aliquid). — *To stay behind*, remanere. — *If Behind* (out of sight, behind the curtain), obscurus, obscurior, reconditus, in recondito. — *There is some evil behind*, aliquid mali subest. — *To be behind*, i. e. left, remaining, reliquum esse, relinqui, restare, snperesse. — *I desire to hear all that is behind*, reliqua cupio scire omnia. — *What remains now behind?* quid nunc porro? — *Is there any more mischief yet behind?* numquid est aliud mali reliquum? — *There is one work yet behind*, unus superest labor.

BEHINDHAND. — *To be behindhand* (as to property), attritis esse facultatibus, in rei familiaris angustiis esse, re familiari comminutum esse; in are alieno esse, are alieno premi; ad inopiam redactum, are alieno demersum or obrutum esse. — *To be behindhand* (i. e. in arrears), reliquari. — *Behindhand* (backward, tardy), piger, tardus. — *He is going behindhand* (as to learning), non discit, sed deducit; (as to property), res ejus deteriore loco sunt. — *To be behindhand with one*, posteriorem esse aliquo, ab aliquo post se relinqui.

BEHOLD, conspiciere, aspicere; spectare, aspectare, spectatorem esse, contemplari, intueri, conteri. — *all over*, oculis collustrare or perlustrare. — *attentively*, intentis oculis contemplari. — *at a distance*, prospicere, prospectare. — *below*, despicere. — *with unbleaching eye*, rectis oculis intueri or aspicere. — *Simply*, to see, videre; distinctly, cerne-re. — *the games to the end*, ludos perspectare or usque ad finem spectare. —

¶ Behold! ecce, en, (both commonly with the nomin.; aspice (look at), etc. — But behold a small epistle! ecce autem pusilla epistola! — Behold your letter! (see, there comes your letter!) ecce literæ tuæ! — Behold him here! ecce adest! — Behold the man I sought! ecce quem querebam! — Behold the cause! en causa! — Behold the reason why the rest believe! eu ceteri arbitrentur, etc. — Behold here he is! en hic est ille!

BEHOLDER, qui videt, aspicit, etc.; spectator.

BEHOLDEN. — To be beholden to one, alicui obnoxium esse, alicujus beneficiis obligatum esse. — To make beholden to one's self, aliquem sibi obligare, obstringere, devincire; (by something, aliqua re). — He is beholden to me for his life, mihi vitam suam refert acceptam. — I am beholden to them, bene de me meriti sunt. — I am very much beholden to him, ego illi plurimum debeo. — You have made me more beholden to you, obligationem me tibi reddidisti. — A face beholden to no gems, facies nullis obnoxia geminis.

BEHOOVE, or BEHOVE. — It behooves, oportet, decet, convenit; inem, tuum, etc., est.

BEHOOF, usus, commodum. — In his own behoof, in suam gratiam. — It is of no behoof, nihil prodest.

BEING. See Be.

BELABOR, aliquem verberibus cedere, fusti verberare, aliquem pulsare, pugnis contundere, mulcare.

BELATED, serus, nocte oppressus. — You are belated, serius or sero venis.

BELCH, ructare. — Belch out, eructare, ructare.

BELCH, subst. ructus.

BELDAM, anus, vetula. — ¶ (hag), venefica.

BELEAGUER, obsidere, in obsidione habere or tenere, obsidione claudere. — To be beleaguered, in obsidione esse.

BELFRY. See Bell.

BELIE (counterfeit), imitari, imitando exprimere or effingere; mentiri (poet.). — ¶ (give the lie to), mendacii coarguere. — ¶ (misrepresent), depravare rem narrando. — ¶ (calumniate), criminari, de fama or existimatione alicujus detrudere.

BELIEVE, credere alicui or alicui rei, fidem habere alicui or alicui rei. — I believe firmly, mihi persuasum est, persuasum habeo. — I cannot be brought to believe this, I cannot or can hardly believe this, hoc quidem non adducor, ut credam; non facile adducor ad credendum. — I can hardly believe, that, illuc adduci vix possum, ut, etc. — I cannot believe, but that, non possum in animum inducere, quin, etc. — I am more inclined to believe, magis, ut arbitror (foll. by acc. and infin.), inclinatus animus. — To believe in a thing, aliquid esse credere, arbitrari (to be of opinion, think); in a God, deum esse credere: — also, credere de re; in ghosts, credere de umbris. — To believe a person or thing, alicui rei or alicui credere, fidem habere, tribuere; alicui rei (not alicui) fidem adjungere. — dreams, somniis credere, fidem adjungere. — Believe me, quod mihi credas velim; mihi crede, crede mihi. — I believe (thrown in between the parts of a sentence), credo, opinor, puto. — As I believe, meum quidem opinione, ut ego existimo, (as I take it); ut mihi videtur (as it seems to me); quomodo mihi persuadeo (as I am persuaded). — I believe it (by way of assent), credo. — More than any one will believe, supra quam cupiam credibile est. — It is not to be believed, credibile non est, incredibile est, fidem excidit. — Who can believe it? quis eredit? incredibile est. — To make believe (cause the belief), opinionem alicujus rei præbere; (assume, put on), simulare, assimilare; that he is learned, simulare se doctum esse, simulare doctrinam; that he is sick, simulare ægrum, assimilare se ægrum; I will make believe that I go out, simulabo, assimulabo, quasi exeam. — ¶ (to profess a certain doctrine). — To believe in Christ, Christum or veram Christi doctrinam sequi; Christianæ legis studiosum esse.

BELIEF, fides (assured belief); opinio (opinion, view); persuasio (firm conviction). — The universal belief about a thing, omnium opinio de re. — A belief that poison had been administered by some one, persuasio veneni ab aliquo accepti. — According to my belief, ut ego existimo, meum quidem opinione, ut mihi quidem videtur. — The common belief, that, &c., vulgata opinio, qua creditur, etc. — Easy of belief, credulus. — Hard of belief, incredulus. — Past belief, incredibilis; incredibile quantum, supra quam credibile est. — Worthy of belief, fide dignus, fidus, certus, bonus, locuples, luculentus; credibilis; probabilis. — ¶ (in an ecclesiastical sense), fides (belief, faith); doctrina, formula, lex, (objectively, doctrine, profession, law), lex Christiana; religio (religion gen.); as, religio Christiana). — To fight for his b., pro religionibus suis pugnare (defend it with the sword); pro religionibus suis bellum (or a) suscipere.

BELIEVER, qui veram Christi doctrinam sequitur; qui alicujus (e. g. Muhammedi) doctrinam sequitur. — The Believers, veram Christi doctrinam sequentes, Christianæ legis studiosi. — ¶ (gen.), qui alicui rei fidem habet or credit.

BELIKE, haud scio an, nescio an, quantum opinione aignor, ut opinor, ut mea fert opinio, credo; forsitan (with subj.), fortasse.

BELL, eampana, campanula (little b.); tintinnabulum (door-bell, house-bell); in many cases æs may be used. — The bell rings, tintinnabulum or æs tinnit, sonat; sonat campana, æs sacrorum. — Bell-founder, campanarum fusor. — Bell-metal, æs campanarum. — Bell-ringer, agitator eampanæ (campanulæ); qui æs agit; (sexton), ædituus. — To ring the door-bell, agitare tintinnabulum forium. — Bell-fashioned, in formam campanæ redactus. — Bell-flower, campanula. — Bell-wether, vervex duce gregis. — To bear the bell, palmam ferre.

BELFRY, trabium compages, in qua campana pendet.

BELMAN, præco.

BELLE, puella or mulier pulchra, formosa.

BELLOW, mugire, mugitus edere. — A bellowing, mugitus.

BELLOWS, follis. — A smith's bellows, follis fabrilis.

BELLY, venter, alvus, abdomen; uterus (womb). — A pot-belly, venter promissus or projectus. — A big belly, venter obesus, ventris obesitas. — Big-bellied, ventriosus or ventruosus or ventrosus. — Belly-pains, belly-ache, tormina; strophus; colicus dolor, colon, (colic-pains, colic). — That has such, colicus. — Apt to have the belly-ache, torminosus. — A belly-band, cingulum. — Belly-timber, cibaria. — A belly-god, abdomini suo natus, ventri deditus, ganeo, heluo, homo profundæ gulæ, Epicuri de grege porcus. — A belly-full, satietas. — Belly-bownd, alvo durâ or astrictâ. — Belly-pineched, fame enectus, confectus. — Belly-worm, lumbricus. — ¶ The belly of a cask, dolii uterus or venter. — of a wall, muri venter. — Big-bellied, lato utero (a cask, for instance).

To BELLY, promovere, turgere, tumere; tumescere, extumescere; impleri venter.

BELONG to (be the property of), esse alienus, aliquis possidet aliquid. — This book belongs to me, hic liber est meus. — To whom belong these sheep? eujum pecus? — to Melibæus, est Melibæi. — ¶ (to be the part or business of), esse alienus. — It belongs to me to do this, meum est hoc facere. — That belongs not to my office, non est mei muneris. — To belong to another judge, ad alium iudicem pertinere. — ¶ (to be due), alicui deberi; alicui tribuendum esse. — ¶ (to appertain to, relate to), pertinere ad aliquid; spectare ad aliquid; referri, referendum esse ad aliquid: (be under the dominion of), alicujus juris esse, in alicujus ditione esse, sub imperio alicujus esse; (be one of), esse ex. — to a happy life, ad beatæ vivendum pertinere. — to any one's race, ortum esse ex alicuius stirpe. — He belongs among my friends, est ex meis domesticis. — To what party do you belong? eujus partis estis? — ¶ To belong (have its place). — These vessels belong in the kitchen, hæc vasa locum suum habent in culinâ. — This belongs elsewhere (to say, &c.), hoc non hujus loci est; hoc alienum, hoc sejunctum est a re propositâ.

BELoved, dilectus, amatus, carus, gratius.

BELOW, prep. sub, subter, infra. — Below the moon all is mortal, infra lunam nihil est nisi mortale. — He reclined below Eutrapelus, infra Eutrapelum accubuit. — ¶ (in rank or merit), infra. — To be below one, infra aliquem esse, inferiorem esse aliquo, alicui cedere. — in a thing, aliqua re ab aliquo vinci. — It is below one's dignity, est infra alicujus dignitatem. — the majesty of a prince, inferius majestate principis est. — ¶ (less in quantity and value), intra; minor (with abl.).

BELOW, adv. infra; subter. — Respecting this, see below (in a book), de hac re videatur infra. — Further below (lower down), inferius; inferior. — To be situated on the river further below, ad inferiorem fluminis partem situm esse. — They cross over below, infra or inferiorem parte trajiciunt. — From below, ab inferiorem parte; ab imo; ex inferiori loco (e. g. dicere). — ¶ (in the lower world), apud inferos. — The world below, inferi, loca inferna. — ¶ Here below, hic in terris; hac in vitâ.

BELT (girdle), cingulum, zona; cestus (magic b. of Venus). — ¶ (for a sword), balteus.

BEMIRE, inquinare cæno or luto.

BEMOAN, deplorare, dolere.

BENCH, scamnum, scabellum (little b.); sedes, sedile, (seat, gen.); subsellium (at the theatre or the courts); transtrum (of rowers; commonly in pl.). — ¶ (table or stand of an artisan), mensa. — A butcher's bench, laniena. — ¶ The bench of judges, consensus.

BEND, flectere, inflectere; curvare, incurvare. — To bend downwards, deflectere. — upwards, sursum flectere. — inwards, inflectere. — backwards, reflectere or retroflectere, recurvare. — sideways, obliquare. — To bend, v. n. flecti, se flectere, inflecti; envari, incurvari, incurvescere. — Bent, bending, inflexus, incurvus; backwards, recurvatus, recurvus. — To bend a bow, arcum intendere, contendere. — Easy to bend, flexibilis. — ¶ (move, affect), flectere, movere. — ¶ (depress, break), frangere, deprinere. — ¶ (direct any whither), dirigere (ad aliquid), convertere (in aliquid). — All eyes are bent on you, omnium oculi in te sunt coniecti. — ¶ (apply). — the mind, the thoughts, &c., to any thing, animum ad aliquid attendere, adicere, applicare; cogitationes in aliquid intendere, omni cogitatione ferri ad aliquid. — Bent (intent), attentus, intentus; (resolutely), obstinatus. — ¶ v. n. — To bend to one, submittere se alicui, supplicem esse alicui. — Old age bending to the grave, ætas grandior or declinata. — Their hope bending neither way, neutro inclinata spes.

BENDING (the act), eurvatic, incurvatic, flexio, inflexio.

BENDING, BEND (as a situation, direction), curvamen; curvitas, aduncitas; curvatura, flexura; flexus; anfractus; sinus.

BENT, subst. (See Bend, subst.). — ¶ (side of a hill), fastigium; declivitas (downward slope), acclivitas (upward slope). — ¶ (strain, of the powers), contentio. — ¶ (inclination, will), inclinatio animi or voluntatis, voluntas, animus, studium, impetus animi; consilium, certum consilium, animus certus. — ¶ (turn, make, way), conformatio, forma; natura, ingenium; modus, ratio, consuetudo.

BENEATH. See Below.

BENEDICTION, bona omnia; sollemnes preces.

BENEFACITOR, beneficiorum auctor. — of any one, qui beneficia in aliquem confert or contulit, qui beneficiis alicuius afficit, auxil.

BENEFACTION, beneficium.

BENEFICE, beneficium. — *A beneficed man*, beneficiarius.

BENEFICENT, beneficos, benignus, liberalis.

BENEFICENCE, beneficentia, liberalitas, benignitas.

BENEFIT, beneficium. — *To confer a b. on one*, beneficium alicui dare, tribuere, in aliquem conferre or deferre; beneficio alicui afficere; beneficare alicui. — *Your benefits to me*, tua in me officia, tua erga me merita. — *As a benefit*, pro beneficio; in beneficii loco. — *¶* (use, advantage), utilitas, usus; commodum, emolumentum.

TO BENEFIT, mederi, levare, sublevare, juvare, adjuvare; utilem esse, ex usu esse, usui esse, prodesse, saluti esse. — *¶* v. n. *To benefit by a thing*, in rem suam convertere aliquid, fructum capere ex re.

BENEFICIAL, utilis, efficax, salutaris, saluber. — *To be b.*, utilem esse, usui esse, ex usu esse, prodesse, conducere alicui or in or ad aliquam rem, e re (alicujus) esse.

BENEFICIALLY, utiliter, salubriter, commode, bene.

BENEVOLENT, benevolus (alicui), humanus, benignus, liberalis, beneficus.

BENEVOLENCE, earitas generis humani, humanitas, benignitas, beneficentia.

BENIGHT (darken), obscurare; tenebras offondere, obducere; noctem offundere. — *¶* *Benighted* (overtaken by night), nocte oppressus.

BENIGN, benignus, humanus, liberalis, amicus, beneficus.

BENIGNITY, benignitas, liberalitas, humanitas, beneficentia.

BENIGNLY, benigne, humane, humaniter, liberaliter.

BENUMB, torporem afferre alicui rei, torpore hebetare aliquid; obstupescere. — *Benumbed*, rigidus, rigens; torpidus, obstupefactus. — *To be benumbed*, rigidum esse, rigere, torpere, torpidum esse; stupere. — *To become so*, rigescere, obrigescere, torpescere, obtorpescere, stupescere, obstupescere. — *The hand is benumbed*, manus obtorpuit. — *My eyes were benumbed*, torpenter genæ dolore. — *To become b. with fear*, præ metu obtorpescere.

BEQUEATH, legare. — *a legacy to one*, alicui legatum scribere. — *the greatest part of his property to one*, alicui heredem ex parte asse instituire. — *his whole property*, alicui heredem omnibus bonis instituere. — *He who bequeaths*, legator. — *To whom something is bequeathed*, legatarius.

BEQUEST, legatum.

BEREAVE, privare alicui aliqua re; spoliare (and more strongly despoliare, expoliare) alicui or aliquid; detrachere alicui aliquid or (more rarely) aliquid de alio; orbare alicui aliqua re (of something dear; of children, so also of hope, &c.); multare alicui re (as a punishment). — *Bereft*, orbis, orbatus; etc. i. — *of his children*, liberis orbatus; — *of understanding*, mente captus; — *of hope*, spe orbatus; wholly, spe dejectus.

BEREAVEMENT, **BEREAVING**, privatio, spoliatio, orbatio.

BERGAMOT (pear), pirum Falernum.

BERRY, bacca, baccula (little b.); acinus (of those which grow in clusters). — *Bayberry*, bacca lauri. — *Blackberry*, morum rubi, rubom. — *Bilberry* plant, vaccinium myrtillus (L.); the berry, bacca myrtilli. — *Bearing berries*, baccatus, baccalis.

BERYL, beryllus; chrysoberyllus (golden beryl).

BESEECH, implorare, obsecrare, obtestari, exposcere, supplicare, orare.

BESEEM, decere alicui, convenire alicui. See *Become*.

BESIEGE, obsidere, circum sedere, obsidionem (urbis) inferre, operibus cingere, oppugnare, oppugnatione premere, circumvenire. — *¶* (harass, vex), vexare, agitare, exagitare. — *To beset with entreaties*, precibus fatigare. — *with letters*, inquirere, obtundere literis, rogando. — *¶* (embarrass), in angustias pelli or compellere; urgere, premere;

includere (especially in a debate). — *To be hard beset*, in angustias adductum esse, in angustias esse or versari.

— *Very hard beset*, ad incitas redactus.

BESHREW, execrari alicui or in aliquem, male precari alicui. — *Beshrew me*, Dii me perdant.

BESIDE, **BESIDES**, prep. (nigh to, by the side of), juxta, prope, propter, secundum, præter; ad latus alicujus. — *To sit beside one*, ad alicujus latus sedere.

— *To walk beside one*, a latere alicujus incedere. — *To recline beside one*, alicui accubare. — *Two sons lying beside their father*, duo filii propter patrem cubantes. — *The princes stood beside the king*, principes adstant regi. — *To build beside the river*, secundum flumen edificare. — *¶* (over and above), præter; extra, præterquam; nisi. — *Nobody thinks so beside myself*, hoc nemini præter me videtur. — *¶* (not according to, from), ab. — *Beside the purpose*, ab re. — *This is beside the subject*, hoc nihil ad rem. — *¶* *To be beside himself*, sui or mentis non compotem esse, non compotem esse animo, (e. g. præ gaudio, for joy); non apud se esse, mente captum esse.

BESIDE, **BESIDES**, adv. præterea, ad hoc, ad hæc, secundum ea, accedit, accedit quod, huc accedit quod, insuper, ultra, porro. — *Besides, that*, præterquam quod, super quam quod. — *There were many things beside, which, &c.*, multa erant præter hæc, quæ, etc. — *Except the captain and a few beside*, extra ducem paucosque præterea. — *And then besides*, the dowry is lost, tum præterea, dos perit. — *And besides*, my wife would hear of it, atque id porro uxor mea rescisceret. — *Besides that he was old*, he was also blind, ad senectutem accedebat etiam, ut cæcus esset. — *Besides I love my father*, accedit quod patrem amo.

BESIEGE, obsidere (lay siege to), obsidionem (urbis) inferre, operibus cingere; (hold in blockade), obsidere, in obsidione habere or tenere. — *The besieged*, obsessi, circumsessi, obsidione pressi.

BESIEGER, obsessor, obsidens, (one who blockades); oppugnator (who attacks, storms a city).

BESMEAR, linere, oblinere, perlinere, ungere, perungere.

BESOM, scopæ.

BESOT, infatuare, occæcare. — *Besotted*, fatuus, vecors, socors; amens, demens.

BESPATTER, aspergere aliqua re.

BESPEAK, curari or accurari jubere; mandare. — *¶* (forebode), portendere.

— *¶* (indicate), indicare, iudicio or indicium esse, significare.

BESPEW, convomere.

BESPIR, conspuere, consputare.

BESPREAD, spargere, conspergere; sternere, consternere.

BESPRINKLE, spargere, conspergere.

BEST, optimus (gen.): pulcherrimus (finest); jucundissimus, suavissimus, (most agreeable); letissimus (most joyful); excellentissimus, prætantissimus, (most distinguished, most perfect); saluberrimus (most wholesome); commodissimus (most suitable, convenient); utilissimus (most profitable). — *The best (of) meal*, flos farine. — *The best of the youth*, flos (ac robur) juventutis. — *The best years (of life)*, flos ætatis, ætas florens. — *Things are not in the best state*, haud læta est rerum facies. — *To the best of my remembrance*, ut annæ maxime memini, ut mea memoria est. — *To the best of my power*, pro viribus, quantum in me situm est, ut potero. — *What think you is best to be done?* quid faciendum censet? — *They knew not what was best to do*, nesciebant quid præstaret. — *To do his best*, summâ ope anniti; omni ope atque operâ eviti, ut, etc.; nihil inexpertum omittit. — *It is best for you to be silent*, optime taceris. — *To put the best construction upon*, in meliorem (mitiorem) partem accipere or interpretari. — *To make the best of every thing*, locum nudcunque captare, utilitatem in omnibus rebus sectari. — *My best friend!* optime! carissime! — *At best*, summum, ad summum, quum plurimum. — *¶* *Best*, adv. optime, etc. — *Best of all* (chiefly), potissime, potissimum. — *Best*,

beyond comparison, tam hene, ut nihil supra.

BESTIAL. See *Beastly*, *Brutal*.

BESTIR one's self, movere se (of the body); expergisci; omnes nervos intendere. — *Not to b. one's self* (sit idle), desidere sedere. — *Not to b. one's self much in a thing*, levi brachio agere aliquid.

BESTOW (confer, give), dare, tribuere, conferre, impertire, donare, dono dare, largiri. — *a benefit upon one*, beneficium collocare apud aliquem, alicui dare or tribuere, conferre in aliquem. — *rich presents on one*, numeribus magnis emulare aliquem. — *¶* (lay out, apply), insumere, impendere, consumere, locare, collocare, conferre. — *time on something*, tempus conterere, consumere in re. — *care, diligence on something*, in aliqua re diligentiam adhibere, industriam locare, studium collocare. — *time well*, tempus bene locare or collocare. — *money better*, pecuniam melius insumere. — *¶* (give (a woman) in marriage), collocare in matrimonium, collocare; nuptum dare, locare or collocare. — *To bestow one's self* (of a woman), alicui nubere; (of a man), alicui ducere in matrimonium or ducere. — *¶* (place, lay, put away), ponere, reponere, condere; inferre.

BESTRIDE, cruribus divaricatis super aliquid stare. — *¶* (step over), transgredi. — *the threshold*, intrare limen.

BET, subst. sponso (the wager); pignus (the stake). — *To make a bet*, sponsionem facere (with one, cum aliquo). — *To win a bet*, sponsionem or sponsione vincere. — *To lay any bet*, quovis pignore certare.

BET, v. sponsionem facere (eum aliquo), pignore certare or contendere (eum aliquo). — *To bet something*, aliquid in pignus dare. — *Say what you will bet me*, tu dic, quo pignore mecum certes.

BETAKE himself to any place, se conferre aliquo, petere locum, capessere locum; concedere aliquo (retire to a place); ire, proficisci aliquo, (go, travel any whither). — *to a person*, se conferre, accedere ad aliquem; adire, convenire alicui. — *to the country*, rus ire, concedere rus. — *He betook himself to Argos to dwell there*, Argos habitatum concessit. — *¶* (fly to, have recourse to), fugere, confugere, perfergere, refugere, ad or in locum; se recipere aliquo (to retreat to). — *a person or thing*, perfergere, confugere, refugere ad aliquem or aliquid; alicujus rei perfrugio uti. — *¶* (apply to), se conferre ad aliquid, animum ad aliquid attendere, adicere, applicare; cogitationes ad aliquid dirigere, ad or in aliquid intendere.

BETHINK himself, reminisci alicujus rei or aliquid; memoriam rei repetere, revocare; res mihi redit in memoriam, venit mihi in mentem res, rei, de re; resipiscere, ad se redire, se colligere. — *To bethink himself better*, sententiam mutare, a sua sententiâ discedere; pœnitet; consilium mutare.

BETIDE. See *Befall*.

BETIMES, mature, tempestive. — *¶* (soon), brevi tempore, mox, jam jamque. — *¶* *Betimes in the morning*, bene mane.

BETOKEN, indicare, indicium or indicio esse, significare. — *¶* (foretoken), portendere, prænuuntiare, alicujus rei esse prænuuntium.

BETRAY (to enemies), prodere, tradere. — *¶* (leave in the lurch), destituere. — *¶* (reveal, disclose), prodere (as, crimen vultu, conscios, furem); enuntiare (as, commissâ; to one, alicui); deferre aliquid or de aliqua re (as on informer; to one, ad aliquem); proferre (as, secreta animi, consilia). — *To betray one's self*, se prodere. — *Your voice betrays you*, te voce noscito, te ex voce eognosco. — *¶* (to be the mark of), esse (with gen.). — *It betrays a dull brain to, &c.*, est tardi ingenii (with infin.). — *¶* (to lead away), alicui in or ad aliquam rem inducere, illicere, pellicere.

BETRAY, proditor.

BETROTH, spondere alicui aliquam, despondere alicui aliquam (despondere is used also of the father of the man, l'erent.

And. I, 1, 75. — *To betroth one's self, sponsalia facere.* — *to a woman, despondere sibi aliquam.* — *To be betrothed to a man, alicui desponderi.* — *She was already betrothed to the youth, iam destinata erat juveni.* — *A man betrothed, sponsus.* — *(A woman) betrothed to a man, sponsa, desponsa alicui.* — *The parties betrothed, sponsi.* — *To whom Lavinia was betrothed, cui Lavinia pacta fuerat.*

BETTER, *as to the outward sense, melior; pulchrior (more beautiful); jucundior, suavior, (more agreeable); laetior (more joyful).* — *Better times, tempora laetiora, feliciora.* — *weather, tempestas laetior, celum mitius.* — *¶ In respect of the nature, destination, object, and also the use of a thing, melior; potior, superior; praestantior, praestabilior; opportunior, commodior, inagis idoneus, (more suitable, convenient); salubrior (more wholesome); utilior (more useful, profitable).* — *To be better in something than another, vincere, superare, praestare aliquem aliqua re.* — *To make better, corrigere (wholly); emendare (it may be, in part); (see To Better).* — *We are better off, meliore sinu conditione, meliore loco sunt res nostrae.* — *It is better, melius or satius est, praestat.* — *To have a better opinion of one, melius, aequius judicare de aliquo.* — *¶ (in a moral view), melior, potior, praestabilior.* — *To be better, meliorem, praefendum esse; praestare, antecellere.* — *To become b., meliorem fieri, ad bonam frugem se recipere, se colligere, in viam redire.* — *¶ (as to health, &c.), melior.* — *I am better, melius mihi fit; melius me habeo; meliuscule (somewhat better) mihi est.* — *I become better, convalesco, sanitatem recipio.* — *¶ At a better pace, citius.*

BETTER, *adv. melius, etc.* — *Somewhat better, meliuscule.* — *The thing begins to go on better, res melius ire incipit.* — *To attend better, diligentius attendere.* — *To think better of one, aequius, benignius judicare de aliquo.* — *To know better, rectius scire, nosse, intelligere.*

THE BETTER (*the advantage, superiority*). — *The Romans had the better in the less important battles, parvis praeliis Romani superiores erant.* — *To get, have the better, aliquem vincere, superare; superiorem fieri; superiorem or victorem discedere; superiorem fieri bello (in the war).* — *The patricians had the better of it, victoria penes patres erat.* — *Anger had the better of pity, plus ira quam misericordia valebat.*

BETTERS, superiores loco or dignitate, or superiores.

TO BETTER, melius facere or efficere, corrigere, emendare. — *To better his ways, mores suos mutare, in viam redire, ad bonam frugem se recipere.* — *his circumstances, amplificare fortunam, augere opes.* — *His circumstances are bettered, ejus res sunt meliore loco.* — *That may be bettered, emendabilis, sanabilis.* — *Past bettering, insanabilis.* — *¶ (advance), augere, ampliorem facere.*

BETWEEN, *inter.* — *Between the city and the Tiber, inter urbem ac Tiberim.* — *Between hope and fear, inter spem incertumque.* — *¶ Also by other turns of expression.* — *Between the armies lay a bridge, pons in medio erat.* — *To see all above, beneath, between, omnia supra, infera, media videre.* — *A plain lies between the city and the river, planities urbem et fluvium dirimit.* — *A space between, intervallum, spatium interjectum; tempus interjectum.* — *The nose set between the eyes, nasus oculis interjectus.* — *There is a friendship between you and him, tibi cum illo amicitia est, intercedit illi tecum amicitia.* — *Many words passed between us, multa verba ultro citroque habita sunt.* — *To make a distinction between two things, duas res discernere.* — *Between ourselves, quod inter nos liceat dicere: — this is between ourselves, hæc te tecum habeto, hoc tibi soli dictum puta.* — *Between nobles, interdum; identidem.*

BEVERAGE, potus, potio.

BEVY, grex. — *¶ (company), caterva, circulus, grex, globus.*

BEWAIL, deplorare, lamentari; complorare (*esp. of several*), de flere, de aliqua re flere, alicui rei illacrimari.

BEWARE, cavere (sibi), præcavere. — *If you are wise, you will beware of him, si sapias, illum cavebis.* — *To beware that one does not hurt you, cavere aliquem.* — *You must beware of him, tibi ab isto cavendum.* — *Beware how you believe, cave credas.* — *They beware of something, cavetur aliquid.* — *Beware what you do, vide quid agas.* — *Beware of an inquisitive person, percunctatorem fugito.*

BEWITCH, fascinare, effascinare; incantare (*by spells*). — *An eye bewitches my lambs, oculus mihi fascinat agnos.* — *¶ Fig. capere, rapere, delinire, permulcere.*

BEWRAY. See *Betray, Show.*

BEYOND (*with motion in a certain direction*), trans; super. — *To go beyond, transire, transgredi.* — *¶ (on the other side), trans; ultra (prep. and adv.).* — *One that is beyond, qui trans aliquid est, ulterior.* — *I was beyond sea, trans mare fui.* — *Beyond this villa is another, ultra hanc villam est alia.* — *Beyond the sea, trans mare, transmarinus.* — *¶ (more than, above), supra; plus, amplius.* — *Beyond ten thousand, supra decem millia, amplius decem millia.* — *There is nothing beyond wisdom, sapientiâ nihil præstantius.* — *To honor any one beyond all others, aliquem primo loco habere, ponere; aliquem præter ceteros omnes colere.* — *Beyond due measure, supra modum.* — *Beyond what is sufficient, ultra quam satis est; — is credible, supra quam credibile est.* — *To go beyond (surpass, excel), superare, præstare, antecellere.* — *Nothing can go beyond, nihil ultra potest, nihil potest supra or supra potest.* — *Do not aim at what is beyond your reach, ne sutor ultra crepidam.* — *Beyond his strength, supra vires.* — *To go beyond his strength, vires excedere.* — *Beyond all doubt, sine ullâ dubitatione.* — *Splendid beyond description, supra quam ut describi possit eximius.*

BIAS, momentum. — *¶ (inclination), inclinatio animi or voluntatis.*

TO BIAS, inclinare. — *To be biased in favor of the Stoics (to incline to their side), inclinare se ad Stoicos.* — *Biased in favor of the Carthaginians, ad Pœnos inclinator.* — *The judge is biased in our favor, iudex inclinatione voluntatis propendit in nos.* — *To be biased (prejudiced), opinione præjudicatâ duci.*

BIB, *subst. (for a child's breast), cinctus or fascia pectoralis infans.*

BIB, *v. (to drink), potare, bibere; sorbillare (sip).* — *Always bibbing, bibax.*

BIBBER, potor, potator.

BIBLE, biblia (-orum), literæ divinæ, libri divini.

BIBULOUS, bibulus.

BICKER, velitari; minutis praeliis inter se pugnare. — *¶ (quarrel), inter se altercari, rixari, jurgius certare.* — *¶ (quiver), cornescere, tremere.*

BICKERING, prælium leve, levius, parvulum; pugna concursatoria, procursatio; — (*bravol*), jurgium, rixa.

BID (*invite*), invitare or vocare. — *to supper, invitare or vocare aliquem (ad cenam).* — *to my house, aliquem invito domum meam.* — *¶ (command, order), jubere, imperare, præcipere, dicere, mandare.* — *If you would have done as I bade you, si meum imperium exsequi voluisses.* — *You had best do as I bid you, tu fac ut dixi, si sapias.* — *Do as he shall bid you, quod imperabit, facito.* — *Run and bid the woman come hither, curre, mulierem arcesse.* — *¶ (to bid at a sale), licere, licitari, licitationem facere.* — *To bid against one, aliquo licente contra liceri.* — *To bid an as, liceri asse.* — *To bid upon, aliquid liceri.* — *Fig. to bid fair, promittere aliquem or aliquid; spem facere, dare alicujus rei; aliquid sperare jubere, bene de se sperare jubere.* — *¶ (proclaim), pronuntiare.* — *¶ (denounce), denuntiare.* — *Bid defiance to a person, provocare aliquem (challenge); contumacem esse in aliquem; alicui resistere.* — *a thing, contumacem esse adversus aliquem (e. g. imperia patris); contumaciter spernere (e. g. imperia validiorum); contemnere aliquid (e. g. omnia jura humana); obviare ire alicui rei, se offere alicui rei, (e. g. periculis).* — *¶ I bid one welcome, aliquem salvere jubeo, alicui salutem*

do, benigno aliquem excipio. — *To bid good morrow, saluto, salvere jubeo.*

BIDDING, invitatio; jussus, jussum, imperium, imperatum; licitatio; pronuntia, tio, etc.

BIDDER, vocator; licitator, licens.

BIER, feretrum; lectica (*for the rich*), sandapila (*for the poor*).

BIG, magnus, grandis, amplus; crassus, pinguis, obesus; capax. — *As big as, instar (with genit.).* — *The epistle was as big as a book, instar voluminis erat epistola.* — *To be as big as something else, complere magnitudinem alicujus rei.* — *This gown is too big for me, hæc toga major est quam pro corpore meo.* — *Somewhat big, subgrandis.* — *Very big, perinagnus, pergrandis; hugely so, ingens; immoderately so, prægrandis; monstrously so, vastus, immanis.* — *A big man, homo magni corporis, homo grandis, homo procerus.* — *That has a big head, nose, capito, naso.* — *Big (groom), adultus, grandis.* — *To grow big, pubescere.* — *Somewhat bigger, grandiusculus.* — *Bigger caps, scyphi capaciores.* — *¶ (pregnant), gravis, prægnans.* — *Clouds big with rain, gravidæ nubes, graves imbre nubes; the south wind is big with showers, Notus parturit imbres.* — *A day big with fate, dies fatalis.* — *¶ (full), plenus, gravis.* — *¶ (swollen, as with rage, &c.), tumens, tumidus.* — *¶ (puffed up, tumid), tumens, tumidus, turgidus, inflatus.* — *Big talk, verborum tumor, oratio inflata, ampullæ; jactatio, venditatio.* — *Big looks, supercilium grande.*

BIGNESS, magnitudo, amplitudo, crassitudo.

BIGAMY, bigamia.

BIGOT, homo superstitiosus.

BIGOTED, superstitiosus.

BIGOTRY, nimia et superstitiosa religio.

BILBERRY, bacca myrtilli. — *plant, vacinium myrtillus.*

BILE, bilis. — *Full of b., biliosus.* — *A bilious fever, febris ex bile redundante nata, febris biliosa.* — *¶ (sore), ulcus, furunculus.*

BILGE-WATER, sentina.

BILL, (*of a bird*), rostrum. — *Little b., rostellum.*

TO BILL, rostrum conserere rostro. — *¶ (of persons), columbatim labra conserere labris.*

BILL (*a hook*), falx, falx rostrata. — *¶ (battle-axe), bipennis.*

BILL (*roll*), index (*gen.*); numeri (*of soldiers*). — *of account, index mercium emptarium, libellus rationarius, tabella rationaria; present a bill, inferre rationem.* — *A bill of fare, index ciborum.* — *of divorce, literæ quibus repudium remittitur; to send one, alicui nuntium or repudium remittere.* — *of exchange, syngrapha.* — *Bill of indictment, libellus.* — *Bills of mortality, indices mortuorum.* — *¶ (proposed law), rogationem.* — *To bring in a bill, legem or rogationem ferre.* — *To pass it, rogationem or legem accipere; legem sciscere (of the people).* — *To carry it through, rogationem or legem perferre.* — *To reject it, legem or rogationem antiquare.* — *¶ (of a physician), præscriptum.*

BILLET, epistolium, codicilli; libellus (*esp. of the emperor*). — *Billet-doux, tabellæ anatorie scriptæ, tabellæ blandæ, epistola blanda.* — *¶ (ticket for quarters), tessera hospitii militaris.* — *¶ (log of wood), see below.*

TO BILLET, tessera hospitii militem donare; milites per hospitia disponere. — *To billet his soldiers upon the towns, milites per oppida dispertire, in oppidis collocare.*

BILLET (*small log*), lignum, lignum fissum. — *¶ Other meanings see under the foregoing word.*

BILLOW, fluctus.

BILLOWY, fluctuosus

BIND (*chain, fetter*), colligare, vincire, constringere. — *one with fetters, chains, aliquem vinculis colligare, catenis vincire, vinculis or catenis constringere.* — *To bind one hand and foot, quadrupedem aliquem constringere.* — *Fig. to bind up (tie the hands of), aliquem circumscribere; aliquem coercere.* — *¶ (fasten, tie), ligare, alligare, deligare,*

illigare; astringere; revincire. — *a napkin about the neck, ligare sudarium circum collum.* — *To bind one to the stake, aliquem alligare ad palum.* — *To bind one's hands behind his back, manus religare, manus illigare or religare post tergum.* — *¶ (fasten together into a whole), colligare, vincire.* — *the hair into a knot, crines in nodum cogere.* — *hay, fœnum vincire.* — *sheaves, manipulos colligere, vincire.* — *To bind a book, librum compingere.* — *¶ (cement), ligare, vincire.* — *¶ (fix), colligare.* — *To bind a sandy soil, solum arenosum arboribus, herbis, etc., colligare.* — *¶ To bind up, alligare, deligare; obligare.* — *a wound, obligare vulnus.* — *the eye, oculum alligare.* — *To bind up the book in the same volume, librum eodem volumine complecti.* — *My welfare is bound up in yours, tuâ salute continetur mea.* — *¶ (to incwrap, envelop), involvere; induere alicui aliquid.* — *¶ (to connect, unite), res inter se jungere, colligare; conjungere, connectere aliquid cum aliqua re.* — *All the virtues are bound together, omnes virtutes inter se nexæ sunt.* — *¶ (to restrict, confine), astringere, obstringere.* — *by an oath, obstringere jurjurando.* — *To be bound (tied, confined) by something, constrictum, obstrictum esse, teneri aliqua re, (as a vow, promise, &c.).* — *¶ (to constrain, oblige), alligare, obligare, obstringere, devincire.* — *The law binds any one, lex tenet aliquem.* — *To be bound to a fixed poetic measure, alligatum esse ad certam pedum necessitatem.* — *To be bound to the observance of a league, fœdere alligatum or illigatum esse.* — *To bind a man by an oath, aliquem sacramento adigere.* — *To bind one's self to do a thing, se obligare alicui rei, (or with ut); se obstringere in aliquid (by oath, sacramento; to a crime, in scelus).* — *I am bound to do this, hoc meum est.* — *To be bound (obliged), to one, alicujus beneficiis obligatum esse.* — *To be bound to serve one, alicui obnoxium esse.* — *¶ (to make costume), astringere.* — *To bind the body, alvum astringere.* — *¶ To bind over, vadari.*

BINDER, qui ligat, colligat, illigat, etc.; alligator. See *Book-binder*.

BINDWEED, convolvulus (L.).

BIOGRAPHY, vitarum scriptio or descriptio; vitæ. — *of a man, vita alicujus, vitæ alicujus descriptio et imago.*

BIOGRAPHER, qui vitam alicujus narrat, enarrat. — *I am my own biographer, meam vitam ipse narro.*

BIPED, bipes.

BIRCH, betula. — *Birchew, e betulâ factus.* — *A birch-rod, virga betulæ.*

BIRD, avis, volucris; ales (esp. a large b.); præpes (from the flight of which omeus were derived), oscen (from whose song and note omeus, &c.). — *A little bird, avicula.* — *The catching of birds, aucupium.* — *To catch birds, aucupari.* — *A bird-catcher, auceps.* — *A birdcenge, cavea.* — *Birdlime, viscus.* — *Bird-call, fistula aucupatoria.* — *¶ (fellow), homo, hominatio.*

BIRTH (a coming into life), ortus. — *A father by birth, pater naturâ.* — *The hour of one's birth, hora, qua aliquis natus (genitus) est.* — *From one's birth up, inde ab incunabulis.* — *Before one's birth, ante aliquem natum, ante quam aliquis natus est.* — *Birth-day, dies quo aliquis natus (genitus) est; dies natalis, also natalis.* — *Birth-day present, munus natalicium.* — *Birth-place, locus quo (urbs in qua) aliquis genitus est; urbs patria.* — *Athens is his birth-place, natus est Athenis.* — *¶ (origin, rise, beginning), origo, ortus, initium.* — *¶ (extraction, descent), ortus; genus; stirps.* — *Of high birth, nobili genere natus, nobili or haud obscuro loco natus.* — *Of low, ignobis birth, ignobili, humili, obscuro loco natus; obscuris ortus majoribus.* — *By birth a Tusculan, by citizenship a Roman, ortu Tusculanus, civitate Romanus.* — *A Macedonian by birth, natione Macedo.* — *¶ (creature born), partus; infans editus.* — *An untimely birth, abortus.* — *¶ (a bringing forth), partio, partus, partura.*

BIRTH-RIGHT, jus quod ex genere est. —

¶ (primogeniture), jus primorum natalium, primogenitura.

BISCUIT, buccellatum, panis castrensis, (for soldiers); panis nauticus (sea-biscuit). — *¶ (confectioner's b.), panis dulciarius.*

BISECT, medium secare.

BISHOP, episcopus. — *A bishop's dignity, pontificatus.* — *A bishop's crosier, lituus episcopi.*

BISMUTH, vismutum.

BISSEXTILE year, annus intercalaris, annus bissextus. — *day, dies intercalaris, dies bissextus, bissextum.*

BIT (of a bridle), orea. — *A bridle with a sharp bit, frenum lupatum.*

To bit a horse, oream ori equi inserere.

BIT (mouthful), offa, frustum, bolus, buccæ. — *little bit, offula.* — *Bit by bit, offatum, frustatum.* — *¶ (morsel, little piece), mica, uncia; frustum.* — *A bit of bread, uncia panis.* — *¶ (a little), paululum.* — *Not a bit, ne tantillum quidem, ne minimum quidem.* — *To wait a bit, paulum or paulisper opperiri.*

BITCH. — *Bitch-dog, canis femina (or merely canis, if joined with an adj. which determines its gender).* — *A bitch-wolf, lupa.*

BITE, mordere (of the teeth, of cold, of bitter words, of the taste); pungere (of the taste, mind). — *into something, dente mordere, morsu arripere aliquid.* — *Dogs bite, canes mordent.* — *To bite the dust (of a dying man), mordere humum.* — *To bite off, mordicus auferre; demordere; præmordere (bite off the fore part).*

BITE, subst. morsus. — *To kill by a bite, morsu necare, mordicus interficere.*

BITING, mordens, mordax (prop. aud fig.); acridus (as to taste); aculeatus (fig., cutting, stinging). — *Bitting words, verborum aculei.* — *Bitting wit, asperiores facit.* — *A biting jest, jocus mordens.* — *Bitting vinegar, mordax or acidum acetum.* — *A biting axe, securis mordax.*

BITTER (in taste), amarus, acerbus. — *A bitter taste, sapor amarus or acerbus.* — *taste in the mouth, os amarum.* — *To become bitter, amarescere, inamarescere.* — *Somewhat bitter, subamarus.* — *Bitter sweet, ex dulci amarus.* — *¶ (violent, severe), acerbus; gravis.* — *Bitter want, summa egestas, mendicitas.* — *Bitter hate, acerbum odium.* — *A bitter enemy, acerbus inimicus.* — *Bitter cold, frigus acerbum.* — *¶ (biting, cutting, reproachful), acerbus, amarus, mordax, aculeatus.*

BITTERLY, amare; acerbè, asperè, graviter. — *To wound one's feelings bitterly, alicui acerbum dolorem inurere.* — *To weep bitterly, effusissime flere.* — *To accuse one bitterly, acerbè or graviter accusare aliquem.* — *To reproach one bitterly, asperè vituperare aliquem.* — *Bitterly angry, periratus, iracundiâ inflammatus.*

BITTERNESS, amaritudo (prop. and fig.), amaritas (prop.); acerbitas (harshness, unfriendliness; calamitous state); gravitas (violence, vehemence); ira, bilis, odium, (anger, hate); ægritudo, mæror, (grief). — *A bitterness of tone, amaritudo vocis.* — *To write to one with great bitterness, acerbissime alicui scribere.*

BITTERN, ardea stellaris (L.).

BITUMEN, bitumen.

BITUMINOUS, bituminous, bituminatus, bituminosus.

PIVOUAC, excubiæ in armis.

To PIVOUAC, in armis excubare, pro castris excubare.

BLAB, v. a. effutire, deblaterare, efferre (foras or in vulgus), proferre (foras), enuntiare (foras).

BLAB, subst. vulgator, famigerator; garulus (prolifer).

BLACK, ater (opp. to albus; fig. mournful, calamitous), niger (opp. to candidus), pullus (dirty, dingy black, by nature or by dirt), fuscus (blackish; e. g. of a skin burnt by the sun); atratus, pullatus, (dressed in black); atrox (atrocious, horrible), scelestus (accursed); tristis, tetricus, (gloomy, sullen). — *To become black, nigrescere.* — *To be black, nigrere.* — *To be somewhat black, nigricare.* — *Black and blue, lividus.* — *The black art, ars magica.* — *In black and white, scriptus:* —

to have a thiag under black and white, fidem literarum habere. — *A sky black with clouds, cælum obscurum.* — *Blackberry, morum rubi, rubum;* — *black-rubus.* — *Blackbird, merula.* — *Blacksmith, faber ferrarius.* — *Blackthorn, prunus silvestris; prunus spinosa (L.).*

BLACK, subst. color niger; atramentum. — *¶ (black dress), pulla vestis, pulla (pl.); vestis or cultus lugubris, squalor, sordes.* — *Dressed in black (mourning), sordidatus; pullatus, atratus, veste lugubri vestitus.* — *¶ (the black of a thing), atrum, nigrum.* — *¶ (a negro), Æthiops, Afer.*

BLACKISH, subniger, nigricans; fuscus (dark-colored, dusky).

To BLACKEN (make black), denigrare; in fuscare (make blackish). — *¶ (darken, obscure), nigrum facere.* — *The heavens were blackened, cælum nubibus obductum erat.* — *¶ (defame), de famâ or existimatione alicujus detrahare; confutare or conciliare alicui invidiam.*

BLACKNESS, nigritia; nigror, nigritudo, color niger; (moral), atrocitas, fœditas, immanitas.

BLADDER, vesica. — *A little bladder, vesicula.*

BLADE (of grasses), herba; graminis herba (of grass); culmus (green stalk of corn). — *To be in the blade, in herbâ esse.* — *¶ (of an ear), palma, palmula:* — *(of a knife or sword), lamina:* — *(the sword itself), ferrum, ensis:* — *(brisk fellow), homo lascivus, petulans, levis, etc.; homo.* — *¶ The shoulder-blade, scapula.*

BLAIN, pustula; papula (from heat).

BLAME, v. a. reprehendere, culpæ; improbare. — *To blame one in a friendly manner, aliquem amice reprehendere.* — *To blame one for a thing, reprehendere aliquem de aliqua re or in aliqua re.* — *I confess myself to blame for these things, hæc meâ culpâ fateor fieri.* — *I am not to be blamed for this, a me hæc culpa procul est.* — *To be to blame, in vitio esse; in culpâ esse.* — *We are so much the more to blame, nobis eo minus ignoscendum est.*

BLAME, subst. reprehensio; vituperatio, culpatio, oburgatio. — *To fall into blame, reprehendi, vituperari, in vituperationem venire, cadere, incedere.* — *To deserve blame, in vitio esse.* — *To lay the blame upon one, culpam in aliquem conferre, transferre (this latter, from one's self on another); culpam alicui attribuerè, assignare.* — *One passes the blame over to the other, causam alter in alterum confert.* — *¶ (fault), vitium, culpa; noxia, noxa; crimen.*

BLAMABLE, BLAMEWORTHY, reprehendendus, vituperandus, reprehensione or vituperatione dignus; vitiosus (faulty); malus (bad).

BLAMELESS, non reprehendendus, non vituperandus; probus, ab omni vitio vacuus, integer, sanctus. — *A blameless course of life, summa morum probitas, vitæ sanctitas.* — *To live a blameless life, sancte vivere.*

BLANCH, album, pallidum facere, reddere; insolare (to blench in the sun).

BLAND, lenis, mitis, placidus, blandus.

BLANDISHMENT, blanditiæ, blandimentum.

BLANK (not written on), inanis (gea.), vacuus (which can be or is yet to be written on), purus. — *¶ (downcast, crushed), demissus, fractus, qui animo deficit, perculsus, profligatus; tristis, spe alienus: (pale), pallidus, pallens: (confused), perturbatus, (animo) confusus.*

BLANK, subst. charta or tabella inanis, vacua, pura; spatium inane. — *¶ (in a lottery), sors inanis.* — *I draw a blank, sors sine lucro exit.* — *¶ (vain thing), res inanis, res vana.*

To BLANK, aliquem or alicujus animum affligere; alicujus animum frangere, infringere; alicujus mentem animumque perturbare; consternare, percutere.

BLANKET, lodix lana. — *To toss in a h., aliquem extentæ lodici impositum in sublime jactare.*

BLASPHEME, blasphemare; convicium facere Deo.

BLASPHEMER, blasphemus.

BLASPHEMY, blasphematio, blasphemia, blasphemium.

BLASPHEMOUS, blasphemus.

BLAST, impetus venti; ventus, flatus, flabrum (only in pl.), flamen. — ¶ (of an instrument), flamen; sonitus, clangor. — ¶ (stroke of a planet, &c.), tactus, afflatus, (e. g. solis, lunæ, etc.); (of lightning), fulmen, (so, the blasts of fortune, fulmina fortune); (of disease), contagio; (of corn), sideratio, robigo; (in the widest sense), fulmen, ictus calamitatis, ventus, calamitas, casus adversus.

To **BLAST** (ruia), pessum dare, præcipitare, pervertere, perdere. — ¶ (blight), torrere, urere, adurere, robigine corrumpere, robigine or uredine afficere. — *Blasted heaths, deserta et sterilia tesqua.* — || Compare **Blight**.

BLAZE, flamma; fulgor, flamma, ignis, (great brightness).

To **BLAZE**, v. n. ardescere, exardescere, flammam emittere, ardere, flagrare. — ¶ v. a. vulgare, divulgare, pervulgare.

BLAZON, insignia gentilitia exprimere or explicare. — ¶ (deck), ornare, exornare. — ¶ (display), in conspectum dare, ante oculos exponere; ostentare. — ¶ (celebrate), prædicare; laudibus ornare, tollere, efferre; (laudibus) celebrare. — ¶ (spread abroad), divulgare, pervulgare.

BLEACH, albuin (candidum, canum) facere or reddere; insolare (tu b. in the sun). — ¶ v. n. albescere; exalbescere (become whitish).

BLEACHING (in the sun), insolatio, (of wax, cere).

BLEACHERY, locus in quo fit insolatio (lin-teorum, etc.), or in quo lutea, etc. purgantur et alba redduntur.

BLEAK, frigidus, algens, algidus.

BLEAKNESS, frigus.

BLEAR. — *A blear eye*, oculus humore fluens; oculus lippiens (as a permanent defect). — *To have blear eyes*, lippire. — *Blear-eyed*, lippus, lippiens.

BLEAREDNESS, fluxio oculorum; lippitudo (permanent).

BLEAT, balare. — *Bleating*, balatus.

BLED (shed blood), sanguinem fundere (of men and the wound); sanguinem effundere or profundere; — *his nose bleeds*, sanguis e naribus ei fluit. — *He has bled exceedingly*, ingens vis sanguinis manavit. — *My heart bleeds at something*, incredibilem dolorem ex aliqua re capio. — *How my heart bled!* quantum animo vulnus accepi! — ¶ (let blood), sanguinem mittere alicui (e. g. ex brachio).

BLEEDING (discharge of blood), profluvium (profusio or fluxio) sanguinis; hæmorrhagia (esp. through the nose).

BLEMISH (bodily), macula, labes (dim. labecula), nævus; vitium (deformity, defect, gen.). — ¶ (moral), turpitude, macula, vitium, labes, ignominia, nota atque ignominia, nota turpitudinis, macula sceleris, probrum, flagitium.

To **BLEMISH**, maculare, commaculare, maculis aspergere; deformare, turpare, corrumpere; infuscare, fœdare, inquinare, labeculam aspergere (with dat.), maculis aspergere; violare, lædere; de estimatione alicujus detrachere.

BLEND, miscere, commiscere, confundere, permiscere, implicare.

BLESS (prosper), fortunare, prosperare, secundare (poet.), bene vertere; felicem, beatum reddere, felicitatem dare alicui; beare, magnâ lætitiâ afficere. — *To bless a thing to one*, prosperare alicui aliquid. — *To be blest with a son*, filio augeri. — *Fortune blesses our first undertaking*, adspirat primo fortuna labori. — ¶ (pronounce a blessing upon), alicui bene proci; alicui bonis ominibus prosequi (accompany with blessings); aliquid febrare (to purify by religious rites). — ¶ (praise), laudare, beatum prædicare, laudibus celebrare.

BLESSED, beatus (having all physical and moral good); pius (good, holy; the best, pii); — (fortunate), felix, fortunatus.

BLESSEDLY, beate; feliciter, fauste.

BLESSEDNESS, summa felicitas; immortalitas vitæ (immortality); vita beata. — *To live in eternal blessedness*, beatum ævo semperno frui.

BLESSING, sollemnes preces; bona omnia. — *To dismiss the congregation with a blessing*, precibus sollemnibus cœtum

(sacrum) dimittere. — *With the blessings of all*, omnibus læta precantibus. — ¶ (gift, benefit, &c.), munus, commodum, bonum, etc. — *The blessings of peace*, munera, comoda pacis. — *The blessings of Providence*, Dei munera, beneficia. — ¶ (divine favor), Dei favor. — *May God grant his blessing*, quod Deus bene vertat!

BLIGHT, robigo, uredo, carbunculus; (gen.), lues.

To **BLIGHT**, robigine corrumpere, uredine afficere; necare. — *The trees and crops are blighted*, arbores sataque corrupt lues. — *Salt showers blight the corn*, salsimbrës necant frumenta. — || See **Blast**.

BLIND, cæcus, oculus or luminibus captus, luminibus orbatus. — *Blind of one eye*, coecus, luscus, (born so); altero oculo captus (become so); unoculus. — *Blind-born*, cæcus genitus (cæcigenus, poet.). — *To become blind*, lumina oculorum or lumina or aspectum amittere. — ¶ (as to the mind), cæcus, occæcatus, mente captus, temerarius, stultus. — *Fortune makes her favorites blind*, fortuna eos cæcos efficit (stultos facit), quos complexa est. — *A blind imitation*, cæca or temeraria imitatio. — *prejudice*, falsa opinio. — *To show one a blind obedience*, totum se ad alicujus nutum et voluntatem convertere. — ¶ (hidden, dark, &c.), cæcus; opertus. — *A blind ditch*, fossa cæca or operta. — ¶ (false), cæcus, fictus, simulatus. — *A blind window*, fenestra ficta or simulata, fenestræ imago.

To **BLIND**, cæcum reddere, cæcare, excæcare, oculis privare, luminibus orbare; oculos effodere, cruce alicui, (to tear out the eyes). — *To be blinded (by long exposure to the sun, for instance)*, aspectum amittere. — ¶ (for a time only; to dazzle, &c.), occæcare; oculos or oculorum aciem præstringere. — ¶ (as to the mind), cæcare, occæcare, excæcare alicui or alicujus mentem; animi or mentis aciem, oculos alicujus præstringere: — (by beauty), capere, irritare, in amorem pellicere.

BLINDFOLD, oculis opertis or alligatis, conniventibus or clausis oculis.

¶ *To blindfold the eyes*, oculos alligare.

BLINDLY, cæcus; cæco impetu; temere. — *To assent blindly to a thing*, temere assentire alicui rei. — *They rushed blindly into the water*, cæci in aquam rucbant.

BLINDMAN'S BUFF. — *To play b.*, myiuda (adv. Gr. μυῖνδα) ludere.

BLINDNESS, (luminis) cæcitas, (oculorum) caligo (when it is dark before the eyes); mentis or animi cæcitas, mentis caligo; tenebræ (b. of spirit, stupidity); inscitia, stultitia.

BLINDSIDE, vitium.

BLINK, nictare, palpebrare; connivere (to see with eyes half shut).

BLISS. See **Blessedness**.

BLISTER, pustula; papula (raised by heat). — *A blister-plaster*, vesicatorium. — *To draw or raise blisters*, pustulas facere or excitare. — *Full of them*, pustulosus.

To **BLISTER**, v. n. pustulari; v. a. pustulare; vesicatorium imponere.

BLITHE, **BLITHESOME**, lætus; hilarus, hilaris; alacer. — *To wear a blithe look*, vultu lætitiâ præferre.

BLITHELY, læte, hilare (-iter), animo læto or hilari.

BLITHENESS, lætitia, hilaritas, animus lætus or hilaris; alacritas, animus alacer.

BLOAT, v. a. tumefacere, implere, tendere, sufflare, inflare; fig. inflare. — *Bloated*, turgidus, tumidus, tumens, inflatus. — ¶ v. n. tumescere, extumescere; turgescere.

BLOCK, truncus (of wood); gleba (of stone, marble); caudex (block to which offenders were fastened); massa (mass, lump); phalanga (roller); forma causiæ (hat-block); trochlea (pulley); truncus funestus (executioner's block). — *To come to the block*, securi perenti. — ¶ **Block**, **Blockhead**, stipes, truncus, caudex.

Block, v. a. claudere (shut in); obstruere, obsepere, intercludere. — *To block up the way*, viam præcludere; viam obstruere (barricade); iter obsepere; iter intercludere, interrompere.

BLOCKADE, conclusio, obsidio — *To raise the blockade of a town*, urbe abscedere, obsidione urbis desistere. — *To deliver from a b.*, obsidione liberare or solvere.

To **BLOCKADE**, obsidère, circum sedere, obsidionem (urbi) inferre, in obsidione tenere, obsidione claudere, operibus cingere.

Blockhouse, propugnaculum.

Blockish, stolidus, stupidus, tardus, hebes, brutus.

BLOOD, sanguis (prop.; also, kindred, lineage, vigor; also, of other juices); cruor (blood from the veins, blood shed); sanies (corrupt blood). — *To stanch blood*, sanguinem sistere, supprimere, cohibere. — *To imbrue or stain with blood*, sanguine cruentare, inquinare, respergere; sanguine contaminare. — *To let blood*, sanguinem mittere (e. g. alicui ex brachio). — *A shower of blood*, imber sanguinis or sanguineus. — *An eruption of blood*, sanguinis eruptio. — *To shed his blood for his country*, sanguinem pro patriâ profundere or effundere. — *To shed blood (commut murder)*, cædem or sanguinem facere. — *Loss of blood*, sanguinis profusio (fortuita). — *The victory cost them much blood*, victoria illis multo sanguine stetit. — *He thirsts for blood*, sanguinem sitit. — *An avenger of blood*, ultor patricidii, ultor mortis alicujus. — *To be connected with one by the ties of blood*, sanguine cum aliquo conjunctum esse, sanguine attingere alicui. — *Of illustrious blood*, genere clarus, illustris, insignis. — *If you stir up my blood*, si mihi stomachum novoritis. — *His blood is up*, irâ incensus est, iracundiâ ardet, illi animus ardet. — *Hot blood boils in your veins*, vos calidus sanguis vexat. — *To do a thing in cold blood*, consulto et cogitatum facere aliquid. — *Flesh and blood* (i. e. lusts), cupiditates, libidines. — *My flesh and blood* (i. e. my children), viscera mea.

BLOOD-COLORED, coloris sanguinei, sanguineus.

BLOODHOUND, canis ad homines persecutos or vestigandos idoneus; fig., sanguinarius, crudelissimus, carnifex.

BLOODLESS, sanguine carens, exsanguis, mortuus; (without bloodshed), incruentus.

BLOOD-RELATION, consanguineus, sanguine conjunctus; (the connection), consanguinitas, sanguinis conjunctio.

BLOODSHED, cædes. — *Without b.*, sine sanguine, sine vulnere. — *Taking place without it*, incruentus.

BLOODSHOT, sanguine or cruore suffusus, sanguineutus.

BLOODSUCKER (leech), hirudo (prop. and fig.), sanguisuga; (vampire), vespertilio spectrum (L.).

BLOODTHIRSTY, sanguinarius, sanguinem sitiens, sævus; sanguineus (poet.).

BLOOD-VESSEL, arteria, vena; vas.

BLOODY, cruentus (prop. and fig.), cruentatus (stained with b.), sanguine resper-sus (bespattered with b.); sanguineus (consisting of b., as a shower; other uses are poet.). — *To make bloody*, cruentare, sanguine respergere. — *A bloody war*, bellum cruentum, atrox, funestum, sævum. — *Bloody flux*, dysenteria rubra. — ¶ **Bloody**, **Bloodyminded**. See **Bloodthirsty**.

BLOOM, flos. — *To be in bloom*, florere. — ¶ *Fig. to be in the bloom of life*, in flore ætatis esse, ætate florere; yet, integrè esse ætate.

To **BLOOM** (be in bloom), florere (prop. and fig.), vigere (fig.); florem mittere (put forth blossoms). — *To begin to bloom*, florescere (prop. and fig.).

BLOOMING, florens (prop. and fig.); floridus (rich with flowers). — *Blooming children*, liberi florentes. — *beauty*, forma florida et vegeta. — *health*, valetudo integra or optima; virium flos. — *circumstances*, res florentes, florentissimæ.

BLOOMY, floridus, floribus vestitus.

BLOSSOM, flos.

To **BLOSSOM**, florescere; florem mittere or expellere.

BLOT out, extinguere, delere, (gen.); inducere (by drawing the wax over it with the style); radere, eradere, (to dig out). — *Fig. extinguere, delere, obliterare.*

— the remembrance of a thing, *memoriam alienjus rei delere or obliterare.* — *¶ Blot (to blot, spot), maculare, maculis aspergere; macula (-is) or litura (-is) deformare, turpare; — v. n. the paper blots, charta transmittit (diffundit) literas, charta est bibula.* — *¶ (to disgrace, disfigure), labem or labeculam aspergere alicui or alicui rei, alicui ignominiam inurere; infucare, deformare, infamem facere, fœdare, oblinere.*

BLOR, *s.* (atramenti) litura; macula (*prop. and fig.*); labes, nota turpitudinis: — (*at backgammon*), calculus nudus, aperitus.

BLOTCH, varus, ionthus, (*on the face*); pustula (*blister*); variolæ (*poeks*).

BLOW, *subst.* percussio (*a striking with force*), ictus, plaga, verber, petitio (*blow aimed at one*); *fig.* fulmen, casus, damnum. — *A mortal blow, ictus mortiferus, plaga mortifera.* — *At one blow, uno ictu.* — *To give one a blow, plagam alicui inferre, infligere.* — *in the face with the open hand, alicui alagum ducere.* — *with the clinched fist, alicui colaphum ducere, alicui pugnum or colaphum impingere.* — *To give one blows, aliquem pulsare, verberare, verberibus cœdere.* — *They come to blows, res venit ad manus.* — *To despise the blows of fortune, fulmina fortunæ contemnere.* — *I have received a heavy blow, gravissimum accepi plagam (fig.).* — *One blow follows another, damna damnis continuantur.* — *To prepare himself for the decisive blow, ad discrimen accingi.*

BLOW, *v.* (*of the wind*), flare (*spirare, poet.*): — (*of the breath*), flare, conflare; (*to puff*), anhelare, (*of a horse*) fremere (*to snort*); (*to blow an instrument*), canere, cantare, ludere, (*with abl.*), inflare (*with acc.*); (*of the instrument blown*), canere. — *The winds blow contrary, reflant venti.* — *A wind which blows from the north, ventus qui a septentrionibus oritur.* — *To blow upon, afflare.* — *To blow away, dissipare, difflare; rapere (snatch off).* — *To be blown down, vento affligi ad terram, prosterni, dejici.* — *To blow out, extinguere.* — *To blow (make by blowing), flare, flatu figurare.* — *To blow up the fire, ignem conflare, sufflare, buccis excitare.* — *To blow up the cheeks, buccas inflare, sufflare.* — *To blow up the body, corpus inflare.* — *To blow a man up, inflare alicujus animum; — to be blown up, inani superbiâ tumere, superbiâ se cfferre.* — *To blow up (kindle, inflame), accendere, conflare.* — *To blow up (with gunpowder), aliquid vi pulveris pyrii dispendere.* — *To be blown into the air, vi pulveris pyrii sublimari.*

BLOWING, flatus (*of the wind*). — *of a flute, inflatus tibiæ.*

BLOW. See *Bloom, Blossom.*

BLUBBER, *subst.* adeps balenarum.

BLUBBER, *v.* genas lacrimis fœdere, uberius flere, vim lacrimarum profundere. — *Blubbered cheeks, genæ lacrimando turgentes.* — *¶ Blubber-cheeked, bucculentus.* — *Blubber-lipped, labrosus.*

BLUDGEON, fustis plumbo armatus.

BLUE, cæruleus, subcæruleus (*somewhat b.*), cyaneus, cumatilis, (*all mean water-blue; dyed or dressed so, emruleatus*); cæsius (*blue-gray, sky-blue*); glæus (*sea-green, gray-blue, like cat's eyes*); violaceus, purpureus, ianthinus, amethystinus; lividus (*black-blue, black and blue*). — *Blue eyes, oculi cærulei, cæsii, glauci.* — *Who has such, cæruleus, etc.* — *Dark-blue, violaceus, purpureus.* — *Light-blue, subcæruleus.* — *To become black and blue, liverscere; to be so, livere.*

BLUE, *s.* cæruleus, etc., color; cæruleum (*as a coloring material*).

BLUE-BOTTLE, cyanus.

BLUFF, inhumanus, inurbanus, agrestis, rusticus; violentus, vehemens.

BLUNDER, *v.* flagitium committere; turpissime offendere, labi, peccare, (*in a matter, in aliqua re*).

BLUNDER, *subst.* flagitium, peccatum turpe, gravis error; erratum turpe (*also technically*).

BLUNDERHEAD, stipes, truncus, stupidus homo.

BLUNT, hebes, obtusus, retusus, (*prop. and fig.*). — *To be blunt, hebere; obtusâ esse acie (prop.)*; hebetem, hebetatum, obtusum

esse, (*also fig.*). — *Become so, hebescere (prop. and fig.).* — *Blunt in spirit, hebetis or tardi ingenii.* — *¶ (rough, rude), inurbanus, rusticus, horridus.* — *¶ (abrupt), abruptus.* — *¶ (plain), liber.*

To BLUNT, hebetare, retundere, obtundere, (*prop. and fig.*). — *an axe, retundere securim.* — *a spear, hebetare hastam.* — *a keen palate, obtundere subtile palatum.* — *the mind, mentem, ingenium obtundere.* — *To be blunted to a thing, hebetatum atque induratum esse ad aliquid.* — *Blunted in body and mind, animo simul et corpore hebetato.* — *To blunt hope, spem debilitare, extenuare.*

BLUNTLY, rustice, horride; libere, audaciter; inornate, abrupte.

BLUNTNESS, hebes (falci, etc.) acies; rusticitas, mores inculti, horridi; sermo abruptus, inornatus; sermo liberior.

BLUR, macula, labes; litura.

To BLUR, obscurare; labem or labeculam aspergere.

BLUSH (*larn red*), erubescere, pudore or rubore suffundi, rubor mihi suffunditur or offunditur; (*be red*), rubere. — *To blush at one's own praises, pudore affici ex suâ laude.* — *I need not blush, if, &c., non est res, quâ erubescam, si, etc.* — *They blush at their origin, origine suâ erubescunt.* — *¶ Fig. rubere, rubescere; fulgere.*

BLUSH, rubor. — *To put to the blush, ruborem alicui afferre, elicere, alicui pudorem incutere.* — *¶ Fig. rubor, fulgor.* — *¶ At first blush, primâ specie or fronte, aspectu primo.*

BLUSTER, sèvre: (*of men*), sèvre; tumultuari, tumultum facere; (*brag*), insolenter gloriari. — *A blustering sea, mare tumultuosum.* — *Blustering weather, cælum immitte, turbidum.*

BLUSTER, *subst.* tempestas, procella; fremitus, strepitus, tumultus; savitia, furor; jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio.

BLUSTERER, homo turbulentus; homo gloriolosus.

BOAR, verres; a wild boar, aper. — *Of a boar, verrinus; wild, aprugnus.* — *Boarspar, venabulum.* — *Boar-hog, verres castratus, majalis.*

BOARD, tabula; assis or axis (*thick b., plank*). — *To cut a tree into boards, arbores in laminas secare.* — *A house made of boards, ædificium tabulatum or ex tabulis factus.* — *A floor laid with oak boards (planks), solum roboreis axibus compactum or constratum.* — *¶ (to play on), tabula; forus aleatorius, alveus or alveolus, (dice-board); abacus (b. with squares).* — *¶ (table), mensa; fig. cæna, convivium, epulæ.* — *Side-board, abacus.* — *To live at another's board, alicuâ mensâ or quadrâ vivere.* — *To be separated from bed and board, cubilibus ac mensâ discerni.* — *¶ (food and lodging), victus pactâ mercede præbitus.* — *Good board, victus lautus.* — *To give one his board, gratitum victum dare alicui.* — *¶ (assembly), collegium, consessus, consilium.* — *¶ On board, in navi.* — *To go on board, navem conscendere.* — *To have a person on board, sustulisse aliquem; a thing, vehere aliquid.* — *To leap overboard, ex navi desilire or se projicere.* — *To throw overboard, alicujus rei jacturam facere.*

To BOARD, contabulare. — *¶ (live at a certain price), ab aliquo, pactâ mercede, ali; alicujus victu, pactâ mercede, uti.* — (*put at board*), aliquem alicui pactâ mercede alendum tradere. — *¶ (enter a ship), in hostium navem transcendere; navem conscendere.* — *¶ (address, attempt), alloqui, compellari; tentare, petere, adoriri; prævertere.*

BOARDER, qui ab aliquo pactâ mercede alitur. — *Fellow-boarder, convictor.*

BOAST, se efferre, se jactare, (insolenter) gloriari, gloriâ et prædicatione sese efferre. — *To boast of or in a thing, aliqua re, or de or in aliqua re gloriari; jactare, ostentare, venditare aliquid.* — *He boasts and brags as high as ever, nec quicquam jam loquitur modestius.* — *He boasts in his villany, in facinore et scelere gloriatur.* — *He boasts of his own deeds, suarum laudum præco est, sua narrat facinora.*

BOAST, **BOASTING**, jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio, (*of something, alicujus rei*);

ostentatio sui, jactantia sui. — *To make a boast of, jactare, ostentare, venditare aliquid; aliqua re gloriari.*

BOASTER, jactator, ostentator, venditator alicujus rei; homo vanus, homovaniolus, homo gloriosus, homo fortis lingua.

BOASTFUL, gloriosus, vanus, vaniloquus.

BOASTFULLY, gloriose, jactanter.

BOAT, scapha (*esp. a ship's boat*); cymba (*a small boat to navigate a lake, for fishing, &c.*); alveus, lembus, (*flat-bottomed boat, skiff*); linter (*canoe*); navicula, navigiolum, acturiolum, lenunculus, sometimes navis, navigium. — *Boatman, nauta; linterarius.*

BODE, portendere.

BODICE, manillare, thorax linteus

BODY, corpus. — *A small body, corpusculum.* — *To have a healthy body, bonâ corporis valetudine uti.* — *To devote himself body and soul to one, alicui corpus animamque addicere; to a thing, totum et mente et animo in aliquid insistere.* — *Body-guard, corporis custodes; stipatores corporis, stipatores; satellites cohors prætoris, milites prætoriani.* — *A dead body, corpus mortuum, corpus hominis mortui, also corpus or mortuus; cadaver; funus.* — *to lay out a dead body, corpus mortuum curare.* — *Having two bodies, bicorpor.* — *Able or strong bodied, robustus, validus, firmus.* — *¶ (belly), venter; alvus.* — *Beans puff up the body, venter inflatur fabis.* — *To bind the body, alvum astringere.* — *¶ (person), homo.* — *Nobody, nullus, nemo; non ullus, non quisquam.* — *Every body, omnes homines, omnes.* — *That nobody do hurt to any body, ne cui quis noceat.* — *Lost any body, ne quis.* — *If any body, si quis.* — *Any body, quisquam, ullus; quivis.* — *Somebody, aliquis.* — *Hardly any body, non fere quisquam.* — *Nor is he seen by any body, neque cernitur ulli (for ab ullo).* — *Not a body, homo nemo, nemo unus.* — *¶ (collective mass), corpus.* — *They wished to have a king out of their own body, sui corporis creari regem volebant.* — *He set in order the body of the empire, ordinavit imperii corpus.* — *A complete body of all the Roman law, corpus omnium Romani juris.* — *The whole body of citizens, cives cuncti, also civitas.* — *The whole body rose, omnes universi consurrexerunt.* — *¶ (corporation, &c.), corpus, collegium; classis.* — *A learned body, societas doctorum hominum.* — *¶ (of soldiers), manus, exercitus; pars exercitus or copiarum, agmen; caterva.* — *A body of cavalry, pars equitum; ala equitum.* — *A body (club) of conspirators, globus conjuratorum.* — *A body of players, grex histrionum.* — *¶ (main part).* — *of a tree, truncus, stirps.* — *of a column, scapus, truncus.* — *of the human body, truncus.* — *The body of a country, interior alicujus terræ regio, interiora alicujus terre.* — *¶ (strength).* — *Wine of a good body, vinum validum, firmum, forte, plenum.*

BODILY, corporalis (*in nature and quality*); corporeus (*in material*). — *things, corporalia; res corporeæ; quæ cerni tanquam possunt.* — *¶ (proper to the body, possessed by the body, relating to the body), in corpore situs, corporalis; but oftener by the genit. corporis.* — *A bodily defect, vitium corporis or corporale.* — *goods, bona corporis.* — *charms, corporis venustas.* — *¶ (real), verus.* — *To bring to bodily act, ad effectum adducere or perducere.*

BODILESS, corpore vacans or vacuus, corpore carens, sine corpore; incorporeus (*sub. age*).

BOG, palus.

BOGGY, uliginosus, paluster.

BOGGLE, pedem or gradum referre; stupere; dubitare, hære, hæsitare, cunctari; tergiversari.

BOGGLER, cunctator, hæsitator.

BOGGLING, dubitatio, hæsitatio, cunctatio.

BOIL, *v. n.* fervere (*also fig. of the passions and of men*); astuare (*to swell and roar with heat; also fig.*); bullare, bullire, (*to bubble up*). — *To begin to boil, ebullire, effervescere.* — *To boil enough, delire, effervescere.* — *Boiling hot, fervens.* — *To boil over, exundare.* — *The meats boil*

cibaria bullant. — *To make to boil, fervescere.* — *The sea boils, æstuat mare.* — *To boil with envy, invidia æstuar.* — *with anger, ira fervere; sævire.* — || *v. n. fervescere, infervescere, (make to boil); coquere (cook by boiling).* — *To boil a thing in something, aliquid coquere in or ex aliqua re (e. g. in lacte, ex oleo); incoquere aliqua re or cum aliqua re (e. g. aqua ferventi, cum aqua).* — *To boil quite, percoquere.* — *To boil meats, cibum or cibaria coquere.* — *Boiled, elixus.*
BOILER, coctor; — *alutium coculum.*
BOISTEROUS, turbulentus, turbidus, procellosus, tumultuosus, violentus. — *A boisterous sea, mare procellosum (ever so); mare vi ventorum agitatum atque turbatum (in a single case).* — *Boisterous weather followed, secuta sunt tempestates.*
BOLD, audens (in any one instance, and only in a good sense), audax (permanently, and in a good or bad sense), impavidus, intrepidus; fidens (confident, assured), confidens (confident, in a bad sense); temerarius (rash); impudens, procax, protervus; liber, licens; superbus, insolens: (projecting), prominentior. — *Very bold, summæ audaciæ, singulari audaciâ.* — *A bold poet, poeta audax.* — *thought, sententia audax.* — *metaphor, verbum audacius or altius translatum.* — *To be bold (to say, &c.), audere (with infin.).* — *You are a bold beggar, satis audacter petis.* — *A bold brow, os ferreum; a bold fellow, homo perfrictæ frontis: (both in a bad sense).*
BOLDLY, audacter, libere; fidenter, confidenter, impudenter; impavide, intrepide; temere; superbe, insolenter. — *I say it boldly, audacter dico; libere profitor.*
BOLDNESS, audentia, audacia, animus audax; fidentia, confidentia; impudentia, os durum, ferreum. — *Rash boldness, temeritas.* — *Boldness of speech, libertas.* — *Two great boldness, licentia.* — *To have the boldness to, &c., audere (with infin.); suavere hoc sibi, ut, &c.*
BOLE, truncus, stirps.
BOLL, calamus. — *Bolls of flax, lini virgæ.*
BOLSTER, pulvinus.
BOLT, materis or matara (see *Cæs. B. G. 1, 26*); sagitta (arrow). — *Thunder-bolt, fulmen.* — *Bolt upright, plane rectus; directus.* — || (*bar*), claustrum, pessulus, obex.
BOLT, *v.* — *the door, pessulo januam claudere or occludere, pessulum januæ obdere.* — *To bolt one out, aliquem excludere foras.* — || (*to sift*), cribrare, cribro cernere or succernere, succernere. — || (*blurt out*), projicere. — || *v. n.* erumpere, prorumpere.
BOLTER, cribrum farinarium or pollinarium; incerniculum.
BOMB, pyrobolus. — *To throw bombs, pyrobolos mittere.*
BOMBARO, urbem tormentis verberare.
BOMBARDMENT, tormentorum, telorum, pyrobolorum confectio.
BOMBARDIER, pyrobolarius.
BOMBAST, verborum pompa, verborum tumor, inflata oratio, ampullæ.
BOMBASTIC, inflatus, tumidus, turgidus.
BOND. (See *Band*.) — *Bonds (chains), vincula; catenæ; (imprisonment), custodia, vincula.* — *To lie in bonds and chains, esse in vinculis et catenis.* — *To cast into bonds, in vincula mittere, conijcere; vinculis astringere.* — *To cast into bonds (prison), in custodiam (or in vincula) mittere, tradere, condere, conijcere.* — || (*tie*), vinculum (prop. and fig.); nodus, copula, (fig.). — *There is a closer bond among kinsmen, arctior colligatio est societatis propinquorum.* — *The strict bond of friendship, amicitia conjunctionisque necessitudo.* — || (*obligation*), chirographum; syngrapha (paper signed by both parties to a contract). — *To borrow money upon one's bond, per chirographum pecuniam mutuam sumere.* — *To lend one money upon his bond, chirographo exhibito, pecuniam alicui credere.* — || *To give bonds, satisfacere (pro re), satisfactionem interponere, dare; for the payment of the money adjudged, satisfacere judicatæ pecuniæ (genit. sc. nomine).*

BONAGE, captivitas; servitus, conditio servilis. — *The yoke of bondage, jugum servitutis.* — *To hold in bondage, servitute oppressum tenere.*
BONDMAN, servus; mancipium (bought or taken in war), verna (born in one's house). — *A bondman by reason of debt, ære nexus.* — *The bondmen of one, familia alicujus.*
BONDSMAN. (See *Bondman*.) — || (*one bound for another*), sponsor, vas, præst, satisfactor.
BONE, os; spina (of a fish). — *A little bone, ossiculum.* — *Of bone, osseus.* — *Without bones, sine osse, exos.* — *To deprive of bones, exossare (also of fish).* — *Bone by bone, ossiculatim.* — *He is nothing but skin and bones, ossa atque pellis totus est; vix ossibus hæret.* — *I tremble every bone of me, omnibus artubus contremisco.* — *Back-bone, spina.* — *Hip-bone, coxa, coxendix, os coxæ.* — *Shin-bone, tibia.* — *To break a bone, os frangere.* — *I make no bones of doing this, religio mihi non est, quominus hoc faciam.* — *I have given him a bone to pick, injeci scrupulum homini.*
BONY, ossuosus (full of bones); osseus, ossi similis, (bone-like).
BONFIRE, ignis festus.
BON MOT, facete or belle dictum, breviter ac commode dictum, bonum dictum; salse dictum, dicerium, (when sarcastic).
BONNET, galerus, petasus, causia; mitra.
BONNY, bellus, venustus, lepidus; lætus, hilarus, hilaris.
BOOBY, homo rusticus, stolidus; stipes, caudex; asinus.
BOOK, liber, volumen; liber (part of a work), libellus (little writing); codex (with or without accepti et expensi (account-book)); ephemeris, libellus, commentarii, (memorandum or note-book; journal, diary, &c.). — *Waste-book, adversaria (plur.).* — *Without book, ex memoria, memoriter.* — *To get without book, ediscere, memoriam tradere, mandare, committere.* — *To keep a book (of account), codicem accepti et expensi habere.* — *A collection of books, librorum copia; bibliotheca.* — *Knowledge of books, librorum notitia, usus.* — *To mind his book, studiis incumbere.* — *Trade in books, mercatura libraria.*
To BOOK, aliquid in codicem, commentarios, libellum, &c., referre.
BOOKBINDER, glutinator (among the ancients); bibliopagus, librorum compactor, (among the moderns).
BOOKCASE, armarium, foruli, pegma.
BOOK-KEEPER, calculator, qui alicui est a rationibus, rationarius.
BOOKSELLER, bibliopola, librorum venditor; librarius (when he also transcribes the books). — *Bookseller's shop, taberna libraria, libraria.*
BOOKWORM, blatta, tinea. — || *Fig. to be a true bookworm, studiis or libris immori; quasi heluari libris; totum se abdidisse in literis.*
BOON, gratia, beneficium, donum, munus.
BOON, *adj.* hilaris, lætus, jocosus, jucundus.
BOOR, agricola, agri cultor, colonus; rusticus, rusticus, agrestis; inurbanus. — *Boors, homines rustici, rustici et agrestes, rustici, agrestes.* — *You are a boor, rusticus es.*
BOORISH (rustic), rusticus, rusticus, agrestis. — || (*rude, rno*), rusticus, agrestis, inurbanus, incultus. — *Some-what boorish, subrusticus, subagrestis.*
BOORISHNESS, rusticitas; mores rustici.
BOORISHLy, rustice.
BOOT, calceamentum quod pedes suris tenus or crura tegit: the ancients wore no boots like ours; the word which comes nearest to our boot is ocrea, but this is rather gaiters. — *Boot-jack, furca excalceandis pedibus.* — *Bootee, calceamentum quod pedes talis tenus tegit.* — *Booted, calceamentis etc. indutus; calcatus.*
BOOT, *v.* prodesse, conducere, usui esse, ex usu esse.
BOOT, *subst.* utilitas, usus, commodum, emolumentum, lucrum, fructus. — *To boot, insuper; ultro.* — *This goes to boot, hoc insuper additur, hoc ultro adjicitur.*

BOOTLESS, inutilis; cassus, inanis, vanus, irritus.
BOOTLESSLY, frustra, nequidquam, incassum. — *You labor bootlessly, operam perdis.*
BOOTH, taberna (little b., tabernula), pergula.
BOOTLESS. See *Boot*.
BOOTY, præda; raptum (got by robbery). — *Booty in arms, banners, &c. spolia; in arms stripped from the enemy, exuvie.* — *The general's share of the booty, manubiæ; the state's, sectio.* — *To make booty, prædari; prædam or prædas facere; prædam or prædas agere (of men and cattle; also with hominum pecorumque); rapere, rapinas facere.* — *To live by booty (robbed), vivere raptu.*
BORDER, margo, ora, labrum (of a ditch, for instance), limbus (on a garment). — || (*boundary*), finis, confinium. — *Borders, fines (also for the land itself).* — *To dwell upon the border of two lands, finem sub utrumque habitare.* — *Soldiers stationed on the borders, limitanei milites.*
To BORDER, *v. a.* marginare; cingere, circumdare, coercere aliqua re. — *A bordered garment, vestis limbata, segmentata.* — || *To border upon (of people), finitimum, vicinum, confinem esse alicui: (of lands), adjacere, imminere alicui terræ; tangere, attingere, contingere terram.* — *Bordering, finitimus, vicinus, confinis; subjectus or conjunctus alicui loco.* — *To border together, se invicem contingere.* — *Falsehoods border on truth, falsa veris finitima sunt.*
BORER, qui sub finem alicujus terræ habitat; accola, finitimus. — *The borderers on the sea, qui oceanum attingunt; maritimi homines.* — *on the Rhine, qui proximi Rheno flumini sunt, accolæ Rheni.*
BORE, terebrare, forare; perterebrare, perforare, (bore through). — *To bore a hole, foramen terebrare or terebrâ cavare.* — *A boring, terebratio.* — *To get out by boring, exterebrare.* — *To bore, i. e. make hollow by boring, efforare; the trunk of a tree, truncum.* — *To bore one's way through a crowd, penetrare per turbam.* — *through the snows, eluctari nives or per nives.*
BORE, *subst.* foramen: (caliber), modus; magnitudo, amplitudo.
BORER, terebra.
BORN. — *To be born, nasci, gigni, (ex aliqua); in lucem edi, in vitam venire: (to be descended), ortum, oriundum esse.* — *with the feet foremost, pedibus gigni, in pedes procedere.* — *A Grecian born, in Græciâ natus, ortu Græcus.* — *Who were Persians born, qui in Perside erant nati.* — *New-born, recens natus.* — *Before you were born, ante te natum.* — || *Fig. to be born (i. e. destined by nature) to a thing, ad aliquid natum or factum esse, ad aliquid natum aptumque esse.*
BOROUGH, municipium.
BORROW (what is to be returned by an equivalent), mutuari, mutuum (or rarely mutuo) sumere aliquid ab aliquo. — *money of one, pecuniam mutuum sumere, pecuniam petere ab aliquo.* — *on interest, fenori argentum sumere ab aliquo.* — *I want to borrow money, quæro pecunias mutuas; on interest, fenore; of one, rogare aliquem pecuniam mutuam or argentum mutuum.* — *To borrow (receive by borrowing) money, pecuniam mutuam accipere.* — || (*for use*), utendum petere; mutuari. — *in the neighborhood, ex proximo.* — *To want to borrow, utendum rogare.* — *Borrowed, mutuum; mutuatus.* — *Fig. mutuari, aliunde assumere, sumere aliunde ut mutuo, petere, repetere.* — *The moon borrows her light of the sun, luna mutuatur lucem a sole.*
BORROWER, qui mutuatur or mutuatus est.
BOSOM, sinus (of the body, of a garment): — pectus, animus, (fig. breast, heart): — pars interior (intima), interiora (intima), viscera: — complexus. — *To weep on the bosom of a friend, in amici sinu flere.* — *To press one to his bosom, aliquem arctius complecti; aliquem amplexari.* — *To see into one's bosom, apertum alicujus pectus videre.* — *To look into one's own b., in sese de-*

scendere. — *The enemy ore in the bosom of the city, in sinu urbis hostes sunt.* — *They dug into the bosom of the earth, itum est in viscera terræ.* — *To banish from his inmost bosom, aliquid ex intimâ mente evellere.* — *The secrets of one's bosom, animi secreta, occulta pectoris.* — *Furies which haunt the bosom, domesticæ furie.* — *To be one's bosom friend, de complexu et sinu alicujus esse, in sinu alicujus gestari.* — *A bosom friend, sodalis; amicus conjunctissimus; amicissimus, intimus.* — *The world holds all things in its bosom, mundus omnia complexu suo coeret et continet.*

BOSS (of a shield), umbo; (stud, knob), bulla; (of the stick on which a book is rolled), umbilicus, cornu.

BOTANY, (ars) herbaria, botanice.

BOTANICAL, herbarius, botanicus.

BOTANIST, herbarius, botanicus.

TO BOTANIZE, herbas querere, colligere.

BOTCH, tuber. — *Little botch, tuberculum.* — *Full of botches, tuberosus.* — ¶ (*clumsy patch, &c.*), pannus male assutus, cicatrix; vitium.

TO BOTCH, male sarcire or resarcire; infabre or inscienter facere; corrumpere, deformare, turpare; tuberibus or ulceribus turpare. — *To botch up, inscienter facere, confingere; ementiri.*

BOTH, ambo (both together), uterque (both severally, one as well as the other); duo (in such connections as duobus oculis, duabus manibus). — *On both sides, utrimque; utrobique.* — *From both sides, utrimque.* — *To both sides, places, utroque.* — *Conscience has great force on both sides, magna est vis conscientie in utraque partem.* — *Many being killed on both sides, multis utrimque interfectis.* — *They may be said both ways, utroqueversum dicantur.* — *He made one camp out of both, una castra fecit ex binis castris.* — *Both (where two parties or several on each side are referred to), utrique (pl.).*

BOTH, conj. : both — and, et — et, cum — tum, tum — tum. — *I have lost both my money and my labor, et pecuniam et operam peridi.* — *Both in time of peace and war, tum in pace, tum in bello.* — *They kill both men and women alike, feminas pariter atque viros trucidant.* — *Have you lost both wit and goods? consilium simul cum re amisisti?* — *Both covetous and prodigal, sordidus simul et sumptuosus.*

BOTTLE, lagena; ampulla (large, big-bellied). — *Little bottle, laguncula, ampullula.* — *To empty, drain the bottle, lagenam exsiccare.* — ¶ (*of hay*), fasciculus or manipulus fœni.

TO BOTTLE wine, vinum diffundere, in lagenas infundere.

BOTTOM, fundus (of a cask, the sea, &c.), solum : — (*valley, plain*), vallis, convallis, planities : — (*ground-work*), fundamentum, fundamenta. — *The bottom of the sea, mare inum, fundus or ima (neut. pl.) maris.* — *The anchor finds bottom, ancora subsistit, sedit.* — *To drain a wine-jar to the bottom, cadum fece tenus potare.* — *The bottom of the ditch, solum fossie.* — *To settle to the bottom, residere, subsidere.* — *To go to the bottom (sink), mergi, sidere, pessum ire.* — *To send to the bottom, pessum dare, mergere, demergere.* — *The bottom of a ship, alveus or carina (navis).* — *To search a thing to the bottom, accuratus, subtilius investigare aliquid; aliquid investigare et perscrutari; aliquid pertractare.* — *To come to the bottom of a matter, aliquid perspicere.* — *I see the bottom of him, eum penitus perspicio.* — *I do not see upon what bottom it rests, rationem quam habet, non satis perspicio.* — *He is at the bottom of this, ortum est hoc ab eo.* — *To overturn, destroy from the bottom, funditus evertere, a fundamentis disicere; funditus tollere.* — *To place at the bottom, in imo ponere.* — *From top to bottom, ab summo ad imum.* — *Sharpened at the bottom, ab imo præacutus.* — *He groans from the bottom of his heart, gemitum dat pectore ab imo.* — *I am distressed even at the bottom of my heart, angor intimis sensibus.* — *At the bottom of a mountain, sub radicibus montis, in inis radicibus montis.* — ¶ (*ship*), navis, navigium.

— *Fig. you are embarked on the same bottom, in eadem es navi.* — ¶ (*clew*), glomus. — *To wind yarn into bottoms, lanam glomerare in orbes.*

TO BOTTOM. — *To be bottomed upon a thing, niti aliqua re or in aliqua re; teneri, contineri aliqua re; cerni, positum esse in aliqua re.*

BOTTOMLESS, fundo carens. — *Bottomless depth, immensa or infinita altitudo; vorago.*

BOUGH, ramus, brachium arboris. — *A small one, ramulus, ramusculus.* — *A leafy one, ramus frondosus.* — *A dry one, ramale; pieces of dry boughs, ramea fragmenta, ramalia.* — *Full of boughs, ramosus.* — *Of boughs, rameus.* — *To spread into boughs, luxuriari, ramis diffundi.*

BOUNCE. — *To bounce up or buck, resilire, resultare.* — *The hail bounces back from the top of the house, resilit grandio a culmine tecti.* — *The water bounces in the kettles, unda exsultat ahenis.* — *To bounce into the air, in altum expelli.* — *To bounce out, prosilire; prorumpere, erumpere.* — *in, irumpere or irruere in, &c.* — *My heart bounces, cor mihi rite salit.* — ¶ (*make a noise*), crepare. — *Bounce at the door, pulsare fores vehementer; quaterere fores.* — ¶ (*vapor, swagger*), se jactare, insolenter gloriari. — ¶ *Bouncing, robustus, validus, fortis.* — *A bouncing girl, virgo valens, valida; virago.*

BOUNCE, subst. crepitus; ictus, pulsus; — jactatio, mine.

BOUND (boundary, limit), finis, terminus, limes; modus (due measure); cancelli (barrier, prop. and fig.). — *To fix the bounds, fines terminare, fines constituere.* — *To fix bounds to something (prop. and fig.), terminos, modum ponere alicui rei.* — *To set bounds to a thing (fig.), modum facere alicui rei.* — *To go beyond the bounds, fines transire (prop. and fig.); extra fines or cancellos egredi, modum excedere, (fig.).* — *To keep one's self within the bounds of modesty, fines verecundie non transire.* — *To keep, force one within bounds, coercere, continere, constringere aliquem.* — *To keep one's self within bounds, se cohibere; coercere cupiditates.*

TO BOUND. (See Border.) — ¶ (*set bounds to*), terminis circumscribere; terminos statuere alicui rei. — ¶ (*confine, restrain*), circumscribere, moderari, temperare, modum facere (alicui rei), coercere, reprimere.

BOUNDARY. (See Bound.) — *The god of boundaries, Terminus; his festival, Terminalia.* — *To drive in a post to mark the boundary, palum terminalem figere.* — *A boundary stone, lapis terminalis, terminus, saxum, limes in agro positus.* — *Soldiers stationed on the boundaries, milites limitanei.*

BOUNDLESS, interminatus, infinitus, immensus; immoderatus, immodicus, (immoderate); insatiabilis.

BOUNDLESSLY, infinite, immoderate.

BOUNDLESSNESS, infinitas, immensitas. — *of time, nulla circumscriptio temporum.* — *of power, potentia infinita.*

BOUND (to spring), salire. — *Bound up, exsilire, exsultare.* — *To bound into the saddle, in equum insilire.* — ¶ (*rebound*), resilire, resultare, repelli, repercuti, recellere.

BOUND, subst. saltus; exsultatio (a bounding up); repercurssus (rebound).

BOUND. — *To be bound any whither, aliquo ire; aliquo tendere.* — *Whither are you bound? quo tendis? quo te agis? quo cogitas or vis (se. ire)?*

BOUNTY, largitas, liberalitas, beneficentia, benignitas, munificentia. — ¶ (*premium*), premium, pretium; — (*when a soldier enlists*), auctoramentum.

BOUNTIFUL, largus, liberalis, beneficus, benignus, munificus. — *To be bountiful to one, largum, liberalem, beneficum esse in aliquem.* — *Bountiful of his money, liberalis pecunia.*

BOUNTIFULLY, large, liberaliter, benigne, munifice.

BOW (to bend), flectere, inflectere; curvare, incurvare : — v. n. flecti, curvari, incurvescere. — *Bowed, inflexus, incurvus; backwards, recurvatus, recurvus,*

repandus. — *To bow, bōm the heart, se demittere, caput demittere.* — *I bow to one, acclinis saluto aliquem; down to the ground, aliquem adoro, veneror.* — *To bow the knee, genua flectere (gen.); genua (flexa) submittere (out of respect; to one, alicui).* — *They bow down under the weight, incurvantur, ceduntque ponderi.* — *To bow to one (fig.), submittere se alicui, se alicuius potestati permittere.* — *Man must bow to the will of God, hominum vita jussis divine legis obtemperat.* — *To bow to the ground (crush, depress), frangere, deprimere, opprimere; one's pride, superbiā alicujus retundere.*

Bow, subst. corporis inclinatio. — *To make a bow, se demittere, caput demittere.*

BOW, subst. arcus. — *Bowstring, nervus.* — *A cross-bow, arcuballista, manuballista.* — *A Bowman, sagittarius; cross-bow man, arcuballistarius, manuballistarius.* — *A maker of bows, arcuarius.* — *Within bow-shot, intra teli jactum or conjectum; out of, extra, &c.* — *To bend a bow, arcum intendere, adducere.* — *To get his food by his bow, expedire alimenta arcu.* — *A rainbow, pluvius arcus, also in connection, arcus.* — *A bow-window, fenestra arcuata.* — *Bow-legged, varus, valgus.* — ¶ (*of a stringed instrument*), plectrum.

BOWS of a ship, prora, pars prior navis.

BOWSPRIT, malus proralis.

BOWELS, (intestines), intestina; (nobler inward, as the heart, &c.), viscera, exta.

— *Bowels of compassion, misericordia.*

— ¶ *Figuratively (inner parts), viscera, interiora, intima.* — *of the earth, of a mountain, viscera terræ, montis.* — *The evil is seated in the bowels of the state, inheret malum in visceribus reipublicæ.*

BOWER, umbraculum.

BOWL, poculum, patera, phiala, scyphus; cratera or crater (for mixing drinks in); — pelvis; — aqualis, aque manale; — (*of a fountain*), labrum, crater. — ¶ See Basin.

BOWL (for rolling), globus.

TO BOWL, v. a. volvere; v. n. conos globis petere, globis or conis ludere. — *Rolling, conorum lusus.*

BOX, arca, arcula, capsula, capsula, cap-sella, cista, cistula, cistellula, scrinium, theca, pyxis, pyxidula. — *An ornament box, narthecium.* — *A lot-box, situla.* — *Box lot-box, cista, cistula.* — *Dice-box, phimus, fritillus, orca.* — *A strong-box, arca.* — *Box to keep ornaments in, arcula ornamentorum, pyxis; (for rings), dactylitheca.* — *A clothes-box, armarium.* — *A box in a shop, nidus.* — *A box in a chest, loculus.* — *A box for plants, vas.* — *A medicine-box, narthecium.* — *A Christmas-box (present), strena.* — ¶ (*in a theatre*), spectaculum altum. (See Liv. I, 35.)

TO BOX, concludere, includere, in arcâ, cistâ; seipre, olseipre.

BOX (a blow), alapa (in the face with the open hand), colaphus (with the fist). — *To give one a box on the ear, alicui colaphum ducere, impingere, infringere; palmâ aliquem percutere.* — *To box one's ears soundly, aliquem percutere colaphis.*

TO BOX (fight with the fists), pugnis certare. — *A boxing-match, pugillatio, pugilatus.* — *A boxer, qui pugnis certat, pugil.* — *BOX (a tree), buxus.* — *Box-wood, buxum.* — *Made of box-wood, huxeus.* — *A flute of box-wood, tibia buxæ; or simply buxus, buxum.* — *Full of box, buxosus.* — *A place planted with box, buxetum.*

BOY, puer. — *A little boy, puerulus, pusio, (gen.); pupus, pupulus, (in endowment).* — *To become a boy again, repuerascere.* — *To leave boy's play, nuces relinquere.* — *He is past a boy, virilem togam sumpsit, ex pueris or ex ephebis excessit.* — *When I was a boy, me puero.* — ¶ See Child.

BOYHOOD, ætas puerilis, pueritia, anni puerilis or puerilitatis. — *In boyhood, inouate atate.* — *From my, our boyhood, a puero, a pueris.*

BOYISH, puerilis.

BOYISHLY, pueriliter.

BOYISHNESS, puerilitas, mœres pueriles.

BRACE, v. (bind), alligare, deligare. — ¶ (*strain*), tendere, intendere, contendere.

BRACE, vinculum, copula; (*bandage*), ligamentum, fascia; redimiculum. — ¶ (*of a ship*), funis quo antenna vertitur; rudens. — ¶ *Braces of breeches*, fasciæ braccis sustinendis. — ¶ (*a pair*), par. — *of pigeons*, par columbarum. — *They are found in braces*, lini inveniuntur.

BRACELET, arinilla, brachiale, spinther. — *Wearing bracelets*, arinillatus.

BRACK, riptum, scissum, rima; vitium.

BRACKET (*in a book*), uncinus.

BRACKISH, salsus, subsalsus, amarus. — *To have a brackish taste*, salsi or subsalsi saporis esse.

BRAG, se iactare, insolenter gloriari, gestire et se efferre insolentius, linguâ esse fortem. — *To brag of*, iactare, venditare. — *He brags of his merits*, de virtutibus suis prædicat. — *In order to brag of their genius*, &c., ingenii venditioni memoriae ostentandæ causâ. — *Vain bragging*, iuanis iactantia. — *A bragging soldier*, gloriosus miles. — *Bragging words*, ingentia verba.

BRAGGART, BRAGGADOCIO, homo gloriosus, fortis linguâ.

BRAID, flectere,nectere, plectere (*only in particip. plexus*). — *To braid a basket*, floscam texere. — *To braid garlands of flowers*, sarta e floribus facere. — *To braid ivy into the hair*, hederâ religare crines. — *To braid the hair*, coniam in gradus formare or frangere, coniere caput in gradus.

BRAID, subst. (*of hair*), gradus; (*a braid of flowers*), flores textæ or plexæ.

BRAIN, cerebrum. — *A little brain*, cerebellum. — *To beat out the brains*, cerebrum extundere, elidere, dispercute. — ¶ *Fig.* cerebrum, mens. — *His brain is turned*, mente captus est, de ore mente exiit, mente alienatus est. — *Is not your brain turned?* satini sanus es? — *To ply his brains*, ingenii or mentis vires intendere.

To BRAIN, alicui cerebrum discutere, diminuire, dispercute; cerebrum excipere, extrahere.

BRAINLESS, demens, fatuus, stolidus, desipiens, vecors. — *He is a brainless fellow*, cerebrum non habet.

BRAINSICK, mente captus, delirus, vecors, demens, desipiens.

BRAKE (*fern*), filix. — ¶ (*thorn, thick-et*), dumetum, vepretum, senticetum, spinetum. — ¶ *A brake for hemp*, instrumentum quo cannabis decorticatur. — ¶ (*knending-trough*), magis.

BRAMBLE (*blackberry, raspberry*), rubus. — *Bramble-bushes*, rubetum. — ¶ (*thorn*), dumus, sentis, vepres, spina.

— *Bramble-brake*, dumetum, etc.

BRAN, furfur. — *Of bran*, furfureus. — *Bran-like*, furfuraceus.

BRANCH, ramus (*a bough from the trunk*), frons (*leafy branch of a bough*), termes (*branch broken off with its leaves and fruit*). — *A dry branch*, ramale. — *A vine-branch*, palmes, sarmentum. — *A little branch (bough)*, ramulus, ramusculus; (*spring*), surculus, sarmentum. — *To put forth branches (see To Branch)*: — *excessively*, silvescere. — *To have branches*, frondere. — ¶ *Fig.* (*branch or collateral line of a stock*), ramus; (*division of a gens*), familia; (*part*), pars. — *of a river*, brachium, pars; caput (*one of its mouths*). — *of the sea*, sinus, æstuarium. — *of a mountain*, ramus, brachium. — *The four branches into which morals divide themselves*, quatuor partes honestatis.

To BRANCH, frondescere; ramis diffundi; uxuriari. — *A branching beech*, patula fagus. — ¶ *To branch (divide itself) into two parts, into several parts*, in duas, plures partes dividi. — *To branch out a discourse, orationem in plures partes*, in plurima capita distinguere. — ¶ (*to speak diffusely*), latius, uberius dicere, disputare; pluribus dicere. — *To branch out far*, late se fundere.

BRANCHY, frondosus; ramosus, ramulosus; patulus.

BRANCHLESS, fronde or ramis carens or nudatus.

BRAND (*fire-brand*), titio (ardens); torris (*poet.*). — ¶ (*mark of disgrace*), literarium nota (inusta), stigma. — ¶ *Fig.* *to cast a brand of infamy upon one*, maculam or ignominiam or notam turpitudi-

nis alicui inurere; aliquem ignominiam notare (*of the censor*). — ¶ (*for cattle*), nota, signum.

To BRAND one, notam alicui inurere, stigma alicui inscribere, imponere; *fig.* (*see above, to cast a brand upon*). — *Branded (prop.)*, literarium notâ or stigmati notâ inustus, stigmati (-te). — *Branded with crime*, infamatus, infamis, famosus. — *with cowardice*, ignavia notâ designatus. — *A branding iron*, canterium.

BRANDISH, vibrare, quaterere, quassare, coruscare, crispare, rotare. — ¶ *Fig.* *to brandish syllogisms*, conclusiunculas vibrare.

BRANDY, potus destillando e vino factus.

BRASS, æs, æris metallum; orichalcum. — *Brass-ore*, or brass-stone, lapis ærosus. — *Full of brass*, ærosus. — *Covered with brass*, æratus. — *To cover with brass*, ære inducere. — *Made of brass (see Brazen)*. — *A brass pot*, alenium.

BRASSY (*containing brass*), ærosus. — ¶ (*hard as brass*), æneus, æratus. — ¶ (*impudent*), see *Brazen*.

To BRAZE, æs inducere alicui rei or aliquid ære inducere; (*solder with brass*), ære ferruminare. — ¶ (*harden*), durare; frontem alicui perficere. — *I am brazed to shame*, obduruit animus ad pudorem.

BRAZEN, aheneus, æneus, æreus. — ¶ *Fig.* *the brazen age*, ætas ænea. — ¶ (*proceeding from brass*). — *A brazen din*, ærosus sonitus. — ¶ (*hard, shameless*). — *A brazen brow or face*, os impudens, durum or ferreum. — *A brazen-faced fellow*, homo perfrecta frontis.

To BRAZEN it out, impudenter or pertinacius aliquid asseverare or affirmare; impudentiam præ se ferre.

BRAZIER, fiber ærarius, ærarius.

BRAT, infans, infantulus (-a); puerulus, pusio, puellula; filius (-i), filioli (-a). — *A beggar's brat*, mendici filius. — *When you were a brat*, te puernulo, puellulâ, infante. — ¶ See *Child*.

BRAVE (*courageous, &c.*), fortis, animosus, strenuus, acer, magnanimus. — *A brave soldier*, miles bonus, egregius. — *To show himself a brave man*, se fortem præbere, præstare. — *A brave drinker*, acer potor. — ¶ (*splendid, fine, grand*), magnificus, splendidus, præclarus, lautissimus; formosus, pulcher, speciosus. — ¶ (*excellent, noble*), bonus, egregius, præclarus, eximius, excellens, præstans. — *You are a brave fellow (to a slave)*, frugi es, frugi es homo. — *'Tis a brave thing to die for one's country*, dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori.

To BRAVE (defy), aliquid provocare; — contumacem esse in aliquem or adversus aliquid, contumaciter spernere aliquid, contemnere aliquid. — *Since he braves me to it*, quando eo me provocat. — *To brave all human laws*, omnia jura humana contemnere. — *To brave dangers*, obviam ire, se offerre periculis.

BRAVELY, fortiter, animose, strenue, acriter; bene, egregie, pulchre, præclare, eximie; speciose, splendide, laute.

BRAVERY, fortitudo, animus fortis, virtus, acrimonia, magnanimitas; bonitas, excellentia, præstantia; magnificentia, splendor; ornatus, cultus, munditie; ostentatio, venditatio, jactatio, jactantia.

BRAVO, subst. sicarius. — ¶ *Interj.* sophos! euge! factum bene! laudo!

BRAVIL, v. altercari, jurgare, rixari. — *with one*, jurgio contendere cum aliquo, rixari cum aliquo, rixa mihi est cum aliquo. — *with each other*, inter se altercari, inter se rixari, jurgiis certare inter se.

BRAWL, subst. altercatio, jurgium, rixa, lites (-ium).

BRAWLING, jurgiosus, rixosus, rixæ cupidus; litigiosus.

BRAWLER, homo jurgiosus; homo rixosus or rixæ cupidus, rixator; (*a brawling advocate*), rabula.

BRAWN (*muscles*), muscoli, tori (*poet.*); partes corporis musculosæ; (*strength*), nervi, lacerti, robur. — *Brawn of the arm*, lacerti, tori lavertorum (*poet.*). — ¶ (*beast's flesh*), aprugna caro, aprugna, (wild); verrina caro.

BRAWNY, musculosus, torosus, lacertosus, robustus.

BRAY (*pound*), pinsere, contundere. — ¶ (*as an ass*), rudere. — ¶ (*to cry out*),

vociferari, clamorem tollere, edere; (*of a speaker*), latrare.

BRAYING, tritura, contusio: — rudor; vociferatio, clamor; clangor.

BRAZEN, BRAZIER, &c. See *Brass*.

BREACH (*of a fortification*), munimentorum ruinæ, jacentis muri ruinæ. — *To make a breach in the wall*, tormentis machinisque (*with cannon, &c.*) perfringere ac subruere murum, muri partem (*ariete incusso*) subruere. — *To enter the city by a breach*, per apertum ruinâ iter in urbem invadere or transcendere. — *To repair the breaches*, muros quassos reficere. — ¶ (*any opening caused by breaking*), riptum, scissum. — *To make a breach in a thing*, aliquid frangere, rumpere, dirumpere. — ¶ (*violation*), violatio. — *of a league, fœderis violatio*; violatum or ruptum fœdus. — *of friendship*, amicitia violatio; amicitia violata. — *To commit a breach of peace (not war)*, pacis fidem rumpere, pacem turbare. — *To consider it as a breach of the league, if, &c.*, pro rupto fœdus habere, si, etc. — *Without a breach of duty*, salvo officio. — ¶ (*falling out*), discordia, dissidium. — *It comes to a breach*, res ad discordias deducitur, discordia oritur.

BREAD, panis. — *Common, every-day bread*, panis cibarius, plebeius. — *coarse*, panis secundus or secundarius. — *pure, white*, panis siligineus. — *light*, panis tener. — *light and white*, panis molli siligine. — *good, bad*, panis bonus, malus. — *hard*, panis durus. — *old, new*, panis vetus, recens. — *Yesterday's bread*, panis hesternus. — *leavened*, panis fermentatus. — *musty*, panis mucofus. — *To eat something with bread*, aliquid cum pane, ad panem edere. — *What is eaten with bread*, opsonium. — *The making of bread*, panificium. — *Want of bread*, inopia frumentaria or rei frumentariæ; penuria frumenti or cibi. — *Bread-basket*, panarium, panariolum. — *Bread-market*, forum pistorium. — ¶ *Fig.* (*support, sustenance*), victus, victus quotidianus; res ad vitam necessaria. — *To seek his bread*, victum quærere, quæritare. — *To earn it*, parare ea, quæ ad victum suppeditant. — *To earn his bread easily*, facile quærere victum. — *by the sweat of his brow*, sudore ac labore victum quærere. — *He has his bread*, habet unde vivat or vitam tolaret.

BREADTH, latitudo. See *Broad*.

BREAK, frangere, confringere; infringere; rumpere, dirumpere: — v. n. frangi, confringi; rumpi, dirumpi; scindi (*to split*). — *To break the arm, hip, &c.*, frangere brachium, coxam, etc. — *I will break his neck*, frangam ejus cervicem. — *To break a man's head*, diminuire caput or cerebrum alicui. — *To break at the end*, præfringere. — *To break small*, conterere, comminuire, contundere. — *To break a lance with one*, cum aliquo in certamen descendere. — *The waves break upon the rock*, fluctus a saxo franguntur, fluctus frangit scopulus. — *My heart breaks*, dirumpor dolore. — *His misfortune breaks my heart*, casu ejus frangor. — ¶ (*bring to yield, tame, subdue*), frangere, infringere; vincere, domare. — *the obstinacy of a man*, infringere alicuius ferociam. — *a horse*, equum domare. — *a man's power*, alicuius potentiam infringere, frangere alicquem. — *The cold breaks (lessens)*, frigus minuitur, frangitur, se frangit. (See *Break up*, below.) — ¶ (*weaken, crush, &c.*), debilitare, infirmum reddere; minuire, imminuire, comminuire; frangere, conficere, affligere. — *Broken in body and mind*, confectus corpore et animo. — *My strength is broken*, vires me deficient, debitor et frangor. — *I am broken*, non sum, qualis eram. — *To break the power of the enemy*, hostium vim pervertere. — *Our broken circumstances*, res fractæ, fractæ opes. — ¶ (*to break off, violate, put an end to*), frangere, rumpere. — *the silence*, silentium rumpere, silentiî finem facere. — *To break his fast*, cibum capere, sumere; solvere jejunium; (*breakfast*), jentare. — *To break sleep*, somnum interrompere. — *To be broken of one's sleep*, de nocte vigilare; totam noctem pervigilare, noctem insomnem agere. — *To break his word*, fidem frangere, violare.

fidem prodere. — *his oath*, iurandum non servare, non conservare. — *friendship*, amicitiam violare, dissolvere, dirumpere. — *To break with one*, ab amicitia alicujus se removere, amicitiam alicujus dimittere. — ¶ *(to make unconnected)*, frangere, interrompere. — *Broken words*, voces interruptæ. — *A broken voice*, vox fracta. — *They break the ranks*, ordines perturbant. — *The clouds break*, nubes discutiuntur, sol inter nubes effulget. — ¶ *To break a man*, i. e. make him bankrupt, aliquem evertre bonis or fortunis omnibus; perdere aliquem. — *To break*, i. e. become bankrupt, cedere foro, conturbare, corrumpere, cadere, naufragium omnium fortunarum facere. — ¶ *To break*, i. e. disclose, aperire, patefacere, detegere; (propose), proponere. — ¶ *To break*, i. e. refract, refringere. — ¶ *To break*, open itself (of a sore), rumpi. — ¶ *(appear gradually)*, appere. — *Day breaks*, dies appetit; luccescit, diluccescit, illuccescit. — ¶ *To break into tears*, lacrimas prorumpunt, erumpunt. — *into a laugh*, in cachinnos or risus effundi, risum tollere. — ¶ *To break a man's fall*, aliquem (cadentem) excipere. — ¶ *To break ground* (plough), agrum proscindere. — ¶ *To break wind* (upwind), ructare; (downwind), pedere. — ¶ *To break nsunder*, confringere, perfringere, frangere, dirumpere. — ¶ *To break down*, destruere, demoliri, diruere; intercidere, interscindere, (a bridge, pontem): — v. n. corrumpere, collabi. — *Fig.* debilitare, infirmare; minuere, comminuiere; frangere, affligere, pessum dare, perdere: — v. n. debilitari, etc.; in pejus mutari, pessum ire. — ¶ *To break (from)*, se abripere, eripere, abstrahere, avellere; erumpere. — *from prison*, vincula carceris rumpere. — ¶ *To break in upon*, interrompere, turbare. — *To break into*, irumpere, irruere; n house, domum perfringere. — *To break the door in*, januam effringere. — ¶ *To break off*, defringere; decerpere, avellere; v. n. frangi, præfringi; — *flowers*, decerpere flores. — *the point of the spear*, præfringere hastam. — ¶ *Fig.* to break off friendship, amicitiam dirumpere, discindere. — *a conversation*, sermonem incidere, abrumpere. — *To break off in the midst of n speech*, præcidere (nol.). — *But I break off*, sed satis de hoc. — *To break off from a thing*, aliquid abjicere, desistere re or de re. — *Here the road breaks off*, hic via finem capit. — ¶ *To break open*, effringere, refringere, moliri, (e. g. fores); resignare, solvere, (litteras, epistolam): — v. n. rumpi, dehiscere, scindi (of the skin); recrudescere (of wounds, break open afresh); (of flowers), utriculum rumpere, florem aperire. — ¶ *To break out*, erumpere; vincula (carceris) rumpere; fig., erumpere; exardescere. — *A war breaks out*, bellum ingruit, exoritur. — *Diseases break out among the rowers*, morbi ingruunt in remiges. — *To break out (with the mange, with boils, &c.)*, scabie, pustulis, etc., infici. — ¶ *To break through*. — *the wall of a house*, parietem perfodere. — *the door*, effringere fores. — *the enemy*, per medium hostium aciem perrumpere. — ¶ *To break up (into pieces)*, diffringere; comminuiere, conterere, contundere. — *To break up an army*, milites dimittere. — *To break up school, house, &c.*, scholam, familiam, dimittere. — *To break up the cold*, frigus solvere, dissolvere, resolvere. — *To break up land*, agrum occare; agrum proscindere. — *I will break up this habit of yours*, adinam tibi hanc consuetudinem. — *To break up (dissolve itself)*, solvi, dissolvi, resolvi.

BREAK, subst. ruptum, scissum; rima; (space), intervallum, spatium interjectum. — ¶ (of day), prima lux; diluculum. — *At break of day*, ubi primum illuxit, primâ luce, primo diluculo, (cum) diluculo. — *Before day-break*, ante lucem. — *Taking place then*, antelucanus. — *From day-break*, a primâ luce.

BREAKER, qui frangit, rumpit, etc.; ruptor. — ¶ *Breakers*, aestus maritimi in litore ferventes.

BREAKFAST, jentaculum. — ¶ *To break-fast*, jentare.

BREAKWATER, moles portui objecta ad fluctus maritimos arcendos; moles fluctibus opposita.

BREAM, sparus; pagrus or phagrus.

BREAST, pectus, thorax; præcordia (the cavity of the chest, with the heart and lungs); latus, latera, (with reference to the state of the lungs). — *To receive wounds in the breast* (i. e. in front), vulnera adversa accipere or adverso corpore excipere. — *A breast-wound*, vulnus pectoris. — *A pain in the breast*, dolor pectoris, præcordiorum. — ¶ *The breasts*, mammæ (especially of human beings); ubera, -um (especially of brutes). — *Under the left breast*, infra lævam papillam. — *Having large breasts*, mammosus. — *To put an infant to the breast*, mammam infanti dare or præbere. — *A little breast*, mammula. — ¶ (as the seat of feeling, &c.), pectus, animus. — *The furies of the breast*, domesticæ furæ. (But see also Bosom.)

TO BREAST, pectus opponere alicui rei, alicui rei adverso pectore resistere; obniti, reluctari. — *the waves*, fluctibus (forti pectore) obniti. — *adversity*, fortia pectora adversis rebus opponite (imper.).

BREASTBONE, os pectoris or pectorale.

BREASTPLATE, thorax.

BREASTWORK, pluteus; lorica.

BREATH, spiritus; anima (breath of life); halitus (from the mouth); respiratio. — *Short breath*, spirandi or spiritus difficultas, meatus animæ gravior; anhelatio or anhelitus (panting). — *Stinking breath*, anima fœtida, os fœtidum, oris fœtor, oris or animæ gravitas. — *At one breath*, uno spiritu, sine respiratione; to drink, non respirare in hauriendo. — *To hold the breath*, animam continere or comprimere. — *To fetch*, drao breath, spirare, spiritum or animam ducere, spiritum haurire. — *To stop the breath*, animam or spiritum or spiritus viam intercludere (see Choke). — *To take breath again*, respirare (prop. and fig.); se colligere, ad se redire, (prop. and fig.). — *Out of breath*, exanimatus. — *To put out of breath*, exanimare. — *To be put out of breath with running*, cursu exanimari. — *To the last breath*, usque ad extremum spiritum. — *A breath of air*, aura. — *The breath of popular favor*, aura popularis.

TO BREATHE, spirare, respirare, animam recipere, spiritum trahere et emitte-re, animam or spiritum ducere. — *To breathe freely*, libere respirare. — *with difficulty*, ægre ducere spiritum; anhelare (to pant). — *While I live and breathe*, dum quidem spirare potero, dum animam spirabo meâ, dum anima est. — *A breathing*, spiritus, spiratio, respiratio. — *A breathing between*, interspiratio. — *To breathe upon*, afflare aliquem or alicui, aspirare ad aliquem; a breathing upon, afflatus. — *To breathe into*, inspirare. — *A breathing-hole*, spiraculum. — *To breathe again* (fig.), respirare, se or animam colligere or recipere, recreari. — ¶ v. a. spiritu ducere; haurire. — *the common air*, auram communem haurire. — *Air is fit to be breathed*, aer spirabilis est. — *To breathe out*, expirare, exhalare. — *his last*, animam efflare, expirare. — *The flowers breathe fragrant scents*, odores e floribus afflantur, flores exhalant odores. — *To be breathed upon by serpents*, a serpentibus afflari. — *To breathe a lofty spirit into a man*, alicui magnam mentem inspirare. — *Your face breathes love*, facies tua spirat amores. — *His works seem to breathe his spirit*, ejus mens videtur spirare in scriptis. — ¶ *To breathe a little (in a speech)*, paulum interquiescere. — *A breathing*, respiratio; quies. — ¶ (to exercise), exercere. — ¶ *To breathe a vein*, venam incidere.

BREATHING (see above). — ¶ *A rough breathing*, aspiratio; the sign of it, spiritus asper. — *Smooth breathing*, spiritus lenis. See Aspirate.

BREATHLESS, exanimatus, exanimis; mortuus.

BRED. See Bred.

BRECHES, braccæ. — *Wide ones*, laxæ braccæ. — *Tight ones*, braccæ strictæ. — *Wearing them*, braccatus; braccis indutus.

BREED, gignere, generare, creare, pro-

creare; parere; (of the earth, nature, ferre, efferre, proferre. — *Where were you bred (born)?* ubi natus es? — *Fig.* to breed imitators, imitatores creare. — *Crime is bred of vice*, scelera ex vitiis manant. — *This will breed a quarrel*, rixam hoc excitabit. — ¶ v. n. nasci, gigni, creari, generari, procreari; oriri: — (bring forth), parere, partum edere, fetare, fetus edere. — *Breeding*, fetura. — *Good for breeding*, feturæ habilis. — *To raise (animals) for breeding*, submittere. — ¶ (bring up), nutrire, alere, educere, educare; tollere, suscipere; (children physically and morally), educare, rarely educere. — *To breed cattle*, pecus nutrire, alere, educare. — *Well-bred*, bene doctus et educatus, liberalibus disciplinis institutus; (genteel), urbanus. — *To be bred up in a thing*, alicui rei innutriri — *to a thing*, ad aliquid educari, ad aliquid a puero institui.

BREED, subst. genus; seminum. — *Dogs of noble breed*, nobiles ad venandum canes. — *In choosing the breed*, in seminio legendo. — *A royal breed*, regio sanguine orti.

BREEDING, partio, generatio, procreatio genitura, partus, partura: — fetura: — educatio, disciplina, institutio; cultus: — mores.

BREESE, æstrus, asilus; tabanus.

BREEZE, aura.

BREEZY, flatibus or auris permulsus.

BRETHREN. See Brother.

BREVIARY, BREVITY. See Brief.

BREW, potum or cerevisiam coquere. — *Fig.* a storm is brewing, tempestas imminet, impendit. — *Wars are brewing*, bella tumescunt. — ¶ (to plot, concoct), meditari, in animo agitare; comminisci, coquere, concoquere.

BREWER, coctor (cerevisiæ).

BREWHOUSE, potaria officina.

BRIAR. See Brier.

BRIBE, subst. merces, pretium, donum, pecunia, largitio. — *To offer one a bribe*, pecuniâ sollicitare or oppugnare aliquem. — *To take n bribe*, pecuniâ accipere, fidem pecuniâ mutare; never, adversum dona invictum animum gere-re. — *To resist a bribe*, largitioni resistere.

TO BRIBE, corrumpere, with or without pecuniâ, mercede, pretio, donis, largitione; pretio mercari, donis ad suam causam perducere. — *To bribe the court*, judicium or iudices corrumpere. — *He that bribes*, corruptor, largitor. — *A judge that may be bribed*, index venalis (pretio); not, incorruptus, integer.

BRIBERY, corruptela; largitio; ambitus (for an office). — *To be perverted by bribery*, adulterari pecuniâ.

BRICK, later, later coctus, testa. — *A little brick*, laterculus. — *A brick wall*, murus coctilis, latericius. — *To make (form) bricks*, lateres ducere, fingere. — *To burn them*, lateres coquere. — *An unburnt brick*, later crudus. — *Brick-work*, (opus) latericium. — *To lay bricks*, opus latericium facere. — *A brick-layer*, camentarius. — *A brick-kiln*, fornax lateraria. — *A brick-maker*, laterarius. — *Brick-dust*, lateres in pulverem contriti, testa trita.

TO BRICK, lateribus sternere.

BRIDE, nympha, nova nupta; not sponsa. — *Bride-man*, paranympus. — *Bride-maid*, paranympa. — *Bride-cake*, mustaceus or -um, placenta nuptialis.

BRIDAL, nuptialis. — ¶ subst. nuptiæ.

BRIDEGROOM, novus maritus (not sponsus).

BRIDEWELL, pistrinum, ergastulum.

BRIDGE, pons. — *A little bridge*, ponticulus. — *A bridge on piles*, pons sublicius. — *of boats*, pons navalis, rates (et lincres) junctæ. — *To throw n bridge over a river*, pentem flumini imponere or injicere, pontem in fluvio or in flumine facere, amnem ponte jungere. — *To break down n bridge*, pontem rescindere, interscindere, intercidere, interrompere. — ¶ (of the nose or an instrument), jugum.

BRIDLE, frenum; habenæ (reins). — *To let him have the bridle*, habenas remittere, frenos dare, (prop. and fig.). — *You must bite the bridle*, decoquenda est tibi animi ægritudo.

TO BRIDLE (prop.), frenare, infrenare equum; frenos equo injicere. — *A bridled horse*, equus frenatus. — ¶ *Fig.*

frenare, refrenare, coercere, continere, comprimere, reprimere.

BRIEF, brevis; angustus, concisus, strictus, pressus. — *A brief narration, narratio brevis.* — *To be brief (of a speaker), brevem (opp. to longum) esse; brevitate adhibere in aliqua re, brevitati servire.* — *Thine itself forces me to be brief, breviloquentem me tempus ipsum facit.* — *Be brief with it, in paucis confer, verbo dicas, præcide.* — *To be brief (make short), in brief, ut in paucis conferam, ne longum faciam, ne longus sim, ut ad paucam redeam, ut paucis dieam; ne multa, ne plura, quid multa? ad summam.* — *This is the brief of the thing, hæc summa est.*

BRIEF, subst. literæ; diploma; index. **BRIEFLY**, breviter, paucis (sc. verbis), strictim, carptim, quasi prateriens; astricte, presse. — *To speak or write briefly, breviter dicere, paucis dicere, brevi præcideret; paucis or breviter scribere or perscribere.* — *Briefly, but well, paucis quidem, sed bene.* — *Briefly and conclusively, contorte.* — *To touch briefly, aliquid leviter tangere, breviter or strictim attingere.* — *To give briefly, paucis verbis reddere, exponere, comprehendere.*

BRIEFNESS, **BREVITY**, brevitatis (dicendi); breviloquentia (as a quality). — *The expressive brevity of Thucydides, stricta brevitatis Thucydidis.* — *With all possible brevity, quam brevissime.*

BREVIARY, epitome, summarium, breviarium; (of the Romish church), breviarium, precationum liber.

BRIER, vepres, spina, dumus, sentis. — *A little brier, veprecula.* — *A place for briars growing, vepretum, dumetum, spinetum, locus vepribus plenus.* — *Dog-brier, sentis canis, cynosbatus, rubus caninus.* — *Of briars, spineus.*

BRIERY, spinosus.

BRIGADE, caterva; ala (of cavalry).

BRIGADIER, ductor catervæ or alæ.

BRIGAND, latro.

BRIGANTINE, celox (swift-sailer); navis piratica or prædatoria (pirate). — *¶ (coat of mail), lorica.*

BRIGHT, clarus, lucidus, illustris, nitidus, nitens, splendidus, splendens, micans, fulgens; (of the clear sky), serenus; (transparent), pellucidus. — *Bright eyes, oculi vegeti, micantes, clari, radiantes, ardentes, etc.* — *A fiery-bright comet, cometes fulgens, ardens.* — *A bright constellation, clarum sidus.* — *The sky becomes bright, disserenascit; (at dawn), lucescit, illucescit.* — *To be bright, clarum, illustrem, etc., esse; clare, lucere, collucere, nitere, splendere, micare, fulgere.* — *To become bright, clarum, etc., fieri; clarescere, nitescere, splendescere.* — *The brass is bright with use, æra nitent usu.* — *Bright days (fig.), dies læti, candidi soles.* — *¶ (illustrious), clarus, splendidus, illustris, magnificus, præclarus.* — *Bright deeds, magnificæ res gestæ, facta splendida.* — *A bright name, nomen illustre.* — *To be bright, splendere, fulgere, nitere, enitere, elucere.* — *¶ (beautiful), nitidus, nitens.* — *¶ (acute, ingenious), acutus, perspicax, sollers, ingeniosus.* — *A man of bright parts, homo ingeniosus (et sollers), præstanti ingenio præditus.*

BRIGHTLY, clare, lucide, etc. **BRIGHTNESS**, claritas, splendor, fulgor, nitor, eandor; (transparency), pelluciditas. — *The fiery brightness of the comet had overcome the milder brightness of the sun, stella cometes fulgore suo solis nitorem vicerat.* — *The brightness (clearness) of the sky, weather, serenitas, serenum.* — *Virtue has a brightness of her own, virtus splendet per se.* — *To lose brightness (of a thing), obsolescere.* — *Brightness of intellect, acies mentis, ingenii; ingenii acumen.* — *The brightness of glory, fulgor gloriæ.*

BRIGHTEN (enlighten), illuminare, illustrare; (polish), polire; (gladden), hilarare, exhilarare. — *To brighten a man up, aliquem exhilarare.* — *the countenance, exhilarare vultum, frontem explicare.* — *the mind, nubila animi serenare, ab animo caliginem dispellere; acueri mentem, ingenium.* — *¶ v. n. illustrari, illuminari; nitescere, splendescere;*

diffundi, hilarem se facere. — *The sky brightens, cæli serenitas redditur, nubes discutuntur, disserenascit.* — *His face brightens up, frons or vultus se explicat.*

BRILLIANT, splendens, splendidus, fulgens; magnificus, præclarus.

BRILLIANT, subst. adamas quadratis areolis. **BRIM**, margo, ora, labrum. — *of a cup, poculi ora or labra.* — *¶ (upper surface), summus, with a substantive; as, the brim of the water, summa aqua.*

BRIMFUL, ad margins (oras, labra) plenus. **BRIMSTONE**, sulphur. — *Of brimstone, sulphureus.* — *Full of brimstone, sulphureus.* — *Saturated with it, sulphuratus.*

BRINDED, maculosi coloris, maculosus; albis maculis; varii or disparis coloris, discolor.

BRINE, aqua salsa; (for pickling), salsura, salsamentum, muria: fig. mare (salsum); lacrimæ (salsæ).

BRINY, salsus.

BRING, ferre, afferre, apportare, adducere, perducere; advehere (by a vehicle or ship); importare (bring into the country); educere (lead out, e. g. a horse); ducere (lead); deducere (bring on his way, especially for honor's sake) in locum, comitari (accompany). — *To bring (attend) one home, domum aliquem deducere.* — *To bring one to a person that he may be taught by him, aliquem deducere ad aliquem.* — *To bring an offering, sacra facere.* — *Bring the horse, equum adducas.* — *Bring me water for my hands, cedo aquam manibus.* — *He brought his message, letter, mandata, literas pertulit.* — *The south wind brings rain, auster apportat imbres.* — *To bring from one place to another, deferre, deportare, deducere.* — *To bring word, nuntiare; again, renuntiare.* — *To bring a proposition before the people, rogationem or legem ad populum ferre; a thing before the senate, rem ad senatum referre.* — *To bring to light, proferre in lucem, e tenebris erui.* — *To bring upon the carpet, in medium proferre.* — *To bring very many misfortunes upon a man's house or family, plurima mala in domum alicujus inferre.* — *To bring trouble, molestias creare.* — *¶ I have brought the thing to that pass, that, &c., eo rem deduxi, rem huc deduxi, ut, etc.* — *To bring to extremity, ad summam desperationem or in summum discrimen adducere aliquem.* — *To bring into doubt, in dubium vocare, devocare, revocare.* — *To bring one to better thoughts, ad sanitatem aliquem revocare.* — *To bring to nothing, pessum dare, ad nihilum or ad irritum redigere.* — *To bring to ruin, pessum dare, perdere, ad interitum vocare, præcipitare.* — *To poverty, ad inopiam redigere.* — *to remembrance, memoriam alicujus rei repetere, revocare; to another's remembrance, alicui aliquid in memoriam revocare or reducere.* — *into subjection, in ditionem suam (or alicujus) redigere, ditioni suæ subicere.* — *to an account, ad calculos vocare.* — *to pass, efficere, perficere, ad effectum ducere.* — *to an end, absolvere, perficere, ad finem adducere, ad exitum perducere.* — *¶ To bring (move, persuade) one to a thing, aliquem ad aliquid adducere or perducere; persuadere alicui ut, etc.; elicere (entice, coax) aliquem ad aliquid.* — *I cannot be brought to believe this, adduci non possum, ut credam, hoc esse; adduci non possum, ut hoc sit.* — *I cannot bring myself to, &c., ab animo meo impetrare non possum, ut, etc.; non sustineo (with infin., or accus. and infin.).* — *¶ To bring, i. e. to produce, yield, ferre, efficere; efferre, proferre (cause), afferre, parere, movere; (afford), præbere, dare.* — *To bring one honor, honori esse alicui.* — *To bring a great price, magno venire; magni pretii esse.* — *¶ Bring about, efficere, perficere, ad effectum perducere, patrare.* — *I will bring it about for you, hoc tibi effectum reddam.*

— *¶ Bring back, referre, reducere, reportare.* — *word, renuntiare.* — *To bring one back to duty, aliquem ad bonam frugem revocare.* — *¶ Bring down, deferre, deducere, devocare (lesseu, humble, break, &c.), minuere, imminuere, levare, elevare, debilitare, attenuare, atterere, infirmare, frangere, enervare, labefactare: (completely), pessum dare,*

evertere. — *To bring down a history to the present time, historiam ad nostra tempora deducere.* — *¶ Bring forth (bear, produce), parere; ferre, efferre, proferre; movere, creare; (bring forward), proferre, producere.* — *¶ Bring forward, proferre, producere; in medium proferre; (propose), proponere, (legem) ferre; (advance), augere, adaugere, fovere, attollere.* — *witnesses, testes proferre.* — *an argument, argumentum afferre.* — *¶ Bring in, inferre, importare, invehere; ducere, introducere in, etc.; (cite), proferre, afferre.* — *¶ (introduce, exhibit), aliquem loquentem or disputantem inducere or facere, personam (a fictitious personage) introducere.* — *¶ (bring into currency or use), inducere, introducere, instituire.* — *foreign usages, peregrinos ritus asciscere.* — *¶ (reduce), ad officium reducere, ad officium redire cogere; armis subigere.* — *¶ (yield, produce), ferre, efficere, reddere.* — *The land brings in eight fold, ager effert or efficit cum octavo.* — *The money which the mines bring in, pecunia quæ reddit (pecuniæ quas facio) ex metallis.* — *¶ Bring off (save, clear), servare, conservare, eripere (alicui rei or ex aliqua re), vindicare (re or at re), retrahere (ab re), salvum præstare, avertere (ab aliqua re).* — *¶ Bring on, aliquem in auxilium or consilium vocare; aliquem socium assumere or sibi adjungere: (produce), movere, commovere, ciere, concitare, excitare.* — *¶ Bring over to his own side, in partes suas ducere or trahere.* — *¶ Bring out, in lucem proferre, protrahere; aperire, patefacere, detegere, manifestum facere; arguere, coarguere, evincere.* — *¶ Bring together, comportare, conferre, congerere, cogere, colligere, contrahere.* — *¶ Bring under, armis subigere, ditioni suæ subicere; reprimere, coercere; in officium reducere.* — *¶ Bring up, educare (see Bred).* — *¶ To bring up the army, exercitum adducere.* — *The soldiers who brought up the rear, milites qui agmen claudabant or cogeant.*

BRINK, margo, labrum, ora, extremitas. **BRISK**, vegetus, vigen, vividus, alacer, hilaris, lætus, ardens, acer, impiger, vehementer, servidus. — *Brisk wines, vina valida, servida.* — *To be brisk, vigere.* **BRISKLY**, alacri animo, acriter, hilare, læte, vehementer, cum vi. — *The work goes on briskly, fervet opus.* **BRISKNESS**, vigor, ardor or fervor animi, vis, alacritas, hilaritas. **BRISKET** of beef, pectus cæsi bovis. **BRISTLE**, seta. — *His bristles rise, setæ horrescunt.* — *A boar's back with the bristles set up, terga horrentia rigidis setis.*

To BRISTLE, horrescere, horrere, setas erigere. — *The hair bristles upon his arms, brachia horrescunt villis.* — *A phalanx bristling with spears, phalanx horrens hastis.* — *Bristling spears, hastæ horrentes.*

BRISTLY, setosus; (like bristles), hirsutus, horridus.

BRITAIN, Britannia.

BRITISH, Britannicus

BRITON, Britannus.

BRITTLE, fragilis (prop. and fig.), friabilis: — eaducus (fig.).

BRITTLENESS, fragilitas.

BROACH, veru.

To BROACH (spit), verm (veribus) figere. — *¶ To broach a cask, dolium refinere (after the Roman way); (terebrâ) dolium aperire; primum de dolio haurire.* — *To broach the sacred fountains, sacros fontes aperire, recludere.* — *To broach (disclose, reveal), aperire, in lucem proferre or protrahere, illustrare et excitare; in vulgus dare or edere, divulgare.* — *To broach an error, erroris esse auctorem, parentem.*

BROAD (wide), latus; (spreading), patulus; (large), amplus, spatiosus, lassa, magnus. — *A ditch five feet broad, fossa quinque pedes lata.* — *The plain is three miles broad, planities in latitudinem tria millia passuum patet.* — *To be two inches broader than, duobus digitis excedere.* — *To wax broad, in latitudinem diffundi.* — *A broad spreading beech, patula fagus.*

— *The broad sea, mare apertum.* — *To have a broad conscience, parum religiosum esse.* — *As broad as long, quadratus: fig. it is as broad as long, eodem re-dit; whether, &c., nihil interest, utrum, etc.* — *Broad grounds, cause or rationes gravissimæ.* — *Broad-footed, palmipes; breasted, pectorosus; shouldered, latus ab humeris.* — *Broad-leaved, latifolius, folio latiore.* — *Broadsword, ensis.* — *¶ (of pronunciation), latus, vastus.* — *A broad utterance, latitudo verborum.* — *To pronounce letters broad, literas dilatare.* — *¶ (clear, open), clarus; apertus, manifestus.* — *Till broad day, ad clarum diem, ad multum diem.* — *Broad signs, manifesta signa.* — *¶ (circumstantial, minute), latus, fusior.* — *¶ (coarse), rusticus, vastus.* — *¶ (free, loose), liber, licens; prociac, impudicus.*

BROADEN, dilatare; laxare, amplificare, ampliare.

BROADLY, late, etc.

BREADTH, latitudo. — *In breadth, in latitudinem; latus.* — *A ditch ten feet in breadth, fossa decem pedes lata.* — *Breadth-wise, in latitudinem.* — *¶ (magnitude, &c.), magnitudo; momentum, gravitas.*

BROGUE, pero: — *(of speech), oris peregrinitas, os barbarum.*

BROIL, contentio, jurgium, rixa, lites; turba, tumultus.

BROIL, v. torrere, subassare. — *on the gridiron, in craticulâ torrere or subassare.* — *Broiled meat, cibus in craticulâ subassatus.* — *To broil on the coals, in prunâ torrere.* — *The sun broiled the bodies of the Gauls, sol ingenti ardore torrebat corpora Gallorum.* — *I am broiling, torreo æstu, æstus me torret, sol me torret, æstuo, ardeo.*

BROKER, pararius, proxeneta, interces-sor, interpres. — *A small broker (money-changer), numularius.*

BROKERAGE, proxeneticon, interpretum.

BRONZE, æs. — *Of bronze, æneus, æreus; ex ære factus or expressus.* — *A bronze, simulacrum ex ære expressum, factum; signum æneum.*

TO BRONZE, æneum colorem inducere alicui rei.

BROOCH, gemma, ornamentum gemma-rium.

BROOD, v. incubare (with or without ovis or ova). — *To be wont to brood, incubitare (e. g. in cellis).* — *To brood (i. e. hatch young), pullos ex ovis excludere, pullos excludere, excludere.* — *A brood-ing, incubatio, incubitus; pullatio.* — *To brood over (i. e. cover with the wings), fovere pennis.* — *¶ Fig. night broods upon the sea, nox incubat ponto.* — *He broods over his griefs, foveit suos dolores.* — *The miser broods upon his locked-up store, avarus clausis thesauris incubat.* — *To brood over (devise, concoct, &c.), in animo agitare; comminisci, moliri, machinari, coquere, concoquere.*

BROOD, subst. fetura, fetus, suboles, progenies; pulli, pullities. — *Doves have eight broods a year, columbæ octies anno pullos educant.*

BROOK, rivus. — *Little brook, rivulus.* — *A rushing brook, torrens.* — *Of a brook, rivalis.* — *Brook-water, aqua rivalis.*

BROOK, v. ferre. — *To brook injustice patiently, injuriam æquo animo recipere.* — *He brooked the wrong silently, tacitus tulit injuriam.* — *To brook it ill, egre ferre.*

BROOM, genista, spartum. — *A broom-field, spartarium.* — *Butcher's broom, ruscus.* — *¶ (besom), scopæ.* — *Broom-stick, scoparum manubrium.*

BROTHER, jus, jusculum; emhamma; sor-bitio. — *Meat stewed in broth, cibus ju-rulentus.*

BROTHER, lupanar, lustrum, prostibu-lum, fornic; ganea. — *To frequent brothels, lustrari, lupanaria frequentare.* — *A visitor of such, lustrator, scortator.*

BROTHER, frater (also affectionately to-wards a brother-in-law, a confederate, &c.). — *german, i. e. of the same father and mother, or at least of the same father, frater germanus; — of the same mother, frater uterinus, frater unâ matre natus.* — *Brother-in-law (husband's brother), levir, mariti frater; (wife's brother), ux-oris frater; (sister's husband), maritus sororis.* — *Brother's wife, fratria, uxor fratris.* — *Foster-brother, quem eadem*

nutrix aluit, collactaneus. — *Children of brothers, fratres (sorores) patruales.* — *Brother and sister, fratres.* — *Twin brothers, (fratres) gemini.* — *A little brother, fraterculus.* — *A war between brothers, bellum fraternum.* — *A brother-killer, fratricida (which is included in par-ricida).*

BROTHERHOOD, fraternitas, necessitudo fraterna, germanitas, (fraternul connec-tum); sodalitas, sodalium, (companion-ship, &c.); sodalitas, collegium, corpus, (fraternity, association); genus, natio, (race, set).

BROTHERLY, fraternus. — *In a brotherly manner, fraternè.*

BROW (eye-brow), supercilium; (fore-head), frons. — *The bending or knitting of the brows, superciliorum contractio.* — *To knit or wrinkle the brow, frontem contrahere, adducere, attrahere.* — *To clear it, frontem remittere, exporrigere, explicare.* — *A lofty brow, frons alta.* — *A low, small brow, frons brevis.* — *A severe brow, frons severa, triste supercili-um.* — *A haughty brow, grande supercili-um, supercilium.* — *¶ (countenance, face), vultus; os.* — *¶ The brow of a mountain, supercilium montis, summum jugum montis.*

BROWBEAT, (torvo or minaci) vultu ali-quem terrere, perturbare; aliquem im-pudenter or insolenter tractare, in ali-quem insolentius se gerere; aliquem ludibrio habere. — *Brow-beating, insolens, superbus; subst. supercilium.*

BROWN, fuscus (dark brown); subniger (blackish); pullus (dirty brown, inclining to black); ladius, spadix, (chestnut-brown); cervinus (stag-brown); fulvus (brown-yellow).

BROWN, subst. color fuscus, etc.

TO BROWN, fuscare, infuscare. — *Browned by the sun, adustioris coloris, solibus per-ustus.*

BROWNISH, subfuscus; subniger.

BROWSE, depascere, tondere, attonde-re; v. n. pasci, tenera virgulta tondere, sepe depascere, frondes carpere, etc.

BROWSE, subst. tenera virgulta, frondes.

BRUISE, contundere, collidere, elidere, terere; conterere. — *To bruise in a mor-tar, tundere, pinsere, contundere.* — *To bruise to dust, in pulverem redigere, in pulverem conterere.* — *To give a man a bruising, aliquem pugnis (fustibus) con-tundere, incidere.* — *Bruised under a cruel yoke, crudeli dominatione oppressi.* — *A bruised spirit, animus fractus, afflic-tus, dejectus.* — *The ships were bruised upon the rocks, naves scopulis allisæ ve-hementer quassatæ sunt.*

BRUISE, subst. contusio; contusum: ictus.

BRUNETTE, virgo subfusca; mulier subfuscula.

BRUNT, impetus, incursio, incursus; concursus, congressio; vis: (blow), ic-tus; fig. fulmen, casus. — *To bear the brunt of the battle, maximum prælii im-petum sustinere.*

BRUSH, subst. penicillus or peniculus. — *for coating a wall, penicillus tectorius.* — *for clothes, peniculus or penicillus;* canda bubula; erinacei cutis. — *A brush of bristles, seta.* — *¶ (assault, &c.), impetus, incursus; pugna levis.*

TO BRUSH, vertere, evertere; (penicillo) tergere, detergere, extergere. — *He brushed away a tear, lacrimam deter-sit.* — *The south wind brushes the clouds away, Notus deterget nubila cælo.* — *Brush off the dew, rorem excutere.* — *To brush up, pingere; ornare, exornare; reficere.* — *¶ (sweep over, graze), vertere;* stringere, præstringere, destringere. — *¶ To brush by, prætervolare.*

BRUSHWOOD, virgulta; sarmenta, cremi-um. — *A broom of brushwood, scopæ vir-gæ.*

BRUTE, adj. sensus expers, sensu ca-rens, brutus. — *¶ (bestial).* — *A brute animal, brutum animal.* — *¶ (rough, fierce, &c.), durus, incultus, ferus, atrox, inhumanus, immanis.*

BRUTE, subst. brutum animal, bestia, be-lua.

BRUTAL, by the genit. beluarum or pecu-dum; (cruel, &c.), atrox, crudelis, ferus, inhumanus, immanis. — *A brutal fellow, homo inhumanissimus, mon-strum hominis.*

BRUTALITY, inhumanitas, immanitas, fo-ritas, crudelitas.

BRUTISH, genit. beluarum or pecudum. — *This is brutish, hoc est beluarum.* — *In a brutish manner, beluarum more, pecu-dum ritu.* — *Brutish lusts, beluina vo-luptates.* — *¶ (savage, &c.), ferus, im-manis, inhumanus, durus, incultus, rus-ticus.* — *¶ (lumpish), stolidus, fatuus, hebes, stupidus.*

TO BRUTALIZE, v. n. obhutescere; effera-ri; humanitatem suam abicere: — v. a. brutum, inhumanum reddere. — *To be wholly brutalized, omnem humanitatem exuisse, abicisse; obduruisse.*

BUBBLE, subst. bulla. — *A little one, bullula.* — *¶ Fig. res vana or inanis, res levissima, commentum, res ficta et commenticia, somnium.*

TO BUBBLE, bullare, bullire; (boil up), effervescere: (of brooks, &c.), leniter sonare, susurrare; micare, salire: (of a fountain), scaturire, emicare. — *A bubbling, bullitus; æstus; (of a foun-tain), scatebra.* — *A bubbling fountain, scaturigo.*

BUCK, mas, masculus; (he-goat), hircus; (male deer), cervus mas, mas dama. — *Buckskin, pellis cervina.*

BUCKET, situlus, situla, hydria, urna; modiolus (on a wheel for drawing water); hama (for drawing and carrying, espe-cially a fire-bucket). — *A little bucket, si-tella, urnula.*

BUCKLE, fibula. — *of a shoe, fibula cal-cearia, calcei.*

TO BUCKLE, fibulâ subnectere. — *¶ To buckle for the fight, se accingere ad pug-nam.* — *To buckle to a thing, dare se ali-cui rei, se applicare ad aliquid, incumbere in or ad aliquid.* — *To buckle with one, manus conserere cum aliquo.*

BUCKLER, scutum (large), clipeus (smaller), parma; pelta (small, and of the shape of a half-moon). — *A little buck-ler, scutulum; parmula.*

BUCKTHORN, rhamnus catharticus (L.).

BUCKWHEAT, polygonum fagopyrum (L.).

BUCOLIC. See Pastoral.

BUD, subst. gemma, germen, oculus, (of trees); calyx (of flowers); a little bud, cal-lyculus). — *Fig. to nip in the bud, ali-quid primo tempore opprimere et ex-stinguere.*

TO BUD (put forth buds), gemmas agere, gemmare; germinare; pullulare. — *To be ready to bud, get buds, gemmascere.* — *Budded, gemmatus.* — *A budding, gemmatio or gemmatus; germinatio.* — *¶ (bud out), provenire, existere.* — *¶ (inoculate), arborem inoculare, arbori oculum inserere.* — *¶ (bloom), florescere, vigescere.*

BUDGE, v. n. loco or ex loco se movere; loco cedere, cedere; fugam capere, fu-gere ab or ex aliquo loco.

BUDGE, adj. morosus, tristis, tetricus, austerus, severus.

BUDGET, saccus, sacculus, pera, balga; fig. copia.

BUFF, corium bubulum, pellis bubula. — *A buff coat, tunica e corio bubulo fac-ta.* — *¶ Buff (in color), luteus.*

BUFFALO, bos buffelus (L.); bubalus is doubtful.

BUFFET (in the face with the palm), ala-pa; (with the fist), colaphus. — *¶ (side-board), abacus.*

TO BUFFET, colaphos alicui impingere, alapas alicui ducere, aliquem pugnis contundere or cedere. — *I buffet the waves, alterna brachia ducens fluctibus obnitor.*

BUFFOON, macens (harlequin); sannio, coprea; verina; scurra (jester of a higher sort, as at the tables of the great). — *To play the buffoon, scurrari, scurrari agere*

BUFFOONERY, scurrilitas, dicacitas scur-rilis, vernitias, jocorum lascivia.

BUG, cimex; (beetle), scarabæus.

BUGGY, cimicum plenus.

BUGBEAR, formido. — *Fig. to be a mere bugbear, specie non re terribilem esse.*

BUGLE-HORN, cornu venatorium.

BUILD, ædificare (houses, ships, towns, &c.); struere, construere, extruere, moliri; condere (to found); excitare, educere, (carry up, erect); architectari (by rules of art); facere: — v. n. ædifi-

CARE, domum or -os ædificare. — *To build before*, priestruere. — *To build to*, astruere, adungere aliqui alicui rei. — *around*, circum struere. — *To build up a place (cover it with buildings)*, locum cœdificare, ædificare, inædificare. — ¶ Gen. (*to construct*), construere, fingere, fabricare, facere. — ¶ *To build upon (fig.)*, fidere, confidere alicui; confidere, nisi aliqua re.

BUILDER, ædificator; conditor: — architectus: — fig. ædificator, fabricator, conditor, auctor.

BUILDING (*the act*), ædificatio, exædificatio, exstructio; (*the structure*), ædificatio, ædificium, opus.

BUILT, subst. structura; conformatio.

BULB, bulbus.

BULBOS, bulbosus.

BULGE, rimas agere, aquas haurire; pesum ire, sidere. — ¶ *To bulge out*, procurare, prominere.

BULK, magnitudo; moles; (*compass*), complexus. — *The bulk of a ship*, navis capacitas. — ¶ (*main part*), pars maxima, major numerus; multitudo.

BULKY, magnus, ingens; (*corpulent*), crassus, pinguis; (*heavy*), gravis; (*solid*), solidus, densus.

BULK (*projection*), procursus, crepidio.

BULL, taurus; dux gregis. — Of a bull, taurus, taurinus. — ¶ *The Bull in the zodiac*, Taurus. — ¶ (*of the pope*), littere signo pontificis Romani impressæ.

BULL-DOG, canis Molo-sus (L.).

BULLOCK, juvenens.

BULRUSH, junceus, scirpus.

BULLET, glans plumbea, glans.

BULLION, aurum or argentum rude, infectum.

BULLY, homo gloriosus; homo rixosus, rixator.

To BULLY, alicui or in aliquem insultare, aliquem ludibrio habere, obstrepere alicui; v. n. gloriari, gerere se insolentius, strepere.

BULWARK, propugnaculum, pl. munitimenta, opera; castellum: — fig. propugnaculum, præsidium, defensor, etc.

BUMP, tumor, tuber.

BUMPER, calyx plenus.

BUMPKIN, homo rusticus.

BUNCH, tumor, tuber; struma (*scrofulans bunch, especially on the neck*); (*hunch*), gibba, gibber. — *A little bunch*, tuberculum. — ¶ (*cluster*), racemi. — of grapes, uva. — of ivy-berries, corymbus. — ¶ (*bundle*), fascis, fasciculus, manipulus. — of pens, fascis calamorum.

To BUNCH out, eminere, prominere, exstare; tumere, extumere.

BUNDLE, fascis, fasciculus, manipulus; volumen. — of rods, fascis virgarum. — of letters, fasciculus epistolarum. — *To carry a bundle of books under his arm*, fasciculum librorum sub ala portare. — *In bundles*, fasciatim or fasciatim; manipulatim. — ¶ (*as a burden*), sarcina, sarcinula.

To BUNDLE up, colligere, componere, in fasciculos colligare, sarcinulas alligare.

BUNG, obturamentum. — of cork, cortex. — *Bang-hole*, foramen (doli). —

To BUNG up, foramen doli obturare.

BUNGLE, v. a. inscienter, imperite, infabre facere or conficere; corrumpere; depravare; v. n. opus inscienter facere or conficere. — *To bungle a song*, dispendere carmen. — *Bungling*, insciens, imperitus; malus.

BUNGLEGLY, inscite, imperite, infabre, minus comode, erasse, male.

BUNGLER, homo imperitus; homo in arte sua non satis versatus.

BUNN, panis dulciior, placenta.

BOOY, index alicujus rei ad imum maris positæ or sitæ.

To BOOY up, sustinere, sustentare, fulcire.

BOUYANT, quod ab aqua sustineri potest or sustinetur; levis: — fig. vegetus, hilaris, alacer.

BOUYANCY, levitas; hilaritas, alacritas, vigor.

BUR, lappa.

BURDEN, subst. onus (gen.), sarcina (*what a man carries or may carry*). — *To bear a burden*, onus ferre, sustinere. — *To take a burden upon one's self*, onus re-

cipere, suscipere. — *To lay it down*, onus deponere. — *A ship of burden*, navis oneraria. — *Beast of burden*, jumentum onerarium, jumentum; jumentum sarcinarium (e. g. pack-horse). — ¶ *A ship of 300 tons burden*, navis trecentarum amphorarum. — ¶ Fig. (*load, pressure, &c.*), onus, molestia, incommodum, cura; (*taxes*), onera, munera. — *To be a burden to one*, alicui oneri esse, molestum or gravem esse alicui. — *I will bear the burden of this odium*, molem hujus invidiæ sustinebo. — ¶ *The burden of the song*, versus paribus intervallis recurrens (-tes), versus intercalaris (-es); fig. cantilena.

To BURDEN, onerare, gravare; oneri esse alicui, gravem or molestum esse alicui; molestiam alicui afferre, molestiâ aliquem afficere. — *The body greatly burdens the mind*, corpus pręgravat animum. — *Burdened*, oneratus; gravatus; gravis; onustus. — *To burden one with asking*, obtundere aliquem rogitando.

BURDENSOME, gravis, molestus; incommodus, iniquus; operosus, laboriosus. — *To be burdensome* (see *To Burden*). — *To become more so*, ingravescere.

BURGESS, civis, municipes; senator, patrum.

BURGLARY, crimen alienam domum perfringendi or perfodiendi. — *To commit it*, domum alienam perfringere, perfodere.

BURGLAR, perfossor (parietum).

BURIAL. See under *Bury*.

BURLESQUE, jocosus, jocularis, ridiculus; ad aliud quoddam atque id ridiculum argumentum detorsus.

To BURLESQUE, ridiculum reddere, in jocum or risum vertere; ad aliud, etc., detorquere.

BURLY, magni corporis, grandis, magnitudine insignis, vastus, ingens; robustus.

BURN, v. a. absumere or consumere igni, flammis, incendio; urere; incendere, inflammare, (*to set in flames*); comburere (*of a living person*), igni necare; amburere (*burn round, half burn*); cremare, concremare, (*especially of the dead*); adurere (*to burn here and there, as bread, meat*); inurere (*to burn in, brand*); — (*to hurt by burning, the hand for instance*), urere, adurere; (*to bite, sting*), urere, pungere, mordere; (*pareth*), urere, torere; (*use for light, &c.*), urere, in lumen urere or uti; (*of lime, bricks, &c.*), coquere. — ¶ v. n. deflagrare, conflagrare, (flammis, incendio); flammis, incendio absumi, consumi; ardere, flagrare; uti, aduri, comburi, exuri; cremari, concremari. — *He burned his father's house*, domum paternam (lares patrios) incendio absumpsit. — *The temple of Diana was burned on that night, eâ nocte templum Dianæ deflagavit*. — *To burn in cease, tura adolere*. — *To burn to ashes*, in cineres redigere; *to coals*, in carbones redigere. — *To burn all (lay waste with fire)*, omnia igni vastare. — *Sun-burnt*, sole adustus. — *To burn one's self*, uri, amburi. — *Half burnt*, semustus, semistulatus; ambustus; semicrematus. — ¶ (*to glow like fire*), ardere, flagrare. — ¶ (*to be hot to the touch*), ardere, flagrare, candere. — ¶ (*to be inflammable*), ignem concipere posse. — ¶ (*to be heated with desire or passion*), ardere, incensum esse, (e. g. cupiditate, amore); flagrare, conflagrare, æstare, (e. g. invidiâ flagrare or æstare; invidiâ incendio conflagrare). — *I burn to see you*, incensum sum cupiditate te videndi.

BURN, subst. ambustio, ustio. — *Green coriander heats burns*, coriandrum viride sanat ambusta.

BURNING, subst. (act.), ustio, exustio; crematio; adustio: (pass.), conflagratio, deflagratio; incendium, ignis, flammæ: ardor.

BURNING, adj. (*hot, glowing*), candens. — ¶ (*ardent, passionate*), ardens, flagrans. — *love, amoris incendium*. — ¶ (*biting, galling*), urens, pungens, mordens.

BURNING-GLASS, vitrum causticum.

BURNISH, polire, expolire, levigare.

BURROW, cuniculorum cubile.

To BURROW, fodere; abdere se in terram.

BURST, v. a. rumpere, dirumpere; displodere (e. g. vesicam); effringere (e. g. claustra, fores): v. n. rumpi, dirumpi; dissilire (*fly into pieces*); dehiscere, discedere, (*burst open, of the earth*); displodi, erepare, (*to burst with a noise, explode*). — *To burst through a thing*, percurrere per aliquid. — *I burst (with anger or vexation)*, rumpor, dirumpor, findor. — *I burst with laughing*, risu dirumpor, risu emorior. — *The thunder bursts, fit fragor*. — *A cloud burst by lightning*, nubes fulmine elisa. — ¶ *To burst out or forth*, erumpere; exardescere. — *Tears burst forth*, lacrimæ erumpunt, prosiliunt; *to burst into tears*, in lacrimas effundi. — *To burst from one's arms*, e complexu alicujus eripere.

BURST, subst. eruptio; (*of thunder*), fragor: also by a circumlocution of the verb.

BURTHEN. See *Burden*.

BURY (*inter, &c.*), sepelire, humare, (*of burning also*); humo tegere or contegere (*cover with earth*); in sepulcro condere, condere; corpus terræ reddere; efferre, efferre foras, (*carry out*); infodere (*shuffle into the ground*). — *To bury one alive*, vivum aliquem defodere. — *To bury with military honors*, militari honesto finere aliquem humare. — ¶ (*to put in the ground*), infodere (in terram), defodere (in terram), obruere (terrâ). — ¶ (*to overwhelm*), obruere, opprimere. — ¶ (*to hide, &c.*), sepelire; ponere (dismiss; e. g. amore); obruere. — *in oblivion*, oblivione obnari. — *To bury one's self in one's country seat*, rus se abdere.

BURIAL, sepultura, humatio; funus, exsequiæ. — *Burial-ground*, sepulcretum, cæmeterium. — *To refuse one a burial*, aliquem sepulturâ prohibere.

BUSH, frutex; (*of thorns*), dumus, vepres, sentis. — *To go about the bush*, ambages agere. — *A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush*, spem pretio non emio. — *Good wine needs no bush*, bonum vinum pittacium or titulum nullum desiderat; res ipsa loquitur. — *Bushes*, bush-wood, virgulta, fruteta.

To BUSH, spatiose fruticare.

BUSHY (*thick*), fruticosus, frutectosus; (*of hair*), horridus, hirsutus; (*covered with bushes*), virgultis obsitus, frutectosus, fruticosus; dumosus. — *A bushy place*, fruticetum; vepretum, etc.

BUSHEL, modius (Rom.); medimnus (Greek, equal to six modii).

BUSINESS. See *Busy*.

BUSKIN, calceamentum, quod pedes suris tenns tegit. — ¶ (*tragic buskin*), cothurnus (also *hunter's buskin*).

BUSKINED, cothurnatus.

BUSS. See *Kiss*.

BUST, herma; clipeus (*in painting or relief on a shield-like surface*).

BUSTARD, tarda; otis tarda (L.).

BUSTLE, strepitus, turba, turbæ, tumultus, concursio, trepidatio.

To BUSTLE, strepere, concursare, trepidare, festinare, sedulum agere. — *A bustling man*, homo strenuus, acer. — *A bustling life*, vita actiosa.

BUSY (*occupied, engaged*), occupatus. — *Not busy*, vacuus, otiosus; *I am not busy*, mihi vacat. — *To be busy with a thing*, occupatum esse in aliqua re, intentum esse alicui rei. — *Busy with many things*, distentus or obrutus plurimis occupationibus; negotiorum plenus. — *My thoughts are busy with him*, eum cogito. — ¶ (*active, stirring*), sedulus, navus, industrius, laboriosus, strenuus, acer, impiger. — *A busy life*, vita negotiosa, actiosa. — ¶ (*meddling*), importunus, molestus; qui aliena negotia curat. — ¶ (*anxious*), sollicitus, anxius.

To BUSY, occupare, occupatum tenere, detinere. — *To busy one manifoldly*, distingere, distingere, (*draw the mind this way and that, so that one cannot bend his thoughts to the thing in hand*). — *To busy one's self with a thing*, occupari aliqua re, versari in re or circa aliquid, se ponere in re; tractare, agere aliquid; dare se alicui rei. — *with all earnestness*, urgere aliquid. — *To be busied with a*

thing (see *Busy*, above). — *A busying one's self with the poets, pertractatio poetarum.* — *To have the thoughts busied with a person, aliquem cogitare; with something else, alias res agere.*

BUSILY, sedulo, gnaviter, strenne, acriter: sollicite: importune, molestae.

BUSINESS, occupatio (engagement); opus (the work); negotium; mercatura, mercatio, (traffic); res (affair, concern); officium (one's bounden business); munus (office, post); studium (eager application to something); cura (care for something): — *it is the business (i. e. part) of one, est alicujus.* — *For business' sake, negotii gratia.* — *Full of business, negotiosus, negotiorum plenus, negotiis implicatus; to be so, occupatissimus esse, multis negotiis (occupationibus) implicatum (distentum) esse.* — *To do business, rem gerere (gen.); negotiari (as a lender of money and buyer-up of corn); mercaturam facere (as a large merchant).* — *To make a business of something, factitare, exercere aliquid.* — *To do a good, bad business, bene, male rem gerere.* — *To be connected in business with one, ratione cum aliquo conjunctum esse.* — *I have a business to settle with you, mihi est res tecum.* — *What business have you here? quid tibi hic negotii est?* — *How is it with the business? quo loco res est? ut res se habet?* — *'Tis my, your business, meum, tuum est.* — *This is not my business, hoc non meum est, hæc non mea sunt partes.* — *To mind his own business, suum negotium gerere; res suas curare: others' business, aliena negotia curare.* — *To find one's business (fig.), negotium alicui facessere; aliquem exercere.* — *To the business in hand! ad rem!* — *This is the true business of our lives, ad hoc præcipue nati sumus.* — *I make it the business of my life to do good to others, id unum ago, ut quam plurimis bene faciam.* — *This is the business of a life, hoc vitam omnem desiderat.* — *He is the man to do your business, hunc ipsum requirebas.* — *A man of business, homo ad res gerendas natus; negotiis tractandis idoneus.*

BUSYBODY, homo importunus, molestus, curiosus; ardelio, homo occupatus in otio, gratis anhelans, (see *Phædr.* B. II, 5).

BUT (in more exact definition, in limitation, or in opposition), sed (direct opposition); at, and more strongly at enim, at vero, (but however, but indeed; also but it may be said); verum, vero, (meanwhile, however; vero also makes a lively transition; ast is poetic); autem; verum enimvero (express or decided opposition, but indeed); atqui (but however, but now, e. g. in the minor premise of a syllogism) *It is to be observed that autem and vero stand after one or more words, the rest at the beginning of the sentence.* — *But yet, but however, at, attamen, verum tamen.* — *But if, si, si autem, si vero; but if not, si non, si minus, si aliter.* — *Not only — but also, non modo — sed etiam or verum etiam; non solum — sed etiam; non tantum — sed etiam.* — *To be praised with a but, cum exceptione laudari.* — *Without an if or but, sine ullâ morâ, haud cunctanter, libentissime.* — *But on the contrary, at contra, at enim vero.* — *But rather, imo, imo vero, imo enimvero.* — *It is sometimes not expressed in Latin, e. g. this is thy office, but not mine, hoc tuum est, non meum.*

BUT, in the sense of *EXCEPT*, præter; præterquam; excepto (-â, -is); nisi. — *I saw nobody but him, præter illum vidi neminem.* — *No one is wise but the good man, nemo sapiens est, nisi bonus.* — *Nothing but, nihil aliud, nisi (that and nothing else); nihil aliud quomodo (i. e. equivalent to that).* — *This happens to none but a wise man, soli hoc contingit sapienti.* — *I saw no one but you, te unum vidi.* — *Nothing could bring them into one united people but law, coalescere in populi unius corpus, nullâ re præterquam legibus, poterant.* — *The last but one, proximus a postremo.* — *There is nobody here but I, solus hic sum.* — *What but? quid aliud nisi or quam?* — *All but, tantum quod.*

BUT, in the sense of *ONLY*, modo tantum,

solum, tantummodo, nonnisi, duntaxat, solus, unus. — *I saw but you, te unum vidi.* — *I did but hear these things, not see these, hæc audivi tantum, non vidi.* — *I will speak, do you but hear, loquar, modo audi.* — *If but, dummodo; dum (with subj.).* — *Do but let him, sine modo.* — *Do but stay, inane modo.* — *But too often, sæpius justo; nimium sæpe.* — *There were but two romys (two in all), erant omnino itinera duo.* — *You have but the name of virtue in your mouth, nomen tantum virtutis insurpas.* — *He came but to-day, hodie primum venit.* — *But a while ago, non ita pridem, nuper admodum.* — *He is but twenty years old, non amplius viginti annos natus est.* — *It wanted but little, that, &c., tantum non, etc.; non multum abfuit, quin, etc.*

BUT THAT (except that, if not), ni, nisi; quod nisi. — *But that I fear my father, ni metuum patrem.* — *And but that he was ashamed to confess, et nisi erubesceret fateri.* — *¶ After a negative, quin, qui non; in this use, we often drop that.* — *No day almost, but (that) he comes to my house, dies fere nullus est, quin domum meam veniat, or quo domum meam non veniat.* — *There is none but is afraid of you, nemo est qui te non metuat.* — *There is none but may complain, nemo est, quin conqueri possit.* — *There is no doubt but (that), &c., non est dubium, quin (with subj.).* — *I have no fear but I shall write you letters enough, non vereor, ne non scribendo te expleam.* — *None but (i. e. who did not), nullus quin, nemo qui non.* — *None but knows, nemo est, qui nesciat.* — *¶ Not but that, non quin, non quia non, with a subj.; followed in the subsequent clause by sed quod or sed quia with the indie., or by sed ut with the subj.*

BUT, after cannot, non possum non (with infin.); facere non possum or merely non possum, quin, etc.; fieri non potest, ut non or quin, etc.

BUT FOR (i. e. were it not for, had it not been for) some person or thing, nisi or ni aliquis or aliquid esset, fuisset; (absque aliquo or aliqua re esset is used by comic writers). — *The bridge would have afforded a way to the enemy, but for one man, Horatius Coeles, pons iter hostibus dedit, ni unus vir fuisset, H. C., (only in comedy should we find absque uno viro, Horatio Coclite, esset).* — *I would, but for hurting him, vellem, ni foret ei damnum.*

BUTCHER, lanus, seldom lano; (at a sacrifice), popa (who struck the beast), cultrarius (who cut his throat); macellarius (meat-seller): fig. homo sanguinarius.

TO BUTCHER, prop., cædere, jugulare; mactare (at a sacrifice): fig., trucidare, concidere; obtruncare.

BUTCHERLY, sanguinarius, sanguinem sitiens, sævus, ferus.

BUTCHERY, fig. cædes; trucidatio. — *¶ (where beasts are butchered), laucena.*

BUTCHER'S-BROOM, ruscus.

BUT-END (of a gun), mannbrum.

BUTLER, cellarius, promus, condus promus; minister or ministrator (vini).

BUTT, scopus; meta, finis. — *¶ To make a butt of one, aliquem ludibrio habere; putare sibi aliquem pro ridiculo et delectamento.* — *To be one's butt, ludibrio esse alicui.* — *¶ (blow), ictus.*

TO BUTT, cornu ferire, cornu petere; (of a ram), arietare in aliquem. — *Butting, qui cornu petit, petulcus.*

BUTT (cask), dolium, labrum.

BUTTER, butyrum. — *To make butter, butyrum facere.* — *Bread and butter, panis butyro illitus.*

TO BUTTER, butyro illinere aliquid.

BUTTERY, cella promptuaria, promptuari-um; cella penaria (where provisions are laid up).

BUTTERFLY, papilio. — *Fig. a mere butterfly in love, desultor amoris.*

BUTTOCKS, nates, clunes, lumbi.

BUTTON, orbiculus (flat), globulus (globular). — *Button-hole, fissura.*

TO BUTTON, globulorum, etc., ope jungere.

BUTTRESS, anteris, erisma.

BUXOM, obsequens, obsequiosus, obediens; (gay, brisk), hilaris, alacer, lætus, (ranton, jolly), lascivus.

BUY, emere, redimere, (prop. and fig.; also to bribe); mercari, emercari, (prop. and fig.); nudinari (also to buy by a bribe). — *To buy at auction, emere in auctione; (of public revenues), redimere.* — *To buy a bargain, bene or recte emere.* — *To have a mind to buy, empturire.* — *Fond of buying, emax; a love of buying, emacitas.* — *A buying, emptio.* — *To buy and sell, mercari, mercaturam facere, nudinari.* — *To buy up (buy together), cõmere; (that others may not get it), præmercare; — to buy up corn (in order to make it dear), comprimer frumentum.* — *To buy off (bribe), corrumpere; (clear by a bribe), pecuniâ a supplicio liberare.* — *To let himself be bought, pecuniam accipere.*

BUYER, emptor, emens; manceps; propola (who buys to sell again). — *A buyer up or together, qui aliquid cõmit.* — *A buyer up of corn (to make it dearer), qui frumentum comprimit; dardanarius.* — *Buyer and seller, emens et vendens.*

BUZZ, susurrare; bombum facere (of bees); murmurare.

Buzz, subst. susurrus; bombus; murmur.

BY, of place (near, hard by), ad, apud, juxta, prope, propter, sub; sub manum, ad manum, præ manibus. — *The islands which are near by Sicily, insulæ quæ sunt propter Siciliam.* — *To seat one's self by a person or thing, propter aliquem or aliquid considere.* — *To have gardens by the Tiber, ad Tiberim habere hortos.* — *A cave is by, propter est spelunca quædam.* — *Also by verbs; e. g. to stand, sit by one, alicui astare, assidere: — to go by one's side, lateri alicujus adherere; latius alicujus tegere.* — *¶ (present).* — *To be by, adesse, coram adesse.* — *When I am by, not by, me præsentem, coram me; me absente.* — *¶ (along), secundum; præter.* — *To keep by the land (in sailing), oram, terram legere.* — *¶ (past), præter.* — *To go by, præterire (a place, locum).* — *¶ By sea and land, terrâ marique.* — *They came by sea, navibus advecti sunt; by land, pedibus huc iter fecerunt.* — *¶ By the way, in viâ, in itinere; per viam; in transitu, transiens, præteriens, (also fig.); quasi præteriens (fig.); obiter (fig.).* — *To touch by the way, in transitu or leviter aliquid attingere.* — *¶ By the way of, per (through); or with the ablat. of the name of a town, e. g. he went by Laodicea, Laodiceâ iter fecit.*

By, of time, in the sense of *at.* — *By night, noctu, nocte.* — *By day, die, interdiu.* — *So, by moonlight, lactente lunâ, ad lunam.* — *¶ (as soon as, not later than), intra; ante.* — *By the year's end, intra annum.* — *By this time, jam.* — *By the time Rome had been built three hundred years, trecentis annis post urbem conditam exactis.* — *By that time I shall have arrived, jam adero.* — *He was there by day-break, cum diluculo advenit.* — *By the time he ended his speech, oratione vixit finita.*

By, implying succession, is often made by an adverb in -tim; also by quot. — *Year by year, month by month, day by day, quot annis, quot mensibus, quot diebus; or omnibus annis, etc.* — *Man by man, viri-tim.* — *Town by town, village by village, oppidatim, vicatim.* — *Step by step, gradatim.* — *By little and little, paulatim.* — *To fall at their feet, one by one, ad omnium pedes sigillatim accidere.* — *By the pound, ad libram.* — *To pay one by the hour, certam mercedem in singulas horas dare alicui.* — *By ones, twos, &c., singuli, bini, etc.*

By one's self (i. e. unassisted), perse; perse ipse; perse solus. — *¶ (alone), solus; (apart), seorsum, separatim.* — *By itself (in and for itself), per se; — viewing the thing by itself, si rem ipsam spectas.*

By (denoting a means), by means of, per (especially of persons); also by the ablat. of the thing or of the gerund; sometimes the particip. utens or usus with ablat.; also e, ex. — *To ask a thing of some one by letter, aliquid ab aliquo per literas petere.* — *To avenge one's wrongs by means*

of another, *Injurias suas per alterum ulcisci*. — *To nourish virtue by action, virtutem agendo alere*. — *To know a man by his voice, aliquem ex voce agnoscere*. — ¶ Denoting a cause or its effect, per; a. ab, (especially with passive and neuter verbs); propter; (alicujus) operâ; (alicujus or alicujus rei) beneficio. — *To be killed by one, ab aliquo occidi*. — *To perish by disease, perire a morbo*. — *The world was created by God, mundus a Deo creatus est*. — *The slaves, by whom you live, servi, propter quos vivis*. — *The common people were stirred up by them, eorum operâ plebs concitata est*. — ¶ By reason of, per, propter, ob. — *By reason that, propterea quod, propterea quia*. — Also by the *ablat.* of the thing; e. g. *this happened by your fault, vestra culpa hoc*

accidit. — ¶ To this may be referred *By*, denoting the thing or part taken hold of, which is expressed by the *ablat.* — *To drag by the feet, pedibus trahere*. *By*, i. e. according to, secundum; e, ex, de; ad. — *By the course of the moon, ad eursum lune*. — *By a model, pattern, ad effigiem, ad exemplum*. — *To judge a thing by the truth, ex veritate aliquid aestimare*. — *It is built by the authority of the senate, ædificatur ex auctoritate senatus*. *By*, in adjuration or in supplication, per *By*, denoting excess or defect, is expressed by the *ablat.* — *Shorter by one syllable, unâ syllabâ brevior*. — *Higher by ten feet, decem pedibus altior*. — *By much, multo*. — *By far, longe*. *By*, in some phrases. — *By stealth, furtim*.

— *By turns, in vicem, per vices, alternis*. — *By chance, forte, casu*. — *By heart, memoriter*. — *By and by, jam, mox, brevi*. — *By the by, sed quod mihi in mentem venit; audi! dic, queso*.

By-DESIGN, consilium alterum. — *He had this by-end, that, &c., simul id sequebatur, ut, &c.*

By-LAW, præscriptum minoris momenti.

By-STANDER, spectator.

By-WAY, trames, semita, callis; deverticulum (that turns off from a greater; also fig.).

By-WORD, proverbium; verbum. — *To become a by-word, in proverbium venire or cedere*; proverbii eludi (be ridiculed in proverbs).

C.

CABAL, factio; globus (consensionis). — ¶ (*intrigae, &c.*), ars, artificium, fallacia. — Pl. cabals, artes (male), fallacie, consilia clandestina; calumniae (chicanery).

To CABAL, consilia clandestina concoquere. — *against one, consiliis clandestinis oppugnare aliquem*.

CABBAGE, brassica, olus, cantis.

CABALA, cabbala; arcana Hebræorum doctrina.

CABALISTIC, cabbalisticus.

CABIN (small room), conclave or cubiculum parvum; zotheca: (of a ship), diæta navis: — (hut), casa, tugurium, casula, tugurium; mapale (only in pl. mapalia, oven-like huts of wandering Africans); officina (workshop).

CABINET, conclave; cubiculum minus; zotheca, zotheca; eubiculum secreti; sanctuarium or consistorium principis. — *To pry into the cabinets of princes, principum secreta rimari*. — *Equally great in the field and the cabinet, rei militaris peritus, neque minus civitatis regunde*. — *A cabinet-minister, amicus regis omnium consiliorum princeps*. — *A cabinet-council, cabinet, principis consilium intimum; consilium reipublicæ secretius*. — ¶ (*for treasures or curiosities*), thesaurus, horreum; armarium, scrinium. — *A cabinet for coins, numotheca*.

CABINET-MAKER, intestinarius.

CABLE, funis ancorarius. — *The cables, ancoralia; to cut them, ancoralia incidere*.

CACKLE, strepere; (of hens), gracillare; (scream, as a goose), ginguire.

CACKLE, subst. ginguirus, strepitus.

CADAVEROUS, cadaverosus, luridus.

CADENCE (fall of voice), positio vocis; modulation, flexio vocis or modorum; measure, flow, modi, moduli, modulatio; (flow, march), Ingressus, ingressio, cursus, (orationis); (squad), sonus.

CADET, filius or frater natu minor or in nimis; puer ad militiam publice informandus.

CAGE, cavea (for birds or beasts); claustrum (for beasts).

To CAGE, includere; in carcerem includere.

CAITIFF, scelestus; scelus.

CAJOLE, blandiri alicui, permulcere aliquem, palpare alicui, lactare aliquem. — *To cajole one out of his money, aliquid nummorum ab aliquo blanditiis exprimere*.

CAJOLER, blandus homo.

CAKE, placenta; libum (especially sacrifice-cake, birth-day cake): (mass, lump), massa; crusta. — *Cakes, panificia*. — *A baker of cakes, pistor dulciarius; libarius*.

To CAKE, conerescere; coire, coagulari, spissari: — v. a. in massam redigere; densare, condensare. — *Caked, concretus*.

CALAMITY, calamitas, malum, damnum; miseria, miseriarum tempestas.

CALAMITOUS, calamitosus, funestus; miser.

CALASH, rheda.

CALCAREOUS, calci similis.

CALCINE, v. a. in calcem vertere; v. n. in calcem verti.

CALCULATE, computare, supputare; alicujus rei rationem inire; ad calculos vocare, devocare aliquid; calculos ponere, subducere in re; computando efficere (bring out by calculation); (estimate), aestimare. — *expenses, ad calculos vocare sumptus*. — *the course of the stars, stellarum or siderum cursus et motus numeris persequi*. — *The loss cannot be calculated, damnum majus est, quam quod aestimari possit*. — *Fig. to calculate all the circumstances, difficulties, &c. of a thing, ponere calculos in utraque parte*. — ¶ (*set down at this or that*), expensum ferre alicui; acceptum referre alicui. — *the interest at four per cent. a month, fenus quaternis centesimis ducere*. — ¶ (*make for a certain end*), accommodare aliquid ad aliquam rem. — *a thing for terror, aliquid ad terrorem componere*.

CALCULATION, computatio, supputatio, ratio, calculi, ratio subducta or subducenda.

CALCULATOR, qui rationes computat; ratiocinator.

CALDRON, ahenum; lebes (only of Greeks).

CALENDAR, fasti, calendarium; ephemeris (journal, diary).

CALENDER cloth, pannum levigare, polire, expolire, nitidum reddere.

CALENDER, subst. tormentum.

CALENDERER, fullo.

CALENDS, calendæ.

CALF, vitulus; vitula (heifer): (human calf), vervex, stipex. — *A little calf, vitellus; vitulus tener*. — *Of a calf, vitulinus*. — *Of calf-skin (leather), e corio vitulino factus*. — ¶ (*of the leg*), surra.

To CALVE, vitulum parere.

CALIBER. See *Bore*.

CALK a ship, navem picare.

CALL, vocare. — *aloud, clamare, exclamare*. — *one by name, nominatim aliquem vocare, nomine aliquem appellare*. — *several times to one, aliquem semel ac saepius inclamare*. — *away, avocare*. — *back, revocare*. — *down, devocare*. — *for one, aliquem ad se vocare; aliquem arcessere (fetch); evocare, excire, (command one's presence)*. — *for a thing, poscere; postulare*. — *for help, opem implorare*. — *forth, evocare; excitare*. — *To call one in, intro vocare aliquem; one's money, pecunias exigere*. — *To call off, avocare; dehortari*. — *over (e. g. names), recensere, recitare, perlegere*. — *out, evocare (challenge), provocare; (excite), excitare, commovere*. — *together, convocare*. — *up (in the morning), suscitare, excitare, exsefacere; (excite), excitare, inovere, commovere; (call from the dead), excitare ab inferis*. — *upon, appellare; to call upon one to recite, ali-*

quem excitare; for payment, admonere, interpellare; for an account, rationem ab aliquo reposcere; for some work, ad opus sollicitare: — *to call upon (invoke), invocare; implorare; obtestari*. — ¶ (*name*), vocare, appellare, dicere. — *I am called Marcus, mihi est nomen Marcus or Marco, ar (more rarely) Marci; or Marcus vocor*. — *I am called wise, sapiens dicor*. — *I call it mine, id meum vindico*. — *To call things by their right names, suo quamque rem nomine appellare*. — ¶ (*convoke*), convocare. — ¶ (*summon into court*), citare. — ¶ *To call upon (i. e. visit) one, visere, invisere, (in order to ask about his health); adire, convenire, (for the sake of talking or treating with him); ad aliquem salutandum venire, aliquem salutare, (pay one's respects)*. — *To be in the habit of calling at a man's house, frequentare domum alicujus*.

CALL, subst. vox; vocatus. — *To call at one's call, alicujus vocatu or ab aliquo vocatum or invitatum venire*. — ¶ (*demand*), flagitatio, postulatio, postulatum. — ¶ (*invocation*), invocatio, imploratio. — ¶ (*offer of an office*), munus oblatum; also in connection conditio.

¶ (*instruacnt*), fistula ancupatoria.

CALLING, vocatus; munus, officium, partes; ars, quæstus.

CALLOUS (prop.), callosus. — *To become callous, callum ducere, ocalescere*. — *To be so, callere*. — ¶ *Fig. to be callous to a thing, lente ferre aliquid*. — *I am callous to grief, animus ad dolorem obdurnit*. — *He is callous to all pity, durus homo est; omnem humanitatem exiit, abject*.

CALLOUSNESS, callum or callus (callus): fig. callum, lentus animus, indolentia; durus animus.

CALLOW, implumis.

CALM, tranquillus, placidus, quietus, pacatus, placatus, sedatus, compositus. — *sea, mare tranquillum, placidum*. — *sleep, somnus placidus*. — *life, vita quieta, tranquilla, placida, otiosa*. — *To write in a calmer mood, sedatiore animo scribere*. — *Be calm (of good cheer)! bono sis animo!* — *The sea is calm, mare tranquillum (pacatum, still) est; silet æquor; torpent æquora*.

CALM, CALMNESS, subst. (of the sea), tranquillitas (taken free from storm), malacia (a dead calm); fig. tranquillitas animi, animus tranquillus, æquus, (animi) æquitas; quies, otium, pax, silentium.

To CALM, tranquillare, pacare, sedare, placare, permulcere, lenire. — *anger, iracundiam repræmere, iram sedare, lenire*.

CALMLY, quiete, tranquille, placide, quieto animo, placato animo, sedate.

CALTROPS (used in war for pricking horses' feet), murices ferrei. — ¶ *Caltrop (a plant), tribulus*.

CALUMNY, calumnia; criminatio.

CALUMNIOUS, calumniosus (of a person); falsas criminationes continens.

CALUMNIATE, calumniari; criminari aliquem, falsâ criminatione (falsis crimi-

nationibus) uti in aliquem; de famâ alicujus detrudere; alicui absenti male loqui.

CALUMNIATOR, calumniator, criminator.

CALVE. See *Cul*.

CAMBRIC, carbasus. — *Of cambric*, carbaseus, carbasinus.

CAMEL, camelus. — *Of ove*, camelinus.

CAMP, castra (*pl.*); tentoria, pelles, (*tents*). — *A summer camp, winter camp, æstiva (sc. castra), hiberna (sc. castra)*. — *To select a position for a camp, locum castris idoneum deligere; locum castris capere*. — *To pitch a camp, castra locare, ponere, collocare, constituere; tendere (stretch the tents)*. — *To raise a camp, tabernacula defendere (strike the tents); castra movere, promovere, proferre*. — *To take the enemy's camp, hostem castris exuere*. — *Of or pertaining to a camp, castreris*.

CAMPAIGN (*open country*), campus, planities, locus campestris. — *¶ (in war)*, bellum; stipendium; sometimes expeditio. — *To make his first campaign, militiam auspicari; primum stipendium merere*. — *To open the campaign again, copias ex hibernaculis extrahere*. — *Our arms have been successful this campaign, bellum hoc anno feliciter gestum est*.

CAN, possum, queo; licet, licet mihi; copia mihi est alicujus rei faciendæ. — *I cannot, non possum; non queo, nequeo*. — *It can be, fieri potest, esse potest, (is possible); credibile est (is credible); factum esse potest (can have taken place)*. — *I cannot accuse (i. e. have no reason to accuse) old æge, nihil habeo, quod incusam senectutem*. — *I cannot pay, non sum solvendo; bear a burden, non sum oneri ferendo*. — *I speak as loud as I can, quam possum maximâ voce dico*. — *As much as I could, quantum facere potui*. — *I cannot bear to behold a thing, non sustineo aspicere aliquid*. — *As soon as can be, primo quoque tempore*. — *How can you tell? qui scis?* — *I cannot forbear to send to you, facere non possum, quin ad te mittam*. — *The business is as bad as it can be, pejore loco res non potest esse*. — *Do what you can to get it done, operam, ut fiat, da*. — *It is also expressed by tenses of the subj. mood; e. g. he explained the thing so clearly that all could see, rem tam perspicue explicuit, ut omnes intelligerent; who can doubt? quis dubitet?* — *¶ I can do this or that (i. e. I know how), scire, peritum esse*. — *I can, cannot paint, pingere scio, nescio*. — *He can draw (well), graphidos peritus est*. — *He can speak Greek, Græce scit, Græce loqui didicit or scit*.

CAN, subst. cantharus (*to drink from*); hircina, hircina, (*to pour from*).

CANAL, canalis (*gen.*); fossa (*uniting two bodies or streams of water*). — *To dig a canal, fossam facere, deprimere*.

CANCEL (*blot out*), delere; (*make void*), tollere, abolere, abrogare, rescindere. — *I cancelled the verses I had made, poema, quod composueram, incidit*.

CANCER, cancer (*the sign or sore*); canceroma, carcinoma, (*the sore*). — *Of a cancer, canceraticus*. — *A sore like a cancer, carcinodes (n.)*.

To CANCERATE, cancerare.

CANDID, probus, sincerus, verus, sine fuco et fallaciis, integer; candidus, simplex, apertus, ingenuus. — *A candid judge, iudex incorruptus*. — *To make a candid confession of a thing, aliquid aperte et ingenuè confiteri*.

CANDIDLY, sincere, vere; candide, simpliciter; genuine, ingenue; aperte; ex animo; sine fraude, sine dolo. — *Candidly? bonæ fide?* — *I will speak candidly, ex animi sententiâ dicam*.

CANOR, probitas, sinceritas, integritas, simplicitas, animi candor.

CANDIDATE, candidatus; petitor, competitor, fig. qui petit, appetit, competit aliquid, annititur ad aliquid; petitor. — *for the consulship, candidatus consularis*. — *for the ministry, candidatus ecclesiasticus*. — *Relating to a candidate, candidatorius*.

CANDLE, cereus (*waaxæ*), candela (*tal-lor*). — *Candlestick, lychnuchus, candelabrum*. — *To work by candle-light, lucubrare*. — *By candle-light, ad candelam (-as); ad lucernam (-as)*.

CANDOR. See *Candid*.

CANDY, saccharum crystallinum.

To CANDY, saccharum incoquere alicui rei, saccharo condire; *v. n.* saccharo crustari. — *A candied tongue, lingua blandiens*.

CANE, arundo; (*sagar-cane*), arundo sacchari, saccharum. — *¶ (staff)*, baculum, scipio. — *To go with a cane, inniti baculo; artus baculo sustinere*. — *A little cane, bacillum*.

To CANE one, baculum alicui impingere; alicum baculo coëcere.

CANISTER, canistrum (*basket*); pyxis (*box*).

CANKER (*worm*), eruca: — (*sore*), ulcus, cancer, canceroma; *in the mouth*, aphthæ: — (*rust*), rubigo; *of brass*, ærug: — (*dog-rose*), rosa canina, sentis canis: — (*pest*), pestis, perniciēs.

To CANKER, *v. a.* rodere, corrodere, corrumpere, vitare, depravare; *consumere*: — *v. n.* rubiginem contrahere, rubigine ladi, in æruginem incidere; *rodi, corrumpi, vitari, depravari*. — *Canker-ed, rubiginosus, æruginosus; corruptus, etc.*

CANNIBAL, qui carne humanâ or hominum corporibus vescitur; Anthropophagus.

CANNON, tormentum bellicum. — *To charge a cannon, pulverem cum globo in tormentum indere*. — *To fire a cannon, tormentum mittere, emittere*. — *Caanon-ball, globus tormentarius; globus tormento missus*. — *Out of cannon-shot, extra tormenti coniectum*.

CANNONADE, *v. n.* tormenta mittere; *v. a.* tormentis verberare.

CANNONIER, miles tormentarius.

CANOE, linter.

CANON, lex; præscriptum, præceptum; regula, norma, (these two collectively, *canons; never in pl.*). — *¶ Canon law, jus canonicum*. — *¶ The sacred canon, librorum sacrorum numerus or familia*. — *¶ (as a dignitary), canonicus*.

CANONICAL (*of writings*), qui in numero sacrorum librorum habetur or est. — *¶ (regular), legibus canonicis or ecclesiasticis constitutus, justus, legitimus*. — *¶ (ecclesiastical), canonicus, ecclesiasticus*.

CANONIST, juris canonici professor.

CANONIZE, in sanctorum numerum referre.

CANOPY, aulæum; umbraculum; velarium (*awn*).

CANOPIED, velatus.

CANT (*gibberish*), perplexa ratio loquendi, verba perplexa; (*technical expressions*), vocabula quæ in quaque arte versantur, vocabula artificum propria, vocabula artis: (*affected whine*), vox ficta simulataque, sermo fictus simulatusque, and more widely species fictæ pietatis, ficta religio; (*low talk*), sermo ex trivis sumptus, vocabula ex trivis arrepta, villitas sermonis, dictionis. — *A cant word among sailors, vocabulum nauticum; in camp, vocabulum castrense; of painters, vocabulum picturæ, vocabulum pictoribus usitatum*.

To CANT, perplexe loqui: more artificum loqui: pietatem verbis simulare: triviali sermone uti.

CANTO, liber.

CANTON, pagus.

To CANTON, in pagos dividere; *v. n.* stativa habere (aliquo loco).

CANTONMENT, castra (stativa).

CANVASS, canava, canevadium; (*sails*), carbasus, linteus; (*tents*), tentoria, tabernacula; (*a picture*), tabula. — *¶ (a canvassing for votes), ambitio, prensatio*.

To CANVASS, ambire, prensare: (*consider, discuss*), expendere, perpendere, examinare, animo agitare, in concionibus agitare, etc.

CAP (*for men*), galerus, pileus, tegmen capitis; (*little cap*), galericulum, pileolus: (*for women*), calantica, mitra. — *Wearing a cap, galericus, pileatus; calanticam, etc., gerens*. — *¶ (cancer like a cap), petasus; causia; operculum*. — *¶ The cap of, summus*.

To CAP, superintendere; insuper imponere. — *¶ To cap verses, (alternis) versibus contendere*.

CAP A-PIE. — *Armed cap-a-pie, a vertice ad talos armatus*.

CAPABLE, capax alicujus rei; aptus, idoneus alicui rei; sollers, ingeniosus; probus, bonus; docilis. — *of accomplishing any thing whatever, nihil non efficere potest*. — *A capable guardian, tutor idoneus*. — *workman, artifex probus, bonus*. — *judge, voucher, iudex, auctor idoneus*. — *A man capable of ruling, vir imperii capax*. — *He is capable of committing any crime, ab illo nullum facinus abest*.

CAPABILITY, facultas alicujus rei (gerendæ).

CAPACIOUS (*able to hold*), capax, (*roomy*), capax, amplus, laxus, spatiosus, magnus. — *A capacious mind, ingenium capax*.

CAPACITY, capacitas; ingenium, ingeni facultas, sollertia, dotes animi; captus, intelligentia, prudentia. — *The capacity of a vessel, vasis capacitas*. — *To come down to the capacity of the scholar, ad mensuram discentis se submittere; of his hearers, ad intellectum auditorum descendere*. — *According to the common capacity, ut est hominum capus*. — *To have a natural capacity for a thing, alicujus rei gerendæ a naturâ adjumenta habere*. — *¶ (character, &c.), unius, officium, conditio, partes*.

CAPACITATE, alicum instruere ad aliquid.

CAPE (*of land*), promontorium; (*of a garment*), collare.

CAPER, saltus; fig., exsultatio, petulantia, lascivia. — *To cut capers, exsultare, lascivire*.

To CAPER, saltare, exsultare, lascivire.

CAPILLARY, tenuissimus, subtilissimus.

CAPITAL, adj. (*touching life*), capitalis; (*main, chief*), primus, princeps, præcipuus, summus, maximus; (*excellent*), egregius, eximius. — *This is the capital point, hoc caput est, hoc summum, maximum est*. — *¶ Capital letter, littera inceptiva or initialis; littera majuscula*.

CAPITAL, subst. (*money*), pecunie, rumi, also res; (*as distinct from interest*), caput, sors, vivum. — *Idle capital, pecunie otiosæ*. — *To draw upon one's capital, de vivo detrudere*. — *¶ (capital letter), see above*. — *¶ (of a country), caput ar caput regni; urbs nobilissima*. — *¶ (of a pillar), capitulum*.

CAPITALIST, homo pecuniosus, bene natus.

CAPITULATE, de conditionibus tractare: — (*of soldiers*), arma conditione ponere; (*of a town*), certis conditionibus hostibus tradi.

CAPITULATION, conditiones (deditionis).

CAPON, capus, capo; gallus castratus.

CAPRICE, animi impetus; libido; commentum mirum: (see also *Capriciousness*). — *Caprices, ineptiæ, nugæ; opinionum commenta*.

CAPRICIOUS, difficilis; libidinosus; levis, inconstans, varius, mutabilis, mobilis; petulans.

CAPRICIOUSNESS, natura difficilis; petulantia; inconstantia, levitas. — *of fortune, inconstantia fortunæ*.

CAPTAIN (*commander*), præfectus, dux, imperator. — *A great captain, imperator summus*. — *¶ (of a company), centurio*. — *To be such, ordinem ducere*. — *¶ (of a ship), navicularius (anar)*; navis magister (*master*); navis præfectus, (*naval commander*).

CAPTIOUS, morosus, difficilis, superbus; reprehendendi studiosus; spinosus. — *A man captious as to words, aucups verborum*. — *¶ (insidious), captiosus, insidiosus*. — *A captious question, captio, interrogatio captiosa*.

CAPTIOUSLY, superbe, morose; captiose, insidiosè.

CAPTIOUSNESS, natura difficilis, morosa, reprehendendi studium; captio, cavillatio, interrogations captiosæ, spinæ. — *in words, aucupium verborum*.

CAPTIVE, adj. captus, captivus.

CAPTIVE, subst. captus, captivus.

CAPTIVITY, captivitas; servitus (*when joined with slavery*).

CAPTIVATE, CAPTIVE, capere; fig., capere, rapere, occupare, allicere, pellicere, tenere. — *Captivating (charming), quod ad se attrahit, nos capit ar delectatione allicit; venustus*. — *¶ See Charm*.

CAPTOR, qui capit, capiat, cepit, etc.; expugnator (of a town).
CAPTURE, captura (of prey, &c.); occupatio, expugnatio; and by a circumlocution. To **CAPTURE**, capere, occupare, potiri (with abl.), expugnare.
CAR, carrus, carrum; birota, birotum, (two-wheeled); poet. currus.
CARMAN, plaustrarius.
CARAVAN, comitatus; peregrinatio armata mercatorum.
CARAVANSARY, xenodochium.
CARCASS, cadaver; corpus mortuum, corpus; (improp.), corpusculum. — *The carcass of a sheep*, ovis morticina.
CARD, charta, tabula, tabella. — *Visiting-card*, charta or tessera salutatrix. — *Playing-card*, charta or scida ludoria. — *To play at cards*, chartis or scidis ludere. — ¶ (for wool), carmen.
To CARD, carminare. — *A carding*, carminatio.
CARDER, carminator.
CARDINAL, adj. primus, princeps, præcipuus; cardinalis. — *roinds, numbers, venti, numeri cardinales*.
CARDINAL, subst. cardinalis. — *A cardinal's hat*, tiara cardinalis.
CARE, cura; diligentia; curatio alicujus rei (the care, conduct, &c., of a thing). — *Care in a business*, accuratio in aliqua re faciendâ. — *Acting with care*, diligens. — *Made with care*, accuratus. — *With care*, accurate; the utmost, diligentissime, accuratissime. — *Without care*, sine curâ or diligentia, solutâ curâ. — *To bestow care upon a thing*, curam adhibere de re or in re, curam impendere rei. — *To undertake the care of a thing*, curationem alicujus rei suscipere. — *The care of that lies upon me*, illud est curationis mee. — *I have a care of that*, illud mihi curâ est. — *To take care of*, curare; procurare. — *Take care of your health*, cura ut valeas. — *I wish you would have a care of that matter*, illam rem velim curâ habere. — *I commit it to your care*, mando hoc tui fidei or tibi. — ¶ (concern, anxiety), cura; sollicitudo. — *To bring one care*, sollicitare alicquem; curam, sollicitudinem afferre alicui; sollicitum habere alicquem. — *To be harassed with cares*, curis angî; worn, curis assumi or confici. — *To throw off all cares*, curas abjicere. — *Be without care!* noli laborare! bono sis animo! — *To be in care and anxiety*, anxio et sollicito esse animo. — ¶ (the object of care), cura. — *This is my care*, hoc mihi curâ est. — ¶ (caution), cautio, circumspectio. — *To have a care*, cavere, ne, etc.; videre, ne, etc.; of a thing, cavere aliquid, præcavere ab aliqua re. — *To act with care*, omnia circumspicere. — *To use all possible care*, omne genus cautionis adhibere. — *To take care for*, consulere, prospicere, servire alicui rei; providere aliquid or alicui rei, prospicere aliquid.
To CARE (grieve), sollicitudinem habere, ægritudine affici, se afficere. — *about a thing*, laborare, sollicitum esse de re. — ¶ *To care for a thing* (attend to it, take care of it, regard it), laborare de aliqua re; curare aliquid; curâ mihi est aliquid; alicujus rei rationem habere or ducere; aliquid respicere; alicui rei prospicere. — *Not to care for*, negligere, non curare. — *To care for nothing at all*, nihil omnino curare (of the gods); soluto et quieto esse animo (of men). — *To care about other men's business*, aliena curare. — *I care not what others think*, non curo, quid alii censent. — *What care I about that matter?* quid mihi cum illâ re? — ¶ *To care for*, i. e. regard, love, colere, diligere, magni facere. — ¶ *I do not care* (i. e. I would rather not), non curo (with infin.).
CAREFUL (troubled), sollicitus, curâ, sollicitudine, ægritudine affectus, zeger animo or -i; (attentive), curiosus, accuratus, diligens; (provident), providus, cautus, circumspectus, prudens.
CARELESS, securus; socors; negligens, improvidus, incantus; immemor. — *To be careless of*, negligere.
CARELESSNESS, securitas, socordia, negligentia, imprudentia, inconsiderantia.
CAREER, curriculum; spatium; stadium (at the Olympic games). — ¶ *The*

carcer of life, vitæ curriculum, spatium. — ¶ (course), cursus. — *To give a man full career*, alicquem non impedire, non coercere.
CARESS, alicquem amplexari et osculari; blandiri alicui, perniulcere alicquem.
CARESS, subst. amplexus, complexus, osculum. — *Caresses*, blanditiæ, blandimenta; illecebræ.
CARGO, onus. — *To discharge the cargo*, navem exonerare.
CARICATURE (of the face), vultus in pejus fictus.
CARNAL, in corpore situs, ad corpus pertinens, corporalis, or the genit. corporis; libidinosus, voluptatibus corporis deditus; venereus. — *desires, libidines*.
CARNIVAL, Saturnalia.
CAROL, cantus, carmen, canticum.
To CAROL, canere, cantus fundere, dare, edere.
CAROUSE, potare; comissari. — *till midnight*, perpotare ad mediam noctem.
CAROUSAL, potatio, comissatio.
CARP at, carpere, vellicare; cavillari.
CARPENTER, faber tignarius or materiarius. — *A house-carpenter*, faber adium. — *A ship-carpenter*, faber navalis; architectus navalis.
CARPENTRY, opera fabrilis (the art, &c.); opus fabri tignarii, opus fabrilis, (the work).
CARPET, tapes, tapetum. — ¶ *Fig. to bring upon the carpet*, in medium proferre; movere, commovere. — *This is upon the carpet*, de hac re consulitur or deliberatur. — ¶ (of grass, &c.), vestitus.
To CARPET, tapete or -tis sternere, sternere.
CARRION, cadaver; caro putrida.
CARROT, daucus sativus (L.); it is included in pastinaca.
CARRY, ferre; bajulare (on one's back); portare (from one place to another); gerere, gestare, (bear, carry about, in the hand or as a burden; also as an ornament or article of dress); vehere, vectare, (especially of beasts, ships, slaves); sustinere (bear, hold up). — *To carry a child in the arms*, puerum in manibus gestare. — *To be carried in a palanquin through the city*, lecticâ ferri, portari, gestari, vehi per urbem. — *To carry a thing with one*, aliquid secum portare. — *To carry home*, domum ferre. — *To carry to the grave*, (funere) efferre. — *As far as the sight will carry*, quo longissime oculi conspectum ferunt. — *To carry coals to Newcastle*, ligna in silvam ferre. — *To carry a thing far* (fig.), longe procedere in re; too far, modum excedere in re; to extremities, ultima experiri. — *To carry a ditch round the city*, urbem fossâ circumdare. — *To carry water through a man's land*, aquam per fundum alicujus ducere. — *To carry one's demands to a man*, alicujus ad alicquem postulata deferre. — *To carry away*, auferre, asportare, avchere, abducere; rapere, abripere; carried away by the force of the stream, vi fluminis abreptus: — *to be carried away with love*, amore trahi, provehi. — *To carry in*, intro ferre; inferre in, etc. — *To carry off* (kill), consumere, absumere, conficere; rapere: — *to carry off bile*, bilem detrudere. — *To carry on*, exercere, facere, gerere; administrare; prosequi. — *To carry out*, efferre (foras), exportare: (to the end), persequi; ad finem perducere. — ¶ *To carry himself*, se gerere. — *To carry it high*, insolentem, intemperantem, superbum se præbere. — ¶ *To carry it* (prevail), vincere, pervincere, obtinere, ut or ne, etc. — *To carry a hill through*, legem, rogationem perferre. — *You have carried your point*, vicisti. — *To carry the day*, vincere; superiorem discedere. — *To carry a town by assault*, urbem expugnare. — *To carry* (effect), perficere, efficere.
CARRIAGE, portatio, gestatio, vectio, vectatio; vectura (also the carriage-money), vectura pretium. — *To pay* (for) the carriage, pro vectura solve. — ¶ (vehicle), vehiculum. (See also Coach, &c.) — ¶ (deportment) See Bear, Behave.
CARRIER, portans, gestans aliquid; gestator alicujus rei; gerulus; bajulus. — ¶ (messenger), nuntius. — *Letter-carrier*, tabellarius. — *Carrier-pigeon*, columba tabellaria.

CART, plaustrum; carrus, carrum; birota, birotum, (two-wheeled). — *A small cart*, plostellum. — *Cart-horse*, equus qui carro jungitur; caballus. — *Cartman*, plaustrarius. — *Cartload*, vehes.
To CART, in plaustrum, etc. imponere; plastro vehere or transvehere.
CARVE, sculptare, exsculpere; (engrave), insculpere, incidere. — *Carved work*, opus sculptile; anaglypha; sigilla. — ¶ (of meat), secare, scindere, (a whole animal); in frusta excutere (a piece of meat into smaller pieces).
CARVER, sculptor: — scissor; structor.
CARVING, sculptura: (carved work), opus sculptile.
CASE, theca; involucrum; capsula, pyxis. — *A case for pens*, theca calamaria.
To CASE, in thecâ recondere; armis induere; inducere.
CASE (occurrence, state, contingency, &c.), casus, res, causa, locus, status, conditio, tempus, occasio. — *I have often been in like case*, aliquoties eandem rem expertus sum; aliquoties idem mihi accidit, evenit. — *It is often the case*, res sæpe accidit; that, &c., sæpe accidit, ut, etc. — *The case may occur*, fieri potest, usu venire potest. — *It can never be the case*, non potest accidere tempus. — *This was rarely the case*, hoc raro incidebat. — *In an urgent case*, necessario tempore. — *In any case*, nuncquid res ceciderit (whatever the event be); certe, profecto, (certainly). — *To be in the same case*, in eadem esse conditione, in eodem loco, in eadem causâ esse. — *If I were in your case*, isto loco si essem. — *The case is otherwise with him, who, &c.*, alia causa est ejus, qui, etc. — *That is not the case*, alia res est; aliud est. — *Is not this the case with every people?* an hoc non ita fit in omni populo? — *He laments his own case*, suam vicem conqueritur. — *In case, that, &c.*, si; si est, ut; si forte: quum. — *To put or suppose the case*, fingere, facere, ponere. — *We will put the case that the thing is so*, fingamus, etc., rem ita esse. — *In the case of my brother*, in fratre meo. — *In this case* (under these circumstances), his rebus, que cum ita sint; in hoc tempore. — ¶ *To be in good case* (as to health), bene, recte se habere. — *In good case* (as to flesh), nitidus, pinguis, opimus, obesus. — ¶ *A case in court*, causa; res; lis. — ¶ (in grammar), casus.
CASEMENT, fenestra; foris.
CASH, pecunia præsens, numerata, or numi præsentis, numerati; also pecunia, numi, argentum. — *Cash payment*, representatio (pecuniæ). — *To pay in cash*, præsentî pecuniâ or numeratò solvere; pecuniam representare. — *To sell for cash*, die oculatâ vendere, Plaut.
CASHIER, custos pecuniarum.
CASHIER, v. loco suo movere; remove, submovere or anovere a munere; solvere militiâ, exactorare.
CASK, dolium, doliolum, cupa, seria, orca.
CASKET, arcula, capsula, cistula, cistellula; pyxis; dactyliotheca (for rings).
CASSOCK, stola sacerdotalis.
CAST, jacere, jactare (repeatedly), mittere, jaculari, conjicere (e. g. lapides in alicquem; alicquem in vincula; oculos ad or in alicquem); injicere (cast into, upon), superinjicere (cast upon). — *To cast a thing at one*, petere alicquem aliqua re (e. g. alicquem malo, an apple). — *To cast stones at one*, lapides mittere, conjicere in alicquem; lapidibus petere alicquem. — *To cast anchor*, ancoram jaccere. — *To cast a shadow*, umbram facere; the sun casts no shadow, sol nullam umbram facit; nulla umbra jacitur. — *To cast the skin* (of a snake), vernationem or senectam exuere; the teeth, dentes alieni cadunt, decidunt, excidunt: — the castings (slough, &c.), exuvia. — *The horse cast his rider*, equus effudit or excussit equitem. — *To cast the dice*, nleam jaccere. — *They cast lots*, which of the two, &c., sortiti sunt, uter, etc. — *He cast a block in his way* (fig.), illi scrupulum injectit. — *To cast a ditch about a place*, fossâ circumdare locum. — *To cast upon the shore*, in litore ejicere. — *To cast the blame upon one*, culpam in alicquem conferre, conjicere, transferre

— *To cast into sorrow, dolorem alicui facere, efficere, asferre; into trouble, negotium alicui facere, exhibere, aliquem in molestiam impingere, detru- dere.* — *To cast into a sleep, sopire, con- sopire.* — *To cast a thing in one's teeth, aliquid alicui exprobrare, objicere.* — *To cast one's eyes about, oculos circumferre.* — *To cast away, abjicere (e. g. spem); profunder (e. g. vitam); one's self, se abjicere (cast away, perditus, profliga- tus); to be cast away, naufragium facere, naufragio perire.* — *To cast by, rejicere, respuere, repudiare; contemnere.* — *To cast down, sternere, prosternere; afflige- re; dejicere, deturbare; evertere, sub- vertere.* — *the eyes, oculos (in terram) dejicere; the mind, animum affligere, frangere; cast down, abjectus, animi ab- jecti, afflictus, tristis, spe alienus.* — *To cast headlong, præcipitem dare, præ- cipitare.* — *To cast off; his rider, equi- tem excutere, effundere; the yoke (prop. and fig.), jugum cervicibus dejicere; children, liberos abdicare; a wife, uxorem repudiare; virtue, virtutem abjice- re, virtuti laqueum mandare; vices, vitia ponere or exuere; clothes, vestem ponere, deponere, abjicere, exuere, (for good) deponere.* — *To cast out, ejicere, expellere, exturbare, extrudere, exter- minare; — something obscurely, obscure jacere aliquid.* — *To cast up, sublime jacere, extruere; the eyes, oculos tollere.* — *¶ (condemn), damnare, condemna- re.* — *To be cast in his snit, causâ cade- re.* — *¶ The trees cast their leaves, folia arboribus delabuntur, ex arboribus deci- dunt.* — *¶ (give the bias), habere or facere momentum.* — *Casting, decretori- us, quod habet or facit momentum.* — *¶ (reckon), computare, supputare, rationem alicujus rei inire; calculos subducere; ad calculos vocare.* — *To cast up an account, alicujus rei rationem computare or summam facere.* — *¶ To cast in one's mind, secum meditari, per- pendere, secum reputare, cogitare.* — *To cast about, meditari, in animo volvere or secum versare.* — *¶ (found, run), fundere (in brass, ex ære); also fingere.*
CAST, *s. (o throw), jactus, missus, (of dice, talorum, tesserarum); conjectus; ars, artificium, (reach, trick): specimen (touch): of the eyes, oculorum nutus (wink), conjectus oculorum, oculi aliquo conjecti, oculi dejecti; (squin), oculi limi, perversi (one that has it, strabo): (look), aspectus, conspectus, facies, vultus, species, color: (air), habitus corporis: (sort, &c.), genus, natura, indoles, ingenium: (thing cast or founded), signum, imago ficta.* — *To have a cast of violet, in violam vergere; in violam desinere, violam sentire.* — *Having a cast of black, nigricans.* — *A jest which has a vulgar cast, jocus illiberalis.*
CASTIGATE. See *Chastise*.
CASTLE, *arx (a fortified castle on an en- nance); castellum.* — *To build castles in the air (to entertain foolish hopes), somnia sibi fingere, spem pascere inanem.*
CASTOR, *fiber, castor.* — *Castor-oil, oleum castorinum.*
CASTRATE, *virilitatem alicui adimere or excidere or exsecare, exsecare, cast- rare.*
CASTRATION, *castratio.*
CASUAL, *fortuitus, forte oblatus, in casu positus, adventitius.*
CASUALLY, *forte, casu, fortuito, fortuito.*
CASUALTY, *casus, eventum; mors, mor- tis casus.*
CASUIST, *qui quæstiones de moribus hominis Christiani explicat, officia ho- minis Christiani in locis dubiis dijudi- cat.*
CAT, *felis, feles.*
CATALOGUE, *index.* — *of things to be sold by auction, index rerum venalium.*
CATARACT, *aquæ ex edito desilientes.* — *¶ (of the eye), glaucoma.*
CATARRH, *destillatio, epiphora, catar- rhus, tussis catarrhalis.*
CATASTROPHE, *catastrophæ (turn and development of an action); exitus (issue of a piece, &c.); fortunæ vicissitudo, commutatio, etc.; eventus.*
CATCH (*lay hold of*), *prehendere, appre-*

hendere, comprehendere; arripere (has- tily). — *To catch one by the cloak, ali- quem pallio apprehendere.* — *by the hand, manu prehendere.* — *To catch at, appetere, preusare, captare.* — *¶ To catch a ball, pilam accipere, excipere.* — *To catch one as he falls, aliquem la- bentem excipere.* — *To catch birds, beasts, &c., capere aves, feras.* — *To try to catch, captare (e. g. pilam, mus- cas).* — *To catch (take in), capere, deci- pere, circumvenire.* — *To catch a thief, furem comprehendere.* — *To catch (over- take), assequi, consequi; in cursu nan- cisci; ex frugibus aliquid reprehendere (catch and bring back).* — *To catch in a net, irretire; in a noose, illaqueare.* — *Caught in a shower, subito imbre oppres- sus.* — *¶ (captivate, charm), capere, rapere, irretire.* — *¶ (take in the act), deprehendere in aliqua re.* — *To be caught thieving, in furto teneri.* — *¶ To catch fire, ignem (flammam) concipere; ignem comprehendere.* — *He catches fire easily, natura ejus est præceps in iram.* — *The fire catches something, ignis or flamma comprehendit or corripit aliquid.* — *To catch a disease, in morbum incidere, morbo corripit; (by infection), morbus transit in aliquem.* — *To catch cold, per- frigesce.* — *To catch vices, infici or imbui vitiis.* — *A catching disease, mor- bus contagiosus, contagio or contagium morbi, pestilentia.*
CATCH, *s. (what is caught), præda, quod quis capit (cepit, etc.): (song), versus a singulis in orbem decantandi: (hook, &c.), hamus, uncus, fibula.
CATECHIZE, *catechizare; interrogare, percutari.*
CATECHISM, *catechismus.*
CATEGORY, *genus (kind, class); cate- goria (in logic).*
CATEGORICAL, *absolutus; simplex (uncon- ditional); certus, non dubius.* — *To give a categorical answer, absolute responde- re.*
CATES, *cibaria; obsonia; cuppediæ, cibi delicatiores.*
TO CATER, *obsonari.*
CATERER, *obsonator.*
CATER (at dice), *quaternio.*
CATERPILLAR, *eruca.*
CATHARTIC, *catharticus.* — *A cathar- tic, medicamentum catharticum, detrac- tio.*
CATHEDRAL, *ædes cathedralis.*
CATHOLIC, *universalis, perpetua; cat- holicus.* — *¶ Romana Catholicæ, ad le- gem Romanam or sacra Romana perti- nens; also Romanus.* — *A Catholic, Rom. legis studiosus.* — *To become Catho- lic, doctrinam Pontificis Rom. amplecti; (of a community), sacra Romana susci- pere.*
CATHOLICON, *medicamentum panchres- tum; omnium dolorum remedium.*
CATTLE (*in general*), *pecus, ðris (but pecus, ūdis, a single head); jumenta (drought cattle, beasts of burden).* — *A drone of cattle, greg; greg armentorum.* — *The raising of cattle, res pecuaria, pecuaria; to raise cattle, pecuarius face- re; a breeder of cattle, pecuarius.* — *A cattle-market, forum pecuarius.*
CAUL (*for the hair*), *reticulum; (of the breasts), omentum.*
CAUSE, *causa (gen.); fons, origo, semen, (source, fountain); auctor, effec- tor, (author); ansa, materia, locus, (hæ- dle, occasion); ratio.* — *The sun is the cause of heat, sol est causa et fons calo- ris.* — *He is the cause of the war, ille est auctor, concitator belli.* — *You are the cause, tu es in causâ.* — *To seek a cause for war, materiam belli quærere ad re- prehendendum.* — *To invoke causes, causas confingere.* — *To allege as a cause, prætexere aliquid.* — *For good cause, justis de causis; to have good cause for something, cum causâ aliquid facere; non sine gravi causâ aliquid fa- cere.* — *Without cause, sine causâ, teme- re; not, non temere.* — *For that cause, eâ de causâ; ob or propter eam causam.* — *For what cause? quam ob rem? qua de causâ?* — *There is no cause for your grieving, non (or nihil) est, quod or quare or cur doleas; non habes, quod doleas.* — *What cause is there for hesita-**

tion? quod facit, ut dubites? — *¶ (side party), causa, partes.* — *To espouse one's cause, in alicujus partes transire, ad ali- cujus causam se adjungere; patrocinium alicujus or alicujus rei suscipere.* — *To make common cause with one, stare cum aliquo.* — *¶ (in court), causa; res; lis.* — *To plead a cause, causam defendere or orare; causam agere.*

TO CAUSE, *causam esse alicujus rei; fon- tem rei esse; auctorem, concitorem rei esse; facere, efficere; creare (to breed, engender); movere, excitare, (ex- cite, arouse); ausum dare or præbere alicujus rei or ad with gerundive; locum dare or facere alicui rei.*

CAUSELESS, *quod sine causâ est.* — *¶ (groundless), quod sine causâ est, quod temere fit; vanus, temerarius; immeritus, injustus.*

CAUSEY, *via (lapidibus) strata.*

CAUSTIC, *causticus; rodens, erodens.*

CAUTION, *cautio, circumspectio, provi- dentia, prudentia.* — *The thing requires much caution, res multas cautiones habet.* — *¶ (warning), monitus.*

TO CAUTION, *monere, præmonere ali- quem, ut caveat: — against something, monere, præmonere aliquid cavendum; monere, præmonere de aliqua re; mo- nere, præmonere, ne, etc.*

CAUTIOUS, *cautus, circumspectus, pruden- ter, consideratus, providus.* — *To be cautious in a matter, cautionem adhibere in aliqua re.*

CAVALCADE, *pompa equestris.*

CAVALIER, *eques; vir nobilis; homo aula ingenio accomodatus.*

CAVALIER, *adj. quod equitem decet; for- tis, strenuus; superbus, insolens; festi- vus, lepidus.*

CAVALRY, *equitatus, equites; copiæ equestres (cavalry forces of an army); acies equitum (in line of battle); ala (as forming a wing): — sometimes, eques (in sing. for equites).* — *A cavalry-man, eques.* — *A regiment of cavalry, cohors equestris.* — *A troop of cavalry, turma equitum.* — *To serve in the cavalry, equo merere.*

CAVE, CAVERN, *caverna, specus, spelunca; antrum (poet.); (pit), fovea.*

CAVERNOUS, *cavernosus.*

CAVIL, *captiose interrogare, cavillari, calumniari, argutias consecrari or alicui exhibere, aliquid captare velle.* — *Cav- illing, captiosus, calumniosus, cavil- lans; minimâ re ad reprehendendum contentus.*

CAVIL, *s. captio, captiuncula, calumnia; cavils, captiones, captiosæ interrogatio- nes, argutiae.* — *To lose one's self in cavils, se induere in captiones.*

CAVILLER, *cavillator, calumniator.*

CAVITY, *cavum; fovea (pit); venter; uterus.*

CAW, *crociore, crocitare.*

CEASE (*make an end of doing something*), *desinere; cessare; desistere, abstinere; mittere: (all adverb of the infin.). — finem facere aliquid faciendi, or merely alicujus rei or alicui rei; conquirere a re; omittere, intermittere aliquid, (to leave a thing off; the former wholly, the latter for a time).* — *To cease from war, bellandi, belli or bello finem facere; conquirere ab armis.* — *To speak, finem facere dicendi (loquendi); finem imponere orationi.* — *Cease, I say! potin' ut desinas; — Not to cease backbiting one, non cessare detrudere ab aliquo.* — *To cease to be (to die), esse desinere.* — *They have ceased to dispute, disputari desitum est.* — *Not to cease asking, non desistere ro- gare.* — *To cease contending, de conten- tione desistere.* — *Also expressed by de in composition; as, debellare (cease from war), decertare (cease to fight), deservire (cease to rage), depluere (cease to rain).* — *¶ (come to an end), desinere (though rarely); finem habere or capere; decede- re (go off, depart), quiescere (rest; both of a fever); conquirere, abire, (both of a disease); (of a race or family), defecere in aliquo (became extinct in his person).* — *In winter all wars cease, hieme omnia bella conquirunt.* — *The wind ceases, ventus subsidit; vis venti cadit.* — *His anger has ceased, ira deferuit, resedit.* — *The war has ceased, debellatum est.* — *To make to cease, finem facere alicu-*

jus rei or alicui rei, finem imponere rei. — ¶ *Without ceasing*, sine intermissione; continenter; perpetuo; in æternum. — ¶ See also *Cessation*.

CEASELESS, continuus, assiduus; perpetuus (unbroken to the end); sempiternus (eternal).

CEDAR, cedrus. — Of cedar, cedreus, cedrinus.

CEDE, cedere alicui aliqua re; cedere alicui possessione alicujus rei; transcribere alicui aliquid (by writing).

CESSION, cessio.

CELL, tectum conclavis or cubiculi opere tectorio loricare; conclave lacunari ornare.

CEILING, tectum; tectum laqueatum, laquear or pl. laquearia, lacunar or pl. lacunaria, (a ceiling with depressed areas).

CELEBRATE, laudare, celebrare, prædicare; canere, carmine or carminibus celebrare. — To celebrate a man's memory in one's writings, memoriam alicujus scriptis prosequi. — ¶ (keep, solemnize), agere, agitare; celebrare. — a festival, diem festum agere. — a birth-day, diem natalem agere or festum habere; diem alicujus natalem celebrare. — a marriage, sacrum nuptiale conficere. — a funeral, funus facere, funus exsequiis celebrare.

CELEBRATED, inclytus, celebratus, illustris, clarus, præclarus, nobilis. — To be celebrated as an orator, magnus in oratoribus nomen habere. — To become celebrated, illustrari, gloriam consequi or assequi. — To make one's self celebrated, gloriam or famam sibi comparare.

CELEBRATION, prædicatio; landes; — celebratio; sollemne, dies festus.

CELEBRITY, gloria, (nominis) fama, laus or laudes, claritudo, claritas; celebritas (e. g. of a place much visited).

CELERITY, celeritas.

CELESTIAL, See Heavenly.

CELIBACY, vita cælebs, celibatus, (of a man); vita vidua, lectus viduus, (of a woman).

CELL, cella (see the Lexicon); (small one), cellula; (hut), casa, casula.

CELLULAR, cellas habens.

CELLAR, hypogæum concameratum (subterraneous vault); doliarium (receptacle for wine-casks, &c.); cella, cellarium, (as used by the ancients, store-room, but always in the upper part of the house: for oil, cella olearia; for provisions, cella penaria; for wines, cella vinaria, apotheca).

CEMENT, ferrumen (gen.); mortarium, arenatum, (mortar): — fig. vinculum, copula.

To CEMENT, ferruminare, conferruminare, ligare, vincire; fig. colligare, conjungere.

CEMETERY, sepulcretum; cæmeterium.

CENOTAPH, cenotaphium.

CENSER, turibulum; (firepan), focus (with coals on it, focus fervens).

CENSOR, censor; magister morum. — of books, librorum censor. — ¶ (blamer), reprehensor, vituperator, objurgator; homo minimâ re ad reprehendendum contentus

CENSORSHIP (the office), censura; præfectura morum. — ¶ In the censorship of Cato, Catone censore.

CENSORIOUS, acer, acerbus, gravis; morosus, difficilis; iniquus; minimâ re ad reprehendendum contentus; maledicus. — A censorious critic, iudex iniquus; cavillator.

CENSORIOUSNESS, acerbitas, reprehendendū studium.

CENSURE, reprehensio, vituperatio, cnpatio, objurgatio; castigatio. — To deserve censure, in vitio esse; in culpâ esse. — To escape it, vituperationem effugere.

To CENSURE, reprehendere, etc. See Blame.

CENSURABLE, reprehendendus, vituperandus, reprehensione, etc., dignus; vitiosus.

CENT. — One, two, three, &c. per cent., centesimæ, (centes.) binæ, ternæ, etc. (but it is to be observed that the ancients reckoned per centage by the month, so that these are severally 12, 24, 36 per cent.; we

may, however, add in singulos annos). —

— One half per cent., semisses (sc. usuræ); which is six per cent. by Roman reckoning. — One per cent. a year (after the Roman way), uncie usuræ.

CENTRE, locus medius; centrum (of a circle). — To incline to the centre, vergere in centrum. — The centre of the earth, medius terræ locus. — The centre of the island, insula media. — In the centre of the city, in medio or mediâ urbis. — The centre of the line of battle, media acies, medium, medii (sc. milites).

To CENTRE, in unum locum convenire. — To centre in a person or thing, in re or homine situm or positum esse, niti aliqua re, pendere ex aliquo or ex aliqua re, penes aliquem esse or consistere, aliqua re contineri. — To centre in (tend to), ad aliquod spectare.

CENTRAL, in medio loco situs; centralis.

CENTRIFUGAL, a centro recedens.

CENTRIPETAL, ad centrum tendens.

CENTURION, centurio.

CENTURY (division), centuria. — By centuries, centuriatum. — To divide into centuries, centuriare. — ¶ (age), sæculum; centum anni.

CERATE, ceroma, ceratum or -otum.

CERECLOTH, linteum ceratum.

CEREMONY, ritus, mos receptus, mos, (established usage, gen.); cærimonia, ritus sacri, (of religion); officium (form of politeness); (pompe), pompa, apparatus magnifici; (mere compliment), blanda vanitas, verba; (long speaking), ambages; (excessive politeness), molestia urbanitas. — Master of ceremonies, comes officiorum, magister officiorum or aulic. — Without ceremony, ambagibus missis, libere, rectâ viâ; familiariter. — With due ceremony, rite.

CEREMONIAL, CEREMONIOUS, ritualis; superstitiosus; sollemnis; nimis officiosus, nimis urbanus; ad omnes officiorum formulas factus.

CERTAIN, certus; firmus (fast, sure); stabilis (steadfast, stable); præsens (quick, efficacious, e. g. a medicine); exploratus (ascertained beyond a doubt); status (fixed). — I know for certain, certo or pro certo scio; pro explorato habeo aliquid or mihi est aliquid; compertum habeo. — In order to be certain of it, nunc hac de re certior fieret. — Death is certain, mors omnes homines manet. — A certain remedy, remedium præsens. — I am certain (determined), certum est mihi; certum est deliberatumque; stat sententia. — A certain (definite) income, redditus status. — At certain distances, certis spatiis intermissis. — ¶ A certain (a, one), quidam (also in oblique sarcasm); nescio quis.

CERTAINLY, certo, certe; hand dubie, sine ulla dubitatione, profecto (truly); utique (by all means, at all events); saltem (at least). — It is certainly believed, pro certo creditur. — If not — yet certainly, si non — at saltem; si non — certe. — Certainly (in a reply), certe. — This can certainly be, non dubito, quin hoc fieri possit.

CERTAINTY, firmitas; stabilitas; fides; veritas. — Full certainty, veritas ad liquidum explorata. — With certainty, certo, liquido, (e. g. to know, assert). — To know with certainty, certum, exploratum habere.

To CERTIFY, certiorum facere de aliqua re; confirmare aliquid; testimonio literarum confirmare aliquid.

CERTIFICATE, testimonium literarum; (of payment), apocha.

CESS, census. — To be cessed, censi, taxari.

CESSATION, finis (end); intermissio (suspension); (doing nothing), cessatio. — Without cessation, sine intermissione. — A cessation of arms, induciæ. — There is a complete cessation of traffic (it is at a stand), mercatura jacet.

CESSION, See Cede.

CHAFE (warm by rubbing), fricando calefacere or fovere; (gall), atterere. — ¶ Fig. (anger, inflame), incendere, inflammare, irritare, iratum reddere, stomachum alicui movere; exacerbare: — v. n. iratum esse, irâ incensum esse; stomachari, seivire; iracundiâ exardes

cere. — ¶ The sea chafes the shore, mare obstrepit litori.

CHAFING-DISH, foculus (fervens, if burning).

CHAFF, palea. — Mixed with it, paleatus.

CHAFFER, de pretio contendere.

CHAGRIN, ægritudo; dolor; stomachus; molestia.

To CHAGRIN, molestiam alicui afferre, exhibere. — To become chagrined at a thing, molestiam capere, trahere ex aliqua re; ægritudine, molestiâ affici ex aliqua re: — to be so, graviter, ægre, moleste, aliquid ferre.

CHAIN (for fettering), catepa (little chain, catella); vinculum. — To cast into chains, in catenas conjicere. — To clap chains upon, catenas alicui indere, injicere. — To be in chains, in catenis esse. — In chains, catenatus. — A dog fastened with a chain, canis catenarius. — ¶ (for ornament), catena, catella; torques (wearing this, torquatus). — ¶ Fig. a chain of mountains, montes continui, continua or perpetua montium juga. — Chain of things, series (or continuatio seriesque) rerum. — There came a chain of ills, malum excepit malum.

To CHAIN, catenis vincire or constringere; catenâ ad aliquid astringere; see above. — ¶ Compare Bind.

CHAIR, sella; cathedra (used by women; also, a teacher's chair); (seat, gen.), sessio, sedile; (as a carriage), sella gestatoria, lectica (palauquin). — A chair of state, solium; sella curulis (also chair of justice). — An easy chair, sella or cathedra in deliciis instructa. — To be in the chair, præsidere.

To CHAIR one, aliquem in sellam impositum humeris sublevare.

CHAIRMAN (president), præses; (bearer), lecticarius.

CHAISE, carpentum, pilentum.

CHALICE, See Bowl.

CHALK, creta. — Like it, cretaceus. — Full of it, cretosus.

To CHALK, cretâ notare aliquid; cretâ describere aliquid; aliquid incretare (color with chalk); — fig. describere; statuere, constituere; designare.

CHALLENGE, invitare; provocare; provocare ad pugnam or certamen. — to a duel, aliquem evocare ad certamen singulare. — ¶ To challenge a juror, judicem rejicere. — ¶ (claim), deposcere, exposcere, requirere; vindicare sibi, sumere or arrogare sibi.

CHALLENGE, s. invitatio; provocatio, codicilli provocatorii; rejectio judicis; postulatio.

CHALLENGER, provocator, qui provocat, evocat, etc.

CHAMBER, cubiculum, cubiculum dormitorium; conclave; recessus; cella. — of justice, tribunal; judicium. — An upper chamber, cubiculum in superiore parte domus positum.

CHAMBERLAIN, cubiculi præpositus; cui cura vestigalium tradita est: (attendant), cubicularius (as also cubicularia, chamber-maid). — of a city, quæstor urbanus.

CHAMELEON, facerta Chameleon (L.); fig. versipellis.

CHAMP, mandere, manducare. — the bit, frenum or lupata mandere, mordere.

CHAMPAIGN, See Campaign.

CHAMPIGNON, boletus.

CHAMPION, pugil, gladiator, etc.; dux, caput, signifer, fax; defensor, propugnator; heros.

CHANCE, fors, fortuna; (a chance), fortuna, casus, eventus, res; (misfortune), casus adversus, also casus, incommodum; (possibility), conditio, conditio quæ per rerum naturam admittere potest. — Chances, fortuita, res fortuitæ. — Evil chances, res adversæ, casus calamitosi. — By chance, forte, casu, fortuito, fortuito. — By a lucky chance, forte fortuna. — This is not mere chance, id eventum non temere nec casu. — Nothing is the work of chance, nihil casu fit or factum est. — To leave the thing to chance, rem in casum ancipitis eventus committere. — To be prepared for all chances, ad omnem eventum paratum esse. — The main chance, res summa. — To take one's chance, fortunæ se committere; fortu-

nam periclitari; *we must now take our chance, jacta est alea. — We have but this chance, hoc unum experiendum est; in eo vertuntur omnia. — At all chances, utcumque erit, utcumque eeciderit.*
CHANCE, *adj.* fortuitus, forte oblatiis, non necessariis, incertus, adventitius.
TO CHANCE, cadere, incidere, accidere. — *It chanced that, &c., forte evenit, ut, &c.; casu accidit, ut, &c.; forte ita incidit, ut, &c.*
CHANDELIER, lychni dependentes laquearibus.
CHANDLER, qui eandelarum officinam exerceat; (*retailer*), tabernarius, institor. — *Corn-chandler*, frumentarius.
CHANGE, mutare, commutare, immutare, submutare (*partially*), permutare (*exchange*); convertere in aliam naturam, in aliud fingere, formare, transfigurare; novare (*give a new form to*); emendare, corrigere, (*see Alter*); variare (*change often, vary*); invertere (*wholly, and so deprave*); interpolare (*falsify by change*); — *v. n.* mutari, commutari, immutari, variare, converti. — *To change horses, jumenta mutare; equum, equos mutare. — To change the dress, vestem mutare. — color, colorein mutare; — countenance, vultum. — To change a black color into white, nigrum colorem in album mutare, vertere. — All things change, omnia mutantur; nihil semper in suo statu manet. — The weather changes, tempestas commutatur (grows better); tempestas venit (grows stormy). — To change one thing for another, mutare, commutare aliquid aliqua re, or commonly eum re; permutare rem re. — Will you change? vin? commutemus? — I would not change with him, nolim esse eo, quo ille est, loco; nolim ego esse, qui ille est. — To change money, pecuniam permutare. — He is wholly changed, commutatus est totus, totus factus est alius. — He is changed for the better, in melius mutatus est; ad bonam frugem se recepit. — He is not changed, est idem, qui fuit semper; antiquum obtinet. — To change one's opinion, sententiam mutare; de sententiâ deeedere, desistere. — To change one's nature, novum sibi ingenium induere. — The moon changes, luna renovatur (*is renewed*). — To change a child, puerum subdere, supponere.
CHANGE, *s.* mutatio, commutatio, immutatio, conversio; transfiguratio; vicis (*gent.*), vices, vicissitudo, vicissitudines, varietas. — *The changes of the seasons, vicissitudines annversariæ; commutationes temporum quadripartitæ. — All is subject to change, omnium rerum est vicissitudo. — In every change of fate, in omni rerum mearum varietate. — ¶ (novelty), res novæ. — To be greedy of change, rerum novarum or rerum mutationis cupidum esse; rebus novis studere. — ¶ (small money), numuli, nummi minoris notæ. — ¶ A change of clothes, vestimenta.
CHANGEABLE, mutabilis, inconstans, varius, varians, levis, mobilis, fluxus.
CHANGEABLENESS, mutabilitas, inconstantia, mobilitas, levitas.
CHANGELING, (*puer*) subditus, suppositus, subdititiis; (*dolt*), fatuus, demens, stipes, vervex; (*an unstable man*), homo inconstans, varius, mutabilis, levis.
CHANGER, mutator, qui mutat, &c.; *a money-changer*, numularius.
CHANNEL (*of a river*), alvens; (*water-passage*), canal; (*of a column*), strix: (*broad strait*), fretum: — *fig.* sulcus; iter, via.
TO CHANNEL, cavare, exavare; sulcare: (*a column*), striare.
CHANT, canere, cantare, modulari.
CHANT, *s.* cantus.
CHAOS, chaos; rudis et indigesta rerum moles; (*confusion*), chaos, confusio, turbæ.
CHAOTIC, inordinatus, indigestus, indispositus.
CHAP, faticere, dehiscere, findi, rimas agere. *See Chap.*
CHAPEL, ædificia, sacrarium; sacellum.
CHAPLAIN, epellanus; diaconus; sacerdos, sacerdos domesticus, navalis, &c.**

CHAPMAN, mereator, emptor.
CHAPTER (*of a book*), caput.
CHAR, de lignis carbonem coquere; in carbonem redigere.
CHARCOAL, earbo.
CHARACTER (*mark*), character, nota, signum; (*hand-writing*), manus, litera. — *Private characters*, notæ (*also short-hand*). — ¶ *The character (the distinctive marks, the peculiarities)*, peculiaris forma atque indoles; (*hence, of a writer*), character, stils: — (*hence, a man's way of thinking and acting*), indoles animi ingenique, natura et mores, ingenium ac mores, vitæ moresque, mos et natura; and separately of single sides of character, natura, indoles, &c.: *also*, persona (*a character on the stage, and the part he plays*: so *also, the part a man plays, the character he exhibits in life*). — *A guileless character, innocentia. — noble, ingenium liberale. — exalted, animus magnus, excelsus, altus; altitudo animi. — Of a mild character, mitis ingenio. — Strength of character, constantia. — You may read his character in his eyes, ejus mores naturamque ex oculis pernoscas. — To appear in several characters (of an actor), plures subire personas. — To sustain the character of Davus, Davi partes agere, obtinere, sustinere; Davi personam ferre, tenere, tueri; Davum agere. — To act in character, personam suam bene tueri; sibi constare. — To bear an assumed character, personam alienam ferre. — ¶ (*dignity, office, &c.*), appellatio, nomen; dignitas; munus; auctoritas. — ¶ (*reputation*), fama, existimatio. — *A good character, bona fama, fama, bona existimatio, existimatio. — A bad character, mala fama, infamia. — To bear a good character, bene audire; bene existimatur de aliquo. — a bad, male audire, in infamiâ esse. — To injure a man's character, alicui infamiam movere, alicquem infamare, diffamare; alicquem famâ spoliare. — My character is at stake, mea existimatio agitur. — To have the character of a great orator, magni oratorem haberi.*
CHARACTERISTIC, singularis, proprius. — *That which is characteristic of a thing, a characteristic, nota; proprietas. — You have some characteristics, which, &c., sunt quedam in te singularia, quæ, &c.*
CHARACTERIZE, notare, designare, describere. — *a man, vitia et virtutes alicujus deformare; lineamenta ingenii alicujus colligere.*
CHARCOAL. *See Char.*
CHARGE (*to load, burden*), onerare; gravare, premere; farcire, referre. — *a musket, pulverum pyrium sclopeto infundere. — ¶ (to impose), alicui aliquid imponere, injungere; alicui aliquid imperare (charge him to furnish): (to enjoin), jubere, præcipere, edicere, imperare, prædicere, inculcare, hortari, monere, admonere: (intrust), mandare, deferre, demandare alicui aliquid; negotium alicui dare, ut, &c. — He charged them not to let the ambassadors go, before he was himself sent back, eis prædixit, ut ne prius legatos dimitterent, quam ipse esset remissus. — To charge a man with the defence of a city, urbem alicui tuendam dare. — with the care of his boys, pueros curæ alicujus demandare. — with the direction of a business, alicquem alicui rei præficere. — To charge the states with the transportation of the corn, vecturas frumenti civitatibus describere. — ¶ (*lay to one's charge*), ascribere, assignare alicui aliquid; accusare, incusare, criminari, insinulare, culpam alicujus rei conferre in alicquem, alicui culpam attribuire; aliquid alicui exprimere, obijcere, (*cast in one's teeth*). — ¶ *To charge to one (as due from him)*, ferre expensum alicui, imputare alicui, inducere alicui. — ¶ *What do you charge? quanti indicas? quanti hoc vendis? — ¶ (to attack), in hostem invadere or impetum facere, signa inferre in hostem.*
CHARGE, *s.* (*burden*), onus (*also fig.*); (*trouble*), molestia, negotium; (*expense*), sumptus, impensa. — *To be a charge to one, oneri esse alicui. — At one's charge, sumptus alicujus, de pecuniâ alicujus, alicujus impensis. — Without charge,***

nullâ impensâ, nullo sumptu. — *To lie at one's charge, alicujus impensis ali.* — *At the public charge, publico sumptu, de publico, publice. — The funeral charges, arbitria funeris. — ¶ (commission, trust, office, &c.), mandatam, negotium, provincia, munus, cura, curatio, procuratio (agency), administratio; cura, custodia, tutela, patrocinium, fides: — (the person intrusted), qui in alicujus tutelâ est, qui in alicujus curam demandatus est, cliens, pupillus, alumnus, &c.; also sometimes tutela. — To have charge of a thing, rem aliquam curare, administrare; alicui rei præesse. — ¶ (*injunction, precept*), jussus, jussum, præceptum, imperatum, monitus, admonitus, hortatio, adhortatio; alloquium, consilium. — *A charge not to do a thing, interdium. — ¶ (accusation), accusatio, incusatio, insinulatio, criminatio; exprobratio; erimen. — A false or malicious charge, calumnia. — ¶ (assault), impetus, incursio, incursus.*
CHARGEABLE (*expensive*), sumptuosus; (*guilty*), sceler, maleficio, &c., obligatus or obstrictus, sceleri obnoxius. — *My household is very chargeable, magni mihi sumptus domi quotidiani fiunt. — He is chargeable neither with this nor any other offence, innocens et innoxius est.*
CHARGER, patina grandior, mazonomum: (*steed*), equus militaris, equus bellator.
CHARIOT, currus (*the general term*). — *with two, &c. horses, bigæ, trigæ, quadrigæ. — A near-chariot, essedum; with scythes, cavinus, quadrigæ falcata. — A chariot-race, cursus or curiculum equorum, cursus equester.*
CHARIOTEER, auriga; essedarius.
CHARITY, benignitas, humanitas; liberalitas, beneficentia; indulgentia, lenitas: — (*alms*), stips, beneficium; inopiæ or egestatis subsidium or levamentum. — *Charity begins at home, proximum sum egomet mihi. — To be in charity with all men, omnes amore prosequi.*
CHARITABLE, benignus, humanus, beneficent, liberalis; clemens, indulgens. — *To put a charitable interpretation upon a thing, in meliorem partem accipere or interpretari.*
CHARITABLY, benigne, humaniter, humane, indulgent, benefice, liberaliter.
CHARLATAN. *See Quack.*
CHARLES'S WAIN, septem triones.
CHARM (*spell, &c.*), carmen, canticum, incantamentum; cantio; (*magic preparation*), venenum. — *To repeat a charm, incantare carmen. — Charms, veneficia et cantiones. — ¶ (allurement, attraction), dulcedo, venustas, venus, gratia, jucunditas, stimulus (voluptatis), oblectatio, oblectamentum, invitamentum; delinimentum. — Seductive charms, lenocinia, illeebriæ. — Bodily charms, venustas et pulehritudo corporis. — The charms of nature, naturæ amonities. — Glory has a charm for us all, omnes laudis amore trahimur. — Friendship has no charm for me, nihil voluptatis mihi amicitia affert.
TO CHARM (*bewitch*), fascinare, effascinare, (*e. g.* visu, lingua, voce atque lingua) incantare, incantamentis obligare: — *fig.* capere, rapere, delinire, permulcere; delectare, admiratione defigere, voluptate afficere or perfundere.
CHARMED (*magical*), magicus.
CHARMING, dulcis, suavis, venustus, lepidus, festivus, jucundus, gratus; amœnus (*esp. of places*); more strongly by the superl. — *A charming girl, puella cujus forma rapit, puella venustissima; puella amabilis. — You have a charming abode, amœnissime habitas. — The most charming of islands, ocellus insularum.*
CHARMINGLY, dulce or dulciter, suaviter, jucunde, amœne.
CHARMER (*bewitcher*), incantator, veneficus: (*in fondness*), mea deliciæ! mea voluptas! mea festività! mea anima!
CHARNEL-HOUSE, ossarium.
CHART, mare et adjacentia loca in tabulâ pieta.
CHARTER, diploma; *fig.* licentia.
CHASE (*to hunt*), venari, sectari, agitare; (*pursue*), insequi, persequi; (*drive*), agere, pollere, expellere (*drive out*), ejicere (*cast out*), extrudere (*thrust out*),**

abigere (*drive away*); (*turn to flight*), fugare, in fugam vertere; *fig.* (*strive after*), venari, sectari, consecrari. — *To chase the enemy to their camp, agere hostes usque ad castra.*

CHASE, *s.* venatio (*the act*), venatus (*the state*); venandi studium (*the love of it*); insectatio (*parait, gen.*; *c. g.* hostis); *fig.* contentio, appetitio, consecratio. — *Pertaining to the chase, venaticus, venatorius.* — *To be fond of the chase, venandi studiosum esse.* — *To accompany one on a chase, venantem comitari.* — *¶ (game), fera, feræ; venatio.* — *¶ (place for the chase), saltus.*

CHASE. See Enchase.

CHASM, (terræ) hiatus, hiatus vastus, chasina; vorago (*abyss*): *fig.* lacuna. — *There is a great chasm between Codrus and Inachus, multum distat Codrus ab Inacho.*

CHASTE, pudicus; purus, integer, castus, sanctus; (*unadulterated*), purus; (*in good taste*), elegans, venustus, simplex. — *A chaste woman, mulier casta, pudica.* — *Chaste speech (not corrupted), sermo purus, rectus, bonus, emendatus.* — *A chaste style, elegans ratio disserendi.*

CHASTELY, caste, pudice, pure, eleganter, venuste, simpliciter.

CHASTITY, pudor, pudicitia, castitas, castimonia, sanctitas. — *Virgin chastity, virginitas intacta, ilitata.*

CHASTENESS of expression, incorrupta integritas, incorrupta sanitas, (*freedom from corrupt expressions*); mundities verborum or orationis (*freedom from low expressions*).

CHASTE-TREE, vitex, agnus castus.

CHASTEN, castigare; purum facere.

CHASTISE, castigare (*in order to improve the offender*); punire (*to make him suffer*); coercere, reprimere, refronare.

CHASTISEMENT, castigatio; pœna.

CHAT, fabulari, confabulari, fabulari inter se, sermones cædere, sermocinari cum aliquo; garrere, garrere nugas, nugari.

CHAT, *s.* sermo, sermones; ludicri sermones, rerum colloquia leviorum; nugæ.

CHATTER with the teeth, dentibus crepitare. — *The teeth chatter, dentes colliduntur.* — *¶ (as monkeys and crabs do), crepitare; fig. (to prate), garrere, nugari.* — *Chattering poets, corvi poetæ et poetrix piceæ, Pers.* — *A love of chattering, garrulitas, studium inane loquendi.*

CHATTERER, homo garrulus, loquax.

CHEAP, vilis (*as ova vilia*), parvi or non magni pretii. — *To buy a thing cheap, aliquid parvo pretio emere.* — *To sell at a cheaper rate, minoris vendere aliquid.* — *Chocp times, vilitas, vilitas annonæ.* — *¶ (vile, of no account), vilis.* — *To hold a man cheap, aliquem parvi ducere, aliquem contemnere, despiciere.* — *To become cheap in one's own eyes, ad vilitatem sui pervenire.*

CHEAPNESS, vilitas.

To CHEAPEN, aliquid empturire (*wish to buy*); liceri, licitari, (*bid at auction*); promittere aliquid pretii pro aliqua re.

CHEAT, fraudare, circumscribere, decipere, circumvenire, fraude or dolo capere, imponere (*with dat.*), fallere, frustrari. — *one's creditors, fraudare creditores.* — *Cheated by hope, a spe destitutus.* — *To cheat a man out of a thing, fraudare, defraudare aliquem aliqua re; out of money, aliquem circumducere argento, aliquem emungere argento, perfabricare aliquem.*

CHEAT, *s.* fraus, dolus; fraudatio, circumscriptio; fallacia; ars, artes, machinæ. — *To play a cheat upon one, fraudem alicui facere, dolum alicui struere or necere.* — *There is some cheat behind, aliquid doli subest.* — *¶ (the person who cheats), homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus, homo totus ex fraude factus, veterator; fraudator, circumscriptor; quadruplator (chicaner); plannus (quack-errant); præstigator (who juggles).*

CHECK, comprimere, reprimere; cohibere, inhibere; coercere; refronare; remorari, retardare: (*chide*), reprehendere, vituperare, objurgare. — *the excessive joy, exultantem lætitiā comprimere.* — *a groan, gemitum reprimere.*

— *a horse, equum inhibere, sustinere.*

CHECK, often by a circumlocution with a verb; (*loss, defeat*), casus adversus, damnum, incommodum, clades, calamitas; (*reproof*), reprehensio, objurgatio, convicium; (*hinderance*), offensio, offensa, impedimentum, difficultas, mora. — *¶ Check to your king! cave regi!*

CHECKER, variare. — *Checker-work, opus tessellatum (of squares set in).* — *Checker-wise, tessellatum.* — *Checker-board, tabula latruncularia.* — *Checked, tessellatus, vermiculatus; varius.*

CHECKMATE, *v. a.* vincere, ad incitās redigere; *fig.* conficere.

CHEEK, mala, gena (*ostent in pl. genæ*); bucca (*e. g.* buccas inflare), buccula.

CHEER (*fare, provision*), victus, alimentata; cibaria, edulia, dapes, opsonia: — (*mien*), vultus; (*gayety*), hilaritas, lætitia; (*state of mind*), animus; (*applause*), acclamatio, clamor. — *To find good cheer, liberaliter haberi.* — *To make good cheer, genio indulgere, largiter se invitare.* — *Excellent cheer, lautus apparatus, cœna opipara, dapes Saliaræ.* — *Be of good cheer, es bono animo.* — *Heavy cheer, mæstitia, tristitia.* — *What cheer? quomodo valet? quid agis? quid agitur?*

To CHEER (*incite*), stimulare, inflammare, hortari, adhortari; (*inspire, hearten*), confirmare aliquem, erigere aliquem or alicujus animum, mentem; (*gladden, clear up*), exhilarare, excitare; (*applaud*), acclamare alicui, rem or hominem clamore excipere: — *v. n.* (*take heart*), animum capere, colligere; (*clear up the countenance*), vultum exhilarare.

CHEERING (*making glad*), lætus, jucundus.

CHEERFUL, lætus, hilaris, hilans; alacer; tranquillus (*calm*); amœnus (*of places; also of life*). — *A cheerful brow, frons hilaris, frons tranquilla et serena.* — *A cheerful sky, serenum, serenitas.* — *Be cheerful and good-humored, hilarum fac te et lubentem.*

CHEERFULNESS, lætitia, hilaritas, animus lætus, hilaris; alacritas, animus alacer; tranquillitas; amœnitas; animus æquus. — *To be full of cheerfulness, lætitiā se efferre, gaudio perfusus esse.*

CHEERLESS, inveniustus, non venustus; inamœnus, non amœnus: tristis, miser, acerbus, voluptate carens.

CHEERLY, *adj.* lætus, hilaris; — *adv.* bono animo, hilari animo.

CHEESE, caseus. — *Mixed with it, caseatus.* — *card, coagulum lactis.*

CHEMISTRY, &c. See Chymistry, &c.

CHERISH (*keep warm, keep lively*), fovere; (*take care of*), curare; (*nourish*), alere; (*entertain*), habere, gerere; (*back, help on*), fovere ac tollere; (*value*), curam habere, magni facere or æstimare, amare. — *He cherishes his grief, dolorem fovet.* — *To cherish hatred against one, odium habere in aliquem; love, aliquem in amore habere or amore persequi.* — *To cherish hope, sperare, spem habere.*

CERRY, cerasum; — *tree, cerasus.* — *Of a cherry color, cerasinus.* — *Cherry-cheeked, genis rubentibus.*

CHESS, lus latrunculorum or latruncularius. — *To play at chess, latrunculis ludere.* — *Chess-man, latrunculus, latro.* — *Chess-board, tabula latruncularia.*

CHEST, arca, cista, capsula, arcula, cistula, capsula. — *¶ (for money), arca, scrinium, loculi, (of a private person); fiscus (of the emperor); ærarium (of the state).* — *¶ (breast), pectus.* — *Broad-chested, pectorosus.* See Breast.

CHESTNUT (*tree*), castanea; (*nut*), (nux) castanea. — *Of a chestnut-color, hadius, spadix.* — *Horse-chestnut, æsculus hippocastanum (L).*

CHEVALIER, eques: vir fortis.

CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE, ericius (*Cæs. B. C. III. 67*).

CHEW, mandere, manducare; also conficere. — *the cud, ruminare or ruminari, remandere:* — *fig.* meditari secum, perpendere, reputare secum, cogitare.

CHICANE, calumnia; prævaricatio

CHICKEN, pullus (*also a word of endearment*); pullus gallinæus. — *Chicken hearted, ignavus; timidus.*

CHIDE, reprehendere, objurgare, increpare, increpitate; conviciū facere alicui, aliquem conviciis or contumeliis consecrari; vociferari, conviciari. — *A chiding letter, epistola objurgatoria.*

CHIEF, *adj.* princeps, primarius, primus, præcipuus, summus, maximus. — *The chief men, procures (as to rank); primores (first men, gen.).* — *The chief good, summum bonum.* — *This is the chief point, hoc caput est; hoc primum, maximum est.* — *The chief part (in a play), partes primæ; to play it, primas partes agere (prop. and fig.), primas tenere (fig.).* — *It was always his chief care, ei semper maxima or antiquissima cura fuit.* — *To be the chief judge, judicio alicui præsidere.* — *A chief-priest, pontifex; the chief of them, pontifex maximus.* — *Commander-in-chief, præfectus, imperator, dux summus.*

CHIEF, *subst.* caput, princeps, præfectus, (*head*); dux (*leader*); signifer.

CHIEFLY, præcipue, potissimum, imprimis, maxime.

CHILBLAIN, pernio. — *a small one, perninnulus.*

CHILD. — I. (*in relation to its parents*), filius (*son*), filia (*daughter*). — *A little child, filiolus, filiola.* — *Children, liberi; progenies (offspring, posterity), stirps (race, line; both of these may mean child, when this is equivalent to descendants).* — *To have children, liberos parere (of the mother); liberis augeri (of father or mother).* — *To beget children, liberos procreare.* — *I have no children (posterity), stirps mihi deest; nullam liberorum stirpem habeo.* — *I have no longer any children, orbis sum.* — *To leave no male children, non relinquere virilem sexum.* — *Fig. the child of fortune, fortune filius or alumnus, gallinæ filius albe.* — II. (*in respect of its age*), fetus (*yet unborn*); infans, puer (*boy*), puella (*girl*). — *Children, pueri, puellæ; parvi, parvuli.* — *A little child, puer or puella infans, infans, infantulus, infantula; puerulus, pusio, pupulus; pupula.* — *With child, gravida, prægnans.* — *Fig. a child in learning, homo leviter literis inbutus; homo leviter eruditus.*

CHILDHOOD, prima ætas; infantia (*infancy, before the child can speak or speak distinctly*); pueritia, ætas puerilis, (*boyhood*). — *From childhood up, a primâ or ab ineunte ætate; a parvo or parvulo, a pnero, (and of several, a parvis, etc.).* — *To play the child, ineptire; nugari.* — *¶ Fig. (i. e. imperfect condition, e. g. of the arts), prima initia.*

CHILDISH, puerilis; ineptus (*silly, overdone*). — *Childish behavior, childishness, puerilitas; mores pueriles.* — *To show a childish joy, pueriliter exsultare.* — *Childish folly, ineptiæ; nugæ.*

CHILDLESS, orbis, liberis orbis or orbatus, (*devoid of children*); liberis carens, qui est sine liberis, cui deest stirps, (*that has had none*).

CHILDLIKE (*simple*), simplex, sincerus; (*pure*), integer, incorruptus; (*gay, cheerful*), hilaris, lætus; (*careless*), curâ vacuus, securus.

CHILD-BED, puerperium; partus. — *To be in child-bed, puerperio cubare.* — *A woman in child-bed, puerpera.*

CHILD-BIRTH, puerperium, partus. — *To die in child-birth, parturientem extinguere.*

CHILL, *adj.* frigidus; algens, algidus, (*so by its nature*): — *fig.* frigidus; lentus. — *To be chill (feel so), frigere, algere; languere.* — *To become so, frigescere, refrigerare, refrigerari; languescere.*

CHILL, CHILLNESS, frigus (*also fig.*); algor; frigidus horror, horror, (*shiver, shudder*). — *A fever-chill, febris horror or horror.* — *A chill runs over me, perhorresco toto corpore, horror ingens me perstringit, horror me perfundit.*

To CHILL, refrigerare, frigidum facere, (*prop. and fig.*); horrorem alicui afferre: frangere, deprimere.

CHILLY, frigidus, subfrigidus.

CHIME, *subst.* concentus, concordia sonorum. — *A chime of bells, campanarum or tintinnabulorum concentus.*

TO CHIME, concinere; concordare: — *fig.* concordare, consentire, consentire atque concinere, conspirare. — *To chime in with a thing (fig.)*, convenire alicui rei (e. g. sententiæ). — *The chiming of the bells*, sonitus campanarum.

CHIMERA (*fabulous monster*), chimæra: (*wild fiction*), portentum, monstrum, commentum; (*fancy, dream*), somnium. — *Chimeras (fancies, dreams)*, opinio-nium commenta.

CHIMERICAL, fictus, commentitius; inan-is, vanus.

CHIMNEY (*fire-place, hearth*), caminus; *smoke-funnel*, fumarium. — *The chim-ney smokes (sends up smoke)*, domus fum-at, culmen fumat. — *One's own chim-ney-corner*, focus proprius. — *A chimney with a good fire in it*, caminus luculentus, Cic.

CHIN, mentum. — *One having a long chin*, mento.

CHINA ware, vasa murrhina (*porcelain*); fictilia Sinensia.

CHINE, spina; pars dorsi.

CHINK, rimâ, rimula.

TO CHINK, dehiscere, faticere, rimas agere.

CHINKY, rimosus, rimarum plenus.

CHINK, v. tinnire; — s. tinnitus.

CHIP, v. a. (*cut into pieces*), concidere (in partes), consecare, comminere; (*hew*), cædere, (asciâ) dolare, dedolare, edolare, asciâ polire; fingere (*of stone*). — *To chip off*, secare, desecare, resecare; de-putare, amputare; abscidere, præcide-re.

CHIP, s. segmen, segmentum, resegmen, præsegmen; assula, schidium: (*any bit*), particula, frustum, frustulum. — *He is a chip of the old block*, patris filius est.

CHIRP (*of birds*), pipire, pipilare, fritiuni-re; (*of the cricket*), stridere. — *Chirping*, pipiens, etc.; argutus.

CHIRURGEON, chirurgus; vulnorum medicus.

CHIRURGERY, chirurgia, (ars) chirurgica.

CHIRURGICAL, chirurgicus.

CHISEL, scalprum; tornus (*a turner's chisel*).

TO CHISEL, scalpro fingere; sculperre, ex-sculpere.

CHITCHAT, sermo, sermones: garris-tus. See *Chat*.

CHIVALRY (*knights' service*), militia equestris; (*knighthood*), dignitas eque-stris; (*order of knights*), ordo equester: — (*proven*), virtus, fortitudo.

CHIVALROUS, fortis ac strenuus, acer, viri-lis; magno animo præditus; genero-sus, liberalis.

CHOCOLATE (*in cakes*), quadræ cacaoticæ; (*as a drink*), calda cacaotica, po-tio e cacaone ecta.

CHOICE, s. (*the act of choosing*), delectus, electio, (*gen.*); selectio (*if the thing is set apart*); creatio (*election to an office*), cooptatio (*admission as member of a col-lege, by the college itself*). — *A correct choice of words*, verborum delectus ele-gans; elegantia verborum, orationis. — *With choice, cum delectu*; electe; ele-ganter (*as to words*; e. g. scribere, dice-re). — *Without choice, sine (ullo) delectu*; promiscue; temere (*blindly*). — *To make a choice, delectum habere, facere*; *of a thing* (see *Choose*). — *To make a good or bad choice, bene, male sibi con-sulere*. — *The choice has fallen on him, ille electus, creatus est*. — *Of one's own choice, (suâ) sponte*. — *¶ (the liberty of choice)*, optio, eligendi optio, optio et potestas; arbitrium (*free will*). — *To give or allow one his choice, optionem alicui dare, facere*; facere alicui arbitrium in eligendo. — *To give one full choice of peace or war, alicui permutare arbitrium pacis ac belli*. — *You have your choice, tua est optio*. — *If I had my choice, si optio esset; si conditio proponeretur*. — *It is a choice of evils, nihil est medium*. — *The matter is in our choice, res in nos-trâ potestate est*. — *¶ (variety, &c.)*, varietas; diversitas; discrepantia; dis-similitudo. — *There is a great choice be-tween the things, res inter se discre-pant*. — *¶ (the thing chosen)*; use the verb: thus, *this is my choice is equivalent to this I choose or have chosen*. — *¶ See Choose*.

CHOICE, *adj.* electus, selectus, delectus; exquisitus, conquisitus; eximius, egre-gius, præstans: — *Choicest, exquisitissi-mus, etc.*; optimus; pulcherrimus; præ-tiosissimus; jucundissimus, suavissi-mus, dulcissimus; carissimus: — *the choicest, flos*; robur, robora, (*of men*). — *The choicest passages of a book, optima (neut. pl.) libri*. — *To set the tables with the choicest meats, mensas conquisitis simis epulis extruere*. — *Choice bits (dainties), cuppedia (or -æ), cibi delica-tiores*.

CHOICENESS, excellentia; præstantia.

CHOIR, chorus canentium, (homines) symphoniaci; (*the place*), statio canen-tium.

CHOKER, alicui elidere spiritum or fauces or collum (e. g. *by pressure*), strangulare (*strangle by a cord*); suffocare (*choke, stifle*); animam or spiritum intercludere: — *Fig.* exstinguere (*to extinguish, put out*; e. g. *rumorem*); opprimere (*to stifle, crush*; e. g. *tumultum, libertatem, rumorem*); reprimere (*hold in*; e. g. *fletum, lacrimas, iracundiam*), comprimere (e. g. *tumultum*), supprimere (e. g. *iram*); auferre, tollere, (*destroy, take away*). — *Fear chokes the voice, metus vocem præcludit*. — *¶ (stop up, block up)*, obturare; obstruere.

CHOLER, cholera, bilis; iracundia, ira.

CHOLERIC, biliosus, cholericus, cholera laborans: — (*irascible, hot*), iracundus, in iram præceps, pronus in iram.

CHOOSE (*to will*), velle. — *To choose rather, malle*. — *I choose to have it so, si volo*. — *I cannot choose but, non pos-sum non, etc., non possum, quin, etc.* — *I choose not, nolo*. — *¶ (choose out)*, optare; eligere; deligere (*for a definite purpose*); seligere (*choose and set apart*); habere delectum alicujus rei (*use choice in a thing, e. g. verborum*): — (*to an office, &c.*), creare; capere (*without re-gard to the person's will, e. g. of the Ves-tals*); legere; eligere; deligere (*for a purpose*); cooptare (*admit to membership*); constituere (*appoint*). — *To choose in the place of another, sufficere alicquem in al-cujus locum*. — *To choose the least of evils, ex malis minimum eligere*. — *To choose death rather than slavery, mortem servituti antepondere*. — *To choose a mode of life, sibi aliquod genus ætatis degendæ constituere*; vitæ rationem in-ire. — *¶ See Choice*.

CHOP off, desecare, resecare, abscidere, præcidere, amputare. — *To chop up, in partes concidere*; minutatim concide-re or consecare. — *¶ (of the skin)*, scindi, rimas agere. — *A chopped skin, rha-gades, rhagadia*; — *face, oris rimæ*; lips, labrorum fissuræ. — *¶ (to exchange)*, commutare, permutare. — *logic, verba eommutare inter se; with one, altercari cum aliquo*. — *¶ To chop about (of the wind), se vertere (to the south-west, in Africum)*.

CHOP, s. frustum, offa, offula, ofella.

CHOPS, os; rictus (oris), hiatus (oris); sometimes fauces.

CHORAL, ad chorum pertinens; sym-phoniacus. — *Choral song, chorus*.

CHORD, chorda; (*of an arc*), basis.

CHORISTER, puer or homo symphoniacus.

CHORUS, chorus.

CHOUGH, cornus graculus (L.).

CHOUSE. See *Cheat, Cozen, Deceive*.

CHRIST, Christus.

CHRISTIAN, *adj.* Christianus; Christo dignus; pius; also by *genit.* Christiano-rum. — *A Christian name, prænomen*. — *CHRISTIAN, subst.* Christianus, Christianæ legis studiosus. — *To become a Christian, doctrinam Christianam amplecti*. — *To be a Christian, Christianæ legis esse studiosum*; Christum or Christianam legem sequi; Christianam doctrinam profiteri.

CHRISTIANITY (*the doctrine*), lex, doctrina or formula Christiana, sacra Christiana; (*the spirit*), sensus Christianus, pietas (Christianæ).

CHRISTENDOM, orbis Christianus; univ-ersi Christiani.

CHRISTEN, baptizare, sacris Christianis initiare; *fig.* nomen alicui or alicui rei dare, indere, imponere. — *A christening, baptisma, baptismus, sancta lavatio*.

CHRISTMAS, Christi natalitia (*plur.*). — *Christmas-day, dies natalis Christi*. — *Christmas-box, strena*.

CHRONIC, chronicus.

CHRONICLE, annales (*with libri or not*), fasti, annales fastique, libri chro-nici, chronica (-orum). — *of a city, com-mentarius rerum urbanarum*. — *¶ (his-tory)*, historia.

TO CHRONICLE, in annales referre; me-moriæ prodere or tradere, posteris tra-dere.

CHRONICLER, annalium scriptor, chrono-graphus; scriptor rerum or rerum ges-tarum.

CHRONOLOGY, chronologia, temporum ratio.

CHRONOLOGICAL, chronologicus. — *In chronological order, servato temporis ordine, observato cujusque anni ordi-ne*.

CHRONOLOGER, chronologus. — *An occu-rant chronologer, in temporibus exqui-rendis diligens*.

CHRYSALE, nympha.

CHRYSLITE, topazius.

CHUCK (*of a hen*), glocire, singultire: — *subst.* singultus.

CHUCKLE, cachinnari; furtim cachin-nari, sensim atque summissim ridere.

CHUM, contubernalis. — *He wished to have him for his son's chum, volebat eum esse in filii sui contubernio*.

CHURCH (*men of the same profession*). — *The Christian church, legis Christianæ studiosi*; qui Christum sequuntur; civitas or respectiva Christianorum; eccle-sia. — *¶ (assembly for worship)*, cætus sacer, publica Christianorum concio; sacra publica (*public service*). — *To go to church, sacra publica adire*; sacris publicis adesse. — *¶ (place of wor-ship)*, ædes sacra.

CHURCH, in composition, may sometimes be made by ecclesiasticus, sometimes by sa-cer, sometimes by a *genit.*; and sometimes the compound word has a corresponding word in Latin. — *Church-robbery, sacrile-gium*. — *Church-furniture, suppellex, qua ad res divinas uti solemus*. — *Church-discipline, disciplina ecclesiastica*. — *Churchman (an ecclesiastic)*, sacerdos; clericus, ecclesiasticus, sacrorum antistes; churchmen, clerus, clerici, ecclesiastici. — *Church-property, bona ecclesiastica*; lands, fundi ecclesiastici. — *Church-yard, cæmeterium, sepulcre-tum*.

CHURL (*clown*), rusticus; (*rudc fellow*), homo inhumanus, inurbanus, rusticus; (*sour man*), homo tristis, truculentus, morosus (*niggard*), homo sordidus.

CHURLISH, inhumanus, inurbanus, rusti-cus; truculentus, asper, acerbus, incli-mens; morosus, difficilis; molestus, gravis; sordidus, illiberalis.

CHURLISHNESS, mores rustici, etc.

CHURN, fidelia butyracia.

TO CHURN, agitare; butyrum facere.

CHYLE, chylus.

CHYMISTRY, chemia, (ars) chemica.

CHYMICAL, chemicus.

CHYMIST, chemiæ peritus, chemicus.

CICATRICE, cicatrix.

TO CICATRIZE, ad cicatricem vulnus per-ducere; cicatricem vulneri inducere. — *To become cicatrized, cicatricem ducere*. — *A cicatrized wound, cicatrix obducta*.

CIDER, dilutum malorum.

CIEL, CIELING. See *Ceil*.

CINCTURE, cingulum, zona; balteus (*sword-belt*).

CINDERS, reliquæ carbonum exustorum, carbones extincti, also carbones.

CINNABAR, minium.

CINNAMON, cinnānum or cinnāmōmum (laurus cinnamomum, L.). — *wild, ca-sia* (laurus casia, L.). — *Of cinnamon, cinnamominus*. — *Smelling, tasting, &c., like cinnamon, cinnameus*. — *The cinna-mon-tree, frutex cinnamomi, Plin.*; lau-rus cinnamomi (L.).

CINQUEFOIL, quinquefolium.

CION, surculus; stolo (*from the root*); palmes, flagellum, (*of the vine*).

CIPHER (*a figure*), nota numeri; litera (*among the ancients, who used letters*): (*zero*), zero (*fig. nihil*): (*any character*), character, nota, signum, litera; (*private character*), nota, litera secretior. — *To write in cipher, per notas scribere, literis*

secretioribus uti. — *Something so written, furtivum scriptum.*

TO CIPHER, calculos subducere; arithmetica discere; ratiocinari. — *To cipher out, numerum inire, exsequi, (rerum or hominum).*

CIRCLE, circulus, orbis, (also mathematically); gyrus (motion in a circle, the circle in which an animal goes round); corona (the ring of flowers about an orator). — *The circumference of a circle, extrema linea circinationis, linea circumcurrens. — A circle drawn with compasses, circinatio; circumscribed, circumscription. — To draw a circle, circulum describere (circino); circinationem describere; rotundam circinationem ducere: about a thing or person, circumscribere aliquid or aliquem (with compasses, circino; with a wand, virgâ or virgulâ); circulo aliquid or aliquem includere (confine in a circle). — To form themselves into a circle (of soldiers), orbem colligere, in orbem consistere. — To whirl round in a circle (act.), in gyrum torquere. — To go round the circle (come to each in his turn), in orbem ire (per omnes); circumferri (of meat and drink). — Fig. a vicious circle (in reasoning), demonstratio eodem se revolvens; to reason in one, eodem revoli. — The whole circle (of my friends, and the like), may be expressed by omnes universi. — A circle of learning, orbis doctrinæ (Quint.). — ¶ (company, &c.), circulus (for entertainment, a social circle, knot), convivium (a festive circle). — In social and festive circles, in circulis et conviviis. — A circle of close friends, congressio familiarium. — ¶ (any assembly), conventus; consessus: (see Assembly). — ¶ (returning series), orbis. — of things, orbis rerum in se remeantium. — of the seasons, vicissitudines anniversariæ.*

TO CIRCLE (move about a thing), se convertere et torquere circum aliquid, ambire aliquid, circa aliquid volvi, versari, ferri. — ¶ See Encircle, Surround, &c. — To circle in (see Hem, Shat). — ¶ (revolve in a circle), in orbem circumagi, se gyrate, rotari.

CIRCULAR, adj. orbiculatus; rotundus (disk-formed); circinate rotunditatis; ad circinum fabricatus. — course, circulatio, circinatio, ambitus rotundus, circuitus, circuitio, (the motion in a circle); orbis (the circular path); gyrus (see Circle, above). — line, circulus, linea orbiculata; circumscription (about a thing); circinatio (drawn with compasses): for Circumference, see above.

CIRCULAR, s. literæ circum aliquos dimittæ; also in connection, literæ. — To send a circular to the municipal towns, literas circum municipia dimittere.

CIRCULARLY, circulatim, orbiculatim; in orbem, in gyrum.

CIRCULATE, v. in orbem circumagi; circumferri. *The blood circulates, sanguis per venas arteriasque ultro citro commeat. — My blood circulates more freely, sanguis liberius meat. — To circulate a report, rumorem spargere, dispergere, dissipare. — A report is circulated (in circulation), rumor or fama or sermo est. — The coins circulate, numi in communem usum venerunt.*

CIRCULATION of the blood, circulatio sanguinis; (of money), usus communis, usus; (returning series), orbis.

CIRCUIT (revolution), ambitus, circuitus: (extent about, compass), ambitus, circuitus, circumscription; complexus (e. g. cœli, mundi). — *The island has a circuit of 25,000 paces, insula viginti quinque millia passuum circuitu patet. — The whole work embraces a circuit of 368 stadia, totius operis ambitus cccxviii stadia complectitur. — To make the circuit of the towns, urbes circumire. — To make the circuit (of a judge), conventus circumire or agere. — The circuit being completed, conventibus peractis. — A circuit town, conventus. — ¶ A circuit of words, circuitus, ambages; circuitio.*

CIRCUITOUS. — A circuitous way, circuitus, ambages, anfractus. — To lead by a circuitous path, aliquem circuitu ducere.

CIRCULAR, CIRCUATE. See Circle. CIRCUM is often expressed by circum in composition.

CIRCUMCISE, circumcidere. — *A circumcised Jew, Judæus curtus or recutis or verpus.*

CIRCUMCISION, circumcisio.

CIRCUMFERENCE. See Circle.

CIRCUMFLEX, adj. circumflexus (e. g. accentus, syllaba). — *To circumflex a syllable, syllabam apice circumducere.*

CIRCUMLOCUTION (periphrasis), circinitio, circuitus eloquendi, circuitus plurium verborum, circumlocutio. — *To express by a circumlocution, pluribus verbis aliquid explicare, pluribus vocibus et per ambitum verborum aliquid enuntiare; aliquid circumire. — ¶ (beating about the bush), ambages.*

CIRCUMNAVIGATE, ab omni parte circumvehi aliquid (not circumnavigare).

CIRCUMSCRIBE, finire, definire; terminare, determinare, terminationibus definire; — (to confine, limit), coercere, includere, (terminis or cancellis) circumscribere, finire, definire, terminis circumscribere. — *the field of view, definire aspectum. — an oration, orationem finire or in angustias includere. — To circumscribe within a narrow field, in exiguum angustissime concludere. — To be circumscribed, certarum rerum cancellis circumscriptionem esse. — Circumscribed (short), circumcisus; brevis. — A circumscribed mind, ingenium imbecillum, tardum; angustia pectoris.*

CIRCUMSPECT, circumspectus; consideratus; cautus; providus (provident); prudens et cautus, cautus et providus; diligens (careful).

CIRCUMSPECTLY, circumspecte, circumspecto iudicio, considerate, provide, diligenter.

CIRCUMSPECTION, circumspectio; circumspectum iudicium; cautio; prudentia; diligentia. — *The thing demands much circumspection, res multas cautiones habet; res est multæ diligentæ. — With circumspection. See Circumspectly.*

CIRCUMSTANCE, res (the most general word); causa (the state, posture, situation of a thing); tempus, especially the pl. tempora (posture of things brought on by the circumstances of the time); ratio (a reason founded in circumstances; hence, the circumstance itself); momentum (the decisive circumstance); conditio (condition, limitation); mora (delay); ambages (circumstance of words). *The Latins, however, do not usually employ a distinctive substantive, but prefer some general indifferent expression to convey this idea; as, this circumstance moved me, hoc me movit; or hac re motus sum. — On this circumstance rests the whole business, in eo tota res vertitur. — According to circumstances, pro re; pro re natâ; ex or pro tempore. — To act according to circumstances, ex re consulere. — Under these or such circumstances, his rebus, quæ cum ita sint or essent, (things being so); in hoc or in tali tempore (in such an exigency, under such untoward circumstances). — To suit one's self to circumstances, tempori servire (cut one's coat according to the cloth); necessitati parere (make a virtue of necessity). — To be in good circumstances, in rebus secundis esse; in bonâ conditione constitutum esse. — To be in straitened circumstances, parce ac duriter vitam agere. — Without circumstance, sine morâ; missis or positis ambagibus; sine ulla dubitatione; haud difficulter (without making difficulty); simpliciter (plainly, right on). — ¶ (a thing not essential), res adventitia, non necessaria. — ¶ Accompanying circumstances, res circumstantes. — To draw an argument from circumstances, ex circumstantiâ argumentum ducere. — ¶ (show, array), apparatus, ornatus; ostentatio.*

CIRCUMSTANCED, comparatus; affectus. — *The thing is so circumstanced, se ita res habet; res est ejus modi, ut, etc.*

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, non necessarius, adventitius; ad res circumstantes pertinens: — (detailed), accuratus, verborum (wordy), copiosus (diffuse, full).

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, accurate; multis or pluribus verbis; copiose.

CIRCUMVALLATION, circummunio.

— line of, circummunitiones; corona (of troops). — *To surround a town therewith, vallum in oppidi circuitu ducere, oppidum circumvallare; urbem coronâ cingere.*

CIRCUMVENT, circumvenire; inducere; fraude or dolo capere, eludere.

CIRCUMVENTION, frandatio, circumscription; fraud, dolo.

CIRCUS, circus.

CISTERN, cisterna; puteus. — *Cistern-water, aqua cisternarum or cisternina.*

CITADEL, castellum; arx. — of Corinth, Acrocorinthus.

CITE (call into court), citare, in jus or in iudicium vocare; evocare (an absent person). — ¶ (quote), afferre, laudare, producere.

CITATION, evocatio; vocatio. — *To recite one, citari; in iudicium vocari. — ¶ (quotation), prolatio, commemoratio; (place quoted), locus allatus or laudatus, locus quasi testis productus.*

CITIZEN. See City.

CITRON-TREE, citrus (citrus medica, L.). — Of Citron-wood, citreus. — Citron (preserved), cortex mali citri conditus.

CITY, urbs (always with respect to the greatness, wealth, &c. of its inhabitants; hence, also, a capital city, and especially Rome); oppidum (as a place of habitation secured against attacks from without): — civitas (the collective inhabitants of a city as bound together by common laws, institutions and usages, the burgesses or freemen, as such: the city in a civil regard): — municipium (a free city, especially in Italy, having its own laws and magistrates, whose inhabitants, if they had received the jus civile Romanum, were regarded as Roman citizens, had the right of voting at assemblies of the Roman people, and might hold public offices, but had not the Roman sacra; otherwise they were only permitted to serve in the Roman legions and to stand for military offices): — colonia (a Roman colony of citizens or allies): — præfectura (a city suspected of disaffection, which was not governed by its own magistrates according to its own laws, but by a prefect sent from Rome). — City and country, urbs agrique. — In all the cities, from city to city, oppidatim. — At the expense of the city (i. e. of the public), sumptu publico; also, publice. — ¶ The city (i. e. the people thereof), incolæ urbis, urbani; oppidani.

CITY, adj. urbanus, also, the genit. urbis; oppidanus, or genit. oppidi: — publicus (if opposed to privatus).

CITIZEN, civis (who has the rights of citizenship; opposed to peregrinus); oppidanus, incolæ urbis, (the inhabitant of a city, townsmen, opposed to vicani, a villager); togatus (the citizen in his robe of peace, opposed to paludatus or miles, the warrior); plebeius, homo ignobilis, (one of the commonalty, opposed to patricius or vir nobilis); paganus (a common citizen, cit, often opposed to soldiers). — The citizens, civitas, cives; plebs, plebei, (opposed to the nobles); oppidani, incolæ urbis; pagani.

CITIZENSHIP, civitas, jus civitatis; civitacula (in contempt). — *To give one the rights of citizenship, adiri him thereto, civitatem alicui dare, impertire, tribuere; aliquem in civitatem accipere or recipere; aliquem in civitatem or in numerum civium asciscere; civitate aliquem donare; civem aliquem facere.*

CITIZEN-LIKE, civilis (becoming a citizen, affable, &c.); civilis, communis, popularis, (usual in common life); plebeius.

CIVIC, civicus. See next word.

CIVIL, civilis (relating to a citizen, as such; so, of the state, civil); civicus (of things which concern him personally or individually). — Persons in a civil and in a military station or capacity, togati et milites; milites et pagani. — Civil law, jus civile. — A civil office, magistratus (opposed to imperium); officium civile. — Civil officer, magistratus: governor, qui provinciæ præest sine imperio; proconsul (in the time of the emperors). — A civil process, causa privata; lis. — Civil war, bellum civile; bellum civile, intestinum, domesticum; in some connections, arma or castra civilia will pass. — The civil day, dies civilis. —

¶ (*complaisant, affable, &c.*), comis, humanus, liberalis, blandus, affabilis, mansuetus; officiosus (*obliging*); urbanus (*polite*); benignus (*gracious, friendly*); familiaris (*familiar, as of a friend*).

CIVILIAN, juris civilis peritus, juris consultus.

CIVILITY, comitas, humanitas, benignitas, affabilitas, facilitas; urbanitas.

To CIVILIZE, expolire, hominemque redere; ad humanitatem informare or effingere; homines a ferâ agrestique vitâ ad humanum cultum civilemque deducere. — *Civilized nations, populi eruditi. — state, bene morata et bene constituta civitas.*

CIVILIZATION, cultus humanus civilisque, cultus atque humanitas; elegantior (*delicatior*) cultus or institutio.

CLACK, garritus; garrulitas, loquacitas; lingua.

CLAIM, v. rem sibi vindicare (*in court or otherwise*); petere aliquid ab aliquo; postulare, postulare; asserere sibi (*appropriate unjustly*); sibi sumere or assumere or arrogare (*attribute to one's self*).

CLAIM, s. postulatio, postulatum, (*gen.*); jus; petitio (*complaint in court, also, the right to claim*); vindicta (*judicial or formal claim to a thing or person*). — *A suit to establish a claim, 'is vindictarum. — The person of whom a claim at law is made, unde petitur. — To relinquish one's claim, jus suum dimittere ne remittere; de jure suo decedere. — I have a just claim, justam postulandi causam habeo.*

CLAIMANT, petitor (*plaintiff*); postulator; flagitator.

CLAMBER *up*, eniti in, scandere.

CLAMMY, lentus, tenax, glutinosus.

CLAMMINESS, lentitia.

CLAMOR, vociferatio, vociferatus, clamor, clamores, convicia, voces; importunitas; ejulatus.

To CLAMOR, vociferari, clamare, clamorem edere or tollere, reclamare; conviciari. — *To clamor at, clamore aliquem sectari, alicui obstreperare, alicui reclamare; conviciis lacessere aliquem. — To clamor after, flagitare, efflagitare.*

CLAMOROUS, tumultuans, tumultuosus, turbidus; violentus, vehemens; importunus. — *passions, importunæ libidines.*

CLAN, gens; clientela; clientes, clientelæ; — (*sneeringly*), natio.

CLANDESTINE, clandestinus; furtivus.

CLANDESTINELY, tecte, clam, furtim.

CLANG, crepitus, clangor, sonitus.

To CLANG, clangere, crepare, crepitare, sonare.

CLANK, crepitare, crepitum dare.

CLANK, s. crepitus.

CLAP (*strike*), ferire; pulsare (*repeatedly*); verberare (*whip*). — *To clap to the door (in one's face), fores obicere. — To clap the hands together, collidere manus (violently, as an orator does), manus complodere (in approbation, for joy, grief, wonder, &c.); plaudere manibus, or plaudere, (to clap in token of applause); — to clap a person or thing, plaudere, applaudere alicui or alicui rei; applaudere et approbare aliquid. — To clap the wings, alas plaudere; alas quatere cum clangore. — ¶ To clap a ladder against a wall, scalam muro applicare or apponere. — To clap chains upon a person, catenas alicui injicere. — To clap a guard upon one, custodes alicui addere, indere. — To clap a plaster on a wound, vulneri cataplasma imponere. — To clap one thing upon another (foster it), affigere aliquid alicui rei. — To clap spurs to a horse, equo calcaria subdere; equum calcaribus concitare. — To clap a man into prison, in vincula, in carcerem conjicere; in carcerem detrudere. — To clap under, subdere, subijcere. — To clap a lawsuit on a man's back, litem alicui intendere, impingere.*

CLAP, subst. crepitus, sonitus; ictus (*blow*; and *fig.*). — *A clap of thunder, fragor cœli or cœlestis. — At one clap, uno ictu. — A clap that may be borne, plaga mediocris. — An after-clap, ictus repetitus, plaga repetita. — ¶ (of the hands), plausus, collisæ manus.*

CLAPPER, crepitaculum; crotalum (*castanet*); sistrum (*Isis's clapper*). — *The clapper of a bell, campanæ pistillum.*

CLARET, vinum rubellum.

CLARIFY, deliquare (*by pouring off the liquor*), percolare (*by straining*), defecare (*to purge of the dregs*), despumare (*take off the scum, of honey*): — (*clear up*), clarum reddere.

CLARION, tuba argutor.

CLARIONET, tibia argutor.

CLASH, (*inter se*) collidere: — v. n. collidi (*inter se*), concurrere inter se, (e. g. of ships). — *The arms clashed, arma increpere. — If two consonants clash together, si binæ consonantes colliduntur.*

— ¶ *To clash (be at variance), inter se pugnare, repugnare, discrepare, dissidere. — His deeds clash with his words, facta ejus cum dictis discrepant. — To clash with nature, naturæ repugnare. — It clashes with his dignity, ab ejus dignitate alienum est.*

CLASH, crepitus; collisus (*act.*); concursio, concursus, (*pass.*): repugnantia, pugna, discrepantia.

CLASP, s. fibula: (*embrace*), amplexus, complexus.

To CLASP, filulâ subnectere. — *To clasp in, infibulare. — To clasp together (neut. of parts which fit one into the other), commissum esse, coire. — To clasp the hands, digitos inter se pectine jungere. — ¶ (grasp), prehendere, apprehendere: (*embrace*), amplexi, complecti; circumplecti (*quite round*, e. g. a tree); amplexari (*embrace tenderly*); circumplicare (*fold about, of a serpent for instance*). — To clasp one about the body, aliquem medium complecti. — Clapsed in each other's arms, inter se complexi. — The vine clasps with its tendrils whatever it meets, vitis clavicularis suis, quidquid nacta est, complectitur.*

CLASS, classis (also, in a school); ordo (*order, rank*); genus (*race, kind, sort*). — *Those of the lowest class, homines infimi ordinis or generis; — of all classes, omnium ordinum homines. — The classes of citizens, of pupils, classes civium, discipulorum. — To be at the head of the class (at school), classem ducere. — By classes, generatim.*

To CLASS, CLASSIFY, in classes describere; generatim distribuere.

CLASSIFICATION, descriptio in classes, distributio in genera.

CLASSIC, CLASSICAL, optimus, præcipuus, eximius. — *A classic author, scriptor classicus (but only by a figure); scriptor subtilis atque elegans (in respect of style). — The classics, scriptores optimi, maximi, præcipui, vetustissimi atque politissimi; optimi Latinitatis auctores. — Classical antiquity, antiquitas doctæ et eruditæ.*

CLATTER, crepare, crepitare, sonare; garrere, blaterare.

CLATTER, subst. crepitus, sonus, sonitus.

CLAUSE (*division*), pars (*gen.*); membrum (*short division of a sentence*), interpunctum (*made by stops*); caput (*head, chapter*); comprehensio (*period*); enuntiatio, enuntiatum, (*sentence*). — ¶ (*limitation*), exceptio; (*condition*), conditio. — *To add a clause to a law, that, &c., ad legem adjicere, ut, etc.*

CLAW, unguis; (*of a crab*), brachium.

To CLAW, ungues injicere alicui; unguibus discerpere; scalpere (*scratch*).

CLAY, argilla (*gen.*); creta figularis or quâ utuntur figuli (*potter's clay*). — *Of clay, fictilis (out of clay, earthen); figlinus (made by the potter). — ¶ (for earth), lutum.*

CLAYEY, argillosus.

CLAYISH, argillaceus.

CLEAN, purus (*pure, gen.*; of solids and fluids); mundus (*only of solids, free from dirt or spot, opposed to sordidus*); mundus purusque. — *Clean vessels, vasa munda. — furniture, munda suppellex. — To make clean. See Cleanse, below. — To wash clean, pure lavare. — As clean as a penny, nihil videtur mundius. — ¶ (in a moral sense), purus, integer; castus; sanctus; insons; pudicus. — A clean heart, mens conscia recti. — ¶ (clear, smooth, &c.), purus.*

CLEAN, adv. (*quite, altogether*), prorsus, plane; funditus (*from the foundation*); totus (e. g. he is clean altered, totus commutatus est). — *Numantia was clean de-*

stroyed, Numantia funditus deleta est

— ¶ Sometimes expressed by a compound word, or by some other turn of expression: e. g. to empty the bottle clean, lagenam exsiccare; a jug, potare face tenus cadum.

CLEANLY, adj. purus (*clean*); mundus (*clean, of things*; and *loving cleanness, of persons*). — *Over-cleanly, justo mundior.*

CLEANLINESS, munditia, mundities. — *overdone, odiosa et exquisita nimis.*

CLEANNESS, munditia, mundities; castitas; castimonia; integritas; sanctitas; sanctimonia; innocentia (*disinterestedness, cleanness*).

CLEANSE, purgare, repurgare, expurgare, purum facere, (*gen.*); februare (e. g. a sacrifice; a religious word); mundum facere, mundare, emundare, (*purge of dirt*); eluere (*wash or rinse out*); abluere (*by washing off*); tergere, detergere, (*wipe off, sweep*); extergere (*wipe out*); vertere, evertere, (*sweep, sweep out*); lustrare (*consecrate by a purifying sacrifice*); expiare (*expiate*). — the sewers, cloacas purgare, detergere. — the stables, stabula, bubilia purgare or emundare. — the body from filth, abluere corpus illuvie. — the forum of the marks of crime, expiare forum a sceleris vestigiis. — A cleansing, purgatio; lustratio; expiatio. — A means of cleansing, februum (*for an offering*); purgamen alicujus rei (*for expiation*). — A cleansing medicine, medicamentum catharticum; detractio.

CLEAR. — I. (*to the sight, bright, light, &c.*) clarus (*clear-shining, naturally clear and bright*); lucidus (*full of light and shedding light*); pellucidus (*transparent in itself*); perspicuus (*transparent, that may be seen through*); limpidus (*only of water, naturally light and clear*); illustris (*in the light, bright*); nitidus, nitens, (*of a pure brightness*); serenus (*clear, unclouded; of the sky, the day, &c.; fig. of the brow*); lætus, hilaris or -us, (*cheerful; of the countenance*); purus (*pure, clean, unspotted; also clear, unmixed, as water, air, also, sky, gems, &c.*); mundus (*clean*); meris (*unmixed, only of fluids*). — A clear sky, clear weather, serenum, serenitas, solum. — Still and clear weather, tranquilla serenitas. — It becomes clear, disserenat; — *is so, disserenat. — Clear water (not mixed), aqua pura; wine, vinum merum or merum. — ¶ Also, Clear, i. e. plain, evident, manifest, either to the eye or the mind, perspicuus, apertus, manifestus, evidens; testatus (shown, as it were, by witnesses); notus, cognitus, (*known*); certus (*certain*); planus (*intelligible, plain*); clarus, lucidus, dilucidus, illustris, (*bright; lucid*); expressus (*exactly expressed*); distinctus (*well ordered; also of the speaker*). — It is clear, est perspicuum, planum, evidens, manifestum; apparet, in aperto est; lucet; liquet. — It is clearer than the light, luce or omni luce or solis luce clarius est; perspicuum est omnibus. — Clear marks of crime, expressa sceleris vestigia. — A clear description, dilucida et significans descriptio. — II. (*to the hearing*), canorus (*clear-sounding, opposed to fuscus, thick, hollow*; clarisonus *is poet.*); acutus (*sharp, high*); clarus (*clear, audible, loud*); candidus (*clear, not thick*). — A clear voice, vox clara or splendida (*this last implies sweetness also*); vox explanabilis (*articulate*). — Clear utterance, os planum or explanatum. — III. Clear (*as a quality of the sight, of the hearing, and also of the mind*), acutus (*sharp, keen, acute, prop. and fig.*), acer (*sharp; piercing; of the sight and the mind*); perspicax (*sharp-sighted, piercing; of a person as to his mind*); sollers (*intelligent, discerning, judicious*); ingeniosus (*inventive, laluted*); sagax (*sagacious, as to scent or hearing, or as to mind*). — A clear head, ingenium acutum, acre; acies mentis, acumen ingenii. — IV. Clear, i. e. free, unnumbered, liber, solutus; liber et solutus: — (*unimpaired, unhurt*), integer (*whole*), intactus (*untouched, unimpaired*), inviolatus (*unviolated*), invulneratus (*unwounded*), incorruptus (*untainted, spoiled in no part*), in-*

columis (*unhurt*), salvus (*with life*), sospes (*saved by the mercy of Heaven*). — *Clear of a thing*, liber or liberatus re or a re; vacuus re or a re; expers alicujus rei; intactus aliqua re. — *Clear of debt*, are alieno vacuus (*having no debts*); are alieno solutus (*freed from them*): to get clear of debt, exire are alieno, res alienum dissolvere. — *To get clear of a thing*, se aliqua re exuere, se ex aliqua re explicare, expedire; fugere, effugere aliquid, subterfugere aliquid; evadere ex, etc.; elabi alicui rei or ex re (e. g. custodiæ, vinculis). — *To keep (one's self) clear of*, fugere, defugere, cavere: keep another, prohibere or defendere aliquid ab aliquo or aliquem ab aliqua re. — *To come off clear*, vivum, salvum, integrum evadere (*come off safe*); absolvi (*be acquitted*); pœnas non dare (*escape punishment*), aliquid impune facere, fecisse. — *¶* (*innocent, pure*), innocens, insons, culpâ vacuus or carens; purus, castus, integer, sanctus. — *A clear conscience*, conscientia optime mentis; conscientia recte facti or recte factorum; mens bene sibi conscia: — *to have it*, nullius culpe sibi conscius esse, sustentari præclarâ conscientia suâ. — *With a clear conscience*, sine sollicitudine religionis; salvâ fide; salvo officio; salvâ legibus; bonâ mente or bono animo; liquido. — *To be clear of a thing*, insonitem esse alicujus rei. — *¶* (*fair, impartial*), integer (*unbiased*), incorruptus (*unbribed*), æquus (*equal, even, just*), studio et irâ vacuus (*dispassionate*). — *¶* (*free, open*), patens, apertus; purus (*not covered with trees or other things*); expeditus (*unobstructed*); facilis (*easy*). — *To give a thing clear course*, rem non impedire. — *To make a clear way*, viam sibi aperire; (*of those who give way*), loco cedere. — *¶* (*full, entire*), solidus, sine ullâ deductione; integer, plenus; totus. — *I set that down as clear gain*, id lucro appono, in lucro pono, puto esse de lucro.

CLEAR, adv. See Clean, adv.

To CLEAR up, serenare (e. g. cœlum): — *v. n.* cœlum serenum or cœli serenitas redditur; nubes discutuntur; dissere nascit. — *The south wind clears up the sky*, Notus deterget nubila cœlo. — *To clear up the brow*, vultum exhibere; frontem explicare. — *¶* (*to purge, cleanse*), see Cleanse. — *¶* *To clear up (make plain)*, illustrare, explanare, inuicem or lumen alicui rei afferre, dare alicui rei lumen, (*clear up something obscure*); explicare (*something difficult or involved*); solvere, resolvere, (*solve, resolve*); enodare (*unravel, unknot, e. g. laqueos juris*). — *To clear up an ambiguity*, ambiguitatem solvere, resolvere. — *all doubt, dubitationem tollere*; *one's, dubitationem alicui eximere*. — *To clear up obscurities*, occulta et quasi involuta aperire. — *¶* (*to free*), liberare re or a re, exsolvere re, eximere re or ex re; expedire re (*extricate*), extrahere ex re (*draw out*), eripere ex or a re (*to snatch*); the last three to free from danger, and especially from unpleasant circumstances; levare (*relieve*). — *To clear from debt*, are alieno liberare or exsolvere; from pecuniary pressure, difficultate pecuniarum exuere. — *from a charge*, criminationem illatam ab aliquo repellere; crimine aliquem eximere, expedire; absolvere (*acquit*). — *from disgrace*, levare infamiâ. — *To clear one's self of a charge*, criminationem dissolvere, crimen diluere. — *To clear (excuse, justify)*, purgare aliquem or aliquid, aliquem culpâ liberare, ab aliquo culpam demovere. — *To clear one in a matter*, aliquem purgare de aliqua re; culpam alicujus rei demovere ab aliquo. — *To clear one's self*, se purgare: *to one*, se purgare alicui; satisfacere alicui. — *¶* (*open, free from obstructions*), aperire, patefacere; vacuum facere (*empty*), purgare (*free from useless matter and cleanse*); munire (*viam, make passable, lay out*). — *To clear a ditch*, fossam purgare, detergere. — *To clear a way with his sword*, iter ferro sibi aperire. — *Clear the way (give place)*, date locum; cedite! — *To clear the way (make others give place)*, populum or turbam submovere. —

¶ *To clear away*, tollere (*de loco, from a place*; or *ex loco, out of a place*); amovere, remove; amoliri (*with effort*). — *rubbish, rudera purgare*. — *snore, nivem dimovere*; nivem discindere (*in order to break a way*). — *Fig. to clear away obstacles*, amoliri quæ impedimento sunt. — *¶ To clear money*, solidam pecuniam sibi facere. — *¶ To clear a ship*, portorium dare or solvere.

CLEARLY, clare: perspicue, evidenter, manifesto; plane, lucide, dilucide; distincte; enodate; enucleate; clare; expresse; aperte; literate (*in a clear hand*); pure, emendate, caste: sine dubio, certo, certe; prorsus, omnino; acute, acriter, ingeniose, sagaciter: integre, incorrupte, (*impartially*): sine ullâ deductione.

CLEARNESS, claritas, pelluciditas, perspicuitas; serenitas (*of the weather*), serenum, solum; perspicuitas, evidentia, lux; acies mentis, ingenii, acumen ingenii: iudicium integrum, incorruptum, (*fair, disinterested judgment*). — *To speak with clearness*, perspicue dicere, plane et aperte dicere, plane et dilucide loqui, distincte elocui, (*clearly and intelligibly*); plane et articulate elocui (*audibly, so that the hearer catches every syllable*). — *To write with clearness*, plane, aperte, perspicue scribere, distincte (*with definiteness, distinctness*) ac distribuite (*in due order*) scribere, (*as to the sense*); literate perscribere (*as to the hand-writing*).

CLEAVE (*stick or adhere*), adhærescere alicui rei or ad aliquid, inhærescere in aliqua re, (*the act*); hære in aliqua re, adhærere alicui rei, inhærere alicui rei or in aliqua re, (*the state*). — *My tongue cleaves to the roof of my mouth*, lingua mihi adhæret. — *To cleave to a man (of a peculiarity, habit, &c.)*, hære alicui; manere. — *To cleave to justice and virtue*, justitiæ honestatiq; adhærescere; justitiæ et virtutem amplecti or amplexum (*particip. acc. masc.*) tenere. — *To cleave to a man (be an adherent or partisan of his)*, deditum, addictum esse, favere, studere alicui; favere alicujus patribus; sequi, sectari aliquem. — *To cleave together*, cohære or cohærescere inter se.

CLEAVE (*to split*), findere (*gen.*), diffindere (*cleave asunder*), cedere (*make small with the axe, e. g. lignum*): — *v. n.* findi; diffindi; dividi. — *The eagle cleaves the air*, aquila findit aëra. — *A cloven hoof*, ungula fissâ, bisulca; *tongue*, lingua bisulca: *animals that cleave the hoof*, bisulca, -orum. — *Cleft into two*, bifidus; *into three*, trifidus.

CLEAVER, culter.

CLEFT, subst. fissura, fissum; rima (*crevice*). — *To get a cleft*, fissurâ dehiscere; rimam agere.

CLEMENT, clemens; mollis, lenis, mitis; misericors.

CLEMENCY, clementia; animus lenis, ingenium lenè; lenitas; misericordia. — *With clemency*, leniter; clementer.

CLERGY, clerus, clerici, ecclesiastici.

CLERGYMAN, sacerdos; clericus, ecclesiasticus, sacrorum antistes.

CLERK (*clergyman*), clericus, sacerdos: (*scholar*), vir doctus, homo eruditus; homo literatus, literator, (*see the Lex.*): — (*writer, secretary*), scriba; librarius; qui est alicui a manu or ab epistolis; (*accountant*), qui alicui est a rationibus, rationarius.

CLERICAL, ecclesiasticus. — *The clerical order*, ordo clericorum.

CLEVER, bonus; qui aliquid commode facit (e. g. *he is a clever dancer, commode saltat*); qui aliquid scienter facit; arte insignis (e. g. *medicus*); peritus alicujus rei; exercitatus in aliqua re; eruditus; dexter; ingeniosus; sollers; callidus.

CLEVERLY, commode, scienter, bone; perite, ingeniose, docte; callide.

CLEVERNESS, habilitas, habitus, ars, usus alicujus rei, exercitatio, ingenii dexteritas, dexteritas, peritia alicujus rei.

CLEW, glomus: (*guiding thread*), linum or filum dux; (*generally*), dux, dux vie. — *This is my clew*, hoc sequor.

CLIENT, cliens.

CLIENTSHIP, clientela.

CLIFF, rupes.

CLIMACTERIC, climactericus. — *Climacteric years*, anni climacterici, gradus ætatis humanæ.

CLIMATE, cœlum (*quality of the air*), aër (*the air, atmosphere*). But when by the word climate is meant the region in respect of the temperature of the air, we find, in Latin, regio. — *A temperate climate*, temperatio or temperies cœli; regio temperata. — *A warm climate*, aër calidus. — *cold*, aër frigidus; regio refrigerata. — *To be born in a cold climate*, refrigeratâ regione nasci. — *¶ See also Clime*.

CLIMAX, gradatio.

CLIMB, niti, eniti in, (*with accus. ; to clamber or toil up*); scandere aliquid or in aliquid; ascendere aliquid or in aliquid; ascendere in aliquid (*implying a certain height and an effort, and also pointing rather to the completion of the ascent*; while ascendere has reference rather to the ascent from the plain). — *To climb the top of the mountain*, evadere in jugum montis; eniti in verticem montis. — *the walls*, scandere, ascendere muros or in muros; in muros or in mœnia evadere. — *To climb a tree*, inscendere in arborem. — *To climb into bed*, inscendere in lectum. — *The fire climbed into the high leaves*, ignis altas in frondes elapsus est. — *A climbing*, scandio, ascensus, ascensio. — *To climb over*, transcendere, superare, (e. g. muros, Alpes). — *That may be climbed*, scansilis.

CLIME, regio, ora, plaga cœli; tractus.

CLINCH (*with the hand*), manu prehendere or apprehendere; manu tenere.

— *¶ To clinch the fist*, manum comprimere pugnumque facere. — *With clinched fist*, pugno; manu compressâ.

— *¶ To clinch a nail*, mucronem clavi retinere, clavum recurvare: — (*to confirm*), firmare, confirmare, stabilire.

CLINCH, subst. annominatio (*see Anct. ad Her. iv. 21, 29*); ambiguitas verborum.

CLING, hære, adhærere, inhærere; amplecti, complexi. — *Fig. adhærescere alicui rei*, amplecti, amplexum (*particip. pass.*) tenere aliquid; alicui deditum or addictum esse. — *He clings to his griefs*, dolores fovet. — *¶ See Cleave*.

CLINICAL, clinicus.

CLINK, tinnire; crepitare.

CLINK, subst. tinnitus; crepitus.

CLIP (*hug*), complexi, amplecti. —

¶ (*shear, crop*), tondere, detondere; resecare (*cut away*), circumcidere (*cut round*), præcidere (*cut off the end*). — *To clip one's wings*, pennas alicui incidere or interciderè. — *To clip trees*, arbores putare or amputare (*lop, prune*), tondere (*clip, as a hedge*). — *To clip coin*, numos circumcidere. — *To clip words*, literas, syllabas opprimere. — *To clip (take away useless matter: of a writing, &c.)*, resecare, circumcidere, præcidere, amputare, circumscribere, coëcere. — *To clip away gaudy ornaments*, ambitiosa recidere. — *To clip (gen., i. e. to reduce, lessen)*, minuire, imminuere, diminuire, extenuare; detrahère, diminuire aliquid de aliqua re.

CLOAK, pallium; penula (*a riding or travelling cloak with a hood*); lacerna (*thick, woollen cloak*); abolla (*a double or lined cloak, worn by travellers, soldiers, and philosophers*); gausapa (*winter-cloak, shaggy on one side*), amphimalla (*on both sides*); endromis (*thick, warm cloak, which athletes, &c. threw round them after violent exercise*); sagum, paludamentum, (*the war-garment of the Romans: the sagum was shorter and narrower than the paludamentum; the latter is commonly applied to the general's cloak*); chlainys (*the Greek war-garment*); afterwards also a cloak like it, worn by ladies, boys, harpers, &c.). — *To wear a cloak*, pallium, etc. gestare; pallio, etc. amictum esse. — *A little cloak*, palliolum; sagulum. — *¶ Fig. (cover)*, velamentum, integumentum, obtentus, (*gen.*); præscriptio, titulus; species, color, color et species. — *To deceive one under the cloak of honesty*, per fidem fallere, decipere, circumvenire. — *He deceived him under the cloak of friendship*, specie amicitie or amicitiam simulans eum fefellit or decepit. — *To cover a*

thing with a cloak of love, aliquid humanitate tegere.

To CLOAK, amicare (se, aliquem) pallio, etc. — Cloaked, palliatus; pænulatus; lacernatus; sagatus or sagulatus, paludatus; chlamydatius. — ¶ (cover, disguise), rem involueris tegere et quasi velis obtendere; rem velare. — To cloak a thing with a thing, prætereundere aliquid alicui rei; rem tegere or occultare aliqua re; rem excusatione alicujus rei tegere; rem colorare nomine aliquo.

CLOCK, horologium (timepiece, gen.), horologium parietis (wall-clock); horologium solarium or solarium (sun-dial); clepsidra (water-clock); hora (the hours, the time which the clock shows; also the clock itself). — The clock goes, horologium movetur; right, horologii virgula congruit ad horas. — strikes, horologium sono indicat horas. — What o'clock is it? hora quota est? — To send to see what, &c., mittere ad horas (not horam). — Five o'clock has struck, hora quinta nuntiata est. — ¶ (on insect), termes pulsatior (L.).

CLOD, gleba (clod of earth; also gen. ball, lump); massa (rude, unformed mass); offa; globus (round). — A little clod, glebula; massula; globulus. — A great clod, moles. — ¶ (clodpole, clodpate), stipes, caudex; vervex.

CLOG, impedire, præpedire; impedimento esse (with dative); morari, remorari, tardare, retardare; obstruere (abstract): — (load), gravare, onerare; obstruere (overwhelm). — To clog the stomach, vino et epulis se onerare, vino ciboque se gravare; se ingurgitare.

CLOG, s. impedimentum; mora; onus; molestia: (log), caudex: (overshoes), tegumenta calceorum; (wooden shoes), sculponæ.

CLOISTER, cœnobium, monasterium; (colonnade, &c.), peristylum, porticus.

To CLOISTER, in monasterium includere, concludere, detrudere. — Cloistered, in monasterio inclusus, abditus; solitarius; solus.

CLOSE, v. (shut), claudere, operire; — v. n. connivere (of the eyes); coire (of wounds, the eyelids, &c.); forem suum comprimere (of flowers). — To close the eyes of a dying man, morientis operire oculos. — The eyes being closed in sleep, oculis somno conniventibus. — To close one's eyes, connivere (at a thing, ad aliquid). — The eyelids are most fitly made for closing the eyes, palpebræ aptissime factæ sunt ad claudendas pupillas. — To close the ears to a thing, aures ad aliquid claudere. — To close the door, ostium, januam, fores operire. — The ranks close up, ordines densantur. — To march with closed ranks, munito agmine incedere. — To close with (in fight), (armis) congredi cum aliquo; (manu) configere eum aliquo; signa conferre eum aliquo; ad manus venire. — To close in (fence about, surround), claudere, cingere, circumdare: (with a wall), muro (muris) sepire, mœnibus cingere; with intricaments, operibus complecti. — To close in (of night), appetere: night closes in, nox appetit; advesperascit. — To close or close in with (aggrce), astipulari alicui, assentiri alicui or alicui rei, necedere ad aliquid or alicui rei; se adungere partibus alicujus, in alicujus partes transire: — one's opinion, alicujus sententiam assensione comprobare, alicujus sententia accedere; ire, pedibus ire in alicujus sententiam, (of senators). — To close up, claudere, concludere; signare, obsignare, (seal up). — ¶ (bring to an end, end), finire; finem facere alicujus rei; finem facere or imponere alicui rei; — (bring about), absolvere, ad finem perducere, facere, conficere, perficere, consummare: — v. n. finire; finem habere or exapere, exitum habere; desinere; cadere or exidere in, etc. (of words, &c.). — To close a letter, scribendi finem facere, epistolam concludere. — a speech, finem facere orationis or dicendi. — a dispute, controversiam dirimere (by one's interposition); controversiam componere (by a composition). — We close the bargain, de pretio inter nos convenit. — To close

the order of march, agmen claudere or eogere.

CLOSE, subst. (inclosed place), septum, conceptum, ager conceptus; cohors or ehor (for cattle, &c. either fixed or movable): — (closing in of night), prima nox; erepusculum: — (pause), intermissio: — (end, conclusion), conclusio (closing, ending); finis, exitus, (end, issue); extrema pars (last part); clausula (closing form of a letter or writing, consisting of but a few words or a period); conclusio, peroratio, epilogus, (the conclusion of a set speech, as forming a constituent part of the same); also, extremus, a, um (implying the whole last part, not the extreme end). — At the close of the speech, in extremâ oratione (but in fine orationis, at the very end). — At the close of the year, sub fine or exitu anni; anno exeunte. — To bring to a close, ad finem or ad exitum adducere.

CLOSE, adj. (shut), clausus. — ¶ (narrow, strait), angustus, æreus or artus, contractus; intinus. (intimate). — A close garment (fitting closely), vestis stricta et singulos artus exprimens. — Close writing (e. g. at the bottom of the page), pagine contractio. — Close ties of friendship, ætissima amicitia vincula. — To make close, angustum reddere; angustare; coartare; contrahere. — ¶ (narrow, attentive), acer, attentus. — To look at with close attention, acri animo et attento intueri, acrius conueri, acerrime contemplari. — To pay close attention, diligenter attendere, adesse animo (or is). — ¶ (thick, dense, compact), crassus, densus, spissus, confertus; solidus, firmus. — ¶ (of style, &c.), pressus; concisus, circumcisus; accuratus, subtilis, (exact, nice, thorough). — A close translation of a book, liber scriptoris totidem verbis translatus. — A close copy (of a writing), exemplum accurate descriptum. — ¶ Close air, ær gravis. — ¶ Close fight, pugna in arto. — To come to close fight with the enemy, signa conferre cum hostibus. — ¶ A close (hard-fought) contest, ære prelium, eertamen. — ¶ (taciturn), taciturnus; (dark, secret), occultus, tectus; (concealed), abditus, reconditus, occultus; (retired), solitarius, solus. — ¶ (close-fisted, niggardly), parcus; tenax; sordidus (vilely so).

CLOSE, CLOSELY, adv. (firmly), firme, firmiter; (narrowly, straitly), anguste, arcte; (attentively), acri et attento animo, acrius, acerrime, diligenter; (tightly, niggardly), parce, arcte, exigue, inaligne; (thickly, compactly), dense, solide, confertim; (accurately, nicely), accurate, subtiliter; (compressedly), presse; (hand to hand), cominus; (hotly), acriter, acerrime; (constantly), assidue. — To watch closely, magnâ eura custodire (prop.). — ¶ (secretly), occulte, tecte, latenter, clam. — ¶ (near), prope (propius, proxime); in propinquo. — To be close at hand, supra caput esse, in cervicibus esse, in capite et in cervicibus esse, (to be at one's heels, of persons or events); imminere, instare, (as to time); appetere (of day, night, &c.); prope esse (be near; gen.). — To press close upon (of a pursuing enemy), premere hostes, instare hostibus. — Close by, prope (with a and the abl., or with accus.); secundum (by, along); ad, propter, juxta, (hard by). — To sit close by one's house, prope ab alicujus ædibus sedere. — Close to the bank, propter ripam (hard by); secundum ripam (along the bank, e. g. to sail). — Fields lying close together, agri continui. — To sit close behind one, proxime ab aliquo sedere. — ¶ (of translation), ad verbum, totidem verbis.

CLOSENESS, densitas, soliditas: — angustie, contractio: — (of the air), gravitas: — (nearness), propinquitas: — (secrecy, privacy), natura recondita, altitudo animi or ingenii; taciturnitas (habit of silence); cautio (caution): — (niggardliness), tenacitas, malignitas, sordes: — (close connection), conjunctio.

CLOSET. See Cabinet. — ¶ (close), septum; (press), armarium; (store-room), cella penaria.

To CLOSET, claudere, concludere; in cu-

biculum secretius intromittere or recipere; sese cum aliquo in cubiculum secretius abdere; sine arbitris loqui cum aliquo.

CLOT of blood, sanguis concretus.

To CLOT, concresecere. — Hair clotted with blood, crines concreti sanguine.

CLOTH, panni (cloths); pannus (a piece of cloth); textum (woven stuff). — Wool-len cloth, pannus laneus; lanea (orum). — Linen, pannus linteus; linteum; lintea (orum). — Cotton, pannus xylinus, bombycinus, byssinus; xylina, etc. — Hair-cloth, cilicium. — Table-cloth, linteum mensæ superinjiciendum. — To lay the cloth, linteum superinjicere mensæ. — Cloth of gold, pannus auro intextus. — To sell cloth, pannos vendere, venditare.

CLOTHES, vestis, vestimenta, tegumenta corporis, indumenta; vestitus (way of dress, clothing); habitus, cultus, ornatus. — To put on clothes, induere sibi vestem or se veste, veste indui. — To have on new clothes, recenti veste indutum esse. — Old-fashioned clothes (dress), vestitus obsoletus. — To sell old clothes, vestes tritas, obsoletas vendere, venditare. — A complete suit of clothes, synthesis. — Trunk for clothes, arca vestiarum. — Bed-clothes, vestimenta stragula, or in connection, vestimenta.

To CLOTHE, vestire, convestire; veste tegere, veste induere aliquem, vestem induere alicui; fig. vestire, convestire. — To clothe one's self (put on clothes), induere sibi vestem or se veste, veste indui; with a thing, vestiri aliqua re. — To clothe one's self no better than a slave, se non servo melius vestire. — Clothed in a toga, togâ amictus, togatus: — in a tunic, tunicatus. — The earth clothes itself with flowers, with grass, terra vestitur floribus, herbis.

CLOTHING, vestis, vestimenta: vestitus.

CLOTHIER, vestiarius, qui vestes vendit or venditat.

CLOUD, nubes (prop. and fig.; see the Lex.); nubila (pl. clouds; mostly poet.); silva (only of immaterial things); vis magna. — A cloud of dust, nubes pulveris; of cavalry, equitum. — To fall from the clouds, de cœlo delabi; ex astris delabi, decidere. — To be in the clouds (in amazement), stupere. — To soar into the clouds (fig.), nubes et inania captare.

To CLOUD, nubibus obducere, obscurare; fig. obscurare, obnubilare; perturbare. — Clouded, nubilus, obnubilus; (of gems), nubilus, nubilius. — A clouded brow, frons contracta (knit); vultus tristis, frons nubila, (serious look). — The sky becomes clouded, cœlum nubibus obducitur; nubilatur; nubilare cœpit. — A head clouded with wine, caput vino percussum. — A dignity never clouded by passion, nullo motu perturbata gravitas.

CLOUDY, nubilus, obnubilus; nubifer (bringing clouds); obscurus. — A cloudy sky, cœlum in quo nubes coguntur (having clouds); cœlum nubilum (beclouded, overcast with clouds). — Somewhat cloudy, subnubilus. — A dark, cloudy color, color nubilis. — ¶ (not clear), turbidus, turbatus limo; faculentus (dreggy, e. g. wine, beer). — Cloudy with wrath, nubilis ira. — ¶ See also To CLUD.

CLOUDLESS, nubibus vacuus; serenus.

CLOUDCAP, caput (verticem, etc.) inter nubila condens.

CLOUT, linteum, linteolum; pannus, panniculus; (patch), pannus (of cloth).

To CLOUT, sarcire, resarcire.

CLOVE, caryophyllum or garyophyllum (perkaps); caryophyllus aromaticus (L.). — gillyflower, dianthus caryophyllus (L.).

CLOVEN. See Cleuve.

CLOVER, trifolium. — A clover-field, ager trifolius consitus. — To live in clover, jucunde, laute vivere; in rosâ vivere.

CLOWN, agricola, agri cultor, colonus; homo rusticus, rusticus, agrestis; (rude, unpolished), homo rusticus, agrestis, inurbanus, incultus. — A very clown, merum rus.

CLOWNISH, rusticus, etc. — Somewhat so, subrusticus. — Clownish manners, mores inculti, rustici.

CLOWNISHLY, rustice.

CLOWNISHNESS, rusticitas; mores inculti, rustici; feritas (brutishness).

CLOY, exsatiare, exsaturare, (prop. and fig.); satietatem, fastidium, tedium

afferre alicui, (*prop. and fig.*); explere, (*to fill, glut, prop. and fig.*). — *To cloy one's self, cibo vinoque exsatiari*; se usque ad nauseam ingurgitare. — *one's desires, libidines exsatiare.* — *Cloyed, satietate defessus.* — *I am cloyed with a thing, satietas alicujus rei me tenet*; me tædet or pertesum est alicujus rei.

CLOYING, CLOYMENT, satietas, fastidium, tadium.

CLUB, clava, fustis. — *Club-footed, scaurus, talis pravis or exstantibus.* — *Club-laro, vis.* — *¶ (at cards), trifolium.* — *¶ (share of a reckoning), symbola.* — *¶ (company), circulus: factio (an association, forming a faction).*

To CLUB, conferre in aliquid; venimus quisque in partem impensæ: (*league together*), societatem coire; conspirare.

CLUCK, glocire.

CLUE. See CLEW.

CLUMP, caudex; (*bunch of trees*), arbores condensæ, locus arboribus condensus, arbores.

CLUMSY, inhabilis (*unmanageable, unwieldy*), vastus (*clumsy from great size*), inscite factus (*clumsily made*), agrestis (*awkward, ungainly*), rusticus (*boorish*), inurbanus (*not polite*), rudis (*raw, unpractised*), inscitus (*without knowledge or judgment, absurd, silly*), gravis (*heavy, slow, e. g. lingua*), durus (*hard, not flowing, e. g. speech or expression, verse*); incompotus (*ill arranged*). — *To have a clumsy gait, corporis motu esse agrestem.*

CLUMSILY, inficete, incompotite; inurbane, rustice; inepte, incommode; inscite; crassâ or pingui Minervâ. — *To dance clumsily, minus commode saltare.*

CLUMSINESS, inhabilis moles corporis vasti (*unwieldy vastness*); rusticitas, inurbanitas, mores rustici, inurbani; gravitas linguæ, duritas.

CLUSTER, uva (*of grapes*); corymbus (*of ivy, and other like plants*); racemi (*in pl., a cluster of grapes, ivy, &c.*); acervus, cumulus, (*heap*); circulus (*cluster of men*), corona (*ring of men about a speaker*), turba (*crowd, throng*), multitudo in unum conglobata; examen (*of bees*). — *¶ See Clump.*

To CLUSTER, uvas, racemos ferre; uvas, racemos facere; congregari, in unum conglobari. — *The clustering vine, vitis uvifera, racemifera.*

CLUTCH, prehendere, apprehendere manu; *fig. alicui rei manus adhibere, afferre.*

CLUTCHES, ungues; *fig. manus.* — *To fall into one's clutches, in manus alicujus venire.* — *To snatch something from one's clutches, aliquid manibus or ex faucibus alicujus eripere.*

CLUTTER, turbæ, tumultus, motus.

CLYSTER, clyster. — *To take a clyster, clyster purgari.* — *To apply one, aliquid per clysterem immittere; ducere alvum clystere; clysterizare alicquem.*

COACH, currus (*gen.*); rheda (*four-wheeled travelling coach, stage-coach*), carruca (*for persons of quality; probably covered*); carpentum (*two-wheeled coach of state*); pilentum (*four-wheeled, hung on springs, and having a top; used by Roman matrons on religious occasions*); tensa or thensa (*four-wheeled, in which the images of the gods were conveyed*). — *To keep a coach and four, currum et equos habere.* — *To ride in a coach, curru, etc. vehi.* — *A hackney coach, rheda meritoria.* — *A coach-box, sedes ejus, qui currum agit.* — *Coachman, rhedarius; carrucarius (of a gentleman's coach).* — *Coach-horse, equus rhedarius, carrucarius.*

COADJUTOR, socius; adjutor: — *collega adjunctus: — episcopus designatus.*

COAGULATE, *v. a.* coagulare: *v. n.* coagulari, conrescere.

COAGULATION, coagulatio.

COAL, carbo: (*fossil*), carbo fossilis, carbo bituminosus (*sea-coal*). — *A little coal, carbunculus.* — *A live coal, pruna*; carbo candens, vivus. — *dead, carbo extinctus, emortuus.* — *To reduce to coals, in carbonem redigere.* — *To become coal, carbonescere; in carbonem redigi.* — *Coal-trade, negotium carbonarium.* — *Coal-rake, rutabulum.* — *Coal-mine, fodina carbonis, carbonaria.* — *A fire of coals, carbonem candentes.* — *To carry*

coals to Newcastle, in silvam ligna ferræ.

— *Coal-black, piceus, perniger.* — *Coal-grate, crates ferrea ad carbonem urendos.*

COLLIER, carbonarius.

COLLIERY, carbonaria.

COALESCE, coalescere. — *into one people, in unius populi corpus coalescere.*

COALESCENCE, COALITION, jnnctio, conjunctio, colligatio, confusio. — *¶ (league, &c.), societas; fœdus; concilium.*

COARSE, crassus. — *meal, farina crassa.* — *bread, panis secundus or secundarius.* — *sand, sabulo; saburra (for ballast).* — *thread, filum crassum.* — *¶ (gross), crassus, insubtilis.* — *¶ (raw), rudis, imperitus, inscitus.* — *¶ (in manners), inurbanus, rusticus, agrestis.* — *¶ (mean, vile), vulgaris, quotidianus, vilis; humilis, illiberalis.* — *A coarse jest, jocus illiberalis.* — *Coarse language, sermo ex triviis arreptus.*

COARSELY, crasse; crassâ or pingui Minervâ; imperite, inscite; rustice, inurbane; contumeliose; humiliter, illiberaliter.

COARSENESS, crassitudo: inhumanitas, inurbanitas, rusticitas, mores inculti, rustici: probra, maledicta, contumeliæ: inconcinnitas.

COAST, ora (*the whole inhabited coast, extending inland*); litus (*the shore, strand*). — *To anchor off the coast, in salo tenere navem in ancoris.* — *Situate on the coast, maritimus.* — *Fish which frequent the coast, pisces litorales.* — *Dwellers on the coast, maris or litoris accolæ; homines maritimi.*

To COAST along the shore, oram legere.

COASTER, navis oraria.

COAT, vestis, vestimentum, indumentum, (*garment*), amiculum (*though this is properly a garment thrown on, not drawn on*); tunica. — *An overcoat, abolla, endromis; gausapa (shaggy).* — *A waist-coat, colobium.* — *A coat of mail, lorica.* — *Fig. the horse changes his coat, equus pilos mutat.* — *The coat of the snake which he casts off, vernatio, senecta.* — *¶ (skin, membrane), membrana, tunica; cutis; corium; callus.* — *¶ (of plaster, &c.), corium: circumlitio (of varnish or wax over statues of marble, &c.).* — *¶ Coat of arms, insigne generis.*

To COAT, veste, etc. induere: — *inducere, illinere, circumlinere.*

COAX, blandiri alicui, permulcere aliquem.

COBBLE, sarcire, resarcire; insciter facere.

COBLER, sutor veteramentarius; imperitus artifex: (*any workman*), cerdo. — *A cobbler's shop, sutrina.*

CORWEB, aranea (-æ), textura or tela araneæ; texta araneæ; aranea (-orum). — *Full of cobwebs, araneosus.* — *Like cobweb, similis textis araneis; also araneosus.*

COCHINEAL, coccum (coccus cacti, L.).

COCK (male bird), mas (opposed to femina: (*the male of the hen*), gallinæ maritus; gallus gallinaceus, also gallus or gallinaceus alone. — *A game-cock, gallinaceus pyctes.* — *A young cock, pullus gallinaceus.* — *Turkey-cock, gallus Indicus; meleagris gallopavo (L.).* — *Cock's comb, galli crista: wattles, palea galli.* — *Cock-crowing, galli cantus; the time thereof, gallicinium; about it, sub galli cantum.* — *Cock-fight, pugna or certamen gallorum: — to set cocks a-fighting, gallos inter se committere.* — *Cockspur, calcar galli.* — *Weather-cock, (gallus) ventorum index.* — *Fig. leader, head, dux, caput, princeps; signifer.* — *¶ (of an arrow), crena: — (of a gun), retinaculum (pyritæ).* — *¶ (of a pipe, cask, &c.), os; epistomium.* — *¶ (of hay), meta fœni.*

To COCK, attollere, erigere. — *the hat, causiam erigere.* — *the nose, naribus contemptum or fastidium ostendere; at one, aliquem suspendere naso.* — *the ears, aures erigere, arrigere.* — *¶ To cock a gun, retinaculum erigere or ad ictum parare.* — *¶ To cock hay, fœnum in metas extruere.* — *¶ v. n. (to strut), magnifice incedere.*

COCKADE, insigne pilei (publicum); insigne militare, quod est in petaso (*of a soldier*).

COCKATRICE, basiliscus.

COCKBOAT, scapha.

COCKLOFT, cœnaculum superius, cœnacu-

lum super ædes. — *To live in a cockloft, sub tegulis habitare.*

COCKSURE (*of a person*), fidens, confidens; (*a thing*), certus. — *To be cocksure (of a person), rem factam statim putare.* — *The thing is cocksure, res in vado est (is safe).* — *I am cocksure of him, eum feci memm.*

COCKER, alicui indulgere, indulgentiâ tractare aliquem; aliquem mollire, emollire, effeminare; multa blandimenta alicui dare.

COCKLE (fish), concha marina, conchylium marinum. — *¶ (wced), rhœas (-adis), L.*

COCKNEY, oppidanus, homo delicatus qui in urbe habitat.

COCOA (nut), cocos, nux Indica. — *tree, cocos nucifera (L.).*

COD (fish), gadus morhua (L.). — *¶ (husk), folliculus; valvulus (of pulse), siliqua (pod of pulse).*

CODE, leges (scriptæ); also codex, corpus juris.

CODICIL, codicillus, codicilli.

CODIE, igne mollire, mitigare. — *Codled, semicoccus.* — *Codling, malum ad coquendum aptum.*

COERCE, coercere, circumscribere.

COERCION, coercitio (also, the right to use it); vis (force); pœna (punishment). — *To use it on one, vi grassari in aliquem.*

COERCIVE power, means, coercitio.

COEVAL, ejusdem ætatis; æqualis, co-æqualis; cœtaneus, cœvus, (*in late Latinity*).

COEXIST, simul esse or fieri, uno et eodem tempore esse or fieri.

COFFEE (the tree), coffea (L.); (*the grains*), fabæ coffeæ; (*the drink*), coffea, potus coffeæ. — *A coffec-pot, hircæa or hircula coffeæ.* — *Coffee-mill, fistula serrata.* — *Coffic-house, caupona.*

COFFER, arca; thesaurus; gaza; ærarium, fiscus.

COFFERER, præfectus ærarii; custos thesauri or gazæ; (*steward*), dispensator.

COFFIN, arca, loculus.

To COFFIN, in arca or loculo ponere.

COG (flatter, coax), aliquem adulari; aliquem assentari; alicui blandiri. — *To get by coggng, eblandiri.*

COG (of a wheel), rotæ dens, denticulus. — *A cog-wheel, rota dentibus instructa, rota dentata or denticulata.*

COGENT, efficax, valens, potens; firmus, gravis, (*convincing, e. g. a proof*). — *A most cogent remedy, reinedium præsens.*

COGENCY, efficientia, efficacia, efficacitas; vis (*power, force*); gravitas (*e. g. of proof*).

COGITATION, cogitatio.

COGNIZANCE, cognitio; intelligentia. — *To take cognizance of, de re cognoscere (try it); rationem habere alicujus rei (have regard to it): (perceive with the senses), sentire, sensibus percipere; (with the mind), animadvertere, cognoscere, sentire, videre.*

COGNIZABLE, obnoxius; — *by the senses, quod sensibus percipi potest, sensibilis.*

COHABIT, in eadem domo habitare (*in the same house*); contubernales esse (*in the same tent, room*). — *with one, cum aliquo habitare (in one's room); apud aliquem or in domo alicujus (in one's house).* — *To cohabit (illicitly) with, cum aliquo vivere consuetam esse.*

COHEIR, coheres.

COHERE, cohærere or cohærescere (*inter se*); aptos et connexos esse inter se. — *well, præclare inter se cohærere.* — *¶ (agree, fit), congruere, convenire.*

COHERENCE, cohærentia; contextus (*connection, e. g. orationis, verborum, rerum et verborum*), perpetuitas (*unbrokenness*); colligatio (*connection*); conjunctio (*harmonious connection*); constantia (*consistency*).

COHERENT, cohærens, inter se cohærentes; contextus; continens, continuus, perpetuus: aptus, accommodatus, congruens, consentaneus: conjunctus: constans sibi (*consistent*).

COHEXION. See COHERENCE.

COHESIVE, cohærens. — *Cohesive power, vis cohærendi.*

COHORT, cohors (*prop. and fig.*).

COIF, ornatus or ornaamentum capitis, mitra, mitella; calantica. See CAP.

COIL a rope, complicare rudentem. — *To coil himself up (of a snake), plicare se-*

in sua membra, colligere se in spiram.

COIL, subst. (of rope), rudens complicatus; (of a snake), spira.

COIL (turbul), strepitus, turba, tumultus, turpidatio.

COIN, numus (a single piece); numi (coined money); genus numorum (kind of coin), also numi. — Small coin, numuli. — Silver coin, argentum signatum; also argentum. — Base coin, numi adulterini. — To strike base or counterfeit coin, pecunias vitiare. — The same (kind of) coin, corpora numorum eadem. — To pay in Roman coin, ad denarium solvere. — To pay in the same coin (tit for tat), par pari referre.

TO COIN, cudere, ferire, percutere, (strike); signare (stamp). — ¶ (invent, forge), fingere, confingere, comminisci. — To coin new words, verba fabricari.

COINAGE (coining), cusio monetatis (Cod. Theod.); (the department, concern), res numaria; (the coin), numi; (the expense of coining), impendia monetæ:—fig. fictio, confictio; (the thing), res ficta or commenticia, commentum.

COINER, monetæ opifex, monetarius; (counterfeiter), monetam adulteriam exercens, pecunias vitians; (inventor), inventor, auctor.

COINCIDE (in place), in unum or in unum locum convenire, unum et eundem locum tenere; (in time), in idem tempus incidere. — ¶ (to agree), consentire; congruere; convenire; constare (be consistent).—with him in opinion, unum idemque sentio cum illo; consensio cum illo; non dissentio ab illo.

COINCIDENT, quæ unum et eundem locum tenent, quæ uno et eodem tempore fiunt, congruens, conveniens, constans, consentiens.

COINCIDENCE, concursio (the act of meeting); concursus (the state: fig. of misfortunes): (agreement), consensus, consensio, concentus, convenientia.

COITION, coitus.

COLANDER, colum.

COLD, frigidus (also fig., without fire or life, dull; but see Lex.); algens, algidus, (cold in itself, of a cold nature); algens is also used of that which does not keep one warm, e. g. algens toga; gelidus (icy cold; also fig. in the poets): languidus (fig., without spirit, dull), lentus (dull, without feeling, indifferent, cold-blooded; both less than frigidus); irreverens (with gen., or acc. and prepos.; not showing respect to what should be respected); tardus, segnis, (slow, sluggish); iners (easy). — It is generally cold in the morning, fere matutinis temporibus frigus est. — Very cold, perfrigidus. — Cold water, aqua frigida. — A cold drink, potus algens; frigida (sc. potio, as refreshment). — To take a cold bath, frigida (sc. aqua) lavari. — A cold wind, ventus frigidus. — Very cold weather, tempestas frigida, perfrigida. — It grows cold, frigus ingruit; colder, frigus ingravescit. — A cold winter, hiems frigida. — A cold (lifeless, frigid) letter, litera languida, frigida. — Cold praise, laus frigida; to get it, frigere (of a speech, &c.). — To become cold, frigescere, refrigerescere, refrigerari, (prop. and fig. of persons and things); languescere (fig. grow languid, dull). — To make cold, refrigerare (prop. and fig.). — He does a thing in cold blood, consulto et cogitatum aliquid facit. — Cold comfort, solatia frigida, (Ovid.).

COLD, subst. frigus (in the air, as causing the feeling and effects of cold), algor (as felt), gelu (as freezing):—severe cold is also expressed by vis frigoris; vis hiemalis; frigora (this with the further idea of continuance). — To be able to bear cold, algoris patientem esse. — To be unable to bear either great cold or heat, neque frigora neque aestus tolerare posse. — Severe cold is not known (in a country), asperitas frigorum abest. — ¶ A cold, grævedo, grævedo frigida. — To take cold, perfrigescere. — To bring on a cold, grævedinem concitare, afferre.

COLDLY, frigide (fig.), languide, lente, lento pectore, segniter. — To take a thing coldly, aliqua re non moveri; non laborare de re (e. g. de alicujus morte). — To do a thing coldly, frigide agere.

COLDNESS, frigus, algor; pectus lentum, lentitudo; languor; animus frigidus, frigus; irreverentia. — Coldness to religion, irreverentia Dei ac religionum (as to outward worship); negligentia Dei or religionis. — Coldness to one (who had been a friend), animus alienatus ab aliquo; also frigus.

COLE, brassica, olus, caulis.

COLIC (strictly), colicus dolor, colon: (of the stomach gen.), tormina, strophili. — Readily therefor, colice, colicum medicamentum. — Having it, colicus. — Subject to it, torminosus. — To have it, torminibus affectum esse.

COLIC, adj. colicus.

COLLAPSE, collabi. — Collapsed cheeks, fluentes buccæ; genæ labentes.

COLLAR, collare (gen.); mælinum or mælinum (a collar for dogs, armed with points); armilla (iron ring for a dog; hence, canis armillatus); collaria (sc. catena, a fetter for the neck); helcium (for horses, &c.). — A collar of sticks for refractory beasts, numella. — ¶ of a garment, collare.

TO COLLAR, aliquem collo prehendere; collum alicui torquere (give his neck a wrench).

COLLATE (compare), conferre res (e. g. codices) inter se or aliquid cum aliqua re. — ¶ (to a benefice), sacerdotium or munus ecclesiasticum alicui deferre.

COLLATION (comparison), collatio. — ¶ (of a benefice), munus alicui delatum. — ¶ (a light repast), cænula, gustatio. — To take one, gustare. — To make one, cænulam facere.

COLLATERAL may be sometimes expressed by adjuvans (as, some causes are direct and immediate, others collateral, causarum alie sunt proximæ, alie adjuvantes); sometimes by minoris momenti; by adjunctus; by quod alicui rei accedit; also by medius. — A collateral line of descent, linea transversa.

COLLEAGUE, collega; collega et socius. — Collegueship, collegium.

COLLECT, legere (gather, gather up), colligere (gather together, put together), conquirere (hunt up, collect diligently or eagerly), congerere in unum locum (bring together into one place), coacervare (heap up); (of taxes, &c.), exigere. — an array, copias or exercitum parare or comparare (get together, raise). — troops, copias in unum locum cogere, contrahere (assemble in one place). — To collect a thing in great quantity, magnam alicujus rei multitudinem conficere. — To collect treasure, pecuniam, opes undique conquirere; pecuniam conflare; opes exaggerare. — ¶ To collect, v. n. cogi, se congregare, congregari, convenire, coire; confluere, frequentes convenire. — The waters had collected, aquæ creverant. — ¶ To collect one's self, se or animum colligere. — Collected, impavidus, intrepidus; tranquillus (see Calm, Calmness). — ¶ (infer, conclude), concludere, cogere; efficere, colligere. — Froa which we may collect, ex quo effici cogique potest.

COLLECTION (the act), lectio, collectio, conquisitio; (contribution), erani, collatio; (of curiosities, &c.), thesaurus; (of people), conventus, circulus, globus, etc. — corpus (e. g. omnis juris Romani). — ¶ Collections, Collectanea, electorum commentarius or commentarii; dicta collectanea; excerpta, conjectanea; ex aliorum scriptis collecta (compilation).

COLLECTIVE, universus; cunctus, omnis.

COLLECTIVELY, in universum; or universus with a subst. — The human race collectively, hominum genus universum.

COLLECTOR, qui aliquid legit, colligit, conquirat; (compiler), which see; (of taxes, &c.), exactor, coactor. — The collectors of the public revenue, qui vectigalia exercent et exigunt.

COLLEGE (society), collegium, corpus; sodalitas, societas: (academical institution), academia. — To go to college, in academiam migrare. — To be at college, inter academice cives versari.

COLLEGEAN, academicus, civis academici (or academici).

COLLEGIATE, academicus.

COLLIER. See Coal.

COLLISION. See Clash.

COLLOCATION, collocatio.

COLLOP, caruncula, carnis frustum.

COLLOQUY, colloquium, collocutio, sermo.

COLLOQUIAL. — language, sermo communis, sermo quotidianus, also sermo.

COLLUSION, collusio; — with one, cum aliquo. — To have collusion with one, colludere cum aliquo.

COLLUSIVELY, collusorie.

COLON (the stop), puncta duo, colon: (the intestiae), colum.

COLONEL, tribunus militum (of infantry); præfectus (of cavalry).

COLONNADE, colonnarum ordo or series; porticus (covered gallery); peristylum (peristyle).

COLONY (the men), colonia; coloni. — To lead a colony into a place, coloniam deducere in aliquem locum. — send out, coloniam or colonos mittere in locum. — ¶ (the place), colonia. — To plant a colony somewhere, coloniam in aliquo loco constituere, collocare.

COLONIAL, colonicus.

COLONIST, colonus.

COLONIZE a place, coloniam mittere in aliquem locum; coloniam deducere in locum; coloniam in loco collocare.

COLONIZATION, deductio coloniarum in aliquem locum, etc.

COLOR (as a property of a body), color; — of the face, color, color oris. — A full, high color, color satur. — faint, dull, color dilutor. — To lose color, colorem amittere; that has lost color, decolor. — Of divers colors, versicolor, discolor, varius. — Of the same color (in itself), concolor; (with another), ejusdem coloris, eodem colore. — To change color (in the face), colorem mutare or immutare; not to, consistere ore. — His color comes and goes, non constat ei color et vultus.

— ¶ (as givng color, means of coloring), pigmentum; color. — To take it, colorem ducere, bibere. — To lay it on, colorem inducere alicui rei. — To point a crime in dark colors, crimen atrociter deferre (in informing of it). — ¶ (pretence), causa; præscriptio, nomen; simulatio alicujus rei; species (show, seeming). — Under color of something, per causam alicujus rei; nomine, simulatione alicujus rei; specie or per speciem alicujus rei. — To give a fair color to an ill matter, rei deformi dare colorem; honestâ præscriptione rem tegere. — ¶ Colors (ensign of war), signum, vexillum; of several, signa, vexilla. — To serve under one's colors, castra alicujus sequi. — To follow the colors, signa sequi. — To desert them, signa militaria relinquere, a signis discedere. — With colors flying, passis vexillis.

TO COLOR, tingere, inficere, (by dipping; with something, aliqua re); colorare aliquid, inducere colorem alicui rei, (give a color to, lay a color on). — ¶ (clock), prætereundem rem rei, rem tegere or occultare re, rem excusatione rei tegere, rem in simulationem rei conferre, rem colorare aliquo nomine.

COLORÉD, coloribus distinctus (diversified with colors).

COLORING, colores; ratio colorum. — Beautiful, lively coloring, nitor.

COLOSSUS, colossus, statua colossea, signum colossicum.

COLOSSEAN, COLOSAL, colossicus, colosseus, qui magnitudinis humana formam excessit: (vast, huge), vastus, immanis, vastus et immanis.

COLT, pullus equinus masculus; poldrus (in the Latin of the middle ages).

COLTER, dens or culter aratri.

COLUMN (pillar), columna. — ¶ (division of an army), pars exercitus; agmen (on the march). — To march in columns, exercitum in partes diviso incedere; in three columns, tripartito agmine incedere.

COMATOSE, veterosus, lethargicus; somnulosus.

COMB, pecten (also a floss-comb). — The tooth of a comb, radius pectinis; a small-toothed comb, pecten densioribus radiis, pecten densus. — A comb for the hair, pecten crinalis (for combing; as an ornament, the Romans used a needle, acus discriminialis). — In the manner of a comb, pectinatim. — A comb-maker, pectinarius.

— ¶ (of a cock), crista, juba. —

¶ (honey-comb), favi (pl.).

TO COMB, pectere. — the hair, capillos, co-

mas pectere (not comere, i. e. to dress the hair). — ¶ (card), pectere, carminare.

COMBAT, v. pugnare; certare; contendere (c. g. armis, prælio, acie); decernere (c. g. armis, acie); dimicare (c. g. prælio, acie); digladiari (fight a deadly fight with weapons); all with eum aliquo, inter se, (with another, among themselves); preliari, prælium or pugnam facere: — (with words), certare, concertare, contendere (verbis). — To combat with fortune, cum adversa fortuna conflictari. — To combat a thing (with words), pugnare contra aliquid; aliquid oppugnare, impugnare: — one's opinion, alieius opinionioni repugnare; sententiam alieius impugnare: — all things, contra omnia disserere. — To combat bravely, fortiter dimicare; fortiter resistere.

COMBAT, s. pugna, certamen; prælium (battle). — Single combat, pugna singularis; certamen singulare. — A combat of gladiators, certamen gladiatorum. — The combat was long and sharp, diu acriterque pugnatum est. — The combat lasted from noon to sunset, a meridie ad solis occasum pugnatum est.

COMBATANT, pugnator (one who is fighting); miles, armatus, (soldier, armed man); gladiator (gladiator, in the circus, &c.); luctator (wrestler); pugil (boxer); venator (who fought with wild beasts).

COMBINE, jungere, conjungere, copulare, connectere, sociare, consociare, miscere: v. n. jungi, conjugi, se jungere or conjungere. — They combined their forces, copias junxerunt, arma conjunxerunt, vires contulerunt. — Power (in speaking) combined with moderation, mixta modestiæ gravitas. — To combine with one, cum aliquo societatem inire, coire, facere; federe conjungi cum aliquo: conjurare cum aliquo (plot with one). — To combine together for one's destruction, ad alieum opprimendum consentire.

COMBINATION, junctio, conjunctio, consociatio, copulatio, colligatio. — A combination of things, res inter se junctæ, colligatæ. — Combination of misfortunes, concursus calamitatum. — ¶ (connection), societas; fœdus (league). — ¶ (plot), consensio, conspiratio; conjuratio (conspiracy); societas, sodalitium: all mean either the connection or the persons connected.

COMBUSTION, deflagratio, conflagratio: (hubbub), tumultus, tumultuatio; seditio; motus.

COMBUSTIBLE, facilis ad exardescendum. — Combustible materials, combustibiles, materia facilis ad exardescendum; res, quibus ignis excitari potest; res quæ sunt ad incendia (with which to set on fire).

COME (of persons), venire, pervenire, (prop. and fig.); advenire (come, arrive); accedere; appropinquare (approach); redire (return); incidere in (light on, hit upon); devenire, deferri aliquo, (to come any whither unobserved or involuntarily): — (of things, prop. and fig.), venire (of letters, &c.; also of time); ferri, afferri, perferri, (be brought, of notes, letters, news, &c.); appetere (approach, come on, of time, night, &c.). — I come on foot, pedes venio, advenio; on horseback, equo vehor, advehor; by coach, by ship, eurru, navi vehor or advehor. — To bid one come to him, alieum ad se accersere (send for him); alieum ad se vocare, venire jubere, (call, order to him). — News comes to me, nuntius mihi perferitur; news having come, nuntio allato. — I am come, veni; adsum. — There came some to me (to see me), alieum me adire. — To come to honors, ad honores pervenire. — To come to himself, ad se redire; se colligere; animum recipere. — To come to nought, ad nihilum venire, redigi, recidere, in nihilum interire, occidere. — It comes to a thing, res venit ad aliquid or in aliquid; venit ad aliquid or in aliquid. — How comes it, that, &c. qui factum est (fit), ut, etc. — I know not how it comes, fit nescio quomodo. — It comes by too much ease, fit ex nimio otio. — So came we to know, inde est cognitio facta. — To come to be considered of, in deliberationem cadere. — It has come to this, that, &c., res eo deducta est, ut, etc. — Is it come to this, that, &c.? adeone res rediit, ut, etc.? — The inheritance

came to him, hereditas ad eum pervenit, transit. — To come to a knowledge of, aliquid cognoscere; aliquid deprehendere; ad aliquid pervenire. — Time to come, tempus futurum, posterum, reliquum: for the time to come, in posterum; post-hac; in posteritatem; in reliquum tempus (for the remaining time). — To foresee coming events, animo prospicere futura, quæ futura sunt prospicere. — ¶ To come about. See Come to pass, Befall. — ¶ To come again (return), redire; recidere (of a fever). — ¶ To come after, sequi. — ¶ To come at, come by, pervenire ad aliquid; compotem fieri alieius rei, potiri aliqua re; nancisci, adipisci, consequi, assequi. — Hard to come at, aditu difficilis. — ¶ To come back, reverti (turn back), redire, reducem esse. — ¶ To come down, descendere (descend); decidere (fall down); corruiere (fall in); delabi (glide down); deferri (be borne hastily down); de cælo labi (from the sky); defluere (of rain): — (be ruined), pessum ire, perire, interire, ruere. — ¶ To come forward, progredi, procedere (appear), prodire, in lucem prodire. — ¶ To come in, intro venire; intro ire; intro se inferre. — Come in with me! sequere intro me! — ¶ (of ships and persons sailing), in portum venire or pervenire; portum capere (with toil); — (of persons sailing), portum or in portum intrare, in portum invahi. — ¶ (accrue), redire; (be produced), provenire; (of debts), solvi. — ¶ (be chosen), eligi, creari. — ¶ (begin). — As spring comes in, vere novo, ineunte vere. — ¶ To come in for a part, venire in partem alieius rei, habere partem in re, (have a part); partem alieius rei sibi vindicare (claim it). — ¶ To come into the house, domum inire; domum or in domum introire; lumen intrare. — into the door, januam intrare. — a place, locum inire, introire, ingredi. — To come into danger, in periculum or in discrimen venire, incidere; periculum subire (of things). — into possession, in possessionem alieius rei venire; hereditatem adire, cernere. — Tears came into his eyes, lacrimæ ei or ejus oculis obortæ sunt. — ¶ (accede to), accedere ad aliquid or alieui rei. — ¶ To come near. See Approach. — ¶ To come of (be sprung from), ortum, oriundum esse ab aliquo; genus deducere ab aliquo. — ¶ (proceed from), provenire ab aliqua re (grow from, as acorns from oaks); proficisci a re; manare ex re; oriri ex re. — ¶ To come off, abire, discedere. — ¶ (escape), eabi, evadere. — with life, vivum or salvum evadere; vivum exire. — with a light punishment, levi pœnâ defungi. — ¶ To come off conqueror, superare alieum, vincere, superiorem fieri, superiorem or victorem discedere. — ¶ To come on (advance), procedere, progredi; ad aliquid succedere, accedere, appropinquare. — ¶ (of time), adventare; appetere. — ¶ (make progress), procedere; proficere, progressus facere: — (thrive, grow), crescere; provenire (of plants and beasts). — ¶ To come out, exire, egredi, progredi. — ¶ (of a book), edi (in lucem); emitti; foras dari. — ¶ (become public), exire (in turbam or in vulgus); emanare (in vulgus); effluere et ad aures hominum permanere. — ¶ (of teeth), excidere; (of hair), defluere; (of color), fugere, decedere; (of spots), tolli. — ¶ (to issue, result), evenire, exitum habere. — ¶ To come out with (make known), palam facere, in lucem or in medium proferre. — one's opinion, sententiam suam promere, exponere, aperire, ostendere. — boldly, libere dicere or loqui. — ¶ To come over to a party, in alieius partes transire. — ¶ To come to a person, alieum convenire; alieum adire. — Come to me! huc veni! — To come often to one, crebro ad alieum venire; alieum frequentare. — To come to a thing (in the course of a speech), venire ad aliquid. — To come to very great age, ad summam senectutem pervenire. — What it will come to, I know not, quorsum hæc res evadat, nescio. (See the beginning of the word.) — ¶ To come (i. e. amount)

to. See Amount. — ¶ To come to pass, accidere, contingere, evenire. — ¶ To come up (from the ground), enasci, eningere supra or extra terram. — ¶ To come up with, assequi, consequi. — ¶ To come upon (fall upon), opprimere alieum (imprudenter, incautum, improviso); invadere in. See Befall.

COME! age! agite! age vero! agetum! — Come, answer! quin respondes! — Come, hasten to me! amabo te, advola! — Come show it! ostende vero! — Come say! dicdum!

COMER, qui venit, advenit, etc.; hospes, (guest). — He is the last comer, ultimus venit.

COMING. See Arrival. — To await one's coming, alieum expectare; manere alieum or dum quis adveniat.

COMEDY, comædia; fabula (any play).

COMEDIAN (actor who appears in comedy), actor comicus, comicus, comædus; qui partes ridendas agit (who plays comic parts): — (any player), artifex scenicus; actor scenicus, actor; histrio. — ¶ (comic poet), poëta comicus, cœmicus (especially pl. comici).

COMIC, COMICAL, comicus (relating to comedy, proper to it, in opposition to tragicus): ridiculus, rideus, (laughable, ludicrous).

COMICALLY, comice; ridicule.

COMELY, bellus, venustus, formosus; (becoming), decens. — ¶ (becoming, proper), decorus; decens; honestus; ingenuus. — To be comely for one, decorum, honestum esse alieui; alieum decere.

COMELY, adv. venuste, belle; decenter: decore, honeste, ut decet.

COMELINESS, pulchritudo, species, venustas, dignitas, forma; decor, decencia.

COMET, cometes, sidus cometes, stella cometes; stella cœnita.

COMFITS, dulcia or dulciola (-orum); salsina; bellaria.

COMFORT, v. (enliven, refresh), recreare, reficere alieum; animum alieui facere, animum alieum implere; alieum or animum alieius confirmare (verbis); alieum adjuvare (help); hospitio accipere, excipere, (harbor). — Comforting, recreans, reficiens; suavis, dulcis. — ¶ (console), consolari alieum; solatium alieui præbere, afferre, alieui solatio or solatium esse, (of things). — To comfort one concerning a thing, consolari alieum de aliqua re. — Comfort yourself, ne to afflict; es bono animo. — To comfort one's self, se consolari. — To go away comforted, æquiore animo discedere. — I comfort myself with this, that, &c., hoc solatio utor, ut, etc. — Comforting (i. e. consolatory), consolatorius (c. g. literæ).

COMFORT, subst. (aid, countenance), auxilium, præsidium; receptio (harboring), hospitium (entertainment): — (consolation), solatium; consolatio (the act of consoling); medicina (means of comfort). — Comfort in pain, solatium doloris; medicina doloris. — under ills, solatium malorum. — To yield no comfort, nihil habere consolationis. — My sorrow is past comfort, omnem consolationem vincit dolor. — To seek comfort in philosophy, medicinam petere a philosophiâ. — This one comfort holds me up, hæc una consolatio me sustentat. — ¶ (enjoyment, ease, &c.), commoditas; comoda vita, commoditas vitæ; (comfortable life); hilaritas (cheerfulness); jucunditas (agreeableness). — The comforts of life, vitæ comoda; vitæ cultus. — With comfort, commodè, bene, beate; tranquille (quietly). — To take comfort, bene, commodè vivere; vitæ jucunditatibus frui; genio indulgere.

COMFORTABLE (full of consolation), solatii plenus; consolatorius: (consolable), consolabilis. — ¶ (convenient, pleasant), commodus, bonus; gratus, jucundus, suavis, (agreeable); hilaris (cheerful). — A comfortable life, vita tranquilla et beata. — road, via expedita; iter commodum or expeditum. — abode, domicilium bonum.

COMFORTABLY, commodè; bene; non moleste; jucunde. — To live (dwell) comfortably, bene habitare.

COMFORTER (consoler), consolator; Paracletus (third person of the Trinity).

COMFORTLESS (uncomforted), sine ullo so-

latio, solatii expers; — (*unpleasant*), in-jucundus; odiosus.

COMIC, &c. See Comedy.

COMMA, comma, *âtis*.

COMMAND, *v. (rule, govern)*, imperium tenere, imperare; regnare; summam imperii tenere or obtinere, summâ rei or rerum, or summæ imperii præesse, (*have the chief command*): — *v. a. alicui imperare, imperitare*; imperio regere or tenere aliquem, aliquid; dominari, dominationem habere in aliquem; præesse alicui or alicui rei. — *a city, urbem imperio regere*. — *The mind commands the body, animus regit corpus*. — *Our passions command us, cupiditates dominationem in nos habent*. — *To command the whole world, omnium terrarum dominum esse*. — *To command an army, præesse exercitui, ducere exercitum*. — *a fleet, navibus et classi præesse*. — *To command, have also (military) command (of a provincial governor), esse cum imperio*. — *To command in a city, urbi or in urbe præesse*. — *¶ Fig. where lust commands, ubi libido dominatur*. — *To command one's self, sibi imperare*; animi potentem esse; animum suum comprimere, coercere. — *one's anger, iram reprimere*. — *grief, dolori imperare*; dolorem in potestate tenere. — *He cannot command his passion, impotens iræ est*. — *To command (moderate) one's tongue, lingue or orationi moderari*. — *¶ (of a place, to overlook), superare locum*; imminere alicui loco. — *The hill commands the city, collis imminet urbi*. — *The artillery of the tower commands the city, ex turri tela tormentis jaciuntur ad urbem*. — *¶ (to bid, order), jubere*; imperare; præcipere; præscribere; mandare (*commission*); prouitiare (*proclaim by a herald*); edicere (*command by edict*); sciscere (*order, of the people*); decernere (*decree, of the senate, cōsul*); sancire, edicto sancire, (*under penalty*). — *He commanded him to give over his enterprise, jussit eum incepto desistere*. — *You command me hard things, difficilia imperas*. — *To command one to appear, aliquem citare, evocare, accersere, accire*. — *To do as one is commanded, jussum or imperatum facere*; mandata efficere, conficere, perficere, exsequi, persequi. — *To command one to furnish a thing, aliquid alicui imperare*. — *¶ (in colloquial language, to desire, wish, &c.), jubere, præcipere*; cupere, velle. — *As you command, ut jubes*; ut dixisti. — *I will do as you command, faciam quæ præcis*.

COMMAND, *subst.* summa rerum, imperium, summum imperium, summa imperii; belli imperium, belli summa, (*of a general*); summa imperii maritimi, (*of an admiral*); potestas (*power, especially civil*). — *Under one's command, aliquo duce, alicujus ductu*. — *To have the command of an army, fleet, exercitui, navibus et classi præesse or prepositum esse*. — *To have the command of the other wing, alterum tenere cornu*. — *To appoint one to the command of the army, the fleet, aliquem exercitui, classi præficere*. — *To be under the command of one, alicujus imperio parere, sub imperio alicujus esse*; sub aliquo militare (*of soldiers*). — *To appoint one to the command, imperium alicui dare, tradere, ad aliquem deferre*; imperio aliquem præficere. — *To lay down the command, imperium deponere*. — *Command over the passions, continentia (libidinum)*; temperantia, dominatio in animi impetus; *to have it, cupiditatibus imperare*. — *¶ (order, bidding), jussus, jussum*; imperium; imperatum (*the thing bidden*); præceptum; præscriptum; mandatum (*commission*); edictum; decretum; plebiscitum; rescriptum (*rescript of an emperor*). — *At one's command, jussu or auctoritate alicujus*; jubente aliquo; jussus (*particip.*) ab aliquo. — *Without one's command, injussu alicujus, ab aliquo non jussus*; suâ sponte; ultro. — *To give a command, jubere, imperare, præcipere, edicere aliquid*; *to one, jubere aliquem aliquid facere*; imperare, præcipere alicui aliquid. — *To execute a command (see above, To do as he is commanded)*. — *¶ (in familiar discourse, wish, desire), jussum*; voluntas. —

What are your commands? quid vis, quid jubes? — I wait your commands, exspecto, quid velis. — *My purse is at your command, meâ arcâ utere non secus ac tuâ*; — *my house, tibi mea domus me presente, absente patet*. — *To be wholly at one's command, se totum fingere ad arbitrium et nutum alicujus*. — *¶ I have a thing at command, aliquid mihi in manu (manibus) est, aliquid mihi præpositum est, promptum et paratum est*; aliquid mihi suppetit; abundo aliqua re.

COMMANDER, præfectus (*with genit.*), præpositus (*with dat.*); qui præest, præpositus est, (*with dat.*); dux (*of an army*); dux summus, imperator, (*commander in chief of an army*); præfectus classis, dux præfectusque classis, (*admiral*). — *To be commander (see To Command)*. — *Commander in a war, belli dux, bello præpositus*. — *Commander of the cavalry, magister equitum*.

COMMANDING, *adj.* angustus (*reuerend*); conspicuus (*drawing attention*); admirationem sui cuiusvis injiciens (*exciting one's admiration*); speciosus (*striking in outward appearance*); imperatorius (*imposing, majestic, e. g. forma*). — *He had a very commanding form, magnam habebat corporis dignitatem*.

COMMANDMENT. (See Command.) — *The ten commandments, præcepta or leges decem tabularum*.

COMMEMORATE, commemorare rem or de re, mentionem facere alicujus rei or de re, (*make mention of*); memoriam alicujus rei renovare, memoriam alicujus or alicujus rei prosequi.

COMMEMORATION, commemoratio, mentio, (*mention*); or by a periphrasis. — *In commemoration of a thing, in memoriam alicujus rei*.

COMMEMORATIVE of a thing, in memoriam alicujus rei institutus.

COMMENCE. See Begin.

COMMEND (*recommend*), commendare. — *¶ (praise)*, commendare, laudo, collando, allando; celebro, comprobo, plando; omnia bona de aliquo dicere; laude aliquem efficere; laudem alicui tribuere, dare, impertire; laudibus aliquem efferre or ornare. — *¶ (commit unto)*, commendare, mando; aliquid alicujus fidei committere, dare, concedere, tradere. — *I commend this to your care and trust, hoc committo et mando tue fidei*. — *To commend one's self (or send one's compliments) to a person, aliquem salutare or salvere jubere*; alicui salutem impertire or dicere; impertire aliquem salutem. — *He commends himself very kindly to you, plurimâ te salutem impertit*; tibi salutem plurimam dicit. — *Commend me to your father, meis verbis patrem saluta*.

COMMENDABLE, laudabilis, laude dignus, laudandus, prædicandus. — *To be so, laudi esse*.

COMMENDABLY, laudabiliter.

COMMENDATION, commendatio: — (*praise*), laus, predicatio. — *¶ Commendations, (compliments), salus*. (See Compliments.) — *¶ Letter of commendation, literæ commendatiæ*.

COMMENDATORY, commendaticius.

COMMENSURATE, pro with the ablat.; ad with acc.: — (*equal, like*), par, similis.

COMMENT, COMMENTARY, commentarius, commentarium; scholion; annotatio; alicujus rei interpretatio or explanatio. — *¶ (remark), animadversio; sententia*.

TO COMMENT ON, libros commentari, interpretari, illustrare, enarrare, explanare, explicare, dilucidare. — *¶ (make remarks on), de re monere or sententiam ferre*.

COMMENTATOR, interpres.

COMMERCE (*traffic*), commercium; mercatura; negotia, negotiatio. — *¶ (intercourse), commercium, usus, consuetudo*. — *by letter, commercia literarum*. — *To have illicit commerce with, consueco*. — *I have no manner of commerce with him, mihi commercium ullius rei cum illo non est*.

COMMERCIAL, ad commercium (or ad negotia) pertinens.

COMMUNUTE, comminuere.

COMMISERATE, misereri; miseret me alicujus.

COMMISERATION, misericordia (*pity*); miseratio (*expression of it*).

COMMISSARY. (See Commissioner.) — *¶ (of an army), qui res, quas belli usus poscunt, subministrat; rei frumentariæ præfectus*.

COMMISSION, &c. See under Commit.

COMMIT (*do*), committo, admitto; patro, perpetro. — *n fault, peccare*. — *¶ To commit unto, tradere, credo, delege, demando*. — *I commit her to your care, eam tue mando fidei*. — *I will commit this business to Davus, Davo isthuc dedam negotiis*. — *To commit an office to one, munus alicui deferre, dare, committere*. — *To commit in trust, apud aliquem deponere; alicujus fidei concedere*. — *To commit a thing to one's discretion, arbitria alicujus rem permittere*. — *¶ To commit to prison, in custodiam dare*. — *¶ To commit himself to, commendo*. — *He commits himself and all his fortunes to you, tibi se omnesque opes committit*.

COMMISSION (*charge*), mandatum, negotium. — *¶ See Commissioner*.

TO COMMISSION, or put into commission, aliquid alicui demandare, legare, delegare; potestatem alicujus rei procurandæ facere.

COMMISSIONER, curator, recuperator. — *Commissioners, Commission, curatores, recuperatores; delecti; triumviri, decemviri, etc.; arbitri (referees)*.

COMMITMENT to prison, in custodiam traditio.

COMMITTEE, delecti, consilium delectorum.

COMMIX, misceo, commisceo.

COMMIXION, COMMIXTURE, commixtio, admixtio.

COMMODOUS, commodus, utilis, aptus, opportunus. — *very, peropportunus*.

COMMODOUSLY, commode, apte, opportune, utiliter.

COMMODIOUSNESS, COMMODITY (*convenience or profit*), commoditas, utilitas, opportunitas; commodum, emolumentum. — *¶ Commodities (wares), merces (pl.); res venales*.

COMMODORE, dux præfectusque classis.

COMMON, communis (*opposed to proprius*), publicus (*opposed to privatus*): — (*every where used, known, &c., ordinary*), communis, popularis, vulgaris, per-vulgaris, vulgatus, pervulgatus, pervagatus; usitatus; quotidianus: — (*ordinary, low, mean*), popularis, vulgaris, plebeius, vilis: — (*not sacred*), profanus. — *The more common a good thing is, the better it is, bonum quo communius, eo melius*. — *It is a common saying, vulgo dici solet*. — *It is the common talk, in ore est omni populo*. — *It is given a common proverb, abiit in proverbii locum*. — *Common life, vita quotidiana*. — *No common mind, haud mediocre ingenium*. — *This is common to all free people, hoc commune est liberorum populorum*. — *Consult for our common good, consule in medium*. — *Do what shall be for the common good, in commune consulas*. — *To make common cause with one, in eadem cum aliquo causâ esse*; causam suam communicare cum aliquo; consilia jungere cum aliquo. — *It is common, communitur; promiscue*. — *The common people, or commonalty, plebs; plebei*. — *The common herd (mob, rabble), vulgus; multitudo (the many)*. — *A common-place, communis locus, also locus*: — *book, adversaria (pl.)*; electorum commentarius or -ii, excerpta, conjectanea. — *Common-place, adj. contritus*. — *A common proverb or saying, vetus verbum, tritum proverbium*. — *To become or grow common, vulgo fieri*. — *To lie common, incultum jacere*. — *To make common, divulgare, in medium proferre*. — *Of the common sort, gregarius, plebeius*. — *It is very common, pervulgatum est*. — *With common consent, communiter; communi suffragio or consensu, concorditer*.

COMMON, *subst.* (*common pasture*), ager compascuus.

COMMONAGE (*right of pasture*), jus compascuum.

COMMONALTY, plebs, plebei: multitudo (*the many*).

COMMONER, homo de plebe, plebeius.

COMMONLY, vulgo, vulgariter, magnâ ex parte, fere.

COMMONNESS, frequentia.

COMMONS (*allowance*), demensum. — *Short commons, demensum tenue.* — ¶ (*a living at the same table*), convictus. — *To live in commons, convivio.*

COMMONS, *house of*, senatus inferior, plebis conventus.

COMMONWEALTH, *respublica*; — (*as a form of government*), civitas or *respublica libera, also in connectiona respublica.* — *He is an excellent commonwealth's man both in peace and war, civis tam in togâ, quam in armis insignis.* — *To love the commonwealth, fidem et animum singularem in rempublicam habere.* — *To rob the commonwealth, publicam pecuniam compilare, peculiari, deppeculari.*

COMMOTION, motus; tumultus; turba; seditio. — *To stir up a commotion, tumultuor; tumultus excitare.*

COMMUNE *together*, aliquid cum aliquo communicare; de aliqua re cum aliquo colloqui; confabulari, sermones cedere.

COMMUNION (*intercourse*), conversatio, usus, consuetudo; (*discourse*), colloquium, sermo. — ¶ See *Community.* — ¶ (*the sacrament*), cœna Domini; cœna sacra; eucharistia.

COMMUNICATE (*impart to*), aliquid cum aliquo communicare; aliquid alicui impertire. — ¶ (*give alms*), tenuitatem aliorum sublevare. — ¶ (*receive the sacrament*), ad mensam sacram accedere; sumere cœnam Domini. — ¶ *To communicate with (by letter)*, per literas colloqui cum aliquo; (*by word of mouth*), colloqui, communicare cum aliquo.

COMMUNICABLE, quod cum aliquo communicari potest.

COMMUNICANT, qui ad sacram mensam accedit.

COMMUNICATION, communicatio; — (*intelligence*), nuntius; — (*discourse*), colloquium, sermo, sermocinatio. — *Evil communications corrupt good manners, mala consortia bonos mores inquinant.*

COMMUNICATIVE, qui facile aliquid cum alio communicat; affabilis; loquax.

COMMUNITY (*commonwealth*), commune; civitas; *respublica.* — ¶ (*joint possession*), communio.

COMMUTE (*change*), mutare, commutare; permutare.

COMMUTATION, mutatio, commutatio.

COMPACT (*agreement*), pactum, conventus, conventum; conditiones; fœdus. — *On or by compact, ex pacto.*

To COMPACT (*fasten together*), compingo, cœmento. — *To be compacted (made up of)*, fio, confior, confio. — *Of which things it is compacted and made, quibus ex rebus conflatur et efficitur.* — *Well compacted, elaboratus, exactus, accuratus; aptus, pressus.*

COMPACT (*made up of*), conflatus, factus; (*pressed together*), compactus, compressus, coarctatus; (*set in order*), concinnus, nitidus, luculentus; (*strong*), firmus, solidus.

COMPACTLY (*closely*), compresse, arcte; (*neatly*), concinne, apte, nitide, eleganter; (*strongly*), firme, solide.

COMPACTNESS, COMPACTEDNESS, concinnitas; firmitas.

COMPACTING, subst. compactio; coagmentatio, constructio; structura.

COMPANY (*assembly*), conventus, cœtus, circulus; (*herd, gang, grex, caterva.* — *We were a great company of us, frequentes fuimus.* — *A great company, frequentia.* — *He came to meet him with a large company of his men, obviam ei cum bene magnâ catervâ suâ venit.* — *In companies, gregatim, catervatim.* — ¶ (*society*), societas; consuetudo. — *He was pleasant company, lætum egit conitem.* — *This is done for want of your company, id fit desiderio tui.* — *To bear or keep one company, comitor; deduco; esse cum aliquo; se comitem alicui præbere or socium adungere.* — *To frequent bad company, perditis hominibus multum uti.* — *To be much in company or keep company with, versor; familiariter cum aliquo vivere.* — *They are much in their company, frequentes cum illis sunt.* — *To keep company with good people, cum bonis versari.* — *To shun or not to care for company, fugere colloquia et cœtus hominum.* — *To break company, a sociis discedere.* — *To get company to one's self, sibi socios accisere or adungere.* — ¶ (*corpora-*

tion), societas, sodalitas, collegium, corpus. — *The members thereof, socii.* — *To take one in to be a member of a company, in collegium alicquem cooptare.*

¶ *To go into company with one, conjungere se cum aliquo in negotio; societatem inire, facere cum aliquo.* — *Sosius and company, Sosius et socii.*

¶ *A company of actors, grex.* — ¶ *A company of soldiers, centuria (of foot).* — *of horse, equitum turma.* — *To divide into companies, centuriare; in turmas dividere.* — *By companies, centuriatim.*

COMPANION, comes; socius, socia; sodalis, amicus; æqualis. — *at play, collutor.* — *at school, condiscipulus.* — *in office, collega.* — *A boon companion, comissator, homo vitæ solutioris.* — *merry, congerro (gossip); homo festivus, facetus, lepidus.* — *A pot-companion, compotor, compotrix, combibo.* — *A companion in arms, comilito.* — *in service, conscrvus, conserva.* — ¶ (*partaker*), consors, particeps.

COMPANIONABLE, socialis; sociabilis; facilis.

COMPANIONSHIP, sodalitiū, sodalitas.

COMPARE, aliquid alicui rei or cum aliqua re comparare, conferre, componere. — *He is not to be compared with him, comparandus illi non est.*

¶ (*make equal*), æquo, adæquo, æquiparo. — *Nobody was to compare with Hannibal, Hannibali nemo par fuit.*

COMPARABLE, comparabilis, comparandus, conferendus.

COMPARATIVE *may be expressed by si res inter se comparemus, conferamus.* — ¶ *The comparative degree, gradus comparativus.*

COMPARATIVELY, comparate.

COMPARISON, comparatio, collatio, contentio. — *To allow comparison, comparisonem habere.* — *To come into comparison with each other, in contentionis judicium vocari.* — *A lame comparison, iniqua comparatio.* — *In comparison of, præ, ad; (when it governs a case; when it does not) præ quam or præ ut.* — *You are happy in comparison of us, præ nobis beatus es.* — *Without comparison, sine controversiâ.* — ¶ (*in rhetoric*), similitudo, simile.

COMPARTMENT, locus: area; abacus; lacunar.

COMPASS (*circuit*), circuitus, ambitus. — *A compass or space, complexus.* — *A compass of words (a period), verborum complexio.* — ¶ *A mariner's compass, pyxis nautica, index nauticus, acus magnetica nautarum.* — ¶ *A compass or pair of compasses, circinus.* — *To open them, circinum divaricare.* — ¶ *Compass (limits), fines, termini; modus.* — *It is above the compass of art, artem superat.* — *To draw into a narrow compass, contraho.* — *To keep within compass, modum tenere.* — *That I may speak within compass, ne quid exaggerem.* — ¶ (*going about*), ambitus, circuitus. — *of words, ambages.*

To COMPASS (*fetch a compass about*), ambio, circumeo. — ¶ *To compass (attain), assequor, consequor.* — *He will easily be able to compass that, id facile consequi poterit.* — *To compass a business or bring it to a conclusion, negotium conficere or ad exitum perducere.* — *To compass by force, aliquid ab aliquo extorquere.* — *by entreaty, exoro, exorando aliquid impetrare.* — *To compass one's ends, votum potiri or compotem fieri.* — ¶ *To compass round about, amplector, complector.* — *To compass (go about to take a view of), lustror, perlustror.* — *To compass with a rampart, olvallo, circumvallo.* — *with a hedge, circumsepio.* — ¶ (*plan, go about to do*), aliquid agere, agitare; aliquid parare, moliri.

COMPASSING, subst. (*surrounding*), ambitus, circuitus; circuitio (*view*), lustratio; (*attaining*), impetratio (*by entreaty*).

COMPASSION, misericordia (*in feeling*), miseratio (*in expression*); clementia. — *To take compassion of, misereor.* — *Take compassion of me now a poor man, inopis te nunc miseresceat mei.* — *To move one's compassion, alicuius misericordiam movere, alicui misericordiam concitare or commovere.* — *So as to move it, miserabiliter.* — *Deserving or worthy of com-*

passion, miserabilis, miserandus. — *One without compassion, immisericors, ferus, ferreus.*

To COMPASSIONATE, misereri; miseret me alicuius; miserari (*express pity for*).

COMPASSIONATE, misericors, ad misericordiam propensus; misericordiæ plenus.

COMPASSIONATELY, misericordi animo.

COMPATIBLE, conveniens, consentaneus alicui rei. — *These two things are compatible, hæc duo simul esse, consistere, inter se conciliari possunt.* — *A lie is not compatible with the character of a good man, non cadit in bonum virum mentiri.* — *Not compatible, res quæ inter se repugnant or conciliari non possunt.*

COMPATIBILITY, convenientia.

COMPATRIOT, popularis, civis.

COMPEER, comes, æqualis, compar.

COMPEL, cogere. — *a man to a thing, alicquem cogere ad aliquid, or with the infin., or the subj. and ut; alicquem adigere, subigere ad aliquid or ut and subj.; alicui necessitatem imponere, injicere aliquid faciendi.* — ¶ See *Compulsion.*

COMPENDIOUS (*brief*), brevis, in angustum coactus.

COMPENDIOUSLY, breviter, summatim, astricte. — *To speak compendiously, conferre verba in compendium; brevi complecti.*

COMPENDIOUSNESS, brevitatis.

COMPENDIUM, summarium; epitome; brevium.

COMPENSATE, rem re or cum re pensare, compensare.

COMPENSATION, compensatio. — ¶ See *Hire, Pan.*

COMPETENT, idoneus (*fit, meet*); satis (*with genit., enough of*); modicus (*moderate*); congruens, conveniens (*suitable*); — (*authorized*), legitimus, justus, idoneus. — *A competent judge, judex legitimus, idoneus.* — *scholar, satis doctus or eruditus.*

COMPETENCE, COMPETENCY, opes or facultates modicæ; quod satis est (*ability*), facultas (*authority*), jus, auctoritas (*agreement*), convenientia.

COMPETITION, *by a periphrasis of competere, una petere; also multorum petitio: amulatio; contentio.* — *To come in competition with, cum aliquo conferri, comparari, componi.* — *To put in competition with, rem aliquam cum alterâ comparare.* — *To stand in competition with, eandem rem cum altero desiderare or prosequi.*

COMPETITOR, competitor; rivalis (*in love*); æmulus.

COMPILE, ex aliorum scriptis librum componere.

COMPILATION, collectio scriptorum alienorum (*the act*); ex aliorum scriptis collecta (*the thing*).

COMPILER, qui ex aliorum scriptis librum componit.

COMPLACENCE, COMPLACENCY, voluptas, delectatio, oblectatio, (*pleasure, delight*); animi tranquillitas (*calmness*); amor sui (*self-love*). — *To regard one's self with complacency, sibi placere.*

COMPLAIN, queror, conqueror; exposculo. — *He complained to the people, apud populum questus est.* — *He complained of his hard fortune, conquestus est fortunam adversam.* — *He complained to me with tears in his eyes, lacrimans in meum questus est.* — *To complain of or against, accuso, inescu, criminor, postulo; defero.* — *You shall have no occasion hereafter to complain of my neglect in writing, non committam posthac, ut me accusare de epistolarum negligentia possis.* — *I will complain of you to the prætor, deferam nomen tuum ad prætor-em.* — *To complain greatly, queritor, clamito.* — *To complain or lament grievously, lamentor, ploro; querelas effundere.* — *To complain softly, musso.* — *Given to complaining, querulus.*

COMPLAINANT (*plaintiff*), actor; accusator, petitor.

COMPLAINT, querela, querimonia; questus (*lamentation*), planctus, gemitus; lamentatio. — *To lay a complaint before the king, querelam regi deferre.* — ¶ *A complaint against one (for a wrong), delatio hominis; actio; accusatio; petitio, postulatio.* — *A bill of complaint, libellus.* — ¶ (*disease*), morbus.

COMPLAISANT, commodus, facilis, comis, benignus, humanus, officiosus.
COMPLAISANCE, mores commodi, faciles; facilitas, eomitas; humanitas; officium; obsequium.
COMPLEMENT (*full number*), numerus integer, plenus, justus.
COMPLETE, solidus, integer, plenus, totus; justus; perfectus, consummatus, (omnibus numeris) absolutus.
TO COMPLETE (*fill up*), suppleo, compleo, expleo: (*perfect, accomplish*), absolvo, eonficio, perficio, consummo; ad finem perducere.
COMPLETELY, plane, omnino, prorsus, (*altogether*); plene, integre, perfecte, absolute; *also by the adj.* totus, etc.
COMPLETENESS, integritas; absolutio, perfectio.
COMPLETION, confectio; finis, exitus.
COMPLEX, multiplex, complicatus; difficilis, impeditus.
COMPLEXLY, conjuncte, conjunctim.
COMPLEXION (*constitution of the body*), corporis habitus or constitutio; (*color of the face*), oris color; (*color generally*), eolor. — *Fine complexion*, eximius or decorus color. — *pale*, pallidus oris color. — *lively*, vegetus oris color.
COMPLIANCE. See *Comply*.
COMPLICATED, multiplex; complicatus, difficilis, impeditus.
COMPLICATION, implicatio; congeries.
COMPLIMENT (*salutation*), salutatio; salus. — *To pay one's compliments*, aliquem salutare, salutem alicui dicere. — *Make my compliments to Dionysius*, Dionysium jube salvere. — *¶ (courtious speech)*, verborum honos, verba honorifica; laus (*flattering praise*); blanda vanitas, *also verba*, (*mere words of courtesy*). — *A speech full of compliments*, oratio blanda. — *His talk is all compliments*, ejus sermones meri sunt honores. — *Without compliments*, eitra honorem verborum; sine fuce et fallaciis.
TO COMPLIMENT, honorificis verbis aliquem prosequi. — *one upon his return*, gratulari adventum alicui. — *upon his arrangements*, laudare alicujus instituta.
COMPLIMENTARY, blandus; honorificus.
COMPLINE, preces vespertinae.
COMPLOT, consensio, conspiratio, conjuratio, coitio; machinatio.
TO COMLOT, consensiones or coitionem facere, conspirare: *against*, in aliquem conspirare, contra aliquem conjurare.
COMPLY, alicui obsequi, morigerari, morem gerere, obtemperare; inperatum facere; veniam dare (*give leave*). — *with one's prayers*, preeibus alicujus indulgere.
COMPLIANCE, obsequentia, obsequium; indulgentia. — *In compliance with*, ex, secundum.
COMPONENT parts, res ex quibus conflatur et efficitur aliquid.
COMPORT, morigeror, alterius obsequi studiis, ad alterius arbitrium se fingere et accommodare; (*behave*), se gerere; (*agree, suit*), convenio, accommodatum or aptum esse.
COMPORTMENT, modus se gerendi, mores.
COMPOSE, eompono, texo, contexo, condo; (*as printers*), typos componere; (*music*), nodos musicos componere. — *To compose a poem*, earum condere, componere. — *¶ (make up)*, elficio; expleo. — *To be composed of*, constare ex aliqua re. — *¶ (settle, adjust)*, compono. — *¶ (calm)*, sedo, placo, paco; lenio. — *To compose one's self to sleep*, se somno dare.
COMPOSED, tranquillus, placidus, sedatus; impavidus.
COMPOSEDLY, tranquillo or æquo animo.
COMPOSER (*writer*), scriptor; (*of songs*), modos musicos faciendi peritus.
COMPOSITE, compositus.
COMPOSITION, compositio; (*agreement*), pactum, compactum; (*adjustment*), eompositio. — *¶ (a compound)*, compositio; mixtura; æs mixtum. — *¶ (piece of music)*, musica, quam vocant compositio. — *¶ (writing)*, scriptura; (*piece of writing*), scriptum.
COMPOSITOR, typotheta.
COMPOST for manuring land, lætamen; sterco, fumus.
COMPOSURE, animi tranquillitas; æquus animus; quies.

COMPOUND (*combine*), compono; eomisceo. — *words*, verba duplicare; *with prepositions*, voces prepositionibus subjungere. — *¶ (adjust, settle; bargain)*, compono, cum aliquo de re aliqua pacisci or transigere; (*buy off*), redimo. — *a difference*, litem componere, dirimere, decidere. — *To compound with one's creditors*, cum creditoribus pacisci.
COMPOUND, *adj.* — *words*, verba copulata, juncta, composita, voces eompositæ.
COMPOUND, *subst.* (*mixture*), compositio, mixtura; (*jumble*), farrago.
COMPREHEND, comprehendendo, eomplector, eontineo. — *in mind*, mente capere, concipere, percipere; animo complecti or tenere. — *much in a few words*, perstringo, paucis eomplecti. — *To comprehend or conceive*, rem tenere or intellectu eonsequi. — *Not to be comprehended*, incomprehensus.
COMPREHENSIBLE, comprehensibilis; facilis ad intelligendum, accommodatus ad intelligentiam; planus, perspicuus.
COMPREHENSIBLY, plane, perspiene.
COMPREHENSION, comprehensio; intelligentia.
COMPREHENSIVE, capax; multiplex; late patens. — *A comprehensive memory*, magna memoria. — *precept, præceptum late patens*.
COMPRESS, comprimo; in angustum cogere.
COMPRESS (*in surgery*), penicillus.
COMPRESSED, pressus, astrictus.
COMPRESSIBLE, quod conprimi potest.
COMPRESSION, compressio.
COMPRISE, comprehendendo, contineo, complector. — *Under fear are comprised backwardness, &c.*, sub metum subjecta sunt pigritia, etc.
COMPROMISE, compromitto; arbitris rem permittere, eompromissum de aliqua re facere, arbitrum or arbitros sumere. — *He by whom a controversy is compromised*, arbiter, litis direptor. — *¶ To compromise his honor*, lædere famam suam; turpiter se dare.
COMPROMISE, *subst.* eompromissum.
COMPULSION, vis. — *To use it*, vim adhibere. — *By compulsion*, coactus; per vim, vi.
COMPULSORY means, vis.
COMPUNCTION, conscientia angor. — *To feel it*, angore conscientia et sollicitudine agitari or vexari; conscientia (peccatorum) morderi.
COMPUTE, computo, numero; dueo.
COMPUTABLE, computabilis.
COMPUTATION, computatio; æstimatio; calculus.
COMPUTER, COMPUTIST, computandi peritus.
COMRADE (*chamber-mate*), eontubernalis; (*companion*), sodalis, socius; (*in arms*), commilito.
CON (*get without book*), memoria mandare; ediscere.
CONCATENATED, nexus, connexus, colligatus.
CONCATENATION, series.
CONCAVE, concavus.
CONCEAL, abdo, recondo, oculo, occulto; obscuro (*obscure, put out of sight*); abstrudo; dissimulo (*dissemble*); tego; celo. — *Not to conceal any thing from you*, ne quid te celem. — *To conceal one's self*, delitescere, se abdere in occultum; oculi, occultari. — *To lie concealed*, latere.
CONCEALMENT, occultatio; occultum (*e. g.* in occulto); refugium; latebra.
CONCEDE (*grant*), annuo, concedo. See *Concession*.
CONCEIT (*opinion*), opinio, existimatio; sententia; (*thought*), cogitatio; (*jest*), jocus, dictierum, lepidum dictum. — *Pretty conceits*, sales, facetiæ. — *A fantastical conceit*, opinio (falsa). — *Idle conceits*, ineptiæ, nugæ. — *Full of pleasant conceits*, lepidus, facetus. — *A great conceit of one's self*, magna de se opinio, vana de se persuasio, arrogantia, superbia. — *Out of conceit with*, improbens, rejiciens. — *To put out of conceit*, abalieno.
TO CONCEIT (*fancy, imagine*), opinari, in opinione esse; putare, existimare.
CONCEITED, opinionibus inflatus, superbus, arrogans, qui nimium sibi placet; (*affected*), putidus, ineptus. — *To be well conceited of himself*, plus æquo sibi tribuere, nimium sibi placere.

CONCEITEDLY, cum affectatione; arroganter.
CONCEITEDNESS, magna de se opinio, arrogantia, superbia; (*affectation*), affectatio, putida elegantia.
CONCEIVE, mente concipio, percipio, complector, comprehendendo; assequor: — (*suppose*), existimo, sentio, judico, puto; opinor. — *To conceive beforehand*, præcipio. — *Not to be conceived*, incomprehensus. — *As I conceive*, ut opinor, ut puto; meo judicio, quantum ego judico. — *¶ To conceive (young)*, concipio. — *¶ To conceive a displeasure against one*, odium concipere in aliquem. — *To conceive mischief*, perniciem alicui machinari or struere. — *jealousy*, alicui invidere; zelotypum fieri.
CONCEIVABLE, quod animo comprehendendi, eoncipi, percipi potest: planus, perspicuus.
CONCEPTION (*notion*), cogitatio, notio; sensum: — (*with young*), conceptio; conceptus.
CONCENTRATE, colligo, eogo; in unum conferre, contrahere; ad unam rem dirigere.
CONCENTRE, in unum conferri, contrahi; in unum et idem centrum vergere or tendere; rebus commune centrum est.
CONCENTRIC, quibus commune est centrum.
CONCERN, ad aliquem pertinere, attingere, spectare, alicuius attingere. — *It concerns me, thee, him*, pertinet, spectat ad me, te, se; refert or interest mea, tua, sua. — *It concerns all*, omnium interest. — *It concerns me not*, mihi nec obest, nec prodest. — *As to what concerns me*, quod ad me attinet. — *Concerned or interested in*, ad quem res spectat, attinet. — *He thinks not himself concerned in it*, a se alienum putat. — *As if I were not as much concerned as you*, quasi isthic minus mea res agatur quam tua. — *Your interests are concerned*, res tua agitur; res ad te spectat, te attingit. — *To concern himself in other people's business*, alienis rebus sese immiscere. — *To be concerned or engaged in an affair*, re aliqua alligari, implicari, occupari. — *To be concerned with a person*, rem aliquam simul cum alio tractare, administrare. — *¶ (trouble)*, sollicito; mærorem or molestiam alicui creare, afferre. — *To be concerned*, trepido; ex aliqua re ægritudinem or molestiam suscipere; propter aliquid ægritudine, molestia, sollicitudine affici. — *He was not concerned*, nihil pensi habuit. — *He was concerned at the expense*, agebatur ad impensas illius animus.
CONCERN (*affair, business*), negotium, res. — *Should he have so little care in so great a concern?* tantamne rem tam negligenter ageret? — *What concern is it of mine?* quid ad me? — *¶ (grief)*, dolor, mæstia, tristitia: (*care*), cura, attentio; studium: (*fear*), metus: (*regard*), reverentia, verecundia, ratio. — *¶ Of great concern or concernment*, magni momenti et ponderis. — *Of small*, levis or minimi momenti.
CONCERNING, de; quod attinet ad.
CONCERT, de re aliqua cum alio deliberare, eonsultare; consilia cum aliquo de negotio eonferre, commiscere, communicare; aliquid concoquere, moliri, machinari.
CONCERT, *subst.* deliberatio; consensio; collusio (*collusion*). — *By concert*, compacto, ex eompacto, de compacto. — *¶ (Of music)*, concertus, symphonia. — *To give one*, eoncentum edere.
CONCESSION, concessio.
CONCILIATE, eoncilio.
CONCILIATORY, ad conciliationem pertineus.
CONCISE, brevis, eoncisus, strictus, pressus.
CONCISELY, breviter, strictim, paucis verbis; presse.
CONCISENESS, brevis.
CONCLAVE, conclave. — *¶ (the assembled cardinals)*, patres purpurati.
CONCLUDE, concludo, conficio, finio, transigo. — *To conclude or gather by reason*, aliquid ex aliâ re inferre, colligere. — *To conclude (determine)*, decerno, decido. — *Almost concluded*, or near a conclusion, pæne confectus. — *To conclude (resolve with himself)*, statuo. — *The matter is concluded upon*, constituitur.

tum est, certum est. — *To conclude* (make short), denique, quid superest, nisi ut, etc.? quid multa? — *Concluded* (despatched), transactus, confectus; (ended), absolutus, ad finem perductus; (decided), decisus, determinatus. — *Concluded* in few words, breviter comprehensus.

CONCLUSION, conclusio; finis, exitus; summa (amount): — consilium, sententia, iudicium: — (inference), consecutio, consequentia, connexum, corollarium. — *To draw a conclusion from*, aliquid ex aliqua re inferre, deducere; ex aliqua re dogma eruere. — *A deceitful conclusion*, falsa ratiocinatio. — *In conclusion*, denique, postremo, in summa, ad summam. — || See *Close*, subst.

CONCLUSIVE (decisive), decretorius, quod habet or facit momentum; ultimus (last): — (convincing), gravis, firmus, idoneus.

CONCLUSIVELY, definite.

CONCOCT, concoquo, conficio.

CONCOCTION, concoctio.

CONCOMITANT, junctus, conjunctus cum aliqua re. — *circumstances*, ad-juncta.

CONCORD, concordia, unanimitas; voluntatum, studiorum, sententiarum consensus; (in grammar), convenientia; (in music), concitus. — *To be at concord*, concordo, consensio. — *In concord*, concorditer.

CONCORDANT, concors, concordia conjunctus; consensuens.

CONCORDANCE, concordia, consensus. — || (of the Bible), index biblicus.

CONCORPORATE, commisceo; concorporo.

CONCOURSE, concursus, accursus; cœtus; frequentia. — *The city never had before so great a concourse of all sorts of people*, nunquam antehac civitas tantâ celebritate omnis generis hominum floruit. — *There was a great concourse to extinguish the fire*, concurrunt undique ad incendium extinguendum.

CONCRETE, concretus. — *idea*, notio concreta; notio rei singularis.

CONCRETELY, re.

CONCRETION, concretio, concretus.

CONCUBINE, concubina; anica, amicula, (mistress); pellex (of a married man); contubernalis (of a slave).

CONCUBINAGE, concubinatus.

CONCUPISCENT, libidine accensus; libidinosus.

CONCUPISCENCE, libido, libidines; impetus libidinum, veneris cupiditates.

CONCUR, convenio, inter se congruere; convenire in unum locum. — *To concur with one* (in action), una agere cum aliquo; (in opinion), consensio, idem sentire cum aliquo. — *To concur with* (be joined with), junctum, conjunctum esse. — *Concur* (join) with me, necum conspire. — *This was concurred in*, hoc convenit. — *To concur* (happen together), concurrere.

CONCURRENT, consensuens, conspirans, in unum locum or in idem tempus conveniens.

CONCURRENCE, assensus, consensus, consensio; concursus; auxilium.

CONCUSSION, quassatio, conquassatio, (the act); motus; ictus.

CONDEMN, damno, condemno. — *to death*, aliquem capite or capitis damnare or condemnare, morti addicere. — *to pay the costs*, damnare in expensis. — *To be condemned*, damnor, condemnor; (cast in a suit), lite cadere, litem perdere. — *To condemn beforehand*, prædamno. — || (blame), culpo, reprehendo; (dislike), improbo, damno.

CONDEMNABLE, damnandus, condemnandus: reprehendendus, reprehensione dignus; vitiosus; malus.

CONDEMNATION, damnatio, condemnatio. — *Sentence of condemnation*, iudicium damnatorium; *to pronounce it*, aliquem damnare.

CONDENSE (make thick), denso, condenso; coarcto, comprimo. — *Condensed*, densatus, condensatus; pressus, compressus.

CONDENSATION, densatio.

CONDENSITY, densitas.

CONDESCEND, se demittere. — *to ask a favor*, descendere ad preces. — || (yield), concedo; alicui or alicujus voluntati obsequi; alicui morigerari,

morem gerere; (vouchsafe), dignor. — *Condescended unto*, cui concessum est.

CONDESCENSION, obsequium, indulgentia; sui demissio.

CONDESCENDING, obsequens, indulgens, commodus, se demittens.

CONDESCENDINGLY, benigne, comiter, humane.

CONDIGN, debitus, meritus.

CONDIGNLY, meritissimo.

CONDITION (state), conditio, fortuna, sors, status. — *Were you in my condition*, tu si hic esses. — *If I had been content with my own condition*, si in propria pelle quiescem. — *I am in a bad condition* (of health), male me habeo. — *While things were in a good condition*, re integrâ. — *The business is in a good condition*, res bene se habet. — || (covenant), conditio, lex, pactum. — *They were born with this condition*, hac lege generati sunt. — *A condition of making over an estate*, lex mancipii. — || (rank), ordo, locus.

CONDITIONED, moratus; constitutus. — *Well conditioned* (of a man), bene moratus. — *Ill conditioned*, difficilis, morosus.

CONDITIONAL, conditioni subjectus, conditionalis; cum exceptione or adjunctione. — *proposal*, conditio.

CONDITIONALLY, cum exceptione or adjunctione, conjuncte.

CONDOLE, miserari, commiserari aliquem or aliquid (e. g. casum alicujus); coram suum dolorem alicui declarare.

CONDOLENCE, miseratio, commiseratio.

CONDOR (the bird), vultur gryphus, L.

CONDUCE, conducere; prodesse; usui esse; salutarem csse.

CONDUCTIBLE, utilis, aptus, accommodatus; conducibilis.

CONDUCTIVENESS, utilitas.

CONDUCT (lead, bring), ducō, deduco; (manage), tracto, administro. — || *To conduct one's self*, se gerere. — *like a man*, virum se præbere.

CONDUCT (guidance, lead), ductus, auspiciū. — *He follows nature's conduct*, naturam ducem sequitur. — *Safe conduct*, fides publica. — || (behavior), modus se gerendi; mores, vita, vivendi ratio. — || (management), administratio.

CONDUCTOR, dux itineris or viæ: (in a machine), conductor.

CONDUIT, canalis.

CONE, conus.

CONICAL, cono similis; conicus; conoides.

CONFABULATE, confabulor; sermōnes serere or cœdere.

CONFABULATION, sermo, colloquium.

CONFECT (preserve), condio.

CONFECTION, compositio, mixtura. — || *Confections* (sweetmeats), bellaria, dulciola, (plur.).

CONFECTIONARY, merces cupidinarum.

CONFECTIONER, (pistor) dulciarius, rerum conditarum venditor, cupidinarius.

CONFEDERATE, v. societatem cum aliquo facere, inire, coire; fœdere se jungere, conjungere cum aliquo. — *against a person*, contra aliquem conjurare, in aliquem conspirare.

CONFEDERATE (confederated), fœderatus, sociatus, fœdere conjunctus.

CONFEDERATE, subst. socius. — *Confederates*, socii, fœderati.

CONFEDERACY (alliance), fœdus, societas; concilium. — || (combination or conspiracy), conjuratio, conspiratio.

CONFER (bestow), do, confero, tribuo, attribuo, largior, dono. — *honors liberally on a man*, effundere honores in aliquem. — *This thing confers honor on you*, hæc res tibi honori est. — || (compare), unam rem alteri or cum alterâ conferre, comparare, componere. — || (converse). — *together*, commercium inter se habere; conferre. — *with*, colloquor, aliquid cum aliquo communicare, deliberare, consultare; sermonem conferre cum aliquo; consilia conferre or commiscere.

CONFERENCE, sermo, colloquium, collocutio; congressus; consultatio, deliberatio; consilia arcana; disputatio.

CONFERRING, s. collatio, donatio, largitio.

CONFESS, fateor, confiteor (when drinking); profiteor (freely), so also præ me fero; concedo (grant, allow); agnosco (acknowledge). — *To confess a crime*, delictum or de delicto confiteri. — || *To confess Christ*, Christum sequi, doctrinam Christianam profiteri. — || *To*

confess one's self to a priest, sacerdoti peccata sua confiteri. — || *To confess one*, as a priest (hear one's confession), alicui confitenti operam dare.

CONFESSED, CONFEST, *adj.* evidens, manifestus, apertus, confessus; in confesso (esse).

CONFESSEDLY, ex confesso.

CONFESSIO, confessio; confessio peccatorum (of sins); mysterium sacrum confessionis peccatorum. — *To bring to confession*, aliquem adducere ad confessionem rei (gently); extorquere ab aliquo ut peccatum suum fateatur.

CONFSSIONAL, sella audiendis confessionibus.

CONFESSOR, qui Christum sequitur: — (priest), sacerdos a confessionibus; qui animam alicujus regit et moderatur.

CONFIDE, fido, confido alicui or alicui rei, fretus sum re or homine; (intrust), credo, committo.

CONFIDENCE (trust), fiducia, fides; spes certa, firma; familiaritas. — *in one's self*, fiducia sui; fidentia (assurance). — *From confidence in me*, fiducia meâ. — *To put confidence in*, alicui fidem habere, alicui fidere, confidere, credere. — *Tyrants can put no confidence in any person*, in tyrannorum viâ nulla benevolentiae fiducia esse potest. — *To have a share in a person's confidence*, versari in alicujus familiaritate. — *To say in confidence*, alicui aliquid secreto dicere. — *This in confidence!* hoc tibi soli dictum puta. — *To put no confidence in*, alicui diffidere. — *Having confidence in*, fretus, confisus, nixus. — || (boldness), confidentia, fidentia, audacia.

CONFIDENT, confidens, audax, certus. — *Too confident in one's self*, sibi ipsi nimium fidens. — *I am confident of it*, id mihi persuasum habeo.

CONFIDENT, CONFIDANT, subst. familiaris, intims; consiliorum particeps, socius; consens; interpres (go-between); cui præcipue fides habetur; amicus certus. — *He is a chief confident of theirs*, eorum intimus est consiliis.

CONFIDENTLY (trustingly), cum fiducia: — (boldly), confidenter, audacter, asseveranter, fidenter. — *To affirm confidently*, pro certo affirmare.

CONFIDENTIAL, familiaris.

CONFIDENTIALLY, familiariter, intime.

CONFIGURATION, conformatio, figura, forma; of stars, siderum or astrorum affectus; constellatio.

CONFINE (keep in), coëreco, cohibeo; reprimo; cancellos alicui circumdare. — *To confine in prison*, aliquem in carcere includere or detinere; aliquem in vinculis habere. — *To confine one's desires*, avidum domare spiritum; animi impetum or cupiditates reprimere, cohibere or refrænare. — *To be confined by sickness*, morbo detineri. — *by business*, negotiis distineri or implicari. — *To be confined to one room*, unum tantum cubiculum habere. — || *To confine* (banish to a certain place), relego.

CONFINES, confinia.

CONFINEMENT (restraining), coërcitio, cohibitio; (in prison), in carcere detentio; (by business), occupatio.

CONFIRM (strengthen), confirmo, firmo, stabilio (ratify), aliquid approbare, affirmare, comprobare; ratum facere or efficere, ratum esse jubere; sancire.

CONFIRMATION, confirmatio; auctoritas; fides.

CONFISCATE, in publicum addicere, proscribere, publicare, (to the public); confiscare, in fiscum principis (regis) redigere, fisco addicere, (to the king, &c.) — *The buying of confiscated goods*, sectio; the buyer thereof, sector.

CONFISCATION, publicatio, confiscatio.

CONFLAGRATION, deflagratio; incendium.

CONFLICT, conflagro, certo, concerto, decerto, dimico, prælor; manum, certamen conserere; fig. pugnare inter se, repugnare alicui rei.

CONFLICT (contest), contentio, concertatio; controversia: (sharp), certamen; pugna, prælium. — *A sharp conflict*, certamen or prælium acre. — || (inconsistency, clashing), pugna, repugnantia.

CONFLICTING (clashing), inter se pugnantes; discors.

CONFLUENCE (*resort of people*), frequentia, cœtus, concursus; celebritas: (*meeting of rivers*), confluentis.

CONFORM (*make agreeable to*), conformo, accommodo. — *I desire to conform my inclinations wholly to yours, volo me ad tuam penitus voluntatem conformare.* — *To conform to the established church, se ecclesiæ lege stabilitæ conformare.* — *to another's will, morigeror, alicui morem gerere, ad voluntatem alterius se conformare; ad nutum et arbitrium alicujus se fingere.*

CONFORMABLE, consentaneus, congruens, conveniens.

CONFORMABLY, congruenter, convenienter; ad, e (ex), secundum.

CONFORMIST, qui se ecclesiæ lege stabilitæ conformat.

CONFORMITY, congruentia, convenientia. — *Conformity of opinions, opinionum consensio or consensus.* — *Conformity to the will of God, voluntatis suæ cum divinâ consensio.*

CONFOUND (*mix together*), confundo, permisceo, commisceo; (*put out of order*), confundo, conturbo, perturbo. — *To confound by arguments, argumentis aliquem vincere or evincere; confutare, refutare.* — *¶ (put out of countenance), alicui pudorem incutere or ruborem elicere; pudore aliquem percellere; aliquem perturbare.* — *¶ (destroy), pessum dare, perdere, evertere; pervertere, funditus tollere, delere.*

CONFOUNDING, confusio, conturbatio.

CONFRATERNITY, societas.

CONFRONT (*set one against the other*), compono; res inter se contendere. — *Being confronted with her accuser, cum indice composita, Tacit.* — *¶ (face), exadversus aliquem stare, contra aliquid esse or positum esse; exadversus aliquem pugnare.*

CONFRONTATION, compositio.

CONFUSE, misceo, permisceo, confundo, implico; turbo, conturbo, perturbo, (*the last too, also to put out of countenance*).

CONFUSED, turbatus, conturbatus, perturbatus; confusus; inconditus (*chaotic*); impeditus (*knotty, entangled*); perplexus (*perplexed, obscure*). — *A confused flight, effusa fuga.* — *A confused heap, rudis indigestaque moles; cæcus acervus, farrago.* — *A confused cry, clamor inconditus.* — *A confused piece of work, negotium turbulentum; res turbata.*

CONFUSEDLY, confuse, perturbate, mixte, promiscue, sparsim, incondite. — *To speak confusedly, confuse, perplexe loqui.*

CONFUSION (*disorder*), confusio, perturbatio, implicatio, turba, tumultus, trepidatio. — *There is a general confusion, omnibus locis trepidatur.* — *Confusion of mind, perturbatio.* — *To throw all into confusion, omnia miscere et turbare.* — *¶ (destruction), perniciēs, labes.* — *¶ (shame), pudor.*

CONFUTE, confuto, refuto; refello, convello, redarguo, coarguo; convinco. — *an argument, argumentum infirmare, enervare, refellere, convellere.* — *a slander, criminationem repellere, diluere.*

CONFUTATION, confutatio, refutatio.

CONGEAL, *v. a.* glacio, congelo: *v. n.* congelacio or -or, congelor, concreasco, gelu consistere, duresco.

CONGELATION, congelatio.

CONGENIAL (*suitable*), congruens, conveniens, consentaneus, aptus, accommodatus: (*kindred*), propinquus, finitimus, vicinus, ejusdem generis, eodem genere: (*agreeing*), unanimus, concors.

CONGER, conger; muræna conger (L.).

CONGERIES, congeries.

CONGRATULATE, gratulari alicui rem or de re; aliquem (or se) felicem dicere, beatum prædicare.

CONGRATULATION, gratulatio; congratulatio (*by several*); lætitia, gaudium. — *To exchange congratulations, mutuâ gratulatione fungi.* — *With congratulation, gratulans, gratulabundus.*

CONGRATULATORY. — *letter, epistola gratulatoria, nls gratulatio.*

CONGREGATE (*gather together*), congreco: — *v. n.* se congregare, congregor, coëo, convenio, confluo.

CONGREGATION, congregatio; cœtus, con-

cio. — *for worship, cœtus sacer, publica Christianorum concio.*

CONGRESS, conventus; concilium. — *To hold one, conventum agere; in aliquem locum convenire.* — *¶ (the members of it), apocleti; legati.* — *¶ (of the U. S.), senatus Americanus.*

CONGRUITY, congruentia, convenientia.

CONJECTURE, *subst.* conjectura; opinio, opinatio; divinatio; suspicio.

To CONJECTURE, conjicio, conjecto, conjecturam facere, conjecturâ prospicio or provideo or auguror; conjecturâ consequi; opinione præcipere, opinor; suspicor. — *from a thing, ex aliqua re conjecturam facere de re.* — *As far as I can conjecture, quantum ego conjecturâ assequor or augurari possum; quantum equidem judicare possum; meâ opinione; ut mea fert opinio.*

CONJECTURAL, opinabilis; quod conjecturâ continetur or conjecturâ nititur, conjecturalis, in conjecturâ positus.

CONJECTURALLY, conjecturâ; quantum conjectare licet.

CONJOIN, conjungo; connecto.

CONJOINTLY, conjuncte, conjunctim.

CONJUGAL, maritus, maritalis, conjugalis, conjugialis; connubialis (*poet.*).

CONJUGATE *a verb*, verbum inflectere, inclinare, declinare.

CONJUGATION, conjugatio.

CONJUNCT, conjunctus.

CONJUNCTION, conjunctio, adjunctio. — *The conjunction of the sun and moon, interlunium, coitus, lunæ cum sole conjunctio.* — *¶ (part of speech), conjunctio.*

CONJUNCTIVE, conjunctivus (*Gramm.*). — *The conjunctive mood, modus conjunctivus or subjunctivus.*

CONJUNCTURE (*joining together*), junctura.

— *¶ (of affairs), tempus; tempora; temporum ratio; status rerum.* — *He had regard to the conjuncture of affairs at that time, rationem habuit temporum illorum.* — *A favorable conjuncture, opportunum tempus, opportunitas temporis.*

CONJURE (*conspire*), conjuro, conspiro: — (*adjure*), oro, obsecro; obtestor, imploro et obtestor. — *¶ To conjure up, adjurare; down, excludere.* — *To conjure up the dead, infernas umbras carminibus elicere.* — *To conjure spirits, exorcizare.* — *To conjure (bewitch), fascinare; incantare.*

CONJURATION, obsecratio, obtestatio: (*incantation, &c.*), fascinatio; incantamentum; veneficium.

CONJURER, magus, veneficus. — *¶ Fig. he is no conjurer, cerebrum non habet.*

CONNATE, innatus, naturâ insitus, ingeneratus. — *Connate ideas, consignatæ in animis notiones.*

CONNECT, jungo, conjungo, adjungo, colligo, copulo, connecto, committo. — *To connect one's self with another, se jungere, conjungere cum aliquo; societatem inire, coire, facere cum aliquo.* — *in marriage, matrimonio aliquam secum conjungere.* — *To be connected with one (related to him), alicui propinquum esse, alicui or cum aliquo propinquitate conjunctum esse.*

CONNECTION, conjunctio, colligatio, copulatio; societas; necessitudo, conjunctio affinitatis, communio sanguinis; commercium. — *¶ Connections (relatives), propinqui, genere proximi, necessarii.*

CONNECTIVE, quod jungit, conjungit, etc.: connexivus (*Gramm.*).

CONNIVE, connivo in re; concedere, condonare aliquid, (e. g. ætati alicujus); gratiam facere alicujus rei.

CONNIVANCE, indulgentia; venia; gratia.

CONNUBIAL, conjugalis, connubialis (*poet.*).

CONQUER, vinco, subigo, expugno, debello, supero, domo, in ditionem redigere; victoriam reportare; victorem discedere. — *Not to be conquered, invictus.* — *A conquering army, victor exercitus.*

CONQUEROR, victor, debellator, domitor, expugnator.

CONQUEST, victoria (*victory*). — *To make great conquests, magnas terras expugnare.* — *That I may confirm my conquests, ut firmem ea, quæ bello subegi.* — *To hold them, parta retinere.*

CONSANGUINITY, consanguinitas, sanguinis conjunctio.

CONSCIENCE, conscientia animi or mentis (*not conscientia alone, unless this meaning follows from the connection*). — *He was silent, being convicted by his own conscience, conscientia victus contulcit.* — *Their consciences did no way reproach them, sibi nullius erant consci culpæ.* — *He acted contrary to his conscience, a rectâ conscientia discessit.* — *A good or clear conscience, conscientia recte factorum; mens sibi bene conscia: with it (see Clear).* — *A bad conscience, conscientia peccatorum, scelerum; mens male sibi conscia; animus sibi conscius: to have it, conscientia morderi.* — *A scruple of conscience, religio; scrupulus.* — *I have a scruple of conscience, religio mihi est.* — *A large conscience, animus religione vacuus, Punica fides.* — *To discharge his conscience, animum liberare or exonerare.* — *To be troubled in conscience, conscientia animi ex cruciari.* — *To make conscience of, aliquid religioni habere, aliquid in religionem trahere.* — *To burden or charge his conscience, religione se obstringere.* — *Remorse of conscience, angor et sollicitudo conscientia.* — *Searedness of conscience, conscientia nullâ religione tacta.* — *In all conscience, quovis judice.*

CONSCIENTIOUS, religiosus, sanctus, severus, æquus, justus, integer, æquitatis cultor.

CONSCIENTIOUSLY, religiose, sancte, severe, diligenter.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, religio, sanctitas, severitas, justitia, fides, diligentia.

CONSCIONABLE, æquus, justus.

CONSCIONABLY, æque, juste, ex æquo et bono.

CONSCIOUS, conscius. — *To be conscious of no crime, nullius sibi culpæ conscius esse; nihil conscire sibi.*

CONSCIOUSLY, sciens, scienter, prudens, prudenter.

CONSCIOUSNESS, conscientia; sensus: memoria.

CONSCRIPT fathers, patres conscripti.

CONSCRIPTION, conquisitio militum; deductus.

CONSECRATE, sacro, consecro, dico, dedico.

CONSECRATION, consecratio, dedicatio.

CONSECUTIVE, sequens, consequens, subsequens; continuus. — *series, continuation; series.*

CONSENT (*assent*), assentio, assentior, suffragor, accedo; assensum præbere: (*yield to*), indulgeo, concedo, annuo, veniam dare.

CONSENT, s. (ngreement), consensus; (*assent*), assensus, permissio, venia, jussus, auctoritas. — *Against my consent, me invito.* — *Without my consent, me inconsulto.* — *With one consent, concorditer, omnium consensu, unâ mente.*

CONSENTIENT, consentiens.

CONSENTANEOUS, consentaneus, congruens.

CONSEQUENCE, consecutio, consequens; consequentia, consecutarium; quod sequitur, consequitur rem; quod manat ex re; exitus, eventus. — *That is no good consequence, illud vtro minime consecutarium est.* — *From what has been advanced I draw this consequence, ex iis quæ dicta sunt hoc conficio.* — *In consequence of your order, te jubente, jussu tuo.* — *The consequence was, that, &c., quo factum est, ut, etc.* — *¶ (importance), momentum, pondus, gravitas, vis.* — *Of great consequence, res magni momenti or ponderis; res gravis, negotium magnæ utilitatis or magni emolumentum.* — *Of little, res levis, res minimi ponderis or momenti.* — *Of no, res nihili.*

CONSEQUENT, consequens.

CONSEQUENTIAL, ex necessariâ consecutione confectus; sibi constans; consentaneus, congruens, conveniens.

CONSEQUENTLY, igitur, ergo, itaque, atque ita; ideo, idcirco, propterea, proinde.

CONSERVE (*keep, maintain*), conservo, servo; custodio; tneor: — (*preserve with sugar, &c.*), saccharo condire; — (*conserved (as fruits)*, conditus.

CONSERVATORY, *subst.* receptaculum.

CONSERVES, mala conditanea, oleæ conditanea, salgama.

CONSIDER, considero, contemplor, speculator, specto; animadverto, pondero, expendo, perpendo, video, consulo; verso; vultu, secum volvere; rem animo diligenter agitare, secum considerare, reputare. — *Consider again and again, etiam atque etiam or magis inagisque cogita. — It must be considered, videntum est. — He has considered rightly of it, eam secum rem rectè reputavit viâ. — Let us consider the thing in itself, rem ipsam putemus. — Take some time to consider of this matter, I pray you, a te peto ut aliquid impertias temporis huic cogitationi. — I will consider of that at my leisure, istam rem in otio recogitabo. — I have considered of all these matters, meditata mihi sunt hæc omnia. — To consider beforehand, præmeditor. — often, retracto, revolve, cogito. — deeply, meditor, secum altius cogitare. — thoroughly, excogito. — ¶ (remember), in memoriâ habere, recolere, revolvere. — ¶ (require), remunero; respicio; gratiam referre; grates rependere. — ¶ (regard), rationemalicujus habere. — Not to consider, susque deque habere; nihil pensi habere.*

CONSIDERING that, quando, quandoquidem, utpote. — *Considering the capacity of servants, ut captus est servorum.*

CONSIDERABLE (great, important), magnus, grandis, amplus; gravis, auctoritate gravis; non mediocriter; luculentus; magni or maximi momenti. — *person, vir clarus, illustris, insignis, auctoritate præditus, amplus, gravis, spectatus, ornatus, splendidus. — actions, facta præclara, egregia, illustra, splendida. — patrimony, luculentum patrimonium. — part, pars bona. — ¶ (moderate), mediocriter, modicus, non exiguus, satis magnus, non contemnendus, aliquantulus (adj.), aliquantum (subst. with genit.). — sum of money, aliquantum pecuniæ.*

CONSIDERABLY, multum, multo (e. g. with compar.): aliquantum, aliquanto; mediocriter, modice; satis; also by compar., as, durior, severior.

CONSIDERATE, consideratus, circumspectus, consultus, prudens, providens: clemens, benignus, humanus.

CONSIDERATELY, considerate, cogitate, consulto; humane, benigne, clementer. — *To act considerately, considerate aliquid agere; nihil temere or inconsulto facere.*

CONSIDERATENESS, prudentia, cautio; humanitas, officium.

CONSIDERATION, consideratio, contemplatio, cogitatio; cautio, circumspectio; cura. — *To have consideration of (take care of) a thing, alicui rei consulere. — Without consideration, temere, inconsulte; (carelessly), negligenter. — After consideration, re perspectâ atque cognitâ. — A deep consideration, meditatio, contemplatio. — To take a thing into consideration, aliquid or de aliqua re cogitare; aliquid animo or in animo habere, versare; cum animo or secum volvere. — To fall under consideration, in deliberationem cadere. — ¶ (requital), remuneratio, compensatio; (regard), ratio, respectus; (measure), modus. — In consideration of a thing, alicujus rei ratione habitâ; alicujus rei respectu; also by pro. — ¶ Upon what consideration? quo nomine? quâ de causâ? quamobrem? — Upon that consideration, eâ lege, eâ causâ. — For many considerations, multis nominibus, multis de causis. — Consideration (notive), causa, consilii motus; incitamentum; impulsus.*

CONSIDERER, contemplor; spectator.

CONSIGN, do, trado; defero, mando, demando, delego; transfero; assigno, consigno. — *to writing, literis consignare, literis mandare. — to the flames, in flammâ conjicere.*

CONSIST (be placed in or made of), in re aliqua consistere, ex aliqua re constare. — *Consisting, constans; positus. — ¶ (be consistent with), convenio, congruo, cohæreo. — These things do not consist the one with the other, hæc res pugnant inter se.*

CONSISTENCE (lastingness), firmitas, stabilitas; (thickness of liquid things), concretio, spissitas.

CONSISTENCY. (See *Consistence*). — ¶ (steadiness), constantia.

CONSISTENT, consonus, consentaneus, congruens; constans (e. g. sibi); æqualis, æqualis sibi. — *To be consistent with one's self, sibi constare; statum suum tenere.*

CONSISTENTLY, convenienter, congruenter; constanter.

CONSISTORY, senatus sacer or ecclesiasticus; synedrium.

CONSOCIATE, consocio, societatem cum aliquo facere, coire, inire.

CONSOCIATION, consociatio, conjunctio.

CONSOLE, aliquid solari or consolari, alicui consolationem adhibere; alicuius dolorem consolando levare; alicui solatium dare, præbere, afferre. — ¶ See *Comfort*.

CONSOLATION, solatium, consolatio, aliquid; confirmatio; solamen (poet.).

CONSOLABLE, consolabilis.

CONSOLER, qui consolatur.

CONSOLATORY, consolatorius.

CONSOLE, subst. aucon; parotis.

CONSOLIDATE, solido, consolido; firmo, stabilio; — v. n. solidesco.

CONSOLIDATION, solidatio; soliditas; continuatio.

CONSONANT, consentaneus, consonans. — *To be consonant, consono, congruo. — To be consonant to himself, sibi constare.*

CONSONANT, subst. consonans (sc. litera).

CONSONANTLY, convenienter, congruenter.

CONSONANCE, CONSONANCY, consonantia, congruentia; constantia.

CONSORT, consors. (See *Conspiraatio*). — ¶ (wife), conjux, uxor. — *The royal consort, regina, conjux regis.*

To CONSORT with, societatem cum aliquo inire; apud aliquem frequenter versari; socium aliquem sibi adhibere, adjungere or asciscere; habere aliquem in usu.

CONSPICUOUS (easy to be seen), conspicuus, insignis; (famous), illustris, insignis.

CONSPICUOUSLY, manifesto, insigniter.

CONSPIRE (plot), cospiro, conjuro; (agree together), in unum consentire. — *All things conspire to make him happy, omnia ad illius felicitatem conspirant. — To conspire against one's life, in alicujus exitium conjurare.*

CONSPIRACY, conspiratio, conjuratio.

CONSPIRATOR, conspirator, conjurator.

CONSTABLE (as a military dignitary), cui permissa est summa imperii bellique administrandi: — (police-officer), apparitor; inquisitor.

CONSTANT (even), certus, æqualis; (steadfast), constans, stabilis, firmus, fixus, immotus, immutabilis; (faithful), fidus, fidelis. — *to a purpose, tenax propositi, pertinax. — in suffering, patiens. — against, obstinatus, contumax, pertinax. — ¶ (lasting), perpetuus, assiduus. — A constant faith, fides perpetua, perennis.*

CONSTANTLY (with constancy), constanter, æqualiter, fortiter, pertinaciter, obstinate, perseveranter; (always, continually), perpetuo, continenter, semper, usque.

CONSTANCY (steadfastness), firmitudo, immutabilitas, constantia; (faithfulness), fides, fidelitas. — *in suffering, patientia, tolerantia. — in acting, perseverantia; pertinacia; obstinatio; perversitas.*

CONSTELLATION, sidus, signum cœlestes.

CONSTERNATION, consternatio. — *To be put into consternation, animo (animis) consternari. — To put into a consternation, aliquem consternare.*

CONSTIPATE (cramp close), constipo; (bind the belly), alvum astringere, contrahere, suppressere.

CONSTIPATION (cramping close), stipatio. — ¶ Constipation of the bowels, alvi restrictio or suppressio; alvus restricta or suppressa.

CONSTITUTE, constituo; creo, facio. — *To be constituted of, constare ex.*

CONSTITUENT parts, elementa; res ex quibus conflatur et efficitur aliquid, res in quibus aliquid continetur.

CONSTITUENT, subst. (See the adj.) —

¶ *Constituents*, qui aliquem alicui negotio delegant; sometimes cives.

CONSTITUTION, constitutio. — ¶ *The constitution of the body, corporis constitutio, affectio. — strong, firma; corpus bene constitutum. — weak, corporis or valetudinis infirmitas. — ¶ Constitution (government), civitatis forma; reipublicæ ratio or modus; leges civitatis.*

CONSTITUTIONAL, ingenuus: — legibus civitatis conveniens.

CONSTRAIN, aliquid cogere, adigere, subigere ad aliquid; alicui necessitatem imponere or injicere aliquid faciendi. — *He constrained the people to give their votes, extorsit per vim suffragia populi. — Not constrained, non coactus, liber.*

CONSTRAINT, vis, necessitas; (keeping in), coercitio. — *By constraint, vi; coactus (particip.); ingratiss. — Without constraint, ultro, suâ sponte, libere.*

CONSTRUCT, struo, construo, extruo. — ¶ *To construct (in gramm.), componere; (in geom.), describere.*

CONSTRUCTION (in building), constructio, extructio; structuræ genus. — ¶ (in grammar), verborum conformatio or compositio; constructio; consecutio verborum (logical sequence). — ¶ (in geom.), descriptio. — ¶ (construing), interpretatio, explicatio, expositio. — *To put a good construction on, in bonam partem accipere, bene interpretari: bad, in malam partem, etc.*

CONSTRUE (interpret), interpretor, accipere in; trahere in. — ¶ *a sentence, verba ita inter se conjungere, ut nostra loquendi consuetudo fert.*

CONSTRUCTION. See *Constructio*, above.

CONSUL, consul. — *He that has been consul, vir consularis dignitatis, vir consularis, consulatus perfunctus. — ¶ A consul for merchants, procurator mercaturæ.*

CONSULSHIP, CONSULATE, consulatus.

CONSULAR, consularis. — *nam, see Consul.*

CONSULT (ask a person's advice), aliquid de aliqua re consulere, aliquid in consilium adhibere, ab aliquo consilium petere. — *an oracle, oraculum consulere; sortes poscere. — ¶ (deliberate), deliberare, consulere, consultare, consilium inire, de re. — To consult with one's self, secum de aliqua re consultare or deliberare; rem animo perpendere, volvere, volutare. — To consult with another, consilia cum aliquo communicare. — ¶ To consult an author, scriptorem, auctorem consulere or adire. — ¶ (provide for), alicui rei consulere or providere; rem aliquam curare.*

CONSULTATION, deliberatio; consultatio; consilium.

CONSUME, consumo, absumo, haurio; edo, comedo, exedo; devoro: (squander away), absumo, profundo, effundo, dissipio, dilapido, disperdo, decoquo, prodigo. — *He had consumed his inheritance, patria albugierat bona, patrimonium dissipaverat. — To be consumed by fire, flammis absumi; incendio consumi. — To consume away, v. n. tabesco, contabesco, extabesco, marcesco, deliquesco; consumi, absumor; pereor. — I am consumed by the slow fires (of love), lentis maceror ignibus. — To consume time, tempus terere or conterere. — ¶ (diminish), minuo, immينو, detero; (metal in refining), excoquo; (spoil), lacero, dilacero, spolio, vasto, populo.*

CONSUMER, consumptor, confector; prodigus, profligator. — *Time, the consumer of all things, tempus, edax rerum: — fire, ignis consumptor or confector omnium.*

CONSUMING, omnia hauriens; edax; tabificus. — *disease, tabes.*

CONSUMPTION, consumptio. — ¶ (as a disease), tabes; atrophica, cachexia; phthisis; (pulmonary), peripneumonia, phthisis pulmonalis.

CONSUMPTIVE, phthisicus, peripneumonicus.

CONSUMMATE, conficio, consummo, perficio.

CONSUMMATE, adj. summus, consummatum, perfectus, egregius, unicus. — *Consummate happiness, vita beata, perfecta et absoluta. — virtue, perfecta et ad summum perducta virtus; consummata, perfecta cumulataque virtus.*

CONSUMMATION, confectio, consummatio; perfectio, absolutio; finis, exitus.

CONSUMPTION. See *Consume*.
CONTACT, tactus, tactio, contactus.
CONTAGION, contagio; contagium; *fig.* contagio.
CONTAGIOUS, contagiosus. — *disease,* contagio or contagium morbi; pestilentia.
CONTAGIOUSNESS, vis contagiosa.
CONTAIN (*hold*), contineo, capio, comprehendo. — *Able to contain,* capax. — *¶ To contain (keep chaste),* libidinem frenare, reprimere, eoërcere. — *¶ I cannot contain myself,* mihi temperare nequeo; me reprimere non possum. — *To contain (keep in),* cohibeo.
CONTAINING, comprehensio, complexio.
CONTENT, See *Content (capacity)*.
CONTINENT, CONTINENCE. See the words.
CONTAMINATE (*defile*), contamino, fædo, inquinio; polluo.
CONTAMINATION, labe, sordes; commaculatio.
CONTEMN, contemno; sperno, aspernor; contemptui habere, nihili or flocci facere.
CONTEMNER, contemptor, spretor.
CONTEMPT, contemptus, contemptio, despectus; despectio, despicientia. — *To bring one into contempt,* in odium pertrahere. — *To grow into contempt,* ignominiam contrahere, invidiam suscipere; despiciatui haberi. — *To be guilty of contempt to a court,* curiæ auctoritatem contemnere; vadinonium deserere. — *Mad in contempt,* contemptus; despiciatui or contemptui habitus, derisus. — *With contempt (contemptuously),* contemptim, eum contemptu, cum fastidio.
CONTEMPTIBLE, contemnendus; contemptus, despectus, despiciatus; abjectus; vilis.
CONTEMPTIBLENESS, vilitas.
CONTEMPTUOUS, fastidiosus (*with genit.*), superbus; *sometimes* contemnens.
CONTEMPTUOUSLY, contemptim, cum contemptu, eum fastidio. — *To think contemptuously of a person,* aliquem contemptui, despiciatui habere.
CONTEMPTUOUSNESS, fastidium, superbia.
CONTEMPLATE, contemplor, considero; cogito; inspicio. — *with the utmost attention,* acerrime contempleri. — *¶ (intend),* meditor.
CONTEMPLATION, contemplatio, consideratio, cogitatio, meditatio. — *¶ To have in contemplation,* meditari.
CONTEMPLATIVE, contemplativus. — *A contemplative person,* qui in rerum contemplatione versatur. — *A contemplative life,* vita contemplativa; *degenæ vitæ ratio in rerum contemplatione posita.*
CONTEMPLATIVELY, studiose, meditantium more.
CONTEMPLATOR of nature, physicus, naturæ speculator.
CONTEMPORARY, æqualis, ejusdem ætatis; ejusdem temporis. — *¶ subst.* æqualis, æqualis illorum temporum; qui ejusdem ætatis est. — *His contemporaries,* ætas sua, homines sui temporis.
CONTEND, eum aliquo contendere, certare, concertare, configere, litigare, altercari, disceptare, digladiari, luctari, armis decernere, depugnare. — *Antipater contended sharply with Carneades,* Antipater digladiatus est cum Carneade. — *To contend against,* obstructor, adversor, repugno. — *To contend for mastery,* de imperio certare, concertare, contendere. — *for a tnet,* propugno.
CONENDER, certator, concertator.
CONTENTION, controversia, contentio. (See *Contest*.) — *I have no contention with him,* mihi cum eo controversiæ nihil est.
CONTENTIOUS, contentiosus, litigiosus, pugna.
CONTENTIOUSLY, pugnaciter.
CONTENTIOUSNESS, inorositas, ingenium ad altercationis proclive; certandi or concertationis studium.
CONTENT, CONTENTMENT, tranquillitas animi, aninus tranquillus; hilaritas, animus hilaris; approbatio; voluptas, jucunditas. — *I look great content in your letters,* plurimum jucunditatis ex literis tuis capiebam. — *Than which content of mind there can be no greater,* quâ voluptate animi nulla certe potest esse major. — *To my great content,* magnâ meâ voluptate.
CONTENT, CONTENTED, sorte suâ conten-

tus; tranquillus. — *To be contented with,* aliqua re contentum esse, aliqua re acquiescere, in aliqua re acquiescere, aliquid probare, approbare, accipere. — *I am content,* esto, fiat, placet, per me licet. — *I am content with any thing,* mihi quidvis satis est. — *I am well content,* facile patior. — *I am well content that he suffers what he deserves,* causam non dico quin, quod meritus est, ferat.
TO CONTENT, alicui satisfacere, animum alicujus explere, exsaturare. — *He could not content them,* satisfacere hominibus non potuit. — *Content yourself with what you have,* sorte tuâ contentus abi. — *To content one for his pains, &c.,* pretium persolvere, ecompensare. — *¶ (pacify),* placo, delinuo, mulceo. — *Easy to be contented,* placibilis, qui æquo animo est. — *Easiness of being contented,* placabilitas.
CONTENTEDNESS, tranquillitas animi, tranquillulus animus.
CONTENTEDLY, patienter, quiete, æquo animo, tranquille, sorte suâ contentus. — *He died contentedly,* æquo animo paratogue mortuus est.
CONTENT (*capacity*), capacitas. — *¶ Contents,* quod aliqua re continetur; (*amount*), summa. — *The contents of a book or chapter,* argumentum, epitome (*a summary*). — *The contents of the letter were this,* caput literarum hoc erat.
CONTERMINOUS, contermimus.
CONTEST, v. controversor; eerto, concerto; litigo.
CONTEST, subst. lis, rixa, jurgium, disceptatio, concertatio, altercatio, certamen. — *The philosophers spend their lives in vain contests,* philosophi ætatem in vanis litibus conterunt. — *They are always contesting with one another,* altercantur semper inter se.
CONTESTABLE, quod in dubium vocari potest.
CONTEXT, orationis contextus, sermo nis continuatio.
CONTEXTURE, contextus.
CONTIGUOUS, continens, conjunctus, subjunctus; finitimus, confinis.
CONTIGUITY, propinquitas.
CONTINENT, continens, castus, pudicus.
CONTINENTLY, continenter, caste, pudice.
CONTINENCE, continentia, temperantia, pudicitia, integritas, castitas, abstinencia.
CONTINENT (*main land*), continens (*sc. terra*).
CONTINGENT, fortuitus, in easu positus, non necessarius, adventitius, incertus.
CONTINGENT, subst. casus. — *Contingents,* casus; adjuncta, eventa. — *¶ (quota),* quantum militum (quantum pecuniæ) quæque civitas mittere (conferre) debet; auxilia.
CONTINGENTLY, easu, fortuito, fortuito.
CONTINGENCE, CONTINGENCY (*chance*), casus, eventus fortuitus.
CONTINUE (*abide*), commoror, maneo, resideo. — *¶ (last),* consto, persto, persevero; persisto, perduro, permaneo. — *It continues raining,* non intermittit pluvie. — *He continues in his purpose,* incepto permanet. — *While that shall continue,* dum id exstabit. — *To continue (as a custom),* inveterasco. — *To continue in or upon,* moror, immoror. — *¶ v. a.* facere aliquid pergo, exsequor, persequor, alieni rei insto, in re persevero; continuo, non intermitto. — *To continue on his race,* cursum tenere. — *¶ (prolong),* produco, protrahio, extrahio, extendo, profero.
CONTINUAL (*permanent, lasting*), permanens, jugis, perennis. — *Continual peace confirmed it,* pacis diuturnitas confirmavit. — *¶ (uninterrupted),* continuus, continens, assiduus.
CONTINUALLY, perpetuo, assidue, usque. — *He was continually with me,* assiduus erat mecum. — *¶ (continually),* continenter, assiduo, perpetim, sine ullâ intermissione.
CONTINUANCE, perpetuitas, continuatio, perennitas, assiduitas, diuturnitas; assuetudo; spatium. — *Continuance makes men perfect,* usus promptos facit. — *Of*

long continuance, longus, longinquus, diuturnus. — *¶ of a word,* prorogatio eausæ. — *¶ (abode),* commoratio, mansio, remansio.
CONTINUATION, continuatio, perpetuitas; reliqua pars, quod reliquum est.
CONTINUED, continuatus, continuus, continens, perpetuus; extensus, perducus.
CONTINUING (*lasting*), permanens, perdurans, perpetuus; stabilis, firmus.
CONTINUOUS, continens, continuus.
CONTINUITY, continuus, continuatio.
CONTORTION, distortio.
CONTOUR (*in painting*), extremæ lineæ; extremitas picturæ; extrema corporum.
CONTRABAND articles, merces vetitæ.
CONTRACT (*abridge*), in compendium redigere; substringere; (*lessen*), corripio; (*narrow*), angustum reddere, angustare, coartare, contrahere; (*draw together*), contraho, complico; (*shrink*), se contrahere. — *To be contracted,* in arctius coire; eogi. — *¶ To contract debt,* res alienum contrahere, facere, onerare. — *friendship,* amicitiam cum aliquo jungere or inire. — *disease,* morbum contrahere, concipere, nancisci. — *habit,* in consuetudinem alicujus rei venire; insuescere. — *¶ (bargain),* cum aliquo pacisci, pactionem facere, (negotium) contrahere. — *¶ (betrot),* spondere, despondere aliquam alicui. (See *Betroth*.) — *Contracted,* sponsus.
CONTRACT, subst. pactum, pactio; conventus, conventum, pactum conventum; locatio; syngrapha, tabulæ locationis. — *To keep to it,* stare conventis, in pactione manere. — *Marriage contract,* sponsalia.
CONTRACTED. (See the verb.) — *¶ (narrow),* angustus; contractus. — *soul,* animus parvus, pusillus, angustus.
CONTRACTION (*drawing together*), contractio.
CONTRACTOR (*undertaker*), conductor, redemptor.
CONTRADICTION, obloquor; contradico, adversor, arguo, refrago; repugnare (*of a thing*). — *He contradicts himself,* pugnantia loquitur, dicit. — *If he do not contradict himself,* si ipse sibi consentiat. — *His deeds contradict his words,* facta ejus cum dictis discrepant.
CONTRADICTION, contradictio; reclamatio: — repugnantia, pugna, discrepancia. — *Contradictions,* inter se pugnantia or repugnantia.
CONTRADICTIONARY, pugnans, repugnans; diversus; disparatus, oppositus.
CONTRADISTINGUISH, aliquid ab alio distinguere, discernere. — *Contradistiguisht,* distinctus, discretus; contrarius.
CONTRADISTINCTION, per oppositionem distinctio.
CONTRARY, contrarius; oppositus, diversus, (*quite different*); disparatus (*contradictory*). — *Vices are contrary to virtues,* vitia virtutibus or virtutum contraria sunt. — *They went a contrary way from what they had intended,* erat iter a proposito diversum. — *Motions contrary to reason,* motus aversi a ratione. — *To be of a contrary opinion,* ab aliquo dissentire, dissidere. — *These are contrary one to the other,* hæc inter se opposita sunt. — *To be or not contrary to,* adversor, repugno, pugno, dissideo. — *Do not act contrary to me,* noli adversari mihi. — *I do not say to the contrary,* nihil repugno. — *I did it contrary to my mind,* invitis feci. — *On the contrary,* contra, ex or e contrario; (*any rather*), imo, imo vero. — *Contrary to,* contra, adversus, præter. — *Contrary to what most men do,* quod contra fit a plerisque. — *Contrary to the laws,* adversus leges. — *Contrary to expectation,* præter or contra expectationem or opinionem; *something falls out so,* evenit aliquid præter spem. — *He speaks contrary to what he thinks,* aliud sentit ac loquitur. — *¶ A contrary wind,* ventus adversus. — *The wind is contrary,* ventus adversum tenet nobis.
CONTRARIETY, pugna, repugnantia, discrepantia.
CONTRARIWISE, contrarie.
CONTRAST (*in painting, &c.*), asperitas, Vitruv.; (*gen.*), pugna, repugnantia, discrepantia, distantia, dissimilitudo.

CONTRAST, *v. a.* rem rei opponere, conferre; *v. n.* pugnare, discrepare.

CONTRAVERE (*offend, act against*), violare; perfringo, perumpo.

CONTRAVENTION, violatio.

CONTRIBUTE, conferre. — *¶ Fig.* conferre, vim habere, valere, prodesse, adjuvare, interest. — *nach*, magnum momentum, plus momenti afferre.

CONTRIBUTOR, collator, qui aliquid tribuit, confert.

CONTRIBUTION, collatio; stips, collecta; symbola: — stipendium, pecunie imperata. — *To lay a city under contribution*, ubi stipendium imponere, pecuniam imperare (qua incendium redimatur).

CONTRITE, pœnitens. — *So contrite was he*, tanta vis erat pœnitendi.

CONTRITION, pœnitentia, acerbis dolor ex peccatorum recordatione conceptus.

CONTRIVE (*devise*), comminiscor, concipio, fingo, excogito; invenio: (*design, plot*), paro, machino, molior, struo, concoquo. — *A well-contrived house*, domicilium bonum. — *¶ To contrive to do a thing*, aliquid efficere, conficere, ad effectum perducere.

CONTRIVANCE (*contriving*), excogitatio; inventio. — *¶ (the thing contrived)*, inventum, res inventa; ars nova; fraus, machinatio. — *¶ (ingenuity)*, ingenium ad excogitandum acutum, sollertia; artificeum.

CONTRIVER, auctor, inventor, artifex; machinator, molitor.

CONTROL, *s.* rationes contra scriptas. — *¶ (superintendence)*, cura, custodia, tutela; (*power*), potestas, imperium, arbitrium; (*coercion*), coercitio.

To CONTROL (as a controller), rationes contra scribere. — *¶ (direct)*, præesse or præfectum esse alicui rei, curare, regere, moderari aliquid; (*hold in check*), continere, reprimere, coercere, comprimere, compescere.

CONTROLLER, contrascriptor rationum (*Inscr.*).

CONTROVERT, de re aliqua controversiam habere, disceptare, altercari, controversari; rem in controversiam vocare, adducere, deducere. — *Controverted*, controversus, quod in controversiâ est, dubius, de quo ambigitur; litigiosus (*e. g.* prediolium).

CONTROVERTIBLE, quod in controversiam vocari potest.

CONTROVERTIST, disputator.

CONTRVERSIAL, ad controversiam pertineus.

CONTRVRSY, controversia, altercatio, disceptatio, certamen. — *To be in controversy*, in controversiâ esse or versari; in controversiam deductum esse. — *To decide controversies*, controversias decidere, dirimere, judicare. — *Beyond all controversy*, sine (ullâ) controversiâ; haud dubie, certe; longe (*with adj.*, *e. g.* longe princeps). — *¶ (at law)*, lis.

CONTUMACIOUS, contumax, pertinax, perversus, obstinatus, osfirmatus.

CONTUMACIOUSLY, contumaciter, pertinaciter; perversacius.

CONTUMACY, **CONTUMACIOUSNESS**, contumacia, pertinacia, perversacia; obstinatio.

CONTUMELY (*reproach*), contumelia, convicium, maledictum.

CONTUMELIOUS, contumeliosus, maledicus.

CONTUMELIOUSLY, contumeliose, maledice.

CONTUSION (*bruise*), contusio.

CONVALESCENT, cui melius fit. — *To be so, convalescere (recover)*. — *Convalescence*, valetudo in melius inclinata; sanitas restituta, salus, sanitas ægri.

CONVENE (*come together*), convenio, congegior, coëo; — (*call together*), convoco. See *Convention*.

CONVENIENT (*fit*), commodus, aptus, idoneus, appositus; utilis: (*agreeable*), congruens, conveniens, consentaneus, consonus: (*seasonable*), tempestivus, opportunus. — *To be convenient*, competo, consentio. — *It is convenient*, æquum est; par est; opus est. — *It is not convenient*, dedecet. — *Very convenient*, peridoneus, peropportuus, perbonus.

CONVENIENTLY (*fitly*), commode, apposite, rite, congruenter, convenienter, idonee: (*in due time*), tempestive, opportune. — *Conveniently to yourself*, commodo tuo.

CONVENIENCE, commodum, commoditas. — *No convenience without its inconvenience*, omnis commoditas sua fert incommoda secum. — *¶ (opportunity)*, opportunitas; facultas: (*suitableness*), convenientia, congruentia.

CONVENT (*convention, assembly*), conventus, cœtus. — *¶ (monastery)*, monasterium, cœnobium.

CONVENTUAL, conventualis. — *¶ A conventual*, conventualis, cœnobita.

CONVENTICLE, conventiculum; cœtus.

CONVENTION, conventus, concio, cœtus. (See *Assembly and Congress*.) — *¶ (compact)*, conventum, pactum.

CONVENTIONAL, ex pacto et convento factus; usi receptus, usitatus.

CONVENTIONALLY, more usitato or recepto.

CONVERGE, eodem vergere.

CONVERGENT, eodem deflectens, vergens.

CONVERSE, *v.* (See *Associate*.) — *¶ (talk)*, cum aliquo loqui; sermocinari or sermonem conferre cum aliquo; cum aliquo colloqui; confabulari or sermones familiares conferre cum aliquo; habere sermones de aliqua re.

CONVERSE, *s.* conversatio, consuetudo, usus, commercium. — *¶ (talk)*, see *Conversation*.

CONVERSATION (*intercourse*), see *Converse*, *subst.* — *¶ (behavior)*, vita, ratio vivendi, modus se gerendi, mores. — *¶ (talk)*, sermo, collocutio, colloquium; confabulatio, sermones familiares. — *about trifling matters, colloquium or -ia rerum leviorum. — to have with one*, sermonem conferre cum aliquo, cum aliquo colloqui.

CONVERSANT, versatus, voluntatus, exercitatus, in re; peritus, gnarus, alicujus rei. — *Rhetoric is conversant about all things*, versatur circa res omnes rhetorice. — *All arts are conversant about truth*, in veri investigatione omnes artes versantur.

CONVERSIBLE, facilis, affabilis, comis.

CONVERT, aliquid in aliud convertere. — *To his own use*, in usum suum convertere. — *¶ To convert from vice*, in aliam mentem adducere, a vitiis aliquem ad virtutem revocare. — *To be converted*, mores suos mutare, ad bonam frugem se recipere. — *¶ (in the religious sense)*, ad verum Dei cultum alicujus animum convertere. — *To be converted*, ad Christianam fidem transire.

CONVERT, *subst.* qui ad fidem Christianam transiit.

CONVERSION (*change*), conversio, mutatio; (*of manners*), morum mutatio (*pass.*), ad bonam frugem revocatio (*act.*): (*to Christianity*), accessio ad Christi doctrinam.

CONVERTIBLE, quod mutari potest, mutabilis: — idem declarans, idem significans, cognominatus.

CONVERTIBLY, contra ea, e contrario.

CONVEX, convexus.

CONVEITY, convexitas.

CONVEY, deduco, perduco, comitor; defero, pervelo, proveho. — *To convey away*, asporto, abduco, aveho, amoveo, deporto: — *hastily*, abripio, eripio, corripio. — *To convey away by stealth*, aliquid furto subducere, abducere. — *To convey in privacy*, submitto, subduco. — *To convey by cart*, convelo, develo. — *To convey over*, trajicio, transvelo. — *To convey in*, importo. — *out*, exporto, eveho. — *To convey down to posterity*, memorie prodere or transmittere. — *¶ To convey or make over an estate*, fundum alicui transcribere or alienare.

CONVEYANCE (*carrying*), deportatio, exportatio; evehctus. — *¶ A conveyance (deed in writing)*, abalienationis instrumentum, tabule alienationis consignatæ. — *¶ A conveyance of water*, aquæ deductio or ductus.

CONVEYING, *s.* — *up to or in*, subvectio, — *away*, subductio. — *in*, inductio. — *over*, transvectio, trajectio. — *out*, exportatio.

CONVICT, convinco, evinco. — *To convict an accused person*, reum convincere, evincere, arguere, coarguere; crimen intentum probare. — *To be convicted*, convincor, evincor. — *Convicted of a lie*, mendacii convictus.

CONVICT, *subst.* qui alicujus sceleris damnatus est.

CONVICTION, damnatio; conscientia.

CONVINCE, convinco, coarguo; persuadeo.

CONVINCING, firmus, gravis; ad persuadendum accommodatus, ad persuasionem appositus.

CONVINCINGLY, ad persuadendum accommodate, etc.; graviter.

CONVIVIAL, convivialis.

CONVOKE, convoco, conventum indicere.

CONVOCATION, convocatio; senatus ecclesiasticus.

CONVOY, *v.* aliquem præsidii causâ comitari.

CONVOY, *subst.* præsidium, milites præsidarii.

CONVULSE, spasmus vexare: *fig.* quatere, quassare; perturbare. — *To become convulsed*, convelli, spasmus vexari: — *with laughter*, risu quati.

CONVULSION, convulsio, spasmus: perturbatio, tumultus. — *Troubled with convulsions*, spasticus.

CONVULSIVE, convulsivus (*technical*).

CONY, cuniculus.

COO (*as a dove*), gemo.

COOING (*of a dove*), gemitus.

COOK, coquus. — *A master-cook*, archimagirus. — *A pastry cook*, pistor dulciarius, cupedinarius. — *To be one's own cook*, sibi manu suâ parare cibum. — *A cook-room*, culina. — *A cook-shop* (*ordinary*), popina.

To COOK, coquo; mitigo, igne mollio. — *meats, cibum or cibaria coquere*; cibum parare or comparare. — *Cooked*, coctus.

COOKERY, ars coquinaria or culinaria (*the art*); res coquinaria (*as the subject of a book*).

COOKING, coctio; coctura. — *Relating to cooking*, coquinaris, coquinatorius.

COOL, frigidus, subfrigidus, frigidiusculus; (*shady*), opacus: (*indifferent, phlegmatic*), lentus; (*undaunted*), impavidus, intrepidus, fortis; (*dispassionate*), animi perturbatione liber, vacuus, tranquillus; (*not cordial*), frigidus. — *To become cool in an affair*, remissius aliquid agere, gerere or administrare.

To COOL, *v. a.* refrigerare, frigidum facere: — *v. n.* refrigerari, refrigerescere. — *one's courage*, animum frangere, debilitare. — *Cooled* (*slackened*), remissus, remissior. — *A cooling drink*, potio refrigeratrix.

COOLLY, frigide; impavide, intrepide, fortiter; æquo animo; lento pectore; remisse, remissius.

COOLNESS, frigus; animus frigidus, lentitudo, irreverentia.

COOLER, alveus refrigeratorii, vas refrigeratorium.

COOP, cors; gallinarium (*hen-coop*); nestsotrophium (*for ducks*).

To COOP UP, cavâ includere; (*shut in*), obsideo, circumcingo.

COOPER, viator. — *A wine-cooper*, viator vinarius.

COÖPERATE, operam ad aliquid conferre, aliquem juvare in aliqua re; sua agere; aliquid adjuvare. (See *Contribute*.) — *Coöperating*, operam ad aliquid conferens.

COÖPERATION, opera; auxilium. See *Assistance*.

COÖPERATOR, qui operam ad aliquid confert; adjutor.

COÖRDINATE, ejusdem ordinis, æqualis.

COÖRDINATION, æqualitas.

COOT, fuliea, fulix.

COP (*top*), apex, caput, cacumen; (*tuft on birds*), crista. — *A cop of hay*, fœni meta.

COPARTNER, socius, consors socius, re et ratione conjunctus.

COPARTNERSHIP, societas.

COPE (*priest's garment*), stola sacerdotalis. — *¶ (of heaven)*, convexa cœli, cœlum; (*arch*), fornix.

To COPE. See *Arch*.

COPIING *of a house*, fastigium. — *of a wall*, projectura, Vitr.

COPE, collector, congregior, dextras conserere; certo, concerto. — *I must cope with Fabius alone*, soli oblectandum Fabio.

COPIOUS, copiosus, affluens, abundans, uber.

COPIOUSLY, copiose, affatim, abundanter,

fuse, cumulate, proluxe, operose; uber-rime, ubertim.

CORIOUSNESS, copia, ubertas, abundantia; facultas, vis.

COPPER, res eyprium (and in connection, also æs), euprum: a copper (boiler), ahenum, caldarium: — *adj.* cyprius, cupreus, cuprinus; æneus. — *The copper-worm*, teredo. — *A copper-plate* (engraving), pictura linearis or imago per æneam laminam expressa; figura ænea; also imago. — *Copper-mine*, metalla araria. — *color*, color cyprius; colored, colore cyprio; æri similis (e. g. capillus); rubidus (e. g. facies). — *rust*, arugo cypria, arugo æris. — *Copper-salth*, (faber) ærarius. — *snake*, coluber chersæa (L.). — *eoia*, rudera (pl.); numus cyprius (onc), as.

COPPERAS, chalcantum, atramentum sutorium.

COPSE, COPPICE, frutices, virgulta, fruticetum, frutetum, silva cædua, silvula.

COPULATIVE, copulativus (Gramm.).

COPY (of a writing), exemplum, exemplar; (of a picture), exemplar, imitatio. — *A true copy of a will*, testamentum eodem exemplo. — *The first copy*, exemplum primum, archetypum. — *in the author's own hand*, chirographum, autographum. — *A copy of verses*, carminum exemplar. — *To set one a copy*, literas alicui præformare. — *To set a copy to imitate*, exemplum imitandum proponere.

To COPY, describo, exscribo, transscribo; rescribo (rewrite); furor (pilfer); ex-primo, imitando exprimere. — *¶ To copy after*, imitor, aliquem imitando edingere or exprimere; aliquem imitatione assequi or consequi.

COPIER, COPYIST, transscribens; librarius.

COPYHOLD, prædium beneficiarium.

COPYING, — *after*, imitatio. — *out*, descriptio.

COQUETTE, virgo casta quidem, sed moribus non satis severis; immodia sui ostentatrix. — *To play the coquette*, oculis venari viros; viros in amorem pellicere.

COQUETRY, petulantia.

CORAL, corallium or corallum. — *Made of it*, ex corallo factus.

CORD, funis (stout), restis (slender); funale, tomex. — *A small cord*, funiculus, resticula. — *To make cords*, restes contorquere. — *A cord-maker*, restio.

To CORD up, restibus, funiculis succingere.

CORDAGE, funes; rudentes. — *Small cordage in a ship*, funiculi.

CORDIAL, s. quod recreat, reficit corpus (or vires), or animum; oblectatio, oblectamentum; laxamentum; solatium. — *His name is a cordial to me*, ejus nomine ipso recreor.

CORDIAL (refreshing), recreans, reficiens, vires or animum; suavis, dulcis; juvenundus: — (heartly), ex animo amicis, vere benevolus; amoris et studii plenus.

CORDIALLY, ex animo; ex imo pectore; toto pectore; summo studio; summâ voluntate.

CORDIALITY, amor verus, singularis, summus, in or erga aliquem.

CORDWAINER, sutor.

CORE (heart), cor. — *To touch one to the core*, animum alicujus percutere; in pectus alicujus alte descendere. — *¶ (flower)*, robur, flos. — *¶ The core of fruit*, volva pomi or pomorum.

CORK, cortex, cortex suberea. — *Cork-tree*, suber, suber quercus (L.). — *Of cork*, eubereus. — *To swim without corks*, sine cortice nare. — *To draw a cork*, corticem extrahere. — *Cork-screw*, instrumentum corticibus extrahendis.

To CORK, corticem immittere lagenæ, cortice ocludere.

CORMORANT, pelecanus carbo (L.): (glutton), heluo, vorax; gurgus.

CORN, frumentum; fruges (standing ripe or gathered in); annona (as brought to market); far (spelt); secale (rye). — *This year's corn*, frumentum hornotinum. — *To fetch corn (of soldiers)*, frumentari. — *Standing corn*, seges. — *Corn grows dear*, annona carior fit, ingravescit, incenditur. — *falls*, annona laxat, levatur. — *A corn-field*, ager frumentarius. — *Indian corn*, milium Indicum. — *Cheapness of corn*, annonæ vilitas. —

Dearness, annonæ difficultas, caritas, gravitas. — *To gather corn*, fruges percipere. — *Corn-loft*, granarium, cella, horreum. — *stalk*, culmus. — *Of or pertaining to corn*, frumentarius. — *In some connections*, corn is expressed by res frumentaria. — *¶ (a single grain)*, granum. — *A barley-corn*, granum hordei. — *¶ (on the toes)*, clavus pedis.

To CORN with salt, salem inspergere, sale condire. — *Corned*, sale conditus.

CORNEL-TREE, cornus (cornus mascula, L.). — *A little cornel-tree*, corneolus. — *A grove of cornels*, cornetum. — *Of cornel*, corneus. — *A cornel-berry*, cornum.

CORNELIAN stone, sarda.

CORNEOUS, corneus.

CORNER, versura (turn); angulus (corner, also lurking-place); latibulum, latebra, recessus, receptaculum, (lurking-hole): it is also expressed by the *adj.* extremus: — (quarter), regio. — *A little corner*, angellus. — *I will creep into some corner*, in angulum aliquem abire. — *A corner stone*, lapis angularis. — *house*, domus extrema plateæ. — *window*, fenestra extrema. — *Having three corners*, triangulus; four, quadrangulus; many, angulosus, multangulus (poet.); latebrosus (secret ones). — *The corner of the eye*, oculi angulus. — *The four corners of the city*, quatuor urbis regiones. — *From the four corners*, undique. — *In a corner* (secret), secreto, clanculum.

CORNERED, angulatus.

CORNET, tuba, buccina. — *To sound a cornet*, buccinam inflare, buccinâ canere. — *¶ A cornet of horse*, vexillarius, vexillifer.

CORNETTER, buccinator; cornicen.

CORNICE, corona.

COROLLARY, consecutio, consectorium; corollarium.

CORONAL suture, commissura cranii coronalis.

CORONATION, sollemnia quibus regi creato regnum ac corona defertur, coronæ impositio.

CORONER, cædis quæsitör.

CORONET, corolla, sertum; (little crown), corona parva.

CORPORAL, decurio.

CORPORAL, CORPOREAL, corporalis; corporeus. — *oath*, jurandum sanctum; to take it, sancte jurare.

CORPORALLY, by some case of corpus; as, to be corporally well, corpore valere.

CORPORATE body, CORPORATION, corpus; collegium. — *borough*, municipium.

CORPS. See Body.

CORPSE, corpus (mortuum); mortuus.

CORPULENT, corpulentus, obesus, crassus, pinguis, plenus.

CORPULENCY, obesitas, crassities, corpulentia, plenitudo.

CORPUSCLES, corpuscula, atomi.

CORPUSCULAR, ad corpuscula pertinens.

CORRECT (amend), corrigo, emendo. — *proof sheets*, menda typographica emendare. — *To correct anieo*, recudo, recoquo. — *¶ (punish)*, castigo, punio; (reprove), reprehendo, castigo.

CORRECT, *adj.* emendatus, rectus, castigatus; comptus; accuratus; recte descriptus; justus, rectus; vitio purus, purus; vitio carens, innocens, a culpâ vacuus. — *account*, ratio, quæ convenit.

CORRECTOR, corrector, emendator, emendatrix, castigator. — *of manners*, censor.

CORRECTION, emendatio, correctio. — *My writings wanted the last correction*, ultima lima defuit meis scriptis. — *¶ (punishment)*, castigatio, supplicium, cruciatus. — *Correction of manners*, censura. — *A house of correction*, ergastulum.

CORRECTLY, emendate, castigate, recte, accurate.

CORRECTNESS, elegantia, nitor, oratio emendata or castigata; justa ratio; veritas; innocentia.

CORRELATIVES, quæ sub eandem rationem cadunt.

CORRESPOND (suit), congruo, convenio. — *¶ (by letter)*, literas dare et accipere; cum aliquo per literas colloqui.

CORRESPONDENCE (commerce or familiarity), consortium, consuetudo, commercium; occulta or mutua communicatio. — *by letter*, epistolarum commercium. — *To hold a correspondence with one*, literas ultro citroque transmittere; cum aliquo consilia communicare. — *¶ (agreement)*, congruentia, convenientia.

CORRESPONDENT (suitable), conveniens, congruens, consentaneus, aptus.

CORRESPONDENT (bosom friend), intimus, familiaris, consiliorum socius et particeps. — *by letter*, literarum commercio cum aliquo junctus.

CORRIDOR (curtain in fortification), lorica, cortina; (in building), prothyrium.

CORRIVAL, rivalis, æmulus, competitor.

CORROBORATE (confirm au agreement), confirmo, ratum facere; (strengthen a weak part), roboro, firmo, confiruo.

CORROBORATIVE, vim confirmandi habens.

CORRODE, rodo, corrodo, erodo, exedo, crucio.

CORRODING, CORROSIVE, rodens, exedens, vim corrodingi habens; crucians, mordax. — *carcs*, mordaces sollicitudines.

CORROSIVENESS, vis corrodingi.

CORROSION, rosio; cruciatus, angor.

CORRUGATE (wrinkle), corrugo.

CORRUPT, corumpo. — *He suffered himself to be easily corrupted*, pretio habuit addictam fidem. — *No money could corrupt him*, hunc nulla conditio pecuniæ a summâ integritate deduxit. (See Bribe.) — *¶ (destroy)*, perdo, disperdo; (defile), contaminio, coinquino; polluo; (debauch), vitio, stupro, violo; (infect), inficio, contagione aliquem afflare; (spoil), depravo, vitio, perverto. — *¶ To corrupt or grow corrupted*, putresco, marcesco, tabesco; corrumpi, depravari.

CORRUPT, a. (faulty), mendosus, vitiosus; (infectious), pestilens; (naughty), malus, pravus, insincerus, perditus, profligatus, corruptus; (noisome), insalubris, morbidus; (rotten or tainted) depravatus, vitiatu, rancidus, putridus. — *Corrupt blood*, pus, tabum. — *A corrupt judge*, judex numarius. — *Not corrupt*, incorruptus, sincerus, castus, integer.

CORRUPTER, corruptor, violator; corruptela, pernicies, pestis.

CORRUPTIBLE, corruptioni obnoxius, caducus.

CORRUPTION, corruptio, depravatio; pravitās. — *of manners*, mores perdit, corrupti, turpes. — *¶ (foulness)*, putor, putredo.

CORRUPTLY, corrupte, depravate; (filthily), purulente, sordide; — depravate, mendose, perditæ.

CORSAIR, pirata, prædo maritimus; (his ship), navis piratica, myopara.

CORSET, perizonium, præcinctorium.

CORSET, lorica; cataphracta.

CORUSCATION, fulgor, splendor.

CORVETTE, celox.

COSMETICS, quæ ad ornatum pertinent.

COSMOGRAPHY, mundi descriptio.

COSSET-LAMB, agnus matre orbis qui inter manus hominum educatus est.

COST, impensa, sumptus; impendium, damnum. — *I have learned it to my cost*, non levi documento expertus sum; opera et impensa perit. — *The costs of a suit*, impensæ actionis judicialis. — *To tax the costs of a suit*, litem æstimare. — *To bestow cost upon*, impensam et sumptum in rem aliquam facere.

To COST, consto. — *Nothing will cost less*, res nulla minoris constabit. — *It costs nothing*, gratis constat. — *It costs less by half*, minoris constat dimidio. — *Whatever it costs*, it is well bought, quanti quanti bene emitur. — *Belonging to cost*, sumptuarius.

COSTLY (dear), pretiosus, carus, magno constans or emptus; (expensive), sumptuosus, luxuriosus; (stately), splendidus, magnificus, lautus; (in banqueting), opiparus.

COSTLY, adv. sumptuose, magnificenter; (in fare), opipare, laute.

COSTLINESS, caritas.

COSTAL, ad costas pertinens.

COSTIVE, alvo astrictâ or restrictâ; (making costive), alvum astringens, stypticus. — *To make costive*, alvum astringere, alvum contrahere, comprimere.

COSTIVENESS, alvus astricta, restricta.

COSTUME, habitus; mos vestis; ornatus.

COT, COTTAGE, casa, tugurium; gurgustium. — *A sheep cot, ovile. — A little cottage, casula, tuguriolum.*

COTTAGER, tugurii incolæ.

COTTON, xylum; *fine, bombyx. — Of cotton, xylinus; bombycinus. — Cotton stuff, byssus, panni xylini. — The cotton plant, xylon; gossypion.*

COUCH (*in verbing*), scripto concludere, comprehendere, complecti. — *¶ To couch an eye, glaucoman oculis alieuius objectum solvere. — ¶ (lie down), cubo, procumbo, succumbo, prosternor. — Couchant, cubans, jacens.*

COUCH, lectus, lectulus, grabatus; cubile. **Couching** (*lying down*), s. cubatio.

COUGH, tussis. — *To have it, tussire, tussi laborare. — A slight cough, tussicula.*

To COUGH, tussio. — *To cough out, or cast out by coughing, exsiccare, extussire; tussiendo expuere.*

COUNCIL, consilium, senatus. — *When he had called a council, senatu coacto. — The king's privy council, principis (or regis) consilium (secretum). — An order of council, senatusconsultum. — To hold a council, senatum habere. — An ecclesiastical council, conventus ecclesiasticus. — A council-chamber, curia. — A council of war, consilium militare.*

COUNSEL (*advice*), consilium, monitum, admonitum, admonitio, monitio, adhortatio. — *I will follow his counsel, id quod dederat mihi consilium sequar; ejus consilio utar. — Hasty counsel, consilium præcepit. — To ask counsel, aliquem consulere, ab aliquo consilium petere. — To give counsel, alicui consilium dare or suadere; aliquem monere, hortari, adhortari, exhortari, consilio juvare: — ill counsel, malis consiliis aliquem seducere. — To be asked counsel, consulari. — He that is asked counsel, consultus. — To keep counsel, aliquid tacitum tenere, habere, tacite habere, tacere, reticere. — A keeping of counsel, taciturnitas; fides. — One that cannot keep counsel, garrulus, rimarum plenus. — ¶ Counsels (deliberations), consilia. — ¶ (wisdom), consilium, prudentia.*

COUNSELLING, suasio, monitio, admonitio, monitio. — *to the contrary, dissuasio.*

COUNSELLOR, consultor, auctor, suador; monitor, impulsor; consiliarius, consiliator, consuator, assessor. — *at law, juris consultus, juris peritus; causarum patronus; causidicus. — A privy counsellor, qui principi est a consiliis interioribus.*

COUNT (*earl*), comes.

COUNTRESS, comes (*by birth*); comitis uxor (*by marriage*).

COUNT (*number, tell*), numero, dinumero, annumero. — *He counted the number of the prisoners, captivos or captivorum numerum recensuit. — Twice a day they count their cattle, bis die numerant pecus. — If you can count the number of the stars, si stellas dinumerare potes, si siderum numerum subducere potes. — To count over, pernumero, recenseo, percenseo, reputo. — ¶ (cost up or reckon), computo, rationem inire, computare, supputare; ad calculum vocare, revocare; subducere. — ¶ (esteem or judge), arbitror, judico, existimo; statuo, decerno, dico, puto, pono, numero, habeo. — He counts nothing good but virtue, nihil ducit in bonis præter virtutem. — I count it sure, pro certo habeo. — He counts him one of the eloquent, eum reponit in numero eloquentium. — He counts himself sure of it, rein futuram præsumit. — He is counted for an enemy, in numero hostium habetur. — He is counted rash, famam temeritatis subit.*

COUNTING, numeratio, computatio.

COUNTING-HOUSE, tractatorium mercatoris. — *room, tabularium mercatoris.*

COUNTER, calculus; (*box for cash*), loculus; (*counter in a shop*), mensa, abacus.

COUNTERLESS, innumerabilis.

COUNTENANCE, vultus, aspectus, oris habitus. — *He sets his countenance, vultum sibi componit. — His countenance comes and goes, constat ei nec color nec vultus. — A cheerful countenance, vultus hilaris, lætus, serenus. — Handsome, vultus decorus, formosus, pulcher, speciosus, venustus. — sour, vultus torvis,*

tristis, tetricus. — crabbed, frons caperata, severa. — grave, vultus or frons gravis. — homely, facies invenusta, vultus deformis. — Out of countenance, perturbatus, confusus. — To put out of countenance, ruborem alicui incutere; percello, perturbo. — Sadness of countenance, vultus tristis. — A stately, disdainful countenance, supercilium. — To change one's countenance, vultum mutare, vultum novum induere; rubore suffundi. — To keep one's countenance, eundem vultum servare, colorem non mutare. — ¶ (credit), existimatio: (favor, help), favor, gratia; auctoritas; suffragatio; auxilium. — To give countenance to, alicui favere, alicuius ceptis adspirare. — To keep one in countenance, auxilior, adjuvo.

To COUNTENANCE (*favor, further*), juvo, adjuvo, augeo, adaugeo, faveo (rei or homini), foveo (rem), alicui consilio, studio, operâ adesse, alicui suffragari, alicui studere.

COUNTER, s. See under Count.

COUNTER, *adj.* contrarius, oppositus: *adv.* contra, e contrario, ex opposito. — *To run counter, aliorum tendere, aliud agere.*

COUNTERACT, obviam ire, occurrere, alicui rei; impedire; vim contrariam habere.

COUNTERBALANCE, æquo, adæquo, exæquo, compenso; parem, æqualem esse.

COUNTERCHARGE, *v.* crimen ab accusatore sibi illatum in ipsum accusatorem transferre.

COUNTERFEIT, *adj.* (*not genuine*), adulterinus, falsus; subjectus, suppositus; alienus (e. g. sub alieno nomine); simulatus (*pretended*); fucatus, fucusus, (*varnished over*); fallax (*deceitful*): — (*insincere*), falsus, fallax, dolosus: — (*untrue*), falsus, fictus, commentitius, adumbratus. — money, numi adulterini. — countenance, vultus fictus, compositus. — tears, lacrimæ coactæ. — ¶ (*copied*), expressus.

COUNTERFEIT, *subst.* (*cheat*), homo fallax, fraudulentus; (*writing*), tabulæ falsæ; (*color*), fucus; (*resemblance*), vera imago; (*pretence*), simulatio, species.

To COUNTERFEIT (*imitate*), imitor, imitando aliquid effingere or exprimere: (*pretend*), simulo, prætendo; (*color over*), fuco, infuco; (*conceal*), dissimulo, celo; obtego. — ¶ *To counterfeit a writing*, chirographum alicuius imitari, imitando adulterare. — money, numum adulterare. — ¶ (*forge*), commentor, fingo, affingo, confingo; comminiscor, subdo: (*resemble*), similem esse; referre.

COUNTERFEITER (*pretender*), fictor, simulator; (*imitator*), imitator. — of money, numorum adulterator. — of wills, testamentarius. — of signatures, falsarius. — of a seal, signator falsus.

COUNTERFEITING (*pretending*), simulatio; (*imitating*), imitatio; (*forging*), adulteratio. — of money, numorum adulteratio.

COUNTERMAND, *v.* aliter or contra præcipere; imperium mutare. — soldiers, milites revocare ab aliquâ re.

COUNTERMAND, *subst.* imperium mutatum.

COUNTERMARCH, s. iter transversum; reditus.

COUNTERMARK, signum mutuum.

COUNTERMINE, cuniculus transversus, Liv.

To COUNTERMINE, transversis cuniculis hostium cuniculos excipere.

COUNTERPANE, stragulum lecti superius.

COUNTERPART. — *To be the counterpart of a thing, alicui rei similem esse; alicui rei respondere.*

COUNTERPOISE, sacoma, æquipondium.

To COUNTERPOISE, libro, contra pondero.

COUNTERPOISON, antidotus.

COUNTERSCARP, lorica.

COUNTERVAIL, compenso, penso.

COUNTRY, terra, regio. — *Persons that know the country very well, periti regionum. — One's native country, patria, natale solum. — Of or belonging to one's country, patrius; vernaculus. — It is an honor to die for one's country, decorum*

est pro patriâ mori. — To flee from one's country, patriam fugere; solim mutare (go into exile). — One born in a country, indigena: — in another country, alienigena. — Of what country? cujus? — Of our own country, nostras. — Of your country, vestras. — ¶ The country, rus; agri. — To live in the country, ruri vivere or vitam agere. — To dwell there for pleasure, rusticari. — To collect from the country, ex agri concurrere. — A country-estate, country-seat, prædium rusticum; fundus; villa; rus. — Of or belonging to the country, rusticus, rusticanus, agrestis.

COUNTRYMAN, paganus, homo rusticus; pl. pagani, rustici, agrestes. — ¶ (*of the same country*), popularis, qui in eadem civitate natus est, civis. — Our countryman, nostras; popularis noster; pl. populares or homines nostri, nostri, nostrates.

COUNTRY-LIKE, rustice.

COUNTY, comitatus.

COUPLE (*pair*), bini, par, jugum. — *A married couple, conjuges; mariti. — By couples, bini. — ¶ A couple for dogs, canum copula or vinculum.*

To COUPLE (*join together*), copulo, jungo, conjungo. — *To couple together in matrimony, connubio or matrimonio jungere. — ¶ To couple (v. n.) as birds, socium or consortem deligere.*

COUPLET, distichon, Mart.

COURAGE, animus, animus fortis, fortitudo, spiritus, virtus. — *He has courage enough, in isto satis est animi. — Courage! or, be thou of good courage! inacte! age! agedum! es bono animo! — To give or inspire one with courage, animum addere, incendere, excitare, confirmare. — To break or lessen one's courage, animum debilitare; frangere. — To lose courage, languere, despondeo; relanguesco, animo concidere or deficere; animum abjicere, demittere. — To take courage, animum recipere or erigere; animos revocare; bono or forti esse animo. — Want of courage, animi languor, animus enervatus, remissus, languens, parvus, pusillus. — Without courage, abjecte, ignave, timide.*

COURAGEOUS, fortis, strenuus, animosus, intrepidus, alacer, impiger ad labores belli.

COURAGEOUSLY, fortiter, strenue, animose, viriliter, acriter, fidenter, magno animo.

COURIER, nuntius expeditus; cursor; eques citatus; veredarius.

COURSE (*turn*), vicissitudo. — *To do by course, alternare, alternis vicibus aliquid agere. — To succeed by course, alternis vicibus succedere. — By course, alterne, invicem, alternis vicibus. — ¶ (way, means), via, iter, ratio; cursus, tenor. — We will take another course, aliâ aggrediemur viâ. — I let him take his course, sivi ut animum expleret sum. — I know not what course to take, prorsus egeo consilio. — That is the safest course, id tutissimum est. — What course shall we take? quæ ratio est inenda nobis? — Take your own course, tuo utere instituto. — Bad courses, mores perdit, corrupti; flagitia. — To follow the course of the times, temporis servire; fluvio secundo ferri. — A course of life, vitæ institutum, via or ratio. — I must take another course of life, alio more mihi est vivendum. — You follow the same course still, eandem illam antiquam rationem obtines, antiquum tenes. — ¶ (custom), mos. — Of course, ex or de more. — This is the course of the world, ita mos nunc viget. — It is my common course, solens nico more facio. — Words of course, sollemnia verba, verba dicis causâ facta. — ¶ (running), cursus, decursus, procurus; curriculum (race-course). — I have finished my course, cursum confeci, videnti curriculum confeci. — ¶ A course of meats, ferculum. — The second, mensa secunda; bellaria. — ¶ (order), ordo, series. — Out of course, extra ordinem. — By course of nature, ritu naturæ. — ¶ The course of water, fluminis ductus. — A water-course, flumen vivum. — ¶ The moon's courses, lunæ luminum varietas.*

To **COURSE** a hare, leporem canibus insectari or verari. — ¶ *To course or run up and do on, ultro citroque discurre, palari, v. gari.*

COURSER veredus; sonipes.

COURT *subst. (open space), area, propatulum; cavedium (within the house).* — ¶ *(of a prince), aula; regia, palatium, (palace); aulici (courtiers).* — *The royal court, aula regia.* — *Court-favor, aulæ aura, favor principis.* — *Of a court, aulicus; regius.* — ¶ *To pay court to one, aliquem cultu quodam et honore prosequi; se alicui venditare; aliquam colere.* — ¶ *(court of law), iudicium (the place and persons); iudices (the judges); tribunal (tribunal), subsellia (benches); forum (public place where causes were tried).* — *Court-day, dies iudicii; pl. dies fasti.* — *room, tractatorium.* — *To hold a court, ius dicere; forum agere; conventum agere (in a province).* — *Court-matters, res forenses; iudicia, -orum.* — *Pertaining to courts, forensis; judicialis.*

To **COURT**. See pay one's court to. — ¶ *(woo), puellam or virginem nuptiis ambire.* — ¶ *(seek), petere, appetere, sequi, sectari, consecrari, captare, aucupari.*

COURTEOUS (civil), humanus, urbanus, comis, facilis: (*gentle*), candidus, mitis, lenis: (*kind*), liberalis, beneficus, munificus; amicus, benignus, commodus: (*fair-spoken*), blandus: (*obliging*), officiosus. — *Very courteous, perhumanus, perurbanus, perblandus, percomis.*

COURTEOUSLY, affabiliter, comiter, humaniter, officiose, urbane, belle; benigne, blande, eleganter. — *Very, perbenigne, perofficiose.*

COURTESAN, meretrix, scortum.

COURTESY (civility, kindness), humanitas, urbanitas; facilitas, benignitas; officium. — *To hold upon courtesy, precario possidere.* — *He always used his friends with courtesy, amicos semper facilitate atque indulgentiâ tractavit.* — *Void of courtesy, inurbanus, rusticus, agrestis.* — ¶ *A courtesy (good turn), beneficium, officium.* — *Common courtesies, officia urbana.* — *You will do me a great courtesy, pergratum mihi feceris.* — *I will be glad to do you any courtesy, tibi lubens benefecerim.* — *To do one a courtesy, beneficium in aliquem conferre, bene de aliquo mereri, aliquem beneficio afficere; veniam dare, Nepos.* — *To repay a courtesy, gratiam alicui referre, reponere, rependere.* — *To make a courtesy, poplitem flectere; genua submittere.*

COURTIER, aulicus; homo aulæ ingenio accommodatus; homo callidus. — *An effeminate courtier, homo bellus or delicatulus.*

COURTIER-LIKE, aulice.

COURT-LIKE, elegans, politus.

COURTLY, humanus, urbanus, comis, facilis, officiosus.

COURTLINESS, urbanitas, humanitas.

COURTSHIP (wooing), sollicitatio, ambitus.

COUSIN, patruelis, frater patruelis, soror patruelis, (*father's brother's child*): amittinus, frater or soror amittinus, (*father's sister's, or mother's brother's child*): consobrinus, frater or soror consobrinus, (*mother's sister's child*): — (*relative*), propinquus, cognatus.

COVENANT, s. conventum, pactum; pactio, sponsio; fœdus; votum. — *A covenant-breaker, fœdifragus.* — *To stick to his covenant, conventis stare, in pactione inanere.*

To **COVENANT**, paciscor, stipulor, contraho, pactionem facere, inducias, pacein, societatem pangere; constituo. — *Having covenanted, pactus, depactus.*

COVER, s. operculum, tegmen; (*of a letter or book*), involucrium. — ¶ (*pretence*), causa, nomen, simulatio, prætectus, obtentus. See *Cloak*.

To **COVER**, tego, intego, protego, operio, coopero, velo, advelo; vestio: (*conceal*), celo, occulto. — *To cover all about, circumtego, circumobruo, circumvestio.* — *To cover before, prætego.* — *To cover (disguise), alicui rei speciem or alienam formam inducere.* — *To cover (as a bed), sterno.* — *To cover over, obduco, obtego, obumbro, superintego, superimpono,*

supersterno; obruo (overwhelm, bury).

— *To cover a table, mensam instruere.* — *Be covered, operi caput.* — *Covered (with earth), obrutus, defossus.* — *with feathers, plumis obductus, plumatus.*

COVERING (the act), obductio: (*the thing*), tegmen, velamen; tegumentum, velamentum, integumentum, operimentum. — *A covering of arras, peristroma.* — *The covering of a bed, stragulum.* — *of a house, tectum.* — ¶ (*clothing*), amictus, vestitus: (*hiding*), prætectus, simulatio: (*of defence*), munimentum.

COVERLET, stragula, stragulum, instratum, stratum; velamen; opertorium. — *A coarse coverlet, teges.*

COVERT, adj. tectus.

COVERT FOR BEASTS, latibulum, cubile, specus. — ¶ (*defence*), presidium.

COVERTLY (secretly), clam, clanculum, tecte, abditè, tacite, dissimulante.

COVET, cupio, appeto, inhio; aveo. — *earnestly, sitio, concupisco, percupio; expeto.* — *Coveted, cupitus, concupitus, desideratus.*

COVETING, cupiditas, appetitus, appetitio, libido.

COVETOUS (avaricious), avarus; auri, pecuniæ or divitiarum cupidus, avidus or appetens. — *Somewhat covetous, parvus, ad rem attentior, tenax.* — *Very covetous, valde avarus.*

COVETOUSLY, avare, avidè, cupide.

COVETOUSNESS, avaritia, pecuniæ aviditas or cupiditas; argenti sitis, auri fames.

COVEY of partridges, perdicum pullities or grex.

COVIN, collusio, prevaricatio; fraus. — *By covin, fraude, fraudulentè, dolose.*

COW, vacca; bos (femina). — *A young cow, juvenca, bucula.* — *A cow with calf, forda.* — *Of a cow, vaccinus, bubulus.* — *A cow-house, bubile.* — *Cow-dung, fimus bubulus.* — *A cow-herd, bubulcus.* — *A cow-calf, vitula.*

COW, v. alicui timorem injicere or metum incutere. — *To be cowed, obtorpeo.*

COWARD, (homo) ignavus, timidus, iners. — *To play the coward, timide agere.*

COWARDICE, **COWARDLINESS**, ignavia, timiditas, timor.

COWARDLY, ignavus, timidus, iners. — *In a cowardly manner, ignave, timide.* — *A more cowardly death, segnior mors.*

COWER down, conquinisco, subsido, in genua subsidere.

COWL, monachi cucullus.

COWSLIP, primula officinalis.

COXCOMB (comb of a cock), crista galli. — ¶ *Fig. homo putidus; trossulus; homo ineptus, vaniloquus, lingua fortis.*

COXCOMICAL, ineptus, putidus.

COY (shy), verecundus, timidus, subtimidus (coyish); (*disdainful, prudish*), sævus, frigidus.

COYNESS, verecundia, timiditas; simulatio pudor, sævitia.

COZEN, decipio, fallo, fraudo, defraudo. — *He cozens him before his face, perstringit illi oculos.*

COZENAGE, fraudatio, circumscriptio, deceptio; fraus, dolus.

COZENER, fraudator, planus, circumscriptor, homo fraudulentus. — *An old cozenor, veterator.*

CRAB (fruit), malum silvestre. — *A crab-tree, malus silvestris.* — ¶ *A crab or crabbed fellow, difficilis, morosus.* — ¶ *A crab-fish, cancer.*

CRABBED (sour), acerbus, asper, durus, tetricus, immitis; (*in look*), torvus, tristis, truculentus; (*wayward*), morosus, difficilis. — *He is a crabbed fellow, sinapi victitat.* — *Somewhat crabbed, submorosus.* — ¶ (*obscure*), difficilis, obscurus, spinosus.

CRABBEDLY, aspere, morose, torve, truculenter. — *To look crabbedly, torva tueri.*

CRABBEDNESS (sourness), asperitas, difficultas, austeritas, severitas, torvitas; truculentia. — ¶ *Crabbedness of style, tortuosum dicendi genus.*

CRACK (chink, flaw), rima, fissura. — *It sounds as if it had a crack in it, sonat vitium.* — ¶ *A crack (noise), crepitus, fragor, sonitus fragilis.*

To **CRACK** (break a thing), collido, frango, rumpo, fudo. — *I will crack your skull,*

diminuat tibi cerebrum. — *nuts, nucea frangere.* — ¶ *To crack or crackle, crepo, crepito, sonitum fragilem dare; sono.* — *The boat cracked under them, gemit sub pondere cymba.* — *The great Sejanus crackles in the fire, crepat ingens Sejanus.* — *To crack a whip, insonare flagello.* — *To crack the knuckles, infringere articulos.* — ¶ *To crack (chink), dehisco, fatisco; rimas agere.* — *The earth cracks, tellus rimas agit.* — ¶ *To crack one's credit, conturbo, firo cedere.* — ¶ *To crack or boast, glorior, jacto; se ostentare or venditare.* — *He cracks of his kindred, genus crepat.* — ¶ *To crack or burst, dissilio.*

CRACK-BRAINED, insanus, vesanus, ceritus.

CRACKER (squib), say pyrobolum ludicrum.

— ¶ *Nut-cracker, nucifrangibulum.*

CRACKLE. See *Crack*.

CRACKNEL, crustulum, libum; collyra.

CRADLE, cune, cunabula. — *To rock the cradle, cunas infantis movere.* — *From the cradle, a primis cunabulis; inde ab incunabulis.*

To **CRADLE**, in cunas condere; motis cunis sopire.

CRAFT, astutia, calliditas; astus, versutia, vafrities: (*cunning trick*), consilium, callidum inventum, dolus, ars, artificium. — *By craft, astu; subdole.* — ¶ (*trade*), ars (sordida), artificium (necessarium), ars operosa.

CRAFTSMAN, artifex, opifex.

CRAFTY, astutus, vafcr, versutus, callidus, cautus: (*dceitful*), subdolos, dolosus, fraudulentus; insidiosus. — *A crafty talker, versutiloquus.* — *Crafty knives, tenebriones.* — *A crafty fellow, versipellis.* — *An old crafty fox, veterator.*

CRAFTILY (cunningly), astute, callide, vafre, versute, subdole, veteratorie; dolose, insidiose, nequiter; sollerter: (*workmanlike*), affabre.

CRAFTINESS, calliditas, astutia, versutia, vafrities.

CRAG (rock), rupes prærupta, cautes, scopulus.

CRAGGY (rocky), præruptus, confragosus, fragosus: (*rough*), asper, salebrosus.

CRAGGEDNESS, asperitas.

GRAM (stuff), farcio, infarcio, refercio, confercio; saturo. — *To cram (poultry), sagino.* — *To cram one's self, se ingurgitare.* — *Crammed, saginatus, fartus, refertus, altis.* — ¶ *To cram together, stipio, constipio.*

CRAMP, spasmus, nervorum distentio; tetanus, rigor nervorum. — *To be taken with the cramp, spasmus corpi, spasmus cruciari.* — *Troubled with the cramp, spasticus, spasmus laborans or vexatus.* — ¶ (*cramp-iron*), fibula, confibula, uncus, uncinus; subscus ferrea (*of two dovetails*).

To **CRAMP**, convello, contorqueo; (*confine*), coëceo, coarcto, angusto, contraho, in angustum concludere, vinculis astringere; (*with an iron*), fibulo.

CRANCH, dentibus frangere, allidere.

CRANE (bird), grus (ardea grus, L.). — *A small crane, vipio.* — ¶ (*instrument to draw up heavy goods*), machina tractoria.

CRANK, manubrium. — *Turned by a crank, manubriatus.* — ¶ (*wiading*), flexus.

To **CRANKLE**, flexuoso cursu ferri; errorem volvere, Liv.

CRANKLES, flexus, pl. — *Full of crankles, flexuosus, tortuosus.*

CRANNY, rima, fissura.

CRAPE, textum subcrispum, quod nostri vocant crape.

CRASH, v. n. fragorem dare. — *Crashing, fragosus.*

CRASH, subst. fragor

CRATCH, crates.

CRAVAT, focale.

CRAVE (beg), peto, rogo, obsecro; imploro: (*demand*), postulo, deosco; *im- fortunately*, efflagito. — *often, rogito.* — ¶ (*long for*), ardentè cupere, cupiditate alienius rei flagrare, sitio, sitienter expetere.

CRAVING, importunus; (*covetous*), avarus, avidus, cupidus.

CRAVINGLY, avide, cupide, avare.

CRAVEN, ignavus.

CRAW (of a bird), ingluvies; guttur.

CRAW-FISH, cancer fluviatilis (cancer astacus, L.).

CRAWL, serpo, repo, repto. — *on all fours*, manibus pedibusque incedere, serpere, repere; quadrupedem ire. — ¶ *(have a crawling itch)*, formicare; vermicare.

CRAYON, xerographum. — *To paint in crayon*, aridis coloribus pingere.

CRAZE (break, bruise), quasso, confringo; (make one crazy), alicui mentem exturbare, alicquem mente privare. — *Crazed* (broken, weak), fractus, senio or valetudine confectus; (crack-brained), insanus, mente captus, delirus.

CRAZY (somewhat sickly), debilis, imbecillus, infirmus; (ready to fall), caducus, infirmus, fragilis. — *A crazy building*, ædificium ruinam niñans. — ¶ (crack-brained), see *Crazed*.

CRAZINESS of body, corporis imbecillitas or infirmitas. — of mind, animi debilitas or infirmitas; insania, deliratio, mentis alienatio.

CREAK, strideo; (as a cricket), grillo. — *Creaking*, stridulus.

CREAKING, s. stridor.

CREAM, lactis flos. — ¶ *The cream of the jest*, &c., joci medulla or acumen.

To CREAM (gather into cream), florem colligere.

CREASE, sinus; ruga (as a fault).

To CREAM (fold), plicare; (wrinkle), corrugare.

CREATE, creo, procreo, condo, fingo, fabrico, genero; (excite, produce), moveo, commoveo, concito, excito, creo; (appoint), creo, facio.

CREATION, creatio, procreatio. — ¶ (origin), origo, principium, initium. — *From the creation* (of the world), inde ab hominum memoria, primâ ab origine mundi; since it, post hominum memoriam, post homines natos. — ¶ (world), mundus, universitas rerum. — ¶ *The creations of men*, quæ ab hominibus inventa et excogitata sunt.

CREATOR, procreator, fabricator, artifex, conditor, auctor; parens, genitor. — of the world, mundi procreator, effector, opifex ædicatorque.

CREATIVE, vim procreandi habens; solers, ingeniosus.

CREATURE, res; animal, animans; homo; negotium; puella, virgo; anima. — *Thot lovely creature*, illa suavissima puella. — *You dear creature!* o tu carissima anima!

CREDENCE (authority), auctoritas; (belief), fides. — *To give credence to a thing*, credo, fidem habere, adjungere. — ¶ *Letters of credence*, *Credentia*, literæ ad fidem faciendam datæ; testimonium publicum.

CREDIBLE, credibilis, probabilis, verisimilis.

CREDIBILITY, probabilitas, verisimilitudo.

CREDIBLY, credibiliter, probabiliter.

CREDIT (authority), auctoritas; gratia (influence). — *He has lost his credit*, homo est perditâ auctoritate. — *That affair brought me much credit*, id mihi multum auctoritatis attulit et fidci. — ¶ (honor, reputation), fama, existimatio, opinio; decus, dignitas, honestas. — *It had been more for your credit*, melius famam tuæ consulisses. — *His credit lay at stake*, illius existimatio agebatur. — *Take you the credit of that*, gloriam tu istam obtine. — *Of credit* (creditable), honorificus, gloriosus, splendidus. — *Of no credit*, infamis, vilis, obscurus, levis, levissimus. — *To be in credit*, in honore or in pretio esse. — *To be a credit to one*, co-honesto, nobilito. — *To touch one's credit*, famam alicujus lædere; fidem alicui or de famâ alicujus detrudere. — *To grow in credit*, innotesco, inlauresco, famam acquirere, illustrari. — *To pawn one's credit on a thing*, ad se recipere, fidem dare or astringere. — *Take it on my credit*, me vide. — *One out of credit*, homo nihili, or vilis. — ¶ (in traffic), fides. — *To buy or sell upon credit*, merces die cactâ emere or vendere. — *The credit of the merchants sinks*, mercatorum fides concidit. — *To raise credit*, revocare fidem; existimationem augere. — *To crack his credit*, conturbo; foro celere. — ¶ (belief), fides.

To CREDIT (give credit to), fidem habere alicui, confido, credo, accredo, audio.

Can you credit him? est vero huic credendum? — ¶ (grace), orno, decoro, honesto. — ¶ (trust for goods), merces alicui in diem vendere, pecuniâ non præsentî vendere.

CREDITABLE, honestus, decorus; gloriosus, splendidus, honorificus.

CREDITABLY, cum honore, illæsa famâ.

CREDITOR, creditor. — *To make one credit or for*, rem acceptam ferre.

CREDULOUS, credulus.

CREDULOUSNESS, CREDULITY, credulitas.

CREED, sacrorum formula.

CREEK, sinus maris: — crepido.

CREEKY, sinuosus.

CREEP, repo; serpo. — *To creep on tip-toe*, suspensio gradu placide ire. — *Old age comes creeping on*, sensim, sine sensu ætas senescit; obrepit non intellecta senectus. — *To creep upon* (steal upon), obrepo. — *along*, perrepo, repto. — *forth*, proserpo. — *forward*, prorepo. — *into*, irrepo, irrepto. — *I will creep into some corner*, in angulum aliquo abibo. — *To creep into acquaintance or favor*, in amicitiam or familiaritatem alicujus se insinuare; gratiam ab aliquo inire, gratiam captare. — *To creep towards*, adrepo. — *upon*, alicui rei irrepere. — *unawares*, or *from under*, subrepo. — *Creeping*, serpens, repcus. — *A creeping thing*, animal repens. — *Falsely crept in*, surreptitius. — ¶ (favor), alicui blandiri, adulari, assentari, palpari.

CREEPING, s. reptatio, reptatus.

CRESCENT (half moon), luna falcata, lunæ crescentis cornua.

CRESSES, lepidium (L.). — *garden*, lepidium sativum (L.). — *water*, sisymbrium nasturtium (L.).

CREST (of a helmet), crista; (of a cock), crista, juba; (of a horse), juba. — *A small crest*, cristula. — *To set up his crest*, cristas attollere. — *Having a crest*, cristatus. — ¶ *The crest of a coat of arms*, insignium gentilitiorum apex galeatus.

CREST-FALLEN, demissus, qui animo demisso et abjecto est, jacens.

CRESTLESS, ignobilis.

CREVICE, rima, fissura.

CREW, multitudo, caterva, globus, grex, manus, turba. — *A ship's crew*, nautæ; remiges.

CREWEL, glomus.

CRIB, præsepe.

CRIBBED, in angustum coactus.

CRICKET (insect), gryllus. — *To chirp like a cricket*, gryllo. — ¶ (little stool), sella humilior

CRIME, crimen, noxa, delictum, admissum, maleficium; scelus, nefas. — *A capital crime*, facinus capitale; *to be such*, capitale or capital esse. — *A glaring or grievous crime*, atrox flagitium, immane scelus. — *A heinous crime*, flagitium, scelus, facinus atrox; nefas. — *To commit a crime*, maleficium or facinus admittere, committere; scelus facere, committere.

CRIMINAL, adj. scelestus, nefarius; facinorosus: — nocens, sons: — criminalis, capitalis. — *action*, process, causa publica or capitalis; lis capitis. — *court*, judicium publicum; judicium capitis. — *law*, jus publicum.

CRIMINAL, s. (one accused), reus: (guilty), nocens, sons; qui scelus fecit; maleficus.

CRIMINALLY, scelestè, nefarie, facinorose.

CRIMSON, coccum. — ¶ adj. coccineus; molochinus.

CRINGE, v. corpus inclinare: fig. alicui or alicquem adulari.

CRINGING, adj. humillimus; ambitiosus; subst. adulatio humilis; blanditiæ verniles.

CRIPPLE, homo mancus ac debilis, homo claudus ac debilis, homo omnibus membris debilis, pede, etc. debilis. — *An old cripple*, silicernium.

To CRIPPLE, alicujus brachium, pedem, etc. debilitare; omnibus membris debilem facere. — *Crippled*, brachio, pede, etc. captus; membris debilis.

CRISIS, discrimen; momentum; — critica morbi accessio; dies crismus.

CRISP (brittle), fragilis; friabilis. — ¶ (curled), tortus, calamistratus, crispatus, crispus.

To CRISP, crispo, torqueo, vibro. — *A*

crisped lock, cincinnus. — *Having crisped hair*, cincinnatus. — *A crisping-pin or iron*, calamistrum.

CRITERION, signum, nota, indicium; quod proprium est; quasi obrussa.

CRITIC, iudex criticus, criticus; censor, iudex doctus; homo artis criticæ studiosus. — *A critic or judicious person*, homo iudicii subtilis or acuti.

CRITICAL, criticus; acutus: — (doubtful, &c.), anceps, dubius, incertus. — *Critical days* (in a distemper), dies crismii. — *condition*, res dubiæ; discrimen.

CRITICALLY, accurate; censoris or castigatori instar; excusse.

To CRITICISE, judicare; aliquid examinare: reprehendere, carpere; censuram agere, alicujus scripta censoriâ virgulâ notare.

CRITICISM, critice, ars critica, critica ratio, res critica. — ¶ *A criticism*, censura.

CROAK (as a raven), crocito; (as a frog), coaxo.

CROCK (earthen pot), olla fictilis; (soot), fuligo, nigror.

CROCODILE, crocodilus. — ¶ *Crocodile tears*, lacrima fictæ.

CROFT (small close), agellus.

CRONE, anicula decrepita.

CRONY, congerio, amicus intimus.

CROOK (of a shepherd), pedum; (the augur's staff), lituus. — ¶ *By hook or by crook*, per fas aut nefas; quo jure quaque injuriâ.

To CROOK, v. a. flecto, inflecto; curvo, incurvo: — v. n. flector, curvor.

CROOK-BACKED, gibber, gibbus.

CROOK-LEGGED, valgus, varus.

CROOKED, curvus, incurvus, flexus, prævus, distortus, contortus, tortuosus, aduncus, uncus; sinuosus: (stooping forward), incurvus; (inward), pandus: (bending backwards), repandus, recurvus. — *A crooked hand* (in writing), litera vacillans. — *A crooked nose*, sinus. — *Having a nose crooked upwards*, simo, sinus, naso sursum versus repando. — *One that has crooked ankles*, scaurus.

— *Crooked-footed*, pedibus distortis.

CROOKEDLY, flexuose, curve, oblique.

CROOKEDNESS, curvatura, curvamen, curvitas, aduclitas.

CROP (of corn, &c.), messis; proventus. — *A latter crop*, messis serotina. — ¶ (of a bird), ingluvies.

To CROP, carpo. — *aff*, decerpo, præcerpo, præcido, tondeo, puto. — *Ta crop or gather flowers*, flores carpere, decerpere, legere.

CROP-EARED, auribus mutilatus.

CROSIER, lituus episcopi.

CROSS (for malefactors), crux. — *The sign of the cross*, crucis figura. (See *Crucify*.) — *Cross-noise*, in crucis speciem (like a cross); in decussem or -es, decussatim, (like an X). — *To sit cross-legged*, crucibus decussatis sedere. — ¶ (disappointment), malum, casus adversus, adversa fortuna, incommodum, res incommoda. — ¶ *A cross or monument set up in the way*, stela.

CROSS (contrary), oppositus, perversus, adversus. — *We had such cross weather all the time*, ita usque adversâ tempestate usi sumus. — ¶ (cross-grained, peevish), morosus, difficilis. — *Sometimes cross*, submorosus. — ¶ (untoward), perversus, pervicax, contumax. — ¶ (athwart), transversus, obliquus. — *He draws trenches cross the ways*, fossas transversas vis perducit. — ¶ *Cross-ways*, vias transversas, vias, arcubalistas. — *way*, via transversa, trames transversus, lines transversus. — *Cross-purposes*, res contrariæ.

To CROSS (disappoint), frustror, deludo. — ¶ *To cross one or be cross unto*, alicui adversari or contravenire; alicui molestiam exhibere. — *I cannot abide to cross my children*, non possum adversari meis. — *To cross or vex one*, alicui stomachum movere, bilem excitare. — ¶ *To cross* (sign with a cross), signum crucis appingere. — ¶ *To cross or cross over* (a river, &c.), trano, trajicio, transeo. — *He permitted our army to cross his dominions*, nostrum exercitum per fines suos transmisit. — *To cross the way*, transmeo, permeo transeo. — ¶ *To cross out*, oblitero,

delco, expungo, induco. — ¶ (make crosswise), decussare, like an X.
CROSSING, s. repugnantia, repulsa.—over, trajectory.—out, obliteratio.
CROSSLY (untowardly), perverse, morose; (unfortunately), male, infelicitate, infaste.
CROSSNESS, perversitas, morositas, perversitas, protervitas.
CROTCH, furca.
CROTCHET, say semiminima: (in printing), uncinus. — See Caprice.
CROUCH (stoop down), conquinisco, subside, snecumbo; (fawn), adulari aliquem or alicui.
CROUCHING, s. adulatio, sui demissio. — With crouching and creeping, submisce, suppliciter.
CROW, s. cornix. — A young crow, cornicula. — A scare-crow, formido. — ¶ A crow of iron, vectis ferreus.
CROW, v. (as a cock), cano, canto. — The young cock crows after the old one, naturae sequitur semina quisque suae. — ¶ (vapor), jacto, glorior; se efferre.
CROWD, subst. turba; magna frequentia: — (great number), copia, vis, magnus numerus, acervus, turba. — To get into a crowd, turbā confertā premi. — To be in a crowd, in turbā consistere. — To get out of a crowd, ex turbā se expedire.
To CROWD, premo, arcto. — To crowd up, coarcto, coangusto, stipio, constipo. — Crowded full, celebritate refertissimum.
CROWN, corona; strophium, corolla. — Wearing one, coronatus. (See Corona, in the Lexicon.) — ¶ (as the badge of royalty), corona (but not of the ancients, of whom we must use fascia or diadema), insigne capitis, insigne regium; (for sovereignty), regnum, summa rerum, imperium. — A small crown, corona parva. — To deprive one of his crown, regnum alicui auferre, eripere. — The crown passes to one, imperium transit ad aliquem. — The crown-lands, prædia publica. — ¶ The crown of the head, vertex. — of a hill, mons summus, montis culmen. — From crown to toe, a capillo usque ad ungues, a vertice ad talos. — ¶ Modesty is the crown of virtue, pudor primus est virtutis honos. — This is the crown of our rejoicing, cumulum gaudii nobis hoc affert. — ¶ (crown-piece), numus regius.
To CROWN, coronare: fig. cumulare aliqua re. — The end crowns the work, exitus acta probat. — Success crowned the enterprise, res prospere successit, evenit. — May heaven crown your wishes with success, dii dent quæ velis. — ¶ (of the royal crown), insigne regium capiti alicujus imponere; regnum ac diadema (or et coronam) ad aliquem deferre. — A crowned head, princeps, rex, imperator.
CRUCIFY, crucifigo, cruci aliquem affigere or suffigere; cruce afficere, in cruce agere or tollere.
CRUCIFIXION, crucis supplicium.
CRUCIFIX, Christi cruci affixi imago.
CRUDE (raw), crudus; fig. indigestus, incompositus, rudis.
CRUDELY, immature.
CRUDITY, CRUDENESS, cruditas.
CRUEL, crudelis, dirus, durus, ferus; atrox; inhumanus, sævus, truculentus, trux, ferus, immanis, ferreus, inmitis: — (bloody), cruentus, sanguineus. — A more cruel enemy, tetrior hostis.
CRUELY, atrociter, crudeliter, ferociter, inhumaniter, truculenter. — To be cruelly bent against one, inimico atque infesto animo aliquem insectari.
CRUELTY, immanitas, crudelitas, feritas, atrocitas, sævitia, truculentia, ferocitas, ferocia, inhumanitas.
CRUET, ampullula, laguncula. — for oil, lecythus, guttus.
CRUISE, huc illuc navigare; mari vagari, pervagari mare. — for booty, prædor.
CRUISER (ship), navis prædatoria.
CRUM, CRUMB, mica. — The crumbs, frustula; reliquiae. — ¶ The crumb (soft part) of bread, mollis pars panis, panis mollia (n. pl.).
To CRUMB, CRUMBLE, frio, comminno, contero. — To crumb in, intero, infrio. — That may be crumbled, friabilis. — ¶ To crumble (fall into crumbs), frior, se friare.
CRUMPLE, ruga.

To CRUMPLE, corrugo; (be crumpled), corrugor. — Crumpled, rugosus, tortilis.
CRUNCH, dentibus frangere.
CRUPPER (rump), clunis; (for a horse), postilena.
CRURAL, eruralis.
CRUSE, pocillum, simpulum, urceolus.
CRUSADE, bellum pro sacris Christianis susceptum.
CRUSIL, comminno, contundo, contero, obtero, protero; elido: — fig. extinguere, opprimere, comprimere; (break), deprimere, frangere; (ruin), perdere, pessum dare, præcipitare, profligare.
CRUST, crusta. — A little crust, crustula.
To CRUST, v. a. crusto, incrusto, crustā obducere, rei crustam inducere. — To crust over (be crusted over), incrustari; crustā tegi or obduci.
CRUSTEO, CRUSTACEOUS, crustatus; crustosus.
CRUSTY (crabbed), tetricus, morosus, iracundus.
CRUTCH, baculus. — To go on crutches, baculis levare membra.
To CRUTCH, baculis aliquem fulcire.
CRY, clamor, vocifero, exclamo, proclamo, conclamo (of several), clamorem edere or tollere; plorare; quiritare; crocitare (of the raven), rudere (of the ass). — Every body cries shame on it, clamant omnes indignissime factum. — What did you cry out for? quid vociferabare? — They cried him mercy, ut ignosceretur (verb. inopers.) petiverunt. — He cried out like a woman, muliebriter vociferabatur. — I cried out aloud, clamorem satis magnū sustuli. — To cry after the dam, matrem desiderare. — To cry against, reclamo. — To cry or weep aloud, ejulo. — To cry out to a person, aliquem inclamare. — To cry out earnestly, vehementer or summā contentione clamare. — To cry out upon, exclamo; contra or in aliquem declamare. — To cry out often, clamito; conclamito. — To cry fire, ignem conclamare. — To cry out for help, auxilium implorare or petere; quiritare. — To cry out victory, victoriam conclamare. — To cry out against a person, aliquem allatrare, objurgare; in aliquem invehi. — To cry out in token of approbation, acclamo. — To cry together, conclamo. — To cry (lament), ploro, ploratum edere; lamentor: (weep), lacrimo edere or lacrimor, fleo, lacrimas effundere or profundere. — To cry as a child, vagio. — To cry things about the streets, res venales clamitare, rerum venalium præconium facere. — ¶ To cry one up, commendando, laudo, collaudo; omnia bona de aliquo dicere, laudibus aliquem afficere or efferre; laudem alicui tribuere or impertire. — To cry one down, infamo, diffamo, vitupero.
CRY, s. clamor; ploratus (wailing). — They set up a cry, clamorem edunt, tollunt. — Great cry and little wool, parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus. — Hue and cry, hominum evocatio ad furem (sicarium) retrahendum. — ¶ The (natural) cry (of animals), vox.
CRIER, præco. — A crier's fee or office, præconium.
CRYING, s. clamor, vociferatio. — A crying against, reclamatio. — The crying of infants, vagitus. — A crying out, exclamatio; ejulatio. — A crying (lamenting), ploratus, lamentatio; (weeping), fletus, lacrimatio; (shrieking), ululatus; (for help), quiritatio.
CRYSTAL, crystallus. — Crystal cup, poculum crystallinum.
CRYSTALLINE, crystallinus; vitreus.
CRYSTALLIZE, v. a. in crystallos formare; v. n. in crystallos abire.
CRYSTALLIZATION, formatio crystalli.
CUB, catulus, catellus. — of a bear, catulus ursinus. — a fox, catulus vulpinus; vulpecula. — a lion, proles leonina.
CUBE, cubus. — The cube root, radix cubica.
CUBICAL, CUBIC, cubicus; cubo similis.
CUBIT, cubitus, cubitum. — Of a cubit, eubitilis. — Of two cubits, bieubitilis. — Of three, trium eubitum.
CUCKOLD, curruca.
CUCKOO, cuculus.
CUCUMBER, cucumis. — wild, silvestris.
CUD, cibus manducatus. — To chew the cud, rumino, ruminor, remando. — A

chewing of the cud, ruminatio. — Beasts that chew the cud, bestiae ruminantes.
CUDGEL, fustis. — To lay down the cudgel, herbam porrigere; se victum esse fateri. — To take up the cudgels, certamen suscipere. — To play at cudgels, fustibus certare.
To CUDGEL one, fuste or fustibus aliquem cedere, fustem alicui impingere; soundly, aliquem fustibus male mulcare. — A cudgelling to death, fustuarium. — The blow of a cudgel, ictus baculi or fustis.
CUE (when to speak), occasio, opportunitas. — Mind your cue, obsecundando in loco. — To give one his cue, alicui innuere; summonere aliquem.
CUFF (of a sleeve), manicae limbus or pars ima. — ¶ (blow), ictus, plaga. — You are too hard for me at cuffs, pugnis plus vales. — A cuff with the fist, colaphus. — with the palm, in the face, alapa.
To CUFF, colaphum alicui impingere, incutere. — Cuffed, colaphis cæsus, contusus. — ¶ To cuff, v. n. pugnis or colaphis contendere.
CUIRASS, cataphracta.
CUIRASSIER, eques cataphractus.
CUISHES, ocreæ.
CULINARY, coquinarium, culinarium.
CULL, eligo, seligo; deligo; lego.
CULMINATE, in summo fastigio esse.
CULPABLE, reprehendendus, reprehensione dignus. — To be culpable, in culpa esse, in vitio esse.
CULPRIT, reus.
CULTIVATE, colere, excolere, moliri, arare, exarare: — fig. colere, excolere, operam dare alicui rei, operam et studium collocare in re.
CULTIVATION, CULTURE, cultio (of the field); cultus (of the field and the mind, See Civilization).
CULVER, columba, columbus.
CUMBER (trouble), alicui molestiam creare, negotium facessere; (burden), onero, gravo; (hinder), impedio, præpedio, impedimento alicui esse. — Cumbered (hindered), impeditus; negotiis implicatus, obrutus or districtus.
CUMBERING, s. impeditio.
CUMBRANCE (hinderance), impedimentum.
CUMBERSOME, CUMBOUS, onerosus; molestus; inhabilis (unwieldy).
CUNNING, adj. (in a good sense), doctus, artificiosus, peritus, sollers, ingeniosus; (crafty), versutus, astutus, veterator, veteratorius, vafer, dolosus, subdolos. — A cunning trick, artificium, dolus, techna.
CUNNING, subst. (skill), artificium, ars, peritia, sollertia: (craft), astutia, vafrities, versutia.
CUNNINGLY (craftily), vafre, astute, callide, subdole; (skilfully), perite, artificiose, arte summa, docte, affabre, scite. — To do a thing cunningly (skilfully), manu sollerti aliquid facere; singulari opere artificioso aliquid perficere. — Cunningly wrought, affabre factus.
CUP, poculum; calix. (See Bowl.) — Many things chance between the cup and the lip, multa cadunt inter calicem supremæque labra; inter os atque escam multa interveniunt. — A large cup, scyphus. — A small one, pocillum. — To take a cup too much, largiore vino uti. — In his cups, in poculis, inter pocula. — A standing cup, crater. — An earthen cup, poculum fictile, Tusenn or Samium. — ¶ (cupping-glass), cucurbitula. — To apply them, cucurbitulas admoveere or impingere corpori.
To CUP, per cucurbitulas alicui sanguinem detrudere.
CUP-BEARER, minister or ministrator (vini); a cyathor or a potione (sc. servus or puer). — To be one, pocula ministrare; stare a cyathor.
CUPBOARD, scrinium. — Of plate or sideboard, abacus. — A cupboard for victuals, cella penuraria. — My belly cries cupboard, animus est in patinis; latrat stomachus.
CUPID, Cupido, Amor, amoris deus.
CUPIDITY, cupiditas, aviditas.
CUPOLA, turricula ædificio summo imposita; tholus.
CUR, canis gregarius, villaticus or domesticus.
CURRISH. See Charlish.
CURB, freno, refreno, tempero, moderor

necto, comprimo, reprimo; compesco, cohibeo, inhibeo, coërcéo. — *To curb a person's insolence*, alicujus audaciam frangere. — *one's anger*, reprimere iracundiam. — *one's desires*, cupiditates coërcere.

CURB (*for n horse*), lupatum.

CURBING, s. moderatio, coërcitio.

CURD, **CURDS**, coagulum, lac pressum.

TO CURDLE (*make curds*), lac cogere, eonspissare, condensare. — *To curdle* (*be curdled*), condescere, congelor, coëo.

CURDLING, s. coagulation.

CURE (*healing*), sanatio: (*remedy*), remedium, medicina, medicamentum. — *Patience is a cure for all sores*, levius fit patientiâ, quidquid corrigere est nefas; in rem aliâ animo si bono utare, juvat. — *It is past cure*, actum est, conclamatum est. — *¶* (*charge*), cura, curatio: (*benefice*), beneficium.

TO CURE, sano, sanum facere aliquem or aliquid, inderi alicui or alicui rei, (*prop. and fig.*); aliquid ad sanitatem reducere, perducere, revocare, (*fig.*). — *To cure thoroughly*, percuro, persano. — *If it could not cure*, si minus sanare potuisset. — *What cannot be cured must be endured*, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est. — *No herb will cure love*, nullis amor est medicabilis herbis. — *¶* (*salt*, *pickle*), sale condire, murriâ condire.

CURABLE, sanabilis, quod sanari potest, medicabilis.

CURELESS, insanabilis.

CURFEW-BELL, campana vespertina.

CURIOUS (*inquisitive*), cognitionis et scientiæ cupidus, discendi cupidus or studiosus; curiosus, nova videndi cupidus, audiendi cupidus, videndi studiosus: (*careful*), accuratus, diligens. — *Curious to see him*, ejus videndi cupidus. — *I am curious to know*, exspecto; miror. — *¶* (*curiously wrought*), affabre factus, summâ arte factus.

CURIOSLY, accurate, diligenter, acri et attento animo, curiose, avide; (*skillfully*), affabre, summâ ar singulari arte, summo artificio; (*neatly*), nitide, scite, venuste, eleganter.

CURIOSITY, cognitionis et scientiæ cupiditas or amor, veri reperiendi cupiditas, discendi studium, audiendi cupiditas; curiositas, nova noscendi or videndi studium, spectandi studium, expectatio. — *¶* (*a rarity*), res rara, res visenda, res raritate notabilis.

CURL, cincinnus, cirrus.

TO CURL, v. n. crispo, intorqueo, torqueo. — *To curl hair*, alicujus capillum calamistro crispare or torquere. — *Curled*, crispatus, intortus, tortus; crispus. — *A curling-iron*, calamistrum. — *¶* *To curl or be curled*, crispari, intorqueri.

CURMUDGEON, avarus, tenax, sordidus.

CURRENTS, uvæ Corinthiacæ.

CURRENT (*in common use*), tritus, vulgaris, usitatus, more or usu receptus. — *To be current*, in usu esse; valere (*a. g. of coin*). — *Current money*, numi circumforanei. — *To be current* (*as a report*), vulgo jactari, in ore omnium versari. — *¶* *The current year*, annus vertens, hic annus, annus qui volvitur.

CURRENT, subst. flumen; cursus. — *Fig. the current of time*, cursus temporis; tempus.

CURRENTLY, vulgo.

CURRENCY, usus: — *fides*. — *This money has obtained currency*, pecunia in communem usum venit. — *¶* *The currency*, res numaria; also numi. — *Of what currency?* quo genere numorum?

CURRY leather, coria or pelles maccare, concinnare, polire, depesere. — *I will so curry his hide for him*, adeo depexum, adeo exornatum dabo. — *To curry a horse*, equum strigili radere, subradere. — *¶* *To curry favor*, alicui blandiri, adulari, gratiam or benevolentiam alicujus captare; se in amicitiam or familiaritatem alicujus insinuar.

CURRIER, coriarius, coriorum confector.

CURRY-COMB, strigili equis comendis. See the Lex.

CURSE, v. maledico, male precari or imprecari; aliquid execrari. — *To curse bitterly*, execror, deoveo; caput orco damiare.

CURSE, s. imprecatio; execratio; detestatio. — *Curses*, diræ, sc. preces. —

¶ (*ruin*), pestis, perniciës. — *I am the curse of youth*, pestis suum adolescentium.

CURSED (*abominable*), execrabilis, execrandus, nefarius, nefandus.

CURSELY, scelerate, scelestè, impie.

CURSORY, levis, brevis.

CURSORYLY, leviter, strictim; levi brachio; cursim; obiter, in transitu, transiens, quasi præteriens; negligentè.

CURTAIL (*shorten*), curto, decurto; in compendium redigere or conferre, in angustum cogere; amputare. — *one's pay*, mercedem minuire, imminuere, deminuere.

CURTAIN, velum (*before something*); plaga, plagula, (*over a bed, sedan*); aulaum (*at the theatre*; to raise it, tollere; drop it, demittere). — *To hang a curtain before*, velum præterdere. — *about a thing*, velis aliquid obtinere. — *To draw back a curtain*, velum reducere; draw to, velum obducere. — *Curtained*, velatus.

CURVE, curvamen; flexus. — *A curve line*, linea curva.

CURVATURE, curvitas, curvatura, curvamen, flexura.

CURVILINEAR, lineis curvis.

CURVET, saltus numerose factus.

TO CURVET, persulto, saltito.

CUSHION, pulvinus, pulvinar. — *A cushion for the elbow*, cubitale.

CUSTARD, intrita ex lacte et ovis confecta.

CUSTODY (*keeping*), custodia: (*prison*), carcer, custodia. — *To be in custody*, haberi in custodiâ; in vinculis or custodiâ esse. — *To put into custody*, in carcerem compingere, includere, concludere; in vincula conjicere.

CUSTOM (*habit, use*), consuetudo, assuetudo, mos, usus, exercitatio: — (*fashion*), præscriptum, institutum; ritus; disciplina, ordinatio; more or usu receptum. — *You retain your old custom*, antiquum obtines. — *It is the custom*, moris est. — *Custom is a second nature*, vetus consuetudo obtinet vim naturæ. — *According to custom*, usitato more, ex more. — *Contrary*, præter consuetudinem, contra morem consuetudinemque; inusitate. — *To follow one's own custom*, consuetudine uti, consuetudinem tenere or retinere. — *To draw one from a custom*, alicuius a consuetudine abducere or abstrahere. — *This has been an ancient custom*, hoc in more positum est institutioque majorum inveteravit. — *To abolish an old custom*, consuetudinem tollere or abolere; a consuetudine discedere. — *Lack of custom*, desuetudo. — *Grown in use by custom*, inveteratus. — *To bring into custom*, aliquid in morem inducere, perducere. — *The custom is*, solet, assolet. — *As his custom is*, ut mos est; ut solet; ut est consuetudo; suo more. — *As the custom is*, ut consuetudo fert. — *To lay aside old customs*, vetera instituta antiquare. — *To adopt a custom*, consuetudinem asciscere; introduce, consuetudinem introducere. — *¶* *Custom* (*tax on merchandise*), vectigal; portorium. — *To pay custom*, vectigal pendere, portorium dare. — *To farm the customs*, vectigalia, portorium conducere, redimere. — *The custom-house*, telonium. — *A custom-house officer*, portitor; telonarius. — *Custom-free*, immunis portorii. — *To levy the customs*, vectigalia, portorium exigere. — *¶* (*trade*), emptores. — *To have good custom* (*of a trader*), multos emptores habere; (*of a shop*), celebratum esse. — *That shop has lost its custom*, plerique emptores ab illâ tabernâ discesserunt. — *To get custom to a shop*, emptores allicere, conciliare. — *To deprive of custom*, emptores avertere. — *Without custom*, emptoribus vacuus.

CUSTOMARY, usitatus, tralatitius, more or usu receptus, vetus. — *This is now become customary*, hoc jam in consuetudinem venit.

CUSTOMER (*farmer of the customs*), vectigalium, portorii redemptor. — *¶* *A customer at a shop*, emptor (assiduus).

CUT, seco, cædo, incido. — *I will cut out work for you* (*fig.*), facessam tibi negotium. — *Cut your coat according to your cloth*, si non possis quod velis, id velis quod possis. — *To cut a tree into boards*, arborem in laminas secare. — *Easily cut*, sectilis. — *Not to be cut*, insecabilis. — *To*

cut a great figure, magnificam sustinere personam. — *To cut and mangle*, inutilo, detruncare; — *cut* (*part.*), mutilus, mutilatus. — *To cut asunder*, rescindo, discindo; interscindo, intercideo, disseco. — *To cut or lop trees*, arborum ramos amputare or circumcidere. — *a vine*, vitem putare. — *one's hair*, alicujus capillum toudere. — *the beard close*, barbam ad eutem tondere (*radere, shave*). — *one's nails*, ungues resecare. — *wood*, ligna, materiam cædere; (*split it*), ligna findere. — *To cut away*, exseco, reseco, amputo. — *knots*, enodo. — *To cut with an axe*, dolo, dedolo; ascia polire, dedolare, (*cut smooth*). — *I have cut my leg with my own axe*, ipse mihi asciam in crus iniegi. — *To cut before*, præcido. — *To cut down*, cædo, deineto, excido, deseco. — *To cut down or fell trees*, arbores cædere or succidere; ferro proscindere. — *a bridge*, pontem intercidere. — *corn*, fruges metere or demetere. — *To cut* (*geld*), castrare; (*grave*), cælo, sculpo; (*hack*), conseco. — *To cut in*, insecare; incido, insculpo. — *To cut to pieces*, in partes concidere; (*small*), minute or minutum or minutatim concidere, minutatim consecare. — *To cut off*, abscido, excindo, præcido, amputo; decido, deseco, detondeo. — *The army had been quite cut off* (*fig.*), nullus, actum de exercitu foret, nil. — *To cut off an enemy*, hostes concidere. — *forage or provisions*, commentibus or re frumentariâ alicuius intercludere; hostem frumento prohibere. — *the stragglers*, agmen capere. — *an heir*, exheredare, exheredem scribere. — *a speech*, sermonem dirimere or abrumper. — *the head*, detruncare; obtruncare, prætruncare; capite alicuius plectere; caput demetere (*poet.*). — *To cut out*, excido; exseco; exculpo. — *This tongue of yours must be cut out*, hæc tibi excidenda est lingua. — *To cut out*, ns n seamstress, tailor, &c., pannum ad vestem conficiendam forcipe excidere. — *work for one* (*fig.*), alicui negotium facessere. — *To cut one out* (*surpass*), supero, vinco. — *To cut round*, circumcido. — *To cut one's rings*, alas præcidere. — *To cut shorter*, detruncare; cut short (*part.*), præcisus, truncus, detruncatus. — *small*, concido, comminuo, (*see above*). — *through*, perseco. — *under*, subseco. — *To cut as a tully*, incido. — *To cut one for the stone*, alicui calculos excidere. — *To cut one's throat*, jugulo. — *To cut in two*, discindo, disseco. — *equally in the midst*, medium dissecare. — *To cut up a fowl*, pullum secare, scindere. — *¶* *To cut* (*lash*), alicuius loris or virgis cædere; (*wound*), vulnere. — *¶* (*feel sharp*), acutum esse. — *¶* (*prick, bite*), mordere. — *The cold morning air cuts my face*, frigus matutini os mordet. (*See Cutting.*) — *¶* *To cut teeth*, dentire. — *Teeth newly cut*, dentes novelli.

CUT, s. incisura; ictus, vulnus; stigma. — *To make a cut in something*, aliquid incidere; aliquid vulnerare (*wound*). — *¶* (*way*), compendium. — *This is the shortest cut*, hæc ibitis brevius. — *There was the shortest cut*, inde erat brevissimus trajectus. — *¶* (*misfortune*), calamitas, casus adversus, malum. — *¶* (*slice*), offula, offella, frustum. — *¶* (*picture*), figura ligno incisa; in connection, also imago. — *¶* *The cut of a garment*, habitus vestis. — *A coat of a new cut*, vestis nova.

CUT-PURSE, sector zonarius.

CUT-THROAT, sicarius.

CUTLASS, gladius; spatha.

CUTLER, cultrarius. — *A sword-cutler*, faber gladiarius. — *A cutler's shop*, officina cultraria.

CUTLETS (*of veal*), segmina vitulina.

CUTTER (*as with a knife*, &c.), sector. — *of trees*, frondator. — *¶* (*carcer*), sculptor.

CUTTING, sectio, consectio: (*carving*), sculptura; cælamen. — *A cutting away*, amputatio. — *off*, desectio, resectio; — (*by slaughter*), occidio. — *A cutting in*, incisio. — *A cutting short*, detruncatio.

CUTTING, adj. (*in taste*), acer, asper, acerbus. — *¶* *Cutting words*, verborum aculei, voces acerbæ, dicta mordacia or amara.

CUTTINGS, segmenta, secamenta; segmi-

na. — *of the nails*, resegmīna, præsemina.
 CUTICLE, cuticula.
 CYCLE, *say* cyclus.
 CYGNET, pullus cygneus.
 CYLINDER, cylindrus.
 CYLINDRICAL, cylindratus.

CYMBAL, cymbalum. — *To play on cymbals*, cymbalissare, cymbala quater.
 CYMBALIST, cymbalista, m.; cymbalistrīa, f.
 CYNICAL, cynicus.
 CYNOSURE, septentrio cynosura: *fig.*
 dux.

CYPRESS, cupressus. — *Of cypress*, cupresseus, cupressinus. — *Bearing cypress*, cupressifer (*poet.*). — *A cypress grove*, cupressetum.
 CZAR, imperator Russorum.
 CZARINA, imperatrix Russorum.

D.

DABBLE, aquæ manus crebro immergere. — *in the dirt*, ceno se volutare or inquinare. — ¶ (*in any art, &c.*), leviter aliquid attingere, leviter aliqua re imbui. — ¶ *To dabble or tamper with a person*, aliquem ad aliquid sollicitare, instigare or impellere.

DABBLER (*smatterer*), homo leviter eruditus.

DACE (*fish*), apua.

DACTYLE, dactylus.

DAD, DADDY, tata.

DAFFODIL, narcissus. — *Of the daffodil*, narcissinus.

DAGGER, pugio, sica. — *A little dagger*, pugiunculus.

DAGGLE, per rorem trahere; rore or luto inficere. — *Daggled*, lutosus; rore or luto infectus; ceno oblitus.

DAILY. See Day.

DAINTY, delicatus (*of meats*); cuppediorum studiosus, fastidii delicati, (*of persons*): — (*squeamish*), fastidiosus. — *The dainty thing would have a dainty bit*, lepus es, et pulpamentum quæris. — ¶ (*choice*), lautus, exquisitus, elegans; (*costly*), sumptuosus, opiparus; (*excellent*), eximius, clarus, præclarus. — *Dainty dishes, dainty meats*, cibi delicati (-iores), cuppedia (-orum) or cuppediæ, res bonæ or bellæ; irritamenta gulæ.

DAINTILY, delicate, laute, opipare, molli-ter, belle. — *To fare daintily*, delicate, molli-ter vivere; laute se habere, dapi-bus exquisitis se invitare.

DAINTINESS of feeding, lautitia, dapes, cuppediæ. — ¶ (*loathing of common food*), cuppedia (*genit.* -æ), delicatum in cibis fastidium.

DAIRY, cella lactaria. — *A dairy-man*, lactarius.

DAISY, bellis perennis (L.).

DALE, vallis, convallis.

DALLY (*fondle*), lascivio: (*trifle*), nugor, tricolor; nihil agere: (*play the fool*), ineptio: (*delay*), cunctor, moror, morasnectere.

DALLIANCE, lusus, lascivia. — *Full of dalliance*, lascivus. — ¶ (*delay*), mora, cunctatio.

DALLIER, homo lascivus, nugator, palpa-tor.

DAM (*mother*), mater. — ¶ (*bank*), agger, moles. — *across a marsh*, pontes longi.

To DAM, moles atque aggeres obicere alicui rei. — *a river*, fluvium extra ripam diffluentem coercere, flumen ar-cere, flumen mole atque aggeris obstru-ere.

DAMAGE, damnum, detrimentum, incommodum, dispendium; injuria; jac-tura; noxa. — *Without damage*, sine damno: integer.

To DAMAGE, damnum inferre, detrimen-tum importare. — *To be damaged*, dam-num facere, detrimentum accipere.

DAMAGEABLE, caducus, damno obnoxius; (*causing damage*), nocens, noxius, per-niciosus, exitiosus.

DAMASK, pannus Damascenus. — *Damask linen*, linteum Damascenum; *pl.* linteum Damascena.

DAME (*mistress*), domina; (*lady*), femi-na, mulier, matrona; (*as a title*), domi-na.

DAMN, damno, condemno; *a play*, fabu-lam exigere.

DAMNABLE, execrabilis, scelestus, nefa-rius, nefandus.

DAMNATION, damnatio; condemnatio: — (*hereafter*), pœna quæ quis post mortem afficitur.

DAMP, *subst.* (*fog*), nebula: (*vapor*), va-por, halitus; exhalatio. — *Damps*, hu-mores; liquores.

DAMP, *adj.* (*moist*), humidus, humectus. — *weather*, cœlum humectum. — *To be damp*, humidum esse, humere. — *To be-come so*, humescere. — *To make so*, hu-mectare; conspergere (*sprinkle*).

To DAMP. See Dispirit.

DAMPNESS, humor. — *Causing dampness*, humidus, humificus.

DAMSEL, puella, virgo. — *Little*, puellula, virguncula.

DAMSON, prunum Damascenum. — *trec*, prunus Damascena.

DANCE, chorea; saltatio (*the act*). — *A dance in armor*, pyrrhicha or -e; saltatio armata. — *To lead a dance*, præsul-tor. — *The leader of a dance*, præsul-tor, præ-sultator.

To DANCE, salto, se ad numerum mo-vere. — *To dance on the rope*, saltare per extensum funem. — *To dance to another's pipe*, alterius obsequi studiis;

ad arbitrium or voluntatem alterius se fingere, accommodare. — ¶ *To dance a child in one's arms*, infantem ulnis com-plexum jactare or agitare.

DANCING, saltatio (*the act*); saltatus (*the state*); saltandi ars (*the art*). — *To learn it*, saltare discere; *of one*, saltare doceri ab aliquo. — *Of dancing*, saltatorius. — *A dancing-master*, saltandi magister. — *A dancing-room*, œcus in quo sal-tant; locus, quo utriusque sexus ju-venes saltandi causâ veniunt.

DANCER, saltans; saltator, saltatrix. — *A troop of dancers*, chorus. — *A stage-dancer*, ludius or ludio (*that plays also*).

DANDELION, leondōton taraxācum (L.).

DANDLE, manibus or genibus gestare or agitare.

DANDRUFF, furfures, porrigo.

DANDY, trossulus, de capsulâ totus.

DANGER, periculum; discrimen (*the crisis*). — *The danger is over*, omnis res est jam in vado; jam periculum est depulsum. — *He puts his life in danger*, caput ruinæ subdit. — *You are in the same danger*, in eodem luto hasitas. — *He escaped the danger*, e periculo evasit. — *To fall into danger*, in periculo or discrimen venire, incidere. — *To be in danger*, in periculo or in dis-crimine (*also in angustiis*) esse, versari: — *in extreme danger*, in præcipiti esse. — *I am in danger*, imminet huic capiti periculum. — *To bring one into danger*, aliquem in periculum, in discrimen ad-ducere, deducere, vocare; periculum alicui inferre. — *To avoid danger*, pe-riculum consilio suo discutere et com-primere. — *To deliver out of danger*, e periculo aliquem eripere, liberare. — *To escape*, ex periculo evadere, periculo perfungi. — *To run into*, periculum adire, in periculum irruere; se temere in dis-crimen conjicere, sibi periculum accersere, creare; caput suum periculis offerre. — *To be out of danger*, extra periculum esse, in tuto esse, a periculo vacare, periculo vacuum esse, in portu esse or navigare. — *To avert danger*, periculum depel-lere, propulsare. — *In danger of law*, legibus obnoxius, expositus, subjec-tus.

DANGERLESS, tutus, periculo vacuus, peri-culi expers.

DANGEROUS, periculosus, periculi plenus; anceps, dubius; perniciosus; capitalis.

— *A dangerous fellow*, homo periculo-sus, perniciosus, capitalis. — *war*, bel-lum grave et periculosum.

DANGEROUSLY, periculose.

DANGLE, dependeo, pendulum agitari. — *To dangle up and down with one*, ali-quem crebro et officiose comitari. — *Dangling*, pendulus.

DANK, humidus, uvidus.

DANKISHNESS, humor.

DAPPER, agilis. — *A dapper fellow*, tro-sulus, alacer homunculus.

DAPPLE-GRAY, albis maculis distinc-tus, maculosus; varius.

DARE (*venture*), audeo. — *I dare not say it*, mihi est religio dicere. — *I will lay what you dare on it*, quovis pignore con-tendam. — *I dare not see his face*, illius conspectum vereor. — *To dare the ut-most*, ultima, extrema audere. — ¶ (*challenge*), lacesso, provo-co. — *He dares me to fight*, ad pugnam me laces-sit; ad certamen provocat. — *He dared me to play with him*, me in aleam provo-cavit. — *A daring of one*, provocatio.

DARING, *adj.* audens, audax; aninosus, intrepidus, impavidus.

DARINO, *subst.* audacia.

DARINGLY, audacter, audenter, intrepide, impavide.

DARK, obscurus; tenebrosus; caligi-nosus; cæcus: — nubilus (*cloudy*): — (*of color*), fuscus (*dark brown*), austerus (*inclining to dark*), niger (*black*), pullus (*sooty or smutty black*), ravus (*gray yellow*). — *Dark-blue*, violaceus, purpureus. — *yellow*, fulvus, luteus, rarus. — *green*, acriter viridis, perviridis, prasinus, e vi-ridi nigricans. — *Somewhat dark*, sub-obscurus (*e. g.* nox). — *A dark (moon-less) night*, nox illunis. — *It grows dark*, nox appetit; advesperascit, vesperascit; tenebræ oboriuntur. — ¶ (*not clear*), hebes (*e. g.* oculus). — ¶ (*obscure, un-certain*), obscurus. — *Somewhat*, subob-scurus. — *Very*, perobscurus.

DARK, DARKNESS, obscuritas, tenebræ, caligo, nox; *fig.* obscuritas, tenebræ: — (*as to color*), color fuscus, etc., fuscitas. — *of the weather*, cœlum caliginosum. — *of sight*, hebes oculorum acies. — *To veil in darkness*, alicui rei tenebras ob-ducere. — *To be veiled in darkness*, in tenebris jacere. — *To see in the dark*, per caliginem or tenebras cernere. — *Loving the dark*, tenebrosus. — *To be in the dark*, in tenebris esse or versari. — *To keep one in the dark*, aliquid ali-quem celare or occultare.

To DARKEN, obscuro, obscurum facere, tenebras rei alicui offundere, noctem obducere, lucem eripere, diem adimere; (*with clouds*), obnubilare. — ¶ *To darken one's meaning*, sensum alicujus obscu-rare, turbare.

DARKENING, s. obscuratio.

DARKISH, DARKSOME, subobscurus.

DARKLING, in tenebris or in obscuro ver-satus.

DARKLY, obscure.

DARLING, delicia, amores. — *He is my darling*, est mihi in amore et deliciis, in oculis meis est, est mihi percarus. — *To be the darling of the gods*, a diis dili-gi. — *My darling studies*, studia quibus maxime indulgeo; studia mea.

DARN, resarcio, reficio.

DARNING, s. sutura, sartura.

DARNEL, lolium. — *Of darnel*, lolia-ceus.

DART, s. jaculum, telum, pilum, spicu-lum. — *Out of reach of the darts*, ab ictu telorum tutus; extra telorum ictum es-sē. — *A dart thrown*, missile, jaculum. — *A stringed dart*, hasta amentata.

To DART (*cast a dart*), jaculor, jaculum torquere, intorquere, perlibrare, emit-tere, dirigere, moliri. — *That may be darted*, jaculabilis. — ¶ *To dart upon one*, in aliquem subito irruere.

DARTER, jaculator, jaculatrix.

DARTING, jaculatio.

DASH (*blow*), ictus. — *He is out at first*

dash, in portu impingit; in limine offendit. — *At one dash*, uno ictu. — *A dash of dirt or water*, labecula, aspersio. — *A (mixture)*, mixtura. — *A dash of envy*, aliquantum invidiæ. — *A (with a pen)*, ductus. — *He learns the dashes of the letters*, literarum ductus discit.

TO DASH a thing against, allido, illido; affligo, impingo, incutio. — *To dash (be dashed) against*, allidor, illidor. — *The ship dashed against a rock*, puppis offendit in scopulos. — *To dash out the brains*, cerebrum comminuere. — *To dash out with a blow*, ictu excutere. — *with a pen*, oblittero, deleo, expungo. — *To dash to pieces*, contero, confringo, discentio. — *To dash together*, collido. — *To dash out of countenance*, ruborem alicui incutere; rubore alicquem suffundere. — *A To dash (as with water or dirt)*, aspergo, conspergo. — *A To dash (wine with water)*, vinum aquâ diluere, Bacchum lymphis temperare; (mingle), misceo, commisceo. — *A To dash a design or project*, alicujus consilium evertere, disturbare, prævterere. — *A To dash one in the chops*, colaphum alicui impingere.

DASHING against, s. illisus. — *A dashing (battering)*, conflictus, incussus. — *A dashing together*, collisio, collisus. — *A dashing with water*, aspersio.

DASTARD, ignavis, timidus, imbellis, homo pusilli animi.

DASTARDLY, adv. timide, ignave.

DATE, dies (in literis ascripta); tempus; ætas. — *Your letter has neither seal nor date*, nec signum tuum in epistola, nec dies appositus est. — *What date does it bear?* quo tempore scriptum est? — *Without date*, sine die et consile. — *To bear date*, diem ascriptum habere. — *Out of date*, obsoletus, exoletus. — *A date (fruit)*, palmula, palmæ pomum, dactylus. — *A date-tree*, palma (phœnix dactylifera, L.).

TO DATE, diem in literis (tabulis) ascribere.

DATIVE case, casus dativus or dandi.

DAUB, lino, illino, oblino, perlino, ungo, perungo; (defile), conspurco, inquino, maculo, commaculo.

DAUBER (smearer), unctor; (defiler), qui conspurcat, inquinat, maculat.

DAUGHTER, filia. — *A little daughter*, filiola. — *A daughter-in-law*, nurus. — *A daughter's son*, ex filiâ nepos. — *A step-daughter*, privigna. — *A foster-daughter*, alumna. — *One's daughter*, ex aliquo nata (avoid nata alicujus).

DAUNT, alicquem terrere, perterrere, terrire; terrorem alicui incutere or injicere. — *To be daunted*, terri, terrore commoveri; animos submittere. — *Daunted*, timore percussus or commotus.

DAUNTLESS, imavidus, intrepidus, timore or metu vacuus.

DAUPHIN, Delphinus.

DAW, monedula (corvus monedula, L.).

DAWN, v. dilucesco, illucesco.

DAWN (of the day), prima lux, diluculum.

DAY (opp. to night), dies (opp. to nox), lux (opp. to tenebre): — (as a portion of time), dies (as to its gender, see the Lex. at the end of the word). — *The longest day*, dies solstitialis; solstitium: — *shortest*, dies brumalis; bruma. — *Before day*, ante lucem. — *With the break of day*, (cum) primâ luce; sole oriente. — *A little before day*, sub lucem ipsam. (See At.) — *By day*, luce; die, interdiu. — *Day and night*, diem noctem, diem noctemque, dies noctesque. — *Night* (emphatically) *mid day*, noctes diesque (or et dies), noctes atque dies. — *By day and night*, die ac nocte, nocte ac die, die nocteque, nocte et interdiu. — *Day breaks*, lucescit, illucescit, dilucescit, lux oritur. — *It is high (broad) day*, multus dies est. — *Done or happening before day*, antelucanus. — *To wish one good day*, alicquem saluum esse jubere, alicquem salutare. — *Good day to you!* salve! salvete (said to several)! — *The time of day*, hora. — *A good day (in a fever)*, dies intermissionis. — *A lucky, fortunate day*, dies albus, candidus; un-lucky, ater, ominosus. — *A time of two, three, four days*, biddum; triduum; quadrivium: — *of nine days*, novem dierum spatium, novem dies sputii: *of nine*

days' time, novemdiælis. — *To-day*, hodierno die; hodie. — *I never saw her before to-day*, neque ego hanc vidi ante hunc diem. — *To-day me, to-morrow thee*, hodie mihi, cras tibi. — *Yesterday*, heri, hesterno die. — *Of to-day, yesterday, hodiernus; hesternus.* — *The day before yesterday*, nudius tertius; *before that*, nudius quartus, and so on. — *'Tis now the eighth day*, hic est dies octavus. — *Every day*, quotidie, singulis diebus: — *for every (each) day*, in singulos dies; *in omnes dies (for all days).* — *Every other day*, alternis diebus. — *From day to day*, in dies. — *One day after another*, diem ex die, diem de die. — *The day before*, pridie; *after*, postriedie, postriedie ejus diei: *the day before his arrival*, pridie ejus adventum. — *Within seven days*, intra septem dies. — *At the earliest day*, propediem. — *At the appointed day*, ad diem, ad diem dictum, statutum, constitutum. — *Some day*, aliquando; olim. — *One day (of the past)*, quadam die. — *In days of yore*, apud majores nostros. — *Now-a-days*, hodie; *at consuetudo nunc fert.* — *In our days*, nostrâ ætate, nostro tempore, nostris temporibus. — *From the days of Augustus*, jam inde a divo Augusto. — *In my old days*, in senectute; senex. — *To pass one's days in peace*, in want, vitam degere in otio, in egestate. — *To end one's days.* (See Die.) — *The day is ours*, vicimus: *we have lost the day*, vincimur, victi sumus.

DAY-BOOK, diarium, ephemeris.

DAY'S MAN (umpire), arbiter.

DAILY, adj. quotidianus.

DAILY, adv. quotidie, singulis diebus, in dies.

DAZZLE, occæcare, oculos or oculorum aciem or mentis aciem præstringere. — *Dazzled*, cæcatus, occæcatus, attonitus.

DAZZLING, fulgidus, oculis præstringens.

DEACON, diaconus. — *A Deaconry*, Deaconship, diaconatus.

DEAD, mortuus; exanimus, exanimis; extinctus, fato perfunctus: — (naturally inanimate), inanimis, inanimatus, vitâ et sensu carens. — *A dead man*, mortuus; funus (the corpse); cadaver, corpus mortuum. — *The dead*, mortui. — *To rise from the dead*, ab inferis exsistere. (See Awake.) — *Always speak well of the dead*, de mortuis nil nisi bonum. — *It were better that I were dead*, mori malim, mori satius esset. — *To lie dead*, jaceo. — *When he was dead*, illo vitâ defuncto; post summum ejus diem. — *He is dead*, e medio abiit, excessit. — *It is every one's care what he should be when he is dead*, omnibus curæ sunt, quæ futura post mortem sint. — *Dead-nectle*, lamium. — *Half-dead*, semimortuus, semianimis; semineus (half-killed). — *Stone-dead*, exsanguis. — *To strike dead*, confodere (stab him); fulmine icere (by lightning). — *A (numbed)*, torpens: (dull, cold), frigidus, languidus, lentus. — *A (gone out)*, emortuus, extinctus, (e. g. carbonis). — *A dead language*, lingua mortua. — *A The dead of night*, intempesta nox, media nox. — *See Die and Death.*

TO DEADEN, debilito, frango, reprimo.

DEADLY, adj. mortifer; letifer, letalis, funestus; exitiosus, perniciosus; capitalis (unto death, e. g. odium).

DEADLY, adv. mortifere; capitaliter.

DEADNESS, stupor, torpor.

DEAF, surdus, auribus captus. — *Some-what*, surdaster. — *You tell a tale to a deaf man*, surdo canis or fabulam narras. — *That the same man should be both blind and deaf*, ut idem oculis et auribus captus sit. — *To grow deaf*, obsurdesco. — *To be deaf to advice*, alicquem (monitem) non audire.

TO DEAFEN, exsurdo, obtundô. — *You deafen me*, obtundis.

DEAFLY, surde.

DEAFNESS, surditas.

DEAL (fir), abies. — *Deal boards*, planks, tabulæ abięnæ, asseres abięni.

DEAL, v. ago, facio; in aliquâ re bene or male versor. — *I will deal plainly*, non obscure agam; quod res est, dicam. — *You deal like a friend*, facis amice. — *I am well dealt withal*, bene mecum agitur. — *Deal truly with me*, dic bonâ fide. — *He dealt roughly with me*, me acerbius

tractavit. — *He dealt handsomely by him*, illum liberaliter tractavit, or habuit et coluit. — *To deal falsely*, fidem frangere, fallere, non servare, perfide or dolo agere. — *To deal in business*, negotior; mercaturam exercere or facere, rem gerere. — *To deal or bargain with a person*, cum aliquo contrahere, pacisci, pactiorem facere. — *A (distribute)*, distribuô, disperito, divido, dispenso, describo. — *the cards*, chartas distribuiere.

DEAL, s. (at cards), chartarum distributio. — *You will lose your deal*, amittes distribuendi vices.

DEALER (at cards), distributor; (trader), mercator. — *A double or false dealer*, prevaricator, veterator, homo callidus et versutus, versipellis, versutiloquus. — *A plain-dealer*, homo candidus, apertus, sincerus, ingenuus; sine fuce et fallaciis. — *fair*, homo æquus et bonus. — *Fair dealing*, æquum et bonum.

DEALING (business or trade), occupatio, negotiatio; mercatura, commercium. — *If you have dealing with another*, si cum altero contrahas. — *I had no dealing with him*, nihil cum eo commercii habui. — *I will have no dealing with you*, conditione tuâ non utar. — *A (act, deed)*, factum.

— *A (with cards)*, distributio.

— *A (treatment)*, tractatio. — *A Double dealing*, frans, dolus; prævaricatio.

— *Hard dealing*, asperitas; sævitia.

— *A (intercourse)*, usus, consuetudo, commercium. — *I have no dealings with him*, nihil cum eo commercii habeo.

DEAL (quantity, &c.), vis, numerus. — *He makes a deal of stir*, maximas facit turbas. — *A good or great deal*, magna vis, magnus numerus. — *Deal* is often expressed by the superlative degree of an adjective or adverb, as in the following examples. — *He is a great deal wiser*, multo sapientior est. — *It was sold for a great deal of money*, pecuniâ grandî venditum est. — *He was able to speak with a great deal of fluency*, copiosissime potuit dicere, or copiosissimè in dicendo fuit. — *A great deal or by a great deal*, multo, impendio. — *A great deal more*, impendio magis, laud paulo plus.

DEAN, decanus. — *A Deanery*, decanatus; domus quam decanus habitat.

DEAR (beloved), carus, dilectus. — *You are as dear to me as to your father*, mihi æque es carus ac patri. — *Nothing is dearer to me than our friendship*, nihil mihi antiquius amicitia nostrâ. — *My dear! anima mea!* — *How does my dear? inem suavius*, quid agitur? — *I hold him very dear*, est mihi in oculis, in deliciis; eum percarum habeo. — *A (costly)*, carus, pretiosus. — *It was then as dear as gold*, et tunc erat auro contra. — *They are dear*, care (magno pretio, magno) videntur. — *It is not dear at twenty pounds*, vile est viginti minis. — *To make corn dear*, annonam incendere, flagellare. — *Corn grows dear*, annona ingravescit. — *As dear as may be*, quamplurimo.

DEARLY (in love), arcte, familiariter; (in price), care, magno pretio, magno.

DEARNESS, caritas, magnum pretium. — *of provisions*, annonæ caritas, difficultas, gravitas. — *A (affection)*, caritas.

DEARTH, fames, annonæ difficultas, rei frumentariæ inopia.

DEATH, mors; letum; fatum, obitus, excessus vitæ or vitæ, discensus a vitâ, finis or exitus vitæ, dissolutio naturæ: nex (violent death, murder); interitus, exitium, (ruin, destruction, violent death). — *It is death to do it*, non sine periculo capitis licet. — *She grieves herself to death*, dolore tabescit, merore consumitur. — *To laugh almost to death*, risu pæne emori, risu rumpi. — *To study to death*, in studiis mori, studiis imorari. — *He made it death by the law*, capite sanxit. — *A little before his death*, sub exitum vitæ. — *Death makes no difference*, aquâ lege necessitas sortitur insignes et imos. — *It is death*, capitale est. — *Sudden death*, mors repentina, subita. — *Death-pangs*, morientis angor, mortis cruciatus. — *A death-wretch* (insect), termes pulsatorius. — *The point of death*, extremus spiritus. — *At the point of death*, moriens, moribundus. — *To be*

at the point of death, animam agere. — *Worthy of death, morte dignus. — a crime, facinus capitale. — To put to death, morti dare; (as a punishment), morte multare, supplicio afficere. — The punishment of death, poena vite, capitis, mortis; supplicium ultimum, capitis. — To catch one's death, sibi periculum mortis creare, facessere. — To hasten one's death, mortem alicui maturare, accelerare. — To sit upon life and death, de capite querere, capitis postulare.*

DEATHLESS, immortalis, æternus.

DEATHLIKE, morti similis.

DEATHSMAN, carnifex.

DEBAR, arceo, interdicto, privo; excludo, impedio.

DEBARRING, s. exclusio, privatio, interdictio.

DEBASE, demitto, dejicio, abjicio, deprimo, dignitatem obscurare. — *To debase one's self, se abjicere, demittere. — ¶ To debase coin, nummos adulterare, pecuniam vitare. — ¶ See Abuse.*

DEBASEMENT, gradus dejectio; animi dejectio; sordes.

DEBATE, altercatio, disputatio, disceptatio, concertatio; controversia; jurgium, rixa. — *Warm debate, contentio. — The debate lasted till midnight, res disputatione ad medium noctem ducitur. — All things about which there was any debate, omnia de quibus disceptabatur. — It falls under debate, in deliberationem vocatur. — A small debate, disputatiuncula, parva disceptatio. — A debate-maker, vitiligator, homo turbulentissimus.*

TO DEBATE (discourse or reason), dissero, disputo, arguorator, ratiocinor, discepto; — *(advise with himself), delibero; secum or in animo rem aliquam considerare, reputare, revolvere. — He has debated this matter with himself rightly, eam rem secum rectè reputavi viâ. — ¶ (dispute), contendo, concerto, altercor, litigo. — Debated, controversus. — It is debated, disputatur, Quint.*

DEBATER, disputator.

DEBATING, s. (disputing), disputatio, disceptatio, concertatio; (advising with one's self), deliberatio, consideratio.

DEBATABLE, quod in controversiam cadit or vocari potest; dubius.

DEBAUCH (corrupt), mores alicujus corrumpere; aliquem depravare, pravis moribus imbuere, ad nequitiam abducere. — *a woman, vitio, adultero, stupro; alicujus pudicitie vitium asferre. — To debauch (play the debauchee), debacchor, luxurior.*

DEBAUCH, s. (drinking-bout), potatio, compotatio, comissatio.

DEBAUCHED, nequam, profligatus, voluptarius, luxuriosus, libidinosus.

DEBAUCHEE, comissator, aleator, beluo, nepos; homo dissolutus, discinctus, impurus, intemperans, libidinosus.

DEBAUCHER, corruptor, corruptela.

DEBAUCHERY, intemperantia, incontinentia, luxuria.

DEBENTURE, tessera numaria.

DEBILITY, debilitas, infirmitas.

DEBILITATE, frango, dehilito, enervo, in firmo.

DEBONAIR (courteous), comis, urbanus, facilis, commodus; (merry, cheerful), hilaris, facetus, lepidus; (good-natured), benignus, candidus, perhumanus.

DEBT, debitum, pecunia debita; nomen (as entered in the book). — *Debt (i. e. one's debts), æs alienum. — Bad debts, nomina impedita (opposed to expedita). — Good debts become bad if you call them not in bona nomina mala fiunt, si non appelles. — Debts upon account (arrears), reliqua. — To be in debt, in ære alieno esse. — To be pressed by debts, ære alieno premi, laborare. — To be much or deeply in debt, ære alieno opprimi, obrui; pecuniam grandem debere. — He is over head and ears in debt, ære alieno demersus or obrutus est; animam debet. — Out of debt, out of danger, qui nihil debet lictores non timet. — To be out of debt, debere nullum numum nemini. — He is in my debt, in ære meo est (also fig.). — To run in debt, æs alienum confiare, contrahere, facere. — To respite a debt, solutionem nominis sustinere. — To rid out of debt, ære alieno*

levare; nomen expedire,olvere, dissolvere. — *To demand a debt, aliquem de pecuniâ appellare (by suing or not), aliquem appellare in pecuniam debitam. — To collect debts, nomina exigere. — To forgive a debt, pecuniam debitam alicui condonare. — To pay debts, nomina liberare, debita dissolvere. — To come out of debt, æs alienumolvere, dissolvere; ære alieno exire.*

DEBTOR, debitor. — *An insolvent debtor, qui solvendo non est orolvere debitor. — A debtor upon bill or bond, debitor ex chirographo. — To make one debtor in accounts, expensum ferre.*

DECADE, decas.

DECALOGUE, præcepta or leges decem tabularum.

DECAMP, castra movere or promovere; tabernacula defendere; vasa colligere.

DECAMPMENT, profectio.

DECANT, defecio, deliquo, eliquo, transfundo, depleo.

DECANTATION, transfusio.

DECANTER, lagenâ transfusioni apta; ampulla.

DECAY, tabescere, contabescere; deminui, deficere, labare, labi, obsolescere; (to wither), marcescere, emarcescere; (to rot), putrescere, putrefieri. — *To decay with age, senesco, ævo cadere. — All things by age decay and become worse, omnia vetustate labascunt et in pejus ruunt. — To decay or fail, deficio. — To decay (in color), defloresco, evanesco. — To decay utterly, pereo. — To decay (as flowers), flaccesco, marcesco. — Decayed (withered), marcidus. — With age, decrepitus, senio fractus, confectus, annis inutilis. — Decayed in fortune, ad inopiam redactus; exhaustus. — Decaying, fluxus, caducus; evanidus.*

DECAY, subst. tabes, casus, occasus, interitus; ruina, labefactio. — *The house is gone to decay, ædes vitium fecerunt. — When his estate was gone to decay, inclinatis rebus suis. — Things are gone to decay through age, propter vetustatem obsoleverunt res. — Decay of morals, mores corrupti.*

DECEASE, decessus, obitus, mors.

TO DECEASE, decedo, mortem or diem obire, morior. — *Deceased, mortuus.*

DECEIVE, fallo, decipio, in errorem inducere, deludo, fraudo, alicui verba dare, alicui imponere, aliquem frustrari; mentiri. — *You are deceived, erras. — He is not easily deceived, huic verba dare difficile est. — You are sadly deceived, vehementer erras. — ¶ (mock), ludo, deludo, eludo, illudo, ludifico; (wheedle), inesco, delinio. — To deceive one's expectation, spem alicujus fallere, destituere; expectationem alicujus decipere. — My eyes deceived me, visus (me) frustratus est. — I deceive myself, me fallu, fallor, animus me fallit. — To be deceived, fallor, decipior, fraudor, eludor, blanditiis capi, verbis fictis irretiri; (mistaken), erro, alucinor, fallor. — If I am not wholly deceived, nisi me omnia fallunt. — To be deceived by fair promises, promissis in fraudem impelli.*

DECEIT, fraud, dolus, fallacia, ars, artificium; circumscriptio, fraudatio. — *To insure by deceit, imprudentem aliquem aggredi.*

DECEITFUL, fallax, ad fallendum instructus, subdolos, fraudulentus, dolosus; vaser, veterator, (of men); vanus (of things). — *A deceitful knave, veterator. — trick, dolus, ars.*

DECEITFULLY, fallaciter, fraudulenter, dolose, per dolum.

DECEITFULNESS, fallacia, dolus.

DECEIVER, fallax, fraudator, fraudulentus; ludicator, deceptor.

DECEPTION, deceptio, destitutio, (the act); error (mistake); præstigiæ (jugglery); fallacia. — *Optical deception, mendacium oculorum.*

DECEPTIVE, fallax, fraudulentus, dolosus.

DECEMBER, December.

DECENT, decorus, decens.

DECENTLY, decenter, decore.

DECENCY, decor, decorum, decencia.

DECIDE, decerno, decido, censeo. — *He had a mind to have decided it by battle, rem ad arma deduci studebat. — Decided, decisus, finitus, judicatus.*

DECISION, dijudicatio, disceptatio; consilium; judicium, sententia; arbitrium; momentum.

DECISIVE, decretorius, quod momentum facit or habet; ultimus.

DECIMAL, denarius.

TO DECIMATE, decimo. — *for punishment, in decimum quemque animadvertere*

DECIMATION, decimatio; (of an estate), proscriptio.

DECIPHER, notas investigare et persequi; explicare, explanare, interpretari

DECIPHERING, s. explicatio.

DECK, subst. navis tabulata summa, stagea. — *A ship of three decks, navis trium tabulatarum. — To stand upon the quarter-deck, stare celsâ in puppi.*

DECK, v. orno, exorno; polio; expolio, colo, excolo. — *To deck with rhetorical ornaments, rhetorice aliquid ornare. — Decked, cultus, comptus, excultus, expolitus. — Not decked, incomptus, inornatus, incultus.*

DECKING, s. ornatus, cultus.

DECLAIM, declamo; grande aliquid dicere. — *To declaim often, declamito*

DECLAIMER, declamator.

DECLAMATORY, declamatorius; — grandis; (in blame), grandiloquus, clamorosus.

DECLAMATION, declamatio.

DECLARE, narro, indico, denuntio, significo, declaro, aperio, ostendo; dico, assevero; explico, enarro; renuntio.

— *They declare their joy in their countenance, declarant gaudia vultu. — We declared him consul, illum consulem renuntiavimus. — In whose favor you have so often and so fully declared yourselves, de quo homine vos tanta et tam præclara judicia fecistis. — To declare in solemn words or form, nuncupo. — To declare in brief, expedio, paucis complecti. — To declare abroad, vulgo, divulgo, evulgo, in vulgus dare or edere, palam facere. — To declare beforehand, prænuntio. — To declare further, addo, prosequor. — To be declared, patefio. — Declared, declaratus, indicatus, expressus. — Having declared, elocutus. — That may be declared, enarrabilis. — ¶ To declare for one, alicui se adungere, aliquem sequi, in partes alicujus transire.*

DECLARATION (making public), prædicatio, pronuntiatio, promulgatio; (edict, &c.) edictum; (assertion), asseveratio, iudicium, sententia, dogma, placitum; (manifestation), declaratio, significatio, testificatio, testimonium, indicium; (of a choice), renuntiatio; (denunciation), denuntiatio; (explication), explicatio, enarratio. — *With a full declaration of your services towards him, cum summâ testificatione miorum in se officiorum. — A declaration at law, libellus. — A declaration of war, by a circumlocution of bellum indicere. — To put in a declaration at law, libellum accusationum exhibere.*

DECLARATORY, DECLARATIVE, ad explanationem pertinens, index, interpret.

DECLENSION, declinatio.

DECLINE (avoid), fugio, defugio; vitio devito, evito. — *He declined battle, prælium defugit, pugnam distulit. — I declined this match, has fugi nuptias. — ¶ (bend down), vergo, inclino. — The sun declines, solruit. — ¶ To decline a word, verbum inflectere or declinare. — ¶ (decay), deficio, labo, labasco, labor; inclinari; in pejus ruere.*

DECLINE, s. declinatio, defectio, defectus. — *In the decline of one's age or life, in gravescente ætate, vitâ declinante, annis vergentibus, vitâ in senium vergente. — In the decline of his affairs, rebus suis jam inclinatis. — ¶ (gradual decay), tabes.*

DECLINING, s. (avoiding), declinatio, fuga; vitatio, devitatio; (bending), declinatio, inclinatio; (of words), flexio.

DECLIVITY, declivitas.

DECOCTION, decoctum.

DECOMPOUNDED, dissolutus.

DECORATE, orno, exorno, decoro.

DECORATION, ornatus, ornamentum. — *The decorations of the stage, scene apparatus, choriagium.*

DECOROUS, decorus, decens.

DECORUM, pudor, verecundia; decorum, gratia.

DECOY, v. illicio, pellicio. — *a person, al-*

quem in fraudem allicere, dolis ductare. — *He decoyed him to his own opinion, ad suam sententiam perduxit.*
DECOY, *s.* illecebra, lenocinium. — ¶ *A decoy (decoyer), allector, illex; illecebra.*
DECOYING, *s.* illecebra.
DECREASE, *v.* decresco, minuo, minuo, deminuo, imminuo.
DECREASE, *subst.* diminutio, defectio.
DECREE, edictum, decretum, institutum, placitum; constitutum, consultum. — *A decree of the senate (sanctioned by the tribunes), senatus consultum; (not), senatus auctoritas. — A decree of state, edictum, lex, decretum. — of wise men, præsriptum, institutum, placitum; enuntiatio. — ¶ (judgment), sententia; (of an umpire), arbitrium. — ¶ A decree or purpose, propositum.*
TO DECREE (ordain), decerno, jubeo, impero, mando: (purpose), statuo, constituo.
DECREPIT, decrepitus, confectus senectute.
DECREPITUDE (decrepit old age), ætas decrepita, vel summa.
DECRY (disparage), alicujus existimationem lædere; de famâ alicujus detrachere, alicui infamiam notam inurere; infamare, dehonestare.
DEDICATE, dedico, sacro, consecro; (*a book, &c.*), dico, nuncupo.
DEDICATOR, qui dicat or dedicat.
DEDICATION, dedicatio, consecratio. — *The dedication of a church, encaenia, pl.*
DEDUCE (derive), duco, deduco; (*infer*), aliquid ex aliqua re inferre, colligere.
DEDUCTION (inference), conclusio. — *Is not this deduction correct? satisne hoc conclusum est?*
DEDUCT, subtrahere, detrachere.
DEDUCTION, decessio, deductio.
DEED (action), factum, facinus. — *A good deed (benefit), beneficium. — An ill deed, maleficium, delictum, flagitium, scelus, nefas, factum or facinus nefarium. — Deeds in war, res (in) bello gestæ, res gestæ. — An excellent deed, egregie or egregium factum; facinus præclarum. — Famous deeds, laudes; noble ones, decora. — In very deed, re, re verâ, reapse, re et veritate; sane, profecto. — Not in word, but deed, non verbis, sed re. — In the very deed, in manifesto facinore (e. g. deprehendi). — ¶ (written instrument), literæ, tabulæ.*
DEEM, judico, opinor; censeo; habeo.
DEEP, altus, profundus; (*low*), depressus, demissus; (*of sound*), gravis; (*fast, as sleep*), artus; (*deep, horizontally*), latus: — (*great*), magnus, summus; (*unbounded, unchecked*), profundus. — *Very deep, præaltus. — He is in a deep study, attentius cogitat; meditabundus est. — I fetched a deep sigh, traxi ex imo pectore suspirium. — ¶ (close), reconditus, occultus, tectus; (cunning), callidus, versutus, sagax.*
DEEP, *s.* altum, profundum. — *Nature has hidden truth in the deep, natura veritatem in profundo abstruit.*
DEEPLY, **DEEP**, *adv.* alte, profunde; arcte; penitus; valde, vehementer.
DEEP-MOUTHED, ranciosus.
DEEP-MUSING, contemplativus, meditabundus.
DEEPNESS, altitudo, profunditas; latitudo (*horizontally*): (*of color*), color satur. — ¶ See *Depth*.
DEER, cervus, cerva. — *Fallow, dama (cervus dama, l.). — Red, cervus.*
DEFACE (disfigure), deformato, turpo; deturpo, fædo: (*corrupt*), corrumpto, perdo; depravo, vitio.
DEFACTION, deformatio, depravatio, corruptio.
DEFALCATION, deductio, decessio.
DEFAME, alicujus criminari, de famâ alicujus detrachere, alicui maledicere, alicujus existimationem violare, lædere; alicui infamiam inferre; alicujus infamiam aspergere; infamem alicujus facere; crimine alicujus notare. — *Defamed, infamis, infamatus.*
DEFAMATION, obrectatio; criminatio; maledictum.
DEFAMATORY, famosus, probrosus.
DEFAMER, obrectator, criminator.
DEFAULT, culpa, peccatum, defectus, officii debiti omissio. — ¶ (*lack*), defectus, inopia. — *In default of these things, si hæc deficiunt, defecerunt.*

— ¶ *In default of his appearance (in court), si vadimonium deseruerit.*
DEFEAT (disappoint), frustror, eludo. — ¶ *To defeat (an army), profligo, fundo, prosterno, vinco. — The army had been utterly defeated, unless, actum de exercitu foret, ni. — To defeat the assault of the enemies, hostium impetum sustinere et retundere. — To defeat plans, consilia alicujus ad vanum, ad irritum redigere. — Defeated (disappointed), frustratus, elusus, spe dejectus; (*as an army*), cæsus, fusus, profligatus, prostratus, victus.*
DEFEAT, *s.* clades, strages, calamitas, prælium adversum, incommodum (*subst.*).
DEFEATING (disappointing), frustratio.
DEFECT (flaw), labes, vitium; mendum. — (*lack*), quod deest, desideratur; defectus. — *of prudence, imprudentia.*
DEFECTIVE, imperfectus, mancus; (*faulty*), vitiosus. — *To be defective, deficio, desum.*
DEFECTION, defectio.
DEFEND, defendo, tueor: tutor, propugno. — *To defend often, defensio, defensio. — To defend one's clients, patrocinor. — Defended, defensus, munitus.*
DEFENCE (guard), presidium, tutela, munimentum; (*protection*), patrocinium, tutela; (*vindication*), propugnatio; — (*in pleading*), defensio, propugnatio. — *A master of defence, lanista. — To speak in defence of one, pro aliquo verba facere, alicui patrocinari. — To stand in defence of, aliquem defendere, protegere; ab aliquo stare. — To fight in one's own defence, pro salute suâ pugnare; armis se defendere. — In the defence of, pro, a, ab.*
DEFENCELESS, sine presidio; indefensus; inermis, imparatus.
DEFENDANT, unde petitur.
DEFENDER, defensor, propugnator, vindex; (*advocate*), patronus, advocatus.
DEFENSIBLE, qui defendi potest.
DEFENSIVE arms, arma ad tegendum. — *To be upon the defensive, act defensivè, hostibus signa inferentibus resistere; bellum illatum defendere, bellum defendere, bellum arere.*
DEFER (delay), differo, profero, proerastino, produco. — ¶ (*show deference*), alicujus vereri, revereri, colere.
DEFERENCE (respect), observantia, reverentia, honor.
DEFERRING, cunctatio, dilatio, procrastinatio; mora.
DEFIANCE (challenge), provocatio. — *A letter of defiance, literæ provocatoriæ. — To bid defiance to one, aliquem ad pugnam, certamen provocare, lacessere. — ¶ (contempt), contemptus, despicientia; contumacia. — To bid defiance to, contumacem esse in aliquem, adversus aliquid. — To law and justice, omnia jura humana ac divina contemnere. — To danger, obviam ire periculis. — to religion, religioni inimicitias denuntiare. — Living in open defiance of religion, a religione alienus or abhorrens. — ¶ See *Defy*.
DEFICIENT, imperfectus, mancus. — *To be deficient, deficio, desideror.*
DEFICIENCY, defectio, defectus.
DEFILE (pollute), fædo, contamino, inquino, coinquino; polluo: (*deflower*), vitio, stupro, constupro; virgini pudicitiam vitium asferre: (*with dirt*), conspurco, obolino: (*by profaneness*), violo, scelero, conselero, profano. — *He defiles his own nest, in sinum suum conspuat. — Not defiled, intaminatus, purus, sine labe.*
DEFILEMENT, pollutio, coimmaculatio, contactus.
DEFILER, temerator, corruptor.
DEFILE, *v. n.* in acie procedere; (*through a pass*), per angustias iter habere, agmen per angustias porrigitur.
DEFILE (strait passage), angustia viarum; fauces (*pass between hills*).
DEFINE, definio, describo; (*limit*), finibus suis circumscribere or terminare.
DEFINITE, definitus, circumscriptus.
DEFINITION, definitio, rei alicujus brevis explicatio.
DEFINITIVE, certus; decretorius. — *peace, pax certa.*
DEFINITELY, definite; distincte; certe.
DEFLOWER, violo, vitio, stupro, com-
 primo.*

DEFORM, deformato, turpo, deturpo, cor-
 rumpto, in pejor fingere, depravo.
DEFORMING, *s.* deformatio.
DEFORMED, deformatus, deformis; pravus
DEFORMITY, deformitas, turpitudine, fæditas; pravitas membrorum, corporis; probri corporis.
DEFRAUD, fraudo, defraudo, circum-
 scribo; alicui impono.
DEFRADER, fraudator.
DEFRAUDING, *s.* fraudatio.
DEFRAUD, erogo, præbeo. — *one's charges, sumptus alicui suppeditare, subministrare. — Defrauded, solutus, erogatus.*
DEFRAUDING, pecuniæ erogatio.
DEFUNCT (dead), mortuus, fato functus.
DEFY, ad pugnam or certamen alicujus provocare. — *I defy you to explain this riddle, hoc ænigma, si solveris, eris mihi magnus Apollo, or alter Cædipus. — ¶ (bid defiance), see *Defiance*.
DEGENERATE, or **DEGENERATED**, degener.
DEGENERACY, a virtute majorum decessio; corruptio or depravatio morum.
TO DEGENERATE, degenero; degenerare a parentibus (a majoribus); corrumpi, depravari, deteriorari fieri, esse.
DEGRADE, loco movere; ex superiore ordine in inferiorem detrudere; in ordinem cogere; militandi ordinem alicui mutare. — *He is degraded of all his honors, ex altissimo dignitatis gradu deturbatus est, a dignitate esse depulsus.*
DEGRADATION, ab ordine motio, alicujus de gradu honoris or dignitatis dejectio; capitis diminutio.
DEGREE, gradus; (*rank*), ordo, honoris or dignitatis gradus. — *The highest degree of honor, summum honoris fastigium, summum honor, altissimum dignitatis gradus. — A person of high degree, homo illustri genere natus. — Of low degree, homo infimo loco natus; homo obscuris ortus majoribus. — To reach the highest degree of wisdom, ad altissimum gradum sapientiæ pervenire. — A high degree of cold, frigus immodicum; frigus intolerabile. — In a high degree, valde, magnopere; higher, magis or majus (as, aliquid majus habere); the highest, maximopere, summopere. — To such a degree of boldness, eo audaciæ. — By degrees, sensim, gradatim, pedetentim. — An academical degree, honoris academici gradus. — Having taken a degree, primam lauream adeptus or consecutus.
DEIFY, ex homine deum facere; in deorum numerum referre.
DEIFICATION, consecratio; apotheosis.
DEIFIED, divus.
DEIGN, dignari, haud gravari.
DEIGNING, dignatio.
DEIST, deista.
DEISM, deismus.
DEITY, numen; deus.
DEJECT, animum alicujus affligere, frangere, infringere, debilitare; alicujus contristare, dolore alicujus afficere. — *one's self, dolere, in dolore esse, in mærore jacere, dolore angere. — Dejected, dolens, mærens, animo fractus, tristis, mæstus, æger animi, abjectus, afflictus.*
DEJECTEDLY, anxie, mæste, sollicitè. — *To look dejectedly, subtristem videri.*
DEJECTION, dolor, mæstitia, tristitia, mæror, ægritudo.
DELAY, mora, cunctatio, retardatio, commoratio. — *Without delay, sine morâ, sine cunctatione; abjectâ omni cunctatione. — ¶ (putting off to another time), dilatio, procrastinatio, prolatio, productio.*
TO DELAY, differo, proerastino, profero, produco, taho, extraho; moror, reinoror, tardo, retardo: — *n. n. morari, moram facere, cunctari, gravari. — When he delayed the matter from day to day, quum diem de die traheret. — He delayed it till winter, rem in hiemem produxit. — I delayed not the doing of it, id ego sine morâ feci. — He delayed the payment of the debt, sustinuit solutionem nominis. — To delay the trial of a cause, comperendino. — judgment, amplio; cognitionem sustinere.
DELECTABLE, gratus, amœnus, jucundus, suavis. — ¶ See *Charming*.
DELECTABLY, amœoiter, jucunde, venuste, facete, lepide.***

DELEGATE (*appoint*), delego.

DELEGATE, *s.* legatus, apocletus. — *A judge delegate*, recuperator, iudex datus.

DELEGATION, delegatio; (*delegates*), apocleti, legati.

DELETERIOUS, mortifer; exitiosus, perniciosus.

DELF (*min.*) fodina.

DELIBERATE, de aliquâ re deliberare or consultare, deliberationem habere.

DELIBERATE, *adj.* (*circumspect*), cautus, consideratus, circumspectus, prudens.

DELIBERATELY (*not hastily*), caute, consulto, cogitato, prudenter, considerate: (*on set purpose*), de industriâ; deditâ or datâ operâ. — *To act deliberately*, caute or prudenter aliquid agere; adhibito consilio res suas componere, administrare.

DELIBERATION, deliberatio, consultatio; consilium. — *Mature*, consultatio accurata; deliberatio cauta.

DELIBERATIVE, deliberativus.

DELICATE (*beautiful*), pulcher, venustus, nitidus: (*dainty*), delicatus, lantus, subtilis palati, lantiarum studiosus: (*of food*), delicatus, lantus, suavis: (*excellent*), eximius, exquisitus: (*soft*), delicatus, mollis, tener, tenellus: (*nice*), subtilis, teres, fastidiosus; difficilis, luhricus. — *A delicate (spruce) person*, trossulus, homo eleganter vestitus. — *complexion*, color suavis. — *jest*, jocus urbanus et ingeniosissimus. — *expression*, sententia acuta, concinna, exquisita. — *To make delicate*, mollio. — *Made delicate*, mollitus.

DELICATELY (*gracefully*), venuste, lepide; (*excellently*), eximie, exquisite; (*softly*), delicate, molliter; (*nicely*), subtiliter; (*carefully*), caute.

DELICACY (*beauty*), venustas. — *The delicacy or neatness of a piece of work*, operis elegantia; opus exquisiti or elegantis artificii. — *softness*, mollitia naturæ. — *Delicacy of style*, oratio maxime limata et subtilis, oratio tersa et elegans. — *of feeling*, mollitudo humanitatis; verecundia. — *caution*, circumspectio. — *See Dainty*.

DELICIOUS, delicatus, suavis.

DELICIOUSLY, delicate, suaviter, opipare, lante.

DELICIOUSNESS, snavitas.

DELIGHT, voluptas, suavitas, delectatio, oblectatio, oblectamentum, delectamentum, gaudium; lætitia. — *I am weary of those delights*, satietas jam me tenet istorum studiorum. — *I took a great delight in his conversation*, ejus sermone epide fruebar. — *I take delight in that*, in eo me oblecto. — *Delights*, deliciae, pl. — *Those delights are only fit for children*, ista sunt delectamenta puerorum.

TO DELIGHT (*be delightful to*), delecto, oblecto, juvo; animum suavitate explere, voluptate aliquem afficere, perfundere; permulcere. — *To delight one's self*, se delectare, se oblectare, delectari, oblectari aliqua re; voluptatem capere, percipere ex aliqua re; pascere animum or pasci aliqua re. — *It delights*, juvat, delectat. — *Delighted*, delectatus, voluptate affectus.

DELIGHTFUL, lætus, jucundus, suavis, delectationem afferens; amœnus. *See Charming, Beautiful*.

DELIGHTFULLY, suaviter, jucunde, læte, cum voluptate.

DELIGHTFULNESS, suavitas, amœnitas

DELINEATE, delineo, describo, designo, adumbro; exaro.

DELINEATION, descriptio, designatio, deformatio, adumbratio; forma, figura, species; imago; rei alicujus forma rudis.

DELINQUENT, qui officio suo deest, officium deserit; nocens, uoxius.

DELINQUENCY, delictum, culpa.

DELIRIOUS, mente captus, delirus, delirio affectus, furiosus. — *To become delirious*, mente alienari, mente ludi. — *To be delirious*, mente captum, alienatum esse, mentis suæ non esse; furere.

DELIRIUM, mentis alienatio, mens alienata, furor.

DELIVER to, do, trado: — *from or out of*, libero, expedio, eripio, eruo. — *Deliver me from these evils*, eripe me his malis. — *Delivered*, liberatus, solutus, expeditus: liber, vacuus. — *To deliver a thing*

asked for, subministro. — *To deliver down from hand to hand*, per manus tradere. — *To deliver into one's hands*, in alicujus potestatem tradere, alicui dedere. — *To deliver a letter*, literas alicui reddere. — *To deliver in trust*, fidei alicujus rem committere, credere, concredere, tradere. — *To deliver a speech*, orationem habere, agere, dicere; verba facere. — *a commission*, mandatum exequi, persequi, peragere. — *To deliver (as a midwife)*, obstetricor; mulieri parturienti adesse or suppetias or opem ferre. — *To be delivered of young*, pario, partum edere or eniti. — *Alcmena is delivered of two boys*, geminos Alcmena enitur. — *To be delivered before the time*, abortum facere. — *To deliver up (resign)*, resigno; (*betray*), prodo.

DELIVERANCE, liberatio; absolutio. — *The deliverance (ransoming) of a captive*, captivi redemptio.

DELIVERER, liberator, servator, vindex. — *A deliverer up*, traditor, proditor.

DELIVERY of goods to one, rerum venditarum traditio. — *Delivery (in speaking)*, actio; pronuntiatio; elocutio. — *To have a good delivery*, bene, commode dicere. — *A woman's delivery*, partus, puerperium.

DELI (pit), fovea.

DELUDE (*mock, deceive*), ludo, deludo, illudo; rideo, derideo, irideo. — *To delude with fair pretences*, deludifico, inescio; ludos aliquem facere, dolis ducere.

DELUSION, irrisio, defraudatio. — *By way of delusion*, cum irrisione; per ridiculum or deridiculum.

DELUDING, DELUSIVE, fallax, fraudulentus; ludificabilis, Plaut.

DELUGE (*flood*), diluvium; inundatio, Col.; cataclysmus, Varro.

TO DELUGE, inundo.

DELVE, fodio, defodio. — *Delved*, fossus, defossus.

DELVER, fossor.

DELVING, fossio.

DENAGOGUE, homo rerum novarum cupidus, rerum novarum molitor, turbator plebis or vulgi; concionator.

DEMAND (*require*), exigo, requiro, postulo. — *The nature of the case demands it*, res ipsa id exigit or postulat. — *To claim*, postulo; posco: (*ask*), rogo, interrogo, quero. — *To demand a question*, interrogo, aliquid ab aliquo sciscitari, aliquem de re aliquâ percontari; aliquid de or ex aliquo querere. — *To demand money for a thing*, indico. — *What do you demand for it?* quanti indicas? — *To demand a debt*, appello, debitum exigere, poscere, postulare. — *To demand reparation*, res repetere, jus resciscere.

DEMAND (*claim*), postulatum, rogatum. — *He makes his demand*, postulatum interponit. — *I promise to pay upon demand*, pecuniam debitam tibi solvam quandoeunque postulaveris. — *To hear one's demands*, de alicujus postulatis cognoscere. — *A little demand*, rogatiuncula. — *To give a receipt in full of all demands*, quidquid debeatur acceptum alicui referre. — *To petition*, petitio, rogatio.

DEMANDING, *s.* (*asking*), interrogatio, percontatio; (*requiring*), postulatio, postulat. — *A frequent demanding*, rogatio.

DEMEAN one's self, se gerere.

DEMEANOR, mores, modus se gerendi. — *Fair demeanor*, comitas, urbanitas.

DEMERIT, meritum; culpa.

DEMESNE, prædia. — *of the king*, prædia regii, publica.

DEMIGOD, heros; poet. semideus.

DEMISE (*death*), mors, obitus, decessus. *To DEMISE (bequeath)*, testamento donare, legare.

DEMOCRAT, qui populi causam agit; populi potentie amicus.

DEMOCRACY, populi potentia or imperium, populi potestas omnium rerum; civitas (respublica) popularis, civitas quæ a populo tenetur, respublica quæ populi potestate regitur.

DEMOCRATIC, popularis.

DEMOLISH, demolior, destruo, affligo, perdo, diruo, evertō, deturbo, disjicio.

DEMOLISHER, eversor, demolitor, perditior.

DEMOLISHING, DEMOLITION, demolitio, disturbatio, eversio.

DEMON, dæmon.

DEMONIAC, lymphaticus; furiosus.

DEMONSTRATE, argumentis docere demonstro, aliquid alicui probo; efficere, vincere, evincere. — *Demonstrated*, demonstratus, manifestus, evidens.

DEMONSTRABLE, quod argumentis doceri potest, quod probari potest.

DEMONSTRABLY, clare, aperte, manifeste.

DEMONSTRATION, probatio, demonstratio, ratio necessaria, apodixis.

DEMONSTRATIVE, demonstrativus.

DEMONSTRATIVELY, apertissime, planissime, necessario.

DEMUR, demoror, exceptionem or moram actioni objicere, cognitionem sustinere. — *To demur upon a thing (delay)*, hæsito, cunctor; moras trahere or necere.

DEMUR, DEMURRER, mora, exceptio dilatoria.

DEMURRING, exceptionis objectatio, iudicii dilatio.

DEMURE (*bashful*), verecundus, modestus, pudens; (*reserved*), taciturnus. — *Very demure*, permodestus, perverecundus. — *To make a very demure face*, vultum fingere.

DEMURELY, modeste, pudice, verecunde, pudenter.

DEMURESS, modestia, verecundia, pudor; (*reservedness*), taciturnitas.

DEN, antrum, latibulum; specus, latebra, caverna. — *in a rock*, spelunca. — *A fox's den*, vulpis fovea. — *To lurk in a den*, delitescō. — *Full of dens*, latebrosus, cavernosus.

DENIAL. *See Deny*.

DENIER (*piece of money*), denarius.

DENIZEN, civitate donatus, civis. — *A denizen of a town which was free of Rome*, municeps.

TO DENIZEN, aliquem civitate donare.

DENOMINATE, denomino. — *Denominated*, eognominatus, denominatus.

DENOMINATION, nominatio; nomen, appellatio; genus.

DENOMINATOR of a fraction, index.

DENOTE, denoto, designo; indico, significo, indicio esse.

DENOTING, notatio, designatio.

DENOUNCE, denuntio, edico, indico; minor.

DENUNCIATION, denuntiatio, comminatio, minæ.

DENSE, densus.

DENSITY, densitas.

DENT (*notch*), crena.

TO DENT (*notch*), crenas incidere; dentibus instruere.

DENTAL, dentalis; dentatus.

DENTIFRICE, dentifricium.

DENY (*refuse to grant*), nego, denego, recuso. — *None will deny that*, illud nemo inficias ibit. — *Denied*, negatus, repulsus. — *You shall not be denied*, nullam patiari repulsam. — *To deny with a loud voice*, reclamo. — *To deny to do a thing*, detrecto. — *To deny the faith*, fidem abnegare. — *To deny one entrance into the town*, oppido aliquem prohibere. — *To deny with an oath*, abjuro, dejero. — *To deny stiffly or utterly*, abnego, pernego. — *To deny one's self pleasures*, voluptatibus abstinere. — *To deny by a nod*, abnuo. — *Men deny*, negatur.

DENIAL, repulsa, denegatio, recusatio; infitatio; negatio.

DENIABLE, quod negari potest.

DEPART, abeo, discedo, abscedo, decedo, recedo, proficiscor; absisto, descisco. — *After I departed from you*, ut abii abs te. — *To depart out of an office*, magistratu abire. — *To depart from the truth*, a vero aberrare. — *To depart out of*, emigro, abeo, exeo. — *To give one leave to depart*, alicui discedendi copiam or potestatem facere. — *To depart this life (to die)*, decedo, morior, mortem obire, e vitâ decedere. — *To depart or go aside*, seredo. — *Departed (gone away)*, profectus. — *Departed (dead)*, mortuus, exstinctus, vitâ defunctus.

DEPARTURE, decessus, abitus; abitio, abscessus, decessus. — *A departing forth*, profectio. — *A departing from this life*, excessus (e vitâ), obitus.

DEPARTMENT, munus, provincia.

DEPEND upon, ex aliquo or aliquâ re pendere, in aliqua re situm or positum esse, in aliqua re verti. — *All depends*

upon one man, omnia consistunt penes unum. — *To depend on a person, aliquo niti, in alicujus fide requiescere, in humanitate alicujus causam suam repone.* — *You may depend upon my affection and all the service I am capable of, a me omnia in te summa studia officiaque expecta.* — *To depend upon or infer each other, reciprocor, mutuo se inferre.*
DEPENDENT, pendens ex aliquo (aliqua re); indigens alicujus; nixus, innixus, fretus. — ¶ *A dependant, cliens.*
DEPENDENCE (prop), fulcrum; (trust), fiducia. — *Our dependence is in God's providence, nos divinæ providentiæ pernitimus, subijcimus.* — *A mutual dependency, mutua inter duos homines fiducia.*
DEPENDING. — *The cause is now depending, sub iudice lis est.*
DEPICT, depingo.
DEPLORE, deploro, lamentor; defleo.
DEPLORABLE, flebilis, lamentabilis, miserabilis, miserandus, miser, tristis.
DEPLORING, s. ploratus.
DEPONENT (witness), testis juratus.
DEPOPULATE, populo, depopulo, vasto, desolo; loco solitudinem inferre.
DEPOPULATION, vastatio, populatio, depopulatio.
DEPOPULATOR, vastator, depopulator.
DEPORT one's self, se gerere.
DEPORTMENT, modus se gerendi, mores, vitæ ratio, agendi vivendique ratio.
DEPOSE a person from his office, loco suo aliquem movere, alicui magistratum abrogare, abolere; aliquem a munere removere. — ¶ *To depose upon oath, jurejurando affirmare.*
DEPOSITION, amotio muneris. — ¶ *A deposition of witnesses, testimonium, testificatio, testatio.*
DEPOSIT (lay down), depono. — ¶ *To deposit or trust a thing with one, fidei alicujus aliquid committere, credere, commendare.*
DEPOSIT, depositum; pignus (pledge).
DEPOSITORY, sequester, depositi custos.
DEPRAVE, depravo, perverto, corrumpto.
DEPRAVATION, depravatio, corruptio; perveritas.
DEPRAVITY, pravitas, mores depravati, corrupti.
DEPRAVER, corruptor.
DEPRECATE, deprecor.
DEPRECATION, deprecatio.
DEPRECATORY, culpam a se amovens.
DEPRECIATE, despicere, parvi ducere or aestimare; pretium imminuere. — *Depreciated, despectus, parvi aestimatus, vilis.*
DEPREDAATION (robbery), direptio, spoliatio, vastatio; rapina, latrocinium.
DEPRESS, deprimo, detrudo; (sadden), contristo, dolore afficere. (See *Deject.*) — *To depress or humble one, alicujus superbiam frangere or arrogantiam comprimere.* — *Depressed, depressus, repressus.*
DEPRESSION, oppressio; alicujus arrogantia coercitio; tristitia, mæstitia; animus fractus.
DEPRIVE, privo, orbo, spolio; eripio. — *To deprive of authority, majestatem, dignitatem, potestatem, magistratum alicui abrogare.* — *To deprive of life, exanimare, animam privare or spoliare.* — *Deprived, privatus, spoliatus, exutus, orbatus.* — *The city was deprived of citizens, urbs viduata fuit civibus.* — ¶ (disinherit), exheredo, exheredem scribere.
DEPRIVATION, privatio.
DEPTH, altitudo; profunditas: — (as a place), altum, profundum; vorago (abyss): — (horizontal depth), latitudo. — *Depth of voice, vox gravis.* — *The depth of the wisdom of God, summa Dei sapientia.* — *In the depth of winter, summa or mediâ hieme.* — *In the depth of the sea, in profundo maris.* — *To be out of one's depth in water, terram pede non posse contingere.* — *A swallowing depth, gurgis; vorago.* — ¶ (acuteness), summa ingenii acies, acumen occultissima perspicies.
DEPUTE, rei alicui gerendæ aliquem præficere, destinare, assignare. — *Deputed, allegatus, delegatus; alicui negotio prefectus.*
DEPUTATION, legatio; legati.

DEPUTY, vicarius; legatus; optio. — *A deputy governor, gubernator vicarius.*
DERANGE, turbare, perturbare, miscere; mentem alienare.
DERANGEMENT, implicatio, perturbatio; (of mind), alienatio mentis, mens alienata, error mentis.
DERELICTION, derelictio, desertio.
DERIDE, derideo, irrideo. — *Derided, derisus, irrisus, ludificatus.* — *Deriding, diceria coniciens, sarcasmodicæ.*
DERIDER, irrisor, derisor. — *in a play, sanatio, mimus.*
DERIDINGLY, perridiculum or deridiculum.
DERISION, irrisus, derisus; irrisio. — *To be had in derision, ludibrium esse, alicui ludibrio esse; ludibrio haberi.*
DERIVE, derivo, duco, deduco. — *origin from one, originem ducere, trahere ab aliquo.* — *one word from another, verbum ducere, flectere ab altero (as to origin); verbum derivare ab aliquo (fora from another, as Pelides from Peleus).* — *To be derived, originem trahere ab aliquo; fleeti, flexum esse, (e. g. de Græco); oriri, exoriri, nasci, manare, proficisci.*
DERIVATION, origo; derivatio verbi; originatio verbi.
DERIVATIVE, qui derivatur. — *A derivative word, vox ab aliâ voce derivata.*
DERIVATIVELY, per modum derivationis.
DEROGATE, derogo, detraho.
DEROGATION, derogatio, detractio. — *An act of derogation, dehonestamentum.*
DEROGATORY, ignominiosus, probrosus; iniquus, alienus, (with the dat.). — *It is by no means derogatory to our honor, gloriam nostram nequaquam minuit.*
DESCANT (in music), sonus modulatus or crebrius variatus.
To DESCANT (sing descant), vocem canendo modulari, voce modulatâ canere. — ¶ *To descant upon, commentor.*
DESCEND, descendo. — *To descend (settle) to the bottom, subsido.* — ¶ (as to family), genus deducere ab aliquo. — *Descended (sprung), ortus, satus, natus, oriundus.* — *Stock descended of Æneas, genus ab Æneâ demissum.* — ¶ *To descend to particulars, singulas partes or singula capita enumerare.*
DESCENDING, as a hill, declivis.
DESCENT, descensio, descensus. — *The descent of a hill, declivitas.* — ¶ (invasion), irruptio, incursio, incursum. — *To make a descent upon the enemies, hostes adoriri, invadere; in hostes irrumperere; in hostes irruptionem or incursionem facere.* — ¶ (by birth), origo; genus.
DESCRIBE, describo, depingo, exprimo, delineo, deformat; complector. — *lively, graphice or ad vivum depingere.* — *Described, descriptus, depictus, expressus.*
DESCRIPTER, qui describit or depingit; scriptor, explicator. — *of countries, qui regiones describit, chorographus.* — *of the earth, qui terram describit, geographus.* — *of places, qui loca describit, topographus.* — *of the world, qui mundum describit, cosmographus.*
DESCRIPTION, descriptio. — *The description of a country, loci descriptio, chorographia.* — *of places, locorum descriptio, topographia.* — *of the world, mundi descriptio, cosmographia.* — *By all description, quantum ex descriptione conjici potest.*
DESCRY (spy out), speculo, conspicio; (discover), detego, exploro.
DESCRYING (spying out), conspectus, exploratio; (discovering), patefactio.
DESECRATE (unhallow), desecro.
DESERT, adj. vastus; desertus; incultus. — *To make so, vastare, devastare.*
DESERT, subst. loca desertæ; regio vasta or deserta; solitudo vasta or deserta. — *To live in a desert, in solitudine vitam agere, inter feras vitam agere.* — *To retire into a desert, in solitudinem discedere or se conferre.* — ¶ *Desert (merit), see under Deserve.*
DESERT, v. (forsake), desero, destituo, derelinquo. — ¶ *To desert (of a soldier), signa deserere or relinquere, desertis signis ad hostem transire.*
DESERTER, desertor; transfuga, perfuga. (See the Lex. under *Transfuga.*)
DESSERTION, desertio, derelictio. — ¶ (of a soldier), desertio; transitio ad hostem.
DESERVE, mereo, mereor, commereo, commereor, promereo, promereor, dig-

num esse aliqua re. — *Let him have according as he deserves, quod meritus est ferat.* — *I deserved it, jure obtigit.* — *You think you deserve to be praised for that, id tibi laudi ducis.* — *I have deserved no such thing at your hands, inmerito meo hoc facis.* — *To deserve credit, fide dignum esse.* — *He deserves praise, dignus est, qui laudetur.* — *To deserve well of one, mereri, merere (or bene mereri, merere) de aliquo.* — *Deserved, meritus, debitus.*
DESERVEDLY, merito.
DESERVING person, vir genere, virtute, sanctitate, rebus gestis, clarus, illustris, nobilis; homo quantivis pretii. — *Well-deserving, bene meritus, merens, promeritus de, etc.*
DESERT (merit), dignitas, virtus; meritum, promeritum. — *It is not more than your desert, meritum est tuum.* — *He shall have his deserts, premium se dignum feret.* — *Regard should be had to desert, delectus esset dignitatis.* — *I could never be able to commend you according to your deserts, nunquam te satis pro dignitate laudare possem.* — *According to your desert, pro dignitate tuâ; pro merito tuo; merito.*
DESIGN (contrive), machinor, meditor, incepto; molior: (appoint), assigno, destino: (resolve), statuo, constituo. — ¶ (draw a sketch of), adumbro, delineo, describo, designo.
DESIGN, s. (purpose, resolution), consilium, propositum, institutum. — *I had a design to go into Cilicia, mihi erat in animo proficisci in Ciliciam.* — *With what design do you mention these things? quorsum hæc dicis?* — ¶ (sketch), adumbratio, rudis descriptio or designatio; ichnographia (ground-plan): — (as an art), pictura linearis; graphis. — ¶ (plot), molitio, inceptum. — *To entertain an ill design, scelus in aliquem cogitare.*
DESIGNATION, designatio.
DESIGNEDLY, de industriâ, deditâ operâ, consulto et cogitato.
DESIGNER, designator.
DESIGNING (crafty), astutus, callidus, ver-sutus.
DESIRE, s. (wish), optatio (the act); optatum; desiderium, studium, votum; cupiditas, cupido. — *He has performed my desire, votum meum implevit.* — *It has happened according to my desire, ex animi sententiâ successit, votum sum compos; potior votis.* — *According to one's desire, ex sententiâ, ex animo.* — ¶ (request), rogatio, postulatium; rogatus, in abl. — *Is this your desire? hocce quaesivisti?* — *It is not my desire that, &c., nihil postulo, ut, etc.* — *A humble desire, obsecratio, obtestatio.* — *I do a thing by desire, rogatus aliquid facio.*
To DESIRE (wish), cupio, concupisco, expeto; desidero, opto, exopto. — *earnestly, ardeo.* — *I desire no more, sat habeo.* — *He desires to speak with you, te conventum expetit.* — ¶ (request), peto, requiro. — *My desire is, that, &c., quod peto et volo est, ut, etc.* — *I desire but this of you, hoc modo te obsecro.* — *He desires but reason, æquum postulat.* — *To desire humbly, obtestor, supplico, oro.* — *lamentably, imploro.* — *earnestly, expeto, obsecro.* — *importunately, flagito, efflagito.*
DESIRABLE, appetendus, expetendus, optandus, optabilis, cupiendus. — *Morre, potior.*
DESIROUS, avidus, cupidus. — *Very desirous, perstudiosus, percupidus.*
DESIROUSLY, cupide, avide, studiose.
DESIST, desisto, abisto, desino, cesso; aliquid omittere.
DESISTING, derelictio, cessatio, omissio.
DESK, mensa scriptoria; (reading-desk), pulpitu.
DESOLATE, desertus, vastus, desolatus: (full of grief), afflictus, mæstus, tristis, mærore plenus: (without comfort), solatus expers; solatio carens. — *Made desolate, vastatus, devastatus, depopulatus, desolatus.* — *A making desolate, vastatio, depopulatio.*
To DESOLATE, vasto, devasto, populo, depopulo, desolo.
DESOLATENESS, **DESOLATION**, (ravage or ruin), vastitas; ruina. — ¶ *Desolate.*

ness (*want of comfort*), ægritudo, mæror, mæstitia.

DESPAIR; v. desperare (de re, rem, rei [dat.], or acc. and infin.); animum despondere, omnem spem abjicere. — *To cause one to despair*, alicui omnem spem adimere, auferre, eripere. — *To despair of a sick man*, ægrum deponere, ægrum desperare. — *I am despaired of*, desperor. — *Despaired of*, desperatus, deploratus.

DESPAIR, DESPERATION, desperatio.

DESPAIRINGLY, omni spe abjectâ.

DESPERATE, desperatus; expes, spe carens, spe dejectus: (*rash*), temerarius: (*dangerous*), discriminis plenus, periculosus, anceps. — *My case is desperate*, de meis rebus actum est. — *A desperate situation*, desperatio rerum omnium. — *To grope desperate*, spem abjicere; in aperta flagitia erumpere.

DESPERATELY, perditæ, misere, periculose. — *He is desperately in love*, perditæ amat, amore deperditus est.

DESPERADO (*desperate person*), perditus, furiosus, vesanus.

DESPATCH (*accomplish*), expedio, perago, conficio, perficio; (*hasten*), maturo, accelero. — *He despatched the matter very quickly*, mirâ celeritate rem peregit. — *Despatched*, confectus, peractus, absolutus, expeditus. — *It shall be despatched quickly*, expedite effectum dabitur. — ¶ (*send*), mitto, dimitto; ablego. — *To despatch out of the way*, amando. — ¶ (*kill one quickly*), cito interimere, occidere, interficere.

DESPATCH, s. expeditio, festinatio, præparatio. — *Desirous of despatch*, conficiendæ rei cupidus. — ¶ *A despatch* (*pocket of letters*), fasciculus epistolarum; (*a letter*), literæ.

DESPATCHING, expeditio, perfectio.

DESPERATE, &c. See under *Despair*.

DESPISE, contemno, despicio; sperno, aspernor; nullo loco numerare; magno cum fastidio præterire, nihil æstimare or ducere; fastidio. — *Worldly things*, externa omnia negligere. — *To be despised*, contemni, sperni, despici, despiciatui duci.

DESPISER, contemptor, contemptrix.

DESPISING, despectus, despiciatus, contemptus; despicientia; contemptio.

DESPICABLE, DESPISABLE, contemnendus, despiciendus, aspernandus. — *A despicable fellow*, homo tressis, abjectus, vilis.

DESPICABLENESS, vilitas.

DESPICABLY, viliter, abjecte, sordide.

DESPITE (*malice*), malignitas, invidia, malitia: (*scorn*), despectus, contemptus. — *In despite of one*, ingratis, aliquo invito.

DESPITEFUL, malignus, malevolus, invidus.

DESPITEFULLY, contumeliose, maligne.

DESPOIL, spolio, vasto, eripio, nudo, denudo.

DESPOND, animum despondere. — ¶ See *Despair*.

DESPONDENCY, desperatio, spei abjectio.

DESPOT, princeps (rex, etc.) cuius arbitrium pro legibus est; dominus, tyrannus, rex.

DESPOTIC, summus (e. g. imperium): — imperiosus, superbus, crudelis.

DESPOTISM, dominiatio, imperium summum; superbia, impotentia: (*as a state*), civitas, in qua libido principis pro legibus habetur.

DESPOTICALLY, imperiose.

DESSERT, bellaria, tragemata.

DESTINE, destino, designo.

DESTINATION, destinatio, designatio. — ¶ (*of a traveller*), locus, quo tendit.

DESTINY, fatum, sors. — *To bewail one's destiny*, sortem suam plorare or miscrari. — *To read one's destiny*, quid alicui accidere possit conjectare. — *Of destiny*, fatalis. — *By destiny*, fataliter, necessario. — ¶ *The Destinies*, Paræ.

DESTITUTE, egenus; inops. — *of food*, cibo egens. — *To leave destitute*, inopem relinquere.

DESTITUTION, destitutio; inopia.

DESTROY, consumo, absumo, aboleo, deleo, exstinguo, conficio; concido, convelo. — *To be destroyed*, dispereo, intereo. — *I am utterly destroyed*, nullus sum. — ¶ (*spoil*), perdo, corrumpto; (*overthrow*), destruo, diruo, evertio, subverto; (*waste*), vasto, devasto, populor, de-

populor; (*make havoc of*), prædor. — *To destroy all with fire and sword*, omnia ferro et incendio vastare. — *To destroy* (*vaze*) *a city*, urbem excindere, destruiere, evertere, dînere.

DESTRUCTOR, confector, perditor, eversor, vastator; delerix.

DESTRUCTION, disturbatio, versio, excisio: strages, exitum, interitus, ruina, labes; perniciēs, pestis. — *of a city*, urbis excidium. — ¶ (*laying waste*), populatio, depopulatio, vastatio, devastatio; (*of people*), clades, cædes. — *An utter destruction*, interuicio.

DESTRUCTIVE, extitiosus, extialis; perniciosus.

DESTRUCTIVELY, perniciose.

DESUETUDE, desuetudo.

DESULTORY, desultorius.

DETACH, deligere, seligere; sejungere, segregare; aliquo mittere.

DETACHMENT, delecta manus, delecti milites.

DETAIL, singularum rerum or partium enumeratio; singula, singule res. — *In detail*, singuli, æ, a; singillatim; ordine; multis verbis.

To DETAIL, singulatim recitare or enumerare; rem ordine narrare.

DETAIN (*make to stay*), moror, demoror, detineo, moram injicere; (*keep back*), detineo, retineo; (*hinder*), præpedio.

DETAINER (confinement), captivitas; custodia.

DETAINEE, detentio; mora.

DETECT, detego, retego; patefacio, palam facere; deprehendo. — *To be detected*, detegor, patefio; deprehendior.

DETECTION, patefactio, deprehensio, indicium.

DETER, deterreo, absterreo.

DETERGENT, detergens.

DETERMINE (*purposc*), statuo, constituo; decerno, decido; adjudico. — *They have determined either to conquer or die*, obstinaverunt se animis aut vincere, aut mori. — *He is fully determined to do it*, hoc habet obfirmatum. — ¶ (*end*), definio, dirimo, concludo, compono, expedio; (*be ended*), finem habere or capere. — ¶ (*judge between party and party*), dijudico, lites componere. — ¶ *To determine beforehand*, præfinio, præjudico. — ¶ *Determined* (*resolved*), certus, decretus, definitus, statutus, constitutus; (*beforehand*), præjudicatus, præfinitus: — (*purposcd*), propositus, deliberatus; — (*concluded*), determinatus, actus, decisis, conclusus, finitus. — *Determined by judgment*, cognitus, judicatus. — *Not determined*, indefinitus. — ¶ (*firm*), constans, firmus, obstinatus.

DETERMINABLE, quod determinari potest.

DETERMINE, determinatus, certus.

DETERMINATELY, definite; certe.

DETERMINATION, determinatio, decisio. — *Till the matter was brought to a determination*, donec hoc negotium certo loco constitisset. — ¶ (*resolution*), consilium; sententia.

DETERGENT. See *Detergent*.

DETEST (*abhor*), detestor, abominor; odio habere, in aliquem odio flagrare: (*loathe*), fastidio, odi.

DETESTABLE, detestabilis, execrabilis, execrandus; odiosus.

DETESTABLY, detestabilem in modum.

DETESTATION, detestatio; odium; animus abhorrens.

DETHRONE, alicquem regno spoliare, regno pellere or expellere; regi imperium abrogare.

DETRACT *from*, de alicujus famâ detrachere; alicui maledicere, laudes alicujus obterere.

DETRACTER, criminator, obrectator.

DETRACTION, obrectatio, maledictio, crinatio; alicujus famæ or existimationis violatio.

DETRACTINGLY, maledice.

DETRIMENT, detrimentum, damnum, dispendium.

DETRIMENTAL, damnosus; perniciosus.

DEUCE (*at dice*), dyas. — ¶ *The deuce take you! abi in malam rem! — Deuce take it! male verat!*

DEVASTATE, vasto, devasto.

DEVASTATION, vastatio, depopulatio.

DEVELOP, patefacere; exponere.

DEVIATE, erro; de rectâ viâ discedere.

— *You deviate from virtue*, deseris viam virtutis. — *I have deviated from my subject*, a proposito digressus sum.

DEVIATION, error, aberratio.

DEVICE. See *Devise*.

DEVIL, diabolus; also, homo (as, a poor devil). — *The devil rebukes sin*, Clodius accusat mæchos.

DEVILISH, diabolicus; nefandus, sædus.

DEVIOUS, devius; impicatus.

DEVISE (*invent*), excogito, invenio; (*fulsely*), comminiscor, fingo. — *They devise a cunning tale between them*, fingunt inter se quandam fallaciam. — *Devised*, excogitatus, commentitius, confictus, conquistus. — ¶ (*frame, fashion*), formo, fingo, effingo. — ¶ (*by will*), lego, aliquid alicui testamento dare, relinquere. — *Devised by will*, legatus.

DEVISEE, legatarius.

DEVISER, inventor, excogitator, machinator; commentor. — ¶ (*by will*), legator.

DEVISING, excogitatio, inventio, machinatio.

DEVICE, techna, dolus, præstigiæ, artificium: (*contrivance*), commentum, excogitatio, inventio, machinatio: (*feigned story*), commentum, fabula; argumentum: (*on a shield*), imago; signum; inscriptio.

DEVOLD, vacuus, expers, carens.

DEVOIR. See *Compliment*.

DEVOLVE, v. a. devolveo. — *To devolve a trust*, &c. upon one, aliquid alicujus fidei mandare, credere, committere. — *An estate*, &c. devolved upon him, ad illum lege bona redierunt.

DEVOTE, devoveo, consacro, dedico, nuncupo; do, dedo, trado, addico: (*consign over*), damno.

DEVOTED, adj. deditus alicui, studiosus alicujus, alicujus observantissimus; alicui addictus; alicui devotus. — *He is devoted to us*, totus noster est.

DEVOTEDNESS, voluntas, benevolentia; pietas; fides; obsequium.

DEVOTEE, homosuperstitiosus; fanaticus.

DEVOTION, pia meditatio; pietas erga or in Deum. — *Counterfeit devotion*, simulata sanctitas or pietas. — *To be at devotion*, rei divine operam dare; sacris operari. — ¶ (*scrvice*), studium, obsequium, observantia, cultus. — *To be at one's devotion*, totum ad arbitrium et nutum alicujus factum esse. — *I am entirely at your devotion*, me penitus additum, deditum, obstrictum tibi habes.

DEVOUT, pius, religiosus, sanctus; religioni or pietati deditus; Dei sincerus cultor. — *Devout only in show*, pietatem in Deum simulans. — *Not devout*, irreligiosus; superûm contemptor; parcus Deorum cultor et infrequens, Hor.

DEVOUTLY, pie, religiose, sancte, caste, adoratione summâ. — *To pray devoutly*, ardentem or fervide precari; Deo supplicare.

DEVOUTNESS, religio, sanctimonia, sanctitas, pietas.

DEVOUR, voro, devoro, in se ingurgitare, comedo. — *sweet and dainty meats*, ligurio. — ¶ (*consume wastefully*), profundo, effundo; decoquo, prodigo, comedo, abligurio. — ¶ (*oppress*), opprimo.

DEVOURING, adj. edax, vorax.

DEVOUT. See *Devote*.

DEW, ros. — *Dew falls*, rorat. — *The falling of dew*, roratio. — *A sprinkling with dew*, roris aspersio, irroratio. — ¶ *Dew-berries*, baccæ rubi repentis. — ¶ See *Beden*.

Dewy, rorulentus, roscidus, roratus; rori similis.

DEXTEROUS, habilis, promptus, expeditus, sollers; dexter.

DEXTEROUSLY, expedite, perite, commode.

DEXTERITY, habitas, habitus, ars, exercitatio; ingenii dexteritas, dexteritas; sollertia. — *With dexterity*, gnaviter, perite.

DIABOLICAL. See *Devilish*.

DIABOLICALLY, diabolice.

DIADEM, diadema, insigne regium.

DIAGONAL, diagonalis; subst. linea diagonalis or diagonios.

DIAGRAM, forma (geometrica); descriptio.

DIAL, horologium. — *A sundial*, horologium solarium, solarium. — *The hand*

or pin of a dial, gnomon, index, stylus. — *The dial-plate, horologii facies.*
DIALING, gnomonice.
DIALECT, linguæ genus, dialectus.
DIALOGUE, dialogus, sermo, sermones alterni; diverbium (in a play).
DIAMETER, diametros.
DIAMETRICAL, diametricus.
DIAMETRICALLY, ex diametro, per medium, directo.
DIAMOND, adamas; adamas ferro inclusus. — *Of a diamond, adamantinus.* — ¶ *The diamond at cards, rhombus.*
DIAPHORETIC, sudorem excitans.
DIAPHRAGM (midriff), septum transversum, diaphragma.
DIARRHOEA, alvi dejectio, alvus liquida, diarrhœa; profluvium, Col.
DIARY, diarium, ephemeris.
DIBBLE (setting-stick), pastinum.
DICE. See *Dic*, subst.
DICTATE, dicto, præscribo.
DICTATES (precepts), dictata, præcepta, præscripta.
DICTATOR, dictator. — *Of a dictator, Dictatorial, dictatorius.*
DICTATORSHIP, dictatura.
DICTION, dictio.
DICTIONARY, lexicon.
DIDACTIC, in quo præcepta traduntur; ad docendum aptus or accommodatus; didacticus.
DIE, morior, demorior (from a number), emorior, intermorior (mostly of plants, fire, &c.); decedo, e vitâ cedo or discedo or excedo, exire e vitâ; vitam relinquere; animam expirare or efflare; extinguui; perire; interire; naturæ satisfacere; mortem or diem supremum obire; mortem or morte occumbere; mortem oppetere. — *He died two years ago, abhinc annos duos mortuus est.* — *Before he died, autemquam a vitâ discederet.* — *We must all die, omnes eodem cogimur; omnes una manet nox.* — *To die upon a thing, immorior.* — *To die a natural death, morbo naturæ debitum reddere; suâ morte defungi.* — *To die very poor, in magnâ paupertate decedere.* — *To die as a malefactor, ultimo supplicio affici.* — *To die suddenly, repentinâ morte perire, repentinò mori; subito mori.* — *before time, immaturâ morte abripi.* — *with laughing, risu emori.* — *Condemned to die, capite damnatus; morti addictus.* — *Like to die or ready to die, moribundus, ferme moriens.* — ¶ *To die (as liquors), saporem perdere, in vappin verti.* — ¶ See *Dead, Death*.
DIE, s. (to play with), talus, tessera. (See the Lex.) — *Dice, tali, tessera; (the play at dice), alea, ludus talarius.* — *A throw at dice, jactus or missus talorum or tesserarum; jactus.* — *To play at dice, talis or tesseris ludere; alcâ or aleam ludere.* — *A dice-box, phimus, fritillus; pyrgus.* (See *Pyrgus*, in the Lex.) — ¶ *Fig. The die is cast, jacta est alea.*
DICER, aleator.
DIE, subst. (color). See *Dye*.
DIET (food), cibus, penus; cibaria: — (course of food), diætâ, victûs regimen, certus vivendi modus ac lex. — *strict, abstinentia.* — *Relating to diet, diæteticus.* — ¶ *A diet of the empire, ordinum imperii conventus.*
DO DIET a person (confine to a regular diet), diætâ or victûs rationem alicui præscribere. — *Diæted, ad præscriptam victûs rationem vivens.*
DIETETICS, diætetica (-æ).
DIFFER (be different), differo, discrepo, disto; dissideo, abhorreo. — *They differ from us, dissident a nobis.* — *Hidden virtue differs little from buried sloth, paulum sepulta distat inertia celata virtus.* — *Man and beast differ chiefly in this, inter hominem et belluam hoc maxime interest.* — *A thrifty man differs from a covetous man, discordat parcus avaro.* — *To cause or make to differ or be different, distinguo, secerno.* — ¶ *To differ from one in opinion, dissentio, aliter sentire.* — ¶ *To differ (fall out), rixor, jurgio contendere.* — *To cause persons to differ (fall out), lites inter alios scire.*
DIFFERENCE (unlikeness), differentia, dissimilitudo, discrepantia, discrimen, diversitas, varietas. — *There is no great difference between them and the Peripatet-*

ics, non multum a Peripateticis dissident. — *I will treat them without any difference, illos nullo discrimine habeo.* — *Difference in inclinations breaks friendship, studiorum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias.* — ¶ (distance), distantia. — *There is a very great difference between them, tanta est inter eos, quanta maxima potest esse, distantia.* — ¶ (controversy), lis, dissensio, altercatio, disceptatio. — *To end differences by treaty, per colloquia controversias componere.*
DIFFERENT, diversus, discrepans, dispar, dissimilis. — *Different inclinations pursue different studies, dispares mores disparia studia sequuntur.* — *To be different from, dissono, disconvenio.*
DIFFERENTLY (with difference), multimodis, varie; diverse: (otherwise), aliter.
DIFFICULT (hard), difficilis, gravis, arduus, operosus: (hard to be pleased), difficilis, morosus, fastidiosus. — *Very difficult, perdifficilis, perarduus.* — *A very difficult question, questio perobscura.* — *Somewhat difficult, subdifficilis.*
DIFFICULTY, difficultas. — *In one's circumstances, res angustæ, tenues.* — *Of speech, linguæ balbuties or titubantia.* — *A thing of great difficulty, arduum, res ardua.* — *To break through difficulties, difficultates superare or vincere.* — *To make a difficulty in doing a thing, gravor.* — *I shall make no difficulty in speaking my mind, non gravabor, quid quæque de re sentiam, dicere.* — *With difficulty, difficiliter or difficulter, ægre, vix tandem.* — *Without any difficulty, nullo negotio, haud difficulter.*
DIFFIDENT (doubtful), diffidens; incredulus: (shy), verecundus, pudens; rusticus. — *To be diffident, diffido.* — *To be somewhat diffident, subdiffido.*
DIFFIDENTLY, diffidenter; verecunde.
DIFFIDENCE, diffidentia; metus; verecundia, pudor; rusticitas (awkward).
DIFFUSE, v. diffundo, spargo, dispergo.
DIFFUSE, adj. qui late et diffuse dicit; copiosus; verbosus.
DIFFUSELY, fuse, diffuse; verbose.
DIFFUSION, diffusio, dispersus.
DIFFUSIVE, largus, exundans, ad plures pertingens.
DIFFUSIVENESS, diffusio, dispersus.
DIG, fodio, confodio, effodio. — *about, circumfodio, pastino, Col.* — *To dig down, defodio.* — *in, infodio.* — *out or up, effodio, eruo.* — *through, transfodio.* — *under, suffodio.* — *Which may be digged, fossilis.*
DIGGER, fossor.
DIGGING, s. fossio, fossura. — *about the roots, ablaqueatio, pastinatio.*
DIGEST (set in order), digero, in ordinem redigere. — ¶ *To digest meat, cibum conficere, concoquere; cibum digerere.* — *Not digested (as meat), crudus, imperfectus, hærens ardenti stomacho.* — *To digest perfectly, decoquo, percoquo.* — ¶ *To digest an affront, injuriam concoquere or æquo animo pati.*
DIGESTION, digestio, concoctio. — *Ill digestion, cruditas.*
DIGESTIBLE, facilis concoctu or ad concoquendum.
DIGESTS, juris volumina in proprios digesta locos; digesta; pandectæ.
DIGIT. See *Deck, Dress*.
DIGIT (inch), digitus, pollex.
DIGNIFY, orno, nobilito.
DIGNITARY, dignitate pollens.
DIGNITY, dignitas, nobilitas, honor; amplitudo. — *To promote to dignity, producere ad dignitatem, munere ornare.* — *The dignity of a senator, gradus senatorius, dignitas senatoria.* — *Of dignities, honorarius.*
DIGRESS, ab instituto sermone deflectere, digredi, excurrere, declinare.
DIGRESSION, digressio, digressus, declinatio, excursio.
DIKE (ditch), fossa; (dam), agger.
DILAPIDATE, dilapido, diruo.
DILAPIDATION, versio; dilapidatio. — *Dilapidations, ruinæ, damnum.*
DILATE (widen), dilato; fines propagare or extendere: (enlarge upon a subject), amplifico, orationem dilatare, sermonem producere or extendere. — *To dilate or grow wide, dilator.*
DILATION, amplificatio, prolatio, extensio.
DILATORY, cunctabundus, cunctans.

DILEMMA, dilemma: (difficulty), angustia; difficultas.
DILIGENT, diligens, impiger, sedulus, assiduus, industrius, studiosus. — *in his business, attentus, diligenter negotio incumbens.* — *in labor, operosus, laboriosus.* — *to do what is commanded, obsequens, obsequiosus, moriger.* — *To be diligent, sudo; evigilo; animo excubare or vigilare, industriam exhibere, adhibere, præstare.* — *Very diligent, perdifficilis, diligentissimus, pervigil.*
DILIGENTLY, diligenter, attente, accurate, industrie, sedulo, studiose.
DILIGENCE, diligentia, attentio, cura; assiduitas, sedulitas; studium; accuratio. — *With diligence, diligenter; sedulo; accurate.* — *To give or use diligence, curam adhibere, operam dare; sedulo laborare.* — *Diligence to please, obsequium.* — ¶ *Diligence (expedition), celeritas.* — *To despatch with diligence, accellero, festino, maturo.* — ¶ *A diligence, vehiculum publicum.*
DILL, anethum.
DILUTE, diluo, vinum aquâ temperare, miscere, commiscere.
DIM, obscurus, tenebrosus, caliginosus.
TO DIM, obscuro; tenebras alicui rei obducere, inducere, offundere. — *To grow dim, obscuror.* — *To dim the eyes, oculos præstringere; oculis caliginem offundere.* — *A dimming of the sight, caligatio, oculorum hebetatio.*
DIM-SIGHTED, hebes; lusciosus, luscinus. — *To be so, oculi alicui cæcutiunt.*
DIMLY, obscure, parum dilucide, non satis aperte.
DIMNESS, caligo, hebetudo, obscuritas.
DIMENSION, dimensio; mensura; ratio modi.
DIMINISH, deminuo, minuo; attenuo, demo, debilito. — *Cures diminish bodily strength, attenuant vigiles corpus miserabile cure.* — *To diminish a sum, partem aliquam detrahere, disperdere, minuire.* — *To diminish (be diminished), deminuo, decedo, recedo.*
DIMINUTION, imminutio, deminutio, attenuatio; extenuatio, elevatio. — *That will be no diminution to you, ista res gloriam tuam non minuet.*
DIMINISHINGLY, cum obtreccatione.
DIMINUTIVE, parvus, pusillus. — ¶ (of words), deminutivus.
DIMPLE, gelasinus, lacuna.
DIN, sonus, sonitus, strepitus; clamor. — *To make a din, resono, strepo; strepitam facere.*
TO DIN one's ears, aures obtundere.
DINE, prandeo; cæno. — *Having dined, pransus; cænatus.* — *Not having dined, impransus.* — *He that dines with another, compansor.*
DINNER, cibus meridianus; prandium; cæna. — *Of dinner, pransorius.*
DING, allido, illido; incutio, infligo.
DINGLE (vale), convallis.
DINT, contusio, impressio; nota, vestigium. — ¶ *Dint (force), vis.*
TO DINT, contundo.
DIOCESE, diœcesis.
DIOCESAN, episcopus.
DIP, v. a. tingo, intingo, mergo; v. n. se mergere in aquam, subire aquam. — *To dip again, retingo.* — *To dip often, mersito, merso.* — *To dip under, subinergo.* — *To dip over head and ears, immergo.* — *Dipped, intinctus, tinctus; immersus.* — ¶ *To dip into a thing, leviter aliquid attingere.*
DIPHTHONG, diphthongus.
DIRE, DIREFUL, diras, sævus, atrox, horrendus, horridus.
DIRENESS, diritas, immanitas.
DIRECT, rectus, directus.
DIRECT (govern), dirigo, moderor. — ¶ *To direct a letter, inscribo.* — ¶ *To direct the right way, viam alicui monstrare, cominonstrare, ostendere.* — *Directed in the way, in viam deductus.* — ¶ *To direct or show how to do a thing, monstro, doceo, edoceo; præcipio, instruo, instituo, erudio.* — ¶ *To direct or bend one's course to a place, cursum or iter aliquo dirigere, tendere, intendere, applicare.* — ¶ See *Command.* — *He was directed to do that, id habebat in mandatis.*
DIRECTION, regio, via; pars. — *In all directions, in omnes partes.* — ¶ (conduct, management), rectio, administra-

tio; gubernatio. — *To have the direction of an affair*, alicui rei praeesse. — *They had the direction of the war*, illis mandatum erat bellum. — *To be under the direction of another*, rem alicujus ductu gerere; nutu alicujus regi. — ¶ *To follow directions*, jussa or mandata alicujus exsequi, facere, peragere. — *To give*, praecipio, jubeo, mando, alicui de re aliqua mandata or praecepta dare. — *To receive*, mandata ab aliquo accipere.

DIRECTLY, directe, directo, recta; e vestigio, sine mora. — *Let us go directly*, eamus recta via. — *Directly against or contrary*, e regione, ex adverso, ex opposito, contra.

DIRECTNESS, rectum.

DIRECTOR, rector, moderator.

DIRGE, carmen lugubre (funebre); threnus; nenia.

DIRK, pugio.

DIRT, lutum, caenum.

DIRTY (*full of dirt*), cœnusus, lutulentus, immundus, sordidus: (*base, filthy*), sordidus, impurus, spurcus, fœdus. — *A dirty or base action*, facinus indignum, fœdum.

TO DIRTY a person's clothes, alicujus vestem conspurcare, inquinare, luto aspergere or inficere.

DIRTILY, sordide, fœde: — (*basely*), indigne, inhoneste, inique, sordide, illiberaliter, turpiter: (*impurely*), obscœne.

DIRTINESS, spurcitia, sordes, squalor: (*baseness, &c.*), fœditas, impuritas, iniquitas; injustitia; spurcities.

DISABLE (*render incapable*), aliquem ad aliquid agendum ineptum reddere, ad aliquid munus sustinendum ineptum facere: — (*weaken*), debilito, infirmo. — *To disable*, alicujus brachium, manum, etc., debilitare, mutilare. — *A disabled ship*, navis quassa, inutilis, inhabilis. — *soldier*, miles membris captus or vulneribus confectus.

DISABLING, infirmatio, debilitatio, mutilatio.

DISABILITY, impotentia.

DISABUSE, errore animum alicujus liberare; alicui errorem eripere; alicui mentis errorem demere; errantem in viam veritatis reducere.

DISADVANTAGE (*damage or loss*), incommodum, damnum, detrimentum, jactura: (*inferiority of condition*), deterior or iniquior conditio. — *Disadvantage of ground* (*in war*), loci iniquitas. — *To come off with disadvantage in battle*, cladem, incommodum accipere. — *To my disadvantage*, meo detrimento or incommodo. — *To set upon a person at a disadvantage*, aliquem impeditum et inopinantem aggredi.

DISADVANTAGEOUS, incommodus, damnosus, iniquus; alienus.

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, incommoditas.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, incommode, damnose, inique.

DISAFFECTED, aversus, alienatus, alienus; malevolus; inimicus. — *to the government*, rerum novarum or eventendarum cupidus; inimicus regis, etc.

DISAFFECTION, offensio, aversatio; malevolentia.

DISAGREE (*fall out*), dissideo, dissentio, discordo, discrepo: — (*not to suit*), pugno, repugno, non congruere, competere or quadrare. — *Disagreeing*, diversus, discors, discordans. — *It is disagreeing to my kind of life*, absurdum et alienum est a vitâ meâ.

DISAGREEABLE (*unpleasant*), injucundus, ingratus, illepidus, insuavis.

DISAGREEABLENESS, injucunditas.

DISAGREEABLY, injucunde, illepide.

DISAGREEMENT, repugnantia, discrepantia, discordia, diversitas; (*falling out*), dissidium, dissensio.

DISALLOW, improbo, reprobo, damno, averso; rejicio.

DISANNUL. See *Annul*.

DISAPPEAR, evanescere, e conspectu evolare; obscurari; tolli.

DISAPPOINT, destituo, frustror; irritum facere: (*break one's word*), fidem violare, conventis non stare. — *To disappoint an adversary's purpose*, adversarii conatus infringere. — *To disappoint one of his hope*, spem alicujus destituere, fallere. — *To be disappointed*, spe falli. — *My master is disappointed of a wife*, herus uxore excidit.

DISAPPOINTMENT, frustratio; incommodum, casus adversus.

DISAPPROVE, improbo, minus probo.

DISAPPROBATION, improbatio; reprehensio (*blame*); acclamatio (*by noise*).

DISARM (*strip another of his arms*), exarmo; spolio; armis exuere, alicui arma detrahere: — (*lay aside his arms*), arma deponere or exuere. — *Disarmed* (*without arms*), inermis, inermus; (*stripped of his arms*), armis spoliatus or exutus.

DISASTER, malum, incommodum; calamitas; casus adversus, infestus, iniquus.

DISASTROUS, infaustus, infelix, calamitosus.

DISASTROUSLY, incommode, infelicitate, calamitose.

DISAVOW (*disown*), diffiteor, infitior, nego, abnego, denego, repudio; rejicio.

DISAYOWING (*disowning*), negatio, infitatio, repudiatio.

DISBAND, exauctoro, dimitto. — *soldiers*, milites exauctorare, dimittere, missos facere. — ¶ *To disband or quit the service*, signa deserere or derelinquere.

DISBANDING, missio, dimissio.

DISBELIEVE (*distrust*), diffido; (*not believe*), non or parum credere.

DISBELIEF, diffidentia; dubitandi obstinatio.

DISBELIEVER, qui veram religionem non profitetur.

DISBURDEN, exonero, levo.

DISBURDENING, oneris exemptio.

DISBURSE, impendo, insumo, pecuniam erogare or suppeditare.

DISBURSEMENT, pecuniae erogatio; expensa, impensa; expensum, sumptus, expensa pecunia.

DISCARD (*dismiss*), exauctoro, dimitto, missum facere; (*throw off*), excutio, ejicio; (*reject*), rejicio.

DISCARDING, missio.

DISCERN (*put a difference*), discerno, dignosco, dijudico, distinguo; (*perceive*), cerno, video, conspicio, intelligo; (*distinguish from*), internosco; (*spy out*), conspicio. — *Easy to be discerned*, conspicuus, perspicuus. — *Discernible*, sub aspectum or oculorum sensum cadens.

DISCERNMENT, judicium; judicium acre, subtile.

DISCERNING, *adj.* perspicax, sagax; homo acri mente or judicio.

DISCERNINGLY, sagaciter, acriter, subtiliter.

DISCHARGE *one's conscience* (*act conscientiously*), rectam conscientiam servare, a rectâ conscientia non discedere. — *a commission*, mandatum conficere. — ¶ *To discharge* (*from a crime*), absolvo, expedio, a culpâ liberare, culpam ab aliquo amovere. — ¶ *To discharge one of a covenant*, acceptam stipulationem ferre. — ¶ *To discharge* (*exempt*), ab administratione alicujus rei liberare or eximere; (*release*), dimitto; (*put out of office*), missum facere. — *Discharged* (*freed*), liberatus, solutus; liber; immunis. — *To discharge soldiers*, milites dimittere, mittere or missos facere, exauctorare, militiâ solvere; *with disgrace*, milites cum ignominia dimittere. — *To discharge a debt*, nomen dissolvere, expedire. — ¶ *To discharge a ship*, merces e navi exponere, exonerare or deonerare. — *Discharged*, exoneratus, onere levatus. — *To discharge one's stomach*, evomo, vomitu reddere. — *To discharge one's anger upon a person*, iram in aliquem effundere or evomere. — *To discharge itself* (*as a river*), defluo, devolvo. — *To discharge a gun*. See *Gun*.

DISCHARGE, *s.* (*freeing*), liberatio, missio. — *of humors*, humorum detractio. — *The discharge of one's duty*, muneris functio. — ¶ *A discharge* (*acquittance*), acceptio, latio. — *To give a discharge*, acceptum referre aliquid. — ¶ *To demand a discharge* (*of soldiers*), missionem flagitare.

DISCHARGING (*acquitting*), absolutio, a culpâ liberatio; (*sending away*), dimissio; (*paying*), solutio. — *A discharging of a captive*, captivi redemptio.

DISCIPLINE, discipulus.

DISCIPLINE (*instruction*), disciplina, institutio; (*warlike*), res bellica, disciplina militaris, ratio castrensis. — *To observe strict discipline or order*, leges prae-scriptas or praeinitas observare.

TO DISCIPLINE (*instruct*), doceo, instituo, erudio; (*punish*), punio, castigo.

DISCIPLINARIAN, qui leges praescribas observat et urget.

DISCLAIM, renuntio, ab dico, repudio, recuso; pro suo non habere; nuntium alicui rei remittere.

DISCLAIMING, abdicatio; recusatio.

DISCLOSE, detego, retego, aperio, aperio, nuntio, indicio; patefacio. — *To be disclosed*, patefio, patesco. — *Disclosed* (*revealed*), detectus, patefactus, reclusus; nudatus.

DISCLOSURE, patefactio, indicium.

DISCOLOR, decoloro, colorem mutare — *Discolored*, decolor, decoloratus.

DISCOLORATION, coloris mutatio; decoloratio.

DISCOMFIT an army, exercitum furdere; hostium copias profligare; hostes prosternere, dissipare, in fugam convertere.

DISCOMFITURE, clades, strages, incommodum.

DISCOMFORT, mæror, dolor, angor; mæstitia; tristitia; ægritudo.

DISCOMFORTED, tristis, mæstus, æger animi. — *To be so*, dolere, in dolore esse, in mærore esse.

DISCOMMODE, incommodo, alicui incommodum ferre or parere; molestiam afferre, exhibere; aliquem molestiâ afficere.

DISCOMMODING, incommoditas, incommodum.

DISCOMPOSE (*put out of order*), turbo, perturbo; confundo. — *To discompose the mind*, animum excruciare, sollicitare, angere, inquietare.

DISCOMPOSURE, perturbatio, consternatio, trepidatio; cura, angor, anxietas.

DISCONCERT, consilia frangere, confringere, conturbare, perturbare. — *Disconcerted*, fractus; perturbatus.

DISCONCERTING, perturbatio.

DISCONSOLATE (*afflicted*), mæstus, tristis, mærore confectus; afflictus: (*without consolation*), solatii expertus, solatio carens.

DISCONTENT, offensio, molestia; tædium, fastidium, (*with genit.*); tristitia; ægritudo.

TO DISCONTENT, ango, offendo, aliquem molestiâ afficere. — *To be discontented*, offensor, indignor; graviter, ægre, moleste, iniquo animo aliquid ferre; aliqua re non contentum esse. — *Discontented*, sorte suâ non contentus, morosus, rerum mutationis cupidus; offensus, animo alienatus.

DISCONTENTEDLY, ægre, graviter, inique, moleste.

DISCONTINUE, omitto, desino, desisto; intermitto (see *Cease*). — *Discontinued*, intermissus, interruptus.

DISCONTINUANCE, intermissio, desuetudo, intercapedo.

DISCORD, discordia, dissensio, dissidium. — *To be at discord*, discordo, dissentio, discrepo, dissideo. — *To make discord*, lites serere or movere; similitates favere. — *Discord in music*, dissonantia, *Hicron*.

DISCORDANCE, discordia, discrepantia.

DISCORDANT (*in music*), absonus, dissonus; (*disagreeing*), discors.

DISCORDANTLY, absone; cum discordiâ.

DISCOUNT, de summa detrahere, remittere, subducere, deminuerere.

DISCOUNT, *s.* detractio, diminutio, subductio.

DISCOURTEANCE, improbo, reprimo, inhibeo, fronte nubila excipere.

DISCOURAGE, absterreo, animum frangere, infringere, debilitare, consternare. — *To discourage one's self*, be discouraged, animum abjicere, demittere; animo cadere, concidere, debilitari, frangi, demitti, deficere. — *To discourage from an undertaking*, deterreo; aliquem ab aliqua re avocare, abducere, abstrahere, avertere. — *Discouraged*, abjectus, deteritus, fractus. — *Not discouraged*, intrepidus.

DISCOURAGEMENT (*discouraging*), animi abjectio, debilitatio, demissio, infractio; (*hinderance*), incommodum, impedimentum. — *To throw discouragement in one's way*, detertere ab aliqua re; alicui molestiam exhibere. — *To be or lie under many discouragements*, variis incommodis conflictari.

DISCOURSE (*talk*), sermocinatio, disceptatio, alloquium, allocutio, affatus, colloquium: (*harangue*), sermo, oratio,

concio. — *Familiar discourse*, sermo familiaris, quotidianus. — *Idle*, nugæ, fabulæ. — *Pleasing*, narratio jucunda, lepida fabulæ. — *Fine or polite*, oratio accurata, compta, ornata, polita, perpolita. — *Compact*, oratio concinna et coherens. — *Dry or shallow*, loquela jejuna, oratio arida, exilis, inculta. — *Rambling*, a proposito aberrans. — *Fulsome*, oratio insulsa, illepidi, ingrata. — *Ravishing*, jucundissima, suavisissima, admirabilis. — *Figurative*, figurata. — *Starched*, nimis exquisita, affectata. — *Long-winded*, nimis longa. — *Bald*, oratio jejuna, exilis. — *Pathetic*, ad commovendos or concitandos animos apta. — *To open a discourse or debate*, de aliquâ re sermonem inferre, instituire, suscipere, ordiri. — *To resume a discourse*, eo revertere unde oratio dedinavit. — *To fall into discourse*, in sermonem incidere, verba cadere. — *To relate a discourse*, sermonem habitum exponere. — *In common discourse*, in consuetudine sermonis. — *This thing was now become the subject of common discourse*, hæc res jam vulgi rumoribus exagitata fuit, or abiit in orationum, (*liv.*) — *Discoursed*, enarratus, expositus.

TO DISCOURSE, sermocinari, disserere, discepto, confabulari, colloquor, confero. — *To discourse at large*, plurimis verbis agere, pluribus disserere. — *To discourse with a person*, sermonem cum aliquo habere, conferre; cum aliquo sermocinari, communicare.

DISCOURSING, collocutio, sermocinatio.

DISCOURSIVE, **DISCURSIVE**, ad sermocinationem spectans, sermocinationis capax.

DISCOURTEOUS, inhumanus, inurbanus, inmitis, morosus.

DISCOURTEOUSLY, inhumane, morose.

DISCOURTESY (*ill turn*), injuria, damnum, detrimentum: (*displeasure*), offensa. — *To do one a discourtesy*, incommodo; injuriâ aliquid afficere; molestiam alicui exhibere.

DISCOVER (*reveal*), detego, retego; patefacio, aperio; explico; notum facere; in lucem proferre; in vulgus producere: — (*espyn*), conspicio, prospicio; (*find out*),prehendo, patefacio. — *To discover his accomplices*, socios indicare. — *To labor or endeavor to discover*, exploro, scrutor, perscrutor, investigo, indago. — *To discover or find out secrets*, arcana expiscari, explorare. — *To discover a person's design*, consilium alicujus cognoscere. — *To discover one's humor* (*find it out*), mentem alicujus explorare, deprehendere; (*show it*), ingenium indicare, ostendere, aperire. — *Discovered* (*found out*), detectus, reiectus, patefactus, compertus; (*shown*), ostensus, indicatus.

DISCOVERABLE, aspectabilis, indagabilis.

DISCOVERER, explorator, indagator.

DISCOVERY (*discovering*), inventio, indagatio, investigatio; (*thing discovered*), inventum, res inventa. — *To make new discoveries in arts*, aliquid novi, quod ad artes amplificandas pertineat, invenire, indagare, reperire, excogitare; novis inventis artes augere, locupletare. — *¶ A discovery* (*revealing*), indicium, patefactio, deprehensio.

DISCREDIT, dedecus, ignominia, macula; labe.

TO DISCREDIT (*disgrace*), infamo, obrecto; existimationem alicujus ledere, violare, imminuere: (*not to believe*), parum alicui credere, nullam fidem alicui habere.

DISCREDITING (*disgracing*), obrectatio: (*not believing*), diffidentia.

DISCREET, prudens, sapiens, cautus, circumspectus.

DISCREETLY, prudenter, sapienter, caute, circumspecte.

DISCRETION, prudentia, sapientia; consilium, circumspectio. — *To act with discretion*, considerare or prudenter agere. — *A person of great discretion*, vir summe prudentiæ. — *Without discretion*, imprudens, inconsultus, temerarius. — *¶ (free will)*, arbitrium. — *To leave a thing to a person's discretion*, aliquid arbitrio alicujus relinquere, permittere. — *To live at one's own discretion*, sui juris esse; arbitrio suo vivere; suo more vitam degere. — *To surrender at*

discretion, se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem victoris permittere; victori se dedere nullâ conditione propositâ; libero victoris arbitrio se permittere; armis positâ ad victoris fidem confugere.

DISCRETIONARY power, potestas infinita; auctoritas nullis terminis præfinita.

DISCRIMINATE, discriminino, distinguo.

DISCRIMINATION, discrimen.

DISCUSS (*explain*), res difficiles dilucide exponere, explicare, illustrare: (*examine*), exploro, investigo; aliquid accurate considerare, diligenter perpendere; disceptare aliquid. — *¶ To discuss humors*, humores corporis discutere, resolvere.

DISCUSSION, investigatio; disceptatio.

DISDAIN, dedignor, aspernor, fastidio, aversor, contemno, sperno.

DISDAIN, contemptus, fastidium.

DISDAINER, contemptor.

DISDAINFUL, fastidiosus, arrogans; superciliosus, seu.

DISDAINFULLY, fastidiose, arroganter, contemptim.

DISDAINING, dedignatio, contemptio, aversio.

DISEASE, morbus, adversa valetudo. — *A desperate disease*, morbus periculosus, ægre medicabilis. — *A mortal disease*, mortifer morbus. — *complicated*, multiplex. — *To be confined by a disease*, propter valetudinem domo non exire, domi se continere; morbo lecto affixum esse. — *To contract a disease*, morbum contrahere, concipere. — *He caught that disease by hard drinking*, potationibus morbum concepit. — *To be relieved from a disease*, ex morbo recreari, relevari, evadere, emergere. — *The disease abates*, morbus se remittit. — *increases*, ingravescit.

DISEASED, æger, ægrotus, morbidus, morbo affectus, valetudinarius, infirmus, languidus. — *To be diseased*, ægrotare, male se habere, ex morbo laborare; morbo teneri, affici, conficiari.

DISEMBARK, oram tenere, litus obtinere, e navi exscendere or descendere: — *v. a.* *To disembark* (*goods*), e navi tollere. — *Disembarked*, e navi expositus. — *¶ But see Land.*

DISEMBOGUE, in mare defluere.

DISENCANT, exantico.

DISENCUMBERED, exoneratus, liberatus.

DISENGAGE (*quit or free from*), expedio, extrico; (*set at liberty*), libero, explico, expedio, extraho, vadimonio solvere. — *Disengaged*, liberatus, vadimoniosolutus.

DISENGAGEMENT (*freeing*), liberatio, redemptio, solutio.

DISENTANGLE, expedio, solvo, extrico.

DISENTRANCED, ex alto somno suscitatus.

DISESTEEM, elevo, contemno, despicio, negligo; parvi æstimare. — *Disesteemed*, contemptus, spretus, despicitui habitus.

DISESTEEM, s. contemptus, contemptio, fastidium.

DISESTEERING, elevatio, contemptio.

DISFAVOR, subst. odium; offensa.

DISFIGURE, deformato, mutilo. — *one's face*, os fœdare. — *Disfigured*, deformatus, deformis, fœdatus.

DISFIGURING, deformatio.

DISFRANCHISE, civitatem alicui adimere; a numero civium segregare. — *Disfranchised*, proscriptus, immunitatibus civium privatus.

DISFRANCHISEMENT, immunitatum privatio.

DISGORGE, evomo, ejicio, exonero.

DISGORING, ejectio, vomitio.

DISGRACE, dedecus, labe, infamia, ignominia; (*disfavor*), offensa, offensio. — *To fall into disgrace*, in offensam incidere. — *at court*, in principis offensionem incurrere. — *To live in disgrace*, per dedecus vivere; cum ignominia vitam degere.

TO DISGRACE, dedecore, dehonesto, deturpo; infamo; contaminio; dignitatem obscurare. — *one's self*, famam suam obscurare, ledere; se contaminare; se turpiter dare. — *To be disgraced*, in dedecore versari. — *To disgrace or turn out of favor*, gratiâ quempiam privare.

DISGRACEFUL, dedecoris, contumeliosus, turpis. — *Disgraceful language*, convicia.

DISGRACEFULLY, turpiter, cum dedecore or ignominia.

DISGUISE *himself*, mutare vestem, habitum summi permutare; larvam sibi aptare; faciem suam alienâ specie occultare; alienam formam capere, mentiri. — *as a shepherd*, pastorem cultum induere. — *¶ To disguise* (*alter*) *a thing*, aliam speciem alicui rei superinducere; (*conceal*), aliquid celare, occultare, dissimulare.

DISGUISE, subst. vestis mutata. — *In disguise*, veste mutata, permutato habitu; larvam gerens, personatus. — *¶ Fig.* species; simulatio. See *Cloak*.

DISGUISE, dissimulator, qui deformat.

DISGUISE (*dissembling*), dissimulatio.

DISGUST, fastidium, offensio, tadium; nausea.

TO DISGUST, displiceo; bilem alicui commovere; fastidium afferre. — *To be disgusted* (*take a disgust*), stomachor, indignor; ægre, indigne, moleste ferre. — *Disgusting*, fastidium creans, fastidiosus; teter (*of smell*, &c.).

DISH (*platter*), patina, patella, lanx, magis, scutula, paropsis: — *A dish* (when the same as a course), ferculum; but to express he cooked a dish of vegetables, we say, olus coxit. — *The chief dish*, caput cœnæ. — *A large dish*, lanx. — *A little dish*, patella, catillus. — *A dish-clout*, peniculus. — *Dish-meat*, sorbillum.

TO DISH UP meat, patinas cibis instruere; patinis cibos indere.

DISHABILLE, vestis nocturna; vestis domestica, vestitus domesticus.

DISHHEARTEN, animum alienj frangere, debilitare; aliquid ab aliqâ re absterre. — *To be disheartened*, animo cadere, concidere; animum abjicere, demittere. — *Disheartened*, animo abjectus, fractus, debilitatus. — *A disheartening affair*, res parum spei ostentans or de quâ vix bene sperare licet.

DISHHEARTENING, s. animi abjectio, demissio, debilitatio, infractio.

DISHVEL, capillos turbare, pandere. — *Dishvelled hair*, passi capilli.

DISHONEST (*knavish*), fraudulentus, improbus, pravus, nequam.

DISHONESTLY, improbe, perfide, fraudulenter.

DISHONESTY (*knavery*), fraudulencia, fallacia, injustitia; pravitatis, improbitas.

DISHONOR, dedecus, ignominia, infamia, macula. — *It is better to die bravely than to live in dishonor*, præstat per virtutem mori quam per dedecus vivere.

TO DISHONOR, dehonesto, dedecore; tra-duco, deformato, labem alicui aspergere, alicui infamiam inferre. — *He dishonored him amongst his friends*, illum ignominia notavit inter suos.

DISHONORABLE, turpis, inhonestus, ignominiosus; infamis, deformis; decolor (*poet.*).

DISHONORABLY, turpiter, inhoneste.

DISINCLINED, ab aliqâ re aversus, alienus or abhorrens.

DISINCLINATION, aversio, odium.

DISINGENUOUS, parum ingenuus, ingenuitatis expers, inurbanus, incivilis, illiberalis.

DISINGENUOUSLY, parum ingenue, inurbane, illiberaliter.

DISINGENUOUSNESS, prava indoles, dissimulatio, illiberalitas.

DISINHERIT, exheredo, exheredem scribere; hereditate mulcare. — *Disinherited*, exheredatus, exheres.

DISINHERITING, exheredatio.

DISINTERESTED, integer, incorruptus, commodis suis non stidens, suæ utilitatis immemor, abstinent, innocens.

DISINTERESTEDNESS, sui commodi neglectus, innocentia, abstinentia.

DISINTERESTEDLY, integre, incorrupte, sine ullâ mercedis spe, innocenter, liberaliter.

DISJOIN, disjungo, discludo, separo, se-grego.

DISJOINING, disjunctio, se-junctio, separatio.

DISJUNCTION, disjunctio.

DISJUNCTIVE, disjunctivus.

DISJOINTED, male coherens.

DISK, solis or lunæ orbis.

DISLIKE, improbo, aversor, ab aliqâ re abhorre. — *Disliked*, improbat, rejectus, fastidiosus.

DISLIKE, s. declinatio; fuga; odium, aversio; fastidium. — *To fall into dislike*, improbari, in fastidium abire.

DISLOCATE, luxo, loco movere. — *Dislocated*, luxatus.

DISLOCATION, membri e loco motio; luxatura.

DISLODGE, hospitio aliquem disjicere, ejicere, pellere, depellere, expellere. — *To dislodge the enemy*, hostes ex or de castello, etc. dejicere; hostes de suo loco movere.

DISLODGING (*driving away*), expulsio.

DISLOYAL, perfidus, infidus.

DISLOYALLY, perfide, perfidiose.

DISLOYALTY, perfidia, infidelitas, proditio.

DISMAL, dirus, horridus, infaustus, terribilis.

DISMALLY, horride, horribilem in modum.

DISMANTLE a city, oppidi muros or moenia diruere; urbein munimentis nudare.

DISMANTLING, munimentorum dejectio.

DISMAY, animi perturbatio.

TO DISMAY, terrore, perterrefacio, consterno, conturbo; metu aliquem percutere.

DISMAYING, exanimatio.

DISMEMBER, deartuo, dilanio; membratim dissecare, discernere, concidere.

DISMEMBERING, membrorum dissectio.

DISMISS, dimitto, aliquem ablegare, amandare. — *from an employment*, a munere dimittere; alicui permittere ut se munere suo abdicet; munus alicui abrogare. — *To dismiss a cause*, actionem de curia dimittere. — *Dismissed*, dimissus, ablegatus, amandatus; submotus. — *from an employment*, missus factus, munere privatus.

DISMISSION, dimissio, missio.

DISMOUNT (*unhorse*), equo aliquem ecutere, præcipitare, dejicere; (*alight*), ex equo descendere, desilire. — *Dismounted* (*thrown down*), dejectus, deturbatus, excussus.

DISMOUNTING (*unhorsing*), ex equo dejectio or præcipitatio; (*alighting*), ex equo descensio.

DISOBEY, repugno; jubenti morem non gerere, imperium recusare, detrectare; alicujus imperium negligere. — *Disobeyed*, contemptus, neglectus.

DISOBEDIENCE, immodestia; contumacia; imperii neglectus, recusatio or detrectatio.

DISOBEDIENT, non obediens, minus obsequens, dicto non audiens, contumax, imperium detrectans. — *To be disobedient*, jussa negligere, imperium recusare, detrectare; alicui non parere, non obedire.

DISOBEDIENTLY, contumaciter, parum officiose, minus obsequenter.

DISOBLIGE, lædo, de aliquo male mereri, aliquem offendere.

DISOBLIGING, inofficiosus, inurbanus, acerbus.

DISOBLIGINGLY, parum officiose, minus obsequenter.

DISORDER, confusio, perturbatio. — *You see in what disorder we are*, vides quantâ in rerum conversione ac perturbatione versemur. — *of mind*, animi perturbatio. — *To put things into disorder*, res miscere ac perturbare. — *To put the enemy into disorder*, ordines hostium turbare, hostium exercitum perturbare. — *To retire in disorder*, effuse se recipere. — *Disorders* (*tumults*), turbæ. — *of* (*distemper*), morbus, ægotatio.

TO DISORDER, turbo, conturbo, perturbo; confundo, misceo. — *To disorder the hair*, capillos turbare.

DISORDERING, conturbatio, perturbatio.

DISORDERED, **DISORDERLY**, incompotitus, inconditus, inordinatus, confusus, turbatus. — *All things are confounded and disordered*, funditus omnia miscentur; omnia sunt perturbatissima. — *Disordered in body*, æger, ægotans, male se habens. — *in mind*, animo perturbatus, conturbatus; æger animi; animi vecordia laborans. — *Disordered in his senses*, insanus, cœritus (*poet.*), larvatus, mente captus. — *A disorderly or vicious way of living*, vita dissoluta, mores dissoluti, effrenata vivendi licentia.

DISORDERLY, incondite, incomposite; inordinate, Cels.; effuse.

DISOWN (*deny*), nego, abnego, inficio.

— *To disown one*, abdicco, repudio.

DISOWNING, negatio, abdicatio, repudiatio, inficiatio.

DISPARAGE (*slight*), vitupero, obrecto; despicio, contemno, sperno; parvi du-

cere or æstimare: — (*speak ill of*), de alicujus famâ detrahare; laudibus or laudes alicujus obrectare; alicujus famam lædere.

DISPARAGING (*speaking ill of*), obrectatio; alicujus famæ læsio or violatio.

DISPARAGEMENT (*disgrace*), infamia, dedecus. — *It is no disparagement for you to do that*, illud tibi non dedecori erit.

DISPARAGER, obrectator.

DISPARITY, inæqualitas, dissimilitudo.

DISPARTED, divisus.

DISPASSIONATE, æquus; placidus; modestus.

DISPATCH. See *Despatch*.

DISPEL, dispello; discutio.

DISPENSE (*lay out*), dispenso, distribuo.

— *To dispense with*, veniam alicui indulgere, gratiam alicujus rei alicui facere. — *the laws*, leges relaxare. — *Dispensed with by the laws*, legibus solutus or relaxatus.

DISPENSER, qui dispensat, administrator.

DISPENSING with the laws, legum laxamentum.

DISPENSING power, leges laxandi potestas.

DISPENSATION (*distribution, management*), dispensatio, administratio; (*indulgence*), exemptio, immunitas, venia.

DISPEOPLE, populor, depopulo; terram vacuefacere, incolas terrâ ejicere; civibus urbem spoliare, urbi solitudinem inferre or inducere. — *Dispeopled*, vastatus, desolatus, civibus spoliatus.

DISPEOPLED, populatio, depopulatio, vastatio.

DISPERSE (*scatter abroad*), spargo, dispergo; dissipo; diffundo; (*be dispersed*), spargor, dispergor; (*stragggle abroad*), palor. — *Dispersed*, sparsus, dispersus, dissipatus, diffusus.

DISPERSEDLY, sparsim, passim, dispersim, effuse.

DISPERSION, dispersus.

DISPIRIT, animum alicui frangere or debilitare. — *To be dispirited*, animum abjicere or demittere; animo frangi or debilitari. — *Dispirited*, animo fractus or debilitatus, tristis.

DISPIRITING, animi debilitatio or infractio.

DISPLACE, demovere de loco, subinveo; loco movere. — *To turn out of office*, dignitatem alicui abrogare, abolere; aliquem a munere removere or amovere.

DISPLACING, remotio, anotio: muneris or magistratus privatio.

DISPLAY (*spread*), pando, dispendo, expando; (*declare*), expono, explico, enarro; (*make a show of*), jacto, ostento. — *To display one's parts*, eloquentiam, facundiam, memoriam, etc. jactare or ostentare. — *Displayed*, expositus, explicatus. — *With banners displayed*, signis explicatis.

DISPLAY, *subst.* expositio, explicatio; ostentatio, jactatio.

DISPLEASE, displiceo, offendo, ingrato or molestum esse; non or minime placere. — *I have displeased my brother*, apud fratrem in offensâ sum. — *I speak it not to displease any body*, absit verbo invidia. — *If this displease you*, si id te mordet. — *This displeases the man*, id male habet virum. — *Displeased* (*offended*), indignans, offensus, infensus, ægre ferens. — *To be displeased*, indignor, stomachor. — *at a thing*, aliquid ægre or graviter ferre. — *He has reason to be displeased with you*, est quod succenseat tibi. — *They are displeased for every trifle*, pro levibus noxis graves iras gerunt. — *It displeases*, displicet, minime placet. — *To displease* (*be troublesome to*), molestiam alicui creare or facessere.

DISPLEASING, injucundus, ingratus, inshavis; molestus.

DISPLEASURE (*distaste*), offensa; offensio; (*grudge*), ira, inimicitia; simultas. — *No displeasure to you*, pace quod fiat tuâ. — *To incur one's displeasure*, in odium or offensam alicujus incurrere; *to have incurred it*, in offensâ apud aliquem esse. — *Somewhat in displeasure*, subinvisus, subdiosus. — *To mischievous turn*, incommotum; malefactum, Enn. — *To do one a displeasure*, incommotum; damno aliquem afficere; damnum alicui inferre.

DISPORT, lusus, jocus.

TO DISPORT one's self, ludo, joco.

DISPOSE (*set in order*), dispono, compo-

no; ordino, res ordinate disponere, in ordinem digerere. — *To dispose or prepare one's self to do a thing*, se ad aliquid agendum parare, comparare, accingere. — *Disposed* (*set in order*), dispositus, compositus, digestus, ordinatus, strictus. — *Disposed* (*inclined*), animatus, affectus, paratus. — *To dispose or incline a person to do a thing*, alicujus animum ad quidpiam agendum parare, apparare, preparare. — *Ill-disposed*, pravus, scelestus; male affectus. — *Well*, bene affectus. — *I am disposed*, lubet, fert animus, animum induxi. — *To dispose of* (*bestow*), officio, honores præstare; (*lay out*), expendo, insumo; (*to some use*), destino, assigno, utor. — *How will you dispose of his?* quo pacto uteris? quem in usum destinas? — *To dispose of a thing by giving it away*, largior, elargior; dono. — *To dispose of a daughter in marriage*, filiam in matrimonio locare. — *To dispose of one's self or spend one's time*, horas collocare, tempus conterere. — *To dispose of* (*sell*), vendo, permuto, abalieno; (*let or place out*), loco, eloco; (*settle*), statuo, constituo. — *To dispose of to another*, rem alienare or ad alium transferre.

DISPOSER (*setter in order*), ordinator, Sen.; (*distributor*), dispensator.

DISPOSING (*setting in order*), digestio, dispositio; ordinatio, Plin.

DISPOSITION, rerum in ordinem dispositio; (*inclination*), indoles, ingenium. — *In this disposition of mind*, animis ita affectis. — *A disposition of the mind*, animi affectio. — *A pious disposition*, pietatis affectus. — *To rule or order*, constitutum, decretum, statutum. — *To* (*of the body*), corporis habitus or habitudo, corporis affectio. — *Good*, sanitas, firma corporis habitudo. — *Ill*, malus corporis habitus, corporis habitudo infirma or ægra.

DISPOSAL, ordo, dispositio; compositio; potestas, arbitrium. — *God has the absolute disposal of all things*, a Dei voluntate ac nutu cuncta pendent; pro arbitrio Deus omnia moderatur. — *That is all at my disposal*, a meo id omne pendet arbitrio; in meâ potestate id totum est. — *To be at his own disposal*, esse sui potentem. — *To give one's self wholly up to another's disposal*, se totum alterius voluntati permittere, tradere, addicere.

DISPOSSESS, de possessione dimovere et dejicere, possessione depellere; aliquem bonis exuere or spoliare. — *To dispossess a man of his estate*, aliquem de fundi possessione dejicere.

DISPOSSESSION, ejectio, spoliatio.

DISPRAISE, vituperatio, obrectatio.

DISPROOF. See *Disprove*.

DISPROPORTION, inæqualitas.

DISPROPORTIONATE, impar, dispar, inæqualis.

DISPROPORTIONABLY, inæqualiter, impariter.

DISPROPORTIONED, impariter distributus, inæqualiter partitus.

DISPROVE, confuto, refuto, infirmo; refello, convello, redarguo, coarguo; diluere quæ contra dici possunt.

DISPROVING, **DISPROOF**, confutatio, refutatio.

DISPUTE, disputo, discepto, argumentor, certo, concerto, decerto; contendo, commentor, congredior. — *To dispute or differ about*, litigo, ambigo. — *To dispute one's right at law*, iudicio jus suum asserere or vindicare. — *Men dispute*, disputantur. — *To dispute fondly*, iugor, prævaricor.

DISPUTE, s. (*debate*), disputatio, disceptatio, concertatio, altercatio, contentio; (*quarrel*), controversia, rixa; jurgium, certamen. — *The matter in dispute*, controversia; res de quâ disputatur or ambigitur. — *Beyond dispute*, sine controversiâ.

DISPUTANT, s. disputator, ratiocinator; dialecticus. — *A quibbling disputant*, disputator subtilis, sophista or sophistes.

DISPUTABLE, disputabilis (Sen.), de qua disputari potest, quod in controversiam vocari potest.

DISQUALIFY, alicui rei faciendæ inhabilem facere or reddere. — *Disqualified*, inutilis, non idoneus, impar.

DISQUALIFICATION, res quæ ad aliquid agendum inhabilem reddit.

DISQUIET, **DISQUIETUDE**, cura, ægritudo, sollicitudo, ægritudo; inquietudo; commotio; animi anxietas.

To DISQUIET, inquieto, excrucio, conturbo, perturbor, vexo, infesto, angō, molestiam alicui afferre or exhibere; aliquid molestiâ afficere. — *Hidden troubles disquiet most, magis exurunt, quæ secreto facerant cure.* — *Disquieted*, inquietatus, discruciat, excruciat, perturbatus, conturbatus, sollicitus. — *in mind*, sollicitus, anxius, animo perturbatus. — *To become disquieted*, inquietor, animi discrucior; ringor; sollicitudine angor.

DISQUIETER, exagitator, turbator, perturbatrix.

DISQUIETING, inquietatio (*Liv.*), perturbatio.

DISQUISITION, disquisitio, inquisitio, investigatio; examen.

DISREGARD, neglectus, contemptus, despectus.

To DISREGARD, negligo, sperno, despicio, contempno, fastidio, aversor.

DISRELISS, fastidium; declinatio, fuga; odium.

DISREPUTE, mala fama or existimatio. — *To be in disrepute*, male audire. — *To live in disrepute*, inhonestam vitam agere.

DISREPUTABLE, inhonestus, parum decorus.

DISRESPECT, irreverentia; contumelia. — *To show disrespect to one*, reverentiam alicui non prestare.

DISRESPECTFUL, inverecundus, parum verecundus; impudens.

DISRESPECTFULLY, parum verecunde, irreverenter.

DISROBE, vestem detrahere or exuere. — *Disrobed*, veste exutus.

DISSATISFY (*displease*), displiceo, offendo. — *To be dissatisfied*, ægre or graviter aliquid ferre. — *We are dissatisfied with our condition*, nos fortunæ nostræ pœnitent. — *Dissatisfied*, offensus. — *I am dissatisfied (not convinced)*, dubito, hæreo; nihil certi video cur, etc.

DISSATISFACTION, offensa, offensio, molestia. — *We rather express our dissatisfactions than conceal them*, anxietates et sollicitudines nostras proferre, quam celare, malumus.

DISSECT (*cut in pieces*), dissecō: (*anatomize*), mortui corpus secare; corpus incidere et singulas partes scrutari; rescindere artus cadaveris.

DISSSECTION, laceratio mortui (-orum); (*as an art*), anatomia, anatomice.

DISSSECTOR, corporum sector.

DISSSEIZE, de possessione honorum dimovere et dejicere; possessione depellere, deturbare.

DISSSEISS, ejection, expulsio.

DISSSEMBLE (*conceal what is*), dissimulo, celo; tego: (*pretend what is not*), simulatio, obtento. — *I scorn to dissemble*, non mea est simulatio. — *To dissemble one's mind*, dissimulo, sententiam fronte occultare. — *Dissembled (concealed)*, dissimulatus; (*pretended*), simulatus, fictus.

DISSSEMBLER, simulator, dissimulator, simulator et dissimulator. — *An arrant dissembler*, simulandi et dissimulandi artifex.

DISSSEMBLING, *adj.* dolosus, fictus.

DISSSEMBLING, *s.* (*pretending what is not*), simulatio; (*concealing what is*), dissimulatio. — *The art of dissembling*, artificium simulationis. — *Skilled therein*, artificio simulationis eruditus; cuiuslibet rei simulator ac dissimulator.

DISSSEMBLINGLY, simulate, fecte, fraudulentè.

DISSSIMULATION. (See *Dissembling*.) — *Without dissimulation*, aperte, plane, sincere, sine fūco. — *To use dissimulation*, aliquid dissimulare; fraudulentè agere.

DISSSEMINATE, dissemino, spargo, dispergo.

DISSSENT, dissentio, aliud sentire, alterius sententiæ adversari; dissideo.

DISSSENT, *subst.* by a circumlocution.

DISSSENTER (*person dissenting*), dissentiens; (*nonconformist*), a formulâ Britannorum dissentiens.

DISSSENSION, dissensio, dissidium, discordia. — *To raise dissensions*, lites serere,

turbas creare. — *A sower of dissensions*, contentum fax.

DISSSENSIOUS, litigiosus.

DISSSERTATION, dissertatio; commentarius; tractatio.

DISSSERVE one, incommodo.

DISSSERVICE, noxa, damnum, incommodum.

DISSSEVER, sejungo, segrego, separo.

DISSSIMILAR, dissimilis.

DISSSIMILITUDE, **DISSSIMILARITY**, dissimilitudo.

DISSSIMULATION. See under *Dissemble*.

DISSSIPATE, dissipō, dispergo, dispello. — *The wind dissipated the clouds*, ventus nubila discussit or disiecit.

DISSSIPATION, dissipatio: (*excess*), intemperantia, luxuria; libido, libidines.

DISSSOLUTE (*lewd*), dissolutus, discinctus, prodigus, intemperans; (*careless*), remissus, negligens.

DISSSOLUTELY (*lewdly*), dissolute, prodige, intemperanter. — *To live dissolutely*, licentius or effrenatius vivere; liberius justo vivere; in luxum solum esse; vitam suam omni intemperantiæ addicere.

DISSSOLUTENESS, intemperantia, luxuria, luxuries; luxus; licentia.

DISSSOLVE, dissolvo, solvo, resolvo. — *matrimony*, matrimonium rescindere. — *a connection*, societatem dirimere. — *To (separate into its parts)*, solvere, dissolvere, resolvere; diluere; liquare (*melt*): — *r. n.* solvi, dissolvi, diiui. — *Not to be dissolved*, indissolubilis.

DISSSOLVENT medicine, medicamentum discussorium, or vim dissolvendi habens.

DISSSOLVING, solutio, dissolutio.

DISSSOLUBLE, dissolubilis; qui (quæ, quod) solvi or dissolvi potest.

DISSSOLUTION (*dissolving*), solutio, dissolutio. — *To (dissolve)*, dissolutio (naturæ); mors.

DISSSONANT, dissonans, dissonus, absonus, dissentaneus.

DISSSONANCE, repugnantia, discrepantia.

DISSSUADE, dissuadeo, dehortor.

DISSSUADER, dissuasor.

DISSSUASION, dissuasio.

DISSSYLLABLE, vox disyllaba; disyllabum.

DISSSTAFF, colus. — *full of tow*, pensum, stamen.

DISTAIN. See *Stain*.

DISTANCE, distantia, intervallum, intercapedo, interstitium, spatium; (*discord*), discordia, dissidium. — *To be at distance*, dissideo. — *A long distance*, longinquitas. — *At a great distance off*, longo intervallo. — *of two miles*, duum milium passuum intervallo. — *To keep one at a distance*, ad sermonis communicationem raro aliquid admittere. — *To keep one's distance*, loco vereri. — *To stand at a distance*, procul stare.

To DISTANCE, cursu superare, vincere; precurro; supero, vinco.

DISTANT, distans, dissitus, disjunctus, amotus, remotus. — *To be distant*, disto, absum. — *Far distant*, longinquus, longo intervallo dissitus or disjunctus. — *Equally distant*, ex æquo distans.

DISTASTE. (See *Aversion*, *Dislike*.) — *A little distaste*, offensuscula.

DISTASTEFUL, ingratus, injucundus, insuavis, molestus, acerbus.

DISTASTEFULLY, injucunde, moleste.

DISTEMPER, morbus, ægotatio, adversa valetudo. — *Malignant*, morbus gravis or acerbus. — *The decline of a distemper*, senescentis morbi remissio.

DISTEMPERED, morbidus, infirmus, valetudinarius. — *A distempered stomach*, stomachus crudus, languens, languidus. — *To (in mind)*, demens, insanus, mente captus, lymphatus, cœritus.

DISTEND, distendo.

DISTENSION, distentio.

DISTICH, distichon.

DISTIL (*drop*), stilio, destillo, exstilio. — *To (in the still)*, liquare; succos elicere e, etc.: coquere. — *Distilled liquors*, liquores stillatici.

DISTILLATION (*dripping*), destillatio; (*by the still*), liquandi opera.

DISTILLER, destillator, liquator.

DISTINCT, &c. See under *Distinguish*.

DISTINGUISH (*discern*), intelligo, dijudico, dignosco, internosco. — *one thing from another*, aliquid ab alio distinguere,

cernere or discernere. — *To distinguish (honor, &c.)*, aliquid ornare, in honore habere, honorem alicui habere. — *To be distinguished*, eminere; conspicuum esse. — *in a thing*, excellere or florescere in re. — *among all*, inter omnes excellere. — *To distinguish one's self from others by some great action*, numero aliorum se illustri aliquo facinore excerpere. — *He distinguished himself on that occasion by his excellent genius*, ingenio eâ in re præ cæteris enituit; in eâ re luxit illius ingenium.

DISTINGUISHABLE, quod distingui or discerni potest.

DISTINGUISHED, distinctus, discriminatus; (*eminent*), insignis, præstans, clarus, nobilis, egregius, excellens.

DISTINGUISHING, **DISTINCTIVE**, (*characteristic*), singularis, proprius. — *mark*, nota; proprietas.

DISTINCT (*different*), separatus, distinctus, diversus, alius; privus: (*clear*), distinctus, clarus, dilucidus. — *Distinct places were allotted for the senators and knights*, loca divisa destinata fuerunt patribus equitibusque. — *Not distinct*, indistinctus, indiscretus, confusus, indigestus. — *See Clear*.

DISTINCTLY (*clearly*), distincte, clare, aperte, articulatum.

DISTINCTNESS, pronuntiatio distincta.

DISTINCTION, distinctio, secretio. — *by points*, interpunctio. — *To (honor, note, &c.)*, honor, dignitas; (*badge*), insigne. — *A man of distinction (high birth)*, homo illustri loco natus.

DISTINCTIVELY, discrete, separatin.

DISTORT, torqueo, distorquo, depravo.

DISTORTION, distortio, depravatio.

DISTRACT (*pull different ways*), distraho: (*interrupt, trouble*), interpello, turbo, perturbo, inturbo; molestiam alicui exhibere or facessere: (*make one mad*), alicui mentem exturbare, aliquid mente privare. — *Distraction (pulled different ways)*, distractus; (*interrupted or troubled*), interpellatus, turbatus, perturbatus; (*mad*), amens, insanus, furore percitus, furiosus, furens. — *Distraction times*, tempora turbulenta. — *To run distracted*, ad insaniam adigi or redigi; furore corripri or percelli. — *To be distracted with anger or rage*, irâ vehementi inflammari, incendi, excandescere, exardescere.

DISTRACTEDLY, insane, dementer.

DISTRACTION (*disorder*), confusio, perturbatio: — (*madness*), amentia, dementia; insania; furor. — *What distraction possesses the man?* quæ intemperies agitat hominem?

DISTRAIN, bona alicujus ex decreto prætoris (judicis, etc.) vi auferre, occupare.

DISTRAINING, comprehensio.

DISTRESS (*pressure, strait*), angustia, difficultas; (*want*), inopia; (*wretchedness*), res adversæ or afflictæ, miseria; (*danger*), periculum, discrimen. — *Distress at sea*, periculum naufragii. — *A signal of distress*, signum periculi. — *To be in distress*, laboro, premor. — *They were in distress for forage*, premebantur pabulatione. — *We were in the greatest distress*, res erat ad extremum perducta casum.

To DISTRESS or *perplex one*, premo, ad incertam aliquid redigere. — *To be distressed*, rebus adversis premiti; cum malis conflictari, in miseriis incidere.

DISTRESSFUL, **DISTRESSED**, afflictus; angustis pressus; in angustias adductus.

DISTRESSEDLY, misere, calamitose, mæste.

DISTRIBUTE (*divide*), distribuo, dispendo, describo, dispartio. — *He distributed the money in proportion to the number of soldiers*, pro numero militum pecunias descripsit. — *To distribute equally*, æqualiter or æquis portionibus aliquid dispartire or distribuere.

DISTRIBUTION, distributio, dispensatio, divisio, partitio, assignatio; descriptio. — *An equal distribution*, æqualis partitio. — *A distribution of flesh*, visceratio.

DISTRIBUTIVE, suum cuique tribuens; distribuens, dispensans.

DISTRIBUTIVELY, partitio.

DISTRIBUTOR, distributor, divisor.

DISTRICT (*territory*), ager, territorium; regio: (*of a court*), conventus.

DISTRUST, DISTRUSTFULNESS, diffidentia, fides parva, suspicio.

To DISTRUST, diffido, suspicio, alicui fidem non habere; alicujus fidem suspectam habere.

DISTRUSTFUL, diffidens, timidus, suspiciosus.

DISTRUSTFULLY, diffidenter, timide, suspiciose.

DISTURB, turbo, perturbo, confundo. — *the present tranquillity*, tranquillum rerum statum convellere. — ¶ *(hinder)*, præpedio, impedio, moror; (*vex*), inquieto, exercicio, vexo, sollicito, dolore or molestiâ afficere. — *Without disturbing you*, bonâ cum veniâ, pace tuâ. — ¶ *To disturb one in his possessions*, possessiones alicujus invadere or occupare. — *in his business*, interpellare. — *To disturb one another*, se invicem interpellare.

DISTURBANCE, perturbatio, perturbatio ordinis; turba, turbæ, tumultus, tumultuatio, concursatio; strepitus: (*of mind*), perturbatio (animi), sollicitudo, angor, trepidatio, ægrotudo.

DISTURBER, turbator, interpellator.

DISTURBING, inquietatio, interpellatio.

DISUNION, dissensio, dissidium, distractio, discordia; seunctio, separatio, discessus.

To DISUNITE or *stir up discord between persons*, hominum animos disjungere or dissociare; hominum conjunctionem dirimere. — *To disunite (be disunited)*, solvi, dissolvi: disjungi, sejungi, discedere, discedere inter se, abalienari.

DISUSE, desuetudo. — *To fall into disuse*, in desuetudinem abire.

To DISUSE, desuefieri a re, a consuetudine aliqua recedere, consuetudinem deponere. — *Disused*, desuetus.

DITCH, fossa; fossa incilis, incile, (*for draining*). — *A little ditch*, fossula. — *A ditch with water*, lacuna. — *To make a ditch*, fossam facere, ducere. — *To draw a ditch round something*, fossâ cingere or circumdare aliquid; *before something*, fossam præducere. — *Full of ditches*, lacunosus.

DITCHER, fossor.

DITCHING, fossio, fossæ circumductio; fossura.

DITHYRAMBIC, dithyrambicus.

DITTO, dictus; idem, eadem.

DITTY, cantilena, carmen, canticum.

DIURETIC, urinam ciens.

DIURNAL, diurnus.

DIURNALLY, quotidie.

DIVAN, consilium summum (Turcarum).

DIVARICATION, divisio.

DIVE (*in water*), se mergere in aquam, subire aquam; urinari (*as divers do*). — ¶ *To dive into a business*, penitus intraspicere, explorare, examinare, investigare, scrutari. — *into one's purpose*, expiscor; animum or voluntatem alicujus perscrutari. — *I cannot dive into it*, nequeo conjecturâ assequi.

DIVER, urinator; urinans.

DIVING, urinatorio.

DIVERGE, diversos (as, a) abire, divaricor.

DIVERS (*manifold*), multiplex, multus. — *Of divers colors*, multis or variis coloribus, multicolor, versicolor, variegatus. — *forms*, multiformis. — *Divers ways*, multifariam, multifarie. — *Of divers kinds*, multigenus, multimodus, multi-jugis or multijugus. — *Divers kinds of religion*, varîe religiones.

DIVERSE (*differing*), varius, diversus, absimilis, dissimilis. — *Your ways are diverse from mine*, a meis rationibus discrepant tuæ. — *To make diverse*, vario.

To DIVERSIFY, vario, variis modis figurare or delineare. — *Diversified*, variatus, variis modis figuratus or delineatus.

DIVERSIFYING, variatio.

DIVERSITY, diversitas, varietas. — *As there is a great diversity in bodies*, so there are great varieties in minds, ut in corporibus magnæ sunt dissimilitudines, sic in animis majores existunt varietates.

DIVERSELY, diverse, varie.

DIVERSION. See under *Divert*.

DIVERT (*turn aside*), deverto, avertor; alicum ab aliâ re avocare, abducere, abstrahere: — (*entertain*), alicum oblectare, alicui oblectationem or jucunditatem afferre. — *To divert one's self*, animum recreare, refocillare, laxare, relaxare; curas or dolores lenire; jucun-

ditari se dare. — *To divert the remembrance of misery*, a dolore, malo or miseriâ aberrare. — *Diverted (turned aside)*, alio aversus, derivatus, deductus: (*delighted*), oblectatus, recreatus, refocillatus.

DIVERTING (*agreeable*), jucundus, lepidus, festivus, facetus.

DIVERTISEMENT, exercitatio ludicra, recreatio.

DIVERSION (*going or turning aside*), digressio, digressus; (*recreation*), animi relaxatio or oblectatio; jucunditas, avocatio, avocamentum. — ¶ *To give an enemy a diversion*, hostem distingere, hostes distringere; negotium hostibus facessere.

DIVEST, exuere alicum veste or vestibus, detrahere alicui vestem; exuere vestem, ponere vestem: nudo, spolio, privo, orbo, multo; libero, eximo, levo. — ¶ See also *Bereave*.

DIVESTING, spoliatio.

DIVIDE, divido, dirimo, partior, disperatio. — *Divide it*, dividuum facito. — *The house divided upon the question*, discussio fiebat. — *To be divided in opinion*, in contrarias sententias distrahi, in partes abire. — *They are divided in their opinions*, in contrarias sententias distrahuntur. — *To divide the prey*, prædam dispertere. — *To divide upon a question in debate*, in diversas partes discedere; suffragia utrimque inire. — *To divide asunder*, segrego, separo; disjungo, secerno, disterno, distinguo. — *into two*, in duas partes dividere. — *into three*, in tres partes or tripartito distribuere. — *Divided*, divisus, partitus, sectus. — *Divided in two*, bipartitus. — *in three*, tripartitus. — *into many parts*, multipartitus. — *Easily divided*, separabilis, dividuus. — *To divide into several branches (as a river)*, in plures partes dividi or diffuere. — *A divided people*, civitas secum discors.

DIVIDEDLY, separatin, seorsim, distincte.

DIVIDEND in money, pecunia or summa dividenda; pars, portio.

DIVIDER, divisor, distributor.

DIVISION, &c. See under *Divisible*.

DIVINE, divinus, cælestis. — *Divine vengeance*, ira Dei. — *Divine service*, Dei cultus; res divinæ; sacra publica.

DIVINE, s. theologus. See also *Clergyman*.

DIVINELY, divine, divinitus.

DIVINITY (*divineness*), divinitas, natura divina, vis divina: (*theology*), theologia, literæ sacræ. — *Of divinity*, theologicus. — ¶ (*deity*, *God*), Deus, numen divinum.

To DIVINE (*use divination*), divino, auguro, hariolor, vaticinor, futura prædicere, præagere, præsentire; (*enchant*), incanto, fascino; (*guess*), conjecto, conjicio, conjecturam facere.

DIVINER, divinus, sortilegus, augur, haruspex, fatidicus, conjector, hariolus; (*guesser*), conjector.

DIVINING, divinatio, prædictio.

DIVINATION (*divining*), vaticinatio, divinatio; auguratio (*from the flight of birds*); prædictio: — (*the prediction*), vaticinium; oraculum. — *The gift of divination*, divinatio. — *Divination by water*, hydromantia. — *from dreams*, somniorum interpretatio or conjectio.

DIVISIBLE, quod dividi potest; dividuus.

DIVISIBLENESS, dividua alicujus rei natura.

DIVISION (*a dividing*), divisio, partitio, distributio: (*going into parties*), factio, seditio; (*strife*), dissensio, dissidium, lis. — *To stir up divisions among citizens*, inter cives discordiam concitare or dissensionem commovere; discordiam or dissidium in civitatem inducere. — ¶ (*in arithmetic*), divisio. — ¶ (*of an army*), legio.

DIVISOR, divisor.

DIVORCE, divortium, repudium, discidium, abruptio matrimonii.

To DIVORCE, divortium cum uxore facere; uxorem repudiare, e matrimonio dimittere; nuntium or repudium uxori remittere. — *Divorced*, repudiatus, dimissus.

DIVORCING, repudiatio, repudium.

DIVULGE, vulgo, divulgo, publico; aliquid in vulgus edere. — *To be divulged*, palam fieri; exire in turbam or in vul-

gus, efferri (foras, in vulgus). — *A matter divulged*, res palam facta or pervulgata.

DIZEN, orno, exorno.

DIZZY, vertiginosus, vertigine laborans, fig. temerarius.

DIZZINESS, vertigo.

DO, in English, is frequently only the sign of the present tense; as, *I do hear*, audio. — *Do not leave me*, ne me desere. — *Do not touch me*, noli me tangere. — *Do not meddle with other people's affairs*, ne te alienis rebus intermiscere. — ¶ *To do (act or make)*, ago, facio, efficio; (*accomplish*), exsequor, perago, conficio, præsto: — *when do merely takes the place of another verb*, facio is used, but not ago; as, *I pray you as a suppliant, which I cannot do without extreme grief*, supplex te rogo, quod sine summo dolore facere non possum. — *Do so no more*, ne quid simile feceris. — *What doth he here?* cur hic est? — *It is but as I used to do*, solens meo more fecero. — *How do you do?* ut or quomodo vales? — *You may do something with him*, valebis apud hominem. — *I know not what to do*, quo me vertam nescio. — *You will do no good*, nihil promovebis. — *It will do, be ne procedit*. — *I do my own mind*, meo remigio rem gero. — *We must do as we may*, if we cannot do as we would, ut quimus, quando ut volumus non licet. — *I can't endure you should do so*, odiose facis. — *What shall I do first?* quid nunc primum exsequar? — *What had we best to do now?* nunc quid facto opus est? — *They have nothing to do*, illis negotiî nihil est. — *What is done cannot be undone*, factum infectum fieri nequit. — *It shall be done*, curabitur, fiet. — *Done before*, anteaclus. — *Done advicdly*, deliberatus: — *hastily*, properatus; temere or inconsulto factus. — *I have done my part*, quod meum fuit præstiti. — *By doing nothing*, we learn to do ill, nihil agendo, male agere discimus. — *To do one's best*, operam dare or navare; summâ ope anniti, omni ope atque operâ eniti, ut, etc. — *To do one's duty or part*, officio fungi, officium colere. — *I will do the part of a whetstone*, fungar vice cotis. — *Not to do his duty*, officio deesse. — *To go about to do*, facesso. — *To do one's utmost*, omnem lapidem movere, nihil non experiri, manibus pedibusque conari. — *To do like for like*, par pari referre or reddere. — *To do well (prosper)*, rebus secundis uti; (*recover*), convalesco. — *To do one's favor*, beneficium alicui facere. — *To do a wrong*, injuriam alicui inferre; alicum injuriâ afficere. — *Much to do*, plurimum negotiî. — *Done*, actus, factus, gestus; (*despatched*), expeditus, perfectus, transactus. — *I will get it done against night*, effectum hoc reddam ad vespertum. — *Well, I have done*, hem, desino. — *Will you never have done?* nunquamne desines? — *When all is done*, tandem, ad extremum, demum, denique. — *Have you done with my book?* an satis usus es meo libro? — *An amplius tibi opus est meo libro?* — *What are you doing?* quid agis? — *It is now doing*, nunc agitur. — *What have I been doing?* quid egi? — *That matter is now doing*, in istâ re jam laboratur; ea res jam agitur.

DOER, actor, effector; auctor. — *An evil-doer*, homo facinorosus, scelestus, sceleratus, maleficus.

DOING (*of something*), actio, confectio, exsecutio. — ¶ *A doing (deed)*, factum, res gesta. — *Evil doings*, facta prava. — *Good*, facta bona, facinora præclara. — ¶ *Great doings*, magnus apparatus.

DOCILE, docilis, doctrinæ capax.

DOCILITY, docilitas.

DOCK (*for ships*), statio; navale.

DOCK (*cut off the tail*), caudam amputare. — *Docked*, amputatus, scissus, resectus.

DOCKET, titulus: — causarum index.

DOCTOR, doctor (*as a title*); medicus (*physician*). — *of divinity*, theologia doctor. — *of laws*, legum doctor. — *of physic*, medicinæ doctor. — *A doctor's degree*, doctoris gradus. — *To take one's doctor's degree*, amplissimum doctoris gradum adipisci; amplissimum gradum doctoris capessere.

DOCTRINE, doctrina, eruditio.

DOCTRINAL, ad doctrinam pertinens.
DOCTRINALLY, in modum doctrinæ.
DOCUMENT, documentum; literæ, tabulæ.
TO DOCUMENT, instituo, doceo, erudio.
DODGE, tergiversor, deverticula flexionesque querere; cunctor.
DOE, damia femina.
DOFF, exuo, depono. — *To doff one's hat*, caput aperire.
DOG, canis. — *Young*, catulus, catellus, catula, catella. — *Little*, canicula. — *A bull-dog*, canis Molossus. — *House*, canis domesticus. — *Lap*, catulus Melitæus, catellus quem mulier in deliciis habet. — *Mad*, canis rabidus. — *begotten of a wolf and a bitch*, lycisca. — *Terrier*, canis vertagus. — *Hunting*, canis venaticus. — *A band-dog*, canis catenarius. — *A pack of dogs*, turba or grex canum. — *To cheer the dogs*, canes hortari. — *To set them on*, immittere or instigare. — *To keep dogs*, canes habere, alere. — *Of or belonging to a dog*, caninus. — *Dog-days*, dies caniculares. — *Dog-star*, canicula; Sirius. — *¶ (contemptuously, of a man)*, homo, homuncio, homo deterrimus. — *An old dog at a thing*, homo in aliqua re versatus, exercitatus; in aliqua re veterator. — *¶ Dog-cheap*, vilissimo pretio emptus. — *To be so*, pro luto esse.
TO DOO one, assessor; aliquem sequi, quoquo eat; aliquem vestigils furtim sequi.
DOGOED (*churlish*), stomachosus, morosus, acerbus.
DOGGEDLY, morose, acerbe. — *Doggedly dealt with*, barbare, indignis modis, crudeliter habitus or acceptus.
DOGGREL *verse*, carmina incondita, jocularia carmina.
DOGMA (*tenet*), dogma, placitum.
DOGMATICAL, propositi tenax.
DOGOMATICALLY, fidenter.
DOGMAST, novæ opinionis præco.
TO DOGMATIZE, novum dogma disseminare or serere; novo dogmate animos imbui.
DOIT, teruncius, triens.
DOLE, donatio, largitio; stips. — *A general's dole to his soldiers*, donativum. — *A nobleman's dole to his attendants*, congiarium. — *A dole of flesh*, visceratio. — *of corn*, frumentatio. — See *Sportula* in the Lex.
DOLEFUL, lamentabilis, lugubris, luctuosus, maestus, tristis, acerbus.
DOLEFULLY, flebiliter.
DOLEFULNESS, lamentatio, luctus, mæstitia, tristitia.
DOLL, pupa; icuncula puellaris.
DOLLAR, thalerus.
DOLPHIN, delphinus.
DOLT, stipes, hebes, fungus.
DOLTISH, stolidus, vecors, socors, stupidus, tardus, hebes, brutus.
DOLTISHLY, stolidè, insulse.
DOLTISHNESS, stupiditas, stupor, vecordia, socordia.
DOMAIN, territorium, prædia. — *¶ (rule)*, dominium, imperium.
DOME (*body of a great church*), ædes basilica. — *¶ (cupola)*, tholus.
DOMESTIC, domesticus. — *A domestic servant*, servus domesticus. — *Domestic affairs*, res domesticæ or familiares. — *A domestic chaplain*, a sacris domesticis.
DOMICILE, domicilium.
DOMINANT, qui imperium tenet, imperat; — *vulgatus*, pervulgatus, communis; — *or by genit. vulg* or omnium.
DOMINATION, dominatio, dominium.
DOMINEER, dominor, imperito; insolenter imperare. — *over*, insulto. — *To suffer a person to domineer over him*, subijcere se alterius libidini. — *Domineered over*, insolenter habitus or acceptus.
DOMINEERING, insolens, arrogans, imperiosus. — *A domineering humor*, insolentia.
DOMINICAL, dominicalis.
DOMINION, dominatio, dominium, imperium; jus, principatus, ditio. (See the Lex.) — *To have dominion over*, dominor, impero; rerum potiri; principatum obtinere.
DOMINO, vestis hominis personati.
DON, s. dominus Hispanus.
DON, v. induo.
DONATION, donum, donativum.
DONOR, dator, largitor.

DOOM, sententia, judicium; fatum.
To DOOM, damno, condemno.
DOOMSDAY, dies summi judicii, dies novissimus. — *¶ Domsday-book*, tabellæ censuales or liber censualis Wilhelm! Primi.
DOOMSMAN, iudex.
DOOR, ostium, janua, fores. — *I will break the doors to pieces*, faciam assulas ex foribus. — *Get you in doors quickly*, ite intro cito. — *He went just now out of doors*, modo exivit foras. — *It is next door or near akin to*, proxime accedit ad. — *At the door*, ante ostium, ad fores, pro or præ foribus. — *The house-door*, ostium. — *A little door*, ostiolum. — *A fore door*, anticum. — *A back door*, ostium posticum, posticum, pseudothyrum. — *A folding door*, valvæ, janua biforis, fores valvatæ, bifores valvæ. — *To bolt a door*, fores pessulis occludere; foribus pessulum odere. — *To knock at the door*, fores pulsare. — *A door-bar*, vectis, repagulum. — *bolt*, obex, pessulus. — *posts*, postes. — *A door-keeper*, ostiarius, janitor, janitrix. — *Within doors*, intus, domi. — *Out of doors* (*out of the house*), foras; foris. — *To put one's head out of doors*, extra ædes apparere. — *To tell tales out of doors*, dicta foras eliminare. — *From door to door*, ostiatim. — *To drive out of doors*, aliquem domo exigere or expellere. — *To go out*, domo egredi. — *To kick out*, calcibus aliquem domo exigere.
DORIC, Doricus.
DORMANT (*sleeping*), dormiens; (*concealed*), occultus, latens; (*inactive*), deses, otiosus, nihil agens. — *To lie dormant* (*hidden*), lateo, celor; (*inactive*), consopitum esse, domi desidem sedere, a rebus administrandis se abstinere or cohibere.
DORMITORY, cubiculum dormitorium, dormitorium.
DORMOUSE, glis.
DOSE, medicamenti portio.
To DOSE one, certam medicamenti portionem alicui assignare or præscribere.
DOT, punctum.
To DOT, punctis notare.
NOTE, deliro, desipio. — *You dote*, tibi non sanum est sinciput. — *To dote upon*, deperere, deamo, perditè amare; alicujus amore ardere, flagrare, inflammari. — *Doting*, delirans, desipiens, vecors, delirus.
DOTINGLY, aniliter, insane.
DOTISH, deliranti similis.
DOTAGE, deliramentum, deliratio.
DOTARD, delirus, insipiens. — *An old dotard*, senex delirus.
DOTTREL, avis fatua, delira, imitatrix.
DOUBLE, duplex, geminus; anceps; duplus. — *The double*, duplum, duplex, alterum tantum. — *He was sentenced to pay double costs*, duplum dare judicium sententiæ coactus est. — *To carry double*, duos simul in dorso ferre. — *Three-double*, triplex; triplus: — *four*, quadruplex: — *five*, quintuplex. — *Double-chinned*, duplicato mento præditus. — *Double-hearted*, double-minded, fraudulentus, fallax; dissimulor, fraudator. — *Double-tongued*, bilinguis, mendax, fallax. — *Double-edged*, anceps. — *headed*, biceps.
DOUBLE, s. (*fold*), sinus.
To DOUBLE, duplico; gemino. — *four times* (*make four fold*), quadruplico. — *¶ To double the fist*, manum comprimere pugnumque facere. — *¶ To double a cape*, promontorium prætervehi, superare.
DOUBLING, duplicatio; geminatio. — *of words* (*in rhetoric*), verborum reduplicatio, anadiplosis.
DOUBLY, dupliciter. — *To deal doubly*, prævaricor; huc et illuc nutare; inter utramque partem fluctuare.
DOUBLET, colobium.
DOUBT, DOUBTING, dubitatio, hæsitatio; scrupulus. — *But I have one doubt still*, at mihi unus scrupulus etiam restat. — *Put me out of doubt*, libera me metu. — *You make more doubts than the case requires*, nodum in scirpo queris. — *Whilst the mind is in doubt*, it is easily driven backwards and forwards, dum in dubio est animus, paulo momento huc illuc impellitur. — *I make no doubt of*

that matter, de illâ re nullus dubito or mihi dubium non est. — *To put one into some doubt*, scrupulum alicui injicere. — *To keep one in doubt*, animum alicui suspendere, suspensum tenere. — *To put one out of doubt*, metum aliquem liberare; scrupulum eximere. — *Without doubt*, sine dubio, sine controversiâ; procul dubio; extra dubitationem, sine ullâ dubitatione. — *No doubt*, sanè, certe, haud dubie, sine dubio.
To DOUBT, dubito, fluctuo, hæsito, hæreo; animo pendere, huc illuc inclinare; in dubium aliquid vocare. — *He does not doubt*, but that, &c., non dubitat, quin, &c. — *To doubt somewhat*, subdubito. — *It is doubted*, ambigitur, dubitatur. — *¶ To doubt* (*fear or suspect*), aliquid or de aliquâ re suspicari. — *To make one doubt or suspect*, suspicionem alicui afferre, movere, commovere, injicere.
DOUBTFUL, ambiguus, dubius, incertus, anceps. — *Doubtful* (*equivocal*) meaning of words, verborum ambiguitas; amphibolia. — *They were doubtful of the event of the battle*, prælii exitum timebant.
DOUBTFULLY, ambigue, dubie, incerte.
DOUBTFULNESS, ambiguitas, dubitatio.
DOUBTLESS, haud dubie, certe, certissime.
DOUGH, farina ex aquâ subacta. — *To knead dough*, farinam subigere, deperere.
DOUGHY bread, panis male coctus.
DOVE, columba, columbus. — *Stock*, palumbus, palumbus. — *Turtle*, turtur. — *Ring*, columba caudâ torquata. — *A young dove*, pullus columbinus. — *Of, like a dove*, columbinus, columbaris. — *Dove-color*, color columbinus. — *A dove-cot*, dove-house, columbarium. — *Dove-like*, in morem columbarum.
DOWDY, femina inelegans et invenusta.
DOWER, DOWRY, dos. — *To give a daughter a dowry*, filiæ dotem dare, filiam dotare. — *Given in dowry*, dotalis. — *Things over and above the dowry*, parapherna.
DOWERED, dotata.
DOWERLESS, indotata.
DOWAGER, vidua nobilis cui ususfructus partis bonorum mariti concessus est.
DOWLAS, linteum crassius et firmius.
DOWN, subst. (*feathers*), plumæ; (*on trees and fruits*), lanugo; barba (*on nuts*): — (*on the body*), lanugo, barba prima. — *A down bed*, culcita plumæa. — *¶ (a plain)*, planities, campus planus or apertus; edita planities.
DOWNY, plumosus, lanuginosus; plumæus, mollis, mollissimus.
DOWN, prep. secundum; per. — *To fall down stairs*, per gradus (scalarum) precipitem ire. — *To float down the river*, secundo flumine deferri. — *To go down the hill*, per clivum descendere. — *To go down hill* (*decrease*), decrescere; (*in property*), res ejus dilabuntur. — *A road which goes down hill*, via declivis. — *The downhill way of age*, iter declive senectæ. — *Going down hill* (*in age*), vergens annis, in senium vergens. — *Quit down the hill* (*brought to poverty*), ad inopiam, egestatem or mendicitatem redactus.
DOWN, DOWNWARD, adv. deorsum; de super; in compositione usually by de. — *I am down* (*gone down*), descendi; (*fallen*), cecidi. — *Down in the month*, maestus, tristis, ægre aliquid ferens. — *Down to*, usque ad. — *Down to the present time*, usque ad hanc memoriam. — *Right down* (*adj.*), directus ad perpendiculum, directus: — *adv.* ad perpendiculum, directo. — *A going down* (*a hill*), descensus. — *A down look*, vultus demissus, tristis, maestus. — *A down-looking person*, homo nebulosâ fronte. — *The going down of the sun*, solis occasus or occubitus. — *To go or be carried downward*, in inferius ferri. — *With the face downward*, pronus; in faciem cubare. — *Up and down*, sursum deorsum. — *The clock is down*, horologium moveri desit. — *The sun is down*, sol occidit. — *Down!* procumbe, procumbite; (*go down*), descende. — *To bear down*, obruo, sterno, prosterno. — *To break down*, diruo, demolior. — *To bring a thing down from above*, aliquid e loca superiore afferre. — *To bring down* (*humble*) a person, alicujus superbiam coercere, frangere, reprimere; the price

of a thing, pretium rei alicujus immi-
nuere.
DOWNFALL, casus, ruina, lapsus. — *The
downfall of water or a cascade, præceps
aquæ lapsus. — of a river, &c., fluvii
declivitas or devexitas.*
DOWNHILL, ileclivis, devexus, præceps.
(See above, *Down*, prep.)
DOWRY. See *Dower*.
DOXOLOGY, collaudatio; doxologia,
Ecll.
DOZE (*make to doze*), sopio, stupefacio,
obstupefacio; soporo, percello. —
¶ *To doze (be half asleep)*, sopiri, sopori-
ari.
DOZINESS, torpor, veternus.
DOZY, somniculosus.
DOZEN, duodecim, duodeni.
DRAB cloth, panni genus crassius.
DRACHM, drachma.
DRAFF, siliqua, pl., esca porcina.
DRAG, traho; rapio. — *To drag by the
hair, erlinibus alicum trahere, rapere.*
— *To drag for oysters, ostreas tragulâ
captare.* — ¶ *To drag, v. n. trahi,*
verrere terram. — To drag (loiter) be-
hind, letis passibus pone subire.
DRAG (*hoc*), subst. harpago.
DRAGNET, verrieculum, everriculum, tra-
gula.
TO DRAGGLE through the dirt, per lutum
trahere. — *Draggled, cæno oblitus.*
DRAGON, draco, serpens, serpens draco.
DRAGONET, dracunculus.
DRAGONISH, DRAGONLIKE, instar draco-
nis.
DRAGOON, dimacha; eques levis arma-
turæ.
TO DRAGOON, equitibus levis armaturæ
infestare.
DRAIN, aquam ex loco derivare; exsic-
care. — *To be drained, exsiccari. — To
drain (a fen), desicco. — To drain one's
purse, marsupium alicujus exenterare.*
DRAIN, s. incilis fossa; emissarium: —
(for filth), latrina.
DRAINABLE, quod desiccari potest.
DRAINING, desiccatio, exsiccatio.
DRAKE, anas mas.
DRAM, drachma. — *Not a dram, ne te-*
runcius quidem. — ¶ *A dram (of bran-*
dy, &c.), haustus.
DRAMA, fabula.
DRAMATIC, scenicus; dramaticus,
Gramm.
DRAMATICALLY, more scenico; quasi res
agatur.
DRAMATIST, fabularum scriptor.
DRAPER, qui pannos vendit. — *Woollen,*
qui pannos laneos vendit. — Linen,
luteo, qui lintea vendit.
DRAPEY (cloth-work), panni textura:
(dress), ornatus, vestitus, habitus; ves-
tis or vestes.
DRASTIC, efficac.
DRAUGHT. See *Draw*.
DRAW (*hale along*), traho, duco. — *You
may draw him which way you will with a
thread, paulo momento huc illuc impel-*
litur. — To draw or allure, allicio, pellic-
cio. — To draw beer, wine, &c., promo.
— *To draw asunder, distraho. — To*
draw away, abstraho, seduco. — To draw
back (v. a.), retraho, reduco, revoco. —
To draw back (v. n.), recedo, retroce-
do, se recipere: — (boggle), tergiver-
sor: — (refuse), aliquid detrectare: —
(revolt), ab aliquo desciscere. — To draw
a conclusion from, ex aliquâ re aliquid
efficere. — To draw cuts or lots, sortior.
— *Let us draw lots, fiat sortitio. — To*
draw down a narration, &c., deduco,
perduco; contexo. — To draw down,
detrahere. — To draw down forces upon
a town, copias in oppidum ducere.
— *To draw down punishments or judg-*
ments upon one's head, penas in se ar-
cessere. — To draw the eyes of all upon
him, omnium oculos in se unum con-
vertere. — To draw dry, exhaurio, ina-
nio, exinanio. — To draw by fair means,
suadeo, delinco, pellicio, duco. — To
draw forth in length, protraho, extraho,
produco. — To draw forth (liquor), ex-
promo. — To draw by force, pertraho,
rapio, rapto. — To draw forward, pro-
duco. — To draw one on with hope, spe
aliquem producere or lactare. — To draw
on, perduco: — (approach), insto, urgeo,
appropinquo. — Night draws on, instat
or appetit nox. — To draw near, appro-

pinquo, accedo. — *To draw (embowel),*
exentero. — To draw in or entice, illicio,
adblandior: — They drew him into the
snare, in insidias pertraxerunt. — To
draw in or close, contraho. — To draw
or describe, delineo, depingo. — To
draw money from one by fair speeches, pe-
cutiam ab aliquo blanditiis extorquere.
— *To draw (call) off, revoco, avoco, re-*
traho. — To draw (go) off, discedo, ex-
cedo, abeo. — To draw or pass over,
trajicio. — To draw out (exhaust), ex-
haurio; (pull out), extraho; (lead out),
educo, produco. — To draw out (a party),
seligo. — To draw to, attraho. — To
draw to a close or an end, ad finem or ex-
itum perducere. — To draw together,
contraho, congreco. — To draw up, haur-
io, attraho. — To draw up an army,
aciem instruere, milites ordinare or
disponere. — in front, aciem in longi-
tudinem porrigere. — to the city, ad urbem
exercitum admoveo. — a fleet in a line
of battle, naves dirigere in pugnam. —
two armies to an engagement, duos exer-
citus elicere ad pugnam. — To draw
up in writing, see below. — To draw
water, aquam exhaurire or haurire. —
in a sieve, cribro aquam haurire; pertu-
sulum dolium implere. — Drawing along,
trahens. — By drawing along, tractin.
— *To be drawn, trahor, ducor. — They*
are drawn by reward, pretio ac mercede
ducuntur. — I cannot be drawn to believe,
non adducor ut credam. — He could by
no means be drawn to fight, nullâ ratione
ad pugnam allici potuit. — Drawn along,
tractus or ductus. — Drawn as liquors,
haustus, expromptus. — Drawn in or
enticed, allectus, illectus, pellectus. —
Drawn aside, seductus. — away, abduc-
tus, abreptus. — out, extractus, de-
promptus, productus, protractus. — to,
attractus. — Easily drawn, ductilis, duc-
titus. — ¶ To draw or make a draught
in writing, describo, depingo. — To
draw the first draught (as painters), ad-
umbro, delineo. — To draw the picture
of a person, effigiem alicujus exprimere,
aliquem pingere or depingere. — ¶ To
draw (as honours) by scent, iuvestigo, odo-
ror. — ¶ To draw a sore, suppurato-
ria medicamenta adhibere. — To draw
to a head (v. n.), suppuror. — ¶ To
draw up in writing, scribere, verbis con-
cipere. — ¶ Drawn (not decided), du-
bius. — The battle was drawn, incerto
eventu dimicatum est; sic est pugna-
tum, ut æquo prælio discederetur, æquo
or dubio Marte pugnatum est.
DRAWBACK, pecuniæ restitutio.
DRAWER (tapsel), caupo, vini promus. —
¶ (box), cistella pendula, capsula, locu-
lus. — ¶ Drawers (breeches), braccæ
interiores, subligacula.
DRAWING aside (act.), seductio: (pass.),
secessio. — back, retractatio. — by fair
means, suasio, delinitio. — A drawing in,
inductio. — forth or in length, productio.
— ¶ A drawing nigh, appropinquo,
accessio. — ¶ A drawing of water,
aquæ derivatio. — ¶ A drawing
(draught), designatio, descriptio, ad-
unibratio; forma, figura, species; ima-
go. — drawing (as an art), pictura line-
aris, graphis.
DRAUGHT (copy), exemplum, exemplar:
— (sketch), adumbratio, designatio, de-
scriptio; figura, species. — ¶ (in
drinking), haustus. — ¶ (of a net),
bolus, jactus. — ¶ (of air), perfila-
tus; ventus. — ¶ (drawing, pulling),
tractus. — Beasts for draught, jumenta
jugalia; jumenta. — ¶ (privy), forica.
— ¶ To play at draughts, say duode-
cim scriptis ludere.
DRAWL (in speech), verba lente proferre.
DRAY, tragula, traha.
DRAYMAN, qui traham agit.
DREAD, pavor, timor, terror, formido.
TO DREAD, metuo, timeo, paveo, expa-
vesco, pertimesco, extimesco.
DREAD, DREADED, formidatus.
DREADFUL, terribilis, horribilis, horren-
dus, pertimescendus; atrox.
DREADFULLY, terribilem or horrendum in
modum, atrociter.
DREADFULNESS, horror; atrocitas.
DREAM, somnium; fig. somnium, delira-
mentum. — A vision in a dream, visus
nocturnus. — In a dream, per somnium,

in somnis. — A troubled dream, somni-
um turbulentum. — To tell one's dream,
somnia alicui enarrare. — To inter-
pret a dream, somnium interpretari.
TO DREAM, somnio; per or secundum
quietem videre; dormito (fig.). — To
dream awake, vigilantem somniare. — I
should not have dreamed it, quod non
somniaham. — To dream a dream, som-
nium somniare. — I dreamed these things,
hæc mihi dormienti visa sunt. —
¶ (dote, rave), deliro.
DREAMER, somnians; homo somniculo-
sus, tardus.
DREAMINGLY, somniculose, oscitanter.
DREAMLESS, nunquam somniis vexatus.
DREARY (desert), vastus, desertus, in-
cultus; (sad), tristis, mæstus; (rough),
horridus. — A dreary way, via longa or
tædium afferens.
DREARINESS, vastitas, horror, mæstitia.
DREDGE for oysters, ostrea legere, colli-
gere.
DREGGERS, qui ostrea legunt.
DREGS, fæx, sedimentum. — of oil, fra-
ces. — of wine, faces vini; flocos. — Fig.
Dregs of the people, populi sordes or fæx;
urbis sentina. — To clear from dregs,
defæco. — ¶ The dregs of a distemper,
morbi reliquie.
DREGGY, feculentus.
DRENCH, or give a drench, potionem
medicam dare, adhibere or præbere.
— ¶ (dip in), immergo, imbuo; (soak),
madefacio.
DRENCH, s. salivatum, potio medica.
DRESS (put on clothes), vestem induere:
(trim), orno, como; curo. — Dress your-
self before you go abroad, quin tu te colis
antequam exeat domo? — They are
dressed very fine, nihil videtur mundi-
us nec magis elegans. — To dress anew
or dress up, intercolo. — To dress up a
chamber, cubiculum ordinare or appa-
rare. — To dress curiously, exorno, con-
cinno. — To dress the head (as a woman),
caput ornare. — To dress a dead body,
pollingo. — To dress a horse, equum cu-
rare, destringere, depectere. — meat,
cibum coquere, coquinar. — a tree, ar-
borem putare or amputare. — a vine,
vitem colere, incidere. — a wound, vul-
nus obligare; ulceri emplastrum adhi-
bere. — To dress (curry), depexum dare.
— To dress leather, eorum macerare. —
Dressed, ornatus, paratus, concinnatus,
cultus. — finely, nitide, splendide, scite
vestitus. — in their formalities, insigni-
bus suis velati. — Poorly dressed, male
vestitus, sordidâ veste indutus.
DRESS, s. ornatus, cultus, vestitus. — Grace-
ful, ornatus, etc., decorus, concinnus,
elegans. — He has got into a new dress,
ornatus in novum incedit modum. —
What a dress is that? quid istuc ornati?
DRESSER, qui or quæ vestit, ornat. — of
flax or hemp, qui linum, cannabim fer-
reis hamis pectit. — of leather, coriarius.
— of meat, coquus. — of old things, ve-
teramentarius. — of a vine, &c., putator.
— ¶ (dresser-board), abacus culi-
narius, mensa coquinaria.
DRESSING, oratio, ornatus, curatura, cul-
tura. — of meat, coctio. — ¶ (by a sur-
geon), curatio. — ¶ The dressing of
dead bodies, pollinetura. — ¶ A dress-
ing of old things, interpolatio.
DRIFT (purpose), propositum, consilium.
— Peace was the drift of both, utriusque
consilia ad concordiam spectabant.
— What is the drift of this discourse?
quorsum hæc oratio spectat? — ¶ A
drift of snow, nives exaggeratæ. — Drifts
of ice, glaciei frusta fluitantia, glacies
fluitans, glacies quam flumina trudent.
— A drift of sand, arena cumulus. —
¶ To be a-drift (of a ship), ferri ad arbi-
trium ventorum, esse ludibrio ventis.
— ¶ See *Drive*.
TO DRIFT, v. a. ferre; rejicere aliquo; in-
litus ejicere: — (throw into heaps), exag-
gerare.
DRILL, terebro, perforo. — ¶ (train),
(milites) exercere.
DRILL, subst. terebra.
DRINK, bibo, poto. — To drink flat, va-
pide se habere. — To drink well, bono
gustu esse. — To drink about or round,
in ordinem bibere. — To drink all day
long, ad vesperam perpotare. — To
drink away care, vino or potu angores

animi diluere; bibendo curas pellere.—*To drink excessively or very hard, pergracior; Græco more bibere, plenas vini amphoras haurire, largioribus poculis se iugurgitare; perpotare, strenue potare.* — *To drink down sorrow, dulci mala vino lavare, llor.* — *To drink one's fill, sitiim explere.* — *To drink a good draught, pleno hausti bibere, se proluere.* — *To drink and be friends, aptum ad conciliandum craterem bibere, poculis conciliari.* — *To drink in, imbibo.* — *To drink a little too much, meliuscule quam sat est bibere.* — *off or up, absorbeo, ebibo, epoto, exhauro, exinanio.* — *To drink up all, ebibo, epoto.* — *To drink often, potito.* — *To drink a parting cup, cum discedente amico unum aut alterum poculum exsiccare.* — *To drink by sips, sorbillare.* — *To drink to or unto, prahibo, propino.* — *I drink this cup to you, hunc scyphum tibi propino.* — *To drink to one's health, alicui salutem propinare, amicam nominatim vocare in bibendo.* — *To drink together, compoto, combibo.* — *To drink for the victory, ob victos hostes bibere.*
DRINK, s. potus. — *Good, strong, potus generosus.* — *Diet, p. ex herbarum succo confectus.* — *Small, potus tenuis.* — *Stale, potus diu confectus.* — *Dead, vappa.* — *A drink-offering, libatio.* — *Gone in drink, ebrius, temulentus.* — *¶ A drink or draught, potio, haustus.*
DRINKABLE, quod bibi potest.
DRINKER, potor, potator. — *Excessive, bibax, ebriosus.* — *of wine, meri potor, vinosus, vinolentus.* — *One that drinks no strong liquor, abstemius.* — *A drinking companion, combibo, compotor.* — *A drinking gossip, compotrix.* — *A drinking mate, compotatio, convivium.* — *Of or for drinking, potulentus.*
DRINKING, potatio. — *about or round, circumpotatio.* — *Continual, perpotatio.* — *Excessive, temulentia, vinolentia, largior potatio.* — *¶ A drinking to, propinatio, Sen.*
DRIP, stillo, destillo.
DRIPPING, stillatio. — *¶ The dripping, liquamen, eliquamen.*
DRIVE, ago, agito, pello. — *What does he drive at? quam hic rem agit? — We let the ship drive, dato ventis navigio ferebamur.* — *To let a ship drive, fluctibus dedere ratem.* — *As fast as he could drive, quam celerrime potuit.* — *To drive about, circumago.* — *asunder, dispello.* — *To drive or aim at a thing, molior, conor.* — *What does this speech of yours drive at? quorsum hæc tua spectat oratio? — To drive away, abigo, arceo, fugo; sorrow, bibendo curas abigere; the time, tempus terere, conterere, fallere.* — *To drive back, repello, retroago.* — *To drive all before one, impedimenta omnia submovere; fugare or in fugam convertere.* — *To drive a cart, wagon or chariot, aurigari; rhedam or currum agere.* — *To drive beyond, præterago.* — *To drive deep, adigo, desigo.* — *To drive down, depango.* — *To drive from, abigo, propello.* — *To drive hard, currum citato cursu agere.* — *To drive a nail home, clavum adigere.* — *To drive in, pango, illido, infigo.* — *To drive off the stage, explodo.* — *To drive on, impello; a design, urgeo, operi instare, aliquid moliri or conari.* — *To drive out, expello, exigo, extrudo; of his wits, aliquem de mente dejicere.* — *To drive (turn) a mill, molam versare.* — *To drive a person to extremities, aliquem ad incitas redigere.* — *To drive (force) one, compello, cogo.* — *To drive toward, adigo.* — *under, subigo.* — *Driven, actus, agitatus, pulsus.* — *The guard was driven from their post, præsidium de statione defectum fuit.* — *Driven away, abactus, profligatus, propulsus.* — *back, repulsus.* — *Driven by force, coactus.* — *in, adactus.* — *out, expulsus, exclusus.* — *Driven under, subactus.* — *As white as the driven snow, candidior intacta nive.*
DRIVER, agitator, actor; (of a wagon), rector. — *An ass-driver, asinarius, aselligatator.* — *or, boam actor; bubulcus.*
DRIVING, agitatio. — *away, propulsio.* — *back, depulsio.* — *¶ A driving forth or out, exactio, expulsio.*

DRIVEL, sputum, saliva.
To DRIVEL, salivam ex ore emittere.
DRIVELLER, fatuus, ineptus, insulsus.
DRIZZLE, stillo, roro, irro. — *A drizzling rain, pluvia tenuis.*
DROLL, homo jocosus, ridiculus; sannio, scurra; maccus (*harlequin*).
DROLLERY, jocus; facetiæ, lepores, sales, sermones ludici; scurrilitas.
DROMEDARY, camelus dromas.
DRONE (sort of bee), fucus; (*slothful person*), piger, segniss.
DROOP (*fade, as a flower*), flaccesco, marcesco; marceo: (*pine away*), languo; tabesco, contabesco. — *through age, consenesco, senio succumbere, annis confectum esse.* — *through cares or afflictions, curis or molestiis tabescere.* — *Drooping, flaccescens, flaccidus, marces, marcidus, languidus, tabescens.* — *Drooping through age, senescens, senectâ debilis.* — *in spirits, tristis, mæstus; abjectus.* — *In a drooping condition, debilis, imbecillis, infirmus.* — *To make to droop, debilito, frango.*
DROOPING, s. languor.
DROOPINGLY, languide.
DROP, gutta; stilla (*falling from a thing*); stira (*hanging drop of ice*). — *A little drop, guttula.* — *Not a drop, ne tantillum quidem, ne minimum quidem.* — *Many drops make a shower, minutula pluvia imbrem parit; ex granis fit acervus.* — *By drops, guttati, stillati.*
To DROP (*as water*), stillo, destillo. — *To drop with a thing, stillare aliquid (e. g. sanguinem), manare aliqua re (e. g. sanguine, sudore); madefactum esse aliqua re (e. g. pluviâ).* — *Dropping wet, madidus.* — *¶ v. a. instillare aliquid alicui rei or in aliquid.* — *¶ To drop (let fall), demitto.* — *out of one's hands, e manibus amittere, emittere, demittere.* — *¶ v. n. (fall down), cado, labor; (as houses), prolabi.* — *To drop down (faint away), animo lingui.* — *Dropping down (falling), decido.* — *¶ (let slip), omitto, prætermitto; prætereo.* — *¶ (he vacant), vaco.* — *¶ (let down), demitto.* — *¶ To drop (steal) away, clanculum se proripere.* — *¶ To drop in (as company), viritum advenire; intro venire, intro se inferre.* — *To drop (fall) off, decido: (die), decedo, excedo; oheo; e vitâ abire or exire; de vitâ migrare or demigrare; morbo perire.*
DROPPING, destillatio. — *A dropping in (prop.), instillatio.* — *A dropping of the house-eaves, stillicidium.* — *of the eyes, fluxio oculorum; lippitudo.*
DROPSY, aquæ intercutis morbus, aqua intercutis, hydrops. — *in the head, hydrocephalus.*
DROPSICAL, aquæ intercutis morbo impletus, hydropicus.
DROSS, scoria; spuma. — *of silver, argyritis.*
DROSSY, scoriâ abundans.
DROUGHT (dryness), siccitas (siccitates, when lasting); (thirst), sitis.
DROVE, armenta, grex armentitius, pecoris agmen. — *Of a drove, armentalis.* — *In or by droves, catervatim, gregatim.*
DROVER, pecoris actor.
DROWN, mergo, demergo, submergo. — *It drowns the soul too deep for, &c., animus altius mergit, quam ut, etc.* — *He drowned himself in the sea, in mare se obruit or demersit.* — *Drowned, demersus, submersus, obrutus.* — *¶ (overflow), inundo, immergo.* — *¶ To drown a sound, sonum obscurare.*
DROWNING, demersio, submersio, immersio.
DROWSY, semisomnis, semisomnus, somniculosus; somno gravis. — *To make drowsy, sopio.* — *To be drowsy, languo, torpeo.* — *A drowsy companion, dormitator.*
DROWSILY, somnolente, veternose, somniculose.
DROWSINESS, torpor, veternus.
DRUB, fuste aliquem cedere, pectere or verberare.
DRUBBING, verberatio; verbera.
BRUDGE, mediastinus; opera: calo (*haggage-boy*). — *A base drudge, mancipium vile.*
To DRUDGE (attend on a master), famulor:

(*toil hard*), ingentes labores suscipere, perpetuis laboribus se defatigare.
DRUDGERY, famulitium, servitius. — *To do another's drudgery, magnos labores pro alio suscipere.* — *To put one to drudgery, servitio aliquem opprimere.*
DRUDGINGLY, laboriose.
DRUG, materia ex quâ conficiuntur medicamenta; medicamentum.
To DRUG, medicare.
DRUGGIST, qui ea vendit ex quibus medicamenta fiunt; medicamentarius.
DRUIDS, Druidæ, Druides.
DRUM, tympanum (militare). — *Drumstick, tympani plectrum.* — *A kettledrum, tympanum symphoniacum (in the orchestra).* — *A child's drum, tympaniolum.* — *Beat of drum, pulsus (also sonus) tympani; with it, tympanis pulsus.*
To DRUM, tympanum pulsare.
DRUMMING, tympani pulsatio.
DRUMMER, tympanista, tympanotriba.
DRUNK, DRUNKEN, ebrius; temulentus, potulentus; crapulæ plenus, bene potus. — *Drunken folk speak truth, in vino veritas.* — *Half-drunk, semigravia.* — *Dead drunk, vino sepultus.* — *To be well drunk, vino obrutum esse or madere.* — *To make drunk, inebrio, ebrium facere.* — *Made drunk, inebriatus; potu or vino oneratus.*
DRUNKARD, ebriosus, vinolentus, vino deditus, potator.
DRUNKENLY, temulenter, ebriorum more.
DRUNKENNESS, ebrietas, temulentia. — *What soberness conceals, drunkenness reveals, quod est in corde sobrii, est in ore ebrii.* — *A habit of drunkenness, ebriositas.*
DRY, siccus, aridus; sterilis (*barren*). — *Dry land, siccu, aridum; tutum (safety).* — *The fountains themselves are dry, ipsi jam fontes sitiunt.* — *Very dry, peraridus.* — *Dry-shod, calceis siccis.* — *¶ (adry, thirsty), sitiens, siticulosus.* — *To be dry, sitio.* — *Very dry, siti enatus.* — *¶ (flat), insulsus, exilis, jejunnus.* — *A dry or poor discourse, oratio arida, exilis, jejuna, inculta.* — *¶ A dry or joking fellow, jocularior, facetus, facetiis abundans.*
To DRY (*make dry*), sicco, exsicco; arefacio; torrefacio (*parch*); abstergeo, extergeo. — *To dry one's tears, lacrimas abstergere.* — *To dry in the smoke, fumo, infumo, fumo durare.* — *in the sun, insolo, sole durare.* — *before the fire, ad ignem exsiccare.* — *¶ (become dry), siccescere, exsiccescere, siccari, exsiccari; arescere, areferi, exarescere.* — *To begin to dry, subarescere.* — *To dry quite, perarescere.* — *His body was dried up for want of moisture, corpus niacio extabuit.*
DRYING (*making dry*), siccatio, desiccatio. — *A drying in the sun, insolatio.* — *¶ A drying away for want of natural moisture, tabes.*
DRYLY, sicce; jejune, exiliter, frigide.
DRYNESS, siccitas, ariditas; jejunitas, exilitas.
DRYADS, Dryades.
DUB (*blow*), ictus, plaga.
To DUB a man knight, aliquem ritu in ordinem equestrem recipere.
DUBBING, ritus quo eques in ordinem recipitur.
DUBIOUS, dubius, ambiguus, incertus.
DUBIOUSLY, dubie, ambigue, incerte.
DUCAL. See Duke.
DUCAT (a coin), ducatus, quem vocant.
DUCK, anas. — *A duckling, anaticula, anatis pullus.* — *A wild duck, anas fera, anas boschas (L.).* — *A decoy-duck, anas illex; allector.* — *A fen-duck, fulica.* — *Of a duck, anatinus.* — *To hunt ducks, anates palustres aucupari.* — *To breed young ducks, anaticulas alere.* — *A place where ducks are kept, nesotrophium.*
To DUCK (*aet.*), submergo, aquâ or in aquam mergere; (*neut.*), se aquâ or in aquam submergere. — *Ducked, submersus, immersus.* — *¶ To duck or stoop down, subsido, se inclinare.* — *To duck with the head, caput demittere.*
DUCT, ductus.
DUCTILE, ductilis, lentus; flexibilis, mollis; docilis.
DUDGEON (*a short dagger*), pugniunculus — *¶ Dudgeon (anger), ira, indig-*

natio. — *To take in dudgeon*, gravor, indignor; ægre, indigne, moleste ferre; pro indignissimo habere.

DUE, adj. (owing), debitus; (requisite), conveniens, congruens, aptus, idoneus. — *He set upon them in due season*, eos in tempore aggressus est. — *To be due or become due*, debeor. — *Money beginning to be due*, pecunia cæpta deberi.

DUE, s. jus, debitum, æquum. — *To take less than his due*, de jure suo decedere. — *To give every one his due*, jus suum cuique tribuere. — *To give the devil his due*, ut vel hosti suum jus tribuam.

DULY, ut decet, ut convenit, juste, recte, legitime: (in due form), rite: (exactly), accurate, diligenter.

DUEL, pugna singularis, certamen singulare. — *To fight a duel*, in certamen singulare cum aliquo descendere, certamen singulare cum aliquo ire.

DUELIST, qui singulari certamine pugnat; homo pugnax.

DUG, uber, papilla.

DUKE, dux.

DUKEDOM, ducatus: — ducis terræ, provincie.

DUTCHESS, dux; ducis uxor.

DUTCHY. See *Dukedom*.

DULCET, dulcis, suavis, canorus.

DULCIMER, sambuca.

DULL (blunt), hebes, retusus, obtusus; (dark or not clear), obscurus, fuscus; (flat), insulsus, sine sapore. — *Dull-sighted*, cui oculi cæcutiunt; hebes.

— *Dull of hearing*, surdaster. — *To make dull*, hebeto, tundo, obtundo. — *To grow dull or blunt*, hebesco. — *The candle burns dull*, candela obscuram præbet lucem. — ¶ (*lazy, slow*), segniss; (*heavy*), languidus, piger: (*melancholy or sad*), tristis, mæstus. — ¶ *Dull of apprehension*, stupidus, crassus, plumbeus, bardus; naris obesæ. — *If you be naturally dull*, si sis naturâ tardior. — *A dull fellow*, fungus, vir tardi ingenii. — *He grows a dull fellow*, ingenii acies hebescit. — *Trading is dull*, negotia frigida sunt. — *Of dull wit*, pinguis, crassus. — *To grow dull or heavy*, torpesco, obtorpesco. — *Somewhat dull or slow*, tardiusculus.

TO DULL, hebeto, obtundo, retundo; (*obscure*), obscurō.

DULLARD, hebes, bardus, fungus, stupidus; ingenii tardus, homo hebeti ingenio. — *A very dullard*, mulo inscitior.

DULLING (making dull), hebetatio; (*darkening*), obscuratio.

DULLY (sillily), insulse; (*lazily*), segniter, tarde; (*sorrowfully*), ægre, mæste. — *More dully* (i. e. bluntly), obtusius.

DULLNESS (heaviness or slowness), segnitia, segnitia, pigritia, inertia, tarditas, torpor: (*of an edged tool*), hebes acies: (*of weather*), cælum nubibus obscuratum: (*of wit*), stupor, stupiditas; stultitia.

DULY. See *Due*.

DUMB, mutus, elinguis; infans: — (*silent*), mutus, tacens, tacitus; taciturnus (habitually). — *Dumb creatures*, muta animalia. — *Dumb show* (a silent part), persona muta. — *To be dumb*, mutum, infantem esse; non loqui; tacere. — *To become so*, mutum fieri, obmutescere; conticescere. — *To make or strike one dumb*, dumbfound, os alicui obstruere or occludere. — *He was struck dumb*, sine voce constitit, obmutuit.

DUMBNESS, infantia linguæ; silentium, taciturnitas.

DUMPLING, farinæ globus cum lacte subactus.

DUN-COLORED, fuscus, aquilus, subniger.

DUN, v. aliquem flagitare.

DUN (one who duns), flagitator.

DUNNING, flagitatio.

DUNCE, stipes, caudex, plumbeus; hebes, fungus.

DUNG, stercus; fimus. — *Cow-dung*, fimus bubulus. — *Horse*, fimus equinus, caballinus. — *Pig's*, sucrda. — *Mouse*, muscerda. — *Belonging to dung*, stercoraceus. — *A dung-fork*, furca. — *Full of dung*, stercorosus. — *A dung-hill*, acervus stercoris; (place for dung), sterquilinum, fimetum.

TO DUNG the ground, stercoro; agrum stercore satiare; agro lætamen dispergere; stercorationem facere. — *Dunged*, stercoratus, fimo obductus, stercore satius.

DUNGING, stercoratio, Col.

DUNGEON, carcer, carcer inferior; tenebræ, robur et tenebræ; carcer subterraneus.

DUODECIMO, forma duodenaria.

DUPE, homo credulus, insulsus, stupidus, stolidus.

TO DUPE, aliquem dolis fallere, illudere, ludificare; alicui os sublinere, aliquem illudere.

DUPLICATE (doubled), duplicatus.

DUPLICATE, subst. exemplar, exemplum; exemplum alterum.

DUPLICITY, fraus, fallacia, perfidia; simulatio et dissimulatio; amicitia simulata.

DURABLE, firmus, solidus, duraturus, stabilis, constans.

DURABLENESS, **DURABILITY**, firmitas, soliditas, stabilitas.

DURABLY, firme, firmiter; constanter.

DURATION, stabilitas; perennitas, diuturnitas; perpetuitas: — tempus, spatium.

— *Of long duration*, stabilis, perennis, diuturnus, perpetuus, diutinus. — *Of short*, caducus, fluxus, infirmus; brevis.

DURANCE, **DURESSE** (imprisonment), custodia, vincula. — *To be in durance*, in custodia or vinculis esse or servari; custodiâ teneri.

DURING, prep. per; inter, super: — *sometimes by a participial construction*, as, *during my absence*, me absente; *during the continuance of the war*, bello nondum confecto: — also by dum, as, *during these transactions*, dum hæc geruntur. — *During life*, per totam vitam. — *supper*, inter cœnandum or cœnam. — *sleep*, secundum quietem. — *pleasure*, dum mihi, nobis, etc. placuerit. — *During my stay*, dum interfui.

DUSK, **DUSKY**, nubilus, obscurus, obnubilus, tenebrosus: fuscus. — *To make dusky*, infusco, obumbrō, obscurō.

Dusk of the evening, crepusculum.

DUSKILY, obscure, occulte.

DUSKINESS, obscuritas.

DUSKISH, subobscurus, subnubilus; subfuscus.

DUST, pulvis. — *It falls to the dust*, ad nihil recidit. — *Small dust*, pulvisculus. — *Dust of metal*, ramenta, scobs. — *Mill-dust*, pollen. — *Saw-dust*, scobs. — *To lay the dust*, pulverem aquâ conspergere or sedare. — *To reduce to dust*, in pulverem redigere, resolvere. — *To make or raise a dust*, pulverem movere or excitare. — *To grind a man to the dust*, aliquem obterere.

TO DUST (throw dust upon), pulvere aliquem conspergere. — ¶ (*cleanse from dust*), abstergo, detergo; scopis verrere: — (*by shaking, &c.*), aliquid excutere, pulverem excutere.

DUSTER, penicillus.

DUSTING (cleansing from dust), a pulvere purgatio.

DUSTY, pulverulentus, pulvereus, pulveris plenus. — *To grow dusty*, pulverem colligere. — *It grows dusty* (a dust arises), pulvis oritur.

DUSTINESS, vis pulveris.

DUTCH, Belgicus. — *The high Dutch*, Germani. — *The low*, Belgæ, Batavi.

DUTCHESS, **DUTCHY**. See *Duke*.

DUTY, officium, munus, partes. — *It is your duty*, tuum est. — *It is my duty*, meum est; mearum partium est; mei est muneris. — *He thought it his duty*, officii duxit. — *It is our duty*, nostrum

officium or munus est; ad nos spectat. — *I thought it my duty*, meum esse or ad me pertinere putavi. — *I am obliged in all duty*, omnium officiorum religione obstringor. — *I desire to know my duty*, quæ sint partes meæ scire cupio. — *It is your duty to provide against these evils*, vos his malis mederi convenit. — *To do one's duty*, munus præstare, officium exsequi, explere, facere; officio or muneri satisfacere; munere fungi or perfungi. — *Not to do one's duty*, officium suum non facere; ab officio discedere or decedere; officio suo deesse. — *To keep one's self in one's duty*, officium colere, tueri, tenere, servare, in officio esse or manere. — *To keep another person in his duty*, aliquem continere in officio. — *To pay one's duty to a person*, munus debitum alicui referre. — *To present one's duty to a person*, aliquem salutare, alicui salutem impertire or urbana officia præstare. — *Pray present my duty to him*, ei, quæso, meo nomine or meis verbis salutem impertias. — *To be on duty as a soldier*, militis munus obire, munus a præfecto assignatum præstare; in statione esse; excubias agere, excubare. — ¶ *A duty* (tax), vectigal; portorium (port-duty).

DUTEOUS, **DUTIFUL**, pius, obediens, obsequens, officiosus, morigerus, verecundus; dicto audiens. — *To be dutiful to*, obsequi, morem alicui gerere.

DUTIFULLY, pie, obedienter, officiose. — *To behave one's self dutifully*, pie et reverenter se gerere.

DUTIFULNESS, pietas, obedientia.

DWARF, nanus, pumilio, pumilus. — *A female dwarf*, nana, pumilio.

TO DWARF, minuo, imminuo; humilem reddere; impedimento esse, quo minus res crescat.

DWARFISH, minutus, pusillus, perpusillus; exiguus, humilis.

DWARFINESS, parva statura.

DWELL, habito; colo, incolō. — *To dwell near*, prope, juxta habitare; locum accollere. — *in*, aliquo loco habitare; locum colere or incolere. — *To dwell during the summer*, æstivo; — *the winter*, hiemo. — *To dwell in one's house*, in alicuius domo or apud aliquem habitare. — *To be dwell in* (habitable), habitabilis. — ¶ (*pass life in a certain way*), vitam agere or degere. — ¶ (*insist upon*), insisto, immoror; morari or hære in re.

DWELLER, habitator, incola. — *by*, accola, vicinus. — *in a city*, urbanus. — *in a town*, opidanus. — *in the country*, rusticus, rusticanus; poet., ruricola. — *in the suburbs*, homo qui in suburbio habitat, suburbium incolit. — *in the forest*, homo silvester; poet., silvicola. — *A dweller in a place*, without ownership, inquilinus.

DWELLING, habitatio, commoratio. — *It is ill dwelling by bad neighbors*, aliquid mali propter vicinum malum. — ¶ *A dwelling* (dwelling-place), domus, domicilium, sedes, habitatio. — *A little or poor dwelling*, casa, casula; tugurium; gurgustium.

DWINDLE away, consumor, imminuor, evanesco, tabesco. — *to nothing*, ad nihilum redigi. — *Dwindled away*, consumptus.

DWINDLING away, consumptio, tabes

DYE (color), color. — *A deep dye*, color satur. — *A crime of a deep dye*, atrox flagitium. — *A dye-house*, tinctoris officina.

TO DYE, tingo, inficio. — *To dye a vermilion*, minio; *a purple red*, fucō; *a scarlet red*, cocco tingere; *an azure*, colore caruleo tingere. — *To dye in grain*, cocco tingere or inficere. — *Dyed*, intinctus, imbutus, infectus. — *Double-dyed*, bis tinctus, dibaphus.

DYER, infector, tinctor. — *Scarlet*, infector coccinorum. — *Silk*, infector sericorum.

DYNASTY (government), dominatio, imperium; (reigning house), domus regnatricis.

DYSENTERY, dysenteria.

DYSURY, urinæ difficultas.

E.

EACH, EACH ONE, quisque, unusquisque, singuli. — *At each word she shed tears*, verba inter singula fudit lacrimas. — *I had great enemies on each side*, undique hostibus oppressus fui. — *He set down twelve acres for each man*, duodena in singulos homines jugera descripsit. — *Each (both) of us*, uterque nostrum. — *Each the other*, invicem; alter alterum. — *Each other*, mutuo, invicem. — *Taking each other by the hand*, manibus invicem apprehensis. — *To love each other*, inter se amare or diligere; mutuo se amore complecti or prosequi. — *On each side*, undique, undique versus; quoquoque.

EAGER (earnest), vehemens, acer; avidus: (fierce), ferox, pugnax: (sharp set), famelicus, fame pressus. — *The tiger being eager with hunger*, exstimulata fame tigris. — *Eager desire*, cupido alicujus rei; cupiditatis ardor; impetis; sitis; summum studium; libido vehemens. — *All being eager to fight*, omnibus ad pugnam intentis. — *I have an eager desire for hunting*, venandi sum maxime studiosus. — *He has an eager love for horses*, ardet studio equorum. — *Having an eager desire for glory from his infancy*, ad gloriam inflammatus a pueritia. — *To become or grow eager for a thing*, exardesco; amore alicujus rei ardere, flagrare, incendi, inflammar; summiopere aliquid expetere.

EAGERLY (earnestly), acriter, avide, cupide, vehementer, summo studio. — *The dog barks eagerly*, canis acris elatrat. — *To contend or dispute eagerly about a thing*, de re aliqua acriter contendere, certare, confingere. — *To look eagerly upon*, oculis intentis aspicere. — *Eagerly bent on a thing*, magno amore rei alicujus ardens, flagrans, incensus, inflammatus.

EAGERNESS, aviditas, cupiditas, alacritas; contentio; studium vehemens.

EAGLE, aquila (the bird, the constellation, the standard). — *Of an eagle*, aquilinus. — *Eagle-eyed*, oculis acerrimis praeditus. — *Eagle-bearer*, aquilifer.

EAGLET, aquile pullus.

EAR, auris. — *I fear lest this should one way or other come to my father's ears*, ne aliqua ad patrem permanet periculum est. — *The words go in at one ear and out at the other*, dicta perfluunt. — *To send one away with a flea in his ear*, scrupulum alicui injicere; alicquem frustrari. — *The lap of the ear*, auricula. — *The drum*, auris tympanum. — *The holes*, aurium meatus. — *Of the ear*, auricularis. — *To fall together by the ears*, inter se certare, pugnare. — *To set together by the ears*, discordiam concitare, dissensionem commovere, lites serere. — *To whisper in the ear*, insusurro, in aurem dicere; tutis auribus deponere. — *To give ear*, attendo, ausculto, aures alicui dare, praeber, patefacere, aures arrigere, animum advertere. — *If you give good counsel*, nobody lends a ear, si recte moneas, nemo auscultat. — *To stop one's ears*, ad aliquid aures claudere, aliquid in aures non recipere. — *Given ear unto*, attente auditus. — *Giving ear*, attentus, intentus, auscultans. — *A giving ear*, auscultatio. — *To lead an ear to oar*, alicui auscultare, attentum se adhibere. — *To take one by the ear*, alicquem auriculâ prehendere. — *A box on the ear*, colaphus. (See Box.) — *To give one a box on the ear*, colaphum alicui ducere, impingere, infringere. — *To prick up the ears*, aures erigere, arrigere, (also fig.). — *To offend the ear*, aures offendere; aures or aurículas radere. — *Let me not shock your ears*, honos sit auribus. — *To be over head and ears in debt*, ere alieno demersum esse; animum debere: in love, amore alicujus deperditum esse. — *Having long ears*, auritus; — *cropped*, curtas or mutilatas

aures habens. — *An ear-witness*, testis auritus. — *An ear-picker*, auriscalpium. — *An ear-wig*, forficula auricularia (L.). — *An ear-ring*, inauris. — *An ear of corn*, spica. — *That grows with ears*, spicatus. — *That bears ears*, spicifer (poet.). — *Made of ears*, spiciens. — *To put forth ears*, spicari. — *An ear (ear-like thing)*, auris (part of the plough); ansa, ansula, (handle): — *plicatura* (of the leaf of a book). — *Having ears* (handles), ansatus.

EARL, comes. — *An earl's wife*, comitis uxor.

EARLDOM, comitatus.

EARLY, adj. (in the morning), matutinus; antelucanus (before light): — (as to time, season), maturus; praecox (of fruit). — *From early youth*, ab initio ætatis. — *Too early*, præmaturus. — *He is an early riser*, bene mane surgere solet.

EARLY, adv. (in the morning), mane, tempore or die matutino; (very), bene or inulto mane, primâ luce: (of time), mature. — *He went early to bed*, mature se ad lectum contulit. — *Very early*, mature admodum. — *Not as yet*, it is very early, nondum, præmaturum est adhuc. — *Early in the spring*, ineunte or incipiente vere. — *in the swaner, winter*, primâ æstate, hieme.

EARN wages, demereo; stipem mereri or lucrari; mercedem accipere or promereri. — *Earned*, labore quæsitus, lucratus, partus.

EARNING (wages), stipendium, merces.

EARNEST (diligent), diligens, sedulus, attentus, gnavus, assiduus; (vehement), vehemens, ardens, acer. — *To be earnest in the performance of a thing*, summo studio in or ad aliquid incumbere. — *To be earnest with a person*, alicquem urgere, alicui instare, cum aliquo precibus contendere. — *He was very earnest with me*, me etiam atque etiam urgebat. — *He was earnest with you that*, &c., tibi instabat ut, &c. — *An* (of great importance), magnus, gravis, magni momenti or ponderis. — *An* (of great earnestness), serio; extra jocum, ex animo, bonâ fide, re vera.

EARNEST, or earnest-money, arrha, arrhabo; auctoramentum. — *To give earnest*, arrham dare.

EARNESTLY (diligently), diligenter, sedulo, attente, gnaviter: (vehemently), vehementer, ardens, acriter, summo studio, impense, obnix, studiose, sollicite; avide; ambitiose; animose, asseveranter, certatim, valde. — *To entreat earnestly*, obtestor, impense orare, vehementer rogare, etiam atque etiam orare. — *To look*, intentis oculis alicquem intueri. — *To speak*, serio dicere or loqui. — *So earnestly*, tantopere, in tantum. — *Exceeding earnestly*, flagrantissime, ardentissime.

EARNESTNESS (diligence), diligentia, sedulitas, assiduitas: (vehementness), vehementia, ardor, fervor, studium: (sobriety, severity), severitas.

EARTH, tellus, terra, solum, humus; terrarum orbis, terræ; terræ globus. — *A bank of earth*, agger, tumulus. — *Earth cast up*, regestum; agger congestus. — *To cast down to the earth*, solo adæquare; funditus demoliri. — *To commit to the earth*, sepelio; terræ mandare; humo. — *A throwing down to the earth*, demolitio. — *To make things of earth*, figlinam exercere. — *Made of earth*, terrenus; (earthen), fictilis, figlinus. — *The art of making things of earth*, ars figlina, plasticæ. — *A maker of things of earth*, figulus, plastes. — *A fox's earth*, vulpis antrum.

TO EARTH (as a foe), terram subire; se in foveam abdere.

EARTHEN, fictilis, figlinus, testaceus. — *vessels*, vasa fictilia, fictilia.

EARTHL, **EARTHY**, (made of earth), terrâ

concretus: (living on earth), terrenus, terrestris: (relating to this life), as, earthly things, res externæ, res externæ et ad corpus pertinentes; opes, divitiæ; voluptates. — *Earthly-minded*, an Earthling, rebus externis (voluptatibus, &c.) nimis intentus, rerum externarum nimis studiosus; homo voluptarius. — *A description of the earth*, terræ descriptio, geographia. — *Earth-bred*, earth-born, terrâ editus; terrigena (poet.). — *An earthquake*, terræ motus, terræ tremor.

EASE (rest), otium, quies, requies: (pleasure), voluptas, jucunditas; gaudium: (freedom from pain), doloris vacuitas. — *He has a writ of ease given him*, rude donatus est. — *At ease*, otiosus, otiose. — *I am well at ease*, bene mecum agitur. — *To live at ease*, or take one's ease, requiesco; otiose, facillime, ex animi sententiâ agere; genio indulgere; animo obsequi, molliter se curare. — *They think of nothing but taking their ease*, voluptates maxime sequuntur. — *He lives too much at ease*, nimis sibi indulget. — *With ease*, facile, prompte, nullo negotio. — *Ill at ease*, ægrotus, æger, infirmus; valetudinarius, Cels.

TO EASE, levo, allevo, collovo, relevo, sublevo; lenio; levamento or levationi esse; levationem afferre. — *To ease a ship*, rudentes nimis extentos laxare. — *nature*, alvum exonerare. — *Eased*, levatus, allevatus, sublevatus. — *To be eased from taxes*, tributo vacare, vectigalium immuni esse.

EASEMENT, **EASING**, levamen, levamentum, allevamentum, solatium; levatio, allevatio.

EASY, facilis, expeditus, promptus, proclivis. — *He is a person of easy address*, facilis est aditus ad eum privatorum; — *of an easy temper*, homo est facilis et commodus. — *He saw that this was the easiest way to honor*, illam viam sibi vidit expeditiorem ad honores. — *It is easy to distinguish these matters*, harum rerum facilis est et expedita distinctio. — *I will do what is easy to be done*, faciam quod in proclivi est. — *What person, who is continually apprehensive of death, can be easy in his mind?* inortem omnibus horis independentem timens, quis poterit animo consistere? — *Easy of belief*, credulus; qui sibi verba dari facile patitur. — *Easy to be borne*, facile tolerandus, ferendus; tolerabilis, patibilis. — *An* (easy in one's circumstances, satis dives, modice locuples; bene numatus, pecuniosus, opulentus).

EASILY, facile, expedite, prompte, nullo negotio, sine negotio. — *He is easily turned*, paulo momento huc illuc impellitur. — *If that may be easily done*, si id ex facili fieri potest. — *Easily misled*, cereus in vitium flecti (poet.). — *Easily to be pleased*, placabilis, comis, mitis. — *An* (gently, mildly), leniter, molliter.

EASINESS, facilitas, proclivitas: — *of address*, affabilitas, comitas; facilitas in admittendis hominibus: — *of belief*, credulitas, credendi facilitas: — *of expression or style*, expedita et profluens in dicendo celeritas.

EAST, oriens. See Wind.

EASTERN, **EASTERLY**, ad orientem vergens, in orientem spectans; or by orientis (genit.); in oriente (in the east).

EASTER, pascha, dies paschalis; sollemnia paschalia.

EASTER EVE, vigiliæ paschatis.

EAT, edo, comedo, vescor; manduco; cibum capere, capessere, sumere: jento, prandeo, ceno, gusto. — *To eat* (as cattle do), depasco. — *To eat* (unbible), arrodo. — *To eat* (as aqua fortis, &c.), corrodo. — *To eat* (wear) a thing away, tero, attero. — *To eat all about*, ambedo, circumrodo. — *To eat and drink and make good cheer*, genio indulgere; se molliter curare or habere. — *To eat one's victuals*

in pace, securas dapes capere. — To eat greedily, voro, devoro. — To eat heartily, acris appetitu edere. — Inaoderately, se cibis ingurgitare. — lickerishly, ligurio, abligurio. — To eat into flesh, iron, &c., exedo. — To eat often, esito. — To eat one out of house and home, aliquem comedere or exedere. — To eat riotously, comissor, abligurio. — To eat as a sore, corrodo, exulcero. — To eat together, convivor, unâ cibum capere. — To eat underneath, subedo. — To eat well (keep a good table), laute cenare solere; (taste well), jucunde sapere. — To eat up or devour, exedo, comedo. — To eat up a country, regionem vastare, populari, depopulari, prædari, deprædari. — To eat one's words, dicta retractare. — An appetite to eat, cibi appetentia, aviditas, cupiditas; fames. — Eatea, esus, manus, manducatus. — Iron eaten with rust, ferrum scabrâ rubigine rosum or exesum. — Eaten round about, ambesus, undique corrosus. — into, erosus, peresus. — Rocks eaten into by the sea, saxa peresa salo. — Eatea up, comesus, exesus. — An eating house, caupona, popina. — Little, cauponula.

EATABLE, esculentus, edulis, quod ad vescendum aptum est. — *Eatables*, res ad vescendum aptæ, cibi, cibaria, alimenta, victus.

EATER, qui edit. — *A great eater*, edax, helluo, gurgis; *estrix*. — *A dainty eater*, liguritor. See *Dainty*.

EATING, adj. edax; corrosus. — *Eating-stuff*, esculenta.

EATING, subst. (fare). cibis, cibi; esca; victus.

EAVES, subgrundium, subgrunda. — *The dropping of the eaves*, stillicidium.

EAVESDROPPER, auscultator. — *To play the eavesdropper*, ausculto, subausculto.

EBB, marinarum æstuum recessus, æstus decessus. — *On the ebb*, minuenae æstu. — *Ebb and flow*, marinarum æstuum accessus et recessus. — *Ebb-tide begins*, æstus minuit.

To EBB (as the sea), reciproco, recedo, refluxo. — *To ebb and flow*, crescere et decrescere. — *It ebbs and flows thrice a-day*, ter in die crescit decrescitque.

EBONY, ebenum. — *Made of ebony*, ex ebeno factus or confectus. — *The ebony-tree*, ebenus.

EBULLITION, bullitus, æstus; animi ardor, irarum æstus.

ECCENTRIC, **ECCENTRICAL**, e centro aberrans: (odd), qui omnia alio modo facit.

ECCENTRICITY, e centro aberratio.

ECCLESIASTICAL (of the church), ad ecclesiam pertinens, ecclesiasticus.

ECHO, echo, sonus reperçus, imago vocis; vocis or soni imago reperçusa.

To Echo, resonare, vocem reddere or reperçere. — *Echoed*, reperçus.

ECLIPSE, solis or lune defectio, sol or luna deficiens; sol obscuratus.

To ECLIPSE, umbro, obscuro. — *another's glory*, de alicujus famâ detrabere; alicujus existimationem minuire. — *To be in eclipse*, or be eclipsed, deficio, obscurari, defectu laborare.

ECLIPSING, luminis obscuratio.

ECLIPSE, linea ecliptica.

ECLOGUE, ecloga.

ECONOMY, &c. See *Economy*.

ECSTASY, animi a sensibus alienatio; furor: summa voluptas. — *To be in an ecstasy*, a sensibus alienari; animo percelli; in mentis excessum rapi.

ECSTATIC, effusâ or mirificâ lætitiâ affectus; a sensibus alienatus; mentis alienatione correptus: stunnus.

EDDY, aquæ reciprocantis vortex.

EDGE (brink), margo, ora; (of a garment), limbus, fimbria, (see *Border*): — (of a knife, sword, &c.), acies, acumen. — *Not only with the edge, but with the point*, non solum cæsim, sed punctum. — *The edge or border of a place*, extremitas. — *Edge-tools*, ferramenta acuta, or acutâ acie. — *To set an edge on*, acuere, exacuere. — *To take off the edge*, hebetare. — *of one's stomach*, latrante stomachum hebetare. — *To edge in*, intrudere, insinuo. — *Fallen by the edge of the sword*, gladio cæsus or occisus. — *To set the teeth on edge*, dentes hebetare or stupefacere.

To EDGE with lace, prætexo. — *with gold*,

auro ambire oras. — *Edged*, acutus, aciem habens; — (bordered), fimbriatus. — *A two-edged sword*, gladius anceps.

EDGING (lace), fimbria. (See *Lace*). — *Edgings in gardening*, arearum oræ.

EDGELESS, obtusis, retusus, hebes.

EDIBLE. See *Eatable*.

EDICT, edictum; decretum. — *To make an edict*, edico, edicto sancire, populum edicto monere. — *To publish an edict*, edictum edere, proponere.

EDIFICE, ædificium.

EDIFY (instruct), instruo, instituo; (excite devotion), pios sensus in animo aliorum excitare. — *An edifying discourse*, oratio ad docendum accommodata, apta, idonea, utilis; oratio, qua salubriter monemur.

EDIFICATION, pietatis excitatio; instructio, institutio. — *This is said for your edification*, hoc tibi dictum est, hoc ad te pertinet.

EDILE, ædilis.

EDIT, (in lucem) edere; emittere; foras dare.

EDITION, editio.

EDITOR, editor.

EDUCATE, educo, instituo, instruo, tollō. — *Educated*, educatus, institutus, instructus. — *Well educated*, bene doctus et educatus, educatione doctrinâque puerili liberaliter institutus; liberaliter educatus.

EDUCATION, educatio, institutio, instructio. — *Liberal*, liberalis. — *He received a good education in his youth*, institutus fuit liberaliter educatione doctrinâque puerili.

EEL, anguilla. — *As slippery as an eel*, anguilla est, elabitur. — *An eel-spear*, fuscina.

EFFACE (blot out), oblittero, deleo, erado, expungo. — *(obscure)*, obscuro. — *His virtue effaces that of others*, aliorum virtus illius virtute interit et obruitur.

EFFACING, obliteratio, abolitio.

EFFECT (consequence), quod efficitur aliqua re; exitus; eventus: — (completion, fulfilment), effectus, exitus: — (force, power), effectus, vis, efficientia. — *He brought the thing to effect*, rem ad exitum perduxit. — *These are the effects of drunkenness*, hæc ex ebrietate oriuntur. — *I am afraid my precepts have had no good effect upon you*, vercor ne præcepta vana surdis auribus cecinerim. — *To take effect*, effectum sortiri; bonum or felicem exitum habere; ad finem or effectum perducere. — *Of no effect*, irritus, cassus, vanns. — *To do effect*, nequidquam, incassum, frustra, sine effectu. — *In effect* (really), re, reverâ, reapse: — (almost), ferme, fere. — *(amount)*, summa; sententia. — *To the same effect* (substance, amount), in eandem sententiam. — *The letter was to this effect*, in epistolâ scriptum erat his fere verbis. — *Effects*, res, bona, fortuna, opes, facultates. — *He settled himself and all his effects at London*, sedem omnium rerum ac fortunarum suarum Londini collocavit.

To EFFECT, efficio, ad exitum perducere; vincere, evincere, (followed by ut or nc). — *Effected*, effectus, confectus; ad exitum perductus.

EFFECTER, effector, effectrix.

EFFECTIBLE, quod fieri or effici potest.

EFFECTING, effectio, confectio.

EFFECTIVE, EFFICACIOUS, EFFECTUAL, EFFICAX. — *The army consisted of ten thousand effective men*, decem millia in armis erant. — *An efficacious remedy*, remedium forte, præsens. — *To be very effectual*, magnam vim habere.

EFFECTIVELY, reverâ, reapse.

EFFECTUALLY, EFFICACIOUSLY, EFFICACITER, EFFICIENTER; (completely), penitus, omnino, prorsus.

EFFICACIOUSNESS, EFFICACY, EFFICACIA, EFFICACITAS, vis. — *Of much efficacy*, potentissimus, valentissimus.

EFFICIENT cause, causa efficiens. — *man*, homo diligens, strenuus.

EFFICIENCY, efficientia, effectus.

EFFEMINATE, effeminatus, mollis, delicatus.

EFFEMINATELY, effeminate, molliter, delicate.

EFFEMINACY, mollities, vita delicata.

EFFERVESCENT, fervor, æstus

EFFETE, effectus, sterilis.

EFFICIENT, &c. See *Effect*.

EFFIGY, effigies, imago, simulacrum.

EFFORT (endeavor), conatus, impetus, nixus, nisus, conamen; contentio animi. — *To make great efforts*, strenuam operam præstare or navare; summâ ope anniti. — *To make one's greatest efforts in war in a place*, totum belli impetum aliquo convertere; totam belli molem aliquo vertere.

EFFRONTERY, impudentia, audacia, os ferreum or perfrictum, protervitas.

EFFULGENT, fulgens, splendens.

EFFULGENCE, fulgor, splendor.

EFFUSION, effusio. — *That victory was not obtained without effusion of blood*, non incruenta illa victoria fuit; multorum sanguine ac vulneribus ea victoria stetit.

EGG, ovum. — *To brood or sit on eggs*, ovis incubare. — *To hatch eggs*, ova excludere. — *To lay an egg*, ovum ponere or parere. — *A new-laid egg*, ovum recens. — *An old one*, ovum vetustum or requietum. — *The white of an egg*, ovi albumen. — *The yolk*, vitellus; luteum ovi. — *The shell*, ovi putamen. — *Like an egg*, ad formam ovi; ovatus.

EGG on or forward, instigo, insto, stimulo; impello, urgeo.

EGGING on, impulsus, impulsio, instigatio, stimulatio.

EGREGIOUS (excellent), egregius, eximius, clarus, præclarus, nobilis; (gross, signal), insignis, summus. — *Egregious folly*, summa dementia.

EGREGIOUSLY, egregie, eximie, præclare, præcipue, insigniter, valde, vehementer.

EGRESS, egressus, exitus. — *He has free egress*, ei liber patet exitus.

EGYPT, Ægyptus. — *Ægyptia*, Ægyptus.

EIGHT, octo; octoni. — *The eight on cards*, ogdoas. — *Of eight*, octonarius. — *Eight o'clock*, octava hora. — *Eight times*, octies. — *Eight-fold*, octuplex. — *Having eight feet*, octipes. — *Eight times as much*, octuplus, octuplo. — *Eight times doubled*, octuplicatus. — *Eight years old*, octo annos natus; octennis. — *Eight hundred*, octingenti. — *Eight hundred each*, octingeni or octingenteni. — *Of eight hundred*, octingenarius. — *The eight hundredth*, octingentesimus. — *Eight hundred times*, octingenties. — *Eight thousand*, octies mille. — *times*, octies millies.

EIGHTEEN, octodecim. — *Eighteen times*, duodevicies. — *Eighteenth*, decimus octavus, duodevigesimus.

EIGHTH, octavus. — *An eighth part*, octava pars.

EIGHTHLY, octavum.

EIGHTY, octoginta. — *times*, octogies. — *By eighties*, eighty at a time, octogeni. — *Of eighty*, octogenarius.

EIGHTIETH, octogesimus.

EITHER (the one or the other), uter, alteruter, utervis, uterlibet. — *If either of them will*, si uter velit. — *If either of us were present*, si utervis nostrum adesset. — *I am weaker than either of you*, minus habeo virum quam vestrum utervis.

EITHER (answering to Or) is made by aut, vel; or with a negative, by nec, neque; as, poets desire either to profit or delight, aut prodesse volunt, aut delectare, poetæ. — *Either too or none*, vel duo vel nemo. — *You are not trusted on either side*, neque in hac, neque in illâ parte, fidem habes. — *On either part or side*, utriusque, utrobique; utro citroque.

EJACULATE, voces interruptas or inconditas edere; clamare.

EJACULATION, vox; suspirium.

EJACULATORY, per clamorem (or inter suspiria) editus; abruptus, interruptus.

EJECT (cast out), ejicio, expello, exturbo.

EJECTION, ejectio, expulsio.

EKE out, produco, augeo, adjicio: (make the most of), parce et frugaliter dispensare.

ELABORATE, elaboratus, elucubratus, absolutus, accuratus, consummatus. — *summa cura* or diligentia confectus; quod olet lucernam.

ELABORATELY, accurate, diligenter.

ELAPSE, exactum esse; intersum, interjicio; intercedo. — *More than six years have now elapsed*, amplius sunt sex anni

- *Elapsed*, interjectus, præteritus. — *Cassius followed after a few days were elapsed*, Cassius paucis post diebus conseqnebat. —
- ELASTIC**, vi resiliendi præditus; elasticus: *fig.* hilaris, alacer.
- ELASTICITY**, vis resiliendi, vis elastica.
- ELATE**, superbum aliquem facere or redere; superbiâ aliquem inflare. — *To be elated*, superbio, insolesco, intumescō; superbiâ efferri, extolli, inflari.
- ELATED** (*lifted up*), elatus, superbus, tumens, inflatus.
- ELATION**, superbia; effusum gaudium.
- ELBOW**, cubitus. — *He is always at my elbow*, a latere meo nunquam decedit; assiduus est comes. — *To be always at one's elbow*, aliquem assidue comitari. — *Elbow-wise*, sinuosus. — *To give elbow-room*, spatium cedere; remotius sedere. — *To lean on the elbow*, in cubitum inniti. — *To elbow one*, cubito summovere or ferire.
- ELDER tree**, sambucus. — *Of or belonging to an elder-tree*, sambucus.
- ELDER** (*in age*), major natu. — *Elder times*, tempora antiqua.
- ELDERS**, majores, veteres, proavi. — *¶ An elder (of the church)*, presbyter.
- ELDERLY**, ætate provector.
- ELDEST**, maximus natu.
- ELECT** (*choose*), eligo, deligo, seligo; creō, facio.
- ELECT**, *adj.* — *Consul elect*, consul designatus.
- ELECTION**, electio, delectus; comitia. — *The day of election*, dies comitiarum.
- ELECTIVE king**, rex qui eligitur.
- ELECTOR** (*chooser*), elector; qui jus suffragii habet. — *A prince elector*, elector.
- ELECTORAL**, ad electorem pertineus.
- ELECTORSHIP**, ELECTORATE, electoratus.
- ELECTRIC**, electricus.
- ELECTRICITY**, vis or natura electrica.
- TO ELECTRIFY**, vi electricâ imbuere.
- ELECTUARY**, electarium medicamentum.
- ELEEMOSYNARY**, ad stipis largitionem pertineus.
- ELEGANT** (*in speech*), elegans, eloquens, disertus. — *in apparel*, comptus, politus, mundus, nitidus, concinnus. — *in manners*, urbanus. — *Very elegant*, perelegans.
- ELEGANCE**, elegantia, eloquentia; venustas, verborum concinnitas. — *in apparel*, ornatus, cultus; mundities. — *in manners*, urbanitas.
- ELEGANTLY**, eleganter, accurate, ornate, venuste, splendide; urbane.
- ELEGY**, elegia.
- ELEGIAC**, elegiacus.
- ELEMENT** (*first principle*), elementum, principium: (*letter*), litera, elementum. — *He is out of his element*, ab illius ingenio abhorret; in huiusmodi negotiis admodum est hospes. — *The four elements*, quatuor elementa, quatuor initia rerum.
- ELEMENTARY**, ad elementa pertineus; elementarius. — *knowledge*, prima rudimenta discendi; prima disciplinæ alicujus cognitio. — *instruction*, institutio elementaria.
- ELEPHANT**, elephas, elephantus. — *A young elephant*, elephantis pullus. — *To bray like an elephant*, barrio. — *An elephant's trunk*, manus elephanti, proboscis.
- ELEPHANTINE**, elephantinus.
- ELEVATE**, levo, tollo, attollo, eveho; (*make cheerful*), hilaro, exhilaro, oblecto. — *To elevate one to honors*, aliquem ad honores provehere or promovere. — *To elevate (praise) a person to the skies*, laudibus aliquem ad cælum usque extollere. — *Elevated with liquor*, potu exhilaratus. — *Elevated in his own conceit*, gloriosus; plus æquo sibi tribuens; nimium sibi placens.
- ELEVATION**, elatio, sublatio. — *to honors*, promotio ad honores. — *of spirit*, ingenii sublimitas, ingenium altum. — *of the voice*, vocis contentio or intentio. — *¶ (height)*, altitudo.
- ELEVEN**, undecim; undeni. — *Possession is eleven points of the law*, in æquali jure melior est conditio possidentis. — *Of eleven*, undenarius. — *Eleven times*, undecies. — *Eleven hundred*, undecies centum; undecies centeni. — *times*, undecies centies. — *Eleven thousand*,
- undecies mille, undecim millia. — *times*, undecies millies.
- ELEVENTH**, undecimus.
- ELF** (*dwarf*), pumilio, nanus: — (*hobgoblin*), larva. — *Elves*, larvæ, lemures.
- ELICIT**, elicio.
- ELIGIBLE**, qui eligi potest; eligendus; idoneus: — optabilis, optandus; commodus, bonus.
- ELISION**, elisio.
- ELIXIR**, potio medicata; elixirium.
- ELK**, alces.
- ELL**, ulna; cubitus. — *Of an ell*, cubitalis.
- ELLIPSIS**, ellipsis.
- ELLIPTICAL**, ellipticus.
- ELM**, ulmus. — *An elm nursery*, ulmarium. — *Of elm*, ulmeus.
- ELOCUTION**, elocutio, dicendi facultas.
- ELOPE**, a marito discedere, abscedere, recedere. — *Eloped*, a marito fugitiva.
- ELOPEMENT**, uxoris fuga.
- ELOQUENT**, facundus, eloquens, disertus. — *Very*, facundiâ præstans, pereloquens, dicendo admirabilis or divinus.
- ELOQUENTLY**, facunde, diserte, eloquenter. — *Not eloquently*, inculte, horride, inornate.
- ELOQUENCE**, facultas dicendi, eloquentia, facundia; copia dicendi, vis dicendi. — *He excelled all persons of those times in eloquence*, eloquentiâ omnes eo præstabat tempore; iis temporibus principatum eloquentiæ tenebat. — *Excelling in eloquence*, singulari orationis suavitate præditus. — *Flow of eloquence*, largus et exundans ingenii fons; flumen ingenii. — *Wanting eloquence*, infacundus, indertus, minime disertus. — *To speak without eloquence*, inculte et horride loqui.
- ELSE** (*beside*), præterea. — *I feared him, and nobody else*, hunc unum metui, præterea neminem. — *Who else?* quis item? — *¶ Else (more)*, adhuc, amplius, porro, præterea. — *Unless perhaps you will have any thing else*, ni quid adhuc forte vultis. — *Is there any thing else yet?* etiamne est quid porro? — *¶ Else (other)*, alius. — *No man else*, alius nemo, non alius quisquam. — *Elsewhere*, alibi, aliubi. — *Any where else*, alicubi. — *From somebody else*, aliunde. — *Nor could you hear it of any body else*, neque audire aliunde potuisses. — *¶ Else (otherwise)*, aliter, alioqui, alioquin, cæteroquin. — *Else the foregoing remedies will do no good*, aliter vana erunt prædicta remedia. — *¶ Or else (answering to whether)*, sive; an: — (*to either*), aut, vel. — *Either let him drink or else be gone*, aut bibat, aut abeat. — *Drink it or else you must die*, nisi bibas, moriendum est.
- ELUCIDATE** (*clear*), explico, expono, enodo; perspicuum reddere.
- ELUCIDATION**, explicatio, expositio.
- ELUDE**, eludo, evito, evado, subterfugio, effugio. — *the law*, fraudem legi adhibere.
- ELUDING**, evitatio; deceptio.
- ELYSIAN fields**, campi Elysii; læta arva; lætæ sedes; fortunata nemora.
- EMACIATE** (*make lean*), emacio, macero, emacero; macilentum reddere. — *Emaciated*, emaciatus, macer, macie extenuatus or confectus. — *To become so*, macescere, emacescere.
- EMANCIPATE** (*set free*), emancipo; ab alienâ potestate liberare; in libertatem vindicare.
- EMANCIPATION**, emancipatio.
- EMASCULATE** (*geld*), castro; (*weaken*), enervo, debilito.
- EMBALM**, pollingo; arte medico; condio.
- EMBALMER**, pollinctor.
- EMBALMING**, pollinctura.
- EMBARGO**, navium retentio. — *To lay an embargo*, naves retinere.
- EMBARK**, navem conscendere. — *an army*, imponere exercitum in naves. — *¶ To embark in an affair*, negotio se implicare or involvere; rem aliquam aggredi, agendam suscipere, in se recipere. — *in the same design*, ejusdem consilii participem esse. — *Embarked or engaged*, in re aliquâ occupatus.
- EMBARcation**, in navem conscensio.
- EMBARRASS**, impedio, præpedio: (*put one out*), animum alicujus implicare, confundere, mentem turbare.
- EMBARRASSMENT**, implicatio, perturbatio, mens turbata; impedimentum.
- EMBASSY**, legatio, legationis munus. — *¶ (the ambassadors)*, legatio; legati; qui missi sunt. See *Ambassador*.
- EMBATTLED** (*as an army*), instructus, ordinatus; (*as a wall or fortification*), opere or inanu munitus.
- EMBELLISH**, polio, orno, exorno, adorno, decoro, condecoro.
- EMBELLISHER**, qui ornat aliquid.
- EMBELLISHMENT**, ornamētum, ornatus.
- EMBER week**, unum ex quatuor temporibus jejuniis. — *Embering days*, feriæ esuriales, vigiliæ.
- EMBERS**, favilla. — *Of embers*, cinereus.
- EMBEZZLE**, avertō, interverto, supprimo; (*purloin*), surripio, clam auferre. — *To embezzle the public mney*, pecuniam publicam avertere; peculatam facere.
- EMBEZZLER of the public money**, peculator.
- EMBEZZLEMENT**, argenti circumductio; peculatus (publicus).
- EMBLEM**, symbolum; imago; signum.
- EMBLEMATIC**, symbolicus.
- EMBLEMATICALLY**, symbolice.
- EMBODY**, concorporo.
- EMBOLDEN**, EMBITTER. See *Imb*.
- EMBOSS**, cælo. — *The art of embossing*, toreutice. — *Embossed work*, cælatum opus; prostypum, toreuma. — *plate*, argentum signis asperum.
- EMBOSSER**, cælator, anaglyptes
- EMBOSSING**, cælatura.
- EMBOWEL**, exentero.
- EMBRACE**, amplector, complector. — *about*, circumplector; gremio fovere; brachia collo circumdare. — *To embrace one another*, se mutuo amplecti. — *Embraced*, amplexu exceptus.
- EMBRACE**, *subst.* amplexus, complexus. — *about*, circumplexus.
- EMBROIDER**, acu pingere. — *with gold*, auro aliquid distinguere. — *Embroidered*, acu pictus, pictus, auro distinctus.
- EMBROIDERER**, mulier acu pingendi perita; mulier acu pingens (*at work*).
- EMBROIDERY** (*the art*), ars acu pingendi. — *¶ (the fabric)*, opus acu pictum or factum, opus Phrygionium, pictura acu facta.
- EMBROIL**, confundo, perturbo, turbo, misceo, permisceo. — *a state*, res novas moliri. — *¶ (son discord among friends)*, inter amicos discordiam or dissidium concitare.
- EMBRYO**, fetus immaturus.
- EMENDATION**, correctio, emendatio.
- EMERALD**, smaragdus. — *Of an emerald*, smaragdinus.
- EMERGE**, emergo.
- EMERGENCY**, casus, occasio, res nata.
- EMETIC**, *adj.* vomitorius, vomitum provocans. — *An emetic*, vomitorium.
- EMIGRATE**, ex aliquo loco migrare, emigrare, demigrare; patriam mutare or vertere.
- EMIGRATION**, migratio, demigratio.
- EMIGRANT**, qui solum mutat, qui e patriâ migrat; colonus (*colonist*, settler).
- EMINENT**, eminens; insignis, conspicuus, eximius, egregius. — *A virtue in which Pompey is so eminent*, virtus quæ est in Pompeio singularis. — *To be eminent in any art or profession*, aliquâ arte excellere, præcellere, valere.
- EMINENTLY**, insigniter, eximie, egregie.
- EMINENCE** (*dignity*), dignitas, nobilitas; eminentia, splendor. — *A person of great eminence*, vir clarus, præclarus, eximius, egregius, illustris, nobilis, insignis, summus. — *¶ An eminence (high place)*, locus editus.
- EMISSARY**, legatus, missus; explorator, speculator, (*sout*).
- EMIT** (*send forth*), emitto.
- EMISSION**, emissio.
- EMMET**, formica.
- EMOLUMENT** (*profit*), emolumentum, lucrū, commodum.
- EMOTION**, agitatio, commotio, incitatio. — *of mind*, animi motus; animi perturbatio.
- EMPALE** (*n molefactor*), palo transfigere, palum per medium hominem adigere.
- EMPALEL**, seligo, designo.
- EMPEROR**, imperator; Cæsar, Augustus — *An empress*, imperatrix; uxor imperatoris; Augusta. — *Of an emperor*, imperatoris.

EMPHASIS, emphasis; vis in dicendo.
EMPHATICAL, emphaticus habens; gravis.
EMPHATICALLY, cum emphasi; cum vi, graviter.
EMPIRE, imperium.
EMPIRIC, qui experientiam sequitur du-
cem; empiricus.
EMPIRICISM, empirice.
EMPIRICALLY, usu, experimentis.
EMPLEAD, diem alicui dicere; in jus
aliquem trahere, reum agere; actionem
alicui intendere.
EMPLOY (*bestio, use*), adhibeo, confero,
impendo, insumo, pono, impertio. — *He*
employed all his thoughts on that one par-
ticular, ad id unum omnes cogitationes
intendit. — *He is fit to be employed about*
it, dignus est eo munere. — *This ought*
to employ all your pains, digna res est,
ubi tu nervos intendas tuos. — *He em-*
ploys his precious time ill, horas bonas
male collocat. — *To employ or busy one's*
self about, se aliquā re implicare. — *To*
employ another, negotium alicui dare or
committere. — *To employ* (*take up, en-*
gage), occupo. — *To employ one's money*
in works of charity and liberality, pecuni-
am ad beneficentiam liberalitatemque
conferre. — *To employ one's self constantly*
in study, hærere in libris. — *To keep one*
employed, occupatum aliquem tenere. —
To be employed, occupor, versor. —
|| But see *Busy*.
EMPLOYING, occupatio.
EMPLOYMENT, ars, studium; quæstus;
negotium.
EMPORIUM, emporium.
EMPOVERISH, ad paupertatem, inopi-
am, egestatem redigere. — *Their nation*
being impoverished, exhaustis patrie fa-
cultatibus. — *To impoverish* (*land*), steri-
lem reddere.
EMPOWER, liberum alicujus rei arbitri-
um alicui permittere; mandare alicui,
ut, etc.
EMPTY (*void*), inanis, vacuus; (*vain*,
unprofitable), vanus, inutilis. — *An empty*
fellow, fatuus, tardus, insulsus. — *title*,
merus titulus, merum nomen. — *jar*,
epota amphora. — *To be empty*, inanem
esse, vacuum esse, vacare. — *To grow*
empty, inanem fieri. — *Somewhat empty*,
subinanis.
To EMPTY, vacuo, evacuo; exhaurio, ina-
nio, exinanio. — *To empty a pond*, aquam
stagno emittere; stagnum desiccare. —
To empty out of one vessel into another,
capulo, transfundo. — *Emptied*, evacua-
tus, exhaustus, exinanitus.
EMPTYLY, leviter, vane, futiliter.
EMPTYNESS, inanitas, vacuitas; vacuum.
EMPTYING, exinanitio.
EMPURPLED, purpureo colore tinctus.
EMPYREAL, empyreus, Eccl.
EMULATE (*envy*), alicui invidere or
æmulari; alicum or cum aliquo æmu-
lari: — (*imitate*), æmulor, imitor; ali-
quem imitando effingere or exprimere;
alicum imitatione æsequi or conse-
qui.
EMULATION, æmulatio, certatio.
EMULATOR, æmulus.
EMULOUS, æmulus.
EMULOUSLY, cum æmulatione.
ENABLE one, alicui vires sufficere, sub-
ministrare, suppeditare. — *I am enabled*
to do this, hoc possum facere.
ENACT, legem jubere, sancire, accipere;
decerno, sancio.
ENACTMENT (*law, &c.*), populi jussum;
senatusconsultum, decretum; lex.
ENAMEL, subst. vitrum metallicum; (*the*
work), opus vitri metallici.
To ENAMEL, vitrum metallicum induere.
ENAMORED of, amore accensus, cap-
tus, inflammatus. — *Desperately*, perditè
amans aliquam; amore alicujus deper-
ditus. — *To grow enamored of*, alicujus
amore accendi; perditè amare.
ENCAMP, castra ponere, locare, collo-
care, constituere.
ENCAMPMENT, castra.
ENCHAIN, catenis vincire; compedibus
compescere.
ENCHANT, linguā fascinare, incanto;
(*captivate*), capio, rapio, delinio.
ENCHANTER, magus, veneficus, incanta-
tor.
ENCHANTINGLY, blandissime, jucundissi-
me.
ENCHANTMENT, incantatio, fascinatio;

incantamentum, carmen, fascinum,
cantio.
ENCHANTRESS, venefica.
ENCHASE, caelo; auro etc. inserere.
ENCIRCLE, cingo, circumsto, circumse-
deo, sepio, circumsepio, circumdo.
ENCLOSE, includo: claudio, concludo,
cingo, sepio, circumsepio, circumcludo,
circumdo.
ENCLOSING, inclusio, circumseptio, cir-
cumnunitio.
ENCLOSURE, septum, sepimentum, con-
septum. — *To break down enclosures*,
sepimenta concutere or dirumpere.
ENCOMIUM, laus, laudatio.
ENCOMIAST, laudator.
ENCOMPASS, ambio, circumdo, cingo.
ENCOMPASSING, s. complexus, ambitus.
ENCOUNTER, v. congregior, occurro,
confligo.
ENCOUNTER (*meeting*), congressus, occur-
sus: (*fight*), certamen, pugna, prælium,
dimicatio; concursus. — *The success*
of the encounter was various, vario cer-
tamine pugnatum est.
ENCOURAGE, animo, instigo, hortor,
exhortor, adhortor, cito, incito, con-
firmo; exstinguo; animum addere. —
He encouraged peaceful arts, fovit artes
pacis. — *To encourage* (*prefer*), in am-
pliore gradum promovere or evehere.
— *To encourage by clapping the hands*,
plando.
ENCOURAGER, hortator, adhortator, in-
stimulator, exstimulator.
ENCOURAGEMENT, hortatus, hortatio, con-
firmatio, stimulatio, incitatio, cohorta-
tio, incitamentum, stimulus, hortamen-
tum. — *To meet with encouragement*,
rebus ad aliquid agendum necessariis
suppeditari.
ENCROACH, invado. — *upon one's rights*,
alicum interpellare in jure ipsius, jus
alicujus violare. — *one's property*, in-
vadere, involare or manus porrigere in
alicujus possessiones.
ENCROACHMENT, vis; violatio; injuria
illata; impetus in res alias factus.
ENCUMBER, impedio, præpedio, impli-
co, negotiis alicum distringere. — *An*
estate much encumbered, res familiaris
ære alieno obruta.
ENCUMBERING, ENCUMBRANCE, mora, im-
pedimentum, impeditio.
END, finis, extremum; terminus; also
by the adj. extremus, ultimus: — (*event*,
issue), exitus, eventus. — *From the be-*
ginning to the end, a carceribus ad cal-
cem. — *At the end of the street*, in ultimâ
plateâ. — *At the end of the year*, exeunte
anno. — *At seven years' end*, septennio
peracto. — *I fear what will be the end of*
it, timeo quorsum evadat. — *He came*
from the farthest ends of the earth, ab ul-
timis terrarum oris profectus est. — *The*
end or plot of a play, exitus, catastrophe.
— *An ill end*, exitum, perniciem. — *In*
the end, demum, denique, tandem. — *In*
the latter end of summer, extremo æsta-
tis. — *Upon end, erectus*. — *Near an*
end, prope ad finem adductus. —
To make or bring to an end, conficio,
defungor, perficio; ad finem adducere
or perducere. — *happily*, ad exitum feli-
cem, bonum, secundum perducere. —
What's the end of the story? quid fit de-
nique? — *To have it at one's fingers'*
ends, memoriâ or memoriter tenere;
probe meminisse; tanquam ungues
scire. — *About the end of one's life*, ex-
tremo vite tempore. — *¶ (aim, design)*,
consilium. — *With this end in view*, hac
mente; hoc consilio. — *To the end that*,
eo consilio ut, etc.; ut. — *To what end?*
quorsum? — *To what end do you say*
this? quorsum isthoc? — *To the same*
end, eodem. — *For which end*, quocirca,
quâ de causâ. — *For this end*, hujus rei
causâ. — *I do not speak of it for this end*,
non ideo hoc dico. — *¶ To no end*,
frustra, nequicquam. — *It is to no end*
in the world, frustra operam sumis; late-
rem lavas.
To END (*act.*), finio, termino, finem fa-
cere alicui rei or alicujus rei; concludo.
(*See Close*). — *The thing might have been*
fairly ended, res ad otium deduci pos-
set. — *To end* (*neut.*), finior, terminor,
desino, finem habere or capere; ex-
itum habere; evenio. (*See Cease*). —
That the speech may end the better, quo-

melius cadat oratio. — *Ended*, finitus
confectus, perfectus. — *Not ended*, in-
fectus, imperfectus, nondum finitus.
ENDING of a controversy, controversiam
diremptio. — *of a word*, vocis termina-
tio.
ENDLESS, infinitus; nullis finibus cir-
cumscriptus; fine carens; sempiternus.
ENDLESSLY, infinite, ad infinitum; in
perpetuum, in æternum.
ENDLESSNESS, infinitas; immortalitas,
sempiternitas; infinitum tempus.
ENDLONG, rectus; recta (*adv.*).
ENDWISE, rectus, erectus; recte.
ENDANGER, in periculum (*or discrim-*
en) adducere or vocare. *See Danger*.
ENDEAR, obligo; demereor, devincio;
carum reddere.
ENDEARMENT (*love*), amor: (*charm, at-*
traction), venus, venustas, gratia; blan-
dimenta, lenocinia: (*dalliance*), lus.
ENDEAVOR, subst. contentio, intentio,
opera, labor, conatus, studium, nisus.
— *By his persuasion and endeavor*, illo
auctore atque agente. — *With great en-*
deavor, enixe, summo opere.
To ENDEAVOR (*do one's endeavor*), conor,
nitor, enitor, molior, studeo, operam
dare or navare. — *I endeavor it all I can*,
id ago sedulo. — *To endeavor to get*,
consector, expeto. — *to attain*, ad ali-
quid aspirare. — *To endeavor earnestly*,
contendo; in rem aliquam diligenter or
summo studio incumbere; summâ ope
anniti.
ENDIVE, intubus, intubum. <
ENDLESS, &c. *See End*.
ENDORSE on the back side, in tergo scribe-
re or inscribere. — *Endorsed*, in tergo
scriptus; in aversâ paginâ or parte in-
scriptus; opisthographus.
ENDORSER, qui nomen suum in aversâ
parte inseribit.
ENDORSEMENT, in aversâ parte nominis
inscriptio.
ENDOW (*give a portion*), doto, dotem
præbere. — *¶ To endow the mind*, ani-
mum instruere, ornare, decorare.
ENDOWMENT (*giving*), donatio: (*gift*),
donum, munus, (*also fig.*, of the gifts of
nature and fortune); dos (*fig.*): (*by*
will), res in morte alicujus testamento
instituta; legatum.
ENDUE, dono; imbuo. — *Endued*, præ-
ditus, donatus; affectus.
ENDURE, fero, patior, tolero. — *He could*
endure cold, watching and hunger to a
miracle, alioris, vigiliæ et famis erat
patiens supra quam cuiquam credibile
est. — *He cannot endure to marry*, ab-
horret a nuptiis or a re uxoriâ. — *I can-*
not endure the house, durare neque in
adibus. — *Able to endure*, patiens. —
Having endured, passus, perpassus. —
Not to be endured, intolerabilis, non fe-
rendus. — *Enduring*, perperiens, tele-
rans. — *¶ (continue)*, duro, perduro.
— *Enduring long*, diuturnus. — *Endur-*
ing forever, æternus, sempiternus, per-
ennis.
ENDURING, ENDURANCE (*patience*), tole-
rantia, patientia: (*duration*), duratio.
ENDWISE. *See End*.
ENEMY, hostis (*open enemy*, especially
public or national enemy); inimicus (*at*
heart and in private relations); adversa-
rius (*opponent, antagonist*). — *He is an*
enemy to peace, a pace abhorret. — *He*
is friends with his enemies, cum inimi-
cis in gratiam rediit. — *They durst*
not look the enemy in the face, ne aspectum
quidem hostis sustinere valuerunt.
— *A deadly enemy*, inimicissimus, hos-
tis infestissimus. — *An avowed enemy*,
hostis or inimicus apertus or declaratus.
— *A mortal enemy*, hostis or inimicus capi-
talis, acerbissimus, acerrimus, impla-
cabilis, vehementer insensus. — *Of an*
enemy, hostilis; hostis (*genit.*). — *Like*
an enemy, hostiliter, inimice, infeste,
insense. — *To make one's self enemies*,
odium contrahere.
ENMITY, inimicitia (*commonly in pl.*),
odium, simulas. — *To be at enmity with*
one, inimicitias (simulas) cum aliquo
habere, gerere, exercere.
ENERGY, vis, virtus, efficacia.
ENERGETIC (*forcible*), magnâ vi præditus,
valens, vehementis.
ENERVATE, enervo, debilito, infirmo. —

Enervated, enervatus, enervis, debilitatus, languidus.
ENERVATION, debilitatio, infirmatio.
ENFEEBLE, infirmo, debilito; vires immينو or comminuo.
ENFEERLING, debilitatio, infirmatio; virium infractione.
ENFEOFF, fidei alicujus committere, credere, concedere: — (*give land to one*), prædium alicuique donare.
ENFORCE (*enapel*), compello, cogo: (*strengthen*), confirmo, roboro, corroboreo. — *by arguments*, argumentis confirmare. — *by necessity*, adigo, subigo.
ENFORCEMENT, confirmatio; inculcatio, Tertull.
ENFORCER, qui cogit, impulsor.
ENFRANCHISE (*a slave*), inanimutto; manu emittere; ad pileum vocare: — (*make free of a city*), alicuique civitate donare.
ENFRANCHISEMENT, civitatis donatio; vindictia.
ENGAGE *one*, obligo, devincio; gratiam ab aliquo inire. — *To engage one's honor upon any account*, in aliquam rem fidem suam interponere. — *Engaged in love*, amore implicatus, irretitus, captus. — *To engage or pass his word*, spondeo, vador; fidem obstringere, vadimonium præstare. — *I engage to do it*, fidem do, ad me recipio. — *I will engage you could never lay out your money better*, præstabo numquam melius poni posse. — *To engage (in battle)*, confingo, concurro, congredior; prælium inire or committere; prælio configere; manus conserere. — *To engage himself in an action*, se aliquam re implicare, miscere; in se aliquid suscipere. — *To be engaged in an affair*, aliquam re occupari, destineri, implicari.
ENGAGEMENT (*fight*), pugna, prælium, certamen, congressus, concursus. — *An engagement (passing one's word)*, sponsio; vadimonium.
ENGAGING (*pleasant*), jucundus, suavis.
ENGENDER, genero, gigno; *fig.*, see *Beget*. — *Engendered together*, congenitus.
ENGENDERING, generatio.
ENGINE, machina, machinatio, machinamentum; (*device*), artificium, techna, strophæa. — *Military engines*, tormenta; opera. — *Fire-engine*, siphon.
ENGINEER, machinator, machinarum artifex; architectus militaris.
ENGIRD, cingo; circumcingo.
ENGLAND, Anglia; Britannia (*Britain*).
ENGLISH, Angliens, Anglicanus; Britannicus. — *Englishmen*, Angli, Britanni. — *To speak, write English*, Anglice loqui, scribere. — *To turn into English*, Anglice reddere or vertere.
ENGRAVE, incidio; scalpo, insculpo.
ENGRAVER, gemmarum sculptor (*of gems*); chalcographus (*in copper*).
ENGRAVING *in copper (the art)*, chalcographia; (*the figure*), figura æneæ, imago.
ENGROSS (*buy up*), cœmo, merces flagellare; (*occupy*), occupo. (See *Busy*). — *To engross a deed*, in tabulas inferre or referre; tabulas conficere. — *a writing*, latius exscribere; majusculis literis exarare; maioribus literis pulchre perscribere. — *Fairly engrossed*, scite or pulchre maioribus literis perscriptus.
ENGROSSER *of commodities*, mercium flagellator.
ENHANCE *the price*, pretium augere or accendere. — *of victuals*, annonam flagellare or accendere. — *Enhanced in price*, pretio auctus.
ENHANCEMENT, pretii auctio or auctus.
ENIGMA (*riddle*), ænigma.
ENIGMATICAL, obscurus.
ENIGMATICALLY, obscure.
ENJOIN, injungo, jubeo, mando, impero, precipio.
ENJOY, fruor; possideo; utor. — *one's self*, sese oblectare. — *Enjoyed*, perceptus.
ENJOYMENTS (*pleasures*), voluptates, pl.
ENKINDLE, accendo.
ENLARGE (*extend, increase*), amplifico, amplio, augeo, dilato, extendo: (*upon a subject*), copiose, fuse or late de re aliqua loqui: (*set free*), vinculis exsolvere, e custodiâ emittere; liberare. — *To*

enlarge a house, accessionem ædibus facere or adjungere.
ENLARGER, amplificator.
ENLARGING, ENLARGEMENT, amplificatio; laxamentum. — *An enlargement (out of prison)*, e custodiâ emissio; liberatio.
ENLIGHTEN, illumino, collustro, illustro; lucem afferre: *fig.* erudio, excolo.
ENLIGHTENING, illustratio; illuminatio, Tertull.
ENLIGHTENER, qui illuminat, etc.
ENLIVEN, hilaro, exhilaro, lætifico, animo; animum addere or renovare.
ENLIVENING, animatio; animi relaxatio.
ENMITY. See *Enmity*.
ENNOBLE, nobilito, orno, illustro; (*make a commoner a nobleman*), nobilitum ordinem ascribere, dare alicui nobilitatem.
ENORMOUS (*excessive*), enormis, vastus; (*heinous*), nefandus, nefarius, atrox.
ENORMOUSLY, nefarie, flagitiose; extra, præter or supra modum.
ENORMITY (*disorder*), confusio, perturbatio; (*heinousness*), atrocitas, inhumanitas; (*great crime*), scelus, nefas, facinus atrox, flagitium immane.
ENOUGH, affatim, abunde, sat, satis. — *It is enough, ohc, jam satis est*; sufficit. — *Is it not enough, that?* parumne est, quod? — *These things will be enough to live on*, hæc suppeditant ad victum. — *I have enough to do it with*, est unde hæc fiant. — *And Cæsar knew it well enough*, neque vero id Cæsarem fugiebat. — *Enough is as good as a feast*, illud satius est quod satis est. — *Sure enough, verissime*, admodum certe. — *It is true enough, verissimum or certissimum est*. — *Enough and to spare, satis superque*. — *Imperiously enough, satis pro imperio*.
ENRAGE, irrito, animum alicujus exasperare; in furem agere; in rabiem propellere; irâ inflammare or incendere. — *To become enraged*, furem incendi, inflammar; irâ exardescere, exardescere. — *and*, gravius commoveri. — *Enraged, irritatus, effertus*, in furem actus, vehementi irâ incensus, furem correptus or percitus; savus.
ENRAGING, irritatio.
ENRAPTURED, lætitiâ or gaudio perfusus.
ENRICH, dito, locupleto; augeo: — (*the ground*), feraciorem reddere, fecundare, lætificare.
ENROBE, orno; investio. — *Enrobed (of a Roman)*, togatus.
ENROL, inscribo, ascribo; in acta publica referre; in literas publicas conscribere: — (*enlist soldiers*), milites conscribere, nomina in militiam colligere. — *Enrolled, in acta publica relat, conscriptus*. — *A thing fit to be enrolled, res memoranda novis annalibus*.
ENROLMENT, in acta publica relatio, in tabulas conscriptio.
ENSCONCE, circumvallo; vallo or agere circumdare, munire; tegere.
ENSHINE, consecro.
ENSIGN (*colors*), vexillum, signum (militare). — *Ensigns displayed, signa erecta, explicata*. — *folded up, signa supina*. — *An Ensign, ensign-bearer, signifer, vexillarius*.
ENSLAVE, in servitutem redigere, servitute afficere. — *Enslaved, mancipatus*; in servitutem redactus. — *as a nation*, tyrannicâ crudelitate importune vexatus.
ENSUE, sequor, consequor, succedo, postea contingere.
ENSURE. See *Insure, Assure*.
ENTABLATURE, trabes.
ENTAIL, libellus rem heredi addicens. *To entail land, terram heredi addicere*; hereditatem perpetuam posteris tradere. — *To cut off an entail, jus hereditarium rescindere*. — *Entailed, heredi additus*.
ENTANGLE, irretio, impedio, præpedio. — *To entangle himself with some lust, cupiditate aliquâ se devincire*. — *To entangle a young man, adolescentem irretire*. — *Entangled, impeditus, præpeditus*, implicatus, irretitus. — *To become*

entangled, implicor, irretior. — *An entangled business, res perplexa et impedita*. — *Entangled in friendship, amicitia* alicui alligatus, obstrictus, devinctus. — *in lawsuits, litibus arcte implicatus*.
ENTANGLING, ENTANGLEMENT, implicatio, implexus, impeditio.
ENTENDRE. — *A double-entendre, vocabulum or verbum ambiguum, vox dubia or ambigua significationis*.
ENTER, intro, ingredior, introeo, subeo. — *To enter in by violence, irruo, invado, se intrudere*. — *stealth, irrepo, furtim intrare*. — *Entered into, initus, intratus, penetratus*. — *Having entered, ingressus*. — *To enter into service, operam alicui locare*. — *To enter into the merits of a cause, rem aliquam investigare et perscrutari, or penitus inquirere*. — *To enter into a bond for an appearance, vadimonium promittere*. — *To enter into a league, fœdus inire, facere*. — *a treaty for peace, de conciliandâ pace agere or consilia inire*. — *into a conference, colloquium inire*. — *into friendship, amicitiam cum aliquo jungere*. — *upon an estate, hereditatem adire, capessere, cernere*. — *upon a design, consilium inire, capere*. — *Entered (begun), initus, ineptus*. — *To enter into commons, convictum occipere*. — *To enter into a book, inscribo, in commentarium referre*. — *To enter in an account, in rationes or in codicem referre*. — *To enter himself a soldier, militiam nominare dare, sacramento se obligare*. — *To enter an action against one, formulam alicui intendere, dicam alicui scribere*. — *To enter one in the university, in academicorum numerum referre or cooptare*. — *See Entrance, Entry*.
ENTERING, ingressio, introitus.
ENTERPRISE, ceptum, inceptum; conatus; opus, facinus, aggressio, ausum. — *He undertakes enterprises above his power, se supra vires extendit*.
To ENTERPRISE, aggredior, suscipio, eonior, molior, auspicor. — *Enterprised, susceptus, gestus*.
ENTERPRISING, experiens, promptus, strenuus, acer.
ENTERTAIN (*admit or believe*), admitto, credo, recipio: (*disport*), oblecto: (*lodge*), hospitio alicui excipere. — *To entertain a hope, spem concipere*. — *To be entertained at a person's house, hospitio alicuique uti*. — *To entertain one with stories, adveniienti fabulas narrare*. — *one's self with pleasure, jucunditati se dare*. — *To (treat), accipio, excipio; tracto*. — *handsomely, alicui magnifice tractare, honorifice excipere*. — *roughly, alicui acerbis tractare*. — *kindly, benigne alicui excipere; amice complere*. — *Entertained, acceptus, exceptus*. — *I was kindly entertained, ego vero hilar exceptus sum*. — *To be entertained with great respect, magno honore omnibusque officiis coli*. — *To (keep), alo, sustentato*.
ENTERTAINER, hospes.
ENTERTAINING, adj. (*pleasant*), jucundus (*of persons and things*); jucundus et delectationi natus (*of persons*).
ENTERTAINMENT (*lodging*), hospitium. — *He gave me entertainment, me hospitio excepit*. — *An entertainment (feast), convivium, epula*. — *Delicious, mensæ exquisitissimis cibis instructæ*. — *Splendid, convivium lantum, opiparum*. — *He always made great entertainments, liberaliter semper epulas struxit*. — *To give cold entertainment, frigide, jejune, parum liberaliter alicui excipere, parum comode tractare*. — *Want of entertainment, inhospitalitas*. — *To (amusement), delectatio, oblectatio; oblectamentum*.
ENTHRAIL, mancipio; in servitutem redigere.
ENTRANCE, servitus, servitium.
ENTHRONE, in solio collocare: — *deferre alicui regnum*.
ENTHUSIASM, mens incitata, divinus impetus, spiritus divinus, æstus or fervor ingenii: (*fanaticism*), fanaticus error or furor: (*high zeal*), studium ardens, ardor, fervor.
ENTHUSIAST (*fanotie*), homo fanaticus. — *To an enthusiast for truth, acerrimus veri defensor*.
ENTHUSIASTIC, fanaticus; acer, ardens, vehemens.

ENTHUSIASTICALLY, fanaticæ; studio, studiose, acriter, ardentè.
 ENTICE, allicio, pellicio; sollicito, delinno. — *To entice away*, blanditiis abducere.
 ENTICER, allector, delinitor.
 ENTICEMENT, incitatio, illecebra, pellacia.
 ENTICING, blandus, illecebrosus, pellax.
 ENTICINGLY, blande, illecebrose.
 ENTIRE (*uncorrupt*), sincerus, purus, integer, incorruptus: — (*whole*), integer, solidus, totus. — *An entire friend*, amicus intimus or summus. — *victory*, victoria absoluta.
 ENTIRELY (*dearly*), unice, conjuncte, care, intime, amanter: (*purely*), sincere, integre, incorrupte; (*altogether*), omnino, prorsus; (*wholly*), totus, in totum, in solidum, ex asse. — *I love you entirely*, unice te diligo. — *He is entirely ignorant in learning*, omnis eruditionis est expertus. — *He is entirely disaffected to me*, totus est a nie alienus.
 ENTIRENESS, integritas; sanitas.
 ENTITLED, appellato, nomino, inscribo. — *¶ To be entitled to an estate*, jus hereditatem adeundi habere. See *Authorize*.
 ENTITLING, appellatio, inscriptio.
 ENTITY. See *Being*.
 ENTRAILS, viscera, exta, (*the nobler ones*); intestina (*the bowels*). — *Fig. the entrails of the earth*, viscera terræ.
 ENTRANCE, s. ingressus, introitus, aditus. — *by force*, irruptio, incursio. — *into a college*, in collegium admissio. — *Entrance money (paid to a teacher)*, minerval. — *To make a public entrance*, triumphali pompâ per urbem vehi. — *To make an entrance to a discourse*, proemium præfari. — *To deny entrance*, prohibere januâ. — *into one's country*, arcere finibus. — *¶ See Enter*.
 ENTRANCE, v. a. animum a corpore abstrahere, mentem a corpore sevocare; voluptate perfundere, suavisissime afficere, ad se convertere et rapere.
 ENTRANCEMENT, animus abstractus a corpore; summa voluptas.
 ENTRAP, illaqueo; inesco; decipio, casibus irritare or comprehendere; in fraudem inducere. — *Entrapped*, irretitus, illaqueatus, inescatus, deceptus; dolis captus.
 ENTRAPPING, deceptio.
 ENTREAT, oro, rogo, quæso. — *I entreat you of all love*, iterum ac sæpius te rogo. — *I earnestly entreat you*, a te maxime perorare quæso. — *To entreat often*, rogito. — *To entreat humbly*, supplico, obsecro, obtestor. — *earnestly*, impense rogare, etiam atque etiam rogare. — *gently*, demulceo. — *Easy to be entreated*, exorabilis, facilis, placabilis. — *Not to be entreated*, inexorabilis, difficilis; minime exorandus. — *Entreating*, deprecabundus, *Tue*. — *humbly*, supplex.
 ENTREATER, precator, deprecator.
 ENTREATING, ENTREATY, precatio, deprecatio. — *There is no entreating of him*, nihil est precibus loci relictum. — *A humble entreaty*, obsecratio, supplicatio. — *Solemn*, obtestatio. — *Frequent*, rogatio. — *By entreaty*, precario, prece; rogatu. — *To prevail by entreaty*, exoro; orando impetrare. — *Gotten by entreaty*, exoratus.
 ENTRY (*to a house*), atrium; vestibulum. — *to any place*, aditus, ingressus, introitus. — *¶ The entry of an ambassador*, &c., legati cum pompâ in urbem introitus. — *of a victorious general*, triumphus, ovatio. — *To give entry into*, intramitto, admitto; alicui aditum dare. — *¶ An entry in an account-book*, res in codice relatâ; nomen (*of a debt*). — *¶ See Enter*.
 ENTWINE, convolvere, involvo.
 ENUMERATE (*reckon up*), enumero, recensero.
 ENUMERATION, enumeratio, recensio.
 ENUNCIATION, enuntiatio; enuntiatio.
 ENVELOP, implico, involvo, coöperio. — *Enveloped*, implicatus, involutus, coöpertus, colligatus.
 ENVELOPE, integumentum; involucrium.
 ENVENOM, venenare, veneno tingere or inficere.
 ENVIRON (*inclose*), cingo, circumcingo; sepio, consepio; ambio, circumcludo,

circumdo. — *He environed the town*, opidum castris circumdedit. — *To environ with strength*, communio, circummnio. — *Environed*, circumdatus, circumseptus, circumsessus, cinctus. — *with a guard*, stipatus.
 ENVIRONS, omnis circa ager, vicinitas, vicinia.
 ENVOY, legatus, missus.
 ENVY, invidia, livor, malignitas; obreccatio. — *To stir up envy against one*, invidiam alicui consilare, in aliquem concitare or commovere.
 To ENVY, invidere alicui. — *somewhat*, subinvidere alicui. — *To envy one a thing*, invidere alicui aliquid. — *To be envied*, in invidiâ esse, invidiâ premi, invidetur mihi. — *Better to be envied than pitied*, inolestum est ferre invidiam, sed multo molestius nihil habere invidendum.
 ENVIABLE, invidendus, beatus, fortunatus.
 ENVIER, invidens, invidus, malignus.
 ENVIOUS, invidens, invidus, lividus, malignus, alienis incrementis inimicus.
 ENVIOUSLY, cum invidiâ, maligne.
 EPACT, dies intercalares, epactæ.
 EPIHEMERAL, unius diei; qui unum diem vivit.
 EPIC, epicus. — *An epic*, pœma or carmen epicum. — *The epic poets*, epici.
 EPICUREAN, Epicureus; (*sensual*), epicureus, delicatus, luxuriosus.
 EPICURE, epicuræus, homo delicatus or luxuriosus, homo subtilis palati. — *To play the epicure*, delicate or luxuriose vivere, voluptatibus indulgere.
 EPICURISM, ingluvies, gula, luxuria, vita delicata.
 EPIDEMIC disease, morbus epidemicus, pestilentia.
 EPIGRAM, epigramma.
 EPIGRAMMATICAL, epigrammaticus.
 EPIGRAMMATIST, epigrammatum scriptor.
 EPILEPSY (*falling sickness*), epilepsia, morbus comitialis.
 EPILEPTIC, epilepticus.
 EPILOGUE, epilogus.
 EPIPHANY, epiphania (*Greek*).
 EPISCOPACY, dignitas episcopalis, episcopatus.
 EPISCOPAL, episcopalis.
 EPISODE, embolium; excursus, digressus.
 EPISTLE, epistola; lectio epistolica (*in divine worship*). — *A small epistle*, epistolum.
 EPISTOLARY, epistolicus, epistolis conveniens, per literas.
 EPITAPH, titulus; elogium monumenti or sepulcri, carmen in sepulcro incisum. — *To write an epitaph*, titulum (elogium) sepulcro inscribere. — *To raise a stone with an epitaph*, lapidem alicujus memorie inscribere.
 EPITHALAMIUM, carmen nuptiale.
 EPITHET, epitheton; appositum.
 EPITOME, compendium, epitome.
 EPITOMIST, qui in compendium redigit.
 EPITOMIZE, in compendium redigere.
 EPOCH, epocha, æra; ætas, tempus.
 EQUABLE, æqualis; æquo animo præditus; sibi constans; tranquillus.
 EQUALLY, æqualiter; æquo animo; patienter.
 EQUAL, æqualis, par, æquis; (*see Equable*). — *Equal terms*, conditiones æque. — *Equal weight*, æquilibrium. — *¶ One's equals*, pares, consortes, æquales.
 To EQUAL, æquo, æquiparo. — *Equalled*, æquatus, æquali commissus.
 EQUALITY, æquitas, æqualitas, paritas.
 EQUALIZE, æquo, adæquo, exæquo; (*make equable*), æquabilem facere, reddere.
 EQUALLING, EQUALIZING, æquatio, exæquatio, æquiparatio.
 EQUALLY, æque, æqualiter, pariter; æqualiter: (*as well one as the other*), æque, pæreque, juxta.
 EQUANIMITY, æquus animus, æquitas animi; constantia.
 EQUATION, æquatio.
 EQUATOR, circulus æquinoctialis.
 EQUERRY, equino.
 EQUESTRIAN, equestris.
 EQUILATERAL, æquis or paribus lateribus.
 EQUILIBRIUM, par momentum. — *In equilibrium*, pari momento or suis ponderibus libratus.

EQUINOX, æquinoctium.
 EQUINOCTIAL, adj., æquinoctialis.
 EQUIP, aliquem rebus necessariis instruere; alicui necessaria suppeditare, orno. — *a fleet*, classem ornare or instruire.
 EQUIPAGE, instrumentum, ornatus; (*coach and horses*), carpentum et jumenta. — *Equipped*, ornatus, apparatus, instructus. — *Hunting equipage*, venatorium instrumentum. — *The equipage of a nobleman*, pompa, comitatus, apparatus. — *In full equipage*, copiose instructus.
 EQUIPMENT, apparatus, instructus, ornatus; vestimenta, cultus.
 EQUIPOISE. See *Equilibrium*.
 EQUITY, æquitas, æquum. — *A court of equity*, æquitatis curia.
 EQUITABLE, æquus, justus, æquitate præditus.
 EQUITABLY, ut æquum est, ex æquo et bono.
 EQUIVALENT, idem valens, ejusdem pretii; quod habet eandem vim. — *To give an equivalent*, par pari reddere. — *To be equivalent*, exæquo; eandem vim habere.
 EQUIVALENCE, eadem vis, par virtus.
 EQUIVOCAL, ambiguus, anceps, dubius.
 EQUIVOCALLY, ambigue.
 EQUIVOCATE, vocibus ambiguè uti; verbis ancipitibus ludere; callide mentiri.
 EQUIVOCATOR, callide mendax, captiosus.
 EQUIVOCATION, EQUIVOCALNESS, ambiguitas sermonis; in vocibus ambignis colusio; amphibologia.
 ERADICATE, eradico, exstirpo; radicibus evellere; tollere.
 ERADICATION, exstirpatio, radicis evulsio.
 ERASE, deleo, expungo, erado. — *Erased*, deletus, erasus, expunctus, inductus; (*in heraldry*), avulsus, lacer.
 ERASURE, litura.
 ERE (*before that*), antequam, prius quam. — *¶ Ere long*, modo, brevi. — *Ere now*, ante hoc tempus.
 ERECT, rectus, erectus.
 To ERECT (*raise up*), erigo, arrigo, attollo; (*build*), ædifico, exædifico, fabricor, struo, construo. — *Erected (built)*, erectus, ædificatus, fabricatus, constructus.
 ERECTION, ædificatio, fabricatio, constructio, erectio; ædificium.
 ERECTNESS, erecta forma.
 ERECTOR, ædificator, qui erigit.
 EREMIT. See *Hermite*.
 ERKINE, mus silvestris; mustela erminia (L.). — *¶ (the fur)*, pellis muris silvestris or mustelæ erminia. — *Ermined*, tergis murium (silvestrium) indutus.
 ERR, erro, aberro, a rectâ viâ deflectere; (*mistake*), erro, fallor.
 ERRATA (*in a book*), errata typographica; menda (pl.); errores.
 ERRING, erratio; error.
 ERRONEOUS, non justus, pravus, vitiosus, falsus, error implicatus or involutus.
 ERRONEOUSLY, per errorem, falso, false.
 ERRONEOUSNESS, erratio, error.
 ERROR, error (rather the state), erratum (rather the thing, the oversight), lapsus (a slip); peccatum; mendam, erratum typographicum. — *To commit the same error*, idem peccare. — *To be in error*, in errore esse or versari; errore captum esse. — *To fall into error*, in errore incidere, labi, induci. — *To be in gross error*, in summo errore versari; in magnis erroribus esse; toto celo errare. — *To broach an error*, alicujus erroris parentem esse.
 ERRAND, mandatum, nuntius. — *To do an errand*, nuntio, mandata conficere or perferre. — *To go on an errand*, jussa capessere or exsequi. — *on a sleeveless errand*, futile mandatum facessere, frustra aliquid agere or tentare. — *To send on an errand*, lego, ablego; mitto.
 ERRAND-GOER, nuntius.
 ERRANT' (*wandering*), erraticus, errabundus.
 ERRANTRY, erratio, vagatio.
 ERRATA, ERROR, &c. See under *Err*.
 ERUBITE, doctus, eruditus, eruditior ornatus, literis tinctus.
 ERUDITION, eruditio, literæ humaniores.
 ERUPTION, eruptio.

ERYNGO, eryngion. — *field, eryngion campestre.*

ESCAPE, evado, effugio, aufugio, elabor. — *He is escaped and gone, abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit. — There can nothing escape him, musca est. — To escope by flight, evolo, fingā se subducere. — He escaped by flight, subtraxit se fugā. — privily, subterfugio, se subducere. — by struggling, eluctor. — A mean to escape by, effugium. — To escape danger, periculum declinare, effugere, vitare. — To escape a dangerous distemper, a pestiferā contagione immunem esse. — punishment, impune evadere, impunitum abire. — To escape one's memory, ex memoriā excidere. — To let one escape, e manibus aliquem dimittere. — Escaped from, ereptus, servatus. — Having escaped, elapsus.*

ESCAPE, s. fuga, effugium.

ESCAPING, fuga, evitatio, declinatio.

ESCHEW, vito, devito, declino; defugio, effugio. — *An orator ought to eschew tediousness, satietas audientium oratori fugienda. — We ought to be particularly careful to eschew small faults, a parvis delictis diligentius est declinandum. — To eschew evil by reason is the part of a wise man, facere declinationem a malo cum ratione sapientis est. — Eschewed, devitatus, evitatus. — || See Avoid.*

ESCHEWING, vitatio, devitatio, evitatio. — *The eschewing of labor declareth a person to be idle, laboris fuga desidiam coarguit.*

ESCORT, subst. praesidium.

To ESCORT, praesidio esse alicui; praesidio dato mittere aliquem: prosequi aliquem (in token of respect).

ESCULENT, esculentus.

ESCUTCHEON, scutum, insigne gentilitium, tessera gentilitia.

ESPECIAL, praecipuus, peculiaris, summus.

ESPECIALLY, praecipue, praesertim, peculiariter. — *Most, potissimum, maxime.*

ESPOUSE, despondeo, desponso. — *¶ To espouse one's cause, alicui patrocinari; alicujus partes amplecti; ab aliquo stare.*

ESPOUSALS, sponsalia.

ESPY (see *afur off*), speculor, observo, exploro; dispicio. — *by chance, aspicio, conspicio, video. — an opportunity of doing a thing, tempus aliquid faciendi observare, captare, aucupari. — Sent out to espy, emissarius.*

ESPYING, speculatio. — *place, specula.*

ESQUIRE, armiger.

ESSAY (trial), tentatio, tentamen, experimentum, periculum, conatus, rudimenta. — *The first essays of any piece of work, primi cujusque operis conatus. — To make an essay, alicujus rei periculum facere or experimentum capere.*

To ESSAY, tento, conor, periculum facere alicujus rei; experior, aggredior.

ESSAYING, conatus, conamen.

ESSENCE (being), ens, quod est: (substance, nature), essentia, substantia, vis: (chemical extract), essentia, liquor tenuissimus. — *The essence of friendship, vis amicitiae, vera amicitia.*

ESSENTIAL, proprius, in alicujus rei naturā positus, ad rem ipsam pertinens; necessarius. — *circumstance, caput rei; res gravissima, res magni momenti.*

ESSENTIALLY, praecipue, imprimis, necessario, ipsā rei naturā; vere.

ESTABLISH, stabilio, sancio, confirmo, constituo. — *a trade, a correspondence, commercium constituere, instituire; mutnam communicationem sancire. — Established, stabilis, fundatus, constitutus, sancitus. — The established church, ecclesia legibus sancita. — Established, ratus, decretus, constitutus.*

ESTABLISHING, firmator, stabilitor.

ESTABLISHING, confirmatio; constitutio.

ESTABLISHMENT, constitutio, institutio; confirmatio; institutum.

ESTATE (property), res, res familiaris; census, hereditas, bona, opes, divitiae. — *They think him worthy of the most fortunate estate, dignum fortunā quam amplissimā putant. — He has bettered his estate, rem familiarem amplificavit. — He gives more than his estate will bear, benignior est quam res patitur. — He has lost all his estate, fortunis omnibus suis expulsus est. — Not to desire an estate, is to*

have one, non esse cupidum pecuniae est. — A personal estate, bona quae testamento legari possunt. — A real, bona quae hereditate descendunt. — A great estate, res ampla, opes eximiae, divitiae, lautum patrimonium. — A small estate, herediolum. — A clear estate, res familiaris aere alieno vacua. — A yearly estate, redditus praediorum or pecunia annuus. — A person of good estate, locuples, dives. — The first question is, has he a good estate? protinus ad censum? — Ousted of his estate, bonis spoliatus or expulsus. — ¶ He is grown up to man's estate, virilem togam sumpsit. — As soon as he came to man's estate, ut primum ex ephebis excessit. — Man's estate, aetas virilis. — Not come to man's estate, impubes, impubis. — ¶ (state), status, conditio, ratio: (order of men), ordo: (honor), amplitudo, splendor, honor, dignitas; honoris gradus. — The highest estate, primatus, amplissimus dignitatis gradus. — A low estate, res exigua, tenuis, angusta; conditio tenuis or humilis. — Restored to the former estate, redintegratus, in futegrum restitutus.

ESTEEM (rate), aestimo, judico, habeo, duco, pendo: — (judge), existimo, auctum, opinor, reputo; statuo: — (admire), admiror: (love, value), diligo, diligere carumque habere, magni facere or ducere. — To esteem alike, eodem pretio habere. — better, antehabeo, antepono, praepono. — greatly, magni facere, colo; magni pendere, plurimi facere. — To esteem little of, vili pendere, parvi ducere, flocci facere. — less, posthabeo, postpono. — as nothing, nihili facere or pendere, pro nihilo ducere. — To esteem worthy, dignor, dignum judicare, existimare, ducere. — To be esteemed, aestimor, magni haberi or censer. — To be little esteemed, sordeo, nihili or pro nihilo esse, contemptui or despiciui esse. — Esteemed, aestimatus, habitus. — Esteemed before others, aliis praelatus or praepositus. — Little esteemed, vilis, parvi pensus or habitus. — Nothing, despectus, abjectus, contemptus, spreus.

ESTEEM, s. existimatio. — *He is a man of great esteem, homo est magna existimationis. — Of no esteem, homo nullius pretii; nec sibi nec aliis utilis. — It was in great esteem, in magno pretio fuit. — It is now in no esteem at all, nullo nunc honore est, nullius momenti putatur. — He is of some esteem, aliquo habitur numero. — According to the esteem I have of you, pro eo quanti te facio. — The ambassador was received with particular marks of esteem, nullo non honoris genere legatus dignatus est. — ¶ (friendship), amicitia.*

ESTEEMER, aestimator, existimator.

To ESTIMATE, aestimo, censeo. — *Not to be estimated, inestimabilis.*

ESTIMATE, ESTIMATION, aestimatio, census; pretium: (judgment), iudicium, sententia. — *In my estimation, meo iudicio, ut mihi quidem videtur. — To make an estimate, censum instituere, aestimo. — Great estimation, dignitas, auctoritas. — Of more estimation, pluris. — To be in great estimation, dignitate pollere; primas obtinere. — Of no estimation, vilis, inanis, sordidus, contemptus, frivolus; homo semissis, nihili. — Of like estimation, eodem pretio, tanti.*

ESTIMABLE (that may be estimated), aestimabilis: (valuable), aestimatione dignus, hand spernendus; bonus.

ESTRANGE, alieno, abalieno.

ESTRANGEMENT, alieutatio, abalienatio.

ESTUARY. See Frith.

ETCH, aquā forti notas metallo factas corrodendas dare. — *Etched, aquā forti corrosus.*

ETERNAL, aeternus, sempiternus; perpetuus.

ETERNALLY, perpetuo, semper, nunquam non.

ETERNITY, aeternitas, tempus infinitum, aetern sempiternum; vis aeterna; vita aeterna, vita altera. — *For all eternity, in aeternum, in omne tempus. — From all eternity, ab aeternitate; ex aeterno tempore; ab infinito tempore. — To all eternity not, nunquam.*

ETHER, aether.

ETHEREAL, aethereus.

ETHICAL, moralis, quod ad mores pertinet; quod ad mores formandos pertinet

ETHICS, doctrina de moribus, bene vivendi disciplina.

ETYMOLOGY (origin), origo, etymon: (derivation), etymologia, originatio: (the science), etymologicus.

ETYMOLOGICAL, etymologicus.

ETYMOLOGIST, etymologus.

EUCCHARIST, eucharistia. See Communion.

EULOGY, laudatio, laudatio mortui or funebris: laus, laudes.

EUNUCH, eunuchus, semivir.

EUPHONY, numerus; sonus; euphonia (Gram.).

EVACUATE (empty), vacuo, evacuo; exhauro. — *a town, oppido decedere; ab oppido cedere. — Evacuated, vacuefactus, exhaustus, exinanitus.*

EVACUATION, evacuatio, exinanitio.

EVACUATIVE, purgans, catharticus.

EVADE, evado, devito, vito. — *an argument, argumentum eludere.*

EVADING (escape), fuga, effugium.

EVASION (shift), artificium, ars, fallacia, techna, strophā. — *A cunning evasion, vafraumentum.*

EVASIVE, vafer, versutus, fallax.

EVASIVELY, vafre, versute, fecte, fallaciter.

EVANESCENT, evanescens, fluxus.

EVANGELICAL, evangelicus.

EVANGELIST, evangelista.

EVAPORATE (breathe out), exhalo, spiro: (be resolved in vapors), in vaporem abire, solvi, dissolvi: (sweat out), exsuo.

EVAPORATION, exhalatio, exspiratio.

EVASION, &c. See under Evade.

EVE. (See Evening.) — *¶ Eve may be sometimes expressed by pridie, dies ante; also by vigiliae. — Christmas-eve, dies ante natalitia Christi. — Easter-eve, paschatis vigiliae. — ¶ Fig. To be on the eve of a thing, impendet, imminet aliquid. — I was on the eve of taking a journey, iter facturus eram.*

EVEN, etiam, quoque, omnino, vel: — (namely), nempe, nimirum, scilicet. — *To whom do you make your complaint of the wrong done? even to him, whose, &c., accepta injuriae querelam ad quem detulisti? nempe ad eum cuius, etc. — What can you do in that matter? even nothing, quid tu in eo potes? nihil scilicet. — Even as, quemadmodum, sicut, aequē atque, perinde ac si. — Even that self-same lady, illa ipsa domina. — Is it even so? siccinē est? — It is even so, sic est, sic est factum, id est profecto. — Even as the matter requires, prout res postulat. — It is even night, nox instat, imminet, appetit. — Even from, jam a, jam inde a, usque a. — As may be seen even from the beginning, ut jam a principio videndum sit. — Even from the beginning of the Roman name, jam inde a principio Romani nominis. — Even from his youth, inde ab ineunte aetate. — Even from Thales's time, usque a Thalete. — Even now, jam nunc, modo; and never before, jam primum. — Even then, jam tum. — Even there, inibi.*

EVEN, adj. (plain), aequus, planus: — (equable), aequabilis; aequus, sibi constans, tranquillus: — (equitable), aequus: — (not odd), par. — *A constant and even motion, constans et aequabilis motus. — I wish I had an even share of love with you, utinam mihi esset pars aequa amoris tecum. — We will plead upon even terms, aequā conditione causam dicemus. — Now, therefore, we are even, jam sumus ergo pares. — I will be even with you, par pari referam. — To play at odd and even, par impar ludere. — To bear a thing with an even mind, aequo animo aliquid ferre. — To make even or equal, aequo, adaequo, exaequo. — To make an even reckoning, debitum solvere, dissolvere. — To lay even with the ground, solo adaequare. — To even, make even (smooth), complano; levigo, polio. — An even piece of ground, area, ager planus.*

EVENING, aequatio, exaequatio.

EVENLY, aequaliter, ex aequo. — *in earriage, constanter, aequo animo.*

EVENNESS (equality), aequalitas: (smoothness), levitas, levior. — *¶ Evenness of temper. See Equanimity.*

EVENHANDED, incorruptus, æquus, integer.

EVEN, EVENING, EVENTIDE, vesper, vespertus. — *Towards evening, ad or sub vespertum. — At evening, vesperi. — Late at evening, pervesper. — The evening before, pridie vesperi. — Evening sets in, vespertur; drains on, advesperascit. — Done at evening, coming then, vespertinus. — Evening work, lucubratio, labor vespertinus.*

EVENT, casus, res, eventus or eventum: (issue), exitus, eventus, finis. — *To be prepared for all events, ad omnem eventum or ad omnes casus paratum esse. — At all events (come what may), utcumque res ceciderit: — (by all means), certe, profecto.*

EVENTUALLY, ad ultimum, ad extremum; denique.

EVER (always), semper, usque, perpetuo. — *For ever, in omne tempus, in perpetuum, perpetuo. — Ever drunk, ever dry, quo plus bibunt, eo plus sitiunt. — Ever since, jam inde a, jam usque a. — Ever since his father's and ancestors' time, jam inde a patre atque majoribus. — Ever after, inde ab illo tempore. — Ever before, usque antehac. — ¶ Ever (any), equis, equa, equid; equisnam, equanam, equidnam; numquid. — Did ever any body tell you? equisnam tibi dixerit? — Whoever, quisque. — Whenever, quandocumque. — Howsoever, utcumque. — ¶ Ever (at any time), nunquam, ullo tempore. — If ever, si quando unquam. — Did you ever think of giving an account of your actions? equando te rationem factorum tuorum reddiditum putasti? — Did we ever hear this of any man? equo de homine hoc unquam audivimus? — Did you ever perceive? nuncubi sensisti? — ¶ Ever so, for never so; as, ever so rich, quavis ditissimus. — ¶ As soon as ever I can, quam citissime potero.*

EVER-FLOWING, perennis, jugis.

EVERGREEN, semper virens.

EVERLASTING, sempiternus, æternus; perpetuus. — *To make everlasting, æternitati tradere or consecrare.*

EVERLASTINGLY, perpetuo, in perpetuum, in æternum, in omne ævum.

EVERLASTINGNESS, æternitas. See *Eternity*.

EVERY, quisque (subst.), quique (adj.); quilibet, quivis; omnis; singuli. — *Fit for every art, arti quilibet idoneus. — At every word she shed tears, verba inter singula fudit lacrimas. — It is free for every citizen, omnibus civibus patet. — Almost at every other word, alternis pæne verbis. — Every bean has its black, vitis nemo sine nascitur. — Every body, every man, or every one, unusquisque, singuli. — Every one as he likes, trahit sua quemque voluptas. — This is every one's fault, vitium commune omnium est. — Every man has his humor, cuique mos est. — Every body thought, nemo non putarat. — Every day, indies, quotidie. — Every whither, omnino, prorsus. — On every side, usquequaque, undique, undecumque. — Every thing by itself, singillatim, singulatim. — On every occasion, omni occasione, quotiescunque occasio data est. — Every way, quoquoque, quoquoque, ubique gentium, ubique loci, nusquam non; passim. — Every year, singulis annis, quotannis. — Every fifth year, quinto quoque anno (though this may also mean, according to the Latin idiom, every fourth year).*

EVIDENT, evidens, perspicuus, manifestus. (See *Apparent, Clear*.) — *To be evident, appareo, consto. — To make evident, illustro, patefacio. — I can make it evident, certâ probatione trididerim. — A making evident, explicatio, illustratio.*

EVIDENTLY, evidenter, liquido, manifeste, aperte.

EVIDENCE (proof), argumentum, testimonium; probatio: — (witness), testis. — *To give a thing in evidence, pro testimonio aliquid dicere. — To carry it by evidence, rem testibus premere. — Evidences, documenta, testimonia: — literæ, tabulæ.*

TO EVIDENCE, probare, testor.

EVIL, malus, pravus, improbus, ne-

quam. (See *Bad*.) — *Very evil, pessimus, corruptissimus.*

EVIL (misfortune), malum, casus adversus, incommodum, damnum. — *The king's evil, morbus regius. — To do evil, male facere. — To do evil for good, maleficiis beneficia pensare. — An evil-doer, maleficus, sceleratus, scelestus, noxius. — Evil doings, maleficia, prava facta, scelera. — Evil-minded, malignus. — Evil-wishing, malevolus.*

EVILLY, male; prave; perperam.

EVINCE, evinco, probare; ostendo, declaro; indico.

EVOLVE, evolvo.

EVOLUTION, explicatio, explanatio; (of an army), decursio, decursus.

EWES, ovis femina. — *lamb, agna, ovicula.*

TO EWE or *yeen*, (agnum) parere.

EVER, aqualis. See *Basin*.

EXACT, adj. (accurate or perfect), accuratus, exactus, perfectus, exquisitus, omnibus numeris absolutus; (punctual), temporis, etc. observantissimus; (severe or strict), rigidus, severus.

EXACTLY, diligenter, apte, concinne, exquisitè; ad amissum, ad unguem. — *To do a thing exactly, accurate aliquid agere or perficere. — Done exactly, affabre or ad amissum factus.*

EXACTNESS (accuracy), accuratio; (neatness), concinnitas, condecencia.

EXACT, v. (demand), exigo, flagito, efflagito, impero: (extort), exprimo, extorqueo. — *To exact in price, pretium augere, nimis care vendere.*

EXACTER, exactor.

EXACTION, violenta exactio. — *To exercise exaction upon the people, populum tributis exhaurire, opprimere, obruere. — Grievous exaction, oppressio.*

EXAGGERATE (in action), extra modum prodire, modum excedere: (in speech), verbis augere rem, in majus extollere rem, rem verbis exasperare (aggravate).

EXAGGERATION, superlatio or trajectio veritatis.

EXALT (lift up), exalto, effero, eveho: (praise), extollo, celebro; laudibus efferre. — *Exalted (excellent), excellens, egregius, præstans, sublimis.*

EXALTING, EXALTATION, elatio.

EXAMINE (ask questions), examino, interrogo, percunctor. — *They examined him by torments, ad questionem abripuerunt. — To examine an accused person, reum interrogare. — One's self, in sese inquirere or descendere. — a person's inclination, animum alicujus periclitari. — a person as to his learning, alicujus facere periculum in literis. — precisely, cognosco, inquiri, scrutor, ventilo. — ¶ (weigh or consider), expendo, perpendo.*

EXAMINER, percunctor, quasitor.

EXAMINING, examinatio, percunctatio.

EXAMINATION, inquisitio, disquisitio, interrogatio; examen. — of witnesses, testium interrogatio. — of accounts, rationum comparatio or disquisitio. — A curious examination of matters, cognitio, inquisitio, ventilatio.

EXAMPLE, exemplum; exemplum, exemplar, documentum; auctoritas; specimen. — *He had a good example at home, domi habuit unde disceret. — An example to form a noun or verb by, paradigma. — To give an example, exemplum proferre. — to write by, elementa alicui præformare. — To follow one's example, alicujus exemplum imitari or sequi. — To make an example of one, graviter statuere de aliquo, exemplum in aliquem edere, constituere. — To set an example, aliis exemplum præbere; alicui exemplo esse. — To take an example by, imitari, in exemplum sibi proponere; alicujus exemplum or vestigia sequi. — As for example, exempli gratia, verbi causâ; ut, velut.*

EXASPERATE, exaspero, exacerbo, iram alicujus accendere, irritare, iratum reddere. — *Exasperated, exacerbatus, irâ accensus, iratus, insensus. — That which exasperates, irritamentum. — Easy to be exasperated, irritabilis.*

EXASPERATION, irritatio; ira.

EXCEED, excedo, transcendere, vinco, supero, præsto. — *They exceed all bounds and measure, finem et modum transeunt. — Our liberality must not exceed our ability, ne major benignitas sit, quam facultas.*

tes. — *To exceed in riches and authority præpolleo. — Exceeded, superatus, victus. — ¶ (abound excessively), luxurio, abundo; affluo. — ¶ See *Excess*.*

EXCEEDING (surpassing), excellens, præstans, supereminens, egregius, eximius: (excessive), nimis, immodicus.

EXCEEDING, adv. valde, vehementer. — *Though he wrote exceedingly well, cum vel optime scripsit. — He is exceeding rich, ditissimus est.*

EXCEEDING, s. excessus.

EXCEEDINGLY, eximie, egregie, præclare, insigniter, admodum, immane quantum, supra modum, impendio, magnopere, ardentè, summo studio, omni ope.

EXCEL (be eminent), excello, emineo: (surpass), antecello, antecede, antevenio, præsto, supero; vinco; antecede, antesto. — *Though you excel never so much, quantumvis licet excellas. — Our ancestors excelled other nations in prudence, majores nostri prudentiâ ceteris gentibus præstiterunt. — To strive to excel others, amulor. — Excelled, superatus, victus.*

EXCELLENT, excellens, eximius, egregius, eminens, præclarus, præcellens, præstans, conspicuus. — *Passing excellent, perinsignis, perillustris. — The most excellent, summus, primus, præcellentissimus.*

EXCELLENTLY, excellenter, egregie, eximie, præclare, optime; decentissime, admirabiliter.

EXCELLENCE, EXCELLENCY, excellentia, eminentia, præstantia. — *All the excellency of virtue consists in action, virtutis laus omnis in actione consistit. — By way of excellence, per excellentiam. — Excellency in the art of war, usus militaris. — ¶ (as a title), vir illustrissimus.*

EXCEPT (exclude), excipio, eximo, excludo: (make an exception against), oppugno, repudio; objicio. — *Excepted against, oppugnatus, rejectus, repudiat.*

EXCEPT (unless), nisi, nisi. — *Except the matter were so, ni res ita se haberet. — Except it be as I imagine, nisi si id est quod suspicio. — Except that, nisi quod, nisi si. — ¶ (saviag), præter, extra, nisi; also by the abl. excepto, -a, -is, or quum discesseris ab aliquo or ab aliqua re. — All except him, omnes præter eum. — Except thee only, extra te unum, præter te solum.*

EXCEPTION, exceptio. — *Without exception, sine exceptione. — To put in an exception, exceptionem exhibere. — To take exception (be offended at a thing), aliquâ re offendi; aliquid in deteriore partem accipere. — To lay exceptions against, prescribo.*

EXCEPTIONABLE, reprehendendus, reprehensione dignus, vitiosus, pravus, malus, mendosus.

EXCESS (exuberance), cumulus, abundantia; (over-indulgence), intemperantia, incontinentia, luxus, luxuria, profunda et intempestiva gula.

EXCESSIVE, immodicus, immoderatus, profusus, prodigus, intemperatus.

EXCESSIVELY, immodice, immoderate, effuse, intemperanter; profuse, luxuriose.

EXCHANGE one thing for another, aliquid aliquâ re permutare, aliquid cum aliquâ re commutare. — *To exchange prisoners of war, bello captos commutare or permutare. — To exchange words, verba commutare, conferre. — compliments, invicem salutare.*

EXCHANGE, subst. mutatio, commutatio, permutatio. — *Exchange of kindnesses, beneficia ultro citroque data acceptaque, vicissitudo studiorum officiorumque. — ¶ A bill of exchange, syngrapha; also pecunia. — To draw one, conscribere syngrapham, perscribere pecuniam. (See *Permuta*, in the Lex.) — ¶ Exchange (price of it), pecunie permutandæ pretium. — ¶ Exchange (as a place), say byrsa, exambium; forum is often the best word.*

EXCHANGER, mensarius, argentarius; numularius; trapezita.

EXCHEQUER, ærarium; fiscus. — *To put money into the exchequer, pecuniam in fiscum deponere.*

EXCISE, vectigal rerum venalium.

EXCISEMAN, exactor vectigalium

EXCISION, excisio, amputatio.
EXCITE (*stir up*), excito, concito, incito, instigo, stimulo; cieo, accendo, commoveo.
EXCITER, stimulator, irritator.
EXCITING, **EXCITEMENT**, excitatio, incitatio, irritatio.
EXCLAIM, exclamo, inclamo, vocifero. — *against*, in aliquid declamare. — *Exclaimed against*, rumore publico notatus, suffragiis populi damnatus.
EXCLAIMER, clamator, prædicator.
EXCLAIMING *against*, oppugnatio, convicium.
EXCLAMATION, exclamatio, vociferatio.
EXCLUDE, excludo, excipio.
EXCLUDING, **EXCLUSION**, exclusio.
EXCLUSIVE, proprius. — *right*, jus proprium *or* uni omnium concessum; privilegium; arbitrium.
EXCLUSIVELY, proprie, unice. — *To devote himself exclusively to a thing*, se totum conferre ad rem. — *Exclusively of*, præter; præterquam; extra; excepto aliquo, excepta aliqua re.
EXCOMMUNICATE, sacrificiis interdicere, communione Christianorum excludere; anathematizo, excommunico, (eccl.); devoveo.
EXCOMMUNICATION, sacrificiorum interdictio. — *To take off an excommunication*, aliquid resacrare.
EXCORIATE, deglubo; pellem detrachere.
EXCORIATION, pellis detractio.
EXCREMENT, excrementum. — *The excrements*, alvi purgationes.
EXCRESCENCE, tuber; caro adnascens, adnata.
EXCRETION, excretio.
EXCRUCIATING, acerbissimus.
EXCULPATE, purgare, culpâ liberare.
EXCURSION, excursio, digressio, digressus, egressus. — *into an enemy's country*, excursio, incursio, impressio; impetus, incursus.
EXCURSIVE, vagus.
EXCUSE (*make an excuse for*) himself, se excusare, purgare, (*to one*, alieni *or* apud aliquem); excusationem alienius rei asserere. — *To excuse one's self on account of illness*, excusare morbum, valetudinem; excusatione valetudinis nti. — *My age does not excuse me from labor*, ætatis excusatio non me vindicat a labore. — *To excuse a person (admit of his excuse)*, alienius excusationem accipere, admittere; veniam alicuius rei dare. — *To excuse (dispense with) a person, from doing a thing*, alienius rei immunitatem alicui dare; aliquid alienius rei *or* ab aliquâ re immunem facere. — *Excuse me from doing this thing*, hujus rei gratiam fac mihi. — *To excuse (excuse) a fault, factum, peccatum elevare. — To excuse himself by accusing others*, culpam in alios transferre. — *To be excused from doing a thing*, alienius rei immunitatem habere. — *For these reasons he was excused from labor*, pro his rebus vacatio ei data est laboris. — *Excused or taken for an excuse*, excusatus. — *Excused from blame*, purgatus, a culpâ liberatus. — *from doing a thing*, immunis ab aliquâ re factus. — *To have or hold one excused*, condono, ignosco; excusatum aliquem habere. — *Excusing or endeavoring to excuse himself*, culpam a se amovens.
EXCUSING, excusatio, purgatio.
EXCUSE, excusatio, purgatio; causa. — *It is a good excuse*, honesta ratio est. — *They made I know not what excuse*, dixere causam nescio quam. — *I have made my excuse*, habui purgationem. — *You have found an excuse*, inventa est causa. — *A good or just excuse*, excusatio justa, idonea, legitima, probabilis. — *Bad, poor, excusatio mala*, misera, turpis; tergiversatio.
EXCUSABLE, veniâ dignus; quod aliquid excusationis habet; excusabilis. — *Folly is not excusable*, stultitia excusationem non habet.
EXECRATE (*curse*), execror, diris devovere.
EXECRATION, execratio, imprecatio, devotio; dira.
EXECRABLE, execrandus, execrabilis, abominandus, detestandus, dirus, nefandus.
EXECRABLE, nefarie, odiose.

EXECUTE (*perform*), exsequor, conficio, perficio, efficio, facio; præsto, perago. — *an office*, munus administrare *or* exsequi; munere fungi; magistratum gerere. — *To execute a law*, legem exercere. — *a will*, testamentum mortui curare. — *orders*, imperata *or* mandata exsequi, peragere. — *a secret commission for the king*, arcaniora quadam regis mandata exsequi. — *the conditions of a treaty*, pacti conventique conditiones implere, perficere, servare. — *a malefactor*, supplicium capitis sumere de aliquo, supplicium capitis adferre aliquem; aliquem morte multare. — *Executed (as a deed or will)*, rite peractus, more solenni traditus.
EXECUTOR, exsecutor, effector, confector. — *of a punishment*, exactor supplicii. — *of a will*, testamenti curator, curatrix.
EXECUTION, executio, effectio. — *He immediately put the matter in execution*, rem statim aggressus est. — *Put the commands in execution*, mandata confice; jussa exsequere; rem capesse. — *To put one's designs in execution*, conata peragere. — *of a malefactor*, (capitis) supplicium. — *When he was carrying to execution*, cum is ad mortem duceretur. — *To be led to execution*, ad mortem duci *or* trahi. — *To respite an execution*, supplicium in aliud tempus differre. — *The place of execution*, carnificina. See *Gallows*.
EXECUTIONER, carnifex.
EXECUTIVE power, imperium; administratio.
EXEGETICAL, quod ad explicationem *or* illustrationem pertinet.
EXEMPLAR, exemplar.
EXEMPLARY, optimus, summus, egregius, eximius, præstantissimus, singularis, rectus; (notable, striking), insignis, conspicuus. — *An exemplary life*, vita imitatione digna; vitæ sanctitas. — *punishment*, supplicium insignis *or* ad exemplum de aliquo sumptum.
EXEMPLIFY (*illustrate*), exemplis allatis exponere, explicare, illustrare.
EXEMPLIFYING (*illustrating*), expositio *or* illustratio exemplis allatis confirmata.
EXEMPLIFICATION, exemplum, exemplar.
EXEMPT (*free*), eximo, libero, immunitatem ab aliquâ re concedere.
EXEMPT, **EXEMPTED**, liber, immunis; exers, liberatus, solutus. — *To be exempted*, ab aliquâ re immunem fieri, immunitatem habere, rude donari.
EXEMPTION, vacatio, immunitas.
EXERCISE, s. exercitatio, usus. — *For the exercise of my memory*, exercendæ memoriæ gratiâ. — *Military exercise*, exercitium; armatura. — *The exercise of an office*, muneris functio *or* administratio. — *Exercise of the body*, exercitatio. — *Much exercise*, exercitatio crebra. — *Exercise in all sorts of activity*, omnium generum certaminum exercitatio. — *Exercises (games, &c.)*, ludi, certamina. — *A place of exercise*, palæstra, gymnasium. — *Pertaining to such exercise*, palæstricus, gymnasticus. — *The first exercise*, tirocinium. — *An exercise (task)*, pensum. — *A Latin exercise*, pensum Latine convertendum. — *Exercise (recreation)*, ludus, animi relaxatio *or* oblectatio. — *A delightful exercise*, recreatio suavis.
TO EXERCISE, exerceo, tracto, factio; colo, excolo. — *authority over*, dominari alicui *or* in aliquem. — *an office*, munus sustinere, munere fungi, magistratum gerere. — *To exercise (enlist) soldiers*, exerceri. — *To be well exercised*, armorum usu præstare. — *To exercise one's self in business*, operi alicui incumbere; artem aliquam exercere; in aliquâ arte se exercere. — *by dancing, hunting, &c.*, se exercere saltando, venando. — *Exercised*, exercitatus, agitatus, assuetus, versatus. — *To be exercised in*, versor, occupor; assuetum esse.
EXERCISING, usus, exercitatio, agitatio.
EXERT (*put forth*), adhibeo, exhibeo. — *To exert one's self*, contendere, nitore, enitor; nervos contendere; vires intendere *or* exercere; viribus eniti.
EXHALE (*breath out*), exhalo, exspiro, evaporo.
EXHALATION, exhalatio, exspiratio, evaporatio; vapor, halitus.
EXHAUST, exhaurio, exinanio; conficio.

— *He exhausted his patrimony in luxury*, patrimonium suum luxu effudit *or* profudit; fortunas suas *or* patria bona abluivit. — *You have exhausted the treasury*, ærarium omni argento spoliasti *et* depeculatus es. — *My strength was almost exhausted*, meæ vires deficere cœperunt; viribus cecidi. — *Exhausted by his wounds*, vulneribus confectus. — *with walking*, defessus ambulando.
EXHAUSTION, exinanitio; confectio.
EXHIBIT, in conspectum dare, ante oculos ponere *or* exponere; ostendere, ostentare. — *a play*, fabulam agere. — *games*, munus edere. — *in a picture*, pingere, depingere. — *by a statue or by words*, fingere, effingere; dicendo effingere alicujus rei imaginem.
EXHIBITION, propositio. — *An exhibition or allowance*, stipendium in pauperes *or* studiosos erogatum.
EXHILARATE (*cheer*), exhilaro, lætifico, oblecto; lætitiâ aliquem afficere.
EXHILARATING, lætabilis, lætus, jucundus, suavis.
EXHILARATION, recreatio; gaudium, lætitia.
EXHORT, hortor, adhortor, cohortor, exhortor; suadeo.
EXHORTATION, hortatio, adhortatio, cohortatio, exhortatio, monitum.
EXHORTATORY, suavior.
EXHORTER, hortator, adhortator, suavor.
EXIGENCE, **EXIGENCY**, necessitas, angustia, summa difficultas. — *According to the exigency of affairs*, prout res exigunt, postulant, requirunt. — *According to the exigency of the times*, pro temporum ratione. — *To bring to an exigency*, in angustias adducere. — *To reserve for any exigency*, ad subitum *or* incertum casum aliquid reservare. — *Upon any exigency*, si opus *or* usus fuerit; si res postularit.
EXILE, exsilium. (See *Banishment*.) — *An exile*, exsul; exortis.
TO EXILE (*banish*), in exsilium agere (See *Banish*). — *To be exiled*, in exsilium agi, pelli, depelli, ejici; exsilio affici *or* mulctari.
EXIST, sum; cxsto; vivo (*live*). — *To begin to exist*, cxsisto.
EXISTENCE is expressed by a periphrasis with *sum*; if equivalent to life, it may be rendered by *vita*. — *To deny the existence of gods*, deos esse negare. — *To prolong existence*, vitam trahere. — *See Being*.
EXISTENT, qui est, exstat.
EXIT, exitus, decessus, excessus. — *To make one's exit*. See *Depart*, *Retire*, *Die*.
EXONERATE. See *Excuse*.
EXORABLE, exorabilis, placabilis.
EXORBITANT, immodicus, immoderatus; effrenatus; injustus.
EXORBITANTLY, immodice, immoderate, extra, supra *or* præter modum; injuste.
EXORCISE, dæmonas excludere; adjurare; exorcizare.
EXORCISM, exorcismus.
EXORCIST, exorcista.
EXORDIUM (*beginning*), exordium, proœmium.
EXOTIC, adventitius; peregrinus.
EXPAND, expando, explico; distendo, extendo; dilato; (*be expanded*), expando, etc.
EXPANSE, spatium. — *The expanse of heaven*, celum; æther. — *of the sea*, campi liquentes, mare immensum.
EXPANSIBLE, quod dilatari potest.
EXPANSION, dilatatio.
EXPANSIVE, quod vim se dilatandi habet.
EXPATiate (*wander*), expatior, vagor. — *To expatiate or enlarge on a subject*, de aliquâ re copiose, abundanter, fuse dicere, disserere, loqui.
EXPECT, exspecto, spero. — *To have less success than he expected*, minus opinione suâ efficere. — *To expect (wait for) one*, aliquem præstolari.
EXPECTATION, exspectatio, spes. — *To balk one's expectation*, spem destituere. — *To raise one's expectations*, alicui expectationem facere, asserere, movere; alicui spem facere, injicere, dare, asserere, ostendere, ostentare. — *You frequently raise our expectations of seeing you*, crebras expectationes nobis tui commoves. — *Full of expectation*, expectatione plenus. — *Expected*, speratus; expectatus.
EXPECTORATE, exscreo, extussio.

EXPECTORATION, exscretio.
EXPEDIENT, commodus, utilis. — *It is expedient*, expedit, conducit, prodest. — *very expedient*, peropus est.
EXPEDIENT, subst. ratio, via, consilium; auxilium, praesidium; ars, artificium.
EXPEDIENTLY, convenienter, commode.
EXPEDITE (clear), expedio; (hasten), maturo, accelero.
EXPEDITION, festinatio, maturatio, acceleratio, properatio. — *He is a man of expedition*, homo est ad faciendā celeriter negotia natus, in rebus exsequendis strenuus, impiger, guavus. — *With all expedition*, quam celerissime potest, summā celeritate. — *¶ An expedition (of soldiers)*, expeditio. — *To go on an expedition with a person*, in castra proficisci cum aliquo, militiā cum aliquo perfungi.
EXPEDITIOUS, celer; impiger, strenuus.
EXPEDITIOUSLY, celeriter, expeditē.
EXPUL, pello, expello, depello, exigo, arceo. — *To be expelled the court, parliament, college, &c.*, aulā, senatu, collegio, or de aulā, &c., moveri.
EXPELLER, exactor, expulsor.
EXPELLING, **EXPULSION**, exactio, expulsio.
EXPEND, expendo, insumo, impendo; sumptum facere. — *¶ See also Apply, Bestow.*
EXPENSE, impensa, sumptus. — *He furnished one part of the expense*, venit in partem impensarum. — *He is dressed out at my expense*, olet unguento de meo. — *A laying out of expenses*, erogatio. — *¶ See Cost.*
EXPENSIVE, carus, quod magno constat: — (extravagant), prodigus, effusus, profusus, luxuriosus.
EXPENSIVELY, prodige, effuse, profuse, luxuriose.
EXPENSIVENESS, caritas, magnum pretium: (extravagance), effusio; luxuria; prodigantia.
EXPERIENCE, experientia, usus. — *Experience is the mistress of fools*, experientia stultorum magistra. — *I know that by experience*, id usu compertum habeo. — *I find by experience*, expertus novi. — *He was a man of great experience and skill*, vir erat magno usu et magnā exercitatione praeditus. — *I have learned by experience*, experiendo didici, experimentis cognovi. — *Want of experience*, imperitia, inscitia. — *Long experience*, plurimus rerum usus, magnus usus, multarum rerum usus. — *Of no experience*, inexpertus, imperitus, ignarus.
TO EXPERIENCE, experior, periculum facere, usu comperire, usu mihi aliquid venit: sentio, experior aliquid, evenit mihi aliquid. — *We ought to know, as having experienced it*, experti scire debemus.
EXPERIENCED (skilful), peritus, usu peritus, usu atque exercitatione praeditus, expertus; callidus. — *in a thing*, alicujus rei peritus, gnarus; exercitatus or versatus in re; in rebus exercitatus, multarum rerum usum habens.
EXPERIMENT, experimentum, periculum; conatus. — *For experiment's sake*, tentandi causā.
TO EXPERIMENT, experior, tento, probo, periclitor; experimentum or periculum facere; usu discere.
EXPERIMENTAL, usu et experientiā comparatus; experimentalis. — *Experimental knowledge*, notitia quae usu comparatur. — *To speak experimentally*, expertum loqui.
EXPERIMENTING, periclitatio.
EXPERT, peritus, gnarus, expertus, exercitatus. — *¶ See Experienced.*
EXPERTLY, perite, scienter.
EXPERTNESS, peritia, scientia, habilitas, habitus.
EXPIATE, expio, luo, poenas alicujus rei dare.
EXPIATION, expiatio, piatio; (means thereof), piaculum, piaculum.
EXPIATORY, piacularis. — *sacrifice*, piaculum, piacular sacrificium, victima piacularis.
EXPIABLE, piabilis.
EXPIRE (end), ad finem or ad exitum venire; exire. — *My consulship is almost expired*, in exitu est meus consulatus. — *The time for the payment of the money is almost expired*, hujus pecuniæ solven-

dæ tempus instat. — *The time is expired*, tempus abiit, exiit, prateriit, exactum est. — *¶ To expire (die)*, animam efflare, expirare, edere, extremum vitæ spiritum edere; mori.
EXPIRATION, exitus, finis. — *At the expiration of the year*, in exitu anni. — *At the expiration of twenty days*, viginti diebus exactis or interjectis. — *At the expiration of some months*, post aliquot menses.
EXPLAIN, explico, interpretor, aperio, explano, enodo, enucleo, expono. — *I cannot explain that in words*, illud verbis exsequi non possum. — *A man's discourse explains the thoughts of his mind*, oratio mentis est interpret. — *For in these books I have explained the whole art or science*, nam his voluminibus aperui omnes disciplinæ rationes.
EXPLAINER, explicator, interpret.
EXPLANATION, **EXPLICATION**, explicatio, explanatio, expositio, interpretatio, enodatio, declaratio.
EXPLANATORY, **EXPLICATIVE**, ad explicationem or expositionem pertinens.
EXPLICABLE, explicabilis.
EXPLETIVE, particula inanis numeri causā interjecta.
EXPLICATION, &c. See under *Explain*.
EXPLICIT (plain), explicatus, apertus, clarus, distinctus, perspicuus.
EXPLICITLY, aperte, clare, distincte, plane, explicate, expresse; discretis verbis.
EXPLODE. (See *Blow up*). — *¶ (reject)*, explodo, improbo, exsibilo; rejicio; sibilis excipere.
EXPLODER, qui explodit.
EXPLODING, explosio, improbatio.
EXPLOSION, vis violenta erumpentis aëris cum fragore juncta; sonitus, fragor.
EXPLOIT, factum, facinus. — *The performer of an exploit*, facinoris auctor. — *Exploits*, facta; res gestæ, gesta (-orum). — *Noble exploits*, egregia facta, præclara facinora.
EXPLORE, exploro, investigo, tento, intento, indago, scrutor; equivo.
EXPLORER, investigator, explorator, indagator.
EXPLORING, exploratio, indagatio, inquisitio, investigatio; scrutatio.
EXPORT, exporto; transveho.
EXPORTS, res exportandæ or exportatæ.
EXPORTATION, exportatio.
EXPORTER, qui exportat.
EXPOSE, expono, objicio. — *a child*, puerum exponere. — *An exposed child* (who has been exposed, but saved and brought up), puer expositicius. — *To expose to danger*, periclitor, periculo objicere, objectare, offerre, committere; in discrimen inferre or offerre. — *He exposed his life for the sake of his country*, caput suum pro patriâ periculis obtulit. — *He was exposed to evident danger*, in apertum veniebat discrimen, evidenti periculo se committebat, in magnum periculum se intulit, periculum maximum adiit. — *To expose one's self to laughter*, omnibus deridendum se propinare or præbere, ludos facere. — *Exposed to laughter*, ludibrio habitus. — *To expose to sale*, merces exponere or venales proponere. — *Exposed to sale*, venalis. — *To expose to view*, aliquid in conspectu omnium ponere, ante oculos omnium proponere. — *Exposed to view*, ante oculos or in conspectu positus. — *¶ To expose (uncover)*, detego, nudo.
EXPOSER, qui exponit.
EXPOSING, **EXPOSITION**, expositio, explicatio, declaratio, enarratio, interpretatio. — *A short exposition*, scholion; expositiuncula. — *An exposition of fables*, fabularum interpretatio.
EXPOSITOR, interpres, explicator.
EXPOSURE, expositio; periculum, discrimen.
EXPOSTULATE, expostulo, conqueror.
EXPOSTULATION, expostulatio, conquestus.
EXPOUND, expono, enarro, explico, interpretor, explano, enodo, enucleo.
EXPOUNDER, interpres, explicator.
EXPRESS, exprimo, narro. — *I cannot express it in words*, non possum verbis exsequi. — *To express a thing by circumlocution*, per ambitum verborum rem enuntiare. — *To express one's mind*, mentis cogitata verbis enuntiare, verbis

sensus animi explicare or exprimere, cogitata mentis eloqui or proloqui. — *To express one's joy*, gaudium testari. — *¶ (delineate, &c.)*, veram alicujus rei imaginem effingere; imitatione exprimere; imitari, exprimere. — *To express in numbers*, numeros notis signare.
EXPRESS, adj. (plain), see *Explicit*: (certain), certus, exploratus.
EXPRESS, s. (messenger), cursor datā operā dimissus.
EXPRESSLY, diserte, definite, aperte, distincte, plane.
EXPRESSIBLE, quod describi, enarrari, exprimi potest.
EXPRESSION, eloquendi genus, dictio, oratio; cunctatio (utterance); expositio, declaratio, (setting forth, unfolding): — (a word), vox, verbum, vocabulum; (saying), dictum, sententia: — (of the countenance), vultus, frons. — *Neatness or sweetness of expression*, eloquentiæ nitor or suavitas. — *Sage expressions*, sapienter dicta. — *Flashy, windy expressions*, ampullæ, sesquipedalia verba. — *Low, mean expressions*, verba humilia, abjecta, sordida. — *A forced expression*, dictum arcessitum, longe petitum.
EXPRESSIVE, expressus; significans; fortis, nervosus, gravis: (of the eyes, &c.), argutus.
EXPRESSIVELY, significanter, expresse.
EXPRESSIVENESS, significantia magna; argutie.
EXPULSION, expulsio, exactio. See *Expel*.
EXPUNGE, expungo, deleo.
EXQUISITE, exquisitus, accuratus, elaboratus. — *A person of exquisite wit*, homo acerrimi ingenii. — *Equisite torment*, cruciatus summus.
EXQUISITELY, exquisite, fabre, affabre, accurate, ad amissim. — *Not exquisitely*, vulgariter, mediocriter.
EXQUISITENESS, perfectio.
EXTANT, exstans. — *To be extant*, exsto; compareo; supersum.
EXTEMPORE, adv. ex tempore, subito.
EXTEMPORARY, **EXTEMPORANEOUS**, subitus, subitus et fortuitus, extemporalis.
TO EXTEMPORIZE, ex tempore or subito dicere; ex tempore versus fundere.
EXTEND, extendo, porrigo, diffundo, dilato, prolato; communico. — *This report extended even to us*, ad nos usque hæc fama pervenit or pervasit. — *To extend the bounds of an empire*, fines imperii propagare, imperium proferre or dilatare. — *To extend (be extended)*, extendor, excuro, serpo; pateo, explicor.
EXTENDER, qui extendit.
EXTENSIBLE, quod extendi or porrigi potest; quod diffundi potest.
EXTENSION, extensio, productio, prolatio. See *Extent*.
EXTENSIVE, late patens, late se diffundens, latus, amplus.
EXTENSIVELY, late, diffuse.
EXTENT, amplitudo, latitudo; spatium. — *A place of large extent*, locus amplus, spatiosus, longe lateque patens. — *The extent of a city*, urbis amplitudo. — *A country of great extent*, regio amplissima. — *A province of small extent*, provincia modicis terminis circumscripta. — *The extent of a country*, terræ ambitus. — *A large extent of ground*, quam latissimæ regiones. — *This is beyond the extent of your understanding*, hoc in tuam intelligentiam non cadit. — *This is beyond the extent of my capacity*, illud ingenii mei vires superat. — *According to the extent of my capacity*, pro ingenii facultate, pro modo ingenii; ut est caput mens.
EXTENUATE (lessen), extenuo, elevo; detero, deminuo: — (excuse), excuso.
EXTENUATION, extenuatio, deminutio excusatio. — *To urge a thing in extenuation*, aliquid excusare, causari, (e. g. valetudinem).
EXTERIOR, externus, exterior. — *The exterior part of the temple was finely gilt*, templum extrinsecus nitide inauratum fuit.
EXTERIORLY, extrinsecus.
EXTERMINATE, penitus excidere, ad interuentionem interinere; fig. extirpare (eradicate).

EXTERMINATION, occidio, extinctio, excidium.

EXTERMINATOR, qui penitus excidit, extingtor.

EXTERNAL, externus, externs.

EXTERNALLY, extrinsecus.

EXTINCT. See under *Extinguish*.

EXTINGUISH (*put out*), exstingio, restinguo; (*blot out*), exstinguo, deleo, oblitro. — *To extinguish the memory of a thing*, memoriari alicujus rei exstinguere or oblitare.

EXTINGUISHABLE, quod exstingui potest.

EXTINGUISHER (*to put out candles*), pinguis.

EXTINCT, exstinctus. — *To become extinct*, exstingui; deficere. — *The family of the Julii and Claudii being extinct*, finit Juliorum Claudiorumque domo, Tac. — *His family was extinct with him*, in eo omnis ejus familia consumpta est. — *You have revived a noble family, which was almost extinct*, nobilissimam familiam jam ad paucos redactam pene ab interitu vindicasti.

EXTINCTION, exstinctio, interitus, excidium.

EXTIRPATE (*root up*), extirpo, eradico; radicibus evellere. — || See *Exterminate*, *Extinguish*.

EXTIRPATION, extirpatio, evulsio. — || See *Extermination*.

EXTOL (*praise*), laudo, collaudo, dilando; aliquem laude afficere, laudibus efferre, ornare, illustrare; laudem alicui tribuere or impertire; miris laudibus prædicare. — *To extol one to the skies*, laudibus aliquem cumulare; summis laudibus efferre; ad cælum extollere, illustri laude celebrare; inulta de aliquo honorifice prædicare; famâ ac literis concelebrare. — *He cannot be sufficiently extolled*, idoneâ satis laude affici non potest.

EXTOLLER, laudator.

EXTOLLING, laudatio, collaudatio, prædicatio.

EXTORT, extorqueo, exprimo. — *Extorted*, extortus; direptus. — *To extort a kindness from one*, beneficium ab aliquo extorquere.

EXTORTER, extortor.

EXTORTION, violenta or iniqua exactio feneris, etc.; expilatio, direptio, oppressio. — *To condemn one for extortion*, aliquem de repetundis damnare.

EXTORTIONER, expilator, director, spoliator; immodici feneratoris exactor. — *A greedy extortioner*, accipiter, milvus, milvius pullus.

EXTRACT, extrahō, exprimo. — *juice*, liquorem or succum educere, elicere, exprimere. — *To extract out of a book*, ex libro exscribere or excerpte. — *To extract a tooth*, dentem alicui evellere. — *To extract the square root*, radicem quadratum extrahere.

EXTRACT, s. (*from plants*), extractum, dilutum. — || *Extracts*, excerpta; collectanea. See *Collectanea*.

EXTRACTION of a tooth, dentis evulsio. — || (*descent*), genus, stirps, origo. — *He was of noble extraction*, nobili genere natus fuit. — *Of mean extraction*, infimo loco natus; obscuris ortus majoribus; terræ filius.

EXTRAJUDICIAL, quod fit extra judicium, quod non coram iudicibus agitur.

EXTRAJUDICIALLY, extra judicium, extra iudicii formulas.

EXTRANEOUS, extraneus, externus, exterius.

EXTRAORDINARY, extraordinarius; inusitatus, insolitus, insolens; novus, rarus, singularis, mirus, mirificus, insignis, summus. — *If any thing extraordi-*

nary should happen, si præter consuetudinem aliquid acciderit. — *He had extraordinary riches*, ditissimus fuit. — *With extraordinary eagerness*, cupiditate non mediocri.

EXTRAORDINARILY, extra ordinem; insolenter, egregie, mire, mirum in modum; præter morem, consuetudinem or solitum. — *The sun was extraordinarily red*, sol visus est rubere solito magis. — *Extraordinarily clever and entertaining*, facetus imprimis et lepidus.

EXTRAORDINARINESS, novitas; insolentia.

EXTRAVAGANT (*foolish*), insulsus, ineptus, absurdus; (see *Exaggerate*): — (*lavish*), prodigus, effusus, profusus, luxuriosus: — (*excessive, unreasonable*), immoderatus, immodicus, intemperatus. — *An extravagant man*, perditus, profusus, discinctus, nepos. — *To be extravagant in one's expressions*, deliramenta loqui; non cohærentia inter se dicere; inepte, absurde, insulse loqui. — *in one's expenses*, rem familiarem prodigere; patrimonium suum profundere, effundere. — *An extravagant opinion*, errans et vaga sententia or opinio.

EXTRAVAGANTLY (*foolishly*), insulse, absurde, inepte: — (*lavishly*), prodige, effuse, profuse, luxuriose: — (*excessively*), immoderate, immodice, intemperate: — (*disorderly*), perditæ, discinctæ.

EXTRAVAGANCE (*folly, impertinence*), insulsitas, stultitia, ineptiæ; (see *Exaggeration*): — (*lavishness*), profusio, effusio; luxuria, luxus; prodigantia.

EXTRAVASATED blood, sanguis extra venas effusus.

EXTREME, extremus, ultimus, summus. — *danger*, summum periculum, discrimen ultimum. — *difficulty*, summæ angustię. — *Extremes seldom hold long*, summa cadunt subito. — *Extreme right is extreme wrong*, summum jus summa sæpe injuria est. — *Run not out of one extreme into another*, ita fugias, ut ne præter casam. — *But you are too much in extremes*, at vehemens in utraque partem es nimis.

EXTREMELY, summe, summopere, maxime, valde, vehementer, egregie, perditæ. — *Extremely miserable*, summe miser. — *To be extremely sick*, mortifero morbo urgeri. — *An extremely cold winter*, hiems sævissima.

EXTREMITY, extremitas, extremum; also by extremus, as *digit extremi*, the extremities of, &c. — *The extremities (of the body)*, partes membrorum extremæ. — || *Extremity* (*distress, difficulty*), angustię, extremæ res, extrema or ultima (pl.); summa inopia or miseria. — *of the season*, frigus vix tolerabile. — *of law*, summum jus. — *To be in great extremity*, summis angustis premi. — *The matter was now come to the utmost extremity*, res jam erat ad extremum deducta casum. — *To reduce to great extremity*, in summas angustias adducere. — *To come or proceed to extremities*, ad extrema descendere. — *To be resolved to hold out to the last extremity*, omnia or extremam fortunam pati paratum esse. — *To carry things to the last extremity*, ultima experiri. — *To use one with extremity*, summo jure cum aliquo agere; (*with the utmost severity*), rigore summo.

EXTRICATE, extrico, libero; expedio.

EXTRICATION, liberatio; effugium.

EXTRINSIC, externus; adventicius.

EXTRINSICALLY, extrinsecus.

EXUBERANT, redundans, abundans; luxuriosus (*of vegetation*).

EXUBERANTLY, redundanter.

EXUBERANCE, affluentia, redundantia, abundantia, ubertas, copia.

EXULT, gaudio or lætitiâ exsultare; lætitiâ gestire.

EXULTATION, exsultatio, lætatio, lætitia.

EYE, oculus, lumen: (*of the mind*), oculus (mentis). — *I have an eye to what you do*, quæ agis curæ sunt mihi. — *A man may see it with half an eye*, cuius facile est noscere. — *The eyes are bigger than the belly*, oculi avidiores sunt ventre. — *To be wise in one's own eyes*, sibi nimium tribuere. — *A cast (glance, &c.) of the eye*, oculorum conjectus, conitutus, intuitus. — *To have a cast with one's eye*, oculis distortis or depravatis aspicere or tueri. — *One that has a cast with his eyes*, strabo. — *To love one as dear as his eyes*, aliquem in deliciis habere, unice diligere, oculis amare. — *Before one's eyes*, ante oculos; in conspectu; sub oculis: — *before one's eyes (in his presence)*, aliquo spectante, inspectante, præsentē; coram aliquo. — *To come before the eyes*, sub or in oculos cadere, sub aspectum cadere or venire. — *To turn the eyes of all the people upon one's self*, vertere omnium oculos in se. — *To take off the eyes*, avertere oculos. — *The eye-sight*, oculorum acies. — *If my eye-sight fail me not*, si satis cerno. — *Good eye-sight is a happiness, but to be blind is a miserable thing*, bonum incolmīs acies, misera est cæcitas. — *To have a watchful eye upon*, attente observare, intentis oculis circumspicere, diligenter custodire. — *To look upon one with an evil eye*, aliquem iniquissimo infensissimoque animo intueri. — *A little eye*, ocellus. — *Full of eyes*, oculis. — *Having eyes*, oculatus. — *Belonging to the eye*, ocularius. — *One with half an eye*, parum oculatus. — *A prying eye*, oculis emissitius. — *Goggle*, volubilis. — *Bright*, lively, vegetus. — *Dull*, languidus. — *Dim*, hebes. — *Expressive*, loquax, argutus. — *Sound eyes*, acies incolumīs. — *Sharp*, oculi acres et acuti. — *Leering*, limi, obliqui. — *Who has sharp eyes*, lynceus. — *To have them*, acriter videre. — *To have good eyes*, bene videre. — *The apple or ball of the eye*, pupula, pupilla. — *The eye-lids*, palpebræ. — *Eye-lash*, cilium: pl. cilia, pili palpebrarum. — *The corner of the eye*, angulus oculi. — *An eye-brow*, supercilium. — *An eye-drop*, lacrima. — *An eye-glass*, vitrum oculare. — *The white of the eye*, oculi albus. — *The web*, o. albugo. — *Eye-sore*, collyrium. — *To be an eye-sore*, visum offendere, oculos violare. — *Eye-witness*, testis oculatus; is, qui aliquid oculis videt; arbiter. — *I was an eye-witness*, ipse or hisce oculis vidi. (See *Eyed*, below.) — || (*of a plant*), oculus, gemma. — || (*in cheese*), fistula. — *Cheese with eyes*, caseus fistulosus. — || *The eye of a needle*, foramen acus. — *Through it*, per acum.

TO EYE, spectro, intueor, aspicio, observo, custodio; oculos in aliquem conjicere.

— *To eye one earnestly*, obtutum figere in aliquo, oculos defigere in aliquem. — *wantonly*, oculis venari.

EYED (*having eyes*), oculatus. — *Black-eyed*, nigros oculos habens. — *Elear*, lippus. — *Gray*, cæsius. — *Eagle-eyed*, oculis acerrimis præditus, lynceus. — *Moon-eyed*, lusciosus. — *One-eyed*, luscus, cocles, (*by birth*); altero oculo capto or orbus, (*made so*); nnoculus (*generally*). — *Wall-eyed*, glaucomate laborans. — || See *Blind*.

EYELET, EYELET-HOLE, parvum foramen; foramen, per quod filum transegitur.

EYRY, nidus.

F.

FABLE, fabula; apologus (*significant, moral*): — (*untruth, fabrication*), commentum, mendacium: — (*fabule*, i. e. *fabulous history*), historia fabularis; fabulæ. — *A little fable*, fabella. — *Full of fables*, fabulosus. — *A moralizing of fables*, fabularum interpretatio.

TO FABLE, fabulose narrare aliquid; fingere, comminisci aliquid; fabulas scribere. — *Fabled*, fictus, confictus.

FABLER, FABULIST, fabulator; fabularum scriptor.

FABULOUS, fabulosus, fabularis; fictus, commentitius.

FABULOUSLY, fabulose.

FABRICATE, fabrico, ædifico, struo, construo; fingor, comminiscor.

FABRICATION, fabricatio, ædificatio, constructio; confictio; commentum, mendacium.

FABRIC, fabrica; ædificium, structura.

FACE, facies, vultus, os; fiducia (*confidence*). — *With what face can I do it?* quā fiduciā facere audeam? — *He has a face of brass*, habet os; perfrictæ frontis est. — *With a brazen face*, perfrictā fronte, ore duro, aspectu canino. — *To put on a brazen face*, os perfricare; os induere; pudorem ponere. — *Face to face*, or *before one's face*, coram. — *Bring him face to face*, coram ipsum cedo. — *He commended him to his face*, coram in os laudabat. — *Before their faces*, illis presentibus, inspectantibus. — *He durst not look his father in the face*, patris conspectum veritus est. — *To give one a slap on the face*, alapam alicui infligere. — *A wry face*, os distortum. — *To make a wry face*, os distortere; vultus ducere. — *The sun or wind in one's face*, sol or ventus adversus. — *A red, fiery face*, os pustulatum. — *Red pimples in the face*, pustule, vultus rubedo. — *With the face downward*, pronus. — *upward*, supinus. — *Flaming two faces*, bifrons. — *To set a good face on a matter*, spem vultu simulare; frontem in periculis explicare; vultu malum dissimulare. — *It is good to set a good face on a bad matter*, in re malā animo si bono utare, juvat. — *In the face of day*, palam. — *The face of affairs*, rerum facies or status. — *The face of affairs was greatly changed*, magna rerum facta erat commutatio. — *Face* (appearance), species. — *That affair has only the face of religion*, ista res prae se fert speciem pietatis.

TO FACE (look one in the face), intueor, aspicio. — *They face their rear*, sese ad novissimum agmen ostendunt. — *To face danger*, mortis periculum adire, periculis obviam ire or se offerre. — *To face about*, in hostem obverti; in hostem signa convertere; ad hostem se declinare. — *To face one down or out*, contumacem esse in aliquem; savis dictis aliquem protelare. — *To face* (overlay), aliquid alicui rei inducere. — *a garment*, pannum vesti inā; or extrinsecus assuere.

FACEO. — *Barefaced*, oris reiecti. — *Bold*, oris inverecundi; impudens. — *Fair*, eximio ore præditus. — *Plump*, oris pleni. — *Shame*, verecundus. — *Ugly*, deformis, turpis oris. — *Brazen-faced*, impudens, inverecundus, perfrictæ frontis; protervus. — *A two-faced fellow*, simulator, planus.

FACINGS of a garment, ornamenta ad extremas oras vestis.

FACETIOUS, facetus, lepidus, concinnus, argutus.

FACETIOUSLY, lepide, facete, argute.

FACETIOUSNESS, lepor, facetiæ.

FACILE, facilis, nullius negotii. — *Facile in belief*, credulus. — *in address*, facilis, affabilis, comis.

FACILITY, facilitas. — *in speaking*, sermo promptus; expedita et profluens in dicendo celeritas. — *With facility*, facile, expedite.

TO FACILITATE, rem aliquam facilem reddere, expeditare.

FACT, factum. — *Facts*, res, facta, ea quæ facta sunt. — *Ia fact*, res, reverā. — *Matter of fact*, certus, verus.

FACTION, factio; pars, partes; (consensionis) globus.

FACTION, partium studiosus; seditiosus, turbulentus. — *To be factious*, partes fovere.

FACTIONALLY, seditiose.

FACTIOUSNESS, partium studium.

FACTITIOUS, factitius; fictus, commenticius.

FACTOR, qui procurat alicujus rationes et negotia, procurator; curator negotiorum societatis alicujus. — *The factors of a mercantile company*, operæ. — *(in arithmetic)*, numerus multiplicans.

FACTORSHIP, mercaturæ procuratio.

FACTORY, locus ubi mercatorum procuratores habitant; colonia. — *See Manufactory*.

FACTOTUM, tapanta, Petron.

FACULTY (power), facultas, vis naturalis: — *(in a university)*, ordo; corpus.

FADE, evanesco, flaccesco, defloresco. — *A gathered flower fades in the hand*, flos carptus ungue deflorescit. — *A beautiful countenance either fades by sickness or is lost by old age*, formæ dignitas aut

morbo deflorescit, aut vetustate extinguitur. — *To fade* (decay, fail), deficio, consenesco; debilitor, delluo.

FADEO, evanidus, flaccidus, marcidus.

FADING, caducus, languidus, deciduus, deflorescens.

FADING, s. marcor, languor.

FAG, defetiscor.

FAG-END (refuse), purgamentum, quisquilæ; fix, sentina.

FAGOT, lignorum or virgultorum fascis. — *A little fagot*, fasciculus.

TO FAGOT, in fascem constringere, in fasciculos componere.

FAIL, act. deficio, destituo, desum; relinquo, desero: — *neat*, deficio, succumbo, excido. — *My memory fails me*, me fugit memoria. — *His heart fails him*, animo deficit. — *I will never fail you*, nusquam abero. — *His strength fails*, vires deficiunt or consenescent.

— *Never-failing*, certus, firmus, constans; perpetuus. — *If you fail in never so small a matter*, si paululum modo quid te fugerit. — *I shall not fail to plague him*, certe ei molestus fuero. — *To fail of duty*, officio deesse. — *How I failed in my expectation!* quantā de spe decidi! — *I failed of my expectation*, me spes hæc frustrata est. — *To fail of its purpose*, frustra esse. — *To fail in one's judgment*, erro, alucinor. — *To fail* (break) as a tradesman, conturbo, deficio, decoquo; non solvendo esse. — *See Bankrupt and Break*.

FAIL, s. — *Without fail*, plane, certo, procul dubio.

FAILING (slackening), remissio; (deficiency), defectus, defectio; (disappointment), frustratio; (fault), culpa, delictum.

FAILURE, remissio, defectus, frustratio. — *See Bankruptcy*.

FAIN (desirous), cupidus, avidus. — *I would fain live*, cupidus sum vitæ. — *He would fain see*, avidus est videndi. — *I would fain*, gestio, cupio, misere cupio; perlubenter vellem. — *I would fain have sight of him*, ipsum gestio dari mihi in conspectum. — *I would fain know why*, causam requiro. — *If I would never so fain*, si maxime vellem. — *(forced)*, coactus. — *He has ill neighbors that is fain to praise himself*, malos vicinos habet qui seipsum laudare cogitur.

FAINT (weak), languidus, languens, æger, debilis, infirmus, imbecillus; (slack), flaccidus, remissus; (weary), defessus, lassus. — *To grow faint*, languesco, deficio. — *To make faint*, labefacto, debilito, infirmo; languorem alicui inmittere. — *A faint heart*, animus pusillus, angustus, timidus. — *Faint heart never woo a fair lady*, fortes fortuna adjuvat.

TO FAINT, languesco, deficio. — *To faint away*, animo linqui or deficere. — *Fainting*, fessus, languens.

FAINT-HEARTED, meticulosus, formidolosus, timidus, ignavus; demissus, demissi animi; pusillanimus. — *To make faint-hearted*, exanimo, terro; animos frangere, minuire, debilitare.

FAINT-HEARTEDLY, abjecte, ignave, formidolose, timide.

FAINT-HEARTEDNESS, ignavia, timiditas, animus demissus, abjectus. — *Faint-heartedness shows a degenerate soul*, degeneres animos timor arguit.

FAINTING, FAINTING-FIT, subita (animæ) defectio. — *To recover from a fainting-fit*, se colligere.

FAINTLY, languide, remisse, timide.

FAINTNESS, languor.

FAIR, adj. (beautiful), pulcher, formosus, venustus, bellus; speciosus: — *(bright or clear)*, clarus, serenus, lucidus, luculentus, nitidus, rutilus, splendidus: — *(honest, just)*, æquis, justus. — *Say not but that you have fair warning*, ne dicas tibi non prædictum. — *He asks nothing but what is fair*, æquum postulat. — *Fair spoken*, blandiloquus. — *Fair words or speech*, blanditiæ, blandi sermones; blandiloquentia. — *Fair words butter no parsneps*, re opitulandum, non verbis. — *Fair and softly*, festina lente. — *To speak one fair*, blandior, blanditiis aliquem delinire or permulcere. — *To be or look fair* (bright), niteo. — *To make fair* (clear), sereno. — *Fair to look at*, facie liberali, specie præclarus. — *To bid*

promise, stand fair, de quo bene sperare licet. — *To keep fair with one*, amicitiam alicujus colere.

FAIRISH, pulchellus, venustus.

FAIRLY (beautifully), pulchre, venuste; (filly), apte, probe; (justly), æque, juste, integre. — *You are even fairly cheated*, tibi os est sublitum probe. — *To deal fairly by or with one*, ex æquo et bono or ex bonâ fide cum aliquo agere; (make a free confession), aliquid ingenue fateri.

FAIRNESS (beauty), forma, pulchritudo, formositas, venustas; formæ dignitas or elegantia. — *Fairness in dealing*, fides, æquitas.

FAIR, s. mercatus, status in eosdem dies mercatus; nundinæ (weekly market). — *You are come a day after the fair*, sero sapienti Phryges. — *Of a fair*, nundinarius. — *To hold a fair*, mercatum habere. — *A fair-town*, oppidum nundinarium. — *The fair-place*, forum nundinarium.

FAIRING, s. strenā, xenium, donum nundinarium.

FAIRY, fea; diva quædam. — *Fairies of the hills*, Oreades. — *of the rivers*, Naiades. — *of the sea*, Nereides. — *of the woods*, Dryades.

FAITH, fides. — *To engage one's faith*, fidem obligare. — *To have faith in*, alicui rei fidem habere. — *To violate his faith*, fidem datam violare, frangere, fallere; fidem non præstare or servare. — *On my faith*, mediis fidius, mehercle. — *The Christian*, lex Christiana. — *The right*, recta sententia in rebus divinis. — *One of the right faith*, recte in rebus divinis or de lege Christianâ sentiens. — *The wrong faith*, error in rebus divinis. — *Of a wrong faith*, in rebus divinis errans. — *One newly turned to the Christian faith*, qui recens ad fidem Christianam accessit. — *See Belief*.

FAITHFUL, fidelis, fidus. — *To be faithful*, fidem præstare; promissis stare.

FAITHFULLY, fideliter, fide, bonâ fide.

FAITHFULNESS, fides, fidelitas, probitas, integritas.

FAITHLESS (not believing), incredulus: (not to be trusted), perfidus, infidus, perfidiosus.

FAITHLESSNESS, perfidia, infidelitas, proditio.

FALCHION, ensis falcatus, harpe.

FALCON, falco; accipiter.

FALCONER, falconarius.

FALCONRY, ars falconaria.

FALL (get a fall), cado. — *You can scarcely go that way without falling*, hac viâ ingredi sine prolapsione vix potes. — *To let fall a thing*, rem e manibus demittere. — *a secret*, tacenda temere proferre. — *If once a man fall*, all will tread on him, vulgus sequitur fortunam et odit damnatos. — *To fall* (as leaves or hair), defluo. — *To fall* (in price), evalesco. — *To fall* (abate, as water), decresco. — *To fall* (as wind), cado, consido, recedo. — *To fall a sacrifice*, sacrificor. — *To fall a-fighting*, ad manus venire; prælium committere; certamen inire. — *To fall a-lanquing*, cachinnum tollere. — *He fell a-weeping*, collacrimavit. — *To fall sick*, in morbum cadere, morbum contrahere. — *To raise, let fall one's voice*, vocem intendere, remittere. — *To fall to business*, operi incumbere. — *To fall to one's share*, ad aliquem venire. — *To fall to quarrelling or abusing each other*, ad jurgia prolabi, Tac. — *To fall to one* (as an estate), redire: — *by her death those goods fell to me*, ejus morte ea ad me redierunt bona, Ter.: — *by law those goods fell to me*, ea mihi lege obtigerunt bona. — *To fall away* (recoil), deficio, descisco. — *from his oath*, sacramentum violare. — *from his word*, fidem violare, ledere. — *from his religion*, religioni renuntiare. — *from his bargain*, pacto non stare or manere. — *To fall back*, recido, relabor. — *To fall behindhand in the world*, ære alieno obrutus or oppressus. — *To fall down*, concido, decido, occido. — *To fall down flat*, procido, procumbo, se projicere. — *as a ship*, delabor. — *as a house*, dare ruinam. — (together), corruo. — (under), succumbo. — *To be ready to fall down*, labo, labasco; ruinam minare. — *Fallen down*, lapsus,

collapsus, delapsus, prolapsus, præcipitatus. — *Falling down*, deciduus; caducus (*frail*). — || *To fall foul* (as ships), collidor, allidor; concurro. — || *To fall from a horse*, equo excuti, deijci, deturbari. — || *To fall in* (inwards), ruo, prurio, collabor. — || *To fall in one's way*, obviam occurrere. — || *To fall into*, illabor, incido. — *into an ambush*, in insidiis incidere. — *into a distemper*, in morbum incidere, morbo corrip. — *into disgrace at court*, in offensionem principis cadere. — *into an error*, in errorem incidere, labi, induci, rapi. — *into poverty*, ad inopiam redigi or dilabi. — *as one river into another*, misceri. — || *To fall off* (as fruit, leaves), ex arboribus decidere. — || *To fall off* (decay), decido, deficio. — || *To fall off* (as a ship), ventum declinare. — || *To fall on*, aggredior, impetum facere, irruo. (See *Assail*.) — *When do we fall on?* quam mox irruimus? — *I fall on first*, prior aliquem lacesso. — || *To fall out of*, delabor. — *The weapons fell out of my hands*, de manibus meis delapsa arma ceciderunt. — *To fall out of a place*, ex loco aliquo exidere. — || *To fall out or happen*, contingo, accido. — *It will fall out better than you expect*, res succedet opinione melius. — *We must beware lest it fall out*, id ne fiat, summa adhibenda est cautio. — *It fell out well with me*, prospere mihi accidit. (See *Be fall*.) — || *To fall out with one*, inimicitias cum aliquo suscipere; cum aliquo inimicitias exercere. — *quite out*, totum se ab alicujus amicitia avertere. — *Having fallen out with*, iratus, offensus. — *They are fallen out*, inter se discordant; minime inter illos convenit. — || *To fall together by the ears*, sese mutuis verberibus afficere or lacerare. — || *To fall or sink under a burden*, oneri succumbere. — || *To fall under the odium of the courtiers*, invidiam aulicorum excipere, C. Nep. — || *To fall under one's view*, sub aspectum or oculos cadere. — || *To fall upon*, recumbo, superiucido. — *To fall upon his sword*, gladio incumbere; manu sua cadere. — || *To fall upon an enemy*, hostes adoriri, aggredi, invadere; in hostes invadere, irruere, incurere; in impetum facere. — *He fell upon them unawares*, inopinantes aggressus est. — *To fall upon one* (by ill language), conviciis aliquem lacessere. — *To fall upon the rear*, ultimis incidere. — || *To fall* (happen) upon, incurere in diem, tempus, etc. — *I know not on what day the games will fall*, quam in diem ludi incurrant, nescio.

FALL (tumble), casus, lapsus, ruina: — (sin), peccatum, delictum. — *The fall* (autumn), autumnus. tempus autumnale. — *To give one a fall*, sterno, prosterno. — *A great fall of rain*, imbrium vis. — *A downfall*, casus, occasus; ruina. — *A pit-fall*, fovea. — *A water-fall*, dejectus aquæ; aquæ ex edito desilientes.

FALLING, lapsus. — *A falling away*, defectio. — *A falling down*, proci dentia, prolapsio: labes, ruina. — *A falling of the hair*, capillorum defluviu; alopecia, Plin. — *A falling out with*, dissidium, ira, inimicitia.

FALLACY, fallacia, dolus, strophæ; error; sophisma. — *To put a fallacy upon one*, fallere aliquem dolis.

FALLACIOUS, fallax.

FALLACIOUSLY, fallaciter, dolose.

FALLACIOUSNESS, fallacia, dolus.

FALLIBLE (of a person), qui falli potest.

FALLIBILITY, ad errorem proclivitas.

FALLOW (fallow field), novale, ager novalis, vervactum. — *Very long so*, veteretum. — *The field lies fallow*, ager cessat, quiescit, cultu vacat. — *To lay fallow*, quietem dare agro.

To FALLOW, agrum novare, proscindere, vervagere.

FALLOW (in color), helvus, gilvus, fulvus.

FALSE (untrue), falsus, mendax: (deceitful), fallax, mendax, vanus: (counterfeit), adulterinus, spurius: (wrong), vitiosus, falsus. (See *Counterfeit*.) — *False accusation*, calumnia, falsa criminatio. — *A false nuser*, calumniator. — *A false brother*, frater subdolu. — *A false conception*, mola. — *A false* (incorrect) copy,

exemplar mendosum. — *A false dealer* (in court), prævaricator. — *A false knave*, veterator. — *A false measure*, mensura adulterina or iniqua. — *A false opinion*, opinio prava. — *A false prophet*, vates falsus, mendax. — *A maker of false deeds or wills*, falsarius or testamentorum sub-jector. — *False to one's trust*, perfidus. — *False pretences*, fictæ causæ. — *To play false*, fidem violare, perfidiose agere.

FALSELY, false, perfidiose, subdole, vafre.

FALSEHOOD (deceit), falsitas, falsum; perfidia, dolus; (untruth), mendacium. — *Full of falsehood*, perfidiosus, fraudulentus.

To FALSIFY (put one for another), subijcio, suppono: (spoil, corrupt), corrumpo; interpolo; vitio; (by mixture), adultero. — *To falsify a writing*, scriptum or tabulas corrumpere, depravare. — *To falsify one's word*, promissis non stare, fidem datam fallere. — *wares*, commisceo. — *Falsified*, adulteratus, commixtus.

FALSIFIER, adulterator.

FALSIFICATION, FALSIFYING, suppositio, subjectio. — *A falsifying of evidences*, tabularum subjectio.

FALTER, hæsito, titubo, deficio; (stagger), titubo, vacillo; (stumble), offendo. — *To falter in speech*, balbutio, (linguâ) hæsitare, memoriâ falli.

FALTERING, hæsitantia, titubatio.

FALTERINGLY, titubanter; adhæse.

FAME (report), fama, rumor: — (reputation), existimatio, laus, laudes, gloria, claritas. — *His fame shall not die*, vigeat in omne ævum. — *A little fame or rumor*, rumusculus. — *A fame-spreader*, famigator. — *A spreading of fame*, famigeratio.

FAMED, clarus, celebratus.

FAMELESS, ignobilis.

FAMOUS, clarus, inclytus, celebris, illustris, insignis. — *So many famous men being dead*, tot luminibus extinctis. — *To make famous*, celebrare, illustro, nobilito; gloriâ commendare (of a deed). — *To be famous*, gloriâ florere, esse in laude, clareo, emineo, eniteo. — *He became famous in a short time*, in claritudinem brevi pervenit. — *Not famous*, incelebris, ignobilis, ignotum caput.

FAMOUSLY, insigniter, clare, præclare.

FAMILIAR (intimate with), familiaris, intimus, necessarius: — (common), consuetus, popularis, quotidianus, usitatus, vulgaris: — (plain), facilis, clarus, perspicuus. — *To be familiar with*, familiariter cum aliquo vivere, agere. — *To grow familiar with*, familiaritatem or necessitudinem contrahere, inire. — *Grown familiar with*, familiaris factus, intimus. — *Very familiar*, per familiaris, pernecessarius, conjunctissimus.

To FAMILIARIZE (make familiar), rem in consuetudinem adducere.

FAMILIARITY, familiaritas, necessitas; conjunctio, consuetudo, usus, convictus, conversatio. — *Too much familiarity breeds contempt*, nimia familiaritas contemptum parit.

FAMILIARLY, familiariter.

FAMILY (household), familia, domus: (children), liberi, proles, progenies; stirps: (kindred), cognati: — (stock), gens, familia (branch of a gens); stirps. — *Of a noble family*, generosa stirpe ortus. — *Good*, honesto loco natus. — *Of no family*, obscuris or nullis ortus majoribus. — *A father of a family*, paterfamilias. — *The mother*, materfamilias. — *Of the same family*, familiaris, gentilis, domesticus. — *The antiquity of a family*, antiquitas generis. — *The order of one's family*, instituta domestica.

FAMILY, as an adj. with a subst., may be expressed by gentilicis; familiaris; domesticus; privatus; intestinus.

FAMINE, fames, inedia, penuria; annonæ caritas.

FAMISH (kill), fame enecare, inediâ consumere. — *To famish a town by a blockade*, frumento commeatuque oppidum interclusum fame premere; oppidanis, commeatu interclusis, famem inferre. — *To famish* (die), fame perire or mori.

FAMISHED, famelicus, fame pressus; (killed with hunger), fame enectus.

FAMOUS, &c. See Fame.

FAN, flabellum. — *A fan for corn*, ventilabrum, vannus.

To FAN, ventilare, auras flabello colligere; (corn), ventilo, ventilabro purgare.

FANNER, ventilator.

FANNING, ventilatic.

FANATIC, fanaticus — || subst. homo fanaticus.

FANATICISM, error fanaticus.

FANCY, cogitatio; imaginatio. — *An exuberant fancy*, cogitationis luxuria or nimia quadam ubertas. — || (*false conceit*), opinio (falsa); error. — *To feed on idle fancies*, somnia sibi fingere, inaniam captare. — || (*humor, liking*), iugeni-um, iudoles; arbitrium, arbitratus. — *A fancy to*, appetitus, animus, desiderium. — *To live after his own fancy*, genio suo frui; ex ingenio suo, ad arbitrium suum or arbitratu suo vivere. — *To take one's fancy*, alicui desiderium sui excitare.

To FANCY (take a fancy to) a thing, alicui rei studere or animum adijcere. — *To fancy* (imagine), imaginor, aliquid animo fingere, effingere, concipere. — *Fancied*, opinatus, opinabilis; fictus, falsus.

FANCY-MONGER, qui sibi multa fingit.

FANCIFUL, sibi multa fingens; quod in opinione est, opinatus, opinabilis: (capricious), inconstans, levis.

FANCIFULLY, inconstanter, leviter.

FANCIFULNESS, inconstantia, animi levitatis.

FANE, fanum.

FANGLED. See *New-fangled*.

FANGS (claws), ungues; (fore-teeth), dentes incisores, dentes.

FANTASTIC, inconstans, levis. (See *Fanciful*.) — *Fantastic tricks*, mores affectati.

FANTASTICALLY, putide, cum affectatione.

FANTASTICALNESS, animi inconstantia, levitas or affectatio.

FAR, adj. longinquus, dissitus, remotus: — adv. (of space), longe; procul: (of degree), longe, multo. — *He looks back at the far-off mountains*, longinquos respicit montes. — *Not far from thence*, non longe inde. — *He went far to meet him*, longe illi obviam processit. — *Any person travelling far*, quispiam peregrare proficiscens. — *This way is not so far about by a good deal*, sane hæc multo propius ibis. — *Far from our country*, procul a patria. — *To be far from*, longe abesse. — *By far*, multo, longe. — *Far better*, multo melius. — *Far otherwise*, longe aliter. — *Far be it from me*, longe absit. — *For and near*, longe lateque. — *Far off*, longe, eminus, procul. — *He foresees future chances far off*, longe prospicit futuros casus. — *Far within*, penitus, intime. — *As far as* (of space), tenuis; (of quantity), quantum. — *As far as possible*, quantum fieri potest. — *As far as I can*, quam maxime possum. — *As far as may stand with your convenience*, quod commodo tuo fiat. — *As far forth as*, in quantum, quoad. — *How far?* quousque? quatenus? — *So far*, eousque, cætenus. — *So far as*, quatenus. — *Thus far concerning these things*, hæc hactenus. — *Very far off*, perlonge, de longinquo. — *Not very far off the city*, ab urbe hand longule. — *To go far before*, præverto. — *It is far day*, diei multum jam est. — *He is far out of the way*, toto cælo errat. — *Far from court*, far from fear, procul a Jove atque a fulmine. — *Far-fetched commodities*, merces ex longinquo advectæ. — *A far-fetched speech* (going back very far), alte repetita oratio. — *Far-fetched* (lugged in), arcessitus, quæsitus.

FARTHER, adv. longius, ulterius: — adj. ulterior. — *Farther in*, interius. — out, exterius.

FARTHEST, extremus, ultimus. — *The farthest way about is the nearest way home*, compendia plerumque despensia; via tria est via tuta. — || But see *Further*, &c.

FARTHEST, adv. longissime.

FARCE, (fabula) Atellana, exodium.

FARDEL. See *Bundle*, *Burden*.

FARE, v. — *How fare you?* quomodo vales? — *To fare hardly*, parce or duriter vitam agere; parce victitare; tenui victu uti. — *To fare as others do*, communem cum reliquis casum sustinere, Cæs. — *To fare well*, opipare epulari, dapibus opiparis vesci, laute victitare, mensam conquisitissimis cibis extructam habere. — *You cannot fare well*, but

you must cry roast meat, sorex suo perit indicio.

FAREWELL, vale, valebis, fac valeas. — *Fare he well, valeat. — To bid one farewell, alicui valedicere.*

FARE, s. vietus. — *Neighbor's fare is good fare, ferre, quam sortem patiuntur omnes, nemo recusat. — Hard, slender, victus tenuis, parum lautus, aridus. — Noble, apparatus lautus, elegans, dapsilis. — A bill of fare, ciborum index. — ¶ Fare (money paid), vectura, vecturæ merces, vectionis pretium. — A water-mau's fare, nautum, portorium. — To pay his fare, vectionis pretium or nautum solve.*

FARM, prædium (conducticium or conductum), fundus or ager (conducticius or conductus). — *A little farm, prædium, agellus. — A farm near the city, suburbanum prædium. — A farm gotten by inheritance, heredium.*

TO FARM (*tnke to farm*), fundum or prædium conducere. — *To farm the revenues, vectigalia redimere. — A farming of land, agricultura, agrorum cultus. — ¶ To farm out (let to farm), locare or elocare. — A letting to farm, locatio. — He that lets to farm, locator.*

FARMER, agricola (*husbandman*); colonus (*peasant who hires a farm*); villicus (*steward of a farm*). — *Farmer's wife, coloni uxor; villica. — ¶ Farmer (i. e. one who takes to hire), conductor; redemptor. — (of the public revenue), vectigalium redemptor; publicanus.*

FARRIER, veterinarius.

FARROW, porcellos parere or eniti, parere. — *A sow that has lately farrowed, sus recens enixa fetum.*

FARTHER, &c. See *Far, Further.*

FARTHING, quadrans. — *I will not give you a farthing for it, non emam vitiosâ nuce. — I value it not of a farthing, flocei facio, nihili pendo. — To a farthing, ad assem.*

FASCINATE (*bewitch*), fascino. — ¶ *Fig. See Bewitch, Charm.*

FASCINATION, fascinatio.

FASCINE, virgultorum fascis.

FASHION (*form*), forma, figura: (*manner*), mos, modus, ratio, consuetudo, ritus, usus: (*vogue*), mos; sæculum; ornatus, habitus, (*dress*). — *It is his fashion to do so, sic est hic. — Many have this fashion, obtinuit apud multos. — He follows the old fashion, rem desuetam usurpat. — This is the French fashion, hoc est Gallicæ consuetudinis. — It is the fashion of the times, ita se mores habent. — After a fashion, utcumque, quomodo cumque, quoquo modo or pacto. — After this fashion, hoc modo, ad hunc modum, hoc pacto, hæc ratione, sic, ita. — After the fashion of men, humano modo, hominum more. — To express a thing in different fashions, aliquid pluribus modis exprimere, multis modis efferre. — A fashion of speaking, loquendi ratio, loquendi formula. — A new fashion (*of dress*), habitus novus. — To bring into fashion, aliquid in consuetudinem perducere or inducere. — To bring in a fashion, morem inducere, inferre. — To be in fashion, in more esse, moris esse, usu receptum esse. — To grow out of fashion, obsolesco. — Grown out of fashion, desuetus, exoletus, obsoletus. — That word is now quite out of fashion, illud verbum obsoletum est et nimis antiquum. — That has been some time out of fashion, ea res dudum esse in usu desit. — To follow the fashion of the times, se temporibus accommodare; temporibus servire. — To break a fashion, receptum morem negligere. — To revive an old fashion, antiquum morem renovare, reducere, referre. — A person of fashion, loco honesto natus; homo delicatus, mollis. — Done only for fashion sake, dicis causâ factum. — Without fashion (*form*), informis. — Of the same fashion, ejusdem figuræ or formæ, similis. — Of one fashion, uniusmodi. — The fashion of clothes, habitus, cultus, ornatus. — After another fashion, aliter, aliusmodi. — Old-fashioned, obsoletus, exoletus. — New, novus, more novo factus. — ¶ Fashion (*of a piece of work*), opus, artificium, officium; artificis opera.*

TO FASHION, forino, fingo, conformo, con-

tingo, effingo, figuro, configuro; describo, delineo. — *alike, formæ ejusdem fucere. — To fashion before, præforino. — To fashion a garment, vestem concinnare, scite aptare. — Ill-fashioned, deformis. — well, concinnus, politus, elegans.*

FASHIONABLE, scitus, concinnus; ad nova exempla compositus, qui hujus ætatis hominibus in deliciis est; delicatus; elegans.

FASHIONABLY, scite, concinne, eleganter, nove.

FASHIONABLENESS, elegantia.

FASHIONER, qui format, fingit, etc., formator.

FASHIONING, figuratio, formatio, conformatio.

FAST (*bound*), strictus, astrictus, constrictus; (*firm*), firmus, stabilis, constans, fixus: — *adv. firme, firmiter, constanter. — Be sure you keep him fast, cura (imper.) asservandum. — A hold-fast (ruiggard), parvus, avidus, avarus, tenax, malignus. — To lay fast in prison, in carcere alicui includere. — To make fast, infigo, affigo. — To make fast (or shut) a door, ostium elaudere or occludere; pessulum foribus obdere. — To stick fast, firmiter adherere. — To tie fast, constringo. — ¶ Fast (*in pace*), eitis, properus, celer: — *adv. cito, eeleriter, velociter, gradu cœneitato. — Get you gone as fast as you can, tu quantum potes abi. — You must run fast, properato opus est. — Faster, celerius.**

TO FASTEN, stringo, astringo, constringo, figo, defigo, infigo. — *To fasten about, circumspango. — To fasten to the ground, depango. — To fasten together, configo, connecto. — under, subnecto. — unto, alligo, annecto, affigo. — To fasten upon (seize), apprehendo, comprehendo; arripio. — To fasten one's eyes upon, intensis oculis intueri. — To fasten the door, pessulum foribus obdere. — Fastened, fixus, ligatus, nexus. — Fastened before, præfixus. — under, suffixus. — to, affixus, alligatus, astrictus, constrictus.*

FASTENING, colligatio.

FASTNESS (*strong-hold*), locus munitus, oppidum, arx, castellum. — ¶ *Fastness (firmness), tenacitas, firmitas, stabilitas.*

FAST, s. jejunium. — *To proclaim a fast, jejunium indicere. — To keep a fast, jejunium servare. — To break one's fast, jejunium solvere. But see Breakfast.*

TO FAST, cibo (se) abstinere; jejunium servare. — *Many diseases one may fast away, abstinentiâ multi sanantur morbi. — They can fast two or three days together, inedia biduum aut triduum ferunt. — Fasting days, jejunia, feriæ esuriales.*

FASTIDIOUS, fastidiosus, difficilis et morosus, delicatus.

FASTIDIOUSLY, fastidiose.

FASTIDIOUSNESS, fastidium.

FAT, pinguis, obesus, opimus; (*plump, sleek*), nitidus, bene curatâ eute; (*fattened*), saginatus, altis; (*easy, as an office*), luculentus. — *A fat constitution of body, obesitas, corporis nitor. — The fat of a hog, lardum. — Very fat, præpinguis. — Something fat, subpinguis. — As fat as a pig, glire pinguior. — To grow fat, pinguesco.*

FAT, subst. pingue; adeps.

FATLING, bos, etc. saginatus; altile (*fat*).

FATNESS, pinguitudo; obesitas.

TO FATTEN (*make fat*), sagino, obeso, opimo; pinguefacio. — *Fattened, saginatus, altis. — A fattening-house, saginarium.*

FATTENING, saginatio.

FATTY, pinguis.

FATTINESS, pinguedo.

FATE, fatum; sors.

FATAL, fatalis, funestus, feralis, perniciosus. — *To prove fatal to, exitium alicui afferre. — Fatal destiny, fatum.*

FATALITY, necessitas, fatalis vis.

FATALLY, fataliter.

FATALISM, ratio fatalis.

FATED. — *Ill-fated, infaustus, inauspicatus, malo genio or diis iratis ortus or ceptus.*

FATIDICAL, fatidicus.

FATHER, pater, parens; poet. genitor, generator, sator. — *Thou art thy father's own son, patrisas. — Like father, like son, patris est filius. — A father-in-law, socer. — A step-father, vitricus. — A*

grandfather, avus. — A foster-father, educator et altor. — A god-father, sponsor baptismatis. — Forefathers, patres, majores; avi, proavi. — Whose father is alive, patrimus. — By the father's side, a patre, genere paterno. — This was not like your father, laud paternum istic dedisti. — That is right father-like, hoc patrum est. — To enlarge his father's estate, censum paternum augere. — To be sensible of his father's cares, patrias intus deprendere curas.

TO FATHER (*own*), vindico, sibi arrogare or assumere. — *To father upon, imputo, ascribo. — We father our fault upon her, culpam nostram in illam transferimus. — She fathers her child upon another mau, commenta est esse ex alio viro puerum natum.*

FATHERLY, adj. paternus, patrius: — *adv. patris instar, ut patrem or parentem decet, patriâ caritate.*

FATHOM, orgyia.

TO FATHOM (*sound*), fundum explorare; explorare, pervestigo.

FATHOMLESS, fundi expers.

FATIGUE, fatigatio, defatigatio, labor. — *The body grows heavy by fatigue, corpus defatigatione ingravescit. — He is not able to bear fatigue, non est patiens laboris.*

TO FATIGUE, fatigo, defatigo, delasso. — *himself, labore se fatigare, defatigare, frangere, macerare. — Fatiguing, fatigans; laboriosus, operosus.*

FATUITY, fatuitas.

FAUCET, epistomium.

FAULT (*crime*), delictum, peccatum, noxa; culpa; erimen: — (*defect*), vitium: — (*mistake*), error. — *Clear yourself of this fault, hoc te crimine expedi. — What fault have I committed? quid eommerui? — No man is without his faults, nemo sine vitis nascitur. — It was not my fault that — not, &c., per me non stetit, quo minus, etc. — A great fault, flagitium, scelus. — A fault in writing, mendum, erratum. — To commit a fault, pecco, delinquo; delictum committere; in noxâ esse, culpam commeri. — He committed a fault, delictum in se admisit. — My fault is the greatest, peccatum a me maximum est. — To find fault, ulpo, incuso; increpo, crimino, carpo, reprehendo, redarguo; vitio dare or vertere. — They find fault with him for that, hanc rem illi vitio dant. — They found fault with others far doing the same things of which they themselves had been guilty, in eodem genere, in quo ipsi offenderant, alios reprehenderunt. — Found fault with, reprehensus, vituperatus. — To be at a fault (*in hunting*), errore a rectâ semitâ abduci. — A fault-finder, accusator, reprehensor, censor morum, castigator. — A finding of faults, reprehensio, castigatio. — Full of faults, mendosus, vitiosus, mendis seatens. — Without fault (*blame*), inculpatus, insons; (*defect*), perfectus, absolutus, integer.*

FAULTLESS, inculpatus, irreprehensus, innoxus, insons.

FAULTY, reprehendendus, reprehensione dignus; (*defective*), vitiosus, mendosus.

FAULTILY, vitiose, mendose.

FAULTINESS, culpa, culpæ affinitas.

FAVOR, favor, amicitia, benevolentia, gratia, studium. — *If I have found favor in your sight, si te mihi propitium habeo. — By your favor, pace tuâ dixerim. — We have need of your favor, tuâ nobis opus est gratiâ. — In great favor, gratus, gratiâ potens. — You are very much in his favor, bene tibi ex animo vult. — A man in great favor with Cæsar, cui Cæsar indulsit omnia. — The people's favor, populi favor, popularis aura. — To curry favor, gratiam captare. — To restore to favor, reconciliare, in gratiam reducere or restituere. — To procure or gain favor, concilio. — A seeking of men's favor, ambitio, ambitus. — A winning of favor, amicitie conciliatio. — ¶ A favor, beneficium, benefactum. — I desire this as a favor of you, hoc a te beneficii loco peto. — To acknowledge a favor received, gratiam alicui referre. — To bestow a favor, beneficium in aliquem conferre. — To return*

a favor, vicem exsolvere, beneficium reddere. — *A bestowing of favors, beneficiorum collatio.* — ¶ *The favor of the countenance, vultus; oris habitus.* — *Sweetness of favor, vultus decor, oris gratia.* — ¶ *A favor worn, munusculum amoris causâ gestatum.* — *A wedding favor, lemniscus nuptialis.*

TO FAVOR, faveo, indulgeo, suffragor, tutor, adjuvo, colo; affulgeo; aspiro; amicitia aliquem comprehendere. — *Favored, gratia sublevatus.* See below.

FAVORABLE, benignus, amicus, æquus, propitius, benevolus, candidus; opportunus, suus. — *A favorable opportunity, occasio opportuna.* — *A favorable wind, ventus secundus or ferens.* — *To put a favorable construction upon a thing, mitiorem in partem aliquid interpretari.*

FAVORABLENESS, benignitas, humanitas, candor; opportunitas.

FAVORABLY, benigne, candide, humaniter, benevole, clementer.

FAVORED, carus. — *Favored by nature, naturam faultricem habens.* — *Well-favored, oris honesti, formâ bonâ; pulcher, formosus, elegans.* — *Ill-favored, deformis, oris inhonesti or fædi; deformatus, turpis.*

WELL-FAVOREDLY, pulchre, venuste. — *Ill, squalide, fæde, deformiter.*

ILL-FAVOREDNESS, deformitas, pravitas.

FAVORER, fautor; faulrix. — *A favorer of the people, vir or homo popularis.* — *A favorer of learning, doctorum patronus; Mæcenas.*

FAVORITE, adj. quo aliquis maxime delectatur, quem or quod aliquis habet in deliciis, alicui omnium carissimus.

FAVORITE, s. delicie, amores; gratiosissimus, amicissimus; qui apud aliquem plurimum potest; carissimus, percarus. — *A court favorite, regi or reginæ graciosus; qui apud regem or reginam in maximâ gratiâ est.* — *To be one's principal favorite, in summâ apud aliquem esse gratiâ, multum or plurimum valere.* — *Your great favorite, apud te primus, Ter.*

FAWN, vitulus capræ; hinnuleus.

TO FAWN, hinnuleum parere. — ¶ *To fawn upon, adulator, blandior, assentior; assentor; blanditiis delinire or permulcere.*

FAWNER, adulator, assentator.

FAWNING, adj. adulatorius, blandus.

FAWNING, s. adulatio, assentatio.

FAWNINGLY, assentatorie.

FEALTY, fidelitas, fides; (homage), sacramentum. — *To swear fealty, in verba alicujus jurare; fidem sacramento obstringere; alicui sacramentum dicere.* — *To hold by fealty, per fidem et fiduciam tenere.*

FEAR (dread), metus, timor, pavor, formido: — *(reverence), reverentia, veneratio, verecundia.* — *For fear you should not know it, I tell you, ut hoc ne nesciat, dico.* — *For fear I should see him, ut ne viderem.* — *I am in fear still, mihi animus jam nunc abest.* — *What a fear was I in? quis me horror perfudit?* — *There is no fear of it, periculum haud est.* — *Great fear, horror, terror.* — *To put in fear, terreo, perterreo; terrefacio, metum alicui injicere.* — *They put our men in so great fear, nostros ita perterritos egerunt.* — *I will put him in such a fear, sic ego illum in timorem dabo.* — *Put in fear, territus, contritiss, timore perterritus.* — *To stand in fear, in metu esse.* — *To be in great bodily fear, corpore atque omnibus artibus contremiscescere.* — *To shake for fear, contremisco.* — *A sudden fear, timor subitus or panicus.*

TO FEAR, timeo, paveo, vereor, metuo. (For the construction with *ut* and *ne*, see the Lex.) — *Fearing, veritus, vereor.* — *Fearful (dreadful), formidatus.* — *You need not fear, nihil est quod timeas.* — *I fear he cannot be pacified, vereor ut placari possit.* — *To fear (stand in awe), reformido.* (But see *Ave*.) — *To fear beforehand, pretimeo, premetuo.* — *To fear exceedingly, horresco, pertimesco.* — *To fear (reverence), vereor, revereor.*

FEARFUL (timorous), timidus, formidolosus, pavidus, tremebundus: — *(terrible), terribilis, horribilis, formidabilis, horrendus.* — *Fearful to behold, aspectu*

horribilis or horrendus. — *Somewhat fearful, meticulosus.*

FEARFULLY (timorously), timide, formidolose, pavidè, trepide, abjecte; (horribly), horride; (reverently), pie, reverenter, verecunde.

FEARFULNESS (timorousness), formido, metus, verecundia; (terribleness), horror, terror.

FEARING, reformatio, trepidatio.

FEARLESS, impavidus, intrepidus, imperterritus, interritus; metu or timore vacuus.

FEARLESSLY, intrepide, impavide.

FEARLESSNESS, animi fortitudo, firmitas, firmitudo.

FEASIBLE, quod fieri or effici potest. — *To be so, facultatem habere.*

FEASIBLENESS, locus aliquid faciendi; facultas. — *I do not fear the feasibility of that matter, minime dubito quin res effici possit.*

FEAST, convivium, epulæ, epulum; dapes. (See *Banquet*.) — *for an emperor, convivium Sybariticum; cœna dubia.*

— *To furnish a feast, convivium apparare, dapibus mensas onerare.* — *To make a feast, convivium apparare, adornare, instruere.* — *A smell-feast, parasitus.* — *A solemn feast, dapes sollemnes, epulum sollemne.* — *Sumptuous, cœna lautissima.* — *Dry, cœna arida.* — *The chief dish at a feast, cœnæ caput.* — *A guest at a feast, conviva.* — *The giver of a feast, convivor.* — *Of a feast, epularis, convivalis.* — *Having been at a feast, epulatus.* — *Feasted, convivio exceptus.*

— ¶ *(festival), dies festus; sollemne; dies feriatus.* — *Feasts, dies festi, feriæ.* — *of Bacchus, Bacchanalia, Liberalia.*

— *To keep a feast, diem festum agere.* — *on his birth day every year, diem natalem suum festum quotannis egit.* — *A movable feast, festum mobile.*

TO FEAST, v. n. convivor, epulor: v. a. cœnam (epulum) alicui dare, apparatis epulis alicquem excipere. — *We feasted like princes, opipare epulati sumus.*

— ¶ *To feast (revel), comissor; totam noctem epulari et potare.*

FEASTER, epulo.

FEASTING, epulatio; comissatio.

FEAT, facinus, factum; pl. res gestæ, facta. — *To boast of mighty feats, de rebus gestis gloriari.* — *To do feats of activity, agilius membra corporis contorquere et flectere.*

FEATHER, penna; pluma (down-feather): — *(in a cap), penna; crista (bunch of feathers).* — *Birds of a feather flock together, similes similibus gaudent; pares cum paribus facile congregantur.* — *Fine feathers make fine birds, nitidæ vestes ornatiorem reddunt.* — *As light as a feather, plumâ levior.* — *He is carried in a sedan stuffed with feathers, pensilibus plumis vehitur.* — *A little feather, pennula, plumula.* — *To pluck off feathers, plumas detrahare.* — *To begin to have feathers, plumescere.* — *A plume of feathers, crista.* — *Full of feathers, plumosus; plumosus.* — *A feather-bed, culcita plumæa.* — *Bearing feathers.* (See *Feathered*.) — *Without feathers, Featherless, deplumis, implumis.* — *The feathers of an arrow, alæ sagittæ.* — *Feather-footed, plumipes, pennipes.*

TO FEATHER (deck with feathers), plumis ornare or decorare. — *To feather one's nest, opes corrâdere or accumulare.*

FEATHERED, FEATHERY, pennatus, plumatus, plumis obductus; poet., penniger, plumiger.

FEATURE, lineamentum oris. — *Features, lineamenta oris; ductus oris (about the mouth); vultus.* — *Well-featured, venustus; formâ eximîa or præstanti præditus.* — *Ill, invenustus, deformis.* — ¶ *(of the character), lineamentum animi.* See *Character*.

FEBRILE, febrilis.

FEBRIFUE, febrifuga.

FEBRUARY, (mensis) Februarius.

FECULENT, faculentus.

FECUNDITY, fecunditas.

FEDERAL, ad fœdus pertinens.

FEE (reward), præmium, remuneratio, merces; honos. — *A yearly fee, annua pensio.* — *Physician's fee, honos qui medico habetur, medici merces.* — ¶ *(in law), feudum.* — *Fee-farm, ager*

velut fiduciarius, ager beneficiarius. — *A fee-simple, mancipium, feudum simplex, prædium beneficiarium.* — *Fec-tail, feudum conditionale; feudum tal-latum.*

TO FEE, mercedem, præmium solitum or annuum pecuniam alicui præbere. — ¶ *To fee (bribe), præmio or muneribus corrumpere.* — ¶ *To be in fee with one, devinctum alicquem habere.*

FEEBLE, debilis, imbecillis, languidus, infirmus, invalidus. — *To make feeble, debilito, enervo; frango.* — *To become feeble, languesco, debilitor, frangor.* — *Grown feeble, languidus, fractus, debilitatus.* — *Feeble-minded, animi imbecilli*

FEEBLENESS, debilitas, infirmitas, languor.

FEEBLY, infirme, languide.

FEED one (act.), pascio, alo, foveo: on (neut.), pascor, vescor. — *It was good to feed the fire, alendo igni aptum erat.* — *To feed (grow fat), pinguesco, crassesco.* — *To feed young birds, in os alicujus aviculæ cibum ingerere or indere.* — *To feed upon, depascor.* — *They feed on whole farms at a meal, unâ comedunt patrimonium mensâ.* — *To feed excessively, se ingurgitare.* — *To feed ravenously, aliquid voro, devoro; se ingurgitare.* — *To feed with milk, lacto.* — *To feed together, convivio.* — *To feed one's self up with vain hopes, spes pascere inanes.* — *He fed upon begged meat, mendicatio cibo vescabatur.* — *Fed, pastus.* — *Full fed, satiatiss, satur.* — *Fed upon, comestus.*

FEEDER. — *A high feeder, lusco, commissator.* — *A ravenous feeder, heluo, vorax.* — ¶ *A feeder of cattle, pastor; armentarius.*

FEEDING (act.), nutritio; pastio; nutritus. — *High feeding (neut.), heluatio, epulatio, comissatio.* — *Much feeding, edacitas.* — *A feeding of cattle, pastio, depastio.* — ¶ *Feeding for cattle, pascuum, pabulum; pastus.*

FEEL (handle), tango, tracto, contrecto: (search), pertento, tactu explorare: (perceive), sentio, intelligo. — *His estate will never feel it, non sentiet patrimonium illius.* — *He will feel it first, primus pœnas dabit.* — *I will make him feel my fingers, faxo meas experiatur manus.* — *To feel gently, palpo, attrecto.* — *To feel hard, limber, &c., tactui durum, flexibile, etc. esse.*

FEELING (handling), attractio, contrectatio. — ¶ *(perception), sensus; tactus (as a sense) Without feeling, sensus expers, nihil sentiens, (prop.); durus, ferus, ferrens, inhumans, (fig.).*

FEELINGLY, ita ut res sensibus percipiatur; mollissimis verbis.

FEIGN (invent), fingo, commentor, cominiscor, confingo; (pretend), simulo, assimulo, præ se ferre; (lie), inentior, ementior. — *They feign a device among themselves, fingunt quandam inter se fallaciam.* — *Feigned, fictus, commentitius, simulatus.* — *Feigned holiness, pietas simulata.* — *A feigned story, fabula (ficta).*

FEIGNEDLY, fecte, simulate.

FEIGNER, fictor, simulator.

FEIGNING, fictio, simulatio, confictio.

FEINT (false show), species simulata; dolus. — *To make a feint, simulare, dolo uti.* — *By way of feint, simulandi gratiâ.*

FELICITY, felicitas. See *Bless, &c.*

FELICITOUS, felix, beatus.

FELL (cruel), atrox, trux, truculentus, savus, ferus, dirus. — *To be fell, savio.*

FELI (skin), pellis.

FELL, v. cædo, succido; sterno, proster-no. — *You might have felled them with a fillip, quos si sufflâsses, cecidissent.* — *I will fell you to the ground, humi te prosternam.* — *Felled, stratus, prostratus, dejectus.*

FELLING, dejectio.

FELLOE, apsis.

FELLOW (companion), socius, sodalis comes: (watch), par: (man), homo. — *Go thy way, thou art a rare fellow, abi, virum te judico.* — *O naughty fellow! O hominem nequam!* — *O sorry fellow, homunculo, homunculus.* — *What! are such sorry fellows as we angry? hem! nos homunculi indignamur? — Though he were never such a base fellow, ut homo turpissimus esset.* — *A good fellow, homo festivus, lepidus; convictor, comi-*

potor; congerro lepidus. — *To play the good fellow*, græcor, pergræcor. — *A fellow in office*, collega. — *A bed-fellow*, tori consors. — *A chamber-fellow*, contubernalis. — *An old fellow*, senex; (*old fox*), veterator. — *A play-fellow*, collusor; æqualis. — *A pretty fellow*, bellus homo. — *A saucy fellow*, audax, improbus. — *A school-fellow*, condiscipulus. — *A stout fellow*, vir fortis, acer, strenuus. — *A wrangling fellow*, homo contentiosus, litigiosus, rixosus. — *A young fellow*, juvenis. — *A fellow-feeling*, ægritudinis societas; misericordia. — *A fellow-commoner*, convictor. — *A fellow-creature*, alter; pl. alii, ceteri homines, cetera animalia. — *A fellow-heir*, coheres. — *A fellow-soldier*, commilito. — *A fellow-servant*, conservus, conserva. — *A fellow-prisoner*, qui in eodem carcere inclusus est; alter captivus. — *A fellow-student*, discipule, condiscipulus. — *A fellow-subject*, sub eodem magistratu degens. — *A fellow-sufferer*, pari damno affectus. — *A fellow-workman* or laborer, operis socius; socius alicujus rei. — *Of a fellow*, socialis. — *Fellow-like*, socialiter.

TO FELLOW (*match*), adæquo, pares jungere. — *He is not to be fellowed for a workman*, artifex est longe citra æmulum or nulli secundus.

FELLOWSHIP, societas, sodalitus, commercium; conjunctio, communitas, consociatio, consortio; consuetudo. — *in service*, conservitium. — *in war*, commilitium. — *Fit to hold fellowship with*, sociabilis. — *To join one's self in fellowship with*, se cum aliquo sociare or consociare; se alicui socium adjungere or conjungere; societatem cum aliquo facere, conflare, coire, inire. — *Good fellowship*, convictus facilis or jucundus. — *Of fellowship*, socialis. — *Joined in fellowship*, sociatus, consociatus. — *Having fellowship with*, consors.

FELON (*a sore*), furunculus; paronychium, Plin. — ¶ (*thief*), fur.

FELONY, furtum, crimen quodvis majus or capitale.

FELONIOUS, sceleratus, nefarius.

FELONIOUSLY, scelerate, nefarie.

FELT (*a kind of cloth*), lanæ coactæ. — *To make of felt*, e lanæ coactâ conficere. — *Things of felt*, coactilia. — *A felt-maker*, lanarum coactor.

FEMALE, subst. femina.

FEMALE, adj. femineus; also by femina in apposition.

FEME COVERT, uxor sub potestate viri.

FEMINE, femininus (*in gramm.*); muliebris.

FEMORAL, femoralis, ad femur pertinens.

FEN, palus, locus paluster.

FENNY, paludosus.

FENCE, sepes: (*rampart*), vallum et agger; (*wall*), murus. — ¶ *A fence* (*protection*), tutamen, presidium.

TO FENCE, vallo, munio; (*with a hedge*, &c.), sepio, obsepio. — *To fence about with a wall*, muro sepire or cingere. — ¶ *To fence* (*defend*), defendo, protego.

— ¶ *To fence for exercise*, batuo. — *To fence away a stroke*, ictum avertere or declinare. — *A fencing-master*, armorum doctor; lanista; batuendi magister.

FENCELESS, immunitus, apertus, patens.

FENCING, gladiator; lanista.

FENCING with weapons, pugna gladiatoria. — *The art of fencing*; ars armorum, ars gladiatoria. — ¶ *A fencing* (*making a fence*), septio.

FENIGREEK, fœnum Græcum.

FENNEL, feniculum. — *Fennel giant*, ferula. — *Wild fennel*, hippomarathrum. — *Fennel-flower*, nigella.

FEOBAL. See Feudal.

FEOFF, dono; feoffo (*low Lat.*).

FEOFFER, sponsor, feoffarius. — *A feoffee in trust*, heres fideicommissarius.

FEOFFER, feoffator.

FEOFFMENT, fidei commissio; feoffamentum, donatio feudii. — *A feoffment in trust*, fideicommissum.

FERMENT (*leaven*, &c.), fermentum; (*commotion*), motus, turbæ.

TO FERMENT, v. a. fermento: v. n. fermentor, fermentesco; fervco, effervesco. — *To ferment*, be in a ferment (*fig.*), fervco; irâ exardescere; in ferment esse, Plant. — *To begin to ferment*, fermentesco.

FERN, filix. — *Oak fern*, dryopteris. — *She fern*, thelypteris. — *Indented like fern*, filicatus. — *Ground covered with fern*, filicium.

FEROCIOUS, ferox; rapax.

FEROCITY, ferocitas.

FERRET (*animal*), viverra; mustela furo (L.).

TO FERRET, exturbo, fugo. — *To ferret every corner*, conquiro, perscrutor, angulos singulos rimari. — *To ferret about*, exagito. — *Ferreted*, exturbatus, exagitatus.

FERRETER, conquisitor, scrutator, exagitator.

FERRETING, conquisitio, scrutatio.

FERRY, trajectus. — *A ferry-boat*, scapha major, ponto. — *A horse ferry-boat*, navis hippagogos or hippâgus. — *A ferry-man*, portitor. — *The ferry-man of hell*, Charon.

TO FERRY over, trajicio, transmitto.

FERRIAGE, portorium.

FERTILE, fertilis, ferax, fecundus, uber. — *To be fertile*, fertilelem or fecundum esse; abundo.

FERTILELY, fertiliter, ubertim, fecunde.

FERTILITY, FERTILENESS, ubertas, fertilitas, fecunditas, feracitas.

TO FERTILIZE, fecundo, fertilelem efficere; fecunditatem dare.

FERULE, ferula. — *To ferule one*, ferulâ aliquem cædere.

FERVENT, FERVID, fervidus, ardens, flagrans. — *To be fervent*, ferveo, ardeo.

FERVENTLY, fervide, cupide, ardentem.

FERVENCY, FERVOR, fervor, animi ardor.

FESCUE, virga.

FESTER, suppurare; v. n. suppurari. — *Festered*, suppuratus, exulceratus.

FESTERING, suppuratio, exulceratio.

FESTIVAL, dies festus or sollempnis, sollempne; dies feriatus. — *Solemn festivals*, feriæ, sollempnia. — *Not a festival day*, dies profestus.

FESTIVE, festus, sollempnis; (*gay*), lætus, hilaris.

FESTIVITY, (*festival*), sollempne; (*gayety*), lætitia, hilaritas.

FETCH, peto, adduco, affero, arcesso. — *This plate will fetch us some money*, hoc argentum pro pecuniâ commutari potest. — *Fetching*, advehens, adducens, apportans. — *To fetch such a price*, tanti vendi. — *To fetch one to life again*, ad vitam aliquem revocare. — *To fetch again or back*, repeto, reduco; revoco. — *To fetch neay*, asporto, abduco. — *To fetch a compass*, circumceo. — *To fetch down from above*, devcho. — *To fetch down or lessen*, imminuo. — *To fetch forth*, educo. — *To fetch a leap*, salio. — *To fetch off*, detraho, eripio, demo; aufero. — *To fetch in*, importo. — *To fetch out*, depromo. — *To fetch over*, aveho. — *To fetch over to his party*, in partes suas pertrahere. — *To fetch or go for one*, arcesso. — *To fetch up with* (*overtake*), assequor, consequor. — *To fetch up lost time*, tempus redimere. — *To fetch up from a lower place*, ex inferiore loco portare. — *A far-fetched speech*, alte repetita oratio. — *Far-fetched jests*, joci accessiti.

FETCH (*unning trick*), techna, fallacia; dolus. — *It was a fetch of Davus's*, Davi factum consilio. — ¶ See Art.

FETCHER, portator. — *of water*, aquator (*of a soldier*).

FETCHING, comportatio, advectio.

FETID (*stinking*), fetidus, puter.

FETLOCKS, cirri paullo supra equinos pedes enati.

FETTERS, compedes, vincula, pedicæ.

TO FETTER, compedio, colligo; compedes induere; compedibus vincire. — *Fettered*, compeditus, impeditus, compedibus victus. — ¶ See Bind.

FETTERING, pedum constrictio.

FETUS, fetus immaturus.

FEUD, simulas, odium. — *Dendly*, inimicitie capitales; odium immortale. — *To create or stir up feuds*, simulas or lites movere, fovere, serere.

FEUDAL, feudalis.

FEVER, febris. — *A continual fever*, febris continua. — *An intermitting fever*, febris intermittens. — *Burning*, cold, slow, putrid, febris ardens, frigida, lenta, putrida. — *A slight fever*, febricula. — *To have a fever*, febrim habere, pati; febrile; febricitare (*repeatedly*). — *He is*

actually ill of a fever, tenet nunc illum febris: febris etiamnum jactatur.

FEVERISH, febriculosus; ardens.

FEW, pauci; sometimes rarus, which see. — *I will see you within a few days*, intra paucos dies te videbo. — *Except a very few*, præter admodum paucos. — *That uses few words*, pauca loquens. — *To grow few*, rareasco. — *Very few*, perpauci, perquam pauci, paucissimi. — *In a few words*, paucis (verbis); breviter. — *Fewer*, pauciores.

FEWNESS, paucitas. — *Fewness of words*, pauciloquium.

FIB, mendaciunculum.

TO FIB, mendacium dicere.

FIBBER, mendax; mendaciloquus.

FIBRE, fibra.

FIBRIL, parva fibra.

FIBROUS, fibratus.

FICKLE, inconstans, levis. — *You see how fickle the tempers of men are*, vides quam flexibiles hominum voluntates sint.

FICKLENESS, inconstantia, levitas.

FICKLELY, inconstanter, leviter.

FICTION, fictio; res ficta, commentum; historia fabularis or commenticia.

FICTITIOUS, commentitius, fictus.

FICTITIOUSLY, fecte.

FIDDLE, violina (quæ dicitur). — *Fiddle-bow*, plectrum. — ¶ *Fiddle-faddle*, logi, fabulæ, trica.

TO FIDDLE, violina canere; well, scite. — ¶ (*trifle*), nugor, tricolor.

FIDDLER, violinista.

FIDELITY, fidelitas, fides.

FIDGET up and down, discurso, concursu, ultro citro cursare; festino.

FIE, vah.

FIEF, prædium beneficiarium.

FIELD, ager. — *A little field*, agellus. — *A fertile field*, ager ferax, fertilis, fructuosus, lætus, opinus, quæstuosus. — *A plain field*, campus, planities. — *A field for pasture*, pascuum. — *A common field*, ager compascuus. — *A cornfield*, arvum. — *A field or meadow*, pratium. — *A fallow-field*, ager novalis, novale. — *Green fields*, viridantia prata. — *Of the field*, campestris. — *To reside in the fields*, rusticor, in agris vitam agere, ruri habitare. — *A field of battle*, pugnae or prælii campus. — *We remained masters of the field*, nos victoriâ potiti sumus. — *A field fit for battle*, campus copiis explicandis opportunus. — *To challenge one to the field*, aliquem ad pugnam (certamen) provocare. — *To take the field* (*of soldiers*), ad bellum proficisci, hiberna relinquere: (*of the general*), exercitum in expeditionem educere, copias ex hibernaculis extrahere. — *To keep the field*, in loco manere; in castris esse. — *To be beaten out of the field*, acie vinci or superari. — *To quit the field*, loco cedere; gradum retro dare; castris exui; victum abire. — *To win the field*, hostes profligare; victoriâ potiri; hostes vincere; hostium copias fundere; superiores evadere; victorem abire. — *A field-day for a review*, dies ad copiarum reversionem præstitutus. — *A field-marshal*, castrorum præfectus. — *A field-piece*, tormentum minus. — ¶ *The field of a scutecheon*, area or solum scuti.

FIELDFARE, turdus pilaris.

FIEND, larva, malus genius, cacodæmon.

FIERCE, atrox, ferox, sævus, crudelis, acer, vehemens; (*wild*), ferus, effersus. — *To be fierce*, sævio. — *To grow fierce*, exardesco. — *Somewhat fierce*, feroculus.

— *Very fierce*, valde ferox. — *More fierce*, ferocior, atrocior.

FIERCELY, ferociter, atrociter, sæve.

FIERCENESS, ferocitas, feritas; ferocia, sævitia.

FIERY. See Fire.

FIFE, fistula transversa.

TO FIFE, fistulâ canere.

FIFER, fistulator.

FIFTEEN, quindecim; quindenii. — *Fifteen times*, quindecies.

FIFTEENTH, quintus decimus. — ¶ *A fifteenth*, (pars) quinta decima.

FIFTH, quintus. — ¶ *A fifth*, (pars) quinta.

FIFTIETH, quinquaginta; quinquageni — *Fifty times*, quinquagies. — *Fifty years old*, quinquagenarius.

FIFTIETH, quinquagesimus.

FIG, ficus. — *A little fig, ficulus.* — *A fig-tree, ficus*; (wild), caprificus. — *A green fig, grossus.* — *A small green fig, grossulus.* — *A dry fig, ficus arida, carica.* — *Not to care a fig for, pro nihilo putare*; nihili habere; flocci facere. — *Of a fig, ficarius.* — *Of a fig-tree, ficulneus, ficulnus.* — *An orchard of fig-trees, ficetum.*

FIGHT, v. pugno, dimico; confingo, congredior; manus conserere, proelio decertare, armis decernere, praelium committere, collatis signis pugnare. — *To fight smartly, acriter praeliari.* — *A flourish before a fight, praelusio, pro-lusio.* — *To fight in battle, praelior, de-praelior; confingo*; manus cum hoste conserere. — *To prepare to fight, ad pugnam se accingere.* — *To be ready, in procinctu stare.* — *To dare the enemy to fight, hostem ad praelium lacessere.* — *To fight against, oppugno, repugno, impugno.* — *Fought against, oppugnatus, impugnatus.* — *To fight hand to hand, manus conserere, cominus pugnare.* — *To fight it out, depugno, acie bellum conficere.* — *To fight one's way through, gladio viam facere.* — *To fight with swords, digladior.* — *with open fists, planis palnis pugnare*; planâ palmâ contundere. — || See *Combat*.

FIGHT, s. pugna, praelium, acies, dimicatio, certamen. — *It came to a fight, res ad manus et ad pugnam veniebat.* — *The fight lasted till next day, pugna in posterum extracta est.* — *A land fight, praelium terrestre.* — *A sea fight, praelium navale, pugna navalis*; (for show), nau-machia. — *A sharp fight, pugna atrox.* — *In a close fight, collatis signis.* — *Prepared for fight, ad certamen accinctus or procinctus.* — *For a fight, pugnatorius.* — || See *Battle, Combat*.

FIGHTER, puguator; gladiator. — *A great fighter, pugna; bellicosus.* — *A fighter for another, propugnator.*

FIGHTING, dimicatio, decertatio; certamen, conflictus, congressus. — *against, impugnatio.* — *with the fists, pugilatio, pugilatus.* — *A desire of fighting, pug-nacitas.* — *A counterfeit fighting, simulacrum pugnae.*

FIGMENT, commentum.

FIGURE (form), figura, forma; (image), effigies, imago, simulacrum; (representation on paper, &c.), deformatio, descriptio; (cipher), numeri nota: (appearance), species: (ia rhetoric), figura, forma; translatio, tropus. — *To cast a figure, ex horoscopo futura predicere or conjecturam facere.* — *To cut or make a great figure, magnificam personam sustinere, splendide se gerere.* — *a fantastical figure, ridicule se gerere.* — *a ncaa figure, improbam personam agere.* — *A person of good figure, honesto loco natus.*

TO FIGURE, delineo, depingo; animo sibi effingere. — *Figured, figuratus, depictus.*

FIGURING, figuratio, conformatio.

FIGURATIVELY, per translationem or metaphoram, figurate.

FILAMENTS, fibræ.

FILBERT, bush, corylus (sativa). — *nut, nux, coryli (sativæ).* — *A filbert-grove, coryletum.*

FILCH, surripio, suffuror, suppiilo. — *Filched, surreptus, subductus.*

FILCHER, fur.

FILCHING, adj. furtivus, furax.

FILCHING, s. surreptio.

FILCHINGLY, furtive, furtim.

FILE, lima. — *File-dust, scobs*; scobs eliminata, delimitata. — || *A file of pearls, linea margaritarum.* — *of writings, filum a quo scripta pendent.* — *of soldiers, decuria*; militum secundum profunditatem crdo. — *To march by file, longo agmine incedere, continenti serie viam inire or progredi.* — *To close the files, ordines densare.* — *To double the files, ordines in altitudinem duplicare.*

TO FILE, limare, limâ polire, limâ persequi. — *To file off, delimo.* — *To file asunder, limâ perterere.* — || *To file off troops, copias manipulatim abducere.* — || *To file up writings, scripta filo suspendere.*

FILER, qui limâ aliquid polit.

FILIAL, quod filium decet.

FILL, compleo, impleo; fisco (stuff). — *To fill as a bladder, distendo.* — *To fill*

up, expleo. — *agaia, repleo.* — *To fill the belly with meat, cibo ventrem satiare or saturare.* — *To fill a vessel to the brim, ad summa or prima labra imple.* — *To fill as full as it can hold, penitus implere.* — *To fill (be filled), impleor, distendor.* — *Filled up, impletus, repletus.* — *Filled with meat, cibo satiatius or saturatus.* — *Filled full, expletus, oppletus, distentus.* — *Which may be filled, explebilis.*

FILL, subst. satietas, satias. — *They have not their fill of it, citra satietatem datur.* — *When he began to have his fill, ubi satias cepit fieri.* — *To have one's fill, satior.* — *I have had my fill of all things, sum omnium rerum satur.* — *If they cannot have their fill of it, nisi potest affatim præberi.*

FILLING, expletio. — || *A filling up, supplementum, complementum.* — *A filling of stoops or rubbish, fartura.*

FILLET, vitta, crinale. — *A little fillet, taniola.* — *The square fillet of a pillar, abacus.* — || *A fillet of veal, coxæ vitulinæ pars crassior.*

FILLETED, vittatus; vittâ or taniâ ornatus.

FILLIP, v. talitrum impingere; talitro ferire.

FILLIP, s. talitrum.

FILLY, equula.

FILM, membrana, cuticula.

FILMY, membranaceus.

FILTER (strain), colo, percolo.

FILTER, subst. colum.

FILTERING, FILTRATION, percolatio.

FILTH, sordes, spurcities; impuritas. — *swept out of a room, purgamentum.* — *Amidst so much filth, in tantâ sordium congerie.* — *The filth of any thing washed, proluvies, colluvies, colluvio, sordes.* — *Filth that has collected, illuvies.*

FILTHY, sordidus, impurus, squalidus, fœdus; intulutus. — *This is a filthy fellow, hic squalidus est.* — *A filthy sort of folk, odiosum sane genus hominum.* — *We think it a filthy thing, turpe ducimus.* — *Somewhat filthy, sordidulus; subturpis.* — *To be filthy, squalere.* — *Filthy in speech, obscœnus, turpis.* — *A filthy action, fœdum facinus, turpe factum.* — *Filthy lucre, turpe lucrum.* — *To make filthy, conspurco, fœdo, maculo.*

FILTHY, sordide, squalide, spurce.

FILTHINESS, immunditia, spurcities, squalor, fœditas.

FIN, pinna.

FINNY, pinnatus.

FINAL, extremus, postremus, ultimus; (decisive), decretorius, ultimus.

FINALLY, denique, demum, ad extremum, tandem, postremo.

FINANCES (private), res familiaris, vectigal, vectigalia: — (of the state or prince), vectigalia, ærarium (of the state), fiscus (of the sovereign); res ad vectigalia pertinentes.

FINANCIER, cui cura ærarii tradita est; homo in rebus ad vectigalia pertinentibus versatus.

FINCH or chaffinch, fringilla. — *A bulfinch, loxia pyrrhula (L.).* — *A goldfinch, carduelis.* — *A greenfinch, chloris.*

FIND, invenio, reperio, comperio; deprehendo (catch); offendo. — *I shall find a hole to creep out at, inveniam rimam.* — *I could not find time to write, scribendi otium non erat.* — *He could not find in his heart, non sustinuit.* — *He will find it afterwards, sentiet posterius.* — *I will find you work, ego exercebo te, negotium tibi facessam.* — *I will find it out by some means or other, expiscabor aliquâ.* — *Fast bind, fast find, bonum est duabus niti ancoris.* — *To find (perceive), sentio.* — *I find myself very ill, me male habere sentio.* — *Found, inventus, repertus.* — *Not found, irreperius.* — *To find out by diligent search, investigo, perscrutor.* — *out by thinking, exco-gito.* — *I will find out some trick by and by, jam aliquid dispiciam.* — *To find (allow) a bill, approbo, agnosco.* — *To find an excuse, causor.* — || *To find (coax), sustento, alo.* — *You find him in spending money, tu his rebus sumptuum suggeris; pecuniam illi suppeditas.* — *He finds all the family himself, solus omnem sustentat familiam.* — *To find a person in meat and drink, cibaria alicui præbere.*

FINDER, inventor, repertor. — *A finder of faults, a find-fault, reprehensor.*

FINDING, inventio. — *A finding out, investigatio.* — *A finding fault, reprehensio.*

FINE, adj. (elegant), elegans, nitidus, politus, comptus, concinnus, bellus, cultus, delicatus; (excellent), excellens, præstans, eximius, egregius, clarus, præclarus; (handsome), pulcher, venustus; (pure), purus; (smooth), teres; (thin), tenuis, subtilis. — *It is a fine thing, scitum est.* — *It is a fine saying, illa præclara est sententia.* — *Are not these then fine things? nonne igitur sunt illa festiva?* — *These are fine things to talk of, ista lepida sunt memorata.* — *You let him go over-fine, vestitu ei nimio indulges.* — *Fine in clothes, splendide vestitus, eleganter ornatus.* — *Somewhat fine, elegantior, solito ornatio or comptior.* — *To make fine, concinno, orno, adorno; polio.* — *Made fine, ornatus, politus.* — *A making fine, ornatus, politio.* — *Very fine, præclarus.* — *I have known many fine things in that man, multa in eo viro præclara cognovi.* — *A man of a very fine wit, perelegantis ingenii vir.* — *To have a fine (or idle) time of it, otio indulgere or frui.* — *A fine gentleman, homo urbanus.*

TO FINE (refine), purgo; defæco. — || See *To Fine*, below.

FINELY, scite, belle, polite, nitide, pulchre. — *You are finely cheated, tibi os est probe sublitum.*

FINESS, elegantia, nitor. — *Finess of thread, fili tenuitas.*

FINING (of liquor), defæcatio; (of metal), purificatio. — *A fining pot, olla ad liquanda metalla accommodata.* — *A floor of metal, metalli purgator.*

FINERY, ornatus, ornamentum, cultus.

FINE, s. (amerceant), pœna pecuniaria; multa or multa; lis or lis æstimata. — *To be unable to pay a fine, multam sufferere non posse.* — *To take off one's fine, alicui multam remittere.*

TO FINE (lay a fine upon), aliquem pecuniâ multare; (adjudge it), multam alicui dicere, irrogare. — *To threaten to fine one, alicui multam minari.*

FINABLE, multa obnoxius; cui multa irrogari potest.

FINING, mulctatio.

FINGER, digitus. — *I have it at my fingers' ends, scio tanquam unguis digitosque.* — *You also had a finger in the pie, tu etiam istius rei particeps or affinis fuisti.* — *The fore-finger, (digitus) index, digitus salutaris.* — *The middle, digitus medius, impudicus, infamis.* — *The ring, digitus medicus, minimo proximus.* — *The ear or little finger, digitus minimus.* — *A little finger, digitulus.* — *Of the finger, digitalis.* — *A finger's breadth, digitus transversus.* — *Stir not a finger's breadth from this place, ne latum quidem digitum or unguem ab hoc loco discede.* — *At the fingers' ends, perfecte, ad unguem.* — *To be finger and glove with any one, intimum esse alicujus consiliis, Ter.* — *To burn one's fingers in an affair, detrimentum ex aliquâ re accipere, capere, facere.*

TO FINGER, tracto, digitis atrectare, digitos admoveare alicui rei.

FINGERED (having fingers), digitatus. — *Light-fingered, furax.* — *To be light-fingered, piccata manu esse; unguis hamatos et uncus habere.*

FINICAL, mollis, delicatus; fucatus; exsultans. — *gesture, motus muliebris or mollis.*

FINICALLY, molliter, muliebriter.

FINISH, v. absolvo, perficio; finio; summam manum rei alicui imponere: ad exitum or finem perducere. — *To finish affairs successfully, ex sententiâ negotia conficere.* — *Not finished, imperfectus, inexpectus.* — || See *End*.

FINISH, s. nitor; manus extrema.

FINISHED, adj. summus, consummatus, perfectus, perpolitus.

FINISHER, perfector.

FINISHING, absolutio, consummatio, peractio, perfectio, conclusio. — *The finishing stroke, ultima manus.*

FINITE, finitus, definitus; finibus or terminis circumscriptus.

FINITELY, finite.

FIR-TREE, abies. — *Made of fir, abiegnus.*

FIRE, ignis; (*heat, ardor*), ardor, vis, vigor, spiritus, animi fervor; (*conflagration*), incendium. — *To stir up a fire*, incendium excitare. — *To extinguish or quench a fire*, incendium restinguere, compescere. — *Fireworks*, ignes artificiosi, festi. — *A bright fire* (on the hearth), focus luculentus. — *On fire*, Fired, incensus, inflammatus. — *To strike fire*, ignem excitare, excudere, elicere. — *To light or make a fire*, ignem accendere; lignis focum exstruere or instruere; ligna super focum reponere. — *To mend it*, igni alimenta dare. — *Set on fire*, accensus, ignitus, incensus. — *A settler on fire*, incendiarium. — *A settling on fire*, incensio, incendium. — *A consuming with fire*, deflagratio. — *With fire and sword*, eade et incendiis. — *A fire-brand*. (See Brand.) — *A fire-brand of contention*, belli fax. — *Fire-arms*, arma ignivoma. — *A fire-pau*, fire-shovel, batillum. — *The fire-side*, focus, caminus. — *A fire-stone*, pyrites. — *Of or for the fire*, ad focum pertinens. — *A bonfire*, ignis festus or triumphalis. — *St. Anthony's fire*, erysipelas, ignis sacer. — *Born of the fire*, ignigena; — *bringing fire*, ignifer; — *flowing with fire*, ignifluus; — *producing fire*, ignigenus; (*all poet.*).

TO FIRE (*set on fire*), incendo, accendo, inflammo. — *To fire* (*be on fire, take fire*), ardeo, flagro, conflagro, deflagro. — *To fire* (*fly into a passion*), exardescere, irā exardescere. — *To fire cannons*, tormenta mittere, emittere; — *guns*, sclopetis ictus vibrare. — *To fire at one*, ictum sclopeto mittere in aliquem.

FIERY, igneus: (*sparkling*), ardens, fulgens: (*red*), rutilus, rutilans: (*passionate*), irā exardescens, accensus, commotus.

FIRER, incensor, incendiarius.

FIRING (*fuel*), ignis alimenta.

FIRKIN, amphora, quadrantal.

FIRM, firmus, fixus, immotus, stabilis, constans, certus: (*as a bargain*), ratus, approbatus, confirmatus. — *Firm land*, continens, terra firma. — *To make firm*, firmo, confirmo.

FIRMLY, firme, firmiter, constanter; certo.

FIRMNESS, firmitas, firmitudo, constantia.

FIRMAMENT, cælum; cæli palatium (*poet.*); firmamentum (*eccl.*).

FIRST, primus. — *Go you first*, occupa adire prior. — *I am not the first that did it*, at jam ante alii fecere idem. — *Go you first*, I will follow, i præ, sequar. — *The first and foremost*, princeps; antistes. — *The first but one*, a primo proximus. — *At the first*, primo, primum, principio. — *First of all* (*especially*), imprimis. — *First, in the first place*, primum. — *At the first sight*, primo aspectu, primā fronte. — *Of the first age*, primævus. — *First-born*, natu maximus, primogenitus. — *The first fruits*, primitie.

FIRSTLING, primum quidque.

FISH, piscis; pecus aquatile. — *I have other fish to fry*, aliud mihi est agendum. — *A little fish*, pisciculus. — *A river fish*, fluviatilis or fluvialis piscis. — *Full of fishes*, piscosus. — *Of fish or fishing*, piscatorius, piscarius. — *A fish-pond*, piscina. — *Fish-gills*, branchie. — *A fish-hook*, hamus (piscatorius). — *A sea fish*, piscis maritimus. — *Salt fish*, pisces sale conditi. — *A dealer in salt fish*, sal-samentarius. — *The fish-market*, forum piscatorium. — *A fish-scale*, squama. — *A provision of fish*, opsonium. — *To provide a fish meal*, opsonor.

TO FISH, piscor; pisces capere. — *To fish a pond*, piscinam exhaurire or piscibus evacuare. — *To fish out a thing*, expiscor, indago; exquiro.

FISHER, FISHERMAN, piscator. — *Fisherman's tools*, instrumentum piscatorium. — *A fisher-boat*, navis piscatoria.

FISHERY, piscaria.

FISHING, piscatus. — *I go a-fishing*, abeo piscatum (*supine*). — *A fishing-line*, linea piscatoria, linum piscatorium. — *rod*, arundo piscatoria.

FISHMONGER, piscarius; (*of salt fish*), sal-samentarius.

FISHY, piscosus.

FISSURE (*clft*), fissura, rima.

FIST, pugnus. — *I will dash you in the*

face with my fist, pugnus in malā hærebit. — *To beat one with his fist*, pugnus aliquem cadere. — *To fight at fisticuffs*, pugnus certare. — *Fist to fist*, cominus, e propinquo. — || See Clinch.

FISTULA, fistula.

FISTULOUS, fistulosus, fistulosus.

FIT, adj. (*proper*), accommodatus, aptus, appositus, idoneus, opportunus; consentaneus, congruens: (*becoming*), decens, conveniens: (*capable*), aptus; eapax, accommodatus, habilis, idoneus: (*convenient*), commodus, accommodus, congruens, tempestivus: (*ready*), paratus, comparatus, expeditus, accinctus: (*reasonable*), æquus, justus. — *Shoes fit for the feet*, calcei habiles et apti ad pedes. — *The man is fit for any thing*, omnium horarum homo est. — *Get all fit*, quod parato opus est, para. — *Fit to be done*, quod fieri convenit or decet. — *Not fit to be named*, dictu fœdum or turpe. — *To make one's self fit or ready for doing a thing*, se ad aliquid agendum accingere, parare, preparare. — *It is fit*, æquum est, par est. — *What is fit shall be done*, fient, quæ fieri æquum est. — *Given to money-getting more than is fit*, attentior ad rem quam par est.

TO FIT (*be fit*), accommodor, quadro; (*make fit*), accommodo, apto, adapto, concinno. — *So that the same verses might fit another subject*, ut idem versus in aliam rem accommodari possent. — *This does not fit my purpose*, hoc mihi non convenit. — *His clothes fit him very well*, vestes corpori quam optime aptantur; vestis bene sedet. — *They make their ships fit*, naves expediunt. — *To fit at all points*, armo, instruo. — *To fit out a fleet*, classem ornare; (*build it*), ædificare. — *To fit up a house*, domum adornare. — *Fitted at all points*, omnibus rebus instructus. — || (*match*), socio, par adjungere.

FITTER, s. concinnator, qui accommodat.

FITTING, congruens. — *Ill*, incongruens, minime congruens.

FITTING, s. accommodatio.

FITLY, apte, idonee, concinne, tempestive, accommodate, apposite, commode.

FITNESS, habilitas, commoditas. — *of time*, occasio, opportunitas.

FIT, s. (*paroxysm*), accessus. — *In an ague-fit*, in accessu febris. — *He has every year a dangerous fit of illness*, quotannis periculose ægrotat. — *We must have a scolding fit*, parate sunt lites. — *He was in a fainting fit*, liquebatur animo. — *The fit of a disease is almost come*, paroxysmus instat. — *A drunken fit*, crapula, potatio, commissatio. — *A fit of sickness*, ægrotatio. — || *A fit* (*freak, whim*), repentinus animi impetus or motus. — *The fit took him*, impetus illi fuit.

FIVE, quinque; quini. — *The five*, numerus quinquarius. — *Of five*, quinquarius. — *Five times*, quinquies. — *Five times as much*, quinquies tantum. — *Five years*, quinquennium. — *Twice five years*, duo quinquennia. — *Five years old*, quinquennus. — *Wine five years old*, vinum quinquenne. — *Lasting five years or happening every fifth year*, quinquennialis. — *The age of five years*, quinquatus. — *Of five pounds weight*, quinquelibralis. — *Five months old*, quinquemestris. — *Five ounces*, quincunx. — *In five parts*, quinquепartito. — *Divided into five parts*, quinquепartitus. — *Five fold*, quinquplex. — *Five days ago*, nundius quintus. — *Five-leaved grass*, quinquifolium, pentaphyllum. — *Five hundred*, quingenti; quingenti. — *Of five hundred*, quingenarius. — *Five hundredth*, quingentesimus. — *Five hundred times*, quingenties. — *Five thousand*, quinque millia, quinquies mille. — *The five thousandth*, quinquies millesimus.

FIX, figo; firmo, stabilio: (*appoint*), see Appoint. — *To fix a day or time*, diem constituere, præfinire, præscribere. — *To fix or settle in a business*, in aliquo negotio se stabilire. — *To fix on a subject*, argumentum eligere. — *on a resolution*, aliquod statuere, constituere. — *To fix into the earth*, depango, defigo. — *To fix one's eyes upon*, oculos intendere in. — *Fixed*, fixus, firmus. — *to*, affixus, suffixus. — *Fixed* (*latent*) upon, attentus, intentus. — *Fixed firmly in the mind* (*as*

an opinion), penitus insita. — *Fixed upon* (*chosen*), electus, selectus. — *No general being yet fixed upon*, nullo dum certo duce, Liv. — *A fixed* (*appointed*) time, tempus præfinitum.

FIXEDLY, constanter, firmiter, intente.

FIXEDNESS (*firmness*), firmitas, stabilitas. — *of mind*, animi attentio.

FIXING, confirmatio.

FLABBY, uvidus, flaccidus, lentus.

FLACCID, flaccidus, lentus.

FLACCIDITY, laxitas; lentitia, Plin.

FLAG, v. flaccesco, languo. — *To flag or wither*, marcesco, flaccesco. — *To hang flagging*, dependeo. — *Hang flagging*, demissus, pendulus, flaccidus, lentus.

FLAG, s. (*colors*), vexillum, signum: (*of a ship*), insigne, vexillum (*as a signal for battle*). — *Flag-ship*, navis prætoria. — *To put or hoist up a flag* (*as a signal for fight*), vexillum proponere, tollere. — *To strike the flag*, vexillum subnittere. — || (*rush*), juncus. — *Water-flag*, iris aquatica, cyperus aquaticus. — *Sweet garden-flag*, acorus. — *Corn-flag*, gladiolus Italus.

FLAGGY, languens, flaccidus, marcidus, lentus. — *To grow flaggy*, lentesco, flaccesco.

FLAGGINESS, lentor, mollities.

FLAGITIOUS (*wicked*), sceleratus, nefarius, scelestus, flagitiosus.

FLAGITIOUSNESS, nequitia.

FLAGON, lagena.

FLAGRANT, insignis, insignitus.

FLAIL, pertica, fustis, baculus.

FLAKE, floccus, flocculus; fragmen. — *Snow-flakes*, nives. — *Flake of fire*, ignis scintilla. — *of ice*, glaciei solidæ frustum or fragmen.

TO FLAKE, in lamellas formare.

FLAKY, floccosus, floceidus; flocco (-is) similis; scintillans.

FLAMBEAU, fax, funale.

FLAME, flamma. — *A little flame*, flammula.

TO FLAME, flammo, flagro; flammam emittere. — *To flame again*, redardesco. — *To begin to flame*, flammesco, Lucret. — *To set in a flame*, inflammo, incendo, accendo, succendo. — *To be in a flame*, inflammor, incendor, in flammam ire or abire. — *To be at in a flame*, flammis conflagrare. — *To make*, kindle, stir up a flame (*fig.*), tumultum excitare; res turbare, miscere. — *He put all in a flame*, omnia turbavit, miscuit. — *Of or like flame*, flammeus. — *Flame-colored*, flammeus. — *The flame of love*, amoris ardor.

FLAMING, FLAMY, flagrans, flammam emittens, ardens, flammæus, igneus.

FLAMINGLY, flagranter, ardentè.

FLANK, latns; ilia, pl. — *The flank of an array*, cohortes alares, equites alarii. — *To flank or defend the flank of an army*, exercitus latera protegere or elaudere. — *To charge upon the flank*, in latera hostis incurrare, hostem a latere aggredi. — *To attack the flank and rear*, in aversos transversosque impetum dare. — Liv. — *Flanked*, a latere tectus.

FLANKER, in cornibus locatus.

FLANNEL, lanula, pannus bibulus et mollis.

FLAP (*lap*), pars pendula; panniculus. — *The flap of the ear*, auricula. — *A fly-flap*, muscarium.

TO FLAP or *hang down*, dependeo; flaccesco. — || *To flap the wings*, pennas aëra pulsare, pennis plaudere.

FLAPPING (*hanging down*), dependens, pendulus; flaccidus.

FLARE, coruscare; tremulā flammā ardere. — *To flare in one's eyes*, oculos prestringere; oculis observari. — || *A flaring fop*, homo elegantie in vestibus studiosissimus.

FLASH, fulgur. — *of lightning*, fulgur; fulmen (*which strikes*). — || (*sudden impulse*), impetus. — *A flash of thought*, cogitatio repentina. — || *A flash* (*boasting fellow*), gloriosus, jactator; Thraso.

TO FLASH, eorusco, fulguro, mico. — *out*, emico.

FLASHY, mollis, fatuus; (*not lasting*), evanidus, subitaneus. — *in talk*, levis.

FLASK, lagena or laguncula (*vimine involuta*). — || *A flask for powder*, pulveris pyrii capsula or pyxis. — *A little flask*, capsula.

FLAT (*level*), planus, æquus, æqualis: (*plain, clear*), apertus, liquidus; manifestus: (*dall*), insulsus, jejunus. — *Flat* (*dead*) drink, vappa. — *Flat* in taste, imbecillus, infirmi saporis. — *A flat sound*, sonus gravis, obtusus. — *To throw or lay flat on the ground*, sterno, prosterno. — *He laid himself flat at his feet*, se ad pedes illius prostravit. — *To lie flat on the ground*, corpore extenso humi jace-re. — *Flat along*. (See *Along*.) — *A flat country*, campus, patentes campi, agri campestris. — *discourse*, loquela jejuna. — *Flat-nosed*, simus; (*divaia*.), simul-us. — *The flat part of any thing*, planum. — *A flat or thin slate*, scandula. — *A flat piece of ground*, area.

FLAT, subst. (*level ground*), planities: (*shoal*), syrtis. — *Flats in the sea*, brevia (*n. pl.*), vadum. — *He drives them among the flats and the sands*, in brevia et syrtis agit.

FLAT, FLATLY (*in sound*), graviter. — *They sound flat*, graviter sonant. — ¶ (*plainly*), diserte, dilucide, liquido, perspicue, disertis verbis. — *To deny flatly*, præcise negare.

To FLAT, FLATTEN (*make flat*), æquo, ex-æquo, complano; (*plane*) facere. — ¶ (*grow flat in taste*), imbecillum fieri. — ¶ *Wine that flattens*, vinum fugiens.

FLATNESS (*of ground*), aequalitas, planities. — *of a country*, camporum patentium æquor. — *of discourse*, orationis insulsi-tas. — *in taste*, sapor imbecillus.

FLATTER, alicui adulari, assentari, pal-pari; alicquem permulcere; auribus alicuius subservire. — *Think not that I say this to flatter you*, noli me putare hæc auribus tuis dare. — *That you may flatter me*, ut phaleratis verbis ducas me. — *To flatter a little*, subblandior, sup-palpor. — *To flatter for a dinner*, parasitor. — *A flattering knave*, parasitus; Gnatho. — *Flattered*, delinitus, permul-sus. — *Not to be flattered*, adulationis in-patiens.

FLATTERER, adulator, assentator, delini-tor, palpator.

FLATTERING, adj. blandus, blandiens; ho-norificus (*to one's honor*). — *He insinuated himself into men's favor by his flattering tales*, assentatiunculâ gratiam hominum collegit.

FLATTERINGLY, assentatorie, blande.

FLATTERING, FLATTERY, adulatio, assen-tatio; blandimentum, blanditiæ, pl. — *Flattery now-a-days gets friends*, obsequi-um hoc tempore amicos parit. — *Of flattery*, adulatorius.

FLATULENT, qui inflat; inflatus.

FLATULENCY, inflatio (ventris).

FLAUNT, nitide or concinne vestiri; magnifice incedere.

FLAUNTING, nitidus, lautus, delicate amic-tus or vestitus.

FLAVOR, odor. — *Fine*, odor or sapor bonus. — *Stinking*, teter or fædus odor.

FLAVOROUS, grati saporis.

FLAW (*chink*), rima, rimula; (*defect*), vitium. — *Without a flaw*, integer, purus. — *Fall of flaws*, vitiosus. — ¶ *A flaw of wind*, venti impetus.

FLAX, linum. — *on the distaff*, pensum, stamen. — *A strike of flax*, lini manipu-lus. — *To dress flax*, linum ferreis ha-mis pectere. — *A flax plat*, linarium. — *A flax dresser*, seller of flax, linarius.

FLAXEN, lineus; stuppeus. — ¶ *Flaxen hair*, capillus flavus.

FLAY, cutem, pellem, corium detrahere, cute or corio exuere. — *Flayed*, pelle exutus.

FLAYING, pellis detractio.

FLEA, pulex. — *He sent him away with a flea in his ear*, hominem male ussit. — *Full of fleas*, pulicosus. — *Flea-bites*, pulicum vestigia.

FLEDGED, pennatus, pinnatus. — *To be so*, pennas habere, pennulis uti posse. — *To begin to be so*, plumescere.

FLEE, fugio; vito. — *He is fled*, aufu-git. — *Fled unto*, fugâ petitus. — *That has fled*, profugus; elapsus. — ¶ See *Fly*.

FLEECE, vellus.

To FLEECE, tondeo, detondeo. — ¶ *He fleeceed the old man*, emunxit senem pecuniâ.

FLEECY, laneus.

FLEET, s. classis. — *Haviag thus equipped their fleet*, tali modo instructâ classe.

FLEET, adj. celer, velox.

FLEETLY, celeriter, velociter.

FLEETNESS, velocitas, celeritas.

FLEETING, fluxus; fugax. — *The splen-dor of beauty and riches is fleeting and transitory*, divitiarum et formæ gloria fluxa et fragilis est, Sallust.

FLESH, caro; carnes. — *A little piece*, caruncula. — *A lover of flesh*, carnarius, Mart. — *To fall away in flesh*, macresco. — *To get flesh*, pinguesco. — *Anceded in flesh*, obesior solito; probe saginatus. — *Livag on flesh*, carnivorus. — *A flesh-hook*, carnarium. — *market*, macellum. — ¶ *To go the way of all flesh*, ad plures ire; e vitâ excedere; diem su-premum obire.

FLESHLESS, macer.

FLESHLY, libidinosus; or by the genit. vo-luptatis, corporis.

FLESHY, carnosus, corpulentus, crassus.

FLESHINESS, corpulentia.

FLEXIBLE, FLEXILE (*easy to be bent*), flexibilis, flexilis, lentus; sequax: — (*easy to be entreated*), placabilis, exora-bilis, facilis.

FLEXIBILITY, FLEXIBLENESS. — *of the joints*, molles commissuræ. — *of the voice*, vocis mollitudo. — *of the charac-ter*, facilitas.

FLEXURE, curvatura, curvatio.

FLICKER (*of fire*), tremulâ flammâ ar-dere; (*flit*), volitare.

FLIGHT. See *Fly*.

FLIMSY, parvus, exiguus, levis, imbecillus, infirmus.

FLINCH (*give over*), desisto, desino; (*leave one basely*), destitui, desero; (*quit an undertaking*), tergiversor, ab in-cepto desistere. — *They flinched from their colors*, signa reliquerunt. — *To flinch from one's word*, promissis non stare or non manere. — ¶ *To flinch* (*start*), absilio; (*give ground*), recedere, retrocedere.

FLINCHING, tergiversatio.

FLING, v. (*throw*), mitto, jacio, torqueo, contorqueo. — *a stone at one*, petere alicquem lapide. (See *Cast*.) — *To fling with aim*, libro. — *To fling away or out*, abjicio, ejicio, projicio. — *To fling away one's money*, pecuniam profundere, pro-digere. — *To fling down*, dejicio. — *To fling his rider*, sessorem excutere, effun-dere. — *To fling in*, injicio. — *To fling* (*kick as a horse*), calcitro. — *To fling up* (*as an employment*), abdicare, deponere. — ¶ *To fling away* (*be gone*), se prori-pere.

FLING, s. jactus. — *Fig. to have a fling at one*, in alicquem illudere.

FLINGER, jaculator.

FLINGING, projectio.

FLINT, silex. — *He skins a flint*, nimis attentus est ad rem. — *He has a heart of flint*, stat ei in corde silex. — *Of flint*, siliceus.

FLINTY, siliceus; fig. durus. — *Flinty places*, loca saxis aspera.

FLIPPANT, loquax.

FLIPPANTLY, loquaciter.

FLIRT, v. (*water, mud, &c.*), inspergo, conjicio. — ¶ *To flirt at one*, convi-cior; diceris in alicquem illudere; con-viciis alicquem lacerare.

FLIRT, s. (*jeer*), dicerium, jocus: (*start*), impetus: — (*wanton girl*), puella lasciva, petulans.

FLIT, mco, migro; sedem sæpe mutare; volito.

FLOAT, fluctuo, innato, super aquam ferri. — *in suspense*, dubitatione æstu-are, animo fluctuare. — ¶ *To float a naedono*, or set it afloat, rivum in pratium admittere or deducere.

FLOATING, fluctuatio, dubitatio.

FLOCK, grex; agmen. — *of people*, tur-ba, caterva; (*congregatio*, concio; cœ-tus. — *of birds*, avium grex or caterva. — *Of a flock*, gregalis. — *Ia flocks*, gregatim, confertim, catervatim.

To FLOCK together, coëgo, convenio, con-fluo. — *as sheep*, se condensare. — *Birds of a feather flock together*, pares cum paribus facillime congregantur; similes similibus gaudent. — *Fresh troops flock-ing to him daily*, affluentibus in diem copiis, Flor. — *Flocked together*, con-fertus, congregatus.

FLOCKING together, s. congregatio, coitio.

FLOG, pulsare, verberare. — *Fond of flogging*, plagosus, Horat.

FLOOD (*innadation*), diluvium, inunda-tio; amnis; exundatio: (*stream*), flu-men, amnis, fluvius. — *A laad-flood*, torrens. — *Flood-gate*, catarracta; emis-sarium. — *Flood-tide*, accessus maris; æstus commutatio (*the turn*). — ¶ *A flood of tears*, magna vis lacrimiarum.

To FLOOD, inundo, exundo.

FLOOK (*of an anchor*), pars ancoræ adun-ca, quæ terræ defigitur.

FLOOR, solum; coassatio; contabulatio, contignatio; pavementum. — *A paved floor*, pavementum. — *Briek*, pavimen-tum lateritium. — *Stone*, pavementum lapideum. — *The ground-floor*, contigna-tio inferior.

To FLOOR with stone, lapidibus conste-rere. — *with boards*, contabulo, coasso. — *Floored with boards*, contabulatus, con-tignatus. — *with stone, &c.*, pavimenta-tus, lapidibus constratus.

FLORAL, floralis.

FLORIST, florum intelligens or peritus; florum cultor.

FLORID, floridus, nitidus.

FLOUNCE, s. fimbria.

To FLOUNCE, fimbriis ornare. — *Flounced*, fimbriatus.

FLOUNCE, v. (*plunge*), demergo, immer-go. — *To flounce about with passion*, irâ agitari or commoveri.

FLOUNDER, passer niger.

FLOUR, farina triticea. — *Fine*, siligo, simila, similago. — *Of fine*, siligineus.

FLOURISH, v. floreo, vigeo; verno. — *Flourishing*, vegetus. — *To flourish again*, reviresco. — *To begin to flourish*, floresco, virresco. — *To flourish greatly*, effloresco. — ¶ *To flourish with weap-ons*, arma vibrare. — *It is one thing to flourish and another to fight*, aliud est ventilare, aliud pugnare. — ¶ *To flour-ish with a needle*, flores acu piungere. — ¶ *To flourish* (*brag*), glorior, jacto; sese ostentare or venditare. — ¶ (*in dis-course*), orationem amplificare; flosculi oratoriis uti. — ¶ *To flourish in music*, proludo, præludo.

FLOURISH, s. (*boast*), inanis jactatio or gloriatio. — *A flourish before the mat-ter*, prælusio, præcursor, proœmium. — *Rhetorical flourishes*, orationis flos-culi, lumina, pigmenta; oratoria orna-menta. — *An idle flourish of words*, ver-borum ampullæ; dicta phalerata. — *A flourish with a pen*, linea in se implicata, lineæ inter se implicatæ.

FLOURISHING, s. vigor.

FLOUT, v. irrideo, illudo, ludifico; lo-dos alicquem facere. — *Flouting*, irridens, derideus, cavillans; acerbus.

FLOUT, s. convicium, acerbum dictum.

FLOUTER, irrisor, derisor, cavillator.

FLOUTING, s. cavillatio, acerbæ facietie.

FLOW (*as water*), fluo, labor; mano, meo: (*abound*), affluo. — *Rivers of nec-tar flowed*, flumina nectaris ibant. — *The tears flowed from his eyes*, manabant ex oculis lacrimæ. — *To flow about*, circumfluo. — *To flow abroad*, diman-o, diffluo. — *back*, refluxo. — *before a place*, præfluo. — *between*, interfluo. — *by*, præterfluo. — *down*, defluo. — *furth* (*of a fountain*), scateo. — *in*, influo; affluo. — *out*, effluo, eman-o. — *over*, exundo, inundo. — *all over*, superfluus, affluo; permanso. — *together*, confluo, concurro. — *under*, subterfluo. — *unto*, affluo, accedo. — *Flowing*, unians, profluens, fluidus. — *Ebbing and flowing*, recipro-cans, reciprocus. — *Flowing about*, circumfluus. — *over*, superfluus, redundans.

Flowing, adj. (*of speech*), fluens, profluens; volubilis.

Flowing, s. fluxus, effluentia. — *The flow-ing of the sea*, fluxus, æstus. — ¶ *Flow-ing in speech*, volubilitas.

Flowingly, facile; volubiliter, incitate.

FLOWER, flos. — *A little flower*, floscu-lus. — *A flower-de-luce or de-llys*, iris, radix Illyrica. — *A passioa-flower*, clema-tis trifolia. — *A flower-pot*, testa florum. — *Made of flowers*, floreus. — *Bear-ing flowers*, florifer (*poet.*). — *Gathering flowers*, florilegus (*poet.*). — ¶ (*the best*, the prime, choice, &c.), flos, robur, robor. — *The flower of one's age*, flos ætatis or juventutis. — *To be in the flower of one's age*, adolesco, ætate florere, in-tegrâ ætate esse. — *The flower of the sol-diery*, milites lectissimi. — *The flower of*

the nobility, nobilitatis flos. — *He was the flower of his family, gentis or familiæ sue prima gloria fuit.*

TO FLOWER, floresco.

FLOWERED (as silk), floribus contextus or intertextus.

FLOWERY, floridus.

FLOWERET, flosculus.

FLUCTUATE, fluctuo, dubito, æstuo.

FLUCTUATING, FLUCTUATION, fluctuatio animi, dubitatio

FLUENT (flowing), fluens, fluidus; (eloquent), eloquens, copiosus, disertus.

FLUENCY, linguæ volubilitas; dicendi copia.

FLUID, fluidus, liquidus.

FLUIDITY, fluor, Cels.

FLURRY, flatus subitaneus.

FLUSH, v. erubescere, rubore suffundi. — *He flushed exceedingly, incanduit ore rubor.* — ¶ *Flushed with success or victory, rebus secundis or victoriâ elatus.*

FLUSH, s. (abundance), copia, abundantia; vis. — ¶ *The flush at cards, chartæ concoloris.*

FLUSH, adj. (of money), numatus, pecuniâ abundans.

FLUTE, tibia. — *German flute, tibia transversa.* — *To play on a flute, tibiam canere.* — ¶ (of a column), strix, canalis.

TO FLUTE (channel), strio.

FLUTING (channeling), striatura, Vitr.

FLUTTER (try to fly), volito, alas concutere: (be at an uncertainty), fluctuo, dubito; hæreo: — *to and fro, passim vagari, sursum deorsum cursitare.* — *in one's speech, balbutio, hæsito, titubo.*

FLUTTERING, confusio.

FLUX (looseness), ventris fluxio; intestinorum levitas, Cels. — *of humors, humorum fluxus.* — *Bloody flux, profluvium sanguinis, hæmorrhagia, dysenteria.* — *Having it, immodico sanguinis profluvio laborans, dysentericus.* — *To stop a flux or looseness, alvum compescere, comprimere.*

FLY, s. musca. — *Spanish fly, cantharis.* — *A gad fly, tabanus, asilus, æstrus.* — *A dung fly, musca stercoraria.* — *A flesh fly, musca carnaria.* — *A water fly, tipula.* — *Of a fly, muscarius.* — *A fly-flap, muscarium.* — *Fly-blows, muscarum ova.* — *To be fly-blown, muscarum ovis infici or corrumpi.*

FLY, v. (as a bird), volo, volito; alis niti: (as ale does), alte emicare: — (flee), fugio, aufugio. — *It flies low near the sea, humilis volat æquora juxta.* — *He would fly, but wants feathers, sine pennis volare haud facile est.* — *To fly about, circumvolo, circumvolito.* — *against, involo.* — *abroad (as veils), publico, in vulgus dimanare, palam fieri, omnibus innotescere.* — *To let fly at, peto.* — *To fly at, impeto, irruo, involo.* — *To fly at one's throat, jugulum petere.* — *To fly away, avolo, aufugio.* — *back, refugio, revolo, retrocedere.* — *before or first, antevolo, prævolo.* — *beyond or by, prætervolo.* — *down, devolo.* — *far, provolo, profugio.* — *across, transvolo, transfugio.* — *from justice, a iudicio se subducere.* — *To fly one's country, solum vertere; domo profugere, a natali solo aufugere.* — *To fly high, in sublime ferri.* — *To fly hither and thither, diffugio.* — *To fly in one's face, (fig.), in capillum alicujus involare.* — *His conscience will fly in his face, illum conscientia malefactorum suorum stimulat or exco verberare cædet.* — *To fly to pieces, dissilio, diffindor.* — *To fly often, volito.* — *off, retrocedere.* — *out, effugio, evolo, prorumpo.* — *To fly over, supervolo, supervolito, transvolo, transvolito.* — *That report flew all over the exchange and city, fama ea forum atque urbem pervasit.* — *To fly for refuge, perugio, confugio; ad asylum se conferre.* — *They were ready to fly (flee), pæne terga verterunt.* — *He made him fly out of Macedonia, cœgit e Macedonia profugere.* — *To fly to, ad- volo.* — *To fly together, convolo, confugio.* — *I had whither to fly to, habebam quo confugerem.* — *They fly to the mercy of the commanders, ad imperatorum fidem confugiunt.* — *To fly up, subvolo.* — *To let fly (shoot), ejaculari, emitto; in aliquem torquere teum.* — *A flying camp, manus expedita, exercitus expeditus.* — *coach, currus expeditus.* — *enemy,*

hostis aversus. — *To come off with flying colors, cum laude se ex periculo expedire.*

FLYING, volatus: (flight), fuga, effugium.

FLIGHT (escape), fuga. — *To put to flight,*

fugo, profligo, in fugam dare or vertere.

— *He put them to flight, in fugam con- jecit; dare terga cœgit.* — *Put to flight,*

fugatus, profligatus, fusus; in fugam conversus. — *To take flight, aufugere,*

fugam capere or capessere; fugâ se sub-

ducere. — *A flight unto, refugium.* —

An inclination to flight, paratus ad fugam animus. — *To save himself by flight, fugâ se eripere.* — *A few were saved by flight,*

pauca pernicitas saluti fuit, Curt. — ¶ *Flight (of birds), volatus: — (a flock),*

grex avium. — *Swift of flight, celer, ve-*

lox. — ¶ *Flights of fancy, cogitationis*

impetus.

FOAL, pullus equinus, equuleus, equulus.

— *The foal of an ass, asellus, asella.* —

Of a foal, pullinus.

TO FOAL, pullum equinum parere, fetum

equinum edere.

FOALING, pulli in lucem editio.

FOAM, spuma. — *To cast out foam, ex-*

spumio, despumo. — *The foam of the*

sea, maris spuma. — *of lead, molybdtis.*

of silver, argyritis. — *of gold, chrysitis.*

— *Full of foam, spumosus.*

TO FOAM, spumo. — *at the mouth, spumas*

ore agere or ex ore emittere. — *like a*

horse, fremo, frendeo. — *To begin to*

foam, spumescio.

FOAMING, spumatus.

FOAMY, spumens; spumatus (poet.).

FOB, loculus minor.

FOB a man off, aliquem eludere, frus-

trari; voti cassum reddere; in aliud

tempus rejicere.

FOCUS, quasi focus, locus in quem radii

colliguntur.

FODDER, pabulum; fœnum. — *of straw,*

pabulum stramineum. — *Of or belong-*

ing to fodder, pabularis, pabulatorius.

TO FODDER, pabulum dare, præbere; pas-

cere.

FOE, inimicus; mimica. See Enemy.

FOG, nebula.

FOGGY, nebulosus; crassus.

FOGGINESS, aëris crassitudo

FOH! (fie!), vah!

FOIBLE (blind or weak side), imbecillitas;

vitium.

FOIL (to learn to fence with), rudis; ensis

præpilatus. — *To play at foils, hatuo;*

rude ludere. — ¶ *A foil or foiling (re-*

pulse), repulsa.

TO FOIL, ad vanum or ad irritum redi-

gere, conturbo, perimo; sterno; repello.

— *To give one a foil, in genua deicere,*

repellere. — *To take a foil, repulsam*

ferre. — *Foiled, prostratus, repulsus,*

victus, ad genua adactus.

FOILER, victor.

FOIST in, subdo, furtim obtrudere or

supponere. — *Foisted in, subditus, sup-*

positus.

FOLD, s. (plait), sinus. See also below.

TO FOLD, plico, complico. — *in, implico,*

involo. — *round about, circumplico,*

convolo. — *To fold up apparel, vestes*

complicare.

FOLD (sheep-fold), canla, stabulum, ovile.

— *Folds of hurdles, crates, pl.*

TO FOLD (put into a fold), stabulo, stabu-

lo includere; claudere pecus textis era-

tibus, Hor.

FOLDER, qui or quæ plicat.

FOLDING (plaiting), plicatura. — ¶ *A*

folding of sheep, stabulatio, Col.

FOLDING, or which may be folded, plicatilis.

FOLIAGE, (arborum) folia; (in painting

or sculpture), folia picta or sculpta.

FOLK, populus, plebs, vulgus, turba. —

Poor, pauperes, pauperuli. — *Rich, di-*

vites, opulenti. — *So the folk say, ita*

aiunt.

FOLLOW, sequor, consequor; subse-

quor (close); persequor; comitor; pro-

sequor. — *Followed, deductus.* — *Let me*

follow my own humor, sine me gerere

mihî morem. — *He follows his pleasure,*

in otio agit. — *Follow me this way, vos*

me hac sequimini. — *To follow after*

(pursue), consectari, insectari, insequi,

insistere (with dat.), urgere. — *To follow*

his book, studii incumbere. — *To follow*

any business, rei alieni operam dare. —

To follow the law, legibus operam dare,

juri attendere. — *To follow husbandary*

work, opus rusticum obire. — *To follow*

a trade, artem facitare or exercere. —

To follow close, insto, insisto. — *To fol-*

low after or succeed, succedere, excipere.

— *Then followed a much more troublesom:*

year, turbulentior inde annus excepit,

Liv. — *To follow another's pleasure, ali-*

cui obsequi, inorem gerere, obtempe-

rare. — *To follow diligently, sector, con-*

sector, assessor. — *To follow holly, totis*

viribus persequi. — *To follow up and*

down, consector. — *To follow close at one's*

heels, hætere alicujus vestigiis, in terga

hætere. — *To follow a matter close, rem*

aliquam intente administrare. — *To fol-*

low counsel, sequi consilium. — *To fol-*

low his own devices, tendere ad sua con-

silia. — *the example of one's grandfather,*

abire in avi mores atque instituta, Liv.

— *Follow your nose, quâ te via ducit*

dirige gressum. — *It follows, sequitur.* —

On the day following, postero die. — *Fol-*

lowing, consectorius. — ¶ *To follow*

(imitate), annulo, imitor. — *He follows*

his father's steps, patrisat, imitatur pa-

treem. — *To be followed, or which may be*

followed or imitated, imitabilis, imitan-

du.

FOLLOWER, comes, deductor; (disciple),

discipulus; (imitator), imitator. (See

Adherent.) — *A great man's followers,*

comitatus.

FOLLOWING (attending upon), deductio. —

A following after, consequentia, conse-

cutio.

FOLLY, stultitia, ineptia, amentia; de-

liratio. — ¶ See Fool.

FOMENT (cherish), foveo. — *To foment*

divisions, seditiones fovere, tumultus ex-

citare; stimulos tumultuantibus subde-

re; discordias domesticas alere.

FOMENTER, concitator.

FOMENTING, concitatio.

FOND (simple and vain), futilis, vanus,

fatuus, ineptus; (kind), amans, indul-

gens; (passionately), cupidus. — *To be*

fond of (admire), admiror, impense cu-

pere. — *To be fond of (indulge), indul-*

geo. — *Fond tricks, blanditiæ, pl.*

TO FONDLE (make much of), foveo, nimis

indulgere, mollius curare.

FONDLER, qui or que mollius curat.

FONDLING (fondled child), delicatus puer.

FONDLY (indulgently), blande, indulgen-

ter; (foolishly), inepte, stulte, vane;

(affectionately), amanter, cupide.

FONDNESS (indulgence), indulgentia;

(love), amor; (silliness), ineptia, stulti-

tas.

FONT, lavacrum sacrum, fons lustralis.

FOOD, cibus, alimentum; victus, cibaria.

— *Of or for food, cibarius, alimentarius,*

escarius. — *Fit for food, esculentus.* —

Food for cattle, pabulum, pastus. —

¶ See Feed.

FOOL, stultus, insipiens, fatuus, de-

mens; stipes, caudex, vervex. — *An*

arrant fool, stultissimus, bis stultus. —

A natural fool, homo excors. — *A fool's*

bolt is soon shot, quicquid in buccam

venerit, stultus loquitur. — *A fool may*

put somewhat into a wise man's head,

sæpe etiam est olitor valde opportuna

locutus. — *To act like a fool, non sapi-*

enter agere. — *To play the fool, ineptio,*

desipio; ngor, ludos facere, stulte fa-

cere, nugas agere. — ¶ *A fool (jester),*

coprea. — *in a play (harlequin), mac-*

cus.

TO FOOL (make a fool of) one, aliquem ri-

dere, deridere, irridere, ludere, ludifi-

cari, deludificari; alicui or in aliquem

illudere; deridendum aliquem propi-

nare. — *To be fooled (made a fool of),*

derideri, irrideri, deludi, ludibrio haberi,

irrisi esse. — *To fool one out of his*

money, emungere aliquem pecuniâ. —

To fool away one's time, rebus futilibus

tempus terere or conterere. — *Fooled*

(made a fool of), derisus, irrisus, illu-

sus.

FOOLRIES, nugæ, ineptiæ.

FOOL-HARDY, stolidus ferox; temerarius.

FOOL-HARDINESS

FOOLISHLY, stulte, imprudenter, inconsulte, insipienter, inepte, insulse; dementer, absurde. — *Talking foolishly, stultiloquus (poet.).*

FOOLISHNESS, stultitia, insipientia, demencia; fatuitas. See *Folly*.

FOOT, pes. — *The foot (of a table, bed, &c.), fulcrum. — of a pillar, basis. — of a hill, montis radices. — Of a foot, pedalis. — A square foot, pes quadratus. — On foot, pedes, pedester. — That matter is now on foot, de illâ re nunc agitur or deliberatur. — The military forces now on foot, copiae militares quæ jam conscriptæ sunt. — To go on foot, peditem incedere, pedibus incedere. — To light on foot, in pedes desilire. — The sole of the foot, planta pedis. — The hollow, pedis vola. — To tread under foot, proculco, pedibus conculcare. — Of half a foot, semipedalis. — Of a foot and a half, sesquipedalis. — Of two feet, bipedalis. — Foot by foot, pedetentim, sensim. — To bind one hand and foot, quadrupedem aliquem constringere. — To stand foot to foot, pedem pede tangere. — To be on the same foot with others, æquali gradu cum aliis esse. — A foot-ball. (See *Ball*.) — A foot-cloth, stratum, ephippiorum instragulum. — To walk a foot-pace, lento gradu or passu incedere, lentis passibus ire. — A foot-pad, latro pedestris. — A foot-post, nuntius pedestris. — Foot-soldier, pedes. — The foot-soldiers or foot of an army, peditatus, copiae pedestres. — The foot-stall of a pillar, stylobata or stylobates. — A foot-step, vestigium. — A foot-stool, scabellum. — A foot-path, semita. — || See *Bottom*.*

To Foot it, pedibus ire, venire or iter facere. — *fast, citato pede ambulare.*

FOOTED, pedes habens. — *Two, bipes. — Three, tripes. — Four, quadrupes. — Many, multipes. — Brazen, æripes (poet.). — Fiery, ignipes (poet.). — Cloven, bisulcus. — Crump, loripes. — Whole, solidipes.*

FOOTING (footstep), vestigium; (state), status, conditio, locus. — *To get sure footing in a place, se in aliquo loco stabilire. — To set things on the old footing, in pristinum restituere.*

FOOTMAN (soldier), pedes: (lackey), cursor, assecla, pedisequus, servus a pedibus.

FOP (trifler), nugator; (beau), bellus homo, nimia elegantia in vestibus studiosus, trossulus. — *To play the fop, nugar; nimia elegantia in vestibus indulgere.*

FOPPERY, nugæ, trica, ineptia.

FOPFISH, ineptus; elegantia in vestibus nimis studiosus.

FOPFISHLY, nugatorie, inepte, stolide, fatue.

FOPFISHNESS, ineptia.

FOR, conj. nam, enim, etenim, quippe. — *For who is so quick a writer as I? etenim quis est tam in scribendo impiger quam ego? — For in those days it was said, quippe in his ipsis temporibus dicebatur.*

For, prep. is answered by several Latin prepositions. — *By a; as, consider whether this be not all for me, vide ne hoc totum sit a me. — By ad; as, for a while, ad quoddam tempus. — For no entreaties, ad nullas preces. — By de; as, as for other matters, de ceteris rebus. — It is not for nothing that, &c., non hoc de nihilo est, quod, &c. — He did it on purpose, de industriâ fecit. — To translate word for word, verbum de verbo expressum proferre. — By e, ex; as, if it were for our profit, si ex usu esset nostro. — He is fallen sick for grief, in morbum ex ægitudine conjicitur. — By in; as, they are had for a double service, habentur in duplex ministerium. — For the remaining time, in reliquum tempus. — For ever, in omne tempus. — For a perpetual remembrance, in memoriam sempiternam. — For time to come, in posterum. — By ob; as, the gods punish for the crime, ob delictum dii pœnas expetunt. — I am paid for my folly, pretium ob stultitiam fero. — By per; as, they have law for it, iis id ipsum per legem licet. — For so many ages, tot per secula. — You may for me, per me licet. — By præ; as, I cannot speak for weeping, præ lacrimis loqui non pos-*

sum. — *For aager, præ irâ. — fear, præ metu. — joy, præ gaudio. — By pro; as, boys are angry with one another for very small faults, pueri inter se proquam levissimis noxiis iras gerunt. — We thought it for the better, nobis pro meliore fuit. — For (considering) our estate, pro re nostrâ. — To take for granted, pro concessio sumere. — To hold for done, pro facto habere. — To believe for true, pro certo credere. — By propter; as, he obeys the laws for fear, legibus propter metum paret. — By secundum; as, he spoke much for our side, multum secundum causam nostram disputavit. — Note. The preposition is sometimes to be understood; as, for fear of being yielded up, metu deditionis. — He dies for love, amore deperit. — For how much, quanti. — For so much, tanti. — For more, pluris. — For less, minoris. — For how much soever, quantumcunque. — For an as, asse. — By For, after good, fit, lawful, profitable, &c., is most commonly the sign of the dative case; as, I would, but for hurting him, vellem, ni foret ei damno. — It is a shame for those that are well born to live basely, turpe est iis qui bene nati sunt, turpiter vivere. — For, for the sake of, causâ, ergo, gratiâ, per, pro, propter; as, as for example, exempli causâ or gratiâ. — For this reason I made a show of it to try you, eâ gratiâ simulavi, vos ut pertentarem. — Virtue is to be desired for its own sake, virtus propter se expetenda est. — For all (although), etsi, quancumque, etiamsi, quamvis; as, I can hardly yield you this for all you are his father, haud tibi hoc concedo, etsi illi pater es. — For all this, or for all that, nihilo minus, nihilo secius, tamen. — But for all that I will do it, nihilo minus ego hoc faciam tamen. — For all that he could ever say or do, quantumcunque conatus est. — For all the philosophers say, quicquid dicant philosophi. — For (as for), quod attinet ad. — For what concerned the trace, quod ad inducias pertineret. — For what remains, quod superset. — For nothing, gratis. — He served him for nothing, gratis servivit illi. — You shall not abuse us for nothing (with impunity), haud impune in nos illuseris. — For that, or for as much as, cum, propterea quod, siquidem, quandoquidem, quoniam. — For the most part, fere, maximam partem, plerumque. — For some time or while, aliquandiu, aliquantisper. — He will not be sensible of it for a while, hosce aliquot dies non sentiet. — For some while he conversed with him, dies complures cum illo versatus est. — For what cause? quare, quâ de causâ? — For which cause, quamobrem, quare. — For that cause, ideo, eo, propterea, eâ gratiâ, idcirco. — For ever and ever, in sæcula; in æternum; in omne ævum. — Particular phrases: — He was a good orator for those times, multum, ut temporibus illis, valuit dicendo. — Much learning for a Roman, multæ, ut in Romano homine, literæ. — I know for certain, mihi est exploratissimum. — For aught I see, quantum ego perspicio. — I for my part, equidem. — They for their part, illi quidem. — Note. For is frequently included in the verb; as, to look for, expecto. — To wait for, opperior. — To be for, cum aliquo stare. — They are for Cesar, Cesaris rebus favent.*

FORAGE, pabulum.

To FORAGE, pabulum; frumentor.

FORAGER, pabulator.

FORAGING, pabulatio.

FORBEAR (let alone), abstineo or me ab-

stineo, omitto, defugio; (leave off), desisto, mitto; (spare), parco; (suffer), patior. — *Forborne (indulged), indulgent habitus.*

FORBEARANCE, patientia, indulgentia. — *Forbearance is no acquittance, quod differtur non aufertur. — With great forbearance, patienter, patienti animo, placide, sedate.*

FORBID, veto, interdico, prohibeo, inhi-

beo. — *To forbid one his house, aliquem domo prohibere. — To forbid strictly, interdico, interminor. — He is forbidden the use of fire and water (i. e. he is con-*

demued to banshment), illi aquâ et igni interdictum est. — God forbid, dii meliora, ne id deus sinat; dii prohibeant ne, &c.; dii averruncant. — Forbidde, interdictus, vetitus, negatus, prohibitus. — Nor do I think myself forbidden to do it, nec mihi ne faciam interdictum puto. — It is forbidden by law, lege cautum est, ne.

FORBIDDING, prohibitio, inhibitio, interdictio.

FORCE (endeavor), opera, contentio, conatus, studium; (importance), momentum, pondus; (necessity), necessitas; (strength), vires, robur, firmitas; (power, effect), vis; (open force), vis aperta; (main force or violence), vis, violentia, impetus. — *This was not done without some force, hoc non nisi ægre factum est. — By main force, violententer, summis viribus, vi et armis. — The force of poison, vis veneni. — of a word, vis verbi. — To repel force by force, vim vi repellere. — To use force, vim adhibere. — To oppose a thing with all one's force, omnibus viribus alicui rei obsistere. — To use all one's force in a thing, contendere omnes nervos in aliquâ re. — To be of force, valeo, proficio, prosum, momentum afferre. — of great force, plurimum valere. — of no force, nihil valere. — Of force or upon force, ingratiss, necessario. — Of great force, valens, potens. — Of small, levis; parvi momenti or ponderis. — Without force or effect, inefficax; irritus: — (freely), ultro, suâ sponte. — Of more force, pluris; valentior, potentior. — To assault by open force, aperto Marte oppugnare or adori-ri. — Hither he bends all his force, huc omnibus incumbit viribus or omnes intendit nervos. — To lose force, flaccesco, languo. — A strong force (of troops), valida manus.*

FORCES, copiae. — *Foot, copiae pedestres.*

To draw forces together, copias contrahere. — To muster, delectum militum habere. — To raise, exercitum comparare.

To Force, cogo, compello, impello; adi-

go. — *I was forced to it by want, quod ut facerem me egestas impulit. — To force one's self to do, aliquid ægre agere. — I was forced to do this, hoc invitus feci. — They are forced to halt, necessario consistunt. — A forced expression, dictum accessitum or longe petitum. — Forced is sometimes rendered by the particip.*

in -dus; as, ye gods whom I am forced to leave, dii relinquendi. — To force back, repello. — down, detrudo, demergo. — in, defigo. — out, depello, abigo. — To force (a woman), stupro, vitio. — To force (take by force), vi capere, arripere. — a sword out of a man's hand, ferrum e manibus alicujus extorquere. — To force (break through), perrumpo, perfodio; expugno (carry by storm).

FORCEDLY, vi, per vim; invitus, invite.

FORCER, coactor.

FORCIBLE (prevailing, strong), efficax, potens, valens, vehemens; (violent), violentus.

FORCIBLNESS, vis, violentia.

FORCIBLY, valde, violententer, vehementer.

FORCING, vis.

FORD, vadum. — *Full of fords, vadosus.*

To FORD a river, flumen vado transire.

FORDABLE, qui vado transiri potest; qui vada aperit. — *That river is not fordable, is fluvius nusquam vado transitur, nusquam vada aperit.*

FORE, adj. anticus (e. g. pars ædium); prior (e. g. pedes priores); exterior (e. g. vallum exterius); adversus (e. g. dentes adversi); primores (e. g. dentes).

FORE, adv. ante, præ.

FOREADVISE, præmonere.

FOREAPPOINT, præstitui, præfinio.

FOREARM, præmunio. — *Forewarned, forearmed, qui pericula prævidet, facile cavere potest.*

FOREBODE, portendo, præsagio, ominor, auguro. — *A foreboding token, præsagium, omen, augurium.*

FOREBODER, harolus.

FORECAST, v. provideo, prospicio; in longitudinem consulere, Ter.

FORECAST, s. providentia. — *Of great forecast, providus. — Without forecast, improvidus, inconsultus, temerarius. — With forecast, provide, circumspecte, consulte.*

FORECASTER, provisor.
FORECASTING, provisio, cautio; prospectantia, provisus (*in cbl.*).
FORECASTLE (*foredeck of a ship*), pars prior navis, prora.
FORECLOSE, praecludo.
FORECONCEIVED, meditatus, praëconceptus.
FOREDETERMINED, praëscriptus, praëfinitus.
FOREDOOM, praëstituo, praëfinitio; praëdestino (*eccl.*).
FOREFATHERS, majores, avi, proavi.
FOREFEND, avertō, averrunco, prohibeo.
FOREFINGER, (*digitus*) index.
FOREGO (*a thing*), e manibus emittere; (*quit*), abdicō, pro derelicto habere. — *I will not forego my right*, non recedam de jure meo.
FOREGOING (*going before*), antecedens; praecedens; prior, superior.
FOREGROUND of a picture, quæ in imagine eminent. — *To place in the foreground*, in picturâ alicujus-rei (*or hominis*) imaginem primam ponere.
FOREHEAD, frons. — *Having a broad forehead*, fronto. — *two foreheads*, bifrons. — *A forehead-band*, redimiculum frontis; frontale (*for beasts*). — || See *Brown*.
FOREIGN, externus, exterus, peregrinus, adventitius, alienigenus; *fig.* alienus. — *This is quite foreign to the purpose*, hoc nihil est ad rem, sejunctum est a re propositâ.
FOREIGNER, externus, peregrinus, adventus, alienigena.
FOREJUDGE, praëjudico.
FOREJUDGE, qui praëjudicat.
FOREJUDGMENT, praëjudicium; opinio praëjudicata.
FOREKNOW, praescio, praenosco; praesentio, praecognosco.
FOREKNOWING, *adj.* praescius. — *Subst.* praesagium.
FORELAND, promontorium.
FORELOCKS, antæ, *pl.*
FOREMAN, antistes. — *of the jury*, juratorum primus.
FOREMAST, malus exterior.
FOREMOST, primus; praecipuus. — *First and foremost*, in primis, primum, primo loco. — *To go foremost*, praeco, praecedo.
FORENOON, tempus antemeridianum.
FORENOTICE, praemonitus, *Oo.*
FOREORDAIN, praestituo, praëfinitio; praëdestino (*eccl.*).
FOREPORCH, propylæum.
FORERUN, praecurro; praeverto.
FORERUNNER, praecursor, antecursor; prodromus: (*harbinger*), praenuntius (*-a*). — *of an army*, excursor.
FORERUNNING, praecursio.
FORESAY, praedico.
FORESAYING, praedictio.
FORESEE, praevideo, prospicio. — *Foreseen*, praëvisus, praëcautus.
FORESEEING, providentia.
FORESEER, qui *or* quæ praevidet.
FORESHOW, praemonstro, praenarro; denuntio.
FORESHOWING, denuntiatio.
FORESIGHT, providentia, prospectantia: praesensio. — *To have a foresight of a thing*, rem aliquam praevidere. — *Want of foresight*, imprudentia.
FORESKIN, praeputium.
FOREST, silva; saltus; nemus; densa ferarum tecta; (*see Siloa in the Lex.*): — silva publica. — *Forest-like*, saltuosus, silvestris.
FORESTER, homo silvester (*silvicola* *is poet.*); saltuarius (*as an officer*).
FORESTALL, anticipo, antecapio, intercipio, praeripio; (*a market*), praemerco. — || See *Anticipate*.
FORESTALLER (*of the market*), qui res praemercur, qui frumentum comprimit. — See *Buyer*.
FORESTALLING, interceptio.
FORETASTE, *v.* praegusto.
FORETASTE, *s.* anticipatio.
FORETASTER, praegustator.
FORETELL, praedico, praenuntio, denuntio.
FORETELLER (*sign of*), praenuntius, praecursor: (*diviner*), hariolus, fatidicus; vates, augur.
FORETELLING, praedictio, denuntiatio; augurium (*poet.*).

FORETHINK, cogitatione aliquid praecipere. — *Forethought of*, praemeditatus, cogitatione praëceptus.
FORETHOUGHT, FORETHINKING, praemeditatio. See *Forecast*.
FORETOKEN, *v.* portendo, praesagio, ominor.
FORETOKEN, *s.* praesagium, omen.
FOREVOUCHED, ante affirmatus.
FOREWARN, praemoneo, praedico. — *Forewarned*, *forearmed*, praemonitus, praemunitus.
FOREWARNING, praemonitus.
FORFEIT (*fine, penalty*), poena (*pecuniaria*), multa; (*fault or offence*), delictum, peccatum. — *To pay one's forfeit*, pecuniam multatitiam solvere; multatam subire. — *To forgive a forfeit*, pecuniam multatitiam remittere.
To FORFEIT, multam committere, multâ daminari. — *one's credit*, existimationem perdere, foro cedere. — *the favor of one*, gratiâ alicujus excidere. — *a recognition*, vadimonium deserere. — *one's word*, promissis non stare; fidem violare *or* fallere. — *Forfeited*, confiscatus; (*lost*), perditus.
FORFEITABLE, quod confiscari potest.
FORFEITURE (*confiscation*), confiscatio. — || *The forfeiture* (*loss*), pecunia multatitia, *as* *or* argentum multatitium.
FORGE (*as smiths do*), cudo, excudo; fabricor: (*metals*), contlo, liquefacio: (*devises*), fingo, confingo; comminiscor, commentor: (*counterfeit*), ementior, fingo, subjicio. — *To forge tricks*, dolos fingere, nectere, fabricari. — *Forged* (*wronght*), fabricatus, excusus, fabricatus: (*counterfeited*, *feigned*), fictus, confictus, adulteratus: (*melted*), conflatus, liquefactus. — *A forged tale*, fabula, consutus dolus.
FORGE, *s.* officina ferraria; furnus fabrilis.
FORGER (*maker*), fabricator, cutor, excursor: (*counterfeiter*), fictor. — *of writings*, falsarius, fabricator falsarum chartarum. — *of words*, verborum novorum inventor.
FORGERY (*a fiction*), res commenticia, commentum: (*fabrication*), fabricatio: (*counterfeiting*, *feigning*), confictio. — *of false accusations*, calumnia. — *of tales*, fabularum fictio. — *The forgery of arms*, armorum fabricatio.
FORGET (*not to remember*). obliviscor, memoriam alicujus rei amittere, ex memoria amittere; (*neglect*), pratero, negligo, pratermitto. — *I have quite forgot that*, effluxit illud ex animo meo. — *We easily forget a benefit received*, facile abolescit gratia facti. — *I forget my sorrows*, depono memoriam dolorum. — *He will forget every word you say*, in pertusum ingeris dicta dolium. — *I have entirely forgotten it*, id mihi prorsus excidit. — *I had almost forgotten your name*, nomen tuum pene mihi exciderat. — *I had forgotten it*, me fingerat. — *To be forgotten*, obrui, excidē; in oblivionem venire. — *That slaughter was not yet forgotten*, nondum ista clades exoleverat. — *Forgotten*, oblivioni traditus; quite, oblivioni traditus, sepultus, obrutus. — *To forget utterly*, perpetuâ oblivione obruere; aquis Lethæis dare; in aquâ scribere, Catull. — *To forget or forgive*, ex memoria aliquid deponere *or* abjicere. — *To forget by drinking*, ebibo. — *To forget what one has learned*, dedisco.
FORGETTER, immemor.
FORGETTING, oblitio; praetermissio.
FORGETFUL, obliviosus; immemor. — *Rub up your forgetful memory*, intermortuam memoriam revoca.
FORGETFULNESS, oblitio, oblitium.
FORGIVE, condono, ignosco, remitto, absolvo; gratiam alicui facere, veniam dare, tribuere, concedere. — *I pray forgive me this fault*, abs te peto, ut mihi hoc ignoscas. — *Forgive me this one fault*, unam hanc noxam remitte. — *To forgive part of the money*, ex pecuniâ aliquid remittere. — *To forgive the whole*, totum remittere, totius gratiam facere. — *Forgiven*, condonatus, remissus, (*both of the fault*). — *I am forgiven by him*, remisit mihi noxam. — *Not to be forgiven*, inexcipibilis, cui venia non debetur.
FORGIVENESS, venia; pœne remissio. — *I ask no forgiveness*, nullam deprecor

pœnam. — *Absolute forgiveness*, oblitio, amnestia.
FORGIVER, qui *or* quæ condonat.
FORGIVING, remissio.
FORK, furca. — *A little fork*, furcula, furcilla. — *A dung-fork*, furca (*in connection*). — *An oven-fork*, rutabulum. — *A pitch-fork*, merga. — *A fork for a vine*, capreolus. — *Fork for a net*, vara.
FORKED, FORKY, bifidus, bifurcus, bisulcus, bicornis. — *Three-forked*, trisulcus, trifidus.
FORLORN (*desperate*), perditus, deploratus: (*forsoaken*), solus, derelictus, destitutus.
FORLORNNESS, miseria; solitudo.
FORM (*figure or shape*), forma, figura: (*manner*), ratio, modus, ritus. — *A set form*, formula, exemplum, exemplar. — *of words*, certa *or* concepta verba; verba; carmen. — || *A form* (*bench*), scamnum, subsellium; sella. — *A little form*, scabellum. — *The lowermost form*, infimum subsellium. — || *A form* (*in a school*), classis, Quint. — || *The form of a hare*, leporis cubile.
To FORM, formo, confingo, figuro. — *ancw*, reformo, recoquo.
FORMAL, sollempnis; formalis; affectatus.
FORMALIST, formularum putidus affectator *or* exactor.
FORMALITY, inos receptus; ritus: — (*in deportment*), molesta urbanitas: — (*in speech*), ambages, pompa.
FORMALLY, sollempniter; cum affectatione.
FORMER, formator.
FORMING, FORMATION, creatio; formatio.
FORMLESS, informis, indigestus, rudis.
FORMULARY (*book of forms*), liber rituum praescriptorum.
FORMER, prior, superior, pristinus. — *The former part of one's life*, vita superior. — *In former times*, olim, priscis temporibus.
FORMERLY, prius, antehac.
FORMIDABLE, metuendus, timendus, formidolosus, terribilis; terrorem incutiens; immanis; ingens.
FORMIDABLY, terribilem *or* horrendum in modum.
FORNICATION, stuprum; concubinatus. — *To commit fornication*, scortor.
FORNICATOR, scortator, ganeo.
FORSAKE (*desert*), desero, derelinquo, destituo; (*revolt from*), deficio, descisco. — *They forsake Afranius*, ab Afranio desciscunt. — *They forsake their colors*, a signis discedunt. — *To forsake* (*quit*) *a thing*, abdicō, renuntio. — *He forsook his ground*, locum non tenuit. — || See *Abandon*.
FORSAKER, desertor.
FORSAKING, derelictio, desertio, destitutio. — *of religion*, defectio a sacris.
FORSOOTH, sane, scilicet, nempe. — *Yes forsooth*, etiam si placet.
FORSEWEAR, pejero, perjuro, perjuriū facere; abjuro.
FORSWEARER, qui perjurat.
FORSWEARING, perjurium.
FORSWORN, perjurus, perfidus.
FORT, castellum, propugnaculum. — *Fort by fort*, castellatim.
FORTH, foras: *in composition* also by prepositions: *as*, pro. — *From this time forth*, ab hoc inde tempore; posthac, deinceps. — || *And so forth*, et sic de ceteris. See *And*.
FORTHCOMING, praesto, in procinctu.
FORTECOMING, *subst.* (*in law*), vadimonii obitus. — || *To be forthcoming* (*adj.*), in medio *or* promptum esse.
FORTH-ISSUING, erumpens, qui prodit.
FORTIWITH, actum, confestim, continuo, extemplo, protinus, mox, illico.
FORTIFY (*strengthen*), firmo, confirmo, roboro, corroboro: (*fence about*), circumsepio, circumfirmo, circumvallo, circummunio: (*close with a fortification*), munio, communio, vallo. — *Friendship fortified the kingdom*, amicitia fulsit imperium. — *To fortify strongly*, permunio. — *first*, praemunio. — *Fortified*, munitus, communitus. — *Not fortified*, immunitus.
FORTIFIER, munitor.
FORTIFICATION, munitio, communitio; (*the works*), munitiones, munimenta, opera.
FORTITUDE, animus fortis, fortitudo æquus animus.

FORTNIGHT, dies quatuordecim. — *A fortnight's provision, dimidiati mensis cibaria.*

FORTRESS, locus munitus, castellum, arx, oppidum.

FORTUITOUS. See *Accidental*.

FORTUNE (*chance*), fortuna, sors. — *Good fortune, fortuna secunda or prospera, res secunda; casus secundus, eventus felix. — Fortune's darling, fortune filius or alumnus. — God send you good fortune, i pede fausto. — Fools have fortune, fortuna favet fatuis. — Fortunes in a decayed state, and almost ruined, fortuna inclinata et prope jaceas. — To try one's fortune, fortunam experiri. — I have this good fortune, that every thing pleases which I do, est istud datum profecto mihi, ut sint grata quae facio omnia, Ter. — Ill fortune, infesta fortuna; casus adversus, res adversa. — By fortune, forte, forte fortuna, ita ut fit. — To tell fortunes, eventura alicui divinare, conijcere, praedicere. — A fortune-teller, fatidicus, hariolus, astrologus, circulator. — ¶ Fortune (estate), opes, facultates; census. — Plentiful, opes integræ. — Decayed, opes depressæ, opes attritæ, acies, exhaustæ; adese fortune. — A woman of a good fortune, mulier dotata; puella dives dote, Ov. — A maid of no fortune, virgo indotata. — A man of a good fortune, praeditus magnis opibus homo. — To make one's fortune, divitias acquirere or nancisci. — A fortune-hunter, qui mulierem dotatam consecratur; captator. — To venture one's life and fortune, capitis fortunarumque periculum adire.*

FORTUNATE, fortunatus, beatus, faustus. — *Somewhat fortunate, beatus. — To make fortunate, fortunare, secundo, prospero.*

FORTUNATELY, auspicio, fauste, feliciter, prospere, secundis avibus.

FORTY, quadraginta; quadrageni. — *Of forty, quadragenarius. — Forty times, quadragies.*

FORWARD, *adj.* (*bold*), audax, impavidus, intrepidus; (*inclined*), propensus, proclivis; (*that has made some progress*), propectus, progressus, affectus; (*soon ripe*), praecox; (*ready*), promptus, alacer. — *Very forward (headlong), praecip. — To be forward in learning, progressum facere in studiis; in literis processum or progressum habere. — A forward young man, juvenis acerr.*

FORWARD, *adv.* prorsum. — *To press right forward, in directum niti. — To put forward, promoveo, urgeo. — To go or set forward, procedo, progredior; profectum facere. — Go forward and grow in virtue, macte novâ virtute esto. — To egg forward, concito, incito, provooco, stimulo. — To come forward in the world, ditiesco, opes augere. — A going forward, progressio, progressus. — Forward and backward, rursum et prorsum, huc et illic. — From this time forward, ab hoc inde tempore, posthac, deinceps.*

To FORWARD a letter, literas perferendas curare; literas permittere. — ¶ *To forward (help, &c.), juvo, adjuvo, faveo; augeo, adaugeo, foveo; maturo. — Forwarding, conducens, conducibilis.*

FORWARDNESS, alacritas. — *in learning, in literis progressus or progressio. — In good forwardness, ad exitum or finem fere perductus.*

FOSSE. See *Ditch*.

FOSSILE, fossilis.

FOSTER, alo, educo, nutrio; foveo. See *Cherish*.

FOSTER-FATHER, altor, educator. — *A foster-mother or foster-nurse, altrix, nutrix. — child, alumnus. — brother, collaetaneus.*

FOSTERING, educatio.

FOUL (*filthy*), fœdus, spurcus, sordidus, squalidus, turpis. — *Foul play, fallacia, dolus. — Let us have no foul play, ne agas dolo malo. — A foul action, facinus fœdum or turpe. — Foul language, convicium, maledictum; dicta contumeliosa. — linen, lintea immunda. — stomach, stomachus impurus. — water, aqua lutulenta. — To make foul, conspurco, fœdo, inquino, maculo. — To be foul, sordeo, squaleo. — To grow foul, sordeseo. — ¶ Foul weather, caelum turbidum, nubi-*

lum. nubibus grave, tempestas turbida. — ¶ *Foul (ill-favored), deformis; teter. — Foul-faced, aspectu horridus. — ¶ (vicious), flagitiosus, obscœnus, facinorosus. — ¶ To fall foul by words, convicior, conviciis aliquem lacerare, proscindere, lacerare; in aliquem maledictis invehi. — with blows, ad manus venire, cominus pugnare; fuste alicujus latera dolare.*

To FOUL. (See *To make Foul*). — *Fouled, fœdatus, maculatus, commaculatus, conspurcatus, inquinatus.*

FOULLY (*filthily*), fœde, sordide, squalide: (*basely*), turpiter, flagitiose: (*ill-favoredly*), deformiter.

FOULNESS, turpitudo, squalor, spurcities; sordes; rubigo, sc. dentium, Oc. — ¶ *The foulness (of a crime), atrocitas. — ¶ Foulness (ill-favoredness), deformitas, fœditas.*

FOUND, fundamenta alienus rei jacere; condo, instituo, constituo; fundo, ære. — *To be founded on. (See Bottom and Depead). — To found a college or school, academiam or scholam annui opibus, ar certis redditibus in annos singulos attributis, fundare or locupletare. — To found a sect, disciplinam fundare. — ¶ To found (form by melting), fundo, ære.*

FOUNDATION, fundamentum, commonly in pl. fundamenta. — *To lay the foundation of a building, ædificii fundamenta jacere, ponere. — The making of a foundation, substructio. — From the very foundation, funditus, ab inis sedibus.*

FOUNDER, conditor; auctor, parens. — ¶ *A founder of metal, fusor; faber ætarius.*

FOUNDING of metals, metallorum fusio.

FOUNDER a horse, equo molitium pedum inducere, ungulas collidendo molire; (*as a horse*), titubo; (*as a ship*), pessum ire, mergi, demergi.

FOUNDLING, infans expositus. — *He suspects himself to be a foundling, subditi se suspicatur, Ter.*

FOUNT, **FOUNTAIN**, fons, puteus, scaturigo. — *Of a fountain, fontanus. — Without fountains, aridus, fontium expers.*

FOUR, quatuor; quaterni. — *Four days ago, nudiusquartus. — The space of four days, quatrimum. — Four days before, quatruiduo ante. — after, post quatruiduum, quatruiduo interjecto, quatuor post diebus. — The space of four years, quadriennium. — Four years after, quadrienni post. — The age of four years, quadrimatus. — Of four, quaternarius. — Four times, quater. — Four times as much, quadruplo, quadruplicato. — bigger, quadruplo major. — Divided into four parts, quadripartitus. — In four parts or ways, quadrifariam. — A place where four ways meet, quadrivium. — Cleft into four parts, quadrifidus. — Having four doors, quadriforis. — Weighing four pounds, quadrilibris. — Four hundred, quadringenti; quadringeni. — times, quadringenties. — The four hundredth, quadringentesimus. — Four-cornered, quadrangulus, quadrangularis; (square), quadratus. — Four-fold, quadruplex. — Four-footed, quadrupes.*

FOUR (at cards, &c.), quaternio.

FOURSCORE, octoginta.

FOURTEEN, quatuordecim. — *The fourteenth, deeimus quartus. — Fourteen times, quatuordecies.*

FOURTH, quartus.

FOURTHLY, quarto.

FOWL, volucris, avis. — *A great fowl, ales. — Wild fowl, volucres palustres. — Water fowl, aves aquatimæ. — A keeper of fowls, pullarius.*

To FOWL, aucupor.

FWOWER, aucups.

FOWLING, aucupium. — *Of fowling, aucupatorius. — A fowling-piece, sclopetum aucupatorium.*

FOX, vulpes. — *To set the fox to keep the geese, oves lupo committere. — To play the fox, vulpinor, Varr. — Of a fox, vulpinus. — A young fox, or fox's cub, vulpecula. — An old fox (crafty knave), veterator, versipellis. — Like an old beaten fox, veteratorie. — A fox-chase, vulpis venatus. — A fox-hunter, vulpium venator.*

FRACTION, numerus fractus, fractura.

FRACTIONAL, ad numeros fractos pertinens

FRACTIOUS (*quarrelsome*), rixosus, jurgiosus, litigiosus.

FRACTURE, fractura.

To FRACTURE, frango, confringo.

FRAGILE, fragilis, caducus.

FRAGILITY, fragilitas.

FRAGMENT, fragmentum, ramentum, frustum; fragmen. — *Fragments of meat, &c., analecta, reliquie. — He that sweeps the fragments together, analectes.*

FRAGRANT, bene or suave olens; odoratus (*perfumed*). — *To be fragrant, bene or suave olere.*

FRAGRANCY, suavis odor, odor.

FRAGRANTLY, suave.

FRAIL, *adj.* fragilis, fluxus, caducus.

FRAILTY, fragilitas, imbecillitas, infirmitas. — *The frailty of human nature, naturæ communis fragilitas, Cie.*

FRAIL, s. fiscella, fiseina. — *of figs, fiseum fiscella or quasillus. — To put into a frail, in fiscellam condere.*

FRAME (*fashion*), fingo, formo, fabricor: (*contrive*), molior, comminiscor: (*build*), fabrico, ædifico, struo, construo, condo: (*join together*), conjungo, compingo; contabulo. — *To frame a picture, pieturam in formâ ligneâ includere, tabulam marginare. — To frame unto, accommodo, apto. — Framed, formatus, constructus, fictus, effectus, fabricatus. — ill, informis, male compactus or fabricatus.*

FRAME of a building, ædificii or structuræ compages. — *of the world, compages mundi. — ¶ Frame (around a thing), forma (e. g. lignea, of wood); margo. — ¶ A frame or disposition of the mind, animi status. — My mind is not in its right frame, mens non manet certâ sede. — ¶ Out of frame, enormis, abnormis. — To be out of frame in one's health, minus commodâ valetudine uti; ægritudine aliquâ laborare.*

FRAMER, fabricator, structor; faber.

FRAMING, constructio, fabricatio, formatio, conformatio; accommodatio.

FRANK, ingenuus, sincerus, liber, apertus, candidus. — *Very frank-hearted, perliberalis. — ¶ Frank pledge, liberum vadimonium.*

FRANKLY, ingenuè, libere.

FRANKNESS, ingenuitas, sinceritas, liberalitas.

To FRANK a letter, literas gratis perferendas notare or signare.

FRANKINCENSE, tns. — *To burn frankincense, tns adolere. — Bearing frankincense, turifer. — On which frankincense is burned, turicremus (poet.). — That gathers frankincense, turilegus (poet.). — Of frankincense, tureus.*

FRANTIC, insanus, insaniens, cerritus, vecors; mente captus. — *To become frantic, insanio, furo; in dementia procurrere; intemperis agi.*

FRATERNAL, fraternus. See *Brotherly*.

FRATERNITY. See *Brotherhood*.

FRATRICIDE (*the murderer*), fraticida.

FRAUD, fraus, dolus. — *Without fraud, bonâ fide.*

FRAUDULENT, fraudulentus, dolosus.

FRAUDULENCY, fraudulentia, fraus.

FRAUDULENTLY, fraudulenter, vafre.

FRAUGHT (*laden, filled*), oneratus, referendus, onustus.

FRAY, s. rixa, pugna; jurgium, altercatio. — *To part a fray, litem dirimere, jurgia componere.*

FRAY, v. (*as cloth does by rubbing*), dehiseo.

FREAK (*sudden fancy*), subitus animi impetus; (*idle conceit*), deliramentum, somnium.

FREAKISH (*fanciful*), petulans, cerebrosus; in repentinos animi motus proclivis.

FREAKISHLY, petulanter, lascive.

FREAKISHNESS (*wantonness*), lascivia, petulantia.

FRECKLE, lenticula. — *Freckles, lenticulae, lentigo.*

FRECKLY, **FRECKLED**, lentiginosus, sparsus ore.

FREE (*at liberty, exempt*), liber, immunis: — (*in giving*), liberalis, munificus: — (*frank, open*), apertus, candidus, sincerus: — (*common*), communis, publicus. — *You are free to speak what you will, licet tibi libere quidvis loqui. — He is free of another man's purse, de alieno est liberalis. — Free from business (at leisure)*

stiosus, a negotio vacuus. — *To make one free of a city*, civitate alicuique donare; alicui civitatem tribuere, dare, impertiri; in numerum civium asciscere. — *To be free*, sui esse juris. — *To be free for (open to) all the citizens*, omnibus civibus patere. — *To be free from*, vaco, expertem esse. — *They are free from one kind of injustice*, altero injustitie genere vacat. — *I am free from pain*, expers sum doloris. — *At free cost*, sine sumptibus. — *To live at free cost*, inemptis cibis pasci. — *To be somewhat free with one*, familiaris cum aliquo versari. — *I was as free at his house as my own*, apud eum sic fui tanquam domi meae. — *To be free of one's tongue*, sermonis esse minime parcum. — *He is free to let it alone*, integrum est ei omittere. — *To escape scot-free*, impune abire, immunem esse. — *You shall not escape scot-free*, inultum id nunquam auferes; non impune feres.

TO FREE (deliver from), libero, eximo, eripio, expedio, abstraho. — *Free me from this fear*, hunc mihi timorem eripe. — *I have freed you from other fears*, ego vos solvi curis ceteris. — *To free one from bondage*, e servitio or vinculis alicuique exinere, abstrahere; asserere. — *To free or set free*, emancipo, manumitto; libertate or pileo donare. — *Freed*, liberatus, solutus, liber. — *He thought himself freed from his oath*, iurejurando se solutum putabat.

FREEBOOTER, prædo.

FREEBORN, ingenuus, liberalis.

FREEHOLD, feudum liberum; possessio libera.

FREEHOLDER, fundi liberi possessor.

FREEDMAN, libertus, manumissus. — *The freedmen (as a body or class)*, libertini.

FREEDOM (immunity), immunitas, libertas; (easiness of doing a thing), facilitas. — *An assertor of freedom*, libertatis vindex. — *The freedom of a city*, civitas, jus civitatis. — *Freedom from*, vacuitas.

FREEDING (setting at large), liberatio; in libertatem vindicatio. — *A freeing of a slave*, manumissio.

FREELY, liberaliter, libere; benigne; ingenuè. — *To talk freely with a person*, aperte cum aliquo familiariter. — *To do a thing freely*, sponte sua aliquid agere, non dubitare facere. — *Freely bestowed*, gratuitus, gratis datus.

FREEMAN, liber; civis natus. — *He is a freeman*, habet tria nomina. — *A freeman of a city*, civis, municeps.

FREENESS, liberalitas, benignitas; beneficentia.

FREESTONE, saxum vivum.

FREETHINKER, contemptor Dei; qui Deum esse negat; homo impius.

FREEZE, gelo, congelo, congelacio; congelor, duresco. — *It freezes*, gelascit. — *Frozen or frozen up*, gelatus, congelatus, ventis astrictus, congelatus, concretus. — *round about*, circumgelatus. — *To be frozen over, as a river*, frigore consistere, Ov.

FREEZING, gelatio, congelatio.

FREIGHT a ship, navem onerare; merces navi imponere. — *Freighted*, oneratus, onustus.

FREIGHT, s. onus; merces navi impositæ. — *¶ (the pay)*, vectura, vecturæ pretium; nautium.

FRENCH, Francogallicus, Francicus. — *To speak French*, Francogallice loqui.

FRENCHMAN, Francogallus.

FRENCHIFIED, moribus Gallicis instructus.

FRENZY, vesania, insania, delirium, mentis alienatio; furor.

FREQUENT, frequens, creber.

TO FREQUENT, frequento, celebro, concelebro. — *Frequented*, frequentatus, celebratus; celebris. — *Not frequented*, incelebris.

FREQUENTER, qui or quæ frequentat.

FREQUENTING, frequentatio.

FREQUENTLY, frequenter, crebre, sæpe, subinde. — *Very frequently*, creberrime.

FREQUENCY, frequentia, crebritas.

FRESCO. — *To paint in fresco*, udo colores illinere. — *Fresco painting*, opus tectorium.

FRESH (cool), frigidus, frigidulus; (recent, lately grown, happened, &c.), recens; (sound, not tainted, &c.), recens, viridis (yet green); (not used, not wearied), recens, integer; (lively), vigens, vege-

tus, alacer. — *I expect some fresh matter*, recens aliquid exspecto. — *Fresh men supplied their places*, alii integris viribus succedebant. — *A fresh, hearty old age*, aquilæ senectus. — *Fresh and fasting*, jejunus, impransus. — *To be fresh and lively*, vigeo, vigesco. — *To come in with fresh supplies*, integris viribus succedere. — *While the thing is fresh*, recente re. — *Fresh in memory*, in memoriâ recens. — *A fresh man or fresh-water soldier*, tiro, novitius. — *¶ See Afresh.*

TO FRESHEN (make fresher), salsamenta aquâ macerare; nimium salem exinere; — (cool), refrigero: (refresh), reficio, relaxo, recreo. — *Freshened*, dulci aquâ maceratus.

FRESHLY, recenter.

FRESHNESS (cheerfulness), hilaritas. — of the countenance, oris color vegetus.

FRET, v. a. crucio, excrucio; iuro, angō. — *To fret or vex one's self*, ægritudini se dedere; ex aliqua re ægritudinem or molestiam suscipere; propter aliquid ægritudine, molestiâ or sollicitudine affici. — *To fret (neut.)*, be fretted, be in a fret, crucior, discrucior, stomachor, angor, ringor, in fermento esse. — *I hear you are fretted*, audio te animo angī. — *He was fretted on account of the expense*, angebatur ad impensas illius animus. — *¶ To fret (rub)*, frico, tero. — *To fret or gall by riding*, cuticulam equitandō atterere. — *Fretted (or galled)*, attritus. — *¶ To fret or eat away*, corrodo. — *¶ To fret (as wine)*, acesco. — *To fret or be worn out*, deterior, attritu dirumpi or dilacerari.

FRET, s. (passion), ira, ægritudo, sollicitudo animi. — *To put one into a fret*, irritō, acerbo, exacerbo, aspero; irâ alicuique accendere; animum alicui movere, bilem concitare, stomachum facere; incensum alicuique reddere. — *¶ The fret of a musical instrument*, citharæ interpunctio. — *¶ Fret-work*, striatura; opus celatum.

FRETFUL, morosus, stomachosus, querulus.

FRETFULLY, morose, stomachose, iracunde.

FRETFULNESS, proclivitas ad iram, morositas.

FRETTING (being vexed), ægritudo, sollicitudo, angor animi: (rubbing, wearing), attritus; (galling), adustio.

FRIABLE, friabilis.

FRIAR, cœnobita, monachus. — *Augustine*, monachus ordini S. Augustini ascriptus. — *Capuchin*, monachus pœnulus.

FRIARY, cœnobium monachorum.

FRIBBLE, nugor. — *A fribbling question*, questio nugatoria.

FRIBBLER, nugator.

FRICASSEE, carnis frixæ minuta.

FRICITION, fricatio.

FRIDAY, dies Veneris, feria sexta. — *Good Friday*, dies per mortem Christi sacra.

FRIEND, amicus, familiaris, sodalis, necessarius; studiosus or amator alicuius or alicuius rei. — *He is my intimate friend*, is est ex meis intimis familiaribus. — *Nobody is a greater friend to me than he*, mihi nemo est amicus illo. — *You act like a friend*, facis amice. — *We have been old friends*, multâ consuetudine conjuncti sumus. — *A friend in need is a friend indeed*, amicus certus in re incerta cernitur. — *A friend at court is better than money in one's purse*, ubi amici, ibi opes. — *Try your friend before you trust him*, nemini fidas, nisi quicum modium salis comederis. — *A friend or crony*, amicus intimus or familiaris. (See Bosom.) — *A great friend*, amicus summus, amicissimus. — *A back friend*, inimicus, obtractor. — *A mouth-friend*, parasitus; Gnatho. — *A female friend*, amica. — *To be or become friends with one*, in gratiam cum aliquo redire, similitates deponere. — *To get himself or make friends*, sibi amicos acquirere or parare; amicitias conciliare; homines sibi adungere ad amicitiam. — *To make men friends*, (See Reconcile.) — *My friend*, mi tu; o bone. — *An assured friend*, amicus iuratissimus, conjunctissimus; alter idem, animæ diuidium. — *A false friend*, amicus simulatus.

FRIENDLESS, amicis carens; ab amicis desertus; inops.

FRIENDLY, adj. benevolus, amicus, humanus; æquus.

FRIENDLY, adv. amice, benevole, candide, amanter.

FRIENDLINESS, benevolentia, officium.

FRIENDSHIP, amicitia, consuetudo, necessitudo; familiaritas, benevolentia conjunctio, mutua amicitia. — *Friendship soon cools*, cito sociorum olla male fervet. — *To make or join friendship with*, amicitiam cum aliquo conjungere or connectere. — *To contract an intimate friendship*, cum aliquo magnam familiaritatem couflare. — *To break off friendship*, amicitiam dimittere, dimperere, dissolvere. — *To join in friendship or make friends*, concilio.

FRIEZE (cloth), panus Frisius. — *¶ (in building)*, zophorus (on a pillar). See Hyperthrum in the Lex.

FRIGATE, navis bellica minor; (spy ship), speculatorium navigium.

FRIGHT, FRIGITEN, alicuique terrere, conterere, perterrere, territare, perterrere; metum alicui afferre, terrorem alicui incutere, inferre, injicere. — *You fright me out of my wits*, præ metu adigis me ad insaniam. — *Frighted*, frightened, territus, perterritus, exanimatus. — *To frighten from or away*, absterreo.

FRIGHT, s. terror, formido, metus. — *He put the city in a fright*, percussit urbem metu, terruit urbem. — *He put the senate in a fright*, terrorem patribus incussit.

FRIGHTFUL, terribilis, horribilis, horrendus; horrificus.

FRIGHTFULLY, horride, horrendum in modum.

FRIGHTFULNESS, terror, horror.

FRIGHTING, consternatio.

FRIGID, frigidus, gelidus.

FRIGIDITY, frigiditas, frigus.

FRIGIDLY, frigide.

FRINGE, fimbria, lacinia.

To FRINGE a garment, fimbriam vestis asserere.

FRINGED, fimbriatus.

FRISK, salio, exsulto, gaudio exsultare (as a lamb), lascivio.

FRISK, subst. saltus, exsultatio.

FRISKY, lætus, hilarus.

FRISKINESS, alacritas.

FRITH, æstuarium, fretum; sinus.

FRITTER, frustum, frustulum.

To FRITTER, minutatim frangere.

FRIVOLOUS, frivolus, levis, vanus, inanis; cassus. — *A frivolous matter*, res nugatoria, levis, nullius momenti.

FRIVOLOUSLY, nugatorie.

FRIVOLOUSNESS, nugæ meræ.

FRIZZLE, crispo, calamistro (abl.) ornare, calamistro (v.). — *Somewhat frizzled*, subcrispus. — *Frizzled locks*, cincinni. — *A frizzling iron*, calamistrum.

FRIZZLER, ciniflo.

FRO. — *To and fro*, ultro citro(que).

FROCK, palla, sagum.

FROG, rana. — *Young*, ranunculus. — *A sea frog*, rana marina. — *A green frog*, rana viridis; calamites, Plin. — *To croak like a frog*, coaxo.

FROLIC, adj. lætus, exsultans, festivus, hilaris. — *To be frolic*, exsulto, gestio, lascivio. — *To grow frolic*, hilaresco.

FROLIC (ichim), subst. repentinus animi impetus.

FROLICSOME, lascivus, jocosus.

FROLICSOMELY, hilariter, jocose.

FROLICSOMENESS, hilaritas, lascivia.

FROM, a, ab, de, e, ex, etc. — *¶ By a, ab; as, I have heard all from the beginning*, a principio audivi omnia. — *From my youth up*, jam a primâ adolescentiâ, ab ineunte ætate. — *From the creation of the world*, ab orbe condito. — *¶ By de, as, they put off from day to day*, diem de die distulerunt. — *From a high hill*, celso de colle. — *¶ By e, ex; as, from between his feet*, e medio pedum. — *From between his teeth*, e dentibus. — *I respect from the very nature of the thing*, ex ipsâ re mihi incidit suspicio. — *I will speak from my heart*, equidem dicam ex animo. — *He lives from hand to mouth*, ex tempore vivit. — *From that time, or from that time forward*, ex illo tempore, ex eo. — *¶ By per; as, to deliver from hand to hand*, per manus alteri tradere. —

¶ *Note.* The preposition is sometimes to be understood; as, *he goes from Capua to Rome*, *Capua Romam petit.*—*I see the old man returning from the country*, *video rure redeuntem sencin.*—*From home*, *domo.* (See the rules for *Place* in the *Gramm.*)—¶ *Note.* Sometimes the preposition is joined to the verb; as, *to go from*, *abeo.*—*To remove from* (*a.*), *amoveo.*—*To lead from*, *adduco.*—

¶ Particular phrases. *Winter kept this thing from being done*, *hiems rein geri prohibuit.*—*They differ one from another*, *inter se dissident.*—*They sent ambassadors from one to another*, *ultra citroque legati inter eos missi sunt.*—*From above*, *desuper*, *superne.*—*From about Rome*, *a Româ*, *a locis circa Roman.*—*From abroad* (*from a foreign country*), *peregre*: (*from out of doors*), *foris.*—*From all sides*, *undique*: *both*, *utrinque.*—*From beneath*, *inferne.*—*From day to day*, *diem ex die*, *diem de die*, *but not de die in diem.*—*From house to house*, *door to door*, *ostiatim.*—*From man to man*, *virutum.*—*From street to street*, *vicatim.*—*From one to the other*, *ultra citro(que).*—*From hence*, *hinc.*—*From henceforth*, *jam inde ex hoc tempore*, *abhinc*, *dehinc*, *posthac*, *deinceps*, *ex hoc tempore.*—*From some other place*, *aliunde.*—*From that time or place*, *inde.*—*From thenceforth*, *exinde*, *ex eo*, *deinceps*, *ex illo tempore.*—*From time to time*, *subinde.*—*From whence*, *unde.*—*From what place soever*, *undecunque.*—*From within*, *intrinsecus.*—*From without*, *extrinsecus.*

FRONT (*forehead*), *frons*; (*forepart*), *pars adversa.*—*The front part of the house*, *antica pars ædium.*—*The front or facade*, *frons.*—*With what front could he do it?*—*qua fronte id ausus fuit?*—*A person of a bold front*, *homo perfricta frontis.*—¶ *The front of an army*, *prima acies.*—*To draw up an army in front*, *aciem in longitudinem porrigere.*
To FRONT (*stand fronting*), *e regione locari.*

FRONTISPIECE (*of a building or book*), *ædificii or libri frons.*

FRONTLET, *redimiculum frontis.*

FRONTIER, *lines*, *confinium.*—*town*, *urbs utrumque sub finem sita.* See *Border.*

FROST, *gelu.*—*A great frost*, *gelu intensum et ditinum.*—*Hard*, *rigidum.*—*A hoar frost*, *pruina cana.*

FROSTBITTEN, *frigore ustus*, *adustus.*

FROSTY, *pruiniosus.*

FROTH, *spuma.*

To FROTH, *spumo*, *spumas agere*; (*in bubbles*), *bullio.*—*To seum off the froth*, *despumo.*

FROTHY, *spumicus*, *spumosus.*—¶ (*light*, *trifling*), *levis*, *nugax*, *frivolus*, *futilis*, *ineptus.*

FROTHING, *spumatus.*

FROUZY, *fetidus*, *putidus*, *olidus.*—*To smell frouzy*, *male olere.*

PROWARD, *protervus*, *perversus*, *morosus*, *contumax.*—*Sonachat froward*, *submorosus*, *refractariolus.*

PROWARDLY, *proterve*, *morose*, *perverse*, *contumaciter.*

PROWARDNESS, *protervitas*, *perversitas*, *morositas*; *contumacia*, *pervicacia*; *delicia.*

PROWN, *frontem contrahere*, *adducere*, *attrahere.*—*upon*, *iniquis* or *infestis oculis aliquem intueri.*—*The world frowned upon him*, *a fortunâ deserebatur.*—*Frowning*, *torvus*, *nubilus*, *vultuosus.*

FROWN, *frontis contractio*, *frons obducta.*—*The frowns of fortune*, *fortunæ afflictæ*, *res adversæ.*

FROWNINGLY, *torvum*, *diro vultu.*

FRUCTIFY (*make fruitful*), *fecundo*: (*be fruitful*), *fructum ferre.*

FRUCTIFICATION, *fertilitas.*

FRUGAL, *parcus*, *diligens*, *frugi* (*frugalior*, *issimus*).

FRUGALLY, *frugaliter*, *parce.*

FRUGALITY, *frugalitas*, *diligentia.*

FRUIT (*of trees, &c.*), *fructus.*—*Early*, *fructus præcoces.*—*Garden*, *fructus horti* (*or* *orum*).—*Natural*, *fruges sponte nascentes.*—*Fruits of the field*, *terre fruges*, *fruges.*—*Tree-fruit*, *poma.*—*The first fruits*, *primitia*, *pl.*—*The*

fruit of the womb, *liberi*, *proles*, *partus*, *fetus.*—*Ripe fruit*, *poma initia* or *cocta.*

—¶ **Fruit** (*profit*), *lucrum*, *emolumentum*, *beneficium*; *quæstus.*

FRUITERER, *pomarius*.—*Fruiterer*, *Fruit-loft*, *pomarium*, *oporotheca.*

FRUITFUL, *ferax*, *fecundus*, *fertilis*, *uber.*—*To be fruitful*, *abundo.*—*To make fruitful*, *fecundo.*

FRUITFULLY, *fertiliter*, *fecunde.*

FRUITFULNESS, *fertilitas*, *fecunditas*, *fecacitas*, *ubertas.*

FRUITLESS (*barrea*), *sterilis*, *infecundus*; (*disappointed*), *irritus*, *vanus*, *frustratus*, *frustra habitus*; (*unprofitable*), *inutilis*, *ad nullam rem utilis.*—*To grow fruitless*, *sterileco.*—*Grown fruitless or barren*, *effetus.*

FRUITLESSLY (*in vain*), *frustra*, *nequiquam*; (*unprofitably*), *inutiliter.*

FRUIT-WOMAN, *quæ poma vendit.*

FRUIT-TIME, *autumnus*, *vindemia.*

FRUIT-TREE, *arbor fructifera*, *pomifera.*

FRUITION, *fructus*; *possessio.*

FRUMENTY, *puls*, *pulticula.*

FRUSTRATE, *frustror*, *destituo.*—*one's expectations*, *spem* or *expectationem* *alicujus frustrari* or *fallere.*—*To frustrate a man's plans*, *omnes rationes alicujus conturbare.*—*That is frustrated*, *qui de spe decedit*, *spe dejectus*; *frustratus.*

FRUSTRATION, *frustratio.*

FRY, *v. frigo.*—*I have other fish to fry*, *est aliud quod agam*; *majus opus movco.*

—*Fried*, *frictus*, *frixus.*—*Fried meat*, *caro frixa*; *frixa*, *n. pl.*—*A frying-pan*, *sartago.*—¶ *To fry*, *v. n. æstuo*, *sudo.*

FRYING, *frictio*; *frinxura*, *Varr.*

FRY, *subst. fetus piscium*; *minuti pisciculi.*

FUDDLE, *act. inebrio*, *tingere aliquem poculis*;—*neut. inebrior*, *potito*, *pergræcor.*—*A fuddling fellow*, *potor*, *potator*; *ebriosus.*—*Fuddled*, *inebriatus*, *madidus*, *temulentus*; *vino* or *potu obrutus.*

FUEL, *ignis alimentum.*—*To add fuel to the fire*, *oleum addere camino*, *materiam igni præbere.*

FUGITIVE, *volaticus*, *instabilis.*

FUGITIVE, *subst. (vagabond)*, *fugitivus*, *profugus*; *erro*:—(*deserter*), *transfuga*, *desertor.*

FUGITIVENESS, *vis ad volandum*, *instabilitas.*

FUGUE (*in music*), *consonantia quædam musica.*

FULCRUM, *fulcrum.*

FULFIL, *impleo*, *compleo*, *expleo*; *perago.*—*Fulfil one's desires*, *votis satisfacere*, *mandata exsequi.*—*My dreams become fulfilled*, *somnia evadunt.*

FULFILMENT, *perfectio*, *peractio*; *eventus*, *exitus*, *effectus.*

FULL (*filled*), *plenus*, *expletus*, *refertus*, *oppletus*, *accumulatus*, *confertus*, *affluens.*—*The full*, *plenum*: *to the full*, *ad plenum*; *prorsus*, *omnino.*—*I can never set it out to the full*, *quicquid dixerò minus erit.*—*You have satisfied me to the full*, *a te quidem cumulate satisfactum est mihi.*—*He paid the full worth of it*, *æquâ factâ æstimatione pecuniam solvit.*—*I have rewarded him to the full*, *pari munere remuneravi.*—*There was a full house*, *convenit senatus frequens.*—*Full sails*, *vela ventis impleta* or *distenta.*—*Full-blown*, *flore expanso.*—*Full-fraught*, *bene instructus.*—*Full-faced*, *plenâ facie.*—*The full of the moon*, *plenilunium.*—*It is full moon*, *or the moon is at full*, *luna pleno orbe fulget.*—*Full fed*, *having his belly full*, *satur*, *satiatus.*—*Truly you will soon have a belly full of him*, *næ tu propediem istius obsaturabere.*—*Very full*, *affluens*, *redundans*, *exundans.*—*Full of business*, *negotiis distentus* or *obrtus.*—*Full of grief*, *mæstus*, *animi ægritudine affectus.*—*Full of words*, *loquax.*—*To be full*, *abundo*, *scateo*, *scaturio.*—*To be made full*, *impleor*, *sator.*—*Half full*, *semiplenus.*—*Of full age*, *or full grown*, *adultus*, *adultâ ætate*; *puer.*

—¶ **Full** (*perfect*), *perfectus*; *integer.*—*You have a full year to stay yet*, *annus est integer vobis expectandus.*

FULL, *adv. (quite)*, *omnino*, *prorsus*, *ad plenum.*—¶ *Full a hundred years*, *justum sæculum.*—*He reigned full ten years*,

decem integros annos regnavit.—*What! full three days?* *hui! universum triduum?*—*It is not yet full four o'clock*, *hora quarta nondum exacta est.*—*It is full time*, *tantum non præterit tempus.*

—¶ **Full** (*very*), *valde*, *vehementer.*—*I am full glad*, *totus gaudeo.*—*I understand his meaning full well*, *ego illius sensum pulchre calleo.*—*Full sore against my will*, *me invittissimo.*—

—¶ *To meet one another full butt*, *occurrere frontibus adversis.*—¶ *Full in the wind*, *adversantibus ventis.*

FULLNESS, *plenitudo*, *abundantia*, *satiatio*, *satietas.*

FULLY, *plene*, *perfecte*, *ad plenum.*—*I am fully persuaded*, *persuasissimum habeo.*

FULL cloth, *pannos cogere.*

FULLER, *fullo.*—*Of a fuller*, *fullonius*, *fullonicus.*—*A fuller's trade*, (*ars*) *fullonica.*—*Faller's earth*, *creta fullonia.*

FULLING, *constipatio panni.*

FULMINATE, *fulmino.*

FULMINATION, *fulminatio*, *Sen.*

FULMINATING, *fulminatory*, *fulmineus.*

FULSOME (*offensive*), *putidus*, *molestus*, *odiosus*; (*rank*), *putidus*, *teter.*—*A fulsome flatterer*, *adulator.*

FULSOMELY, *odiose*, *putide.*

FULSOMENESS, *nausea.*

FUMBLE, *rem incite aggredi* or *inepte tractare.*

FUMBLER, *qui rem aliquam inepte tractat.*

FUMBLING, *rei alicujus inepta administratio.*

FUMBLINGLY, *inepte*, *infabre.*

FUME, *exhalatio*, *vapor*: *fig. ira*, *iracundia.*—*In a fume*, *iratus*, *irâ accensus* or *ardens.*

To FUME (*smoke*), *exhalo*, *vapores emitte*:—(*be angry*), *stomachor*, *fremo*, *excandesco.*—*Fumed*, *exhalatus*, *vaporatus.*—*Fretting and fuming*, *irâ commotus.*

FUMINGLY, *stomachose*, *iracunde.*

FUMIGATE, *suffio*; *fumigo*, *Varr.*

FUMIGATION, *suffitus*, *suffimentum*, *suffitio.*

FUN, *ludus*, *jocus.*—*To do a thing for fun*, *ludi jocique causâ aliquid agere.*

FUNCTION, *functio*, *munus*, *officium.*

FUND *of money*, *ingens numerorum vis*, *pecunie cumulus* or *acervus.*—*He has no fund*, *cui peculii numus non est plumbeus.*

FUNDAMENT, *anus*, *nates*; *sedes.*

FUNDAMENTAL, *primus*, *gravissimus*, *magni momenti*, *necessarius.*—*law*, *lex prima.*—*Fundamentals*, *fundamenta*, *pl.*—*To err fundamentally*, *in rebus gravissimis* or *maximi momenti errare.*

FUNERAL, *funus*; *exsequiæ*; *pompa funeris*; *justa* (*funebria*).—*After the funeral solemnity*, *which was very magnificient*, *was over*, *postquam more regio justa magnifice fecerant*, *Sall.*—*To make a funeral*, *funus (exsequiis) celebrare.*—*Funeral obsequies*, *officium superminum.*—*banquet*, *epulum funebre* or *ferale.*—*song*, *nænia.*—*A funeral pile*, *rogus*, *pyra.*—*Funeral rites* or *cereanones*, *justa*; *inferiæ.*—*To make a noble funeral for a person*, *amplo funere aliquem efferre*; *funus magnâ ambitione celebrandum curare.*

FUNERAL, *funereus*, *funebis.*

FUNGUS, *spongiosus.*

FUNNEL, *infundibulum.*—*To turn with a funnel*, *per infundibulum infundere.*—¶ *The funnel (of a stove)*, *tubus.*

FURBISH, *recudo*, *polio*, *interpolo.*

FURBISH, *qui polit* or *interpolat.*

FURBISHING, *interpolatio.*

FURIES, *Furiæ*, *Eumenides.*

FURIOUS. See *Fury.*

FURL *a sail*, *velum contrahere.*

FURLING, *contractio.*

FURLONG, *stadium.*

FURLOUGH (*leave to be absent from the army*), *commeatus.*

FURNACE, *fornax*, *caminus*; *furnus (baking-oven)*:—(*brewing kettle*), *caldarium*, *ahenum.*—*A potter's furnace*, *figuli fornax.*—*Of a furnace*, *furnaceus.*—*To be made like one*, *caminor.*

FURNISH, *instruo*; *suppedito*, *subministro*, *apparo*; *armo.*—*Furnished*, *ornatus*, *instructus*, *suppeditatus.*—*A house richly furnished*, *opime et opifere*

instructa domus. — *Thinking that he was completely furnished with every thing needful for a war, in flore virium se credens esse, Liv.*
FURNISHER, instructor, parochus.
FURNISHING, instructio, supeditatio; ornatus.
FURNITURE, utensilia, vasa, instrumentum (collectively). — *Household furniture, supellex.*
FUR, pellis, villus. — *A skin of fur, pellis villosa. — To line with furs, pellibus consuere, vesti pellem villosam assuere.*
FURRED, **FURRY**, pellitus. — *A furred gown, toga pellita or pellibus consuta.*
FURRIER, pellio.
FURROW, sulcus. — *A little furrow, sulculus. — Water furrows, sulci aquarii, elices. — A great furrow or trench where fields are drained, lacuna. — A ridge of land between two furrows, porca, lira.*
TO FURROW (make furrows), sulco. — *A maker of furrows, sulcator. — Furrowed, sulcatus.*
FURTHER, adv. ultra, ulterius, longius. — *I will proceed no further, longius non progrediar. — Thus far and no further, ne plus ultra. — Unless you will have any thing further, nisi quid adhuc forte vultis. — You will never be the farther off for that, id tibi nullo impedimento erit.*
FURTHER, adj. ulterior. — *In the Further*

Spain, in Hispania Ulteriori. — At the further end of the third book, in extremo tertii libri. — || See Farther.
TO FURTHER, juvo, adjuvo, faveo, augeo, promoveo, proveho; adjumento alicui esse; subsidium, suppetias or opem ferre. — *I entreat you to further me herem, te oro ut inc adjuves in hac re.*
FURTHERANCE, adjumentum, auxilium, subsidium; suppetiæ.
FURTHERER, adjutor, fautor, auxiliator; opifer.
FURTHERMORE, porro, insuper, præterea, quin etiam, ad hæc.
FURTHEST, extremus, ultimus. — *In the furthest part of the world, in extremis terrarum oris. — At the furthest, ad summum. — To-morrow, or the next day at furthest, cras, aut ad summum perendie. — The furthest way about is the nearest way home, compendia fere sunt dispendia. See Farthest.*
FURTIVE, furtivus.
FURY, furor, insania, rabies, furcens ac violentus impetus. — *Transported with fury, furore inflammatus or percitus; furis agitatus. — Hair-brained fury, furor præceps, rabies cæca; effrenata or furiosa cupiditas. — Full of fury, furibundus, furiosus, rabiosus. — Fary-like, furialis. — || The Furies, Furiæ, Eumenides.*
FURIOUS, furiosus, rabidus, insanus. —

To be furious, furo, insanio, furore excitari. — To make furious, in furem agere or adigere.
FURIOUSLY, furiose, furenter.
FURIOUSNESS, insania, rabies.
FURZE, genista spinosa.
FUSE, liquefacio, liquo.
FUSION, fusura, fusio.
FUSIBLE, quod liquari potest.
FUSEE, **FUSIL**, sclopetum.
FUSS, tumultus, strepitus.
FUSTIAN, pannus linoxylinus, xylinus — *Of fustian, xylinus. — || Fustion language, turgida verba, sermo tumidus, inflatus, affectatus; ampullæ. — To speak fustian, anipulas et sesquipedalia verba proferre.*
FUSTY, putidus, fracidus, mucidus. — *To smell or grow fusty, puteo; fracesco, muresco.*
FUSTINESS, putor, Cat.
FUTILE, inutilis.
FUTILITY, inutilitas.
FUTURE, futurus. — *For the future, in futurum, tempore futuro. — To take care for the future, in tempus futurum consulere.*
FUTURITY, tempus futurum. — *To provide for a long futurity, consulere in longitudo.*
FUZZ (ravel out), retexo.
FY! phui! vah!

G.

GABARDINE, gausape, læna, hirta toga.
GABBLE, v. garrio, præcipitanter loqui.
GABBLE, s. garritus. — *Love of gabble, garulitas, loquacitas.*
GABBLER, garrulus, in loquendo præceps or projectus; blatero.
GABEL, vectigal.
GABION, corbis terræ oppletus.
GABLE-END, fastigium; frons (front). — *Having a gable-end, fastigiatus.*
GAD up and down, vagor, circuncurso. — *Gadding up and down, errabundus, huc illuc cursitans.*
GADDER, erro, vagus.
GADDING, vagatio.
GADDLINGLY, vage.
GAD-BEE, **GAD-FLY**, æstrum, asilus, tahnus.
Gaffer, sodalis.
GAG, v. os obstruere.
GAG, s. say oris obturamentum.
GAGE (pledge), pignus, depositum. — *|| A gage to measure with, virga (say) chorometrica.*
TO GAGE (pawn, pledge), oppignero, pignori dare. — *|| To gage casks, vasa metiri, captum vasis explorare. — a ship, quanta pars navis sit subter aquam explorare.*
GAGER, doliorum mensuror.
GAGING (pawning or pledging), oppigneratio. — *|| A gaging of casks, mensura doliorum.*
GAILETY, hilaritas. See Goy.
GAIN, lucrum, compendium; quæstus. — *To make a gain of, quæstui habere. — He makes a gain of the commonwealth, habet quæstui rempublicam. — Have you counted your gains? enumerasti id quod ad te rediturum putes? — I reckon all that clear gain, omne id in lucro esse depecto, cmne id lucro appono. — To draw in gain, quæstum inferre. — Base, dirty gain, turpe or sordidum lucrum. — Little gains, lucellum.*
TO GAIN, lucrari, lucrificacio, quæstum or lucrum facere. — *I have gained ten pounds, decem minas lucratus sum. — By that means you may gain friends, eo pacto amicos pares. — There is no easier way to gain good will, nulla re conciliatur facilius benevolentia. — I have gained my point, quod expectavi jam sum assecutus; vici. — To gain approbation, movere approbationem. — credit, fidem, impetrare. — To gain or increase, augeo, adaugeo. — To gain ground or grow in*

use, invalesco. — To gain one's end, voti compotem esse, voto potiri. — Gained, partus, lucrificatus, acquisitus.
GAINER, qui lucratur.
GAINFUL, lucrosus, quæstuosus, fructuosus. — *All the gainful offices at court, omnia aulica officia ex quibus quæstus est.*
GAINFULLY, quæstu et lucro.
GAINSAY, contra dico, refragor, adversor, nego.
GAINSAYING, contradictio.
GAIT, gressus, incessus. — *Her gait showed her to be a true goddess, vera incessu patuit dea. — A mincing gait, incessus fractus. — Quick, slow, incessus citus, tardus. — To go with a stately gait, magnifice incedere.*
GALAXY, via lactea, circulus lacteus.
GALE (of wind), flatus, flamen. — *A brisk gale, ventus incitator, vehementior, acrior. — A gentle gale, aura levis, lenis, secunda. — A violent gale, ventus vehementis.*
GALL, s. fel (in the bladder); bilis (the bile). — *The gall-bladder, vesica fellis; fel. — Gall-like, felleus. — || Gall (nut), galla.*
GALL, v. (rub, pinch), attero; uro. — *|| (vex, anger), stomachum alicui facere, bilem alicui movere, aliquem pungere, dictis proscindere, maledictis excipere. — I gall the man, uro hominem. — To gall an enemy, hosti incommodare, magnum incommodum dare, ferre, importare. — in the rear, hostem in tergo destringere.*
GALL, subst. intertrigo; pars attrita; pl. attrita.
GALLANT, adj. comptus, nitidus, lautus, speciosus, splendidus. — *To make gallant, orno, adorno. — Nothing gallant, inelegans, invenustus. — || Gallant (brave, &c.), fortis, animosus, magnanimus, egregius, eximius.*
GALLANT, s. homo bellus or scitus; (to a lady), adulter, mœchus.
GALLANTLY, compe, nitide, generose, splendide, egregie, fortiter, acriter. — *To attire gallantly, nitide, splendide, egregie ornare; molliter or delicate vestire.*
GALLANTNESS, **GALLANTRY**, magnificentia, nitor, splendor, lautitia; — (of spirit), magnanimitas, animi magnitudo.
GALLEON, navis præsiaria grandior.
GALLERY, porticus, ambulacrum, ambu-

latio, pergula. — having two rows of pillars, porticus duplex; three, triplex. — A covered gallery, cryptoporticus. — A picture gallery, pinacotheca. — The gallery in the theatre, cavea summa. — A gallery open about the court, peristylum. — A little gallery, porticula, ambulacrum.
GALLEY, navis actuaria or longa. — *A little galley, actuariolum, paro.*
GALLIGASKINS, braccæ laxæ.
GALLIOT, biremis.
GALLIPOT, ollula fictilis; vasculum fictile.
GALLON, congius.
GALLOP, equo citato vchi or currere; (of the horse), citatum currere or ferri. — *To begin to gallop, equum admittere.*
GALLOP, subst. cursus concitatus, admissus, citatus; effusus gressus. — *In a gallop, equo citato or admissio.*
GALLOWS, catasta ad supplicium constructa; arbor infelix. — *The gallows groans for you, credo ego tibi esse eundem actutum extra portam. — One for whom the gallows groans, trifurcifer, cruce dignus. — Hanged on a gallows, arbore infelici suspensus.*
GAMBOL, salto, exsulto; lascivio.
GAMBOL, **GAMBOLING**, saltus, exsultatio. — *To make gambols, saltantes satyros imitari.*
GAME, lusus, ludus, certamen: (in hunting or fowling), præda. — *To get the game, ludo vincere. — To lose it, vinci. — To play at a game, ludere. — To leave off the game, lulum incidere. — The conclusion or breaking up of games, ludorum missio. — The master of the games, brabeuta or brabentes.*
TO GAME, ludo; aleam ludere: aleæ indulgere.
GAMESOME, petulans, lascivus, ludibundus.
GAMESOMENESS, petulantia, lascivia.
GAMESTER, aleo, aleator. — *The better gamester, the worse man, aleator quanto in arte est melior, tanto est nequior. — A eogging gamester or gambler, aleator dolosus or fraudulentus.*
GAMING, subst. alea; lusus. — *They sit up all night at gaming, luditur alea pernox. — Of or for gaming, aleatorius. — A gaming-house, taberna aleatoria, aleatorium. — One that keeps a gaming-house, taberne aleatoriæ exercitor.*
GAMMON of bacon, perna, petaso.
GAMUT in music, scala musica.

- GANDER**, anser mas. — *A young gander*, anserculus.
- GANG**, globus, caterva, grex. — *of desperate villains*, grex or globus desperatorum hominum.
- GANGRENE**, gangræna; caro emortua. To **GANGRENE**, gangrænâ corripî or vitari.
- GANTLET**. — *To run the gantlet*, per militum ordines currentem virgis cædi; fig. ab uno ad alterum quasi datatim mitti. — ¶ See *Gauntlet*.
- GAPE** with the mouth, hio, oscito. — *He gapes for more*, ad spem futuram hiat. — *How he yawns and gapes!* ut pandiculus oscitatur! — *He gapes horribly*, inmani hiatu rictum diducit. — *To gape after* (covet), inhio, capto; appeto. — *Crassus gaped after the Parthian gold*, Crassus Parthico inhiabat auro. — *He gaped after the title of general*, nomen captavit imperatorium. — *He gaped after sovereignty*, regnum appetebat. — *To gape for breath*, anheio. — *out of laziness*, oscito. — *To gape at one*, aspecto; os in aliquem advertere; defixis or intentis oculis intueri. — *Gaping*, hians, hiulus. — ¶ *To gape* (chink), as the ground, delhisco, fatisco; rimas agere.
- GAPER**, qui hiat, oscitat. — *A rude gaper*, spectator impudens.
- GAPING** (yawning), oscitatio.
- GAP**, hiatus, fissura, apertura. — *A gap in a book*, lacuna. — *A gap in the ground*, terre hiatus. — *To stop a gap*, hiatus resarcire, lacunam supplere. — *A stop-gap*, impedimentum. — *To stand in the gap* (protect others from danger), periculum ab aliis depellere; pro aliis se periculo offerre or objicere.
- GARB** (dress), ornatus, habitus; (way of carriage), gestus. — Fig. *In the garb of*, specie alicujus rei.
- GARBAGE**, viscera; (refuse), sordes.
- GARBLE**, purgo, expurgo; excerno: (cull out), excerpto, delectum facere.
- GARBLER**, purgator.
- GARBLING**, purgatio.
- GARDEN**, hortus. — *A little gardea*, hortulus. — *A flower-garden*, floralia (se. oca). — *A nurse-garden*, seminarium, plantarium. — *A garden of pleasure*, viridarium, horti (pl.). — *A kitchen-garden*, hortus olitorius. — *A garden of roses*, rosarium, rosetum. — *To dress or manage a garden*, hortum colere or instruere. — *Of a garden*, hortensis. — *A digging in a garden*, pastinatio. — *A bed in a garden*, area, areola.
- GARDENER**, olitor, horti cultor.
- GARGLE**, gargarizo.
- GARGLING**, gargarizatio, gargarizatus.
- GARISH**, magnifice, splendide, nitide vestitus: fulgens, splendens, lucidus, splendidus.
- GARISHNESS**, splendor, fulgor.
- GARLAND**, sertum; corolla. — *of flowers*, corolla textilis. — *of oak leaves*, corolla querna, quercica, civica. — *of bays*, (corona) laurea. — *To make garlands*, sarta texere. — *Wearing a garland*, coronatus, serto redimitus.
- GARLIC**, allium. — *Bear's*, allium ursinum. — *Great mountain*, allium montanum. — *Wild or cow*, allium silvestre. — *Whole headed*, mas allium. — *A clove of garlic*, allii nucleus. — *A head*, allii bulbos or caput. — *Smelling of garlic*, allium olens; alliatus.
- GARMENT**, vestis, indumentum, amictus. — *Cut your garment according to your cloth*, ne mullum cupias, cum sit tibi gobio tantum in loculis. — *A torn garment*, vestis lacera or pertusa. — *A garment of cloth of gold*, segmentata vestis. — *of needle work*, vestis acupicta, vestis Phrygiana. — *of silk*, vestis holoserica. — *An old garment*, lacerna vetus. — *A garment that fits well*, ill, vestis corpori accurate or male aptata. — *An under garment*, tunica. — *An upper*, pallium; summus cultus, Mart. — *A holiday garment*, vestis splendidior. — *Of a garment*, vestiarium.
- GARNER**, horreum, cella penaria. — *for salt*, salis repositorium.
- To **GARNER**, repono, condo.
- GARNET**, carbunculus. — *Oriental*, carbunculus carchedonius.
- GARNISH**, orno, adorno, exorno; excolo, instruo; polio; distinguo.
- GARNISHER**, adornator, exornator.
- GARNISHING**, GARNISHMENT, GARNITURE, ornatus, ornamentum; exornatio; politura; vestitus.
- GARRET**, cœnaculum superius, cœnaculum; cella.
- GARRISON**, præsidium. — *A soldier that lies in garrison*, miles statarius, prædiarius. — *To be in garrison*, præsidium agitare. — *Of a garrison*, prædiarius.
- To **GARRISON**, præsidio munire or firmare; præsidium in oppido collocare.
- GARRULOUS**, garrulus, loquax.
- GARRULITY**, garrulitas.
- GARTER**, genuale, periscelis, tœniola tibialis. — ¶ *A knight of the garter*, auratæ periscelidis eques. — ¶ *Garter* (principal king at arms), say fœtialis garterius.
- To **GARTER** up (tie with a garter), subligo, succingo; periscelide circumdare.
- GAS**, gas, quod dicitur.
- GASCONADE**, insultatio petulans, jactatio.
- GASH** (make a gash), vulnero, lacerio; scindo.
- GASH**, s. vulnus; incisura.
- GASHING**, vulneratio.
- GASP** for breath, ægre ducere spiritum; anheio.
- GASP**, s. anhelans spiritus; spiritus. — *To be at the last gasp*, animam agere. — *To give the last gasp*, extremum spiritum exhalare.
- GASPING**, nieatus animæ gravior; anhelatio.
- GATE**, janua, porta, ostium. — *At the gate*, ante januam, pro foribus. — *He never stirred out of the gate*, pedem portâ non extulit. — *Folding gates*, januæ bifores or bipatentes. — *A little gate*, portula. — *A great gate*, porta, valvæ. — *A side gate*, janua obliqua. — *A postern gate*, posticum, janua postica, cæcæ fores. — *To keep a gate*, januam observare, januæ tutelam gerere. — *A gate-keeper*, janitor, januæ custos.
- GATHER**, colligo, excipio, decerpo. — *Five days after you have gathered them*, quinto die quam sustuleris. — *To gather as a hen gathers her chickens*, fovere penus, Cic. — *To gather again*, recolligo. — *To gather to a curd*, coagulo. — *To gather flowers*, flores carpere, decerpere, legere. — *grapes*, vindemio, vindemior. — *To gather out*, excerpto, seligo. — *To gather strength*, reviresco, vires colligere. — *To gather together on heaps*, congero, accumulo. — *To gather up*, colligo. — *money*, pecuniam cogere, corrogare, cumulare, accumulare. — *wealth*, opes conquirere. — *To gather money for alms*, stipem colligere. — *To gather money to pay soldiers*, stipem cogere. — *To gather an army*, copias contrahere; milites conscribere; exercitum colligere, comparare, conficere, conflare. — *To gather in plails*, as a garment, in sinus consuere. — *To gather matter*, as a sore, suppurare. — *Money gathered up against the commonwealth*, pecuniæ conciliatæ adversus rempublicam. — *To gather (persons) together*, congreco, cogo, contraho. — *To gather or meet together* (neut.), congregor, convenio. — *The people gather together*, frequens coit populus. — *To gather about a person*, circumfundi; circumstiterere. — *A multitude gathered about*, multitudo circumfusa. — *Gathered (together)*, collectus, coactus, frequens: (on heaps), congestus, accumulatus: (dracon together), contractus: (congealed), concretus: (as flowers), carptus, decerptus: (as a garment), collectus, plicatus: (as a sore), suppuratus. — ¶ *To gather (conclude) from arguments*, ex argumentis concludere. — *Whence we gather*, ex quo intelligitur; ex quo conficitur. — *To gather or guess*, conjector, conjecturam facere.
- GATHERS** (plaits), sinus.
- GATHERER**, coactor. — *of fruit*, strictor, legulus. — *of grapes*, vindemiator. — *of toll*, exactor portorii, portitor.
- GATHERING**, collectio, coactio. — *A gathering together*, congregatio. — *A gathering of fruits*, carptura. — *of money*, coactio argentaria. — *To make a gathering of money*, collectam argentariam facere. — *A gathering of grapes*, vindemia. — *A*
- gathering round*, conglobatio. — *The gathering of a sore*, suppuratio.
- GAUDS**, crepundia, nugæ.
- GAUDY**, lautus, splendidus.
- GAUDILY**, laute, splendide, magnifice.
- GAUDINESS**, lantitia, splendor, ornatus.
- GAUNT**, gracilis, tennis, exilis.
- GAUNTLET**, digitabulum ferreum or militare. — ¶ See *Gantlet*.
- GAY** (gallant), comptus, lautus, nitide vestitus, splendide ornatus. — *To be gay*, niteo, splendo. — *To make gay*, excolo, orno, adorno, exorno. — ¶ (airy, brisk), alacer, hilaris, lætus, vividus.
- GAYETY** (cheerfulness), hilaritas, alacritas, lætitia; (show), nitor, splendor.
- GAYLY** (briskly), hilariter, hilare; (finely), nitide, splendide.
- GAZE** or gaze upon, v. aspecto, avide spectare, intentis oculis aspicere. — *To gaze out of a window*, exserto capite prospicere or spectare. — *Gazed upon*, avide spectatus. — *To stand gazing about*, circumspecto, circumspectio.
- GAZE**, s. obtutus, admiratio. — *To stand at a gaze*, hæsito, dubito; hæreo.
- GAZER**, spectator.
- GAZINGSTOCK**, spectaculum.
- GAZETTE**, acta diurna, acta publica, acta.
- GEAR**, ornatus, vestitus; suppellex, utensilia. — *Horses' gear*, equorum ornamenta.
- GELD**, castro, eviro. — *A gelded man*, eunuchus, spado.
- GELDING**, castratio, eviratio. — ¶ (nag), cantherius; equus castratus.
- GEM**, gemma.
- To **GEM**, gemmo.
- GENDER**, s. genus.
- GENDER**, v. genero, procreo; pario.
- GENEALOGY**, genealogia, familiarum origo; liber in quo familiæ nobiles a stirpe ad hanc ætatem enarrantur.
- GENEALOGICAL**, ad generis descriptionem pertinens.
- GENEALOGIST**, genealogus.
- GENERAL**, universus, generalis; (common to all), communis; (common, frequent), vulgaris, tritus: also by omnis. — *In the general*, in universum, universe, generatim, generaliter.
- GENERAL of an army**, dux belli or exercitus, dux, prætor, imperator. — *To make one general*, bello aliquem præficere.
- GENERALITY**, plerique omnes, pars (hominum) maxima.
- GENERALLY** (universally), universe, generatim, generaliter: (commonly), fere, plerumque.
- GENERATE**, genero, procreo, gigno.
- GENERATION**, generatio, genitura. — ¶ *A generation* (age), sæculum, atas. — *The rising generation*, qui jam sunt adolescentes.
- GENERATIVE**, genialis, ad generationem pertinens.
- GENERIC**, generalis.
- GENEROUS**, generosus, munificus, liberalis.
- GENEROUSLY**, liberaliter, munifice. — *Very*, perliberaliter.
- GENEROSITY**, virtus or indoles generosa; munificentia animi; liberalitas.
- GENET**, asturco, equis Hispanicis, caballus.
- GENIAL**, genialis, hilaris, lætus.
- GENIALLY**, naturâ.
- GENITALS**, genitalia, verenda.
- GENITIVE** case, casus genitivus, casus gignendi or patrius.
- GENIUS**, indoles, ingenium, captus. — *A good genius or capacity*, magnum or summum ingenium. — *Sublime*, ingenium præstantissimum or excellentissimum. — ¶ *A good genius or spirit*, bonus genius. — *An evil*, malus genius; cacodemon.
- GENTEEL**, honestus, elegans, venustus, commodus, lepidus, nobilis, magnificus, urbanus. — *He was a person of a genteel aspect*, ille erat honestâ facie et liberali. — *Ter.* — *Of genteel family*, sanguine generoso cretus.
- GENTEELLY**, venuste, concinne; urbane, comiter. — *Genteelly* (handsomely) clad, pulchre or eleganter vestitus; nitidus, concinnus.
- GENTEELNESS**, venustas, concinnitas; liberalitas; urbanitas, affabilitas

GENTILITY, nobilitas.

GENTILE, ethnicus, paganus, gentiis, vere religionis ignarus.

GENTILISM, superstio ethnica.

GENTLE (mild), lenis, mitis, mansuetus, clemens; facilis; tener: (courteous), humanus, benignus, comis, affabilis; blaudis: (tame), cianr. — *To grow gentle*, mitesco, demitigor. — *To make gentle*, mansuefacio, domo, cicuro. — *A gentle gale*, aura secunda or lenis. — *Made gentle*, mansuefactus, domitus. — ¶ (in family), nobilis, generosus, genere clarus or insignis. — *Gentle and simple*, nobiles et ignobiles.

GENTLEMAN, vir nobilis; (in behavior), urbanus vir. — *Jack will never make a gentleman*, ex quovis ligno Mercurius non fit. — *An upstart gentleman*, homo novus, a se ortus. — *A young gentleman*, adolescens nobilis. — *A half gentleman*, hybrida, ex alterâ parte ignobilis. — *A gentleman of the king's bed-chamber*, regis cubicularius. — *Of or like a gentleman*, honestus, liberalis, ingenuus. — *A gentleman's estate*, census equestris. — *Of a gentlemanlike race*, honesto loco natus. — *Gentlemen of the first rank*, optimates, principes, viri primores.

GENTLEMANLIKE, adv. generose, liberaliter. — *Brought up gentlemanlike*, ingenuè educatus.

GENTLENESS, clementia, lenitas, humanitas, comitas, facilitas, affabilitas, mansuetudo, placabilitas, indulgentia.

GENTLEWOMAN, femina nobilis, generosa. — *A great gentlewoman*, domina or matrona illustris. — *A mean gentlewoman*, domina e plebe sumpta.

GENTLY, leniter, clementer, humaniter, comiter, pacate, candide, dulciter, mansuete. — *Gently said of you*, benigne dicis. — *He speaks gently to him*, illum ore placido compellat. — *To term it more gently*, ut lenissime dicam. — ¶ (softly or slowly), lente, placide. — *Fair and gently goes far*, festina lente.

GENTRY, nobilitas. — *of the meaner sort*, nobilitas nova, ascriptitii proceres.

GENUINE, verus, sincerus, genuinus, probus, merus, putus.

GENUINELY, naturaliter.

GENUINENESS, incorrupta integritas; auctoritas, fides.

GEOGRAPHY, geographia, terræ descriptio.

GEOGRAPHER, geographus.

GEOGRAPHICAL, geographicus.

GEOGRAPHICALLY, secundum geographiam.

GEOMETRY, geometria, geometrice; ratio linearis.

GEOMETRICAL, geometricus.

GEOMETRICALLY, geometrice.

GEOMETRICIAN, geometres.

GERMAN, germanus, genuinus.

GERMAN, prop. adj. Germanicus. — ¶ *A German*, Germanus.

GERMINATE (bud), germino, egermino, pullulo.

GERMINATION, germinatio.

GESTURE, gestus. — *Uncomely*, gestus indecorus. — *Comely or graceful*, actionis dignitas, Cic. — *Full of gesture*, gestuosus.

TO GESTICULATE (make gestures), gestum agere; gesticulari.

GET, acquirere, adipiscor, consequor, nanciscor; paro, colligo, comparo; lucror, lucrificatio. — *Gotten*, acquisitus, quæstus, partus; by stealth, surreptitius. — *The thing gotten*, quæstus. — *He walks up and down to get an appetite*, famem obsonat obambulando. — *You will get nothing by it*, nihil agis, nihil promovebis. — *There is something to be got by this*, habet hæc res panem. — *See that dinner be got ready*, fac paretur prandium. — *They think they are got into another world*, putant se in alium terrarum orbem delatos. — *Ill-gotten goods*, prosper not long, de male quæsitis vix gaudet tertius heres. — *He got the better*, potiores partes tulit. — *She was scarce got to the door*, vix ad ostium proccerserat. — *He is got into a new fashion*, nove vestitur. — *I got a glimpse of it*, quasi per caliginem vidi. — *To get aside*, away or gone, abeo, secedo. — *Let them get them from among good folk*, secernant se a bonis. — *I will get me somewhere else*,

alio me conferam. — *Let her get her hence*, hæc hinc facessat. — *Get you away hence*, aufer te hinc. — *Yet they could not get away from the enemy*, non tamen eripuerunt se hosti, Liv. — *To get acquainted with a person*, cum aliquo familiaritatem conficere, contrahere, inire. — *To get above or beyond*, superare, vinco. — *It is a fine thing to get above one's elders*, pulchrum est superasse majores. — *To get (bespread) abroad*, in viciis dimanare or emanare. — *To get before*, anticipo, præverto, vinco. — *To get by entreaty*, exoro, impetro. — *To get (pass) by*, prætereo. — *To get by labor*, demereo. — *She gets her living by spinning and weaving*, lanâ et telâ victum querit; fig. parce et duriter vitam tolerat. — *To get clear of a thing*, se ab aliquâ re expedire or liberare. — *To get by heart*, memoriæ mandare. — *To get off*, evadere, effugere. — *To get (gather) together*, contraho, conquirere, colligo. — *He prayed me to get some physicians together*, rogavit uti cogerem medicos. — *To get (come) together*, convenio, cœo. — *To get a thing from one by questions, &c.*, expiscor. — *For nothing could be got of him even by torture*, nihil enim exprimi quæstione potuit, Suet. — *To get a thing from one by force*, aliquid ab aliquo extorquere. — *To get (break) through*, perumpo. — *To get up (rise)*, surgo. — *To get up upon*, conscendo. — *To get (lift) up*, attollo, elevo. — *To get safe home*, domum suam incolumem attingere. — ¶ *To get (beget)*, genero, procreo; gigno. — *To get with child*, gravido; gravidam facere.

GETTING, comparatio. — *There is no getting of it again*, quod periit, perit.

GEWGAWES, nugæ, tricæ, crepundia.

GHAFTLY (dreadful), horrificus, terribilis; (pale), pallidus. — *A ghaftly countenance*, facies cadaverosa.

GHAFTLINESS, horror, pallor.

GHOST (brenth), spiritus, anima. — *The Holy Ghost*, Spiritus Sanctus, Paracletus. — *To give up the ghost*, supremum spiritum efflare, animam agere or exhalare. — ¶ *Ghosts of the dead*, lemures; larvæ, maniæ; umbræ.

GHOSTLY counsel, consilium de rebus cælestibus.

GIANT, gigas.

GIANTESSE, mulier staturâ giganteâ.

GIGANTIC, giganteus.

GIBBER, barbare loqui.

GIBBERISH, mendicorum et nebulonum ex compacto sermo; barbaries.

GIBBET, arbor infelix.

TO GIBBET, suspendo.

GIBBOUS, gibbus, gibbosus.

GIBE, dicterium, sanna, scomma.

TO GIBE, illudo, subsanno; dicterio or scommate aliquem petere.

GIBER, dicax, scurra.

GIBING, convicius, convicians.

GIBINGLY, fastidiosè.

GIBLETS, anseris trunculi or exta.

GIDDY (giddy-brained, giddy-headed), vertigine correptus; (foolish, conceited), fatuus, ineptus, affectatus; (fickle), inconstans, levis, sibi dispar. — *To become giddy*, vertigine corripit.

GIDDINESS, vertigo, capitis error; (levity), animus levis, animi levitas.

GIDDILY (carelessly), negligenter, indiligenter, oscitanter, inconsiderate.

GIFT, donum, munus. — *due to merit*, præmium. — *A small gift*, munusculum. — *A deed of gift (in law)*, factum. — *A new year's gift*, or present upon a birthday, strena. — *A gift bestowed upon a guest*, xenium. — *A free gift*, munus gratuitum. — *Gifts bestowed on the gods*, donaria, pl. — *The gift of a prince*, congiarium. — *To bestow gifts*, munera donare, muneribus cumulare. — ¶ See Give.

GIG (whirligig), turbo.

GIGGLE, effuse ridere; in cachinnum solvi; furtim cachinnari. — *Giggling*, effuse ridens.

GIGGLE, subst. risus effusus or nimius.

GIGOT, tuncutum.

GILD, inaurare.

GILDED, auratus, inauratus, subauratus, deauratus. — *He doubted whether it was solid gold or only gilt over*, dubitabat an

ea solida esset, an extrinsecus inaurata, Cic.

GILDER, inaurator.

GILDING, auratura.

GILL (small measure), hemina. — ¶ *The gills of fishes*, branchiæ, pl.

GIMCRACKS, crepundia; machinæ triviales.

GIMLET, terebra.

GIN, laqueus; tendicula.

GINGER, zinziber. — *Gingerbread*, panis zinzibere conditus.

GINGERLY, pedetentim, levi pede. — *To tread gingerly*, pedetentim incedere.

GIPSY, Cingais, Cingara.

GIRD, cingo, accingo, præcingo, succingo; ligo. — *about*, circumcingo, circumligo. — *To gird slack*, cincturâ laxiore cingere. — *To gird under*, succingo. — *unto*, accingo. — *Not girded*, discinctus.

GIRDING, cinctura.

GIRDLE, cingulum, cingula, zona, cinctorium, cinctus; balteus. — *A sword-girdle*, balteus or balteum. — *The magic girdle of Venus*, cestus. — *To undo one's girdle*, se discingere. — ¶ See Belt.

GIRDLER (girdle-maker), zonarius.

GIRTH, cingula, cinctorium.

TO GIRTH, cingulo substringere.

GIRL, puella, virgo, pupa. — *A little girl*, puellula, virguncula.

GIRLISH, virginalis, puellaris. — *To grow girlish*, puellasco, Varr.

GIRLISHLY, more puellarum.

GIRTH. See under Gird.

GIVE, do, dono; largior, tribuo, attribuo.

— *He gives twice, who gives quickly*, bis dat, qui cito dat. — *If you give me another word*, si verbum addideris. — *Give it to him to do*, huic mandes. — *Give me thy hand*, cedo manum. — *Give me the bowl, water, letter, &c.*, cedo pateram, aquam, tabulas, etc. — *Give an inch, and take an ell*, qui semel gustarit canis, a corio nunquam absterrebitur. — *He gave it me to keep*, servandum mihi dedit. — *Giving all for gone*, transactum de partibus ratus. — *To give one like for like*, par pari alicui referre. — *To give or assign*, assigno. — *Given*, datus, traditus, exhibitus. — *To give amiss*, beneficium male collocare. — *All that you give an ungrateful person is given amiss*, perit, quod facis ingrato. — *To give away*, alieno, abalieno. — *To give bountifully*, elargior. — *To give forth*, divulgo. — *To give or deliver*, trado. — *To give back (restore)*, reddo, retribuio. — *To give back (give ground)*, cedo, retrogredior; pedem referre; in fugam inclinare. — *To give ear*, ausculto, animus advertere, aures arrigere. — *To give freely*, condono. — *To give himself unto*, sese mancipare, dedere, addicere. — *To give himself wholly to his books*, involvere se literis. — *To give into (approve of)* a design, consilium alicuius probare, approbare, comprobare. — *To give largely*, abunde, copiose, affatim largiri. — *To give liberally*, elargior. — *To give one's mind unto*, se alicui rei addicere. — *To give over, out, off, cesso*, desisto, omitto, desuesco, desino. — *fighting*, pugna absistere. — *To give over from one to another*, transdo, transcribo, trado. — *To give over for lost*, pro derelicto habere. — *Given over to another*, assignatus, translatus. — *Given over for lost*, desperatus, derelictus; conclamatum est. — *Given over (for a dead man)*, eger depositus, cuius salus deplorata est. — *So that the physicians had given him over*, ut medici de ejus salute diffiderent. — *One that is given over*, homo deploratè spei. — *To give on overplus*, superingero. — *To give out or distribute*, distribuo, dispenso, dispartio. — *To give out or report*, nuntio, spargo; aliquid ad aliquem referre, in vulgus edere. — *To give part to another*, imperio. — *To give to understand*, certum or certiorum aliquem facere. — *Given to*, addictus, deditus. — *They are much given to hunting*, multum sunt in venationibus. — *He is otherwise given*, dissimili studio est. — *He is given to the world*, ad rem attentus est or avidior. — *To give one trouble*, alicui molestiam creare, negotium facessere. — *To give*

up a town, oppidum dedere. — *an account, rationem reddere.* — *an argument, ab aliquo argumento desistere.* — *To give up an office, magistratum deponere; magistratu se abdicare; magistratu abire.* — *one's right, de suo iure cedere.* — *one's self to idleness, ignaviae se tradere.* — *To give way, cedo, concedo.* — *Give way, decedite de via.* — *They are to give way to necessity, necessitati parere coguntur.* — *He gives way to his humor, libidini indulget.* — *To give (yield, afford), præbeo.* — || See Gift.

GIVER, dator, largitor. — *A lawgiver, legislator.* But see Law.

GIVING, donatio, datio, largitio. — *A giving into or yielding to, concessio.* — *A giving over or desisting, discessio, derelictio, cessatio.* — *A giving or yielding up, cessio.* — *A giving back, recessio.* — *A giving up, deditio.*

GIVES (fettlers), compedes, pedicæ.

GIZZARD, avium ingluvies or stomachus.

GLAD, **GLADSOME**, lætus, jucundus, hilaris, alacer, ætabilis. — *I never saw any man more glad, nihil vidi quicquam lætius.* — *Glad of the hour, lætus honore.* — *To be glad, gaudeo, laetor.* — *I am glad of it, de isthoc gaudeo, optime est.* — *I am glad to see you, ego nunc te conspicio libens; conspectus vester reficit et recreat mentem meam.* — *I shall be glad to do you any courtesy, tibi lubens benefaxim.* — *I am glad to hear it, perlibenter audio.* — *I am glad to see you so brisk, ob gaudium tuum gaudeo.* — *Very glad, perlætus.* — *He is inwardly or heartily glad, in sinu gaudet.* — *To be very glad, pergaudeo.* — *He will be heartily glad of my joy, mea solide gavisurus est gaudia.*

TO GLAD, **GLADDEN**, lætifico, oblecto, exhilaro; lætitiâ aliquem afficere. — *I will make him glad to take it, cupide accipiat faxo.* — *Gladdening, lætificus, exhilarans.*

GLADLY, læte, libenter, lubens, cupide.

GLADNESS, lætitiâ, gaudium.

GLADE, interstitium silvaticum.

GLANCE, oculorum coniectus, conitutus, intuitus. — *At first glance, primo intuitu.*

TO GLANCE, raptim or leviter obtueri. — || *To glance upon (give a hint of) a thing, innuo.* — || *To glance (slide by), præterlabor.* — *Glanced, leviter præstricitus.*

GLANCING of the eye, oculi jactus.

GLANCINGLY, obiter.

GLAND, caruncula, glandula. — *The glands of the throat, tonsillæ.* — *Full of glands, glandulosus.*

GLANDERS, glandularum in collo tumor.

GLANDULOUS, glandulosus, Col.

GLANDIFEROUS, glandifer.

GLARE, splendor oculis perstringens.

TO GLARE, oculos perstringere.

GLARING, oculos perstringens; conspicuus, insignitus.

GLASS, vitrum. — *Flint-glass, vitrum ex silice confectum.* — *A drinking-glass, calix vitreus.* — *A glass (draught of liquor), vini, cerevisiæ, etc. haustus.* — *To drink off a glass, poculum exhaurire, ebibere.* — *Over a glass of wine, ad vinum; inter scyphos or pocula.* — *To drink a glass of wine, vinum bibere.* — *An hour-glass, clepsydra.* — *A looking-glass, speculum; a false glass, speculum mendax.* — *A burning-glass, vitrum causticum.* — *A dressing-glass, speculum vestiarium.* — *A magnifying-glass, vitrum quod res objectas auget; microscopum.* — *Of glass, vitreus.* — *A glass bottle, ampulla vitrea.* — *A glass-house, officina vitri.* — *A glass-maker, vitrarius, vitri artifex.* — *blower, vitrarius qui vitrum flatu figurat.* — *Glass-making, ars vitri.* — *Glass-ware, vasa vitrea, vitrea.* — *A perspective-glass, conspiciulum.* — *Clear as glass, vitreus, translucidus, pellucidus.*

GLASSY, vitreus.

TO GLAZE (as a pot), incrusto; tectorio vitreo incrustare: (windows), vitro instruere or munire, fenestris vitrum insere-re: (polish), polio.

GLAZIER, vitrarius qui fenestris vitrum inserit.

GLAZING, incrustatio, vitri inductio.

GLEAM, fulgur, coruscatio.

TO GLEAM, fulgeo, corusco.

GLEAN, spicilegium facere (in the field); racemari (in the vineyard): — ommissa colligere. — *Gleaned, collectus.*

GLEANNING, spicilegium: racematio. — *The gleanings or leavings of a thing, reliquæ.*

GLEBE, gleba. — || *Glebe land, prædium sacerdotale.*

GLEDE, milvus.

GLEE, hilaritas, lætitiâ.

GLEEFUL, hilaris, lætus.

GLEET (the running of a sore), sanies, tabum.

GLIB, lævis, lubricus. — *His tongue runs very glib, lingua volubilitate plurimum pollet; numerose et volubilitate verba profundit.*

GLIBLY, lubrice, volubiliter.

GLIBNESS, volubilitas.

GLIDE, labor, prolabor. — *To glide along (fig.), ambulo.*

GLIDING, lapsus, prolapsio.

GLIMMER, subluceo. — *Glimmering, sublustris.* — *A glimmering light, lux dubia or crepera.*

GLIMPSE (flash of light), coruscatio. — || *A glimpse or slight sight of a thing, rei aspectus or prospectus obscurior.* — *To have but a slight glimpse of a thing, aliquid per caliginem or quasi per nebulam videre.*

GLISTEN, **GLISTER**, mico, corusco, rutilo; fulgeo, niteo, candeo, colluceo, luceo. — *All is not gold that glisters, non omne quod nitet aurum est; fronti nulla fides.* — *Eyes glistening with a trembling brilliancy, tremulo fulgore micantes oculi.* — *Glistering, rutilus, coruscus, fulgidus.*

GLISTERING, s. coruscatio.

GLITTER, corusco, fulgeo, niteo. — *He glitters in purple, purpurâ fulget.* — *He makes the ways glitter with his sword, stricto vias præfulgurat ense.* — *Glittering, coruscus, fulgidus, lucidus, nitens.*

GLITTERING, fulgor, coruscatio.

GLITTERINGLY, splendide, nitide.

GLOAR, limis oculis aspicere.

GLOBE, globus, sphaera. — *A little globe, globulus.* — *The globe, terræ globus; orbis terrarum, terræ.*

GLOBOUS, **GLOBULAR**, sphæroides, sphæricus.

GLOBOSITY, forma globosa; figura sphærica.

GLOBULE, globulus.

GLOOM, obscuritas, caligo.

GLOOMY, obscurus, caliginosus; horridus, torvus, tristis, tetricus.

GLOOMILY, horride, austere, torve.

GLORY, decus, splendor, gloria. — *To acquire or get glory, gloriam acquirere, adipisci, consequi, comparare.* — *A little glory, gloriola.* — *To hunt after vain glory, inanem gloriam aucupari.* — *Vain glory, ostentatio, jactantia, ambitio.*

TO GLORY, glorior, superbio, se efferre. — *Glorying, gloriosus, ventosus, superbus.*

GLORIFY, s. gloriatio.

GLORIFY, laudo, celebros, illustro; laudibus efferre.

GLORIFICATION, laudatio, celebratio.

GLORIOUS, gloriosus, illustris, inclytus, eximius. — *Vain-glorious, gloriosus, superbus, ambitiosus.*

GLORIOUSLY, gloriose, eximie. — *Vain-gloriously, elate, jactanter, superbe.*

GLOSS (marginal comment), glossa; (any short explanation), scholion. — || *Glosses, commenta, res commenticiæ.* — *To give a false gloss to, colorem dare alicui rei.* — || *Gloss, Glossiness (lustre), fulgor, nitor.* — *To set a gloss upon, levigo, polio; nitorem rei alicui inducere or addere.*

TO GLOSS (gloss upon), commentor, interpretor. — || *To gloss over a fault, culpam extenuare or elevare.*

GLOSSARY, glossarium.

GLOSSER (exponnder), interpres.

GLOSSING (setting a gloss upon), levigatio, nitoris inductio.

GLOSSY, nitidus, expolitus.

GLOUT (look dogged), frontem contrahere. — *Glouting, stomachosus, iracundus, torvus.*

GLOUTING, s. torvitas, vultus truculentia.

GLOVE, digitabulum. — *Gloved, digitabula gerens.*

GLOVER, digitabularius.

GLOW, v. candeo; fulgeo; (of the eyes, mind), ardeo. — *A glowing coal, pruna.* — *Glowing, candens, ardens.* — *To become glowing hot, cautesco.*

GLOW, s. ardor, fervor; color vividus or rubicundior.

GLOZE. See Flatter, &c.

GLUE, gluten, glutinum.

TO GLUE, glutino, agglutino. — *together, conglutino, coagmento.*

GLUER, glutinator.

GLUING together, conglutinatio.

GLUISH, **GLUZY**, **GLUTINOUS**, glutinosus.

GLUT, v. satio, exsatio, saturo, exsaturo; expleo. — *To glut one's self with food, se ingurgitare cibo.* — *Glutted, satius, saturatus, exsaturatus, expletus, plenus.* — *Glutted with wine and good cheer, vino et epulis oneratus.* — *Not to be glutted or satisfied, insaturabilis, inexasurabilis, insatiabilis, inexplebilis.*

GLUT, s. satias, satietas, ubertas. — *There is a glut of corn, rei frumentariæ fastidiosa est copia; laxat annona.*

GLUTTING, expletio.

GLUTTON, homo gulosus, edax, vorax; heluo, luro; gurgus, gula deditus. — *To play the glutton, comissor; heluor; gule servire; cibo se ingurgitare.*

GLUTTONOUS, gulosus, edax, gulæ serviens.

GLUTTONOUSLY, cum vehementi voracitate.

GLUTTONY, voracitas, cibi aviditas; gula, ingluvies.

GNARLED, nodosus.

GNASH the teeth, dentibus frendere, crepitare. — *Gnashing his teeth, fremens, dentibus frendens.* — *The noise made by gnashing the teeth, dentium stridor, crepitus.*

GNAT, culex.

GNAW, rodo, corrodo, erodo, mordeo. — *I will make him gnaw his fingers, faciam ut digitos peradat suos.* — *A guilty mind gnaws itself, animus conscius se remordet.* — *Anxiety gnaws men's minds, exedunt animos ægritudines.* — *To gnaw a little, arrodo, admordeo.* — *To gnaw about, circumrodo.* — *off, prærodo, derodo, abrodo.* — *through, perrodo.* — *To gnaw upon a thing (be vexed at it), propter aliquid secum stomachari.* — *Gnawed, rosus, corrosus, erosus.* — *about, ambesus.* — *off, derosus.* — *Through, perrosus, Sen.* — *A gnawing pain, verminatio.*

GNAWER, arrosor.

GNAWING, rosio. — *Gnawings of conscience.* (See Conscience.) — *The gnawing of the guts, intestinorum tormina.*

GO, eo, vado, incedo, gradior, proficiscor, iter facere. — *Its shall not go unpunished, non impune auferet.* — *I was going this way, iter hæc habui.* — *That goes far with me, plurimum apud me valet.* — *He goes for a citizen, civis habetur, pro cive est.* — *Since things go so, ista cum ita sint.* — *As things go now, quomodo nunc res sunt.* — *Get you gone, abi.* — *Go hang yourself, abeas in malam crucem.* — *Things were gone so far, eo redactæ res erant.* — *He is far gone in years, ætate provecus est.* — *How went things at the beginning? ut sese initia dederunt?* — *The matter went well, ill, bene, parum successit res.* — *I am a gone man, nullus sum; perii.* — *He went a long journey, viam longam confecit.* — *To go by water, navigo.* — *But as I was going to say, sed quod cœperam dicere.* — *Whither are you going? quo tibi est iter?* — || *To go about, circumeo, obo; peragro, pererro;* (encompass), ambio. — *To go about to do, facesso.* — *To go about (a business), aggreddior, conor, molior, accingor.* — *What does he go about? quid hic crepat?* — *He goes about to score me with words, maledictis me deterere parat.* — *I see what way to go about it, jam pedum visa est via.* — *To go about the bush, circuitioe or longis ambagibus uti.* — || *To go abroad, procedo, prodeo.* — *Such a report goes abroad, ea fama vagatur.* — || *To go after, sequor.* — || *To go against, adversor, repugno: (go to meet), obviam ire.* — *It goes*

against my stomach, stomachus ab istâ re abhorret. — *That thing goes against my conscience, animus ab eâ re faciendâ aversus est or abhorret.* — *The cause goes against him, lite cadit.* — || *To go along with, deduco, comitor.* — || *To go apace, propero.* — || *To go aside, discedo, abero, se subducere.* — || *To go asunder, seorsim proficisci.* — || *To go away or about one's business, abeo, discedo.* — *He shall not go away with it sa, haud impune habebit; inultum id nunquam auferet.* — *To go away with, aufero, abripio.* — *She will go away with it all, id illa universum abripiet.* — || *To go awry, obliquare gressus.* — || *To go back or backward, recedo, regredior, retrogredior.* — *There is no going back (fig.), jacta est alea, galeatum sero duelli pœnitet.* — *A going back, regressus.* — *To go backward and forward, obambulo, ultro citroque ambulare.* — *in a story, rem aliter atque aliter narrare, recitare, exponere.* — *To go back from his word or bargain, pactis non stare; promissis non manere; conventa non præstare.* — || *To go before, præcedo, prægredior, antecedo, anteo; (ontgo), præverto; (in governing), præsum.* — || *To go behind, pone or a tergo sequi.* — || *To go between, intervenio, inter alios incedere.* — || *To go beyond (pass over), transeo.* — || *To go beyond (excel) another in a thing, aliquem aliquâ re superare or vincere; alicui aliqûa re antecellere, præstare; antecede, antecedere.* — || *To go by, prætereo.* — *As he went by even now, he told me, præteriens modo mihi inquit.* — || *To go by such a name, tali nomine appellari.* — || *To go down, descendendo.* — *He goes down the stream, secundo amne defluit; pronâ fertur aquâ.* — *To go down (as the sun), occido.* — || *To go fair and softly, lente incedere.* — *He that goes softly goes surely, melior est consuita tarditas, quam temeraria celeritas.* — || *To go for a thing or fetch it, peto.* — || *To go forth, exeo, prodeo.* — || *To go forward, pergo, progredior.* — || *To go forward (profit), proficio, prosum.* — || *To go a foot pace, pedetentim incedere.* — || *To go from, discedo.* — *They go from the matter in hand, a re discedunt.* — *To go from one place to another, commigro.* — || *To go in or into, intro, introeo, ingredior.* — *He went in again, recepit se intro denuo.* — || *To go to meet one, alicui obviam procedere.* — || *To go near, accedo, appropinquo.* — || *To go near to do a thing, tantum non agere.* — || *To go near to or affect one, dolorem alicui afferre; dolore or tristitiâ aliquem afficere.* — || *To go off or away, abscedo, discedo.* — || *To go off (as a commodity), veneo, vendi.* — || *To go off (as a gun), displodi.* — || *To go often, ito.* — *unto, frequento.* — || *To go on, pergo, progredior.* — || *To go on an embassy, legationem obire.* — *on a pilgrimage, peregrinari religionis ergo.* — || *I am going on fourscore and ten, quartum et octogesimum annum ago.* — || *To go out, exeo, prodeo, egredior.* — || *To go out her time (as a female), menses exigere.* — || *To go out (as fire), extinguo.* — || *To go out of the way, e viâ excedere; locum alicui dare.* — || *To go over, transeo.* — *a river, trajicio, trano.* — || *To go over again (in measuring), remetior.* — || *To go quickly, propero, accelero, festino.* — || *To go round, circumceo; circumferri.* — || *To go a snail's pace, repo, repto.* — || *To go softly, amouo; lento gradu incedere, tarde ire.* — *before, præambulo, lente præire.* — || *To go to, adeo, advenio, accedo, aggredior.* — *They went (removed) to Athens, Athenas commigrare.* — *He is gone to the other world, ad plures abiit.* — *The house is gone to decay, ædes vitium fecerunt.* — *It went to the heart of me, percussit mihi animum.* — || *To go to see, viso.* — || *To go to and fro or up and down, comneo, cursito.* — || *To go to! age! agedum!* — || *To go together, comitor.* — || *To go through, pervado, penetra.* — || *To go under, subeo.* — || *To go up, ascendo.* — || *To go upon, supergredior; calco.*

— || *To go upon sure grounds, firmis argumentis niti.* — || *To go upon a business, rem aliquam aggredi.* — || *To go without, careo.*

GOER, qui iter facit. — *A goer barefoot, nudipes.* — *A goer before, antecessor.* GOING, incessus, gressus. — *about, ambitus, peragratio.* — *away, abitio, abitus, discessio.* — *out of the way, erratico, aberratio.* — *back, recessus, reditus.* — *before, prægressio, antecessio.* — *aside, digressio.* — *down, descensus.* — *forth, processio, exitus.* — *forward, progressio.* — *fram, digressio.* — *io, ingressio, introitus.* — *out, egressus.* — *to, accessus, aditus.* — *up, ascensus, ascensio.* — *A going from one place to another, commigratio.* — *A going on a pilgrimage, perigrinatio religionis ergo.*

GOAD, stimulus.

To GOAD, stimulo fodere or lacerare. — *To goad through, destimulo.*

GOAL, meta.

GOAR, vestis lacinia, fimbria.

GOARING (as a sail), oblique scissus.

GOAT, caper, hircus. — *A she-goat, capra.* — *A little goat, capella.* — *A young goat (kid), hædus.* — *Of a goat, caprinus, hircinus or hircininus.* — *A goatherd, caprarius.* — *A goat's beard, aruncus.* — *A stoble for goats, caprile.* — *Goat-footed, capripes.* — *Of the kind of goats, caprigenus (pact.).*

GOATISH, hircosus; (lecherous), salax, libidinosus, lascivus.

GOBBLE up, devoro, avide vorare; turchinor.

GOBLER, vorax.

GOBLET, poculum majus; scyphus.

GOBLINS, larvæ, simulacra vana, species mortuorum, umbræ, occursacula noctium.

GOD, Deus. — *I entreat you by the gods, per ego te deos oro.* — *As the gods would have it, forte fortunâ, quomodo dii vulerunt.* — *As God shall bless me, ut genium meum propitium habeam.* — *God be with you, vale.* — *By God's leave or help, Deo volente or juvante.* — *God forbid, absit; prohibeat Deus.* — *God grant, faxit Deus.* — *God save you, salve, salvus sis.* — *God speed you, ave.* — *If God will, si Deo placet.* — *If God send life, modo vita supersit: si vita suppetat.* — *God bless you, Deus tibi bene faxit.* — *Of God, divinus.* — *Household gods, lares, penates.*

GODDESS, dea.

GODHEAD, divinitas; numen

GODLESS, impius; atheus.

GODLIKE, Deo (or diis) proximus; divinus.

GODFATHER, sponsor baptismatis, pater lustricus. — *Godmother, mater lustrica.* — || *Godson, -daughter, filius (-a) lustricus (-a).*

GODLY, adj. pius erga Deum.

GODLILY, sancte, caste, pie.

GODLINESS, pietas erga Deum, sanctitas.

GOGGLE, transverse intueri.

GOGGLE-EYED, magnos oculos habens.

GOLD, aurum. — *All is not gold that glitters, fronti nulla fides.* — *You may trust him with untold gold, dignus est quicquam in tenebris nices.* — *A gold mine, aurifodina; auraria (pl.).* — *Gold ore, aurum rude.* — *Gold fined, aurum purum; aurum ad obrusum.* — *in ingots, aurum infectum.* — *wrought, aurum factum.* — *leaf, aurum bracteatum, foliaceum or in folia extensum.* — *in grains, bal-lux.* — *coined, aurum signatum.* — *spangle, aurum bracteatum.* — *Gold money, numi aurei.* — *Of gold, aureus.* — *Gold foil, bractea.* — *thread, aureum filum.* — *wire, aurum ductile.* — *A gold-beater, bracteator, bractarius.* — *A gold-finer, auri purgandi artifex.*

GOLDEN, aureus, ex auro factus: fig. aureus, aureolus. — || *(as to color), colore in aurum inclinato; auratus, aureolus.*

GOLDSMITH, aurifex, aurarius.

GONDOLA, navis cubiculata; navis thalamogus.

GOOD, bonus; probus; integer; commodus; benignus. — *For good reasons, justis de causis.* — *Leave me as good as you found me, restitu in quem me accepisti locum.* — *He was as good as his word, firmavit fidem.* — *You have made a good day's work, processisti hodie pulchre.* —

He is as good a man as lives, ipso homo melior non est. — *I have a good mind to do a thing, aliquid agere cupio; vix me contineo quin agam.* — *A good deal, multum with genit.; magnus, a, um.* (See Considerable and Deal.) — *A good many, bene multi, perquam multi.* — *Good for something, rei alicui utilis.* — *for nothing, inutilis.* — *By my good will, quoad possum.* — *Good ware will off, proha merx facile emptorem reperit.* — *A man good at every thing, omnium horarum homo.* — *In good faith, hercle, serio.* — *If you think good, si tibi visum fuerit.* — *To make good, compenso, præsto, restituo, reddo, suppleo.* — *Making good, restitutio, compensatio.* — *I will make it good, damnum præstabo.* — *To make good his words, fidem liberare.* — *To make good by arguments, argumentis docere, demonstrare, probare, firmare.* — *To think good, statuo.* — *If you shall think good, si tibi ita placuerit.* — *To be of good cheer, bono animo esse.* — *A good (merry) fellow, comitibo; compotor, commissator; homo lepidus, festivus; congero.* — *The good-man, good-wife of the house, paterfamilias, materfamilias.* — || See Better, Best.

GOOD, subst. — *To do good to one, alicui benefacere; (in a distemper), mederi or prodesse.* (See Benefit.) — *To do good for evil, beneficiis maleficia pensare.* — *It does me good to think of it, mihi de illâ re cogitare jucundissimum est.* — *Much good may it do you, prosit tibi; sit saluti; bene sit tibi.* — *Good (profit, advantage), lucrum, commodum.* — *I do little good (avail little), parum promoveo; nihil proficio.* — *I get this good, hoc capio commodi.* — *It is for your good, in rem tuam est.* — || *Goods, bona, res; facultates, fortuna, opes; res familiaris.* — *proper to one's self, peculium.* — *immovable, res immobiles.* — *coming by inheritance, bona hereditaria; patrimonium.*

GOODLY, speciosus, egregius, decorus, eximius.

GOODLINESS, species, decor, venustas.

GOODNESS, bonitas, probitas, integritas

GOODY, materfamilias; anus.

GOOSE, anser: — *(goosecap, fool), fatuus, ineptus, stultus.* — *Every man thinks his own geese swans, suum cuique pulchrum.* — *Goose-giblets, anserum exta.* — *The cry of a goose, anseris clangor.* — *Of a goose, anserinus.* — || *A tailor's goose, sartoris ferrum pressorium.*

GOOSEBERRY, bacca grossulariæ; — bush, ribes grossularia (L.).

GOSLING, anserculus.

GORE, s. cruor, tabum, sanies.

GORY, cruentatus.

GORE, v. perforo, transfigo. — *To gore with the horn, cornu ferire or pctere.*

GORGE, gula, guttur.

To GORGE, exsatur, exsatio; ad nauseam usque implere.

GORGEIOUS, splendidus, magnificus, lautus. — *To be gorgeous, niteo, resplendo; fulgeo.*

GORGEOUSLY, magnifice, splendide, molli-ter, delicate, ornate, polite. — *Gorgeously clad, splendide vestitus.*

GORGEOUSNESS, cultus; magnificentia, splendor; apparatus.

GORMANDIZE, voro, commissor, helvor.

GORMANDIZER, heluo, lurco.

GOSPEL, evangelium. — *To preach the gospel, evangelizo.* — *Of the gospel, evangelicus.* — *It is as true as the gospel, folium est Sibyllæ; non Apollinis magis verum atque hoc responsum est.*

GOSS, GORZE, genista spinosa.

GOSSIP. — *A drinking gossip, compotrix.* — *A gadding gossip, ambulatrix.* — *A tattling or prating gossip, mulier loquax.* — *A tattling gossip, lingulaca.*

To GOSSIP. See Chat, Chatter.

GOSPIRING. See the same and Chitchat.

GOURD, cucurbita. — *Of or like gourds, cucurbitinus.*

GOUT, articularum dolor, morbus articularis or articularis, arthritis. — *To have the gout, articularum dolore laborare.* — *The gout in the hand, chiraagra.* — *in the hips, ischias, ischidiacus dolor.* — *in the feet, podagra: — he is sorely afflicted with the gout in the feet, ardet podagræ doloribus.* — *in the knees, gonagra.*

GOUTY (*troubled with the gout*), arthriticus. — *in the feet*, podagricus — *in the hands*, chirogricus.

GOVERN, gubernare, impero, tempero, dominor, moderor; rego. — *Will you not govern yourself?* non tu te cohibebis? — *I will govern your tongue*, ego modera- bor linguæ tuæ. — *Rash youth must rather be governed*, regenda est magis fervida adolescentia. — *Ill-governed*, licenter habitus. — *To govern a family*, rem familiarem administrare. — *To govern or guide*, ducor. — *To govern (carry, behave) himself*, se gerere. — *To govern the state*, summam rerum administrare; regnum gubernare; imperium regere, agitare; rerum potiri; regno præse. (See *Command*.) — *To govern a province*, provinciam procurare. — *An ill or well-governed province*, male or bene administrata provincia. — *To govern a ship*, navem gubernare; navis clavum tenere or regere. — *To govern as a king*, regno. — *To be governed by (in grammar)*, regor; consequor.

GOVERNABLE, tractabilis, morigerus.

GOVERNANCE, regimen, gubernatio, administratio. — *To have the governance of*, præsideo, præsum; cum imperio esse. — *A holy governance*, imperium sacrum. — *A governance by one*, unius imperium or dominatio. — *by the people*, imperium populare. — *by the nobles*, optatum administratio.

GOVERNESS, **GOVERNANTE**, magistra; rector, gubernatrix.

GOVERNING, gubernatio, administratio.

GOVERNMENT, regnum, imperium; provincia; præfectura. (See *Command*.) — *Arbitrary government*, dominatio, summum imperium. — *The government of a family*, rei familiaris administratio, œconomia. — *Self-government or conduct*, sui potestas. — *One that has no government of himself*, sui impositus. — *The government of the tongue*, linguæ moderatio. — *of a state or city*, politia. — *To have the government of a young prince*, adolescentem principem gubernare, moderari, educare, instituere. — ¶ (*in grammar*), regimen, consecutio.

GOVERNOR, gubernator, imperator, moderator, regnator. — *in chief*, princeps, præses, dynastes. — *of a country*, præfectus, procurator. — *To be chief governor*, rerum potiri; clavo assidere. — *Governors*, procures, magistratus.

GOWN, toga, vestis. — *A little gown*, togula. — *A lawyer's gown*, toga forensis. — *A morning or night gown*, toga domestica or cubicularis. — *A gown reaching down to the feet*, vestis talaris. — *A woman's gown*, palla, stola. — *A frieze gown*, toga villosa. — *A summer gown*, toga rasa. — *Wearing a gown*, togatus. — *A little gownsmen*, togatulus, Mart.

GRABBLE, conrecto.

GRACE (*favor*), gratia, favor, benignitas, gratificatio; (*pardon*), venia, gratia; (*privilege*), privilegium; (*gracefulness in carriage or speech*), decor, venustas, dignitas; (*virtue*), gratia, virtus. — *He grows in grace*, inactus est virtute. — *By the grace of God*, Dei beneficio, Deo favente or juvante. — *There is a grace in numbers*, numeris decor est. — *To do a thing with a good grace*, cum venustate et dignitate aliquid agere. — *He jests with a very good grace*, magnus est in eo jocandi lepos. — *He made his addresses to me with so good a grace*, tam blande et concinne me rogabat. — *A grace in speaking*, facundia, eloquentia; lepor. — *With a good grace*, decore, venuste, concinne. — *Without grace*, indecenter, invenuste, incondite. — *A person of ill grace*, homo invenustus, inconcin- nus, iurbanus. — *Grace at meals*, gratiarum actio, sollemnes preces. — *To say grace before meat*, mensam consecrare. — *after meat*, gratias agere. — *To be in the good graces (favor) of a person*, alicui gratiosum esse; apud aliquem plurimum gratiæ polle. — *To gain the good graces of a person*, alicujus gratiam sibi conciliare; gratiam ab aliquo, cum aliquo, apud aliquem iure. — *An act of grace (pardon)*, lex oblivionis, injuriarum et offensionum oblitio, amnestia. — *He passed also an act of grace for all crimes committed in former reigns*, criminumque, si qua

residua ex priore tempore manebant, omnium gratiam fecit, Suet. — *Grace- cup*, poculum caritatis. — ¶ *The Graces*, Gratia.

To GRACE, condecoro, orno, exorno.

GRADED, **GRACEFUL**, condecoratus, orna- tus, exornatus. — *A graceful discourse*, sermo venustus, elegans, concinnus, politus. — *A person of a graceful aspect*, homo aspectu decorus. — *Very graceful*, homo affluens omni venustate.

GRACEFULLY, decore, decenter; ornate; splendide. — *attired*, nitide vestitus.

GRACEFULNESS (*in person*), corporis venustas, decor, dignitas, nitor: (*in dis- course or speech*), sermonis lepos; gra- tia.

GRACELESS, impudens, perditus, disso- lutus.

GRACIOUS, benignus, comis, facilis. — *Most gracious (as a title)*, serenissi- mus.

GRACIOUSLY, amanter, amice, benevole, benigne, comiter, humane, humaniter.

GRACIOUSNESS, amicitia, benevolentia, benignitas, comitas, facilitas.

GRADATION, gradatio; gradus.

GRADUAL. — *The gradual decline of good discipline*, labens paulatim disciplina.

GRADUALLY, paulatim, sensim; gradatim, pedetentim; clementer, molliter.

GRADUATE, v. ad gradum admittere. — *Graduated*, ad gradum admissus.

GRADUATE, s. gradum aliquem adeptus; laurea doctrinæ aliquā insignitus.

GRAFT, **GRAFT**, insero; surculum or calamum arbori inserere. — *To graft between*, insero. — *To graft by ap- proach*, spadoniâ consitione inserere; pullariam insitionem adhibere. — *Graft- ed*, grafted, inistis, inoculatus. — *Of a graft*, surcularius.

GRAFT, **GRAFT**, subst. insitum, calamus. — *A young graft*, surculus; clavola, Varr.

GRAFFER, **GRAFTER**, insitor.

GRAFFING, insitio, inoculatio; adoptio.

GRAIN (*all sorts of corn*), frumentum. — ¶ *A grain*, granum. — *To reduce into grains*, contero. — *Reduced into grains*, contritus. — *Bearing grains*, granifer. — *To give grains of allowance*, minora delicta excusare, condonare, preterire, dissimulare. — *Grains of metal*, metalli semina. — ¶ *The grain of wood*, pecten, stamen. — *The grain of leather*, &c., fibrarum rectitudo or tractus; corii rugæ. — *To give a grain to leather*, corium corrigare. — *A knave in grain*, purus putus nebula. — *Against the grain (unwillingly)*, invitâ Minervâ. — ¶ *Grain to dye with*, coccus, coc- cum. — ¶ *A grain (in weight)*, granum. — *The weight of two grains*, chal- cus. — *of four grains*, siliqua. — *of twelve grains*, obolus. — *of fourteen grains*, scrupulus.

GRAINED (*veined*), crispus.

GRAINY (*full of grains*), granosus, grana- tus.

GRAMMAR (*book*), grammatica. — ¶ *The art of grammar*, ars grammatica; grammaticæ.

GRAMMARIAN, grammaticus, literator. — *A mean or young grammarian*, gramma- tista.

GRAMMATICAL, grammaticus.

GRAMMATICALLY, grammaticæ.

GRANARY, granarium, horreum.

GRAND, grandis, ingens, amplus, splen- didus, magnificus. — *The grand inquest*, inquisitio major.

GRANDEES, procures, primores; optimates.

GRANDEUR, amplitudo, magnificentia, ma- jestas, dignitas.

GRANDSON, nepos. — *A granddaughter*, neptis. — *A great grandchild*, pronepos, proneptis. — *A grandfather*, avus. — *A great-grandfather*, proavus. — *A great-grandfather's father*, abavus. — *A great-grandfather's grandfather*, atavus. — *A great-grandfather's great-grandfather*, tritavus. — *A grandmother*, avia. — *A great-grandmother*, proavia.

GRANT, concedo, permitto, sino: (*ac- knowledge*), fateor, confiteor, non nego. — *To grant by nodding*, annuo. — *Grant it be so*, esto, fac ita esse, sit ita sane, pone sic esse. — *Granted*, concessus, permissus. — *With much ado the king had it granted him*, id gravate concessum est

regl. — *To take for granted*, pro concess- so sumere, assumere, habere. — *To be taken for granted*, in confesso esse.

GRANT, s. concessio, permissio. — ¶ (*thing granted*), concessum.

GRANTEE, beneficiarius; qui beneficium ab alio accipit.

GRANTER, donator.

GRANTING, concessio, consensus.

GRAPE (*single grape*), acinus (vinaceus); acinum. — *A bunch or cluster of grapes*, uva. — *Red*, uva rubella. — *White*, uva aminea. — *Early grapes*, uvæ præcoces.

— *Sour*, uvæ acerbæ gustatu or immi- tes. — *Muscadine*, uvæ apianæ. — *To gather grapes*, vindemio. — *A gatherer of grapes*, vindemiator. — *A gathering of them*, vindemia. — *Of grape-gather- ing*, vindemiatorius. — *Bearing grapes*, uvifer, racemifer, (poet.). — *A grape- stone*, vineæ, nucleus acini. — *A grape-flower*, flos vitis.

GRAPHICAL, accuratus, graphicus.

GRAPHICALLY (*to the life*), accurate, graphi- cæ.

GRAPPLE, comprehendo, corripio. — *a ship*, navem unco infixo apprehendere. — *To grapple with*, obductor, confictor; configo. — *Grappled*, unciis constrictus; (*contended with*), oppugnatus.

GRAPPLE (*grappling-iron*), harpago, manu- nus ferrea.

GRAPPLING (*contending*) with, s. conflictus, certamen.

GRASP, pugno constringere, manu com- prehendere. — *To grasp at*, capto, auc- cupor. — *Grasped at*, captatus. — *Grasp- ing at honor*, or ambitiosus, anibitiosus; honorum or gloriæ cupidus, avidus, appetens.

GRASP, s. pugillus; manus.

GRASPING (*covetous*), avarus.

GRASS, gramen, herba graminis, herbæ. (See *Blade*.) — *Small grass*, herbula. — *Grass moved*, gramen desectum. — *Pud- ding*, pulegium. — *Purple*, quadrifoli- um fuscum. — *Quaking*, phalaris. — *Goose*, aparine. — *Dog's or quitch*, gram- men caninum. — *Feather*, gramen plu- mosum. — *Float*, gramen fluvatile. — *Bearing grass*, herbifer. — *Of grass*, herbaceus, gramineus. — *A grass-plot*, viridarium.

GRASSY (*full of grass*), graminosus, herbo- sus, herbidus.

GRASSHOPPER, locusta.

GRATE, subst. — *A fire-grate*, craticula; ignis; crates. — *A lattice-grate*, clath- rus, clathrum.

To GRATE, clathro. — *Grated*, clathratus.

GRATE, v. rado, abrado, decrado. — *To grate small*, radulâ comminuer. — *To grate or crumble into*, infrio, intero. — *Grated*, rasus, erasus. — ¶ *To grate upon*, stringo, perstringo. — *To grate the ears*, aures perstringere. — *the teeth*, dentibus frindere or stridere. — ¶ *To grate (vex one)*, offendendo, obtundo; dic- tis aliquem mordere. — *Grating*, mor- dax.

GRATER, radula.

GRATING, rasura.

GRATEFUL (*agreeable, pleasant*), jucun- dus, acceptus, gratus. — *That thing was very grateful to him*, illa res voluptate hominem perfudit. — *Your letter was ex- ceeding grateful to me*, literæ tuæ incredi- biliter me delectarunt. — ¶ (*thankful*), gratus, beneficiorum memor. — *To be grateful*, gratum se præbere; meritam gratiam memori mente persolvere; me- morem beneficii se præstare; gratâ memoriâ beneficium psequi.

GRATEFULLY (*agreeably, pleasantly*), ju- cunde, suaviter, cum voluptate; (*thank- fully*), grate, grato animo.

GRATEFULNESS (*agreeableness*), jucundi- tas, suavitas; (*thankfulness*), gratus ani- mus.

To GRATIFY (*oblige*), gratifico, morigeior, obsequor; moram alicui gerere; aliquid petenti concedere or dare; (*indulge*), indulgeo. — *To gratify one's luxury*, passion, &c., luxuriæ, iræ, etc. indul- gere.

GRATIFYING, **GRATIFICATION** (*obliging*), gratificatio; (*pleasure*), voluptas.

GRATITUDE, animus gratus. — *With the greatest gratitude for your favors to him*, cum summâ testificatione tuorum in se officiorum, Cic. Div. 1, 1.

GRATIS. See *Gratisitously*.

GRATUITOUS, gratuitus.

GRATUITOUSLY, gratis, gratuito, sine mercede.

GRATUITY, prēmium, donum; munus, merces.

GRAVE, *adj.* (*serious*), gravis, severus, constans; (*in speech*), cum gravitate loquens; (*in sound*), gravis; (*in dress or color*), modestus; (*sad*), tristis. — *He has a very grave look with him, severitas inest in vultu.* — *More grave than wise, tertius e cœlo cecidit Cato.* — *A grave accent, accentus gravis.* — *Grave attire, ornatus or vestitus gravis, modestus.*

GRAVELY, graviter, severe, serio.

GRAVITY (*of carriage or looks*), gravitas, severitas frontis. — *¶* (*weight*), gravitas, pondus.

GRAVE, *s.* sepulcrum, tumulus (*barrow*). — *They wish me in my grave, mortem exoptant ineam.* — *To lay in the grave, corpus alicujus sepulcro or tumulo inferre.* (*See Bury.*) — *An empty grave, inanis tumulus.* — *Of a grave, sepulcralis.* — *A grave-digger, qui corpora mortuorum humat.* — *Grave-clothes, vestis funebris.* — *A gravestone, lapis alicujus memoriae inscriptus.*

GRAVELESS, insepultus.

GRAVE (*engrave*), sculpo, insculpo; aliquid in æs, ferrum, etc., incidere. — *Graven image, imago sculptilis.*

GRAVER (*engraver*), sculptor; (*graving-tool*), cælum. — *¶* *To grave a ship, navem purgare et denovo picare.*

GRAVEL, sabulum, sabulo. — *Small gravel, glarea, scrupulus.* — *A gravel walk, ambulacrum sabulo instratum.* — *Full of gravel, glareosus, scrupulosus.* — *A gravel-pit, sabuletum, sabuli fodina.* — *¶* *Gravel in the reins, calculus.* — *The pain of the gravel, dolor renum.*

TO GRAVEL, sabulo insternere; (*fig.*), ad incitas redigere; alicui scrupulum injicere.

GRAVELLY, sabulosus.

GRAVITATE, in centrum vergere.

GRAVITATION, *law of*, lex qua omnia in centrum vergunt.

GRAVITY (*weight*), gravitas, pondus. — *¶* (*graveness*). See *Grave*.

GRAVY of meat, succus, cremor, flos. — *Full of gravy, succi plenus.*

GRAY (*with age*), canus. — *Of a gray color, cinereus, leucophæus.* — *Dapple gray, subalbicans, niger albo distinctus.* — *Full of gray hairs, canis sparsus.* — *Gray-eyed, cæsius.* — *To grow gray, canesco.*

GRAZE (*as a bullet*), strictim attingere, stringere, perstringere.

GRAZE, pascō, depasco; depascor. — *The Numidians apply themselves more to grazing than husbandry, Numidæ pabulo pecoris magis quam arvo student.*

GRAZIER, pecuarius, armentarius.

GREASE (*fat*), adeps, lardum; (*dripping*), liquamen. — *Grease for wheels, axungia.*

TO GREASE, ungo, inungo. — *a man's fist, largitione aliquem corrumpere.* — *Greased, unctus, litus.*

GREASING, inunctio.

GREASY (*fat*), pinguis; (*smear'd with grease*), unguine et adipe oblitus. — *A greasy fellow, lixa.*

GREASILY, squalide, sordide.

GREASINESS, pinguitudo. — *The greasiness of wool, lanarum succidarum illuvies.*

GREAT (*large*), magnus, grandis: (*remarkable*), insignis; (*illustrious*), clarus, præclarus, illustris, magnus; (*violent*), violentus, vehemens; (*grievous*), gravis, durus. — *What great matter were it? quantum erat?* — *We put off a great part of the discourse till another day, bonam sermonis partem in alium diem distulimus.* — *Though they be never so great, etiamsi maxima sint.* — *Let the company be never so great, in quantalibet multitudine.* — *I see no great reason for it, nullam video gravem subesse causam.* — *I make no great matter of these things, de his non ita valde laboro.* — *As great as it is, quantumcumque est.* — *Great cry and little wool, parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.* — *Exceedingly great, ingens, immensus:* — *Immoderately so, immanis, vastus.* — *To make one great (advance), tollo, augeo, ad summos honores provehere.* — *Great*

with one, familiaris, intimus. — *A great deal, vis magna; multum.* — *A great deal more, haud paulo plus.* — *This is a great deal the nearer way, hæc multo propius ibis.* — *A great many, plures, plurimi.* — *You have told us of a great many things, abunde multa docuisti.* — *Somewhat greater, grandiusculus.* — *Great men (nobles, &c.), optimates, primores.* — *To grow great, grandesco, augeo.* — *Very great, prægrandis.* — *To take work by the great, opus integrum certo pretio suscipere; opus faciendum redimere.* — *Work done by the great, opus redemptum.* — *To sell by the great, in solidum vendere.* — *A great auditory, concio frequens.* — *cause or reason, causa magni ponderis or momenti, causa gravis.* — *commendation, eximia laus.* — *estate, lautum patrimonium.* — *friend, amicus summus.* — *house, domus magnifica or sumptuosa.* — *silence, altum silentium.* — *A man of a great age, multum ætate proventus, grandis natu; poet., grandævus, longævus.* — *The great toe, allex.* — *Great in number, numerosus.* — *How great, quantus.* — *So great, tantus.* — *How great soever, quantumque.* — *As great as may be, quantusvis, quantus quantus.* — *As great as a mountain, instar montis.* — *Great and ill proportioned, vegrans, enormis.* — *To make great, augeo.* — *A man of very great valor, vir fortissimus; ability, vir summi ingenii.* — *Greater, major.* — *Somewhat greater, majusculus.* — *Greatest, maximus, summus, supremus.* — *¶ Compare Big.*

GREATLY, valde, magnopere, vehementer. — *Very greatly, admodum, maxime, plurimum.* — *How greatly, quantopere.* — *So greatly, tantopere.*

GREATNESS, magnitudo, amplitudo. — *of honor, auctoritas, dignitas.* — *of spirit, altitudo animi, magnanimitas.* — *Excessive greatness, vastitas, immensitas.* — *Greatness with (intimacy), familiaritas.*

GREAVES, ocreæ. — *Wearing them, ocreatus.*

GREECE, Græcia.

GREEK, GREEK, Græcus. — *A Greek, Græcus; (contemptuously), Græculus.* — *To speak Greek, Græce loqui.* — *The Greek tongue, lingua Græca.* — *To play the Grecian, Græcarl, Græcissare.*

GRECISM, Græca vox or locutio.

GREEDY (*covetous*), avidus, cupidus; avarus: (*hungry*), vorax: (*ravenous*), rapax. — *Greedy of honor, ambitiosus.* — *To be greedy of, avide concupiscere; rei alicui inhiare.*

GREEDILY, avide, cupide; avare; sitienter.

GREEDINESS (*covetousness*), avaritia, pecuniæ aviditas or cupiditas; argenti sitis, auri fames: (*in eating*), voracitas, cibi aviditas.

GREEK. See *Greece*.

GREEN (*in color*), viridis, prasinus. — *A light green, color læte virens.* — *Pale green, e viridi pallens.* — *Sea-green, marinus.* — *As green as grass, herbaceus, gramineus.* — *Leek green, prasinus.* — *A green place or plat, viretum, viridarium.* — *Ever-green, semper virens.* — *A greenhouse, plantarum repositorium.* — *To be green, vireo.* — *To begin to be green, to become green, viresco.* — *To dye or make green, to green, viridi colore tingere.* — *¶* (*fresh*), recens, novus, musteus. — *A green wound, vulnus crudum or recens.* — *¶* (*not ripe*), immaturus, immitis.

GREENISH, viridans, subviridis.

GREENLY, viride; recenter.

GREENNESS, viriditas, viror.

GREET, saluto; salutem dicere or imperitare. — *one another, inter se consalutare.*

GREETER, saluator, salutatrix.

GREETING, salutatio. — *To send greeting, per literas or nuntium salutare; salutem alicui dicere or imperitare.*

GRENADO, pila pulvere nitrato completa.

GREYHOUND, vertagus; canis Graius (L.).

GRIDIRON, craticula. — *To broil on a gridiron, in craticula torrere.*

GRIEVE (*trouble*), contristo, sollicito; molesto, vexo, crucio; affligo; molestiam, mœrorem, sollicitudinem creare or afferre. — *This grieves me, hoc me male habet.* — *To grieve (be grieved), doleo,*

mæreo; condolesco; acerbe, ægre, moleste, aliquid ferre; ex aliqua re ægritudinem or molestiam suscipere; propter aliquid ægritudine, molestia or sollicitudine affici. — *You know not now I grieve, nescis quam doleam.* — *He was grieved on account of the expenses, angabatur ob impensas illius animus.* — *Grieved, contristatus, excruciat, vexatus.* — *It grieves me, piget.* — *heartily, id me magnopere cruciat or male habet.*

GRIEVING, dolens, mœrens, mœstus.

GRIEVINGLY, ægre, luctuose.

GRIEF, dolor, mœror, sollicitudo, tristitia, molestia, angor, ægrimonia; animi ægritudo. — *It is a very great grief to me, mihi summo dolori est.* — *He is grieved to the heart, ejus exest animam planeque conficit ægritudo.* — *A few concealed their grief, pauci tacitum dolorem continebant, Liv.* — *Full of grief, mœstus, doloris plenus, tristis.* — *To take grief, offendor, ægritudinem suscipere.* — *To pine away with grief, dolore or tristitia tabescere or marcescere.*

GRIEVANCE, injuria, offensio. — *To redress grievances, peccata corrigere; causas offensionis tollere.*

GRIEVOUS, gravis, molestus, infestus, durus; amarus, acerbus. — *Somewhat grievous, submolestus, subgravis.* — *Very grievous, pergravis, permolesus; perodosus; prædurus.* — *To make more grievous, exaggero, exacerbo.*

GRIEVOUSLY, graviter, ægre, moleste, gravate. — *Somewhat, submoleste.* — *Very, pergraviter, permoleste.* — *To take a thing grievously, moleste or ægre aliquid ferre.*

GRIEVOUSNESS, acerbitas, atrocitas.

GRIFFIN, gryps, gryphus.

GRIG, anguilla.

GRIM, torvus, trux; sævus; ferox. — *To look grim or grimly, torvum intueri.*

GRIMLY, torve, truculenter.

GRIMNESS, vultus torvitas.

GRIMACE, oris depravatio or distortio, vultus in pejus fictus. — *To make grimaces, os ducere or distortere, vultum in pejus fingere.* — *Full of grimaces, vultuosus.* — *¶* (*affectation*), ineptiæ.

GRIME, denigro.

GRIN, ringor, ora diducere rictu; rideo, subrideo.

GRIN, *s.* rictus; (*grinning sneer*), sanna; (*laugh*), risus. — *The grin of death, risus Sardonius.*

GRIND corn, frumentum molere, commolere, emolere, permolere. — *To grind to powder, in pulverem contere or redigere.* — *To grind on a grindstone, acuo, exacuo; aciem cote acueri.* — *To grind in a mortar, contundo.* — *To grind the teeth, dentibus frendere.* — *To grind with the teeth (masticate), mando.* — *To grind colors, colores terere.* — *To grind the face of the poor, egentes vexare, premere.*

GRINDER of corn, qui frumentum molit. — *A grinder of colors, colorum tritor.* — *¶* *The grinders (teeth), dentes molares or genuini.*

GRINDING, molitura. — *Toll for grinding, emolumentum.* — *A grinding on a stone, exacuatō, Plin.*

GRINDSTONE, cos versatilis or trusatilis.

GRIPE (*lay hold of*), capio, prehendo, comprehendo; arripio, constringo. — *To gripe covetously, tenaciter pecuniam tenere; pertinacem esse pecuniam.* — *A griping fellow, parcus, tenax, avarus.* — *¶* *To gripe, as pain does, pervello, verminor.* — *To be griped in the belly, torminibus affici or laborare.* — *Griped in the belly, torminosus, torminibus affectus; cœliacus.*

GRIPE (*handful*), manipulus; (*grasp*), manus. — *¶* *A gripe or griping of the belly, tormina, verminatio, vermiculatio.* — *Gripes of conscience, angor et sollicitudo conscientiæ.*

GRISLY, horribilis, terribilis; asper, incultus.

GRIST, farina molenda. — *To bring the grist to his own mill, quæstum ad se redigere.* — *A grist-mill, mola molendinaria.*

GRISTLE, cartilago. — *Full of gristle, cartilagenosus.*

GRISTLY, GRISTLELIKE, cartilagineus.

GRIT, arena, sabulum, scobs.

GRITTY, arenosus; arenaceus, sabulosus.
GRIZZLE subalbicans.
GROAN, gemo, ingemo, ingemisco, congemio.
GROAN, s. gemitus.
GROAT, drachina. — *A groat's worth*, drachmæ pretium; quantum drachmæ emi or vendi potest. — *A man not worth a groat*, trioboli homo.
GROECER, qui piper, saccharum, et talia vendit.
GROIN, inguen.
GROOM, agaso. — *of the chamber*, cubicularius. — *of the stable*, stabularius.
GROOVE, canalis, canaliculus.
TO GROOVE, strio.
GROPE about, huc illuc ire pedibus manibusque prætentantem iter. — *To grope along the wall*, manibus explorare parietem. — *To grope about a thing*, aliquid contrectare (feel over). — *To grope in ignorance*, errare.
GROSS (thick or close), spissus; (thick and burly), crassus, corpulentus, carnosus; (fat), pinguis, obesus, opimus. — *To grow gross*, pinguesco. — *To make gross*, pinguefacio, sagino, opimo.
GROSS, subst. — *The gross of, pars major or maxima*. — *In the gross*, in toto, in solidum. — *¶ A gross (twelve dozen)*, duodecies duodecim.
GROSSLY, crasse, impolite, inconcinne, pingui Minervâ.
GROSSNESS, crassitudo; sagina. — *¶ The grossness of a crime*, sceleris atrocitas.
GROT, GROTTO, antrum.
GROTESQUE, mirus, varie mixtus. — *Grotesques*, grylli.
GROUND, terra, humus, solum. — *He weat under ground*, penetravit sub terras. — *The untilled ground brought forth corn*, fruges tellus inarata ferebat. — *He threw him flat on the ground*, stravit humi pronom. — *All is laid coen with the ground*, solo æquata omnia. — *If he be above ground*, ubi ubi gentium erit. — *They give ground*, gradum retro dant. — *It was not thought safe to keep their ground*, neque in loco manere tutum videbatur. — *He gained a victory by his valor*, though with the disadvantage of the ground, in adverso loco, victor tamen virtute fuit. — *Low and watery ground*, demissa et palustria loca. — *Under ground*, subterraneus. — *On the ground*, humi. — *Flut on the ground*, pronus humi. — *To break ground*, terram fodere. — *To gain ground (come nearer)*, propius adesse; appropinquare: (have the better), supero, vinco. — *To lose ground (be worsted)*, superior, vincor. — *To lay even with the ground*, solo æquare or exæquare. — *A picce of ground*, fundus, ager. — *An even plat*, area. — *A little ground*, agellus. — *¶ To be aground (as a ship)*, in vado hære. — *To run a ship aground*, navem in terram inpingere or vadis illidere. — *To stick fast in the ground*, vadis infigi. — *Fig. to be run aground (put to one's shifts)*, ad incitas redigi. — *¶ The ground of a thing*, fundamentum, causa. — *This was their ground*, hinc causas habuere. — *This is the ground of their enterprise*, hæc illi spe hoc inceperunt. — *To go on sure grounds*, bonis consiliis niti. — *¶ Grounds (dregs)*, sedimentum, fex.
TO GROUND. — *To ground a person in an art*, aliquam artem aliquem docere. — *To ground upon (trust to)*, nitor, innitor; fundo. — *To ground (establish)*, sancio. — *Grounded*, fundatus, constitutus. — *Well grounded in an art*, bene doctus or instructus. (See *To Bottom*.) — *¶ To ground a ship*, navem subducere.
GROUNDLESS. See *Causeless*.
GROUNDLESSLY, sice justâ causâ, nullis nixus rationibus.
GROUNDLESSNESS, vanitas.
GROUNDSEL, inferum limen, hypothyrium.
GROUP, s. turma; synplegma. — *Groups of persons talking*, sermones inter se serentium circuli.
TO GROUP, dispono.
GROUSE (heath-cock), tetrao.
GROVE, lucus, nemus, arbustum. — *Full of groves*, nemorosus.
GROVEL on the ground, humi serpere, pronom humi jacere.

GROW (increase), cresco, accresco: (rise or spring up, prop. or fig.), orior, exorior, nascor: (become), fio, evado, or by an inceptive verb. — *To grow downwards*, retroversus crescere. — *To grow about*, circumnascor. — *To grow again*, recresco, regermino, revivisco, renascor. — *To grow anaag*, innascor, internascor. — *To grow bigger*, grandiozem fieri, augeri, adaugesco. — *cheap*, laxo, vilesco, pretium non habere. — *cold*, frigesco. — *dearer*, cariozem fieri. — *handsomer*, venustiozem fieri. — *To grow in flesh*, grow fat, pinguesco. — *To grow (become) friends*, in gratiam redire. — *To grow heavy*, ingravesco. — *humble*, superbiâ abjicere. — *in fashion or use*, inolesco, invalesco, inveterasco. — *in grace*, virtute adolescere. — *in length*, promitti. — *To grow pale*, pallesco. — *To grow together*, coalesco, concreasco. — *as a broken bone*, confervere, confervescere, Cels. — *Grown together*, concretus, coagulatus. — *To grow over or upon*, agnascor. — *To grow under*, succresco. — *To grow up unto*, accresco. — *To grow up in age or stature*, adolesco. — *To grow or spring up*, assurgo, enascor. — *To grow up to man's estate*, pubesco, adolesco. — *It grows day*, appetit dies. — *It grows late or towards evening*, advesperascit. — *Growing in years*, annis vergens. — *Fine growing weather*, tempestas ad fruges producendas idonea. — *To be grown (increased)*, augeor. — *To be grown (become)*, factum esse. — *He is grown so insolent*, eo insolentia processit. — *It is grown a proverb*, abiit in proverbium. — *They are grown proud*, eorum sublati sunt animi. — *It is grown common table-talk*, omnium sermone percubuit. — *He is grown up to years of discretion*, excessit ex ephebis. — *We are grown acquainted*, intercessit familiaritas. — *When he was grown into years*, cum ætate processisset. — *Full grown (adult)*, adultus. — *Grown out of use*, exoletus, obsoletus, desuetus.
GROWING (increase), incrementum, accrementum.
GROWTH, incrementum, auctus. — *He is not yet come to his full growth or stature*, nondum puber est or ad pubertatem pervenit.
GROWL, murmuro, musso; ringor.
GRUB up, extirpo, eradico; effodio. — *weeds*, sarculo, sarrio. — *A grub-axe or hoe*, ligo, runcina, sarculum.
GRUB, subst. (a worm), lumbricus: (dwarf), nanus.
GRUDGE (repine), ohmurmuro; ogganio. — *To grudge another any thing*, invideo.
GRUDGE, s. odium, simulas. — *To keep a grudge in one's mind*, mente dolorem premere. — *A secret grudge*, simulas, altus dolor. — *To bear a grudge*, simulas exercere; (spite), odisse, infensum esse. — *Bearing a grudge*, invidus, malignus.
GRUDGING, subst. invidia, livor.
GRUDGINGLY, gravate, gravatim, ægre, moleste; iniquo animo.
GRUEL (water-gruel), pulmentum. — *Barley-gruel*, polenta hordeacea, ptisanarium.
GRUFF, tetricus, torvus.
GRUFFLY, tetrico vultu, truculenter.
GRUMBLE, murmuro, ohmurmuro, musso; fremo. — *Gruabling in sound*, raucus.
GRUMBLER, qui murmurat.
GRUMBLING, murmuratio.
GRUNT, grunio.
GRUNTING, grunitus, subatus. — *To make a grunting*, perfremo.
GUARANTY, sponsor.
TO GUARANTY, in se recipere, præsto.
GUARD (attend upon), stipo: (protect), defendo, protego; munio: (secure), custodio; securum præstare. — *Guarded*, stipatus, custoditus. — *To guard against a thing*, ab aliqua re cavere.
GUARD, s. custodia. — *of soldiers*, custodia, præsidium. — *A strong guard*, præsidium firmissimum. — *Life-guards*, corporis principis custodes or stipatores; satellites. — *The advanced guard*, primum agmen. — *A yeoman of the guards*, satelles, stipator. — *A company of the guards*, corporis regis stipatorum cohors. — *A captain of the guards*, satelli-

tum præfectus. — *¶ To mount or be upon guard*, excubo; in statione esse; stationem, excubias or vigilias agere. — *To set or fix the guards*, excubias in statione collocare or in stationes deducere. — *To relieve the guards*, stationum vices permutare. — *¶ To stand upon his guard*, se armis defendere. — *¶ The guard or hilt of a sword*, capulus or manubrium gladii.
GUARDER, stipator.
GUARDING (accompanying), stipatio; (protecting), defensio, conservatio. — *A guard against*, cautio.
GUARDIAN, tutor; rector.
GUARDIANSHIP, tutela.
GUDGEON, gobio.
GUERDON (reward), præmium, merces.
GUESS, aliquid conjicere or conjectare; anguror, ariolor, conjecturâ consequi; conjecturam facere. — *As far as I can guess*, quantum conjecturâ auguror.
GUESS, GUESSING, conjectura, conjectatio, divinatio; augurium. — *It is mere guesswork*, nullis certis rationibus nititur. — *You are out in your guess*, conjecturâ aberras. — *By guess*, Guessingly, ex conjecturâ. — *To hit or attain by guess*, conjecturâ assequi or consequi.
GUESSER, conjector.
GUEST (stranger), hospes; (at a feast), conviva. — *A guest-chamber*, (cubiculum) hospitale. — *A daily guest*, quotidianus convivor. — *An unbidden guest who is brought by another*, umbra. — *The entertainer of guests*, convivor, hospes.
GUIDE, ducor, dirigo; gubernor. — *He guides the ship hither*, dirigit huc navim. — *To guide unto*, adduco. — *Guided*, ductus, deductus, administratus. — *Guided throughout*, perductus.
GUIDE, s. dux, perductor.
GUIDANCE, ductus. — *The guidance of an affair*, rei curatio, administratio, gubernatio. — *To have the guidance of an affair*, alicui rei præesse; negotium aliquod procurare, gerere, administrare. — *To be under the guidance of another*, sub alterius imperio esse.
GUIDELESS, sine duce.
GUIDER, ductor, moderator. — *A fenate guider*, moderatrix. — *A guider all the way*, perductor.
GUIDING (leading), ductus; (mnaaging), administratio, curatio, gubernatio.
GUIDON (in heraldry), vexillum equestre.
GUILD (company), societas, sodalitium. — *¶ (tribute)*, tributum, vectigal.
GUILDHALL, curia.
GUILE, fallacia, dolus, fraus.
GUILEFUL, fraudulentus, vaser. — *A guileful device*, techna (in comedy).
GUILEFULLY, dolose, vafre, fraudulenter.
GUILEFULNESS, fraus, fraudulentia.
GUILT, GUILTINESS, culpa, noxia; peccati or delicti conscientia.
GUILTLESS, innocens, innoxius, insons, criminis expers, a culpâ remotus. — *To be guiltless*, a culpâ abesse; culpâ carere or vacare; extra culpam esse.
GUILTLESSNESS, innocencia.
GUILTY, sons, nocens, noxius, culpæ affinis or sibi conscius. — *To know himself guilty*, sibi conscius esse culpæ. — *To bring one in guilty*, aliquem damnare or condemnare; ad supplicium or morti damnare. — *To bring him in not guilty*, aliquem crimine liberare or absolvere, a culpâ eximere. — *To be guilty of theft*, furti or de furto teneri. — *of a trespass*, injuriæ teneri. — *To plead guilty*, culpam or delictum fateri.
GUINEA, aureus Anglicus.
GUINEA-HEN, meleagris; avis humidica. — *Guinea-pig*, mus porcellus (L.).
GUISE (fashion), modus, mos.
GUITAR, cithara Hispanica.
GULF (whirlpool), gurgis; (bay for ships), sinus. — *A swallowing gulf*, abyssus, vorago.
GULF, vorticosus.
GULL, s. (sen-gull), larus.
GULL, v. (deceive), fallo, decipio; fraudo, verba aliquid dare.
GULL, subst. (cheat), fraus, techna; (person cheated), stultus, fatuus.
GULLING, fraudatio, deceptio, illusio.
GULLET, gula, gurgulio.
GULP (gulp down), ingurgito, avide haurire.
GULP, subst. haustus

GUM, gummi, gummi. — *A gum-drop, arboris lacrima.* — *Gum Arabie, gummi Arabicum.* — *Ammoniac, gummi Ammoniacum.* — *of the balm-tree, opobalsamum.* — ¶ *(of the mouth), gingiva.*
TO GUM (*stiffen with gum*), gummi sublinere. — *Gummed, gummi interlitus.*
GUMMY, gummatum, gummosus.
GUN, scopetum (*musket*), bombardum (*ri-fle*); tormentum bellicum, tormentum, (*cannon*). — *To charge a gun, glandem plumbeam (bullet) cum pulvere pyrio scopeto immittere; (a cannon), tormentum telum cum pulvere immittere.* — *To fire a gun, telum mittere, scopeto ictum vibrare; a cannon, tormentum mittere or emittere.* — *As air-gun, telum pneumaticum.* — *As sure as a gun, certo certius.*

GUNNER, (miles) tormentarius.
GUNNERY, ars tormentaria.
GUNPOWDER, pulvis pyrius, pulvis nitratus.
GUNSHOT, teli jactus or coniectus; ictus.
GUNSMITH, bombardarum or scopetorum faber.
GURGLE, chulliendo crepitare.
GUSH out, effluo, profluo; erumpo, exsilio.
GUSHING out, eruptio, profluvium.
GUST (*taste*), gustus, gustatus. — *To have a gust for or delight in a thing, aliqua re delectari.* — ¶ *A gust of wind, impetus venti, flatus subitaneus.*
GUSTO, sapor germanus or genuinus.
GUSTY, turbidus, procellosus.
GUT, intestinum. — *The blad gut, intesti-*

tinum caecum. — *The great gut, color.* — *The long gut, intestinum rectum.* — *The guts, intestina.*
TO GUT, exentero. — *To gut and scale fishes, purgare pisces.*
GUTTER, canalis, cloaca, lacuna. — *into which eaves drop, collicia.* — *A gutter in pillars, strix, canaliculus.*
GUTTER-TILE, imbrex.
TO GUTTER (*chamfer*), lacuno, strio. — *Full of gutters, lacunosus.*
GUTTURAL, ad guttur pertinens.
GUZZLE, poto, perpoto, pergræcor.
GUZZLER, potator.
GUZZLING, potatio.
GYMNASTIC, gymnasticus.
GYMNASTICALLY, athleticè.
GYVES, pedica (-æ).

H.

HABERDASHER, propola; institor.
HABILIMENT, apparatus, vestitus, ornatus.

HABIT (*custom*), mos, consuetudo. — *To get a habit of, in consuetudinem alicujus rei venire.* — *Habit is a second nature, vetus consuetudo obtinet vim naturæ.* — *To get a habit of speaking in a decent manner, consuescere recte loqui.* — ¶ *A habit of apparel, vestimentum, vestitus.* — *A riding-habit, pallium muliebre ad equitandum aptum; vestis ad equitandum apta.* — ¶ *Habit of body, temperamentum.*

TO HABIT, vestio.

HABITUAL, usu contractus.

TO HABITUATE, assuefacio, consuefacio. — *a nation to slavery, afferre reipublice consuetudinem servendi, Cic.* — *Habituated, assuefactus, consuetus.*

HABITABLE, habitabilis. — *Not habitable, inhabitabilis.*

HABITATION, domus, domicilium.

HACK, cædo. — *in pieces, concido.*

HACKING, cæsisio.

TO HACKLE, minutim concidere.

HACKNEY (*let out*), pro mercede locare.

HACKNEY-COACH, cirrus meritorius.

HACKNEYED (*common*), tritus.

HADDOCK (*fisk*), asinus.

HAF, manubrium; capulus. — *A little haft, manubriolum.*

TO HAF (*set in a haft*), manubrio instruire, capulo inserere. — *Hafted, manubriatus.*

HAG (*witch*), saga, venefica. — *A hag or nightmare, incubo.* — *An old hag, vetula; anus edentula.*

HAGGARD, macer, macilentus.

HAGGLE, multis verbis in mercando uti.

HAGGLER, emptor verborum.

HAIL, subst. grandio. — *Hail-stone, grandio.*

TO HAIL, grandinare. — *It hails, grandinat, ruunt grandines.*

HAILY, grandinosus.

HAIL, all hail, salve, ave. — *With them it is, hail fellow, well met, homines sunt ejusdem farinae.*

TO HAIL a ship, navem salutare or compellare.

HAIR (*single*), crinis; pilus; seta: (*collectively*), crines, crinis, capillus, capilli, coma; pili, pilus; setæ; villus (*tuft of hair, of a beast*). — *My hair stood on end, steterunt comæ; horruï capillis; horrebant et subrigebantur capilli; mihi pili inhorruerunt.* — *He did it to a hair's breadth, ad amissim egit; rem acu tetigit.* — *Against the hair, invitâ Minervâ, aversante naturâ.* — *The hair of the head, coma, capillus.* — *Soft, downy hair, lanugo.* — *The hair of the forehead, antiæ.* — *A lock of curling hair, cirrus; cincinnus.* — *A bush of hair, cæsaries.* — *Plaited hair, crines torti.* — *False hair, capillamentum, crines empti; (toig), calendrum.* — *The hair of the eyelids, cilia.* — *A hair-cloth, cilicium.* — *Gray hairs, cani capilli; canities.* — *Curled hair, capilli crispî, retorti, virati.* — *Staring, arrectæ comæ.* — *Having long hair, comans, comatus.* — *crinitus, intonsus.* — *curled hair, cirra-*

tus. — *goldea hair, auricomus (poet.).* — *To comb or adjust one's hair, capillum componere, crines or capillos comere.* — *To cut or poll a person's hair, capillum alicujus tondere.* — *To let one's hair grow long, capillum alere, comam innutrire, promittere.* — *To pluck off hair, depilo.* — *To pluck one by the hair, in capillum alicujus involare.* — *A plucking off of the hair, depilatio.* — *Of hair, crinalis, capillaceus.* — *Of or like hair, capillaris.* — *Not a hair the less, ne pilo quidem minus.*
HAIRD, crinitus, capillatus. — *Red-haired, rufus.* — *Shag-haired, villosus.* — *Rough-haired, hispidus.* — *Thin-haired, raripilus, Col.*

HAIRY, hirsutus, hispidus, pilosus.

HAIRLESS, depiliis, calvus.

HALBERD, bipennis.

HALBERDIER, bipennifer, Ovid.

HALCYON, alcedo; poet. alcyon. — *Halcyon days, dies sereni et tranquilli; alcyonei dies.*

HALE, adj. sanus, saluber, integer, robustus.

HALE, hale along, v. traho. — *Haled by the head and shoulders, obtorto collo tractus.*

HALING, tractus.

HALF, dimidius; dimidiatus; dimidium or dimidia pars alicujus rei: in compositione often by semi, sometimes by heni, also by sub. — *Half this to you, præbebo tibi dimidium.* — *He is but half way through, in medio clivo laborat.* — *A man may see with half an eye, enervis facile est noscere.* — *Well begun is half done, dimidium facti, qui bene cœpit, habet.* — *Half an acre, semijugerum.* — *Half-alive, semivivus.* — *Half-asleep, semisomnus, semisomnis, semisopitus.* — *Half a barbarian, semibarbarus.* — *Half-clovenish, semiagrestis.* — *Half-dead, semianimis, semimortuus.* — *Half-destroyed, semirutus.* — *Half-boiled, semicoctus.* — *Half-buried, semisepultus.* — *Half-burnt, semiustus, semiustulatus, semiambustus, semicrematus.* — *Half a bushel, semodius.* — *A bushel and a half, sesquimodius.* — *Half a circle, semicirculus, hemicylus.* — *Of half a circle, semicircularis, semicirculatus.* — *Half a cubit long, semicubitalis.* — *Half holidays, dies intercesi.* — *Half a dozen, sex, seni.* — *Half-drunk, semigravis.* — *Half-eaten, semesus.* — *Half-empty, semiinanis.* — *With half the face upwards, semisupinus.* — *Half-finished, semiperfectus.* — *Half a foot, semipes.* — *Of half a foot, semipedalis.* — *Half formed, semiformis.* — *Half-free, semiliber.* — *Half-full, semiplenus.* — *Half a god, semideus.* — *Half an hour, semihora.* — *Half a hundred, quinquaginta, quinquageni.* — *Half-learned, semidoctus, leviter eruditus.* — *Half-made, semifactus.* — *Half a man, semivir; semihomo.* — *A half-moon, luna dimidia or semiformis (prop.), luna (a thing shaped like a C).* — *A half-moon (in fortification), propugnaculum lunatum.* — *Half-naked, seminudus.* — *Half-opened, semiapertus.* — *Half an ounce, semuncia.* — *Of half an ounce, semuncarius, semuncialis.* — *Half a pound,*

semilibra. — *A halfpenny, obolus.* — *Three halfpence, triobolus.* — *Of three halfpence, triobolaris.* — *Half a pint, triens.* — *Half-raw, semicrudus.* — *Half-repaired, semirefectus.* — *Half-roasted, semiasus.* — *Half-round, semicirculatus.* — *Half-seraped or half-shaven, semirasus.* — *Half a sextary, hemina.* — *Holding half a sextary, heminarins.* — *Half-sodden, semicoctus.* — *Half-supported, semifutatus.* — *Half-torn, semilacer (poet.).* — *Half a verse, dimidium versûs, hemistichium.* — *Half-waking, semisomnus.* — *Half-wet, semimadidus.* — *Half-wild, semifer (poet.).* — *Half-worn, semitritus.* — *Half a year, spatium semestre, menses sex.* — *Of half a year, semestris.* — *By half, dimidio.* — *Half as much, dimidio tantum.* — *To do a thing by halves, aliquid levi or molli brachio agere.* — *To do work by halves, opus imperfectum relinquere.* — *Halves! in commune!* — *As much and half as much, sescuplum.* — *An acre and a half, sesquijugerum.* — *A bushel and a half, sesquimodius.* — *A foot and a half, sesquipes.* — *Of a foot and a half, sesquipedalis, sesquipedaneus.* — *An hour and a half, sesquihora, hora cum dimidiâ.* — *A month and a half, sesquimensis.* — *An ounce and a half, sescuncia.* — *Of an ounce and a half, sescuncialis.* — *A pound and a half, sesculibra.*

TO HALVE, divido, bipartior.

HALL, atrium, aula. — *A little hall, atriolum.* — *The guild-hall, town-hall, curia.*

HALLOO (*holla or whoop*), inclamo, vocifero; (*set the dogs on*), canes incitare, animare, clere.

HALLOO, subst. clamor, vociferatio. — *To set up a halloo, vocifero or vociferor; clamorem tollere.*

HALLOOING, clamitatio, vociferatio.

HALLOW, sacro, consecro. — *A hallowed place, sacrarium, sanctuarium.*

HALLOWING, consecratio, dedicatio.

HALM (*the stalk of corn*), culmus, stipula.

HALO, corona, circulus; halo.

HALT (*go lame*), claudico. — ¶ (*make a halt*), consistere, subsistere. — *To halt the army, agmen or signa constituere.*

HALT, adj. claudus, claudicans.

HALT, subst. (*See To Halt.*) — ¶ *To halt between two opinions, dubito, fluctuo, hæsito; hæreo, animo pendere; animo esse suspensus.*

HALTER, restis, retinaculum. — *for a horse, capistrum.* — *for the neck, laqueus.* — *To loose one's halter, capistro expellere.*

TO HALTER, capistro; laqueo captare. — *Haltered, capistratus, illaqueatus.*

HAM, poples. — *A haw of bacon, perna, petaso.*

TO HAMSTRING, poplites or suffragines succidere.

HAMLET, villa, vicus.

HAMMER, malleus; tudes. — *A little hammer, malleolus.*

TO HAMMER, cudo, accudo; malleo ducere. — *To hammer out, extundo; (invent or express a thing with great difficulty), ægre aliquid excogitare or proferre; ex-*

tundere. — *To hammer a thing into one's head, aliquid alicui or alicujus auribus inculcare; aliquem aliquid sæpe inculcando docere.* — *Hammered, malleatus, malleo ductus.*

HAMMERER, malleator, fabricator.

HAMMERING (forming), fabricatio.

HAMMOCK, lectus suspensus.

HAMPER, s. corbis, coplinus, sporta, fiscina. — *A little hamper, quasillus, qualus; fiscella.* — *A hamper of osiers, calathus viminibus contextus; cista vitilis.*

HAMPER, v. irretio, impedio, præpedio; implico, devincio. — *This affair hampers me, hoc mihi negotium facessit.*

HAMPERING, implicatio, impedio.

HAMSTRING. See *Ham*.

HAND, manus. — *Bind him haad and foot, quadrupedem constringito.* — *The right hand, dextra, dextra manus.* — *The left, (manus) sinistra or læva.* — *He knows not his right hand from his left, nescit quid distent æra lupinis.* — *On the right hand, ad dextram, a dextrâ, dextrorsum.* — *On the left hand, ad sinistram, a sinistra or lævâ; sinistrorsum.* — *One barned in the hand, stigmatias.* — *A clinched hand, pugnis, compressa in pugnum manus.* — *An open hand, palma, manus explicata.* — *Having but one hand, unimanus.* — *Having a hundred hands, centimanus.* — *The back of the hand, manus aversa.* — *The hollow (natural), vola; (made), manus cava.* — *The hand lines, incisuræ.* — *Hand in hand, junctis manibus.* — *With his hands bound behind him, manibus post terga revinctis.* — *Hand to hand, cominus; confertim.* — *Of or belonging to the hand, manualis.* — *At hand, præ manibus, præsto, prope, ante pedes.* — *Near at hand, in propinquo; in viciniâ nostrâ, non ita longe.* — *To be nigh nt hand (impend, &c.), immineo, impendeo, insto.* — *Assurance under hand, cautio chirographi.* — *To take in hand, aggredior.* — *He is on the mending hand (as to health), melius se habet, meliuscule ei est.* (See *Amend, Better*.) — *On the other hand, alterâ parte or vice; contra.* — *Out of hand, confestum, extemplo, sine morâ, illico; statim, e vestigio, cito, propere.* — *Hand over head, inconsulto, temere.* — *Before hand, in antecessum.* (See *Beforehand*.) — *Had I known it before-hand, quod si ego rescissem id prius.* — *What I have paid before-hand, quod ego numeravi præ manu.* — *Before-hand in courtesy, officio prior.* — *To be before-hand with one, prævenio, anticipo.* — *Behind-hand in business, cessans, ab opere desistens.* — *in the world, ad inopiam reductus; ære alieno oppressus.* (See *Behindhand*.) — *Under hand, clam, occulte, latenter.* — *dealings, fraus, dolus, fraudulentia.* — *He had the chief hand in it, ille huic negotio præfuit.* — *A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, spem pretio non emo.* — *Many hands make light work, multorum manibus grande levatur onus.* — *Mind what you have in hand, hoc age.* — *That is the business now in hand, ea res nunc agitur ipsa.* — *I put all into your hands, et me, et amorem meum et fidem tibi permitto.* — *It is in your hands alone, te penes est unum.* — *It is done to my hand, jam mihi confectum est.* — *In the turn of a haad, citius quam asparagi coquantur; expedite, facile.* — *It is believed on all hands, omnes id verum esse consentiunt.* — *I have received favors at his hands, ille de me optime meritus est.* — *My hand is out, instituti ac consuetudinis meæ oblitus sum.* — *My hand is out at play, mutatur fortuna.* — *It was by the hand of God, accidit divinitus.* — *To be haad and glove together, intimâ familiaritate conjungi.* — *To be under the doctor's hand, sub curâ medici esse.* — *To bear or enrry in one's hands, manibus ferre or gestare.* — *To bear one in hand with a thing or defend one, aliquem aliquâ re tueri, defendere, protegere.* — *To bring up to one's hand, aliquem moribus suis assuefacere.* — *To bring one's hand in for working, se operi or labori assuefacere.* — *To elap one's hands, plaudo, manus complodere.* — *To clinch the hand, pugnum contrahere.* — *To come to one's hands, ad manus accedere.* — *To come to hands or fistienefs, manus conserere; cominus pugnare.* — *To drop out of one's*

hands, e manibus excidere. — *To let drop out of one's hands, e manibus demittere.* — *To fall into one's hands, in manus incidere.* — *To fall in hand with a thing or go about it, rem aliquam aggredi, moliri, suscipere; ad opus aliquod se accingere.* — *To get the upper hand of one, superare; superiorem evadere, primas ferre.* — *To get n thing into one's haads, aliquâ re potiri; rem penes se or in potestate suâ habere.* — *To give a person one's hand, manum alicui porrigere.* — *To go from the business in hand, a re propositâ discedere; a scopo aberrare.* — *To have a business in hand, aliquo negotio occupari.* — *To have a hand in an affair, alicujus rei participem esse.* — *To have one's hands fall of business, satago; multis negotiis occupatum, distentum, impeditum esse.* — *To lay haads on one (seize or apprehend), aliquem prehendere or apprehendere; manus alicui injicere: (as a bishop), manus alicui imponere; manus alicui imponendo fausta precari.* — *To lay violent hands on one's self, vim sibi inferre; mortem sibi consciscere.* — *To live from hand to month, in diem vivere; laborando ægre vitam sustinere.* — *To part even hands, æquo Marte or certamine discedere.* — *To put a thing into oae's hands or power, rem in alicujus potestatem tradere or dedere; fidei alicujus committere or credere.* — *To put a thing out of one's hands or power, extra alicujus potestatem ponere.* — *To set one's hand to a writing, obsigno; manu suâ subscribere.* — *To join or shake hands, dextrâ jungere.* — *To take one by the hand, aliquem dextrâ prehendere.* — *To take a person's cause in hand, causam alicujus suscipere.* — *To take what comes next to hand, obvia quæque arripere.* — *To take an injury at one's hands, injuriam mussare or mussitare.* — *Hand (hand-writing), manus; litera; chirographum.* — *A neat hand, literæ lepide.* — *To counterfeit one's hand, alicujus chirographum imitari.* — *Short hand, ars aliquid velocissime notis excipiendi, tachygraphia.* — *To take down in short hand, notis aliquid velocissime excipere.* — *The hand of a clock, virgula horarum index; of a sun-dial, gnomon.* — *A hand at cards, sors.*

TO HAND. — *To hand a thing to one, alicui aliquid in manus dare.* — *To hand from one to another, per manus tradere; datam mittere.* — *To hand down to posterity, memoriæ prodere or tradere.* — *To hand a lady to a coach, mulierem ad currum deducere or comitari.*

HANDED. — *Left-handed, scævus.*

HAND-BASKET, sportula. — *A hand-breadth, palmus, transversa manus.* — *Of n hand-breadth, palmaris.* — *A handfal.* (See *Haadful*, below.) — *A hand-gun, scope-tum manuale.* — *bell, tintinnabulum.* — *kerchief, sudarium.* — *maid, ancilla, ministra.* — *manacle, manica.* — *mill, mola trusatilis.* — *saw, serrula manubriata, lupus.* — *spike, vectis.*

HANDFUL, pugnis, pugillus, (e. g. of salt, corn); manipulus, fasciculus manualis, (e. g. of hay, flax). — *A handful of men, parvus or exiguus numerus; exigua manus.*

HANDICRAFT (working trade), ars, artificium; ars humilis, sordida, vulgaris.

HANDICRAFTSMAN, opifex.

HANDIWORK, opus manu factum.

HANDY, habilis, callidus, peritus, sollers.

HANDILY, callide, perite, sollerter.

HANDINESS, calliditas, peritia.

TO HANDLE, tracto, attracto, contrecto.

— *To handle n subject, de aliquâ re disputare or disserere.* — *well, eleganter de aliquo argumento disserere.* — *To handle briefly, attingo, strictim percurrere.* — *To handle a matter grossly, aliquid crasso pollice tractare.* — *Handled well, accuratus, accurate dictus, scriptus, confectus.* — *To handle one ill, aliquem male tractare or habere.* — *To handle one roughly, acerbis et durius aliquem tractare.* — *To handle one gently, aliquem indulgentiâ tractare, alicui indulgere.*

HANDLE (of a tool), manubrium; (of a cup, &c.), ansa. — *A little handle, manubrium, ansula.* — *Having a handle, ansatus.* — *To set a handle on, manubrium aptare,*

manubrio inserere. — *A handle (occasion), occasio; ansa.* — *To make a handle of a thing, occasionem capere, ansam arripere.* — *To seek a handle, occasionem or causam captare.* See *Cause*.

HANDLING, tractatio, tractatus, attractatus. — *If I had the handling of you, si tu sub meo imperio fuisses.* — *A handling rudely or ill, asperitas, sævitia; contumelia; indignitates.*

HANDSOME (beautiful), pulcher, formosus, venustus, speciosus, decorus, elegans; sec *Beautiful: (fine or genteel), honestus, ingenuus, liberalis: (fitting or reasonable), æquus, justus.* — *action, facinus præclarum.* — *present, donum præclarum.* — *To make handsome, decoro, orno, adorno, polio.* — *Indifferently handsome, bellus, bellulus.*

HANDSOMELY, pulchre, eleganter, concinne, venuste; belle, commode, compositè, decore, dextere.

HANDSOMENESS, decor, elegantia, forma; venustas, concinnitas.

HANDY. See under *Hand*.

HANG, v. n. suspendo; v. n. pendeo; dependere (de, ex) aliqua re. — *To hang a condemned malefactor, morte damnatum suspendere.* — *He hanged himself on n fig-tree, suspendit se de ficu.* — *He was just going to hang himself, jam collum in laqueum inerebat.* — *I shall be hanged, ego plectar pendens.* — *To hang down before, præpendeo.* — *To hang back, tergiversor; gravate or hand sponte sequi; haud libenter facere.* — *They hung back, cunctati sunt, tergiversati sunt.* — *To hang by (a knee, &c.), appendo.* — *To hang a chamber with tapestry, aulæis cubiculum ornare, conclave tapetibus or peripetasmatis instruere.* — *To hang dangling or loose, defluo, dependeo.* — *To hang or let down, demitto.* — *She hung down her head, caput, vultum demisit.* — *To hang his ears, auriculas demittere.* — *To hang or be hanging down, dependeo.* — *forward, propendeo.* — *To hang to or together, cohæreo.* — *This tale hangs not together, non cohæret sermo.* — *To hang over, promineo; n thing, alicui rei imminere.* — *To hang up a thing, aliquid suspendere.* — *To hang up or be hung up, suspendi.* — *To hang upon one, alicui addictum, alicujus studiosum esse; (as a smell-feast), parasitor.* — *Hanged, suspensus, strangulatus.* — *Hanging, pendens, pendulus, pensilis, suspensus; flaccidus (flabby); demissus (let down).* — *He went away with his head hanging down, demisso capite discessit.* — *Hung-iag over, promineus; together, cohærens.* — *unto, adhærens.* — *loosely, effusus, fluidus, laxus.* — *A sword hanging at one's side, arcinctus lateri gladius.* — *A hanging look, mali ominis vultus.* — *A hanging matter, crimen morte piamdum.*

HANGING, s. suspensio; suspendium.

A hanging together, cohærentia.

A hangings of rooms, aulæa, peripetasmata.

HANGER (short crooked sword), sica, harpe, ensis falcatus. — *Pot-hangers, ansie, cremaster focarius.* — *A hanger-on, parasitus; assecla.*

HANGMAN, carnifex, tortor. — *The hangman's office, carnificina.* — *To play the hangman, carnificinam facere.*

HANK of thread, glomus, filum glomeratum.

HANKER after, inhio, gestio; anxie rem desiderare or appetere; affectare.

HANKERING after, desiderium; appetentia, animi prolium.

HANSE, societas; fœdus. — *The hanse-towns, civitates federatæ.*

HAP, casus, eventus; fortuna, sors. — *What is every man's hap to have, that let him keep, quod cuique oblitig, id quisque teneat.* — *Good hap, secunda or prospera fortuna.* — *Every man praised my good hap, omnes laudare fortunas meas.* — *Ill hap, res adversæ, fortuna adversa, calamitas, casus acerbus, calamitosus, funestus, gravis, infestus, iniquus, miserabilis, tristis.* — *You tell me of the young man's ill hap, duras partes prædicas adolescentis.* — *By hap, forte, fortuito.* — *By good hap, forte fortuna, ut fit.* — *It is mere hap hazard, prorsus incertum or dubium est.*

TO HAP, HAPPEN, accido, contingo, evenio, procedo. — *Hap what can or will, utcumque ceciderit; quicumque sors tulerit casum.* — *Which very seldom happens, quod perrarum est.* — *This happens to none but wise men, soli hoc contingit sapienti.* — *It happened as well as could be, melius fieri hand potuit quam factum est.* — *It happened worse than I expected, non mel ex sententiâ evenit.* — *I would it had happened so, vellem ita fortuna tulisset.* — *We heard not what has happened since, ceteriora nondum audivimus.* — *To happen unluckily, parum succedere.* — *It happens ill, parum succedit, aliter quam vellem accidit.* — *It happens, accidit, contingit, cvenit, obtingit.* — *As it happens, ut fit.* — *However the thing happens, ut ut res sit.* — *Lately happened, quod nuper accidit; recens.*

HAPPLY, forte; fortasse, forsan.

HAPPY (*blessed*), felix, beatus: (*lucky*), fortunatus, faustus, bonus, secundus, auspiciatus, prosper. — *He is the happiest man alive, solus est quem diligunt diti.* — *He is happy in the manner of expressing himself, mentem suam facile explicat, expedite et eleganter mentis cogitata eloquitur, aptis verbis sensa mentis enuntiat.* — *He would think himself happy, if that should happen to him, præclare secum agi putaret, si hoc sibi eveniret.* — *We think that a happy day for us, enim diem nobis faustum putamus.* — *To make happy, felicem or beatum reddere, fortunatum facere.* — *Do not I make you happy? ecquid te beo?*

HAPPILY, beate, feliciter, fauste, auspiciato, prospere, bene.

HAPPINESS, vita beata, beate vivere; felicitas, prosperitas; beatitas, beatitudo, (See the Lex.).

HARANGUE, oratio, concio.

TO HARANGUE, concionor, concionem or orationem habere, ad concionem verba facere, orationem dicere

HARASS, fatigo, inquieto, vexo, divexo. — *To harass a country, vasto, depopulo; flammâ ferroque grassari.*

HARASSING, s. fatigatio, inquietatio, vexatio.

HARBINGER, prodromus, præcursor; fig. prænuntius.

HARBOR, portus; statio. — *Fall of harbors, portuosus.* — *¶ (shelter or place of refuge), portus, refugium, perfigium.*

TO HARBOR (*entertain*), hospitio accipere, in domum suam recipere. — *To harbor (take up one's lodging), deversor, commoror.* — *To harbor a thief, furem occultare apud se.*

HARBORER, hospes. — *A harborer of robbers, latronum receptor ar occultator.*

HARBORING, receptio, hospitium.

HARBORLESS (*having no harbors or havens*), importuosus.

HARD (*not soft*), durus, edurus: (*difficult*), difficilis, gravis, arduus: (*niggardly*), parcus, sordidus, tenax, malignus: (*hard-hearted*), durus, inimitis, crudelis, ferreus: (*in taste*), asper, acerbus, acidus. — *To make hard, induro, obduro.* — *To become hard, obduresco, induresco.* — *Hard to be come at, difficilis aditu.* — *It is hard to say, dici vix potest, non facile dictu est.* — *It is the part of a hard-hearted father, iniqui patris est.* — *Hard as brawn, callosus.* — *To be hard as brawn, calleo, occalleo.* — *To be too hard for, vinco, supero, exsupero, superiorem evadere, potiores partes habere.* — *You are too hard for me at cuffs, pugnis plus vales.* — *To grow hard with cold, rigesco, dirigesco, obrigesco.* — *Hard at learning, indocilis, tardus ingenii.* — *Hard to be learned or understood, arduus, obscurus, difficilis intellectu.* — *Hard to be pleased, morosus, difficultis; contumax.* — *To have hard measure, or be hardly dealt with, injuriam ab aliquo accipere or pati.* — *To have hard thoughts of one, male de aliquo sentire.* — *To be hard ar ask too great a price, iniquum pretium pro mercibus postulare.* — *To be too hard in buying, pretium vilius quam sat est offerre.*

HARD, adv. — *Hard by, juxta, prope, in proximo, in propinquo; vicinus, proximus.* — *He lodges hard by, in proximo deversatur.* — *Hard by us, in viciniâ nostrâ.* — *He has gardens hard by the Tiber, habet hortos ad Tiberim.* — *¶ To be hard at work, operi diligenter incum-*

bere. — *To be hard at one's heels, vestigiis alicujus instare or inhærere; aliquem premere or urgere; alicui instare.* — *To hold a thing hard, rem arcte tenere.* — *To follow one hard, diligenter aliquem insequi.* — *To drink hard, perpotare; acriter or strenue potare.* — *To be hard put to it, angustiis premi; ad incitas redigi.* — *Put hard to it, ad extrema redactus.* — *It will go hard with him, vix periculum evadet.* — *¶ It freezes hard, duriter gelat.* — *¶ It rains hard, multum or vehementer pluit.*

TO HARDEN, v. a. duro, induro, durum facere: v. u. duresco, induresco. — *To harden one's self, se offirmare.* — *Hardened, duratus, obduratus.*

HARDISH (*somewhat hard*), paullo durior; subdurus, subdifficilis.

HARDLY (*difficultly*), difficile, difficulter, difficiliter, ægre, vix, magno negotio. — *Very hardly, perdifficiliter, summâ contentione.* — *¶ (sharply), acerbè, austere, rigide, severe; (stoutly), strenue, gnaveiter, impigre.*

HARDNESS (*not softness*), duritia, durities, firmitas: (*cruelty*), immanitas, crudelitas; sævitia: (*stinginess*), tenacitas: (*difficulty*), difficultas: (*stiffness with cold*), rigor. — *Hardness of skin, callus.* — *Hardness of heart, duritia, feritas, inhumanitas; animi or sensûs stupor.* — *of body or mind, animi or corporis robur or firmitas.*

HARDSHIPS, difficultates, ardua (*pl.*), incommoda.

HARDY (*valiant*), strenuus, interritus, inrepidus, animosus, audax, audens, fortis; (*that can endure hardship*), durus, laborum patiens, laboribus duratus. — *To make hardy (inure to labor), laboribus aliquem assuefacere.* — *To make hardy (stir up one's courage), animum alicui addere, animos facere.* — *Fool-hardy, præceps, temerarius.*

HARDILY, audacter, fortiter, strenue, audenter, magno animo.

HARDINESS, HARDHOOD, audacia, audentia; fortitudo. — *Hardiness of constitution, robusta valetudo, corpus bene constitutum, firmum, validum.* — *Fool-hardiness, temeritas.*

HARE, lepus. — *As mad as a March hare, fœnum habet in cornu.* — *A young hare, lepusculus.* — *An old doe hare, lepus annus.* — *A warren of hares, leporarium.* — *Of a hare, leporinus.* — *To start a hare, leporem exagitare.* — *To hunt a hare, leporem venari.*

HARE-HEARTED, timidus, meticulosus.

HARE, v. See *Fright, Terrify*.

HARE-BRAINED, temerarius; præceps, effrenus, inconsultus, cœritus, dignus qui naviget Anticyram.

HARIER, canis leporum venationi assuetus.

HARLEQUIN, maccus; sannio.

HARLOT, meretrix, scortum. — *Of a harlot, meretricius.*

HARLOTRY, meretricium.

HARM, damnum, detrimentum, malum, incommodum. — *I nm got out of harm's way, ego in portu navigo.* — *What harm will it do to try? sed quid tentare nocet?* — *I will keep here out of harm's way, hic ego ero post principia.* — *There is no harm, salva res est.* — *Great harm, clades, labe, calamitas.*

TO HARM, lædo, noceo; damnum alicui inferre. — *To be harmed, damnum facere, detrimentum capere, in damnum incurere.*

HARMFUL, noxius, nocens, nociturus, alienus, perniciosus.

HARMING, læsio, violatio.

HARMLESS, innoxius, innocuus, innocens: (*unharmèd*), illæsus, incolumis, salvus; integer; sine damno. — *To bear or save one harmless, indeinnum aliquem præstare.*

HARMLESSLY, innocenter.

HARMLESSNESS, innocentia.

HARMONY, concentus, consensus; sonorum concentus; vocum concordia: symmetria, convenientia, congruentia: concordia, unanimitas.

HARMONIOUS, HARMONIC, modulatus, harmonicus, concors.

HARMONIOUSLY (*musically*), modulate; (*with one consent*), concorditer, omnium consensu, unâ mente.

TO HARMONIZE, modulator, compono: v. n.

(*prop.*), concino, consentio; (*fig.*), intese concinere or consentire.

HARNESS (*for a horse*), ornamenta equi; arma equestria (*for a saddle horse*), jugum equi (*for a draught horse*). — *¶ (armor), arma.* — *for the breast, thorax.* — *for the thighs, cruralia*

TO HARNESS, armo, instruo, orno. — *a horse, equum ornare; equum ad currum jungere.* — *horses, equos jungere.* — *To harness together, colligo.* — *Harnesseu, armatus, armis instructus, loricator.*

HARP, psalterium. — *To play on the harp, psalterio canere.*

TO HARP, psalterio canere. — *¶ What do you harp at? quid vis? quorsum hæc?* — *¶ To harp on the same string, eandem incudem tundere; eandem cantilenam canere.*

HARPER, psalter; fidicen. — *A female harper, psaltia; fidicina.*

HARPOON, jaculum hamatum.

HARPSICORD, clavichordium.

HARPY, harpyia.

HARROW, crates dentata, irpex.

TO HARROW, occo, cratio.

HARROWER, occator.

HARROWING, occatio. — *Of harrowing, occatorius.*

HARSII (*severe*), asper, ansterus, severus, rigidus, tetricus, morosus, durus: (*in taste*), acer, asper: (*in sound*), absonus, stridulus, argutus, agrestis, acerbus; amibus ingratus; (*discordant*), dissonus.

HARSHLY, aspere, rigide, tetre, morose. — *¶ To sound harshly, male sonare, absono, dissono.*

HARSNESS (*severity*), asperitas, austeritas, duritas, severitas; atrocitas, ferocia: (*in taste*), acerbitas.

HART, cervus. — *Of a hart, cervinus.* — *Harts-horn, cornu cervinum.*

HARVEST, messis; frumentatio. — *A plentiful harvest, ubertas in fructibus percipiendis.* — *A late harvest, messis serotina.* — *Of harvest, messorius, autumnalis.* — *Harvest-time, messis, tempus metendi.* — *It was then near the time of harvest, jam frumenta incipiebant maturescere.* — *Hay-harvest, fenescium.* — *A harvest-man or reaper, messor.* — *Harvest-fruits, fruges autumnales.* — *A harvest-fest or harvest-home, feriæ messium.* — *To get in harvest, messim facere, fruges colligere.*

HASH, minutim concidere.

HASH OF meat, minutal.

HASLET, falciscus venter, exta porcina.

HASP, fibula, crena ferrea.

TO HASP, obsero. — *Harsed or bolted, obseratus, oppressulatus.*

HASSOCK (*to kneel on*), scirpiculum, scabellum junceum.

HASTE, festinatio, properatio, maturatio, celeritas; properantia. — *Make no more haste than good speed, festina lente.* — *There is need of haste, properato opus est.* — *In haste, festinanter, festine, festinato, propere, properanter, mature.* — *I wrote these things in haste, hæc festinanter or raptim scripsi.* — *In great haste, præpropere, admodum festinanter, celerrime.* — *Why in such haste? quid festinas?* — *The more haste I make, the worse speed, quo magis properare studeo, eo me impedio magis; citius quam melius pensum absolvo.* — *Make more haste, move ocins te.* — *Why wake you no more haste? quid cessas?* — *Make what haste you can lack, quamprimum revertere.* — *You must make haste, properato or maturato opus est.* — *To make post-haste, admodum festinare.* — *To make too much haste, præfestino.*

TO HASTE, HASTEN (*make haste*), festino, propere, appropero, accelero; avolo. — *He hastens his journey, iter maturat.* — *To hasten away, avolo.* — *To hasten one's pace, gradum accelerare or approperare.* — *Hastened, acceleratus, properratus, citatus, maturatus.* — *To be hastened, admaturo.*

HASTENER, stimulator.

HASTENING, festinatio, maturatio, acceleratio.

HASTY (*in a hurry, quick*), festinans; properrus, festinus, citus: (*sudden*), subitus, repentinus: (*rash*), inconsultus, temerarius. — *Very hasty, præproperrus.* — *¶ (testy), irritabilis, pronus ad iram, iracundus, morosus; homi-*

ire impotens, homo ingenio in iram præceps.

HASTILY (*in a hurry*), festinanter, prope-
re, festine, cursim, celeriter, citatim. —
Over-hastily, præpropere, præmature.
— ¶ (*passionately*), iracunde.

HASTINESS (*hurry*), properatio; trepidatio;
(*testiness*), iracundia, morositas, animi
impotentia.

HAT, petasus; causia (*this was nearer our
hat; both were commonly of felt*). — *A
straw hat*, causia straminea. — *A beaver,
causia fibrina*. — *The brim of a hat*,
margo petasi or causiæ. — *A cardinal's
hat*, tiara cardinalis. — *A high-crowned
hat*, causia. — *A hat-band*, fascia petasi
or causiæ. — *To put on his hat*, caput
operire. — *To put it off*, caput aperire.

HATTER, qui officinam promercaleum petasorum
(causiarum, etc.) exercet; qui
causias facit.

HATCH, v. pullos excludere. — *To reckon
one's chickens before they are hatched*, ante
victoriam canere triumphum. — *To
hatch lies*, mischief, &c., dolos, mala, etc.
præcudere. — *Birds newly hatched*, pulli
ab ovo recenter or recens exclusi. —
¶ See *Brood*.

HATCH of chickens, s. pullities. — ¶ *The
hatches of a ship*, tabulatium, fori.

HATCHET, parva securis. — *The helve
of a hatchet*, manubrium securis.

HATCHMENT, insignia gentilitia in scuto
descripta.

HATE, HATRED, odium, invidia. —
Mortal hatred, odium capitale, implacabile.
— *Secret hatred*, odium occultum,
simultas obscura. — *Worthy of hatred*,
odio dignus. — *Full of hate*, invidus,
lividus, malignus, iniquus, inimicus.

To HATE, odisse, in aliquem odium habere
or gerere; alicui invidere; abominor,
detestor. — *To hate each other*, mutuis
odiis flagrare. — *To hate one like a toad*,
cane pejus et ægne odisse. — *To hate
one mortally*, aliquem acerbe et penitus
odisse. — *He has a mortal hatred to us*,
odio capitali a nobis dissidet. — *I hate
myself*, totus displiceo mihi. — *To be
hated by one*, odio alicui or in odio apud
aliquem esse. — *Hated*, invidus. — *He is
hated by every one*, terræ odium ambulat.
— *Hating*, exosus, perosus.

HATEFUL, odio dignus; odiosus, turpis,
teter, deformis, fœdus, inhonestus, flagitiosus.

HATEFULLY, odiose, turpiter.

HATEFULNESS, odium, invidia, turpitudō.

HATER, qui odit; inimicus or insensus alicui.

HATING, s. abominatio, aversatio; inimicitia.

HAUGHTY, superbus, sublatus animi,
elatus aliqua re, arrogans, fastidiosus;
contumax. — *He was of a haughty spirit*,
inerat ei contemptor animus, Sall.

HAUGHTILY, superbe, elate, arroganter,
insolenter, magnifice.

HAUGHTINESS, superbia, insolentia, arrogantia,
fastidium, spiritus.

HAUNCH, coxa, clunis, coxendix, nates.
— *of venison*, clunis ferina.

HAUNT, v. frequenter, ventito ad; (*as a
spirit*), infesto, inquieto. — *Haunted*,
frequentatus. — *Not haunted or resorted
to*, infrequens, incelebris.

HAUNT (*as a place*), receptaculum, recessus,
secessus; instrum, latibulum. —
¶ (*custom*), consuetudo. — *He returns to
his old haunt*, rursum ad ingenium suum
redit.

HAUNTER, frequens, qui frequentat. — *of
stews*, lustrum. — *of public houses*, popino.
— *of men's tables*, parasitus.

HAUNTING, frequentatio.

HAUTBOY, lituus Gallicus.

HAVE, habeo, teneo, possideo; potitum
esse, uti. — *Have your wits about you*,
fac apud te sis. — *He shall have a kind
father in me*, facili me utetur patre. —
What have you to do with me? quid mecum
est tibi? — *He has the wind with him*,
secundo vento cursum tenet, aurâ
secundâ fertur. — *We must have a care
that*, &c., videndum est ne, etc. — *I
have it by me*, est in manibus. — *We are
like to have war*, impendit nobis belli timor.
— *You have a hard task of it*, provinciam
cepesti duram. — *Have you any
thoughts of going?* cogitasne ire? — *You
do as I would have you*, quod te fecis-

se velim, facis. — *I will do as they would
have me*, in morem illis geram. — *Have a
good heart*, animo virili or presenti sis;
animo bono esto. — *Self do, self have*, in
intristi, tibi exedendum est. — *We had
cross weather*, adversâ tempestate usi sumus.
— *He had like to have been lost*, pæne
periit. — *I had as lief do any thing*,
quodvis mallem agere. — ¶ As an
auxiliary verb, it belongs to the præterit
tenses. (See the Grammar.) — *I have
been*, fui. — *It ought to have been done
long ago*, quod jam pridem factum esse
oportuit. — *Had I not been a blockhead*,
ni essem lapis. — ¶ *To have a thing
cried*, aliquid per præconem pronuntiare;
aliquid præconi subijcere.

HAVEN, portus. — *To arrive at the haven*,
ad portum appellere. — *Arrived in the
haven*, appulsus. — *An arriving*, appulsus.
— *Full of havens*, portuosus.

HAVER, avena.

HAVOCK, clades, strages. — *To make
havock of*, populor, depopulor, vasto. —
Made havock of, vastatus, spoliatus. — *A
making havock of*, spoliatio, vastatio.

HAWK, v. (*spit*), screo, conscreor. — *up*,
excreo. — ¶ *To hawk or cry things
about the streets*, res venales clamitare;
rerum venalium præconium facere; circulator,
Sen.

HAWKER (*pedler*), institor, mercator circumforaneus,
circulator.

HAWKING (*spitting*), screatus. — ¶ (*of
things to sell*), venditio circumforanea.

HAWK, subst. accipiter. — *He knows not a
hawk from a handsaw*, ignorat quid distinet
era lupinus.

HAWTHORN, cratægus oxycantha (L.).

HAY, fœnum. — *Early*, fœnum præmaturum.
— *Late*, fœnum cordum or serotinum. —
Hard, fœnum palustre. — *Made of hay*,
fœneus. — *To make hay*, fœnum secare;
fœnum fœcis versare. — *It is good making
hay while the sun shines*, non semper erunt
Saturnalia. — *A haymaker*, fœnisecca,
fœnisecca. — *Haymaking or haymaking time*,
fœniseccium. — *A haycock*, rick or stack,
fœni acervus, fœni meta. — *loft or mow*, fœnile.

HAZARD, discrimen, periculum; certamen.
— *Full of hazard*, periculosus. — *With
great hazard*, præcipiti fortunâ, periculose.

To HAZARD, periclitari, in discrimen mittere;
aleam or discrimen adire: (*in trust*),
concredo. — *To hazard all*, rem in summum
periculum deducere. — *To hazard a battle*,
in aciem or certamen descendere: *a general or
decisive battle*, summis cum hoste copis
contendere. — *Hazarded*, in discrimen missus
or adductus.

HAZARDING, periclitatio.

HAZARDOUS, periculosus, anceps. — *A
hazardous undertaking*, periculosa plenum
opus aleæ.

HAZARDOUSLY, periculose.

HAZE (*thick fog*), nebula.

Hazy, nebulosus, caliginosus.

HAZEL, corylus. — *A hazel-nut*, (nux)
avellana. — *A copse or grove of hazel*,
coryletum. — *Made of hazel*, columnus.

HE, ille, ipse, iste, is, hic. — *Even he*,
ipse prorsus.

HEAD, caput. — *The fore part of the head*,
sinciput. — *The hinder*, occiput. — *The
swimming of the head*, vertigo. — *The
headache*, capitis dolor. — *Having two
heads*, biceps. — *three*, triceps. — *a
hundred*, centiceps. — *I will break your
head*, diminui ego caput tuum. — *He is
over head and ears in love*, in amore totus
est. — *This mischief will light on my
head*, isthuc in me cadetur faba. — *They
lay their heads together*, consilia sua conferunt.
— *From head to foot*, usque ab unguiculo
ad capillum summum; a capillis usque ad
ungues. — *To bring a thing into a discourse
by head and shoulders*, aliquid in orationem
violenter or inconcinne inducere. — *A head
of hair*, coma, cæsaries. — *To lose his head*,
capite plecti. — *To put into one's head*,
aliquid alicui suggerere; aliquem de aliqua
re admonere. — *Who put that into your
head?* quis tibi illud suggestit? — *It is
out of my head*, non occurrit animo; me
fugit. — *Of one's own head*, sponte,
ultra. — *A clear head*, ingenium acre,
eximium, præclarum, sagax, perspicax.

— *He drew his forces to a head*, copias
contraxit. — *To bring or draw a discourse
to a head*, in compendium sermonem redigere.
— *To draw to a head* (*as an imposthume*), suppurare. — *To bring a
sore to a head*, ulcus maturare; ad suppurationem
adducere. — *To bring an affair to a head
or conclusion*, rem ad exitum perducere. — *To get a head*,
vires or copias colligere. — *To make head
against one*, alicui obistere or resistere. —
An adle-head, fatuus, hebes. — *A jolt-head*,
capito. — *A wild-headed youth*, juvenis
fervidus or calidus. — *Hand over head* (*rashly*),
temere, incon-sulte. — *At the head of the army*,
ante signa; primam ante aciem. — ¶ *The
head of an arrow*, spear, spiculum. — *The
head of a lute or viol*, citharæ jugum. — *The
head of a spring*, fontis caput. — *A head
of land*, promontorium. — *The head of a nail*,
clavi bulla: — *fig. to hit the nail upon the
head*, rem acu tangere. — ¶ *The heads or chiefs
of a people*, principes civitatis, primores,
primates, proceres. — *The head* (*of a conspiracy*,
&c.), caput, fax, signifer. — *The head of a
college*, collegii præses. — *The head or chief
in a business*, princeps, præcipuus. — ¶ *The
heads of a discourse*, capitula orationis.

HEAD, in composition. — *Head-ache*, capitis
dolor. — *Head-dress*, capitis ornatus. —
Head-band, capital. — *Head-piece* (*of a
bridle*), capistrum; (*helmet*), cassis, cassida.
— *Head-stall*, capistrum; (*of a bridle*),
frontale. — *Head-master* (*of a school*),
protodidascalus.

To HEAD. — *a cask*, dolio fundum immittere.
— *a spear*, ferrum hastæ præfigere. — ¶ *To
head an army*, exercitui præesse, exercitum
ducere. — *a faction*, principem factionis esse.
— *a plot*, caput conjunctionis esse.

HEADED (*having a head*), capitatus (c. g.
clavus). — *Two-headed*, biceps. — *Hot-headed*
(*rash*), temerarius, inconsultus; (*soon angry*),
iracundus, pronus ad iram. — *Light-headed*,
cervitus, cerebrosus.

HEADSMAN, carnifex.

HEADY (*ungovernable*), tumultuosus, turbulentus;
contumax: (*of liquors*), inebrians, cerebrum
afficiens. — *To be heady*, tumultuor.

HEADILY, temere, inconsulte, contumaciter.

HEADINESS, temeritas, contumacia, ferocitas.

HEADLESS, sine capite.

HEADLONG, præceps, pronus. — *To cast
down headlong*, præcipito; præcipitem
aliquem dare or dejicere. — *A casting
down headlong*, præcipitatio. — *To fall
down headlong*, præcipitem ruere. — *To
run headlong to ruin*, se perdere; in exitum
ruere.

HEADSHIP, principatus.

HEADSTRONG, contumax, violentus, ferox,
indomitus. — *Headstrong obstinacy*, contumacia,
pertinacia, pervicacia.

HEAL (*cure*), sano, medicor; medeor. —
thoroughly, persano. — *before the time*,
prævano. — *To heal up a wound*, vulnus
conglutinare. — *To heal divisions*, dissidentes
conciliare. — *To heal or be healed*, sanor,
convalesco. — *The wound heals*, vulnus coit.
— *To heal or cover*, teger, coöperio. — *Which
may be healed or cured*, sanabilis. — *Not to be
healed*, insanabilis.

HEALER, medicus.

HEALING (*of a caring quality*), salutaris,
salutifer.

HEALING, sanatio; curatio.

HEALTH (*indifferently*), valetudo: (*good*),
salus, sanitas, valetudo bona, commoda,
integra or secunda. — *To restore to health*,
ad sanitatem redigere, reducere, revocare. —
I wish you much health, te plurimum salvere jubeo. — *As far as
may consist with his health*, quod cum salute
ejus fiat. — *To be in health*, valeo, vigeo;
bene se habere. — *To drink a health to one*,
salutem alicui propinare. — *To keep* (v. a.)
in health, sospito; sospitem conservare. — *To
recover health*, convalesco. — *To take care
of one's health*, valetudini servire. — *Be careful
of your health*, cura ut valeas.

HEALTHFUL (*wholesome*), salutaris, salu-

ber. — ¶ *A healthful (healthy) person, homo integrâ valetudine.*

HEALTHFULLY, salubriter, salutariter.

HEALTHFULNESS (wholesomeness), salubritas.

HEALTHY, sanus, validus, viribus integer.

HEAP, acervus, cumulus, strues, moles. — *A little heap, acervus parvus. — A heap (of stones, &c.), congeries, congestus. — By heaps, cumulatiim, acervatim.*

To **HEAP** (heap up), cumulo, accumulo, acervo, coacervo; congero. — *To heap about, circumaggro. — To heap together, congero, aggero, construo, acervo, cogo. — To heap upon, ingero, superingro. — To heap evil upon one, mala in aliquem conglomerare.*

HEAPER, accumulatur.

HEAPING, acervatio, coacervatio, accumulatio, aggestus.

HEAR, audio; exaudio, inaudio; ausculto. — *Hear you, animum adverte; hie sis. — I am glad to hear it, voluptatem magnam nuntias. — Will you hear a fool's counsel? vin' tu homini stulto mihi auscultare? — As far as I hear, quantum audio. — Hear me a little, if it be no trouble, auscultâ paucis, nisi molestum. — I will hear what you will say, aurium operam tibi dico. — Hear with both ears, and then judge, auditâ utrâque parte, judica. — To hear or be informed, certior fieri. — To hear one's cause, alicujus causam cognoscere. — To hear graciously, audio. — To hear a little, subaudio. — To hear in whispers, inaudio. — To hear of a thing, rescisco; famâ accipere, fando audire. — Heard, auditus, cognitus. — He was heard in the senate, senatus ei dabatur. — He was not heard to speak for himself, indictâ causâ damnatus est. — He said he had heard of it, se accepisse dicebat. — Not heard of, inauditus.*

HEARER, auditor, auscultator.

HEARING, auditio; (the faculty or sense), auditus. — *It is come to a hearing (trial), ad cognitionem delatum est. — In my hearing, me audiente. — To be thick of hearing, surdastrum esse. — To have a good, quick hearing, aures acutas habere. — To give one a hearing, alicujus supplicationi aures præbere. — Not to give one a hearing, obturatis auribus præterire. — To be within hearing, præsto or in propinquo adesse.*

HEARSAY, auditio; fama; or by a construction with audio. — *I know this by hearsay, hæc auditu comperta habeo; hæc additione et famâ accipi.*

HEARKEN, ausculto, subausculto.

HEARKENING, auscultatio.

HEARKENER, auscultator.

HEARSE. See *Herc.*

HEART (vital muscle), cor; (bosom, feelings, mind, &c.), pectus, animus, cor. — *A little heart, corculum. — The heart-strings, cordis fibræ. — His heart fell into his hose, cor illi in genua decidit. — It went to the heart of me, percussit mihi animum. — My heart is so light to what it used to be, ita animus præter solitum gestit. — Be of good heart, fac bono animo sis. — Yes, with all my heart, ego vero ac libens. — I wish you well with all my heart, tibi bene ex animo volo. — I am vexed to the heart, discrucior animi. — Faint heart never won fair lady, fortis fortuna adjuvat. — Full of heart, animosus, fortis. — To have a heart to do, audeo. — He wants the heart to do it, non audet facere. — Out of heart, exanimis, exanimatus, inaudax. — To be in heart, vigeo, valeo. — To be out of heart, animum despondere, spem abicere; de salute, saluti or salutem desperare. — To put one out of heart, alicui omnem spem adimere, auferre, eripere. — Heart of oak, robur. — He had a heart of oak, illi robur et æs triplex circa pectus erat. — You are as hard as heart of oak, corneum habes corpus, corneolus es. — Stout of heart, animosus, magnanimus; audax; fortis. — Next to the heart, or very dear to one, carissimus, percarus. — By heart, memoriter, ex memoriâ, memoriâ: — to get, memoriâ mandare: — to say, memoriter or ex memoriâ recitare. — To break one's heart through grief, dolore or mœrore tabescere. — A heart-breaking affair, res acerbissima. — To*

lose heart or courage, animo concidere or deficere; animum abicere or demittere. — *To set one's heart upon, amore alicujus rei ardere, flagrare, incendi, inflammar. — To lay or take a thing to heart, aliquid graviter, ægre, moleste, iniquo animo ferre. — My dear, do not take this to heart, anime mi, noli te macerare. — To rejoice at heart, propter aliquid magnâ letitiâ affici or summo gaudio exultare. — To take heart, animum recipere or erigere; bono animo esse; animos revocare. — Then a poor man takes heart, tunc pauper cornu sumit. — Having taken heart, collecto in vires animo. — Want of heart or courage, animi languor, animus enervatus, remissus, languens, parvus, pusillus. — Grief of heart, dolor acerbus, gravis, altus, vix consolabilis. — To tire one's heart out by entreaties, aliquid precibus fatigare, defatigare, laccessere. — To be vexed or grieved at the heart, acerbissimo or summo dolore affici; mœrore confici. — To win the heart of one's auditory, benevolos auditores facere or efficere; auditorum benevolentiam contrahere, colligere, captare. — A sweet-heart, corculum. — A man's sweet-heart, dilecta. — A woman's sweet-heart, amatus, dilectus. — My sweet-heart, my dear heart, lux mea, anima mea, vita mea; meum cor or corculum, animic mi, mi animule. — Heart-burning, dolor cordis or ventriculi oris: (grudge), simultas, odium acerbum or tectum; dolor. — ¶ (middle), pars media, medium. — In the heart of the exchange, in medio foro. — In the heart of the city, in sinu urbis. — The heart of a tree, arboris medulla. — ¶ See *Bosom*.*

HEARTED. — *Faint-hearted, formidolosus, ignavus, timidus, trepidus. — Faint-heartedness, ignavia, animi demissio or abjectio. — False-hearted, bilinguis, dolosus, versutus. — Hard-hearted, durus, ferreus, inhumanus, immisericors, immitis, crudelis. — Hard-heartedness, duritia, sævitia, inhumanitas. — Light-hearted, lætus, hilaris or hilarus.*

To **HEARTEN**, hearten up, animare, animos addere; aliquid ad aliquid concitare, incitare, stimulare; confirmare, cohortari.

HEARTENING, animatio, concitatio, incitatio, stimulatio.

HEARTY (sincere), verus, sincerus: (well), sanus, validus. — *With hearty good-will, libentissime, animo libentissimo.*

HEARTILY (sincerely), vere, sincere, ex animo: — (stoutly), strenue, fortiter: — (greatly), valde, vehementer. — *To bewail heartily, ex animo deplorare, lamentari, lugere. — To desire, avidè concupiscere. — To eat, acri appetitu edere. — To laugh, effuse or vehementer ridere; cachinno conculi.*

HEARTINESS (sincerity), animus verus, sincerus: — (stoutness), fortitudo, virtus.

HEARTLESS, animo abjectus, despondens; (unfeeling), inhumanus, durus. — *To grow heartless, animum abicere or demittere; animo despondere.*

HEARTLESSNESS, animi abjectio or desperatio: inhumanitas.

HEARTII, focus. — *The paternal hearth, focus patrius, domus patria.*

HEAT, calor, ardor, fervor, æstus: — (passion), ira, iracundia: — (fire, ardor), impetus; ardor, fervor. — *In the heat of the day, meridie ipso. — In the heat of your business, in summâ occupatione tuâ. — The heat of youth is over, defebuit adolescentia. — A stifling or sultry heat, æstus, calor vehement. — A heat in horse-races, cursus. — To put one into a heat or passion, alicui stomachum facere, bilem movere or conitare. — With great heat, ardentè. — ¶ See *Hot, Ardent*.*

To **HEAT**, calefacio or calfacio, conedcfacio; fervefacio. — *Heated (in a passion), irâ commotus.*

HEATH (a plant), erica. — *Full of heath, ericâ obsitus. — ¶ A heath, ager compascuus (common); deserta et inhospita tesqua.*

HEATHEN, ethnicus, paganus, gentilis.

HEATHENISH, ethnicus, gentilis.

HEATHENISHLY, ethnice.

HEATHENISM, gentilitas, paganitas.

HEAVE, act. levo, allevo: — *neut. (swell), levor, tumeo. — To heave up, levo, elevo; attollo. — A heave-offering, oblatio agitata or elevata.*

HEAVEN, cœlum; (God), Deus. — *From heaven, e or de cœlo; divinitus.*

HEAVENLY, cœlestis; divinus. — *Heavenly beings, cœlites, cœlicolæ. — Heavenly-minded, rebus cœlestibus intentus. — Heavenly-mindedness, rerum cœlestium cura or deciderium. — Heavenly things, cœlestia, divina, supera.*

HEAVY (as to weight), gravis, ponderosus: (sad), tristis, mæstus, sollicitus: (drowsy), somnulosus, torpidus, somno marcidus, veterosus: (dull), segnis; iners, socors, torpens. — *Heavy-headed, gravidosus. — Very heavy (in weight), prægravis: (very sad), peitristis. — Somewhat heavy or sad, subtristis, tristulus. — A heavy or dull-witted person, tardus, homo tardi ingenii; bardus. — To make heavy or sad, contristare; tristitiâ afficere. — To make heavy in weight, ingravo. — To grow heavy, gravesco, ingravesco. — To fall or light heavy upon, multum alicui incommodare; magnum incommodum alicui dare, ferre, importare, parere; magno incommodo alicui afficere. — ¶ (painful, requiring much pains), laboriosus, operosus.*

HEAVILY (weightily), graviter: (sorrowfully), mæste, ægre, anxie, sollicite: (slowly), lente. — *The work goes on heavily, lente procedit opus. — To take on or lament heavily, lamentis se dedere; lacrimis et tristitiâ se tradere. — To complain heavily of a thing, de aliquâ re graviter queri, conqueri, expostulare.*

HEAVINESS (weight), gravitas, pondus: (drowsiness), sopor, torpor: (dullness of understanding), tarditas ingenii, stupor, stupiditas: (sorrowfulness), tristitia, mæstitia; mœror, animi ægrotudo; anxietas. — *To be full of heaviness, gravissimo mœrore affici, animo angî.*

HEBETUDE, torpor.

HEBREW, Hebraïcus, Hebræus. — *In Hebrew, Hebraïce.*

HEBRAISM, say Hebraïsmus.

HECATOMB, sacrificium centum boum or quarumvis pecudum; hecatombe.

HECTOR, homo pugnax; homo gloriosus.

To **HECTOR**, minor, insulto.

HEDGE, sepes, sepimentum, conseptum. — *of briars and thorns, sepimentum spinum. — made with stakes, spimentum ligneum. — A hedge or inclosure to keep in beasts, septum. — A little hedge, sepicula. — A quick-set hedge, sepes viva. — A hedge row, series sepium. — priest, sacerdos tressis. — marriage, nuptiæ elandestine. — To ride over hedge and ditch, per campos septaque equitare. — Hedge-born, terræ filius, infimo loco natus.*

To **HEDGE**, sepio, consepio. — *before, præscipio. — about, circumsepio, septo circumdare. — Hedged, septus, conseptus, munitus. — about or in, circumseptus. — A place hedged in, conseptum.*

HEDGER, qui sepimenta facit.

HEDGING, scriptio.

HEED, v. animum advertere or attendere ad aliquid; servo, observo; curo; rei rationem habere, ducere; audire. — *Not to heed, non audire; negligere; nihil morari; susque deque habere.*

HEED, s. cura, cautio, attentio. — *To take heed or beware, caveo. — We must take heed we do not say, cavendum est ne dicamus. — You must take heed, cautio tua est. — Take heed what you do, vide quid agas. — There must also good heed be taken, danda etiam opera est. — Give heed to what I say, ad vocem meam mentem tuam admove. — To take good heed of a thing, accuro; caute animum alicui rei or in aliquid intendere. — Want of taking heed, imprudentia, negligentia, incuria.*

HEEDFUL, cantus, catus, providus, prudens, diligens. — *Very heedful, perattentus.*

HEEDFULLY, attente, caute, provide, prudenter, studiosc.

HEEDFULNESS, attentio, cautio, providentia, prudentia.

HEEDLESS, incautus, negligens, indiligens, incuriosus, oscitans; inimemor. — *To be heedless*, negligentia animo esse.

HEEDLESSLY, negligenter, incaute, improvide, imprudenter.

HEEDLESSNESS, negligentia, incuria, indiligentia.

HEEL, calx. — *The heel-bone*, os calcaneum. — *From head to heel*, a capite ad calcem. — *Let us take to our heels and run*, in pedes nos coniciamus. — *To trip up one's heels*, supplantio; pede supposito atque am casum impellere. — *To show one a fair pair of heels*, aufugere, se in fugam dare or convertere. — *To be at one's heels*, insto; alicujus vestigia premere. — *The army was at their heels*, instabat agmen.

TO HEEL. — *The ship heels*, navis se in latius inclinat.

HEIFER, bucula, juvenca.

HEIGHT, altitudo, excelsitas, sublimitas; proceritas (tallness). — *The height of a distemper*, morbi crisis. — *The height or top of a thing*, cubnen, fastigium. — *The height of pleasure*, summa or maxima voluptas. — *Height (tallness) of body*, corporis proceritas. — *of trees*, arborum proceritas.

TO HEIGHTEN (lift up higher), levo, erigo, tollo, attollo: (aggravate), aggravo, exagallo, amplifico; aspero. — *To heighten a person's courage*, animum addere, incendere, excitare, confirmare.

HEIGHTENING (raising), erectio, sublatio: (aggravating), exaggeratio, amplificatio.

HEINOUS, detestabilis, immanis, atrox, odiosus, nefarius, nefandus. — *To make more heinous*, aggravo, exaggero.

HEINOUSLY, flagitiose, nefarie, scelestè, atrociter.

HEINOUSNESS, immanitas, atrocitas, feritas.

HEIR, HEIRESS, heres. — *of a half part*, heres ex semisse or dimidiâ parte. — *of the whole*, heres ex asse. — *Chief heir*, heres primæ cææ. — *An heir at law*, heres lege. — *by will*, heres testamentarius. — *The next but one*, heres secundus. — *To disinherit an heir*, heredem abdicare or exheredare. — *To make one his heir*, aliquem heredem scribere, facere, instituere. — *I am heir to her estate by law*, ejus ad me lege redierunt bona. — *To deprive the right heirs*, veros heredes movere, ejicere (by force). — *Joint heir or coheir*, coheres. — *One that slyly endeavors to be one's heir*, captator.

HEIRSHIP, hereditas.

HELL, Tartarus, orcus; sceleratorum sedes ac regio; loca inferna, ecd.; inferi (the lower world). — *Hell-hound*, Cerberus, canis tricipes.

HELLISH, infernus, Tartareus: veluti infernus; terribilis, nefandus.

HELM of a ship, gubernaculum; clavus: —fig. gubernacula; clavus imperii. — *To sit at the helm*, gubernaculum tractare, clavum tenere.

HELM, HELMET, galea, cassis. — *The plume of a helmet*, galeæ crista. — *Wearing a helmet*, helmed, cum casside, galeatus.

HELP, v. opitutor, auxilior, juvo, adjuvo, adminiculator, allevio, assisto; alicui subvenire, adesse, adjumento esse, subsidium, opem, suppetias ferre; alicui sublevare. — *I will help all I can*, quam potero, adjuvabo — *I will help you out with it*, ego expediam. — *To help at a pinch*, subsidio alicuius venire. — *To help forward*, promoveo, proveho. — *To help one to money*, pecuniam alicui suppetitare or suggerere. — *To help one out of trouble*, alicui ex angustiis liberare, eximere, extricare, expedire. — *To help up*, sublevo, sustineo. — *So help me God*, ita me Deus juvet. — ¶ *To help or avoid*, vitare, evitare, effugere. — ¶ *Not if I could help it*, non, si queam mutare. — *I cannot help it*, in manu non est mea. — *I could not help it*, præcavere non potui. — ¶ See Aid, Assist.

HELP (assistance), auxilium, subsidium, adjumentum, adiutorium, adminiculum; suppetiæ, pl.: (cure), remedium, allevamentum, auxilium. — *There is no help for it*, actum est, conclamatum est. — *He was sent to give help*, subsidio misus est. — *There is no help for this family*,

ipsa Salus nequit servare hanc familiam. — *Help came in, when hope was gone*, pereunti jam fere presentaneam adferbat opem. — *I can get help enough at home*, auxilia mihi et suppetiæ sunt domi, Plaut. — *To cry out for help*, auxilium implorare. — *By God's help*, Deo juvante.

HELPER, adjutor, adjutrix, auxiliator; opifer.

HELPUFUL, auxiliarius.

HELPLESS, inops; opis expers; auxilio destitutus.

HELTER SKELTER, confuse, temere, precipitanter, nullo ordine.

HELVE, manubrium.

TO HELVE, manubrium inserere or aptare. — *Helved (having a helve)*, manubriatus.

HEM! interj. hem!

HEM, subst. extremus quasi margo vestis. — *He hemmed* (having a helve), manubriatus.

HEM in, circumsideo, obsideo; intersepio, circumcludo.

HEM, in spitting, screo. — ¶ *To hem (call back)*, revoco.

HEMING (spitting), screatus.

HEMISPHERE, hemisphæra.

HEMLOCK, cicuta.

HEMP, cannabis. — *To beat hemp*, cannabis conterere. — *Hemp-seed*, semen cannabis.

HEMPEN, cannabinus. — *A hempen cord*, tomex, funis cannabinus.

HEN, gallina. — *Note*. The word *hen* frequently signifies the female of any sort of birds, and then the word *femina*, in Latin, is to be added to the name of that particular bird. — *A moor-hen*, fulica. — *A brood-hen*, gallina incubans. — *A game hen*, gallina Longobardica. — *A hen past laying*, gallina effeta. — *A peahen*, pavo femina. — *A pheasant hen*, phasianæ femina. — *Of a hen*, gallinæus. — *A hen-roost*, pertica gallinaria; gallinarium. — *Hen-hearted*, ignavus, timidus. — *Henpecked*, uxori obnoxius, qui in uxoris potestate est. — *He is a henpecked husband*, uxor ei imperat.

HENBANE, hyoscyamus.

HENCE, hinc: ex eâ re, ex eo, ex eâ, etc.; hinc, inde, unde; eam ob rem: — (of time), ex hoc tempore; ex eo tempore. — *Hence!* apage te! abin! — *Not many days hence*, non post multos dies.

HENCEFORTH, HENCEFORWARD, inde ab hoc tempore; exinde; in reliquum tempus. — *Henceforward I intend to be good*, bonus volo jam ex hoc die esse.

HER, adj. pron., ejus, illius; suus (reflectively). — *Her own*, suus. — *She wrote it with her own hand*, suâ ipsius manu scripsit.

HERSELF. — *She herself*, illa ipsa. — *By herself*, sola. — *Of herself*, suâ sponte.

HERALD at arms, caduceator; fétialis. — *A king of heralds*, pater patratus, fétialium antistes.

TO HERALD, introduco.

HERALDRY, heraldica; doctrina insignium.

HERB, herba; olus. — *A small herb*, herbula. — *Herbs for the pot*, olera, oluscula. — *Full of herbs*, herbosus. — *An herb-market*, forum olitorum. — *An herb-seller*, olitor. — *An herb-woman*, olerum venditrix.

HERBAGE (pasture), pascuum, pascua; (herbs), herbie.

HERBAL, herbarium.

HERBALIST, herbarius.

HERD, grex; armenta, pl.: fig. multitudo, caterva.

TO HERD together, gregatim convenire; se congregare.

HERDSMAN, armentarius, pastor, pecoris custos or magister; bubulcus.

HERE, hic. — *I am here*, coram adsum. — *I have been here a great while*, ego jamjndum hic adsum. — *If I had him here but now*, qui nunc si mihi detur. — *Here is to you*, propino tibi. — *Here is (behold)*, en, ecce, hem: — *here is a miserable man*, ecce hominem miserum; *here is Danus come*, hem Davis tibi; *here is he himself*, lupus in fabulâ. — *Here and there*, hic illîc, hinc illinc, passim, sparsim. — *She is here and there and every where*, ubi non putes, est; hic et ubique. — ¶ (hither), huc. — *There is no coming for you here*, huc tibi aditus patere non potest.

HEREABOUT, HEREAWAY, circiter hæc loca, in his partibus, non ita longe ab, etc.

HEREAFTER, posthac, deinde, olim. — *Hereafter I will write more plainly to you*, posthac ad te scribam planius. — *What letters shall we send you hereafter?* quas ad te literas deinde mittemus? — ¶ See Henceforth.

HEREAT, hinc, inde, ex hoc.

HEREBY, ex hoc, per hoc, hæc re, hinc.

HEREIN, in hæc re.

HEREOF, hujus, de hæc re.

HERETOFORE, antea, antehac, olim.

HEREUNTO, ad hoc, adhuc.

HEREUPON, hinc. — *Hereupon grew great dissensions*, hinc magna discordiæ ortæ.

HERewith. — *Yet you are not satisfied herewith*, sed ne hoc quidem satiaris.

HEREDITARY, hereditarius.

HEREDITAMENT, heredium.

HERETIC, hæreticus, -a, pravis opinionibus inbutus. — *Turned heretic*, abalienatus a rectâ fide; fidei desertor factus.

HERESY, hæresis, opiniones pravæ.

HERETICAL, hæreticus.

HERETICALLY, hæretice.

HERITAGE, hereditas, patrimonium. — *by escheat*, hereditas caduca. — *Of a heritage*, hereditarius.

HERMAPHRODITE, semimas, androgynus, hermaphroditus.

HERMETIC, chemicus.

HERMETICALLY, chemicorum more; chemice.

HERMIT, homo solitarius, eremita; anachoreta, eccles.

HERMITAGE, secessus; tugurium or casa hominis solitarii.

HERN, HERON, ardea.

HERO, vir fortis or fortissimus. — *The hero of a play or poem*, persona prima — ¶ (demigod), heros.

HEROIC, fortis: heroicus.

HEROICALLY, fortiter.

HEROINE, femina fortis: — heroïs, heroïna.

HEROISM, virtus, animus fortis (et invictus), animi magnitudo.

HERON, ardea.

HERRING, harenga. — *A salted herring*, harenga sale condita. — *To dry herrings*, harengas insiccare or indurare.

HERS, ejus, ipsius, illius.

HERSELF. See Her.

HERSE, carrus funerum.

TO HERSE, in carro (funerum) ponere.

HERSE-LIKE, funereus.

HESITATE, hæsito, dubito; titubo; jactor.

HESITATION, HESITANCY, hæsitatio, cunctatio, dubitatio.

HEW, ascio, dissecio, cædo. — *asunder*, disseco. — *down*, succido. — *To pieces*, concido. — *To rough-hew*, exascio. — *To hew smooth with an axe*, dolo, dedolo. — *Hewed or hewn*, casus, dolatus. — *down*, deciduus. — *to pieces*, concisus. — *Rough-hewn*, rudis, præfractus, rusticus, agrestis.

HEWER of stones, lapidida. — *of wood*, lignator.

HEXAGON, sexangulum, hexagonum.

HEYDAY! ohe! o festum diem!

HICCOUGH, HICCUP, singultus. — *To have the hiccough*, singultu laborare.

HIDE, subst. pellis, corium, tergus. — *I will warm your hide for you*, ego te faciam hodie ferventem flagris. — *A raw hide*, corium recens. — *Made of hide*, scorteus. — ¶ *A hide of land*, hida (barb. Lat.) terræ.

HIDE-BOUND (sick), pelle rigida substrictus; coriagine laborans.

HIDE, v. a. abscondo, abdo, occulto, astrudo; (cover), contego, operio. — *To hide a thing from one*, alicui aliquid celare. — *I have used him not to hide any thing from one*, ne quid me celet cum consuefci. — *I will hide nothing that I know*, nihil celabo quod sciam. — *She hides her deep resentment*, premit altum corde dolorem. — *To hide in the ground*, defodio. — *To hide together*, coöperio. — *Hidden*, arcanus, secretus, abditus; absconditus, celatus. — ¶ v. n. lateo, deliteo; latito, delitescio.

HIDER, occultator.

HIDING, occultatio. — *A hiding-place*, latibula, latibulum, recessus.

HIDEOUS, horridus, perhorridus.
HIDEOUSLY, horride, torve, tetre.
HIEOUSNESS, horror.
HIE on, festino, propere.
HIERARCHY, imperium or dominatus sacerdotum; sacerdotum ordo.
HIEROGLYPHIC, adj. hieroglyphicus, hierographicus: — *subst.* litera hieroglyphica.
HIGGLE, cibaria ostiatim venditare.
HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, confuse.
HIGH, altus, celsus, editus, excelsus, sublimis. — *Highest*, altissimus, supremus, summus. — *Somewhat higher*, altiusculus, *Suet.* — *They aim at high things*, magna sibi proponunt. — *Very high*, præaltus, præcelsus. — *The sun is now very high*, jam multus dies est. — *A very high tree*, altissima or procerissima arbor. — *A high place*, locus in altum editus. — *A very high degree of honor*, amplissimus altissimusque dignitatis gradus. — *On high*, in sublime; sursum; alte. — *Sound naturally ascends on high*, sonus naturâ in sublime fertur. — *High in stature*, procerus, altus. — *That which is on high or above us*, superus, supernus. — *It is high time that it were done*, jamdudum fieri oportuit. — *The higher standing*, the lower fall, tolluntur in altum, ut lapsi graviore ruant. — *To be higher by the head and shoulders*, collo tenuis supereminere. — *To be higher than others*, eminere or supereminere.
HIGH, adv. alte; supra modum, immoderate. — *To drink high*, damnose bibere. — *To feed high*, lautis, opiparis cibis vesci. — *To play high*, magno pignore lusu contendere.
HIGH-BLEST, felicissimus. — *High-blown*, valde inflatus. — *High-born*, summo loco natus, illastri genere ortus. — *A person high-fed*, lautissimi victus homo. — *High-flying*, immodicus, immoderatus; superbus. — *High-flown*, magnificus; inflatus, tumidus. — *High-mettled*, acer, ferox, fortis, exultans. — *High-wrought*, summo artificio factus; politissimâ arte perfectus.
HIGHLY, alte, excelsè, sublimiter.
HIGHNESS (loftiness), altitudo, celsitudo; sublimitas, excelsitas: (tallaess), proceritas.
HIGHLANDER, homo montanus, monticola.
HIGHWAY, via publica, via qua omnes commeant. — *Highway-robber*, highwayman, latro; grassator.
HILARITY (mirth, pleasantness), hilaritas, letitia.
HILL, mons, collis. — *A little hill*, tumulus, colliculus, clivulus. — *A whole-hill*, or small hill, verruca, grumulus. — *Of a hill*, montanus, collinus. — *The foot of a hill*, montis or collis radices. — *The side*, clivus, montis later. — *The ridge*, montis jugum or supercilium. — *The top*, montus culmen or vertex, mons summus. — *A dweller on a hill*, monticola (*poet.*)
HILLOCK, colliculus, clivulus.
HILLY (full of hills), montosus, montanus.
HILT of a sword, gladii capulus or manubrium.
HIMSELF. — *He himself*, ille ipse. — *Of himself*, sui; per se, etc. — *He did it of himself*, per se exercebat. — *He arrogates too much for himself*, nimium sibi tribuit. — *He acts like himself*, sibi constat.
HIND, cerva. — *A hind calf*, hinnuleus. — ¶ *A country hind*. (See Boor.) — ¶ (*servant*), servus, verna.
HINDER, adj. posterior. — *The hinder feet*, pedes posteriores. — *part of the head*, occiput. — *part of the neck*, cervix or -ices. — *Hindmost*, hindmost, postremus.
HINDER, v. impedio, præpedio; obsto, inhibeo, prohibeo; distineo; alligo; impedimento alicui esse: (*interrupt*), interpellor. — *Oac thig hindered another*, obstabat aliis aliud. — *Ye hinder me*, mihi impedimento estis, mihi estis in mora. — *You may hinder it if you will*, tibi in manu est, ne fiat. — *I am hindered every day by something or other*, alia ex aliis quotidie me impediunt. — *Nothing shall hinder me from paying you a visit*, nulla mora est quin te invisam. — *Hindered*, impeditus, interpellatus, remoratus. — *To hinder* (frighten) from, bsterreo; (keep or debar from), arceo.

HINDERANCE, HINDRANCE, impedimentum, mora. — *You may pass into Italy without any hinderance*, expeditus in Italiam proficisci potes. — ¶ (*loss or prejudice*), damnum, detrimentum, incommodum. — *To one's hinderance*, in or ad alicujus damnum or incommodum.
HINDERER, interpellator. — *Of one's gain*, lucri oppugnator.
HINDERING, mora, impeditio, retardatio; impedimentum.
HINDERMOST, postremus.
HINGE, cardo. — *This is the hinge or crisis of the matter*, in eo cardo rei vertitur. — *These were the two main hinges of the controversy*, hæc duo capita fuerunt controversiæ. — *Off the hinges*, cardine motus.
To HINGE upon a thing. See Depend.
HINT, significo, innuo, annuo, suggero; summono. — *Had you given never so small a hint*, si annuisses modo. — *He seemed to have hinted that much to me*, hoc mihi significasse et annuisse visus est.
HINT, HINTING, indicium, monitio, significatio. — *I took the hint from the thing itself*, ex ipsâ re incidit suspicio.
HIP, interj. eho, heus.
HIP (berry), cynosbati bacca.
HIP (of the body), coxa, coxendix. — *I have him on the hip*, habet! — *Pained in the hip*, ischiacus or ischiadicus.
HIPPED, delumbatus.
HIRE, v. conduco, mercede conducere. — *To let or set to hire*, loco, eloco, abloco, colloco. — *To live in a hired house*, in conducto habitare. — *A day's hire*, diarium. — *Of hire*, stipendiarius. — *That may be hired*, conductitius. — *Carriages to be hired*, vehicula meritoria. — *Not to be hired*, illocabilis.
HIRES, s. merces, pretium; stipendium, salarium.
HIRELING, homo mercenarius, homo mercede conductus.
HIRER, conductor; (letter out to hire), locator. See also Redemptor, in the Lex.
HIRING, conductio. — *A hiring out*, locatio.
HIS, ejus, illius, ipsius, hujus; suus (his own, reflectively). — *I am a little troubled at his going away*, nonnihil, quod discessit, moveor. — *His own*, suus, proprius.
HISS, v. sibilo (*poet.*), sibilum mittere, fundere; strideo: (*by way of dislike*), admurmuro. — *To hiss at or against*, sibilis alicum consecrari or conscindere. — *To hiss like a goose*, sibilò, strideo. — *To hiss out or off the stage*, esibilo, explodo. — *Hissed out or off the stage*, esibitatus, explosus. — *Hissing*, sibilus, stridens.
Hiss, s. sibilus, (pl. sibili and -a).
HIST (silence), au! st!
HISTORY, historia. — *History is of singular use*, in primis magno usus est memoria rerum gestarum, Sall. — *To write a history*, historiam scribere or condere; res gestas literis, scriptis or monumentis mandare.
HISTORIAN, historicus, historiarum scriptor.
HISTORICAL, historiens, historialis.
HISTORICALLY, historice.
HIT, ferio, ico, percutio. — *I will hit you on a box on the ear*, incutiam tibi colaphum. — *You have hit the nail on the head*, rem acu tetigisti. — *You have hit the white*, non aberrasti a scopo. — *He hit his toe against the threshold*, limini pollicem incussit. — *The ship hit against the rocks*, puppis offendit in scopulos. — *This way is easier to hit*, hæc minor est erratio. — *To hit* (v. a.) against, allido, illido, collido. — *To hit or beat down*, arieto, dejicio. — *To hit on a thiag*, in rem incidere. — *You cannot hit on it*, in mentem tibi non venit. — *I am not able to hit on it*, non occurrit animo. — ¶ *To hit* (happen or succeed), contingo, accido, succedo. — *It hit pretty luckily*, cecidit bene. — *I wish that affair may hit luckily*, precor ut ea res fauste prospereque eveniat. — *All things hit luckily for them*, omnia illis secundissima accidunt. — *Matters did not hit rightly for them*, illis parum processit. — *Hit or miss*, recte an secus jacta est alea.
HIT, HITTING, percussio, ictus. — *against*,

illisio, collisio, offensio. — *A lucky hit*, fortuna, casus secundus. — *It was a lucky hit that my friend was by*, forte for- unâ adfuit hic amicus meus.
HITCH (catch), fune or unco arripere. — ¶ *To hitch* (move further), moveo, paulum movere; paulum concedere.
HITHER (to this place), huc: (towards this place), horsum. — *Come hither*, huc ades, adesdum, ehodum ad me. — *Hither and thither*, huc illuc, ultro citro- (que), huc et huc, nunc huc nunc illuc. — *What! hither? hucine!*
HITHER (nearer), adj. citior. — *The Hither Spain*, Hispania Citerior.
HITHERMOST (nearest), citimus.
HITHERTO, adhuc, adhuc usque, ad hoc tempus; (usque) ad id or illud tempus, ad id locum, (of the past).
HITHERWARD, huc; horsum. — *They are coming hitherward*, horsum pergunt.
HIVE, alvus or alveus. See Bee.
To HIVE (bees), alveo condere. — *The place where hives are placed*, apiarium, alveare or alvearium.
HO! hem! hens! eho!
HOAR, &c. See Hoary.
HOARD, acervus, cumulus, thesaurus.
To HOARD up, colligo, condo, corrodo; acervo, coacervo, accumulo; corrogo. — *You will never hoard up much money*, nunquam rem facies. — *Hoarded*, abditus, accumulatus, coacervatus.
HOARDER of wealth, opum accumulator. — *A hoarding*, accumulatio, coacervatio.
HOARSE, rancus. — *Somewhat hoarse*, subrancus. — *To be hoarse*, rancum esse. — *A hoarse voice*, vox fusca or ranca. — *Smoulding hoarse*, rancosus (*poet.*). — *To become or grow hoarse*, ravam fieri, irranesco.
HOARSENESS, rancitas. — *of speech*, ravis; asperitas vocis.
HOARY, HOAR (white), albescent, canus, albus, albus; (as frost), pruinosus; (souldy), mucidus. — *To be hoary*, caneo. — *To grow hoary*, incanescio. — *Hoary hairs*, cani, pl. — *To be hoary* (as bread), muceo. — *To grow hoary* (as bread), muceo.
HOARINESS, canities. — *of bread*, panis mucor or situs.
HOARFROST, pruina.
HOAROUND, marrubium.
HOBBLE, claudico. — *A hobbling way*, via aspera, salebrosa.
HOBBLINGLY, male, imprite, inconcinne.
HOBBY (little horse), asturco, mannus, manuulus. — *A child's hobby-horse*, arundo (longa). — *To ride a hobby* (fig.), ineptiis suis plaudere, somnia sibi fingere. — *Every man has his hobby*, trahit sua quemque voluptas.
HOBGOBLIN. See Goblin.
HOBNAIL, clavus quo ferrea solea equo snppingitur; clavus caligarius.
HOCK. See Hough.
HOCUS POCUS, circulator, præstigator.
HOLD (of mortar), alveus mortario ferendo.
HODGE-PODGE, cinnus, farrago.
HOE, ligo, rastrum, pastinum.
To HOE, sarrire; pastinare, glebas com- minuere.
HOG, porcus, sus. — *You have brought your hogs to a fair market*, tibi ad restim res rediit. — *A little hog*, porcellas. — *A young sucking hog*, nefrens. — *A bacon hog*, porcus saginatus. — *A barren hog*, verres castratus or exsectus, majalis. — *A hog sty-fed*, porcus altilis. — *Of a hog*, porcinus, saillus. — *Hog's lard*, adeps suillus. — *Hog's flesh*, (caro) suilla or porcina. — *A hog-herd*, suhulcus. — *A hog-sty*, hara, saile. — *trough*, alveus porcinus. — *A hedge-hog*, echinus, erinacens. — *A sea-hog*, tursio or chursio. — *Hogs' wash*, sorbitio suilla, calina purgamenta; colluvies.
HOGGISH (clownish), rusticus, agrestis; (cross or surly), morosus, difficilis, contumax; (niggardly), deparcus, sordidus.
HOGGISHLY, rustice, sordide, morose.
HOGGISHNESS, rusticitas, morositas, sordides.
HOGSHEAD, dolium majus.
HOGGREL, ovis bidens, ovis bimus.
HOIDEN, femina levioris famæ, lasciva puella.
HOIST up, tollo. — *on high*, evcho, levo, elevo; attollo. — *To hoist up the sails*,

vela erigere; ventis vela dare. — *Hoisted up*, in altum evectus, sublatus.

HOISTING, sublatio. — *A hoisting instrument*, trochlea.

HOLD (*retain*), teneo, retineo, obtineo; (*contain*), contineo, capio; (*keep, last*), firmum, solidum esse, non frangor, non rumpor, maneo, duro; (*estimate*), magni, parvi, etc. aestimare, facere, putare, pendere; (*take to be so and so*) habeo, duco, judico, existimo; (*affirm*), affirmo, assero. — *They hold their own hard*, suum diligenter tenent. — *You hold on your old wont*, antiquum obtines. — *He is so drunk that he can hardly hold his eyes open*, prae vino vix sustinet palpebras. — *They hold them at a good rate*, magni aestimant. — *I know our house will hardly hold them*, aedes nostrae vix capient, scio. — *With much ado I held from laughing*, nimis ægre risum continui. — *They held that honor during life*, dum viverent eum honorem usurparunt. — *Held*, occupatus, possessus. — *Holding one's purpose*, consilii or propositi tenax. — *Hold, enough!* ohe, jam satis est! — *To hold or continue* (as a debate), durare. — *I hold it better*, satius esse credo. — *I hold it to be so*, opinio mea fert. — *It has been held the part of a wise man*, sapientis est habitum. — *To hold one a candle*, facem alicui præferre, præluceo. — *To hold a public sale*, auctionem facere; hastie subicere; sub coronâ vendere. — *To hold a senate*, senatum habere. — *To hold back* (act.), detineo, retineo, attineo: v. n. gravor; auctor. — *To hold close together* (act.), comprimo. — *Held fast*, astrictus, constrictus. — *Holding fast*, tenax, pertinax. — *To hold in* (act.), coercere, cohibeo, contineo, inhibeo. — *To hold in the reins*, habenas premere. — *They are held in by reason*, a ratione retinentur. — *Holden in*, retentus, inhibitus, coercitus. — *To hold off*, prohibeo, impedio. — *Will you not hold off your hands?* non manus abstinues? — *To hold on*, continuo. — *To hold out or persevere*, persevero, permaueo. — *To hold out*, perduro, persto, constanter permanere. — *To hold out or forth*, porrigo, protendo. — *To hold to*, retinere (e. g. justitiam); sequi (e. g. scriptum); stare a or ab aliquo. — *To hold together* (agree), concordo. — *To hold up*, attollo, extollo; sustineo, sustento; fulcio.

HOLD, subst. — *To lay hold of*, comprehendo, apprehendo. — *To take hold about*, amplector, complector. — *To let go his hold*, demitto; e manibus emittere. — *A hold or thing to hold by*, adminiculum. — *A ship's hold*, navis penetræ. — *To be kept in hold*, in custodiâ detineri. — *A strong hold*, presidium, propugnaculum. — *A hold or lurking-place*, latibulum, latebra. — *A hold* (of wild beasts), cubile, lustrum.

HOLDING, subst. — *A holding back*, retentio. — *There was no holding of him*, tormento non retineri potuit ferro. — *A holding down*, suppressio. — *A holding in*, cohibitio, inhibitiō. — *A holding up*, sustentatio.

HOLE, foramen; cavum; hiatus; rima, fissura; lacuna. — *To make a hole through*, perforo, perterebro; transfidio. — *A hole to lurk in*, latebra. — *A hole under ground*, specus, spelunca, cavea; spelæum. — *The hole of a beast*, cavum, cubile, antrum. — *To find a hole to creep out at*, rimam invenire. — *A hole to creep out at*, diverticulum. — *The arm-holes*, alæ, axillæ. — *A pigeon-hole*, columbarium. — *A touch-hole*, foramen per quod scintilla descendit. — *A pock-hole*, cicatrix variolæ. — *The hole in a pair of bellows*, follis gula. — *A breathing-hole*, spiraculum, spiramentum. — *Full of holes*, foraminosus; rimosus; cribratus; rarus. — *It is as full of holes as a riddle*, perlucent, quam cribrum, crebrus. — *A hole or hotel*, gurgustium; (brothel), lustrum. — *The black hole of a prison*, carcer inferior, tenebræ, robur.

HOLIDAY. See under *Holy*.

HOLLA! heus! hem!

HOLLOW, cavus, concavus. — *Hollow like a sponge*, spongiosus. — *Made hollow like a pipe*, tubulatus, fistulatus. — *A hollow voice*, vox fusca. — *Hollow-*

hearted, homo fallax or fraudulentus. — *Hollow-eyed*, oculos concavos habens.

TO HOLLOW, cavo, excavo, incavo, concavo. — *Hollowed*, excavatus; exesus.

HOLLOW, subst. cavi; caverna, specus.

HOLLOWING, excavatio.

HOLLOWLY, dissimulanter.

HOLLOWNESS, cavitas. — *Hollowness of the eyes*, lumina cava.

HOLLY-TREE, ilex aquifolium (L.).

HOLM-OAK, ilex. — *Of the holm-oak*, iliceus.

HOLSTER, theca scolopeti minoris.

HOLY, sacer, sanctus, sacrosanctus; pius erga deum, sanctus, castus. — *things, sacra, pl.* — *Holy writ*, scriptura sacra, literæ sacre, libri divini. — *The holy of holies*, sanctum sanctorum. — *To make holy*, sacro, consecro. — *A making holy*, consecratio. — *The Holy Ghost*, Spiritus Sanctus.

HOLYDAY, dies festus; dies feriatus. — *Holydays*, feriæ, sollemnia. — *To make or keep holyday*, diem festum agere; feriare. — *Half holydays*, dies intercesi. — *Holyday eves*, pridie festi; feriæ præcedenæ. — *Set holydays*, feriæ anniversariæ or annuæ. — *Of a holyday*, festus.

HOLILY, sancte, pie. — *To live so*, bene vivere.

HOLINESS, sanctitas, pietas.

HOMAGE, sacramentum; veneratio. — *To do homage to one*, obsequium clientelæ agnoscere; fig. cultum alicui præstare, obsequium adhibere.

HOME, domus; patria. — *I will get me home*, convertam me domum. — *My mind is at home*, domi est animus. — *The enemy got between him and home*, intercluditur ab hostibus. — *A person without house or home*, homo rebus omnibus egens. — *It will come home to you at last*, tu aliquando ob id pœnas es daturus. — *Home is home*, be it never so homely, domus amica, domus optima. — *Charity begins at home*, proximus sum egoinet mihi; omnes sibi melius esse volunt, quam alteri. — *At home*, domi, in domo. — *To come home*, domum venire. — *To return home*, domum redire. — *Let them go home*, domum abeant. — *He is returned home from abroad*, peregre rediit. — *To go to one's long home*, morior; e medio or e viâ abire; diem obire supremum. — *From home*, domo. — *It is a great while since you went from home*, jamdudum factum est, quam abiisti domo. — *A home argument*, argumentum grave, firmum, idoneum. — *A home blow*, ictus validus or fortis. — *A home charge or accusation*, accusatio acris; (onset), impetus violentus. — *To speak home or to the purpose*, libere or audacter loqui; rem sine fuco et fallaciis exponere. — *To charge home* (in fighting), acriter or ferociter instare. — *To urge an argument home*, argumento instare. — *To come short of home*, in viâ deficere.

HOMERED, domi educatus. — *A homebred slave*, verua. — *A homesickness*, desiderium domus, patriæ. — *To be homesick*, desidio, etc. captum esse or teneri. — *A homespun*, domi textus. — *Homespun* (mean, ordinary), crassus, incultus, inurbanus, rusticus; agrestis, rudis. — *A homespun expression*, dictum inconcinnum; sententia juvenusta, illepidâ, inelegans. — *A homestall*, homestead, domicilium, villa.

HOMELY, familiaris, vulgaris, rusticus, inurbanus, impolitus, rudis. — *A homely style*, stilus tenuis; inconcinna or parum elegans scribendi dicendique ratio. — *Somerobst homely*, rusticulus.

HOMELILY, inurbane, rustice, vulgariter.

HOMELINESS, rusticitas.

HOMEWARD, domum.

HOMICIDE (the person), homicida; (the act), homicidium, cædes.

HOMILY, oratio sacra; homilia.

HOMOGENEOUS, ejusdem generis.

HOMOLOGOUS, congener.

HOMONYMOUS, eodem nomine; ambiguis.

HONE, cos, coticula.

HONEST (upright), probus, sincerus, verus, candidus, simplex, justus, sanctus, integer. — *You have acted like an honest man*, functus es viri liberalis officio. — *One approved for an honest man*, vir spectatæ fidei. — *He is a downright hon-*

est man, vir est sine fuco et fallaciis. — *Right honest*, sanctissimus; integerimus; dignus quicum in tenebris mices. — *No honest man will do it*, quod homines sancti non facient. — *An honest fellow*, homo frugi. — *It is not honest*, de-decet; iniquum est.

HONESTLY, sincere, vere, candide, simplicitate, aperte, ex animo, sincerâ fide, sine fraude, incorrupte, integre.

HONESTY, probitas, sinceritas, integritas, bonitas, fides, animi candor; honestum, rectum.

HONEY, mel. — *My honey*, meum corculum. — *Virgin honey*, mel purum or sincerum. — *To make honey*, mellifico. — *The making of honey*, mellificium. — *Making honey*, mellificus. — *To sweeten with honey*, melle condire. — *Sweet as honey*, mellens, melligenus. — *A maker or seller of honey*, mellarius. — *Honeycomb*, favus. — *Honey-dew*, mel roscidum. — *Honey-harvest*, mellatio. — *Honey-moon*, dies læti. — *Honey-sops*, offæ saporatæ melle. — *Honey-suckle*, lonicera Caprifolium (L.); — (trefoil), trifolium pratense. — *Honeywort*, cerinthe.

HONEYED, mellitus.

HONOR (*renown, &c.*), honor, honos, splendor; existimatio, fama; amplitudo, dignitas; (chastity), decus muliebri, pudicitia; pudor. (See *Honesty*.) — *A man without honor*, reputation and estate, homo sine honore, sine existimatione et sine censu. — *He is an honor to his family*, familiæ suæ est honoris. — *It is a point of honor*, caput est ad hominis existimationem tuendam. — *Honors change men's manners*, honores mutant mores. — *Where honor ceases*, knowledge decreases, honos alit artes. — *He is an honor to his neighbors*, ornamento est propinquis. — *Have regard to your honor*, existimationi tuæ consule. — *His life and honor are concerned*, ipsius caput existimatione agitur. — *An honor*, decus. — *To account or esteem any thing an honor*, aliquid honori or laudi ducere. — *To advance one to honors*, aliquem ad honores promovere, honoribus amplificare; alicujus dignitatem augere. — *To be advanced*, ad honores provehi, honoribus augeri or decorari. — *To covet or seek for honor*, honori velificari. — *To injure one's honor*, alicujus famam or existimationem lædere; de famâ alicujus detrudere. — *To name or mention one with honor*, aliquem honoris causâ nominare. — *To pay one honor*, alicui honorem habere or deferre; alicui in honore habere. — *To support or maintain one's honor*, alicujus dignitatem or decus sustinere. — *Honor done to one*, Honoring, cultus, observantia, reverentia. — *Desirous of honor*, ambitiosus, honoris avidus or cupidus. — *Full of honor*, honoratus, venerabilis, ornatissimus, splendidissimus. — *Bringing honor*, honorificus. — *Of or for honor*, or honorary, honorarius. — *A lady of honor*, femina illustris or nobilis. — *A* (at cards), charta imaginem gerens humanam. — *His Honor*, vir illustris or amplissimus.

TO HONOR, honoro, ob servo; colo; honore alicui afficere; alicui honorem tribuere or habere.

HONORABLE, honorabilis, venerabilis, nobilis; honestus, magnificus, præclarus; (upright), see *Honest*. — *To be made more honorable*, honore augeri. — *A very honorable court*, curia amplissima. — *man*, vir clarissimus or amplissimus. — *An honorable present*, honorarium; donum honoris gratiâ collatum. — *Right honorable*, honoratissimus, amplissimus, ornatissimus, illustrissimus, nobilissimus.

HONORABLENESS, nobilitas, claritas.

HONORABLY, magnifice, splendide, honorifice, amplissime. (See *Honestly*.) — *To entertain one honorably*, magnifice aliquem tractare or excipere. — *Very honorably*, perhonorifice.

HONORARY, honorarius; honorificus.

HONORER, honorans, cultor.

HOOD (*veil*), velamen; flammeum. — *A hood for the head* (fastened to a cloak), cucullus. (See *Cap*.) — *A little hood or veil*, flammeolum.

HOODED, velatus, cucullatus.

To HOODWINK, caput obvolvere. — *Hood-winked, capite obvoluto.*

HOOF, ungula. — *That has a horned hoof, cornipes.*

HOOK, hamus, uncus. — *A little hook, hamulus. — A fish-hook, hamus (piscarius). — A sheep-hook, pedum. — A flesh-hook, carnarium. — The hook of a clasp, ansula. — A weeding-hook, runcina. — A pruning-hook, falx. — Pot-hooks, ollares unci; ansulae. — A grappling-hook, harpago. — The hooks of a door, cardines, pl. — To hang upon a hook, unco suspendere. — By hook or by crook, quo jure quave injuriâ.*

To HOOK, alicui rei unum impingere. — *To hook in, hamo ducere. — He is hooked in as sure as can be, certe captus est. — To hook together, fibulânectere or conjungere. — To hook on, unco affigere or firmare.*

HOOKED, hamatus, uncinatus; (crooked), uncus, obuncus, aduncus. — *Made hooked, curvatus, falcatus.*

HOOKEDNESS, aduncitas.

HOOP (for casks), circulus.

To HOOP (casks), vicio.

HOOPER (cooper), victor.

HOOT, exclamo, inclamo, vociferor. — *To hoot or hiss at one, sibilo aliquem excipere.*

HOOTING, exclamatio, vociferatio.

HOP, salto, exsulto. — *To go hopping, altero pede suspensio incedere. — upon, supersilio.*

HOP, subst. saltus. — *on one leg, saltus in pede unico.*

HOP (the plant), lupus. — *A hop-ground, ager lupi consitus.*

To HOP beer, cerevisiam lupis condire.

HOPE, spes; opinio; expectatio. — *You put me in hope, reddidisti animum. — If it were not for hope, the heart would break, omnium rerum desperationi contigit spes; dum spiro, spero. — While there were hopes of peace, dum in spe pax fuit. — Hope and fear make me uncertain what to do, alternat spes timorque fidem. — I am quite out of hope, nullus sum, animo deficio. — Whilst there is hope of the sick person's recovery, dum æger in bonâ spe est. — All my hopes are in myself, mihi spes omnes in memet sita, Sall. — There appears some hope, spes affulsit. — When they were in no hope to attain, quum se assequi posse diffident. — I have very great hopes of that, id quidem in optimâ spe pono. — To get hope, in spem venire. — To hang upon hope, spe fluctuare. — To give one hopes or to make one hope, alicui spem facere, injicere, afferre, dare, ostendere, ostentare. — To put or place one's hopes or expectation in a person, spem in aliquo ponere, reponere, collocare. — To blast one's hopes, alicujus spes corrumpere, Sall. — To dash one's hopes, spem frustrari, expectationem ludere. — A little hope, specula, Cic. — Past hope, insperatus, desperatus. — It is past all hope, conclamatum est. — To be past hope (despair), despero. — I was almost past hope of peace, pacem pene desperavi; spes pacis erat in angusto.*

To HOPE, spero; confido (with confidence); expecto; in spem venire. — *To hope well of one, bene sperare de aliquo. — As I confidently hope it is, quod ita esse confido. — I hoped for, speratus, exoptatus. — That may be hoped for, sperabilis.*

HOPEFUL, de quo bene sperare possumus.

HOPELESS, expes; desperatus.

HOPELESSLY, desperanter.

HOPPER (dancer), saltator, saltatrix. — *The hopper of a mill, infundibulum molaris.*

HORDE, grex, caterva.

HORIZON, finiens, finitor.

HORIZONTAL, libratus; æquus.

HORizontally, ad libram, ad libellam.

HORN, cornu. — *A horn or trumpet, cornu or buccina. — To blow a horn, cornu or buccinam inflare. — The horn sounds, cornu canit. — A little horn, corniculum. — A bugle-horn, cornu venatorium. — A hunter's brazen-horn, cornu flexi aris. — An ink-horn, atramentorium. — To become horn, cornesco. — A horn-blower, cornicen. — Of horn, corneus.*

HORNED, cornutus; corniger (poet.). —

Half-horned, falcatus, lunatus. — Having one horn, unicornis. — two horns, bicornis. — three horns, tricornis. — Horn-book, tabula elementorum. — Horn-work or fortification, munimentum angulare.

HORNY, cornens, corneolus. — *The horny tunic of the eye, tunica cornea.*

HORNET, crabro.

HOROLOGE, horologium.

HOROSCOPE, cæli or astrorum affectio; horoscopus.

HORRIBLE, HORRID (terrible), horribilis, horrendus, horrificus, horridus, terribilis: (heinous), horrendus, infundus, dirus, execrabilis, atrox, immanis. — *A horrible thing, res indigna, facinus horrendum. — Of a horrible sound, horridus (poet.).*

HORRIBLENESS, horror, immanitas.

HORRIBLY, horrendum or horribilem in modum.

HORROR, horror, terror. — *To have in horror, horreo, abhorreo, exhorreo. — To be filled with horror, horrore perfundi.*

HORSE, equus. — *He knows not how to sit a horse, nescit equo hæere. — It is a good horse that never stumbles, humanum est errare. — The cart before the horse, currus equum trahit. — A little horse, equulus; manius, manulus, (pony). — An onubling horse, asturco, equus gradarius or tolutarius. — A trotting horse, equus qui sessorem succutit, equus succussator. — A Barbory horse, equus Numidicus. — A barbed horse, equus loriatius or cataphractus. — A broken-winded horse, equus anhelator or suspiciosus. — A horse not broken, equus indomitus. — A cart-horse, jumentum (plaustrarium), caballus. — A coach-horse, equus essedarius. — A dull horse, equus piger, cægnipes. — Sure-footed, equus minime cæspitator. — A hack-horse, equus conductitius or meritorius. — A hunting-horse, equus venator. — A light-horse or post-horse, veredus. — A hard-mouthed horse, equus duri or contumacis oris. — A mill-horse, jumentum molarium. — A pack-horse, equus elitelarius, caballus. — A prancing horse, equus acer or sternax. — A skittish, equus pavidus. — A foundered, pedibus claudus or mancus. — A headstroll, contra frena sua tenax. — High-mettled, alacer, ferox, indomitus. — A race-horse, equus cursor. — A saddle-horse, equus ad equitandum idoneus. — A stumbling horse, equus offensator or offensans. — A horse ready bridled and saddled, equus ornatus or ephippiatus. — A sea-horse, hippopotamus. — A sorrel horse, spadix. — A stalking horse, equus ad aucupationem ephippiatus: figur. He makes religion a stalking horse to his designs, religione abutitur ad sua consilia promovenda. — A stallion, equus admissarius. — of the best breed, equus generosissimus or nobilissimus. — A sumpter-horse, equus viatico operatus. — A thill-horse, equus temoni proximus. — A vaulting-horse, equus desultorius. — A war-horse, equus bellator, bellicus, castrensis. — A winning horse, calcitro, equus calcitrosus. — A winged or flying horse, equus alatus. — A wooden horse, equuleus. — To ride the wooden horse, more militari puniri. — A horse to dry clothes or saw wood on, cantherius. — To put upon a horse, in equum tollere. — To take horse, or get on horseback, equum or in equum ascendere, conscendere, insilire. — To light off a horse, ex equo descendere or desilire. — To put a horse to full speed, equum admittere; equo calcar subdere. — To ride a horse, or on horseback, equo vehi. — To give a horse the reins, habenas equo dare. — To spur a horse, calcaribus equum concitare, calcaria equo subdere, equum incitare. — Of a horse, equinus, caballinus. — The horse. See Cavalry.*

To HORSE (put on a horse), in equum tollere or imponere. — *Horsed, in equo, equo insidens, equo vectus.*

HORSEBACK. — *A man on horseback, eques. — A statue of one on horseback, statua equestris. (See above.) — Horse boat, hippagus navis. — breaker, equorum domitor. — dealer, mango. — keeper, agaso. — Horse-dealing, negotiatio equaria.*

— *A horse-collar, helcium. — comb, strigil. — cloth, tegumentum equi. — cult, pullus equinus. — Horse-guards, satellites equestres. — Horse-leech, sangui-suga, hirudo: (farrier), veterinarius. — Horse-litter, lectica. — Horse-pond, stagnum equinum. — Horse-race, cursus equorum or equester. — Horse-radish, raphanus agrestis. — Horse-shoe, equicalceus. — Horse-trappings, ornamenta equestria.*

HORSEMAN, HORSEWOMAN, eques. — *Of or belonging to horsemen, equester. — A company or troop of horsemen, turma equitum. — Light-horsemen, levis armatura equites.*

HORSEMANSHIP, equitandi peritia, equitandi ars; equos domandi ars.

HORTATIVE, HORTATORY, hortativus; ad hortationem pertinens.

HOSANNA! fave Deus! bene vertat!

HOSE (breeches), braccæ; (stockings), tibialia. — *Wearing hose, tibialibus munitus.*

HOSIER, qui tibialia vendit.

HOSPITABLE, hospitalis; liberalis.

HOSPITALLY, hospitaliter; liberaliter.

HOSPITALITY, hospitalitas, liberalitas; hospitium. — *Using great hospitality, perhospitalis.*

HOSPITAL (for the sick), valetudinarium, nosocomium; (for the old), gerontocomium; (for orphans), orphanotrophium. — || See Almshouse, Caravansary.

HOSPITALERS, say hospitalarii.

HOST, hospes; caupo. — *I reckon without mine host, frustra ego mecum has rationes deputo.*

HOSTEL, HOSTELRY, HOTEL, deversorium, hospitium.

HOSTESS, hospita.

HOST (army), exercitus, copiae; acies.

HOST (consecrated wofor), panis eucharisticus.

HOSTAGE, obses; vas. — *To give hostages, obsides dare. — To require hostages, obsides alicui imperare.*

HOSTILE, hostilis, hosticus, infensus; infestus.

HOSTILELY, hostiliter.

HOSTILITY, hostilitas. — *To begin hostilities, hostilia inceptare.*

HOSTLER, stabularius.

HOT, calidus; æstuans, æstuosus. — *Glowing hot, candens. — Boiling hot, fervens, fervidus. — A hot day, dies calidus, fervens, æstuosus. — Hot upon the tongue, acer; mordax. — Hot-house, plantarum hiberna quibus objectæ sunt vitæ. — To be hot, caleo, æstuo, sudo. — It is not so hot, frangit se calor. — To be hot again, recalesco. — To be somewhat hot, subferveo. — To make hot, calefacio, infervesco. — To be hot together, concaleo. — To grow hot, calesco, incalesco, excandesco. — To make hot, calefacio, fervefacio. — || Fig. calidus, ardens; fervens, fervidus, acer: (irritable), iracundus, pronus in iram. — A hot battle, pugna acris, prælium acre. — A hot temperament, ingenium ardens, fervidum. — In hot blood, irâ commotus, animi impotens. — Hot-headed (rash), temerarius; — (a hotspur), servidi animi. — To be hot in a matter, in causâ incallescere, nimis vehementem esse.*

Hotly, calide, fervide, æstuose; (vehemently), vehementer, acriter, valde, impense, ferventer.

Hotness, calor.

HOUGH, suffrago.

To HOUGH, suffragines succidere. — *Houghed as a beast, supernatus; cujus suffragines succiduntur.*

HOUND, canis venaticus. — *A blood-hound, canis sagax. — A fleet hound, canis celer, catulus pernix. — A grey-hound, vertagus, canis Graius (L.).*

HOUR, hora. — *To the last hour, usque ad extremum spiritum. — An hour after, hora post, interposito unius horæ spatio. — Vacant or spare hours, horæ subsecivæ. — In an ill hour, infausto omine, haud auspiciato, sinistro fato. — I come hither in an unlucky hour, haud auspiciato huc me appuli. — In a good hour, auspiciato, bonis avibus, tempore, opportune, comode. — To come at a good hour, tempore adesse; opportune venire. — At the hour, tempore præstituto or præscripto.*

to, ad horum. — *To keep good hours*, tempestive se domum recipere. — *bad hours*, sero or multâ nocte domum redire. — *Half an hour*, semihora, dimidium horæ. — *A quarter of an hour*, quarta pars horæ. — *An hour and a half*, sesquihora, hora et dimidium; hora eum dimidio. — *An hour-glass*, clepsidra.

HOURLY, in horas, horis singulis.

HOUSE, domus, ædes (pl.), domicilium. — *At my house*, domi meæ. — *At his house*, apud illum. — *Who, I hear, is at his country-house*, quem ruri apud se esse audio. — *Nothing is safe at my house*, nihil est intra meos parietes tutum. — *A man's house is his castle*, jura publica favent privati domo. — *When your neighbor's house is on fire, then look to your own*, tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet. — *Pull not an old house about your ears*, Camarianum ne moveas. — *They throw the house out at the windows*, cælum terræ, terram cælo miscant. — *A little house*, ædiculæ (pl.), parva domus. — *A smoky house*, domus fumo infestata. — *A spacious house*, domus ampla. — *A boarding-house*, contubernium. — *A low house*, domus humilis. — *A house several stories high*, domus plures habens contignationes, ædes pluribus contignationibus distinctæ. — *The house-eaves*, subgrunda, pl. — *The house-top*, domus fastigium. — *A country-house or summer-house*, suburbanum, villa. — *A prince's house*, domus regia. — *The parliament-house*, curia (Britannica). — *The house of lords*, senatus superior. — *The house of commons*, senatus inferior. — *Of a house*, domesticus; *house*, in compositione, is often expressed by this adj. — *House by house*, ostiatim. — *To receive or entertain a person in one's house*, hospitio alicquem excipere. — *To keep a good house*, lauto victu et eleganti vivere. — *To keep open house*, liberaliter vivere. — *Of the same house*, familiaris. — *A house or family*, familia; gens; genus; prosapia. — *Come of a good house or family*, nobili genere natus, nobili or laud obscuro loco natus. — *A good woman and of a good house*, bona bonis prognata parentibus. — *Come of a mean house*, ignobili, humili, obscuro loco natus; obscuris ortus majoribus.

TO HOUSE. — *cattle*, pecora ad stabulum deducere. — *corn*, frumentum horreis condere. — *To house himself*, tectum subire. — *Housed*, sub tectum receptus.

HOUSING of beasts, stabulatio. — *A The housing of a horse*, equi stragulum.

HOUSEHOLD, familia, domus; res domesticæ, res familiaris. — *Of a household*, familiaris. — *Household-bread*, panis cibarius or secundarius. — *fare*, victus quotidianus. — *government*, imperium domesticum or æconomicum. — *stuff or furniture*, supellex.

HOUSEHOLDER, HOUSEKEEPER, paterfamilias. — *A good housekeeper*, homo frugi, diligens. — *A housekeeper* (servant), femina cui cura domus committitur.

HOUSEKEEPING, domus or familiæ administratio. — *Good housekeeping*, diligentia in re familiaris tuendâ.

HOUSELEEK, sedum.

HOUSEWIFE, materfamilias. — *A good housewife*, prudens familiæ moderatrix, matrona gravis.

HOUSEWIFERY, rei familiaris administratio.

NOVEL, tugurium, casa, gurgustium.

TO NOVEL, in tugurio se protegere.

HOVER (as a bird), circumvolo; alis expansis circumvolitare: (float), fluito, fluctuo. — *To hover* (before the eyes or mind), ohversari. — *To hover over*, imminere. — *To hover or soar*, pennas librare, pennas se levare. — *Dangers or evils hovering over one's head*, mala imminetia, pericula impendentia.

HOVERING (doubting), hæsitatio, dubitatio; animi fluctuatio.

HOW, quam. — *See how far I am from being afraid*, vide quam non reformidem, Cic. — *Men understand not how great a revenue good husbandry is*, non intelligunt homines quam magnum vectigal sit parsimonia. — *How soon*

will you help me? quam mox operam das? — *How far*, quatenus, quanto. — *How great*, quantus, quam magnus. — *Froia how great hopes am I fallen!* quantâ de spe decidi! — *How greatly*, quam valde. — *How long*, quam diu, quam pridem, quoad, quousque. — *How many*, quot, quoteni, quam multi. — *How many times, or how often?* quoties? — *How much*, quantum, quo, quanto, quanti, quam. — *How much are people mistaken!* quantum animis erroris inest! — *By how much* — *by so much*, quanto — tanto, quo — eo. — *Ah! you know not how much I grieve*, ah! nescis quam doleam. — *How I fear what you are going to say!* quam timeo quorsum evadas! — *How much do you ask?* quanti indicas? — *How little or how small*, quantulus, quantillus. — *How old?* quot annos natus? — *How* (by what manner or means), quâ, quâ ratione, quemadmodum, quâ, quomodo, quo pacto, unde, ut, uti. — *How should I come to know?* quâ resciscerem? — *I wonder how so foolish a thing should come into your head*, miror quomodo tam ineptum quicquam potuerit venire in mentem. — *How knowest thou that?* unde id scis? — *How* to is a sign of the infinitive mood; as, they cannot tell how to be angry, omnino irasci nesciunt. — *How* (what), quid; as, how think you? quid tibi videtur? — *How now?* quid hoc rei est? — *How then?* quid tum postea? — *How* (why) or how is that? quid, quare, quid est quod, quid est cur? — *How is it*, Scævola, that you denied that? illud quare, Scævola, negasti? — *How is it that you are so merry?* quid est quod sic gestis?

HOWEIT (notwithstanding), at, tamen, atamen, nihilominus. — *I will do what I can, howbeit I will be dutiful*, quod potero faciam, tamen ut pietatem colam.

HOWEVER (at least), saltem, certe. (See HOWEIT.) — *Deliver me out of this trouble, or ease me however*, eripe mihi hunc dolorem, aut minue saltem. — *These things are perhaps true, however they are of moment*, res fortasse veræ, certe graves. — *However, however, uti, ut*, quamvis, utcumque, quomodo, quomodocumque. — *But however you mean to do*, I will not coalesce this, verum, ut es facturus, hoc non reticebo. — *Howsoever he will have himself appear to be affected*, utcumque se affectum videri volet. — *But howsoever the case be*, quomodo autem res se habet. — *However it be spoken*, it may be understood, quomodocumque dicitur, intelligi potest. — *How great soever*, quantuscumque. — *How little soever*, quantiluscumque. — *How many soever*, quotcumque, quotquot. — *How many times soever, or how often soever*, quotiescumque. — *How long soever*, quamvis diu. — *How much soever*, quantumcumque, quantumvis.

HOWL (make a loud noise), ululo, exululo; (cry), ploro, ejulo.

HOWLING, ululatus, ejulatus.

HOY, celox, liburna, liburnica.

HUBBUB, turba, tumultus, conclamatio.

— *To make a hubbub*, tumultuari, turbas cieri, facere, excitare.

HUCKLE-BONE, talus, coxa, astragalus. — *Of the huckle-bone*, talarinus.

HUCKSTER, propola, caupo, institor. — *Belonging to a huckster*, institorius. — *To play the huckster*, cauponor.

HUDDLE, præpropere, temere or confuse aliquid agere. — *To huddle together*, confundo; sine ordine miscere. — *In a huddle*, confuse. — *Huddled together*, confusus. — *Things huddled together*, farrago.

HUDDLE, subst. confusio, præpropere festinatio.

HUE (color), color. (See Color.) — *Of a decayed hue*, decolor, decoloratus. — *Hue and cry*, hominum evocatio ad furem, etc. consecretandum. — *To raise a hue and cry against one* (fig.), in aliquem vehementer or acerbè invelli.

HUFF (huffing fellow), homo gloriosus, fortis lingua. — *To be in a huff*, aliquid ægre, graviter, moleste ferre; aliquid or propter aliquid stomachari; irâ ardere or incensum esse.

TO HUFF (look big), tumeo; intumesco: (insult), alicui or in aliquem insultare:

(make a noise and clamor), verbis intonare; tumido ore delitigare: (threaten), aliquid alicui minari or minitari, minas alicui intendere or intentare.

HUFFING (boasting), jactatio, gloriatio; jactantia: (clamoring), vociferatio: (insulting), contumelia; convicia, insultatio: (threatening), minatio.

HUG, amplexor, amplexor, complector; (cherish), magno amore et curâ prosequi, foveo, in delictis habere. — *Hugging each other*, inter se amplexati or complexi. — *Fig. to hug himself*, sibi placere.

HUG, subst. amplexus, complexus.

HUGE, immanis, vastus, ingens, enormis.

HUGELY, immane quantum, valde.

HUGENESS, immanitas, vastitas.

HULK (great ship), navis oneraria.

HULL (of beans, &c.), valvulus, siliqua, folliculus. — *The hull of a ship*, corpus navis sine malo, velis, etc.

TO HULL (beans, &c.), valvulis or folliculis eximere.

HUM and HAW, hæsito; præ timore verba imperfecta relinquere; verba tertiatâ proferre. — *To hua over a tune*, vocem modulari. — *To hum or applaud oae*, admurmuro, ore fremere. — *To hua* (buzz), susurro, bombum facere. — *To hua as an unquiet multitude*, fremo.

HUM, subst. bombus, susurrus; fremitus; admurmuratio.

HUMAN (belonging to men), humanus.

HUMANE (gentle, kind), comis, affabilis, benignus; (pitiful), misericors.

HUMANELY (courteously, kindly), humaniter, perhumaniter, humane.

HUMANITY (human lot), natura or conditio humana, conditio naturalis: (kindness &c.), humanitas; misericordia: (refinement, &c.), humanitas.

TO HUMANIZE, emollio; benevolum reddo.

HUMBLE, submissus, demissus, humilis, supplex; verecundus, modestus.

TO HUMBLE, alicujus arrogantiam reprimere, superbiam refrenare. — *To humble himself*, se submisce gerere, submittere; modesto et demisso animo esse; superbiam abjicere or ponere. — *Humbled*, demissus, afflictus.

HUMBLER of others, superborum repressor. — *of himself*, qui submisce se gerit.

HUMBLING of others, superborum coercitio. — *of one's self*, animi demissio, submissa moderatio.

HUMBLY, submisce, demisse, suppliciter, modeste, verecunde; humiliter.

HUMILIATION, castigatio; humilitas; modestia. — *To appoint a day of humiliation*, diem supplicationis decernere.

HUMILITY, HUMBLENESS, animus submissus or demissus; verecundia.

HUMDRUM fellow, fatuus, insulsus, ineptus.

HUMOR (moisture), humor; succus. — *The radical humor*, humor radicalis. — *H(fancy, will)*, arbitrium, arbitratus, voluntas: (disposition, temperament), indoles, animus, ingenium, natura, mores; (state of mind), habitus or affectus animi. — *We are generally all of that humor*, ita plerique ingenio sumus omnes. — *He has met with a man entirely of his own humor*, hominem nactus est, quocum moribus et naturâ congruit. — *Every man has his humor*, velle suum cuique est. — *This is my humor*, sic sum; sic sum a naturâ comparatus. — *I understand his humor to a hair*, ego illius sensum pulchre calleo. — *All men are not of one humor*, non omnes eadem mirantur amantque. — *I am not in that humor*, longe alia mihi mens est. — *He is of so very different a humor*, is adeo dissimili studio est. — *Good humor*, festivitas, hilaritas; animi æquitas; humanitas. — *To put a person in good humor*, aliquem a severitate ad hilaritatem traducere. — *Be in a good humor*, exporrigere frontem; hilarem te fac; exorna te. — *epidis moribus*. — *To put a person out of humor*, alicujus animum offendere; ægritudini alicui afferre. — *I have put him out of humor*, stomachum or bilem illius movi. — *Humor* (pleasantry, &c.), lepores, festivitas.

TO HUMOR, morigeror, assentor; morem

- alicui gerere, obsequi. — *As the man is, so you must humor him, ut homo est, ita morem geras.* — *While I seek to humor you, dum studeo tibi obsequi.* — *You should have humored the young blade, adolescenti noiem gestum oportuit.*
- HUMORED.** — *Good-humored, festivus, lepidus, facetus, jucundus.* — *Ill-humored, morosus, difficilis.*
- HUMORIST,** homo levis, inconstans; homo festivus, lepidus, jocosus.
- HUMOROUS, HUMOROUS,** morosus, difficilis, perversus: (*pleasant*), festivus, lepidus, jocosus.
- HUMOROUSLY,** lepide, festive, jocose, ridicule.
- HUMID,** humidus, uvidus.
- HUMIDITY,** humor.
- HUMP, HUNCH,** tuber; gibba, gibber, (*on the back*). — *Hunch-backed, gibber, gibbus.*
- HUNCH,** v. fodere aliquem or latus alicujus.
- HUNDRED,** centum; centeni. — *Of a hundred, centenarius.* — *By hundreds, centeni; centuriati.* — *To count or divide into hundreds, centurio.* — *One in the hundred, pars centesima.* — *Scarce one in a hundred, perpauci, vix unus e multis.* — *A hundred times, centies.* — *Unless you be told it a hundred times over, nisi idem dictum sit centies.* — *Two hundred, ducenti; ducenti.* — *¶ A hundred (in a shire), centuria; hundredum (low Lat.).*
- HUNDRETH,** centesimus.
- HUNGER,** fames, esuries; inedia (*abstinence from food*). — *Hunger costs little, daintiness much, constat parvo fames, magno fastidium.* — *Hunger is the best sauce, cibi condimentum fames est.* — *Hunger will break through stone walls, molestus interpellator venter, magistra malorum improba existit fames.* — *To die with hunger, fame perire or confici.* — *Killed with hunger, fame confectus or enectus.* — *To be pinched with hunger, fame uri or premi.* — *To satisfy one's hunger, famem explere.* — *Ravenous hunger, ardor edendi; bulimus.*
- TO HUNGER,** esurio (aliquid); cibi appetentem esse; fame laborare, fame premi.
- HUNGRY,** esuriens; fame laborans; famelicus; jejunos. — *I am very hungry, latrat stomachus.* — *The hungry evil, fames rabida.* — *As hungry as a hawk, ardenti fame laborans; bulimans.*
- HUNGRILY,** jejune, rabide.
- HUNKS,** avarus, sordidus, tenax.
- HUNT,** venor, feras indagare. — *To hunt after, sector, agito, vestigo, investigo, aucupor.* — *after riches, opes consecrari; divitiis inhare.* — *To hunt out, exquiro, perscrutor, investigo, indagor.* — *To hunt one up and down, exagito.* — *¶ See Chase.*
- HUNTER, HUNTSMAN,** venator.
- HUNTRESS,** venatrix.
- HUNTING,** venatio, venatus; (*seeking out*), indagatio, investigatio. — *Of or for hunting, venaticus, venatorius.* — *Books on hunting, cynegetica, pl.* — *A hunting-pole, hunting-staff, venabulum, pertica venatoria.* — *To go a-hunting, venatum ire.*
- HURDLE,** crates, craticula. — *Of a hurdle, cratitius.*
- HURDLED,** cratibus obseptus, contextus, munitus.
- HURL,** jacio, projicio; jaculor, ejaculor. — *To hurl a dart at one, telum in aliquem jacere, conicere, mittere, emitte-re, immittere, torquere, intorquere, contorquere.* — *Hurled, jactus, conjectus, emissus, immissus.* — *That may be harled, missilis.* — *¶ See Cast.*
- HURLER,** jaculator.
- HURLING,** jaculatio, conjectio.
- HURLY-BURLY,** turbare, tumultus. — *To make a hurly-burly, turbare, turbas ciere; omnia miscere.*
- HURRICANE,** turbo, tempestas sæva or gravis.
- HURRY (make haste), festino, accelero, matura, propero, appropere, depropero.** — *To hurry too much, præfestino, præcipito.* — *We must beware, lest, in endeavoring to make haste, ut hurry too much, cavendum est, ne in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates.* — *To hurry one away, festinanter aliquem rapere, abripere, auferre.* — *To hurry one to do a thing, aliquem ad aliquid agendum urgere; alicui aliquid agat instare.* — *Hurried, properans, præproperus, nimis festinans; præceps; festinationis plenus.*
- HURRY, HURRYING (great haste), festinatio, properatio; trepidatio: (confusion), tumultus, turba.** — *These things bring done in a hurry, his raptim peractis, Liv.* — *In the hurry of the fight, in pugnae tumultu.* — *Noise and hurry do hinder study, muis inimica turba.* — *To do a thing in a hurry, præpropere or nimis festinanter aliquid facere.*
- HURRIEDLY,** festinanter, propere; nimis festinanter, præpropere.
- HURST (grove), nemus.**
- HURT (do hurt), lædo, noceo, obsum; incommodo; damnum inferre alicui: (corrupt, spoil), corrumpe, depravo, vitio.** — *That no one do hurt to another, ne cui quis noceat.* — *You can neither do me hurt, nor good, non potes mihi commodare, nec incommodare.* — *I would, but for hurting him, vellem, ni illi nocerem, or nisi quod illi nocerem.* — *To hurt one's credit or reputation, alicujus famam lædere; famâ spoliare.* — *Hurt, læsus, violatus.* — *¶ (wound), vulnero, saucio; vulnus alicui inferre or infligere; lædo.* — *He hurt his side very much, latus vehementer offendit.* — *To be hurt by a weapon, telo vulnerari or sauciari; vulnus accipere.*
- HURT (damage, harm), damnum, detrimentum, incommodum, malum; injuria; clades.** — *We shall both of us get more hurt than good by it, ex eâ re plus mali est quam commodi utrique.* — *I have done you no hurt, nulla tibi a me orta est injuria.* — *Without hurt, sine damno.* — *¶ (wound), vulnus, plaga.*
- HURTFUL (causing harm), nocens, noxius, noxiosus, nocivus, nocuus; (causing loss), damnosus, dispendiosus; (mischievous), perniciosus, pernicialis, exitiosus, exitialis, exitiabilis, pestifer, pestiferus; calamitosus.**
- HURTFULLY (causing harm), nocenter; perniciosè: (causing loss), damnosè.**
- HURTFULNESS,** vis nocendi
- HURTLE,** velitor, configo.
- HUSBAND, maritus, conjux, vir.** — *Hus-*
- band and wife, conjuges; mariti.* — *A husband's brother, levir.* — *A husband's sister, glos.*
- TO HUSBAND well, bene collocare; caute dispensare; provide, prudenter or diligenter administrare.** — *To husband or till the ground, agrum colere.* — *Husbanded (tilled), cultus.* — *Not husbanded, incultus, neglectus.*
- HUSBANDING,** diligens administratio.
- HUSBANDMAN, agricola, colonus, (homo) rusticus; villicus.** — *Husbandman's wife, colona; villica.*
- HUSBANDLESS,** sine conjuge; vidua.
- HUSBANDLY,** frugi, diligens.
- HUSBANDRY, res rustica or -æ; agricultura, agricultio, agrorum cultus.** — *Skilful in husbandry, in agrestibus operibus exercitatus; agricola peritus.* — *To practise husbandry, ruror; agros colere, ruri opus facere.* — *Pertaining to husbandry, rusticus.* — *¶ Good husbandry, parsimonia, frugalitas, diligentia.*
- HUSH! interj. an! desine, st!**
- HUSH, adj. silens, tacitus.** — *To be hush, taceo, sileo.*
- TO HUSH (calm), tranquillo, comprimo, paco.** — *To hush a thing up, or keep it secret, rem celare.* — *For afterwards the matter was hushed up in silence, nam mox silentium rein obliteravit, Suet.* — *All was hushed, altum fuit silentium; contiguere omnes.* — *The affronts of young men must be hushed up, injuria adolescentum inmissanda est, Ter.*
- HUSH-MONEY, bos in lingua.**
- HUSK, folliculus (of pulse and corn); valvulus (of pulse); tunica, gluma, acus, (of corn); vasculum seminis (of the seed).**
- TO HUSK, folliculis eximere.**
- HUSKY (abounding in husks), strigosus: (chaffy), acerosus**
- HUSTINGS, suumma apud Londinenses curia; comitum.**
- HUT, gurgustium, tugurium; casa; ategia.**
- HUTCH or bin, mactra.**
- HUZZA, clamor, lætus clamor, vociferatio.** — *Huzza! evæ! eia!*
- TO HUZZA, vociferor.**
- HYACINTH, hyacinthus.**
- HYMEN, Hymen, Thalassius.**
- HYMENÆAL, hymenæus.**
- HYMN, hymnus, canticum sacrum.**
- TO HYMN, cantu celebrare.**
- HYPERBOLE, hyperbole, superlatio**
- HYPERBOLICAL, veritatem excedens.**
- HYPERBOLICALLY, hyperbolice.**
- HYPERCRITICAL, iniquus; cavillator.**
- HYPHEN, hyphen.**
- HYPOCHONDRIA, malum hypochondriacum.**
- HYPOCHONDRIAC, malo hypochondriaco laborans.**
- HYPOCRISY, pietas falsa, ficta, simulata, fucata virtutis species.**
- HYPOCRITE, pietatis simulator.** — *To play the hypocrite, pietatem simulare.*
- HYPOCRITICAL, simulatus, fictus.** — *A hypocritical tear, falsa lacrimula.*
- HYPOCRITICALLY, simulate.**
- HYPOTHESIS, opinio, conjectura.**
- HYPOTHETIC, hypotheticus.** — *A hypothetic syllogism, connexum.*
- HYPOTHETICALLY, hypothetice.**
- HYSSOP, hyssopus.**
- HYSTERICAL, hystericus.**

1.

I, ego, egomet. But in Latin, *I* is expressed by a corresponding word only when it is *emphatic* or makes a *contrast*. Where we use the *sing.*, in Latin the *plur.* often stands, sometimes out of modesty. — *I myself, ego ipse, egomet ipse, ipse.* — *I for my part, ego quidem, equidem.* — *It is I, ego sum.*

IAMBIC verse, versus iambicus.

ICE, glacies. — *The ice is melted by the heat, glacies calore liquefacta diffunditur.* — *To break the ice, or make way for a business, fontes alicujus rei aperire.*

ICICLE, stiria; glacies pendens.

ICY, glacialis.

ICHOGRAPHY, ichnographia.

IDEA (notion, conception, &c.), intelligentia; notio; opinio, suspicio; cogitatio; sententia. — *To form an idea of, aliquid animo or mente formare or fingere; notionem alicujus rei animo concipere.* — *An innate idea, notio in animis informata.* — *The idea of God, Dei opinio.* — *¶ (in the Platonic sense), idea, species.*

IDEAL, adj. quod tantummodo ad cogita-

tionem valet; quod non sensu, sed mente cernitur; animo comprehensum, non sensibus.

IDEAL, subst. optima et perfecta alicujus rei species; effigies, imago, species; exemplar. — *The beau ideal of an orator, orator summus.* — *of a state, civitas optima, perfectissima.*

IDENTICAL, idem, idem et par, nihil aliud nisi, etc.; idem significans.

IDENTITY, nullum omnino discrimen; eadem vis, eadem ratio.

IDES, idus, pl.

IDIOm, proprietas; quod alicujus linguae proprium est; dialectus.

IDOMATIC, ad loquendi rationem pertinenens.

IDIOT, stultus, insipiens, ineptus, mentis inops.

IDOTISM, **IDIOCY**, stultitia, fatuitas.

IDLE (*at leisure*), otiosus, vacuus; (*careless*), negligens, supinus; (*lazy*), desidiosus, ignavus, piger; (*trifling*), frivolus, vanus, fatilis, ineptus, negatorius. — *Idle persons are public nuisances*, ignavos dicas telluris inutile pondus. — *An idle fellow*, cessator. — *toy, trick*, ineptia. — *story, fabula*. — *To be idle*, cesso, vaco, otior. — *To grow idle*, torpesco. — *Idle (irrelevant) discourse*, sermo alienus or alioquus.

IDLENESS, ignavia, inertia, pigritia, socordia; desidia, cessatio. — *Of idleness comes no good*, ex otio vitium. — *Full of idleness*, desidiosus.

IDLY (*slothfully*), desidiose, ignave; (*at leisure*), otiose, per otium; (*silly*), inepte.

IDOL, simulacrum, idolum.

IDOLATER, simulacrorum cultor, idololatra.

IDOLATROUS, idololatriæ affinis.

IDOLATRY, idololatria; deorum commenticiorum cultus.

To IDOLIZE, insanire amore alicujus or alicujus rei; aliquem in oculis ferre.

IDYL, idyllium.

IF, si. — *If so he be willing*, si est ut velit. — *No, not if I should have died for it*, non si me occidisses. — *If not*, si minus, si non; ni, nisi. — *He should have been, if not punished, yet secured*, eum, si minus supplicio affici, at custodiri oportebat. — *If any*, si quis. — *If any where*, sicubi. — *If at any time*, si quando. — *As if*, quasi, tanquam, perinde ac si. — *As if one should say*, quasi dicas. — *But if*, sin; quod si. (See *Quod*, in the *Lex*.) — *But if not*, sin aliter, sin minus, sin seus. — *If* (*for whether*), num, an, utrum, si. — *See, I pray, if he be at home*, vide, amabo, num sit domi. — *I will go see if he be at home*, visam si domi est.

IGNOBLE, ignobilis, obscurus; turpis, inhonestus, ignominiosus.

IGNORLY (*basely*), abjecte, timide.

IGNOMINY, ignominia, infamia; dedecus.

IGNOMINIOUS, ignominiosus, infamis.

IGNOMINIOUSLY, cum ignominia or dedecore.

IGNORAMUS (*in law*), non liquet, N. L. — *An ignoramus*, ignavus, fatuus, ineptus, mentis inops.

IGNORANT, ignorans, ignarus, inscius, nescius; (*not skilled in*), indoctus, imperitus, rudis. — *Very ignorant*, perignarus. — *To be ignorant*, ignoro, nescio. — *I was not ignorant of their practices*, non me fefellerit hosce id struere. — *I am not ignorant*, non me latet or fugit. — *Neither are you ignorant*, nec clari te est.

IGNORANTLY, imprudens, imprudenter; inscite, inscients.

IGNORANCE, ignorantia, inscitia, inscientia; (*unskilfulness*), imperitia. — *Deep ignorance*, omnium rerum ignoratio.

ILL, adj. malus, pravus, nequam. — *No ill man*, homo minime malus. — *As ill as to be a slave*, instar servitutis est. — *Our affairs are in as ill a condition as may be*, pejore loco res esse non potest. — *Ill-fortune*, adversa fortuna, res adversa, casus adversus. — *If (indisposed, sick)*, æger, ægrotus. — *To be ill*, ægroto; morbo laborare, affici, affligi, afflictiari, teneri, confictari; ægro corpore esse, in morbo esse. — *To be very ill*, graviter, periculose ægrotare. — *He is very ill*, graviter se habet. — *He is very ill of the stone*, graviter laborat ex renibus. — *ill in his senses*, valetudine mentis tenetur. — *Augustus grew very ill*, gravescebat valetudine Augusti. — *They are sometimes well and sometimes ill*, varie valent, fluctuant valetudine.

ILL, subst. malum, incommodum, casus adversus, calamitas.

ILL, adv. male, perperam. — *Ill gotten goods seldom thrive*, de male quasitis vix gaudet tertius heres. — *He is ill spoken of*, male audit. — *It fell out ill*, diis iratis factum est. — *He took it so ill*, ita ægre tulit.

ILLNESS. See *Sickness*.

ILLEGAL, legi repugnans or contrarius; non legitimus.

ILLEGALLY, contra legem or leges; contra jus fasque.

ILLEGIBLE, haud lectu facilis.

ILLEGITIMATE, spurius, nothus, non legitimus.

ILLEGITIMATELY, parum legitime.

ILLEGITIMACY, ortus or natalium infamia.

ILLIBERAL, illiberalis; inhumanus.

ILLIBERALLY, illiberaliter.

ILLIBERILITY, illiberalitas, tenacitas.

ILLICIT, illicitus.

ILLIMITABLE, infinitus, interminatus.

ILLITERATE, rudis, indoctus, illiteratus.

ILLITERATENESS, literarum inscitia, eruditionis inopia.

ILLUMINATE, **ILLUNE**, **ILLUMINE**, illumino, illustro.

ILLUMINATION, illustratio.

ILLUMINATOR, qui illuminat or illustrat.

ILLUSION, fallacia; præstigiæ; error. — *An optical illusion*, mendacium oculorum.

ILLUSORY, **ILLUSIVE**, fallax, fraudulentus.

ILLUSTRATE, illustro, explico.

ILLUSTRATION, illustratio, explicatio.

ILLUSTRATIVE, ad illustrandum aptus.

ILLUSTRATIVELY, ad illustrandum.

ILLUSTRIOUS, illustris, nobilis, inclutus, eximius, clarus.

ILLUSTRIOUSLY, eximie.

ILLUSTRIOUSNESS, nobilitas, claritas.

IMAGE, imago, effigies, simulacrum; (*in speech*), translatio, figura. — *A little image*, icuncula, Suct. — *A painted image*, imago picta. — *A graven image*, imago sculptilis. — *An image or statue*, statua, signum. — *Antic images of men in supporting doors, &c.*, Telamones. — *of women*, Caryatides. — *A molten image*, statua, signum æneum, etc. — *Full of images (fancies or conceits)*, imaginosis, opinabilis. — *An image-maker*, statuarius. — *Image-making*, statuaria (sc. ars).

IMAGERY, imagines, opera picta or sculpta; fig. orationis ornamenta.

IMAGINE (*think*), existino, arbitror, credo, cogito, censeo, conjicio, conjecto, figuro: — (*invent*), imaginor, aliquid cogitatione fingere or animo effingere; alicujus rei imaginem animo concipere; comminiscor. — *Imagined*, animo conceptus, cogitatione fictus. — *Not to be imagined*, incomprehensibilis.

IMAGINABLE, quod animo fingi potest, cogitatione comprehendi potest. — *The greatest imaginable*, mirandus, quantus fieri potest, maximus.

IMAGINARY, imaginarius, commenticius, fictus. — *Imaginary honor*, honoris umbra.

IMAGINATION (*the faculty*), vis imaginandi; — (*fancy*), imaginatio; — (*thought*), cogitatio, opinio. — *This is difficult beyond imagination*, hoc opinione asperius est, Sall. — *A cunning imagination*, machinatio. — *A false imagination*, opinio falsa. — *Full of imagination*, meditantis.

IMBECILITY, imbecillitas, debilitas, infirmitas.

IMBIBE (*drink in*), imbibere. — *error*, opinionem animo imbibere. — *To imbibe good principles*, bonis moribus imbui or instrui.

IMBITTER (*make bitter*), amarum facere: (*exasperate*), exasperare; exacerbare.

IMBOLDEN, animo, instigo, hortor, incito, extimulo; animum addere; fiduciam facere, confirmare.

IMBOLDENING, animatio, instigatio, hortatio, incitatio.

IMBOSOM, complecti, amplexari, complexu tenere; (*hold dear*), in sinu gestare.

IMBOWED, arcuatus, fornicatus, laqueatus.

IMBRUE, imbuo. — *To imbrue in blood*, sanguine inquinare, funestare, contaminare. — *Imbrued*, tabo pollutus.

IMBRUTE. See *Brutify*.

IMBUE, imbuo.

IMITATE, imitor, sequor, consequor, consector, alicujus vestigia persequi. — *To imitate a thing*, adumbro, represento, delineo; describo, exprimo. — *To imitate with ambition*, æmulo. — *Imitated*, imitatus, imitatione expressus.

IMITABLE, imitabilis.

IMITATION, imitatio; imitamen, Ovid. imitamentum, Tacit. — *Affected, imitation affectata or putida*.

IMITATOR, imitator; æmulator, æmulus.

IMMACULATE, immaculatus, impollutus, inviolatus, intaminatus.

IMMATERIAL, incorporeus, ineorporabilis; (*of no great moment*), levis, parvi momenti.

IMMATURE, immaturus, cradus.

IMMEASURABLE, immensus.

IMMEASURABLY, præter omnem modum.

IMMEDIATE (*proximate*), proximus. See the next word.

IMMEDIATELY (*proximately*), proxime; nullare intercedente: (*presently*), illico, extemplo, confestim, statim, actutum.

IMMEDICABLE, immedicabilis.

IMMEMORIAL, omni hominum memoria antiquior.

IMMENSE, immensus, profundus, infinitus.

IMMENSELY great, ingens.

IMMENSITY, immensitas, infinitas.

IMMERSE, immergo. — *Immersed in business*, occupationibus distentus.

IMMERSION, by using the verb.

IMMETHODICAL, confusus, indigestus, incompositus.

IMMETHODICALLY, confuse; sine ordine.

IMMINENT, imminens, impendens. — *To be imminent*, immineo, ingruo, insto.

IMMODERATE, immoderatus, immodicus, effusus, profusus; vehemens.

IMMODERATELY, immoderate, immodice, immodeste, extra modum; intemperanter, intoleranter.

IMMODERATION, intemperantia, incontinentia.

IMMODEST, inverecundus; impurus, impudicus.

IMMODESTLY, inverecunde; impudice.

IMMODESTY, immodestia, impuritas, turpitudine.

IMMOLATE, immolo.

IMMOLATION, immolatio.

IMMORAL, inhonestus, turpis; male moratus, malis or corruptis moribus. — *conduct, mores turpes or corrupti*. — *act, flagitium*.

IMMORALITY, morum improbitas or pravitas, mores corrupti.

IMMORALLY, inhoneste, turpiter, male, imprube.

IMMORTAL, immortalis, sempiternus, indissolubilis, æternus.

IMMORTALITY, immortalitas, æternitas; perpetuitas.

To IMMORTALIZE, æterno, æternitatem alicui donare; æternitati consecrare or tradere.

IMMORTALLY, immortaliter, in æternum.

IMMOVABLE, immobilis, immotus.

IMMOVABLY, firme, constanter.

IMMUNITY (*privilege or dispensation*), immunitas, privilegium, vacatio.

IMMURE, muro includere, in aliqua re includere. — *in prison*, in custodiam includere.

IMMUTABLE, immutabilis, constans.

IMMUTABILITY, immutabilitas.

IMMUTABLY, firme, constanter.

IMP (*graff*), surculus insititius. — *An imp (little devil)*, parvulus dæmon.

IMPAIR, minuo, deminuo, comminuo, imminuo, attenuo; aliquid de aliqua re deminuo; detero; debilito; inclino.

IMPAIRING, deminutio, imminutio.

IMPALPABLE, intaetilis, quod tangi non potest.

IMPARADISE, beo, felicem reddo.

IMPART, consepio, obsepio; septo munire.

IMPART, impertio, impertior; participem or particeps alicujus rei facere. — *one's mind to a friend*, cum amico de re aliqua communicare. — *Imparted*, communicatus.

IMPARTING, communicatio.

IMPARTIAL, æquus, justus, integer.

IMPARTIALLY, æquitas, justitia.

IMPARTIALLY, æque, juste, integre, sine ira et studio.

IMPASSABLE, avius, invius, insuperabilis.

IMPASSIBLE, IMPASSIVE, pati nescius, nulli dolori obnoxius, impassibilis.

IMPASSIBILITY, rei talis conditio, ut dolori haud sit obnoxia.

IMPASSIONED, concitatus, incitatus, vehemens, ardens.
IMPATIENT (*not able to bear*), impatiens; (*of a hasty temper*), iracundus, irā impotens.
IMPATIENTLY, impotenter, ægre, iracunde, intoleranter.
IMPATIENCE (*inability to bear*), impatentia; (*hastiness of temper*), ira, iracundia; animi impotentia, intolerantia.
IMPEACH, accuso, insinuo, postulo, flagito, accesso; diem alicui dicere; reum aliquem agere; alicujus nomen deferre de crimine; aliquem criminis postulare.
IMPEACHER, criminator.
IMPEACHING, IMPEACHMENT, dica, accusatio, delatio, criminatio; criminis insinulatio. — *Of an impeachment*, accusatorius.
IMPEARL, gemmo.
IMPECCABLE, nulli errori or delicto obnoxius, peccare nescius.
IMPECCABILITY, status nullo errori obnoxius.
IMPEDE, impedio, præpedio.
IMPEDIMENT, impedimentum, mora. — *What impediments are there?* quid obstat? — *To have an impediment in one's speech*, balbutio; linguā hæsitare.
IMPEL, impello. See *Impulse*.
IMPEND, impendo, imminere.
IMPENDING, impendens, imminens, instans.
IMPENETRABLE, impenetrabilis, impervius; spissus (*e. g.* tenebræ).
IMPENETRABILITY, conditio rei quæ est impenetrabilis.
IMPENITENT, ad peccandum obstinatus, quem peccandi non pœnitet.
IMPENITENTLY, obstinate.
IMPENITENCE, obstinata peccandi voluntas, animus ad peccandum offirmatus.
IMPERATIVE, necessarius; cui nullā vi resisti potest. — *¶ The Imperative (in grammar)*, modus imperativus.
IMPERCEPTIBLE, quod sentiri or sensibus percipi non potest, inobservabilis; occultus.
IMPERCEPTIBLENESS, conditio rei quæ percipi non potest.
IMPERCEPTIBLY, ita ut sub oculorum sensum non cadat; sensim.
IMPERFECT, imperfectus; curtus, mancus, debilitatus. — *tense*, tempus imperfectum.
IMPERFECTLY, non perfecte, non plene.
IMPERFECTION, vitium.
IMPERIAL, imperatorius, imperialis, regalis.
IMPERIALIST, qui ab imperatore stat.
IMPERIOUS, imperiosus, superbus, arrogans.
IMPERIOUSLY, imperiose, insolenter; pro imperio.
IMPERIOUSNESS, dominatio imperiosa.
IMPERISHABLE, immortalis, sempiternus.
IMPERSONAL, impersonalis.
IMPERSONALLY, impersonaliter.
IMPERTINENT, absurdus, insulsus, ineptus; petulans, procax. — *Somewhat impertinent*, subdolosus.
IMPERTINENTLY, absurde, inepte, insulse; impudenter.
IMPERTINENCE, IMPERTINENCY, insulsi-tas, ineptiæ; impudentia.
IMPERVIOUS, impervius.
IMPETUOUS, vehemens, violentus.
IMPETUOSITY, vehementia, violentia.
IMPETUOUSLY, vehementer, violenter; opido.
IMPINGE, impingi alicui rei.
IMPIOUS, impius, scelestus.
IMPIOUSLY, impie, scelestè, scelerate, flagitiose, nefarie.
IMPIETY, impietas, scelus, flagitium.
IMPLACABLE, implacabilis, inexorabilis.
IMPLACABLENESS, odium implacabile; implacabilitas, *Amian*.
IMPLACABLY, implacabiliter.
IMPLANT, insero. — *Implanted*, insitus; innatus.
IMPLEMENTS (*tools*), instrumentum, utensilia, suppellex. — *House*, suppellex.
IMPLEAD, See *Emplead*.
IMPLICATE, implico.
IMPLICATION, implicatio.
IMPLICIT, implicitus; sine ullā dubitatione — *To put implicit confidence in one*, se totum alicui committere.

IMPLICITLY, implicite, verbis subobscuris.
IMPLORE, imploro, obsecro, obtestor.
IMPLORER, qui implorat.
IMPLORING, imploratio, obsecratio.
IMPLY (*comprehend*), comprehendere; (*denote, signify*), significare, denotare; (*infer*), inferre, concludere. — *What you say implies a contradiction*, quæ dicis, ea inter se pugnant. — *Implied (comprehended)*, comprehensus, conclusus; (*denoted, signified*), significatus, denotatus.
IMPOISON, veneno inbuere; veneno tollere; corrumpe.
IMPOLITE, impolitus, rudis, inurbanus.
IMPOLITENESS, inurbanitas, inhumanitas.
IMPOLITIC, imprudens, inconsideratus, inconsultus, incautus.
IMPOLITICLY, imprudenter, inconsiderate, inconsulte, incaute.
IMPORT, importo, invehō: (*signify*), indico, significo, valeo. — *¶ To import (concern)*, ad aliquem or aliquid spectare or pertinere; alicujus referre or interesse. — *It imports me, thee, us, you, mea, tua, nostra, vestra interest*.
IMPORT (importance), momentum, pondus; (*meaning*), significatio, vis. — *¶ Import and export*, invectio et exportatio.
IMPORTANCE, gravitas; auctoritas; momentum, discrimen. — *Of great importance*, summus, gravis; magni momenti or discriminis. — *A thing of little importance*, res levis or minimi momenti. — *According to the importance of affairs*, pro magnitudine rerum.
IMPORTANT, gravis, magni momenti; auctoritate gravis; magnus. — *At length the important day came*, advenit deinde maximi discriminis dies.
IMPORTATION, vectio.
IMPORTER, qui merces importat.
IMPORTUNATE, importunus, molestus. — *To be importunate with one*, precibus aliquem fatigare.
IMPORTUNATELY, importune, moleste, etiam atque etiam, vehementer.
TO IMPORTUNE, precibus aliquem fatigare or obtundere; obsecro, flagito, efflagito.
IMPORTUNITY, importunitas.
IMPOSE (*enjoin to do*) a thing, aliquid alicui imponere or injungere. — *To impose upon (cheat)*, frando, defraudo; decipio; alicui imponere; aliquem fallere, circumducere or circumvenire; dolos alicui necere or fabricare; dolis aliquem fallere or ductare; emungere. — *Imposed (enjoined)*, impositus, injunctus, mandatus. — *Imposed upon*, fraudatus, deceptus, circumventus.
IMPOSITION (*cheat*), fraus, dolus; (*injunction*), mandatum; (*impost or tax*), tributum, vectigal. — *The imposition of a fine*, multæ irrogatio.
IMPOST, vectigal, portorium. — *¶ (in building)*, incumba.
IMPOSTOR, fraudator, defraudator; planus, veterator, homo fallax or fraudulentus.
IMPOSTURE, fraus.
IMPOSSIBLE, impossibilis (*philosoph.*); quod fieri or quod effici non potest. — *O gods, you whom it is impossible to deceive, send me this succor*, vos dii, quos fallere non est, hanc mihi fertis opem.
IMPOSSIBILITY, impossibilitas (*philosoph.*); *by a circumlocution with fieri non posse, etc.* — *He desires impossibilities*, majora concupiscit quam quæ effici possunt.
IMPOSTHUME, abscessus, suppuratio, apostema; collectio, *Plin.* — *about the ear*, parotis. — *in the lungs*, tabes, phthisis.
TO IMPOSTHUME, ulcus contrahere. — *Imposthumed*, ulceratus.
IMPOTENT, impotens, debilis.
IMPOTENTLY, impotenter, infirme.
IMPOTENCE, impotentia, debilitas.
IMPOUND cattle, pecus erraticum in seculo includere.
IMPOUNDING, inclusio.
IMPRACTICABLE, quod fieri or effici non potest.
IMPRACTICABLENESS. See *Impossibility*.
IMPRECATE, imprecor, invoco.
IMPRECATION (*curse*), imprecatio, execratio; diræ, pl.
IMPREGNABLE, inexpugnabilis.
IMPREGNABLY, modo inexpugnabili.
IMPREGNATE, gravidam reddere; prægnantem facere; implere: (*saturate*), satio, saturo. — *Impregnated*, gra-

vida facta, ventrem ferens. — *Impregnated with sulphur*, sulfuratus.
IMPRESS, imprimere alicui rei or in re; signo (*stamp, seal*). See *Imprint*. — *¶ To impress soldiers*, milites extrahere, milites invitos conscribere.
IMPRESSION (*stamp*), nota, vestigium; (*force*), vis; momentum. — *An impression on the mind*, mentis sensus, animi motus; impressio. — *To make an impression on the mind*, in animum descendere. — *To bear an impression in the mind*, vestigium alicujus rei in animo retinere. — *That made a deep impression of melancholy on the mind of Tiberius*, id Tiberii animum altius penetravit, *Tac. Ann.* l. 69. — *To make an impression upon an army*, impressionem facere; hostem loco movere; aciem adversam propellere. — *To take an impression*, impressionem, notam, signum alicujus rei admittere or recipere. — *¶ An impression of books*, librorum editio.
IMPRESS-MONEY, auctoramentum.
IMPRINT, imprimo; excudo. — *To imprint a thing on the mind*, aliquid in animo or in animum imprimere; aliquid animo or memoriæ infigere.
IMPRINTING, impressio.
IMPRISON, in vincula conjicere, in custodiam tradere; incarcerationem, *Varr.* — *Imprisoned*, in vincula coniectus, in carcerem detrusus, captivus.
IMPRISONMENT, custodia, captivitas, vincula, pl. — *in carcere inclusio*.
IMPROBABLE, non verisimilis, non probabilis.
IMPROBABLY, non probabiliter.
IMPROBABILITY, quod vix credi or fieri potest.
IMPROBITY, improbitas, nequitia.
IMPROPER (*not proper*), improprius; ineptus; (*unseasonable*), intempestivus; (*unbecoming*), indecorus, illiberalis, turpis. — *At an improper time*, tempore minime idoneo.
IMPROPERLY (*not properly*), improprie; (*unseasonably*), intempestive; (*unbecomingly*), indecore, indigne, turpiter.
IMPROPRIETY, improprietas: — indignitas; turpitudine.
IMPROPRIATE, sibi vindicare.
IMPROPRIATION, sacerdotium gentilitium et avitum.
IMPROPRIATOR, laicus qui prædia ecclesiastica tenet.
IMPROVE (*promote*), promoveo, provello; melius facere. — *To improve (neut.)*, proficere; (*in character*), ad bonam frugem redire. — *To improve arts and sciences*, artes et studia colere. — *An advantage in a fight*, beneficio fortunæ uti. — *To improve an estate or money*, redditum augere, amplificare. — *a story*, ficta veris addere. — *time*, tempus bene collocare. — *Improved*, promotus, proventus, auctus. — *¶ See Better*.
IMPROVABLE, quod utilius evadere or redditum augere potest.
IMPROVEMENT, fructus, quæstus; lucrum; incrementum: (*progress*), progressus, progressio. — *of the mind*, animi cultus or cultura. — *Capable of improvement*, fructus capax, quod utilius reddi potest, quod melius fieri potest.
IMPROVER, amplificator; emendator.
IMPROVING, amplificatio; emendatio.
IMPROVIDENT, improvidus, incautus.
IMPROVIDENTLY, improvide, incaute, temere.
IMPROVIDENCE, negligentia, incuria.
IMPRUDENT, imprudens.
IMPRUDENTLY, imprudenter, inscite, incaute, insane.
IMPRUDENCE, imprudentia, inscientia.
IMPUDENT, impudens, effrons; confidens. — *Somewhat impudent*, subimpudens. — *An impudent and shameless face*, frons inveteranda et perfricta; os durum. — *A very impudent person*, homo impudentissimus, duri oris or perfrictæ frontis. — *To be impudent*, os durum habere; perfrictæ frontis esse.
IMPUDENTLY, impudenter, improbe, confidenter. — *To abuse impudently*, ludos deliciasque aliquem facere.
IMPUDENCE, impudentia, audacia; os (durum).
IMPUGN, impugno, contra dico, invehio.
IMPUGNER, qui impugnat.
IMPUGNING, impugnatio.

IMPULSE, IMPULSION, impulsus: impetus.

IMPULSIVE, impellens, ad impulsione[m] pertinuens.

IMPUNITY, impunitas, licentia. — *With impunity*, impune.

IMPURE, impurus, immundus, pollutus.

IMPURELY, impure, immunde, spurce.

IMPURITY, impuritas; sordes.

IMPUTE, imputo, assigno; tribuo, attribuo, ascribo, confero, deleo. — *Imputed*, imputatus, assignatus. — *Whatsoever good or ill happens, it is imputed to fortune*, fortunæ omnia feruntur accepta.

IMPUTABLE, quod imputari potest.

IMPUTATION, criminatio, vituperatio. — *Forged*, calumnia. — *To cast an imputation upon*, vitupero; aliquid alicui crimini dare.

IMPUTATIVE, alicui ascriptus or imputatus.

IMPUTER, qui aliquid alicui crimini dat or vitio vertit; criminator.

IN, *prep.* is variously rendered in Latin.

— *¶ By ad*; as, *when he was in the city*, ad urbem cum esset. — *In my mind*, ad meum sensum. — *In short*, ad summum. — *¶ By apud*; as, *I am not in my right senses*, non sum apud me.

— *¶ By de*; as, *in the month of December*, de mense Decembri. — *He went away by night*, de nocte abiit. — *There is something in it*, non hoc de nihilo est.

— *¶ By ex*; as, *careful in mind*, ex animo sollicitus. — *He spoke of it in the person of a parasite*, meministi ejus ex personâ parasi.

— *¶ By in*; as, *he spent his time in ease*, vitam egit in otio. — *¶ By inter*; as, *in all that time*, inter omne illud tempus. — *¶ By intra*; as, *to offend in words only*, intra verba peccare. — *¶ By per*; as, *in the very time of truce*, per ipsum induciarum tempus. — *In sleep*, per somnum.

— *In the dark*, per tenebras. — *In the heat of summer*, per æstatis calorem. — *¶ By præ*; as, *he thinks them clowns in comparison of himself*, præ se viles putat.

— *¶ By pro*; as, *he praised him, being dead, in the rostra*, laudabat defunctum pro rostris. — *¶ By secundum*; as, *it was he, whose image he had seen in a dream*, ipse fuit, cujus imago secundum quietem observata fuerat. — *¶ By sub*; as, *to be in arms*, sub armis esse. — *¶ By tenus*; as, *in title*, titulo tenus. — *In words*, verbo tenus. — *¶ Note*.

The preposition is not always expressed in Latin; as, *in Lacedæmon*, Lacedæmone. — *In Athens*, Athenis. (See the rules concerning Place in the grammar.)

— *It is not in your power*, non est tibi integrum. — *There is hardly one in ten*, vix decimus quisque est. — *¶ In all*, omnino, etc. — *¶ They were five in all*, quinque omnino fuerunt. — *How many are there in all?* quanta hæc hominum summa? — *¶ In as much as*, in quantum, quando, quandoquidem, quoniam, siquidem, quippe, quippe cum, utpote cum. — *¶ In being*, in rerum naturâ.

— *His speech is yet in being*, ipsius exstat oratio. — *They are not now in being*, jam nusquam sunt; in rebus humanis non sunt. — *¶ In brief*, ad summum, breviter. — *Indeed or in very deed*, reapse, reverâ, re, certissime. — *In common*, in mediū. — *In comparison of*, præ, prout. — *In a ring or circle*, in orbem, in gyrū. — *In a manner*, fere, ferme. — *In the mean time*, interim, inter hæc, interea, interea loci. — *In all places*, ubique, nusquam non. — *In no place*, nullibi, nusquam. — *In the sight of all men*, palam, aperte. — *In show*, specie; verbo. — *In time* (seasonably), tempestive, mature. — *In the nick of time*, in tempore, opportune, in ipso temporis articulo. — *In times past*, olim, dudum, quondam. — *In a trice*, dicto citius. — *In truth*, nã, sane, reverâ. — *¶ In English*, Anglice. — *In Latin*, Latine, lingua Latinâ. — *In Greek*, Græce, Græco sermone.

IN, *adv.* intro; also by in in composition. — *Come in*, intro veni or venite. — *Go in*, i intro. — *Follow me in*, sequere me intro. — *¶ Year out*, year in (yearly), singulis annis, quotannis; (always), semper, sine intermissione.

INABILITY, impotentia, debilitas.

INACCESSIBLE, quo quis pervenire non potest, aditu carens, inaccessus (*poet.*): (of persons), rari aditus.

INACCURATE, minime exactus.

INACCRATELY, indiligenter, populariter, perperam.

INACTIVE, iners, ignavus, socors, tardus.

INACTIVITY, Inaction, inertia, ignavia, socordia, quies.

INADEQUATE, non sufficiens; non satis idoneus.

INADVERTENT, incogitans, imprudens.

INADVERTENTLY, imprudenter, negligenter.

INADVERTENCE, INADVERTENCY, incogitantia, imprudentia.

INALIENABLE, quod alienari non potest.

INANIMATE, inanimatus, inanimus.

INANITION, inanitas.

INAPPETENCY, appetitûs prostratio.

INAPPLICABLE, inutilis ad aliquid; quod non cadit in aliquid.

INARTIFICIAL, sine arte or artificio.

INARTIFICIALLY, inartificialiter, Quint.

INARTICULATE, indistinctus, confusus.

INARTICULATELY, confuse.

INATTENTION, contemptio, negligentia, incuria, socordia; animus non attentus.

INATTENTIVE, negligens, socors; non attentus.

INAUDIBLE, quod non audiri potest.

INAUGURATE, inauguro.

INAUGURATION, actus quo quis in aliquo munere constituitur.

INAUSPICIOUS, inauspicatus, omiuius; nefastus.

INAUSPICIOUSLY, inauspicato.

INBRED, INBORN, innatus, insitus.

INBREATHED, infusus; divino spiritu afflatus.

INCAGE, cavâ includere.

INCANTATION, cantio, carmen, incantamentum, fascinatio, cantus magicus.

INCAPABLE (*unfit*), inhabilis, non capax, ad aliquid non aptus or idoneus; (*ignorant*), imperitus.

INCAPABLENESS, INCAPABILITY, or INCAPACITY (*ignorance*), imperitia.

To INCAPACITATE, inhabilem or minus capace[m] reddere. — *Incapacitated*, inhabilis factus.

INCARCERATE, includere or condere in carcere; includere.

INCARNATE (*fill up with new flesh*), cicatricem obducere. — *Incarnated*, carne obductus.

INCARNATE, humanâ specie indutus.

INCARNATION of Christ, Christus humanam speciem induens.

INCENDIARY, incendiarius; *fig.* seditionis auctor or fax.

INCENSE, tus, suffitus.

To INCENSE (*with incense*), Arabico odore fumigare.

INCENSE (*to anger*), exaspero, incendo, irrito; accendere aliquem contra aliquem. — *Incensed* (*unde angry*), (irâ) incensus or inflammatus, iratus.

INCENSER (*provoker*), irritator, Sen.

INCENSING, irritatio.

INCENTIVE, incitamentum, irritamentum, stimulus. — *He excited the soldiers' resentments by all the incentives he possibly could*, quibuscunque irritamentis poterat, iras militum acuebat. — *Incentives to pleasure*, illecebæ libidinum.

INCEPTIVE, inchoativus.

INCESSANT, assiduus, continuus.

INCESSANTLY, assidue, sine intermissione, continenter.

INCEST, incestum, incestus.

INCESTUOUS, incestus. — *An incestuous person*, incestuosus, Val. M.; incesto pollutus.

INCH, digitus; uncia. — *Not to depart one inch*, non transversum digitum discedere. — *Inchwise*, per digitos.

To INCH out a thing, parce aliquid administrare or distribuere.

INCIDENT, INCIDENTAL, *adj.* contingens, eveniens; fortuitus, adventitius.

INCIDENT (*event*), s. casus, res fortuita.

INCIDENTALLY, obiter, in transcurso.

INCISION, incisio, incisura, incisus; cæsurâ, circumcisiurâ. — *An incision of an*

artery, arteriæ dissectio. — *To make an incision*, incido.

INCITE, incito, excito, instigo, stimulo, exstimulo; impello; cieo: concito. excito, creo.

INCITER, stimulator, auctor.

INCITING, INCITEMENT, stimulatîo, impulsio, incitatio; incitamentum, irritamentum, stimulus.

INCIVIL, inurbanus, inhumanus.

INCIVILITY, rusticitas, rustici mores.

INCLEMENT, inclemens; asper, sævus.

INCLEMENCY, inclementia.

INCLINE, v. a. (bend), inclino: — v. n.

inclino, propendeo. — To incline (of a hill, &c.), fastigatum esse; proclivem or declivem esse (downwards), acclivem esse (upwards). — To incline (go down), inclino, vergo. — Inclining forward, acclivis, proclivis. — backward, reclivis. — downward, declivis. — upward, acclivis. — ¶ Fig. (se) inclinare ad or in aliquid or aliquem; acclinare se ad alicujus causam; propensum esse ad aliquid; delabi ad aliquid. — Inclined, propensus, proclivis, pronus. — Inclining (of color). See Cast. — I am the more inclined to believe, eo magis adducor ut credam. — He is inclined to pardon, propensus est ad ignoscendum.

INCLINABLE, proclivis, pronus, propensus.

INCLINATION, inclinatio (prop.); proclivitas, propensio, studium; animus. — That is very much against my inclination, illud est ab ingenio meo maxime alienum. — Each person provided for his own safety according to his natural inclination, sibi quisque pro moribus consuluit, Sall. — Of one's own inclination, sponte suâ, ultro, suapte.

INCLUDE, includo, comprehendo.

INCLUSIVE of, comprehensens, continens, complectens.

INCLUSIVELY, ita ut includatur.

INCOG., INCOGNITO, ignotus. — I travel incog., ita proficiscor ut ignotus sim, sub alieno nomine proficiscor.

INCOHERENT, non cohærens, disjunctus, absurdus, interruptus.

INCOHERENTLY, non cohærenter.

INCOHERENCE, INCOHERENCY, status rerum male inter se convenientium.

INCOMBUSTIBLE, quod comburi non potest.

INCOME, redditus, fructus.

INCOMMENSURABLE, INCOMMENSURATE, quod quis metiri nequit.

INCOMMODIOUS, incommodus, molestus, intempestivus.

INCOMMODIOUSLY, incommode, moleste. — Very, perincommode; cum maximo damno.

To INCOMMODO, incommode, nocco, damnum inferre, vexo.

INCOMMUNICABLE, quod communicari non potest.

INCOMMUNICABLY, ita ut communicari non possit.

INCOMPARABLE, divinus, singularis.

INCOMPARABLY, divine; eximie; longe.

INCOMPATIBLE, ab aliqua re alienus, alicui rei contrarius; quod non cadit in, etc.

INCOMPATIBLY, repugnantia, discrepantia.

INCOMPETENT, non justus, non satis idoneus, non legitimus; impar.

INCOMPETENCY, potestas non justa.

INCOMPLETE, imperfectus.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, quod comprehendere or percipi non potest; incomprehensibilis; incredibilis.

INCOMPREHENSIBLY, modo incomprehensibilis.

INCOMPREHENSIBLY, modo incomprehensibilis.

INCONCEIVABLE, quod animo concipi non potest.

INCONCLUSIVENESS, certæ probationis defectus; inconsequentia, Quint.

INCONGRUOUS, non congruens.

INCONGRUOUSLY, non apte, non convenienter.

INCONGRUITY, incongruentia, inconvenientia.

INCONSEQUENT, ex quo nihil concludi potest.

INCONSIDERABLE, vilis, levis, nullius momenti; nihili.

INCONSIDERATE, inconsideratus, in-

cogitans, imprudens, temerarius, præceps, futilis.

INCONSIDERATELY, imprudenter, incaute, temere, inconsulte, inconsiderate, præpropere.

INCONSIDERATENESS, inconsiderantia, incogitantia, imprudentia; temeritas.

INCONSISTENT *with*, alienus ab aliqua re, alicui rei contrarius or non conveniens: (*with itself*), sibi non conveniens, sibi repugnans; (*with one's self*), inconstans, sibi non constans, mobilis. — *But, as the humors of princes are mostly very violent, so are they fickle, and often inconsistent*, sed plerumque regie voluntates, ut vehementes, sic mobiles, sæpe ipsæ sibi adversæ, Sall.

INCONSISTENTLY, non apte; repugnanter; inconstanter.

INCONSISTENCY, repugnantia, discrepantia, nulla consensio; inconstantia, animus sibi non constans.

INCONSOLABLE, inconsolabilis.

INCONSTANT, inconstans, mutabilis, mobilis, varius, levis, volubilis, vagus.

INCONSTANTLY, leviter, inconstanter.

INCONSTANCY, inconstantia, levitas, varietas: volubilitas.

INCONTESTABLE, de quo jure contendere non potest; certus.

INCONTINENT, incontinens, intemperans, libidinosus.

INCONTINENCE, incontinentia, intemperantia.

INCONTINENTLY (*presently*), continuo, confestim, statim, illico, actutum, mox.

INCONTROVERTIBLE, non dubius, certus.

INCONTROVERTIBLY, sine controversiâ.

INCONVENIENT, incommodus; inopportunus; intempestivus (*unseasonable*). — *Very*, perincommodus.

INCONVENIENTLY, incommode; intempestive. — *Very*, perincommode.

INCONVENIENCE, incommoditas: incommodum, casus adversus, malum. — *You will fall into the same inconvenience, in eandem fraudem incidere*.

INCONVERSABLE, insociabilis.

INCONVERTIBLE, qui in aliam rem converti non potest.

INCORPORATE (*unite*), concorporo, plurima coagmentare or in unum corpus redigere or conflare; condeliquesco, Cato. — *a society*, societatem in unum corpus formare. — *To incorporate or be incorporated*, in unum corpus redigi or formari.

INCORPORATION, rerum diversarum coagmentatio; (*receiving into a society*), cooptatio.

INCORPOREAL, corporis expers; incorporealis, Sen.

INCORRECT, non justus; pravus; vitiosus; falsus; mendosus. — *expressions*, serino inquinatus. — *The account is incorrect*, ratio non convenit or non constat.

INCORRECTLY, perperam, vitiose, falso, secus; mendose.

INCORRECTNESS, pravitas, vitium: (*in expression*), serino inquinatus; (*in writing, copying*), menda plurima.

INCORRIGIBLE, insanabilis, inemendabilis.

INCORRIGIBLENESS, status rei de cujus emendatione desperatur.

INCORRIGIBLY, ita ut emendari nequeat.

INCORRUPT, incorruptus, sincerus, integer, purus.

INCORRUPTLY, integer, incorruptus, quod corrumpi non potest.

INCORRUPTIBLENESS, integritas; sanctitas.

INCORRUPTION, conditio rei putredini non obnoxia.

INCRASSATE (*thicken*), crassum or spissum reddere. — *Incrassated*, crassus factus.

INCREASE (*add to or enlarge*), accumulo, augmento, amplifico; augeo, adaugo; adjicio, adjungo; astruo, amplio, dilato, extendo. — *He increases his substance*, rem familiarem amplificat. — *To increase or be increased*, cresco, accresco, ingravesco, augesco, augeor. — *The opinion increased*, convalluit opinio. — *His sickness was increased*, valetudo illi increverat. — *Increased in wealth*, ditatus, locupletatus. — *His illness daily in-*

creasing, ingravescente in dies valetudine. — *A method of increasing the revenue*, ærarîi augendi ratio.

INCREASE, INCREASING, accretio; incrementum, accessio, auctus; amplificatio; progressus, profectus. — *I feel an increase of strength*, meas vires auctas sentio. — *An increasing of one's estate*, rei familiaris amplificatio.

INCREASER, amplificador; accumulator.

INCREATE, non creatus.

INCREDIBLE, incredibilis, fide major or indignus; monstri similis. See *Belief*.

INCREDIBLENESS, rei absurditas.

INCREDIBLY, incredibiliter; supra quam credibile est.

INCREDULOUS, incredulus; qui non facile adduci potest, ut credat.

INCREDULITY, INCREDULOUSNESS, dubitandi obstinatio; diffidentia, dubitatio.

INCREMENT, incrementum.

INCREPATION, objurgatio.

INCRUST, incrusto; induco. — *with rust*, rubiginem obducere alicui rei.

INCUBATION, incubatio, actus ovis incubandi.

INCULCATE, inculco. — *In the midst of these things, he inculcated or recommended frugality to all, as the mother of all virtues*, inter hæc, velut genitricem virtutum, frugalitatem omnibus ingerebat, Justin.

INCUMBENT, incumbens (*resting upon*); ad aliquem pertinens (*belonging to*). — *It is a duty incumbent on me, thee, us, &c.*, meum, tuum, nostrum est officium. — *It is a duty incumbent on him or them, &c.*, illius or illorum est.

INCUMBENT of a living, beneficii ecclesiastici possessor.

INCUR, incurro in, contraho, mereor. — *one's displeasure*, in odium alicujus incidere or incurrere. — *the suspicion of a thing*, in suspicionem alicujus rei incidere. — *Incurred*, cui quis redditur obnoxius. — *A penalty incurred*, multa.

INCURABLE, insanabilis; desperatus.

INCURABLENESS, status rei insanabilis.

INCURABLY, ita ut sanari non possit.

INCURIOS, incuriosus.

INCURSION, incurso, excursio.

INDEBTED (*in debt*); as, *to be indebted*, debere; *to one*, pecuniam alicui debere, in ære alicujus esse. — *To be much indebted* (*owe much*), ære alieno demersum or obrutum esse; ex ære alieno laborare; animam debere. — *I* (*obliged, beholden*), obligatus; obstrictus, devinctus; in ære alicujus esse, gratiam, etc. alicui debere. (See *Beholden*.) — *To be indebted or obliged to one*, beneficio alicujus obligatum, obstrictum, devinctum esse.

INDECENT, indecorus, invenustus, indecens. — *Invecting against the king in an indecent manner*, libertate intemperantius invectus in regem, Liv.

INDECENTLY, indecenter, indecore.

INDECENCY, indignitas, indecorum, impuritas, turpitudine.

INDECOROUS, res indecora or indecens.

INDEED, certe, enimvero, revera, plane, profecto. — *Indeed? itane? itane vero?*

INDEFATIGABLE, indefessus, indefatigabilis; assiduus, sedulus.

INDEFATIGABLY, summâ assiduitate et diligentia.

INDEFEASIBLE, involabilis, in perpetuum ratus, irrevocabilis.

INDEFINITE, infinitus; incertus. — *For an indefinite time*, in incertum. — *The indefinite pronoun*, pronomen infinitum or indefinitum.

INDEFINITELY, infinite.

INDELIBLE, indelebilis.

INDELICATE, indecorus, turpis, parum verecundus, illiberalis; rusticus, inurbanus.

INDELICACY, indignitas, indecentia, illiberalitas, turpitudine.

INDEMNIFY, alicui damnum restituere; damnum prestare.

INDEMNITY, incolumitas. — *An act of indemnity*, injuriarum et offensionum oblitio; amnestia.

INDENT (*mark as with teeth*), dentium modo insecare or incidere; (*covenant*), paciscor. — *Indented* (*marked as with teeth*), denticulatus, dentium modo incisus.

INDENTATION, incisura; crena.

INDENTURE, syngrapha mutua.

INDEPENDENT, nemini subjectus; sui viribus innitens; sui juris.

INDEPENDENTLY, cum summâ libertate; libere.

INDEPENDENCE, summa potestas, libertas suo arbitratu agendi.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, quod dirui or everti non potest; æternus, sempiternus.

INDETERMINATE, non determinatus; infinitus; incertus.

INDETERMINATELY, dubie; incerto.

INDEX, index.

INDIAN, Indus, Indicus. — *An Indian*, Indus.

INDICATE, indico, significo.

INDICATION, indicium, significatio; signum; omen.

INDICATIVE (*in grammar*), modus indicativus.

INDICT (*accuse*), nomen alicujus deferre; diem alicui dicere; actionem alicui intendere. — *To indict a person of a capital crime*, rei capitalis reum aliquem facere. — *Indicted* (*accused*), delatus, accusatus.

INDICTABLE, cujus nomen deferri potest; accessibilis (e. g. res).

INDICTER (*accuser*), delator, accusator.

INDICTING (*accusing*), delatio, accusatio.

INDICTMENT, dica; libellus. — *To traverse an indictment*, crimen in libello objectum denegare.

INDIFFERENT (*inclining neither way*), indifferens, nec bonus nec malus, medius, æqualis: — (*ordinary*), mediocris, vulgaris, tolerabilis, ferendus. — *Very indifferent or ordinary*, vilissimus. — *I leave it indifferent*, in medio relinquo. — *He is very indifferent as to those matters*, hæc eum parum tanguit. — *He continues indifferent between the two parties*, animo est in neutram partem propensus. — *To be indifferent*, æquo animo esse; neutram in partem moveri; susque deque habere. — *Be ye indifferent judges*, adeste animo æquo. — *He is indifferent to the opinion of others*, nihil curat, quid de se quisque sentiat. — *Indifferent or tolerable health*, valetudo satis commoda.

INDIFFERENTLY (*indiscriminately*), indifferenter, indiscriminatum, æqualiter, nullo discrimine: (*coolly*), frigide, jejune: (*tolerably*), mediocriter.

INDIFFERENCE (*no difference*), æqualitas, æqualitas; æquilibrium: (*unconcernedness*), animus in nullam partem propensus, animus æquus, animus lentus, alicujus rei contemptio or neglectio. — *To entertain a person with indifference*, frigide, jejune, parum liberaliter aliquem excipere; parum commode tractare.

INDIGENT, indigus, egenus, egeus.

INDIGENCE, indigentia, egestas.

INDIGENOUS, vernaculus; in eâ terrâ natus, factus.

INDIGESTED, crudus: indigestus, inordinatus, incompositus.

INDIGESTIBLE, difficilis ad concoquendum.

INDIGESTION, cruditas.

INDIGNANT, stomachans, indignans, indignabundus, indigne ferens.

INDIGNATION, indignatio. — *Full of indignation*, stomachosus. — *To have indignation*, indigne ferre, indignor, stomachor. — *To raise indignation*, indignationem movere, bilem commovere.

INDIGNITY, indignitas, contumelia.

INDIGO, Indicum; color Indicus.

INDIRECT, indirectus, obliquus; quod circuitione quadam (or per ambages) fit.

INDIRECTLY, oblique; circuitione quadam, per ambages.

INDISCERNIBLE, quod oculis cerni non potest.

INDISCREET, incautus, parum providus, inconsultus, inconsideratus.

INDISCREETLY, imprudenter, inconsulte, temere.

INDISCRETION, imprudentia, inconsiderantia; incogitantia.

INDISCRIMINATELY, sine discrimine; promiscue.

INDISPENSABLE, necessarius, pernecessarius.

INDISPENSABLY, necessario.

INDISPENSABLENESS, rei necessitas.

INDISPOSE, ab re aliquâ abhorrentem

or ad rem aliquam minus promptum (piopensum) reddere.
INDISPOSED (*in body*), æger, ægrotus, valedudinarius; (*in will or purpose*), ab aliquâ re aversus, alienus or abhorrens.
INDISPOSEDNESS of mind, prava mentis inclinatio.
INDISPOSITION of body, morbus; tentatio (*se. morbi*); commotio in ncula.
INDISPOTABLE, indubitabilis, de quo disputari non potest.
INDISPOTABLY, sine ullâ controversiâ.
INDISSOLUBLE, indissolubilis.
INDISSOLUBLY, modo indissolubili.
INDISTINCT, promiscuus, indistinctus, indiscretus; (*of voice*), parum clarus, fuscus.
INDISTINCTLY, promiscue, sine discrimine; parum clare.
INDISTINCTNESS, confusio, obscuritas.
INDISTINGUISHABLE, indistinctus.
INDITE, scribo, conscribo; compono, condo; carmine celebrare.
INDIVIDUAL, *adj.* proprius.
INDIVIDUAL, *s.* — *Individuals*, homines singuli; res singulæ, singula. — *Each individual*, quisque; singuli.
INDIVIDUALLY (*one by one*), singulatim.
TO INDIVIDUATE, aliquid ab alio discernere or distinctum reddere.
INDIVISIBLE, individuus.
INDIVISIBLY, nexu individuus.
INDOCILE, indocilis, tardus, hebes.
INOCEILITY, ingenium indocile.
INDOLENT (*as to suffering*), doloris vacuus or expers, patiens: (*lazy*), ignavus, laboris fugiens.
INDOLENTLY, nullo or parvo dolore or sensu; ignave.
INDOLENCE, indolentia, doloris vacuitas, patientia: (*laziness*), ignavia, desidiosa.
INDUBITABLE, minime dubius, non dubius, certus.
INDUBITABLY, haud dubie, certe.
INDUCE (*introduce*), induco, introduco: (*induce by entreaty*), exoro; (*allure*), allicio, illicio, pellicio; (*persuade*), persuadeo, ducio, adduco, induco. — *Induced by entreaties*, precibus adductus.
INDUCER, suator, impulsor.
INDUCING, INDUCEMENT, incitamentum, causa; invitatio.
INDUCT, in munere constituere.
INDUCTION, inductio.
INDULGE, indulgeo. — *one's self*, animo obsequi. — *one's passion*, cupiditati parere.
INDULGENCE, indulgentia. — *The indiscreet mildness and fond indulgence of a father*, inepta lenitas patris et facilitas prava. — *A criminal indulgence*, facilitas prava, lenitas inepta.
INDULGENT, indulgens, blandus, obsequiosus.
INDULGENTLY, indulgenter.
INDURATE (*harden*), duro, obduro, induro, offirmo.
INDURATE, INDURATEO, induratus, offirmatus, obduratus.
INDUSTRY, industria, diligentia; gnava; ingenium impigrum.
INDUSTRIOUS, industrius, diligens, gnavus, impiger, operosus, assiduus.
INDUSTRIOUSLY, diligenter, gnaviter, assidue, sedulo.
INEBRIATE, inebrio. — *Inebriated*, inebriatus, temulentus.
INEFFABLE, ineffabilis.
INEFFABLY, supra quam enarrari potest, incredibiliter.
INEFFECTUAL, INEFFECTIVE, INEFFICACIOUS, inefficax, imbecillis, inanitas.
INEFFECTUALLY, sine effectu; inaniter.
INELEGANT, inelegans.
INEQUALITY, inæqualitas.
INERT, iners.
INERTLY, segniter, ægre.
INESTIMABLE, inestimabilis.
INEVITABLE, inevitabilis; necessarius.
INEVITABLY, ita ut vitari nequeat.
INEXCUSABLE, inexcusabilis.
INEXCUSABLENESS, factum quod nullam habet excusationem, facinus nullâ excusatione purgandum.
INEXCUSABLY, extra omnem excusationem.
INEXHAUSTIBLE, inexhaustus.
INEXORABLE, inexorabilis; acere servus

INEXPEDIENT, incommodus, ineptus, parum conducens.
INEXPEDIENTLY, inutilitas.
INEXPERIENCE, imperitia
INEXPERIENCED, inexpertus.
INEXPERT, imperitus.
INEXPIABLE, inexpiabilis.
INEXPIABLY, ita ut expiari non possit.
INEXPLICABLE, inexplicabilis.
INEXPRESSIBLE, ineffabilis.
INEXPRESSIBLY, supra quam enarrari potest; inenarrabiliter, *Liv.*
INEXTRICABLE, inextricabilis.
INEXTRICABLY, modo inextricabili.
INFALLIBLE (*of a man*), errori non obnoxius. — *To be so*, omni errore carere. — *¶ (sure)*, certus, non dubius.
INFALLIBILITY, erroris vacuitas, or by a circumlocution. — *Infallibility of a remedy*, remedium certum.
INFALLIBLY, certissime, sine dubio.
INFAMOUS, infamis, famosus, ignominiosus; stimosus. — *To make or render one infamous*, alicui infamiam inferre or notam turpitudinis inurere; aliquem infamem facere. — *You make the young man infamous*, adolescentem flagitiis nobilitas.
INFAMOUSLY, turpiter, flagitiose.
INFAMOUSNESS, INFAMY, infamia, ignominia; dedecus.
INFANT, infans. — *A little infant*, infantulus.
INFANCY, infantia. — *In the infancy of Rome or Athens*, nascente Româ, nascentibus Athenis. — *From his infancy*, ab infantia; ab incunabulis; a teneris annis or unguiculis. — *The infancy of the arts*, artium prima initia.
INFANTINE, infantilis, *Just.*
INFANTE, *m.* INFANTA, *f.* of Spain, regis Hispanie filius, filia.
INFANTRY of an army, peditatus, copiae pedestres. — *An infantry man*, pedes.
INFATUATE, infatuo; amentiam alicui injicere; consilium alicui eripere; pellicio. — *Infatuated*, mente captus, stupefactus.
INFATUATION, stupor, stupiditas.
INFECT (*stain or corrupt*), inficio, coinquo, corrumpto; vitio. — *To be infected*, corrumptor, vitior. — *The air is infected*, vitiantur odoribus auræ. — *To be infected with the plague*, pestilentia laborare. — *with the common vices*, communis vitii labe corrumpti. — *Infected*, infectus, corruptus, vitiat.
INFECTION, contagio, contagium, contactus.
INFECTIOUS, pestiferus, morbidus (*poet.*), nocens. — *disease*, pestilentia, contagio.
INFECTIOUSLY, pestifere.
INFELICITY, infelicitas.
INFER, aliquid ex aliâ re inferre, concludere, colligere. — *He would infer this, that the letters were spurious*, hoc cogere volebat, literas falsas esse.
INFERENCE, consequens, consecutio; consectorium; conclusio, conductio; collectio, *Sen.* — *A silly inference*, conclusiuncula.
INFERRIBLE, consectorius.
INFERIOR, inferior, minor, posterior, secundus. — *to none*, nulli secundus, nemini inferior.
INFERIORITY, conditio inferior.
INFERNAL, inferus; infernus; nefandus. — *regions*, inferi.
INFEST, infesto, vexo, divexo; molestiam exhibere. — *Infested*, impeditus, vexatus.
INFESTING, impeditio; vexatio; molestia.
INFIDEL, qui veram religionem non profitetur. — *Infidels*, a Christianâ fide alieni; qui Christum non colunt; barbari Christum aversantes.
INFIDELITY, impietas: (*unfaithfulness*), infidelitas, perfidia.
INFINITE, infinitus, immensus.
INFINITELY, infinite, ad infinitum; immortaliter. — *I am infinitely obliged to him*, quamplurimum illi debco.
INFINITY, infinitas, innumerabilitas, numerus infinitus.
INFINITIVE mood, modus infinitus.
INFIRM, infirmus, languidus. — *Very*, perimbecillis, perinfirmus.
INFIRMARY, valetudinarium.
INFIRMITY, infirmitas, debilitas. — *Infirmities* (*failings*), peccata or vitia leviora.

INFIX, infigo.
INFLAME, inflammo, accendo. — *When the people were inflamed with these suggestions*, quum his orationibus accensaplebs esset, *Liv.* — *To be inflamed with anger*, excandesco, irâ ardere, graviter irasci, gravior irâ commoveri. — *Inflamed*, inflammatus, accensus, succensus. — *with fury*, exaudefactus, rabidus, exacerbatus, irâ exardescens. — *To be inflamed more and more*, magis magisque inardere.
INFLAMMABLE, facilis ad exardescendum, inflammabilis.
INFLAMMABILITY, facilitas exardescendi, inflammabilitas.
INFLAMING, INFLAMMATION, inflammatio. — *of the lungs*, peripneumonia. — *of the body*, phlegmone. — *of the eyes*, oculo- rum adustio.
INFLAMMATORY, seditiosus, turbulentus.
INFLATE, inflo. — *Inflated*, inflatus, elatus, tumidus.
INFLATION, inflatio, inflatus.
INFLEXIBLE (*not to be bent*), inflexibilis: (*not to be prevailed upon*), inexorabilis, atrox; rigidus.
INFLEXIBLENESS, INFLEXIBILITY (*of temper*), pervicacia, obstinatio, rigor animi.
INFLEXIBLY, ita ut flecti non possit; sine remissione; rigide.
INFLECT, infligo; punio; pœnam capere de aliquo, multam imponere in aliquem.
INFLECTER, qui infligit.
INFLECTING of punishment, animadversio.
INFLUENCE, vis, momentum; auctoritas; amplitudo, dignitas, gratia. — *of the moon*, vis lunæ. — *A man of great, small influence*, vir magnæ auctoritatis, homo tenui auctoritate. — *To have no influence* (*of persons*), nihil posse, nihil valere, sine auctoritate esse. — *To have an influence over one*, in aliquem auctoritatem habere; plurimum apud aliquem posse or valere.
TO INFLUENCE, afficio; moveo, impello; adduco, induco; vim habere ad aliquid. — *To be influenced by foreign counsels*, externis consiliis impelli. — *My mind was not at all influenced by hope, fear, or party prejudice*, mihi a spe, metu, partibus reipublicæ animus liber erat, *Sall. B. C. 4.*
INFLUENTIAL, magnæ auctoritatis; potens; magni momenti; plurimum valens.
INFLUX, actus influendi; illapsus; infusus.
INFOLD, implico.
INFOLDING, implicatio.
INFOLIATE, foliis circumtegere.
INFORM (*teach or instruct*), instruo, instituo; informo, erudio, doceo, condofacio: — (*give information*), significo, nuntio, doceo; alicui certiorum facere. — *To inform one of the Parthian peace*, afferre alicui otium Parthicum. — *To inform against*, nomen alicujus deferre. — *To inform himself*, disco, in veritatem rei inquire. — *thoroughly*, perdisco. — *You are wrongly informed*, falsa vobis delata sunt, *Nep.* — *Informed against*, accusatus, delatus.
INFORMATION (*instruction*), informatio, præceptio; disciplina. — *An information in law*, accusatio, delatio. — *¶ (intelligence)*, nuntius. — *To get information of a matter*, aliquid cognoscere, aliquid discere, de re certior fieri. — *To have it*, nuntium accepisse.
INFORMANT, INFORMER, qui aliquem de re aliquâ certiorum facit. — *¶ (necuser)*, delator; index; calumniator (*calumnious accuser*).
INFORMING (*instructing*), institutio, instructio; educatio: (*acquainting*), nuntiatio alicuius rei; significatio.
INFRANGIBLE, non frangendus.
INFREQUENT, rarus.
INFREQUENCY, raritas.
INFRINGE, infringo, frango, violo.
INFRINGEMENT, violatio.
INFRINGER, violator, temerator.
INFURIATE, *adj.* in furem actus, furiosus.
INFUSE (*pour in*), infundo; *fig.*, instillo, imbuo, injicio. — *To infuse and opinions into one*, pravis opinionibus alicujus animum imbueri. — *To infuse an herb*, macero, herbæ succum elicere.

INFUSION, infusio. — *An infusion of worm-wood, absinthium dilutum.*
INGATHERING, frugum or fructuum perceptio.
INGENIOUS, ingeniosus, acutus, argutus, sagax, sollers, subtilis. — *Most ingenious, peringeniosus, ingeniosissimus.*
INGENUOUSLY, ingeniose, acute, argute, sollerter, subtiliter, affabre.
INGENUITY, ingenium, sagacitas; sollertia.
INGENITE, ingenuitas, innatus.
INGENUOUS, ingenuus, liberalis; sincerus.
INGENUOUSLY, ingenue, liberaliter.
INGENUOUSNESS, ingenuitas, liberalitas.
INGLORIOUS, inglorius, ignobilis, turpis.
INGLORIOUSLY, fœde, turpiter.
INGOT of gold, later aureus.
INGRAFF, **INGRAFT**, insero. — *Ingrafted, insitus.*
INORAFFING, insitio.
INGRATE (ungrateful), ingratus, beneficii or -orum immemor.
INGRATITUDE, animus ingratus or beneficiorum immemor, crimen ingrati animi.
INGRATULATE one's self, in amicitiam alicujus se insinuare; benevolentiam alicujus captare, aucupari, venari.
INGREDIENT, una pars eorum ex quibus aliqua res componitur, pars.
INGRESS and egress, ingrediendi et egrediendi licentia.
INGUINAL, ad inguen pertinens.
INGULF, ingurgito.
INGURGITATE, devoro.
INGURIGATION, voracitas.
INHABIT, habito, incolo, colo.
INHABITABLE, habitabilis.
INHABITANT, habitator, incola. — *To deprive of inhabitants, vasto, populo, depopulo; loco solitudinem inferre. — Without inhabitants, desertus, vastus, incultus. — Having many inhabitants, frequens; celebrer. — To appoint new inhabitants, colonos novos ascribere, adducere, inducere, deducere.*
INHABITING, habitatio.
INHARMONIOUS, dissonus; discors, discrepans.
INHERE, inhæreo.
INHERENT, inhærens; proprius.
INHERIT, hereditate accipere; hereditate possidere; hereditatem consequi. — *as heir at law, ab intestato succedere. — Inherited, hereditate or hereditario jure possessus.*
INHERITABLE, hereditario jure parabilis.
INHERITANCE, hereditas. — *A small inheritance, hereditolum. — Of an inheritance, hereditarius. — To enter upon an inheritance, hereditatem cernere or adire.*
INHERITOR, **INHERITRIX**, heres.
INHIBIT, inhibeo; prohibeo, veto.
INHIBITION, inhibitiō, prohibitio.
INHOSPITABLE, inhospitalis.
INHOSPITABLY, inhospitali modo.
INHOSPITABLENESS, inhospitalitas.
INHUMAN (cruel), inhumanus, inurbanus; (cruel), crudelis, sævus, durus, immanis, atrox, omnis humanitatis expers.
INHUMANITY, inhumanitas, immanitas, atrocitas, crudelitas.
INHUMANLY, inhumane, inhumaniter; atrociter, crudeliter.
INHUME, sepelio; humo tegere.
INIMITABLE, inimitabilis, non imitandus; unicus.
INIMITABLY, supra quam ut imitando exprimi possit; divine, divinitus.
INIMITABILITY, by a circumlocution; sometimes divinitas.
INIQUITY, iniquitas; nefas, scelus. — *To commit iniquity, pecco, scelus admittere.*
INIQUITOUS, iniquus, injustus.
INITIAL, ad initium pertinens. — *letter, litera inceptiva or initialis.*
INITIATE, initio. — *Initiated, initiatus, inauguratus.*
INITIATION, initiatio.
INJECT, injicio; inspergo. — *To inject with wax, intus incrare. — To inject a wound, vulnus liquore inspergo purgare.*
INJECTING, **INJECTION**, injectio, injectus; infusio.
INJUDICIOUS, inconsultus, inconsideratus, homo consilii et rationis expers.

INJUDICIOUSLY, inconsulte, inconsiderate, imprudenter, inseite.
INJUNCTION, mandatum; præceptum.
INJURE, lædo, noceo; injuriam alicui inferre; damno aliquem afficere. — *Injured, læsus, offensus, violatus.*
INJURER, iniquus, qui injuriam infert.
INJURIOUS, injurius, injuriosus, iniquus, contumeliosus, noxius, perniciosus.
INJURIOUSLY, inique, injuste, contumeliose, injuriose.
INJURIOUSNESS, injuria.
INJURY, injuria, noxa, offensa; damnum. — *To do one an injury, alicui nocere or damnum inferre; injuriam alicui inferre, facere. — To put up an injury, injuriam inultam dimittere; contumeliam acceptam inusitare.*
INJUSTICE, injustitia, iniquitas.
INK, atramentum (scriptorium or librarium). — *Printer's ink, atramentum typographicum. — Red ink, minium, Ov. Tr. l. 1. — An ink-maker, atramenti temporator. — Ink-stand, ink-horn, atramentarium.*
To INK (daub with ink), atramento inquinare, polluere, maculare.
INKY, ater, instar atramenti.
INKLE (tape), tænia, vitta, fimbria linthea.
INKLING (obscure rumor), rumusculus, rumor subobscurus. — *An inkling given, obscura et imperfecta significatio. — To get or have an inkling of, subsentio; subodoror. — Though I have an inkling they are thereabouts, etsi subsensi id quoque, illos ibi esse. — My wife has an inkling of my design, subolet uxori quod ego machinor.*
INLAND, mediterraneus. — *An inland country, regio a mari longe dissita. — The inland parts of a country, interior regio, interiora, terra interior.*
INLAY, distinguo; vario. — *Inlaid, distinctus (e. g. auro et argento); vermiculatus; testinatus.*
INLET, fenestra, aditus.
INLIST, milites conscribere. — *To enlist one's self as a soldier, militia nomen dare. — Inlisted, inter milites conscriptus.*
INLISTING, militum conscriptio.
INMATE, qui in eadem domo habitat; (tenant), inquilinus.
INMOST, intimus. — *In the inmost part of that chapel there was a statue of Ceres, in eo sacrario intimo fuit signum Cereris.*
INN, deversorium; hospitium. — *A little inn, deversorium. — To put up at an inn, in cauponam devertere. — To set up an inn, deversorium aperire. — An innholder or inn-keeper, caupo. — His wife, copā. — ¶ Inns of court, hospitia jurisconsultorum.*
INNATE, innatus, congenitus.
INNAVIGABLE, innabilis, innavigabilis.
INNER, interior. — *In the inner part of the house, in interiore ædium parte. — An inner chamber, penetrale; cubiculum interius. — On the inner side, intrinsecus.*
INNERMOST, intimus.
INNOCENT, innocens, insons, culpā vacuus, innoxius. — *To be innocent of a crime, culpā carere, extra culpam esse, culpā vacare, a culpā abesse.*
INNOCENT, s. (silly person), fatuus, bardus, insulsus, ineptus, mentis inops, qui est mente imminutus. — *¶ Innocents' day, dies innocentium martyrio sacer.*
INNOCENTLY, innocenter, imprudenter; innocue, Suet.
INNOCENCE, **INNOCENCY**, innocentia, integritas; sanctitas.
INNOCUOUS, **INNOXIOUS**, **INNOCUUS**, **INNOXIOUS**, innoxius.
INNOVATE, innovo; rebus novandis studere; res novas moliri.
INNOVATION, immutatio; res novæ. — *Desirous of innovation, novis rebus studens, novarum rerum cupidus.*
INNOVATOR, qui novis rebus studet.
INNUENDO, sermo verbis tectus; tecta verba.
INNUMERABLE, innumerabilis, infinitus.
INNUMERABLY, innumerabiliter.
INOCULATE, incolo, insero; admitto. — *for the small pox, variolas alicui inserere.*
INOCULATION, insitio; variorum insitio.

INOFFENSIVE, innoxius, innocuus, culpā vacans.
INOFFENSIVELY, innocenter; sine culpā.
INOFFENSIVENESS, innocentia.
INOFFICIOUS, parum officiosus.
INORDINATE, inordinatus, incompositus; (excessive), immoderatus, intemperatus.
INORDINATELY, inordinate, incomposite, immoderate, intemperanter.
INORDINATENESS, immoderatio, intemperantia.
INQUEST, inquisitio. — *The grand inquest, criminum quæsitores.*
INQUIETUDE, inquietudo, sollicitudo.
INQUIRE, quæro, inquiri; percontor, sciscitor, aliquem consulere. — *I would have you inquire, velim quæras. — He inquires of the ship's master, rectorem ratis consulit. — I see some to inquire of, quos percunctemur video. — To inquire or search diligently about or after, investigo, scrutor, exploro, indago; exquiro, disquiro, perquiro, inquiri. — To inquire often, quærito. — Inquired diligently into, investigatus, exploratus, indagatus.*
INQUIRER, quæsitō, quæsitōr, explorator, indagator, investigator, scrutator.
INQUIRING, **INQUIRY**, inquisitio, indagatio, investigatio, interrogatio. — *To make inquiry into, inquiri; exploro; cognosco.*
INQUISITION, inquisitio; cognitio; quæstio. — *A diligent inquisition, investigatio, pervestigatio. — An inquisition about religious matters, quæstio de fide Christiana habita. — The inquisition, quæsitores fidei (the inquisitors). — To make inquisition into, examino, expendo, inquiri; quærere rem or de re.*
INQUISITIVE, curiosus, nova noscendi cupidus.
INQUISITIVELY, curiose, studiose.
INQUISITIVENESS, curiositas, nova noscendi studium.
INQUISITOR, quæsitōr; fidei inquisitor.
INROAD, incursio, irruptio, impressio. — *To make an inroad, terram invadere, in terram irruptionem facere.*
INROBED, prætextatus.
INSANE, insanus.
INSATIABLE, **INSATIATE**, insatiabilis, inexplabilis, insaturabilis.
INSATIABLENESS, cupiditas insatiabilis or inexplabilis; insatiabilis avaritia.
INSATIABLY, insatiabiliter.
INSCRIBE, inscribo.
INSCRIPTION, inscriptio, index; titulus (especially on a sepulchre); carmen; elogium.
INSCRUTABLE, non vestigabilis; inexplabilis.
INSCULP, insculpo.
INSECTS, insecta.
INSECURE, intutus; instabilis, lubricus, incertus: (in feeling), parum securus.
INSECURITY, by the adj.: as, urbs intuta, spes incerta, itinera infesta.
INSENSATE, sensus expers, sensu carens.
INSENSIBLE, sensus expers, torpens, sensu carens, insensilis (poet.); brutus; callosus, stupidus.
INSENSIBLENESS, **INSENSIBILITY**, torpor, stupor, stupiditas; sensuum tarditas.
INSENSIBLY (without sense), sine sensu; (by degrees), sensim.
INSEPARABLE, inseparabilis; individuus (indivisible). — *friend, amicus fidissimus.*
INSEPARABILITY, **INSEPARABLENESS**, qualitas rei individue.
INSERT, insero, interpono. — *Inserted, insertus, interpositus; suggestus.*
INSERTING, **INSERTION**, interpositio.
INSERVICABLE, parum or minime utilis.
INSIDE, interiora, pars interior, partes interiores.
INSIDIOUS, insidiosus, fallax.
INSIDIOUSLY, insidiose, fallaciter.
INSIGHT (inspection), inspectio, intuitus: (skill), peritia, scientia, perspicacia. — *To have an insight into, perspicio; rei alicujus esse peritum. — Having an insight into, perspicax.*
INSIGNIFICANT, inutilis; nullius momenti, levis.
INSIGNIFICANTLY, inutiliter.
INSIGNIFICANCY, inutilitas.

INSINCERE, insincerus, minime sincerus, fictus.
INSINCERITY, simulatio, dissimulatio; amicitia simulata or ficta.
INSINUATE, insinuo; (*hint*), obscure jacere aliquid. — *To insinuate one's self into another's favor*, in amicitiam or familiaritatem alicujus se insinuare; ad amicitiam alicujus arripere.
INSINUATOR, adulator.
INSINUATING, **INSINUATION**, insinuatio; significatio.
INSIPID, nihil sapiens, nullius saporis: *fig.* insulsus, infictus; hebes, tardus.
INSIPIDLY, insulse.
INSIPIDITY, insulsiitas.
INSIST upon, insto, urgeo; alicui rei or in aliquâ re insistere.
INSITION, insitio.
INSNARE, illaquo, irretio, insidias struere, irretire corruptelarum illecebris. — *Insnaed*, illaqueatus, irretitus, inescatus, dolis captus.
INSNARER, qui insidias struit, qui illaqueat or irretit.
INSOLENT, insolens, arrogans, contumax, contumeliosus, ferox; petulans. — *The people at that time grew insolent upon their success*, eâ tempestate plebem ex secundis rebus insolentia ceperat.
INSOLENTLY, insolenter, arroganter, superbe.
INSOLENCE, insolentia, arrogantia, superbia; contumacia.
INSOLUBLE, insolubilis.
INSOLVENT, solvendo impar. — *He is insolvent*, solvendo non est.
INSOMUCH, adeo ut, usque adeo.
INSPECT, inspicio.
INSPECTION, inspectio.
INSPECTOR, inspector.
INSPIRE, inspiro, incipio, aspiro. — *He inspired into the soldiers so much courage*, tantum ardorem militibus injectit, *Just*. — *¶ To be divinely inspired*, divino quodam spiritu inflatum esse, numine afflatum esse.
INSPIRER, qui inspirat, incendit, excitat.
INSPIRATION, inflammatio animi, inflatus or instinctus divinus, cœlestis mentis instinctus; mens incitata, furor divinus, divinus impetus, æstus ingenii, ardor animi. — *By divine inspiration*, divinitus; instinctu afflatuque divino.
INSPIRIT, animo; animum addere or excitare.
INSTABLE, instabilis, inconstans.
INSTABILITY, instabilitas.
INSTALL, aliquem in aliquo munere constituere; inaugurare.
INSTALLING, **INSTALLATION**, actus quo quis in aliquo munere constituitur.
INSTALLMENT. — *To pay by instalments*, certis pensionibusolvere.
INSTANCE (*example*), exemplum, documentum. — *For instance*, exempli gratiâ; verbi gratiâ or causâ. — *¶ Instance* (*earnest request*), flagitatio, efflagitatio, impulsus. — *¶ At the instance of Piso, his will was opened*, postulante Pisonē, testamentum ejus aperitur. — *You married her at my instance*, impulsu duxisti meo. — *At your instance*, te auctore or impulsore.
To INSTANCE (*give an instance*), exemplum or documentum alicujus rei proferre. — *Instanced in*, de quo exemplum profertur.
INSTANT (*urgent*), importunus, vehementis, ardens; (*present*), instans, præsens. — *To be instant*, insto, urgeo. — *¶ (moment)*, (*temporis*) momentum or punctum; momentum horæ; vestigium temporis. — *At this instant* (*presently*), hoc puncto temporis. — *At the same instant*, eodem temporis vestigio. — *In an instant*, momento temporis, in vestigio temporis, dicto citius, festim, actutum, e vestigio. — *At the very instant or moment of time*, in ipso articulo temporis (*in the nick of time*); eo ipso tempore.
INSTANTANEOUS. See *In an instant*.
INSTANTLY, **INSTANTANEOUSLY** (*presently*), extemplo, e vestigio; (*vehemently*), vehementer, magnopere.
INSTAURATION, instauratio.
INSTEAD of, loco, vice; pro: (*see Stead*). — *of another*, loco or vice alterius.
INSTEP, mons pedis, convexus pedis. — *of a shoe*, calcei convexus. — *High in the instep*, monte pedis elatus or tumidus.

INSTIGATE, instigo, incito, excito, stimulo, exstimulo.
INSTIGATION, incitatio, stimulatio; impulsio, impulsus. — *At the instigation of Manilius*, concitante Manilio.
INSTIGATOR, stimulator, impulsor.
INSTIL, instillo, infundo. — *good notions into one*, alicujus animum bonis opinionibus imbui.
INSTILLATION, instillatio.
INSTINCT, natura; naturalis cupiditas, appetitus.
INSTINCTIVE, naturalis; subitus.
INSTINCTIVELY, naturâ duce.
INSTITUTE, instituo, præcipio.
INSTITUTES, instituta, pl.
INSTITUTION, institutio; institutum.
INSTITUTOR, qui instituit.
INSTRUCT, erudio, instituo, imbuo; doceo, condocco, condocofacio. — *children*, pueros literas docere; ætatem puerilem artibus informare, excolere. — *To instruct perfectly*, perdoceo. — *To instruct or furnish with instructions*, de aliquâ re alicui præcipere; mandata or præcepta alicui dare. — *Instructed in good manners*, bene institutus, bonis moribus imbutus. — *Easily instructed*, docilis.
INSTRUCTOR, præceptor, magister.
INSTRUCTIVE discourse, oratio ad docendum accommodata, apta, idonea; sermo præceptis or documentis abundans.
INSTRUCTING, **INSTRUCTION**, institutio, præceptio, eruditio; disciplina, doctrina. — *An instruction or precept*, præceptum, documentum; monitum. — *Instructions to an ambassador*, mandata. — *His instructions were to, &c.*, id in mandatis habebat, ut, *etc.* — *According to the king's instructions*, ex præcepto regis.
INSTRUMENT, instrumentum; organum; machina. — *Instruments or tools*, utensilia, instrumentum. — *Astronomical instruments*, supellex sideribus observandis. — *A musical instrument*, instrumentum musicum, organum. — *Surgeon's instruments*, ferramenta. — *A player on an instrument*, organicus; qui musicis instrumentis canit. — *An instrument-maker*, opifex qui instrumenta (*organa*) fabricatur. — *¶ Fig. to be one's instrument*, inservire alicujus consiliis perficiendis. — *¶ A written instrument*, literæ, tabulæ; syngrapha.
INSTRUMENTAL (*useful*), utilis, aptus, idoneus. — *¶ Instrumental music*, cantus nervorum et tibiarum.
INSTRUMENTALLY. — *He was instrumentally the cause of our ruin*, eo ministro Deus usus est ad nos perduendum.
INSUFFERABLE, intolerabilis, intolerandus, non ferendus.
INSUFFERABLY, intolerabiliter.
INSUFFICIENT, impar, ineptus, non satis idoneus, non sufficiens.
INSUFFICIENTLY, inepte, non satis.
INSUFFICIENCY (*unskillfulness*), inscitia, imperitia; (*impotency*), impotentia.
INSULAR, insularis, *Just*.
INSULT, alicui or in aliquem insultare; contumeliam facere alicui.
INSULT, subst. contumelia.
INSULTER, homo contumeliosus; derisor alicujus rei.
INSULTING, adj. contumeliosus; insolens. — *¶ Subst.*, insultatio.
INSULTINGLY, contumeliose.
INSUPERABLE, quod superari non potest.
INSUPERABLY, ita ut superari nequeat.
INSUPPORTABLE, intolerabilis, intolerandus, impatibilis.
INSUPPORTABLY, ita ut ferri non possit.
INSURE goods from loss by fire, damna ex incendio accepta præstare. — *See Assure*.
INSURANCE offices, collegia quæ ex compacto damna præstare tenentur.
INSURMOUNTABLE, inexsuperabilis; quod superari non potest.
INSURRECTION, seditio; tumultus.
INSURGENTS, homines seditiosi.
INTEGER, numerus integer.
INTEGRAL, integer.
INTEGRITY, integritas, sinceritas; sanctitas.
INTEGUMENT, integumentum.
INTELLECT, intellectus; mens.
INTELLECTUAL, ad intellectum pertinens, intelligentiæ compos.

INTELLIGENT, intelligens; prudens, consilii plenus; acutus, perspicax, scilicet; callidus.
INTELLIGENCE, perspicientia, intelligentia; prudentia; judicium: — (*information*), nuntius. — *To get intelligence*, de aliquâ re certior fieri or cognoscere. — *To give intelligence*, de re aliquâ aliquid certior fieri or docere. — *To hold intelligence together*, consilia communicare. — *Having intelligence of*, certior factus.
INTELLIGENCER, nuntius, internuntius.
INTELLIGIBLE, in nostram intelligentiam cadens; quod ratione comprehendi potest; intelligibilis, *Sen*.
INTELLIGIBLENESS, claritas, perspicuitas.
INTELLIGIBLY, clare, plane, perspicue, dilucide, significanter.
INTEMPERATE, intemperans, intemperatus, immodicus, immoderatus.
INTEMPERANCE, intemperantia, immoderatio.
INTEMPERATELY, intemperanter, intemperate, immoderate.
INTEMPERATENESS of weather, cœli intemperies or gravitas.
INTEND (*mean*), intendo, designo, significo; apte or commodè sibi velle: (*purpose*), statuo, constituo, cogito. — *I intend for Britain*, Britanniam cogito. — *Sooner than I intended*, citius quam constitueram. — *I intend to do it*, mihi est in animo. — *But whatever you intend to do*, verum ut ut es facturus. — *Intended*, statutus, constitutus, propositus.
INTENT, subst. propositum, consilium, institutum. — *I spoke it not to that intent*, aliorum tuleram. — *I will do it to this intent*, id eâ faciam gratiâ. — *We believe you did it with a good intent*, credimus optimo animo te fecisse. — *To all intents and purposes*, omnino, prorsus. — *The intent* (*meaning*), significatio, vis; sententia.
INTENTION, propositum, consilium; mens. — *He had the same intention*, in eadem erat voluntate. — *This was his intention*, hoc habebat in animo. — *His intention was that you should be his heir*, hac mente erat, ut suus heres esses.
INTENTIONAL, quod consulto or cogitato fit.
INTENTIONALLY, consulto, deditâ operâ, de industria.
INTENDANT of a province, provincie procurator.
INTENERATE, emollio.
INTENSE, intensus; vehemens; acerbissimus.
INTENSELY, valde, magnopere, plurimum; acriter.
INTENSENESS, **INTENSITY**, vehementia; vis; ardor, æstus.
INTENSIVE force, augendi or amplificandi vis. — *Intensive* (*in gramm.*), intensivus.
INTENT, adj. intentus, attentus. — *To be intent upon*, alicui rei studere, alicujus rei studiosum esse, alicui rei operam dare.
INTENTLY, intente, sedulo; animo attento.
INTENTNESS, animi in re aliquâ intentio.
INTENT, **INTENTION**. See under *Intend*.
INTER, sepelio, humo, humo tegere, corpus terræ reddere. But see *Bury*, *Burial*.
INTERCEDE, intercedo, intervenio, se interponere.
INTERCESSION, **INTERCEDING**, intercessio deprecatio. — *To make intercession in a person's behalf*, pro aliquo deprecari or deprecatorem se præbere.
INTERCESSOR, **INTERCEDER**, qui intercedit, precat, deprecator.
INTERCEPT, interceptio.
INTERCEPTING, interceptio, impediendum.
INTERCHANGE, alterno, commuto.
INTERCHANGE, subst. commutatio, alternatio. — *of congratulations*, gratulatio mutua.
INTERCHANGEABLE, alternus, mutuus: (*of colors*), variegatus, multicolor.
INTERCHANGEABLY, mutuo, alternis vicibus.
INTERCOURSE, consuetudo, usus; mutua communicatio. — *An intercourse by letters*, commercia epistolarum.
INTERDICT v. interdico, prohibeo
INTERDICT, s. interdictum.
INTERDICTION, interdictio.

INTEREST, *v.* — *To interest one's self in an affair*, se alicui negotio immiscere. — *I interest myself in this*, hoc ad me pertinere puto; hoc mihi curæ est; hoc foveo. — *I am interested in this matter*, hoc mea interest, ad me pertinet. — *To interest*, (attract, &c.), jucundum esse; aliquem delectare, tenere. — *One interested in*, socius or particeps alicujus rei.

INTEREST, *subst.* (participation), societas; (zeal), studium; (pleasure), voluptas, oblectatio, delectatio, jucunditas. — *¶* (advantage, profit), utilitas, lucrum, commodum, emolumentum. — *Interest on money*, usura (-æ), fenus. — *Interest upon interest*, or compound interest, anatocismus. — *To take up money at interest*, pecuniam fenore accipere. — *To demand interest*, fenus or usuras ab aliquo exigere. — *To pay interest*, pecuniæ mutuo sumptu usuras pendere, præstare, solvere. — *To put out money at interest*, fenus; pecuniam dare feneri or fenore. — *¶ Interest* (credit or power), auctoritas, potestas, gratia. — *Men of great interest in their several countries*, homines domi potentes. — *To have interest with one*, gratiâ apud aliquem valere or plurimum posse. — *To make interest at an election*, censurare homines, *Lic.* — *To make interest for a place*, munus aliquod ambire. — *¶ I am sensible our interests are the same*, vobis eadem, quæ mihi, bona malaque esse intellexi. — *To bring or draw one over to his interest*, aliquem ad suas partes trahere, ad rationes suas adjungere.

INTERESTING, *adj.* See *Attractive*.

INTERFERE (rub one's heel against the other), crura intersecare; calcem calci allidere; calces deterere. — *¶ To interfere with* (clash), discrepo, repugno, dissideo. — *¶ To interfere in an affair*, se alicui rei interponere.

INTERFERING, *INTERFERENCE*, repugnantia, discrepancia; interventus. — *The interfering of a horse*, intertrigo.

INTERIM. — *In the interim*, interim, interea temporis or loci.

INTERIOR, interior. See *Inside*.

INTERJECTION, interjectio.

INTERJOIN, interjungo.

INTERLACE, intersero, interpono, intexo, intertexo, internisceo, illigo, internecto, consero.

INTERLACING, intextus, contextus.

INTERLARD (in cookery), lardo carnes inferire: (mix), immisceo, interpono, intersero.

INTERLEAVE, libri quibusque paginis interjicere chartam puram.

INTERLINE, lineas interjicere, interserere, interponere. — *Interlined*, lineis interjectis scriptus.

INTERLINEAR, interlitus.

INTERLINING, *INTERLINEATION*, linearum or vocum interpositio or interjectio.

INTERLOCUTION, interlocutio.

INTERLOCUTORS, qui colloquuntur.

INTERLOCUTORY, ad interlocutionem pertinens.

INTERLOPE, anticipo, præoccupo, præmercor.

INTERLOPER, qui aliquid præoccupat.

INTERLUDE, exodium. — *A player of interludes*, histrio. — *A writer of them*, comicus, comædiarum scriptor. — *Merry interludes*, atellane.

INTERLUNAR, ad interlunium pertinens.

INTERMARRY, nuptias inter se contrahere.

INTERMEDDLE, negotio se ingerere, immittere, implicare; se rebus alienis miscere; in alienam messem falcem suam inserere.

INTERMEDDLER, qui rebus alienis se immiscet.

INTERMEDDLING, interventus; molestia.

INTERMEDIATE, medius.

INTERMINABLE, immensus, infinitus.

INTERMINGLE, *v. a.* admisceo, commisceo, immisceo, internisceo; immitto: — *v. n.* admisceri, intermisceri; commisceri, immisceri. — *¶ Fig.* aliquo uti, aliquem habere in usu.

INTERMINGLING, *INTERMIXTURE*, admistio: (intercourse), consuetudo, usus, commercium.

INTERMIT, intermitto; remitto.

INTERMITTENT, intermittens.

INTERMISSION, intermissio, intercapedo. — *By intermission*, intermissu, per intercapedines. — *Without intermission*, assidue, perpetuo, continenter, sine intermissione.

INTERMIX. See *Intermingle*.

INTERNAL, internus, intimus; internus, domesticus.

INTERNALLY, interne, intime; intrinsecus.

INTERPELLATION, interpellatio, interventus.

INTERPOLATE, interpolo.

INTERPOLATION, interpolatio.

INTERPOSE (put between), interpono, oppono; (be interposed), interponi, intervenire.

INTERPOSER, qui intervenit.

INTERPOSING, *INTERPOSITION* (act.), interpositio; (pass.), interventus.

INTERPRET, interpretor, explico, expono, aperio, conjicio.

INTERPRETATION, *INTERPRETINO*, interpretatio, explicatio, explanatio, expositio; enarratio; conjectio.

INTERPRETER, interpres, explanator, conjektor. — *of dreams*, conjektor.

INTERPUNCTION, interpunctio. — *Mark of it*, distinguendi nota.

INTERROGATE, interrogo, percunctor.

INTERROGATING, *INTERROGATION*, interrogatio, perennatio. — *Short or little*, interrogatiuncula. — *The point of interrogation*, signum interrogationis, interrogandi nota.

INTERROGATIVE, interrogatorius. — *particle*, particula interrogativa (Gramm.).

INTERROGATIVELY, per modum interrogationis: interrogative (Gramm.).

INTERROGATOR, rogator.

INTERROGATORY, *subst.* interrogatio, questio. — *To examine upon interrogatories*, in questionem adducere.

INTERRUPT, interrompo, interpello, intervenio, obstrepo, dirimo. — *Dost thou so interrupt me?* sicine me interrompere? — *To interrupt one in his tale*, medium sermonem interciperere. — *To interrupt the proceedings of*, intercedo. — *To interrupt a matter begun*, rem suspectam dirimere. — *Interrupted*, interruptus, interceptus, intermissus.

INTERRUPTEDLY, interrupte.

INTERRUPTER, interpellator.

INTERRUPTING, *INTERRUPTION*, interpellatio; intermissio. — *Without interruption*, continenter, sine ullâ intermissione, uno tenore.

INTERSECT, persequo, interseco, intercedo; (crosswise), decusso.

INTERSECTION, sectio, intersectio, decussatio.

INTERSECT, intersero.

INTERSPERSE, inter alias res spargere or intexere; miscere.

INTERSTICE, intervallum, spatium interjectum; foramen.

INTERVAL, intervallum, spatium (tempus) interjectum, intercapedo.

INTERVENE, intervenio.

INTERVENTION, interventus, intercessio.

INTERVIEW, congressus, colloquium.

INTERWEAVE, intexo, implico, intertexo.

INTESTATE, intestatus.

INTESTINE, intestinus, domesticus, civilis.

INTESTINES, intestina, *pl.*

INTESTINAL, ad intestina pertinens; intestinorum (genit. *pl.*).

INTIMATE, *adj.* intimus, familiaris. — *An intimate friend*, necessarius; amicus intimus, familiaris, summus.

INTIMATELY, intime, familiariter.

INTIMACY, necessitudo, familiaritas, conjunctio; consuetudo.

INTIMATE, *v.* indico, significo, obscure jacere.

INTIMATING, *INTIMATION*, indicatio, significatio obscura.

INTIMIDATE, timore aliquem percellere, timidum reddere; timorem alicui injicere, metum incutere. — *Intimidated*, timore or metu percussus.

INTO, in (with accus.); also by in in composition. — *He is gone into the city*, in urbem profectus est.

INTOLERABLE, intolerabilis, intolerandus, non ferendus; importunus.

INTOLERABLENESS, intolerantia.

INTOLERABLY, intoleranter.

INTOLERANT, aliorum (de rebus di vinis) opiniones laud leniter ferens.

INTOLERANCE, animus aliorum, etc.

INTOMB, tumulo, sepelio; sepulcro condere.

INTOXICATE, inebrio, ebrium facere, vino onerare. — *To become intoxicated*, ebrium fieri; vino se obruere or percutere. — *To be so*, vino or potu madere, obrutum esse. — *To be intoxicated with joy*, lætitiâ nimis elatum esse. — *Intoxicating liquor*, potus qui luebrat. — *Intoxicated*, temulentus, obrius, bene potus. — *with glory*, gloriâ tumens.

INTOXICATION (a making mad), mentis amotio: (being drunk), ebrietas.

INTRACTABLE. See *Untractable*.

INTRENCH, vallo et fossâ munire; vallo seipre or cingere or munire; vallo, obvallo. — *a camp*, castra vallo cingere, castris vallum circumjicere. — *¶ To trench upon another's rights*, in jus alienum invadere. See *Trench*.

INTRENCHMENT (the act), munitio: (the thing), munimentum munitio; agger; vallum. — *To throw up an intrenchment*, munitionem facere, aggerem extruere, vallum ducere; locum aggere cingere.

INTREPID, intrepidus, interritus, impavidus.

INTREPIDITY, animus intrepidus, animi fortitudo.

INTREPIDLY, intrepide, fortiter.

INTRICATE, perplexus, impeditus, inexplicabilis, tortuosus, implicitus, involutus; inenodabilis. — *My affairs are very intricate*, res meæ nec caput nec pedem habent. — *To render intricate*, implicare, obscurare. — *An intricate and obscure kind of speech*, tortuosum et obscurum dicendi genus. — *Very intricate*, perobscurus.

INTRICATELY, perplexè, implicite, dubie, obscure.

INTRICACY, ambiguitas, difficultas.

INTRIGUE, ars, artificium, fallacia, vafrementum. — *Intrigues*, artes (malæ), fallaciæ; clandestina consilia. — *By the intrigues of one*, alicujus operâ. — *Intrigue for office*, ambitus.

To INTRIGUE, clandestina consilia conquire.

INTRIGUING, vafè, callidus et ad fraudes acutus, dolosus.

INTRIGUINGLY, dolose, vafè; clandestino.

INTRINSIC, proprius, ad rem ipsam pertinens, cum re ipsâ conjunctus.

INTRINSICALLY, ipsâ rei naturâ.

INTRODUCE, introduco. — *a new custom*, novum morem inducere.

INTRODUCER, qui introducit.

INTRODUCING, *INTRODUCTION*, introductio — *to a discourse*, ingressus, exordium.

INTRODUCTORY, ad introductionem (or ad exordium) pertinens.

INTROSPECTION, inspectio.

INTRUDE, se intrudere, se inferre, ingerere, immiscere. — *into an estate*, hereditatem injuste capessere. — *upon one's patience*, alicujus patientiâ abuti.

INTRUDER, qui se intrudit or minus aliquod in it contra leges.

INTRUDING, *INTRUSION*, injusta rei usurpatio; interpellatio.

INTRUST, fidei committere; concredere, delegare, demandare. — *Intrusted to or with a person*, alicujus fidei commissus; concreditus. — *A person intrusted with a secret*, intimus alicujus consiliis.

INTUITION, intuitus, inspectio.

INTUITIVE, ad intuitum pertinens.

INTUITIVELY, per modum inspectionis.

INUNDATE, inundo.

INUNDATION, eluvio, fluminis inundatio.

INURE, assuefacio, consuefacio. — *To inure one's self to labor*, laboribus (abl.) se assuefacere, se laboribus durare. — *Inured*, assuefactus, assuetus, consuetus.

INURN, tumulo.

INUTILITY, inutilitas.

INVADE, invado, adior, aggredior. — *Invaded*, invasus, in quem impetus fit.

INVASION, incursio, excursio, impressio; occupatio injusta. — *Sudden*, subito facta. — *To make an invasion*, invado, impetum or impressionem facere.

INVASIVE, irruens, impetum or impressionem faciens.

INVALID, invalidus, infirmus, irritus.

INVALID, subst. (*disabled soldier*), miles ad arma inutilis, miles mancus ac debilis: (*sickly person*), homo infirmus, debilis, valetudinarius.
To INVALIDATE, debilitare, infirmare, invalidum reddere. — *a will, testamentum rescindere or irritum facere.*
INVALIDITY, imbecillitas (*weakness*).
INVALUABLE, inestimabilis.
INVARIABLE, immutabilis, constans, stabilis, ratus.
INVARIABLENESS, immutabilitas, constantia.
INVARIABLY, firme, constanter.
INVEIGH against, in aliquem or in aliquid invehi; aliquem or aliquid insectari or increpare; in aliquem declamare; aliquem vituperare, objurare. — *Inveighed against*, maledictis lacescit.
INVEIGHER, qui aliquem maledictis lacescit.
INVEIGHING, aspera alicujus reprehensio, insectatio, objuratio.
INVECTIVE, oratio oburgatoria; convicium, probrum.
INVEIGLE, seduco, pellicio; blando sermone aliquem delinire, verborum lenociniis permulcere, in fraudem illicere, dolis ductare.
INVEIGLER, deceptor.
INVEIGLING, verborum lenocinia, blanditiæ.
INVELOP, involvo, implico, operio, cooperio, velo, obduco, tego. See *Envelop*.
INVENT (*find*), invenio, reperio: (*devise*), excogito, comminiscor, ementior, fingo, confingo. — *To invent craftily*, machinor. — *To invent deceit*, dolum nectere. — *To invent words*, verba fabricari. — *New invented law*, jus commentitium.
INVENTOR, inventor, repertor, excogitator, fabricator. — *Jason, the inventor of the first ship*, primæ ratis molitor Jason. — *A crafty inventor*, machinator, molitor. — *The first inventor*, auctor.
INVENTING, **INVENTION**, inventio, excogitatio: (*the thing*), res inventa, inventum. — *A man of good invention*, ad excogitandum acutus; qui animo sollerti res novas excogitat. — *An invention* (*device or trick*), commentum, dolus, artificium, techna. — *Do you think these are mere inventions?* fingi hæc putatis? Cic.
INVENTIVE, ingenii ad excogitandum acuti, ingeniosus.
INVENTORY, index; repertorium, inventarium. — *To take an inventory*, repertorium or inventarium facere.
INVERT, invertio.
INVERTEDLY, ordine inverso.
INVERSION, inversio.
INVEST one with, possessionem alicui dare. — *To invest in an office*, inauguro; aliquem in aliquo munere constituere. — *To invest* (*besiege*), obsidione urbem or arcem cingere or premere; circumsidere: (*to cover all over*), circumvestio.
INVESTING, **INVESTITURE**, ritus inaugurationis.
INVESTMENTS, vestimenta.
INVESTIGATE, investigo, indago.
INVESTIGATION, investigatio, indagatio.
INVESTIGABLE, quod investigari potest.
INVEETERATE, inveteratus. — *To grow inveterate*, inveteraseo.
INVETERACY, inveteratio.
INVIDIOUS, invidus, invidiosus, odiosus; infestus, infensus.
INVIDIOUSLY, invidiose.
INVIDIOUSNESS, invidia, invidentia.
INVIGORATE, stimulo, exstimulo; non vases vires addere, confirmo.
INVIGORATION, alacritas.
INVINCIBLE, invictus, inexpugnabilis; inextuperabilis (*poet.*).
INVINCIBLENESS, vis invicta, animus invictus.
INVINCIBLY, ita ut vinci nequeat.
INVIOLE, inviolatus, sanctus, sacer.
INVIOLENESS, sanctitas; ærimonia.
INVIOLEABLY, inviolate, sanctissime.
INVIOLE, inviolatus; sanctus.
INVISIBLE, invisibilis; quod oculorum aciem fugit.
INVISIBLENESS, by a periphrasis.
INVITE, invito, voco. — *to supper*, ad cæ-

nain aliquem invitare. — *to drink a glass with one*, poculis aliquem invitare. — *To invite himself to supper with any one*, cœnam alicui condicere.
INVITER, invitator.
INVITING (*see Attractive*); suavis, dulcis.
INVITINGLY, blande, illecebrose. — *To look invitingly*, oculos alicujus allectare.
INVITATION, **INVITING**, invitatio, vocatio, vocatus.
INVOICE, mercium index or catalogus.
INVOKE, invoco, imploro; eieo.
INVOCATION, precatio, imploratio.
INVOLUNTARY, fortuitus (*e. g.* motus).
INVOLUNTARILY, fortuito, casu; præter voluntatem. — *That expression fell involuntarily from him*, excidit ei nolenti dictum illud.
INVOLVE, involvo, implico.
INVOLUTION, involutio.
INVULNERABLE, qui vulnerari non potest, invulnerabilis.
INWARD, adj. internus, intestinus. — *Most inward*, intimus, penitissimus.
INWARD, **INWARDS**, **INWARDLY**, intus, intrinsecus, medullitus, introrsum or introrsus.
INWARDS, s. intestina, exta. See *Bowels*, *Entrails*.
INWRAP, implico, circumpllico, involvo.
INWRAPPING, involutio, implexus, circumplexus.
INWREATH, circumcingo.
IONIAN, **IONIC**, Ionicus.
IRASCIBLE, iracundus, in iram pronus or præceps.
IRE, ira, iracundia, bilis.
IREFUL, iratus, iræ plenus; iracundus.
IREFULLY, irate, iracunde.
IRELAND, Hibernia.
Irish, Hibernicus. — *The Irish*, Hiberni.
IRK, tædere, pigere.
IRKSOME (*displeasing*), gravis, acerbus; (*tedious*), molestus.
IRKSOMENESS, tædium.
IRON, ferrum. — *Strike the iron while it is hot*, utendum est animis, dum spe ealent; matura, dum libido manet. — *A branding-iron*, cauterium. — *Of iron*, ferreus. — *Done with iron*, ferratus. — *A thing made of iron*, an iron tool, ferramentum. — *An iron or box-iron for clothes*, ferramentum ad lintea leviganda aptum. — *Tipped with iron*, ferratus. — *An iron color*, ferrugo; of it, ferrugineus. — *An iron-gray color*, color cinereus or cineraceus. — *Iron wares*, ferramenta. — *An iron bar*, vectis ferrea. — *An iron-grated window*, fenestra (ferro) clathrata. — *Old iron*, ferramenta detrita. — *An iron mill or forge*, officina ferraria. — *An ironmonger*, negotiator or mercator ferrarius; ferramentarius. — *An iron-mould*, ferri vestigium in charta, etc. impressum. — *A harping iron*, harpago. — *Cramp irons*, subscudes. — *Iron-hearted*, ferreus.
To IRON, lintea ferramento levigare. — *Ironed* (*fettered*), vinculis constrictus.
IRONY, ironia, ironia dissimulantiaque.
IRONICAL, ironicus.
IRONICALLY, ironice.
IRRADIATE, irradio; luce suâ collustrare.
IRRADIATION, radiatio.
IRRATIONAL (*without reason*), rationis expers, ratione carens, brutus; irrationalis, Sen.; demens, insanus: — (*unreasonable*), iniquus, injustus.
IRRATIONALLY, nullâ ratione.
IRRECLAIMABLE, qui ad bonam frugem revocari non potest.
IRRECONCILABLE, implacabilis, inexpiables, inexorabilis.
IRRECONCILABLY, odio implacabili; implacabiliter.
IRRECOVERABLE, irreparabilis.
IRRECOVERABLY, penitus, omnino, prorsus; in perpetuum.
IRREFRAGABLE. — *An irrefragable argument*, argumentum firmissimum.
IRREFRAGABLY, sine controversiâ, sine dubio.
IRREGULAR, enormis, abnormis; non constans; incompositus; anomalus (*in gramm.*): (*in attendance*), infrequens.
IRREGULARITY, enormitas; infremia.
IRREGULARLY, contra regulam enormiter, prave; non constanter; minus frequenter.

IRRELIGION, impietas erga Deum (deos).
IRRELIGIOUS, impius erga Deum (deos), negligens Dei ac religionis; scelestus.
IRRELIGIOUSLY, impie, scelestè.
IRREMEDIABLE, insanabilis, desperatus; immedicabilis (*poet.*).
IRREMEDIABLY, ita ut sanari or corrigi nequeat.
IRREPARABLE, irreparabilis; quod reparari nequit.
IRREPARABLY, penitus, funditus; sic ut reparari nequeat; in æternum.
IRREPREHENSIBLE, **IRREPROACHABLE**, **IRREPROVABLE**, non reprehendendus, non vituperandus, ab omni vitio vacuus, irreprehensus, integer, sanctus.
IRREPREHENSIBLY, &c., sine culpâ or vitio; sancte, sanctissime.
IRREPROACHABLENESS, summa morum probitas; vitæ sanctitas.
IRRESISTIBLE, cui nullâ vi resisti potest, cui nullo modo obsisti potest; invictus (*unconquerable*); inevitabilis (*inevitable*).
IRRESISTIBLY, ita ut resisti non possit.
IRRESOLUTE, dubius, inconstans, anceps, infirmus.
IRRESOLUTELY, dubitanter, inconstanter, leviter.
IRRESOLUTION, dubitatio, inconstantia, levitas.
IRRESPECTIVELY, sine exceptione.
IRRETRIEVABLE, irreparabilis, quod nunquam resarci potest.
IRRETRIEVABLY, penitus, funditus.
IRREVERENT, inverecundus, parum verecundus.
IRREVERENTLY, parum reverenter.
IRREVERENCE, irreverentia.
IRREVERSIBLE, immutabilis; in perpetuum ratus.
IRREVERSIBLY, sine mutatione; constanter.
IRREVOCABLE, irrevocabilis.
IRREVOCABLY, in perpetuum, in æternum.
IRRIGATE, irrigo.
IRRIGATION, irrigatio.
IRRITATE, irrito, exaspero; lacesso. — *Irritated*, irritatus, exacerbatus, exasperatus, incensus.
IRRITATION, irritatio.
ISINGLASS, ichthyocola.
ISLAND, **ISLE**, insula.
ISLANDER, insulanus, insulæ incola.
ISLES in a church, templi semitæ inter sedilia factæ.
ISRAELITE, Israëlita.
ISRAELITISH, Israëliticus.
ISSUE, subst. (*going forth*), exitus. — *An issue* (*end*), eventus, exitus. — *It is uncertain what will be the issue of this affair*, incertum est quo res evadat. — *To join issue*, pedem conferre: (*in law*), litem contestari. — *I will join issue with you*, veniam quocunque lacescis. — *An issue* (*offspring*), liberi, stirps, progenies; suboles, proles, (*poet.*). — *Male issue*, stirps or progenies virilis. — *An issue* (*sore*), ulcus. — *of blood*, sanguinis fluxus or fluxus. — *An issue in the arm*, leg, &c., fonticulus. — *An issue* (*spring*), scaturigo.
To ISSUE (*sally out*), erumpo, eruptionem facere; (*go out*), egredior, exeo, exsilio; (*turn out*), exitum habere, evado; (*result from*), maneo, emano, exsisto; (*come forth*), emergo; (*dart forth*), emicio. — *To issue out money*, pecuniam erogare, repræsentare. — *a proclamation*, edictum publicare, edico.
ISSUING, fluxio, emanatio.
ISSUELESS, liberis carens, cui stirps dest; orbis liberis.
ISTHMUS, isthmus.
IT, is, ea, id. — *It is your duty*, tuum est. — *It begins to be light*, lucescit jam. — *It is a shame to talk of it*, turpe est dictu. — *It* (*i. e. the affair*) is according to our wish, voto res convenit. — *It was death for him to lie hid*, latere ei mortis erat instar. — *It is I*, ego sum. — *It is nothing to me*, nihil mea refert. — *Every body cries shame on it*, clamant omnes indignissime factum. — *Its*, ejus, illius.

ITSELF, ipse, sui. — *Of itself it pleases us*, per se nobis placet. — *The matter itself will testify*, in medio est res ipsa. — *The thing speaks for itself*, res ipsa loquitur.

ITCH, *s.* scabies, scabrities. — *A rough itch*, depetigo, inpetigo. — *To give one the itch*, scabiem alicui affricare. — *To have the itch*, scabiē laborare. — ¶ *An itch or itching desire*, cupiditas, aviditas; libido.

To ITCH, prurio. — *My fingers itch to be at him*, vix me contineo quin involem in capillum.

JABBER, garrio, blatero. — || See *Chatter*.

JABBERER, blatero, garrulus.

JABBERING, garritus (inconditus).

JACK. — *The jack of a ship*, aplustre, vexillum. — *A jack to turn a spit*, instrumentum quo caro veru transfixa ad ignem versatur. — *A Jack on both sides*, qui lævâ dextrâque æque utitur. — *Jack will never make a gentleman*, ex quo vis ligno non fit Mercurius. — *A good Jack makes a good Gill*, bonus dux bonum reddit comitem. — *A Jack of all trades*, ad omnes res aptus, homo omnis Minervæ. — *Jack with a lantern*, ignis fatuus. — *A jack-pudding*, maccus, sannio.

JACKANAPES, simia.

JACKDAW, monedula.

JACKAL, lupus aureus.

JACKET, saguin, sagulum. — *A little jacket*, tunicula. — *Wearing a jacket*, tunicatus.

JACOBINE FRIAR, monachus ordinis S. Dominici ascriptus.

JADE (*sorry horse*), caballus, equus piger et ignavus. — *A lean jade*, equus strigosus, jumentum strigosum. — *An old jade*, emeritus equus. — ¶ *A jade* (*paltry woman*), mulier improba, nequam, effrons, impudica.

To JADE (*tire*), aliquem fatigare, defatigare, lassare, delassare. — *Jaded*, fatigatus, etc., defessus.

JADISH TRICK, techna or astutia mœreticia.

JAG, laciniose incidere, serræ modo incidere.

JAGGED, JAGGY, dentatus, serratus, laciniosus.

JAIL, carcer, custodia, ergastulum. — *To be in jail*, in custodiâ publicâ or vinculis esse. — *Jail-bird*, stigmatias, furcifer. — *General jail-delivery*, universalis e custodiâ emissio.

JAILER, carceris custos, carceri præpositus; ergastularius. — *His fee*, carceris sumptus.

JAKES, forica, latrina. — *Jakes-cleanser*, foricarum conductor.

JAMBS (*of a door*), postes; (*of a chimney*), latera.

JANGLE, altercor, rixor. — *Jangling* (*in note*), absonus, dissonus. — *A jangling fellow*, homo argutus or argutulus.

JANGLER, argutator, litigator; blatero, rabula.

JANGLING, argutatio, cavillatio, altercatio; garrulitas.

JANIZARY, janissarus, statarius miles Turcicus.

JANUARY, (mensis) Januarius.

JAPAN, aliquid Japonum more linere, polire, ornare.

JAR, (*earthen vessel*), testa, urceus.

JAR, *v.* discere, dissono, discordo, altercor. — *This string jars*, hæc chorda dissonat. — *Jarring*, discrepans, dissonus, discors. — ¶ *To jar* (*shake, strike*), quatio, quasso, concutio, collidere inter se.

JAR, subst. (*quarrel*), rixa, jurgium, altercatio, contentio; (*clash*), collisio, collisus, concursio, concursus. — *To make or stir up jars*, jurgia committere, lites serere or movere; similitates fovere. — *To pacify jars*, discordias sedare, lites componere.

JARGON, sermo perplexus, absonus, inconditus; voces.

JASPER, iaspis.

JAUNDICE, morbus regius or arquatus; icterus. — *Sick of the jaundice*, Janndiced, ictericus, arquatus.

ITCHY, scabiosus.

ITCHING, pruritus, prurigo.

ITEM (*article*), pars, particula; nomen (*of a debt*).

ITINERANT, iter faciens; qui urbes circumit; vagus.

ITINERARY, itinerarium.

ITSELF. See *It*.

J.

JAUNT up and down, cursito, discuro, vagor.

JAUNT, JAUNTING, discursus, vagatio: (*journey*), iter.

JAVELIN, hasta; jaculum, pilum. — *A little javelin*, hastula. — *Javelin-bearer*, hastatus; pilatus.

JAW, maxilla. — *Of the jaw*, maxillaris. — *The jaws*, fauces, rictus.

JAY, pica glandaria.

JEALOUS, zelotypus, suspiciosus. — *To make jealous*, zelotypiâ afficere. — *To become jealous*, zelotypiâ affici; suspicor. — *To be jealous one of another*, suspectos inter se esse. — *A jealous person*, suspicax.

JEALOUSLY, suspiciose.

JEALOUSY, zelotypia, suspicio. — *To live in jealousy*, suspicionibus angi; omnia et semper suspicari or vereri.

JEER, derideo, illudo, cavillor, ludibrio habere. — *Jeered*, irrisus, derisus.

JEER, sanna, dicerium.

JEERER, derisor, irrisor.

JEERING, irrisio.

JEERINGLY, acerbe.

JEHOVAH, Jehova, verus Deus.

JEJUNE, jejunus, tenuis.

JEJUNELY, jejune.

JEJUNENESS, exilitas, jejunitas.

JELLY, jus gelatum; coagulum. — *of quinces*, cydonia gelata. — *Beaten to a jelly*, pugnis concisus.

JEOPARDY, discrimen, periculum. — *To be in jeopardy*, periclitari, in periculo versari. — *To bring into jeopardy*, in discrimen adducere. — *With jeopardy*, periculose.

JEOPARDED, in discrimen or periculum adductus.

JEOPARDING, periclitatio.

JERK (*whip*), verbero, flagello; verberibus cædere. — ¶ *To jerk* (*noice*), calcitro.

JERK *s.* (*lash*), verber, ictus, plaga. — ¶ *A jerk* (*sudden spring*), impetus. — *To do a thing with a jerk or very speedily*, impetu or citissime aliquid agere.

JERKIN (*coat*), tunica curta, colobium.

JESSAMINE, iasminum. — *Yellow jessamine*, polemonium.

JEST, *v.* joci, dictum ridiculum; facetiæ (*nocticisms*). — *A little jest*, jocus, nipping, dicerium. — *A wanton jest*, jocus obscænis, illiberalis, petulans. — *Merry jests*, sales, facetiæ. — *Dry*, clanculum mordacis. — *In jest*, per jocum; joco. — *I know not whether he speaks these things in jest or earnest*, joco an serio illa dicat, nescio. — *Spoken in jest*, jocularis, jocularinus. — *Full of jests or loving to jest*, jocosus, facetus, festivus. — *To be full of jests*, facetiis abundare or fluere. — *To crack a jest*, joci, joco uti. — *To put a jest upon one*, in aliquem jocosâ dicta jactare, ridicula jacere or mittere; aliquem per jocum irridere. — *You throw your jests at me*, nunc tu me ludos deliciae-que facis. — *I only spoke in jest*, jocabar modo. — *To take a jest*, æquo animo diceria ferre. — *It is all a jest or a mere jest*, res nihili est, res est frivola.

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JESTER, jnculator, mimus, derisor; sannio; ethologus. — *A saucy jester*, scurra.

JESTING, *adj.* jocosus, salsus, dicax.

JESTING, *s.* jociatio, derisio, cavillatio. — *A fine manner of jesting*, jocandi genus liberale, elegans, urbanum, ingeniosum, facetum, ingenuum, libero homine dignum. — *It is no jesting matter*, res est gravissima. — *Without jesting*, joco amoto, omissis jociis, extra jocum, serio. — *A saucy jesting*, scurrilitas.

JESTINGLY, joco; jocose.

JESUIT, unus e Societate Jesu.

JET, gages.

JETTY, JET-BLACK, coracino colore; nigerrimus.

JET (*of water*), aquæ radius.

JET (*strut*), magnifice incedere; (*stick out*), promineo, propendeo, exsto.

JETTING OUT, prominentia, projectura.

JETTING (*strutting*), incessus magnificus.

JEW, Judæus.

JEWISH, Judæicus.

JEWIS-HARP, ferramentum fremens.

JEWEL, gemma. — *Set with jewels*, gemmatus. — *My jewel!* meum corculum! — *A counterfeited jewel*, gemma adulterina. — *Jewel-box*, capsula gemmaria.

JEWELLER, gemmarius.

JIG, tripudium, chorea rustica.

To Jig, tripudio.

JILT, spem amantis ludificari.

JINGLE (*clink*), tinnio; (*affect words*), verba captare or aucupari.

JINGLE, *s.* tinnitus. — *To make a jingle of words*, inani vocc sonare. — *A jingle of words*, verba inania or futilia quæ similiter cadunt.

JOB (*little work*), negotiolum. — *A good job*, res lucrosa.

JOCKEY, equiso; equorum moderator, domitor, venditor.

JOCOSE, jocosus, facetus, festivus.

JOCOSELY, jocose, facete, joculariter, festive.

JOCOSENESS, animus ad jocandum promptus; dicta jocosâ; facetiæ.

JOCULAR, jocularis.

JOCULARITY, hilaritas.

JOCUND, hilaris, alacer, latus. — *To be jocund*, lator, gestio.

JOCUNDNESS, hilaritas.

JOCUNDLY, hilariter, jocose.

JOG, JOGGLE, agito, quatio, trudo. — *To jog with the elbow*, cubito fodere, cubito submovere. — *Do not jog me*, — *I ordered it*, noli fodere, — *jussi*. — *To joggle*, *v. n.* (*as the hand in writing*), contremisco. — *To jog* (*as a coach*), subsulto, vacillo. — ¶ *To jog on*, progredior, procedo. — *To be jogging*, abeo, discedo, abscedo.

Jog, subst. concussio, quassatio, succussus: (*pacc*), incessus.

JOGLING (*trembling*), tremor.

JOIN to, adjuñge, apto, connecto; (*be adjoined to*), accedo, adjungor. — *They were joined by volunteers in hopes of plunder*, voluntarios ad spem prædæ undique asciverunt. — *To join forces*, copias conjungere. — *To join together* (*conneet*), jungo, conjungo, compingo, connecto; aggrego: (*be joined together*), coëo, coalesco, cohæreo, continuo. — *Joining* (*adjoining*), contigus, continuus; continens. — *To join in a suit at law*, in lite coire. — *To join or elcave to*, adhaereo. — *To join or be next*, contingo. — *To join as a joimer*, coagmento, coasso, conglutino. — *To join issue* (*stand to it*), pedem conferre. — *I will join issue with you*, veniam quocunque lacessis. — *To join fellowship*, aliquid inter se sociare or consociare; *se cum aliquo conjungere*. — *To join under*, subnecto. — *Joined*, junctus, copulatus. — *When the battle was joined*, acie commissâ, signis collatis. — *Joined to*, alijunctus, connexus, agglutinatus. — *Joined together as houses*, continuus, contiguus. — *Join-*

ed between, interjunctus. — *Joined neatly, concinne compactus* or *compositus.* — *Ill joined, male cohærens.* — *Well joined, bene compactus.* — *Not to be joined, insoeciabilis.*
JOINER (*by trade*), *lignarius* (*sc. faber*); *intestinararius.*
JOINERY, *fabrilis opus elegantius; opus intestinum.*
JOINING, *unctio, junctura.* — *A joining together, conjunctio; congiunctio.* — *A joining of boards, tabulatio, contabulatio, conignatio:* — (*of words in a sentence*), *constructio, ordo, compositio.*
JOINT, *subst. articulus, commissura, junctura, compago.* — *To put out of joint, lux.* — *Out of joint, luxatus; de suo loco extortus.* — *A joint in stalks, geniculum.* — *A joint of the body, artus, articulus.* — *A joint of mutton, membrum ovium or ovillum.* — *A space between two joints, intermedium.* — *From joint to joint, articulatum.* — *Of the joints, articularis, articularius.* — *Full of joints, articulosus.*
TO JOINT, (*quarter out*), *deartuo.*
JOINTED (*as herbs*), *geniculatus; (as boards), tabulatus, conglutinator.*
JOINTER. See *Plane.*
JOINT, *adj.* — *A joint heir, coheres.* — *Joint tenants, simul tenentes; qui conjunctim tenent.* — *With joint consent, mutuo assensu.*
JOINTLY, *conjunctim, conjunctim, conjuncte; communiter.*
JOINTURE (*dowry*), *dos.*
JOIST, *tignum, tigillum.*
TO JOIST, *tigna aptare.*
JOKE, *jocus.* — *A poor and far-fetched joke, frigidus et accessus jocus.* — *To put a joke upon one, alicui illudere, aliquem ludos facere.*
TO JOKE, jocos. But see *Jest.*
JOKER, jocular, homo jocosus. See *Jocose, Jocular.*
SOLE of a fish, piscium fauces or caput. — *¶ To walk cheek by jole, tegere alicujus latus, æquâ fronte ambulare.*
JOLLY, *festivus, lætus, hilaris.* — *To be jolly, lator, gestio, se hilarum facere.*
JOLLILY, *festive, hilare, læte, hilariter.*
JOLLITY, *læticia, festivitas.*
JOLT, (*shnke*), *v. a. concutio, quatio.* — *To jolt as a coach, subsulto.*
JOLT, subst. concussio, quassatio. — *The jolt of a coach, subsultus; succussus.*
JOLTING, *concussio.*
JOLTHEAD, *stipes, caudex.*
JONQUIL, narcissus ionquilla (L.).
JORDEN, *matula.*
JOSTLE. See *Justle.*
JOT. — *Not a jot, nihil, ne minimum quidem.* — *He cares not a jot for his credit, flocci non facit fidem.* — *Every jot of it, totum quantumcunque.*
JOURNAL, *ephemeris, commentarii diurni; commentarii; acta diurna.*
JOURNALIST, *qui ephemeridem, etc. scribit.*
JOURNEY, *iter; via; profectio (departure); peregrinatio (in foreign parts).* — *Being almost at my journey's end, prope jam decurso spatio.* — *He is ready to go, ad iter instructus or accinctus est.* — *To begin a journey, iter ingredi, in viam se dare.* — *To perform a journey, iter conficere.* — *To provide for a journey, viaticum or necessaria ad iter faciendum parare.* — *A far journey, peregrinatio.* — *Fitted for a journey, ad iter instructus, paratus, accinctus.* — *Provision for a journey, viaticum.*
TO JOURNEY, iter facere; in viam se dare.
JOURNEYMAN, *mercenarius; operarius; opera, pl.*
JOURNEYWORK, *opus diurnâ mercede locatum; opera.*
JOUST. See *Just.*
JOVIAL, *lætus, hilaris, alacer.* — *A jovial fellow, homo festivus, congerro lepidus; Græculus.*
JOY, *gaudium, hilaritas, læticia.* — *There is no joy without annoy, extrema gaudii luctus occupat.* — *To give or wish one joy, gratulari, congratulari.* — *God give you joy, Dii approbent; Dii bene verent.* — *To fill one with joy, lætifico, exhilaro.* — *To leap for joy, exsultio, gestio.* — *To clap hands for joy, plaudo.* — *A leaping for joy, exsultatio.*
TO JOY (rejoice), gaudeo, lator.
JOFUL, Jovous, lætus, jucundus, hilaris,

alacris; lætabilis. — *Very joyful, perlætus.* — *A little joyful, hilarulus.* — *To be joyful, lator.* — *To make joyful, exhilaro, lætifico.*
JOYFULLY, *alacriter, hilare, læte.*
JOYFULNESS, *hilaritas, læticia, gaudium.*
JOYLESS, *illætabilis, tristis.*
JUBILEE, (*joyful festival*), *festi dies lætissimi; (great joy), mira or ingens læticia.* — *The jubilee year of the Jews, annus jubileus.*
JUBILANT, *lætus, læticiâ exsultans; triumphans, jubilans, lætos clamores tollens.*
**JUDAICAL, Judaicus.
**JUDAISM, Judaismus.
JUDGE, *judex, recuperator, quæstor, (See the Lex.); qui judicium exercet; arbiter (arbitrator, referee).* — *An assistant judge, assessor.* — *Judges of assize, duumviri, etc. conventibus agendis.* — *¶ Fig. judex criticus; æstimator, existimator.* — *A good judge of poetry, carminum æstimator non levis.* — *An unfair judge, judex iniquus, inimicus.* — *I am no judge of this, hoc non est mei judicii.*
TO JUDGE (hold a trial), cognosco, jus dicere: — (*pronounce judgment*), *judico, judicium edere in aliquem, sententiam pronuntiare; (not in court), sententiam dicere, judicium facere (alicujus rei, de re, de aliquo), judico; (suppose, think), existimo, censeo, puto, opinor.* — *To judge before, præjudico.* — *between, didico.* — *Let any body judge, cedo quævis arbitrum.* — *Let others judge, aliorum sit judicium, hoc alii videant.* — *I judged of your intentions by my own, tum animum ex animo spectavi meo.* — *To judge reasonably, ex æquo judicare.* — *independently, suo judicio uti.* — *As I judge, meo quidem animo, meâ sententiâ.* — *If you judge it to be convenient, si tibi videtur.* — *To judge wrongfully, injuste (unjustly) judicare; inique (unfairly) judicare.*
JUDGING, judicatio, rei cognitio.
JUDGMENT (sentence), (judicis) sententia; judicium; arbitrium (will), arbitrium. — *The day of judgment, dies quo Deus de omnibus judicabit.* — *To sit in judgment, cognosco; pro tribunali sedere; forum agere.* — *To give or pass judgment, sententiam pronuntiare.* — *in a lawsuit, causam or litem didicare.* — *To give judgment for a person, litem secundum aliquem judicare.* — *To give away by judgment, abjudico.* — *To give to by judgment, adjudico.* — *Arrest of judgment, judicii arrestatio (bad Latin).* — *A judgment-place or judgment-seat, tribunal.* — *¶ Judgment (ability or capacity of judging), judicium, judicandi facultas.* — *A man of good or sound judgment, æquus rerum æstimator; judex doctus et intelligens; homo acri judicio, subacti or limati judicii, emunctæ naris; sagax.* — *¶ (opinion), judicium, opinio, sententia.* — *In my judgment, meo judicio, ut mea fert opinio.* — *A wrong judgment, opinio falsa.*
JUDICATURE, court of, judicium.
JUDICIAL, JUDICIARY, judicialis, judicarius; forensis.
JUDICIALLY, *more judiciali.*
JUDICIOUS, *mente præditus, intelligens, sapiens, prudens; homo subacti or limati judicii; homo emunctæ naris.*
JUDICIOUSLY, *intelligenter, sapienter, prudenter; considerate; judicio.*
JUDICIOUSNESS, judicium; intelligentia, prudentia; circumspectio.
JUG, cantharus, lagena testacea.
JUGGLE, v. præstigijs agere.
JUGGLE, s. præstigiæ; fallacia; dolus.
JUGGLER, præstigiator; circulator. — *A female juggler, præstigiatrix.* — *A juggler's box, acetabulum.*
JUGGLING, adj. præstigijs; fallax.
JUGGLINGLY, dolose, fraudulenter, fallaciter.
JUGULAR, ad jugulum pertinens.
JUICE, succus; virus; sanies; melligo (of unripe fruit). — *The juice of poppy, opium.*
JUCELESS, exsuccus.
JUCY, succosus, succi plenus, succidus.
JUCINESS, succi abundantia.
JULEP, potio dulcis; julebus (low Lat.).
JULY, (mensis) Julius; Quintilis (under the republic).****

JUMBLE together, confundo; collido; mutuo irruere. — *To jumble or shake, concutio.* — *Jumbled together, corfusus, indigestus; (shaken), concussus, quassatus.*
JUMBLE, subst. (noise), strepitus confusus: (hodge-podge), farrago. — *To make a jumble, strepitum confusum facere.*
JUMBLING together, confusio; indigesta rerum commixtio.
JUMP, v. salio, salto, subsulto. — *first, præulto.* — *over, transulto, transilio.* — *upon, assulto.* — *down, desilio.* — *In a jumping posture, saltabundus, Gell.* — *¶ To jump in with one in judgment, idem cum altero sentire, in eadem esse sententiâ, consentio.*
JUMP, subst. saltus, subsultus.
JUMPER, saltator.
JUMPING, saltatio, saltatus.
JUNCTURE (joint), junctura, commissura. — *of affairs, rerum status or conditio.* — *See Conjunction.*
JUNE, (mensis) Junius.
JUNIOR, junior; minor natu; filius.
JUNIPER-TREE, juniperus.
JUNKETS, bellaria, tragemata.
TO JUNKET, comissor; gulæ indulgere; opipare epulari; mensas conquisitissimis cibis exstructas frequentare.
JUNKETING, comissatio, gulæ indulgentia.
JUNTO, globus; factio.
JURIDICAL, juridicus.
JURISDICTION, jurisdictio, jurisdictio-nis potestas. — *To be under a person's jurisdiction, esse sub alicujus potestate or ditione.*
JURY, (homines) jurati. — *The foreman of the jury, princeps juratorum.* — *The grand jury, viginti quatuor homines ad inquisitionem majorem faciendam jurati.* — *The petit jury, duodecim homines ad inquisitionem minorem faciendam jurati.* — *A party jury, homines jurati partim indigenæ, partim alienigenæ.*
JUROR, JURYMEN, juratus (homo), jurator.
JURY mast, malus vicarius.
JUST, adv. — *Just so many, totidem (as, quot).* — *He had just three children, tres omnino liberos suscepit.* — *Just now, modo, jam primum.* — *Just born, recens natus.* — *Just as I was going away, in ipso discessu nostro.* — *Just in the nick of time, in ipso temporis articulo.* — *But just now he spoke to me, modo me appellavit.* — *Just as, just so, haud aliter, haud secus.* — *Just as it ought to be, plane uti factum oportuit.* — *You are just of my mind, juxta rem mecum tenes.* — *I know just as much as you, juxta tecum scio.* — *He will be just such another as his grandfather was, in avi mores abiturus est.*
JUST, subst. ludus equester, certamen equitum hastis concurrentium. — *Justs, certamina equestria, ludi equestres; simulacra belli, Virg.*
TO JUST, cum lanceis in equis concurrere.
JUSTING, cataphractorum cum lanceis concursus.
JUSTING-PLACE, locus ubi certamen, etc. celebratur.
JUST, adj. justus, æquus, rectus. — *With just cause, merito.* — *I have just cause to hate you, merito caput odium me tui.*
JUSTLY, juste, æque; jure; merito, non injuriâ.
JUSTICE, JUSTNESS, justitia, æquitas, jus: (punishment), supplicium. — *He lost that life in battle, which ought to have been taken from him by the hand of justice, quem spiritum supplicio debuerat, prælio reddidit, Paterc.* — *¶ A justice of the peace, magistratus qui de levioribus delictis cognoscendi jus habet; publicæ securitatis custos.* — *A justice of a court, judex; of a criminal court, qui de rebus capitalibus cognoscit.* — *A chief justice, judicum princeps.* — *Lords justices of a kingdom, viri nobiles quibus rerum publicarum administratio committitur, absente rege.*
TO JUSTIFY (clear from blame), aliquem de re aliquâ purgare, aliquem culpâ liberare; innocentem pronuntiare: (prove, make good), probare, approbare, comprobare, evincere. — *To justify one's self, se purgare, crimen diluere, culpam a se amovere.* — *one's conduct, rationem facti sui*

probare. — *To justify by witness, testimoniis or testibus comprobare.* — *Justified (cleared from blame), purgatus, a culpa liberatus; (made good), probatus, comprobatus, evictus.*
JUSTIFIABLE, quod defendi potest, iustitiæ conformis or consonus.

JUSTIFYING, JUSTIFICATION (clearing from blame), purgatio; accusationis refutatio; criminis depulsio or remotio; culpa liberatio. — *¶ (proving), probatio, comprobatio.* — *by witness, testimonium, testificatio.* — *¶ Justification (in divinity), hominis reductus in gratiam cum Deo.*

JUSTLE, configo, trudo, impello. — *with the elbow, cubito perire or submovere.*
JUSTLE, JUSTLING, conflictus.
JUT. See *Jet*.
JUVENILE (youthful), juvenilis.
JUVENILITY, ardor juvenilis, rebus juvenile.

K.

KALENDAR, calendarium. — *A kalendar month, mensis justus pro computatione calendarii.*

KALENDS, calendæ.

KEEL, carina. — *Made like a keel, carinatus.*

KEEN (sharp), acutus: (pungent), acutus, acer, mordax, aculeatus: (eager), ardens, fervidus, acer. — *Keen expressions, verborum aculei, voces acerbæ, dicta mordacia.*

KEENLY, acute, acriter, ardentem, fervide.
KEENNESS, acrimonia. — *of appetite, cupiditas edendi.* — *of expression, asperitas or acerbitas verborum.*

KEEP (hold, take care, or preserve), tenco, servo, asservo, reservo; custodio. — *Keep all to yourself, integrum tibi reserves; tibi habeas.* — *He lies to keep his tongue in use, mentitur consuetudinis causâ.* — *Keep on your way, perge iter (facere); perge ut cœpisti.* — *To keep one's countenance, eundem vultum servare.* — *Milo now kept the field, Milo campum jam tenuit.* — *You might have kept your counsel, tacuisse poteras.* — *To keep one employed, aliquem negotiis occupatum tenere.* — *To keep a state in peace, civitatem concordem tenere, Liv.* — *Not kept, incustoditus.* — *To keep back (make to stop), sisto, detineo, contineo.* — *To keep back (tarry behind), pone sequi.* — *To keep one's bed (from sickness), lecto affigi.* — *To keep close (conceal), occulto, celo; premo.* — *Can you keep it close? potes tacere?* — *I must keep all close, nescio etiam id quod scio.* — *He can keep nothing close, rimarum plenus est, hâc illâc perfluit.* — *To keep close (lie hid), lateo.* — *To keep a coach, curram proprium habere.* — *To keep one company, comitor, cum aliquo versari.* — *To keep good or bad company, probis or improbis hominibus uti.* — *To keep (defend), defendo, tueor.* — *To keep down, deprimo; supprimo.* — *To keep (dwell), habito, moror, cominoror.* — *To keep an eye or guard upon or over, asservo, observo.* — *To keep or abstain from, se abstinere.* — *He kept himself three days without meat, triduum se cibo abstinuit.* — *To keep or hinder from, prohibeo.* — *I could not be kept from telling you more plainly, teneri non potui, quin tibi apertius declararem.* — *To keep fair with one, alicujus bonam opinionem de se retinere.* — *To keep one's ground, in loco consistere or manere.* — *To keep one in health, sospito.* — *To keep a holiday or festival, ferio, festum diem agere.* — *To keep one's birth-day, natalem celebrare.* — *To keep good or bad hours, tempestive or sero domum redire.* — *To keep house (support a family), familiam alere or sustentare; (be much at home), domi se ferre continere.* — *To keep a house in repair, sarta tecta præstare.* — *To keep in, v. a. continere, cohibere, arceo.* — *He commonly keeps in the country, fere se ruri continet.* — *Keep in your reins, fortius utere loris.* — *Kept in, clausus, inclusus, interclusus.* — *That may be kept in store, conditivus.* — *To keep (last), duro, maneo; ætatem ferre.* — *To keep low, affligo.* — *To keep (nourish), alo, nutrio, sustento.* — *They will not keep a ravenous fellow, alere nolunt hominem edacem.* — *You keep a snake in your bosom, tu viperam sub alâ nutricas.* — *He keeps the whole family, tota familiâ ab illo pendet.* — *To keep off or at bay, depello, distineo.* — *Keep or stand off, cave canem.* — *Whom his father and country thought it sufficient to have kept at bay, quem arcu-*

isse pater et patria contenti erant, V. Patere. — *To keep out, dispello.* — *To keep out of doors (not come in), se foris continere.* — *To keep out of sight, se ab hominum conspectu subducere.* — *To keep sheep, as a shepherd, oves pascere.* — *To keep to one's self, sibi retinere.* — *To keep to one's (own) time, tempore præstituto adesse.* — *to one's word, promissis stare; a fide datâ non recedere.* — *To keep under, supprimo, compesco; in officio continere.* — *To keep n fever under, febrem quiete et abstinentiâ mitigare.* — *To keep (v. n.) within bounds, intra fines consistere; modum tenere.* — *To keep (v. a.) in prison, servare in vinculis, Liv.* — *To keep time as musicians do with their feet, certam legem temporum servare, Quint.* — *The choir keeps time, chorus canentium, velut conspiratione factâ, consentit atque concinit.*
KEEPER, custos. — *A coo-keeper, bubulcus.* — *A housekeeper, paterfamilias.* — *The lord keeper of the great seal, sigilli magni custos.*

KEEPING, conservatio, custodia. — *A keeping back, depulsio.* — *A keeping down, suppressio.* — *A keeping in or under, cohibitio, inhibitiô.*

KEG, dolium, seria, oca.

KELING (fish), asellus.

KELP, sal chemicus ex algâ marinâ.

KELTER. — *He is not in kelter, nondum est paratus.*

KEMB, pecto.

KEN (know), cognosco, internosco: (see afar off), prospicio.

KEN, subst. — *Within ken, in conspectu.*

KENNEL, canalis, cloaca. — *¶ A dog-kennel, tugurium canis.* — *¶ A kennel of hounds, canum grex.*

KENNEL coal, lapis ampelitis, terra ampelitis, lithanthrax.

KERCHIEF, ornamentum capitis; capital; rica (veil). — *A handkerchief, sudarium; muccinum.* — *A little handkerchief, sudariolum.*

KERMES, coccum.

KERNEL, nucleus (of fruit); medulla (the edible part of the kernel, of fruit and grain); os, lignum, (the hard kernel of a berry); granum (a corn or grain of corn, and of small grapes: full of such, granosus; having such, granatus): avoid acinus, to express kernel. — *To take out the kernels, enucleo.* — *Kernels in the throat, tonsillæ.* — *Wazing kernels in the neck, strumæ.*

KERSEY, pannus rarus or levidensis.

KESTREL, tinnunculus.

KETCH, navicula, navigiolum. — *¶ Jack Ketch, carnifex.*

KETTLE, ahenum; lebes. — *A great kettle, caldarium.* — *A little kettle, cacabus.* — *A kettle-drum, tympanum equestre; tympanum symphoniacum.*

KEY, clavis. — *Things which cannot be under lock and key, quæ non possunt esse sub clave.* — *A bunch of keys, clavium fasciculus.* — *Cross keys, claves decussatæ.* — *False keys, claves portarum adulterinæ.* — *A key-clog, tigillum clavi affixum.* — *The key-hole, foramen clavis.* — *A small key, clavicula.* — *A key-keeper or turnkey, clavicularius.* — *Key-stone, cuneus.* — *¶ Key in music, clavis.* — *The keys of an organ, pinuæ.* — *¶ A key-city, janua, claustra.*

KIBE, pernio. — *A little kibe, perniunculus.*

KICK, calcitro; calce ferire. — *Tell me or I will kick you, aut dic, aut accipe calcem.* — *To kick well (give him a good kicking), calcibus aliquem contunderc, concidere.* — *To kick backwards, recal-*

citro; calces remittere. — *To kick out of the house, calce aliquem ex ædibus abigere.* — *To kick down stairs, calce aliquem per gradus depellere.* — *To kick the door with his heels, fores calcibus insultare.* — *To kick up one's heels, supplantio; calce prosternere.* — *A kicking horse, equus calcitrosus.*

KICK, s. ictus calcis or pedis.

KICKING (of a horse, &c.), calcitratus.

KICKER, calcitro; equus calcitro.

KICKSHAWS, res ridiculæ, ridicula: scitamenta.

KID, hædus; capella. — *A young kid, hædulus, hædillus.* — *Kid leather, corium hædinum.* — *Of a kid, hædinus.*

To KID, (hædum) parere. — *Having kids, hædum recens enixa.* — *A place where kids are kept, hædile.*

KIDDING, hædorum partio.

KIDNAP, furto tollere; plagio aliquem abducere. — *Whose excellent parts his brothers being jealous of, they sold him, being privately kidnapped, to some foreign merchants, ejus excellens ingenium veriti fratres, clam interceptum peregrinis mercatoribus vendiderunt, Just.*

KIDNAPPER, plagiarius.

KIDNEY, ren. — *A kidney-bean, fascolus.* — *Kidney-vech, anthyllis.* — *Kidney-wort, cotyledon.* — *Of the kidneys, ad renes pertinens.* — *¶ (disposition), indoles, ingenium.*

KILDERKIN, dolium.

KILL, occido, cædo, interficio, interimo; trucidio; neco, eneco; mortem alicui afferre; animam alicujus extinguere; aliquem morte afficere or de medio tollere. — *News came that the forces of Mardonius were all killed, fama venit Mardonii copias occisione occidisse.* — *Not are all the drones to be killed, nec ad occisionem gens fucorum interihenda est.* — *To kill himself, mortem, necem sibi consciscere; vim sibi inferre; se ipsum vitâ privare.* — *He killed himself, manus violentas sibi ipsi intulit; sibi manibus suis necem conscivit.* — *To kill for sacrifice, inactio.*

KILLER, occisor, interfector, percussor. — *of his brother, fratricida.* — *of a man, homicida.* — *of parents, parricida.* — *of a tyrant, tyrannicida.*

KILLING, occisio, trucidatio, interemptio, cædes. — *The killing of parents, parricidium.* — *Is there no difference between killing the father and the servant? nihilne igitur interest patrem quis necet, an servum?* — *A killing for sacrifice, mactatio.* — *A universal killing, internecio, occidio.*

KILLING (deadly), adj. mortifer (letifer, poet.).

KILN, fornax. — *A brick-kiln, fornax lateraria.* — *A lime-kiln, fornax calcaria.*

KIMBO. — *A man with arms a-kimbo, homo ansatus.* — *To go with arms a-kimbo, subnixis alis incedere.*

KIN by blood, consanguineus, cognatus. — *by marriage, affinis.* — *Next of kin, consanguinitate proximus or proxima.* — *To be akin, necessitudine or cognatione conjunctum esse.* — *Next kin to (very like), finitimus, simillimus.* — *¶ See Akin.*

KINDRED, propinquitas, necessitudo, consanguinitas; cognatio (on the mother's side), agnatio (on the father's side); affinitas (by marriage). — *I am next of kindred to myself, proximus sum egomet mihi.* — *He was next of kin to the estate, gente ad eum rediit hereditas.* — *Kindred (kinsfolk), propinqui, proximi; consanguinei; cognati; affines.* — *A degree of kindred, gradus.* — *Of honest*

kindred, ingenuus, honesto loco natus — *To be of one kindred with*, cum aliquo propinquitate conjunctum esse.

KINDRED, *adj.* propinquus, propinquitate or sanguine conjunctus; affinis: *fig.* propinquus, finitimus, similis.

KINSFOLK. See *Kindred*.

KINSMAN, propinquus, consanguineus, cognatus. — *To acknowledge for a kinsman*, consanguineum agnoscere.

KINSWOMAN, propinqua, consanguinea, cognata.

KIND, *subst.* (sex), sexus; (sort), genus, species. — *The kind of soil*, soli natura or ingenium. — *That recollection is a kind of upbraiding*, isthac commemoratio quasi exprobratio est. — *It is a kind of silent speech*, sermo quidam tacitus est. — *See what kind of men they are*, genus hominum perspice. — *Of what kind*, cujusmodi, qualis. — *You know not what kind of a man he is*, nescis qui vir sit. — *What kind of life is that of yours?* quæ tua est ista vita? — *I suppose by this time you know what kind of a man my father is*, ego vos novisse credo jam ut (how) sit pater meus. — *I remembered what kind of letters you had sent me before*, memoriâ tenebam cujusmodi ad me literas antea misisti. — *I wrote you word before what kind of oration Pompey's was*, scripsi ad te antea concio Pompei qualis fuisset. — *Of this kind*, of that kind, hujusmodi, ejusmodi; illiusmodi; talis. — *Of all kinds*, omnis generis, omnigenus (*poet.*). — *Of the same kind*, ejusdem generis, eodem genere; ejusdemmodi; congruus. — *Of another kind*, diversi or alieni generis; dissimilis. — *I take him to be another kind of person*, ego hunc esse aliter credo. — *He is quite another kind of person from what he was*, totus commutatus est, plane alius factus est.

KIND, *adj.* (benevolent), benignus, humanus, benevolus, blandus, æquus, commodus; almus: (favorable), amicus, propitius.

KINDLY (benevolently), benigne, humaniter, comiter, blande, clementer. — *As kindly as he was able*, ut blandissime potuit. — *¶ (favorably)*, amice.

KINDNESS (benevolence), humanitas, benignitas, comitas, affabilitas, æquitas, amicitia, bonitas: (good turn), beneficium, meritum: (good will), favor, amor; gratia: (gratefulness), gratus animus. — *I will take this kindness of him*, ab eo gratiam hanc inibo. — *That she may do us a kindness*, mnd herself un harm, ut gratiam ineat sine suo dispendio. — *Much kindness is bestowed on him*, in eum benignitatis plurimum confertur. — *He had a mighty kindness for me*, erat cupidissimus mei. — *I will do them the kindness to bring them out*, meo beneficio proferentur. — *You will do me a very great kindness*, pergratum mihi feceris. — *All the kindness you can do*, he thinks not worth a rush, si quid beneficias, levior plumâ est gratia. — *To bestow a kindness*, see *Benefit*. — *To receive one*, beneficium accipere ab aliquo. — *To return a kindness*, mutuum gratiam referre, reddere, reponere; gratias vices reddere.

KINDLE, *v. a.* accendo, incendo, succendo, inflammo, (*prmp. and fig.*). — *a fire*, ignem facere, excitare, accendere. — *To kindle*, *v. n.* ignem concipere (*prop.*); exardescere, accendi, incendi, etc., (*prop. and fig.*). — *Kindled (angered)*, accensus, incensus.

KINDLING, incensio.

KINDRED. See *Kin*.

KINE, *pl.* of *Cow*.

KING, *rex*. — *A king or a beggar*, aut Cæsar aut nullus; *rex aut atinus*. — *To make a king*, regem constituere. — *A king at arms*, fæcialis, rex armorum, pater patratus. — *The king of good fellows*, arboriter bibendi. — *The king's house*, domus regia; palatium (*poet.*). — *King-fisher*, alcedo.

KINGLIKE, **KINGLY**, *adj.* regalis, regius, augustus, basilicus.

KINGLY, *adv.* regaliter, regie, regifice.

KINGDOM, regnum. — *To be in one's kingdom* (enjoy one's self), voto potiri.

KINSMAN, **KINSWOMAN**. See *Kin*.

KIRTLE, suppurum.

KISS, osculum, deosculum, basio, suavior; dissuavior; osculum, etc. alicui dare. — *He gently kissed his daughter*, oscula libavit natæ. — *You must kiss the hare's foot*, post festum venisti. — *To kiss the cup*, primoribus labiis gustare or-libare. — *To kiss the hand (one's own)*, manum a facie jactare; repeatedly, oscula jacere or jactare.

Kiss, *subst.* osculum, suavium; basium (smack, buss). — *A little kiss*, suaviolum; basiolum.

KISSER, osculator, basiator.

KISSING, osculatio, xosculatio, basiatio. — *Kissing goes* favor, non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.

KIT (milk-pail), mulctrale, sinus, mulctra: (fiddle), parva violina.

KITCHEN, culina, coquina. — *Of the kitchen*, coquinarium. — *A kitchen-maid*, ancilla (culinaria). — *A kitchen-boy*, culinarius, famulus (culinarius). — *Kitchen-furniture*, culinaria supellex. — *Kitchen-garden*, hortus olitorius. — *Kitchen-stuff*, res culinaria; olera (*pot herbs*).

KITE, milvus. — *Of a kite*, milvinus. — *A young kite*, pullus milvinus. — *¶ To raise a kite*, aquilam chartaceam in ærem tollere.

KITTEN, catulus felis.

To KITTEN (as a cat), catulos parere.

KNACK, *s.* habitus, ars, usus, facultas, ingenium ad aliquid aptum or habile. — *To have a knack at a thing*, alicujus rei esse apprime peritum. — *You have the knack of it*, rem pulchre calles. — *¶ A knack or toy*, res ludicra. — *Knacks*, knick-knacks, crepundia.

KNACK, *v.* crepo, crepito.

KNACKING, crepitus.

KNAPSACK, pera militaris or viatoria.

KNARE, tuber.

KNAVE, homo infamis; homo perfidus; fraudator; nebulosus. — *Knaves well met*, aruspex aruspiceum, Cretensis Cretensem. — *An arrant knave*, purus putus nebulosus; homo flagitiosissimus. — *Once a knave and never an honest man*, semel malus, semper malus. — *The knave at cards*, miles, eques. — *A base knave*, verbero, mastigia, furcifer. — *Crafty*, veterinarian. — *Beggarly*, vappa, homo semissis. — *Saucy*, effrons, improbus. — *Stinking*, sterquilinum. — *To play the knave*, veterinarian agere. — *A pack of knaves*, flagitiosorum grex.

KNavery, fraus, dolus; fallacia.

KNAVISH, improbus, pravius, scelestus, malitiosus; perfidus, fraudulentus. — *A knavish fellow*, nequam; fraudulentus; scelestus, scelus. — *A knavish construction of the law*, malitiosa juris interpretatio.

KNAVISHLY, improbe, sceclste, scelerate, dolose, fraudulentè.

KNAVISHNESS, nequitia, scelus, improbitas, fraus, dolus.

KNEAD, subigo, depso. — *together*, condepso.

KNEADING, subactio. — *A kneading-trough*, magis.

KNEE, genu. — *Humbly entreating on his knees*, flexis genibus supplex. — *He kneels humbly on his knees*, in genua procumbit; genua submittit. — *To fall at one's knees*, alicui or ad genua alicujus procumbere, genibus alicujus accidere. — *To bow the knee*, genua flectere. — *To fall upon one's knees*, in genua procumbere. — *A bowing of the knee*, genuum flexio. — *On his knees*, genibus nixus. — *A little knee*, geniculum. — *The kneepan*, patella. — *¶ Knee* (corner, turn), geniculum.

To KNEEL down, genibus niti; in genua procumbere: genibus nixum esse (the state). — *Kneeling*, genibus nitens or nixus. — *Knee-tribute*, poplite flexo salutatio.

KNEEL, campana funebri.

KNICK-KNACKS, crepundia; nugæ.

KNIFE, culter; scalprum, scalpellum. — *A little knife*, cultellus. — *A butcher's cleaving-knife*, securis lanionia. — *A pen-knife*, scalprum librarium. — *A two-edged knife*, culter anceps. — *A cut-purse knife*, sica. — *A dressing-knife*, culter propinarius. — *A pruning-knife*, falx; falx putatoria (for trees). — *A wood-knife*, culter venatorius. — *A chopping-knife* (for herbs), culter herbarius. — *for meat*, culter ad minuta conficiendum. — *A shoe-maker's*,

culter sutorius, scalprum sutorium. — *A clasped knife*, culter lamina in manubrium retorta. — *The back of a knife*, pars cultri aversa. — *The handle*, cultri manubrium. — *Made like a knife*, cultellatus. — *Edged like a knife*, cultellatus.

KNIGHT, eques. — *errant*, eques errans; eques qui incerta fata quatit. — *of the Garter*, eques ordini Parascelidis ascriptus. — *of the shire*, comitatus ascriptus. — *of the post*, caput perjuri. — *Knights' service*, militia equestris. — *Of a knight*, equester.

To KNIGHT, in ordinem equestrem recipere.

KNIGHTHOOD, dignitas equestris.

KNIGHTLY, quod equitem decet.

KNIT, acubus texere: (tie), stringo, astringo; ligo. — *To knit or tie with knots*, nodo; nodo colligare. — *To knit in*, innecto. — *together*, connecto. — *under*, subnecto. — *unto*, annecto, constringo. — *To knit stockings*, tibialia acubus texere. — *Knit together*, connexus, copulatus, illigatus. — *unto*, annexus, alligatus.

KNITTER, qui or quæ acubus textit.

KNITTING, textus. — *A knitting together*, connexio, connexus.

NOB, tuber, nodus; bulla. See *Boss*.

KNOBBED, **KNOBBY**, bullatus, asper, nodis distinctus, torosus.

KNOBBINESS, asperitas.

KNOCK (thump), *v.* pulso, tundo, contundo. — *To knock about the pate*, caput commutigare. — *To knock (v. a.) against*, alido, impingo. — *To knock or strike*, ferio, percutio. — *To knock at a door*, fores pulsare or pultare. — *To knock down*, prosterno, humi sternere. — *To knock in*, perfringo. — *niff*, frango. — *out*, excutio; elido. — *together*, collido. — *To knock under or submit*, manus victas dare.

Knock, *s.* pulsus (knocking); percussio; ictus; colpaphus (*with the fist*).

KNOCKER, qui pulsat, etc.; pulsans. — *¶ The knocker of a door*, malleus.

Knocking, pulsatio. — *together*, collisio.

KNOLL. — *To knoll bells*, campanas pulsare.

KNOLE, *subst.* colliculus.

KNOT (of a cord, &c.), nodus, nexus. — *A little knot*, nodulus. — *A knot or cothade*, vitta or tænia in rosæ formam collecta. — *A knot or puzzle*, nodus, difficultas, res obscura or inexplicabilis. — *A knot in wood*, nodus. — *A knot or joint of a stalk*, nodus; articulus; geniculum. — *A knot in a garden*, schema topiarium, lemnisci in nodum conserti. — *A knot of rogues*, flagitiosorum grex. — *A knot or cluster of people*, circulus. — *There is a knot of them*, omnes compacto rem agunt. — *Tied in a knot*, in nodum collectus or religatus; nodo coercitus. — *Without knots*, sine nodis; enodis.

To KNOT (bud), gemmo, germino. — *To knot (as young trees)*, nodos emittere; (as corn), geniculare. — *To knot or stick together like hair*, implicari. — *Knotted*, nodatus, in nodos collectus; — *as hair*, implexus, concretus.

KNOTTY, nodosus.

KNOTTINESS (difficulty), difficultas: (unevenness), asperitas.

KNOW, novisse, cognovisse, cognitum habere; alicujus rei notitiam habere; scire, non nescire, non ignorare; didicisse; tenere, intelligere. — *To come to know*, noscere, cognoscere; discere; resciscere. — *So came we to know it*, inde est cognitio facta. — *I know him by sight*, de facie novi. — *I know him as well as I know you*, novi hominem tanquam te. — *I know these things are commonly said*, non sum nescius ista dici solere. — *I know my own business*, ego meam rem sapio. — *As you know very well*, quod te non fugit. — *I know what to do*, quid ego agam habeo. — *He knows on which side his bread is buttered*, non vult sibi male; scit uti foro. — *To know not*, ignoro, nescio. — *Who knows not that?* inter omnes constat. — *He makes me know not what to do*, me consilii incertum facit. — *I know not what to say to them*, quid dicam hisco incertus sum. — *One knows not where to have him*, versutior est quam rota figuraris. — *I knew you foresaw these mischiefs*, cognovi te hæc mala præviden-

tem. — *When these things were known at Rome*, hæc ubi Romæ comperta sunt. — *Known all the world over*, per totam res est notissima terram. — *Known for a rogue*, scelere nobilis. — *It is a known saying*, tritum est proverbium. — *To come to be known*, enotesco, innotesco. — *To become known abroad*, in vulgus exire, emanare. — *The like was never known*, neino unquam mcminerat. — *To make known*, patefacio; manifestum facere; in medium proferre; enuntio, evulgo, (blurt out, noise abroad). — *Known openly*, divulgatus, pervulgatus. — *Well known*, percognitus, perspectus. — *It is well known*, liquet, constat. — *Known before*, præcognitus. — *Notoriously known*, clarus, manifestus, nobilis. — *To know again*, recognosco, agnosco. — *nsunder*, dignosco, internosco. — *beforehand*, præscio. prænosco. — *To know certainly*,

pernosco, exploratum habere. — *To know by inquiry*, deprehendo, comperio. — *To let one know*, significo, doceo, edoceo; certiore facere. — *I will let you know*, tibi notum faciam; faxo scies. — *To make one know*, ostendo, commonstro, commonefacio. — *To know by some token*, agnosco. — *To know well*, calleo, intelligo. — *Knowing*, gnarus, sciens. — *beforehand*, præsciens. — *Not knowing*, inscius, ignarus, nescius.

KNOWING, adj. callidus; prudens. — *Knowing by experience*, rerum usu peritus.

KNOWING, s. cognitio. — *A thing worth knowing*, res cognitione digna. — *A not knowing*, ignoratio, ignorantia. — *The faculty of knowing*, cognoscendi facultas.

KNOWINGLY, scilenter. — *Very*, perscien-ter.

KNOWLEDGE (acquaintance), notitia: (skill), notitia, peritia, scientia; cognitio; ex-

perientia: (understanding), intelligentia, intellectus, perceptio, comprehensio; conscientia: (learning), eruditio, doctrina. — *Knowledge in the law*, jurisprudentia. — *A sure knowledge*, perspicientia. — *Having a little knowledge*, nasutus. — *Want of knowledge*, inscitia, imperitia. — *Having no knowledge*, ignarus rudis. — *¶ Not to my knowledge*, non quod sciam. — *Without my knowledge*, me nesciente; clam me. — *To come to the knowledge of a thing*, rescisco, deprehendo. — *I must take care that it come not to my father's knowledge*, ne resciscat pater mihi cautio est. — *To bring to one's knowledge*, aliquem certiore facere aliquis rei.

KNUCKLES, condyli.

KNUR, KNURL, nodus, tuber. — *Full of knurs*, nodosus.

KORAN, Coranus.

L.

LABEL, titulus, pittacium; appendix.

LABIAL consonant, litera labiorum.

LABOR, LABORIOUSNESS, labor, industria, virium contentio, opera; opus: (child-bearing), partus, puerperium, dolores (puerperæ). — *Not so much to save myself labor*, non tam vitandi laboris mei causâ. — *To bestow so much labor on writing*, in scribendo tantum industriæ ponere. — *It is worth the labor*, operæ pretium est. — *My labor will be well bestowed*, bene erit opera posita. — *I have lost both my labor and my cost*, operam et oleum peridi. — *Dmy labor*, Daily-labor, labor quotidianus; opera. — *Sore labor*, labor gravis or improbus. — *Painful labors*, ærumnæ, pl.

To LABOR (as a ship in the sea), cum ventis et fluctibus collectari; fluctibus jactari: (take pains), laboro, operor; inoli; labores exantlare, ferre, impendere, insumere, suscipere, sustinere, tolerare, nervos contendere: (endeavor), nitor, cnitor. — *To labor (strive) against*, renitor, obnitor. — *earnestly*, omnibus viribus contendere, omnibus nervis con- niti, summâ ope niti, ut, etc.: sudo, desudo. — *extremely*, laborando se cruciare, discruciare, fatigare. — *To labor with child* (be in labor), parturio; laborare e dolore. — *To labor for*, alicui rei stude- re, operam dare alicui rei. — *To labor a thing*, or do it with labor, elaboro. — *To labor in vain*, operam ludere or frustra insumere; laterem lavare; nihil agere, nihil promovere. — *To labor a point*, sum- mâ diligentia elaborare aliquid. — *To labor under very great difficulties*, summis angustiis preiri. — *To labor for hire*, ope- ram suam locare. — *Labored or wrought with much pains*, laboratus, elaboratus, elucubratus; summâ curâ or diligentia confectus. — *Not labored*, illaboratus. — *A labored period*, apta et quasi rotunda constructio. — *A laboring beast*, jumen- tum.

LABORER (one who gets his living by labor), operarius, cui operâ vita est; pl. operæ. — *Hired or day-laborer*, mercenarius, operarius; pl. operæ mercenariæ or conduc- tæ. — *A fellow-laborer*, socius ope- rum.

LABORING, labor, elaboratio. — *A laboring for an office*, ambitus. — *A laboring to do a thing*, nisis, conatus; conamen.

LABORATORY, officina chemica.

LABORIOUS (pains-taking), laboriosus, in- dustrius, sedulus, impiger; (toilsome), laboriosus, arduus, molestus, operosus, difficilis.

LABORIOUSLY (diligently), laboriose, im- pigrè, sedulo; (difficultly), moleste, ope- rose, difficulter.

LABYRINTH, labyrinthus; Dædalea claustra; fig. difficultates summe. — *Of the labyrinth*, labyrinthus.

LACE (a string), linea (for the hair, &c.); linum; funiculus. — *¶ (the stuff)*, texta reticulata; opus reticulatum or denticulatum. — *¶ (for a border)*, lim-

bus. — *Gold or silver lace*, limbus auro or argento textus. — *A lace-man or lace-maker*, limbolarius.

To LACE (edge with lace), prætexo; (fasten with a lace), astringo, constringo. — *To lace one's self*, pectus vincire.

LACERATE, lacero, dilacero.

LACERATION, laceratio.

LACHRYMAL, lacrimas generans.

LACHRYMARY, lacrimas continens.

LACK, v. careo, egeo, indigeo. — *I lack wit*, deficit me ingenium. — *They lacked strength*, illis defuerunt vires. — *Lack- ing*, egeus, inops, egenus, orbis. — *To be lacking*, desum, deficio. — *Lacking but a little*, prope, propemodum, tantum non.

LACK (want), s. indigentia, inopia, penu- ria; egestas, vacuitas. — *Lack of parents or children*, orbitas. — *of custom*, desuetu- do. — *of meat and drink*, cibi inopia. — *¶ Lack* (defect), defectus. — *To find lack of*, desidero.

LACKER, lacca.

To LACKER, laccâ obducere.

LACKLUSTRE eyes, oculi inertes.

LACONIC, Laconicus.

LACONICALLY, Laconice.

LACONISM, Laconismus.

LACQUEY, cursor, pedisequus; a pedi- bus (puer or servus).

LACTEAL, LACTEOUS, lacteus.

LAD, puer. — *A young or little lad*, pueru- lus.

LADDER, scalæ, pl. — *A little ladder*, scalæ portabiles. — *A ship ladder*, pons. — *The rounds of a ladder*, scalarum gradus. — *To climb up a ladder*, per scalas ascendere or niti.

LADDE, (load), onero; onus imponere. — *Laded or laden*, onustus, oneratus. — *Laden with honor*, riches, &c., laude, di- vitis, etc., cumulatus. — *Sore laden*, in- iusto onere oppressus. — *A bill of lad- ding*, index rerum vectarum. — *The lad- ding of a ship*, navis onus.

LADDE out, depleo.

LADLE, trulla; cochlear. — *¶ (of a wheel)*, piana.

LADY, femina nobilis. — *The finest lady in the land*, inter Latias gloria prima nurus, Mart. 2. 63. — *A young lady*, virgo nobilis. — *To hand a lady*, honoris ergo incedenti femine operam navare; matronam manu sustentare et deducere.

LAG (lag behind), tardo, tergiversor.

LAGGING behind, tergiversatio.

LAIR of a beast, cubile, lustrum, latibu- lum.

LAITY. See Lny, adj.

LAKE, lacus, palus, stagnum.

LAMB (the animal), agnus, agna. — *A lit- tle lamb*, Lambkin, agnellus. — *A suck- ing lamb*, agnus lactens or subrimus. — *A late lamb*, agnus cordus. — *Of a lamb*, agninus. — *Lamb's wool*, lana agnina. — *¶ (its flesh)*, (caro) agnina.

LAMBENT, lambens.

LAME, debilis, claudus, mancus, mem-

bris captus; pedibus æger. — *of one leg, arm, foot, &c.*, altero crure, brachio, pede, etc. debilis. — *Lame with age*, decre- pitus. — *A lame piece of work*, opus im- perfectum, mancum, inutilatum. — *To be or go lame*, claudico. — *He is become lame*, claudicat.

To LAME (make lame), debilito, debilem facere, claudum or mancum facere. — *To lame one's arm, hand, foot, &c.*, alicuius brachium, manum, pedem, etc. debilitare. — *Lamed*, claudicans; claudus factus.

LAMING (making lame), debilitatio.

LAMELY (unskilfully), imperite, inconcin- ne.

LANENESS, debilitas; clauditas.

LAAMENT, v. n. lamentor, ploro, fleo, lugeo; fremo: — v. a. lamentor, desleo, deploro; lugeo; gemo: — *with another*, collacrimo, conqueror, commiseror; congemio, comploro, apploro. — *To be- gin to lament*, lugesco. — *Lamented*, la- mentatus, deploratus, defletus. — *Not lamented*, indeploratus.

LAMENTABLE, lamentabilis, plorabilis, fle- bilis, lugubris, lacrimosus, luctuosus, funestus. — *Very*, perluctuosus.

LAMENTABLY, luctuose, lugubre, flebili- ter.

LAMENTATION, lamentatio, ejulatio, deplora- tio, lamentum. — *together*, complora- tio. — *at funerals*, planctus; nenia, threnus. — *Full of lamentation*, geme- bundus.

LAMENTER, plorator, Mart.

LAMMAS, calendæ Sextiles. — *At latter Lammas*, ad Græcas calendæ.

LAMP, lucerna; lampas is poet. — *A lampbeyer or stand*, lychnuchus.

LAMPOON, carmen probrosum or famo- sum; libellus famosus. — *posted upon one's door*, elogium.

To LAMPOON one, carmen probrosum fa- cere in aliquem; carmen or libellum ad infamiam alicujus edere; aliquem scrip- tis procacibus diffamare.

LAMPOONER, libelli or carminis famosi scriptor; qui libellum (-os) ad infa- miam alterius edit (edidit).

LAMPREY, muræna fluviatilis.

LANCE, hasta; lancea. — *A lancee with a blunt head*, hasta pura. — *The shaft of a lance*, hastile. — *Pierced or wounded with a lance*, lanceâ vulneratus or transfixus.

To LANCE (of a surgeon), seco, incido; sagittâ (scalpello) venam aperire; scar- rifico.

LANCER, miles hastatus.

LANCET, sagitta; scalpellum.

LAND (opposed to sea), terra. — *The dry land*, aridum. — *The main land*, (terra) continens. — *By land*, terrâ; terrestri iti- nere, pedestri itinere, pedibus. — *To get to land*, terram capere; ad terram perve- nire. — *Living on the land*, to be found on land, terrester (opposed to maritimus). — *Land army or forces*, exercitus terrester or pedester, copiae terrestres or pedes- tres. — *Land-breeze*, aura terræ. —

¶ (a country, region), terra; regio; ager (small territory); civitas (state). — *One's fatherland, patria.* — *What land in the whole earth? quæ regio in terris?* — *Law of the land, lex (publica).* — *The custom of the land, mos patrius, institutum et mos civium.* — *Of one's native land, patrius.* — **¶** (arable land, &c.), ager, agri; rura; terra; solum. — *A ploughed land, arum.* — *To till land, agrum colere.* — *Of or relating to land, agrarius.* — *Growing, &c. on the land, agrestis.* — *Possessing much land, agrosus.* — *Lands (landed property), fundi; prædia.* — *A tax upon lands, vectigal agrorum possessoribus impositum.*

TO LAND, v. u. appellere (of men), or appelli (of the ship), ad locum (at a place); e navi exire, (e) navi egredi. — *To land with the fleet somewhere, classem appellere ad locum.* — *To land, or come to land in a vessel, navem ad terram applicare.* — *To land, or get to land.* (See above.) — *As soon as ever we landed, ubi primum terram tetigimus.* — **¶** v. a. (put on land), exponere. — *To land soldiers, milites (copias, exercitum) exponere, with or without (e) navibus, in terram, in litore; copias e classe educere.* — *Having landed their men who were on shipboard, exscensione ab navibus in terram factâ, Liv.*

LANDING, s. exscensio, egressus, (of persons); appulsus litoris. — **¶** Landing-place, aditus, portus: (on the stairs), præcinctio.

LANDED, adj. (rich in lands), agris dives, agrosus.

LANDHOLDER, dominus fundi or prædii; agrorum possessor.

LANDLORD, dominus prædii, ædium, etc. — **¶** (host), caupo.

LANDLADY (of an inn), copa.

LANDMARK, terminus; lapis terminalis; limes in agro positus.

LANDSCAPE, regio (in tabulâ) picta ar depicta (of reality); forma regionis picta (fictitious). — *Landscapes, opus topium; topia (-orum).*

LANE (street), angiportus, angiportum. — *with hedges on both sides, via utrinque sepiamenti munita.* — *A by-lane, deverticulum.*

LANGUAGE (speech), lingua, sermo; oratio: — (style), scribendi ratio, dicendi ratio, stilus. — *So that he spoke two and twenty languages, ut duarum et viginti gentium ore loqueretur, Aar. Vict.* — *A living, dead language, lingua viva, mortua.* — *Good language or style, oratio accurata, casta, compta, concinna, culta, nitida, elegans, pura, venusta.* — *Bad language or style, oratio aspera, horrida, inculta, inepta, rudis, non satis splendida verbis.* — *Swelling language, turgida verba, sermo tumidus, inflatus, affectatus; ampullæ, pl.* — *Fair or soothing language, blanditiæ, verborum lenocinia; blandiloquentia (poet.).* — *To use high-flown language, ampullas et sesquipedalia verba proferre.* — *He that gives fair language, blandus, blandiloquus.* — *The propriety of any language, linguæ proprietates; idioma (Gramm.).* — *Ill or rude language, convicium, maledictum.* — *To give ill language, convicior, maledico; conviciis aliquem lacerare or insectari.* — *That can speak two languages, bilinguis.*

LANGUISH, languere, marceo, tabeo. — *To begin to languish, languesco, marcesco, tabesco.* — *To cause to languish, corumpo.* — *To languish in prison, in carcere vitam miserissimam trahere.* — *Languishing, languidus, languens, languescens.* — *Somewhat languishing, languidulus.* — *Languishing (love-sick) eyes, oculi ignem fatentes; ebrii ocelli.* — *A languishing spirit, languore deficiens animus.*

LANGUISHING, LANGUOR, languor.

LANGUISHINGLY, languide.

LANGUID, languidus, debilis, hebes.

LANK (limber), flaccidus, mollis: (slender), gracilis, macilentus, tenuis.

LANKNESS (limbiness), inollities: (slenderness), gracilitas, macies.

LANTERN, laterna. — *A dark lantern, laterna secreta; Gygis annulus.* — *A lantern-bearer, laternarius.*

LAP, gremium; sinus: (a lappet), laci-

nia. — *The lap of the ear, auricula.* — *One nursed in Fortune's lap, Fortunæ filius; gallinæ filius albæ.* — *Lap-eared, aures flaccas habens.* — *A lapsful, plenum pallium.*

TO LAP (lick), lambo, lingo: (wrap up), involvo, complico.

LAPPER (licker up), lambens.

LAPPING, s. (licking), linctus: (folding), complicatio, involutio.

LAPPET, lacinia.

LAPWING, probably parra; tringa vanel-lus, L.

LAPIDARY, geminarum scalptor.

LAPSE, lapsus; delictum. — *The lapse of a right, juris amissio.*

TO LAPSE, labor; amittere; decisco. — *Lapsed, prætermisus; amissus; perditus.*

LARBOARD, latus sinistrum.

LARCENY, furtum.

LARCH, larix.

LARD, lardum or laridum. — *A little slice of lard, lardi lingula or turunda.*

TO LARD, illardo.

LARDER, cella penaria, cella promptuaria.

LARDERER, procurator peni, promus condinus.

LARGE, largus, latus, amplus, capax, spatiosus. — *He has large commendations given him, pleno ore laudatur.* — *Very large, peramplus, prægrandis, prælargus; perimagnus.* — *Somewhat large, largior; subgrandis, Cic.* — *To make large, amplifico, dilato.* — *To be at large, libere vagari.* — *To discourse at large, plurimis verbis disserere, copiose disputare, fusissime de re aliquâ disceptare.* — *I wrote to you at large, ad te pluribus verbis scripsi.* — *We will discourse more at large of these things after supper, pluribus de his rebus a cœnâ colloquemur.* — **¶** See Big.

LARGELY (amply), ample, late, spatiose: (abundantly), ample, large, ubertim, abundanter, ampliter, largiter: (fully, at large), copiose, fusius, pluribus verbis. — *So largely (to such an extent), eo usque, in tantum.*

LARGENESS, amplitudo, latitudo, magnitudo; capacitas, largitas.

LARGESS, largitio, munificentia, donativum.

LARK, alauda. — *A sea-lark, charadrius.* — *The capped lark, cassita.* — *The meadow lark, alauda silvestris.* — *A skylark, alauda mulcens æthera cantu.* — *A tit lark, alauda pratensis.* — *A wood lark, alauda arborea.* — *Lark's spur, delphinium.*

LASCIVIOUS, libidinosus, in libidinem furens, rebus venereis deditus, impudicus: (playful, soft, &c.), lascivus; mollis, delicatus. — *A lascivious queen, impudica, improba.* — *Lascivious toying, impudicitia; petulantia.*

LASCIVIOUSLY, impudice, delicate, effeminate, molliter; lascive.

LASCIVIOUSNESS, impetus libidinum, libido, res venereæ; lascivia.

LASH (stripe), verber, plaga, flagrum: (cheat), vibex: (thong), flagellum, lorum. — *To be under the lash of one, sub alicujus imperio esse.*

TO LASH, flagello, verbero; cædo, concido. — *Lashed, flagellatus, verberatus, flagris cæsus.* — **¶** *To lash (sea term), aliquid lateri navis aut malo alligare.*

LASHER, verberator.

LASHING, verberatio.

LASS, puella, virgo. — *A little or young lass, virguncula, puellula.*

LASSITUDE, lassitudo.

LAST, LATEST, adj. ultimus, extremus, postremus, supremus, novissimus. — *To the last hour, usque ad extremum spiritum.* — *They were ambassadors the last year, anno proximo legati erant.* — *They deplored that night and the approaching day, which was to be the last to so many thousands of valiant men, funestas tenebras, et tot hominum millibus unum jam reliquum diem lamentabantur, Tac.* — *The last or hindermost, postremus (of two, posterior); ultimus, extremus.* — *The last except one, a postremo proximus, ab extremo alter.* — *The last syllable but one, but two, syllaba pænultima, antepænultima.* — *To breathe one's last, diem obire supremum; animam efflare.*

LAST, adv. novissime, proxime, postremum. — *They despair and grieve, and at*

last hate, et desperant, et dolent, et novissime oderunt. — *He whom I named last, is quem proxime nominavi.* — *The very place where he last set his foot, vestigium illud ipsum in quo postremum institisset.* — *Last of all, denique, postremo, novissime, tandem, demum.* — *At last or at length, tandem; tandem aliquando.*

LASTLY, ad ultimum, ad extremum; denique; postremo; quod superest, quod reliquum est: novissime.

LAST, subst. calcei forma or formula. — *Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last, ne sutor ultra (supra) crepidam.* — **¶** *A last of herrings, decem millia harengarum.* — *of hides, duodecies duodecim terga.*

LAST, v. dnro, permaneo, perduro. — *The darkness lasted all night, noctem sequentem ea caligo obtinuit.* — *Lasting all night, pernox.* — *all day, perdus.* — *for ever, sempiternus.*

LASTING (firm, continuing), firmus, stabilis, diutinus, diuturnus, diu manens or durans.

LASTING, s. duratio, continuatio.

LATCH, say ansa.

TO LATCH the door, ansâ in hamum demissâ ostium claudere.

LATCHET, habena, corrigia.

LATE, adj. serus, tardus; (recent), recens, nuperus. — *This acquaintance of ours is but very late, hæc inter nos nupera notitia admodum est.* — *It is too late to spare when the bottom is bare, sera in fundo parsimonia.* — *Later in point of time, recentior (more recent); posterior (after).* — *Latest, see Last.* — *Somewhat late, tardior, tardiusculus.* — *Until it was late, ad serum usque diem.* — *It grows late, vesperscit, advesperascit.*

LATE, ado. sero, tarde. — *Better late than never, præstat sero quam nunquam sapere.* — *I came late in the night, multâ nocte veni.* — *Late, but sure, sero, sed serio.* — *Later by three years than he should, tricenio tardius quam debuerat.* — *Late in the evening, vespere, vesperi, flexo in vespere die.* — *I never come home so late in the evening, but that, &c., nunquam tam vesperi domum revertor, quin, etc.*

LATED, nocte oppressus.

LATELY (of late), nuper, modo, paulo ante. — *More lately, recentiore memoriâ.* — *Very lately, nuperrime.*

LATENESS, tarditas.

LATENT, occultus.

LATERAL, LATERALLY, laterarius, lateralis; a latere.

LATH, assula.

TO LATH, assulis subternere.

LATHE, machina tornatorum.

LATHER, aquæ saponatæ spuma. — *To make a lather, sapone bullas excitare.*

TO LATHER, sapone illinere.

LATIN, adj. Latinus, Latialis: subst. sermo Latinus, lingua Latina; oratio Latina; Latinitas. — *The Latin tongue, lingua Latina, Latinus sermo.* — *In Latin, Latine.* — *To speak Latin, Latine loqui.* — *To be ignorant of the Latin tongue, Latine nescire.* — *To translate into Latin, in Latinum (sermonem) vertere; Latine reddere; Latine consuetudini tradere.*

LATINISM, Latina locutio.

LATINIST, Latine doctus, Latini sermonis peritus.

LATINITY, Latinitas.

TO LATINIZE. See To translate into Latin.

LATITUDE (breadth), latitudo: (liberty), licentia.

LATITUDINARIAN, rectæ fidei desertor.

LATTEN (metal), orichalcum.

LATTER, posterior. — *At latter Lammas, ad Græcas calendas.* — *The latter crop, messis secunda.*

LATTICE for a window, clathri; transenna. — *Lattice-window, fenestra clathrata.* — *Wrought like a lattice, reticulatus.*

TO LATTICE, clathro. — *Latticed, clathratus.*

LAUD, v. laudo, celebro; laudibus efferre.

LAUDABLE, laudabilis, laudandus, prædicabilis, laude dignus.

LAUDABLENESS, laus; decus.

LAUDABLY, laudabiliter.

LAUDATIVE, laudativus.

LAUGH, rideo; risum edere. — *He laughs in your face, and cuts your throat, alterâ*

mnū fert lapidem, panem ostentat alterā. — *To laugh at*, rideo, arrideo; derideo, irrideo, obrideo; pro deridiculo habere. — *We are deservedly laughed at*, jure optimo irridemur. — *Worthy to be laughed at*, ridiculus, risu dignus. — *To laugh aloud*, cachinnor, cachinnum tollere, in cachinnos solvi. — *disdainfully*, labra diducere. — *heartily*, vehementer ridere, risu concuti. — *in one's sleeve*, in stomacho ridere, in sinu gaudere. — *To make one laugh*, risum excutere, movere, commovere. — *To laugh one out of countenance*, ridendo aliquem rubore suffundere. — *To laugh together*, corrideo. — *To make himself laugh*, sibi risum movere. — *To laugh to scorn*, derideo, irrideo; irrisui, ludibrio or pro deridiculo habere.

LAUGHABLE, ridiculus, ridendus; deridiculus. — *Very*, perridiculus.

LAUGHER, risor. — *A laughter at*, derisor, irrisor.

LAUGH, LAUGHTER, LAUGHING, risus. — *Great*, iuvacoderate laughter, cachinnatio. — *A horse-laugh*, cachinnus. — *He fell a laughing*, risum sustulit. — *A laughing at*, irrisus, derisus. — *A laughing to scorn*, derisus, Quint. — *A laughing-stock*, ludibrium, deridiculum. — *I am your laughing-stock*, sum tibi deridiculo or delectamento. — *To forbear laughing*, risum tenere or compescere.

LAUGHINGLY, ridicule.

LAUNCH *a ship*, navem deducere. — *upon the sea*, mari navem committere, navem solvere. — *To launch (intrans.) forth in the praise of a person*, aliquem magnis laudibus effere. — *into a long detail or recital of things*, singula quæque narrare or exponere. — *To launch (intrans.) into eternity*, terram relinquere; ad plures abire. — *Launched*, solutus, deductus.

LAUNCHING *of a ship*, navis deductio.

LAUNDRESS, mulier quæ lintea lavat.

LAUNDRY, ædificium linthei lavandis.

LAUREL (the tree), laurus. (Note. The laurus of the ancients is affirmed by naturalists to be what we call the bay-tree.) — *Laurel of Alexandria*, or tongue-laurel, laurus Alexandrina. — *A branch*, wreath of laurel, laurus, laurea; corona laurea. — *A small wreath of laurel*, laureola. — *A laurel-grove*, lauretum. — *Of laurel*, laureus, laurinus. — *Crowned or wreathed with laurel*, Laurellus, laureatus; laurifer, lauriger, (poet.). — *Bearing or producing it*, laurifer; lauricomus (poet.).

LAUREATE, laureatus.

LAVA (liquid), massa ardens, saxa liquefacta, ignis irriguus (poet.): — (dry), massa sulfurea.

LAVE (wash), lavo: (lade), capulo, exhaurio.

LAVER (washing-tub), labrum. — *Small, for the hands*, pollubrum.

LAVENDER, nardus, lavendula. — *Blue-flowered lavender*, lavendula flore cæruleo. — *French lavender*, stæchas — *Lavender-water*, decocta lavendula.

LAVISH, profusus, prodigus. — *A lavish spendthrift*, nepos, decoctor; prodigus. — *He is too lavish with his tongue*, nimis libere loquitur.

To LAVISH away, profundo, prodigo. — *Lavished away*, profuse consumptus. — *To be lavished*, diffunditor, Plant.

LAVISHLY, profuse, effuse, prodige.

LAVISHNESS, profusio; prodigientia.

LAW, lex (a law); leges (positive laws); jus (law, right). — *He made a law for*, &c., legem tulit, ut, etc. — *Necessity has no law*, durum telum est necessitas. — *Nor could any of us have the usual benefit of the law for our protection*, neque cuiquam nostrum licuit more majorum lege uti, Sall. — *I will take the advantage of law against you*, ego meum jus perscquar. — *They gave laws to the citizens*, jura civibus præscribent. — *He keeps himself from the lash of the law*, periculo litium se liberat. — *A penalty established by law*, pœna legitima, legibus constituta. — *The canon law*, jus canonicum. — *Civil*, jus civile. — *Statute*, leges scriptæ. — *The law of arms*, jus militare. — *of marque*, jus talionis. — *Lav merchant*, jus mercatorum proprium. — *The law of nature*, jus naturale. — *of nations*, jus

gentium. — *A law of the senate*, senatûs consultum. — *A law made by the people*, plebis scitum. — *To make or pass a law*, legem ferre, perferre, sancire. — *Those who make laws must not break them*, patere legem quam ipse tulisti. — *To publish a law*, legem figere, vulgare, promulgare. — *To follow the law*, legibus operam dare; forum attingere (first appear); in foro versari; causas agere. — *To cancel or repeal a law*, legem reficere, abdicare, abrogare. — *To give laws*, leges præscribere. — *To move for a law to be made*, legem rogare. — *To execute the laws*, leges administrare or exercere, lege agere. — *To proceed according to law*, lege agere, legibus experiri. — *To revive a law*, legem restituere. — *To make a law more effectual*, legem munire. — *To take the law*, alicui litem intendere; cum aliquo judicio contendere. — *To go to law with one*, litem inferre in aliquem; litem sequi; litem cum aliquo habere. — *Take your course at law*, lege agito. — *To be subject to the laws*, legibus astringi. — *Fond of going to law*, litigiosus. — *Skill in law*, juris prudentia. — *One learned or skilled in the law*, juris consultus, juris peritus. — *Of law*, judicialis, juridicus, legalis. — *A law-breaker*, legum violator. — *A law-giver*, qui civitati leges dat or constituit; legum inventor.

LAWFUL, legitimus, justus; æquus; licitus. — *Not lawful*, non legitimus; contra legem. — *It is lawful*, licet, fas est, æquum est. — *To make lawful*, or give leave to do a thing, copiam or facultatem concedere alicui faciendi.

LAWFULLY, ex lege, legitime, jure, licite.

LAWFULNESS, jus; fas.

LAWLESS, exlex.

LAWLESSLY, illicite, injuste.

LAWYER, juris consultus, juris peritus; causarum actor or patronus (advocate); causidicus (ordinary).

LAWN, sindon, carbasus. — *Cobweb lawn*, sindon crispa. — *Of lawn*, carbaseus or carbasinus. — *A lawn*, planities inculca. — *A lawn or launde in a park*, saltus.

LAX (loose), laxus; (careless), segnis, ignavus, socors.

LAX, subst. alvi proluvis; ventris profluvium, diarrhœa. — *To have a lax*, profluvio ventris laborare. — *A lax stopped*, venter suppressus.

LAXATIVE, adj. catharticus. — *Laxatives*, s. detractiones.

LAXITY, LAXNESS, laxitas. — *of morals*, mores corrupti, pravi.

LAY (song), cantilena, cantio, musa.

LAY, LAYMAN, laicus. — *Laity*, laici.

LAY, pret. of Lie.

LAY, v. a. pono. — *To lay about (place about)*, circumpono. — *To lay about him (in fighting)*, ictus circumcirca partiri, circumfusus submovere; (do his utmost), summâ ope niti. — *To lay abroad*, expando, explico. — *against*, oppono, objicio. — *along*, prosterno, objicio. — *To lay aside (let alone)*, supersedeo, pono, omitto: (depose or dismiss), loco movere, amovere; rude aliquem donare; ablego. — *Laid aside*, sepositus, abjectus. — *Laying asleep*, soporifer. — *To lay before (represent)*, deferro, refero: (in one's way), objicio. — *To lay between*, interjicio, interpono. — *To lay by (aside)*, sepono: (in reserve), repono: (reject), rejicio: (omit or let alone), omitto; intermitto (for a time). — *To lay by or to*, appono. — *It was laid to his charge*, objectum est ei. — *To lay corn*, sternere segetes. — *Laid*, stratus, prostratus. — *To lay down*, depono, demitto: (flat or along), sterno. — *He laid himself down upon the bed*, in lecto recubuit, se in lectum inclinavit. — *To lay down a commission*, officio or place, munere se abdicare. — *They laid down their offices*, honore abiere, Liv. — *To lay even with the ground*, solo æquare or exæquare, dejicio. — *To lay for an excuse*, præterdo. — *To lay hands on*, manum alicui injicere, inferre, admovere, admoliri. — *All he lays hands on is his own*, milvinis est unguis. — *To lay up in heaps*, accumulo, acervo, aggero. — *To lay hold on or of*, prehendo, apprehendo, arripio; complector. — *He thinks no law can lay hold on him*, non legem

putat tenere se ullam. — *To lay in*, impono, immitto. — *To lay near to*, appono. — *To lay on*, impono. — *Lay what burden you will on me*, quidvis oneris impone. — *To lay one's car to any one's mouth*, admovere aurem ori alicujus. — *To lay one's self at any person's feet*, pedibus alicujus advolvi or provolvi. — *To lay or spread over*, obduco. — *To lay out abroad*, explico, expono. — *To lay out for a man (to take him)*, investigo, indago: (seek out for), venor, ambio. — *To lay out of the way*, abscondo, repono. — *To lay out (expend)*, insumo, impendo, erogo. — *He has laid out his money ill*, male pecuniam collocavit. — *To lay open (declare or make manifest)*, patefacio. — *To lay open a wound*, vulnus aperire. — *All my plots are laid*, instructa sunt mihi in corde consilia omnia. — *To lay (apply) to*, applico. — *To lay a stake*, oppignero; pignus deponere. — *To lay together*, confero, compono. — *under*, suppono, subjicio. — *unto*, applico. — *up*, repono, condo. — *Laid up*, paratus, præparatus, reconditus, repositus.

LAYER (graff), propago; depositus suæ matricis ramulus. — *¶ (course, order, &c.)*, strata, tabulatum, corium. — *In layers*, tabulatum.

LAYING against, s. objectus, objectatio. — *aside (removing)*, remotio: (not making use of), rejectio, neglectio; neglectus. — *A laying on*, impositio. — *A laying up in heaps*, accumulatio, coacervatio. — *A laying out (of money)*, erogatio, impensa. — *A laying to*, applicatio. — *A laying unto*, adjectio.

LAZAR, homo elephantiacus, leprosus.

LAZARETTO, valetudinarium (militare).

LAZY, piger, ignavus, otiosus, segnis, socors, iners, desidiosus. — *A lazy vagabond*, erro. — *To grow lazy*, torpesco, segne fieri. — *To make one lazy*, pigritiam causam alicui ministrare.

LAZILY, pigre, otiose, oscitanter, ignave, segniter.

LAZINESS, pigritia, ignavia, segnitia, socordia. — *To lie in laziness*, otari, otio torpere.

LEAD, s. plumbum. — *Black lead*, stibium. — *Red*, rubrica, minium. — *White*, cerussa. — *Solder of lead*, ferrumen. — *A vein of lead*, molybdæna. — *A pig of lead*, massa plumbi oblonga. — *Of lead*, plumbeus, plumbatus. — *Full of it*, plumbosus. — *Having to do with lead*, plumbarius (e. g. metallum). — *Lead-colored*, lividus, livens. — *Lead-ore or lead-stoac*, plumbago; molybdæna. — *Spume of silver from lead*, molybditis. — *¶ The lead to sound with*, catapirætes. — *¶ The leads of a church*, house, &c., tectum plumbo obductum.

To LEAD, plumbare, plumbo vincere, plumbo obducere, plumbo ferruminare.

LEADEN, plumbeus, plumbatus.

LEAD, v. duco. — *Thus far he led his army*, hucusque exercitum duxit. — *about*, circumduco. — *about often*, ductio. — *against*, contra ducere. — *along*, per viam ducere. — *aside*, seduco, divertio. — *away*, abduco. — *back*, reduco. — *before*, præduco. — *To lead a dance*, præsulio, choream ducere. — *To lead one a dance*, per ambages circumducere. — *To lead one by the nose*, impellere aliquem quam in partem quis velit. — *To lead by force*, perduco. — *To lead in*, induco, introduco. — *forth*, produco. — *off*, abduco. — *To lead one's life*, vitam agere or degere. — *He led his life in the country*, ruri vitam agebat. — *He led his old age in sorrow*, senium traxit luctu. — *To lead on (entice)*, illicio, pellicio. — *To lead over*, transduco. — *out*, educo. — *out of the way*, seduco, circumduco. — *through*, perduco. — *unto*, adduco. — *up and down*, ultro citro or huc illuc ducere, circumduco. — *To lead the way*, præeo, præcedo. — *Leading the way*, præiens. — *A leading man*, princeps, vir primarius. — *A powerful and leading people*, gravis et princeps populus, Flor.

LEADER, dux, ductor: (commander), imperator, dux. — *A leader back*, reductor. — *A leader of a dance*, præsulor. — *of the way*, præmonstrator, viæ dux, adductor.

LEADING, s. ductus, auspicius. — *about*, circumductio, circumductus. — *aside*,

seductio. — *back*, reductio. — *in*, inductio.

LEAF, folium. — *Leaves (foliage)*, frons, frondes. — *To put forth leaves*, folia emittere; frondesco. — *Vine-leaf*, vitis folium; pampinus. — *Of vine-leaves*, pampineus. — *A leaf of paper*, scheda or scida; pagina; charta. — *To turn over the leaves of a book*, librum evolvere. — *To turn over a new leaf (fig.)*, ad salubriora consilia animum appellere. — *A leaf of metal*, bractea; lamina. — *Leaf-gold*, auri folium, aurum bracteatum. — *tin*, stanni folium. — *The leaf of a table*, tabula.

LEAFLESS, foliis carens or nudatus; nudus.

LEAFY, foliosus, frondosus.

LEAVED, foliatus. — *Broad-leaved*, lata folia habens, latifolius.

LEAGUE (three miles), leuca.

LEAGUE (confederacy), fœdus; pactum, pactio. — *In league, or entered into a league*, fœderatus, fœdere conjunctus. — *To enter into a league*, fœdus ferire, inire, facere, percutere. — *To break a league or covenant*, fœdus violare, lādere; pactiōnem rescindere, pactum dissolvere. — *A league-breaker*, fœdifragus. — *A league broken*, fœdus violatum.

TO LEAGUE, fœdus facere; societatem colere; conspirare.

LEAK, s. rima, rimæ. — *To spring a leak*, rimas agere.

TO LEAK, (omnibus) compagibus aquam accipere; aquas haurire; rimosum esse, pertusum esse.

LEAKING, LEAKY, pertusus, rimosus, rimarum plenus; (blabbing), rimarum plenus.

LEAN, adj. macer, macilentus, gracilis, exilis; aridus; sterilis. — *Very lean*, strigosus; permacr. — *As lean as a rake*, ad summam maciem deductus; nil nisi ossa et pellis; vix ossibus hæret. — *To be, grow lean*, maceo, macesco, emacesco, emaresco. — *To make lean*, emacio. — *Night-watchings and cares make bodies lean*, vigilie et curæ attenuant corpora. — *Made lean*, emaciatus. — *A lean and poor soil*, solum exile et macrum.

LEANLY, jejune.

LEANNESS, macies, macritas, macritudo, gracilitas.

LEAN, v. nitor. — *against or upon*, innitor. — *He leaned upon the body of the next tree*, arboris proximæ stipiti se applicuit. — *Curt.* — *To lean forward*, acclino. — *back*, reclino. — *over*, promineo: (stoop), se demittere. — *to*, propendeo. — *in opinion*, sententiæ alicujus favere or astipulari. — *towards*, inclino, propendeo. — *upon*, recumbo; innitor. — *A thing to lean upon*, fulcrum. — *Leaning*, nixus, innixus. — *back*, reclinis. — *forward*, acclinis. — *upon or against*, incumbens, innixus.

LEANING downward, s. declivitas. — *A leaning-staff or stick*, adminiculum.

LEAP, v. salio, salto. — *against*, assilio, assulto. — *away*, absilio. — *back*, resilio. — *down*, desilio. — *in*, insilio. — *into the fire*, in ignem se conjicere. — *forward*, prosilio. — *To leap for joy*, gestio, exsulto, lætitiâ exsultare. — *off*, desilio. — *often*, saltito. — *on or upon*, insilio. — *The kids leap on the flowers*, insultant floribus hædi. — *To leap on horseback*, in equum insilire; equum ascendere or conscendere. — *To leap over*, transilio. — *up*, exsilio, subsilio, subsulto, emico.

LEAP, s. saltus. — *A leap for fish*, nassa. — *By leaps, or leap by leap*, per saltus.

LEAPER, saltator, saltatrix.

LEAPING, s. saltatio, saltatus. — *for joy*, exsultatio. — *By way of leaping for joy*, exsultim. — *A leaping on*, insultatio.

LEARN, v. disco; cognosco; apprehendo. — *He presently learned all that was taught him*, celeriter arripiebat quæ tradebantur. — *I have learned a little Greek*, Græcas literas attigi. — *You have not learned that of your father*, haud paternum istuc dedisti. — *Let him learn from me*, habeat meipsum sibi documentum. — *I am not to learn*, non sum nescius. — *To learn besides*, addisco. — *Apt to learn*, docilis. — *Aptness to learn*, docilitas. — *To learn an art*, artis præcepta percipere. — *To learn before*, prædisco. — *To learn by experience*, discere experiendo. — *by*

heart or without book, edisco; memoriâ mandare. — *To learn together*, condisco. — *To learn (be informed of)*, certiorum fieri. — *Learned (learnt)*, perceptus, edoctus.

LEARNED, adj. doctus, doctrinâ instructus; eruditus, eruditione ornatus; literatus. — *Very*, perdoctus, pereruditus, in quo sunt plurimæ literæ. — *Passably*, satis literatus. — *Somewhat*, not very, mediocriter a doctrinâ instructus. — *A learned man*, vir doctus; homo eruditus, etc.; literator (but see the Lex.).

LEARNEDLY, docte, erudite, literate.

LEARNER, discens, discipulus. — *of the cross row*, elementa prima discens.

LEARNING, subst. doctrina, eruditio, literæ. — *Learning is no burden*, sarcina laturo nunquam doctrina putanda est. — *Deep learning*, doctrina exquisita or summa. — *A man of deep learning*, vir omni doctrinâ atque optimarum artium studiis eruditus. — *Love of learning*, amor doctrinæ. — *A lover of learning*, amator doctrinæ. — *Of learning*, literarius.

LEASE, s. conductio; syngrapha; tempus conducti or conductionis. — *To hire upon a lease of three years*, in tres annos conducere.

TO LEASE, (in certum tempus) elocare or locare.

LEASING, s. locatio.

LEASH, lorum, corrigia. — *A little leash*, habenula, Cels. — *A leash of hounds*, canum ternio. — *A leash to bind sheaves with*, vinculum stramineum.

LEASHED in, vinculo constrictus.

LEAST, adj. minimus. — *Not the least*, ne minimum quidem. — *Not in the least*, ne minimâ quidem ex parte. — *If there could be any the least difference in the record*, quod si interesse quippiam tantummodo potuerit. — *That I may say the least*, ut minime dicam. — *At least*, at the least, least wise, certe, saltem, minimum, ad minimum.

LEAST, adv. minime.

LEATHER, corium; aluta. — *The leather of a sling*, scutale. — *A leather-dresser*, coriarius, coriorum confector. — *Leather-dressing*, coriorum subactio. — *A leather-seller*, qui coria vendit or venditat. — *The upper leather of a shoe*, corium superius. — *The under leather*, solea. — *Covered with leather*, pellitis.

LEATHER, LEATHERN, e corio factus, corsteus. — *A leather bag*, saccus e corio factus. — *bottle*, uter. — *jerkin*, tunica scortea. — *thong*, lorum (terginum).

LEAVE, s. venia, copia, licentia; concessio, libertas, potestas. — *With your good leave I desire this*, als te hoc bonâ veniâ peto. — *I have free leave given me*, libera facta est mihi potestas. — *I could never have leave*, nunquam est mihi licitum. — *By your leave*, pace tuâ. — *I have leave*, mihi licet. — *To desire leave to do a thing*, aliquid faciendo veniam ab aliquo petere or poscere. — *To give leave*, permitto, concedo; copiam facere. — *Give me leave to clear myself*, sine me expurgem. — *I give you leave to do what you please*, tibi do veniam faciendo quod vis. — *Leave to enter*, admissio, aditus. — *Without leave*, injussus; injussu. — *To take leave of*, vale dicere, valere jubere. — *Having often taken leave*, I added more, sæpe, vale dicto, rursus sum multa locutus. — *To take French leave of one*, insalutatum relinquere aliquem.

LEAVE, v. relinquo, mitto, omitto, prætereo, abjicio: (forsake), desero, destituo, derelinquo, dimitto, deficio. (Compare Abandon.) — *To leave one in the lurch*, aliquem deserere, destituere. — *My strength leaves me*, vires me deficiunt. — *Leave your railing*, mitte male loqui. — *Leave your fretting*, omite tuam istam iracundiam. — *You should leave them to themselves*, concederes ab ore illorum. — *If you will not leave troubling me*, si molestus esse pergis. — *He leaves no wavers in the dish*, lari sacrificat. — *He will leave him bare enough*, tondebit illum usque ad vivam cutem. — *Leave nothing unasked*, præcunctare a terrâ ad cœlum. — *Leave the rest to me*, reliqua mihi committas. — *The thing is as you left it*, res eodem est loci quo tu reliquisti. — *He left it as he found it*, reliquit integrum. — *He left the priesthood*, sacerdotio abibat.

— *I never left urging*, nunquam desistit orare. — *Left or remaining*, reliquus; (surviving), superstes. — *Nothing is left but flight*, nihil relinquitur nisi fuga. — *But very few of them are left now*, qui pauci jam admodum restant. — *Left alone*, desolatus, solus, solitarius; (he-*reft*), orbatus, orbus. — *To leave behind*. (See Behind.) — *To leave by will*. (See Bequeath.) — *To leave off*, desino, desisto, depono, supersedeo, omitto, intermitto. (Compare Cease.) — *Leave off your prating of yourself*, omite de te loqui. — *Leave off your concern*, absiste moveri. — *Will you not leave off prating?* pergin' argutari? — *To leave out*, omitto, prætermitto. — *To leave the old wont*, desuesco. — *To leave (or quit) a possession*, possessione decedere. — *To leave at random*, destituo. — *To leave to*, committo, mando. — *If you will have a thing rightly managed*, leave it to this man, si quid recte curatum velis, huic mandes. — *Leave that to me*, id mihi da negotii; me vide, ego videro. — *But if he had left it to me*, quod si mihi permisisset. — *Leave the rest to Heaven*, permitte Deo cetera. — *Nino I leave you to go on*, nunc cursu lampadem tibi trado. — *To leave utterly*, penitus derelinquere, deserere, destituere. — *To leave work*, ab opere or labore cessare.

LEAVED. See Leaf.

LEAVEN, fermentum. — *The sprinkling of leaven*, fermenti conspersio.

TO LEAVEN, fermento. — *Leavened bread*, panis fermentatus.

LEAVENING, s. fermentatio.

LECHER, scortator, ganeo, mæchus.

LECHEROUS, LECHERY. See Lascivious, Lend, &c.

LECTION, lectio.

LECTURE, s. (of a teacher), schola, auditio; (explanatory of an author), prælectio: (sermon), oratio sacra. — *To read one a lecture (reproband him)*, aliquem verbis castigare, aliquem verberare.

TO LECTURE, scholam habere de aliqua re; prælegere aliquem.

LECTURER, qui scholas habet; prælector; professor; orator: (afternoon preacher), orator pomeridianus.

LEDGE (layer, row), stratura, tabulatum: (projection), projectura, crepido.

LEDGER, codex (accepti et expensi).

LEE of a ship, latus a vento aversum. — *Lee-shore*, litus vento expositum. — *To fall to the leeward*, ventum nimis declinare.

LEECH (the insect), hirudo, sanguisuga. — *A leech (physician)*, medicus: (farrier), veterinarius, lippiatrus.

LEEK, porrum. — *Cut-leek blade*, porrum sectile. — *House-leek*, sedum. — *A leek-bed*, porrina. — *blade*, talla. — *Of leeks*, porraceus.

LEER, oculi limi or obliqui: (set look), vultus fictus or compositus.

TO LEER, oculis limis intueri aliquid, transversa tueri.

LEERING, limus.

LEERINGLY, limis oculis.

LEES. See Dregs.

LEET (court-lect), curia. — *Leet-days*, dies fasti.

LEFT, adj. sinister; scævus; lævus (poet.). — *The left hand*, (manus) sinistra. — *On the left hand*, a sinistra (parte), sinistra. — *Toward the left hand*, ad sinistram, sinistrorsum, sinistrorsus. — *The left wing of the army*, sinistrum cornu.

LEFT-HANDED, scævus.

LEG, crus. — *A little leg*, crusculum. — *A wooden leg*, crus ligneum, Mart. — *A leg of mutton*, clunis ovilla. — *of a table*, pes mense. — *Of the leg*, cruralis, tibialis. — *Armor for the legs*, ocreæ.

LEGGED. — *Bow-legged*, valgus, scambus.

— *Wry-legged*, löripes.

LEGACY, legatum. — *To leave one a legacy*, aliquid alicui legare. See Bequeath.

LEGAL, legitimus, justus, (lawful): forensis, judicialis, legalis.

LEGALITY of an act, ex lege factum.

LEGALLY, ex lege; secundum leges

LEGATE, legatus, orator.

LEGATESHIP, legatio.

LEGATEE, heres imâ cerâ, legatarius.

LEGEND, vita hominis sancti, res ab homine sancto gesta, legenda: (tale), fabula. — ¶ *The legend of a coin*, inscriptio nummo incusa.

LEGERDEMAIN, ars præstigatoria. — *tricks, prestigia, pl.*

LEGIBLE, lectu facilis, clarus.

LEGIBLENESS, literæ claræ.

LEGIBLY, ita ut legi possit.

LEGION, legio; *fig.* numerus ingens, magna vis. — *Of a legion*, Legionary, legionarius.

LEGISLATION, legum datio; also by leges condere, etc.

LEGISLATIVE, leges ferens.

LEGISLATOR, legum lator, auctor, inventor.

LEGISLATURE, qui habent potestatem leges ferendi; senatus.

LEGITIMATE, legitimus.

To **LEGITIMATE**, legitimum reddere; non tamen legitime natum pronuntiare.

LEGITIMACY of a thing, res legitima. — *of children*, liberi legitimi.

LEGITIMATELY, legitime.

LEISURE, otium; quies; tempus otii or otiosum or vacuum, tempus subsicivum. — *At leisure*, *adj.* vacuus, otiosus. — *At leisure*, *adv.* otiose, per otium. — *At leisure* to tell, vacuus ad narrandum. — *He will look out another at leisure*, aliam otiosus quæret. — *To be at leisure*, otiosum esse, otium habere, vaco. — *I am not at leisure now*, non hercle otium est nunc mihi. — *If you be at leisure*, si vacas; si vacat; si per otium licuerit; si otium nactus fueris. — *To have leisure enough*, otio abundare. — *I am not at leisure*, non licet per otium.

LEISURABLE, otiosus.

LEISURELY, *adv.* otiose, placide, pedetentim; cunctanter; lente.

LEMAN, dilectus or dilecta.

LEMNIAN earth, terra Lemnia or sigillata.

LEMON, citrus limon (L.). — *A lemon-tree*, citrus limonea.

LEMONADE, aqua limonata.

LEND, mutuum dare, commodum, accommodo, utendum dare. — *Lend me your hand a little*, quin mihi manum tantisper accomoda. — *Lend me your help a little*, paululum da mihi operæ. — *To lend an ear to one*, aurem alicui præbere. — *To lend assistance to*, auxilium præbere. — *To lend at interest*, pecuniam alicui credere, dare alicui pecuniam feneratori; pecuniam feneratori or fenore collocare.

LENDER, commodator, creditor. — *upon interest*, fenerator.

LENDING at interest, s. feneratorio.

LENGTH, longitudo. — *Neither the length of the journey nor the roughness of the way could stop him*, non longitudo itineris, non asperitas viarum, retardavit. — *The length of a way or journey*, viæ or itineris spatium. — *Length of time*, longinquitas, diuturnitas. — *To draw out at length*, produco, extendo. — *In length or lengthwise*, in longitudinem; longus; in longum. — *A picture drawn at full length*, imago rem totam exprimens. — *To lie at one's length*, extento corpore decumbere. — *To run all lengths*, extrema audere: (as a partisan), alicui totum addictum esse. — ¶ *At length*, tandem, denique, demum. — *Now at length*, aliquando, jam tandem. — *At length* (fully, &c.), latius, fusius; de singulis agere.

To **LENGTHEN**, produco, protraho, extendo; porrigo.

LENGTHENING, productio.

LENIENT, LENTIVE, dolorem leniens or mitigans: (gentle, indulgent), clemens, lenis, mollis.

LENITIVE, s. medicamentum dolorem sedans or finiens; med. anodynum (late); levamen, allevamentum; medicina; fomentum.

LENITY, lenitas, clementia; animus lenis; indulgentia.

LENS, vitrum gibbum.

LENT, s. jejuniū annuum; feriæ esuriales.

LENTEN, tenuis.

LENTIL, lens. — *Fen lentils or water lentils*, lens palustris.

LENTISK-TREE, lentiscus. — *The gum of the lentisk or mastic tree*, mastiche.

LEOPARD, leopardus.

LEPER, LEPROUS, elephantiacus, leprosus.

LEPROSY, elephantiasis, scabies; lepra. — *To take it*, elephantiasin, lepram infici.

LESS, *adj.* minor: — *adv.* minus. — *Less booty*, minus prædæ. — *One half less*, dimidio minus. — *They are roved with less pains*, minore conatu moventur. — *Less than it ought to be*, citra quam debuit. — *They are less than were said to be*, infra famam sunt. — *He spent it in less than a year*, non toto vertente anno absumpsit. — *For less*, minoris. — *Who is less ridiculous than he?* quis minus est ridiculus illo? — *The snow was never less than four feet deep*, nunquam nix minus quatuor pedes alta jacuit. — *In less than three hours*, minus tribus horis. — *Much less*, multo minus, nedum; non modo — sed ne — quidem. — ¶ *Forty less two*, duo de quadraginta.

To **LESSEN**, v. a. minuo, deminuo, imminuo; extenuo, attenuo; curto, diripio; attero. — *I will lessen your allowance*, demam hercle jam tibi de hordeo, Plaut. — *To lessen one's self*, se abjicere. — ¶ v. n. decreasco, minuor; deminuo; attenuor, extenuor.

LESSENING, s. attenuatio, deminutio, imminutio, extenuatio.

LESSEE, cui prædium or domus mercede locatur.

LESSON (for a scholar), discenda or ediscenda, pl.; dictata, pl.; pensum: (precept), præceptum, monitum: (proof), documentum, argumentum. — *To set the pupils a lesson*, discipulis pensum imperare. — *To give one a lesson* (instruct or teach), doceo, instituo, erudio; (chide), aliquem verbis castigare; (furnish with instructions in an affair), quid agat dicatve, præcipere.

LEST, ne. — *I am afraid lest this should be spread farther*, vereor ne hoc serpat longius. — *I am afraid lest the army should prove unfaithful to him*, vereor ne exercitum firmitum habere possit. — *Lest only man or woman*, nequis, nequa. — *Lest any thing*, nequid. — *Lest at any time*, nequando. — *Lest by any means*, nequā. — *Lest in any place*, necubi.

LET, v. (hinder), obsto, impedio, præcedo, retardo. — *What lets, why it should not be?* quid obstat, quo minus fiat? — ¶ (interrupt), interpeleo, interrompo.

LET (hindrance), s. mora, impedimentum; (interruption), interpellatio. — *I will be no let to you*, in me nihil erit moræ.

LETTER (one who hinders, &c.), morator, interpellator.

LETTING (hindering), s. impeditio, impedimentum, mora, prohibitio.

LET, v. a. — *To let alone*, mitto, omitto, missum facere. — *To let down*, demitto; (an instrument), remitto, laxo. — *To let fly abroad*, libero cælo permittere. — *To let fly or shoot at one*, jaculor, telum in aliquem jacere, tela in aliquem conijcere. — *To let go*, dimitto. — *To let loose*, emitto; e custodiâ educere; in libertatem vinculis eximere. — *To let in*, admitto, intromitto. — *See you let nobody into the house*, cave quenquam in ædes intromiseris. — *Let the old man come in*, cedo senem. — *To let any one into his secrets*, secreta consilia alicui impertire. — *I will let you know*, te certiore faciam. — *To let off*, exonero (empty); mitto, emitto (send off, e. g. telum): but see Gun. — *To let out or forth*, emitto: (hire out), loco, eloco. — *He let himself out to a baker*, locavit operam pistori. — *To let pass or slip*, omitto, præmitto; prætereo. — *Letting those things pass*, ut ista omitamus. — *To let slip an opportunity of doing a thing*, facultatem aliquid agendi dimittere. — ¶ *To let (suffer)*, permitto, sino. — *He let him spend as much as he would*, quantum vellet impendere permisit. — *I will not let you go*, abire te non sinam. — *My business will not let me*, non licet per negotium. — *I let him take his pleasures*, sivi ut animum suum expleret. — ¶ *Let*, before a verb, is often the sign of the imperative mood or the subj. with an imperative force; as, *let him take her*, let him pock off, let him live with her, habeat, valeat, vivat cum illâ. — ¶ *Or it has a potential force*; as, *let me not live*, ne vivam. — *Let me die*, emoriar.

LETTER out to hire, locator.

LETTING of blood, sanguinis emissio, venæ sectio. — *A letting down*, demissio. — *A letting go*, dimissio. — *A letting out for rent*, locatio. — *A letting pass*, præmissio. — *A letting (suffering to be done)*, permissio.

LETHARGY (sleepy disease), veternus, lethargus. — *The city, being oppressed by Antony's tyranny*, was seized with a sort of lethargy, torpebat oppressa dominatione Antonii civitas, Paterc. 2. 61.

LETHARGIC, veternus, lethargicus.

LETTER of the alphabet, litera, elementum. — *A capitol letter*, litera uncialis or majuscula. — *Small*, litera formæ minoris. — *To the letter*, literate, ad literam, ad verbum. — *Of letters*, elementarius. — *Letters used in printing*, typi. — *A letter-founder*, typorum fusor. — ¶ *A letter (epistle)*, epistola, literæ, tabellæ. — *To open a letter*, epistolam or literas aperire, resignare. — *To fold up a letter*, epistolam complicare. — *A letter of attorney*, procuratoris libellus. — *Letters patent*, diploma. — *of appeal*, libelli appellandi or appellatorii. — *of commendation*, literæ commendatiæ. — *of marque*, clarigationis diplomata. — *Dimissory*, literæ dimissoriæ. — *A letter missive*, epistola circularis. — *Of letters*, epistolaris. — *Letter-carrier*, tabellarius, qui literas perfert. — ¶ *A man of letters or learning*, homo doctus, eruditus, literis eruditus. — *To devote himself to letters*, literis se tradere.

To **LETTER**, libri titulum in dorso inscribere or imprimere. — *Lettered or marked with letters*, literatus, literis inscriptus.

LETTUCE, lactuca. — *Frog-lettuce*, tribulus aquaticus.

LEVANT (East), oriens, solis ortus.

LEEVE, turba mane salutantium. — *To be at a person's levee*, matutinas salutationes alicui præstare.

LEVEL, *adj.* æquus; planus. — *A level or plain ground*, planities.

To **LEVEL** (make level), æquo, coæquo, exæquo; complano. — *mountains*, montes coæquare. — *To level with the ground*, solo adæquare. — *To level by the level*, ad libellum æquare, exigere. — *To level* (v. n.) with the water-level, aquam librare, perlibrare. — ¶ *To level* (a gun, &c.), ad scopum collineare. — *To level at one*, aliquem petre.

LEVEL, s. (plain), planities: (carpenter's level), libra (æquaria), libella. — ¶ *The level of a gun*, scopeti, etc. scopus. — ¶ *To be upon a level with*, pari conditione esse cum aliquo, parem esse alicui. — *To put one's self upon a level with*, se alicui æquare or exæquare.

LEVELLER, complanator; librator; — qui superiorem ferre nescit.

LEVELLING, æquatio. — *A levelling at*, petitio.

LEVER, vectis.

LEVERET, lepusculus.

LEVIATHAN (a beast), draco aquaticus, crocodilus.

LEVITE, Levita.

LEVITICAL, Leviticus.

LEVITY (lightness), levitas: (inconstancy), inconstantia, levitas.

LEVY. — *To levy soldiers*, milites scribere or conscribere. — *money*, tributum imponere; vectigal exigere. — *Levied*, exactus, collectus.

LEVY, s. (of soldiers), delectus; (money), exactio.

LEWD (wicked), flagitiosus, sceleratus, improbus, nefarius; nequam: (bustful, impure), impurus, obscænus, impudicus, libidinosus, rebus veneris deditus. — *Very lewd*, nequissimus; perturpis.

LEWDLY, flagitiose, improbe, nefarie; parum caste, impudice.

LEWDNESS, improbitas, scelus, nequitia; impuritas, impudicitia, libidines, res veneræ.

LEXICON, lexicon.

LEXICOGRAPHER, lexicographus.

LIABLE, obnoxius, expositus.

LIBATION, libatio.

LIBEL (declaration in law), libellus; (lampoon), libellus famosus, carmen famosum.

To **LIBEL** any one, aliquem scriptis infamare; alicujus famam scripto lædere; scriptis maledicere; probroso carmine diffamare.

LIBELLER, famosorum carminum, etc scriptor.

LIBELLOUS, probrosus, famosus.

LIBERAL, largus, liberalis, munificus, benignus. — *Very liberal, perbenignus.* — *Too liberal, impendiosus, prodigus, profusus.* — *Liberal with his money, liberalis pecuniæ.* — *¶ The liberal arts, artes liberales or ingenue.*

LIBERALITY, largitas, liberalitas, benignitas; munificentia.

LIBERALLY, liberaliter, benigne, munifice, large. — *Very, perliberaliter, perbenigne.* — *To give liberally, largior, elargior.*

LIBERATE. See *Set at liberty*, under *Liberty*.

LIBERTINE, homo dissolutus.

LIBERTINISM, licentia, libidinum intemperantia; impietas; vita dissoluta, mores perdit.

LIBERTY, libertas. — *Too much, licentia.* — *Too much liberty spoils all, omnes deteriores sumus licentiâ.* — *Liberty or leave, potestas, copia.* — *Liberty of will, liberum arbitrium.* — *At liberty, liber.* — *To be at liberty, custodiâ or vinculis emittere, eximere, expedire;* in libertatem vindicare or asserere. — *To restore liberty, libertatem reducere.* — *A setting at liberty, liberatio, emancipatio.* — *A setter at liberty, liberator, vindex.*

LIBIDINOUS, libidinosus, lascivus, salax.

LIBRA (the sign), libra.

LIBRARY, bibliotheca (the books and the place). — *Extensive, bona librarium copia, bibliotheca copiosissima.* — *Small, bibliotheca.* — *Costly, bibliotheca multorum numorum.*

LIBRARIAN, bibliothecarius, bibliothecæ eustos or præfectus.

LICENSE (leave or liberty), licentia, venia, copia; facultas, potestas. — *¶ A license (permits), privilegium, diploma.*

TO LICENSE, aliquem privilegio munire or diplomate donare. — *Licensed, permisus, privilegio donatus or munitus; diplomate fultus.*

LICENSING, privilegii donatio.

LICENTIAE, licentiatius.

LICENTIOUS, dissolutus, libidinosus, intemperans, effrenatus; immoderatus, immodicus, improbus.

LICENTIOUSLY, licenter, per licentiam; dissolute, etc.

LICENTIOUSNESS, licentia, intemperantia, libidines, vita dissoluta.

LICK (with the tongue), lingo, lambo. — *I will make him lick his fingers, ipsos sibi faciam ut digitos prærodant suos.* — *I hope to lick myself whole, damna, uti spero, resarciam.* — *To lick about, circumlambo.* — *off or away, delingo.* — *To lick daintily, ligurio.* — *To lick dishes, catillo.* — *To lick out, elingo.* — *¶ (strike), pugno or fuste aliquem cedere or contundere.*

LICK, s. ictus, plaga.

LICKING, s. linctus: — verberatio, verbera.

LICKERISH, delicatulus, gulosus; liguritor, Aus. — *To make one lickerish, illecebris aliquem delinire.*

LICKERISHNESS, gula, liguritio, cupedia.

LICORICE, glycyrrhiza. — *Wild, glaux vulgaris.*

LID, operculum, operimentum; tegmen. — *A pot-lid, ollæ operimentum or operculum.* — *An eye-lid, palpebra.*

LIE, subst. lixivium. — *Of lie, lixivius, lixivus.* — *¶ For Lie, i. e. falsehood, see below.*

LIE (be lying), v. jaceo; cubo; situm esse, positum esse. (See also below, *To lie down.*) — *As far as lies in you, quantum in te est, quod quidem in te est.* — *If it lay in me, si esset in manu meâ, si in me solo esset situm.* — *It lies under the north pole, sub septentrionibus positum est.* — *There lies the chief point, hic labor, hoc opus est.* — *If my life should lie in it, si de capite ageretur meo.* — *The glory of the people of Rome lies at stake, agitur populi Romani gloria.* — *As if their honor lay at stake, quasi suus honor agatur.* — *I will make that tongue of yours lie still, ego tibi istam comprimam linguam.* — *Do you think to lie in*

bed and have the work done? quid? credis dormienti tibi hæc confecturos deos?

— *I will show you whercin the greatest happiness lies, ostendam tibi summæ eardinem felicitatis.* — *My way lay here, hac iter habui.* — *To lie about or round about, circumjaceo.* — *To lie in disorder, confuse or sine ordine jacere.* — *To lie abroad all night, foris pernoctare; in publico pernoctare.* — *To lie along, corpore extenso jacere; recumbo, reuubo.* — *To lie against, objaceo; innitor.* — *An action lies against him, eompetit in eum actio, Quintil.* — *To lie before, præjaceo.* — *Lying along, decumbens, stratus, prostratus, fusus, pronus.* — *To lie along the sea (as a country), mare attingere.* — *between, interjaceo.* — *To lie by or near, adjaceo, juxta jaceo; prope esse, vicinum esse.* — *just by the road, viam tangere.* — *To lie by (suspend labor), laborem intermittere.* — *To lie down (lay one's self down), procumbere, corpus sternere, decumbere, recumbere; (be lying down), jacere, eubare, recubare.* — *To lie down to sleep, decumbo, recumbo; quieti se dare.* — *in the dirt, in luto hædere, in cæno provolvi.* — *flat, procumbo, recumbo, sternor, prosternor.* — *at a banquet, aceubare, recubare or recumbere in convivio: by one, accubare or accumbere aliquem or cum aliquo, cubare or recumbere cum aliquo.* — *Lying down, jacens, reclinis, reelinatus.* — *To lie hid, lateo, latito, delitescio, occultum esse, abditum esse, in occulto esse.* — *You lay lurking behind the sedges, tu post carecta latebas.* — *To lie in (of a woman), puerperio cubare; partum edere.* — *One that lies in, puerpera.* — *To lie open, pateo.* — *Lying open, patens, apertus.* — *at sea in very bad weather, gravissimâ hieme in navibus excubare, Cæs. B. C. 3, 19.* — *To lie still, quiesco.* — *together, concubo.* — *They lie together, nuptias faciunt.* — *To lie under, succumbo; subjectum esse.* — *an obligation, alicui gratiâ devinctum or obnoxium esse.* — *scandal, male audire, eonvictiis proscindi.* — *To lie upon, incubo, in-cumbo.* — *To lie in wait, in insidiis esse; for one, alicui insidiari, aliquem insidiis petere.* — *To lie in one's way, alieni impedimento esse: (in a journey), itineri adjacere: (have an opportunity of doing), opportunitatem rem aliquam agendi nancisci.* — *The ships lay wind-bound eight miles off, naves ex eo loco millibus passuum octo vento tenebantur.*

LYING, s. cubitus. — *at table, accubatio.* — *in (of a woman), puerperium; partus.*

LIE, s. mendacium; commentum, figmentum. — *A little lie, mendaciunculum.* — *Barefaced, mendacium impudens, confidentissimum.* — *A polite lie, mendacium honestum.* — *It sounds like an arrant lie, fidei absonum est.* — *I would not tell a lie for a thousand pounds, ut mentiar nullius patrimonium tanti facio.* — *What I tell you is no lie, factum, non fabula est.* — *Though he told never so great a lie, ut impudentissime mentiretur.* — *To invent lies, mendacia componere, fingere, consuere, comminisci.* — *To take one in a lie, mendacii aliquemprehendere.* — *Take me in a lie, and hang me, si quidquam mentitum invenies, occidito.* — *To give one the lie, mendacii aliquem coarguere.* — *To make a lie against one, in aliquem mentiri.* — *Full of lies, fabulosus, ex mendaciis conflatus.*

TO LIE, mentior, ementior, falsa (pro veris) dicere, mendacium dicere.

LIAR (homo) mendax, homo falsiloquus.

LIEF. — *I had as lief, æque lubens velim; malim.* — *die as endure it, mortuum me, quam ut id patiar, malim.*

LIEGE, subditus, subjectus. — *Liege-man, regi or principi subditus.*

LIEGE (lord), dominus supremus, patronus.

LIEGER, legatus.

LIENTERY, intestinorum lævitas.

LIEU. — *In lieu of, loco, vice.*

LIEUTENANT, say subcenturio. — *¶ The lord lieutenant of a country, præfectus provincie.* — *of the tower, arcis præfectus.*

LIEUTENANTSHIP, præfectura.

LIFE, vita; anima, spiritus; salus; eaput. — *Life lies not in living, but in liking,*

non est vivere, sed valere, vita. — *While there is life, there is hope, ægroto dum anima est, spes est.* — *Now life is a pleasure, vivere etiam nunc libet.* — *There would be life in the matter, revixerit spes.* — *I would give my life for it, depacisei morte eupio.* — *I owe my life to him, illius operâ vivo.* — *This life is uncertain, omnia sunt hominum tenui pendencia filo.* — *In his life-time, dum adhuc viveret or superstes esset.* — *In my life-time, in vitâ meâ, dum vivo, me vivo.* — *If you are contented with life alone, si vos satis habeatis animam retinere, Sall.* — *He was in danger of life, pæne interit.* — *A single or unmarried life.* (See *Celibacy*.) — *To restore to life, ad vitam revocare or reducere; e mortuis excitare.* — *To come to life again, revivisco; ad vitam redire.* — *Come to life again, redivivus.* — *To lay down his life for one, vitam pro aliquo profunder.* — *To give life, animo, vivifico.* — *Life-giving, vim habens vitem.* — *A giving of life, animatio.* — *To venture his life, capitis periculum adire.* — *As if her life and honor were ventured upon it, tanquam famæ discrimen agatur et vitæ.* — *To cost one his life, morte stare.* — *Their defence of the public liberty cost them both their lives, utrique vindicta libertatis morte stetit.* — *Patere.* — *A cause of life and death, causa capitalis.* — *To sit upon life and death, or try one for life, de capite querere.* — *To be tried for one's life, causam capitis dicere, Ne-pos.* — *To the life, ad vivum.* — *To lead a life, vivo; vitam agere or degere.* — *I lived a city life, vitam urbanam secutus sum.* — *To flee for one's life, fugâ salutem petere.* — *To lose one's life, pereo, vitam perdere.* — *If I could without losing my life, si salvo capite meo potuissem.* — *To depart this life, diem obire supremum.* — *All one's life-time, per totam vitam.* — *Loss of life by law, &c., ultimum supplicium.* — *To sell a man's life, sanguinem alicujus addicere.* — *Long life, vivacitas, longævitas.* — *Having life, vivus, animatus.* — *¶ (vigor, spirit), vigor, viriditas, vis, alacritas; vehementia; animus.* — *Full of life, vividus, vegetus, alacer; vehementis, gravis.* — *To put life into, alieni animi facere or addere; animo.* — *¶ See Live.*

LIFE-GUARD. See *Body-guard*.

LIFELESS (without life), inanimus, inanimatus, exanimus, exanimis: (dull, spiritless), frigidus, jejunnus, languidus.

LIFELESSLY (coldly, baldly), frigide, jejune.

LIVED. — *Long-lived, vivax.* — *Short-lived, caducus, fragilis.*

LIVELY, adj. vividus, vegetus, vigenus, alacer, acer. — *To be lively, vigeo, valeo.* — *To grow lively, vigeo.* — *To make lively, vegetum facere.* — *Lively courage or force, virtus ardens.*

LIVELY, **LIVELYLY**, adv. alacri animo, acriter; graviter, cum vi.

LIVELINESS, vigor, vis; gravitas, vehementia.

LIVELIHOOD (maintenance), victus, alimentum: (estate), patrimonium: (trade or business), ars qua vita sustinetur.

LIFT (lift up), levo, elevo, tollo, attollo; eveho, arrigo. — *He lifts his hands to heaven, manus ad sidera tollit.*

— *To lift up again, relevo.* — *To lift up himself, se efferre.* — *To lift up on high, in sublime tollere.* — *To lift upright, erigo.* — *Lifted up, levatus, allevatus, arrectus.* — *Lifted up with pride, success, &c., superbiâ, rebus secundis, etc. elatus.*

LIFT (assistance), s. subsidium. — *To give one a lift, alicui auxiliari or subsidium præbere.* — *To help one at a dead lift, laboranti alicui subvenire, adesse, adiumento esse, subsidium, opem, suppetias ferre.*

LIFTER up, evector.

LIFTING up, elatio, elevatio.

LIGAMENT, ligamentum.

LIGATURE, ligamen, ligatura.

LIGHT, v. n. (as a bird), sido, desido, insido; consido. — *Where they would have a swarm to light, examen ubi volunt consistere.* — *To light or alight from a horse, &c. (See *Alight*.)* — *To light upon (fall upon or against), incido, inuero: (find), offendo, reperio.* — *A mischief light on you, abeas in malam rem.* — *He many times lights on things he would not, in ea*

quæ non vult, sæpe incurrit. — *This mischief will light on my head, isthuc in me endetur faba. — I lighted upon it by chance, casu in hoc incidi. — Some mischief will light on them, hisce aliquid est eventurum mali.*

LIGHTING, *s.* descensus.

LIGHT, *adj.* (not heavy), levis: (nimble), agilis, expeditus: (fickle, inconstant), inconstans, instabilis, levis: (merry), hilaris, lætus: (of no value), inutilis, frivolus: (trifling), ineptus, frivolus, inutilis, nugax. — *Many hands make light work, multorum manibus grande levatur onus. — As light as a feather, plumâ levior. — You will not think it a light matter, id non aspernabere. — As light as Grecians, homines levitate Gracæ. — Very light, perlevis. — Somewhat, leviculus. — To make light of, contemnere, nullo loco habere, nihili facere, susque deque habere; pro nihilo habere or ducere; vili pendere; flocci facere. — To take a light taste of, libo; labris leviter attingere. — Light of belief, credulus. — Light-fingered, furax. — Light-footed, volucer, velox; pedibus celer. — Light-harnessed, levis armaturæ, levis, expeditus. — Light-hearted, hilaris, lætus, alacris. — Light-headed (frivolous), levis, inconstans, etc.; (crack-brained), delirans, insanians, cerebrosus. — Light-headedness, delirium. — Light-horse, equites expediti. — A light-horseman, levis armaturæ eques. — A light-house, pharus or pharos, altissima turris ex qua micant ignes noctu ad regendos navium cursus. — *Light (bright, &c.), see below.**

To **LIGHTEN** (ease), levo, allevo, sublevo, exonero. — *To be lightened, allevor.*

LIGHTENING (easing), levatio; allevatio.

LIGHTER, scapha or cymba oneraria.

LIGHTERMAN, naviculator cymbæ onerariæ.

LIGHTLY, leviter, tenuiter, leniter: (easily), facile: (nimble), celeriter, velociter: (slightly or carelessly), leviter, strictim: perfunctorie, negligenter, contemptim; molli or levi brachio; sicco pede. — *Lightly come, lightly go, quod cito acquiritur, cito perit. — You cannot lightly (easily) meet with him, haud temere or haud ferme invenias. — He touched that matter but lightly, leviter istam rem perstrinxit. — Very lightly, porleviter.*

LIGHTNESS (opposed to heaviness), levitas: (fickleness, inconstancy), levitas, inconstantia, mentis mutabilitas: (nimbleness), agilitas, pernicitas: (wantonness), lascivia, petulantia. — *Lightness of belief, credulitas.*

LIGHT (brightness), *s.* lux, lumen: (day-light), lux: (knowledge), intelligentia, cognitio. — *He stands in his own light, ipse sibi est injurius. — A faint light, lumen obscurum or caligans. — It being then scarce light, vix dum satis certâ luce. — As long as it was light, dum quicquam superfluit lucis, Liv. — A long time before it was light, multo ante lucis adventum. — They knew that by the light of nature, id naturâ admonente cognoverunt. — I shall go back a little, in order to set the whole affair in a proper light, pauca supra repetam, quo ad cognoscendum omnia illustra magis, magisque in aperto sint, Sall. — To bring to light, in lucem proferre or protrahere; aperio, patefacio, manifestum facere. — Time will bring that to light, in apicrum proferet ætas. — To come to light (be made known), in lucem proferri or protrahi; detegi, pateferi. — To cast or give light, luceo, illuceo, illumino, illustro. — *A light (candle, lamp), lumen; lucerna (especially lamp); candela (especially candle). — Carry not a light without a lantern, lucernam absque laternâ ne feras.**

LIGHT, *adj.* (bright, &c.), clarus, illustris, lucidus, luminosus, nitidus, candidus, albidus. — *To be light, luceo. — It grows light (dawns), luciscit. — To become light, lucesco. — See Bright, Clear.*

To **LIGHT** (set on fire), accendo; incendo. — *He lights one candle by another, lumen de lumine accendit. — To light one, præluceo. — You lighted him the way to, &c., cui tu facem prætulisti ad, etc.*

To **LIGHTEN** (enliven), *v. a.* illumino, illustro, collustro. — *To lighten (cast out lightning), v. n.* fulguro.

LIGHTNING (a flash of lightning), fulgur,

fulgetrum. — *Of lightning, fulgurans. — A lightning, fulguratio.*

LIGHTSOME (bright, shining), lucidus, fulgidus, clarus, illustris: (cheerful), lætus, hilaris, alacer. — *Very lightsome (bright), perlucidus. — Somewhat lightsome, sub-lustris. — To make lightsome (enliven), illustro, illumino: (cheer), lætitiâ afficere, gaudio complere.*

LIGHTSOMENESS (brightness), claritas, splendor: (cheerfulness), lætitiâ, hilaritas.

LIGHTS (lungs), pulmones.

LIKE (like unto), *adj.* similis, consimilis: (equal), par, compar; æquus. — *Had there been in us like skill, si par in nobis atque in illo scientia fuisset. — They both have like terms, æqua utrique conditio est. — Like will to like, pares cum paribus facile congregantur. — I wish I had a like share of your love, utinam mihi esset pars æqua amoris tecum. — Find out something like this, hujusmodi quæso aliquid reperi. — Like cover, like cup, dignum patellâ operculum. — Like father, like son, mali corvi malum ovum. — You are like your father, patrissas. — He will grow like his grandfather, in avi mores abibit. — Somewhat like, subsimilis. — Very, persimilis. — In like manner, similiter, pariter, itidem. — In like manner as is done in comedies, itidem ut fit in comœdiis. — To be like, alicujus or alicui similem esse; ad similitudinem alicujus rei accedere; referre. — It was more like a city than a village, non fuit vici instar, sed urbis. — To make like, ad similitudinem rei fingere or effingere aliquid. — Not like, dissimilis, assimilis.*

— *Such like, ejusmodi, hujusmodi, istiusmodi. — Like, likely, probabilis, verisimilis. — Like enough so, satis probabile est. — It is very like that you ask, te credibile est quærere. — We are like to have war, impendet nobis belli timor. — I am like to lose my credit, periculum famæ mihi est. — You are never like to see me more, hodie postremum me vides. — There was like to be peace, in spe pax fuit. — He was like to be taken in his camp, castris capi imminabat. — Like to die, moribundus, ferme moriens, mortuus.*

LIKE (like unto), *adv.* tanquam, velut, instar, etc. — *They are feared like masters, tanquam domini timentur. — It broke out like a storm, velut nimbus erupit. — You indeed act like the rest of the world, facis tu quidem omnium more. — In truth you live like fiddlers, musice hercle agitis ætatem. — You have done like yourself, te (abl.) dignum fecisti; ad ingenium rediis. — He lives like himself, pro dignitate vivit. — Like as, quemadmodum, sicut, perinde ac. — Like a friend, amice. — Like a gentleman, liberaliter, ingenue. — He was brought up like a gentleman, libere eductus est or liberaliter educatus est. — Like a man, viriliter, fortiter.*

LIKELY, *adj.* verisimilis; *adv.* probabiliter. (See Like, *adj.*) — *A likely woman, mulier satis venusta.*

LIKELIHOOD, verisimilitudo.

To **LIKEN**, comparo, confero, assimilo; comparo.

LIKENING, comparatio, collatio.

LIKENESS, similitudo, cognatio: (image, &c.), imago, simulacrum, effigies.

LIKEWISE, pariter, similiter, itidem.

LIKE, *v.* gaudeo aliqua re, delector aliqua re, jucundum est mihi aliquid, probatur mihi aliquid; amo, diligo; probo, comprobo, approbo. — *I like it well, magno opere probo. — I do not like their manners, displicent eorum mores. — You will like the doing of it, gaudebis facto. — As you like, arbitratus tuo. — I like the house, arident ades. — To like of or please, placeo. — If you like of it, si isthuc tibi placeat or cordi est.*

LIKING, amor; voluptas; arbitrium, libido. — *To one's liking, gratus, acceptus, jucundus. — To have or conceive a liking to, amorem alicujus rei concipere. — Good liking, amor, benevolentia; comprobatio. — With the good liking of all, magno cum assensu omnium.*

LILY, lilium. — *The blue lily, iris. — The white garden lily, lilium album hortense. — The lily of the valley, lilium convallium. — Water lily, nymphæa. — Of lilies, liliaceus.*

LIMB (edge), ora, margo. — *¶ (member) membrum, artus.*

To **LIMB** (tear limb from limb), membratim discerpere.

LIMBER, flexibilis, mollis, lentus: (flabby), flaccidus: (shrunk), vietus. — *To grow limber, lentescere.*

LIMBERNESS, lentitiâ.

LIMBO, limbus, quædam pars inferorum

LIME, **LIME-STONE**, calx. — *Quicklime, calx viva. — Slaked lime, calx extincta, macerata. — To burn lime, calcem coquere. — A lime-kiln, (fornax) calcaria. — A lime-burner, calcarius. — A tanner's lime-pit, puteus coriis subigendis. — Lime-work, opus albarium. — ¶ Bird-lime, viscum. — A lime twig, virga viscata, calamus aucupatorius.*

To **LIME** with bird-lime, visco illinere. — *Limed, viscatum.*

LIMY, glutinosus.

LIMIT, terminus, finis, limes. See Bound.

To **LIMIT** (set bounds to), limito, termino; terminos præscribere; certis limitibus or terminis circumscribere; (prescribe), præscribo, definio, præfinio, finio. — *Limited (bounded), terminatus, finitus, definitus: (prescribed), præscriptus, præstitutus, constitutus: (narrow, &c.), angustus, brevis.*

LIMITATION, limitatio. — *By limitation, præfinito.*

LIMITING, *s.* (bounding), determinatio, circumscriptio, definitio.

LIMN, delineo, depingo; coloribus ad vivum exprimere.

LIMNER, pictor.

LIMNING, pictura.

LIMP, claudico; claudum esse. — *It is a limping story, claudicat oratio.*

LIMPER, claudus, claudicans.

LIMPING, claudicatio.

LIMPID, limpidus.

LINCH-PIN of a wheel, embolium, rotæ paxillus.

LINE (small cord), funiculus; linea. — *A line drawn, linea. — A little line, lineola. — A carpenter's or mason's line, amussis, linea. — A chalked line, linea cretâ descripta. — A fishing-line, linea (piscatoria). — A plumb-line, perpendicularum. — By line or rule, ad amussim, examussim. — The lines of the hand, manûs incisuræ. — ¶ The line (equator), circulus equinoctialis. — ¶ (boundary), finis. — ¶ (row), ordo; series. — Line of an army, acies (especially line of battle). — To advance in line, æquâ fronte procedere. — ¶ Line (of a camp), opus; fossa; munimenta. — To force the enemy's lines, in hostium castra irrumpere. — ¶ (of a page), versus, versiculus. — ¶ Line, lineage, progenies, gens, genus, proles, propagio, prosapia; linea. — The line of the Cæsars became extinct in Nero, progenies Cæsarium in Nerone defecit, Suet. — The male line, stirps virilis. — In a direct line, lineâ directâ.*

To **LINE**. — *To line with soldiers, militibus munire. — To line with a fortification, locum vallo fossâque munire. — ¶ To line a garment, vestem linteo, etc. (intus) munire.*

LINEAGE. See Line.

LINEAL, **LINEAR**, linealis.

LINEALLY descended from one, rectâ lineâ genus ducens ab aliquo.

LINEAMENTS, (oris) lineamenta.

LINEN, linteam, lintea, *pl.* — *Of linen, linteus, lineus. — A linen clout, linteolum. — A linen-weaver, qui lintea textit. — A linen-drawer, linteo, lintearius. — The linen-trade, negotium lintearium. — Linen cloth, vestis lintea; pannus linteus. — Fine linen, carbasus, sindon. — Made of fine linen, carbaseus, carbasinus. — Wearing linen, linteatus.*

LINGER (loiter), cesso, moror, cunctor; hæreo, morasnectere. — *To linger out (protract), produco, protraho. — To linger long in a distemper, diu egrotare. — Linger, cunctans, cunctabundus, tardus, morasnectens. — To make out die a lingering death, lentâ tæbe consumere.*

LINGERER, cunctator, cessator.

LINGERING, *s.* cunctatio; cessatio; mora. — *A lingering out or protracting, pro ductio.*

LINGERINGLY, cunctanter, tarde.

LINGUIST, multarum linguarum intelligentens.

LINIMENT (ointment), unguentum.

LINK (toch), fax picea. — *A little link, facula. — A link-boy, puer qui facem præfert ardentem. — ¶ A link of a chain, catenæ annulus.*

To LINK together, connecto, conjungo. — *To link together in friendship, amicitia consociare or jungere. — Linked together, conjunctus; catenatus. — in, innexus. — in affinity, affinitate conjunctus or strictus.*

LINKING, s. connexio, conjunctio.

LINNET, fringilla cannabina (L.).

LINSEED, lini semen. — oil, oleum lini.

LINT, linamentum.

LINTEL, limen superum or superius.

LION, leo. — *Of one, leoninus. — Lions in peace, foxes in war, domi leones, foris vulpes. — If the lion's skin fail, potch it with the fox's tail, si leonina pellis non satis est, assuenda vulpina. — A scalion, leo marinus. — A lion's whelp, catulus. — Lion-colored (or tawny), fulvus. — A lion-keeper, custos leonum. — Lion-like, leoninus.*

LIONESS or she lion, læna; lea (poet.).

LIP, labrum, labium. — *A little lip, labellum. — To hang one's lip, labra præ stomacho pronittere or demittere. — Hanging the lip, labris promissis or demissis. — Lip-wisdom, verbo tenus sapientia. — The lips of a wound, vulneris ora. — Blubber-tipped, labeo; labiosus, labrosus.*

LIQUID, liquidus, liquens. — *To be liquid, fluidum esse, fluere. — To grow liquid, liquesco.*

LIQUIDS (things liquid), liquida. — ¶ *The liquids (letters), consonantes liquidæ.*

LIQUIDNESS, liquor; humor.

LIQUOR (any liquid thing), liquor, humor, succus: (broth), decoctum. — *Full of liquor, succi plenus. — Without liquor, exsuccus. — Full of liquor, or in liquor (i. e. drunk), ebrius, temulentus. — Good liquor, bonæ notæ potus, potus generosus. — Strong liquors, liquores generosi.*

To LIQUEFY, v. a. liquefacio, liquo: v. n. liquefio, liqueseo.

LIQUEFYING, Liquefaction, solutio.

LIQUORICE. See Licorice.

LIQUORISH. See Lickerish.

LISP, balbutio; blæse loqui; verba dimidiata proferre. — *Lisper, balbus, blæsus. — Lipping, hæsitantia linguæ.*

LIST (of cloth), limbus or ora panni. — ¶ *A list (catalogue), index, album; numeri (of soldiers). — ¶ (desire), libido, cupido. — ¶ A list to fight in, arena. — He enters the list, in arenam descendit. — To fight in a list, certamen in septis committere. — From the lists to the goal, a carceribus ad metam.*

To LIST soldiers, mercede conducere milites; milites scribere, conscribere. — *He listed himself into their society, in his nomen profitebatur suum. — You the consul will list the younger men, and march them into the field, tu statim consul sacramento juniores adiges, et in castra educes, Liv. — To list one's self for a soldier, nomen dare (militia). — A listing of soldiers, militum conquisitio; delectus. — ¶ To list (will or desire), volo. — As you list, ut fert libido, pro libitu tuo. — Will you do but what you list? vis tu omnia arbitrato tuo facere? — Eoen as I list, utcumque animo collibitum est meo. — He rules as he lists, ad arbitrium imperat. — It is not as you list, non est arbitrium tibi.*

LISTLESS, torpidus, stupidus; languidus, piger. — *To be listless, torpeo, stupeo.*

LISTLESSLY, segniter, oscitanter, pigre.

LISTLESSNESS, torpor, socordia.

LISTEN, LIST, v. audio, attendo, anrem præbere alicui: ausculto, subausculto. — *Listen! attende sis! aures arrige!*

LISTENER, auscultator.

LISTENING, auscultatio.

LITANY, litania.

LITERAL. — *To use a word in its literal sense, verbum proprie dicere. — A literal translator, fidus interpret. (But see Close.) — The literal sense of a word, nativa et propria vocabuli vis.*

LITERALLY, proprie: (to the letter), literate, ad literam, ad verbum.

LITERARY, literatus (e. g. otium). —

monuments, literarum monumenta. — history, historia literarum.

LITERATURE, literæ, literarum monumenta; literarum cognitio et ratio. — *The Greek literature, literæ Græcæ.*

LITHARGE of silver, lithargyrus; argenti spuma. — *Of gold, chrysis, aurispuma.*

LITHE (limber, supple), flexibilis, mollis. See Limber.

LITHOTOMY, calculi exsectio.

LITIGATE, litigo, lites sequi.

LITIGATION, lis, litigatio.

LITIGIOUS, litigiosus, rixosus, litium cupidus. — *A litigious person, vitiligator; comitalis homo. — Ta be litigious, litibus et jurgis delectari.*

LITIGIOUSNESS, litium et jurgiorum amor.

LITTER (brood), fetura, fetus, suboles. — *A litter of pigs or puppies, porcelli or catuli uno partu editi. — ¶ A horse litter, vehiculum pensile; lectica. — ¶ Litter (straw for cattle), stramentum, substramentum, substramen. — ¶ (confusion), turba. — To make a litter, res turbare or ex loco movere. — What a litter is made about nothing! quantæ turbæ excitantur de re nihili!*

To LITTER (bring forth), pario, fetum ponere. — ¶ See to make to Litter.

LITTLE, adj. parvus, exiguus, tenuis: adv. haud multum, paullum, paullulum; parum, minus, (too little). — *There is a little difference between us, est quedam inter nos parva dissensio. — I count myself little worth, parvi memet existimo. — A little way off, exiguo intervallo distans. — There is but little difference, discrimen tenue intercedit. — A little matter serves my turn, mihi quidvis sat est. — Little said is soon amended, tutum silentii præmium; nulli tacuisse nocet, nocet esse locutum. — A little, paullum, paullulum; aliquantum, aliquantulum, aliquanto; modice, leviter. — Wait a little, mane paullisper. — Not a little, valde, vehementer, magnopere. — He is a little too much given to the world, aliquanto ad rem est avidior. — These things are a little troublesome to me, nonnihil molestæ sunt hæc mihi. — It would advantage me but a little, mihi parum prosit. — Let me come to myself a little, paullulum sine ad me ut redeam. — He drinks a little too much, bibit meliuscule quam sat est. — Many a little makes a mickle, adde parvum parvo, magnus acervus erit. — A little or little while, parumper, paullisper. — Wait a little, mane paullisper. — A little after, brevi post tempore, postea aliquanto. — A little before sunset, sub occasum solis. — He was a little after their time, recens ab illorum ætate fuit. — Very little, minimus, minutulus, parvulus, perparvus, perparvulus, perpusillus. — If he fail never so little, si vel minimum erraverit. — A little one. (See Child.) — The little ones of any beasts, pulli, catuli. — To make little, tenno, attenuo, minuo, imminuo, deminuo. — A making little, attenuatio. — By little and little, paulatim, sensim, pedetentim. — By little and little it is brought to that pass, sensim eo deducitur. — A very little, pauxillum.*

— *How little, quantillus, quantulus. — For how little, quantillo. — How little soever, quantuluscunque. — So little, tantulus. — Noer so little, paullum modo; quantuluscunque. — Little more or less, præterpropter, Coto. — Lacking but little, parum abest. — He lacked little of being killed, haud multum abfuit quin occideretur. — Little and pretty, scitius, scitulus. — ¶ Little (mean, narrow), minutus, humilis, pusillus, jejunus, angustus, parvus.*

LITTLESNESS, parvitas, exiguitas, exilitas, animus pusillus, mens or animus humilis.

LITURGY, liturgia; sacra.

LIVE (alive), adj. vivus.

LIVE, v. vivo, ætatem agere, degere, exigere. — *As long as they live, usque dum vivunt. — You live merry lives, musice agitis ætatem. — How did he live in your absence? quo studio vitam te absente exegit? — Remember how short a time you have to live, vive memor quam sis ævi brevis. — Would I might never live, if, ne sin salvus or emoriar, si. — So long as I live, dum vivam; quoad vivo; dum vita suppetit. — He has but a while to*

live, pedem alterum in cymbâ Charontis habet. — As good a man as lives, ipso homo melior non est. — Lived a city life, vitam urbanam secutus sum. — He always lived in a happy condition, perpetuâ felicitate usus est. — He has lived out threescore years, annos sexaginta confecit. — As many years as he has lived, tot annos, quot habet. — To begin to live, vivesco. — To live again, revivesco. — To live by one's alms, ope alicujus sustentatum vivere. — To live a country life, ruri vivere or vitan agere. — To live in exile, exsilio; exsulem or in exsilio vivere. — To live in gluttony, heluor. — luxuriously and in excess, luxuriose vivere, nimis sibi indulgere. — idly, vitam otiosam agere, otiose vivere. — To live from hand to mouth, in diem vivere. — To live well or high, laute vivere; lautis epulis pasci. — To live poorly, parce ac duriter vivere; vitam inopem tolerare. — To be well to live, rem habere, divitiis abundare; opibus affluere. — Well to live, dives, locuples; opibus affluens. — To live happily, feliciter or beate vivere, vitam agere felicem. — To live after another's pleasure, ex more alterius vivere, ad nutum et arbitrium alicujus se fingere. — To live at what rate he lists, suo more or arbitrio vivere. — To live up to one's estate, pro facultatibus sumptus facere. — to one's profession, institutum suum tenere; legem servare, præscriptum servare. — To live at great expense, ingentes sumptus tolerare. — To live regularly, sobrie vivere; statis horis res singulas agere. — To live together, convivio. — To over-live or out-live, superstitem esse or superesse; vitâ superare. — To live or dwell with a person, apud aliquem or in domo alicujus habitare. — To live well together or agree, bene inter se convenire. — To live or dwell in a city, urbem incolere; in urbe habitare or domicilium habere. — To live among or converse with, versari inter; utor; est mihi consuetudo cum. — You cannot live among those people without blemishing your reputation, versari inter eos sine dedecore non potes. — To live a public or high life, in maximâ claritate atque in oculis omnium vivere. Cic. — To live by wickedness or doing mischief, maleficio et scelere pasci, Cic. — Likely to live, vitalis. — To live or get one's living by. (See Living, subst.) — To live upon, aliqua re vivere, vesci, ali, vitam tolerare. — These things will be enough to live upon, hæc suppeditabunt ad victum. — For they all lived upon a sort of stale bread and damaged barley, panico enim vetere atque hordeo eornupto omnes alebantur, Cæs. — Leave the rest for them to live on in winter, reliquum hiemationi relinquatur.

LIVER (one that lives), vivens. — *The longest liver or he that outlives another, superstes. — Which of them should be the longest liver, inter eorum vitâ superaret. — A good liver, homo probus, pius, sanctus. — bad, nequam, perditus, scelestus. — ¶ For The Liver, see next column.*

LIVING, part. and adj. vivus, vivens, spirans; salvus; animans. — *Any man living, quispiam omnium. — Neither of them more highly values any man living, neuter quemquam omnium pluris facit. — To be in the land of the living, vivere, inter vivos numerari. — A living creature, animal, animans. — A little living creature, animalculum. — Living water, aqua viva.*

LIVING (the state of living), vita. — *A living together, convictus. — There can be no pleasant living, without living together with virtue, non potest jucunde vivi, nisi cum virtute vivatur. — ¶ A man's living (maintenance), victus, alimenta. — She gets her living by spinning and carding, lanâ ac telâ victum quaritat. — He gets his living by his bow, alimenta arcu expedit. — To get one's living hardly by a thing, aliqua re vitam tolerare, paupertatem sustinere or famem propulsare. — He gets his living very hardly, e flammâ cibum petit. — A man's living (estate), patrimonium, hereditas, bona, pl. — ¶ A living or ecclesiastical benefice, beneficium ecclesiasticum.*

LIVED, LIVELY, &c. See under Life.

LIVER, jecur, hepar. — *A little liver*, jecusculum. — *Of the liver*, hepaticus (technical). — *Liver-grown*, ejus jecur solito majus increvit. — *sick*, hepaticus. — *colored*, fuscus. — *Liver-complaint*, morbus hepaticus. — *The liver-vein*, vena basilica. — *White-livered*, socors, pallidus, pallidulus, imbellis. — || *For Liver from Live*, see under *Live*.

LIVERY (of servants), vestis familiaris, vestis quam famuli hominum nobilium gerere consueverunt, cultus familiaris; also vestis, cultus. — *Livery-servant*, famulus proprio quodam cultu insignis. — || *A livery-man of a company*, qui togâ indutus inter socios permittitur incidere. — || *Livery and seisin*, mancipatio, addictio; consignatio fundi in alienam possessionem. — *To give livery and seisin*, emancipare, jus in alium transferre. — || *To keep horses at livery*, equos meritorios or vectigales alere.

LIVID, lividus.

LIVIDITY, livor.

LIXIVIAL, LIXIVIATE, lixivius, lixivus.

LIZARD, lacertus, lacerta.

LO, et, ecce, aspice. — *him*, eecum, ellum. — *her*, eecam, eecillam.

LOAD, s. onus; sarcina. (See *Burden*.) — *A cart-load*, vehes. — *horse*, quantum equus ferre or trahere potest. — *A little load or weight*, pondusculum. — *A load on one's spirits*, tristitia, molestia; animi dolor or ægritudo.

To LOAD, onero, gravo; onus imponere. (See *To Burden*.) — *He loaded the people too much*, nimium oneris plumbi imposuit. — *He loaded his ass with hampers of fruit*, costas aselli oneravit pomis (poet.). — *To load heavily*, grave or nimium onus imponere; opprimo, obruo. — *Loaded or laden*, oneratus, onustus.

LOADER, qui or quæ onerat.

LOAD-STAR, cynosura, helice; dux.

LOADSTONE, magnes. — *Of a loadstone*, magneticus.

LOAF, panis; forma panis; collyra. — *Half a loaf is better than no bread*, i, modo venare leporem, nunc Ityn tenes. — *A fine loaf*, panis siligneus, tener, niveus. — *A household loaf*, panis cibarius or plebeius. — *Ammunition*, panis castrensis. (See *Bread*.) — || *A sugar-loaf*, sacchari meta.

LOAM, lutum: (for grafting), inrita.

LOAMY, lutosus.

LOAN (thing lent), res mutuata or mutua data or commodata: (of money), versura, pecunia mutua or credita. — *To effect a loan*, versuram facere ab aliquo. — *To put out to loan*, aliquid alicui mutuum dare or credere.

LOATH (unwilling), invitus, nolens, qui ægre aliquid patitur or fert, etc.: coactus (forced); difficulter or gravate ad aliquid agendum adductus. — *To be loath*, gravatim or ægre aliquid facere. — *I am loath*, piget me. — *I was very loath to do it*, animum haud facile inducere potui; per-invitus feci. — *To be loath to write*, gravi literas dare. — *Loath to fight*, a prælio aversus.

To LOATHE, piget me alicujus rei, male me habet aliquid, tædet me alicujus rei; fastidium, nauseo; aversor, odi, odium habeo alicujus rei. — *Loathed*, fastiditus. — *Loathing*, fastidians, nauseans, pertæsus.

LOATHIER, fastiditor.

LOATHING, fastidium, tædium; aversatio, odium; satietas; nausea. — *To produce a loathing*, fastidium creare, nauseam facere, fastidium alicui movere, creare, afferre.

LOATHINGLY, fastidiose; invite.

LOATHSOME (hateful, frightful), odiosus, horridus: (nauseating), fastidium creans, teter, obscænus. — *Very loathsome*, detestabilis, detestandus, abominandus. — *To make loathsome*, odiosum reddere.

LOATHSOMELY, odiose; tetre.

LOATHSOMENESS, obscænitās, fœditas, turpitudō.

LOBBY, porticus, ædium umbraculum.

LOBE of the lungs, pulmonum lobus or lobulus.

LOBSTER, cammarus.

LOCAL, by the genit. loci or regionis, locorum or regionum. — *Local difficulties*, locorum difficultates. — *A local pain*, dolor certo loco inherens.

LOCALLY, quod ad locum (certum) attinet. **LOCALITY**, loci (locorum) natura; loci (-orum) situs.

LOCK, claustrum. — *opening only on the inside*, clausa clavis. — *To be under lock and key*, sub claustris or clavi esse. — *A padlock*, claustrum (pensile). — *A pick-lock*, clavis adulterina. — *A lock-smith*, faber claustrarius. — || (of a gun), igni-arium. — || *A lock in a river*, septum, emissarium. — || *A lock of wool*, floccus. — || *A lock of hair*, cirrus; (ringlet), annulus. — *Curled locks*, cincinni. — *Thick locks*, casaries.

To LOCK (a door), sero, obsero. — *Lock the door on the inside*, obsera ostium intus. — *To lock in*, claustrum includere. — *To lock in one's arms or embrace*. (See *Clasp*.) — *To lock one out of doors*, claustrum foras aliquem excludere. — *To lock up*, concludo. — || *To lock a wagon*, rotas stringere or sufflaminare.

LOCKER, armarium. — *for pigeons*, loculamentum, cellula columbaris.

LOCKET of gold, collare aureum.

LOCOMOTIVE, vim habens se movendi.

LOCUST, locusta. — *Small*, attelabus.

LODGE, s. casa, tugurium. — *A little lodge*, casula, tuguriolum. — *A porter's lodge*, janitoris casa or tugurium.

LODGE (live) in a place, habito. — *To lodge all night in an inn*, in deversorio pernoctare. — *To lodge with a person*, in alicujus domo or apud aliquem deversari. — *To lodge one or receive into one's house*, hospitio aliquem excipere or tecto lectoque recipere; hospitium alicui præbere. — *Lodged* (received into a lodging), hospitio acceptus or exceptus. — *very well*, hospitio laute exceptus. — *ill*, lecto male receptus. — *To lodge* (as a stick in a tree), insideo, inhæreo. — *To be lodged or laid up*, collocari, reponi. — *To be lodged in one* (be in one's power), penes aliquem esse. — *The supreme power is lodged in the king*, penes regem summa est potestas. — *Lodged* (as corn), dejectus, stratus, prostratus.

LODGER, deversor; hospes.

LODGING, habitatio; commoratio; hospitium. — *Pray be so kind as to accommodate me with a lodging*, peto a te, ut mihi de habitatione (dwelling) accommodes. — *You shall be welcome to a lodging at my house*, tibi in domo mea or apud me deversari licebit. — *To take up one's lodging with one*, apud aliquem or in alicujus domo deversari. — *To entertain and give one meat, drink, and lodging*, alicui mensam, lare, lecto, recipere. — *A lodging-place*, deversorium, hospitium, taberna deversoria. — *A lodging-room*, cubiculum. — *Lodgings*, habitatio conducta, hospitium; cœnaculum meritorium.

LOFT (story), tabulatum, tabulatio, contignatio; (cockloft), cœnaculum superius. — *Hay-loft*, fœnile. — *Corn-loft*, granarium; cella penaria. — *Fruit-loft*, pomarium.

LOFTY (high), altus, celsus, excelsus, sublimis, ardens: (haughty, proud), elatus, superbus, fastuosus, arrogans, insolens, tumens. — *He has a lofty* (arrogant) mind, animus ipsi tumet. — *To grow lofty*, tumeo, insolesco, intumesco; superbiâ efferri, extolli, inflari. — *To use lofty words*, magnifice loqui.

LOFTILY, elate, superbe, magnifice, excelsè. — *To carry it loftily*, turgeo, tumeo; cristas erigere.

LOFTINESS (highness), sublimitas, excel-sitas; altitudo, celsitas; granditas, elatio: (haughtiness, pride), superbiâ, arrogantia, insolentia, fastus.

LOG, caudex, stipes, truncus. — *A little log*, trunculus.

LOGARITHM, logarithmus.

LOGGERHEAD, caudex, stipes, fungus, verveux, blennus, bardus, stupidus; hebes. — || *To fall to loggerheads*, concertare, inter se decertare.

LOGIC, ars logica, logica (-orum), ars intelligendi, ars argumentandi; dialectica, disserendi ratio. — || *To chop logic*, argutias alteri exhibere, sophismatibus abuti.

LOGICAL, logicus. — *arrangement*, dispositio.

LOGICALLY, logice; dialectice, dialectico-rum more.

LOGICIAN, artis logicæ peritus; dialecticus

LOIN, lumbus. — *A little loin*, lumbulus. — *A loin of lamb*, mutton, pork, veal, lumbus agninus, ovinus, porcineus, vitulinus. — *Having his loins broken*, or *having feeble loins*, delumbis, elumbis. — *A sirloin of beef*, lumbus bovinus.

LOITER, cesso, moror; moras nectere or trahere; resisto.

LOITERER, cessator, cunctator; erro.

LOITERING, cessatio, mora; lentitudo.

LOLL (lenn), innitui, recumbo, recubo. — *To loll in bed*, lecto indulgere; nidum tepidum fovere. — || *To loll out the tongue*, linguam exserere.

LOLLARD, ignavus, segnus.

LONELY, LONESOME, LONE, solus, solitarius, desertus.

LONELINESS, solitudo.

LONG, adj. (in space), longus; promissus (e.g. capillus), prolixus (e.g. vestis):—(in or in respect of time), longus, longinquus; diuturnus; diutinus. — *Two feet long*, duos pedes longus, bipedalis. — *A long tail*, cauda procera; cauda proluxa. — *Laborers think the day long*, dies longa videtur opus debentibus. — *If the disease be of any long continuance*, si jam inveteraverit morbus. — *All my life long*, per totam vitam. — *Long continuance of time*, diuturnitas. — *Long continuance of time assuages the greatest grief*, dies (fcm.) ægritudinem admitit. — *Of long continuance*, longinquus; diuturnus; diutinus. — *Very long*, perlongus, longissimus; perdiuturnus. — *Over-long*, prælongus. — *Somewhat long*, longulus, longiusculus. — *Long and round*, teres. — *Long life*, longa vita; vivacitas. — *Long-lived*, vivax. — *Long-suffering*, patientia. — *Long-winded* (prolix), longus, verbosus; odiosus in dicendo. — || *Long* (in quantity, pronunciation), longus, productus. — *It is pronounced long*, producte dicitur.

LONG, adv. diu, longum tempus. — *Very long*, perdiu. — *Longer*, longius, diutius; ultra. — *I have been long enough employed in this business*, satis diu hoc saxum volvo. — *This soon will be long enough*, id acutum diu est. — *It will not be long ere*, prope adest, cum. — *It was not long between or after*, haud ita multum temporis interfuit. — *Long ago or long since*, jam diu, jam pridem; jam dudum; olim. — *It is long since I have seen him*, jam diu est, quum eum non vidi. — *It is long ago since you went from hence*, jamdudum factum est quod abiisti domo. — *How long is it since you have eaten?* quampridem non edisti? — *It was spoken long ago*, olim dictum est. — *They were long ago under their protection*, in eorum fide antiquitus erant. — *Long after*, multo post, longo tempore post; *longo intervallo*: (as a prep.), multum post aliquid. — *Long before*, multo ante; — (as a prep.), multum ante. — *Not long before*, non ita multo ante. — *Long enough*, satis diu. — *I have lived long enough*, said he, for I die unconquered, satis, inquit, vixi, invictus enim morior. — *How long?* quam diu? — *Ere long*, brevi. — *As long as*, quamdiu.

LONGISH (somewhat long), longiusculus, longulus.

LONGITUDE, longitudo.

LONGITUDINAL (longwise), in longitudinem, per longitudinem.

LONGEVITY, senectutis diuturnitas, longinquitas ætatis.

LONG after, v. desiderare aliquid, desiderio alicujus rei teneri or flagrare; sum-nopere petere aliquid; concupisco; valde aveo, ardeo, gestio. — *He longs to be at play with his fellows*, gestit paribus colludere. — *To set a-longing after*, facere alicui desiderium.

LONGING after or for, desiderium.

LONGINGLY, cupide, flagranter, ardentè.

LOOK, v. aspectum or oculos aliquo convertere, aspicio; intueor, contueor, contemplan; video: (see to it), video, caveo: (seem, appear), videor, speciem habere or præ se ferre: (go on), esse, se habere. — *See how I look*, contemplan-mini vultum. — *Look to what you are about*, vide quid agas. — *Let him look to that*, ipse viderit. — *They look one way and row another*, olera spectant, lardum tollunt. — *Look not a gift horse in the mouth*, noli dentes equi inspicere dati. — *Look not too high lest a chip fall into your*

eye, qui quærit alta, is malum videtur quærere. — *Look before you leap*, galeatum sero duelli pœnitet. — *They looked as if they had run away*, speciem fugæ præbuerunt. — *To look glad*, vultu lætitiæ præferre. — *confused*, ore confuso esse. — *A good-looking girl*, virgo bella, pulchella; *very*, virgo venusta or oris venusti. — *He looks to be a person of great worth*, videtur esse quantivis pretii. — *That looks to be done on purpose*, id videtur datâ operâ factum fuisse. — *To look about*, circumspicio, dispicio; *lustrō*, collustro, periustro, circumspicō, perspecto, attendo, curo. — *To look after* (take care of), curo, accuro; *respicio*. — *They look after their own business*, suum ipsi negotium habent. — *To look askew*, oculis perversis or limis intueri. — *To look at*, aspecto, oculos in aliquid conficere; *contueor*, intueor, contemplor. — *To look back*, respicio. — *To look before*, prospicio, prævidéo. — *To look big*, se magnifice jactare et ostentare. — *To look cheerfully* (clear the brow), frontem explicare. — *To look down*, despicio; *obutium humi defigere*. — *upon with contempt*, despicio, contemno, despiciatui habere. — *To look (seek) for*, quæro, requiro; *investigo*, indago. — *I am even looking for you*, te ipsum quæro. — *To look for (expect)*, expecto, spero, prætor. — *Whom do you look for*, Parmeno? quem prætolare, Parmeno? — *It is more than I looked for*, præter spem venit. — *Not looked for*, insperatus, improvisus. — *To look in*, inspicio, introspecto. — *To look or examine into a thing*, scrutor, perscrutor, investigo. — *Looking often into the glass*, speculo affixus. — *To look one earnestly in the face*, os alicujus intentis oculis intueri. — *They durst not so much as look the enemy in the face*, ne aspectum quidem hostis sustinere valuerunt. — *To look like one*, facie alicujus similem esse; os vultumque alicujus referre. — *He looks like a stranger*, peregrina facies videtur hominis. — *Does this look like a wedding?* num videtur hæc convenire nuptiis? — *It looks like the very sea*, faciem repræsentat veri maris. — *To look merrily or pleasantly*, exporrigere frontem; vultu hilari or læto esse. — *Looking aerrily on it*, relaxato in hilaritatem vultu. — *To look on*, specto, inspec-to, intueor, contueor. (See *To look upon*.) — *To look on all parts*, collustro, exploro; *dispicio*. — *To look (choose) out*, deligo, seligo. — *To look out of doors*, ab januâ prospicere. — *To look out at a window*, de fenestrâ exserto capite prospicere. — *To look sadly or sorrowfully*, tristem videri; tristem vultum habere. — *surly or crabbedly*, frontem contrahisse. — *Looking steadfastly on me*, totis in me intentis oculis. — *To look to*, curo, accuro, observo, custodio; *curam alicujus rei suscipere*. — *He looks to my business*, curam suscipit rerum mearum. — *Ill looked to*, male curatus, negligenter administratus. — *Let him look to it*, ipse viderit. — *I will look to number one*, ego mihi prospiciam. — *Look to yourself*, salutis tue rationem habe. — *His manners are to be looked to*, ejus mores spectandi sunt. — *To look towards*, ad aliquem respicere, conspiciere. — *To look up*, suspicio. — *At the name of Thisbe he looked up*, ad nomen Thisbes oculos erexit. — *Looking up earnestly to heaven*, ad cælum tendens ardentia lumina (poet.). — *To look upon or behold*, aspicio, inspicio; *aspecto*; *inspecto*, conspicio; *intueor*, animadverto. — *To look wistfully upon*, intentis oculis aliquem contineri, obtutu defixio spectare, aspectare. — *To look wantonly upon*, oculis lascivis aliquem aspiciere. — *To look upon or esteem*, æstimo, habeo, duco, pendo. — *He that looks upon death as an evil must needs fear it*, qui mortem in malis ponit, non potest eam non timere. — *You look upon him as a poor scholar*, tibi parum videtur eruditus. — *To look upon a person as his own*, pro suo aliquem habere. — *To look well or ill (in point of health)*, bonam or incommodam valetudinem ore or vultu prodere. — *He looks ill*, morbo videtur laborare. — *Look (behold)*, en, ecce. — *Look where Parmeno is*, sed ecce Parmenonem. — *Look where Davus is*, hem Davum tibi.

Look, s. (east of the eye), aspectus, (oculorum) obtutus, oculorum conjectus. — *¶ The look (aspect, countenance)*, aspectus, visus, species, facies; vultus; vultus habitus. — *For he discovered by his looks that he had offended him*, etenim vultu offensionem conjectaverat, Tac. — *A cheerful or pleasant look*, aspectus lætus, frons hilaris. — *Crabbed or sour*, vultus torvus, morosus, scverus, tristis; frons caperata. — *Proud or disdainful*, supercilium, vultus fastosus. — *A mean look*, projectus or degner vultus. — *Ghostly, ora fame or morbo pallida*. — *A down look*, vultus demissus, tristis, mæstus. — *A down-looking person*, homo nebulosâ fronte. — *A boy of an honest look*, puer ingenui vultus.

LOOKED. — *Sour-looking*, tetricus, torvus, superciliosus, vultuosus.

LOOKER-ON, spectator.

LOOKING at, s. inspectatio, Sen. — *A looking about*, circumspicō. — *back*, respectus. — *down*, despectus. — *for*, expectatio. — *into*, inspectio. — *on*, intuitus, contuitus. — *steadfastly*, obtutus. — *unto (preserving)*, conservatio. — *upwards*, suspensus. — *¶ A looking-glass*, speculum.

LOOM, s. jugum textorium.

LOOM, v. in conspectum dari.

LOON, homo nihil, nequam, trifurcifer.

LOOP, linea in laquei speciem collecta: foramen per quod linea transierit. — *A loop-hole (aperture)*, foramen, fenestra: (for ordnance), fenestella.

LOOPED, in laquei speciem collectus.

LOOSE (hanging down), fluxus: (slack), laxis, remissus, flaccidus, exsolutus: (dissolute), dissolutus, nequam: (careless), remissus, negligens. — *A loose young fellow*, adolescens discinctus or perditus atque dissolutus. — *A man of loose principles*, vir nullâ fide or pravis moribus. — *A growing loose*, relaxatio. — *To grow loose in manners*, corrumpor, vitis depravari. — *To hang loose*, fluo, diffluo; fluito. — *To be loose or tottering*, vacillo. — *A loose tooth*, dens mobilis. — *To break or get loose*, aufugio, se expedire or extricare. — *¶ Loose in body*, lenticus.

To LOOSE (let loose), laxo, solvo. — *A little before night he loosed his ships*, sub noctem naves solvit. — *To loose or be loosed*, solvo. — *Our ship loosed from the harbor*, soluta est nostra navis e portu. — *Easily loosed*, dissolubilis. — *Not to be loosed*, indissolubilis.

To LOOSEN, laxo, relaxo; divello. — *To loosen or soften*, emollio. — *To loosen a thing in order to pull it down or out*, labefacio; infirmo. — *teeth*, dentes labefacere or labefactare. — *To loosen or grow loose*, laxor, solvor. — *¶ To loosen the belly*, alviu solvere. — *Loosening medicines*, medicamenta alvi profluvium excitantia.

LOOSELY (sloctly), laxe, solute; (disorderly), dissolute, remisse.

LOOSENESS, laxitas. — *A looseness of teeth*, dentium mobilitas. — *of the belly*, (alvi) profluvium. — *He has a looseness*, alvus illum exercet. — *To be troubled with a looseness*, alvi profluvio laborare. — *To stop a looseness*, sistere alviu.

LOOSENING, s. relaxatio.

LOP trees, tondeo, detondeo; amputo, decumino, puto, deputo, cædo. — *To lop or prune*, circumcidō. — *To lop off*, detruncō. — *Having the top lopped off*, decuminatus. — *Lopped*, tonsus, truncatus, circumciscus. — *To lop or cut away boughs that hinder the light*, interluco, colluco, subluco.

LOPPER of trees, putator, frondator.

LOPPING, putatio, detruncatio. — *¶ The loppings*, sarmenta.

LOQUACIOUS, loquax; garrulus.

LOQUACITY, loquacitas, garrulitas.

LORD, dominus; dynasta. — *New lords, new laws*, novus rex, nova lex. — *My lord, mi domine*. — *Titular lords*, domini honorarii. — *Made a lord*, ad baronis dignitatem evectus. — *The lords*, principes Angliæ. — *The house of lords*, conventus principum. — *My lords!* viri illustres!

To LORD it, dominor.

LORDLY, adj. fastosus, elatus, imperiosus, regius: — *adv.* magnifice, imperiose, elate. — *¶ See Commanding.*

LORDLINESS, dominatio; fastidium.

LORDSHIP (dominion), dominatus, principatus: (territory), ager, terra, provincia.

LORE, disciplina, doctrina.

LOSE, perdo, deperdo, amitto, jacturam facere alicujus rei. — *A man may lose his debts for want of calling for them*, bona nomina, si non exigas, fiunt mala. — *I am like to lose the principal*, etiam de sorte venio in dubium. — *I lose all I play for*, semper e ludo discedo victus et spoliatus. — *He will not lose the droppings of his nose*, aquam plorat, quum lavat, profundere. — *He has nothing to lose*, egentissimus est, nihil ab illo abradi potest. — *They lost some few of their friends*, paucos ex suis desideraverunt. — *They lost their baggage*, impedimenta exuti sunt. — *He has lost his pay*, ore dirutus est. — *He lost his life bravely*, fortiter mortem obiit. — *He lost his cause*, causam perdidit, litem amisit, causâ cecidit. — *He has lost his senses*, mente lapsus est. — *They had lost their courage*, ceciderant animi. — *I have lost sight of him*, hunc c conspectu amisi. — *I lost sight of them all on a sudden*, repente ex oculis abierunt. — *Having lost all his forces*, exutus omnibus copiis. — *A person lost to all sense of goodness or honesty*, perditissimus, profligatissimus, nequissimus. — *I am lost*, perii, occidi, nullus sum. — *The ships were lost at sea*, hauste, mersæ or submersæ sunt naves mari or in mari. — *The goods were lost by shipwreck*, bona naufragio interiêrunt. — *To lose a child*, filium amittere. — *Having lost or being deprived of*, orbatus, orbis. — *his parents, children, &c.*, orbis parentibus, liberis, etc. — *To lose an opportunity*, occasionem amittere. — *To lose color*, colorem amittere, decolorari. — *To lose his credit*, fidem labefactare, famam perdere. — *his labor*, (oleum et) operam perdere; laterem lavare. — *You lose your labor*, nihil agis. — *To lose ground (give back)*, retrocedo: (be worsted), superor, vincor. — *To lose one's hope*, spem perdere, spe excidere or dejici, despero. — *Lost hope*, spes deperdita, incisa, abscissa. — *To lose one's life*, vitam amittere; cadere. — *one's passage by sea*, excludi navigatione. — *one's way*, deêro; c rectâ viâ aberrare. — *To lose time*, tempus perdere, terere; differre aliquid; cunctor. — *To lose the use of one's limbs*, membris capi. — *To lose utterly*, disperdo. — *To be lost utterly*, pereor, dispereo.

LOSER, qui damno afficitur. — *He was a great loser by that bargain*, câ pactione magno damno affectus fuit. — *You shall be no loser by me*, nullo lucro excides per me.

LOSING, s. amissio; amissus, Nep.

Loss, damnum, detrimentum, incommodum; jactura, dispendium; calamitas, clades. — *It was a loss to me*, damno mihi fuit. — *Without the loss of one ship*, omnibus navibus adunam incolombibus. — *To repair or make good a loss*, damnum resarcire, præstare, compensare. — *Loss of life*, mors; vitæ privatio. — *Causing loss*. (See *Harmful*, *Hurtful*, and the like.) — *To be at a loss (what to do)*, nescio. — *We were at a loss what to think of it*, quid de cæ re censendum esset, nesciebamus. — *I am at a loss*, animus hæret or pendet.

LOT (prop.), sors: (fortune, &c.), sors, fortuna. — *To cast lots*, sortes in urnam, etc. conjicere: aliquid in sortem conjicere; sortibus de aliquo consulere. — *To draw lots*, sortes ducere or trahere; sorte decernere. — *A casting of lots*, sortitio. — *Divination by lots*, sortilegium. — *To choose judges by lot*, dicam sortiri. — *A casting of lots*, sortitor. — *Having cast lots for or obtained by lot*, sortitus. — *By lot*, sorte, sortitione, sortito. — *It fell to me by lot*, sorte mihi contigit. — *¶ A lot (parcel or portion)*, pars, portio.

LOTH. See *Loath*.

LOTION (washing), lotio, lavatio.

LOTTERY, alea sortium. — *To draw the lottery*, sortes ducere. — *A lottery ticket*, tessera alearis. — *To buy one*, sortem redimere. — *'Tis all a lottery*, nihil incertius est.

LOUD, clarus (clear), magnus (strong, loud). — *A loud noise*, strepitus. — *cry*, clamor, magnus clamor. — *voice*, vox clara, vox erecta et concitata, vox magna.

LOUB, **LOUDLY,** *adv.* clare, elarâ voce; magnâ or summâ voce; palam. — *To speak louder, vocem attollere.*
LOUDNESS of voice, vocis claritas; vocis magnitudo; vox clara, *etc.*
LOUNGE, *v.* nihil agere; propter desidiam in otio vivere.
LOUNGER, homo deses, iners; cessator.
LOUNGING, s. otium desidiosum; desidia; cessatio.
LOUSE, pediculus. — *A wall-louse, cimex.* — *A wood-louse, asellus.* — *A dog-louse, ricinus.*
To LOUSE one, pediculos alicui legere.
LOUSY, pediculosus; pediculis obsitus; sordidus, teter. — *The lousy disease, morbus pedicularis; phthiriasis.*
LOUSINESS, pediculorum vis magna or copia; sordes.
LOUT, sordidus, agrestis, rusticus, insulsus.
LOUTISH, rusticus, agrestis.
LOUTISHLY, rustice.
LOVE, *v.* amo, diligo, carum habere, amore or benevolentia complecti, alicui esse studiosum. — *I love you most dearly, magis te quam oculos amo meos.* — *They love wrestling, his palastra in studio est.* — *There is nothing I love better than to be alone, nihil est mihi amicis solitudine.* — *Love me, love my dog, qui me amat, amat et canem meum.* — *To love one ardently, dearly, heartily, exceedingly, mirifice diligere; amore alicuius ardere, flagrare, insanire; unice, misere, perditè, alicuique amare; alicuique amare, deamare; in oculis ferre; singulari amore or summâ benevolentia complecti or prosequi; in deliciis habere; in amore alicuius totum esse.* — *I loved her ardently or dearly, hanc ego animo egregie caram habui.* — *Worthy to be loved, amabilis, amore dignus, dignus qui ametur.*
Love, *s.* amor, caritas; benevolentia: (*fondness for a thing*), amor or studium alicuius rei (*e. g.* virtutis). — *Lone to a person, amor in or erga or adversus aliquem, amor alicuius; pietas, benevolentia, studium in or erga aliquem.* — *To be out of love with a thing, ab aliquâ re abhorrere.* — *I am quite out of love with myself, totus displiceo mihi.* — *Love and lordship like no fellowship, non bene conveniunt, nec in unâ sede morantur, majestas et amor.* — *With the love of all mankind, complexu totius humani generis.* — *When poverty comes in at the door, love flies out at the windows, sine Cerere et Baccho friget Venus.* — *Love to one's country, amor in patriam.* — *Self-love, amor sui, philanthia.* — *Excess of love, amoris magnitudo.* — *A love of God or parents, pietas erga Deum or parentes.* — *For the love of God, per Deum, ita te Deus amet.* — *Criminal or unchaste love, amor meretricius.* — *A love-intrigue, res amatoria; amores.* — *Love of our neighbor, humanitas.* — *In love, amans.* — *He is deeply in love with her, illam misere amat, amore illius deperit.* — *He is in love with another, in alio occupatur amore.* — *Virtue should make us wonderfully in love with it, virtus sui mirabiles amores incitaret.* — *To be much in love with one, alicuius amore incensum esse, ardere, flagrare; aliquâ perire (port.).* — *To be much in love with a thing, amore alicuius rei flagrare.* — *Of love, amatorius.* — *A love-fit, impetus amoris.* — *Love-sick, æger amore.* — *A love-knot, nodus Herculeus.* — *letter, epistola amatoria.* — *potion, (poculum) amatorium.* — *song, cantilena amatoria.* — *suit, ambitus, sollicitatio.* — *tale, fabula amatoria.* — *Brotherly love, fratrum amor, amor fraternus.* — *The god of love, Cupido, Amor.* — *The goddess of love, Venus.* — *The love of wisdom, amor sapientiæ, philosophia.* — *Filial love, pietas (erga parentes), filii amor erga parentes.* — *¶ One's love or sweetheart, amatus, dilectus; dilecta; amica.* — *My love! amor noster! mea voluptas!*
LOVELY, suavis, dulcis, venustus. But see *Beautiful, Charming.*
LOVELY, anabiliter.
LOVELINESS, amabilitas, venustas, decor, gratia.
LOVER, amator; amans; amatus, dilectus, dilecta (*f.*); proci (*suitor*). — *Lovers,*

amantes. — *A pitiful lover, amatorculus.* — *A lover of antiquity, amator antiquitatis.* — *of letters, literarum studiosus.* — *of pleasure, voluptatis consector.* — *of mankind, generi humano amicus; humanus.* — *of the cold bath, cultor frigidæ.* — *A lover of wine, vinosus.* — *Lovers of the same woman, rivalet.*

LOVING, humanus, benignus, propitius. — *Very loving, peramans, indulgentissimus.*

LOVINGLY, amanter, amice, benigne, humane. — *Very lovingly, peramanter.*

LOVINGNESS, humanitas, benignitas, amor, caritas, misericordia.

LOW, *adj.* (opposed to *high*), humilis, depressus: (*in music*), gravis: (*of voice, &c.*), lenis; summissus; exilis: (*in price*), vilis: (*in stature*), brevis, humilis: (*in condition, &c.*), humilis; ignobilis; obscurus; tenuis (*in property*): (*in spirit*), humilis, illiberalis, abjectus: (*indecent*), illiberalis, impurus, obscœnus: (*in expression*), humilis. — *Low or humbled, depressus, afflictus, demissus.* — *Low in the world, pauper, inops; cni res familiaris valde exigua est.* — *My purse is very low, marsupium meum fere exenteratum est.* — *Low or mean, abjectus, vilis, contemptus, obscurus.* — *Low or shallow, brevis.* — *A low-bred fellow, cni servilis est indoles.* — *He is not to be found, high or low, nusquam gentium est.* — *To be in a low condition, egere, in egestate esse.* — *To bring or make low, affligo, deprimo: (weaken), enervo, attenuo.* — *To be brought low in the world or to poverty, ad inopiam or paupertatem redigi.* — *Brought low, afflictus, depressus.* — *A bringing low, afflictio, depressio.* — *To fly low, demisse volare.* — *To keep a person low, alas alicui præcidere.* — *To run low, decresco.* — *The credit of merchants runs low, mercatorum fides concidit.* — *A man of low estate, infimâ fortunâ or re tenui homo.* — *Lower, inferior.* — *To bring or make so, deprimo.* — *Lowest, infimus, inus.*

Low, adv. (*at a low price*), vili (pretio).

To LOWER (let down), demitto; submitto (*e. g.* fasces). — *¶ To lower the price of things, pretium rerum imminuere.* — *The price of provision is lowered, annona laxatur.* — *By opening the public granaries he lowered the price of corn, levavit apertis horreis pretia frugum, The.* — *A lowering of the value of money, de pretio nummorum decessio.*

LOWNESS (opp. to *height*), humilitas. — *of condition, paupertas, tenuitas.* — *of spirit, animus abjectus.* — *of obedience, obsequium, summa observantia.* — *of stature, brevis.*

LOWLY, demissus, submissus, humilis; modestus, verecundus.

LOWLILY, demisse, submissee, humiliter.

LOWLINESS, modestia, verecundia, animi demissio.

LOW (as an ox), v. mugio, boo. — *again, renugio, reboo.* — *unto, admugio.*

LOWING, mugitus.

LOWER, v. (*of the brow*), frontem capere, contrahere, corrugare. — *The sky lowers, cælum nubibus obducitur.* — *Lowering, torvus, tetricus, vultuosus, tristis; sky, cælum obscurum, turgidum.*

LOWERING, s. torvitas, frontis contractio.

LOWERINGLY, torve, tetricè.

LOYAL, fidus, fidelis. — *He was always loyal to the king, semper fidelis regi fuit; animo fideli in regem or fidissimus semper fuit.*

LOYALLY, fide, fideliter.

LOYALTY, fides, fidelitas; obsequium. — *Known loyalty, nota et explorata fidelitas.* — *A person of eminent loyalty, spectatissimæ fidei vir; fide inviolatâ homo.* — *To be loyal, fidem præstare, servare, conservare.*

LOZENGE (rhomb), rhombus: (*small cake, &c.*), massa medicata.

LUBBER, ignavus, segnis.

LUBBERLY, *adj.* piger, segnis, socors: — *adv.* pigre, segniter, socorditer.

LUCE. — *A flower-de-luce, iris.*

LUCID, lucidus, clarus. See *Clor.*

LUCIFER (*the morning star*), Lucifer, Phosphorus (*poet.*).

LUCK, fortuna, fors, sors, casus. — *As*

luck would have it, this friend of mine was there, forte fortunâ adnit hic meus amicus. — *I have no luck, nã ego sum homo infelix.* — *If luck serve, adsit modo dexter Apollo.* — *Luck in a bag, montes aurei.* — *Good luck, fortuna secunda or prospera, casus secundus, successus, eventus or exitus prosper.* — *By good luck, forte fortunâ.* — *That is good luck, o factum bene.* — *With good luck, bonis avibus.* — *God send good luck, Deus vertat bene.* — *To wish one good luck, bene alicui precari.* — *This was as good luck as could be for me, hoc cecidit mihi peropportune.* — *Bad or ill luck, casus adversus, incommodum; infelicitas, res adversæ.* — *With ill luck, malis avibus.* — *At first we had ill luck, primo processit parum.* — *I had ill luck to come hither, haud auspicio huc me appuli.*

LUCKLESS (*bringing ill luck*), infaustus, infelix.

Lucky, faustus, felix, fortunatus, prosper, secundus; auspiciatus; benignus, commodus. — *Not lucky, ominosus, infelix, inauspicatus.* — *Somewhat lucky, beatulus.* — *Very lucky, perbeatus; peropportunus.* — *A very lucky hit or touch, casus fortunatissimus, Ov.* — *To make lucky, prospero, secundo.*

LUCKILY, fauste, feliciter, prospere, auspicio, fortunate, peroptato; bonis avibus; secundis ventis; forte fortunâ (*by a lucky chance*).

LUCKINESS, felicitas, prosperitas.

LUCRE, lucrum, quæstus. — *For lucre's sake, lucri gratia.*

LUCRATIVE, lucrosus, quæstuosus.

LUCUBRATION, lucubratio.

LUDICROUS, ridiculus, ridendus, per-ridiculus, jocularis, jocularius.

LUDICROUSLY, ridicule, ludo, jocose, joculariter.

LUG (*hale along*), traho, pertraho. — *By lugging, tractim.*

LUGGAGE. See *Baggage.*

LUKEWARM (*between hot and cold*), tepidus; (*indifferent*), lentus, remissus, negligens. — *To be lukewarm, tepeo.* — *To grow lukewarm, teresco.*

LUKEWARMLY, tepide.

LUKEWARMNESS, tepor: (*indifference*), frigus, languor, lentitudo; animus ab aliquo alienatus.

LULL, delinio, demulceo. — *To lull asleep, sopio, consopio.* — *His discourse lulled me asleep, hujus sermo mihi somnum attulit, paravit, conciliavit.* — *She lulled the child asleep, puero somnum induxit.*

LULLABY, carmen quod adhibetur infantibus; lullii somniferi modi.

LUMBER (*trumpety*), scruta, (-orum): — *fig.* moles indigesta.

LUMBERED together, accumulatus.

LUMINOUS, lucidus. See *Bright, Clear.*

LUNARY, lunen.

LUMP (*mass*), massa; frustum. — *A little lump, massula; frustulum.* — *A lump of metal, metalli massa.* — *A lump of earth, gleba terræ.* — *A lump or heap, acervus.* — *All in a lump, confuse, sine ordine.* — *The lump or whole of a thing, solidum.*

To LUMP a thing (*buy or sell it by the lump*), in solidum emere or vendere.

LUMPY, massularum plenus.

LUMPISH, hebes, stupidus. — *To grow lumpish, hebesco, stupesco.*

LUMPISHLY, tarde, stupide, somniculose.

LUMPISHNESS, tarditas, stupor.

LUNAR, lunaris.

LUNARY (*moon-word*), lunaria.

LUNATION, menstrui lunæ cursus.

LUNATIC, lunaticus: insanis, cernitus, phreneticus. — *To grow lunatic, mente alienari; intemperis agitari.*

LUNACY, insanis, mens alienata.

LUNCH, LUNCHEON, gustatio. — *An afternoon's luncheon, merenda.*

LUNGS, pulmones; latera. — *A person of good lungs, Stentor; cui vox est ferrea.*

LUPINE, lupinus or lupinum.

LURCH, s. — *To be left in the lurch, destitui; sub cultro relinqui; in angustia deseri.*

LURCH (*filch*), *v.* subduco, surripio.

LURE, illecebra, illicium. — *A sports man's lure, palpm.*

To LURE, inesco; allicio, illicio, pellicio.

LURID, luridus.

LURK, lateo, latito, delitesco — *in caves, lustris se abdere.* — *To lie lurking*

about, conspectum alicujus fugere; ex conspectu alicujus se subducere.
LURKER (*loiterer*), cessator. — *in corners*, tenebrio.
LURKING, latitatio. — *¶ A lurking-hole* or *place*, latebra, latibulum.
LUSCIOUS, dulcis, prædulcis, suavis.
LUSCIOUSLY, dulce, suaviter.
LUSCIOUSNESS, dulcedo, dulcitus; suavitatis.
LUST, appetitus, appetitio; cupido, libido; cupiditas.
To LUST, prurio; libidine æstare, accendi, inflammari. — *To lust after*, concupiscere, appetere.
LUSTFUL, libidinosus, impudicus, impurus, salax.
LUSTFULLY, libidinose.
LUSTFULNESS, impudicitia, lascivia; salacitas

LUSTRAL, lustralis.
LUSTRATION, lustratio.
LUSTRE, nitor, fulgor, splendor. — *To cast a lustre upon*, rei culpam splendorem addere, afferre, adiacere.
LUSTROUS, splendidus, illustris.
LUSTY, valens, validus, corpore validus, robustus, vegetus. — *A lusty fellow*, homo robustus or lacertosus. — *To be lusty*, vigeo. — *To have lusty, strong bodies*, corporibus vigere. — *To grow lusty*, vigesco.
LUSTILY, animose, fortiter, valide, gnaviter.
LUSTINESS, valetudinis firmæ habitus; corporis robur or firmitas; vigor.
LUTE, lyra; chelys, barbiton. — *The strings of a lute*, chordæ, nervi; fides. — *To raise or let down the lute-strings*, chordas intendere or remittere

player on the lute, lyricen lyristes; fidicen, fidicina.
LUXURY, luxuria, luxus.
LUXURIANCE, **LUXURIANCY**, luxuries, luxuria.
LUXURIANT, **LUXURIOUS**, luxuriosus. — *To grow luxuriant*, evagor. — *A luxuriant roaster*, nepos, gurgus, heluo.
LUXURIOUSLY, luxuriose.
LUXURIOSITY, luxus.
LYMPH, serum (*of the blood*); aqua, lymphæ (*poet.*).
LYMPHATIC, lymphaticus.
LYNX, lynx.
LYRE, lyra.
LYRIC, **LYRICAL**, lyricus, mellicus. — *A lyric poem*, carmen lyricum or melicum. — *Lyric poets*, lyrici, melici.
LYRIST, lyristes.

M.

MACARONI, macaro, -onis.
MACAROON, panificium amygdalinum.
MACE, sceptrum; clava. — *A sergeant's mace*, baculus, fasces, gestamen, virgæ. — *A mace-bearer*, lictor, viator. — *¶ Mace (the spice)*, macis, nucis moschate involucrium.
MACERATE (*steep*), macero: (*make lean*), emacio; macie conficere. — *To be macerated or made lean*, emacresco.
MACERATION (*steeping*), maceratio.
MACHINE, machina.
MACHINERY, machinatio; machinamenta, -orum; machinæ: *fig.* apparatus.
MACHINATION, machinatio; ars, artificium, fraud, dolus.
MACKEREL, scomber.

MAD, insanus, furiosus, rabiosus, demens, rabidus. — *If you were not quite mad*, si vel unciolan haberes sanæ mentis. — *I shall be as mad as he*, insaniam profecto cum illo. — *He feigned himself mad*, furere se simulavit. — *He is as mad as a March hare*, sœnum habet in cornu. — *As mad as any one in Bedlam*, dignus qui naviget Anticyram. — *To make one run mad*, aliquem de sanitate et mente deturbare. — *To be mad*, rabiosum esse, insanio, furo. — *What! are you mad? insanis? satini? sanus es?* — *If he were not stark mad*, si non acerrime fureret. — *He is quite mad*, mens eum et ratio reliquit. — *You make me mad*, adigis me ad insaniam. — *He was mad at it*, moleste id tulit. — *To be mad with one*, alicui vehementissime iratum esse. — *A mad-cap*, *mad-brain*, *mad-brained*, vesanus, furiosus. — *A mad-house*. (*See Bedlam*). — *Raving mad*, furiosus, furibundus.

To MAD, **MADDEN**, in rabiem agere, ad insaniam adigere; effero. — *This madd him*, hoc male habet virum. — *Maddened*, iratus, iracundus.

MADDISH, rabiosulus, cerebrosus, cœritus, lymphaticus.

MADLY, dementer, furiose, insane.

MADNESS, dementia, insaniam, vesania, furor; amentia. — *The madness of a dog*, rabies. — *Full of madness*, furibundus.

MADAM, domina mea.

MADDER, rubia tinctoria. — *Wild*, rubia silvestris. — *Pasture*, mollugo.

MADRIGAL, cantilœna silvestris; carmen agreste.

MAGAZINE, horreum; receptaculum alicujus rei. — *A magazine for arms*, armorum receptaculum. — *for powder*, horreum pulveris pyrii. — *for corn*, horreum.

MAGGOT, vermis, vermiculus; tarmes, teredo.

MAGOOTY, verminosus.

MAGIC, s. ars magica; magice.

MAGICAL, magicus.

MAGICALLY, juxta or secundum artem magicam.

MAGICIAN, magus, veneficus.

MAGISTERIAL, imperiosus; regius.

MAGISTERIALLY, pro imperio, satis pro imperio.

MAGISTRATE, magistratus; præfectus.

MAGISTRACY, magistratus; (*the persons*), magistratus, pl.

MAGNANIMOUS, magnanimus; fortis.

MAGNANIMOUSLY, magnanimo; clementer; liberaliter; fortiter, strenue, viriliter.

MAGNANIMITY, magnanimitas. animi magnitudo.

MAGNET, magnes.

MAGNETIC, **MAGNETICAL**, magneticus.

MAGNETISM, vis magnetica; magnetismus.

MAGNIFICENT, magnificus, augustus, splendidus; opulentus.

MAGNIFICENTLY, magnifice, splendide, sumptuose, laute, ample, ampliter.

MAGNIFICENCE, magnificencia, splendor, dignitas, opulentia.

MAGNIFY (*praise*), magnifico, laudo; extollo; in majus celebrare: (*exaggerate*), exaggero, augeo, exango. — *Magnifying all things excessively*, omnia in majus extollentes, *Just*. — *Magnified* (*too much commended*), nimis laudatus, nimis laudibus elatus. — *To magnify an object*, amplifico or augeo rem obiectam. — *Magnified* (*made greater or enlarged*), auctus, amplius, amplificatus, exauctus.

MAGNIFIER, qui nimis laudat; (*glass*), microscopum.

MAGNIFYING, amplificatio.

MAGNITUDE, magnitudo.

MAGPIE, pica.

MAHOMET, Muhamedus. — *¶ A Mahometan*, Muhamedi sectator. — *¶ A Mahometan*, *adj.* Muhamedanus. — *¶ A Mahometanism*, lex or formula Muhamedana; Muhamedanismus.

MAID, **MAIDEN**, virgo, puella. — *A little maid*, virguncula, puellula. — *A cook maid*, coqua. — *An old maid*, virgo grandis; — *stale*, virgo annosa or diu innupta manens. — *A maid servant*, ancilla, famula. — *little*, ancillula. — *A chambermaid*, cubicularia. — *A house-maid*, ancilla. — *A nursery-maid*, ancilla quæ infantes curat. — *A maid that lays up her mistress's clothes*, vestiplica. — *A waiting-maid*, pedisequa, ministra. — *Maid of honor*, famula regie. — *A marriageable maid*, virgo nubilis or virgo matura. — *without a portion*, virgo indotata or cassa dote. — *with a great portion*, virgo pulchre dotata. — *A slender maid*, juncea virgo. — *Of a maid*, virgineus, puellaris. — *Maiden-hair* (*herb*), adiantum.

MAIDENHOOD, virginitas.

MAIDENLY, virgineus; virginalis.

MAIL, s. (*budget*), pœra, saccus, mantica: (*bundle of letters*), faciculus epistolarius: (*for carrying letters*), cursus publicus perferendis epistolis: (*mail-coach*), vehiculum publicum. — *¶ A coat of mail*, lorica. — *A little coat*, lorica, lorica minor. — *To arm with a coat of mail*, lorica alicui indere. — *Armed with a coat of mail*, *Mailed*, loricaus.

MAIM, vulnere, mutilo, admutilo; detruncare. — *Maimed*, vulneratus, mancus, mutilus, mutilatus; debilis.

MAIM, s. vulnus, plaga.

MAIMING, vulneratio, mutilatio.

MAIN (*chief*), maximus; summus; præcipuus; primus; principalis; princeps. — *The main thing or matter*, caput (alicujus rei), summa alicujus rei; res summa. — *The main part of the army being safe*, summa exercitus salvæ, Cæs. — *We carried the main point*, summam rei obtinimus. — *The main land*, (terra) continens. — *sea*, altum. — *The main battle*, prælium or certamen præcipuum. — *The main body of an army*, major pars exercitus. — *The main chance*, sors, rerum summa. — *guard*, excubitorum pars major. — *mast of a ship*, malus maximus or posterior. — *The main yard of a ship*, antenna ad malum maximum destinata. — *¶ By main force*, vi, per vim.

MAIN, s. (*the sea*), oceanus; mare; altum. — *To launch out into the main*, in altum provehi. — *¶ With might and main*, omni or summa vi, omni ope, omnibus viribus (atque opibus).

MAINLY, præcipue, maxime, valde. — *It mainly concerns him*, illius maxime interest. — *me*, mea maxime interest.

MAINPRISE, vadimonium.

To MAINPRISE, vadimonio obstringere.

MAINTAIN (*affirm*), affirmo, assevero, contendo, assero: (*defend or support*), vindico, præsto, theor, sustineo; defendo; colo, conservo: (*keep*), sustento, alo, educo, pascio; nutrio, enturio. — *I will maintain it that you never can bestow your cost better*, sed præstabo sumptus nunquam melius posse poni. — *It requires the more to maintain it*, eo plus requirit ad se tuendum. — *The state of the city is maintained by the laws*, status civitatis legibus continetur. — *To maintain a family*, familiam alere or sustentare. — *To maintain one's ground*, locum tueri or tenere; in iisdem vestigiis stare; gradu immoto manere. — *a battle or fight*, prælium sustinere. — *To maintain peace*, concordiam alere. — *To maintain one's character*, personam tueri.

MAINTAINABLE (*defensible*), quod defendi or vindicari potest.

MAINTAINER (*defender*), propugnator, assertor; vindex, conservator, fautor: (*nourisher*), altor, atrix. — *A maintainer of another man's cause*, qui causam alterius defendit, dicit.

MAINTAINING (*affirming*), s. affirmatio, assertio: (*defending or supporting*), sustentatio, conservatio: (*keeping*), victus or sumptus suppeditatio; alimenta.

MAINTENANCE (*defence, support*), defensio, patrociniun, tutamen: (*sustenance*), res quæ ad victum pertinent, alimenta, victus: (*pension*), annua pecunia.

MAIZE (*Indian corn*), frumentum Indicum.

MAJESTY, majestas, regia dignitas. — *The majesty of God*, numen

MAJESTICAL, **MAJESTIC**, regius, augustus, imperiosus, splendidus.

MAJESTICALLY, anguste, imperiose, regaliter; cum dignitate or majestate.

MAJOR of a troop, legatus. — *A major-general, exercitus instructor; legatus imperatorius.* — ¶ *The major of a syllogism, quod ponitur or quod ponimus.*

MAJORITY (*major part*), pars major, major numerus; also plures (e. g. plures auctores).

MAKE, facio; fabricor; conficio; compono; creor; constituo, instituo; efficio; reddo. — *To be made, fio, etc.; (consist of), constare, conflare, ex.* — *What a fool he made of himself! ut ludos fecit!* — *It makes me know not what to do, me consilii incertum facit.* — *This makes nothing against me, hoc non contra me valet.* — *There is no other way to make them friends, neque alio pacto potest componi inter eos gratia.* — *I make no doubt of it, nullus dubito.* — *I never made any doubt, that, &c., nunquam mihi fuit dubium, quin, &c.* — *He knows how to make the best of the market, scit uti foro.* — *You have made a good day's work of it, processisti hodie pulchre.* — *She makes him believe the moon is made of green cheese, mero meridie si dixerit illa tenebras esse, credet.* — *What makes you so merry? quid illud gaudii est?* — *He makes it his study, id sibi studio habet; ei rei diligenter incumbit; in eam rem operam navat.* — *He does not make that his business, non enim id agit.* — *Make no delay on your part, in te nihil sit morae.* — *Make a virtue of necessity, levius fit patientiā quicquid corrigere est nefas.* — *What made you rise so early? quid te tam mane lecto expulit?* — *No bargain could be made, res convenire nullo modo poterat.* — *He made much of himself so long as he lived, vixit, dum vixit, bene; (but see Account).* — *I will be either made or marred, aut ter sex aut tres tesseras.* — *To make account, puto, reputo.* — *To make acquainted (inform), edoceo, certior facere.* — *Let him be made acquainted of it, fac illum certiozem.* — *To make at or towards one, peto, appeto.* — *When a lion of a very large size made at the king himself, cum leo magnitudinis rare ipsum regem invasurus incurreret, Curt.* — *To make or go towards a person, versus aliquem tendere.* — *To make away or go off, aufugio.* — *with one's self, sibi mortem consciscere.* — *with one's patrimony, patrimonium or patria bona effundere, profundero, dissipare, abigirare.* — *To make better, in melius provelire; meliorem facere, ad bonam frugem revocare.* — *To make for (go to) a place, ad locum aliquem tendere.* — *I obliged him to make for land, coegi ut litus peteret.* — *To make for or be advantageous to a thing, ad aliquid conducere.* — *This also made for him, hoc etiam pro illo fecit.* — *To make free (liberate), libero; manumitto.* — *To make free with another's character, de famā alicujus detrachere.* — *with another's goods, bona alterius surripere.* — *I will see if I can make them friends, ego exibo ut conciliem pacem.* — *It may be made good by this argument, hoc argumentum confirmari potest.* (See *Make out*, below.) — *Let the bargain be made good, rata sit pactio.* — *To make good his ground, in iisdem vestigiis stare, gradu innoto manere.* — *To make as if, simulare; ago with acc.* — *He makes as if he were sick, simulat se ægrotare.* — *I have made him a man, hominem inter homines feci.* — *To make a man of one or set one up in the world, aliquem ad dignitatem or divitias promovere; aliquem in re lautā constituere.* — *To make a mountain of a mole-hill, arcem ex cloacā facere.* — *To make off or run away, aufugio, fugā se subducere or eripere.* — *To make one amongst a company, inter plures numerari, unā esse.* — *To make over one's right to another, jus suum in alium transferre.* — *To make out (explain), explico, expono:* — *(by argument), rationibus probare, allatis exemplis confirmare.* — *To make out after or in search for, investigo, quero.* — *To make ready, paro, comparo, preparo.* — *To make a stand, se sistere.* — *To make up (finish), conficio, perficio, compleo.* — *How many*

shall we make up? quoto ludo constabit victoria? — We will make four up, quaternio ludum absolvet. (But see *Amount*.) — *To make up (compensate), compenso.* — *To make up one's want of parts by diligence, tarditatem ingenii diligentia compensare.* — *A make-bate, qui or quæ lites serit.* — *A make-peace, qui pacem inter alios conciliat.*

MAKE, s. (*form*), forma, figura.

MAKER, opifex, fabricator, artifex, effector, formator.

MAKING, fabricatio, effectio. — *You are now in the making of marrying, udum et molle lutum es.* — *That was the making of him, ex hoc divitias multas contraxit; hoc illum fortunis locupletavit.*

MALADMINISTRATION, **MALPRACTICE**, mala rei administratio, male obitum negotium.

MALADY, morbus, ægrotudo.

MALAPERT, protervus, petulans, procax, inmodestus. — *A malapert fellow, homo solutā linguā.* — *To play the malapert, insolenter se gerere.*

MALAPERTLY, procaciter, proterve, improbe.

MALAPERTNESS, procacitas, protervitas; petulantia.

MALCONTENT, male contentus, ægre ferens; seditiosus, turbulentus.

MALCONTENTEDNESS, molestia, offensio.

MALE, adj. virilis (of men only); masculus, masculinus; mas. — *The male sex, sexus virilis, sexus masculinus; genus virile or masculinum (Gramm.).*

MALE, subst. mas, masculus.

MALEDICTION, maledictio; maledictum.

MALEFACTOR, sons, maleficus, facinorosus, sceleratus, sceleratus.

MALEVOLENT, malevolens, malignus.

MALEVOLENCE, malevolentia, malignitas.

MALICE, **MALICIOUSNESS**, malitia, invidia, livor; malignitas, simulatio; malevolentia, odium implacabile. — *pre-pense, ultionis studium.* — *To bear malice, invidere, odisse, odium habere in aliquem.*

MALICIOUS, malitiosus, malevolus, invidus; infestus.

MALICIOUSLY, malitiose.

MALIGN, **MALIGNANT**, malignus.

To MALIGN, de alicujus famā detrachere; conviciis aliquem lacerare or proscindere.

MALIGNANT, s. malignus or improbus civis; civis turbulentus, factiosus.

MALIGNANCY, malitia, malignitas.

MALIGNANTLY, **MALIGNLY**, maligne.

MALIGNER, criminator, conviciator.

MALIGNITY, malignitas. — *of a distemper, morbi acerbitas.*

MALL, **MALLET**, malleus. — *A little mallet, malleolus.* — *To strike with a mallet, malleo percutere.* — *Struck with a mallet, malleatus, malleo percussus.* — ¶ *A mall (to walk in), ambulacrum, xystus.*

MALLEABLE, ductilis, quod malleo duci or attenuari potest.

To MALL, batuo, tundo.

MALLARD, anas palustris mas.

MALLOWS, malvæ, pl. — *Marsh, hibiscum; althæa.* — *Of mallows, malvacæ.*

MALPRACTICE. See *Maladministration*.

MALT, hordeum madefactum et deinde tostum; hordeum tostum or frictum. — *To make malt, hordeum madidum sole siccare et deinde frigere.*

MALTMAN, qui hordeum madefactum torret.

MAM, **MAMMA**, mamma.

MAMMON, divitiæ; opes. — *To be a slave of Mammon, clausis thesauris incubare or inhlare, divitiis incubare.*

MAN (*not a brute*), homo, mortalis: (*not a child*), vir; juvenis: (*not a woman*), vir; mas. — *Because he was born a man, quia homo natus est.* — *I have made a man of him, hominem inter homines feci.* — *Min proposes, but God disposes, humana consilia divinitus gubernantur.* — *Men are but men, humanum est errare.* — *Men are looked upon according to their estates, habes? habebis.* — *One man's meat is another man's poison, quot homines, tot sententiæ.* — *He is the lending man, familiam ducit; restim ductat.* — *He is not yet grown a man, adhuc prætextatus est, nondum prætextam depo-*

suit. — *He is grown a man, come to man's estate, excessit ex ephēbis; togam virilem sumpsit.* — *Men should not scold like women, dedecet viros muliebriter rixari.* — *The good man of the house, paterfamilias.* — *A leading, chief, principal man, vir primarius or princeps.* — *My own man (in my right senses), mentis compos; apud me.* — *He is not his own man, non est animi compos.* — *My own man (at my own disposal), mei juris; liber.* — *Man to man, from man to man, viritum.* — *The report went from man to man, rumor viritum percrebuit.* — *A man or man servant, servus, famulus.* — *His man was made free, servo ejus libertas data est.* — *Like master, like man, domini similis es.* — *He is a man for your service, huic mandes, si quid recte curatum velis.* — *A little man, hominulus, homuncio.* — *An honest and upright man, integer vitæ scelerisque purus, Hor.* — *A man of wit, vir ingenio pollens.* — *of business, qui res diligenter tractat, homo ad res agendas natus.* — *of conversation and sense, homo lepidus et acutus.* — *of the world, homo morum peritus, homo urbanus: homo voluptatibus deditus.* — *An old man, senex.* — *A poor man, pauper, egeus.* — *A rich man, dives.* — *A wise man, sapiens.* — *A young man, juvenis, adolescens.* — *A man of no account, homo nauci, nihili, tressis.* — *A man-of-war (ship), navis longa, navis præsiaria or bellica: (soldier), miles.* — *A man at chess or tables, latro, calculus, latrunculus.* — *A man child, filius; puerulus; pusio.* — *A man-eater.* (See *Cannibal*.) — *Man-pleaser, qui favorem hominum captat.* — *A man-slayer, homicida.* — *Man-slaughter, homicidium.* — *A man for all purposes, omnium horarum homo.* — *A man (any man), aliquis, quivis:* — *Note.* The Romans generally, when they speak of a person indefinitely, use the second person singular, whereas the English chiefly use the third, as, *A man shall be valued according to what he has, assem habeas, assem valeas; — A man may have any thing for money, quidvis numis præsentibus opta, et veniet; — But what can a man do? sed quid agas? — All men, omnes (homines), cuncti mortales, genus hominum.* — *Every man, quisque, unusquisque, omnis.* — *Every man has his allotted time, stat sua cuique dies.* — *Let one and the same be the profit of every man, and of all, eadem sit utilitas unuscujusque et universorum.* — *Every man has his humor, suus cuique mos est.* — *No man, nemo, nullus, non quisquam.* — *That no man, lest any man, ne quis.* — *That no man hurt another, ne cui quis noceat.* — *There is now no man I would more fain see, nemo est quem ego magis nunc videre cuperem.* — *No man almost bid him to his house, domum suam istum non fere quisquam vocabat.* — *Of a man, humanus.* — *I think nothing belonging to a man foreign to my concern, humani nihil a me alienum puto.* — *Like a man, viriliter (with manliness); humaniter (with benevolence, &c.).* — *He behaved like a man, se virum præbuit; se viriliter expedit; strenne rem gessit.* — *I will show you what it is to live like a man, teipsum docebo quid sit humaniter vivere.* — *Is this netting like a man? hęc cine est humanum factum? Ter.* — *To act, play, show one's self a man or the man, virum agere, virum se præbere.* — *He has played the man, egit strenne; virum se præstitit.* — *If we show ourselves brave men, si viri volumus esse.*

TO MAN (*furnish with men*), hominibus complere, instruere, munire. — *They man their ships with archers, navis sagittariis complent.* — *They manned the town, oppidum militibus instruxerunt.*

MANFUL, fortis, animosus, magnanimus, strenuus, virilis.

MANFULLY, animose, fortiter, viriliter, strenue.

MANFULNESS, fortitudo, virtus, animi altitudo, excelsitas or magnitudo.

MANHOOD (*man's estate*), ætas virilis, maturata, firmata; virilitas, pubertas: (*consequence*), fortitudo, virtus, animi magnitudo.

MANKIND, genus humanum or hominum, gens humana; homines. — *Mankind*

- rush through forbidden mischief, gens humana ruit per vitium nefas.*
MANLY, *adj.* virilis, fortis, strenuus; *adv.* viriliter, strenue, fortiter. — *A manly woman, virago.*
MANLINESS, animi magnitudo or fortitudo, virilitas; fortitudo.
MANACLES, manicae.
TO MANACLE, manicas alicui injicere. — *Manacled, manicis constrictus or vincitus.*
MANAGE, administro, curo, tracto; gero: (order), constituo, dispenso. — *You know how to manage the tack, scisti uti foro. — Let me alone to manage him, sine me illum pro meo niodo tractare. — To manage an estate well, rem familiarem tueri, Cic. — a war, obire bellum. — To manage the different dispositions of the common people, plebis animos permulcere, tractare, delinire. — To manage youth, ætati juvenum temperare.*
MANAGER, administrator, curator, procurator. — *A good or bad manager of affairs, rerum prudens or imprudens administrator, dispensator.*
MANAGING, MANAGEMENT, administratio; procuratio; curatio, cura. — *He is skilled in the management of affairs, habet rerum usum; usu rerum est peritus. — Good or bad management, prudens or imprudens rerum administratio. — The management of a family, rei familiaris administratio. — of the public money, pecuniæ publicæ dispensatio. — of the voice, vocis moderatio.*
MANAGE (the art of riding on horseback), equitandi disciplina, equos domandi ac regendi ars.
MANDAMUS (for a degree, &c.), diploma regium; edictum.
MANDATE, mandatum, jussum, præceptum.
MANDATORY, mandans, imperans.
MANDIBLE, maxilla.
MANE, juba (equina). — *Having one, jubatus.*
MANFUL, &c. See under *Man*.
MANGE, scabies.
MANGY, scabiosus.
MANGER, præsepe.
MANGLE, *s. for linen*, cylindrus ad lintea leviganda.
TO MANGLE linen, lintea cylindro levigare.
MANGLE, *v.* lacero, dilacero, lano; trunco, detrunco, mutilo. — *Mangled, laceratus, truncus, mutilatus, mutilus, truncatus.*
MANGLER, mutilator.
MANGLING, laceratio, mutilatio, truncatio.
MANHOOD. See under *Man*.
MANIAC (frantic), insanus, mente captus, furore percitus.
MANIFEST, manifestus, certus, dilucidus, clarus, apertus, perspicuus, planus, evidens. — *It is manifest that you were concerned at that matter, te id molestè tulisse constat. — That matter is not very manifest to me, de eâ re mihi non liquet. — To make manifest, manifestum facere; indico, evulgo; rem occultam in lucem proferre, arcanum in vulgus edere. — To be made manifest, claresco, innotesco, emergo; detegor, retegor, patefieri. — The cheat is manifest, fraus detecta est. — It is manifest, liquet, patet, constat; clarum or perspicuum est. — Made manifest, patefactus, detectus, reffectus, in lucem prolatus. — || See Clear.*
TO MANIFEST, præ se ferre, declaro, ostendo, præsto, manifesto. (See *To make manifest*, above.) — *It manifests (i. e. is the part of), est, with genit.*
MANIFESTING, MANIFESTATION, patefactio.
MANIFESTLY, manifeste, manifesto, liquido, aperte, clare, perspicue, evidenter, dilucide.
MANIFESTNESS, claritas, perspicuitas; evidentia.
MANIFEST, MANIFESTO, facti alicujus defensio or purgatio edita or vulgata; edictum.
MANIFOLD, multiplex. — *How manifold, quotplex.*
MANIFOLDLY, multipliciter, plurifariam.
MANIPLE, manipulus.
MANKIND, MANLY, &c. See under *Man*.
- MANNA**, manna, indecl.; mel aërium (poet.).
MANNER (fashion), mos, modus: (of writing), stilus: (custom), mos, consuetudo. — *According to his manner, pro more suo. — After this manner, hoc modo. — According to our usual manner, ut solemus. — It is my manner, sic soleo. — This is his manner, sic ejus est ingenium. — In a manner, quodammodo, quasi, propemodum, pene. — My life is in a manner at an end, mihi quidem ætas acta ferme est. — After this or that manner, hoc or illo modo. — After another manner, alio modo. — Of what manner, cujusmodi. — In what manner soever, utcumque, quomodo, quocumque. — Of divers manners, multimodus. — In the like or same manner, similiter, pari ratione. — And the rest did in like manner, ceterique idem fecerunt. — In such a manner, talis, ita ut. — Two manner of ways, bifariam. — Three, trifariam. — Four, quadrifariam. — || Manner (quality), indoles, ingenium, natura, qualitas. — What manner of, qualis. — That manner of, talis. — All manner of, omnium generum. — We have described what manner of man he ought to be, qualis esse deberet, descriptissimus. — || Manners (way of life, morals, &c.), mores, pl. — He leaves not manners in the dish, lani sacrificat. — Evil communication corrupts good manners, mala consortia bonos mores inquinant. — Good manners, Mannerliness, elegantia morum, urbanitas, humanitas, comitas, affabilitas. — He treated me with all good manners, omni me officiorum genere prosecutus est. — That man is a stranger to good manners, hic durus est atque agrestis. — Ill manners or unmannerliness, rusticitas; rustici mores.
MANNERLY. — *A mannerly person, homo urbanus, humanus, comis, affabilis. — To behave one's self mannerly, se urbanum agere, comiter se gerere.*
MANNIKIN, homunculus, pumilio, pumilus.
MANOR (lordship), dominium, prædium. — *A little manor, prædium. — Manor-house, domus manerialis (low Lat.). — The lord of a manor, dominus manerii (low Lat.). — Of a manor, prædiorum.*
MANSION, ædes, ædificium; domus, domicilium, habitatio.
MANTEL of a chimney, camini tegimen or ornamentum; (manteltree), camini antepagmentum.
MANTLE (as beer), *v.* spumo. — *as a hawk, pennas dispandere.*
MANTLE, *s.* amiculum. (See *Cloak*). — *coarse, penula villosa. — A summer mantle, penula rasa.*
MANTUAMAKER, mulier quæ vestes muliebres facit; vestifica.
MANUAL, enchiridion, liber in angustum coactus, epitome. — || *A sign manual, chirographum.*
MANUFACTORY, officina, fabrica.
MANUFACTURE, opificium; (piece of work), artis opus.
TO MANUFACTURE, arte or manu: facere, facio, fabricor, conficio. — *A manufacturing town, urbs artium et opificii studiosa.*
MANUFACTURER, opifex; fabricator alicujus rei; artifex.
MANUMIT, manumitto, libertatem dare, libertate donare.
MANUMISSION, manumissio.
MANURE with dung, stercoro; agrum stercore satiare. — *with marl, terram or agrum margâ fecundare.*
MANURE, lætamen; stercus, fimus.
MANUSCRIPT, liber or codex (manu) scriptus.
MANY, multi, non pauci, plures, frequentes. — *Many men many minds, quot homines, tot sententiae. — Many a little makes a mickle, ex granis fit acervus. — Many hands make light work, multorum manibus grande levatur onus. — A great many, good many, very many, permulti, plurimi, complures. — A great many Germans came to him, Germani frequentes ad eum venerunt. — A pretty many, bene multi; complusculi. — A good many, aliquamulti; aliquantum (with genit.). — Many a man, multi, haud pauci. — How many, quot. — How many years old do they say she is? quot annos nata dicitur? — Of I know not how many acres, nescio quo-**
- tenorum jugerum. — See how many there be, numerum referte. — As many as, quot, tot quot. — As many years as he has lived, tot annos quot habet. — Twice as many as there are servants, duplicia quam numerus servorum. — As many soldiers as you can get together, quodcumque militum contrahere poteris. — Many times or many a time, sæpe, sæpe numero; crebro; frequens; etiam atque etiam. — I have done it many and many a time, feci et quidem sæpius. — As many times as, toties quoties. — How many times, quoties, quoties. — How many times must you be told of it? quoties dictum vis? — How many times soever, quotiescunque. — How many soever, quocumque, quotquot. — there shall be, quotquot erunt. — So many, tot, indecl. — Just so many, totidem, indecl. — So many times, toties. — So many things, so many times, tam multa toties. — Two many, plures quam sat est. — Many ways, multifariam, multifarie, plurifariam. — Many-colored, multis or variis coloribus. — Many-cornered, polygonus. — headed, multa capita habens; centiceps. — languaged, polyglottus (Greck).*
MAP, tabula (geographica). (See *Atlas*). — *of a district, country, regio in tabulâ or in membrânâ (parchment) or in chartâ (paper) picta, depicta. — of the world, orbis terræ in tabulâ, etc. — To make maps, terrarum situs pingere.*
TO MAP, in tabulâ, etc. pingere, depingere; notâ; delineare.
MAPLE, acer. — *Of a maple-tree, acerulus.*
MAR, corrumpto, depravo, vitio; infusco; perdo, perverto; turbo; infectum reddere. — *I have murred all, perturbavi omnia. — To mar the fashion of a thing, deformare, deformem reddere. — The dinner is murred, prandium corruptum est. — The story is murred by ill telling, male narrando fabula depravatur. — To be murred (andone), dispreco.*
MARRER, corruptor, vitiator.
MARRING, corruptio, depravatio.
MARBLE, marmor. — *Black, marmor nigrum. — Red, marmor Thebanum. — White, marmor Parium. — Of or like marble, marmoreus. — A marble statue, signum marmoreum. — One that works marble, (faber) marmorarius. — Plaster of marble or terrace, marmoratum.*
TO MARBLE (make like marble), marmoriniaculoso simile facere aliquid: (incrast with it), marmoris crustis operire.
MARCH (the month), *s.* mensis Martius. — *As mad as a March hare, sænum habet in cornu.*
MARCH, *v.* incedo, gradior, proficiscor. — *They march in battle array, composito agmine incedunt. — He marches in the rear, agmen subsequitur. — To march with great silence, tacito agmine proficisci, Liv. — To march back or off, regredior, recedo. — They fall upon them as they are marching off, recedentibus inferunt signa. — To march with the utmost expedition, quam maximis itineribus contendere; continuum diu nocturne iter properare. — To march in state, magnifice incedere, Liv. — To march in, ingredior. — on or forward, progredior. — out, egredior. — To march round about, circumgredior.*
MARCH, *s.* iter, profectio. — *He tired the army with daily marches, exercitum quotidianis itineribus defatigavit. — He commanded notice to be given of a march, iter pronuntiari jussit. — They were not above two days' march from him, ab eo non longius bidui viâ aberant. — || The marches of a country, fines, limites.*
MARCHING, profectio, progressus.
MARE, equa. — *A mare coll, equula. — The night-mare, ephialtes, incubo.*
MARGIN, margo.
MARGINAL, in margine scriptus.
MARGRAVE, marchio.
MARGOLD, caltha, calendula. — *African, flos Africanus. — Corn, chrysanthemum segetum. — Marsh, caltha palustris.*
MARINE, (belonging to the sea), marinus, maritimus.
MARINE, *s.* classarius miles. — *A great number of marins, classicorum ingens numerus, Tac.*

MARINER, nauta, navita; navigator, Quint. — *Of a mariner, nauticus.*

MARITIME, maritimus.

MARJORAM, amaracus, sampsuchum. — *Of marjorana, amaracinus, sampsuchinus.*

MARK, s. (*sign or token*), nota, signum, indicium; insigne: (*brand for slaves or criminals*), stigma: (*for sheep, &c.*), character: (*print or footprint*), vestigium: (*instance*), documentum. — *He will carry this mark to his grave, quam diu vixerit, habebit stigma, nec illud nisi Orcus delebit.* — *A land-mark.* (See *Land*.) — *A water-mark, limes æstus maris incitatu.* — *A way-mark, signum ad viam præmonstrandum.* — *The mark of a stripe, vibex.* — *of a wound, cicatrix.* — *¶ A mark to shoot at, scopus.* — *To aim at a mark, collineo; scopum præfigere; ad scopum dirigere.* — *To shoot at it, destinatum petere.* — *To hit the mark, scopum ferire; ferio.* — *He raises the mark, ictus ejus deerrat.* — *To be wide of the mark (fig.), longe a proposito aberrare.* — *¶ A mark of money, marca (low Lat.).*

TO MARK (*stamp with a mark*), signo, consigno, noto. — *about, circumsigno.* — *before, præsigno.* — *To mark with chalk, cretâ notare; cretaceam notam alicui rei imponere.* — *Marked so, cretatus.* — *To mark with a hot iron, stigmatem notare, ferro candente inurere.* — *Marked so (branded), stigmatem notatus; stigmatias.* — *Marked black and blue, lividus.* — *To mark out, designo, describo, annoto, dirigo.* — *To mark with points or stops, interpungo.* — *¶ (observe), animadverto; observo; attendo.* — *Mark, I pray you, quæso, animum advertite.* — *Mark that, Pamphilus, arripe aures, Pamphile.* — *To mark or take notice of to one's self, subnoto.* — *Fit to be marked, notabilis; memoriâ dignus; insignis.*

MARKING, notatio, signatio.

MARKER (*noter down*), annotator, censor: (*observer*), observator. — *A marker of bounds, metator.*

MARKSMAN. — *A good oae, collineandi peritissimus, qui semper fere collineat.*

MARKET, mercatus; forum; emporium. — *I have made a good market to-day, hodie res pulchre successit.* — *You have brought your hogs to a fair market, res tibi ad restim rediit.* — *Good wares make quick markets, proba merx facile emptorem invenit.* — *A market for cattle, forum boarium.* — *for fish, forum piscatorium.* — *for fruit, forum pomarium.* — *for herbs, forum olitorium.* — *for hogs, forum suarium.* — *for meat or other victuals, macellum.* — *Market-people, qui res ad mercatum deferunt.* — *Market-price, pretium quo res vulgo vendi solet; annona (of provisions).* — *A market-cross, stela or columna apud forum.* — *day, dies nundinalis.* — *place, forum, forum rerum venaliu.* — *town, emporium, oppidum nundinarium.* — *Of a market, nundinalis, nundinarius.* — *A clerk of the market, agoranomus; ædilis; præfectus annonæ.*

MARKETABLE (*for sale*), venalis; (*that brings a price*), vendibilis.

MARKETING (*buying*), emptio: (*things bought at market*), res apud forum emptæ.

MARL, marga. — *A marl-pit, fodina unde marga effoditur.*

MARMALADE, cydonites.

MARMOSET, cercopithecus. — *A she-marmoset, simia.*

MARQUESS, letters of, clarigatio, diploma.

MARQUESS, MARQUIS, marchio.

MARQUISATE, marchionatus.

MARQUETRY (*inlaid work*), opus lacunatum or tessellatum.

MARROW, medulla. — *of the back bone, medulla spinalis.* — *To the very marrow, medullius.* — *To take out the marrow, emedullo.* — *Full of marrow, medullous.* — *Without marrow, medullâ vacuus or carens.*

MARRY (*a sort of oath*), per Mariam. — *Nay marry, minime vero.* — *Yea marry do I say so, aio enimvero.* — *Marry come up, si dii placet.* — *Ay marry, scilicet, sane, imo vero.*

MARRY (*as the priest*), v. connubio jungere: (*as the man*), uxorem ducere; aliquam in matrimonium accipere: (*as*

the woman), matrimonio se jungere cum aliquo; viro nubere, denubere. — *To marry (give in marriage), nuptum dare; (in matrimonium) collocare.* — *He married his daughter to a mean man, filiam mediocri viro in matrimonium tradidit.* — *To marry again, in secundas nuptias transire or venire.* — *To be married to (be the husband of) a woman, aliquam habere in matrimonio.* — *Married, matrimonio cum aliquo conjunctus; nupta (of the woman).* — *Is she to be married to-day? daturne illa hodie nuptum?* — *A married man, maritus.* — *woman, marita.* — *Twice married, qui duos uxores habuit.*

MARRIAGE, conjugium, matrimonium; (*a wedding*), nuptiæ. — *Here will be a marriage to-day, hic hodie nuptiæ fient.* — *A forced marriage, nuptiæ coactæ.* — *Of marriage, conjugalis, nuptialis.* — *A marriage-song, carmen nuptiale, epithalamium.* — *To desire one's daughter in marriage, alicujus filiam uxorem sibi poscere.* — *To promise in marriage, despondeo.* — *I promised her marriage, illam mihi despondi.* — *To give in marriage, nuptum dare; in matrimonium collocare; filiam alicui despondere, collocare.* — *To be averse to marriage, abire uxoriâ abhorre.* — *To make marriages, nuptias conciliare, parare, comparare.*

MARRIAGEABLE, nubilis.

MARS, Mars. — *Of Mars, Martius, bellicosus.*

MARSH, palus. — *A marsh-ground, pratrum palustre; solum uliginosum, humus paludosa.* — *A salt-marsh, æstuarium.*

MARSHY, paluster, paludosus.

MARSHAL, designator, apparitor. — *of a procession, ductor pompæ.* — *Field-marshal, imperator; mareschallus.* — *Court-marshal, mareschallus aulicus.*

TO MARSHAL (*put in order*), ordino; in ordinem digerere.

MARSHALLER, ordinator, Sen.

MARSHALLING, ordinatio.

MART, mercatus; emporium.

MARTEN (*the beast*), meles; (*bird*), hirundo domestica.

MARTIAL (*warlike*), bellicus, bellicosus, martius, militaris. — *Martial law, jus or jura belli; lex belli.* — *Martial affairs, res bellicæ.* — *Court-martial, consilium castrense; judicium militare.*

MARTINMAS, festum sancti Martini.

MARTYR, martyr. — *The first, martyr primus, protomartyr.*

TO MARTYR, crucio, disrucio, excarnifico.

MARTYRDOM, martyrium.

MARTYROLOGY (*book of martyrs*), liber qui est de martyribus.

MARVEL, s. (*strange thing*), mirum, res mira. — *No marvel, nec mirum, nil mirum, minime mirum.* — *It is a marvel to me, prodigio simile videtur, monstri simile narras.*

TO MARVEL or *marvel at*, miror, admiror. — *I marvelled most at this, hoc præcipue miratus sum.* — *I marvel what the matter is, vereor quid sit.* — *To make one marvel, admirationem alicui incutere.* — *Marvelled at, admirationi habitus.* — *Marvellings, mirabundus.*

MARVELLING, s. admiratio.

MARVELOUS, mirus, mirandus, mirabilis; incredibilis. — *A marvellous thing, mirandum, mirum, monstrum.*

MARVELOUSLY, mire, mirifice, mirabiliter; mirum in modum; miris modis.

MARVELOUSNESS, mirabilitas.

MASCULINE, masculinus, masculus. — *In a masculine manner, viriliter, animose.*

MASH, s. farrago, mixtura.

TO MASH, commisceo.

MASK, s. (*for the whole head*), persona; (*for the face*), larva: (*masker*), homo personatus: (*play*), fabula, mimus. — *¶ A mask (pretence or cloak), simulatio, species; persona.* — *But when the time of performing their promise comes, they are obliged to take off the mask, post, ubi jam tempus est promissa perfici, tum coacti necessario se aperiant, Ter.* — *¶ See Cloak.*

TO MASK himself, personam or larvam sibi aptare, personam induere. — *Masked, personatus, larvam gerens.*

MASKER. See *Mask and Masquerade.*

MASKING, personæ Inductio.

MASQUERADE, personatorum hominum ludica saltatio; conventus quo homines personati discunt. — *A person in masquerade, a masker, homo personatus, homo qui larvam gerit.*

TO MASQUERADE, hominem personatum agere.

MASON, cæmentarius; (*freemason*), latomus. — *A mason's rule, regula.*

MASONRY, opus cæmentitium.

MASQUERADE. See under *Mask*.

MASS (*heap*), massa, moles, cumulus. — *¶ The holy mass, liturgia sacra; missa (low Lat.).* — *To say or sing mass, missam publice legere.* — *A mass-book, liber liturgicus.*

MASSIVE, MASSY, solidus.

MASSIVENESS, MASSINESS, soliditas.

MASSACRE, internecio, occisio; cædes, clades, strages.

TO MASSACRE, trucidare, cædere, obtruncare.

MASSACRING, trucidatio, occisio.

MAST of a ship, malus. — *The round top of the mast, corbis, carchesium.* — *The fore mast, malus prior or exterior.* — *The main mast, malus posterior, major, maximus.* — *The mizen mast, malus puppis.* — *¶ Mast for swine, glans, balanus.* — *The mast tree, æsculus.* — *Mast of beech, glans fagea, fagina, faginea.* — *of oak, glans quærnea.* — *Mast-bearing, glandifer.* — *Of mast, glandarius.*

MASTER (*owner*), dominus: (*of the family*), paterfamilias; (*herus (of slaves)*), (teacher), magister: (*artist*), artifex, auctor. — *Like master, like man, dignum patellâ operculum.* — *To be one's own master, liberum or sui juris esse.* — *The master of the horse to the king, comes regii stabuli.* — *of the king's household, magister hospitii domini regis.* — *Of a master, dominicus, herilis.* — *A master-thief, furum princeps; Autolycus.* — *A masterpiece, opus alicujus præstantissimum; opus præcipue artis.* — *To make one's self master of a city, urbe potiri.* — *¶ A master (one very well skilled in his business), alicujus rei peritissimus.*

TO MASTER, supero, vinco. — *He can master his own passions, scit moderari affectibus suis.* — *To master himself, seipsum reprimere, continere, domare, subjungere.* — *To master one's boldness or hardness, audaciam frangere.*

MASTERLY, adj. præstantissimus, eximius, excellens, præcipue artis: adv. summâ arte, affabre, egregie.

MASTERSHIP, magisterium.

MASTERY, principatus, prior locus, partes priores; victoria. — *To get the mastery over, supero, vinco.*

MASTICH, mastiche, marum. — *Black, mastiche Ægyptiaca.* — *White, mastiche Chiensis.* — *Yellow and bitter, mastiche Cretensis.* — *The mastic-tree, lentiscus.* — *Of mastic, lentiscinus.*

MASTICATION, masticatio.

MASTIFF, canis molossus.

MAT, matta, storea, teges. — *A little mat, tegeticula.*

TO MAT, storeis or mattis sternere; storeâ operire. — *¶ Matted, textus, plexus, implexus; concretus.*

MATTER, qui mattas or storeas textit.

MATCH of brimstone, ramentum sulphuratum; pl. sulphurata. — *A maker of matches, sulphurarius.* — *¶ A match (in exercise), certamen.* — *To make a (fighting) match, certamen instituire.* — *¶ (bargain), pactum, conventum: stipulatio.* — *A match! eja! age!* — *¶ (marriage), nuptiæ, connubium.* — *Do you like the match? tibi nuptiæ hæ sunt cordi? — One who makes (brings about) a match, nuptiarum conciliator (-trix).* — *¶ A match (equal), par, compar.* — *There is no match for him, parem habet neminem.* — *He alone was a match for them all, universis solus par fuit.* — *An equal match or well matched, cum Bitho Bacchius, Thrax ad Thracem compositus.*

TO MATCH (*compare*), comparo, compono, confero. — *He used to match the sword-players, solebat componere et committere gladiatores.* — *Matched or paired, compositus, comparatus.* — *They are well matched, par bene comparatum.* — *To match or be suitable, quadro, accommo-*

dor, aptor; congruere — *To match or be of the same color, ejusdem esse coloris.* — *To match in marriage, nuptum dare; in matrimonium collocare; nuptias conciliare.* — *Matched or married, matrimonio conjuncti.*

MATCHING (pairing), commissio, comparatio, compositio, adaequatio.

MATCHLESS, incomparabilis; singularis, unicuique.

MATE, comes, socius, sodalis: (partner), collega. — ¶ See *Check*.

TO MATE (canfound), ad incitatem redigere; confundo, perturbo.

MATERIAL, corporeus, quod cerni tangique potest: (important), magni momenti or ponderis, gravis. — *Very, pergravis.* — *It is not very material, parum refert.* — ¶ *Materials for work, res ad aliquid agendum necessariae.*

MATERIALISM, materialismus.

MATERIALIST, materialista; qui nihil nisi corpora in rerum naturam esse statuit.

MATERIALLY, say corporaliter: (essentially), re veram; magnam ex parte; multo, longe.

MATERNAL, maternus.

MATHEMATICAL, mathematicus. — *Mathematical demonstration, demonstratio mathematica.*

MATHEMATICALLY, mathematice.

MATHEMATICIAN, mathematicus.

MATHEMATICS, mathematica (-orum), artes mathematicae.

MATINS, preces antelucanae.

MATRICE, **MATRIX**, matrix, uterus, loci, pl. — *Of the matrix, uterinus.* — ¶ (mould), matrix ad aliquid fundendum apta.

MATRICULATE, nomen in tabulas referre or conscribere. — *Matriculated, conscriptus.*

MATRIMONY, matrimonium, conjugium. — *To join in matrimony, matrimonio jungere.* — *An enemy to matrimony, ah re uxoria abhorrens, Ter.*

MATRIMONIAL, maritalis, conjugalis, connubialis.

MATRIMONIALLY, conjugaliter, connubialiter.

MATRON, matrona.

MATRONLIKE, matronalis.

MATRONLY, ætate grandis or propecta.

MATTER (corruption), pus; sanies, tabnum. — *To matter or grov to matter, suppurare.* — *Causing matter, suppuratorius.* — *Fall of matter, purulentus, saniosus.* — *The mattering of a sore, suppuration.* — ¶ *Matter (material), materia; res: (not spirit), corpus, corpora.* — *You will find me matter to write of to you, dederis mihi quod ad te scribam.* — ¶ (substance), res. — *The matter is minded, not words, res spectatur, non verba.* — ¶ (thing or business), res, opus, negotium. — *The matter goes not well, male se res habet.* — *What is the matter? quid est negotii? quid sibi vult?* — *It is a likely matter, verisimile est.* — *No such matter, ininime vero.* — *It is no matter to me how it goes, quid sit nihil laboro.* — *As matters go now, quomodo nunc res sunt.* — *What matter is it to you? quid tua refert?* — *A matter of nothing, minus nihilo est.* — *It is no matter or it matters not, nihil interest.* — *It is no great matter, parum est.* — *It is a great matter, res est magni momenti or ponderis.* — *A small matter, res parvi momenti.* — *It is nothing to the matter in hand, nihil est ad rem.* — *A matter of (about), quasi, circiter.* — *A matter of forty pounds, quasi quadraginta minæ.* — *And a matter of fifty more, et præter propter alia quinquaginta.* — *It is a matter of fact, re factum fuit.*

TO MATTER (of a sore), suppurare. — ¶ *It matters much, multum refert; magni momenti est.* — *It matters not, nihil interest.* — ¶ *To matter (regard), curo.* — *I matter not your safety, salutem tuam nihil moror.* — *I do not much matter it, non magnopere laboro.*

MATTOCK, marra. — *A little mattock, sarcinulum, capreolus.* — *A double mattock, bipalium.*

MATRESS, culcita lanea. — *A coarse matress (or bed), vilis grabatus.*

MATURE (ripe), maturus. — *To grow mature, matureo, maturor, maturitatem assequi.* — *To do a thing upon or*

after mature deliberation, caute, consulte or adhibito consilio agere.

MATURELY, mature, tempestive, cante, consulte, prudenter.

MATURITY, maturitas. — *Maturity of age, ætas matura, maturitas annorum.*

MAUDLIN, temulentus, ebrius, vini plenus.

MAUGRE, invite, ingratiis. — *Maugre his attempts to the contrary, velit, nolit.*

MAUI, (beat soundly), pugnis or fuste contundere.

MAW, ventriculus, stomachus.

MAWKISH, putidus.

MAXIM, effatum, præceptum, sententia. — *A maxim in politics, præceptum politicum.*

MAY (am able to do), possum, queo. — *I might, possem.* — *If it may, might be, si fieri potest, posset.* — *Yet so a man might easily perceive, sed tamen facile cerneret.* — *As far as may be, quantum potest.* — *We do as well as we may, since we cannot do as we would, sicut quinus or possimus, quando ut volumus non licet.* — *You may for me, per me licet.* — *Why may you not desire these things? quidni hæc cupias?* — *Whilst you may, dum est facultas.* — *As great as may be, quantumcunque.* — *As little as may be, quam minimus.* — *I may (am permitted), mihi licet; copia or facultas aliquid faciendi mihi conceditur, datur.* — *May I go a walking in the fields? licetne mihi per agros spatari?* — *I may not (am not able to do), neque, non possum: (am not permitted to do), mihi non licet.* — *It may be done, fieri potest.* — *It may be (perhaps), forsitan, forsitan, fortasse.* — *It may be a pleasure to us to call these things to mind in times to come, forsitan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit.* — *It may be, this gentleman hardly believes me, forsitan hic mihi parum habeat fidem.* — *But it may be, some man may say, sed fortasse dixerit quispiam.* — *May it please you, tibi placeat.*

MAY (the month), mensis Maius. — *May-day, calendæ Maiæ.* — *May-games, Floralia, pl.* — *A May-pole, pertica ad celebrandum calendæ Maias erecta.*

MAYOR, prætor urbanus.

MAYORALTY, munus or dignitas prætoris urhani.

MAZE, via inexplicabilis; labyrinthus. — *The mazes of logic, dialecticæ gyri et mæandri.* — ¶ (astonishment), consternatio, perturbatio, admiratio, stupor. — *To be in a maze, stupeo, stupeo, obstupesco.* — *He pretended to be in a great maze, attonitum se ac perculsum simulavit.* — *To put one in a maze (astonish), obstupescio, in stuporem ad admirationem conjicere; consilii inopem reddere.* — *To put one in a maze (daunt), perterrefacio; mente consternare; attonitum reddere.*

METHINKS, ut mihi videtur; meo quidem iudicio.

MEAD (drink), (vinum) mulsum, aqua mulsa, hydromeli.

MEADOW, pratium; pascuum. — *Of a meadow, pratensis.*

MEAGER, macer, macilentus, strigosus, gracilis; exilis, jejunus; tenuis. — *A meager-faced person, homo macilentus ore.* — *To become meager, incesco, emacresco, macresco, emacresco.* — *To make meager, enacio.*

MEAGERLY, maligne, tenniter; exiliter, jejune. — *He looks most meagerly, vegrandi macie torridus est.*

MEAGERNESS, macies, macritudo; exilitas, tenuitas.

MEAL (ground corn), farina. — *Of or belonging to meal, farinarius.* — *Bean-meal, farina fabacea.* — *Barley-meal, farina hordeacea.* — *Wheat-meal, farina triticea.* — *Fine meal, farina minuta; pollen.* — *Oat-meal, farina avenacea.* — *A meal-mun, farinarius.* — *sieve, cribrum farinarium.* — *trough, alveus farinarius.* — *A meal-worm, farinaria.* — ¶ *A meal or meal's meat, cibis, cibi sumptio.* — *A set meal, cæna.* — *A little meal, crenula.* — *A light meal or lunch, gustatio.* — *After meal-time, post cibum; sumpto cibo.* — *At meal-time, super mensam or epulas.* — *To eat a meal, cibum capere or sumere.* — *He always ate three meals a day, sometimes four, epulas trifariam semper,*

interdum quadrifariam dispartiebat. Suet. — *To make a good or hearty meal, large or copiose famem explere.*

MEALY (like meal), farinaceus; farinulentus: (full of it), farinosus: (sprinkled with meal), farina conspersus.

MEAN, **MEANS** (way, measures), via, ratio, consilium, modus: (help, instrument), auxilium, adjumentum, subsidium, instrumentum; opera: (helper), adjutor (-trix): (cause), auctor; causa. — *By thy means I am undone, tuâ operâ ad restim mihi res rediit.* — *He neglected the means of pursuing Pompey, Pompeii insequendi rationem omisit.* — *He will not do it by any means, negat se ullâ ratione facturum.* — *By this mean it came to pass, his rebus effectum est.* — *To be the means (to do), in causâ esse.* — *And every foregoing victory was the means of obtaining another, proxima quæque victoria instrumentum sequentis erat, Just.* — *By what means? quâ? quomodo? quibus modis?* — *By that means, sic, eâ viâ, eo modo.* — *By fair means, blande; sponte.* — *By false means, dolo malo, fraude malâ.* — *By foul means, invite, ingratiis, per vim.* — *By some means, quocunque modo.* — *My father will hear of it by some means or other, permanabit hoc aliquâ ad patrem.* — *By all means, quocunque pacto, prorsus, quocunque ratione, quam maxime.* — *By my means, per me, operâ meâ, adjuvante me.* — *By no means, nequâquam, nullo modo, minime gentium.* — *Good will is by no means more easily gotten, than, &c., nullâ re conciliatur facilius benevolentia, quam, etc.* — ¶ *Means (wealth), opes, facultates; divitiæ.* — *Abundance of means, opulencia, opum affluentia; rerum copia.* — *Having great means, dives, opulentus.*

MEAN, adj. (middle), medius. — *In the mean while or in the mean time, interea, interim, inter hæc, interea loci.*

MEAN, s. (medium), medium, mediocritas. — *He keeps a mean, medium tenet.* — *In apparel, the mean is the best, in vestitu mediocritas est optima.* — ¶ (in music), tenor, pars media.

MEAN, adj. (contemptible), mediocris, modicus, tenuis: (low, poor, pitiful), humilis, abjectus, denissus, sordidus; angustus, arctus. — *No mean orator, non mediocris orator.* — *A man of mean condition, imi subsellii vir; nullo numerus homo; vir humilis.* — *Meaner, inferior.* — *Meanest, imus, infimus.*

MEANLY (indifferently, slenderly), mediocriter, tenuiter: (poorly, pitifully), abjecte, demisse, humiliter, misere. — *Meanly clothed or dressed, male vestitus.*

MEANNESS (indifference), mediocritas: (poverty), paupertas, tenuitas. — *Meanness of birth, ignobilitas, generis humilitas or obscuritas.* — *They despise their meanness of my descent, I despise their slothfulness, contemnunt novitatem meam, ego illorum ignaviâ.* — *Meanness of spirit (cowardice), ignavia, timiditas: (niggardliness), sordes, tenacitas, avaritia sordida.*

MEAN, v. volo, intelligo, cogito. — *What means he by that? quid sibi vult?* — *I meant quite otherwise, alia longe mihi mens erat; non fuit in proposito meo.* — *He has shown what he meant, sensum suum ostendit.* — *I wonder what this should mean, miror quid hoc sit.* — *Whatever you mean to do, ut ut es factururus.* — *He means to go by break of day, primâ luce parat ire.* — *You know whom I mean, scis quem dicam.* — *Meant (intended), propositus: (signified), significans.* — *It was ill-meant, malo animo dictum fuit.* — *Well meant, probe or honeste dictum or factum.* — *Well-meaning, probus, honestus, justus.*

MEANING, sententia, vis; sensus. — *What was his meaning to say? quid illi in mentem venit dicere?* — *I had another meaning in it, aliorum dixeram.* — *This is the meaning of the precept, habet hanc vim hoc præceptum.* — *A bad meaning, (intent, will), malus animus; malitia.* — *With a bad meaning, malo animo; malitiose.*

MEANS. See the first *Mean*, subst.

MEASLES, morbilli. — *To have the measles, morbillis laborare or ægrotare.*

MEASURE (*quantity*), *s.* mensura: (*due limit, &c.*), modus: (*moderation*), moderatio. — *Dry measure*, mensura aridorum. — *To buy or sell by measure*, aliquid mensura emere, vendere. — *To take measure of (as tailors)*, vestem conficiendam ad corporis modulum metiri. — *A measure of wine*, vini modus. — *Beyond measure*, *adj.* immoderatus, immodicus. — *Beyond measure*, *adv.* immoderate, immodice; præter or supra modum. — *They are angry beyond measure*, illis ira supra modum est. — *Out of measure*, immodice; extra, præter or supra modum. — *Within measure*, intra modum. — *In some measure*, aliquatenus, aliquā ex parte. — *I have hard measure or am hardly dealt with*, acerbè, austere, rigide, severe, inique mecum agitur. — *¶ (plan, purpose, way)*, ratio; consilium; propositum; remedium. — *To break through or destroy the measures taken by others*, aliorum consilia dissolvere, confringere, evertere, frangere, conturbare. — *To take measures*, propicio; consilia capere or inire. — *To take bad measures*, male rationibus suis consulere or prospicere; inconsulte ac temere res suscipere. — *To take good or proper measures*, bene, prudenter, sapienter rationibus suis consulere or prospicere; caute res administrare. — *To take new measures*, consilia mutare; aliā rem aggredi viā; aliter sibi consulere. — *¶ Some measures are to be observed even towards those from whom you have received injuries*, sunt autem quædam officia etiam adversus eos servanda, a quibus injuriam acceperis.

To MEASURE (*compute the quantity*), metior, demetior, dimetior. — *friendship by interest, amicitias utilitate probare*. — *He measured his favors in proportion to his wealth*, largiendi rationem ad facultates accommodavit. — *To measure another's corn by one's own bushel*, alios suo modulo metiri; alios sui similes putare. — *To measure out*, admetior, emetior. — *To measure with the eye or survey*, permetior; oculis lustrare. — *To measure over again*, remetior. — *To measure (moderate)*, moderor. — *Measured*, mensus, dimensus, emensus, per-mensus, metatus.

MEASURER, mensor; metator.

MEASURABLE, quod metiri possumus.

MEASURABLY, modice, moderate, temperate.

MEASURING, mensio, metatio, dimensio.

MEASURELESS, immensus.

MEAT (*flesh*), caro: (*food*), cibus, esca; cibaria. — *Roast meat*, caro assa. — *Boiled meat*, caro elixa. — *A dish of meat*, caro, caruncula. — *A meat-pie*, artocreas. — *Meat and drink*, victus. — *It is meat and drink to me*, imprimis me delectat. — *Meat, drink, and clothes*, victus et vestitus. — *To find one in meat, drink, and lodging*, tecta cibumque alicui dare. — *Dainty meats*, cuppediæ, cibi delicatiores, irritamenta gulæ. — *Minced meat*, minutal. — *Sweet-meats*, salgama. — *Broken meat*, frusta. — *To dress meat*, cibum coquere. — *I will dress a fine dish of meat for your father*, ego parabo cibum delicatum patri tuo. — *To provide meat*, opsono. — *To sit down to meat*, cœnæ assidere, or accumbere (*recline*). — *Meats dressed the day before*, pridianus cibus.

MEATHIE, hydromeli.

MECHANIC, **MECHANICAL**, mechanicus, machinalis. — *arts, artes, artificia*.

MECHANIC, *s.* operarius; faber, opifex. — *¶ Mechanics*, ratio disciplinae mechanica, scientia or doctrina machinalis.

MECHANICALLY, per machinam or machinas, mechanice; sine judicio.

MECHANICIAN, mechanicus.

MECHANISM, machinatio; machinamentum.

MEDAL (*coin*), numus, numisma: (*honorary, &c.*), numus in memoriam (or honorem) alicujus cusus.

MEDALLIC, ad antiqua numismata spectans.

MEDALLION, numisma majus.

MEDALLIST, qui antiqua numismata callet

MEDDLE in an affair, se alicui rei admiscere or immiscere. — *To meddle with*, tracto, attrecto, curo; attingo, contingo. — *Meddle with your own business*, tua quod nihil refert ne cures. — *Have I meddled with any thing of yours?* tetigisti tui quicquam? — *I neither meddled nor made in that matter*, mihi isthic nec seritur, nec metitur. — *I did not meddle with him*, nihil eum eo rationis habui. — *We meddle not at all with state affairs*, rempublicam nullā ex parte attingimus. — *To meddle no more*, desisto. — *I desire you to meddle no more with this business*, dehinc ut quiescas porro moneo. — *Not to meddle with*, abstinere. — *I will not meddle any more in that matter*, abjicio de eā re curam. — *Meddled with*, tractatus, contractatus.

MEDDLER (*meddling person*), ardelio, musca, factiosus. — *He is a meddling fellow*, musca est.

MEDDLING with, tractatio, contractatio; attrectatus. — *It is ill meddling with edged tools*, ignem gladio ne fodito. — *Fools will be meddling*, stultorum est se alienis immiscere periculis.

MEDIATE, *v.* intercedo, medium se interponere.

MEDIATE, *adj.* — *A mediate cause*, causa remotior or adjuvans; antecessio.

MEDIATELY, ope alterius.

MEDIATION, intercessio; pacificatio.

MEDIATOR, intercessor, qui intercedit; qui suum auctoritatem interponit; conciliator (-trix) alicujus rei.

MEDIATORIAL, ad intercessionem pertinens.

MEDIATORSHIP, intercessoris munus or dignitas.

MEDICABLE (*curable*), sanabilis, medicabilis.

MEDICINE (*as a science and art*), medicina, ars medicamentaria or medicinalis. — *¶ A medicine*, medicina, medicamen, medicamentum, potio medicata. — *To administer or give a medicine*, medicamentum ægro dare. — *To take a medicine*, medicamentum sumere. — *A purging medicine*, medicamentum catharticum. — *A soothing medicine*, medicamentum sudores eliciens or diaphoreticum. — *A sovereign medicine*, remedium præsens or efficax. — *A medicine against poison*, antidoton. — *A binding medicine*, medicamentum restringens or stypticum. — *A medicine to procure urine*, medicamentum diureticum. — *Of medicines*, medicinalis.

MEDICAMENT, medicamentum, medicamen, medicina, remedium.

MEDICINAL, **MEDICAL**, medicinalis, medicus, medicamentarius, medicatus.

MEDICINALLY, **MEDICALLY**, secundum artem medicinalem; salutariter.

MEDIOCRITY, mediocritas; inodus.

MEDITATE, meditor, commeditor; secum cogitare; animo versare orolvere; de aliquā re attente cogitare, secum commentari. — *To meditate beforehand*, præmeditari. — *Meditated*, mediatus, cogitatus.

MEDITATING, **MEDITATION**, meditatio, commentatio, contemplatio, cogitatio. — *A little or short meditation*, brevis meditatio.

MEDITATIVE, meditationi addictus or deditus.

MEDITERRANEAN, Mediterraneus.

MEDLAR, mespilum; setanium (*a species of it*). — *A medlar-tree*, mespilus.

MEDLEY, farrago; mixtura. — *A medley of good and evil*, bona mixta malis.

MEDULLARY, ad medullam pertinens.

MEEK, premium.

MEEK, mansuetus, placidus, mitis, lenis, clemens. — *To grow meek*, mitesco, mansuesco. — *To make meek*, lenio, delinio; mulceo, placo.

MEEKLY, mansuete, placide, leniter.

MEEKNESS, mansuetudo, lenitudo; clementia, lenitas, placabilitas.

MEET, *adj.* aptus, accommodatus, conveniens, congruens, commodus, opportunus, idoneus, appositus, consentaneus, decens, dignus. — *It seems meet to be considered*, considerandum videtur. — *It is not meet for princes*, neque decorum principibus est. — *He thought it meet that, &c.*, censuit or æquum putavit, ut, etc. — *Not meet*, non aptus, non ido-

neus, inutilis, indignus; turpis, inhonestus; alienus. — *Very meet*, peropportunus. — *It is meet*, convenit, expedit, decet, par est. — *It is not meet*, laud convenit. — *It is meet for my purpose*, proposito meo congruit. — *If the situation be meet for the purpose*, si situs ita competat. — *As it was meet*, ut par erat ita ut æquum fuit. — *To be meet*, com-peto. — *To make meet or fit*, apto, accommodo, concinno, attempero. — *To think meet*, censeo.

MEETLY, apte, convenienter, digne.

MEETNESS, convenientia.

MEET, *v.* obvenio, occurro; adversus or obvium ire, obvium fieri or esse: (*come together*), convenio, coëo; concurro, confluo: (*to obviate, remedy*), occurro, obvium ire. — *Who met me first*, qui mihi primus obvenisset. — *He met me at the time*, ad tempus occurrit. — *I sent him word to meet me*, scripsi ad eum ut mihi occurreret. — *He appointed to meet me to-day*, decreverat hodie dare sese mihi obvium. — *To meet with or light upon*, offendo. — *If I meet you in this street*, si in plateā hāc te offendero. — *To meet one by chance*, in aliquem casu incurrere or incidere. — *You meet me very opportunely*, optime te mihi offers. — *Well met*, optato advenis. — *Since we are met*, quoniam convenimus. — *But if we chance to meet with a storm*, si vero procella incesserit or ingruerit. — *I never met with that passage*, nunquam occurrit mihi iste locus. — *I met with many remarkable passages*, multa mihi memoratu digna occurrerunt. — *He met with many crosses*, multis ærunis conflictatus est. — *He is not to be met with*, high or low, nusquam gentium apparet. — *To go to meet one*, alicui obvium procedere or prodire. — *To meet often*, occurro. — *Meeting*, obvium, congressus. — *¶ See Clash, Coincide.*

MEETING together, *s.* congressus, concursus, concursus. — *¶ A meeting (assembly)*, conventus, frequentia, hominum congressio. — *A great meeting of people*, maxima populi frequentia. — *The meeting of two streams*, confluent. — *A meeting-house*, conventiculum. — *¶ See Assembly.*

MEGRIM, vertigo. — *Troubled with the megrim*, vertigine laborans.

MELANCHOLY, tristitia et perpetua taciturnitas, mæstia. — *Subject to melancholy*, ingenii parum læti.

MELANCHOLY, *adj.* tristis, mæstus; pressus ac flebilis (*of spirit, &c.*). — *Somewhat melancholy*, subtristis. — *To be melancholy*, tristitia affectum esse, in mæstia esse. — *In a melancholy mood*, tristis, mæstus.

MELIORATE (*make better*), meliorem reddere or facere.

MELIORATION, correctio, emendatio.

MELL (*mingle*), misceo, commisceo.

MELLIFLUE, melle fluens, mellifluus (*poet.*).

MELLOW, mitis, mollis; maturus: (*in liquor*), madidus, tenuilucus. — *To grow mellow or warm with liquor*, potu calefcere. — *When he is mellow*, what pranks does he tell me! is, ubi addibit plus paulo, quæ sua narrat facinora! — *To grow mellow*, as wine, languescere. — *Mellow apples*, mitia poma. — *Not mellow*, acidus, crudus, acerbus, immitis. — *Very mellow or thorough ripe*, permitis, valde maturus, permaturus.

MELLOWNESS, mollitia or molities.

MELODY, modulatio; modi, moduli; cantus dulcedo. — *Without melody*, immodulatus.

MELODIOUS, modulatus; suavis, canorus.

MELODIOUSLY, modulate, suaviter, dulciter; numerose.

MELODIOUSNESS, suavitas.

MELON, melo. — *A musk-melon*, melo odoratus.

MELT, *v.* a. liquefacio, liquo, resolvo, conflo: — *v. n.* liquefio, liquesco, liquo, resolvo, tabesco, discuto. — *To melt metals*, metalla liquefacere or liquare. — *To melt away (of property, &c.)*, attenuari. — *My money melts away like butter in the sun*, promissum suum magis quam condus. — *To melt into tears*,

magnam vim lacrimarum profundere, multas lacrimas effundere; in lacrimas solvi. — *That may be melted, fusilis.* — *A melting discourse, sermo ad commovendos animos aptus.*

MELTER, qui conflat or fundit; flator.

MELTING of metal, fusura, metallorum liquefactorum fusio. — *A melting-house, ustrina, liquandi officina.*

MEMBER (limb), membrum; artus. — *Having large members, lacertosus, grandibus validisque membris præditus.* — *A member of a society, socius.* — *A member of the university, academiæ alumnus.* — *By members, membratim.*

MEMBRANE, membrana, tunica.

MEMBRANACEOUS, membranaceus, Plin.

MEMOIRS, commentarii; dictorum factorumque alicujus commentarii. — *A writer of memoirs, commentariorum scriptor.*

MEMORABLE, memorabilis, commemorabilis; notabilis; memoriâ dignus; insignis.

MEMORABLY, ita ut dignum sit memoriâ.

MEMORANDUM, nota in commentarios relata. — *A memorandum-book, libellus, (libellus) memorialis, commentarium.*

MEMORIAL, rerum narratiuncula scripto tradita. — *To him the Romans delivered a memorial by their deputies, that he should not concern himself in the war, huic Romani per legatos denuntiaverunt, ut bello abstineret, Eutrop.* — *¶ (monument), monumentum.* — *¶ (petition), litere (supplices), libellus (supplex).*

MEMORIZE, in acta or commentarios referre.

MEMORY, memoria. — *My memory fails me, memoria labat or me fugit.* — *A bad memory, inemoria infida.* — *A good memory, memoria fida, tenax, firma, tenacissima.* — *A ready memory, memoria exprompta.* — *Of blessed memory, apud posteros sacer.* — *To have (or keep) in memory, meminisse; memoriâ custodire or tenere.* — *To call to memory, reminiscor, recordor.* — *To bring to another's memory, commonefacio; rem alicui in inemoria reducere.* — *To commit to memory, memoria mandare, prodere, tradere; (memoriter) ediscere.* — *Out of memory, oblitus, oblivioni traditus.* — *To blot out of memory, obliviscor; oblivioni tradere.* — *To slip out of memory, e memoriâ excidere.* — *For the memory, memorialis.*

MENACE (threaten), minor, comminor, minitor, interminor; minas alicui intendere. — *He menaced him with death, mortem illi minatus est.* — *Menaced, cui minæ intenduntur.* — *We are menaced with a war, bellum nobis impendit.* — *You are menaced with great severities, magna te impendit mala.*

MENACE, MENACES, minæ; minatio, comminatio.

MENACER, qui minatur.

MENACING, minax, minans; minitans, minitabundus.

MENAGERIE, vivarium.

MEND (better, correct), melius facere, emendo, corripo. — *He mended the faults of the transcribers, librariorum menda tollebat.* — *To mend or grow better, meliorem fieri.* (But see *Better*.) — *To mend or make another person better, aliquem ad bonam frugem revocare.* — *To mend one's own life or manners, to grow better, ad bonam frugem se recipere; in melius mutari; vitam rectius instituere; mores in melius mutare.* — *To mend in health, meliorem fieri, convalesco, ex morbo recreari.* — *Mended in health, ex morbo recreatus.* — *To be on the mending hand, meliuscule se habere; a morbo levati incipere.* — *To mend one's condition or circumstances, fortunam amplificare, opes augere.* — *Mended in the world, cujus opes auctæ sunt.* — *To mend one's market, vilius or villiori pretio emere.* — *¶ (repair), reficere, sarcio, resareo; restauro, reconcinno; reparo.* — *It was also objected that M. Fonteius got money by mending the high ways, objectum est etiam, quæstum M. Fonteium ex viarum munitione fecisse.*

MENDABLE, emendabilis.

MENDER (one who makes better), emendator, emendatrix, corrector. — *A mender*

or corrector, corrector: (repairer), qui aliquid reficit, resarcit, etc.; refector.

MENDING (making better), emendatio, correctio: (repairing, refitting), refectio; interpolatio.

MENDICANT, mendicans, mendicus. — *¶ A mendicant or begging friar, frater ex ordine Mendicantium.*

MENSTRUAL, MENSTRUOUS, menstruus.

MENSURABLE, quod metiri possumus.

MENSURATION, metatio.

MENTAL, by the genit. animi, mentis or ingenii. — *Mental reservation, cogitatio mente tantum concepta, non verbis prolata.*

MENTALLY, animo; ingenio; mente (opp. to sensu). — *To see a thing mentally, animi oculis intueri aliquid.*

MENTION, s. mentio, commemoratio.

To MENTION or make mention, memoro, commemoro; commonefacio; meminini, mentionem facere. — *Not to mention, silentio transire or præterire.* — *Fit or worthy to be mentioned, inemorabilis, memoratu dignus.* — *Not fit to be mentioned, turpe or fœdum dictu.* — *Fore-mentioned, de quo or quod supra commemoravimus; quod supra scripsi; ille.*

MERCANTILE, ad negotia pertines, mercatorius; genit. mercatorum.

MERCENARY, adj. mercenarius. — *To be of a mercenary temper, omnia venalia habere; lucro inhære.*

MERCENARY (hiring), s. mercenarius, stipendiarius, mercede conductus.

MERCER (silk-woman), qui serica vendit.

— *A country mercer, propola, caupo.* — *Mercery ware, merces minute; serica.*

MERCHANT, qui rem gerit et lucrum facit (any trafficker); mercator (esp. in gross); negotiator (esp. corn-factors, capitalist); propola (retailer); institor (pedler). — *A merchantman or merchant-ship, navis mercatoria or oneraria; navis portandis mercibus inserviens.* — *Law-merchant, jus mercatorum.*

MERCHANDISE (traffic), mercatura, mercatio; negotia: (goods), merx, merces, mercimonium (-a).

MERCHANTABLE, mercabilis.

MERCURY (the deity or planet), Mercurius. — *¶ Mercury (briskness; sprightliness), vigor, alacritas; lætitia.* — *¶ Mercury (quicksilver), hydrargyrus.*

MERCURIAL (brisk, lively), vegetus, vividus. — *A person of a mercurial genius, homo acri, acuto or sollerti ingenio.*

MERCY, clementia, lenitas, indulgentia, venia; misericordia, animus misericors. — *However it was a great mercy that, &c., gratulandum tamen est, quod, etc.* — *Through the favor and mercy of the gods, munere deum, Tnc.* — *I cry you mercy, erravi, ignosce; peto, ut mihi hoc ignoscas or condones.* — *To have mercy upon, alicujus misereri, alicujus fortunam misereri.* — *Have mercy on me, te misereat, miserescat or commiserescat mei.* — *I had mercy on him, me ejus misertum est.* — *I beseech you have mercy on a man in his circumstances, obsecro, adhibeatis in hominis fortunæ misericordiam.* — *To deliver one up to the mercy of his enemies, hostibus iratis aliquem objicere or tradere.* — *He committed himself to the mercy of the sea, mari furenti se obicit.* — *To be at the mercy of a person, in potestate alicujus esse; alicui obnoxium esse.* — *Mercy-seat, propitiatorium [not classical].*

MERCIFUL, clemens, misericors, benignus, propitius, tener. — *To be merciful to or have mercy on, misereor, commiseror, miseresco.*

MERCIFULLY, clementer; cum misericordiâ.

MERCIFULNESS, clementia, misericordia.

MERCILESS, immisericors, inclemens, inhumanus.

MERCILESSNESS, inhumanitas, immanitas.

MERE (simple), merus, simplex; ipse; nihil nisi, nihil aliud quam. — *These seem to be nothing but mere dreams, hæc nihilo mihi videntur secus quam somnia.*

MERELY, tantum, nihil nisi.

MERETRICIOUS, meretricius.

MERIDIAN line or circle, circulus meridianus. — *This is not calculated to our meridian (fig.), hoc a moribus nostris abhorret.*

MERIDIONAL, meridianus, australis, austrinus.

MERIDIONALLY, ad austrum.

MERIT, MERITORIOUSNESS, dignitas, virtus; meritum, prmeritum. — *I can never commend you sufficiently according to your merit, nunquam te satis pro dignitate laudare possum.* — *Your merit only engages me to be your friend, tibi me virtus tua amicum facit.* — *I do not desire that favor on the score of merit, ego handquâquam postulo id gratiæ apponi mihi.* — *He makes a merit of this, hoc sibi laudi ducit, in hæc re gloriatur.* — *According to each person's merit, ut quisque meritis or prmeritis est; ut quisque dignus est.* — *A man of merit, vir rebus præclare gestis nobilis or illustis; vir genere, virtute, factis clarus.*

To MERIT, mereo, mereor, promereo, promeror, commereo, cominereor. — *He had merited the greatest honors, meruerat ut maximis honoribus decoraretur.* — *This affair merits our consideration, res est idonea de quâ quærat.* — *I have merited this punishment by my own folly, ego pretium ob stultitiam fero, sic est meritum meum.* — *Merited, meritis, commeritis.*

MERITORIOUS, merens, meritis; præmio or mercede dignus.

MERITORIOUSLY, merito, juste, jure.

MERMAID, Siren.

MERRY, letus, hilaris, alacer gaudio; jocosus, jocularis; ridiculus; jucundus. — *That was a merry life indeed, illud vivere erat.* — *Who doth sing so merry a note, as he that is not worth a groat? cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator.* — *It is good to be merry and wise, qui sapit, in tacito gaudeat ille sinu.* — *Somewhat merry, hilarulus.* — *Very merry, perlætus, lætitiâ gestiens; perjucundus.* — *To be very merry, effuse exsultare, ridere, gaudere.* — *To make one merry, aliquem hilarum facere, hilarare, exhilarare, oblectare, lætificare; aliquem lætitiâ afficere.* — *Your company or presence makes me merry, conspectus vester reficit et recreat mentem meam.* — *Your arrival had made me very merry, tuus me maxime levâret adventus.* — *To make merry or be merry and cheerful, lætor, gaudeo, se oblectare, lætitiâ gestire.* — *He bought some gardens, whereto make merry with his friends, hortulos emit, ubi se cum amicis oblectare posset.* — *To be merry with drinking wine, vino incalescere, Curt. 5. 12.* — *To be set on a merry pin, in lætitiâ effundi.* — *Made merry, hilaratus, exhilaratus, lætitiâ affectus.* — *A merry Andrew, minus, sanio.* — *A merry companion, congerro, conviva lepidus.* — *A merry conceits, facetiæ, pl.* — *A merry-making, dies festus; festivitas.* — *A merry tale, fabula jucunda, narratiuncula jocosa.* — *Merry tales, joci, facetiæ.* — *A merry countenance, frons serena, porrecta, læta, hilaris.* — *A merry prank, facinus lepidum or jocular.* — *The merry-thought (in fools), os bifurcum.*

MERRILY, hilare, hilariter, festive, læte facete, jocosè. — *You must talk with me more merrily, porrectiori fronte mecum loquaris oportet.*

MERRIMENT, hilaritas, festivitas, hilaritudo, lætitia.

MESENTERY, mesenterium.

MESH, macula.

MESHY, reticulatus.

MESS of meat, cibis, cibi portio. — *The chief or principal mess, cænæ caput.* — *A mess of pottage, jus, jusculum.* — *¶ A mess (four eating together), quatuor homines qui unâ cibum capiunt.* — *A mess-mate, convictor.*

To MESS with others, cibum unâ cum aliis capere.

MESSAGE, nuntius; mandatum, jussum; allegatio. — *The substance of a message, summa mandatorum.* — *To deliver, do or tell a message, nuntio, annuntio; mandata ferre, perferre, conficere.* — *To go on a message, jussa capessere or exsequi; mandata perferre.* — *To go on a sleeveless message, futile mandatum facessere, frustra aliquid agere or tentare.* — *To send on a message, lego, ablego; mitto.*

MESSANGER, nuntius, internuntius: (ambassador), legatus: (pursuivant), lictor,

tiā permaneo. — *I am not of your mind, haud tecum sentio.* — *I am clearly of the mind you express in your letters, prorsus assentior tuis literis.* — *His mind is changed, de sententiā deductus est.* — *What has altered your mind? quæ te sententiā vertit?* — *I would you could bring him to that mind, opto ut id illi persuadeas.* — *I have told you my mind, dixi.* — *I speak out my mind, dico quod sentio.* — *To tell you my mind, ut aperte dicam.* — *¶ (desire, will, wish), voluntas, desiderium, studium, votum; cupiditas, cupido.* — *He has done according to my mind, votum incum implevit.* — *Since I find it is your mind, quando id te video velle.* — *According to one's mind, ex sententiā, Ter.* — *Is every thing to your mind? satin' omnia ex sententiā?* — *They are to your mind, sunt ita ut tu vis.* — *I have half a mind to, eo propendet animus.* — *To have a mind, cupio, concupiscio, expeto; desidero, opto, exopto.* — *I have a mind to speak with him, illum conventum expeto.* — *If you have a mind to do it, si tibi est cordi facere.* — *I never had a mind to this match, ego semper fugi has nuptias.* — *He had a great mind, incessit eum cupido.* — *And yet I have a great mind to hear, aveo tamen audire.* — *I had a mind to walk out abroad hither, prodeambulare huc libitum est.* — *He has a mind to put a trick upon you, tragulam in te injicere adornat; tondere te apparat.* — *To have no mind, nolo.* — *I have no mind he should see me, nolo me videat.* — *To have more mind, malo.* — *To set one's mind upon, studeo.* — *Of one mind, unanimis, unanimus.* — *The being of one mind, unanimitas.* — *To do a thing with one mind, concorditer or uno consensu aliquid agere.*

TO MIND (*look after*), curo, accuro; observo: (*consider or take notice of*), considero, specto; animadverto; noto; perpendo, consulo; video: (*regard*), audio, ausculto, attendo. — *This is all he minds, huic uni studet.* — *Mind you somewhat else, aliud cura.* — *Mind what you are about, hoc agite.* — *Mind your books or lessons, studiis incumbite.* — *To mind a business diligently, in rem aliquam diligenter incumbere.* — *We must mind how far our speech is pleasing, animalvendum est quatenus sermo delectet.* — *I have minded all these things, meditata inibi sunt hæc omnia.* — *The matter is minded, not the words, res spectatur, non verba.* — *Not to mind, negligo.* — *He minded not any gentlemanlike studies, liberalia studia neglexit.*

MINDED (*inclined*), animatus, affectus. — *He is otherwise minded, aliter putat.* — *He is minded to go thither, illuc proficisci vult.* — *If you are so fully minded, si ita animum induxisti tuum.* — *Stendfastly minded, animo affirmatus.* — *High-minded, elatus, superbus, tumidus.* — *To be high-minded, se efferre superbiā; fastu tumere.* — *Ill-minded, malevolus, invidus, exulceratus, ingenio ad malum proclivi.* — *Well-minded, bono consilio motus.* — *Fully minded or resolved, certus.* — *I am fully minded, certum est mihi.*

MINDFUL (*that remembers*), memor: (*careful, diligent*), attentus, diligens. — *I desire you to be mindful of this affair, tibi rem hanc velin curæ habere.* — *I pray you to be very mindful of your health, te rogo ut valetudini tuæ diligentissime servias.*

MINDFULNESS, cura, diligentia; studium.

MINE, *prov.* meus.

MINE, subst. metallum, fodina. — *of silver, argentifodina, argentarium metallum.* — *of gold, aurifodina, aurarium metallum.* — *of copper, æris metallum.* — *of coal, carbonis fodina.* — *of lead, metallum plumbarium.* — *of tin, fodina plumbi albi.* — *of iron, metallum ferrarium or ferri; ferraria.* — *¶ A mine (used in a siege), cuniculus.* — *To make or sink a mine, cuniculum agere.* — *To make countermines, transversis cuniculis hostium cuniculos excipere.* — *To spring a mine, ignem ad cuniculum admoveo or applicare.* — *Full of mines, cuniculosus.*

MINER (*digger of metal*), metallicus: (*in a siege*), qui cuniculos agit; cunicularius.

MINERAL (*belonging to mines*), metallicus; fossilis.

MINERAL, subst. fossile.

MINERALIST, fossilium peritus or gnarus.

MINERALOGY, mineralogia.

MINGLE. — *To mingle one thing with another, rem aliquam aliā or rem aliquam aliā miscere or admiscere or cum aliā commiscere; rem re temperare.* — *He mingled water with his wine, miscuit aquam vino.* — *He mingled verse with prose, versus orationi admiscuit.* — *He mingled jests with his discourse, sales orationi suæ aspersit.* — *That philosophy mingles truth with falsehood, ea philosophia confundit vera cum falsis.* — *To mingle or be mingled with, misceri, commisceri.* — *To mingle confusedly, confundo, miscere et turbare; contaminio.* — *Mingled, mistus, mixtus, commixtus, intermixtus; (confused), confusus, promiscuus.* — *Mingled among, intermixtus, interpositus.*

MINGLER, qui or quæ miscet.

MINGLING, mixtio, permixtio, admixtio; mixtura; temperatio.

MINIATURE, pictura minor, tabella minor. — *Miniature painter, qui pingit minoribus tabellis.*

MINION, deliciæ: (*tool*), socius, administrator; also in pl., operæ

MINISTER (*servant or agent*), minister, administrator. — *A minister of justice, qui jura exercet.* — *¶ (clergyman), sacerdos; orator sacer (as a preacher).* — *¶ A minister of state, principis or regis amicus or rector; principis or regis minister et adjutor consiliorum.* — *of the finances, cui cura ararii tradita est.* — *The ministers, principis rectores; collegium eorum qui principi in consilio semper adsunt et omnium rerum habentur participes.*

TO MINISTER, ministro, administro. — *Ministered or supplied, suppeditatus.*

MINISTERIAL, ad regis rectores or ministros pertinens.

MINISTERIALLY, ope ministri.

MINISTRANT, ministrans.

MINISTRATION, ministerium, rerum administrationis.

MINISTERING (*supplying*), suppeditatio.

MINISTRY (*of the gospel*), sacrorum procuratio. — *¶ The ministry or ministers. See Ministers.*

MINNOW, cyprinus phoxinus (L.).

MINOR, adj. minor; minoris momenti.

MINOR, s. qui or quæ nondum adultæ ætate est; pupillus or -a (*ward*); nondum maturus imperio. — *¶ The minor of a syllogism, assumptio.*

MINORITY (*in age*), ætas nondum adultæ; pupillaris ætas. — *During his minority, dum adhuc ætate pupillari esset.* — *¶ (less number), numerus or pars minor; pauciores.*

MINSTER, templum.

MINSTREL, fidicen, tibicen, citharædus. — *A female minstrel, fidicina, tibicina, citharistria.* — *A company of minstrels, symphoniaci.* — *Of minstrels, citharædicus.*

MINSTRELSY, cantus nervorum et tibiarum: (*songs*), carmina, cantica.

MINT (*herb*), mentha. — *Cat-mint, nepeta.*

— *Colored mint, mentha rubra.* — *Fish-mint or water-mint, mentha aquatica, sisymbrium.* — *Horse-mint or wild mint, menthastrum, mentha silvestris.* — *Spear-mint, gardeu-mint, mentha Romana.* — *¶ A mint for coining money, moneta.* — *The master of a mint, monetæ præpositus.* — *Fig. a mint of money, magna vis auri.*

TO MINT, cudo.

MINTAGE, pecunium ob numi percussione solutum.

MINSTER, monetarius.

MINUET, genus saltationis magnificæ.

MINUTE, minutus. — *It is too long to give a detail of every minute circumstance, longa est singularum partium enumeratio.*

MINUTE, s. (*sixtieth part of an hour*), sexagesima pars horæ: (*moment or instant*), punctum temporis, momentum horæ. — *I came in a critical minute, veni in tempore, Ter.* — *¶ Minutes (first draughts), exemplaria prima: (short notes of a thing), capita rei alicujus.* — *A minute-book, liber or libellus memorialis.*

TO MINUTE a thing down, capita rei alicujus literis consignare; aliquid momoriæ causâ in libellum referre.

MINUTELY, sigillatim, singulatim.

MINUTENESS (*smallness*), parvitas.

MINX. — *A proud minx, puella delicatior or fastidiosa.*

MIRACLE, miraculum, portentum, prodigium. — *To do or work miracles, miracula facere or edere.*

MIRACULOUS, mirus, mirificus, prodigiosus; prodigio similis, naturæ vires exsuperans.

MIRACULOUSLY, mire, mirifice, non sine miraculo.

MIRACULOUSNESS, qualitas rei prodigiosæ or naturæ vires exsuperantis.

MIRE, cœnum, lutum. — *To fall into the mire, in cœnum or lutum incidere.* — *To be deep in the mire (put to one's shifts), ad incitas redigi: (much in debt), ære alieno oppressum, demersum or obrutum esse.*

MIRY (*full of mire*), cœnosus, lutosus: (*drubbed with mire*), lutulentus, lutatus, luto conspersus.

MIRROR (*looking-glass*), speculum: (*pattern*), exemplum, exemplar. — *That mirror of women, illa exempli mulier.* — *A mirror of primitive devotion, exemplar antiquæ pietatis.* — *A mirror-stone, selenites, lapis specularis.*

MIRTH, lætitia, gaudium, hilaritas. — *Full of mirth, lætus, facetus, hilaris.* — *To pass a day in mirth, hilarem diem sumere or agere.* — *To make mirth, lætitiam or gaudium afferre.* — *To make one full of mirth, hilaritatem alicui conspergere.* — *Of mirth, ludicer, jocosus.*

MISACCEPTATION, comprehensio rei sinistra or absurda.

MISADVENTURE (*mischance*), casus adversus, malum, incommodum: (*in law*), homicidium fortuitum.

MISADVISE, perperam alicui consulere, pravum consilium dare. — *Misadvised, pravo consilio utens.*

MISADVICE, consilium pravum.

MISANTHROPE, qui genus humanum odit: alter Timon.

MISAPPLY, perperam applicare, adaptare, adhibere. — *When he was accused of misapplying the public money, cum interversa pecuniâ argueretur.*

MISAPPLICATION, MISAPPLYING, applicatio prava.

MISAPPREHEND, non recte or perperam intelligere.

MISAPPREHENSION, interpretatio perversa or perperam facta.

MISASCRIBE, aliquid alicui injusto ascribere.

MISASSIGN, rationem or causam male reddere.

MISBECOME. — *It misbecomes, dedecet; parum convenit; indecorum est.*

MISBECOMING, indecorus, parum decens or congruus; alienus. — *A misbecoming action, factum parum decorum.*

MISBEHAVIOR, morum or factorum pravitas.

MISBELIEVE, perperam or parum credere.

MISBELIEF, fides prava or prave habita.

MISBELIEVING, incredulus.

MISCALCULATE, male computare.

MISCALL (*call by a wrong or reproachful name*), falso or ficto nomine appellare; ignominioso nomine dehonestare. — *Miscalled, ficto or contumelioso nomine appellatus.*

MISCALLING, contumeliosa appellatio.

MISCARRY in or as a business, parum succedere. — *I should be loath the letters should miscarry, literas in alienum incidere nolo.* — *They miscarried as they went back, in redeundo offenderunt.* — *Miscarried, male gestus.* — *¶ To miscarry (as a woman), abortum facere.*

MISCARRIAGE (*in childbirth*), abortio, abortus: (*unsuccessfulness*), exitus tristis or minus optabilis; res male, gesta. — *¶ (in manners), delictum, erratum, peccatum; offensa, culpa.*

MISCELLANEOUS, mixtus; promiscuus.

MISCELLANY (*hotch-potch*), farrago, res confusa. — *¶ Miscellanies, Miscellaneous writings, opera varii et diversi generis.*

MISCHANCE, casus (adversus or infestus), malum, incommodum.

MISCHIEF, damnum, detrimentum; malum, incommodum; perniciēs; calamitas; exitum. — *That mischief is still behind, id restat mihi mali. — What mischief is this? quid hoc infelicitatis? — To do one a mischief, alicui nocere or damnum inferre; alicum lacerare; alicum malo or injuriā afficere. — A mischief-maker, scelerum artifex. — O contriver of deceit! O mischief-maker! o machinator fraudis! o scelerum artifex! Sen.*

MISCHIEVOUS (*hurtful*), nocens, noxius, perniciosus, calamitosus, exitiosus; (*evil-doing*), maleficus, scelestus; (*spiteful*), malitiosus, improbus. — *A mischievous deed, facinus, flagitium, scelus.*

MISCHIEVOUSLY, male, perniciose, improbe, inalgue; infeste, sceleste. — *Mischievously minded, malitiosus.*

MISCHIEVOUSNESS, malitia, malignitas, improbitas.

MISCITE, falso or malā fide auctorem citare.

MISCONCEIVE, secus or non recte or perperam capere or intelligere; male interpretari; alucinar. — *Misconceived, male acceptus or intellectus.*

MISCONCEIVINO, **MISCONCEPTION**, interpretatio perversa; interpretatio sinistra. **MISCONJECTURE**, mala or falsa conjectura.

TO MISCONJECTURE, conjecturā falli.

MISCONSTRUCT, perverse or perperam interpretari; perperam exponere, male explicare or interpretari; aliter accipere quam est, sinistre accipere, in malam partem rapere. — *The Stoics misconstrue Epicurus, Epicurus Stoici male accipiunt.*

MISCONSTRUCTION of a word, verbi depravatio.

MISCONSTRUING, sinistra or malevola rei interpretatio.

MISCOUNSEL, v. male alicui suadere or consulare; pravam consilium dare.

MISCOUNT, male numerare, subducere or computare; rationes male componere.

MISCOUNTING, mala numeratio.

MISCREANT, infidelis, infidus; scelestus, scelus. — *To play the miscreant, fidei nuntium remittere.*

MISCREATED, deformis.

MISDEED, maleficium, malefactum, noxa, facinus, scelus; delictum, peccatum.

MISDEMEAN *one's self*, male se gerere.

MISDEMEANOR, culpa, offensa; delictum; mala rei administratio.

MISDEVOTION, falsus cultus.

MISDOER, maleficus, nocens, noxius, facinorosus.

MISEMPLY, male collocare; avertere; abuti. — *his time*, male feriari; ineptiis vacare; aliis rebus studere.

MISEMPLOYING, **MISEMPLOYMENT**, rei alicujus abusus; applicatio prava.

MISER, avarus, deparcus, tenax; auri, pecuniae, divitiarum cupidus, avidus, appetens.

MISERABLE (*wretched*), miser, ærumnosus, calamitosus, afflictus, sordidus; (*niggardly*), avarus, parcus.

MISERABLENESS (*wretchedness*), miseria, ærumna, calamitas, res afflictæ; (*niggardliness*), avaritia, pecuniae aviditas, argenti sitis, auri fames; sordes.

MISERABLY (*wretchedly*), misere, calamitose; (*covetously*), avare, illiberaliter, perparce, sordide.

MISERY, miseria, res misere or afflictæ; ærumna; calamitas. — *To live in misery*, misere vivere, miseriam premi, in miseriam vitam degere.

MISESTEEM, contemno, vili pendere, flocci facere.

MISESTEEM, neglectus, contemptus.

MISFASHION, **MISFORM**, deformatio. — *Misfashioned*, deformis, informis, deformatus.

MISFORTUNE, malum, calamitas, casus (adversus), clades, incommodum; res adversæ, fortuna adversa, miseria, acerbitates. — *Misfortunes seldom come alone, fortuna nulli obesse contenta est semel; aliud ex alio malum. — A great misfortune or overthrow, clades.*

MISGIVE, male ominari or præagere.

MISGOVERN, male res administrare — *Misgoverned*, male administratus.

MISGOVERNMENT, mala administratio.

MISGUIDANCE, ductus pravus.

MISHAP, malum, casus (adversus).

MISHEAR, perperam audire.

MISIMASII, farrago.

MISINFER, aliquid ex alio perperam inferre.

MISINFORM, male docere; falsum rumorem alicui deferre. — *Misinformed*, male doctus, falso rumore deceptus.

MISINFORMATION, malum consilium, falsus rumor.

MISINTERPRET, perperam exponere, male explicare, secus interpretari. — *Misinterpreted*, perperam expositus or intellectus.

MISINTERPRETATION, mala or sinistra (or also malevola) rei interpretatio. — *of words*, verborum depravatio.

MISJOIN, male conjungo.

MISJUDGE, perperam or secus judicare.

MISLAY, extra consuetum locum ponere.

MISLE. See *Drizzle*.

MISLEAD, seduco, fallo, decipio; pravis consiliis corrumpere.

MISLEADER, seductor, deceptor.

MISLEADING, seductio, deceptio.

MISLETOE, viscum.

MISLIKE (*dislike*), improbo, reprobo; aversor; fastidio; ab re aliquā abhorere: (*offend*), displiceo, offendo.

MISLIKE, **MISLIKING**, aversatio, fastidium, odium, fuga.

MISMANAGE, male administrare.

MISMANAGEMENT, mala administratio.

MISMARK, male notare.

MISMATCH, male sociare.

MISNAME, falso or ficto nomine appellare.

MISNAMING, falsa or ficta appellatio.

MISNOMER, prava nominatio.

MISPERSUASION, error, opinio falsa.

MISPLACE, male or perperam locare or collocare.

MISPLACING, **MISPLACEMENT**, extra locum consuetum or proprium collocatio.

MISPOINT, male interpungere.

MISPRINT, s. mendum; erratum typographicum; error.

MISPRINTER, mendose descriptus.

MISPRISION, negligentia. — *of treason*, proditoris deferendæ neglectus.

MISPROPORTIONED, abnormis, informis, justā proportionē carens.

MISQUOTED, falso or malā fide citatus.

MISQUOTATION, locus falso productus.

MISRECKON, rationes falso subducere, numerare or computare.

MISRECKONING, falsa computatio or rationum subductio.

MISREPORT, v. alicujus famam lacerare; calumniam alicui intendere.

MISREPORT, falsa criminatio; calumnia.

MISREPRESENT, falso exprimere or ostendere; male narrare. — *Misrepresented*, falso expressus or descriptus.

MISREPRESENTATION, **MISREPRESENTING**, inago rei falso expressa, falsa rei descriptio.

MISRULE, dominatio iniqua.

MISS (*young lady*), adolescentula, puella, virgo; (*as a title*), domina, dominula: (*mistress*), amica, concubina.

MISS, v. (*leave out or pass over*), omitto, intermitto, præmitto. — *He misses not a day but he comes, nunquam unum intermittit diem, quin veniat. — I miss no opportunity of extolling you, nullum locum præmitto laudandi tui. — To miss one's mark*, a scopo aberrare; scopum non attingere. — *In throwing their darts, they never missed to do execution, nullum frustra telum mittebant. — To miss fire (as a gun)*, ignem or flammam non concipere. — *To miss one's blow, inanem ictum or impetum facere. — To miss of one's aim or expectation, voto excidere, de spe decidere. — I have missed my expectation, not by the bravery of my enemies, but by the treachery of my friends, non hostium virtute, sed amicorum perfidia, decidi. — I missed of my hope, me spes hæc frustrata est. — I have missed of my aim, but do not despair, deceptus sum, ab non defatigatus, Ter. — But missing of his purpose, quod quum frustra tentasset. — To miss or be out in one's judgment, erro, alucinar; ju-*

dicio falli, sententiā decipi, secus or perperam de re aliquā judicare, consilio labi, in errore versari, in errorem rapi.

— *To miss in one's duty or do amiss*, pecco, erro; labor, officio suo deesse; de or ab officio decedere; officium deserre or prætermittere. — *in keeping one's promises, promissis non stare or inanere. — To miss (feel the loss of)*, desidero, desiderio alicujus rei or hominis affici or flagrare: (*look for in vain*), quæro, requiro, reperire non posse. — *We hate good men when living, but miss them when dead, virtutem incolumem odimus, sublatam ex oculis querimus invidi. — To be missing, desideror. — It will scarcely be missed, vix desiderabitur. — I will not suffer any thing to be missing, nihil tibi delicti patiar. — And when after a sudden storm he was missing, et cum ortā subito tempestate non comparuisset, Eutr. — It happened that no one ship was missing, accidit, ut nulla navis desideraretur, Cæs. — It will not be missed in his estate, non sentiet patrimonium illius.*

MISSAL, liber liturgicus.

MISSAY, falso dicere.

MISSEERVE, alicui incommodum or damnum inferre.

MISSHAPE, deformatio, deturpo, mutilo. — *Misshaped, missshapen*, deformis, turpis, deformatus, iædatus.

MISSHAPING, deformatio.

MISSILE, missilis. — *Missile weapons*, Missiles, missilia.

MISSION, missio; legatio (*embassy*).

MISSIONARY, missus, qui doctrinam Christianam apud gentes barbaras propagat.

MISSIVE. — *A missive letter*, epistola, literæ.

MISPEAK, falso dicere; barbare loqui.

MISPELL, literas in syllabas perperam colligere; perperam scribere.

MISPELLING, mala literarum connexio.

MISSPEND, profundo, effundo, male collocare. — *To misspend a day*, diem lacerare, Plaut. — *an estate*, rem lacerare, Id. — *Misspent*, profusus, male collocatus.

MISSTATE, rem perperam or male definire or proponere.

MIST, nebula, caligo; fuligo. — *That mist is blown over, discussa est illa caligo. — A little mist, nubecula. — To be in a mist*, perturbor. — *To cast a mist before, oculis nebulam offundere; fig. aciem animi præstringere. — over*, caliginem alicui rei inducere. — *The goddess was pacified thereby, and cast a mist before the eyes of the company, victa dea est, nubemque oculis objecit, Ov. — To cast a mist, To mist, nebulam inducere or circumfundere. — To vanish in a mist, nebulā circumfusum evanescere. — A blasting mist, sideratio.*

MISTY, nebulosus, caliginosus, obscurus. — *To be misty*, caligo.

MISTINESS, tempestas nubila.

MISTAKE, per errorem labi, erro, in errore versari, fallor; pecco. — *If I mistake not, si satis cerno. — I am mistaken in my hopes, spe decidi. — If I do not mistake myself, nisi me fallit animus. — Neither were they mistaken in their conjectures, nec ea divinatō falsos habuit. — To mistake designedly, consilio labi. — Mistaken, deceptus, falsus, lapsus. — People are still mistaken in the names, nominum error manet. — He is much mistaken, vehementer or longe errat. — You are mistaken in this, hoc male judicas. — I believe he is mistaken, suspicor hunc alucinari.*

MISTAKE, s. error, erratum. — *in reckoning*, falsa computatio. — *In this lies the mistake, omnino in hoc omnis est error. — A gross mistake, ingens or summus error. — To be in a gross mistake, in summo errore versari; toto cælo errare.*

MISTAKING, erratio, error.

MISTAKINGLY, false.

MISTEACH, perperam docere or instruere; pravā doctrinā alicum imbuerē.

MISTIME a thing, aliquid intempestive facere; rationem temporis non habere.

MISTRESS, domina; hera; (*in a bad sense*), concubina; amica; pceller.

MISTRUST, s. diffidentia, suspicio, dubitatio.

To MISTRUST, diffido, suspicor, suspecto, dubito; alicui minime credere, alicujus fidem suspectam habere. — *To mistrust a little, subdiffido.* — *Mistrusted, suspectus, parim creditus.*
MISTRUSTFUL, suspicax, suspiciosus.
MISTRUSTFULLY, diffidenter, suspiciose.
MISTRUSTING, **MISTRUSTFULNESS**, diffidentia, suspicio.
MISUNDERSTAND, non recte intelligere, secus accipere; errare.
MISUNDERSTANDING, interpretatio perperam facta. — *¶ A misunderstanding between friends, discordia, dissensio, dissidium.*
MISUSE. See *Abuse*.
MISUSAGE, **MISUSING**, **MISUSE** (*wrong use*), usus or abusus malus: (*ill treatment*), injuria, illiberalitas, inhumanitas.
MITE (*insect*), curculio (*corn-worm*); acarus siro of *L.* (*cheese-mite*): — (*particle*), particula quædam minutissima, atomus; (*small coin*), numulus, tressis.
MITIGATE, mitigo, mollio, sedo, lenio, delinio, alveo; contindo.
MITIGATION, mitigatio; enimen.
MITRE, mitra; infula (episcopalis).
MITRED, mitratus, infulatus.
MITTENS, digitabula dimidiata. — *To handle one without mittens (treat him roughly), duriter et aspere aliquem tractare.*
MIX (*mingle*), misceo, admisceo, cōmiscuo, immisceo; tempero. — *To mix or be mixed, misceor.* — *They joined and mixed one with another, conjuncti et sociati inter se fuerunt.* — *To mix mirth with gravity, comitatem gravitati aspergere.* — *To mix one thing with another so as to debase it, adulterare, vitare, oorumperere.* — *To mix wine with water, vinum aquâ diluere.* — *Gold mixed with baser metals, metallis confusum aurum, Tæc.* — *Mixed or thinned with water, dilutus.* — *Mixed with different colors, versicolor.*
MIXING, **MIXTURE**, mixtio, permixtio; mixtura. — *A mixture of divers sorts of grain, farrago.* — *Pure without mixture, merus, meraceus, purus.*
MIXEDLY, mixtim.
MIZZEN mast, puppis malus.
MOAN, v. gemo, ploro, queror, conqueror, ejulor, lamentor, deploro. — *To moan one in distress, alicujus vicem dolere, fortunam miserari or infelicitatem deplorare; pro aliquo genere or lugere.* — *To moan together, unâ or simul dolere.* — *Moaned, deploratus, desletus.* — *Not moaned, indefletus, indeploratus.*
MOAN, s. luctus, planctus, ejulatus.
MOANFUL, luctuosus, flebilis, lugubris.
MOANFULLY, luctuose, lugubre, flebiliter.
MOANING, fletus, ploratus, lamentatio.
MOAT, fossa.
To Moat in, fossâ cingere, munire.
MOB, vulgus, plebecula, sentina urbis or reipublicæ, fœx populi, sordes. — *Volsceius having said these things with a loud voice, the mob were so enraged, that, &c., hæc Volscio clamitante, adeo concitati homines sunt, ut, etc. Liv.* — *¶ A great mob, magna hominum colluvies or turba in unum locum congregata.* — *To raise a mob, turbas populares excitare, Quint.* — *¶ A woman's mob (head-dress), calendrum muliebre.*
To Mob a person, plebeculam in aliquem concitare.
MOBILITY (*fickleness*), mobilitas, inconstantia.
MOBLED, capite inornato or ineleganter velato.
MOCK (*deceive*), v. ludo, deludo, eludo, iludo; ludificor, deludificor: (*make a mock of*), rideo, derideo, irrideo; ludos aliquem facere; aliquid in ludibrium vertere, aliquem or aliquid ludibrio habere. — *He could not bear to be mocked, ludos fieri indigne ferebat.* — *You mock me, eja, delicias me facis.* — *To mock or play the wanton, delicias facere.*
Mock, s. dicerium, sanna, ludibrium, ludus, jocus: (*mocking-stock*), ludibrium, ludus. — *To make a mock of, risui habere.* — *You shall not make mock of us for naught, non inultus in nos illuseris.* — *He is a mock to all the world, omnibus est ludibrio et despiciatui, omnium irrisioe luditur.* — *He makes himself a mock to the company by boasting of his own performances, cum irrisione audientium*

falsa de se ipso prædicat. — *If you do that, you will become a mocking-stock, id si facies, risui eris, ludibrio habebis, ludibrio eris.*
MOCKER (*scoffer*), irrisor, derisor; sannio: (*deceiver*), planus.
MOCKERY, **Mocking**, irrisio, derisio, irrisus, derisus; cavillatio; ludibrium; ludus, jocus. — *He made a mockery of me, ludos me fecit.* — *By way of mockery, per ridiculum or deridiculum.* — *Full of mockery, jocosus, jocularis.* — *¶ A mocking or deceiving, ludificatio.*
Mockingly, ridicule, facete, jocose, joculariter. — *Somewhat, subridicule.*
MODE (*manner*), modus, ratio: (*fashion*), consuetudo, usus.
MODEL, ad modum or formam pertinens.
MODEL, s. exemplar, exemplum, modus formæ, (*gen.*); proplasma, protypum, (*for a plastic work*). — *To be a model to one, alicui exemplo esse or exemplum præbere.*
To MODEL, formo, fingo; alicujus rei proplasma fingere. — *To new-model, denuo formare.* — *New-modelled, denuo formatus, de novo factus.*
MODELLER, formator, auctor.
MODERATE (*mild*), adj. moderatus, modestus, temperatus; continens, clemens. — *But one or other delivered a more moderate opinion, dixerat aliquis leniorem sententiam, Cæs.* — *Very moderate, permodestus.* — *¶ (not excessive), modicus, mediocris, modum non superans.*
To MODERATE (*govern*), moderor, gubernor, administro; præsideo: (*restrain*), tempero, supprimo, coercéo. — *the price of a thing, pretium minnere or deninuerere.* — *To moderate between persons contending, questionem or controversiam decidere or dirimere.* — *To moderate one's passions, animo moderari; animum frenare, cupiditates coercere, comprimere or reprimere.* — *Moderated, moderatus, lenitus, delinitus.*
MODERATELY, modice, temperate, modeste: (*mildly*), moderate, molliter, temperanter, temperate, leniter. — *By carrying himself thus moderately, ita medium se gerendo, Liv.*
MODERATENESS, temperantia, modestia, continentia.
MODERATION, moderatio. — *in expense, parsimonia, frugalitas.*
MODERATOR, moderator, temperator: præses (president, &c.).
MODERN, recentior; novus; qui nunc est; hujus ætatis. — *¶ The moderns or modern writers, scriptores recentiores or nostre ætatis.*
To MODERNIZE, ad nova exempla or ad hujus ætatis morem componere.
MODEST, modestus, pudens, verecundus. — *A modest (chaste) woman, mulier pudica or casta.* — *By a modest computation, ex justâ computatione, ex æquâ supputatione.* — *Very modest, permodestus.*
MODESTLY, modeste, pudenter, verecunde. — *To speak modestly or within bounds, ut modice dicam.*
MODESTY, modestia, pudor; (*chastity*), pudicitia, verecundia.
MODICUM, paulum, paullulum; aliquantulum. — *My modicum of glory, gloriola nostra.*
MODIFY, immutare aliquid de aliqua re.
MODIFICATION, mutatio, immutatio.
MODISII, scitus, concinnus, recentiori usui accommodatus.
MODISHLY, scite, concinne.
MODISHNESS, aliorum cultum victumque imitandi studium (*love of fashion*).
MODULATE, modulari.
MODULATION, modulatio, symphonia, harmonia.
MOHOCK, sicarius.
MOIETY, dimidium, pars dimidia.
MOIL. See *Labor, Toil*.
MOIST (*wet*), humidus, humectus; madidus, nividus, udus: (*juicy*), succidus, succulentus, succi plenus. — *Moist with watering, rigus, irriguus, madidus.* — *A little moist or moistish, humidulus.* — *To be moist, humidum esse, humeo.* — *To grow moist, humesco.* — *To be made moist, humector; madesco.*
To MOISTEN, humecto; conspergo; madesco.
MOISTENER, qui humectat.

MOISTNESS, **MOISTURE**, humor. — *Moisture fuming out of the earth, vapor.* — *Without moisture, siccus; exsuccus.*
MOLASSEN, sacchari spuma or fæces.
MOLE, talpa. — *A mole-hill, talpæ grumus or grunulus.* — *¶ A mole in the body, nævus, macula, nota.* — *¶ A mole (fence against the sea), moles (lapidum), agger.*
MOLEST, inquieto, infesto, vexo; molestiam alicui exhibere, aliquem molestiâ afficere; interpellare.
MOLESTER, vexator; homo molestus; interpellator.
MOLESTING, **MOLESTATION**, molestia, interpellatio, inquietatio, vexatio.
MOLLIFY, mollio, emollio, lenio; mitigo. — *They had gradually mollified and appeased the people by soothing and softening their passions, paulatim permulcendo tractandoque mansuefecerant plebem, Liv.*
MOLLIFIER, pacator.
MOLLIFYING, levatio, pacatio.
MOLTEN, fusus, conflatus.
MOMENT (*importance*), gravitas, momentum; (*instant*), temporis punctum, horæ momentum. — *A matter of great moment, res gravis, res magni momenti or ponderis.* — *of small moment, res levicula, nihili, parvi momenti or ponderis.*
MOMENTARY, unius momenti, momento temporis durans.
MOMENTOUS, magni momenti, gravis.
MONARCH, qui solus imperio potitus est, tyrannus, (*usurper*); qui solus regnat, rex, imperator, princeps. — *Like a monarch (imperiously), pro imperio.*
MONARCHICAL, regius, regalis.
MONARCHY, imperium singulare, unius dominatus, dominatus or dominatio, imperium regum or regium: (*as a state*), civitas quæ ab uno regitur, civitas regia. — *To aim at or affect universal monarchy, principatum totius mundi affectare or cupere.*
MONASTERY, monasterium, cœnobi-um.
MONASTIC, monasterialis; or by genit., monasterii, monachorum.
MONASTICALLY, cœnobitarum or monachorum more.
MONDAY, dies lunæ, feria secunda.
MONEY, pecunia; numus, numi; res familiaris, opes, fortunæ; pretium. — *He is covetous to get money, aliquidulum ad rem est avidior.* — *Money hides all defects, et genus et formam regina pecunia donat.* — *Money makes the mare go, dat census omnia, pecunia omnium dignitatem exæquat; see also Juvenal, 3, 143.* — *That is not for every man's money, id pauci emere possunt.* — *He values nothing but money, nihil præter pretium ei dulce est.* — *Money will make friends, res amicos invenit.* — *Base money, numi notæ deterioris.* — *Counterfeit, numi adulterini.* — *Spare, pecunia de majori summiâ residua or superflua.* — *To raise money, pecuniam cogere, colligere, conficere, exigere.* — *A piece of money, numus.* — *To coin money, numos cudere, percutere, ferire, signare.* — *To clip money, numos accidere.* — *Coined money, argentum signatum, æs signatum.* — *Money new coined, numi recens signati.* — *To hire for money, mercede or pretio conducere.* — *To lay out money, pecuniam expendere or impendere; numos or sumptus erogare, insumere, collocare.* — *To lend money out at interest, fenore, pecuniam fenore locare, fenori dare.* — *Interest money, fenus, usura.* — *Money lent at interest, æs circumforaneum or fenoratum.* — *To remit money by bill of exchange, pecuniam permutare.* — *To pay money, pecuniam numerare, pendere, solvere.* — *on the spot, pecuniam repræsentare, præsentî pecuniâ solvere.* — *Ready money, pecunia præsens or numerata, numi præsentis, etc.* — *Buy oil on trust, and sell it for ready money, eme die crecâ olivum, et vendito oculatâ die.* — *He always pays in ready money, ille semper Græcâ fide mercatur, Plant.* — *To lay down money, pecuniam repræsentare or in medium conferre.* — *To make money of, vendo, pro pecuniâ commutare.* — *To change money, pecuniam permutare or commutare.* — *Current or good*

money, numus probus or usu receptus. — *Money due by bond*, pecunia ex chirographo debita. — *Borrowed*, res alienum. — *Money to drink*, donativum potiorum, donum epulare. — *Earnest-money*, arrhabo. — *Press-money*, auctoramentum. — *Of money*, numarius. — *A money-pouch*, sacculus, marsupium; — *bag*, saccus numorum. — *box*, loculi, arcula. — *Full of money*, pecuniosus, multum pecuniam habens. — *Want of money*, inopia pecunie or argenti: difficultas rei numariæ. — *Money laid out*, impensa, sumptus. — *A money-changer*, argentarius, numularius. — *his board*, mensa argenteria.

MONEYED, dives, locuples, bene numatus.

MONEYLESS, sine pecuniâ.

MONGER, qui aliquid venditat; mercator.

MONGREL, bigenerus, mixti generis; hybrida.

MONITION, monitio, monitus.

MONITOR, monitor, admonitor.

MONITORY, ad monitionem pertinens.

MONK, monachus. — *A monk's hood*, monachi cucullus.

MONKERY, res monachicæ; monachorum vita.

MONKISH, monachicus; monasterialis.

MONKEY, simia (*prop. and fig.*); simiolus; pithecium. — *Monkey tricks*, gestulationes, pl.

MONOGAMY, matrimonium singulare, monogamia.

MONOPOLY, monopolium.

To MONOPOLIZE, monopolium exercere.

MONOPOLIST, monopolâ.

MONOSYLLABLE, vox monosyllaba.

MONOTONOUS, unum sonum habens; nulla varietate delectans.

MONOTONY of a speech, oratio omni varietate carens.

MONSIEUR, domine mi!

MONSOON, ventus status Indiæ Orientalis.

MONSTER, monstrum, portentum, ostentum. — *Breeding monsters*, monstifer.

MONSTROUS, monstrosus, prodigiosus, portentosus.

MONSTROUSLY, monstrose, portentose, prodigiose.

MONSTROUSNESS, MONSTROSITY, immanitas, vastitas; feditas.

MONTH, mensis. — *A calendar month*, mensis ex computo calendarii. — *A twelve-month*, annus. — *Six months' time*, spatium semestre. — *Of a month*, mensis. — *A month and a half*, sesquimensis. — *Of two, three, four months*, binestris, trinestris, quadrimestris.

MONTHLY, adj. mensis: adv. singulis mensibus.

MONUMENT (*memorial*), monumentum: (*tomb*), inonumentum; mausoleum.

MONUMENTAL, ad monumentum pertinens.

MOOD (*humor*), animi habitus or affectus.

— *In a good or merry mood*, alacer, lætus, hilaris. — *In an ill mood*, male affectus, mæstus, tristis. — ¶ *The mood of a verb*, modus.

MOODY (*in an angry mood*), stomachosus, tetricus, indiguus.

MOON, luna; lunæ or lunare sidus, noctiluca, Phœbe, Cynthia. — *Tell me the moon is made of green cheese*, quid si nunc cælum rat? — *The new moon*, luna nova or prima. — *The half moon*, luna falcata or semiformis. — *A half moon in fortification*, opus cornutum or lunatum. — *The moon in the first quarter*, cornua prima luna. — *The full moon*, luna plena, orbis lunæ plenus; the time of it, plenilunium. — *The moon is at full*, luna implet orbem. — *The increase of the moon*, luna crescens. — *The decrease or wane of the moon*, luna decrescens, decedens, senescens, lunæ decrementum. — *The moon in conjunction*, intermestris or intermenstrua luna; the time of conjunction, interlunium, (tempus) intermenstruum. — *The eclipse of the moon*, lunæ defectus; lunæ defectio (the act); luna deficiens or laborans. — *The globe of the moon*, lunæ globus. — *The disk*, orbis lunæ. — *The circle about the moon*, lunæ corona; halo. — *The moon shining all night*, pernox luna. — *The rising and setting of the moon*, lunæ ortus et obitus. — *Like the moon*, lunatus. — *Of the moon*, lunaris. — *A moon-calf*, mola. — *A moon-stone*, selenites. — ¶ *The moons of the*

planets, satellites. — ¶ *A moon or month*, mensis.

MOONLIGHT, MOONSHINE, lunæ lumen; lunæ splendor or nitor. — *By moonlight*, lunâ lucente. — *It is moonlight*, luna lucet.

MOOR (*blackmoor*), Æthiops. — *A tarony moor*, Maurus. — *A female Moor*, Æthiopissa. — *A female tarony moor*, Maura.

— ¶ (*marsh*), palus. — *Of a moor*, paluster, paludosus. — *A moor-hen*, fulica, gallina palustris. — *The great moor-cock*, phasianus.

MOORISH (*like a tarony-moor*), Mauritanicus.

— ¶ *Moorish ground*, Moor-land, campi uliginosi, ager paluster or uliginosus.

MOOR, v. (*bring to anchor*), navem constituere, classem supprimere. — *To be moored* (*lie at anchor*), stare in ancoris (*of the ship*); navem in ancoris habere.

MOOT (*assembly*), conventus.

MOOT. — *A moot case or point*, causa difficilis or dubia. — *Since it was a moot point* (*whether the patricians were bound by any decrees of the commons*, quum veluti in controverso jure esset, tenerentur patres plebscitis, Liv. — *A moot-hall*, aula declamatoria.

To MOOT a case, causam difficilem or dubiam agere, disputare, disceptare. — *Of mooring or disputing*, declamatorius.

MOP, peniculus or periculum.

To MOR a chamber, cubiculum peniculo purgare or lavare.

MOPE, obstupesco.

MORAL, adj. moralis, quod ad mores pertinet: probus; honestus. — *Moral philosophy*, philosophiæ pars moralis. — *A good moral man*, homo probus, homo probis moribus.

MORAL of a fable, præceptum. — ¶ *Morals*, see below.

MORALITY (*ethics*), doctrina de moribus, bene vivendi disciplina: (*moral goodness*), honestas, honestus; virtus.

MORALIST, qui de moribus præcipit; morum magister.

MORALLY (*in a moral sense*), sensu morali: (*rightly*), honeste. — *Morally speaking*, ex communi hominum sensu, prout humano sensu res æstimari potest, humanâ rerum æstimatione. — *It is morally impossible*, nequâquam fieri potest.

MORALS (*manners*), mores; morum conditio. — *Good morals*, mores boni or probi. — *Bad*, mores pravi or improbi. — ¶ (*ethics*). See *Morality*, *Moral*.

To MORALIZE, de moribus præcipere.

MORASS, palus.

MORBID, morbidus, morbosus.

MORE, adj. and subst. plures; plus (*as subst.*); amplius; major (*greater*). — *I will take more care*, mihi majori erit curæ. — *It has more bitter than sweet*, plus aloës quam mellis habet. — *He has no more wit than a stone*, non habet plus sententiæ quam lapis. — *The field is now worth a great deal more*, multo plus est nunc ager. — *Ten years and more*, decem anni, et quod excurrit. — *He asked more than was fit*, ulterius justo rogavit. — *This is more than I looked for*, præter spem evenit. — *The more they drink the more they want*, quo plus bibunt, eo plus sitiunt; quo plus sunt potæ, plus sitiuntur aque. — *The more haste the worse speed*, qui nimium properat, serius absolvit. — *More than a hundred citizens of Rome*, amplius centum cives Romani. — *And more than all this*, quinimo, imo etiam, neque hoc solum. — *There were no more than five*, quinque omnino fuerunt. — *He said there was one*, and no more, unum dicebat, præterea neminem. — *More than every one will believe*, supra quam cuique credibile est. — *It is more than you know*, clam te est. — *More than once or twice*, iterum et sæpius. — *What is there more to be done?* quid restat? — *I desired nothing more*, nihil mihi potius fuit. — *More than one house*, non domus una. — *More and more*, impensius, magis ac magis, plus plusque. — *A little more*, plusculum. — *More or less*, plus minus, plus minusve. — *As much more*, alterum tantum. — *No more*, nihil amplius. — *More than enough*, plus satis, satis superque. — *To be more than enough*, superesse, redundare. — *To make more of* (*enlarge*), augeo, amplifico, exaggero: (*esteem more*), plus æstimare: (*sell for a higher price*), plus vendere. — *More than*

is reasonable, ulterius justo, plus æquo. **MORE**, adv. is expressed by the comparative degree, or else is made by magis, plus quam, amplius, etc. — *More than usual*, præter consuetudinem, ultra solitum. — *Nothing in the world seems more clean*, nothing more demure, nothing more neat, nihil videtur mundius, nec magis compositum quicquam, nec magis elegans. — *More than forty years old*, annos natus magis quadraginta. — *She was so handsome that nothing could be more so*, vultu erat adeo venusto, ut nihil supra. — *There is none more for your turn*, magis ex usu tuo nemo est. — *But more especially now*, at nunc cum maxime. — *The more excellently my man speaks*, the more he fears the difficulty of speaking, ut quisque optime dicit, ita maxime dicendi difficultatem pertimescit.

MOREOVER, præterea, insuper, ad hoc or hæc.

MORN, MORNING, mane, tempus matutinum, horæ matutine: Aurora (*poet.*).

— *Early morn*, primum mane, prima lux. — *In the morning*, mane. — *Early in the morning*, primo or multo mane, bene mane; primo diluculo. — *He gave audience to all who waited on him early in the morning*, simul atque luceret, faciebat omnibus sui conveniendi potestatem. — *Every morning*, quotidie mane, omnibus horis matutinis. — *Of the morning*, matutinus. — *Till the next morning*, usque ad alteram lucem. — *To bid or wish one a good morning*, aliquem mane salutare. — *Good morning!* salve! — *It is morning light*, lucet. — *In the gray of the morning*, albente cælo. — *Next morning*, postridie mane, Cic.

MOROSE, morosus, difficilis; acerbus.

MOROSENESS, morositas.

MOROSELY, morose.

MORRIS dance, tripudium Mauritanicum.

MORROW. — *To-morrow*, cras; crastino die. — *On the morrow*, insequentie die. — *Good-morrow*, faustam tibi hanc lucem opto, precor tibi felicem diem; salve! — *Of to-morrow*, crastinus. — *To-morrow morning*, cras mane. — *To-morrow night*, crastinâ nocte. — *The next day after to-morrow*, perendie.

MORSEL, buccæ, offa; frustum, pars tenuis. — *To be brought to a morsel of bread*, ad summam inopiam redigi. — *A little morsel*, buccella, frustulum. — *In little morsels*, frustatim, minutim. — *A fine morsel*, pulpamentum.

MORTAL (*deadly*), capitalis (*to death*); mortifer (*fatal*); letalis and letifer (*poet.*); (*subject to death*), mortalis, caducus, mortis obnoxius.

MORTALS, mortales; homines.

MORTALITY (*frailty*), mortalitas, conditio mortalitatis: (*number of the dead*), numerus mortuorum. — *The mortality in that year was very great*, permulti homines eo anno morte assumpti sunt.

MORTALLY, mortifere, letaliter.

MORTAR (*for pounding*), mortarium — *To bruise in a mortar*, pinso, pinsito. — *A bruising in a mortar*, pinsatio. — ¶ (*cement*), mortarium; arenatum.

MORTGAGE, hypotheca, fundus (ædes, etc.) oppigneratus or pignori oppositus.

To MORTGAGE, oppignero, pignori opponere, fiduciarium dare. — *Certain it is*, that he returned not at all improved in wealth, so that he was forced to mortgage all his lands to his brother, rediit certe nihilo opulentiore, ut qui, prope labefactâ jam fide, omnia prædia fratri obligârit, Suet.

MORTGAGEE, pignerator, cui fundus, etc. oppigneratus est.

MORTGAGER, qui or quæ fundum, etc. oppignerat.

MORTIFY, v. a. — *To mortify one's passions*, animo suo moderari, cupiditatibus imperare; animi motus coercere, cohibere, comprimere, refrænare. — ¶ *To mortify a person or make him uneasy*, dolorem alicui inungere, aliquem modere or punire. — *Mortified* (*weared*), dolens; mærore or tristitiâ affectus. — ¶ *To mortify*, v. n. (*as a limb*), gangrænâ putrescere. — *Mortified*, gangrænâ affectus.

MORTIFICATION (*self-denial*), cupiditatum coercitio, animi motuum cohibitio. — *A person of great mortification*, strenuus

animi et corporis domitor, edomandi corporis studiosissimus. — ¶ (*grief or uneasiness*), dolor alicui inustus, dolor. — *He could have no greater mortification, nihil illi acerbius accidere poterat.* — *This will be a very great mortification to him, magnum hoc illi et acerbissimum dolorem inuret.*

MORTMAIN, annui redditus or vectigalis abolitio; mortua manus (*law Lat.*).

MORTUARY, donum ecclesiae ab homine mortuaro datum.

MOSAIC work, opus tessellatum, opus museum. — *pavement, pavimentum tessellatum.*

MOSQUE, aedes Turcica.

MOSS, muscus. — *A rolling stone gathers no moss, saxum volubile non obducitur musco.* — *Sea moss, muscus marinus.* — *Covered with moss, muscosus, musco tectus or obductus.* — *To clear from moss, emusco; muscum arboribus abraderc.*

Mossy, muscosus, lanuginosus.

MOST, *adj.* plurimi; pars major; plerique. — *In most things the mean is the best, in plerisque rebus mediocritas est optima.* — *When most of the night was spent, ubi plerumque noctis processerat.* — *The most part or greatest number, plurimi, pars major; plerique.* — *For the most part or greatest part, magna ex parte, maximum partem: (generally), plerumque, fere, plurimum.* — *To make the most of a thing (use it frugally), rem aliquem parce or fruguliter administrare or distribuere; parce uti: (sell to the highest bidder), rem aliquam carissimo pretio vendere.*

Most is often the sign of the superlative degree; as, the most learned, doctissimus. — *The most eloquent, eloquentissimus.* — *Most commonly or most usually, fere, plerumque.* — ¶ *Otherwise adverbially, maxime, plurimum, praecipue.* — *The most of any nobleman, maxime omnium nobilium.* — *I use him the most of my, hoc ego utor uno omnium plurimum.* — *I marvelled most at this, hoc praecipue miratus sum.* — *He always esteemed you most, ille semper te fecit maximi.* — *Most of all, maxime, quam maxime.*

Mostly, fere, plerumque, plurimum.

MOTE, corpusculum, atomus.

MOTH, tinea, blatta; terebro. — *Full of moths, Moly, tineosis, tinea scatenis.* — *Moth-eaten, a tinea erosus or comesus.*

MOTHER, mater; genitrix. — *Diffidence is the mother of safety, diffidentia tempestiva parit securitatem.* — *A little mother, matercula.* — *A mother-in-law or step-mother, noverca: (husband's or wife's mother), mariti or uxoris mater.* — *A grandmother, avia.* — *A great-grand-mother, proavia.* — *A grandmother's brother, abavunculus.* — *A godmother, susceprix.* — *By the mother's side, a matre; materno genere.* — *Of a mother, maternus.* — ¶ (*drugs*), fux.

MOTHERHOOD, materna dignitas.

MOTHERLIKE, MOTHERLY, maternus; matronalis (*matronly*). — *A motherly woman, matrona prudens.*

MOTHERLESS, matre orbatus.

MOTHERY, faculentus.

MOTION, motio, motus, impulsus, impetus, agitatio. — *of the mind, animi concitatio, affectio, perturbatio.* — *A little motion, motiuncula.* — *The motions of an army, exercitus itinera.* — *To observe the enemy's motions, hostis itinera observare or explorare.* — ¶ *A motion for a bill, rogatio.* — *To make a motion for a bill, rogo.* — *A motion in chancery, &c., rogatus.* — *To make a motion in parliament, sententiam dicere.* — ¶ *At one's own motion, ultro, sua sponte, subapte sponte.* — *At another's motion, alio instigante.* — *This was done at the motion of Clodius, hoc Clodii impulsu factum est.*

To MOTION, rogo. — *Motioned, rogatus, propositus.*

MOTIONER, rogator.

MOTIONLESS, immobilis, fixus.

MOTIVE faculty, facultas movens, motum efficiens, motus effectrix.

MOTIVE, s. causa, consilii motus, incitamentum. — *What was your motive for doing so? quae te causa impulit ut ita faceres?* — *You have heard my motive for this enterprise, audistis motus consilii mei.*

MOTLEY, versicolor, discolor; varius, coloris varii: confusus, perturbatus.

MOTTO, sententia; dictum.

MOULD (*earth*), terra, solum. — ¶ *A mould (in which any thing is cast), forina, matrix, typus.* — ¶ *Mould that gathers on things, mucor, situs.*

To MOULD (*cast in a mould*), formo, fingo, figuro; ex metallo (*e. g. ere*) aliquid fundere. — ¶ *To mould (grow mouldy), murescere, mucorem contrahere.*

MOULDER, s. formator, ficator, plastes.

To MOULDER away, situ corrupti, putresco, in pulverem redigi.

MOULDING (*forming*), formatio, figuratio; fusio. — *Mouldings in architecture, toreumata, pl.*

MOULDY, situ corruptus, mucedus.

MOULDINESS, situs; mucor.

MOULT, plumas mutare.

MOULTING, plumarum mutatio.

MOUNCH, MAUNCH, mando, manduco.

MOUND, collis terrens, tumulus terrens; agger.

MOUNT, s. mons. — *A little mount, tumulus, grumus; collis.*

MOUNTAIN, mons. — *To make a mountain of a mole-hill, ex cloaca arceum facere.* — *Of a mountain, montanus.* — *Wandering on mountains, montivagus (poet.).* — *A little mountain, collis; tumulus.*

MOUNTAINEER, homo montanus.

MOUNTAINOUS (*full of mountains*), montosus or montuosus.

MOUNT up, ascendo, conscendo, emico. — ¶ *To mount the infantry on horseback, pedites in equos imponere.* — *Mounted, Mountant, elatus, sublatus.* — *Mounted upon, insidens.* — *Well mounted, equo generoso insidens, forti et alacri equo vectus.*

MOUNTING up, ascensio, ascensus.

MOUNTEBANK, circulator, pharmacopola circumforaneus.

MOURN, *act.* lugeo, mæreo, deploro, gemo, defleo: — *neut.* lugeo, mæreo, ploro, lamentor. — *She mourns, in mærore est.* — *To mourn for a dead friend, mortem amici deplorare or deflere.* — *To mourn together, simul cum aliquo doleo.* — *Mourned for, defletus, deploratus.* — *Mourning (lamenting), tristis, lugubris, queribundus, mæstus.*

MOURNER, plorator (*wailer*); mæstus (*afflicted person*); qui funus exsequitur (*at a funeral*). — *A chief mourner, plorator praecipuus or primarius.* — *A mourner in black, atratus, pullatus.*

MOURNFUL, tristis, miser, miserabilis, luctuosus, acerbis, lugubris. — *Very mournful, perhictuosus.*

MOURNFULLY, mæste (*with grief*); misere, miserabiliter.

MOURNING (*grief*), mæror, mæstitia, luctus. — ¶ (*plaintive cry*), querela. — *of a dove, columbae gemitus.* — ¶ *Mourning or mourning apparel, cultus lugubris, vestis lugubris, atra, pulla.* — *In mourning, pullatus, atratus, lugubri veste vestitus.* — *To go into or put on mourning, vestem mutare; vestem lugubrem sumere or induere.* — *To wear mourning, atratum or pullatum incedere; lugubri veste vestitum esse; in luctu esse.* — *To leave off mourning, luctum or vestem lugubrem deponere; ad vestitum (suum) redire.* — *A mourning-cloak, pallium atratum.*

MOUSE, mus. — *A mouse that has but one hole is easily taken, mus non uni cavo fidit.* — *He speaks like a mouse in a cheese, mussat, mussat, occulte et depressa voce loquitur.* — *A little or young mouse, musculus.* — *A field-mouse, mus agrestis.* — *A dor-mouse, glis.* — *A rear-mouse or bat, vespertilio.* — *The Alpine mouse, mus Alpinus.* — *A shrew-mouse, mus araneus.* — *Of or belonging to a mouse, murinus.* — *Mouse-dung, muscerda.* — *A mouse-hole, muris cavum.* — *A mouse-trap, muscipula.*

To MOUSE, mures venari, insectari; muribus insidiari.

MOUTH, os (*see the Lex.*), rictus oris or rictus (*open mouth*); fauces (*jaos*); rostrum (*beak, snout*). — *It is in every body's mouth, in ore est omni populo.* — *By word of mouth, viva voce.* — *He lives from hand to mouth, in diem vivit.* — *He that sends mouths, sends meat, Deus omnibus quod sat est suppeditat.* — *To*

take the bread out of one's mouth, ex ore aut cui bolum eripere. — *A little mouth, osculum.* — *of a bottle, ampullæ os.* — *of a cannon, tormenti bellici os.* — *of a haven or river, os or ostium portus or fluminis.* — *of the stomach, os ventriculi.* — *A wide mouth, os laxum.* — *A sparrow mouth, os patulum.* — *A wry mouth, os distortum, indecora vultus conformatio.* — *To make mouths, os sibi distortere, Ter.* — *To make mouths at, ore ducto subannare; projectis labiis quempian despiciere.* — *To stop a person's mouth, os alicui obturare, linguam alicui occludere.* — *Mouth-honor, verbis tantum comitis.* — *Foul mouthed, maledicus, contumeliosus, conviciis lacessens.* — *Mealy-mouthed, pudibundus, verecundus, modestus, pudens.* — *Wide-mouthed, rictum patulum habens.*

To MOUTH (*eat much*), ingurgito, devoro: (*use big words*), ampullas projicere. — *A mouthing (bawling) fellow, clamorosus, rixosus.*

MOUTHFUL, bolus; frustum.

MOUTHLESS, sine ore.

MOVE, v. a. moveo, commoveo; cieo (*set in motion, moveo*), agito (*move to and fro*), verso (*turn round*), quatit (*shake*), molior (*with effort*); v. n. se moveo, se commovere, moveor, commoveor, moveo; feror; nico, vibro. — *To move (disturb), moveo, commoveo; turbo, perturbo.* — *Those things do not at all move me, illa me nequaquam movent.* — *Their clamors no way move him, nihil illum clamores commovent or perturbant.* — *To move (advise, persuade), suadeo, hortor, excito, instigo; ad aliquid agendum impellere.* — *I was greatly moved on first hearing the news, graviter primo audio commotus sum.* — *To be moved (angered), succenseo, excandesco, irascor; stemachor.* — *The populace was greatly moved against those villains, inflammabatur populus in istos improbos.* — *He was not at all moved at that misfortune, a quo animo calamitatem illam ferebat.* — *To be moved (induced or persuaded), adducor, persuadeor.* — *Moved (stirred or actuated), motus, commotus, impulsus, accensus, incensus, tactus.* — *Moved by no menaces or terrors, nullis minis, nullis terribilibus motus.* — *Moved by entreaties, precibus commotus.* — *Chremes, moved by this report, hac famâ impulsus Chremes.* — *Being gently moved, she speaks thus, sic accensa profatur.* — *Moved with grief, dolore incensus.* — *Moved by suspicion, they make the matter public, incensi suspitione rem in medium vocant.* — *Being moved with desire of applause, cupidine laudis tactus.* — *Moved (angered or provoked), irritatus, iratus, ira incensus, commotus, inflammatus.* — *To move (propose), rogo, propono.* — *To move or remove one's dwelling, commigro.* — *To move and stir up to mischief, ad malum incitare, concitare, extimulare.* — *To move to (act.), admoveo.* — *To move violently, impello.* — *To move up and down, agito, jacto, (act.); jactari, mico, (neut.).* — *To move off (withdraw), se submovere or subducere.* — *To move (convey) off, amoveo, removeo.* — *To move or affect the minds of an auditory, audientium animos movere, motus in animis dicendo excitare.* — *Proper for moving the affections, commovendis or concitandis animis idoneus.* — *Moved forward, incitatus; propulsus.* — *inwardly, instinctus.* — *up and down, micans, vacillans.* — *Moved or tossed, agitatus, jactatus, exagitatus.* — *Not moved, immotus, fixus, offirinatus, mutari nescius.* — *Easily moved, agitabilis, mobilis.* — *Not to be moved, immobilis.*

MOVABLE, mobilis.

MOVABLES (*moveable goods*), supellex; res quæ moveri possunt, res moventes.

MOVABLENESS, mobilitas.

MOVABLY, ita ut moveri queat.

MOVEMENT (*motion*), motus; motio. — ¶ *The movement of a watch, interiores partes horologii portabiles.*

MOVER (*putter in motion*), motor: (*persuader*), suasor; sollicitator, Sen.: (*provoker*), stimulator, impulsor: (*author*), auctor: (*proposer*), lator (*legis*), qui proponit.

MOVING, *adj.* (*forcible, affecting*), gravis, vehemens; flebilis, luctuosus.

MOVING, *s.* motus, motio, admotio: (*persuading*), sollicitatio, suasio: (*provoking*), instigatio: (*shaking*), concussio.

MOVINGLY, cum magno animorum motu; graviter.

MOW (*cut down*), *v.* meto, demeto; seco, deseco. — *What you sow, that you must mow*, ut sementem feceris, ita et metes. — *To mow down the ranks of the enemy*, hostes metendo sternere humum. — *The time or season for mowing hay*, fœnisicium.

MOWER, messor. — *of hay*, fœniseca, fœnisex, sector fœni.

MOWING, messio (*act*); messis (*state*). — *of hay*, fœnisicium.

MOW. (*See Loft*). — *A barley-mow*, hordei cumulus. — *A hay-mow*, fœnile, fœnicumulus.

To Mow (*make a mow of*) barley, hay, &c., hordeum, fœnum, &c. acervare, coacervare, tumulare, accumulare. — *The making of a mow*, coacervatio, acervatio. — *Mowed (made up in a mow)*, sub tecto acervatim conditus.

MUCH, *adj.* multus, plurimus; multum *with genit.*: — *adv.* multum, magnopere, vehementer, admodum, multo, longe. — *It is a matter of much pains*, multi sudoris est. — *Money is every where much esteemed*, plurimi passim fit pecunia. — *Much good may it do you*, prosit salutibus, bene sit tibi. — *Much would have more*, crescit amor argenti. — *Much coin, much care*, crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam. — *With much ado*, vix, ægre, difficulter, non sine magno labore, magno cum conatu. — *To make much ado about nothing*, de luvâ caprinâ rixari, magno conatu magnas nugas agere. — *Much (in value or concernment)*, magni, permagni, &c. — *They think it much concerns you*, magni tua interesse arbitrantur. — *It very much concerns us*, that you be at Rome, permagni nostra interest, te esse Rome. — *It is not much regarded*, non admodum curæ est. — *Much otherwise than I would*, longe secus quam vellem. — *I have much desired your letters*, vehementer expectavi tuas literas. — *I do not much care*, non magnopere laboro. — *Much about the same time*, iisdem ferre temporibus. — *Say that I am here much against my will*, dic me hic oppido esse invitum. — *Too much or over much*, *adj.* nimius; nimium *with genit.*: — *subst.* nimium. — *The being too much*, nimietas. — *Too much of one thing is good for nothing*, ne quid nimis. — *Too much or over much*, *adv.* nimis, nimium, plus quam satis est. — *As much or how much*, quantum. — *As much again*, alterum tantum. — *As much as may be*, quantum maximum, cum maximis. — *As much as in me lies*, quantum in me est, quoad potero. — *Exceeding much or very much*, affatim, abunde. — *This much or so much*, tantum. — *Just so much*, tantundem. — *A little too much*, paullo nimis. — *Too, too much*, per nimis. — *For how much? quanti? — For so much*, tanti. — *Much like*, simillimus, persimilis. — *In as much or for as much as*, in quantum; quandoquidem. — *In so much that*, ita ut. — *Much less*, multo minus; nedum. — *It was not so much as used*, much less was it in any esteem, ne in usu quidem, nedum in honore ullo erat. — *Much the same*, idem fere. — *So much for this time*, atque hæc hactenus. — *Thus much*, hactenus. — *Twice as much*, duplo. — *Three times as much*, triplo. — *Four times as much*, quadruplo. — *Never so much*, vel maxime. — *If she never so much a kinswoman*, si vel maxime cognata est. — *To make much of*, magni facere; indulgenti habere. — *one's self*, bene curare ætatem; genio indulgere. — *To run much upon such a thing*, multum esse in re aliquâ; commorari, habitare, hære in re aliquâ. — *To think much of a thing*, or do it unwillingly, invitum or invite aliquid agere. — *A making much of*, indulgentia. — || *See More, Most*.

MUCH, *adj.* multus, plurimus; multum *with genit.*: — *adv.* multum, magnopere, vehementer, admodum, multo, longe.

MUCH good may it do you, prosit salutibus, bene sit tibi.

MUCH would have more, crescit amor argenti.

MUCH coin, much care, crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam.

MUCH ado, vix, ægre, difficulter, non sine magno labore, magno cum conatu.

MUCH about nothing, de luvâ caprinâ rixari, magno conatu magnas nugas agere.

MUCH (in value or concernment), magni, permagni, &c.

MUCH concerns you, magni tua interesse arbitrantur.

MUCH concerns us, that you be at Rome, permagni nostra interest, te esse Rome.

MUCH regarded, non admodum curæ est.

MUCH otherwise than I would, longe secus quam vellem.

MUCH desired your letters, vehementer expectavi tuas literas.

MUCH care, non magnopere laboro.

MUCH about the same time, iisdem ferre temporibus.

MUCH against my will, dic me hic oppido esse invitum.

MUCH or over much, *adj.* nimius; nimium *with genit.*: — *subst.* nimium.

MUCH of one thing is good for nothing, ne quid nimis.

MUCH or over much, *adv.* nimis, nimium, plus quam satis est.

MUCH or how much, quantum.

MUCH again, alterum tantum.

MUCH as may be, quantum maximum, cum maximis.

MUCH as in me lies, quantum in me est, quoad potero.

MUCH or very much, affatim, abunde.

MUCH or so much, tantum.

MUCH, tantundem.

MUCH, paullo nimis.

MUCH, too, too much, per nimis.

MUCH, tanti.

MUCH like, simillimus, persimilis.

MUCH or for as much as, in quantum; quandoquidem.

MUCH that, ita ut.

MUCH less, multo minus; nedum.

MUCH the same, idem fere.

MUCH for this time, atque hæc hactenus.

MUCH, thus much, hactenus.

MUCH, twice as much, duplo.

MUCH, three times as much, triplo.

MUCH, four times as much, quadruplo.

MUCH, never so much, vel maxime.

MUCH, if she never so much a kinswoman, si vel maxime cognata est.

MUCH, to make much of, magni facere; indulgenti habere.

MUCH, one's self, bene curare ætatem; genio indulgere.

MUCH, to run much upon such a thing, multum esse in re aliquâ; commorari, habitare, hære in re aliquâ.

MUCH, to think much of a thing, or do it unwillingly, invitum or invite aliquid agere.

MUCH, a making much of, indulgentia.

MUCH, || See More, Most.

MUCILAGE, mucus.

MUCILAGINOUS glands, glandulæ mucosæ.

MUCK (dung), fœmus, stercus.

MUCKER (hoard up), acervo, coacervo.

MUCOUS, mucosus.

MUD, lutum; limus (slime). — *To stick*

in the mud, in limo hære. — *Mud-stone*, saxum limosum. — *A mud-wall*, mœria lutea. — *A mud-wall (bird)*, apiaster. — *Without mud*, illimis.

To MUD (*besmear with mud*), luto oblinere, luto: (*bespatter*), luto conspergere or aspergere, luto opplere: (*disturb*), turbo.

To MUDDLE (*disturb*), turbo: (*intoxicate*), inebrio. — *Muddled*, inebriatus, potu madens.

MUDDY (*full of mud*), lutosus, limosus, cœnosus. — *A muddy or cloudy look*, vultus tetricus, nubilus. — *A muddy place*, gurgis limosus.

MUE, plumas mutare.

MUFF, tegumentum inanum ex pellibus factum.

MUFFLE, obvolvo, velo, tego, operio, coöperio. — *To muffle up one's face*, faciem obvolvere. — *To muffle himself in his cloak*, pallio se tegere or coöperire.

MUFFLER, oris integumentum.

MUFFT, pontifex maximus Turcarum.

MUG, cantharus.

MUGGISH, MUGGY, humidus; mucidus.

MUGWORT, artemisia.

MULATTO, hybrida.

MULBERRY, morum. — *tree*, morus.

MULCT, *s.* mulcta.

To MULCT, mulcto; mulctam alicui imponere.

MULE, mulus, mula. — *Of a mule*, mularis.

MULETEER, mulio.

MULL wine, vinum aromatibus mistum coquere.

MULLER, MULLET, lapis terendis coloribus serviens. — || *A mullet (fish)*, mugil.

MULSE, mulsum.

MULTANGULAR, multangulus.

MULTIFARIOUS, multiplex.

MULTIFARIOUSLY, multifarie, multifariam.

MULTIFARIOUSNESS, multiplicata differentia.

MULTIFORM, multiformis.

MULTIPLICITY, varietas; magna copia.

MULTIPLY, multiplico; (*increase*), anggeo, accumulo: — *v. n.* multiplicari; anggeri. — *To multiply three by four*, tria quater multiplicare or ducere. — *The enemy's forces multiply daily*, copiarum hostium indies augentur, accessionem hostes quotidie faciunt.

MULTIPLIER, qui multiplicat; (*as a number*), numerus multiplicans.

MULTIPLYING, multiplicatio; auctio; auctus.

MULTIPLICATION, multiplicatio.

MULTIPICABLE, multiplicabilis.

MULTIPLICAND (*in arithmetic*) numerus multiplicandus.

MULTITUDE (*great number*), multitudo, magnus numerus, magna vis. — *A multitude of children*, liberorum frequentia, Liv. — || *The multitude (vulgar)*, vulgus, plebs.

MULTITUDINOUS, multiplex.

MUM (*hist*), st! tace! au!

MUMBLE (*mutter*), murmuro, musso, mussito; mutio. — *To mumble over*, mussitando recitare. — *To mumble in eating*, labiis clausis manducare.

MUMBLER, qui mussitat.

MUMBLING, murmuratio, *Sen.*

MUMBLINGLY (*mutteringly*), titubanter.

MUMMER. *See Masker*.

MUMMERY, MUMMINS, hominum personarum pompa.

MUMMY, mortuus arte medicatus.

MUMPS, angina.

MUNCH, manduco.

MUNDANE, by genit. mundi; humanus; vanus.

MUNICIPAL, municipalis; genit. urbis. — *A municipal or corporate town*, municipium.

MUNIFICENT, munificus, liberalis.

MUNIFICENCE, munificentia, liberalitas.

MUNITIONS, munitiones, munimenta. — || *See Ammunition*.

MURAL, muralis.

MURDER, cædes, homicidium: (*opp. to manslaughter*), cædes. — *The murder of a man*, hominis cædes or occisio. — *The murder or butchering of men*, hominum trucidatio. — *To commit mur-*

der, cædem or homicidium facere; parricidium committere, parricidio se obstringere. — *Murder will out*, diu non latent scelera, Flor. — *And that the killing should not be accounted murder*, neve ea cædes capitalis noxa haberetur, Liv. — *To heap murder upon murder*, cædem cæde accumulare. — *Murder of one's father, mother, brother, prince, &c.*, parricidium. — *of one's brother*, parricidium fratrum or fratris.

To MURDER, interficere, occidere, cædem alicujus facere, efficere or perpetrare, neco, necem alicui inferre; jugulo (*cut his throat*); trucidare (*butcher*).

MURDERER, alicujus interfector or percussor; homicida, sicarius. — *A murderer of a parent, prince, &c.*, parricida. — *of his brother*, fratricida. — *of his sister*, sororicide.

MURDERESS, homicida; parricida. — *of one*, alicujus interfectorix.

MURDERING, *s.* interfecio, trucidatio.

MURDEROUS, sanguinarius, cruentus, atrox, truculentus, ferus.

MURDEROUSLY, atrociter, sæve, truculenter.

MURKY, caliginosus, tenetricosus.

MURMUR, *s.* (complaint), questus, querela conquestio: (*low noise*), murmur, susurrus; fremitus.

To MURMUR, murinuro, musso, mussito; fremo; susurro. — *again*, remurmuro. — *against*, obmurmuro, de re aliquâ queri or conqueri. — *at*, adfremo. — *to one's self*, secum commurmurare. — *Murmured against*, obmurmuratur. — *Murmuring applause*, admurmuratio. — *A little murmuring noise*, susurrus.

MURMURER, qui murmurat.

MURMURING, murmuratio; murmur; susurrus; fremitus. — *That affair occasioned great murmuring through all Macedonia*, ingentem ea res fremitum totâ Macedonia fecit, Liv.

MURMURINGLY, cum murmuratione.

MURRAIN, lues pecuaria.

MURREY, fuscus, subniger.

MUSCADEL or **MUSCADINE** wine, vinum ex apianis uvis.

MUSCHAT pear, pirum muschatum.

MUSCLE (*of the body*), musculus: (*fish*), concha, musculus. — *The muscles of the arm*, lacerti. — *Fisher of muscles*, concharius.

MUSCULAR, musculorum, genit.; musculosus (*brazen*); robustus (*strong*).

MUSCULOUS, musculosus.

MUSE, Musa. — *The Muses*, Pierides, Camænæ.

MUSE or *muse upon*, meditor, contemtor; contemtor, cogito; dubito; mente perpendere, animo versare. — *To muse beforehand*, præmeditor. — *Musing deeply*, cogitatione defixus, altius cogitans. — *Mused upon*, meditatus, cogitatus, animo perpensus. — *Having mused*, meditatus. — *Mused on beforehand*, præmeditatus. — *Musing on mischief*, male defixus or intentus.

MUSER, contemulator, contemplatrix.

MUSING, meditatio, contemplatio, cogitatio, commentatio. — *beforehand*, præmeditatio.

MUSHROOM, fungus. — *The dainty mushroom*, boletus.

MUSIC (*the art*), ars musica, musica (-æ or -orum): (*the music*), cantus; concentus: modi musici, nodi. — *A music-school*, ludus fidicinus. — *A great lover of music*, musicorum perstudiosus. — *A professor of music*, qui artem musicam docet; artis musicæ peritus. — *To set to music*, musicis modis canticum excipere. — *Music, vocal and instrumental*, vœcum et nervorum cantus.

MUSICAL, musicus, harmonicus, numerosus.

MUSICALLY, musice, modulate; numerose.

MUSICALNESS, concentus, harmonia.

MUSICIAN, symphoniacus (*in an orchestra*); fidicen; tibicen; cornicen: musicus (*skilled in music*).

MUSK, moschus. — *To perfume a thing with musk*, rem odoratiorem facere moscho. — *A musk-ball*, pastillus.

MUSKET, sclopetum. — *A musket-ball*, glans (plumbea). — *Musket-proof*, sclopeto impenetrabilis. — || *A musket* (hawk), risus mas.

MUSKETEER, miles sclopeto armatus.
 MUSLIN, sindon. — *A muslin handkerchief*, sudarium ex sindone confectum.
 MUSSULMAN, Muhamedi sectator.
 MUST (*new wine*), mustum.
 MUST, v. — *I must, debeo, oportet me, etc.* — *Be it as it will, it must be kept secret*, quocunque pacto tacito opus est. — *You must not think to impose on Davus, ne te credas Davum ludere.* — *It must needs be so, fieri aliter non potest.* — *What must be done? quid futurum est?* — || Note. *Must*, when it relates to necessity, is best made by *neccesse est*; when to need, by *opus est*; when to duty, by *debeo* or *oportet*; and in all these it may be made by a gerund in *dum*; as, *I must write*, scribendum est mihi.
 MUSTACHES, capillus or barba labri superioris; mystax, æcis, m.
 MUSTARD, MUSTARD-SEED, sinapi. — *Biting mustard, scelerata sinapis.* — *Wild mustard, erysimon.* — *Of mustard, e sinapi factus.*
 MUSTER, v. exercitum lustrare, censere; militum delectum agere; numerum militum inire. — *To muster up one's titles, honoris titulos or gradus congerere or accumulare.* — *Mustered, conscriptus, census.*
 MUSTER, s. exercitus or copiarum lustratio or recensio. — *master, militum censor.* — *roll, militum recensitorum catalogus or album.* — *To make a muster, militum numerum inire, Liv.*; militares copias recensere, inspicere, cognoscere, recognoscere. — *To make false musters, falsum numerum militum referre.* — || *To pass muster, approbor, comprob.*

MUSTERING, census, lustratio, recensio. — *A mustering-place, campus.*
 MUSTY, humore vitiat; mucidus, situm redolens. — *To smell musty, fœtorem or situm redolere.* — *To be musty, muceo.* — *To grow musty, muresco.*
 MUSTINESS, mucus.
 MUTABLE, mutabilis, commutabilis, mobilis, inconstans, varius; volubilis.
 MUTABLENESS, MUTABILITY, mutabilitas, mobilitas; varietas.
 MUTATION, mutatio.
 MUTE, mutus. — *They are as mute as fishes, quasi muti silent.* — *To become mute or silent, obmutesco.*
 MUTELY, tacite.
 MUTILATE, mutilo, trunco. — *Mutilated, mutilatus, mutilus, truncatus, debilis, curtus.*
 MUTILATING, MUTILATION, mutilatio, truncatio.
 MUTINY, v. tumultuor, seditionem excitare, facere, conflare, commovere.
 MUTINY, s. seditio, tumultus, motus; concitatio, consternatio; secessio. — *This mutiny of the soldiers being quelled, sedato militari tumultu, Just.*
 MUTINEER, homo turbulentus or seditiosus; conjuratus; seditiosis fax; qui imperium alicujus detrectat.
 MUTINOUS, turbulentus, tumultuosus, factiosus, seditiosus; concitor, Tac.
 MUTINOUSLY, seditiose, turbulenter, turbulente.
 MUTTER, mutio, musso, mussito, immutio, fremo.
 MUTTERER, qui or quæ mussitat.
 MUTTERING, murmuratio.
 MUTTERINGLY, cum murmuratione.
 MUTTON, caro ovina or vervecina. —

Matton-broth, jusculem ex carne ovina elixâ confectum.
 MUTUAL, mutuus; alternus. — *favors, beneficia ultro citroque data et accepta.*
 MUTUALITY, vices.
 MUTUALLY, mutuo; in vicem. — *By this benefit you mutually oblige each other, hoc beneficio utrique ab utrisque vere devincimini.* — *They mutually loved each other, mutuis amoribus se amabant.*
 MUZZLE, fiscella, capistrum, camus. — || *The muzzle of a gun, sclopeti os.*
 To MUZZLE, capistro constringere or colligare.
 MY, meus. — *I myself, ego ipse.*
 MYRIAD (*ten thousand*), decies mille.
 MYRRH (*herb and gum*), myrrha. — *Of myrrh, myrrhinus.* — *Seasoned with it, myrrhatus.*
 MYRRHINE, myrrhinus.
 MYRTLE, myrtus. — *Common myrtle, myrtus vulgaris nigricans.* — *Wild myrtle, myrtus silvestris.* — *The white myrtle, myrtus alba.* — *The myrtle-berry, myrtum.* — *Of myrtle, myrteus, myrtaceus.* — *Mixed with myrtle, myrtatus.* — *A myrtle-grove, myrtetum.*
 MYSTERY, arcanum; mysterium.
 MYSTAGOGUE, mystagogus.
 MYSTERIOUS, MYSTICAL, mysticus; arcanus.
 MYSTERIOUSLY, obscure, parum dilucide.
 MYSTERIOUSNESS, mirabilitas.
 MYSTICALLY, mystice.
 MYSTICISM, studium mysticum.
 MYTHOLOGY, historia fabularis; mythologia; fabulæ.
 MYTHOLOGICAL, quod ad fabulas pertinet, fabularis, fabulosus.
 MYTHOLOGIST, scriptor fabularum.

N.

NACKER, concha margaritifera.
 NAG, mannus, equuleus. — *A little nag, mannulus, equus pumilus.* — *An ambling nag, asturco.*
 NAIL, clavus. — *He paid the money down upon the nail, argentum representavit.* — *He has hit the nail on the head, rem acu tetigit.* — *To draw a nail, clavum extrahere.* — *To drive it, clavum figere or defigere.* — *A nail for beams, clavus trabalis.* — *Nail-smith, clavarius.* — || *The nail of one's hand or foot, unguis.* — *He labors tooth and nail, inanibus pedibusque obnix facit.* — *A little nail, unguiculus.* — *The parings of the nails, ungulum præsegmina.* — *To pare the nails, ungues recidere, resecare, subsecare.* — *To mark or scratch with one's nail, scabo; unguiculo notare.* — || *The measure called a nail, digiti duo cum quadrante.*
 To NAIL, (clavis) affigere or configere alicui rei; suffigere in aliquid. — *He nailed them to the ground with a spear, cuspidè ad terram affixit.* — *To nail again, iterum suffigere.* — *To nail up cannon, muralia tormenta clavis obstruere.* — *To nail to the cross, cruci affigere, in crucem agere or tollere.* — *To nail down, defigo.* — *To nail up, suffigo.* — *Nailed or fastened with nails, clavis firmatus or fixus.*
 NAKED, nudus. — *Half naked, seminudus.* — *Stark naked, nudior ovo.* — *To be naked (of hair), glabreo.* — *To strip naked, nudo, denudo;* alicui vestes detrabere. — *Made naked, nudatus, denudatus.* — || See Bald, Bare.
 NAKEDLY (openly, plainly), aperte, perspicue.
 NAKEDNESS, nudatum corpus. — *To discover or uncover one's nakedness, pudorem profanare, pudicitiam violare or temerare.*
 NAME, s. nomen. — *They speak of that country under the name of Thessaly, de eâ regione ut Thessaliâ commemorant.* — *Their names are all set down, omnes conscribuntur.* — *In my name, meis verbis.* — *He has made his name immortal,*

consecravit memoriam nominis sui. — *To call one by name, nominatim alicquem appellare; alicquem nomine vocare.* — *A first name, prænomen.* — *A surname, cognomen.* — *A sham name, nomen falsum or fictum.* — *To change one's name, nomen mutare; transnominare.* — *To give in one's name, nomen profiteri.* — *To give a surname, cognominare.* — *To call one names, conviciis alicquem lacessere or proscindere; probra in alicquem dicere.* — *A reciting of names, nomenclatio, nomenclatura, nomenclum recitatio.* — *What is your name? quæ vocaris? quod tibi nomen est?* — *My name is, est mihi nomen (with a dat. or nom., rarely with a genit.).* — *By name, nomine; nominatim.* — *A person's name-sake, cognominis.* — || (*renew, reputation*), fama; nomen; existimatio. — *He had the name of a good orator, magnus orator habebatur.* — *To get one's self a name, famam sibi acquirere, colligere, comparare, nomen consequi.* — *To lose one's name or reputation, famam suam obscurare or atterere; existimationem lædere.* — *You had no good name there, illic non admodum bene audiebas.* — *A good name, bona fama or existimatio; laus.* — *A good name is above wealth, bona existimatio divitiis præstat.* — *He had like to have lost his good name, venit in discrimen existimationis suæ.* — *A bad name, mala fama or existimatio.* — *One that has a bad or ill name, infamis.* — *To leave a good name behind one, carum se posteris reddere.* — *To have a good name, bene audire.* — *A bad name, male audire.* — *A great name, magnum nomen.* — *An everlasting, immortalitas.*
 To NAME (give a name to), nomino, appello, nuncupo, voco. — *Name the child, infanti nomen inde or impone.* — *To name or mention, alicujus meminisse or mentionem facere.* — *To name over, nomina recitare.* — *To name a person to an office, alicquem nominare or designare ad aliquod munus.* — *To nick-name, nomine ficto or probroso appellare.*

Namer (whose office it was to know persons' names), nomenclator. — *Naming, nominatio, nomenclatio, appellatio.*
 NAMELESS, nomen vacans; sine nomine scriptus, sine auctore editus.
 NAMELY, scilicet, videlicet.
 NAP, somnus brevis. — *To get or take a nap, dormito, obdormisco, addormisco, condormisco; somnum levem capere.* — *I will either take a nap or laugh, aut dormitabo, aut ridebo.* — *I had got a little nap, minimum velut gustum haureram somni.* — *To take a nap at noon, meridio or meridor.* — || *The nap of cloth, villus.*
 NAPLESS, tritus, detritus.
 NAPPING (sleeping), (leviter) dormiens, dormitans. — *To take napping, dormientem invadere or deprehendere; impatratum offendere.* — *He had a mind we should be taken napping, voluit nos interea oscitantes opprimi.*
 NAPE of the neck, ima colli vertebra; cervix, cervices.
 NAPKIN, mappa, linteolum.
 NARCOTIC, torpescendi vim habens.
 NARD (*the shrub*), nardus: (*the ointment*), unguentum nardinum, nardus (poet.).
 NARRATE, narro, enarro; refero; memoro; expono.
 NARRATION, NARRATIVE, narratio, relatio. — *A short narration, narratiuncula.* — *Compact, narratio pressa, brevis, concinna.*
 NARRATIVELY, in modum narrationis.
 NARRATOR, narrator; auctor.
 NARROW, angustus, arctus. — *To be pent up in a narrow place, in exiguum angustumque concludi.* — *This narrow street or lane is not to be passed, hoc angustum non est pervium.* — *In the narrowest part of it, quâ in artissimum cogitur, Curt.* — *A narrow arm of the sea, exiguum fretum.* — *A narrow place, angustia.* — || *Narrow or mean spirited, exigui angustique animi homo: covetous, parvus, deparcus, tenax, aridus.*
 To NARROW, angustum reddere, angusto, coangusto, arcto, coarcto.
 NARROWING, coarctatio.
 NARROWLY, anguste, arcte; acerrime

(attentively). — *¶ To escape narrowly, aggre evadere. — He narrowly escaped with his life, in magnum vitæ discrimen venit.*

NARROWNESS, angustia.

NASTY, sordidus, fœdus, squalidus, immundus, spurcus, turpis; illotus; impurus; putidus, putris.

NASTILY, sordide, fœde, spurce.

NASTINESS, sordes, spurcities, illuvies, fœditas, immunditia; squalor.

NATAL, natalis. — *His natal hour, hora qua genitus est.*

NATION, natio; gens. — *He was by far the chief man of the Latin nation, is longe princeps Latini nominis erat. — Of a nation, gentilis; e gente.*

NATIONAL, gentis proprius; also by genti. populi, gentis, civitatis. — *They would not allow it to be a national act, crimen a conscientia publicâ removerunt.*

NATIONALLY, quod ad nationem attinet.

NATIVE (inborn, natural), innatus, insitus, ingenuus; naturalis, natus: (indigenus), indigena, in eâ or illâ terrâ natus.

NATIVE, s. indigena.

NATIVITY (birth), partus: (in astrology), sidus natalitium, thema. — *To calculate one's nativity, prædicere et notare vitam alicujus ex natali die. — Of a nativity, natalitius. — A feast on the day of one's nativity, natalitia. — The ascendant in a nativity, horoscopus.*

NATURE (opposed to art), natura: (native disposition, &c.), natura, indoles, ingenium: (nature of things, world), naturarum, mundus: (the country, &c.), agri, campi, rus. — *The town was better fortified by art than nature, oppidum magis opere quam naturâ munitum erat, Sall. — To become as it were a second nature, vim naturæ obtinere propter vetustatem, ex consuetudine in naturam vertere. — To live according to nature, secundum naturam vivere. — It is his nature, ita fert ingenium ejus. — This is our nature, ita nati sumus. — The nature of a thing, natura or ratio rei. — of man, hominis natura. — The law of nature, lex nature. — Against nature, contra naturam; invitâ Minervâ. — Beyond nature, supra naturam vim or vires. — By nature, naturaliter, naturâ; secundum naturam. — Good nature, ingenium come, affabile, beneficium, liberale; humanitas, lenitas, comitas, benevolentia, liberalitas. — Ill nature, natura difficilis, morosa, tetrica. — Good-natured or well-natured, comis, humanus, benevolus, ingenuus, benignus, affabilis, lenis, mitis; miti ingenio. — Ill-natured, inorossus, difficilis, tetricus; malitiosus; crudelis; difficili ingenio. — *¶ Nature, sort, genus. — I use to write orations or something of that nature, orationes, aut aliquid id genus, soleo scribere. — The affairs I am concerned in are of such a nature, that, &c., negotia quæ tracto ejusmodi sunt, ut, &c.**

NATURAL, naturalis; ab ipsâ naturâ perfectus; natus; innatus, insitus; vivus (e. g. sulphur, salt): (unaffected), naturalis, simplex, sincerus. — *It is natural to all men, ita comparata est natura omnium hominum. — We have a natural desire of knowledge, innata est nobis scientiæ cupiditas. — Frugality seemed to be natural to that family, ingenerata ei familiæ frugalitas videbatur. — He had so great command of the Latin tongue, that in him it was plainly a fluency quite natural, and not acquired, tanta autem erat suavis sermone Latinî, ut appareret in eo nativum quendam leporem esse, non arctum, C. Nep. — Natural ability or readiness, facultas a naturâ profecta. — The natural power, vis or virtus nativa.*

NATURALIST, rerum naturalium indagator or investigator; rerum naturæ peritus.

TO NATURALIZE. (See Citizenship, under City.) — *To naturalize a word, verbo civitatem dare.*

NATURALIZATION, jus civitatis alicui datum.

NATURALLY (by nature), naturaliter, naturâ: (according to nature), secundum naturam: (artlessly), simpliciter; ut

natura fert: (of his, own accord), ultro, suâ sponte. — *Quite naturally! minime mirum id quidem! hoc non mirandum est.*

NATURALNESS, veritas; simplicitas.

NAUGHT, NAUGHTY (ill), unalut, malignus, pravius; (lewd, bad), nequam, scelestus, vitiosus, impurus, impudicus. — *Stark naught, pessimus, perditus, flagitiosissimus, scelestissimus. — ¶ To set at naught, vilipendo, nihili or flocci facere.*

NAUGHTILY, male, impure, flagitiose, nequiter; prave.

NAUGHTINESS, malitia, improbitas, malignitas.

NAUSEA, nausea; fastidium.

TO NAUSEATE, nauseo, fastidio. — *Nauseating, fastidium creans; teter.*

NAUSEOUS, fastidiosus, fastidium creans; teter; putidus.

NAUSEOUSLY, tetre; putide.

NAUSEOUSNESS, nausea, fastidium.

NAUTICAL, navalis, nauticus.

NAVAL, navalis, nauticus. — *He ordered naval stores to be brought out of Spain, ea quæ sunt usui ad armandas naves ex Hispaniâ apportari jubet, Cæs. — A naval fight, pugna navalis; certamen or prælium navale.*

NAVE of a wheel, rotæ modiolus. — *¶ (of a church), spatium medium.*

NAVEL, umbilicus. — *Like a navel, umbilicatus. — The navel-string, nervus or funiculus umbilicaris.*

NAVIGATE, navigo.

NAVIGABLE, navigabilis, navigandus.

NAVIGATION, navigatio: (the art), ars navalis.

NAVIGATOR (sailor), navigator, nauta.

NAVY, copiae navales; naves; classis: (as a department), res maritima: — *To have a great navy, multum mari polere; magnam navium facultatem habere. — The secretary of the navy, qui rebus maritimis præpositus est. — Of the navy, classicus; classarius. — The navy officer, curia navalis. — A commissioner of the navy, rerum maritimarum curator.*

NAY, non (but better with a verb); minime vero; imo, imo vero. — *To say nay, nego; inficior, inficias ire. — To be said nay, repulsam accipere or ferre. — He that will not when he may, when he would he shall have nay, qui non ost hodie, cras minus aptus erit. — Said nay, negatus, repulsus, repulsam ferens. — A saying nay, negatio, repulsa.*

NEAL. — *To Neal glass or metal, vitrum or metallum sensim igni admovere, ar sensim ab illo tollere.*

NEAR (nigh) is expressed divers ways: — as by vicinus (as, near lying in, vicina ad parientium. — Mantua vicina est Cremonæ): — by propinquus (as, near in blood, consanguinitate propinquus): — by proper (as, near it there is a cave, propter est spelunca quædam): — by prope (as, she is near her time, paritura prope adest): — by juxta (as, I am near you, juxta te sum): — by secundum (as, they are near the sea, iter secundum mare faciunt): — by proxime (as, I am near as much concerned as he, proxime atque ille laboro). — Far and near, longe lateque. — *To be or draw near, insto, appropinquo. — Old age is near, senectus instat. — Winter was drawing near, hiems appropinquabat. (But see Approach.) — Near him, propinquâ cognitione conjunctus; cognitione proximus. — Near at hand, in promptu. — To be near at hand, asto, insto; præsto esse. — To sit near unto, assideo; juxta sedere. — A drawing near, appropinquatio. — ¶ Near (almost), pæne, fere, ferme, tantum non, prope. — I am not near so severe as I was, nimio minus severus sum quam fui.*

NEARER, adj. propior: adv. propius. — *This is a great deal the nearer way, sane hæc multo propius ibis. — He took a nearer way, and got before the enemy, occupatis compendiis prævonit hostem. — Near is my shirt, but nearer my skin, tunica pallio propior. — By a nearer way, breviori itinere, per compendia. — Provided that he came not nearer to the city, dum ne propius urbem exercitum admovent. — To be nearer to a place or time, propius*

adesse. — *You will never be the nearer, nihil promoveris.*

NEAREST, proximus. — *The nearest way, via proxima.*

NEARLY (nigh), prope: (almost), pæne, prope, propemodum, tantum non; haud inultum abest, quin, etc. — *To look nearly to, diligenter or caute observare.*

NEARNESS, proximitas, vicinia. — *Nearness of kin by blood, cognatio. — by marriage, affinitas.*

NEAT, nitidus, mundus, comptus, concinnus, cultus, bellus, scitus. — *He was mighty neat in his clothes, fuit in vestitu ad munditiam curiosus. — As neat as can be, nec quicquam magis elegans. — A neat fellow, homo concinnus or nitidus. — saying, lepidum dictum. — Very neat, permundus, elegantissimus. — Somewhat neat, mundulus, scitulus. — To look neat, niteo. — To make neat, concinno, expolio.*

NEATLY, eleganter, nitide, concinne, polite; belle, accurate, dextere. — *Very neatly, pereleganter, perlepidè.*

NEATNESS, concinnitas, nitor; elegantia; munditia.

NEAT (cattle), pecus bubulum; boves. — *Neat's feet, pedes bubuli. — A neat's tongue, lingua bubula. — Neat's leather, corium bubulum. — A neat-herd, bubulcus, pecuarius.*

NEBULOUS, nebulosus.

NECESSARY, necessarius. — *Very, per-necessarius. — It is not necessary to write, non necesse habeo scribere. — A dispute is not necessary, res disputatione non eget. — It is necessary, necessarium est; opus est; necesse est or oportet.*

NECESSARIES, res necessaria; quæ ad vitam necessaria sunt, necessarii vite usus. — *He commanded necessities to be brought, quæ ad eas res erant usui, comportari jubet. — ¶ A necessary or privy, foricæ, pl.*

NECESSARILY, necessario.

TO NECESSITATE, cogo, compello, adigo.

NECESSITOUS, indigus, egenus; inops.

NECESSITY, necessitas; necessitudo. — *Necessity has no law, durum telum necessitas. — There is a necessity for it, ita facto est opus, Ter. — To make a virtue of necessity, errorem in consilium vertere. — ¶ Necessity, Necessitousness, inopia, paupertas.*

NECK, collum; cervix, cervicæ. — *I took him about the neck, injeci cervicibus manus. — To clasp one about the neck, alicujus collum amplecti; collo brachia implicare or circumdare. — To wring off the neck, collum torquere. — To break one's neck, cervicæ alicujus frangere. — To slip one's neck out of the collar (get free from a troublesome business), collum jugo eripere, se a re periculosa expedire; periculum evadere. — A little neck, cervicula. — A white neck, cervix nivea, candida, eburnea. — A very neck, collum distortum. — Neck or nothing, aut Caesar aut nullus. — A neck of mutton, cervix ovina. — A neck-band, neck-cloth, collare. — A neck-kerchief, amictorium. — A necklace, monile. — A diamond necklace, monile e gemmis, Suet. — ¶ A neck of land, isthmus. — ¶ The neck of a bottle, &c. collum, cervix.*

NECROMANCY, umbrarum evocatio; necromantia; ars magica.

NECROMANCER, veneficus, magus.

NECTAR, nectar.

NECTAREAN, NECTARINE, nectareus.

NECTARINE (peach), nucipersica.

NEED (necessity, occasion), necessitas; opus, usus: — (want, poverty), inopia, egestas, necessitas, mendicitas, indigentia, penuria, res familiaris exigua: — (calamity), res adverse, miserie; calamitas: (danger), periculum, discrimen. — *A friend in need is a friend indeed, is amicus est, qui in re dubia juvat; is amicus est, qui te juvat ubi res est opus. — Need makes the old rife trot, durum telum necessitas. — He said he had need of many things, dicebat multa sibi opus esse. — You make a bawling when there is need of silence; when you ought to speak you say nothing, cum tacito opus est, clamās; cum loqui convenit, obmutescis. — In case of need, if need be, si opus or usus fuerit; si usus veniat; si res postulârit. — He*

says he will not do it unless he stand in need, nisi necessario facturum negat. — They stand not much in need of admonition, non magnopere admonitionem desiderant. — ¶ Needs (necessaries), res necessariae. — ¶ To do his needs, alvum levare; to go to, &c., ad requisita naturæ discedere.

NEEDS, *adv.* by using necesse, oportet, and the like; also by necessario; ex necessitate. — I must needs do it, mihi hoc necesse est facere. — I must needs write, necesse habeo scribere. — I must needs, oportet me. — I must needs speak, non possum non dicere. — If you must needs do it, why do it then, si certum est facere, facias. — It must needs be so, fieri aliter non potest.

TO NEED (*have need of, want*), egeo, indigeo, careo; desidero; opus est mihi aliquid or aliquā re: (*require, &c.*), necesse est, oportet, opus est, est quod or cur. — We need not look for more, nihil nobis præterea requirendum est. — I need not tell you, nihil attinet dicere. — You need not fear, non est quod timeas.

NEEDFUL, opportunus, necessarius; opus, indeel. — It is needful, expedit, convenit. — Very needful, pernecessarius; peropus, indeel.

NEEDFULNESS, necessitas.

NEEDLESS, supervacaneus, supervacuus, superfluus, inutilis. — I hope witesses are needless, spero non egere testibus.

NEEDLESSLY, inutiliter, intempestive.

NEEDLESSNESS, inutilitas.

NEEDY, egeus, egenus, indigens, indigus, inops.

NEEDINESS, egestas, inopia, indigentia, penuria.

NEEDLE, acus. — The eye of a needle, acus foramen. — A pack-needle, acus sarcinaria. — A mariner's needle, acus magnetica. — Needle-work (embroidery), opus Phrygium. — To work needle-work, acu pingere. — Wrought with needle-work, acu pictus. — A garment of needle-work, vestis acu picta. — A needle-case, theca acubus servandis. — A needle-maker, acum faber. — To sew with a needle, acu snere. — To thread a needle, filum in acum conjicere.

NEER. See Never.

NEFARIOUS, nefarius, impius, sceleratus, sceleratus.

NEGATION, negatio.

NEGATIVE, negans, negandi vim habens.

NEGATIVE, NEGATORY, s. repulsa. — It was posssed or was carried against him in the negative, repulsam accepit or tulit.

NEGATIVELY, negando.

NEGLECT, v. negligo, omitto. — You neglect yourself, tui es negligens; te non curas.

NEGLECT, s. negligentia, neglectus; incuria; aspernatio.

NEGLECTFUL. See Negligent.

NEGLECTFULLY, negligenter, indiligenter.

NEGLECTING, neglectus, neglectio.

NEGLENCE, neglectus, negligentia, incuria, indiligentia; lentitudo.

NEGLENT, negligens, indiligens, incuriosus. — A negligent person, ignavus, remissus, oscitans. — To be negligent, negligo, indormio. — I have been so long negligent in due respect to that man, in isto homine colendo tam indormivi diu. — They have been negligent, cessatum est.

NEGLENTLY, negligenter, indiligenter, segniter, oscitante, remisse, incuriose, ignave, nequiter; perfunctorie, Petron. — To dispute negligently, lentius disputare. — To hear negligently, supinā aure audire.

NEGOTIATE (*traffic*), negotiorum mercaturarum exercere. — To negotiate an affair, negotium aliquod administrare, curare, procurare, gerere. — Negotiated, administratus, etc. transactus.

NEGOTIATING (*trafficking*), negotiatio.

NEGOTIATION, NEGOTIATING (*of an affair*), rei administratio, curatio, procuratio. — To finish a negotiation successfully, ex sententiā negotia conficere. — To enter into a negotiation, administrationem rei incipere. — They will shortly enter into negotiations of peace, colloquia de transigenda pace brevi habenda sunt.

NEGOTIATOR (*manager*) of an affair, rei

alicujus administrator, curator, procurator: (*traffic*), negotiator

NEGRO, Æthiops, Maurus.

NEIGH, hinnio, hinnitum edere or tollere. — after, adhinnio. — The neighing bird, anthus.

NEIGHING, hinnitus.

NEIGHBOR, vicinus; accola, finitimus, (*borderer*). — A next neighbor, proximus. — This old man is our next neighbor, de proximo est hic senex. — To be a neighbor, vicinum esse, in propinquo habitare.

NEIGHBORHOOD, vicinia; vicinitas, propinquitas, proximitas: (*neighbors*), vicinitas, vicini.

NEIGHBORING people, town, &c. finitimus populus, vicinum oppidum.

NEIGHBORLY, *adj.* vicinis conveniens or dignus; humanus, officiosus; familiaris.

NEIGHBORLY, *adv.* ut decet vicinum; more vicinorum, benigne, commode, familiariter.

NEITHER, *adj.* neuter. — The votes go on neither side, neutro inclinatur suffragia. — We take neither part, a neutra parte statumus. — He takes neither part, utrisque æquus est. — They are moved neither way, in neutram partem moventur.

NEITHER, *conj.* nec, neque. — Now a-days we can neither endure our faults nor our remedies, his temporibus nec vitia nostra, nec remedia, pati possumus. — I neither bid you nor forbid you, ego neque te jubeo, neque vcto. — What! not yet neither? an nondum etiam? — Neither way, neutro.

NEOPHYTE (*probationer*), novitius, tiro.

NEPHEW, fratris or sororis filius.

NEPHRITIC, renum dolore or morbo laborans.

NEPOTISM, studium cognatos fovendi et angendi; nepotismus.

NEPTUNE, Neptunus.

NERVE, nervus. — A little nerve, nervulus.

NERVOUS disease, morbus nervorum remissione ortus. — ¶ (*foreible*), nervosus; vibrans. — A nervous discourse, oratio nervosa.

NERVOUSLY, nervose (*e. g.* dicere).

NESCIENCE, ignorantia.

NEST, nidus; avium cubile. — A little nest, nidulus. — A wasp's nest, vesparum nidulus. — A nest of boxes or drawers, nidi, pl. — A nest of thieves, furum grex. — A nest-egg, ovum in nido relictum.

TO NEST (*build or make a nest*), nidifico, nidulor; nidum facere, construere.

TO NESTLE, se in nido condere or reponere. — To nestle about, in omnes partes versari. — A nestler about, inquietus, irrequietus.

NESTLING (*bird*), avicula recens ovo exilusa.

NET. — Fish-net, rete; funda, jaculum, (*casting net*); vericulum, evericulum, (*drag-net, seine*). — Net for birds and beasts, rete; plaga (*toils for larger beasts; poet. casses*). — Net for the hair, reticulum. — A net-bag, reticulum. — The mesh of a net, retis macula. — Made like a net, reticulatus. — A net-maker, retium fabricator. — To cast a net, rete jacere. — To set or spread nets, retia or plagas pandere or tendere. — Men do not set a net for a hawk, non rete accipitri tenditur. — To take in a net, irretio (*prop. and fig.*). — To fall into a net, in plagas cadere or incidere. — Net-work, opus reticulatum. — To make a net, rete or reticulum texere. — To give a thing the form of a net, aliquid in formam retis redigere.

NETTING, opus reticulatum.

NET, *adj.* solidus. — Net price, pretium solidum. — produce, reditus solidus. — Net weight, simplicis rei pondus.

NETHER, inferior. — Nethermost, infimus.

NETTLE, urtica; urtica urens (L.). — Blad or dead, lamium. — Stinking dead, urtica foetida. — Sea nettle, urtica marina. — The nettle-room, erica urticaria. — The sting of a nettle, urticae uredo.

TO NETTLE, uro, pungo; bilem alicui movere, irritare aliqueum. — A nettling discourse, oratio mordax.

NETTLING, stimulatio.

NEUTER, NEUTRAL, medius, neutrius partis; partium studio vacans; otiosus. — To stand neuter, neutri parti se adungere; medium se gerere. — When Pompey debated how to behave towards such as stood neuter, consultante autem Pompeio de mediis ac neutram partem sequentibus, Suet. — The neuter gender, genus neutrum. — A neuter noun, nomen neutrale.

NEUTRALITY, neutrius partis or neutrarum partium studium; quies, otium. — Though they had observed a strict neutrality, quum se ab omni bellorum contagione removerent, Flor. — By neutrality, medium se gerendo.

NEVER (*at no time*), nunquam, non unquam; nullo tempore: ad Græcas calendas. — And never, nec unquam. — They can seldom or never know, raro unquam possunt scire. — Can you never be satisfied? nunquamne expleri potes? — So as it never had been before, quod alias nunquam. — Never heard of till now, ante hoc tempus inauditum. — Never deny it, ne nega. — Would I may never live, ne vivam, ne sim salvus. — And never more than now, et nunc cum maxime. — Now or never, nullum erit tempus, hoc omisso. — Never too old to learn, nulla ætas ad perdiscendum sera est. — Never before, antehac nunquam, nunquam ante hunc diem; unne primum; nunquam antea. — Never after, nunquam post. — Never ceasing, assiduus, continuus. — Never failing, certus; firmus; fidelis; fidus. — ¶ Never a, nullus, etc. — There is never a day almost, but that he comes, dies fere nulla est, quin veniat. — Never a ship was lost, ne una quidem navis amissa est. — Never a whit, nihil quicquam, ne minimum quidem. — ¶ Never the, nihil. — He came never the sooner for that, illa causa nihilo citius venit. — Never the more, nihil magis. — He is never the more within for that, nihilo magis intus est. — You will be never the nearer or never the better, nihil promoveris. — ¶ Never so, may be variously rendered, according to these examples. — Though they be never so great, etiam si maximi sint. — If they seem never so little to like it, si paullum modo ostendant sibi placere. — If never so little should escape you, I should be ruined, si paullulum modo quid te fingerit, ego periero. — Were my poverty never so great, quanta quanta mea paupertas esset. — Be they never so many, quantumcumque numerus adhibeatur. — If you bid me never so much, si jubeas maxime. — If she be never so much akin, si cognata est maxime. — If I could never so faint, si maxime vellem. — If any thing, though never so small a matter be found, si quælibet vel minima res repeririatur. — Never so well, vel optime. — Be it never so little, quantumcumque id sit; quamlibet parum sit. — Be the price never so great, quanti quanti ematur. — Though he were never so base a fellow, ut homo turpissimus esset. — If you do amiss never so little, si tantillum peccaris. — In never so great a company, in quantalibet multitudine. — Though they be never so little out of time, quamvis paullulum discrepent. — Never so great, ut ut maximus. — Never so often, usque. — I will not tell you, though you ask me never so often, non dicam, licet usque me rogetis, Mart. — Never so shameful, foedissimus, turpissimus.

NEVERTHELESS, nihilo minus, nihilo secius; tamen. — Which things may nevertheless be done, though I should be absent, quæ nihilo minus, ut ego absim, confici possunt. — Nevertheless, he taught many, nihilo secius, plurimos docuit.

NEW, novus (*that has not been before; uncommon, unheard of; before untried*); recens (*but lately come into existence, fresh*); inauditus (*unheard of*); insolitus (*unwonted*); integer (*unworn*). — New tricks, new projects, fallacia alia aliam trudit. — New lords, new laws, novus rex, nova lex. — Pretty new or somewhat new, novellus. — A new beginner, tiro. — New things, nova, pl. — New cheese, caseus recens or inustus. — A new man, defec-

catis moribus homo, moribus immutatus, ad frugem conversus. — *The new moon.* (See *Moon.*) — *New beer or new wine, mustum.* — *The new year, annus incipiens or iniens.* — *New year's day, primus incipientis anni dies; Calendæ Januariæ.* — *A new year's gift, strenua.* — *New-fangled, nuper inventus or in modum inductus.* — *To be new-fangled, novitatis esse studiosum.* — *To make new, novo, innovo.* — *again, instauro, redintegro, renovo, reficio.* — *To grow new, integrasco.* — *To new-coin, numum iterum or rursus cudere, percutere, ferire, signare.* — *New-coined words, verba commentitia, novata, ficta.* — *To new-mould, de novo formare.* — *To new-vamp, reconcinno, reficio, resarcio; restituo.* — *New, denuo, de or ab integro.*

NEWLY, nove; (*lately*), nuper, nuperime.

NEWNESS, novitas; insolentia.

NEWS, res novæ; fama, rumor; nuntius; commonly after a neuter, by the genit. novi. — *What news? quid novi? quid portas?* — *Is there any news? num quidnam novi?* — *No news, nihil novi.* — *There was no news yet come, nulla adhuc fama venerat.* — *This is news to me, nunc demum isthæc nata oratio.* — *As soon as the news was known, quâ re nuntiata.* — *No news of the Parthians, altum de Parthis silentium.* — *At the very first news of his arrival, ipso statim adventu sui nuntio, Flor.* — *Before the news of Titurius's death was come, nondum ad eam famâ de Titurii morte perlata, Cæs.* — *There being scarce any left to carry the news, vix nuntius cædis relictis, Liv.* — *Good news, nuntius bonus, jucundus, exoptatus.* — *Bad, nuntius acerbus, malus, tristis.* — *Mortifying, res calamitosa or luctuosa.* — *A news-monger, nova quæque captans or venans.* — *To bring news, nuntio, renuntio; nuntium afferre.* — *A news-paper, acta (diurna or publica).*

NEWT, stellio, lacerta.

NEXT, *adj.* proximus, citimus; finitimus, vicinus; secundus ab aliquo. — *One that knows not the next town, vicinâ nescius urbis.* — *The moon is next the earth, citima terris est luna.* — *The next year these were consuls, insequens annus hos habuit consules.* — *You shall be next to him, tu eris alter ab illo.* — *That part of Cappadocia which is next to Cilicia, Cappadociæ pars ea quæ Ciliciam attingit.* — *I was the next man to him, lateri cius adharebam.* — *He is the next to be born, proxima (acc.) sorte tenet lucis loca, Virg.* — *So that he was reckoned the next man to Sylla, ut secundus a Syllâ haberetur.* — *The next day or day after, postridie; postero, sequente or proximo die.* — *The next day after, Chremes came to me, venit Chremes postridie ad me.* — *He invited him to supper against the next day, in posterum or sequentem diem ad cœnam invitavit.* — *The next day after that, postridie ejus diei.* — *Next of kin, proximus genere.* — *The next to the last, proximus a postremo.*

NEXT, *adv.* deinde, deinceps. — *First they take away concord, next equity, primum concordiam tollunt, deinde æquitatem.* — *We are next to speak of the order of things, deinceps de ordine rerum dicendum est.* — *¶ Next after, next to, juxta, proxime, secundum.* — *Next to the gods, it is in your power, juxta deos in tuâ manu est.* — *The most learned man next to Varro, homo juxta Varronem doctissimus.* — *Next to learning it is the hardest art, secundum literas difficillimum est artificium.*

NIB (*bill*), rostrum. — *¶ The nib of a pen, pennæ cuspis, calamî scriptorii crena.* — *A hard or soft nibbed pen, penna cuspidè duriusculâ or molliori.*

TO NIBBLE, admordeo, carpo, rodo, arrodo. — *¶ Fig.* To nibble at a matter, rem leviter attingere.

NICE (*dainty*), delicatus, delicatulus, bellus, fastidiosus; (*exact*), accuratus, exquisitus. — *Be not more nice than wise, noli altum sapere.* — *A man of a nice judgment, vir subtilis or limati judicii.* — *A nice critic, exactor.* — *To be or grow nice or effeminate, remollesco, effe-*

minor. — *To make nice, mollio; luxu frangere.* — *Made nice or effeminate, effeminatus, luxu perditus.* — *¶ (ticklish, dangerous), periculosus, lubricus; (hard to be pleased), difficilis, morosus.*

NICELY (*delicately*), delicate, effeminate, molliter, belle; (*exactly*), accurate, exquisitè; subtiliter.

NICENESS, NICETY (*over-delicacy*), molli-tia, molli-ties; (*exactness*), accuratio, subtilitas. — *Nicety of work, operis elegantia, opus exquisitum, elegans artificium.* — *of language or style, orationis concinnitas or elegantia.* — *¶ Niceties (dainties), cupidie, cibi delicati or exquisiti.* — *Tables covered with niceties, mensæ exquisitissimis cibis exstructæ.*

NICHE (*for a statue*), ædicula.

NICK (*notch*), incisura. — *¶ In the nick of time, commode, opportune, in ipso temporis articulo.*

To NICK (*notch*), incido. — *¶ To nick a business, opportune or in ipso temporis articulo rem aliquam aggredi.* — *He nicked the matter to a nicety, rem acn tetigit.*

NICKNAME, nomen jocularè; nomen or cognomen infame.

To NICKNAME, alicui nomen jocularè dare; alicui contumeliæ causâ cognomen dare; alicuius joculariter or contumeliose appellare.

NIECE, fratris or sororis filia.

NIGGARD, avarus, parvus, sordidus, illiberalis.

NIGGARDISH, *ad rem attentior.*

NIGGARDLY, *adj.* parvus, avarus, sordidus, tenax, malignus. — *Very, præparvus.*

NIGGARDLY, *adv.* parce, maligne, illiberaliter.

NIGGARDLINESS, avaritia, parsimonia; sordes, illiberalitas.

NIGH, *adj.* vicinus, propinquus, proximus: — *adv.* prope, juxta, propter, secundum. — *Well nigh, propemodum.* — *He was well nigh cast away, ille vix tandem e periculo evasit.* — *The standing corn was now nigh ripe, seges prope jam matura erat.* — *You write too nigh together, tu nimis anguste scribis.* — *To be nigh, adsum, prope adesse.* — *Death being nigh at hand, ingruente fato.* — *To draw nigh to, appropinquo, insto, prope adesse.* — *And now winter drew nigh or was near at hand, jamque hiems appropinquabat.* (See *Approach.*) — *¶ Nigher, propior.* — *You shall be never the nigher, nihil efficies or promoveris.* — *¶ Nighest, proximus.*

NIGHT, nox; tenebræ (*darkness*). — *He demanded a night's time to consider of it, noctem sibi ad deliberandum postulavit.* — *A little before night, sub noctem.* — *Thou art in my sight day and night, ante oculos dies noctesque versaris.* — *Night caught him, nox eum oppressit.* — *It was late at night when I came, multâ nocte veni.* — *The night before the day of the murder, eâ nocte cui illuxit dies cædis.* — *The night draws on, nox appetit.* — *It grows towards night, advesperascit.* — *To have a good night, bene quiescere.* — *To bid or wish one a good night's rest, alicui bonam quietem precari.* — *Good night! molliter cubes! salve! vale!* — *To sit up late at night, ad multam noctem vigilare.* — *A staying up all night, pervigiliatio; pervigilium.* — *To be up all night, noctem pervigilare.* — *To spend the night in a place, pernoctare aliquo loco; at one's house, apud aliquem; (where we cannot do otherwise), in aliquo loco manere.* — *To study by night, lucubro.* — *For a whole night long, per totam noctem.* — *Continuing all night, pernox.* — *At mid-night, in the dead of the night, mediâ nocte; nocte intempestâ; nocte concubiâ; nocte silenti.* — *By night, nocte; noctu.* — *By night and day, noctu diuque, noctu et interdiu, noctu ac die.* — *Their minds are tormented night and day, noctes diesque exeduntur animi eorum.* — *The night far spent, nox adulta.* — *To-night, this night, hæc nocte.* — *Night by night, night after night, in singulas noctes, quot noctibus.* — *The space of two, three nights, binoc-tium, trinoc-tium.* — *Of the night, nocturnus.* — *The still of the night, noctis silentium.* — *A dark night, nox cæca, opaca, caliginosa, Tartarea.* — *A moonlight night, nox lunâ illustris or*

illustrata. — *A starlight night, nox illustris sideribus.* — *A night-brawler, qui alios noctu turbat.* — *The night-dew, ros nocturnus.* — *Night-dress, vestis nocturna.* — *cap, calantica nocturna.* — *shirt, subucula cubicularis.* — *A night-walker, tenebrio, lucifugus, noctivagus.* — *Night-watch, vigilæ: vigiles nocturni.* — *A night crow or raven, nycticorax (L.).* — *A night-man, foricarum purgator; foricarius.* — *The night-mare, night-hag, ephialtes; incubo, Tertull.* — *Night-shade (herb), solanum (L.).* — *Great or deadly, solanum lethale.* — *Sleepy, solanum somnificum.* — *A night-spell, precandi formula nocturna.*

NIGHTINGALE, lusciniâ; philomela; ædon, Sen. — *Nightingale-like, philomelam æmulans; clare modulans.* — *The river nightingale, alcyon minor.*

NIGHTLY, singulis noctibus: — nocturnus; noctu.

NILLY, æris et cadmiæ favillæ.

NIMBLE, agilis, celer, pernix, velox, expeditus; levis. — *To be too nimble for a person, alicuius celeritate superare or vincere.* — *Nimble-witted, argutus, sagax.*

NIMBLENESS, agilitas, pernicitas, velocitas, alacritas.

NIMBLY, agiliter, perniciter, velociter, expeditè.

NINE, novem; noveni. — *Nine glasses, ter terni cyathi.* — *Of nine, novenarius.* — *Nine times, novies.* — *Nine o'clock, nona hora.* — *The nine at cards, say enneas.* — *The nine and twentieth, undetrigesimus.* — *Nine and thirty, undequadragesima.* — *Thirty-nine times, undequadragesies.* — *Forty-nine, undequinquaginta.* — *Forty-ninth, undequinquagesimus.* — *Fifty-nine, undesexaginta.* — *Fifty-ninth, undesexagesimus.* — *Eighty-nine, undenonaginta.* — *Ninety-nine, undecentum.* — *Of nine days, novendialis.* — *Nine-pins, conorum lus.* (See *Bowl.*) — *Nine hundred, nongenti, noningenti.* — *Nine hundred times, noningenties.*

NINETEEN, novendecim, undeviginti. — *The nineteenth, undevigesimus, declmus nonus.*

NINETY, nonaginta. — *Of ninety, nonagenarius.* — *Ninety times, nonagies.*

NINETIETH, nonagesimus.

NINTH, nonus. (See also under *Nine*.) — *The ninth part, a Ninth, nona (pars).* — *For the ninth time, nonum.*

NINTHY, nono.

NIP (*pluck*), vello, vellico; extremis digitis, unguibus, etc. stringere. — *To nip or cut away or off, seco, deseco, reseco.* — *To nip cruelly, fodico.* — *Nipped, vellicatus, morsus.* — *To nip with the teeth, dentibus stringere.* — *¶ To nip (taunt), uro, mordeo.* — *¶ To nip (as cold), uro, aduro.* — *To be nipped in the bud, in germine uri; spe conceptâ decidere.* (See *Bud.*) — *The conspiracy of Scribonianus against Claudius was nipped in the bud, Scriboniani contra Claudium incepta simul audita et coercita, Tac.*

NIP, NIPPING, vellicatio; compressio; morsus, morsiuncula.

NIPPERS, forceps.

NIPPING, *adj.* mordax. — *Nipping cold weather, cælum prægelidum, præfrigidum, præfrigidum.* — *A nipping pest, dictetrium.*

NIPPINGLY, salse.

NIPPLE, papilla.

NIT, lens.

NITRE, nitrum.

NITROUS, NITRY, nitrosus, nitratus. — *A place where nitre is found, nitraria.*

NO, *adj.* nullus, non ullus; nemo with genit. or de or ex; in some cases by non (as, on the high sea no snow falls, nives in alto non cadunt; they had no honey, mel non habebant; I bring you no very agreeable news, non jucundissimum nuntium vobis afferro). — *I make no question but, &c., nullus or non dubito, quin, etc.* — *We can do the state no good, nihil possumus opitulari reipublicæ.* — *I think there is no honesty at all in it, id vero neutiquam honestum esse arbitror.* — *I have no time now, non est mihi otium nunc.* — *He put them in no small fear, non minimum terroris incussit eis.* — *Are you no better? an nihil in melius proficis? No hard matter, res haud difficilis.* — *I entreat you to suffer no wrong*

eo *be done them*, ne quam patiari injuri-
am fieri, a te peto. — *See that no wrong
be done me*, officias nequid mihi fiat in-
juriæ. — *He wanted no good will*, illi stu-
dium non defuit. — *No pains, no gains*,
dii laboribus omnia vendunt; qui fugit
inolani, fugit farinam. — *There is no jus-
tice in it*, justitiâ vacat. — *No body, no
man, no one, nemo, nemo omnium, nul-
lus. — Nobody but I, ego vero solus. —
There was nobody at home then but I*, unus
tum domi eram. — *He said there was one,
and no more, unum aiebat, præterea non
minem. — By no means, in no case, in no
wise, nequaquam, haudquaquam, nullo
pacto, nullo modo. — By no manner of
means, minime gentium, nihil minus. —
No more, nihil amplius or ultra. — To
these things I returned no more in writing,
but, &c.*, ad hæc ego rescripsi nihil am-
plius, quam, etc. — *To say no more, ne
quid ultra dicam. — I see no more hope of
safety left, spem reliquam nullam video
salutis. — There were no more but five,
quinque omnino fuerunt. — I desire no
more, sat habeo. — To say no worse, ut
levissime dicam. — No less than any of
you, non minus quam vestrum quivis.
— With no less eloquence than freedom,
pari eloquentiâ ac libertate. — I will say
no worse of him, nolo in illum gravius
dicere. — To no purpose, frustra. — No-
where, nusquam, nullo loco.*

NO, *ad. noli, minime. — No, not in the
least thing, ne minimâ quidem re. — No
not he himself could have persuaded me*, ne
ipse quidem mihi persuasisset. — *¶ (as
a negative answer)*, see *Nay*.

NOBLE (*illustrious, splendid*), nobilis,
generosus; illustris, insignis, clarus,
splendidus, amplus, celsus: (*generous,
free*), generosus, liberalis, munificus:
(*stately*), magnificus; excelsus. — *Very,
pernobilis. — The noblest persons are
to be chosen priests, deligendi ad sacer-
dotia viri amplissimi. — Noble acts,
gesta præclara; facinora magna, memo-
rabilia. — Noble courage, animi magni-
tudo. — Noble hearts, pectora generosa.
— Of noble stock, genere nobilis, illustri
familiâ ortus, natalibus clarus. — The
noble parts of the body, partes corporis
principes or vitales. — To make noble
(*prop.*), dare alicui nobilitatem, aliquem
recipere in nobilitatem ordinem or nobili-
um ordini ascribere: (*fig.*), nobilito,
orno, illustro.*

NOBLEMAN, homo nobilis or generosus;
vir amplissimus. — *Noblemen, nobiles,
optimates; nobilitas.*

NOBLEWOMAN, femina nobilis.

NOBLENES, nobilitas, claritas, splendor.
— *of soul, magnanimitas, excelsitas
animi et magnitudo, animi nobilitas;
generositas.*

NOBLY, generose, magnifice, anguste,
præciare, splendide.

NOBILITY, nobilitas, claritas, celsitudo,
dignitas, honestas. — *¶ The nobility,
nobiles, nobilitas; proceres, patricii.*

NOCTURNAL, nocturnus.

NOD (*bend the head*), nuto. — *To nod to,
annuo, adinto. — To nod (sleep), dor-
mio.*

Nod, s. nutus.

NODDING, nutatio, capitis nutus.

NODDLE, occipitium.

NODE (*knot*), nodus, tuber.

NOGGIN, cotyla, hemina, lagena.

NOISE (*loud sound*), sonus; crepitus;
strepitus; clamor: — (*report*), fama,
rumor. — *At the noise they came together,
ad clamorem convenerunt. — The year
passes away without any noise, nulloque
sono convertitur annus, Col. — Let them
see without making a noise, tacite spec-
tent. — A little or whispering noise, sus-
surris. — A shrill noise, stridor. — The
noise of thunder, fragor. — To make a
noise, strepo, obstrepo; crepo, concro-
po; strepitum edere. — They make a
noise in the hive, in alveo strepunt. —
To make a great noise, perstrepo. — on
all sides, circumstrepo. — To make a
mournful or dismal noise, lugubrius so-
nare. — Without noise, silens, tacitus. —
Making a noise, obstrepens, fremens,
fremebundus. — Making a noise on high,
altisonus (*poet.*). — Making a noise with
screams, undisonus (*poet.*).*

To Noise abroad, vulgo, divulgo, pervul-

go; prædico, concebro. — *It is noised
abroad, rumor est, rumor incidit, fama
percrebuit.*

NOISELESS, silens, tacitus; sine clamore.

NOISY, strepens, fremens; tumultuosus;
clamosus, rixosus.

NOISINESS, clamor.

NOISOME (*hurtful*), nocens, noxius:
(*foul*), teter, gravis, graveolens; mo-
lestus.

NOISOMELY, graviter, noxie, tetre.

NOISOMENESS, fœtor, spurcities.

NOLITION, repugnantia; nolle.

NOMADIC, by *genit.* nomadum. — *people,
nomades.*

NOMENCLATOR, nomenclator.

NOMENCLATURE (*vocabulary*), nomen-
clatura.

NOMINAL, nominalis, ad nomen perti-
nens. — *king, rex nomine tantum.*

NOMINALLY (*in name*), nomine; (*in pre-
tence*), verbo.

NOMINATE, nomino, appello, nuncupo,
designo. — *To nominate a dictator, dicta-
torem dicere, Liv.*

NOMINATING, **NOMINATION**, nominatio,
appellatio, nuncupatio, designatio.

NOMINATIVE case, casus nominandi,
casus nominativus or rectus.

NONAGE, infantia, ætas nondum adulta,
ætas papillaris, anni pupillares.

NONAPPEARANCE, desertum vadi-
monium.

NONCE. — *For the nonce, de industriâ;
datâ or deditâ operâ; consulto.*

NONCOMPLIANCE, recusatio; contu-
macia.

NONCONFORMIST, qui se ecclesiæ le-
ge stabilitæ non conformat.

NONCONFORMITY, recusatio se ecclesiæ
stabilitæ conformandi.

NONE, nullus, non ullus. — *Without
these things man's life could have been
none at all, sine his vita hominis omni-
no nulla esse potuisset. — None under-
stands me, non intelligor mihi. — I love
none but you, te unum diligo. — He is
none of the best, homo non probatissi-
mus. — Such an artist as none is able to
come near him, artifex longe citra æmul-
lum. — None almost invited him to his
house, domum suam istum non fere
quisquam vocabat. — You are none of
our company, non es nostri gregis. —
This happens to none but a wise man, soli
hoc contingit sapienti. — There is none
but knaves, nemo est qui nesciat. — None
but a fool would run into mischief, quod
cavere possis, stultum est admittere. —
There are none without faults, sine vitiis
nemo nascitur. — It is none of my fault,
non est culpa mea.*

NONENTITY, non esse. — *A nonentity,
quod non est; nihil.*

NONES, nonæ, pl.

NONPAREIL letter, typorum genus mi-
nutissimum.

NONPERFORMANCE. — *To be guilty
of a nonperformance of duty, officio de-
esse; — of promises, promissis non sta-
re; fidem fallere or violare.*

NONPAYMENT, in case of, si non solve-
rit. — *The nonpayment of a debt, nomen
non solutum.*

NONPLUS, incitas, in acc. pl.

To Nonplus (*put a man to a nonplus*), ad
incitas redigere.

NONRESIDENT, non residens, a mune-
re nimis diu absens.

NONRESIDENCE, absentia a munere, ab-
sentia illicita.

NONRESISTANCE, non repugnantia.

NONSENSE, absurde dictum or factum;
ineptiæ, nugæ.

NONSENSICAL, absurdus, absonus, inept-
us, insulsus.

NONSENSICALLY, absurde, ridicule.

NONSENSICALNESS, insulsiitas; ineptiæ, pl.

NONSUIT, litis desertio.

NONTERM, justitium; feriæ, pl.

NOODLE, stultus, hebes.

NOOK, angulus; recessus. — *A close
nook, latebra.*

NOON, **NOONTIDE**, merities, tempus
meridianum. — *Of noon, meridianus. —
Before noon, antemeridianus. — The
forenoon, tempus antemeridianum. —
Afternoon (adj.), pomeridianus. — The
afternoon, tempus pomeridianum. — To
sleep at noon, meridor.*

NOOSE, laqueus. — *To run one's self into*

a noose, se illaqueare or laqueo impli-
care.

To Noose, illaqueo, irretio. — *Noosed, il-
laqueatus, irretitus, laqueo captus or
impeditus.*

NOR, nec, neque.

NORTH, septentriones; regio aquilona-
ris. — *The north wind. (See Wind.) —
The north pole, septentrio, axis aquilo-
naris. — The north star, septentrio.*

NORTHERLY, **NORTHERN**, in septentriones
spectans, ad septentriones vergens;
aquilonaris.

NORTHWARDS, ad septentriones (versus).

NOSE, nasus. — *Flat, nasus sinus or col-
lisus. — Aquiline, nasus aduncus. — The
tip of the nose, nares primores. — The
gristle, cartilago narium. — A good (keen)
nose, nasus sagax; nares acutæ. — A
dog of a good nose, canis sagax. — One
that has a good nose, nasutus. — Follow
your nose, viâ rectâ tendas. — To lead
one by the nose, aliquem ad aliquid agen-
dum or credendum facile inducere. —
To thrust one's nose into other men's af-
fairs, se rebus aliorum immiscere or in-
terponere. — To speak through the nose,
naribus velut ocellis loqui. — To lead
before a person's nose, or before his eyes,
incedere per ora magnifice. — To tell or
count noses, capita numerare, numerum
præsentium recensere. — To wipe the
nose, nasum emungere. — A wiping of
the nose, emunctio. — To root with the
nose, cœnum rostro fodere. — *Nose-band,
vinculum nasi. — Nose-bleed, narium
sanguis, profluvium sanguinis e naribus:
(herb), millefolium. — Nose-smart, nas-
turtium.**

To Nose, odoror.

Nosed. — *Flat-nosed, sinus. — Hawk-nosed,
camurus. — Hook-nosed, nasi adunci.*

NOSEGAY, florum fasciculus. — *To make up
into a nosegay, flores in fasciculum colli-
gare. — To smell to a nosegay, flores ad
nares admovere.*

NOSTRILS, nares. — *Great or wide, nares
patulæ.*

NOT is generally rendered into Latin by
non or ne, yet sometimes by other words
and phrases, according to the following
examples: — by non (as, I do not doubt
but, &c.), non dubito, quin, etc. — *Ought
I not to have known it beforehand? nonne
oportuit præscisse me antea? — Did I not
say it would fall out so? annon dixi hoc
esse futurum? — by nihil (as, you have
not used any circumlocution, nihil circui-
tione usus es. — You regard not my po-
eas, nihil mea carmina curas) — by ne
(as, do not, I pray you, deny it me, obse-
cro, ne nega. — That I may not do any
hurt, ut nequid obsum. — Not even he, ne
ille quidem) — by haud (as, I know not
whether you would say so, haud scio an
ita dicas) — by minus (as, it is not fif-
teen days ago, minus quindecim dies
sunt. — Things go not well with them,
quibus res sunt minus secundæ. — But
if not, sin minus) — by nec, neque, (as,
not long after, nec ita multo post. — For
I cannot deny this, neque enim hoc ne-
gare possum. — And not, nec, neque;
but see *And*) — by ne non (as, you are
afraid it should not be of any long conti-
nuance, ne non diuturnum sit futurum,
times) — by ut (as, I fear I cannot, vereor
ut possim) — Particular phrases. Do
not think that I had rather, noli putare
me maluisse. — Not so often as I used,
rarius quam solebam. — If you had not
rather, nisi si mavis. — Why may you not
desire these things? quidni hæc cupias?
— Not as it was before, contra atque an-
tea fuerat. — Not to be tedious, ne lon-
gus sim. — Not at all, nullo modo, ne-
quâquam, ne minimâ quidem ex parte.
— I do not at all agree to that, nullo mo-
do prorsus assentior. — Not at all his
equal, omnino illi nequâquam par. —
That is no friendship at all, nequâquam
ista amicitia est. — Yet they are not at
all to be compared to the ladies and disci-
pline of Lyeurgus, tamen, ne minimâ
quidem ex parte Lyeurgi legibus et disci-
pline conferendi sunt. — Believing
there was no treachery at all, nihil doli
subesse credens. — Marcellus not at all
daunted at so terrible a defeat, Marcellus
nihil admodum tantâ clade territus. —
Not yet, nondum. — He was not yet gone*

over the river, nondum flumen translerat. — *Not so*, minime, neutiquam, nequaquam. — *Not so much as one*, ne unus quidem, nemo unus. — *Not to care whether one sink or swim*, susque deque ferre or habere; nihil pensi habere.

NOTABLE (*considerable, remarkable*), illustris, insignis, spectabilis, eximius, egregius; nobilis: *sometimes by a superl.* — *This notable thing happened to the city*, hoc memorandum contigit urbi. — *Let your notable virtue appear*, virtutis tue lumen eluceat. — *A notable scholar*, doctissimus. — *Very notable*, perinsignis, perillustis. — *A notable liar*, mendacissimus. — *To be notable*, eniteo, enitesco, clareo. — *To make notable*, insignio, claro, nobilito.

NOTABLENESS, claritas, claritudo.

NOTABLY, insigniter, eximie, egregie; notabiliter.

NOTARY, scriba publicus; signator; scriba censualis. — *Done by a notary public*, in publicas tabulas relatus.

NOTATION, notatio.

NOTCH, incisura.

To NOTCH, incido; denticulo. — *To notch in a tally*, incisurâ factâ subnotare. — *To notch the hair*, comam inæqualiter tondere.

NOTCHING, incisio.

NOTE (*mark*), nota, signum. — *¶ (note of hand)*, chirographum. — *A note or bill of one's hand for payment of money*, cautio chirographi. — *¶ Bank-note*, tessera mensæ publicæ. — *¶ (musical note)*, tonus; *modus*: — (*in the book*), soni or vocis signum. — *To sing from notes*, ex libello canere. — *¶ To take down in short notes*, notis excipere. — *¶ The note (cry) of an animal*, vox. — *¶ (remark, annotation)*, annotatio. — *Notes or commentary*, commentarii or -a. — *A note-book*, libellus, commentarium. — *Loose, extemporary notes*, adversaria. — *¶ (small letter)*, epistolum, codicilli. — *¶ Of note (importance)*, notabilis, insignis, illustris, egregius, eximius, clarus, præclarus. — *Men of note*, homines clari, præclari, eximii, egregii, celebres, illustres, insignes, magni nominis. — *A man of some note*, homo paullo notior. — *Of little note*, obscurus, ignotus. — *To be of some note*, aliquid or aliquidem esse; *in aliquo numero esse*. — *Men of little or no note*, ignota capita, terræ filii. — *¶ To take note of*, animadverto, observo.

To NOTE (*make a mark*), noto, signo: (*observe*), noto, observo, animadverto. — *To note a thing down*, aliquid in libellum, etc. referre.

NOTED. — *A noted man*, vir genere, virtute, literis, etc. clarus, eximius, illustris.

NOTER (*observer*), observator, speculator.

NOTING (*observing*), notatio, annotatio, observatio.

NOTHING, nihil, nil, nihilum (*with a compar.*, nihilo); nulla res. — *Nothing at all*, prorsus nihil. — *You have nothing to do with it*, tua nihil refert. — *It is nothing to me*, nihil ad me attinet; *id mea minime refert*. — *Little or nothing*, non multum aut non omnino. — *He has nothing or is worth nothing*, omnibus rebus est nudus. — *If you have nothing*, *you will be esteemed as nothing*, assem habeas, assem valeas. — *Has there been nothing more between you?* numquidnam amplius tibi cum illâ fuit? — *I desired nothing more*, mihi nihil potius or antiquius fuit. — *They knew of nothing to reproach themselves with*, sibi nullius erant conscii culpe. — *He is nothing but skin and bones*, ossa atque pellis totus est. — *I have nothing to accuse your old age of*, non habeo quod accusem senectutem tuam. — *Nothing dries up sooner than tears*, lacrimâ nil citius arescit. — *They live upon nothing but honey*, melle solo vivunt. — *I will have nothing to do with you*, nihil mihi tecum erit. — *There is nothing can be said now*, which has not been said before, nullum est jam dictum, quod non dictum sit prius. — *Nothing venture, nothing have*, jacta est alea; non fit sine periculo facinus magnum et inemorabile. — *Of nothing comes nothing*, x nihilo nihil fit. — *For nothing*, gratis;

temere (*unreasonably, heedlessly*); sine causâ (*without cause*). — *He served for nothing*, servivit gratis. — *It is not for nothing*, that, &c., non temere est, quod, etc. — *To do a thing for nothing or without some reason*, temere aliquid facere. — *Good for nothing*, inutilis. — *A man good for nothing*, homo nihili; homo nequam, abjectus, vilis, infimus, telluris inutile pondus. — *Nothing worth*, vilis; nullius momenti or ponderis. — *Valued as nothing*, nihili, despicui or contemptui habitus. — *Nothing near so good, fine, courageous, &c.*, nequaquam tam bonus, splendidus, fortis, etc. — *To come or be brought to nothing*, ad nihilum recidere; *in nihilum occidere*; *in nihilum interire*. — *To make nothing of or do a thing with ease*, aliquid facile, expedite, prompte, nullo negotio facere: — (*slight*), contemno, despicio, contemptui or despicui habere: — (*not to understand*), parum or minime intelligere: — (*not to succeed*), parum succedere, nihil promovere.

NOTHINGNESS, nihilum; res nullius momenti.

NOTICE (*heed*), animadversio, observatio: — (*advice*), monitio, admonitio, communitio; monitum, admonitum; nuntius. — *To have notice of a thing*, de re aliqua certiores fieri, admoneri; aliquid rescire. — *Having notice of Caesar's coming*, certior factus de Cæsaris adventu. — *The first notice I had of it was from Aulus*, id primum audiavi ab Aulo. — *Before they could have any notice of what was intended*, priusquam, quid ageretur, sentire possent. — *I have the first notice of our misfortunes*, primus sentio mala nostra; primus rescisco omnia, Ter. — *To send or give notice of*, certiores facere de aliquâ re; nuntio; doceo; significo; defero, perfero; moneo, admono; edico. — *I will give you notice*, te certiores faciam. — *Dogs are kept in the Capitol, to give notice when thieves come*, canes aluntur in Capitolio, ut significant si fures venerint. — *Give notice before she is coming*, prænuntia hanc venturam. — *To take notice of* (*observe*), animadverto, observo, noto: (*bring up*), noto, commemoro, mentionem facere alicujus rei. — *You will take notice of his perfidiousness towards me*, illius in me perfidiam notabis. — *I took notice of his several motions*, omnes illius motus observavi. — *Your dignity causes persons to take notice of your actions*, dignitas tua facit, ut animadvertatur quicquid facias. — *There was no notice taken of that affair*, ejus rei mentio facta non est. — *To take notice of a person* (*salute him*), aliquem salutare, alicui salutem impertire. — *To take no notice of a person* (*not salute him*), aliquem insalutatum præterire. — *To take no notice* (*dissemble one's knowledge of*), rei or hominis alicujus notitiam dissimulare. — *To take no notice of* (*neglect*), negligo, contemno.

To NOTICE. See *to take Notice*.

NOTIFY (*make known, show, &c.*), significo, denuntio, declaro, monstro: (*inform*), certiores facere.

NOTIFICATION, NOTIFYING, significatio, declaratio, denuntiatio: edictum.

NOTION (*knowledge or understanding*), notio, cognitio; scientia, peritia: (*idea of a thing*), forma or species rei alicujus; prima et inchoata intelligentia, notitia: (*opinion*), opinio; sententia. — *We have a natural notion of a Deity* imprinted on our minds, naturalis atque insita est animis nostris Dei notio. — *I had a slight notion of those things before in my mind*, anteaceptam animo rerum illarum informationem habebam. — *And the neighborhood have a notion that he was likewise born there*, tenetque vicinitatem opinio, tanquam et natus ibi sit, Suet. — *If you think so*, you have no just notion of the way to glory, quod si ita putas, totam ignoras viam gloriæ, Cie. — *An obscure or confused notion*, cognitio obscura. — *A perfect notion of things*, rerum scientia perfecta or summa. — *Idle notions or silly conceits*, commenta mira; ineptiæ, nugæ.

NOTIONAL, cuius observator animo quædam species et informatio

NOTIONALLY, secundum notionem tantum.

NOTORIOUS, omnibus notus, notus et per omnes pervulgatus, manifestus, apertus, notus, cognitus, certus, eminens, nobilis, pervulgatus, perinsignis; famosus. — *It is very notorious*, res est nota et manifesta omnibus, or apud omnes pervulgata.

NOTORIOUSLY, manifeste, manifestò, aperte, perspicue, palam. — *This is notoriously known*, hanc rem omnes narrant or nemo nescit.

NOTORIOUSNESS, NOTORIETY, evidentia, perspicuitas, notitia alicujus rei pervulgata.

NOTWITHSTANDING (*nevertheless*), tamen, atamen; nihilominus, nihilo scius: — (*in spite of*), adversus; also in, (*as*, noscitantur tamen in [*notwithstanding*] tantâ deformitate); also by ablat. absol. from contemno or negligo: — (*although*), tamen, quamquam, etsi, licet; quamvis. — *Notwithstanding our fears*, etiamsi timidi essemus. — *Notwithstanding the danger*, etiam ut periculum sit. — *Notwithstanding my endeavors to the contrary*, me repugnante. — *Notwithstanding his age*, he is a fool, stultus est adversus ætatem.

NOUGHT, nihil. — *You will make nought of it*, nihil ages. — *I will have nought to do with you*, res tuas tibi habeto. — *You have nought to say against her*, cui tu nihil dicas vitii. — *Nought but his head is above water*, exstat capite solo ex aquâ. — *Where nought is to be had*, the king must lose his right, inops audacia tuta est; cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator. — *To come to nought*, ad nihilum redire, recidere, occidere; *in nihilum interire*; vanescere. — *Good deeds that will come to nought*, merita ad nihilum ventura. — *To set at naught*, nihili or pro nihilo pendere, putare, ducere, habere; contemno; contumacem esse adversus aliquid. — *I set them at nought*, ingrata ea habui atque irrita. — *¶ (zero)*, zero.

NOUN, nomen. — *without cases*, aptoton. — *of one case*, monoptoton. — *of two cases*, diptoton. — *of three cases*, triptoton.

NOURISH (*give nourishment to*), nutrio, alo, foveo, nutrico. — *The mind of man is nourished by learning*, mens hominis alitur discendo. — *To nourish one's grief*, dolorem fovere. — *He alone nourishes the whole family*, solus omnem familiam sustentat. — *You nourish a viper in your breast*, in viperam sub alâ nutries. — *To nourish* (*suckle*) one, ubera alicui præbere; aliquidem uberibus alere. — *To nourish or bring one up*, aliquid educare or educere; enutrire. — *Nourished*, altus, alitus, nutritus, enutritus, educatus, eductus. — *The person nourished*, alumnus. — *¶ See Brood, Cherish*.

NOURISHABLE, nutriendus, altibilis.

NOURISHER, altor, altrix, nutritor, educator.

NOURISHING, *adj.* (*nutritious*), in quo multum alimenti est, valens, firmus, valentis or firmæ materiæ, magni cibi.

NOURISHING, *s.* nutritus.

NOURISHMENT (*food*), alimentum, nutrimentum, pabulum; cibus. — *To take some nourishment*, cibum capere.

NOVEL (*new*), novus: (*unusual*), inusitatus, insolens.

NOVEL, *s.* historia or narratio ficta; fabella.

NOVELIST (*writer of novels*), fabularum or fictarum historiarum scriptor. — *¶ (innovator)*, qui rebus novandis studeat.

NOVELTY (*newness*), novitas: (*new thing*), res nova. — *Lamb is a sort of novelty at this time of the year*, caro agnina nova fere res est hoc anni tempore. — *A lover of novelties*, novitatis cupidus, studiosus.

NOVEMBER, (mensis) November.

NOVICE, tiro; novitius. — (*in a convent*), novitius monachus, novitia monacha. — *He is a mere or very novice*, in arte rudis ac tiro est. — *To play the novice*, rerum se rudem exhibere; pro novitio se gerere; rerum se imperitum esse simulare.

NOVITIATE, tirocinium, tirocinii tempus.

NOW, nunc; tum; tunc (*in relating*

past events); hoc tempore; in hoc tempore (in this exigency); hodie (in our day); jam (a transition particle); autem, vero; igitur. — *How now?* quid nunc? — *Now what is that to the prator?* jam quid ad prætorem? — *Never heard of ill now,* aut hoc tempus inauditum. — *We have said enough of justice, now let us speak of liberality,* de justitiâ satis dictum est, deinceps de liberalitate dicatur. — *Now or never,* nunc aut nunquam. — *Now-a-days,* hodie, hoc tempore, his temporibus, nunc, quomodo nunc fit. — *Now-a-days complaisance carries it,* hoc tempore obsequium amicos parit. — *Now and then,* subinde, nonnunquam, identidem. — *They stand now on one foot and then on the other,* alternis pedibus insistant. — *Now and then he let tears fall, as they did,* nonnunquam collacrimabat. — *Now and then to look upon,* identidem intueri. — *Even now or just now,* modo, jam nunc, jam jam. — *How long ago?* even now, quamdudum? modo. — *Now at length,* nunc demum, tandem aliquando. — *Now then,* quæ quum ita sunt, igitur. — *Well now,* age nunc.

NOWL, capitis vertex. — *A jobber-nowl*, capito.

NOXIOUS, noxius, nocens, perniciosus. — *See Hurtful, Harmful.*

NUBIOUS, nubilus, nubibus obductus.

NUDITIES, verenda. — *In a state of nudity,* nudus.

NUEL (of a staircase), seapus or trunens cochlidium scalarum.

NUGATORY, nugatorius, ineptus, inutilis.

NUISANCE, res noxia or pernicioiosa; pestis, pernicius. — *That is a nuisance,* noxius, perniciosus, incommodus, molestus.

NULL and void, irritus, nullam vim habens, nullius auctoritatis or ponderis.

To NULLIFY (make null), abrogo, antiquo; infectum or irritum reddere.

NULLITY, nihilum.

NUMB, adj. rigidus; torpidus.

To NUMB. *See Benumb.*

NUMBNESS, rigor, stupor, torpor. — *To bring or cause a numbness to a limb,* alieni membro torporem induere or immittere; membrum torpore afficere.

NUMBER, numerus; (character), numeri nota; litera (among the ancients). — *An even or odd number,* numerus par or

impar. — *I account him in the number of my friends,* hunc habeo in numero meorum amicorum. — *A great number of persons,* multi or quamp plurimi homines; magna hominum multitudo or frequentia; magnus or ingens numerus hominum. — *A small number,* numerus exiguus; paucitas, pauci. — *A great number,* magnus numerus; vis magna; sexcenti; nubes. — *In great numbers,* frequentes, pl. — *To come in great numbers,* frequentes venire; confluere. — *Passing number, without number,* innumerabilis. — *Of what number?* quot? quotus? — *More in number,* numerosior. — *By number,* numero. — *To fill up the number,* numerum explere. — *A surd number,* numerus surdus. — *A whole number,* numerus integer. — *¶ Numbers* (the book), Numeri.

To NUMBER, numero, dinumero, numerum rerum inire or exsequi, computo; enumerando percensere; recensere. — *That may be numbered,* numerabilis, computabilis.

NUMBERER, qui numerat; numerans.

NUMBERING, numeratio, enumeratio, dinumeratio, recensio. — *of names,* nomenclatio, nomenclatura. — *of people,* census.

NUMBERLESS, innumerabilis; innumerus (poet.).

NUMERABLE, numerabilis, computabilis.

NUMERAL, adj. numeralis (Gramm.).

NUMERATION, numeratio.

NUMERATOR (in arithmetic), numerator.

NUMERICAL, ad numeros pertinentes.

NUMERICALLY. — *Numerically the same,* idem ad numerum.

NUMEROUS, frequens; numerosus (also rhythmicol).

NUMEROUSLY, magno numero, frequenter: — *numerosely.*

NUMSKULL, stipes, hebes, plumbeus.

NUN, virgo Christiano ritu cultui divino sacra; monacha.

NUNNERY, cœnobium monacharum.

NUNCIO, nuntius or legatus pontificis.

NUNCUPATIVE, NUNCUPATORY, ad nuncupationem pertinentes. — *will, testamentum nuncupatum.*

NUPTIAL, nuptialis; or genit. nuptiarum. — *The nuptial bed,* lectus genialis. — *A nuptial song,* carmen nuptiale, epithalamium.

NUPTIALS, nuptiæ; nuptiarum sollemnia.

NURSE (to a child), nutrix, or dimin. nu-

triciola, (that suckles, feeds, brings it up); ancilla parvulorum custos (nursery-maid); — (of a sick man), mulier ejus cure custodiæque (agrotus) aliqua mandatus est; assidue; — (that attends women lying in), mulier parturientibus assidere solita; nutrix quæ puerperas curare solet. — *A little or silly nurse,* nutricula. — *A nurse child,* alumnus, alumna. — *A wet nurse,* nutrix lactans, nutrix mercenaria quæ manibus infantem nutrire solet. — *A dry nurse,* nutrix non lactescens, mercenaria quæ infantem aliter quam sugendo solet alere. — *To go a nursing,* egrotantes curando victum querere. — *To put a child to nurse,* infanti nutricem adhibere. — *A nurse's wages,* nutricia (-orum).

To NURSE, nutrio, foveo, curo. — *Nursed,* alitus, altus, nutritus, emutritus. — *To nurse a sick man,* alicui or alicujus valetudini assidere.

NURSERY (the room), parvulorum diæta: (for plants), plantarium, seminarium: — (fig.), seminarium; nutrix; alumna. — *A nursery for learning,* doctrinæ seminarium, academia. — *A nursery or nurse child,* alumnus, puerulus mercede nutritus.

NURSING, nutritio. — *A nursing of a sick person,* egrotantis curatio.

NURSING, (infans) lactens.

NURTURE, educatio, institutio; disciplina.

To NURTURE, educo, instruo, instituo.

NUT, nux. — *It was nuts to him,* jucundissimum illi fuit. — *He must crack the nut who will eat the kernel,* qui e nuce nucleum esse vult, frangat nucem. — *A nut-tree,* nux. — *Small nut,* nucula, Plin. — *An Indian nut,* nux Indica. — *The vomitive nut,* nux vomica. — *Nut-tree wood,* materia nucis. — *A rotten or worm-eaten nut,* nux cassa or vitiosa. — *A nut-cracker,* nucifrangibulum. — *A nut-gall,* galla. — *A nut-kernel,* nucleus. — *shall,* putamen nucis (avellanæ, juglandis). — *The nut of a screw,* cochleæ receptaculum. — *The nut-hole (of a bow),* epizygis, Vitruv. — *The nut of a leg of mutton,* coxæ ovine glans. — *The nut-hatch (a bird),* picus martius.

NUTMEG, nux moschata.

NUTRIMENT, nutrimentum, nutrimentum.

NUTRITIOUS, NUTRITIVE. *See Nonnishing, adj.*

NYMPH, nymphea. — *A wood-nymph,* Dryas. — *Sea, Nereis.* — *Mountain, Oreas.* — *River, Naïas, Naïs.*

O.

O (in address), o! or by the vocative; as, O Lord, Domine. — *¶* (as an exclamation), o! oh! — *O what a face is there!* o qualis facies! — *O joyful day!* o lepidum diem! — *O the times!* O the manners! o tempora! o mores! — *O wretched man that I am!* me miserum! — *O me miserum or perditum!* — *O! that ice were!* utinam essemus! — *O! what is your name?* ah! quæ vocare?

OAF (fool), stultus, hebes.

OAFISH, insulsus, fatuus, stupidus.

OAFISHNESS, stupiditas.

OAK, quercus; robur (hard). — *The bitter oak,* cernus. — *The holm or scarlet oak,* ilex. — *A young oak,* quercus novella or tenera. — *Oak fern,* dryopteris. — *An oak-apple,* galla. — *A grove of oaks,* quercetum.

OAKEN, quernus, querneus, querceus; roboreus; iligneus; eerreus.

OAR, remus, scalmus; tonsa (poet.). — *A ship of two oars,* navis duorum scalarum. — *To row with oars,* remigo, remos ducere.

OARSMAN, remex. — *Oarsmen's bench,* traustrum. — *A ship with two or three rows of them,* biremis, triremis.

OATH, jusjurandum (gen.); sacramentum (military oath or oath of allegiance). — *You shall be put to your oath,* dabitur jusjurandum, Ter. — *He will take my*

word before your oath, injurato plus credet mihi quam jurato tibi. — *I was under oath,* juravi. — *To take the oath to the king,* in regis verba jurare. — *The obligation of an oath,* religio jurisjurandi. — *To swear a great oath,* magnum jurare jusjurandum. — *To take an oath,* jusjurandum dare; juro; sacramentum dicere; jurejurando or sacramento se obstringere. — *To take a solemn or formal oath,* nake oath, conceptis verbis jurare. — *To rop out an oath,* juramentum temere proferre. — *To declare a thing upon oath,* juratum dicere, Liv. — *To break one's oath,* jusjurandum violare; sacramentum rumpere. — *To swear a false oath,* pejero, perjuro. — *To bind by an oath,* jurejurando or sacramento obstringere. — *To put one to his oath or require an oath,* jusjurandum ab aliquo exigere; ad jusjurandum aliquem adigere, aliquem sacramento adigere. — *The taking of an oath,* jurisjurandi interpositio. — *To take an oath to keep the laws,* in leges jurare. — *Our ancestors thought an oath to be the last resort to oblige men to speak the truth,* nullum vinculum ad stringendam fidem jurejurando majores arctius esse voluerunt. — *To deny with an oath,* abjuro. — *A false oath,* perjurium. — *One that breaks or falsifies his oath,* perjurus. — *With an oath,* jurato; jurando. —

With a great oath, persancte. — *Oath-breaking,* jurisjurandi violatio.

OATS, avena. — *Wild-oats,* avena sterilis; avena fatua (L.). — *He has not yet sown his wild-oats,* nondum illi deferbuit adolescentia. — *Oat-meal* (the flour), avenacea farina: (herb), panicum. — *Oat-bread,* panis avenaceus. — *An oat-cake,* placenta avenacea. — *An oat-field,* ager avenæ consitus. — *Oat-straw,* stramentum avenæ. — *Oat-thistle,* carduus avenarius.

OATEN, avenaceus, avenarius.

OBDDURATE, duratus, induratus, pertinax, offirmatus, contumax. — *To be or grow obddurate,* duresco, induresco, obduresco.

OBDDURATELY, pertinaciter.

OBDDURACY, obstinatio; sensus or animi stupor, contumacia.

OBEDIENT, obediens, obsequens, moriger, morigerus, dicto audiens; auscultans.

OBEDIENTLY (in obedience) to, obedienter, obsequenter.

OBEDIENCE, obediencia, obsequentia; obsequium, obtemperatio, auscultatio; officium. — *To bring a province or town, &c. to one's obedience,* provinciam or oppidum in potestatem alicujus redigere, in ditionem suam (his own) redigere. — *To bring back to obedience,* ad officium

reducere or redire cogere. — *To be under obedience to*, subalicuius imperio esse; in al. ditione or potestate esse. — *To receive into obedience*, in fidem accipere. — *To refuse obedience to*, alienius imperium recusare or detrectare; obedientiam abicere.

OBESANCE (*salutation*), salutio. — *To do or make obeisance to*, aliquem corpore inclinato or flexis genibus salutare.

OBELISK, obeliscus.

OBESITY, obesitas.

OBEY, alicui obedire, obsequi, obtemperare, parere, morigerari, morem gerere, auscultare, servire. — *He ought to have been obeyed*, morem ei gestum oportuit. — *To obey one's precepts*, præceptis alicuius obedire or parere. — *one's orders*, alicuius jussus (or alicuius imperio) dicto audientem esse. — *To obey willingly*, obedienter imperata facere.

OBJECT, s. res; (in Gram.), res objecta. — *Objects are said to differ from what they appear*, aliter se habere, ac sensibus videantur, dicuntur res. — *The search of truth is the object of all those arts*, hæc omnes artes in veri investigatione versantur. — *An object of sense*, res sensibus subjecta, res quæ sensibus percipitur, res quæ in sensu cadit. — *of sight*, quod oculis percipitur, aspectu sentitur, in cernendi sensum cadit. — *A beautiful, pleasant, agreeable object*, res (homo) aspectu venusta, jucunda, grata. — *An ugly, unpleasant, disagreeable object*, res (homo) aspectu deformis, injucunda, ingrata. — *An object of love*, compassio, hatred, aversion, pity, &c. dignus amore, misericordia, odio, aversione, miseratione; res amanda, etc., homo amandus, etc. — *An object of mockery*, ludibrium. — *of desire*, res optabilis, quod optatur; votum; desiderium.

OBJECTIVE, ad rem objectam spectans.

OBJECTIVELY, ita ut sub sensu cadat.

OBJECTIVENESS, status rei quæ obijci potest.

OBJECT (*naake objections to*), v. obijcio, obijcto, oppono, regeo, arguo: (*reproach*), obijcio, opprobrio, exprobro; opprobria dicere; crimini dare or offerre. — *Objeeting* (*reproaching*), culpans, carpens, reprehendens.

OBJECTION, quod obijcitur or objectum est; contradictio. — *To propose, raise, start objections*, obijcio, obijcto; culpo, carpo, reprehendo. — *To answer objections*, respondere ad ea quæ objecta sunt.

OBJECTOR, qui aliquid obijcit or opponit.

OBJURGATION, objurgatio.

OBLATION, oblatio.

OBLIGATE, obligo, devincio.

OBLIGATION (*binding favor*), beneficium, meritum, promeritum: (*duty*), officium: (*the being bound in law*), obligatio: (*bond*), chirographum, cautio chirographi, syngrapha: (*suretship*), vadimonium. — *I shall never forget the very great and many obligations I am under to you*, nunquam obliviscar maxima ac plurima me tibi debere. — *Nothing shall ever naake me forget my obligations to you*, ineam tuorum in me meritorum memoriam nulla delebit oblivio. — *He violated all divine and human obligations*, fœdera divini humanique juris violavit. — *To answer an obligation*, gratiam referre; præmia pro acceptis beneficiis rependere. — *To discharge an obligation*, officium facere or præstare; vices rependere. — *To bind by obligation*, obligo, obstringo, astringo, devincio. — *I am under obligation (it is my duty or office)*, debeo or ineam est hoc facere.

OBLIGATORY, aliquem obligans, obstringens. — *The law is obligatory upon me*, lex me tenet.

OBLIGE (*compel, force*), cogo, adigo, subigo, compello. — *¶ To oblige one by doing a kindness*, de aliquo bene mereri, optime promereri; aliquem sibi obligare, alligare, obstringere, devincire; ab aliquo gratiam inire. — *You will very much oblige me*, iuvabis a me solidam et grandem gratiam. — *I was no way obliged to him*, obligatus ei nihil eram. — *You cannot oblige me more*, dare mihi majus beneficium nullum potes. — *I am much obliged to you, that, &c.*, multum amo te, quod, etc.

OBLIGEE, cui chirographum traditur.

OBLIGOR, qui tradit chirographum.

OBLIGING (*courteous*), humanus, officiosus, affabilis, blandus, comis: (*liberal*), liberalis, beneficus, munificus.

OBLIGINGLY, amanter, amice, benevole, benigne, comiter; humane, humaniter, officiose. — *Very*, peramanter, perafficiose; perliberaliter.

OBLIGINGNESS, officium; humanitas, comitas, affabilitas, benignitas.

OBLIQUE, obliquus. — *An oblique case*, casus obliquus.

OBLIQUELY, oblique.

OBLIQUENESS, obliquitas, obliquitas.

OBLITERATE, oblitero, expungo, deleo; tollo.

OBLITERATION, obliteratio, deletio, abolitio.

OBLIVION, oblivio, oblivium. — *An act of oblivion*, injuriarum et offensionum oblivio, lex oblivionis, amnestia. See *Amnesty*.

OBLIVIOUS (*forgetful*), obliviosus.

OBLONG, oblongus.

OBLOQUY (*reproach*), maledictio, infamia, contumelia.

OBNOXIOUS, obnoxius, expositus: — *reprehendendus*.

OBNOXIOUSNESS, qualitas rei obnoxie.

OBSCENE, obscœne, impudicus, impudicus.

OBSCENELY, obscœne, impudice, impure.

OBSCENITY, obscœnitas, impudicitia.

OBSCURE (*dark*), obscurus, tenebricosus, caliginosus, cœcus: (*not clear, difficult*), obscurus, abstrusus, non apertus ad intelligendum, perplexus, impeditus: (*ignoble, unknown*), obscurus ortus majoribus, obscuri or infimo loco natus, ignobilis, ignotus. — *An obscure sentence*, sententia explicatu difficilis. — *Somewhat obscure*, subobscurus. — *Very obscure*, perobscurus. — *To make obscure*. See *To Obscure*.

To Obscure, obscuro; tenebras or caliginem alicui rei obducere or offundere. — *He neither concealed any thing by subtle evasions, nor obscured it by his expressions*, nihil nec subterfugit reticendo, nec obscuravit dicendo. — *He was accustomed to obscure the plainest things by his bad way of expressing them*, tenebras rebus clarissimis obducere solebat male narrando.

OBSCURATION (*making obscure*), obscuratio.

OBSCURELY, obscure, occulte; implicite, perplexe. — *To speak obscurely*, purum dilucide or perspicue dicere; non satis aperte loqui.

OBSCURING, obscuratio.

OBSCURITY, obscuritas, tenebræ, caligo: (*uncertainty, indistinctness, &c.*), obscuritas, tenebræ, obscurum dicendi genus; ignobilitas, humilitas. — *To draw one from obscurity*, aliquem e tenebris et silentio proferre. — *To pass one's life in obscurity*, per obscurum vitam transmittere. — *To explain obscurities*, res obscuras explanare, res involutas explicare. — *Full of obscurity*, perobscurus; ambiguus, dubius, incertus, anceps.

OBSEQUES, exsequia, funus pompa, funetria justa, justa.

OBSEQUIOUS, obsequens, morigerus. — *To be obsequious to one*, alicui obsequi or morem gerere.

OBSEQUIOUSLY, obedienter.

OBSEQUIOUSNESS, obsequium, obsequentia.

OBSERVE (*notice*), observo, animadverto: (*be sensible of*), sentio, sensibus percipere, oculis percipere: (*watch*), servo, observo; anquo; capto: (*keep*), servo, teneo, habeo, colo: (*try*), parco, obedio: (*be attentive to*), observo, colo: (*make a remark*), aio, dico, doceo; annoto; ut est apud aliquem. — *To observe the course of the stars*, cursus stellarum notare; observare motus stellarum. — *A messenger was sent to observe the discourses that passed among them*, ad has accipiendas voces spectator missus fuit, Liv. — *To observe dutifully*, obedio, ausculto, colo, cultu dignari. — *To observe laws*, legibus parere or obedire, leges servare. — *Worthy to be observed*, notabilis, notatu dignus.

OBSERVABLE, quod oculis percipi potest; insignis, conspicuus; notabilis, notatu dignus.

OBSERVABLY, insigniter.

OBSERVANCE (*regard or respect*), observantia; obsequentia; obsequium, cultus: (*keeping*), observatio.

OBSERVANT, OBSERVING, observans, obediens, obsequens, morigerus; dicto audiens. — *Who I hope will be observant of your commands*, quon spero tui fore observantem. — *He was observant to you in all things*, tibi morigerus fuit in rebus omnibus. — *Most observant*, observantissimus, obsequentissimus. — *¶ An observant mind*, ingenii acumen or acies.

OBSERVATION, observatio, animadversio: sagacitas: dictum; annotatio. — *Observation of nature*, animadversio nature. — *A man of acute observation*, homi acris or subtilis ingenii. — *To make observation upon*, animadverto, castigo.

OBSERVATORY, specula astronomica.

OBSERVER, observator, speculator; annotator, animadversor, assector. — *of truth*, cultor veritatis. — *of the heavens*, spectator cœli siderumque. — *of nature*, speculator venatorque natura.

OBSERVINGLY, diligenter, attentio animo.

OBSDIONAL CROWN, corona obsidionalis.

OBsolete (*out of use*), obsoletus, exsoletus. — *To grow obsolete*, obsoleo, obsolesco.

OBSTACLE, impedimentum; mora. — *To occasion an obstacle*, moram et impedimentum asserere. — *To remove all obstacles*, omnia removere quæ obstant et impediunt.

OBSTETRIC, obstetricins.

OBSTINATE, pertinax, perversa, affirmatus, obstinatus (*in a good sense*), contumax. — *in opinion*, sententia tenax or pertinax; inflexibilis. — *An obstinate disease*, morbus perseverans, longinquus. — *To be obstinate*, offirmato animo esse, animum offirmare.

OBSTINATELY, pertinaciter, perversaciter, obstinato animo, offirmatâ voluntate, præfracte. — *To hold obstinately*, mordicus tenere.

OBSTINACY, pertinacia, contumacia, perversacia; animi obstinatio, animus obstinatus, voluntas offirmata.

OBSTREPEROUS, strepens; tumultuosus. — *To be obstreperous*, obstrepro, vociferor.

OBSTRUCT (*hinder*), prohibeo, impedio, obsto, officio: (*stop up*), obstruo.

OBSTRUCTER (*hinderer*), qui impedit.

OBSTRUCTING, obstructio.

OBSTRUCTION (*hinderance*), impedimentum; mora. — *To occasion obstruction*, moras trahere or necere.

OBSTRUCTIVE (*hindering*), impediens.

OBTAIN (*attain*), potior, adipiscor, consequor. — *by chance or lot*, sortior. — *by desire or request*, exoro, impetro. — *by flattery*, blandior. — *Obtained* (*golden*), acquisitus, partus. — *by request*, exoratus, impetratus. — *Obtained* (*effect*), effectus, confectus. — *Having obtained*, adeptus, nactus. — *liberty*, libertatis compos. — *his wish*, voti compos or reus. — *Who has not obtained his wish*, voti impos. — *To obtain favor*, gratiam inire. — *¶ (prevail)*, valeo. — *To obtain as a custom*, inveterasco. — *This custom obtained among our ancestors*, hoc erat in more majorum, mos majorum fuit; hoc in more positum est, institutoque majorum inveteravit.

OBTAINABLE, parabilis, impetrabilis.

OBTAINER (*entreaty or request*, exorator.

OBTAINING (*attaining*), adeptio. — *by entreaty*, impetratio.

OBTRUDE, v. a. obtrudo. — *new laws upon a people*, populo novas leges imponere. — *his opinions on the world*, suis opinionibus populum imbui conari. — *one's self into company*, sese inter alios intrudere or inferre; in aliorum consortia irrepere; se cœni aliorum ingerere. — *To obtrude* (v. n.) upon one's patience, patientiam alicuius tentare. — *Obtruded*, obtrusus, illatus, ingestus.

OBTRUSIVE, molestus, importunus, impudens. — *An obtruder*, homo importunus, etc.

OBTUSE (*dull*), obtusus, hebes: (*fig.*) ingenii hebetis, obtusi or tardi, hebes, tardus. — *Obtuse-angled*, angulo obtuso.

OBTUSELY, obtuse.

OBTUSENESS, acies obtusa; hebetudo; hebetatio.

OBVIATE (*prevent*), alicui rei occurrere or obviam ire; aliquid præcavere. — *a danger, periculum prævertere or antevertere. — difficulties or objections, ad ea quæ obijci possunt respondere.*

OBVIATING, anteoccupationi, impeditiō. — *of objections, ad ea quæ objecta sunt responsio.*

OBVIOUS, ante oculos or pedes positus; expressus, manifestus, evidens, apertus. — *This is obvious to all the world, apud or inter omnes constat.*

OBVIOUSLY, evidenter; expresse; sine dubio.

OBVIOUSNESS, evidentia.

OCCASION (*opportunity*), occasio, opportunitas; casus; ansa, locus. — *If there shall be occasion, si occasio fuerit; si usus venerit. — He laid hold of the occasion that offered, occasionem oblatam tenuit. — There is a very good occasion, bellissima est occasio. — What is there he will not do on occasion? quid, occasione oblata, non faciet? — Not but upon great occasions, nec nisi necessario. — As occasion serves, in loco, pro re nata. — A small or slight occasion, occasiuncula. — To give occasion, occasionem dare or præbere; facio, committo. — To seek occasion, occasionem querere or captare. — To find or get an occasion, occasionem nancisci. — To lay hold of or take an occasion, occasionem capere, arripere, amplecti; ansam arripere. — ¶ (cause, reason), causa, materia, ansa: (the author), auctor. — I gave him occasion to speak, illi sermonis causam dedi. — To give occasion for blame, ansam dare or præbere reprehensionis or ad reprehendendum. — He did not that but upon an urgent occasion, id non nisi de gravi causâ fecit. — I have given him no occasion to be thus out of humor with me, a me nullo meo merito alienus est. — He has occasion to congratulate you, est inde tibi gratuletur. — You accuse him without just occasion, illum accusas inmerito. — To seek an occasion for something, materiam alicujus rei querere, ansam querere, ut, etc. — To give occasion, facio, committo, ut, etc. — I will give you no occasion to repeat, non faciam ut te pœniteat. — I will give you no occasion hereafter to complain, non committam posthac ut queraris. — To prevent or cut off all occasions of doing a thing, omnes causas aliquid agendi præcidere. — To be the occasion of, in causâ esse. — By or upon this occasion, hinc; inde. — Upon that occasion, propterea, eam ob causam, ob hanc causam. — ¶ (need or want), opas, usus. — He said he had occasion for many things, aiebat multa sibi opus esse. — What occasion is there to say this? quid opus est hoc dicere? — I have no occasion to declare my sentiments of that matter, de eo quid sentiam, nihil attinet dicere. — As much as there shall be occasion for, quantum satis erit. When there is occasion, cum usus poscit or venerit; ubi res postulat. — ¶ Occasions (business), res, pl.: negotia.*

TO OCCASION (*make*), facio, efficio, creo: (*procure*), paro, concito, excito, incito; impello. — *To occasion joy, grief, sorrow, &c., alicui causam doloris, gaudii, tristitiæ esse; alicui dolorem, gaudium, tristitiam afferre; alicuium dolore, gaudium, tristitiâ afficere. — Occasioned, natus; ortus. — through inadvertency, incuria factus or effectus.*

OCCASIONAL, occasionem or ansam præbens: fortuitus.

OCCASIONALLY, pro re natâ; prout res poscit or postulat; si occasio tulerit; interdum.

OCCASIONER, qui parat, qui in causâ est; auctor.

OCCIDENT (*west*), occidens, occasus.

OCCIDENTAL, occidentalis.

OCCULT (*secret*), occultus, abditus, reconditus.

OCCUPY (*take into possession*), possido, occupo, potior: (*hold*), possideo, habeo, teneo: (*inhabit*), teneo, colo, incolo. — *To occupy or employ one's self in a business, se aliquo negotio occupare, in arte aliquâ se exercere. — Occupied (busied), occupatus, negotiis distentus or implicatus. — They are occupied in searching out the truth, in veri investigatione ver-*

santur. — To be greatly occupied, satago; negotiis distringi. (See Busy.) — To occupy the place of another, alterius locum occupare or supplere; alterius vice fungi. — To occupy (as a husbandman), villico, villior, (as overseer); agrum colere. — To occupy one's money in trade, mercibus commutandis pecuniam insuere or elocare.

OCCUPYING (*possessing*), occupatio; possessio; cultus.

OCCUPANCY, occupatio, possessio.

OCCUPANT, possessor; qui aliquo loco habitat; incola.

OCCUPATION (*business*), occupatio; res, negotium: (*trade*), ars, artificium: (*tenure*), possessio. — *A man of occupation, artifex, opifex. — Without occupation or free from business, homo negotiis vacuus.*

OCCUR, occurro, obvenio, in mentem venire. (But see Befall.)

OCCURRENCE (*occasion, event*), occasio, casus fortuitus. — *As occurrences shall happen, datâ occasione; si casus inciderit; prout obveniunt occasiones.*

OCCURRING, obvinis.

OCEAN, oceanus, mare oceanum.

OCHRE, ochra. — *Red, rubrica.*

OCTAGON, octagonum.

OCTANGULAR, octo angulos habens.

OCTAVE, diapason.

OCTAVO, forma octonaria.

OCTOBER, (mensis) October.

OCULAR, ocularis, ocularinus. — *Will you be convinced by ocular demonstration? vñ? tuis oculis credere?*

OCULIST, ocularinus, medicus ocularinus.

ODD (*not even*), impar. — *An odd number, numerus impar. — To play at odd and even, par impar ludere. — ¶ An odd shoe, calcens singularis. — ¶ He sold it for ten pounds and some odd shillings, decem libris vendidit, et aliquot solidis.*

— *¶ Odd (fantastical), inconstans, levis, ingenio varius: (strange or uncommon), inusitatus, insolens; mirus; mirabilis. — An odd word or expression, vocabulum abjectum, durum, insolens, inusitatum, non aptum, longe petitum. — accident, casus raro accidens or eveniens. — To play odd pranks, ludum insolentem ludere.*

ODDLY (*strangely*), inusitate, insolenter; mire, mirum in modum.

ODDNESS (*strangeness*), insolentia; mira or nova ratio.

ODDS (*contention*), lites, inimicitia; discordia, dissensio. — *To be at odds with one, inimicitias cum aliquo gerere; inter se dissidere. — To set at odds, discordiam concitare, dissensionem commovere, lites serere. — To fight against odds, impari numero congressi. — Two to one is odds, ne Hercules contra duos. — To have the odds of one at play, aliquem ludo superare or vincere. — It is odds but, &c., probabile or verisimile videtur, quod, etc. — ¶ Odds (difference), discrimen. — See what odds there is between man and man! hem, vir viro quid præstat!*

ODE, carmen, cantilena.

ODIOUS, odiosus, invisus, invidiosus. — *You will become odious to every body, omnium odium in te convertes, in odium venies omnibus. — You will make yourself odious to the people, incurres in odium offensionemque populi. — Somewhat odious, subodiosus.*

ODIOUSLY, odiose, invidiose.

ODIOUSNESS, qualitas rei invidiosæ.

ODIUM, odium; invidia.

ODOR, odor.

ODORIFEROUS, ODOROUS, bene (or suave) olens; odoratus; odorifer, odorus, (poet.).

OCCONOMY, rei familiaris administratio, curatio, dispensatio; œconomia, Quint.: (*frugality*), diligentia, parsimonia.

ECONOMICAL, domesticus, ad rei familiaris administrationem pertinens, œconomicus: (*frugal*), diligens, parvus.

ECONOMIST, rei familiaris administrator, curator, dispensator; homo diligens, ad rem attentus.

ECUMENICAL council, consilium generale.

O'ER. See Over.

OF, after a noun, is commonly the sign of the genitive case; as, the love of money increaseth, crescit amor numi. — *I have*

ever been desirous of praise, laudis avidissimus semper fui. — A creature capable of a noble mind, animal altæ capax mentis. — I am afraid lest any of you should think so, vereor ne cui vestrum ita videatur. — The elder of you, major vestrum. — The eighth of the wise men, sapientiam octavus. — I am ashamed of my folly, me piget stultitiæ meæ. — We are weary of our lives, tædet nos vitæ. — They repent of their follies, ineptiarum suarum eos pœnitet. — I will make an end of speaking, finem dicendi faciam. — I am desirous of returning, cupidus sum redeundi. (See the rules for the use of genit. in the Grammar.). — ¶ It is sometimes the sign of an adjective possessive; as, trappings of silver, phalera argentea. — This plane-tree of yours, hæc tua platanus. — This poet of ours, hic noster poeta. — That life of yours, as it is called, is a death, vestra vero quæ dicitur vita mors est. — The house of one's father, domus paterna. — ¶ It is sometimes expressed by the prepositions a, ab, de, e, ex, in, per, super; as, I have heard it of (from) many, a multis audivi. — He is praised of (by) these, and blamed of those, laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis. — Of (on) set purpose, de industria. — A bed of soft flags, torus de mollibus ulvis. — One buckler all of gold, clipeus unus ex auro totus. — We were brought up together of (from) little ones, una e pueris parvuli educati sumus. — He followed out of hand, e vestigio secutus est. — The elder of two sons, ex duobus filiis major. — Of all or above all things, I would have you mind this, super omnia hoc velim cures. — What she could do, she could do of herself, quicquid potuit, potuit ipsa per se. — But of this matter we have said too much, sed super hac re nimis. — ¶ The preposition is sometimes understood; as, of his own accord, sua sponte. — Of set purpose, dedita operâ. — They made use of many of our examples, plurimis nostris exemplis uti sunt. — I will accuse him of certain crimes, eum certis criminibus accusabo. — I am of that opinion, ego istâ sum sententiâ. — He is glad of the honor, honore lætus est. — Now I am glad of that, jam id gaudeo. — I will ease you of this burden, ego te hoc fasce levabo. — It is cheap of (at) twenty pounds, vile est viginti minis. — It is dear of (at) a penny, asse carum est. — ¶ It is also sometimes rendered by the superlative degree; as, he is none of the best, homo non probatissimus. — ¶ Also by cum; as, he is of my mind, mecum sentit. — ¶ Also by a dative case; as, a friend of mine, mihi conjunctus or familiaris. — ¶ Some other uses. — What kind or what manner of, qualis. — He asks what kind of man he was, rogat qui vir esset. — Of a certainty, certe, certo. — Of late, nuper, dudum. — Of old, olim, priscis temporibus. — Of one's own accord, ultro, sponte sua. — Of (from) somebody else, aliunde. — Ask of somebody else, aliunde pete. — Of (on) set purpose, consulte, cogitate, dedita operâ. — You have a good friend of (in) him, tibi is summus est amicus.

OFF, hinc, abhinc. — *A furlong off, intervallo unius stadii. — A little way off, exiguo intervallo. — Twelve miles off, ad duodecimum lapidem. — For off, a great way off, procul. — Who is that I see afar off? quis est ille quem procul video? Places far off from one another, loca distinctissima. — From off, de. — The maid lifts up herself from off the seat, de cespiti virgo se levat. — To be off a thing, consilium mutavisse. — To come off (escape), evadere. — Truly, I came fairly off, ino vero pulchre discessi et probe. (But see Come.) — Off and on (so so), mediocriter, atque. — A person that is off and on, inconstans, levis, mutabilis, parum sibi constans. — Will you still talk off and on? pergin' mecum perplexe loqui? — You were off and on, as I thought, parum constans mihi visus es. — Off hand, continuo, contestim, statim, illico. — extemplo; e vestigio, sine ullâ morâ.*

OFFAL, OFFALS, purgamenta, retri-

mentum, -a; resegmen; reliquia, pl.

OFFEND (*commit a fault*), pecco, delin-

quo, delictum committere. — *If he*

(poet.). — *Like an old woman, aniliter.* — *A very old woman, admodum anus.* — *Old age, senectus (senecta is poet.), senilis aetas, senium; atas extrema.* — *Now in my old age, nunc exacta or confecta aetate.* — *He is worn away with old age, senio confectus est.* — *Old age is sickly enough of itself, senectus ipsa est morbus.* — *Of old age, senilis.* — *An old carle, silicernium, capularis senex.* — *An old knave, veterator.* — *An old soldier, miles emeritus or veteranus.* — *Somewhat old, grandior, senior.* — *Very old, senio confectus, annis obitus.* — *To grow old, senesco.* — *Grown old, aetate proventus, senex factus.* — *Older and wiser, discipulus prioris est posterior dies.* — *You are too old to marry, præterit tua ad ducendum aetatem.* — *Old, Old-fashioned, obsoletus, exoletus; de-nectus.*

OLDISH, aetate grandior.

OLDNESS, antiquitas, vetustas. — of age, senectus.

OLEANDER, nerium.

OLEAGINOUS, oleaginus.

OLFACTORY, olfactu præditus.

OLIGARCHY, paucorum potentia or potestas: respublica, quæ paucorum potestate regitur.

OLITORY garden, hortus olitorius.

OLIVE, oliva; olea; oleæ bacca. — *stone, samps.* — *tree, olea; oliva.* — *A wild olive-tree, oleaster.* — *A little wild olive-tree, oleastellus.* — *Of olive, olivarius, oleaginus.* — *Oil of olives, olivum; — unripe, omphacium.* — *Olive-colored, oleaginus, colore oleagino.* — *An olive garden, olivetum.* — *Bearing olives, olivifer.* — *The olive-harvest, oleitas; olivitas.*

OLYMPIAD, Olympias. — *The computation of time by Olympiads, Olympiadum ratio.*

OMELET of eggs, ovorum intrita in sartagine cocta or frixa.

OMEN, omen. — *To seek or gather from omens, auspicio.* — *To do a thing on the encouragement of omens, addicentibus avibus aliquid facere.* — *A good omen, omen bonum, faustum, felix, fortunatum.* — *A bad omen, omen malum, infaustum, infelix, funestum.*

To OMINATE, præsagio, ominor.

OMINOUS, ominosus, portentosus.

OMINOUSLY, ominose, Quint.

OMINOUSNESS, rei ominosæ qualitas.

OMIT, omitto (entirely), intermitto (for a time); prætermitto, mitto; negligo.

OMITTING, OMISSION, omissio; prætermisio. — *for a time, intermissio.*

OMNIFARIOUS, omnigenus.

OMNIPOTENT, rerum omnium præpotens; omnipotens (poet.).

OMNIPOTENCE, omnipotentia, Macrob.

OMNIPRESENT, qui omnibus locis adest.

OMNISCIENT, qui omnia scit; rerum cunctarum sciens; omnituens (poet.).

ON, prep., is answered by several Latin prepositions, viz. by a, ab; as, *A country on the right hand, inaccessible by reason of rocks, regio a dextrâ scopulis inaccessa.*

— *It is on the right hand, est a dextrâ.*

— *By ad; as, on this hand there is a chapel, est ad hanc manum sacellum.*

— *What is on the right hand, and what is on the left, quod ad dextram, quod ad sinistram.*

— *By cum; as, if it were not so, you would be hardly on his side, ni hæc ita essent, cum illo haud stares.*

— *By de, e, ex; as, he depends on you, de te pendet.* — *On what ground? quâ de causâ? — On a sudden, de or ex improviso; derepente.* — *On both sides, ex utraque parte.* — *He fought on horseback, ex equo pugnavit.*

— *By in; as, he ought to be well known, on whom a benefit is conferred, mores ejus spectandi erunt, in quem beneficium confertur.*

— *Having spent abundance of money on that work, consumptâ in id opus ingenti pecuniâ.* — *Lay not the blame on me, ne conferas culpam in me.* — *He had a ring on his finger, in digito habuit anulum.* — *The soldiers fell on their knees, procubuerunt in genua milites.* — *A bird lighted on the next tower, avis in proximâ turre consedit.* — *By secundum; as, I give judgment on your side, secundum te judico.* — *By sub; as, on*

that condition, sub eâ conditione. — *On pain of perpetual slavery, sub pænâ perpetuæ servitutis.* — *By super; as, the Romans leaped on the very targets, super ipsa Romani scuta salierunt.* — *But the prep. is sometimes understood, as in several of the following examples.* — *She kept her eyes fixed on the ground, solo fixos oculos tenebat.* — *On these terms you may have her, istis legibus habebis licet.* — *He is said to have played excellently on the lyre, fidibus præclare cecinisse dicitur.* — *They are obliged to live on honey alone, melle solo coguntur vivere.* — *One may live very well on a little, vivitur parvo bene.* — *On the first opportunity, primo quoque tempore.* — *Came you on foot or on horseback? venisti pedibus, an equo?* — *On my honest word, bonâ fide.* — *On the ground, humi.* — *To creep on the ground, per humum repere.* — *On either side, utrobique.* — *On neither side, neutro.* — *On this side, hinc.* — *On that side, illinc.* — *On this side, and on that side, hinc atque illinc.* — *On both sides, utrinque, utrobique.* — *On all sides or on every side, undique, ex omni parte.* — *On this side or on this side of, cis, citra.* — *On the other side or farther side of, trans, ultra.* — *There is nothing on the other side of that mountain, nihil est ultra illum montem.* — *On foot, pedes.* — *On horseback, eques.* — *On a sudden, improviso, repente.* — *To call on, invoco.*

ON, adv. (forward), prorsum, prorsus: (further), porro. — *To come or go on, pergo, procedo, progredior.* — *On! eja! age! progredere!* — *Go on before, i præ.* — *And so on, et sic porro; et cetera.*

ONCE, semel. — *He had never seen her but once, semel omnino eam viderat.* — *More than once, plus vice simplici.* — *Once for all, semel in perpetuum.* — *At once. (See At.)* — *I could not be here and there at once, ego hic esse et illic simul haud potui.* — *I could not tell you all at once, non poteram uno tempore omnia narrare.* — *One cannot do two things at once, simul sorbere et flare haud facile factu est.* — *To do two things at once, de eadem fideliâ duos parietes dealbare.* — *Once or once on a time, olim, quondam.* — *If that would but once come to pass, quod si esset aliquando futurum.*

ONE, unus. — *One or two may despise these, unus et alter hæc spernant.* — *This is all one with that, hoc unum et idem est atque illud.* — *All under one, unâ or eadem operâ.* — *There is hardly one in ten, vix decimus quisque est.* — *There was not so much as one, neque quisquam omnium fuit.* — *At one o'clock, horâ primâ.* — *It is all one to me, mea nihil refert.* — *They differ one from another, inter se dissident.* — *As being one that understood, quippe qui intellexisset.* — *To live according to one's own nature, secundum naturam suam vivere.* — *One good turn deserves another, manus manum fricat.* — *One thief accuses another, Clodius accusat mæchos.* — *One swallow does not make a summer, una hirundo non facit ver.* — *One man's meat is another man's poison, non omnes eadem mirantur amantque.* — *One is as good as none, unus vir, nullus vir.* — *Where they could pass only one at a time, qua singuli transirent, Liv.* — *To make one among the rest, in numero esse, in numerum procedere.* — *The last but one, proximus a postrema.* — *One another, alius alium; mutuo.* — *They loved one another, alii alios diligebant.* — *They assist one another, tradunt operas mutuas.* — *They like one another well, uterque alicuique est cordi.* — *One after another, invicem; alternis; alii ex aliis.* — *They think on one thing after another, aliam rem ex aliâ cogitant.* — *One with another, promiscue, temere; prout contigerit; aliud cum alio, nullo detectu.* — *One or the other, alteruter.* — *One thing, unum.* — *But for the want of one thing, ni unum desit.* — *Any one, aliquis.* — *If any one, if one, si quis; (and as a general rule quis is to be used instead of aliquis after all direct and indirect questions, or in dependent and subordinate sentences, in which by any one or one is meant something merely possible,*

supposed or imagined, and not any thing actual.) — *Every one, singuli; quisque; omnes.* — *Give to every one according to his desert, cuique pro dignitate tribuat.* — *Every one has more than business enough of his own to employ his mind, satis superque est sibi suarum cuique rerum cura.* — *'Tis all one, perinde est.* — *As one would have it, ex sententiâ or voto.* — *Such a one, talis.* — *Had I not thought him to be such a one, ni ita eum existimâsem.* — *One by one, singulatin, singillatim.* — *So that they cannot come one by one, ita ut ne singuli quidem possunt accedere.* — *On the one side, hinc, ex hac parte.* — *On the one and on the other side, ex utraque parte.* — *One while, modo, nunc.* — *One-eyed.* See Blind and Eye.

ONION, cæpa, cepæ. — *A young onion or scallion, capula.* — *The wild onion, cæpe campestre.* — *The sea onion, cæpe marinum; scilla or squilla.* — *An onion-bid, cepina.*

ONLY, adj. unicus, solus: adv. solum, tantum, duntaxat, modo. (See also But, especially in the sense of Only.) — *Only-begotten, unigena, unicus filius.* — *In word only, verbo, verbo tenus.*

ONSET, impetus; impressio. — *To make an onset, impetum or impressionem facere.* — || See Assault.

ONWARDS, porro, prorsum, deinceps.

ONYX, onyx. — *Of an onyx, onychinus.*

OOZE, OOZY ground, locus paluster or paludosus; solum uliginosum.

OPAL, opalus.

OPEN, adj. (not shut), apertus, patulus, patens. — *My house is open to all gentlemen, honestis omnibus patet domus mea.* — *Half-open, semiapertus.* — *Wide open, patulus, omnibus patens.* — *Open on both sides, bipatens (poet.).* — *In the open street, in aperto ac propatulo loco; in publico.* — *To lay open an imposthume or wound, abscessum or vulnus aperire.* — *Laid open (as a wound), apertus, diductus.* — *To set open a door, januam, ostium or fores aperire.* — *To be or lie open (as a door, &c.), pateo, patesco, patefio.* — *To keep open house, hospitio quovis excipere.* — *Open-eyed, vigil, vigilans.* — *Handed, liberalis, munificus.* — *Hearted, simplex, sincerus, candidus, ingenuus.* — *Open-heartedness (liberality), largitio, liberalitas; munificencia.* — *Open-mouthed, os apertum habens.* — *Open (exposed to public view), ante oculos or in conspectu omnium positus.* — *To the sun, soli expositus.* — *To danger or wounds, periculo or vulneribus obnoxius.* — *To be or lie open to danger, periculo obnoxius esse, in periculo versari.* — *Laid open (exposed to), obnoxius, opportunus.* — *Open (clear or evident), clarus, apertus, evidens, manifestus, perspicuus: (candid, sincere), simplex, candidus, ingenuus: (public or common), publicus, communis: (publicly known), omnibus notus, pervulgatus: (not fortified), non munitus: (vacant), vacuus.* — *Laid open (disclosed or divulged), patefactus, vulgatus, divulgatus.* — *He laid the treachery open, insidias detexit.* — *He laid himself entirely open to me, mihi se totum patefecit.* — *He laid open his villany, apertum ejus scelus posuit.*

To OPEN, OPE, aperio; patefacio; reseo; recludo; pando; expando; evolvo, revolve, (e. g. a writing); inseco, incido, (cut open): — v. n. se aperire, aperior; patefio, pandor, se pandere; recludor; florem aperire: discedo (e. g. of the sky, the earth); dehisco (to chink or chap, of the earth). — *To open what was sealed, to unseal, resigno.* — *what was pitched, relino.* — *a letter, epistolam aperire; literas resignare (unseal), epistolam solvere (untie, loose).* — *a vein (of the body), venam secare or incidere* — *a dead body, corpus mortui aperire.* — *To open the hand, digitos porrigere.* — *To open or lay open at the roof, allaqueo.* — *To open the pores of the body, poros recludere.* — *(disclose), detego, retego, patefacio, aperio, adaperio (explain), explico, explano, enodo, enucleo, interpreto; expoua (uncover), aperio, nudo, patefacio.* — *To open or begin to speak, incipere; silentium rumpere.* — *To open or dark as a*

*dog, latro, latratum edere. — ¶ Open-
ed, apertus, etc.; patens.*
OPENING, *s.* (the act), apertio; sectio (*by
cutting*); patefactio (*disclosing*): (*ex-
pounding, &c.*), explicatio, expositio;
enarratio: (*beginning*), orsus; initium;
exordium. — *of the war, belli initium.*
— *¶ (aperture, &c.), foramen (hole), rima
(chink); os (mouth); hiatus, chasma.*
OPENLY, (*evidently*), aperte, palam: (*plain-
ly*), perspicue, aperte, manifeste, mani-
festo, dilucide: (*sincerely, without dis-
guise*), candidè, aperte, simpliciter, sin-
cere; non dissimulante, ex animo.
OPENNESS (*sincerity*), candor; simplicitas,
sinceritas. — *¶ Openness of the mouth-
er, cœli temperies calida et humida.*
OPERA, drama musicum or melicum.
OPERATE (*work*), vim habere; exitum
felicem, etc. habere. — *upon, vim ha-
bere in; movere, commoveo, (e. g. ani-
mum): seco (in surgery).*
OPERATION (*effect, force*), effectus; vis:
(*enterprise*), res agenda; res gerenda or
gesta: (*in surgery*), euratio quæ scalpel-
lum desiderat.
OPERATIVE, valens, efficax.
OPIATE, medicamentum soporiferum.
OPINE, opinor, autumo; reor.
OPINION (*belief or sentiment*), opinio; sen-
tentia; iudicium; mens, animus; vox
(*as uttered*); præceptum, dogma, placitum,
(*e. g. of a philosopher*): — (*estimation-
tion, account*), existimatio, opinio. — *This
is my opinio, sic sentio; in eâ sum sen-
tentiâ; hæc mea est sententiâ. — I am of
your opinion, tecum sentio; tibi assenti-
or. — I am fully of his opinion, in illius sen-
tentiam manibus pedibusque discussu-
rus sum. — We are of the same opinion,
convenit inter nos. — They were of opin-
ion, sibi persuasum habebant. — Every
man has his opinio; but, for my part, I
think frugality a great virtue, ut volet,
quisque accipiat; ego tamen frugalita-
tem iudico maximam esse virtutem. —
They are all of one opinion, ita omnes
sentiant. — I am clearly of the opinio, ita
prorsus existimo. — I will tell you
plainly my opinion, dicam ut sentio. —
They all agreed in their opinions, om-
nibus idem animus, Virg. — Differant
opinioes in religion, diversæ de rebus
divinis opiniones. — To have or hold
an opinion, iudico, censeo. — To be of
another's opinion, assentio, assentior,
consentio. — of a contrary opinion, dis-
sentio, secus sentire. — To make one
alter his opinion, aliquem de suâ sen-
tentiâ deducere. — To take up an opin-
ion, opinionem concipere. — To change
one's opinio, sententiam mutare; de
sententiâ docedere. — To ask one his
opinion, sententiam aliquem rogare. —
To deliver his opinion, sententiam suam
dicere, dare, ferre. — To broach new
opinions, dogmata nova proferre or dis-
pergere. — False opinions, opiniones
falsæ; opinionum commenta. — A dar-
ling opinion, sententia quam quis ada-
mavit. — To have a good opinion of one,
de aliquo bene existimare. — high, mag-
nam de aliquo habere opinionem. — of
himself, multum sibi tribuere. — All have
a good opinion of him, bene audit apud
omnes. — I have ever had a very good
opinion of you, te semper maximi
fecî.*

OPINIONATED, **OPINIONATIVE**, pertinax,
pervicax, sententiæ suæ plus æquo ad-
dictus.
OPINIONATIVELY, pertinaciter, pervica-
citer, obstinate.
OPINIONATIVENESS, pertinacia, pervica-
cia.
OPIPAROUS, opiparus.
OPIUM, opium.
OPIATE. See *Opiate*.
OPPONENT, adversarius.
OPPORTUNE, opportunus, tempestivus,
commodus.
OPPORTUNELY, opportune, tempestive,
commode.
OPPORTUNITY (*convenience*), opportunitas,
ocasio, tempestivitas, facultas. — *At
the first opportunity, primo quoque tem-
pore. — What will he not do, if he find an
opportunity? quid, occasione datâ, non
faciet? — Opportunity makes the thief,
ocasio facit furem. — To seek or wait
for an opportunity, occasionem captare*

or quærere; in speculis esse. — *To find
an opportunity, occasionem nancisci. —
To lay hold of an opportunity, occasio-
nem capere, arripere, amplecti. — A
small opportunity, occasiuncula. —
¶ (fitness), commoditas: (leisure), oti-
um.*
OPPOSE (*offer any thing to the contrary*),
rem rei opponere, objicere; contradi-
co: (*resist or withstand*), repugno, ad-
versor, resisto, obsisto, obnitor, renitor;
reuctor. — *He opposed every body in dis-
puting, omnibus in disputando adver-
sabat. — I opposed his designs, consili-
is illius restiti. — To oppose the enemy,
hostibus resistere. — To oppose a mat-
ter in debate, adversari, resistere; ob-
trectare. — To oppose a law or order,
legi or decreto intercedere. — Opposed,
oppositus, oppugnatus, adversis suffra-
giis agitatus.*
OPPOSER, oppugnator, adversatrix.
OPPOSITE (*contrary to*), oppositus, contra-
rius, adversus. — *Those things are op-
posite to each other, hæc inter se repug-
nant, discrepant. — ¶ (over against),
e regione, ex adverso. — When the moon
is opposite to the sun, cum luna est e re-
gione solis. — He mounted the opposite
bank on horseback, equo adversam as-
cendit ripam.*
OPPOSITELY, ex adverso.
OPPOSING, **OPPOSITION**, oppositio, opposi-
tus, intercessio; oppugnatio, repugnan-
tia; concertatio: (*obstacle*), impedimen-
tum, mora. — *To break through all op-
position, impedimenta omnia superare. —
To make opposition against a person
who stands for a place or office, obstare. —
To make opposition to a bill proposed
in parliament, legis rogationi obistere. —
In opposition to, contra; adversus. —
nature, repugnante naturâ.*
OPPRESS, vexo; premo, opprimo; obruo;
urgeo. — *by craft, circumvenio, dolis al-
iquem ductare. — Oppressed by craft,
dolo deceptus or circumventus.*
OPPRESSING, **OPPRESSION**, oppressio; vis,
vexatio, injuria.
OPPRESSIVE, gravis, acerbus, iniquus,
magnus, durus.
OPPRESSOR, oppressor; tyrannus crudelis,
homo crudelis; direptor.
OPPROBRIOUS, probrosus, contumelio-
sus. — *Opprobrious speech, contumelia,
opprobrium.*
OPPROBRIOUSLY, contumeliose.
OPPROBRIOUSNESS, contumelia, injuria;
probrum.
OPPUGN, oppugno, adversor; obsisto.
OPTATIVE mood, modus optativus.
OPTICAL, **OPTIC**, opticus. — *An optic
glass, telescopium. — The optic nerve,
nervus opticus or ad videndi sensum
pertinens.*
OPTICS, optice.
OPTICIAN, optices gnarus.
OPTION, optio. — *It is in your option,
tua est optio. — ¶ See Choice.*
OPULENT, opulentus, opulens; dives,
locuples; divitiis abundans or affluens.
OPULENTLY, opulenter, opipare.
OPULENCE, opulentia; opes, divitiæ; feli-
citas.
OR, aut, vel; -ve; sive, seu; an, -ne. —
*Whether I hold my tongue or speak, sive
ego taceo, seu loquor. — I demand, or,
if it be fit, I desire thee, postulo, sive
æquum est, te oro. — Two or three of
the king's friends are very rich, amici re-
gis duo tresve perdives sunt. — A rag
or two, unus et alter pannus. — Let
them consider whether they will or not,
delibere utrum velint, necne. — Or else
(answering to either), aut, vel. — Either
let him drink or else begone, aut bibat, aut
abeat. — Or else (answering to whether),
sive; an. — Or else (otherwise), aliter.
— Or ever, eum nondum, antequam.
OR (*in heraldry*), color aureus.
ORACH, **ORAGE** (*herb*), atriplex, iris
Florentina. — *wild, atriplex silvestris.*
ORACLE, oraculum; (oraculi) sors; res-
ponsum. — *To consult an oracle, oracu-
lum consulere, petere or seiscitari. —
To give forth or pronounce an oracle,
To oracle, oraculum dare, edere, fun-
dere. — An oracle of law, wisdom, &c.,
sapientiæ, jurisprudentiæ, etc. antistes.*
ORACULAR, ad oraculum pertinens.
ORACULARLY, per modum oraculi.*

ORAL, verbo traditus, nudi verbi testi-
monio acceptus.
ORANGE, malum medicum, malum an-
rantium. — *Chinn, a Sinarum regno al-
latum. — Seville, ab Hispani allatum. —
Orange-peel, cortex mali aurantii. — An
orange-tree, arbor medica. — Orange-
colored, luteus, colore luteo.*
ORATION, oratio; eoneio. — *A little ora-
tion, oratiuncula; concinnula. — To
make an oration, orationem habere, ver-
ba facere, concionor. — To end an ora-
tion, peroro. — The close of an oration,
peroratio. See Close.*
ORATOR, orator. — *A fine orator, orator
copiosus, concinnus, disertus, elegans,
facundus, suavis; diceudi artifex. — A
mean or sod orator, orator humilis, je-
junus, tenuis, inanis, ineptus, vulgaris,
infacundus. — Orator-like, oratorie, fa-
cunde, diserte, eloquenter; oratoriis
ornamentis adhibit; rhetorice.*
ORATORY, rhetorica; rhetorie, ars dicen-
di, ars oratoria. — *¶ An oratory (place
to pray in), ædícula, sacellum, adytum,
sacrarium.*
ORATORICAL, oratoricus; rhetoricus.
ORATORIO, drama musicum sacrum.
ORB, orbis.
ORBIT, orbis, orbita.
ORCHARD, pomarium. — *A cherry-
orchard, locus cerasis consitus.*
ORDAIN (*destine*), ordino, assigno; insti-
tuo: (*order or appoint*), jubeo, impero.
— *All are ordained to die, omnes manet
una nox. — To ordain a law, legem ferre
or sanare. — To ordain a priest, in sacer-
dotum numerum recipere sollemni ritu. —
Ordoined (appointed), institutus, con-
stitutus, designatus: (received in usage),
comparatus. — Ordained beforehand, des-
tinatus. — Ordained in another's place,
substitutus, inffectus.*
ORDAINER, ordinator, Sen., constitutor.
ORDAINING, ordinatio, institutio. — *An
ordaining of laws, legum latio. — An or-
daining in another's room, suppositio. —
¶ See Ordination.*
ORDEAL, ordalium. — *Ordeal fire, ignis
sententiæ; iudicium ferri candentis, ad
vomeres ignitos examinatio.*
ORDER (*array, disposition*), ordo, dispo-
sio: (*custom*), consuetudo, mos, ritus:
(*commission*), auctoritas: (*decree*), man-
datum, præceptum, dictum: (*series*),
series: (*estate*), ordo: (*an order of
priests*), collegium, corpus; (*of knights*),
classis muralis; (*badge*), insigne clas-
sis muralis. — *We put our men in or-
der, legiones instruximus. — And thus
having executed his orders, he returns
home, atque ita functus imperio ad re-
gem revertitur, Just. — Though we have
given strict orders to the ambassadors,
quamvis severa legatis mandata dede-
rimus. — I will give orders to get the
things ready, ut apparentur dicam. —
To act according to order, ad prescrip-
tum agere. — By my order, me iubente.
— Having given the necessary orders, ne-
cessariis rebus imperatis. — To execute
one's orders, jussa or imperata alicujus
exsequi, facere, peragere, patrare. —
To refuse to obey orders, alicujus impe-
rium detrectare. — The order of words,
verborum consecutio. — An order of or-
thority, edictum. — The order of the gor-
ter, equitum aurate periscelidis elassis.
— The order of knighthood, equitum or-
do; equester ordo. — Of what order?
quotus? — In order, ex ordine, ordinate.
— In order to, ut. — Out of order or
without order, confusus, incompotitus,
turbatus. — To break order or put out
of order, ordinem invertere, miscere,
turbare. — To put or reduce things
into order, res ordine disponere or col-
locare; apte, distincte, ordinate dis-
ponere. — To reduce into order (en-
ter or restrain), reprimo, comprimo, coër-
ceo, ad bonam frugem redigere. — To
set in order, compono, dispono. — To
take order. curo. — Our ancestors have
taken good order in this, bene majores
nostri hoc comparaverunt. — I will take
order for his mother, de matre videbo. —
Put or set in order, ordinatus, composi-
tus, recte dispositus, digestus. — Out of
order or without order, incompotitus, con-
fuse, permiste, perturbate, turbato ordi-
ne, extra ordinem, præpostere. — With*

out order or command, injussu. — *Out of order (sick), ægrotus, male se habens.* — ¶ *The orders of a family, instituta domestica.* — *To keep or observe the orders of a house of parliament, servare disciplinam curiæ, Sen.* — ¶ *Orders or holy orders, munus sacerdotis.* — *To take holy orders, sacerdotum ordini ascribi; in sacerdotum numerum recipi.*

TO ORDER (put in order), ordinare, ordinate disponere; recte or suo quæque loco disponere, digerere; res aptis et accommodatis locis componere. — *To order or govern, tempero, moderor; rego.* — *I will see that things be ordered right, ego isthæc recte ut fiant videro.* — *As a man orders his son, so he is, ut quisque suum vult esse, ita est.* — *He orders his business well, negotia sua bene gerit.* — *His death was concealed, till all things relating to his successor should be ordered, mors ejus celata est, donec circa successorem omnia ordinarentur, Suct.* — *To order one's affairs prudently, recte or prudenter suis rationibus prospicere, consulere, providere.* — *Ordered or governed, curatus, gubernatus, administratus.* — *A well-ordered family, familia prudenter curata.* — ¶ *To order or give order, impero, jubeo; comparo, statuo, constituo; condico, edico, præcipio.* — *It was ordered by a full senate that a colony should be sent to Lavici, senatus censuit frequens, coloniam Lavicos deducendam.* — ¶ *To order (as a judge upon the bench), pro tribunali decernere, pronuntiare, statuere.*

ORDERER, ordinator, temperor, moderator, dispositor.

ORDERING (arrangement, &c.), ordinatio, dispositio, digestio, compositio, constitutio. — *Let me have the ordering of you for this day, da te hodie mihi.* — *The ordering or management of a business, rei curatio or administratio, curatura.*

ORDERLY, adj. (put or set in order), compositus, digestus, bene dispositus, recte collocatus: (obedient), morigerus, obediens, obsequens: (sober or keeping good order), moderatus, modestus, temperatus. — *Not orderly, incompositus, inordinatus.*

ORDERLY, adv. (in right order), composite, disposite, apte, idonee; ex ordine; distincte. — *Not orderly, incomposite, inordinate.*

ORDINAL, adj. ad ordinem pertinens; (in gramm.), ordinalis.

ORDINAL, s. (book concerning orders), liber ritualis.

ORDINANCE (law), lex; edictum, decretum, scitum; consultum.

ORDINARY (customary), usitatus, usu receptus, tralatius: (common), tritus, vulgaris, quotidianus, communis: (indifferent), mediocris: (low, poor), popularis, vulgaris, plebeius, vilis. — *Vcry ordinary, persimplex.* — *Ordinary days, dies statii.* — *One's ordinary table, mensa quotidiana, victus assiduus.* — *Ordinary discourse, quotidiani sermones.* — *An ordinary fellow, homo plebeius, ignobilis; homuncio.* — *A chaplain in ordinary to the king, regi a sacris domesticis ordinariis.* — ¶ *Ordinary (not handsome), panis decorus, haud formosus, invenustus.*

ORDINARY, s. (eating-house), cauponæ, popina. — *A little ordinary, cauponula.* — *To keep an ordinary, cauponor.* — ¶ *An ordinary (among civilians), suus partium judex.*

ORDINARILY, fere, plerumque; usitate; ut mos est, ut assælet.

ORDINATE, regulæ congruens.

TO ORDINATE, assigno, instituo.

ORDINATION, ritus sollempnis, quo quis in sacerdotum numerum accipitur.

ORDNANCE, tormenta majora. — *To furnish with ordnance, tormentis instruere.*

ORDURE, fimus; sordes, sterus.

ORE, metallum crudum, metalli vena.

O'ER. See Over.

ORGAN (instrument), instrumentum, organum: (musical), organum pneumaticum. — *The organ of speech, os, lingua.* — *To play on an organ, organo pneumatico canere.* — *The keys of an organ, epitoniorum manubria.* — *The pipes, fistule organi pneumatici.* — *The bellows,*

foliis, etc. — *An organ builder, qui organa pneumatica facit.* — *An organ left, tabulatum organi pneumatici.*

ORGANIC, organicus. — *Organic beings, animantia.*

ORGANICALLY, per modum organicum; naturâ.

ORGANIST, organædus.

TO ORGANIZE, ordino; constituo, compono; fingo, effingo, formo. — *A well-organized state, civitas bene constituta.*

ORGANIZATION, temperatio; forma.

ORGANY, ORIGANY, origanum. —

Wild, origanum silvestre.

ORIENT (the east), oriens.

ORIENT (bright), rutilus, nitidus, splendens. — *An orient beauty, forma egregia, luculenta, venusta.* — *An orient pearl, gemma orientalis or nitidissima.*

ORIENTAL, orientalis, exortivus, eûs.

ORIFICE, os. — *The wound given has no large orifice, non habet latam data plagam frontem, Sen.*

ORIFLAMB, vexillum aureum.

ORIGIN, (original, fountain, source), origo, fons; initium, primordium, principium. — *The origin of the world, mundi ortus, orbis origo, nascentis mundi exordia, conditi orbis primordia.* — *The origin of plants, plantarum ortus or origo; satarum plantarum prima exordia.* — *The origin or source of a river, amnis caput, fluvii fons, fluminis emergentis caput.* — ¶ *(cause), causa: (motive, handle, occasion), occasio, ansa: (subject matter), argumentum, materia.*

ORIGINAL, adj. — *An original letter, literæ autographæ.* — *picture, archetypa tabella; archetypum pictæ tabellæ.* — *will, archetypum testamentum, archetypæ testamenti tabulæ.* — *A copy of an original will, ex archetypis tabulis expressum testamenti exemplum.* — *It is so in the original Hebrew, Greek, &c., ita se habet textus Hebraicus, Græcus, etc.* — ¶ *Original (born with one), ingenuus, ingeneratus, insitus, innatus, natus: (derived from one's country or ancestors), patrius, avitus.* — *Original sin, impietas or improbitas naturaliter insita.*

ORIGINAL, s. (birth or descent), origo; genus, stirps. — *A person of illustrious original, homo nobili genere natus or claris natalibus ortus.* — *A person of mean original, terræ filius, homo nullis ortus majoribus.* — ¶ *Original (etymology), notatio, vocis origo, etymologia, etymon.* (See *Etymology*.) — ¶ *The original (pattern, &c.), exemplum primum, archetypum; exemplum, exemplar: verba scriptoris ipsa: chirographum: liber idiographus; autographum.* — ¶ *An original (odd fellow), mirum caput.*

ORIGINALLY (at first), primitus: (by birth), naturaliter, naturâ.

ORISONS, ORAISONS, preces.

ORNAMENT, ornamentum, ornatus, cultus; exornatio (the act): decus, insigne. — *Ornaments for gates, porches or doors, antepagmenta, pl. Vitruv.* — *An ornament for the neck, monile.* — *Ornaments of pearls and gems, margaritæ gemmæque.* — *Ornament in speech, orationis ornatus or cultus; orationis ornamenta.* — *To be an ornament to, decori or ornamento esse.* — *Without ornament, inornatus.*

ORNAMENTAL, decorus, formosus, speciosus.

ORNAMENTED, ornatus, exornatus, adornatus, decoratus.

ORNATE, ornatus, comptus; splendidus.

ORPHAN, orbis (-a); pupillus (-a); pater or matre or parentibus orbis or orpha.

ORPHANAGE, orbitas.

ORPIMENT, ORPIN, auripigmentum.

To color with orpiment, auripigmento illinere.

ORPINE (herb), telephion.

ORTHODOX, veram Christi legem sequens; orthodoxus.

ORTHODOXY, veræ Christianæ legis studium; orthodoxia.

ORTHOGRAPHY, recte scribendi ratio or scientia.

ORTHOGRAPHER, qui recte scribendi rationem servat.

OSCILLATION, oscillatio.

OSCITANCY, OSCITATION, oscitatio, incuria, indiligentia.

OSIER, vimen, salix. — *bed, virgetum salictum.* — *tree, vitex, salix.* — *Of or belonging to osiers, vimineus.*

OSPRAY, OSSIFRAGE, ossifragus, os sifraga.

OSSIFY, in ossa vertere (a.) or verti (n.)

OSTENTATION, ostentatio, venditatio ambitio. — *But there was more of ostentation than of sincerity in this discourse plus in oratione tali dignitatis quam fidei erat, Tac.* — *To make ostentation of, magnifice se factare et ostentare; de or in aliquâ re gloriari.*

OSTENTATIOUS, ambitiosus. — *An ostentatious person, ostentator.*

OSTEOLOGY, osteologia; liber de ossibus scriptus.

OSTLER, equiso, stabularius.

OSTLERY, stabulum.

OSTRACISM, testarum suffragia, C. Nep.

OSTRICII, struthiocamelus.

OTHER, alius. (But compare *Another* throughout.) — *I give satisfaction to all others, ceteris satisfacio omnibus.* — *He is praised by some and blamed by others, laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis.* — *In other things it is otherwise, in reliquis aliter.* — *Any other, alius quispiam.* — *Some other, aliquis alius.* — *The other, alter.* — *Some or other, aliqui.* — *Belonging to others or to another, alienus.* — *Some time or other, aliquando, quandoque.* — *The other day, nudiustertius (day before yesterday); nuper (lately).* — *And what was he the other day? et modo quid fuit?* — *Every other, alternus.* — *You must do it every other day, alternis diebus agendum.* — *Other where or in other places, alibi.*

OTHERWISE (of another kind, manner, &c.), alius generis; aliusmodi. — *I have found you to be otherwise than I thought, ego te esse præter nostram opinionem comperi.* — ¶ *(differently, &c.), aliter, secus; alioquin.* — *Otherwise had it not been so, quod ni ita se haberet.* — *Far otherwise, aliter multo, longe secus.* — *A little otherwise, paulo secus.*

OTTER, lutra.

OUCH (collar of gold), monile aureum.

UGHT, or AUGHT (any thing), quid, quidquam, etc.; ulla res. — *Dost thou perceive aught? equid sentis?* — *I aught should befall you, si quid tibi inmanitus acciderit.* — *For aught I hear, quantum audio.*

UGHT, v. debeo (-ui, etc.), me oportet (-uit, etc.). — *But you ought to have kept your word, at tu dictis maneres.* — *We ought to be persuaded of it, nobis persuasum esse debet.*

OUNCE (beast), lynx. — ¶ *(weight), uncia.* — *A little ounce, unciole.* — *Of an ounce, uncialis.* — *Half an ounce, semuncialis.* — *Of half an ounce, semuncialis.* — *An ounce and a half, sescuncia.* — *Of an ounce and a half, sescuncialis.* — *Two ounces (troy), sextans.* — *The weight of two ounces, sextantarium pondus.* — *Three ounces, quadrans.* — *Four, triens.* — *Five, quincunx.* — *Six, selibra, semibella.* — *Seven, septunx.* — *Eight, bes.* — *Nine, dodrans.* — *Ten, dextans.* — *Eleven, deunx.* — *Twelve, libra.* — *Sixteen, uncia sexdecim; say libra zygostatica (avoirdupois).* — *The fourth part of an ounce, sicilicus.* — *The sixth part, sextula.* — *The eighth part, drachma.* — *The twenty-fourth part, scrupulum.* — *By ounces or ounce by ounce, unciatim.*

OUPHE, lamiæ, empusa. — *Ouphes, lemures.*

OUR, OURS, noster. — *He is on our side, a nobis est.* — *Whose is it, ours or yours? cuius est, noster an vester?* — *A friend of ours, quidam e nostris amicis.* — *Of our country, party, opinion, nostras.* — *By our own fault, nostratæ culpâ.*

OUSLE, OUSEL, merula. — *A small ousle, merula cærulea.*

OUST, abrogo, rescindo.

OUT of, according to its several significations, is answered by several prepositions in Latin, viz. by a or ab; as, get you out of their sight, ab eorum oculis concede. — ¶ *Bye; as, she snatched a supper out of the funeral-pile, rapuit de rogo cœnam.* — ¶ *By e, ex; as, I think you would fetch your meat out of the fire, e flammâ petere te cibum posse arbitror.*

— *He went out of the camp, e castris exivit.* — *Out of hand, e vestigio.* — ¶ *By extra; as, both in and out of the body there are some good things, et in corpore et extra quædam bona sunt.* — ¶ *By præ; as, they will undergo any drudgery out of a desire of wealth, recusant nullem conditionem durissimæ servitutis præ capiditate peculii.* — ¶ *By pro; as, out of my love I sent one to tell it to him, nisi pro amicitia qui hoc diceret.* — ¶ *By propter; as, out of your love to me, propter tuum in me amorem.* — ¶ *By supra; as, they are angry out of measure, illis ira supra modum.* — ¶ *Out of compassion, per misericordiam.* — *Out of conceit with, improbens, rejiciens.* — *Out of favor, qui in offensionem alicujus incurrit.* — *To be out of harm's way, in portu navigare; extra teli jactum esse.* — *Out of humor, offensus, iratus, stomachans.* — *Out of kind, degener.* — *Out of order, præpostere; extra ordinem.* (See *Order*.) — *Out of place (disordered), turbatus, perturbatus, confusus.* — *Out of place or office, qui se munere abdicavit; qui munere vacat.* — *Out of pocket, damnum ex sumptibus in rem aliquam impensis.* — *Out of sight, oculis subductus.* — *Out of sight, out of mind, absentium cito perit memoria.* — *Out of my sight! apage!* — *Out of sorts, ad rem aliquam agendam ineptus.* — *Out of breath, anhelus, anhelans.* — *To be out of one's head or memory, e memoria excidere or elabi.* — *To keep out of doors (not come in), foris se continere.* — *He is thrown out of his command, ei imperium est abrogatum.* — ¶ *Out of, in composition, is expressed by e or ex, but the preposition is often repeated.*

OUT, adv. — *The fire is out, ignis extinctus est.* — *The barrel is out, dolium exhaustum est.* — *The time is out or expired, tempus præterit or exactum est.* — *My dream is out or fulfilled, id accidit quod per somnum vidi.* — *My hand is out, labori sum inhabilis.* — *To bring out, profero.* (See *Bring*.) — *Bring it out, Out with it, profer, dic clare or perspicue.* — *To cast out, ejicio, projicio; expello, exturbo.* — *To come out.* (See *Come*.) — *To go out, exeo, egredior.* — *To drive out, expello, ejicio, exturbo.* — *To hear one out with patience, querelas alicujus æquo animo exaudire.* — *To leave out, omitto.* — *To make out by argument, rationibus probare, allatis exemplis confirmare.* — *Out at the elbow, out at the heels (much worn, torn), laceratus, scissus, tritus: (deep in debt), ære alieno pressus or obrutus.* — *Out! apage! abi in malam erucem!*

OUTACT, agendo superare.

OUTBAR, excludo.

OUTBID, pluris licitari, licitatione superare or vincere.

OUTBRAVE, terrore, insulto; terrorem alicui incutere; contumacem esse in. — *Outbraved, terrore or metu absterrius.*

OUTBRAVING, insultatio.

OUTBRAZEN, audacia alicquem superare or vincere.

OUTBREAK, eruptio.

OUTCAST, ejectus, ejectus.

OUTCRY (crying out), clamor, vociferatio, voces; exclamatio; quiritatio.

OUTDARE, plus audere.

OUTDO, supero, vinco.

OUTER, OUTWARD, exterus, externus; exterior (of one of two).

OUTFACE, pertinacissime adversari.

OUTFAST, alium inedia superare.

OUTFAWN, adulando superare.

OUTFLY, prætervolo.

OUTGIVE, liberalitate superare.

OUTGO, præcedo, prævorto, præcurro, prævenio, antevorto, antecello.

OUTGOING, prægressio.

OUTGROW, annis or auctu superare; obsolescere (grow out of use).

OUTGUARD, excubitores.

OUTJEST, jocus or jocando superare.

OUTLANDISH, externus; peregrinus; adventitius. — *An outlandish man or woman, alienigena.*

OUTLAST, diutius durare.

OUTLAW, or outlawed man, proscriptus; relegatus, exsul; exlex.

To OUTLAW, proscribo; alicujus vitam

addicere et proponere præmiis. — ¶ *See Ban.*

OUTLAWRY, proscriptio.

OUTLEARN, majores progressus in literis facere; discendo alium prævertere.

OUTLET, exitus.

OUTLINE, extrema lineamenta, extremæ lineæ; primæ lineæ; adumbratio.

OUTLIVE, supervivo, supero. — *Outlived, vivendo superatus.*

OUTLIVER, superstes.

OUTLYING, extra jacens; longinquus.

OUTMEASURE, mensurâ or spatio temporis superare.

OUTMOST, OUTERMOST, extremus, extremus.

OUTNUMBER, numero superare.

OUTPARISH, parœcia suburbana.

OUTRAGE, s. atrox injuria, insignis contumelia; vis.

To OUTRAGE, vim alicui afferre; injuriam alicui inferre; maledicta in aliquem conferre: violo.

OUTRAGEOUS, ferox; immanis, furiosus, efferus, contumeliosus, furibundus, demens; immansuetus, importunus; sævus; mentis impotens. — *To be outrageous, furo, insanio.*

OUTRAGEOUSLY, atrociter, furiose, immaniter; contumeliose; infeste; sæviter.

OUTRAGEOUSNESS, furor, feritas, atrocitas, immanitas; rabies, importunitas; impotentia.

OUTREACH. See Overreach.

OUTRINE, equitando superare.

OUTRIDERS, apparitores qui homines in curiâ ad vicecomitem eitant.

OUTRIGHT, penitus, omnino, prorsus.

OUTROAR, clamando superare.

OUTRUN, cursu superare or vincere; excedere (fig.).

OUTSAIL, navigando superare.

OUTSHINE, fulgore superare or vincere.

OUTSIDE (surface), summus with a subst., superficies: (what shows itself), frons, species, forma (externa). — *On the outside, extrinsecus; parte exteriore.* — ¶ *The outside (most), in buying and selling, pretium maximum.*

OUTSIT, sedendo or cessando amittere.

OUTSLEEP the worn, dormire in multum diem.

OUTSPREAD. — With outspread sails, velis passis, plenis.

OUTSTAND, resistere; excedere.

OUTSTANDING, eminentia, projectura.

OUTSTARE, fixo obtutu superare.

OUTSTRETCH, distendere, expandere.

OUTSTRIP, cursu superare; prævorto, præcurro, antecello.

OUTTALK, multiloquio superare.

OUTVIE, sponiones faciendū alicquem superare.

OUTVOTE, suffragiis vincere or superare. — *He was outvoted, ceterorum consensu victus est.*

OUTWALK, ambulando alicquem prævertere.

OUTWARD, externus, exterus: exterior (outer). — *The outward (outer) circle, orbis exterior.* — *Outward advantages, bona externa, bona corporis.* — *Outward show or pretence, species.* — *In outward appearance, extrinsecus: specie; fronte.* — *A ship outward bound, navis ad exteras nationes destinata.*

OUTWARDLY, extrinsecus; exterius.

OUTWEED, extirpare, eradicare.

OUTWEIGH, præpondero; pondere superare or vincere.

OUTWIT (deceive), circumvenio, dolis ductare; (surpass in cunning, &c.), astutiâ or ingenii acuminē alicquem antecedere. — *Outwitted, astutiâ victus.*

OUTWORKS, munimenta exteriora.

OVAL, ex longo rotundus; ovatus. — ¶ *An oval, figura ex longo rotunda; ovata species or figura; ovi forma.*

OVATION, ovatio.

OVEN, furnus. — *A little oven, fornacula.*

A potter's oven, fornax figuli. — *To bake in an oven, furno coquere.* — *The mouth of an oven, os.* — *An oven shovel, rutabulum.* — *Of an oven, furnaceus.*

OVER, prep. super, supra, in: — in, inter: — trans: — per: — supra, plus, amplius. — *A shower hung over my head, supra caput astitit imber.* — *The father has power over his children, pater habet potestatem in filios.* — *You have no power over me, nihil tibi in me est juris.*

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— *You will bring an old house over your head, irritabis erabrones.* — *To be over (rule over), præsum, præpositus sum; impero.* — ¶ *Over night, ante noctem.*

OVER, adv. (too, excessively), nimis, nimium; ultra modum. — *Over easy, justo facilius.* — *There is no man over happy, nemo nimium beatus est.* — *Over-much, adj. nimius.* — *One that is covetous of over-much power, nimius imperii.* — *One that drinks over-much, nimius mero.* — *He talked over-much, sermonis nimii erat.* — *Over-much, adv. nimis, nimio, nimium.* — ¶ *Over and above or beside, ad hæc, super hæc, præterea; insuper; ex abundantia.* — *To be over and above (be left), supersum, redundare.* — ¶ *Over against us, e regione nobis.* — ¶ *To be over (allayed), defervesco, mitigari: (have gone by), desisse; abiisse, exactum esse; præterisse.* — *When his passion is over, cum deferbuerit ira.* — *When the heat of youth was over, cum adolescentia cupiditates deferbuissent.* — *His anger was over, ira conserdat.* — *The fright being over, pavore sedato, Liv.* — *The matter or affair being over, re confecta, Cæs.* — *When he saw that the summer was now over, ubi videt æstatem jam exactam esse, Sall.* — *The winter was now almost over, hiems jam præcipitaverat, Cæs.* — *The rain or shower is over, pluvie desit.* — *The shower was over, desiderant imbres, Ov.* — *It is all over with him, actum est de eo.* — *The business is all over, transacta res est.* — *The time or opportunity is over, tempus or opportunitas præterit.* — ¶ *All over, totus; per totum.* — *You are all over wisdom, tu, quantus quantus, nil nisi sapientia es, Ter.* — *Clad all over in white, toto corpore albâ veste amictus.* — *All the town over, per totum oppidum.* — *All the fields over, per agros passim.* — ¶ *Over or under (more or less), plus minus, plus minusve.* — ¶ *To give over (leave off), desino, desisto.* (See *Cease*.) — ¶ *He was given over by the physicians, medici de ejus salute desperabant.*

OVERABOUND, abundo.

OVERACT, plus quam satis est facere or elaborare.

OVERARCH, conforico; quasi fornice tegere.

OVERAWE, metu abstertere, coercere, reprimere, comprimere.

OVERBAKED, nimis coctus.

OVERBALANCE, præpondero.

OVERBEAR with blows, verberibus oprire, loris concidere. — *Overborne (conquered, &c.), superatus, victus, oppressus.*

OVERBEARING (haughty), arrogans, insolens.

OVERBID, pluris licitari, pretium majus offerre.

OVERBIG, prægrandis, prælargus.

OVERBLOW, desævio.

OVERBOARD. — To cast overboard, e nave dejicere. (See *Boara*.)

OVERBOILED, nimis coctus.

OVERBOLD, temerarius, audaculus, nimis confidens.

OVERBURDENED, prægravatus, nimio onere oppressus.

OVERBUY, immenso pretio emere.

OVERCAST (darken), adnubilo. — *Overcast, obnubilus, nubibus obductus.* — *The sky or weather is overcast, atræ nubes obducunt cælum.* — *Overcast with melancholy, tristis, mæstus.* — ¶ *(at bowls), ultra metam jacere.*

OVERCASTING, obductio.

OVERCATCH, assequor, consequor.

OVERCAUTIOUS, nimis cautus.

OVERCHARGE, nimio pondere onerare; ingravo. — *the stomach, se ingurgitare, se vino eiboque onerare.* — *Overcharged, oppressus, plus justo oneratus, onere obrutus.*

OVERCHARGING, onus injustum. — *of the stomach, ingluviæ, erapula.*

OVERCLOUDED, obnubilus, nubibus obductus.

OVERCLOY, ad nauseam explere.

OVERCOME, vinco, convinco, devinco, supero. — *Not to be overcome* inexpugnabilis, invictus, insuperabilis.
 OVERCOMER, victor, superator, expuglator; victrix, f.
 OVERCOMING, victoria; superatio, *Vitr.*
 OVERCONFIDENT, temerarius, audaculus, nimis confidens.
 OVERCURIOUS, nimis curiosus.
 OVERDO *one's self*, nimio labore se fatigare.
 OVERDRESS, nimis splendide ornare.
 OVERDRINK *one's self*, se nimio potu ingurgitare.
 OVERDRIVE, nimium urgere.
 OVEREARNEST, nimis vehemens.
 OVEREAT, plus æquo comedere.
 OVERFILL, supra modum implere.
 OVERFINE, nimis elegans.
 OVERFLOW, *act. inundo*: — *neut.* exundo, superfundor, redundo; abundo; exubero, evagor.
 OVERFLOWING, inundatio.
 OVERFLY, prætervolo.
 OVERFOND, nimis indulgens.
 OVERFORWARDNESS, nimia alacritas.
 OVERGLUT, satio; ad nauseam usque aliquid facere.
 OVERGREAT, nimius.
 OVERGROW, supercreasco. — *Overgrown with weeds*, noxiis herbis obductus or obsitus. — *with age*, ætate gravis.
 OVERGROWTH, exuberans incrementum, auctus.
 OVERHALE *accounts*, rationes denuo examinare, recensere, retractare.
 OVERHAPPY, nimis felix or fortunatus.
 OVERHASTEN, *v. a.* præcipito; præpropere agere.
 OVERHASTENING, nimia or præmatura festinatio.
 OVERHASTY, præpropere; præceps; temerarius. — *fruits*, fructus præmaturi.
 OVERHASTILY, præpropere.
 OVERHEAD (*above*), supra.
 OVERHEAR, subausculto.
 OVERHEARING, subauscultatio.
 OVERHEAT, nimis calefacere.
 OVERHEAVY, nimis gravis or ponderosus; prægravis.
 OVERJOY, exsultatio, effusa lætitia.
 OVERJOYED. — *To be overjoyed*, immeratâ lætitiâ efferrî; immenso gaudio perfundi.
 OVERLABORED, nimio labore defatigatus.
 OVERLADE, nimio pondere onerare.
 OVERLARGE, nimis amplus, peramplus.
 OVERLAY, incubando opprimere or suffocare. — *The sows overlay their pigs*, elidunt fetus suos. — *To overlay (with gold, &c.)*, induco.
 OVERLEAP, transilio.
 OVERLIGHT, lux nimis splendida, oculis præstringens.
 OVERLIVE, supervivo, supersum.
 OVERLIVER, superstes.
 OVERLOAD, nimis or nimium onerare; onus nimis grave alicui imponere. — *Overloaded*, nimis oneratus, pondere nimis gravi oppressus.
 OVERLONG, prælongus.
 OVERLOOK (*inspect*), inspicio, intueor: (*take care of*), curo, accuro, procuro; provideo, prospicio, prudenter administrare: (*neglect or pass by*), negligo, omitto; prætermitto: (*pardon*), condono, gratiam culpæ facere: (*scorn or contempt*), contemno, despicio; temno: (*overtop*), superemineo.
 OVERLOOKING (*inspection*), inspectio, intuitus: (*taking care of*), curatio, accuratio; prudens administratio: (*neglecting or passing by*), neglectus, negligentia, omissio, præmissio: (*pardon*), condonatio.
 OVERMATCH, magnitudine, numero, viribus, *etc.* superare or vincere. — *Overmatched*, magnitudine, numero, viribus, *etc.* impar.
 OVERMATCH, *s. iniquum certamen.*
 OVERMEASURE, accessio, mantissa, additamentum, auctarium.
 OVERMUCH, nimis, nimius. See under *Over*.
 OVEROFFICIOUS, nimis officiosus.
 OVEROFFICIOUSLY, nimis officiose; moleste.
 OVERPASS (*pass by*), transgredior, præ-

tervehor: (*go by, over or beyond*), prætereo, prætervehor, trajicio: (*excel*), supero, vinco: (*let slip*), omitto, prætermitto.
 OVERPASSING (*going by, over or beyond*), prætervectio, trajectio: (*outgoing*), prægressio.
 OVERPAY, plus quam debetur solvere.
 OVERPLUS, additamentum, auctarium. — *in weight*, ponderis auctarium. — *To be overplus*, resto, supersum.
 OVERPLY, nimio operi incumbere. — *one's self*, vires nimis intendere.
 OVERPOISE, præpondero.
 OVERPOWER, vinco; opprimo; frango.
 OVERPRESS, opprimere, obruere.
 OVERPRIZE, pluris quam par est æstimare.
 OVERRATE, nimis tribuere alicui rei; nimium pretium statuere alicui rei. — *one's self*, immodicum sibi esse æstimatorem.
 OVERRATING, inmodica rei æstimatio.
 OVERREACH, circumvenio, circumscribo; dolis ductare, deludere, fraude capere. — *Overreached*, circumventus, dolis ductus, fraude captus. — *He is overreached*, in foveam decidit; os ei sublitum est probe. — *To overreach in going*, assequor. — *To overreach or hurt one's self by reaching too far*, se nimis extendendo ledere.
 OVERREACHER, fraudator, homo fraudulentus; veterator; doli fabricator; planus.
 OVERREACHING, fraudatio.
 OVERRECKON, in subducendis rationibus aliquem fallere.
 OVERRIDE *one's self*, equitando se nimis fatigare.
 OVERRIGID, nimis rigidus or severus.
 OVERRIPE, fracidus.
 OVERROASTED, nimis assus.
 OVERRULE (*hear down*), vinco, supero. — *To overrule a plea*, objectionem oblatam repudiare; litem contra dare. — *To overrule providence*, providentia omnia administrans or gubernans.
 OVERRUN (*outrun*), cursu præterire: (*cover all over*), cõperio: (*ravage*), populor, depopulor, vasto. — *To be overrun with ill humors*, pravis humoribus redundare.
 OVERSCRUPULOUS, nimis scrupulosus.
 OVERSEA, transmarinus.
 OVERSEE (*inspect*), curo, procuro; inspicio, reognosco: (*let slip or pass by*), prætereo, prætermitto.
 OVERSEER, custos; curator, procurator; exactor; magister. — *of the king's works*, architectus regius. — *of the high ways*, curator viarum. — *Overseers of the poor*, pauperum procuratores.
 OVERSEETHE, percoquo, præcoquo.
 OVERSELL, pluris quam par est vendere.
 OVERSET (*among seamen*), *v. a.* evertor (*e. g. navem*). — *Overset*, eversus; oppressus.
 OVERSHADOW, obumbro, inumbro, opaco.
 OVERSHOES, tegumenta calceorum.
 OVERSHOOT, jactu, sagittâ, scopum transgredi. — *Do not overshoot your mark*, ita fugias, ne præter casam, *Ter.* — *To overshoot one's self*, consilio labi.
 OVERSIGHT, error, erratum, negligentia, incuria. — *To oversight (of a business)*, curatio, cura, procuratio, inspectio.
 OVERSKIP, prætermitto, prætereo.
 OVERSKIPPING, præmissio.
 OVERSLEEP *one's self*, nimis diu dormire.
 OVERSPENT, defatigatus.
 OVERSPREAD, obduco, operio, cõperio; conspergo, sterno.
 OVERSTOCKED, OVERSTORED, nimis redundans.
 OVERSTRAIN, OVERSTRETCH, nimis extendere. — *one's strength*, vires nimis intendere.
 OVERT (*open*), apertus, manifestus. — *An overt act*, factum aliquod consilium probans.
 OVERTLY, aperte, manifeste or manifesto.
 OVERTAKE, assequor, consequor; nanciscor; ex fugâ reprehendere; adipiscor; præverto: — (*fig. light upon, surprise*), opprimo. — *Overtaken*, preventus, præceptus, cursu adequatus.

OVERTAKING, consecutio.
 OVERTALKATIVE, loquacior impen-dio, *Gell.*
 OVERTASK, majus justo alicui pensum injungere.
 OVERTAX, iniquis oneribus premere.
 OVERTHROW (*demolish*), diruo, subverto; demolior; disturbo: (*defeat*), supero, devinco, prosterno, opprimo. — *I have overthrown my cart*, planstrum perculi. — *To overthrow a kingdom*, regnum alicujus evertere. — *Overthrown*, superatus, devictus, subversus, profligatus. — *To be overthrown in law*, causâ cadere, litem perdere.
 OVERTHROW, *s. clades*, strages.
 OVERTHROWER, eversor, victor.
 OVERTHROWING, eversio, subversio.
 OVERTHWART, transversus, obliquus. — *An overthwart stroke*, ictus obliquus or transversus. — *Laid overthwart*, transversus, oblique positus. — *Overthwart one another*, decussatus (*as on X*). — *To go overthwart*, transcurro. — *A going overthwart*, transcursum.
 OVERTHWARTLY (*crosswise*), decussatim: (*crossly*), oblique, perversè. — *To do a thing overthwartly*, præpostere aliquid agere.
 OVERTHWARTNESS, perversitas, pervicacia.
 OVERTIRE, OVERTOIL *himself*, se ipsum laboribus discruciare or fatigare. — *Overtired, overtoiled*, laboribus fractus, confectus, fatigatus, defatigatus.
 OVERTOP (*be higher or taller*), emineo, præmineo, superemineo; supergredior: (*surpass or excel*), aliquem aliquâ re superare, vincere, evincere, antecellere, præstare, antecire, antecedere.
 OVERTRIP, leviter cursitare super.
 OVERTURE (*proposal*), conditiones ad aliquid agendum propositæ. — *of peace*, pacis conditiones. — *To make an overture*, conditiones ferre or ponere. — *To an opéra*, dramatis musici exordium.
 OVERTURN, evertor, subverto.
 OVERVALUE. See *Overrate*.
 OVERVEIL, tego, velo.
 OVERVIOLENT, nimis vehemens.
 OVERWATCH, se vigilando fatigare.
 OVERWEAK, nimis debilis, languidus.
 OVERWEEN, sibi nimium placere; nimium sibi tribuere.
 OVERWEENING, *adj.* sublatus; superbus, arrogans.
 OVERWEENING, *s.* nimia de se opinio, arrogans de se persuasio; arrogantia; superbia.
 OVERWEENINGLY, arroganter, superbe.
 OVERWEIGH, præpondero; propendeo.
 OVERWEIGHT, auctarium, additamentum.
 OVERWHELM, obruo, immergo, operio. — *with earth, terræ* infodere. — *with water*, aqua immergere. — *Overwhelmed*, obrutus,mersus, demersus. — *with grief*, dolore or tristitiâ oppressus.
 OTHERWISE, quî peracutus videri vult; nasutus. — *To be otherwise*, nimium multum scire.
 OVERWORN *with age, ætate or senio* confectus.
 OVERWROUGHT, nimis elaboratus.
 OVERZEALOUS, nimis studiosus.
 OVIFORM, ovatus.
 OVIPAROUS, oviparus.
 OWE, debeo. — *If any thing be left when I have paid what I owe*, si quid eri alieno meo superabit. — *I owe my life to him*, illius opéra vivo. — *I have paid what I owed*, dissolvi quæ debebam. — *To owe more than one is worth*, animam debere. — *You owed me a letter*, nondum literis meis resciseras. — *Owed, owing*, debitus. — *He paid the money that was owing*, debitas solvit pecunias. — *This is owing to their bravery*, hoc illorum virtuti debetur. — *See Debt, Due*.
 OWING, *s. debitio*; nomen, debitum.
 OWL, OWLETT, ulula, noctua. — *The screech-owl*, strix bubo (*L.*). — *The screech-owl*, noctua; *large*, ulula. — *Of or like an owl*, nocturnus.
 OWN. — *One's own*, proprius, suus; sometimes his own is expressed by ipsius, also by suus ipsius. — *He freed him with his own hand*, suâ manu eum liberavit. — *He converts it to his own use*, pro suo utitur. — *Being at his own house*, cum esset apud se. — *One's own estate*, peculium. —

One's own self, by the cases of sui and ipse. — *You shall be here your own self, tute ipse hic aderis.* — *He did it of his own self, fecit per se.* — *He that knows his own self, will find himself possessed of something divine, qui se ipsum nôrit, aliquid sentiet se habere divinum.* — *It is she her own self, ipsa est.* — *Of one's own accord, ultro; sua sponte.* — *He offered himself of his own accord, se ultro obtulit.*

To Own (acknowledge), fateor, confiteor; agnosco. — *To own one as his son, aliquem filium agnoscere.* — *He owns him for his son, illum prolem fatetur suam.* — *¶ (claima), vindico, assero, posco: (possess), possideo, tenco.* — *I own this, hoc inenim est.*
OWNER, dominus; possessor.
OWNERSHIP, dominium.
OWNING (acknowledging), agnitio.

OWRE (beast), urns juhatus.
OX, bos. — *Oxen, boves.* — *Of an ox, bubulus, bovillus.* — *An ox-fly, tabanus.* — *An ox-house or stall, hubile.*
OYEZ, audite, aures arrigite.
OYSTER, ostrea, ostreum. — *bed or pit, ostrearium.* — *shell, testa ostrearia.* — *Abounding with oysters, ostreosus; ostrifer (poet.).* — *An oyster-man, ostrearius.* — *woman, ostrearia.*

P.

PACE (in going), passus, gradus, gressus; incessus, ingressus. — *A great or full pace, gradus citatus or plenus.* — *A slow pace, lentus passus, gradus testudineus; incessus tardus (gait).* — *A soft pace, gradus suspensus (on tiptoe).* — *To walk a pounpous or stately pace, magnifice incedere.* — *Slow-paced, tardigradus (poet.).* — *To go with a brisk or full pace, citato or pleno gradu incedere.* — *with a soft or slow pace, lente incedere; suspensio, lento or testudineo gradu ire.* — *To hasten, mead, quicken one's pace, gradum accelerare or corripere.* — *Fear made them quicken their pace, eos timor gradum accelerare coegit; timor pedibus celeritatem addebat.* — *To hold or keep pace with, pari passu comitari; æquare gradus alicujus.* — *To go a main pace (at sea), plenissimis velis navigare.* — *¶ A pace (five feet, a measure), passus.*

To PACE, as a horse, totum incedere; gressus glomerare. — *¶ To pace, walk, ambulo; (with short steps), parvo procedere gradu.*

PACING, totularis, totularius, gradarius.

PACER, equus totularis.

PACIFIC, pacis amans or amator; placabilis (easily softened); concors (in harmony); pacificus (peace-making). — *A pacific embassy, legatio pacificatoria.*

PACIFICATION, pacificatio, pacis conciliatio.

PACIFICATOR, pacificator, pacis auctor, pacis reconciliator.

To PACIFY, paco, placo, pacifico, mitigo, sedo; mulceo, lenio. — *Pacify yourself, iracundiam reprime; ne sævi tantopere.* — *To pacify again, remulceo.* — *To pacify a tumult, seditionem or tumultum sedare, restringere, extinguere.* — *That may be pacified, placabilis.* — *Not pacified, implacatus.* — *Not to be pacified, implacabilis.* — *In such a manner as not to be pacified, implacabiliter.*

PACIFIER, pacificator, pacator.

PACIFICATORY, PACIFYING, pacificatorius, pacificus.

PACIFYING, s. pacificatio, placatio, sedatio, pacis conciliatio.

PACK (crew), globus, grex, caterva: (bundle), fascis: (burden), onus, sarcina. — *A little pack (bund'e), fasciculus: (burden), sarcinula.* — *Of a pack, sarcinarius.* — *A pack of cards, chartarum (lutoriarum) fasciculus.* — *of hounds, canum venaticorum turba or grex.* — *of knaves, flagitiosorum grex.* — *of troubles, ilias malorum.* — *of wool, lanæ fascis.* — *Packthread, filum sarcinarium.*

To PACK (pack up), consarcino; sarcinam constringere; in fasciculum colligare, in fascem compingere. — *Pack up and be gone, collige sarcinulas et exi.* — *Packed (packt up), suffarcinatus, in fasciculum colligatus.* — *¶ (go away), fugio, propere discedere.* — *Pack you hence and be gone, te hinc amove, abin' hinc.* — *Be packing, get you packing, apage te, facesse hinc, te hinc aufer.* — *You may be packing, ire licet.* — *To send packing, amoveo, abigo, propello, exigo.* — *Sent packing, propulsus, ejectus.* — *¶ (drive away), fugo, amoveo.* — *Must I then be packed thus out of doors? sicine hoc fit, foras ædibus me ejici?*

PACER, qui merces in fasces compingit.

PACKET (little bundle), fasciculus. — *A packet of letters, literarum fasciculus.* — *He ordereth the packets of letters to be*

brought privately to him, datos fasces epistolarum tacite ad se deferri jubet, Just. — *Packet-ship, navis tabellaria.*

PACKING, mercium in fasces colligatio.

PACT, PACTION, pactum, conventum; pactio.

PAD (stuffed cloth), pannus suffarcinatus. — *A pad for a horse, ephippium.* — *A pad of straw, culcita stramentitia.* — *¶ Pad, foot pad, padder, latro, prædo; grassator.* — *¶ Pad-way, callis, semita, via trita.* — *Pad-nag, mannus, asturco.*

To PAD (as a horse), totum incedere: (rob on the highway), prædor, latrocinor.

PADDLE, v. agito. — *To paddle in the water or dirt, aquam or limum agitare.*

PADDLING, agitatio.

PADDOCK (great toad), bufo major. — *A paddock-stool, fungus.* — *¶ A paddock in a park, septum, circus venatorius.*

PAGAN, adj. ethnicus, paganus, gentilis; qui verum Deum non agnoscit.

PAGANISM, inanum deorum cultus, superstitio.

PAGE (attendant), assecla, pedisequus. — *A soldier's page, calo, cacula, lixa.* — *A page of honor, puer ex aulâ, minister ex pueris regis.* — *¶ A page of a book, pagina, pagella.* — *About the bottom of the page, quasi in extremâ paginâ.*

To PAGE a book, libri paginas notare.

PAGEANT (show), ludus; spectaculum; pompa: (borne in triumph), ferculum.

To PAGEANT, pompam parare; imitari.

PAGEENTRY, venditatio, ostentatio; pompa.

PAGODA, templum Indicum.

PAIL, situla, hama. — *A milk-pail, mulctra, mulctrum.*

PAINFUL, quantum situla potest capere.

PAIN (punishment), pœna; supplicium.

— *On pain of death, sub pœnâ mortis.*

— *He forbade that under severe pains, id pœnis severis constitutis interdixit, prohibuit, vetuit.* — *¶ Pain, Painfulness (uneasiness in any part of the body), dolor, angor, cruciatus, cruciamentum: (uneasiness of the mind), cura, dolor, angor, anxietas; sollicitudo.* — *A smart pain, dolor acer, gravis, acerbus, niagnus, vehemens.* — *To be in pain or be pained, doleo, dolore affectum esse.* — *To begin to be in pain, condolesco.* — *I am in pain for you, ex te me afficit sollicitudo.* — *This matter puts me to pain, hoc angit et sollicitum me reddit.* — *The pain abates, dolor remittit or se remittit.* — *To be in pain for a person in danger, de alicujus incolumitate dubitare.* — *To be full of pain, in magno esse dolore; summo dolore affectum esse.* — *To occasion or give one pain, dolorem alicui afferre or incutere.* — *You give me no small pain, inuris mihi quam acerbissimum dolorem.* — *To pine away or be consumed with pain, dolore tabescere.*

To PAIN (put to pain), crucio, angor: (cause pain), dolorem facere, excitare, afferre. — *To be pained. (See To be in Pain.)* — *Paiaed, cruciatus, dolore affectus.*

PAINS (labor), opera, virium contentio, labor; negotium. — *You may do it without any great pains, id nullo negotio facere potes.* — *We must take the more pains, eo magis est nobis laborandum.* — *He took a great deal of pains in instructing him, illum summo cum labore erudit.*

— *What a vast deal of pains have you taken in that affair? quid laboris in eam rem insumpsisti?* — *That cannot be accomplished without great pains, id fieri, nisi difficulter, non potest.* — *There is no occasion for any great pains to persuade me to that, haud difficulter id persuasum mihi erit.* — *With great pains, multa operâ; magno labore; multo negotio.* — *easy, facile; nullo negotio or sine negotio.* — *To be at pains and charges about a thing, laborem et sumptum in aliquid impendere.* — *To toke pains, operam dare or navare; nitor, enitor; laboro; omnibus viribus contendere; alicui rei studere; multam operam consumere, in aliquâ re multum operâ ponere.* — *To take pains to no purpose, operam perdere, oleum et operam perdere, operam or laborem frustra sumere.* — *It is better to be idle than to take pains to no purpose, præstat otiosum esse, quam nihil agere.* — *You take much pains to little purpose, frustra te laboribus frangis.* — *To be sparing of his pains, suo labori parcere.* — *A pains-taker, pains-taking person, laboriosus, industrius, impiger, sedulus.*

PAINFUL (full of pain), dolorem afferens; vehemens, gravis, acerbus: (difficult), difficilis, arduus, molestus, operosus. — *A painful piece of work, opus arduum, multi laboris or sudoris.* — *¶ (laborious), laboriosus, gnavus, industrius, impiger, sedulus, laboris amans.*

PAINFULLY (severely), vehementer, graviter; acerbè; dolenter: (with difficulty), difficulter, multo negotio, ægre, moleste: (laboriously), impigre, strenue, sedulo.

PAINFULNESS. See Pain.

PAINT, pingo, depingo. — *To paint to the life, veram alicujus imaginem reddere.* — *To paint in water-colors, coloribus aquâ dilutis pingere.* — *in oil, coloribus ex oleo subactis pingere.* — *To paint the face, os fucare; faciem fuco illinere, malas cerussâ oblinere.* — *To paint or beautify, orno, exorno.* — *Painted (colored or drawn), pictus, depictus: (counterfeited or disguised), fucatus: (beautified), ornatus, exornatus.*

PAINT (color for painting), pigmentum: (for women's faces), fucus, pigmentum, offucia; cerussa. — *Ph. Give me the paint. Sc. What do you want with the paint? Ph. To paint my cheeks. Ph. Cedo cerussam. Sc. Quid cerussâ opus nam? Ph. Qui malas oblinam, Plaut.*

PAINTER, pictor. — *Excellent, pictor eximius, clarus, præclarus.* — *A herald painter or arms painter, insignium gentilitiorum pictor.*

PAINTING, s. pictura. — *The art of painting, ars pingendi or picturæ; pictura.* — *¶ A painting or picture, tabula, tabella; imago (picta).*

PAIR (couple), par; soætimes by duo. — *A pair of bellows, follis.* — *of breeches, braccæ.* — *of shoes, calceorum par.* — *A married pair, conjuges; mariti.* — *betrothed, sponsus et sponsa.* — *A pair of stairs, scalæ.*

To PAIR (match), apto, accommodo, æquo: (couple or join together), jungo, conjungo, copulo, socio: (as opponents), committo.

PAIRING (matchiag), accommodatio, æquatio: (coupling or joining together), copulatio, junctio, conjunctio.

PALACE, domus regia (royal); insula

(of a private man); domus; palatium is poet — *Of a palace, palatinus.*
PALATE, palatum.
PALATABLE, palato gratus, gustu jucundus, grati saporis.
PALE (stake), s. palus; sudcs. — *¶ A pale (fence), septum ex sudibus factum. — Within the pale of the church, intra septa ecclesiæ.*
TO PALE, sudibus obsepire, munire, circumsepire. — *Paled, sudibus munitus, palis circumseptus. — A place paled in or about, septum.*
PALE, PALLID, pallens, pallidus, luridus. — *Somewhat pale, Palish, pallidior, pallidulus; subpallidus. — Very pale, perpallidus; exsanguis. — To be or look pale, palleo. — To grow pale, pallesco, expallesco. — Grown pale, pallens, pallidus. — Pale color, pallidus color, pallor. — Pale-blue, subæruleus. — red, ex rubro pallens. — Pale-eyed, caligans, lusciosus. — Pale-faced, oris luridi.*
PALELY, pallenti similis.
PALENESS, pallor.
PALFREY, caballus, asturco, equus ephippiatus.
PALINODY (recantation), retractatio, palinodia.
PALISADO, pali; vallum, valli.
TO PALISADE, palis or vallo munire or cingere; vallare.
PALL (robe), s. palla, pallium. — *A pall used at funerals, tegumentum capuli.*
PALL (as liquor), v. saporem amittere; imbecillura fieri. — *¶ To pall upon the stomach, nauseam creare.*
PALLED (dead), mucidus.
PALLET (bed), grabatus. — *¶ (in heraldry), palus minor or minutus. — ¶ (used by painters), assula manualis pigmentum ferens.*
PALLIATE (disguise) a matter, dissimulo, celo, concelo, occulto; rem verborum involueris or simulatis verbis tegere: (excuse a fault), peccatum or culpam elevare; crimen verbis extenuare. — *¶ See Cloak.*
PALLIATING, PALLIATION (disguising), dissimulatio, occultatio: (excusing), elevatio, extenuatio; (excuse), excusatio.
PALLIATIVE, ad dissimulationem or extenuationem pertinens. — *A palliative cure, sanatio imperfecta.*
PALLID. See *Pale*.
PALM of the hand, palma. — *To stroke with the palm of the hand, palmâ demulcere. — A blow on the face with the palm, alapa. — ¶ Palm, palm-tree, palma. — Dwarf-palm, palma humilis. — Palm-fruit, palma; palmla; dactylus. — Of palm or the palm-tree, palmeus. — Full of palm-trees, palmosus. — Bearing palm-trees, palmyfer (poet.). — A place planted with palms, palmetum. — A branch of palm, palma; ramulus or ramusculus palmæ. — Palm Sunday, dies palmarum. — ¶ A palm or hand's breadth, palmus. — Of a palm or hand's breadth, palmaris.*
TO PALM off, obtrudo.
PALMY (palm-bearing), palmas ferens (poet. palmyfer).
PALMER (pilgrim), qui in loca sacra migrat.
PALMISTER, qui divinat ex manuum inspectione.
PALMISTRY, ars divinandi ex manuum inspectione.
PALPABLE (that may be felt), tactilis, palpandus, tractabilis, sub tactum cadens: (manifest), manifestus, clarus, apertus, perspicuus.
PALPABLENESS (manifestness), perspicuitas.
PALPABLY, ita ut tactu percipi possit: (manifestly), manifeste, manifesto, liquido, aperte, clare, perspicue
PALPITATE, palpito.
PALPITATION, palpitatio.
PALSY, nervorum resolutio, paralysis. — *The dead palsy, sideratio paralytica. — Sick of the palsy, Palsied, paralyticus.*
PALSGRAVE, palatinus coincs.
PALTRY (mean, pitiful), vilis, sordidus; tressis, proletarius. — *A paltry knave, balatro, homo tressis. — A paltry quean, scortum triholare.*
PAMPER, sagino; indulgeo, mollior or mollius curare. — *one's self, cuticulam curare; genio indulgere. — To pamper for sale, manganizo.*
PAMPERING, saginatio.
PAMPHLET, libellus.

PAMPHLETEER, qui libellos scribit.
PAN, sartago; frixorium: patina, discus, catinus. — *of a close-stool (for men), lasanum; (for women), scaphium. — The brain pan, calvaria. — A great brass pan, ahenum. — A dripping-pan, vas ad liquamen carniū assatarum excipiedum aptum. — A frying-pan, sartago. — Out of the frying-pan into the fire, de fumo in flammam; inedit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim. — Pan of a gun, receptaculum pulveris pyrii. — Warming-pan, vas exalfactorium. — Knee-pan, patella. — Stew-pan, anthepsa.*
PANCAKE, laganum.
PANACEA (herb), panacea, panaces, panax: (medicine), medicamentum panchestum.
PANADO, jusculum ex panc, aquâ et saccharo confectum.
PANDECTS, pandectæ.
PANDER, leno, libidinis minister; perductor. — *To play the pander, lenocinor. — A playing the pander, lenocinium.*
PANDERLY, artem lenoniam exercens.
PANE of glass, quadratum vitreum.
PANEGYRIC, PANEGYRICAL oration, laudatio publica, oratio panegyrica.
PANEGYRIST, laudator publicus; laudatur.
PANEL, quadratum ligneum: (of a door), tympanum. — *¶ The panel of a jury, index or alium juratorum.*
PANG, dolor; angor. — *The pangs of death, mortis angores.*
PANIC fear, terror velut lymphaticus.
PANIC (a grain), panicum. — *Petty, phalaris. — Wild, panicum silvestre.*
PANNEL (of a horse), sella dorsuaria, clittellæ. — *¶ The pannel of a hawk, accipitris ventriculus.*
PANNIER, corbis, canistrum, cista, fiscina, sporta. — *A little pannier, cistula, sportula. — A pannier of osters, calathus. — A pannier with handles, corbis ansatus.*
PANOPLY, armatura corpus totum tegens.
PANSY, viola tricolor.
PANT (palpitate), palpito, mico; subsilio, subulo. — *To pant for fear, trepido. — To pant for breath, anheilo; anhelitum dicere. — Panting for breath, anhelus. — for fear, trepidus, trepidans, trepidulus. — ¶ To pant after, magnopere desiderare, summâ cupiditate expetere.*
**PANTING, palpitatio. — for breath, anhelatio. — for fear, trepidatio, tremor.
PANTINGLY, cum palpitatione.
PANTHER, panthera, pardalis; pardus. — *Of a panther, pantherinus.*
PANTOFLE, solea, crepida.
PANTOMIME (as an exhibition), pantomimus.
PANTOMIMIC, pantomimicus. — *A pantomimic actor, pantomimus: actress, pantomima.*
PANTRY, cella penuaria. — *A yeoman of the king's pantry, cellæ penuariæ regie curator.*
PAP (dug), papilla, uber: (breast), mamma. — *A little pap, manilla, mammula. — Having great paps, mammosus. — To give a child the pap, mammam infanti dare or præbere. — ¶ The pap of apples, pomorum pulpa. — ¶ Pap (for babies), alimentum ex pane, aquâ, et saccharo infantibus paratum.*
PAPACY, papatus.
PAPAL, pontificius, papalis.
PAPST, additus pontifici Romano; legis pontificis Romani studiosus.
PAPISTRY, legis pontificis Romani studium.
PAPER, charta; charta lineæ, papyracea, etc. — *Brown or wrapping paper, charta emporetica. — Fine or Letter paper, charta epistolaris; charta Augusta. — Royal, charta regia. — Very thin, charta translucida or literas transmittens. — That will not bear ink, charta bibula. — Blank, charta pura. — Writing, charta scriptoria. — A piece or scrap of paper, chartula; scida, scidula. — Made of paper, chartaceus. — A sheet of paper, chartæ plagula. — A quire, chartæ scapi. — Of paper, chartarius. — A paper-book, chartæ puræ liber. — A paper-maker or seller, chartarius. — A paper-mill, officina chartaria. — A setting of pen to paper, scribendi principium. — ¶ Papers,***

i. e. writings, scripta; literæ; tabellæ. — Public papers, tabule publicæ.
PAPIST, &c. See under *Papacy*.
PAR. — *To be at or upon a par, pari or æquali conditione esse.*
PARABLE, collatio, parabole. — *By a parable, collatione.*
PARABOLIC, say parabolicus: — (in mathematics), say parabolicus.
PARACLETE, Paracletus.
PARADE (outward pomp or show), pompa, apparatus, ornatus: (ostentation), ostentatio: (review), militum recensio. — *¶ The parade, locus ubi copie militares recensentur or inspicuntur.*
PARADIGM (example), exemplum, exemplar, paradigma.
PARADISE (Eden), Paradisus: (a delightful spot), locus amenissimus: (the abode of the blessed), sedes beatorum. — *To bring one into a fool's paradise, sperantem lactare, spe falsâ aliquem producere or ludere. — The bird of Paradise, apus Indica.*
PARADOX, quod est admirabile contraque opinionem omnium.
PARADOXICAL, mirus, admirabilis.
PARAGON, exemplum perfectum or absolutum; incomparabilis, non æquandus. — *A paragon of beauty, adeo venustus, ut nihil supra. — The paragon of islands, insularum ocellus.*
PARAGRAPH, caput, paragraphus.
PARALLAX, parallaxis.
PARALLEL, paribus or æquis intervallis inter se distantes; parallelos. — *Parallel lines, lineæ paralleloï or æquis intervallis inter se distantes.*
PARALLEL (comparison), comparatio, collatio. — *To draw a parallel between, inter se comparare, conferre, componere; exæquo. — He drew a parallel between Alexander and Cæsar, Alexandrum cum Cæsare comparavit or contulit.*
TO PARALLEL. (See *To draw a Parallel*). — *Paralleled, comparatus, collatus, exæquatus. — Not to be paralleled, incomparabilis, non exæquandus.*
PARALLELOGRAM, parallelogramma.
PARALOGISM, falsa ratiocinatio.
PARALYTIC, paralyticus, arthriticus.
PARAMOUNT, summus.
PARAMOUR (male lover), amans; mœchus, adulter: (female lover), amica, pellex. — *Of a paramour, amatorius.*
PARANYPH, paranymphus.
PARAPET, pluteus, lorica.
PARAPHRASE, explicatio pluribus verbis facta; paraphrasis, Quint.
TO PARAPHRASE upon, paraphrasi illustrare; liberius or pluribus verbis illustrare.
PARAPHRASE, paraphrastes.
PARAPHRASTICAL, paraphrasticus.
PARASITE, parasitus; Gnatho. — *To play the parasite, parasitor.*
PARASITIC, parasiticus; adulatorius.
PARASOL, umbella.
PARBOIL, leviter coquere. — *Parboiled, semicoccus, semicrudus.*
PARCEL (little bundle), fasciculus: (little quantity), particula, portiuicula. — *A bill of parcels, rerum singularum index. — By parcels, particulatim, minutatim. — Made into parcels, in fasciculos colligatus: particulatim distractus, minutatim dissectus.*
TO PARCEL out, partior, minutim distribuere.
PARCH (burn or dry up), torreo, arefacio, aduro, amburo, comburo, frigo. — *To be parched (dried up), areo; (become so), aresco. — Parched, arefactus, tostus, adustus, excoctus, frixus, ambustus; aridus. — Parching, torridus.*
PARCHING, s. adustus.
PARCHMENT, membrana; charta pergamena. — *A piece of parchment, membrana. — Made of parchment, e membrana confectus, membraneus. — A parchment-maker, qui membranas facit.*
PARD, pardus.
PARDON, ignosco, condono, veniam dare, concedo, penas remittere; culpæ gratiam facere. — *I desire you to pardon this fault, ahs te peto, ut mihi hoc ignoscas. — I think he ought to be pardoned, censeo illi parci oportere. — To be pardoned (as a crime), condonor: (as a person), culpæ veniam ab aliquo impetrare. — Pardon me (or you will pardon me) if*

I say, dicendi veniam da; tuâ pace or veniâ mihi liceat dicere; per te mihi hoc liceat affirmare.

PARDON, s. venia; pœnæ remissio. — *He confesses himself to have been in fault, and asks pardon for it, fatetur se peccasse et ejus delicti veniam petit. — Let your justice grant pardon to my folly, meæ stultitiæ in justitiâ tuâ sit aliquid præsidi. — The greatest encouragement to offend is the hope of pardon, maxima peccandi illecebra est impunitatis spes. — To ask pardon, veniam ab aliquo petere, rogare, poscere, obsecrare, deprecari. — To obtain pardon for another, pro altero veniam impetrare. — A general pardon, lex oblivionis, amnestia. — A letter or instrument of a prince's pardon, tabulæ condonati a principe criminis, diploma noxæ a principe remissæ.*

PARDONABLE, veniâ dignus; quod aliquid excusationis habet. — *Not pardonable, veniâ indignus.*

PARE (*cut away*), præcido, recido; præseco, reseco. — *about, amputo, circumcido. — away, abrado. — To pare or scrape off, destinguo, detergeo. — Not pared, irsectus.*

PARING (*as of the nails*), præsemen. — *A paring off, resectio.*

PARENT, parens. — *Lack of parents, parentum orbitas. — The love of (uncle's) parents, pietas erga parentes.*

PARENTAGE, genus, stirps. — *Of good parentage, honesto loco natus. — Of mean, infimo loco natus.*

PARENTAL, by genit. parentum; quod parentem decet.

PARENTHESIS, interpositio, interclusio.

PARGET, tectorium.

To PARGET, tectorio inducere; dealbo; gypso inducere. — *To neo parget a wall, tectorium parieti inducere. — Parget-work, opus tectorium.*

PARGETER, tector.

PARGETING, dealbatio, inductio.

PARIETARY, helixine.

PARISH, parœcia. — *A parish church, ædes sacra parœciæ. — Of a parish, say parœcialis. — Parish rates or dues, vectigalia parœcialia.*

PARISHIONER, sacro alicui cœtui ascriptus.

PARITY, paritas, æqualitas. — *By parity of reason, pari ratione.*

PARK, vivarium. — *A park-keeper, vivarii custos.*

PARLEY (*speak together*), colloquor. — *To parley or come to a parley with the enemy, in hostis colloquium venire, conditiones ditionis proponere, cum obsecratoribus de urbe dedendâ agere.*

PARLEY, s. colloquium, collocutio. — *To beat or sound a parley, tubæ or tympani sono hostem ad colloquium hortari or evocare.*

PARLIAMENT, senatus (Britannicus). — *To call or summon a parliament, senatum vocare, convocare, cogere. — To hold or keep a parliament, senatum agere. — To prorogue a parliament, senatum prorogare. — To dissolve it, senatum dissolvere. — The parliament-house, curia (Britannica). — A parliament-man, senator (Britannicus).*

PARLIAMENTARY, ad senatum pertinens, ex usu senatus.

PARLOR, diæta ornator, œcus, cœnatio, triclinium. — *Of a parlor, triclinarius.*

PAROCHIAL, say parœcialis.

PARODY, pœtæ verba et versus ad aliud quoddam, idque ridiculum argumentum detorsa.

To PARODY, pœtæ verba et versus ad, etc. detorquere.

PAROLE, verbum, fides data. — *To give his parole, fidem suam astringere or obstringere. — To neglect or fail in his parole, fidem datam negligere, fallere, frangere, violare; fidem mutare or solvere; in fide non stare. — To keep his parole, fidem servare; in fide stare, d.c.tis manere; promissum non fallere. — Upon my parole of honor, meâ fide. — Released upon his parole, dimissus fide datâ. — ¶ A parole-will, testamentum nuncupatum.*

PAROXYSM (*or fit*) of a disease, morbi accessus.

PARRICIDE (*the person*), parricida: (*the crime*), parricidium. — *To play the parricide, se parricidio inquinare or polluere.*

PARROT, psittacus. — *A paroquet, psittacus minor.*

PARRY a blow, ictum avertere, depellere, deflectere.

PARSE, singulas orationis partes examinare, flectere, tractare.

PARSING, partium orationis examinatio.

PARSIMONIOUS, parcus, frugalis.

PARSIMONIOUSLY, parce, frugaliter.

PARSIMONIOUSNESS, **PARSIMONY**, parsimonia, frugalitas.

PARSLEY, apium. — *Bastard, caucalis. — Garden, apium hortense or sativum. — Hill, oreoselinum. — Rock, petroselinon.*

PARSNIP, pastinaca. — *One, sphondylium. — Water, sium. — Wild, pastinaca silvestris. — Yellow, siser.*

PARSON, sacerdos.

PARSONAGE, (*the office*), sacerdotium.

— ¶ (*the house*), domus quæ ad habitandum ei, qui pagi or oppidi sacerdotium gerit, semper datur.

PART, pars, portio: (*direction*), pars. — *He drew a great part of Greece to take his side, magnam partem Græciæ in societatem perduxit. — A very small part of his life, brevissima vitæ portio. — In the former part of his life, in superiori vitâ. — In the fore part of the play, in primâ fabulâ. — For my part, quod ad me attinet. — I for my part, equidem. — According to his part, pro ratâ portione. — A little part, particula, partiuncula. — In part, partim; ex parte. — On the other part, ex alterâ parte. — For the most part, plerumque, plurimum; maximâ ex parte. — To take part of or with, participo, communico; participem esse. — That is or may be divided into parts, dividuus. — Divided into two parts, bipartitus or bipertitus. — In two parts, bipartito. — Divided into three parts, tripartitus or tripertitus. — In three parts, tripartito. — Divided into four parts, quadripartitus. — In four parts, quadripartito. — Divided into five parts, quinquepartitus. — On all parts, circumquaque, undique. — In some parts, quodam modo, quodammodo, quâdamtenus, aliquatenus. — In what part soever, qua, quâ. — They count it a part of religio, pietatis hoc ducunt. — ¶ A part (*duty*), munus, officium. But this noun is frequently omitted in Latin, after the verb sum; as, it is the part of a young man to reverence his elders, adolescentis est majores natu revereri. — This is a fatherly part, hoc patrum est. — Having done my part, transactis jam meis partibus. — A part in a play, partes (*also fig.*); persona (*also fig.*). — To act his part with all the artifice possible, fictam, quam sustinet, personam callidissime sustinere. — He can play any part (*fig.*), ad omnes res aptus est. — It was a silly part, inepte factum est. — ¶ To take one's part, a parte alicujus stare. — He took my part, a me stetit. — I will take Cicero's part in most things, accedam in plerisque Ciceroni. — He took Caesar's part, suis opibus Cæsarem juvabat. — ¶ To take in good part, æqui bonique consulere or facere. — in ill part, male consulere; in deteriore partem interpretari. — ¶ Parts, (*natural endowments*), ingenium; ingenii dotes, naturæ dotes. — Good parts, egregiæ animi dotes; ingenium excellens, eximium, præclarum, singulare. — Slender parts, dotes tenues et perexiguæ. — A person of good parts, homo magni, acris or limati judicii; homo sapientissimus, emuncte naris or altâ mente præditus. — A person of mean parts, homo ingenii obtusi or tardi; homo obese naris.*

To PART (*divide*), divido, partior, disperio; distribuo; in partes tribuere or distribuere: (*put asunder*), separo, divido, avello, dirimo; discrimino; distinguo. — They parted that work among them, id opus inter se partiebantur. — Parted in two, bipartitus. — To part by rending, abscindo. — Nothing but death shall part her from me, hanc nisi mors mihi adimet nemo. — To part company, dissocio. — To part in two or in the midst, in duas partes secare or dividere. — To part asunder of itself, dissilio. — To part the water, as a person in swimming, cor-

pore aquas dimovere. — ¶ *To part, neut. (depart), digredior, discedo, decedo; proficiscor. — To part from or leave, abscedo, discedo, decedo; abeo. — He forbids us to part hence without his leave, vetat nos injussu suo hinc demigrare. — They parted even hands, æquo prælio discessum est. — ¶ To part with, dimitto; cedo. — I will part with something of my right, de jure meo concedam paululum. — I will part with my life first, animam relinquam potius.*

PARTER of differences, arbitri; sequester.

PARTING, s. divisio, partitio, disjunctio.

— *A parting or separation between man and wife, discessio, discidium. — A parting from, digressio, discessio; digressus, discessus. — A parting in the middle, intersectio, bisectio. — A parting-cup, potatio discessu amicorum sollemnis.*

PARTLY, partim; quâdamtenus, aliquatenus.

PARTITION (*distribution*), partitio, distributio, divisio. — *A partition or inclosure, sepimentum. — A partition wall, paries intergerimus.*

PARTAKE of, participem rei alicujus esse. — *To make to partake of, aliquem facere participem alicujus rei; aliquid communicare or participare cum aliquo.*

PARTAKER, particeps, consors, socius, comes. — *He was a partaker of the villainy, in partem sceleris venit; admiscebatur in consilium.*

PARTAKING, particeps, comper.

PARTERRE (*flower-garden*), area in hortu variis figuris descripta.

PARTIAL (*unjust*), iniquus, injustus: (*biased by party zeal*), partium studio abreptus; cupidus.

PARTIALITY, iniquitas; studium or cupiditas partium.

PARTIALLY, inique, injuste: — (*in part*), non ab omni parte; leviter.

PARTICIPATE, participem esse alicujus rei; venire in partem alicujus rei, habere partem in re.

PARTICIPATION, societas; pars.

PARTICIPANT, particeps.

PARTICIPLE, participium.

PARTICIPIAL, participialis.

PARTICIPIALLY, participialiter.

PARTICLE, particula.

PARTICULAR, singularis, peculiaris, specialis, certus, proprius; eximius. — *He is particular in his opinions, in opinionum ratione singularis est. — You are exceedingly particular in some things, sunt quædam omnino in te singularia. — This is their particular sentiment, hæc sententia illorum propria est. — He had a particular love for him, illum amore singulari dilexit or complexus est. — A particular (certain) person, quidam, quædam. — In particular. See Particularly.*

PARTICULARITY, qualitas rei particularis.

PARTICULARIZE, aliquid nominatim indicare; singula sequi, omnia diligenter persequi, recitare, recensere. — *I particularized all those matters in a letter to you, omnia ad te enucleate perscripsi.*

PARTICULARLY or *in particular*, singulatim or singillatim; separatim; seorsum; particulatim; definite, distincte; proprie. — *He desired nothing in particular, nihil sibi præcipue appetebat. — Every one was asked his opinion in particular, sententiam nominatim quisque rogabatur. — I returned him thanks in particular, ei gratias egi singularibus verbis. — ¶ (very; remarkably), valde; maxime; or by the superl., or an adj. compounded with per.*

PARTISAN (*favorer*), adjutor, fautor. (See *Adherent*.) — ¶ (*the weapon*), bipennis. — ¶ (*a commander's staff*), vitis, baculus ducis militaris insigne.

PARTITION. See under *Part*.

PARTNER, socius, consors, particeps, compar, re et ratione conjunctus. — *A copartner, qui rem aliquam simul cum alio possidet.*

PARTNERSHIP, societas; consociatio, consortium. — *To enter into partnership, conjungere se cum aliquo; societatem (alicujus rei) cum aliquo inire or facere. — To break off partnership, societatem dissolvere.*

PARTRIDGE, perdix. — *To jowl as a*

partridge, cacabo. — *A covey of partridges*, perdium grex.

PARFURIENT, parturiens.

PARTURITION, status parturiendi.

PARTY (person), quidam, quædam. — *A party (adversary)*, adversarius, adversaria. — *A party or faction*, factio, secta; partes. — *The city was divided into two parties*, in duas factiones civitas discessit. — *He sided with the court party*, optimatum erat partium. — *He took part with the popular party*, plebem amplectebatur. — *I was engaged in the same party as yourself*, in eâ parte or eâdem causâ fui, quâ tu. — *To draw one over to his party*, aliquem sibi conciliare, adjungere, in partes suas trahere. — *In parties*, partibus, per partes. — *To run into parties*, in factiones discedere. — *A party-man*, factiosus; factionis or partium studiosus. — *Party-rage*, partium studia. — *The head of a party*, factionis princeps. — *One of the same party*, assecutor. — *The adverse party*, partes diversæ or adversæ. — *A party or detachment of soldiers*, militum manus. — *To go out upon raiding parties*, prædandi causâ egredi, Cæs.

PARTY-COLORED, versicolor, discolor, varii coloris.

PASCHAL lamb, agnus paschalis.

PASQUIL, PASQUINADE, carmen probrum or famosum; libellus famosus.

PASS, v. — *To pass a river*, fluvium transire, trajicere, transmittere. — *To pass a bill*, legem propositam comprobare; legem accipere. — *To pass an account*, rationes comprobare or exequare. — *To pass one's word for*, pro aliquo spondere. — *To pass (exceed)*, antecedere, anteeo, præsto: (exceed), excedo. — *To pass (or take) across*, trajicio, traduco or transduco. — *To pass along*, per viam iter facere or habere. — *To pass along by (as a river)*, præterfluo, præterlabor. — *To pass away*, abeo, avolo. — *To pass away time*, tempus terere or conterere. — *I passed many nights without sleep*, multas noctes insonnes peregi. — *To pass a month or two in the country*, rure menses aliquot habitare. — *They passed away the night in discourse*, noctem sermone trahebant. — *To pass away (cease)*, desino, cesso. — *This pain will pass away in time*, hic dolor aliquando desinet or cessabit. — *Passing away*, brevissimus, caducus, fragilis. — *To pass (or go) by one*, aliquem præterire, prætergredi, præterveli. — *Passing by on horseback*, præterequitans. — *To pass by a fault*, crimen condonare. — *To pass currently (as a report)*, fidem obtinere: (as money), valeo. — *To pass for ready money*, pecuniæ præsentis or numeratæ vicem supplere. — *To pass for*. (See also *Personate*.) — *To pass on (go along)*, iter prosequi. — *To pass out*, egredior. — *To pass (or go) over*, transeo, trajicio. — *Passing over the bounds*, limites transgrediens. — *To pass over (omit)*, omitto, prætermitto. — *To pass over slightly*, leviter attingere. — *Passed over without regard*, posthabitus, postpositus, neglectus. — *To pass a poor person to his own parish*, pauperem ad parochiam suam relegare. — *To pass under*, subterire. — *To pass under examination*, examinari, interrogari. — *To pass upon or be admitted*, admitti. — *He can never make this thing pass upon the people*, nunquam efficiet ut id a populo admittatur. — *To come to pass*, evenio, contingo. — *To let pass*, dimitto. — *To be well to pass*, opibus affluere or abundare. — *While these things passed*, dum hæc gerebantur. — *Many words passing on both sides*, multis verbis ultro citroque habitis. — *Passed or past*, præteritus; anteactus, exactus, peractus, transactus. — *In times past*, olim, quondam; tempore præterito. — *Last past*, proximus. — *Half an hour past ten*, dimidium horæ post decimum. — *This business is past hope*, occisa est hæc res. — *It is past help*, actum est, illicit. — *A wound past cure*, insanabile vulnus. — *He is past a child*, excessit ex æphebis; prætextam deposuit; nuces reliquit. — *It is a matter past dispute*, res est certissima; de hac res nulla est dubitatio or dubitare non licet.

PASS, s. (conditio), conditio, status. —

Things are come to that pass, eo res redactæ sunt. — *A (a passage)*, aditus: (narrow), angiportus or -uin (alley); angustia (locorum), fauces. — *The woody pass of Thermopylae*, saltus Thermopylarum. — *A (passport)*, syngraphus. — *To desire a pass*, syngraphum rogare ab aliquo. — *A pass in fencing*, ictus. — *To make a pass at one*, fuste or gladio aliquem petere; in aliquem ense nudo irruere. — *To put by a pass*, ictum deflectere or depellere.

PASSABLE (indifferent), tolerabilis, tolerandus, mediocris: (that one may pass through), pervius.

PASSING, adj. (excellent), excellens, præstans. — *A maid of passing beauty*, formâ præstanti puella.

PASSING, adv. (very), valde, egregie, vehementer. — *A passing fair face*, vultus valde venustus. — *Passing well*, perbene, egregie, perquam bene.

PASSING, subst. — *A passing along*, progressio, progressus. — *A passing beyond*, prætervectio. — *over*, transitus, trajectory. — *from place to place*, migratio, commigratio, demigratio.

PASSAGE (road to pass over), transitus, trajectory: (way), aditus; (alley), angiportus; (laae), diverticulum. — *A bad passage*, impedita via; difficilis or incommodus transitus. — *To refuse one a passage*, transitu prohibere or arcere. — *To cut off a passage*, alicui commeatum intercludere. — *A passage to*, accessus, aditus, introitus. — *Passage-money*, nauticum. — *A passage-hole*, spiramentum, spiraculum. — *The passage of the throat*, gula. — *A passage out of a book*, sententia, locus, loci. — *A passage (thing done)*, actum, gestum, res gesta.

PASSANT. — *En passant (by the way)*, obiter; in transcurso.

PASSENGER, viator (foot-passenger); vector (on horseback, in a carriage, in a ship).

PASSIBLE, patibilis.

PASSIBILITY, patiendi capacitas.

PASSING. See under *Pass*.

PASSION (anger), ira, iracundia; fervor mentis. — *When his passion was over*, cum iræ impetus deferbuit. — *To be in a great passion*, iratum esse, sevirè, irâ ardere or æstare, furenter iratum esse. — *To fall into a passion*, iratum fieri, irritari, irâ incendi or exandescere. — *When he is in ever so great a passion*, I make him as quiet as a lamb, cum fervet maxime, tam placidum quam ovem reddo. — *He was in a great passion with me*, mihi vehementer iratus est. — *Be not in such a passion*, ne sævi tantopere. — *Liable or subject to passion*, iracundus, irritabilis. — *The moods of the best of men are liable to be overcome by passion*, optimorum virorum animi irritabiles. — *To vent one's passion against a person*, iram in aliquem evomere or stomachum erumpere. — *To put one into a passion*, stomachum alicui movere or facere; irâ aliquem afficere or accendere; iram alicui concitare. — *To curb one's passion*, iracundiam cohibere, continere, reprimere, domare, refrénare; irâ moderari; animum arcis frenis continere. — *A Passion (affliction or inclination)*, animi affectio, affectus, impetus, motus, concitatio, incitatio; perturbatio: (love), amor; studium. — *An innocent passion*, amor castus, honestus, pudicus. — *A criminal passion*, amor parum honestus, castus or pudicus. — *To have a great passion for one*, amore alicujus ardere, flagrare, incendi; unice, misere, perditè aliquem amare or diligere. — *To restrain one's passions*, cupiditatibus or animo imperare; cupiditates cohibere; sibi moderari or temperare; spiritum domare. — *The irregular passions of the mind*, indomita atque effrenata animi cupiditates; animi motus turbulenti or rationi non obtemperantes, iactationes animi incitatie et impetu inconsiderato elatæ. — *To soothe the passions*, animos mulcere, demulcere or delinire. — *A Passion (suffering)*, malorum, dolorum, ærumnarum perpassio.

PASSIONATE (easily put into a passion), iracundus, in iram præceps: (violent in anger), irâ impotens: (ardent), vehementer, ardens: (done in a passion), irâ

or impotentia animi factus. — *To grow passionate*, iracundiâ accendi; iracundiâ parere. — *A passionate lover*, amator ardens or vehementer.

PASSIONATELY (angrily), iracunde, stomachose. — *To be passionately in love*, ardentè, cupide, flagrantè amare. — *A Passionately desirous of*, cupiditate rei alicujus ardens, incensus, inflammatus; desiderio æstuans, exardescens, succensus. — *Passionately fond of a thing*, alicujus rei studiosissimus.

PASSIVE (still), quietus. — *To be passive*, quiescere. — *under a thing*, aliquid patienter ferre. — *I will be passive in this affair*, isti rei non adversabor, vestris consiliis non repugnabo. — *(in grammar)*, passivus.

PASSIVELY, patienter; (in gram.), passivè.

PASSOVER, pascha, festi dies paschales: agnus paschalis.

PASSPORT, syngraphus. See *Pass*.

PAST. See *Pass*, esp. at the end.

PASTE (dough), farina aquâ subacta. — *To raise paste*, farinam depesere or subigere. — *The making of paste*, farinæ subactio. — *Paste (to stick things together with)*, gluten, glutinum, gluten ex farinâ confectum. — *Pasteboard*, charta densa ex pluribus compacta foliis.

To PASTE, farinâ agglutinare or conglutinare.

PASTRY, artocreas (meat-pie); artopticus panis dulcor; opus pistoris dulciarii. — *Pastry-cook*, qui artocrea facit, pistor dulciarius.

PASTY, artocreas.

PASTEL (herb), glastum, isatis.

PASTER of a horse, equi suffrago.

PASTIL, pastillum.

PASTIME, ludus, delectatio, oblectatio, delectamentum, oblectamentum; facetiæ. — *Childish pastimes (toys)*, crepundia, nices. — *To give one pastime*, ludos præbere. — *To take his pastime*, se recreare, animum reficere, relaxare, oblectare. — *In pastime*, joco, jocose, per jocum. — *For pastime*, animi or voluptatis causa.

PASTOR. (See *Shepherd*.) — *A (priest, &c.)*, sacerdos; animarum servator.

PASTORAL, adj. pastoralis, pastorius. — *A pastoral charge or office*, munus sacerdotis.

PASTORAL, s. poema bucolicum (in pl. also merely bucolica).

PASTRY. See *Paste*.

PASTURE, pascuum. — *Of pasture*, pascuus. — *Pasture ground*, ager pascuus. — *A common pasture*, ager compascuus.

To PASTURE, pasco. — *To pasture together*, compasco.

PASTURABLE, pascuus, pastoritius.

PASTURAGE, pabulatio, pasus.

PASTURING, pabulatio, pabulum.

PASTY. See *Paste*.

PAT, adj. (fit), aptus, idoneus, accommodatus.

PAT, s. (gentle blow), ictus levior.

To PAT gently or softly, leviori ictu or leviter ferire or percutere.

PATCH, s. (piece of cloth), panniculus, assumentum. — *A patch for a pain or wound*, emplastrum parvum. — *A patch for the face*, splenium. — *A patch of ground*, agellus. — *A cross patch*, homo morosus, difficilis, contumax, protervus.

To PATCH (scd on a patch), pannum assuere. — *To patch up or mend one's clothes*, vestes resarcire, reficere, reconcinnare. — *To patch up a business*, rem aliquam coagmentare, ægre or crasse resarcire, conficere, restituere. — *Patched or ragged*, pannosus, pannis oblitus. — *Old patched shoes or garments*, scruti, pl. — *To patch the face (as a woman)*, spleniis os ornare. — *Patched on the face*, maculis sericis ornatus or operatus.

PATCHER up of old things, qui vestes, etc. reconcinnat or interpolat.

PATCHING up of old things, interpolatio.

PATCHWORK, versicolor opus ex variis pannis consutum.

PATE, caput. — *I will break your pate*, diminui tibi caput. — *They lay their pates together*, consilia sua conferunt. — *Who put that whim into your pate?* quid tibi illud suggestit? — *Long-pated (cunning)*, versutus, astutus, veteratorius,

vafer. — *Shallow-pated, stultus, rudis, imperitus.*
PATEN, lamina.
PATENT (*grant*), diploma. — *The king's letters patent, diploma regium.*
PATENTEE, qui regio diplomate donatur.
PATERNAL, paternus, patrius. — *Paternal love or affection, animus paternus, amor patrius.* — *To throw off paternal affection, animum patris abjicere.*
PATERNALLY (*with paternal affection*), affectu patrio, patriâ curâ.
PATERNITY, by a circumlocution.
PATERNOSTER, preces a Christo præceptæ.
PATH, **PATHWAY**, semita, via; callis. — *A path begun, iter recenti limite signatum.* — *A beaten path, via trita.* — *An overthwart path or cross path, trames.*
PATHLESS, inuius.
PATHETIC, grandis, vehemens; commovendis or concitandis animis idoneus. — *He pronounced that with a pathetic air, id vehementer pronuntiavit.*
PATHETICALLY, vehementer; animo concitato.
PATHOS, grande or vehemens dicendi genus.
PATHIC, circædus.
PATHOLOGIST, qui de valetudinis generibus tractat.
PATIENT, patiens, tolerans; placidus, mitis, lenis. — *of labor, patiens laborum.* — *Somewhat patient, forticulus.*
PATIENT, s. (*sick man*), æger, ægrotus.
PATIENTLY, patienter, toleranter, placide, sedate, moderate, animo æquo. — *We will bear our fortune patiently, quod sors feret æquo feremus animo.*
PATIENCE, patientia, tolerantia, æquus animus, æquitas animi; perseverantia. — *Have a little patience, exspecta paullisper.* — *He ought to have borne that with patience, illud fuit patienter ferendum.* — *To bear with patience or take patiently, æquo animo, placide, sedate, toleranter, patienter aliquid ferre; æquam mentem servare.* — *Patience in hearing, aures patientes.* — *To hear one out with patience, alicujus causam (æquo animo) cognoscere or exaudire.* — *Out of patience, impatientes.* — *To be out of patience, indignor, stomachor; ægre or iniquo animo ferre.* — *To exercise or tire one's patience, alicujus patientiam tentare; alicujus patientiâ abuti; patientiam alicujus exhaurire; molestiis alicuique fatigare.*
PATRIARCH, patriarcha.
PATRIARCHAL, patriarchalis.
PATRIARCHATE, patriarchatus.
PATRICIAN, patricius. — *The dignity of a patrician, patriciatus.* — *Like a patrician, patricie.*
PATRIMONY, patrimonium, patria bona.
PATRIMONIAL, patrimonialis; quod ad patrimonium pertinet: patrius.
PATRIOT, patriæ or reipublicæ amans; civis bonus. — *A zealous patriot, æverrius civis.*
PATRIOTISM, patriæ amor or caritas.
PATROL, s. circitores; vigiles per urbem nocte ambulantes.
TO PATROL, circumire stationes; circumire urbem.
PATRON, patronus; fautor, cultor; advocatus, amicus.
PATRONAGE (*protection*), patrocinium, tutela, auxilium: gratia (*favor, influence*): (*right of presentation*), jus patronatus.
PATRONESS, patrona; faulrix.
TO PATRONIZE, patrocinor, theor, protego, defendo; causam alicujus tuor.
PATRONYMIC, s. nomen patronymicum.
PATTEN, sculponea, solea lignea ferro munita. — *A patten-maker, sculponearum artifex.*
PATTERN (*model*), exemplar, exemplum: (*specimen*), specimen. — *The first pattern, exemplum archetypum.* — *To make by a pattern, aliquid imitando effingere.* — *To be a pattern to one, alieni exemplo esse or exemplum præbere.*
PAUCITY, paucitas.
PAUNCH, abdomen, pantex, alvus. — *An ox's paunch, echinus, bovis ventriculus.* — *A paunch-belly (great-bellied person), homo ventriosus.*
TO PAUNCH, exentero.
PAUSE (*stop*), pausa, intervallum: interjecta or interposita quies; mora. — *A*

pause in music, intermissio cantûs. — *With many pauses, sermone subinde interrupto.*
TO PAUSE (*make a pause*), quiesco; sermonem or cantum intermittere. — *To pause upon, meditator, contemplor, considero; animo versare or ponderare.* — *Pausing, meditabundus, cogitabundus.*
PAUSING, s. intermissio, respiratio. — *A pausing on, contemplatio, consideratio, meditatio.*
PAUSER, deliberator; cessator.
PAVE, lapide or silice sternere. — *A paved gallery, porticus pavimentata.*
PAVEMENT, via strata (*genit.*) lapides; via strata: (*a paved floor of stone, &c.*), pavementum. — *To lay or make a pavement, pavimentum struere.* — *A pavement of stone cut into small figures of different colors, pavementum sectile.* — *A pavement of brick, pavimentum lateritium.* — *Checkered, pavementum tessellatum.* — *Of mosaic work, pavementum vermiculato opere.* — *A pavement beater, pavicula, fistula.*
PAVER, silicarius: pavimentorum strictor.
PAVING, s. stratura: pavimenti constructio.
PAVILION, papilio, tabernaculum, tentorium; cubiculum. — *A prince's pavilion, principis tabernaculum.*
PAVILIONED, sub tentorio.
PAW, pes; unguis; ungula. — *A little paw, unguiculus.*
TO PAW (*faun upon*), pedibus blandiri: (*handle*), unguibus tractare or contrectare.
PAWN (*pledge*), pignus; arrhabo. — *If a pawn at chess, pedes, miles gregarius.*
TO PAWN, pignero, oppignero; pignori dare or opponere; pro pignore tradere.
PAWNBROKER, pignerator.
PAWNING, pigneratio.
PAY, numero, annuero, solvo; alicui laboris ar operæ pretium dare or pendere, mercedem or pretium persolvere,tribuere. — *They pay him a great deal of money every year, ingentem pecuniam ei pendunt quotannis.* — *Not paid, insolutus.* — *To pay again, renuero, resolvo.* — *Paid again, repensus.* — *Paid down, præsentem pecuniâ solutus.* — *To pay all, exsolvo, persolvo.* — *one's debts, æs alienum solvere, dissolvere.* — *To pay back, reddo, rependo, refero.* — *To pay one down money upon the nail, præsentem pecuniam alicui numerare or solvere.* — *To pay money beforehand or by way of advance, pecuniam in antecessum solvere.* — *To pay at the day, ad diem solvere; ad tempus respondere.* — *To pay or tell out, denumero, annuero.* — *To pay money with one's own hands, a se numerare pecuniam.* — *To pay money by the hands of another person, ab alio pecuniam numerare.* — *To pay one's club, shot or scot, symbolum dare.* — *To borrow of one to pay another, versuram facere.* — *To pay a debt with money borrowed at interest, versurâ æs alienum dissolvere.* — *To pay charges, damna resarcire.* — *One who is not able to pay, qui solvendo non est.* — *I pay or am paid for my folly, pretium ob stultitiam fero; vecordie pœnas dedi.* — *You shall pay soundly for it, id non impune feres; ob id pœnas dabis or expendes; a te pœnæ repetentur.*
PAY, stipendium; merces; pecunia. — *He has lost his pay, ære dirutus est.* — *A soldier's pay, stipendium militare.* — *To have in one's pay, stipendio alere or sustinere.* — *To receive pay, stipendium accipere.* — *To keep soldiers, ships, &c. in pay, permittere ut stipendia militum, navium, etc. procedant.* — *Pay-day, dies pecuniæ solutionis.*
PAYABLE, solvendus, numerandus, pendendus.
PAYER, **PAYMASTER**, qui mercedem or pecuniam solvit. — *I shall be reconciled a good paymaster, bonum nomen existimabor.* — *A good paymaster, qui cum creditoribus suis bene agit or summâ fide creditoribus satisfacit.* — *A bad, qui cum creditoribus male agit.*
PAYING, **PAYMENT**, numeratio, solutio; debiti solutio. — *I demanded of them the payment of what they owed, debitas pecunias ab illis exegi.* — *He demanded of each of them the payment of their several shares, exegit collectam a singulis.* —

To take a thing in full payment, in solutum or pro soluto accipere. — *A payment of rent, pensio.* — *Payment of wages, stipendium.*
PEA, pisum. See *Pease*.
PEACE, pax, quies, requies; otium. — *I have made a peace, facta est pax.* — *I prefer peace to war, pacem bello antefero.* — *God's peace be with you (to a dead person), ossa bene quiescant; sit tibi terra levis.* — *A safe peace, pax, quæ nihil habitura sit insidiarum, Cic.* — *An unsafe peace, pax infida.* — *A scandalous or dishonorable peace, pax ignobilis.* — *Durable, pax firma.* — *Peace of mind, pax or tranquillitas animi; animus placatus, pacatus, quietus, sedatus, tranquillus.* — *The province being in profound peace, provinciâ pacatissimâ.* — *The peace of the church will be in danger, concutietur ecclesia.* — *To make peace with one, pacem cum aliquo facere, conficere, inire.* — *To be or live in peace, quiesco, requiesco; pace nti, pacem habere, in pace esse; a bellis vacare.* — *To bind to the peace, vador.* — *To make or procure peace between others, pacem inter alios conciliare; dissidentes in amicitiam reducere.* — *To break the peace, pacem violare.* — *A breaker of the peace, pacis violator.* — *To patch up a peace, pacem coagmentare.* — *To keep the peace, pacem conservare.* — *To swear the peace against a person, aliquem de publicâ pace violatâ coram magistratu jurejurando accusare.* — *A peace-maker, pacis conciliator.* — *Bringing peace, pacifer (poet.).* — *Of making peace, pacificus, pacificatorius.* — *A making of peace, pacificatio; pacis conciliatio.* — *To hold one's peace, sileo, taceo, conticesco.* — *Cannot you hold your peace? potius ut desinas? — Peace! be silent! pax! au! st! tace; tacete, silete, favete linguis.* — *To begin to hold one's peace, silesco.* — *Holding his peace, tacitus, silens.* — *A holding of one's peace, silentium; taciturnitas.* — *A peace-officer, curator publicæ salutis.* — *A justice of peace, justiciarius pacis (bad Lat.).* See *Justice*.
PEACEABLE, **PEACEFUL**, placidus, tranquillus, quietus, sedatus; clemens; conveniens. — *Peaceable times, tempora tranquilla.* — *A peaceable year, annus inturbidus.*
PEACEABLENESS, **PEACEFULNESS**, concordia, tranquillitas, quies.
PEACEABLY, **PEACEFULLY**, concorditer, placide, sedate, tranquille.
PEACH (*the fruit*), (malum) Persicum. — *An almond peach, amygdalinum Persicum.* — *A black peach, nigrum Persicum.* — *The golden peach, aureum Persicum.* — *The nut peach, nux mollusca.* — *The red peach, rubrum Persicum.* — *The white, album Persicum.* — *The yellow or quince, flavum Persicum.* — *A peach-tree (arbor) Persica.* — *A peach-color, color Persicus, color florem mali Persicæ referens, rubrum dilutus.*
PEACOCK, pavo; pavo masculus. — *The spangles in a peacock's tail, oculi in caudâ pavonis.* — *Of a peacock, pavoninus.* — *Like one in color, pavonaceus.* — *To strut like a peacock, sese gloriosius ostentare; pennas extendere; magnifice incedere.*
PEAHEN, pavo femina.
PEAK (*summit*), culmen; cacumen; apex.
PEAK, v. languet; vultum habere morbidum.
PEAL of bells, campanarum concentus.
TO PEAL, v. n. sono; cano (of an instrument): v. a. tundo, contundo.
PEAR, pirum. — *The alabaster or bell pear, pirum eucubitum.* — *A Catharine or St. James's pear, pirum Crustumium.* — *The Mary or our lady's pear, pirum Mariæ.* — *A musk-pear, pirum hordearium.* — *A pound pear, pirum librale.* — *A quince-pear, pirum Cydonium.* — *A red or sand pear, pirum signinum or testaceum.* — *A tankard pear, pirum ampullaceum.* — *A water pear, pirum superbum.* — *A wardeo or winter pear, pirum volemum, pirum sementivum.* — *A pear-maid, vielapium.* — *A pear-tree, pirus.* — *A wild pear-tree, achras.*
PEARL, margarita; bacca (poet.). — *A small pearl, margarita minor.* — *A fair,*

large pearl, unio. — A string of pearls, linea margaritarum. — A necklace of one, two, three strings, monolinum, dilinum, trilinum. — Mother of pearl, unionum concha (or -æ). — The pearl-muscle, margaritarum concha. — A pearl for the ear, elenchus; stalagmium. — A ragged pearl, margarita aluminosa, obscura, tristis. — Bringing forth pearl, margarifer. — A dealer in pearls, margaritarius. — Decked with pearls, margaritis ornatus. — Of a pearl color, margaritæ colore referens; fulgens, fulgidus, resplendens. — Pearl powder or powder of pearl, margaritæ pulvis.
PEARLY, geminis abundans; geminæ similis.
PEASANT, rusticus, paganus; agrestis; ruricola (poet.).
PEASANTRY, rustici; agrestes; pagani; plebs rustica.
PEASE, pisum; cicer (*chick-pease*). — *Small pease, pisum minus. — Wood or heath pease, astragalus silvaticus. — Gray pease, pisum coloris cinerei. — Green pease, pisum viride. — Pease-straw, stramentum pisinum. — Pease-pottage, jusculum ex cocto piso confectum. — A pease-pod or pease-shell, pisi valvulus or siliqua.*
PEAT, alimenta quædam ignis ex uliginosis agris effossa.
PEBBLE, calculus.
PEBBLY, calculis abundans.
PECCADILLO, error levis.
PECK, quarta pars modii. — *To be in a peck of troubles, summo dolore affici, animo discrucari.*
PECK, rostro tundere; rostro impetere.
PECKER. — *A woodpecker, piceus Martius.*
PECTORAL, pectoralis. — *A pectoral medicine, medicamentum pectorale.*
PECULATION, peculatus.
PECULIAR, peculiaris, proprius, certus. — *A peculiar friend, amicus singularis, intimâ familiaritate conjunctus.*
PECULIARITY, qualitas rei peculiaris.
PECULIARLY, peculiariter, proprie: præcipue, potissimum, imprimis.
PECUNIARY, pecuniarius.
PEDAGOGUE, pædagogus (*tutor, governor*); ludimagister (*schoolmaster*).
PEDALS (*low keys of organs*), epitonia, pl.
PEDANT, grammatista, literaturæ venditor ineptus, doctor umbraticus. — *To play the pedant, literaturam ostentare or venditare.*
PEDANTIC, ineptus.
PEDANTICALLY, inepte; putide.
PEDANTRY, ineptiæ; jactatio putida.
PEDESTAL, columnæ basis; stylobata.
PEDIGREE, stemma; *sometimes* genus. — *To fetch one's pedigree from, repetere stemma ab. — Of an illustrious or noble pedigree, illustri familiâ ortus. — Of a base or mean pedigree, infimo loco natus. — A writer of pedigrees. See Genealogist.*
PEDIMENT, ornamentum in fastigio januarum, fenestrarum, etc. collocatum.
PEDLER, **PEDLAR**, mercator circumforaneus; institor; ambulator.
PEDLING, circumforaneus.
PEDOBAPTISM, infantium baptismus; pædobaptismus.
PEEL (*paring*), cortex; liber. — *The peel of an onion, cepæ tunica; cutis.*
To PEEL off the bark or rind, decortico; corticem detrahere. — *To peel or scale off (neut.)*, desquamari.
PEEP in, introspectio, per rimam speculari. — *You shall pay for peeping, pretium ob curiositatem feres.*
PEEP of day, di nulum, prima lux.
PEEPER, speculator.
PEEPING into, inspectio.
PEER (*equal*), par. — *A peer of England, princeps Angliæ. — The peers, proceres, optimates.*
PEERAGE, procerum gradus, optimatum dignitas.
PEERLESS, incomparabilis, singularis.
PEER, v. (look into), inspecio, scrutor. — *To peer out, appareo, exorior.*
PEEVISH, morosus, diffidilis, asper. — *To be peevish, asperis esse moribus; animo esse intractabili.*
PEEVISHLY, morose, acerbe.
PEEVISHNESS, morositas.

PEG, epigrus; impages.
To PEG (fasten with a peg), epigro or -is figere.
PELF, lucrum, lucellum.
PELICAN, pelecus onocrotalus (L.).
PELLET, pilula. — *A pellet to cram capons, turunda.*
PELLICLE, pellicula.
PELLITORY of Spain, pyrethrum Hispanicum. — *Pellitory of the wall, herba paretaria.*
PELLMELL, confuse, promiscue.
PELLUCID, pellucidus.
PELLUCIDITY, pelluciditas.
PELLT, s. (*skin*), pellis, corium, tergus.
PELT-MONGER, pelli, coriarius. — *A pelt-monger's trade, coriarii ars.*
PELT a person, aliquem lapidibus, calculis, etc. petere.
PEN (to write with), penna, Isid.; calamus (*of reed*); stilus (*style of metal*). — *To make a pen, pennam aptare or parare. — A pen-case, theca calamaria. — A pen-knife, scalprum librarium. — A pen (coop) for fowls, cors. — A sheep-pen, ovile, caula ovina.*
To PEN (write), scribo, literis mandare. — *To pen up, in exiguum arctumque concludere. — To pen sheep, oves stabulo includere. — Pent up, clausus, inclusus. — It is pent up in a narrow space, in angustum spatium concluditur.*
PENMAN, scriba. — *To be a good penman, nitidâ manu literas facere.*
PENAL, penalis. — *Penal laws, leges pœnales or mulctam certis in causis irrogantes.*
PENALTY, pœna, mulcta, multa. — *The imposing of a penalty, mulctæ irrogatio.*
PENANCE, pœna, supplicium; piaculum. — *To oblige one to do penance, pœnam alicui dicere, indicere, edicere, imponere, statuere. — To do penance, aliquid luere or expiare; piaculum pati, aliquid piaculo luere.*
PENCIL, penicillus.
To PENCIL out, penicillo describere or delineare.
PENDANT (streamer), lemniscus: (*flag*), navis insigne. — *A pendant for the ear, ianuris, stalagmium.*
PENDENT, pendens; pendulus.
PENDING the suit, lite pendente.
PENDENCY (of suit), comperendinatio.
PENDULOUS, pendulus.
PENDULUM, pendiculum. — *A pendulum clock, horologium, de quo perpendiculum dependet.*
PENETRATE, penetro; permano. — *The weapon penetrated even to his liver, telum ad ipsum jecur penetrabat, pertingebat, subibat. — That troop of horse penetrated even to the midst of the enemy's army, illa equitum turma in intimam usque hostium aciem penetravit, irrupit, se intulit. — To penetrate into the thoughts of a person, ad sensum alicujus penetrare, mentem alicujus perspicere.*
PENETRATING, **PENETRATION**, penetratio, Apul. — *To a person of penetration or of a penetrating genius, perspicax; sagax, prudentiâ perspicax; homo acri or acuto ingenio præditus.*
PENETRABLE, penetrabilis, penetrandus.
PENETRATIVE, quod vim penetrandi habet.
PENGUIN, aptenodytes (L.).
PENINSULA, pœninsula.
PENITENT, pœnitens. — *It is the best part of a penitent to change his course, optimus est portus pœnitenti mutatio consilii. — To be penitent, resipisco, pœnitoe; pœnitentiam ago.*
PENITENCE, pœnitentia, dolor ex delicto.
PENITENTIAL, ad pœnitentiam pertinens.
PENITENTIARY, ergastulum.
PENITENTLY, pœnitenti similis.
PENNANT, **PENNON**, vexillum minus; insigne navis; signum (militare).
PENNY, denarius. — *He paid every man to a penny, solidum suum cuique solvit. — It is right to a penny, ad numum convenit. — A penny saved is a penny got, magnum vectigal est parsimonia. — An earnest-penny, arrha, arrhabo. — To turn the penny (in trade), mercibus commutandis occupari. — A half-penny, obolus. — A penny half-penny, triobolus.*

PENNILESS, omnium rerum egenus.
PENNYWORTH, quantum valet denarius — *A good pennyworth, vili emptum. — A dear pennyworth, care emptum.*
PENNYROYAL, mentha pulegium (L.).
PENSION, annua (pl.) principis, regis, etc.; beneficia tributa; commodum emeritæ militiæ. — *To give a pension, honorarium alicui stipendium statuere.*
PENSIONER, cui certa pecunia ex ærario quotannis datur; *seny* beneficiarius.
PENSIVE (thoughtful), meditantis similis, in cogitatione defixus: (*sorrowful*), mæstus, tristis, æger. — *Making one pensive, tristificus (poet.). — Somewhat pensive or sad, tristitulus. — To be pensive (thoughtful), in cogitatione defixum esse: (sorrowful), mæreo, doleo; marore, molestiâ or animi ægritudine affici; ægritudinem ex aliquâ re suscipere.*
PENSIVELY (sorrowfully), mæste, sollicitate.
PENSIVENESS, mæstitia, tristitia; anxietas, sollicitudo; animi ægritudo.
PENT up. See **To Pen**.
PENTAGONAL, quinque angulos habens.
PENTAMETER, pentameter.
PENTATEUCH, pentateuchum.
PENTECOST, pentecoste.
PENTHOUSE, compluvium, appendix, suggrunda.
PENURY (poverty), egestas, paupertas; inopia, penuria, indigentia; rei familiaris angustia.
PENURIOUS (niggardly), avarus, parcus, sordidus, tenax, malignus: (*indigent, poor*), indigus, egenus, egens, pauper.
PENURIOUSLY (niggardly), avare, parce, sordide.
PENURIOUSNESS (niggardliness), avaritia, parsimonia; sordes, pl.
PEONY, pœonia.
PEOPLE, populus. — *The common people, plebs, plebula, vulgus. — Of the people, popularis. — Of the common people, vulgaris, plebeius. — The favor of the people, popularis aura. — Abundance of people, hominum or civium frequentia. — The rascally sort of people, popellus, populi fœx, vilis plebecula. — A pleaser of the people, homo popularis. — Favored by the people, popularis. — Full of people, frequens; celebr.*
To PEOPLE, frequentare (incolis). — *with colonists, coloniam or colonos deducere aliquo. — Peopled, frequens; celebr.*
PEPPER, piper. — *The pepper-plant, piper frutex. — Indian or Guinea pepper, siliquastrum, piperitis. — White pepper, piper candidum. — Water pepper, hydro-piper (L.). — Wall pepper, illecebra minor.*
To PEPPER (season with pepper), pipere condire. — *Peppered, piperatus, pipere conditus. — To pepper one off with ill language, conviciis aliquem vehementer lacessere.*
PERADVENTURE, forsân, forte, forsitan, fortassis, forsit, fortasse.
PERAMBULATE, perambulo, oboeo.
PERCEIVE (understand), percipio, sentio, intelligo, adverto, animadverto; (*see*), oculis percipere, video, cerno. — *He perceives that it falls out otherwise, aliter evenire intelligit. — He perceived himself to be outwitted, circumveniri se intellexit. — If he perceive it, I am undone, si senserit, perii. — When he perceived it, hac re animadversâ. — I easily perceived that, facile id cernelam. — He moves so swiftly as not to be perceived, tantâ celeritate se movet, ut aciem fugiat. — To perceive well or thoroughly, persentio. — To begin to perceive or have some feeling of, persentisco. — To perceive beforehand, præsentio, præsentisco. — To perceive a little, subsentio. — To perceive or have some inkling of, suboleo.*
PERCEIVING, **PERCEPTION**, perceptio.
PERCEIVABLE, **PERCEPTIBLE**, quod percipi potest, quod sub sensum or sub oculos cadit; aspectabilis; sensibilis. — *His concern for the disgrace he had met with was very perceivable in his countenance, præferebat in vultu insignem memoriam ignominie acceptæ. — Not perceivable, quod sensum animi or aciem oculorum fugit.*

PERCEPTIBLY, ita ut percipi possit.

PERCEPTIVE faculty, facultas percipiendi.

PERCIPIENT, percipiens.

PERCH (pole, &c.), pertica. — ¶ *A perch (fish)*, perca. — *A sea perch*, perca marina. — *A perch stone*, percarina lapis.

TO PERCH, arbori or in arbore insidere;

ramo consistere; super arbore sidere.

Perched, illapsus, insidens.

PERCHANCE, forsan, forsitan.

PERCOLATE, percolo.

PERCOLATION, percolatio.

PERCUSSION, percussio.

PERDITION, perniciēs, exitium.

PEREGRINATION, peregrinatio.

PEREMPTORY (decisive), peremptorius.

— *Peremptory in opinion*, sententiæ tenax or pertinax.

PEREMPTORILY, disertis verbis; dēstricte,

definite, diserte. — *He stood peremptorily to it*, disertis verbis affirmavit.

PEREMPTORINESS, obstinatio, pertinacia.

PERENNIAL, perennis.

PERENNITY, perennitas.

PERFECT (complete), perfectus, absolutus,

consummatus; exactus: (entire, full),

plenus, integer: (genuine), verus, germanus: (skillful), peritus: *Perfect*

may sometimes be rendered by putting the adjective in the superlative degree;

as, *A perfect fool*, stultissimus. — *Surely*

thou hast perfect skill in their manners,

nā tu illorum mores quam meditate tē-

nes. — *To be perfect in a thing*, alicujus

rei esse peritissimum.

PERFECT, s. tempus präteritum or perfectum.

TO PERFECT (complete), perficio, absolvo;

ad finem perducere; excolo; cumulo.

— *To perfect a book*, librum imperfectum

supplere. — *To perfect one in a thing*,

aliquem aliquā re perfecte docere. — *To*

perfect a work, operi fastigium or ultimam

manum imponere; aliquid perficere,

absolvere. — *Perfected*, perfectus,

absolutus, consummatus.

PERFECTING, consummatio.

PERFECTLY (without defect or blemish),

perfecte, absolute, exacte, perite; ad un-

guem: (entirely), plane, prorsus, omni-

nino: (by heart), memoriter.

PERFECTION, perfectio, absolutio. — *Moral*

perfection, perfectum honestum. — *Very*

few have all these perfections, omnibus

his animi dotibus perpauci exornati

sunt. — *To bring to perfection*, absolvo,

perficio, consumino. — *In perfection*, sta-

tu optimo. — *It is now in perfection*, opti-

me se nunc habet.

PERFECTNESS, PERFECTION, perfectio; in-

tegritas (entireness): (skill), peritia.

PERFIDIOUS, perfidus, infidus, perfidiosus.

PERFIDIOUSLY, perfidiose.

PERFIDIOUSNESS, PERFIDY, perfidia, infidelitas.

PERFORATE, perforo, perterebro; pertundo.

PERFORATION (hole), foramen.

PERFORCE, vi; violenter.

PERFORM (execute), perficio, conficio:

(accomplish), perago, absolvo; ad exitum

or finem perducere: (bring to pass),

efficio, effectum dare. — *Performed*,

perfectus, expletus, peractus. — *Having*

performed, perfunctus.

PERFORMABLE, quod fieri potest.

PERFORMER, effector, effectrix.

PERFORMING, PERFORMANCE, perfectio,

peractio. — ¶ *Performance (work)*, opus.

PERFUME, odor, suffimentum, suffitas,

odoramentum; thynniama; fumus, nidor.

— *To burn perfumes*, incendere odores.

TO PERFUME, fumigo, fumifico, suffio.

— *To perfume clothes*, &c., vestes, etc. odoribus

imbuere. — *To be perfumed*, unguenta

olere. — *Perfumed*, fumigatus, suffitatus,

odoratus.

PERFUMER, unguentarius, odorum or odoramentorum artifex; niyropola.

PERFUMING, suffitio. — *A perfuming-pan*,

acerra, turibulum.

PERFUMERY, merces odorum.

PERHAPS, for, forsitan; haud scio an.

PERICRANIUM, membrana cerebri.

PERIL, periculum, discrimen. — *To come*

into peril, in periculum or in discrimen

venire or incidere. — *To be in peril*, in

periculo (discrimine) esse or versari. —

You are in great peril of losing your life,

adis ingens capitis or vitæ discrimen;

in præsenti vitæ periculo versaris. —

Be it at your peril, tuo periculo fiat. —

Let him do it at his peril, istam rem suo

periculo præstet. — *Without peril*, citra

periculū or discrimen; extra pericali

aleam; tuto, tute.

PERILOUS, periculosus.

PERILOUSLY, periculose; satis cum periculo.

PERILOUSNESS. See Peril.

PERIOD, periodus: (conclusion), finis,

exitas: (stated number of years), certus

annorum numerus, annorum series:

(time), tempus; atas (age): (artificial

disposition of sentences), verborum am-

bitus, comprehensio, complexio.

PERIODICAL, PERIODIC, certo tempore

recurrens, periodicus. — *writings*, say

ephemerides. — ¶ (in writing), cir-

cumscriptus; numeroſe cadens.

PERIODICALLY, numeroſe: certo tempore,

certis temporibus.

PERIPATETIC, Peripateticus.

PERIPNEUMONY, pulmonis inflammatio.

PERISH (become extinct), pereō, depereō,

intereo, disperco; occido: (as fruit),

putresco. — *Perished (become extinct)*,

perditus: (withered), putridus.

PERISHABLE, periturus, caducus, fragilis;

putredini obnoxius. — *goods*, bona ca-

duca, fluxa.

PERISHABLENESS, fragilitas.

PERISHING (becoming extinct), s. interitus.

PERIPHRAſIS, circumlocutio. See Circumlocution.

PERISTALTIC motion of the guts, astrictio

relaxatioque intestinorum.

PERIWIG, PERUKE, capillamentum, crines

empti; calicndrum. — *A periwig-maker*,

capillamentorum concinator.

PERIWINKLE (herb), clematis, vinca

pervina: (fish), cochlea marina.

PERJURE one's self, perjuro, pejero. —

A perjured person, perjurus.

PERJURY, perjuriū.

PERK up, sese erigere or attollere.

PERMANENT, permanens, firmus, fixus,

constans, stabilis, innotus.

PERMANENTLY, diu, diutine.

PERMANENCE, PERMANENCY, duratio.

PERMEABLE, quod permeari potest,

pervius.

PERMIT, permitto, concedo, sino, facultatem

dare, potestatem facere. — *Permit me to go*,

sine uti proficiscar; fac

abeundi potestatem. — *Permit me to speak my mind freely*, tñā, queso, veniā

libere dicam; tuā veniā mihi liceat

libere dicere quod sentio. — *He was*

permitted to do whatever he pleased, obtinuit

licentiam cupiditatum suarum. — *Permitted*

(lawful), licitus, legitimus, jure concessus. — *If I may be permitted*

to say so, si hoc fas est dictu.

PERMIT (cocket), s. schedula mercatoria

testans vectigal esse persolutum.

PERMISSIBLE, quod permitti potest.

PERMISSION, permissio, concessio, copia,

venia, licentia, facultas, potestas. — *By*

your permission, tuā veniā, bonā tuā veniā.

— *By God's permission*, Deo favente

or juvante.

PERMUTATION, imitatio; permutatio.

PERNICIOUS, perniciosus; exitiosus,

exitialis, exitiabilis, pernicialis, nocens,

pestifer.

PERNICIOUSLY, perniciose.

PERNICIOUSNESS, vis nocendi

PERORATION, peroratio.

PERPENDICULAR (made by a plumb-

line), ad perpendiculum exactus. — *To*

make perpendicular, ad perpendiculum

formare, ad lineam exigere.

PERPENDICULAR (plumb-line), perpendicu-

lum. — *To let fall a perpendicular*, per-

pendiculum demittere.

PERPENDICULARLY, ad perpendiculum; ra-

tionē perpendiculi; ad lineam; directo.

PERPETRATE, patro, petro.

PERPETUAL, perpetuus, perennis, sempiternus;

æternus.

PERPETUALLY, perpetuo, perpetim, assidue,

semper, continenter.

TO PERPETUATE, perpetuum efficere; in omne ævum

transmittere.

PERPETUATING, in perpetuum sanctio.

PERPETUITY, perpetuitas, perennitas, æternitas.

PERPLEX (confound or intermix), turbo

perturbo; implico; involvo, confundo,

peruisceo: (put in doubt), aliquem con-

silii inopem facere; aliquem animum or

incertum reddere: (vex), alligo, crucio,

discracio, vexo. — *Perplexed (confounded or intermixed)*, turbatus, etc., perplexus:

(as a question), perplexus, dubius,

tenebris obvolutus: (in doubt), dubitans,

hæsitans, dubitationē æstuans, inops

consilii: (vexed), anxius, sollicitus, animo

cruciatus. — *Perplexed with these difficulties*, his difficultatibus circum-

ventus. — *Perplexed betwixt anger and fear*, irā et metu anxius.

PERPLEXEDLY (confusedly), turbate, perturbate,

confuse, perplexe: (doubtfully), perplexe,

anxie, sollicite. — *To be greatly perplexed in mind*, intimis sensibus

angi, dolore magno cruciari.

PERPLEXITY, PERPLEXEDNESS, angustie,

difficultas, rerum perturbatio or inapplicatio:

(of mind), anxietas, sollicitudo; animi

dubitatio or hæsitatio. — *He was full of perplexity*, multa cum animo suo

volvebat. — *To be reduced to great perplexities*, in summas angustias adduci;

inter sacrum saxumque stare.

PERQUISITE, pecunia extraordinaria, pecunia

adventicia, fructus adventicius.

PERPLEX, confound or intermix, turbo

perturbo; implico; involvo, confundo,

peruisceo: (put in doubt), aliquem con-

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PERRY, potus ex piris confectus.

PERSECUTE (trouble or torment), exagito,

vexo, divexo; insector, premo; affligo: (importune often), sollicitando or

obsecrando alicui molestiam exhibere,

aures alicujus rogitando obtundere. —

To persecute the Christians, Christianam religionem insectari; populum Christianum vexare.

PERSECUTING, PERSECUTION, insectatio,

vexatio. — *of the Christians*, Christianæ religionis insectatio; populi Christiani vexationes.

PERSECUTOR, vexator; alicui infestus or inimicissimus.

PERSEVERE, persevero. — *stubbornly*,

persto; persisto, peraneo; continuo. —

Persevered in, constanter or perpetuo servatus. — *Persevering*, perseverans,

constans.

PERSEVERINGLY, constanter, pertinaciter.

PERSEVERANCE, perseverantia, constantia;

permanio.

PERSIST, persto, persisto

PERSONAGE. — *A great or illustrious personage*, vir clarus or illustris.
PERSONAL, by ipse, ipsius, per se; or præsens, coram; or privatus: also in law and in grammar, personalis. — *He resolved to enter into a personal treaty with them in relation to all concerns whatever*, statuit cum eis de omnibus præsens agere, Sall. — *A personal estate*, bona quæ testamento legari possunt. — *Personal reflections*, animadversiones in alicujus privatos mores factæ. — *A personal action*, actio personalis. — *With the personal consent of each individual*, cum proprio unius cujusque consensu.
PERSONALITY, by a periphrasis. — ¶ *Personalities*, say contumelias.
PERSONALLY, ipse, etc. (see *Personal*): personaliter. — *To appear personally before one*, coram aliquo se præsenti sistere.
TO PERSONATE, personam alterius induere; se alium esse simulare; agere; alterius nomen sibi sumere. — *He personates Amphitryon to-night*, in Amphitryonis vertit sese imaginem, Plaut.
TO PERSONIFY, rem in personam constituere; rem loquentem inducere.
PERSONIFICATION, conformatio; prosopopœia.
PERSPECTIVE, adj. scenographicus: — subst. scenographia.
PERSPICACIOUS, perspicax, sagax.
PERSPICUOUS, perspicuus.
PERSPICUOUSLY, perspicue, plane, aperte, manifeste.
PERSPICUITY, **PERSPICUOUSNESS**, perspicuitas, claritas, evidentiâ.
PERSPIRE (*sweat*), sudo, sudorem emitte.
PERSPIRATION, sudatio; sudor.
PERSUADE, persuadeo (see the *Lex. for its construction*), flecto: (*advise*), suadeo; hortor. — *Do not persuade me*, suadere noli. — *I wish you were fully persuaded of this*, hoc velim tibi penitus persuadeas. — *Let me persuade you*, sine te exorem. — *I am fully persuaded of this*, hoc mihi persuasissimum est. — *Would you persuade me to that?* idne estis auctores mihi? — *Persuaded*, adductus. — *If you be so persuaded*, si ita animum induxi. — *He could by no means be persuaded to stay*, tormento retineri non potuit ferreo. — *I will not be persuaded to believe*, non adducar ut credam. — *That may be persuaded*, exorabilis; flexibilis.
PERSUADER, sator, auctor, impulsor.
PERSUASION, **PERSUADING**, persuasio: (*solicitation*, &c.), suasio, adhortatio, sollicitatio. — ¶ *A persuasion* (*opinion*), opinio, persuasio.
PERSUASIVE, ad persuadendum appositus or accommodatus; efficax.
PERSUASIVELY, apposite ad persuasionem, persuasibiliter.
PERSUASIVENESS, persuadendi facultas.
PERT (*brisk or lively*), agilis, alacer, acer, lictus, vegetus, vividus: (*confident*, *saucy*), audax, confidens, protervus, procax: (*smart*), argutus, astutus, sagax, subtilis: (*talkative*), garrulus, loquax. — *A pretty pert boy*, puer audaculus. — *To make pert*, audaciam or animos addere.
PERTLY, acriter; argute, astute; audacter.
PERTNESS (*briskness or liveliness*), agilitas, alacritas: (*confidence*), audacia, confidentia; procacitas: (*smartness*), astutia, sagacitas: (*talkativeness*), garrulitas, loquacitas.
PERTAIN, pertinere, attineo; specto, respicio.
PERTINACIOUS, pertinax, pervicax, obstinatus.
PERTINACIOUSLY, obstinate, præfracte, pertinaciter; obstinato animo, cum pertinaciâ.
PERTINACITY, **PERTINACIOUSNESS**, pertinacia, pervicacia; obstinatio.
PERTINENT, aptus, appositus, idoneus, ad rem conveniens.
PERTINENTLY, apte, apposite, convenienter, congruenter.
PERTINENCE, **PERTINENCY**, convenientia, congruentia.
PERTURB, perturbo.
PERTURBATION, perturbatio.
PERUKE. See *Perwig*.

PERUSE, perlego, percurro, evolvo. — *Perused*, perlectus; retractatus.
PERUSAL, perlectio.
PERUSER, qui perlegit.
PERVADE, pervado.
PERVERSE. See under *Pervert*.
PERVERT, perverto, corrumpo, depravo. — *one's morals*, mores alienjus corrumpere or depravare. — *one's meaning or words*, prave or secus alicujus verba interpretari.
PERVERTIBLE, facilis, (*poet.*) cercus flecti in vitium.
PERVERTER, corruptor, corruptrix.
PERVERTING, corruptio, depravatio.
PERVERSE, perversus, morosus, protervus.
PERVERSION (*depravity*), pravitas. — *A perversion of words*, verborum prava interpretatio.
PERVRSITY, **PERVERSENESS**, perversitas, protervitas, malitia.
PERVERSELY, perverse, proterve, procaciter, obstinate.
PERVICACIOUS, pervicax, pertinax, obstinatus.
PERVICACITY, pervicacia, pertinacia.
PERVIOUS (*passable*), pervius.
PEST (*pestilence*), pestilentia, lues: (*geu.*), pestis, perniciës. — *Informers, the pest of all civil societies*, delatores, genus hominum publico exitio reatum. — *A pest-house*, ædificium ad pestilentie contagia prohibenda extructum.
TO PESTER, incommodo, infesto, perturbo, exagito, sollicito, vexo; molestiâ afficere.
PESTERER, importunus, odiosus.
PESTERING, importunitas, vexatio.
PESTIFEROUS, pestifer or pestiferus.
PESTILENCE. See *Pest*.
PESTILENT, **PESTILENTIAL**, pestilens; contagiosus; pernicialis: perniciosus. — *A pestilent fellow*, pestis ac perniciës reipublice.
PESTILENTLY, pestifere, perniciose.
PESTLE, pistillum.
PET, offensio, offensa; stomachus. — *To take pet or be in a pet*, irascor, indignor, stomachor; succenseo. — ¶ See *Darling*. — *A pet-lamb*, agnus, quem puella in deliciis habet.
PETARD, petarda. — *To burst open with a petard*, petardâ effringere, perfringere, pertundere, demoliri. — *To apply a petard*, petardam mænibus, muris, portis, etc. affigere.
PETIT (*petty*), parvus, exiguus, levis. — *Petit felony*, furtum parvum. — *A petit king*, regulus. — *A petit jury*, duodecim homines ad inquisitionem minorem faciendam jurati. — *Petit treason*, læstæ majestatis crimen levius.
PETITION (*request, prayer*), preces; rogatus or rogatio; supplicium: (*in writing*), libellus (supplex). — *To present a petition*, libellum supplicem offerre.
TO PETITION, supplico, peto.
PETITIONER, supplex.
PETITIONING, rogatio, rogatus.
PETRIFY, act. in lapidem convertere: — *neut.* lapidesco, naturam lapidis induere.
PETRIFICATION, in lapidem conversio.
PETTICOAT, indusium a cingulo ad pedes pertingens. — *A petticoat-maker*, indusiorum muliebrum opifex.
PETTIFOGGER, leguleius, vitiligator, causarum redemptor; cavillator; proclamator, rabula, sycophanta.
PETTIFOGGING, caninum studium.
PETTINESS. See under *Petty*.
PETTISH, iracundus, morosus, stomachosus.
PETTISHNESS, iracundia, morositas.
PETTITOES, porcelli pedes.
PETTY, parvus, exiguus, levis, minutus.
PETTINESS, parvitas, exilitas.
PETULANT, petulans, procax, protervus.
PETULANTLY, petulanter, procaciter, proterve.
PETULANCY, petulantia, procacitas, protervitas.
PEW, subsellium circumseptum.
PEWIT, probably parra; tringa vanellus (L.).
PEWTER, plumbum album, stannum. — *Of pewter*, stanneus.

PEWTERER, vasorum stanneorum artifex.
PHANTASM, visum, visio; commentum, res ficta.
PHANTOM, simulacrum vanum, species, umbra. — *Phantoms of liberty*, simulacra libertatis.
PHARISEE, Phariseus.
PHARISAIC, *genit.* Phariseorum: *fig.* fictus, simulatus.
PHARMACY, ars medicamentaria.
PHASES of the moon, partes lunæ a sole varie diversis temporibus illustratæ, lunæ lumina.
PHASANT, (avis) phasiana.
PHENIX, phœnix.
PHENOMENON, phænomenon.
PHIAL, phiala, lagena vitrea.
PHILANTHROPY, humanitas.
PHILANTHROPIST, hominibus amicus; humanus.
PHILOLOGER, antiquitatis studiosus; philologus; grammaticus.
PHILOLOGY, antiquitatis studium, humanitatis studium, grammatica (-orum), philologia.
PHILOLOGICAL, ad studium, etc. pertinens; grammaticus.
PHILOMEL, philomela.
PHILOSOPHER, philosophus. — *The philosopher's stone*, ars mutandi quodlibet metallum in aurum.
PHILOSOPHICAL, by *genit.* philosophorum or -iæ.
PHILOSOPHICALLY, philosophorum more; sapienter.
TO PHILOSOPHIZE, philosophor.
PHILOSOPHY, philosophia. — *Moral*, philosophia moralis; *ethica*, pl. — *Natural*, philosophia naturalis; *physica*, pl. — *Speculative*, philosophia contemplativa.
PHILTERS, philtrea, amatoria.
PHIZ, vultus; os.
PHLEBOTOMY, venæ sectio; phlebotomia.
PHLEBOTOMIST, qui venam secatur sanguinis detrahendi causâ.
TO PHLEBOTOMIZE, venam incidere or secare.
PHLEGM, pituita. — *A dot of phlegm*, pituitæ globulus. — *Phlegm of the eye*, gramia. — *To spit out phlegm*, exspiro, exscreo.
PHLEGMATIC, **PHLEGMY**, pituitosus, pituita abundans: *fig.* patiens, lentus.
PHLEME (*for letting horses' blood*), instrumentum ferreum ad sanguinem equis detrahendum.
PHRASE, locutio; forma loquendi; vocabulum.
TO PHRASE, voco, nomino.
PHRASEOLOGY (*phrase-book*), liber formas loquendi docens. — ¶ *Phraseology* (*diction or style*), loquendi or scribendi ratio.
PHRENSY, insania, amentia, dementia; phrenesis.
PHRENETIC, amens, demens, phreneticus.
PHTHISIC, phthisis.
PHTHISICAL, phthisi laborans.
PHYLACTERY, phylacterium.
PHYSIC (*the science of physic*), medicina, ars medicinalis, medendi scientia: (*medicine*), medicina, medicamen, medicamentum. — *A dose of physic*, potio medicata, sorbitio, sorbitiuncula; also medicina, medicamentum. — *To practise physic*, medicinam exercere, facere, facitare. — *To take physic*, medicamentum sumere, bibere; potionem medicatam haurire.
TO PHYSIC (*prescribe*), remedia ægrotanti prescribere.
PHYSICS, doctrina de rerum naturâ, physica (-orum), philosophia de naturâ.
PHYSICAL (*belonging to medicine*), medicus, medicinalis; medicamentosus, Cato. — ¶ (*to physics*), physicus: (*of nature, of the body*), by naturæ, corporis. — *A physical cause or reason*, ratio physica.
PHYSICALLY, physice: — by a construction with natura or corpus.
PHYSICIAN, medicus. — *A chief physician*, medicus primarius, archiater or archiater.
PHYSIOGNOMY (*the art*), physiognomia, quæ dicitur. — ¶ (*features*), vultus, facies, oris lineamenta, tacita corporis figura.
PHYSIOGNOMIST, qui se proficitur homi-

nun mores naturasque ex oculis or vultu pernoscere; physiognomon.

PHYSIOLOGY, physiologia; ratio naturæ.

PIAZZA, porticus, ambulacrum.

PICARON (pirate), pirata, prædo maritimus: (pirate-ship), navis piratica or predatoria.

PICK (choose), lego, deligo, eligo. — *To pick a bone*, os cultro rimari, carnem ex osse cultri apice desecare. — *To give one a bone to pick* (fig.), scrupulum alicui injicere. — *To pick or cleanse*, mundo, purgo. — *To pick or gather*, colligo: (pluck), carpo, decerpo; destringo; avello. — *To pick or steal*, surripio; furto subducere. — *To pick or trim*, orno, adorno, exorno. — *To pick a bird*, avi pennas evellere or auferre. — *To pick a lock*, seram clave adulterinâ or unco aperire. — *To pick one's teeth*, dentes scalpro purgare. — *To pick out*, decerpo, excerpo; deligo, seligo. — *You pick out the best*, tu id quod boni est excerpis. — *To pick or find out the sense of an author*, sensum scriptoris eruere, elicere. — *To pick out the mark* (of linen, &c.), signa commutare, Cic. — *To pick up a livelihood by a business*, arte aliquâ victum querere or vitam sustinere. — *To pick up a mistress*, meretricem ambire. — *To pick up stragglers*, palantes excipere. — *To pick up strength*, convalesco, vires recolligere or recuperare; meliuscule se habere.

PICK, PICKAXE, dolabra; ligō.

PICK-LOCK (the instrument), instrumentum quo sera furtim aperitur: (the person), qui sera furti causâ aperit. — *A pick-pocket*, *Pick-purse*, fur clancularius. — *A pick-thank*, parasitus, sycophanta, susurro. — *To play the pick-thank*, parasitor.

PICKER. — *An ear-picker*, auriscalpium. — *A tecth-picker*, dentiscalpium.

PICKING out, delectus, selectio. — *A picking up* (getting together), collectio.

PICKED (sharp-pointed), acuminatus, acutus.

PICKEREL (fish), lucius parvus.

PICKLE (brine), muria, salsamentum, salsura. — *Pickles*, poma, &c. condita or conditanea. — *To be in a sad pickle or condition*, ad incitas redactus esse.

TO PICKLE, murriâ condire, sale condire. — *Pickled*, salitus, conditus.

PICKLING, conditura; conditura.

PICTURE, pictura, imago, effigies, simulacrum, imago picta or coloribus expressa; tabula. — *Then he seems, as it were, to place well-drawn pictures in a good light*, tum videtur tanquam tabulas bene pictas collocare in bono lumine, Cic. — *To call him the very picture of his father*, aliquem veram paterni oris effigiem appellare, Tac. — *To draw a picture of*, pingo, depingo; adumbro, delineo; imaginem alicujus effingere, speciem rei coloribus exprimere. — *To sit for one's picture*, se coram pictore sistere, ut imago sua coloribus exprimat. — *A picture-drawer*, imaginum pictor.

TO PICTURE. (See *To draw a picture*.) — *Pictured*, delineatus; picturatus (covered with pictures; partly-colored).

PIDDLE (trifle), nugor, ineptio, nugas agere; re leviculâ nimis occupari: (in eating), ligurio: (do a thing slightly), levi hâcilio aliquid agere.

PIDDLER (trifling fellow), nugator; nugax.

PIDDLING business, nugæ, tricæ.

PIE, artocreas: crustum coctum. — *An apple-pie*, poma crustâ farreâ incocta. — *An col-pie*, anguille crustâ incocta. — *A mince or minced pie*, artocreas ex intritâ carne coctum. — *A mutton or veal pie*, caro ovina or vitulina crusto incocta. — *A pie-house*, pistoris dulciarii officina. — *What pie among printers*, literæ sine justo ordine collocatæ, indigesta typorum strues. — *What pie* (bird), pica.

PIERALD, maculatus, maculis distinctus. *Pied*, versicolor, variatus, maculosus. — *A pied horse*, equus maculosus. — *coio*, vacca rufa maculis atbis distincta.

PIEDNESS, varietas: qualitas versicolor.

PIECE, s. pars (part); fragmentum (part. fragmen, piece broken off, fragment); segmentum (piece cut off); frustum (bit, morsel); truncus (a piece cut or struck

off, as mutilating the whole); crusta (a bit of marble for a mosaic). — *A piece of cloth* (patch), pannus, panniculus. — *To cut to pieces*, in partes concidere; minute or minutim or minutatim concidere, minutatim consecare. — *To tear into pieces*, dilacero; dilanio; discerpo. — *To break into small pieces*, minutim frangere. — *To take to pieces*, disjungo, distraho, dissolvo. — *To pull one to pieces* (fig.), aliquem maledictis vehementer proscindere. — *To fall or crumble to pieces*, friari. — *To fall to pieces or be demolished*, demoliri, destrui, dirui, everti, deturbari. — *A piece of ground*, ager; agellus. — *A considerable piece of ground*, aliquantum agri: — *of work*, aliquantum negotii. — *A large piece of the way*, multum viæ. — *A piece of a man* (in contempt), homuncio; homunculus: — *So, a piece of a grammarian*, grammatasta; *of a lawyer*, leguleius. — *A piece of money*, nummus; numulus. — *of wood*, lignum. — *A piece of work* (thing wrought), opus. — *A bungling piece of work*, opus infabre, crasse or rudi Minervâ confectum. — *A fine piece of work*, opus eximium, clarum, præclarum, egregium, illustre. — *He has made a sad piece of work of it*, res ei parum successit; capiti proprio malum suit; in caput suum damnum accessivit; ad incitas se redegit. — *A piece of antiquity*, monumentum antiquitatis. — *Made of one piece*, solidus. — *A hoat so made*, linter ex unâ arbore excavatus. — *All of a piece* (of the same color), unicolor: (consistent), sibi constans. — *To be all of a piece in one's words and actions*, constantiam dictis factisque servare. — *A piece of cloth* (woven stuff), pannus; tela. — *A piece or picture*, pictura, tabula. — *A piece or play*, fabula. — *A musical piece*, cantus; cantuicula. — *A piece of poetry*, versiculi; poematum. — *A piece of ordnance*, field-piece, tormentum (hellum). — *Fowling-piece*, scelopetum aucupatorium. — *A chimney-piece*, opus fronti camini insculptum or appensum. — *A piece or instrument*, instrumentum. — *A-piece or by the piece*, by singuli; as, he sets them down twelve acres a-piece, duodena in singulos jugera describit. — *They cost ten minæ a-piece*, singuli decem minis constiterunt. — *Piece-meal*, minutatim, frustatim, membratim, particulatim; per partes. — *It is a piece* (the part) of negligence, negligentia est. — *of the highest wisdom*, summæ est prudentiæ. — *What a piece* (twenty shillings), mina. — *Ten pieces*, decem minæ.

TO PIECE (mend), sarcio, resarcio, reconcinno; reficio, reparo, restauro. — *To piece* (or patch) up a matter, rem aliquam ægre or crasse conficere; rem non nisi difficillime et crasse ad exitum perducere.

PIED. See under Pie.

PIER (of a bridge), fulcrum pontis: (mole or dam), moles, agger.

PIERCE, penetro; terebro, perforo. — *through*, transadigo, transfigo; *perforo*, perterebro. — *Pierced through*, transactus, transfixus, perforatus, perlossus, pterebatus, trajectus. — *To pierce through with a weapon*, telo trajicere or perfodere. — *To pierce a cask*. (See Broach.) — *Which may be pierced*, penetrahilis, penetrandus. — *It pierces me to the heart* (fig.), id me magnopere cruciat or male habet; id me ad humum mœrore gravi deducit et angit (poet.). — *The cold pierces me*, frigus me urit. — *Piercing*, penetrans, terebrans, perforans: (sharp), acutus.

PIERCER (he that pierces through), qui penetrat: (an instrument), terebra.

PIERCING with an auger, wimble, &c., terebratio.

PIERCINGLY (sharply), acriter, acerbè.

PIETY. See Pious.

PIG, porculus, porcellus. — *A young pig taken from the teat*, porcus a lacte depulsus. — *A barren pig*, verres. — *A sow pig*, scrofula, sucula. — *A sucking pig*, porcus lactens or subrimus. — *To cry or squeak like a pig*, grunnio. — *A pig-market*, forum suarium. — *A pig-sty*, hara, sulle. — *A pig-trough*, aqualiculus porcinus.

TO PIG, porcellos parere. — *Pigged*, partus, natus.

PIGEON, columba. — *A cock-pigeon*, co-

lumbus. — *A young pigeon*, pullus columbinus: columbulus, Plin. — *A wild pigeon*, columba agrestis. — *A wood pigeon*, palumbus. — *A rough-footed pigeon*, columba plumipes. — *A Jacobine*, columba encollata. — *A rock*, columba saxatilis. — *Of a pigeon*, columbius, columbaris. — *A pigeon-hole or locker for pigeons*, loculamentum. — *A pigeon-house*, columbarium. — *A pigeon-house keeper*, columbarius. — *A pigeon-pie*, columba crusto incocta. — *A flight of pigeons*, columbarum grex. — *To bill like pigeons*, oscula columbarum more conserere or conjungere.

PIGGIN, hemina viminibus cincta.

PIGMY, Pygmæus (prop.): (dwarf, manikin), uanus, pumilio, pumilus; frustum hominis.

PIKE (weapon), hasta. — *A little pike*, hastula. — *A pike-staff*, baculus cuspidatus. — *A pike-man*, hastatus. — *What* (fish), lucius. — *A sea-pike*, lupus piscis.

PILASTER (small pillar), columella; parastata, pila.

PILCHARD, halecula.

PILE (heap), cumulus, acervus, strues, moles, congeries: (post or stake), subliça. — *A commander or instrument with which piles are driven*, fistuca. — *A driving of piles*, fistucatio. — *A pile of building*, ædificium, structura. — *of wood*, lignorum strues.

TO PILE (fusten with piles), sublicis defixis sustentare. — *To pile up*, acervo, coacervo, accumulo; congero; (in acervum) extruere. — *Piled up*, acervatus, coacervatus, accumulatus; in acervum exstructus, acervatim structus. — *Piled up together*, acervalis, congestus.

PIER up, accumulator.

PILING up, s. acervatio, coacervatio, accumulatio, exstructio.

PILES (a disease), fœcus, hæmorrhœis.

PILFER, surripio, suffuro, compilo, sup-pilo; clepo. — *Pilfered*, surreptus, subductus. — *Having pilfered*, suffuratus.

PILFERER, fur.

PILFERING, adj. furax, raptor.

PILFERING, s. latrocinium; rapacitas.

PILGRIM, qui in loca sacra iter facit; viator (traveller).

PILGRIMAGE, peregrinatio sacra; iter. — *To go on pilgrimage*, religionis causâ peregre abire.

PILL (in medicine), pilula; later also globulus. — *I was fain to swallow that pill*, id invitus feci. — *To take pills*, pilulas medicatas deglutire or haurire.

PILL, PILLAGE, v. compilo, expilo, spolio, despolio; vasto, populor, depopulo; diripio. — *A house or town, domum or oppidum diripere*. — *temples, fana depopulari*. — *He abandoned the city to be pillaged*, diripiendam urbem dedit or tradidit. — *Pillaged*, compilatus, etc., exhaustus, excussus.

PILLAGE (plunder), spoliū, rapina, præda. — *What Pillage*, *Pillaging*, direptio, compiliatio, expiliatio, spoliatio, populatio, depopulatio, vastatio; rapina.

PILLAGER, expilator, spoliator, director, populator, depopulator, prædo.

PILL hemp, cannabim stringere.

PILLAR, columna; fig. column (e. g. reip.). — *Round*, col. rotunda. — *Square*, col. quadrata. — *Writched or twisted*, col. cynatio ornata. — *The body or shaft of a pillar*, columnæ scapus. — *The pedestal or foot*, stylobates. — *What Pillars* (butresses), antedies, erismæ.

PILLION, sella (equestris) muliebri.

PILLORY, columbar, numella, nervus. — *To set on the pillory*, columbari aliquem devincire; numella collum sontis includere.

PILLOW, cervical, pulvinus, pulvinar, cuncta. — *To advise with or consult one's pillow*, lecto decubentem de atiquâ re deliberare, rem animo perpendere, secum or animo volvere. — *A pillow-case*, pulvini or cervicalis integumentum.

PILOT, gubernator; rector navis; preta.

PILOTAGE (the duty of a pilot), rectoris navigii munus or officium: (a pilot's hire or wages), rectoris navigii merces or premium.

PIMP, leno, perductor.

TO PIMP, lenocinor, artem lenoniæ exercere.

PIMPERNEL, pimpinella (L.).
PIMPLE, pustula, papula; tuberculum;
 vari, pl. — *A red pimple, lentigo, lentu-*
cula rubra.

PIMPLED (full of pimples), pustulatus.
PIN, say acus. — *Minikin, acus minuta.* —
A curling or cringing pin, calamistrum;
acus crinalis. — *Not to care a pin for,*
flocci, nauci, nihili facere, pendere,
dicere. — *A pin-case, theca acubus*
servandis. — *Pin-cushion, culcita or pila*
acubus servandis. — *A pin-maker, acu-*
arius. — *Pin-money, annua ad mundum*
præbita (pl.). — *To fasten with n pin, acu*
figere. — *¶ An iron pin, clavus ferrens.*
— A lynch-pin, embolium. — *A rolling-*
pin, cylindrus pistorius. — *A wooden pin*
or peg, epigrus. — *A pin or web in the eye,*
glaucoma. — *The pin of a musical instru-*
ment, verticillum or verticillus. — *To*
foster with n pin of wood, epigro configere
or firmare.

TO PIN, acu or acubus subnectere; acu
 figere. — *To pin up a gown, vestem mu-*
liebrem acubus colligere. — *To pin one*
down by articles, chirographi cautione ali-
quem obligare. — *To pin a thing upon*
one or oblige one to do it, injungere. —
To pin one's faith upon another man's
sleeve, opinioni alterius obtemperare,
alicujus sententiâ niti. — *To pin one's*
self or sponge upon one, parasitor; (po-
et.) cœnis retia tendere or insidias stru-
ere. — *To pin a window, fenestram clavo*
or epigro firmare. — *To pin in a pinfold,*
septo claudere ar includere.

PINFOLD, septum.

PINCERS, forceps. — *A surgeon's pincers,*
chirurgi volsella.

PINCH (give one a pinch), vello, vellico;
 premo, comprimō; extremis digitis pre-
 mēre or comprimere. — *To pinch (as*
cold), uro, aduro. — *To pinch in biting,*
mordeo. — *To pinch with jesting, dict-*
eris aliquem proscindere, conscindere,
laccessere. — *To pinch off, forcipe vellere,*
avellere, evellere. — *¶ To pinch or*
hurt, lædo. — *To pinch one's finger, digi-*
tum inter duo corpora compressum: læ-
dere. — *To pinch (as a shoe), uro.* —
¶ To pinch (griene), contristo, sollicito,
molesto, vexo, crucio; molestiam, mæ-
rorem, sollicitudinem creare or afferre.
— Your letter pinched me at the heart, valde
me momorderunt epistolæ tuæ; literæ
animum meum dolore fodicârunt. —
¶ To pinch one of his meat, wages, &c., vic-
tis or incedis parte aliquem defraudare.
— To pinch his own belly, genium de-
fraudare. — *To be pinched for want of*
money, inopiâ argentariâ premi. — *To*
be pinched with hunger, fame premi, ur-
geri, uri. — *To be pinched with extreme*
poverty, ad summam inopiam redigi;
inopiâ rerum omnium premi. — *Pinched*
with hunger, funelicus, fame cruciatus.

PINCH with the fingers, vellicatio, com-
 pressio extremis digitis facta. — *With*
the teeth, morsus, morsinacula. — *¶ A*
pinch (strait or necessity), necessitas; ex-
trema, angustia. — *He will not do it ex-*
cept on a pinch, non faciet, nisi magnâ
necessitate coactus. — *He is a real friend*
who assists one at n pinch, is est amicus
qui in re dubiâ te juvat. — *Wit at a pinch,*
ingenium subitis casibus. — *To leave one*
at a pinch, aliquem in angustias adduc-
ere deserere. — *To bring n matter to a*
pinch, ad extremum casum rem perduc-
ere.

PINCHING, niji. (severe, &c.), gravis, mag-
 nus, durus, acerbus, iniquus: (niggard-
 ly), parcus, tenax, sordidus.

PINCHING (fretting), s. adustio.

PINE-TREE, pinus. — *A wild pine-tree,*
pinaster. — *A pine-apple or cone, nux*
pinæa; conus: (as a fruit), ananassæ
pomum. — *Of a pine, pineus.* — *A chap-*
let of pine branches, corona pinæa. — *A*
place planted with pines, pinetum.

PINE away, v. tabesco, contabesco; mæ-
 cesco, macresco; marcesco; languore
 confici, lento cruciati torqueri. — *His*
mind pines away with grief, animus ta-
bescit curis, ægritudo exest ejus ani-
mi. — *To pine to death, dolore mori.*
— To pine (languish) for, aliquid desi-
derare, desiderio alicujus rei flagrare:
(grieve over), doleo. — *Pining away, lan-*
guens, languidus, tabescens, marces-
tens, marces.

PINING away, s. languor, marcor, tabes.

PINION (wing), ala. — *¶ Pinions (for*
the hand), manicæ: (for the feet), pedicæ.
To PINION one, vinculis alicujus brachia or
crura constringere, colligare.

PINK (flower), dianthus (L.): (small
 ship), navicula.

PINK (make a hole through), perforo, per-
 terbro; pertundo. — *To pink silk with*
a variety of colors, sericum varis figuris
perforando ornare. — *¶ To pink with*
the eye, nicto, conniveo.

PINK-EYED, oculis pusillis.

PINNACE (small ship), phaselus, acati-
 um, celox, cymba.

PINNACLE, pinna, pl.: fastigium. —
The pinnacle or height of honor, hono-
rum summus gradus.

PINT, sextarius, sexta pars congi. —
Half a pint, cyathi sex.

PIONEER, munitor, fossor castrensis;
 conicularius (miner).

PIOUS, pius, religiosus.

PIOUSLY, pie, religiose.

PIETY, pietas, religio.

PIP (in birds), pituita. — *To have the pip,*
pituita laborare. — *¶ (in cards), ma-*
cula, nota.

PIP (as a bird), v. pipio.

PIPE, tubus, fistula: (to play on), fistula,
 tibia: (to smoke), fumisugium. — *A*
bag-pipe. (See Bagpipe). — *An outen pipe,*
fistula avenacea. — *The wind-pipe, ar-*
teria (aspera). — *¶ A pipe of wine,*
 vini cadus or dolium.

TO PIPE, fistulâ canere; calamos inflare;
 musam avenâ meditari (poet.).

PIPER, tibicen, fistulator; auletes, aulæ-
 dus. — *A piper on a rocd, qui canit ci-*
cutâ. — *A bag-piper. See Bagpipe.*

PIPING. — *It is piping hot, jam nunc fa-*
uces urit at est calidissimus.

PIPKIN, ollula, cacabus, chytra.

PIPPIN, malum petisium.

PIQUANT, acutus; salsus.

PIQUANTLY, acute; salse.

PIQUE, simulatus, odium, contentio. —
Because he knew him to have a pique
against Cn. Pompey, quod eum infestum
Cn. Pompeio cognoverat, Sall. — *To*
have a pique against one, alicui irasci or
succensere, re aliquâ offendi.

TO PIQUE (a person), offendo; asperiori-
 bus verbis aliquem perstringere; alicui
 dolorem inurere.

PIRATE, prædo maritimus; pirata: —
 (ship), navis piratica, myoparo. — *To*
be a pirate, piraticam facere.

PIRATICAL, piraticus, prædatorius.

PIRACY, piratica, prædatio.

PISCATORY, piscatorius.

PISH! phy! vah!

TO PISH at, contemno, sperno.

PISMIRE, formica. — *Full of pismires,*
formicosus. — *Of a pismire, formicinus.*

PISTOL, sclopetus minoris modi. — *A pair*
of pistols, sclopetorum minorum par.

PISTOLE, aureus Hispanus; Ludovicus
 aureus, etc.

PIT, scrobs, fossa, puteus. — *A pitfall,*
fovea. — *To be in the pit's brink or in*
great danger, extremo in periculo ver-
sari. — *The pit of the stomach, stomachi*
ventriculus. — *A little pit, puteolus.* —
The pit in a theatre, cavea ina. — *Pit-*
coal, carbo fossilis. — *The urm-pit, ala,*
axilla. — *A bottomless pit, abyssus.* — *A*
clny-pit, puteus ex quo argilla petitur. —
A gravel-pit, sabuletum. — *A marl-pit,*
fodina inde marga effoditur. — *A sand-*
pit, fodina arenaria. — *Of a pit, putealis.*

— ¶ A pit (made by the fingers), vestigi-
um digiti. — *¶ My heart goes pit-a-pat,*
cor salit or palpitat; cor timore micat,
Ovid.

PITTED with the small-pox (of the face), cic-
 atricibus or vestigiis or notis variolarum
 insignis: (of the man), ore cicatricibus
 variolarum insigni.

PITCH (inspissated resin), s. pix. — *Black*
as pitch, pice nigrior. — *Stone pitch, pix*
arida or concreta. — *Pitch and brimstone*
mixed, pissasphaltus. — *A place where*
pitch is made, picaria. — *A pitch-tree, pice-*
æa, piceaster. — *Pitch-naz, pissoceros.*

TO PITCH (smear over with pitch), piceo,
 impico; pice illinere or obducere.

PITCHY, piccus; (of the color of pitch),
 picinus.

PITCH (bigness or stature), s. magnitudo,
 statura. — *He was much about his pitch,*

illum proceritate fere æquabat. —
¶ Pitch (measure), modus. — *They fly to*
a very high pitch, admodum excelsè vo-
lunt. — *To such a pitch, eo.* — *¶ The*
pitch of a hill, clivus; jugum; acumen.
— Having a great pitch, arduus.

PITCH (throw), v. jacio, conficio, projicio.
— To pitch the bar, sudem projicere,
jactu sudem vibrare. — *To pitch down,*
dejicio. — *To pitch a net for a hawk, rete*
accipitri tendere. — *To pitch sheaves into*
a cart, manipulos plaustro imponere. —
To pitch upon one's head or fall down head-
long, in caput præcipientem ruere. — *The*
master pitches on his head, pronus magis-
ter volvitur in caput. — *To pitch or fix,*
figo, affigo. — *To pitch a tent, tabernacu-*
lum statuere, constituere, collocare: a
camp, see Camp. — *A pitched camp, stati-*
va (castra). — *A pitched battle, prælium*
justum. — *To fight one, prælio justo con-*
gredi cum aliquo; acie configere, acie
decernere. — *He had fought several pitch-*
ed battles, some on his marches and sallies,
pugnam sæpe directâ acie, sæpe in
agminibus, sæpe eruptionibus, Paterc.
2, 47. — *To pitch (alight), sîdo, descendere,*
delabor. — *To pitch upon or make choice*
of, eligo, deligo. — *To pitch upon n time,*
tempus præfinire or constituere; diem
condicere. — *Pitched upon, status, con-*
stitutus, præfinitus.

PITCH-FORK, furca fœnaria.

PITCHER, urceus; hydria. — *A little*
pitcher, urceolus. — *The pitcher which*
goes oft to the well, at last comes home
broken, quem sæpe casus transit, ali-
quando invenit.

PITEOUS, &c. See Pity.

PITH, medulla (also of trees); flos (the
 best).

PITHLESS (without moisture), aridus, sic-
 cus.

PITHY (full of marrow or juice), medulla
 or succo abundans: (having strength of
 argument), nervosus.

PITHILY, nervose.

PITHINESS, nervositas, robur.

PITTANCE, demensum. — *A small pit-*
tance, or short commons, prandiculum.

PITTED. See Pit.

PITY, misericordia; miseratio, commise-
 ratio; clementia. — *He has no pity in*
him, non est misericors, nullâ miseri-
cordiâ commovetur. — *It is a great pity*
that, &c., dolendum est, quod, etc. —
That affair moves one to pity, ista res
concitât or movet misericordiam. — *To*
move one to pity, misericordiam alicui
alicujus concitare, aliquem ad miseri-
cordiam adducere. — *To show pity, se*
misericordem præbere. — *I have pity on*
him, miseret me illius.

TO PITY, misereor, miseresco, misericor-
 diâ commoveri; me miseret alicujus. —
I am resolved to pity nobody, because no-
body pities me, neminis misereri certum
est, quia mei miseret neminem. — *No-*
body pities a parricide or a traitor when he
is executed, nemo parricidæ aut prodi-
toris supplicio misericordiâ commove-
tur. — *Deserving to be pitied, miseratione*
dignus. — *To pity one's case, alicujus*
sortem miserescere or vicem dolere.

PITTOUS (full of pity), misericors: (misc-
 rable), miser, miserandus, miserabilis.

PITTOUSLY, miserabiliter; miserandum in
 modum.

PITTOUSNESS (meanness), paupertas, tenui-
 tas.

PITTABLE, miseratione dignus, miseran-
 dus.

PITIFUL (miserable), miser, miserandus:
 (lamentable), miserandus, dolendus, lu-
 gendus, acerbus, luctuosus: (contempti-
 ble), abjectus, illiberalis, humilis: (con-

passionate), misericors; clemens, benignus.
 — *A pitiful case, conditio miseranda.*
 — *A pitiful fellow, homo tressis, semis-*
is or triobolaris.

PITIFULLY (wretchedly), miserandum in
 modum, misere.

PITIFULNESS (mercy), misericordia: (mean-
 ness), exiguas, tenuitas.

PITILESS, immisericors; immitis, ferreus,
 inclemens, crudelis, durus, sævus.

PITILESSLY, immisericorditer, crudeliter,
 duriter, sæviter.

PIZZLE, nervus. — *A bull's pizzle, ner-*
vus taurinus, taurea scutica.

PLACABLE, placabilis, exorabilis.

PLACABIENESS, placabilitas, clementia.

PLACARD (edict), edictum, decretum : (orders fixed up in public places), libellus publice affixus ; programma (late Lat.).

PLACE, s. locus ; (office), munus, magistratus ; (passage in a book), locus ; (quality, rank), dignitas, numerus, ordo. — *A little place*, locus. — *They had no place to go to*, quo se recipere non habebant. — *A strong or fortified place*, castellum, oppidum validum, munitum. — *A mansion place*, sedes. — *A place for beholding, spectaculum*. — *A place of execution, supplicii locus*. — *In another place*, alibi. — *In any place*, alicubi, usquam. — *If in any place*, sicubi. — *In some place*, alicubi. — *In every place or in all places*, ubique. — *In that place*, illic, eo loco, ibi loci. — *In the same place*, eodem loco, ibidem. — *In this place*, hic. — *In no place*, nusquam. — *In what or which place*, ubi, ubi gentium. — *In what place soever*, ubicunque, ubivis, ubi ubi, in quocunque loco. — *By some place*, aliquā. — *By this place*, hāc. — *By that place*, illāc. — *By what place*, quā. — *From this place*, hinc. — *From that place*, illinc, inde. — *From the same place*, ab eodem loco. — *From some place*, alicunde. — *From what place?* unde? — *From what place soever*, undecunque. — *To some place*, aliquo. — *To another place*, alio. — *I was sent to another place*, missus sum alio. — *To the same place*, eodem. — *To this place*, huc. — *To that place*, illuc. — *To what place?* quo? — *Towards what place?* quorsum? — *Towards this place*, horsum. — *Towards some other place*, aliorum. — *From place to place*, huc illuc, ultra citro(que). — *To put out of its place*, aliquid loco movere or de loco suo demovere. — *To put into a certain place*, collocare, destinare. — *To put into another's place*, aliquem in alicujus locum substituere (gen.) or sufficere (by the people at the comitia). — *Put yourself in my place*, suscipe meas partes, et eum te esse finge, qui ego sum. — *To take a place in a coach*, sedem in curru pactā mercede conducere. — *To give place to one*, alicui cedere, concedere or locum dare ; alicui decedere. — *To make a crowd to give place*, turbam submovere. — *A giving place*, cessio. — *To take the place of another*, alicujus locum occupare. — *To take place of*, præcedere, alicujus latus dextrum claudere ; potiori loco incedere or sedere. — *In place of*, vice, loco, pro. — *I will grind in your place*, ego pro te molam. — *To supply one's place*, act in his place, alicujus vice fungi : (of a thing), vicem alicujus rei præstare. — *Paper and the hand supply the place of the tongue*, peragunt linguæ charta manusque vices, Ovid. — *To take place as a saying or maxim*, valere, Cic. — *To take place or come about*. (See Befall, Happen, Come, &c.) — *To enter upon a place or office*, munus inire. — *To go out of or leave one's place*, magistratu or munere abire. — *To acquit one's self well in a place*, bene or recte munus administrare. — *To nominate or put one into a place*, aliquem muneri nominare or designare. — *To discharge or put one out of one's place*, munere aliquem exuere, munus alicui abdicare. — *To sue or make interest for a place*, munus or dignitatem ambire. — *According to one's place*, secundum ordinem or dignitatem suam. — *Common-place*. See Common.

To PLACE, statuo, constituo, pono, colloco : (arrange), dispo, suo quidque in loco collocare. — *To place again*, suo loco reponere. — *To place before*, præpono, antepono. — *I place this far before that*, hoc illi longe antepono. — *To place behind*, posthabeo, postpono. — *To place fitly*, apto, apte locare. — *To place out*, eloco. — *To be placed in one's view*, in oculis esse. — *Placed*, locatus, collocatus, positus. — *Placed against*, oppositus, objectus. — *Placed between*, interjectus. — *Placed out*, elocatus.

PLACING, locatio, collocatio. — *A placing between*, interpositio.

PLACID, placidus.

PLACIDLY, placide, mansuete.

PLAGIARY, fur.

PLAGIARISM, an act of, furtum. — *To commit plagiarisms*, alicujus scripta furtim pro suis prædicare.

PLAGUE (pestilence), pestilentia, lues. — *The plague breaks out in the city*, pestilentia incidit in urbem. — *A plague-sore*, carbunculus, ulcus pestilens. — *Having the plague*, peste contactus, infectus or laborans. — ¶ *A plague* (trouble), malum, incommodum, molestia.

To PLAGUE, crucio, vexo, divexo ; torqueo, alicui molestiam exhibere. — *To plague* (vex) one's self, se affliccare or macerare.

PLAGUY (full of the plague), pestilens, pestifer.

PLAGUPLY, moleste ; horribilem in modum.

PLAICE, passer maculosus, psitta.

PLAIN (even or smooth), planus, æquus, lēvis. — *To make plain*, æquo, complano.

— *A plain country*, campi patentes, camporum patentium æquora. — *Dwelling therein*, in camporum patentium æquoribus habitantes. — ¶ (manifest), manifestus, evidens, illustris, perspicuus. — *It is a plain case*, res ipsa indicat, apertum est. — *To make plain*, enarro, explano, illustro, claro ; expono. — *I'll make all so plain*, omnia sic aperiam. — *To be plain or manifest*, pateo. — *Is not this plain enough?* satī hoc diserte? — *It is plain*, constat, liquet, patet. — ¶ (honest, open), apertus, candidus, sincerus, simplex. — *To tell the plain truth*, ut id quod res est dicam. — *I will tell you plain*, non obscure tecum agam. — *A downright plain-dealing man*, vir bonus et simplex ; dignus quicum in tenebris nices. — *A plain or open declaration*, enarratio aperta. — *To be plain with you*, ut tibi plane or aperte dicam. — *Plain truth*, verba non dissimulata. — ¶ *To speak plain*, distincte loqui, verba distincte proferre. — ¶ (without ornament), inornatus. — *He goes plain*, inornatus foras prodit. — *Plain dict*, sine arte mensa, Mart. — ¶ See Clear, Artless.

PLAIN, s. planities ; æquus et planus locus ; campus (planus, apertus) ; æquor ; æquata planities (made so). — *A plain about two miles in extent*, campus planitie patens duo millia passuum. — *Vast, large plains*, spatia immensa camporum or immensitates camporum.

PLAINLY (manifestly), manifeste, evidenter, luculenter, lucide, plane, explanate, perspicue ; clare, distincte ; significanter. — *The thing is plainly proved*, liquidā fide probatur. — ¶ (simply), simpliciter, aperte, sincere : (openly), palam, aperte. — *I tell you plainly*, tibi aperte dico.

PLAINNESS (clearness), perspicuitas, claritas : (simplicity), simplicitas : (smoothness), levitas ; planities.

PLAINT, querela, questus.

PLAINTIVE, querulus.

PLAINTIF, petitor.

PLAIT, sinus. — *Full of plaits*, sinuosus. — *To PLAIT*, plico, complico ; detexo. — *Which may be plaited*, plicabilis.

PLAITER, qui plicat.

PLAITING, plicatura.

PLAN (draught), descriptio : (design), consilium, propositum : (order, &c.), ratio.

To PLAN, delineo, formo. See Plot.

PLANE (tree), platanus. — *Of a plane-tree*, plataninus. — *A grove of planes*, locus platanis consitus. — ¶ *A joiner's plane*, runcina. — ¶ (in geometry), planum.

To PLANE, runcino.

PLANET, stella errans. — *Born under an unlucky plane*, diis adversis or iratis, genio sinistro or quartā lunā natus. — *under a lucky planet*, dextro sidere natus ; felicibus auspiciis editus. — *The ascension of a planet*, planetæ ascensio. — *Declension*, pl. distantia ab æquatore. — *Planet-struck*, sideratus, sidere ictus ; fig. attonitus, stupefactus.

PLANETARY, stellarum errantium.

PLANISPHERE, say planisphærium.

PLANK, tabula, assis. — *A little plank*, lamina lignea. — *A floor of planks*, solium tabulatum.

To PLANK (floor with planks), coasso, contabulo. — *Planked*, assatus.

PLANKING, coassatio, contabulatio.

PLANT, s. planta ; herba. — *A quick-set plant*, viviradix. — *A young plant*, virgultum. — *The sensitive plant*, herba viva, zoöphytum. — *Willow-plants*, taleæ salignæ. — *A nursery of plants*, seminarium. — *To raise plants*, plantas serere,

sata educere. — *To water his plants*, plantas rigare or irrigare.

To PLANT, sero, dissero, pono, depono ; plantis serere. — *To plant again*, resero. — *To plant an archard*, agrum arboribus fructiferis conserere. — *To plant a vineyard*, vineam instituere, vineam conserere. — *To plant cannon*, tormenta recte collocare or disponere. — *Planted*, plantatus, satus, consitus. — *about*, obstitus. — *between*, intersitus. — *Planted with divers plants*, consensineus, consensinalis. — *Which may be planted*, sativus.

PLANTATION of trees, locus arboribus consitus : (nursery), seminarium : (colony), colonia.

PLANTER, sator, consitor : (agriculturist), homo rusticus.

PLANTING, satio, consitio ; satus. — *A planting of vines*, vitium propagatio. — *A planting-stick*, pastium.

PLANTAIN, plantago. — *Water plantain*, plantago aquatica.

PLASH, lacus, lacuna ; aspersio, aspergo.

To PLASH with water, &c., aspergo. — *To plash trees*, puto, amputo ; tondeo. — *Plashed*, putatus, amputatus.

PLASHY, lacunis plenus, stagnis frequens.

PLASTER, emplastrum ; cataplasma. — *A plaster to pull off hair*, dropax. — *A mollifying plaster*, malagma. — *A plaster-box*, pyxis unguentaria. — *To spread a plaster*, emplastrum illinere. — ¶ *Plaster* (for a wall), tectorium ; gypsum.

To PLASTER, emplastrum imponere, adhibere. — ¶ *To plaster* (a wall), tectorio inducere ; trullisso.

PLASTERER, tector.

PLASTIC, plasticus. — *arts*, artes effectivæ.

PLAT of ground, agellus. (See Plot.) — *A grass-plot*, viridarium.

PLATFORM (model), exemplar, exemplum, modulus : (fortification), agger, terreus agger, agger congestus.

PLAT, v. necto, texo ; part. plexus.

PLATTING, implicatio.

PLATE of metal, lamina, lamella. — *A little plate*, lamella, bractea. — ¶ *Plate* (gold or silver vessels), aurea or argentea vasa. — *Plate unworked*, argentum or aurum rude. — *Of or belonging to plate*, aureus, argenteus. — ¶ *A plate* (small dish), orhis, scutella.

To PLATE with iron, brass, &c., laminā ferreā, æreā, &c. inducere. — *Plated*, bracteat.

PLATONIC love, amor Socratica fide ; amor a carne abstractus.

PLATONIST, Platonicus, Platonis assecla.

PLATOON, manipulus, caterva. — *To fire in platoons*, manipulatim ictus scopetorum edere.

PLATTER, catus, discus ; paropsis. — *An earthen platter*, catus fictilis. — *A little platter*, catellus, patella. — *A deep platter*, lanx, gabata. — *A platter-maker*, catorum artifex.

PLAUSIBLE, plausibilis, speciosus. — *It is a plausible excuse*, honesta oratio est, Ter.

PLAUSIBILITY, qualitas rei plausibilis.

PLAUSIBLY, modo plausibili.

PLAY, v. ludo ; ludo operam dare. — *Leave to play*, ludendi licentia. — *What shall we play for?* quid erit victori brabium ? quanti certabimus ? — *What shall we play at?* quodnam lusū genus placet ? — *You play much better than I*, tu me longe peritor es. — *To play away* (at bowls), globum mittere. — *To play away one's money*, lusu pecuniam perdere, in ludum pecuniam effundere. — *To play before*, præludo. — *To play at ball*, pilā (see Ball) ludere. — *To play at bowls*. (See Bowl.) — *To play the child*, puerasco, repuerasco ; pueriliter se gerere. — *To play the youth*, adolescentior, adolescentis more ludere. — *To play at bo-peep*, faciem velare et mox revelare. — *To play the drunkard*, debacchar, inebrior. — *To play or work an engine*, machinam exercere. — *To play at even and odd*, par impar ludere. — *To play with a thing or do it with ease*, facile efficere, ludificari. — *To play at fencing*, batuor. — *To play at small games*, levi pignore certare. — *To play a great game*, ingenti pignore certare. — *To play a sure game*, caute agere. — *To play double*, prævaricor. — *To play fair*, ingenue or legitime

ludere. — *To play often, lusito.* — *To play the part of, officium præstare.* — *To play his part well, partes explere; virum se præbere.* — *Let me see how well you can play your part, videamus qui vir sis.* — *To play the part of (on the stage), agere aliquem or alicujus partes; personam alicujus tueri.* — *To play a play, fabulam agere.* — *To play the sick man, simulare ægrum.* — *You have played your part very finely, laute munus administrasti tum; rem probe curasti.* — *To play (as a pendulum), vibrare.* — *To play the philosopher, philosophor.* — *To play together, colludo.* — *To play upon one, alieni illudere, aliquem ludos facere.* — *To play sweetly, modular.* — *To play upon an instrument, cano.* — *Played upon (of a stringed instrument), pulsus.* — *To play (as cannon on the enemy), dispendendo emitti.* — *To play upon a town with cannon, urbem tormentis verberare; ignem in diversa loca conjicere.*

PLAY, s. ludus, lusus. — *They fear some false play from me, a me insidias metuunt.* — *He has left boys' play, nuces reliquit.* — *To keep an enemy in play, hostem morari, Flor.* — *A public play or show, spectaculum.* — *Plays, ludi.* — *A stage play, fabula.* — *The world is like a stage-play, humana negotia ludi.* — *Plays, ludic scenic; nimii.* — *A play-book, fabulæ.* — *A play debt, æs alienum lusibus contractum.* — *A play-ground, locus quo pueri ludendi causâ veniunt.* — *A play-house, theatrum.* — *A writer of plays, a Playwright, fabularum scriptor.* — *Of or belonging to play, lusorius.* — *A play-fellow, sodalis; æqualis; collusor.* — *Full of play, ludibundus.* — *Fair play, ludus ingenuus or legitimus.* — *Foul play, ludus fraudulentus.* — *Play-days, ferie.* — *Playthings for children, crepundia, pl.*

PLAYER, lusor. — *A player on an instrument, canens; fidicen; citharædus, etc.* — *A stage-player, histrio, fabularum actor.* — *A sword-player, gladiator, lanista.* — *A puppet-player, gesticulator.* — *Of or belonging to a stage-player, histicus, histrionalis.*

PLAYFUL, PLAYsome, ludibundus; lascivus; jocosus, jocularis.

PLEA in law, causæ actio or dictio; defensio; placitum (law Lat.). — *The common pleas, placita communia (law Lat.).* — *¶ (excuse), excusatio; color.*

To PLEAD, causas agere, acitare, dicere, disceptare, orare. — *He prayed you to plead his cause for him, te suam rogavit ut ageres causam.* — *He pleaded a cause of life and death, causam capitis oravit.* — *To plead a cause for a person, aliquem defendere; causam pro aliquo dicere; advocare.* — *To plead against one, adversus or contra aliquem causam dicere.* — *To plead guilty or not guilty, se crimen allatum perpetrâsse fateri or negare.* — *To plead an argument, aliquid argumentis or rationibus allatis defendere.* — *To plead by coin, colludo, prævaricor.* — *To plead as an excuse, aliquid excusare; alicujus rei excusatione uti.* — *To plead ignorance, ignorantie se excusatione defendere.* — *That you may not plead ignorance, ne ignorum fuisse te dicas.* — *To plead sickness for an appearance, morbum excusare; santicam causam dicere.* — *Pleaded, allatus, allegatus.*

PLEADABLE, quod allegari potest.

PLEADER, causam actor or patronus; causidicus; advocatus; causæ actor or patronus. — *A smart pleader, satis vehementis orator.*

PLEADING, s. opera forensis (advocacy); causæ actio or dictio; defensio; litigatio. — *A pleading by coin, prævaricatio.* — *A pleading-place, forum.* — *Of such a place, forensis.*

PLEASANT (agreeable), acceptus, gratus; jucundus, perjucundus; suavis, dulcis, mollis; amœnus, venustus; lætus. — *Pleasant in discourse, lepidus, facetus, festivus.* — *Pleasant in manners, urbanus.* — *Pleasant or sweet, suavis, dulcis, delicatus.* — *Pleasant or merry, festivus, hilaris, lætus.* — *A pleasant fellow, lepidum caput or capitulum; homo facetus.* — *Very pleasant, perfacetus.* — *Pleasant weather, tempestas læta; serenum.* — *A pleasant life,*

vita amœna. — *To lead a pleasant life, vitam musicæ agere.* — *To grow pleasant (of a person), hilaresco, frontem exporrigere.* — *To make pleasant, exhilaro, lætifico, lætitiâ aliquem perfundere.* — *Pleasant things, facetiæ.* — *Pleasant meats, deliciæ, cuppediæ, dapes.* — *Very pleasant, amœnissimus; jucundissimus; perjucundus.* — *¶ Compare Agreeable, Attractive, Charming, Beautiful.*

PLEASANTLY (agreeably), amœne, jucunde, suaviter, hilarè, læte. — *Most pleasantly, amœnissime; perjucunde.* — *Pleasantly (in speech), festive, lepidè; comice, urbane.* — *Speaking pleasantly, suaviloquens, suaviloquus, (poet.).* — *very pleasantly, perfacetus.*

PLEASANTNESS (agreeableness), amœnitas, hilaritas, jucunditas, lætitia. — *Pleasantness in speech, facundia, lepor, festivitas.* — *Pleasantness of manners, humanitas, comitas, urbanitas.*

PLEASANTRY (wit), facetiæ, sales, facete dicta; dicteria; dicacitas, lepos: — (merriment), hilaritas.

PLEASE (like), placet, libet, collibet mihi aliquid; jucundum est mihi aliquid; probatur or arridet mihi aliquid: (will, wish), volo; jubeo: (delight), delecto, oblecto, voluptate afficere, permulceo. — *If you please, si placet.* — *Any thing pleases me, mihi quidvis sat est.* — *When you please, ubi voles.* — *As you please, utcuque animo tuo libitum fuerit.* — *That is as you please yourself, isthuc tibi in manu est.* — *If it had pleased you, si tibi ea res grata fuisset.* — *To please or delight one, oblecto, delecto; blandior.* — *greatly, perplaceo, pergratum facere.* — *A small matter will please him, quicquid dederis, eo contentus est.* — *Are you not pleased? non satis habes?* — *I am not ill pleased with it, non moleste fero.* — *To be pleased with one's company, alicujus consortio oblectari.* — *with a discourse, orationem secundis auribus accipere, Liv.* — *To please one's self, sibi gratum facere, genio indulgere; voluptatem capere, voluptatibus frui.* — *To please or honour one, morem alicui gerere; alicui obsecundare or obsequi.* — *While I seek to please you, dum studeo tibi obsequi.* — *Hard to be pleased, difficilis, asper, morosus.* — *Easy to be pleased (appeased), placabilis.* — *Not to be pleased, implacabilis, inexorabilis.* — *Very well pleased, perlubens.* — *It pleases, placet, libet, lubet.* — *It pleases not, displicet.*

PLEASING, adj. gratus, jucundus, amœnus. — *Well pleasing, pergratus.* — *¶ But see Pleasant.*

PLEASING, s. gratificatio.

PLEASURE (delight), voluptas, jucunditas, delectatio, oblectatio, oblectamentum, gaudium. — *That incident gave him a great deal of pleasure, ea res voluptate flum perfudit.* — *Your letters gave me a great deal of pleasure, literæ tuæ incredibiliter me delectarunt.* — *I never had greater pleasure in my life than now, ego in vitâ meâ nullâ unquam voluptate tantâ sum affectus, quantâ jam afficio.* — *He gave a great deal of pleasure to his auditors, voluptatem audientium conciliavit.* — *These are only boyish pleasures, ista sunt delectamenta puerorum.* — *Every man to his pleasure, trahit sua quemque voluptas.* — *With pleasure (gladly), libens, lubens.* — *To take pleasure in a thing, re aliquâ delectari, oblectari, voluptate affici; ex re aliquâ voluptatem capere or percipere.* — *To take one's pleasure, genio suo indulgere, obsequi, animo suo morem gerere.* — *He follows his own pleasure, animo obsequitur suo.* — *A man of pleasure or one much given to pleasure, voluptarius, homo voluptarius or voluptatibus deditus.* — *¶ (will), arbitrium, voluntas.* — *Speak your pleasure, loquere quid velis.* — *If that be your pleasure, si tibi istud videbitur, si id tibi voluptati fuerit.* — *Your pleasure is performed, factum est quod jussisti.* — *To consult one's pleasure (humor him), alicui or alicujus voluntati obsequi, morigerari, morem gerere, obsecundare.* — *¶ (service or good turn), gratia, beneficium, meritum, officium.* — *To do one a pleasure, alicui gratificari*

or gratum facere; aliquem or de aliquo promereri. — *You will do me a pleasure, gratum mihi feceris.* — *You will do me a singular pleasure in that, id mihi pergratum or perjucundum feceris.* — *I beseech you to do me that pleasure, id a te peto in beneficii gratiæque loco.* — *You would do me a greater pleasure, if, &c. meo animo aliquanto faceres gratius, si, etc.* — *It may hurt him, whom they desire to do a pleasure to, obsit ei, cui prodesse velint.*

To PLEASURE. (See under the subst.) — *To pleasure one with a thing, aliquid alicui commodare or accominodare.*

PLEASURABLE, gratus; jucundus. See Pleasant.

PLEBEIAN, adj. plebeius.

PLEBEIAN, s. homo plebeius; homo de plebe. — *The plebeians, plebs.*

PLEDGE (pawn), pignus, depositum, hypotheca: (proof), argumentum, testimonium: (surety), præ, vas; arrhabo (earnest-money).

To PLEDGE (lay to pledge), pignero, oppignero; pignori dare, obligare, opponere. — *¶ To pledge (in drinking), propinanti vices reddere.* — *I will pledge you with all my heart, lubens a te accipio; tibi propinanti læto animo vices reddam.*

PLEDGING, pignratio, Pandect.

PLEDGET, peniculus, panniculus.

PLEIADES, Pleiades, pl.

PLENARY, plenus, perfectus.

PLENARILY, plene, perfecte.

PLENIPOTENTIARY, legatus plenâ potestate instructus.

PLENITUDE, plenitudo.

PLENTY, ubertas; copia; abundantia, affluentia; omnium rerum abundantia, affluentes omnium rerum copiæ; opulentia. — *Plenty of corn, magnus frumenti numerus.* — *of honey, mellis vis maxima.* — *of words, orationis flumen.* — *of gold and silver, magna vis auri et argenti.* — *of fine furniture, multa et magnifica suppellex.* — *of leaves, foliorum luxuria.* — *To live in great plenty, in omnium rerum abundantia vivere, bonis omnibus affluere.* — *In very great plenty, in summa copiâ.* — *To have plenty of a thing, summam rei facultatem or copiam habere.*

PLENTEOUS, affluens, abundans, copiosus, scatus. — *To be plentiful, abundo, affluo.* — *To make plentiful or fruitful fecundo.*

PLENTEOUSLY, copiose, abundanter.

PLENTEOUSNESS, copia, abundantia, affluentia.

PLENTIFUL, affluens, copiosus; uber.

PLENTIFULLY, abundanter, copiose, ubertim, large, affluentius; opulenter.

PLENTIFULNESS. See Plenty.

PLEONASM, pleonasmus.

PLETHORY, PLETHORA, humorum abundantia; plethora.

PLETHORIC, corpus plenum or humoribus abundans.

PLEURISY, laterum dolor; pleuritis.

PLEURITIC (troubled with the pleurisy), laterum dolore laborans, pleuriticus.

PLEVIN or Replevin, sponsio, vadimonium.

PLIABLE, PLIANT, flexilis, flexibilis, sequax, lentus, cœvus; obediens. — *Somewhat pliant, lentulus.* — *A pliant temper, ingenium facile, mansuetum, tractabile.* — *To be pliant, obsequor, cedo.* — *To grow pliant, lentescio, emollesco.* — *To make pliant, emollio.*

PLIANTNESS, PLIABLENESS, PLIANCY, lenitia. — *Pliability of temper, placabilitas; facilitas.*

PLIGHT, s. (condition), conditio, status. — *My affairs are but in a bad plight, res mihi perplexæ sunt.* — *¶ Plight of body, habitudo, habitus.* — *A bad plight, mala corporis or animi habitudo.* — *A good plight, bonus corporis or animi status.* — *You seem to be in better plight of body, and more plump, corpulentior videre atque habitior, Plaut.* — *In good plight, bene curatus.*

PLIGHT oae's troth, spondeo, fidem dare or astringere.

PLINTH (square bottom of a pillar), plinthus, plinthis.

PLOD, negotio alicui diligenter incumbere, sedulo alicui rei operam navare. — *To be plodding at one's study, libris affixum esse or diligenter incumbere*

PLODDER or **PLODDING fellow**, sedulus, diligens; qui multa secum attente cogitat, meditatur, commentatur.

PLOT (*conspiracy*), conjuratio, conspiratio: (*design*), consiliuni, ratio. — *A sham plot*, conjuratio commentitia. — *I know it is a plot among them*, scio rem de compacto geri. — *He is privy to their plots*, intimus est eorum consiliis. — *You have marred all my plots*, conturbasti mihi rationes omnes. — *He has a plot against me*, me petit. — ¶ *The plot of a play*, consilium præcipuum or primum. — ¶ *The plot of a building*, formæ ædificii descriptio, ichnographia. — *A plot or model of the front*, orthographia. — ¶ *A plot or piece of ground*, agellus. — *A square plot*, area quadrata.

TO PLOT (*contrive or devise*), comminiscor, excogito, rationes inire, exquirere or expendere; consilia capere ad aliquid efficiendum: (*conspire*), conjuro, conspiro; molior, novis rebus studere; insidias parare or struere. — *A plotting or designing genius*, ingenium ad res novas excogitandas or comminiscendas acutum. — *You are plotting mischief*, pestem machinaris.

PLOTTER, conjuratus.

PLOTTING against, conjuratio, conspiratio.

PLOUGH, aratrum. — *A ploughman*, arator; agricola, cultor agri. — *A Plough-share*, vomer. — *The plough-tail*, *Plough-handle*, stiva. — *Plough-geers*, retinacula de helcio dependentia. — *Plough-oxen*, boves aratorii. — *A plough-staff*, rulla. — *A plough-land*, arvum.

TO PLOUGH or *till the ground*, aro, exaro; terram colere or subigere; agrum proscindere or moliri; sulco (*poet.*). — *To plough again*, agrum iterare. — *That may be ploughed*, arabilis.

PLOUGHING, aratio.

PLOVER, probably parra; tringa vanellus (L.).

PLUCK (*give one a pluck*), vello, vellico: (*break off*), carpo, decerpo, destringo, avello: (*tear away*), avello. (See Pull.) — *He plucked the door quite off the hinges*, fores toto convulsit cardine. — *To pluck asunder*, divello. — *down*, destruo, diruo. — *from*, avello, divello; eripio, abstraho, extorqueo. — *To pluck flowers*, flores carpere or legere. — *To pluck off*, carpo, decerpo, detraho. — *To pluck out*, evello. — *a tooth*, dentem eximere, evellere, eruere, excutere. — *one's eyes*, alicui oculos effodere, eripere, eruere, exsculpere. — *To pluck up by the roots*, eradico, extirpo; radicibus vellere or evellere or extrahere. — ¶ *To pluck up one's spirits*, se colligere, animum recipere, animos revocare.

PLUCK, s. (*strain*), nisus. — ¶ *Calves pluck*, exta vitulina.

PLUCKING away or from, avulsio. — *out*, evulsio. — *up by the root*, extirpatio.

PLUG, clavus ligneus, cinneolus. — *Fire-plugs*, machinæ ad incendia extinguenda.

PLUM, prunum. — *Little*, pr. nanum. — *black*, pr. nigrum. — *White or wheaten*, pr. cereum or cerinum. — *Damson*, pr. Damascenum. — *A very large plum*, pr. decumanum. — *A plum-tree*, prunus. — ¶ (*raisin*). — See Raisin. — *A plum-cake*, placenta acinis passis Corinthiis referta.

PLUMAGE, plumæ.

PLUMB. — *A plumb-line or rule*, amussis, libella, perpendiculum.

TO PLUMB, opus ad libellam exigere.

PLUMBER, plumbarius, plumbi fusor.

PLUMMET (*mason's*), bulla ad libellam pensilis. — *A sounding plummet*, catapiratas.

PLUME of feathers, crista ex plumis collecta. — *A little plume*, plumula.

TO PLUME (*pluck the feathers*), plumas avellere or detrahare: (*adorn with feathers*), plumis ornare. — *To plume one's self upon a thing*, aliqua re inflatum esse.

PLUMY, plumæus.

PLUMP, nitidus, obesus, pinguis, carnosus. — *A plump constitution*, nitida corporis habitudo, cutis bene curata.

PLUMFESS, habitus corporis opimus: nitior.

PLUMP, adv. directo.

PLUNDER, v. prædor, peculor, depecu-

lor, populor, depopulor, spolio, despolio, vasto, devasto, diripio, aufero; arredo. — *The soldiers had leave to plunder the town*, urbs diripienda militi data est, Liv. — *They plunder a country without opposition*, hominum atque pecudum inulti prædas agunt, Liv. 3. 33.

PLUNDER, præda, spoliū; rapina. — *To live by plunder*, rapto vivere.

PLUNDERER, prædator, populator, vastator, spoliator, direptor; expilator; prædo; accipiter (*fig.*).

PLUNDERING, spoliatio, direptio, vastatio

PLUNGE (*immerge*), v. a. mergo, immergo: v. n. se mergere in aliquid or in aliqua re; subire aliquid. — *He plunged the dagger into his body*, siccum in illius corpore defixit. — *Till it plunged itself into inextricable difficulties*, quoad semet ipsa præcipitavit, Sall. — *To plunge often*, merso. — *To plunge one's self up to the ears in water*, antrum tenuis se aquâ mergere, or aquâ or in aquam immergere. — *To plunge one's self in pleasures*, immergere se in voluptates. — *Plunged*, demersus, immersus, submersus.

PLUNGE, s. — *To make a plunge*, se in aquam mergere; in aquam desilire.

PLUNGEON, mergus.

PLUNGER (*diver*), urinator.

PLUPERFECT, tempus plusquamperfectum.

PLURAL, pluralis. — *The plural number*, numerus pluralis or multitudinis.

PLURALITY, numerus major. — ¶ *A plurality of gods*, deorum turba or multitudo. — ¶ *Pluralities*, plura beneficia ecclesiastica ab eodem viro occupata.

PLURALLY, pluraliter.

PLUSH, pannus quidam villosus ex pilis confectus.

PLY (*apply one's self to*) a business, se ad aliquid ageundum accingere or parare; operi incumbere, operam navare. — *Ply your oars stoutly*, validis incumbite remis. — *To ply at a place*, alicui loco se consuescere. — *To ply one with liquor*, alicum ad sæpe bibendum urgere.

PNEUMATIC, pneumaticus.

PNEUMATICS, say pneumatica, pl.

POACH an egg, ovum subcoquere. —

¶ *To poach*, or kill game illegally, illicitâ venatione uti.

POACHER, qui illicitâ venatione utitur.

POACHING, venatio illicita.

POCK (*pimple*), pustula, papula. — *Pock-holes*, variolarum vestigia or notæ. See Pitted.

POCKET, say funda vestis; among the Romans, sinus, sometimes marsupium, crumena: (*little bag*), sacculus, saccellus. — *To fill one's own private pocket*, suo privato compendio servire, Cæs. — *To pick a pocket*, crumenam alicujus furtim surripere; e loculis alicujus clam furari; marsupium furti exenterare. — *A pocket-book*, libellus in fundâ portandus. — *A pocket-dagger*, pugiunculus, sicala minor. — *A pocket-dictionary*, lexicon formâ minor. — *A pocket-handkerchief*, say sudarium.

TO POCKET, aliquid in sinum immittere, in fundam vestis demittere: aliquid avertere: (*conceal*), celo, concelo. — *To pocket an affront*, contumeliam acceptam dissimulare.

POD, valvulus, siliqua.

POEM, carmen, poema. — *To make or write a poem*, carmen or poema componere, condere, facere.

POESY, poësis, poëtica, poëtice, ars poëtica.

POET, poëta; vates. — *To speak like a poet*, poëtice loqui. — *A paltry poet*, malus poëta; versificator. — *A comic poet*, poëta comicus, comædianum scriptor.

POETESS, poëtria.

POETICAL, Poetic, poëticus.

POETICALLY, poëtice, more poëtarum.

TO POETIZE, carmen or carmina condere, scribere, componere; versus facere.

POETRY, see Poesy: (*poems*, lines), carmina; versus, versiculi.

POIGNANT, pungens, aculeatus, acerbus.

POIGNANCY, mordacitas; acerbitas.

POIGNARD, pugio. — *A small poignard*, pugiunculus.

TO POIGNARD, pugione confodere.

POINT, acumen; cuspis, mucro: (*round dot*), punctum: (*point of time*), punctum

temporis; (*of place*), locus; pars: (*matter, case*), res: (*condition*), conditio, status, causa: (*topic, head*), locus, caput. — *The point of a rock*, scopuli vertex or cacumen. — *of a weapon*, teli cuspis or mucro. — *of a dial*, gnomon. — *A point of land or promontory*, promontorium, terræ lingua. — *The ace point*, say monas. — *Deuce*, dyas. — *Trey*, say ternio. — *Quatre*, say quaternio. — *The cinque point*, say pentas. — *Six*, senio. — *Pointwise*, cuspidatim. — *It is done in a point of time*, fit ad punctum temporis. — *I am at a point*, hæreo, incertus sum. — *In the uppermost point of Spain*, in ultimo Hispaniæ tractu. — *It is come to this point*, in eum locum res rediit. — *He is at the point of death*, mortem jam amplextur; agit animam. — *A point of law*, casus in lege. — *A point or subject in hand*, argumentum. — *To come or speak to the point in hand*, ad rem venire; de re propositâ disceptare. — *To dispute the point with*, de re aliquâ cum alio certare. — *To strain or stretch a point*, urbanitatis officiosæ terminos consuetos excedere; rem or argumentum plus justo torquere. — *To gain or carry one's point*, voto potiri, voti compotem fieri. — *To pursue one's point or design*, consilium sequi. — *It is a material point*, res est magni momenti. — *It is a point of the greatest wisdom*, summæ est prudentiæ. — *The point of the matter turns upon that*, in eo cardo rei vertitur. — *A nice or scrupulous point*, scrupulus. — *In point of*, respectu, quod attinet ad. — *In point of bounty*, consideration should be had of desert, in beneficiâ delectus esset dignitatis. — *Point blank*, præcise; disertis verbis. — *He told me point blank he would not do it*, se id facturum prorsus negavit. — *The points of the compass*, ventorum diversi tractus. — *Armed at all points*, omnibus rebus instructus. — *A point or lace to tie with*, strigmentum, corrigia, ligula. — *To tie with points or laces*, ligulis connectere.

TO POINT (*sharpen the point*), acuo, cuspido. — *Pointed*, acutus, cuspidatus, cuminatus. — *To point at*, digito designare, monstrare, ostendere. — *One who is pointed at by all*, ludibrium. — *To point* (*distinguish by points*), interpungo. — *Pointed* (*as writing*), interpunctus, punctis distinctus. — *To point a cannon*, tormentum in aliquid locum dirigere or obvertere. — *He still pointed his discourse that way*, eo semper orationem direxit.

POINTEDLY, acriter, acute.

POINTER dog, canis subsidens.

POINTING (*of writing*), interpunctio. — *A pointing at*, indicatio, digito monstratio.

POINTLESS (*blunt*), hebes, obtusus, retusus.

POISE, v. pondero, pendō; libro.

POISE, s. pondus.

POISING, ponderatio.

POISON, venenum, toxicum, virus; potus venenatus. — *One man's meat may be another's poison*, quod cibis est aliis, aliis est acre venenum. — *A maker or seller of poison*, veneficus, venenarius.

TO POISON (*kill by poison*), veneno tollere. — *To poison* (*corrupt or deprave*), corrumpo, depravo, vitio. — *To poison with ill opinions*, malis or pravis opinionibus imbui. — *To poison* (*things without life*), veneno inficere; veneno illinere. — *Poisoned* (*infected with poison*), venenatus, veneno infectus.

POISONER, veneficus, venefica.

POISONING, veneficium.

POISONOUS, venenosus; venenatus; veneno imbutus or illitus; virosus; noxius, pestifer.

POITREL (*for a horse*), pectorale: (*grazing tool*), calum.

POKE, saccus, pera. — *A little poke*, sacculus, perula.

POKE, v. digito or baculo explorare.

POKER, instrumentum ferreum ad ignem excitandum.

POLE, pertica. — *A waterman's pole*, conatus, trudes. — *A hunting-pole*, venabulum. — *A pole-axe*, bipennis, securis. — ¶ (*of the heavens*), axis, cardo; polus and vertex are poet. — *The Arctic*, axis septentrionalis. — *The Antarctic*, axis meridionalis. — *The elevation of the pole*, inclinatio cæli. — *The pole-star*, septentrio.

- POLAR**, ad polum pertinens.
- POLECAT**, mustela putorius (L.).
- POLEMICAL**, **POLEMIC**, pugna et quasi bellatorius; qui se in discrepantium opinionum disceptatione jactat.
- POLICE**, magistratus quibus morum præfectura et publicæ securitatis cura delata est.
- POLICY** (*the art of governing*), politia, scientia politica, reipublicæ administrandæ ratio, disciplina civilis; civilitas: (*prudence*), prudentia, consilium: (*cunning*), astutia, astus, versutia; caliditas. — *Policy goes beyond strength, astutia vires superat.* — *For he was eloquent, active, laborious, skilful in military affairs, and no less in policy,* fuit enim disertus, impiger, laboriosus, rei militaris peritus, neque minus civitatis regendæ. — *¶ A policy of insurance, syngrapha or tabula qua cavetur.*
- POLISH**, polio, expolio, perpolio; limo, elimo; excolo; edolo. — *ancus, repolio, recoquo; recolo.* — *Polished, politus, expolitus, perpolitus, limatus, excultus.* — *Somewhat polished, limatulus.* — *Not polished, impolitus.*
- POLISH**, **POLISHING**, politura; liquor quo res poliuntur.
- POLISHER**, qui polit.
- POLITE**, politus, concinnus, elegans, cultus, urbanus. — *A polite or accomplished man, artibus excultus or politus: (civil, genteel), homo urbanus, politus or urbanitate limatus.* — *A polite discourse, oratio elegans, compta, accurata or ornata.*
- POLITELY**, urbane: — *polite.*
- POLITENESS**, urbanitas; concinnitas.
- POLITIC** (*cunning or skilful*), prudens, callidus, astutus.
- POLITICS**, politica, *pl.*, res politicæ. — *To be out in one's politics, consiliis falli.*
- POLITICAL**, politicus.
- POLITICIAN**, vir rerum civilium or regendæ civitatis peritus.
- POLL** (*head*), caput: (*fish*), capito. — *Poll-tax, capitatio, tributum in singula capita.* — *¶ A poll or polling, electio viritum facta.* — *The poll or list of pollers, suffragantium index or album.*
- To POLL** (*clip or shear*), tondeo, attondeo, reseo. — *To poll or crop a tree, arborem decaciminare.* — *¶ To poll for choosing magistrates, suffragia viritum dare.* — *To poll more men (to have more votes), plura suffragia ferre.*
- POLLUTE**, polluo, corrumpto; fædo, inquinuo, depravo, vitio; scelero, consecro, contaminio.
- POLLUTER**, qui polluit, corruptor.
- POLLUTING**, **POLLUTION**, depravatio, corruptio; contagium.
- POLTROON**, ignavus, timidus.
- POLYGAMY**, polygamia; *also by plures uxores.*
- POLYGON**, polygonum.
- POLYPODY**, filicula, polypodium.
- POLYPUS**, polypus.
- POLYSYLLABLE**, verbum complures syllabas habens.
- POLYTHEIST**, qui plures esse deos credit.
- POLYTHEISM**, multorum deorum cultus; polytheismus.
- POMANDER**, pastillus.
- POMATUM**, unguentum crassius; adeps odoratus.
- POMEGRANATE**, malum Punicum or granatum. — *tree, arbor Punica.* — *The flower of a pomegranate tree, balaustium.* — *Bud or cup of the blossom, cytinus.*
- POMMEL** of a saddle, a sword, &c., orbiculus ensis manubrii or sellæ.
- To POMMEL**, pugno demulcere; fuste or gladii capulo pultare.
- POMP**, splendor, apparatus, magnificentia, lautitia; pompa.
- POMPOUS**, magnificus, splendidus, regius, sumptuosus: (*swelling*), tumidus, turgidus, inflatus. — *A pompous rather than useful retinue, speciosus magis quam utilis grex, Just.*
- POMPOUSLY**, splendide, sumptuose, magnifice; tumide.
- POMPOUSNESS**, magnificentia, pompa, splendor; verborum tumor.
- POMPION** or pumpkin, pepo.
- POND**, stagnum; lacus. — *A horse-pond, stagnum equinum.* — *A fish-pond, piscina.* — *A pond for ducks, &c., piscina,*
- Colum.* — *Of a fish-pond, piscinalis.* — *The keeper of a fish-pond, piscinarius.* — *To draw a pond, stagnum desiccare.*
- PONDER**, perpendo, expendo, animo versare, contemplari, meditari; secum in animo volvere or animo agitare. — *often, pensito.* — *beforehand, præmeditor.*
- PONDERER**, contemplator.
- PONDERING**, meditatio, contemplatio.
- PONDERABLE**, quod ponderari potest.
- PONDEROUS**, ponderosus, gravis.
- PONDEROUSLY**, graviter; inagno pondere.
- PONDEROUSNESS**, pondus, gravitas.
- PONIARD**. See *Poignard*.
- PONTIFF**, pontifex; (*pope*), pontifex Romanus, papa.
- PONTIFICAL**, *adj.* pontificalis, pontificius.
- PONTIFICAL** (*book of ceremonies*), rituum pontificalium liber, ritualis pontificum codex. — *¶ In his pontificals, vestibus pontificiis or splendidis amictus.*
- PONTIFICATE**, pontificatus.
- PONTON**, ponto.
- PONY**, equulus, manulus.
- POOL**, palus, stagnum. — *A fish-pond, piscina.* — *To draw a pool, paludem exhaurire or exsiccare.*
- POOP** (*of a ship*), puppis.
- POOR** (*not rich*), inopis; tenuis, egenus, egenus; pauper: (*barren*), jejunus, aridus, frigidus: (*mean*), inalus, vilis, sordidus: (*lean*), macer, macilentus, macie confectus. — *Poor folk have few kindred, infelicitum pauci sunt affines.* — *He died so very poor, that he scarce left sufficient to bury him, in tantâ paupertate decessit, ut, qui efferretur, vix reliquerit, C. Nep.* — *Somewhat poor, pauperculus.* — *Very poor, perpauper, pauperimus, egentissimus, omnium rerum egenus.* — *Somewhat poor and base, subturpiculus.* — *A poor woman, paupercula.* — *The poorer sort of people, plebecula; proletarii.* — *Poor beggarly fellows, hominum mendicabula.* — *Poor cheer, pectates cœna.* — *Poor as Job, Iro pauperior.* — *To be poor, in egestate esse or versari; vitam inopem colere.* — *To become poor, egentein fieri; ad inopiam redigi.* — *To make poor, egestatem alicui afferre, alicui ad inopiam redigere.* — *Poor-spirited.* See *Mean-spirited*.
- POORLY**, tenuiter, abjecte. — *clothed, male vestitus.* — *To look poorly in health, malam valetudinem vultu prodere.*
- POORNES**, paupertas, egestas; inopia, penuria, indigentia; rei familiaris angustia. — *of ground, agri sterilitas or infecunditas.*
- POP**, s. sonitus; crepitus; poppysma. — *Pop-gun, say sclopetum lusorium.*
- To POP** a thing into the mouth, ori indere. — *To pop or go into a place suddenly, in locum subito ingredi or introire.* — *To pop out, subito egredi.* — *To pop out a word foolishly, verbum temere effutire.*
- POPE**, pontifex Romanus, papa.
- POPEDOM**, pontificia dignitas, papatus.
- PORISH**, papisticus.
- PORISHLY** affected or inclined, superstitioni papali addictus.
- POPERY**, pontificis Romani doctrina or lex; legis pontificis Romani studium.
- POPINJAY**, psittacus.
- POPLAR-TREE**, populus. — *A black poplar, p. nigra.* — *A white poplar, p. alba.* — *A grove of poplars, populetum.* — *Bearing poplars, populifer (poet.).* — *Of poplars, populeus.*
- POPPY**, papaver. — *Garden, pap. sativum.* — *Horned, pap. corniculatum.* — *Spitting, pap. spumeum.* — *Of poppy, papavereus.* — *Poppy-colored, papavertus.* — *The juice of poppy, succus papaveris, meconium, opium.*
- POPULACE**, vulgus, plebs. — *The meaner populace, plebecula, populi fax, infima multitudo.*
- POPULAR** (*pleasing or attached to the people*), popularis; acceptus popularibus; populi studiosus: (*suited to the people*), ad sensum popularem vulgaremque or ad commune iudicium popularemque intelligentiam accommodatus: (*of the people*), popularis, vulgaris, quotidianus. — *Popular writings, ea quæ scripta sunt indoctis.* — *A popular discourse, oratio vulgo accommodata.*
- POPULARITY**, populi favor; gratia or aura popularis.
- POPULARLY**, populariter: apte or accommodate ad sensum vulgarem.
- POPULOUS**, frequens; celebris. — *To be so, multitudine abundare.*
- POPULOUSNESS**, celebritas, hominum or civium frequentia.
- POPULATION**, civium or incolarum numerus; incolæ, cives.
- To POPULATE**. See *People*.
- PORCELAIN** vessels, vasa murrhina.
- PORCH** (*portico*), porticus. — *An outward porch, propylæum.* — *An open porch to walk in, porticus, subdiale.*
- PORCUPINE**, hystrix. — *A sea porcupine, hystrix marina.*
- PORE** upon, acerrime contemplari, attentius considerare.
- PORES**, s. foramina, (*gen.*): (*of the body*), foramina invisibilia corporis; pori.
- POROUS**, foraminosus; rarus (*like a sponge*).
- POROSITY**, raritas.
- PORK**, (*caro*) porcina or suilla.
- PORPHYRY** (*a kind of marble*), porphyrites, marior porphyreticum.
- PORPOISE**, tursio.
- PORRIDGE**, jus, jusculeum. — *A porridge-pot, olla, cacabus, authepsa, coculeum.*
- PORRINGER**, scutella, gabata.
- PORT** (*haven*), portus. — *Having many ports, portuosus; portubus frequens or abundans.* — *¶ Port wine, vinum rubrum ex Portu Callensi allatum.*
- PORTABLE**, quod portari potest, portatilis, portabilis.
- PORTAL**, porta; janua; propylæum.
- PORTCULLIS**, catarracta.
- PORTE**, aula Turcica.
- PORTEND**, portendo; præsignio.
- PORTENT**, portentum, præsignium; omen.
- PORTENTOUS**, portentosus, ominosus.
- PORTER** at a gate, janitor, ostiarius. — *The groom porter of the king's household, janitor or atriensis regius.* — *A porter's lodge, janitoris casa or gurgustium.* — *¶ A porter (who carries burdens), bajulus, gerulus.*
- PORTERAGE**, bajuli or geruli merces.
- PORTRESS**, janitrix.
- PORTICO**, porticus.
- PORTION** (*share*), pars, sors, portio. — *A small portion, particula, portiuncula.* — *A portion to live upon, peculium.* — *A wife's portion, dos.* — *Having one, dotata; not, indotata.*
- To PORTION** (*divide*), partior, distribuo: (*endow*), doto.
- PORTLY**, oris dignitate præditus. See *Commanding*.
- PORTLINESS**, corporis dignitas.
- PORTMANTEAU**, averta.
- PORTRAY**, aliquem coloribus reddere, pingo, depingo. — *The art of portraying, graphice.*
- PORTRAIT**, effigies ad exemplum expressa; effigies, imago; simulacrum iconicum (*at full length*).
- POSE**, difficili quæstione aliquem torquere.
- POSER**, qui alios quæstionibus torquere solet.
- POSITION** (*way of being placed*), habitus, status; collocatio: (*place*), locus; situs: (*thesis of an argument*), positio, quod positum est; (*opinion*), sententia: (*in grammar*), positio.
- POSITIVE**. — *law, lex scripta.* — *¶ (certain), certus.* — *For who can be positive in an affair of so many years' standing? quis enim rem tam veterem pro certo affirmet? Liv.* — *A positive man, confidens, sententiæ suæ tenax.* — *To be positive, impensius instare or urgere; contendere.* — *¶ The positive degree, gradus primus.*
- POSITIVELY**, certe, profecto; præcise. — *Positively it is so, ita est profecto.*
- POSITIVENESS**, obstinatio, pervicacia.
- POSSESS**, possideo, teneo, habeo. — *To possess before, præoccupo, præripio.* — *Possessed of an estate, hereditatem possidens; hereditate fruens.* — *To be fully possessed of or understand a thing, rem penitus intelligere.* — *Possessed by a spirit, a dæmone obsessus.*
- POSSESSION**, possessio. — *He came to the possession of his estate, in bonorum suorum possessionem venit.* — *This day we enter on the possession of our liberty, ho-*

die in possessionem libertatis pedem ponimus. — *Possession is eleven points of the law, occupantis fiunt derelicta.* — *Possession by prescription, usucapio or usucapio.* — *Possession in trust, possessio fiduciaria.* — *To take possession, possido; occupo.* — *Of an estate, hereditatem adire or cernere.* — *Of an office, inire magistratum.* — *A taking possession of, occupatio.* — *To give possession of any thing, possessionem alicuius rei alicui tradere.* — *To put out of possession, de possessione alicuius deicere or demovere.* — *To deliver up possession, mancipio, emancipo.* — *Relating to possession, possessoriis (e. g. actio), Pandect.* — *In possession of, penes.* — *In my possession, penes me.* — *A possession, possessio; fundus, praedium.* — *Small, possessimula.* — *To have large possessions, magnas possessiones habere; agros or latifundia habere.*

POSSESSIVE, possessivus, possessionem significans.

POSSESSOR, possessor; dominus.

POSSET, lac calidum infuso vino, cerevisia, etc. coagulatum.

POSSIBLE, quod fieri or effici potest, possibilis. — *Is it possible? quid pote? quid fieri potest?* — *All possible (as much as one can), by using quantus or quam; (all), omnes, -ia.*

POSSIBILITY, conditio; facultas. — *There is no possibility of it, fieri non potest.*

POSSIBLY (by any means), ullâ ratione, ullo modo: (perhaps), forsitan, fortassis, forte, forsan. — *If I can possibly, si mihi nullo modo licerit.*

POST (stake), palus, paxillus: (door-post), postis. — *A (place or office), ninus.* — *To be advanced to the highest posts of honor, summis reipublicae muneribus praeponi.* — *A (term of war), locus; statio (on guard); praesidium.* — *To keep or maintain his post, locum tueri, stationem defendere.* — *To desert one's post, stationem deserere; susceptum officium deserere (fig.).* — *An advanced post, accessus propior.* — *A (letter carrier), cursor publicus, tabellarius publicus: (coach), vehiculum publicum.* — *The postmaster-general, cursui publico praepositus.* — *Post-house or post-office, eursorum publicorum statio.* — *To ride post, vehiculo publico or equis publicis uti: dispositis or commutatis equis iter facere.* — *To send a letter by the post, per eursorem publicum literas mittere; cursori publico dare literas perferendas.* — *To make post haste, accelero, festino.* — *In post haste, festinus.* — *With post haste, equis velisque, praecipiti pennâ.*

To POST one's self in a place, locum aliquem occupare, obtinere. (See TO PLACE). — *To post one up for a concord, timiditatis notam alicui palam inuere; ignaviae maculâ alicui aperte afficere.* — *To post a book, de libro in librum transcribere.* — *To post up bills in public places, libellos publice proponere.* — *Posted on his guard, qui in statione est.*

POSTAGE, vecturae praemium.

POSTER, eursor.

POSTILION, eursorum praeductor: cursor publicus.

POSTERIOR, posterior.

POSTERIORES, partes posteriores.

POSTERITY, posteritas. — *Our posterity, posteri, pl.*

POSTERN gate, janua postica, pseudothyrum.

POSTHUMOUS (of a child), postumus: (of a book), post mortem scriptoris editus.

POSTMERIDIAN, postmeridianus.

POSTPONE (make less of), postpono, posthabeo. See Delay, Defer.

POSTSCRIPT, scripti additamentum, litterarum appendix.

POSTURE, habitus, gestus; status. — *A posture or frame of mind, animi status.* — *A posture of affairs, rerum conditio or status.* — *Whilst things were in this posture, dum ita res se habebant.* — *In this critical posture of affairs, in hoc tempore.*

POT of a ring, annuli symbolum.

POT to drink in, cantharus, calix, poculum; culullus: (cook in), olla. — *A little pot, cyathus, pocillum.* — *A gallipot, vas fictile Faventinum.* — *A cham-*

ber-pot, lasanum, matula. — *An earthen pot, fidelia, olla fictilis.* — *A great pot, alennum ceculum.* — *A water-pot, aqualls, situlus aquarius, hydria.* — *The brim of a pot, ollae labrum.* — *Of a pot, ollaris, ollarius.* — *Pot-ash, sal alcalinus.* — *A pot-companion, comibibo, compotor.* — *Pot-herbs, olera, pl.* — *Pot-hooks, ansae ollares.* — *A pot-ladle, rudicula, trua.* — *The little coals the pot, cum fervet olla, confutat trua.* — *A pot-lid, ollae operculum.* — *A pot-sheaf, testa.* — *Pot-bellied, ventriosus, ventricosus.*

To POT pigeons, columbas coctas butyro condire.

POTTAGE, jus, juseulum. — *Barley-pottage, ptisana.* — *Leek-pottage, juseculum ex porris confectum.* — *Thick pottage, pulmentarium.* — *To make pottage, jus coquere.* — *Of or belonging to pottage, pulmentaris.* — *Sodden in pottage, jurentus.*

POTATION, potatio.

POTATOES, tubera or bulbi solani (genit.).

POTENT, potens, valens, efficax.

POTENCY, potentia, potestas.

POTENTATE, princeps; dynasta or dynastes.

POTENTIAL (in gramm.), say potentialis.

POTENTIALLY, say potentialiter.

POTHER, turba. — *To make a pother, turbas eiere.*

To POTHER, turbo.

POTION, potio, sorbitio. — *A love-potion, poculum amatorium, philtum.* — *To give a potion, potionem adhibere or dare.* — *Having had a potion given to him, potionatus, Suet.*

POTTAGE. See under Pot.

POTTER, figulus. — *Potter's clay, argilla.* — *A potter's shop, figlina.* — *art, ars figuli.* — *Potter's ware, vasa fictilia, opera figlina; figuraria, pl.* — *A potter's wheel, rota figularis or figuli.* — *Of a potter, figularis, figlinus.*

POTTLE, quatuor librae liquidorum.

POUCH, pera, crumena, marsupium, bulga, sacciperium. — *A little pouch, perula, sacculus.* — *A leathern pouch, scor-tea.*

POULT (chicken), pullus.

POULTERER, aviarius, pullarius.

POULTRY, pecus volatile, aves cohortales; altilis. — *A keeper of poultry, gallinarius, gallinarum eurator.* — *A place where poultry is kept, gallinarium, cavea, cors.* — *Of poultry, gallinarius, gallinaceus.*

POULTICE, cataplasma.

To POUltice, cataplasma adhibere or imponere.

POUNCES of a hawk, accipitris ungues.

To POUNCE upon, unguibus comprehendere or constringere.

POUNCED, unguibus instructus.

POUND, libra; libra pondo, pondo. — *Half a pound, selibra.* — *A pound and a half, sesqu libra.* — *Weighing a pound, libralis, libarius.* — *To weigh a pound, libram pondo valere.* — *Of two pounds, bilibris.* — *Of three, trilibris.* — *Of four, quadrilibris.* — *Of five, quinquelibris.* — *A weight of a hundred, two hundred, &c. pounds, pondus centenarium, ducentarium, etc.* — *Of nine hundred, pondus nongentarium librarum.* — *A thousand pounds, milliarius pondus.* — *A pound in money, libra, mina; viginti solidi Anglicani.* — *A pound for cattle, carcer pecuarius.*

To POUND (bruise), pinso, contero, contundo. — *To pound cattle, pecudes carcer inclusas detinere.* — *Pounded, carcer inclusus.*

POUNDAGE, multa pro redemptione pecundum carcer inclusarum soluta.

POUNDER (pestle), pistillum.

POUNDING (bruising), contusio. — *A pounding of corn for bread, pistura.* — *A pounding of cattle, pecundum in carcer inclusio.*

POUR, fundo. — *about, circumfundo.* — *back, refundo.* — *To pour or let down, defundo.* — *To pour down as rain, defluo; magnâ vi decidere.* — *To pour in, infundo.* — *To pour often, fundito.* — *To pour out, effundo.* — *out of one vessel into another, transfundo.* — *To pour upon, affundo, infundo, perfundo; offundo.* — *You may as well pour water on a drowned*

mouse, æque est ac si aquas in puteum conicias.

POURING in, infusio. — *by drops, instillatio.* — *A pouring all over, perfusio.* — *A pouring out, effusio, profusio.* — *from one vessel into another, transfusio.*

POUT, v. stomacher, indignor; indignationem vultu præ se ferre; labella præ stomacho projicere. — *To pout at one, labellis projectis alicui conspiciere.*

POURING fellow, inorosis, stomachosus, indignabundus. — *A pouting housewife, mulier stomachosa.*

POURING, labellis prominentibus or projectis.

POUT (fish), asellus barbatus.

POVERTY, paupertas, egestas; indigentia, inopia; pauperies, tenuitas; rei familiaris angustia. — *To be in poverty, egeo, indigeo; inopiâ laborare.* — *To fall into poverty, ad inopiam redigi or delabi.* — *To bring into poverty, ad inopiam reducere.* — *Compare Poor.*

POWDER, pulvis; (as a medicine), pulvis medicatus. — *Five powder, pulvisculus.* — *Gun-powder, pulvis pyrius.* — *Hair powder, pulvis erinalis.* — *Sneezing-powder, sternutamentum.* — *Sweet powder, pulvis odoratus.* — *To make into powder, in pulverem redigere.* — *Powder-mill, (See Mill.)* — *wagon, plaustrum quod pulverem pyrium vehit.* — *monkey, calo, eacala.*

To POWDER (strew with powder), pulvere aliquid conspergere: (reduce to powder), in pulverem redigere. — *Powdered, pulvis factus.* — *To powder with salt, salio; sale condire.* — *To powder the hair, pulvere erinali crinem conspergere.* — *Powdered with spots, maculosus, varius, maculis distinctus.*

POWER (ability), potestas, facultas, copia; ars; potentia, virtus: (authority, influence), potentia, opes; auctoritas; imperium; dominatus: (force), vis; efficacia: (power of body), vis, nervi. — *To the best of my power, pro viribus; quantum in me situm est; ut potero.* — *He knows not the power of love, quid amor sit, nescit.* — *Neither was it in my power, neque mihi in manu fuit, Sall.* — *In one's power, penes aliquem.* — *It is in my power, me penes est.* — *It is in your power, in vestra manu situm est.* — *If it be in your power, si modo id facere possis.* — *If it were in my power, si mihi esset integrum.* — *It is not in my power, non est arbitrii mei.* — *To give power (leave), permitto, sino; copiam facere, facultatem concedere.* — *As if the use of power consisted in the doing of mischief, proinde quasi injuriam facere, id deum esset imperio uti, Sall.* — *To be in power or have power, valeo, polleo; plurimum posse.* — *To give power or authority, auctoritate munire.* — *Power to effect, efficientia.* — *The powers of the mind, animi dotes.* — *The powers of Europe, principes or eivitates Europa.* — *A power (great number), vis, copia ingens.* — *Such a power of men appeared, tanta vis hominum apparuit.* — *A power of silver and gold, magna vis auri et argenti.* — *A power of people, ingens vis hominum.*

POWERFUL (having power), potens, polens, opulentus, amplius; fortis, validus. — *The Tuscans, before the rise of the Roman state, were a very powerful nation both by sea and land, Tuscorum, ante Romanum imperium, late terra marique opes patuere, Liv.* — *Very powerful, praepotens, praepollens; praevalens.* — *Not powerful (not endowed with power), impotens.* — *Powerful (efficacious), efficax.* — *Not powerful, inefficax.*

POWERFULLY (with power), potenter, valide, vehementer: (effectually), efficaciter.

POWERFULNESS, vis, potestas, potentia.

POWERLESS, impotens; debilis.

POX, lues venerea. — *The small-pox, variolæ, pl.* — *The chicken-pox, variolæ pustulis albicantibus.*

PRACTICE, usus; usus rerum; experientia; exercitatio; ars: (of an art, &c.), usus; usus et tractatio. — *But with me, who have spent all my days in the practice of the most laudable qualities, use is become a second nature, mihi, qui omnem aetatem in optimis artibus egi, bene facere jam ex consuetudine in naturam*

vertit, Sall. — *Practice of law, causarum actio. — of medicine, medicinarum usus et tractatio. — ¶ A practice (wont), mos, consuetudo. — The practice or custom of a thing, consuetudo, assuetudo. — ¶ Secret practices, consilia clandestina.*

PRACTICABLE, quod fieri potest. — *If that should not be found practicable, that he should put him to death in any manner he could, sin id parum procedat, quovis modo illum interficiat, Sall.*

PRACTICAL (of an art, &c.), in agendo positus, activus, administrativus: (of a person), usu peritus, ipso usu perdoctus, ad agendum aptus. — *Practical knowledge, usus.*

PRACTICALLY, usu: (in fact), re.

TO PRACTISE, exerceo, exercito, factito, colo. — *When he found himself attacked by the same artifices he himself had before practised, ubi suis se artibus tentari animadvertit, Sall. — To practise in, experior. — To practise law, causas agere; in foro esse or versari; leges ac jura interpretari; legum nodos solve. — physice, medicinam exercere. — To practise virtue, ad studia virtutis incumbere. — To practise upon one, alicujus sensu tentare; aliquid ad aliquid agendum alligere or pellicere. — Practised, exercitatus, exercitatus, usu peritus; assuetus. — Not practised, inexercitatus, inexercitatus.*

PRACTISING, exercitatio.

PRACTITIONER of an art, qui aliquam artem (e. g. medicinam) exercet. — *in law, causarum actor; pragnaticus.*

PRAGMATICAL, ineptus, insulsus; ardelio.

PRAGMATICALLY, insulse, inepte; ardelionis instar.

PRAGMATICALNESS, insulitas; ineptia.

PRaise, s. laus. — *With praise, laudabiliter; cum magnâ laude.*

TO PRAISE, laudo, collaudo, extollo; canto, decanto, celebro; prædico; laudibus efferre. — *To praise highly, vehementer laudare; laudibus ornare or efferre; collaudo; dilaudo. — Not praised, illaudatus.*

PRAISER, laudator, laudatrix.

PRAISING, laudatio; prædicatio.

PRAISEWORTHY, laudabilis, laude dignus.

— *Not praiseworthy, illaudabilis.*

PRANCE, subsultare, solo insultare; gressus glomerare superbos (poet.).

PRANK, s. ludus. — *You shall see what merry pranks we shall have, videbis ludos festivissimos. — What pranks would he have played me? quos mihi ludos redderet? — A wicked prank, flagitium, scelus, indigne factum. — A subtle prank, dolus, techna, astutia. — To play a wicked prank, flagitium patrare; pranks, nequiter facere; scelera perpetrare.*

PRANK up, v. concinno, orno.

PRATE, **PRATTLE**, garrio, blatero, deblatero; decanto. — *To prate foolishly, ineptio, nugor, nugas agere, inepte garrire; temere, quidquid in buccam venerit, effutire. — perty, argutor, argute de re aliqua disserere. — To prate (as a nurse to a child), lallo. — Prated or prattled, sermonibus jactatus; quod est in ore populi.*

PRATER, **PRATTLER**, garrulus, loquax; blatero. — *A prater of trifles, nugator, gerro.*

PRATING, **PRATTLING**, adj. loquax, garrulus, futilis.

PRATING, **PRATTLING**, s. garrulitas, loquacitas. — *Hold or leave off your prating, tacete, silete, favete linguis. — Foolish prating, stultiloquium (poet.).*

PRATINGLY, loquaciter.

PRATTLE (chit-chat), garritus, sermones futilis. — *¶ See Chit-chat, Chatter.*

PRAVITY, pravitatis, improbitas; nequitia.

PRAVN, cancer squilla.

PRAY, oro, rogo; precor; supplico (upon one's knees). — *Why so, I pray? quid ita, obsecro? — Pray, what will you do? quid facies, cedo. — I pray, who are you? sed vos qui tandem? — Tell me, I pray thee, dic, sodes or quæso. — I pray God, utinam. — I pray God it may be so, utinam Deus ita faxit. — I pray God have you in his protection, sospitet te Deus. — To pray to God, Deum or ad Deum precari; Deo supplicare — To pray earnestly*

or importunately, precibus fatigare; impense orare; exquiro. — To pray against, deprecor. — To pray for or in behalf of another, intercedo. — To pray together, comprecor.

PRAYER, preces; precatio; supplicium: (entreaty), preces; rogatio; obsecratio, obtestatio; (urgent); humilis obsecratio (humble); deprecatio (prayer against). — *A prayer-book, liber precationum. — A house of prayer, ædes sacra. — Morning prayers, preces matutinae. — Evening prayers, preces vespertinae. — Common prayers, preces communes. — To be or attend at prayers, publico Dei cultui adesse. — Soothsayers' prayers, effata, pl. — By prayer, precario, prece. — Gotten by prayer, precarius, prece impetratus. — To obtain by prayer, exoro; orando impetrare.*

PRAYING, supplicatio, precatio; rogatio, obsecratio, obtestatio.

PREACH, orationem (sacram) habere; e (sacro) suggestu dicere; in cœtu sacro verba facere. — *about a thing, dicere de re; rem oratione explicare. — To preach up a doctrine or opinion, opinionem orationibus frequenter inculcare. — To preach the gospel, evangelium prædicare. — To preach over one's cups, verbis mucida vina facere.*

PREACHER, orator (sacer).

PREAMBLE, præfatio, proœmium, prologus; antelodium. — *To make a preamble, proœmia præfari, præfationem adhibere. — To make a long preamble, longis ambagibus or longâ circuituione uti.*

PREBEND, præbenda, quæ dicitur.

PREBENDARY, say præbendarius or beneficiarius.

PRECARIOUS, precarius; obnoxius, Liv.; incertus.

PRECARIOUSLY, precario.

PRECAUTION, cautio; provisio. — *If precaution had been used, si provisum esset. — To take or use precaution, caveo, præcaveo; provideo. — ¶ See Caution.*

PRECEDE (go before), præcedo, antecedo; præeo, anteo; præcedior: (czcel), præsto, supero, vinco.

PRECEDENCE, **PRECEDENCY**, prior locus; jus præcipuum; jus ante alios sedendi or jus præcedendi. — *To give one the precedence or place before others, jus ante alios sedendi or jus præcedendi alicui tribuere: (give place to), alicujus gratiâ loco cedere. — To contend about precedence, de principatu contendere.*

PRECEDING (going before), præcedens, antecedens: superior.

PRECEDENT (example), exemplum. — *They said it was an ill precedent that generals should be chosen by their soldiers, rem [dixerunt] mali exempli esse, imperatores legi ab exercitibus, Liv. — To make a precedent, exemplum statuere. — To act without a precedent, nullo exemplo facere.*

PRECEDENTLY, ante; priusquam.

PRECENTOR, præcantor (later word).

PRECEPT, præceptum, præscriptum; præceptio. See Command.

PRECINCT, circuitus, ambitus; ditio.

PRECIOUS, pretiosus, carus, magni pretii. — *A precious stone, gemma. — Fall of precious stones, gemmis abundans.*

PRECIOUSLY, care, pretiose.

PRECIOUSNESS, caritas; præstantia.

PRECIPICE (steep place), præcipitium, locus præceps: (danger), discrimin, periculum. — *A very narrow road having precipices on both sides, iter angustum admodum, utrinque præcipitium. — To be upon the borders of a precipice, in loco præcipiti ac lubrico versari.*

PRECIPITANCY, nimia or præmatura festinatio, nimia celeritas; imprudentia; temeritas.

TO PRECIPITATE (cast headlong), præcipito, in præceps dejicere; præcipitem agere or dare: (hurry too much), præcipitare aliquid, festinantius or præpropere agere aliquid.

PRECIPITATE, adj. præceps; temerarius, præpropere; qui cæcus et præceps fertur. — *We ought to be careful, that in making despatch we be not too precipitate, cavendum est, ne in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates. — A pre-*

cipitate or rash person, homo in omnibus consiliis præceps.

PRECIPITATE, s. quod dejicitur.

PRECIPITATELY, nimis festinanter, præpropere, nimis properato.

PRECIPITATION (haste), see *Precipitancy*: (in chemistry), liquoris subsidentia per mixturam alius liquoris.

PRECISE (certain, determinate), certus, definitus: (exact, careful), diligens: (true), verus: (affected, finical), affectatus; affectatæ or nimia elegantie studiosus: (in religion), scrupulosus; nimis religiosus. — *A precise rule, norma exacta.*

PRECISELY (exactly), diligenter, accurate; exacte; subtiliter; ad amussini, ex amussini. — *One cannot say precisely what is the cause of this. hujus rei causam non facile est certo dicere. — At such a time precisely, in ipso articulo or puncto temporis. — Precisely at the time, when, &c., eo ipso tempore, quo, &c. — ¶ (finically), affectate, molliter, muliebriter: (scrupulously), scrupulose; cum nimia religione.*

PRECISENESS, **PRECISION**, diligentia; cura, accurate; subtilitas: (excessive), nimia et auxia diligentia, nimia circumnitatis consecratio; nimia urbanitatis consecratio.

PRECISIAN, rerum leviorum nimis studiosus; scrupulosus, nimis religiosus.

PRECLUDE, præcludo.

PRECOCIOUS, præcox (prop.); velut præcox, immature magnum, (fig.).

PRECOGNITION, præcognitio, præscientia, (both unclassical).

PRECONCEIVE, præsentio. — *Preconceived, præconceptus.*

PRECONCEPTION, præmeditatio; prænotio.

PRECONTRACT, pactio antecedens.

PRECURSOR, præcursor; prænuntius.

PREDECESSOR, antecessor, decessor. — *Our predecessors, majores, superiores, patres.*

PREDESTINATE, ante destinare, prædestino.

PREDESTINATION, prædestinatio (eccl.).

PREDESTINARIAN, qui prædestinationem asserit.

PREDETERMINED, **PREDETERMINATE**, ante constitutus, præstitutus, præfinitus.

PREDETERMINATION, determinatio antecedens.

PREDICATE, prædico.

PREDICATE, s. attributio; res attributa.

PREDICABLE, prædicabilis, quod prædicari potest. — *¶ The predicables in logic, decem elementa logicæ.*

PREDICAMENT in logic, prædicamentum (low Lat.). — *¶ (state or condition), status, conditio. — We are in the same predicament, in eodem statu sumus.*

PREDICATION, prædicatio.

PREDICT, prædico, prænuntio.

PREDICTION, vaticinium, prædictum: (as on act), prædictio, vaticinatio.

PREDISPOSE, ante disponere or componere.

PREDISPOSITION, ad aliquid propensio.

PREDOMINATE, prævalco.

PREDOMINANCE, prævalentia; auctoritas in aliquem.

PREDOMINANT, prævalens.

PREELECTED, ante electus.

PREENMINENCE (superiority of place), locus prior; jus præcipuum: (excellence), præstantia, excellentia: (superiority of power), principatus, priores partes, primæ partes. — *To give one the preeminence, prius (priors) partes alicui deferre.*

PREENGAGE, ante obligare.

PREENGAGEMENT, obligatio antecedens.

PREEXIST, ante esse.

PREEXISTENCE, ante esse.

PREEXISTENT, qui ante fuit.

PREFACE, proœmium; præfatio. — *Without any preface, abrupte; ex abrupto.*

TO PREFACE, præfari, proœmiari.

PREFATORY, ad præfationem pertinens.

PREFECT, præfectus, præpositus; præses.

PREFECTURE, præfectura.

PREFER, antefero, præfer, præpono, antepono; anteverto. — *He preferred me advantage to all other considerations, omnia sibi post putavit esse præ meo com-*

modo. — ¶ *To prefer or advance one, augeo, orno, sollo; ad or in munus promovere, ad dignitatem producere, munere ornare honoribus amplificare, ad honores promovere.* — ¶ *To prefer a law, legem ferre or proponere.* — *To prefer a bill against one, accusationem contra aliquem exhibere.* — *Preferred (as a charge), allatus, exhibitus.*
PREFERABLE, antefendus, antependus, præponendus, præferendus.
PREFERABLY to all other things, omnibus aliis rebus posthabitis.
PREFERENCE, partes priores or potiores. — *He that shall first advance the money, shall have the preference, potior erit, qui prior erit ad dandum.* — *To give preference to, aliquid alteri præferre, anteferre, antepone, præponere.*
PREFERMENT, dignitatis accessio; officium amplius; provincia mutata. — *To come to preferment, honore or dignitate augeri.* — *to great preferment, omnia summa adipisci.* — *To seek preferment, dignitatem sibi ambire; honoribus or divitiis velificari.*
PREFIX, præfigo (*fit before*); præpono, præscribo.
PREGNANT, prægnans, gravidus: (*impressive*), gravis. See *Big*.
PREGNANTLY spoken, appositè dictus.
PREGNANCY, graviditas. — *Pregnancy of wit, ingenii acumen.*
PREJUDGE, PREJUDICATE, præjudico.
PREJUDICATION, præjudicatio, præjudicium.
PREJUDICE, opinio præjudicata; opinio temere concepta; opinio. — *To soften a person's prejudices, alicujus animi offensiones lenire.* — *To hear a thing without prejudice, vacuo animo aliquid audire.* — ¶ (*hurt or damage*), incommodum, damnum, detrimentum. — *Without prejudice to him, salvo or integro suo jure.*
TO PREJUDICE (*damage or hurt*), alicui obesse, incommodare, detrimentum afferre, damno esse; alicum injuriâ or damno afficere. — *Let them take care that the state be not prejudiced, provideant ne quid respublica detrimenti accipiat or capiat.* — ¶ *To be prejudiced, opinione præjudicatâ duci.* — *against one, male de aliquo opinari.* — *in one's favor, bene de aliquo existimare.* — *Prejudiced minds, obstructæ mentes, Tac.*
PREJUDICIAL, incommodus, damnosus, noxius, detrimentosus.
PRELATE, say prelati.
PRELATICAL, ad prelatos pertinens.
PRELACY, say munus prelati; pontificatus.
PRELIMINARY articles, condiciones proemii loco positæ; condiciones.
PRELIMINARY, s. proemium, præfatio.
PRELUDE, præludio.
TO PRELUDE, præludo.
PRELUSIVE, ad exordium pertinens.
PREMATURE, præmaturus; præcox.
PREMATURELY, premature.
PREMEDITATE, præmeditor, præcogito. — *A premeditated crime, scelus meditatum ac cogitatum.*
PREMEDITATION, præmeditatio.
PREMERIT, ante mereor.
PREMISE, præfari, proemiarî. — *These things being premised, hisce rebus prædictis.*
PREMISES (*things spoken of before*), præmissa. — ¶ *Premises (lands, houses, or things belonging thereto), fundi, pl., prædia, pl.*
PREMIUM (*reward*), premium.
PREMONITION, præmonitio.
PREMONITORY, ad præmonitionem pertinenens.
PREMUNIRE (*in law*), honorum confiscatio.
PREOCCUPY, præoccupo.
PREOCCUPATION, præoccupatio.
PREORDAIN, ante discernere or constituere.
PREORDINATION, PREORDINANCE, prior designatio.
PREPARE (*make ready*), v. a. paro, præparo, apparo, apto, concinno, instruo. — *Prepared or appointed, designatus, destinatus.* — *To prepare (v. n.) for a thing, se parare or præparare ad aliquid, accingi or se accingere ad aliquid.* — *Therefore pre-*

pare yourself, if you please, for this danger, provide in hoc discrimen, si juvat, accingere, Liv. 2, 12. — *To prepare a banquet, convivium ornare, parare, apparare, comparare; epulas instruere.* — *To prepare one's self for fight, ad pugnam se accingere.* — *To prepare for death, de anime salute cogitare.* — *To prepare victuals, opsono, opsonor.* — *To prepare a way, viam parare or munire.* — *To prepare a medicine, medicinam parare or facere.* — *To prepare for one's self (e. g. misfortune), sibi concitare, conflare, contrahere.* — *Prepared or ready, paratus; expeditus.*

PREPAREDNESS, alacritas ad aliquid agendum.

PREPARATION, præparatio, comparatio. — *Preparations for war, apparatus belli.* — *A preparation for a journey, viaticum, apparatus.* — *To make great preparations for war both by sea and land, bellum terrâ marique enixe instruere.* — *With preparations, præparato.*

PREPARATORY discourse, sermo ad rem aliquam parans.

PREPARATIVE, PREPARATORY, s. præparatio, apparatus.

PREPARATIVELY, primum; per modum anticipationis.

PREPENSE, præmeditatus. — *Malice prepense, malitia præmeditata.*

PREPONDERATE, propendo; aliquid præponderare.

PREPOSITION, præpositio.

PREPOSSESS, præoccupo, præverto. — *Prepossessed, præoccupatus, anteceptus.*

PREPOSSESSION, præoccupatio. See *Prejudice*.

PREPOSTEROUS, præposterus, perversus, inconditus, ineptus, insulsus.

PREPOSTEROUSLY, præpostere, perverse, incondite, inepte. — *To place preposterously, confundo, misceo.*

PREPUCE, præputium.

PREREQUISITE, ante necessarius.

PREROGATIVE, præcipuum jus; privilegium; prerogativa.

PRESAGE, presagium, præsagium, augurium; omen.

TO PRESAGE, præsagio, portendo, ominor. — *Presaging (full of presages), præsagus, sagax, præsentiens.*

PRESBYTER, presbyter.

PRESBYTERY, consilium or corpus presbyterorum; presbyteri.

PRESBYTERIAN, s. say presbyterianus, Calvinista.

PRESCIENT, PRESCIOUS, præscius.

PRESCIENCE, præscientia (*late Lat.*).

PRESCRIBE, præscribo, præstino: (*of a physician*), remedium alicui præcipere or præscribere. — *To prescribe bounds or limits, terminos ponere or figere.* But see *Bound*.

PRESCRIBING, PRESCRIPTION, præscriptio; præscriptum.

PRESCRIPT (*form*), formula, præscriptum.

PRESENT, adj. presens; præsentaneus, instans: (*at hand*), præsto. — *Present money, pecunia numerata.* — *To be present, adsum, adsto.* — *It is here present, in medio est res.* — *Thou art present before mine eyes, mihi ante oculos versaris.* — *At present, hoc tempore, in præsentia; in præsentî, in hoc tempore, (in these unfortunate circumstances).* — *For the present, in præsens.* — ¶ *By these presents, per has literas.* — *To whom these presents shall come, ad quos hæc literæ pervenerint.*

TO PRESENT himself before one, compareo; se coram aliquo sistere; in alicujus conspectum venire. — *To present one's naked breast, nudum pectus præstare.* — *To present battle, ad prælium provocare, ad certamen irritare.* — *To present one to a court for some fault, de aliquo apud iudices queri.* — ¶ *To present with a thing, see to make a Present.* — *Presented, oblati, collatus.* — *To present to a living or benefice, beneficium ecclesiasticum alicui offerre, donare, largiri.* — *Presented to a living, ad beneficium ecclesiasticum vocatus.*

PRESENT, s. donum, munus. — *A small present, munusculum.* — *A present of wine, honorarium vini.* — *To make a present to one, or make one a present of a thing, alicui rem aliquam or alicum*

re aliquâ donare; aliquid alicui de ferre. — *Alexion made me a handsome present, Alexion opipare me muneratus est.*

PRESENCE (*a being present*), præsentia: (*air or mien*), oris or formæ species; corporis dignitas: (*look*), aspectus, vultus. — *In one's presence, aliquo præsentem; coram aliquo.* — *In presence, coram; in conspectu.* — *A man of a comely presence, dignâ vlr specie, homo ad aspectum præclarus.* — *To have presence of mind, præsentî animo esse.* — *Presence of mind, animi præsentia, animus præsens.* — *He has good presence of mind, præsentis animi consilio utitur.*

PRESENTATION of a prayer, precatio: (*introduction*), sæpe aditus convenienti. — *A presentation by a patron, ad beneficium ecclesiasticum vocatio.*

PRESENTEE, qui ad beneficium ecclesiasticum vocatur.

PRESENTER, qui beneficium ecclesiasticum in alicum confert.

PRESENTING, collatio.

PRESENTLY, nunc, jam; extemplo, confectim, mox, statim, illico, actutum.

PRESENTMENT, in jus citatio, libellus accusatorius.

PRESENTIMENT, præsentio; animi divinatio.

PRESERVE, servo, conservo; tueor, tutor; alicui a malo defendere, ab aliquo mahum propulsare: (*hold to*), teneo, servo. — *To preserve from, eripio, libero.* — *To preserve in health, sospito.* — *To preserve plums, pears, &c., saccharo mala, pira, etc. condire.* — *Preserved in health, sospes.* — *Preserved fruits, fructus conditanei.*

PRESERVATIVE against poison, antidotum, alexipharmacum.

PRESERVER, custos, conservator, protector, defensor. — *It is a great preserver of health, plurimum ad sanitatem confert.* — *A preserver of fruits, qui poma condit.*

PRESERVING, PRESERVATION, conservatio; tutela, custodia; salus.

PRESERVES, s. fructus conditanei; salgama.

PRESIDE (*be president*) over, præsideo, præsum, præfectum esse.

PRESIDENCY, præfectura.

PRESIDENT, præses; princeps; rector.

PRESS, prelin; torcular; tormentum (*for clothes*). — *for keeping clothes, armarium.* — *for keeping books, plateus; capsa or cista libraria.* — *A printing-press, prelin (typographicum).* — *A rolling-press, prelin versatile.* — *To be in the press, sub prelo esse, prelo subijci.* — *To correct the press, menda typographica emendare.* — *To work at press, prelo typographico laborare or exerceri.* — *Press-money, auctoramentum.* — *A pressman, vectarius.* — *A press-room, torcularium.* — ¶ *A press of people, turba densa, conferta multitudo.*

TO PRESS (*with a press*), premere (prelo, tormento, ponderibus): (*squeeze, &c.*), premo, elido. — *To press down, deprimor.* — *To press out, exprimo.* — *To press together, coarcto, comprimo.* — *Pressed down, depressus, oppressus.* — *upon, ingestus.* — *To press forward, contendere, annitor.* — *To press or urge one, alicui instare; alicum urgere or flagitare.* — *Pressed or urged to do a thing, efflagitatus.* — *To press soldiers, milites extrahere, milites invitos conscribere; sailors, nautas vi comparare, nautas extrahere.* — *Whom the fear of being pressed for soldiers had driven into such coverts, quos sacramenti metus ad hujusmodi latebras compulisset, Suet.*

PRESSING, pressus, pressura. — *A pressing down, depressio.* — *A pressing together, compressio, coarctatio.* — *A light pressing together, compressiuncula.* — *A pressing-iron, ferramentum pressorium.* — ¶ *A pressing of soldiers, conquisitio militum.*

PRESSURE, pressura; vis. — *A great pressure, angor, angustia, ærinnæ.*

PRESUME (*be presumptuous*), præfido; audeo; sibi nimis confidere, sibi nimium tribuere or arrogare: (*hope*), spero; (*suppose*), reor, conjicio. — *Having presumed, ausus.*

PRESUMPTION (*arrogance*), arrogantia, au-

dacia; confidentia: (*conjecture*), *conjectura*; suspicio; argumentum.
PRESUMPTIVE heir, cui ius est proximum ad hereditatem; heres proximus.
PRESUMPTUOUS, arrogans, confidens, præfidens, audax, insolens.
PRESUMPTUOUSLY, insolenter, arroganter, audacter.
PRESUMPTUOUSNESS, arrogantia, audacia.
PRESUPPOSE, ante statuere, incertum aliquid pro vero admittere; pono.
PRESUPPOSAL, **PRESUPPOSITION**, sumptio; conjectura.
PRETEND, simulo, assimulo; dictito; prætendo, obtendo; præ se ferre. — *Who, when they are most intent upon cheating, pretend to be most honest men, qui, cum maxime fallunt, id agunt ut viri boni videantur.* — *They pretend one thing, and do another, olera spectant, iardum tollunt.* — *Pretended, simulatus, fictus.* — *Pretending or alleging, causatus.*
PRETENCE, **PRETEXT**, causa, nomen, præscriptio, simulatio, species, titulus; color; latebra. — *Being invited out on preface of a conference, simulato colloquio invitatus, Flor.* — || See *Cloak*.
PRETENDER (*feigner*), simulator. — *He was a mighty pretender to modesty, simulavit et ipse inire modestiam, Suet.* — || (*candidate*), candidatus, competitor.
PRETENDINGLY, sub prætextu.
PRETENSION (*claim*), postulatio: (*design*), consilium: (*hope*), spes. — *To make good one's pretensions, promissa præstare.*
PRETERIMPERFECT, tempus imperfectum.
PRETERIT, tempus præteritum.
PRETERMIT, prætermitto, omitto.
PRETERMISSION, prætermissio, omisio.
PRETERNATURAL, a naturâ discrepans.
PRETERNATURALLY, contra or præter naturam.
PRETERPERFECT, — **PLUPERFECT**. See *Perfect*, &c.
PRETEXT. See *Pretext*.
PRETOR, prætor.
PRETORIAN, prætorianus.
PRETTY (*handsome*), bellus, concinnus, scitis, speciosus. — *A very pretty girl, puella satis bella.* — *In earact he is a pretty fellow, extra jocum homo bellus est.* — *Very pretty, perelegans.* — *Somewhat pretty, scitulus.* — || *Pretty* (*aertry*), lepidus, facetus. — || *Pretty* (*somewhat*) is commonly expressed by a comparative or diminutive; or by aliquanto with a compar.; also by bene. — *We are pretty saving, aliquanto ad rem attentiores sumus.* — *Pretty rich, bene nuntatus.* — *Pretty early, bene inane.* — *Pretty* (*considerable*), satis magnus; festivus. — *A pretty while, aliquandiu.* — *A pretty sum, satis magna pecunia.*
PRETTILY, bene, scite, venuste, belle, concinne. — *Very prettily, pereleganter.*
PRETTINESS, elegantia; forma; venustas, concinnitas.
PREVAIL (*to be in force*), valeo, prevaleo, polleo. — *So far did the error prevail, that, &c., tantum valuit error, ut, etc.* — *The distemper prevails, morbus crescit or augetur.* — *To prevail by entreaty, impetro, exoro.* — *Let me prevail with you, sine te exorem.* — *To prevail over, superare, vinco, evinco.* — *Prevailed upon, evictus.* — *To be prevailed upon by entreaties, precibus flecti, Liv.* — *Prevailing much, efficax.* — *A prevailing opinion, opinio vulgata, omnium opinio.*
PREVALENCY, **PREVALENCY** (*efficacy, force*), efficacia, vis. — *So much prevalency has poverty against insolent riches, tantum virtutis paupertas adversus insolentes divitias habet, Just.*
PREVALENT, valens, prævalens; vulgaris, pervagatus, communis.
PREVALENTLY, efficaciter.
PREVARICATE (*in law*), prævaricor, colludo. — *A prevaricating fellow, homo vafer, versutus, subdolis, versipellis.* — *speech, sermo fictus or simulatus; ambages, pl.*
PREVARICATING, **PREVARICATION**, prævaricatio, collusio.
PREVARICATOR, prævaricator.
PREVENT, cavere or præcavere aliquid et ne, etc.; prohibere, ne, etc.: (*for the*

old sense of anticipate, see that word). — *May God prevent it, dii meliora; ne id Deus sinat.* — *I shall take care to prevent it, ne accidat providebo.* — *Which to prevent, quod ne fiat.* — *You should have prevented it, id præcavisse oportuit.* — *Cicero prevented Catiline's designs, Catilinæ consilii occurrit atque obstitit Cicero.* — *To prevent the utter ruin of one's country, intereccioni patriæ obviam ire.* — *God prevent my fear, dii fallant metum, Sen. Med. 390.*
PREVENTION, cautio.
PREVENTIVE, medicamentum, remedium, alexipharmacum.
PREVIOUS, antecedens; prior; ante actus; præteritus; societates pristinus.
PREVIOUSLY, prius; ante. — *Previously to, ante with accus.; antequam with verbs.*
PREY, s. præda; raptum. — *Beasts or birds of prey, bestiarum or aves-rapaces.* — *Of or belonging to prey, prædabundus, prædatorius.*
To PREY upon, prædam facere ab aliquo, prædam capere de aliquo: vasto, populo: absumo, consumo.
PREYER, prædator, spoliator; prædo.
PREYING on, prædatio.
PRICE, pretium. — *I will give you your price, quanti est sumito.* — *They gave a mighty price for them, immenso parabant pretio.* — *Corn is at a high price, annona cara est.* — *By opening the public granaries he brought down the price of corn, levavit apertis horreis pretia frugum, Tac.* — *A reasonable price, optima ratio.* — *An under price, pretium justo minus.* — *To ask a price (as a buyer), ex aliquo mercis pretium or quanti aliquid veneat, percutari: (as the seller), indico.* — *They ask dear, indicant caro.* — *To bear a price, vigeo.* — *They bear a great price, pretium habent, eorum pretia vigent.* — *They bear no price, villi venduntur.* — *To set a price, merces indicare or destinare; meribus pretium imponere, statuere, facere.* — *He ordered that a market-price should be set upon all manner of provisions yearly, by the senate, annonam macelli senatus arbitratu quotannis temperandam censuit, Suet.* — *To offer a price, liceor, liciter.* — *To bring down the price of corn, annonam levare or laxare.* — *To raise the price, pretium augere; annonam accendere, flagellare, vexare, incendere.* — *Become of small price, vilesco.* — *Corn bears no price, non habet pretium annona.* — *Brought to less price, vilis.* — *Grown of higher price, pretio auctus, carior factus.* — *Of no price, nihili, nullius pretii.* — *Of what price? quanti?* — *At what price does he set his house? quanti destinatus aedes?* — *Of so great a price, tanti.* — *At that price, tantidem.* — *At so little a price, tantulo.* — *At a great price, magno, care.* — *For a little price, minimo.*
PRICK, v. pingo, compungo. — *To prick a horse (in shoeing), teneram equinæ ungulæ partem fodicare.* — *To prick again, repungo.* — *To prick (as the king's sheriff), designo.* — *To prick notes in music-books, musicas notas recte depingere.* — *To prick forward (v. a.), incito, concito, instigo, stimulo, exstimulo.* — *To prick or broach a cork of wine, dolum vini relinere.* — *Pricked or soured wine, vinum subacidum.*
PRICK, s. punctum, punctus; punctio. — *A prick or goad, aculeus.* — *A prick or pricking, punctus, punctura.* — *A prick with a pin or needle, punctiuncula.* — *A prick of conscience, conscientie stimulus or morsus.*
PRICKER, qui pungit. — *Pricker forward, stimulator, stimulator, instigatrix.* — *A pricker (among huntsmen), venator, agitator.* — *A pricker used by joiners, subula quadrata.*
PRICKET, hinnulus bimus. — || *The herb pricklet, vermicularis minor.*
PRICKING, punctio. — *A pricking forward, incitatio, concitatio, instigatio.*
PRICKLE, sentis, spina; aculeus.
PRICKLY, aculeatus, spinosus.
PRIDE, superbia, spiritus; insolentia; arrogantia; fastidium; fastus. — *To take pride in a thing, propter aliquid gloriari or se jactare.* — *To bring down a person's pride, aliquis superbiæ tran-*

gere or contundere, arrogantiam et si cere or reprimere. — *Pompey, the pride of the empire, Pompeius, decus imperii.* — *Corinth, the pride of Greece, Corinthus, Græciæ totius lumen.* — *The pride of her sex, inter omnes feminas prima gloria.*
To PRIDE one's self on, aliqua re inflatum esse; in or de aliqua re gloriari.
PRIEST, sacerdos; flamen (*of a particular god*). — *An arch-priest or chief priest, maximus sacerdos.* — *A little or sorry priest, sacrificulus.* — *To make a priest, sacerdotem consecrare.* — *To be made a priest, sacerdotium inire.* — *To degrade a priest, aliquem sacerdotii dignitate cum ignominia spoliare.* — *Priest-ridden, sacerdotibus nimis addictus.*
PIESTHOOD, sacerdotium.
PRIESTLY, sacerdotalis.
PRIG, homo nimis elegantie studiosus; trossulus.
PRILL, rhombus.
PRIM, elegantie nimis studiosus.
PRIMARY, **PRIMAL**, prius, primarius, primitivus.
PRIMARILY, primitus.
PRIMATE, ecclesiasticorum princeps.
PRIMACY, principatus; archiepiscopatus prius.
PRIME (*chief*), prius, primarius, præcipuus, princeps. — *Prince or chief mea, primores, procures.* — *Prime cost, primum pretium.*
PRIME, s. (*one of the canonical hours*), prima hora precum. — || *To be in his prime, ætate florere, integrâ ætate esse.* — *The prime of the moon, prima luna.* — *In his prime, juvenis; ætate juvenili or florente.*
To PRIME a gun, pulverem pyrium receptaculo inmittere. — *To prime in painting, primum colorem inducere.*
PRIMELY, præcipue, potissimum.
PRIMER, liber primarius or elementarius.
PRIMEVAL, priscus, antiquissimus, perantiquus.
PRIMITIAL, primitivus.
PRIMITIVE (*very ancient*), priscus, antiquissimus: (*original*), prius, principalis; nativus. — *A primitive word, verbum primitivum (Gramm.).*
PRIMITIVELY, primo; principio; primitus
PRIMOGENIAL, primigenius.
PRIMOGENITURE. See *Birthright*.
PRIMORDIAL, **PRIMORDIAL**, ad primordium pertinens.
PRIMORDIAL, s. origo, primordium.
PRIMORSE, primula veris (L.).
PRINCE, princeps; rex: — *puer or adolescens regius; principis filius, regis filius.*
PRINCESS, princeps; virgo regia; filia principis or regis.
PRINCEDOM, **PRINCIPALITY**, terræ principatus. — || (*the dignity*), dignitas principalis.
PRINCELY, principalis, regius: (*like a prince*), regalis; magnificus, lautissimus.
PRINCELY, adv. regie; regio more; regaliter; magnifice.
PRINCIPAL, præcipuus, princeps, etc. (*See Chief*). — *A principal actor, auctor, dux, coryphæus, caput.*
PRINCIPAL, s. præses, rector; præcipuus. — *A principal of a university, academiæ rector.* — *of an academy, gymnasi rector.* — *of a school, scholæ rector, protodidascalus.* — || *The principal (of money borrowed), fors, caput, summa.*
PRINCIPALLY, præcipue, maxime, potissimum.
PRINCIPALITY. See *Princedom*.
PRINCIPLE (*original*), principium, origo: (*opinion or sentiment*), sententia, sensus, opinio. — *The principles of an art, artis rudimenta or prima elementa.* — *A principle in philosophy, effatum, decretum.* — *To teach one the principles, animum alienius doctrinâ imbueri; elementa cuiusvis rei aliquem docere.* — *Principles of action, movendi or motus principium; motionis incitamentum.*
PRINCIPLED. — *Well or ill principled, bonis or malis opinionibus imbutus.*
PRINK (*dress*) up, orno, exorno. — *They spend the whole day in prinking themselves up, dum moluntur, dum comuntur, annus est*

PRINT, *v. imprimo.* — *π To print a book, libraria typis or literarum formis describere or exscribere: (linen), lintea formis pingere.*
PRINT (*mark*), *s. nota; vestigium (of the foot; trace); impressio (act of printing).* — *A print (picture), imago sculpta.* — *To set a print on a person or thing, notam alicui or alicui rei inuere.* — *π To appear in print (of the book), edi, prodi; (of the author), auctorem esse scripti typis mandati or libri publici juris facti.* — *This book is out of print, omnia exemplaria hujus libri vendita sunt.* — *π Prints (newspapers), acta (diurna or publica).*
PRINTER, typographus. — *A printer's press, prelum typographicum.*
PRINTING, ars typographica. — *π A printing, impressio.* — *A printing-house, officina typographica.*
PRINTLESS, sine ullo vestigio.
PRIOR *to, prior; ante.*
PRIORITY, principatus; partes priores or primæ. — *To yield one the priority, priores partes alicui dare or concedere.*
PRIOR, subst. prior; cœnobii antistes.
PRIORRESS, cœnobii ætistita or magistra.
PRIORY, cœnobiium.
PRISM, prisma.
PRISMATIC, prismaticus.
PRISMATICALLY, in modum prismatis.
PRISON, carcer, custodia; ergastulium. — *To be in prison, in carcere or vinculis esse; in custodiâ esse, haberi, servari; custodiâ teneri.* — *In the common prison, in vinculis publicis, C. Nep. Cim. l.* — *To throw into or commit to prison, in carcerem or vincula conjicere; in custodiam dare; vinculis mandare.* — *To conduct or convey one to prison, alicquem in carcerem ducere or deducere.* — *To deliver one out of prison, e vinculis alicquem eximere, liberare, laxare, eripere, emittere, educere.* — *To break prison, vincula carceris rumpere.*
PRISONER, captus; comprehensus. — *of war, captivus; bello captus.* — *To take prisoner, bello or certamine capere.* — *A close prisoner, actâ custodiâ victus.*
PRISTINE, pristinus, antiquus.
PRIVATE, privatus, secretus, arcanus, abditus, clandestinus. — *A private person, (homo) privatus.*
PRIVATELY (*in private*), privatim, clam, clanculum, secreto; clandestino.
PRIVACY (*a place of privacy*), recessus, secessus: (*a keeping of counsel*), taciturnitas, silentium.
PRIVATEER, navis prædatoria.
PRIVATION, privatio.
PRIVATIVE, privativus.
PRIVET, ligustrum.
PRIVILEGE, privilegium, immunitas; prærogativa; beneficium. — *To grant one a privilege, alicquem ab aliquâ re immunitatem facere; alicui immunitatem dare.* — *To have privilege, habere immunitatem.*
PRIVILEGED, exemptus, immunis; privilegio donatus or munitus. — *A privileged place, perflugium, refugium.*
PRIVY (*secret*), arcanus, clandestinus, occultus, secretus. — *The privy council, consilium regis secretus.* — *The privy parts, verenda.* — *π Privy to a thing, conscius, particeps, affinis; testis.*
PRIVY, *s. sella familiarica; forica (public).*
PRIVY, occulte, abscondite, clam, clanculum, clandestino, privatim, secreto.
PRIVITY, conscientia. — *Without my privacy, clam me; in inscio or insciente.*
PRIZE, *s. palma, victoriæ præmium.* — *Who made parties to gain the prize for the actors, qui ambissent palmam histrionibus, Plant.* — *To give one the prize, priam alicui deferre.* — *To bear or carry away the prize, palmam referre, reportare; pretium certaminis ferre.* — *π (plunder), præda: (a captured ship), navis capta or intercepta.* — *π (trial of skill at weapons), certamen.* — *To fight or play a prize, in certamen descendere; certamen inire or conserere.* — *A prize-fighter, qui in publico certamen conserit.* — *To PRIZE or value, æstimo.* — *highly or very much, magni or plurimi æstimare, plurimi facere.*
PRIZER, æstimator.
PRIZING, æstimatio.
PROBABLE, probabilis, verisimilis, credibilis.

PROBABILITY, probabilitas, verisimilitudo.
PROBABLY, probabiliter.
PROBATE of wills, probatio testamentorum.
PROBATION, probatio. — *Of a learner, discipuli examinatio.*
PROBATIONARY, ad probationem or examinationem pertinens.
PROBATIONER, novitius, tiro.
PROBATIONERSHIP, tirocinium.
PROBE, instrumentum ad vulnera exploranda accommodatum.
To PROBE a wound, vulnus explorare or tentare.
PROBITY, probitas, virtus.
PROBLEM, quæstio, problema.
PROBLEMATIC, incertus, dubius.
PROBLEMATICALLY, obscure, ambigue, incerte.
PROCEED (*go forward*), pergo, procedo, progredior. — *To proceed or make a progress in learning, in doctrinâ proficere or profectum facere.* — *To proceed or spring from a thing, provenio, exorior, enascor, maneo.* — *Proceeded or sprung from, exortus, natus, enatus, prognatus.* — *To proceed doctor, doctoris gradum capessere or suscipere.* — *To proceed against one at law, alicquem in jus vocare, lite persequi.*
PROCEEDING, processus, progressus; progressio. — *π Proceedings or transactions, res gestæ; actionum series.* — *at law, controversiæ judicariæ.*
PROCEDURE (*train*), ordo, series, continuatio, connexio.
PROCESS, processus. — *in law, formula, actio, lis, dica.* — *To bring (or enter) a process against one, dicam alicui scribere or impingere; litem alicui intendere or inferre; alicquem in jus vocare or lite persequi.* — *To serve one with a process, or serve a process upon one (as an officer), alicquem comprehendere; manum alicui injicere, manus in alicquem injicere; alicquem in jus trahere or rapere.* — *To lose one's process, causam amittere, litem perdere, causâ cadere; in judicio superari.* — *In process of time, tempore procedente, progressu temporis.*
PROCESSION (*solemn march*), pompa. — *Funeral procession, exsequiæ fœncriis; pompa funebris (with show).* — *A procession among the Roman Catholics, sacra comota.* — *A solemn procession for a thanksgiving, agmen sollemne instructo ordine gratulantium.* — *The procession on Holy Thursday, ambarvalia, perambulatio ambarvalis.*
PROCLAIM, proclamo, clamo; declaro, pronuntio, promulgo, edico, prædico, denuntio; edicto notum facere or promulgare. — *To proclaim peace, pacem edicto promulgare or sancire.* — *Proclaimed, indictus, promulgatus, denuntiat.*
PROCLAIMER, præco, proclamator.
PROCLAMATION, proclamatio, pronuntiatio; edictum.
PROCONSUL, proconsul; pro consule. — *Of a proconsul, proconsularis.*
PROCONSULSHIP, proconsulatus.
PROCRASTINATE, differo; procrastino; diem ex die ducere.
PROCRASTINATE, dilatio; procrastinatio; mora.
PROCREATE, procreo, gigno.
PROCREATING, procreatio, procreatio, generatio.
PROCREATIVENESS, vis procreatrix.
PROCREATOR, procreator, genitor.
PROCTOR, PROCURATOR, procurator; qui alicujus negotia procurat; cognitor, edictus. — *The proctors of the clergy, conventus ecclesiastici procuratores.*
To PROCTOR, procreo.
PROCTORSHIP, procuratoris munus or dignitas; cognitura, Suet.
PROCURE (*get*), paro, comparo, concilio; acquiro, conficio, efficio, consequor, contraho: (*to cause*), facesso; procreo. — *Friends are procured by good offices and fidelity, amici officio et fide parantur, Sall.* — *To procure or stir up a war, bellum conflare, excitare, movere.*
PROCURABLE, quod comparari potest.
PROCURING, PROCUREMENT, comparatio, conciliatio.
PROCURER (*one who procures*), conciliator: (*pimp*), leno.

PRODICAL, effusus, profusus, prodigus, sumptuosus. — *in giving, in largitione effusus or profusus.*
PRODICAL, subst. nepos, ganeo, prodigus, perlitus, effusus, luxuriosus. — *To play the prodigal or spendthrift, luxurior, profundo; rem familiarem prodigere, profundere, effundere.*
PRODIGALLY, prodige, effuse; sumptuose. — *To spend prodigally, prodigo, effundo; prodige or effuse vivere.*
PRODICALITY, effusio, prodigentia; largitio.
PRODIGY, prodigiium, portentum, ostentum.
PRODIGIOUS (*monstrous*), prodigiosus, portentosus, mirus: (*extraordinary*), ingens, immanis; admirabilis; or by the superl. — *A prodigious scholar, doctissimus.* — *Prodigious avarice, profunda avaritia.*
PRODIGIOUSLY, prodigiose; stupendum in modum; valde; vehementer; or a superl. — *rich, ditissimus.* — *great, ingens; vastus.*
PRODUCE (*bring forth*), produco; procreo, gigno; fundo; fructum edere. (*But see Bring.*) — *To produce (exhibit), in medium proferre or producere.* — *To produce an author, witnesses, &c., auctorem, testes, etc. producere.* — *To produce writings, tabulas proferre or exhibere.* — *The writings are ready to be produced, tabulæ sunt in medio.* — *To be produced (be brought forth, spring), provenio, nascor, orior.* — *Produced, natus, genitus, ortus, editus, creatus, procreatus.*
PRODUCER, qui producit or gignit.
PRODUCIBLE, qui produci potest or proferri in medium.
PRODUCING, productio.
PRODUCT, PRODUCE, fructus; commodum, emolumentum: (*amount of money*), summa. — *The product of the fancy or brain, ingenii opus, fetus, monumentum.* — *π Product of factors, summa, quæ ex multiplicatione effecta est.*
PRODUCTION, opus. — *Productions of the soil, quæ terra parit; terræ fruges.* — *The noble productions of the mind, like the mind itself, are immortal, ingenii egregia facinora, sicuti anima, immortalia sunt.* — *The production of animals, animalium procreatio, generatio, progeneratio.* — *of plants, germinatio.* — *of young sprigs, fruticatio.*
PRODUCTIVE (*fertile, &c.*), fecundus, fertilis. — *Productive of, quod creat, concitat, etc. aliquid; ex quo aliquid exoritur.*
PROEM, præmium, præfatio, prologus; principium. — *To make a proem, præmiari, præfari.*
PROFANE, profanus; nefastus.
To PROFANE, profano, violo, conscelero.
PROFANATION, rei sacræ profanatio.
PROFANELY, impie, improbe.
PROFANER, violator; impius, improbus.
PROFANESS, impietas.
PROFESS (*acknowledge or own*), profiteor: (*practise*), exerceo, factio: (*protest*), assevero, affirmo. — *Professed, professus, exercitatus; simulatus (pretended).* — *A professed enemy, hostis apertus or declaratus.*
PROFESSLEDY, *s. professo.*
PROFESSION (*acknowledgment*), professio: (*trade or calling*), ars, quæstus; disciplina: (*icay of living*), vitæ genus or institutum: (*protestation*), asseveratio; affirmatio.
PROFESSIONAL, ad vitæ institutum pertiens.
PROFESSOR, professor. — *Of a professor, professorius.*
PROFESSORSHIP, professoris munus or dignitas.
PROFFER (*attempt*), *v. tento, attento, conor; periculum facere: (propose), propono, offero.* — *Proffered service stinks, ultro delatum obsequium plerumque ingratum est.*
PROFFER (*attempt*), *s. conatus.* — *A proffer or thing proposed, conditio proposita or oblata.*
PROFFERER, qui proponit or offert.
PROFICIENT, progressus faciens; qui multum profecit in aliqua re.
PROFICIENCY, progressus, progressio, processus. — *To make a proficiency in an art, in arte aliquâ proficere, progredi, progressus or profectum facere.*
PROFILE, facies obliqua; imago obliqua.

PROFIT, commodum, emolumentum, lucrum, questus, compendium, profectus, fructus, utilitas. — *He neglected his own profit, omisit suas utilitates. — He makes great profit thereby, multum utilitatis ex ea re percipit. — If it were for our profit, si ex usu esset nostro. — He made great profit by your ignorance, ignoratione tuam in modum abusus est. — A place (office) of profit, munus questuosum. — Profit of land, prædiorum fructus or redditus. — To bring in profit, questui or questuosum esse. — To take all the profits of a thing, perfrui. — To spend his profit, questum conterere or prodigere. — To do all for profit, questui servire. — To account as profit, in lucro deputare or ponere.*

To PROFIT, proficere, promovere, prosum: (serve), commodo. — *Profited, progressus, provectus. — To profit in learning, progressus in studiis facere. — To profit (or get advantage) by, lucrari, questum facere.*

PROFITABLE, commodus, fructuosus, frugifer, lucrosus, utilis; aptus, conducibilis; felix, questuosus. — *It is profitable, conducit, expedit, confert. — Very profitable, perutilis. — This method of gain is now by much the most profitable, is questus nunc est multo uberissimus, Ter.*

PROFITABLENESS, utilitas.

PROFITABLY, commode, utiliter.

PROFITING, progressus, processus, profectus, progressio.

PROFITLESS, incommodus, infructuosus.

PROFLIGATE, profligatus, perditus, sceleratus, vitiosus, flagitiosus.

PROFLIGACY, animus perditus; perdita nequitia; vitiositas; pravitas, improbitas.

PROFOUND, profundus, altus: summus: subtilis. — *A profound scholar, doctissimus, omni genere doctrinæ excultus or politus. — Profound wisdom, summa sapientia.*

PROFOUNDLY, profunde, alte; subtiliter.

PROFOUNDNESS, **PROFUNDITY**, profunditas, altitudo.

PROFUSE, profusus, effusus, prodigus. — *A profuse spender, nepos, nepos perditus ac profusus.*

PROFUSELY, profuse, effuse.

PROFUSENESS, **PROFUSION**, profusio, effusio; prodigentia.

PROGENITOR, avus; generis auctor; unus majorum.

PROGENY (brood), fetus, suboles, progenies, proles: (children, descendants), liberi; progenies; stirps; posterii; genus.

PROGNOSTIC, præsagium; prognosticium.

To PROGNOSTICATE, hariolor, aliquid portendere or præsignificare; ex prognosticis prædicere. — *Prognosticated, prædictus, præsignificatus.*

PROGNOSTICATOR, hariolus, astrologus; augur.

PROGNOSTICATING, -tion, prædictio.

PROGRESS, **PROGRESSION**, progressus, processus, progressio, profectus. — *A progress or journey, iter, circuitus. — To make a good progress in learning, discendo multum proficere.*

PROGRESSIVELY, ad modum progressionis.

PROHIBIT, prohibeo, interdicto, veto.

PROHIBITION, **PROHIBITING**, prohibitio, inhibito, impeditio; interdictum.

PROJECT (plan), v. (in mente or in animo) agitare; cogito; molior, machinor; paro; excogito. — *¶ To project or stand out, emineo, exsto; projectum esse, prosilio, procuro. — ¶ (sketch), designo, delineo.*

PROJECT, s. consilium; ceptum, inceptum; propositum; cogitata; institutum. — *In the mean time he was carrying on several projects at Rome, interea Romæ multa simul moliri, Sall.*

PROJECTOR, molitor, designator, machinator.

PROJECTILE, vi impulsus.

PROJECTING, designatio.

PROJECTIVE force, vis impellens.

PROJECTION, **PROJECTURE**, projectura; prominentia, eminentia; procursus, excursus.

PROLEPSIS, præoccupatio, prænotio, prolepsis.

PROLETARIAN, proletarius, vilis.

PROLIFIC, fecundus.

PROLIX, longus, verborosus.

PROLIXLY, multis verbis, verbose.

PROLIXITY, verboritas; oratio longa; ambares.

PROLOCUTOR, prolocutor.

PROLOGUE, prologus; proœmium, præfatio. — *To make a prologue, proœmiari, præfari.*

PROLONG, protraho, produco, deduco; porrigo, extendo, prolatio. — *Whose business it is to prolong the war, quibus operæ est trahere bellum. — The affair was prolonged by our adversaries by divers evils, res ab adversariis nostris extracta est variis calumniis, Cic. — To prolong one's life, vitam producere or prorogare. — To prolong from day to day, diem ex die ducere, diem ex die prolatum. — Prolonged, protractus, etc., prolatum.*

PROLONGATION, **PROLONGING**, prolatio, dilatio.

PROMINENT, prominens, exstans, eminent.

PROMINENCE, prominentia, projectura.

PROMISCUOUS, promiscuus.

PROMISCUOUSLY, promiscue; sine discrimine.

PROMISE, s. promissum, pollicitum; promissio, pollicitatio; fides; sponsio. — *To pay money, stipulatio numaria. — To make large promises, aliquid magnifice or prolixè promittere; aliquid magnis pollicitationibus sollicitare. — To break promise, fidem violare or fallere. — To keep promise, fidem servare, præstare; promissis manere, stare, satisfacere. — To discharge a promise, promissum absolvere. — To fail in one's promises, promissis non stare, non manere. — A promise-breaker, fidei violator.*

To PROMISE, promitto, polliceor; annuo; dicto, Quint. ; fidem dare or astringere.

— *But, hark you, I promise you on this condition, verum heus in, lege hac tibi meam astrigere fidem, Ter. — To promise in marriage, despondeo. — The maid*

promised her dowry to him, dotem virgo desponderat illi. — He promised them

largely or dismissed them with large promises, ingentibus oneratis promissis dimisit. — To promise to sup with one, promittere ad aliquem, ad cenam. — To

promise fair, bene promittere. — To promise often, pollicitor. — To promise or assure one's self, sibi persuadere. — I

promised myself or hoped, sperabam. — To promise openly, profiteor; condico. — To promise for another, nomine alicujus promittere. — To promise conditionally, stipulor. — To promise mutually, compromitto. — To promise again, repromitto. — Promised, promissus, obligatus. — Having promised, pollicitus. — Promised in marriage, sponsatus, desponsatus. — To promise or vow, voveo.

PROMISOR, promissor, stipulator. — *in marriage, sponsor.*

PROMISING, s. promissio, pollicitatio.

PROMISING (hopeful) young man, adolescens de quo bene sperare licet.

PROMISSORY note, chirographi cautio.

PROMISSORILY, in modum promissi.

PROMONTORY, promontorium. — *About the rocks and promontories, apud scopulos et prominentes oras.*

PROMOTE, juvo, adjuvo; promoveo, proveho, eveho; effero. — *a design, consilio favere. — To promote one to honor, dignitatem augere, aliquid honoribus amplificare, ad honores promovere, ab obscuritate in claritatem vindicare. — To promote the arts, artes fovere. — a person's good, alicujus commodis servire. — Promoted, promotus, evectus, provectus, elatus, auctus. — To be promoted (advanced), cresco.*

PROMOTER, qui promovet. — *of strife, seditionis fax.*

PROMOTION (advancement), officium ampliandi: (honor), honor, dignitas; amplitudo.

— *To labor for promotion, honores ambire; honoribus velificari.*

PROMPT, promptus, expeditus, paratus.

— *Prompt payment, pecunia numerata.*

To PROMPT, suggero, subijcio, dicto. — *To prompt one to do a thing, ad aliquid agendum concitare, excitare, hortari, stimulare, sollicitare.*

PROMPTLY, expeditè, paratè.

PROMPTNESS, alacritas, facilitas.

PROMPTLY, expedite, promptè, paratè.

PROMULGATE, **PROMULGE**, promulgo, pronuntio.

PROMULGATION, promulgatio, pronuntiatio.

PROMULGATOR, **PROMULGER**, qui promulgat.

PROMULGATORY, pronuntiationis.

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PROMPTER, suator, monitor, hortator, sollicitator.

PROMPTING, hortatio; hortatus; sollicitatio: suggestio.

PROMPTITUDE, **PROMPTNESS**, alacritas, facilitas. — *Promptness to anger, iracundia.*

PROMPTLY, expedite, promptè, paratè.

PROMULGATE, **PROMULGE**, promulgo, pronuntio.

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dere. — *To make a property of one*, ex alteri in incommotis sua comparare commoda.

PROPRIETY. See *Propriety*.

PROPHET, vates; vaticinator and fatiloquus are poet. — *A false prophet*, vates falsus.

PROPHETESS, vates; mulier fatiloqua is poet.

PROPHETIC, fatidicus, præscius, vaticinus.

PROPHECY, vaticinium, augurium, oraculum; prædictum, prædictio; effata, pl.

To PROPHECY, vaticinor, divino; prædico, prænuntio; cano, præcino. — *Prophecy*, presagus, presagiens.

PROPHECYING, s. vaticinatio.

PROPINQUITY, propinquitas.

PROFITIOUS, propitius, benignus. — *To make propitious*, propitio.

PROFITIOUSLY, benigne.

PROFITOUSNESS, benignitas.

PROFITATE, propitio, placo, reconcilio.

PROFITATION, propitiatio, reconciliatio.

PROFITATOR, gratia reconciliator.

PROFITATORY, ad propitiationem pertiens; piacularis. — *sacrifice*, sacrificium piaculari; piaculum.

PROPORTION, proportio, ratio, comparatio. — *Every one in proportion to his ability*, quisque pro suis viribus. — *Music*, musical proportion, proportio harmonica. — *Good proportion of the limbs*, apta compositio membrorum. — *A due proportion*, partium congruentia or consensus; symmetria; convenientia. — *To bear a proportion to*, alicui rei respondere, aptum or consentaneum esse, accommodatum esse.

To PROPORTION, PROPORTIONATE, proportionis formâ uti; secundum proportionem distribuere; justâ ratione describere. — *To proportion a recompense according to a person's labor*, pro ratione laboris aliquem compensare; pro laboris ratione et modo alicui mercedem tribuere.

PROPORTIONED, PROPORTIONATE, æquus, justus, accommodatus, apte respondens or consentiens. — *Well proportioned*, concinnus. — *Ill proportioned*, inconcinnus, informis.

PROPORTIONABLE, PROPORTIONAL, secundum proportionem divisus or distributus; commodus.

PROPORTIONABLY, PROPORTIONALLY, secundum proportionem, pro ratâ parte. — *to*, pro.

PROPORTIONING, accommodatio.

PROPOSE (*proffer*), propono: (*resolve*), statuo, constituo; decerno. — *To propose to himself*, animo destinare, sibi proponere.

PROPOSER, qui aliquid proponit.

PROPOSITION, propositio, enuntiatum.

PROPOSITIONAL, in modum propositionis.

PROPOSAL, propositio, conditio proposita or oblata. — *Would you have me make a handsome proposal to you?* vin' tibi conditionem luculentam ferre me? *Plaut.*

PROPOUND, propono, in medium afferre or proferre. — *A thing propounded*, questio, argumentum deliberationis, problema.

PROPOUNDER, qui proponit.

PROPOUNDING, propositio.

PROPRIETOR, dominus; dominus justus.

PROPRIETY (*property*), proprietas, possessio legitima or propria. — *Propriety of speech*, sermo purus or emendatus: (*cleanness*), mundities verborum or orationis. — *Propriety in conduct*, honestas; modestia; decor, decorum; pudicitia.

PROROGUE, prorogo, differo.

PROROGUING, PROROGATION, prorogatio, dilatio.

PROSCRIBE, proscribo; relego.

PROSCRIPT, proscriptus; relegatus; exsul.

PROSCRIPTION, PROSCRIBING, proscriptio, relegatio: (*open sale*), venditio sub hasta.

PROSE, prosa oratio; oratio soluta. — *A prose poet*, carmen solutum. — *A prose writer*, prose orationis scriptor; scriptor. — *In prose*, prosâ oratione.

PROSAIC (*in prose*), solutus; or by prosa oratio.

PROSECUTE (*at law*), arcesso; reum facere or agere; cum aliquo judicio experiri. — *Never prosecute an innocent person for life*, ne quem unquam innocentem judicio capitis arcessas, Cic. — *Prosecuted*, in jus citatus or vocatus. — *The person prosecuted*, reus. — *To be prosecuted*, in jus duci. — *To follow up*, prosequor, persequor. — *To prosecute a design*, in consilio pergere. — *To prosecute a matter at large*, pluribus verbis de aliquâ re disserere.

PROSECUTING, PROSECUTION, at law, actio; lis. — *In the prosecution of these affairs*, his rebus peragendis.

PROSECUTOR, actor. — *No person now can doubt of it, who has voted a prison to the accused*, thanks to the prosecutor, and a reward to the judge, jam hoc nemini dubium est, qui reo custodiam, questori gratulationem, judici præmium, decrevit, Cic.

PROSELYTE, proselytus (*eccles.*).

To PROSELYTE, alios a patris sacris ad sua abducere; aliquem ad suas partes pertrahere.

PROSODY, ars metrica, prosodia.

PROSPECT (*view*), prospectus; despectus (*from above*). — *An open prospect*, liber prospectus oculorum. — *To have a prospect of*, prospicere or prospectare or despectare aliquem locum. — *There is a prospect of the capital*, conspectus est in capitulum. — *From this chamber there is a prospect of the sea*, hoc cubiculum prospicit mare or præbet prospectum ad mare. — *So large a prospect is presented to our view*, that we can scarcely discover its bounds, immensa panditur planities, ut subiectos campos terminare oculis haud facile queas, Liv. — *To (hope)*, spes: (*design*, *view*), consilium. — *Some*, specula. — *They had a prospect of recovering Sardinia*, Sardinia recipiendæ spes fuit. — *He had a prospect of that long before*, hunc sibi finem jamdiu proposuerat. — *Our circumstances at present are bad*, our prospect much worse, mala res, spes multo asperior, Sall. — *To give one a good or bad prospect of the success of an affair*, spem jucundam or asperiorum alicujus rei præbere. — *To A prospect or viewing*, inspectio; despectatio, Varr.

PROSPECTIVE, providus. — *To A prospective glass*, telescopium.

PROSPER (*be prosperous*), floreo, valeo; fortunâ prosperâ or secundis rebus uti: (*make to prosper*), secundo, heo, fortunò, prospero; felicem reddere, felices successus dare.

PROSPEROUS, prosperus, faustus, secundus, florens, felix.

PROSPEROUSNESS, PROSPERITY, prosperitas, felicitas; felix rerum exitus; res secundæ or prosperæ. — *To have greater prosperity than wisdom*, feliciorum quam prudentiorum esse.

PROSPEROUSLY, prospere, feliciter, fortunatè, bene, beate, auspiciatè; secundis avibus, adjuvantibus superis, favente numine, prospero eventu, felici exitu. — *Not prosperously*, improspere, infelicitè, male, haud auspiciatè.

PROSTITUTE, v. prostituo.

PROSTITUTE, s. meretrix, scortum, prostibulum.

PROSTITUTION, stuprum, stupra; stupri consuetudo; res venereæ.

PROSTRATE, stratus, prostratus, pro-
jectus.

To PROSTRATE, prosterno. — *To prostrate one's self or fall down before*, procido, accido; se ad pedes alicujus prosternere, ad alicujus pedes supplicem se abicere or dejicere; more supplicantis procumbere or ad pedes provolvi.

PROSTRATING, PROSTRATION, by a circumlocution with the verbs.

PROTATIC, in fabulis ad protasin pertinentens.

PROTECT, tego, protego, defendo; tucor, salvum præstare; arcere periculis. — *Protecting*, *Protective*, protegens, defendens.

PROTECTION, tutela, tutamen, tutamentum, presidium; auxilium. — *To take into protection*, in clientelam, fidem or tutelam aliquem recipere.

PROTECTOR, patronus, defensor, tutor, conservator.

PROTEST, v. testor, contestor, obtestor sanctissime affirmare; contestando denuntiare; interpositâ contestatione declarare: (*a bill of exchange*), syngrapham non recipere. — *To protest against*, intercedo; interpositâ contestatione alicui rei adversari. — *Protested*, diserte affirmatus; contestatione interpositâ declaratus.

PROTEST, s. denuntiatio contestata; syngraphæ rejectio.

PROTESTANT, s. *and adj.* a lege pontificia Romani plane abhorrens.

PROTESTANTISM, say protestantismus.

PROTESTATION, affirmatio sollemnis; contestando denuntiatio facta; contestatione interpositâ denuntiatio. — *A protestation against*, intercessio. — *To make protestation*, sollemniter or diserte verbis affirmare.

PROTESTER, qui protestando aliquid denuntiat.

PROTHONOTARY, scriba primus.

PROTOTYPE, exemplum (primum).

PROTRACT, protraho, produco; duco (*poet.*); differo, profero, procrastino, comperindio.

PROTRACTER (*delayer*), cunctator, dilator: (*instrument*), instrumentum mathematicum ad angulos metiendos.

PROTRACTING, PROTRACTION, dilatio; prolatio, productio, procrastinatio, comperindatio.

PROTRACTIVE, protrahens; protrahendi vim habens.

PROTRUDE (*thrust forward*), protrudo.

PROTRUSION, actus protrudendi.

PROTUBERANT, tumidus, turgidus, in flatus, tumens. — *Somewhat protuberant*, turgidulus.

PROTUBERANCE, tuber; tumor inflatus.

PROUD, superbus, fastosus, gloriosus, insolens, arrogans; superbiâ inflatus, elatus, sublatus, tumens: (*splendid*), magnificus, splendidus. — *Somewhat proud*, Proudish, gloriosior, superbior; superbiâ feroxulus. — *You are somewhat purse-proud*, superbiorum te pecunia facit. — *To make proud*, aliquem superbum facere, alicui spiritus afferre, (*of things*). — *That affair made him pretty proud*, ea res attulit ei spiritus or illius animos exultit. — *Making one proud*, superbificus (*poet.*). — *To be proud*, sublatus esse animi, magnos gerere spiritus, inani superbiâ tumere. — *of a thing*, aliquâ re superbire; aliqua re inflatum esse or tumere or elatum esse; aliquid ostentare or venditare. — *To become proud*, magnos spiritus or magnam arrogantiam sibi sumere. — *Proud speaking*, superbiloquentia. — *To become intolerably proud*, haud tolerandam sibi sumere arrogantiam. — *To Proud flesh*, caro putris or emortua.

PROUDLY, superbe, arroganter, insolenter, gloriose, jactanter. — *Somewhat proudly*, subarroganter. — *To carry one's self proudly*, insolenter se gerere.

PROVE (*make good*), probò, comprobo, confirmo, rationibus affirmare; arguo, duco. — *I will prove it by good witnesses* ego testimoniiis palam faciam. — *This proves the matter*, ita se habere vel inde probatur. — *To prove by examples*, allatis exemplis probare; exempla ad aliquid probandum afferre. — *To prove a thing true*, probò, evinco: (*false*), refello, coarguo. — *It is proved*, or *we may conclude*, conficitur. — *To prove (try)*, experior, periclitor; experimentum capere; periculum facere. — *To (happen)*, accido: (*become*), fio, evado. — *Did I not say it would prove so?* dixi' hoc fore? — *Thus does that prove true which I said at first*, ita fit verum istud, quod initio dixi. — *He proved to be a perfect Epicurean*, is perfectus Epicureus evaserat. — *Do we wonder that dreams sometimes prove true?* miramur, aliquando id, quod somniavimus, evadere?

PROVABLE, probabilis, quod probari potest. — *Not provable*, improbabilis.

PROVEDITOR, rerum procurator.

PROVENDER, pabulum. — *This country yields very little provender for horses*, hæc terra pabuli tenuitatem equis procreat. — *The providing of provender*, pabulatio. — *Of provender*, pabularis, pabulatorius.

PROVERB, proverbium; dictum; ver-

bum.—*According to the old proverb, ut verus est verbum.*—*A common proverb, usu tritum proverbium, proverbium omnium ore jactatum, vetus laudatumque proverbium.*—*According to the common proverb, quod communi proverbio dici solet; veteri proverbio.*—*The common proverb is very true, verum illud verbum est, quod vulgo dici solet.*—*It is an ancient proverb, that all things are common among friends, vetus verbum hoc quidem est, communia esse amicorum inter se omnia.*—*To make an old proverb true, verum proverbium facere, Sen. Apocol.*—*It is become a proverb, in proverbium cessit or abiit; vulgo dicitur, tritum est.*

PROVERBIAL, proverbii loco celebratus (e. g. versus); quod proverbii locum obtinet, quod in proverbium venit.

PROVERBially, proverbii loco; ut est in proverbio.

PROVIDE (*get or procure*), paro, comparo, preparo, apparo.—*He provided him against all chances, ad omnes casus subsidia comparabat.*—*To provide with all things, omnibus rebus instruere.*—*Who are providing a place of retirement for your old age, qui sedem senectutis vestrae prospiciunt, Liv.*—*To provide for hereafter, in longitudinem consulere.*—*To provide beforehand or guard against, praeveo.*—*The law has provided, lege cautum est.*—*To provide for, provideo, prospicio, consulo.*—*I will provide as well as I can, omnia mea curā, operā, diligentia providebo.*—*You must provide for them, iis consulendum est.*—*To provide or furnish with necessities, res necessarias parare, comparare, suppeditare.*—*He provided all things necessary for him, ei omnia adjumenta subministravit, omnium rerum abundantiam et copiam suppeditavit.*—*Provided or furnished, subministratus, suppeditatus: (furnished with), instructus, accinctus, munitus.*—*with all necessities, omnibus rebus ornatus atque instructus, Cic.*—*Not provided, imparatus.*—*It is provided, comparatum est.*—*To provide or appoint by will, testamento cavere.*

PROVIDED that, &c., eā conditione or eā lege, ut, &c.

PROVIDENCE, providentia; prudentia; cautio.—*¶ The providence of God, or divine providence, providentia divina; mens divina; sometimes by Deus.*

PROVIDENT, providus; cautus; consideratus; circumspectus; prudens; diligens.—*A provident person, frugalis; frugi.*

PROVIDENTIAL, ad providentiam divinam pertinens; also by genit. Dei.

PROVIDENTIALLY, divinā providentiā accidens.

PROVIDENTLY, caute, provide, providenter.

PROVIDER, provisor.—*cf corn, frumentarius.*—*of wood, lignator.*—*of victuals, obsonator; annona praefectus or praepositus.*—*of fodder or provender, pabulator.*

PROVIDING, s. praeparatio, procuratio.—*A providing of fodder, pabulatio.*

PROVISION (*necessaries for life*), pennis, comineatus, cibus, alimentum, victus, cibatus, cibaria; annona.—*Provision for a day, diarium.*—*for a journey, viaticum.*—*for war, armorum et cibarium in rem bellicam apparatus.*—*To lay in provision, cibum reponere, comineatus condere.*—*Sleuder provision, victus parabilis or facilis; modicus or exiguis apparatus.*—*To lay up provision, penus recondere.*—*To cut off an army from provisions, comineatus exercitum intercludere, Cæs.*—*To make provision for the belly, cibaria apparare, comparare, praeparare; comineatum seponere, congerere, coacervare.*—*¶ (preparation), apparatus, apparatus, paratus, comparatio, praeparatio: (caution), cautio. See also Proviso.*—*To make provision or provide against, caveo, prospicio.*—*The law has made provision, lege cautum est.*

PROVISIONAL, pro statu or conditione rerum paratus, ad cautelam adhibitus.

PROVISIONALLY, per modum cautionis.

PROVISO, conditio; exceptio, adjunctio.—*With a proviso, sub conditione.*—*He was recolled with this proviso, that he*

should never meddle with any affairs of state, revocatus est sub conditione, ne quam partem curamve reipublicae attingeret, Suet.

PROVINCE, regio; provincia (a subjected province; of such a province, provincialis).—*Province by province, provinciatim.*—*The United Provinces, Provinciae Foederatae, Belgium Unitum.*—*¶ (office or employment), munus, provincia, negotium.*—*That is not my province, ista res ad me non pertinet.*

PROVINCIAL, adj. provincialis; or by regionis interioris.

PROVINCIAL, subst. incola regionis interioris; provincialis.—*¶ A provincial of a religious order, provinciae praepositus.*

PROVISION, PROVISIO, &c. See under Provide.

PROVOKE (*bring on, induce, excite*), moveo, commoveo, excito; concito; stimulo, exstimulo; incito; instigo: (to anger), aliquem irritare, in iram concitare, allicujus iram concitare.—*Choler provokes vomiting, vomitum movet bilis.*—*To provoke an appetite (of meats), appetentiam cibi facere, praestare, invitare.*—*Wine provokes the appetite, cibi appetentia invitatur vino.*—*To provoke an appetite by walking, famem ambulando obsonare.*—*To provoke stool or urine, alvum or urinam ciere; urinam citare, Cels.*—*sweat, sudorem elicere.*—*To be provoked (angry), iratum esse.*—*Provoked, iratus, ira accensus or incensus.*—*A mind provoked, animus irritatus, percitus.*—*To be provoked with one, iratum or iratum et offensum esse alicui.*—*¶ (allure), allicio, illicio, pellicio; allecto, invito.*—*These baits provoke a thief, sollicitant hac toremmata furem.*

PROVOCATION (*offence, injury*), offensio; injuria, contumelia.

PROVOCATIVE, s. irritamentum, incitamentum; stimulus; illecebra, lenocinium, (allurement).

PROVOKER, stimulator; concitator, impulsor, irritator, Sen.

PROVOKING, ndj. molestus; ingratus.

PROVOKING, s. irritatio, instigatio, incitatio, stimulatio.

PROVOKINGLY, ita ut stomachus moveatur.

PROVOST, praepositus, praefectus, quæstor.—*A provost marshal, rerum capitalium quæstor bellicus, rerum castrensiu tribunus capitalis.*

PROVOSTSHIP, praefectura, quæstura; tribun capitalis munus.

PROW of a ship, prora.—*The prow-mast, malus exterior.*

PROWESS, virtus, fortitudo, vis.

PROWL, praedari; surripere.

PROWLER, praedator.

PROXIMATE, proximus.

PROXIMATELY, proxime; sine intervallo.

PROXIMITY, proximitas.

PROXY, vicarius.—*To do a thing by proxy, per alium or vicarium aliquid agere.*

PRUDE, femina modestiam nimis or falso affectans.

PRUDISH, molestus, putidus, affectatus, ineptus.

PRUDENT, prudens, sapiens, circumspectus; diligens, parcus.

PRUDENCE, prudentia, sapientia; diligentia, parsimonia.

PRUDENTLY, prudenter, considerate, recte, sapienter; cum prudentiā, adhibito prudentiæ modo; provide.

PRUDENTIAL, ad prudentiam pertinens.

PRUNE, s. prunum.—*A Damascene, prunum Damascenum; pruna brabyla, pl.*—*A dried, prunum passum or rugosum.*

PRUNE, v. puto, amputo; tondeo; resecō: fig. resecō, circumcidō, amputo, coarceo.—*To prune a vine, vitem putare, amputare.*—*¶ To prune (as birds do), plumas concinnare.*

PRUNER, putator, frondator, arborator.

PRUNING, putatio, amputatio, frondatio.—*A pruning-knife, falx.*

PRURIENT (*itching*), pruriens.

PRY into, observo, exploro, scrutor, rimor, speculor, investigo; accurate inspicere.—*other men's actions, curiosius aliena perscrutari.*—*Prying eyes, oculi emissitii.*

PRYER into, speculator, investigator. PRYING into, intuitus propior or penitior.

PSALM, psalmus; hymnus.

PSALMIST, psalmographus; psalmista.—*To sing psalms, psalmos canere.*—*A psalm-book, psalterium.*

PSALMODY (*singing of psalms*), psalmodium cantio, psalmodia.

PSALTER, psalterium.

PSALTERY, psalterium.

PUBERTY, pubertas.

PUBESCENT, pubescens.

PUBLIC (*common*), publicus, communis, vulgaris: (*known*), notus, cognitus, divulgatus:—(*used absol.*), homines; populus; vulgus.—*In public, palam, pro palam; coram omnibus; in publico; in luce atque oculis hominum.*—*To appear in public (in public places), in publicum prodire.*—*Neither was he a great man only in public, and in view of the citizens, but within and at home also a still more excellent person, nec vero ille in luce modo, atque in oculis civium magnus, sed intus domique praestantior, Cic.*—*He dares not to appear in public, in publico esse non audet.*—*To appear in public (be published), edi, in vulgus emit; exire.*—*To speak in public, apud populum dicere or verba facere.*—*A public house, popina, caupona.*—*At the public charge, de publico, publicis sumptibus; publice.*—*For the public good, ad commune or publicum bonum.*—*The public weal, reipublice salus.*

PUBLICITY (*of a place*), celebritas.

PUBLICLY (*in public*), publice, palam, aperte.

To PUBLISH (*make public*), vulgo, divulgo, publico, pronulgo, pronuntio; diffamo, Tac.; dissemino; elimino; in vulgus indicare; celebrare.—*An edict was published at Amphipolis, in the name of Pompey, erat edictum Pompeii nomine Amphipoli propositum, Cæs.*—*To publish a book, librum edere or emittere.*—*To be published (as a book), exire.*—*Not published, ineditus.*

PUBLISHER, editor, vulgator; buccinator.

PUBLISHING, PUBLICATION, publicatio, promulgatio, editio, divulgatio: (*book*), liber.

PUBLICAN (*tax-farmer*), publicanus: (*victualler*), caupo.

PUCKER, v. corrugo:—s. ruga.

PUDDER, tumultus, strepitus; turba.—*To make a pudder, tumultum suscitare, pulverem excitare; magno conatu nihil agere; turbas ciere.*

PUDDING, globus ex farinā, etc. factus: (*sausage*), farcimen.—*A pudding in the belly of any creature, falciscus venter, ventriculus fartus.*—*A plum-pudding, globus uvis Corinthiacis refertus.*—*A suet-pudding, globus sebo refertus.*—*A hasty-pudding, flos farinæ coctus, massula.*—*A bag-pudding, massula farinae in sacculo cocta.*—*In pudding-time, in ipso temporis articulo; opportune, commode.*—*A pudding-maker, fartor, butularius.*

PUDDLE, stagnum; lacuna.—*A hog-puddle, volutabrum.*

PUDDOCK, septum non ita magnum.

PUERILE, puerilis. See Childish.

PUERILITY, puerilitas.

PUFF (*mushroom*), fungus.—*¶ A puff of wind, impetus venti; flatus; crepitus (as in smoking).*—*¶ (for want of breath), anhelitus.*—*¶ A puff for spreading powder, instrumentum ad pulverem odoratum capillo inspergendum.*

To PUFF, flo; crepitum dare.—*To puff the fire, ignem sufflare.*—*To puff and blow, anhelio; anhelitum ducere; ægre spiritum ducere, captare, recipere, reddere.*—*after running, ex cursu anhelare; a cursu anhelitum ducere or vehementer et incitate spirare; ex defatigatione cursu incitatum et gravem halitum ducere.*—*To puff out, efflo.*—*To puff or blow away, difflo.*—*To puff or make a puff at a thing, aliquid contemnere, spernere, flocci or nihili facere.*—*To puff up, inflo, tumefacio, sufflo.*—*To be puffed up, tumeo, intumesco.*—*Puffed up, inflatus, tumefactus, sufflatus.*—*Men, when puffed up with good fortune, forget even their own nature, homines, cum se permisere fortunæ etiam*

naturam dediscunt, Curt. — Puffed up with pride, superbia elatus or tumens. — Puffing, anhelus, anhelans, anhelitum ducens.

PUFFING at, s. sufflatio. — A puffing up, inflatio. — A puffing for want of breath, anhelitus.

PUFFINGLY, cum anhelitu.

PUFFY, tumens, inflatus.

PUFFIN apple, malum pulmoneum.

PUG, simia, simius, cercopithecus.

PUGIL, interj. vah, apage.

PUISSANT, potens, pollens, validus; arripotens, bellipotens, (poet.). — Very puissant, prapotens. — To be puissant, polleo, valeo.

PUISSANCE, potentia, potestas, vis, virtus.

PUISSANTLY, potenter, fortiter, valide.

PUKE, PUKING, vomitus: (emetic), vomitorium, pulvis vomitorius.

To PUKE, vomo, vomito.

PULE (whine), vagio, obvagio: (as young birds do), pipio.

PULL, vello, vellico. — To pull asunder, divello. — at, pervello (e. g. aurem). — away, avello, revello, abrumo; detraho. — back (draw back), retraho: (hinder), impedio. — A pull back or hindrance, impedimentum, mora. — To pull by the coat, as a dog does, vestem alicujus mordicus arripere. — To pull down, diruo, subruo; destruo, demolior. — one's pride or spirit, superbiam alicujus comprimere or refrenare. — To pull one down a peg lower, de tribu movere; capite deminuere. — To pull by force, rapio. — To pull away by force, abripio, eripio. — To pull (fruit or flowers), carpo, decerpo. — To pull in, retraho, contrahio. — He pulled in his neck, collum contraxit. — To pull in one's horns, retractare; menum in pulvinarium subducere; palinodiam canere. — To pull in the reins, habenas premere. — To pull off, detraho, exno. — bark, decortico, deglubo. — feathers, avi pennas evellere. — hair, pilos alicui evellere; glabrum facere. — To pull mischief on one's own pate, malum ultro attrahere; malum suo capiti suere. — To pull out, extraho, evello; eruo. — the eyes, oculos effodere. — the entrails, exentero. — the teeth, dentes evellere; edento. — the tongue, linguam evellere. — To pull to pieces, distraho, discerpo. — To pull to, attraho. — To pull together, contrahio, convello. — To pull up, evello, extraho. — that which was set, explanto, Cul. — weeds, herbas inutiles exstirpare. — Pulled up, evulsus, revulsus, exstirpat. — To pull up their hearts or spirits, animos erigere, excitare, revocare; bono animo esse.

PULL, s. nisus.

PULLER away or up, avulsor. — A puller down, qui dejicit or deturbat.

PULLING, nisus; vellicatio. — away, avulsio. — out, evulsio. — together, convulsio. — up by the roots, exstirpatio.

PULLET, pullastra, Varr.

PULLEY (wheel through which a rope runs), orbiculus; (a machine worked by pulleys), trochlea. — The pulley in the top of a ship, carchesium. — The cord of a pulley, ductorius finis.

PULLULATE, pullulo, pullulasco.

PULMONARY, adj. by genit. pulmonum or -is.

PULMONARY, s. pulmonaria officinalis (L.).

PULP, caro; pulpa.

PULPY, carnosus, mollis.

PULPIT, suggestus sacer; suggestum sacerum; in connection also suggestus, -um.

PULSE, puls, legumen. — The pulse of the arteries, arteriarum or venarum pulsus; arteriæ or venæ. — The pulse goes fast, pulsus arteriæ est citatus. — naturally, venæ naturaliter sunt ordinatæ. — To feel one's pulse (prop.), alicquem or alicujus manum tangere; alicujus venas tentare; (improp.), animum or sententiam alicujus tentare; animi sensa explorare.

PULSATION, pulsus.

PULVERIZE, in pulverem redigere.

PUMICE-STONE, pumex, lapis bibulus. — To smooth with a pumice-stone, pumice polire.

PUMP, s. antia. — To work at the pump of a ship, sentinam exhaurire, Cic. —

¶ Pumps (a sort of light shoes), calceorum genus levius.

To PUMP (antia) exhaurire; aqua haurire. — To pump one, alicujus animum or voluntatem solleter perscrutari; consilium alicujus callide excipari. — They pumped out all things, odorabantur omnia. — I said that only to pump him, istud solummodo dixi, ut illum experirer, or ejus animum explorandi gratia.

PUMPKIN, pepo.

PUN, ammonitio (as a rhetorical figure); lusum verborum, allusio jocularis.

To PUN, verborum sono ludere; argutor.

PUNSTER, jocosus; qui verborum sono ludit.

PUNCH, v. terebro, perforo. — To punch with one's elbow, cubito fodere or fodicare.

PUNCH, s. terebra. — shoemaker's, terebra cavata. — ¶ (harlequin), mæcus.

PUNCHEON of wine, vas vinarium 21 amphoras continens.

PUNCTILIO, res nihili, inutilis, frivola; nugæ, pl.; molesta urbanitas.

PUNCTILIOUS (scrupulous), religiosus: (ceremonious), nimis officiosus or urbanus. — To be punctilious, de rebus vilissimis altercari, litigare, certare, contendere.

PUNCTUAL, accuratus, accurate quæque suo tempore exsequens.

PUNCTUALITY, accurata temporis or aliarum rerum observatio.

PUNCTUALLY, ad tempus; (diligenter) ad diem; diligenter.

PUNCTUATION, interpunctio.

PUNCTURE, punctura; foramen.

PUNGENT, acer, pungens, aculeatus.

PUNGENCY, acrimonia.

PUNISH, punio, castigo; animadvertere in; pœnâ alicquem afficere, pœnas ab aliquo sumere. — To punish with death, morte mulcare, ultimo supplicio afficere; capitali pœnâ afficere, Suet., capitali animadversione punire, Id. — To punish a person by martial law, more militari in alicquem animadvertere, Liv. — To be punished, plecti; pœnas dare, luere, persolvere, pendere. — by one (suffer punishment at his hand), alicui pœnas dare.

PUNISHABLE, pœnâ or supplicio dignus; animadvertendum.

PUNISHER, punitor, castigatior, ultor, vindex.

PUNISHING, punitio, castigatio; animadversio. — by fining, mulctatio.

PUNISHMENT, pœna; mulcta; supplicium. — To suffer punishment, pœnam pendere, expendere, solvere, persolvere, dare, luere, ferre; supplicium dare, solvere, pendere, luere. — To bring one to an exemplary punishment, extrema in alicquem statuere. — To free one from punishment, alicquem pœnâ exsolvere, Tac. — To suffer capital punishment, morte pœnas dare, Sall. — Lack of punishment, impunitas. — Without punishment, impune.

PUNK, lena, vilis meretricula.

PUNY, parvus, exiguus. — A puny (pauise) judge, iudex inferior.

PUP. See Puppy.

PUPIL (card), pupillus, pupilla. — Belonging to such a pupil, pupillaris. — ¶ (scholar), discipulus, discipula. — ¶ The pupil or apple of the eye, oculi pupilla.

PUPPET, simulacrum ligneum, quod nervis movetur et agitur; νερόσπαστρον. — Puppet-show, spectaculum τῶν νερόσπαστρον, or simulacrorum quæ, etc. — Puppet-man, qui in ligneolis hominum figuris gestus movet.

PUPPY (dog), catulus, catellus. — A little puppy to play with, catellus Melitæns.

¶ A puppy or silly person, stultus, fatuus, insulsus, ineptus.

To PUP, catulos edere or parere.

PURBLIND, myops; lusciosis.

PURCHASE (buy), emo; cœmo; pecuniâ or pretio aliquid comparare. — To purchase a thing for a valuable consideration, pretio satis æquo aliquid comparare. — To purchase the good will of the soldiers, voluntates militum largitione redimere, Cas. — ¶ (acquire, get), acquiro; paro, comparo. — Purchased, partus, etc. — ¶ See Buy.

PURCHASE, PURCHASING, emptio; res emptâ.

PURCHASABLE, quod pretio comparari potest.

PURCHASER, emptor.

PURE (clean), purus, mundus: (clear) clarus, limpidus: (chaste), castus, pudicus: (mere), purus putus, merus: (incorrupt), incorruptus, immaculatus, integer: (unmixed), merus, meraceus, sincerus: — A pure air, aer purus et tenuis. — To make pure, purifico, lustrô. — A pure rascal, purus putus nebulosus. — ¶ See Clean, Clear.

PURELY, pure, incorrupte, caste, integre: (holly), prorsus, plane. — You look purely, optima te valetudine frui vultus indicat. — I slept purely, alte dormivi. — I came off purely, pulchre et probe descessi. — Purely good, optimus.

PURENESS, sinceritas; sanctitas, integritas.

PURIFY, purgo, purum facere; ablui; lustrô; expio; februo. — To purify metals, metalla purgare. — To purify from dregs, defæco, purum facere.

PURIFICATION, purgatio; expiatio; lustratio.

PURIFIER, qui purgat.

PURITY, puritas, castitas; munditia; candor. — of language, pura oratio, purus sermo, emendata locutio. — of the Latin tongue, incorrupta Latini sermonis integritas.

PURITAN, qui puriorem religionem profitebatur.

PURITANICAL, ad eos, qui puriorem religionem præ se ferunt, pertinens; simulatus, fictus.

PURPLE, v. aureo filo intextere.

PURPLE, s. limbus aureo filo intextus.

PURGE, v. purgo, repurgo. — To purge out, expurgo. — To purge by sacrifice, expio, lustrô. — To purge the body, alvum ciere, purgare. — To purge liquid things, eliquo. — To purge bad humors, humores noxios purgatione discutere, expellere, extrahere, evacuaré. — To purge one's self of a fault, crimen diluere, a se depellere or amovere. — That may be purged or expiated, piabilis.

PURGE, s. medicamentum catharticum, detractio. — To give one a purge, alicui medicamentum catharticum dare. — To take a purge, potionem medicamentum haurire, medicamentum catharticum sumere.

PURGATORY, purgatorium (eccl.).

PURGER, qui purgat.

PURGING, PURGATIVE, adj. catharticus (of medicines).

PURGING, s. purgatio, expurgatio. — by sacrifice, expiatio, lustratio. — Belonging to purging by sacrifice, piacularis.

¶ The purging of the sea, maris ejectamentum.

PURLIEU, locus e severis saltuum legibus exemptus.

PURL, v. murmuro, leniter sonare, susurro.

PURLOIN, subduco, suppiilo, surripio, suffuror, clam expilare or subtrahere. — He purloined the money and ran away, is aversa pecuniâ aufugit.

PURLOINER, fur; expilator clandestinus; aversor.

PURLOINING, compilatio clandestina.

PURPLE, purpura. — Of purple, Purple, adj. purpureus. — Purple color, murex, ostrum, conchylum, color purpureus. — Purple violet, violacea purpura. — Purple-royal, ostrinus, Tyrians. — To make purple, purpuro. — Clothed in purple, purpuratus, purpurâ fulgens. — To grow of a purple color, purpurasco. — ¶ The purples, febris purpurea.

PURPORT, significatio, sententia, vis; notio.

To PURPORT, significo; volo; valeo.

PURPOSE, s. propositum; consilium; institutum; sententia; destinatio. — A full purpose, statutum, decretum. — I had a purpose to meet you, mihi erat in animo te convenire. — To spend money words to persuade you is not my purpose, pluribus te hortari non est sententia. — I will speak a word or two of my purpose, pauca de instituto meo dicam. — That was his purpose, id voluit. — To alter one's purpose, sententiam or consilium mutare. — To draw from his purpose, a sententiâ deducere. — To the purpose, adj. appositus, congruus: — adv. apposite, apte, commodè. — Nothing to the

purpose, absurdus, impertinens, nihil ad rem. — *To speak to the purpose*, ad reindicere. — *Foreign to the purpose*, a proposito alienus. — *Nnt so directly to the purpose*, minus apposite. — *Beside the purpose*, a proposito alienus, ab re, prater propositum. — *Of set purpose*, *On purpose*, consulto; de industria, dedita operâ; composito. — *Not of set purpose*, temere, inconsulto. — *To n good purpose*, bono consilio. — *A person for his purpose*, idoneus qui exsequatur sua consilia. — *It is much to the purpose*, multum refert. — *He thought it would be to good purpose*, magno sibi usui fore arbitrabatur. — *To punish to some purpose*, graves pœnas ab aliquo sumere. — *To the same purpose*, in eandem sententiam; eo, ideo. — *When he had spoken many things to the same purpose*, in eam sententiam cum multa dixisset. — *Of which you wrote before to the same purpose*, de quo tu antea scripseras eodem exemplo. — *To another purpose*, alio, aliorum. — *To what purpose?* quo? quorsum? — *To what purpose is all this?* quorsum hæc dicis? — *To what purpose is it?* quid valet? quid refert? — *To that purpose*, eo, ideo. — *A scout was sent for that purpose*, missus fuit in id speculator. — *To no purpose*, frustra, incassum, nequicquam. — *It is to no purpose*, nihil refert. — *It is to no purpose to name them*, hos nihil attinet nominare. — *What is it bat to take pains to no purpose?* quid aliud est, quam actum agere? — *All is to no purpose*, nihil agis. — *I tarry here to no purpose*, inane otiosus hic.

TO PURPOSE, sibi proponere; cogito; in animo habere; destino; statuo; constituo. — *I purpose to do so*, constitutum est ita facere. — *His father purposed to disinherit him*, pater hunc exheredare in animo habebat.

PURPOSELY, cogitato, consulto; de or ex industria, datâ or deditâ operâ; eo, ideo.

PURPOSING (*designing*), designatio.

PURR, say fremo.

PURSE, sacculus, marsupium, crumena; loculi, arca, (*money-box*); res familiaris (*property*). — *To have neocer n penny in one's purse*, argentariâ inopiâ laborare. — *To empty one's purse*, marsupium exinanire. — *To put money into one's purse*, numos in sacculum or crumenam demittere. — *A purse well filled*, bene numatum marsupium. — *A purse-bearer*, præbitor argentarius. — *A cut-purse*, sector zonarius. — *Purse-proud*, prædivitiis elatus. — *A net-purse*, funda, marsupium reticulatum.

PURSER, custos pecuniarum.

PURSLAIN, portulaca. — *Garden-purslain*, portulaca sativa. — *Sea-purslain*, portulaca marina.

PURSUE, v. persequor, prosequor. — *diligently*, insequor. — *To pursue close or hard*, aliquis vestigia premere, vestigiis alienjus adhærere. — *Night and the plunder of the camp hindered the enemy from pursuing their victory*, nox atque præda castrorum hostes, quo minus victoriâ uterentur, remota sunt. *Sall.* — *To pursue a design*, in proposito persistere. — *Pursued*, insectatus, quod quis persequitur.

PURSUALE, quod quis prosequi possit.

PURSUANCE. — *In pursuance of*, aliquid persequendo. — *In pursuance of his orders*, ejus mandata exsequendo.

PURSUANT to, congruenter ad, secundum, juxta tenorem.

PURSUER, insequens, instans.

PURSING, **PURSUIT**, consecratio, persecutio; certamen; accessus. — *Lucullus overtakes him in the pursuit*, recedentem Lucullus assequitur. *Flor.* — *To be in the pursuit of n thing*, rem studiose persequi; alienjus rei cupiditate ardere or flagrare. — *By Pursuit*, ambitiose; ambitu.

PURSUIVANT, apparitor, lictor, viator, accensus. (See the Lex.) — *A pursuivront at arms*, caduceatoris or fetialis assecla.

PURSY (*fat*), obesus: (*short-winded*), spiritus angustioris; suspiciosus, anhelans.

PURSNES, obesitas; angustia spiritus. — *To grow or become pursy*, pinguesco.

PURULENT, purulentus; pure plenus.

PURULENCY, puris abundantia.

PURVEY (*for provisions*), obsonor; rebus necessariis providere. — *for wood*, lignor. — *for corn*, frumentor.

PURVEYANCE, **PURVEYING of provisions**, cibarium emptio.

PERVEYOR, annonæ curator or dispensator; frumentator; coactor.

PUSII, o. pello, impello; trudo; fodio. — *To push as an army does in the midst of a fight*, acius instare, *Cæs.* — *To push back*, repello. — *To push one forward or encourage to*, impello, instigo, stimulo, extimulo. — *To push forward or make haste*, festifio, accelero. — *To push a thing forward (go on with it)*, facere aliquid pergo; alieni rei instare; in re perseverare; aliquid non intermittere.

PUSH (*thrust*), s. impulsus, impetus. — *It is come to the last push*, ad triarios ventum est. — *Reserving that resolution to the last push*, hoc reservato ad extremum consilio. — *At one push*, uno ictu or conatu. — *To make one push for all*, semel in perpetuum decernere. — *To make a push at or attempt to do a thing*, aliquid moliri or tentare. — *He made several pushes at it*, sæpe conatus est. — *I will have another push for it*, iterum tentabo.

PUSHER forward, impulsor, stimulator, auctor.

PUSHING back, repulsus. — *A pushing on*, impulsio, stimulatio.

PUSILLANIMOUS, timidus, ignavus, homo pusilli animi.

PUSILLANIMITY, timiditas, ignavia.

PUSS, felis.

PUSTULE, pustula, pusula.

PUSTULOUS, pustulosus.

PUT, pono; loco, colloco; statuo. — *To put again*, repono. — *against*, oppono, objicio. — *apart or aside*, sepono, repono. — *To put away (remooc)*, amoveo; depello: (*lay down*), depono. — *a son*, filium abdicare. — *a wife*, uxorem repudiare or dimittere; repadium uxori mittere. — *To put (send) away*, ahlego, demando. — *To put back*, depello, repello; rejicio. — *before*, propono; præpono; appono (*of food*); (*prefer*), antepono. — *between*, interpono, interjicio. — *To put by or aside*, sepono, recondo: (*give over*), intermitto, omitto: (*frustrate*), frustror, eludo. — *I will put by all thy shifts*, omnia tibi subterfugia præcludam. — *To put by a pass or thrust*, ictum deflectere or depellere. — *To put a case to one*, causam alieni exponere. — *To put the case, fingo, puto.* — *Put the case it be so*, finge ita esse. — *Put the case he be beaten*, pone or puta eum esse victum; esto ut vincatur. — *Put the case you were in my stead*, tu si hic sis. — *Put the case it be not so*, ne sit, sane. — *To put (cast) down*, dejicio. — *To put down a licensed person*, auctoritatem alieni abrogare. — *To put down in writing*, literis mandare. — *To put an end to*, finem alieni rei imponere; ad exitum perducere. — *Death puts an end to miseries*, miseriam finis in morte; mors requies ærumnarum. — *To put forth*, exsero, emitto; edo. — *one's hand*, manum porrigere. — *one's strength*, vires exercere, summâ ope niti. — *a book*, librum edere, foras emittere. — *leaves*, frondeo, frondesco. — *To put forward (mooc forward)*, promoveo: (*stir up*), concito, excito, incito: (*promote*), see *Præfer*. — *To put from one*, propello, depello; amoveo, submoveo. — *To put it to a hazard*, periculo exponere or objicere. — *It puts me in great hope*, spem mihi summam affert. — *To put in*, immitto, indo. — *To put in authority over*, præficio. — *To put in fear*, metum alieni injicere. — *In what a fear he puts them?* quo timore illos afficit? — *To put in for a place*, munus aliquod ambire; pro munere candidatum se declarare or profiteri. — *To put in mind*, See *Bring to remembrance*, under *Bring*: (*warn*), moneo, admonere. — *To put into*, indo, insero; impono. — *He put himself into the habit of a shepherd*, pastoralem cultum induit. — *She put her life into my hands*, mihi vitam suam credidit. — *Put not a sword into a child's hand*, ne puero gladium commiseris. — *To put into the ground*, in terram defodere; in terram or in terrâ figere (*fix in the ground*); sero

(plant). See *Bury*. — *To put money to use (at interest)*, pecuniam dare fenori or fenore; ponere in fenore numos, *Horat.* — *To put off (delay)*, differo; prorogo, procrastino, prolo, produco, distrahio; moras necere. — *That I may put off for a little time the evil that threatens me*, ut huic malo aliquam producam moram, *Ter.* — *To put off (in law)*, comperendino. — *To put off a thing cunningly*, astute declinare, callide vitare. — *To put n dispute off with n jest*, joculari modo argumentationem declinare. — *To put off (thrust off)*, protelo, detrudo. — *one's clothes*, vestes exuere. — *one's hat*, caput aperire. — *one's shoes*, calceos detrudere. — *To put off (goods)*, divendo. — *To put on*, induco; induo. — *To put on a cloak*, pallio se amicare (*not indure*). — *Put on your hat*, caput tege. — *To put on (walk or ride faster)*, gradum accelerare or corripere. — *To put on a demure countenance*, vultum ad severitatem componere. — *To put on the appearance of a thing*, speciem alienjus rei induere; aliquid simulare. — *To put one thing in the room of another*, rem in locum alterius subdere. — *To put out (cast out)*, ejicio, expello. — *To put (blot) out*, deleo, expungo, induco; obliero; e tabulis eradere: (*extinguish*), extinguo, restinguo. — *To put out fire carelessly*, ignem extinguere parum fideliter. — *To put out an order*, edictum proponere. — *To put out of office*, munus alieni abrogare. — *To put out (disturb)*, perturbo: (*anger*), bilem alieni movere. — *To put one out to board*, alendum aliquem alieni committere. — *To put out one's eyes*, oculos alieni eruere, effodere, eripere; cæco, excæco, occæco. — *To put out of fear*, metu aliquem liberare, metum alieni adimere. — *To put out work*, opus locare. — *To put over (carry over)*, transfero, transmitto; (*set over*), præficio, præpono. — *To put to*, appono, admoveo; addo, adjungo, adjicio. — *He was put to the torture*, in questionem abreptus est. — *Since he puts me to it*, quando huc me provocat. — *You shall be put to your oath*, dabitur iurjurandum. — *To put to sea*, altum petere: (*navem*) solvere. — *To put one to charge*, sumptibus alienjus vivere. — *To put together*, compono; committo; confero. — *Put all this together*, hæc omnia perpende. — *To put under*, suppono, subdo. — *To put under feet*, pedibus subicere. — *To put unto*, adjungo. — *To put or lift up*, levo, elevo, attollo. — *To put (or hang) up*, figere. — *To put up a red flag as a signal of a fight*, vexillum tollere. — *To put up for a place or office*, munus aliquod petere. — *To put or lay upon*, impono: (*overlay*), induco. — *To put one upon or move one to do a thing*, impello, suadeo. — *Necessity puts us upon it*, necessitas nos ad ea detruit. — *Friends put me upon it*, mihi auctores sunt amici. — *To put the fault or blame upon another*, culpam in alium transferre or rejicere.

Put, s. — *A put off*, impedimentum; mora.

PUTTER away, depulsor. — *A putter on*, stimulator, auctor.

PUTTING, positio, positura, positus. — *Putting away*, amotio, amotio, rejectio, depulsio. — *of one's wife*, repudiatio, divortium. — *A putting apart*, separatio, junctio. — *back*, rejectio. — *between*, interpositio, interjunctio. — *A putting between of days*, intercalatio. — *A putting in or into*, immissio. — *A putting off*, dilatio: (*in law*), comperendinatio, procrastinatio. — *A putting on or forward*, impulsio, impulsus. — *A putting (blotting) out*, deletio. — *A putting out (of fire)*, extinctio, restrictio. — *A putting to*, appositio, adjunctio, accumulatio. — *A putting together*, compositio. — *A putting under*, subjectio, subjectus.

PUTID, putidus.

PUTREFY (*noke to putrefy*), putrefacio; putredinem creare, inducere, ingenerare. — *To putrefy or be putrefied*, putreo, putresco, imputresco, corrumpor. — *Putrefied*, putrefactus, putris, putridus; cariosus.

PUTREFYING, **PUTREFACTION**, putredo; corruptio.

PUTTY, creta oleo commixta.

PUZZLE, v. alieni scrupulum injicere;

difficili questione confundere; crucem figere. — *Puzzled*, difficultate rei alicujus confusus; ad incitas redactus, cui aqua hæret.
Puzzle (*puzzling question*), s. quæstio abstrusa, obscura, difficilis.

Puzzler, qui alium rebus difficilibus confundit.

Puzzling, in res explicatu difficiles inductio.

Pyramid, pyramis; meta (*any conical figure*).

Pyramidal, in pyramidis formam reu actus.

Pyrites (*fire-stone*), pyrites.

Pyrrhonism. See *Scepticism*.

Pythioness, Pythia.

Pyx, pyxis.

Q.

Quack, circulator; pharmacopola circumforaneus (*itinerant apothecary*); iatralicus (*a rubbing and salving doctor*); malus medicus.

To **Quack** (*act the quack*), empiricem exercere. — ¶ *To quack* (*as a duck*), obstrepero.

Quackery, empirice; iatraliptice, *Plin.*

Quadragesimal, say quadragesimalis.

Quadrangle, area quadrata.

Quadrangular, quadrangulus, quadrangularis.

Quadrant, quadrans; quarta pars circuli; instrumentum mathematicum sic dictum.

Quadratic, say quadraticus.

Quadrature, quadratura.

Quadruped, quadrupes.

Quadruple, quadruplex: — s. quadruplum.

Quaff, pergræcor, perpoto; largius bibere; potu copiosiore se ingurgitare. — *To quaff all out*, ebibo, exsorbeo.

Quaffer, ebriosus.

Quaffing, compotatio. — *A quaffing about*, circumpotatio. — *A quaffing-cup*, poculum, cyathus.

Quag, **Quagmire**, palus, vorago, limus profundus, gurgis lutosus.

Quaggy, paludosus, paluster.

Quail, s. coturnix.

Quail (*droop*), v. animo cadere or deficere.

Quaint (*elegant or polite*), elegans, scitus, bellus, comptus, nitidus; argutus: (*odd, strange*), rarus, raro occurrens; mirus. — *A quaint fellow*, homo bellus; lepidum caput or capitulum. — *A quaint girl*, compta puella.

Quaintly (*neatly*), compe, eleganter, nitide.

Quaintness (*neatness*), elegantia, nitor, concinnitas.

Quake, tremo, trepido. — *I quake all over*, totus tremitu horreo. — *To make to quake*, trenefacio. — *To quake extremely*, horreo, inhorreo. — *To begin to quake*, tremisco, contremisco.

Quaking, s. horror, tremor.

Quaker, say Quakerus.

Quakerism, say Quakerorum lex or formula.

Qualify (*make fit*), idoneum ad aliquid munus facere: (*appease*), mitigo, paco, placo, sedo: (*modify, moderate*), ininutare aliquid de aliqua re; aliquid temperare; moderor. — *Qualified* (*appeased*), sedatus, pacatus, placatus, mitigatus: (*fitted*), idoneus. — *A person well qualified*, homo omnibus animi dotibus ad rem aliquam ornatus. — *Generally deemed to be qualified for the sovereignty, till after he had obtained it*, omnium consensu capax imperii visus, nisi imperasset, *Tac.* — *To be naturally qualified for carrying on business*, a natura adjuncta habere rerum gerendarum, *Cic.*

Qualifying (*appeasing*), sedatio, placatio.

Qualification (*endowment*), dos; virtus; facultas: (*abatement*), imminutio, diminutio. — *With qualification*, cum or sub exceptione.

Quality, conditio, status; ratio; natura; qualitas. — *Good quality of a thing*, bonitas. — *Natural qualities*, natura; animi dotes. — *His good qualities*, virtutes ejus. — *Qualities* (*morals, &c.*), mores. — *Of what quality*, qualis. — *Of that*, talis; is. — ¶ (*rank*), locus; ordo: dignitas; nobilitas. — *The quality, or persons of quality*, nobiles, *pl.*, proceres, homines primarii. — *A person of*

quality, nobilis, illustris, homo nobilitate præstans, homo ordinis honestioris. — *Men of the highest quality*, quorum genus eminebat, *Q. Curt.*

Qualm, levis stomachi ægrotudo; nausea.

Qualmish, crudus, stomachi ægrotudine laborans.

Quandary, dubitatio; angustia, difficultas. — *I am in a quandary*, animus mihi pendet; inter sacrum saxumque sto; quo me verum nescio; incertus sum quid faciam; nescio quid agam. — *While a man is in a quandary*, dum in dubio est animus. — *I have put him into a quandary*, injeci scrupulum homini.

Quantity, modus, numerus; magnitudo; quantitas: (*in prosody*), mensura, quantitas. — *A great quantity*, magna vis. — *A poor or small quantity*, paululum, paucillulum.

Quantitive, ad quantitatem pertinens.

Quarantine, tempus valetudini spectandæ præstitutum. — *To perform quarantine*, valetudinis spectandæ causâ in statione retinere.

Quarrel, jurgium, rixa; controversia; simultas: (*side, party*), causa, partes. — *To breed or pick quarrels*, lites ciere or serere; jurgii occasionem captare, rixæ causam querere; jurgia committere. — *A picker of quarrels*, homo contentiosus or rixosus; vitiligator. — *To make up quarrels*, lites inter aliquos componere, gratiam reconciliare. — *To undertake one's quarrel*, se partibus alicujus adiungere.

To **Quarrel**, litigo, rixor, jurgor; altercor, certo, decerto, contendo.

Quarreller, altercor, litigator.

Quarrelling, s. contentio, litigatio; lis.

Quarrelsome, certandi cupidus; rixosus, contentiosus; litigiosus.

Quarrelsomeness, certandi studium; pugnacitas, *Plin.*

Quarry (*stone-mine*), lapidum fodina, lapidina; latomiar, *pl.* — *A quarryman*, lapidina. — ¶ *The quarry of a hawk*, accipitris præda.

To **Quarry** upon, in prædam invchi or involare.

Quart, duo sextarii.

Quartan *ague*, febris quartana. — *Having a quartan ague*, quartanâ febre laborans. — *In a quartan ague*, morbo quartanæ aggravante.

Quarter (*fourth part*), quadrans; quarta pars. — *A quarter of a year*, anni quarta pars, spatium trimestre. — *A quarter of an hour*, quarta pars horæ. — *Hardly half a quarter of an hour*, vix octava pars horæ. — *A quarter of a pound*, quadrans; quadrans pondus. — *A quarter of corn*, frumenti octo modii. — *The quarters of the moon*, lunæ phases. — *The first quarter*, luna bisecta. — *The last quarter*, luna gibbosa. — ¶ *Quarters or lodgings*, hospitium. — *Soldiers' quarters*, contubernia stativa. — *Winter quarters*, hiberna, *pl.* — *They had their winter quarters at Aquileia*, circa Aquileiam hiemabant. — *To send an army into winter quarters*, exercitum in hiberna dimittere. — *To take up his quarters*, consido; consideo. — *A quarter-master*, castrorum inceptor or designator. — ¶ (*direction*), pars: (*coast, country*), regio; terra; fines. — *What brings you to these quarters?* cur te in his conspicor regionibus? — *Into all quarters*, in omnes partes. — *From all quarters*, undique. — ¶ *A quarter piece* (*in heraldry*), foramen quadratum in medio crucis formationum. — *A quarter staff*, baculum. — ¶ *Quarter* (*in fighting*), salus. — *He gave*

them quarter, in fidem eos recepit. — *There was no quarter given*, ad internecionem cæsi sunt. — *While the conqueror was more willing to give quarter than the conquered to receive it*, cum libentius victum victor jam daret, quam victi acciperent, *Plutarch.* — *To call or cry for quarter*, pro vitâ supplicare. — *They call for quarter*, ab eo salutem petunt; armis positâ ad imperatoris fidem confugiunt. — *To give quarter*, in fidem recipere, vitæ parcere.

To **Quarter** (*cut into four quarters*), quadrifariam dividere ar disperire; in quatuor partes distrahere (*tear into four parts*). — *To quarter or lodge with a person*, in alicujus domo or apud aliquem deversari. — *To quarter or receive into one's house*, hospitio alicui excipere or tecto lectoque recipere; hospitium alicui præbere. — *Quartered*, hospitio exceptus or receptus. See *Billet*.

Quarterage, pensio trimestris.

Quartering (*cutting or tearing to pieces*), laniatus; sectio. — *A quartering or lodging*, hospitii receptio.

Quarterly, *adj.* tertio quoque mense factus, *etc.*: — *adv.* tertio quoque mense.

Quatern, sextarii quarta pars.

Quarto, forma quartanaria. — *A book in quarto*, liber formâ quartanariâ.

Quash, opprimo, obruo; extinguo. — *He quashed some seditions in the bud*, orientes nonnullas seditiones exstinxit, *Just.* — *To quash or reject a bill in parliament*, legem or rogationem antiquare.

Quashing, oppressio, extinctio.

Quaternary, quaternarius.

Quaternion *of*, quatuor.

Quaver, v. vibrisso, vocem in cantando crispare: (*shake*), vibror. — *Quavering*, tremulus.

Quay, suy agger, or crepido, or perhaps statio.

Quean, meretrix, scortum.

Queasy, fastidiosus, delicatulus, dissolutus. — *To be queasy or crop-sick*, redundo, *Plin.*

Queasiness, nausea; nausæ lubido; fastidium.

Queck, contremisco; queror.

Queen, regina. — *consort*, uxor regis. — *damager*, quæ regis prioris uxor erat.

Queer, ineptus, insulsus; nequam, indecl.; mirus; ridiculus.

Queerly, inepte, insulse; ridicule.

Quell, domo, debello; vinco, subigo; extinguo, restingo.

Queller, domitor, victor.

Quelling, domitus.

Quench, extinguo, restingo. — *To quench*, neut. defervesco. — *Not quenched*, inextinctus.

Quenchable, qui extingui potest.

Quencher, extingtor.

Quenching, extinctio, restinctio.

Querimonious, queribundus; querulus.

Quern, mola trusilis. — *A pepper quern*, mola piperaria.

Querulous, querulus, queribundus.

Querulousness, querimonia.

Query (*question*), quæstio.

To **Query**, quæstionem proponere; dubitare.

Quest. — *To be in quest of*, quero, requiro. — *To go in quest of a thing*, ad aliquid investigandum ire or proficisci.

Question (*interrogation*), interrogatio; quæstio: (*doubt*), dubitatio; res dubia: (*subject*), quæstio; res, propositum. — *I make no question of it*, nullus dubito. — *Ask no questions*, percunctari desine. — *To answer one's question*, alicui

Interroganti respondere. — *You are beside the question, a proposito aberras.* — *A small or short question, quaestiuicula; rogatiuncula, interrogatiuncula.* — *The main questioa, tota res et causa, Cie.* — *To determine the main question, de totâ re et causâ judicare, Cic.* — *There is no question, but, &c., non dubium est, quin, &c.* — *A dark question, quaestio obscura; ænigma.* — *Very blind, quaestio perobscura.* — *A knotty, quaestio perdifficilis.* — *To state or start a question, quaestionem ponere, proponere, afferre.* — *To beg the question, principium petere; idem affirmare, de quo litigatur.* — *A begging of the question, petitio principii.* — *To call in question, dubitare, in dubium vocare.* — *To come in question, in dubium venire.* — *To bring or call one to question, in jus vocare; ad calculos vocare.* — *If any man bring you in question, si te in iudicium quis adducat.* — *For that affair they were called in question, ob eam rem in crimen vocabantur, C. Nep.* — *To put one to the question or torture, in questionem rapere.*

To QUESTION with, interrogo; percunctor; exquiro. — *To question or doubt, dubito, in dubium vocare.* — *To question or examine, examino, perpendo, scrutor.*

QUESTIONABLE, dubius, incertus.

QUESTIONER, percunctor, rogator, inquisitor.

QUESTIONING, dubitatio, inquisitio, disquisitio. — *By questioaiaq, interrogando.*

QUESTIONLESS, sine dubio or dubitatione; indubitanter, citra controversiam, certissime, procul dubio.

QUESTOR, questor.

QUIBBLE (pua), annominatio (as a figure of speech). — *¶ Quibbles (cavils, &c.), argutiæ; spinæ, diueta; captiones.*

To QUIBBLE, cavillor; verborum sono ludere.

QUIBBLER, cavillator, captiosus, sophista.

QUIBBLING, s. cavillatio, captio.

QUIBBLING questiona, captio; fallax or captiosa interrogatio.

QUIBBLINGLY, captiose.

QUICK (aimble), agilis, alacer, pernix, celer, citus, citatus: (hasty), festinans, festinus, properans: (ready), promptus, paratus: (alive), vivus. — *I will be quick about it, expedite facturus sum; breviter expediam.* — *Quick of scent, sagax.* — *Quick-sighted, acri visu; fig. perspicax.* — *Quick-sightedness, visus acerrimus; perspicacitas.* — *Quick of wit, Quick-witted, ingenii vegeti, argutus; solers, acutus, perspicax, emunctæ naris.* — *They are naturally quick, acuti naturâ sunt.* — *To be quick or lively, vigeo.* — *To be quick with child, fetum vivum utero gestare.* — *To the quick, ad vivum.* — *I have touched him to the quick, commovi hominem.* — *To cut to the quick, ad vivum rescare.* — *A quick-sand, syrtis.* — *Quick-sets, vivæ radices, plantaria viva.* — *A quick-set hedge, sepes viva.* — *Quick-silver, argentum vivum; hydrargyrus.*

Quick, QUICKLY (soon or presently), cito, extemplo, acutum, illico, mature, statim: (with speed or haste), velociter, celeriter, festinanter, raptim: (alertly), impigre: (sharply), acute, subtiliter. — *Quick! quick! move te oculus!* — *Somewhat quickly, celeriuscul.* — *More quickly, maturius, celerius.*

To QUICKEN (vivify), animo; vitam alicui reddere (restore to life): (urge),

animo, instigo, stimulo: (hasten), depropero, matriuro, accelero. — *To quicken the pace, gradum corripere.* — *To quicken wine, vinum resuscitare.*

QUICKENER, stimulator.

QUICKENING, subst. animatio.

QUICKNESS (nimbleness), agilitas, celeritas, velocitas, pernicitas: (liveliness), vivacitas, vigor; vis. — *Quickness of sight, visus acer.* — *of understanding, perspicacitas.* — *Quickness of wit, ingenii celeritas; sagacitas, sollertia, acumen ingenii.* — *He exerted them all in care, vigilance, hardness, subtlety, and quickness of wit, vincebat omnes curâ, vigilantia, patientia, calliditate, et celeritate ingenii, C. Nep.*

QUICKSILVER. See Quick.

QUID. — *To return quid for quo, par pari referre.*

QUIDDANY, cydonium, cydoniates.

QUIDDITY, captiuicula, quaestio captiosa.

QUIESCENT, quiescens. See Quiet.

QUIESCENCE, QUIESCENCY, quies.

QUIET, adj. (tranquil), quietus, tranquillus, placidus: (silent), tacitus, taciturnus: (peaceable), placidus, mitis, facilis, clemens. — *He has always lived a quiet life, vitam ille suam semper egit in otio.* — *To be quiet (silent), taceo, sileo: (live at ease), otior, vaco; otium agere.* — *To be quiet or be at quiet, quiesco, conquiesco, requiesco.* — *Cannot you be quiet? potin' tu desinas?*

QUIET, subst. quies, otium, pax. — *That the rest of the citizens might live in quiet, ut reliqui cives quietem agerent.* — *The nations lived in quiet, mollia secure peragebant otia gentes (poet.).*

To QUIET (make quiet), paco, placor, sedo. — *He will quiet all, seditionem in tranquillum conferet.* — *Not to be quieted, implacabilis.*

QUIETER, pacator.

QUIETING, placatio, sedatio.

QUIETLY (at ease), quiete, placate, placide, tranquille, secure, sedate.

QUIETNESS, requies; securitas, serenitas; tranquillitas. — *To live in peace and quietness, in otio et pace vitam degere.*

QUILL (feather), penna: (pen), penna. — *A quill to play on a musical instrument, plectrum.* — *A brother of the quill, eodem genere quaestus exercitus.*

QUILT for a bed, vestis stragula cui xylinum insutum est.

To QUILT, pannum, sericum, &c. bombyce fartum consuere.

QUINCE, malum cydonium. — *A yellow quince, chrysomelum.* — *A quince-tree, cydonia.*

QUINQUENNIAL, quinquennis, quinquennalis.

QUINSY. See Squinancy.

QUINTAIN (post to run a tilt at), palus quintanus. — *To run at quintain, ad palum equestri cursu decurrere.* — *The running at quintain, hastiludium, decursus equestris.*

QUINTAL, centumpondium, pondus centenarium.

QUINTESSENCE, essentia quinta: (extract), flos; succus subtilissimus. — *To extract the quintessence, succum subtilissimum extrahere.*

QUIP, dictierum.

To QUIP, vellico, sugillo; tango, perstringo.

QUIRE of paper, chartæ plagulæ viginti

quatuor; scapus (20 sheets). — *¶ See Choir.*

QUIRISTER. See Chorister.

QUIRK, cavillatio, captio, captiuicula, verborum cavillationes; calumnia, callida fraudulentæque litigandi ratio; techna, strophæ. — *Fall of quirks and quiddities, captiosus, vafer, astutus, verutus, subdolu.*

QUIT (leave), v. relinquo, desero. — *He has quitted the town, urbi nuntium remisit.* — *They quitted their ground, loco cesserunt.* — *He was forced to quit his office, abdicare se magistratu coactus est.* — *The people whom they had ordered to quit the town, are recalled into the city, populus, quem emigrare jusserant, in urbem revocatur, Just.* — *To quit or yield, cedo; loco cedere.* — *To quit scores, par pari referre; alicui pariare, Pandect.* — *To quit or free, libero; absolvo; relaxo.* — *To quit or behave one's self well, virum se præstare or præbere.* — *To quit one's country, cedere patriâ.* — *To quit one's post, locum relinquere; stationem deserere.* — *Quitting their horses, equis dimissis.* — *To quit claim, decedere jure suo.* — *Not to quit cost, oleum et operam perdere.*

QUIT, absolutus, impunitus. — *To go quit, aliquid impune ferre.* — *¶ Now then we are quit, jam sumus ergo pares.* — *I will now be quit with thee, nunc referam gratiam.*

QUITTANCE, apocha; accepti latio. — *To give a quittance, apocham dare; acceptum aliquid testari; acceptum referre aliquid.*

QUITTING (leaving), desertio, derelictio: (freeing), liberatio.

QUITE, omnino, penitus, plane, prorsus; totus. — *You are quite out, totâ erras viâ; toto cælo erras.* — *I am quite out of love with myself, totus displiceo mihi.* — *My mind is quite off from writing, a scribendo prorsus abhorret animus.* — *I am quite of another mind, longe mihi alia mens est; longe aliter sentio.*

QUIVER, s. pharetra. — *Having opened the quiver, pharetrâ solutâ.* — *Wearing a quiver, pharetratus, pharetrâ succinctus.*

QUIVER, v. tremo; contremisco; mico; horreo. — *To quiver with cold, præ frigore horrere.* — *To quiver with fear, timore intremiscere.* — *Quivering, tremens, tremebundus; tremulus.*

QUIVERING, horror, tremor. — *A sudden quivering for fear, terror panicus.*

QUOIT, discus. — *To play at quoits, discis certare or ludere.*

QUORUM, numerus justus.

QUOTA, pars rei alicujus quam ex compacto quis accipere aut pendere debet. (But see Contingent.) — *Then the quota of troops to be raised by each city was settled, auxilia deinde singulorum civitatum describuntur, Just.* — *To furnish his quota of men, suum numerum conferre.*

QUOTE, afferro, lando, produco. — *To quote as his authority, citare aliquem auctorem.* — *an instance, exemplum allegare.*

QUOTATION (the act), prolatio, productio, (e. g. loci): (the passage), locus, verba. — *Mark of quotation, signum citandi.*

QUOTIENT, quotus or quotum.

QUOTH he, inquit ille.

QUOTIDIAN, quotidianus, singulis diebus recurrens. — *A quotidian ague, febris quotidianâ.*

R.

RABBIN, RABBI, rabbinus; magister Judaicus.

RABBINICAL, say rabbinicus.

RABBIT, cuniculus.

RABBLE, vulgus; multitudo de plebe, multitudo obscura et humilis; turba. — *The lowest of the rabble, sentina reipublicæ or urbis; fæx populi; populi sordes; homines infimi.* — *For they were not strangers, nor a rabble of people picked up here and there, that gave rise to*

the city, quippe non advenæ, neque passim collecta populi colluvies, originem urbi dedit, Just.

RABID, rabidus, rabiosus.

RACE (contest in running), cursus certamen, cursus, curriculum. — *From the beginning of the race to the end, a carcerebus ad metum.* — *To run a race, stadium currere; cursu certare.* — *Now should I desire, my race being run, to live my life over again, nec vero velim, qua-*

si decurso spatio, ad carceres a calce revocari, Cie. — *The race of one's life, vitæ spatium or curriculum.* — *My race is almost run, prope jam decursum est spatium.* — *A chariot-race, cursus rhedarius.* — *A horse-race, cursus equorum or equester.* — *A foot-race, cursus pedester.* — *A race-horse, equus cursor.* — *¶ A race (stock), genus; gens stirps; familia; majores.* — *Descend i from an illustrious race, natalibus clarus.*

honesto loco natus. — *The royal race, stirps regia.* — *The race of mankind, humanum genus.* — *A race of horses for breed, genus nobile equorum.* — *¶ A race of ginger, zinziberis radix or portunculula.*

TO RACE, cursu certare.

RACER, equus cursor; (as a man), cursor.

RACK (for hay), crates; clathrata compages praecepti imminens. — *A bacon-rack, crates porcina.* — *A cheese-rack, crates casearia.* — *To put upon a rack, crati imponere or suspendere; super crate extendere.* — *The racks of a wagon, loricae plaustrum.* — *¶ A rack of mutton, cervix vervecina.* — *¶ (for torture), equuleus; fideiula; tabularia; tormenta, cruciatus.* — *To put to the rack, dare in tormenta or in cruciatum; tormenta alicui admove; torqueo, extorqueo; in equuleum imponere.* — *Being put to the rack, he confessed his intended villany, tormentis expressa confessio est cogitati facinoris.* *Sact.*

TO RACK (torment), torqueo, crucio; excrucio; cruciatus afficere. (See to put to the Rack.) — *Why do you rack me? cur me enecas? Ter.* — *To rack one's self, se macerare, discruciare, affliccare.* — *To rack one's invention, se in aliquid comminiscendo cruciare or fatigare.* — *To be racked with bodily pains, corporis doloribus cruciari.* — *Racked with pains, doloribus pressus, cruciatus, excruciat.* — *The racking pains of a distemper, cruciamenta morbi.* — *¶ To rack beer, wine, &c., cerevisiam, vinum, etc. defaecare, in alia vasa transfundere.*

RACKER, tortor.

RACKING, carnificina; cruciatus; tormenta. — *A racking of liquors, defaecatio.*

RACKET (for tennis), reticulum.

¶ (stir), strepitus, tumultus; turba. — *To keep a racket, tumultuor, interturbo, turbas ciere.*

RACCOON, cuniculus Americanus.

RACY wine, vinum saporis gratissimi.

RADIATE, radio, radios emittere; fulgeo, splendo, niteo: *v. a.* in omnes partes emittere.

RADIATION, radiatio; emissio.

RADIANCE, RADIANCY, nitor, splendor.

RADIANT, radians, splendidus, nitens, fulgens, rutilus. — *Radiant brightness, fulgor coruscus or coruscans*

RADICAL, ad radicem pertinens, radices vim habens, radices instar nutriendi: naturā insitus (innate): also by using totus, universus, or prorsus, penitus. — *The radical moisture, humor vitalis or primigenius.*

RADICALLY, radicitus; a stirpe; prorsus.

RADISH, raphanus. — *Garden-radish, raphanus hortensis.* — *Horse-radish, raphanus rusticus, agrestis.* — *Long radish, raphanus Algidensis.* — *Sweet radish, raphanus Syriacus.* — *Of radish, raphanius.*

RAFF (refuse), rejectanea, pl.

RAFFLE at dice, alea ludere.

RAFFLE, RAFFLING, alea, alea lusus.

RAFT, ratis.

RAFTER, tignum, trabs, cantherius. — *A little rafter, tigillum, trabecula.* — *Of rafters, tignarius.* — *The space between rafters, intertignum.*

TO RAFTER, contigno; tignis or trabibus tegere, firmare, alligare. — *Raftered, contignatus.*

RAFTING, contignatio.

RAG, pannus, panniculus. — *A linen rag, linteolum.* — *Fall of rags or all in rags, pannosus, pannis obsitus.* — *To tear to rags, lacerare, dilacerare.*

RAGGED (covered with rags), pannosus, pannis obsitus: (torn), laceratus (poet. lacer). — *A ragged regiment, ex pannosis mendiculis collecta cohors.* — *¶ (jagged), dentatus.*

RAGGEDNESS, pannositas, *Col. Aur.*

RAGAMUFFIN, mendicabulum, homoegettissimus or pannis obsitus.

RAGE, rabies, furor; vecordia: ira, iracundia: (rage for), aviditas alicujus rei. — *A violent rage or passion, ira gravis or acerba.* — *The rage of the sea, maris aestus or fremitus.* — *In a rage or fury, adfuriundus, furiosus, furore percitus:* — *adv. rabide, rabiose.* — *To be in a rage, furo, insauio, sævio.* — *I am in such a*

rage, ita ardeo iracundia. — *Be not in such a rage, ne sævi tautopere.* — *He was in a very great rage, furore percitus est, vehementi incensus est ira.*

TO RAGE. (See to be in a Rage.) — *To rage aneo* (as a wound, grief, &c.), *re: crudescere.* — *To rage as the sea, aestuo.* — *To rage like a drunken man, bacchor, debacchor.*

RAGING, RAGEFUL, furiosus, rabidus, rabiosus.

RAGING, s. furor, rabies.

RAGINGLY, furiose, rabide, rabiose, furenter.

RAGOUT, cuppedia, gula irritamentum, ciborum exquisita delicia.

RAIL, s. vacerra, palus, repagulum. — *Rails on the side of a gallery, plateus.* — *A rail or bar at the starting-place, carceres.* — *¶ A night-rail, linteam ornamentum mulierum humeros tegens.*

TO RAIL or set round with rails, palis seipere or circumdare; repagulis munire. — *Railed in with rails, palis septus.* — *A place railed in, septum.*

RAIL against, at, on, *v. maledico, crimino, convicio, alicui convicia facere or ingerere; aliquid conviciis consectari, insectari, proscindere; contumeliam or maledicta in aliquem dicere; verborum contumeliis aliquem lacerare.* — *Hono he railed at him! quot ei dixit contumelias!* — *To rail at one behind his back, alicui absenti male loqui or maledicere.*

RAILER, conviciator; maledicus.

RAILING, adj. — accusation, maledictum; convicium.

RAILING, s. maledictio; convicia.

RAILINGLY, maledice, contumeliose.

RAILERY, cavillatio; facietia acerba; dicteria; sales; acetum.

RAIMENT, vestis, vestitus, vestimentum.

RAIN, pluvia; imber. (See Pluvia in the Lex.) — *In the rain, per imbrem.* — *A storm of rain, nimbus, pluviarum vis et incursus.* — *A sudden shower of rain, imber subitus.* — *Of rain, pluvius, pluvialis, pluvialis.* — *Gentle rains, pluviae leves.*

TO RAIN, pluo. — *It has continued to rain or raining all day, per totum diem pluere non desit.* — *It is going to rain, pluvia impendit.* — *To ram downright, depluo.* — *To rain in or upon, impluo.* — *To rain through, perpluo.*

RAINBOW, arcus pluvius.

RAINY, pluvius; pluviosus (e. g. hiems). — *A rainy day, dies pluvialis.* — *Rainy season, tempus pluviale; imbres (continui).*

RAISE, levo, allevo, elevo; attollo, tollo, erigo, arrigo. — *You raise a doubt where there is none, nodum in scirpo quaeris.* — *To raise one's self or rise, surgo, de sella, e lecto, etc. surgere.* — *To raise a bank or wall, aggerem or murum extruere.* — *To raise one's self in the world, suā industriā divitiis or dignitatem augere.* — *Now I will relate his origin, manners, and by what means he raised himself to such an exorbitant power, nunc originem, mores, et quo facinore dominationem raptum ierit, expediā, Tac.* — *To raise or prefer one to honors, aliquem ad honores promovere, honoribus amplificare; alicuius dignitatem augere.* — *To be raised by a person's interest, augeri, adjuvari.* — *The Rhodians, a great and flourishing people, who had been raised by the assistance of the Romans, proved unfaithful and treacherous to us, Rhodiorum civitas, magna atque magnifica, quae populi Romani opibus creverat, infida atque adversa nobis fuit, Sall.* — *To raise the affection or passions, animos commovere or concitare.* — *To raise anger, iram movere or commovere.* — *To raise contributions in war, pecunias civitatibus imperare.* — *To raise large sums of money, as the parliament does, ingentem pecuniam decernere.* — *To raise portions for daughters, filias dotare, pecuniam ad filiarum dotes conficere.* — *To raise, collect or gather, colligo; cogo.* — *To raise men, milites conscribere, legere, colligere, parare, comparare, cogere.* — *I can raise an army in a few days, paucis diebus exercitum faciam.* — *Non-raised men, milites nuper conscripti.* — *To raise or rouse up, ex-*

cito, suscito. — *To raise the country or posse comitatus, omnes regionis alicujus incolas cogere, convocare, colligere.* — *To raise one from the dead, excitare aliquem ab inferis, Cic.* — *To raise suspicion upon a person, suspicionem in aliquem commovere.* — *a scandal or ill report, alicui invidiam movere; odium inmerito in aliquem concitare, excitare, struere.* — *To raise or make bread, fingere panes.* — *To raise paste, farinam deperere or subigere.* — *To raise the price of a thing, pretium alicujus rei efferre, augere.* — *The price of victuals being raised, annonā flagellatā or incensā.*

RAISER, concitator.

RAISING, concitatio, incitatio. — *The raising of a bank, terrae aggestio.* — *The raising of money, pecuniarum exactio, argentaria coactio.* — *The raising of soldiers, militum delectus.* — *The raising of a siege, ab obsidione discessus.*

RAISIN, acinus passus. — *A bunch of raisins, uva passa.* — *Raisins of the sun, uva sole siccata.*

RAKE, rastrum, sarcolum. — *As lean as a rake, nil nisi ossa et pellis.* — *A little rake, rastellum.* — *A coal-rake or oven-rake, rutabulum.* — *A rake or harrow to pull out weeds with, irpex, Mela, urpex, Cato.* — *¶ A rake, rakish fellow, rake-hell, homo dissolutus, discinctus, impurus, intemperans, libidinosus, infamis.*

TO RAKE (scrape), rado, derado, erado. — *To rake with a rake, sarculo, sarrio.* — *To rake again, resarrio.* — *To rake together or up, corrado.* — *To rake up the fire, ignem cineribus condere, prunis cineres obducere.* — *To rake up the ashes of the dead, mortuo convicia facere, mortuum conviciis proscindere.* — *¶ To rake up and down for several days together, plurimos dies per ludum et lasciviam transigere.*

RAKER, sarritor.

RAKING, sarculatio, sarritio; sarritura.

RALLY (in fight), aciem restituere; pugnam renovare or integrare; dispersos et palantes in unum cogere. — *They give the enemy no time to rally, neque se colligendi hostibus facultatem relinquunt.* — *They presently rallied, extemplo turbatos restituerunt ordines.* — *They had began to rally, revocare in ordines militem ceperant, Liv.* — *The army rallied, restituta est acies.* — *To rally or come together to a certain place after a route, ex fuga convenire.* — *¶ To rally (jest), carpo, lacesso; cavillor.* — *To rally smartly, arguto.*

RALLYING, pugnae instauratio, inclinatae aciei restitutio: — cavillatio.

RAM, aries. — *The sea ram, aries marinus.*

— *Of a ram, arietinus, arietarius.* — *To butt like a ram, arieto; cornibus petere.*

TO RAM (drive with violence), fistuco; fistuca adigere. — *To ram or stuff, infero.* — *To ram in gunpowder, pulverem nitratum virgā adigere.*

RAMMER (instrument for driving), fistuca, pavicula. — *A rammer or ramrod, say virga scolopetaria.*

RAMMING, fistucatio.

RAMMISH, rancidus, hircosus, olidus. — *Somewhat rammish, subrancidus, rancidulus.*

RAMMISHLY, rancide. — *To smell rammishly, hircum olere.*

RAMMISHNESS, rancor, fætor.

RAMAGE hawk, nisus.

RAMAGE (branches of trees), arborum rami.

RAMBLE. v. vagor, evagor, circumcurso, erro. — *a discourse, a proposito aberrare; a institutā oratione declinare; sermo e desultorio uti.* — *Rambling, vagus.* — *A rambling house, sparsa ac dissona moles or domus, Silius.*

RAMBLE, s. vagatio, error.

RAMBLER, erro, erroneus, homo vagus, errabundus, vagabundus.

RAMIFY, germino, egermino. See also Branch.

RAMIFICATION, ramorum divisio; pars.

RAMMER, RAMMISH. See under Ram.

RAMPANT (wanton), proci, lascivius. — *¶ (in heraldry), erectus.*

RAMPING up, exsultatio.

RAMI ART, vallum; agger; munimentum propugnaculum. — *To fortify with a rampart*, vallo, obvallo, circumvallo; vallo or propugnaculo munire.

RANCID, rancidus.

RANCIDITY, rancor.

RANCOR, invidia, malignitas, odium acerbum tectumque, simultas gravis.

RANCOROUS, invidus, malignus, acerbus, gravis.

RANCOROUSLY, cum invidiâ, maligne.

RANDOM, *adj.* fortuitus; temerarius. — *shot, telum temere emissum*. — *At random*, inconsulto, temere, temere ac fortuito; sine ullo consilio aut scopo. — *To throw out words at random*, verba temere jactare or effutire.

RANGE (*put in order*), *v.* ordino, dispono, instruo; in ordinem digerere; ordine disponere or collocare; suo quaque loco ponere or constituere: (*stand in order*), rectâ serie collocari or disponi. — *Ranged in order*, ordine instructus, dispositus, digestus, collocatus. — *To range up and down*, obambulo, erro, vagor, evagor, circumcurso.

RANGE (*order*), *s.* ordo, series. (See *Bed, Layer*.) — *A range or ramble*, vagatio, discursatio.

RANGER (*searcher*), explorator. — *A ranger of a forest*, saltus or viridarii curator or custos.

RANGING (*setting in order*), dispositio. — *A ranging or inspecting*, lustratio.

RANK (*over fruitful*), *adj.* nimis luxurians. — *To be rank*, luxurio, luxurior. — *To rank in smell*, rancidus, olidus, fœtidus, hircosus. — *Somewhat rank*, Rankish, rancidulus. — *To rank*, rogo, nebulo profligatissimus, bipedum nequissimus. — *Rank poison*, acre venenum.

RANKLY (*offensively*), rancide: (*luxuriantly*), luxuriose.

RANKNESS (*stinking smell*), rancor, fœtor: (*luxuriance*), luxuria, luxuries.

RANK, *s.* ordo, series: (*quality*), ordo, gradus, locus, dignitas. — *As I was coming along to-day, I met with one of my own quality and rank*, conveni hodie adveniens quendam mei loci atque ordinis, Ter. — *At that time there were many of high and low rank*, eâ tempestate fuisse complures novi atque nobiles, Sall. — *A person of the first rank*, homo illustris; qui primum locum obtinet. — *To keep his rank*, intra ordinem se continere. — *To march in rank and file*, ordine incedere, acie instructâ iter facere.

To RANK, ordino; ordine collocare: æstimo. — *To rank or be ranked*, digeri, ordine collocari.

RANKER, ordinator.

RANKLE, suppurio; serpo (*spread*); putreo; recresco.

RANKLING, suppuratio.

RANSACK (*plunder*), diripio, expilo: (*devastate*), vasto, pervasto, populor: (*search*), rimor; excutio. — *My house was ransacked from top to bottom*, domus mea penitus diripiebatur. — *They ransacked kingdoms, cities, and all private houses*, regna, civitates, domos omnium depeculati sunt. — *Ransacked*, direptus, spoliatus, vastatus.

RANSACKER, direptor, spoliator, vastator.

RANSACKING, direptio, spoliatio, vastatio.

RANSOM, pecuniâ quibus quis redimitur; pactum pro capite pretium; *also in connection*, pecunia, pretium. — *He treated the prisoners with much humanity, and dismissed them without ransom*, captivos indulgenter habuit, et sine pretio restituit.

To RANSOM, redimo. — *To give leave to persons to ransom themselves*, captivis redimendi sui copiam facere. — *Ransomed*, redemptus, pretio soluto e vinculis liberatus.

RANSOMER, redemptor.

RANSOMING, redemptio.

RANT, *v.* ingentia verba effutire, superbe loqui.

RANT, *s.* ingentia verba; vaniloquentia, garrulitas inepta.

RANTING, oratio inflata.

RANTINGLY, gloriose, inepte, insulse.

RAP, *v.* ferio, percutio, pulso. — *Who rapped so hard at the door?* quis tam potenter pulsavit fores?

RAP, *s.* ictus levis, alapa.

RAPPER, pulsator.

RAPPING, pulsatio, verberatio.

RAPACIOUS, rapax.

RAPACIOUSLY, avide.

RAPACITY, RAPACIOUSNESS, rapacitas, rapina.

RAPE, stuprum mulieris illatum: (*carrying off*), raptus. — *To commit a rape*, vim mulieri afferre; mulierem per vim stuprare. — *To rape*, raptum. — *A little rape*, rapulum. — *Rape-seed*, rapise-men. — *Rape-leaves*, rapicia, pl. — *Rape-violet*, cyclaminus or cyclaminum.

RAPID, rapidus, velox; torrens.

RAPIDITY, rapiditas, velocitas.

RAPIDLY, rapide, velociter.

RAPIER, verutum, ensis longus et angustus. — *An old rusty rapier*, verutum rubigine obductum.

RAPINE, rapina.

RAPT with joy, effusâ lætitiâ exultans.

RAPTURE, animi impetus or æstus; insania. — *of joy*, effusa or mirifica lætitia. See *Estasy, Ravishment*.

RAPTUROUS, suavissimus; summus.

RARE (*thin*), rarus, subtilis, tenuis: (*uncommon*), rarus, infrequens, non vulgaris. — *To rare*, excoquat, eximius, egregius, præclarus, præstans. — *What a rare thing it is to be wise!* quanti est sapere!

To RAREFY, *v. a.* extenuo: *v. n.* extenuari. — *The air being rarefied is carried up as high*, but being thickened, is gathered into a cloud, aer extenuatus in sublime fertur, concretus autem in nubem cogitur, Cic.

RAREFYING, extenuatio.

RARELY, raro, insolenter. — *Very*, per raro.

RARENESS, RARITY, raritas. — *To rare*, res rata (visu or inventu).

RASCAL, balator, mastigia, flagitiosus. — *A vile rascal*, Rascallion, vilis homuncio, homo tressis or nihili, homunculus vilis, fuscifer. — *A crew of rascals*, flagitiosorum grex. — *An arrant rascal*, bipedum nequissimus.

RASCALITY, republicæ fœx et sentina, sordes et fœx urbis.

RASCALLY, flagitiosus, scelestus, spurcus.

RASE (*graze*), *v.* stringo. — *To rase out*, erado, expungo, deleo. — *To rase to the ground*, everto, excindo; solo æquare. — *He rased to the ground the citadel at Syracuse*, arcem Syracusâ a fundamentis disiecit, C. Nep.

RASE (*blot*), litura. — *A rase made by a weapon*, leve vulnus.

RASING, RASURE (*scraping*), rasura.

RASING (*demolishing*), demolitio, eversio, subversio. — *A rasings or blotting out*, deletio.

RASH (*precipitate*), inconsideratus, inconsultus, temerarius, incogitans, cæcus, violentus. — *A rash fool*, homo præceps.

RASHLY, inconsiderate, inconsulte, temere, audacter.

RASHNESS, inconsiderantia, temeritas, audacia; ferocitas; violentia. — *Rashness of belief*, credulitas.

RASP, scobina. — *Rough as a rasp*, mordax.

To RASP, discobino.

RASPBERRY, morum Idæum. — *bush*, rubus Idæus.

RAT, mus ratia (L.); mus. — *The Alpine or mountain rat*, mustela Alpina. — *The Egyptian rat*, mus Indicus, mus Pharaonis, ichneumon. — *A water-rat*, mus aquaticus. — *To smell a rat* (to mistrust), suboleo, perscruto. — *A rat-catcher*, muricidus. (See the Lex.) — *A rat-trap*, muscipula. — *To hunt rats*, mures rattas insectari.

RATE (*price*), pretium. — *Now that I know your rate*, nunc quando pretium tuum novi. — *Cora is at a great rate*, annona cara est. — *If corn is at this rate*, si perseveret hæc annona. — *They hold them at a huge rate*, magni æstimaunt. — *To buy a thing at a high rate*, impenso pretio parare, Cas. — *A very low rate*, pretium vile. — *To be at a rate with*, pretio præstituto vendere. — *To rate* (*proportion*), rata portio. — *To rate* (*veal*), tributum. — *To rate* (*hammer*), modus. — *He resolved at any rate to accomplish his design*, statuit quovis modo inceptum perficere. — *At no rate*, nullo modo. — *At this, that rate*, hoc, illo modo. — *To spend at a high rate*, nepotor, effuse prodigere, profusus sumptibus vivere. — *To first-rate*, singularis; ex-

minus. — *A first-rate man-of-war*, navis bellica primæ magnitudinis.

To RATE (*tax*), vectigal or tributum imponere alicui or alicui rei: (*value*), æstimare, taxo. — *How do you rate it?* quanti pendis? — *To rate* (*hide*), objurgo; increpo, increpito. — *Should I rate him for this wrong?* cum eo injuriam hanc expostulem? — *I often chide and rated him by name*, nomine sæpe vocatum corripui, Ov. — *To rate one soundly*, in aliquem invehi; aliquem acerbis verbis increpare, lacerare, proscindere; conviciis minisque aliquem excipere.

RATING (*valuing*), *s.* æstimatio: (*chiding*), objurgatio, vituperatio.

RATABLE, censularis.

RATABLY, pro ratâ (parte); pro portione.

RATHER, potius, magis. — *Rather than I will have your displeasure*, potius quam te inimicum habeam. — *Nay rather*, imo. — *I had rather*, malo. — *To rather* (*some*), *by snb in compos.*; *by a dimia*, *adj.*; *by paullo with the comparative*.

RATIFY, confirmare, sancire, consignare, ratum facere. See *Approve*.

RATIFICATION, RATIFYING, confirmatio, sanctio. — *To Ratifications*, instrumenta sanctionis.

RATIOCINATION, ratiocinatio.

RATIOCINATIVE, ratiocinativus.

RATIONAL (*ended with reason*), ratione præditus, particeps rationis; rationalis, Sen.: (*in his right mind*), sanus: (*agreeable to reason*), rationi consentaneus or congruens.

RATIONALITY, facultas ratiocinandi.

RATIONALLY, e ratione; iuste; prudenter.

RATTLE or *make a noise*, *v.* crepo, crepito; crepitum or strepitum edere or facere. — *To rattle in the throat before death*, buccis morte solutis raucum sonare; glutire vocem. — *To rattle* (*talk impertinently*), inepte garrere; quidquid in buccam venerit temere effutire. — *To rattle or scold at one*, objurgo, increpo; conviciis or contumeliis lacerare. — *He rattled off his brother in the marketplace on this very score*, adortus est jurgio fratrem apud forum hac de re. — *Rattled at*, acerbis conviciis laceratus; graviter increpatus minisque exceptus.

RATTLE, *s.* crepitaculum; crotalum, sistrum. — *A rattle-headed fellow*, temerarius, loquax, garrulus, ineptus, insularis. — *Rattle-snake*, crotalus (L.). — *Children's rattles*, crepundia, pl.

RATTLING (*shaking*), concussio, quassatio: (*chiding*), objurgatio.

RAVAGE, *v.* vasto, devasto, pervasto; populor, depopulor, perpopulor; diripio; expilo; spolio; depopulationem or vastationem tectis atque agris inferre. — *He ravages all the places wherever he comes*, vastat omnia loca, quæ incurrit. — *When I preserved Italy from being ravaged*, cum vastationem ab Italiâ depellebam.

RAVAGE, RAVAGING, direptio, expilatio, populatio, depopulatio, spoliatio, vastatio.

RAVAGER, expilator, direptor, populator, depopulator, spoliator, vastator.

RAVE, deliro, desipio, insanio. — *To rave and tear about*, delirantis modo circumcurare.

RAVER, delirius.

RAVING, *adj.* furens; furiosus; insanus; vesanus; delirius.

RAVING, deliratio, delirium, insania.

RAVINGLY, rabiose.

RAVEL, involvo: (*unravel*), retexo.

RAVEN, corvus — *A night raven*, corvus nocturnus; nycticorax. — *A sea-raven*, corvus marinus. — *A young raven*, corvi pullus. — *The blackness or color of a raven*, color coracinus.

RAVEN, RAVIN, *v.* rapio, prædor; voro, heluor.

RAVENER, heluo.

RAVENING, RAVENOUS, avidus, vorax, rapax. — *Ravens hunger*, ardor edendi; bulimus.

RAVENING, *s.* raptio, rapacitas.

RAVENOUSLY, avide.

RAVENOUSNESS, voracitas.

RAVISH away, *v.* abripere or auferre (*deftour*), see *Rape*: (*charm*), capio, oblecto, voluptate perfundere, suavissime afficere; perimulceo; delinco. — *To be rav-*

ished or charmed with, magnam ex aliquâ re voluptatem capere. — *He is ravished with her beauty*, ejus formam miratur. — *I was ravished with his discourse*, oratio me illius abripuit. — *Posterity will be ravished with the report of your conquests*, obstupescant posterî triumphos audientes tuos. — *To be ravished with love*, amore ardere or flagrare; totum in amore esse. — *with delight*, summâ delectatione affici; mirificâ lætitiâ exsultare.

RAVISH, raptor, stuprator.

RAVISHMENT (committing a rape), raptus, pudicitie violatio. — ¶ *A ravishment of the mind*, secessus mentis et animi a corpore; animus abstractus a corpore; furor: (delight), summa voluptas.

RAW (crude), crudus: (not sodden), incoctus. — *Very raw*, percrudus. — *Somewhat raw*, subcrudus. — *To grow raw*, crudesco. — *Raw-boned*, strigosus, macilentus. — ¶ (unskilful), rudis, imperitus, novitius.

RAWNESS, cruditas; imperitia.

RAWLY (in skill), imperite.

RAY, radius. — ¶ *A ray (fish)*, raia, squalus. — *A rack-ray*, raia clavata. — *The sharp-froated ray*, pastinaca. — ¶ *A ray of gold*, bractea, bracteola.

To RAY (cast forth rays), radio; radios emittere.

RAZE. See *Rase*.

RAZOR, culter tonsorius, novacula.

REACH (come to), aliquo pervenire: (overtake), assequor, consequor: (obtain), adipiscor; assequor. — *They were not able to reach the same haven*, eosdem portus capere non poterant. — *To reach one's meaning*, intelligo, teneo. — *To reach out, act. (extend)*, porrigo, exporrigo, extendo. — *the hand*, manum porrigere or extendere. — *To reach (v. a.) to one*, porrigo; præbeo; do; affero. — *To reach, neut. (extend)*, extendo, porrigo; pateo. — *To reach to or arrive at*, pervenire ad, pertinere ad. — *They say there is a vein that reaches from the eyes to the brain*, venam ab oculis pertinere ad cerebrum tradunt.

— ¶ *To reach (vomit)*, vomo, evomo.

REACH (extent), s. ambitus, tractus. — *Within reach of gun-shot*, intra teli jacuum. — *This place is out of the reach of the cannon*, a globis tormento cmissis tutus est hic locus. — ¶ (fetch), ars, artificium, fallacia; strophæ, technæ. — ¶ *Reach (capacity, ability)*, captus, facultas, intelligentia, prudentia: (power), potestas, potentia. — *It is out of my reach*, intelligere nequeo. — *Reach of thought or wit*, sagacitas. — *A person of deep reach*, homo acutus, callidus, subtilis, versutus. — ¶ *A reach at sea*, duorum promontiorum intervallum. — ¶ *A reach or reaching to vomit*, vomendi nisus.

REACHING (extending), porrectio.

READ (peruse), lego. — *I read Greek much*, multum literis Græcis utor. — *He spent his time in reading the poets*, in poetis evolvendis tempus consumebat. — *To read over*, perlego, evolvo. — *I read the book carefully over*, librum studiose evolvi. — *To read over again*, rellego. — *To read often*, lectito. — *very*, legendo conterere. — *To read out*, aliquid recitare. — *Read openly*, publice recitatus. — *To read a sermon or other discourse*, instead of repeating it by heart, de scripto dicere or recitare. — *He read his speech out of a written paper*, de scripto dedit. — *Presently after those, your letters were read*, sub cas statim recitatæ sunt literæ tuæ. — *A well-read man*, homo doctissimus, literis perpolitus or omni genere doctrinæ excultus. — *Which may be read*, qui legi potest, lectu facilis. — *To read to (as a tutor to his scholars)*, prælego. — ¶ (guess), conjectare, conjicere, conjecturam facere.

READER, lector. — *A great reader*, quasi helio librorum; libris affixus, intentus or devotus. — *A reader in schools*, professor, Snet. — *A reader to scholars*, prælector.

— ¶ *A reader or curate*, sacerdos vicarius, qui communes preces publice recitare solet.

READING, lectio. — *A reading over*, evolutio. — *A reading-desk*, pulpitum, suggestus.

READJOURN, denuo in aliam diem deferre or rejicere.

READMIT, denuo or iterum admittere.

READORN, denuo or iterum ornare.

READY (prompt; inclined), promptus, paratus, accinctus, expeditus, strenuus, alacer; proclivus, pronus, propensus: (willing), libens, volens. — *It is ready at hand*, in promptu est. — *Make all ready*, fac parata sint omnia. — *Be ready*, expeditus facito sis. — *He is quite ready*, alte præcinctus est. — *I will go and tell them we are ready*, ibo et illis dicam, nullam esse in nobis moram. — *I am ready to observe all your commands*, ad omnia, quæ volueris, præsto sum. — *See that all things be ready against I return*, fac ut omnia sint parata, cum rediero. — *To be ready at hand*, adesse, præsto esse. — *There is one ready at hand to take you up*, præsto est qui accipiat. — *To get or make ready*, paro, præparo, apparo, comparo; expedio. — *To make one's self ready*, se ad aliquid agendum accingere. — *A making ready*, paratus, apparatus. — *To make ready hastily*, propero, maturo, accelero; expedio. — *To make ready for war*, bellum parare or apparare. — *Made ready*, paratus, apparatus, accinctus. — *Make ready (in war)*, præsto estote! — *Of a ready wit*, sagax; perspicax; cautus. — *He is a man of a ready wit*, ingenii est acuti or acris; ingenium in numerato habet. — *Ready money*, pecunia præsens or numerata, numi præsentes, etc. — *Ready to please*, affabilis, comis, mitis, urbanus, officiosus. — *She is ready to lie in*, partus instat or adest. — *Being ready to fight his last battle*, ultimum prælium initurus. — *Mischief is ready to light upon you*, independent tibi mala.

READY (already), adv. jam; jamdudum.

— *Ready furnished*, omnibus rebus instructus.

READILY (promptly), prompte, expedite, parate; probe; strenue: (without book), memoriter; ex memoriâ: (willingly, affably), libenter, comiter, officiose, obsequenter.

READINESS, alacritas, facilitas, facultas; propensio. — *to please*, obsequium, obsequentia, urbanitas, comitas. — *To be or stand in readiness*, promptum or paratum esse, sub manibus esse, (of men): in promptu esse, paratum esse, præ manu esse, suppeto, (of things). — *In readiness*, in promptu, præsto, præ manibus, ad manum; in promptu. — *To set in readiness*, expedio, paro, præparo.

REAL, verus; germanus; solidus. — ¶ *A real estate*, patrimonium, bona quæ hereditate descendunt.

REALITY, veritas (reality): res, res vere, verum, (the reality). — *Do not doubt, for you see realities*, ne dubita, nam vera vides, Virg. — *In reality*, re, reverâ, reapse; profecto, sane. — *It is so in reality*, ita reverâ est.

To REALIZE (bring into being or act), facere, efficere, perficere; ad effectum efficere or perducere.

REALLY (in earnest), reverâ, re, reapse; sincere, sane: (truly), profecto, næ, sane, certe.

REALM, regnum; regio.

REAM, viginti scapi.

REANIMATE, vitam alicui reddere; vivum calorem revocare in artus gelidos: ad novam spem excitare.

REANNEX, denuo adjungere.

REAP, meto, demcto, messcm facere, maturam segetem demetere, frumenta decidere: fig. fructum capere or percipere ex aliqua re; fero. — *Corn ready to be reaped*, seges matura.

REAPER, messor.

REAPING, messio, demessio. — *The time for reaping was then near at hand*, jam frumenta incipiebant maturescere. — *There is neither sowing nor reaping for me there*, mihi isthuc nec seritur, nec metitur. — *Reaping-time*, messis. — *In reaping-time*, messibus, per messes. — *Of reaping*, messorius. — *A reaping-hook*, falx.

REAR. — *The rear of an army*, acies postrema, novissima, ultima; agmen extremum; triarii, pl. — *The twentieth legion guarded the rear*, vicesima legio terga firmavit, Tac. — *To bring up the rear*, agmen cogere; extremum agmen ducere. — *To cut off the rear*, agmen ex-

tremum intercipere. — *To attack the rear*, novissimum agmen aggredi. — *Yet he thought it more advisable to attack the enemy in the rear*, terga impugnare hostium satius visum est, Liv. 3, 70. — *The bringer up of the rear*, aciei ultimæ ductor.

REAR or rear up, crigo, elevo, tollo. — (a building), edificare, extruere, excitare. — *children*, infantes alere, educare, tollere. (See *Breed*.) — *To rear up himself*, se attollere.

REARING (lifting up), crectio: (bringing up), educatio.

REASCEND, denuo or iterum ascendere.

REASON (the faculty), ratio; mens (the understanding); sanitas (soundness of mind): (wisdom), consilium, prudentia. — *Void of reason*, experts rationis. — *One endowed with reason*, qui rationis est particeps. — *Against or not agreeable to reason*, absurdus; ineptus. — ¶ (right), æquum, jus. — *Beyond all reason*, præter æquum et bonum. — *As reason was*, ita uti par fuit. — ¶ (moderation), modus. — *There is reason in roasting eggs*, est modus in rebns. — ¶ (cause or motive), causa (see *Cause*): (argument, &c.), ratio, argumentum. — *That is the reason why I staid here*, eâ hîc restiti gratiâ. — *There is no reason why I should be angry*, nihil est quod succenseam. — *No reason can be given*, nihil rationis dici potest. — *There is some reason for it*, non temere est. — *For that reason*, eâ de causâ; propterea; ideo. — *For this reason*, hîc de causâ. — *A great reason*, gravis causa. — *A moving reason*, causa præcipua quæ impulit et suavit. — *By reason of*, ob, propter, præ. — *I cannot by reason of the time of the year*, propter anni tempus non possum. — *She could not by reason of her youth*, neque per ætatem poterat. — *By reason*, quum, quando, propterea quod. — *By reason you have got what not many have*, propterea quod adeptus es, quod non multi.

TO REASON, discepto, disputo, argumentor, altercor, commentor, dissero, ratiocinor; ingenii telis pugnare. — *well upon a subject*, opinionem exquisitis argumentis or rationibus firmare or stabilire. — *well or ill*, bene or male argumentari, disceptare, disputare. — *eagerly against*, oppugno, impugno. — *To reason captiously*, cavillor, captiose disputare or disceptare. — *Which may be reasoned*, disputabilis, Sen.

REASONABLE (advised with reason), rationis particeps; ratione præditus; rationalis, Sen.: (just), æquus, justus; consentaneus: (moderate), modicus, medicris.

REASONABLENESS (justice), æquitas, justitia.

REASONABLY (justly), juste; ut æquum or par est: (moderately), modice; mediocriter. — *Reasonably well*, sic satis.

REASONER, ratiocinator.

REASONING, ratiocinatio, disputatio, disceptatio; argumentatio; conclusio; altercatio. — *Of reasoning*, ratiocinativus. — *A captious reasoning*, captio, conclusioncula.

REASSEMBLE (call together again), iterum convocare, rursus cogere: (meet together again), rursus convenire.

REASSERT, reposco.

REASSIGN, iterum assignare.

REASSIGNMENT, assignatio recepta

REASSUME, resumo, revoco; denuo sumere.

REASSURE, firmare or confirmare aliquid alicujus animum.

REATTEMPT, retento.

REBAPTIZE, sacris aquis rursus inspergere.

REBATED (in heraldry), deminutus, imminutus.

REBATEMENT (in heraldry), deminutio, imminutio.

REBECK, violina tres nervos habens.

REBEL, s. homo seditiosus; qui justum imperium detrectat; qui ab alicujus imperio deficit; rerum novarum molitor; rebellis is poet.

TO REBEL, seditioem movere; imperium alicujus detrectare; ab aliquo deficere or desciscere; for rebello, see the *Lex*.

REBELLING, REBELLION, seditio; motus; tumultus; rebellio, -ium, -atio.

REBELLIOUS (desirous of innovations), re-

rum novarum studiosus: (*turbulent*), *sedivus*, *turbulentus*: (*in revolt*), *rebellans*. (*stiff-necked*), *obstinatus*, *per-versus*, *contumax*.
REBELLIOUSLY, *rerum novarum studio*; *seditiose*.
REBELLIOUSNESS, *contumacia*, *pervicacia*; *rerum novarum studium*.
REBELLOW, *resono*.
REBOUND, *repercutior*, *recello*. — *Rebounding*, *repercussus*.
REBOUND, *s. repercutio* (*act*); *repercussus* (*state*).
REBUFF (*repulse*), *repulsa*. — *To meet with a rebuff*, *repulsam ferre*. — *He has met with a hundred rebuffs*, *centies repulsam passus est*.
REBUILD, *aedificare* *aliquid totum de-novo*; *restituere*, *reficio*.
REBUKE, *v. objurgo*, *inrepro*, *castigo*, *repellendo*, *corripio*, *arguo*, *redarguo*, *moneo*. — *Nor had he sufficient reason to rebuke him*, *nee satis ad eum objurgandum causæ erat*. — *To rebuke sharply*, *inrepro*; *in aliquem invehi*; *aliquem maledictis acerbis insectari*; *sugillo*. — *despitefully*, *aliquid alicui exprobrare*; *aliquem probis excipere*, *conviciis lacessere*.
REBUKE, *s. objurgatio*, *reprehensio*, *vituperatio*, *castigatio*; *convicium*.
REBUKABLE. See *Blamable*.
REBUKER, *objurgator*, *castigator*, *reprehensor*.
RECALL (*call back*), *revoco*. — *To recall one's words*, *dicta retractare*. — *To recall to memory*, *in memoriam reducere*. — *That may be recalled*, *revocabilis*. — *Not to be recalled*, *irrevocabilis*.
RECALLING, *revocatio*.
RECAIT, *dictum aut factum revocare*; *recanto*, *Horat.*; *palinodium canere*; *se errasse fateri*. — *I will not recant what I have said*, *ego quod dixi, non mutabo*. — *To recant one's opinion*, *sententiam or opinionem mutare*. — *I am ashamed that I should be so soon obliged to recant my opinion*, *puget tam cito de sententiâ esse dejectum*.
RECANter, *qui dicta retractat or sententiam mutat*.
RECAITING, *RECAITATION*, *retractatio*.
RECAPACITATE, *iterum capacem or idoneum reddere*.
RECAPITULATE, *res jam dictas breviter repetere*; *res diffuse dictas summam attingere or colligere*. — *Recapitulated*, *summam repetitum*.
RECAPITULATION; *summarium*; *rerum dictarum enumeratio*, *congregatio*, *repetitio*; *anaphoræ*.
RECARRY, *reveho*, *reporto*.
RECEDE (*go from or retire*), *recedo*, *retrocedo*, *discedo*, *secedo*.
RECEIVE (*obtain*), *accipio*, *accepto*, *recipio*; (*imbibe*), *imbibo*, *imbuor*: (*enter-tain*, *harbor*), *hospitio excipere or recipere*. — *You shall receive no denial*, *nullam patiari repulsam*. — *We receive letters from him frequently*, *crebro illius literæ ad nos commeant*. — *He was received with the utmost respect*, *erga illum nullum honoris genus prætermisum*. — *To receive the just reward of their own evil actions*, *recipere justam facinorum suorum mercedem*. — *To receive a wound*, *vulnerari*, *vulnus accipere*. — *To receive or sustain a loss*, *damnum accipere*. — *To receive visits*, *salutantes admittere*. — *To receive into company*, *in societatem admittere or cooptare*. — *Received into company*, *admissus*. — *To receive stolen goods*, *furta recipere*, *celare*, *occultare*. — *Received as a custom*, *usu receptus*. — *A thing received*, *acceptum*.
RECEIPT (*receiving*), *receptio*. — *A receipt or discharge for payment*. (See *Quit-tance*.) — *A physician's receipt or recipe*, *medici præscriptum*.
RECEIVER, *receptor*, *acceptor*; *coactor*. — *of taxes*, *tributorum exactor*. — *of stolen goods*, *furtorum receptor*, *receptor*, *oc-cultator*. — *The receiver is as bad as the thief*, *qui furtum celat*, *furtum participat*. — *Receivers of the king's demesnes*, *regis procuratores*. — *Receivers general*, *tribuni ærarii*. — *¶ A receiver* (*chemical ves-sel*), *vas succum stillatum recipiens*.
RECEIVING, *receptio*, *acceptio*, *admissio*. — *before*, *anticipatio*, *præsumptio*.
RECEPTACLE, *receptaculum*; *cella*; *hor-*

reum; *apotheca*, *etc.*: (*lurking-place*), *latibulum*, *latebra*; *receptaculum*.
RECEPTION (*receiving*), *receptio*: (*enter-tainment*), *receptio*; *hospitium*. — *To meet with a good or bad reception*, *laute or frigide excipi*; *commode or parum liberaliter tractari*. — *To give an enemy a warm reception*, *hostem ingruentem telorum imbre obruere*.
RECEPTIVE, *capax*.
RECELEBRATE, *denuo celebrare*.
RECENT, *recens*.
RECENCY, **RECENTNESS**, *by using recens or nuper*; *novitas*, *novus status*.
RECENTLY, *recentior*, *recens*, *nuper*.
RECEPTACLE, **RECEPTIVE**, see under *Receptacle*.
RECESS, *recessus*; *latebra*.
RECHANGE, *rursus mutare*.
RECHASE (*drive back again*), *denuo repellere or depellere*.
RECHARGE, *canum revocatio*.
RECIPE, *præscriptum*.
RECIPROCAL, *mutuus*; *alternus*; *reciprocus*.
RECIPROCALLY, *mutuo*, *alternatim*.
TO RECIPROCAT, *alternare*, *mutuo*.
RECIPROGATION, *reciprocatio*, *alternatio*.
RECITE, *recito*; *cito*; *numero*; *memo-ro*; *narro*, *enarro*.
RECITAL, *narratio*, *enarratio*; *enumeratio*; *fabella*.
RECITATION, *recitatio*.
RECITER, *recitator*; *narrator*.
RECK, *v. curo*, *solicitus sum*; *attendo*.
RECKLESS, *securus*; *socors*, *piger*, *segnis*, *iners*, *indiligens*; *negligens*, *remissus*. — *To become reckless*, *languori desidæ-que se dedere*.
RECKLESSLY, *socorditer*, *segniter*, *indiliger*, *pigre*, *negligenter*, *remisse*.
RECKLESSNESS, *negligentia*, *securitas*; *pi-gritia*, *socordia*, *inertia*, *segnitia*, *segni-ties*, *indigentia*, *desidia*.
RECKON (*count or tell*), *numero*, *din-mero*, *computo*, *supputo*; *rationem inire*; *ad calculum reducere*; *subduco*: (*esteem or judge*), *arbitror*, *existimo*; *du-co*. — *I will reckon all that clear gain*, *omne id deputabo in lucro*. — *I reckon without my host*, *frustra egomet mecum has rationes deputo*. — *To over-reckon*, *plus justo computare*. — *To reckon up*, *supputo*, *numero*; *recenseo*, *calculos subducere*. — *To reckon with one*, *rationes conferre or componere*. — *Reckoned*, *numeratus*, *recensitus*, *supputatus*. — *That may be reckoned*, *computabilis*, *numerabilis*. — *That cannot be reckoned*, *innumerabilis*. — *He reckoned it ominous*, *inter omnia retulit*. — *I reckon it an honor*, *id mihi honori duco*. — *He reckons himself sure of it*, *pro certo habet*. — *To reckon or depend upon a thing*, *alicui rei plurimum confidere*; *in re aliqua spem ponere*. — *To reckon little of*, *parvi pendere*, *facere or æstimare*. — *Not to reckon of*, *nullo loco or numero habere*; *susque deque ferre*. — *¶ To reckon or design*, *statuo*, *constituo*.
RECKONER, *qui rationes computat*.
RECKONING (*calculation*), *numeratio*, *com-putatio*, *recensio*. — *Even reckoning makes long friends*, *amicitiam tuetur qui recte rationes supputat*; *æqua lanx æquum facit amicum*. — *An after-reckoning*, *nova computatio*. — *An off-reckoning*, *de summâ decessio*. — *To come to a reckoning with one*, *cum aliquo rationes conferre or calculum ponere*. — *To make reckoning of*, *pendo*, *duco*; *habeo*. — *You make small reckoning what becomes of me*, *quid de me fiat parvi curas*. — *I see what reckoning you make of me*, *exuper quanti me facias*. — *Now no reckoning is made of it*, *nullo nunc in honore est*. — *A reckoning-book*, *codex accepti et expensi*. — *¶ (shot or scot)*, *symbolum*, *collecta*. — *¶ (account to be given)*, *ratio*. — *A day of reckoning will come*, *aliquando te rationem reddere oportebit*.
RECLAIM, *corrigo*, *ad bonam frugem reducere or revocare*. — *Continue your endeavors to reclaim my son*, *corrige mihi gnatum porro enitere*, *Ter.* — *Reclaimed*, *ad frugem deductus*.
RECLAIMING, *emendatio*, *correctio*.
RECLINE, *in aliquid reclinari*; *alicui rei acclinari*. (But see *Lie*.) — *Reclining*, *reclinis*.

RECLOSE, *ite mm clando*.
RECLUSE, *adj* — *To live a recluse life*, *in solitudine vivere*; *procul cætu homi-num vivere*.
RECLUSE, *s. homo solitarius*; *qui homi-num cætus et colloquia fugit*.
RECOGNIZE, *recognosco*, *agnosco*.
RECOGNIZING, **RECOGNITION**, *recognitio*, *agnitio*.
RECOGNIZANCE (*obligation*), *obligatio*. — *To forfeit one's recognizance*, *vadimonium deserere*.
RECOIL (*rush back*), *recello*, *resilio*: (*give back*), *cedo*, *recedo*, *retrocedo*. — *To make to recoil*, *retro fero*. — *Not to re-coil*, *subsisto*.
RECOIL, **RECOILING**, *repercussio or -us*; *recessus or -io*.
RECOIN, *denuo or iterum cudere*.
RECOINAGE, *actus iterum cudendi*.
RECOLLECT, *reminiscor*; *memoriali-cujus rei repetere or revocare*; *res mihi redit in memoriam or in mentem venit*. — *¶ To re-collect*, *recolligo*, *recipio*.
RECOLLECTING, **RECOLLECTION**, *recordatio*, *recognitio*.
RECOMMENCE, *de integro instaurare*, *renovo*, *integro*, *redintegro*, *de novo incipere*.
RECOMMENCING, *instauratio*, *redintegratio*.
RECOMMEND (*praise to another*), *com-mendo*; *laudo*. — *To whom he soon recommended himself by his complaisance and obsequious behavior*, *cui se celeriter officii comitate et obsequendi gratiâ insin-avit*, *Just.* — *Letters of recommendation*, *literæ commendatitiæ*. — *To recommend or send salutation to one*, *aliquem salutare*, *alicui salutem dicere*. — *The whole family desires to be recommended to you*, *domus te tota salutatur*. — *Recommendable*, *commendabilis*, *laude dignus*.
RECOMMENDATION, **RECOMMENDING**, *com-mendatio*, *laudatio*.
RECOMMENDATIVE, **RECOMMENDATORY**, *commendatitius*.
RECOMMENDER, *laudator*.
RECOMMIT, *iterum in custodiam conjicere*; *rursus ad delectos de aliqua re referre*.
RECOMPENSE (*reward*), *v. remuneror*, *numero*, *compenso*, *rependo*; *alicui laboris or operæ mercedem tribuere*, *dare*, *persolvere*. — *It is not in my power to recompense*, *non opis est nostræ grates persolvere*. — *To recompense or requite like for like*, *par pari referte or retribuere*; *merita meritis repensare*, *Sen.* — *To recompense one's diligence*, *fructum dili-gentiæ alicui referre*. — *To recompense joy with sorrow*, *maioris lætitiæ pensa-re*. — *To recompense a loss*, *damnum compensare or rescare*. — *A loss that may be recompensed*, *damnum revocabile*. — *Not to be recompensed*, *irreparabilis*.
RECOMPENSE (*requital*), *remuneratio*; *compensatio*: (*recompense*), *præmium*, *merces*. — *A little*, *mercedula*. — *Without recompense*, *gratis*, *gratuito*.
RECOMPENSER, *qui pensat or compensat*.
RECOMPOSE, *denuo componere*.
RECONCILE *a person to a person*, *ali-quem cum aliquo reconciliare*, *in gratiam reconciliare or restituere*; *aliquem in gratiam alicuius restituere or redigere*; *aliquem alicui placare*. — *enemies to each other*, *inimicos in gratiam reconciliare*; *com-ponere gratiam inter inimicos* (*amicis*). — *To be reconciled to a person*, *cum aliquo in gratiam redire*; *alicui reconciliari*. — *That cannot be reconciled or paci-fied*, *implacabilis*, *inexorabilis*. — *These passages cannot be reconciled*, *hi loci prorsus inter se discrepant*.
RECONCILABLE, *reconciliationem admit-tens*.
RECONCILABLENESS, *qualitas rei reconcilia-tionem admittentis*.
RECONCILER, *reconciliator gratiæ*; *auctor reconciliandæ gratiæ*.
RECONCILIATION, **RECONCILEMENT**, *reconciliatio concordiæ or gratiæ*; *gratia reconciliata*; *reditus in gratiam*. — *There is an entire reconciliation between them*, *facta est inter eos gratiæ prorsus reconciliatio*; *in gratiam prorsus reconciliati sunt*. — *He effected a reconciliation between the brothers*, *qui vere at varinnee*, *distractos fratres in pristinam concordiam reduxit*.

RECONDITE, reconditus, occultus, absconditus.

RECONDUCT, reconducere, iterum conducere.

RECONDUCTING, reductio, deductio iterata.

RECONNOITRE a place, loci naturam, situm or munitiones explorare, indagare, observare, exquirere.

RECONQUER, denuo or rursus vincere.

RECONSECRATE, iterum consecrare.

RECONSIGN, rursus tradere or consignare.

RECONVENE, v. n. rursus convenire.

RECONVEY, refero, reporto.

RECORD, v. in acta, tabulas or commentarios referre. — *To record a law*, legem in tabulas referre. — *To record in one's mind*, in memoria figere, inscribere, insculpere. — *I call God and man to record*, Deos hominesque contestor. — *To call or take to record*, testor, contestor. — *To record (as birds)*, certatim modulari, alternis vicibus canere.

RECORD, s. annales, pl.; monumentum; memoria; testimonium (testimony). — *It is upon record*, memoriae proditum est. — *Books of record*, tabulae publicae, fastorum commentarii. — *A bill of record*, libellus memorialis. — *A court of record*, curia actiones suas in tabulas referens. — *The records of time*, temporum annales. — *To bear record*, testor, testimonium ferre.

RECORDER of a city, praetor urbanus.

RECORDING, in fastos relatio. — *To the recording of birds*, avium modulatio alterna.

RECOUNT, enumero, supputo, memoro, narro. — *Wherefore he briefly recounts the original of the Roman empire*, breviter igitur initia Romani imperii perstringit, *Just*.

RECOUNTING, s. enumeratio, supputatio; narratio.

RECOURSE, refugium, perfugium; cursus. — *To have recourse to*, ad aliquem or aliquid perfugere, confugere, refuge-re, (prop. and fig.); aliquid rei perfugio uti (fig.); ad aliquem or aliquid decurrere (fig.). — *He had recourse to us for assistance*, a nobis praesidium petiit. — *They have recourse to that*, as the last remedy, ad illud extremum atque ultimum decurritur. — *And having discharged their javelins*, they had recourse to their swords, pilisque missis, ad gladios redierunt, *Cæs.*

RECOVER (get again), recupero, recolligo, recipio, reparo. — *He recovered the people's favor*, animos populi sibi reconciliavit. — *After recovering his liberty*, post libertatem receptam. — *To recover one's debts*, nomina recolligere or recuperare. — *Yet truly*, I think, I shall be able to recover that same lost money, retraham hercle, opinor, ad me idem illud fugitivum argentum tamen, *Ter.* — *To recover a thing that was lost*, rem aliquam amissam invenire, reperire, nancisci, recipere, recuperare. — *To recover (v.n.) from a fright or surprise*, se recipere, ad se redire; animum or mentem colligere. — *To recover*, recover one's health, convalesco; sanitatem recipere; e or a morbo recreari; se confirmare (establish one's strength again). — *To recover from a dangerous fit of sickness*, e periculo morbo convalescere. — *To recover or restore to health*, sanitatem alicui restituere. — *To be recovered (from sickness)*, consistere. — *To recover one's wits*, resipisco, ad se redire. — *To recover or return from death to life*, revivisco. — *Well recovered in health*, sanus, validus.

RECOVERABLE, quod recuperari potest; recuperandus.

RECOVERER, recuperator.

RECOVERING, RECOVERY, recuperatio. — *A recovery (in law)*, evictio, Pandect. — *A recovery of an estate (in law)*, recuperatorium iudicium. — *To a recovery (of health)*, sanitas restituta, valetudo confirmata; salus: (remedy), medicina, remedium. — *It is past recovery*, prorsus perit. — *Without hope of recovery*, desperatus, perditus, conclamatus.

RECREANT, timidus, ignavus; falsus; perfidus.

RECREATE, recreo, oblecto; reficio. — *one's self*, se oblectare, jucunditati se dare; animum laboribus fatigatum re-

laxare or remittere. — *Recreated*, recreatus, etc., refocillatus. — *It recreates*, juvat, delectat.

RECREATION, animi relaxatio, remissio, oblectatio, curarum avocamentum, requies. — *Recreation of children*, lusus. — *For recreation's sake*, animi relaxandi causa.

RECREATIVE, jucundus, gratus, amoenus.

RECREMENT (refuse), recrementum.

RECRIMINATE, crimen sibi illatum in accusatorem rejicere or transferre.

RECRIMINATION, criminalis in accusatorem relectio or translatio.

RECRUIT, v. suppleo, delectibus supple-re; redintegro. — *That very army was recruited with difficulty by reason of the pestilence*, is ipse exercitus ægre explebatur propter pestilentiam, *Liv.* — *The legions were exceedingly well recruited*, legiones fuerunt egregie suppletæ. — *To recruit one's self*, se reficere. — *To recruit or recover one's health*, a morbo vires colligere or recreari or refici.

RECRUIT, s. (supply), supplementum; accessio: (new soldier), miles novus; (miles) tiro. — *To raise recruits*, milites scribere (in supplementum). — *He sent Bibulus to raise recruits*, Bibulum ad disquisitionem novorum militum misit.

RECRUITING of one's self, refectio.

RECTANGLE, figura quatuor rectos angulos habens.

RECTANGULAR, rectos angulos habens.

RECTIFY (correct), corrigo, emendo; ad regulam exigere; elimo: (in chemistry), liquoris partes puriores extrahere, ab aqueis (not good Latin) separare or discernere.

RECTIFIABLE, qui potest corrigi.

RECTIFICATION, RECTIFYING, correctio, emendatio.

RECTILINEAL, RECTILINEAR, rectas lineas habens.

RECTITUDE, rectum.

RECTOR, rector.

RECTORSHIP, rectoris munus.

RECTORY, domus in qua rector habitat.

RECUERATION, recuperatio.

RECUERATIVE, RECUERATORY, recuperatorius, ad recuperationem pertinens.

RECUR (have recourse to), recurro.

RECUSANT, s. qui ritibus sacris lege sancitis adesse recusat.

RED, ruber (blood-red); rufus, russeus, (light-red, fox-red); rutilus (fiery-yellow or red, gold-yellow or yellow-red); rubicundus (high-red); rubidus (dark-red); purpureus (purple, blood-colored and high-red with a soft lustre); coccinus (scarlet); molochinus (crimson); minia-ceus (vermilion); roseus (rosy); cervinus (stag-red); badius (brown-red). — *Somewhat red*, Reddish, rubens; subru-ber, rubellus; subrufus; subrubicundus, rubicundulus; ruber subalbicans. — *To look reddish*, subrubeo. — *Red in the face*, rubicundus, rubidâ facie, (by nature or drinking); pudore or rubore suffusus (with blushing). — *Red hair*, capillus rufus, rutilus; comæ rufæ, rutilæ. — *Red-haired*, rufus; capillo or capite rutilo. — *To grow red*, Redden, rubescere, rube-fieri: (blush), see Blush. — *To make red*, Redden, rufare, rutilum reddere; miniare; rubro colore inficere; rubefacere (poet.). — *Red color*, rubens color. — *To be red*, rubeo. — *To be red hot*, candeo. — *To mark with red*, rubricâ notare. — *Marked with red*, rubricatus. — *A robin-red-breast*, motacilla rubecula (L.). — *A red-start*, sylvia thorace argentata (Kl.).

TO REDDEN. (See under Red.) — *To make one redder*, alicui ruborem afferre or elicere.

REDNESS, rubor. — *Redness or inflammation of the eyes*, oculorum inflammatio.

REDDISH, See Red.

REDDITION, redditio.

REDEEM, redimo. — *To redeem a pawn*, repignero.

REDEEMABLE, quod redimi potest; redimendus.

REDEEMER, redemptor, liberator.

REDEEMING, REDEMPTION, redemptio. — *There is no redemption from death*, ab inferis nullus reditus.

REDELIVER (set at liberty), liberare: (give back or gain), reddere.

REDEMAND, repeto, reposco.

REDEMANDING, repetitio, postulatio iterata.

REDEMPTION. See under Redcem.

REDINTEGRATE, redintegro, renovo.

REDINTEGRATION, redintegratio, renovatio.

REDOLENT, redolens, fragrans. — *To be redolent*, redoleo.

REDOLENCY, REDOLENCE, fragrantia.

REDOUBLE, gemino, congenino, ingemino, conduplico. — *Redoubled*, geminatus, etc.; iteratus.

REDOUBLING, duplicatio, conduplicatio.

REDOUBT, munimentum or propugnaculum.

REDOUBTABLE, REDOUBTED, for midolous; metuendus.

REDOUND, redundo; confero. — *That will redound to his honor*, gloria ejus rei ad illum redundabit.

REDRESS (reform), v. corrigo, emendo, reformo; restituo, resarcio. — *To redress grievances*, corruptelas corrigere, purgare, repurgare. — *If they would leave to the senate what measures should be taken for the redressing of their grievances*, si arbitrium senatui levandæ injuriæ suæ permittant, *Liv.* — *To redress one's self*, jus suum vindicare. — *Not to be redressed*, insanabilis, irreparabilis, immedicabilis.

REDRESS, s. emendatio; restitutio. — *To demand redress*, jus suum repetere.

REDRESSER, corrector, emendator. — of manners, censor.

REDRESSING, correctio, emendatio.

REDRESSIVE, opem ferens, ad auxilium pertinens.

REDUCE, redigo: — minuo. — *He reduces the most warlike nations to obedience*, bellicosissimas gentes in ditionem suam redegit; bellicosissimos populos sibi subiecit. — *That man ought to be reduced to obedience*, hominem illum oportet ad officium revocare. — *They were reduced to such misery*, that, &c., eo miseriæ redacti sunt, ut, etc. — *Things were reduced to extremity*, res ad extremum erant perductæ; res ad triarios rediit. — *To reduce a town*, fort, &c., castellum, oppidum, etc. sub ditionem redigere. — *To reduce to nothing*, consumo; ad nihil redigere. — *All these things were reduced to nothing*, hæc omnia ad nihilum reciderunt. — *To reduce to dust*, in pulverem redigere or resolvere. — *To reduce into a narrow compass*, in compendium redigere. — *To reduce one's expenses*, sumptus contrahere. — *Reduced to want*, ad inopiam or egestatem or mendicitatem (beggary) redactus. — *A reduced officer*, militum præfectus cujus stipendium deminutum est.

REDUCIBLE, quod reduci or redigi potest.

REDUCING, REDUCTION. — of a town, oppidi expugnatio (by storm). — *A reducing or lessening*, deminutio, imminutio.

REDUNDANT, redundans, abundans, superfluous, superfluous.

REDUNDANCY, redundatio, redundantis, superfluitas.

REDUNDANTLY, redundanter.

REDUPLICATE, duplico, conduplico, gemino, ingemino.

REDUPLICATION, duplicatio. — *Reduplicative*, ad duplicationem pertinens.

REECHO, resonare; vocem reddere.

REED, arundo, canna, calamus. — *Of a reed*, Redden, arundineus, canneus. — *A reed-bed*, bank, plot, arundinetum. — *Hollowed like a reed*, fistule modo cavatus. — *Reed-bearing*, arundifer (poet.). — *Reed-grass*, or bur-reed, sparganium. — *The reed-sparrow*, passer arundinaceus. — *The sweet reed*, calamus aromaticus.

REEDY (full of reeds), arundinosus: (like a reed), arundinaceus.

REEK (fume), fumus, exhalatio, vapor.

TO REEK, fumo, exhalo, vapor; vaporem emittere.

REEKING, REEKY, REEKING hot, fumosus, fumeus, fumidus.

REEKING, s. vapor, exhalatio.

REEL, s. rhombus.

REELED (as thread or yarn), glomeratus.

REELER, qui or quæ filum glomerat.

REELING of thread or yarn, glomeratio.

REEL (stagger), v. vacillo; titubo. (E see Titubo in the Lex.)

REELING, vacillatio, titubatio.

REFLECT, iterum creare.

REELECTION, iterata electio.
 REEMBARK, *v. n.* navem rursus conscendere.
 REEMBARKING, REEMBARKATION, in navem or navis iterata consensio.
 REENACTED, iterum sanctitus.
 REENFORCE, instauro, reficio; vires addere; angeo. — *To reenforce an army, exercitum supplere, legiones restituere. — But they were reenforced in their march by volunteers, ceterum in ipso itinere auctum voluntarius agmen erat, Liv.*
 REENFORCEMENT (of troops), supplementum, novæ copiæ.
 REENGAGE (in battle), iterum configere. — *one's self in a business, se iterum negotio implicare.*
 REENJOY, iterum frui.
 REENTER, rursus or denuo intrare; iterum ingredi.
 REENTRY, introitus or ingressus iteratus.
 REENTHrone, iterum in solio collocare, instaurare.
 REESTABLISH, restituo, instauro, renovo, redintegro; reconcilio.
 REESTABLISH, restitutor.
 REESTABLISHING, REESTABLISHMENT, restitutio, instauratio, renovatio, redintegratio.
 REEVE (bailiff), villicus, rerum procurator or administrator.
 REEXAMINE, ad examen iterum revocare; in aliquid denuo inquirere. — *a copy by the original, exemplum cum autographo conferre or comparare.*
 REEXAMINATION, ad examen denuo revocatio.
 REFECTION (refreshment), refectio, recreatio.
 REFECTORY (place to dine in), cœnaculum, cœnatio.
 REFEL, refello, refuto, confuto; coarguo.
 REFER, refero, remitto, relego; causam ad arbitrum alicui remittere, conferre. — *They referred the whole affair to the senate at Rome, causam integram Romanam ad senatum rejecere. — To refer a thing to arbitration, compromissum de re aliqua facere; rem arbitrorum iudicio permittere; rem arbitris disceptandam committere, controversiam arbitris iudicandam tradere. — To refer (neut.) to an author, auctorem citare or laudare. — || See Allude.*
 REFEREE, REFERENDARY, arbiter; sequester.
 REFERENCE, REFERRING, permissio, remissio: (arbitration), arbitrium, arbitratius, compromissum: (regard), ratio, respectus. — *To have reference to, alicuius or alicujus rei rationem habere; alicujus rei rationem ducere; alicuius or aliquid respicere or spectare. — In reference to, quantum attinet or pertinet ad. — In reference to those times, ut temporibus illis. — A reference in a book, nota or signum ad annotationem referens. — Having reference, relativus (not good Lat.).*
 REFERRIBLE, quod referri potest or pertinet ad aliquid.
 REFINE, purgo, elimo; excoquo (metal). — *To refine upon or handle nicely, accuratius aliquid tractare; de aliqua re accuratius disserere. — To refine wines, vinâ defecare or elutriare.*
 REFINEDLY, affectatâ elegantia; curiose.
 REFINER, purgator.
 REFINING, purgatio.
 REFIT, reficio, instauro, reconcinno.
 REFITTING, refectio.
 REFLECT (reverberate), repercutio, reverbero. — *To reflect the rays of light, radios repercutere; radios rogere (in oculis). — || To reflect upon (in the mind), considerare, secum cogitare, reputare, revolvare, cogitare, recolere; repetere (poet.). — I often reflect on this, sepe recurat hoc animo. — || To reflect or throw reproach upon a person or thing, detrudere de; carpo; reprehendo. — Sometimes he reflected upon particular persons, sometimes on the whole body, singulos modo, modo universos, ledere, Sall. — Reflected upon (blamed), reprehensus, castigatus.*
 REFLECTING, REFLECTION (reverberation), repercutio, repercutus (the state). —

|| (of the mind), meditatio (how to effect a thing); cogitatio (thought); prudentia (as a quality); memoria; conscientia. — *I did that without reflection, id feci imprudens or incogitans. — This reflection came into my mind on this occasion, hoc adeo ex hac re venit in mentem mihi, Ter. — After mature reflection, re diligenter perpensa. — A person without reflection or thought, homo inconsideratus, inconsultus, temerarius. — || (reprehension), reprehensio, castigatio. — Neither is this any reflection upon their honor, it being the fashion among them, necque id flagitium militiæ ducitur, ita se mores habent, Sall.*
 REFLECTIVE verb, verbum reflexivum.
 REFLEXIBILITY, qualitas rei quæ flecti potest.
 REFLEXIBLE, quod flecti potest.
 REFLEXIVE, ad præterita respiciens.
 REFLEXIVELY, per modum reflexum.
 REFLOW, refluxo.
 REFLUENT, refluxus, refluxus.
 REFLUX, refluxus.
 REFORM, corrigo, emendo; instauro; reformo; commuto. — *In military affairs he reformed some abuses, and in others made new orders, in re militari et commutavit multa et instituit, Suet. — To reform a person in his manners, alicui ad bonam frugem redigere. — To reform abuses in the courts of justice, mores et flagitia eorum castigare, qui iudicium exerceant. — To reform one's own manners or be reformed, ad frugem redire, ad bonam frugem se recipere; mores in melius mutare. — To reform troops, militum partem exauctorare, dimittere or missos facere.*
 REFORM, *s.* correctio, emendatio; res in melius mutata; rerum mutatio.
 REFORMATION, REFORMING, correctio, emendatio. — *To want reformation, medicinæ indigere. — || The Reformation, res Christianæ in melius restitutæ.*
 REFORMED. — *The reformed (i. e. Protestants), reformatæ religionis professores.*
 REFORMER, emendator or corrector et emendator alicujus rei (e. g. disciplinæ Christianæ); rerum mutationis cupidus. — *of decoyed learning, literarum senescentium reductor et reformator.*
 REFRACT, radios infringere or refringere. — *To be refracted, refringi.*
 REFRACTION, refractionis radiorum.
 REFRACTIVE, refringendi vim habens.
 REFRACTORY, contumax; refractarius, perversus, pertinax.
 REFRACTORILY, contumaciter, pertinaciter, perversitatem.
 REFRACTORINESS, contumacia, perversitas, pertinacia, perversitas.
 REFRAIN (forbear), (se) abstinere, sibi temperare. — *I cannot refrain, but, &c., animo imperare nequeo, quin, etc. — || To refrain or enrb, refringo, compesco, cohæreo, contineo; reprimo; tempero. — To refrain laughing, risum compescere or cohæreo. — immoderate joy, exultantem lætitiâ comprimere.*
 REFRAINING, temperatio, temperantia.
 REFRAINABLE, quod refringi potest.
 REFRAINABILITY, conditio rei quæ refringi potest.
 REFRESH (recreate), recreo, relaxo; refrigero: (repair), intercolo, reconcinno; resarcio. — *To refresh one's self, animum oblectare, recreare, relaxare. — And the day being now far spent, he ordered the soldiers to refresh themselves, præcipitque jam die curare corpora milites jubet, Liv. — To refresh one's body with rest, membra quiete fovere, refovere. — To refresh the memory of a thing, memoriam alicujus rei renovare. — Refreshed, refectus, renovatus. — Somewhat refreshed, subrefectus. — Refreshing (cooling), refrigerans, refrigeratior.*
 REFRESHING, REFRESHMENT, recreatio, refectio: lenimen: (food), cibus (quo corpus recreatur). — *To take some refreshment or food, edo, comedo; cibum capere or sumere. — Cool refreshments of the air, auræ opacæ.*
 REFRIGERATIVE medicines, medicamenta refrigeratoria ar vim refrigerandi habentia.
 REFUGE, perfugium; refugium; asylum; portus; præsidium. — *To take refuge in a place, fugere, confugere or per-*

fugere aliquo or ad or in aliquem locum ad asylum confugere; se ad aram recipere. — *To stop all refuge from one, omnem terrarum orbem alicui præcludere.*
 REFUGEE, domo or patriâ profugus; ex-torris.
 REFULGENT, fulgens, nitens, splendens, rutilus.
 REFULGENCE, nitor, splendor.
 REFUND, reddo; resolvo, Plant.; refundo, Pandect.
 REFUSE, *v.* recuso, detrecto, nego, abnego, denego; aspernor, aversor; respuo, renno, defugio, refugio. — *They refused to obey their commanders, imperium detrectabant. — He refused the proposal, oblatam conditionem respuit. — He never refused an invitation to a feast, nullum convivium rennebat. — I will not refuse, in me nulla erit mora. — I will refuse you nothing, veniam quocumque vocaris. — I will not refuse praise, non ego laudari metuam. — To refuse absolutely, pernego. — To refuse by nodding, abnuo, renuo. — To be refused or denied, repulsam ferre or pati. — Refused, recusatus, repudiatus, rejectus.*
 REFUSE of things, purgamentum, retriementum, recementum; quisquiliz, pl. — *of sifed earth, excrementum. — of metal tried, scoria. — The refuse of wax, ceræ purgamentum.*
 REFUSAL, REFUSING, recusatio; detrectatio: repulsa (repulse, denial).
 REFUSER, qui recusat.
 REFUTE, refuto, confuto; refello; diluo; resolvo, Quint.
 REFUTING, REFUTATION, confutatio, refutatio; destructio, Quint.
 REGAIN, recupero, redipiscor.
 REGAINING, recuperatio.
 REGAL, regalis, regius.
 REGALIA, regis insignia; honorum decora et insignia, Flor.
 REGALLY, regaliter; regie.
 REGALE one, *v.* munificis donis or convivio excipere. — *Regaled, lauto convivio exceptus.*
 REGALE, *s.* epulæ, lautum convivium, dapes opiparæ, cœna dubia.
 REGALING, epulatio opipara.
 REGARD (consider), *v.* attendo, audio, animadverto, aspecto; consulo, curo; (but see *To have regard*, under the subst.): (value), æstimo, curo: (mark), observo, intueor; exaudio. — *Not to regard, sperno, negligo, contemno, despicio, posthabeo, sisque deque habere. — To be not regarded (in no repute), sordere, sordesco; obsolesco, Suet. — Regarding or having relation to, ad aliquid attinens or pertinens.*
 REGARD, *s.* respectus, cura, ratio; observantia; reverentia; considerantia, consideratio, contemplatio; reputatio, Plin. — *To have regard of, alicuius or aliquid respicere, considerare; alicujus rationem habere. — I think we ought to have regard to those that are absent, existimo oportere rationem haberi absentium. — I have no regard for these things, nihil me hæc movent. — If you have any regard to prayers, precibus si flecteris ullis. — A regard for the public good, studium reipublicæ, Sall. — A great regard to truth, cura æquæ et justæ. — We must have great regard to both, utriusque ratio habenda est, Cic. — To have a great regard for one, alicuius magni facere. — In or with regard to, quod attinet ad: — ad; a, ab. — With regard to (considering) his substance in the world, pro suis facultatibus. — In which regard, quo nomine.*
 REGARDANT (in heraldry), respiciens, retrospectans.
 REGARDER (observer), observator.
 REGARDFUL, attentus, observans.
 REGARDFULLY, attente, reverenter.
 REGARDING (concerning), de.
 REGARDINO, *s.* respectus, contuitus, intuitus.
 REGARDLESS, negligens, remissus, improvidus, incuriosus; immemor; socors.
 REGARDLESSLY, negligenter, remisse, improvide, incuriose.
 REGARDLESSNESS, negligentia, incuria.
 REGENCY. See Regent.
 REGENERATE, regenero, regigno, denuo formare.
 REGENERATION, generatio nova

REGENT (*governor*), moderator, gubernator, rector; *præfectus*: (*viceroy*), *prorex*: (*during the king's minority*, &c.), regni procurator. — *A queen regent*, regni procuratrix.

REGENCY (*rule*), imperium, regnum: (*in another's stead*), regni procuratio: (*rulers*), qui præfecti sunt rebus publicis; regni procuratores.

REGERMINATE, regermino.

REGICIDE, regis interfecto.

REGIMEN (*government*), regimen, moderamen, rerum administratio. — *A regimen in diet*, *dieta*, certus vivendi modus ac lex.

REGIMENT of soldiers, legio. — of guards, legio prætoriana or prætoriana. — *A standing regiment*, perpetui stipendii legio.

REGIMENTAL, legionarius.

REGION, regio, plaga, tractus. — *A region of the air*, æris tractus.

REGISTER (*book of records*), acta, pl., actorum codex, commentarii publici; archivum: (*roll, list*), index. — *A register of names*, nomenclatura. — *A register (officer)*, commentariensis, actorum custos; a commentarius.

TO REGISTER (*enter into a register*), in tabulas referre, in actis scribere, ascribere; literis consignare. — *He registered the several transactions of each day*, diurna acta conficiebat. — *To register a thing in one's memory*, aliquid in memoria figere. — *Registered*, in acta or tabularia relatus. — *Registered lands*, fundi publicis commentariis consignati. — *Fit to be registered*, fastis or annalibus dignus.

REGISTERING, **REGISTRY**, in tabulas relatio; conscriptio. — *A registry or register's office*, locus ubi acta publica conservantur; tabularium.

REGORGE, vomo, revomo.

REGRAFT, iterum inserere.

REGRANT, iterum donare.

REGRATE, mangonizo, præmercor.

REGRATE, mango, propola.

REGRESS, regressus.

REGRET, penitentia (*penitence*); ægritudo (animi); dolor.

TO REGRET, ægre, gravate or moleste aliquid ferre; animi dolore affici. — *the absence of a person*, alicujus desiderio teneri or affici. — *the death of a person*, alicujus mortem lugere or de flere. — *He was greatly regretted by all*, magnum sui apud omnes desiderium reliquit. — *To die much regretted by one's friends*, magno amicorum cum dolore mori.

REGULAR (*according to art*), ad normam exactus, ex artis legibus factus; ordinatus: — *constants* (*steady*): justus (*formal, due*). — *A regular proceeding at law*, actio ex usitatis formulis lata. — *Regular troops*, milites disciplinæ militari assuefacti; milites legionarii. — *A regular or moderate person*, homo moderatus, temperatus or temperans. — *Very regular*, permodestus.

REGULAR (*priest*), s. religiosæ vite regulæ astrictus.

REGULARITY, ordo; constantia; apta membrorum compositio; gravis or constants legum observatio.

REGULARLY, certo, constanter; ex artis legibus or præceptis; ordine. — *He lives regularly*, vitam suam ad normam dirigit.

TO REGULATE, ordino, moderor, tempero, dispono. — *He regulated the state by excellent laws*, rempublicam optimis legibus temperabat. — *To regulate one's actions well*, actiones suas ad rationis normam dirigere or exigere. — *Temperance regulates all the passions*, temperantia est omnium commotionum moderatrix. — *To regulate one's expenses*, sumptus moderari; sumptibus modum ponere or statuere. — *To regulate (or prescribe rules for) another's conduct*, alicui agendi rationem præfinire; alicui quæ sunt gerenda præscribere. — *To regulate one's self by another's example*, alicujus exemplum sequi or imitari.

REGULATING, **REGULATION**, ordinatio, temperatio, moderatio: lex (*law*).

REGULATOR, ordinator, moderator.

REHEAR, denuo audire.

REHEARING, auditio or cognitio iterata.

REHEARSE, recito, cito, edissero; enar-

ro; nuncupo; memoro, commemoro; repeto. — *He rehearsed in order every thing that happened*, edisseravit ordine omne ut quidque actum est, Plant.

REHEARSAL, **REHEARSING**, recitatio, narratio, commemoratio. — *A brief rehearsing*, rerum enumeratio brevis, repetitio et congregatio rerum jam dictarum.

REIGN (*bear rule*), regnare, regno or rerum potitum esse. — *To reign or prevail (as a distemper)*, ingravesco, vigeo. — *To reign or be in vogue*, floreo, valeo, vigeo, obtineo. — *A reigning distemper*, morbus ingravescens.

REIGN, s. regnum; imperium. — *The reign of Tiberius was a very inactive one*, Tiberius ingenti socordia imperium gessit, Eatrop.

REIMBURSE (*repay*), reddo; resolvo; impensas refundare; res alienum dissolvere.

REIMBURSER, qui pecuniam impensam resolvit.

REIMBURSEMENT, pecuniæ expensæ solutio or restitutio. — *He made me a reimbursement of a thousand pieces*, mille nummos mihi dissolvit.

REIN of a bridle, habena, lorum; retinaculum (*poet.*). — *To curb or hold in the reins*, habenas adducere, premere, inhibere. — *To let loose the reins*, habenas remittere; frenos dare; *both prop. and fig.* — *To let loose the reins to one's passions*, cupiditatum suarum licentiam non obtinere. — *To hold the reins of government*, clavum imperii tenere.

REINS or *kidneys*, renes. — *Pain in them*, renium dolor. — *Pained in them*, renium dolore laborans.

REINDEER, tarandus.

REINFECT, denuo inficere.

REINGRATIAE, in gratiam alicujus se rursus insinuare.

REINSPIRE, iterum inspirare.

REINSTALL, denuo inauguro, instauror.

REINFORCE, &c. See *Reinforce*.

REINSTATE, in pristinum locum restituere; reconciliare, Plant. — *Reinstated*, restitutus, repositus.

REINSTATING, in pristinum locum restituendo.

REINVEST (*invest one again with*), possessionem alicui rursus dare. — *in an office*, alicui munus restituere. — *To reinvest (besiege again) a town*, oppidum obsidione iterum cingere or premere. — *Reinvested*, obsidione iterum cinctus or circumsessus.

REINVESTING, **REINVESTMENT**, **REINVESTITURE** (*of an office*), munus restitutio: (*of a town*), obsidio iterata.

REITERATE, iteror, repeto.

REITERATION, iteratio, repetitio.

REJECT, rejicio, repudio, respuo; reprobare; abjudico; abdicare; expello. — *I reject all that wherein I find more evil than good*, ubi plus mali quam boni reperio, id totum abjudico atque rejicio. — *He rejected the most reasonable conditions*, conditiones æquissimas repudiavit. — *To reject a bill*, legem repudiare or antiquare. — *To be rejected*, aspernandus, contemnendus, respuendus.

REJECTING, **REJECTION**, rejectio, repudiatio; abdicatio.

REJOICE (*be glad*), gaudeo, lætor. — *He rejoices within himself*, in sinu gaudet. — *To rejoice with another*, or *wish one joy*, gratulari, congratulari. — *Having rejoiced*, gavisus, lætatus. — *To be rejoiced*, gaudeo, lætor. — *To rejoice (make glad)*, lætifico, hilaro, ex hilaro, gaudium alicui perfundere, lætitiâ afficere, oblecto.

REJOICER, qui lætatur.

REJOICING, lætitia, gaudium, exsultatio. — *A rejoicing-day*, day of rejoicing, dies lætus. — *A rejoicing with others*, gratulatio.

REJOIN (*join again*), res disjunctas denuo jungere: (*come up to again*), alicui quem rursus adire, rursus alicui se comitem dare: (*reply*), iterum respondere.

REJOINER, responsio iterata.

REJUDGE. See *Reexamine*.

REKINDLE, iterum accendo.

RELAND, in terram denuo exponere.

RELAPSE, v. recido. — *into the same fault*, eandem culpam iterum admittere; in eadem re rursus peccare.

RELAPSE (*committing of the same fault again*), s. iteratus or novus lapsus; iterum admissa culpa. — *A relapse or return of a disease*, morbus recidivus, altera ejusdem morbi tentatio; febri recidiva, recidiva. — *To have a relapse*, in eundem morbum recidere.

RELATE (*tell*), narro, enarro, memoro, commemoror, refero, expono. — *He related the matter handsomely*, and in proper language, rem ornate et idoneis verbis depinxit. — *To relate or belong to*, ad aliquem or aliquid attinere or pertinere.

RELATED (*akin*), propinquus; consanguineus, consanguinitate propinquus, (*by blood*); affinis (*by marriage*). (See *Akin*, and *Kindred*). — *These were nearly related both by birth and marriage*, hi et genere inter se conjuncti fuerunt et affinitate, Eatrop. — *Galba, who was no way related to the family of the Caesars*, succeeded Nero, Neroni Galba successit, nullo gradu contingens Caesarum domum, Suet.

RELATER, narrator, memoror. — *A mere relater*, tantummodo narrator, Cic.

RELATION, **RELATING**, relatio, narratio, commemoratio. — *It is so by relation*, *aiunt or dicunt*; id vulgo dicitur. — *To (respect, regard)*, ratio. — *In relation to*, quod attinet or pertinet ad; de; a, ab, ad. — *To (kindred)*, consanguinitas, affinitas. — *To (A relation or relative)*, propinquus; consanguineus, cognatus, (*by blood*); affinis (*by marriage*).

RELATIVE, adj. quod ad alterum aliquid refertur; also by some construction with pro, pro ratâ parte, etc. — *The relative pronoun*, pronomen relativum.

RELATIVE, s. See *Relation*, and *Relative*, adj.

RELATIVELY, pro ratione.

RELAX (*let loose*), relaxo, remitto: (*mitigate*), resolvo.

RELAXATION, **RELAXING**, relaxatio, remissio; advocatio, avocamentum.

RELAY of horses, equi recentes.

RELEASE (*set at liberty*), dimitto. — *from military service*, militia solvere. — *from slavery*, servitute liberare. — *from prison*, vinculis exsolvere, e custodia emittere. — *To release from a contract*, stipulationi non insistere. — *from an office*, ab administratione alicujus rei liberare or eximere. — *Released*, laxatus, relaxatus, solutus.

RELEASE, s. absolutio, liberatio, missio.

RELEASING, **RELEASEMENT**, relaxatio, remissio, solutio.

RELEGATION, relegatio.

RELENT (*grow soft or gentle*), mollesco, remollesco, mitesco; defervesco, se remittere: (*be moved with compassion*), misericordiâ moveri or commoveri: (*yield*), cedo; manns dare; herbam porrigere; alicujus precibus cedere.

RELENTLESS, inflexibilis; inexorabilis, implacabilis.

RELIANCE, fiducia. See *Rely*.

RELICS. See *Reliques*.

RELICT (*widow*), vidua.

RELIEVE (*comfort*), alicui consolationem erigere; alicujus dolorem consolando levare; alicui consolationem adhibere, solatium de re aliqua præbere, afferre: (*help*), levo, relevo, sublevo; succorro, subvenio, auxilior, opitutor; suppetias, subsidium or opem alicui ferre. — *Relieved or comforted*, consolatione levatus. — *To relieve a town*, auxiliares copias oppido submittere; oppidanis subsidium or suppetias ferre. — *To relieve a party fighting by sending fresh men*, integros defatigatis submittere, Cæs. — *He sent word that he could rely on the fortifications of the town*, if he were relieved in a short time, nuntios mittit, se confidere munitionibus oppidi, si celeriter succurratur (*impers.*), Cæs. — *To relieve a sentinel or guard*, stationum vices permutare.

RELIEF (*consolation*), consolatio, solatium, solamen. — *This is my only relief*, hæc me una consolatio sustentat. — *You will give her some relief*, illi animam relevabis. — *To (help)*, suppetias, pl., auxilium, subsidium. — *See next page*.

RELIEVABLE, potestatem habens jus suum vindicandi.

RELIEVER (*comforter*), qui or quæ aliquem consolatur: (*helper*), qui opem fert.

RELIEVING (*helping*), auxilium, subsidium; suppetiæ, pl.

RELIEF or *relievo*, opus prominens or exstans. — *To stand out in relief*, promineo, emineo. — *A bass-relief* (*as an image*), prostypion, imago prostypa.

RELIGHT, **RELUME**, iterum illuminare.

RELIGION, res divinæ; religiones; sacra; lex: (*as a feeling*), religio; pietas erga Deum (*anciently deos*). — *A man without religion*, homo impius erga Deum; religionis contemptor.

RELIGIONIST, homo superstitiosus.

RELIGIOUS (*devout, holy*), religiosus; pius erga Deum; sanctus: (*concerning religion*), ad religionem or ad sacra pertineus, etc. — *One religious in show only*, pietatis simulatio. — ¶ (*exact or punctual*), qui religiose, accurate or fideliter manet promissis.

RELIGIOUSLY, religiose, pie, sancte; ut virum religiosum decet. — *To observe a league religiously*, sanctum habere fœdus, Liv.

RELIGIOUSNESS, pietas erga Deum.

RELINQUISH, relinquo, derelinquo, desero, destituo. — *To relinquish a charge or office*, magistratu or munere se abdicare. — *a claim or pretension*, de jure suo abire.

RELINQUISHING, **RELINQUISHMENT**, derelictio, destitutio, abdicatio.

RELIQUES, reliquæ. — *The reliques of a distemper*, admonitio morbi.

RELISH, sapor, better than gustus; sapor jucundus. — *Of a good relish*, gustui gratus, grati saporis. — *Of a disagreeable or unpleasant relish*, gustui acerbus, ingratus, injucundus. — *Unripe grapes are of a disagreeable relish*, uvæ sunt primo peracerbæ gustui. — *Of no relish*, nihil sapiens. — *He is a person agreeable to my relish*, hic homo sapit multum ad genium meum.

To RELISH (*taste*), gusto, degusto: (*savor of*), sapio. — *It relishes very well*, jucundissime sapit. — *To relish or be pleased with a thing*, re aliquâ delectari, capi, moveri. — *He relishes that design very well*, illud consilium illi multum placet or ab illo magnopere probatur. — ¶ (*season*), condire. — *High-relished food*, acres acutique cibi.

RELISHABLE (*having a good relish*), grati saporis, gustui jucundus.

RELISH himself for a soldier, nomen inter milites iterum dare.

RELUCTANT, aversans, abhorrens.

RELUCTATE, repugno, oppugno.

RELUCTANCE, animus alienus or aversus a or ab; declinatio or fuga alicujus rei; fastidium; renisus. — *To have reluctance to a thing*, ab aliquâ re faciendâ abhorrere; invite ad aliquid adduci. — *With reluctance*, animo invito, repugnant, invite, gravate, ægre, moleste. — *Not without great reluctance*, non sine magno angore animi, Suet. Tib. 11.

RELY, acquiesco, requiesco, confido, innotor. — *We have nothing else to rely upon*, habemus aliud nihil, in quo acquiescamus. — *I rely upon your fidelity*, in tuâ fide requiesco. — *I rely wholly on your generosity*, in humanitate tuâ totam causam repono. — *Not being able or willing to rely*, diffusus. — *Relying upon*, fretus. — *Relying upon the ingenuity of his friends*, and not upon his own genius, fretus amicorum ingenio, haud naturâ suâ. — *Relied upon*, cui quis confidit.

RELIANCE, fiducia; spes.

REMAIN (*continue or tarry*), maneo, remaneo, permaneo; exsto (*be extant*): (*be left*), resto, relinquo; reliquum or residuum esse: (*be over and above*), supersum, superco. — *It is evident, that no sensation remains in the body, after the soul is separated from it*, perspicuum est, in corpore, animo elapso, nullum residere sensum. — *If there remain any hope*, signa spes reliqua est. — *Not a single person of our enemies remains*, nulli de inimicis nostris supersunt. — *To remain as he was*, antiquum obtinere. — *It remains*, reliquum est, superest, restat.

REMAINDER, reliquum, residuum; reli-

quæ. — *He paid the remainder of the money*, pecuniam reliquam solvit.

REMAINING, reliquus, residuus.

REMAINS, reliquæ. — *I gather together all the remains of iniquity*, omnia antiquitatis monumenta colligo.

REMAKE, denuo formare.

REMAND (*call one back*), aliquem alicunde revocare: (*send one back*), aliquem remittere or dimittere.

REMANDING (*recalling*), revocatio.

REMARK, v. noto, observo; animadverto.

REMARK, s. observatio, notatio, animadvertio; dictum; verba.

REMARKABLE, insignis, notabilis, conspicuus; eminens, illustris; peculiaris; spectabilis; notatu or notatione dignus. — *This punishment was so much the more remarkable, because, &c.*, supplicium conspectus eo, quod, &c., Liv.

REMARKABLENESS, by the adj.; as, the remarkableness of the result, notabilis exitus.

REMARKABLY, insigniter; notabiliter.

REMARKING, notatio, observatio.

REMEDY (*medicine*), remedium, medicina; medicamentum, medicamen, medela; auxilium. — *He is past remedy*, de illo actum or conlatum est. — *A present* (*quick-working*) *remedy*, præsens remedium, præsens medicina. — *A sovereign remedy against all distempers*, omnium dolorum remedium; medicamentum panchestum. — *A remedy against poison*, antidotum. — ¶ (*help, relief*), remedium, medicina. — *He has found out a remedy against all misfortunes*, omnibus malis remedium invenit. — *Patience is the best remedy against misfortunes*, animus æquus optimum est ærumnæ condimentum, Plaut.

To REMEDY, medeor, remedium afferre or adhibere. — *Remedied*, cui remedium est adhibitum or allatum.

REMEDYING, curatio, sanatio.

REMEDiate, medicamentosus, opem ferens.

REMEDILESS (*past remedy*), insanabilis, immedicabilis (*poet.*); irreparabilis, deploratus.

REMEMBER, reminiscor, meminî, commemini, recorder; memoriâ habere or tenere; commemoro; in memoriam revocare. — *I shall always remember those I have been obliged to*, semper in bene meritis memorem animum præstabo. — *I now remember*, nunc mihi in mentem venit. — *I do not remember it*, me fugit. — *I remember that*, venit in mentem illa res, illius rei, de illâ re. — *As far as I remember*, ut mea memoria est. — *They will remember us no more*, discedet nostri memoria. — *I shall forever remember the obligations I am under to you*, ineam tuorum erga me meritorum memoriam nulla unquam delebit oblivio. — *Remember ye the fright you were formerly in*, vestram memoriam ad præteriti timoris cogitationem excitate. — *I shall always remember your kindness*, beneficium tuum in memoriâ semper habeo. — *Remember your promises*, promissa tua memoriâ tene. — *Remember me to Tiro*, Tironem saluta nostris verbis. — *My son Cicero desires to be remembered to you*, salvebis a Cicerone filio meo. — *The whole family desires to be remembered to you*, domus te tota salutatur. — *Remember me heartily to them both*, utrique me commendes non vulgariter. — *Well remembered!* tempestive me moneas. — *Worthy to be remembered*, memorandus, memorabilis, commemoratione dignus. — ¶ (*put in mind*), moneo, commoneo, suggero; commonefacio, in memoriam alicui revocare; alicujus memoriam refricare. — *You do well to remember me of that matter*, recte facis, qui me istâ de re admones.

REMEMBERER, monitor, admonitor, qui recordatur.

REMEMBRANCE, memoria: — recordatio; commemoratio: (*reflection*), conscientia. — *To the best of my remembrance*, ut nunc maxime memini. — *To have in remembrance*, memoriâ habere or tenere. — *To bring or call to remembrance*, reminiscor, recorder, recogito; recoilo, memoriâ repetere; in memoriam revocare or redigere; in animo or secum vol-

vere. — *To come to remembrance*, animo occurrere, in mentem venire, in memoriam redire. — *You often came to my remembrance when absent*, sæpe complexus sum cogitatione te absentem. — *To put in remembrance*, moneo, commoneo, commonefacio. — *To put out of remembrance*, ex memoriâ delere. — *Nothing hereafter shall be able to put that victory out of remembrance*, nullæ ejus victoriæ memoriam apud posteros inobscurabit oblivio. — *A putting in remembrance*, monitio, admonitio, common tio; monitus, admonitus. — *A book of remembrance*, commentarii; liber or libellus memorialis.

REMEMBRANCER, monitor, admonitor; a memoria.

REMIGRATE, remigro.

REMIN one of a thing, aliquem de re aliquâ moneo, admonere, commoneo.

REMINING, monitio, admonitio.

REMINISCENCE, recordatio. — ¶ *Reminiscences*, res quæ mihi in mentem veniunt or venerunt.

REMISS (*slack*), remissus, negligens, segnîs, incuriosus; omissus, Ter.: (*sloughful*), piger, oscitans, socors. — *Very remiss*, persegnis. — *To grow remiss*, pigritiæ se addicere. — *To make remiss*, pigritiam alicui incutere.

REMISSLY, negligenter, oscitanter, supine.

REMISSNESS, negligentia, incuria, indiligentia; dilatio, procrastinatio; remissio.

REMIT (*send back*), remitto: (*abate or grow less*), minuî, deminuî, imminuî: (*refer to another*), refero: (*forgive*), remitto, absolvo; condono; gratiam alicui facere, veniam dare, tribuere, concedere. — *To remit money*, pecuniam mittere.

REMISSION (*pardon*), venia; pœnæ remissio: (*relaxation*), remissio, relaxatio. — *of tribute*, tributî remissio.

REMITTANCE of money, pecuniæ missio; pecunia.

REMNANT, reliquum; reliqua (n. pl.), reliquæ; quod superest, restat, reliquum est.

REMONSTRATE, contestando declarare or ostendere.

REMONSTRANCE, declaratio contestando facta.

REMONSTRANTS (*a sect*), Arminiani.

REMORA (*fish*), remora, auspicialis pisciculus.

REMORSE, dolor acerbus ex peccati (or -orum) recordatione conceptus; conscientiæ angor or sollicitudo; sometimes conscientia. — *To be touched with remorse of conscience*, mentis male sibi conscientiæ angoribus confici. — *The wicked are troubled with the remorse of their own consciences*, angor et sollicitudo conscientiæ vexat improbos. — *He was exceedingly tormented with remorse of conscience for his crimes*, scelerum suorum conscientia cruciatus or oppressus fuit. — ¶ (*pity*), misericordia.

REMORSEFUL, pœnitens; misericors, benignus.

REMORSELESS, immisericors, immitis; nullâ scelerum suorum conscientia commotus.

REMOTE, remotus, longinquus, longe distans.

REMOTELY, remote, longe.

REMOTENESS, longinquitas, distantia.

REMOUNT, rursus ascendere or conscendere. — *To remount a horse*, equum or in equum iterum conscendere. — *To remount* (*the cavalry*), equis imponere.

REMOVE (*put from its place*), moveo, amoveo, demoveo, removeo, submoveo; amando; abdicco, aboleo: (*despatch out of the way*), amando: (*despatch or kill*), occido, interficio, interimo, amoveo. — *To remove or be removed*, removeri, amoveri. — *Remove, sir, if you please*, apagesis, aufer te hinc. — *To remove household stuff*, suppellectilem alio exportare. — *To remove* (v. a.) *with difficulty*, amolior. — *To remove from one place to another*, transmoveo (v. n.); sedem mutare (v. n.). — *To remove one's dwelling*, migrare or emigrare domo or e domo. — *To be removed from one place to another*, as a sick person for the benefit of the air, transferri. — *Removed*, amotus, submotus, loco motus; amandatus. — *Not removed*, immotus, fixus.

REMOVE, Removing, amotio, remotio. —

To give one a remove or push out of his way, aliquem gradu movere, ex aliquo loco detrudere, extrudere, dejicere, depellere, expellere. — ¶ A remove or one remove, gradus. — He is but one remove from a fool, insulsus est, parum a stulto distat.

REMOVABLE, mobilis, quod removeri potest. — *Not removable, immobilis.*

REMOVAL of one's quarters or lodgings, migratio, commigratio. — *of household furniture, suppellectilis exportatio.*

REMOVER, qui aliquid removet: qui migrat.

REMOVING, amotio, remotio. — *A removing from one's dwelling, migratio, commigratio.*

REMUNERATE, remunero, compenso.

REMUNERATION, remuneratio, compensatio.

REMURMUR, remurmuro, resono.

RENCOUNTER, s. occursus (meeting); concursus (shock of battle). — *If you can bear the first rencounter, si impetum primum sustinueris.*

To RENCOUNTER, occurro; alicui or in aliquem incurrere.

REND, lacerare, dilacerare; discerpo, scindo.

RENT, s. See *Rent*.

RENDER (return, restore), reddo, restituo. — *One ought to render what one has received in the same or better measure, eadem mensurâ reddere quæ acceperis, aut etiam cumulatiorē, debes. — To render or translate, interpretor, verto; Latine, Græce, etc. reddere. — I rendered it even almost in the same number of words, totidem fere verbis interpretatus sum. — To render like for like, par pari referre. — ¶ To render or do a service, operam alicui tribuere. (See *Benefit*.) — To render a reason, rationem reddere or subicere. — ¶ To render up, trado, dedo.*

RENDERING (returning or restoring), reditio: (translating), interpretatio. — *A rendering up, deditio.*

RENDEZVOUS (assembly), conventus, comitia militaria. — *A place of rendezvous, locus ad conveniendum dictus, præscriptus, præstitutus, præfixitus.*

To RENDEZVOUS, in locum præfixitum convenire. — *All the forces rendezvous there, omnes copiæ in illum locum conveniunt.*

RENEGADE, qui sacra patria deserit or deseruit; apostata (eccles.).

RENEW, renovo, ñe integro instaurare; integro, redintegro; repeto; reformo; refoveo, *Plin.* — *Wherefore the war at sea is renewed, reparatur igitur navale bellum, Just.* — *To renew a battle or fight, prælium redintegrare, Cæs.*; pugnam iterare, *Liv.*, or restituere, *Id.* — *a league, fœdus cum aliquo renovare, mutuoque fœjurando firmare. — a person's grief, dolorem alicujus refricare, Cic.*; renovare dolorem, *Virg.* — *an old grief, dolorem sopitum commovere or refricare. — an old custom, morem vetustum revocare. — a lease, formulam locationis integrare. — To be renewed, locograscio. — This evil is renewed, hoc malum integrascit. — The wounds are renewed, vulnera recrudescunt.*

RENEWAL, renovatio, integratio.

RENEWER, RENOVATOR, novator.

RENEWING, RENOVATION, renovatio, integratio, redintegratio.

RENOUNCE, renuntio, abnuntio, ab dico, repudio. — *the Christian faith, fidem Christianam abjicere or ejurare; a Christianâ fide desciscere. — To renounce a covenant, fœdus ejurare.*

RENOUNCING, RENUNCIATION, RENOUNCEMENT, renuntiatio, repudiatio.

RENOVATE, renovo, redintegro, reparo.

RENOVATION. See *Renewal*.

RENOWN, gloria; (nominis) fama; laus or laudes, præconium; claritas, claritudo; splendor; celebratio, celebritas. — *Of no renown, without renown, obscurus, inglorius, inhonoratus, inhonorus. — Of renown or of great renown, insignis, celebratus, ceber, clarus, præclarus, illustris, inclutus. — Of great renown in all men's sight, in luce atque oculis civium magnus.*

RENOWNED. See *Of renown, above, and Celebrated. — To be renowned, eniteo; in ore omnium versari. — He was more*

renowned than all the rest, enituit longe ante omnes. — You are highly renowned, excelso et illustri loco sita est laus tua.

RENOUNDEDLY, præclare, clarissime.

RENT (tear), scissura, fissura.

RENT (revenue, income), reditus; vectigal; proventus: (pay for use), merces (annua). — *The rent of a house, merces habitationis; habitatio. — Ground-rent, merces domino soli debita. — Quit-rent, vectigal annuum clientelare. — Rack-rent, summum fundi pretium, summus reditus. — A rack-renter, nudus conductor. — A rent-charge, vectigal annuum ex terrâ alienatâ reservatum. — A yearly rent, merces annua; annuum vectigal. — Yielding rent, vectigulis. — To live upon one's rent, prædiorum suorum fructibus ali. — To raise the rent of houses or lands, annuas mercedes habitationum or prædiorum augere. — To pay rent, alicui mercedem pendere. — Sitting at yearly rent, pensione annuâ ædes conducens.*

To RENT (as a landlord), loco, eloco, locito; annuâ mercede ædes or prædia locare: (as a tenant), conducere. — *Well rented, bene elocatus. — The ground was rented at ten sesteria yearly, fundus sestertia dena meritavit.*

RENTAL, vectigalium index.

RENTER (hircr), conductor.

RENTING (hiring), conductio.

RENUNCIATION, renuntiatio. See *Renounce*.

REORDINATION, initiatio sacris ordinibus iterata.

REPAIR, sarcio, resarcio, reficio, reconcinno; recreo. — *To repair clothes, vestes reconcinare, resarcire. — ¶ To repair to, frequenter; se aliquo conferre.*

REPAIR, s. — *A place of repair, locus celebris, frequens. — ¶ (refitting), refectio. — To keep a house in repair, ædificii sarta tecta conservare. — Houses in good repair, ædes incolumes, integre, non ruinosæ. — out of repair, ædes male materiatæ et ruinosæ, Cic. — Money spent in repairs, pecunia ad aliquid reficiendum insumpta.*

REPARABLE, reparabilis. — *Not reparable, irreparabilis.*

REPARATION, REPAIRING, refectio, restitutio, redintegratio: (satisfaction), satisfactio. — *To demand reparation, res repetere; jus repossidere. — To make reparation, damna sarcire or compensare.*

REPARTEE, dicacitas. — *A repartee, argutiæ, facetiæ; repentina et acuta responsio. — Smart, salsum dictum. — Good at repartee, concinnus in brevitate respondendi, C. Nep. Ep. 5. — To make a repartee, argute respondere.*

REPASS, iterum transire.

REPASSABLE, quod denno pertransire or iterato trajicere liceat.

REPAST, cœna, cœnula; gustatio; cibus. — *To make a repast, cibum capere or sumere.*

REPAY (pay back), solvo, resolvo, reddo: (return, recompense), reddo, refero, rependo; remuneror

REPAYMENT, REPAYING, solutio iterata; remuneratio; gratia; premium, merces.

REPEAL, abrogatio, antiquo; rescindo.

REPEAL, REPEALING, abrogatio, antiquatio.

REPEALABLE, quod abrogari potest.

REPEAT, repeto; itero. — *often, decanto.*

REPEATEDLY, iterum ac sæpius; identidem; etiam atque etiam.

REPEATER, horologium sonis tempus indicans.

REPEATING, REPETITION, repetitio, iteratio.

REPEL, repello, depello. — *To be repelled or suffer a repulse, repulsam ferre.*

REFELLER, depulsor.

REPELLING, depulsio.

REPENT, alicujus rei me pœnitet (rarely res me pœnitet), also with an infinitive or quod and the subj.: resipisco, ad bonam frugem redire. — *I repent, me pœnitet; agor ad pœnitendum. — I began to repent of what I had said, pœnitentiam agere sermonis mei cœpi. — I do not repent of what I have done, haud muto factum. — I believe I shall never have cause to repent of this firmness of resolution, hujus me constantiæ puto fore ut nunquam pœniteat. — They repent of their follies, ineptiarum suarum eos pœnitet. — It is the part of a wise man to do nothing where-*

of he may afterwards repent, sapientis est nihil, quod pœnitere possit, facere. — He repents when it is too late, cum sera subit pœnitentia. — Repented of, cuius pœnitet. — It repents, pœnitet, piget, dolet. — He says that he does not at all repent of it, negat se id pigere. — Do you repent of what you have done? num te facti piget? — I heartily repent that I ever was guilty of that fault, me hoc delictum admisisse in me, id mihi serio dolet.

REPENTANCE, pœnitentia. — *He showed no signs of repentance, nullum dedit mutati animi indicium.*

REPENTANT, REPENTING, pœnitens, pœnitentiâ ductus. — *Not long after repenting of what he had done, non multo post pœnitens facti.*

REPENTINGLY, in morem pœnitentis.

REPEOPLE, regionem or urbem civibus denno frequentare or iterum frequentem reddere; regioni or urbi populum inducere.

REPEOPLED, iterata coloniæ inductio.

REPERCUSSION, repercussio, repercussum.

REPERCUSSIVE, repercutiens, retundens.

REPERTORY, repertorium.

REPETITION, repetitio, iteratio.

REPINE, indignor, murmuro; doleo, queror; ægre, indigne, moleste aliquid ferre.

REPINING (murmuring), murmuratio, querela, questus, conquestio: (envying), invidentia.

REPLACE (put back again), repono: (make good again), expleo, suppleo, reparo; pensare aliquâ re; sarcio: (substitute), substituo (see the *Lex*.).

REPLACING, supplementum.

REPLANT, resero. — *Replanted, denuo satus.*

REPLANTING, satio iterata.

REPLEAD, causam iterum dicere.

REPLENISH, repleo, impleo, compleo, expleo. — *God has replenished the world with all good things, Deus mundum explevit omnibus bonis. — The city is replenished with soldiers, urbs redundat militibus. — To replenish a body decayed by sickness, impleo. — Replenished, repletus, expletus, redundans.*

REPLENISHING, expletio.

REPLETE, repletus, expletus. — *Replete with blood, sanguine abundans.*

REPLETION of blood, sanguinis abundantia. — *A repletion of humors, humorum abundantia.*

REPLEVY, REPLEVIN, bonorum interpositâ cautione redemptio.

To REPLEVY, libertatem mediantibus fide jussoribus dare. — *a distress, rem cautione legitimâ interpositâ redimere. — Replevied, interpositâ cautione redemptus.*

REPLY, v. respondeo; refero, repono; subijcio; rescribo (by letter).

REPLY, s. responsum; responsio.

REPLICATION, replicatio.

REPORT, v. nuntio, renuntio; narro, memoro, prædico; perhibeo, prodo, tra do; reporto (poet.). — *Pliny reports, auctor est Plinius. — Reported, renuntiatus, relatius, proditus. — Worthy to be reported, memorabilis, memoriâ dignus. — It is reported, fertur; memoriæ proditum or traditum est; fama est. — Ill reported of, infamis, inglorius, illaudatus. — To report ill of, obtrecto, infamo, diffamo, calumnior.*

REPORT (rumor), s. fama, rumor; auditio, auditum. — *They go by reports, incertis rumoribus serviunt. — There is a report that you are in love, fama est te amare. — There was a report that you came off exceeding well, rem te valde bene gessisse rumor erat. — A constant report, fama consentiens, qua in ore est omni populo. — A flying report, vagus rumor. — A little report, rumusculus. — An uncertain report, rumor sine auctore or capite. — To make or spread a report, famam dissipare; rumorem serere or spargere. — To stop a report, famam, rumorem or sermones restringere. — Good report, (bona) fama; (bona) existimatio. — Ill, mala fama, infamia. — To have a good report, bene audire. — an evil report, male audire. — a great report, inclareo. — By report, fando; ut fama est. — ¶ To give in one's report as a secretary of state, &c., ad consilium referre. — ¶ A report (in law), narratio,*

enarratio, relatio. — ¶ *Reports*, commentarii. — ¶ (*intelligence*), nuntius. — ¶ (*crack, explosion*), sonitus; fragor.

REPORTER, nuntius, auctor: (*accuser*), criminator, accusator: (*register*), commentariensis. — *A reporter of lies*, falsiloquus.

REPORTING, rumoris dissipatio.

REPOSE (*quiet*), quies, requies; cessatio. — *Nothing is better than repose*, nihil cessatione est melius. — *His spirit is easy and in repose*, illi placatus et quietus est animus. — *By reason of these cares I have no repose either night or day*, hæ curæ mihi nullam partem neque nocturnæ neque diurnæ quietis imperiunt. — *He lived at his repose*, vitam otiosam traduxit. — ¶ (*sleep*), quies, somnus.

To REPOSE one's self or be at ease, quiesco, conquiesco, requiesco; otior, ferior. — *Repose yourself*, animum tuum tranquilla. — *When he had reposed himself a little*, cum paululum interquievisset. — *Reposed (rested)*, quietus, requietus. — ¶ *To repose trust in*, confido; fietum esse; fiduciam habere alicujus rei; fidem habere; fiduciam in aliquem collocare. — *I repose my whole trust in your goodness*, in humanitate tuâ totam causam repono. — *He reposes great confidence in him*, illi plurimum confidit. — *Reposed (placed)*, collocatus, positus, repositus: (*trusted*), conceditus.

REPOSING (*resting*), quies, requies.

REPOSIT, repono.

REPOSITORY, receptaculum; repositorium; armarium. — *for records*, tabularium; *for medicines*, narthecium.

REPOSSESS, iterum possidere; recupero (*recover*). — *Repossessed of*, iteratâ possessione donatus.

REPREHEND, reprehendo, arguo, redarguo, corripio, culpo, objurgo.

REPREHENDER, reprehensor, objurgator, correptor.

REPREHENDING, REPREHENSION, reprehensio, objurgatio.

REPREHENSIBLE, reprehendendus, reprehensione dignus.

REPREHENSIVE, objurgatorius.

REPRESENT (*exhibit*), represento, exhibeo, effingo: (*show or declare*), declaro, narro, demonstro, expono, ostendo. — *The orator's words represent his manners*, oratoris mores effingit oratio. — *To represent (or act) the part of another*, alicujus personam or partes gerere, sustinere, agere. — *To represent the form of a thing*, assimilo, adumbro, imitor; formam exprimere or effingere. — *To represent to the life*, veram alicujus similitudinem exprimere or delineare; similitudinem ex vero effingere. — *To represent to one's self*, aliquid animo cernere, intueri, effingere; alicujus rei imaginem animo conformare.

REPRESENTING, REPRESENTATION, repræsentatio, assimilatio, adumbratio; imago. — ¶ (*remonstrance*), declaratio, demonstratio. — *To make a representation to parliament*, libello scripto ordinibus demonstrare. — *Representation has been made to us*, demonstratum est nobis. — ¶ (*likeness*), similitudo, imago.

REPRESENTATIVE, vicem cujuspiam gerens, personam alicujus sustinens; senator. — *House of representatives*, senatus inferior.

REPRESS, refreno, reprimo, comprimo; cohibeo, coërceo; frango, domo, compesco; contundo. — *fury*, furori frena injicere, iram coërere. — *a person's insolence*, alicujus audaciam frangere. — *one's covetous temper*, avidum domare spiritum, *Hor.* — *wickedness*, improbitatem restinguere.

REPRESSER, frenator, domitor.

REPRESSION, repressio.

REPRIEVE, v. supplicium proferre; vivendi tempus capitis damnato ampliare. — *Reprieved*, cujus supplicium prolatum est.

REPRIEVE, s. supplicii prolatio, vitæ dampnati ampliatio.

REPRIMAND, v. objurgo, increpo; reprehendo; castigo.

REPRIMAND, s. objurgatio, castigatio, reprehensio.

REPRINT, v. (*a book*), librum repetere;

librum denuo typis exscribendum curare.

REPRISALS, vis vi repulsa. — *To make reprisals*, vim vi repellere; par pari referre.

REPROACH, v. objicio, objecto; contumeliis afficere; convicior. — *You are reproached by your own conscience*, verberaris tacito cogitationis convicio. — *He reproached him with the meanness of his extraction*, ignobilitatem ei objecit. — *They reproached good men with false crimes*, falsa crimina bonis viris objectabant.

REPROACH, s. (*blame, abuse, &c.*), probum, opprobrium, convicium; contumelia, exprobratio, vituperatio: (*disgrace*), dedecus; probum; ignominia. — *His death was agreeable to his life*, which had been spent without reproach, ejus mors consentanea vitæ fuit sanctissime honestissimeque actâ. — *A person without reproach*, vir integer et innocens. — *A life without reproach*, vita integerrima or sceleris purissima. — *A mark of reproach*, macula (sceleris), labes (turpitudinis).

REPROACHABLE, reprehensione dignus.

REPROACHFUL, contumeliosus, ignominiosus, probrosus; criminosus; maledicus. — *Reproachful terms or words*, convicia, verba contumeliosa or probrosa.

REPROACHFULLY, contumeliose. — *Something reproachfully*, subcontumeliose.

REPROACHING, exprobratio.

REPROBATE, adj. nefarius, scelestus, sceleratus; perditus, profligatus.

REPROBATE, s. homo perditus, etc.

REPROBATE, v. reprobo, damno; rejicio.

REPROBATION (*a disliking*), improbatio.

REPRODUCE, denuo generare; denuo ferre or proferre.

REPROVE, reprehendo, castigo, objurgo, culpo; arguo, redarguo; confuto, reprobo. — *sharply*, acriter aliquem objurgare, aliquem increpare, conviciis proscindere.

REPROOF, REPROVING, reprehensio, objurgatio, castigatio; animadversio.

REPROVABLE, culpandus, reprehensione or animadversione dignus.

REPROVER, reprehensor, animadversor, objurgator, castigator.

REPTILE, animal repens

REPUBLIC, See Commonwealth.

REPUBLICAN, adj. by the genit. reipublicæ liberæ or reipublicæ; liber.

REPUBLICAN, s. reipublicæ liberæ amicus or propugnator.

REPUDIATE, repudio, dimitto, rejicio. — *To repudiate or divorce one's wife*, uxorem repudiare, uxori repudium mittere. — *Repudiated*, repudiatus, rejectus, spretus.

REPUDIABLE, repudiandus.

REPUDIATION, repudiatio, rejectio.

REPUGNANT, repugnans, aversans, abhorrens ab, contrarius. — *To be repugnant*, repugno, discordo.

REPUGNANTLY, repugnanter; invitus, animo invito.

REPUGNANCE, REPUGNANCY (*discrepancy*), repugnantia, discrepantia: (*dislike*), odium. (But see *Aversion*). — *With repugnance*, invitus; invito animo.

REPULSE, propulsio: — repulsa.

To REPULSE, repello, propello. — *To meet with or suffer a repulse*, repulsam ferre.

REPULSION, actus or facultas repellendi.

REPULSIVE, repellens: — superbus, fastidiosus.

REPURCHASE, redimo.

REPUTE, v. existimo; habeo. — *She was my reputed sister*, soror est dicta, *Ter.* — *To be well reputed of*, bene audire.

REPUTE, REPUTATION, fama, bona fama, existimatio, bona existimatio, famæ celebritas, hominum opinio, gloria, nomen, celebritas, celebratio, dignatio, auctoritas. — *He was an orator of good repute*, magnus orator habebatur. — *Of good repute*, Reputable, honestus; bonæ famæ or existimationis. — *Of bad repute*, infamis; male, projectæ, imminutæ famæ or existimationis. — *A man of great reputation*, vir clarus or magnæ existimationis. — *A person of no repute*, homo obscurus, homo sine existimatione or honore. — *To be in good reputation*, auctoritate valere, plurimum pollere. — *To consult his own reputation*, famæ suæ consulere. — *To be of no repute or reputation*, sordeo, nullo honore esse. — *To gain or get himself reputation*, sibi famam consciscere, acquirere, comparare, colligere. — *He gained reputation by diligence and industry*, existimationem vigiliis et sudoribus collegit. — *To raise one's reputation*, famam alicujus amplificare, gloriam augere. — *To lose one's reputation*, famam atterere, extinguere, obliterare, obruere, obscurare.

REPUTABLE, See Reputc.

REPUTABLENESS, honestas; claritas, conditio rei quæ est bonæ famæ.

REPUTABLY, honeste, cum honore, illasâ famâ, ita ut bona fama non lædatur.

REQUEST, REQUESTING, petitio, rogatio, postulatio, supplicatio; postulatum: (*a petition in writing*), libellus supplex. — *I make this request of you*, hoc a te peto. — *An earnest request*, efflagitatio. — *To grant one's request*, alicujus postulationi concedere. — *By request*, prece; precario. — *To obtain by request*, exoro; orando impetrare. — *At my request*, meo rogatu. — *At your request*, tuo rogatu, *Cic.* — *To be in request*, in magno or summo honore esse; magnâ laude or gloriâ florere. — *It has not been very long in request*, non adeo antiquitus placuit. — *To present a request or petition*, libellum supplicem alicui offerre. — *A master of requests*, a supplicibus libellis; supplicum libellorum magister.

To REQUEST or make a request, peto, rogo, supplico, requiro. — *To request earnestly*, obsecro, obtestor. — *To request or demand importunately*, efflagito, postulo, posco.

REQUESTER, rogator, flagitator, petitor.

REQUIEM. — *To sing a requiem for the dead*, pro mortuis rem divinam facere.

REQUIRE, exigo, impero; postulo, flagito. — *If need require*, si usus fuerit. — *As occasion requires*, pro re natâ, prout usus postulat. — *I resolve as time and business require*, ex re et tempore constituo.

REQUIRABLE, quod exigi potest.

REQUIRING, s. postulatio, postulat.

REQUISITE, necessarius. — *Take what is requisite for you*, accipe quæ tibi in usum erunt. — *The requisites of life*, quæ ad victum sunt necessaria. — ¶ See Necessary.

REQUISITELY, necessario.

REQUISITENESS, necessitas

REQUIRE, refero, reddo; compenso, remuneror; gratiam referre or rependere; grates dignas persolvere. — *I have not conferred, but requited a kindness*, non contuli hoc beneficium, sed retuli. — *I shall not be able to requite your kindness*, tua erga me merita non assequar.

REQUIT, REQUITING, remuneratio; compensatio; par gratia.

REREMOUSE, vespertilio.

RESALE, iterata venditio.

RESAIL, renavigo.

RESALUTE, resaluto.

RESCIND (*annul*), rescindo, abrogo, ab oleo; convello.

RESCRIPT, rescriptum.

RESCUE, libero; redimo; aliquem ex custodiâ lictoris vi eripere; recupero. — *To rescue a family from ruin or destruction*, familiam ab interitu vindicare. — *To be rescued by the soldiers*, concursu militum eripi, *Cæs.*

RESCUE, s. liberatio; recuperatio.

RESEARCH, v. iterum scrutari, denuo inquirere.

RESEARCH, s. inquisitio, disquisitio, indagatio, investigatio iterata.

RESEAT, denuo collocare.

RESEMBLE (*be like*), similem or consimilem esse; ad similitudinem alicujus rei accedere, alicujus similitudinem habere; refero. — *He resembles his father*, imaginem patris reddit. — *He resembles an honest man*, speciem boni præ se fert. — *They resemble one another very much*, habent maximam similitudinem inter se. — *This picture resembles you pretty well*, hæc a te non multum abluvit imago. — *Resembling*, similis, consimilis, assimilis. — *Resembling a maid in her looks and apparel*, virginis os habitumque gerens. — ¶ *To resemble or com-*

pare one thing to another, rem rei or cum re comparare, conferre, componere.

RESEMBLANCE, similitudo, congruentia; effigies, facies; forma; exemplar. — *Which vice, however, had some resemblance of virtue, quod tamen vitium propius virtuti erat, Sall.*

RESEND, remitto.

RESENT *a thing*, aliquid ægre, indigne or moleste ferre; dolore ob aliquid affici. — *To resent mightily or carry one's resentment high*, pro indignissimo habere. — *Resenting*, indignans, indigne ferens.

RESENTINGLY, cum indignatione.

RESENTMENT, indignatio, animi dolor. — *Yet the king stifled his resentment, dolorem tamen rex prepsit, Curt.* — *So dexterous was he in concealing his resentment, adeo iram condiderat, Tac.* — *But he shall not escape without feeling the weight of my resentment, sed inultum id nunquam a me auferet, Ter.*

RESERVE, *v.* reservo; recondo, repono; sepono. — *I will reserve it to our next meeting, in congressum nostrum proximum reservabo.*

RESERVE of soldiers, a body of reserve, subsidia, copiae subsidiariae. — *¶ A reserve, exception, exceptio, interposita conditio.* — *Without reserve, sine exceptione, nulla exceptione facta: (freely), aperte, libere.*

RESERVED (grave), severus, austerus: (close), occultus, tectus: (in speech), taciturnus.

RESERVEDLY (scarcely), parce; scrupulose. **RESERVEDNESS** in speech, taciturnitas; abdit et reclusa voluntas, Cic.

RESERVATION, conservatio. — *Mental reservation, exceptio in animo concepta.* — *With reservation, dissimulanter.*

RESERVOIR, receptaculum.

RESETTLE, denuo stabilire.

RESETTLING, sedatio.

RESIDE in a place, aliquo loco habitare, (sedem ac) domicilium habere aliquo loco (e. g. Romæ).

RESIDENCE (residing), habitatio: (place of residence), domicilium, sedes, habitatio. — *Who have no fixed place of residence, qui sedem nullam stabilem et fixam habent.*

RESIDENT. — *To be resident.* See *To Reside*.

RESIDENT (agent), procurator rerum: legatus inferior.

RESIDUE, residuum, reliquum.

RESIDUAL, **RESIDUARY**, ad residuum pertinens.

RESIGN (quit), depono; se munere abdicare: (give up or yield), cedo, concedo; trado. — *To resign himself wholly to another's will, se totum ad alterius voluntatem or nitum accommodare, convertere, fingere; in alterius voluntate omnino acquiescere; potestati alterius se totum permittere.*

RESIGNATION, **RESIGNING**, cessio, concessio; cessio voluntaria. — *of an office, muneris abdicatio.* — *¶ (submission to the will of heaven), voluntatis humanæ cum divinâ consensus; animus æquus.*

RESIN, resina.

RESINOUS, **RESINACEOUS**, resinaceus, resinosus.

RESIST, resisto, obsisto, obnitor; renitor; repugno; refragor. — *I resisted him for the sake of the republic, illi reipublicæ causâ restiti.* — *They resist the clearest evidence, contra clarissimam veritatem repugnant.* — *Those things resist one another, hæc inter se repugnant.* — *Resisted*, impugnatus, oppugnatus. — *Nobody resisting, nullo repugnante, resistente, recusante.*

RESISTANCE, repugnantia, renisus; conatus adversus, contrarius, repugnans. — *Without resistance, non repugnans.*

RESISTER, oppugnator.

RESISTIBLE, cui resistere licet.

RESISTLESS. See *Irresistible*.

RESOLUTE, &c. See under *Resolve*.

RESOLVE (purpose), *v.* statuo, constituo; decerno; delibero. — *I resolve to write, mihi est in animo scribere.* — *You must resolve before night, statendum vobis ante noctem est.* — *He is in doubt what to resolve upon, hæret; quid consilium capiat nescit.* — *He is resolved not to be present at these assemblies, statuit, de-*

liberavit, constitutum ipsi est ac deliberatum, his conventibus non adesse. — *Resolved or agreed upon, decretus, statutus.* — *Having resolved on these courses, his initis consiliis.* — *Resolved or resolute, certus, fixus, propositi tenax.* — *I am resolved to attack them, illos aggredi certum est.* — *If you are fully resolved, si sedet hoc animo.* — *I am resolved on it, ita animum induxi meum.* — *Are you resolved on it? tibi isthuc in corde certum est?* — *I am resolved to pity none, neminis misereri certum est.* — *From this day forward, I am resolved to be good, hunc volo jam ex hoc die esse.* — *¶ To resolve doubts, enodo, explano; explico; nodum solvere or expedire; scrupulos alicui eximere.* — *Resolve me this doubt, exime mihi hunc scrupulum.* — *I prithee, resolve me quickly, quæso, exsolvo me extemplo.* — *A person able to resolve difficulties, qui res obscuras et difficiles facile or dilucide explicare potest; nodis quibusque difficillimis expediendis or solvendis eximius; difficiles ad expediendum locos acute et subtiliter enodans.* — *¶ To resolve (v. a.) into powder, in pulveremolvere, redigere, reducere.* — *To resolve or discuss (e. g. humors), discentio.*

RESOLVE, *s.* decretum; consilium certum. — *A resolve of the senate (as distinguished from a confirmed decree), senatus auctoritas.*

RESOLVABLE, quod resolvi potest.

RESOLVEDLY, **RESOLUTELY** (boldly), audacter, confidenter; fidenti animo: (firmly), constanter; firme, firmiter; firmo atque constanti animo; obstinate.

RESOLVEDNESS, **RESOLUTENESS**, constantia, pertinacia; obstinatio, perseverantia.

RESOLVENT or **RESOLUTIVE** medicines, medicamenta discutientia or vim discusso-riam habentia.

RESOLVING (dissolving), resolutio. — *A resolving of a question, questionis explicatio or enodatio.*

RESOLUTE (bold, hardy), audax, confidens, acer: (firm in his resolution), constans, in sententiâ firmus, qui nullâ re a proposito deterri potest; propositi tenax.

RESOLUTELY, obstinate, offirmitate; audacter; animo certo et confirmato; perseveranter, animose, fortiter. — *¶ See Resolvedly.*

RESOLUTION (design), consilium, propositum; statutum: (courage), audacia, animus, fortitudo. — *With resolution, audacter or fortiter; magno animo.* — *A man of resolution, homo fortis, strenuus, sibi constans.* — *Resolution of mind, constantia; contumacia; certum consilium.* — *A fixed resolution, consilium firmum, certum, confirmatum.* — *Nothing can make him alter his resolution, nullâ re a proposito deterri potest.* — *He continued always firm and unshaken in his resolution, semper in proposito susceptoque consilio permansit.* — *He commended us for having so firmly kept to our resolution, collaudabat nos, quod certâ in sententiâ constitissemus.* — *To change one's resolution, a proposito declinare, de susceptâ propositâque sententiâ depelli.* — *To take the same resolution, uti eodem consilio, Cas.* — *This is my resolution, mihi certum or statutum est.* — *Is this your resolution? sicine est sententia? Ter.* — *¶ The resolution of an assembly, decretum; populi jussum, plebiscitum.* — *On a debate of the house they came to this resolution, voluntatis inter se rationibus placitum est, Tac.* — *¶ The resolution of a question, questionis solutio, explicatio, enodatio.* — *The resolution of a difficult passage, loci difficilis dilucida explicatio or explanatio.*

RESONANT, resonans, resonus.

RESORT to, *v.* frequento, ventito. — *They resort to one place, in unum locum conflunt.* — *To resort together, convenio, confluo, affluo.* — *Resorted to, frequentatus, celebratus, celebrer.*

RESORT (great number, collectio), frequentia, congressus, concursus, cætus. — *A continual resort of friends, quotidiana amicorum assiduitas.* — *A great resort of men and women, virorum ac mulierum celebritas.* — *A place of great resort, locus hominum conventibus celebratus;*

locus celebrer ac frequens. — *¶ Resort (refuge), refugium, perugium, profugium.* — *This is our last and only resort, hoc unum perugium, hæc una spes reliqua est.* — *¶ Resort (in law), jurisdictio, conventus, ditio juridica.*

RESORTING, congressus, conventus; frequentia; cursus. — *A resorting to, frequentatio.*

RESOUND, sono, resono, assono; reboo, perstrepo. — *The air resonads with the noise of the sea, boat cælum fremitu virum, Plant.* — *Resounding, resonans, resonus.* — *¶ To resound one's praise, alicum laudibus efferre.* — *Cæsar's praise is resounded in every place, Cæsaris fama omnium sermone celebratur.*

REOUNDING, *s.* resonantia.

REOUNDINGLY, sono repercusso.

RESOURCE, præsidium, adiumentum; ratio; modus. — *Resources, opes; facultates; copię; præsidia; subsidia.*

RESOW, denuo serere.

RESPECT (regard), ratio, respectus. — *In all other respects a considerable man, vir cetera egregius.* — *In which respect, quo nomine.* — *In respect of, præ, propter.* — *¶ (reverence or value for), reverentia, cultus, observantia; veneratio.* — *I never was wanting in showing respect to you, mea tibi observantia nunquam defuit.* — *Men are to be used with due respect, adhibenda est quædam reverentia adversus homines.* — *He takes this as a singular respect paid to him, hoc in honore ponit.* — *To pay respect to a person, alicum cultu prosequi; alicui honorem tribuere, dare, habere.* — *It is not indeed any way disagreeable to me to pay what respect you please to the king, mihi vero non est grave quemvis honorem habere regi, C. Nep.* — *To pay one all manner of respect, nullum honoris genus erga alicum prætermittere.* — *That you may see what a profound respect I have for you, ut quanti sit apud me tui nominis splendor videre possis.* — *With respect or reverence to, reverenter, honorifice.* — *With due respect be it spoken, pace tuâ dixerim.* — *Worthy of respect, venerandus, venerabilis; veneratione or reverentiâ dignus.* — *To have a respect or kindness for one, alicum amare, diligere, magni æstimare, plurimi facere, sibi carum habere.* — *To send respect unto, saluto; salutem alicui dicere or impertire.* — *He desired me to pay his respects to you, rogavit me ut suis te verhis salutarem.* — *¶ Respect or choice, delectus.*

To Respect (consider or regard), respicio; alicujus or ad aliquid respectum habere. — *¶ To respect or relate to, ad aliquid or alicum attinere, pertinere, spectare.* — *¶ To respect (esteem or honor), alicum revereri, venerari, suspicere, co-iere, observare, observantiâ colere; alicui honorem habere or præstare.* — *He respects and loves me, me observat et diligit.* — *I greatly respect that order, vehementer illum ordinem observo.* — *Respected, observatus, cultus, amatus, dilectus.*

RESPECTER, cultor; qui or quæ respicit or colit. — *God is no respecter of persons, Deus omnes nullo discrimine judicat.*

RESPECTFUL, reverens; verecundus; observans; officiosus. — *Very respectful, perhonorificus.*

RESPECTFULLY (attentively), officiose. — *Very, perofficiose.* — *¶ Respectfully (reverently), reverenter, honorifice.*

RESPECTFULNESS, observantia; verecundia, reverentia.

RESPECTIVE, singuli; quisque.

RESPECTIVELY (severally), sigillatim, singulatim; pro se quisque; singuli: (comparatively), comparate; ratione alicujus rei or hominis habitâ.

RESPIRE, spiro, respiro; spiritum ducere, aërem spiritu ducere.

RESPIRATION, respiratio; halitus (breath from the mouth). — *Animals live by respiration, animantes aspiratione aëris sustentantur.* — *To have good respiration, commode spiritum trahere.* — *Difficult respiration, animæ interclusio, spiritûs angustia, spirandi difficultas.* — *He labors under a difficult respiration, vix spiritum trahit; interclusus spiritus arcte meat; spirandi difficultate laborat.* — *¶ See Breath.*

RESPITE, mora; requies, cessatio, relaxatio, remissio, intermissio; intercapedo, intervallum. — *I have not one moment's respite from business, nullum tranquillum et otiosum spiritum duco.* — *In their life there is no respite from trouble, in eorum vitâ nulla est intercapedo molestiæ.* — *His distemper gives him now and then some respite and ease, dolor dat ei intervalla et relaxat.* — *The respite or relaxation of a disease, morbi remissio; aberratio a dolore.* — *After some respite, ex intervallo, paulo post.* — *Without any respite, sine ullâ intermissione.* — *To take some respite, respiro, interquiesco, conquiesco; aliero.*

TO RESPITE, prorogare, procrastinare; differo; moras necere. — *To respite an affair till the evening, rem in noctem sustinere, proferre, trahere.*

RESPITING, prorogatio, procrastinatio, dilatio.

RESPLENDENT, splendens, resplendens, fulgens, cornicus, rutilus.

RESPLENDENTLY, clare, nitide, splendide.

RESPLENDENCY, fulgor, splendor, nitor, claritas.

RESPOND, respondeo.

RESPONDENT, s. reus (accused person).

RESPONSE, responsum.

RESPONSIBLE (able to pay), qui solvendo est; bonum nomen. — *A responsible man, par solvendo; homo boni nominis or re lautâ.* — *¶ (accountable), cui ratio reddenda est; qui aliquid præstandum est.* — *Responsible for damages, damnis resarciendis obnoxius.*

RESPONSIVE, respondents.

REST (quiet), quies, requies; cessatio; otium: (peace, tranquillity), pax, otium; tranquillitas: (sleep), quies, somnus. — *To go to rest (as a man is said to do when he dies), acquiescere.* — *Thus this most valiant man, after he had endured many and various toils, went to rest in his seventieth year, sic vir fortissimus, multis variisque perfunctis laboribus, anno acquievit septuagesimo, C. Nep.* — *To be at rest in one's mind, animo esse otioso, perturbatione animi vacare.* — *Set your heart at rest, animo esto otioso; in utramvis aurem dormias; animum tuum tranquilla.* — *God rest his soul, sit illi terra levis; illius ossa bene requiescant.* — *Takings no rest, irrequietus, inquietus.* — *¶ A rest (in music), pausa.* — *¶ A rest or prop, fulcrum; erisma, Vitr.* — *The rest of a lance, hastæ retinaculum.*

TO REST (take rest), quiesco, interquiesco; quietem capere; ab opere cessare. — *To rest or compose one's self to sleep, requiesco; somno se dare.* — *I rested three hours to avoid the heat of the day, vitandi calorâ causâ tres horas requievi.* — *To rest between whiles, interquiesco.* — *To rest one's self on a journey, supersedere labori itineris; conquiescere, Cic.* — *To rest together, conquiesco.* — *To rest or rely upon one, alicui confidere; in alicujus fide, humanitate, etc. requiescere; alicui spem suam, existimationem, etc. committere.* — *To rest or tarry in a place, maneo, commoror.* — *To rest or lean upon, innitor; recumbo.* — *The management of all those affairs rested entirely upon him, ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat, Cæs.* — *To rest or light upon, consido.* — *To rest or make to rest upon, aliquid alicui imponere.* — *To rest one's head upon a thing, caput in aliquid reponere or reclinare.* — *Rested (reclined), reclinatus, reclinis.* — *Rested (laid) upon, repositus.* — *Rested (refreshed), recreatus, relaxatus.* — *Having rested or tarried, moratus.* — *¶ To rest (remain), supersum.* — *I rest your humble servant, tibi sum devinctissimus.*

RESTHARROW, ononis.

RESTING, requies; cessatio, relaxatio. — *A resting-place, tranquillitas ad quietem locus; sedes, sedile.*

RESTLESS (having no rest), inquietus, irrequietus: (turbulent), turbulentus, seditiosus: (in continual motion), nunquam agitatione et motu vacuus.

RESTLESSLY, inquiete, turbulenter, turbulente.

RESTLESSNESS, inquietus; turbidus motus; sollicitudo; animus nunquam agitatione et motu vacuus.

REST (residue), reliquus, residuus; residuum; reliquie. — *We will do the rest by ourselves, reliqua per nos agemus.* — *The rest (the others), reliqui, ceteri.*

RESTAURATION, instauratio, restitutio.

RESTIVE, contumax, affirmatus, pervicax, obstinatus, refractorius. — *A restive horse, equus restitans or duri oris.*

RESTIVENESS, contumacia, animus affirmatus. — *To be restive, obnitor; reductor, restito; frenum detrectare.* — *To be restive in one's duty, officium detrectare.* — *Grown or made restive by idleness, otio corruptus.*

RESTIVELY, animo invito, cunctanter; animo reluctantante.

RESTITUTION, restitutio. — *To make restitution, rem ablatam restituere.*

RESTORE or *give back again*, reddo, restituo, repono, retribuio, reporto. — *To restore or reestablish, instauro, restauro, reficio, recolo.* — *To restore or put a thing in its place again, aliquid suo loco reponere or in locum suum restituere.* — *To restore an exiled prince, exulem regem in regna reponere, Virg.* — *To restore a decayed province, provinciam perditam erigere or in antiquum statum restituere.* — *Restored to life, ad vitam revocatus, e mortuis excitatus.* — *Not to be restored, irreparabilis; insanabilis, immedicabilis.*

RESTORABLE, qui reddi or restitui potest.

RESTORATION, instauratio; restitutio. — *At the restoration of learning, renascentibus literis.*

RESTORATIVE, medicamentum quod vires or corpus refocet, refocillat or reficit.

RESTORER, restitutor, reparator; vindex. — *You were the restorer of our liberty, tu exstitisti vindex libertatis nostræ.*

RESTRAIN (curb), freno, refreno; coerceo; cohibeo, inhibeo; reprimio, conprimio; compesco, restringo, constringo. — *Whom fear rather than inclination restrained, quos metus magis quam voluntas continuit, Suet.* — *To restrain one's passions, cupiditatibus or animo imperare; sibi moderari or temperare; cupiditates cohibere, spiritum domare.* — *¶ To restrain (limit or stint), termino, terminis circumscribere.*

RESTRAINEDLY, parce, restricte.

RESTRAINER, frenator; qui cohibet.

RESTRAINING, RESTRAINT (curbing), cohibitio, coercitio, moderatio: (biting, stinting), circumscriptio; modus. — *To be put under restraint (be curbed), cohiberi, coerceri.* — *To be under restraint or limited to certain bounds, terminari, certis terminis circumscribi.* — *To be under restraint or in prison, in carcere teneri or detineri, in custodiâ or vinculis esse; carcere attingi.*

RESTRICT, circumscribo, terminos or modum alicui rei ponere.

RESTRICTION, moderatio, temperatio, (of a thing): (exception, condition), exceptio, conditio. — *Right of restriction, coercitio.* — *Without restriction, libere.*

RESTRICTIVE, limitans, definiens.

RESTRICTIVELY, cum exceptione.

RESULT (effect), s. exitus, eventus, effectus. — *The result is the same, eodem revolvitur or redit.* — *Five poems are the result of a mind free from cares, carmina proveniunt animo deducta sereno (poet.).* — *The result of fancy, ingenii opus, fetus, monumentum.* — *¶ (upshot or conclusion), consultationis or deliberationis summa; quod demum constitutum or decretum est.*

TO RESULT (or spring from), ex aliquâ re oriri or nasci.

RESUME (or take up again), resumo.

Then the laws resumed their force, the judiciary its authority, and the senate its majesty, restituta vis legibus, iudicii auctoritas, senatui majestas, V. Paterc. — *To resumac a piece of work or take it in hand again, opus aliquod rursus aggredi, moliri, in se suscipere.* — *To resume one's studies, ad studia se referre; studia intermissa revocare, ad studia intermissa redire.* — *a former discourse, ad propositum redire.* — *a former grant, aliquid dono alienatum resumere; donationem priorem rescindere or irritam facere.* — *Resumed, resumptus, iterum susceptus.*

RESUMABLE, quod resumî potest.

RESUMING, RESUMPTION, iterata susceptio.

RESURRECTION, reditus in vitam; resurrectio, Lactant.

RESURVEY, iterum oculis lustrare or metiri.

RESUSCITATE (stir up anew), resuscito, iterum suscitare: (raise from the dead), mortuum ad vitam revocare; aliquid a mortuis excitare.

RESUSCITATION, revocatio ad vitam.

RETAIL or *sell in parcels*, merces minutatim, particulatim or singulatim vendere, dividere, distrahere, venumdare; mercaturam tenuem exercere; cauponor.

RETAILER, tabernarius; propola; qui or quæ merces particulatim vendit.

RETAIL, RETAILING, mercium particulatim or singulatim venditio. — *To sell by retail, divendo.*

RETAIN (hinder), retineo, detineo. — *I will not retain you any longer with my discourse, te non tenebo pluribus.* — *¶ To retain or keep, servo, conservo, teneo, custodio.* — *To retain the rights of a citizen, jura civium tenere, Cic.* — *¶ To retain or hire one, mercede aliquem conducere.* — *To retain a lawyer, honorarium advocato dare; pensionem præbendo jurisconsultum retinere or sibi devinctum habere.*

RETAINER (attendant), assecla, comes, cliens: (retaining fee), honorarium.

RETAKE, recipere, iterum capere; resumere. — *Anxur, a town of the Volsci, was retaken in a short time after, Anxur in Volscis brevi receptum est, Liv.* — *To retake a prey, prædâ hostes exuere, Liv.*

RETALIATE, par pari referre; rem re compensare. — *an injury, injuriam pari modo ulcisci, par pari referre.* — *a kindness, par pari referre, beneficium reddere, gratiam referre or rependere.*

RETALIATION, par gratia; remuneratio (of a kindness); ultio, vindictio, vindicta, (punishment, revenge). — *I have nothing left to make retaliation for your favors but a good will, mihi ad remunerandum nihil superest præter voluntatem.* — *The law of retaliation, jus talionis.*

RETARD, tardo, retardo, moror, cunctor, impedio; moras necere. — *Retarded, tardatus, retardatus, dilatus, prolatus, procrastinatus.*

RETARDING, RETARDATION, retardatio, cunctatio, prolatio; mora.

RETCH (vomit), vomo, vomito (often): (in spitting), screo.

RECKLESS. See *Reckless*.

RETENTION, retentio.

RETENTIVE, ad retentionem pertinens; tenax. — *The retentive faculty, facultas retinendi.*

RETINUE (great man's attendants), comitatus, assecla, turba clientum; pompa. — *A great retinue, comitatus magnus; asseclarum turba; agmina longa clientum.*

RETIRE, recedo, retrocedo, abscedo, concedo, discedo, secedo; regredior; se recipere; se abdere aliquo. — *He retired immediately into the house, se intus repente proripuit.* — *To retire (have recourse to), confugio.* — *To retire in disorder, effuse se recipere.* — *The Sabines retired in disorder to the mountains, montes effuso cursu Sabini petebant, Liv.* — *To retire in good order (as soldiers), turmatim abire.* — *To retire to one's own house, domum se recipere or conferre.* — *Retire you hence, for you are a hinderance to me, vos hinc amolimini, mihi enim impedimento estis.* — *To retire from a company, circulo se subducere; a cætu or conventu recedere.* — *from a blow, ab ictu declinare or se retrahere.* — *from business, a negotiis secedere or se submovere; a negotiis se retrahere.* — *To retire into the country, rus concedere.* — *To retire from danger, discrimini sese subducere; e periculo se eripere; ad locum tutum se recipere; post principia latere.* — *Retired or removed out of the way, subductus, submotus.*

RETIRED (solitary), solitarius, in secessu vitam degens; ab oculis or convictu hominum remotus. — *A retired place, locus solus; locus ab arbitris remotus.*

RETIREDLY, secreto, seorsum.

RETIREDNESS, secessus.

RETIRING, RETIREMENT, recessus, re-

gressus; recessio, secessio. — *A place of retirement, secessus, secretum, locus ab arbitris remotus or ab interventoribus vacuus.* — *A lover of retirement, solitarius, solitudinis amans; multitudinem, turbam or frequentiam fugiens.*

RETIRING (*modest*), verecundus. See also *Reserved*.

RETIRINGLY (*by way of retreat*), recessim.

RETOLD, repetitus.

RETORT or *throw back*, retorqueo. — *To retort or reply, repono.* — *To retort an adversary's argument upon him, adversarii argumentum in ipsum regerere.* — *To retort a crime upon one, crimen alicui regerere; crimen sibi illatum in accusatorem transferre.*

RETORT, RETORTING, argumenti or criminis translatio.

RETOUCH, retractare, emendare, iterum percurrere.

RETRACE, denuo investigare. — *one's way, viam relegere.*

RETRACT (*draw back*), retrahio: (*take back*), revoco (*e. g.* sententiam, promissum); retracto (*e. g.* dicta); muto (*e. g.* sententiam).

RETRACTATION, retractatio; receptus.

RETREAT, s. receptus, regressus; fuga. — *They fall upon them in their retreat, recedentibus signa inferunt.* — *To cover the retreat of an army, commodiorem ac tutiorem exercitui receptum dare, Cæs.* — *A quiet retreat from the city, pacata protectio ab urbe, Liv.* — *They feigned a retreat, fugam or se fugere simulabant.* — *To sound or give the signal of a retreat, receptui canere, receptui signum dare.* — *An orderly retreat, inconfusus recursus.* — *A shameful retreat, fuga.* — *To make an honorable retreat, cedere salvis signis et salvâ dignitate militari.* — *A retreat or place of retreat, receptus, receptaculum, confugium.* — *for birds, avium secessus.* — *for wild beasts, ferarum latebræ or latibula.*

To RETREAT, recedo, se recipere or retrahere, pedem referre; decedo. — *At first they make a stand, then they retreat, primo resistunt, deinde pedem referunt.* — *To retreat from danger, e periculo se eripere, eximere or subducere.* — *To make to retreat, fugare, profligare; in fugam dare, conjicere or vertere.*

RETRENCH (*cut off*), amputo, deseco, exseco, reseco; circumcido, recido. — *He retrenched the corrupt parts of the state, vitiosas reipublicæ partes exsecabat.* — *He retrenches all superfluous ornaments, ambitiosa ornamenta recidit.* — *The luxury of a discourse is to be retrenched, luxuries orationis stilo depascenda est.* — *To retrench one's expenses, sumptus circumcidere, minuire, imminuere.* — *He retrenched the extravagant expenses of plays and public sights, ludorum ac munerum impensas corripuit, Suet.*

RETRENCHMENT (*lessening*), imminutio, deminutio.

RETRIBUTION, par gratia; remuneratio; compensatio. — *To make retribution, rem re compensare or rependere; par pari referre.*

RETRIBUTIVE, retribuens.

RETRIEVE (*recover*), recupero, instauro; de integro restituere. — *To retrieve a loss or damage, damnum resarcire; detrimentum reconcinare.* — *To retrieve one's honor, honorem amissum recuperare.* — *To retrieve the affairs of a state, rempublicam ad pristinum statum restituere.* — *Retrieved, recuperatus, instauratus, restitutus.*

RETRIVING, recuperatio, instauratio, restitutio.

RETROGRADE, adj. (*going back*), retrogradus. — *To make a retrograde movement (of soldiers), se recipere; pedem or gradum referre.*

To RETROGRADE, retrogradior, recedo.

RETROSPECT (*a looking back*), respectus.

RETROSPECTION, actus or facultas respiciendi.

RETROSPECTIVE, respiciens.

RETURN (*restore*), v. a. reddo, restituo. — *To return a thing borrowed, rem mutuo acceptam reddere or restituere.* — *To return money by bills of exchange, per syngraphas pecuniam mittere, pecuniam tesseris argentariis remittere.* — *To return in writing, rescribo.* — ¶ *To re-*

tura (*come or go back*), utut. redeo, venio; remeo; se referre or recipere aliquo; revertor (*turn back*). — *As soon as he returned to Rome, statim ut Romam rediit.* — *He returned without success, re inexpectatâ revertit.* — *Mars, returning from abroad, salutes his wife Nerienne, Mars peregre adveniens salutât Nerienem uxorem suam, Plaut.* — *To return the same way, viam relegere, pereandem viam reverti.* — *To return the same way one comes, iter revolvere, Virg.* — *To return empty-handed, vacuâ manu or vacuum redire.* — *To return to one's subject, ad propositum reverti.* — *To return to one's old wont, ad se or ad mores suos redire; in ingenium suum remigrare.* — *Returned from travel or exile, redux.* — *Returned to life again, redivivus.*

RETURN, s. reditus, regressus; reversio.

— *Without waiting for the return of the ambassadors, non expectato legatorum regressu.* — *I reserved that till my return, id ad reditum meum reservavi.* — *There is no return from the grave, ab inferis nullus est reditus.* — *After my return, postquam rediëro, post reditum meum.* — *A quick return (in traffic), facilis mercium venditio, merces emptorem facile invenientes.* — ¶ *Return of favors by others, beneficiorum remuneratio.* — *To make an ill return, malam gratiam referre.* — *To make a return in kind, par pari referre.* — ¶ (*account*), ratio. — ¶ (*income*), reditus. — ¶ *Days of return (in law), dies legitimi.*

RETURNABLE, quod reddi or restitui potest.

RETURNING (*restoring*), restitutio: (*coming back*), reditio, reditus, regressus. — *A returning of a thing to him that sold it, redhibitio.*

REUNITE (*join together again*), iterum conjungere or coagmentare: (*reconcile*), see *Reconcile*.

REUNION, REUNITING (*joining together again*), iterata coagmentatio or conjunctio: (*reconciliation*), reconciliatio, concordia or gratia reconciliatio.

REVEAL, significo; retego, patefacio, ostendo; aperio, reclo; aliquid aliud docere or edocere. — *God has revealed many things to man, multa cum hominibus Deus communicavit.* — *To reveal or discover a secret to one, arcanum alicui patefacere, prodere, reterege, reserare.* — *To reveal or publish abroad, in vulgus dare or edere, evulgo, palam enuntiare.* — *Revealed religion, religio, qua homines divinitus inbuti sunt.* — *To be revealed, patefieri, reteri.*

REVEALER, qui or qua patefacit or retegat.

REVEALING, REVELATION, of a crime, secret, &c., sceleris, arcani, etc. patefactio. — *By divine revelation, divinitus.* — *A revelation from heaven, res divinitus hominibus or alicui patefacta.* — *The book of Revelation, Apocalypsis (cccl.).*

REVEL, comissor; totam noctem epulari et potare; ad medium noctem comissionem extendere; convivor, epulor.

REVELLER, comissator.

REVELLING, REVELRY, REVEL, comissatio; convivium nocturnum. — *The master of the revels, ludorum magister or praefectus; a voluptatibus (mâitre des plaisirs).*

REVENGE, v. vindico, ulciscor; persequor. — *He severely revenged his death, mortem ejus crudeliter ultus est.* — *He revenged the affront with his sword, offensam ense vindicavit.* — *How I may be revenged on that villain, qui referam illi sacrilego gratiam.* — *Having revenged, ultus.* — *Not revenged, inultus.*

REVENGE, vindicta, vindicatio, ultio; pœna, pœnæ. — *For the sake of revenge, ulciscendæ injuriæ causâ.* — *To take revenge, ulcisci aliquem pro acceptis injuriis.*

REVENGEFUL, vindictâ gaudens; ultionis avidus or cupidus.

REVENGEFULLY, ulciscendæ or persequendæ injuriæ causâ.

REVENGEFULNESS, ultionis aviditas or cupiditas.

REVENGER (*male*), vindex, ultor; (*female*), vindex, ultrix.

REVENGING, vindicatio, ultio.

REVENUE (*income*), reditus, fructus; vectigal, pl. vectigalia. See *Income*.

REVERBERATE (*beat back*), repercutio, reverbero: — v. n. (*resound*), resono.

REVERBERATION, repercutio, repercutus.

REVERE, revereor, veneror; alicui reverentiam habere, præstare.

REVERENCE, s. veneratio, verecundia, reverentia; admiratio; observantia; cultus. — *for God, religio; pietas erga Deum.* — *for parents, pietas erga parentes.* — *You have no regard or reverence for any thing, nihil cari, nihil sancti est, Liv.* — *When once persons forget the reverence due to, &c., ubi reverentia excessit animis debita, etc.* — *He pays due reverence to his parents, reveretur et colit parentes.* — *Want of reverence, irreverentia.* — *Full of reverence, venerabundus, veneratione plenus.* — ¶ *Saving your reverence, honor auribus sit habitus.* — *His reverence, vir reverendus.*

To REVERENCE (*pay reverence to*), reveror, veneror; observo, colo, honoro, alicui observantiâ colere, alicui honorem habere, præstare, tribuere. — *I reverence him as my father, observo illum sicut alterum parentem.* — *To reverence greatly, percolare; magno cultu et honore alicui dignari, magnâ veneratione alicui prosequi.* — *Reverenced, veneratus, etc., reverenter habitus.* — *Worthy to be revered, venerabilis, venerandus.*

REVERENCER, venerator, eultor.

REVERENCING, veneratio, observantia, reverentia, cultus.

REVEREND, reverendus; venerabilis, venerandus. — *Right reverend, reverendus admodum.* — *Most reverend, reverendissimus.*

REVERENT, reverens.

REVERENTIAL, venerabundus.

REVERENTLY, REVERENTIALLY, reverenter, honorifice; cum veneratione.

REVERIE (*or silly idea floating in the mind*), somnium; deliramentum.

REVERSE, v. inverto; everto, perverto, subverto. — *To reverse laws, leges abrogare, convellere, rescindere, refingere.*

REVERSE, s. — *The reverse or contrary, contrarium.* — ¶ (*back side*), pars aversa. — ¶ (*defeat, &c.*), incommodum; casus adversus.

REVERSIBLE, quod abrogari or rescindi potest.

REVERT, reorto, revertor. — *to the crown, in fiscum redire or venire.* — *Reverted, reversus, restitutus.*

REVERSION, jus successionis, jus succedendi in possessionem or in munus aliquod post mortem occupantis.

REVERSIONARY, jure successionis.

REVERY. See *Reverie*.

REVICTUAL, rursus cibaria suppeditare.

REVIEW, v. recenseo, recognosco, lustro; numerum copiarum inire. — *He reviewed or commanded all the forces to pass in review before him, universas copias in conspectu suo incedere jussit.* — *To review a book in order to reprint it, retractare librum, Sen.* — *To review a book (criticise it), libri censuram scribere.*

REVIEW, REVIEWING, recognitio, recensio. — *of troops, copiarum or militum recensio.* — *A review (criticism) of a book, censura libri.*

REVIEWER, qui recognoscit or recenset; censor.

REVILE, alicui convicium facere; convicior; maledico; conviciis proscindere or maledictis insectari. — *Reviled, conviciis lacessitus or proscissus.* — *Reviling, maledicens, maledictis insectans.*

REVILER, conviciator; maledicens.

REVILING, s. maledictio; convicia.

REVILINGLY, maledice.

REVISE, recognosco, retracto; relego; recenseo; iterum castigare. — *To revise a book, librum recognoscere or iterum castigare.*

REVISING, REVISAL, recognitio, recensio. — *Upon revisal or second consideration, re iterum perpensa.*

REVISIT, reviso, revisito.

REVIVE (*bring to life again*), mortuum in vitam reducere or revocare; a mortuis excitare. — *To revive (be restored to life), revivisco, ad vitam redire.* — *Revived, redivivus, in vitam reductus or revocatus.* — ¶ (*renew*), renovo, redintegro, restituo. — *a custom, consuetudinem referre.* — *And he revived some old*

customs which had been laid aside, atque etiam ad antiquum morem nonnulla revocavit, Sact. — To revive (flourish again), iterum florere or vigere. — ¶ (quickened or encouraged), animo, instigo, stimulo, extimulo; alicui animos addere; aliquem or alienus animum excitare, inflammare, accendere, incendere. — This revived my inclination to write, hoc mihi scribendi addidit alacritatem. — That somewhat revived my courage, illud mihi aliquantulum animi attulit. — ¶ (affect with pleasure), hilaro, exilaro; aliquem oblectare, lie-titia afficere or perfundere. — The sight of you refreshes and revives my soul, conspectus vester reficit et recreat mentem meam.

REVIVAL, REVIVING, renovatio; ad vitam reditus (return to life).

REVIVER, qui vitam alicui reddit; qui aliquid renovat, etc. See the verb.

REVIVIFICATION (restoring to life), reductio in vitam, ad vitam revocatio.

REVOKE, revoco. — To revoke what one has said, dictum revocare, retractare, mutare. — A word once uttered cannot be revoked, semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum, Hor. — ¶ (make of no effect, repeal), rescindo, abrogo. — a law, legem abrogare, tollere, rescindere, refingere. — a will, testamentum rumpere, mutare, irritum facere. — a gift, donum infectum facere.

REVOKING, REVOCATION, revocatio, retractatio; abrogatio, abolitio.

REVOCABLE, revocabilis; quod rescindi et abrogari potest. — Not revocable, irrevocabilis.

REVOLT, v. deficio, descisco, jugo se exuere. — To revolt from one's authority, ab aliquo or ab alicujus imperio deficere; ab aliquo desciscere. — from one's religion, a sacris (patriis) deficere. — To revolt to one, ad alium desciscere. — Not to revolt, in fide manere. — Revolted, alienatus. — Revolted or refusing obedience, imperium alicujus detestans. — A province (once subdued) revolting from the sovereign, provincia rebellatrix.

REVOLT, REVOLTING, s. defectio, imperii detrectatio; secessio; rebellio, rebellio, rebellatio, (on the part of a subdued people); transfugium (desertion); defectio a sacris (apostasy).

REVOLTER, defector; homo seditiosus; transfuga (desertor); apostata (apostate).

REVOLVE (go round), se versare, se circumagere; circumagi, circumferri (think again, think over), recogito, reputo, meditor; animo aliquid agitare, cogitatione repetere, in animo habere or versare; secum volvere or retractare. — Revolved, cogitatus; cogitatione repetitus or retractatus.

REVOLVING in one's mind, cogitatio, reputatio; consideratio or meditatio repetita.

REVOLUTION (going round), circumnactio, circumnactus; ambitus, circuitus. — of the stars, ambitus siderum; conversiones cælestes. — They (the planets) perform their several revolutions with wonderful swiftness, circulos suos orbisque conficiunt celeritate mirabili, Cic. — In the revolution of ten years, decem annis exactis or expletis; decem annorum circuitu. — ¶ (change), mutatio, conversio; vicissitudo. — The revolution of different coasts is a remedy against impatience, tedium aufert vicissitudo. — A political revolution, rerum publicarum commutatio or conversio, rerum mutatio; civilis perturbatio.

REVOLUTIONARY (seditious), seditiosus. — schemes, nova consilia.

REVULSION (pulling away), revulsio: (in physic), materiæ morbificæ depulsio or aliò derivatio

REWARD, v. præmium alicui tribuere, dare, persolvere; aliquem præmio afficere, donare, ornare, decorare; aliquem præmio remunerari; mercedem opere alicui dare, persolvere; beneficium remunerari; beneficia beneficiis compensare; parem gratiam alicui referre. — He nobly rewarded his soldiers, adreâ affect suos. — I will reward your diligence, tibi diligentia fructum referam. — To reward plentifully, abundanter retribuere or compensare; præmiis amplis aliquem afficere or donare. — To be

rewarded, præmium consequi; præmio donari. — Rewarded according to his merits, ornatus ex virtutibus.

REWARD, s. præmium; merces. — A little reward, mercedula.

REWARDER, qui remuneratur or aliquem præmio donat.

REWARDING, remuneratio; compensatio.

RHAPSODY, rhapsodia (prop.).

RHAPSODIST, rhapsodiarum scriptor.

RHENISH, Rhenanus. — wine, vinum Rhenense.

RHETORIC, rhetorice, ars rhetorica, ars ornatè dicendi: — orationis ornatus. — Books of rhetoric, rhetorica, pl. — A teacher of rhetoric, dicendi or eloquentiæ præceptor. — A professor, eloquentiæ professor. — A student, qui eloquentiæ operam dat.

RHETORICAL, rhetoricus, oratorius. — flourishes, oratoria ornamenta, orationis lumina, pigmenta, ornatus.

RHETORICALLY, rhetorice, facunde, disertè, ornatè, venuste; more rhetorico.

RHETORICIAN, rhetor, orator, magister dicendi. — Like a rhetorician, rhetorice. — To play the rhetorician, disertè, facunde, ornatè dicere or perorare.

RHEUM, destillatio; fluxio or fluxus humorum.

RHEUMATIC (having the rheumatism), rheumaticus.

RHEUMATISM, rheumatismus.

RHEUMY, humidus, frigidus.

RHINOCEROS, rhinoceros.

RHOMB, rhombus (late).

RHOMBOID, rhomboïdes (late).

RHUBARB, radix Pontica, rha; rheum rhabarum (L.).

RHYME, extremorum verborum or syllabarum similis sonitus: (verses which rhyme), versus extremis verbis inter se consonantes: (verses), versus, versiculi, carmen. — Sorry rhyme, versus illepidi et infaceti.

To RHYME, versus extremis verbis or syllabis inter se consonantes facere; facere versus: (agree in sound), in eundem sonum exire, extremis verbis inter se consonare; congruere.

RHYMER, versificator.

RHYTHM, numerus, numeri, rhythmus.

RHYTHMICAL, numerosus.

RIB, costa. — The short ribs, costæ no-thæ. — The spare rib, costæ suis. — The ribs of a ship, costæ navis. — Having ribs, costatus.

RIBALD, obscœnus, turpis, spurcus, impudens, impudicus; spurcidicus, Plaut.

RIBALDRY, obscœnitas, spurcities, turpitud.

RIBAND, RIBBON, fascia, tænia; lemniscus (the best word for order-ribbon). — To tie or trim with ribbons, fasciis ligare, ornare or decorare. — A ribbon weaver, fasciarum textor.

RIBWORT, plantago.

RICE, oryza.

RICH (wealthy), dives, locuples, opulentus; dis; abundans, affluens, copiosus: (magnificent), magnificus, splendidus: (precious), pretiosus, magno constans. — Rich as you are, quamlibet dives. — Whom I made rich, cujus opes auxere meæ. — You will never be rich, nunquam rem facies. — If I can compass this, I shall think myself as rich as Crassus, hoc si assequar, Crassum superabo divitiis. — Cræsus, the richest monarch of Asia, Cræsus, Asiæ rex opulentissimus. — Rich in money, pecuniosus; bene numatus, dives argento et auro. — in cattle, dives pecoris or pecore; cui res pecuaria est ampla. — To be married into a rich family, nubere (of the wife) in divitias maximas. — Very rich, prædixus, perdives; ditissimus, opulentissimus. — A rich chuff, turgens opibus. — To be rich, divitem, etc. esse; divitiis or copiis abundare. — To be very rich, divitiis affluere or abundare; amplas et copiosas possessiones habere. — To become rich, divitem fieri (ditesco is poet.), (fortunis) locupletari, fortunis augeri, opes nascisci. — by something, ex aliqua re divitias facere; rem familiarem augere aliqua re. — To make rich, divitem, etc. facere; aliquem divitiis augere or fortunis locupletare; ditto is poet. — This law has made them rich, hæc lex eos fortunis locupletavit.

Riches, divitiæ; opes, facultates, fortunæ; opulentia. — Growing riches are attended with cares, crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam, Hor. — Poor amidst all his riches, magnas inter opes inops, Id. — To abound in riches, abundare or affluere divitiis. — To amass or heap up riches, divitias cogere, cumulare, accumulare, congerere.

RICHLY (abundantly, plentifully), copiose, abunde, abundanter, large; (magnificently), magnifice, splendide, laute, opipare, luculenter, sumptuose. — Richly to describe a favor, quam optime de aliquo mereri. — Richly worth one's money, pretio vilissimo emptus.

RICHNESS, opulentia; fertilitas; — splendor, magnificentia.

RICK, strues, cumulus, acervus, congeries. — To make up in a rick or ricks, acervo, concervo.

RICKETS (the disease), rachitis (Idis).

RID (free or discharge), libero, expedio; redimo. — Whence a man cannot rid himself, unde emergi non potest. — Your innocence will rid you from these troubles, innocentia tua te vindicabit ab his molestiis. — To rid from rubbish, rudera exportare. — To rid one of his money, argento aliquem emungere. — To get rid of a thing, se ab aliqua re expedire, extricare or liberare. — To rid ground in going, gradum promovere or accelerare. — He rids no ground, gradu testudineo procedit. — Rid from, extricatus, expeditus, solutus.

RIDDANCE, amotio, amolitio, liberatio. — To make riddance of, opus properare, operi instare.

RIDDING, expeditio, liberatio.

RIDDEN. See Ride.

RIDDLE (enigma), ænigma. — A proposer of riddles, qui ænigmata proponit. — ¶ (sieve), cribrum, excerniculum.

To RIDDLE (sift), excerno: — (unriddle), solvo, expedio.

RIDE, equito; equo vehi, iter equo facere. — To ride a free horse to death, equum currentem incitare. — To ride in a cart or coach, curru vehi; in rheda vehi. — To ride a person or domineer over one, in aliquem dominari or insolentius se gere; in aliquem superbire; aliquem sub dominatu arce tenere. — Priest-ridden, sacerdotibus nimis addictus. — Bed-ridden, lecto affixus. — To ride about or up and down, obequito, circumnequito. — He rode about the several posts of the enemies, stationibus hostium obequitabat. — They ride up and down every way, per omnes partes perequitant. — He rode through the enemies' battalions, per hostium agmen perequitabat. — To ride at anchor, ancoris niti, in ancoris or ad ancoras stare. — He ordered his ships to ride at anchor, dente tenaci ancora fundabat naves (poet.). — To ride upon the main, naviculor, mare navigare; altum carinis sulcare; per oceanum equitare, spumas salis ære ruere. — To ride away, avehi; equo vectum abire. — To ride back, in equo redire, equo vectum regredi. — To ride by, præterequito, in equo præterequi. — To ride hard, equum admittere; equo concitato gradu ferri. — To ride on a hobby-horse, equitare in arundine longâ. — To ride a horse off his mettle, equum defatigare or cursu domare. — To ride over a river, per flumen equitare; fluvium equo transmittere or trajicere. — A plain that one may ride over, campus equitabilis; not, inequitabilis. — To ride post, vehiculo publico uti; commutatis equis iter facere. — To ride through, perequito. — To ride together, coequito, equis simul vehi. — To ride unto, adequito.

RIDER, eques; sessor, rector.

RIDING on horseback, equitatio. — in a coach, vectio. — Tired with riding, equitatione or equitatio fatigatus.

RIDGE, fastigium, culmen, vertex. — The ridge of a house, domus fastigium. — The ridge of a mountain, montis dorsum or jugum; montis culmen or cacumen (top). — A ridge of land between furrows, porca, lira. — A ridge of mountains reaching to the sea, montes quorum perpetuum dorsum in mare excurrit. — A ridge-tile, imbrex. — The ridge-bone of the back, spina dorsi —

Ridge by ridge, or ridge-wise, liratum. — Ridges in wrought stones, striæ, pl. — To make ridges in land, lino, imporcio.
RIDGED, RIDGY, jugosus. — *Ridged (chambered or fluted), striatus.*
TO RIDGE, in modum jugi formare.
RIDICULE, s. derisus, irrisus; ridicula or iocularis cavillatio; acerbæ facietæ. — *By way of ridicule, ridicule, per ridiculum, ludibrium or deridiculum.*
TO RIDICULE, aliquem ridere, ludere, ludificari or deludificari; alicui illudere; ludos aliquem facere. — *To be ridiculed, deludi, derideri, irrideri; ludibrio haberi or esse. — He is ridiculed by every body, omnium irrisione luditur; omnibus est ludibrio et despiciatui.*
RIDICULER, derisor, irrisor.
RIDICULOUS, ridiculus, ridendus, deridiculus, risu dignus. — *Very ridiculous, perridiculus.*
RIDICULOUSLY, ridicule. — *Somewhat ridiculously, subridicule.*
RIDICULOUSNESS. — *No one sees the ridiculousness of this error, hunc errorem ridendum esse nemo videt.*
RIFE, frequens; grassans. — *The report growing rife, increbrescente rumore, Suet.*
RIFELY, frequenter.
RIFENESS, frequentia, abundantia.
RIFRAFF, recrementum; quisquiliæ, pl.
RIFLE, v. spolio, despolio, diripio, divexo, expilo, compilo, surripio, depeculor.
RIFLER, spoliator, direptor, expilator, prædator.
RIFLING, spoliatio, direptio, expilatio, compilatio, prædatio.
RIFLE (sort of gun), bombardia.
RIFT (chink), fissura, rima.
TO RIFT (cleave asunder), findo, diffindo; scindo, discindo; neut. dissilio, diffindor.
RIG, s. puella petulans.
RIG a ship, navem armare, instruere, ornare, adornare.
RIGGER of ships, navium instructor or orator.
RIGGING of a ship (the act), navis instructio. — *The rigging of ships, armamenta.*
RIGHT, adj. (proper or convenient), aptus, commodus, accommodatus, idoneus: (sound in health), sanus, bonæ valetudine utens: (straight), rectus, directus: (not left), dexter: (correct), rectus; justus: (true), verus, genuinus, legitimus, germanus: (right, proper, &c.), rectus; æquus; justus. — *I am not right (in health), minus valeo, non satis recte me habeo. — All is not right with them, aliquid monstri alunt. — Right or wrong, he will do it, quo jure, quaque injuriâ faciet. — The name is not right, nomen non convenit. — I am not right in my senses, non sum apud me. — A right Stoic, Stoicus germanissimus. — Not right (spurious), adulterinus, spurius, fucatus. — She goes the right way to work, rem recte or rectâ viâ aggreditur. — To make right, corrigo, emendo; castigo. — Right-cornered, habens angulos rectos. — The right hand, (manus) dextra. — The right side, dextrum latus. — Towards the right hand or right side, dextrorsus, dextrorsum, dextroversum.*
RIGHT, adv. recte, æque, plane. — *Falling right down, rectâ lineâ descendens. — Right forth, rectâ. — Right against, e regione, ex adverso. — You say right, recte dicis. — Right well, perbelle, perbene, quam optime.*
RIGHT, subst. jus, æquum, æquitas, fas; directum. — *He did forego something of his right, paulum de jure suo decessit. — The right of the cause is self-evident, æquitas ipsa lucet per se. — Extreme right is extreme wrong, summum jus summa injuria. — Against all right, injuriosissime, contra jus fasque. — The right of nations, jus gentium. — You are in the right of it, rem tenes; sic res se habet; rem ipsum putasti; recte mones. — If To bring to rights, corrigo; me deor; sano. — To briag a ship to rights, vela iterum dispendere or replicare.*
TO RIGHT one, or do one justice, jus alicujus tueri. — *To right one's self, jus suum vindicare. — He righted himself by the point of his sword, offensas vindicavit ense.*
RIGHTeous, æquus, justus, rectus.
RIGHTeously, æque, juste, recte.

RIGHTeousNESS, **RIGHTfulness**, jus, justitia, æquitas.
RIGHTful, æquus, legitimus, justus.
RIGHTfully, æque, legitime, juste.
RIGHTly, recte; apte, commode. — *Not rightly, injuste, inique, præter jus et æquum.*
RIGHTness (directness), rectitudo: (justice), æquitas.
RIGID, rigidus, austerus. See **Rigorous**.
RIGIDLY. See **Rigorously**.
RIGIDITY, rigor.
RIGOR, rigor, asperitas, acerbitas, severitas, inclementia. — *To treat one with the utmost rigor, summo jure cum aliquo agere; severitatem in aliquem adhibere; inclementius aliquem tractare. — The rigor of the law, summum jus. — of winter, vis hiemis.*
RIGORous, rigidus, austerus, asper, acerbus, durus, severus; diligens (exact). — *Very rigorous, perseverans, valde austerus.*
RIGORously, **RIGIDly**, rigide, aspere, acerbè, acriter, severe, duriter; diligenter (exactly). — *Very rigorously, acerrime, acerbissime, asperissime.*
RIGORousNESS, asperitas, acerbitas, severitas, rigor, duritas, sævitia.
RILL, rivus, rivulus.
TO RILL, more rivi fluere.
RIM, margo, labrum, ora. — *The inner rim of the belly, peritonæum.*
RIME (hoar-frost), pruina. — *Covered with rime, pruinosus.*
RIMY (foggy or misty), nebulosus, caliginosus, humidus.
RIND, cortex, liber, cutis. — *A thin rind, tunica. — Full of thin rinds, tunicatus. — The inner rind of bark, phlyra.*
RING (circle), circulus, orbis: (for the finger, a curtain, a chain, &c.), annulus; (ear-ring), inauris: (ring of a coat of mail), hamus. — *I took a ring from my finger, de digito anulum detraxi. — A little ring, anellus. — A hoop-ring, annulus parvus. — Gold, annulus aureus. — A mourning-ring, annulus funebris. — A diamond ring, annulus gemmatus. — A seal-ring, annulus signatorius. — To seal with a ring, annulo obsignare. — A wedding-ring, annulus pronubus. — To put a ring on the finger, digito anulum induere. — To take or pull a ring off one's finger, anulum digito detrahere. — The bezel or collet of a ring, annuli pala or funda. — Of a ring, annularis, annularius. — Wearing a ring, annulatus. — A maker of rings, annularius, annulorum opifex. — They strut about with their fine ear-rings, incedunt annulatis auribus. — The ring of a door, cornix. — A ring of people, corona, orbis, circulus. — To cast themselves in a ring, coronâ factâ circumstare. — To dance in a ring, orbem saltatorum versare. — A ring for boxing, wrestling, &c., locus luctationis; palastra. — In a ring or circle, in orbem or circulum. — The hair is curled in many rings, multiplices sinuatur crinis in orbem (poet.). — A ring-worm, impetigo, lichen.
TO RING a hog, rostro suis ferreum anulum inserere. — *If (as a bell), timio; sono. — To ring a bell, campanam pulsare. (But see Bell.) — My ears ring with noise, aures tinnunt sonitu. — To ring or sound again, resono. — You cause the woods to ring again with the name of Amaryllis, resonare voces Amaryllidis silvas (poet.). — The noise rings again far and near, sonitus plusquam vicina fatigat (poet.). — The smooth rocks rung again, lævia personere saxa, Hor. — To ring all in, pulsare extremum. — To ring about, circumsono. — These words ring continually about my ears, aures meæ circumsonant his vocibus. — To ring all over or ring a peal in one's ears, persono. — All the house rang with voices and cymbals, domus cantu et cymbalis personabat. — Ringing or sounding, tinnulus, sonans, canorus. — Ringing or sounding harmoniously, canorus, modulatus, modulante sonans.
RINGED, or wearing a ring, annulatus.
RINGLEADER, caput, princeps; dux, signifer; auctor; fax. — *He is the ringleader thereof, huius est rei caput.*
RINGLET, annulus, circulus; cincinni, pl.
RINSE, eluo, colluo, perluo; lavo, abluo. — *thoroughly, perluo, colluo.***

RINSING, lavatio, lotio, ablutio; lotura
RIOT, **RIOTousNESS**, luxuria, lusus, luxuries, mollities, intemperantia; gauea. — *If A riot or tumult, turbæ, tumultus; rixa (brawl). — To make or commit a riot or tumult, tumultuare, tumultum facere. — To appease a riot, tumultum comprimere, compescere, coercere. — A riot (unlawful assembly), cætus; conciliabulum; illicitus hominum concursus.*
TO RIOT, luxurio, luxurior, nepotor, bacchor; luxuriâ disfluere.
RIOTER, helmo, nepos profusus or discinctus; commissator: (disturber of the peace), homo seditiosus; turbæ ac tumultus concitator. — *He is a great rioter, luxu diffluit; liberius justo vivit.*
RIOTous, luxuriosus, mollis, intemperans, libidinosus, profusus; in luxum effusus; prodigus: (turbulent), seditiosus, turbulentus.
RIOTously, luxuriose, profuse, effuse.
RIP, v. a. dissuo, resuo. — *To rip up or cleave, findo, diffindo. — To rip up an old sore, memoriam malorum reficere.*
RIPE, maturus; coctus, mitis. — *Soon ripe, soon rotten, quæ cito maturescunt, cito pereunt; festinata maturitas occidit celerius. — Ripè before the time, præcox; præmaturus. — Ripè of age, pubes; maturus. — Not ripe of age, impubes. — A maid ripe for marriage, virgo matura (viro or marito); virgo tempestiva viro, Horat.; virgo nubilis. — A ripe judgment, judicium acre. — Not ripe, immaturus, crudus.*
RIPELY, mature.
TO RIPEN or make ripe, matura; ad maturitatem perducere. — *To ripen or grow ripe, maturesco; maturitatem assequi; coquo. — To ripen quite or fully, permauresco, percoquo.*
RIPENESS, maturitas. — *Ripeness of age, maturitas annorum; pubertas.*
RIPPLE, v. a. stringo; crispo.
RISE, v. (stand up), surgo, exsurgo; consurgo (especially of several): (of dust, mist, smoke), se attollere, surgo: (of dough), fermentor: (of heavenly bodies), orior, exorior; emergo (of stars): (proceed, emanate), orior, exorior, fio, nascor; erumpo; proficiscor. — *The wind began to rise, sævire ventus cæpit. — To rise again, resurgo. — To rise out or from, exorior, enascor. — Hence rise many mischiefs, hinc multa mala proficiscuntur. — The sprigs rise out of the ground, enascuntur humo virgultæ. — Risen or sprung from, ortus, exortus, enatus, satus, editus, prognatus. — To rise from or out of bed, e lecto surgere. — What made you rise so early? quid te tam mane e lecto expulit? — He made me rise before day, ante lucem me excitavit. — To rise from one's seat, de sella surgere. — To rise from table, from supper, a cœnâ surgere. — To rise to a person by way of respect, alicui assurgere. — To rise (mount), ascendere, conscendo. — as a bird, in ærem evolare; in altos nubium tractustendere. — To rise us price, exandescere. — To rise in price, cariorem fieri. — Provisions rise in price, ingravescit annona. — Land rises, plurimum agrorum pretiis accessit. — To rise (in singing), vocem sensim intendere. — To rise up, surgo, assurgo, consurgo. — To rise up again, resurgo. To rise (grow) upon, increasco, innascor. — To rise or swell, tumeo, turgeo. — My heart rises with passion, difficile bile tunet jecur. — Risen (swollen), tumens, tumidus, turgidus. — To rise out of water, troubles, &c., emergo. — They rise up or appear out of the ground, extra or supra terram emergunt. — To rise in the world, ad honores or divitias surgere or promoveri; honoribus or divitiis augeri. — If you would rise in the world, si vis esse aliquis. — A rising ground, tumulus, locus editus. — Having possessed himself of the rising or higher ground, captis superioribus jugis.*
RISE (source, spring), s. origo; fons; principium; primordium. — *The rise or head of a stream, caput. — This was the rise of a source of all my misfortunes, hinc mihi prima mali labes (poet.). — To rehearse a matter from its first rise, rem a fonte repetere or a capite ducere. — All these things had their rise from you, hæc*

omnia a te exorta sunt. — *To have its rise in something*, ortum or natum esse or proficisci ab aliqua re. — *The rise or original*, primum; principium. — *The rise, rising, or spring, of water*, scatebra, scaturigo, fons. — *The rise of the sun*, solis ortus. — *The rise (of stocks or of the price of any thing)*, ingravescent pretium. — *Rise or preferment, dignitatis accessio*. — *Rising (standing up)*, consurrectio: (*arising*), ortus, exortus: (*coming forth or out*), emersus. — *A rising to life again*, reditus ad vitam; resurrectio. — *By the rising of the sun, primo solis ortu*; simul atque exortus sol fuerit. — *The rising of a hill*, acclivitas. — ¶ (*swelling*), tuber, tumor: (*tumult*), seditio; motus, tumultus.

RISIBLE, ad ridendum aptus.

RISK, s. periculum; discernimen.

To RISK or run a risk, periclitari, in discrimen mittere; discernen or periculum adire. — *He said he would not risk the lives of both his sons together in so hazardous an enterprise*, dixit se duos simul filios non commissurum in aleam ejus qui proponeretur casus. — *To risk a battle, belli fortunam experiri*; praelii aleam subire. — *To risk or make an attempt, rei alicujus periculum facere*.

RISKER, qui periclitatur.

RITE, ritus, caerimonia; ritus sacer, sacrorum mos; sacra, pl. — *Funeral rites*, exsequiae, justa, pl.

RITUAL, adj. ritualis; ad ritus or caerimonias pertinens.

RITUAL, s. codex ritualis, liber sacrorum rituum.

RIVAGE, ripa.

RIVAL, rivalis, æmulus, concertator, æmulator.

To RIVAL, æmulor; initor.

RIVALRY, RIVALSHIP, rivalitas.

RIVE (cleave), findo, diffindo; scindo, discindo. — *To rive or be cleft*, fatisco, dehisco. — *Riven or cleft*, fissus, diffissus; disceptus.

RIFT, fissura, rima.

RIVING, fissio.

RIVEL, fluvius, amnis, flumen. — *A small river*, rivus, rivulus. — *The channel of a river*, fluvii alveus. — *The side or bank of a river*, fluvii ripa, margo or ora. — *A river overflowing its banks*, fluvius extra ripas diffusus. — *A serpentine river*, amnis flexuosus, fluvius crebris flexibus curvatus or sinuosus. — *Shallow*, amnis tenui flucis aqua. — *Of a river*, fluvialis, fluvialis, fluvialis, fluminis. — *Animals living in rivers*, animalia fluvialis. — *Dwelling near a river*, amnicola.

RIVET, s. clavus, clavus or clavulus reatus or firmatus.

To RIVET (or clinch), inflecto, repango; depango; clavi cuspidem or mucronem retundere; clavi cuspidem retusa firmare. — *To rivet a thing in one's mind*, aliquid animo, in animo, in animum imprimere or infigere. — *Riveted*, depactus, infusus, cuspidem clavi retusa firmatus.

RIVETING, colligatio clavo retuso facta.

RIVULET, rivulus.

RIX dollar, (thalærus) imperialis.

ROACH, rubellio.

ROAD, via; iter. — *What road do you design to take? quam insistes viam?* — *A dusty road*, via pulverulenta. — *A high or great road*, via publica; via trita, frequens, celebris. — *A bad or troublesome road*, via interrupta, lutosâ, lutulenta, aspera, confragosa, salubrosa. — *A smooth road*, via plana, expedita, aperta. — *The roads were very bad by reason of the continual rains*, inexplicabiles fere erant viæ continuis imbris, Lin. — *A good or open road*, via aperta or expedita; iter patens. — *A direct road*, via recta. — *A cross-road*, via transversa. — *A nearer road*, via brevior or compendiaris; viæ compendium. — *To repair a road*, viam munire or reficere. — *To lead one out of the direct road*, aliquem de rectâ viâ deducere. — *On the road, on one's way*, inter viam, in viâ. (See Ex.) — ¶ (*for ships*), locus consistendi; statio; sinus.

ROAM, vagor, erro; circumcurso.

ROAMER, erro, erroneus, homo vagus or errabundus; vagabundus.

ROAMING, s. vagatio, erratio.

ROAN horse, equus rubens subalbidus.

ROAR (make a loud cry), rugio; mugio; clamo, vocifero; (as the sea), fremo. — *To roar again*, remugio, rebeco. — *To roar or bellow for grief*, ejulo, ploro. — *Roaring*, clamor, clamans, vociferans; fremebundus.

ROARER, clamator.

ROARING, clamatio; rugitus; fremitus. — *The roaring of a lion*, rugitus.

ROAST, v. a. asso: v. n. assari. — *To roast a little or slowly*, subasso. — *To roast on a spit*, in veru inassar. — *Roasted*, Roast, assus. — *To roast eggs*, ova ad prunas coquere. — *Roast meat*, assum, caro assa; assa, -orum (several pieces). — *Roast beef*, assum bubulum. — *To rule the roast*, imperare; temperare.

ROB, v. n. rapio, rapinas facere; latrocinare; prædator; piraticam facere or exercere: — v. a. privo, spolio, despolio, expolio, adino, eripio, detraho, aufero, depeculor, diripio. — *It robs him almost of all pleasure*, privat illum omnibus fere voluptatibus. — *He robbed another person of his money*, in pecuniâ alterius invasit. — *None shall rob me of her but death*, hanc nisi mors mihi adimet nemo. — *They rob Peter to pay Paul*, cripiunt alius quod alius largiantur. — *To rob or drain the public treasury*, ærarium publicum exhaurire, pecuniâ, depeculâ; auferre pecuniâ ærario. — *To rob privately*, suffuror, surripio. — *Robbed*, raptus, spoliatus, expilatus.

ROBBER, latro, prædator; fur; raptor, direptor, ereptor. — *A church-robber*, sacrilegus, sacrorum expilator, templorum prædator. — *A sea robber*, prædator maritimus, pirata. — *A robber of the treasury*, peculator, depeculator, expilator. — *A robber by night or a burglar*, domum or tectorum prædator nocturnus; parietum perfossor. — *A party of robbers*, prædatoria manus. — *A band of robbers*, latronum or prædonum globus.

ROBBERY, rapina, latrocinium, prædatio; furtum. — *They lived by robbery*, de or ex raptu vivebant; egestatem latrocinii sustentabant.

ROBBING, spoliatio, direptio, expilatio. — *Of churches*, sacrilegium. — *The crime of robbing or cheating the public*, peculatus. — *Of robbing*, prædatorius.

ROBE, vestis; toga; palla. — *A robe of state*, vestis regia, regius ornatus. — *As they were in their robes and finest dress*, sicut in trabeis crant, et amplissimo cultu, Flor. — *A woman's robe of honor*, stola. — *A long robe*, vestis talaris or longa. — *A purple robe*, purpura, vestis purpurea. — *A slight loose robe*, lacerna, pallium. — *Lawyer's robes*, vestimenta forensia. — *A master of the robes*, vestiaris.

ROBED, prætextatus; pallâ amictus.

ROBIN red breast, motacilla rubicula (L.).

ROBUST, robustus, valens, validus.

ROBUSTNESS, robur.

ROCHET, stola sacerdotalis: (fish), rubellio.

ROCK, saxum; rupes; scopulus; cautes. — *Hard as rock*, saxens. — *Chain of rocks*, rupes continuæ. — *Rock-fish*, pisces saxatiles.

ROCKY (rock-like), saxeus: (having rocks), saxosus: (abrupt), præruptus. — *A rocky place*, saxetum.

ROCK to and fro, v. n. agitari; titubo, vacillo. — *To rock a cradle*, cunas agitare.

ROCKER, qui cunas agitat.

ROCKING, s. agitatio (act.): (reeling to and fro), vacillatio, titubatio.

ROCKET, radius pyrius.

ROD (for whipping), virga. — *A little rod*, virgula. — *A curtain-rod*, virga ferrea unde pendet velum ductile. — *A rod or whip*, flagrum, flagellum. — *Beaten with rods*, flagris or virgis cæsus. — *To whip one with rods*, virgis aliquem cedere. — *To make a rod for one's own back*, malum suo capiti arcescere; suo indicio perire. — *A rod or twig*, vimen. — *Made of rods*, virgeus, virgatus, vimineus. — *Wattled with rods*, virgatus, cratibus contextus. — *A place where rods grow*, virgetum. — *A rod to measure with*, pertica. — *A rod in measure*, sedecim pedes cum dimidio.

RODOMONTADE, gloriatio inepta et Thrasonica, mendacium gloriosum.

To RODOMONTADE, multa de se factisque suis gloriose mentiri.

ROE, caprea. — *A roe-buck*, capreolus. — ¶ *The roe of a fish*, piscis ova. — *The soft roe*, lactes.

ROGATION week, say ambarvalia, pl.

ROGUE, scelestus, perditus; stigmatias, verbero. — *A rogue in grain*, ab ingenio improbus, Plant. — *A pretty little rogue*, lepidum capitulum. — *A rogue that strolls about*, erro; erroneus. — *To play the rogue or wanton*, lascivio.

To ROGUE about, oberro, divagor. — *Roguing about*, vagans, errabundus.

ROGUERY (knavery), scelus, improbitas, flagitium, nequitia, fraus: (bounter), cavillatio, jocatio, sugillatio.

ROGUISH, scelestus, scelestus, improbus; nequam: (wanton), lascivus.

ROGUISHLY (knavishly), scelestus, flagitiose: (wantonly), lascive.

ROGUISHNESS (knavishness), nequitia, improbitas: (wantonness), lascivia.

ROLL, v. volvo, circumvolvo, voluto; volvor, circumvolvor, volutor; circumplico. — *To roll or wind about*, circumplico, circumvolvo. — *To roll again or back*, revolve. — *To roll along*, pervolve. — *I will roll you likewise in the dirt*, teque ibidem pervolvam in luto, Ter. — *To roll or tumble down (act.)*, devolve. — *To roll or be rolled down*, devolvi. — *To roll the eyes up and down*, oculos volvere or in orbem torquere. — *To roll in money*, in divitiis volutari; pecuniâ abundare or affluere. — *Money rolls in upon him*, accumulatur ei pecunia et sponte advenit. — *To roll to or towards (act.)*, advolve. — *To roll from or out (act.)*, evolve. — *To roll (land)*, deocco. — *To roll under*, subvolvo. — *To roll up*, convolve, involvo. — *To roll (neut.) up and down*, circumversor. — *To roll a walk or bowling-green*, ambulerium or sphaeristerium cylindro complanare or æquare. — *That may be rolled*, volubilis. — *Rolling*, volubilis. — *A rolling stone gathers no moss*, saxum volubile non obducitur musco. — *A rolling press*, prelu versatile. — *eyes*, oculi arguti, volubiles or emissitii.

ROLL of any thing, s. volumen. — *A roll of bread*, crustulum panis oblongum. — *A roll or roller*, cylindrus; phalanga: (like a wheel), rotula; orbiculus. — *The roll at the top of a pillar*, voluta, helix. — ¶ *Roll or list*, index; album; numeri (of soldiers). — *A roll of names*, no minimum index. — ¶ *A roll or record*, volumen. — *A court-roll*, volumen curiale. — *The rolls*, volumina publica. — *Master of the rolls*, voluminum custos; magister rotulorum (low Lat.).

ROLLING, s. volutatio. — *A rolling-stone*, cylindrus.

ROLLER. See Roll.

ROLLINGLY, volubiliter, volutatin.

ROMAN letters, literæ Romanæ.

ROMANIST, addictus pontifici Romano; legis pontificis R. studiosus.

To ROMANIZE, Latinæ consuetudini tradere.

ROMANCE, fabula Romanensis; fabula; fabulæ: (falsity), mendacium.

To ROMANCE, commentor, fabulas fingere, splendide mentiri.

ROMANCER, fabularum Romanensium scriptor.

ROMANTIC, fabulosus, fictus. — *A romantic history*, res miraculo similis. — ¶ (*pleasant*), amœnissimus.

ROMP, lasciva puella.

To ROMP, lascivire.

ROOD to measure land, pertica, radius geometricus. — *A rood of laad*, jugeri quincunx. — ¶ *A rood or cross*, crux. — *The holy rood*, sancta crux.

ROOF, tectum; culmen; cantherii (the rafters). — *An arched roof*, tectum concameratum or fornicatum; camera. — *A flat roof*, solarium. — *A vaulted or fretted roof*, lacunar. — *A low roof*, tectum humile. — *A roof-tile*, tegula; imbrex (gutter-tile). — *A roof of tiles*, tegulae. — *To live under the same roof with one*, habitare cum aliquo. — ¶ *The roof of the mouth*, palatum, palatus.

To ROOF, tecto tegere.

ROOK, corvix frugilega. — ¶ (*at chess*), turris.

ROOKERY, nidus cornicum or locus quod nificant comices.

ROOM (*space*), locus, spatium: (*stead*), vice; locus. — *I will grind in your room*, ego pro te molam. — *You shall go in my room*, tu vices meas obibis. — *A fine house for room*, domus laxitate conspicua, *Suct.*; domus augusta. — *Room to turn one's self in*, libera versatio. — *For so there will be room enough for the workmen to turn themselves in*, nam sic crit ad plenum opus facientibus libera versatio et expedita, *Vitruv.* — *To make room* (*give place*), viam or locum dare. — *on the bench with me*, partem subsellii vacuefacere. — *To make room* (*put out of the way*), populum or turbam subinovere; aliquem loco movere or depellere. — *Make room! date locum! cedite!* — *To take up room*, locum occupare. — *To appoint in another's room*, substituo, sufficio; subrogo. — *¶ A room or apartment*, conclave; diæta. — *Bed-room*, (cubiculum) dormitorium. — *A back room*, conclave interius. — *A withdrawing room*, cubiculum secretius; penetræle. — *A dining room*, triclinium, cœnaculum.

ROOMAGE, spatium.

ROOMY, amplius, spatiosus.

ROOST, pertica gallinaria.

To ROOST, quiesco, dormio, perticæ avium modo insidere.

ROOT, radix; stirps, fons, causa, (*source*, *origin*, *cause*). — *A small root*, radícula. — *To take root*, radior. — *To put out roots*, radices agere or capere. — *To begin to take root*, radicesco. — *Up by the root or from the very root*, radicatus, radicibus. — *Having many roots*, radicatus. — *The threads of roots*, radicum fibræ.

To Root up or pluck up by the roots, eradico, exstirpo, radicibus extrahere or evelere. — *Rooted out*, evulsus, exstirpatus, eradicatus. — *Not to be rooted out*, inextirpabilis. — *¶ To root as a hog*, ruspo; rostro versare, humum suffodere or terram eruere. — *¶ To be deeply rooted*, altis radicibus niti. — *That mischief is strongly or deeply rooted*, malum illud radices habet altiores. — *Rooted*, radicatus, defixus radicibus.

ROOTEDLY, vehementer.

ROOTING out or rooting up, eradicatio, exstirpatio.

ROPE, funis, restis. — *A little rope*, funiculus, resticula. — *A strait or strained rope*, funis intensus. — *A hempen rope*, funis canabinus. — *A cable rope*, rudens; funis nauticus. — *A rope for an anchor*, funis ancorarius. — *A rope or hawser* (*wherever with ships are fastened to the shore*), retinaculum. — *Give him rope enough and he will hang himself*, qui vult perire, pereat. — *To be upon the high ropes*, elatus se gerere. — *To make ropes*, funes torquere. — *To pack up with ropes*, funibus ligare or colligare. — *A rope-maker*, restio. — *A rope-dancer*, funambulus, schœnobates. — *To walk or dance on the rope*, per extentum funem ire or saltare. — *A rope of onions*, ceparum colligatarum series.

ROPY, glutinosus, lentus, visco similis. — *Ropy wine*, vinum viscosum ad tertias coctum.

ROSA solis (*herb*), ros solis.

ROSE, rosa; flos rosæ. — *This is under the rose*, hæc tu tecum habeto, hæc lapidi dixerim; quod inter nos liceat dicere. — *A Damask rose*, rosa Damascena. — *A very forward rose*, rosa hiberna. — *A hedge or wild rose*, rosa silvestris. — *A Jerusalem rose or Our Lady's rose*, rosa Hierosolymitana (*say*). — *The musk rose*, rosa moschata or odorata. — *The Provence rose*, rosa Provincialis. — *The red rose*, rosa rubra or Milesia. — *The velvet rose*, rosa holoserica. — *The York and Lancaster rose*, rosa striata. — *The rose-bay or rose-laurel*, laurus rosæ. — *A rose-bud*, calix rosæ. — *bush*, rosa. — *A posy of roses*, fasciculus florum rosæ. — *A rose-color*, color rosæ. — *Rose garlands*, sarta rosæ, corollæ rosæ. — *Rose-water*, aqua rosata. — *Rose-wood*, lignum rhodinum. — *Rose-wort*, radix rhodina. — *A crown of roses*, corona rosacea. — *To be crowned with roses*, rosâ redimitum esse. — *Oil of roses*, oleum rosaceum or rhodinum.

ROSEARY (*of beads*), sphaerulæ precatoriæ

(*see Bead*): (*garden of roses*), rosetum, rosarium.

ROSY, roseus. — *Rosy lips*, labella rosea. — *One's rosy cheeks*, color egregius.

ROSEMARY, ros maris, rosmarinus, rosmarinum, ros marianus.

ROSIN, resina. — *Of or belonging to rosin*, resinaceus. — *Full of rosin*, resinosus.

ROSINED, resinatus.

ROT (*make to putrefy*), putrefacio: (*putrefy*), putrefio. — *To rot in a jail*, in carcere mori, in vinculis misere perire. — *To rot inwardly*, tabesco, contabesco. — *Rotting so*, tabidus. — *To rot or be crumbled into earth*, in terram resolvî.

ROT, s. (*a disease*), lues, morbus mortiferus longe lateque grassans.

ROTTEN (*putrid*), putris, putridus, corruptus. — *Rotten*, as a sore, purulentus. — *A rotten sore*, ulcus. — *Soon rotten*, facile putrescens. — *Rotten ripe*, fracidus. — *To be rotten*, putreo. — *To grow rotten*, putresco, putrefio. — *To make rotten*, putrefacio. — *Rotten wood*, lignum cariosum. — *That makes rotten*, tabificus.

ROTTENNESS, putredo, putor, corruptio. — *in mood*, bones, &c., caries.

ROTATION (*wheeling about*), rotatio. — *A rotation of government*, vicissitudo imperitandi.

ROTE. — *By rote*, memoriter. — *From long practice he has the whole affair by rote*, magnâ exercitatione, or assiduo, diuturno or plurimo usu, ejus rei est peritissimus.

ROTUND, rotundus.

ROTUNDITY, rotunditas, forma rotunda.

ROUGE (*red*), ruber, rubens, rubicundus.

ROUGE, s. (*for the face*), pigmentum rubrum.

ROUGH, asper, horridus, scaber, deformis: (*hairy*), hirsutus, hispidus, hirtus: (*grim*), austerus, tetricus, torvus: (*homely*), impolitus, rudis, rusticus, agrestis: (*prickly*), sentus, spinosus: (*proud*), insolens, superbus, fastosus: (*rough in taste*), ansterus. — *Rough in temper*, inrosus, diffidilis. — *A man rough in his speech and behavior*, homo asper et durus oratione et moribus. — *A rough or rugged place*, locus asper or salebrosus, aspretum. — *Rough places lying untilled*, tesqua, pl. — *A rough climate*, cælum asperum. — *To be rough*, horreo. — *The sea is rough*, æstu fervet pelagus; maria alta tumescunt. — *To grow rough or horrid*, to Roughen, inhorresco. — *To be rough or nasty*, squalo. — *A growling rough or nasty*, squalor. — *To make rough*, to Roughen, exaspero. — *Rough-cast*, trullissatio; arenatum parietî inductum. — *To rough-cast a wall*, parietem trullissare; arenatum parietî inducere. — *A rough-casting*, trullissatio, arenatio. — *A rough draught*, inconcinna adumbratio or forma. — *To rough-draw*, negligenter or incomposite delineare. — *To rough-hew*, exascio, rudî modo formare. — *Rough-hewn* (*clownish*), rudis, agrestis, rusticus, impolitus.

ROUGHLY, aspere, acerbè, austere, rigide, duriter, torve.

ROUGHNESS, asperitas, acerbitas, duritas, severitas, ansteritas; scabrities. — *of hair*, hirsutia. — *of the sea*, maris fremitus. — *of climate*, cœli asperitas.

ROUND, rotundus (*prop. flat and round*, also *gen.*); globosus (*globular*, *spherical*); orbiculatus (*circular*). — *A body as round as a ball*, conglobatum corpus in pilæ modum. — *Round*, long and smooth (*as a pillar*, *cylinder*, &c.), teres. — *Round as a circle*, in circulum flexus. — *To make round*, rotundo, corotundo; conglobo. — *To make round like a top*, in modum turbinis formare. — *Round like a top*, turbineus, turbinatus. — *Made round like a circle*, orbiculatus, in orbem or circulum flexus. — *The round head of an onion*, garlic, &c., bulbis.

ROUND, adv. & prep. circum; circa; in circuitu; also by circum in composition. — *Round about*, circum; undique; in circuitu. — *All places round about have revolted*, circa omnia defecerunt. — *A place fenced round about*, locus undique or usquequaque septus. — *To run round in the mill*, idem saxum volvere. —

Round or in a round, in orbem. — *The command went round to every person*, imperium per omnes in orbem ibat. — *He runs round*, flectitur in gyrum. — *They drink round*, a summo bibunt. — *All the year round*, per totum annum. — *Gathered round*, circumstantes.

ROUND (*circle*), s. circulus, orbis. — *To make a round or circle*, circulum describere. — *A little round*, orbiculus. — *A half round*, semicirculus. — *To take a round or turn*, spatior. — *A round in dancing*, chorus circularis. — *To go the rounds* (*visit the posts*), stationes circumire. — *The round* (*guards*), circitores. — *To go the rounds* (*of a watch*), vigiliis agere (*hold watch*). — *A round-house*, carcer. — *The round of a ladder*, gradus.

To ROUND (*make round*), rotundo, corotundo; conglobo. — *Rounded*, orbiculatus, in orbem flexus.

ROUNDHEAD. See Puritan.

ROUNDISH, fere rotundus.

ROUNDLY (*in form*), orbiculatim, rotunde: (*in pace*), citato gradu, admissio passu; cursim; totutim: (*in speaking*), volubiler, numerose, rotunde; ore rotundo: (*freely*), libere, audacter: (*honestly*, *sincerely*), ingenuè, sincere, integre: (*sharply*, *smartly*), graviter, acriter. — *He took up the ambassadors roundly*, legatos graviter increpuit. — *Roundly told*, simpliciter or apertè narratus. — *To go roundly to work*, rectâ viâ or diligenter aliquid inchoare.

ROUNDNESS, rotunditas.

ROUSE, excito, incito, stimulo, exstimulo, instigo, animo; erigo. — *To rouse from sleep*, aliquem e somno excitare, suscitare, expergefacere. — *¶ See Aunke.*

ROUSING up, incitatio, stimulatio, animatio.

ROUT (*multitude of people*), s. turba, cæterva; cætus, populi frequentia: concursatio: (*unlawful assembly*), hominum concursus illicitus: (*noise or squabble*), turba, rixa. — *To make a rout*, turbo, deturbo, perturbo; turbas excitare. — *¶ (overthrown)*, ciades, strages. — *A total rout*, tota victoria, Flor.

To ROUT or put to the rout, hostium copias vincere, devincere, superare, frangere, fugare, consternere, in fugam agere or vertere; hostium exercitum profligare, dissipare, fundere. — *The horse was first routed*, primum equitatus est pulsus. — *Pompey's forces being routed*, Pompeianis victoriâ refragante. — *Routed or beaten*, pulsus, fusus, victus, devictus, dissipatus, profligatus, superatus, fractus, circumfusus. — *To rout one out of his hole*, aliquem e latibulo depellere.

ROVE or *wander about*, vagor, erro. — *To rove at sea*, piraticam facere. — *To rove in one's mind*, animo vagari; negligentius attendere; alias res agere. — *Your mind is always roving*, peregre est semper tuus animus; semper præsens absens es. — *Roving* (*rambling*), vagans, errabundus, vagus: (*pillaging*), prædabundus, prædatorius.

ROVING (*rambling*), s. vagatio, erratio: (*pillaging*), prædatio, latrocinium.

ROVER, vagus homo. — *A sea-rover*, prædo maritimus, pirata.

ROW, s. ordo; series. — *A row of trees*, ordo arborum. — *To place or set things in a row*, res ex ordine collocare, ordine ponere, in ordinem dirigere. — *To march or walk in a row*, ordine incedere. — *The Christ-cross row*, literarum notæ ex ordine collocatæ; literæ; (*literarum*) elementa.

ROW, v. remigo; remis navem agere, impellere or propellere. — *To row as fast as one can*, concitare navim remis, Liv. — *To row with the stream*, flumine secundo remigare or vehi. — *against the stream*, adverso flumine remigare; lembum remigiis subigere (*poet.*). — *To row one's own course or do as one pleases*, suo remigio rem gerere. — *Rowed*, remigatus, remigio actus, remis incitatus. — *A ship or vessel that is rowed*, navis quæ remis agit. —

ROWER, remex. — *The chief or master rower*, pausarius.

ROWING, remigium, remigatio.

ROYAL, regius; regalis. — *Royal authority*, imperium regium, regia potestas.

ROYALIST, regis amicus, regi addictus.

ROYALLY, regie; regio more; regiliter.
ROYALTY, regia dignitas. — *The ensigns of royalty*, regia insignia.
RUB (*chuse*), frico, affrico; (*wear by rubbing*), tero; (*gall*), attero: (*at bowls*), impingo. — *To rub against or upon* (act.), attero: (*graze*), stringo, praestringo. — *To rub with a clout*, distringo. — *To rub gently*, demulceo, delinio. — *To rub off*, defrico. — *To rub hard or all over*, perfrico, circumfrico, confrico. — *To rub the dirt off*, abstergo, detergo, detergeo. — *To rub to pieces*, contero. — *To rub or furbish up old arms grown rusty for want of use*, arma, quæ vetustate et vitio temporum obtusa et æruginè corrupta habent, ad pristinum nitorem bonitæque revocare. — *To rub together*, contero, collido. — *To rub up or refresh the memory of a thing*, refrico, renovo. — *I am afraid lest I should rub up or renew your grief by my letters*, vereor ne refricem meis literis desiderium ac dolorem tuum. — *Rubbed, frictus, defrictus, frictus, attritus*. — *To rub or banter a person, carpo, laccio*. — *To rub a person smartly*, acerbum alicui convicium facere, Phædr. — *To rub one dryly*, in aliquem ridicula jacere or mittere; alicui per jocum irridere; in aliquem jocosa dicta jactare. — *To rub on* (*live*), vitam trahere or ducere; vix or egre vitam sustinere.
RUB, s. (*hinderance*), impedimentum.
RUBBER, fricator; tritor. — *A rubber or whetstone*, cos. — *¶ Rubbers at play*, gemina in ludo victoria.
RUBBING, fricatio, frictus; attritio, attritus. — *A rubbing-brush for the body*, strigilis.
RUBBISH (*as of old houses, &c.*), rudus. — *Proved or strewn with rubbish*, ruderatus, rudere munitus. — *¶ Rubbish* (*stuff*), rejectanea, quisquiliæ.
RUBBLE, rudus. — *To lay on or strew with rubble*, rudero; rudere munire. — *To carry or throw out rubble*, rudera purgare.
RUBICUND, rubens, rubicundus.
RUBRIC, præcepta literis iniuncta scripta or impressa.
RUBY, carbunculus; rubinus (*late*): (*sore*), carbunculus. — *Ruby-red*, Rubied, rubini colorem cum splendore æmulans.
RUCTATION (*a belching*), ructatio.
RUDDER, gubernaculum, clavus. — *To hold the rudder of government*, clavum imperii tenere. — *The rudder-bands*, gubernaculi cardines.
RUDDE, rubrica. — *Marked with ruddle*, rubricatus, rubricâ notatus. — *Full of ruddle*, rubricosus.
RUDDY, rufus, ruber, rubens, rubidus, rubicundus. — *A ruddy color*, rubeus color; facies rubicunda. — *Somewhat ruddy*, rubellus, rubicundulus. — *Very ruddy*, valde rubicundus. — *To be ruddy or of a ruddy complexion*, ore rubere. — *To grow ruddy*, rubesco, erubesco, rutesco.
RUDINESS, rubor.
RUDE (*unpolished*), impolitus, incultus, invenustus, inconditus: (*unskilful*), imperitus, rudis, inexpertus, ignarus, barbarus: (*clownish*), rudis, inurbanus, inhumans, agrestis, rusticus, inconcinus, asper. — *Somewhat rude*, snbagrestis, subrusticus. — *A rude fellow*, homo impudens, inverecondus, procax, protervus. — *A rude baggage*, femina or mulier impudica or proterva. — *The rude multitude*, vulgus, populi fex; plebs.
RUDELY (*unskilfully*), inscienter, infabre, rudi or pingui Minervâ: (*clownishly*), inurbane, rustice, inconcinne: (*impudently*), impudenter.
RUDENESS, rusticitas, inurbanitas, inconcinna, barbaries.
RUDIMENT, rudimentum, elementum, principium.
RUDIMENTAL, ad elementa or principia pertinens.
RUE, s. ruta. — *Garden rue*, ruta hortensis. — *Wild rue*, ruta silvestris. — *Of rue*, rutaceus. — *Seasoned or decked with rue*, rutatus.
RUE, v. doleo; lugeo; alicujus rei pœnitentiam agere. — *I rue*, dolet mihi; me pœnitet, me pœnitentia subit.
RUEFUL, luctuosus, tristis.

RUEFULLY. — *To look ruefully*, aspectu pertristit, truculento or terribili esse.
RUEL, bone, patella.
RUFFIAN, sciacius; percussor; latro; prædo.
RUFFIAN, adj. furens, violentus, atrox.
To RUFFIAN, tumultuari, furere.
RUFFLE, v. (*contract into plaits*), in sinus formare: (*disorder*), turbo, disturbo, perturbo, inquieto: (*wrinkle*), rugo, corugo; in rugas trahere.
RUFF or **RUFFLE** of n garment, collare in sinus collectum. — *¶* (*fish*), porculus or porcellus marinus. — *¶ The ruff at cards*, charta dominatrix.
RUFFLING (*disordering*), turbatio, perturbatio, inquietatio.
RUG, gausape; stragulum hispidum. — *Hearth-rug*, teges ante focum strata.
RUGGED, asper, inæqualis; salebrosus, confragosus; scaber: (*without grace*), durus. — *The roads were rugged and woody, and full of hills*, confragosa loca et obsita virgultis tenebant colles, Liv. — *Rugged in temper*, rigidus, moribus durus or difficilis.
RUGGEDLY, aspere, duriter.
RUGGEDNESS, asperitas, inæqualitas: (*fierceness*), diritas.
RUIN, RUINATION (*destruction*), ruina, exitium; excidium; interitus; casus: (*slaughter*), clades, strages. — *A house ready to fall to ruin*, ædes ruinosa. — *The ruin of a state*, interitus reipublicæ. — *To contrive one's ruin*, exitium or nefarian pestem alicui machinari. — *Ruins*, ruinæ; parietinæ. — *The ruins of a building*, vestigia ædificii in ruinas lapsi. — *The ruins of a good face*, pulchri oris reliquæ or vestigia.
To RUIN a town, house, building, &c., oppidum, ædes, ædificium, etc. demoliri, deturbare, disturbare, dejicere, diruere, delere. — *To ruin a castle, walls, &c. with cannon or batteries*, vi tormentorum turrim, mœnia, etc. quater, dejicere, evertere, labefactare, collabefactare. — *To be ruined* (*as a building*), deturbari, dejici, everti; ruere. — *Ruined* (*fallen to ruin*), collapsus, dirutus, eversus, dejectus. — *To ruin or destroy*, perdo, perverto, pessum dare, ad interitum vocare. — *Discord has ruined our affairs*, res nostras discordia dissipavit. — *Ruined*, perditus; pessum datus. — *He was contriving to ruin the city*, de urbis exitio cogitabat. — *The authority of the senate was ruined*, concidit senatus auctoritas. — *To ruin one's self or squander away one's fortune*, fortunas suas dissipare, patrimonium prodigere, possessiones a majoribus relictas disperdere; se agro paterno exuere. — *To ruin another person utterly in his fortunes*, alicquem fortunis omnibus deturbare, exuere, evertere; possessiones ejus dissipare or disperdere. — *To be ruined in one's goods and fortunes*, bonis exui, fortunis everti. — *There is no house so well established but may be ruined by quarrels and discords*, nulla domus tam stabilis est quæ non odiis ac discordiis everti possit. — *Unless they have a mind to be ruined*, si salvi esse velint, Cic. — *To ruin a person's good name or reputation*, alicujus bonam famam ledere or extingui. — *To ruin one in his morals*, mores alicujus corrumpere or depravare; alicquem depravare, pravis moribus imbui, ad nequitiam abducere.
RUINER (*demolisher*), demolitor.
RUINING, demolitio, excisio.
RUINOUS (*falling to decay*), ruinosus, caducus, ruiturus: (*destructive*), perniciosus, exitiosus. — *To become ruinous*, collabefo.
RUINOUSLY, perniciose.
RULE, RULING (*government, command*), gubernatio, moderatio, (e. g. reipublicæ); summa imperii or rerum, dominatus, dominatio; imperium, regnum; principatus; dominium; rerum administratio; arbitrium. — *Commit the rule to him*, potestatem illi perimite. — *He had the rule or ruling of the family*, ille rem familiarem administrabat. — *He had the ruling of the ship*, ille navem gubernabat or navis clavum tenebat. — *If I had the rule of you*, si tu in meâ potestate esses. — *The chief rule*, summa imperii; principatus. — *The rule of a kingdom*,

regni imperium, summa rerum administratio. — *¶* (*law, &c.*), lex; iustitutum; præscriptum, præceptum, (*precept, prescript*); ars (*rules, art, theory*); regula, norma, (*rule, rules, guide*, never in the pl.); mos, consuetudo, (*custom*); formula: (*example or model*), exemplum, exemplar; forma. — *To regulate one's actions by the rule of reason*, ad rationis regulam actiones suas dirigere, exigere, componere, metiri; vitam suam ad certam rationis normam or ex virtutis legibus dirigere. — *To vary from rule*, aberrare a regulâ. — *A rule of court*, curiæ præscriptum. — *Rules to be observed in poetry*, leges in carminibus faciendis observandæ. — *There is a certain and fixed rule for verse*, carminibus certa quædam et definita lex est. — *The rules of speech*, dicendi leges. — *This is a general rule*, hoc stat inter omnes. — *A rule to live by*, vivendi disciplina, norma, lex. — *Temperance is the rule for all our passions*, temperantia est omnium commotionum moderatrix. — *He gives rules to live by*, præcepta vivendi tradit. — *According to rule*, certo ordine; ad regulam or ad normam. — *To do any thing by rule*, ad amissim aliquid facere. — *Under rule*, ad regulam or normam directus. — *Out of rule*, enormis, abnormis. — *¶ A rule or ruler to draw straight lines by*, regula. — *A carpenter's or mason's rule*, amissis.
To RULE, imperium tenere, impero; regno: v. a. alicui imperare, imperium habere in alicquem, imperio regere alicquem; gubernare, moderari, administrare; rego. — *over a state*, imperium alicujus civitatis obtinere. — *the world*, omnium terrarum dominum esse. — *They rule as they choose*, ex suâ libidine moderantur. — *He rules the state*, ad reipublicam gubernacula sedet, Cic. — *The ruling prince*, is, qui nunc imperium tenet. — *To rule a kingdom or state*, rerum potitum esse; summam rerum administrare. — *a family*, rem familiarem administrare. — *a ship*, navem gubernare, navis clavum regere or tenere. — *A well-ruled city*, civitas bene morata or constituta. — *Not to be able to rule his passions*, impotenti esse animo. — *To rule one's self by another's example*, alicujus exemplum sequi or imitari. — *To be ruled by another*, alicujus consiliis regi or gubernari; alicui moderandi et regendi sui potestatem, quasi quasdam habenas, tradere. — *Will you be ruled by a fool?* vixit' tu homini stulto auscultare? — *Be ruled by your purse*, messe tenus propriâ vive. — *I must be ruled by Thais*, mos gerendus est Thaidi. — *I will be ruled by reason*, rationem, quo ea me cumque ducet, sequar. — *He is ruled by his wife*, imperio uxoris paret; ad nutum et voluntatem uxoris vivit; est uxori suæ morigerus; uxor illum versat et regit. — *A ruled case*, res comperta or probata. — *To rule a line*, lineam ducere in chartâ, membranâ, etc.; lineas ad regulam ducere. — *Ruled with a leaden pencil*, plumbo directus.
RULER, princeps, gubernator, moderator; dominus; imperator; arbiter (*poet.*). — *The ruler of a province*, provincie rector or prefectus; dynasta. — *of the winds*, ventorum moderator et gubernator. — *Rulers*, primores, proceres. — *¶ See Rule, s.*
RULING, s. (*See Rule.*) — *To take upon him the ruling of the state*, reipublicam capessere; prehendere gubernacula, accedere ad gubernacula reipublicæ.
RUM, vinum Indicum.
RUMBLE, tumultuor, crepo, crepito. — *Rumbling*, fragosus, fremebundus.
RUMBLER, fragorem ciens.
RUMBLING, fremitus, strepitus. — *A great rumbling*, fragor. — *The rumbling of the guts*, verminatio, ventris tormina.
RUMINATE (*chew over again*), rumino. — *To ruminate or think upon a thing*, de re aliquâ meditari, secum reputare, cogitare; perpendere, animo versare, attente recogitare, secum agitare.
RUMINATION (*chewing anew*), ruminatio: (*meditation*), cogitatio, meditatio.
RUMMAGE goods, bona rimari, scrutari, perscrutari, investigare. — *one's chests*, arcas alicujus perscrutari.
RUMMAGING, investigatio.

RUMMER, calix vitreus amplior.

RUMOR, rumor, fama. — *It is the constant rumor, that this was the real case, hoc ita esse, constanti famâ atque omnium sermone celebratur. — An uncertain or doubtful rumor, rumor sine auctore or capite. — A little rumor, rumusculus. — To stop a rumor, sermones restringere, famam diluere. — A rumor-bearer, Rumorcr, famigerator; rumigerulus, Ille-ron; nuntius.*

To RUMOR about, rumore serere; famam dissipare or spargere. — *It is rumored about, rumor or fama est; fama manat, rumor spargitur. — It is rumored about that you are in love, fama est te amare. — It is commonly rumored about in the city, versatur in pervagato sermone civitatis. — Very agreeable news is rumored about concerning you, sermones de te accepti et grati perferuntur.*

RUMP, regio sacra; lumbus, lumbi: nates, clunes.

RUMPLE, v. ruga, corrugo; in rugas trahere.

RUMPLE, s. ruga.

RUN (go swiftly), curro, cursu ferri: (drop), stillo, destillo, mano: (flow), fluo, labor, ieror: (make haste), festino, propere, appropere; gradum accelerare. — *Run as fast as your legs can carry you, vola. — You have been running a long time, jam pridem estis in cursu. — Running at random, erraticus, vagus. — A running dinner, prandium statarium. — The running title of a book, titulus singulis paginis appositus. — To run a race. (See Race.) — To run at the eyes, lippio. — To laugh till one's eyes run, præ risu or gaudio lacrimari. — To run at the nose, inuco stillare or destillare. — To run as a sore, suppurio, pus emittere. — A running sore, ulcus. — To run perpetually (as the tongue), perpetuo delibaterare, sine intermissione garrire. — The sense of it runs thus, hæc est vis illorum verborum, hæc est sententia illius loci. — To run or wander about, palor, vagor. — To run all about or hither and thither, circumcurso, huc atque illuc cursare, huc et illuc cursitare. — To run all about (as water), circumfluo. — To run about (as water), defluo. — Run or smeared about, perfusus, oblitus. — To run abroad into foreign countries, peregre proficisci. — To run abroad or up and down, hac atque illac cursare, huc et illuc cursitare. — To run abroad (as a report), in vulgus manare, vulgo ferri. — A report run abroad, fama percrebuit, dissipata or dispersa fuit. — To run ahead (get before), præcurro. — To run (get) ahead, vires or copias colligere. — To suffer a child to run ahead, habenas puero laxare. — To run after (behind) one, pone aliquem sequi or subire. — To run after (pursue), insector, cursu aliquem insequi or persequi. — The wolf runs after the sheep, vertitur in pecudes lupus. — The helve ran after the hatchet, post omnia perdidit naulum. — To run after one like a lackey, aliquem pedisequi instar sequi. — To run against a person or contend with him in a race, cum aliquo cursu certare or curriculo contendere. — To run or dash against, v. n. corpus offendere, occurrere, allidor, illidor, impingor, incurso: v. a. allido, illido, affligo, impingo. — The ship ran against the rocks, puppis offendit in scopulos. — They run their heads one against another, adversis concurrunt frontibus. — She ran her head with mighty force against the wall, adverso parieti caput ingenti impetu impigit. — He ran his head against a pillar, caput allisit in columnam. — The great Centaur runs against a rock, saxo collabitur ingens Centaurus. — To run one's self aground, eo se redigere, ut ulterius nequeat procedere. (But see Aground.) — To run along or upon, percurro. — To run along the high way, viâ publicâ currere, per viam publicam cursum dirigere. — To run along with one, concurreo, cum alio simul currere, alium cursu comitari. — To run along (as a river), labor, fluo, mano. — To run or glide along (from one place to another), perlabor. — To run at one with a sword, club, &c., aliquem gladio or fuste petere. — To run at tilt, lanceis concurrere. —*

To run away, fugio, aufugio; se in pedes conjicere; pedibus or cursu salutem querere. — I would rather run away, aufugerim potius. — He was going to run away, ornabat fugam. — They ran away, terga verterunt. — The time runs away, tempus teritur, præterit, transit. — Ten months are run away, decem menses abierunt. — To run away with one's money, pecuniam alicujus tollere or consumere. — with a virgin, virginem rapere, abripere, abducere, asportare. — with the praise of a thing, laudem or gloriam alicujus rei sibi vindicare, sumere, adipisci. — with a conceit or opinion, opinione aliquâ rapi or abduci. — To run away from the subject in hand, digredior, ab instituto sermone deflectere or excurrere. — To run back or back again, recurro, retrorsum currere. — often, recurro. — To run back (as water), refluo, relabor. — To run before, præcurro. — Running before, præcursorius. — His tongue runs before his wit, non cogitat quid dicat; quidquid in buccam venerit, temere effutit. — To run behindhand in the world, res ejus deteriore loco sunt; ad inopiam redigi; are alieno opprimi. — To run beside one, prætergredior; ad latius alicujus currere. — To run beside (as water), præterfluo, præterlabor. — To run or go between, intercurro. — To run or flow between (as water), interfluo, interluo. — To run or pass by, cursim or cursu præterire. — To run by (as water), præterfluo, præterlabor; alio. — It runs by the very realls, præter ipsa mœnia fluit. — To run counter to, repugno, discrepo; dissideo. — These two laws seem to run counter to each other, hæc duæ leges inter se discrepare et repugnare videntur. — These things run counter to each other, hæc inter se pugnant or inter se dissident. — By eternally running counter to opinions approved by others, semper diversa iis, quæ aliis placebant, dicendo, V. Patere. — To run to decay, in ruinam pronum esse (be ready to fall); labor, collabor, corruo, dilabor, (fall); macresco, tabesco, (pine away, of living things); senesco. — The power of the Lacedæmonians ran to decay, Lacedæmoniorum opes corruerunt. — To run distracted, ad insaniam adigi or redigi; furore corripi or percelli. — To run division (in singing), celeriter cantare, brevis modulationibus canere. — To run down (hasten down), decurro; delabor. — He ran down from the top of the town, summâ decurrit ab arce. — To run down (as water), defluo, delabor. — To run down with sweat, sudore diffluere; sudorem guttatim mittere. — To run down or drop with wet or rain, pluvîa or imbris madere. — To run down or overcome in running, cursu superare or vincere. — To run one down (bear one down) with arguments, argumentis aliquem superare or vincere. — To run down in talk, coarguo, redarguo, refuto. — To run down (speak ill of), de aliquo or de re aliquâ detrahere; alicui absentem maledicere; vituperare; convicior. — To run down one's opinion, alicujus opinionem or sententiam damnare or vituperare. — To run one down (with ill language), alicui or in aliquem opprobriis insultare; aliquem conviciis lacerare, lacerare, prosciudere. — To run fast, concitato or contento gradu currere. — To run for a prize, pro palmâ cursu contendere. — To run for it (run away), in pedes se conjicere; cursu salutem querere; fugâ se conservare. — To run forth or run forward, procurro. — often, procuro. — To run or flee from, fugio, aufugio. — To run from one's native country, patriam deserere or fugere; e patriâ fugere; solum vertere. — To run or spring from, provenio. — To run from one thing to another (in discourse), ab instituto sermone deflectere or digredi. — To run or drop from the house-eaves, de suggrundis defluere or destillare. — To run hastily, festino, propere; gradum corripere; citato cursu aufugere. — To run a hazard, periclitari, periculo se committere; discrimen or periculum adire. — of a battle, belli fortunam experiri, prælii aleam subire. — To run of one's own head to do a thing,

ad aliquid agendum suâ cupiditate or sponte impelli. — To run headlong, ruo, præcipiti cursu deferri. — To run, se perdere; in exitium ruere. — To run high or be increased, augeri, adaugeri, increbescere. — Matters run so high that it came almost to a sedition, tanta discordia fuit, ut prope ad seditionem venerit. — The quarrel ran so high that it ended in blood, tantâ commoti fuerunt iracondiâ, ut tandem prælio rem decernerent. — To run in, intro currere; intro se conjicere or corripere: into, incurere in, ingredi, intro, introeo. — To run into sin, in peccatum ruere or irruere. — Mankind run into forbidden wickedness, gens humana ruit per vitium nefas, Hor. — To run into a house, city, &c., ædes, urbem, etc. celeriter intrare, introire, ingredi; in ædes or urbem ex fugâ se recipere. — To run into (as fluids), influere in, illabi in; effundi or se effundere in (of rivers). — That river runs into the sea, iste amnis mari illabitur. — To run into danger, periculum or discrimen adire. — To run into debt. (See Debt.) — To run into a person (pierce, as a spear, needle, &c.), litro; in corpus descendere. — The hunting spears run into or pierce the bears, venabula intrans ursos. — The arrow ran into his tongue, trajecit arundine linguam. — That distemper runs in the blood, morbus iste est fere gentilitius. — To run in one's mind, animo recurrere. — To run low (as the pocket, liquors, &c.), pæne exhauriri or exinaniri. — To run mad, insanio; ad insaniam redigi; furore corripi; desipio. — You will make me run mad, tu me ad insaniam adiges. — If he were not run quite mad, si non acerrime fureret. — To run off from his intended discourse, ab instituto sermone deflectere. — To run one off his legs, aliquem cursu penitus fatigare. — To run often, curso, cursito. — To run or go on, progredior, procedo. — The time runs on, tempus progreditur. — To run on or continue in a thing, in re aliquâ perseverare. — If you run on in these courses, you will soon be a beggar, si hoc modo te in flagitis ingurgitaveris, cito ad mendicitatem redigēris. — To run out (hasten out), excurro. — I ran out of doors, effugi foras. — To run out of doors hastily, se foras celeriter proripere. — To run out (as water), effluo, emano. — To run out (as a vessel), perfluo. — To run out into unnecessary expenses, pecuniam in or ad aliquid effuse impendere. — To run out (spend), consumo, prodigo; patrimonium profunderè or effundere. — He had run out his father's estate, patria abligurierat bona, Ter. — Run out (particip.), effusus. — To run or pass over, percurro, transeuro; transeo; trajicio. — To run a thing over slightly, levi brachio aliquid agere; leviter aliquid attingere; oculis aliquid percurrere (with the eye); percurro; perstringo. — To run over in numbering, numero, dinumero, pernumero; numerum recensere. — And withal run over the particulars of the troubles you have undergone in this expedition, inceptum unâ decurre laborem. — To run over (throw down), præcipiti cursu deturbare, dejicere, evertere. — To run over a person with a coach, currum aliquem obterere. — Moreover in a village on the Appian way, his carriage on full speed ran over a poor boy, though he might have prevented it, sed et in viâ Appiæ vico repente puerum citatis jumentis haud ignarus obtrivit, Suet. — To run over (as water), superfluo, redundo, inundo. — Africa ran over with their blood, Africa eorum sanguine redundavit. — The water runs over the land, terram inundat aqua. — To run or boil over, exæstuo, præ nimio fervore superfluere. — To run quickly or post away, volare; gradum corripere; equis velisque festinare. — To run parallel with, æquali intervallo distare. (See Parallel.) — To run a parallel between, inter se comparare, conferre, componere. — To run smooth or well (as a sentence or vers), leniter or suaviter fluere. — To run through (a place), percurro. — That fault runs through all his writings, id vitium per omnia ejus scripta diffundit.

ditur. — *To run through thick and thin to serve a friend, quævis pericula adire ut opem amico ferat.* — *To run through the middle of a town (as a river), medium urbem secare.* — *To run through a whole army, as a report or apprehension, totum exercitum pervadere.* — *To run through (as water), perfluo.* — *To run through (with a sword), transfigo, transadigo, perfodio, confodio, transfodio, per corpus ferrum adigere.* — *He ran his sword through his body, ensem per pectus adigit.* — *He ordered them to run him through, eum confodi jussit.* — *To run through (of the weapon), trajicio, transfigo, transabeo.* — *The broad spear ran them both through with its long point, longo perlatâ tenore transiit hasta duos.* — *To run through (c. g. a book), lectione transcurrere.* — *To run to, accuro.* — *They run to me, ad me curritur.* — *They run to arms, ad arma concurrunt; ad arma confugiunt.* — *To run to one's prayers, ad preces decurrere; votis pacisci, Hor.* — *To run to charges, impensas or sumptus augere.* — *To run to seed (as plants), in semen abire or exire.* — *To run together, concurro; confluo; congregior.* — *To run under, subterlabor.* — *To run up (raise) a wall, building, &c., murum, ædificium, etc. extruere, murum ædificare.* — *A house that is run up on a sudden or built in haste, domus subitaria.* — *And he hastily run up some houses for the reception of poor people, et subitaria ædificia extruxit, quæ multitudinem inopem acciperent, Tac.* — *To run up and down, circumcurso, ultro citro cursare.* — *They never ceased running up and down, cursare ultro citroque non destiterunt.* — *To run or spring up, assurgo, emascor, exorior.* — *To run upon one, in aliquem irruere or incurere.* — *The discourse ran upon that topic, de isto argumento sermo fiebat; de istâ re sermones cadebant.* — *To run with tears, water, &c., exstillo, destillo.*

RUN, s. — *The run or course of a ship, navis cursus.* — *A good or ill run (at gaming), secunda or adversa fortuna.* — *A run in traffic, facilis mercium venditio.* — *To put one to the run, aliquem fugare, in fugam agere or vertere.* — *At the long run, tandem, denique, demum.*

RUNAWAY, s. fugitivus; transfuga, desertor; erro, errabundus.

RUNNEL, rivus, rivulus.

RUNNER (one who runs), cursor: (messenger), nuntius. — *A runner forth, excursor.* — *A runner (among seamen), fanis ductarius major.* — *A runner (upper millstone), catillus.*

RUNNING, cursus. — *A running against, concursus.* — *A running away, fuga.* — *A running back, recursus.* — *A running forth, procurso.* — *A running out, excursio, excursus.* — *A running over or passing by, transcursum.* — *A running over or superfluity, redundantia, superfluitas.* — *A running-place, stadium, curriculum.* — *A running of the reins, seminis profluvium; gonorrhœa.* — *A running of the nose, profluvium narium.* — *A running to and fro, discursus.* — *A running together, concursus, concursio, concursatio.* — *A running of several streams into one, corrivatio.* — *Pertaining to running, ad cursum pertinens.*

RUNNINGLY, cursim.

RUNDLE, circulus, orbis: (of a ladder), gradus. — *A small rundle, orbiculus.*

RUNDELET, quadrantal, oracula, doliolum, cadus minor.

RUNNET, coagulum.

RUNT, bos pumilus or pumila. — *An old runt, vetula, annus.*

RUPTURE (falling out), dissidium, dissensio, inimicitia, discordia; simultas. — *A rupture (breach of peace or covenant), pacis or fœderis violatio.* — *A rupture in the groin, hernia, ramex.* — *Having a rupture, ruptured, ramicosus.* — *Rupture-wort, herniaria (L.).*

RURAL, rusticus, agrestis, ruralis.

RUSH, s. juncus, scirpus. — *It signifies not a rush, plumâ haud interest.* — *I will not value it a rush, hujus non faciam.* — *All the kindness you do them is not worth a rush, siquid beneficias, levior plumâ est gratia.* — *He will not be worth a rush, is nauci non erit.* — *A little rush, scirpulus.* — *A sea-rush, mariscus.* — *A rush-light or candle, candela facta ex junco sebo circumfuso.* — *The sweet rush, acorus; calamus aromaticus.* — *A rush-bed, juncetum.* — *Slender as a rush, juncus.* — *By their over-nicety they make them as slender as a rush, reddunt curaturâ juncneas, Ter.*

RUSHY (full of rushes), juncosus: (of rushes), juncosus, juncinus, scirpeus.

RUSH, v. ruo. — *He rushes through wickedness, per nefas ruit.* — *To rush in or upon, irruo, irruipo; impetum in aliquem or aliquid facere.* — *Images rush into the mind from external objects, irruunt in animos extrinsecus imagines, Cic.* — *To rush out, proruo.* — *To rush through, perumpo.*

RUSH, s. impetus; turba (crowd).

RUSHING in, s. irruptio.

RUSK, panis cibarius.

RUSSET, rufus, subrufus.

RUSSETTING apple, malum subrufum.

RUST, rubigo; scabrities, situs, squalor. — *of copper, ærugo.* — *of bacon, rancor.* — *To get or fetch out rust, rubiginem alicui rei inhærentem abstergere.*

To RUST (grow rusty), rubiginem trahere; rubigine obduci, lædi or corripi; in æruginem incidere (of brass and copper).

RUSTY, rubiginosus, rubigine obductus; æruginosus (of brass or copper). — *To grow rusty, rubiginem trahere, æruginem contrahere.* — *The arms are grown rusty, arma squalent situ.* — *Rusty clothes, vestes squalidæ, tritæ, squaloris plenæ, squalore ohlitæ.*

RUSTINESS (of bacon), rancor; (of iron), situs

RUSTIC, rusticus, agrestis; pastoralis; inurbanus, inconditus, inconcinuus. — *Somewhat rustic, subagrestis, subrusticus.*

RUSTICALLY, rustice, inurbane.

To RUSTICATE, v. n. rusticari. — *Rusticated, in rus amandatus.*

RUSTICITY, rusticitas.

RUSTLE, crepo, concrepo, strepo; crepitum or strepitum edere. — *Rustling with armor, armisonus (poet.).*

RUSTLING, crepitus, strepitus, fremitus, susurrus. — *of armor, clangor, armorum crepitus or fremitus.* — *The rustling of leaves, frondium susurrus.*

RUT (of deer), coitus desiderium. — *The rut (of a cart-wheel), orbita.* — *Full of ruts, orbitis plurimis sectus or abundans.*

RUTHFUL (compassionate), misericors.

RUTHFULLY, misere, luctuose.

RUTHLESSNESS, immisericordia.

RYE, secale. — *Of rye, secalinus.* — *Rye meal, farina secalis.*

S.

SABBATH, sabbatum; dies Deo sacæ; dies dominica (Sunday). — *A Sabbath-breaker, dierum dominicarum negligens.* — *Of the Sabbath, sabbaticus.* — *To keep the Sabbath, sabbatum celebrare or observare.*

SABLE, ater, niger, pullus.

SABLE (beast), mustela zibellina (L.); included formerly under mus silvestris; (skin), pellis zibellina. — *To wear sa- bles, tergis zibellinarum indutum esse.*

SABRE, acinaces.

SACERDOTAL, sacerdotalis.

SACK, sacculus; culcus (great leather sack). — *A little sack, sacculus.* — *Sack-cloth, linteum crasso filo; cilicium.* — *Of snek-cloth, cilicinus.* — *In sack-cloth and ashes, sordidatus.* — *¶ (snek-wine), vinum Hispanicum.*

To SACK up or put up in a sack, sacco in- sere or condere.

SACK (pillage), v. diripio, vasto, devasto, spolio, expilo, populo; expugno.

SACKER, direptor, vastator, spoliator, ex- pilator, prædator.

SACKING, direptio, vastatio, spoliatio, ex- pilatio.

SACRAMENT, sacramentum. — *¶ The sacrament. See Communion.*

SACRAMENTAL, ad sacramentum spectans.

SACRED, sacer, religiosus, sanctus, sacrosanctus; consecratus; augustus. — *To make sacred, sacro, consecro, dico; devoveo.*

SACREDLY, sancte, religiose; pie; caste.

SACREDNESS, sanctitas; cerimonia; reli- gio.

SACRIFICE, sacrificium, sacra, -orum; victima, hostia, (the victim). — *for sin, sacrificium piacular; piaculum.* — *A sacrifice to the infernal gods, inferiæ.* — *To appease by sacrifice, expio.*

To SACRIFICE, sacrifico; sacrificium, sacra or rem divinam facere; immolo, macto; libo. — *To sacrifice persons, by exposing them to unavoidable destruction, morti or certo exitio aliquem destinare, objicere, exponere.* — *To sacrifice (kill), occido, interficio, interimo; trucid; aliquem morte afficere or de medio tol- lere; immolo; macto.* — *To sacrifice (de- vote), devoveo; perdo.* — *himself for his country, pro patriâ vitam profundero.* — *When I sacrificed myself and my fortune for your safety, ease, and concord, cum me fortunæque meas pro vestrâ incolu- mitate, otio, concordiaque devovi, Cic.* — *I ought to sacrifice my life for your good, debco capitis periculum adire, dum prosim tibi, Ter.* — *He sacrificed his private interest to the public good, reipub- licæ salutem prætulit suis commodis, Cic.* — *To sacrifice (quit or abandon), re- linquo, desero.*

SACRIFICEABLE, quod licet immolare.

SACRIFICER, immolator, sacrificus, sacri- cola.

SACRIFICING, immolatio, sacrificatio.

SACRIFICIAL, sacrificialis.

SACRILEGE, sacrilegium. — *To commit sacrilege, sacrilegium admittere, com- mittere, facere.*

SACRILEGIOUS, sacrilegus.

SACRILEGIOUSLY, more sacrilegi.

SACRIST, SACRISTAN, ædituus, æditu- mus; sacrarii curator, sacrorum custos.

SACRISTY, sacrarium.

SAD (sorrowful), tristis, mæstus, lugubris. — *What makes you so sad? quid tristis es? — Somewhat sad, tristulus, subtristis.* — *Very sad, pertristis.* — *Sad in look, tetricus, mæstus, torvus, tristis, gravis.* — *To be sad, tristem esse; mæreo; in mærore or mæstitiâ esse; mærore afflic- tum esse.* — *My brother is very sad, jacet in mærore frater meus.* — *Sad in color, fuscus, pullus.* — *To make sad, Sadden, contristo; tristitiâ aliquem afficere, ali- cui mæstitiam inferre.* — *Made sad, tris- tis, contristatus, mæstus.* — *Making sad, tristificans (poet.).* — *¶ (grievous), acer- bus; tristis, luctuosus; gravis, moles- tus.* — *It is a sad thing to be imposed upon by any, especially by a relative, acerbum est ab aliquo circumveniri, acerbius a propinquo.* — *She bewails it as a most sad thing, illa sicut acerbissimam rem mæ- ret.* — *I have a sad story to tell you of your precious youth, fero alia flagitia ad te ingentia boni illius adolescentis, Ter.* — *¶ (foul, nasty, horrible), fœdus, im- mundus, sordidus, spurcus.* — *A most sad tempest, fœdissima or spurcissima tempestas.* — *¶ (shameful), turpis, in- honestus, infamis, indignus: (evil, wicked), malus, improbus, pravus, faci- norosus, scelestus, sceleratus.* — *A sad fellow, homo perditus, impirus, nequis- simus, multis flagitiis contaminatus.* — *¶ A sad orator, orator ineptus, je- junus, inanis, infacundus.*

TO SADDEN. See *To make sad*, above.

SADLY (*sorrowfully*), inieste, lugubriter: (*grievously, pitifully*), acerbè, moleste; graviter.

SADNESS (*sorrowfulness*), tristitia, mæstia; mæror, dolor; ægritudo: (*seriousness*), gravitas, sobrietas.

SADDLE, sella. — *A saddle-bow*, sellæ prior pars, sellæ arcus. — *A saddle-horse*, equus sellaris. — *A saddle-tree*, lignea sellæ forina. — *Saddle-backed*, pandus. — *A saddle-cloth*, instratum equestre. — *A pack-saddle*, clittelæ, pl. — *Of a pack-saddle*, clitellaris.

TO SADDLE, equo sellam imponere, equum sternere, insternere. — *To saddle with a pack-saddle*, clitellas imponere. — *Saddled with a pack-saddle*, clitellis stratus. — *A saddled horse*, equus stratus.

SADDLER, sellarum equestrium artifex.

SADDUCEES, Sadducei, pl.

SAFE, tutus, salvus, incolumis; securus. — *Now all is safe and well*, omnis res est jam in vado. — *I am entirely safe*, ego in portu navigo. — *He is safe and sound*, vivit et valet. — *Safe and sound*, integer, sospes; salvus atque validus. — *To keep safe and sound*, incolumem conservare; a periculis defendere or protegere; custodire. — *To return home safe and sound*, incolumem se domum recipere. — *A safe-conduct*, syngraphum: (*escort*), præsidium. — *A safe-keeping*, conservatio. — *A safe-guard*, præsidium, custodia, tutela. — *To be under safe-guard*, in clientelâ alicujus esse.

SAFE, s. armarium; arca.

SAFELY, tute, tuto; secure; integre.

SAFETY, SAFENESS, incolumitas, salus. — *A place of safety*, perfugium, refugium, asylum.

SAFFRON, crocus, crocum. — *Bastard saffron or wild saffron*, cnicis; (*carthamus tinctorius*, L.). — *Meadow saffron*, Colchicum. — *Of saffron*, croceus, crocinus. — *Saffron-colored*, croceus. — *Colored with saffron*, crocatus.

SAG, onero.

SAGACIOUS, sagax, subtilis; emunctæ naris.

SAGACITY, sagacitas, sollertia.

SAGE (*the herb*), salvia.

SAGE (*wise*), prudens, sapiens, cordatus. — *To be sage*, sapio. — *He is a very sage person*, sapientiâ plurimum pollet. — *Very sage*, persapiens, sapientissimus, prudentissimus, gravissimus.

SAGELY, prudenter, sapienter. — *Very sagely*, persapienter, perscienter.

SAGENESS, sapientia, prudentia; gravitas.

SAGITTARY, Sagittarius.

SAIL, velum; carbasus, linteum, (*poet.*): (*for ship*), navis, navigium. — *The main-sail*, velum majoris or mediâ mali. — *The mizen-sail*, epidromus. — *Sprit-sail*, velum mali proralis. — *Top-sail*, dolon or dolo. — *Vessels going with sails*, navigia velivola, velifera, velivolantia, (*poet.*). — *To hoist sail*, vela pandere,olvere, facere. — *To strike sail*, vela subducere, deducere or demittere. — *Spread*, vela diducere, expandere. — *To take in the sails*, contrahere vela. — *To hale in*, vela substringere. — *The sail-yard*, antenna. — *Sail-cloth*, linteum ex quo vela conficiuntur. — *Of a sail*, velaris. — *A sail of ships*, plures naves simul navigantes. — *Above eight hundred sail appeared at the same time*, naves amplius octingentæ uno erant visæ tempore.

TO SAIL (*set sail*), vela facere, pandere, ventis dare, (navem)olvere: (*sail*), navigo; navi veli. — *I can sail with every wind*, utcumque est ventus, in velum vertitur. — *I sail as the wind drives me*, ad id inde flatus ostenditur, vela do. — *To sail by traverse*, cursum obliquare. — *To sail with a full gale*, velis passis veli, plenis velis navigare. — *before the wind*, pedibus æquis veli. — *To sail about*, circumnavigare or circum nave veli. — *back*, renavigo, vela retrorsum dare. — *before*, prænavigo. — *forward*, nave or navi provehi. — *over*, trajicio, transeo, transmitto. — *out of*, enavigo. — *through*, pernavigo. — *unto*, adnavigo. — *To soil with wind and tide*, vento secundo veli or ferri. — *That may be sailed on*, navigabilis. — *Not to be sailed on*, innavigabilis. — *Sailing by*, præternavigans, prætervehens.

SAILER, SAILOR (*seaman*), nauta. — *The ship is an extraordinary sailer*, navis est incredibili celeritate velis. — *¶ The sailer (fish)*, nautilus.

SAILING, navigatio. — *A sailing by*, præternavigatio.

SAINT, sanctus. — *A she saint*, mulier sancta. — *The saints in heaven*, cœlites; cives cœlestes.

TO SAINT one. See Canonize.

SAINTLIKE, SAINTLY, sancto similis; sanctus.

SAINTSHIP, sancti hominis dignitas.

SAKE, causa. — *For my sake*, meâ causâ; meo nomine. — *For his sake*, illius gratiâ, illius ergo. — *For your sake*, tui ergo, tuâ gratiâ, tuâ causâ. — *For God's sake*, per Deum oro. — *For brevity's sake*, brevitatis causâ, ne longus sim. — *To do mischief for mischief's sake*, gratuito malum facere, Sall.

SALACIOUS, salax, libidinosus.

SALACITY, salacitas, libido.

SALAD, acetaria: (*salad-herb*), olus acetarium; lactuca (*lettuce*). — *A salad-dish*, patina acetaria continens. — *Salad-oil*, oleum cibarium.

SALAMANDER, salamandra.

SALARY (*stipend*), merces (annua); salarium, commoda, stipendium.

SALE, venditio. — *A public sale (auction)*, auctio. — *Set to sale*, on sale, venalis. — *All things at Rome are set to sale*, Romæ omnia venum eunt. — *To have on sale*, venalem habere. — *Goods set to sale*, bona venalia. — *To set to sale*, venalem habere or proponere; auctionem facere; addicere; hastæ subicere. — *To set his tongue to sale*, numis verba vendere. — *To set a person's goods to sale*, alicujus bona proscribere. — *To be set to sale*, venale esse; hastæ subijci. — *To publish a sale*, auctionem proscribere. — *Of a public sale*, auctionarius. — *Bills of sale*, auctionariæ tabulæ.

SALABLE, venalis; vendibilis (*readily sold*).

SALABLY, venaliter.

SALABLENESS of a thing, res vendibilis.

SALESMAN, venditor. — *of a thing*, qui aliquid vendit or venditat.

SALIENT angle, angulus exterior.

SALINE (*saltish*), salsus, subsalsus.

SALIQUE law, lex Salica.

SALIVA, saliva.

SALIVARY gland, glandula salivalis.

TO SALIVATE, salivo; salivam proritando noxios humores expellere.

SALIVATION, salivæ proritatio; salivatio plurima.

SALLOW, pallidus, luridus. — *A swallow color*, pallor. — *To grow swallow*, pallesco. — *¶ A swallow tree*, salix. — *A grove of willows*, salicetum.

SALLY (*in war*), eruptio, impetus, obsessorum vehemens in hostem impressio; procurus. — *A sally or transport of the mind*, ingenii æstus or impetus. — *A sally-port*, porta ex quâ fit eruptio.

TO SALLY (*make a sally*) upon the enemy, procurro, procuro; in hostes erumpere or eruptionem facere. — *They sallied forth all on a sudden*, sese subito proriperunt.

SALMON, salmo. — *A female*, salmo femina.

SALOON, œcus; diæta.

SALT, s. sal. — *Natural*, sal nativus. — *Artificial*, sal factitius. — *Mineral*, sal fossilis. — *Bay*, sal niger. — *Sea*, sal marinus. — *White salt*, salis flos, sal candidus. — *Salt fish*, pisces sale macerati; salsamenta. — *A fishmonger dealing in salt fish*, salsamentarius. — *Salt-petre*, sal petreæ. — *Mixed with salt-petre*, sale petreæ conditus. — *A salt-cellar*, salinum. — *A salt-box*, cistula salem continens. — *A grain of salt*, granum salis. — *A seller of salt*, salarius. — *Of salt*, salarius. — *A salt-pit*, salis fodina. — *mine*, salina.

SALT, adj. salsus; salitus, sale conditus, sale maceratus, (*salted*). — *Salt fish*, pisces sale macerati; salsamenta: a seller of them, salsamentarius. — *Salt meat*, caro sale condita. — *A salt taste*, sapor salis, sapor salsus.

TO SALT, salio; sale condire; sale conspergere; (*pickle*), muriâ condire.

SALTISH, subsalsus.

SALTING, s. salitura. — *A salting-tub*, vas salsamentarium.

SALTLESS, insulsus.

SALTNESS, salsitudo; salsedo; salsugo salsilago.

SALUBRIOUS, saluber.

SALUBRITY, salubritas.

SALUTARY, SALUTIFEROUS, salutaris, saluber; salutifer (*poet.*).

SALUTE (*greet*), aliquem salutare; aliquem salute or alicui salutem imperare; alloqui aliquem. — *To salute one another*, inter se consalutare. — *Pray salute him in my name*, dic a me illi salutem. — *The whole family saluteth you*, domus te tota salutatur. — *To salute at parting*, valedico, salvere or valere jubeo. — *To salute again*, resaluto. — *To salute (kiss)*, osculor, suavior, osculum or suavius alicui dare, osculis aliquem excipere.

SALUTER, salutor, salutatrix.

SALUTE, SALUTING, SALUTATION, salutatio, consalutatio; salus. — *A saluting again*, resalutatio. — *Of saluting*, salutatorius.

SALVATION, salus; conservatio.

SALVATION of souls, animarum salus. — *Bringing salvation*, salutifer (*poet.*).

SALVATORY, repositorium.

SALVE, unguentum; medicamentum. — *A salve for all sores*, medicamentum panchrestum. — *Eye-salve*, collyrium.

— *To have one salve for every sore*, eodem collyrio omnibus oculis mederi.

TO SALVE, ungo, inungo; emplastrum imponere. — *To salve over a fault*, culpam extenuare, peccatum elevare.

SALVING, unctio. — *A salving over of a matter*, culpæ extenuatio or elevatio.

SALVER, vas argenteum ad calices manu sustinendum.

SALVO, exceptio, cautio; cautela.

SAME, ipse, idem. — *The very same day that the law was given*, illo ipso die, quo lex est data. — *They were the same with the Academies*, iidem erant qui Academici. — *It comes to the same thing*, eodem redit. — *Do you think me not the same man that I was formerly?* alium esse censes atque olim? — *You are the same man still*, antiquum obtines. — *I am of the same mind*, haud aliter sentio. — *The very same*, ipsissimus. — *At the same time*, eodem tempore; simul; una: (*but, yet*), sed; tamen. — *At the same time that (while)*, dum.

SAMENESS. See Identity, and Monotomy.

SAMPLE, SAMPLER (*example*), exemplar, exemplum: (*model*), exemplum, exemplar; forma: (*pattern, specimen*), specimen. — *To set a sample in writing*, literas or elementa præformare.

TO SAMPLE, comparo, æquiparo; simile or secundum producere.

SANATIVE, ad sanationem pertinens.

SANCTIFY (*set free from sin*), a peccato liberare; immunem peccato præstare; sanctificare: (*make holy*), sanctum facere, reddere; alicui sanctitatem infundere or conferre; aliquem sanctitate afficere or imbuiere. — *To sanctify or celebrate a festival*, diem festum religiose agere or celebrare. — *Sanctified (freed from sin)*, a peccato liberatus or exemptus.

SANCTIFICATION (*freedom from sin*), peccati liberatio or exemptio; immunitas peccandi: (*a making holy*), sanctimoniam collatio, sanctitatis infusio.

SANCTIFIER, qui alicui sanctitatem confert; qui sancte colit.

SANCTIFYING, sanctimoniam collatio. — *A sanctifying of the Sabbath*, diei Domino sacri celebratio or cultus.

SANCTIMONY, sanctimonia, sanctitas; virtus assimilata, ficta religio.

SANCTIMONIOUS, pietatem in Deum simulans: simulatus, fictus.

SANCTION (*ratification*), sanctio; confirmatio. — *A sanction (decree)*, decretum, scitum.

TO SANCTION, sancio. See Approve.

SANCTITY, sanctitas, sanctimonia.

SANCTUARY (*holy place*), locus sacer; templum: (*place of refuge*), asylum, perfugium, refugium; ara, fig. — *To take sanctuary*, in or ad aram confugere, ad asylum se recipere.

SAND, arena; sabulum, sabulo, (*as mixed with earth*); saburra (*ballast-sand*); pulvis (*strewn sand*). — *Fine sand*, arena, arenula. — *Large sand or gravel*, glareæ. — *Sand dug out of pits*, arena fossilia. —

by a river's side, arena fluviatrica. — by the sea-shore, arena marina. — Sand mixed with earth, arena terrosa, terra arenacea or arenosa. — Sand-beds or pits, arenariae, pl. — Full of sand. (See Sandy.) — A sand-box, theca pulveris scriptorii. — A sand-bank in the sea, syrtis. — A sand-hill, mons arenæ; tumulus arenæ. — To load with sand, saburro. — Ballasted with sand, saburratus. — The sands, arena litoris. — Quicksands, syrtis, pl. — Shelves of sand, brevia, pl. **HANDED** (spotted), maculosus: (strewn with sand), pulvere conspersus. **SANDY**, SANDISH, SANDLIKE, arenaceus. — Sandy or mixed with sand, arenatus. — Sandy, or full of small sand, arenosus; sabulosus. **SANDAL**, crepida; solea; sandalium. **SANDEVER**, scoria or fel vitri. **SANE**, sanus. **SANITY**, sanitas, bona valetudo. **SANGUINARY** (bloody, cruel), sanguinarius, sanguinem sitiens: (where blood is shed), cruentus. **SANGUINARY** (herb), cinnabaris Indica. **SANGUINE** (red as blood), sanguineus: (abundant with blood), sanguineus; in quo sanguis prævalat or præpollet cæteris humoribus: (hoping), plenus spei: (cheerful), alacer, hilaris, festivus: (earnest), certus. **SANGUINENESS**, alacritas, ardor; confidentia. **SANHEDRIM**, summum Iudæorum consilium; Synedrium, Synedrium. **SAP**, s. succus. **SAPPY** (full of sap), succi plenus, succosus; viridis. — A sappy or sapless fellow, stultus, stolidus, fatuus, hebes. **SAPPINESS**, humiditas. **SAPLESS**, exsuccus; aridus. **SAPLING**, virgultum. **SAP** a wall, murum suffodere or subnere; ima muri fundamenta convellere, murum cuniculo or -is subruere. **SAPPER**, cunicularius. **SAPIENT**, sapiens. **SAPIENCE**, sapientia. **SAPPHIC** verse, Sapphicus versus. — Sapphics, carmina Sapphica. **SAPPHIRE**, sapphirus. — Of or belonging to a sapphire, sapphirinus. **SARABAND**, tripudium Hispanicum. **SARACENS**, Saraceni, pl. **SARCASM** (biting jest), dictierum; pl. acerbae facetiæ. **SARCASTICAL**, SARCASTIC, acerbus (of things); mordax (of persons). **SARCASTICALLY**, acerbè. **SARDEL**, SARDINE, Sardina or Sardina, trichias. **SARDIUS**, SARDONYX, sardonyx, gemma coloris rubri et subcandicantis. **SASH**, fascia militaris; cingulum. — A sash window, fenestra ex lignea compage confecta. **SASSAFRAS**, laurus sassafras (L.). **SATAN**, Satanas. **SATANICAL**, SATANIC, Satanicus, diabolicus. **SATCHEL**, pera, sacculus, sacciperium. **SATE**, SATIATE, satio, exsatio, saturo; expleo. — Sated, Satiated, satur, satiatus, saturatus. **SATIETY**, satias, satietas, saturitas. **SATIN**, pannus sericus densior ac nitens. **SATIRE**, satira, carmen satiricum. **SATIRICAL**, SATIRIC, satiricus (prop.); acerbis (fig.). **SATIRICALLY**, say satirice (prop.): aspere, saule. **SATIRIST**, satirarum scriptor, poëta satiricus. To SATIRIZE, acerbis facetiis aliquem irridere; aliquem oratione designare. **SATISFY** (content or please), alicui satisfacere; animum alicujus explere or voluptate perfundere. (See Sate, Cloy.) — I shall at least satisfy my fancy, animo certe meo morem gessero — It is the greatest and most certain riches, to be satisfied with one's present enjoyments, contentum suis rebus esse, maximæ sunt certissimæque divitiæ. — To satisfy one's humor or fancy, animo morem gerere. — To satisfy one's ambition, ambitionem explere. — To satisfy for injuries done, alicui de injuriis satisfacere. — To be ill satisfied with a thing, iniquo animo aliquid pati or ferre. — Satisfied (contented),

contentus. — Nobody is satisfied with his own condition, nemo sorte suâ contentus vivit. — They are entirely satisfied, satis superque illorum studiis est factum. — Satisfied (assured, certainly informed), certior factus: (filled), satius, saturatus: (pleased), voluptate perfusus. — To be satisfied, conquiesco, acquiesco; satis habere. — That cannot be satisfied, insatiabilis, inexplerilis. — To satisfy one's request, petenti amico satisfacere, amici precibus facere satis. — To satisfy or pay one's creditors, creditoribus satisfacere; nomina expedire; ut alienum dissolvere.

SATISFACTION (reparation), satisfactio, compensatio, restitutio. — I will make him public satisfaction, ei publice satisficiam. — He will make him satisfaction for his abusive language, de maledictis faciet illi satis. — To require satisfaction, res repetere, jus reprecere. — To make satisfaction (recompense), satisfacio, compenso, restituo. — What acknowledgment can make satisfaction for so many and such great favors? quæ memoria tot tantisque beneficiis respondere poterit? — To make or give satisfaction for a wrong done, damnum sarcire or resarcire. — A Satisfaction (contentment of mind), voluptas; animi oblectatio. — That affair gave me great satisfaction, ista res me voluptate perfudit. — With satisfaction, lubens, lubenter. — To give satisfaction or please one, aliquem voluptate perfundere. — He gives abundant satisfaction to every body, cumulate ab illo satisfit omnibus.

SATISFACTORY, quod satis esse videtur; gratus, jucundus, acceptus. — Their discovery being declared satisfactory, comprobato eorum indicio, Sall.

SATISFACTORILY, satis; bene.

SATISFACTORINESS, bonitas. — of an event, eventus ad spem respondens.

SATISFYING, satisfactio.

SATURATE, satio, saturo; expleo.

SATURABLE, quod saturari or expleri potest.

SATURDAY, dies Saturni.

SATURN, Saturnus. — The feasts of Saturn, Saturnalia, pl.

SATURNINE, tristis, tetricus.

SATYR, Satyrus.

SAUCE, jus; embamma, intinctus; condimentum, conditura. — This was the sauce among the Lacedæmonians, his Lacedæmoniorum epulæ condebantur. — Huager is the best sauce, fames cibi condimentum est optimum. — Gravy sauce, eliquamen. — To serve up eatables with sauce, To sauce, cibos condire, condimentum cibis parare. — To serve one the same sauce, par pari alicui referre.

SAUCEPAN, acetabulum, vas ad condimenta paranda accommodatum.

SAUCER, scutella.

SAUCY, petulans, insolens, ferox, protervus; immodestus; procax. — Hold your saucy tongue, scelestam linguam comprime. — Pronation has made you saucy, te honores insolentem reddiderunt. — He was grown so very insolent and saucy, that he was no longer to be borne, tantos spiritus, tantam arrogantiam sumperat, ut ferendus non videretur. — To grow saucy, insolesco.

SAUCEBOX, homo impudens, effrons, inverecondus.

SAUCILY, petulanter, insolenter, ferociter, proterve, procaciter. — To talk saucily at one, alicui oblatrare; linguâ aliquem petulantissimâ consecrari.

SAUCINESS, petulantia, insolentia; ferocitas; protervitas; audacia; immodestia, procacitas.

SAUNTER about, erro, vagor; gradi lente; ambulo.

SAUSAGE, farcimen, botulus; hilla; tomentum. — A sausage-maker, botularius.

SAVAGE (cruel), immanis, immitis, efferratus, crudelis, ferus: (rude), ferus, incultus, agrestis, horridus. — A savage beast, fera. — To make savage, effero.

SAVAGE, s. homo ferus incultusque. — Savages (savage nations), feræ incultæque gentes.

SAVAGELY, barbare, crudeliter; ferino more.

SAVAGENESS, SAVAGERY, feritas, immanitas, crudelitas; barbaria; atrocitas.

SAVE (preserve), servo, conservo; salvum

præstare: (spare), parco, compendium facere alicujus rei: (scrape together), corrado: (gain), lucrur, lucrificacio, compendificacio, quæstum or lucrur facere. — You have saved me this day, liberatus sum hodie tuâ operâ. — I will save you harmless in this suit, periculum judicii præstabo. — There is but one way to save them, una est spes salutis. — Save a thief from the gallows, and he will cut your throat, perit quod facis ingrato. — To save from danger, aliquem e periculo eripere or extrahere, periculo liberare. — To save harmless, indemnem præstare, incolumem servare. — To save one's longing, voti compotem fieri. — To save one's ground or keep one's standing, iisdem vestigiis hæerere. — God save you (at meeting), salve, ave, salvere te jubeo: (at parting), salve et vale. — To save till another time, in aliud tempus reservare, reponere. — till winter, in hiemem reponere or differre. — Saved (reserved, laid by), repositus, sepositus. — It is too late to save when all is spent, sera in fundo parsimonia. — Thae saved from one's ordinary business, horæ subsecive, opera lucrativa. — To save one labor, laborem alicui demere or deminuerre. — To save ground or go a shorter way, per viam compendiosum iter facere, viâ compendium facere. — So that I can but save by it, modo damnum non sit, modo nihil damni faciam.

SAVE (except), præter, nisi, extra, præterquam. — Now there is nobody here save ourselves, tell me the truth seriously nunc quidem præter nos nemo est, verum dic mihi serio. — The wife is not permitted to appear at any feasts, save those of near relatives, uxore non adhibetur in convivium, nisi propinquorum. — The last save one, proximus a postremo. — Condemned by all, save by one voice, omnibus sententiis præter unam damnatus. — Save him, illo excepto, si illum excipias, præter illum. — Save only to you, præterquam ad te. — See But.

SAVING (frugal), odj. parcus; diligens; frugi; ad rem attentus. — To be saving, parsimoniam adhibere. — He is of a saving habit, omnia parce et restricte facit. — To be saving in one's expenses, impensis or sumptibus parcere. — Very saving, præparcus, parcissimus. — He is too saving in his expenses, nimium parce sumptum facit.

SAVING (preserving), s. conservatio. — Glad of the saving of his ship, servatam ob navim lætus. — A saving of one's time or labor, compendium temporis or laboris. — My savings, quod ego parsimoniâ collegi; videnioliæ meæ. — A saving (exception), exceptio.

SAVING, prep. præter, præterquam, extra. — Saving that, nisi quod. — See Save.

SAVINGLY, parce, frugaliter. — To live savingly, parce vivere, parce ac duriter vitam agere; genium, or se victu fraudare.

SAVINGNESS, parsimonia, frugalitas. — Savingness is as good as an estate, magnum vectigal parsimonia.

SAVIOUR, servator, servatrix, conservator, conservatrix. — Christ, our Savior, Christus, vindex periculi nostri.

SAVIN, sabina.

SAVOR (smell), odor: (taste), sapor. — An ill savor, graveolentia, fætor.

To **SAVOR** (smell) of, oleo: (taste of), sapio. — It savors very pleasantly, or has a very pleasant savor, jucundissime sapit. — Ointments which savor of the earth, unguenta quæ terram sapiunt.

SAVORY, jucundum sapore; suavis, dulcis.

SAVORILY, jucunde.

SAVORINESS, sapor jucundus; suavitas.

SAVOYS (cabbage), brassica Sabaudica.

SAW, serra. — A little saw or hand-saw, serrula. — A whip-saw, runcina. — Made in the form of a saw, serratus. — Sawdust, scobs. — An old saw or say, proverbium, verbum.

To **SAW**, serrâ secare or dissecare, serro: v. u. serram ducere.

SAWING, serratura.

SAWYER, qui ligna serrâ dissecat.

SAY, dico, aio: (suppose), facio. — Do not say so, melius loquere; bona verba, quæso. — Say I may do it, fac me posse. — Say it be not so, ne sit sane. — Say you so? itane est? — Yes indeed, I do say so,

aiō enimvero. — *Have you any thing to say to me? nunquid me vis? — You shall hear what he will say to it, ejus audies verba.* — *People say my son is in love, rumor est meum genitum amare.* — *Say in a word, uno verbo dic or expedi.* — *I have no more to say, dixi.* — *That's well said, recte inones.* — *It is as I said, sum verus.* — *What will people say? quis erit populi rumor? — Nobody says one word, verbum nemo facit.* — *He has said whatever he pleased, effudit quæ voluit omnia.* — *As I may say, ut ita dicam.* — *I shall say what occurs to my mind at present, ea dicam, quæ mihi sunt in promptu.* — *To say the truth, ut vere dicam.* — *To say no more, ut cetera omittam.* — *This man has something to say to you, hic habet, tibi quod dicat.* — *No sooner said than done, dictum factum.* — *Little said is soon mended, nulli tacuisse nocet; tutum silentii præmium.* — *You said you could not endure that, negahas posse te id pati.* — *They say or men say, aiunt, ferunt, prædicant, fertur.* — *They say that Homer lived in the time of Lycurgus, Homerus Lycurgi temporibus vixisse traditur.* — *So it was said, ita fama fuit.* — *To say again, repeto, iterum dicere or affirmare.* — *To say against, contradico.* — *To say beforehand, prædico; verbis præire.* — *To say nay or no, nego, denego.* — *In spite of all who say nay, in vitis omnibus.* — *To say ay, aio, affirmo.* — *To say that one shall not, veto, interdico.* — *To be said nay, repulsam ferre or accipere.* — *To say by heart, memoriter recitare or pronuntiare.* — *To say nothing, taceo, sileo.* — *To say nothing more, ut nihil aliud addam; ne multus sim.* — *To say ill of one, alicui maledicere.* — *well of one, aliquem laudare.* — *To say one's prayers, Deum precari; preces recitare.* — *That is to say, scilicet, videlicet, hoc est, id est; nempe, nimirum.* — *Say on, age, perge.* — *To say and unsay, stilum invertire; verbis parum sibi constare; dicta retractare.* — *He one while says so, and then denies it again, modo ait, modo negat.*

SAYING, dictio. — *A saying again, repetitio.* — *¶ (thing said), dictum: (proverb), proverbium, verbum: (sentiment), sententia.* — *As well as we can, as the saying is, secum ve cannot as well as we could, sic ut quimus, aiunt, quando, ut volumus, non licet.* — *As the saying is, quod dici solet.* — *An old saying, proverbium.* — *A neat saying, lepidum dictum.*

SCAB, scabies. — *A dry scab, impetigo, lichen.* — *The scab in sheep, hogs, &c., porrigo.* — *The wild scab, psora.*

SCABBED, **SCABBY**, scabiosus. — *A scabbed sheep, morbida pecus.* — *One scabbed sheep infects the whole flock, grex totus in agris unius scabie cadit.* — *To be scabby, scabie laborare.*

SCABBINESS, scabies.

SCABBARD, vagina. — *A scabbard-maker, qui vaginas facit.*

SCABROUS, scaber, asper.

SCAFFOLD, tabulatum; pulpitum, catasta. — *A scaffold on which men are beheaded, catasta.* — *To build, make or raise a scaffold, tabulatum struere, extruere, construere, consternere.*

SCAFFOLDING, tabulati or tabulatorum constructio.

SCALD (scorch, as the fire), v. uro, suburo, amburo. — *To scald a thing, aliquid calido or fervente liquore perfundere, macerare, intingere.* — *Scald not your lips with other folks' broth, tuâ quod nihil refert ne eures.* — *To scald a pig, porcelum calidâ perfundere ut facilius glabretur.* — *Scalding hot, fervens, fervidus, æstuosus.*

SCALD, s. (on the head), porrigo. — *Scald-pated, homo capite porriginoso.*

SCALDING with hot liquor, fervente liquore perfusio; ambustio.

SCALE (of a fish), squama. — *In form of a scale or like a scale, squamatum.* — *Scales in the head, furfures capitis.* — *¶ The scale of a balance, lanx.* — *A pair of scales, libra, trutinâ.* — *¶ The musical scale, diagramma.* — *The chromatic scale, chroma.* — *¶ (measure), mensura; modus.* — *A small scale, mensura minuta.* — *To make on a smaller scale, ad*

minorem modum redigere. — *A scale of miles, say scala miliarium.*

TO SCALE a fish (take off the scales), desquamo, pargo. — *To scale (peel off) the rind or bark, decortico, corticem detrahere or desquamare.* — *Scaled or peeled, decorticatus, desquamatus.* — *To scale or peel off (as a scurf does), abscedo.* — *To scale a bone, ossis scabritiem detrahere.*

SCALING (peeling off the rind), decorticiatio.

SEALY, **SCALED**, squamosus; squamis obductus ar intectis.

SCALE the walls of a town, oppidi muros per scalas ascendere; oppidum scalis admotis oppugnare. — *They one while undermined, another while scaled, the wall, murum modo suffodere, modo scalis aggredi, Sall.*

SCALING of walls, scalarum ad muros admotarum consensio. — *A scaling-ladder, scale, pl.*

SCALADE, ascensus in murum, urbis oppugnatione per scalas, scalis admotis in muros irruptio. — *To take a town by scale, scalis admotis oppidum capere or expugnare.*

SCALL, impetigo, lichen.

SCALLION, Ascalonia.

SCALLOP, pecten. — *Small one, pectunculus.* — *A scallop-shell, testa pectunculii.*

SCALLOPED (notched), denticulatus.

SCALP, cutis capitis.

TO SCALP, caput deglubere; capiti pellem detrahere.

SCAMPER away, fugio, aufugio; fugæ or in fugam se dare; in fugam se conferre or conjicere; fugam capere or capessere. — *They scampered away as fast as they could through fear, perterriti quam citissime fugiebant.*

SCAN (examine into), examino, perpendo, acerrime contemplari, accurate explorare, ad examen vocare, in aliquid diligenter inquirere, rem aliquam vestigare or investigare. — *¶ To scan a verse, versum metri pedibus, pedes versus intervallis metiri; versum scandere is used by late grammarians.*

SCANNING (examining), examinatio, investigatio, inquisitio.

SCANDAL (offence), offensa, offensio, malum exemplum: (disgrace), dedecus, ignominia, probrium, turpitudine, dehonestamentum, flagitium. — *He was a scandal to his friends, maculæ et dedecori suis fuit.* — *That punishment was no scandal to him, in illo pœna illa turpitudinem non habuit.* — *Can you undergo that scandal? hanc turpitudinis labein poteris sustinere?* — *What a scandal will that be to the state! quanta erit illa reipublicæ turpitudine!* — *To be a scandal to one, aliquem dedecorare, alicui esse dedecori; alicui labem aspergere or infamiam asferre.* — *To avoid scandal or giving offence, offensionem vitare.* — *¶ (backbiting), criminationes falsæ; sermones sinistri.*

TO SCANDALIZE (give offence by bad example), aliquem malo exemplo offendere, alicui offensioni esse: (disgrace), see *To be a scandal to* (backbite), sinistri sermonibus carpere, invidiose criminari.

SCANDALOUS, flagitiosus, criminosus, infamis, probrosus; turpis, dedecorus; homo or res mali, pravi, perniciosi or pessimi exempli. — *To become scandalous, in crimen venire.* — *A scandalous flight, turpissima fuga.* — *A scandalous person or thing, homo or res pessimi exempli.* — *You make him scandalous, vitis illum nobilitas.* — *A scandalous action, flagitium, dedecus, scelus; facinus offensionem habens non vulgare.* — *It is no very scandalous action, O fother, if on a festival day I drank a little too freely amongst my equals, non est res, quæ erubescam, pater, si die festo inter æquales largiore vino usus sum, Liv.* — *A scandalous libel, libellus famosus.*

SCANDALOUSLY, turpiter; fœde; flagitiose; nefarie; cum multorum offensione; malo or pessimo exemplo.

SCANDALOUSNESS, dedecus, ignominia.

SCANT, v. angustum reddere, angusto; parum liberaliter habere, parce ac duriter habere; contrahere.

SCANT, **SEANTY**, minor justo; angustus,

tenuis, exiguus, parvus; contractior brevior or minor quam debet esse. — *Corn then began to grow scanty, annona arctior inciderat, Suet.*

SCANTILY, parce, vix, ægre.

SCANTINESS, **SCANTNESS**, angustia; tenuitas; exiguitas; raritas.

SCANTLING (proportion), mensura; ratio; proportio: (little piece), frustulum, fragmentum; porthincola.

SCAPULAR, **SCAPULARY**, scapularis.

SCAR, cicatrix. — *A little scar, cicatricula.* — *To come to a scar (of a wound), ad cicatricem pervenire.* — *To bring to one, ad cicatricem perducere.* — *Full of scars, cicatricibus, cicatricibus cooperitus.*

SCARAMOUCH, mimus, pantomimus.

SCARCE (rare), rarus; carus (dear). — *Such citizens are very scarce amongst us, hujusmodi civium magna nobis penuria est.* — *Corn grows scarce, annona fit arctior.* — *To grow scarce, rareco.* — *To be scarce of, egeo.* — *I am scarce of money, deficit me pecunia.*

SCARCE, **SCARCELY**, vix, ægre, difficulter.

— *I am scarcely my own man, vix sum apud me.* — *Scarce any one, hand fere quisquam.* — *There is scarce a day, but I write, dies fere nullus est, quin scribo.* — *¶ Scarcely (scantily), parce, tenuiter, exigue.*

SCARCITY, **SCARCENESS**, caritas, difficultas; inopia, paucitas; raritas. — *The people were much pressed with a scarcity of provisions, plebs acri annonâ fatigabatur, Tac.* — *Scarcity of money, inopia pecuniæ or numaria; difficultas numaria; angustia pecuniæ.*

SCARE (frighten), aliquem terrere, deterrere, conterere, perterrere, territare, perterrefacere, metum alicui asferre, terrorem incutere, inferre, injicere. — *You so scared me, ita me territabas.* — *To scare out of one's wits, extereo, perterrefacio; aliquem præ metu ad insaniam fere adigere.* — *Scared, metu perterritus.* — *A scare-crow, formido, terriculum.*

SCARF, mitella, fascia; amiculum humeros tegens. — *The scarf-skin, cuticula exterior; epidermis.*

TO SCARF, velo, tego.

SCARIFY, scarifico, cuticulam leviter perstringere, destringere, radere. — *To scarify round about, circumscarifico.*

SCARIFICATION, **SCARIFYING**, scarificatio.

SCARIFIER (instrument), scalpellum ad scarificandum aptum.

SCARLET (the grain), coccum. — *Scarlet color, ostrum, color coccineus.* — *Scarlet cloth, coccus, coecinum; pannus coccineus or coccinus.* — *Of scarlet, coccineus, coccinus.* — *Arrayed or clothed in scarlet, coccinatus.* — *Scarlet in grain, dibaphus, cocco inctus or infectus.*

SCARP (ia fortification), ima muri declivitas: (in heraldry), fascia minor.

SCATE. See Skate.

SCATH, aliquem malo or damno afficere.

SCATH, s. malum, dannum.

SCATTER, spargo, dispergo, disjicio, dissipio. — *They were scattered all over the country, totis agris palabantur.* — *To scatter one's favors among the people, beneficia sua or largitiones suas inter populum dispertiri.* — *Scattered, sparsus, dispersus, dissipatus, diffusus, effusus, dispalatus.* — *Which may be scattered, dissipabilis.*

SCATTERING, sparsio, dispersio, dissipatio; diffusio, effusio.

SCATTERINGLY, sparsim, passim, diffuse, effuse, late, disperse.

SCAVENGER, qui vicos urbis purgare solet.

SCENE (part of an act), scena: (place of action), locus ubi res agitur. — *The scenes, parietes scenici.* — *The space before the scenes, proscenium; behind, postscenium.* — *Of the scenes, scenici.* — *¶ Fig., res; spectaculum; locus.* — *A scene of affairs, res, pl.; rerum status.* — *A noisy scene, turba.* — *Bloody scenes, res cruentæ.*

SCENERY, apparatus ad scenam pertinens.

SCENT, s. odor; anhelitus (e. g. of wine); odoratus (sense of smell), also nares.

TO SCENT (smell out or have the scent of a

thing), odoror, olfacio. — *I desire, before I go to Rome, to scent out what they are upon there, antequam Romam veniam, cupio odorari quid futurum sit.*

SCENTED, odoratus. — *Ill-scented, male odoratus, foetidus; mali or tetri odoris. — Sweet-scented, suave olens, odoratus, jucundi or suavis odoris; odorifer, odoratus, (poet.); aromaticus.*

SCEPTIC, s. qui omnia in dubium revocare studet: (*in religion*), qui de rebus divinis dubitat or hæsitat.

SCEPTICAL, say scepticus; dubitans, hæsitans.

SCEPTICISM, dubitandi or omnium in dubium revocandi studium.

SCEPTRE, sceptrum; gestamen; regnum (*rule*). — *To sony a sceptre, sceptrum gestare; scepra loci rerumque capere moderamen (poet.). — Bearing a sceptre, Sceptred, sceptrifer, sceptriger, (poet.); sceptuchus.*

SCHEDULE (*scroll*), schedula. But see *Inventory, List.*

SCHEME, figura, forma; ratio, consilium. — *No man ever laid down so good a scheme to manage himself by, nunquam ita quisquam bene subductâ ratione ad vitam fuit. — To concert schemes, rationes inire, exquirere, expendere.*

SCHISM, schisma (*eccl.*); Christianorum inter se dissentientium discussio.

SCHISMATICAL, SCHISMATIC, schismaticus.

SCHISMATIC, s. qui ab ecclesiæ institutis pertinaciter recedit.

SCHISMATICALLY, schismaticæ.

SCHOLAR (*learner*), discipulus; auditor; disciplinæ alumnus; scholasticus; qui discendi causâ ludum or gymnasium frequentat. — *He has many scholars, frequentissimam habet scholam. — I have been Cratippus's scholar n whole year, annum jam audivi Cratippum. — A raw scholar, tiro, novitius. — To be a scholar of or to, uti alicui magistro; alicui audi (as a hearer). — A scholar (man of learning), homo doctus, eruditus, literatus; vir literis perpolitus or doctrinâ atque optimarum artium studiis eruditus. — *You are a scholar, versatus es in studiis literarum. — A general or good scholar, omnis Minervæ homo, in omnibus disciplinis versatus, omni doctrinâ ornatissimus, primarum artium princeps, apprime doctus, doctissimus, omni genere doctrinæ excultus, omni liberali doctrinâ politus, optimarum rerum studiis eruditus, literis perpolitus. — A wenn or superficial scholar, or something of a scholar, semidoctus, subdoctus; literis leviter eruditus or imbutus. — Scholar-like, docte, erudite. — No scholar of any account but knows him, nemini est paulum modo humaniori ignotus.**

SCHOLARSHIP (*learning*), doctrina, eruditio; literæ, pl. — *A scholarship or exhibition, exhibitio ad scholasticum alendum.*

SCHOLASTICAL, SCHOLASTIC, scholasticus.

SCHOLASTICALLY, scholasticorum more.

SCHOLION, scholion.

SCHOLIAST of Euripides, Græcus Euripidis explicator. — of Horace, Romanus Horatii explicator.

SCHOOL, schola; ludus discendi or literarius or literarum; auditorium. — *A school-boy, puer in ludum literarium itans; tiro (beginner). — A school-fellow, condiscipulus. — A school-master, ludi magister; præceptor (publicus). — A head school-master, protodidascalus; gymnasi rector. — An under school-master, hypodidascalus. — A school-mistress, ludi magistra. — A school-man, scholasticus. — To keep a school, ludum habere or exercere. — To open one, ludum aperire. — A boarding-school, ludus literarius ubi pueri or puellæ pacto pretio in convictum admittuntur. — A dancing-school, ludus saltatorius. — A fencing-school, schola gladiatoria. — A grammar-school, schola grammatica. — A singing-school, ludus musicus. — To go to school, in ludum literarium itare. — to one, alicujus scholam frequentare, alicui magistro uti. — School-books, libri in usum scholarum scripti or editi.*

To SCHOOL (*chide*), increpo, acri voce alicui oburgare, verbis contra alicuium vitiorare. — *The master schools and*

threatens the servant, vox domini fremit instantis virginque tenentis (poet.).

SCHOOLING, merces præceptoris; merces institutionis.

SCIENCE, doctrina, disciplina; ars: (*learning*), doctrina, cruditio; scientia or cognitio alicujus rei. — *Sciences, doctrinæ, disciplinæ, literæ.*

SCIENTIFIC, quod in artibus versatur. — *discourse, sermo de artium studiis atque doctrinâ habitus.*

SCIENTIFICALLY, by the use of literæ or ars or artes, &c.

SCIMITAR, acinaces, ensis falcatus.

SCINTILLATION (*sparkling*), scintillatio.

SCIOLOGIST, semidoctus, subdoctus.

SCION, surculus, insitum; taleola.

SCISSILE, scissilis.

SCISSURE, scissura.

SCISSORS, forfex, forficula.

SCOFF at, v. in ludibrium vertere, ludibrio habere, irrideo, derideo, cavillor. — *To be scoffed at, ludibrium or ludum esse, in ludibrium verti, irrideor, etc. — Scaffing, irridens, deridens, cavillans; acerbus.*

SCOFF, SCOFFING, irrisio, derisio, (*scaffing*); cavillatio; ludibrium (also *scaffing-stock*); ludus, jocus, (*scaffing-stock*); dieterium (*sharp jest*). — *By way of scoff, per ludibrium. — Nipping scoffs, acerbe faciliæ; verborum aculei.*

SCOFFER, derisor, irrisor; scurra, sannio.

SCOFFINGLY, acerbe; per ludibrium.

SCOLD, v. jurgo, rixor; altercor. — *To scold at, oburgo, inelano, convicio, increpo; alicui asperioribus verbis castigare or reprehendere. — Scolded at, jurgiis lacessitus; conviciis proscissus or lacessitus. — Given or inclined to scolding, rixosus, jurgiosus.*

SCOLD, s. mulier rixosa or contentiosa.

SCOLDING, rixa, jurgium, convicium.

SCOLDINGLY, instar jurgantis.

SCONCE (*fort*), propugnaculum, munimentum. — *A scone for a candle, lychnuchus.*

SCOOP (*for water*, hanstrum.

To SCOOP (*make hollow*), excavo.

SCOPE (*design*), consilium, propositum: (*room*), spatium: (*liberty*), copia or licentia aliquid agendi.

SCORBUTIC, SCORBUTICAL, stomachæ correptus or laborans.

SCORCH, torreo, aduro, amburo, comburo. — *Scorched, ustulatus, torridus, adustus, semistatus; retostus. — Scorched in the sun, excoctus, sole adustus. — Scorching, torrens, torridus; æstuans. — The scorching heat of the sun, solis æstus, torrens calor.*

SCORCHING, s. adustus, ambustus.

SCORE (*account*), ratio; causa (*reason*). — *On the score of friendship, amicitie nomine. — I will drink on no other score, non aliâ mercede bibam. — A little score, ratiuncula. — To clear an old score, pecuniam jam diu debitam solvere. — To go upon score or run upon score, nomen or nomina facere; æs alienum conflare or contrahere. — To pay one's score, nomen or nomina liberare; debita solvere or dissolvere. — To quit scores, par pari referre. — Put it upon my score, mihi imputato. — To engage one to him upon the score of kindness, beneficio alicui sibi adjungere or devincire. — To require a thing upon the score of friendship, amicitie nomine aliquid petere. — A song in score, verba cantilenæ cum musicis notis annexis. — A score in number, numerus vicenarius. — A score of, viginti. — Two score, quadraginta. — Three score, sexaginta. — Three score and ten, septuaginta. — Four score, octoginta. — Four score and ten, nonaginta.*

To SCORE or score up, noto, signo. — *Scored or marked, notatus, signatus. — To score (underscore) a writing, lineas sub verbis quibusdam pennâ or penicillo ducere.*

SCORING, notatio, signatio.

SCORIOUS, scorîa or fece abundans.

SCORN, contemno, contemptui habere; despicio, despiciui habere; sperno, aspernor. See *Scoff.*

SCORN, contemptio, contemptus, despicientia; fastidium.

SCORNER, contemptor, contemptrix, spreitor; derisor, irrisor.

SCORNFUL, fastidiosus, fastosus. — *A scornful dame, mulier fastosa.*

SCORNFULLY, contemptim, fastidiose, fastose.

SCORNING, dedignatio, despectio, contemptio, aspernatio.

SCORPION, scorpio, scorpius, nepa. — *A sea-scorpion or scorpion-fish, scorpius marinus. — A winged scorpion, prester alatus. — Of a scorpion, scorpionius. — Scorpion-grass or scorpion-wort, scorpio, scorpiurus. — Scorpion's-tail, heliotropium.*

SCOT (*share in a reckoning*), symbola, rata portio. — *Scot and lot, tributum, vectigal. — To pay scot and lot, omnes census parciales dissolvere. — Scot-free, adj. immnis, impunis, inultus. — Scot-free, adv. impune. — To go scot-free, impune habere or abire.*

SCOTOMY, vertigo.

SCOUNDREL, nequam; nebulo, trifurcifer, bipedum nequissimus.

SCOUR, purgo, mundo, expurgo; detergo; eluo, elavo, colluo, proluo. — *Nor will he ever scour his fetters bright by wearing them, nec suâ operâ rediget unquam in splendorem compedes, Plaut. — To scour (drive away), abigo, fugo; in fugam vertere or conjicere. — To scour about, cursito. — To scour the country, regionem pervagari.*

SCOURER, purgator.

SCOURING, purgatio, expurgatio. — *To scour a scouring, malum vitare, e periculo evadere.*

SCOURGE, s. (*of braided things*), scutica, lora (pl.); (*of one thing*), flagrum, flagellum. — *A man who had been a scourge to his enemies in war, and to his fellow-citizens in peace, vir in bello hostibus, in otio civibus, infestissimus, Patere.*

To SCOURGE, verbero, loris cedere, flagellis cedere, flagello; virgis cedere; pœnas ab aliquo petere or sumere. — *The Furies scourge those children who have treated their parents ill, Furie parentum pœnas a sceleratis filiis repetunt. — To be scourged (punished), plecti; pœnas dare, luere, persolvere. — Scourged, verberatus, flagellatus, verberibus cæsus. — A person who has been often scourged, verbero. — Worthy to be scourged, pœnâ, animadversione or castigatione dignus.*

SCOURGER, loriarius; carnifex.

SCOURGING, verberatio: (*harassing*), vexatio.

SCOUT, explorator, speculator, antecursor; catascopus, Urt. — *When the scouts had given intelligence of it, re per exploratores cognitâ. — Scout-watches, primæ excubiæ; excubitores, speculatores.*

To SCOUT (*lurk about*), latito. — *The horse scouted about all night, circumfunditur noctu equitatus. — To scout up and down, explorare; speculor, vias obsidere. — To scout a hare, leporis mæandros speculari, explorare, observare.*

SCOWL, frontem capere or corrugare.

SCOWL, s. frons nubila.

SCOWLING, torvus; vultuosus.

SCOWLINGLY, torve.

SCRABBLE or scratch with the nails, unguibus alicui or aliquid lacerare or perstringere.

SCRAG (*lean body*), corpus strigosum or macilentum.

SCRAGGY, inacer, macilentus, gracilis, strigosus. — *A very scraggly person, homo grandi macie torridus.*

SCRAGGILY, parum laute, macilenti specie.

SCRAGGINESS, macies, macritudo.

SCRAMBLE (*catch eagerly at*), diripio, certatim arripere, raptim colligere, confusè et tumultuose captare. — *To scramble up, in locum altum manibus pedibusque ascendere, ad locum altum adrepere.*

SCRAMBLE, SCRAMBLING, for apples, nuts, &c., licentia pomorum, nucum, etc. diripiendi. — *A scrambling up, consensio.*

SCRAMBLER up, qui ad locum altum adrepat or in locum altum conscendit.

SCRAP, particula; fragmentum; frustulum. — *The scraps, frusta; reliquiæ. — A scrap of cloth, pannus, panniculus. — of paper, chartæ resegmen (chipping); chartæ scidula (strip). — Scraps. See Collectanea.*

SCRAPE (*troublesome business*), rerum

angustiae or difficultas. — *To be in a scrape*, magnis angustis laborare; ad incitas redigi. — *To bring one into a scrape*, aliquem in plagas impedire or ad incitas redigere. — *To bring one out of a scrape*, aliquem impeditum expedire or extricare; e periculo liberare, ex angustis eximere.

SCRAPE, *v.* rado; scalpo, scabo. — *To scrape up the ground with one's nails*, torram unguibus scalpere or scalpnrre. — *To scrape away*, abrado. — *before*, prærado. — *off*, derado, abrado, destringo. — *dirt*, detergeo, detergo. — *To scrape up, as a dog or pig*, fodio. — *To scrape out*, erado, expungo, induco, deleo. — *round about*, circumrado. — *together*, corrado. — *To scrape up or together money or riches*, pecuniam or divitias corraderre, congerere, accumulare, cumulare, corrugare, coacervare. — *To scrape with the feet*, pedibus strepitum edere. — *To scrape acquaintance*, se in alicujus familiaritatem insinuare. — *A scrape-penny*, avarus, parcus, depareus, sordidus. — *A scraping fiddle*, fides parum modulate sonans. — ¶ *(make an awkward bow)*, poplitum inepte or inconcinnè inflectere.

SCRAPER (*persoa*), qui radit: (*instrument*), radula.

SCRAPING, rasura. — *off or out*, deletio, obliteratio, inductio. — *together*, collectio, accumulatio, coacervatio, congestio. — *A scraping-iron*, scalprum.

SCRATCH, *v.* scabo, scalpo; entem or aliud quidvis leviter ungue, clavo, etc. perstringere. — *To scratch out*, exsculpo, expungo, deleo. — *To scratch out one's eyes*, effodere alicujus oculos; unguibus in oculis involare. — *To desire to scratch*, scalpurio. — *To scratch one's face*, alicujus faciem unguibus lacerare, vultum alicujus levibus vulneribus deformare.

SCRATCH, *s.* levis incisura, leve vulnus. — *A scratch with a pin*, linea aciculâ ducta; leve vulnus aciculâ factum.

SCRATCHER, scalpitor.

SCRATCHING, scalpitura.

SCRAWL. See *Scribble*. — *Scrawled*, male scriptus.

SCRAWL, *s.* literæ male factæ; ineptiæ; nugæ.

SCRAWLER, scriba malus or imperitus

SCRAWLING, scriptio mala, imperita.

SCRAY (*bird*), hirundo marina.

SCREAM, strideo, strido.

SCREAMING, stridens; argutus (*poet.*).

SCREAMING, stridor. — *of a saw*, serræ.

SCREAM, exclamo, vociferor, ejulo.

SCREAMING, exclamatio, vociferatio, ejulatio.

SCREECH (*as an owl*), ululo.

SCREEN. See *Skreen*.

SCREW, cochlea. — *A screw-box*, cochleæ folliculus.

To SCREW (*penetrate with a screw*), torquendo penetrare or perforare. — *To screw or fasten by screwing*, cochleâ figere; cochleâ alicui rei affigere. — *To screw or oppress one*, aliquem pretium minuendo opprimere. — *To screw one's self into favor*, se in alicujus familiaritatem paulatim insinuare. — *To screw up one's face*, vultum contorquere. — *To screw or pump a thing out of one*, alicujus animum or voluntatem solleter perscrutari, consilium callide expiscari.

SCRIBBLE, male scribere; aliquid illine chartæ; scriptio (*to write often*).

SCRIBBLER, qui scriptitat; qui male scribit.

SCRIBBLING, mala scriptio.

SCRIBE, scriba, librarius, a manu (*sc. servus*); scriba publicus.

SCRIP, pera, sacciprium, saccus. — *A shepherd's scrip*, pastoris pera.

SCRIPTURE, literæ sacræ or divinæ; libri sacri or divini.

SCRIPTURAL, libris sacris or divinis conveniens (*conformable to Scripture*). See *Biblical*.

SCRIVENER, librarius: — trapezita. — *A petty scrivener*, librariolus. — *A scrivener's shop*, say mensa.

SCROFULOUS, scrofulâ laborans.

SCROLL, schedula; libellus; volumen.

SCRUB, *v.* trico, defrico; scalpo, stringo, destr ngo. — *To scrub one's self against a thing*, alicui rei scse affricare.

SCRUB (*mean person*), homo vilis, misel-

lus, proletarius, infimæ sortis: (*sorry horse*), equus strigosus, jumentum strigosum.

SCRUBBED, **SCRUBBY** (*aasty, pitiful*), squalidus, sordidus, misellus.

SCRUBBING, *s.* fricatio vehementior. — *A scrubbiag-brush*, scopula ex firrioribus setis confecta.

SCRUPLE (*doubt*), scrupulus, religio; dubitatio, hesitatio. — *He had a new scruple upon that occasion*, illâ occasione nova in illum religio incessit. — *Without any scruple*, sine sollicitudine religionis; sine ullâ dubitatione. — *To make a scruple of*, aliquid religioni habere, in religionem trahere; dubito, hæsito, cunctor. — *He made no scruple to do it*, id sine ullâ dubitatione or hesitatione fecit. — *Many persons make no scruple of saying what is false*, plurimis nulla mendaciæ subit religio; apud plerosque mendacium religioni non habetur. — *How came you to make a scruple of that?* undenam te ista incessit religio? — *He makes a scruple of doing it*, illi religio est, quo minus id faciat. — *To relieve one from scruple*, scrupulum alicui ex animo eximere or expellere; religionem eximere. — ¶ *A scruple (in weight)*, scrupulum, scrupulum.

To SCRUPLE. (See *to make a Scruple of*). — *To make one scruple the doing of a thing*, alicujus rei religionem alicui incutere or injicere.

SCRUPULOUS, scrupulosus, religiosus; dubitans, hesitans. — *To be scrupulous*, rei cuiuspiam religione tentari or premi. — *To be over-scrupulous*, nodum in scirpo querere.

SCRUPULOUSLY, scrupulose, religiose, dubitanter; cum religione.

SCRUPULOUSNESS, scrupulositas.

SCRUTINY, scrutatio, *Sen.*; suffragiorum collectorum examen. — *To make a thorough scrutiny into an affair*, rem penitus investigare.

To SCRUTINIZE, scrutor, exploro; accuratius in aliquid inquirere; collecta suffragia denuo examinare.

SCRUTINEER, scrutator.

SCUD away, aufugio; subito in pedes se conjicere; subitâ fugâ se subducere. — *To scud or haste along*, festino, propere; gradum accelerare.

SCUD, *s.* — *of ruid*, imber subitus.

SCUFFLE, *s.* rixa; pugna tumultuaria; certamen cum jurgio or rixâ commissum. — *In the scuffle*, inter manus.

To SCUFFLE for a thing, de re aliquâ contendere or decertare inter se. — *To scuffle with*, concerto, conflictor; confingo.

SCUFFLING for, *s.* decertatio. — *A scuffling with*, concertatio, conflictio; congressus, conflictus.

SCULL, **SCULLER** (*small boat*), cymbula unius remigis. — *A sculler or waterman rowing a scull*, remex singularis.

SCULLERY, lavatrina, *Varr.*; locus ad vasa culinaria abluenda accommodatus. — *A scullery wench*, servula coquinaria.

SCULLION boy, puer culinarius. — *To act the part of a scullion*, culinaria opera facere.

SCULPTURE, *s.* (*as an art*), ars fingendi, ars signa fabricandi: (*as to the work*), sculptura: (*a piece of sculpture*), opus sculptile; imago ficta, signum, statua.

To SCULPTURE, *v.* a. scalpo; fingo.

SCULPTOR, sculptor; statuarum artifex.

SCUM, spuma; recrementum. — *Covered with scum*, spumatus. — *Full of scum*, spumosus. — *Of scum*, spumeus. — *The scum of metals*, scoria, fæces metallorum. — *of the people*, sentina reipublicæ, labes et eluvies civitatis; capite censi.

To SCUM, despumo.

SCUMMER. — *A little scummer*, spathula.

SCUPPER-HOLE, latrina navalis; pl. foramina navis in transtris per quæ aqua fluit.

SCURF of the head, beard, eyebrows, &c., furfures capitis, barbæ, supercilliorum; porrigo. — *The scurf of a sore or wound*, crusta ulceris or vulneris.

SCURFY, or infected with scurf, furfurosus, *Plin.*; porrigine laborans.

SCURFINESS, psora.

SCURRILOUS, contumeliosus; probrosus; scurrilis (*droll, buffoon-like*). — *A scurrilous fellow*, conviciator.

SCURRILOUSLY, contumeliose.

SCURRILOUSLY, SCURRILOUSNESS, convicia,

contumelia; joci illibera es; vernulitas scurrilis dicacitas.

SCURVY, *s.* stomacace. — *Scurvy-grass*, cochlearia.

SCURVY, *adj.* improbus, malus, pravus, plocax. — *A scurvy and perfidious fellow*, homo improbus et perfidiosus.

SCURVILY, improbe, male, prave.

SCURVINESS, improbitas, pravitas, procacitas.

SCUT (*tail*), cauda.

SCUTCHEON. See *Escutcheon*.

SCUTTLE (*basket*), corbis, sportula. —

¶ *The scuttles of a ship*, navis valvæ.

SCYTHE, falx.

SEA, mare (pelagus and pontus are poet.);

(mare) oceanus (*the ocean*). — *The high sea*, altum. — *The open sea*, salum. — *By sea and land*, terrâ marique. — *A wave or billow of the sea*, fluctus maris, oceanî fluctus. — *Of the sea*, marinus. — *Powerful at sea*, plurimum pollens mari, Patere. — *To go or put to sea*, (navem) solvere; navigationi or alto se committere.

— *A high or rough sea*, æquor or mare turbatum or turgidum. — *The sea is rough*, hibernat mare. — *At length the roughness of the sea being calmed*, and the wind favoring thea, tandem relabente æstu, et secundante vento, Tac. — *A calm sea*, mare tranquillum. — *A narrow sea*, fretum. — *The main sea*, altum, salum; (mare) oceanus. — *That comes from or belongs to parts beyond the sea*, transmarinus. — *A person who never was at sea*, expert maris; qui nunquam navigavit. — *An arm of the sea*, æstuarium.

— *The ebbing and flowing of the sea*, maris reciprocatio, fluxus et refluxus maris. — *Sea-beat*, fluctibus illisus. — *Sea-born*, ex mari natus. — *A sea-breeze*, aura maris. — *The sea-carp*, turdus marinus. — *The sea-coast*, ora maris; ora maritima; ora. — *On the sea-side or coast*, maritimus. — *A seafaring man*, nauta. — *people*, maritimum genus. — *A sea-fish*, piscis marinus. — *A sea-fight*, prælium navale, pugna navalis. — *Sea-grass or seaweed*, alga, ulva marina. — *Sea-girdles or lavers*, say fungus phaganoïdes. — *Sea-girt*, sea-surrounded, cinctus mari. — *Sea-green*, glaucus (*thalassinus is poet.*).

— *A sea light-house or sea-mark*, pharos or pharos. — *A sea-maid*, siren. — *A seaman*, nauta; navita (*poet.*). — *A common seaman*, socius navalis. — *Sea-port*, portus maritimus. — *town*, urbs maritima. — *Sea-room*, spatium in quo navis huc illuc ferri potest. — *Sea-service*, militia navalis. — *A sea-shock*, decumani fluctus impressio. — *The sea-shore*, litus (maris). — *Of or belonging to the sea-shore*, litoralis. — *Sea-sick*, nauseans. — *Sea-sickness*, nausea. — *To be sea-sick*, nauseare in mari. — *Sea-water*, aqua marina.

SEAMAN. See above.

SEAL, signum, sigillum. — *He returned the letter without opening the seal*, literas integris signis reddidit. — *Of a seal*, sigillaris. — *A seal-ring*, annulus signatorius. — *To set his seal to*, subsigno, subscribo. — *The great or broad seal*, sigillum regium majus. — *A commission under the great or broad seal*, diploma regium signo majori consignatum. — *The privy seal*, sigillum regium minus or privatum. — *The lord privy seal*, sigilli regii minoris custos.

To SEAL, signo, consigno, signo consignare; annulo sigillum imprimere; ob-signo (*seal up*). — *To seal a letter*, epistolam signare, consignare, obsignare, epistolæ signum or sigillum imprimere. — *To unseal or break open a sealed letter*, resigno; linum or sigillum incidere. — *To seal* (*fig.*), signo (*make more firm*). But see *Crown*.

SEALER, signator, obsignator.

SEALING (*marking*), signatio: (*signature*), signatura.

SEAL (*the creature*), vitulus marinus.

SEAM, sutura (*also a suture*, of the skull). — *To sow a seam*, To seam, assuo, consuo. — *Seam-rent*, dissutus. — *To seam-rent*, dissuo, resuo. — *Full of seams*, suturis abundans. — ¶ *A seam* (*measure*), frumentî mensura octo modios continens. — *Seamed*, sutus, consutus, sutilis.

SEAMLESS, non consutus or consutilis.

SEAMSTRESS, puella or mulier, quæ acutum quæritat.

FEAR, SERE, siccus, aridus.

TO SEAR (*huru with a hot iron or candle*), ferro caudante or candelâ accensâ urere, ustulare, inurere. — *Scared*, adustus, inustus.

SEAREDNESS of conscience, conscientia nulla religione tacta.

SEARING, ustio. — *A searing-iron*, eauterium. — *A searing-candle*, candelâ ad aliquid ustulandum apta.

SEARWOOD, rainalia.

SEARCH, v. scrutator, rimor, exploro, indago, investigo; inquiri, perquiri, exquiri. — *To search diligently*, perscrutari, accuratissime indagare, investigare or disquirere. — *To search after*, quero, conquiri, perquiri. — *To search out*, disquiri, exquiri. — *To search or trace out*, vestigi, investigo, pervestigo. — *To search or fish out*, expiscor. — *To search or examine a person*, aliquem excutere or scrutari. — *To search one's trunks*, arcas alicujus perscrutari. — *To search wounds*, specillo vulnera tentare or explorare. — *Search'd*, exploratus, exquisitus, vestigatus, investigatus. — *Having searched*, rimatus, scrutatus. — *Searched out*, indagatus, exploratus, investigatus. — *To search or pierce (as liquor)*, penetrare; se insinuare.

SEARCH, SEARCHING, scrutatio; inquisitio, disquisitio, indagatio, investigatio. — *A searching out*, indagatio, investigatio. — *A diligent searching*, perscrutatio, pervestigatio, conquisitio.

SEARCHER, scrutator, inquisitor, conquisitor, indagator, indagatrix; investigator, explorator.

SEASON, tempestas, tempus. — *Of the year*, anni tempus. — *The four seasons*, quatuor anni tempora; commutationes temporum quadripartitæ. — *It was a very cold or hard season*, tempestas erat perfrigida. — *A season fit for a voyage*, mare tempestivum ad navigandum. — *At this season*, hoc tempore. — *To take the diversions of the season*, capessere hujus anni temporis oblectamenta. — *In due season*, eum tempestivum fuerit. — *The severity of the season*, sævitia temporis. — *To gather fruits in their proper season*, tempestive fructus percipere or colligere. — *To let slip a proper season*, idoneam tempestatem prætermittere. — *A fit season*, occasio, opportunitas; tempestivitas. — *In season or in good season*, adj. tempestivus, opportunus. — *In season*, adv. tempestive, opportune. — *He set upon them in season*, eos in tempore aggressus est. — *In very good season*, peropportune. — *Out of season or unseasonable*, intempestivus, importunus, parum opportunus. — *Friendship is never out of season*, nunquam intempestiva amicitia est. — *Out of season (unseasonably)*, intempestive, importune.

TO SEASON meats, cibos condire, sale contingere. — *To season one's discourses with pleasant and facetious expressions*, sermones suos festivitate et lepore condire. — *To season or accustom a person to a thing*, aliquem alicui rei or aliquid re assuefacere. — *To season a young person's mind with good principles*, juvenis animum bonis opinionibus imbuere or formare. — *Seasoned or accustomed to*, assuefactus, assuetus. — *Persons seasoned to labor*, homines labore assiduo et quotidiano assueti. — *Seasoned to the wars*, consuetus in armis ævum degere. — *A person seasoned or hardened in wickedness*, homo sceleribus assuefactus. — *Not seasoned or accustomed to labor*, insuetus laboris or labori. — *Well seasoned or relished*, boni saporis. — *A well-seasoned cask*, dolium diu satis liquore aliquo imbutum. — *Well-seasoned timber*, materia soli et ventis satis diu exposita. — *Timber not well seasoned*, materia humida.

SEASONABLE, tempestivus, opportunus, maturus, commodus. — *A seasonable time*, tempus opportunum. — *Very seasonable*, peropportunus. — *To give children a seasonable or reasonable time for recreation*, ludum tempestivum pueris concedere.

SEASONABLENESS, occasio, opportunitas, tempestivitas. — *of time or place*, temporis or loci opportunitas, tempus commodum, locus opportunus.

SEASONABLY, tempestive, opportune; mature; attemperate. — *Very*, peropportune.

SEASONER of meat, qui or quæ cibos condit.

SEASONING, conditio, conditus, conditura; condimentum.

SEAT, sessio, sedile, (where one may sit); sedes (where he does really seat himself); sella. — *A little seat*, sedecula. — *A seat of earth or turf*, cæspes. — *A seat of state*, solium, thronus. — *A seat or bench*, sella, scamnum. — *A low seat*, scabellum. — *A seat or form in a school*, classis (class). — *He is the highest scholar in the seat*, classem ducit. — *A seat or pew in a church*, subsellium circumseptum. — *A seat in a boat or barge for rowing*, transtrum. — *A seat of justice*, tribunal. — *¶ (dwelling, abode, &c.)*, sedes, domicilium; habitatio; domus. — *A country-seat*, villa or domus rustica. — *A seat of war or scene of action*, sedes belli; locus in quo aliquid agitur. — *Italy was the seat of these transactions*, hæc in Italiâ gesta sunt. — *That country is the seat of tumults and disorders*, in illâ regione omnia miscentur et turbantur. — *The seat of the empire*, domicilium imperii. — *A bishop's seat or see*, sedes episcopalis. — *¶ (site)*, situs.

TO SEAT or put in a seat, in sede locare or collocare. — *To seat one's self*, considere. — *To be seated*, sedere. — *They seated themselves about Lesbos*, sedem cepere circa Lesbum. — *A town strongly seated*, oppidum situ firmissimum.

SEATING, collocatio in sede. — *A seating one's self or sitting down*, sessio.

SECESSION (going aside), secessio, secessus.

SECLUDE, secerno; secludo, excludo. — *Secluded*, solitarius.

SECOND, adj. secundus. — *He is the second man in the kingdom*, secundus a rege est. — *To be the second man in the administration*, secundum imperii gradum tenere, C. Nep. — *A second course*, mensa secunda. — *Every second day*, month, year, &c., alterno quoque die, mense, anno, &c.; alternis diebus, mensibus, annis, &c. — *Of the second sort or class*, secundarius. — *Second-hand clothes*, instruments, vessels, &c., vestes, instrumenta, vasa, &c. usu nonnulli trita. — *A second Hercules*, alter Hercules. — *Second sight*, facultas inspicendi futura. — *Second thought*, deliberatio matura repetita. — *The second time*, secundo, iterum. — *The first, second and third time consul*, primo, iterum, tertium consul. — *Note*. When two things only are spoken of, it is better to use *alter*, to denote the second, than *secundus*; and this method of expression is sometimes used also, when the discourse turns upon a greater number; as, on the first, second, third, and in short, all the subsequent days, primo, altero, tertio, denique reliquis consecutis diebus.

SECOND (assistant), s. adjutor; (at a duel), arbitri. — *He chose him for his second*, illum sibi adiutorem allegit. — *¶ A second of time*, minima pars horæ; temporis punctum.

TO SECOND or assist one, aliquem juvare or adjuvare; alicui subsidium or suppetias ferre. — *I will be hero present to second you*, if need be, ego in subsidio hîc ero succenturiatus, si quid deficiat. — *You remember how generally I was seconded in that motion*, memoriâ tenetis, quam valde universi adinmurârunt. — *I will second you in your discourse*, subserviam orationi tuæ.

SECONDARY, secundus, secundi loci, inferior, minoris momenti; alicui rei subiectus.

SECONDLY, secundo, iterum; deinde.

SECRET (hidden), arcanus, secretus, occultus; abditus; ab arbitrio liber; latens. — *A secret or clandestine design*, clandestinum consilium. — *remedy or medicine*, remedium non commune or laud vulgare. — *A secret place*, locus ab arbitrio liber; locus abditus; latebra; secessus. — *A secret accuser*, delator. — *A secret accusation*, delatio. — *To keep secret*, celo, reticeo, occulto, supprimo. — *He keeps it secret*, id occulte fert. — *Kept secret*, celatus, tectus. — *He hopes*

that it will be kept secret, sperat fore elam. — *It must in any case be kept secret*, quoquo pacto tacito est opus. — *¶ Secret (ended with secrecy)*, taciturnus, occultus.

SECRET, s. — *In secret*, arcano, secreto, in occulto; clandestino; clam. — *It could not be smothered up in secret*, factum latere non potuit. — *He conferred with him in secret*, arcano cum illo collocutus est. — *Kept in secret*, abditus, abstrusus, reconditus. — *¶ A secret*, res arcano, secreta, occulta; res silenda; mysterium. — *Secrets*, arcano, secreta, occulta; commissa; silenda. — *It is a great secret*, est inter arcano Cæris. — *His mind labors with great secrets*, astuat occultis animis semperque tacendis. — *They trust him with all their secrets*, intimus est eorum consiliis. — *To discover a secret to one*, arcanum alicui aperire, detegere, patefacere. — *To make no secret of an affair*, aliquid palam agere or aperte facere. — *The eagerness of the soldiers was no secret to the generals*, non fallabat duces impetus militum, Tue. — *Neither does he make any secret of the matter*, neque id occulte fert, Ter. — *Is he able to keep a secret?* potui' est hic tacere? — *I am not able to keep a secret*, plenus rimarum sum; hæc atque illæ perfluo, Ter. — *The secrets of one's heart*, animi secreta; abditus sensus animi. — *The secrets of an art*, arcano artis; intima alicujus disciplinæ mysteria. — *To disclose secrets*, commissa opera proferre. — *A person that can keep secrets*, arcanus. — *An excellent secret for doing a thing*, præclara, nec vulgaris, alicujus rei efficiendæ ratio.

SECRECY (silence), taciturnitas; silentium; (retirement), recessio, recessus, secessus.

TO SECRETE (conceal), occulto, celo, furtim abducere.

SECRETING, occultatio furtiva.

SECRETLY, secreto, clam, furtim, arcano, occulte, elancolum, abditè, absconditè; dissimulanter; dissimulatum, Quint.

SECRETNESS, taciturnitas. See Secrecy.

SECRETARY, scriba, librarius, amanuensis, a manu, ab epistolis, a secretis, servus ad manum. — *This letter was written by my secretary*, hæc epistola librarii manus est. — *A secretary of state*, scriba regis, publicis rebus præpositus. — *The king's privy secretary*, regis scriba privatus.

SECRETARISHIP, scribe munus.

SECRETORY, secernens.

SECT, secta. — *The sect of the Epicureans*, Epieuri schola. — *Such as are of that sect*, qui sunt ab eâ disciplinâ or ex illâ doctrinâ. — *Of what sect?* cujus? — *Of the sect of Plato, Aristotle, the Stoics, &c.*, a Platone, Aristotele, e Stoâ. — *Of our sect*, nostras. — *Of your sect*, vestras.

SECTARY, sectator; alienis ab ecclesiâ lege stabilitâ opinionibus imbutus.

SECTARISM, pertinax ab obedientiâ ecclesiæ debitâ discussio.

SECTION (cutting), sectio: (dividing), in partes or capita distributio: (part), particula.

SECULAR (of an age), secularis: (not ecclesiastical), say civilis; profanus: (worldly), a rebus divinis alienus; exterius. — *A secular priest*, sacerdos nulli elassi ascriptus. — *Secular affairs*, negotia civilia. — *The secular arm or power*, civilium magistratum potestas.

SECULARITY, animus terræ affixus or ad rem nimis attentus.

SECULARLY, hominum profanorum more.

SECUNDINES, secundæ, pl.

SECURE (safe), tutus, securus, salvus; cantus. — *Is no one secure of any thing?* nihilne esse proprium cuiquam? Ter. — *¶ (careless)*, securus, otiosus, negligens, remissus.

TO SECURE (make safe), tutum reddere, facere, præstare; in tuto collocare; saluum præstare; munio. — *Secured (made safe)*, salvus redditus or præstitutus. — *To secure one's self from danger*, se a periculo defendere, servare; se e periculo liberare, eripere. — *To secure one from enemies*, aliquem ab inimicis protegere or defendere; vim or injuriam inimicorum ab aliquo propulsare; adversus inimicos emunire. — *To secure a house from fire*,

ædes ab igne munire. — *To secure from cold, winds, &c., a frigore, ventis, etc. defendere.* — *To secure money to one, alicui pecuniam chirographo, edificiis or fundis oppigneratis, etc., tutam præstare.* — *To secure (apprehend or imprison), prehendo, comprehendo, deprehendo, in eustodiam tradere or in carcerem conijicere.*

SECURING, rei in tutum collocatio.

SECURELY (safely), tute, tuto, secure: (carelessly), remisse, negligenter.

SECURITY (freedom from fear), securitas, tranquillitas; otium: (safety), salus. — *Neither armies nor treasures are the security of kingdoms, but friends alone, non exercitus, neque thesauri, præsidia regni sunt, verum amici, Sall.* — *To live in security, in otio vitam agere, in otio senescere.* — *¶ Security or bail, vadimonium; cautio, satisfactio: (the person, in a criminal matter), vas: (for debt), præ, sponsor.* — *They bound each of his securities in three thousand asses, unum vadem tribus millibus æris obligarunt, Liv.* — *Security (engagement), sponsio, sponsum interpositio or interventio.* — *Let him give security for the damage, satisfac damni.* — *To put in or give security, satisfacere.* — *To take security, satis accipere.* — *A taking of security, satis acceptio.*

SEDAN, lectica; sella gestatoria.

SEDATE, placidus, quietus, sedatus, serenus, tranquillus.

SEDENTARY, sedentarius.

SEDGE, ulva, carex.

SEDGY, ulvis obductus.

SEDIMENT, sedimentum; crassamentum; fæx.

SEDITION, seditio; motus (political commotion). — *Matters ran so high as to end almost in sedition, prope ad seditionem ventum est.* — *To cause, excite, or stir up a sedition, seditionem concitare, excitare, commovere, conflare, facere.* — *To appease a sedition, seditionem sedare or comprimere.*

SEDITIOUS, rerum evertendarum cupidus; seditiosus, factiosus, tumultuosus. — *A seditious person, seditiosis stimulator, concitator or fæx.*

SEDITIOUSLY, seditiose, turbulenter, turbide.

SEDUCE (mislead or deceive), seduco, pellicio, decipio, promissis alicui in fraudem impellere; in fraudem illucere: (debauch or corrupt), alicui corrumperere, depravare, pravis moribus imbuiere or corruptelarum illecebris irritare; alicujus animum et mores corrumperere.

SEDUCEMENT, irritamentum; pl. illecebræ, lenocinia.

SEDUCER (misdader), deceptor: (debaucher or corrupter), corruptor.

SEDUCING, SEDUCTION, seductio, deceptio.

SEDULOUS, sedulus, assiduus, diligens.

SEDULOUSLY, sedulo, strenue, studiose, assidue, diligenter.

SEDULITY, sedulitas, assiduitas; diligentia.

SEE, subst. diæcesis.

SEE, v. video (a. and n.), conspicio (a.), cerno (a. and n.); intelligo. — *I cannot see, cæcus sum.* — *I saw you through the chink of the door, ego per rimulam ostii observabam te.* — *I plainly see thee, mihi ante oculos versantur.* — *Let me but see the old man, cedo senem.* — *But see, I pray, what followed, sed attende, quæ sint consequia.* — *See what they think of this, quid his de illo placet, exquire.* — *As far as I can see, quantum intelligo.* — *Let me see your hand, cedo manum.* — *Metinks I see, videor videre.* — *I will see what may be allowed me, experiar quid mihi concedatur.* — *Go see, quære qui respondeat.* — *A gallant navy to see, præclara classis in speciem.* — *Fair to see, speciosus, aspectu eximius.* — *Seeing clearly, oculatus; perspicax.* — *See! en! ecce! aspice!* — *And see, there she is, atque ecam!* — *Ser, here is Davns, hem tibi Davnm.* — *You cannot see the wood for trees, in mari aquam quæris.* — *The enemy's navy was seen, conspecta classis hostium est.* — *So small that it cannot be seen, tam subtilis, ut aciem*

oculorum fugiat. — *It is commonly so seen, more hominum evenit.* — *Which may be seen, aspectabilis, quod cerni potest; conspicuus, oculis subiectus; perspicuus, evidens.* — *To see afar off, prospicio.* — *To see clearly, perspicio.* — *To go to see or visit one, viso, inviso; visito.* — *To see or look into, introspecto, perspicio.* — *To see into one's thoughts or designs, ad sensum alicujus penetrare; abditos animi sensus intelligere.* — *To see into or examine a thing, inspecio, inquiri, examino, scrutor, scrutator, investigo.* — *To see one home, alicui domum deducere or ad domum usque comitari.* — *¶ To see to (take heed of), video, caveo; curo, provideo.* — *I will see to that, ego istic videro.* — *See that you do nothing unbecoming your character, cave fæx quidquam te indignum.* — *Let the buyer see to it, caveat emptor.* — *¶ Well seen (skilful) in a thing, peritus, gnarus, expertus.* — *He is a man well seen in the world, homo est longo rerum usu peritus.* — *Siseuna was well seen in the management of public affairs, reipublicæ gnarus erat Siseuna.* — *A person well seen in military affairs, homo belli or bello expertus.*

SEEING, Seeing that, quando, quandoquidem, quoniam, siquidem, cum. — *Seeing that is your pleasure, quando ita placet.* — *Seeing that Homer lived before the building of Rome, siquidem Homerus fuit ante Romam conditam.* — *Seeing these things are so, you ought to be the more watchful in this affair, isthæ cum ita sint, tanto magis te advigilare æquum est.*

SEEING, s. visio. — *Seeing is believing, oculis magis habenda fides, quam auribus.*

SEER (prophet), vates.

SEED, semen (prop. and fig.); stirps (fig.). — *The seed contains the virtue of those things which are produced by it, in seminibus inest vis earum rerum quæ ex his progignuntur.* — *The seeds of virtue are, as it were, ingrafted in our souls, sunt in animis quasi virtutum semina.* — *Seed-time, sementis, tempus sationis.* — *It is now seed-time, nunc credenda Ceres arvis (poet.).* — *Of or belonging to seed, seminalis; sementivus, sementivus.* — *The husk of seeds, seminum folliculus.* — *A seed-plot, seminarium.* — *A sowing of seed, seminatio.* — *A sower of seed, seminator.* — *Produced by seed, seminatus.* — *A seed-man or seller of seeds, qui semina venditat.* — *To run to seed, in semen ire or abire; semento, semen ferre or reddere.* — *To sow seed, sero, semino; semina spargere; sementem facere; semina terræ mardare.* — *We do not use to sow seed in a worn-out and unfruitful soil, semina in solum effatum et sterile non spargimus.* — *To sow the seeds of discord, discordias serere, lites disseminare.*

To SEED. See to run to Seed.

SEEDLING, planta or flos tenuis, gemmascere incipiens.

SEEDSMAN. See above.

SEEDY (abounding with seed), seminosis.

SEEK (search after), quæro, conquiro, requiro; indago: (seek to obtain), quæro, peto, appeto, sequor, consector, capto. — *To seek to (do this or that), studeo, cupio; operam dare ut, etc.* — *Whilst I seek to please you, dum studeo tibi obsequi.* — *I seek your good, tuis inservio commodis.* — *You may as well bid me seek a needle in a bottle of hay, jubeas unâ operâ me piscari in aëre.* — *To seek for aid, auxilium alicujus implorare; ad fidem alicujus se conferre, ad alicuius auxilii causâ se recipere.* — *To seek diligently, quærito, rimor, scrutor, perscrutor, investigo; perquiro, conquiro.* — *To seek out, exquiro.* — *To seek (eudeavor or contrive), conor; machinor, molior.* — *To seek one's death, vitæ alienius indias struere or parare.* — *Will you seek my death to get applause? in meâ vitâ tu tibi laudem is quæsitum?* — *To be to seek or at a loss for, deficio.* — *I am to seek for that, id quæro.* — *I am to seek what to do in that matter, quid in illâ re agam nescio.*

SEEKER (searcher) out, indagator, quæsitior, investigator.

SEEKING (searching) after, indagatio, investigatio.

SEEL a hawk, accipitris oculos tegere. — *To seel up the cyclops, conniveo.* — *¶ To seel a ship, navem ad alterum latius inclinare.*

SEEM, videor. — *It seems, videtur; or personally, see Appar.* — *It does not seem at all likely to me, mihi quidem hercle non fit verisimile.* — *Seeming to be true, verisimilis.* — *Seeming to be what it is not, simulatus.*

SEMER, simulator.

SEEMING, s. species.

SEEMING, adj. opinatus; imaginarius; simulatus; fictus; by specie.

SEEMINGLY, in speciem, specie; fronte or in frontem.

SEEMINGNESS, qualitas rei plausibilis.

SEEMLY, adj. decens, decorus, speciosus. — *Not seemly or unseemly, indecens, indecorus.* — *It is seemly, decet, convenit decorum est.* — *It is not seemly, dedecet, non decet, indecorum est.*

SEEMLY, adv. decenter, decore.

SEEMLINESS, decencia, condecencia; decor, decorum.

SEER, vates.

SEESAW, motus reciprocus, vacillatio.

To SEESAW up and down, vacillo.

SEETH, oct. coquo, concoquo: neut. ferveo, exestuo. — *To seethe over, exundo.* — *To make to seethe, fervefacio.* — *Seethed, Soddan, coctus; elixus.* — *Seething hot, fervens, fervidus.* — *Half-sodden, semicoctus.*

SEETHER (vessel), ahenum coculum; olla: (person), coctor.

SEETHING, s. coctio, coctura. — *A seething over, exundatio.*

SEGMENT, segmentum.

SEGREGATION, segregatio, separatio, disjunctio.

SEIGNIOR, dominus. — *The grand seignior, Turcarum imperator summus.*

SEIGNIORY. See Lordship.

SEIGNIORIAL, magnam ditionem habens, nemini subiectus.

SEINE (net), sagena, Manil.

SEIZE or seize on, prehendo, comprehendo, apprehendo; invadere in; involare in; capio, corripio, occupo. — *Great sorrow seized upon his spirits, magnus eum dolor oppressit.* — *Fear seized upon their minds, illos incessit metus, Ter.* — *To be seized with pain, sorrow, &c., dolore or tristitiâ corripiri.* — *¶ To be seized of a thing, aliquid possidere or tenere.*

SEIZING, SEIZURE, comprehensio, prehensio; occupatio.

SEIZIN, possessio. — *To take seizin of, arripio, occupo; possessionem capere; in possessionem venire.*

SELDOM, raro; non sæpe, minus sæpe. — *I seldom receive any letters from you, raras tuas accipio literas.* — *I am seldom at Rome, infrequens sum Romæ.* — *He seldom appears in the senate, minus in senatum venit.* — *You come seldom to Athens, Athenas insolens venis.* — *Oas that seldom worships God, Dei cultor infrequens.* — *It is a thing seldom seen, rarissimum est.* — *Very seldom, perraro, rarissime.* — *They very seldom had any advice by letters in those times, perraræ per ea tempora literæ fuere.*

SELDOMNESS, raritas; insolentia.

SELECT, seligo, eligo. — *Selected, selectus, sepositus.*

SELECT, adj. selectus (selected). — *For this rest, see Choice.*

SELECTING, SELECTION, selectio. — *¶ A selection of, by selectus (e. g. literæ selectæ).*

SELECTER, elector.

SELF, SELF-SAME, ipse, idem, unus et idem. — *It seems to be the self-same thing with that, unum et idem videtur esse.* — *I myself, ego ipse, egomet.* — *I paid the money myself, ipse egomet solvi argentum.* — *Thou thyself, tu ipse, tute, tute met.* — *He himself, His own self, ille ipse.* — *She herself, illa ipsa.* — *The thing itself, res ipsa.* — *Self do, self have, in sementem feceris, ita et metes.* — *We ourselves, nos ipsi, nosmet, nosmet ipsi.* — *You yourselves, vos ipsi, vosmet, vosmet ipsi.* — *You yourself, tu ipse.* — *You have brought it on yourself, tute hoc intristi, tibi omne est exedendum.* — *They themselves, Their own selves, illi*

ipsi. — *Of himself, herself, themselves, sui; [in a different sense], per se. — By one's self, solus. — He and I by ourselves, solus cum solo. — We are here by ourselves, hic soli sumus. — Loy the best hay by itself, quod optimum fœnum erit, seorsum condito. — Beside himself, mente captus, delirans, delirus. — He is beside himself, or not in his right senses, animi, mentis or rationis non est compos. — Self-conceit, arrogantia, nimia sui fiducia; philia. — Self-conceited, arrogans, nimium sibi placeus; opinione inflatus, Cie. — Be not so self-conceited, noli tibi nimium placere. — To be self-conceited, altum sapere; nimium sibi placere. — Self-conceitedness, arrogantia, insolentia; affectatio nimia. — Self-denial, abstinentia. — Self-evident, per se clarus, manifestus or perspicuus. — Self-love, amor sui, philautia. — Self-murder. (See Suicide.) — Self-will, contumacia, pertinacia, obstinatio; animus offirmatus. — Self-willed, contumax, pertinax, obstinatus.*

SELFISH, qui suâ cupiditate, non utilitate communi, impellitur; suarum rerum cupidus, suo commodo serviens.

SELFISHNESS, privatæ utilitatis studium; illiberalitas; avaritia; sordes.

SELL, vendo, venum dare. — *How do you sell these wares? quanti has merces vendis? — He sells cheaper than others, vendit minoris, quam alii. — He sold his goods at very high prices, merces suas quam plurimo vendidit. — He sold his native country for gold, patriam auro vendidit. — Even water, the cheapest thing in the world, is sold here, venit vilissima rerum hic aqua. — To sell by auction, auctionor, auctionem facere; in auctione vendere; hastâ posita vendere. — To sell in fairs or public markets, nundinor. — To sell a man's life, sanguinem alienus addicere. — To sell often or habitually, vendito. — To sell to divers persons or in divers parcels, divendo. — To sell by retail. (See Retail.) — To sell or be sold, vengo, vendo, vendor. — Things to sell, res venales. — To sell well, facile vendi, vendibile esse.*

SELLER, venditor, m.; venditrix, f. — *of old trumpery, scrutarius. — of toys, qui crepundia vendit.*

SELLING, venditio.

SELVEDGE, fimbria, instita; limbus. — *To bind or border with a selvedge, limbo obstringere, decorare, ornare.*

SEMBLANCE, species; similitudo.

SEME of corn, frumenti octo modii.

SEMBRIEF, nota semibrevis (*bad Lat.*).

SEMICIRCLE, semicirculus. — *Made like a semicircle, semicirculatus.*

SEMICIRCULAR, semicirculatus; semicirculus.

SEMICOLON, *say* semicolon.

SEMI-DIAMETER, dimidia diametri pars.

SEMINAL, seminalis.

SEMINARY (*nursery of learning*), seminarium. — *A seminary priest, sacerdos seminarius (say).*

SEMIQUAVER, notæ semifusa (*bad Lat.*).

SEMPITERNAL, sempiternus, perpetuus.

SEMPITERNITY, pereinitas.

SENARY (*belonging to the number six*), senarius.

SENATE, senatus; patres. — *A senothouse, curia. — A full senate, frequens senatus. — To assemble the senate, cogere or convocare senatum. — To dismiss or prorogue the senate, senatum dimittere. — To expel out of the senate, e senatu ejicere. — An act of the senate, senatus consultum. — The seats in the senate-house, senatoria subsellia.*

SENATOR, senator. — *Senators, senatores; patres. — The order or rank of senators, senatorius ordo. — Senators of Rome! patres conscripti!*

SENATORIAL, senatorius; patricius: *or by genit. senatus or senatorum.*

SEND, mitto. — *If God send life, si vita suppetat. — God send he be well, Deum quæso salvus ut sit. — God send he live, Deum quæso sit superstes. — I will send you to bed, ad pistrinum te dedam. — To send about or round about, circummitto. — Being sent a long way about, magno circuitu missus. — To send away,*

mitto; lego; dimitto; abigo; demoveo. — I will send him away, ego hunc amovebo. — To send back, remitto. — To send before, præmitto. — To send for, arcesso; accieo, accio; aliquid afferri (advehi) jubere. — Send for them when you will, ubi voles arcesse. — She sent for her husband out of the senate, evocavit virum e curiâ, Liv. — Sent for, arcessitus, vocatus. — To be sent for agoio, repeti. — And lo! after being cast off, I am now sent for again, hem! repudiatus repeto, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 15. — Tell him I sent for him, voca verbis meis. — To send forth, emitto. — breath, spiro, halo, exhalo. — vapors, vapores exhalare. — To send from place to place, circummitto. — To send into exile, relego, in exilium mittere. (But see Banish.) — To send one a letter, ad aliquem literas dare or mittere. — To send out, emitto. — To send out of the way, ablego, amando, amoveo, amolior. — To send over, transmitto.

SENDER, qui mittit.

SENDING, missio. — *away, dimissio, relegatio. — back, remissio. — for, accitus. — forth, dimissio. — over, transmissio. — out, emissio. — out of the way, amandatio, ablegatio.*

SENESCHAL (*lord high steward*), *say* seneschallus.

SENIOR, major or grandior natu.

SENIORITY, ætatis prærogativa.

SENNIGHT. See Week.

SENSE (*the faculty*), sensus. — *The sense of hearing, audiendi or aurium sensus; auditus. — of seeing, videndi, cernendi, oculorum sensus; visus. — Out of his senses, delirans, delirus, insanus, mente captus. — To put or drive one out of his senses, aliquem de sanitate et mente deturbare. — Sense (understanding), intelligentia, mens, iudicium. — Common sense, iudicium commune; intellectus communis, Quint. — The common sense of mankind, communis hominum sensus. — Sense (wit, sharpness), ingenium, sollertia, sagacitas: (prudence or wisdom), prudentia, sapientia; consilium: (opinion), opinio, sententia, mens: (meaning), sententia, vis, significatio. — Have you lost your senses as well as your estate? simul consilium cum remisisti? Ter. — A person of sense or good sense, homo sapiens, prudens, magni or acris iudicii; acri iudicio ac summâ sapientiâ præditus. — To have a sense of true praise, verâ laudis gustum habere, Cie. — This is the proper sense of those words, his verbis hæc subiecta notio est; hæc verba proprie sonant. — That I may speak my sense, ut sententiam meam exponam, explicem, proferram.*

SENSATION, sensus. — *A pleasant sensation, voluptas. — Painful, dolor.*

SENSELESS (*void of sense or feeling*), omni sensu carens, sensibus orbatus, nihil sentiens: (*foolish*), absurdus, ineptus; inanis: (*void of right reason*), expers rationis; a mentis sanitate alienus. — *Do you think me so senseless? adeone vobis alienus a sanitate videor? — A senseless fellow, stupidus, plumbeus, stipes. — Senseless with cold, frigore stupefactus.*

SENSELESSLY (*foolishly, impertinently*), absurde, inepte.

SENSELESSNESS, stupor sensus: (*folly*), stultitia, stupiditas, vecordia.

SENSIBLE (*that may be felt, &c.*), quod sentiri or sensibus percipi potest; sensibilis; externus: (*affecting the senses*), sensum movens, afficiens, feriens. — *Sensible grief, res ad dolorem acerba. — That news affected me with very sensible pleasure, is nuntius multo mihi iucundissimus accidit. — To be sensible of a thing, sensu alicujus rei tangi, affici, moveri, commoveri: novi, sentio, intelligo. — You seem not to be sensible of his boldness, parum perspexisse ejus videris audaciam. — If he be sensible of pleasure, si voluptatis sensum capit. — A sensible person or man of good sense, homo sapiens, prudens, sagax, acri iudicio præditus.*

SENSIBILITY, **SENSIBLENESS** (*aptness to receive impressions of grief, joy, &c.*), ani-

mi or nature mollitia: (*power of feeling*), sentiendi vis, sensus.

SENSIBLY (*so as to affect the senses*), ita ut sensus moveat, sub sensu cadat or sensibus percipiat: (*feelingly*), cum or non sine sensu doloris, maroris, etc. — *All good persons were sensibly affected at the loss of him, funus ejus bonis omnibus erat acerbum. — I am sensibly grieved at that matter, id mihi vehementer dolet. — He is too sensibly affected with sorrow, mollior est in dolore.*

SENSITIVE (*endued with sense*), sensu præditus: (*quick to feel*), facile sentiens: (*quick to take affront*), mollis ad accipiendam offensionem (*e. g.* animas); irritabilis.

SENSORY, sedes sensus communis.

SENSUAL (*affecting the senses*), sensus movens, commovens, afficiens: (*earnal*), ad corpus pertinens, corporis; venerens: (*voluptuous*), voluptatibus corporis deditus; libidinosus.

SENSUALIST, homo voluptarius, voluptatibus corporis deditus, libidinosus, delicatus, mollis.

SENSUALITY, corporis voluptates; libidines; amor venerens.

SENSUALLY, delicate.

SENTENCE, sententia. — *A little sentence, sententiola. — A definitive sentence, sententia decretoria, iudicium de summâ lite. — A dark sentence, sententia obscura, ænigma. — A judge's sentence, iudicium, sententia. — A perfect sentence or period, periodus.*

TO SENTENCE (*pronounce sentence*), iudicium facere; sententiam dicere, ferre, pronuntiare. — *To sentence or condemn to death, capitis damnare, morti addicere.*

SENTENTIOUS, sententiosus, sententiis abundans or frequens; crebris sententiis tanquam luminibus ornatus.

SENTENTIOUSLY, sententiose.

SENTENTIOUSNESS, breves sed nervosæ sententiæ.

SENTIENT, sensu præditus, sentiens, percipiens.

SENTIMENT (*opinion*), sententia, opinio, sensus: (*saying*), dictum; sententia. — *According to my sentiment, ut mea fert opinio. — My sentiment is that you should go, censeo ut proficiscaris. — They are of different sentiments, dissentiunt inter se. — I am of the same sentiment with you, tecum sentio.*

SENTIMENTAL, mollis.

SENTIMENTALITY, nimia animi mollitia.

SENTINEL. See Sentry.

SENTRY (*guard*), excubiæ, vigiliæ: (*sentinel*), excubitor, speculator. — *A sentry-box, specula, speculatoris gurgustium. — To stand sentry, excubare; excubias or vigilias agere. — To relieve a sentry (as an officer), vigiliis deducere, speculatores collocare; vigiliis suas stationes assignare: (as a soldier), excubiis succedere; vices excubias agentis supplere.*

SEPARATE, v. divido, dirimo, separo, sejungo, disjungo, segrego, distingo; dissolvo; distraho, divello, dispello; abstraho, deligo, discindo, secerno: — *v. n. solvor, dissolvor; sejungor; discedo. — Nothing but death shall separate her and me, hanc nisi mors mi adimet nemo, Ter. — To separate himself, or retire from, ab aliquo discedere or abire. — To separate a company, marriage, societatem, matrimonium distrahere. — To separate out of the flock or company, segrego. — To separate land, distermine, distraho. — To separate or part persons fighting, certamen dirimere. — To separate the evil from the good, iniquum secernere justo. — To separate or quarter an army in different places, exercitum in diversas regiones distrahere. — Separated (disjoined), separatus, semotus, sejunctus, sejugis, abalienatus. — Persons separated from each other, homines distracti. — Separated from company, dissociatus, a sociis semotus. — Separated or divided, divisus, diremptus, discretus, dissitus, distinctus. — Not separated, indistinctus, indistinctus.*

SEPARATE, adj. separatus, disjunctus, sejunctus. — *To take separate measures, separatim sibi a ceteris consilium capere. — To keep witnesses separate, testes seorsim tenere.*

SEPARABLE, separabilis.

SEPARATELY, separatim, seorsum, divisim; discrete.

SEPARATING, SEPARATION, separatio, disjunctio, secretio, diremptio, distractio; discussus; dissidium (variance). — *Away with those who would cause a separation between us, valeant qui inter nos dissidium volunt, Ter.* — Separation of man and wife, divortium, discidium; abruptio matrimonii; repudium.

SEPARATIST, qui a publicis ecclesiæ ritibus secedit.

SEPTEMBER, (mensis) September. — *Of September, Septembris.*

SEPTENARY (belonging to seven), septenarius.

SEPTENNIAL (of seven years' space), septennius.

SEPTENTRIONAL, septentrionalis, aquilonaris

SEPTICAL, septicus, vim habens putrefaciendi.

SEPTUAGINT, septuaginta interpretes.

SEPULCHRE, sepulcrum; tumulus, conditorium; monumentum. — *To be laid in the same sepulchre, in eodem sepulcro conditi.* — *A sepulchre of raised stone, sepulcrum e lapide excitatum.* — *A stately sepulchre, mausoleum.* — *A place of sepulchres, sepulcretum.*

SEPULCHRAL, sepulchralis.

SEPULTURE, sepultura, humatio. — *To give one sepulture, to sepulchre, aliquem sepelire, humare, inhumare, sepulturâ ornare.* — *¶ See Bury.*

SEQUEL, SEQUENCE, consequentia; consecutio. — *A sequel and order of things, series ordoque rerum.* — *A sequel (upshot), effectus, eventus, exitus; eventum: (after-time), tempus posterum, futurum, venturum.* — *In the sequel, postero tempore, postea, posthac.* — *The sequel of, pars reliqua.*

SEQUESTER, SEQUESTRATE, confisco, proscribo, bona publico addicere; bona sequestri or sequestro dare. — *¶ Sequestered (retired), abditus, reconditus.*

SEQUESTERING, SEQUESTRATION, confisicatio, proscriptio.

SEQUESTATOR, sequester; proscripitor, *Plin.*

SERAGLIO, gynæceum or palatium imperatoris Turci.

SERAPH, say seraphus.

SERAPHIC, say seraphicus.

SERE. See SEAR.

SERENADE, s. concentus nocturno tempore factus.

To SERENADE one, aliquem fidium ac tibiarum (or vocis ac fidium) cantu honorare.

SERENE, mitis, lenis, serenus, placidus, tranquillus; liquidus. — *A serene brow or countenance, frons serena or tranquilla; os serenum, vultus placidus.* — *To make serene, sereno.*

SERENELY, serene, placide, tranquille, leniter.

SERENENESS, SERENITY, serenitas, tranquillitas; animi æquitas.

SERF. See VASSAL.

SERGE, panni genus lanei.

SERGEANT, SERJEANT (apparitor), lictor, apparitor; accensus: (in the army), optio; decurio.

SERGEANTSHIP (apparitorship), apparitura, lictoris munus.

SERIES, ordo; series.

SERIOUS (grave or sober), gravis, severus; serius; verus (true): (momentous, &c.), gravis; vehemens: (earnest), acer.

SERIOUSLY (in earnest), serio: (gravely, soberly), graviter, severe.

SERIOUSNESS, gravitas, severitas. — *A person given to seriousness, homo gravitati addictus.*

SERMON, oratio (sacra). — *A book of sermons, orationum sacrarum liber.* — *A funeral sermon, oratio funebris.* — *To preach a sermon, orationem (sacram) habere; e (sacro) suggestu dicere.* — *A funeral sermon, defunctum e (sacro) suggestu laudare.* — *A sermon-maker, orator sacer.*

SEROUS, say serosus.

SERPENT, serpens, anguis. — *with two heads, amphisbena.* — *The horned serpent, cerastes.* — *The burning serpent, dipas.* — *A water-serpent, hydrus.* — *A*

serpent's skin (when stripped off), serpentis exuvie. — *Bred or engendered of a serpent, serpentigena (poet.).* — *Bearing serpents, serpentiger (poet.).*

SERPENTINE, anguineus, tortuosus.

SERRIED, densus; confertus.

SERVE (be a servant to), alicui servire, famulari, ministerium facere. — *A scrving man. (See Servant.)* — *He served a baker, operam pistori locaverat.* — *He serves or waits upon me in the most agreeable manner, meo arbitratu mihi servit.*

— *To serve as a soldier, milito, mereo, stipendium facere or merere.* — *He served under Asdrubal, sub Asdrubale imperatore meruit.* — *Cæsar served first in Asia, stipendia prima in Asia fecit Cæsar.* — *He served in the same band, in eadem legione militabat.* — *To serve under the command of a military officer, alicujus castra sequi, sub aliquo merere.*

— *To serve in the cavalry, infantry, equo (-is), pedibus merere.* — *To serve God, Deum colere, venerari.* — *Served, cultus, cultu dignatus.* — *To serve at table, ministro.* — *To serve with wine, beer, &c., alicui pocula ministrare, administrare.* — *To serve or furnish one with any thing, aliquid alicui præbere, porrigere, subministrare, suppeditare; aliquem aliquâ re instruere.* — *First come, first served, qui primus venerit, primus ferat.* — *To serve one's self with or make use of, utor.* — *To serve up a dinner or supper, cibos apponere; mensam epulis exstruere; cibos mensæ inferre.* — *To serve one or do one service, commodis alicujus servire, alicui servire, inservire.* — *I will serve you all that lies in my power, either by words or deeds, tibi, quoad potero, faciam et dicam.* — *To serve (be useful), esse with dot., prodesse, ex usu esse, utilitatem habere, conducere (be sufficient), sufficio, suppeto, satis esse.* — *Learning serves to make one's life happy, eruditio ad vitam beatam juvat.* — *There is nothing but serves for some use every day, omnia sunt collocata in usu quotidiano.* — *Nothing serves so much to the acquiring of eloquence, as the writing down of one's thoughts, nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quam scriptio.* — *That excuse will not always serve, ista excusatio non semper valebit.* — *That will serve several good purposes, ad multa utile erit.* — *Serving a purpose, ad rem aliquam utilis, commodus, idoneus, aptus.* — *That will serve my purpose, id ex usu meo erit.* — *For a little will serve his turn, nec enim multum opus est.* — *My sight will not serve to read this letter, ad hanc epistolam legendam parum prospiciunt oculi.* — *As occasion shall serve, pro re nata.* — *If opportunity serve, si quid usu venerit.* — *Whilst time served, dum tempus tulit.* — *Anything will serve my turn, mihi quidvis sat est.* — *To serve for or instead of, vicem alicujus rei præstare or supplere.* — *I shall serve for a whetstone, fingar vice cotis.* — *He shall serve for an example, in exemplum ibit.* — *To serve one the same sauce, alicui par pari referre.* — *To serve or put a trick upon one, aliquid in aliquem fallaciæ conari, alicui verba dare; aliquem fallere, decipere or ludos facere.* — *You are justly served for all your pranks, ornatus es ex virtutibus tuis.* — *I am rightly enough served, pretium ob stultitiam fero.* — *He is but served as he deserveth, meritis pœnas luit.* — *To serve or execute an office, munus aliquod administrare or exsequi; munere fungi; magistratum gerere.*

SERVANT, famulus; minister, administer; servus, puer, (slave); pedisequus (lackey). — *A maid or woman-servant, ancilla, famula, ministra.* — *A servant who attends on her mistress abroad, pedisequa.* — *A little man or maid-servant (slave), servulus, servula.* — *A retinue of servants, famulitium.* — *One's servants, familia; famuli.* — *Of servants, famularis.* — *The public servants, qui publica munera administrant.*

SERVICE (condition of a servant), famulatus, ministerium; servitium, servitus, (of a slave). — *To be in a person's service, esse in famulatu apud aliquem or in ministerio alicujus; operam suam alicui locavisse.* — *Service done to a master or superior, ministerium, opera.*

— *Service in war, militia.* — *A service or office, munus, officium; partes; vices.* — *To be in the English or French service, Anglis, Gallis, etc. operam navare.* — *To put one's self to service, sese in servitutum dare.* — *To dismiss or turn one out of his service, e famulitio ejicere; rude aliquem donare; ab officio or munere dimittere.* — *To neglect one's service, officio deesse, munus deserere.* — *Hard service or labor, labor gravis, fatigatio ex labore.* — *To put one to hard service, aliquem labore fatigare, defatigare, frangere.* — *Eye-service, cultus perfuictorius.* — *Servicc or worship, cultus.* — *Church service or divine service, cultus divinus, preces publicæ, precum publicarum forma præscripta.* — *To perform service at a church, in æde sacrâ rem divinam facere, sacris operari.* — *¶ Service (duty, assistance), officium, obsequium; opera; (use), usus, utilitas.* — *A person well attached to the service of the state, vir singulari in reipublicam officio.* — *On account of my services to oblige thee, propter meos officiosos labores.* — *Have you any further service for me to do? numquid vis aliud?* — *Here is a man for your service, hem, huic mandes, si quid recte curatum velis.* — *They have been of great service to me, eorum bonâ operâ usus sum.* — *He has done me excellent service, de me optimè meritus est.* — *To do service, prosum.* — *They may do service, usui esse possunt.* — *I think he may do good service to the public, is mihi publicis rationibus utilissimus fore videtur.* — *Can I do you any service? ecquid est quod meâ operâ opus sit tibi?* — *For extraordinary services, pro eximiâ operâ.* — *To give or send one's service to a person, aliquem absentem salutare; alicui salutem dare, dicere, impertire, precari.* — *I am wholly at your service, tuus totus sum; tibi sum addictissimus.* — *¶ A service at tennis, pilæ prior ictus.* — *A service or course at a table, ferculum.* — *The first, second, &c. service or course at a table, prima, secunda, etc. mensa.* — *A service of silver plate, vasa argentea.* — *¶ A service-berry, sorbum.* — *A service-tree, sorbus.*

SERVICEABLE (useful), utilis, commodus, opportunus, accommodatus, salutaris.

— *It is a glorious thing to be serviceable to the state, pulchrum est benefacere reipublicæ, Soll.* — *¶ (officious), officiosus, obsequiosus, obsequens: (fit for service), servitio aptus, utilis, accommodatus.*

SERVICEABLENESS, utilitas, commoditas.

SERVICEABLY (usefully), utiliter, commodè, apte: (officiously), officiose, obsequenter.

SERVICE, servilis.

SERVICELY, serviliter, verniliter.

SERVICELESS, SERVILITY, vernilitas.

SERVITUDE, servitus, servitium.

SESS. See Assess.

SESSIONS, SESSION, judicium consessus, conventus juridicus. — *A session of parliament, tempus per quod senatus habetur; senatus.* — *A sessions-hall, forum juridicum.* — *To hold the sessions, conventus agere.*

SESTERCE, sestertius. See the Lex.

SET (put or place), v. pono, statuo; loco, colloco: (appoint), statuo, constituo: (plant), planto, sero. — *Set or planted, satus; sativus.* — *Set (appointed, fixed), certus, statutus, præscriptus, præfinitus.* — *A set day or time, status dies.* — *At a set hour, composita hora.* — *And let the gentle whispers of lovers be repeated in the evening at a set hour, leneque sub noctem susurri composita repetantur horâ, Hor.* — *At the set hour, ad horam.* — *No day is set for his departure, nondum certus est profectiois dies.* — *A set price, pretium præfinitum.* — *A set form of prayers, precum formula præscripta.* — *Set (made for some particular purpose), certo consilio paratus or comparatus.* — *A set speech, oratio certâ quâdam occasione scripta; commentatio.* — *He is the first person who is said to have ambitiously coveted the kingdom, and to have made a set speech to soothe the minds of the people, isque primus et petisse ambitiose regnum, et orationem dicitur habuisse ad concili-*

andos plebis animos compositam, *Liv.* — *On set purpose*, dedita opera. — *He has not so much as a foot of land of his own to set his foot on*, pedem ubi ponat in suo non habet. — *As soon as ever we set foot on land*, ubi primum terram tetigimus. — *I set a good face on it*, spem vultu simulavi. — *To set or go about a thing*, aliquid aggredi, moliri, suscipere, capessere. — *To set one about a business or affair*, aliquid alicui mandare; alicui aliquid negotii dare or committere. — *To set or publish a matter abroad*, aliquid vulgare, divulgare, pervulgare; in vulgus indicare, in lucem proferre. — *To set a vessel abroad*. (See *Broach*.) — *To set (spread or stretch) abroad*, paudo, dispaudo, expando. — *To set or place again*, repono, restituo. — *To set against or oppose*, oppono. — *I am sorry you have set so great a man against you*, miseret me tui, qui hunc tantum hominem feceris inimicum. — *To set one's self against*, oppugno, repugno; resisto. — *To set a person's mind against a thing*, or make one have an aversion to it, aliquid ab aliquo re alienare or abalienare. — *To be set against a person*, aliquid abhorrere; ab aliquo alienum, aversum or alienatum esse; alieno or averso animo esse ab aliquo. — *To set one thing against another*, aliquid cum aliquo comparare or conferre. — *To set one agog*, aliquid ad aliquid agendum incendere; aliquid cupiditate rei incitare, impellere in spem alicujus rei. — *To set apart or aside*, sepono, secerno, discludo, segrego; (postpone), posthabeo: (pass over), omitto, pratermitto: (reject), rejicio. — *I set all other things aside*, omnes posthabui mihi alias res. — *Set aside*, anotus, remotus. — *To set away*, amoveo, removeo; alio loco ponere or collocare. — *I will set him away hence*, ego hunc amovebo. — *To set awry*, torqueo, distorqueo. — *To set or put back*, repello. — *To set or lay before one*, appono. — *To set or place before*, praepono. — *He sets the cart before the horse*, currus bovem trahit. — *To set between*, interpono. — *To set a bone*, os luxatum in locum restituere, os in suam sedem compellere, collocare. — *To set bounds to a thing*, modum alicui rei ponere. — *To set by or esteem*, aestimo, facio, duco. — *To set little or lightly by*, vili pendere, parvi ducere, flocci facere; susque deque habere; pro nihilo habere or ducere, (esteem as naught). — *To set much by or esteem highly*, magnifacio, magni pendere, plurimi facere. — *I set much by it*, in magno pretio habeo. — *Money is every where much set by*, plurimi passim fit pecunia. — *He is a man to be set much by*, homo est quantivis pretii. — *He sets too much by himself*, nimium sibi placet. — *To set one a crying*, excire lacrimas alicui. — *I set the man a crying by rating and chiding him in the bitterest language I could think of*, ad lacrimas coëgi hominem castigando, maleque dictis, quæ quidem quivi comminisci, *Plaut.* — *To set a dog on one*, canem in aliquid instigare. — *Set down in writing*, aliquid scribere, conscribere; aliquid in commentariis referre; aliquid literis mandare or consignare; describo. — *He was set down in the roll*, nomen ejus in albo descriptum est. — *To set down a burden*, onus deponere. — *To set one's face by a looking-glass*, ad speculum vultum componere. — *To set fast*, figo, affigo, infigo; firmo, deligo. — *To set foot within doors*, in aedes pedem inferre. — *To set foot within the walls*, pedem intra mœnia inferre. — *To set a thing on foot*, rem aliquam instituire: propono; in medium afferre. — *To set forth (adorn)*, orno, adorno, exorno, decoro; excolo, expolio: (commend), laudo, collaudo, commendo; laudem tribuere or imperitare; laudibus efferre or ornare; celebrare: (in a petition), ostendo: (describe a thing), describo, expono, depingo, explico, enarro. — *To set forth the praises of brave men in verse*, fortium virorum res gestas decantare. — *To set forth on a journey*, in viam se dare. — *Set forth on his way*, egressus; profectus. — *To set forth a book*, librum edere, emitere, vulgare, publicare, publici juris facere. — *Set forth (published)*, editus, pub-

licatus, promulgatus. — *To set forward*, procedo, progredior, profectum facere: (promote a design), consilio favere. — *To set one forward or encourage to do a thing*, aliquid ad aliquid agendum animare, instigare, hortari, incitare, stimulare, extimulare, impellere; calcaria alicui admoveere. — *To set one's self forward in the world*, honores ambire; honoribus vellicari; occasiones divitiarum augendi captare. — *To set or make a slave free*, emancipo, manumitto; libertate or pileo servum donare. — *To set free or deliver from*, libero, eximo, eripio, expedio. — *from bondage*, e servitio liberare. — *To set a gloss upon a thing*, levigo, polio; nitorem rei inducere or addere; fig. culpam extenuare or elevare. — *To set one's hand to a piece of work*, aliquid suscipere; alicui rei operam dare, in aliquid diligenter incumbere. — *to a writing*, obsigno, manu sua subscribere. — *To set or lay hands on*, prehendo, prehensio; in aliquid or aliquid manus injicere. — *Hard set*, or brought to a non-plus, ad incitatus redactus. — *To set one's heart at rest*, animo esse otioso; ex animi sententia agere or vitam degere. — *To set one's heart or mind on a thing*, animum ad rem adjicere, ad aliquid animum impellere. — *To set a hen*, ova gallinae supponere. — *They commonly set them on nine eggs*, ova ad incubandum supponunt plerumque novem. — *To set in*, ludo, immitto. — *To set in gold or silver*, auro or argento inserere or circumdare. — *To set in (begin)*, ineo: appeto. — *A season set in for rain*, tempus pluviosum. — *To set one a laughing*, risum alicui movere. — *To set limits to*, definio, præfinio; termino; terminos præscribere, certis limitibus circumscribere. — *To set off (embellish)*, orno, adorno, exorno; polio, expolio. — *She had nothing to set off her native beauty*, nihil erat adjumentum ad pulchritudinem; nullis erat obnoxia gemmis. — *To set off (extol)*, laudibus efferre, vehementer laudare; in majus extollere; angeo. — *To set off (in a reckoning)*, subduco, deduco, detraho. — *To set one's self out or dress fine*, cultu eleganti se ornare. — *To set one's self to ruin another*, ad alicujus perniciem incumbere. — *To set on or encourage to*, impello, stimulo, extimulo, instigo; calcaria alicui admoveere. — *To set on or upon*, impono; appono (serve up). — *Supper is set on the table*, cœna apposita est. — *To set on horseback*. (See *Horse*.) — *Set a beggar on horseback*, and he will ride to the devil, asperius nihil est humili, cum surgit in altum. — *Set on (resolved)*, certus: (bent on), in aliquid intentus. — *If you be set on it*, si certum est facere. — *A person set or bent on mischief*, homo ad facinus aliquid perpetrandum proclivis. — *To set on one*. (See *Atone*, *Reconcile*.) — *To set open*, recludo, aperio. — *To be set open*, pateo, patefio. — *To set in order*, ordino; in ordinem adducere or redigere; compono; dispono; digero, in ordinem digerere; dispenseo. — *To set out (expose)*, expono. — *To set out (appoint)*, assigno, designo. — *Set me out so much of your land*, mihi ex agro tuo tantum assignes. — *To set out of the way*, sepono, amoveo, removeo. — *To set out of order*, turbo, perturbare, confundo. — *To set out a ship*, navem instruere. — *To set out (adorn)*, orno. — *To set out for a journey*, in viam se dare; iter suscipere or inire. — *To set one over a work*, aliquid alicui negotio præficere. — *To set (plants)*, planto, sero, consero. — *To set or plant round about*, circumpango. — *To set right*, loco suo reponere. — *To set to rights*, corrogo, ad pristinum statum redigere or reducere. — *To set one a task*, pensum præscribere or injungere. — *To set one's teeth on edge*, dentes habetare or stupefacere. — *To set (appoint) a time and place*, diem et locum constituere or præfinire. — *To set to or before*, appono, admoveo. — *To set or put together*, compono, committo; confero. — *Set together*, compactus, bene compositus. — *To set together by the ears*, discordiam concitare, dissensionem commovere, lites serere. — *They set us together by the ears*, committunt nosmet inter nos. — *To set together again*, reconcinno.

— *To set types*, typos or literarum formas componere. — *To set a true value on a thing*, æquo pretio aestimare. — *To set up*, extruo; ædifico; statuo; exigo; instituo, constituo. — *To set up for a place*, munus aliquod ambire. — *To set up for a fine gentleman*, magnificam personam gerere or sustinere. — *To set up a cry*, clamorem tollere. — *To set up a laugh*, rideo, risum edere. — *To set up at an inn*, apud hospitem deversari. — *To set up a coach (take the horses from it)*, abjungo, equorum solvere colla: (ride in one of one's own), curru proprio vehi; curru sibi proprio parare. — *To set up a shop or trade*, tabernam aperire, quæstum occipere, officinam instituire. — *To set upon*, adior, aggredior, impetum facere in, invadere in. (See *Assault*.) — *Set upon by violence*, vi petitus or impetitus. (See *Set On*.) — *To set his wit to children*, committere se pueris. — *To set the watch or guard*, præsidia disponere, custodes collocare. — *To set to work*, negotium alicui dare, imperare, mandare, committere. — *To set (as the sun)*, occido. — *As the sun set*, cum occidente sole. — *To set (sharpen)*, acu. — *To set with a setter*, avibus indicante cane insidiari. — *Sharp-set (hungry)*, esuriens; famelicus. — *Well-set*, homo compacto corpore et robusto.

SET (complete suit of any thing), s. instrumentum, apparatus; sometimes synthesis; numerus justus. — of eards, chartarum (lusionarium) fasciculus. — of diamonds, gemmens ornatus. — of household furniture, suppellectilis omne instrumentum. — A set of horses, equi. — A set or company of men, quidam homines propter aliquid insignes or ejusdem sectæ. — A set or gang of dissolute fellows, flagitiosorum grex. — A set or concert of music, plurimorum sonorum concentus. — A set or row of trees, ordo arborum. — A set or plant of a tree, planta, plantarium. — A set or slip, propagæ. — A set-off or ornament, ornatus, ornamentum. — The set of sun, solis occasus; sol occidens.

SETTER (planter), sator, seminator, consitor. — A setter to hire, locator. — A setter forth, editor, auctor, promulgator. — A setter on, ductor. — He is the setter on, huic rei est caput. — A setter (pimp), leno. — A bailiff's setter, lictoris assecra. — A setter forth of games, munerarius. — A setter (scout), explorator, præcursor. — A setter or setting dog, canis subsidens or cubitor.

SETTING, positio, positura. — apart, separatio. — forward, profectio, progressus. — off, distinctio. — in order, dispositio, dispositus. — A setting-stick, pastinum. — A setting up, erectio. — A setting upon (assaulting), aggressio, oppugnatio; impetus. — The setting of the sun, solis occasus.

SETACEOUS, ex setis aptus.

SETTLE, s. sessio, sedile; sella; sedes. — A little settle, sedecula, sellula. — A settle-bed, lectus sellæ formam habens.

TO SETTLE, v. a. statuo, constituo; colloco; affirmo, confirmo, stabilio. — *To settle the time for executing a design*, tempus alicujus rei gerendæ præfinire. (But see *Agree*, *Appoint*.) — *To settle accounts*, rationes conficere or conferre. — *affairs*, res suas ordinare or disponere, constabillire. — *expenses*, sumptus moderari; sumptibus modum ponere or statuere. — *You will see all these things, which were in confusion, quietly and peaceably settled*, videbis omnia hæc, quæ turbata fuerunt, pace et otio residere. — *Settled*, constitutus, institutus, ratus, confirmatus. — *These things were settled by our ancestors*, hæc a majoribus instituta sunt. — *Our affairs are well settled*, collocata est hæc res nostra. — *He said that the time for executing the design was not yet settled*, dixit, tempus agendæ rei nondum stare, *Liv.* — *These advantages are settled by treaty*, hæc utilitates disertim pactæ sunt. — *To settle the state*, the constitution, rempublicam constituere, componere; statum civitatis ordinare. — *To settle a thing by good arguments*, aliquid validis rationibus et argumentis confirmare. — *To settle an estate upon one*, aliquid hereditatem suam instituere, scribere, facere

— *one's whole estate*, aliquem heredem ex asse constituere. — *To settle a stipend out of the public money on a person*, stipendium alicui ex publico statuere. — *To settle or be settled*, consido, considero; consisto. — *To settle one's habitation*, sedem figere. — *To settle one's self and all one's effects at London*, sedem omnium rerum ac fortunarum suarum Londini collocare. — *To settle in a place*, in aliquo loco sedem figere; alicubi sedem et domicilium collocare. — *To settle or sink to the bottom*, sideo, residuo. — *To settle as beer, &c.*, deservescere et purgari. — *To settle on the lungs (as a disease)*, pulmonibus incumbere. — *To settle or light upon*, insido. — ¶ *To settle a country*. See *Colonize*, *People*.

SETTLEDNESS, stabilitas, firmitas.

SETTLEMENT, **SETTLING**, constitutio. — *The settlement of the Christian religion*, Christianæ religionis constitutio. — *He assisted his friends in their settlement in the world*, amicis opitulatus est in requirenda or augenda. — *The settlement of a daughter*, filiæ collocatio. — *To make a settlement upon one*, libello domus, fundos, etc. alicui addicere. — ¶ (agreement), pactum, fœdus, stipulatio: (fixed place of abode), domicilium, sedes, habitatio: (colony), colonia.

SETTLING. See *Sediment*.

SEVEN, septem; septeni. — *The seven cards or other games*, say heptas. — *Seven times*, septies. — *The seven stars (Pleiades)*, Pleiades; vergilicæ, sicutæ. — *The seven stars (Charles's Wain)*, septentriones, ursa major; arctos. — *Seven years old*, septennis; septem annorum. — *The space of seven years*, septennium. — *Seven hundred*, septingenti. — *The seven hundredth*, septingentesimus. — *Of seven hundred*, septingentarius. — *Seven hundred times*, septingenties. — *To lie at sixes and sevens*, turbare, perturbare, commisceri. — *Seven-fold*, septemplex; septemginus (poet.). — *Seven feet long*, septempedalis, septem pedes longus or in longitudinem. — *Divided into seven streams or channels*, septemfluvius (poet.). — *A sevennight*. See *Week*.

SEVENTEEN, septemdecim.

SEVENTEENTH, decimus septimus.

SEVENTH, septimus.

SEVENTHLY, septimum; septimo loco.

SEVENTY, septuaginta. — *Of seventy*, septuagenarius. — *Seventy times*, septuagies.

SEVENTIETH, septuagesimus.

SEVER, separo, scgrego; sejungo, sevo, ceruo, deduco, dejungo, disparo, divido. — *Severed*, separatus, sejunctus, semotus.

SEVERING, separatio, sejunctio.

SEVERAL (many), aliquot; nonnulli; plures, complures; multi. — *Several rains*, quot homines, tot sententiæ. — ¶ (distinct), distinctus, disjunctus, sejunctus, diversus, varius. — *Three several times*, ter separatis temporibus.

SEVERALLY, singulatim, sigillatim, seorsum, separatim; dispersim; articulatim, &c.; discriminatim, Var.

SEVERE (hard, rigorous), severus, austerus, durus, asper, morosus, tetricus; præfractus: (grave, sober), gravis, sobrius, serius. — *A severe winter*, hiems frigidissima. — *To be very severe upon one*, acerbè quempiam accipere; cum aliquo summo jure agere. — *Very severe*, perseverus, pertristicus.

SEVERELY, severe, austere, asperè, duriter, atrociter.

SEVERITY, severitas, austeritas, asperitas, duritas; duritia. — *Did you dread my severity?* num meam severitatem veritus es? Ter. — *He first reformed the vicious and idle soldiers without any severity, by exercising, rather than punishing them*, is primum inultum vitiosum et ignavum exercendo magis, quam puniendo, sine aliqua acerbitate corripuit, *Entrop*. — *To proceed to severities*, aliquid gravius in aliquem statuere.

SEW, suo. — *To sew before*, præsumo. — *behind*, desuo. — *in*, insuo. — *to*, assuo. — *together*, consuo. — *That is or may be sewed*, sutilis.

SEWER (one that sews), sutor.

SEWING, sutura. — *together*, consutura.

SEWER (that serves up a feast), dapes ferens; ferculorum anteaambulatio or structor; dapifer (poet.). — ¶ *A common sewer*, cloacæ.

SEX, sexus. — *The male sex*, sexus virilis. — *The female*, sexus muliebris. — *A person of a doubtful sex, or a hermaaphrodite*, homo sexu ambiguo.

SEXENNIAL, sexto quoque anno factus, etc.; sex annorum.

SEXTON, ædituus, æditimus. See *Gravedigger*.

SEXTY (vestry), sacrarium.

SHABBY, sordidus. — *A shabby fellow*, homo pannis obsitus, homo tressis; bulatro.

SHABBILY. — *Shabbily clothed*, male vestitus, pannosus. — *Shabbily entertained*, male exceptus.

SHABBINESS, vestes malæ or pannosæ, vestitus malus; sordes.

SHACKLES, vincula, catenæ, compedes. — *Foot-shackles*, pedicæ. — *Hand-shackles*, manicæ.

SHACKLE, vinculis colligare; catenis vincire; manicæ, etc. alicui injicere: — impedio.

SHAD, clupea, alosa major.

SHADE, **SHADOW**, umbra: (seeming, appearance), umbra, imago, species, instar: (favor, protection), umbra, præsidium, tutela, tutamen, tutamentum: (trace), vestigium: (type), typus. — *To cast a shadow*, umbram facere; (of the shining body), umbram facere, jacere. — *In the shade*, in umbrâ; sub umbrâ. — *To get into the shade*, in opacum se conferre or recipere. — *To fear his own shadow*, timere umbram suam; omnia timere. — *To fear a mere shadow*, umbras timere. — *Making or casting a shadow*, umbrifer. — *A person who is afraid of his own shadow*, meticulosus. — *A mere shadow (very lean person)*, homo valde macilentus, qui nil est nisi ossa et pellis. — ¶ *The shades of the departed*, umbræ; manes.

TO SHADE, **SHADOW** (overshadow), umbro, inumbro, obumbro, opaco, obscuro: (cover), teco. — *To shadow a picture*, umbras picturæ addere, apponere, inserere. — *To shadow out*, adumbro. — *Shaded*, Shadowed, umbratus, adumbratus, obumbratus, inumbratus.

SHADOWING, adumbratio.

SHADY, **SHADOWY**, umbratus, opacus; obscurus. — *They walked on the shady bank*, in opacâ ripâ inanibulabant. — *A shady place*, umbraculum, opaca locorum.

SHADINESS, opacitas.

SHAFT (arrow), telum, spiculum, calamus; sagitta. — ¶ *The shaft or spire of a church*, ædis sacræ pyramis. — ¶ *The shaft of a pillar*, columnæ scapus. — ¶ *A shaft in a mine*, puteus, in connection.

SHAG of cloth, villus.

SHAGGED, **SHAGGY**, villosus, hirsutus.

SHAGREEN leather, squalli or canis marincorium.

SHAKE (agitate), quatio, concutio, quasso, moveo, agito, commoveo, jacto, vibro. — *To shake so as to loosen*, labefacio, labefacto. — *They shake the foundation of the state*, reipublicæ fundamenta labefactant. — *She shakes her sides with laughter*, risu latera commovet. — *To shake hands*, dextrâ conjungere or dextram dextræ conjungere. — *To shake the head*, caput quatere, quassare, concutere, agitare; renuo (in refusal). — *To shake off*, excutio, decutio, rejicio; se ex aliquâ re extricare or expedire. — *To shake off the yoke*, jugum excutere. — *To shake often*, agito, quasso. — *To shake (as a trotting horse)*, succutio, succusso. — *To shake up and down*, jacto, vibro. — *To shake the rod over one*, virgam alicui intantare. — *To be shaken*, nutare, titubare. — *His fidelity for my interest was never shaken*, illius in meâ causâ nunquam contremuit fides. — *The firmness of his friendship begins to be shaken*, stabilitas amicitie vacillat. — *To be shaken in one's resolution*, animo fluctuare or fluctuari. — *Which may be shaken*, agitabilis. — *Not to be shaken off*, inextirpabilis. — *To shake (v. n.) as in an ague*, cohorrere. — *To shake (neut.) for fear*, tremo, contremo, contremisco;

horreo. — *To shake (neut.) with cold*, frigore horrere or tremere. — *To shake (in singing)*, modulari. — *Shaking for fear*, trepidus, tremebundus. — *Shaking with cold*, frigore horrens. — *Shaking up and down*, tremulus, mobilis.

SHAKER (person who shakes), qui quassat or concutit.

SHAKE, s. motio, motus; quassatio. — *in music*, modulatio.

SHAKING (the act of), quassatio, concussio, jactatio. — *A shaking (neut.)*, tremor. — *A shaking for cold*, horror. — *A shaking up and down*, agitatio. — *A shaking (jolting)*, succussus, succussio.

SHALE. See *Shell*.

SHALL is often the sign of the future tense. — *I shall walk*, ambulabo. — *I shall write*, scribam. — *I shall quite shame myself here to-day*, ego me turpiter hodie hic dabo. — *We shall all die*, moriendum est omnibus.

SHALLOON, panni rasi genus a Catalano nomen habens.

SHALLOP, paro, lembus, scapha.

SHALLOT, allium Lusitanicum, cepa setania.

SHALLOW (not deep), tenuis; tenni aqua fluens. — *Shallow places*, Shallows, vada; loca vadosa; (vada) brevia is poet. — *Full of shallows*, vadosus. — *To pass over a shallow*, per vadum transire. — ¶ (superficial), parum subtilis: (dull), hebes, tardus, bardus: (dry, insipid), jejunus, insulsus, inficetus.

SHALLOWLY, jejune; inepte, insulse.

SHALLOWNESS of water, aqua tenuis. — *Shallowness in understanding*, tarditas ingenii; imperitia.

SHALLOWS. See *Shallow*.

SHALM, **SHAWM**, tuba cornea.

SHAM one, v. aliquem ludificari, fallere, decipere.

SHAM (cheat), s. dolus, fallacia. — *I will put the grand sham on this family*, in horum familiam frustrationem hodie hic injiciam maximam, Plant.

SHAM, adj. commenticius, fictus, simulatus.

SHAMADE. — *To sound or beat a shamade*, tubæ or tympani sono hostem ad colloquium evocare: deditionem significare.

SHAMBLES, macellum, lanarium. — *Of the shambles*, macellarius. — *One that sells provisions in the shambles*, macellarius.

SHAME (the feeling), pudor; verecundia; pudicitia: (disgrace), dedecus, infamia, ignominia; opprobrium, propudium. — *If he have any shame in him*, si quid in homine pudoris est. — *Shame upon it!* prohi pudor! o indignum facinus! — *Every one cries shame of it*, clamant omnes indignissime factum. — *It is a shame for them*, turpe est eis. — *To put off shame*, pudorem amittere or exuere; verecundiam abjicere; os perficere; verecundiæ fines transire.

TO SHAME (make ashamed), alicui pudorem incutere or afferre; aliquem pudore afficere or suffundere. — *To shame or disgrace a person*, alicui infamiam afferre, ignominiam or notam turpitudinis inurere; aliquem infamare or infamem reddere, dedecorare, dishonestare; alienus bonam famam obscurare or ledere. — *It shames me*, pudet me (with genit.). — *It shames me to think of, or I am quite ashamed of, my brother's actions*, fratris me quidem piget pudetque.

SHAMEFACED, verecundus, pudens, pudicus; pudibundus.

SHAMEFACEDLY, verecunde, pudenter.

SHAMEFACEDNESS, verecundia, pudor; rubor.

SHAMEFUL, turpis, fœdus, ignominiosus, inhonestus, flagitiosus, indignus. — *He acquired an estate by means no way shameful*, rem familiarem quævisit iis rebus a quibus abest turpitudine. — *A shameful matter*, facinus turpe. — *To die a shameful death*, cum ignominia et dedecore mori.

SHAMEFULLY, turpiter, fœdè; cum dedecore or ignominia; flagitiose; nefarie.

SHAMEFULNESS, turpitudine, fœditas.

SHAMELESS, impudens, inverecundus; confidens; perfricta frontis.

SHAMELESSLY, impudenter, confidenter, inverecunde.

SHAMELESSNESS, impudentia; os durum; audacia.

SHANK of the leg, crus; tibia. — *The shank-bone*, tibia. — *The shank of a chimney*, fumarium. — *of a candlestick*, candelabri scapus. — *The shank or stalk of a plant*, plantæ caulis.

SHAPE, v. formo, figuro; fungo; formam rei exprimere ac effingere.

SHAPE, s. forma, figura; effigies (image). — *I took upon me the shape of his servant* Susia, ego servi sumpsî Sosie mihi inagine, Plaut. — *Of two shapes*, biforinis. — *Of many shapes*, multiformis. — *Ill-shapen*, deformis. — *Well-shapen*, venusta formâ.

SHAPELESS, figurâ carens, informis.

SHAPING, formatio, figuratio.

SHARD, SHERD (fragment of an earthen vessel), testa. — *Shards*, testæ; cæmentum. — *A little shard*, testula. — *Of a shard*, testaceus.

SHARE, v. (divide out), divido, distribuo, partio, dispartio, describo: (give one a share), aliquid communicare ac participare cum aliquo: (take or have a share of, partake of), in partem alicujus rei venire, partem habere in aliqua re, participem esse alicujus rei. — *To share in the crime*, scelere affinem esse. — *He shared out the money according to the number of soldiers*, pro numero militum pecunias descripsit. — *A captain of pirates, if he do not equally share out the booty, will be either put to death or deserted by his own men*, archipirata, nisi aquabiliter prædam dispartiat, aut occidetur a sociis, aut relinquatur. — *That he may take share of the like calamity*, ut participet parem pestem. — *For friendship both makes prosperous circumstances more considerable, and adversity more easily to be borne, others thereby sharing with us in our troubles*, nam et secundas res splendidiore facit amicitia, et aduersas partem communicansque leuiore, Cic. — *Having shared by lot*, sortitus.

SHARE, s. pars, portio. — *Tuscany fell to Scipio's share*, Scipioni Hetruria obuenit. — *In confidence of the king's friendship, of which he had the principal share*, fiducia amicitie regie, cujus palmam tenebat, Just. — *To have a share in pleasures*, partem voluptatum ferre. — *Shares! in commune!* — *To have no share in a thing*, expertem esse alicujus rei. — *For my share*, quod ad me attinet. — *The share-house*, os sacrum.

SHARELESS, exors.

SHARING by lot, sortitio.

SHARER (distributor), qui or quæ partitur: (partaker of), participes, consors, socius.

SHARK (fish), canis marinus; carcharias: (smell-feast), parasilus: (rapacious fellow), accipiter, milvus.

To SHARK a person of money, aliquem auro ac argento emungere.

SHARP (in edge), acutus: (to the taste and smell), acutus; acer (to the taste); salsus (salt); acidus (sour): (in treatment), acer, severus, acerbus, asper: (in words), mordax: (in wit, discernment), acer, acutus, subtilis, argutus, sagax, perspicax; callidus, astutus, catus: (of the senses), acutus; sagax (good in tracing, having a keen scent or hearing); acer (e. g. visus): (in action), acer. — *Somewhat sharp in taste*, subacidus, subasper. — *To be sharp or sour*, aceo. — *To grow so*, aceseo, exacesco. — *Very sharp of edge*, peracutus. — *A sharp disease*, morbus acutus. — *A sharp disease, a sharp remedy*, malo nodo malus cunens. — *Truly now*, Davus, sharp is the word, enimvero, Dave, nihil loci est segnitia neque socordia, Ter. — *To be sharp upon*, acriter vituperare; sape defricare. — *Sharp-set* (hungry), esuriens, famelicus. — *Sharp-sighted*, acute cernens, acri visu: fig., perspicax, sagax. — *Sharp-witted*, argutus, sagax. — *Somewhat sharp-witted*, argutulus, acutulus. — *To sound sharp*, acute sonare. — *To make sharp war upon one*, gravi bello aliquem premere. — *See Acute.*

To SHARPEN (make sharp), acuo, exacuo; acutum reddere; cuspidio, spiculo, (make pointed). — *Sharpened at the end or pointed*, cuspidatus, mucronatus; in mucronem ac cuspidem desinens. — *To sharpen or whet one's tongue*, linguam acnere or procudere. — *To sharpen at the top*, or make peaked, cacumino. — *To sharpen thoroughly or make very sharp*, p. ratio.

SHARPENING, exacntio.

SHARPLY (keenly), acute, acriter; very, peracute: (by way of reproach), acerbè, contumeliose: (roughly), asperè, acerbè, austere: (wittily), sagaciter, acute, argute, salse.

SHARPNESS (of edge), acies, acumen: (crudity or severity), duritia, duritas, severitas, crudelitas, rigor, austeritas: (smartness), acrimonia, acor: (sourness), acerbitas, amaritudo: (of words), mordacitas: (of wit), sagacitas, ingenii acumen; sollertia. — *A man of the sharpness of wit which you have*, qui habet salem qui in te est, Ter.

SHARPER (shrewd or cunning person), versutus, astutus, sagax, perspicax: (cheat), veterator, fraudator, defraudator; homo fallax ac fraudulentus.

SHATTER, quasso; discentio, disicio; diffringo; diminuo, comminuo. — *Her ships his shattered ships*, quassas reficit naves.

SHAVE, v. a. rado, adrado; tondeo (clip, shear). — *To shave a person*, radere or abraderè barbam alicujus. — *To shave about*, circumrado. — *close*, ad cutem tondere or radere; ad vivum radere; attondeo. — *away or off*, abrado. — *Shave-grass* (herb), equisetum. — *A shaven crown*, vertex rasus. — *To shave one of money*, argento aliquem circumducere.

SHAVER (one who shaves), tonsor.

SHAVING, rasura, tonsura. — *Of shaving*, tonsorius.

SHAVINGS, ramenta, pl.

SHAWL, amiculum muliebne.

SHE, ea, illa, ipsa, ista, hæc. — *As an adj., it may be expressed by some use of femina or the like, or often by a fem. termination.* (See Femalc.) — *A she friend*, amica.

SHEAF (bundle), fascis, manipulus. — *of arrows*, fascis sagittarum. — *of corn*, (dissecti frumenti) manipulus. — *To bind up in sheaves*, in fasces ac manipulos constringere.

SHEAR (cut), tondeo, detondeo. — *To shear or reap corn*, meto, falce frumentum demetere or desecare. — *To shear about*, circumtondeo. — *Shorn*, tonsus, detonsus: not, Intonsus. (But see Be-reave.) — *To shear* (as a ship), labo, indirectum conficere cursum.

SHEARER, tonsor.

SHEARING, tonsura. — *Shearing-time*, tempus quo oves tenduntur.

SHEARS, forfex.

SHEATH, theca; vagina. — *A little sheath*, vaginula. — *A sheath-maker*, thecarum or vaginarum artifex.

To SHEATHE, in thecam or vaginam recondere. — *a dagger in one's body*, sicam in alicujus corpore recondere. — *To sheathe a ship*, assulas ad inam navim affigere. — *Sheathed*, vaginâ tectus, vaginæ insertus.

SHED (pair out), fundo, effundo, profundo. — *To shed about*, circumfundo. — *To shed his horns*, cornua amittere or mutare.

SHED, s. — *Blood-shed*, sanguinis effusio. — *See Blood.*

SHEDDER of blood, homicida.

SHEDDING, fusio, effusio.

SHED, s. (evert or cottage), casula, pergula; tugurium: (attached to a house), pergula; ædificii appendix. — *A shed or booth*, pergula, taberna.

SHEEN, SHEENY, adj. nitidus, splendidus.

SHEEN, subst. nitor, splendor.

SHEEP, ovis. — *Sheep* (in general), pecus ovillum or ovarium; oves; also in connection, pecus (-oris), pecudes. — *A little sheep*, ovicula. — *Drape sheep*, oves rejicere. — *A sheep well woolled*, ovis profundo vellere. — *A sheep-eat*, Sheep-fold, ovile, stabulum ovium. — *A sheep's head* (foolish fellow), bardus, insipiens; insulsus; vervecum in patria natus. — *A flock of sheep*, ovium or ovilla grex. — *A sheep-hook*, pedom. — *A sheep's pluck*, exta ovina. — *Of sheep*, ovinus, ovillus. — *A sheep-master*, pastor. — *Sheep-shearing*, ovium tonsura. — *A sheep-walk*, pascum. — *A sheep's-skin*, pellis ovina. — *To cast a sheep's eye at one*, transverse aliquem intueri.

SHEEPISH (silly), insulsus, insipiens; nimis verecundus, rusticus.

SHEEPISHNESS, insulsiitas, insipientia; nimia verecundia, rusticitas.

SHEPHERD, ovium pastor or custos, opilio, pecoris custos. — *A shepherd's cloak*, rheno. — *eat*, tugurium pastoritium. — *erook or hook*, pedom. — *Of a shepherd*, pastoritius, pastoralis, pastorius.

SHEPHERDESS, mulier ovium custos.

SHEPHERDISH, rusticus, pastoritius.

SHEER or quite. piras putus, merus. But see Cleon.

SHEER off, clanculum discedere or se subducere.

SHEET (for a bed), lodix (linthea or xylinæ or byssina). — *A sheet of paper*. (See Paper.) — *A sheet of lead*, plumbi lamina. — *A sheet (rope)*, pes veli. — *A sheet-anchor*, ancora sacra or maxima. — *A sheet-cable*, funis ancorarius.

To SHEET, tego, velo. — *Sheeted*, lodicibus instructus or stratus.

SHEETING, pannus linteus ex quo lodices conficiuntur.

SHEKEL, siclus.

SHELF, pluteus; abacus. — *A shelf of sand*, syrtis.

SHELFY, syrtium plenus.

SHELVING, SHELVY, declivis.

SHELL, putamen, testa: folliculus (of pulse). — *of a fish*, testa, putamen, concha. — *like it*, conchatus. — *of an egg*, ovi putamen. — *of a snail*, testa cochlea. — *of a tortoise*, testa or cortex testudinis. — *The rough shell of a chestnut*, calyx echinatus. — *Wearing a shell*, testaceus.

To SHELL, putamen alicui rei detrudere; folliculis eximere (of pulse, &c.).

SHELTER (place of shelter), receptus, receptaculum, refugium, perfrugium, asylum; munimen; obtentus, Tue.: (protection), præsidium, tutela.

To SHELTER, protego, defendo; tueor. — *Sheltered*, obtectus, Tue.

SHEPHERD. See under Sheep.

SHERD. See Shard.

SHERIFF, say vicecomes. — *An under sheriff*, say subvicecomes.

SHERIFFSHIP, say vicecomitatus.

SHEW, v. monstro, eomonstro, demonstro; declaro; indico, significo; ostendo; exhibeo; arguo; aperio. — *Shew it to me*, cedo. — *He shewed an instance*, documentum constituit. — *You ought to shew yourself just to me*, te mihi æquum præbere debes. — *They shewed many signs of fear*, multis rebus sui timoris signa miserunt. — *His unwillingness to take pains shews the laziness and slothfulness of the man*, fuga laboris inertiam hominis coarguit, et desidiam. — *That is the time for shewing a man's temper*, id tempus est declarandi ingenii. — *I will shew you that I am the same person I always was*, præstabo me eum qui semper fui. — *He shewed himself worthy of his ancestors*, se dignum majoribus suis præbuit. — *He shewed himself a faithful friend in adversity*, fidem in amicum periculis adhibuit. — *If we would shew ourselves to be men*, si viri esse volumus. — *To shew one's self a man*, virum se præbere; fortis viri operam edere. — *But that they ought to stay till the thing shewed itself*, sed expectandum, dum se ipsa res aperiret, C. Nep. — *To shew abroad*, in apertum, in lucem or medium proferre: vulgo, divulgo; promulgo; publico. — *To shew beforehand or fore-shew*, præmonstro, præsignifico; prædico. — *To shew one the way*, alicui viam monstrare, com monstrare or præmonstrare. — *To shew a thing or expose it to view*, aliquid oculis or ante oculos hominum proponere. — *To shew cause or give reason why*, rationes afferre, proferre, proponere, reddere. — *To shew evidently*, plane, aperte, perspicue demonstrare. — *To shew or point at a thing with the finger*, aliquid digito monstrare. — *To shew forth*, exhibeo, adhibeo. — *To shew himself*, appareo. — *To shew a fair pair of heels*, tergum dare; in pedes se conjicere; fugâ se subducere. — *To shew or make a shew or boast of a thing*, ostento, jacto; de or in aliqua re glorari. — *To shew one kindness*, benigne aliquem excipere; benigne alicui facere. — *To shew love to one*, aliquem amare or diligere; anorem alicui præstare ex testimonium amoris dare. — *To shew mercy or pity to one*, alicujus misereri, sortem alicujus miserari, vicem dolere. — *To*

shew respect to one, aliquem revereri, venerari, colere, observare, observantia colere; alicui honorem habere or prestare. — I shewed him all kind of respect, omnibus eum officiis prosecutus sum. — There is a certain reverence to be shewn towards men, adhibenda est quidam reverentia adversus homines.

SHAW, SNOW (outward appearance), species, simulatio: (ostentation), ostentatio, jactatio; magnificentia. — *Under a shew of friendship, per simulationem amicitiae. — All his religion consists in external shew only, omnis illius pietas in specie fictæ simulationis apparet. — He contrives the basest villany under a fair shew, &c., specioso titulo facinus omnium turpissimum molitur. — To make a shew of. (See Boast.) — To make a shew of or pretend, simulo, præ se ferre. — They make a shew of one thing, but actually do another, olera spectant, lardum tollunt. — To make a fine shew or cut a great figure, magnificam personam gerere or sustinere. — To make a dreadful shew, horribilem speciem præbere. — ¶ A shew (sight), spectaculum. — Shews or games, ludi, spectacula. — A shew of gladiators, munus (gladiatorum); ludus gladiatorius. — Puppet-shew. (See Puppet.) — People take pleasure in fine shews, populo ludorum magnificentia voluptati est. — A raree-shew, rei alicujus raro occurrentis spectaculum. — To be made a shew of, conspiciendus, videntus. — ¶ Shew-bread, panis sacer.*

SHEWER, monstrator.

SHEWING, monstratio, indicatio, declaratio, significatio.

SHEWY, SHOWY, speciosus. — A shewy house, donus speciosa.

SHIELD, s. scutum; clipeus; parma; pelta; cetra. — of the Amazons, pelta. — used by the ancient Spaniards and Moors, cetra. — The sacred shields, ancilia. — Armed with a shield, scutatus, clipeatus, parnatus, peltatus, cetratus. — Shield-like, in clipei formam redactus. — ¶ Fig. scutum, presidium.

To SHIELD, scuto defendere, clipeo protegere: gen., tego, tueor, defendo. — from danger, a periculo defendere. — Shielded, secure protectus.

SHIELDING, protectio, defensio

SHIFT (change), v. a. muto, commuto, permuto; alterno: v. n. mutari, etc. (see Alter); alterno. — To shift as the wind does, se vertere. — To shift one's self, vestem mutare: (change one's shift), indusium mutare. — To shift or make provision for a person, alicui consulere or prospicere. — Every man shifted for himself, sibi quisque consulebat. — To shift (remove), removeo, amoveo. — To shift off a thing from himself, aliquid detracere or a se amovere. — A business he can with no credit shift off from himself, negotium quod honeste subterfugere non potest. — To shift (a person or thing) from one place to another, transfero. — To shift or go from one place to another, migro, commigro, demigro; sedem mutare. — To shift or escape, evado, effugio. — To shift wine or other liquors, vinum, etc. deplere or decapulare.

SHIFT (remedy, expedient, device, &c.), remedium; consilium, ratio; ars, artificium, technæ, strophæ; effugium, latebra. — I will make some shift, aliquid dispiciam; ego aliquid videro. — Is there no shift by which I may escape? nullone ego pacto effugere poterò? — I know not what shift to make, quo me vertam, nescio. — Neither will you tike to those shifts, neque tu scilicet eo confugies. — To put one to his shifts, ad incitas aliquem redigere. — He was much put to his shifts, ad inopiam consilii tantum non redactus est. — A cunning shift, vaframentum; ambages, pl. — To make a shift, aliquid utcumque or ægre facere. — He makes a poor shift to live, vitam inopem tolerat. — There is no other shift to be made, neque aliud potest haberi perfugium. — I hope I shall make a shift to compass it without your assistance, id spero me, sine tuâ ope, consequenturum. — ¶ (under garment), tunica interula; indusium.

SHIFTING, mutatio, commutatio, permutatio. — A shifting from one place to another, migratio.

SHIFTINGLY, fallaciter, astute, dolose.

SHIFTLESS, inops consilii; inops, indigus. SHILLING, say schillingus. — A shilling's worth, quod valet unum schillingum.

SHIN, SHIN-BONE, tibia.

SHINE, luceo; fulgeo, splendo, niteo; mico; caudeo; ardeo (poet.). — To shine about, circumfulgeo. — before, præluceo: (more than), præniteo. — bright, eniteo. — like gold, rutilo, resplendo. — a little, sublucio. — out, eniteo, effulgeo; enitescio. — through or be transparent, perlucio. — The moon shines through the window, luna per fenestram se fundit, Virg. — together, collucio. — upon, affulgeo, alluceo, illustro, collustro. — To begin to shine, splendescio. — To shine or be distinguished, exsplendescio, splendo, fulgeo, eniteo, eluceo. — Shining, part. fulgens, coruscans, nitens, rutilans, refulgens, splendens, candens. — Shining through, pellucidus.

SHINING, SHINY, adj. fulgidus, coruscus, rutilans, nitidus, splendidus.

SHINING, SHINE, s. fulgor, nitor, splendor.

SHININGLY, luculenter, splendide, nitide. SHINGLE, scandula. — ¶ The shingles, herpes, circinus, zona.

SHIP, navis, navigium. — He had not near so many ships, erat multo inferior numero navium. — A little or light ship, navigiolum, navis actuaria. — A ship of war, navis bellica. — An admiral's ship, navis prætoria. — A convoy-ship, navis præsidiaria. — A merchant-ship, navis oneraria, navis mercatoria. — A fire-ship, navis ad incendium præparata; navigium incendendis hostium navibus comparatum. — A pirate-ship, navis prædatoria or piratica. — A flat-bottomed ship, navis planâ carinâ, plano alveo. — The master or owner of a ship, navicularius, naulerus. (See Captain.) — Of or belonging to ships, navalis, nauticus. — Ship-money, tributum pro navibus construendis. — To go on ship-board, conscendere navem. — A ship-boat, scapha. — A ship-boy, Sen-boy, puer nauticus. — A ship-mann, nauta, navita. — To rig a ship, navem armare or instruere. — To moor a ship. (See Moor.) — To take ship, navem or in navem conscendere. — To govern a ship, navem regere. — To come or be brought by ship, navi or navibus venire, advenire, deferri. — A ship's crew, nautæ eâdem nave navigantes. — A ship's fare, vecturæ pretium, naulum. — A ship's fore-castle, navis suggestum.

To SHIP (put on board), in navem or naves imponere. — To ship away or off, in naves imponere; navibus asportare.

SHIPPING (going on board), in navem conscensio: (putting on board), in navem impositio. — ¶ Shipping (ships), naves; classis.

SHIPWRECK, naufragium. — To suffer shipwreck, naufragium facere; navem frangere, mergere, evertere. — To perish by shipwreck, naufragio perire. — Causing shipwreck, navifragus (poet.).

SHIPWRECKED, naufragus.

SHIPWRIGHT, SHIPCARPENTER, faber navalis.

SHIRE, provincia, comitatus, ager. — A shire-mote, comitia comitatûs.

SHIRK about for a dinner, parasitor.

SHIRT, tunica interula, subucula.

To SHIRT, induo, tego.

SHIRTLESS, inops; subuculæ expers.

SHIVER or break in pieces, frango, diffingo, comminuo, diminuo, perfringo. — He shivered the door in pieces, assulatum fores confregit or assulatum foribus exitum attulit. — To shiver or be shivered to pieces, comminui, frangi, diffringi, perfringi. — ¶ To shiver or quake, horreo; tremo, contremisco. — Shivering (quaking), horrens, horridus, tremulus.

SHIVER, subst. fragmen, fragmentum, segmentum. — In shivers, assulatum.

SHIVERING (cutting) to pieces, dissecatio. — Shivering (quaking), horror, trepidatio. — with cold, algor.

SHIVERY, non compactus, caducus.

SHOAL (throng), turba, cœtus; grex, cœterva, examen: (shallows, sandbank), vadum; syrtis.

SHOCK in battle, congressus, concursus;

impetus. — Provided you be able to endure the first shock, primum impetum modo ferre poteris. — The first shock is the sharpest, prima coitio acerrima est. — To bear a shock, impetum sustinere. — ¶ A shock of corn, frumenti manipulorum acervus or cunulus.

To SHOCK (shake), quatit, quasso, labefacio. — To shock the sight, visum offendere. — the hearing, aures offendere; anres violare. — To be shocked, commoveri, permovei.

SHOD See Shoe.

SHOE, calceus, calceamentum; solea. — A shoe too large for the foot makes one stumble; too little, pinches one, calceus pede major subvertit, minor urit. — A little shoc, calceolus. — A wooden shoc, calceus ligneus. — A high shoe, pero. — Double-soled, calceus duplice soleâ suffultus. — To put on one's shoes, se or aliquem calceare; calceos sibi or alicui inducere; calceos sumere. — To pull off shoes, pedes excalceare: (another's), aliquem excalceare. — To tread a shoc down at the heel, calcei talum obterere. — A shoe-latchet, corrigia, ligula calcei. — A shoe-sole, solea.

To SHOE, calceo; alicui calceos inducere. — a horse, equo ferreas soleas aptare; equum calceare. — Shod (wearing shoes), calceatus; soleatus. — well, commode calceatus. — Not shod, discalceatus. — Shod (of a horse), calceatus, ferratus.

SHOEING (fitting with shoes), calceatus. — A shoeing-horn, say cornu calceatorium.

SHOEMAKER, sutor; calceolarius. — I am in the shoemaker's stocks, urit pedem calceus. — The shoemaker must not go beyond his last, ne sutor ultra crepidam. — Shoemaker's black, atramentum sutorium. — A shoemaker's last. (See Last.) — A shoemaker's shop, taberna sutrina. — The shoemaker's trade, (ars) sutrina.

SHOOT (as trees or plants), v. germino, egermino, progermino, pullulo. — To shoot out (as an ear of corn), spico; spicas emittere. — To shoot or grow up, cresco. — To shoot out as the stem does from the root, emicare. — Many stems shooting out from one and the same root, multis calamis ex unâ radice emicantibus, Plin. — ¶ To shoot (as lightning), emico, corusco. — To shoot forth or jet out, promineo, exsto. — A shooting star, stella volans. — To shoot or run upon one, in aliquem irruere, involare, invadere, insilire, impetum facere. — At length away she shot, and adverse fled into the shady grove, tandem proripuit sese, atque inimica refugit in nemus umbriferum, Virg. — ¶ To shoot or pain one, doleo, uro; dolore cruciare. — ¶ To shoot an arrow or dart, jaculor, sagittas or tela mittere. — To shoot at, telo or sagittâ aliquem petere. — Shot (wounded), telo or sagittâ ictus; glande plumbeâ emissâ vulneratus. — Shot out or forth, emissus. — To shoot or aim at a mark, telum collineare or ad scopum dirigere. — To shoot so as to hit the mark, recte collineare; scopum ferire. — To shoot quite beside the mark, totâ viâ or toto cœlo aberrare. — To shoot off a gun. (See Fire.) — To shoot to death with a gun, scopeti ictibus conficere. — To shoot through with a weapon, telo transfigere, configere, fodere, perfodere. — ¶ To shoot (pass) a bridge, sub ponte naviculâ deferri.

SHOOT (young sprig), surculus; germen; heres arboris. — Of shoots or sprigs, surcularis, surcularius. — Like a shoot or sprig, surculaceus. — To cut the shoots of plants, plantas surculare. — ¶ A shoot, shot or east, ictus, jactus; teli jactus.

SHOOTER of darts, jaculator, jaculatrix. — The shooter of a luck, seræ obex.

SHOOTING of a star, trajectio stellar, Cie. de Div. 1, 1. — A shooting with darts, jaculatio. — To go a shooting or fowling, aucupor. — The shooting forth of trees or plants, gemitatio, pullulatio, fruticatio.

SHOT, teli jactus or conjectus; ictus; scopeti or tormenti fragor; telum, tormentum. — They were within a bow-shot of the top, tantum aberant a summa quantum semel ire sagitta missa potest. — To be out of gun-shot, extra

teli jactum esse or stare. — ¶ *Small shot (for a gun)*, pilulæ plumbeæ minores. — *Large shot or bullets*, glandes plumbeæ. — *A volley of small shot*, scopetorum fragor. — ¶ For the rest, see *Shot*.

SHOP, taberna; officina. — *A book shop*, taberna interior, officina postica. — *A barber's shop*, tonstrina. — *A bookseller's shop*, (taberna) libraria. — *A shop well stocked*, taberna mercibus varii generis instructa. — *A shop-keeper*, tabernarius. — *Of a shop*, tabernarius. — *To shut up shop*, tabernam occludere. — *Whose income, if it be lessened by shutting up their shops, what will it be if they should be burnt?* quorum si quæstus, oclis tabernis, minni solet, quid tandem incensus futurum erit? *Cic.*

SHORE, litus; arena (poet.). — *A high shore or bank*, prærupta ripa. — *To come to shore*, navem terræ or ad terram applicare; navem ad aliquem locum appellere. — *To set on shore*, in litus exponere; terræ reddere. — *To hale ashore*, in litus subducere. — *To go on shore*, c. nave exire or egredi, in terram egredi or evadere, exscensionem in terram facere. — *A coming or going on shore*, e navi exscensio in litus. — *A lee shore*, litus vento immune or impervium. — *A shore-bird*, hirundo riparia. — ¶ (prop), fulcrum, fultura, statumen.

To SHORE up, fulcio, suffulcio; fulcro sustinere. — *Half shored up*, semifultus.

SHORELESS, sine litore.

SHORN. See *Shear*.

SHORT, brevis; curtus; contractus: (in specch), brevis (but see *Brief*). — *He breathes short*, creber anhelitus ora quatit (poet.). — *This is the long and the short of it*, cujus summa est, quod, etc. — *Curst eorns have short horns*, dat Dens imiti cornua curta bovi. — *Though Socrates said exceeding well, that it is the nearest and shortest way to glory*, for a person to labor that he may in reality be what he would be thought to be, quamquam præclare Socrates hanc viam ad gloriam proximam et quasi compendiarum dicebat esse, si quis id ageret, ut, qualis haberi vellet, talis esset, *Cic.* — *A short life*, vita brevis, exiguum et breve vitæ curriculum. — *A short cut or way*, via compendiaria. — *Where was the shortest cut*, quâ proximum erat iter. — *I will be short (in speaking)*, paucis absolvam, brevi expediám. — *To be short*, ne longum faciam, ut paucis dicam, ne multa, ne plura, ne diutius teneam. — *I will be as short as I can*, agam quam brevissime potero. — *Short and sweet*, in nuce Ilias; inest sua gratia parvis. — *In a short time*, brevi, brevi tempore, paulo post; post breve or hand magnum intervallum. — *Very short*, perbrevis, perexiguus. — *To run over or rehearse a matter in a short manner*, rem breviter summamque percurrere or recensere. — *To stop short*, in medio cursu repente consistere or subsistere. — *To speak short*, dimidiata verba proferre. — *To take one up short*, aliquem acriter reprehendere, objurgare, increpare. — *To keep short or curb*, coercere, cohibere; arcus continere. — *To become or grow too short for one (as clothes)*, decrescere. — *To cut shorter*, putare, amputare, rescare. — *To turn short*, gyro breviori flectere. — *The days were grown shorter*, dies contractiores erant. — *To cut short*, præcidere. — *Short-lived*, caducus, brevis ævi. — *Short-sighted*, inyops. — *To be so*, hand longe prospicere posse. — *Short-voinded*, spiritus angustioris, anhelans, anhelus, suspiciosus, ægre spiritum ducens. — *Short-winged*, curtas habens pennas. — *To write short-hand*, notis velocissimè exscribere. — *I have been informed by several, that he was very expert also in writing short-hand*, e pluribus comperi, notis quoque excipere velocissimè scilicet, *Suet.* — *To break one's leg short off*, crus rectâ linæ frangere. — *To set one a short day*, brevem diem dare. — *Short of*, or on this side, cis, citra. — *Short of eighteen years old*, intra decem et octo annos. — *How much sooner they fly beyond or short*, quamvis ultra citra pervolent. — *To be or come short*, deficere. — *I come far short of him*, ab eo plurimum

absum. — *In this my friend came short*, in hoc meis necessariis fuit inferior. — *They are come short of glory*, deficiuntur gloriâ. — *He comes short of his aim*, fine suo excidit. — *They came not far short of our men in valor*, non multum nostris virtute cedebant. — *His writings come far short of what is reported*, ejus scripta infra famam sunt. — *To full short in one's expectations*, spe or expectatione falli; de spe decidere. — *To keep one short of money*, pecuniam alicui parce suppeditare or præbere.

SHORTEN, curto, decurto; contraho, in angustum cogere, in compendium redigere; brevi complecti. — *Will thou shorten thy days?* fata abrumpes tuâ? — *To shorten one's commons*, cibum alicui deducere. — *a journey*, iter contrahere, itineris compendium facere. — *Shortened*, curtus, decurtatus, contractus, in compendium redactus.

SHORTENING, contractio.

SHORTLY (in words), breviter, summâ, ad summam, strictim, summam: (in time), brevi, propediem, non ita diu. — *Shortly after*, paulo post, mox, non ita multo post.

SHORTNESS, brevitâs. — *Shortness of breath*, anhelatio, spirandi difficultas; angustia spiritus, dyspnœa.

SHOT (club in reckoning), symbola, collecta. — *Shot-free*, immunis a symbolis, asymbolus: (unpunished), impune. — ¶ See *Shot*, under *Shoot*.

SHOTE (fish), trutta minor: (pig), nefrendis.

SHOTTEN milk, lac vetustate coagulatum.

SHOUL, hirsutus canis.

SHOULD (ought), debui, deberem, me oportebat: — it is also expressed by tenses of the verb with which it is joined; as, you should have told me beforehand, prædiceret: and very frequently rendered by the gerund in dum with est; as, you should have begun with yesterday's lesson, incipiendum fuit ab hesternâ lectione.

SHOULDER (of a man), humerus: (of a beast), armus. — *A shoulder of mutton*, armus ovillus or ovinus. — *Having great shoulders*, humerosus. — *The shoulder-blade*, scapula. — *A shoulder-slip*, humerus luxatus.

To SHOULDER (take upon one's shoulders), aliquid in humeros tollere; aliquid humeris sublevare: (enrury so), humeris portare; bajulo. — *To shoulder up*, fulcio, suffulcio; fulcro sustinere. — *To shoulder a pike*, hastam in humerum attollere.

BROAD-SHOULDERED, latos humeros habens.

SHOUT, clamor, acclamatio, exclamatio, conclamatio. — *To set up a shout*, clamorem tollere. — *Shouting or making a noise*, clamorosus.

SHOUTER, clamator.

SHOUTING for joy, clamor faventium.

SHOVE, impello, trudo. — *back*, repello. — *forward*, propello. — *Shoved*, pulsus, impulsus, trusus. — *Shoved away with the elbow*, cubito submotus.

SHOVE (thrust), s. impulsus.

SHOVEL (spade, &c.), pala: batillum (fire-shovel, dung shovel): pinna (of a water-wheel). — *A little shovel*, rutellum. — *Shovel-board*, lusûs genus, quo discos per mensam longam jaculari solent.

To SHOVEL, palâ or batillo tollere, auferre or purgare.

SHOW, &c. See *Shew*.

SHOWER, pluvia repentina; imber; nimbus; pluvia: Plentiful, largus imber. — *Fierce*, imber vehemens. — *A great shower*, magnus imber. — *During a shower*, per imbrem. — *A shower of blood*, sanguineus imber. — *of stones*, lapidens imber, *Cic.* — *Causing showers*, imbrifer.

To SHOWER down, depluo; nimbos demittere.

SHOWERY or full of showers, nimbosus, pluvius. — *A showery day*, dies pluvialis.

SHOWERY weather, pluvia tempestas, cæli status imbrifer.

SHRED, v. præscio, concido. — *small*, minute, minutum or minutatim concidere. — *Shred small*, minute concisus.

SHRED of cloth, panni segmentum. — *In*

or by small shreds, minute, minutim, minutatim.

SHREDDING, concisura.

SHREW or clamorous woman, mulier clamorosa or rixosa.

SHREWISH, perversa, clamosa.

SHREWSHLY, more clamorosa et petulantis mulieris.

SHREWSHNESS, protervitas, petulantia.

SHREWED (sharp, cunning), vafer, subdolos, callidus, solers, argutus, astutus, capitalis. — *A very shrewd person*, truly! scitum hercle hominem! *Ter.* — ¶ (ticklish or dangerous), difficilis, periculosus: (bad), pravus, malus, improbus.

SHREWDLY, astute, subdole; argute, callide, solerter: male, prave, improbe.

SHREWDNESS, astutia, sagacitas, subtilitas, solertia.

SHRIEK, v. exclamo, ejulo.

SHRIEK, SHRIEKING, ejulatio, ejulatus, clamor, exclamatio.

SHRIFT. See *Anricleur*.

SHRILL, canorus, clarus, acutus, sonorus, argutus; stridulus; aridus (poet.); exilis. — *Somewhat shrill*, argutulus, subargutulus. — *To make a shrill noise*, acute, argute or rei stridentis instar sonare; stridulo sono aures perstringere.

SHRILLY, acute, argute, rei stridentis instar.

SHRILLNESS, sonus argutus or stridulus.

SHRIMP (fish), squilla minor or fluviatilis: (little man), homunculus. See *Dwarf*.

SHRINE, theca or capsâ sacrarum; adicula.

SHRINK (contract itself), se contrahere: (grow less), decresco, minui, deminui. — *To shrink from one's word*, tergiversor, fidem datam fallere. — *To shrink up* (v. a.), adduco. — *To shrink one's neck out of the collar*, clanculum se subducere or retrahere; aliquid mandatum detractare. — *To shrink in courage or through fear*, labasco; timore percussum contremiscere. — *My heart is shrunk with grief*, animus dolori succubuit.

SHRINKER from one's word, tergiversator.

SHRINKING, contractio. — *A shrinking back from one's word*, retractatio, tergiversatio. — *A shrinking up of the sinews*, nervorum convulsio, spasmus.

SHRIVALTY, say vicecomitis munus or dignitas.

SHRIVE (confess), peccata sacerdoti confiteri: (absolve), confitentem absolvere.

SHROVE-TIDE, SHROVE-TUESDAY, dies genialis proximus ante quadragenarium jejunium; Bacchanalia, pl.

SHRIVEL, a. rugo, corrugo: — n. rugas trahere, rugari, corrugari.

SHRIVELLED, vietus; rugosus, corrugatus; macie torridus.

SHROUD (shelter), tutela, præsidium: (sheltering-place), tectum, locus ab imbre, vento or tempestatibus defensio or tutus. — ¶ *A shroud for a dead body*, vestimentum mortui. — ¶ *The shrouds of a ship*, rudentes majores navis lateribus catenulis affixi.

To SHROUD, mortuum vestimento induere.

— ¶ *To shroud or cover*, tego, operio, velo, occulto. — *The night shrouds the earth with shades*, terram nox operit umbris. — ¶ *To shroud or defend*, tego, protego, defendo.

SHRUB (little tree), frutex; arbuscula — *A place where shrubs grow*, fruticetum, frutetum; frutectum, Plin. — *The sprouting of shrubs or young sprigs*, fruticatio.

SHRUBBY (full of shrubs), fruticosus, fruticosus or frutectosus. — *To grow shrubby*, frutico, fruticor, frutesco.

SHRUFF, scoria, crementum.

SHRUG or shiver with cold, præ frigore horrere or tremere. — *To shrug up the shoulders*, scapulas attollere.

SHUDDER (shiver), horreo, tremo.

SHUDDERING, horror, tremor.

SHUFFLE (mix together), misceo, commisceo. — *To shuffle cards*, chartas miscere. — ¶ *To shuffle and cut*, tergiversor, cavillor; callide et fraudulenter litigare, cunctari or morasnectere. — ¶ *To shuffle along*, accelerato et tremulo gradu incedere. — *A shuffling gait*, ac-

celeratus et tremulus gradus. — ¶ *To shuffle off a fault to another, culpam in alium rejicere or transferre. — To shuffle a troublesome business off himself, se a difficili or periculoso negotio extricare or expedire.*

SHUFFLER (*shuffling fellow*), tergiversator, homo fallax or fraudulentus.

SHUFFLING (*knavery*), fraus, dolus. — *A shuffling or mixing, mistura or mixtura. — A shuffling or boggling, tergiversatio, cavillatio; callida et fraudulenta litigatio or cunctatio.*

SHUFFLINGLY, astute, callide, dolose, fraudulenter; accelerato et tremulo gradu.

SHUN (*avoid*), fugio, effugio, aufugio, defugio, vito, devito, evito, declino; caveo. — *Which may be shunned or avoided, evitabilis. — That cannot be shunned or avoided, inevitabilis. — Shunning, fugiens, etc., vitabundus.*

SHUNNING, s. vitatio, devitatio, evitatio, declinatio.

SHUT, v. a. claudo; operio: — v. n. elaudor, operior. — *To shut in, includo, concludo. — Evening shuts in, advesperascit. — out, excludo; aliquid alicui interdicere, præcludere. — up, claudo, occludo, præcludo, (close up); obsero (bar up); obsigno (seal up). — He shut himself up in his study, in bibliotheca se abdidit. — To shut up a shop, tabernam occludere. — To shut up shop (leave off trade), foro cedere. — ¶ See Close.*

SHUTTER, foricula (*for half a window*).

SHUTTING or penning up, conclusio in arcum. — *A shutting out, exclusio. — The shutting in of the day, crepusculum vespertinum.*

SHUTTLE, radius (textorius).

SHUTTLECOCK, cortex pennatus.

SHY (*cautious or wary*), cautus: (*disdainful*), fastidiosus, fastosus, superciliosus; aversus: (*apt to start or be frightened*), pavidus, timidus, meticulosus, trepidus. — *A shy or unfriendly look, vultus minime fraternus. — A shy lady, mulier speciem castitatis or modestie nimis affectans. — To be shy of a person's company, alicujus aditum, sermonem, congressum fugere (connected, Cic.); aditum alicujus sermonemque defugere. — To look shy upon one, frigide alicquem excipere.*

SHYLY, eante; timide.

SHYNESS, cautio; fastus, fastidium; timiditas; modestia affectata.

SIBILANT, sibilans.

SIBYL, sibylla.

SICE (*at dice*), senio.

SICK, æger, ægrotus, male se habens, adversa valetudine laborans. — *of a lingering disease, morbo corporis diutino affectus. — Sick at stomach, cardiacus, stomachicus. — To be taken or full sick, Sicken, morbo or valetudine affici, tentari, corripri, morbum nancisci; in morbum cadere, incidere, delabi, in adversam valetudinem incidere, morbo implicari, opprimi; languesco. — dangerously, in periculosum morbum implicari. — He became very sick, graviter ægrotare capit. — To be sick, ægrotare, ægrotus sum, in morbo esse, morbo laborare or affectum esse, valetudine affectum esse, morbo vexari or conflictari, iniqua valetudine conflictari; morbo languere. — Very, graviter or gravi morbo ægrotare esse. — Dangerously, periculose ægrotare. — unto death, mortifere ægrotare. — slightly, leviter ægrotare or ægrotare esse. — To be sick in bed, ex morbo eubare; lecto affixum esse. — When he lay sick of a grievous distemper, hic quum jaceret morbo confectus gravi. — To make one sick, morbum alicui afferre, valetudinem adversam alicui creare. — To be sick or weary of a thing, aliquid ægre or moleste ferre; aliquid iniquo animo pati. — We are all sick of the world, tædet omnes nos vitæ. — To be sick at heart, ab animo ægrotare esse.*

TO SICKEN. See *to be taken Sick*.

SICKISH, male se habens, incommoda valetudine laborans.

SICKLY (*apt to be sick*), morbosus, valetudinarius, ad ægrotandum proclivis; infirmus, imbecillus. — *A sickly time, tempus quo plurimi ægrotant.*

SICKLINESS, valetudo tenuis or minus comoda or non firma.

SICKNESS, morbus, ægrotatio, ægrotudo; adversa or incommoda valetudo. — *The green sickness, morbus arquatus or virgineus; chlorosis. — Contagious sickness, contagium, morbus contagiosus. — The falling sickness, morbus comitialis, epilepsia. — To be troubled with it, morbo comitiali laborare. — The sickness or plague, pestilentia. — To recover from a sickness, ex morbo convalescere, evadere, levare, recreari; ex incommoda valetudine emergere. — Recovering from sickness, convalescens. — To relapse into sickness, in morbum recidere or de integro incidere. — To counterfeit sickness, valetudinem simulare. — To catch a sickness or distemper, morbum alicquem contrahere. — The sickness increases, morbus or valetudo gravescit or ingravescit, crescit.*

SICKLE, falx, falx messoria.

SICKLEMAN, SICKLER, messor.

SIDE (*lateral part*), latus: (*any surface*), pars: (*quarter*), pars; regio: (*party*), pars, partes; causa. — *Of the side, lateralis. — On the side, laterarius. — The side of a country, ora, regio. — of a leaf, pagina, paginula. — of a river, ripa. — He lays himself down by the river's side, propter aquæ rivum procumbit. — The side or brim of a thing, margo. — The side or sea-side, litus. — The side of a bed, sponda. — of a hill, clivus, collis declivitas. — He had a pain in his side, latus ei condoluit. — He died of a pain in his side, lateris dolore consumptus est. — He was always at his side or elbow, semper illius lateri adhærebat. — To sit by one's side, ad alicujus latus sedere. — To lie by one's side at table, alicui accubare. — To walk at one's side, a latere alicujus incedere. — To turn one's self on one's side, latus submittere. — The front side, pars adversa; frons. — The back side, pars aversa; tergum. (See Back.) — On or from this side, hinc. — On this side of, cis, eitra. — On or from that side, illinc. — On that side of (beyond), trans, ultra. — On every side, on all sides, quoquoversus; omnibus partibus; undique; ex omni parte. — On all sides (to every part), quoquoversus; in omnes partes. — On both sides, hinc atque illinc, hinc illincque; utrimque; ultro citro(que); utrobique; utroque (to both sides): ab utroque latere (on both sides, laterally). — Many words passing on both sides, multis verbis ultro citroque habitis. — There are very many things to be said or alleged on both sides, permulta in utramque partem occurrunt. — A Jack on both sides, qui levâ dextrâque æque utitur. — On the inside, intus. — On one side and the other, ultro citroque. — On the outside, extrinsecus. — On neither side, neutro. — On the other side, contra; e contrario. — To go on the other side, aliorum ire. — By the side of, juxta, prope, propter, secus. — By the way-side, secus or juxta viam. — On the east, west, north, south side, ab oriente, ab occidente, a septentrione, a meridie. — On the side of the Sequan Gaul is bounded by the Rhine, ab Sequanis, etc. — On the father's, mother's side, a patre, a matre; paterno, materno genere. — A blind or weak side, vitium. — To be on one's side or of his party, alicujus or alicujus partis esse; cum aliquo esse, facere, stare; ab aliquo stare. — A captain on Pompey's side in the civil war, bello civili Pompeianarum partium centurio. — This is all on my side, hoc totum a me est. — The authority of the learned is on my side, auctoritas doctissimorum hominum nobiscum facit. — I fear for our side, nostræ parti timeo. — Now one side had the better, now another, vario Marte pugnatum est. — He gave sentence on our side, secundum nos litem dedit or judicavit. — You speak on my side, meam causam agis. — To speak on one's side, or plead for him, pro aliquo verba facere. — To change sides, fidem mutare.*

SIDE, adj. sometimes laterarius; sometimes obliquus; sometimes a latere veniens.

TO SIDE with a person (take his side or be on his side), alicui favere; alicujus par-

tes sequi; ab or cum aliquo stare. (See above, to be on one's Side.) — *He may have the people to side with him in it, secundo id facere populo possit.*

SIDING with, partium studium. — *I fear this siding with them will be a great blow to us, timeo ne eorum amicitia nobis plurimum obsit.*

TO SIDDLE (*go sidling*), corpore inclinato or gradu vacillante incedere. — *Sidling, corpore inclinato or gradu vacillante ambulans.*

SIDELONG or SIDEWISE, adj. obliquus; transversus: — adv. oblique; transverse.

SIDERAL, sideralis.

SIEGE, obsidium, obsidio, obsessio, circumsessio; conclusio. — *All materials for a siege, omnis oppugnandi oppidi apparatus. — A mock-siege, oppidi simulatum obsidium. — To lay siege to a town, oppidum obsidere, obsidione cingere, obsidionem urbi inferre. — To break up or raise the siege of a town (cease to besiege it), obsidione absistere, obsidionem solvere: (drive the besiegers from it), oppidum obsidione liberare or ex obsidione exinere. — To take a town by siege, oppidum obsidione capere or expugnare. — To sustain, endure or stand a siege, obsidionem sustinere. — To be freed from a siege, obsidione levare, liberari, eximi. — Of a siege, obsidionalis. — A crown given to him who had raised a siege, corona obsidionalis.*

SIFT, cribro, cerno, excerno. — *To sift or winnow corn, frumentum ventilare or eventilare; frumentum cribro decutere. — To sift out or search into a matter, excutio; exquiro, perquiro; pervestigio, indago, scrutor. — He has sifted out the whole matter, exquisivit rem omnem. — I have sifted out, and inquired into the whole affair, as far as I could, scrutatus sum, quâ potui, et quævisi omnia. — Sift me as much as ever you please, percunctare a terrâ usque ad cælum. — Sifted, sifted out or discovered, patefactus, reiectus, cognitus.*

SIFTER, qui or quæ cribrat.

SIFTING (*searching into*), investigatio, pervestigatio, indagatio, scrutatio. — ¶ *Sifting, Siftings* (*refuse sifted out*), excrementum, recrementum.

SIEVE, cribrum. — *A little sieve, cribellum. — A meal-sieve, cribrum farinarium. — A sieve-maker, cribrorum fabricator. — Of a sieve, cribrarius.*

SIGH, v. suspiro, gemo.

SIGH, s. suspirium; gemitus. — *A deep sigh, altus or ingens gemitus. — To fetch a deep sigh, ab imo pectore suspirium trahere.*

SIGHING, suspiritus.

SIGHT (*faculty of seeing*), visus; cernendi or videndi facultas: (*view*), visus, conspectus, aspectus, obtutus, respectus: (*show*), spectaculum; pompa (*procession*); species. — *The sight of the eye, oculi acies. — Dimness of sight, infirmitas oculorum, hebes acies oculorum; hebes acies mentis, mens tarda, (fig.). — Quickness of sight, acies oculorum, visus acer; perspicacitas, (fig.). — Will you not out of my sight, fugin' hinc? — I know him by sight, de facie novi. — You should get out of their sight, concedere ab ore illorum. — In the sight of the world, in omnium conspectu; palam. — I wish I could get the sight of him, ipsum gestiodari mihi in conspectum, Ter. — At first sight, aspectu primo, primâ specie or fronte. — To avoid the sight of one, alicujus conspectum fugere. — To be present in sight, in conspectu stare; coram or præsto adesse. — To come in sight, apparere. — To enjoy the sight of a person or thing, alicujus or rei alicujus conspectu frui. — To keep sight of one, oculis alicquem consequi. — To have a thing in sight, aliquid prospicere or procul intueri. — To lose the sight of a person or thing, alicujus or rei alicujus conspectum amittere. — We lost sight of him, ipse oculis ereptus erat, Ov. — We lost sight of the ship, navis e conspectu evolavit. — To take a person out of one's sight, aliquid e conspectu abducere. — To vanish out of sight, evanescere, e conspectu evolare or auferri. — When fortune is no longer favorable,*

all our friends vanish out of sight, simul
ac fortuna dilapsa est, amici devola-
unt omnes. — *He suddenly vanished out*
of sight, repente e conspectu ablatu est.
— *To keep one's self out of sight, lateo*;
hominum conspectum fugere, lucem fu-
gere. — *He keeps out of sight, non compar-*
et; nusquam apparet. — ¶ *The sight*
of a cross-bow, scutilla.

SIGHTED. — *Dim-sighted, hebes, caligans,*
lusciosus, luscinius. — *Quick-sighted,*
acnte cernens, acri visu: fig., perspi-
cax, sagax. — *Quick-sightedness, visus*
acerrimus. — *Short-sighted.* See *Short.*

SIGHTLESS, cæcus, lumine captus.

SIGHTLY, speciosus, spectabilis, aspectu
decorus.

SIGIL, sigillum.

SIGN (*token*), signum, indicium, argu-
mentum; nota; insigne; significatio.

— *He gave me a sign with his eyes, that I*
should not mention his name, oculis mihi
signum dedit, ne se appellarem. — *These*
are signs that she will do well, hæc
sunt signa ad salutem. — *He shows by*
signs what he wishes, signis indicat quid
velit. — *He spoke by nods and signs, nutu*
et signis loquebatur. — *To give a sign or*
make signs, significo, signis indicare;
oculis, nutu, etc. signum dare. — *To*
give one a sign of dissent to a thing, ali-
quid alicui abnuere. — ¶ (*print or*
footstep), vestigium. — ¶ (*presage of*
what may happen), signum, omen, præsu-
gium. — *If the sun be clear, and not over*
hot, at its first rising, it is the sign of a
fair day, sol purus oriens, atque non fer-
vens, serenum diem nuntiat. — *This is*
a sign, hæc re significatur. — *A good or*
promising sign, bonum signum or omen;
ostentum felix. — *A bad or ill sign, ma-*
lum signum or augurium; ostentum
turpissimum. — ¶ *A sign in the heav-*
ens, sidus, signum cæleste. — ¶ *A*
sign manual, syngrapha, chirographum.
— ¶ (*of a shop or house*), titulus; in-
signe. — *At the sign of the balls' heads, ad*
capita bubula. — *A sign-post, tituli ful-*
crum.

To SIGN one's name to a thing, nomen su-
um notare alicui rei; nomen suum rei
subscribere or aliquid subscribere (*con-*
firm by his signature). — *To sign one's*
name, nomen subscribere or subnotare.

SIGNAL (*remarkable*), *adj.* notabilis, insignis;
singularis; celebrer, illustris, clarus,
præclarus, eximius, inclytus.

SIGNAL, *subst.* signum; symbolum; tes-
sera. — *To give a signal, signum edere;*
dato indicio significare. — *To give the*
signal for the attack, signum dare.

To SIGNALIZE, insignio. — *To signalize*
one's self, re aliquâ bene gestâ clarum
se reddere; famam or existimationem
præclaram colligere; præclaro facinore
magnam laudem consequi. — *He had sig-*
nalized himself in the expedition to Britain,
in expeditione Britannicâ multa ac egre-
gia fecerat, Eutr. — *At that time the Ro-*
man bravery signalized itself in every re-
spect, omnem in partem Romana virtus
tum se approbavit, Flor. — *Signalized,*
celeber, illustris, insignis propter ali-
quid.

SIGNALLY, insigniter.

SIGNATURE, nominis subscriptio; nomen
subscriptum or subnotatum. — ¶ *Signa-*
ture (among printers), litera schedæ
index.

SIGNER, qui aliquid subscribit.

SIGNET, sigillum; symbolum (*signet-*
ring). — *The privy signet, sigillum pri-*
vatum.

SIGNING, nominis subscriptio.

To SIGNIFY (*mean*), significo, valeo. — *He*
does not rightly understand what this word
signifies, hoc verbum quid valeat, non
videt. — ¶ (*notify or declare*), nuntio,
significo, declaro; denuntio; notum fa-
cere: (*avail*), see *Avail.* — *It signifies*
nothing to relate, supervacaneum est re-
ferre, Sen. — ¶ (*presage or foretell*),
præsigno, prænuntio, prædico; signifi-
co, portendo.

SIGNIFYING, significatio, significatus, den-
untiatio, declaratio, prædictio.

SIGNIFICANCY, SIGNIFICANCE (*force or*
weight), vis, momentum, pondus:
(*meaning*), significatio, vis.

SIGNIFICANT (*signifying, denoting*), sig-
nificans, denotans, clare exprimens.

— ¶ (*having great force or weight*),
magni momenti or ponderis, magnam
vim habens.

SIGNIFICANTLY, significanter, clare, pla-
ne, aperte, perspicue.

SIGNIFICATION (*foreshowing*), significa-
tio; denuntiatio. — ¶ *The signifi-*
cation or sense of a word, verbi signi-
ficatio; verbi vis, potestas. — *This is*
the signification of these words, his ver-
bis hæc subjecta notio est. — *A word*
of a plain and easy signification, verbum
facilem habens intellectum. — *A word*
of doubtful signification, verbum ancipi-
tis, incertæ, dubiæ significationis.

SILENT, tacitus, silens; taciturnus. —
Very silent, statuâ taciturnior. — *To be*
silent or leave off speaking, obiceo, con-
teceo.

SILENTLY, tacite.

SILENCE (*holding one's peace*), reticentia;
taciturnitas: (*stillness, state of silence*),
silentium. — *His silence proves the fact,*
malam esse causam silentio confitetur.
— *Silence seldom does harm, non ulli ta-*
cuisse nocet. — *Deep or profound silence,*
altum silentium. — *To keep silence (be*
silent), sileo, taceo: (make silent), audi-
entiam or silentium facere. — *To break*
silence or begin to speak, silentium rum-
perere, (loqui) incipere; profari. — *To bid*
or call out for silence, silentium fieri ju-
bere. — *To pass over in silence, silentio*
præterire, transire, prætermittere. —
Neither will the character of the actor al-
low me to pass the action over in silence,
neque enim persona umbram actû rei
capit, Paterc. — *To put one to silence, os*
alicui obstruere, occludere; mutum ali-
quem reddere. — *He that causes silence*
to be kept, qui jubet silentium. — *Silence!*
au! st!

To SILENCE, alicujus linguam retundere;
comprimo; refuto. — *Silenced, cui os ob-*
structum est.

SILIQUESE, SILIQUOUS, siliquosus,
Col.

SILK, sericum, bombyx; serica, bom-
bycina, (*n. pl.*); fila bombycina (*silk*
threads). — *Rare silk, sericum nondum*
textum. — *Of silk, sericus.* — *Covered or*
clothed with silk, sericatus. — *A silk man*
or one dealing in silk, negotiator sericari-
us. — *A silk-shop, sericorum or bomby-*
cinorum officina. — *A silk-weaver, seri-*
corum textor. — *A silk-worm, bombyx.*

SILK, SILKEN, sericus, holosericus, bom-
bycinus. — *A silk garment, vestis serica*
or bombycina.

SILKY, mollis; flexibilis.

SILL of a door, limen (inferius).

SILLABUB, oxygala.

SILLY, excors, vecors, ineptus, insulsus,
amens, demens; absurdus, deridicu-
lus. — *Very silly, peridiculus.* — *Some-*
what silly, subinsulsus. — *A silly fellow,*
asinus, plumbeus, caudex, stipes, de-
mens, insulsus; futilis; stolidus. — *A*
silly action, inepte factum.

SILLILY, inepte, insulse, absurde, dement-
ter. — *Very sillily, peridicule.*

SILLINESS, vecordia, amentia, dementia,
ineptia; insulsitas; desipientia, futili-
tas.

SILT, limus.

SILVAN, silvestris.

SILVER, argentum. — *Good silver, argen-*
tum probum. — *Fine silver, argentum*
excoctum, purgatum, purum, obrissum.
— *Graved or chased silver, argentum cæ-*
latum or signis asperum. — *Wrought*
silver, argentum factum. — *Coined, ar-*
gentum signatum. — *Unwrought silver,*
argentum infectum. — *Dross of silver,*
argenti scoria. — *Of silver, argenteus.*
— *Silver foam, argyritis, lithargyros,*
heleysma. — *A silver-smith, faber argen-*
tarius. — *Fall of silver or mixed with sil-*
ver, argentosus.

SILVER, adj. argenteus.

To SILVER a thing over, aliquid argento
obducere. — *Silvered or silvered over, ar-*
gentatus, argento obductus.

SILVERLING (*silver coin*), siclus.

SILVERY, argento similis.

SIMILAR, similis, assimilis, consimilis.

SIMILARITY, SIMILITUDE, similitudo; cog-
natio. — ¶ (*simile*), similitudo, simile:
(*parable*), collatio, parabole.

SIMILE. See the last word.

SIMILARLY, similiter.

SIMMER (*begin to boil*), ferverescere, lente
bullire.

SIMNOL, libum, collyra, striblita.

SIMONY, munus ecclesiasticorum
nundinatio; simonia.

SIMONIAEAL, ad munus, etc. pertinens.

SIMPER (*smile*), *v.* subrideo, arrideo, re-
nideo. — *He gently simpered to me, mihi*
leviter arisit.

SIMPER (*smile*), *s.* risus levis.

SIMPLE (*pure or unmixed*), simplex, pu-
rus, sincerus, merus: (*single, not two or*
more), unicus, solus, simplex: (*harm-*
less, innocent), innoxius, innocuus, in-
nocens: (*plain, without ornament*), sim-
plex, inornatus; sine ornatu: (*siocere,*
downright, honest), simplex, incallidus,
integer, probus, sincerus; sine fuco et
fallaciis: (*silly*), stolidus, stupidus, fa-
tuus, stultus, insipiens. — *A simple or*
silly thing, res nihili, frivola, vilissima,
levissima. — *A simple fellow, Simpleton,*
fatuus, ineptus, insulsus; homo crassi
ingenii.

SIMPLES (*in medicine*), herbæ simplices,
res herbaria. — *Knowledge or skill in*
simples, herbaria scientia.

To SIMPLE or to go a simpling, rei her-
bariæ or herbis colligendis operam da-
re.

SIMPLENESS, SIMPLICITY, simplicitas, sin-
ceritas, integritas. — ¶ *Simplicity in*
understanding or wit, insipientia, inept-
ia, stultitia; fatuitas, insulsitas.

SIMPLER, SIMPLIST, rei herbariæ or artis
botanicæ peritus.

SIMPLETON. See *A Simple fellow.*

SIMPLY (*sincerely, unfeignedly*), simplici-
ter, sincere, aperte; sine fuco et falla-
ciis: (*plainly, without ornament*), simplici-
ter; nullo ornatu, sine exornatione: (*foolishly*),
inepte, insulse, insipienter, dementer. — *To act or deal simply or sil-*
lily, ineptio; ineptias agere, facere, di-
cere. — *To look simply or sillily (be put*
out of countenance), rubere, perturbari,
rubore suffundi; frangi.

SIMULATION, simulatio.

SIN (*a sin*), peccatum, delictum; flagi-
tium; nefas: (*sins*), peccata: (*sinful-*
ness), impietas, improbitas. — *Original*
sin, labes Adami posteris ingentia. —
Mortal or deadly, peccatum mortiferum.
— *Venial, error, peccatum or delictum*
leve. — *A sin-offering, sacrificium piacul-*
lare.

To SIN, pecco, delinquo, delictum admit-
tere or committere; a lege divinâ dis-
cedere; leges divinas rumpere, perfrin-
gere, violare.

SINFUL, impius, flagitiosus, improbus.

SINFULLY, impie, flagitiose.

SINFULNESS, impietas, improbitas, scelus

SINLESS, integer, sanctus.

SINLESSNESS of life, summa morum probi-

tas; vitæ sanctitas.

SINNER, qui peccavit or deliquit (that has

sinned); homo impius, etc.

SINCE (*seeing that*), cum or quum, quan-
do, quandoquidem, quia, quoniam, si-
quidem. — *Since these things are so, you*
ought to be the more watchful in this affair,
isthæc quum ita sint, tanto magis te ad-
vigilare oportet. — *The profession of pos-*
try is of very long standing, since Homer
lived before the building of Rome, anti-
quissimum est genus poetarum, siqui-
dem Homerus fuerit ante Romam con-
ditam.

SINCE (*from that time*), cum or quum;
quod; postquam: — *sometimes by a, ab,*
ex, post: (before the time, ago), abhinc,
ante. — *It is some while since I went from*
home, jamdudum factum est, quum abi-
vi domo. — *This is the third day since I*
heard, tertius hic dies est, quod audiui.
— *He has not appeared since, ab eo tem-*
pore non comparuit. — *What has been*
done since, I have not yet heard, ceteriora
nondum audiui. — *Since the death of Clo-*
dius, ab interitu Clodii. — *Since that day,*
ex illo die. — *Since the world began, post*
homines natos; ab orbe condito. — *Ever*
since, jam inde ab. — *Since the founda-*
tion of Rome, ab urbe condita, post ur-
bem conditam. — *Since I was a child, a*
puero, a pueritiâ, a teneris unguiculis.
— *It is seven years since he died, abhinc*
septem annos or annis mortuus est. —
It is ten years since he died, abhinc decem
annos or decem annos mortuus est. —

Fifteen years since, hinc quindecim annos. — Some years since, aliquot ante annis. — Two months since, ante duos menses; jam sunt or exacti sunt duo menses. — Long since, jampridem, jamdudum, quondam. — Not long since, nuper, paullo ante, haud ita pridem. — A very little while since, nuperrime. — How long since? quamdiu? quam dudum? quam pridem?

SINCERE, sincerus, probus, verus, simplex, ingenuus, candidus; purus; castus.

SINCERELY, sincere, simpliciter, ingenue, integre, candide, haud fecte; sine fuco et fallaciis; ex animo.

SINCERENESS, SINCERITY, sinceritas, probitas, integritas, ingenuitas, simplicitas; religio; candor.

SINECURE, munus (luculentum atquo) omni labore vacuum.

SINEW, nervus. — *Money is the sinews of war, nervi belli pecunia. — A contraction or shrinking of the sinews, nervorum contractio. — A distention of the sinews, nervorum distentio or intentio. — A little sinew, nervulus.*

SINERY, nervosus.

SING, cano; canto, decanto, modulator. — *A bird that can sing and won't sing must be made to sing, peragat violenta potestas, quod tranquilla nequit. — To sing harmoniously, modulate canere. — pitifully or sorrowfully, absurde or inepte canere. — To sing to the flute, to a stringed instrument, ad tibiam, ad chordarum sonum cantare. — To play on the lyre and sing to it, psallo. — To sing ballads about the streets, in trivis carmina canere, disperdere. — To sing before, praecino. — To sing between, intercino. — To sing as a nurse to a child, lallo. — To sing bass, gravis cantus partes sustinere. — treble, acuta or summa voce canere. — To sing often, cantito. — To sing a part with others, concino. — To make an end of singing, decanto. — To sing always in the same tune, candel cantilenam semper canere. — another tune, palinodiam canere; stilum invertere. — To sing a person's praises, laudes alicujus carmine or carminibus celebrare. — Singing boys or choristers, pueri symphoniaci. — A singing man, cantor, cantator. — A singing woman, cantrix, cantatrix.*

SINGER, cantor, cantator. — *of the descant, inceptor.*

SINGING, cantio. — *A sweet singing, harmonia. — A singing together in one tune, concentus, concentio. — A singing-master, musices professor. — A singing-place, odenum.*

SINGE, ustulo. — *hogs, ustulando porcos depilare.*

SINGLE, simplex; singularis, unicus; singularis, Sen. — *To lead or live a single life, vitam coelibem agere. — A single person, coelebs (see Celibacy); vir or femina conjugii expers. — A single-hearted person, homo probus, integer, sincerus.*

TO SINGLE OUT, seligo, secerno, excerpo.

SINGLENES, simplicitas, sinceritas, integritas.

SINGLY, singulatim, sigillatim, singillatim.

SINGULAR (belonging to one only), singularis, unicus, simplex: (particular), singularis, peculiaris: (rare, excellent), singularis, egregius, eximius, clarus, praclarus, praestans: (odd), mirus. — *The singular number, numerus singularis. — A singular person, mirum caput; homo qui in multis rebus ab aliorum more plane discedit.*

SINGULARITY, insolentia; rerum a comuni usu abhorrentium affectatio.

TO SINGULARIZE, singula distinguere or recensere.

SINGULARLY, singulariter, unice, praecipue, exquisite.

SINISTER (unlucky), sinister, mali ominis: (unlawful, unjust), iniquus, injustus, minime justus, malevolus: (absurd), absurdus.

SINISTERLY, inique, injuste; malevole; absurde.

SINK or **sink down**, v. sido, desido, consido, subido; labo, procumbo. — *The earth sunk prodigiously, terra in miran-*

dam altitudinem depressa est. — To sink to the bottom, ad fundum subsidere, fundum petere. — To sink or fall in courage, animo labare or labascere. — His courage sinks, vanquished by a single word, how soon! labascit, victus mo verbo, quam cito! Ter. — To sink or penetrate into, penetro. — Nothing sinks more into my mind, nihil in animum magis penetrat. — To sink through (as liquor), permans, permadefacio, perduo. — To sink (act.) a ship, navem deprime-re, opprimere, mergere, demergere. — To sink of itself (as a ship when it has sprung a leak), sidere. — His ship, being struck by a beak, began to sink, navis rostro percussa cepit sidere. C. Nep. — To sink under its own weight, mole sua ruere. — To sink one's credit, fidem labefactare or imminuere. — To sink one's principal money, sortem alienare. — To make to sink under the burden of, opprimo, obruo. — To sink, as paper, &c., imbibio. — To sink or destroy, perdo, disperdo. — To sink other people's money, aliorum pecuniam prodigere or in usus privatos convertere. — To sink or grow less, decrescere, deminui, imminui. — To sink in one's fortune, fortunis imminui. — To sink one's spirits, frangere. — Even cowards may boast after a victory; but bad success sinks the credit of the brave themselves, in victoria vel ignavis gloriari licet; adversae res etiam bonos detrahit, Sall. — To sink or waste away by sickness, contabescere.

SINK (drain), s. sentina, latrina; emissarium; colluvies; colluvium, Vitr. — *A common sink or common sewer, cloaca, cloaca publica. — The sink of a kitchen, wash-house, &c., lavatrina, latrina. — A sink-hole, ostium cloacale.*

SINKING in one's worldly circumstances, or a decayed fortune, fortuna inclinata, fortuna adese; opes accisae or pene exhaustae. — *The sinking or falling in of the ground, as in earthquakes, labes agri.*

SINOPLE, SINOPER, terra Pontica; Sinopis. — *Of sinoper, Sinopicus.*

SINUOUS, sinuosus.

SINUOSITY, rei sinuosae qualitas.

SIP, v. sorbillo; gusto, degusto.

SIP, s. sorbillum, sorbitio.

SIPPING, sorbitio.

SIR (in address), domine. — *¶ As the title of a knight, it is rendered by eques, and placed after the Christian and surname, as, sir John Barnard, Johannes Barnard, eques.*

SIRE, pater, genitor. — *Like sire like son, mali corvi malum ovum.*

SIREN, Siren.

SIRRAH (when used as an interjection of colling to), heus tu: (when as a word of reproach), stulte, improbe, nequissime.

SISTER, soror; soror germana (it may be only by the same father). — *A little sister, sororcula. — A husband's sister, glos. — A sister's child, filius or filia sororis. — Of a sister, Sisterly, sororius.*

SISTERHOOD (duty of a sister), sororis officium: (society of women), feminarum sodalium.

SIT, sedeo (the state); for the act, see *To Seat one's self*. — *To sit by, assideo; accubo (recline by). — He sat by me at table, propter me accubuit (reclined). — To sit down (seat one's self), consido. — To sit down before a town, ad oppidum consistere, oppidum obsidere. — To sit or cling fast, adhaereo. — To sit close at work, operi diligenter incumbere, assidere. — To sit as a hen, ovis incubare. — To sit round about, circumsideo. — To sit together, consideo. — To sit in the sun, aprico. — To sit still, quiesco (do nothing), nihil agere, vitam otiosam degere. — To sit up or watch, vigilo. — He sits up till day-light, ad ipsum mane vigilat. — To sit up later than one's usual hour, praeter consuetudinem nocte vigilare. — To sit up talking good part of the night, sermonem in multam noctem producere, Cic. — To sit upon, insideo. — To sit upon life and death, de capite alicujus quærere. — I wish two others sat upon the trial of a friend for life and death, super amici capite judex cum duobus aliis fui, Gell. — They are now sitting upon me for life and death, meo nunc fiunt capiti comitia. — To sit upright in*

one's bed, in lecto residere. — How does the wind sit? unde flat ventus? — To continue sitting, persedeo. — The coat sits well, vestis bene sedet. — The shoes, calcei ad pedes apti sunt.

SITTER, sessor. — *with another, consessor, assessor.*

SITTING (state of being seated), sessio. — *at table, accubatio, accubitus. — A sitting by, assessio. — A sitting (as a commissioner), consessio, assessio; consessus. — Of or belonging to sitting, sessilis.*

SITE, situs.

SITUATE, SITUATED, situs, positus, collocatus. — *To be situate near, adjaceo.*

SITUATION, situs, positio, positura, sedes. — *They were secured against an enemy, not only by their walls, arms, and number of men, but much more by the rough situation of the place, muniti adversus hostes non mœnibus modo, et armis atquo viris, verum etiam multo magis locorum asperitate, Sall. — You have described the situation of countries and places, in sedem regionum, locorum aperuisti, Cic.*

SIX, sex; seni. — *The six at cards or sicc point at dice, senio. — Six times, sexies. — To yield six for one, sena reddere. — Of six, senarius. — Six-fold (in quantity), sexies tantum, quam quantum, etc. — The space of six years, sexennium. — Six score, centum et viginti. — Six hundred, sexcenti. — Six hundred times, sexcenties. — The six hundredth, sexcentismus. — Six thousand, sex millia, sexies mille. — The six thousandth, sexies millesimus.*

SIXTEEN, sexdecim. — *Sixteen times, sexdecies. — The sixteenth, decimus sextus.*

SIXTH, sextus. — *For the sixth time, sextum. — The sixth part, the sixth, (pars) sexta. — The sixth part of an as or two ounces, sextans.*

SIXTY, sexaginta; sexageni, decies seni. — *Of sixty, sexagenarius. — Sixty times, sexages. — The sixtieth, sexagesimus.*

SIZE (bigness), moles, magnitudo: (measure), mensura, modus. — *To take the size of, metior, admetior, dimetior. — ¶ (for sucaring), aqua, cui glutinum admiſtum est.*

TO SIZE (smear over with size), glutine e corii segminibus facto illinere. — *To size or wax thread, filum cerare or incerare.*

SIZABLE, justae molis or magnitudinis.

SIZER or **servitor**, serviens.

SIZY, glutinosus.

SKAIN of thread, fili volumen or glomus; filum in pilam convolutum.

SKATE (fish), squatina, raia levis. — *¶ Skates, soleae ferratae.*

TO SKATE, soleis ferratis per glaciem transcurrere.

SKEAN (knife), culter.

SKELETON, compages ossium. — *He is a mere skeleton, vix ossibus haeret.*

SKEPTIC. See *Sceptic*.

SKETCH, s. adumbratio; exemplar.

TO SKETCH, imperfecte describere, delineare; adumbrare.

SKEWER, festuca.

TO SKEWER UP meat, cernem festucis colligere.

SKIFF, cymba, scapha. — *A little skiff, cymbula, scaphula.*

SKILL, SKILFULNESS, ars, peritia; prudentia; scientia. — *I will try my skill, experiar quid possim. — His skill is alike in both, par est in utriusque facultate. — We have got skill by experience, usu periti sumus.*

SKILFUL, SKILLED, peritus, expertus, gnarus, callidus, callens, doctus; prudens; sciens, scitus. — *Hermes skilful in all sorts of arms, Hermes omnibus eruditus armis, Mart. — Skilful in ill, ingeniose nequam. — Skilful in the law, juris peritus. — To be skilful, calleo, intelligo.*

SKILFULLY, perite, crudite, gnare, callide, docte.

SKILLLESS, imperitus.

SKILLET, ahenum minus; authepsa.

SKIM, despumo; spumam exinere. — *To skim milk, lactis florem exinere or colligere. — ¶ To skim or pass lightly over, leviter aliquid perstringere.*

SKIMMER, cochlearis genus ad liquores despumandos accommodatum.

SKIN, cutis, pellis. — *He is nothing but*

skin and bone, ossa atque pellis totus est. — *As full as his skin could hold*, distentus. — *A little skin*, cuticula, pellicula. — *The foreskin*, præputium. — *The skin of a beast*, corium, tergus. — *A skin of parchments*, pergamenæ scheda. — *The outworn skin of the brain*, membrana cerebrum aniciens; dura mater (technical). — *The inward, pia mater* (technical). — *Coming between the skin and the flesh*, intercus. — *That often changes his skin or form*, versipellis. — *Having a thick skin*, callosus. — *Of the skin*, cuticularis. — *The skin or husk*, folliculus.

TO SKIN (take off the skin), cutem, pellem, corium detrahere; pelle or corio exuere. — *To skin over a wound*, cuticulam vulneri obducere; cicatricem vulneri inducere. — *Skinned over*, cui cicatrix est inducta or obducta. — *To skin a flint*, (stand very hard in buying), quam vilissimo pretio emere; punice aridiorem esse.

SKINNED. — *Hard-skinned*, duricorius, Plin.

SKINNY (very lean), macilentus, strigosus.

SKIP, v. salto, salio. — *back*, resilio. — *before*, præsumo. — *often*, saltito. — *To skip or jump over*, transilio. — *To skip out*, prosilio. — *In a skipping posture*, saltabundus. — *¶ To skip over or omit*, omitto, prætermittit; prætereo.

SKIP (jump), s. saltus. — *By skips*, per saltus.

SKIPPER (jumper), saltator, saltatrix. — *The skipper (fish)*, acus minor. — *¶ A skipper or Dutch ship*, navis Batava. — *A skipper or master of a Dutch ship*, naucleus Batavus.

SKIPPING, saltatio, saltatus. — *Of skipping or jumping*, saltatorius.

SKIRMISH, s. prælium leve, levius, parvulum, minutum; pugna fortuita; procuratio; velitatio. — *They had some skirmishes there*, ibi levia prælia conserebant, Curt. — *By way of skirmish*, velitatum; velitatione. — *Of a skirmish*, velitaris.

TO SKIRMISH, velitor; procurare cum hostibus; levibus præliis inter se pugnare. — *They not long after began to skirmish*, non multo post cæptum est utrinque levibus præliis decertari.

SKIRMISHER, veles, excursor, concursator.

SKIRMISHING, velitatio.

SKIRT, fimbria, ora; limbus. — *To sit on one's skirts*, lateri adhærere; memorem iram gerere, ultionem ineditari. — *The skirt of a country*, confinium, terminus, lines.

SKITTISH (humorously, wanton), levis, inconstans, lasciviens, petulans, procax, protervus; delicatus (poet.). — *A skittish humor*, lascivia; petulantia. — *As skittish as an old mulc*, mulo quovis sene protervior.

SKITTISHLY, exsultim.

SKITTISHNESS, levitas, inconstantia; lascivia, petulantia.

SCREEN, SCREEN (shelter), umbraculum, umbella: (sieve), cribrum.

TO SCREEN, tego, cælo; obumbro: (sift), cribro, cerno.

SKULK (lie skulking or hide one's self), lateo, latito, delitescio; sese abdere or latebris occultare; se in occultum abdere or in latebras conjicere; fallo. — *He lay skulking behind a jar*, se post cratera tegebat. — *He lay skulking about the fens*, corpus suum paludibus occultavit demersum. — *You skulked about on account of your cowardly temper*, ignavia ratione te in latebras conjecisti. — *To skulk about*, alicujus conspectum fugere, ex conspectu alicujus se abdere.

SKULKING-HOLE, latebra, latibulum. — *To creep out of one's skulking-hole*, e latebris erumpere.

SKULL, calva, calvaria. — *A skull-cap*, pileolus, pileolum.

SKY, æther, cælum stelliferum; æthra (poet.): cælum. — *A clear sky*, cæli serenitas. — *A bright, cælum lucidum, clarum, splendens*. — *I praise you to the sky before him*, te facio apud illum deum. — *If the sky falls, we shall catch larks*, quid, si redeo ad illos, qui aiunt, quid si nubes cælum ruat? Ter. — *Of the sky*,

Skyey, Skyish, æthereus. — Sky-blue, cæsius.

SLAB (among sawyers), asser materiæ extimus. — *A marble slab or hearth*, focus e marmore factus.

SLABBER (spill), mædofacio; aquâ, vino, etc. conspergere. — *To slabber or drivel*. See *Slaver*.

SLABBERER (one who spills), qui or quæ mædofacit.

SLABBY, inadidus, cænosus, lutosus.

SLACK, laxus, remissus: (slow), lentus, tardus, segnis; piger: (careless), remissus, negligens. — *He is too slack in requital of kindness*, ad referendam gratiam tardior est. — *Seeing I have so long been slack in paying that gentleman respect*, quoniam in isto homine colendo tam indomivi diu. — *To be slack in payment*, debita ægre dissolvere.

TO SLACK, SLACKEN, laxo, relaxo, remitto; tardo. — *To slack or be slackened*, laxari; remitti; deminui. — *To slack or flag*, tardesco, languo. — *To slacken one's pace*, gradum minuere. — *To slacken the discipline of war*, disciplinam militarem laxius regere.

SLACKENING, laxatio, remissio.

SLACKLY, remissee, lente; perfunctorie, Petron.

SLACKNESS, mora, tarditas, cunctatio, cessatio.

SLAG. See *Dross*.

SLAKE of a weaver's loom, textoris pecten. — *¶ A slake or flake of snow*, nivis floccus.

SLAKE lime, aquâ calcem macerare. — *To slake or quench*, extinguo; sedo. — *To slake (be relaxed)*, sese remittere. — *To slake hunger*, famem satiare or explere. — *thirst*, sitim depellere or sedare.

SLANDER, v. crimino, de famâ or existimatione alicujus detrahere, maledico, dedecoro, obtrecto, infamo, diffamo, calumniator, calumniâ alicui intendere; alicujus famam or existimationem lædere; fictis criminibus notam infamiæ alicui inurere; falsum crimen in aliquem struere or intendere; aliatro; rodo, vellico. — *They slander every body in their festivals*, omnes in conviviis rodunt.

SLANDER, s. calumnia, falsa criminatio. — *There were very few whom that slander did not reach*, erant pauci, quos ea infamia non attingeret. — *Slander is the punishment of the fair*, semper formosis fabula pœna fuit. — *Few people are out of the reach of slander*, obtrectatio plerisque lacerat.

SLANDERER, calumniator, calumniatrix, insectator, laudum alicujus obtrector; criminator.

SLANDERING, calumniatio, obtrectatio, maledictio, criminatio.

SLANDEROUS, maledicus, probrosus, falsas criminationes habens. — *He utterly slighted and disregarded the slanderous reports of ill-minded people*, malevolorum obtrectiones olivrit.

SLANDEROUSLY, criminose, maledice, per calumniam.

SLANT, SLANTING, obliquus, transversus. — *To give a slanting blow*, oblique percutere.

SLANTLY, oblique, transverse.

SLAP (blow), s. ictus; plaga; colaphus (with the fist). — *A slap in the face*, alapa. — *¶ Slap dash*, cito, celeriter, propere, repente; simul et seimel.

TO SLAP, verbo, cædo, percutio; palmâ percutere; colaphum alicui impingere. — *Slapped (beaten)*, ictus, percussus. — *¶ To slap up or devour greedily*, albugurio, voro, devoro: (catch up greedily), capto.

SLASH (cut), v. cædo, concindo: (beat with a whip), flagro or flagello cædere or concidere. — *Slashed (beaten)*, cæsus, percussus: (wounded), vulneratus.

SLASH (cut), s. incisura: (blow), ictus, colaphus, plaga cæsim inflicta: (wound), vulnus. — *He gave him a terrible slash with his sword*, gladio ei luculentum vulnus infixit.

SLASHING (beating), percussio: (wounding), vulneratio.

SLATE (stone), lapis fissilis: (a slate), tegula (or tabula, to write on) e lapide fissili facta. — *A slate quarry*, lapidis fissilis fodina

TO SLATE (cover with slate), tegulis e lapide fissili factis obtegere or constertere; tegulas, etc. tecto imponere.

SLATER, qui tegulas, etc. tectis imponit; qui tegulas e lapide fissili facit.

SLATTERN, mulier sordida, improvisa, male ornata.

SLAUGHTER, cædes, clades, strages; trucidatio; occisio. — *A general slaughter*, internecio. — *Man-slaughter*, homicidium. — *To make an utter slaughter*, ad internecionem usque delere. — *A great slaughter being made on every side*, cum ab omni parte cæderentur, Liv. — *A slaughter-house*, laniena.

SLAVE, servus; mancipium; verna; mediastinus. — *A little slave*, servulus, servula; vernula. — *A woman-slave*, serva. — *A galley-slave*, servus ad remum publicæ triremis datus; remex catenatus. — *To be a slave to one*, alicui mancipari; alicui apud aliquem servire. — *I am free, and no slave to any man*, liber sum, et nullius dominationi parens. — *To be a slave to one's passions*, animi esse impotentis; indomitis animi cupiditatibus servire. — *To make a slave of one*, aliquem servituti addicere or in servitutum dare.

TO SLAVE (work like a slave), laborando se cruciare, discruciare, fatigare; operi nimis diligenter incumbere.

SLAVERY (bondage), servitus, servitium; captivitas: (hard labor), labor gravis or improbus.

SLAVISH, servilis, vernilis. — *A slavish employment*, inunus aliquem laboribus cruciatus or fatigans.

SLAVISHLY, serviliter, abjecte; servilem in modum.

SLAVISHNESS (bondage), servitus: (laboriousness), laboris assiduitas.

SLAVER (drivel), sputum, saliva.

TO SLAVER, salivam ex ore emittere; salivâ manare or madere.

SLAVERER, SLAVERINO or drivelling fellow, fatuus, ineptus, insulsus.

SLAY, trucido, contrucido, (to butcher); jugulo (cut the throat of); macto (slay for sacrifice); cædo, occido, interficio, interimo, neco; conficio.

SLAYER, interfector, interfectrix, interemptor. — *A man-slayer*, homicida. — *A slayer of his parents or governor*, parricida. — *of a tyrant*, tyrannicida.

SLAYING, cædes, trucidatio, interemptio. — *A slaying of parents or governors*, parricidium.

SLEDGE, SLED (sort of carriage without wheels), traha. — *¶ A smith's sledge or hammer*, malleus ferreus major.

SLEDGED, trahâ vectus.

SLEEK, lēvis, politus, levigatus, planus; nitidus. — *Sleek and plump*, bene curatus. — *How came you to look so sleek*, or what food has given you this plump carcass? unde sic nites, aut quo cibo fecisti tantum corporis?

TO SLEEK (make sleek), levigo, concinno, polio.

SLEEKLY, polite; nitide.

SLEEKNESS, lēvitas; nitor.

SLEEP, somnus, quies. — *I have not got one wink of sleep all the night long*, somnum ego hâc nocte oculis non vidi meis.

— *The tedious nights are passed without sleep*, noctes vigilantur amare. — *A dead sleep*, somnus a tus or gravis. — *In a dead, deep or sound sleep*, somno sepultus or oppressus; sopore profundo mersus; somno gravi sopitus. — *To be in a fast or sound sleep*, altum dormire; arcte et graviter dormire; alto et gravi somno sopitum esse; dormito. — *Half asleep*, semisomnus. — *In one's sleep*, in somno or quiete; secundum quietem; dormiens. — *To see a thing in one's sleep*, aliquid per quietem videre. — *To compose one's self to sleep*, somno se dare, Cie. — *To wake one out of sleep*, dormientem excitare. — *To rouse from sleep*, expergefacio. (But see *Awake*.) — *To hinder from sleep*, somnum adinere. — *To break one's sleep*, somnum abrumper. — *To get some sleep*, somnum capere. — *To pretend sleep*, somnum fingere. — *To cause sleep*, soporo, sopio; somnum afferre, conciliare, invitare, gignere, ducere, inducere, præbere. — *To try to sleep*, somnum captare. — *To fall asleep*, go to sleep, obdormio, obdormis-

co; somno opprimi. — *I fell asleep sounder than ordinary, actior me quam solebat somnus complexus est, Cic.* — *I fell sound asleep, arcte et graviter dormire cœpi.* — *To go to sleep agnui, somnum repetere.* — *To digest by sleep, edormio, edormisco.* — *To have one's senses asleep, torpeo, obtorpeo.* — *My hand was asleep, manus torpuit.* — *Causing sleep, soporifer, somnifer, somnificus.* — *Laid to sleep, sopitus, soporatus.*

TO SLEEP, dormio, somnum capere. — *He slept on a pallet, quies somnusque in stramentis erat.* — *To sleep with others, condormio.* — *To sleep long in the morning, dormire in multum diem.* — *all the morning, totum mane dormire.* — *To retire to sleep, dormitum se conferre.* — *To sleep away care, somno curas pellere or abigere.* — *To sleep nway the fumes of liquor, To sleep one's self sober, crapulam edormire or somno exhalare.* — *To sleep upon, indormio.* — *I have slept well, placide dormivi.*

SLEEPER, dormiens; dormitor. — *He was no great sleeper, somni brevissimi erat.* — *¶ The sleeper (fish), exocætus.*

SLEEPING, somnus, quies. — *After sleeping, a somno.* — *A sleeping-place, dormitorium.*

SLEEPY, somno gravis; somni indigens; oscitans: (as a quality), somniculosus: (fig.) tardus, lentus, segnis. — *To be sleepy, dormito; somni indigere; oscito.* — *A sleepy draught, haustus soporifer, somnifer, somnificus.*

SLEEPILY, somniculose; veterose; segniter.

SLEEPINESS, torpor, veternus.

SLEEPLESS, vigil, evigilans; insopitus, exsomnia.

SLEET, nix cum pluvia comixta.

TO SLEET, ningere et pluere eodem tempore.

SLEEVE, manica. — *To laugh in one's sleeve, furtim cachinnari; in sinu gaudere.* — *Hanging sleeves, manicæ pendulæ.* — *¶ (fish), loligo or lolliu.*

SLEEVED, manicatus; chiridotus.

SLEEVELESS, manicarum expers.

SLEIGHT (trick; knack), ars, artificium; habitus, peritia. — *You have got a sleight in doing that, rem istam usu perite calles.* — *Sleight of hand (jugglery), præstigia.*

SLENDER, gracilis, tenuis, exilis; angustus, arctus; ejuncidus, juncæus. — *Some-what slender, tenuiculus, subtenuis.* — *Very slender, pertenuis, pergracilis, prægracilis.* — *Slender provision, victus parabilis or facilis; victus tennis; modicus or exiguus apparatus.* — *Slender parts, dotes tenues et perexiguæ.* — *A slender estate, res or opes exiguæ; patrimonium haud ita magnum.* — *To make slender, attenuo.* — *Made slender, attenuatus.* — *To grow slender, gracilesco.* — *One slender and tall, longurio, juncens.*

SLENDERLY, tenuiter, exiliter, attenuate; jejune; leviter. — *We are slenderly provided for, æstive admodum viaticati sumus.*

SLENDERNESSE, tenuitas, gracilitas, exiguitas.

SLICE, v. concido, in ofulas secare.

SLICE of bread, bacon, &c., panis, perna, etc. ofula or ofella. — *A circular slice, orbiculus.* — *A slice of any thing, fragmentum, segmentum; assula.* — *In slices, assulatum, tessellatum.* — *¶ A slice (instrument), spatula.*

SLICING, concisura.

SLICK. See Sleek.

SLIDE, labor: — (full down), delabor, pro-labor; fallente vestigio labi. — *along, perlabor.* — *away, elabor.* — *back, relabor.* — *by, prætelabor; allabor.* — *To slide down by a rope, labi per demissum funem, Virg.* — *To slide in or into, illabor.* — *To slide or slip privately into a place, aliquo or in aliquem locum irrepere, obrepere, subrepere.* — *To slide over, translabor.* — *to or near, allabor.* — *To slide on the ice, per glaciem lubricam ferri or perlabi.* — *Slidden away or from, dilapsus, elapsus.* — *Sliding or stumbling, lapsans.* — *To slide one's hand into a person's pocket, in loculum alicujus manum insinuare or furtim inserere.* — *To slide money privately into one's hand, pe-*

cniam in manum alicujus furtim im-mittere, demittere, inserere.

SLIDE, s. (made on ice), via lubrica in glacie perlubendo facta.

SLIDER, qui per glaciem perlabitur.

SLIDING, lapsus, prolapsio. — *A sliding-plate, glacies pedibus levigata.*

SLIGHT (thin, sleazy), levis, levidensis. — *Slight stuff, pannus levidensis.* — *¶ (small, of no moment), levis, leviculus, futilis, inanis, nugatorius; nullius momenti or ponderis.* — *A slight scratch or wound, vulnus leve.*

TO SLIGHT (make slight of), contemno, despicio; sperno, aspernor, aversor; re-jicio; repudio; parvi facere, contemp-tui habere; curam abjicere. — *To be slighted, contemni, despici;* contemptu laborare, in contemptum alicui venire. — *To slight or slubber over a busi-ness, aliquid negligenter or levi brachio agere.* — *Slighting, contemnens, despi-ciens, negligens, aspernatus.*

SLIGHT, s. offensa. See Slight.

SLIGHTER, contemptor, contemptrix.

SLIGHTING, contemptus, despectus; con-temptio, despicentia.

SLIGHTLY, SLIGHTLY, leviter; strictim; negligenter; contemptim. — *Slightly wounded, leviter sauciatus or vulneratus.*

SLIGHTNESS, levitas, tenuitas.

SLIGHT, s. See Slight.

SLIM, gracilis, gracilentus. — *A slim horse is handsomest, if he be swiftest, decentior equus, cui astricta sunt ilia, si idem ve-locior, Quint. 8, 3.* — *A slim fellow, longurio.*

SLIME, limus; humor glutinosus.

SLIMY, limosus; glutinosus. — *To become slimy, lentesco.* — *A slimy soil, terra limosa.*

SLING, funda. — *The string or leather of a sling, scutale.* — *A great sling, ballis-ta, catapulta.* — *A sling to wrap one's arm in when hurt, fascia, mitella.* — *To wear one's arm in a sling, brachium mi-tellâ involutum habere.*

TO SLING, fundâ mittere, librare or excu-tere: (hurt), jaculor, mitto, emitto.

SLINGER, funditor.

SLINGING, jaculatio.

SLINK (steal) away, sese subducere or clanculum subtrahere. — *hæc, domum redire clanculum, Plaut.* — *I slunk, me surripui or subdixi.* — *To slink back, sese clam retrahere.*

SLIP (slide), labor, lapso: (slip or let slip), dimitto, omitto, prætermitto. — *I have slipped my time, occasionem dimisi.* — *Let not this opportunity slip, occasionem oblatam tenete.* — *Did this man ever let slip one word out of his mouth, which might justly give offence to any person? verbum equod nunquam ex ore hujus exçidit, unde quisquam posset offendi?* — *My servant gave me a hint, which I would not let slip, submonuit me servus, quod ego arripui.* — *To slip aside or away private-ly, elabor;* (furtim or clanculum) se subducere: (as time), abeo, transeo; effluo, elabor. — *That time is slipped, abiit illud tempus.* — *Thus the glory of this world slips away, sic transit gloria mundi.* — *The time for disputation is slipped, tempus disputationis effluxit.* — *To slip down (tumble), cado, concido, decido.* — *To slip down one's throat, per guttura labi.* — *To slip into (go privately), irre-po, adrepto, subrepto; irrepto: (put or thrust), immitto, insero.* — *To slip into an office or estate, se in munus aliquod or alterius patrimonium insinuare.* — *To slip in silder in the room of gold, argenteum nummum pro aureo furtim substituere, subijcere, supponere.* — *To slip or put off, exno.* — *He suddenly slipped off his clothes, repente vestes exuit.* — *He does what he can to slip his collar, vincula pugnat exuere.* — *To slip (off) his bridle, caput e freno subducere.* — *To slip or erop off, decerpo.* — *To slip or put on, induo.* — *He immediately slipped on his shoes, statim soleas induit.* — *To slip out of one's hand, mouth, &c., de, e, ex, manibus, ore, etc. elabi, cadere, excide-re.* — *out of one's memory, e memoriâ excidere.* — *That matter quite slipped my memory, effluxit illud penitus ex animo meo.* — *Slipping out, excidens, effluens.* — *To slip, go, pass over (a place), cito transire or trajicere.* — *To slip over or*

omit, omitto, prætermitto. — *To slip over a thing slightly, leviter attingere or per-stringere.* — *Apt to slip or slide, lapsabundus.* — *¶ To slip or make a slip or mis-take.* See Slip, subst.

SLIP (with one's foot), s. lapsus, prolapsio, labens in lubrico loco vestigium. — *A slip or mistake, lapsus, error levis.* — *To give one the slip, clanculum aufugere, furtim ab aliquo se subducere.* — *He gave the enemies the slip, e manibus hos-tium evasit.* — *To make a slip or be guilty of a slip (mistake), erro, labor, fallor, decipior.* — *Pray set me right if I should happen to make a slip, quin mone, si quid erro.* — *He very seldom is guilty of a slip, non fere labitur.* — *A slip (of yarn, thread, &c.), glomus.* — *A slip (small piece of any thing), particula, frustum, fragmentum.* — *The slip or sprig of a plant, srenchus, talea.* — *Full of slips or sprigs, surculosus.* — *A slip-shoe or slip-per, crepida.* — *Slip-shod, crepidatus or negligenter calceatus.* — *Slip-slop, cin-nus, farrago cibaria.*

SLIPPER, crepida, solea; crepis. — *A little slipper, crepidula.* — *A high slipper or bus-hin, cothurnus.* — *A maker of slippers, cre-pidarius.* — *Wearing slippers, crepidatus.*

SLIPPING, lapsus, lapsio. — *The slipping of an office (which a person should bear in his turn), muneris prætermissio.* — *The slip-ping or lopping of leaves, branches, &c., frondatio, putatio.*

SLIPPERY, lubricus, labidus, incertus. — *You are in a slippery place, versaris in lubrico.* — *For almost all the way was steep, narrow, and slippery, omnis enim ferme via præceps, angusta, lubrica erat, Liv.* — *A person of a slippery tongue, or slubber, homo loquax or futilis.* — *A slip-pery or deceitful blade, homo subdolos, versutus, vafer.* — *He is a very slippery spark to deal with, anguilla est, elabitur.* — *A slippery, difficult or dangerous busi-ness, res difficilis, ardua, periculosa; periculosæ plenum opus alex (poet.).* — *A slippery trick or cheat, dolus, fallacia, fraus.* — *To make slippery, lubrico.*

SLIPPERILY, lubricè.

SLIPPERINESS of the road, via lubrica.

SLIPSHOD, calcei talum obterens.

SLIT (or cleave) a thing, findo, diffindo. — *To slit or be slit, findi, diffindi.* — *Slit in two parts, bifidus.* — *into three parts, trifidus.* — *into four parts, quadrifidus.* — *into many parts, multifidus.* — *That may be slit, fissilis.*

SLIT, s. fissura, rima; crena; fissus.

SLITTER, qui findit.

SLITTING, fissura, fissio.

SLIVER, segmentum.

TO SLIVER, findo.

SLOE, prunum silvestre. — *A sloe-tree, prunus silvestris.*

SLOP (soet), madefacio.

SLOPS or trousers, braccæ longæ laxæque.

SLOOP or small ship, lembus, navigio-lum; navis uno malo instructa.

SLOPE, SLOPING, adj. declivis, accli-vis; fastigatus; obliquus, transversus. — *Made or put sloping, obliquatus.*

TO SLOPE, v. a. obliquo; oblique ponere or secare.

SLOPE of a hill, s. acclivitas (upwards), de-clivitas (downwards).

SLOPENESS, obliquitas.

SLOPING. See Slope.

SLOPING, s. obliquo; devexitas.

SLOPINGLY, SLOPEWISE, oblique, trans-verse.

SLOTH, desidia, inertia, ignavia, pigritia, segnitia, segnitie.

SLOTHFUL, desidiosus, iners, ignavus, pi-ger, segnis, deses, reses; desidia ple-nus. — *A place where slothful people sit, desidiabulum.* — *To be or grow slothful, desideo, resideo, torpeo, obtorpeo;* lan-guori desidiaque se dedere. — *Grown as slothful as a beggar, pigrior asino.*

SLOTHFULLY, desidiose, ignave, pigre, len-te, segniter.

SLOTHFULNESS, desidia, inertia, ignavia, pigritia, segnitia, segnitie; torpor. — *The refusing of labor is a proof of sloth-fulness and laziness, fuga laboris iner-tiam coarguit et desidiâ.*

SLOUCH, s. homo inurbanus or humani-tatis inops.

SLOUCHING. — *Wearing a slouching hat, causiam gerens marginibus demissis.*

SLOUGH (*quagmire*, &c.), lacuna cœno-
sa or lutosā; palus; cœnum: (*in hunt-
ing*), apri volutabrum. — ¶ *The slough
of a snake*, anguis exuvie or vernatio.
— ¶ *A slough of bears*, ursarum
grex.

SLOUGHY (*miry*), paluster, cœnosus, limo-
sus.

SLOVEN, SLOVENLY fellow, homo sor-
didus, disinctus, illotus, immundus,
spurcus, squalidus, inficetus, turpis. —
Somewhat slovenly, sordidulus. — *After
his slovenly manner*, suo more inficeto.

SLOVENLINESS, SLOVENRY, sordes, im-
munditia, squalor, spurcities, turpitude,
negligentia, cultus agrestis et inconcin-
nus.

SLOVENLY, adv. sordide, squalide, spurce,
turpiter.

SLOW, piger, tardus, lentus, cunctabun-
dus; testudineus, formicinus; languidus.
— *The clock goes too slow*, tardius
invenitur horologium. — *Somewhat slow*,
lentulus, tardiusculus. — *Slow of foot*,
qui est gradu testudineo; tardigradus,
tardipes, (poet.). — *of speech*, lentus in
dicendo; tardiloquus (poet.). — *He is
naturally very slow in speech*, and very
dull, naturā est lentus in dicendo, ac
pene frigidus. — *One that is slow or dull
in understanding*, qui tardo est ingenio.
— *To be slow*, cunctor. — *To be slow in
one's motions*, lente agere. — *To grow
slow*, pigresco, tardesco.

SLOWLY, tarde, lente, pigre, cunctanter.
— *Great bodies move slowly*, tarde mo-
ventur magna corpora. — *A business that
goes on but slowly*, lentum negotium. —
Somewhat slowly, tardiuscule.

SLOWNESS, tarditas, pigrities, segnitias;
lentitudo. — *Slowness in managing affairs
gives disgust*, tarditas in rebus gerendis
odiosa est. — *He reflected upon him by
reason of his slowness and sluggishness*,
exprobravit illi languorem et soporem.

SLUBBER a thing over, negligentior or
præpropere aliquid agere; præfestinan-
do opus corrumpere or depravare.

SLUG (*snail*), limax. — *A slug or slow
ship*, navis tarda. — *A slug (sort of bul-
let)*, glans plumbea oblongæ formæ.

SLUGGARD, ignavus; piger; cessator; dor-
mitor, dormitator.

SLUGGISH, piger, torpidus, ignavus, seg-
nis, socors, iners, indiligens; languidus;
somniaulosus, veterosus. — *Very
sluggish*, persegnis. — *To grow slug-
gish*, torpesco.

SLUGGISHLY, otiose, ignave, pigre, segni-
ter, indiligenter, torpidè.

SLUGGISHNESS, ignavia, segnitia, segni-
ties, desidra, pigritia, indiligentia, so-
cordia; torpor, veterus.

SLUICE, objectaculum, emissarium; ca-
tarracta.

To SLUICE out water, sublato objectaculo
aquam emittere.

SLUICY, effusus.

SLUMBER, v. leviter dormire; dormio,
dormito. — *To slumber or nod over a busi-
ness*, alicui rei indormire.

SLUMBER, s. somnus levis; somnus, quies.
— *To fall into a slumber*, obdormisco. —
*Having filled his belly, he fell into a slum-
ber*, epulatus se somno dedit.

SLUMBERINO, dormitatio. — *Given to slum-
bering*, somniaulosus.

SLUR, v. maculo, inquinare, fædo. — *To
slur over (detract from, lessen)*, elevo,
extenuo.

SLUR, s. macula, labes, dedecus. — *To cast
a slur on one's reputation*, alicujus existi-
mationem violare or lædere; alicui in-
famiam inferre or notam turpitudinis
inurere; alicujus nomen obscurare; ali-
quem infamiā aspergere, infamiam ali-
quem facere.

SLUT, mulier sordida, squalida, immun-
da.

SLUTTISH, immunda, squalida, sordida. —
Somewhat sluttish, sordidula. — *To be
sluttish*, sordeo, squaléo. — *To grow slut-
tish*, sordesco.

SLUTTISHLY, sordide, squalide.

SLUTTISHNESS, SLUTTERY, immunditia,
squalor, sordes, illuvies.

SLY, vafer, subdolus, astutus, veterator,
veteratorius. — *A sly fellow or old fox*,
veterator.

SLYLY, subdole, callide, astute, veterato-
rie, vafre, versute.

SLYNESS, astutia, calliditas, versutia, va-
fritia, vafrities.

SMACK, v. (*taste*), gusto, degusto: (*taste
or savor of*), sapio; (*a little*), subsipio.
— ¶ *To smack (in kissing)*, basium
premere, infigere, oppangere. — ¶ *To
smack one's lips*, labiis strepitum edere.
— *To smack a whip*, flagello sonare.

SMACK (*relish*), s. sapor. — *Having a pretty
smack or relish*, saporis jucundi. — *To
have but a little smack of learning or skill
in any art*, vix primis literarum or alicu-
jus artis rudimentis imbui. — ¶ *The
smack of a whip*, flagelli sonus, Sen. Ep.
122. — ¶ (*kiss*), basium. — ¶ (*little
ship*), navigiolum, lembus.

SMALL, parvus, exiguus, minutus; le-
vis (*slight*); tenuis (*scanty, poor, thin*);
gracilis, gracilentus, exilis, juncus,
(*slender*): it may also be expressed by a di-
minutive (as, a small account, ratiuncu-
la; firm, agellus; fish, pisciculus). —
Smaller, minor. — Smallest, minimus. —
That is a small matter, id leve est. —
They are very angry for small faults, pro
levibus noxis graves iras gerunt. — *He
put them into no small fear*, eis non mini-
mum terroris iniecit. — *They are of
small price*, jacent pretia eorum. — *He
needed but small invitation*, illius ego vix
tetigi pænulam, tamen remansit. —
Very small, perminutus, prætenuis. —
Small characters, literæ minutæ. — *A
small number*, pauci, pl.; paucitas; nu-
merus exiguus. — *A very small part*, pars
perexigua. — *To make small*, tenuo, at-
tenuo, deminuo. — *A making small*, at-
tenuatio, deminutio. — *Of small account*,
vilis; nullius pretii or momenti. — *A
man of small account or credit*, homo tres-
sis or nihili. — *To become of small account*,
vilesco. — *To cut into small pieces*, minu-
tim or minutatim conficere. — *A small
time*, parumper; paululum temporis. —
So small, tantulus, tantillus. — *How
small*, quantulus, quantillus. — *soever*,
quantuliscunque. — *How small soever
the occasion be*, quantulacunque adeo est
ocasio. — *Any never so small a matter*,
quolibet vel minima res. — *Small beer*,
cerevisia tenuis. — *Small craft*, navicu-
la. — *The small guts*, lactes, pl. — *The
small-pox*, variolæ, pl. — *Small wares*,
merces minutæ. — *A dealer in small
wares*, mercium minutarum venditor. —
Small arms, sclopeti, pl. — *A small, little
soul*, animus angustus et parvus.

SMALL of the back, leg, &c., dorsi, cruris,
etc. pars gracilior.

SMALLNESS (*littleness*), exiguitas, parvitas,
tenuitas; exilitas (*slenderness*), graci-
litas, exilitas.

SMALLY, tenuiter, exiliter.

SMALLAGE, apium graveolens.

SMALT, genus pigmenti cærulei.

SMART, subst. dolor, cruciatus.

SMART, adj. (*sharp*), acer. (But see
Acute, Brist.) — *Smart in discourse*, ar-
gutus, acutus, aculeatus, acer; salsus;
urbanus. — *To give one a smart answer
or reply*, salse respondere.

To SMART, doleo, condoleo. — *My back
will smart for this*, isthæc in me cadetur
faba. — *You should smart for it*, ferres in-
fortunium. — *He has smarted for his fol-
ly*, pœnas dedit vecordia. — *To make to
smart*, crucio, angō, pungo, uro, mor-
deo. — *Smarting*, asper, dolore plenus.

SMARTING, s. dolor, cruciatus, pœna.

SMARTLY, acriter, acerbe, aspere, argute.
— *Very smartly*, persalse, salsissime.

SMARTNESS, acrimonia, acritudo, acerbi-
tas, asperitas. — *of pain*, doloris acerbi-
tas or vehementia. — *of genius or wit*,
argutia; acumen ingenii.

SMATTERER in learning, homo leviter
literis imbutus; homo leviter erudi-
tus; homo semidoctus. — *A smatterer in
grammar*, grammaticus. — *A smatterer
in poetry*, in medicinæ, poëta or medicus
malus; qui poëticen or medicinam le-
viter attigit. — *A smatterer in any art*,
primis alicujus artis rudimentis vix im-
butus.

SMATTERING, or **SMATTER**, levis artis ali-
cujus scientia.

SMEAR, lino, illino, obliuo, ungo; exun-
go; conspurco, inquino. — *over*, super-
lino. — *under*, subterlino.

SMEAR, s. unguen.

SMEARER, unctor.

SMEARING, litura, unctio, inquinamen-
tum.

SMELL, v. (*emit a smell*), oleo, redoleo;
peroleo (unpleasantly, pungently); fragro
(fragrantly). — *To smell of (have the smell
of)*, aliquid olere or redolere (prop. and
fig.). — *To smell sweetly*, bene or jucun-
de olere. — *Smelling sweetly*, bene or ju-
cunde olere. — *His breath smells rank*,
anima fœtet. — *It smells of the lamp*, lu-
cernam olet. — *To smell of wine*, tementum
olere, vinum redolere. — *A dis-
course smelling of antiquity*, oratio redolens
antiquitatem. — ¶ *To smell (per-
ceive by the smell)*, olfacto, odoror. — *To
smell of*, aliquid olfacere, olfactare, ad
nares admovere. — *To smell out*, odoror;
olfactio. — *I quickly smelled it out*, statim
intellexi, quid esset. — *Smelled or smelled
out*, olfactus, odore or odorata percep-
tus. — *A smell-feast*, parasitus.

SMELL, s. odor. — *A sweet smell*, fragran-
tia. — *Causing a sweet smell*, odorifer
(poet.). — *A bad smell*, fœtor, odor fœti-
dus. — *The smell of cooking or cooked
meat or provisions*, nidor. — *The sense
of smell*, odoratus. — ¶ See the verb.

SMELLER, qui or quæ odorat.

SMELLING, odoratio. — *The sense of smell-
ing*, odoratus. — *Smelling-bottle*, vascu-
lum olfactorium.

SMELT ore, metalla (cruda) liquefacere.

SMICKER, subrideo.

SMILE, v. subrideo, leniter ridere. — *To
smile at or upon one*, alicui arridere. —
Fortune smiles upon him, omnia ei prospere
succedunt; fortuna ei arridet or
affulget. — *Nobody smiles upon me*, nemo
ridet, Plaut.

SMILE, s. risus lenis. — *A sweet smile*, os
subridens or leniter ridens.

SMILING, arrisio.

SMIRCH, obnubilō, conspurco.

SMIRK or look pleasantly upon one, alicui
arridere.

SMITE, ferio, percutio. — *Smitten*, per-
cussus, ictus. — *To be smitten with love*,
amore alicujus flagrare; perditæ amare.

SMITER, percussor.

SMITING, percussus, percussio.

SMITH or black-smith, faber ferrarius. —
A gold-smith, aurifex, faber aurarius. —
A gun-smith, sclopetorum artifex. — *A
lock-smith*, faber claustrarius. — *A silver-
smith*, faber argentarius.

SMITHY (or smith's shop), officina ferraria.

SMOCK, tunica interlata; indusium. — *A
smock-faced fellow*, vir oris effeminati.

SMOKE, s. fumus; vapor. — *No smoke
without some fire*, non est fumus absque
igne. — *To vanish into smoke*, evanesco.
— *Our hopes are vanished into smoke*,
evanuit nostra spes. — *Causing smoke*,
fumificus.

To SMOKE or dry a thing in the smoke, ali-
quid fumigare or infumare; aliquid fu-
mo siccare or durare. — *To smoke wines*,
vina fumo maturare or lenia facere. — *The
place where they smoked their wines*, fumari-
um. — *To smoke or send forth smoke*, fumo,
vapo; fumum or vaporem emittere. —
To smoke or offend with smoke, fumo in-
commodare or infestare. — *To smoke to-
bacco*, fumum herbæ nicotianæ haurire. —
To smoke a business, persentisco. — *I
might have smoked out that affair if I had
had a grain of sense*, rem istam possem
persentiscere, ni essem lapsus. — *Ah, sir*,
he has smoked the whole affair, hem tibi,
rescivit omnem rem, Ter.

SMOKELESS, sine fumo.

SMOKING, s. vaporatio. — *A smoking or fu-
migating*, suffitio, suffumigatio.

SMOKY (full of smoke), fumosus, fumeus,
fumidus; fumifer (poet.).

SMOOTH, levis; æquus, planus; enodis.
— *A smooth table*, mensa accurate levi-
gata. — *A smooth road*, via plana, expe-
dita, aperta. — *Smooth, without hair*, gla-
ber, depilis. — *Smooth-faced*, comis, dul-
cis; explicatâ fronte. — *To speak one
smooth*, comiter affari. — *Smooth words*
blanda verba. — *Smooth or flowing*, flu-
ens.

To SMOOTH (make smooth), levigo, polio;
complano (make even). — *To smooth one's
way to a thing (fig.)*, aditum alicui ad
aliquid dare, parare; viam alicui ad

aliquid munire. — *To smooth the forehead, explicare frontem.* — *To smooth or coax one, alicui blandiri; alique blandis verbis lenire or delinire, verborum lenociniis permulcere.*
SMOOTHER, qui levigat.
SMOOTHING, levigatio, æquatio; politura. — *A smoothing-iron, ferramentum ad pannum levigandum.*
SMOOTHLY, plane, polite; *fig.* dulce, suaviter; blande.
SMOOTHNESS, lævitas, levor. — *of behavior, urbanitas, humanitas, comitas.*
SMOTHER (*choke or stifle*), suffoco: (*suppress*), sedo, comprimō, exstinguo. — *To smother up or conceal, celo, occulto; reticeo, tego.* — || But see *Choke* through-out.
SMOTHERING, suffocatio; strangulatio.
SMOULDERING (*smoking*), fumans; suffocans.
SMUG, concinnus, comptus, elegans, nitidus, exultus, ornatus.
To SMUG one's self up, se nitide, concinne or eleganter ornare. — *Smugged up, eleganter ornatus ut vestitus.*
SMUGLY, concinne, compe, laute, scite, eleganter.
SMUGNESS, elegantia, lautitia; concinnitas.
SMUGGLE goods, merces furtim or sine portorii solutione importare or invehere; rempublicam fraudare portorio.
SMUGGLER, qui merces furtim or sine portorii solutione invehit.
SMUT (*colly*), nigror, fuligo: robigo (*rust*, &c.). — *Smut or smuttiness (obscenity), obscenitas, verborum obscenitas; scripta obscena.*
To SMUT, SMUTCH, fuligine denigrare or inquinare.
SMUTTY (*obscene*), obscænus, fœdus, spurcus. — *Somewhat smutty, subobscænus.*
SNACK, pars, portio. — *To put in for a snack, partem sibi vindicare.* — *To go snacks with one, alienus rei participem esse; aliquid cum aliquo participare.*
SNAFFLE, freni lupus, canis.
SNAG (*knot*), nodus: (*snagged tooth*), dens ultra ceteros prominens.
SNAGGED, SNAGGY (*knotty*), nodosus.
SNAIL, cochlea. — *A sea-snail, cochlea Veneris.* — *A house-snail, limax.* — *A snail's house, testa cochleæ.* — *A snail's pace or gallop, gradus testudineus.*
SNAKE, anguis, serpens, coluber. — *There lurks a snake in the grass, latet anguis in herbâ.* — *A little snake, anguiculus.* — *A water snake, hydus, natrix.* — *Of or belonging to a snake, Snaky, anguinus, anguineus, colubrinus.* — *A snake's skin or slough, anguis vernatio or exuvie.* — *A bed or knot of snakes, anguinum.* — *Having snaky hair or locks, snaky-headed, anguicomus (poet.).* — *Snaky-footed, anguipes (poet.).*
SNAP, *v.* (*give a snap*), crepo, crepitum edere: (*break*), frango, rumpo; (*be broken*), frangi, rumpi. — *in two, diffringi.* — || (*catch or lay hold of*), rapio, corripio. — *He is snapped up or in safe custody, irretitus est; arundo alas verberat.* — *To snap or bite, morsu petere; mordicus vulnerare: (snub or reprove), alique objurgare, increpare, conviciu alicui facere, alique corripere, duriter et acerbe tractare.*
SNAP, s. crepitus. — *with the fingers, digitorum crepitus.*
SNAPPER up, raptor.
**SNAPPISH, iracundus, captiosus, difficilis, ferox, morosus, mordax.
SNAPPISHLY, iracunde, morose, proterve.
SNAPPISHNESS, iracundia, morositas, mordacitas.
SNARE, s. laqueus; tendicula; nassa; insidia, pl. — *To lay a snare, insidias struere or instruere; dolos nectere; casus tendere.* — *To fall into a snare, in laqueos or insidias cadere.* — *To give into the snare, or suffer himself easily to be ensnared, in laqueos se induere.*
To SNARE, illaqueo, irretio. — *Snared, laqueatus, illaqueatus, irretitus, reti captus or inclusus.*
SNARL like a dog, mussito (*growl*); ringor. — *A snarling cur, ringens canis.* — *To snarl at, allato, obloquor, obmurinuro.* — || *To snarl thread or silk, implico; perplexus, particip.*
SNARKER, homo morosus or difficilis.**

SNARLING, s. mussitatio.
SNATCH, v. rapio, corripio, apprehendo. — *away, abripio, surripio.* — *at, capto.*
SNATCH (*little bite*), morsiuncula: (*piece*), particula, frustum, frustulum. — *A snatch and away, præpropere.*
SNATCHER, raptor. — *at, captator.*
SNATCHING, adj. rapidus, rapax.
SNATCHING, s. raptio; rapacitas.
SNATCHINGLY, raptim.
SNEAK (*creep*) along, repo, correpo, repto, serpo: (*be ashamed*), verecundor, vultui demittere. — *To sneak or cringe to, demisso corpore serviliter devenerari.* — *To sneak or lurk about, lateo, deliteo, latito, deliteo.* — *To sneak away, elanculum se subducere.* — *Sneaking or creeping along, repens, reptans, reptabundus.*
SNEAKING (*niggardly*), parcus, preparcus, tenax: (*mean, pitiful*), humilis, abjectus, sordidus. — *A sneaking fire, ignis malignus.*
SNEAKINGLY (*niggardly*), parce, perparce: (*meanly, pitifully*), humiliter, abjecte, demisse, misere.
SNEAKINGNESS (*niggardliness*), avaritia, parsimonia; tenacitas; sordes: (*mean-ness, pitifulness*), exiguitas, tenuitas; animus abjectus.
SNEER, v. irridere, derideo, sannis alique excipere.
SNEER, subst. sanna. — *Sneers, Sneering, irrisio, irrisus.*
SNEERER, irrisor, derisor; sannio.
SNEEZE, sternuo. — *often, sternuto.* — *To make one sneeze, sternutamentum facere, movere, evocare.*
SNEEZING, sternutatio, sternutamentum. — *Sneezing-powder or snuff, sternutamentum.*
SNICKER (*laugh in one's sleeve*), in siau gaudere. See *Giggle*.
SNIFF up, mucum resorbere or narium pituitam retrahere. — *To sniff at.* See *Despise*, &c.
SNIP, v. amputo. — *off, præcido, decerpo.*
SNIP-SNAP, canum ringentium more.
SNIPPINGS, præsemina.
SNIFE, SNITE scolopax gallinago (L.).
SNITE or blow the nose, nares emungere.
SNIVEL, mucus, pituita nasi. — *The snivel hanging at the nose, stiria e naso pendens.*
To SNIVEL, mucum resorbere, nasi pituitam retrahere.
SNIVELLY (*full of snivel*), mucosus.
SNORE, sterto.
SNORER, stertens.
SNORING, rhoncus.
SNOT, mucus, pituita nasi.
SNOTTY, mucosus.
SNOUT, rostrum; nasus. — *A little snout, rostellum.* — *An elephant's snout.* See *Elephant*.
SNOUTED, rostrum habens, rostratus.
SNOW, nix. — *Whiter than snow, nive candidior.* — *Snow-water, aqua nivalis.* — *Full of snow, nivosus.* — *White as snow, niveus.* — *A snow-ball, pila ex nive confecta, globus nivalis.* — *A snow-bank, agger niveus.* — *Snow-drop (herb), viola bulbosa.*
To SNOW, ningo.
SNUB, tuber, nodus.
To SNUB (*chide*), increpo, corripio: (*curb*), freno, refreno; comprimō, reprimo: (*snub*), singultio.
SNUDGE, otior, otium agere or peragere; in pace et quiete vitam degere.
SNUFF (*of a wick*), fungus: (*the wick*), see *Wick*: (*sneezing-powder*), sternutamentum, say pulvis sternutatorius.
To SNUFF a candle, candelæ fungum demere. — *To snuff with disdain, nares corrugare.* — *To snuff a thing up one's nose, naribus aliquid haurire.* — *To snuff at.* See *Despise*.
SNUFFERS, emunctorium, Vulgat. ; forfex candelarum.
SNUFFING, emunctio.
To SNUFFLE, vocem e naribus proferre or emittere.
SNUFFLER, balbus; qui or quæ e naribus verba profert.
SNUG (*close or secret*), secretus, occultus, arcanus, clandestinus: (*compact*), concinnus, nitidus. — *To lie snug in bed, stragulis se secreto involvere or tegere.*

To SNUGGLE together, confertim or dense se mutuo comprimere.
SO (*thus, in like manner*), ita, sic, ad or in hunc modum, hoc pacto. — *It is so, sic est, ita se res habet.* — *They say so, ita aiunt or prædicant.* — *Grant it be so, fac ita esse.* — *As that was painful, so this is pleasant, ut illud erat molestum, sic hoc est jucundum.* — *I wish it may be so, utinam sit; ut ita sit, Deus faxit.* — *The matter is not so, aliter se res habet.* — *He thinks he may do so, idem sibi arbitratur licere.* — *If so be, that, &c., si est, ut, etc.* — *It is even so in truth, id est profecto.* — *Others perhaps do not think so, aliis fortasse non idem videtur.* — *Why so? I pray, quamobrem (or quam ob rem) tandem? Since things are so, quæ cum ita sint.* — *As I may so say, ut ita dicam.* — *So be it, ita fiat.* — *So as I told you yesterday, ita ut heri tibi naravi.* — *And so forth, et quæ sunt reliqua; et cetera, cetera; et sic deinceps or de ceteris.* — || *So or so then, igitur, quamobrem, quapropter, quare, quocirca.* — *So, when this was done, hoc igitur facto.* — || *So, So that, dum, dummodo, modo, ita si, si tantum.* — *So there be a wall between us, dummodo inter me et te murus intersit.* — *So that he set a price, modo ut sciam quanti indicet.* — *I will do what I can, yet so that I be not ungrateful to my father, quod potero faciam, tamen ut pietatem colam.* — || *So (so much), adeo, ita, tantopere; perinde.* — *I am not so void of humanity, non adeo inhumano ingenio sum.* — *There were so many, that, &c., ita multi fuerunt, ut, etc.* — *Wherefore his coming was not so very acceptable, quare adventus ejus non perinde gratus fuit.* — *I should not be so uncivil, that, &c., non essem tam inurbannus, ut, etc.* — *I am not so strong as either of you, minus habeo virium quam vestram utervis.* — *If any be grown so insolent, siquis eo insolentie processerit.* — *Not so large as was looked for, non pro expectatione magnum.* — *So far, eo, eatenus, in tantum.* — *He proceeded so far, in tantum processit.* — *If he proceed so far, si eatenus progrediatur.* — *So far off, tam procul, tam longe.* — *So far as, quod, quoad, quantum.* — *So far as is possible, quoad ejus fieri possit.* — *So far as I understand, quantum intelligo.* — *So far as I know, he had not come, non venerat, quod sciam.* — *So far from — that, &c., adeo nihil or adeo non — ut, etc.; tantum abest ut, etc.* — *ut; ita non — ut; non modo non — sed etiam; non modo — ne quidem; ne quidem — necdum; nedum.* — *I was so far from doing it, that, &c., adeo non feci, ut, etc.* — *You are so far from loving, that (you do) not, &c., ita non amas, ut ne, etc.* — *So great, tantus, tam magnus.* — *So little, tantulus, tantillus, tam parvus.* — *Do you regard me so little? itane abs te contemnor? So long, tandiu.* — *I am sorry you were so long away from us, ego te abfuisse tandiu a nobis doleo.* — *So long as, tam diu, quam; usque adeo — quoad; usque dum; dum, donec, quoad, quandiu.* — *So long as I shall live, dum animâ spirabo meâ.* — *So long as you shall be in prosperity, donec eris felix.* — *So long as he shall live in poverty, usquedum ille vitam colet inopem.* — *So many, tot.* — *Just so many, totidem.* — *So much, adj. tantum with genit. — So much, adv. tam (as, quam).* — *Not so much to save themselves, non tam sui conservandi causâ.* — *These things are not so much to be feared as the common people think, hec nequaquam pro opinione vulgi extimescenda sunt.* — *So often, toties.* — *Not so often as he could have wished, minus sæpe quam vellet.* — || *So-so (indifferently), utcumque, mediocriter, sic satis: (pretty well in health), meliuscule.*
SOAK in water, macero, madesacio. — *To soak in or up, mibiho, ebibo, exorbeo, absorbeo.* — *To soak through, permeano.*
SOAKER (*drunkard*), potor acer, potator maximus, homo acinâ ebriosior.
SOAP, sapo. — *To wash clean with soap, saponem perluere.* — *Soap-ball, pila saponis.* — *A soap-boiler, saponis coctor.* — *Soap-weed, Soap-wort, saponaria.*

TO SOAP, sapone illinere or oblinere.
SOAK *aloft*, sublime ferri, sublimem abire; *alis* or *pennis* se levare: *evolo* (of the soul).
SOAR, s. altus volatus.
SOB, singultio.
SOB, **SOBBING**, singultus.
SOBER, sobrius, abstemius, moderatus, temperatus; *sanius*; *modico* or *moderato* victu, potu, etc. contentus. — *Sleep yourself sober*, edormi hanc crapulam et exhalare. — *In sober sadness*, it is very true, factum, non fabula. — *Whilst I was sitting in the house, I thought myself as sober as a judge*, dum accubabam, quam videbar mihi esse pulchre sobrius, Ter. — *A person of sober conversation*, homo probis moribus.
TO SOBER, sobrium reddere.
SOBERLY, sobrie, moderate, temperate, continenter.
SOBERNESS, **SOBRIETY**, abstinentia, temperantia; sobrietas. — *He was a person of very great sobriety*, summa fuit ejus in potu temperantia. — *What soberness conceals*, drunkenness reveals, in vino veritas.
SOCIABLE, **SOCIAL**, sociabilis, socialis, congregabilis; facilis; affabilis; comis. — *Not sociable*, insociabilis; parum comis or facilis.
SOCIABLENESS, socialitas, mores faciles, urbanitas, comitas.
SOCIALLY, socialiter.
SOCIETY, societas, communitas; congregatio, consociatio: (*fraternity*, &c.), societas, sodalitas, collegium. — *To enter into society with one*, se conjungere eum aliquo; societatem cum aliquo inire or facere. — *The pleasures of society*, circumlorum jucunditates.
SOCINIAN, Socini sectator; qui Christum Patri æqualem esse negat.
SOCK *to wear in shoes*, tibiale brevius; pedis tegumentum interius. — *The sock or shoe of the ancient comedians*, soccus. — *A little sock or start-up*, socculus. — *Wearing socks*, soccatus.
SOCKET of a candlestick, candelabri scapus (shaft). — *for a wick*, myxa. — *of a tooth*, dentis acetabulum or loculamentum. — *of the eye*, cavum oculi.
SOD (turf), cespes. — *A green sod*, cespes vivus or viridis.
SODALITY. See Society.
SODDEN. See Seethe.
SODER. See Solder.
SODOMITE, pædicator.
SOFT (*not hard, tender*), mollis, tener, lentus: — *lenis*; *summissus* (e. g. vox). — *Soft, I pray*, bona verba, quæso. — *Soft and fair goes far*, festina lente. — *Very soft or tender*, permollis. — *Soft-footed*, molliques. — *Somewhat soft*, Softish, molliculus, tenellus. — *¶ (silly, foolish)*, ineptus, stupidus, hebes.
TO SOFTEN (*make soft*), mollio, emollio, præmollio: mitigo, lenio, (*mitigate*). — *To soften an assertion a little*, quod quis dixerit, mitigare. — *To soften* (*grow soft*), mollesco.
SOFTENER, qui or quæ molli or mitigat.
SOFTLY (*gently*), molliter, leniter, placide, tranquille, blande: (*effeminately*), delicate, molliter, muliebriter; lascive: (*leisurely*), lente, gradatim, pededentim; tacito pede: (*low*), summisce, summissâ voce: (*with a soft step*), suspensio gradu. — *Go as softly as foot can fall*, suspensio gradu ito. — *Fair and softly goes far*, festina lente.
SOFTNESS, mollitia, mollities, lenitas, teneritas.
SOHO, evæ, heus.
SOIL (*ground*), solum, ager: — *fundus*. — *A barren soil*, solum exile, sterile, macrum. — *A fruitful soil*, solum fertile, pingue, fecundum. — *A level and naked soil*, loca æqualia et nuda gignentium, Sall. — *One's native soil or country*, patria. — *¶ Soil or compost*, letamen, stercus.
SOIL, v. inquinare. contaminare, commaculare, conspurcare; pollui. — *Soiled*, inquinatus, maculosus, conspurcatus. *
SOIL, s. (spot), macula, labe: (*filth*), sordes.
SOILING, **SOILINESS**, **SOILURE**, macula, sordes.
SOJOURN, moror, commoror; deversor; alicujus hospitio uti; habito.

SOJOURN, **SOJOURNING**, commoratio; statio, mansio; habitatio; hospitium; peregrinatio.
SOJOURNER, hospes; peregrinus; incolæ.
SOLACE, consolatio, solatium; levamen, levamentum; solamen (*poet.*).
TO SOLACE or *comfort*, alicui consolari; alicui consolationem adhibere, solatium dare, præbere, afferre; alicujus dolorem consolando levare. — *To solace himself*, sese oblectare; animo morem gerere. — *in the sun*, apricor.
SOLAR (*belonging to the sun*), solaris.
SOLAR (*high chamber*), s. solarium.
SOLDER, v. ferrumino, coagmento, aglutino, conglutino; consolido.
SOLDER, s. ferrumen, ferrumentum, gluten.
SOLDERING, eonglutinatio.
SOLDIER, miles. — *A fellow-soldier*, commilito. — *An old, tried soldier*, (miles) veteranus. — *A young, fresh-water soldier*, (miles) tiro. — *A trained soldier*, miles exercitatus. — *A common soldier*, miles gregarius or manipularis. — *A soldier who has forfeited his pay*, miles ære dirutus. — *A soldier discharged by reason of age*, miles exactoratus, emeritus. — *receiving double pay*, miles duplicarius. — *newly-raised*, miles nuper conscriptus. — *hired*, miles mercede conductus, miles stipendiarius. — *A soldier's boy*, lixa, calo. — *Of a soldier*, militaris; militis. — *Like a soldier*, more militari or militum; militariter; fortiter. — *To serve as a soldier*, milito, mereo, stipendium facere. — *To enlist himself for a soldier*, nomen militiæ dare or profiteri. — *To raise soldiers*, milites conscribere, legere, colligere, parare, comparare, cogere. — *A raising of soldiers*, militum delectus. — *To press soldiers*. (See Press.) — *To muster soldiers*, milites lustrare or recensere; numerum militum inire: — *militum delectum agere*.
SOLDIERLIKE, **SOLDIERLY**, militaris, militum: (*brave, martial*), fortis, bellicosus.
SOLDIERY, copiæ; copiæ militares; militæ.
SOLE (*alone or only*), adj. solus, unicus.
SOLELY, solum, solummodo. — *An heir solely and wholly*, heres ex asse.
SOLE of the foot, planta pedis. — *The sole of a shoe*, solea calcei. — *¶ A sole* (fish), solea.
TO SOLE a shoe, calceo soleam suffigere.
SOLECISM, solæcismus.
SOLEMN (*religious*), sollemnis: (*festal*), sollemnis, festus: (*grave, holy*), gravis; sanctus: (*lofty*), grandiloquus: (*ratified*), ratus. — *assembly*, celebritas. — *day*, dies sollemnis, festus. — *A very solemn transaction*, res sollemnitate plena. — *To take a solemn oath*, sancte jurare, conceptis verbis jurare.
SOLEMNITY, **SOLEMNNESS**, sanctitas, sollemnitas; apparatus or ritus sollemnis, sollemne. — *To promise with all the solemnity in the world*, sanctissime promittere.
TO SOLEMNIZE, celebraz, concelebraz, sollemni ritu celebrare, sacro.
SOLEMNLY, sollemniter, sancte; cum apparatu or ritu sollemni. — *I swear solemnly*, sanctissime or ex mei animi sententiâ juro. — *Very solemnly or devoutly*, persancte.
SOLICIT a person to do a thing, alicui ad aliquid sollicitare, impellere, instigare. — *To solicit or beg*. (See Beg.) — *To solicit the necessary supplies*, necessaria subsidia poscere. — *To solicit a business for another*, alicujus negotium procurare.
SOLICITING, **SOLICITATION**, sollicitatio, impulsio. — *The solicitations of the brothers wrought upon the senate*, movere senatum preces fratrum, Just. — *To do a thing at the solicitation of a person*, alicujus impulsu or inductu aliquid agere; aliquid aliquo impellente or instigante facere.
SOLICITOR (*suitor*), qui rogat, poscit, etc.; intercessor, deprecator: (*lawyer*), advocatus, patronus, eedicus; cognitor.
SOLICITOUS, sollicitus, anxius; attentus.
SOLICITOUSLY, sollicite, anxie.
SOLICITUDE, sollicitudo, anxietas, animi ægritudo.

SOLID, solidus, firmus, stabilis; spissus. — *A solid judgment*, mens solida. — *True and solid honor*, vera solidaque gloria. — *A solid and faithful friend*, amicus firmus et fidelis. — *A solid reason or argument*, ratio certa, firma, gravis. — *To make solid*, solido.
SOLIDITY, **SOLIDNESS**, soliditas; firmitas, firmitudo.
SOLIDLY, solide, firmiter.
SOLILOQUY, meditatio; sermo intimus. — *To hold a soliloquy*, solum secum colloqui.
SOLITARY, solitarius, solivagus, (*of men and beasts*); solus, desertus, (*of places*): (*only*), solus, unicus. — *A solitary life*, vita solitaria; vita cæles (single). — *¶ (melancholy)*, tristis, mæstus.
SOLITARILY, privatim, secreto.
SOLITARINESS, **SOLITUDE**, solitudo.
SOLITAIRE. See Hermit.
SOLSTICE, solstitium. — *The summer solstice*, solstitium or solstitium æstivum. — *The winter solstice*, bruma, solstitium hiemale or brumale.
SOLSTITIAL, or of the solstice, solstitialis, brumalis.
SOLUTION, &c. See under Solve.
SOLVE a doubt, questionem difficilem solvere, explicare, enodare, explanare expedire.
SOLVENT, vim or potestatem habens so vendi.
SOLVABLE (*possible to be cleared by inquiry*) quod solvi potest.
SOLUBILITY, conditio or natura rei quæ solvi potest.
SOLUBLE, dissolubilis. — *Medicines to make the body soluble*, medicamenta alvi proluviem excitantia.
SOLUTION, **SOLVING**, solutio. — *The solution of a difficult question*, rei difficilis explicatio or enodatio. — *To give the solution of a difficult question*, questionem difficilem explicare, enodare. — *¶ A solution of a thing*, a thing in solution, res soluta or dissoluta.
SOLUTIVE (*loosening*), alvum ciens, liquans, movens, solvens, resolvens.
SOME, aliquis, quidam, nonnullus; aliquid, nonnihil, with genit. — *Some — others*, alii — alii; quidam — alii. — *Some one way*, some another, alii aliter. — *Some think one thing best*, some another, aliud aliis videtur optimum. — *Some of the philosophers*, quidam e philosophis. — *Some do not like it*, nonnullis non placet. — *There is some reason for it*, non sine causa. — *Some years before*, aliquot annis ante. — *It will stand you in some stead*, in rem tuam erit. — *It is some comfort to me*, nonnihil me consolatur. — *I will forego some of my right*, paullum de jure meo decedam. — *Some body or some man*, aliquis, aliquisquam. — *If you would be somebody*, si vis esse aliquis. — *Somebody*, I know not who, whispered me in the ear, mihi nescio quis in aurem insurravit. — *But somebody may say*, at dicat quis. — *There will every day be somebody to send by*, erit quotidie, per quem mittas. — *To think one's self somebody*, alicui se putare or credere. — *Some one*, aliquis, unusquisquam; quis; quidam. — *Some one of them*, unus eorum aliquis. — *Some matter*, Something, Somewhat, subst. aliquid, nonnihil. — *Give him some little matter in hand*, huic aliquid paullum præ manu dederis. — *There is something in it*, non temere est; subest aliquid. — *He said he had forgotten something*, se oblitum nescio quid dixit. — *Somewhat else*, aliud. — *I must talk of somewhat else*, oratio alio demutanda est men. — *Somewhat*, adv. paullum (*with compar. paullo*), nonnihil; aliquid quantum aut -o (*considerably*); also by a dimin. or by sub in compos. — *He spoke briefly and somewhat obscurely*, breviter et subobscurè dixit. — *Sometime* (*formerly*), quondam. — *Sometimes*, interdum, aliquando, quandoque. — *Honor sometimes is engaged in a contrary interest to profit*, honestas aliquando cum utilitate pugnat. — *The great Homer himself sometimes nods*, quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus. — *At some other time*, alias. — *They are sometimes of this opinion*, at others of that, and all concerning the same matters, alias aliud iisdem de rebus judicant. — *In some measure*, aliquâ ex.

parte; alliquid. — *In some sort, quodammodo, quodam modo. — In some other way, aliter. — Somewhile, aliquandiu. — He was somewhat scholar to Aristus at Athens, Aristum Athenis audivit aliquandiu. — Somewhere, alicubi, uspiam. — I wish he were somewhere herabouts, utinam hic prope adesset alicubi. — Somewhere thereabout, in istis locis uspiam. — Somewhither else, alio. — I will get me somewhither else, alio me conferam.*

SOMEBODY, and other compounds of some. See *Some*.

SOMNIFEROUS, somnifer, somnificus.

SON, filius. (See *Child*). — *They call me a bastard, and the son of a harlot, me subditum et pellice genitum appellat, Liv. — A little son, filiolus. — A son-in-law, gener. — A husband's or wife's son or a step-son, privignus. — A son's wife or daughter-in-law, nurns. — Sons and daughters, liberi, pl. — A god-son, filius lustricus.*

SONSHIP, filii cognatio.

SONG, cantilena, canticum, cantic, cantus, carmen. — *A country song, carmen agreste or bucolicum. — A marriage-song, carmen nuptiale. — A mourning-song, cantus lugubris, carmen lugubre, cantus funebris, carmen funebre, nenia. — To set a song, præcino, canticum incipere. — A nurse's song. (See *Lullaby*). — You bought it for a song (i. e. very cheap), vili emisti.*

SONGSTER, cantor, cantator.

SONGSTRESS, cantatrix.

SONNET (*little song*), cantiuicula.

SONNETTEER, versificator, poeta malus.

SONOROUS, sonorus, canorus.

SOON, cito, statim, confestim, actutum, illico. — *Sooner, citius, maturius; potius (rather). — I never go out so soon in a morning, nunquam tam mane egredior. — Soon ripe, soon rotten, odi puerum præcoci ingenio. — Soon after, paullo post, haud ita multo post. — Soon at night, vesperi, sub vesperam. — Very soon, extemplo, opinione citius. — Too soon, præmature, nimis mature, nimium cito. — As soon as, quum primum, simul ac, simul atque. — As soon as possible, quamprimum, primo quoque tempore. — As soon as it was day, ubi primum illuxit. — As soon as he came, ut venit. — As soon as ever, quum primum. — As soon as ever he shall return, simul ac redux fuerit. — As soon done as said, dictum factum or dictum ac factum; dicto citius. — Of which action the Athenians sooner repented than he did, cujus facti celerius Athenienses, quam ipsum, pœnituit, C. Nep. — At the soonest, quam citissime. — Sooner than I will lose your friendship, potius quam te inimicum habeam. — He will so much the sooner part with his daughter to him, tanto magis filiam dabit.*

SOOT, fuligo. — *Blacked or daubed with soot, fuligine oblitus. — Of soot, fuliginus. — A light soot-color, color leucophaeus.*

SOOTY (or black with smoke), fumosus.

SOOTH, s. verum; veritas. (See *Truth*). — *In sooth, vere, certe, certo, maxime. — Forsooth, sane, profecto.*

To **SOOTHSA**y (*foretell*), prædicere.

SOOTHSAYER, haruspex, auspex, augur, divinus, hariolus; conector, vaticinator; portentorum interpret. — *To act the part of a soothsayer, auguror, ominor, hariolor.*

SOOTHSAYING, augurium, auguratio, haruspicium, hariolatio, vaticinatio. — *By soothsaying, augurato.*

SOOTHE, v. blandior, assentor, adulator, palpor; blanditias alicui dicere; aliquem blando sermone delinire or verborum lenociniis permulcere: lenio, mitigo, placor, (soften, assuage).

SOOTHER, assentator, adulator; blandus homo; verborum lenociniis or blaudis sermonibus utens.

SOOTHING, adulatio, assentatio: mitigatio, placatio.

SOP in the pan, offa panis carnis liquamine macerata. — *A little sop, offula.*

To **SOP**, intingo; liquore macerare.

SOPHISM, sophisma, cavillatio, captio dialectica or sophistica, also in connection captio.

SOPHIST, cavillator, sophista, sophistes. — *To play the sophist, cavillor.*

SOPHISTICAL, captiosus, fallax. — *Sophistical arguments, sophismata, captiones.*

SOPHISTRY, fallaces dicendi artes; sophismata; captiones.

To **SOPHISTICATE** (*adulterate*), adultero; commisceo: — corrumpo. — *Sophisticated, adulteratus, adulterinus, commixtus.*

SOPHISTICATING, **SOPHISTICATION**, adulteratio: — corruptio, depravatio.

SOPORIFIC, soporifer, soporus.

SORCERER, veneficus.

SORCERESS, venefica, saga.

SORCERY, veneficium.

SORDID (*covetous*), sordidus, avarus, parcus, præpareus: (base, infamously), infamis, fœdus, turpis, inhonestus, illiberalis. — *Sordid in apparel, pannosus.*

SORDIDLY, sordide, fœde, turpiter.

SORDIDNESS, sordes, avaritia.

SORE, ulcus. — *The sore grows to a head, ulcus or apostema caput facit or suppurat. — A little sore, ulcusculum. — A plague-sore, carbunculus.*

SORE (*grievous*), acerbus, gravis, molestus, vehemens. — *He endures sore brunts, magnos impetus sustinet. — I have had many a sore bout, magnum sæpe certamen certavi. — Being in a sore fright, perterritus. — A sore or difficult charge, provincia dura. — ¶ Sore (as flesh), tener (tender); ulcerosus (full of sores). — It is a sore place, ulcus est. — Sore eyes, oculi teneri. — To rub a sore place, ulcus tangere. — To make sore, exulcero.*

SORE, **SORELY**, adv. graviter, vehementer. — *Sore wounded, compluribus confectus vulneribus. — I was sore afraid you had been gone, nimis metuebam male, ne abiisses. — Full sore against my will I sent them away, eas a me dimisi invitissimus.*

SORENESS, exulceratio; dolor.

SORREL. — *Of a sorrel color, helvus, helvinus.*

SORROW, dolor, mæror, mæstitia, tristitia; sollicitudo animi, ægritudo, angor; luctus. — *Sorrow wears away in time, dies (fem.) admit ægritudinem hominibus. — Sorrow come to thee! vae tibi! — To be broken with sorrow, mærore confici or tabescere. — Broken with sorrow, dolore or angore confectus, fractus, pressus, oppressus. — To drown sorrow, curas vino levare or pellere; vino sollicitudines sopire.*

To **SORROW** (*be grieved*), doleo, mæreo.

SORROWFUL, tristis, mæstus, luctuosus, anxius, illecebrabilis, lugubris, animo æger. — *Somewhat sorrowful, subtristis. — Very sorrowful, luctuosissimus.*

SORROWFULLY, ægre, mæste, luctuose, flebiliter. — *To look sorrowfully, vultu animi dolorem præ se ferre.*

SORRY (*sorrowful*), tristis, mæstus. — *To be sorry, doleo; pœnitet me alicujus rei. — I am sorry that I did it, piget me fecisse. — I am sorry to hear it, male hercle narras. — I am sorry for him, dolet me illius. — I am sorry for it, id me ægre habet; nollem factum. — I am sorry for you, miseret me tui, doleo vicem tuam. — To be very sorry or pine with grief, perdoleo. — I am heartily sorry for it, dolet mihi ex intimis sensibus. — To make sorry, contristo. — ¶ (paltry, vile), vilis, parum utilis. — Canne, a sorry toon of Apulia, Canne, ignobilis Apulie vicus, Flor. — A sorry fellow, homuncio, homunculus, homo nihili.*

SORRILY, male, misere, perperam, abjecte.

SORT (*manner*), mos, modus: (kind), genus; nota: (rank), ordo. — *Panætius did offer the same sort, eodem modo fecit Panætius. — If they feared me after that sort, si me isto pacto metuerent. — After a sort, quodammodo, quodam modo. — After a new sort, novo modo. — this sort, hujusmodi, hujus farinae. — that sort, ejusmodi, ejus farinae. — the same sort, itidem. — what sort? quomodo? quo pacto? — what sort soever, quomodocunque. — one sort, simpliciter. — two sorts, dupliciter. — many sorts, multiplicit. — In like sort, pariter; pari ratione, eo-*

dem modo. — *In such sort, usque adeo (to such a degree). — Of all sorts, omnium generum; omnigenus (poet.). — Of the first sort, optima or prima notæ: second, secunda notæ, secundarius. — Of what sort? ejusmodi? qualis? — Of what sort soever, qualiscunque. — Of this sort, hujusmodi; hujus generis. — Of that sort, ejusmodi; ejus generis. — Of the same sort, ejusdem generis; ejusdem farinae; istiusmodi; concors. — Of one sort, simplex; nullusmodi. — Of two sorts, duplex. — Of divers or many sorts, multiplex; multimodus. — All of the elder sort, omnes gravioris ætatis. — The common sort of people, plebs, plebecula, vulgus. — We speak here as the common sort do, ut vulgus, ita hoc loco loqui mur. — The better sort of people, honesti ingenui.*

To **SORT**, in genera digrere; recte disponere or collocare. — *He sorts his books by rows and shelves, libros per forulos et cuneos digerit. — To sort or be suitable to, quadro, aptum or accommodatum esse. — To sort or come together, convenio congregor.*

SORTABLE commodities, merces quæ comode digeri possunt.

SORTING, digestio, dispositio.

SOT (*drunkard*), ebriosus, vinosus, vinolentus: (fool, blockhead), fatuus, stultus; bardus, insulsus; hebes, tardi ingenii. — *Yon indeed are a very wise person but he is a mere sot, tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es, ille somni-um, Ter.*

To **SOT** (*tipple*), se vino ingurgitare, vinose obruere. — *To sot away one's time ebriotate tempus conterere. — To sot make sottish, stapefy, infatuo.*

SOTTISH (*drunken*), ebriosus, vinosus, vinolentus: (foolish), stolidus, fatuus, insulsus, insubidus.

SOTTISHLY (*drunkenly*), temulenter, ebrium more: (foolishly), stulte, inepte insulse, imprudenter, insipienter.

SOTTISHNESS (*drunkenness*), ebriositas ebrietas, temulentia, crapula: (foolishness), stultitia, insipientia; fatuitas, stupiditas.

SOUL, animus (*the whole spiritual nature, the whole mind*); anima (*the disembodied soul; also, life*). — *When our souls shall depart from their confinement in our bodies, and escape as it were out of prison, cum animi e corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere evolarint. — With all my soul, ex animo. — A great soul, animus magnus or excelsus. — Resolution or constancy of soul, animus firmus. — The souls of the dead, umbræ, animæ (corpore carentes). — ¶ Fig. Piety is the soul of all the virtues, pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum. — He was the soul of the enterprise, dux, auctor, actor rerum gerendarum fuit. — ¶ (in affection), anima. — ¶ (person), homo. — It is computed that there are above thirty thousand souls in that city, in illa urbe hominum or capitum triginta millia et amplius numerantur.*

SOULLESS, abjectus, ignavus; animo fractus.

SOUND (*valid*), adj. firmus, ratus: (*healthy, strong*), sanus, validus, robustus, viribus integer; solidus; incolumis, Plant.: (untainted), integer: (uninjured, whole), integer. — *As sound as a fish or roach, cucurbita or pisce sanior. — Sound goods or commodities, merces bonæ notæ or nullo vitio deformatæ. — A man of sound or honest principles, vir probus or spectatus integritatis. — Sound and safe, incolumis, salvus atque validus. — To preserve safe and sound, sartum tectum conservare. — Sound of mind or in his right senses, animi or mentis compos; sanus. — To keep sound, safe, or in health, sospito; sospitem conservare. — To be sound of body, valeo, vigeo. — To grow sound in body, or recover after illness, convalesco. — To make sound or consolidate, solido, consolido. — To grow sound or whole, solidesco.*

SOUNDLY (*firmlly*), solide, firmiter. — *Soundly in body, sane, valide. — To beat soundly, acriter or vehementer pulsare; geminatis or multis ictibus cadere, verberare, contundere, dolare.*

SOUNDNESS (*firmness*), soliditas, firmitas.

— *Soundness of body*, sanitas, vigor; robur, bona valetudo.

SOUND the depth with a plummet, catapirare profunditatem explorare or tentare. — *To sound one's mind*, alicujus animum or voluntatem perscrutari; consilium callide expiscari, mentem alicujus explorare; aliquem degustare.

SOUND (of the sea), fretum.

SOUNDING-LEAD, catapirates.

SOUND, s. sonus; sonitus; strepitus. — *The sound of a bird*, &c., vox. — *A crashing sound*, fragor. — *A clashing sound*, clangor. — *A tinkling sound*, tintillus. — *A crackling, rattling sound*, crepitus. — *A humming, murmuring sound*, fremitus. — *A creaking sound*, stridor. — *To disagree or jar in sound*, dissono.

TO SOUND or yield a sound, sono, strepo; sonum or sonitum dare or emittere. — *Whose voice is that which sounds in my ears some distance off?* cuja vox auribus sonat procul? — *To sound as musical instruments*, cano; together, concino. — *The trumpets sound*, tubæ canunt; litui strepunt. — *To sound all about*, circumsono. — *To sound or make to sound*, sonum or sonitum excitare, elicere, facere. — *To sound or blow into a wind instrument*, buccinam, tubam, etc. inflare; tibiā or lituo canere. — *To sound an alarm*, classicum canere. — *To sound a march*, vasa conclamare; tubā profectionem canere or indicare. — *To sound a retreat*, receptui canere. — *To sound or pronounce a word or sentence*, verbum or sententiam pronuntiare, exprimere, efferre. — *To sound back or again*, to resound, resonare; rebo. — *To sound bass*, graviter sonare. — *To sound forth or praise*, laudo, extollo; laudibus efferre. — *To sound ill*, male or raucum sonare. — *It sounds very oddly*, absonum est. — *The pot does not sound well*, maligne respondet fidelia. — *It sounds like a lie*, fidei absonum est. — *Sounding back or resounding*, resonans, resonabilis. — *Sounding ill*, absonus, dissonus. — *Sounding shrill*, sonorus, argutus, argutulus. — *Sounding sweetly*, jucunde or grate sonans.

SOUNDING-BOARD of an instrument, pinax.

SOUP, jus; sorbitio. — *Strong soup*, jusculum siccū plenum.

SOUP, acidus, acerbus, asper, austerus, immitis; crudus. — *Sour wine*, vinum acidum, asperum, austernum. — *Sour apples*, mala acida (sour, though ripe), acerba (sour, as unripe). — *Somewhat sour*, Sourish, acidulus, subacidus, subacidulus. — *Very sour*, peracerbus. — *To be sour*, aceo; acidum or acerbum esse gustati. — *To grow or turn sour*, aceo, coaresco; acorem contrahere. — *Sour-looking*, tristis, torvus, tetricus. — *He looks as sour as a crab*, illi caperat frons severitudine. — *Sour looks*, vultus tristes or acerbi. — *With a sour look*, torve. — *A person of a sour temper*, homo ingenio aspero, difficili, moroso. — *He is a sour old blade*, tertius est Cato. — *To say a sour thing*, vocem acerbam edere.

TO SOUR (vex) one, alicujus animum exasperare, aliquem exacerbare, iram alicujus asperare. — *A temper thoroughly soured*, animus exulceratus.

SOURLY (in taste), acerbe, aspere: (in look), torve, tetre.

SOURLINESS, acor, acerbitas, asperitas. — *These things correct the sourness of pomegranates*, hæc emendant acorem malorum Punicorum. — *The sourness and savageness of his natural temper could not be mollified even by wine*, acerbitas morum immanitasque naturæ ne vino quidem temperari poterat. — *Sourness of look*, vultus tristis or acerbus, torvitas, tetricitas.

SOURCE, caput, origo, fons. See also Cause, Origin.

SOUSE (pickle), muria, salsilago, salsugo. — *To souse*, murā macerare or condire. — *To souse or plunge*, mergo, immergo.

SOUTH, merities, plaga or regio australis: adj. meridians; australis. — *To the south*, ad or in meridiem. — *The south wind*, &c. See Wind.

SOUTHERN, SOUTHERLY, meridianus; ad meridiem spectans; australis. — *A southerly wind*, ventus meridianus.

SOUTHWARD, in or ad meridiem.

SOVEREIGN, adj. alii non subjectus et obnoxius; sui juris; supremus, summus; maximus. — *A sovereign medicine*, medicamentum efficacissimum, præsens.

SOVEREIGN, s. dominus; penes quem est summa potestas; princeps; rex.

SOVEREIGNLY, supremo jure.

SOVEREIGNTY, principatus; suprema or summa potestas, summum imperium; dominatio, dominatus. — *Sovereignities*, regna. — *To have sovereignty*, summam imperii tenere or obtinere; summæ rerum præesse; impero.

SOW, s. sus. — *A sow to a fiddle*, asinus ad lyram. — *A sow with pig*, sus prægnans. — *A little sow*, sucula. — *An old sow*, scrofa. — *A wild sow*, sus silvestris. — *A sow-gelder*, qui sues castrat. — *Of a sow*, adj. suinus, suillus. — *Sow-bread*, cyclaminus, cyclaminum. — *A sow-thistle*, sonchos or sonchus. — *Sow-like*, suis more. — *¶ A sow* (insect), millipeda, asellus.

SOW, v. sero, consero, semino; semen-tem facere; semina terræ mandare or in solum spargere. — *What a mnn sows*, that shall he also reap, ut sementem feceris, ita et metes. — *He has not yet sown his wild oats*, nondum illi deferbuit adolescentia. — *To sow a field*, agrum serere or conserere. — *To sow between*, intersero. — *To sow round about*, circumsero. — *To sow up and down or spread abroad*, dissemino, spargo. — *To sow dissension or discord*, discordias or lites serere, disseminare, dispergere, disseminare. — *Sown with divers sorts of grain*, conseminalis, consemineus, Col.

SOWER, sator; seminator.

SOWING, satio, consitio. — *Of sowing*, seminalis. — *Sowing time*, sementis.

SPACE (of ground or time), spatium. — *Through the whole space or extent of the forum*, toto quantum foro spatium est. — *Let us take some space or time to consider of it*, sumamus spatium deliberandi or ad cogitandum. — *A space between*, intervening space, intervallum, spatium interjectum, (of space and time); tempus interjectum; intercapedo (intermission). — *The space or term of life*, vitæ curriculum. — *A space of land*, tractus. — *All that space or tract of land is very famous*, totus ille tractus est celeberrimus. — *In the mean space or time*, interim, interea, interea loci, inter hæc, dum hæc aguntur. — *The space between two pillars*, intercolumnium.

SPACIOUS, spatiosus, amplus. — *A spacious house*, domus ampla or laxa.

SPACIOUSLY, spatiose, ample, laxe.

SPACIOUSNESS, amplitudo, laxitas.

SPADE, pala; bipalium. — *To call a spade a spade*, quidque suo nomine appellare. — *¶ A spade* (at cards), macula nigra.

SPAN, s. palmus, spithama. — *Of a span*, palmaris. — *The span of life*, exigua vite brevitatis.

SPAN NEW, novissimus, recentissimus.

SPANGLE, bractea. — *A little spangle*, bracteola.

SPANGLED (or covered with spangles), bractentus. — *The spangled or starry firmament*, cælum stelliferum.

SPANIEL dog, canis cirratus patulus aures habens, canis Hispanicus.

SPANISH fly, cantharis.

SPAR (wooden bar), obex, vectis. — *The spar of a gate*, assula spicata or in acumen tenuata. — *¶ The spar of metal*, cortex metalli rudis.

TO SPAR, obdo; vecte obducto occludere or munire.

SPARABLE, clavuli.

SPARRY, ad corticem metalli pertinens.

SPARE, v. parco, comparco; consulo; tempero; condono, remitto, (forgive a fault); faveo, indulgeo, (favor). — *I will spare no cost*, nihil pretio parcam. — *But if God spare my life*, quod si vita suppetit. — *I cannot spare her*, ego illā carere non possum. — *It is too late to spare when all is spent*, sera est in fundo parsimonia. — *They spare no pains to get reputation in this*, qui hanc petessunt, nullum fugiunt dolorem, Cic. — *To spare an hour from play*, detrahere horam ludo. — *Spare me a word*, ausculta paucis. — *Enough and to spare*, satis superque.

SPARE, adj. (left), reliquus, residuus;

(superfluous), supervacaneus: (lean or thin), inacer, macilentus, gracilis; (scanty), tenuis. — *Spare time*, tempus negotiis vacuum.

SPARING, adj. (parsimonious), parcus, tenax. — *To be sparing of one's labor or pains*, sibi, labori, opere parcere. — *To be sparing in one's diet*, genium, or se victu fraudare. — *He was very sparing in his diet*, cibi minimi erat, Suet. — *To be over sparing in one's expenses*, nimium parce sumptum facere. — *Very sparing*, perparcus, triparcus.

SPARING, subst. parsimonia, frugalitas. — *He made no sparing*, nihil pepercit. — *¶ A sparing or laying up*, conservatio.

SPARINGLY, parce, restricte; anguste; continenter. — *Very*, perparce. — *To live sparingly*, parce vivere; parce ac duriter vitam agere or se habere; parsimonia ac duritiā viciare. — *To take sparingly*, digitulis duobus sumere primoribus.

SPARINGNESS, parsimonia, frugalitas

SPARK, SPARKLE (ns of fire), scintilla.

— *A little spark*, scintillula. — *A spark or lover*, amans; amatus; procus. — *A spark or bean*, homo bellus, comptus, elegans, nimie elegantie studiosus; trossulus.

TO SPARKLE (emit sparks), scintillo. — *How his eyes sparkle!* ut scintillant or ardent ejus oculi! — *To sparkle or glitter*, fulgeo, niteo, corusco. — *To sparkle* (as wine), ardeo, Juv.

SPARKLING, s. scintillatio. — *A sparkling or glittering*, fulgor, nitor, coruscatio.

SPARKLING, scintillans; ardens; fulgidus, coruscus, rutilus, igneus.

SPARKLINGLY, splendide, nitide.

SPARROW, passer. — *A hedge sparrow*, curruca. — *A hen sparrow*, passer femina. — *A little sparrow*, passerulus. — *A mountain sparrow*, passer montanus.

SPASM or cramp, spasmus.

SPATTER with dirt, luto conspergere, inspergere, inficere, inquinare, maculare, commaculare. — *¶ Fig. see Defame*, Calumniate, &c.

SPATTERDASHES, perones, pl.; ocrearum genus.

SPATULA, spathula.

SPAVIN, tumor quidam pedum equinorum.

SPAWL, spuo, conspuo; sputo.

SPAWLER, sputator.

SPAWN of fish, piscium ova or semina.

TO SPAWN, genero, procreo.

SPAWNER, piscis femina.

SPEAK, fari, loquor; dico; verba facere.

— *I spoke with Cornelius*, cum Cornelio locutus sum. — *I was not able to speak a word*, nullum potui verbum emittere. — *He is condemned without being heard to speak*, indicta causā damnatur. — *Scarcely had he thus spoken*, rohen, &c., vix ea factus erat, quum, etc. — *Not fit to be spoken*, fædum or turpe dictu. — *It needs not to be spoken*, non est opus prolato hoc. — *That may be spoken*, enarrabilis. — *He speaks Latin very well*, optime utitur lingua Latinā. — *If you speak another word*, verbum si addideris. — *I will speak from my heart*, dicam ex animo. — *You speak too late*, mortuo verba nunc facis. — *If he continue to speak what he pleases against me*, he shall hear some things which will not be very pleasing to him, si mihi pergit quæ vult dicere, ea quæ non vult audire. — *Speak when you are spoken to*, interrogatus responde; ad consilium ne accesseris, antequam voceris. — *To begin to speak*, loqui incipere, in sermonem incidere. — *Not to be able to speak*, obmutesco, conticesco. — *To speak cleverly or well*, apte, accurate, emendate, pure, optime, recte loqui. — *ill or barbarously*, oratione incultā uti. — *at random*, effutit, garrig; quidquid in buccam venerit, blaterare. — *To speak big*, magnifica or ingentia verba proferre. — *briefly*, perstringere, paucis complexi, stricte percurrere. — *delicately*, verba pingere. — *deceitfully*, ambigue loqui, verborum tendiculas adhibere. — *To speak against*, contra dico, obloquor. — *To speak aloud*, eloquor, effari: vocem tollere, contentā voce loqui. — *To speak before*, proloquor. — *To speak face to face*, coram loqui, in os dicere. — *To speak fast*, sermonem præcipitare. — *To speak for*, pro aliquo

loqui; intercedo. — *If ever he do so again, I will never speak for him, ceterum posthac si quidquam, nihil precor.* — *He spoke much for our side, multa secundum causam nostram disputavit.* — *You speak for or on my side, meam causam agis.* — *To speak ill or evil of, de alicujus existimatione detrudere; alicui absenti maledicere; secus de aliquo dicere.* — *One ill spoken of or in bad repute, qui male audit.* — *To speak low or with a low voice, summissâ voce loqui.* — *To speak merrily, joculariter, facete dicere or laqui.* — *I spoke in jest, joculariter modo.* — *To speak one's mind freely, sensa animi libere proferre, sententiam suam effari.* — *To speak nothing, taceo, coniceo; obmutesco.* — *To speak of, tracto, memoro; de aliquâ re disserere.* — *There was nothing to speak of, nihil dictu satis dignum.* — *It is he I was speaking of, ipse est de quo agebam.* — *To be always speaking of the same thing, aliquod sæpe or semper in ore habere.* — *He spoke much on that subject, multam de illâ re orationem habuit.* — *It was not with any design, but by mere accident, that I happened to speak of those things, non consulto, sed casu, in eorum mentionem incidi.* — *Before there was ever a word spoken of it, antequam omnino mentio ulla de eâ re facta est.* — *They all speak of your eloquence, omnes de tuâ eloquentiâ commemorant.* — *He never spoke of any thing but with deliberation, nihil non consideratum exhibet ex ejus ore.* — *To speak of before, prædico.* — *To speak often, dictito.* — *To speak out, eloquor, clare dicere.* — *To speak in public, orationem habere, agere, dicere; concionem habere; verba facere apud populum, in foro, in senatu, etc.* — *To speak to the purpose, apte, apposite, ad rem loqui.* — *To speak thick and fast, verba præcipitare.* — *To speak through the nose, habere de naribus loqui.* — *To speak to a person, aliquem affari, alloqui, compellere.* — *I may speak to you in verse, licet versibus mihi affari.* — *Easy to be spoken to, or easy of address, affabilis, comis.* — *To speak to the people, apud populum verba facere.* — *To speak together, colloquor; sermones cedere.* — *To speak well of, collaudo.* — *One well spoken of, qui bene audit.* — *To speak or confer with a person, cum aliquo loqui, colloqui, sermocinari, sermonem habere or conferre.* — *Tell him I would speak with him, voca eum verbis meis.* — *Who would speak with me? quis me vult?* — *He would not be spoken with, conveniri non potuit.* — *A well-spoken person, facundus, disertus, eloquens; urbanus.*
SPEAKER, qui loquitur: (orator), orator, concionator. — *A speaker of parliament, senatûs præses.*
SPEAKING, locutio, dictio. — *A speaking of, mentio, commemoratio.* — *A speaking out, pronuntiatio.* — *A speaking to, colloquium.* — *A speaking together or with, colloquium.* — *Evil speaking, maledictum, convicium; calumnia.* — *The art of speaking, ars dicendi.* — *He was very ready and clever at speaking, facilis erat et expeditus ad dicendum.* — *It is not worth speaking of, puerile or futile est.*
SPEAKSMAN, orator. — *He was our spokesman, ille pro nobis verba fecit.* — *A good spokesman, facilis et expeditus ad dicendum.*
SPEAR, hasta; lancea; framea (used by Germans). — *A little spear, hastula.* — *A boar-spear, venabulum.* — *An el-spear, fuscina, tridens.* — *A spear-man, hastatus.* — *A spear-staff, hastile.* — *King's spear (herb), hastula regia.* — *Spear-mint, mentha Romana.* — *Spear-wort, ranunculus flammens.*
SPECHT, SPEIGHT, picus martius.
SPECIAL (chief or particular), præcipuus, peculiaris, singularis; proprius: (excellent), excellens, eximius, egregius, eminens, præclarus, præcellens, præstans.
SPECIALY (particularly), nominatim, singillatim, separatim, proprie: (excellently), excellenter, egregie, eximie, præclare, optime.
SPECIE, aurum or argentum signatum. — *To pay money in specie, pecuniam representare.*

SPECIES (sort), pars; species. — *The propagation of one's species, sobolis procreatio.* — || See Sort.
SPECIFIC, SPECIFIC, singularis, specialis.
SPECIFIC (medicine), s. remedium singulare, peculiare, speciale.
SPECIFICALLY, specialiter, peculiariter, signate.
TO SPECIFY (mention, reckon up, or appoint particularly), denoto; singulatim notare, denotare, enumerare, recensere, memorare, describere, exprimere, designare.
SPECIFYING, SPECIFICATION, rerum singularum notatio or enumeratio; rerum singularum index.
SPECIMEN (example or proof), specimen, exemplum, exemplar.
SPECIOUS, speciosus; fictus, simulatus; fucatus, fucosus; fallax.
SPECK, SPECKLE, macula, labes, lentigo. — *A little speck, labecula, lenticula.* — *A natural speck or blemish, nevus.* — *A speckle or pimple in the face, varus.*
TO SPECKLE, maculis variare, variegare, notare, ornare, distinguere.
SPECKLED (full of speckles), maculatus, maculosus; varius.
SPECTACLE, spectaculum. — *A dreadful spectacle, spectaculum luctuosum.* — *A pair of spectacles, perspicillum, vitrum ocularium.* — *A spectacle-maker, perspicillorum artifex.*
SPECTACLED, perspicillo instructus.
SPECTATOR, spectator, spectatrix, testis, arhiter.
SPECTRE, species (e. g. mortui); simulacrum vanum; umbra, larva.
SPECULAR, specularis.
SPECULATE, studium in rerum contemplatione collocare; de aliqua re cogitare; aliquid reputare.
SPECULATION, cogitatio; contemplatio, consideratio, inspectio.
SPECULATIVE, contemplativus, in contemplatione tantum positus. — *Speculative philosophy, philosophia contemplativa, Sen.*
SPECULATIVELY, contemplatu.
SPECULATOR, qui studium in rerum contemplatione collocat.
SPEECH (as a gift), oratio, vox: (talk), sermo: (saying), dictum, vox, verbum: (oration, &c.), oratio; concolo; actio. — *To deny anyone the freedom of speech, vetare homines libere loqui.* — *A set speech, oratio conceptus verbis habita; oratio commentata.* — *A florid speech, oratio florida, nitida, inculcata.* — *Neat, oratio compta, elegans, polita.* — *Flimsy, oratio flaccida, enervata.* — *A short or little speech, oratiuncula, concinacula.* — *A far-fetched speech, alie repetita oratio.* — *To make a speech to the people, apud populum verba facere, ad populum concionari, ad or apud populum dicere.* — *in the senate, in senatu orationem habere.* — *He makes a speech to the soldiers, apud milites concionatur.* — *To close a speech, peroro.* — *Fair speech, blanditiæ, pl. blandimenta; blandiloquentia (poet.).* — *Lofty, superhiloquentia.* — *Opprobrious, contumelia, probrosa verba.* — *Rudeness of speech, sermonis rusticitas.*
SPEECHLESS, mutus; elinguis.
SPEED (celerity), celeritas, velocitas: (haste), festinatio; properatio; prope-rantia. — *Away, with all speed, tu, quantum potes, abi.* — *They run full speed into the valley, incitato cursu sese in vallem demittunt.* — *With all speed, velis equisque, quam ocissime.* — *Let it be done with what speed it may, affice id primo quoque tempore.* — *He stops his horse upon full speed, incitatum equum sustinet.* — *To send a person with full speed, citato itinere mittere alicquem.* — *To put a horse to his speed, admissa subdere calcar equo.* — *To make speed, festino, propero.* — *Unless you make speed, nisi properas.* — *Neither they made what speed they could, huc magno cursu contenderunt.* — *You should have made the greater speed, eo tibi celerius agendum erat.* — *Done with speed, festinatus, maturatus, acceleratus, prope-ratus.* — || Speed (success), successus.
TO SPEED. (See to make Speed, above). — *To speed or hasten, matura, accelero.*

— || *To speed well (neut.), prosperis succedens uti; ad optatos exitus provehi.* — *This business speeds well under our hands, lepide hoc succedit sub manibus negotium.* — *We shall speed well, intonuit levum.* — *It has sped well, hoc prospere processit; hoc bene successit.* — *I have sped, mihi successit.* — *To speed (act.), fortuna, prospero.* — *God speed you, prosperos tibi successus largiatur Deus; bene sit tibi.* — *God speed him well, cat, valeat.*
SPEEDY, citus, expeditus, agilis, properus, festinus, eeler, velox. — *Very speedy, præproperus, præfestinatus.*
SPEEDILY, celeriter, festinanter, incitate, maturate, propere, properanter, citatim; expedite. — *Very speedily, maturime, maturissime.*
SPEEDINESS, celeritas, agilitas, pernicitas.
SPELL, s. incantamentum, carmen magicum. — || *A spell of work, laborandi vices.*
SPELL, v. syllabas literarum ordinare; literas singulas appellare, literas in syllabas colligere. — *well or ill, in writing, recte or male literas connectere.* — *To know how to spell, recte scribere scire.* — *Well or ill spelled, recte or male, quod ad literarum connectionem pertinet, scriptus.*
SPELLER, good or bad, qui literas recte or male connectit.
SPELLING (manner or rules of), formula ratioque scribendi; orthographia.
SPEND, consumo, insumo, absumo; expendo, impendo. — *Let us spend this day merrily, hilarem hunc sumamus diem.* — *If I should spend my life, si vitam profundam.* — *He spent his time in idleness, vitam egit in otio.* — *To spend time on a thing, rei aliquid temporis impertire.* — *I spend my time among the altars, and range through all the temples, moror inter aras, templa perlustro omnia, Phædr.* — *I spent much time in that one disputation, multum temporis in istâ unâ disputatione consumpsi, Cic.* — *To spend one's life in study, ætatem in rebus discendis contedere.* — *To spend labor in vain, operam ludere or frustra contedere; latenter lavare.* — *To spend money upon one, sumptus in alicquem facere, impendere, insumere.* — *To allow one wherewithal to spend, alicui sumptum suppeditare.* — *To spend lavishly, profundo, prodigo, dispergo.* — *Their estate is spent long since, res eos jam pridem deficere cepit.* — *Ill got, ill spent, male parta male dilabuntur.* — *Spent (consumed), consumptus, insumptus, exhaustus.* — *That cannot be spent, inexhaustus.* — *Spent or laid out, erogatus, impensus, expensus.* — *Spent or past over, exactus, traductus.* — *The greatest part of the day was spent, dies magnâ ex parte consumptus est.* — *When most part of the night was spent, ubi plerumque noctis processit.* — *Summer was almost spent, exigua pars ætatis reliqua erat.* — *Spent or tired out, defessus, nimis fatigatus.* — *To spend its force (as a bullet, &c.), elanguescere, consenescere.*
SPENDING, consumptio. — *Excessive spending or wasteful lavishing, effusio, profusio; prodigantia; sumptus effusi.*
SPENDTHRIFT or wasteful spender, prodigus, nepos, deoctor, consumptor, helio.
SPERM (seed), semen.
SPERMATICAL, SPERMATIE, ad semen pertinens.
SPERMATETI, sperma ceti.
SPEW, vomo, evomo; vomitu reddere, ejicere or expellere. — *To be ready to spew, nauseo; nauseâ laborare; nauseâ molestiam suscipere.* — *To make one spew, vomitionem concitare.*
SPHERE, sphaera; globus; munus, munia, (fig.). — *That affair is out of my sphere, ista res ad me non pertinet.*
TO SPHERE, rotundo; in orbem formare.
SPHERICAL, globosus, sphaeroides; sphaericus (late). — *A spherical figure, schema sphaeroides.*
SPHINX, Sphinx.
SPICE, aroma. — *Spices, odores Arabici; merces odorum.* — || *A spice of a disease, morbi levis impetus or morbi reliquie, commotiuncula.* — *Savoring of spice,*

Spicy, aromaticus. — *A seller of spice*, aromatatum venditor.

To Spice, aromata contusa inspergere; aromatibus or aromatis condire or conspergere. — *Spiced sauce*, conditura.

SPICERY, merces odorum.

SPIDER, aranea, araneus. — *A little spider*, araneola, araneolus. — *A sea-spider*, aranea marina. — *A water-spider*, tippula or tipulla. — *Full of spiders*, araneosus. — *A spider's web*, araneæ tela; araneum.

SPIGOT, epistomium, siphonis obturamentum.

SPIKE (*large nail*), clavus ferreus major; clavus trabalis, *Hor.* — *A spike or pointed iron or wood*, ferri or ligni pars cuspidata. — *The sharp point of a spike*, mucro, cuspis, acumen.

To Spike or make sharp at the end, spico, spiculo, cuspido; inspico. — *To spike or nail up cannon*, tormenta bellica clavis adactis inutilia reddere.

SPIKED (*pointed*) at the end, acuminatus, cuspidatus, mucronatus.

SPILL (*shed*), fundo, effundo.

SPILLING, fusio, effusio.

SPIN, neo (*v. a.*); stamina nere, stamina torta ducere manu; telam texere (*of the spider*). — *Spin*, netus. — *Homespun* (*mean*), crassus, incultus, inurbanus, rusticus, agrestis, pinguis, rudis. — *To spin out or prolong*, protraho, extraho, produco, extendo. — *To spin out a discourse*, sermonem longius producere. — *To spin out one's life*, vitam prorogare, producere, protrahere. — *To spin or issue out*, effluo, profuso; prosilio. — *To spin as a top*, versari; in gyrum versari.

SPINNER (*a person who spins*), qui or quæ stamina net. — *A spinner* (*little spider*), araneolus.

SPINNING, lanificium (*of wool*). — *A spinning-wheel*, rota nendis staminibus accommodata.

SPINSTER (*woman who spins*), lanifica. — *A spinster* (*in law*), femina inupta.

SPINDLE, fusus. — *Spindle legs or shanks*, crura substricta, exilia, petila. — *Spindle-shanked*, cruribus substrictis, etc. — *The spindle of a wheel or press*, rotæ or preli axis.

SPINE (*backbone*), spina.

SPINY (*thorny*), spinosus.

SPIRAL, angulineus, in se convolutus. — *A spiral line*, linea anguinea. — *Spiral motion*, motus in spiram.

SPIRALLY, spiræ instar.

SPIRE *of grass*, spica graminis. — *A spire or steeple*, pyramis.

To SPIKE, as corn, spico; spicas emittere.

SPIRIT (*breath, power of life*), spiritus; anima (*soul*), animus; mens; anima. — *The Holy Spirit*, Spiritus Sanctus. — *A good or bad spirit*, bonus or malus genius. — *A spirit* (*goblin*), larva, umbra, mania. — *Familiar spirits*, lares, pl. — *To raise spirits*, manes evocare or ciere; animas ab inferis elicere. — *To lay a spirit*, manes relegare. — *To give up the spirit*, animam efflare, exhalare, extremum vitæ spiritum edere. — *Being on the point of giving up the spirit*, jam ferme moriens; animam agens. — *A broken spirit*, animus afflictus et fractus. — *To* (*courage*), animus, virtus, magnanimitas, animi magnitudo. — *Full of spirit or courage*, fortis, strenuus, animosus, intrepidus, interritus. — *To* (*disposition, turn*), ingenium; indoles; natura; animus. — *A spirit of contradiction*, contradicendi cacoëthes. — *of seditious*, animus turbulentus. — *To be actuated by a spirit of candor and moderation*, lenitate et moderatione regi; leni et moderato animo ad aliquid agendum impelli. — *He is of a high spirit*, homo est altiore animo. — *A good or excellent spirit*, ingenium excellens, eximium, illustre, singulare, optimum, præclarum. — *He was accounted at Athens a man of a fine spirit or genius*, magnâ ingenii laude florebat Athenis. — *A piercing or discerning spirit*, ingenium acre, acerrimum, peracere, perargutum, sagax. — *To* (*briskness, liveliness*), vigor, alacritas; ingenii acumen, animi ardor; spiritus. — *With spirit* (*shrewdness, &c.*), acute, argute, ingeniose, sollerter. — *He answered me with*

much spirit, mihi argute respondit. — *To* (*pride, &c.*), spiritus. — *To bring down one's spirits*, alicujus arrogantiam or superbiam reprimere, coercere, refrenare, frangere. — *To gather or pluck up one's spirits*, sese colligere et recreare. — *Pluck up your spirits*, animum erige, ades animo, timorem relinque. — *To raise one's spirits* (*as music*), animum excitare et vibrare. — *To* (*strong liquor*), liquor acrior. — *To* (*The spirit or quintessence*, spiritus; fig. flos.

To SPIRIT up or encourage, animo, instigo, hortor, incito, excito, stimulo, extimulo; animum addere. — *He endeavored by every method imaginable to spirit up the common people*, prorsus intentus omni modo plebis animum accendebat, Sall. — *To spirit away children*, infantes furtim or plagio abducere.

SPIRITED. — *High-spirited*, animosus, acier, alacer; superbus, arrogans, naturâ ferrox, fastidiosus, animo elatus. — *Low-spirited*, mæstus, excors, languidus, mærore afflictus, animo fractus. — *A mean-spirited person*, homo angusti or sordidi animi. — *A very mean-spirited fellow*, abjectissimus, Plin. Ep. — *Public spiritedness*, amor in patriam, publicæ salutis studium.

SPIRITLESS, mæstus; frigidus, inanis.

SPIRITUAL (*heavenly*), ad cælestia pertinentes, cælestis: (*incorporeal*), corpore carens, corporis expers, incorporealis: (*devout*), pius, religiosus, sanctus: (*ecclesiastical*), ecclesiasticus. — *A spiritual living*, sacerdotium; beneficium ecclesiasticum.

SPIRITUALITIES, reditus ecclesiastici.

To SPIRITUALIZE (*in chemistry*), spiritus subtilissimos elicere or a corpore secerare: (*in theology*), e rebus humanis animum ad cælestia spirandum docere.

SPIRITUALLY (*devoutly*), pie, religiose, sancte.

SPIRITUOUS, SPIRITOUS, spiritus plenus; acrior; fervidus.

SPIRT out, *v. a.* ejicio, expuo; dissipo. — *To spirit out* (*as liquids*), *v. n.* exsilio, prosilio, erumpo, emico.

SPIRT of wind, impetus venti, flatus subitius.

SPISSITUDE, spissitudo.

SPIT (*for cooking*), veru. — *A small spit or broach*, veruculum.

To SPIT iacet, carnem assandam veru transfigere; carnem verubus figere or infigere. — *To turn the spit*, carnem veru transfixam ad ignem versare.

SPIT, *v. spuo*, expuo. — *To spit blood*, sanguinem sputare or excreare. — *To spit down*, despue. — *upon the ground*, in terram. — *To spit often*, sputo, consputo. — *To spit out*, expuo, exscreo. — *To spit out one's lungs*, pulmones pene excreare. — *To spit at or spit upon*, consputo, inspuo, conspuo; sputo aliquid or aliquid conspuere or conspergere. — *He spit in the tyrant's face*, exspuit in os tyranni. — *To be spit upon*, inspuor. — *To spit with retching*, sereo, exscreo.

SPITTER, sputator, sreator.

SPITTING, sputatio, sreatus. — *A spitting of blood*, sanguinis expuitio or excreatio.

SPITTLE, saliva, sputum. — *Fustling spittle*, jejuni oris saliva. — *Full of spittle*, salivus.

SPIITAL. See *Hospital*.

SPITE, SPITEFULNESS, malevolentia; odium, livor, malignitas, invidia; malefica voluntas. — *To* (*In spite of*, sometimes by adversus. — *In spite of their hearts*, ingratis. — *In spite of both your teeth*, vobis invitis atque amorum ingratiss.

To SPITE, invideo, male alicui velle; in aliquid malevolentia suffundere.

SPITEFUL, invidus, infestus, lividus, malevolus, malignus, amarus.

SPITEFULLY, maligne, cum invidia, inimice.

SPLASH a person's clothes, alicujus vestem conspuere, inquinare, lutulare, luto aspergere or inficere.

SPLASH of dirt, luti macula or aspersio.

SPLASHING, luti aspersio.

SPLASHY, aquosus, humidus.

SPLAY a horse, armum equinum luxare, frangere, loco movere.

SPLAY-FOOT, pes distortus. — *A splay mouth*, os dedita operâ distortum.

SPLAY-FOOTED, valgus, pedibus distortis.

SPLEEN (*the mill*), lien, splen. — *Of the spleen*, splenicus. — *The spleen-vein*, vena splenica or splenetica. — *To* (*as a complaint*), lienis morbus; malum hypochondriacum. — *To* (*Spleen* (*grudge*), odium, livor, simulas; invidia. — *To show his spleen*, odium effundere. — *To take spleen against any one*, aliquid odisse, odium in aliquid habere; cum aliquo similitatem gerere.

SPLENETIC (*troubled with the spleen*), spleneticus, splenicus, lienosus: (*peevish*), morosus, difficilis.

SPLendid (*bright*), splendidus, nitidus, rutilus: (*magnificent*), splendidus, illustris, laus, magnificus.

SPLendidly, splendide, laute magnifice, comiter, basilice.

SPLendor (*brightness*), splendor, fulgor, nitor: (*magnificence*), splendor, magnificentia, laus, laetitia. — *He avoided splendor in his entertainments*, in epularum apparatu a magnificentia recessit. — *To live in great splendor*, laute et opipare vivere.

SPLICE cables, ropes, &c., funium partes inter se texere.

SPLINT, SPLINTER of a bone, ossis fragmentum. — *of wood*, ligni assula or fragmentum; schidia, pl.

To SPLINT, SPLINTER (*secure by splinters*), assulis ligneis os fractum firmare or confirmare. — *To splinter or be splintered*, diffindor; in assulas secari.

SPLIT asunder, findo, diffindo; discindo: (*be split asunder*), diffindor; discindor; dissilio. — *To split upon a rock*, in scopulum impingere. — *To split one's sides with laughing*, risu pene emori; risu concuti.

SPLITTER, qui diffindit.

SPOIL (*plunder*), præda; raptum; rapina (*poet. in this sense*). — *Spoils of war*, spolia. — *Spoils taken from the body of an enemy*, exuvie. — *To live upon the spoil*, (*fig.*), alicujus laboris fructu ad suas voluptates abuti.

To Spoil (*plunder or pillage*), compilo, expilo, spolio, expolio, vasto, evasto, devasto, populo, depopulo; diripio. — *To spoil or corrupt*, corrumpo, vitio, depravo. — *Why do you spoil my boy for me? cur perdis adolescentem nobis?* — *We spoil children, when young*, by too much indulgence, infantium deliciis solvimus. — *Dinner is spoiled*, prandium corruptum. — *To spoil one's sport or interrupt*, inturbo.

Spoiler (*plunderer or pillager*), prædo, prædator, expilator; direptor, ereptor, populator, peculator, vastator, spoliator: (*corrupter*), corruptor, corruptrix, vitiator. — *A spoiler of youth*, adolescentium corruptela.

Spoilful, rapax.

Spoiling (*plundering or pillaging*), expilatio, direptio, spoliatio, vastatio. — *To* (*Spoiling* (*corrupting*), corruptio, depravatio, vitatio. — *A spoiling of children by too much indulgence*, inepta lenitas, facilitas prava.

SPOKE of a wheel, radius rotæ — *To furnish with spokes*, radio.

SPOKEN, SPOKESMAN. See *Speak*.

SPOILIATION, spoliatio, vastatio.

SPONDEE, spondeus.

SPONDYLE, spondylus.

SPONGE, spongia. — *To squeeze a sponge*, spongiam exprimere. — *The cavities of a sponge*, spongiæ fistulæ. — *A little sponge*, spongiola.

To SPONGE or *cleun* with a sponge, spongiâ abstergere. — *To sponge upon* (*in company*), alieno sumptu edere or potare; cænis or poculis retia tendere. — *Sponging upon*, alieno sumptu vivere.

SPONGER, parasitus, assecla.

SPONGY, spongiosus.

SPONGINESS, qualitas rei spongiosæ; raritas.

SPONSOR (*surety*), sponsor: (*godfather*) sponsor baptisatis.

SPONSION (*compact*), sponsio.

SPONTANEOUS, by a construction sponte or ultro; spontaneus, voluntarius.

SPONTANEOUSLY, (suâ) sponte, ultro.

SPONTANEITY, SPONTANEOUSNESS, voluntas spontanea.

SPOOL or quill for weavers, fusus.

SPOON, SPOONFUL, cochlear, cochlearium; ligula. — *A spoonful of new wine, musti cochlear cumulatam.* — *A spoonful of salt, ligula salis.* — *Spoon-meats, cibaria liquida.*

SPOON, v. contractis velis navim vento dare.

SPORT (play or pastime), lusus; ludus; jocus; oblectamentum, delectamentum, oblectatio, delectatio: (laughing-stock), ludibrium, ludus, jocus. — *He made us good sport, minum egit.* — *They were called in to make sport, oblectionis causa intromissi sunt.* — *Every man likes his own sport best, trahit sua quæque voluptas.* — *He has left childish sports, nuces reliquit.* — *'Tis mere sport to me to learn these things, hæc perdiscere mihi ludus est.* — *That is but a sport to him, id facillime or nullo negotio facere potest.* — *Innocent or liberal sport, honesta, ingenua, liberalis oblectatio.* — *To divert himself with innocent and gentleman-like sport, ingenuis se voluptatibus oblectare, recreare, reficere, animum relaxare.* — *Sinful sport, voluptas impura, impia, illicita.* — *To make one sport or divert one, aliquem oblectare, alicui oblectionem afferre.* — *To make sport for others or be laughed at by them, ludibrio esse; pro delectamento haberi.* — *To make sport with one or deride him, aliquem ludere, deludere, ludificari, ludos facere.* — *To spoil one's sport or measures, alicujus rationes conturbare.* — *In sport, joco; jocose, joculariter; per jocum or ludum.* — *To do a thing in sport, aliquid per jocum or ludum, or animi oblectandi causa, facere.* — *To be the sport of the winds, ventorum ludibrium esse.* — *¶ Sports (shows), spectacula; ludi.* — *To entertain with a variety of sports, spectaculis varii generis delectare.* — *¶ Note.* When *sport* denotes the pleasure taken in the exercise of any particular game, it is to be rendered in Latin by some word expressing that species of recreation; as, for *hunting*, venatio, venatus; for *fowling*, aucupium, aucupatio; for *fishing*, piscatio, piscatus.

To SPORT, ludo; joco, jocular, lusi or joci operam dare. — *To sport wantonly, lascivio.* — *To sport with others, aliis or cum aliis colludere.* — *He has sported away and lost all the money in his pocket, in ludum contulit iste quicquid pecuniæ reliquum fuit, perdiditque.* — *To sport or trifle with one by making fair promises, aliquem inanibus verbis producere.* — *To sport or trifle with religion, de rebus sacris joci.* — *Having sported, jocatus.*

SPORTSMAN, venator.

SPORTFUL, SPORTING, SPORTIVE, ludicer, ludibundus, jocosus, jocularis, joculabundus, festivus, facetus, petulans, procax, lascivus.

SPORTFULLY, SPORTINGLY, per ludum, per jocum, jocose, joculariter, facete, festive.

SPORTFULNESS, SPORTIVENESS, hilarus animus et ad ludendum or ad jocandum promptus; festivitas, lascivia, procacitas.

SPORTING, lusio, lusus; jocatio, joci.

SPOT (mark), macula, labes. — *A little spot, labecula.* — *A spot or natural blemish in the body, nævus.* — *A spot or blemish in one's reputation, dedecus, probum, labes or macula, fama aspersa.* — *To take out a spot, maculam or labem tollere, detergere, eluere.* — *To cast a spot or slur on a person's character, alicujus famæ notam inurere, alicui infamiam afferre or labem aspergere.* — *¶ (place), locus.* — *A spot of ground, agellus.* — *On the spot, in vestigio: (forthwith), e vestigio, illico, statim.* — *To pay money down upon the spot, pecuniam representare.*

To SPOT (stain), maculo, commaculo, inquinare; alicui labem or maculam aspergere. — *To spot or speckle, variis maculis notare, distinguere, interstinguere, ornare.*

SPOTLESS, immaculatus: (blameless), irreprehensibilis. — *A spotless life, vita sanctissima; vita innocentissime, sanctiss-*

me, sine vitio or justâ reprehensione acta.

SPOTTED, maculosus, maculis sparsus. — *Borne on a Thracian steed spotted with white, maculis quem Thracius albis portat equus, Virg.* — *The spotted fever, febris purpurea.*

SPOTTING, macule aspersio.

SPOUSE (husband), maritus, conjux: (wife), uxor, conjux.

SPOUSAL, adj. nuptialis, connubialis, maritalis.

SPOUSALS, subst. sponsalia; nuptiæ.

SPOUSELESS, vidua or nondum matrimonio conjuncta.

SPOUT (cock), epistomium, os. — *A spout or torrent of water, torrens; rapidus ex aëre nimbus. (See Cataract.)* — *Spout or pipe, tubus; fistula.* — *The spout or gutter of a roof, canalus quæ excipit a tegulis aquam cœlestem.*

To SPOUT out, erumpo, exsilio, prosilio, emico; effluo; emano. — *To spout (pour) out, effundo, profundo.* — *To spout (pour) down, defundo, deorsum effundere.* — *To spout (pour) up, in sublimem effundere.* — *A spouting whale, physeter.*

SPOUTING (issuing) out, eruptio. — *A spouting (pouring) out, effusio, ejectio.*

SPRAIN, v. membrum torquere. — *He sprained his ankle, talum intorsit, Aur. Vict.*

SPRAIN, s. membri distortio; luxatura.

SPRAT (small fish), sarda or sardina, haecula.

SPRAWL on the ground, humi prostratum jacere or repere; solum prostratum calcare.

SPRAY (the extremity of a branch), rami extrema pars: (sprinkling of water), aspergo.

SPREAD, v. a. (extend), pando, disiendo, expando; explico; extendo; diffundo; sterno (e. g. on the ground); differo (e. g. ignem, rumorem); spargo, dispergo, (e. g. rumorem); disseminatio (e. g. malum): (noise or spread abroad), vulgo, divulgo, pervulgo: (enlarge), dilato, profero, propago: v. n. sese extendere or extendi, pateo, pateo, diffundi or se diffundere, evagor; mano, serpo; increbresco. — *And you spread your starry tail adorned with fine feathers, pictisque plumis germeam caudam explicas, Phædr.* — *A report spread through the whole city, fama discurret totâ urbe.* — *This report spreads, serpit hic rumor.* — *The fire spreads fur and near, late vagatur ignis.* — *The king's speech, and their answers, soon spread abroad, quæ dicta ab rege, quæque responsa essent, emanavere.* — *An uncertain rumor was spread, rumor sine anclore increbuit.* — *Joy spreads through Latona's silent breast, Latona tacitum pertentant gaudia pectus, Virg.* — *The war spreading itself far and near, serpente latus bello, Flor.* — *To spread or scatter, spargo, dispergo; disseminatio.* — *To spread, as an army, when it covers a great deal of ground, distendi, diduci.* — *To spread or strow under, subterno.* — *To spread upon, insterno, supersterno.* — *To spread with a thing, aliqua re consternere (spread); aliqua re conspergere (besprinkle).* — *To be spread, as the roots of trees, diffundi.* — *Spread, passus; sparsus, patens.* — *Borne with sails wide spread, passis velis pervectus.* — *Spread abroad (as a report), vulgatus, divulgatus.* — *Spread out, expansus, dispansus.* — *Spread (as a table), stratus, instratus.* — *Spread fur and wide, longe lateque fusus or diffusus.*

SPREAD, s. (increase), incrementum: (compass), ambitus.

SPREADER, qui spargit or dissipat.

SPREADING, distentio, porrectio. — *The spreading of a distemper, contagio, contagium.*

SPRIG, ramulus, surculus; germen. — *A small sprig to graft on, taleola.* — *As of a sprig, surculaceus.* — *To grow full of sprigs, stirpesco, frutesco.*

SPRIGHT, SPRITE, larva, dæmon.

SPRIGHTFUL, SPRIGHTLY, nacer, vegetus, agilis, erectus, impiger, acer, vividus.

SPRIGHTFULLY, acriter, alacriter, læte.

SPRIGHTLINESS, alacritas, agilitas.

SPRING out, forth or from a person or thing, ex aliquo or ex aliqua re oriri,

exoriri, nasci, enasci, creari, procreari, gigni, progigni. — *Boldness springs from avarice, ex avaritiâ erumpit audacia.* — *To spring or bud out (as trees), germino, gemino, egermino, progermino, pullulo* — *To begin to spring, gemmasco, pullulasco.* — *To spring again, repullulasco, reviresco.* — *To spring out or gush forth (as liquids), prosilio, erumpo, emico, effluo; scateo, scaturio.* — *To spring or leap, salio, exsilio.* — *forth or out, exsilio, prosilio.* — *To spring from one's seat, de sella exsilire, ab sede suâ prosilire.* — *To spring or leap suddenly upon one, in aliquem irruere, invadere, involare, impetum facere.* — *To spring or leap into a house, boat, river, &c., in domum, scapham, fluvium, etc. insilire or se repente conjicere.* — *¶ To spring a leak, rimas agere, rimis fatiscere.* — *¶ To spring partridges, perdices excitare.* — *¶ To spring a mine, vi pulveris pyrii cuniculum discutere.*

SPRING, s. (fountain, &c.), fons, scaturigo. — *A little spring or well, fonticulus.* — *Of a spring, fontanus, puteanus, putealis.* — *Full of springs, scaturiginosus, fontibus scaturiens.* — *¶ A spring or beginning, fons; caput; principium, origo, causa.* — *That river has its springs in the mountains, fluvius iste in montibus originem habet.* — *This was the spring of my misfortunes, hinc mihi prima mali labe (poet.).* — *The spring of action or motion, motus principium.* — *¶ The spring of day, prima lux, diluculum.* — *¶ Spring in a machine, &c., elâter; spirâ (spiral), both Greek words; sometimes momentum will pass.* — *A work moved by springs, or seeming to move itself, automaton.* — *¶ The spring or spring-time, ver, tempus vernum.* — *An early spring, ver præmaturum.* — *In the spring, vere, verno tempore.* — *Early in the spring, primo vere.* — *The beginning, middle, end of the spring, ver novum, adultum, præceps.* — *Of the spring, vernus.* — *¶ A spring or leap, saltus.*

SPRINGING of trees, germinatio, gemmatio. — *A springing again, regeneratio.*

SPRINGY, vim resiliendi habens, elasticus.

SPRINGINESS, vis resiliendi, vis elastica.

SPRINGE, laqueus, tendicula.

SPRINKLE, spargo. — *abroad, dispergo.*

— *at, upon, with, aspergo, conspergo, inspergo.* — *Sprinkled, sparsus, conspersus.*

SPRINKLER, qui or quæ spargit.

SPRINKLING, sparsio, aspersio, aspersus.

— *A sprinkling upon, with, aspersio, inspersio.*

SPIRIT-SAIL, velum malo anteriori affixum.

SPROUT, v. germino, pullulo. — *Sponting, germinans, gemmans.*

SPROUT (or young twig), s. surculus, germen. — *The young sprouts of colewort or other herbs, prototoni.* — *Sprouts or young coleworts, caules prototoni.*

SPROUTING out, germinatio, geminatio.

SPRUCE, adj. bellus, comptus, concinnus, nitidus, cultus, elegans, tersus. — *A spruce fellow, homo concinnus, elegans, nitidus.* — *To be spruce, eleganter or nitidus vestibus ornari, nitere, filgere.*

SPRUCELY, belle, concinne, nitide, eleganter, graphice.

SPRUCENESS, concinnitas, mundities, elegantia.

SPRUCE, s. included under abies; pinus abies; abies nigra.

SPRUNT, res curta et hnuâ facilis flexu.

SPUME (scum), spuma. — *of lead, plumbi spuma, molybdis.* — *of silver, argenti spuma, argyritis.*

SPUMY, SPUMOUS, spumens, spumosus.

SPUNGE, &c. See Sponge.

SPUNGING-HOUSES, cauponæ quibus debitores comprehensi detinentur, priusquam in carcerem conjiciantur or legi satisfecerint.

SPUR, s. calcar: (incitement), illecebra, stimulus, aculeus, incitamentum. — *A cock's spur, galli calcar.* — *To be upon the spur, omnibus modis festinare.* — *¶ The spur of a ship, rostrum navis, prora armamentum.*

To SPUR a horse, equo calcaria subdere, equum calcaribus concitare; equo (and fig. alicui) calcaria adhibere or admove-

re. — *For now I will spur the horse up the hill, nam jam calcarî quadrupedem agi-*

taho adversus clivum, Plant. — *To spur on, incito, stimulo, exstimulo, concito, excito, instigo.* — *To spur on those that are forward enough of themselves, in planitiem equum provocare.* — *To spur a free horse, equum currentem incitare.*
TO SPUR-GALL, calcaribus sauciare, equum ferratâ calce cruentare.
SPURRED ('having spurs'), calcaribus indutus, armatus, instructus.
SPURRER, stimulator.
SPURRING, stimulus, incitatio.
SPURIOUS, adulterinus; falsus.
SPURN, calcitro; calcibus ferire; *fig.* repuo, repudio, aspernor.
SPURNER, calcitro.
SPURNING, *s.* calcitratus; repudiatio, contemptio.
SPUTTER, *v.* sputo; præ vehementiâ inter loquendum sæpe expnere or dimidiata verba proferre. — *To sputter (as a wick), scintillo.*
SPUTTER (*bustle*), turba, tumultus.
SPY, speculator, explorator; catascopus, *Aet. B. Hisp.*; emissarius; custos; delator (*informaer*). — *He was sent as a spy into Cilicia, speculandi causâ missus erat in Ciliciam.* — *To have a spy upon one's private conduct, testem et conscium interioris vitæ habere.*
TO SPY (*watch or observe*), speculor, observo, exploro; (*see or perceive*), video, conspicio, cerno, percipio, intelligo, adverto, animadverto.
SPYING (*beholding*), conspectus, aspectus, intuitus. — *A spying afar off, prospectus.*
SQUAB (*couch*), grabatus (*stuffed cushion*), pulvinus suffarcinatus. — *¶ (fat and short person), homo pumilus et obesus.* — *¶ A squab (pigeon), pipio (later word).*
TO SQUAB (*fall*), concido.
SQUABBLE, *v.* litigo, turbas ciere, lites serere; concerto. — *A squabbling fellow, homo turbulentus or rixosus.*
SQUABBLE, SQUABBLING, rixa, altercatio, turba, tumultus.
SQUADRON of horse, equitum turma. — *To divide themselves into several squadrons, se turmatim explicare.* — *¶ A squadron of ships, classis; plures naves uni præfecto parentes.*
SQUALID, squalidus, spurcus.
SQUALL, clamor, exclamo, vocifero; (*as an infant*), vagio, vagito.
SQUALL of wind, ventus vehemens improviso concitatus.
SQUALLING, clamor, exclamatio, vociferatio.
SQUANDER away, profundo, effundo, dissipio. — *Let them not squander away our blood, and, by sparing a few villains, bring destruction on all good people, ne illi sanguinem nostrum largiantur, et, dum paucis sceleratis parcunt, bonos omnes perditum eant, Sall.* — *To squander away an estate, prodigo, profundo; dissipio, nepotor; fortunas or rem dissipere, comedere.*
SQUANDERER, nepos; homo profusus, effusus, luxuriosus.
SQUANDERING, profusio, effusio; prodigentia.
SQUARE (*having four right angles*), quadratus. — *They are wrought up square, dolantur in quadram.* — *To pave with square pieces, tessello; tessellis consternere.* — *A paving with square pieces, tessellatio.* — *To be square or on a square or level with one, æquâ conditione cum aliquo agere.* — *Out of square, enormis, abnormis.* — *¶ Square (honest), probus, integer.*
SQUARE, *s.* quadra, res quadrata. — *A workman's square, norma.* — *A little square in tables, checkerwork, &c., tessella.* — *A solid square or cube, cubus.* — *A square or pane of glass, quadra vitrea.*
TO SQUARE (*make square*), quadro; in quadratam formam redigere. — *To square (rule or govern), rego, dirigo; ad normam dirigere.* — *He squares his life by reason, suam vitam ad rationis normam dirigit.* — *To square or agree with, quadro, congruo, convenio, respondeo.*
SQUARING, quadratura.
SQUASH, compriuo.
SQUASHING, compressio.
SQUAT, brevis et compactus.
TO SQUAT down, conquinisco, subsido. —

To take a hare squatting, excipere leporem in cubili.
SQUEAK, SQUEAL, argute vociferari; vagio.
SQUEAKING, SQUEALING, argutus, stridulus.
SQUEAKING, SQUEALING, *s.* vagitus; stridor, arguta vociferatio.
SQUEAKINGLY, argute.
SQUEAMISH, fastidiosus, nauseans; delicatus. — *A squeamish stomach is wont to taste of several dishes, fastidientis stomachi est multa degustare.* — *To be squeamish, fastidio, nauseo.*
SQUEAMISHLY, fastidiosè.
SQUEAMISHNESS, fastidium, nausea, cibi fastidium; mollitia.
SQUEEZE, premo, comprimo. — *To squeeze out, exprimo.* — *To squeeze hard, perstringo, pressio.* — *To squeeze together, comprimo; collido (crush).*
SQUEEZING, pressio, compressio; pressura, pressus.
SQUIB, tubulus missilis nitrato pulvere completus.
SQUILL (*sea onion*), scilla or squilla.
SQUINANCY, angina; synanche, Cels.
SQUINT-EYED, strabo, oculos perversos habens. — *A squint look, aspectus distortus.*
TO SQUINT, oculis limis or perversis esse (*as a defect*); limis spectare (*in a single case*).
SQUINTING, *s.* oculorum distortio.
SQUINTINGLY, limis oculis.
SQUIRREL, sciurus.
SQUIRT out water, aquam ex arctiori tubulo ejicere, projicere, emittere: (*be squirted out, as liquids*), exsilio, proisilio; ex arctiori tubulo ejicere, projicere, emitti.
SQUIRT, *s.* siphon, siphunculus.
ST (*be silent*), au, st.
STAB, *v.* sicâ, pugione, etc. pungere, compungere; dead, sicâ conficere, pugione percutere.
STAB, *s.* ictus, plaga; vulnus sicâ, etc. factum.
STABBER, sicarius.
STABLE, stabilis, firmus; constans, propositi tenax.
STABILIMENT, stabilimentum.
STABLENESS, STABILITY, stabilitas, firmitas; constantia.
STABLE, *s.* stabulum, equile; claustrum.
TO STABLE (*put into a stable*), stabulo; stabulo claudere or includere.
STABLEMAN, equiso.
STABLING for horses, stabulatio, stabulandi locus.
STABLISH (*establish*), stabillo, sancio; ratum facere; confirmo, figo, constituo.
STACK (*of corn, hay, wood, &c.*), meta, cumulus, acervus, strues, congeries. — *A stack of chimneys, caminorum series or ordo.*
STAFF, baculum, bacillum. — *An augur's staff, lituus.* — *A plough-staff, rula.* — *The staff of a spear, hastile.* — *A walking-staff, baculum, scipio.* — *A quarter staff, clava, fustis.* — *¶ Staff or power, potestas, potentia.* — *To give the staff out of one's own hands, de suo jure cedere.* — *¶ The staff of one's old age, senectutis præsidium.* — *¶ A general's staff, prætorium.* — *¶ A staff of verses. See Stanza.*
STAG, cervus. — *A stag-beetle or stag-fly, cervus volans.*
STAGE, scena; theatrum. — *To have a clear stage or meet with no opposition, in libero campo vagari.* — *To go off the stage or die, morior; mortem or diem supremum obire.* — *A stage whereon pageants were set, pœgia.* — *A stage-play, fabula.* — *A stage-player. (See Actor, Player.)* — *Like stage-players, scenice.* — *The art of stage-playing, histrionia.* — *Of stage-playing, scenicus, histrionalis.* — *¶ A stage (of a journey), statio, stativa iter facientium commoratio.* — *He ordered many fresh horses to be placed in certain stages on the road, equos multos recentes or integros certis in locis collocari jussit.* — *A stage-coach, currus meritorius certis stationibus commorans.* — *A stage of life, gradus ætatis.* — *When I consider the several stages of your life, cum omnes gradus ætatis tuæ recorder.* — *He was of*

a very graceful and comely personage through the several stages of life, formis fuit eximia et per omnes ætatis gradus venustissima, Suet.
STAGER, or one well practised in a thing, homo in aliquâ re diu multumque versatus, exercitatus or exercitissimus.
STAGGER (*reel*), vacillo, titubo: (*waver or be in doubt*), dubito, addubito, subdubito, fluctuo, hæsito, hæreo, animo titubare, fluctuare, pendere; huc illuc inclinare, consilio labare. — *The witnesses staggered in their testimony, testes verbo titubârunt.* — *Their amity began to be staggered, titubabat amicitia illorum stabilitas.* — *Staggering at the greatness of the undertaking, magnitudine facinoris percussus, Sall.* — *¶ To stagger one or make one to doubt, scrupulum or suspicionem alicui afferre, movere, commovere, injicere; alicui animum suspendere or suspensum tenere.*
STAGGERINGLY, titubanter, dubie, incerte.
STAGGERS, vertigo. — *A horse having the staggers, equus vertigine correptus.*
STAGNANT (*standing still, as liquids*), stagnans. — *A stagnant pool, stagnum.*
TO STAGNATE, stagno, sto.
STAGNATION of the blood, sanguis consistens. — *of trade, mercatura jacens.*
STAIN. See Stay.
STAIN (*spot or sully*), maculo, commaculo, fædo, contaminio, inquino; polluo. — *That he might not stain his hands with the blood of his countrymen, ne manibus suorum sanguine cruentaret, C. Nep.* — *To stain or discolor, decoloro.* — *To stain a person's reputation, alicujus existimationem lædere or violare; de famâ alicujus detrabere; alicujus famæ notam turpitudinis inurere; alicui infamiam afferre or inferre; aliquem infamem facere or infamiâ aspergere.* — *Stained in one's reputation, dedecore, infamiâ, ignominia notatus.* — *Not stained or polluted, impollutus, intaminatus.* — *¶ To stain or dye, tingo, inficio.*
STAIN, macula, labes. — *A little stain, labeula.* — *A stain or blemish in one's reputation, dedecus, infamia, ignominia; macula or nota turpitudinis alicujus famæ aspersa or inusta.* — *¶ See Blemish.*
STAINER (*dyeer*), infector, tinctor. — *A painter stainer, qui pingit coloribus.*
STAINING (*dying*), tinctura, infectus, tinctus. — *A staining (discoloring), decoloratio.*
STAINLESS, purus, immaculatus.
STAIR (*step*), gradus. — *A stair-case or pair of stairs, scalæ.* — *Straight or upright stairs, scalæ directæ graduum serie structæ.* — *Winding stairs, gradus quasi in cochleam serpentes.* — *Private stairs, scalæ occultæ.* — *A pair of stairs (floor or story), tabulatum, contabulatio, contignatio.* — *I dwell up three pair, and those are high ones, et scalis habito tribus, sed altis, Mart.*
STAKE or post, palus, paxillus, sudes. — *A stake to tie cattle to, vacerra.* — *¶ A stake at play, quod ponitur, pecunia a singulis lusoribus posita; pignus (at a bet).* — *To sweep stakes, totam pecuniam positam (or omnia pignora) abripere or auferre.* — *To lie at stake, agor, periclitari, in periculo versari, in discrimen adduci.* — *As if their honor lay at stake, quasi suus honor agatur.* — *As if their honor and life lay at stake, tanquam vitæ et famæ discrimen agatur.* — *Our liberty, our lives, are at stake, libertas et anima nostra in dubio est, Sall.* — *If his life lay at stake, si capite periclitetur.*
TO STAKE, pono, depono; pignero, oppignero; pignus deponere, sponsionem facere. — *I will stake with you what you please, contendam tecum quovis pignore.* — *I staked my cloak, he staked his ring against it, ego pono pallium, ille suum anulum opposuit.* — *Staked down, depositus, oppigneratus, pignori oppositus.* — *¶ To stake or prop up, fulcio.* — *Staked (propped or defended with stakes), palatus, vallatus.*
STALE (*old*), vetus, vetustus, inveterascens: (*flat*), imbecillus. — *Stale and rank, putridus, rancidus.* — *Somewhat stale, subrancidus.* — *A stale proverb, contritum proverbium.* — *Stale or antiquated,*

obsoletus, exoletus. — *To grow stale, obsolesco, veterasco, vetustesco: (sour), coacesco. — That discourse is now grown stale, obsolevit jam ista oratio. — The vines are growing stale, vana vetustescunt. — The business is grown stale, refrigit res.*

STALE (urine), s. urina; lotium.

STALENESS, vetustas.

STALK, s. caulis (hollow st. of shrubs and plants, of beans and onions, esp. of cabbages); scapus (of beans and the like); stilus (slender stalk of asparagus, &c.); culmus (green stalk of fruit bearing grasses, the stalk of corn); calamus (reed-stalk, also of corn); stipula (the stalk after the ear is gathered); pediculus (of fruit, of leaves), petiolus (of fruit). — *A little stalk, cauliculus. — Having but one stalk, unicanalis. — many stalks, multicanalis.*

STALK, v. magnos facere gradus; magnifice incedere: aucupum or militum modo ambulare; pedetentim ire. — *To stalk about like a madman, bacchor.*

STALL, for cattle, stabulum, claustrum. — *A stall or stable for horses, equile. — An ox-stall or cow-house, bovine or bubile. — A stall or little shop, taberna minor, pergula. — A stall or seat (in a choir), sella.*

TO STALL (put into a stall), stabulo; stabulo includere or concludere. — *To stall (fatten), sagino. — Stalled or fattened, saginatus, altilis.*

STALLAGE, merces, locarium.

STALLING or housing of cattle, stabulatio.

STALLION, equus admissarius.

STAMMER or stutter, balbutio, hæsito, titubo; balba or dimidiata verba pronuntiare, enuntiare, proferre. — *Stammering, balbutiens, hæsitans, hæsitabundus.*

STAMMERER, balbus, blæsus, linguæ hæsitans.

STAMMERING at, hæsitantia, hæsitatio, dubitatio.

STAMMERINGLY, cum linguæ hæsitazione.

STAMP (strike with the feet), pedibus calcare, pulsare, ferire, percutere: (strike the foot), pedem supplodere: (walk heavily), pedibus gravatim incedere. — *To stamp under foot, conculco, proculco. — Stamped under foot, calcatus, conculcatus, proculcatus. — To stamp (mark), noto, signo; signum or notam imprimere. — Stamped or marked, signatus, notâ impressus. — To stamp money, numos signare; numos cudere, percutere, ferrere, (coin). — To stamp (pound or bruise), pinso, collido, confringo, contero, contundo, elido.*

STAMP (mark), nota, signum. — *made with a foot, vestigium. — A tool to stamp with, forma. — Persons of that stamp, ejusmodi homines. — Men of this stamp, homines hujusmodi. — ¶ A stamp (cut or print), figura, tabula; imago cuiusvis rei vi impressa.*

STAMPER (marker), qui signum or notam imprimat.

STAMPING with the feet, suppositio pedum; calcatura, Vitr. — *A stamping or trampling upon, conculcatio. — A stamping or marking, signatio.*

STANCH blood, sanguinem sistere, supprimere, restringere, claudere. — *To stanch or be stanch, sisti, supprimi, restringi.*

STANCHER, qui sistit or supprimit.

STANCHING, suppressio, restrictio.

STANCH, adj. bonus, firmus, solidus. — *A stanch commodity, merx bonæ notæ. — A stanch toper, potator strenuus or acerr. — A stanch friend, amicus certus, firmus, fidelis, fidus. — A stanch hound, canis sagax.*

STANCHNESS (of a commodity), bonitas.

STANCHION, fulcrum, futura.

STAND, v. n. sto (also in opposition to being destroyed); consisto, resisto, (to stop, halt, not to go on or fly); subsisto (to halt); a vestigio non recedere (keep one's ground); maneo, integrum manere, (be standing, be entire); in aliquo loco positum or collocatum esse (be placed somewhere); esse (to be); se habere (to be circumstanced); prosto (to stand for sale or hire). — *He stands in his own light, ipse sibi est injurius. — With tears standing in his eyes, lacrimis obortis. — Carthage, which is yet standing, Carthago,*

quæ nunc manet. — Standing corn, seges, frumentum nondum demessum. — As the case stands, ut res sese habet. — As times then stood, pro ratione temporum. — Whilst things stood well, re integrâ. — In that war he stood neuter, in eo bello medius fuit. — They all stood mighty well affected towards him, omnium erat illorum optima erga ipsum voluntas. — To stand affected, affectum esse. — How stands your mind affected to that? ut sese habet ad id animus tuus? — However you stand affected, quocumque vestra mentes inclinant. — You ought to stand thus affected to us, hoc animo in nos esse debetis. — To stand or keep (in a place), moror, commoror, remoror. — To stand about, circumsto, circumsisito. — To stand against, resisto, obisto, obnitor; oppugno, repugno. — To stand amazed, obstupeo. — To stand aside, recedo, secedo; sese subducere. — To stand asunder, disto. — To stand away to any place at sea, cursum avertere in locum, Liv. — To stand by (be by), asto, assisto: (assist), defendo, tueor. — To stand by a person at dinner, præsenti assistere or stare. — To stand fast or upright, consisto. — To stand for a person or be of his side, ab aliquo esse, alicujus partes tueri. — He stood for the senate against the commons, a senatu contra civis stetit. — To stand for both parties, in commune consulere; utriusque favere. — To stand (candidate) for an office, inunus aliquid ambire or petere. — He stands for the consulship, consulatum petit. — To stand for (in the stead of) another, alicujus locum supplere or vice fungi. — It stands for your true name, veri nominis loco est. — To stand good in law, lege valere. — To stand his ground, iisdem vestigiis inhaerere. — To stand hard in buying, multis verbis licitari. — To stand (persist) in, persisto, persto. — He stands in it that it is so, ille instat factum. — To stand in (cost), sto, consto. — To stand in fear, timeo, metuo, in metu esse. — To stand in for land, dirigere ad terram prorsus, Liv.; terræ advertere prorsus, Virg. — To stand one in stead, prosum; juvo; utilem or usui esse. — It will stand you in some stead, in rem tuam or e re tuâ erit. — To stand in the way, obsto. — To stand off or to be backward in doing, abisto, tergiversor. — To stand off from a peace, a pace abhorrere, Cæs. — To stand (jut) out, exsto, emineo, promineo; protubero (bunch out). — It stands out a foot and a half, propenso sesquiped exstat. — To stand out to sea, vela in altum dare or facere; altum petere. — To stand it out or persist in a thing, persto, persisto. — To stand it out or stand bluff, perseverare. — When Orestes stood it out that he was Orestes, as in fact he was, cum Orestes, ita ut erat, Orestem se esse perscraverat, Cic. — To stand still, sto, consisto, subsisto, gradum sistere; quiesco, conquiesco, requiesco. — To stand sure, firmiter stare or insistere; firmo pede stare. — To stand to, asto; fig. fideiter asseverare. — If you will stand to what you profess, si tibi constare vis. — He will stand to his promise, dictis manebit. — He stood to his bargain, stetit conventis; pacto stetit. — I will stand to my agreement, conditionibus stabo. — To stand together, consto. — To stand up, surgo (rise); erectum stare (stand upright); horreo (bristle up); arrectum stare (stand on end). — Standing up, erectus, arrectus. — To stand up to a person by way of respect, alicui assurgere. — To stand up together, consurgere. — To stand up for or defend a person or thing, aliquem or aliquid defendere, protegere, tueri, tutari. — To stand up for the liberty of a people, alicujus populi vindicare libertatem, Flor. — To stand upon, insto, insisto. — They stand now upon one foot, nunc upon another, alternis pedibus insistant. — To stand or keep upon one's legs (support one's credit), foro florere; in honore or pretio esse. — To stand or insist upon a thing, rem aliquam pertinaciter nrgere or defendere; in aliqua re insistere, persistere, perseverare. — To stand upon punctilios, de rebus levissimis altercari, litigare, certare, contendere. — To stand (be consistent) with, con-

venio. — It stands not with his dignity, &c., ejus non patitur dignitas ut, etc. — If it stand with your convenience, si tibi commodum fuerit. — So far as it may stand with your convenience, quod sine tuâ molestiâ fiat. — To stand as water in a lake, stare. — ¶ To stand (v. a.), sustineo (bear, sustain). — the charge of an enemy, hostium impetum sustinere. — To stand his ground, a vestigio non recedere. — To stand it out (persist), see above.

STAND, s. (stop or pause), mora, intervalum; interjecta or interposita quies: (station), locus, statio; septum: (doubt or suspense), dubitatio, hæsitatio: (prop to bear up any thing), fulcrum, adminiculum, sustentaculum. — *A stand for a candlestick, columnella ad sustinendum candelabrum apta. — To make a stand, gradum sistere. — To make a stand against, non cedere; resisto. — At first they made a resolute stand, restitere primo obstinatis animis, Liv. — Then the first stand was made against the insolence of the nobility, tum primum superbiæ nobilitatis obviam itum est, Sall. — To be or keep at a stand (continue in the same station), iisdem vestigiis hærerere. — They take their stand, locum capiunt. — To be at a stand (doubt), hæreo, dubito, hæsito, cunctor. — I am at a stand, aqua mihi hæret; animi pendeo. — One thing makes me still at a stand, mihi unus scrupulus adhuc restat. — To put one to a stand or make one doubt, alicui scrupulum injicere, afferre, movere. — This affair puts me to a stand, hoc mihi negotium facessit, me incertum facit, ad incitas or angustias redigit. — He was quite put to a stand through the treachery of his memory, memoriæ defectu obmutuit. — To be at a stand (as business), hæreo; conquiesco; jaceo. — All correspondence is at a stand, literæ conquiescunt.*

STANDER by, astans. — *Standers by see more than the players, plus in alieno quam in suo negotio vident homines.*

STANDING (durable, steadfast), firmus, stabilis, fixus, permanens. — *A standing dish or food, cibis quotidianus or de quo pluribus diebus vesci licet. — A standing army, copiæ militares quibus stipendium perpetuum solvitur.*

STANDING, s. — *To keep one's standing, in gradu suo stare. — A standing-place or station, statio. — A standing or time, ætas, tempus. — A sacrifice of the same standing with this city, æquale huic urbi sacrificium. — I was often present at the complaints of persons of the same standing with myself, sæpe interfui querelis meorum æqualium. — Of a short standing, nuper natus or ortus. — The standing of a house, positio.*

STANDISH, atramentarium.

STANDARD, vexillum, signum (military). — *A standard-bearer, signifer, vexillarius. — The standard of a legion, aquila. — The standard-bearer of a legion, aquilifer. — ¶ From stand (measure), mensura publice sancita; mensurarum norma: (pattern), exemplum, exemplar: (law, rule), lex (but see Rule). — The standard of money, ratio æraria.*

STANNARY, albi plumbi fodina.

STANZA of verses, versus diversi generis ex certo ordine semper redeuntes; versusum certâ lege inter se colligatorum series; carminis membrum; systema. — *of eight verses, octo versusum series.*

STAPLE (mart) for the sale of goods, emporium. — *¶ The staple of a lock, cavum in quod pessulus intruditur.*

STAPLE commodities, merces primaria.

STAR, stella; astrum, sidus: (asterisk) asteriscus. — *The day-star or morning-star, Venns, Phosphorus. — A blazing-star. (See Comet.) — The dog-star, Sirius, Canicula. — Fixed stars, stellæ inerrantes or suis sedibus inherentes. — Wandering stars, stellæ errantes or vagæ. — A shooting-star, stella volans or discurrens. — The seven stars (Pleiades), Virgiliae, Pleiades. — Set thick with stars, star-paved, stellis distinctus; stellatus (poet.). — A star-fish, stella piscis. — A star-hawk, astur. — Star-light, adj. sideribus illustris; sublustris, poet.*

STARLESS, tenebrosus, sine stellis.

STARLIKE, illustris, splendidus.

STARRY, STARRER, stellarum plenus; stellis distinctus et ornatus; stellifer, stellatus, (poet.).

STARBOARD or right side of a ship, dextra pars navis.

STARCH, amyllum. — *To starch linen*, lintea amylo solidare. — *Starched*, amylo solidatus or rigidus. — *Starched in behavior*, putidus, putidiusculus; homo affectatis moribus.

STARE, v. aspicere; in obtutu alicujus rei hærere defixum, fixo obtutu aspice-re or intueri. — *To stare in one's face*, oculos defigere in alicujus vultu. — *His wickedness stared his conscience in the face*, scelorum suorum conscientia cruciatus or oppressus fuit. — *To stare or look wildly*, efferato aspectu intueri. — *To stare about*, huc illuc oculos volvere or per omnia versare. — *To stare at with amazement*, stupeo. — *Eyes staring wildly*, oculi efferi or efferati. — *To stare, as hair*, horrere, inhorrescere, arrigi, subrigi. — *His hairs stare or stand up on end*, inhorrescunt pili. — *To make the hair stare through fear*, comas metu arrigere.

STARE, s. oculi rigidi.

STARING (rough), horridus, hirtus, asper, incultus.

STARINGLY (wildly), ferociter, efferati instar.

STARK with cold, rigens, horrens frigore. — *To be stark, rigo*.

STARK, STARKLY, penitus, prorsus, omnino. — *Stark or stone blind*, plane cæcus. — *Stark naked*, omnino or prorsus nudus. — *Stark naught*, pessimus, nequissimus, sceleratissimus. — *Stark mad*, amentissimus. — *If he were not stark mad*, si non acerrime fureret.

START (give a start), exsilio, subsilio; trepido, expavesco. — *He will start at a feather*, ad lunam motæ trepidabit arundinis umbram. — *To start back*, resilio. — *The horse started back*, equus præ pavore resiliit. — *To start up*, exsilio, prosilio. — *To start or go from one's subject*, a proposito or institutâ oratione aberrare, declinare, deflectere. — *To start or offer itself opportunely*, opportune se offerre. — *To start (begin a journey or race)*, in viam or cursum se dare. — *To start a hare*, leporem excitare or e cubili suscitare. — *To start a point in law*, quæstionem de jure facere. — *This is the point of law now started before us*, illud jam in judicium venit, Cic. — *To start a question*, quæstionem ponere or proponere. — *To start or mention first*, inferre. — *To start a notion or opinion*, notionem or opinionem primum inferre. — *To start a doubt or difficulty*, scrupulum alicui injicere.

START, s. saltus, impetus. — *By fits and starts*, subinde, per intervalla. — *It takes him by fits and starts*, habet certa per intervalla paroxysmos. — *A start or freak of the mind*, repentinus animi impetus or motus. — *To get the start of*, præoccupo, prior occupo, prior cursum ingredior; fig. supero, præsto, antecedo, antecello. — *If he had not got the start of you*, nisi ille ante occupasset te. — *She got the start of the dog*, canem cursu superavit. — *He had got the start of him in learning*, illi doctrinâ præstitit.

STARTER of difficulties, qui scrupulos injicere solet.

STARTING-PLACE, carceres, repagula.

STARTINGLY, per intervalla; temere.

TO STARTLE (shrink through fear), trepido, expavesco. (See *To Start*.) — *To startle, v. a.* alicui repentino motu terrorem or metum injicere. — *To startle or surprise one*, alicquem improvise, de improvise, imprudentem or nec opinantem opprimere. — *Startling* (making afraid), territans; alicui metum or pavorem injiciens.

STARVE one with hunger, fame or inediâ alicquem necare, enecare, consumere. — *I am almost starved with hunger*, latrat stomachus. — *He starved in a cook's shop*, inter aquas sitivit; magnas inter opes inops, Hor. — *To starve out a town in a blockade or siege*, frumento oppidum interclusum fame premere; oppidanis, intercluso comæatu, famem inferre. — *To starve or be starved with hunger*, fame

or inediâ necari, enecari, consumi. — *To starve with cold*, frigore or præ frigore horrere. — *Starved with hunger*, famelicus, valde esuriens, fame pressus. — *Starved with cold*, frigore or præ frigore horrens, moribundus, ferne moriens. — *Starving with hunger*, famelicus, valde esuriens. — *To starve a cause*, causam fraudare.

STARVELING, qui præ inediâ valde est macilentus.

STATE (condition), status, conditio, locus, causa; res; fortuna. — *He is fallen from a high state*, ex amplo statu concidit. — *He pulled him down from his former state*, illum de pristino statu convulsit. — *A very mean state*, conditio infima. — *An unhappy state of affairs*, fortuna adversa, afflicta, gravis, inclinata, mala, miseri, perdita. — *Were you in my state*, tu si hîc esses. — *I am in a bad state of health*, male me habeo. — *I am reduced to a desperate state*, ad restim mihi res rediit planissime. — *In what state are your affairs?* quo loco or quo loci res est? — *To go upon the state of the nation*, de statu rerum publicarum deliberare. — *State (degree or rank)*, ordo. — *A council of the three states of the realm*, sollemnis trium ordinum conventus, sollemnia trium ordinum comitia. — *The states (nobility)*, primores, proceres. — *The states of Holland*, ordines Hollandiæ. — *State (show, magnificence)*, magnificentia; splendor, apparatus magnifici. — *To take state upon one*, superbiâ tumere, superbe se efferre; magnificam personam gerere or sustinere. — *To lie in state* (as a dead body), splendide ornatum in conspectu adventantium positum esse. — *To live in great state*, magnifice, laute, splendide vivere. — *A state-room*, camera magna et ad pompam ornata. — *A bed of state*, lectus ad speciem atque pompam ornatus. — *State (charge or office)*, munus, dignitas. — *The state (government)*, civitas; regnum, imperium; republica. — *The safety of the state is concerned in it*, salutis communis interest. — *At the cost of the state*, sumptu publico, publice. — *State, when joined with a subst., may often be expressed by publicus*. — *A state-house*, curia. — *I resolved no more to meddle in state affairs*, mihi reliquam ætatem a republicâ procul habendam decrevi, Sall.

TO STATE (regulate), ordino, moderor, tempero; dispono, definio. — *Stated or established*, status, constitutus. — *To state his opinion*, sententiam suam explicare; exponere or dicere quod sentiat.

STATELY, adj. magnificus, splendidus, basilicus, superbus, elatus, arrogans, tumidus. — *To become or behave one's self stateily*, superbio, tumere; superbiâ efferri, extolli, indari; arrogantia intumescere.

STATELY, adv. magnifice, splendide, auguste, superbe; tumide, elate, arroganter.

STATELINESS, magnificentia, splendor; altitudo; majestas; superbia, fastus.

STATESMAN, STATIST, vir rerum civilium or civitatis regendæ peritus. — *To be a great statesman*, reipublicæ regendæ scientissimum esse.

STATEMENT, explicatio; descriptio; narratio; nuntiis.

STATICS, staticæ.

STATION (standing place), statio, locus. — *Let every one keep in his station*, unusquisque stationem teneat or in statione maneat. — *He abandoned or quitted his station*, de loco decessit. — *An advantageous station*, locus commodus. — *A disadvantageous station*, locus iniquus or incommodus. — *A station (post or office)*, munus. — *Every one behaved himself very well in his station*, quisque suo munere quam optime functus est.

TO STATION, in statione or certo loco ponere; constitui.

STATIONARY, adj. immobilis; quod non movetur. — *subst.* merces quas chartarii et bibliopola vendere solent.

STATIONER, chartarius (paper-dealer); bibliopola (book-seller).

STATUE, statua, signum, simulacrum. — *A statue of brass, silver, &c.*, signum æneum, argenteum, etc.; simulacrum

ex ære, argento, etc. confectum. — *A statue of gold as large as the life*, simulacrum aureum iconicum. — *Statues of brass made to the life*, spirantia æra (poet.). — *An equestrian statue*, statua equestris.

STATUARY (the art), sculptura, statuaria. — *statuarius*, statuarius.

STATUED, statuâ ornatus.

STATURE, statura. — *A person of small, great, tall, &c. stature*, homo parvæ, magnæ, proceræ, etc. stature.

STATUTE, lex; rogatio; decretum, præscriptum, institutum. — *A penal statute*, sanctio. — *A statute of parliament*, senatus consultum. — *Statutes or statute laws*, leges scriptæ.

STATUTABLE, legibus consentaneus, legitimus.

STATUTABLY, juxta leges.

STAVES, pl. of staff. — *The staves of a barrel or tub*, assulæ dolares or unde doliâ conticiuntur.

TO STAVE off, protelo, depello, propello; impedio. — *To stove or break in pieces*, frango, diffringo.

STAY (abide or continue), v. maneo; moror, commoror, remoror; consisto. — *A servant stays for his master's orders*, servus manet ut monetur. — *He stays awhile in the town*, apud oppidum paulisper moratur. — *You must not stay in this place*, tibi in isto loco consistere non licet. — *To stay for*, præstolor, opperor; expecto. — *Whom stay you for here?* quem præstolare hic? — *Shall we stay for you at home?* visne domi opperiamur? — *To stay away or be absent*, abesse. — *I complain that you stay away longer than the set time*, ultra promissum tempus abesse queror, Ovid. — *To stay or loiter*, cessor, cunctor, moror; moras necere or trahere. — *To stay (make one stay or stop)*, sisto, detineo, demoror, remoror, tardo, retardo; impedio. — *To stay (stop or curb)*, cohibeo, coercéo; comprimo, reprimo; compesco, freno, refreno. — *To stay or hold one's hand*, manum retinere, attinere. — *To stay or appease one's fury*, irâ furentem mollire or placare; iram alicujus coercere, placare, permulcere, sedare. — *Stayed or appeased*, sedatus, placatus. — *My stomach is stayed*, mihi fumes exempta est. — *To stay himself, or lean upon or against*, nitior, innitor. — *He stayed himself upon his spear*, hastâ innixus est. — *To stay or prop up a thing*, aliquid fulcire, suffulcire, sustinere. — *He stayed up the tottering and almost falling state*, labantem et prope cadentem rempublicam fulsit.

STAY (delay or hinderance), impedimentum; mora, cunctatio, dilatio, procrastinatio. — *Without stop or stay*, sine morâ or cunctatione; abjectâ omni cunctatione; nullâ interpositâ morâ. — *To be or stand at a stay*, dubito, fluctuo; hæreo. — *My mind is at a stay*, plectus mihi animus. — *Not to keep you any longer at a stay*, ne diutius vos pendeatis, ne suspensos vos teneam or animos vestros longiori expectatione suspendam. — *You are at the same stay*, in eodem luto hæsitatis. — *A stay or tarrying in a place*, mansio, remansio, commoratio. — *The cities in which we are accustomed to make some stay*, urbes in quibus solemus aliquandiu consistere. — *A stay (prop)*, fulcrum, fultura; statumen; pedamentum (for a tree); fig., columen, firmamentum, adminiculum, præsidium. — *You are the stay of our house*, nostræ es columen familiæ. — *You are my stay as well as ornament*, tu es et præsidium et dulce decus meum. — *A stay or band*, vinculum, retinaculum. — *Stays for women*, thorax linteus.

STAD (grave, sober), gravis, severus, serius, constans.

STADLY, graviter, severe, serio.

STADNESS, gravitas, severitas.

STAYING (continuing), commoratio. — *A staying up*, sustentatio.

STEAD (place), locus. — *In stead of*, pro, loco, vice. — *I will serve instead of a whetstone*, fungar vice cotis. — *The night served you in stead of the day*, tibi erat nox pro die. — *I will grind in your stead*, ego pro te molam. — *Instead of frightening*, it only irritated him the more, accen-

derat eum magis, quam conterruerat. (See, also, *So far from*, under *So*). — *To stand (one) in stead*, usui or e re esse; prodesse, juvare, proficere. — *That affair stood our men in good stead*, ea res magno usui nostris fuit. — *It will stand you in good stead*, in rem tuam or e re tuâ erit. — *Your device will stand you in little stead*, artificium tuum parum tibi proderit.

STEADFAST, stabilis, firmus, fixus, constans.

STEADFASTNESS, æquabilitas. See *Steadiness*.

STEADFASTLY, constanter; firme; æquo animo; acriter.

STEADY (*steadfast, firm*), firmus, stabilis, constans, fixus, immobilis; obstinatus; confidens: (*continuing, incessant*), continuus, continens, assiduus: (*careful*), diligens. — *Steady against the winds*, pervicax contra ventos. — *A steady resolution*, propositum certum or fixum. — *A man of steady resolution*, homo fortis, strenuus, sibi constans. — *To pursue a thing steadily*, rem aliquam constanti animo persequi.

STEADILY, firme, constanter. — *To look steadily upon one*, oculis inmotis or defixis aspicere.

STEADINESS, stabilitas, firmitas, constantia; æquabilitas; assiduitas.

STEAK, offella, offula. — *Beef, mutton, veal steaks*, offulæ carnis bubulæ, ovinæ, vitulinæ.

STEAL, furor, clepo, surripio, furto abigere; furtum facere. — *Virtue can neither be torn nor stolen from us*, virtus nec eripi nec surripi potest. — *To steal privately*, surripio. — *He stole away my books*, libros clanculum surripuit. — *Stolen*, furto compilatus, abactus, abductus, subductus, surreptus; furtivus. — *A thing stolen*, res furtiva; furtum. — *Stolen away surreptitiously*, surreptitius. — *Stolen or leisure hours*, horæ subsecivæ, tempora subseciva. — *To steal a marriage*, nuptias clandestinas celebrare. — *To steal a look at one another*, furtim inter se aspicere. — *To steal or go away privately*, clam sese subducere; elabor. — *To steal away from the company*, clam se subducere de circulo. — *from the city*, urbe elabi. — *He stole to the door*, furtim se foribus admovit. — *He stole away from his father's presence*, alio ab oculis patris concessit. — *To steal into*, irrepo. — *To steal or creep by degrees into one's friendship*, in alicujus amicitiam or familiaritatem paulatim se insinuare. — *To steal upon one unawares*, alicui imprudenti obrepere; aliquem improviso or de improviso, imprudentem, nec opinantem opprimere. — *Old age steals upon us unawares or unperceived*, obrepat non intellecta senectus.

STEALER, fur.

STEALING, furtum. — *Given to stealing*, furax. — *A habit of stealing*, furacitas.

STEALTH. — *By stealth*, Steadily, furtim, furtive; clam, occulte, clanculum.

STEALTHY, furtivus; clandestinus.

STEAM, vapor, halitus; exhalatio, exspiratio. — *of meat broiling, &c.*, nidor. — *Steam-boat*, navis vaporaria. — *engine*, machina vaporaria.

To STEAM, vapore, exhalo, exspiro; vaporem or halitum emittere.

STEED, equus, sonipes (poet.). — *When the steed is stolen*, shut the stable door, accepto claudenda est janua damno.

STEEL, s. chalybs; ferrum duratum: (*sword*), ferrum: (*to strike fire with*), chalybs. — *Of steel*, chalybeus. — *A butcher's steel*, instrumentum ex chalybe confectum vice cotis fungens. — *A steel-yard*, statera.

STEEL, STEELY, adj. chalybeus; firmissimus (fig.).

To STEEL (*point with steel*), cuspidio, spiculo, acumino: (*harden*), duro, induro; confirmo. — *To steel one's forehead or put on a bold face*, os induere. — *A person steeled in impudence*, homo perfrictæ frontis or duri oris.

STEEP, adj. deruptus, præruptus, devexus, præceps, arduus, abscissus. — *Very steep banks*, ripæ abruptissimæ. — *Defended by very steep rocks*, præruptissimis saxis munitus. — *Steep places*, prærupta, derupta, præcipitia.

STEEP, s. locus præceps or deruptus; præcipitium.

STEEPLE, ædis sacræ pyramis or turris in cacumen acutum fastigata.

STEEPLY, prærupte.

STEEPNESS, devexitas. — *of a place*, locus præceps.

STEEP, v. aquâ, vino, etc. macerare or mollire.

STEERING, maceratio.

STEER, s. juvenens, bubulus.

STEER or govern, v. gubernare, impero, tempero, dominor, moderor; rego; res administrare, imperium tenere; rerum potitum esse; rerum habenas agitare. — *To steer a ship*, navem gubernare, navis clavum tenere or regere. — *To steer one's course or way to a place*, aliquo ire, proficisci, pergere, vadere, iter facere or habere; aliquo cursum dirigere.

STEERAGE, STEERING of a ship, navis gubernatio. — *The steerage*, gubernatoris statio.

STEERSMAN, gubernator; rector navis.

STEM or stock of a tree, arboris stirps; arboris truncus. — *Stem or stalk*. (See *Stalk*.) — *To grow to a stem*, caulesco; caulem emittere. — *A stem (race or parentage)*, progenies, stirps, prosapia, familia; genus. — *The stem of a ship*, navis rostrum.

STEM (or stop), v. sisto, cohibeo, coercio; reprimio, retardo. — *To stem the tide*, æstum marinum sistere. — *To stem the tide of sedition*, seditionem sedare, comprimere, compescere.

STENCH (*stink*), fetor, putor; odor fædus, teter, gravis; graveolentia. — *The stench of a thing burnt or broiling*, nidor. — *The stench of a foul breath*, oris or halitus gravitas or graveolentia.

STEP (or go by steps), v. gradior, gradatim or pedetentim incedere. — *To step or go to a place*, aliquo ire, proficisci, pergere, vadere, iter facere or habere. — *To step after one*, aliquem sequi. — *To step along with one*, aliquem comitari. — *To step ashore*, in terram egredi or evadere. — *To step aside*, secedo, sese subducere. — *To step it away or walk briskly*, cito progredi. — *To step or tread awry*, distortis pedibus incedere. — *To step back*, redeo, resilio; revertor, regredior, retrogredior; gradum reducere. — *To step before*, præcedo, prægredior, præverto. — *between*, inter alios incedere. — *by one*, aliquem præterire. — *down*, descendere. — *forth or forward*, procedo, progredior, pergo. — *in*, intro, ingredior, introëo. — *in unlooked for*, supervenio. — *off or away*, abscedo, discedo. — *To step on or mend one's pace*, gradum accelerare. — *To step on an errand*, jussa alicujus capessere or exsequi. — *To step out*, egredior. — *out of the way*, e viâ excedere; locum alicui dare. — *To step over*, transeo, trajicio. — *To step to one*, aliquem adire. — *To step softly*, tarde ire; lento or suspensio gradu incedere. — *To step through*, pervado. — *under*, subeo. — *up*, ascendo. — *upon*, supergredior.

STEP s. (pace), passus, gradus, gressus; incessus: (*footstep*), vestigium. — *He is not gone one step forward*, ille cubitum nullum processit. — *I have an intention to make a step out thither*, destino enim excurrere isto. — *Always follow his steps*, ejus vestigia semper adora. — *To follow or tread in another's steps*, alterius vestigia premere or urgere. — *To miss one's step*, to make a false step, labi; errare, falli, decipi, fallente vestigio labi. — *To make the first step in a thing*, aliquid incipere, occipere, aggredi, exordiri, inchoare. — *I am to make the first step*, mihi primæ sunt partes. — *The steps or rounds of a ladder*, scalarum gradus. — *The step or threshold of a door*, limen. — *Steps before the door of a house*, gradus (pl.); podium. — *The broad step of a staircase*, gradus intercalaris. — *Step by step or step after step*, gradatim, pedetentim. — *Going by steps*, gradarius. — *Made with steps*, gradatus. — *A step-father*, vitricus. — *mother*, noverca. — *Of or belonging to a step-mother*, novercalis. — *A step-son*, privignus. — *daughter*, privigna.

STEPPING (going step by step), gradatio, incessus lentus. — *A stepping aside*, re-

cessus, secessus; corporis declinatio. — *A stepping in*, ingressus. — *A stepping in unlooked for*, adventus inopinatus or inopinus.

STEREOTYPE, stereotypus. — *Stereotype letters*, formæ literarum fixæ.

STERILE, sterilis, infecundus.

STERILITY, sterilitas, infecunditas.

STERLING, sterlingus. — *A pound sterling*, libra Anglica; libra pondo (in connection). — *A Fig. spectatus*; verus.

STERN, adj. torvus, tetricus, severus, durus, austernus, asper, vultuosus, truculentus. — *A stern old blade*, tertius Cato.

STERNLY, torve, tetre, severe, aspere, driter, austere. — *To look sternly*, torvum tueri; frontem capere, corrugare, adducere.

STERNNESS, torvitas, tetricitas, severitas, austeritas, asperitas; duritia, durities.

STERN of a ship, puppis; navis clavus or gubernaculum. — *To fall astern*, in puppin incurere.

STEW meat, carnem igne lento coquere.

STEW-PAN, anthepsa.

STEW, s. (fish-pond), piscina. — *For the rest*, see *Bath, Broil*.

STEWARD, dispensator; curator, procurator; condus. — *Chærea was fixed upon to be steward*, Chæream ei rei præfecimus, Ter. — *The steward of a farm*, villicus. — *A domestic or house steward*, rerum domesticarum curator.

STEWARDSHIP, dispensatoris or procuratoris munus. — *of a family*, rerum domesticarum administratio, dispensatio, curatio.

STICK, s. (staff), baculus, baculum, bacillum, scipio; virga (rod); fustis (cad-gel); palus (stake). — *To beat one with a stick*, aliquem bacillo cadere or verberare. — *A stick or young twig*, virgultum. — *A stick of scaling-wax*, ceræ signatoris virgula.

STICK (fix), v. a. figo, affigo, configo, infigo. — *To stick or fix up before*, præfigo. — *To stick or put between*, intersero, interpono. — *To stick in*, infigo. — *To stick or fasten in the ground*, defigo, depango. — *To stick or stab one with a knife, dagger, &c.*, aliquem cultro, pugione, etc. fodere, confodere, perfodere, trajicere, conficere. — *He cries like a stuck pig*, porcelli instar cultro icti vociferatur. — *To stick or adorned*, ornatus, distinctus. — *To stick or stick fast*, (neut.), hæreo. — *To stick or cleave to*, adhæreo, inhæreo, adhæresco, (see *Cleave*). — *To stick or be left in the mud*, in luto hære. — *To stick or be at a stand in the mid-way*, in medio laborare. — *To stick at*, hæsito, dubito; hæreo. — *Never stick at it*, ne gravare. — *You stick in the same mud*, in eodem luto hæsit. — *He did not stick to say*, non dubitavit dicere. — *I will stick to my word*, promissis mancho. — *Here the matter sticks*, hic obsepta est via. — *To stick by or support one*, aliquem suâ auctoritate, pecuniâ, etc. sustinere, sustentare, fulcire, munire. — *To stick on hand* (as a commodity), vix or ne vix quidem emptores reperire. — *To stick or jut out*, exsto, emineo, promineo, propendeo. — *To stick out against* (refuse), recuso, detrecto, nego, aspernor, aversor; respuo, renuo. — *To stick or apply one's self to a thing*, se ad aliquid applicare, adungere; alicui rei operam dare. — *He stuck close to his studies*, studiis se totum dedit. — *He stuck close to his task*, pensum diligenter accuravit. — *He will stick to nothing*, ille levior cortice est. — *To stick to or insist upon a thing*, insto, urgeo; alicui rei or in aliquâ re instare.

STICKING (cleaving) unto, adhesio.

To STICKLE earnestly in or about an affair, animo sollicito aliquid agere; in aliquâ re multum laborare; ardenti or summo studio in or ad aliquid incumbere. — *To stickle for a person or party*, ab aliquo stare; alicui parti studere. — *To stickle for the liberties of a people*, populi alicujus libertatem vindicare, Flor.

STICKLER for a person or party, alicujus or cujusvis partis studiosus.

STICKLING for a party, partium studium.

STICKY, glutinosus; viscosus, Pallad.

STIFF (*not pliable*), rigidus, rigens: (*benumbed*), rigidus, torpens, torpidus: (*in*

- exorable, inflexible), inexorabilis, in-**
pugnabilis: (*obstinate, resolute, stiff-*
hearted), pertinax, contumax, perversa,
 obstinatus; sibi constans, in sententiâ
 firmus, qui nullâ re a proposito deterre-
 ripotest; propositi tenax, *Hor.*: (*starch-*
ed, full of affectation), nimiam concinnitatem
 or elegantiam affectans: (*rigid, severe*),
 rigidus, asper, acerbus, durus, severus:
 (*in drawing, painting, writing, &c.*),
 durus (*without grace*); nimio studio
 peractus, exquisitis elaboratus. —
To be stiff with cold, rigere frigore or gelu.
— A stiff or strong gale, ventus validus.
— Stiff-necked, pertinax, contumax, duri oris,
duræ cervicis. — To be or grow stiff, rigeo, dirigeo, obrigeo, tor-
peo; frigesco, torpesco, obtorpesco.
- TO STIFFEN (make stiff), duro, induro;**
 rigidum or torpidum facere, efficere, red-
 dere; rigorem or torporem alicui rei
 inducere. — *To stiffen with gum, starch,*
&c., gummi, amylo, etc. solidare. —
Stiffened, solidatus, etc.; rigidus, rigens.
- STIFFLY, rigide; obstinate, perversaciter,**
 pertinaciter, perseveranter; firmissime. —
To be stiffly bent on or upon a thing, in-
aliquid diligenter or summo studio in-
cumbere; in aliquâ re summâ ope niti;
alicujus rei cupiditate ardere or flagrare.
— To be stiffly bent against a person or
thing, contra aliquem or aliquid ani-
mi obstinare; pertinacissime ab ali-
quâ re abstinere.
- STIFFNESS (being stiff), rigor: (numbness),**
 torpor: (*obstinacy*), pertinacia, perversa-
 cia, animi obstinatio, animus offirmatus.
- STIFLE (suffocate), suffoco, spiritum in-**
 tercludere. (*But see Choke.*) — *To stifle*
a report, famam alicujus rei comprimere,
Liv. — *To stifle or conceal, celo, tego,*
obtego. — To stifle one's resentment, ani-
mi dolorem celare or tegere; iram in
præsentia suppressere.
- STIFLING, suffocatio.**
- STIGMA. See Brand.**
- TO STIGMATISE (brand with infamy), alicujus**
 famam lædere or existimationem
 violare; alicui infamiam inferre or nota-
 tam turpitudinis inurere; aliquem infamem
 facere or verhorum contumeliis
 lacerare.
- STILE, septum scansile, climax. — A**
turn-stile, septum versatile. — || See
Stile.
- STILL (calm, quiet), adj. tranquillus, pla-**
 catus, placidus, sedatus, serenus, qui-
 etus, lenis. — *To be still, sileo, silesco,*
consileo, quiesco. — To sit or stand still
from working, ab opere cessare, a labore
desistere, requiescere. — To stand
still, stare in vestigio; consistere in loco.
— To make one stand still, alicujus
gressum reprimere. — || Still-born or a
still-born child, abortivus; infans immaturus
or imperfectus.
- TO STILL (calm or pacify), paco, placo, sedo,**
 tranquillo; mulceo, demulceo; lenio. —
Still your noise, my friends, compescite
clamorem, sodales.
- STILLNESS, tranquillitas, serenitas; quies;**
 sedatio; lenitas; silentium.
- STILLY, adv. tranquille, placide, sedate,**
 leniter.
- STILL (as yet), adhuc, etiamnum: (continually),**
 semper, usque, assidue: (*yet*), tamen,
 nihilo minus. — *Are you standing here*
still? etiam nunc hic stas? — Are you
of the same mind still? manesne in
sententiâ? — I shall still love, amare non
desinam.
- STILL, s. alembicum.**
- TO STILL or distil, succum florum, herbarum,**
 etc. subjecto igne elicere or exprimere. —
Stilled or distilled, ex quo succus igne
subjecto expressus est.
- STILTS, grallæ, pl. — A goer on stilts, grallator.**
- STIMULUS, stimulus, incitamentum.**
- STIMULATE, stimulo, extimulo, excito,**
 incito; impello.
- STIMULATING, STIMULATION, stimulatio.**
- STING, v. pungo, compungo, ferio; mordeo;**
 aculeos infingere. — *For he perceived*
by his looks that he had stung him, etenim
vultu offensionem conjectaverat, Tac. —
To be stung in conscience, mentis male
sibi consciæ angoribus confici. (But see
Compunction.) — They are stung in their
conscience, diri conscia facti mens habet
attonitos (poet.).
- STING, s. (the instrument), aculeus; spiculum:**
 (bloom of it), ictus; plaga: (wound), punctum;
 vulnus. — *Having a sting, aculeatus. — A*
sting of conscience, conscientie angor, morsus,
stimulus, aculeus; animi or mentis male sibi
consciæ cruciatus.
- STINGING, adj. mordens; mordax; aculeatus;**
 acerbus. — *A stinging jest, dictetium.*
- STINGING, s. punctio, compunctio; punctura.**
- STINGLESS, sine aculeo.**
- STINGINGLY, punctim; acerbe.**
- STINGY, parcus, tenax, malignus, sordidus,**
 fœdus.
- STINGINESS, tenacitas, nimia parsimonia,**
 avaritia sordida.
- STINGILY, parce, perparce, sordide, avare.**
— He lives stingily, se parce habet. — They
part with their money stingily, præbent
exiguum sumptum; illis opsoniorum pretia
gemitum exprimunt.
- STINK, v. fæto, puteo, putesco; male, fœde,**
 graviter olere. — *His breath stinks, fætet*
illi anima. — To stink very much, peroleo;
fœdissime olere. — To stink of, ali-
quid olere or obolere.
- STINK, s. fætor, putor; graveolentia; odor**
 gravis, teter, fœdus. — *An intolerable*
stink, odoris fœditas intolerabilis.
- STINKARD, homo fœtidus or graveolens.**
- STINKING, male olens, fœtidus, graveolens,**
 putidus, rancidus, olidus. — *Some-*
what stinking, putidulus, rancidulus. — A
stinking knave, sterquilinus.
- STINKINGLY, fœtide, putide, rancide.**
- STINT, v. (set bounds to, limit), circum-**
 scribo, moderor, tempero, modum facere
 or ponere alicui rei, alicui rei cancellos
 circumdare; coercere, reprimere. —
To stint one in his food, aliquem arcte
colere, parce habere. — We must stint
ourselves in our pleasures, voluptatibus
mos est adhibendus. — A stinted way of
life, tenuitas victus.
- STINT, subst. termini; modus; pensum**
 (task).
- STINTING, moderatio, coercitio.**
- STIPEND, stipendium, salarium. — Ycarly**
stipend, annua, pl., annuum stipendium.
— To give or pay a stipend, stipendium
numerare, præbere, solvere.
- STIPENDIARY, stipendiarius.**
- STIPULATE, paciscor, stipulor.**
- STIPULATION, pactio, stipulatio.**
- STIPULATOR, stipulator.**
- STIR, v. a. (set in motion, move), moveo,**
 commoveo; cieo; agito (*move to and fro*);
 verso (*turn or whirl about*); quatio (*shake*);
 pernisce (*miz*): — *v. n. se movere, moveri,*
se commovere, commoveri. — To stir with a
ladle, rutabulo ligneo agitare, spathâ ligneâ
permiscere. — The more you stir it, the more
it will stink, plus fœtet stercora mota. — To
stir one's stumps, oculus se movere. — There
is not a breath of air stirring, ne minima
quidem aura flat. — To stir abroad, domo
egredi, foras prodire or exire. — He never
stirred out, pedem domo suâ nunquam
extulit. — Do not stir thence till you be
better, ne te moveas isthinc infirmâ valetudine.
— Be sure you do not stir a foot, cave quouam
excesseris. — Not to stir from the spot, (ex)
loco se non movere; in vestigio hære. — To
stir one's self in a business, aliquid diligenter
or summo studio agere; omnia tentare,
nihil inexpertum omittere. — To stir up the
humors of the body, corporis humores
commovere. — To stir up (throw into disorder),
commoveo, turbo, conturbo, misceo: (arouse, incite, stimulate),
instigo, impello, incito, stimulo, extimulo;
hortor, exhortor; concito, excito: (raise, kindle),
moveo, commoveo; concito; excito; cieo; conflo
(c. g. bellum, alicui invidiam). — To stir up
one's anger, or stir one up to anger, aliquem
irritare, iratum reddere; iram alicujus
concitare; bilem or stomachum alicui movere
or commovere, irâ aliquem accendere. — That
they should stir up every man to war, ut suis
quemque stimulis moverent ad bellum. — What
news is stirring? quid novi? quid portas?
— There is but little money stirring, parum
pecunie adest. — To be stirring (get up), e
lecto surgere or consurgere. — He is not
stirring, dormit; in lecto est.
- STIR, s. turba, strepitus, tumultus. — He**
will end the stir, seditionem in tranquillum
conferet. — What stir is in the market-place?
quid turbæ est apud forum? — A great deal
of stir about nothing, mira de lente, rixæ de
lanâ caprinâ. — To make or keep a stir,
tumultuor, turbas cere. — They began to
make a stir, tumultuari cœperunt. — He
makes a great stir to no purpose, magno conatu
magnas nugas agit. — With much stir
(tumult), tumultuose: (difficulty), ægre, vix,
difficultur; multo negotio, non sine magno
labore.
- STIRRER, concitator, concitatrix, stimulator,**
 stimulator. — *of sedition, seditionis*
 stimulator, concitator, fax.
- STIRRING (bustling) person, homo diligens,**
 gnarus, promptus, strenuus.
- STIRRING (inciting), s. concitatio, incitatio:**
 (moving), motus, motio. — *A stirring*
or provoking, stimulator. — A stirring
about, agitatio, consensio.
- STIRRUP, stapes (genit. -edis), stapia,**
 stapeda, (all late records). — *A stirrup-*
leather, loruni ex quo stapes pendet. — A
shoe-maker's stirrup, lorum sutorium.
- STITCH, v. suo, consuo. — round about,**
 circumsumo.
- STITCH (in sewing), sutura, sutura uno fili**
 ducta facta. — *|| A stitch in the side,*
lateris dolor or punctio; pleuritis.
- STITCHING, STITCHERY, sutura, consu-**
 tura.
- STITHY (anvil), incus.**
- STIVE one with heat, aliquem loco calido**
 includere or æstu pæne suffocare.
- STOAT. See Polcat.**
- STOCK, arboris truncus; stirps; caudex,**
 stipes. — *A little stock, trunculus. — A*
stock set in the ground to graft on, talea.
— A little stock, taleola. — A very stock
or blockhead, Stockish, stipes, caudex;
mulo inscitor. — || The stock of a musket,
sclopeti lignum. — || Stocks for building
ships on, ligneæ compages in quâ naves
construi solent; — navalia. — || A pair of
stocks, cippus, numella. — To set in the
stocks, cippo or numellæ pedes alicujus
inserere. — || A stock (family), familia,
prosapia, genus, gens. — Descended of a
noble stock natalibus clarus, honesto loco
natus. — || A great stock of any thing,
magna cujusvis rei copia: (of money),
ingens numorum vis; pecuniæ magnus
comulus or acervus. — Stock (estate), res,
pl.; bona; census. — A good stock of
goods, peculium amplum; mercium magna
copia or varietas. — Having a very large
stock of cattle, pecuarias habens grandes.
— || Stocks in the public funds, actiones
or sortes pecuniariæ. — A stock-jobber,
sortibus pecuniariis negotians.
- TO STOCK a tree, sirculum arbori inserere.**
— Stocked or rooted up, eradicatus, rad-
citus evulsus. — || To stock or furnish
with, instruo, suggero; supposito, sub-
ministro. — I furnished and stocked you
with every thing that was needful, quod
opus erat, providi tibi atque ministravi.
— A shop well stocked with goods, taberna
mercibus varii generis locupletata, in-
structa, ornata.
- STOCKING (furnishing), instructio, suppe-**
 ditatio. — *|| A stocking, tibiale.*
- STOCKING (for the feet), tibiale.**
- STOIC, Stoicus.**
- STOICALLY, Stoice.**
- STOICISM, say Stoicismus; Stoicorum dog-**
 mata.
- STOLE (long garment), stola, palla. — A**
groom of the stole, stolæ or vestium regi-
arum custos primus.
- STOMACH, stomachus, ventriculus. (appetite),**
 eibi cupiditas or aviditas or appetentia;
 appetitus; fames (*hunger*); potio-
 nis aviditas (*for drink*). — *To have a*
good stomach or appetite, esurio, cibum
appetere; stomacho valere. — To get
one a stomach (of food), appetentiam cibi
facere, præstare, invitare. — To get a
stomach by walking, famem ambulando
opsonare. — To have no stomach, cibum
fastidire; (be glutted), satiatum esse. —
To make one lose his stomach, alicui cibo-
rum fastidium afferre, ciborum appeten-
tiam hebere, alicui cibi aviditatem au-
ferre. — Loss of stomach, fastidium; cibi
satietas (cloyment). — To stay the
stomach, famem eximere or depellere. — To
turn

one's stomach, nauseam facere, excitare, ciere. — *Sick at the stomach*, stomachicus, stomachi laborans. — *To have a weak stomach*, stomacho non valere. — *To be sick at stomach*, stomacho laborare. — *The stomach-ache*, stomachi dolor. (See *Colic*.) — *Going against the stomach*, nauseam ciens. — *A person of a great stomach*, esuritor egregius. — *The mouth or pit of the stomach*, os ventriculi; œsophagus. — *¶ Stomach (anger)*, ira, bilis, stomachus, iracundia; indignatio; furor: (*courage or spirit*), audentia, animus, virtus, ferocitas, animi magnitudo; contumacia (*fractiousness*). — *His stomach could not brook that affront*, istam injuriam haud inultam tulit.

TO STOMACH (*be angry or displeased*), stomachor, indignor: irascor; ægre, graviter, moleste, indigne aliquid ferre.

STOMACHER, mamillare, pectorale.

STONE, lapis. — *A little stone*, lapillus. — *A blood-stone*, hematites. — *A chalk-stone*, lapis cretaceus. — *A flint-stone*, silex. — *A great or rock-stone*, saxum. — *A load-stone*, magnes. — *A mill-stone*, lapis molaris. — *A pebble-stone*, calculus. — *A precious stone*, gemma; lapis or lapillus (*generosus*). — *A pumice-stone*, pumex. — *A sharp stone*, scrupus. — *A squared stone*, lapis quadratus. — *A thunder-stone*, pyrites. — *A touch-stone*, coticula, lapis Lydius. — *A whet-stone*, cos. — *A wrought or heven stone*, lapis malleo politus. — *A rolling-stone*, cylindrus lapideus. — *Bristol stone*, Stl. Vincentii crystallus. — *It rains stones*, de cœlo lapidat. — *To become hard as a stone*, lapidesco. — *To heve stones*, lapides cedere or malleo polire. — *To build with heven stone*, lapide quadrato struere, construere, ædificare. — *A stone-cutter*, quadratarius. — *A digger or hever of stoes*, lapicida. — *A stone-quarry*, lapicidinæ, pl. — *To rid of stones*, elapido. — *Living or grooving among stones (rocks)*, saxatilis. — *Breaking stones or rocks*, saxifragus (*poet.*). — *Stone-born*, saxigenus (*poet.*). — *To kill two birds with one stone*, de eadem fideiâ duos parietes dealbare; absolvere uno labore æminas duas, Plaut. — *To leave no stone unturned*, omnem lapidem movere; omnia tentare. — *He left no stone unturned*, no means untied, but pushed at all, prorsus nihil in tactum neque quietum pati, cuncta agitare, Sull. — *¶ The stone in the bladder*, calculus, lapillus; calculorum valetudo; lithiasis, nephritis. — *To cut for the stone*, calculo alicui excidere. — *Troubled with the stone*, calculus, calculi laborans. — *To be troubled, e dolore calculi laborare*. — *¶ The stone of fruit*, os (*geat*). ossis. — *¶ A stone of wool*, lanæ quatuordecim libræ. — *of meat (at London)*, carnis octo libræ.

STONE, adj. (*made of stone*), lapideus, saxeus; lapidebus exstructus (*built of stone*). — *A stonewall*, maceria lapidea or lapidebus or saxis exstructa; murus lapideus.

TO STONE, lapides mittere in aliquem: lapides in aliquem conjicere, aliquem lapidebus cœperire.

STONER, lapidator.

STONING (*casting, hurling or raining of stones*), lapidatio.

STONY (*full of stoes*), lapidosus; calculosus; saxosus. — *A stony place (full of great stoes or rocks)*, saxetum. — *¶ (stone-like)*, lapidi similis; durissimus.

STOOL, sella, sedes. — *A little stool*, sellula, sedecula. — *A footstool or low bench*, scabellum, scamillus, scamellum. — *A scabell-stool*, asanum, sella familiarica. — *A three-footed stool*, tripus. — *¶ A stool or going to stool*, alvus, alvi dejectio or levatio. — *To go to stool*, alvum dejicere or reddere; alvum or ventrem exonerare: (*to the close-stool*), alvum sellâ pertusa levare. — *I have had a stool*, descendit alvus. — *To cause to go to stool*, alvum ciere, ducere, solvere, subducere.

STOOP (*bent*), se inclinare, proclinare, flectere, curvare: (*cringe*), dehisso corpore serviliter devenerari: (*submit or yield to*), alicui se submittere; se alicuius potestati permittere: (*condescend*), se demittere, se submittere. — *Stooped*, inclinat.

STOOP, s. corporis inclinatio, corpus inclinat.

STOOPING, STOOPINGLY, inclinis, prouus.

STOOPING, s. inclinatio.

STOP (*put a stop to*), prohibeo, cœrceo; impedio. — *To stop or staunch bleeding*, sanguinem sistere, cohibere, supprimere. — *To stop or keep off*, distineo. — *To stop one's journey*, iter alicui impedire or intercludere. — *To stop a horse in his career*, incitatum equum sustinere. — *To stop one's laugh or cough*, cachinnos erumpentes or tussim erumpentem reprimere. — *To stop a person upon the road as a highwayman does*, invitum aliquem consistere cogere. — *To stop up*, obstruo, obturo, oppilo. — *This house stopped up our light or hindered our prospect*, hæc domus nostris officiebat luminibus. — *To stop up (fill or stuff)*, impleo, oppleo, repleo. — *To stop a way or passage*, aditum claudere, viam intercludere. — *To stop chinks*, stipio, obstopo. — *To stop or assuage*, paco, placeo, sedo; mulceo, lenio. — *To stop or punctuate*, interpungo, punctis distinguere. — *To stop (stand stock still)*, continere gradum. — *To stop (cease) from a thing*, ab aliquâ re cessare, absistere, desistere; aliquid omittre, intermittere. — *If you had stopped there*, si in eo constitisses. — *To stop or cease from weeping*, lamentis parcere; dolorem mitigare or minuere. — *To stop in reading*, spiritum suspendere. — *To stop or tarry*, moror: eunctor, moras trahere or nectere. — *Stopped (hindered)*, impeditus, inhibitus: (*suppressed*), repressus, cœreitus: (*shut up*), obstructus, oclusus, interclusus. — *Stopping*, impediens, retardans.

STOP (*hinderance*), impedimentum; mora. — *Without stop or stay*, nullo inhibente, sine morâ. — *A stop or breaking off for a time*, respiratio, intercapedo, pausa. — *To be at a stop or stand*, consistere. — *A stop or point in writing*, punctum, interpunctum. — *A full stop*, periodus.

STOPPAGE (*obstruction*), obstructio: (*detention, of money, goods, &c.*), retentio.

STOPPER, STOPPLE, obturamentum.

STOPPING OF THE BREATH (*suffocation*), suffocatio: (*holding of the breath*), animæ retentio.

STORE (*plenty*), copia, magna vis, abundantia. — *They had great store of forage*, magna copia pabuli suppetebat illis. — *They have good store of these things*, his rebus circumfluit. — *If they cannot have good store*, nisi potest affatim præberi. — *He had great store of corn*, magnus ei suppetebat numerus frumenti. — *To have a store of or abound in*, abundo, redundo; affluo. — *¶ Stores (provisions)*, penus; comæatus; cibaria, alimenta; annona. — *Military stores or provisions for war*, belli instrumentum et apparatus.

TO STORE or furnish with, suppedito, subministro, instruo; augeo; locupleto, dito: (*lay in* in store), servo, reservo; repono, sepono.

STORER (*store-keeper*), condus, promus condus.

STORE-HOUSE, repositorium, receptaculum; apotheca, cellarium. — *for victuals*, promptuarium, cella penuria. — *for armor*, armamentarium.

STORK, ciconia. — *Stork's-bill (herb)*, geranium.

STORM (*tempest*), procella, tempestas. — *When the storm was over*, ubi deferbuit mare. — *He avoided the storm*, procellam devitavit. — *The storm is allayed*, tempestas coërta est. — *After a storm comes a calm*, surgit post nubila Phœbus. — *A storm of rain*, imber, imbres. — *of wind*, turbo. — *To be tossed in a storm at sea*, adversâ tempestate in alto jactari. — *¶ (trouble, &c.)*, procella, tempestas: (*bustle or tumult*), turba, tumultus, seditio: (*violent assault*), impetus, vis, oppugnatio, irruptio.

TO STORM with anger, furo, insanio, sævio, iracundiâ ardere, tumultuor. — *To storm (rail) at or against*, in aliquem or aliquid debacchari; alicui convicia facere or ingerere; verborum contumeliis aliquem lacerare. — *Have I stormed at you*, and not you rather against me? egon? in te debacchatus sum, non tu in me? — *To storm a city or town (assault it)*, urbem vi adoriri or oppugnare, in urbem impetum facere: (*take by*

storm), vi expugnare or capere, impetâ facto (scalis) capere, expugno.

STORMY, procellosus (*prop.*); turbulentus, turbidus, violentus, (*prop. and fig.*); tumultuosus (*fig.*).

STORY (*history, narration*), res; narratio; memoria alicujus rei or de re; res (*geste*), memoria rerum gestarum, historia: (*tale*), fabula ficta (et commenticia), also in connection, fabula, fabella: (*lie*), mendacium. — *A little story or anecdote*, narratiuncula. — *A fabulous story*, fabula (*ficta*). — *As the story goes*, ut aiunt or prædicant. — *A blind story*, narratio obscura. — *A cock-and-bull story*, sine capite fabula, cui neque caput neque pedes consistent; Archilochi melos. — *An old woman's story*, fabella anilis, deliramentum. — *A strange story*, res mira dictu, Flor. — *A merry story*, lepida narratio. — *A fine story*, I wish it were true, speciosa narratio, quam ipse verum velim. — *Stories, fabulæ*. — *To tell stories*, fabellas garrire. — *To tell a story about a thing*, de re alicui narrare; ut res gesta est, narrare. — *This is the old story over again*, eadem est cantilena, quæ nunc annis aliquot decantata sit. — *To tell idle or pleasant stories*, fabulari. — *Full of fabulous stories*, fabulosus, fabulis scatens. — *To find one in a story or lie*, mendacii aliquemprehendere. — *¶ A story in building*, tabulatum, contignatio, contabulatio.

STOUND, dolor, mæstitia; stupor.

STOUT (*congruous*), fortis, strenuus, animosus, intrepidus: (*fierce, proud*), ferox, arrogans, superbus, fastidiosus: (*strong, vigorous*), validus, robustus, acer. — *Stout-hearted*, magnanimus, magni animi. — *To be stout or proud*, superbio: — *grow so*, insolesco.

STOUT (*a sort of stroag beer*), s. cerevisia generosa.

STOUTLY (*congraciously*), fortiter, gnaviter, strenue, animose, intrepide: (*fiercely, proudly*), ferociter, arroganter, superbe, fastidiose, insolenter: (*strongly, vigorously*), valide, acriter.

STOUTNESS (*bravery, courage*), fortitudo, virtus; audentia, animus, magnanimitas, animi magnitudo: (*haughtiness*), arrogantia, superbia, insolentia; fastus, animi elatio: (*strength*), robur, vires, pl.

STOVE (*hothouse*), sudatorium, vaporarium, hypocaustum; clibanus. — *A stove or fire-grate*, craticula igniaria.

STOW (*place*), loco, colloco; recondo, repono; cogo.

STOWAGE (*room for storing goods*), locus ad merces capiendas aptus; locus, spatium: (*money paid for the storing of goods*), locarium.

STRADDLE, varico, divarico. — *To sit or ride straddling*, divaricatis cruribus sedere or equitare. — *Straddling*, varicus.

STRAGGLE, palor, dispalor, vagor, erro, deerro.

STRAGGLER, palans; vagus; erro. — *To pick up stragglers*, palantes capere or excipere.

STRAIGHT (*not crooked*), rectus, directus: (*upright*), rectus, erectus. — *To stand straight upright*, recto or erecto corpore stare. — *Straight or tall*, procerus.

STRAIGHT (directly), rectâ, rectâ viâ, rectâ lineâ, recte, directe, directo. (See *Straightway*.) — *He came straight home*, rectâ domum sumus profecti. — *Straight upright*, sursum versus. — *Straight downright*, deorsum versus. — *Going straight on*, rectâ or rectâ viâ pergens. — *Straight by line*, ad amussim, examusim. — *Straight against*, e regione, exadverso, exadversum, exadversus.

TO STRAIGHTEN, corrigo, rectum facere.

STRAIGHTNESS and tallness, proceritas.

STRAIGHTWAY, acutum, illico, statim, mox.

STRAIN (*stretch*), v. contendo, intendo.

— *the voice*, vocem contendere, intendere, elevare. — *the eyes*, oculos fixo nimis diu obtutu lædere. — *To strain up a sinew*, nervum intendere. — *To strain or rack one's brains about a thing*, nimilâ animi contentione in aliquid incumbere. — *To strain courtesies*, officiis certare. — *To strain or stretch a point*, moleste or extra modum urbanum esse; rem or argumentum plus justo torquere. — *To strain (bind or wring hard)*,

comorimo, arcto, stringo, constringo, distringo, restringo; coarcto; alligo, obligo, deligo. — *To strain or press out juice, succum exprimere or elicere.* — *To strain (liquids), colo, percolo, sacco, defæco.* — *To strain or compel, cogo, compello.* — *To strain hard or labor earnestly to do a thing, nitor, enitor; summa ope or summis viribus aliquid agere, aggredi, incipere, noli; in re aliqua agendâ multum opere or laboris exantillare, ferre, impendere, insumere, sustinere, tolerare.* — *To strain or sprain (a joint), luxo, distorqueo.* — *He has strained his leg, sibi crus distorsit.* — *To strain or distract a person's goods, bona alicujus ex decreto judicium or magistratûs vi occupare, corripere, auferre.*

STRAIN (*straining or stretching*), *s.* contentio. — *A strain or straining of the sinews, nervorum intentio.* — *¶ A strain (in speaking or writing), stilus; scribendi or dicendi ratio.* — *I will talk in a high strain, nil parvum aut humili modo loquar.* — *¶ Strain in music, modi, moduli; cantus, cantilena, cantio.*

STRAINER, colum, saccus.

STRAINING (*stretching*), contentio, intentio; distentio; nisus; nixus. — *A straining or pressing out, expressio.*

STRAIT (*narrow*), angustus, arctus, strictus. (See *Strict*.) — *A strait or narrow place, viarum angustia.* — *Strait-handed, parvus, deparcus, avarus, tenax.* — *Strait-laced (laced too hard), durus asstrictus or constrictus: (stiff), durus; nimis scrupulosus.*

STRAIT, *s.* (*narrow water*), fretum; euripus; fluminis or maris angustia. — *The straits of Gibraltar, fretum Gaditanum or Herculeum.* — *of Constantino-ple, Bosphorus Thracius.* — *¶ A strait (difficulty or trouble), angustia, difficultas.* — *He is brought into a very great strait, in summas est angustias adductus, summis angustias premitur.* — *I am now reduced to the utmost straits, ego inter sacra et saxum sto.* — *When he saw that they were in a great strait, cum rem esse in angusto vidit, Cas.* — *Straits (want, poverty), inopia, egestas, indigentia.* — *To be reduced to great straits or poverty, omnibus rebus necessariis egere; in summa rerum egestate esse; summa rerum familiarium indigentia premi.*

TO STRAITEN (*narrow*), angustum reddere, arcto, coarcto, angusto, coangusto: (*trouble, vex*), in angustias pellicere or compellere; urgeo, premo; affligo. — *To be straitened in forage or provisions, compeatu or re frumentaria intercludi, premi, egere, indigere; inopia rei frumentariae laborare.* — *For he was also straitened for provisions, quippe etiam frumenti inopia tentabatur, Sall.*

STRAITENING (*crowding together*), coarctatio.

STRAITLY, anguste, arcte, restricte, stricte, destricte, strictim; contente; rigide, acriter, diligenter ac severe. — *Very straitly, peranguste.*

STRAITNESS, angustia: (*strictness*), rigor, severitas, acerbitas.

STRAND, litus; ripa; acta.

TO STRAND a ship, navem vadis or litoribus illidere or inpingere. — *To be stranded, vado or in vadum or litoribus illidi; in litus ejeci.*

STRANGE (*foreign*), alienus, peregrinus, externus, exterus: (*unknown*), ignotus: (*far-fetched*), arcessitus, quasi: (*odd, uncommon*), inusitatus, insolens, insolitus, rarus; ab usu communi abhorrens: (*eccentric*), mirus; qui omnia aliter facit: (*shy, disquieting*), aversus, fastidiosus, fistosus, superciliosus: (*woonderful*), mirus, mirabilis, mirandus, mirificus, admiratione dignus, novus, inauditus, monstrosus; perennis (*very*). — *You tell me a strange thing, monstri simile narras.* — *Prodigies of this sort have nothing strange in them, hæc ostentorum genera mirabile nihil habent.* — *It is one of the strangest things, mirificissimum est.* — *What strange thing is this? quid hoc monstri est? — It is not strange at all, minime mirum est.* — *A strange thing, miraculum, portentum.* — *Too*

strange indeed to be believed, asinus in tegulis. — *A strange sort of man, homo nimis, Cic.* — *O strange! papæ! — To look strange upon one or give one cold entertainment, frigidè, jejune or parum liberaliter alicui excipere; parum comode alicui tractare.* — *To make strange or estrange, alieno, abalieno.*

STRANGELY, mirifice; mirum in modum, mirandum in modum, miris modis; inusitate, mire, monstruose.

STRANGENESS (*uncommonness*), insolentia, raritas, novitas: (*shyness*), fastus, fastidium. — *He discovered not the least strangeness in his looks, nor any resentment by his discourse, non vultu alienatus, non verbis cominator, Tac.* — *¶ Strangeness (in pronouncing words like a foreigner), peregrinitas.*

STRANGER, *s.* externus, advena, alienigena, peregrinus; hospes; ignotus (*unknown*): (*unaware*), ignarus: (*unskilled*), alicujus rei ignarus, imperitus, rudis; peregrinus atque hospes in aliqua re. — *You are a stranger to me, neque te, quis homo, scio.* — *I will make no stranger of you, familiarissime tecum agam or te excipiam.* — *I was no stranger to their contrivance, non me fessellit, latuit or fugit, hos id struere.* — *He is a stranger to the civil law, rudis est in jure civili.* — *They are strangers to our laws, nostrorum legum sunt rudes.* — *He is a stranger to our customs, nostrorum morum est imperitus.* — *You are a great stranger to us, raro ad nos advenis.*

STRANGLE, strangulo, laqueo interimere; suffoco; clido, angō, (*poet.*). (See *Choke*.) — *To strangle one to death, alicujus fauces oblidere, laqueo alicui interimere, gulam alieni laqueo frangere.* — *He strangled himself, laqueo sibi mortem conscivit (*poet.*).*

STRANGLER, qui strangulat or suffocat.

STRANGLES in a horse, crassior pituita narium equinarum.

STRANGLING, STRANGULATION, strangulatio; suffocatio.

STRANGURY, urinæ difficultas or stillitium; stranguria, dysuria. — *Troubled with the strangury, cui urina ægre it or stillat; dysuricus, dysuriâ laborans.*

STRAP of leather, lorum. — *A strap or belt, cingulum or -us.*

TO STRAP one, loris alicui cedere, flagellare or verberare.

STRAPPING lass, virago.

STRATAGEM, ars, callidum inventum; stratagemâ; consilium. — *He turned the enemies' stratagemas to the destruction of themselves, astus hostium in perniciem ipsis vertebat, Tac.* — *Full of stratagemas, dolosus, vafer, astutus, versutus.*

STRAW, stramentum (*poet.* stramen); palea (*chaff*); culmus (*stalk of straw*). — *Straw or litter, substramen, substramentum.* — *A bundle or load of straw, stramenti fasciculus.* — *A rick or stack, stramenti acervus or meta.* — *Of straw, stramenticius (*poet.* stramineus).* — *Relating to straw, stramentarius.* — *To stumble at a straw, nodos in scirpo quærere.* — *A straw bed, culcita stramenticia.* — *Not to value a straw, alicui nihil, flocci, nauci, pili, trunci facere.* — *A thing not worth a straw, res inutilis, inutilis, nihil.* — *A man of straw or insignificant fellow, homunculus, homunculus, homo vilis or nihil.*

STRAWBERRY, fragum; fragaria (*the plant, L.*). — *A strawberry-tree, arbutus.* — *Of the strawberry-tree, arbutus.*

STRAY (*go astray*), erro, aberro, deerro, palor, vagor. — *A straying or strolling vagabond, erraticus.*

STRAY (*strayed beast*), bestia errans or erratica.

STRAYING (*going astray*), erratio, aberratio, vagatio.

STREAK, linea, limes, tractus; nota; radius.

TO STREAK (*mark*) with a different color, vario colore distinguere or intertinguere.

STREAKED, STREAKY, vario colore distinctus or intertinguitus; radiatus.

STREAKING, distinctio vario colore facta.

STREAM, flumen, amnis; torrens; cursus. — *A small stream, rivus, rivulus.* — *Against the stream, adverso flumine, contra aquam.* — *Down, secundo flu-*

mine. — *To be carried away by a stream, vi fluminis abripi.* — *He is carried down the stream, pronâ fertur aquâ; secundo flumine devehitur.* — *He goes down the stream, secundo defluit amne.* — *A stream or flow of words, orationis flumen.* — *A stream of tears, multe lacrimæ.* — *With a stream of words, multis verbis.*

TO STREAM (*flow*) along, fluo, fluito, profluo; labor, mano, meo; curro. — *To stream out, effluo, emano.*

STREAMER, vexillum; signum; aplustre (*in a ship*).

STREAMING, STREAMY, fluens, fluitans, profluens, labens.

STREAMINGLY, flunter, profluenter; fig. prospere, feliciter, secundis avibus.

STREET, vicus, platea, via. — *She dwelt in this street, in hac habitavit platea.* — *She called from the street to those within, illis quæ sunt intus clamabat de viâ.* — *There were few people walking in the streets, rarus per vias populus, Tac.* — *A little street, viculus, angiportus, angiportum.* — *Street by street, vicatin; per vicos singulos.* — *A place where two, three, or four, streets meet, bivium, trivium, quadrivium.*

STRENGTH (*vigor*), robor (*e. g.* corporis, animi); vires, vis, (*strength, force, vigor*; also of things, as *wine, poison*) nervi, lacerti, (*also fig.*); firmitas, firmitudo, (*e. g.* corporis, animi, materie); gravitas (*e. g.* odoris, morbi) vehementia (*e. g.* vini, odoris, saporis); fortitudo; sanitas (*health*): (*force*), vis, virtus, præsentia, efficacia: (*power*), potentia, potestas, opes. — *The strength or fortification of a place, loci munimentum or præsidium.* — *The strength of a discourse, orationis or dicendi vis.* — *Full of strength. (See Strong.)* — *Of great strength or efficacy, efficax, præsens, valens.* — *To give strength, vires suppeditare or administrare.* — *To gather or recover strength, convalesco, revallesco; confirmor.* — *This mischief gathers strength daily, hoc malum quotidie ingravescit or corroboratur.* — *To recover or restore one to his former strength, ad pristinam sanitatem redigere.* — *¶ See Strong.*

TO STRENGTHEN, roboro, corroboro, firmo, confirmo. — *A town, city, &c., oppidum or urbem munire, perimurare, vallare, circumvallare, munimentis sepire.* — *To strengthen the sight, visum acnere, Sen.*

STRENGTHENER, efficax ad sanitatem confirmandam.

STRENGTHENING, confirmatio.

STRENGTHLESS, debilis, roboris expers.

STRENUOUS, strenuus, fortis, acer, gnauus, validus.

STRENUOUSLY, strenue, fortiter, acriter, valide.

STRENUOUSNESS, vis, vigor, virtus, fortitudo.

STRESS (*chief point*) of a business, rei momentum, cardo, caput. — *Herein lies the stress of the whole matter, in eo cardo rei vertitur; summa totius litis in hac ro constituitur.* — *To lay stress on a thing, aliquâ re niti or confidere; in aliquâ re spem or fiduciam suam ponere, repone- re, collocare.* — *¶ Stress of weather, tempestas, procella, ventus procellosus.*

STRETCH, *v.* tendo, contendo, intendo; extendo, distendo; porrigo. — *To stretch abroad, pando, dispando, expando; dilato, explico.* — *To stretch or enlarge the bounds of a government, imperium dilatare; fines imperii proferre or propagare.* — *To stretch out (dilate), distendo, distento: (hold out, extend), porrigo: (be extended), procuro, protendor.* — *To stretch out a fleet, classem explicare.* — *To stretch to (n. u.), pertinere ad.* — *To stretch with yawning, pandiculus.* — *To stretch a matter, modum excedere in aliquâ re.* — *Overstretched, nimius.*

STRETCH, STRETCHING, *s.* extensio, distentio; porrectio. — *To put one's thoughts or wits upon the stretch, sese or ingenium suum torquere.* — *To put a person's patience to the stretch, alicujus patientiam tentare or exhaustare; alicujus patientiâ abuti; alicui molestiis fatigare.* — *A stretch of, nimius.*

STRETCHING (*or yawning*), say pandiculatio.

STREW, sterno, consterno, insterno. — *To strewn the ground with flowers or herbs, floribus or herbis humum spargere, aspergere, conspergere, consternere. — To strewn or sprinkle a thing with meal or sugar, aliquid farinā or saccharo aspergere; alicui rei farinam or saccharum aspergere.*

STREWING (*sprinkling*), sparsio, aspersio.

STRICKEN in years, ætate proventus.

STRICKEN or struck. See *Strike*.

STRICKLE, hostorium.

STRICT (*close*), artus: (*exact, accurate*), accuratus, exactus: (*precise, formal*), affectatus; affectata; or nimis accuratioris studiosus: (*punctual*), accuratus, accurate quæque suo tempore exequens: (*rigid, severe*), rigidus, asper, acerbus, durus, severus. — *The strictest band of love or friendship, artissimum amoris vinculum. — To have a strict eye upon one, aliquem attente, accurate, diligenter, sedulo, studiose observare. — To have or keep a strict hand over one, aliquem arte frenare, refrænare, comprimere, reprimere, cohibere. — || See Close.*

STRICTLY (*closely*), arte; familiariter: (*exactly, accurately*), accurate, exquisitè: (*precisely, formally*), cum affectatione; curiose: (*punctually*), accurate; accuratè temporum, etc. observatione: (*rigidly, severely*), rigide, aspere, acerbè, dure, duriter, severe.

STRICTNESS (*closeness of friendship*), familiaritas, necessitas, necessitudo, consuetudo: (*exactness*), accuratio, diligentia, accurata: (*preciseness*), affectatio; accuratioris or concinnitatis pium studium: (*punctuality*), accurata temporis or aliarum rerum observatio: (*rigidness, severity*), rigor, asperitas, acerbitas, severitas, duritas, duritia.

STRUCTURES, s. (*upon a writing*), censura.

STRIDE, magnus gradus; passus; quantum spatium divaricatis cruribus quis metiri potest. — *What large strides you take! ut tu is gradibus grandibus! Plaut. — A long stride, gradus grillatorum.*

To STRIDE, varico, divarico; magnos facere gradus; divaricatis cruribus incedere. — *across or over, inter crura divaricata or distenta comprehendere; spatium aliquod distentis cruribus metiri.*

STRIDING, crurum distentio.

STRIDINGLY, magnos gradus faciens.

STRIFE. See under *Strike*.

STRIKE, v. ferio, percutio, ico; cado, verbero, pulso; imdo. — *To strike a lyre, pulsare chordas lyrae. — drum, tympanizo. — Strike while the iron is hot. (See Iron.) — To strike (in measuring corn, &c.), hostorio modium æquare. — To strike as a horse, calcitro; calce ferire. — To strike as a clock or bell, sono. — The clock has not struck, nondum sonuit. — To strike (of a ship), saxis or vado or litioribus illidi: (*yield*), vexillum demittere. — To strike or affect one with joy, grief, love, fear, &c., aliquem gaudio, dolore, amore, metu, etc. afficere; alicui timorem incutere or injicere. — To strike or dash against (*act.*), allido, illido, impingo: (*neut.*), allidi, illidi, impingi. — To strike against something hard, offendere solido, Hor. — To strike or cleave asunder, findo, diffindo. — To strike at one with a sword, club, &c., aliquem gladio or fuste petere, impetere, invadere, adoriri. — To strike (*level* one's aim) at a mark, ad scopum telum (sagittam, etc.) collineare or dirigere. — To strike at (*aim or attempt to do*), conor; molior, sibi propinquare. — To strike or drive back, repello, depello. — To strike back (*a sound, &c.*), repercutio, reverbero. — To strike blind, cæco, excæco, occæco; aliquem cæcum reddere or luminibus orbare; cæcitatem alicui inferre. — To strike down, affligo; dejicio; confundo. — To strike fire, ignem e silice elidere. — To strike gently, leviter ferire or percutere. — To strike or drive (*v. a.*) into, infigo. — To strike off. (See *Chip*). — To strike off one's head. (See *Behcad*). — To strike off one's hat, cansiam exenterare. — To strike or knock out, excuto, elido. — To strike or blot out deleo, expungo, induco; erado;*

oblitero. — *To strike to pieces, diffingo, effringo. — To strike at the root, subverto. — To strike a tent, tabernaculum tendere. — To strike through, trajicio, transadigo, transfodio, transfigo, transverbero. — To strike up or begin, incipio; aggredior. — To strike up one's heels, supplanto; pede supposito aliquem ad casum impellere.*

STRIKER, pulsator.

STRIKING, adj. mirus, insignis, notabilis; conspicuus.

STRING, s. percussio, pulsatio. — *A striking back, repercussio.*

STROKE, plaga, ictus. — *The clock is upon the stroke of ten, instat hora decima. — A stroke or box on the ear, alapa, colaphus. — The stroke of oars, pulsus remorum. — A stroke with a pen, &c., linea, lineamentum; pennæ ductus.*

STRIKE, s. (*bushel*), modius.

STRING, linea, limum, funiculus; vinculum. — *A leather string, corrigia, lorium. — A bow-string, arcûs chorda or nervus. — It is good to have two strings to one's bow, duabus ancoris sis fultus. — The small strings of roots, fibræ, pl. — Having such small strings, fibratus. — The string of a dart, javelin, &c., amentum. — The strings of a musical instrument, chordæ, nervi, fides. — The bass string, hypate. — The second string, parhypate. — The third, say lichanos. — The middle, mese. — The fifth, paramese. — The sixth, paranete. — The seventh, nete.*

To STRING an instrument, lyrae, citharae, etc. nervos aptare. — *To string a dart, javelin, &c., amento. — To string pearls, margaritas or geminas filo conserere; funiculum per medios uniones transigere. — To string things together, res quasvis funiculo trajecto connectere. — Stringed or strung, amentatus, filo instructus, funiculo trajecto connexus. — A stringed instrument, fides, pl.*

STRINGY (*abounding with fibres*), fibris scatens or abundans.

STRIP, spolio, nudo, denudo; alicui vestem or vestimenta detrahere. — *To strip one's self, vestes exuere or deponere. — To strip a person of his wealth, aliquem opibus or fortunis spoliare. — To strip off the rind, paring, or outside of a thing, decortico; corticem detrahere. — Stripped or stript, spoliatus, exutus, nudatus. — || See *Bercave*.*

STRIPPER, spoliator, prædator.

STRIPPING, spoliatio, direptio, prædatio.

STRIP, s. — of paper, scidula chartæ; chartæ reseguen. — of cloth, lacinia.

STRIPE, s. (*blow*), plaga, colaphus, ictus. — *The mark or print of a stripe, vibex. — Full of stripes, plagosus. — Worthy of stripes, verbero; plagis or verberibus dignus. — || A stripe (streak), linea, virga.*

To STRIPE, lineis varii coloris distinguere or intertinguere. — *Striped, lineis varii coloris distinctus or interstinctus. — A purple garment striped or sprigged with gold, purpurea vestis auro virgata.*

STRIPLING, adolescens, ephebus.

STRIVE, nitor, conitor, enitor; omnes nervos contendere or intendere, operam dare; conor; studeo; luctor (*struggle*). — *They strive who shall run fastest, est in celeritate positum certamen. — I will strive to please you, tibi obsequi studebo. — Let every one strive as much as he can, tantum, quantum quisque potest, nitatur. — To strive against, obnitor, renitor; obliuctor; obsto, obsisto, resisto. — against the stream, contra torrentem brachia dirigere. — To strive hard or with might and main, obnix, summâ ope or manibus pedibusque conari, niti, eniti, moliri. — To strive together, concerto, decerto, configo, conflictio. — Having striven, nisus or nixus. — Striven against, impugnatus, oppugnatus.*

STRIVER with, concertator.

STRIVING (*eulcavering*), s. conatus, nixus. — *A striving together, concertatio, decertatio; conflictus, certatio.*

STRIVINGLY, certatim, contente.

STRIFE, contentio, disceptatio, concertatio, altercatio; lis; rixa, jurgium; dissidium; discordia, dissensio. — *Full of strife, Strife, rixosus, contentiosus, litigiosus. — To fall at strife, discordo, dis-*

sideo, dissentio, inimicitias cum aliquo suscipere or exercere.

STROKE, s. See under *Strike*.

STROKE (*smooth with the hand*), v. palpo, mulceo, demulceo, permulceo. — *To stroke or milk, mulgeo, emulgeo.*

STROKING, palpatio.

STROLL (*lusty, robust*), vagor, erro, circumcurso; circulator, Sen. — *A strolling company of stage-players, histrionum erraticorum grex.*

STROLL (*walk*), s. ambulatio.

STROLLER (*rambler*), erro, erroneus, homo vagus or errabundus, circulator.

STRONG (*lusty, robust*), firmus, robustus, valens, validus; firmitate corporis polens: (*earnest, vehement*), vehemens, ardens, acer, sollicitus: (*forcible, efficacious*), efficax, potens, valens: (*massive*), firmus, solidus: (*mighty, powerful*), potens, pollens, valens, validus: (*sharp in taste*), acer, acidus: (*in smell*), gravis, fetens, fetidus, teter: (*valiant*), fortis, acer, strenuus, animosus, intrepidus, promptus manu. — *They are very strong and very nimble creatures, magna vis est eorum et magna velocitas. — Strong-limbed, lacertosus; cui inest gladiatoria corporis firmitas. — A strong or good argument, argumentum firmum, elarum, grave. — They are strong by land, very strong by sea, multum illi terrâ, plurimum mari, pollut, Lit. — Very strong, prævalidus, viribus ingens; præpotens, potentissimus. — A strong hand (force), vis, violentia. — A strong-hold (fastness), propugnaculum, munimentum, præsidium. — To be strong, valeo, polleo; firmitate corporis or animi, honore, divitiis, etc. pollere. — The Clusians were so strong, adeo valida res Clusina erat. — I am not so strong as you, minus habeo virium quam vos. — To be strong in shipping, plurimum navibus posse; plurimum classe valere. — To grow strong, valesco, convalesco. — To make strong, firmo, confirmo, corroboreo; (*massive*), solido, consolido. — || Strong (*numerous*), numerosus; or *by multus*. — A strong force of cavalry, multi equites. — || In a specification of number, it may be expressed by a *genit.*: as, the army is 3000 strong, exercitus trium millium peditum est. — They were but 10,000 strong, eorum copie militares decem millia non excedebant.*

STRONGLY, firmiter, fortiter, acriter, animose, valide, viriliter.

STROW. See *Seed*.

STRUCTURE, ædificium, structura, moles. — *A stately structure, ædificium nobile, illustre, luculentum. — The structure or construction of words, verborum structura.*

STRUGGLE, v. luctor, conflictio, contendit, nitor, conitor; obliuctor, obnitor; conor; elaboro. — *Thus did these two great commanders struggle for the victory, eo modo duo imperatores, summi viri, inter se certabant, Sall. — To struggle with hunger, eum fame depugnare. — with misfortune, eum adversâ fortunâ conflictari. — with the waves, eum fluctibus luctari. — To struggle for a person or use one's interest to get him off when indicted, anniti. — To struggle together, colluctari, congredior. — To struggle one's self out of a person's clutches, luctando se ab aliquo expedire or extricare.*

STRUGGLE, STRUGGLING, luctatio; nisus, conatus, certatio, concertatio, decertatio, contentio, certamen.

STRUGGLER, luctor.

STRUMPET, seortum, meretrix, prostibulum.

STRUT, turgeo, tumeo; superbio, superbiâ efferi, extolli, inflari; arrogantia intumescere. — *To strut along, superbe incedere, superbo incesso ire. — They strut along before your faces, incedunt per ora vestra magnifice, Sall.*

STRUTTING along, s. superbus incessus.

STUB (*stump*), stipes, truncus. — *A stub-nail, clavus detritus.*

To STUB up, eradico, exstirpo; radicibus evellere.

STUBBED, STUBBY fellow, homo brevis compacto corpore et robusto.

STUBBLE, stipulæ, pl. — *Of stubble, stipularis. — A stubble-field, ager demessus.*

STUBBORN, contumax, perversa, pertinax, obstinatus, offiratus, refractarius. — *Very stubborn*, percontumax, contumacissimus. — *A stubborn, saucy knave*, improbus; homo duri oris or perfracta frontis. — *To be stubborn*, obstinato or offirmato animo esse; aliquid præfracte defendere.

STUBBORNLY, contumaciter, perversius, pertinaciter, præfracte, obstinate; obstinato or offirmato animo.

STUBBORNNESS, contumacia, pertinacia, perversicia; animi obstinatio, voluntas offirmatio.

STUD, bulla. — *A little stud*, bullula.

STUDD, bullatus, clavatus: (adorned, &c.), ornatus, distinctus. — *Studded with jewels*, gemmis ornatus.

STUD of horses, equaria, equitium.

STUDY (application of mind), studium, meditatio, cura, diligentia. — *Studies*, literarum studia; literæ; studia. — *To pursue his studies more assiduously*, studia urgere. — *The study of learning is at a low ebb*, jacent studia literarum. — *I have put the man into a brown study*, injeci scrupulum homini. — *To be in a brown study*, de re aliquâ attente cogitare or meditari. — *To employ one's self in several sorts of study*, in vario literarum genere versari. — *To betake one's self to the study of learning*, animum ad literas or ad studia literarum conferre, applicare, appellere. — *To be in a course of studies*, literarum studio operam dare. — *To leave off one's studies*, studia literarum intermittere (for a time), ommittere, abicere; literis nuntium remittere, munis valedicere. — *To spend all one's time in study*, in studiis ac literis omne tempus consumere, contere, ponere. — *I will make it my study to please you*, tibi, quoad potero, morem geram. — *This is my chief study*, nihil mihi antiquius est. — *A study*, to study in, museum. — *A study or library*, librarium repositorium; bibliotheca.

To STUDY (or apply one's mind to the knowledge of a thing), alicui rei studere; in aliquâ re studia ponere; in rei alicujus studium incumbere. — *He studies oratory*, eloquentia: dat operam. — *Among other liberal sciences, he studied also the law*, inter liberales disciplinas attendit et juri. Suet. — *To study at home*, domi studere literis. — *To study to death*, studiis immori. — *To study or meditate upon*, contempler; de aliquâ re meditari or secum cogitare; aliquid in animo versare or volvere. — *To study or search out*, exquiri, explorare, investigare, peruestigare, scrutari; observare. — *To study a person's humor*, alicujus mores or ingenium observare or explorare.

STUDYING, tractatio literarum; meditatio; contemplatio. — *A studying by candle-light*, lucubratio.

STUDIED (prepared beforehand), meditatus, commentatus, apparatus.

STUDIOUS (given to study), literarum studiosus; in studiis literarum versatus; discendi cupidus: (industrious), industrius, assiduus, diligens: (fond of), studiosus; amans, diligens. — *A studios inquirer into the secrets of nature*, assiduus et diligens rerum naturalium investigator. — *They are studios to please me*, solliciti sunt ut me expleant. — *Very studios of*, perstudiosus alicujus rei.

STUDIOUSLY, studiose, cupide, attente, assidue, diligenter.

STUDIOUSNESS, meditatio attenta, assidua, diligens; diligentia; studium.

STUDENT, bonarum literarum or doctrinæ studiosus; literis deditus, qui literarum studio operam dat. — *A great or hard student*, quasi heluo librarium, in studia totus incumbens; in literis assiduus; libris affixus. — *A student at a university*, academiæ civis.

STUFF (materials), materia, res ad aliquid agendum necessaria. — *Made of good or bad stuff*, ex materiâ bonâ or malâ confectus. — *Note*. Instead of materia, it may be convenient to use the word which best denotes the particular stuff spoken of, whether cloth, leather, iron, &c. — *Stuff* (cloth), pannus, panni genus; tela. — *Woollen or silk stuff*, pannus laneus or sericus. — *Stuff* (baggage), sarcinæ, impedimenta. —

Household stuff, supellex. — *Kitchen-stuff*, res culinaria; olera (pot-herbs). — *¶ In contempt*. — *Mean or pitiful stuff* (speaking of style in a discourse), oratio abjecta or humilis; humile dicendi genus. — *Nasty stuff*, sordes, res sordidæ. — *Silly or trifling stuff*, nugæ, fabulæ, geræ; res nihili, futilis, nullius momenti or ponderis. — *Stuff*! i. e. words, nonsense! verba! logi!

To STUFF (eram), farcio, infarcio or infercio; refectio, confectio; repleo. — *To stuff one's belly or eat immoderately*, cibis se ingurgitare. — *To stuff out*, distendo. — *To stuff with flocks, feathers, herbs, &c.*, floccis, plumâ, herbis, &c. infercire. — *To stuff up or choke*, suffoco. — *To stuff or stop up with mud, rubbish, &c.*, limo, rudibus, &c. obstruere, opplere, opplare. — *Stuffed close*, confertus, constipatus, coarctatus. — *Stuffed up with a cold*, gravedinosus, gravedine laborans.

STUFFING (cramping), fartura, sagnia, sagnatio. — *The stuffing of a quilt, &c.*, tomentum.

STUM of wine, musti fermentantis cremor.

STUMBLE (trip), pedem offendere, offenso; vestigio labi (slip): fig., pecco (to sin), labor (to slip, err). — *To stumble against a thing*, in aliquid incurrere, irruere, offendere; alicui rei impingi. — *You must look well about you, if you would not stumble*, multa tibi circumspicienda sunt, ne quid offendas. — *It is a good horse that never stumbles*, quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus. — *To stumble at a straw*, in scirpo nodum quærere. — *To stumble at or scruple*, dubito, hæsito, cunctor. — *To stumble upon a person or thing by chance*, in aliquem or aliquid casu, fortuito or præter opinionem incidere.

STUMBLE, s. pedis offensio; lapsus (also fig.).

STUMBLER (of a horse), offensator, caspitator.

STUMBLING-BLOCK, offendiculum.

STUMP, eandem, stipes, truncus. — *A little stump*, trunculus. — *¶ A stump of a limb*, membrum mutilum or mutilatum.

To STUMP (cut off by the stump), trunco, ad stirpem præcidere. — *To stump or boast*. See Boast.

STUN (very much astonish), stupefacio, obstupefacio; perturbo, perterreo, percello: (din one's ears with noise), alicujus aures obtundere. — *To be stunned or astonished*, stupeo, stupeo; obstupesco, perterreo, perturbor, perterro. — *Stunned or astonished*, attonitus, consternatus, perterritus, percussus, perturbatus, stupefactus. — *Ears stunned with noise*, aures clamore obtusæ.

STUNT (hinder the growth of) a thing, alicujus rei incrementum impedire.

STUPE (foment), foveo.

STUPEFY, in stuporem dare, obstupefacio; hebetio: (stun, din), tundo, obtundo. — *Stupefied*, stupefactus, obstupefactus. — *To be stupefied*, stupeo, obstupeo; become so, stupeo.

STUPEFACTION, stupor, torpor.

STUPEFACTIVE, torporem inducens.

STUPENDOUS, stupendus; miris, mirandus, mirabilis, admirabilis; ingens.

STUPID (blockish), stupidus, fatuus, insulsus, ineptus, plumbeus, hebes: (without feeling), stupidus, torpens, torpidus, sensus expers.

STUPIDITY, stupiditas, stupor.

STUPIDLY, stupide, inepte, insulse.

STURDY (stubborn), contumax, perversa, obstinatus: (stout), acer, asper, audax, audens, ferox, fortis, animosus: (lusty, strong), firmus, robustus, validus, laetuosus.

STURDILY (stubbornly), contumaciter, pertinaciter, perversius, obstinate, præfracte: (stoutly), fortiter, acriter, animose, viriliter.

STURDINESS (stubbornness), contumacia, pertinacia, perversicia: (hardiness, stoutness), audacia, audentia; fortitudo; magnanimitas: (strength of body), corporis robur or firmitas.

STURGEON, acipenser.

STUTTER, balbutio; linguâ hæsitare; verba dimidiata proferre. — *Stuttering*, balbutiens, balbus, linguâ hæsitans, verba dimidiata proferens.

STUTTERER, bambalio, homo balbus or blesus.

STY, hara, suile.

To STY, condere, includere.

STYLE (gen.), genus (kind); ratio (way-manner). — *The old style of architecture*, antiquæ structuræ genus. — *Reckoning by Old or New Style*, si veterum or recentiorum ratione spatia temporis computamus. — *¶ (way of writing, speaking)*, scribendi or dicendi genus; orationis or sermonis genus, oratio, sermo. — *The historical style*, sermo historicus. — *A flowing style*, fusus orationis genus. — *A low style*, oratio humilis, abjecta, humi serpens; sermo demissus, tenuis. — *To say lofty things in a low style*, dicere grandia minute, Cie. — *A smooth*, oratio dulcis, expedita, polita, snavis, perfacile currens. — *Grave*, sermo purus. — *A rough*, oratio aspera, incompta, inculta, horridula, agrestis, contorta. — *A neat*, dicendi genus accuratum, comptum, elegans. — *Sublime*, genus dicendi sublime, grande, magnificentum; altitudo orationis. — *Lofty or swollen*, oratio alta et exaggerata, turrida. — *Floridness*, nitor, concinnitas, elegantia. — *A close or compact style*, oratio pressa or concinna. — *A short style*, oratio stricta, curta, Laconica. — *A bombast style*, sermo inflatus, turgidus, tumidus; bullatæ nugæ. — *An even kind of style*, æquabile, mediocre, temperatum dicendi genus. — *The style must be suited to the subject*, facta dictis exæquanda sunt, Sall. — *Written in the Attic style*, Attico stilo scriptus. — *To savor of the style of Plautus*, stilum Plautinum resipere. — *¶ Paintings in the style of Rembrandt*, tabulæ Rembrandi quasi manu pictæ. — *¶ A style or appellation*, nomen; appellatio; — (form), formula. — *¶ A style* (iron pin with which the ancients wrote), stilus. — *The style or pin of a dial*, gnomon.

To STYLE, appello, nomino, denomino, nuncupo, voco.

STYLING, appellatio, denominatio, nominatio.

STYPTIC, adj. restringens, astringens, astrictorius, stypticus.

STYPTIC, subst. medicamentum astrictorium or stypticum.

SUASIVE. See Persuasive.

SUAVITY of manners, mores jucundi; urbanitas.

SUBACID, subacidus.

SUBALMONER, stipis largiendæ administer vicarius.

SUBALTERN, adj. inferioris loci; inferioris ordinis (in the army). — *A subaltern officer*, Subaltern, s. subsubalternus.

SUBCOMMISSIONER, procurator vicarius.

SUBDEACON, subdiaconus.

SUBDITIOUS (counterfeit), subditiivus, subditivus.

SUBDIVIDE, iterum or in plures partes dividere.

SUBDIVIDING, SUBDIVISION, divisio, distributio or partitio iterata.

SUBDUCT, subducere, detrahere.

SUBDUCTION, subductio, deductio.

SUBDUE, domo, edomo, paco, supero, debello, subigo, vinco; in ditionem suam redigere, sub imperium suum subjungere. — *one's passions*, frangere cupiditates, Cie.; avidos spiritus domare, Hor. — *To be subdued or yield to*, alicui succumbere or cedere.

SUBDUER, domitor, debellator, expugnator, victor.

SUBDUING, SUBDUEMENT, domitura, expugnatio.

SUBDUABLE, superabilis, domabilis.

SUBJECT to another, alteri subjectus or parens; alicui emancipatus: (obliged to another), alteri obligatus, obstrictus, devinctus: (liable to), expositus, obnoxius. — *A place subject or exposed to the heat of the sun*, locus solibus expositus. — *A country subject to tempests*, regio procellis obnoxia. — *Old age is subject to tedious distempers*, longis morbis senectutis patet. — *To be subject to another*, alicui parere or obedire; sub alicujus potestate esse, alicui arbitrii esse.

SUBJECT to a king or prince, s. regi or principi subjectus; civis. — *He will easily govern his subjects*, suos facile reget —

Happier as a subject than as a prince, alieno imperio felicior quam suo, Tuc. — *To impose any thing on his subjects, inferioribus aliquid injungere.* — ¶ *The subject of discourse, argumentum*; *questio, id quod querimus, (question)*; *positio (the position one defends).* — *But let us return to our subject, jam ad instituta pergamus; sed ad propositum revertamur.* — *I am wandering from my subject, hoc nihil ad rem.* — *To become the subject of discourse, sermonem subire.* — ¶ *Subject in logic, subjectum*; *pars subjectiva*; *de quo aliquid declaramus.*
TO SUBJECT, subjiçio; subigo, domo.
SUBJECTION, servitus; obedientia; officium. — *To keep one in subjection, aliquem in officio tenere*; *aliquem in ditione atque servitute tenere*; *aliquem oppressum tenere.* (But see *Check.*) — *To keep one's passions in subjection, cupiditatibus imperare.*
SUBJECTING (*laying before*), subjectio.
SUBJOIN, subjungo, annecto, connecto; subnecto, *Just.*
SUBJUGATE, domo, supero, vinco, in ditionem suam redigere.
SUBJUNCTIVE mood, modus conjunctivus or subjunctivus.
SUBLIME, sublimis, excelsus, elatus, altus, grandis, magnificus, splendidus.
SUBLIMELY, excelsè; sublimiter; summe, excellenter.
SUBLIMENESS, SUBLIMITY, sublimitas, excel-
 sinitas; altitudo. — *of expression, verborum granditas or majestas.* — *of a poem, carminis sublimitas.*
SUBLUNARY, infra lunam positus.
SUBMARINE, quod sub mari est or positum est or jacet or invenitur.
SUBMERGE, submergo.
SUBMERSION, submersio.
SUBMIT *to one* (v. u.), se alicujus imperio subicere, in alicujus potestatem se permittere; alicui cedere or concedere. — *To submit to a conqueror, se victori permittere or dedere; herbam porrigere; jugum acceptare.* — *He returned answer that he was willing to submit to the king, futurum se in regis potestate respondit, Curt.* — *To submit to the laws, se legibus submittere.* — *To submit a thing or make submissive, obedientem præbere (e. g. appetitum rationi).* — *To submit or lower, submitto.* — *To submit a thing to another's judgment, aliquid iudicio alterius permittere.* — *To submit one's compositions to the judgment of friends, lucubrationes suas iudicio amicorum permittere.* — *Submitted, submissus, subditus, subjectus.* — *Submitted to, acceptus.*
SUBMITTING, submissio.
SUBMISSION, SUBMISSIVENESS, obsequium; *observantia, reverentia, veneratio.* — *With humble submission be it spoken, pace tuâ, vestra, magistri, etc. dixerim.* — *To make their submission, as people to their conqueror, se imperata facturos or se, quod imperatum esset, facturos polliceri.* — *To receive the submission of a province, provinciam in fidem accipere.* — *Submission to the will of God, voluntatis humanæ cum divinâ consensio.*
SUBMISSIVE, submissus, humilis, inorigenis, obediens.
SUBMISSIVELY, submisise, humiliter, obedienter. — *Most submissively, subjectissime.*
SUBORDINATE, inferior; secundi loci, secundus; alicui subjectus.
SUBORDINATELY, ita ut inferiorem decet.
SUBORDINATION, rerum diversarum inter se ordinatio: — *obsequium (obedience)*; *disciplina (discipline)*; *amor obsequii (submissiveness).*
SUBORN witnesses, testes subornare; *testes pecuniâ corrumpere, comparare, interponere.* — *Suborned, subornatus, instructus.*
SUBPENA, citatio in curiam sub certâ pœnâ.
TO SUBPENA, aliquem in curiam citare ad dandum testimonium.
SUBSCRIBE (*write under*), subscribo. (See *Sign.*) — *(to give one's assent), assentio, assentior; assensu suo comprobare.* — *To subscribe or give one's name, nomen profiteri.* — *to a book, libri emptorem se profiteri (nominis subscriptione).*

SUBSCRIBER, nominis subscriptor, ascriptor. — *to an undertaking, qui pecuniam ad aliquid agendum nomen subscribendo confert.*
SUBSCRIBING, SUBSCRIPTION, nominis subscriptio. — *Subscription money for carrying on an affair, collatitia pecunia.* — *To print a book by subscription, librum collatitiâ pecuniâ edere.*
SUBSEQUENT, sequens, consequens, subsequens.
SUBSEQUENTLY, postea.
SUBSERVE, subservio; obsecundo; utilem esse, usui esse.
SUBSERVIENT, subjectus; obnoxius; — *utilis, accommodatus.* — *To be subservient to, to subservie or second one in an affair, subservio, obsecundo.* — *That we may make all our designs and actions subservient to virtue, ut omnia consilia atque facta nostra ad virtutem referamus.*
SUBSERVIENCE, SUBSERVIENCY, obedientia, obsequium; ntilitas or accommodatio ad aliquid efficiendum. — *In subserviency to, or to the end that, eo, ideò, eâ gratiâ, eo consilio, ut.*
SUBSIDE (*sink*) *to the bottom, subido.* — *The mind subsides, ventus concidit.*
SUBSIDY (*aid or assistance*), subsidium. — *A subsidy (aid or tax), vectigal, tributum.* — *Subsidies, stipendia.* — *To lay a subsidy upon, tributum imponere, impetare, indicere.* — *To levy a subsidy, tributum exigere.* — *To lessen or abate a subsidy, de tributo deminuere or detrachere.*
SUBSIDIARY (*helping*), subsidiarius, auxiliaris.
SUBSIGN, subsigno, subscribo.
SUBSIST (*abide or continue to be*), consto, subsisto, exsto; in rerum naturâ esse; coherere. — ¶ *To subsist upon, aliqua re vivere, ali, vitam sustentare.* — *He subsisted by the liberality of friends, se amicorum liberalitate sustentabat.*
SUBSISTENCE (*livelihood, maintenance*), victus; alimenta. — *A mean subsistence, arida vita.*
SUBSTANCE (*matter*), corpus; natura; substantia, materia; res; caput, summa: (*ingredient*), pars. — *The substance of the whole cause turned upon this, in hoc summa iudicii tota constitit.* — *This was the chief substance of those letters, istarum literarum hoc caput erat.* — *He altered nothing as to the substance of his narration, in oratione, quod ad res attinet, nihil mutavit.* — *He said the commonwealth was nothing but a name without substance or the appearance of any, dixit nihil esse rempublicam appellationem modo, sine corpore ac specie, Suet.* — *Of the same substance, ejusdem substantiæ, ex eadem substantiâ.* — ¶ (*cstate*), fortune, divitiæ, opes, facultates; res familiaris; patrimonium; peculium. — *To fill with substance or wealth, locupletare, ditare, opulento; aliquem divitiis angere.*
SUBSTANTIAL. (See *Bodily, Corporeal.*) — (*real*), verus: (*important*), gravis, magni momenti: (*solid, strong*), solidus, firmus, validus. — ¶ *Substantial (wealthy), dives, locuples; opulentus; pecuniosus, bene numatus, peculiosus.*
SUBSTANTIALLY (*solidly*), solide, firme, valide, graviter: (*mostly*), magnâ or maximâ ex parte.
SUBSTANTIALNESS, firmitas, robur.
SUBSTANTIVE (*noun substantive*), nomen, nomen substantivum.
SUBSTANTIVELY, say substantive.
SUBSTITUTE (*to put in another's place*), aliquem in alterius locum or pro altero substituere; aliquid in locum or in vicem alicujus rei reponere; — *aliquem in locum alicujus subrogare, sufficere, (choose instead).*
SUBSTITUTE (*deputy*), vicarius; optio.
SUBSTITUTING, SUBSTITUTION, substitutio; (*franklently*), suppositio.
SUBSTRUCTION, substructio.
SUBTERFUGE (*evasion or shift*), deverticulum; latebra; causa simulata; ars, artificium, vaframentum; tergiversatio.
**SUBTERRANEAN, SUBTERRANE-
 OUS, subterraneus.**
SUBTILE (*thin, of a piercing quality*), subtilis, tenuis. — ¶ *Subtile or Subtile (cunning), subtilis, acutus, argutus,*

astutus, callidus, subdolos, versutus, vafer, sagax; catus, cautus, disertus, doctus. — *He is subtile as a dead pig, tam sapit, quam sus inactata.* — *Some what subtile or cunning, acutus, argutus.* — *Very subtile, peracutus, perargutus, persubtilis.*

SUBTILELY, SUBTILY (*cunningly*), subtiliter, acute, argute, astute, callide, sibi-
 dole, versute, sagaciter; docte; caute, captiose.

SUBTILITY (*cunning*), subtilitas, calliditas, sagacitas; astutia, astus, sollertia, vafritia, acumen ingenii. — ¶ (*thinness, piercingness*), subtilitas, tenuitas.

TO SUBTILIZE, subtilire or tennere reddere. — ¶ *To subtilize upon, de aliqua re subtiliter disserere or disputare.*

SUBTLE. See *Subtile.*

SUBTRACT, deduco, subtrahio, detraho, subduco.

SUBTRACTION, deductio; detractio, subductio. — *By subtracting, deducendo.*

SUBURBS of a city, suburbium; suburba-
 na, pl. — *Of the suburbs, Suburban, suburbanus.* — *The neighborhood of the suburbs to a city, suburbanitas.* — *A country-house near the suburbs of a city, suburbanum.*

SUBVERT, subverto, everto; diruo, eruo, demolior.

SUBVERTER, eversor, subversor.

SUBVERSION, SUBVERTING (*overthrowing*), subversio, eversio, demolitio; excidium, ruina.

SUCCEDANEOUS, succedaneus.

SUCCEED (*come after*) another, alicui succedere; alicum excipere; in locum alicujus subire; decedentis locum occupare; sequor (*follow*). — *The night succeeds the day, nox diem excipit.* — *To succeed to an estate, hereditati or in hereditatem succedere; bonis or in bona alterius succedere; alicujus heredem esse; hereditatem adire, capessere, cernere.* — *He succeeded his father in the estate, patris hereditatem adiit.* — *To succeed or answer expectation, respondeo.* — *To succeed well or have good success, bene, feliciter, prospere, ex sententiâ cedere, evenire, succedere; succedo; exitum bonum, felicem, secundum habere; rebus secundis uti; auspicio or bonis avibus procedere; prospere rem gerere, Eutrop.* — *To succeed ill or meet with ill success, male, infeliciter, parum feliciter cedere, evenire; parum succedere; exitum infelicem or parum felicem habere; adversâ fortunâ laborare or luctari.*

SUCCEEDING (*following*), adj. sequens, insequens; posterus (c. g. dies). — *Succeeding generations, posteritas; posterii.*

SUCCEEDING, s. successio.

SUCCESS (*good or bad*), eventus, exitus, finis; processus, successus, (*good success*). — *Good success, Successfulness, exitus bonus, felix, secundus, prosperus; res secundæ; felicitas rerum gestarum, Cæs.* — *I wish you and your daughter good success, quæ res tibi et filie tuæ verat bene.* — *To pray for good success in war, supplicationem habere per urbem ut bellum feliciter eveniat.* — *Bad success, exitus malus, infelix, parum felix or secundus; res adversæ, adversa fortuna; sors atrox, dira, dura.* — *After this ill success they returned to Rome, Romam male gestâ re rediitum est.* — *To give success to, prospero, fortunare, secundo, beo; felicem reddere.* — *To fail or miss of success, successu carere.* — *In success of time, tempore procedente or progrediente; progressu temporis.*

SUCCESSFUL, felix, faustus, latus, prosperus, secundus; florens.

SUCCESSFULLY, feliciter, fauste, late, prospere; secundis avibus, adjuvantibus superis, favente numine, prospero eventui, exitu felici.

SUCCESSFULNESS. See *good Success.*

SUCCESSION (*a succeeding or following*), successio, consecutio; consequentia: (*series*), series; (*continuance*), continuatio. — *A continued succession of years, multi anni.* — *In succession, ordine; aliis post alium; deinceps.* — *So many years in succession, tot anni continu.* — *Succession to an inheritance, successio hereditaria or in alicujus bona.*

— *The estate falls to me in succession*, hereditas a propinquo mihi venit, ohvenit, ad me pervenit. — *To cut off the succession or entail*, hereditatem avertere. — *To renounce one's rights of succession*, jura hereditatis cernendæ repudiare, renuntiare, ejurare.

SUCCESSIVE, alius post alium; continuus. — *Successive years*, multi anni. — *For three successive days*, dies continuos tres.

SUCCESSIVELY, alius post alium; deinceps, continenter; ordine, ex ordine. — *And so successively*, et sic deinceps or de ceteris.

SUCCESSOR, **SUCCESSOR**, successor. — *Successors (posterity)*, posteritas, posteri.

SUCCINCT, brevis, compendarius, contractus.

SUCCINCTLY, breviter, concise, presse, strictim, summatim; leviter. — *I will rehearse succinctly what I have already proposed*, brevi complexar quod proposui. — *To relate succinctly*, aliquid breviter or paucis narrare, breviter exponere, paucis absolvere, in pauca conferre.

SUCCINCTNESS, brevisitas; compendium.

SUCCOR, v. (comfort), aliquem consolari, erigere; alicujus dolorem consolando levare or lenire; alicui consolationem adhibere, solatium præbere or afferre: (come with or bring succors or relief to), alicui succurrere, subvenire opitulari; alicui opem, auxilium or subsidium ferre, subsidio or suppetias ire, proficisci or venire. — *To succor a place that is besieged*, urbi obsesse auxilia et commeatus sufficere or suppeditare. (See *To Relieve*.) — *Succored*, ad-jutus; auxilio or subsidio levatus, relevatus, sublevatus. — *Succoring*, auxilians, opitulans, opem ferens.

SUCCOR, s. auxilium, subsidium, suppetiæ; medicina alicujus rei. — *Succors of troops*, auxilia; auxilia subsidiaria, subsidia; suppetiæ. — *To come to one's succor*, aliquem auxilio venire. — *A place of succor*, refugium, perfrugium, asylum. — *By way of succor*, subsidiarius, auxiliarius; in subsidium.

SUCCORER (comforter), solator; qui aliquem consolatur: (helper), qui opem fert.

SUCCORING (comforting), consolatio: (helping), auxilium, subsidium; suppetiæ, pl.

SUCCORLESS, auxilii inops; auxilio destitutus. — *To leave succorless*, relinquo, derelinquo; desero.

SUCCULENT, succosus, succi plenus.

SUCCULENCY, succi abundantia.

SUCCUMB (yield) to, succumbo, cedo.

SUCH, talis; ejus modi, istius modi; ejus generis; hic; is. — *Such as*, talis — qualis; qualis; cujusmodi. — *Such that*, is — ut. — *Such honor is to be given to old friendship*, hic honor veteri amicitie tribuendus est. — *I am such as you see me*, sic sum ut vides. — *Who have such a brother as you*, qui te fratrem habeam. — *I am not such a traveller as I was wont*, non tam sum peregrinator, quam solebam. — *For such a small matter*, tam ob parvulam rem; ob rem adeo levem. — *They were not such as you like*, non tui stomachi fuerunt. — *Such as we can get*, quorum erit facultas. — *If we be such as we ought to be*, si nos ii sumus qui esse debemus. — *In such manner*, sort, wise, tali modo, eo modo, ita, sic: similiter, pariter, (in like manner).

SUCK, v. n. lacteo; sugo; mammam matris sugere: v. a. sugo; bibo. — *To suck in or imbibe*, imbiho, sorbeo, absorbeo. — *To suck in good or bad principles*, bonis or pravis opinionibus imbuere; bonis artibus instrui. — *To suck out*, exsugo. — *To suck up*, sorbeo, absorbeo; biho, imbiho. — *The spider sucks up all moisture*, araneus omnem humorem absorbet. — *Sucked in or up*, exsuctus, absorptus, imbibitus. — *The sucker of a pump*, antiæ catheter. — *A sucker of trees*, stolo.

SUCKING, s. suctus. — *A sucking-bottle*, ampulla infanti sagenda.

SUCKING, adj. lactens (e. g. infans).

TO SUCKLE, uberibus alere (nourish at the breast); alicui mammarum dare or præbere (give the breast); ad ubera admittere (of breasts); nutrio, nutrico. — *The lambs are suckled*, agni subrumantur.

SUCKLING, animal lactens.

SUCTION, suctus.

SUDDEN, subitus, repentinus, improvisus, subitaneus, subitarius; celer. — *On a sudden*, or *all on a sudden*, repente, de repente, repentino, (ex or de) improviseo, ex necopinato, subito, ex inexpectato; e vestigio.

SUDDENLY, subito, repente, repentino, de repente, nec opinato.

SUDDENNESS of a thing, res subita, repentina, etc.

SUDORIFIC (causing sweat), sudorem ciens, eliciens, evocans, faciens, movens.

SUDS, spuma aquæ saponis infectæ. — *To be in the suds* (in a difficulty), magnis angustis laborare; ad incitas redactum esse. — *To leave in the suds*, sub cultro relinquere.

SUE one at law, lege agere or experiri cum aliquo, actionem alicui intendere, iudicio persequi aliquem, dicam alicui scribere or impingere, aliquem in jus vocare. — *Sae a beggar and catch a louse*, rete non tenditur accipitri neque milvio. — *To sue one upon a bond*, ex syngraphâ cum aliquo agere. — *To sue for the recovery of one's goods or right*, bona sua or jus suum lite persequi. — *To sue one for debt*, in jus aliquem ob æs alienum vocare. — *To be sued on an action of trespass*, reum injuriarum peragi or postulari. — *To sue* (entreat) earnestly, deprecor, supplico; impense rogare, supplicibus verbis orare. — *To sue for peace*, pacem sollicitare, liv. — *To sue or make interest for a place*, munus aliquod ambire. — *See Sui, Suitor.*

SUET, sebum, sebum. — *Mixed suet*, liquamen. — *Beef-suet*, sebum bovillum. — *Sheep-suet*, sebum ovillum, arvina. — *Mixed or stuffed with suet*, omentatus. — *Of or belonging to suet*, sebosus or sevosus.

SUFFER (bear), patior, perpetior; tolero, fero, perfero, suffero. — *Suffer me to say thus much of myself*, hæc a me de me ipso prædicari perfer. — *To suffer or bear pain with patience*, dolorem toleranter, patienter, placide, sedate, æquo animo pati or ferre. — *To suffer or bear a thing with an ill will*, ægre or iniquo animo aliquid pati or ferre. — *To suffer some hurt or damage*, aliquo incommodo affici. — *I have suffered much damage by that affair*, magnam detrimentum ea res mihi attulit. — *To suffer* (be punished) for a fault, pœnas dare, linere, persolvere, pendere. — *I suffer for my rashness*, do pœnas temeritatis meæ. — *May I suffer for it*, &c., male mihi sit, si, etc. — *To suffer* (be executed), ultimum supplicium pati. — *To-day the prisoners are to suffer*, hodie victi morte sunt mulctandi. — *To suffer or be in disgrace*, in offensam or offensionem incurrere; per dedecus vivere. — *To suffer* (give leave or permit), patior, permitto, concedo, sino; facultatem dare or potestatem facere. — *Suffer me to speak my mind freely*, tuâ veniâ libere dicam; tuâ veniâ mihi liceat libere dicere quod sentio. — *They are not suffered to vote freely*, illis libere decernendi potestas eripitur.

SUFFERABLE, tolerabilis, tolerandus, ferendus, patibilis.

SUFFERABLY, tolerabiliter.

SUFFERANCE (endurance), tolerantia, patientia, toleratio. — *of evils, pains, grief, &c.*, malorum, dolorum, ærumnarum, etc. perpassio. — *Long-sufferance*, ad ultionem or pœnas sumendas tarditas. — *To suffer* (permissio), permissio, facultas, potestas; copia, venia, licentia; concessio. — *On sufferance*, permissu.

SUFFERER (that suffers a thing to be done), qui patitur or permittit aliquid fieri. — *To suffer* (loser), qui damno afficitur. — *He was a great sufferer by that bargain*, eâ pactione magno damno affectus fuit. — *You shall be no sufferer on my account*, nullo lucro per me excides.

SUFFERING, s. perpassio (with genit.); (pain, &c.), dolor; ægritudo animi; res adverse; mala; inopia (want). — *Long-suffering*, subst. tarditas ad ulciscendum.

SUFFERING, adj. in ulciscendo remissior, ad iram tardus, ad pœnas piger, in irâ lentus (poet.).

SUFFICE, satis esse. — *for a thing*, ad

aliquid sufficere; alicui rei suppetere.

— *That suffices me*, animo istuc mihi satis est. — *It abundantly suffices*, jam satis est.

SUFFICIENCY (what is sufficient), quod satis est: (ability or capacity), captus, facultas, habilitas; peritia, intelligentia, prudentia. — *Self-sufficiency*, arrogantia, insolentia, superbia; immodica sui æstimatio.

SUFFICIENT (as much as suffices), quod satis est or satis esse videtur; par; satis idoneus; also satis with genit.: (equal to, capable, fit), par, aptus, habilis, idoneus, capax, qui aliquid sustinere potest. — *It is more than sufficient to me*, that, &c., mihi satis superque est, quod, etc. — *It ought to be sufficient for you*, that I have once admonished you, tibi satis esse debet, quod te semel commonefecerim. — *Sufficient in estate*, satis dives, locuples or opulentus. — *Not sufficient*, impar, inhabilis, parum idoneus. — *I am not sufficient for this office*, huic muneris non sufficio, par non sum, vires meæ sunt impares. — *Your income is not sufficient to bear the expense of that affair*, tuæ opes non suppetunt ad istam rem peragendam.

SUFFICIENTLY, satis; affatim, abunde. — *We have spoken sufficiently upon this*, de hac re satis jam verhorum est. — *He was sufficiently eloquent for those times*, erat satis eloquens in illis temporibus.

SUFFOCATE, suffoco.

SUFFOCATING, **SUFFOCATION**, suffocatio.

SUFFOCATIVE, vim habens suffocandi.

SUFFRAGAN, vicarius.

SUFFRAGE (vote), suffragium; sententia. — *To give one's suffrage*, suffragium ferre. — *He gave his suffrage for me*, or *on my side*, mihi suffragatus est. — *The giving of one's suffrage for one*, suffragatio. — *He that gives his suffrage for one*, suffragator.

SUFFUSE, suffundo.

SUFFUSION of the blood in the eyes, sanguis oculis suffusus. — *A suffusion of the face* (blush), facies rubore suffusa.

SUGAR, saccharum. — *Muscovado* or *brown sugar*, saccharum nondum a facibus satis purgatum. — *Treble refined sugar*, saccharum purgatissimum. — *Sugar-candy*, saccharum crystallinum. — *A sugar-loaf*, sacchari meta. — *The sugar-cane*, arundo sacchari; saccharum (L.).

To SUGAR, saccharo condire, commiscere or conspergere.

SUGARED, **SUGARY**, adj. dulcissimus; mel-leus. — *Sugared words*, blanditiæ, blandimenta.

SUGGEST (prompt), suggero, insusurro, dicto; verba alicui subjicere, dictare, suppeditare: (admonish or propose), moneo, admoneo; propono, in medium afferre or proferre.

SUGGESTER, monitor, admonitor.

SUGGESTING, **SUGGESTION**, monitus, monitio, admonitio; consilium.

SUICIDE, mors voluntaria. — *Junius was guilty of suicide*, Junius sibi ipse necem conscivit.

SUIT at law, actio; lis; cansa. — *To get the better in a suit*, iudicio vincere, in iudicio superare, causam obtinere. — *To lose one's suit*, causâ cadere, causam amittere, litem perdere, in iudicio superari. — *To let fall one's suit* or *be nonsuited*, tergiversor. — *To end it by composition*, litem redimere. — *To commence a suit against one*, alicui dicam scribere or impingere. (See *Sue*.) — *To (re)quest*, petitio, rogatio, postulatio, supplicatio; postulatum. — *An importunate suit*, efflagitatio. — *To make suit to*, aliquem orare, rogare, obsecrare, flagitare, sollicitare, precibus fatigare, alicui supplicare. — *To make suit to one for a thing*, aliquid aliquem rogare; aliquid ab aliquo precari or precibus petere. — *I make suit to you for this favor*, te hoc benefici-um rogo. — *See also Sue*. For the othersubst. *Suit*, see the next column.

SUITOR (petitioner), supplex. — *for an office*, candidatus, petitor. — *Suitors for a prince's favor*, favoris or gratiæ principis captatores. — *To (wooer)*, procus. (See *Lover*.) — *The last suitor may win the maid*, aquilam testudo vicit. — *She rejected the addresses of many suitors*, mul-

tis petentibus aspernata nuptias est, *Liv.*
SUIT of apparel or clothes, vestis, vestimentum, indumentum; vestitus, amictus, cultus, habitus. — *A complete suit, vestium simul indutiarum omnis apparatus, synthesis.* — *A neat suit, vestis concinna or nitida.* — *¶ A suit of cards, chartarum pictarum familia or genus.*
TO SUIT (*match*) one thing with another, rem aliquam alteri æquare, aptare, adaptare, accommodare, conciliare; rem rei secundare, *Plaut.* — *To suit with, quadro, convenio, consono, congruo; ejusdem esse coloris et opificii.* — *All things do not suit all persons, non omnes eadem mirantur amantque.*
SUITABLE, aptus, congruens, consentaneus, habilis, idoneus, conveniens, consonus; gratus, jucundus.
SUITABLENESS, congruentia, *Suet.*
SUITARLY, apte, accommodate, congruenter, convenienter; grate, jucunde.
SUITING to, accommodatio.
SUITE. See *Retinue, Train.*
SULLEN, contumax, perversus, morosus, austerus, protervus, tetricus, truculentus.
SULLENLY, contumaciter, perversus, morose, austere, proterve, torve, truculenter. — *To look sullenly, ringi; frontem capere, corrugare, obnubilare.*
SULLENNESS, contumacia, perversitas; morositas, austeritas, torvitas, tetricitas.
SULLY, maculo, conspurco, contamino, inquino. — *a person's character, alicujus facie notam inurere; alicui infamiam afferre or labem aspergere.* — *Sullied in one's character or reputation, infamia notatus.* — *¶ See Blemish.*
SULLYING, SULLY, macula, inquinamentum, labis aspersio.
SULPHUR, sulphur or sulfur. — *Dressed or smoked with sulphur, sulphuratus.* — *A sulphur-pit, sulphuraria.* — *Matches dipped in sulphur, sulphurata.*
SULPHUREOUS, SULPHUROUS, sulphureus, sulphureus.
SULTAN, say imperator Turcicus.
SULTANA, SULTANESS, imperatoris Turcici conjux.
SULTRY, torridus, fervidus, æstuosus, fervens, ardens, candens, æstuans.
SULTRINESS; vis æstus, æstus fervidus.
SUM, summa. — *A sum of money, summa, summa pecuniæ; pecunia.* — *They pay a vast sum every year, ingentem pecuniam pendunt quotannis.* — *A little sum, summula.* — *A round or large sum, ingens pecuniæ summa.* — *The whole sum, solidum.* — *¶ The sum (of a matter or discourse), summa, caput; orationis summa capita; argumentum (subject, argument).* — *The sum or brief rehearsal, summarium, rei per summa capita repetitio or recensio; rerum dictarum enumeratio or congregatio; anacephalæosis, Quint.*
TO SUM up, summam facere alicujus rei; aliquid consummare. — *To sum up an account, rationes putare, computare, supputare, subducere; singulas summas in unam colligere; summas concipere.* — *Summed up, computatus, supputatus, subductus, in unam summam collectus.* — *To sum up a discourse, res jam dictas breviter repetere; res effuse dictas summam attingere or colligere.* — *Summed up as a discourse, summam repetitus.* — *To sum up all or in fine, denique, breviter, quid multa? ut rem in pauca conferam.* — *¶ A hawk full summed, accipiter cui omnes pennæ jam succreverunt.*
SUMLESS, innumerabilis, innumerus.
SUMMARY, adj. brevis; in angustum or breve coactus.
SUMMARY, s. summarium, *Sen.*; breviarium, compendium; rei summa capita.
SUMMARILY, summam, breviter; carptim; pro imperio (*imperiosely*).
SUMMING up, consummatio; computatio, supputatio.
SUMACH, rhus, *genit. rhōis.*
SUMMER, æstas, æstivum tempus. — *He employed his time in the summer in war, æstivos menses rei militari dabat.* — *One swallow makes no summer, una hirundo non facit ver.* — *Of summer, æstivus.* — *A summer's day, dies æstivus.* — *In the*

beginning of summer, ineunte æstate. — *In the middle of summer, æstate adultâ.* — *Towards the end of summer, affectâ jam æstate.* — *A summer or country house, villa; sometimes rus.* — *A summer suit of clothes, vestimenta æstiva.* — *¶ (great beam), trabs perpetua; trans-trum, trabs.*
TO SUMMER (*pass or spend the summer*), æstatem agere aliquo loco. — *Echatana is the place where they spend their summer, Echatana æstiva agentibus sedes est, Curt.*
SUMMERING in a place, æstiva commoratio.
SUMMIT, summus with subst.; cacumen (e. g. of a pyramid, a tree); culmen (e. g. of a roof, a mountain); vertex; fastigium.
SUMMON (*cite*), cito, cico, arcesso; advoco, *Sen.*; in jus vocare. — *To summon a town to surrender, civibus inperare deditionem; oppidanis denuntiare, ni se dedant, ultinia esse passuros.* — *The chiefs of all the states being summoned to Corinth, omnium civitatum principibus Corinthum evocatis, Just.* — *To summon up one's courage, animum recipere or erigere; animos revocare; animo bono esse.*
SUMMONER (*apparitor*), apparitor, lictor, viator; accensus; calator.
SUMMONING, SUMMONS, citatio, in jus vocatio. — *by subpoena, denuntiatio.* — *to battle, evocatio.* — *When the patricians, by a private summons, were to be present on a limited day, quin patres elandestinâ denuntiatione revocati ad diem certam essent, Liv.*
SUMPTER-HORSE, equus viatico oneratus.
SUMPTUARY (*belonging to expenses*), sumptuarius.
SUMPTUOUS (*costly, stately*), sumptuosus, magnificus, splendidus, lautus, opiparus, amplus, grandis; pretiosus. — *A sumptuous treat, cæna dapalis, Liv. 10, 10.*
SUMPTUOUSLY, sumptuose, magnifice, splendide, laute, opipare; ampliter, apparate, eleganter, eximie.
SUMPTUOUSNESS, luxus, splendor, magnificentia, lautitia.
SUN, sol. — *Of or belonging to the sun, solaris.* — *The light of the sun, lumen solis; lux solis.* — *An eclipse of the sun, sol deficiens; (but compare Moon).* — *The sun-beams, radii solis.* — *To bask in the sun, aprico.* — *A basking in the sun, apriatio.* — *To walk in the sun, ambulare in sole.* — *To expose one's self to the heat of the sun and dusty roads, procedere in solem et pulverem.* — *Sun-beat, radiis solis expositus.* — *Sun-burnt, exustus in sole, sole excoctus; (tanned), sole adustus; coloratus.* — *Dried or hardened in the sun, sole arefactus or induratus.* — *Ripened by the sun, a sole mitescens.* — *Sun-dew (herb), ros solis.* — *A sun-dial, (horologium) solarium.* — *Sun-shine, sol, sol calidus.* — *Such poems as bees take in fine sun-shiny weather in the spring when they gather honey from every flower, qualis apes æstate novâ per florea rura exercet sub sole labor, Virg.* — *The first part of his life was all sun-shine, primis vitæ temporibus fortuna perpetuo ei arsisit.* — *Sun-rising, solis ortus or exortus; sol oriens.* — *At the first rising or appearance of the sun, a primo sole.* — *To adore or court the rising sun (fig.), aliquem dignitate auctum summâ observantiâ colere.* — *Sun-set, solis occasus.* — *At sun-set, cum sole occidente.* — *The sun is going down, sol inclinatur or decedit.* — *Set in the sun, soli expositus.*
TO SUN (*set or dry in the sun*), insolo; soli exponere; in sole arefacere or siccare.
SUNNING, insolatio. — *of one's self, apriatio.*
SUNNY, apricus, soli expositus.
SUNNINESS, apricitas.
SUNDAY, dies solis, dies dominica, dies Deosacer. — *Two Sundays come together, ad Græcas calendæ.* — *A Sunday garment, vestis seposita.* — *dress, dierum sollemniurn ornatus.* — *Palm-Sunday, dies palmarum.*
SUNDER (*put asunder*), separo, sejungo, disjungo, distraho.
SUNDRY, diversus, varius, nonnulli. —

In sundry places, diversis or variis locis — *Sundry ways, diverse, varie, plurifariam, multifariam, multifarie; diversis or variis modis.*
SUP (*drink in*), v. sorbeo. — *I cannot sup and blow at the same time, non possum simul sorbere et flare.* — *To sup a little, sorbillo.* — *To sup again, resorbeo.* — *To sup up, absorbeo, exsorbeo; haurio.*
SUP, s. haustus.
SUPPING, sorbitio.
SUP (*eat at supper*), v. cæno. — *Howing supped, cænatus.* — *I supped elegantly at his house, apud illum apparatus cænavi.* — *Come and sup with me at my house, tu ad me ad cænam ito.* — *To sup at another man's cost, alienum cænare.*
SUPPER, cibus vespertinus; cæna. — *I will go into the house and see what we shall have for supper, ego ibo hinc intro, ut videam, nobis quid cænæ sit, Ter.* — *Supper is on the table, cæna apposta est.* — *I thank you for my supper, de cænâ facio gratiam.* — *A slight supper, cænula.* — *A supper of one dish, ambulans cæna.* — *A set or splendid supper, cæna recta, cæna dubia.* — *A rich supper, cæna opima.* — *The first dish at supper, cænæ caput.* — *The Lord's Supper.* (See *Communion*.) — *A supper or the act of supping at home, domicæniurn. Mort.* — *Of or belonging to supper, cænatorius.* — *To have an appetite for supper, cænatorio.* — *To be at supper, cæno.* — *To go often to supper, cæno.* — *To invite himself to supper with one, cænam alicui condicere.* — *To make a short supper, subcæno, Quint.* — *Supper-time, tempus cænandi.*
SUPPERLESS, incænatus, incænis.
SUPPING, s. — *A supping-room, cænaculum, cænatio.* — *A little supping-room, cænatiuncula.*
SUPERABLE, superabilis, exsuperabilis.
SUPERABOUND, abundo, redundo, exubero, affluo, superfluo.
SUPERABOUNDING, SUPERABUNDANCE, abundantia, redundantia, exuberantia, exuberatio.
SUPERABUNDANT, abundans, affluens; nimius.
SUPERABUNDANTLY, redundantur; ex abundantia; nimis.
SUPERADD, addo, superaddo, astruo.
SUPERANNUATED, senior, annosus, annis confectus, legitimum tempus ætatis prætergressus; exoletus, obsoletus, usu detritus.
SUPERCARGO, oneris navis curator.
SUPERCILIOUS (*lofty, grave*), superciliosus, superbus, fastosus; severus, gravis.
SUPERCILIOUSLY, superbe, severe, graviter.
SUPERCILIOUSNESS, supercilium, fastus, superbia, gravitas, severitas.
SUPEREMINENT, præstantissimus, singularis, præcellens.
SUPEREMINENTLY, insigniter, eximie, egregie.
SUPEREMINENCY, præcellentia, eminentia.
SUPEREROGATION, act of, factum supervacaneum. — *It is, &c., supervacaneum est.*
SUPEREXCELLENT, præstantissimus, excellentissimus, præcellens.
SUPERFICIAL (*prop.*), exterior, externus, ad rem summam pertinens: (*fig.*), levis, parum diligens, parum subtilis, parum accuratus. — *A superficial scholar, homo leviter eruditus or primis literarum rudimentis vix instructus.*
SUPERFICIALLY, leviter, strictim; negliger.
SUPERFICIES (*surface*), summus with subst.; extremum with subst.; superficies.
SUPERFINE (*of cloth*), tenuissimus, subtilissimus, filis tenuissimis.
SUPERFLUOUS, supervacaneus; immodicus, immoderatus; inutilis. — *It is superfluous or beside the subject, to, &c., supervacaneum or alicuium est, with infin.* — *In a definition nothing should be wanting, and nothing superfluous, in definitione neque absit quidquam, neque superet.* — *This decoration is superfluous, redundat hic ornatus.* — *In the parts of the body there is nothing useless, nothing made in vain, nothing superfluous, in partibus corporis nihil inane, nihil sine*

causa, nihil supervacaneum est. — *A superfluous spending, effusio, profusio; prodigientia.* — *To be superfluous, supervacaneum esse; redundo.*
SUPERFLUOUSLY, redundanter, inmodice, immoderate, inutiliter, inaniter.
SUPERFLUITY, SUPERFLUOUSNESS, superfluitas, inanitas, inutilitas, redundantia; luxuria.
SUPERINDUCE, sometimes by adjungo, adjicio; sometimes iungo, impono. — *Superinduced, assumptus, ascitus, adventitius.*
SUPERINDUCTION, by a construction with a verb; assumptio.
SUPERINTEND (oversee), curo, procuro; inspicio.
SUPERINTENDENCY, curatio, procuratio; inspectio; administratio, praefectura; gubernatio, Cic.
SUPERINTENDENT, custos, curator, procurator, inspector; praefectus.
SUPERIOR, adj. (higher), superior: (more powerful, &c.), superior; (more excellent), excellentior, praestantior, melior (better).
SUPERIOR, s. (loco or fortuna) superior. — *To envy one's superiors, superioribus invidere.* — *¶ The superior of an institution, rector.*
SUPERIORITY, prior locus; priores partes; principatus; excellentia; praestantia.
SUPERLATIVE (excellent), excellens, eximius, egregius, eminens, praecellus, praecellens, praestans.
SUPERLATIVELY, excellenter, eximie, egregie, praecclare.
SUPERNAL (above), supernus; caelestis (heavenly).
SUPERNALLY, superne.
SUPERNATURAL (above the power of nature), naturam superans, supra naturae leges or vires positus.
SUPERNUMERARY (exceeding the just number), justum numerum superans or excedens; supra praescriptum numerum; supervacaneus.
SUPERSCRIBE (to write upon or over), inscribo. — *Superscribed, superscriptus, Suet.*
SUPERSCRPTION, inscriptio.
SUPERSEDE (be put in one's place), in locum alienius substitui: (make of no effect), irritum facere; obrogare.
SUPERSTITION, superstitio, vana et inanis religionis species.
SUPERSTITIOUS, superstitiosus, superstitione imbutus: religiosus.
SUPERSTITIOUSLY, superstitiose, religiose. — *To do a thing superstitiously, aliquid a superstitione animi facere.*
SUPERSTRUCT (build upon), superstruo; extruo; aedifico.
SUPERSTRUCTURE, structura, aedificium.
SUPERVENE (come upon unawares), supervenio.
SUPERVISE (oversee), curo, procuro; inspicio, recognosco. — *Supervised, curatus, procuratus, lustratus.*
SUPERVISER, curator, procurator, inspector.
SUPERVISION, cura.
SUPINE, adj. (with the face upwards), supinus: (careless, negligent), improvidus, inconsideratus, negligens, indiligens, oscitans, socors, remissus, securus, incuriosus.
SUPINE, s. supinum.
SUPINELY, supine, negligenter, indiligenter, oscitanter, remisse, secure; laxe.
SUPINENESS, negligentia, incuria, indiligentia, oscitatio, securitas.
SUPPER. See under *Sup.*
SUPPLANT (to trip up another's heels with one's foot), supplantio: (displace by subtlety), aliquem per fraudem or dolum a munere arce, deicere or depellere.
SUPPLE (limber), mollis, flexibilis, lentus, tener; facilis. — *Somewhat supple, molliculus, tenellus.*
To SUPPLE, mollio, emollio; macero: (grow supple), lentesco.
SUPPLELY, lente, molliter.
SUPPLENESS, lentor, lentitia, mollitia, mollicies.
SUPPLEMENT (a filling up), complementum, supplementum.
SUPPLEMENTAL, quod additur ad aliquid complendum et perficiendum.
SUPPLIANT, adj. supplex.

SUPPLIANT, s. supplex. — *Like a suppliant, suppliciter, precario.*
SUPPLICATE (make supplication), supplico, obsecro, rogo; prece et obsecratione uti; supplicibus verbis orare. — *I will most readily make supplication to him for you, illi pro te libentissime supplicabo.*
SUPPLICATION, supplicatio, supplex obsecratio, humilis deprecatio; comprecatio; preces. — *Bills of supplication, libelli supplices.*
SUPPLICANT, supplex.
SUPPLY (make up what is wanting), suppleo. — *To supply (furnish), suppedito, subdo, subministro; instruo, suggero.* — *To supply (or relieve) one's wants, leveo, relevo, sublevo; succorro, subvenio; subsidium, suppetias, opem alicui ferre.* — *To supply the place of a person, alicujus vice fungi; alicujus officio fungi (in an office).* — *of something (of a thing), vicem alicujus rei praestare.* — *I supply the place of a wheelstone, cotis vice fungor.*
SUPPLY (help or relief), s. subsidium, supplementum; suppetiae, pl.: (quantity, plenty), vis, numerus, copia. — *A supply of soldiers, militum supplementum, auxilium, subsidium; auxiliares copiae, cohortes subsidiariae.* — *Great supplies came to our assistance, ingentes copiae subsidio nobis venerunt.* — *He resolved to get a further supply of troops, majorem manum arcescere statuit.* — *A supply of money, subsidium argentarium, pecuniae suppeditatio.* — *Supplies of provisions, penus; comineatus (for an army).*
SUPPLYING, suppeditatio, instructio.
SUPPORT (bear up), v. sustento, sustineo; fulcio, suffulcio. — *Supporting one's self (or leaning) on, nixus, innixus.* — *To support (bear up under or endure), tolero, patior, perceptor, fero, perfero, suffero.* — *To support (defend or maintain), vindico, tueor, sustineo, defendo.* — *To support (give assistance to), juvo, adjuvo, opitular, auxilior; subsidium alicui ferre; alicui adesse, succurrere, suppetias venire.* See *Aid, Assist, Back.*
SUPPORT, s. (prop), fulcrum, adminiculum, sustentaculum; columen: (favor, protection), gratia, amicitia; tutela, tutamen, tutamentum, subsidium, praesidium.
SUPPORTABLE, tolerabilis, tolerandus, ferendus. — *All things are more supportable than the remorse of conscience, omnia sunt faciliora quam peccati dolor.*
SUPPORTER (one who supports), qui sustentat; patronus: (in building), telamo; destina, Vitr. — *Supporters (in heraldry), animantia scutum sustentantia.*
SUPPORTING, sustentatio, defensio, auxilium.
SUPPOSE (think or imagine), arbitror, suspicor, opinor, existimo, reor; autumo, auguror; censeo; credo, statuo: (take for granted or certain), fingo, pono, facio; aliquid pro vero, certo, explorato or minime dubio accipere, admittere, habere. — *As I suppose, ut mihi videtur.* — *Sooner than you suppose, opinione celerius.* — *Suppose the case to be so, pone ita esse.* — *But suppose they knew, sed ut nōrint.* — *Suppose yourself to be in my case, eum te esse finge, qui ego sum.* — *Supposed (imagined), animo conceptus, cogitatione fictus.* — *A supposed or putative father, pater alicujus existimatione or opinione habitus.* — *Supposing what was true in fact, id, quod erat, suspicatus.*
SUPPOSER, qui opinatur or suspicatur.
SUPPOSING, SUPPOSITION, opinio, opinatio, existinatio; sumptio, propositum pro vero admissum.
SUPPOSABLE, naturae non repugnans; quod fieri potest.
SUPPOSAL, propositum pro vero admissum.
SUPPOSITIOUS, suppositus, suppositivus, subditivus, subditivus.
SUPPOSITIVELY, ex opinione.
SUPPRESS, suppressio, reprimo; coercere; aboleo, rescindo, tollo; extinguo: taceo, reticeo, (be silent about). — *He suppressed many nations that rebelled against him, multas gentes rebellantes compescuit, Justin.* — *Suppressing the name of his author, tacito auctoris nomine.*

SUPPRESSER, qui supprimit or coercet.
SUPPRESSING, SUPPRESSION, suppressio, repressio, coercitio.
SUPPURATE, suppurare, pus emittere. — *Suppurated, suppuratus.*
SUPPURATION, suppuratio.
SUPPURATIVE, suppuratorius, ad supputationem pertinens. — *A suppurative medicine, medicamentum suppuratorium; medicamentum pus cius or movens.*
SUPREME, supremus, summus.
SUPREMACY, principatus.
SURCEASE. See *Cease.*
SURCEASING, cessatio, omisio.
SURCHARGE, v. onus novum, injustum or nimium imponere, nimio pondere onerare; supra vires onerare; injusto onere premere. — *A surcharged stomach, stomachus vino ciboque niuris onustus or fervens.*
SURCHARGE, s. onus novum or injustum or nimium; oneris accessio.
SURCHARGING, novi or injusti oneris impositio. — *of the stomach, crapula; cibi or potus ingurgitatio.*
SURCINGLE, cingula, cingulum, cinctorium.
SURCOAT, tunica exterior; amiculum.
SURD number or quantity, numerus surdus, quantitas surda.
SURE (certain, certainly known), certus, compertus, exploratus, manifestus, perspectus; non or minime dubius; indubitatus: (certainly knowing), certus, qui certo scit, qui compertum habet, etc.: (faithful), certus, fidus, fidelis: (safe), tutus, salvus, securus, sospes, incolumis: (stable), stabilis, firmus, fixus. — *I am sure of that, id certo scio.* — *I write to you what I am sure is true, perspecta et explorata sunt quae scribo.* — *I am not sure as to this affair, de hac re nihil certi habeo; id mihi exploratum, compertum or perspectum non est.* — *Nothing is surer than death, lex universa nasci et mori.* — *To be sure or certain, aliquid certo scire; aliquid compertum or exploratum habere.* — *Who is sure of it? quis est, cui exploratum id sit?* — *I am sure, mihi liquet, persuasum est mihi.* — *Are you sure of it? sati n' hoc certum?* — *He is sure to be whipped, non feret quin vapulet.* — *The gods are slow but sure paymasters, dii lanatos pedes habent.* — *Be sure you do it not, cave facias.* — *I am as sure as I am alive that this is a trick of Parmeno's, Parmenonius tam scio esse hanc technam, quam me vivere, Ter.* — *To make sure of or engage a person to be one's friend, amicum sibi fidum conciliare.* — *I have made sure of him, meum feci.* — *To wake sure of (seize), aliquid comprehendere, antecapere; aliquem asservare (keep watch over).* — *To go upon sure grounds or act cautiously, caute or provide agere.* — *I have him sure, meus est.* — *Sure bind, sure find, in tuo loco et fano situm est.* — *A sure weapon, certum telum.* — *A sure step, gradus stabilis or certus.* — *To walk with a sure step, certo gradu incedere.* — *To be sure, Surely, quidem; certe, profecto.*
SURELY (certainly), certe, certo, profecto, sane, haud dubie, sine dubio: (faithfully), fide, fideliter; bona fide: (safely), tuto, secure, integre: (steadfastly), constanter, firme. — *Most surely, admodum certe; verissime.* — *To trend surely, gressus firmare.*
SURENESS (certainty), certa rei ratio, explorata rei cognitio or notitia: (faithfulness), fidelitas, veritas: (safety), incolumitas, salus: (stability, steadfastness), stabilitas, firmitas: — also by certus with a subst.
SURETY (the person), sponsor; vas: (the thing), sponsio; vadimonium; satisfactio. — *in a criminal matter, vas.* — *for debt, sponsor; pres.* — *To be surety, spondeo, adpromitto.* — *To put in surety, vado, satisdo; pradem or vadem dare; pro aliquo spondere.* — *A putting-in of sureties, satisfactio.* — *To take surety, satisfactio; vadimonium or pradem accipere.* — *A joint surety or surety with another, consponsor.*
SURETSHIP, satisfactio, sponsio.
SURFACE (outside), superficies externa; exterior or extima facies; summus with a subst. (upper surface).

SURFEIT *one's self* (eat or drink to excess), se ingurgitare (cibo, vino): (glut or satiate), satio, saturo, exsaturo; expleo. — *Surfeited with wine*, crapulâ gravio.

SURFEIT (excess in eating or drinking), crapula; cibi or potûs ingurgitatio. — *A surfeit or a being surfeited with*, satias, satietas, saturitas.

SURFEITER, heluo.

SURFEITING (causing a loathing), nauseam or fastidium afferens: (or intoxication), crapulam afferens.

SURFEITING, s. crapulæ contractio.

SURGE (billow or great wave), fluctus (ingens); aquæ mons (poet.). See *Wave*. — *Full of surges*, Surgy, fluctuosus, undosus.

TO SURGE, æstuo, exæstuo, fluctuo; ferveo.

SURGING, s. undarum tumultus.

SURGEON, vulnerum medicus, chirurgus.

SURGERY (the art), ea medicinæ pars quæ manu medetur; chirurgia or (ars) chirurgica. — *Of or belonging to surgery*, chirurgicus.

SURLY, contumax, ferox, morosus, pervicax. — *To be surly*, ferocio, superbio. — *To grow surly*, contumaciâ or superbiâ turgescere, intumescere, efferri.

SURLILY, ferociter, contumaciter, morose.

SURLINESS, contumacia, ferocitas, morositas.

SURMISE, s. conjectura, opinio, suspicio; præsagium. — *A false surmise*, falsa suspicio.

TO SURMISE, v. suspicor, auguror; conjicio, conjecto; aliquid cogitatione fingere or animo effingere; alicujus rei imaginem animo concipere. — *It is from conjecture I surmise that*, tantummodo conjecturâ ducor ad illi suspicandum. — *They do not surmise any thing concerning this affair*, in eâ re nulla est suspicio. — *As I surmise*, ut opinio mea fert. — || See *Conjecture*.

SURMOUNT, transcendere; supero; vinco, devinco; exsupero; antecello, præcello. — *Having surmounted all difficulties*, omnibus difficultatibus superatis, Vell. Patere.

SURMOUNTER, superator, victor.

SURMOUNTING, superatio.

SURNAME, cognomen, cognomentum, nomen gentilitium or paternum. — *To give a surname*, cognomen addere alicui.

SURNAMED, cui cognomen est; cognominatus. — *Scipio, surnamed Africanus*, Scipio, cognomine Africanus.

SURPASS, antecello, præcello, anteeo, antesto, antevenio, præluceo, præcello; supero, vinco; præsto; prægredior, præcedo, præcurro. — *It far surpasses other studies*, longe ceteris antecedit studiis. — *Our progenitors surpassed other nations in prudence*, majores nostri prudentiâ ceteris gentibus præstiterunt.

SURPASSABLE, superabilis, vincibilis.

SURPASSING, adj. egregius, eximius, excellens, præcellens; insignis, mirus, summus.

SURPASSING, s. præstantia, eminentia.

SURPASSINGLY, excellenter, egregie, eximie, præclare, optime; mire, summe.

SURPLICE, stola (linthea) sacerdotalis.

SURPLUS, SURPLUSAGE, additamentum, auctarium; mantissa; quod supra numerum or mensuram est; quod reliquum restat.

SURPRISE a person (come upon him unawares), alicquem nec opinantem, improviso or de improviso opprimere, excipere. — *I surprised him before he was aware*, imprudentem eum oppressi. — *To surprise or astonish one*, alicquem conturbare, perturbare, terrere, exterrere; alicquem percellere, stupefacere. — *You ought not to be surprised at it*, mirum tibi videri non debet. — *I am surprised at your negligence*, tuam negligentiam satis mirari non queo. — *This affair will surprise the whole world*, hæc res omnium animos admiratione defiget. — *To surprise a town or castle*, improvise capere. — *Surprised (or caught) unawares*, (nec opinans) oppressus, de improviso interceptus: (astonished), attonitus, consternatus, exanimatus, perterritus, percussus, perturbatus, stupefactus.

SURPRISE, SURPRISAL (a coming upon one unawares), superventus, adventus necopinatus; necopinata res (unexpected thing): (astonishment), perturbatio, consternatio, exanimatio; animi stupor, pavor or torpor. — *To recover one's self from a surprise*, sese recipere; ad sese redire; animum or mentem colligere.

SURPRISE, qui alicquem nec opinantem opprimat or percellit.

SURPRISING (new, unexpected), novus, improvisus, inopinatus: (astonishing, marvellous), mirus, mirabilis, admirabilis; mentem consternans, perturbans, stupefaciens.

SURPRISINGLY, mire, mirabiliter.

SURRENDER (restore), reddo, restituo: (deliver over), trado, dedo. — *To surrender a city*, urbem dedere, urbis deditionem facere. — *To surrender (submit as a prisoner)*, alicui se dedere, alicui cedere, manus dare, herbarum porrigere. — *They surrendered themselves to the mercy of the general*, in fidem imperatoris venerunt. — *The rest of the multitude, being terrified at this unexpected assault*, surrendered, cetera multitudo, repentino pavore oppressa, in deditionem venit, Liv. — *To surrender upon conditions*, certis conditionibus in deditionem venire. — *To surrender upon discretion*, liberum arbitrium victori de se permittere. — *To surrender up an office*, magistratu or munere abire or se abdicare; magistratum or munus deponere or abdicare. — *One that has surrendered*, dedititius.

SURRENDER, deditio; traditio; resignatio. — *The surrender of a town, castle, &c.*, oppidi, arcis, etc. deditio. — *He treated about the surrender of the castle*, de dendâ arce transegit.

SURRENDERING, deditio, restitutio, abdicatio.

SURREPTITIOUS, furtivus, subrepticus.

SURREPTITIOUSLY, furtim, clam, clanculum, secreto.

SURROGATE, vicarius See *Deputy*, Delegate.

SURROUND (encompass), circumdo; circumsto, circumsisito, circumfundo; cingo, amplector, circumplector, circumvenio, circumvallo. — *Surrounded*, circumdatus, circumfusus, circumplexus, clausus.

SURROUNDING, circuitio, circuitus, amplexus.

SURVEY (take a view of), v. lustrare, collostrare, inspecto, inspicio, circumspicio; circumviso; contineo; oculis lustrare or permetri. — *To survey (measure)*, metior, demetior, dimetior, permetior. — *To survey (oversee)*, curo, procuro; recognosco.

SURVEY (a viewing), lustratio, inspectio; conspectus: (a measuring), metatio, dimensio. — *To make a survey or drought of land or houses*, agrorum or domuum formam lineis describere or metiri.

SURVEYOR (viewer), inspector: (measurer), mensor, metator, decemperator: (overseer), curator, procurator: (architect), architectus, architecton. — *of the king's works*, operum regionum curator. — *of the highways*, viarum publicarum curator.

SURVEYORSHIP, metatoris or curatoris munus.

SURVIVE, superstitem esse, supersum, supervivo. — *In case they should survive us*, si superstes fuerint. — *My name will survive after my death*, me extincto fama superstes erit (poet.). — *A work that will survive after my death*, post mea mansurum fata superstes opus (poet.).

SURVIVOR, superstes.

SUSCEPTIBLE, capax (with genit.), aptus, idoneus, (with dat.), mobilis ad aliquid, ad aliquid natus factusque, in quem aliquid cadit; aliquid facile sentiens, facile suscipiens; mollis; tener. — *A wise man's mind is susceptible of grief*, cadit in sapientem animi dolor. — *Young men's minds are easily susceptible of bad impressions*, juniorum animi malâ disciplinâ facile depravantur.

SUSCEPTIBILITY, animi or naturæ molli-tia; sentiendi vis.

SUSPECT (have suspicion of), suspicor, suspecto; suspicio; destino, Lin. ; suspicionem habere; suspitione duci,

moveri, commoveri; aliquid or aliquem suspectum habere. — *I suspect every thing*, omnia mihi suspecta sunt. — *How come you to suspect any such thing?* qui tibi incidit suspicio? — *He was suspected to be guilty of that crime*, istius sceleris suspicionem habuit. — *You have a suspicion of him*, though he has given you no just cause for it, tibi in suspicionem nullo suo delicto venit; inmerentem suspicaris. — *To make a person suspected by one*, alicquem alicui in suspicionem ducere. — *Suspected*, suspectus, in suspicionem adductus, cadens, incidens, veniens. — *unjustly*, falsâ suspitione or famâ suspectus. — *Easily suspecting*, Suspectful, suspicax, suspiciosus. — || See *Suspicion*.

SUSPECTING, suspicio.

SUSPEND (hong), suspendere alicui rei, in or de re. — *To suspend or defer*, suspendo, differo. — *To suspend one's judgment or assent*, iudicium or assensum cohibere, a iudicio de re aliquâ faciendâ se sustinere. — *To suspend one from an office*, alicquem ab administratione sui muneris ad tempus remove; alicui sui muneris administrationem ad tempus interdiceret. — *Suspending*, suspendens, procrastinans.

SUSPENSE (doubt), dubitatio, hæsitatio; scrupulus. — *To be in suspense*, dubito, fluctuo, hæsito; hæreo, animo pendere, huc illuc inclinare. — *A person in suspense*, homo dubius, suspensus, consilii incertus, animi dubius or hærens. — *A thing in suspense*, res incerta, dubia, suspensa. — *To keep one in suspense*, animum alicui suspendere; alicquem suspensum tenere or detinere. — *Not to keep you any longer in suspense*, ne diutius pendas; ne diu suspensa expectatio tua teneatur. — *To put one out of suspense*, alicui scrupulum eximere; dubitatione or metu alicquem liberare.

SUSPENSION from an office, muneris administrationis interdictio. — *A suspension of arms*, induciæ, pl.

SUSPICION, suspicio; diffidentia. — *That he might avoid giving occasion for suspicion*, advertendâ suspitionis causâ. — *To entertain a suspicion of one*, alicui minime credere; alicujus fidem suspectam habere. — *To fall under suspicion*, in suspicionem cadere, venire, vocari.

SUSPICIOUS (distrustful), suspiciosus, suspicax: (suspected), suspectus, in suspicionem adductus, cadens, incidens, veniens.

SUSPICIOUSLY, suspiciose.

SUSTAIN (prop or defend), sustento, sustineo, fulcio; defendo, teneo: (support, nourish), alo, sustento, foveo. — *He sustained this family*, hanc familiam sustentabat. — *To sustain or support himself* (prolong his existence), se detinere, Tac. — *To sustain* (bear or suffer), sustineo, fero, perfero; tolero, patior, perpetior. — *He by himself sustained the assault of his enemies*, impetum hostium solus sustinuit. — *To sustain a loss*, damno affici; detrimentum accipere; jacturam facere.

SUSTAINABLE, quod sustineri or defendi potest.

SUSTAINER. See *Sufferer*.

SUSTAINING, sustentatio, defensio.

SUSTENANCE (food), alimentum, victus; cibus; nutrimentum; pabulum.

SUTLER (victueller in a camp), caupo or institor castrensis; lixa.

SUTURE (seam), sutura.

SWAB, scopa lanea.

SWABBER, nauta cui purgandæ navis cura commissa est.

SWADDLE (swoathe), fasciis involvere, canabulis colligare.

SWADDLE, s. involucrium.

SWADDLING-BANDS, incubacula, fasciæ.

SWAG down, propendo, præpondero. — *To swag one's arms backward and forward*, brachia jactare. — *A swag belly*, ventriosus, ventrosus, ventricosus.

SWAGGER (boast), gloriari, jacto, ostentare. See *Boast*.

SWAGGERER, gloriosus; jactator.

SWAGOERING, s. gloriatio, jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio; jactantia.

SWAIN (elovon), colonus; rusticus; agrestis.

SWALLOW, *s. hirundo*. — *One swallow makes no summer*, una hirundo non facit ver.

SWALLOW, *v. sorbeo, absorbeo, exsorbeo; haurio, exhaurio*. — *To swallow up greedily*, voro, devoro, ingurgito; demergere in alvum (*poet.*). — *To swallow or eat one's words* (*recant.*), dicta retractare, sententiam mutare.

SWALLOWING down, haustus.

SWAMP, palus.

SWAMPY, paluster (*poet.* paludosus).

SWAN, cygnus, olor. — *Of a swan*, cygneus, olorinus.

SWAP, muto, commuto. See *Swoop*.

SWARD, agri graminosi superficies; gramen; herba.

SWARM (*great number*), multitudo, magnus numerus; nubes. — *of bees*, apium examen. — *of people*, turba, turba confertissima, hominum magnus concursus, magna vis hominum. — *By swarms or in great numbers*, turniatim; magno numero.

To SWARM (*as bees*), examino; examina condere. — *To swarm or come together in great numbers*, confino. — *A city swarming with people*, urbs populo frequens or plurimis incolis frequentata.

SWART, SWARTHY, fuscus, infuscus, nigricans, nigellus, subniger, aquilus; qui est adustioris coloris. — *To grow swarthy*, infuscor, nigresco, nigrefio.

To SWART, infusco, denigro.

SWARTHILY, nigricantis instar.

SWARTHINESS, nigror.

SWATH, striga.

SWATHE, fasciis involvere. See *Swaddle*.

SWATHE, *s. fascia*.

SWAY (*rule or govern*), *v. impero*, imperium habere in; rego, rerum potitum esse; rebus praeesse; res administrare; gubernare; moderor; dominor. — *To sway with one*, apud aliquem plurimum posse or valere. — *Reason shall sway with me more than the opinion of the vulgar*, plus apud me ratio valeat, quam vulgi opinio. — *To sway the sceptre or have the chief government of a kingdom*, summam rerum administrare, regnum gubernare, imperium regere; rerum potitum esse; regno praeesse. — *To be swayed by another*, alicujus consiliis regi or gubernari; alicui moderandi et regendi sui potestatem, quasi quasdam habenas, tradere. — || See *Command, Rule*.

SWAY (*rule or government*), *s. imperium*; potestas; ditio; principatus; dominatio; regnum; rerum administratio; dominium. — *He bore the sway in the family*, ille rem familiarem administrabat. — *When I bore a great sway in the senate*, cum in senatu pulcherrime staremus, Cic. — *To bear or hold sway* (*fig.*), dominor; vigeo; percrebuisse, increbuisse.

SWAYING, gubernatio, rerum administratio.

SWEAL (*as a lighted candle*), inaequaliter eliquescere.

SWEAK, iuro; iusjurandum jurare or dare, iurejurando se obstringere, astringere, obligare; sacramentum dicere (*the oath of fidelity*). — *To swear against a thing or deny it by an oath*, abjuro, ejuro. — *To swear allegiance to one*, jurare in verba alicujus; sacramentum dicere alicui (*esp. of soldiers*). — *To swear falsely*, pejero, perjuro; falsum jurare (*through ignorance*). — *To swear a great oath*, magnum jurare juramentum. — *To swear solemnly*, sanctissime, persancte jurare; per omnes deos jurare; caelum et terram adjurare; Deum immortalem testem interponere. — *To swear in a set form of words*, in certa verba jurare; ut praeceptum est, jurare. — *To swear with a mental reservation*, lingua tantum jurare, mentem injuratum gerere. — *To swear one or put him to his oath*, iusjurandum ab aliquo exigere; ad iusjurandum aliquem adigere. — *To swear one to secrecy*, aliquem taciturnitatis sacramentum astringere. — *To swear or take an oath to keep the laws*, in leges jurare. — *To swear profanely*, temere ac saepe jurare. — *To swear at and curse bitterly*, alicui male precari or imprecari; aliquem execrari; diras alicui imprecari.

SWORN, juratus; iurejurando astrictus. — *A sworn judge*, iudex juratus. — *foe, inimicus* (*or hostis*) capitalis or acerrimus.

SWEAKER, jurator; qui jurat. — *A false sweaker*, perjurus, jurator falsus. — *A profane sweaker*, homo temere ac saepe jurans.

SWEARING or taking of an oath, iurisjurandi interpositio.

SWEAT, sudor. — *A breathing sweat*, sudor parvus or remissus.

To SWEAT, sudo, desudo, exsudo; sudorem emittere. — *He sweated and toiled about that affair*, in illa re desudavit et elaboravit. — *To sweat all over or run all down with sweat*, multo sudore manare, sudore madere or diffundere; circumsudo. — *To cause to sweat*, sudorem ciere, elicere, facere, movere. — *Causing or procuring sweat*, sudorem ciens. — *To drop with sweat*, sudore defluere; sudorem guttatim mittere. — *To sweat blood*, sanguine or sanguinem sudare. — *Sweated out*, exsudatus.

SWEATER, sudator, sudatrix.

SWEATING, sudatio. — *A sweating-place*, sudatorium. — *Of sweating*, sudatorium.

SWEATY, sudans; laboriosus.

SWEEP, verro, converro, deverro, everro; scopis purgare. — *a room, conclave or cubiculum verrere*. — *To sweep away or carry off*, aufero, diripio, converro. — *To sweep clean or plunder*, everro, diripio. — *Swept, versus, conversus*. — *To sweep a chimney*, fumarium detergere or purgare. — *To sweep before*, praeverro.

SWEEPER, qui scopis verrit. — *A chimney-sweeper*, qui caninos deterget.

SWEEPING, purgatio scopis facta. — || *Sweepings*, purgamenta; quisquillae.

SWEET (*pleasant to the taste or smell*), dulcis, suavis, jucundus, gratus: (*not smelling ill*), minime foetens, malum or foetum odorem non habens: (*pretty*; *fine*), bellus, concinnus, scitus, scitulus; venustus; amoenus (*of places*): (*lovely, pleasing*), suavis, dulcis, moribus suavissimis: (*dear*), carus, dilectus: (*kind, friendly, good-natured, affable*), benignus, humanus, comis, affabilis, blandus, summa humanitate praeditus; mansuetus, lenis, placabilis. — *A sweet breath*, halitus suavis olens. — *A sweet or pleasant look*, aspectus laetus, frons hilaris. — *A sweet babe is born to Pamphilus*, scitus puer natus est Pamphilo. — *Sweet of speech*, suaviloquens, suaviloquus (*poet.*); blandus (*flattering, caressing*). — *Somewhat sweet*, Sweetish, subdulcis, dulciculus. — *Very sweet or luscious*, perdulcis, persuavus, perjucundus, jucundissimus, suavissimus, gratissimus. — *Sweet as honey*, melleus, mellitus. — *The sweet-bread*, say vituli pancreas. — *A sweet-bell*, pastillus. — *A woman's sweet-heart*, amatus, dilectus. — *A man's sweet-heart*, dilecta; deliciae. — *A sweet-lips*, gulosus; liquorator. — *Sweet-meats*, bellaria, cuppediae, tragemata; salagma (*conserve*). — *Sweet-scented*, bene olens (*odorous and odorifer are poet.*), jucundi or suavis odoris, fragrans; odoratus (*perfumed*). — *To grow sweet*, dulcesco, mitesco. — *To be sweet upon a person*, alicui adulari, assentari, palpare; aliquem blandis verbis permulcere; alicujus auribus subservire.

To SWEETEN (*make sweet*), dulcem facere. — *with honey*, sugnare, &c., melle, saccharo, &c. condire, commiscere, temperare. — *To sweeten* (*alleviate or pacify*), placare, mitigare, mulceo; levo, lenio, sedo. — *To sweeten or season*, condio.

SWEETENER (*wheel*), delinitor, assentator.

SWEETENING, *s. conditura*: (*alleviating, pacifying*), levatio; placatio, sedatio; pacis conciliatio.

SWEETISH, dulciculus, subdulcis.

SWEETLY (*pleasantly*), dulce, dulciter, suaviter, blande, jucunde, grate: (*gently, smoothly*), leniter, mansuete, pacate, placide, sedate, tranquille. — *To live sweetly*, jucunde, quiete, otiose, placide, tranquille vivere; vitam jucundam or negotiis curisque vacuam agere.

SWEETNESS, dulcedo, suavitas; dulcitus; jucunditas; amoenitas; venustas.

— *of smell, odoris suavitas*. — *of speech*, suaviloquentia, verborum blanditia, le nocinia, illecebrae, orationis dulcedo. — *of temper or manners*, affabilitas, comitas, humanitas, lenitas, mansuetudo, mores suavissimi.

SWELL up. *v. n. tumeo, turgeo*; turgesco, intumesco. — *To make to swell*, inflo, tumefacio. — *To swell or grow out in length or breadth*, cresco, accresco, exeresco; augeo, amplifico. — *To swell or bump out*, emineo, promineo; exsto. — *Swelled, swollen*, inflatus, tumidus, turgidus, tumefactus, sufflatus. — *Somewhat swelled or swollen*, turgidulus.

SWELLING, *adj. (bombastic, inflated)*, tumidus, turgidus, inflatus.

SWELLING, *s. inflatio*: tumor. — *A swelling in the throat*, struma. — *A swelling with billows*, aequoris asperitas or tumor.

SWELTER with heat, calore or aestu pæne suffocari.

SWELTERING hot, aestu or calore pæne suffocatus.

SWERVE (*go*) from, erro, aberro; declino, deflecto. — *Swerving from*, devius; a recta via declinans or deflectens.

SWERVING from, declinatio, deflexus.

SWIFT, celer, velox, pernix; citus; propeus; agilis. — *As swift as an arrow from a bow*, volucris sagittâ citius. — *Very swift*, perceler, praevelox; praerapidus. — *Swift of foot*, pedibus celer; pernix; celeripes and alipes *are poet.* — *To go a swift pace*, accelerato, luscitato or pleno gradu incedere. — *Swifter*, velocior, ocior.

SWIFT (*bird*), apus.

SWIFTLY, celeriter, cito, propere, pernicipiter, velociter; cursim. — *Somewhat more swiftly*, celeriuscule.

SWIFTNESS, celeritas, velocitas, pernicipitas, agilitas.

SWILL (*drink greedily*), sorbeo, absorbeo; ebibo, ingurgito, avide haurire: (*rinse*), lavo, ablavo, eluo.

SWILL or *hog-wash*, colluvies, colluvio, aqua furfurea ad porcos pascendos.

SWILLER (*great drinker*), homo ebrius.

SWILLING, potatio; vinolentia.

SWIM, no, nato; ab aquâ sustineri.

You shall swim by yourself, nabis sine cortice. — *To swim against the stream or tide*, adversis undis obniti; brachia contra torrentem dirigere, contra aquam nandæ neare; adverso flumine navigare. — *To swim with the stream or tide*, secundo flumine ferri, vehi or navigare; pronâ ferri aquâ. — *To swim or float at the top*, supernato. — *To swim away*, abnato. — *To swim back*, reno. — *To swim before or by*, praenato. — *To swim in*, inno, innato. — *He swam in or upon the water*, aquae inuabat. — *They swam in the river*, flumini innatabant. — *To swim out*, eno, enato. — *To swim over*, transno, trano, transno. — *To swim to*, adno, adnato. — *To swim upon*, supernato. — *To swim under water*, subnato. — *The floors swam with wine*, pavimento natabant vino.

SWIMMER, natator, nans; nandi peritus.

SWIMMING, natatio. — *He delights very much in swimming*, natandi est studiosissimus. — *Legs fit for swimming*, apta natando crura. — *The swimming of the head*, vertigo.

SWIMMINGLY (*with good success*), prospere; bono, secundo or multo successu; bonis avibus.

SWINDLE a man out of money, aliquem circumducere or emungere argentum.

SWINDLER, fraudator, circumscriptor.

SWINE, sus; porcus. — *A little swine*, porculus, porcellus. — *Wild swine*, sues silvestres. — *Of swine*, suillus, porcinus.

— *Relating to swine*, suarius. — *A swine-herd*, subulcus, suarius. — *Swine's sty*, hara, suile. — *Swine's dung*, sucerda or sucerda. — *Swine-like*, suis more.

SWINISH (*filthy*), spurcus.

SWING himself, se or corpus suum agitare, jactare, librare. — *To swing about*, roto, circumago, circumverto. — *To swing* (*brandish or cast with violent swinging*), libro, torqueo, contorqueo. — *To swing* (*hang*). See *Hang*. — *Swinging or hanging*, pendulus.

SWING (*to swing with*), *s. funiculus* quo se quis jactat; oscillum. — *I let him take his swing*, sivi animum ut expleret

sumi, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 17. — *A swing or jerk, impetus.*
SWINGING (*poising*), libratio. — *A swinging (n.) in a swing, oscillatio.* — *A swinging (wheeling) about, rotatio.*
SWINGE (*whip*), flagello, verbero; verberibus eedere or contundere. — *Swinged about, rotatus, libratus, contortus.*
SWINGING (*very large*), ingens.
SWINGINGLY, valde, vehementer.
SWINGLE-STAFF, malleus stiparius.
SWINK, valde laboro. — *Swiaked, labore fatigatus.*
SWITCH (*rod*), virga; vimen.
SWIVEL (*whirl*), say verticillus.
SWOON, v. animus me relinquit, animo linquo, anima deficit. — *Fallen into a swoon, collapsus.* — *To recover from a swoon, linquentem animum revocare.*
SWOON, SWOONING, subita (animæ) defectio.
SWOOP, impetus.
SWOP (*or truck*) one thing for another, aliquid aliquā re commutare or permutare.
SWORD, gladius; ensis; spatha; acinaces (*sabre*): ferrum (as we say *steel*). — *As good at the pen as the sword, nec in armis præstantior, quam in togâ.* — *A little sword, gladiolus, ensiculus.* — *A fighting-sword, gladius pugnatorius.* — *A back-sword, machæra.* — *Two-edged, bipennis.* — *Pointless, gladius obtusus.* — *To draw or unsheathe a sword, gladium stringere, destringere, (e vaginâ) educere; gladium nudare (poet.).* — *hastily, e vaginâ eripere or proripere.* — *upon one, in aliquem.* — *To put up or sheathe a sword, gladium in vaginam recondere.* — *A naked or drawn sword, gladius strictus or destriatus; ensis nudus, nudatus, evaginatus.* — *He ran to him with a drawn sword, illum stricto gladio insecutus est.* — *To stick, stab, or run one through with a sword, aliquem gladio trajicere or transfigere; in pectus alicujus gladium infigere or condere.* — *To wear a sword, gladio or ferro succinctum esse.* — *To put one to the*

sword, gladio or ense aliquem occidere, interficere, interimere. — *To put all to the sword, ad internecionem eedere, occisione occidere, ad unum omnes gladio interficere, occidere, interimere, delere.* — *The hilt of a sword, gladii capulus.* — *A sword-bearer, ensifer, ensiger, (poet.).* — *A sword-player, gladiator.* — *Of a sword-player, gladiatorius.* — *Sword-playing or fighting for a prize, gladiatura, gladiatoria pugna, gladiatorum certamen.*
SWORN. See *Swear*.
SYCOPHANT, delator; sycophanta; adulator, assentator, palpator. — *To play the sycophant, adulor, assentor, palpo; aliquem blandis verbis permulcere; alicujus auribus subservire; sycophantor.*
SYLLABLE, syllaba. — *By syllables, syllabati.* — *Of one syllable, unam syllabam habens, monosyllabus.* — *Of two, disyllabus, duas syllabas habens.* — *Of three, tres syllabas habens, trisyllabus.* — *Of four, quatuor syllabas habens.* — *Of eleven, hendecasyllabus.*
SYLLABIC, SYLLABICAL, *by syllabarium*; ad syllabas pertinens; *say also syllabicus.*
SYLLOGISM, ratiocinatio, rationis conclusio, syllogismus.
SYLLOGISTICAL, syllogisticus.
SYLLOGISTICALLY, per modum syllogismi.
To SYLLOGIZE, ratiocinor, per syllogismos disceptare or argumentari.
SYLVAN (*of or belonging to woods*), silvester.
SYMBOL, symbolum.
SYMBOLICAL, symbolicus.
SYMBOLICALLY, symbolice; aperte (*obscurely*).
To SYMBOLIZE (*denote by some symbol*), per symbolum aliquid indicare, significare, denotare: (*concur or agree with*), consentio, convenio; congruo, quadro.
SYMBOLIZING, SYMBOLIZATION, per symbola indicatio, notatio, significatio.
SYMMETRY, partium congruentia, convenientia, æquitas or consensus; symmetria.

SYMMETRICAL, æqualis et congruens; æquabilis; symmetros.
SYMMETRICALLY, proportionē; æqualiter; congruenter.
SYMPATHY (*fellow-feeling*), societas doloris; humanitas; misericordia (*pity*): (*the natural agreement of things*), natura or rerum naturalium cognatio, concentus, consensus, convenientia.
SYMPATHETICALLY, mutuo affectu.
To SYMPATHIZE, unā dolere or gaudere; misericordiā moveri, commoveri, affici; sortem or vicem alicujus intine dolere or miseresce. — *Sympathizing with, sortem alicujus ex animo doleus.*
SYMPHONY (*agreement in sounds*), sonorum concentus; symphonia.
SYMPHONOUS, modulatus, harmonicus.
SYMPTOM (*sign or token*), indicium, index. — *The symptoms of a disease, alicujus morbi propriæ notæ.*
SYMPTOMATIC, *say symptomaticus.* — *These things are symptomatic of a disease, hæ notæ alicujus morbi propriæ sunt.*
SYNAGOGUE, synagoga (*eccl.*).
SYNCOPE, syncope or -a.
SYNOD, conventus.
SYNONYM, vocabulum idem declarans or significans.
SYNONYMOUS, idem declarans or significans.
SYNOPSIS (*summary view of things together*), conspectus, synopsis.
SYNTAX (*construction in grammar*), orationis constructio, verborum structura; syntaxis.
SYRINGE, siphon, siphunculus.
To SYRINGE, per siphonem injicere.
SYRUP, *say syrupus.*
SYSTEM, disciplina; ratio, ars; artificium; ordo (*order*): corpus (*the body*).
SYSTEMATIC, ad artem redactus; ad rationem revocatus; perpetuis præceptis ordinatus; ad regulam directus; viâ et ratione factus.
SYSTEMATICALLY, ad regulam; viâ et ratione; ordine.

T.

TABERNACLE, tabernaculum, tentorium.

TABLE (*for eating upon and other uses*), mensa: (*board, tablet, &c.*), tabula; lamina (*thin slab or plate*). — *A table or index, index.* — *The multiplication table, tabula Pythagorica.* — *Tables or tablets of several leaves, to write upon, tabellæ, pugillares.* — *A table, i. e. fare, victus.* — *A table well furnished, mensa laute instructa, cœna recta, lauta, magnifica, opipara, dapalis, dubia; victus lautus et elegans.* — *A slender table, victus tenuis, parsimonia in victu, paullum opsonii; cœna Cynica, feralis or ambulatoria.* — *To lay the table, mensam sternere.* — *To sit at table, mensæ assidere or (in the Roman way) accubare.* — *To furnish a table richly, mensam epulis exquisitissimis onerare.* — *To wait at table, mensæ astare.* — *A table-cloth, linteum mensæ superinjiciendum or superinjectum.* — *Table-discourse, sermo inter cœnam habitus; fabulæ convivales.* — *A gaming-table, mensa lusoria.* — *The tables are turned, status or facies rerum mutatur.* — *Tables or a pair of tables to play at dice with, abacus tessarius.* — *The play at tables, ludus duodecim scriptorum.* — *A table man, calculus.* — *To play at tables, duodecim scriptis ludere.*

TABLER, convictor quotidianus.

TABLING (*living together at one table*), convictus.

TABOUR, TABRET, tympanum minus.

TACIT (*silent, not express'd*), tacitus. — *A tacit assent or acknowledgment, assensio tacita, assensus tacitus.*

TACITLY, tacite.

TACITURNITY, taciturnitas.

TACK (*join*) together, assuo, consuo; compingo, conjungo, connecto. — *To tack up, affigo.* — *To tack a ship,*

navem flectere. — *To tack about (as a ship), eursum obliquare or invertere; obliquare sinus in ventum: (fig. alter one's measures), consilia mutare; in aliam factionem discedere.*

TACKLE, TACKLING, instrumentum. — *for ships, navium armamenta.* — *Kitchen tackle, instrumenta culinaria.* — *To look well to one's tackling, i. e. be careful of one's affairs, rebus suis recte prospicere, providere, consulere.* — *To stand to one's tackling, in aliquid diligenter incumbere; gnaviter, fortiter, strenue aliquid defendere.*

TACTICS, res militaris.

TACTILE, tactilis.

TACTION, tactio.

TADPOLE, gyrinus.

TAG or *point of a lace or string*, ligulæ bracteola. — *Tag, rag and bobtail, fax populi, sentina citatis.*

To TAG a lace, ligulæ bracteolam inserere. — *To tag after or follow a person, aliquem pone sequi.*

TAIL, cauda. — *To wag the tail, ceveo.* — *The tail of a garment, vestis ima.* — *The tail or hindmost part, extrema or postrema pars.* — *The plough tail, stiva.*

TAILED, caudam habens, caudâ instructus.

TAILLAGE, tributum viritim exactum, vectigal, portorium.

TAILOR, sartor, vestifex.

TAINT (*corrupt*), v. inficio, corrumpto; vitio. — *To taint, be tainted or corrupted, putresco.* — *Tainted, infectus, illitus, imbutus, corruptus, vitiatu, putridus, subrancidus, fetens.*

TAINT, s. (*infection, corruption*), contagio; corruptio; pitredo: (*blenish*), macula, labe, vitium.

TAINTLESS, purus, contagionis expers.

TAKE, sumo, capio; accipio; recipio. — *To take poison, venenum sumere.* —

food, cibum capere, sumere. — *To take a city, oppidum or urbem capere, expugnare (storm it).* — *What course shall I take now? quid nunc consilii capiam?* — *What way shall I take? quam viam insistam?* — *He takes bad courses, in flagitia se ingurgitat.* — *To take time to consider things, ad res considerandas tempus adhibere.* — *His word may be taken, verbis inest fides.* — *There is care enough taken, satis provisum est.* — *To take order or care for, euro, video, provideo; consulo, prospicio.* (*See Cure.*) — *They were taken (caught) by a sudden shower, subito imbre oppressi sunt.* — *To take coach, se in currum conferre.* — *To take or hire a coach, house, &c., currum, domum, etc. certâ or pactâ mercede econducere.* — *To take cognizance of, judico; egnosco; perpendo; ad examen revocare.* — *To take the height of a place, altitudinem loci explorare or metiri.* — *To take the upper hand of one, dextrum alicui latus claudere; loco superiori or potiori ambulare or sedere.* — *To take or apprehend a person, aliquem apprehendere, comprehendere, capere; manum alicui injicere.* — *To take about, amplector, complector.* — *He, taking me about the neck, and kissing me, bade me not weep, ille me amplexus, atque osculans, flere prohibebat.* — *To take one about the waist, aliquem medium arripere.* — *To take after or imitate, imitor; amulor.* — *He takes after his uncle in vicious courses, avunculum imitando vitam vitiosam degit.* — *To take after or be like another, alicujus or alicui similem esse; facie alicujus similem esse, os vultumque alicujus referre; mores alicujus referre.* — *To take after one's father, patrisso.* — *To take aside, sevo, seduco.* — *I will take him aside, hominem solum seducam.* — *To take*

*asunder or to pieces, sejd' go, disjungo, dissolvo, separo. — To take away, tollo, aufero; demo, eximo; abripio, deripio. — The cloth is taken away, sublatum est convivium. — If you take away one letter, si unam literam moveris. — To take away by force, abripio, deripio; avello; vi auferre. — To take away slyly, surripio, clanculum subducere, furtim auferre. — To take back again, resumo; repeto. (See also *Retract.*) — To take before, praesumo, anticipo, praecocco. — To take by the hand, aliquem manu prehendere. — To take one another by the hand, dextris conjungere. — The enemies take each other by the collar, hostis hostem complectitur. — To take down a thing from a place, aliquid ex aliquo loco detrahere or demere. — To take or pull down a house or building, domum or aedificium diruere, dejicere, demoliri. — To take down (tame or subdue), domo, freno, refreno, coërceo, mansuefacio. — To take down a scolding, minnere aliquid ex timore, Cels. — To take or turn down a road or street, in viam or vicum deflectere. — To take down in writing, aliquid scripto or literis mandare or consignare; aliquid scribere, conscribere; aliquid in commentarios referre. — To take for granted, sumo, pono. — How can you take this for granted? unde datum sumis? — What will you take for it? quanti indicas? — To take for, i. e. think, consider. See a following paragraph. — To take from, aufero, abripio. — To take a sword from one or out of one's hands, gladium e manibus alicujus extorquere. — To take from or diminish, minuo, deminuo; elevo. — To take one in (admit), admitto; (harbor, lodge), hospitio accipere or excipere. — To take one in (cheat him), aliquem fraudare, defraudare, decipere, fallere, circumvenire, circumducere; alicui imponere, dolos nectere or fabricare; dolis aliquem fallere or ducere. — To take one in a criminal action, aliquem in delicto, in flagitio or in scelere manifesto deprehendere. — To take one in a lie, mendacii aliquem convincere. — To take a person into his house, aliquem domum ad se admittere. — To take one into his bed, aliquem lecto excipere. — To take into partnership, aliquem in societatem assumere. — To take off or away, tollo, aufero; demo. — To take or draw one off from an affair, aliquem a re aliquâ avocare, abstrahere, retrahere. — He endeavors to take me off from executing that project, operam dat ut me a proposito abstrahat. — To take or buy off, emo. — To take off or free one from trouble, levo, allevo, relevo, sublevo; lenio; levamento or levatione esse; levationem afferre. — You take my cares off my hands, me curâ levatis. — To take one or be grieved, dolco, mæreo; acerbere, ægre, moleste, graviter aliquid ferre; ex aliquâ re ægritudinem or molestiam suscipere; propter aliquid ægritudine, molestiâ or sollicitudine affici. — To take out, eximo, excipio. — To take out spots, maculas tollere or eluere. — To take or choose out, eligo, scilgo, excerpto. — To take out (except), excipio, eximo; excludo. — To take to flight, se in fugam dare; terga vertere. — He took or retreated to the next hill, in proximum collein se recepit. — To take unto him, sibi asciscere. — Taken unto, assumptus, ascitus. — To take up, tollo. — To take or snatch up hastily, corripio. — He took up money at interest, pecuniam fenore accepit. — He took up his quarters there a great while, diu ibi commoratus est. — He took up the ambassadors sharply, legatos graviter increpuit. — Taken up or employed about, occupatus; negotiis distentus. (See *Busy.*) — To take up or be reclaimed, mores corrigere; ad bonam frugem redire. — To take upon him, audeo; sibi sumere or assumere. — He takes upon him to be a philosopher, philosophum se dicit. — You have taken upon you a difficult task, duram cepisti provinciam. — I will take upon me the blame you are afraid of, istam culpam, quam vereris, ego præstabo or in me recipiam. — Taking upon himself, ad se recipiens. — To take or entch. (See *Entch.*) — Taken in a snare, illaqueatus, irretitus, reti captus*

or inclusus. — To take a thing or understand it, intelligere rem. — To take a thing kindly, aliquid benigne accipere or in beneficii loco habere. — as a favor, aliquid in beneficii loco ponere or numerare. — He took these things mightily impatiently, hæc durius accepit. — To take ill, gricevously or heinously, stomachor, indignor; ægre, graviter, moleste or iniquo animo ferre. — To take in a good or bad sense, aliquid in bonam aut malam partem accipere. — Take it in what sense you please, I care not, quam in partem accipias, minus laboro. — He took it in a different sense from what it was spoken in, in alteram partem, ac dictum sit, accipit. — I would have you take it in the sense I speak it, velim sic hoc accipias, ut a me dicitur. — To take for or think, existimo, arbitror, puto; duco, credo. — Whom do you take me for? quem me esse putas? — He is not the man you take him for, non is est qui videtur. — Do you take me for such a fool? adeone me delirare censes? — As I take it, ut ego quidem arbitror, meâ quidem sententiâ; in eâ sum sententiâ; ita existimo. — To take one thing for another, in aliqua re errare, falli, decipi. — You will be taken with the novelty of it, novitate movebere facti. — Taken or pleased with, aliquâ re delectatus or oblectatus. — Because he was taken with the conversation of Agrippina, cum Agrippinæ consuetudine teneretur, Suet. — To take (succeed), prospere cedere, succedere, evenire. — That comedy takes very well, comœdia ista spectatoribus est gratissima or plures ad se spectandi gratiâ allicit. — His books take very well, libri ejus doctis valde placent or plurimos emptores reperiunt. — This will by no means take with me, istud mihi nequaquam gratum erit or neutquam placebit.

TAKER away, raptor, director; spoliator. **TAKING**, acceptio, assumptio. — I am in an ill taking, male mihi est. — A taking of advice, deliberatio. — A taking away, direptio, spoliatio, adeptio. — A taking before, anticipatio, præoccupatio. — A taking hold of, prehensio. — A taking to, assumptio. — A taking work by the great, operis redemption.

TALE, fabula, narratio. — He begins his tale, fabulam inceptat. — These are idle tales, logi or mera nuge sunt. — One tale is good till another be told, audi utramque partem. — A false tale, commentum; ficta fabula. — A flattering tale, assentatiuncula. — A tale of a tub, anilis fabula, Siculæ gerræ. — He tells the tale of a tub, narrat id quod nec ad cælum nec ad terram pertinet. — To tell a tale or tales, fabulam narrare, res gestas memorare, commemorare, recitare, repetere. — To tell a tale or falsehood of one, in aliquem mentiri. — A tale-bearer or tell-tale, susurro. — A teller of merry tales, congero; homo facundus or festivus. — The tale of money, sheep, &c., numerus; recensio.

TALENT (as a weight and denomination of money), talentum. — The Talents (endowment or parts), ingenium; virtus; dotes; facultas. — Of good talents, ingeniosus. — great, peringeniosus. — A talent for speaking, facultas dicendi. — at writing, ingenium et virtus in scribendo.

TALENTED, ingeniosus; peringeniosus; eximii ingenii, magno ingenio præditus.

TALISMAN, imaguncula magica.

TALK, v. colloquor, confabular, sermocinor, verba cadere, sermonem cum aliquo habere or conferre; discepto; dissero. — You may as well talk to the wall, verba fiunt mortuo. — You talk like a fool, ineptis. — Talk of the devil and he will appear, lupus in fabulâ. — I talk of chalk and you of cheese, ego de aliis loquor, tu de cepis respondes. — Many talk of Robin Hood that never shot in his bow, non omnes, qui citharam tenent, sunt citharædi. — To talk at random, effutio. — To talk backwards and forwards, perplexo loqui, Ter. — To talk of abroad, vulgo, divulgo, promulgo; in vulgus dare or edere. — It was commonly talked of, in fabulis fuit. — He will be talked of when he is dead, sempiterno nominabitur. — Having talked, locutus,

confabulatus. — To talk idly, nugæ dicere; quicquid in buccam venerit, temere effutire. — To talk softly, musso, inussito, susurro. — To talk to one's self, (ipsi) secum loqui. — To talk (or have some talk) with a person, colloquor, cum aliquo sermocinari, sermonem habere or conferre. — I have a mind to have a little talk with you, lubet mihi tecum confabulari. — I will go talk with the man, conveniam hominem. — Whilst we are talking together, dum sermones cœdimus. — To talk to, alloquor. — To talk to no purpose, verba dare in ventos; verba incassum fundere.

TALK (discourse), s. sermo, sermones, colloquium, sermocinatio; disceptatio; colloquium. — We are made a town talk, fabulæ sumus. — It is the common town talk, in ore est omni populo. — Idle talk, nugæ, fabulæ, gerræ. — Small talk, sermo tenuis. — Common talk, sermo familiaris or quotidianus. — Foolish talk, ineptiæ; nugæ; sermo frivolus. — To fall in talk of, in narrationem incidere.

TALKATIVE, garrulus, loquax. — Over-talkative, impendio loquacior. — A talkative fellow or one who loves to hear himself talk, loquaculus; æs Dodonæum.

TALKATIVENESS, garrulitas, loquacitas.

TALKER. — A great talker, homo loquax, garrulus, multiloquus, verbosus, dicaculus. — The greatest talkers are not always the greatest doers, non verbis, sed factis, opus est. — An idle talker, gerro.

TALKING together, colloquium. — A talking much, garrulitas, loquacitas; multa verba.

TALK, talcum (L.).

TALI, proceras, celsus, altus, longus. — A tall gangrel fellow, longurio.

TALLNESS, proceritas.

TALLOW, sebum. — A tallow candle, candela sebata. — Of tallow, sebaceus. — Full of tallow, sebosus.

To **TALLOW** or dip in tallow, sebo.

TALLY, talea; tessera. — A little tally, tesseraula.

To **TALLY** (mark on a tally), tesseris numerum notare. — To tally or agree with, convenio, congruo, quadro.

TALON, unguis. — A little talon, unguiculus.

TAME, cicur; mansuetus; placidus, mitis; timidus; iners, frigidus. — To grow tame, mansuesco, mansuefio, initiesco. — Their young by breeding up grow tame, educati pulli deponunt ingenia silvestria.

To **TAME**, mansuefacio; domo, edomo, perdomo; frango; freno.

TAMABLE, domabilis.

TAMELY, leniter, mansuete, pacate, placide; frigide, jejune.

TAMENESS, lenitas, mansuetudo.

TAMER, domitor, domitrix.

TAMING, domitura, domitus.

TAMPER with one, aliquem or animum or fidem alicujus sollicitare; tento; in suas partes sollicitare; pecuniâ corrumpere (bribe). — In the mean time he was day and night tampering with the army by some crafty agents, interea per homines callidos die noctue exercitum tentabat, Sall. — To tamper with a disease, imperite curationem morbi tentare. — Tampered with, sollicitatus. — See *Meddle*.

TAMPERING with, sollicitatio.

TAN leather, corium cortice parato inficere, depesere, subigere, macerare; coria conficere. — To tan (make brown), coloro. — A tanned face, vultus coloratus. — A tan-house, officina coriaria. — A tan-pit or vat, fovea coriis macerandis.

TAN, s. cortex coriarius.

TANNER, coriarius.

TANG, sapor vehemens or ingratus.

TANGIBLE, tactilis.

TANGLE or entangle, implico, impedio, præpedio, irretio.

TANKARD, cantharus operculo instructus.

TANTALIZE, vanâ spe allicere, illicere, perducere, spem miserorum frustrari; offâ ori admotâ deludere. — Tantalized, vanâ spe allectus, illectus, productus.

TANTAMOUNT, eandem vim habens, eodem rediens; idem valens.

TAP (give one a tap), leviter aliquem tangere or percutere. — To tap a vessel. See *Broach*.

TAP (blow), ictus levis. — To Tap (pipe),

fistula, siphon; epistomium. — *A tap-house or ale-house*, caupona (cerevisaria); zythopolium.

TAPSTER, minister caupona cerevisariae.

TAPE, vittarum or teniarum genus ex filo lineo contextum.

TAPER, cereus; fax.

TAPER, *adj.* conicus; pyramidatus; fastigatus. — *To be taper*, *To Taper*, in conifiguram assurgere; in modum metæ fastigatum esse, in cacuminis finem desinere.

TAPESTRY, tapes; aulaea, peripetasma. — *To make tapestry*, aulaea, tapetas or peripetasmata conficere. — *Wrought tapestry*, aulaea imaginibus pictis ornata. — *To hang with tapestry*, aulaeis or tape-tibus instruere, ornare, adornare. — *A tapestry-maker*, plirygio.

TAR, pix liquida.

To Tar a thing over, pice liquidâ aliquid oblinere.

TARDY (*slow*), piger, tardus, lentus. — *To be tardy*, pecco, erro; culpam in se admittere. — *He thinks you to be tardy*, arbitratur te commisisse culpam.

TARDILY (*slowly*), pigre, tarde, lente.

TARDINESS, tarditas, mora.

TARES, vicia.

TARGET, **TARGE**, scutum, clipeus major. — *A round target*, parma. — *A short target*, ancile, pelta.

TARGETEER, scutatus.

TARNISH, *v. a.* obscuro, decoloro, infusco, rubiginem alicui rei obducere. — *To tarnish or be tarnished*, infusari, obscurari, decolorari; nitorem amittere or perdere; obsolesco. — *Beauty is either tarnished by a distemper or entirely defaced by old age*, formæ dignitas aut morbo deflorescit, aut vetustate exstinguitur. — *To tarnish one's reputation*, famam alicujus obscurare or lædere; existimationi notam turpitudinis aspergere or innere. — *To tarnish or spoil the beauty of a thing*, alicujus rei nitorem obscurare or infuscare. — *Tarnished*, obscuratus, infuscatus.

TARPAULIN, pannus cannabinus (or causia) pice liquidâ illitus (-a); (a sailor), merus nauta.

TARRY, moror, commoror; maneo. — *To tarry for*, exspecto; præstolor; operior. — *Let us not tarry for you*, ne in morâ sis nobis. — *To tarry all night*, pernecto. — *To tarry or lag behind*, tardo, cunctor. — *To make to tarry*, sisto, commoror. — *Having tarried*, moratus, cunctatus.

TARRIER, cunctator, cessator, morator.

TARRYING, mora, cunctatio; hospitium.

TARRYING for, exspectatio.

TART (*sharp*), *adj.* acidus, acer, acerbus, austerus. — *To grow tart*, acesco, exacesco. — *To make tart*, acidum reddere. — *Somewhat tart*, acidulus. — *Tart in reflections*, mordax.

TARTLY, acerbè, acriter.

TARTNESS, acor, acerbitas; severitas. — *in reflections*, mordacitas.

TART, *s.* panis dulciarii genus.

TARTAR, *s.* vini arida fex.

TASK, pensum, opus mandatum or præscriptum. — *It is an exceeding hard task*, laboriosius est quam Sibyllæ folia colligere. — *To perform one's task*, pensum absolvere or peragere; justam operam reddere. — *To be diligent in performing one's task*, pensum accurate. — *To set a task*, pensum alicui injungere or præscribere. — *She set every one his task*, operum labore partibus æquabat justis. — *To take one to task*, rationem operis ab aliquo exigere; aliquem ad rationem alicujus rei revocare; aliquem verbis castigare.

To Task. See *to set a Task*: (burthen), see *Burden*.

TASKING, pensi junctio.

TASK-MASTER, exactor operis.

TASSEL, ornamentum pendulum ex filo or serico contextum.

TASTE, *v.* palato percipere; gustatu explorare; gusto. — *To taste of*, de re gustare, degustare aliquid; also *fig.*, as, degustare vitam, honorem, gustare suavitatem vitæ. — *To taste beforehand*, prægusto. — *¶ To taste* (*of*), sapio, aliquo sapore esse. — *of a thing*, aliquid sapere, resipere. — *of the cask*, vas sapere. — *To taste bitter*, amaro esse sapore. — *¶ See Savor*.

TASTE (*sense or faculty of taste*), gustus, gustatus: (*the taste or savor of a thing*), sapor. — *The pleasures of taste*, voluptates quæ gustatu percipiuntur. — *Having a good taste*, jucundo or suavi sapore, suavis. — *Having a rank or disagreeable taste*, ranciidi or ingrati saporis. — *It has a very pleasant taste*, sapit jucundissime. — *Without taste*, nihil sapiens. — *To take a light taste of*, libo, delibo, gusto; primoribus labiis attingere.

— *¶ A taste for a thing*, sensus or gustatus alicujus rei. — *Taste* (*perception of beauty*, &c.), sensus; judicium; intelligentia. — *Good or correct taste*, elegantia; judicium intelligens; sensus pulchritudinis. — (*A man*) *of taste*, elegans; intelligens. — *A man of no taste*, homo sine sensu; homo ineptus, insulsus.

TASTED. — *An excellent well-tasted fish*, piscis egregii saporis.

TASTELESS, nihil sapiens: — insulsus, ineptus; inclegans.

TASTEFUL. (See *Savory*). — *¶ Fig.* elegans; venustus. — *dress*, cultus amœnus.

TASTER (*dram-cup*), gustatorium.

TASTING, gustatio, delibatio.

TATTER, *v.* (*tear into pieces*), lacero, dilacero. — *Tattered*, lacer, laceratus, dilaceratus.

TATTER, *s.* pannus or panniculus (laceratus).

TATTERDEMALION, pannosus, pannis obsitus; balatro.

TATTLE, *v.* garrio, blatero, deblatero; quicquid in buccam venerit, effutire. — *Tattled of*, blateratus, deblateratus.

TATTLE, **TITTLE-TATTLE**, fabulæ, *pl.*, nugæ, gerre; logi, *pl.* — *A tattle-basket*, loquax, dicaculus, multiloquus.

TATTLER, garrulus, nugax; nugator.

TATTLING, garritus; garrulitas, loquacitas.

TAUNT, *v.* aliquem carpere or lacessere; aliquem cavillari; facetiis acerbis irridere aliquem; convicior, dicteria loqui; dictis mordacibus aliquem petere, lacessere, proscindere: aliquid alicui exprobrare. — *Taunting words*, acerbæ facetiæ; dicteria.

TAUNT, *s.* convicium, dicterium. — *A bitter taunt*, sarcasinus.

TAUNTER, conviciator maledicus.

TAUNTING one with a kindness done, exprobratio.

TAUNTINGLY, acerbè, per deridiculum, deridiculi gratiâ.

TAUTOLOGY, repetitio vocum supervacanea.

TAVERN, caupona; taberna vinaria. — *A tavern-haunter*, qui tabernas vinarias frequentat. — *A tavern-keeper*, caupo. — *Of a tavern*, cauponarius.

TAWDRY, vestium splendidarum cum affectatione studiosus. — *Tawdry dress*, cultus speciosior quam pretiosior.

TAWDRINESS, ornatus inelegeranter speciosus.

TAWNY, fulvus, fuscus, mustelinus.

TAX, vectigal; tributum; portorium (*duity*); onera (*burdens*). — *A land-tax*, vectigal agrorum possessoribus impositum. — *He said he would give them land, which should be free from taxes to the person who should receive it, and to his children*, (dixit,) agrum sese daturum esse, immineat ipsi qui accepisset, liberisque, *Liv.* — *To collect or gather a tax*, tributum or vectigal exigere or colligere. — *To raise a tax*, vectigal imponere, tributum indicare. — *To take off or lessen a tax*, tributum minuire, deminuere. — *A tax-gatherer*, vectigalium exactor.

To Tax, vectigal or tributum imponere, tributum imperare, indicare; vectigal describere. — *To tax the costs and charges of a suit*, litem æstimare. — *¶ To tax* (*blame or charge with a crime*), culpo, accuso, incuso, insimulo, criminor; rearguo, reprehendo, vituperor; aliquid alicui exprobrare, objicere, vitio vertere; culpam alicujus rei alicui tribuere or attribuire.

TAXABLE (*which may be taxed*), vectigalis, vectigali solvendo obnoxius.

TAXATION, **TAXING**, *by using a verb*.

TAXER, qui tributum alicui imponit.

TAXING (*blaming*), accusatio, incusatio, criminatio, objurgatio, reprehensio, vituperatio.

TEA (*the plant*), thea: (*the drink*), potio e

thcâ cocta; thea. — *Green tea*, thea viridis.

TEACH, doceo, edoceo; condocefacio; instituo, erudio, moneo, præcepta dare, disciplinam tradere; præmonstro. — *He had one at home to teach him*, domi habuit unde disceret. — *To teach boys*, pueros literis et artibus inficere or imbueri. — *To teach somewhat or now and then*, subdoceo. — *Well-taught*, optime institutus.

TEACHABLE, docilix, ad disciplinam aptus.

TEACHER, doctor; magister; præceptor.

TEACHING, institutio.

TEAM of horses yoked to a carriage, equi juncti; equi. — *Horses that draw in the same team or yoke*, socii jugales.

TEAR, lacrima. — *The tears stand in his eyes*, oboriuntur illi lacrimæ. — *Nothing dries up sooner than a tear*, lacrimâ nihil citius arescit. — *A small tear*, lacrimula. — *Tears trickling down*, lacrimula effusa or manantes. — *Feigned tears*, lacrimæ coactæ. — *Worthy of tears*, lacrimabilis, lugubris, deflendus. — *Full of tears*, *Tearful*, lacrimosus. — *To shed tears*, lacrimo, lacrimor; fleo, lacrimas fundere, effundere, profundere. — *He shed tears in abundance*, vim lacrimarum profundeabat. — *We could not forbear shedding tears*, lacrimas non tenebamur. — *To cause or make one to shed tears*, lacrimas movere, elicere, exprimere. — *Shedding tears*, lacrimans, flens; lacrimabundus. — *A shedding of tears*, lacrimatio.

TEAR or tear to pieces, lacero, dilacero, scindo, conscindo, discindo; discerpo, concerpo. — *He tore your letter to pieces*, epistolam tuam conscidit. — *To tear a letter*, concerpere epistolam. — *To tear or be torn*, lacerari, dilacerari, scindi, conscindi, discindi, discerpi. — *To tear one another*, se mutuo laniare or dilaniare. — *To tear, pull, suatch away*, abripio, avello. — *To tear out*, evello. — *up by the roots*, radicitus evellere. — *To tear a thing out of one's mouth*, aliquid ex ore rapere, *Liv.* — *To rant and tear along*, tumultuor, debacchor; vociferationibus vias implere. — *A tearing voice*, vox ferrea.

TEAR or rent, scissura, fissura.

TEARER (*he or she*), qui or quæ lacerat.

TEARING, laceratio, dilaceratio.

TEASE wool, flax, &c., lanam, linum, etc. carpere or carminare. — *¶ To tease* (*vex*), crucio, discrucio, excrucio, exagito, vexo, sollicito; torqueo, eneco; sollicitationibus aliquem fatigare or molestiam alicui exhibere (*nip*), carpo, laccio.

TEASER, qui sollicitat or cruciat.

TEASING, sollicitatio assidua.

TEAT (*breast*), mamma, uber. — *A little teat*, mammula, mamilla. — *The teat or nipple*, papilla. — *To suck the teat*, mammam or ubera sugere. — *Sucking the teat*, lactens.

TECHNICAL, ad artem pertinens; artis (*genit.*). — *word or term*, vocabulum artis, vocabulum artificibus usitatum. — *expressions*, vocabula quæ in quaque arte versantur. — *Technically speaking*, ut more artificum loquar. — *A technical word of painters*, vocabulum pictoribus usitatum; vocabulum picturæ.

TECHY, iracundus, asper, difficilis, morosus, protervus.

TECHILY, iracunde, aspere, morose, proterve.

TECHINESS, iracundia, asperitas, morositas, protervitas.

TEDIOUS (*lasting long*), longus, diutinus, diuturnus: (*slow*), tardus, lentus, cunctabundus; testudines, formicinus: (*troublesome*, *irksome*), molestus, odiosus, acerbus, gravis. — *Somewhat tedious or long*, longiusculus. — *I have been too tedious in this affair*, diutius quam vellem hæc in re immoratus sum. — *It would be too tedious to speak of every particular*, de omnibus longum est dicere. — *That I may not be tedious*, ne longum faciam.

TEDIOUSLY (*lasting long*), longe, diutine: (*slowly*), tarde, lente, pigre: (*troublesomely*), moleste, odiose, acerbè, graviter.

TEDIOUSNESS (*length of time*), temporis longitudo or longinquitas: (*slowness*), tarditas, pigrities, segnitie, lentitudo:

(*troublesomeness*), molestia, tedium; odium, Plaut.

TEEM (pour out), effundo; (*be frequently with child*), sepe in utero gestare, ventrem ferre, parere or partu edere.

TEENING (*fertile*), ferax, fecundus, fertilis, uber.

TEEMLESS, infecunda, sterilis.

TEETH. See Tooth.

TEGUMENT, tegumen, tegumentum.

TELESCOPE, telescopium.

TELL (say), dico, significo: (*relate*), narro, enarro, refero, expono, memoro, commemoro: (*acquaint one with*), indico, narro, nuntio; aliquem alicujus rei or de aliqua re certiores facere: (*know*), scio. — *I will tell him the whole matter*, nihil reticebo. — *I have told you all the best and the worst*, omnia narraui, nihil reticens. — *Being told by him how things went*, ab eo certior factus quæ res gererentur. — *As you told me, ut a te audiebam*. — *He was an hour in telling this*, dum hæc dicit, abiit hora. — *No matter what I know, tell me what I ask*, mitte quod scio, dic quod rogo. — *It is more than you can tell*, nescis. — *Nobody can tell*, in incerto est. — *I came to tell you that*, &c., ad vos venio, ut, etc. — *Tell it in as few words as you can*, id, si potes, verbo expedi. — *If you will promise me not to divulge it*, I will tell you, si mihi fidei das te taciturnum, dicam. — *You tell me what I knew before*, doctum doces. — *Before a man can tell what is this*, dicto citius. — *As I was telling you*, ut occæpi dicere. — *To make an end of telling*, enarro. — *Not to be told or expressed*, inenarrabilis. — *How can you tell except you try?* quæ scis ergo isthuc, nisi periculum feceris? — *You can best tell*, tu es optimus testis. — *Did I not tell you what would come of it?* non me indicente hæc fiunt? Ter. — *I cannot tell (know not)*, ignoro, nescio. — *I cannot tell what to do*, incertus sum quid agam; quid faciam nescio. — *He cannot tell which is which*, uter sit, non potest discernere. — *To tell or blaze abroad*, vulgo, divulgare, pervulgo, publico; palam facere, in lucem proferre, in vulgus indicare. — *To tell again or rehearse*, renarro, repeto, iterum memorare or commemorare, recito. — *To tell before*, prædico, prænarro, præmonstro, præsignifico, ante denuntio. — *Say not but you were told of it before*, ne tu dicas hoc tibi non prædictum. — *To tell one or dictate what to write*, dicto. — *To tell or prompt one what to say*, suggero, subicio. — *To tell or bring one news*, nuntio, renuntio; nuntium alicui afferre. — *To tell tales or stories*, fabulari, fabulas narrare, res gestas memorare, commemorare, recitare. — *To tell tales or stories of one*, absenti infamiam afferre; aliquem infamiâ aspergere; alicujus existimationem violare; turpitudinis notam vitæ alicujus innuere; aliquem obrectare, infamare, diffamare, criminari, clam vituperare; contumeliose de aliquo dicere. — *Tell on*, perge, age. — *To tell (admonish of)*, moneo, admoneo; commonefacio. — *To tell (compute or reckon up)*, computo, supputo, numero. — *As the money was telling*, ut numerabatur argentum. — *That may be told*, numerabilis. — *not*, innumerabilis.

TELL-TALE, sursuro, delator, obrectator, qui alicui infamiam affert or labein aspergit.

TELLER, narrator, recitator. — *of stories*, fabulator. — *A fortune-teller*, fatidicus, hariolus, astrologus. — *A teller or numberer*, qui numerat.

TELLING (*saying*), narratio, recitatio, repetitio. — *A story never loses by telling*, fama mobilitate viget, resque acquirit eundo. — *A telling or reckoning*, numeratio, computatio, recensio.

TEMERITY, temeritas, inconsiderantia.

TEMPER (*or moderate*) one's passions, animo or animum moderari; animum frenare; cupiditates coercere, comprimere or reprimere. — *To temper (mingle)*, miscere, admiscere, commisceo. — *He tempered his discourses with pleasant and fictions expressions*, sermones suos festiuitate et lepore condiebat. — *To temper iron or steel*, ferrum or chalybem tempe-

rare. — *Tempered*, temperatus, mixtus or mistus.

TEMPER (*constitution of body*), corporis temperies, temperatio, temperatura (Sen.) or constitutio: (*humor, nature*), ingenium, natura, indoles, animus: (*moderation*), moderatio or æquitas animi. — *For I know the moderation and temper of your mind*, novi enim moderationem animi tui et æquitatem, Cic. — *A person of a good, agreeable, or pleasant temper*, homo festivus, lepidus, facetus or suavissimis moribus præditus. — *of a handsome or genteel temper*, homo liberalis ingenii. — *of an aspiring temper*, homo imperii cupidus. — *of a choleric temper*, homo iracundus. — *of a disagreeable or surly temper*, homo morosus, difficilis, austerus. — *An even temper*, animus sedatus, placidus, æquus. — *An uneven temper*, animus levis or inconstans. — *Agreeableness or pleasantness of temper*, festiuitas, hilaritas. — *Disagreeableness*, morositas, protervitas. — *To put or bring a person into a good temper*, aliquem a severitate ad hilaritatem traducere. — *Come, friend, be of a good temper*, exporrigere frontem, amice; hilarem te fac; exorna te lepidis moribus. — *To put a person out of temper*, alicujus animum offendere; alieni stomachum or bilem movere. — *Keep your temper*, iracundiam reprime. — *The temper of iron or steel*, ferri or chalybis temperies or temperatura.

TEMPERAMENT (*constitution of body*), corporis temperatio, temperies or constitutio: (*of mind*), see Temper.

TEMPERANCE (*moderation*), temperantia, frugalitas, abstinencia, modestia; moderatio, continentia. — *With temperance*, temperate, temperanter.

TEMPERATE (*moderate*), temperatus, abstinentius, modestus, moderatus; continens; parcus: (*calm*), lenis, mitis, placidus, serenus, tranquillius; mollis. — *A place that enjoys a temperate climate*, locus temperatus.

TEMPERATELY, temperate, temperanter, moderate, modice, parce; sobrie.

TEMPERATENESS (*moderation*), temperantia. (See Temperance.) — *Temperateness of climate*, celi temperatio or temperies.

TEMPERATURE, natura; status. — *of weather*, affectio celi.

TEMPERED. — *Good-tempered*, festivus, lepidus. — *Ill-tempered*, morosus, difficilis. See Temper.

TEMPERING, temperatio; admistio or admixtio.

TEMPEST, tempestas, procella. — *The tempest is allayed*, tempestas resedit. — *To avoid a tempest*, procellam devitare. — *To raise a tempest*, procellam excitare. — *To be tossed by a tempest*, adversâ tempestate in alto jactari. — *Tempest-tost*, jactatus. — *Tempest-beaten*, vexatus, quasi ventis quassatus.

TEMPESTUOUS, procellosus, turbidus, turbulentus, violentus.

TEMPLE, ædes sacra, also in connection, ædes; templum, delubrum, fanum. — *The temple of the head*, tempus (capitis).

TEMPLAR, Templarius.

TEMPORAL (*earthly*), externus; humanus: (*secular*), profanus; civilis. — *Lords spiritual and temporal*, senatores superioris domûs, tum seculares tum ecclesiastici.

TEMPORALITIES of bishops, episcoporum possessiones or vectigalia.

TEMPORALLY, in hac vitâ, in vitâ humanâ.

TEMPORALTY, plebs; ordo laicus.

TEMPORARY, non diuturnus, temporarius, temporalis.

To TEMPORIZE, temporari servire; se moribus sui temporis accommodare; temporari succumbere, Liv.; proprio modo studere or inhiare: (*delay*), moras nectere, tergiversor.

TEMPORIZER, qui temporari servit.

TEMPORIZING, tergiversatio, cunctatio; mora.

TEMPT, sollicito, tento; allicio, pellicio, delinco.

TEMPTATION (*enticement*), tentatio, sollicitatio; illecebra, pellacia; blanditiæ, pl., lenocinium. — *Who is ignorant that the*

hope of impunity is the greatest temptation to sin? quis ignorat, maximam illecebram esse peccandi impunitatis spem? Cic. — *Temptation to anger*, irritamentum iræ, Sen.

TEMPTER (*enticer*), tentator; allector, delinitor. — *The tempter (the devil)*, Sathanas, Diabolus.

TEMPTING, adj. pellax.

TEMPTING, tentatio; sollicitatio.

TEN, decem; deni. — *Of ten*, denarius. — *Ten times*, decies. — *Ten years of age*, or *lasting ten years*, decennis. — *The space of ten years*, decennium. — *The ten at cards*, dice, &c., say decas. — *A pole or perch ten feet long*, decempeda. — *A cart or wagon drawn by ten horses*, currus decenjagus. — *Tenfold*, decemplex.

TENTH, decimus. — *The tenth time*, decimum. — *The tenth part*, (pars) decima.

TENTHS (*or tithes*), decimæ.

TENTHLY, decimo.

TENABLE, quod teneri or possideri potest. — *A tenable town*, oppidum quod defendi potest.

TENACIOUS (*obstinate*), tenax, pertinax. — *of his opinion*, propositi tenax. — *A tenacious memory*, memoria tenax. — *Close-fisted, niggardly*, tenax, pertinax, restrictus, parcus, deparcus, malignus.

TENACIOUSLY (*obstinately*), tenaciter, pertinaciter.

TENACIOUSNESS, TENACITY, tenacitas, pertinacia, pervicacia.

TENANT, inquilinus; qui in domo mercede conductâ habitat. (See Inhabitant.) — *A tenant for life*, inquilinus per integrum vitam or durante vitâ.

TENANTABLE, locationi aptus, inquilini usibus accommodatus.

TENANTED, domus mercede conductâ.

TENANTLESS, non habitatus, vacuus.

TEND (*take care of*), curo; servo, custodio; pascio (c. g. oves): (*wait upon*), comitor, deduco, alicujus latus claudere; ministro. — *To tend a sick person*, ægrotum curare; ægroto assistere. — *Ill tended*, male curatus. — *Well tended*, probe or diligenter curatus.

TENDER (*guarder*), curator, stipator; custos. — *A tender or small ship*, lembus, navigiolum. — *A tender or waiter*, famulus, minister.

TENDING to, cura, curatio.

TEND to or aim at, tendo, spectro. — *To what do all these things tend?* quoniam hæc omnia pertinent? — *Tending to*, spectans, pertinens ad.

TENDENCY (*inclination*), inclinatio, propensio, proclivitas; studium; nisus, nixus: (*drift or design*), consilium, propositum.

TENDER (*soft*), tener, mollis: (*nice, dainty*), delicatus, delicatulus, fastidiosus. — *Some what tender*, tenellus, molliculus. — *Very soft and tender*, prætener, præmollis. — *In so tender a point*, in tam delicatâ. — *Tender-hearted*, misericors, benignus, benevolus. — *Tender-heartedness*, misericordia, benignitas. — *To be tender of a person or have a tender affection for him*, aliquem magno amore complecti; aliquem carissimum or in deliciis habere; aliquem toto pectore amare; aliquem or aliquid diligentissime curare, custodire, servare, defendere, protegere; aliquem singulari, incredibili, sollicito amore prosequi. — *To make tender*, mollio, emollio. — *To grow tender*, teneresco, Cels., tenerasco, Plaut. — *To tender (scrupulous)*, scrupulosus, religiosus, dubitans, hæsitans. — *A tender conscience*, animus tener or levissimas noxarum labe metuens.

TENDERLY, tenere, mollior, blande, amanter. — *To use tenderly*, mollior tractare, indulgenter habere.

TENDERNESS (*softness*), teneritas; molliities: (*love, kindness*), amor, caritas, benignitas; benevolentia: (*indulgence*), indulgentia: (*scrupulousness*), religio, ingenium scrupulis nimis addictum.

TENDER, v. (*offer*), offero; porrigo, præbeo; conditionem proponere, deferre offerre. — *To tender money according to agreement*, tempore et loco præstituto pecuniam offerre or representare.

TENDER (*or offer*), s. res or conditio obla-

ta. — *A tender of money, pecuniæ repræsentatio.*
TENDERING (*offering*), oblatio.
TENDON, say tendo; nervus.
TENDRIL of a vine, clavícula, capreolus. — *The tendrils of coleworts or other plants, cyma.* — ¶ *Tendrils or gristles, cartilagine minores.*
TENEMENT, domus mercede conducta; domus.
TENET, dogma, placitum.
TENNIS-BALL, pila lusoria. — *A tennis-court, sphaeristerium.* — *Tennis-play, pila ludus, lusio pilaris, pila lusoria certamen. sphaeromachia.* — *To play at tennis, pilâ ludere.*
TENON, cardo, impages.
TENOR (*chief course*) of a matter, tenor; ratio: (*chief intent or purpose*), propositum, consilium, institutum: (*sense or meaning*), sententia, verborum vis or significatio. — *The tenor of my life is free from fault, tenor vitæ meæ est sine labe.* — *The tenor and course of things, continuatio seriesque rerum.* — ¶ *The tenor (in music), tenor, sonus subgravis.*
TENSE (*in grammar*), tempus.
TENSE (*stretched*), tensus.
TENSILE, qui tendi potest.
TENSION, tensio.
TENT, tentorium, tabernaculum. — *A little tent, tentoriolum; attinge, pl.* — *To pitch tents, tabernacula statuere, constituere, collocare; tentoria statuere, ponere.* (See *Camp.*) — *I pitched my tents by the very wall, ad murum castra posui.* — *To strike their tents, tabernacula defendere.* — ¶ *A tent for a wound, turunda, linamentum, penicillum; (necessary), collyrium.*
To TENT a wound, turundam or linamentum in vulnus indere. — ¶ *To tent, habitare.*
TENTED, tentoriis confectus.
TENTER for stretching cloth, lignea compages ad pannos extendendos aptata. — *A tenter-hook, uncus, hainus, hamulus, clavus uncatus.*
TENUITY (*slenderness, thinness*), tenuitas, gracilitas.
TENURE, jus or modus aliquid tenendi or possidendi; conditio; lex. — *A base tenure, clientela servilis.*
TEPID (*lukewarm*), tepidus; cgelidus.
TEPIDITY, tepor.
TERGIVERSATION (*a boggling at*), tergiversatio.
TERM (*word or expression*), verbum, vocabulum; vocabulum alicujus artis propria, vocabulum artis. — *In the same terms, iisdem verbis.* — *Elegant terms, verba elegantia; orationis, sermonis or loquendi elegantia.* — ¶ *A term (bound or limit), terminus, limes: (limited space of time), tempus præstitutum or præfinitum.* — ¶ *A term or condition, conditio, lex.* — *I will drink on no other terms, non aliâ mercede bibam.* — *He says he will do it on no other terms, negat se aliâ ratione facturum.* — *To propose good terms for himself, conditiones sibi lucrosas proponere.* — *To be upon even terms with one, pari conditione cum aliquo esse.* — *To be upon uneven terms, iniquâ conditione uti.* — *To be upon ill terms with any person, alieno esse animo in aliquem, Cæs.* — *To bring one to reasonable terms, ad æquas rationes accipiendas aliquem adducere.* — ¶ *The four last terms, quatuor tempora, quibus causæ forenses judicantur.* — *Term-days, dies fasti.* — *The space between term and term, justitium.*
To TERM (*call or name*), appello, voco, nuncupo.
To TERMINATE (*bind*), v. a. limito, termino, definio; limitibus or terminis circumscribere: (*end*), finio; termino. — *To terminate (v. n.) in a long syllable, longâ syllabâ terminari; in longam syllabam cadere or excidere.* — *To terminate in a or e, exitum habere in a aut in e.* — *To terminate alike, similiter desinere.* — *To terminate or result, exitum habere, evenio.* — *To terminate a difference, controversiam dirimere or finire; controversiam tollere, lites componere.* — *Terminated or ended, as a controversy, diremptus, compositus.* — ¶ See *Cease, End*

TERMINATING (*bounding*), terminatio, limitatio: (*concluding*), conclusio.
TERMINATION (*end*), finis, exitus: (*of a word*), terminatio, exitus.
TERMLESS, infinitus.
TERMAGANT, mulier jurgiosa, rixosa or contentiosa.
TERMAGANCY, animus turbulentus.
TERNARY (*belonging to three*), ternarius.
TERRACE, agger terreus quo deambulare solent: (*balcony, portico*), podium; porticus; salarium (*house-top*).
TERRACED, terreo aggere constructus.
TERRAQUEOUS, ex aquâ et terrâ constans.
TERRENE, TERREOUS, terrenus.
TERRESTRIAL, TERRESTRIOUS, terrestris.
TERRIBLE, terribilis, horrendus, immanis, atrox, dirus. — *Very terrible, perhorridus.* — *Terrible in look, torvus, trux, truculentus.*
TERRIBLENESS, terror, horror, atrocitas.
TERRIBLY, atrociter; horrendum in modum.
TERRIFIC. See *Terrible*.
To TERRIFY, terreo, exterreo, perterreo, territo, perterrefacio; terrorem alicui incutere, inferre, injicere. — *To be terrified, terreri, exterreri, (terrore) perterreri, terrore percuti; terror mihi incidit.* — *Terrifying.* See *Terrible*.
TERROR, terror, horror; formido. — *He struck such a terror, that, &c., tantam trepidationem iniecit, ut, etc. Liv.*
TERRITORY, territorium, ager, regio. — *To have larger territories than another, aliquem amplitudine ditionis superare.*
TERSE, tersus, elegans.
TERTIAN, (febris) tertiana.
TERTIATE (*till the ground or do other things the third time*), tertio.
TESSELLATED, tessellatus.
TEST (*trial*), s. tentamen; experimentum; periculum; examen; trutina. — *To bring to the test, rem aliquam ad examen vocare; trutinâ or accuratius explorare.* — *To stand the test or bear examination, trutinam ferre or sustinere; trutinâ probari.* — *The test-oath, sacramentum quo ejuratur auctoritas pontificia.*
TESTACEOUS (*having a shell*), testaceus.
TESTAMENT (*last will*), testamentum. — *A testament by word of mouth, testamentum nuncupatum.* — *A forger of testaments, testamentarius, testamentorum subsector.* — *A testament all written with the testator's own hand, testamentum holographum (late word).* (See *Will*.) — ¶ *The Old or New Testament, testamentum or fœdus vetus or novum; Christianæ or Mosaicæ religionis divine literæ.*
TESTAMENTARY or *belonging to a testament*, testamentarius.
TESTATOR, testator.
TESTER (*sixpence*), semischillingus, sex denarii. — ¶ *A tester of a bed, lecti umbella.*
TESTICLES, testiculi, testes.
TESTIFY, testificor, testor; testimonium dicere.
TESTIFICATION, testificatio.
TESTIFIER, qui testatur or testimonium dicit; testis.
TESTIFYING, testatio, testificatio; renuntiatio.
TESTIMONY (*deposition of a witness*), testimonium; dictum. — *Single, unus hominis.* — *A false testimony, affirmatio.* — *The testimony of a good conscience, conscientia bene actæ vitæ.* — *To bear testimony, testor, testimonium dicere.* — *To do a thing in testimony of respect, aliquid officii causâ facere.* — *To bear one testimony, testimonium alicui perhibere.*
TESTIMONIAL, ad testimonium pertinens.
TESTIMONIAL (*certificate*), s. scripta testificatio, testimonium scriptum. — *in praise or otherwise, elogium.*
TESTY, morosus, difficilis, querulus, amarus, iracundus.
TESTILY, morose, iracunde.
TESTINESS, morositas; iracundia.
TETHER, jumenti retinaculum, serreæ compedes. — *To keep within his tether, intra terminos subsistere, intra limites*

contineri. — *To tether a horse, equo compedes injicere.*
TETRARCH, tetrarcha.
TETRARCHY, tetrarchia.
TETRASTICH, tetrastichon.
TETTER (*ringicorn*), impetigo, lichen.
TEW, materia.
TEW, v. mollio or laborando emolliare.
TEXT of a discourse, orationis argumentum: (*as distinguished from notes*), oratio or verba scriptoris; oratio contexta. — *Text letters, literæ nunciales.*
TEXTUARY, TEXTUARY, TEXTMAN, theologus in libris sacris probe exercitatus or versatus.
TEXTURE, textura.
THAN, as a comparative partiele, is made by quam, also by ac, atque; also after a comparative by the ablat. — *We judge otherwise of them than of ourselves, aliter de illis ac de nobis judicamus.* — *There is nothing that you think otherwise of than I do, nihil est, de quo aliter tu sentias atque ego.* — *They are dearer to me than my own life, mihi vitâ meâ sunt cariores.* — *There is nothing to be wished for more than a good life, nihil est magis optandum quam vitæ sanctitas.*
THANE, comes.
THANK (*return or give thanks*), gratias or grates alicui agere or persolvere; alicui gratiam or grates habere (*be thankful*). — *To thank for a kindness, pro aliquo beneficio gratias alicui agere.* — *I thank God, Deo gratias habeo.* — *I return you my most hearty thanks for the many signal favors you have bestowed on me, tibi gratias summas, ingentes, maximas, immortales ago, quod me tot tantisque beneficiis ornaveris.* — *He may thank himself for his misfortune, ipse suæ calamitatis est causa, fons or origo.* — *I thank you! benigne dicis!* — *Thanked, cui gratiæ aguntur.* — *God be thanked, Deo gratias ago.*
THANKFUL, gratus, beneficiorum memor.
THANKFULLY, grate; animo grato.
THANKFULNESS, gratus animus, grata voluntas.
THANKING, THANKS-OFFERING, THANKSGIVING, gratiarum actio; laudes gratesque.
THANKLESS, ingratus, beneficii immemor.
THANKWORTHY, laudandus, laude dignus.
THANKS, gratia; gratiæ, pl., grates.
THAT, pron. demons., ille, is, iste. — *Lest he should rob you of that fine man, ne illum talem præripiat tibi.* — *We must take heed we offend not at all in that kind, cavendum est ne quid in eo genere peccetur.* — *Drive away that rival as far as thou canst from her, istum æmulum quoad poteris ab eâ pellito.* — *Ter. — That way, illâ, illac.* — ¶ *That (who or which), qui.* — *When I saw a man that had been engaged in the same cause with myself, cum viderem virum, qui in eadem causâ, quâ ego, fuisset.* — *The same that or as, idem, — ac, atque, et, ut, qui.* — *Her mind is the same that it was, animus ejus idem est ac fuit.* — *I am of the same temper that I was of formerly, eodem sum ingenio atque olim.* — *Vesta is the same that Terra is. Vesta eadem est et Terra.* — *I do not the same that I have seen other foolish persons do in comedies, non ego idem facio, ut alios in comœdiis amentes facere vidi.*
THAT, conj. ut; quod; quo. — *But that. (See But.)* — *It is possible that I may be deceived, potest fieri, ut fallar.* — *Are you such a fool, that you know not these things? adeone es ignavis, ut hæc nescias?* — *I know now that my son is in love, scio jam quod filius amet meum.* — *Seeing that, being that, since that, cum, quum, quando, quandoquidem, quia, quoniam, siquidem.* — *Insomuch that, adeo ut; usque adeo ut.* — *So that, provided that, dum, dummodo; modo ut; si, si tantum.* — *To the end that, eo, ideo, eâ gratiâ, eo consilio, ut; in illum finem, quod; ut.* — *The oftener that I see you, the more I love you, quo te sapius video, eo magis amo.* — ¶ *Note 1. That signifying because, and denoting time past, when it comes before a verb, may be rendered into Latin by quod; as, I am glad that you are returned safe, quod tu*

redisti incolumis, gaudeo. — *But that, signifying to the end that, denoting time to come, and coming after a verb which signifies to desire, fear, command, labor, take care, &c., must be made by ut; as, I desire that you will act the play, ut tu fabulam agas, volo. — He gave orders to me that it should be bought, mihi mandavit, ut emeretur. — Take care that you preserve your health, cura, ut valeas. — ¶ Note 2. But that is often the sign of the accus. before the infin. in Latin; as, they say that he manages his own business, suum se negotium agere dicunt.*

THATCH, stramentum. — *A roof of thatch, tectum stramenticium.*
To THATCH a cottage, hovel, &c., casam, tugurium, &c. stramento tegere. — *A thatched cottage, casa stramento tecta.*
THATCHER, qui casas stramento tegere solet.

THAW, act. regelo; glaciem or nivem solvere: (be thawed, neut.), regelari, solvi.
THAW, s. glaciem or nivis resolutio.

THE, before a noun substantive, may, for the most part, be omitted in translating into Latin, as being sufficiently included in the noun itself; except it denote the particular thing mentioned before, and then it is to be translated by hic, ille, iste, according to the gender of its substantive, and the particular thing thereby referred to, whether this, that, or the other; or when it is emphatically used to show that some person or thing is more than ordinarily remarkable; as, Alexander the Great, Alexander ille Magnus. — *I, the self-same person, ego ille ipse. — Then the same excellent man, tum iste vir optimus. — The one, the other, unus, alter; alter, alter. — The first, the second, the third, primus, alter, tertius. — From one end to the other, a principio ad finem; ab ovis usque ad mala. — From the one to the other, ultra citroque, sursum deorsum. — ¶ The, before a comparative degree, including in it by how much, by so much, is to be made by quanto — tanto; quo — eo or hoc; tam — quam; as, the longer he is absent, the more I miss him, quanto diutius abest, tanto magis cupio. — The more useful an art is, the more it is to be valued, ars, quo plus prodest, eo est præstantior. — The easier you live, the more upright you should be, quam vos facillime agitis, tam maxime vos æquo animo æqua noscere oportet.*

THEATRE, theatrum. — *A little theatre, theatridium, Varr.*

THEATRICAL, theatralis.

THEATRICALY, in modum theatralem.

THEFT, furtum; latrocinium.

THEIR, THEIRS, eorum, illorum, ipsorum; eorum, illarum, ipsarum; (reflectively), suus. — *Yet I preferred their diversions to my own serious affairs, postposui tamen illorum mea seria ludo.*

THEM, eos, illos; eas, illas. — *To them, eis, illis.*

THEMSELVES, se, sese, semet; seipsos, semetipsos, seipsas, semetipsas. — *Of themselves, sui, etc. — Not so much to save themselves, non tam sui conservandi causa. — They themselves, illi ipsi, illæ ipsæ.*

THEME (subject) of a discourse, orationis argumentum. — ¶ (exercise), exercitatio; commentationicula. — ¶ (root), verbum primitivum.

THEN (at that time), tum, tunc; ibi; eodem tempore: (after that), tum, inde, postea, deinde, exinde: (therefore), ergo, igitur, idcirco. — *Then what shall I poor wretch do? quid igitur faciam miser? — Now and then, nonnunquam; subinde; identidem; interdum.*

THENCE (from that place), inde, ex eo loco; illinc, ex illo loco; isthinc: (from that thing or cause), inde, ex eo, ex eâ re.

THENCEFORTH, THENCEFORWARD, ab eo inde tempore; ex eo or illo tempore.

THEOLOGY, theologia; literæ sacra. — *A professor of theology, theologicus professor. — To study it, literis sacris operam dare.*

THEOLOGICAL, theologicus, ad res divinas pertinuens.

THEOLOGICALLY, theologicè, theologorum more.

THEOLOGER, THEOLOGIAN, theologus.

THEOREM, pronuntiatum contemplativum, theorema.

THEOREMATICAL, say theorematikus.

THEORY, inspectio, cognitio; ratio; doctrina; ars, præcepta. — *Theory and practice, ratio atque usus. — The theory of Latin style, Latine scribendi ars or præcepta. — A theory of duties, conformatio officiorum.*

THEORETICAL, quod in cognitione versatur, ab artis perceptis proficietur.

THEORIST, theoreticus; qui artem ratione cognitam habet. — *More theorists, qui doctrinam ad usum non adiungunt.*

THERE (in that place), ibi, illic; istie. — *What is he doing there? quid ibi facit? — Write there what I shall tell you, quod jubeo scribito istic. — ¶ (thither), illo, illuc. — As soon as I came there, ubi illo adveni. — Here and there, huc atque illuc. — ¶ There, when it does not relate to place, has no particular Latin word for it; and, in this sense, the nominative case in English is generally set after its verb; as, is there a man that would suffer it? estne qui pati vellet? — At that lake there is a little mill, apud istum lacum est pistrilla.*

THEREABOUT (about that affair), de or in illâ re. — ¶ Thereabout, Thereabouts (of place), circum, circa, circiter. — *If Cæsar shall remain thereabouts, si Cæsar circum isthæc loca commorabitur. — When Rullus had seized Capua and the cities thereabouts, eum Rullus Capuam et urbes circa Capuam occuparat. — I lost it somewhere thereabouts, loca hæc circiter mihi exidit. — ¶ (of time), circa, circiter, sub. — I think to be at Iconium on the ides of July, or thereabouts, circiter idus Quintiles puto me ad Iconium fore. — At the same time or much thereabouts, sub idem fere tempus. — Fifty years old or thereabouts, circa decem lustra natus. — ¶ (in number), circiter, circa, ad, plus minus, præterpropter, fere, ferme, quasi. — Ten thousand or thereabouts, circiter decem millia. — Seventy or thereabouts, instar septuaginta. — Thirty days or thereabouts, dies plus minus triginta.*

THEREAFTER, deinde, exinde.

THEREAT, de or in illâ re.

THEREBY, eo, eâ re, iis rebus, per eam rem, per eas res.

THEREFORE, ita, itaque, idcirco, propterea, eâ re, ob eam rem, ergo, igitur, proinde, proin, propter ea.

THEREFROM, ab eo, ex eo, inde, exinde, deinde.

THEREIN, in eo or illo loco; in iis or illis locis; in eâ or illâ re; in iis or illis rebus.

THEREOF, ejus, illius, illorum, etc.; de eâ re, etc.

THEREON, THEREUPON, exinde, deinde, postea, ibi, tum.

THEREOUT, ex eo or illo loco.

THEREWITH, cum eodem or iisdem: (therewithin), quoque; eâdem operâ.

THERMOMETER, thermometrum.

THESE. See This.

THESES, positio; propositum; quæstio.

THEY, ii, illi, isti; ex, illæ, istæ. — *They who cannot do as they will, must do as they can, quoniam non potest fieri quod velis, velis quod possit.*

THICK (not thin), densus, crassus, spissus: (large), largus, latus, crassus, amplus: (gross), crassus, pinguis, concretus: (naughty, not clear), turbidus; limo turbatus; fæculentus; nebulosus; limo foggy. — *Short and thick, brevis et obsus. — A wall six feet thick, murus senâni pedum in crassitudine. — Trees too feet thick, arbores duos pedes crassæ. — Thick wine, vinum fæculentum. — Thick-grown, condensus. — Thick-skinned, callosus, callo obductus. — A thick skull, pingue, rude or crassum ingenium. — Standing thick together, densus, frequens, confertus. — An army standing in thick or close array, densum agmen. — Places thick with building, loca frequentia ædificiis. — He charges into the thickest of the enemies, in confertissimos hostes incurrit. — As thick as hail, in modum grândinis. — Thick and threefold, plurimi, crebri, frequentes. — Letters and messengers were sent to Cæsar thick and threefold, crebriores literæ nuntique*

ad Cæsarem mittebantur, Cæs. — *Thick of hearing, surdus, surdaster. — To run through thick and thin to serve a person, alicujus causâ quævis pericula adire or omnibus periculis se obicere, obicere, offerre, committere. — To grow thick or frequent, crebresco.*

To THICKEN (make thick), denso, addenso, condenso, spisso, conspisso, constipio. — *The winter makes honey thick by reason of its coldness, frigore mella cogit hians. — To thicken or grow thick, densor, condensor, spissor; spisseseo, conresco; crasseseo.*

THICKENING, densatio, condensatio; spissatio, Sca.; concretio.

THICKET, locus condensus fruticibus; condensæ arborum; dumetum, locus dumosus.

THICKLY, dense, crasse, spisse.

THICKNESS (density), densitas, crassitudo; spissitas: (frequency), crebritas, frequentia. — *Thickness of hearing auditus gravitas.*

THIEF, fur; homo trium literarum (comic). — *Opportunity makes the thief, occasio facit furem. — A little or petty thief, furcululus. — A notable thief, fur insignis; trifur (comic). — A gang of thieves, furum grex or globus. — A band or party, manus furax.*

To THIEVE, furor, suffuror; surripio, furto abducere, auferre, rapere, diripere; furtum facere, committere, patrare. — *Thieved, surreptus, furto ablati or abductus.*

THIEVERY, furta, -orum.

THIEVING, furta, -orum; furatrina (as a profession). — *Of thieving, furtificus.*

THIEVISH, furax, tagax; furtivus, furtificus.

THIEVISHLY, furaciter.

THIEVISHNESS, furacitas; rapacitas clandestina.

THIGH, femur, femur.

THILL, of a cart, temon. — *To fasten to a thill, temoni adjungere.*

THILLER (horse), equus temoni or carro proxime subjectus or adjunctus.

THIMBLE, digiti munimentum.

THIN (not thick), rarus, tenuis: (few, of small number), infrequens. — *A person of thin hair, homo capillo raro. — Thin sophistry, fraus pellucida. — A thin house of parliament, senatus infrequens or minus frequens. — A thin table, cæna ambulatoria. — Thin fare, victus tenuis. — To grow thin or dwindle away, rareo. — Somewhat thin, tenuiculus, subtenuis. — To make thin or rarefy, rarefacio. — To make (an orchard, vineyard, garden, &c.) thin, disraro, Col. — ¶ This (lean), macer, macilentus, strigosus; aridus: (light, not heavy), levis. — Very thin or slender, pertenuis. — To grow thin or lean, macesco, emasesco, emaresco, gracilesco. — To make thin, tenuo, extenuo; attenuo; abrado; emacio (make lean). — Made thin or lean, emaciatus, macie confectus. — A making thin or slender, attenuatio.*

THINLY, tenuiter, exiliter.

THINNESS, tenuitas; raritas; gracilitas (c. g. crurum).

THINE, tuus, tua, tuum.

THING, res; negotium: (but the word thing or things, being sufficiently included in the adjective, may be often omitted in translating into Latin). — *It is a shameful thing, indignum est. — Small things are often most justly compared with great ones, magnis sæpe rectissime parva conferuntur. — It is a usual thing with me, solens meo more fecero. — It comes to or is all the same thing, eodem redit. — Things will not be always at this pass, omnium rerum est vicissitudo. — Above all things, imprimis; ante omnia. — Any thing, quidquam, quidpiam, quidvis, quidnam. — In any thing rather than in this, ubivis facilius quam in hæc re. — Is there any thing more yet? etiamne est quid porro? — Was he any thing the wealthier for it? numquid ideo copiosior erat? — Something, aliquid, nonnihil. — Things (goods, clothes, &c.), bona, vestitus, apparatus, etc.; (baggage), sarcinæ. — Things of no value, nugæ, ineptiæ, quisquiliæ, tricæ, res futiles. — ¶ The word thing is sometimes used to denote scorn and contempt of a person. — She is*

a haughty thing, mulier est fastosa. — That scornful little thing or woman, fastidiosa illa muliercula.

THINK, cogito; intelligo; notiones rerum informare; aliquid cogitare: (*intend*), cogito, in animo habere. — *Thinking*, cogitans; intelligens; cogitationis particeps (*having the power of thought*). — *To think again*, recogito; in animo iterum versare,olvere; iterum cogitare. — *To think much of a thing*, aliquid ægre, moleste, graviter ferre. — *To think of, on, upon*, de aliqua re cogitare, aliquid cogitare, meditor, contempler, speculor, considero, cogito, delibero; aliquid in animo versare, aliquid secumolvere or reputare: (*think of, remember*), recordor, reminiscor, memini; memoriam alicujus rei habere: (*intend*), in animo habere. — *Will you never think beforehand upon what you are to do? nunquamne quid facias considerabis? — He said he would think of it, deliberaturum se dixit. — I desire you to think on these things*, de his rebus rogo vos ut cogitationem suscipiatis. — *Only think no more on these trifles*, tu modo has ineptias depone. — *I think of you when you are absent*, te absentem cogitatione complector. — *I write things as I think on them*, ut quidque succurrit, scribo. — *I cannot think of it, non occurrit mihi. — I never thought on it, me fugerat. — Thought of (considered)*, consideratus, consultus, deliberatus, perpensus, spectatus. — *To think on beforehand*, præmeditor. — *A wise man will think beforehand of every accident that is likely to fall out*, sapientis est, quicquid homini accidere possit, id præmeditari. — *Methinks so, ita mihi videtur. — Thinking*, cogitans, meditans, secum reputans. — *I was thinking*, cogitabam. — *While you were speaking, I was thinking with myself how to answer you*, ego, te disputante, quid contra dicerem necum ipse meditabar. — *You are thinking of something else*, alias res agis, *Ter.* — *I (believe, suppose or imagine)*, puto, arbitror, opinor, existimo, judico; reor, censeo; credo. — *He thinks himself very rich*, se putat esse ditissimum. — *The generality of people think him to be covetous*, vulgo existimatur avarus. — *If you think good, fit, well, si tibi videtur. — As you think fit yourself, tuo arbitratu. — Truly I think so, sic quidem mihi videtur, ita esse prorsus existimo. — What think you? quid tibi videtur? — It will fall out better than you think, res succedet opinioni melius. — I am troubled to think what will become of it, curæ sane est quorsum eventurum hoc sit. — It fell out better than I thought it would have done, successit opinioni melius. — This I thought, hæc animo meo sententia insederat. — If I thought good, si mihi videretur. — He thought none so good as himself, neminem dignitate secum exæquandum putabat. — He thought it enough for the present, satis habebat in præsentia. — I think differently from you, ego abs te secorsum sentio, *Phut.* — *To think otherwise*, dissentio, dissideo; aliter or secus sentire; alterius sententiæ adversari. — *He thought otherwise, illi aliter visum est. — To think well of or approve, probo, approbo, conprobo. — To think too well of one's self, altum sapere; nimium sibi placere or se æstimare. — To think light of, parvi, nihili, flocci facere, pendere, ducere. — To think worthy, dignor. — To think scorn, dedignor, aspensor. — Note. The expression, do you think, is sometimes implied in Latin in the very structure of the sentence; as, do you think I will betroth my daughter to a man to whom I had no design of marrying her? egon?, cui datus non sim, ut ei despondeam? *Ter.***

THINKING, cogitatio. — *A thinking upon*, meditatio, contemplatio, deliberatio, reputatio. — *beforehand*, præmeditatio. — *Way of thinking*, ingenium, natura; animus; ratio: (*opinion*), judicium, sententia, opinio. — *According to my way of thinking*, meo quidem animo.

THOUGHT, s. cogitatio; vis mentis (*power or force of thought*), intentio cogitandi (*effort of thinking, reflection*); memoria, recordatio, (*recollection*); animus, mens,

(*mind*): (*care or concern*), cura, sollicitudo, anxietas: (*a thought*), cogitatio (*as an act*), cogitatum (*what is thought*); mens, sententia, (*opinion*); opinio (*opinion, supposition*); suspicio (*suspicion*); consilium (*plan*), propositum (*purpose*); inventum, res inventa, commentum, agendi via or ratio, (*contrivance*): (*a thought, sentiment, saying*), sententia, dictum. — *The thoughts*, cogitata mentis; sensa mentis or animi. — *Thought (a thinking upon)*, cogitatio, contemplatio, meditatio. — *This was his thought*, hæc ejus mens erat; hic ejus erat sensus. — *Hear now my thoughts, audi nunc quæ mente agitem. — The looks generally show people's thoughts, vultus animi sensus plerumque indicant. — He has a fine way of expressing his thoughts, cogitata mentis præclare loquitur. — That presently came into my thoughts, id statim mihi in mentem venit. — I never had any such thought, quod nunquam opinatus fui. — I will speak my thoughts, dicam quod sentio. — How often have you entertained that thought? quoties in eam cogitationem venisti? — This thought had been thoroughly fixed in his mind, hæc cogitatio penitus ei insederat. — This was my thought, hæc animo meo sententia insederat. — He has discovered his thoughts to me, se mihi aperuit; suam mihi mentem aperuit. — This was a lucky thought, sæt hoc recte mihi in mentem venit. — Idle thoughts or designs, consilia frivola, vana, inepta, nugatoria. — To take thought about or for (*take care of or provide for*), curo; procuro; provideo, prospicio, casulo. — He thinks that I will take no thought about the matter, me susque deque habiturum putat. — Take no thought for the morrow, in diem vivito. — To take thought about or for (*be concerned at*), ex aliquâ re ægritudinem or molestiam suscipere; propter aliquem or aliquid ægritudine, molestia, mærore, dolore, sollicitudine affici. — I take but little thought about what people may say of me, de famâ nihil laboro. — He takes much thought about you, ex te illum afficit sollicitudo. — You take no thought about it, nihil pensi habes. — Thought-sick, animo perturbatus.*

THOUGHTFUL (*fixed in thought*), in cogitatione defixus: (*carey, considerate*), cautus, providus, consideratus, circumspectus, consultus, prudens, providens: (*anxious*), anxius, sollicitus, suspensus, perturbatus. — *To be thoughtful about (consider of)*, considero, contempler, speculor, spectro; video, animadverto, perpendo; consulo; rem animo diligenter, sedulo, attente agitare, rem in animo diligenter, etc. versare,olvere, rem secum reputare. — *To be thoughtful (anxious)*, animo suspensus et sollicito esse; animo angî, excruciarî, sollicitari, perturbari. — *I am very thoughtful about you, de te sum valde sollicitus. — I am very thoughtful about this matter, hoc sollicitum habet animum meum. — This makes me very thoughtful, hoc me angit et sollicitum reddit.*

THOUGHTFULLY (*warily, considerately*), caute, provide, considerate, prudenter, cogitate: (*anxiously, with trouble or sollicitude*), anxie, sollicite; animo anxio, sollicito, suspensus, perturbato.

THOUGHTFULNESS (*wariness, consideration*), cautio, cura, providentia, prudentia; consideratio, circumspectio; diligentia: (*anxiety, sollicitude*), anxietas, angor; sollicitudo, animi ægritudo or perturbatio.

THOUGHTLESS (*inconsiderate, rash*), imprudens, inconsideratus, inconsultus, incogitans, improvidus, temerarius, præceps.

THOUGHTLESSLY, inconsiderate, inconsulte, improvide, imprudenter, temere.

THOUGHTLESSNESS, inconsiderantia, incogitantia, imprudentia, temeritas.

THIRD, tertius. — *Every third day, tertio quoque die. — To till the ground or do any thing the third time, tertio. — A doing of any thing the third time, tertiatio.*

THIRD (*third part*), (*pars*) tertia; triens. — *Two thirds, e tribus duæ partes; bes.*

Of a third, tertianus, tertarius.

THIRDLY (*the third time*), tertio, tertium.

THIRST, THIRSTINESS, sitis (*prop.*

and fig.); cupiditas (*fig.*). — *Thirst of riches, honor, &c., divitiarum honorum, etc. sitis. — To be ready to die with thirst, siti fere enecari. — To increase thirst, sitim accendere. — To quench or allay one's thirst, sitim restinguere, explere, sedare, depellere, compescere, domare, finire. — The thirst is not allayed, non quievit sitis.*

TO THIRST, sitio. — *extremely, siti cruciari; sitis fauces urit. — To thirst after, sitire aliquid; alicujus rei cupiditate flagrare. — So greatly do they thirst after our blood, tanta sanguinis nostri hauriendi est sitis, Liv.*

THIRSTY, sitiens, siticulosus; aridus (*poet., e. g. of soil*). — *Very thirsty or ready to die with thirst, siti fere enectus.*

THIRSTILY, sitienter.

THIRTEEN, tredecim, decem et tres; terni deni. — *The thirteenth, decimus tertius. — Thirteen times, tredecies, ter et decies.*

THIRTY, triginta; triceni. — *Thirty-eight, duodequadraginta; duodequadrageni. — The thirty-eighth, duodequadraginus. — Thirty-nine, undequadragesimus. — Thirty-nine times, undequadragesies. — Of or belonging to thirty, tricenarius. — Thirty times, tricies, ter decies. — The thirtieth, tricesimus.*

THIS, hic, hæc, hoc. — *This of mine, hic. — of thine, iste. — Is this he? hiccine est? — While you can say "This," dictum factum; dicto citius; horæ momento. — This man, hic. — This room, hæc. — This same man, hic idem. — This same woman, hæc eadem. — To this place, huc, hucusque; horsum. — In this place, hic, hoc in loco. — From this place, hinc, ab hoc loco. — By this place or way, hæc. — This way is not so far about by a good deal, hæc multo propius ibis.*

THISTLE, carduus. — *Gum-thistle or oat-thistle, spina alba or regia. — Blessed thistle, carduus benedictus or beatæ Mariæ. — Fuller's thistle, carduus fullonum, dipsacus, dipsacus or dipsacum, labrum Veneris. — The hundred-headed thistle or eryngo, eryngion. — Saw-thistle, sonchus. — Thistle-down, pappus.*

THITHER, eo, illo, illuc, isthinc. — *Hither and thither, huc illuc, ultro citroque.*

THITHERTO, eâtenus.

THITHERWARD, illorsum, istorsum.

THONG, lorum; habena; corrigia; amentum (*on a rope*). — *Of a thong, loreus. — Fastened with a thong, loro or corrigia ligatus.*

THORN (*the bush*), spina, dumus, vepes, sentis: (*the prickly*), spina. — *The black thorn, prunus silvestris. — The white thorn, cratægus oxycautha (L.). — Box-thorn or a medicine made thereof, lycium. — Buck's thorn, rhamnus. — Christ's thorn, paliurus. — Bearing thorns, spinifer, spiniger, (*poet.*). — A place where thorns or briars grow, spinetum.*

THORNY (*full of thorns*), spineus, spinosus.

THORNBACK (*fish*), raia clavata.

THOROUGH, per. — *One may see thorough him, ita is pellucet quasi latera Punicæ. — To go thorough with a thing, aliquid ad exitum perducere.*

THOROUGHFARE or *passage*, via pævia.

THOROUGH, THOROUGHFARED (*complete*), perfectus, consummatus, omnibus suis numeris absolutus; summus. — *To make thorough work, nihil inexpertum omittere.*

THOROUGHLY. See *Through, odv.*

THOSE. See *That.*

THOU, tu; ipse.

THOUGH (*although*), ut, licet, etsi, tametsi, etiamsi, quamvis, quamquam: (*nevertheless*), nihilominus, nihilo secius, tamen, veruntamen. — *As though, quasi, perinde quasi, tanquam, tanquam si, ut si, velut, veluti. — As though their own honor lay at stake, quasi sua res aut honos agatur. — That they should solite him as though he had been consul, salutatum, tanquam si esset consul, salutarent. — As though it were the event of things, perinde quasi exitus rerum esset.*

THOUGHT, THOUGHTFUL, &c. See *under Think.*

THOUSAND, mille (*subst. and adj.*): millia (*plur., subst.*). — *A thousand drachma of silver, drachmarum argenti mille. — A thousand talents, mille talentum.*

A thousand lambs, mille agni. — Many thousands of souls, millia multa hominum. — Two thousand, bis mille or duo millia. — Three, ter mille or tria millia. — Four, quater mille or quatuor millia. — Five, six, seven, eight, nine, &c. thousand, quinquies, sexies, septies, octies, novies, etc. mille; or sex, septem, etc. millia. — A gallery one thousand paces or a mile long, porticus milliaria or mille passuum longa. — Of a thousand, milliarius. — Thousand (distributively), singula millia, bina millia, etc.; or, if equally clear, millia, duo millia, etc. — A thousand, i.e. a great many, mille, sexcenti; multi. — A thousand thanks! summas gratias ago. — A thousand times (definitely), millies; (indefinitely), millies, sexcenties. THOUSANDTH, millesimus. — The two, three, four, five, &c. thousandth, bis, ter, quater, quinquies, etc. millesimus. THRALL, THRALDOM (slavery, captivity), servitium, servitus, captivitas. — Thrall (a slave), servus; mancipium. THRASH. See Thresh. THRASONICAL (give to boast of himself), gloriosus, suas laudes prædicans; quasi Thrasionians. THREAD, filum; (also fig., see the Lex.); linum, linea, (string of twisted threads); stamen. — A thread (ia cloth), filum. — A bottom or skain of thread, fili glomus or volumen; filum in pilam convolutum. — To thread a needle, filum, sericum, etc. per acum conjicere or trajicere; filum, etc. in foramen acûs inserere. — Thread by thread, filatim. — Threadbare, tritus, detritus. — That I may resume the thread of my discourse, ut ad propositum revertar; ut eo, unde digressus sum, revertar. — To lose the thread of discourse, longius labi. — That I may not lose, &c., ne longius abeam. THREATEN, minas jacere; minis uti: — minor, comminor, interminor, minitor, minas alicui intendere or jactare; intento; denuntio. — The consul threatens war, consul arma minatur. — We are threatened with a war, bellum nobis impendet, instat, imminet. — All things threaten the brave men with death, vitis instant omnia mortem. THREAT, THREATS, THREATENING, minæ; minatio, comminatio. — He intimidated him with threats, illum terrore commovit et minis. — I am no way daunted by your threatenings, tuis ego minis non commoveor. THREATENER, qui or quæ minatur. THREATENING, THREATFUL, minax; minitans, minitabundus; præsens, instans. THREATENING, subst. minatio, comminatio. THREATENINGLY, minanter, minaciter. THREE, tres; trini; terni. — The three or trey point (at cards, dice, &c.), numerus ternarius; say trias. — Of or belonging to three, ternarius. — Three manner of ways, trifarium, tripliciter. — Divided into three parts, adj. tripartitus or tripartitus; adv. tripartito or tripartito. — Threefold, triplex, trigeminus, triplus. — To make threefold, triplico; triplicem facere. — Made threefold or trebled, triplicatus. — Threefoldly or trebly, tripliciter. — Three feet long, of three feet, tripedalis; tripedanensis. — Having three bodies, tri-corpor. — Three-cornered or having three angles, triquetrus, triangularis. — A three-angled figure, triquetra, triquetrum. — Three days' space, triduum. — Of three colors, tricolor. — Three-headed, triceps. — Three-horned, tricornis; tricorniger (poet.). — Having three throats, trifaux (poet.). — Having three shapes, triformis (poet.). — Of three pounds weight, trilibris. — Three nights' space, trinoctium. — Three-pointed, triuspis. — Having three teeth or tines, tridens. — Three years' space, triennium. — Three years old, trimus, trimulus. — The age of three years, trimatus. — Three-leaved grain, trifolium pratense. — Three-forked, trifurcus. — Three-score, sexaginta. — Of three-score, sexagenarius. — Three-score tines, sexagies. — Three-score and ten, septuaginta. — Three hundred, trecenti; ter centeni, trecenteni. — Three hundred tines, trecenties.

THRICE, ter. — Thrice as much, triplum. THRESH cora, e spicis grana excutere or discutere or exterre; frumentum deterrere: messem perticis flagellare, spicas baculis excutere, spicas fustibus tundere or cadere; messem tribulis exterre. — To thresh or beat a person, aliquem cadere, pulsare, verberare; aliquem fuste or pugnis contundere. THRESHER, qui frumentum deterrit. THRESHING, tritura. — A threshing-floor, area in qua frumenta deterruntur; area. — machine, tribulum. THRESHOLD, limen, limen inferius; hypothyrum. THRICE. See under Thrice. THRIFT. See under Thrive. THRILL (drill or bore), terebro, perfore: (penetrate, pervade), penetrare or permanare in; pervadere per. — All his limbs thrilled with pain, dolor omnia membra pervagabatur. — I thrill with horror, horror me perfundit or perstringit. — Thrilled (with pain, joy, &c.), commotus, ictus, perfusus. THRIVE (prosper), floreo, valeo, vigeo; ditesco; fortunâ prosperâ or secundis rebus uti. — To thrive in flesh, pinguesco, corpus augere. — in learning, progressus in studiis facere. — Thriven in the world, ditatus, locupletatus, divitiis auctus. THRIVING in the world, prosperitas, rerum familiarium auctus. — Thriving or growing in flesh, corporis auctus. THRIVELY, prospere, feliciter. THRIFT, THRIFTINESS (frugality), parsimonia, frugalitas, diligentia. THRIFTY, frugi, frugalis, parcus, moderatus, continens. — A thrifty servant, servus bonæ frugi, diligens. THRIFTILY, frugaliter, parce. — To use thriftily, parce adhibere, modice uti. THRIFTLSS, prodigus, effuse vivens. THROAT, guttur, gula, jugulum or jugulus. — Of the throat, ad guttur or jugulum pertinens. — The throat-pipe or wind-pipe, arteria aspera. — To cut one's throat, jugulo; jugulum alicui perfodere. — Having his throat cut, jugulatus. THROB (pant), palpito, mico, subsilio, subsulto. THROBBING, palpitatio. THROES of a woman in labor, labores puerperæ. THRONE (royal seat), solium, sedes regia: (chief rule), principatus, summa potestas, imperium, regnum. — The Roman youth, when they saw that the throne was vacant, &c., Romana pubes, ubi vacuum sedem regiam vidit, etc., Liv. — To sit upon the throne (as a king), in solio sedere: (to rule), regem esse, regno. — To raise one to a throne, aliquem ad regiam dignitatem promovere or provehere. — To pull down from a throne, To Dethrone, alicui regni dignitatem adimere; aliquem regno spoliare. THRONG (crowd) of people, turba, caterva, frequentia; conferta multitudo. — The throng lessens or is diminishing, turba rarescit. — To get out of a throng, ex turba se expedire. To THRONG (crowd), premo, arcto, coarcto, coangusto. — To throng into a place, in locum confluere, concurrere, concursare, convenire, convolare. — That was approved by a thronged or crowded theatre, id frequentissimo theatro comprobatum est. THROSTLE, turdus. THROTTLE, strangulo; suffoco. (See Choke.) — To throttle one to death, alicuius fauces oblidere; laqueo alicuius interimere; gulam alicuius laqueo frangere. THROTTLING, strangulatio, suffocatio. THROUGH, prep. per: — a, ex, per, propter. (See By.) — Through riches, ex divitiis. — Through love, ex amore. — Through such kind of me I live in misery, ego propter ejusmodi viros vivo miser. — If a person offend unawares, through heedlessness or carelessness, it is a failing, si peccator peccat imprudens, ex incogitantia, aut per incuriam, delictum est. — It is done through carelessness, incuria effectum est. — Through is often the same as by, and made by the ablative case. — Through me or by my means, operâ meâ. — Through your means or

persuasion, impulsu tuo. — Through your help, te adjuvante or adjutore. — || Through, after a verb, is often implied in it, especially in verbs compounded with per or trans. — To bore through, perfore. — To dig through, perfodio. — To run through or pierce, transfigo. — To bore through, perfore. (But see the verbs Bore, Dig, Run, &c.) THROUGH, adv. — Ten days through, per decem dies. — The whole year through, per totum annum. — Through and through (quite through), per omnes partes; also by per or trans in composition; penitus; prorsus, omnino. — It went quite through, ad alteram partem prorsus penetravit. — Through and through, quite through, Thoroughly, Thoroughly, penitus, prorsus, perfecte, plane, omnino; totus. — If you are thoroughly fixed in that opinion, si tibi penitus insecit ista opinio. — I am thoroughly undone, prorsus pereor. — A man thoroughly bred a scholar, perfecte planeque eruditus vir. — Thoroughly or for the greatest part acquitted, omnino, aut magnâ ex parte, liberatus. — I am thoroughly out of humor with myself, totus displiceo mihi. THROUGHOUT, per omnes partes; penitus, prorsus; totus. THROW (cast, sling), jacio, jacto, conjicio; injicio; mitto, torqueo, contorqueo. — It is madness to throw the helve after the hatchet, furor est post omnia perdere naulum. — To throw or toss the head this way and that, caput utroque jactare. — To throw one's arms about a person's neck, collo dare brachia circum, Virg. — To throw all about, circumjicio. — To throw peace about a room, pisa dispergere. — With the hair thrown carelessly about the shoulders, capillis circum cervicibus negligerenter rejectis. — To throw abroad, spargo, dispergo. — Thrown afar, projectus. — To throw against, objicio, allido, illido. — To throw all along, abjicio, prosterno. — He threw himself along upon the grass, abiecit se in herbam. — To throw aside or away, abjicio, rejicio. — To throw away one's money, pecuniam profundere, prodigere, dissipare. — one's time and labor, tempus frustra conterere; operam et oleum perdere. — Thrown away, abjectus; fig. contemptus, spreus. — To throw one's self away in a huff from any person, ab aliquo festinanter ob iram discedere. — To throw a stone at one, aliquem lapide petere. — To throw one's self at a person's feet asking for mercy, sese alicui ad pedes projicere. — To throw back, rejicio, regeo; repello (beat back). — before, objicio. — behind, (post tergum) rejicere. — between, interjicio, interpono. — down, dejicio, disjicio, diruo, prosterno, everto, subverto, deturbo. — To throw down one's arms, mittere arma, Cæs. — To throw one's self down from a place, ab aliquo loco se mittere. — To throw down headlong, præcipito; præcipitem dare. — To throw down upon, ingero. — To throw forth, emitto. — To throw in or into, injicio, immitto, ingero, infero. — To throw a thing directly or full in one's face, mittere in adversa ora, Ov. — This is all one as to throw water into the sea, æque est ac si aquam in puteum conjicias. — To throw a thing into one's dish or teeth, aliquid alicui exprobrare, objicere, objectare. — To throw into prison, in carcerem or vincula conjicere. — To throw one's self into the Tiber, Tiberim desilire. — into the midst of the enemies, in medios hostes se immittere. — Codrus threw himself into the midst of the enemies, disguised in a mean dress, Codrus se in medios inimicis hostes veste famulari, Cic. — To throw torches into the empty houses, faces in domos vacuas jaculari. — To throw off (cast off), see Cast off, under Cast: (reacquare), rejicio, repudio, aspersion. — To throw off all suspicion from one's self, omnia rei suspicionem a se amoliri. — To throw off the odium of a thing upon the senate, invidiam alicuius rei ad senatum rejicere, Liv. — To throw off one's acquiescence, notas deserere. — Manlius, being thrown off his horse, died soon after, Manlius, equo effusus, extemplo prope expiravit, Liv. — To throw open one's gown, sinum effun-

dere. — *To throw out, ejici*, projicio. — *To be thrown out of a borough* (as a parliament man), rejici; plurimis suffragiis vinci, superari, excludi. — *To be thrown out or distanced in a race*, e stadio excludi. — *To throw over*, transmitti, trajicio. — *together*, conjicio, congero; accumulo, coacervo. — *Thrown together in a heap*, coniectus, cumulus, accumulatus, coacervatus. — *To throw unto*, adjicio. — *up*, sublime jacere. — *To throw up as the tide does*, ejicere (what is shipwrecked). — *To throw up or vomit*, vomo, evomo. — *To throw up an office or employment*, magistratu or inunere se abdicare. — *To throw up one's liberty*, abjudicare sibi libertatem, Cic. — *To throw upon*, superinjicio; ingero. — || See Cast, throughout, v. and s.

THROW (cast), jactus, missus. — *Within a stone's throw*, intra teli or lapidis jactum. — *A lucky throw at dice*, jactus prosper, felix; Veneris jactus. — *The most unlucky throw*, (jactus) vulturius; canis.

THROWER, jaculator. — *A thrower down*, demolitor.

THROWING, jactus, jactatus, coniectus; coniectio; reiectio. — *A throwing at*, petitiō. — *A throwing away*, abjectio. — *A throwing of a dart*, jaculatio. — *A throwing down*, dejectio, deturbatio. — *of buildings*, demolitio. — *A throwing down headlong*, præcipitatio. — *A horse's throwing his rider*, sessoris excussio. — *A throwing in*, injectio. — *off*, abjectio. — *out*, ejectio, repudiatio. — *over or beyond*, tractatus. — *upon*, superjectio, superjectus.

THRUM, v. imperite citharam pulsare.

THRUMS, villi; subterminis extremitates.

THRUSH, turdus.

THRUST (shove), v. pello, impello, trudo. — *To thrust with a sword, bayonet, &c.*, punctum aliquem petere; pectori ferrum inserere, Sen. — *To thrust against*, obdo. — *away*, depello, abigo. — *back*, repello. — *down*, detrudo, deturbo, deicio. — *To thrust or drive forward*, propello. — *To thrust forward* (make haste with), festino, accelero. — *To thrust forward* (squelch), impello, instigo. — *To thrust into*, intrudo, contrudo; ingero; compingo. — *To thrust out*, expello, depello, detrudo, excludo, abigo, exigo, ejicio; arceo. — *To thrust one out of doors*, aliquem foras trudere or protrudere, orejicere foras ædibus. — *To thrust through*, transfigo, transadigo; perfodio, confodio, transfodio. — *To thrust together*, comprimo, coangusto, coarcto. — *Thrust hard together*, coarctatus. — *To thrust upon*, obtrudo.

THRUST, impulsus; impetus; ictus. — *By cut and thrust*, punctum cæsime. — *At one thrust*, uno ictu or conatu.

THRUSTER, impulsor. — *A thruster forward or encourager*, hortator, instigator.

THRUSTING back, repulsus, repulsio. — *forward*, impulsus, impulsio. — *together*, compressio.

THRUTCH cheese, caseum manibus expansis premere or comprimere.

THUMB, (digitus) pollex. — *Of the thumb*, pollicaris. — *A thumb's breadth*, pollex latus, pollicaris latitudo. — *Nails about the thickness of one's thumb*, clavi pollicis crassitudine.

To THUMB a book, librum pollice terere.

THUMP, s. ictus validus et sonorus. **To THUMP**, tundo, contundo, obtundo, pertundo. — *To thump at the door*, ostium pulsare. — *Thumped*, pulsus, pulsatus, contusus.

THUMPER, pulsator.

THUMPING, pulsus, pulsatio, contusio.

THUNDER, tonitrus; in pl. also tonitrua; fulmen (thunder-bolt). — *A thunder-clap*, fragor cæli or celestis. — *A thunder-bolt*, fulmen. — *Thunder-struck*, fulminatus, de cælo tactus; (fig.), attonitus, fulminatus. — *Of thunder*, fulmineus.

To THUNDER, tono, intono, fulmino, fulmen jacere or emittere. — *To thunder again*, retono. — *To thunder down upon*, superintono. — *To thunder round about*, circumtono. — *To cease thundering*, detono. — *To thunder one off or rattle him*, aliquem jurgare, objurgare, increpare;

aliquem conviciis or contumeliis facessere. — *Thundering from above*, Thunderous, altitotans (poet.). — *A thundering voice*, vox terribilis or Stentorea.

THUNDERER, fulminator.

THUNDERING, fulminatio, Sen. — *There was almost a continual thundering*, erat prope continuus cæli fragor, Carl.

THURSDAY, dies Jovis, feria quinta. — *Holy Thursday*, dies ascensionis Domini nostri in cælum.

TIUS, ita, sic, hoc modo; ad or in hunc or eum modum; hoc or eo pacto; adeo (to such a degree). — *The matter is thus*, sic or ita res est; sic res se habet. — *Do you thus requite me?* hancine mihi gratiam rependis? — *Do you act in this manner?* sicne agis? — *Am I thus despised by you?* itane contemnor ab te? — *Thus and thus shalt thou say unto her*, his et talibus alloqueris eam. — *Thus far*, hactenus, hucusque. — *Thus far of these things*, hæc hactenus. — *Thus far he led his army*, hucusque exercitum duxit. — *Thus much*, tantum. — *I value you not thus much*, non hujus te facio. — *Thus much he is worth*, tanti valet. — *Thus much for this time*, atque hæc hactenus.

THWACK, mulco, pulso, verbero; fuste idolare.

THWACK, ictus, verber. — *To lay on thwack*, ictus geminare or congeminare.

THWACKING, verberatio.

THWART, ATHWART, transversus, obliquus.

To THWART (contradict), adversor; refragor; contradico: (under), impedio, obsto, officio, retardo. — *Thwarting*, adversus, contrarius, oppositus, repugnans. — *Very thwarting*, adversissimus. — *Things thwarting one another*, res inter se pugnantes or repugnantes.

THWARTING (contradicting), contradictio.

THY, THINE, tuus.

THYME (herb), thymus. — *Wild*, serpyllum. — *Belonging to thyme*, thyminus, thymianus. — *Full of thyme*, thymosus.

TIARA, tiara or tiaras.

TICK (credit), fides. — *To buy on tick*, eadē die emere. — || (on insect), ricinus. — || (small pulsation), ictus levis. — || Tick for a bed, culcita.

TICKET, tessera. — *in a lottery*, sors.

TICKLE, titillo. — *To tickle a person's fancy or ears with flattering speeches*, alicui adulari; aliquem palpare or permulcere; anribus alicujus subservire. — *To tickle off a piece of work*, in aliquid diligentissime innumbere.

TICKLING, titillatio, titillatus.

TICKLISH (not able to bear being tickled), titillationis impatiens: (captious), captiosus, morosus, rixosus, contentiosus: (nice, easily mistaken), res lubrica, difficilis, or in qua facile est labi, errare, falli: (dangerous), lubricus, periculosus.

TID bits, bonæ res; cuppediæ, cibi delicatiores; escæ molliculæ.

To TIDDLER or tidder one, alicui nimis indulgere; aliquem mollius curare.

TIDE, æstus maris, marinus or maritimus; accessus maris. — *When the tide was up*, cum ex alto se æstus incitavisset, Cæs. — *When the tide was out*, minuate æstu, Id. — *About the going out of the tide*, sub decessum æstus maritimi. — *The ebb or ebbs of the tide*, marinorum æstuum recessus; æstus decessus. — *A spring-tide*, eluvies, eluvio, æstus maris fervens, exundans. — *With the tide*, secundo flumine. — *Against the tide*, adverso flumine. — *A neap tide*, æstus maris decrescens, modicus, mitior. — *A windward tide*, fluctus vento adversi. — *A leeward tide*, ventus et fluctus eodem tendentes. — *The tide runs strongly in his favor*, plurimi illi favent, plurimos fautores habet. — || Tide (time), tempus; tempestas. — *At Martinmas tide*, ad tempus quo festum S. Martini celebratur.

TIDINGS, nuntius; fama, rumor. — *Good*, nuntius bonus, gratus, jucundus, optatus. — *Bad or evil*, nuntius acerbus, malus, tristis. — *To bring tidings*, nuntio, annuntio, renuntio; nuntium afferre. — *A bringer of tidings*, nuntius. — *A bringing of tidings*, nuntiatio.

TIDY (neat), mundus; concinnus; lachilis, callidus, peritus, sollers.

TIE (bind), ligo, deligo, nlligo, obligo; destringo, obstringo, constringo; vincio; necto. — *To tie one's self down to the very words in reciting an oration*, ad omnia se verba alligare, Quint. — *To tie hand and foot*, quadrupedem constringere. — *To tie about*, circumligo, cingo, circumvincio. — *To tie back*, revincio. — *To tie before*, præligo, prævincio. — *To tie fast*, constringo. — *To tie together*, copulo, connecto. — *To tie to*, astringo, annexo. — *Tied to*, alligatus, annexus, connexus. — *Tied together*, conjunctus, copulatus, connexus. — *To be tied to one's bed* (as distracted persons are), constringi. — *Are you in your senses?* ought you not to be tied to your bed? tu mentis es compos? tu non constringendus? Cic. — *To be tied to one's bed* (with sickness), lecto affixum esse. — *To tie with a knot*, in nodum cogere or colligere. — *To tie up in bundles*, in fasciculos colligare. — *To be tied up by the laws or constitution*, impediri legibus.

TIE, s. vinculum, nodus; ligamentum; nexus. — *The ties of blood*, sanguinis vincula.

TYING, s. alligatio, annexus. — *A tying together*, connexio.

TIER. See TIRE.

TIGER, tigris. — *As fierce as a tiger*, Cyclops excæcatus. — *A young tiger*, tigridis catulus. — *Of a tiger*, tigrinus. — || A tiger or cruel person, homo crudelis, sævus, durus, immanis, atrox, omnis humanitatis expers.

TIGRESS, tigris femina.

TIGHT (neat), nitidus, mundus, comptus, concinnus, bellus, scitus: (strait), arcus, angustus: (drawn or sitting close), strictus, astrictus; (pinching), urens: (firm), firmus: (sound), integer; sanus, robustus, validus, viribus integer: (fast), arctus. — *Water-tight*, quod non recipit in se nec combibit liquorem.

TIGHTLY, anguste; arete; concinne; firme. — *To tie tightly*, vincio, devincio, constringo. — *To hold tightly*, teneo, mordicus tenere.

TIGHTNESS, firmitudo.

TIKE (insect), ricinus.

TILE, tegula. — *A plain tile*, tegula plana. — *A gutter tile*, imbrex. — *A tile-kiln*, fornax tegularis.

To TILE or cover with tiles, tegulis obducere, sternere or consternere.

TILER (or bricklayer), tegularum or laterum structor.

TILING, tegulæ.

TILL (until), conj. dum, usque dum; donec; quoad; antea quam, antequam, priusquam, (before that). — *They did not dare to begin the war till the ambassadors were come back from Rome*, non antea ausi capessere bellum, quam ab Româ revertissent legati. — *I will not leave, till I have made an end*, haud desinam, donec perfeceero. — *Till the rest of the company be come up*, quoad reliqua multitudo advenierit.

TILL, prepos. ad, usque ad; in, usque in; ante. — *Till late at night*, ad multam noctem. — *He driuketh till day-light*, in lucem bibit. — *Till old age*, usque ad senectutem. — *Till (before) this day*, ante hanc diem. — *He staid till nine o'clock*, ad horam nonam expectavit. — *A new crime, and never heard of till this day*, novum crimen, et ante hanc diem inauditum. — *Should I turry till the evening?* maneame usque ad vespem? — *Till now*, adhuc, usque adhuc. — *Till then* (usque) ad id or illud tempus; ad id, ad id locorum: ante, antea, only with a negative. — *I had never seen him any where till then*, neque enim ante usquam conspexi prius. — *Never till then*, nunquam antehac, nunquam antea. — *Never till now*, nunc primum; non ante hunc diem; nunc demum; nuper. — *Till a while ago*, nuper; nisi nuper, with a negative. — *Till such time as*, quoad, donec.

TILL the ground, terram or agrum colere; agris culturam adhibere. — *Not all the land you till will be fruitful*, agri non omnes frugiferi sunt, qui coluntur.

TILLAGE, agricultura, aratio. — *Knowledge or skill in tillage*, agricultacionis or rei rus-

lucæ scientia. — *To apply one's self to tillage, se agriculturalis studio dare.* — *Tilled, aratus, cultus.*
TILLER of the ground, agricola, agrorum cultor; arator; colonus.
TILLING, TILTH, aratio, cultus, cultura, agricultura, agri cultio.
TILL or TILLER (small drawer), locus.
TILLER (of a boat), clavus.
TILT (tent), tentorium. — *¶ Tilt or tournament, certamen equitum hastis concurrentium; ludus equester.*
To TILT (run a tilt), hastis adversis concurrere or ludere. — *¶ To tilt a barrel, cadum or dolium inclinare.* — *The barrel is tilted, ad fundum cadi usque perventum est.*
TILTERS, qui adversis hastis ludunt.
TILTING (tournament), cataphractorum cum lanceis concursus, certamen equitum hastis concurrentium. — *A tilting-staff, hasta.* — *¶ The tilting of a barrel, cadi or dolii inclinatio.*
TILT-YARD, locus ubi equites hastis concurrunt.
TIMBER, materia, materies; tigna (beams). — *Timber-work, materiatura; materiatio.* — *A timber-merchant, materiarius.* — *Of timber, materiarius, ad materiam spectans.* — *A timber-yard, fabrica materiaria.* — *Ship-timber, materia navalis.* — *The timber-worm, cossus.*
To TIMBER (build with timber), ligno construere; materio, contigno. — *Timbered, materiatus.* — *Well-timbered, bene compositus or structus.*
TIMBERING, materiatio.
TIMBREL, tympanum. — *To play on a timbrel, tympanum pulsare.* — *A timbrel-player, tympani pulsator; tympanotribas, Plaut.*
TIME, tempus; dies; spatium; intervallum (interval of time); ætas (as a property; also age); tempestas (season); otium (leisure): three times, four times, &c., nre expressed by ter, quater, etc.; a thousand times, see *Thousands*. — *In good time, in tempore; mature (early).* — *Before the time, ante tempus, ante diem.* — *At the right time, in tempore; suo tempore; tempestive, opportune; ad tempus (at the appointed time).* — *You come in good time, per tempus venis.* — *Time flees away without delay, volat ætas.* — *Time cures sorrow, dies adimit ægritudinem hominibus* — *lightens sorrow, dies levat luctum.* — *You knew how to make use of your time, scisti foro uti.* — *He was after Lycurgus's time, infra Lycurgum fuit.* — *You have set a time for these things, tute his rebus finem præscripsisti.* — *Time will prove it, exitus acta probat.* — *It is time to have done, manum de tabulâ.* — *At a very cheap time, summa in vilitate, Cic.* — *To spend one's time, tempus terere, conterere, consumere.* — *To lose time, tempus frustra terere; opportunitatem amittere.* — *To accommodate one's self to the times, tempori cedere or servire.* — *A time-scrver, qui tempori cedit or servit.* — *To serve out one's time (as an apprentice), legitimum tempus explere tirocinii.* — *He has served out his time (of a soldier), stipendia confecit.* — *For a time, ad tempus.* — *Lasting for a time.* (See *Temporary*). — *A seasonable time, tempus opportunum.* — *An unseasonable or inconvenient time, tempus alienum.* — *Seasonableness of time, opportunitas, tempestivitas.* — *Time or leisure, tempus, otium, tempus vacuum.* — *I have no time to tell you now, nunc non est narrandi tempus, Cic.* — *Time lies on our hands, abundamus otio, otio languemus.* — *Spare time, hora subseciva.* — *Jupiter has no leisure time, Jovi non vacat.* — *I had no spare time, vacui temporis nihil habebam.* — *A long time, longum tempus: adv. diu, ætatem.* — *How have you done this long time? ut valuisti usque? — Distance or interval of time, intervallum; spatium or tempus interjectum; intercapedo.* — *Length of time, diuturnitas.* — *A little or short time, tempus breve.* — *Remember how short a time you have to live, vive memor quam sis brevis ævi.* — *Had he but never so little time, si tantulum moræ fuisset.* — *Time out of mind, multis ante seculis.* — *About that time, per id tempus.* — *At another time, alias, alio tempore.*

— *At this present time, hoc tempore, in præsentia; nunc; in hoc tempore, in præsentia, (under the present circumstances, in this emergency or strait).* — *At that time, tunc, tum, per id tempus, eo tempore.* — *At any time, unquam.* — *It may be done at any time, ubi voles fiet.* — *If at any time, siquando, sicubi.* — *At no time, nunquam.* — *At what time, quando.* — *At what time soever, quandocunque.* — *At the time when, quo tempore.* — *At the very same time, per idem tempus, eadem tempestate.* — *At the set time, ad tempus.* — *Now he had set times for business and diversions, jam vero tempora curarum remissionumque divisa, Tac.* — *For that time (as the times went), ut temporibus illis, ut in illâ ætate.* — *From this time forth, ab hoc inde tempore; ab hodie no die; dehinc.* — *In due time, in tempore, tempori or temperi; tempestive; mature: adj. tempestivus.* — *Not in due time, intempestivus.* — *In process or tract of time, progressu temporis.* — *In very good time, opportune, peropportune, percommode.* — *In a little time, brevi, brevi tempore.* — *In the very nick of time, in ipso temporis articulo.* — *In a minute's time, puncto or momento temporis.* — *At supper-time, inter cœnandum.* — *In a year's time, vertente anno.* — *Of late time, nuper; diebus proxime exactis.* — *In time past, olim, quondam.* — *In time to come, tempore postero; dehinc; olim, aliquando.* — *In the mean time, interea, interim, interea temporis, interea loci, dum hæc gerebantur.* — *After a long time, post diem longum.* — *In the day-time, de die, interdiu.* — *Before this time, antehac, antea.* — *Before that time, ante, antea.* — *Of or belonging to time, temporalis; humanus; externus; caducus.* — *Of old time, antiquitus.* — *Since the beginning of time.* (See *Creation*). — *To that time, eatenus.* (See *Till then*). — *Hard times, tempora dura, aspera, dubia, luctuosa.* — *In this hard time, in hoc tempore.* — *Three times, ter.* — *Four times, quater.* — *Many times, sæpe, crebro, sæpenuero.* — *How many times soever, quotiescunque.* — *At all times, semper, nunquam non.*
To TIME a thing well or ill, tempestive or intempestive aliquid agere. — *Ill-timed, intempestivus.* — *These things, Davus, are ill-timed by you, non sat commode divisa sunt temporibus tibi, Dave, hæc, Ter.* — *Well-timed, tempestivus.*
TIMELESS, intempestivus, immaturus.
TIMELY, ndj. tempestivus, opportunus, maturus.
TIMELY, adv. in tempore, temperi, tempestive, mature.
TIMID, timidus, pavidus. See *Timorous*.
TIMIDITY, timiditas; timor; pavor; metus, formido.
TIMOROUS, timidus, formidolosus, meticulosus, pavidus, tremebundus.
TIMOROUSLY, timide, formidolose, pavide, trepide.
TIMOROUSNESS, timor, pavor; metus, formido.
TIN, plumbum album, cassiteron. — *Of tin, e plumbo albo factus.*
To TIN or cover with tin, plumbo albo tegere, obtegere, obducere; plumbum album alicui rei incoquere.
TINMAN, opifex vasorum e plumbo albo factorum.
TINKING, plumbi albi inductio.
TINCTURE (dye), color; fig. color, species, similitudo: (impression of the mind); mentis sensus: (smattering knowledge of an art), levis artis aliquid scientia. — *¶ (as a medicine), liquor medicatus.*
To TINCTURE one with an opinion, aliquid animum quadam opinione imbueri or inficere.
TINDER, igniarium, linteum ita exustum ut facilius ignem suscipiat.
TINDER-BOX, pyxidula igniarium or linteum exustum continens.
TING of a bell, metal, &c., tintinnabuli, metalli, etc., leviter percussi sonus.
To TINGLE, TINKLE, tinnio, resonare. — *My ears tingle, mihi aures tinnunt or resonant.* — *The pain tingles up to my elbow, dolor usque ad cubitum pertinet.*
TINGLING, tinniens, tinnulus.
TINKER, vasorum æreorum sartor circumforaneus.

TINSEL (a kind of shining gold), pannus metallo aurei coloris contextus: (any false lustre), splendor falsus or mentitus; species.
TINSELLED, splendore falso ornatus.
TINT, color.
TINY (very little), parvulus, tenuiculus, perpusillus.
TIP (utmost point or extremity), by extremus or summus with a subst.; extremitas, summitas. — *of the ear, auricula infima.* — *of the fingers, digiti primores or extremi.* — *of the nose, nasi orbiculus or extremitas.*
To TIP a vessel with silver, vas argento ab labris circumcludere. — *To tip with iron, ferro præfigere.* — *Tipped with iron, ferratus.* — *¶ To tip or throw down, de-turbo, dejicio, sterno.* — *To tip off or die, mori, diem obire supremum.*
TIPTOE. — *To stand on tiptoe, in digitos se arrigere, in digitis arrectis consistere.* — *To walk on tiptoe, summis ambulare digitis; suspensio gradu ire.*
TIPSTAFF (officer), viator, lictor; accensus: (instrument), viatoris or accensi baculus.
TIPPET, collare.
TIPPLE, potito, pergræcor; subbibio, Plaut.
TIPPLER, ebriosus; potor.
TIPPLING, potatio, conmissatio. — *A tippling-house, caupenula.*
TIPSY, ebrius, temulentus, bene potus; madidus.
TIRE (attire), ornatus, ornamentum: (rank), ordo, series. (See *Bed, Layer*). — *A tire of ordnance, tormentorum ordo.* — *Tires for women, capilli ascititii.* — *A tire-man, cinerarius.* — *A tire-woman, ornatrix; quæ aliarum capillos orando victum querit.*
To TIRE (dress), orno, adorno; colo.
TIRING-HOUSE, TIRING-ROOM, penetrale, quo histriones se ornant.
TIRE (weary), v. n. fatigo, defatigo; lasso, delasso. — *To tire or be tired, defatiscor, fatigo, defatigor.* — *To be tired of (loathe), cædet aliquem aliquid rei.*
TIRESOME, laboriosus, operosus; longinquus, diutinus; molestus, tædii plenus.
TIREDSOMENESS, fatigatio, defatigatio; labor.
TIRING, TIREDDNESS, fatigatio, defatigatio; lassitudo; tædium.
TISSUE, sericium auro or argento intertextum.
TISSUED, intertextus, variegatus.
TIT (little horse), equulus, equuleus, mannus.
TIT-BIT. See *Tad*.
TITHE (tenth part), (pars) decima. — *Tith, Tithes, decima, decumæ.*
To TITHE, decimarum or decumas imperare or imponere alicui; decumas exigere; decumas dare (pay the tithe).
TITHABLE, decumis obnoxius.
TITHER, qui decumas exigit.
TITHING (hundred), decuria; tithinga, decenna, (low Lat.). — *Tithing-man, decurio; decennarius* (low Lat.).
TITILLATE, titillo.
TITILLATION, titillatio.
TITLE, nomen, appellatio. — *Do not give me a wrong title, ne me appelles falso nomine.* — *A title of honor, nomen honoris.* — *¶ Title or inscription, titulus, inscriptio.* — *The title (of a book), titulus, inscriptio, nomen; (of a law, &c.), præscriptio.* — *The title-page of a book, index libri.* — *¶ A title (right), jus, auctoritas.* — *To give up one's title, jus suum alteri cedere; de suo jure abire or discedere.* — *A title (writings or evidences proving a right to), testimonia, instrumenta, literæ testantes.* — *Neither had he any other title to the crown but the sword, neque enim ad jus regni quicquam præter viam habebat, Liv.* — *To have a title to an estate, jus hereditatem adeundi habere.*
To TITLE or entitle, appello, voco, nomeno; inscribo. — *Titled, appellatus, vocatus, nominatus, inscriptus: (bearing a title), nomine honoris ornatus.*
TITLELESS, sine nomine.
TITULAR general, nomen tantum ducis. — *To be a titular professor, munere professoris nomine tenus fungi.*
TITTER, cachinno. (See *To twitter*). — *¶ To titter-totter, vacillo.*

TITTLE (*dot*), punctum: (*the least*), pars minima. — *Not a tittle, nihil prorsus.* — *He will not part with the least tittle of his right, ne minimā quidem ex parte sui juris abibit.* — *I cannot believe a tittle of what he says, ejus verbis nullam prorsus fidem habeo.*

TITTLE-TATTLE, or **TWITTLE-TWATTLE** (*idle talk*), garritus; sermones fuitiles; argutatio: (*a prater*), gurrulus, loquax, blatero.

To TITTLE-TATTLE, garrio, blatero, deblatero; quicquid in buccam venerit, effutire.

TO (*or fur*), before a noun, is usually the sign of the dative case; as, fortune has given too much to many, enough to none, fortuna multis nimium dedit, nulli satis: — but, esp. before a noun denoting motion, as, going to, applying to, &c., *To is made by divers prepositions; often by ad (as; he came to the place, ad locum pervenit.* — *He lifts up his hands to heaven, manus ad sidera tollit.* — *He applied his mind to writing, animum ad scribendum appulit.* — *A ready way to preferment, primum ad honores iter.* — *To this purpose, ad hanc sententiam.* — *They were paid to a penny, iis ad denarium solum est*: by adversum (as; *I am thankful that that was acceptable to you, id gratum fuisse adversum te gratiam habeo*): by apud (as; *he complains to me by letter, queritur apud me per literas*): by cum (as; *I do nothing to his disparagement, nihil a me fit cum illa illius contumeliā*): by erga (as; *I have experienced him to bear a good will to me, erga me amico ingenio expertus sum*): by prae (as; *he thinks them clowns to himself, illos prae se agrestes putat*): by pro (as; *to the best of my power, pro meis viribus*): by in (as; *your kindnesses to me have been very manifest and very great, tua in me clarissima et maxima beneficia exstiterunt.* — *He commended him to his face, coram in os laudabat.* — *To the same purpose, in eandem sententiam*). — According to, ad, e ore, secundum; de. — *Ambassadors sent according to custom, missi ex more legati.* — *I judge according to my own sense, ego de meo sensu judico.* — || Before names of towns, the prep. to is commonly omitted. (See the Grammar.) — *I sailed to Athens, Athenas nave vectus sum.* — *A peculiar adverbial form sometimes supplies the place of an accus.* — *To both places, utroque.* — || *To no purpose, frustra, incassum, nequequam.* — *To this end or to the end that, eo, ideo, ea gratia, eo consilio, — ut; ut.* — *To which end, quo, quocirca, quam ob rem or quomobrem.* — || Sometimes to (or more commonly for) is expressed in Latin by an apposition; as, *he hath a kind of covetous fellow to his father, habet patrem quandam avidum.* — *What a woman have you to your wife? quid mulieris uxorem habes?* — || *To, before a verb, is generally a sign of the infinitive mood: as, to despise money at a proper time is sometimes the greatest gain, pecuniam in loco negligere maximum interdum est lucrum.* — *But it may be rendered into Latin various other ways; by a gerund in di; as, resolved to go, certus eundi: by a gerund in dum; as, to take the eneaies, ad capiendum hostes: by a supine; as, I came to ask you, veni te rogatum; this book is a useful one to read, hic liber utilis est lectu: by a subjunctive mood; as, I have a just right to do it, æquum est ut faciam: by a future in rus; as, I am to go to Sicily, Siciliam profecturus sum.* — *To be (before a noun), esse, fieri, ut sim, qui sim.* — *They sent four hundred to be a guard to the Macedonians, quadringentos, ut praesidio essent Macedonibus, miserunt.* — *You seem not worthy to be free, non videre dignus, qui liber sis.* — *They deny it to be possible, negant posse.* — *To be able, possum.* — *To be willing, volo.* — *unwilling, nolo.* — *To be short, breviter, ad summam, ne multa, ne longum faciam, ne diutius vos teneam, ut paucis complectar.* — || *To be, before a participle of the preterperfect tense, is generally rendered by the infinitive mood of the passive voice; as, he desires to be thought rich, cupit haberi dives, or cupit se haberi divitem.* — *But it may be also*

turned into Latin several other ways; as, by qui and the subj., or in some cases by the particip. in dus, or an adj. in bilis. — *They praise those things which are not to be praised, laudant ea, quæ laudanda non sunt.* — *It is openly to be sold, palam est venale.* — *They may seem filthy even to be spoken, dictu quoque videantur turpia.* — *He desired to be taken up into his father's chariot, optavit ut in currum patris tolleretur.* — *He will not be fit to be sent, non erit idoneus qui mittatur.* — *He is worthy to be praised, dignus est qui laudetur.* — *In this, Panætius is to be defended, Panætius in hoc defendendus est.* — *Love is to be cured by no herbs, nullis amor est medicabilis herbis.* — || *To wit, scilicet, videlicet, id est, hoc est; nempe, nimirum.* — || *To-day, hodie; hodierno die.* — *To-morrow, cras; crastino die.* — *To-night, hac nocte.* — || *To and fro or to and again, sursum deorsum, huc illuc, ultro citro(que).*

TOAD, bufo. — *A hedge-toad, rubeta.* — *The sea-toad, bufo marinus.* — *To croak like a toad, coaxo.* — *The croaking of toads or frogs, coaxatio.* — *A toad-stool, fungus.* — *The toad-fish, rana piscatrix.*

TOAST, igni or ad ignem torrere.

TOAST, s. panis tostus; segmentum tosti panis. — *A toast or health, salus in connection (thus, salutem alicui propinare; aliquem nominatim vocare in bibendo).* — *A toast (sentiment), dictum.* — *A toast or toasted beauty, mulier ob egregiam formam celeberrima.*

TOASTER, qui propinat.

TOASTING-IRON, instrumentum ferreum ad aliquid igni torrendum.

TOBACCO, tabacum, herba Nicotiana. — *A tobacco-box, pyxidula tabaci.* — *A tobacco-pipe, fumisugium, tubulus.* — *A tobacco-stopper, instrumentum ad tabacum tubulo inferciendum.*

TOBACCONIST, tabaci venditor.

TOE, pedis digitus. — *The great toe, pedis pollex.* — *The little toe, pedis digitus minimus.*

TOGED, togatus.

TOGETHER (*at the same time or place*), simul, unā; conjunctim (*in union or conjunction*). — *These three were then in love with her together, hi tres tum simul amabant.* — *That he might be more together with his mother, ut cum matre unā plus esset.* — *They consult together, in commune consultant.* — *When we are together, coram cum sumus or cum sinus unā.* — *It signifies little who and who is together, parum refert quis cui conjungatur.* — || (*without intermissio*), by the prep. per; also the adj. continuus, perpetuus; also, continenter. — *They fought for fifteen days together, per quindecim dies pugnatum est.* — *He staid there six days together, sex dies continuos illic conmoratus est.*

TOIL (*take pains*), v. laboro, sudo, operor; operam dare or navare; nitor; omnes nervos intendere. — *Overtoiled, labore fatigatus, laboribus confectus.*

TOIL, s. labor, opera, opus.

TOILING, elaboratio.

TOILSOME, operosus, multi operis; laboriosus; difficilis.

TOILSOMENESS, conditio rei non sine multo labore faciendæ; difficultas; or by the adj.

TOILET, say cathedra. — *To make one's toilet, ornari.* — *To be at one's toilet, inter pectinem speculumque occupatum esse.* — *They are a year at their toilet, dum committur, annus est.*

TOILS (nets), plagæ; casses, poet.; indago.

TOKEN (*sign*), signum, nota; documentum, argumentum; tessera (*ticket or the like*). — *It is a great token, magnum signum est.* — *We are to be put in mind by this token, monendi sumus hac notā.* — *A token of ill luck, malum, infaustum or infelix omen.* — *of good luck, bonum, faustum or felix omen.* — *To send one a present in token of friendship, donum alieni mittere ut pignus amicitiae.* — *A token or present to a friend, munus.* — *A token or pledge of love, pignus amoris.*

TOLERATE, tolero, fero, perporto; indulgeo; permitto; leniter ferre.

TOLERATING, TOLERATION, toleratio, perpressio, permissio, indulgentia.

TOLERANCE, TOLERATION, toleratio, patientia. — *Toleration towards others, humanitas.* — *in matters of religion, animus aliorum de rebus divinis opinionones leniter ferens: (religious freedom), religiones liberæ.*

TOLERABLE (*that may be borne*), tolerabilis, tolerandus; ferendus; (possible, indifferent), tolerabilis, mediocris.

TOLERABLY, mediocriter, modice, satis. — *She is tolerably handsome, satis scita est.*

TOLL (*tribute*), vectigal, tributum. — *Toll for grist or grinding, molitoris merces.* — *Toll for freight, portorium.* — *Toll for passing a bridge, portorium.* — *To take toll, vectigal exigere.* — *A toll-gatherer, portorii exactor; portitor.* — *A farmer of the tolls, vectigalium redemptor.*

TOLL on (cutice), allicio, pellicio, delinno. — || *To toll a bell, campanam leviter or uno tantum latere pulsare.*

TOLLING of a bell, levis campanæ pulsatio.

TOMB, sepulcrum; monumentum sepulcræ; tumulus. — *A tomb-stone, lapis alicujus memorie inscriptus.*

TOMBLESS, sine sepulcrali monumento.

TOMBOY, puella lasciva.

TOMB, tonus, volumen, corpus.

TON, libræ majores 2240.

TONE, sonus; tonus; sermo. — *He pronounces all in the same tone, unā quadam soni intentione dicit.*

TONGS, pair of, forceps.

TONGUE (*the organ of speech, &c.*), lingua. — *His tongue runs before his wit, non cogitat quid dicat.* — *I must rule my tongue, linguæ temperandum est.* — *How her tongue ran! ut multa verba fecit!* — *His tongue failed him, vox enim deficit.* — *A little tongue, lingua.* — *A tongue-pad or babbler, garrulus, loquax; gerro.* — *A babbling tongue (talkativeness), loquacitas, garrulitas.* — *Un governable, immodica lingua.* — *To bridle one's tongue, linguam continere.* — *To let loose one's tongue or let one's tongue run at random, quicquid in buccam venerit, effutire or proferre.* — *To be at the tongue's end, in labris primoribus versari.* — *To hold one's tongue, taceo, sileo, conticesco; linguam continere.* — *Cannot you hold your tongue? pot'n' tacere?* — *To loll out the tongue, linguam exserere.* — *To be tongue-tied, linguæ vinculo a loquendo impediri.* — *He is tongue-tied (fig.), lingua ei astricta est mercede.* — *All tongue, vox et præterea nihil.* — || *A tongue or language, lingua, sermo.* — *We are truly like deaf men when we hear persons speaking in tongues unknown to us, nos in iis linguis quas non intelligimus, surdi profecto sumus.* — *The nicely and beauty of the Latin and Greek tongues, Latini sermonis et linguæ Græcæ subtilitas elegantiaque.* — *He is a stranger to the Latin, Greek, French, &c. tongue, Latine, Græce, Gallice, etc. loqui nescit.* — *The Latin tongue, lingua Latina; sermo Latinus.* — *Speaking two tongues, bilinguis.* — *three, trilinguis.* — *The mother tongue, lingua vernacula.* — *We can speak none but our mother tongue vernaculum solum sermonem callemus.* — || *A tongue of land, lingua, lingua.* — *The tongue of a balance, examen.*

TONGUED, linguâ præditus. — *A double-tongued or deceitful person, simulator, veterator.* — *Evil-tongued, maledicus, contumeliosus.* — *Smooth-tongued, blandus, blandiloquus.* — *Somewhat, blandiloquentulus.*

TONGUELESS, elinguis, mutus.

TONNAGE, TUNNAGE, ex singulis dolis mercurum vectigal; tributum in singula dolia impositum.

TONSILS, tonsillæ.

TOO (*also*), quoque; etiam. — *And I too, et quidem ego.* — *He, being bad himself, spoils his own son too, is etiam corruptus porro suum corrupit filium.* — *He too shall be prayed to, vocabitur hic quoque votis.* — || *Tuo, Too much, ad. nimis, nimium:* — *Tuo, before an adjective, is often rendered by putting the adjective into the comparative degree, with quam qui or quam ut following it; (as, this is too frequent to be confirmed by examples, hoc frequentius est, quam ut exemplis confirmandum sit.* — *It is too high for*

us to be able to discern, altius est, quam ut nos perspicere possimus. — *This garment is too little for my body, arctior vestis est quam pro habitu corporis mei*: — Too, before adjectives and adverbs, is often expressed by the comparative degree; (as, *I would not have letters written too affectedly, or made unintelligible by being scribbled over too negligently, nolo exprimi literas putidius, nolo obscurari negligentius.* — *Themistocles lived too freely, Themistocles liberius vivebat*); but an ablat. is sometimes added; (as, *too good-natured, justo faciliior.* — *Too much, plus justo, plus æquo.* — *I love you too much, te nimio plus diligo*): — *Some words have this intensive force in the positive* (as, *longus, brevis, serus, angustus, too long, &c.*; *parum, too little*). — *Too great, nimis magnus; nimius.* — *To be too modest, extra or ultra modum verecundum esse.* — *Too, too, nimis quam, heu nimis.*

TOOL (instrument), instrumentum (also collectively). — *An iron tool, ferramentum, instrumentum ferreum.* — *Tools, utensilia; instrumentum; supellex.* — *Barber's tools, ferramenta tonsoria.* — *To come with or without one's tools, instructum or non instructum venire.* — ¶ *A tool* (person employed in executing a design), minister, administrator. — *Base men, for reward, will be tools in executing any wickedness, infimi homines, mercedulâ adducti, ministros se præbent in quovis scelere.* — *He is a poor or pitiful tool, homo est abjectus et vilis.* — *In hopes, if he should be chosen, of making Antony his tool, sperans, si designatus foret, facile se ex voluntate Antonio usurum, Sall.* — *The tool of a party, audaciâ aliorum minister et satellites; nervis alienis mobile lignum.*

TOOTH, dens. — *The cheek teeth, dentes geniini, molares or maxillares.* — *The eye-teeth, dentes canini.* — *The teeth of a comb, pectinis dentes or radii.* — *The teeth of a wheel, rotæ dentes or denticuli.* — *The fore teeth, dentes priores, primores, priini, adversi.* — *Gag-teeth, dentes exserti.* — *Mill-teeth, dentes molares.* — *To breed teeth, dentio.* — *A child breeding teeth, puerulus dentiens.* — *A breeding of teeth, dentitio.* — *Having teeth, dentatus, dentibus instructus; denticulatus.* — *Good, firm, strong teeth, boni dentes; dentes firmi or bene hærentes.* — *Rotten or decayed teeth, dentes cavi, cavati, exesi, cariosi.* — *Fulse teeth, dentes empti.* — *A row of teeth, ordo dentium.* — *To clean the teeth, dentes purgare; dentes colluere.* — *To dash out the teeth, dentes excutere.* — *To deprive one of teeth, edento.* — *To draw teeth, dentes excipere, extrahere, eximere, evellere.* — *To fasten the teeth, dentes firmare, confirmare, stabilire.* — *To shed or lose one's teeth, dentes amittere.* — *He begins to shed his teeth, dentes ei decidunt, cadunt, excidunt, defluunt.* — *He has lost his teeth, dentes ei ceciderunt, deciderunt, exciderunt, defluerunt.* — *To loosen one's teeth, dentes concutere or convellere or labefacere.* — *To hit one in the teeth with a thing or throw it in one's teeth (reproach one with), aliquid alicui exprobrare, obiectare, objicere.* — *To show the teeth, dentes restringere.* — *To gnash the teeth, (dentibus) frendere.* — *What is the property of a fool? to show his teeth when he cannot bite, quid stulti proprium? non posse, et velle nocere, Auson.* — *To hold with the teeth, mordicus tenere.* — *A powder for cleansing the teeth, dentifricium.* — *That is not for my tooth, hoc non sapit meo palato.* — *He hath a lickerish tooth, elegans est in cibis.* — *A tooth-drawer, qui dentes extrahere solet: (the tool), forfex.* — *A tooth-pick or tooth-picker, dentiscalpium.* — *The tooth-ache, dolor dentium.* — *With tooth and nail or with might and main, manibus pedibusque, remis velisque, omnibus nervis.*

TOOTHED, dentatus, denticulatus.
TOOTHLESS, dentibus carens; edentulus. — *A toothless gum, gingiva inermis (poet.).*

TO TEETH, dentio.

TOP of a thing, summus with a subst., summum, subst.; vertex; culmen, ca-

cumen; fastigium. — *From top to toe or from top to bottom, a capite ad calcem, a summo ad inum.* — *He is a comely youth, and of a just proportion from top to toe, hic et candidus, et talos a vertice pulcher ad imos, Hor.* — *The top of a house, tecti or domus fastigium: (roof), tectum.* — *They made signs from the tops of the houses, ex tectis significabant.* — *of a mountain, culmen montis, vertex montis; summum jugum montis; mons summus.* — *of a pillar, capitulum, caput.* — *A top-knot, vitta or tænia caput ornans.* — *The top-mast, malus superior.* — *Top-sail, supparum.* — *Top-full, ad plenum.* (See *Brimfull*.) — *Top-heavy, prægravis; temulentus; homo tardi ingenii.* — ¶ *A top to play with, turbo, trochus.* — *To drive or whip a top, turbinem flagello agitare.*

TO TOP (strike off the top), decacumino, obrunco. — ¶ *To top or overtop, supero, superemineo.*

TOPPING, s. decacuminatio, obruncatio. — ¶ *A topping* (tuft), apex, crista.

TOPPING (eminent), eximius, egregius: (gallant), nitidus, comptus, speciosus. — *Topping man, homo dives or eximius.*

TOPELESS, sine vertice.

SHARP-TOPPED, cacuminatus, fastigiatus.

TOPARCH, præfectus regionis.

TOPE, potito, perpoto; copiose bibere; potui indulgere.

TOPEP, bibax.

TOPEP, perpotatio.

TOPIC (subject of a discourse), propositio, propositum; argumentum; positio; causa. — *Topics* (common places), loci communes. — *A treatise upon Topics, Topica, n. pl.*

TOPICAL, topicus.

TOPICALLY, topicæ.

TOPOGRAPHY (description of places), locorum descriptio; topographia (late).

TOPSY-TURVY, præpostere; inverso ordine. — *To turn every thing topsy-turvy, omnia miscere; omnia sursum deorsum versare.* — *A turning topsy-turvy, inversio.*

TORCH, fax; tæda; funale. — *A little torch, facula.* — *A torch-bearer, qui facem præfert ardentem.*

TORCH-LIGHT, collucentes faces, fax lucens.

TORMENT, cruciatus; tormentum; stimuli doloris; supplicium; vexatio. — *A life of torment, vita acerbissima.*

TO TORMENT, crucio, discrucio, excrucio, vexo; afflicto, stimulo, torqueo, cruciati alique afficere; molestiam alicui exhibere. — *He torments himself at the misfortunes of other people, alienis malis laborat.* — *He torments himself in vain, sibi ipse sollicitudinem frustra sumit.* — *You are tormented by your own conscience, te conscientia stimulat maleficiorum tuorum.* — *Pray do not torment yourself about those matters, rogo, ne istis te molestiis vexes.* — *Do you only forbear thus to torment yourself, tu modo noli te inacerare, Ter.*

TORMENTOR, tortor, carnifex; vexator; homo importunus or odiosus.

TORMENTING, cruciatus, cruciamentum.

TORPID (benumbed, stupid), torpidus, stupidus.

TORPIDNESS, torpitude, torpor.

TORRENT, torrens. — *A torrent or flow of words, orationis flumen.*

TORRID (burning hot), torridus, fervidus.

TORSION (a racking or wresting), tortio.

TORTOISE, testudo. — *shell.* (See *Shell*.) — *To cover couches with tortoise-shell, laminis ex testudinum putaminibus factis lectos vestire; (we find also testudo for the shell).*

TORTUOUS (having many windings), tortuosus.

TORTUOSITY, tortura.

TORTIVE, tortilis.

TORTURE. (See *Rack*): (pain, torment), cruciatus, tormentum; carnificina.

TO TORTURE (rex), crucio, discrucio, excrucio, vexo: (put one to the torture or rack), alique torquere, excarnificare, in equileum imponere or concicere; tormenta alicui admoveare; alique ad questionem abripere.

TORTURING, cruciatus.

TORY, qui veteri reip. constitutioni favet.

TOSS, v. (cast), jacio, conjicio; mitto: (shake, heave), agito, jacto. — *a ball from one to another, pilam datatim mittere.* — *To toss the neck, jactare cervicem.* — *To toss aside or away, abjicio, rejicio.* — *back, regero, rejicio.* — *before, objicio.* — *down, dejicio; disjicio, deturbo.* — *in, injicio.* — *over or beyond, trajicio.* — *out, ejicio, projicio.* — *up (as the sea), egero, expuo.*

Toss, s. jactus.

Tossing, jactatio, agitatio.

TOTAL (whole), totus, integer, universus. — *The sum total, summa; summa integra.*

TOTALLY, penitus, prorsus, omnino.

TOTTER, labo, vacillo, nuto, titubo; dubito, hæsito, (fig.). — *A tottering house, ædes ruinose or mutantes.*

TOTTERING, vacillatio, nutatio, titubatio; dubitatio, hæsitatio.

TOTTERINGLY, titubanter.

TOTTERY, vacillans; instabilis; vertiginosus.

TOUCH, v. tango, attingo, contingo. — *Touch a galled horse, and he will wince, conscientia mille testes.* — *To touch one another, inter se contingere; se mutuo tangere.* — *Touching one another, contiguus, continuus.* — *To touch or hit upon a matter exactly, rem acu tangere.* — *To touch to the quick, ulcus tangere; ad vivum rescare, (prop. and fig.).* — *To touch at a port as ships, appelli ad portum, ibique paulum morari.* — *To touch or play upon a harp, &c., citharâ, fidibus, &c. canere.* — *To touch or handle, tracto, attrecto, contrecto.* — *To touch upon a subject, aliquid leviter tangere, strictim attingere, paucis percurrere.* — *To touch or essay gold or silver, auri or argenti puritatis periculum facere or experimentum capere.* — *To be touched or affected in one's brain (be disordered in one's senses), mente captum esse.* — ¶ *To touch or concern, attingo; pertinere ad; refert.* — *That affair touches you, ea res te attingit.* — *So far as touches me, quod ad me attingit.* — ¶ *To touch* (move or affect), moveo, commoveo; gaudio, dolore, marore, &c. alique afficere. — *He was very sensibly touched at that calamity, ista res magno et acerbo dolore illum commovebat.* — *They were touched and much affected at this thing, inaximeque hac re permovebantur, Cæs.*

TOUCH, s. (the sense), tactus: (touching), tactio, tactus, contactus: (a touch in writing or painting), ductus: (smattering), levis artis alicujus scientia: (wittily jeer, taunt), dicterium. — *He gave a brief touch upon every thing, omnium rerum memoriam breviter complexus est.* — *He does not keep touch, non præstat fidem.* — *A touch or spice of a distemper, morbi admonitio or parvus impetus.* — *To give one a touch or gently reflect upon one, facete alique perstringere.* — ¶ *A touch* (essay or trial), periculum, experimentum; periclitatio, molimen. — *To have a touch at or attempt a thing, aliquid conari or tentare; alicujus rei periculum facere.*

TOUCH-HOLE, foramen per quod scintilla ad pulverem pyrium descendit.

TOUCH-STONE, lapis Lydius; basanus, Plin.; coticalia.

TOUCHABLE, tactilis.

TOUCHING, tactio. — *A touching or handling, tractatio, tractatus, attractatus.*

TOUCHING, adj. misericordiam movens; mollis; miserabilis, flebilis.

TOUCHING or as touching, de; quod attinet or spectat ad.

TOUCHY, morosus, asper, difficilis, tetricus.

TOUGH (clammy), lentus, tenax: (hard), durus, edurus: (difficult), difficilis, arduus, gravis: (stout), fortis, strenuus, animosus, intrepidus, gnavus, impiger, promptus manu.

TOUGHLY (clammyly), lente, tenaciter: (stoutly), fortiter, strenne, animose, inrepide, gnaviter, impigre.

TOUGHNESS (clamminess), lentor, tenacitas: (hardness), duritia, durities, firmitas: (difficulty), difficultas: (stoutness),

fortitudo, magnanimitas, animi magnitudo.

FOUR (*circuit*), circuitus, ambitus; lustratio (*journey*), iter. — *To take a tour about a country*, aliquam regionem ambire, circumire.

TOURNAMENTS, ludi equestres, certamina equestria, certamina equitum hastis concurrentium.

TOUSE, turbo, perturbo; tractando rugare or corrugare.

TOW, s. stappa. — *Of tow*, stuppeus.

TOW along, traho, petraho; ducō; remulco trahere. — *And some ships, being much shattered, were towed by those that were in a better condition*, et quædam naves a validioribus tractæ, Tac.

TOWARD, TOWARDS, according to its various significations, is made by several words in Latin: viz. by a (*as, it is a little bending towards the top, leviter a summo inflexum est*): by ad (*as, look towards me, respice ad me*): by adversus (*as, there is a kind of reverence to be used towards men, adhibenda est quædam reverentia adversus homines*): by contra (*as, look towards me, aspice contra me*): by erga (*as, with all service and love towards you, omni officio et pietate erga te*): by in (*as, towards the end of the book, in extremo libro. — She conceives friendly sentiments towards the Trojans, accipit in Teucros mentem benignam (poet.)*): by obviam (*as, one came towards [to meet] me, mihi quidam obviam venit*): by sub (*as, towards night he set sail, sub noctem naves solvit. — Towards his end he gave some signs of repentance, sub exitu vitæ signa quædam penitentis dedit*): by versus (*as, he travelled towards London, Londinum versus profectus est*): also by an inceptive in seō; (*as, it grows towards evening, advesperascit*). — *Towards some place, aliquo- versum. — Towards what place, quorsum, quorsus. — Towards what place soever, quoquo. — Towards the right hand, dextrorsum, dextrorsus, ad dextram. — The left hand, sinistrorsum, sinistrorsus, ad sinistram.*

TOWARDLY, docilis, ingeniosus, dexter, promptus, ad quidvis idoneus.

TOWARDNESS, TOWARDLINESS, in dolos docilis; dexteritas. — *To show some token of towardliness, specimen indolis dare.*

TOWEL, mantile or mantele.

TOWER, turris; arx. — *A small tower, turricula. — A keeper of a tower, arcis præfectus or custos.*

To TOWER (*soar aloft*), alte volare, in altum evolare, in sublime ferri.

TOWERING. — *To have towering thoughts, se efferre, altum sapere. — Of a towering spirit, elatus, tumidus, ambitiosus; animo elato.*

TOWERED, TOWERY (*or made like a tower*), turritus.

TOWN, oppidum; urbs. (See *City*.) — *Is he come to town? an in urbem venit? — A little town, oppidulum. — A country town, sive municipium: oppidum; vicus (village, hamlet). — A strong town, oppidum munitum. — A scattering or scrambling town, vicus dispersus or dissipatus. — From town to town, oppidatim. — A town-house, curia municipalis. — A town corporate or incorporate, municipium. — Of a town corporate, municipalis. — Town talk, sermo urbis or populi. — Alas! how often have I been a town talk! for now I blush at my weakness, heu me! per urbem (nam pudet tanti mali) fabula quanta fui! Hor. — He is become a town talk, in ore est omni populo, Ter.; in fabulis est.*

TOWNSMAN, oppidanus.

TOY (*whimsical humor*), repentinus animi impetus or motus. — *If the toy had taken him, si collibisset. — A toy or toys (silly things or such as are of no value), nugæ, tricæ; gerre; ineptiæ; deliciæ. — Toys or playthings for children, crepundia. — Toys (little curiosities), minutie.*

Toy-MAN, qui crepundia vendit. — *A toy-shop, taberna, quæ crepundia venduntur.*

To Toy, nugor, ineptio; lascivio.

TOYER, nugax.

TOYISH, nugatorius, ineptus; lascivus.

TOYISHNESS, ineptia, petulantia, lascivia.

TRACE (*footstep or mark*), vestigium, indicium, nota, significatio: (*path*), callis, semita. — *Following the trace, indagantur. — The traces of a draught horse, retinacula.*

To TRACE out, investigo, pervestigo, indago, odoror; vestigiis consequi. — *To trace a hare, leporem indagare or venari. — Having traced, vestigiis consecutus, vestigia secutus.*

TRACER, vestigator, investigator, indagator.

TRACING, investigatio, indagatio.

TRACK, vestigium, impressi pedis nota: (*path*), semita, callis. — *The track or rut of a cart-wheel, orbita.*

To TRACK, vestigiis sequi; vestigiis consequi.

TRACKLESS, sine ullo pedis vestigio; inivius.

TRACT (*extent*), spatium, amplitudo: (*a tract of land*), tractus, regio. — *An immense tract, immensum terrarum spatium. — In tract of time, tempore procedente; labentibus annis (poet.). — A Tract, Tractate, Treatise, liber; libellus: (pamphlet), libellus.*

TRACTABLE, tractabilis; obsequiosus; affabilis, mitis, lenis, mansuetus; facilis, flexibilis. — *To grow tractable, miteco, mansuesco, mansuesco. — To make tractable, mansuefacio, domo.*

TRACTABLENESS, natura tractabilis; mansuetudo.

TRACTABLY, mansuete, leniter.

TRACTILE, ductilis.

TRACTION, tractus, actus trahendi.

TRADE (*craft*), ars, artificium; quæstus: (*traffic*), mercatura, mercatio; negotia; commercium. — *Let every man keep to his own trade, quam quisque nôrit artem, in hac se exerceat. — They got a good estate by their trade, rem plurimum mercaturis faciendis augebant. — A place of the greatest trade of any in the kingdom, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum, Sall. — What trade is he of? quo in negotio, quæstu, officio est occupatus? — To bring up to a trade, ad artem aliquam addiscendam artificii tradere. — To take up a trade, quæstum occipere. — To break up trade, se ad vitam privatam conferre. — To drive a sad trade, vitam tolerare inopem. — A Jack of all trades, homo quem vis; homo ad omnes res aptus. — Skilled at all trades, good at none, aliquis in omnibus, nemo in singulis. — A trade (custom or way of life), ratio, via, modus, vitæ institutio. — He returns to his old trade, ad ingenium suum redit. — They also advised him not to suffer the new trade of expelling kings to go unpunished, monebant etiam ne orientem morem pellendi reges inultum sineret, Liv.*

To TRADE, negotior, mercor; mercaturam facere; artem aliquam quæstus causâ exercere. — *To trade in or make gain of every thing, omnia venalia habere. — Traded, in aliquâ re versatus, exercitatus.*

TRADER, TRADESMAN, qui rem gerit et lucrum facit, negotiator, mercator. — *A wholesale trader, qui or quæ merces in solidum vendit; mercator. — A retail trader, propola; qui or quæ merces particulatim vendit. — A trader (merchant-ship), navis mercatoria or oneraria.*

TRADESFOLK, qui in artibus sordidis versantur; fabri.

TRADING, mercatura, commercium, negotiatio. — *Trading in our way is very brisk, nostrum opificum plurimos ad se allicit emptores. — Trading is dull, raro ad nostras tabernas comeant emptores.*

TRADITION, memoria; sermo or fama. — To follow the tradition, relata referre. — A thing has been preserved by tradition, aliqd sermone hominum posteris memoriæ traditum est.

TRADITIONAL, TRADITIONARY, sermone hominum posteris memoriæ traditus; a maioribus traditus.

TRADITIONALLY, hominum sermone.

TRA DUCE, infamo; alicujus existimationem violare; alicui infamiam afferre; aliquem infamiam aspergere; infamiam alicui facere; falsum crimen in aliquem intendere; calumniar.

TRADUCER, criminator, obrectator, calumniator.

TRADUCING, TRADUCEMENT, criminatorio maledictio, calumniatio.

TRAFFIC, mercatura, mercatio, commercium, negotiatio. — *For, being divided from Spain only by a narrow sea, they carried on a traffic there, nam, freto divisi ab Hispaniâ, mutare res inter se instituerant, Sall.*

To TRAFFIC, negotior, mercor, commercor; mercaturam facere.

TRAFFICKER, negotiator, increator.

TRAGEDY, tragœdia: (*fig. unhappy end*), exitus infelix. — *A tragi-comedy, tragicocomœdia.*

TRAGEDIAN (*actor of tragedies*), actor tragicus: (*writer of tragedies*), tragicus, poëta tragicus.

TRAGIC, TRAGICAL, tragicus: (fig.), luctuosus, miserabilis, tristis, funestus; atrox.

TRAGICALLY, tragice; misere, miserabiliter.

TRAGICALNESS of a thing, res tristis, misera, luctuosa; rei atrocitas.

TRAIL, v. a. traho, verro: v. n. trahi; terram verrere (*of a garment*). — *His spear trails on the ground, versâ pulvis inscribitur hastâ (poet.). — To trail back, vestigia retro legere. — To trail a pike, pilum trahere: (serve on foot), pedibus merere.*

TRAIN (*retinue*), comitatus, comites; asseclæ; cohors (*especially of a provincial governor*); pompa (*procession*); agmina longa clientum. — *You remember what a train he had, qui comitatus fuerit, meministis. — Whither are you going with such a train? quo nunc tu te capessis cum tantâ pompâ? — After the large train had passed on in procession, postquam omnis longe comitum processerat ordo, Virg. — A train or order of things, rerum ordo or series. — The train or baggage of an army, impedimenta, pl. — A train of gunpowder, pyrii pulveris ductus. — The train of a gown or robe, syrma. — A train-bearer, qui syrma sustinet. — Train-oil, oleum cetaceum. — The train-bands, militia, copiæ militares a singulis urbibus et ditionibus sustentatæ.*

To TRAIN (*drag*) along, traho; verro. — *To train up, educō (-are); instituo, instruo; erudio. — To train soldiers, milites arte bellicâ crudire or forinare; milites exercere.*

TRAINER up, educator, educatrix, magister, magistra.

TRAINING up, educatio, institutio, instructio; disciplina.

TRAIPISE, lente or negligenter incedere.

TRAIT, ductus. — *A trait of character, lineamentum animi or ingenii.*

TRAITOR, proditor, proditrix: (*one guilty of high treason*), perduellis, reipublicæ parricida.

TRAITOROUS, infidus, perfidus.

TRAITOROUSLY, perfidiose.

TRAMMEL (*drag-net*), tragula, verriculum.

TRAMPLE upon or under foot, calco, conculco, proculco, pedibus proterere; perverto; contemno, sperno. — *He trampled upon the authority of the senate, senatûs majestatem obtulvit. — To trample all round, circumculco.*

TRAMPLING upon, calcatura, conculcatio. — *A noise of trampling, pedum strepitus. — To keep or make a trampling with one's feet, pedibus strepere.*

TRANCE, animus abstractus a corpore, mens sevocata a corpore; secessus mentis et animi a corpore. — *To be in a trance, in mentis excessum rapti, animo percelli. — He fell into a trance, a seipso secessit.*

TRANQUIL, tranquillus. See Calm.

TRANQUILLITY, tranquillitas. — Tranquillity of mind or spirit, animus tranquillus, sedatus, placidus or perturbationibus liber.

TRANSACT (*despatch or manage*), perago, conficio, perficio; transigo; administro, expedio: (*article or agree*), cum aliquo pacisci or depacisci; pactionem cum aliquo facere, conficere, inire.

TRANSACTION (*affair or thing done*), res, negotium; res gestæ: (*agreement or covenant*), pactum, fœdus.

- TRANSACTOR** (*manager*) of affairs, rerum administrator, curator or confector.
- TRANSCEND** (*surmount*), transcendō, transgredior: (*exceed another in any thing*), aliquem aliquā re superare; alicui or aliquem antea, excellere, antecellere, præcellere, antecedere, præstare; superiorem evadere.
- TRANSCENDENT**, singularis, insignis, excellens, eminens, præstans, eximius, egregius, præclarus, optimus.
- TRANSCENDENTLY**, excellenter, eximie, egregie, præclare, optime.
- TRANSCENDENCY**, excellentia, eminentia, præstantia.
- TRANSCRIBE** (*copy out*), exscribo, describo, transscribo.
- TRANSCRIBER**, qui exscribit or conscribit.
- TRANSCRIBING**, TRANSCRIPTION, transcriptio.
- TRANSCRIPT**, exemplar, exemplum; aliquid alicujus manu transcriptum.
- TRANSFER**, *v.* in alium locum transponere; transfero; traduco; ad or in alium trajicere.
- TRANSFER**, *s.* translatio.
- TRANSFIGURE**, in aliud transfigurare; in habitum alicujus rei figurare; in aliam formam mutare, vertere, convertere.
- TRANSFIGURATION**, TRANSFIGURING, transfiguratio, formæ mutatio; metamorphosis.
- TRANSFIX** (*run through*), transfigo, trajicio.
- TRANSFORM**, in aliam naturam convertere; in aliud fingere or formare; mutō; commutō. — *into*, mutare in; vertere or convertere in, transformare in. — *The town was transformed into a villa*, oppidum abiit in villam. — *To be transformed*, in aliam naturam converti; aliam formam induere.
- TRANSFORMATION**, TRANSFORMING, formæ mutatio; transfiguratio.
- TRANSFUSE** (*pour out of one vessel into another*), transfundo.
- TRANSFUSION**, transfusio.
- TRANSGRESS** (*go beyond or surmount*), transgredior, egredior (*disregard, break, &c.*), migro, transcendō; non servare, non observare; negligo; violō. — *To transgress against a person*, in aliquem peccare or delinquere, alicujus præcepta negligere.
- TRANSGRESSION**, TRANSGRESSING, legis violatio, culpa contra legem admissa: peccatum, delictum.
- TRANSGRESSOR** of a thing, qui aliquid migrat, non servat or non observat; violator alicujus rei.
- TRANSGRESSIVE**, culpandus, reprehensioe dignus.
- TRANSIENT**, TRANSITORY (*frail, lasting but a little while*), caducus, fluxus, fragilis, brevis, ævi perbrevis.
- TRANSIENTLY**, obiter; præteriens: in transitu or transcurso; per viam, casu; præter rein or propositum.
- TRANSIENTNESS**, fragilitas; brevitās.
- TRANSIT** (*passing or crossing from one place to another*), transitus.
- TRANSITION**, transitio, transitus.
- TRANSITIVE** (*in gramm.*), say transitivus.
- TRANSLATE** (*to another office*), alii muneri præficere or præponere: (*from one language into another*), transfero, verto, convertō, exprino, reddo, interpretor. — *from Greek into Latin*, ex Græco in Latinum transferre or convertere; ex Græco in Latinum sermonem vertere; Græca in Latinum convertere. — *He translated the Greek book into Latin*, consuetudini Romanæ librum Græcum tradidit. — *He translated it word for word*, verbum e or de verbo expressit; id totidem verbis interpretatus est. — *I translated into Latin those things which I read in Greek*, ea quæ legebam Græce, Latine reddebam.
- TRANSLATION** (*removal*), translatio: (*change of office*), muneris mutatio, dignitatis accessio: (*turning into another language*), conversio, translatio: (*the thing translated, version*), liber scriptoris translatus, oratio conversa, etc.
- TRANSLATIVE**, translatus, translatus.
- TRANSLATOR**, interpres.
- TRANSMARINE**, transmarinus.
- TRANSMIGRATE** (*to remove or pass from one place to another*), transmigro, demigro.
- TRANSMIGRATION**, demigratio. — *The transmigration of souls*, animarum ab aliis post mortem ad alios transitio; metempsychosis.
- TRANSMIT** (*send over*), transmittu. — *To transmit to memory*, memoriæ prodere.
- TRANSMISSION**, TRANSMITTAL, transmissio.
- TRANSMUTE**, mutō, commutō, immutō, transmutō. See *Transform*.
- TRANSMUTATION**, (*change of form*), transmutatio, immutatio. — *of metals*, metallorum conversio.
- TRANSON** (*cross-beam*), transtrum, trabs transversa. — *A transon window*, fenestræ scapi inter se trajecti.
- TRANSPARENT**, pellucidus or perlucidus, translucidus, pellucens or perlucens, translucens; perspicuus; purus. — *Some what transparent*, pellucidulus or perlucidulus, Catull. — *Very transparent*, pertranslucidus. — *To be transparent*, pelluceo, perluceo, transluceo.
- TRANSPARENCY**, pelluciditas.
- TRANSPIERCE**, transfigo, transfodio.
- TRANSPIRE**, perspiro: (*become known*), exire in vulgus, effluere et ad aures hominum permanere.
- TRANSPIRATION**, TRANSPIRING (*a breathing through the pores*), spiratio.
- TRANSPILANT**, transpono, transfero; traduco (e. g. a nation). — *To transplant persons in order to settle a colony*, coloniā deducere.
- TRANSPILER**, translator.
- TRANSPLANTING**, TRANSPLANTATION, translatio. — *A transplantation of people from one country to another*, demigratio.
- TRANSPORT**, *v.* transporto; trajicio, transmittō, transvello; asporto, deporto, exporto; eveho, effero; transfero. — *To transport malefactors*, maleficos cum custodibus aliquo mittere; maleficos aliquo deportare. — *To be transported with joy, grief, &c.*, lætitiā, dolore, etc. effieri or effervescere. — *Transported with any violent passion*, animi impetus or impotentia; sui non compos; magnā animi perturbatione commotus. — *with anger*, irā elatus, commotus, ardens, æstuans, sæviens. — *with joy*, lætitiā exsultans or gestiens; gaudio elatus.
- TRANSPORT** (*violent passion of the mind*), animi impetus or æstus; impotentis or effrenati animi motus; insania. — *A transport of anger*, iracundia vehementior; iracundia furens or violentus impetus. — *of joy*, exultatio; impotentis animi lætitiā; effusa, nimia or mirifica lætitiā. — *To transport (malefactor)*, maleficos cum custodibus aliquo mittendus. — *To transport ship*, navis oneraria; navis vectoria.
- TRANSPORTATION**, TRANSPORTING, *from one place to another*, transportatio, deportatio, exportatio; evehctus; vectura.
- TRANSPPOSE** (*place otherwise*), ordinem alicujus rei immutare or invertere (e. g. verborum); convertō; transmutō.
- TRANSPOSING**, TRANSPPOSITION, ordo mutatus, ordinis mutatio; transmutatio, trajectio, (e. g. of words).
- TRANSUBSTANTIATE**, in aliam naturam convertere.
- TRANSUBSTANTIATION**, in aliam naturam conversio or mutatio.
- TRANSVERSE**, transversus; obliquus.
- TRAP**, decipula, decipulum; laqueus. — *Mouse-trap*, muscipula. — *To set a trap*, laqueum ponere: *fig.*, alicui insidiari; insidias alicui tendere. — *Caught in a trap*, illaqueatus, irretitus, dolis captus. — *A trap-door*, janua caduca.
- To TRAP* (*take in a trap*), illaqueo, irretio; laqueo capere, excipere, intercipere; in fraudem pellicere.
- TRAPE** up and down, cursito, discursio, circumcurso.
- TRAPES** (*slattern*), mulier sordida, sordidata, male ornata.
- TRAPPINGS**, equorum ornatus or ornamentum; phaleræ (see the Lex.): (*gen.*), ornatus.
- TRASIL**, scruta, frivola; merces viles.
- TRASHY**, vilis, inutilis.
- TRAVAIL** (*labor*), *v.* laboro, elaboro, operor, sudo, desudo; molior, labori incumbere; labores exantlare, ferre, inpendere, insumere, suscipere, sustinere, tolerare. — *To travail with child*, par-
- turio, e dolore laborare. — *To travail before the time*, abortum facere. — *Having travelled with young*, nixus, enixus.
- TRAVAIL**, *s.* labor, opera. — *He spent his whole life in travail or labor*, omnem vitæ suæ cursum in labore conlecit. — *With great travail*, laboriose, operose; multo negotio or sudore. — *¶ (of a woman)*, puerperium; partus. — *The pains of travail*, dolores puerperæ; dolores.
- TRAVAILING** (*laboring*), elaboratio. — *A travelling with child*, partus, partura.
- TRAVEL** (*journey*), *v.* iter facere; proficiscor (*set out*); peregrinor (*journey in a foreign land*). — *He travelled over all the islands*, peragravit omnes insulas. — *He travelled over Egypt*, Egyptum lustravit. — *He begged leave to travel*, comæatuum petiit, Suet. — *Then having travelled many miles*, emensum deinde plura millia passuum, Just. — *Whither are you travelling?* quo te confers? quo tibi est iter? quo te pedes ferunt? — *To travel on foot*, iter pedibus facere. — *On horseback*, iter equo facere. — *To travel in foreign countries*, peregrinor, exteras regiones lustrare. — *To travel to the ends of the earth*, ultimas terras lustrare, Cic. — *Having travelled abroad*, peregrinatus.
- TRAVELLER**, iter faciens; viator (*foot-traveller or passenger*); hospes (*guest*); peregrinans, peregrinator, (*abroad*). — *Of a traveller or travelling*, viatorius.
- TRAVELLING** abroad, peregrinatio. — *Wearry with travelling*, de viā fessus.
- TRAVERSE** a place, locum pererrare, perlustrare, perneare, peragere, transire. — *To traverse (go across) a river*, flumen or fluvium transire: (*swim across*), flumen or fluvium tranare or transnare. — *To traverse or thwart a person's designs*, consilia alicujus conturbare. — *This law traverses that*, hæc lex illi obrogat. — *To traverse a bill*, libellum infirmare. — *To traverse his ground as a fencer*, componere ad præliandum gradum, Petron.
- TRAVERSE** in law, *s.* objecti criminis negatio.
- TRAVERSING**, peragratio.
- TRAVESTY**. See *Burlesque*, *Disguise*.
- TRAY**, trulla, alveus, qualus, asserculus cavatus.
- TREACHERY**, perfidia, fallacia; dolus, fraus, proditio; infidelitas.
- TREACHEROUS**, perfidus, infidus, infidelis, perfidiosus, subdolos, versutus, dolosus, fraudulentus, fallax, vanus. — *A treacherous knave*, veterator.
- TREACHEROUSLY**, perfidiose, dolose, fraudulenter, infideliter, insidiosè. — *To deal or work treacherously*, prævaricor (*in a suit*); dolose or perfidiose cum aliquo agere; insidias alicui struere or dolum ineditari.
- TREACLE**, theriāca: (*molasses*), see *Molasses*.
- TREAD** (*go along*), incedo, gradior. — *To tread down or upon*, calco, conculco, exculco, proculco; pedibus obterere. — *To tread or set the foot*, vestigium facere. — *Tread on a worm and it will turn*, habet et musca splenem. — *To tread stumblingly*, pedem incertum figere. — *To tread gingerly or lightly*, suspensio pede incedere. — *To tread in another's steps*, alicujus vestigiis insistere or instare. — *on another's heels*, alicujus calces terere or vestigia premere. — *To tread acroty*, distortis pedibus incedere. — *To tread grapes*, uvas calcare. — *¶ To tread (as a cock does a hen)*, calco.
- TREAD** (*manner of walking*), incessus, incedendi modus: (*step*), gradus.
- TREADER** upon, qui conculcat.
- TREADING** upon or under foot, calcatura, calcatus, conculcatio, proculcatio.
- TREADLE** (*of a weaver's loom*), insile: (*of an egg*), ovi umbilicus. — *Sheep's treadles*, finus ovinus.
- TREASON**, proditio. — *High treason*, perduellio; crimen majestatis or læsæ majestatis; parricidium patriæ. — *Petit treason*, parricidium. — *To commit treason against a state*, populi majestatem imminuere. — *To be condemned for treason*, de majestate damnari.
- TREASONABLE**, TREASONOUS, perfidus, perfidiosus.
- TREASONABLY**, proditorum more.
- TREASURE**, thesaurus, gaza; *fig.* res

pretiosa or magni pretii. — *A prince's treasure, fiscus; regia pecunia, gaza regia.* — *Treasure or wealth, opes, divitiæ.*

TO TREASURE (*heap*) up money or wealth, pecuniam condere or in thesauro recondere; thesaurum reponere; divitiis cogere, cumulare, accumulare, acervare, coacervare. — *Treasured up, reconditus, congestus, repositus.*

TREASURY, thesaurus; ærarium (*esp. of the state*); fiscus (*esp. of the monarch*).

TREASURER, thesauri custos. — *A public treasurer, ærarii præfectus.*

TREASURERSHIP, thesauri custodis munus or dignitas; thesauri cura. — *Of or belonging to the treasurer, questorius.*

TREASURING (*heaping up*), accumulatio, coacervatio, congestio.

TREAT (*deal*) with one about an affair, cum aliquo de aliquâ re agere or tractare. — *That, laying down their arms, they should treat of peace, ut, positis armis, de compositione per disceptationem ageretur.* — *To treat about terms, de conditionibus agere or disceptare.* — *To treat (discourse) upon a subject, aliquid tractare; aliquid attingere; de aliquâ re disserere, disceptare, disputare.* — *Treated or discoursed upon, tractatus; disputatus, disceptatus.* — *To treat, behave towards, tracto, habeo; accipio, excipio; bene or male cum aliquo agere.* — *To treat or use one handsomely, aliquem liberaliter tractare.* — *I desire you to treat him in all respects in such a manner, that he may understand you have a particular regard to persons of my recommendation, omnibus rebus ita eum tractes, ut intelligat meam commendationem non vulgarem fuisse.* — *You treat me like a friend, amice facis.* — *Do you treat me thus? itane mecum agitis?* — *To treat one ill or roughly, aliquem acerbius or parum commodè tractare; aliquem verbis male excipere.* — *Treated well or ill, bene or male tractatus or acceptus.* — *To treat or give one a treat, convivio or apparatis epulis aliquem excipere or accipere; aliquem cœnæ or epulis adhibere.* — *They are treated sumptuously every day, sollemnibus epulis magnificentique conviviis quotidie accipiuntur.* — *To treat one deliciously or sumptuously, laute, opipare, magnifice, sumptuose, aliquem excipere.* — *To treat one poorly or give one poor entertainment, frigidè, jejune, parum liberaliter aliquem excipere.* — *Treated at a feast, convivio or epulis adhibitus or exceptus, ad epulas or convivium admissus.*

TREAT (*entertainment*), convivium; epulæ, pl. — *A handsome treat, epulæ conquisitissimæ or lautissimæ.*

TREATISE, liber, libellus, commentatio. — *A short treatise, commentariolum.*

TREATMENT, ratio agendi cum aliquo; tractatio. — *Friendly, humanitas.* — *Rough, asperitas.* — *Mild, indulgentia.* — *We met with good treatment enough, even from the enemy, vel ab ipso hoste comiter satis accepti sumus or humaniter sumus habiti.*

TREATY (*agreement*), pactum, conventum, pactio, fœdus. — *There was no treaty of peace to be had, de compositione agi non poterat.* — *The Romans have the utmost regard to treaties, summa fœderum Romanis religio est, Flor.* — *To enter into a treaty of peace, de conciliandâ pacc agere.* — *To allow a time for a treaty, tempus colloquio dare.* — *To end differences by a treaty, per colloquia controversias dirimere.* — *To stand to, observe, keep a treaty, pactum servare; pactis conventis stare.* — *To break a treaty, fœdus frangere or violare.*

TREBLE (*triple*), triplex, triplus. — *Treble-forked, trisulcus.*

TO TREBLE, triplico; in triplum augere.

TREBLY, tripliciter; tribus modis, triplici ratione; triplo with compar.

TREBLE (*in music*), sonus acutus. — *A treble-string (in an instrument), fidium tennissima.*

TREE, arbor or arbos. — *A fruit-tree, arbor pomifera.* — *A fruitful tree, arbor fertilis, fructuosa, secunda.* — *A fruitless tree, arbor sterilis, infecunda, infructuosa, nullum fructum ferens.* — *A tree*

planted or cultivated, arbor sativa, culta, mitis. — *A wild tree, arbor agrestis, silvestris, silvatica.* — *A tree bearing twice or thrice in a year, arbor bifea, trifea.* — *A little tree, arbuscula.* — *A place planted with trees, arbustum, locus arbutivus or arboribus constitus.* — *A tree that comes to bear, arbor ad frugem producta, Sen.* — *come to its full growth, arbor justæ magnitudinis.* — *A dwarf or low tree, arbor pumila, coactæ brevitatibus.* — *A tender of trees, arborator.* — *A lopper of them, frondator, putator.* — *An apple-tree, malus.* — *A pear-tree, pirus.* — *A peach-tree, malus Persica.* — *The tree of a cross-bow, seapus balistæ.* — *The tree of a saddle, lignea sellæ forma.* — *Of a tree, arboreus; arborarius.* — *The bark of a tree, arboris cortex.* — *To grow to a tree, arboresco.*

TREENAILS, clavi lignei magni in nave.

TREFOIL, trifolium. — *Shrub or milk, cythus.* — *Bean, laburnum.* — *Spanish, herba medica.* — *Star-headed, trifolium stellatum.* — *Sweet, trifolium odoratum.*

TRELLIS, clathri; cancelli.

TRELLISED, clathratus.

TREMBLE, tremo, contremo, intremo; tremisco, contremisco, intremisco; vibro. — *I tremble every joint of me, totus tremo horreoque.* — *I tremble for fear, timore percussus contremisco.* — *I saw his lifeless limbs and joints trembling like an aspen leaf, when moved by the winds, exanimis artus et membra trementia vidi, ut cum populeas ventilat aura comas, Ov.* — *To tremble all over, omnibus artibus contremiscere.* — *To make one tremble, tremefacio; alicui magnum metum injicere or timorem incutere; aliquem magno timore afficere or percellere.* — *Trembling, tremens, tremulus, trementundus.*

TREMBLING, s. tremor, trepidatio. — *for cold or fear, horror.*

TREMBLINGLY, trepide, trepidanter.

TREMENDOUS (*to be dreaded or feared*), horrendus, tremendus, horribilis, terribilis.

TREMOR, tremor.

TREMULOUS, tremens, tremulus, trementundus.

TRENCH (*ditch*), fossa; lacuna; scrobs (pit). — *A little trench, fossula; scrobiculus.* — *A trench in war, vallum, agger, fossa vallo munita.* — *To open the trenches in a siege, aggerem or fossas aperire.* — *To attack or force the trenches, vallum invadere, Liv.*

TO TRENCH or make a trench about, vallo, circumvallo, obvallo; aggere or fossâ cingere, vallo fossâque munire; obsidione or munimentis completi.

TRENCHER (*wooden plate*), scutella. — *Square, scutella quadrata, lignea quadrata.* — *Round, scutella orbiculata.* — *A trencher-friend, n trencher-fly, parasitis.* — *A good trencher-man, heluo, gulosus, gurgus.*

TRENDLE of a mill, molnecum, Fest.

TRENTAL (*thirty masses for the dead*), triginta missæ (low Lat.).

TREPAN (*the instrument*), terebra, modiolus. — *A trepan (cheat or sharper), veterator, fraudator; homo fallax or fraudulentus.*

TO TREPAN the skull, calvariam modiole or terebrâ perforare. — *A trepan (deceive or decoy), decipio, fallo; in fraudem pellicere or allicere; dolis ducere; lenocinor.* — *Trepanned (deceived or decoyed), deceptus; in fraudem perductus or illectus.*

TREPANNER, doli fabricator; dolos or insidias strenus.

TREPIDATION, trepidatio.

TRESPASS, v. pecco, delinquo, delictum committere, culpam in se admittere. — *against a person or injure him, aliquem offendere or ledere; aliquem injuriâ or damno afficere.* — *To trespass against the laws, leges violare.* — *To trespass upon a person's patience or good nature, alicujus patientiam tentare or exhaurire; alicujus patientiâ abuti; molestiis aliquem fatigare.*

TRESPASS, s. delictum, peccatum; injuria; offensa; culpa; crimen. — *An action of trespass, injuriarum formula.*

TRESPASSER, legum violator, homo injuriosus.

TRESSES, cirri (*natural*); cincinni (*curled by art*); annuli (*ringlets*); crines, coma. — *Hair plaited in tresses, cirri inter se decussatim implexi or implicati.* — *Having golden tresses, auricomus (poet.).*

TRESTLE, mensæ, sellæ, etc. fulcrum.

TRET (*in commerce*), deductio a pondere mercium propter fæces, pulverem, etc.

TREY point, ternio.

TRIAL. See under Try.

TRIANGLE, triangulum, trigonum, figura triquetra. — *having three equal sides, trigonum paribus or æquis lateribus.* — *having three unequal sides, triangulum imparibus lateribus; trigonum scalenum (later Lat.).*

TRIANGULAR, triangulus, trigonus, triquetrus.

TRIBE (*containing several wards*), tribus: (race, nation), gens, genus, natio: (set, sect, &c.), natio. — *I was solicitous to know how the learned tribe spend their time, scire labore, quid studiosa cohors operum struat, Hor.* — *Of the same tribe, tribulis.* — *Relating to a tribe, tribuarius.* — *By tribes, tributum; per singulas tribus.*

TRIBULATION, res adversæ; cruciatus; afflictatio.

TRIBUNAL, tribunal, sella juridica.

TRIBUNE, tribunus. — *A tribune of the people, tribunus plebis.* — *A military tribune, tribunus militum or militaris.* — *The dignity or office of a tribune, tribunatus.*

TRIBUNITIAL, tribunitiis.

TRIBUTE (*impost*), tributum, stipendium. — *The Carthaginians brought this year to Rome the first payment of the tribute imposed upon them, Carthaginienses eo anno argentum in stipendium impositum primum Romani advexerunt, Liv.* — *To impose a tribute on a people, populo tributum imponere, imperare, indicare.* — *To collect or levy a tribute, tributum, stipendium exigere or populum poscere.* — *A levying of tribute, tributis exactio.* — *A tribute-gatherer, exactor.*

TRIBUTARY (*paying tribute*), stipendiarius, tributarius, vectigalis. — *Not tributary, tributorum immunis; sui juris.*

TRICE, temporis punctum or momentum. — *In a trice, statim, confestim, illico, brevi, extemplo; dicto citius, citius quam asparagi coquantur.*

TRICK (*felch, art*), ars, artificium, fallacia, dolus, strophæ; techna is comic: (*habit*), mos, consuetudo. — *It looks like a trick, olet artificium.* — *This is always your trick, hic est semper mos tuus.* — *It were the trick of a crafty and ungrateful knave, esset hominis et astuti et ingrati.* — *Trick upon trick, fallacia alia aliam trudit.* — *He put a clever trick upon him, egregie illi imposuit; illi fucum fecit.* — *It will be very hard to put a trick upon him, cui verba dare difficile erit.* — *He has as many tricks as a dancing bear, vias novit quibus effugiat Eucrates.* — *A crafty trick, artificium; callidum or astutum consilium.* — *A foolish trick, ineptiæ; ineptum consilium.* — *A base trick, facinus indignum.* — *A false trick, insidiæ; dolus malus.* — *Fall of tricks, Trickish, astutus, dolosus, fraudulentus.* — *A trick at cards, vices nre, dux, etc.; partes potiores.*

TO TRIEK (*put a trick upon or cheat one*), alicui imponere; alicui fraudem or fallaciam facere or dolum nectere; alicui fucum facere; alicui verba dare; alicui decipere, fraudare; alicuius argento circumducere. — *A tricking humor, vafum ingenium.*

TRICKER, TRICKSTER, fraudator, defraudator, veterator; planus, homo fallax or fraudulentus; doli fabricator.

TRICKING (*cheating*), fraudatio.

TRICK or **TRICK UP** (*deck or adorn*), orno, adorno, decoro, condecoro; como; excolo.

TRICKING (*decking*), exornatio; ornatus, cultus.

TRICKLE or **TRICKLE DOWN**, stillo, destillo, mano. — *To trickle through, permanere perflu.*

TRICKLING DOWN, destillatio.

TRICKSY, festivus, lepidus.

TRIDENT, tridens.

TRIENNIAL (*lasting three years*), triennis, triennium annorum: (*returning triennially*), triennis, quod tertio quoque anno fit, etc.

TRIFALLOU, tertio.

TRIFLE, *v. nigor*, ineptio, nugas agere. — *Trifle with one*, tergiversor, producere aliquem inanibus verbis. — *To trifles away one's time*, tempus rebus inutilibus conterere or perdere; muscas venari. — *Time trifled away*, temporis dispendium.

TRIFLE, *s. res parva* or *minuta*; *res parvi momenti*; *munusculum* (*little present*). — *Trifles*, minutiae; *res parvae* or *inutiae*; *nugae*; *apinae*. — *This is a trifle*, hoc leve est, id parvum est: *no trifle*, non leve est; *est aliquid*.

TRIFLER, nugator, nugax.

TRIFLING, nugatorius, frivolus, vanus, levis. — *Trifling stories*, logi, fabulae.

TRIFLINGLY, nugatorie, inepte.

TRIFORM, triformis.

TRIG *a wheel*, sufflamino.

TRIGGER, sufflamen. — *¶ The trigger of a gun*, instrumentum quo retinaculum pyritae movetur.

TRIGON, trigonum.

TRIGONAL, trigonalis.

TRIGONOMETRY, trigonometria.

TRILL *in music*, vox or sonus vibrans.

To TRILL in singing, vibrare; *vocem in cantando crispare*, *Fest*.

TRILL *or trickle down*, stillo, destillo, mano. — *To trill through*, permano, perfluo.

TRILLION, trillio.

TRIM (*spruce*), *adj.* bellus, comptus, concinnus, mundus, nitidus, cultus, scitus, tersus, elegans; *elegantur politus* or *ornatus*.

To TRIM, *trim up* or *adorn*, orno, adorno, exorno, concinno, decoro, condecoro; como, colo, excolo; polio, perpolio. — *To trim the hair*, capillos or crines comere; *capillum componere*: *capillum crispare*. — *To trim up old things*, reconcinno, resarcio, reficio; *mangonizo*. — *To trim up or refit ships*, rates reficere. — *To trim clothes*, vestes concinnare; *vestes fimbriâ ornare*. — *¶ To trim (clip, shave)*, tondere; *rado*. — *¶ To trim in politics*, temporî servire; *ambas partes* or *factiones amplecti*.

TRIM (*dress*), *s. vestis*; *vestitus*, cultus, ornatus. — *¶ The trim of a ship*, onus recte dispositum.

TRIMLY, belle, concinne, nitide, laute, elegantur.

TRIMMER (*adornor*), concinnator; ornatix. — *A trimmer* or *shaver*, tonsor. — *A trimmer in politics*, qui temporî servit; qui modo ab his, modo ab illis stat.

TRIMMING, ornatio, exornatio. — *A trimming up for sale*, interpolatio; *mangonium*. — *Curious trimming to allure*, lenocinium. — *¶ The trimming of a garment*, limbus; *instita*; *ornatus*; *ornamenta*.

TRIMNESS, concinnitas, elegantia, lautitia; splendor, nitor; mundities.

TRINE, trinus.

TRINITY, trinitas. — *Trinity Sunday*, dies Dominica Sacrae Trinitati dicata.

TRINITARIANS, qui Deum trinum esse credunt.

TRINKETS (*toys*), nugae, tricae, gerrae.

TRIP, *v. pedem offendere*; *litubo* (*totter*); (*err*), labor, pecco, erro. — *To trip against a thing*, in aliquid incurrere, irruere, offendere, impingere. — *To trip or falter in speech*, balbutio, hæsito; *balba* or *dimidiata verba* pronuntiare, enuntiare, proferre. — *in memory*, memoria latet. — *To take one tripping*, aliquem alucinantem or oscitantem opprimere. — *¶ To trip or eaper (in dancing)*, salto; *tripudium*. — *To trip up and down*, cursito, circumcurso. — *¶ To trip up one's heels*, supplantare: (*supplant one*), aliquem per fraudem a munere arcere, deicere, depellere. — *And wrestling with him, he tripped up his heels*, impressoque genu nitens, terrae applicat ipsum, *Virg.*

TRIP, *s. (stumble)*, offensio pedis: (*slip*), error, labes, peccatum: (*dance*), saltatio, tripudium: (*journey*), iter (minutum); *deventiculum* (*short by-journey*). — *Then he made a trip into India*, transitum deinde in Indiam fecit, *Just*. — *To*

take a trip into the country, rus excurrere.

TRIPPING, agilis saltatio.

TRIPPINGLY, agiliter.

TRIPARTITE, tripartitus, in tres partes divisus.

TRIPLE, omasum.

TRIPLE, triplex, triplus.

To TRIPLE, triplico; in triplum augere.

TRIPLET of, tres, terni.

TRIPOD, tripes.

TRISYLLABLE, vox trisyllaba.

TRISYLLABICAL, trisyllabus.

TRITE, vulgaris, contritus, sermone tritus. — *A trite saying* or *proverb*, proverbium contritum or vulgare.

TRITURATE, trituro, in pulverem redigere.

TRITURATION, tritura.

TRIMPH (*pompous procession for a victory*), triumphus; *victoria* (*victory*); *exultatio*, *læticia*, (*exultation*). — *He carried him in triumph before his chariot*, illum per triumphum ante currum ducere. — *He had justly deserved a triumph*, iustissimi triumphi res gesserat. — *A smaller triumph*, ovatio.

To TRIMPH, triumpho; *triumphum agere*: (*exult*), *lato*, *exulto*; *gaudio* or *lætitiâ triumphare* or *exsilire*. — *He triumphed over his enemies*, de hostibus triumphavit. — *Triumphed over* or *led in triumph*, triumphatus.

TRIMPHAL, triumphalis. — *A triumphal chariot*, currus triumphalis, vehiculum triumphale. — *Triumphal ornaments*, triumphalia, *pl.*

TRIMPHANT, **TRIMPHING**, triumphans; victor, victrix.

TRIMPHANTLY, magnifice; *triumphantis modo*.

TRIMVIRATE, triumviratus. — *Of the triumvirate*, triumviralis.

TRIVET, **TREVET**, tripus; olæ sustentaculum ferreum.

TRIVIAL (*mean, vulgar*), vulgaris, vilis, plebeius, trivialis: (*trifling*), levis, futillis, parvi momenti.

TRIVIALLY, vulgariter; leviter.

TROCHÉE, trochæus.

TROLL (*ramble*) *about*, vagor, erro, circumcurso. — *To troll (as hounds)*, nullo ordine et incondite prædam sectari. — *To troll for fish*, inescatos pisces majores lineâ longiore trahere or ducere. — *for a jack*, lucium pisciculus inescare.

TROLLOP, mulier squalida or sordida.

TROOP (*multitude*) of people, turba, caterva; agmen, grex. — *A troop of cattle* or *beasts*, armentum, grex armentitius. — *To assemble in troops*, catervatim confluere, convenire or in unum locum congregari. — *A troop of horse*, equitum turma. — *He was promised a troop of horse*, promissa ei erat præfectura centum equitum cataphractorum. — *Troops* or *military forces*, exercitus, copiae militares. — *To levy troops*, copias parare, comparare, contrahere. — *A small number of troops*, copiolæ, *pl.*

To TROOP or *go in troops*, gregatim or catervatim incedere. — *To troop off* or *away*, aufugio; *fugâ se subducere*.

TROOPER, eques.

TROPE, translatio, verbum translatum; tropus.

TROPICAL, translatus; tropicus.

TROPHY, tropæum.

TROPHIED, trophis ornatus.

TROPICS, circuli tropici, circuli solstiorum. — *The tropic of Cancer*, circulus or orbis solstitialis. — *Capricorn*, circulus or orbis brumalis.

TROPICAL regions, terræ quæ inter circulos tropicos jacent or sitæ sunt. — *fruits*, fructus qui inter circulos tropicos gignuntur.

TROT, *v. citato gradu incedere* (*of a horse*); eo, incedo, (*go, walk*). — *To trot up and down*, curso, cursito, circumcurso.

TROT, subst. gradus citatus.

TROTTER (*horse*), equus succussator or succussor. — *Sheep's trotters*, pedes ovini, crura ovina.

TROTH, veritas, fides. — *In troth* or *by my troth*, in hercule, profecto, sane.

TROUBLE (*bring into trouble*), *v. turbo*, conturbo, obturbo, perturbo, inquieto, excrucio, vexo; affligo; *alicui molestiam afferre* or *exhibere*. — *Those things somewhat trouble me*, nonnihil molesta

sunt hæc. — *Do not trouble me*, molestus ne sis. — *Trouble not yourself about this*, alia curato. — *He will not trouble them*, non est futurus oneri. — *To trouble with care* or *uneasiness*, angere, sollicito; agito. — *If that trouble you*, si id te mordet. — *We have nothing to trouble us*, sumus curis vacui. — *Do not trouble yourself*, ne te afflictes. — *To trouble with requests*, rogando aliquem fatigare or obtundere. — *To trouble or disturb impertinently*, obturbo, interturbo, interpello. — *To trouble one's self about a thing*, deliberationem alicujus rei suscipere. — *To be troubled or concerned at an affair*, de aliquâ re angere or afflicti, de re sollicitum esse, anxie aliquid ferre; *aliquâ re commoveri*; *aliquâ re perturbari*; *anxio animo esse* et *sollicito*, *Cic.* — *Troubled*, turbatus, perturbatus, commotus, vexatus. — *He was not a whit troubled*, ne tantulum quidem commotus est. — *To fish in troubled waters*, in aquis turbidis piscari; *fig. ex aliorum incommodis sua comparare commoda*.

TROUBLE, *s. (disturbance)*, turbæ, tumultus, tumultuatio, rerum perturbatio, motus (*pl. commotiones*), seditio (*sedition*): (*trouble of mind*), (*turbidus*) animi motus, animi perturbatio, sollicitudo, cura, angor, æstus; dolor, tristitia, mæstitia, luctus; ægrotudo animi: (*difficulty*), difficultas, angustia: (*misfortune, calamity, affliction*), res adversæ, iniquæ, afflictæ; afflictatio; malum, incommodum: (*labor* or *pains*), labor, negotium, opera, sudor; (*toilsome thing*), res ardua, molesta, operosa: (*vexation*), molestia, ægritudo. — *What a deal of trouble he gave us!* quas turbas dedit! — *You are unacquainted with my troubles*, nescis quantis in malis verser. — *So it be no trouble to you*, quod commodo tuo facere poteris. — *The troubles or commotions of a state*, res turbida or turbulenta; rerum publicarum tempestas. — *To be in trouble*, rebus adversis conflictari or colluctari. — *To bring one out of trouble*, ex angustia liberare.

TROUBLER, turbator, vexator, perturbator; interpellator.

TROUBLESOME, **TROUBLOUS**, acerbus, molestus, arduus, gravis; turbulentus, turbidus. — *A troublesome person*, homo importunus or odiosus. — *Very troublesome*, permolesus, perodiosus. — *A troublesome or contentious fellow*, vitiligator. — *Troublesome times*, tempora calamitosa or turhida. — *During these troublesome times*, hoc tam turbido tempore, *C. Nep.*

TROUBLESOMELY, acerbè, moleste; turbide, turbulente, turbulenter.

TROUBLESOMENESS, molestia.

TROUGH, alveus; canaliculus. — *A kneading-trough*, magis. — *A hog-trough*, aqualculus porcinus.

TROUNC (*punish*) one, punio, castigo, pœnâ aliquem afficere, pœnas ab aliquo sumere. — *To trounce one of his money*, aliquem auro or pecuniâ emungere. — *Trouneed or punished*, punitus, mulctatus, supplicio affectus.

TROUNCING (*punishing*), punitio, castigatio.

TROUSERS, bracæ longæ laxæque.

TROUT (*fish*), trutta. — *A salmon-trout*, salar; *trutta stellata guttis*.

TROW, opinor, censeo, credo.

TROWEL, trulla. — *To plaster with a trowel*, trullisso. — *A plastering with a trowel*, trullissatio.

TROY. — *A pound troy*, libra constans ex duodecim uncis.

TRUANT, cessator; qui a scholâ sæpe abest; *qui a scholâ sine justâ causâ abest*. — *To play the truant*, cesso; emaneo; *scholam non obire*; *a scholâ, etc.*

TRUANTING, **TRUANTSHIP**, cessatio, indiligentia.

TRUCE, induciæ. — *To keep the truce*, inducias conservare. — *A truce-breaker*, induciarum violator.

TRUCHMAN, interpres.

TRUCK, *v. merces* mercibus permutare.

TRUCK (*exchange*), *s. mercium* permutatio.

TRUCKS, rotæ lignæ ad machinas bellicas movendas.

TRUCKLE-BED, or **TRUNDLE-BED**, lectulus humilior rotis instructus.

TRUCKLE to or under, alicui cedere or se submittere; alicui fasces submittere.

TRUCULENT (eruel, fierce), truculentus, sævus, ferox.

TRUCULENCE, truculentia, savitia; ferocitas.

TRUDGE up and down, cursito, circumcurso; cursitando se fatigare.

TRUE (certain, certainly known), verus, certus, compertus, exploratus. — *She says true, vera prædicat. — I would fain have this prove true, misere hoc esse cupio verum. — It is as true as the gospel, Sibyllæ folium est. — What I say is undoubtedly true, non Apollinis magis verum, atque hoc, responsum est. — That is true which all men say, vox populi, vox Dei. — As true as I live, I know it, ita vivam, ut scio. — Likely to be true, verisimilis, probabilis. — ¶ True (genuine, unmixed), genuinus, germanus, merus, purus, integer, simplex: (real, sincere), verus, sincerus, ingenuus, candidus: (faithful), fidelis, fidus; officii memor: (sure), certus (e. g. telum); firmus. — To be true to his superior, domino fidem præstare. — To be true to his promise, stare promissis. — To remain true to himself, sibi constare. — True-bred, naturalis; genuinus. — True-hearted, sincerus, ingenuus, candidus. — True-heartedness, sinceritas, integritas, ingenuitas.*

TRUENESS, sinceritas; fidelitas, fides.

TRULY, vere; ad veritatem; aperte, ingenue, candide, sincere; utique, sane, profecto; re, revera.

TRUTH, veritas (abstractly); verum (concretely); fides (credibility). — Love of truth, veritatis amor or studium. — *Loving truth, a lover of truth, veritatis amans, studiosus, diligens, cultor; verax. — There is no truth in it, est a veritate longe diversum. — If there were any truth in them, si quidquam haberent fidei. — You shall know the whole truth of the matter, ut res gesta est, narrabo ordine. — They speak the truth in this matter, profecto hoc vere dicunt. — Naked truth, veritas nuda or simplex. — To tell one the naked truth, alicui non parcere. — To get the truth out of one, verum ex aliquo exsculpere. — To speak the truth, verum or vera (not veritatem) dicere; dicere, quod res est. — Likelihood of truth, verisimilitudo, probabilitas. — Speaking the truth, verax. — In truth (indeed), sane, profecto, nã, quidem, revera, utique. — In truth, I think so, mihi quidem ita videtur. — In truth we look upon them as they are, apud nos revera, sicut sunt, existimantur.*

TRUMP. See *Trumpet*.

TRUMP at cards, charta index or triumphalis: charta optime notæ. — *I have not yet turned up the trump, nondum protuli indicem. — He was put to his trumps, res ad triarios rediit; ad incitas redactus est.*

TRUMP up (devise), excogito, inachinor, comminor, fingo, effingo. — *To trump up an old cancelled will, testamentum ruptum adducere.*

TRUMPING up or devising, excogitatio, inachinatio.

TRUMPERY, scruta, frivola.

TRUMPET, tuba, buccina. — *He marched with trumpets sounding before him, incedebat tubis or buccinis præincentibus ei. — The sound of a trumpet, tubæ sonus, sonitus, cantus, clangor. — To call soldiers together by sound of trumpet, bellum or classicum canere; classico milites convocare. — To proclaim by sound of trumpet, tubâ indicere, promulgare, denuntiare.*

To **TRUMPET** (sound a trumpet), tubâ canere; buccinâ canere, buccino. — *To trumpet forth, cano; buccinatorem esse alicujus rei; vulgo, divulgo, (spread abroad); prædico (extol); vendito, jacto, (make a boast of). — one's praises, aliquem prædicare, laudibus efferre or celebrare, miris laudibus prædicare. — Trumpeted, tubæ sono nuntiatus.*

TRUMPETER, tubicen, buccinator.

TRUNCATE, v. curto, decurto; trunco, detrinco.

TRUNCHEON, scipio, baculus brevioris formæ.

TRUNDLE (roll) along, volvo, pervolvo, voluto, circumvolvo.

TRUNDLE, s. cylindrus; phalanga.

TRUNK (large box), ruscus; arca. — *A little trunk, arcula. — ¶ The trunk or body of a tree, arboris truncus, stirps. — ¶ An elephant's trunk, proboscis. — ¶ A trunk or pipe, tubus; canalis.*

TRUNIONS of a cannon, tormenti bellici tubercula.

TRUSS, sarcina, fasciculus. — of hay, fœni manipulus. — *A truss for those that are ruptured, fascia hernialis.*

To **TRUSS** (truss up), cingo, succingo, stringo, substringo. — *the hair of one's head, cæsariem or comam in nodum colligere. — To make up in trusses, in manipulos colligere.*

TRUST (confidence), fiducia; spes certa or firma (sure hope); fides (belief in another's honesty): (a thing trusted), commissum, creditum: (office), munus. — *To put one's trust in a person, alicui confidere or fidem habere. — To take a thing upon tick or trust, fide suâ emptum sumere. — To take a thing upon trust, alicui rei temere credere. — Not to go upon trust, Gracæ mercari fide. — A place or office of trust, munus quo plurimum alicujus fidei conceditur.*

To **TRUST** (commit), credo, committo; alicujus fidei committere. — *I trust you with all my counsels, consilia tibi mea credo omnia. — You may trust him with untold gold, præsens absensque idem erit. — To trust or sell one's goods upon trust, alicui merces die cæcâ vendere. — To trust or lend, commodum, mutuum; mutuum dare or credere. — I would not trust you with one doil, tibi nummum nunquam credam plumbeum. — You are trusted on neither side, neque in hæc neque in illâ parte fidem habes. — Not to be trusted, infidus, infidelis; malefidus (poet.). — To trust or believe. (See *Believe*). — To trust to or depend upon, fidere or confidere alicui or alicui rei; fretum esse aliquo or aliqua re; in fide alicujus requiescere; in humanitate alicujus causam suam reponere. — They trusted to their valor for their safety, omnem spem salutis in virtute posuerunt. — See what a broken reed I have trusted to! hem! quo fretus sum! — To trust to one's self, fiduciam in se habere. — He has something to trust to, aliquid habet quo spem ponat.*

TRUSTE, ejus fidei aliquid creditur or mandatur; fideicommissarius. (But see the *Lex*.)

TRUSTING, fiducia. — *There is no trusting to the bank of the river, non bene ripæ creditur.*

TRUSTY, fidus, fidelis.

TRUSTILY, fide, fideliter.

TRUSTINESS, fidelitas.

TRUTH. See under *True*.

TRY (attempt or essay), tento; experior; periclitor, periculum facere alicujus rei; experimentum capere alicujus rei; excutio; conor; aggredior; molior; degusto. — *Tried, tentatus, inceptus. — We will try another way, aliâ aggrediemur viâ. — I have tried it, mihi exploratum est. — Try whether it be even weight, pensita an æquilibrium sit. — I am trying to be courteous, meditor esse affabilis, Ter. — To try (examine or inquire into), examino, exploro; cognosco. — To try the fortune of war, aleam belli adire. — To try the quarrel by dint of sword, digladior, armis controversiam disceptare. — To try gold with a touchstone, auri bonitatem indice lapide explorare. — To try (refine from dregs), defæco, purgo. — To try by rule, ad amussim exigere. — To try by weight, penso. — To try one's skill in a thing, edere specimen artis suæ. — To try practices, experimenta facere. — To try a person's skill, experiri qui vir sit. — To try a person's patience, alicujus patientiam tentare. — Tried or proved, probatus, cognitus, compertus, exploratus, spectatus, perspectus. — A man of tried virtue, homo cognita virtute. — fidelity, homo fidus, fidelis. — Tried beforehand, prætentatus; prægustatus (foretasted). — ¶ To try a man (judicially), questionem habere de aliquo or in aliquem. — To try a cause, de aliquâ re querere; de aliquâ re questionem habere; causam cognoscere. — To be tried for one's life, causam capitis di-*

cere. — *Tried for life, reus rei capitalis; for trespass, injuriarum. — It is a tried cause, acta hæc res est.*

TRIABLE, quod tentari potest; quod in judicium potest adduci.

TRIAL (attempt, essay), tentatio, tentamen; periculum; probatio; experimentum; conatus: (examination), probatio, examen. — *To make a trial of a thing, aliquid tentare, periclitari, experiri; alicujus rei periculum facere or experimentum capere; aliquid conari, aggredi, (attempt). — To put to the trial, periclitor, in discrimen mittere, aleam adire, discrimen subire. — A trial beforehand, prælusio, præcursorio. — A trial of skill about a matter, certatio, concertatio, contentio, certamen. — ¶ (temptation), tentatio; illecebra, lenocinium. — ¶ A trial before a judge, judicium, causæ cognitio. — He forced me to come to trial, in judicium me adduxit. — When will our trial come on? quando de nostra lite judicio decernetur? — To preside in a trial, judicium exercere, Cic. — The day of one's trial, causæ dicendæ dies; judicii dies, Liv. — In a certain trial, quâdam cognitione, Suet. — I have a trial coming on to-morrow, cras est mihi judicium, Ter. — When the day of trial came, he pleaded his own cause, quum dies venit, causam ipse pro se dixit, Liv. — Thus he came off from this trial for life with the greatest honor, sic a judicio capitis maximâ discessit gloriâ, C. Nep. — To stand a trial, judicis arbitrio causam permittere. — To bring a cause to a trial, rem aliquam in judicium adducere; or person, coram judicibus aliquem sistere. — To put off a trial, judicium ampliari. — To be brought to trial, in jus duci, reum agi.*

TRIER, tentator, probator.

TRYING, tentatio; periclitatio; experimentum.

TUB, cadus, dolium. — *A bucking-tub, labrum ad lintea lavanda. — A kneading-tub or trough, magis. — A salting-tub, cadus salsamentarius.*

TUBE, tubus; fistula. — *A little tube, tubulus.*

TUBULAR (made in form of a tube), tubulatus.

TUBERCLE (small pimple), tuberculum.

TUBEROUS, tuberibus abundans.

TUCK, s. dolo or dolo.

TUCK (twit), vellico, vello. — *To tuck or gather up, cingo, succingo, constringo; ligo, colligo. — To tuck in the bed-clothes, lecti stragula extrema comprimere or colligare.*

TUCKER, mamillare, strophium.

TUCKING or girding up, cinctura.

TUESDAY, dies Martis, feria tertia. — *Shrove-Tuesday, dies genialis proximus ante quadragenarium jejunium.*

TUFT (of a bird, a helioet), crista. — *A little tuft, cristula. — of grass, cæspes vivus or gramineus. — of hair, cirrus, arboris cæcumen or vertex. — A tuft of trees, frutetum, fruticetum. — The yellow tuft in a rose, &c., capillamentum.*

TUFTED, cristatus.

TUG (strive), nitor, conor, molior, enitor.

— *To tug along, traho, ducto, ductito.*

— *To tug against, renitor, obluctor.*

— *To tug one's ear, aurem vellere or vellicare.*

TUG, Tugging, nisus, conatus; molimen.

TUITION, tuitio, tutela, præsidium, custodia. — ¶ See *Instruction*.

TULIP, tulipa.

TUMBLE (be rolled), volvi, volutari.

— *To tumble or roll a thing, aliquid volve-*

re or volutare. — To tumble or roll back

(act.), revolve; (neut.), revolvor. — To

tumble or throw down, devolve, dejicio. — To

evert, deturbo, demolior, diruo. — To

tumble or fall down, ruo, cado, concido,

tumble or fall down, ruo, cado, concido,

tumble or fall down, ruo, cado, concido,

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tumble or fall down, ruo, cado, concido,

TUMBREL (*dung-cart*), *plaustrum stercorearium*.
TUMEFY, *tumefacio*.
TUMEFACION, *inflatio, tumor*.
TUMID, *tumidus*.
TUMOR (*swelling*), *tumor; inflatio*.
TUMULT, *tumultus, turba* or *turbæ*, *tumultuatio, seditio*. — *To make or raise a tumult*, *tumultuor, turbas* ciere.
TUMULTUARY, *tumultuarius*.
TUMULTUARILY, *tumultuose*.
TUMULTUATION, *confusa agitatio; tumultuatio*.
TUMULTUOUS, *tumultuosus, seditiosus; turbulentus; procellosus*.
TUMULTUOUSLY, *tumultuose, turbulenter; temere*.
TUN, *dolium majus*; *vas amplius 44 amphorarum capax*. — *Of or belonging to a tun*, *dolaris*. — *Tun-bellied*, *ventriosus, ventrosus, ventuosus*.
To TUN wine or ale, *vinum* or *cerevisiam* in *cados* infundere.
TUNE, *modi, moduli, numeri; cantus*. — *I remember the tune if I could but think of the words*, *numeros memini, si verba tenerem, Virg.* — *To be in tune*, *modulate sonare* or *canere*; *modos servare*; *concordare*: *fig.* *ad aliquid agendum habilem, aptum* or *idoneum esse*. — *To be out of tune*, *dissono*, *male sonare*, *discrepo*: *fig.* *male affectum esse*; *stomachosum esse*; *tristem esse*; *ad aliquid agendum minime idoneum esse*. — *I am not in tune for poetry to-day*, *versus hodie non libens facio*. — *To sing a song in tune*, *carmen modulari* or *modulate canere*. — *To set the tune as a clerk*, *cætui præcinere*.
To TUNE an instrument, *fidiculas apte contendere*; *numerus apte modulandis nervos intendere*. — *Well-tuned, tuneful, apte modulatus*. — *The flutes and violins were exceedingly well tuned*, *modulatissimus erat tibiarum et fidium cantus*. — *Ill-tuned*, *dissonans, sono discrepans, male modulatus*.
TUNABLE, *numerosus, canorus*; *apte modulatus, harmonicus*. — *A tunable voice*, *vox canora* or *modulate cadens*.
TUNABLENESS, *modulatio, harmonia*.
TUNABLY, *numerosè, modulate*.
TUNELESS, *modulationis expertus*.
TUNER, *modulator*.
TUNING, *modulatio, modulatus*: (*harmonious music*), *modulatus canorus, Sen.*
TUNIC, *tunica*. — *The tunic or tunicle of the eye*, *oculi tunica* or *tonicula*.
TUNNAGE, TONNAGE, *tributum in singula dolia impositum*: (*money paid for weighing*), *vectigal pro mercium ponderatione solutum*.
TUNNEL, *infundibulum*. — *of a chimney*, *camini tubus*.
TURBAN, *say tiara*.
TURBANED, *tiaratus, Sidon.*
TURBID, *turbidus, limo turbatus; feculentus*.
TURBINATED (*spiral*), *turbinatus*.
TURBULENT, *turbulentus, tumultuosus, violentus, seditiosus*. — *A turbulent sedition*, *seditio turbulenta*; *populi motus* or *tumultus*.
TURBULENCE of spirit, *animus turbulentus*.
TURBULENTLY, *turbulenter, seditiose*.
TURF, *cæspes*; *gleba fossilis*. — *A green turf*, *cæspes vivus* or *gramineus*. — *A little turf*, *glehula*.
TURFY (*of turf*), *cæspitius*.
TURGID, *turgidus, tumidus*.
TURGIDITY of language, *verborum tumor*; *oratio inflata*; *amplula*.
TURK, Turca.
Turkish, Turkey, adj. *Turcicus*. — *A Turkish carpet*, *tapes Turcicus* or *Phrygius*.
TURKEY cock, *gallus Indicus*. — *hen*, *gallina Indica*.
TURK'S CAP (*herb*), *lilium martagon* (L.).
TURKOIS, *callais*; *turcosa* (L.).
TURMERIC, *curcuma longa* (L.).
TURMOIL, *tumultus, seditio, turba*.
To TURMOIL (*labor hard*), *corpus laboribus frangere, fatigare* or *debilitare*.
TURN (*bend*), *verto, converto; flecto*: (*become*), *fi*; *evado*: (*change* or *convert*), *mut*; *in aliam naturam convertere*. (See *Alter* and *Transform*.) — *Turned, versus; deflexus, inflexus; mutatus*. — *Not turned or changed*, *indeflexus*. — *To turn or be turned*, *se convertere, con-*

verti. — *To turn about* (v. a.), *circumverto, circumnago*. (See *Revolve*.) — *To turn head against*, *oppugno, relector; obnitor*. — *To turn aside* a blow, *ictum declinare*. — *To turn aside* (v. n.) *from the way*, (*de viâ*) *deflectere*; (*viâ*) *devertere*. — *To turn away* or *from*, *averto, v. a.*; *deverto, deflecto*. — *To turn away the eyes from one*, *oculos dejicere* ab aliquo. — *To turn back*, *revertor*; *redeo*. — *To turn one's back*. (See *Back*.) — *To turn one's back upon one*, *ab aliquo se avertere*; *aliquem deserere* or *relinquere*. — *They turned their backs on my friendship*, *amicitiâ terga dedere meæ*. — *To turn the buck on all that is good*, *virtuti nuntium remittere*. — *Turaced* or *boxed back*, *reflexus, recurvus*. — *To turn cut* in pan, *prævaricor, partes* or *causam suam prodere*. — *To turn his coat* (*change sides*), *fidem mutare*; *tempori servire*. — *To turn his course another way*, *cursum alio inclinare, dirigere, flectere*. — *To turn a discourse another way* or *to some other subject*, *sermonem alio transferre*. — *To turn down the bed-clothes*, *revolvere lecti stragula*. — *To turn the edge of a weapon*, *teli aciem retundere, obtnndere, hebetare*. — *To turn fool*, *ineptio, stulti partes agere*. — *To turn his forces against one*, *alicui copias obvertere*. — *To turn from one and look another way*, *vultum avertere* or *oculos dejicere* ab aliquo. — *To turn one from his wicked courses*, *aliquem a vitis revocare*; *in frugem convertere* or *reducere*. — *To turn into Latin*, *Latine reddere* or *vertere*. (See *Translate*.) — *To turn into an inn for the night*, *ad cauponem devertere*. — *To turn merchant*, *mercaturam exercere*; *ad merces commutandas se conferre*. — *To turn a mill*, *versare molam*. — *To turn (east) off*, *reicio, repudio, aspernor*; *dimitto* (*dissimiss*). — *To turn out*, *ejicio, extrudo, expello*. — *They turn him out of the town*, *ex oppido illum ejiciunt*. — *He was turned out of his kingdom*, *regno exutus est*. — *To turn one out of an office*, *loco suo aliquem movere*; *munus alicui abrogare*. — *Having severely reprimanded the tribunes*, *he turned them out of their office*, *tribunos graviter increpitos potestate privavit, Suet.* — *To turn one out of the senate*, *aliquem senatu movere*. — *To turn a person out of doors*, *aliquem foras exigere, Cic.*; *aliquem ex ædibus exturbare*. — *To turn out* (as a seama out of his hammock), *e lecto evolvere se* or *excuti*. — *To turn (go) out of the way*, *deflectere de (viâ)*; (*viâ*) *devertere, de viâ degredi*. — *To turn the best side outward*, *speciosam personam sustinere*. — *To turn over*, *inverto*; *evolvere, pervolv*. — *I must turn over a new leaf*, *alio more vivendum est mihi*. — *To turn over* as *apprentice to another master*, *artis alienjus tironem alii magistro transferre*. — *To turn papist*, *transire ad pontificios*. — *To turn round* (v. a.), *verto, converto, circumverto*; *verso*; *circumago* (e. g. *equum*); *flecto* (e. g. *currum*): *v. n.* *se versare, se circumagere, circumagor, circumferor, circumvertor*; *se gyrare*; *se vertere* or *convertere*. — *He or it turns round*, *in gyrum flectitur*. — *That may be turned round*, *versatilis*; *revolubilis*. — *To turn (act.) to*, *alicui aliquid advertere, obvertere*. — *The back to one*, *tergum alicui obvertere*. — *To turn or charge to* (v. a.), *mutare in*; *resolvere in*: *v. n.* *mutari* or *converti in*; *resolvi in*. — *It will turn to some great mischief*, *evadet in aliquid magnum malum*. — *His rashness turned to his honor*, *temeritas ejus in gloriam cessit*. — *To turn to a proverb*, *in proverbium venire* or *cedere*. — *They either turn to rain or wind*, *aut in aquam, aut in ventum resolvuntur*. — *To turn a thing to one's own use*, *aliquid in usum suum convertere*; *averto*. — *To turn or betake one's self to a thing*, *alicui rei se dedere*; *animum ad aliquid adjungere* or *appellere*; *studium in aliquâ re collocare*; *ad studium rei alicujus se conferre*. — *To turn topsy turvy* or *upside down*, *inverto, ex imo vertere*; *subverto*. — *He has turned all things upside down*, *omnia miscuit et sursum deorsum versavit*. — *To turn up the ground* (*in dig-*

ging), *terram effodere*. — *To turn with the face upward*, *resupino*. — *¶ A soul well turned for love*, *egregia ad amorem indoles*. — *¶ To turn as a turner does*, *torno, detorno, torno facere*.
TURN (*circuit*), *circuitus*. — *A turn* or *taking a turn* (*in walking*), *ambulatio, deambulatio, inanbulatio*. — *Having taken a turn* or *tico*, *duobus tribusve spatiis factis*. — *To take a turn*, *ambulo, deambulo, prodeambulo*. — *When they have taken two or three turns*, *cum aliquot spatia confecerint*. — *¶ In the turn of the hand*, *momento* or *puncto temporis*. — *¶ At every turn*, *identidem*. — *¶ Things took a new turn*, *subita rerum conversio facta est*. — *¶ A man of a different turn*, *homo diversæ indolis et ingenii*. (See *Character*, and the like.) — *¶ A turn* (or *course*), *vicissitudo, vices, partes*. — *Now it is my turn*, *meæ nunc sunt vices*. — *If this man speak, permit me also to speak in my turn*, *si iste loquitur, sine me pro meâ parte loqui, Plaut.* — *By turn* or *course*, *altene, vicissim, invicem, alternis vicibus, alternatim*. — *All in turn*, *omnes deinceps*. — *To go round in turn*, *per omnes in orbem ire*. — *To do a thing by turns*, *altern*; *alternis vicibus aliquid agere*. — *To take one's turn*, *vice suâ aliquid agere*. — *Done by turns*, *alternis*. — *¶ To serve a turn*, *alicujus rationibus conducere*. — *To serve one's turn*, *alicui satisfacere* or *satis esse*. — *It will serve my turn*, *mihi sat est*. — *You see this excuse will not serve your turn*, *ademptam hanc quoque tibi causam vides*. — *¶ A good turn, beneficium, benefactum; promeritum*. — *They have a mind to do him a good turn*, *huc prodesse volunt*. — *To do one as good a turn*, *tantam gratiam referre*. — *An ill turn*, *injuriam, noxa, offensa*; *damnum, detrimentum*. — *Shrewd turn*, *maleficium*.
TURNER, *tornator*. — *A turner's lathe*, *machina tornatorum*.
TURNING (*winding*), *versatio, versura*. — *A turning away from*, *aversatio*. — *A turning about*, *rotatio*. — *A turning back again*, *reversio, reditio, reditus*. — *A turning upside down*, *inversio, conversio, subversio*. — *A turning round*, *versatio; rotatio; circumactio*. — *A turning of horses or oxen at the land's end*, *versura*. — *A crooked turning*, *anfractus*; *viâ flexio*; *versura (corner)*. — *Full of crooked turnings*, *anfractuossus, sinuosus, tortuosus*. — *A turning or by-way*, *devericulum*.
TURNCOAT, *qui fidem mutat* or *tempori servit*.
TURNPIKE, *septum versatile* in *viâ publicâ*.
TURNSPIT, *qui carnem veru affixam ad ignem versat*.
TURNIP, *rapum*.
TURPITUDE (*filthiness*), *turpitude, fœditas*.
TURRET, *turris, turricula*.
TURRETED, *turritus*.
TURTLE (*bird*), *turtur*: (*tortoise*), *testudo*.
TUSH! TUT! pfui! vah!
TUSKS of a boar, *apri dentes*.
TUSKED, TUSKY, *dentibus falcatis instructus*.
TUTELAGE, *tutela*; *anni pupillares*.
TUTELAR or **TUTELARY** *deity of a place*, *deus* or *dea præses loci*; *deus* or *dea in cuius tutelâ locus est*.
TUTOR (*teacher*), *præceptor domesticus* or *privatus*; *qui operam privatim adolescentibus docendis impendit*; *præceptor*.
To TUTOR (*instruct*) *a person in aa affair*, *alicui de aliquâ re præcipere*; *mandata* or *præcepta alicui dare*. — *Tutored*, *doctus, edoctus, præceptis imbutus*.
TUTORAGE, *præceptoris munus*.
TUTORESS. See *Governess*.
TUTORING, *institutio, præceptio*.
TWAIN, *duo*; *bini*.
TWANG (*shrill sound*), *clangor*: (*ill tone in speaking*), *prava elocutio*. — *To speak with a twang*, *male pronuntiare, prave enuntiare*.
TWATTLE, *garrus, blatero, blateratio*.
TWATTLE, *garrulitas, garritus*.
TWEAK, *v. summis digitis comprimere*; *vellico, vello*.

TWEAK, *s.* (twitch with the fingers), vellicatio: (perplexity), anxietas, animum agritudo.

TWEEZE, **TWEEZERS**, volsella.

TWELVE, duodecim; duodeni. — *Of twelve*, duodenarius. — *Twelve times*, duodecies. — *Twelve hundred*, mille et ducenti. — *Twelve thousand*, duodecim millia, duodecies mille; duodena millia.

TWELVEMOON, annus. — *By this time twelvemonth*, ante annum elapsus.

TWELFTH, *adj.* duodecimus: *subst.* (pars) duodecima.

TWENTY, viginti: viceni. — *One and twenty years of age*, annos natus unum et viginti. — *Of twenty*, vicenarius. — *Twenty years' space*, vicennium. — *Twenty times*, vices. — *Twenty-two times*, bis et vices. — *Twenty-eight times*, duodetrices. — *The twenty-eighth*, duodetricesimus.

TWENTIETH, vicesimus, vigesimus. — *The soldiers of the twentieth legion*, vicesimani, *pl.* — *A twentieth part*, vicesima (pars). — *Of the twentieth part*, vicesimarius.

TWICE, bis. — *Old men are twice children*, senes bis pueri. — *Once or twice*, semel atque iterum. — *Twice as much*, bis tanto. — *To be deceived once is ill, twice foolish*, primum quidem decipi incommodum est, iterum stultum. — *Twice as great*, duplo maior. — *Twice as much*, alterum tantum.

TWIG, surculus; vimen; virga. — *A vine-twigg*, vitis sarmentum. — *A willow or wicker twigg*, vimen. — *A lime-twigg*, virga viscata, calamus aucupatorius. — *A young twigg fit for planting*, malleolaris virga. — *Twiggs to bind vines with*, vitilia, *pl.* — *A place where young twiggs grow together*, virgultum, virgetum. — *Of twiggs*, Twigggen, virgeus.

TWIGGY (full of twiggs), sarmentosus.

TWILIGHT, diluculum (morning); crepusculum (evening).

TWINS, gemelli, gemini. — *To bring forth twins*, *To Twin*, gemellos parere or edere. — *Bringing forth twins*, gemellipara (poet.). — *Twin-born*, eodem partu nati or editi.

TWINE (twist), torqueo, contorqueo. — *To twine thread*, filum duplicare, con-duplicare, circumplicare. — *To twine about or encircle*, amplexor. See Clasp.

TWINE, filum tortum or duplex.

TWINER (twister), tortor, contortor.

TWINING about, amplexus.

TWINGE, vellico; dolore convellere.

TWINGE, vellicatio, vellicatus, doloris impetus.

TWINKLE (as the eye), nicto, nictor; conniveo: (as a star), scintillo.

TWINKLE, **TWINKLING**, **TWINK**, nictatio. — *Of the stars*, scintillatio. — *In the twinkling of an eye*, in vestigio temporis; momento or puncto temporis.

TWIRL, in orbem torquere, circumroto, circumago. — *Twirling*, vertens, circumrotans.

TWIRL, *s.* circummactio. — *Give it a twirl*, in gyrum verte.

TWIST, torqueo, contorqueo. — *To untwist*, retexo, retorqueo. — *To twist themselves round a post*, ut snakes do, vectem se circumjicere, *Cic.* — *Twisted*, tortus, contortus, convolutus, complicatus, perplexus, perplicatus. — *They are twisted together*, inter se implicata sunt.

Twist (mohair twisted), pili camelini contorti. — *The twist or hollow part on the inside of the thigh*, feminis pars cava.

Twister (person), tortor, contortor.

Twisting, tortus. — *A twisting of the guts*, tormina.

TWIT, exprobro, objecto, imputo. — *He twits him with his son's death*, filium mortuum objectat et imputat illi. — *They twit one another in the teeth*, uterque alteri probra objicit.

Twit, **Twitting**, exprobratio.

Twitter (upbraider), exprobrator, exprobratrix.

TWITCH, vellico; vello. — *To twitch with pincers*, volsellâ convellere.

Twitch, **Twitching**, vellicatio; contractiuncula.

Twitter, *v.* fritinnio.

TWO, duo; bini; gemini. — *Two to one is odds*, noli pugnare duobus; ne Hercules quidem contra duos. — *He killed two birds with one stone*, unâ et eâdem

fideliâ duos parietes dealbavit. — *He has two strings to his bow*, duabus ancoris nititur. — *Two knaves well met*, Cretensis Cretensem. — *When two Sundays meet together*, ad Græcas calendas. — *I cannot do two things at once*, simul sorbere et flare nequeo. — *Two by two or by two and two*, bini. — *Which of the two?* uter. — *Either of the two*, utervis. — *Having two heads*, biceps. — *Having two horns*, bicornis. — *Of two colors*, bicolor. — *Two-fold*, duplex; duplus. — *Two days' space*, biduum. — *Fore you well for two days*, in hoc biduum, vale. — *Two nights' space*, binoctium. — *Belonging to two months*, bimestris. — *Two years old*, binus, bimulus. — *Two years' space*, biennium. — *Having two feet*, bipes. — *Two feet long, wide, or thick*, bipedalis, bipedaneus. — *Divided into two parts*, bipartitus. — *Every two days*, alternis diebus, altero quoque die. — *Two hundred*, ducenti. — *Two hundred times*, ducenties. — *The two hundredth*, ducentesimus.

TYMBAL, tympanum aheneum or Mauritanicum.

TYMPANY, tympanites; aqua intercus.

TYPE (emblem, symbol), symbolum: (pot-tern), exemplum, exemplar: (type of a fever), typus. — *¶ A printer's type*, typus, literæ forma. — *To set types*, typos componere.

TYPICAL (figurative), symbolicus; typicus (but late).

TYPICALLY, ad similitudinem; symbolice.

TYPIFIED, ad similitudinem descriptus.

TYPOGRAPHER, typographus.

TYPOGRAPHICAL, typographicus.

TYRANT, tyrannus (usurper; afterwards tyrant); tyrannus crudelis. — *A tyrant-killer*, tyranni interfector, tyrannicida. — *The killing of a tyrant*, tyrannicidium.

TYRANNICAL, tyrannicus, crudelis.

TYRANNICALLY, tyrannice, tyrannicâ crudelitate, crudeliter.

To Tyrannize over, tyrannicâ crudelitate importune vexare (a people or land); superbe, crudeliter tractare aliquem.

TYRANNY, dominatio crudelis; tyrannica crudelitas; crudelitas; (rule of a usurper), tyrannis.

U.

UBIQUITY, omnipræsentia.

UDDER, uber; sumen (of a sow); mamma.

UGLY, deformis, inhonestus, turpis, fœdus, horridus, perhorridus. — *To make ugly*, fœdo, dehonesto, deturpo, maculo. — *To grow ugly*, deformari, deturpari.

UGLYLY, deformiter, fœde, inhoneste, turpiter.

UGLINESS, deformitas, fœditas, turpitude.

ULCER, ulcus. — *A little ulcer*, ulcusculum. — *A deep ulcer*, ulcus altum. — *The edges or lips of an ulcer*, ulceris labra or margines.

To Ulcerate, *v. n.* suppuro: *v. a.* ulcero, exulcero, suppuro.

ULCERATING, **ULCERATION**, ulceratio, exulceratio.

ULCEROUS (full of ulcers), ulcerosus, ulceribus scatens.

ULTIMATE (last), ultimus, postremus.

ULTIMATELY, ad ultimum, ad unicum.

UMBILICAL, umbilicalis, ad umbilicum pertinens.

UMBLES of a deer, exta cervina.

UMBRAGE (shade), umbra, umbraculum: (suspicion), suspicio: (offence), offensa, offensio. — *To give umbrage to*, suspicionem alicui dare or facere. — *To take umbrage at*, suspicor, suspecto; suspicio; suspicionem habere, suspicione duci, moveri, commoveri; aliquid suspectum habere. — *To give umbrage to others*, in offensionem aliorum incurrere.

UMBRAGEOUS (shady), umbrosus, opacus.

UMBRELLA, velum quod tecti instar munimentum ad imbres præbet; umbella (parasol).

UMPIRE, arbiter; sequester; æstimator (appraiser).

UMPIRAGE, arbitrium, arbitratu.

UN, an inseparable particle, is variously expressed in Latin; sometimes by the inseparable particle in; sometimes by non; also by sine with an ablat.; when united with a verb, it is sometimes expressed by re-, also by de-.

UNABASHED, nullo pudore suffusus, minime perturbatus. — *A man ever unabashed*, homo perfrictæ frontis.

UNABLE, commonly by a construction with non possum, non queo, nequeo, or the like. — *To be unable to pay*, non esse solvendo. — *Unable to bear labor*, laboris impatiens. — *Unable to govern his anger*, iræ impotens. — *¶ (weak)*, invalidus, imbecillus, infirmus.

UNABOLISHED, nondum antiquatus.

UNABSOLVED, non or nondum absolutus.

UNACCEPTABLE, ingratus; parum er minime gratus; odiosus.

UNACCEPTED, non or nondum acceptus.

UNACCESSIBLENESS, status rei cui non patet accessus.

UNACCOMMODATED, non instructus.

UNACCOMPANIED, incomitatus, sine comitibus, solus.

UNACCOMPLISHED, infectus; non perfectus.

UNACCOUNTABLE (of which no account can be given), de quo ratio reddi non potest. — (strange), mirus, mirabilis, mirandus, mirificus, admiratione dignus, novus, inauditus. — *An unaccountable creature*, mirum caput. — *humor*, petulans et subitus animi impetus.

UNACCOUNTABLY, mirifice; mirum or mirandum in modum; miris modis.

UNACCUSTOMED (of persons), iusue-

tus, insolitus, insolens, inexpertus: (un-usual), insolitus, insolens, inusitatus; inauditus, novus; singularis; ingens.

UNACUSTOMEDNESS, insolentia.

UNACKNOWLEDGED, non agnitus.

UNACQUAINTED with, inscius, ignarus. — *One unacquainted with the world*, imperitus rerum, *Ter.* — *Some, being unacquainted with military affairs*, pars, insolita rerum bellicarum, *Soll.*

UNACQUAINTEDNESS, imperitia, inscitia, ignorantia, inscientia.

UNACTIVE. See Inactive.

UNACTUATED, **UNANIMATED**, non animatus, non incitatus.

UNADDICTED, non addictus. — *to vice*, ab omni vitio vacuus; sanctus.

UNADMIRE, non insignis; inglorius.

UNADORED, non veneratus, non cultus.

UNADORNED, inornatus; simplex.

UNADVISED, imprudens, inconsideratus, inconsultus, præceps, temerarius; nullius consilii.

UNADVISEDLY, imprudenter, temere, inconsulte, præcipitanter; stulte.

UNADVISEDNESS, imprudentia, temeritas.

UNADVISABLE (improper), incommodus, inutilis.

UNAFFECTED (unmoved), immotus; non motus or commotus, non affectus: (open, candid), candidus, simplex; ingenuus, sincerus; inaffectedus; aper-tus.

UNAFFECTEDLY, aperte, candide, ingenue, sincere.

UNAFFECTEDNESS, simplicitas, sinceritas.

UNAFFECTED, non afflictus, felix.

UNAGREEABLE, incongruens, ingratu.

UNAGREEABLENESS, repugnantia.

UNAIDED. See *Unassisted*.
 UNALIENABLE, quod alienari non potest.
 UNALIENATED, non alienatus.
 UNALLAYED, non commixtus; sincerus.
 UNALLIED, non affinis.
 UNALLOWED, improbat, inconcessus, vetitus.
 UNALLOWABLE, improbandus, non concedendus or probandus.
 UNALLOYED. See *Unalloyed*.
 UNALTERABLE, immutabilis; firmus, ratus.
 UNALTERABLY, constanter; certo.
 UNALTERED, immutatus, non mutatus.
 UNAMAZED, intrepidus, non attonitus.
 UNAMBITIOUS (*un aspiring*), sine ambitione; quictus.
 UNAMENDABLE, inemendabilis.
 UNAMIABLE, inamabilis.
 UNANCHORED, non ad ancoras stans.
 UNANEALD, innocens.
 UNANIMOUS, unanimus, concors. — *It is a pretty unanimous opinion among authors*, satis constans inter omnes auctores fama est.
 UNANIMOUSLY, concorditer, concordissime; uno ore, unâ voce, uno animo or consensu; ingenti consensu, *Liv*.
 UNANIMITY, unanimitas; concordia; consensus; sententiarum consensio; conspiratio.
 UNANSWERABLE, non refellendus, cui nihil obijci potest.
 UNANSWERABLY, ita ut nihil obijci possit.
 UNAPPALLED, intrepidus.
 UNAPPARENT, obscurus, invisus.
 UNAPPEASED, implacatus, impacatus, minime placandus; insedatus.
 UNAPPEASABLE, implacabilis, inexorabilis.
 UNAPPLICABLE, qui non applicari or accomodari potest.
 UNAPPREHENDED (*not understood*), non comprehensus; parum intellectus.
 UNAPPREHENSIVE, minime suspicans.
 UNAPPRIZED, de re aliquâ nondum certior factus.
 UNAPPROACHABLE, UNAPPROACHED, inacessus; quo quis pervenire non potest.
 UNAPPROVED, non comprobatus.
 UNAPT, ineptus, incommodus, inhabilis, minime idoneus.
 UNAPTLY, inepte, incommode.
 UNAPTNESS, ineptitudo.
 UNARGUED, non disceptatus.
 UNARM, exarmo; armis spoliare or privare.
 UNARMED, armis exutus; inermis, -us, (*without arms*).
 UNARRAYED, non vestitus, non ornatus.
 UNARTFUL, imperitus.
 UNARTFULLY, non concinne.
 UNARTIFICIALLY, sine arte; inartificialiter.
 UNASKED, non rogatus; non interrogatus; invocatus (*uninvited*); suâ sponte.
 UNASSAILED, non oppugnatus.
 UNASSAILABLE, inexpugnabilis.
 UNASSAYED, non tentatus; inexpertus.
 UNASSISTED, non adjutus; suis viribus; suâ sponte.
 UNASSISTING, nullam ferens opem.
 UNASSUAGED, implacatus; non mitigatus or lenitus.
 UNASSUMING, minime arrogans; modestus; verecundus.
 UNASSURED, incertus.
 UNATTAINABLE, quod quis assequi non potest; non assequendus.
 UNATTEMPTED, intentatus, inexpertus, inausus.
 UNATTENDED, incomitatus, sine comitibus, experts comitum.
 UNATTENTIVE, UNATTENDING, incautus, indiligens, minime attentus.
 UNATTENTIVELY, incaute, indiligenter.
 UNAUTHORIZED, sine auctoritate; injustus.
 UNAVAILABLE, nihil conducens; inanis.
 UNAVAILING, inutilis, inanis.
 UNAVOIDABLE, inevitabilis, quod evitari non potest, necessarius.
 UNAVOIDABleness, necessitas.
 UNAVOIDABLY, ita ut vitari nequeat.
 UNAWARE, UNAWARES, imprudens, insciens, nec or neque opinans; — incautus.

UNAWARES, *adv.* improvise, improvise, ex improvise, inopinante, inopinato, inopinanter. — *To take unawares*, nec opinum or imparatum aliquem deprehendere.
 UNAWED, parum reverens; non absteritus.
 UNBACKED (*as a horse*), nondum domitus.
 UNBALLASTED, non saburratus.
 UNBAR, pessulum detrahare or reducere. — *Unbarred*, pessulo detracto or reducto.
 UNBARRING, pessuli detractio or reductio.
 UNBATED, non deminutus. See *Unimpaired*.
 UNBATHED, non madidus.
 UNBATTERED, non contusus; integer.
 UNBEARING, sterilis, infecundus.
 UNBEATEN, non verberatus; non tritus.
 UNBECOMING, indecens, indecorus, invenustus, minime decens.
 UNBECOMINGLY, indecore, indecenter.
 UNBECOMINGNESS, indecorum.
 UNBEFITTING, parum idoneus or accommodatus.
 UNBEFRIENDED, inops; ab amicis desertus, destitutus.
 UNREGOTTEN, non genitus.
 UNBEHELD, invisus.
 UNBELIEF, dubitatio, dubitatio obstinata; impietas.
 UNBELIEVER, UNBELIEVING, qui veram religionem non profitetur. — *Unbelieving heathen*, barbari Christum aversantes.
 UNBELOVED, inamatus.
 UNBEND, laxo, relaxo, solvo, remitto.
 UNBENDING, rigidus.
 UNBENEFICED, qui munus ecclesiasticum non sustinet.
 UNBESEEM, dedecore.
 UNBESEEMING, indecorus, indecens. — *It is the most unbeseeing a man*, ab homine alienissimum est. — *If any thing be unbeseeing in others*, let us avoid it in ourselves, si quid in aliis dedecet, vitemus et ipsi.
 UNBESEEMINGLY, indecore, indecenter.
 UNBEWAILED, indefectus, indeploratus.
 UNBEWITCH, effascinatum præstigiis exsolvere.
 UNBIASED, integer, æquus, incorruptus, studio et irâ vacuus; medius (*neutral*).
 UNBIASEDLY, integre, incorrupte; sine irâ et studio.
 UNBIDDEN, injussus; ultro, sponte. — *Unbidden to a feast*, &c., invocatus. — *An unbidden guest at a feast*, umbra.
 UNBIND, solvo, dissolvo, exsolvo. See *Unbound*.
 UNBINDING, vinculi solutio or dissolutio.
 UNBLAMABLE, UNBLAMED, non reprehendendus; ab omni vitio vacuus; integer, sanctus; innocens, culpâ vacuus; inculpatus, irreprehensus (*poet.*).
 UNBLAMABLY, sine culpâ; sancte.
 UNBLAMABLENESS, innocentia; quod vituperari or reprehendi non potest.
 UNBLEMISHED, integer. See *Unblemishable*.
 UNBLEST, execratus.
 UNBLINDED, non excæcatus.
 UNBLOODY, UNBLOODIED, incruentus, non cruentus.
 UNBLOWN, nondum efflorescens or calycem aperiens.
 UNBODIED, incorporeus.
 UNBOILED, incoctus, non coctus.
 UNBOLT, obicem detrahare.
 UNBONNETED, sine galericulo; capite nudo or aperto.
 UNBOOTED, ocreis exutus.
 UNBORN, nondum natus.
 UNBORROWED, genuinus, proprius.
 UNBOSOM *one's self to a person*, sua consilia cum aliquo communicare, se or sensus suos alicui aperire.
 UNBOUGHT, non emptus, inemptus.
 UNBOUND, liber; vinculis exsolutus.
 UNBOUNDED, interminatus, infinitus; immensus; finibus or terminis non circumscriptus. — *Unbounded desire*, cupiditas or libido interminata, insatiabilis.
 UNBOUNDEDLY, infinite.
 UNBOWED, inflexus.
 UNBOWEL, exentero, eviscero.
 UNBOWELLING, exenteratio.
 UNBRACE, fibulas solvere; solvo. — *a*

drum, tympanum retendere or lavare.
 Unbraced, fibulis solutus.
 UNBREATHED, non exercitatus.
 UNBREATHING, inaninus.
 UNBRED, male educatus; male moratus; rusticus; immodestus; indoctus.
 UNBREECHED, nondum braccis indutus.
 UNBRIBED, incorruptus.
 UNBRIDLE, frenis exsolvere; equo frenos detrahare; freno exuere.
 UNBRIDLED, infrenatus (*poet.*, infrenis); effrenatus, (effrenus): (*loose, wild*), effrenatus, indomitus, intemperans.
 UNBROKEN (*not broken*), infractus, irruptus: (*untamed*), indomitus, non subactus.
 UNBRUISED, illæsus, non fractus.
 UNBUCKLE, fibulas or corrigias solvere; balteum solvere, discingere, recingere. — *Unbuckled*, recinctus.
 UNBUILD, diruo, disjicio, demolior.
 UNBUILT, inædificatus, nondum ædificatus.
 UNBUNG, relino.
 UNBURDEN, exonero (*prop. and fig.*); aliqua re levare, liberare, solvere, (*fig.*).
 UNBURDENE, exoneratus; oneris experts.
 UNBURIED, inhumatus, insepultus; intumulatus, inconditus, (*poet.*).
 UNBURNED, UNBURN'T, igne non exustus or consumptus.
 UNBUTTON, vestem diloricare, solvere.
 UNBUTTONING, fibularum solutio.
 UNCALLED, invocatus, non vocatus, sponte, ultro.
 UNCANCELLED, nondum deletus.
 UNCAPABLE. See *Incapable*.
 UNCARED for, neglectus, despectus.
 UNCASED, capsâ exemptus, exutus, nudatus.
 UNCASING, e capsâ exemptio.
 UNCAUGHT, indeprehensus, non captus.
 UNCAUTIOUS, incautus, improvidus. See *Heedless*.
 UNCELEBRATED, non sollempni ritu celebratus.
 UNCENSURED, irreprehensus.
 UNCERTAIN, incertus, dubius; anceps, ambiguus; fallax. — *As all things in this world are uncertain*, ut sunt humana. — *Very uncertain*, perincertus. — *To be uncertain what to do*, dubito, fluctuo, hæsitare, animo pendere.
 UNCERTAINLY, ineerte, incerto, dubie, dubitanter, ambigue.
 UNCERTAINTY, dubitatio, ambiguitas.
 UNCHAIN, e vinculis (or catenis) eximere, vinculis (or catenis) solvere, catenâ exsolvere.
 UNCHANGEABLE, UNCHANGED, immutabilis; constans; stabilis; ratus; immutatus (*unchanged*).
 UNCHANGEABLY, firme, constanter.
 UNCHANGEABLENESS, immutabilitas.
 UNCHARGE, reprehensionem revocare.
 UNCHARITABLE, inhumanus, minime benignus or liberalis; qui omnia sinistra or in malam partem interpretatur; sinister (*e. g.* interpretatio).
 UNCHARITABLENESS, inhumanitas.
 UNCHARITABLY, inhumane, inhumaniter; sinistre; in malam partem.
 UNCHARM, incantamentis solvere.
 UNCHASTE, impudicus, impurus, incestus, libidinosus, parum verecundus, obscænus, libidinibus deditus.
 UNCHASTELY, impudice, obscæne, parum caste.
 UNCHASTENESS, UNCHASTITY, impudicitia, obscœnitas.
 UNCHECKED, non repressus or coercitus; liber.
 UNCHEWED, non masticatus.
 UNCHRISTENED, aquâ lustrali nondum aspersus.
 UNCHRISTIAN, viro Christiano indignus; impius.
 UNCHRISTIANLY, quod Christianum minime decet.
 UNCIRCUMCISED, non circumciscus; im præputiatus, *Tertull.*
 UNCIRCUMCISION, non circumcisio.
 UNCIRCUMSCRIBED, interminatus.
 UNCIRCUMSPECT, improvidus, incautus, inconsideratus, negligens.
 UNCIRCUMSPECTLY, improvide, incaute, inconsiderate, negligenter.

UNCIVIL, inurbanus, inhumanius; illiberis; barbarus.
 UNCIVILLY, inurbane, inhumane, inhumaniter.
 UNCIVILIZED, barbarus, ferus, nondum ad humanitatem instructus.
 UNCLAD (*unclothed*), vestibus exutus or non indutus; nudus.
 UNCLARIFIED, nondum defaecatus.
 UNCLASP, uncium laxare; solvo. — *Unclasped*, uncino laxato.
 UNCLASPING, uncini laxatio or solutio.
 UNCLASSIC, non classicus. See *Classic*.
 UNCLE (*by the father's side*), patruus; (*mother's*), avunculus. — *A great uncle by the father's side*, propatruus.
 UNCLEAN (*dirty*), immundus, sordidus, fœdus, impurus, squalidus, lutulentus, spurcus: (*morally*), impurus, impudicus, discinctus, incontinens; moribus dissolutus. — *To be unclean*, sordere. — *To grow unclean*, sordescere. — *To make unclean*, spurco, conspurco, maculo, commaculo, inquinare, fœdo.
 UNCLEANNLINESS (*dirty*), immunditia, fœditas, squalor, spurcitas; sordes: (*of life*), impudicitia, impuritas.
 UNCLEANLY, *adv.* sordide, fœde, squalide, immunde, spurce.
 UNCLEANNESS, illuvies; immunditia; impuritas; nequitia.
 UNCLEANSED, non purgatus.
 UNCLEFT, indivisus, individuus, solidus.
 UNCLIPPED, non deminutus.
 UNCLOSE, solvo, exonero.
 UNCLOISTERED, solutus, liberatus.
 UNCLOSE, recludo, aperio; resigno (*a sealed thing*). — *To unclothe* (*disclose or reveal*), detego, retego; aperio, patefacio, indico. — *Unclosed* (*disclosed*), detectus, nudatus, patefactus, reclusus.
 UNCLOTHE, vestibus aliquem exuere, vestem alicui detrudere; aliquem nudare; aliquem veste spoliare.
 UNCLOTHED, vestibus exutus, nudatus, spoliatus; nudus.
 UNCLOUDED, serenus, innubilis, splendidus.
 UNCLOUDEDNESS, serenitas, claritas.
 UNCOILED, expeditus, solutus.
 UNCOINED, nondum cusus.
 UNCOLLECTED, non collectus.
 UNCOLORED, non coloratus.
 UNCOMBED, implexus.
 UNCOMELY, *adj.* indecens, indecorus, invenustus, inelegans, illepidus.
 UNCOMELY, *adv.* illepidè, ineleganter.
 UNCOMELINESS, deformitas.
 UNCOMFORTABLE, inamœnus, injucundus, molestus; mœstus; acerbus; solatii expers.
 UNCOMFORTABLENESS, injucunditas, molestia, acerbitas; mœstia.
 UNCOMFORTABLY, injucunde; mœste; acerbe.
 UNCOMMANDED, non mandatus or edictus.
 UNCOMMENDABLE, illaudabilis.
 UNCOMMON, insolitus, insolens; rarus; non vulgaris, eximius, egregius, insignis, singularis.
 UNCOMMONLY, eximie, egregie, haud vulgariter.
 UNCOMMONNESS, insolentia; raritas.
 UNCOMMUNICABLE, non participandus.
 UNCOMPASSIONATE, immitis, immisericus.
 UNCOMPELLED, non compulsus or coactus; ultro, sponte sua.
 UNCOMPLAISANT, inurbanus, parum officiosus, non affabilis.
 UNCOMPLETE, non completus or consummatus; imperfectus.
 UNCOMPOUNDED, incompositus, simplex.
 UNCOMPOUNDEDNESS, simplicitas.
 UNCONCEIVABLE, incomprehensibilis, quod mente or cogitatione comprehendere non potest, quod percipi non potest.
 UNCONCEIVED, non or nondum conceptus.
 UNCONCERN, negligentia, securitas, incuria.
 UNCONCERNED, immotus, securus, indifferens; re aliqua non affectus; otiosus.
 UNCONCERNEDLY, secure, otiose, indifferenter, immisericorditer.
 UNCONCERNEDNESS, animus immiseri-

cors or nullâ misericordiâ motus. See *Unconcern*.
 UNCONCLUSIVE, ex quo nihil concludi potest.
 UNCONCOCTED, nondum concoctus.
 UNCONDEMNED, indemnat, non damnatus.
 UNCONDITIONAL, absolutus; purus.
 UNCONDITIONALLY, sine exceptione or adjunctione.
 UNCONFINED, UNCONFINABLE, interminatus, infinitus, (*without bound*); liber; nullis terminis circumscriptus.
 UNCONFIRMED, nondum ratus or confirmatus.
 UNCONFORMABLE, se ritibus consuetis non conformans or accommodans.
 UNCONFORMITY, repugnantia.
 UNCONFUSED, non confusus, non perturbatus; recte dispositus.
 UNCONFUSEDLY, sine confusione.
 UNCONFUTABLE, admodum certus, quod non facile dilui potest.
 UNCONGEALED, non congelatus.
 UNCONNING, non dissimulans.
 UNCONQUERABLE, invictus; insuperabilis.
 UNCONQUERABLY. See *Insuperably*.
 UNCONQUERED, invictus; non superatus.
 UNCONSCIONABLE, injustus, iniquus; a rectâ conscientia alienus.
 UNCONSCIONABLENESS, injustitia, iniquitas.
 UNCONSCIONABLY, injuste, inique.
 UNCONSCIOUS, non conscius; insciens; omni sensu carens.
 UNCONSECRATED, nondum consecratus.
 UNCONSENTED to, cui non assentimur.
 UNCONSIDERED, neglectus, non pensatus.
 UNCONSTANT, &c. See *Inconstant*.
 UNCONSTRAINED, incoactus, voluntarius, spontaneus, non invitatus.
 UNCONSTRAINEDLY, non invite, ultro, sua sponte.
 UNCONTAMINATED, incontaminatus, intaminatus, purus, incorruptus, integer.
 UNCONTENTED. See *Discontented*.
 UNCONTESTABLE, certus, non dubius, de quo merito contendere non potest.
 UNCONTESTED, in controversiam or dubium non vocatus, de quo nulla est contentio.
 UNCONTROLLED, liber, nullius imperio subjectus.
 UNCONTROLLABLE, qui nullius imperio est subjectus; cui nullâ vi resisti potest.
 UNCONTROLLEDNESS, libere vivendi or agendi potestas.
 UNCONTROVERTED, de quo non ambigitur.
 UNCONVERSABLE, non affabilis.
 UNCONVINCED, cui non or nondum persuasum est, ut, &c.; qui etiamnum dubitat.
 UNCORD, fines solvere or relaxare.
 UNCORDED, finibus solutus.
 UNCORRECT (*faulty or full of faults*), mendosus, vitiosus, mendis scatens, non elimatus, cui deest ultima manus.
 UNCORRECTED (*unpunished*), impunitus, incastigatus.
 UNCORRUPT, UNCORRUPTED, incorruptus, integer, illibatus, intaminatus, incontaminatus, purus, sincerus; sanctus, integer.
 UNCORRUPTIBLE, corruptionis expers.
 UNCORRUPTLY, incorrupte, integre, sincere.
 UNCORRUPTNESS (*quality of being free from corruption*), putredini non obnoxius; (*moral purity, uprightness*), sanctitas, integritas, probitas.
 UNCOUNTABLE, innumerabilis.
 UNCOUNTERFEIT, genuinus.
 UNCOUPLE, disjungo, abjungo; copulam eximere or detrudere. — *Uncoupled*, disjunctus, separatus.
 UNCOURTEOUS, inurbanus. See *Discourteous*.
 UNCOURTLY (*unmannerly*), inurbanus, rusticus.
 UNCOURTLINESS, inurbanitas, rusticitas.
 UNCOUTH, impolitus, rudis, inurbanus; incitus; novus, inauditus, insuetus.
 UNCOUTHLY, impolite, incite, invenuste, inurbane.
 UNCOUTHNESS, rusticitas, incitia.

UNCOVER, detego, retego; patefacio aperio, adaperio, deoperio.
 UNCOVERING, patefactio.
 UNCREATE, ad nihilum revocare.
 UNCREATED, non creatus.
 UNCREDITABLENESS, mala existimatio.
 UNCROPPED, non or nondum decerp-tus.
 UNCROSSED, nondum inductus.
 UNCROWDED, sine turbâ; infrequens.
 UNCROWN (*take the crown off one's head*), coronam alicujus capiti detrudere. See *De throne*.
 UNCUMPLED, non corrugatus.
 UNCTION (*anointing*), unctio, inunctio; unctura.
 UNCTUOUS, pinguis. — *Somewhat more unctuous*, unctiusculus.
 UNCTUOUSNESS, UNCTUOSITY, pinguedo.
 UNCULTIVATED (*not tilled*), incultus: (*rude, raw*), rudis, incultus, ferus, agrestis, horridus.
 UNCUMBERED, non impeditus or gravatus.
 UNCURB a horse, lupatum equo demere.
 UNCURBED, non repressus.
 UNCURABLE, insanabilis, inemendabilis, desperatus.
 UNCURED, non sanatus: (*unsalted*), sale non conditus.
 UNCURIOS, incuriosus, rerum occultarum non curiosus.
 UNCURL, solvere, expedire.
 UNCURLEO, non crispatus; solutus.
 UNCURRENT, non probus, non receptus.
 UNCUT, intonsus; imputatus, incadus; integer.
 UNDAAGED, integer, illæsus.
 UNDAUNTED, intrepidus, intrepidus, imperterritus, impavidus; animosus.
 UNDAUNTEDLY, intrepide, impavide; fortiter.
 UNDAUNTEDNESS, animus intrepidus, animi fortitudo.
 UNDAZZLED, non or minime præstricitus.
 UNDECAYED, non deminutus, integer; vegetus, fortis.
 UNDECEIVE one, errore aliquem liberare, solvere, expedire. — *Undeceived*, ab errore liberatus or expeditus: (*not deceived*), non deceptus.
 UNDECEIVABLE, qui falli non potest.
 UNDECIDED, nondum adjudicatus (*of a lawsuit*); integer; dubius: (*doubling*), dubius, incertus. — *The matter is yet undecided*, adhuc sub iudice lis est.
 UNDECKED, inornatus, impolitus, incomptus.
 UNDEFACED, UNDEFORMED, integer.
 UNDEFENDED, indefensus, non defensus.
 UNDEFILED, impollutus, illibatus, intaminatus, immaculatus, incontaminatus, purus, castus, integer, intactus, sanctus.
 UNDEFINABLE, quod non describi or definiri potest.
 UNDEFRAIDED, non solutus or erogatus.
 UNDELIGHTED, indelectatus, voluptate non affectus.
 UNDEMOLISHED, non eversus, non dirutus.
 UNDEMONSTRABLE, quod nequit demonstrari.
 UNDENIABLE, non negandus, evidens.
 UNDENIABLY, evidenter; sine controversiâ.
 UNDEPLORED, indeploratus.
 UNDEPRAVED, incorruptus.
 UNDER, sub; subter, infra: (*in place or degree*), infra, inferior: (*in number*), infra, minor, minus, &c.: (*in price*), minoris, minori pretio. — *To be under*, subsum. — *To tread under foot*, calco, conculco; pedibus proterere. — *Under age*, nondum adultâ etate; impubes or -is; ephebus, prætextatus; peradolescens. — *The being under age*, etas nondum adultâ; etas pupillaris. — *To have a thing under hand or in hand*, sub manibus aliquid habere. — *A writing or note under one's hand*, chirographum. — *To bring under*, domo, superno; subigo, vinco; expugno; sub imperium ditionemque redigere; in potestatem redigere. — *To*

keep under, freno, refreno; coërceo, cohibeo, inhibeo; comprimo, reprimō; compesco. — *Under one (in his reign), aliquo imperante, regnante, rege.* — *Under pain of death, sub mortis pœnâ, propositâ mortis pœnâ.* — *All under one, eadem operâ.* — *Under a mulct or penalty, sub multâ, multâ dictâ, denuntiâ, interpositâ.* — *Those who were under seventeen years old, qui minores essent annis septemdecim.* — *I sold it under what it cost me, minori pretio vendidi quam emeram.* — *It falls under the consideration of profit, in rationem utilitatis cadit.* — *To fall under suspicion, in suspicionem eadere or venire.* — *He sets out, having concealed a dagger under his garment, abdito intra vestem ferro proficiscitur, Lin.* — *Under show, color, pretence of n thing, per causam alicujus rei; nomine or simulatione alicujus rei; per simulationem alicujus rei; specie or per speciem alicujus rei; causâ interpositâ or illatâ, with acc. and infin.* — *War is concealed under the show of peace, sub nomine pacis bellum latet.* — *Under or in difficulties, rebus in arduis.* — *Under your favor, pace tuâ dixerim.* — ¶ See the compounds in their several places.

UNDER, *adj.* inferior.

UNDER-BEAM, capreolus.

UNDERBID, minoris licitari.

UNDERBIND, subligo; subcingo or succingo.

UNDER-BUTLER, suppromus.

UNDER-COOK, coquus vicarius.

UNDERFLOW, subterfluo, subterlabor.

UNDERGIRD, subligo, subcingo or succingo.

UNDERGO, subeo, fero, tolero, sustineo, patior, perpetior.

UNDER-GOVERNOR, subpræfectus.

UNDER-GROUND, subterraneus.

UNDERHAND (*privately*), clam, clanculum, secreto. — *To deal or work underhand, prævaricor; clam or clanculum aliquid agere, aggredi, moliri.* — *An underhand dealer, homo fraudulentus; homo subdolus; prævaricator.* — *Underhand dealing, dolus, fraud; prævaricatio.*

UNDERIVED, non derivatus.

UNDERJOBBER, minister.

UNDERLAY, suppono, subjicio, suffulcio.

UNDER-LEATHER, solea.

UNDERLING, inferior; alteri obnoxius or subiectus.

UNDER-LIP, labrum inferius.

UNDERMINE, subruo, suffodio; cuniculo or -is subruere or subtrahere. — *Some undermined, others sealed the walls, ac murum modo suffodere, modo sealis aggredi, Sall.* — *To undermine and overthrow, subruo.* — *To undermine or supplant a person, insidias alicui struere, aliquem dolo a munere or alicujus rei possessione depellere; exitio alicujus studere or operam dare.*

UNDERMINING, suffossio.

UNDERMOST, infimus, imus.

UNDERNEATH, infra, subter, subtus. — *Being underneath, inferior.*

UNDERPIN, substruo; suffulcio.

UNDERPINNING of a house, substructio.

UNDERPLOT (*in a play*), res minoris momenti.

UNDERPRAISE, aliquem maligne laudare; hand dignis laudibus efferre.

UNDERPRIZE. See *Undervalue*.

UNDERPROP, fulcio, suffulcio; statumino; impedo, Col. — *Weakly underproped, tibicine colne subnixus, tenui tibicine fultus.*

UNDERPROPPING, statuminatio.

UNDERRATE. See *Undervalue*.

UNDERRATE, s. pretium justo minus.

UNDERSAY, derogare.

UNDER-SECRETARY, scriba inferior.

UNDERSELL (*sell cheaper than others*), minoris quam alii vendere.

UNDER-SERVANT, famulus or minister inferior.

UNDERSSET, suppono, subjicio; statumino, Plin.

UNDERSEWED, subsutus.

UNDER-SHERIFF, sny subvicecomes.

UNDERSONG, versus intercalaris.

UNDERSTAND (*comprehend, perceive*), accipio, intelligo, comprehendo, per-

cipio: (*by the ear*), accipio, exaudio: (*know, be acquainted with*), intelligo; scio; instructum esse aliqua re, peritum esse alicujus rei: (*supply*), intelligo, simul audire. — *I understand, teneo; intelligo; dictum puta.* — *The Stoics do not understand Epicurus, Epicurum Stoici male accipiunt.* — *As I understand the business, ut istam rem video.* — *To understand aright, bene or recte intelligere, accipere, percipere, tenere.* — *To understand amiss, parum accipere, minus intelligere:* (*put a bad interpretation on*), in malam partem accipere, sinistre interpretari. — *To give to understand, significo; dico; aliquem certorem facere.* — *I gave you to understand, certorem te feci.* — *Give them to understand what my sentiments are of that matter, iis demonstres, quid ego de eâ re sentiam.* — *Being given to understand, certior factus.* — *Those who understand the Jewish affairs, Judaicarum rerum periti.* — *To understand the world, rerum humanarum peritum esse.* — *Understood, intellectus, perceptus, notus, cognitus.* — *Easy to be understood, intellectu facilis, in nostram intelligentiam facile cadens.* — *I understood, intellexi, cognovi, sensi, percepi, comperi.*

UNDERSTANDING (*intellect*), mens: (*capacity of understanding; intelligence*), intelligentia, intelligentiæ vis; ingenium (*natural ability, genius*); judicium (*judgment*); prudentia (*wisdom, prudence*); consilium (*counsel, discretion*); captus: (*comprehending, understanding*), intelligentia; perceptio, comprehensio. — *A person of good understanding, homo intelligens, sapiens, prudens, peritus, gnarus, emunctæ naris, magni or acris judicii.* — *Of or belonging to the understanding, ad mentem pertinens.* — *Have you lost your understanding as well as your estate? simul consilium cum re amisti? Ter.* — ¶ (*agreement*), consensio, consensus; collusio (*secret understanding*). — *A good understanding, concordia.* — *A secret understanding with the enemy, clandestina cum hoste colloquia.* — *There being a good understanding between the English and Dutch, Anglis et Batavis concordibus.* — *He said, that n good understanding between the orders of the state might be preserved by clemency, dixit, clementiâ concordiam ordinum stabiliri posse, Liv.*

UNDERSTANDINGLY, intelligenter, cum intelligentiâ; sapienter, prudenter; judicio; sollerter; perite.

UNDERSTRAPPER, homunculus tenuis.

UNDERTAKE, incipio, aggredior; cæpto, molior; suscipio; conor, audeo; in se recipere, accipere. — *a cause, adire causam.* — *To undertake work by the great, opus redimere.* — *To undertake for a thing or warrant that it shall come to pass, alicujus rei auctorem esse.* — *We undertake for it, that the dignity of the Roman people shall be then preserved, auctores sumus, tutam ibi majestatem Romani nominis fore, Liv.*

UNDERTAKING (*attempt*), ausum, cæptum, inceptum; opus; commissum.

UNDERTAKER, molitor, inceptor; qui aliquid aggreditur. — *of public works, operum publicorum redemptor.* — *of funerals, libitinarius.*

UNDERVALUE (*underprize*), pretio justo minori æstimare: (*slight*), contemno; despicio; sperno, parvi facere, contemptui habere: (*detract from*), elevo.

UNDERVASSAL, mancipium.

UNDERWOOD, humiliores arbores.

UNDERWORK (*labor a thing less than it ought*), aliquid non satis elaborare or non satis elaboratum reddere. — *To underwork or endeavor to undermine a person, insidias alicui struere, alicujus exitio studere or operam dare.*

UNDERWRITE, scribere, subnoto, infra scribere. See *Assure, Insure*.

UNDERWRITING, subscriptio.

UNDERWRITER, qui cavet de or pro aliquâ re.

UNDESCRIBED, non descriptus.

UNDESERVED, immeritus, indignus.

UNDESERVEDLY, immerito, immerenter, indigne.

UNDESERVING of, indignus; immerens.

UNDESIGNING, minime astutus, since-rus, frandis expers.

UNDESIRABLE, minime expetendus, injunctus, incommodus.

UNDESURED, minime optatus; inoptatus, Sen.

UNDETERMINATE, UNDETERMINED. (*See Undecided.*) — *We shall leave the matter undetermined, nos eam rem in medio relinquemus, Sall.*

UNDETERMINABLE, quod determinari non potest.

UNDEVOTED, non devotus; non deditus.

UNDEVOUT, irreligiosus, Dei parvus et infrequens cultor.

UNDEVOUTLY, irreligiose.

UNDIED, non or nondum tinctus.

UNDIGESTED, crudus (imperfectus, Juv.): (*not arranged, &c.*), indigestus, inordinatus, incompositus, inconditus.

UNDILIGENT, indiligens, parum diligens.

UNDIMINISHED, integer, non deminutus or non imminutus, illibatus.

UNDIMINISHABLE, quod diminui non potest.

UNDINTED, non contusus.

UNDIPPED, non immersus.

UNDIRECTED, non directus. See *Random*.

UNDISCERNED, non perceptus.

UNDISCERNIBLE, invisibilis, sub sensum oculorum non cadens; quod percipi non potest.

UNDISCERNIBLY, UNDISCERNEDLY. See *Imperceptibly*.

UNDISCERNING, non percipiens.

UNDISCHARGED (*as n duty*), non præstitus; (*as n debt*), non solutus.

UNDISCIPLINED, indoctus, ineruditus, imperitus; nondum doctus or instructus. — *Undisciplined troops, copæ inexercitæ or militari disciplinæ nondum assuetæ. See Raw.*

UNDISCOVERABLE, non indagandus.

UNDISCOVERED (*not known*), incompertus, inexploratus: (*not made public*), non re-tectus or patefactus.

UNDISGUISED, in conspectu positus; simplex.

UNDISHONORED, non infamiâ notatus.

UNDISMAYED, imperterritus, impavidus.

UNDISPERSED, non dispersus.

UNDISPOSED of (*not sold*), nondum venditus: (*not given away*), nondum alienatus.

UNDISPUTED, de quo nulla est disceptatio or controversia.

UNDISSEMBLED, non dissimulatus.

UNDISSOLVABLE, non dissipatus.

UNDISSOLVABLE, indissolubilis, minime solvendus.

UNDISSOLVING, non or nunquam liquescens.

UNDISTINCT, UNDISTINGUISHED, indistinctus, indiscretus; inexplanatus.

UNDISTINGUISHABLE, quod distingui or discerni non potest.

UNDISTRACTED, minime confusus.

UNDISTRACTEDLY, sine confusione or perturbatione.

UNDISTURBED, imperturbatus; pacatus, placidus, sedatus, serenus, quietus, tranquillus; æquus. See *Calm*.

UNDISTURBEDLY, tranquille, placide, æquo animo.

UNDIVIDED, indivisus, indiscretus; communis.

UNDIVIDABLE, individuus.

UNDIVULGED, secretus, non patefactus.

UNDO *what is done*, telam retexere; factum infectum reddere: (*annul*), abrogo, antiquo; rescindo, irritum reddere: (*slacken*), laxo, relaxo; remitto: (*unravel*), retexo; expedio: (*untie or take to pieces*), solvo, dissolvo, resolvo; discingo: (*ruin*), perdo, pessundo, subverto. — *Your forwardness has almost undone me, pene tua me protervitas perdidit.* — *They will undo me or my master, me aut herum pessundabunt.* — *He will undo his father, ad inopiam rediget patrem.* — *He has undone himself and the commonwealth, rem suam et publicam confecit.* — *We are undone, as you would undo an oyster, nos funditus perisse vides; ne Salus quidem ipsa nos servare potest.*

— *I am utterly undone*, perii, nullus sum, de me actum est.

UNDOING (*ruining*), perditio: (*ruin*), interitus, exitium, perniciēs; ruina: (*unnulling*), abolitio, abrogatio: (*a slackening*), laxatio, relaxatio, remissio: (*an untying or taking to pieces*), solutio, dissolutio, resolutio.

UNDONE (*not done*), infectus, imperfectus, nondum consummatus.

UNDOUBTED, de quo nihil dubitatur; non dubius; certus.

UNDOUBTEDLY, haud dubie, procul dubio, sine controversiā.

UNDRAWN, non tractus.

UNDREADED, non formidatus.

UNDREAMED, inopinatus.

UNDRESS (*one's self*), vestes exuere: (*another*), vestes or vestimenta alicui detrabere. — *Undressed*, *Undrest* (*naked*), nudus, vestibus exutus, vestimentis detractis: (*unadorned*), incultus, inornatus. — *Somewhat undressed*, subhorridus.

UNDRESS, s. vestis domestica.

UNDRIED, insiccatus, nondum siccatus.

UNDROSSY, purus; sine fæce.

UNDUE, indebitus, parum justus or legitimus; nimius, immodicus.

UNOULY, indebite, parum juste or legitime; nimis, plus quam satis est.

UNDULATE, undo, fluctuo.

UNDULATE, UNULATORY, undulatus; undatus.

UNDULATION of, undans *with a subst.*

UNDUTIFUL, UNDUTEIOUS, impius erga parentes, impius; non obediens alicui; contumax; parum verecundus.

UNDUTIFULLY, contumaciter, minus obsequenter, impie.

UNDUTIFULNESS, contumacia, immodestia, impietas.

UNDYING, nunquam moriturus; immortalis.

UNEARNED, sine labore partus.

UNEARTHED, e terrâ or foveâ excitatus.

UNEARTHLY (*heavenly*), cœlestis; divinus: (*superhuman*), quod supra hominem or hominis vires est, quod modum virum humanarum excedit, quod supra humanum (*-an, -os, -as, -a*) est.

UNEASY, molestus, incommodus, importunus; æger, sollicitus, anxius; inquietus; difficilis, morosus, (*peevish*). — *I should then have been uneasy only for these few days*, fuisset tum mihi illos ægre aliquot dies, *Ter*.

UNEASILY, ægre, moleste.

UNEASINESS, molestia, sollicitudo, ægritudo, animi perturbatio; miseria. — *And you must live in perpetual uneasiness, when you find yourselves under a necessity of being slaves, or of maintaining your liberty by force of arms*, et vobis æterna sollicitudo remanebit, cum intelligetis, aut serviendum esse, aut per manus libertatem retinendam, *Sall*.

UNEATEN, haud or parum comesus.

UNEDIFIED (*not instructed*), indoctus, ineruditus, parum doctus.

UNEDIFYING (*of a speaker or address*), frigidus; jejunus: (*of no use*), inutilis, parum utilitatis habens.

UNEFFECTUAL, irritus, inanis.

UNELECTED, non electus.

UNELIGIBLE, non eligendus, non expectendus.

UNELOQUENT, indisertus, infacundus; infans.

UNEMPLOYED, indiserte.

UNEMPLOYED, otiosus; vacuus labore or negotiis (*having nothing to do*); feriatu (*keeping holiday*), deses (*idle*).

UNENDOWED, indotatus, sine dote.

UNENGAGED, non adductus; liber.

UNENJOYED, non perceptus.

UNENLIGHTENED, omnium rerum inscius et rudis; rudis; ferus.

UNENSLAVED, UNENTHRALLED, sui juris, nemini obnoxius or mancipatus.

UNENTOMBED, insepultus.

UNENVIED, minime invidendus.

UNEQUABLE, inæqualis, inæqualis.

UNEQUAL, inæqualis, inæqualis, dispar, impar, disparilis. — *Unequal manner ages seldom prove happy*, siqua voles apte nubere, nube pari.

UNEQUALLY, inæqualiter, inæqualiter, dispariliter.

UNEQUALLY, inæqualiter, inæqualiter, dispariliter.

UNEQUITABLE, iniquus, injustus.

UNEQUIVOCAL, minime ambiguus.

UNERRING, errori non obnoxius; certus; rarus.

UNERRINGLY, sine errore.

UNESPIED. See *Undiscovered*.

UNESSENTIAL, non magni momenti;

levis: — *in rerum naturâ non positus*.

UNESTABLISHED, sine auctoritate.

UNEVANGELICAL, legi Christianæ non consentaneus.

UNEVEN, non æquus (*poet. iniquus*), inæqualis: (*rough*), asper, confragosus, salebrosus: (*not equable*), inæqualis, inæqualis. — *Uneven places*, aspreta; salebræ, loca confragosa. — *An uneven way*, via salebrosa. — *An uneven or odd number*, numerus impar.

UNEVENLY, inæqualiter, inæqualiter, dispariliter.

UNEVENNESS, iniquitas, asperitas; inæqualitas.

UNEXACTED, non flagitatus or exactus.

UNEXAMINED, nondum examinatus.

UNEXAMPLED (*alone of its kind*), unicuique, singularis: (*unheard of, new*), inauditus, novus, portentosi similis.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE, exceptionibus non obnoxius. — *witness*, testis locuples, probus. — *testimony*, testimonium certum, firmum. — *life*, summa morum probitas, vitæ sanctitas.

UNEXECUTED, infectus, nondum rite peractus.

UNEXEMPT, non immunis.

UNEXERCISED. See *Unpractised*.

UNEXHAUSTED, inexhaustus.

UNEXPECTED, inexpectatus, inopinatus, necopinatus, insperatus; repentinus (*sudden*).

UNEXPECTEDLY, præter expectationem or opinionem; repente; de or ex improviso.

UNEXPECTEDNESS, rei inopinatæ or improvisæ interventus. — *Rather because of the unexpectedness of the thing*, magis in re subitâ, *Liv*.

UNEXPEDIENT, incommodus, inutilis.

UNEXPERIENCED, inexpertus, nondum expertus; rerum imperitus or rudis, nescius.

UNEXPERT, imperitus, rudis; nondum rei alicui assuetus or assuefactus.

UNEXPERTLY, imperite.

UNEXPIRED, nondum finitus or determinatus.

UNEXPLORED, incognitus; nondum tentatus.

UNEXPRESSIBLE, ineffabilis, inenarrabilis; qui verbis enarrari non potest.

UNEXTENDED, non extensus or porrectus.

UNEXTINGUISHABLE, UNEXTINGUISHED, inextinctus, qui exstingui non potest.

UNEXTIRPABLE, inextirpabilis, non exstirpandus.

UNFADING, qui nunquam deflorescit; perennis.

UNFADED, non deflorescens; vicens, florens.

UNFAILING, certus, firmus; fidus, fidelis; perennis.

UNFAIR (*unjust*), iniquus, injustus.

UNFAIRLY, inique, injuste.

UNFAIRNESS, iniquitas, injustitia.

UNFAITHFUL, infidus, infidelis, perfidus; falsus.

UNFAITHFULLY, infideliter, perfide.

UNFAITHFULNESS, infidelitas, perfidia.

UNFALSIFIED, non adulteratus or depravatus; minime fucatus.

UNFAMILIAR, inusitatus.

UNFASHIONABLE, hodierno usui parum accommodatus.

UNFASHIONED, informis; nondum formatus or recte formatus; ineffigiatus, *Gell*.

UNFASTEN, refigo; solvo, dissolvo; labefacio.

UNFATHOMABLE, immensâ or infinitâ altitudine.

UNFATIGUED, non fessus.

UNFAVORABLE, incommodus, alienus; adversus.

UNFAVORABLY, incommode: (*not kindly or with praise*), secus, sinistre, male.

UNFEATHERED, implumis, deplumis.

UNFEATURED, informis.

UNPED, impastus.

UNPED, impastus.

UNFEED, munere non donatus, honorario non auctus.

UNFEELING, omni sensu carens, insensibilis; torpidus: (*fig.*), lentus, durus, ferreus, omnis humanitatis expers.

UNFEIGNED, non fictus, non simulatus, non fucatus; sincerus, verus; integer.

UNFEIGNEDLY, non fecte, sincere, vere.

UNFEIGNEDNESS, sinceritas, veritas; integritas.

UNFELT, sensibus non perceptus.

UNFENCED, immunitus: non septus.

UNFERMENTED, non fermentatus; nullo fermento.

UNFERTILE, infecundus, infructuosus, sterilis.

UNFERTILENESS, infecunditas, sterilitas.

UNFETTER, e vinculis eximere, vinculis solvere or liberare.

UNFETTERED, vinculis solutus; liber.

UNFILLED, non impletus.

UNFINISHED, infectus, imperfectus, nondum consummatus.

UNFIRM, infirmus, debilis.

UNFIT, inutilis, non or parum idoneus, inhabilis; abhorrens; impar; ineptus. — *to learn*, indocilis, tardus, hebes. — *for labor*, impotens, debilis, infirmus.

UNFITLY, inepte, indecore, non congruenter.

UNFITNESS, inutilitas, inconcinnitas, incommoditas. — *for labor*, inertia.

UNFITTING, incongruens, non congruens; inconveniens.

UNFIX, refigo; labefacio.

UNFIXED, refixus, labefactus; vagus.

UNFLEDGED, nondum pennatus, implumis, deplumis.

UNFLESHED (*fig.*), novitius.

UNFOILED, invictus.

UNFOLD, explicio: (*explain, set forth*), explico, aperio, explano. — *That may be unfolded or explained*, explicabilis. — *That cannot be unfolded*, inexplicabilis. — *To unfold sheep*, oves septis inclusas dimittere.

UNFOLDING, explicatio.

UNFOOL, a stultitiâ revocare.

UNFORBIDDEN, non prohibitus; non vitatus.

UNFORCED, non coactus, spontaneus, voluntarius.

UNFORCEDLY, non coactus, suâ sponte, ultro.

UNFORCIBLE, virium expers.

UNFOREBODING, sine præsagio.

UNFOREKNOWN, non præsensensus, non præcognitus.

UNFORESEEN, improvisus, non prævisus.

UNFORFEITED, non confiscatus.

UNFORGIVING, inexorabilis, implacabilis.

UNFORGOTTEN, non oblivioni traditus.

UNFORMED, nondum formatus; indigestus; informis.

UNFORSAKEN, non derelictus, non destitutus; indersertus *is poet*.

UNFORTIFIED, immunitus, non munitus.

UNFORTUNATE, infortunatus, infelix, miser, adversus, infaustus, non prosper, calamitosus. — *day*, dies infelix; dies nefastus.

UNFORTUNATELY, infeliciter, misere, male, secus.

UNFORTUNATENESS, infelicitas; or *by an adj.*

UNFOULED, incorruptus.

UNFOUND, incompertus.

UNFREQUENT, quod raro fit, rarus; infrequens.

UNFREQUENCY, infrequentia.

UNFREQUENTLY, raro. — *Very*, perraro, perquam raro.

UNFREQUENTEO, minus celebris, inceleber; infrequens; desertus.

UNFRIENDED. See *Friendless*.

UNFRIENDLY, *adj.* inimicus.

UNFRIENDLY, *adv.* parum amice or benevole.

UNFRIENDLINESS, malevolentia, animus iniquus.

UNFROZEN, non congelatus.

UNFRUITFUL, infecundus, infructuosus, sterilis, macer; infelix (*rather poet.*).

UNFRUITFULLY, infecunde, steriliter.

UNFRUITFULNESS, infecunditas, sterilitas.

UNFULFILLED, nondum expletus, non solutus: quod exitum or eventum non habuit.

UNFURL, expando, explico.

UNFURNISH (to deprive), spolio, despolio, nudo, orbo.

UNFURNISHED (not furnished), imparatus, parum ornatus or instructus.

UNGAINFUL, minime lucrosus or questuosus.

UNGAINGLY (awkward), agrestis; rusticus.

UNGARNISHED, inornatus, impolitus.

UNGARTERED, sine fasciis tibialibus.

UNGATHERED, nondum collectus or decerpitus.

UNGENERATED, ingenuus.

UNGENEROUS, illiberalis, hominem liberalem or ingenium minime decens.

UNGENEROUSLY, illiberaliter, parum ingenuè.

UNGENTEEL, illiberalis, inhonestus, illepidus, inurbanus, rusticus, agrestis.

UNGENTEELLY, illiberaliter, inhoneste, illepidè, inurbane.

UNGENTEELNESS, illiberalitas, rusticitas.

UNGENTLE, immansuetus, implacidus, asper.

UNGENTLENESS, inurbanitas.

UNGENTLY, aspere, inurbane.

UNGENTLEMANLY, illiberalis.

UNGILT, non inauratus.

UNGIRD, discingo, recingo; cingulum solvere.

UNGIRDED, Ungirt, discinctus, recinctus, non cinctus.

UNGIRTH a horse, cingulum equi solvere or laxare.

UNGLOVED, sine digitabulis.

JNGLUE, deglutino, reglutino.

UNGOD, divinitate privare.

UNGODLY, impius, irreligiōsus, scelestus, sceleratus, flagitiosus.

UNGODILY, impie, irreligiōse, sceleste, scelerate, flagitiose.

UNGODLINESS, impietas; scelus, flagitium.

UNGORED, non cornu percussus: — illesus; non defanatus.

UNGORGED, nondum exsaturatus.

UNGOTTEN, non partus.

UNGOVERNABLE, impotens regendi, qui regi non potest; indomitus, effrenatus, ferox, intractabilis, impotens. — *An ungovernable tongue*, immodica lingua, Liv.

UNGOVERNABLENESS (in temper), ingenium intractabile.

UNGRACEFUL, agrestis, inconcinus, invenustus, indecorus, inelegans.

UNGRACEFULLY, inconcinne, indecore, ineleganter.

UNGRACEFULNESS, inconcinuitas.

UNGRACIOUS, impius, improbus, pravus, scelestus, flagitiosus: (unpleasing), parum jucundus, odiosus. — *An ungracious wretch*, scelus; nequam.

UNGRACIOUSLY, impie, improbe, irreligiōse, prave, sceleste, scelerate, flagitiose.

UNGRACIOUSNESS, impietas, nequitia; flagitium.

UNGRAFTED, nondum insitus or inoculatus.

UNGRAMMATICAL, legibus grammaticorum non consentaneus.

UNGRANTED, inconcessus.

UNGRAPPLE, ab harpagonibus infixis or conflictu liberare.

UNGRATEFUL, ingratus, beneficii or -orum immemor. — *It is hard for a man to bear it when he meets with an ungrateful return for the kind favors he has done*, acerbum est, pro benefactis cum mali messem metas, Plant.

UNGRATEFULLY, ingratis, ingrato animo.

UNGRATEFULNESS, animus ingratus; crimen ingrati animi.

UNGROUND, nullis nixus rationibus. See *Groundless*, Causeless.

UNGRUDGINGLY, libens, libenter; ex animo.

UNGUARDED, incautus, non stipatus: (indiscreet, rash), imprudens, inconsultus, inconsideratus, temerarius.

UNGUARDEDLY (indiscreetly), imprudenter, inconsulto, temere.

UNGUENT, unguentum.

UNGUESSED, quod nemo conjecturâ consecutus est or opinione præcepit.

UNGUIDED, qui ducem non habet; sine duce.

UNHABITABLE See *Uninhabitable*.

UNHALLOW, profano, temero.

UNHALLOWED, nondum sacratus; profanatus, violatus. See *Ungodly*, *Unholy*.

UNHALTER, a laqueo liberare or expedire.

UNHAND, e manibus dimittere.

UNHANDLED, intactus.

UNHANDSOME, invenustus, inconcinus, indecorus, inelegans, illepidus, incompositus; fœdus, turpis; illiberalis.

UNHANDSOMELY, turpiter; inconcinne, ineleganter; parum ingenuè, fœde, turpiter; illiberaliter.

UNHANDSOMENESS, deformitas; turpitudine; illiberalitas.

UNHANGED, nondum crucifixus.

UNHAPPY, infelix, infaustus, infortunatus, miser, calamitosus, luctuosus; mæstus, tristis.

UNHAPPILY, infelicitate; misere; male, secus.

UNHAPPINESS, infelicitas, miseria, tristitia, mæstitia.

UNHARBOR a stag or other wild beast, &c., cervum, etc. a cubili exigere or depellere.

UNHARDENED, non obduratus.

UNHARDY, inaudax, imbellis, timidus.

UNHARMED. See *Unhurt*.

UNHARMFUL, innocuus, innoxius.

UNHARMONIOUS, immodulatus; discors.

UNHARNESSED, abjungo; disjungo (separate); helcium ab equo dimovere; solvo.

UNHASP, resero.

UNHAZARDED, sine periculo.

UNHEALABLE, insanabilis (immedicabilis, poet.).

UNHEALED, nondum sanatus; incuratus.

UNHEALTHFUL, UNHEALTHY (out of health), valetudinarius, infirmus; (not salubrious), insalubris; pestilens; gravis.

UNHEALTHINESS, UNHEALTHFULNESS (of body), mala corporis valetudo. — *of a place*, pestilens loci natura. — *of the weather*, gravitas or intemperies cœli.

UNHEARD, inauditus, nondum auditus. — *of*, inauditus, ne fando quidem auditus.

UNHEATED, non or nondum calefactus.

UNHEEDED, inobservatus, non observatus.

UNHEEDFUL. See *Heedless*.

UNHELPLEFUL, nullam ferens opem.

UNHIDDEN, non abditus or occultus; apertus, reiectus.

UNHINGE (throw off the hinges), de cardine detrahare: (to disorder or put out of sorts), conturbo, perturbare.

UNHOLY, impius; profanus.

UNHOLINESS, impietas.

UNHONEST, improbus, fraudulentus. See *Dishonest*.

UNHONORED, inhonoratus.

UNHOOK, hancum or nucum solvere.

UNHOPEFUL, insperatus, inexpectatus.

UNHOPEFULLY, de quo bene sperare non possumus, nullius neque rei neque spei.

UNHORSE, equo dejicere, ex equo deturbare. — *Unhorsed*, equo dejectus or deturbatus.

UNHOSPITABLE, inhospitalis.

UNHOUSED, ex ædibus exturbatus; sine domo.

UNHOUSELED, communione cœnæ domesticæ privatus.

UNHUMBLED, non demissus.

UNHURT, integer, invulneratus, illesus, inviolatus, incolunus, salvis.

UNHURTFUL, innoxius, innocuus.

UNHURTFULLY, innocenter.

UNHUSBANDED, incultus, inaratus.

UNHUSKED, folliculo exemptus.

UNICORN, monoceros (-otis).

UNIFORM, unius forme, uniusmodi; omni varietate carens; æquabilis, (sibi) constans; æqualis; stabilis. — *A country of one uniform appearance*, ager unâ specie, Sall. — *His character was uniform and of a piece*, in omnibus constantiam præstitit.

UNIFORM, s. vestitus militaris.

UNIFORMITY, æquabilitas; constantia; stabilitas. — *It is certain if any thing in the world is becoming, it is a constant uniformity in our whole lives*, omnino si quidquam est decorum, nihil est profecto magis quam æquabilitas universæ vitæ.

UNIFORMLY, æquabiliter; constanter; perpetuo, usque, semper.

UNIMAGINABLE, quod mente or cogitatione percipi non potest.

UNIMPAIRED, integer, illibatus.

UNIMPORTANT, levis, minimi momenti.

UNIMPORTUNED, non sollicitatus.

UNIMPROVED, non emendatus; male collocatus (e. g. tempus).

UNINFLAMED, non accensus.

UNINFORMED, parum eruditus, indoctus; imperitus; ignarus.

UNINGENUOUS, illiberalis.

UNINHABITABLE, inhabitabilis, non habitabilis.

UNINHABITED, non habitatus, incultus, desertus; vacuus; vastus.

UNINJURED, illæsus. See *Unhurt*.

UNINSCRIBED, sine inscriptione or titulo.

UNINSPIRED, divino numine non afflatus.

UNINSTITUTED, non institutus.

UNINSTRUCTED, indoctus, ineruditus.

UNINSTRUCTIVE, non ad docendum accommodatus.

UNINTELLIGENT, imperitus.

UNINTELLIGIBLE, in nostram intelligentiam non cadens; quod animo percipi non potest; non apertus ad intelligentiam; obscurus; barbarus.

UNINTELLIGIBLY, ita ut ratione comprehendere nequeat; barbare.

UNINTENTIONAL, fortuitus; quod ego insciens feci.

UNINTENTIONALLY, non de industriâ; insciens; forte.

UNINTERESTED, commodi sui minime studiosus.

UNINTERRUPTED, non interruptus, non interpellatus; perennis; perpetuus; assiduus. — *An uninterrupted course of success*, prosperarum rerum cursus continuus.

UNINTRENCHED, non vallo cinctus.

UNINVESTIGABLE, quod investigari non potest.

UNINVITED, invocatus, non vocatus.

UNION (joining), junctio, conjunctio, consociatio; coitus: (unanimity &c.), concordia, (conspiratic et) consensus, animi conjuncti.

To UNITE, jungo, conjungo; concilio: (neut.), se jungere, se conjungere; miscere (mix); coalesco; coëo. — *To unite differences*, lites componere or dirimere.

— *To unite (as two kingdoms do)*, in unam ditionem coire. — *Persons united together by the strongest bonds of friendship*, homines inter se conjunctissimi or summâ benevolentia conjuncti. — *All orders of men are united in defending the republic*, consensus omnium ordinum conspirat ad defendendam rempublicam.

— *With united endeavors*, sociatis laboribus, Tac.

UNITEDLY, cum conjunctione; simul.

UNITER, qui conjungit.

UNITING, conjunctio; voluntatum consensus or conspiratio.

UNISON (in music), concentus: — *modulus unius soni*.

UNIT, UNITY (in arithmetic), unitas.

UNITARIAN, s. unionita.

UNITE. See *Union*.

UNITY, unitas. See *Union*.

UNIQUE, in suo genere singularis.

UNIVERSAL, universus, universalis; communis; also by a construction with omnis. — *A universal heir*, heres omnium honorum; heres ex asse.

UNIVERSALITY, by an adj. or some other circumlocution.

UNIVERSALLY, universe, generatim; or by omnis (as, universally known, omnibus notus).

UNIVERSE, (rerum) universitas, mundus (universus), rerum natura.

UNIVERSITY, academia; universitas literaria or literarum. — *Of a university*, academicus.

UNIVOCAL, una vox pluribus conveniens.

UNJOIN, disjungo. See *Disjoin*.

UNJOINTED, deartuatus. See *Disjoined*.

UNJOYOUS, tristis, parum alacris.

UNJUDGED, injudicatus.

UNJUST, iniquus, injustus. — *Very*, periniquus.

UNJUSTLY, inique, injuste; summâ cura

injuriam. — *He desires the crown, and that very unjustly, cupit regnum, et quidem scelerate cupit, Sall.*
UNJUSTIFIABLE, iniquus, iniquissimus, iustitiæ non consonus *or* consentaneus.
UNJUSTIFIABLENESS, iniquitas, conditio rei quæ defendi nequit.
UNJUSTIFIABLY, inique, ita ut defendi nequeat.
UNKENNEL, e cubili excitare *or* depellere.
UNKEPT. See *Unobserved*.
UNKIND, parum benignus, parum officiosus; omnis humanitatis expers, durus, ferus, inclemens, asper, inhumanus; inhospitalis.
UNKINDLY, *adv.* inclementer, aspere, inhumane, parum benigne.
UNKINDLY, *adj.* — *An unkindly year for corn, annus adversus frugibus, Liv.*
UNKINDNESS, inclementia, inhumanitas, asperitas.
UNKING. See *Dethrone*.
UNKISSED, osculi expers.
UNKNIGHTLY, equite indignus.
UNKNIT, exodo, solvo; recingo.
UNKNOWINGLY, insciens, inscipienter, inconsulto, imprudenter.
UNKNOWN, ignotus; incognitus. — *To be unknown, ignotum esse, latere; ignorari. — It is unknown to me, me clau est, me fugit *or* latet.*
UNLABORED, inelaboratus.
UNLACED, recinctus.
UNLADE, exonerare, deonero; onus jumento deponere, *Cæs.* — *¶ To unlade *or* lade out of one vessel into another, capulo, decapulo; depleo.*
UNLAID, non fixus; non pacatus.
UNLAMENTED, indeploratus.
UNLAUDABLE, illaudabilis.
UNLAWFUL, non legitimus; illicitus, inconcessus; nefas.
UNLAWFULLY, illicite, non legitime.
UNLAWFULNESS, injustitia, iniquitas.
UNLEARN, dedisco.
UNLEARNED, indoctus, ineruditus, illiteratus; rudis; ferus.
UNLEARNEDLY, indocte, ineruditè.
UNLEASH the hounds, canes venaticos vinculis solvere *or* ad cursum emittere.
UNLEAVENED, non fermentatus, fermenti expers.
UNLESS, ni, nisi, præterquam.
UNLICENSED, non privilegio donatus.
UNLICKED, deformis.
UNLIGHTED, non accensus.
UNLIGHTSOME, obscurus; lucis expers.
UNLIKE, dissimilis; diversus; dispar, disparilis. — *To be unlike, dissimilem esse (with genit. *or* dat.)*; differo, abundo, disto, discrepo. — *They are not much unlike in matter, non ita dissimili sunt argumento.*
UNLIKENESS, dissimilitudo, diversitas.
UNLIKELY (*not probable*), non verisimilis, non probabilis.
UNLIKELINESS, conditio rei non probabilis.
UNLIMITED, **UNLIMITABLE**, interminatus, infinitus, terminis non circumscriptus.
UNLIMITEDLY, infinite.
UNLINED, pannum intus assutum non habens.
UNLIQUEFIED, non liquefactus.
UNLOAD. See *Unlade*.
UNLOCK, resero; recludo.
UNLOOKED for, iusperatus, inopinatus, repentinus.
UNLOOSE, solvo, resolvo; laxo, relaxo.
UNLOOSING, solutio, resolutio, dissolutio.
UNLOVED, inamatus, fastiditus.
UNLOVELY, inamabilis, insuavis.
UNLOVELINESS, indoles inamabilis.
UNLOVING, ramine benignus.
UNLUCKY, infelix, infaustus, infortunatus, inauspicatus, malus, adversus; luctuosus; miser. — *The most unlucky throw at dice, canis, canicula; (jactus) vulturius.*
UNLUCKILY, infeliciter, misere, male.
UNLUCKINESS, infelicitas. — *of a thing, casus adversus; incommodum.*
UNMAKE, irritum facere.
UNMADE, infectus; imperfectus.
UNMAN, eviro; effemino; emollio.
UNMANAGEABLE, intractabilis; inhabilis.

UNMANLY, viro indignus, effeminatus, mollis.
UNMANNERLY, *adj.* inurbanus, rusticus, agrestis; immodestus; inhumanus.
UNMANNERLY, *adv.* inurbane, rustice.
UNMANNERLINESS, morum inurbanitas *or* inconcinnitas.
UNMANURED, incultus, inaratus.
UNMARKED, non notatus.
UNMARRIED (*not married*), cælebs, vidua; nondum matrimonio conjunctus. See *Celibacy*.
UNMARRY, matrimonium abrogare.
UNMASK, larvam detrahare; animum alicujus nudare. — *Unmasked (having the mask stripped off), larvâ exutus: (open), apertus; simplex.*
UNMASTERABLE, **UNMASTERED**, indomitus, invictus.
UNMATCHED (*matchless*), incomparabilis.
UNMEANING word, vox inanis. — *countenance, vultus languidus. — eyes, oculi inertes.*
UNMEASURABLE, immensus; immodicus, immoderatus.
UNMEASURABLENESS, immensitas.
UNMEASURABLY, immodice, immoderate.
UNMEDDLED with, intactus, immutatus.
UNMEDITATED, non præcogitatus.
UNMEET, inutilis, non aptus, non *or* parum idoneus; indignus; ineptus, absonus; indecorus; intempestivus, incommodus; impar.
UNMEETLY, indecenter, inepte, indecore, incommode.
UNMEETNESS, indignitas.
UNMELTED, non liquefactus.
UNMENTIONED, non commemoratus. — *To leave unmentioned, (silentio) præterire; prætermitto; omitto.*
UNMERCHANTABLE, non vendibilis.
UNMERCIFUL, immisericors, immitis, crudelis, sævus, atrox.
UNMERCIFULLY, immisericorditer, crudeliter, atrociter, sæve, inclementer.
UNMERCIFULNESS, atrocitas, crudelitas, sævitia, immisericordia, inclementia.
UNMERITED, immeritus, indignus, falsus.
UNMILKED, nondum emulsus.
UNMINDED, minime curatus.
UNMINDFUL (*forgetful*), immemor; obliviosus: (*heedless*), incautus, indiligens, negligens, incuriosus, oscitans.
UNMINDFULNESS (*forgetfulness*), oblitio, oblitivum: (*heedlessness*), incuria, indiligentia, negligentia.
UNMINGLED, **UNMIXED**, non mixtus, non commixtus, mensus, sincerus, purus.
UNMIRY, non luto conspersus.
UNMITIGATED, non lenitus *or* sedatus; acerbissimus.
UNMOANED, indefletus.
UNMOISTENED, non madefactus.
UNMOLESTED, imperturbatus, non interpellatus, molestiâ vacuus.
UNMOOR a ship, navem solvere; ancoras tollere.
UNMORTGAGED, non pignori oppositus.
UNMORTIFIED, hand mærore refrenatus.
UNMOURNED, indeploratus.
UNMOVABLE, immobilis, fixus. See *Immovable*.
UNMOVED (*not moved*), immotus, non motus: (*unaffected*), nullis minis, precibus, etc. motus, tactus, affectus; immotus.
UNMUFFLE, os aperire.
UNMUSICAL, non modulatus; harmoniæ expers.
UNMUZZLE, capistrum exuere.
UNNATURAL, naturæ repugnans, a naturâ discrepans, quod contra *or* præter naturam fit; monstrosus: (*cruel, inhuman*), inhumanus, immanis, naturâ immanis, crudelissimus. — *son, monstrum filii.*
UNNATURALLY, contra *or* præter naturam, secus quam natura fert: (*cruelly*), inhumane, atrociter, crudeliter.
UNNATURALNESS (*of a thing*), quod contra naturam fit.
UNNAVIGABLE, innavigabilis, non patiens navium.
UNNECESSARY, non necessarius, quod

non opus est, supervacaneus, inanis, vanus.
UNNECESSARILY, inutiliter, intempestive inaniter.
UNNEIGHBORLY, non ita ut vicinum decet; non benigne.
UNNERVE, infirmo, debillito. — *Unnerved, debilis, infirmus.*
UNNOTICED. See *Unobserved*.
UNNUMBERED. See *Innumerable*.
UNOBEYED, neglectus, contemptus.
UNOBSERVANT, minime observans *or* obsequens.
UNOBSERVED, **UNNOTICED**, non observatus, non notatus; non cultus.
UNOBTSTRUCTED, non impeditus; liber.
UNOBTAINED, non acquisitus *or* comparatus.
UNOCCUPIED, otiosus, nihi agens: vacuus; desertus, incultus.
UNOFFENDING, innocuus. See *Unblamable*.
UNOPERATIVE, inefficax.
UNOPPOSED, nemine repugnante.
UNORDERLY, inconditus. See *Disorderly*.
UNORDINARY, haud vulgaris.
UNORIGINAL, sine origine inductus.
UNORTHODOX, de Christianâ lege non recte sentiens.
UNOWNED, indebitus.
UNOWNED, non agnitus.
UNPACK, aperio; explico; eximo.
UNPAID, non solutus; residuus: cui non satisfactum est.
UNPAINED, non dolore affectus.
UNPAINTED (*not painted*), non pictus: (*undisguised*), sine fuce *or* fallaciis, non fucatus.
UNPALATABLE, fastidium afferens; ingrati saporis.
UNPARALLELED, incomparabilis, non exæquandus, singularis, longe citra æmulum.
UNPARDONABLE, quod nihil excusationis habet, inexpiables, veniâ indignus.
UNPARDONABLY, cui venia non debetur.
UNPARDONED, cui venia non data est; non condonatus, non remissus.
UNPARDONING, inexorabilis.
UNPARED, irresectus.
UNPARLIAMENTARY, consuetudini parliamentariæ (*say*) repugnans.
UNPARTED, indivisus, non separatus.
UNPASSABLE, invius; impervius.
UNPASSIONATE, non iratus; tranquillus. See *Dispassionate, Unbiased*.
UNPASSIONATELY, tranquille; sine animi motu.
UNPASTURED, impastus.
UNPAVED, lapidibus non stratus *or* constratus; immunitus.
UNPAWNED, non pignori oppositus.
UNPEG, epigram eximere. — *Unpegged, epigro exempto.*
UNPENSIONED, mercede annuâ non obstrictus.
UNPEOPLE a country, terram vacuificare; incolas terrâ ejicere; vasto. — *Unpeopled, populatus, depopulatus, vastatus, desertus, vastus.*
UNPERCEIVABLE, quod sensibus percipi non potest, sub sensum non cadens.
UNPERCEIVABLY, ita ut sub sensum non cadat; sensim.
UNPERCEIVED, sensibus non perceptus.
UNPERFORMED, infectus, nondum confectus.
UNPERISHABLE, corruptionis expers.
UNPERJURED, non perjurus.
UNPERPLEXED, non perplexus.
UNPERSEADABLE, inexorabilis.
UNPESTERED, imperturbatus, non incommodatus.
UNPHILOSOPHICAL, præceptis philosophiæ minime conveniens.
UNPIERCABLE, impeneetrabilis.
UNPILE, acervum diuere.
UNPILLAGED, indireptus.
UNPILLOWED, sine pulvino.
UNPIN, aciculis exemptis solvere.
UNPINIONED, a manicis solutus *or* expeditus.
UNPINKED, non perforando ornatus.
UNPITIED, cui misericordia non adhibetur; cuius neminem miseret; nulli flebilis, *Hor.*
UNPITYING, immisericors.

UNPLAGUED, non vexatus.
 UNPLAITED, non plicatus; explicatus; solutus.
 UNPLANTED, non satus; non plantatus.
 UNPLEASANT, injucundus, non jucundus, insuavis, ingratus, non gratus, teter, gravis, molestus, odiosus; inamēnus, inamabilis; infacetus, illepidus.
 UNPLEASANTLY, infacete, etc.
 UNPLEASANTNESS, injucunditas; offensio. — *Unpleasantness of air*, cœli gravitas, intemperies, inclementia.
 UNPLEASING, insuavis, injucundus.
 UNPLEASINGLY, injucunde.
 UNPLEASINGNESS, insuavitas, injucunditas.
 UNPLIANT, rigidus, inflexibilis.
 UNPLOUGHED, inaratus.
 UNPLUME, plumas detrahare; aliquem de gradu dejicere.
 UNPOETIC, quod poetam non *or* parui decet, poetā indignus; non poeticus.
 UNPOLISHED, UNPOLITE, impolitus, incomptus, infacetus, rudis, rusticus; incultus; barbarus; durus, duriusculus.
 UNPOLITENESS, rusticitas; feritas.
 UNPOLLUTED, impollutus, incontaminatus.
 UNPOPULAR, non vulgo accommodatus; non popularis; invidiosus.
 UNPOSSESSED, vacuus.
 UNPOSSESSING, inops.
 UNPOWERFUL, impotens.
 UNPRACTICABLE, quod fieri nequit, quod effici non potest.
 UNPRACTISED, inexercitatus; insuetus. — *in a thing*, non versatus in aliquā re, peregrinus atque hospes in aliquā re.
 UNPRAISED, non laudatus; illaudatus.
 UNPRECARIOUS, non precarius; proprius.
 UNPRECEDENTED, inauditus; sine exemplo.
 UNPREFERRED, nondum ad honores promotus *or* evehctus.
 UNPREJUDICED, integer, æquus; irā atque studio vacuus.
 UNPREMEDITATED, non præmeditatus.
 UNPREPARED, imparatus.
 UNPREPOSSESSED. See *Unprejudiced*.
 UNPRESSED, non pressus.
 UNPRETENDING, modestus, probus.
 UNPREVAILING, inefficax.
 UNPREVENTED, quem nihil impedit; cui nihil prævenit.
 UNPRINCELY, quod principem minime decet.
 UNPRINCIPLED, (*ignorant*), alienius rei inscius; rudis in aliquā re: (*reprobate*), impius, improbus, flagitiosus, vitiis obrutus.
 UNPRINTED, nondum descriptus; ineditus.
 UNPRISONED, liber.
 UNPRIZABLE, UNPRIZED, inæstimabilis.
 UNPROCLAIMED, non promulgatus.
 UNPROFANED, non violatus, inviolatus.
 UNPROFITABLE, inutilis, incommodus, infructuosus; inanis.
 UNPROFITABLENESS, inutilitas, incommoditas.
 UNPROFITABLY, inutiliter, incommode.
 UNPROLIFIC, sterilis, infecundus.
 UNPROMISING, de quo vix bene sperare licet.
 UNPRONOUNCED, non pronuntiatus.
 UNPROPOSITION, iniquus, iratus; infaustus.
 UNPROPOSED, non propositus.
 UNPROPPED, fulcro destitutus.
 UNPROSPEROUS, non prosper, infortunatus, infaustus, infelix.
 UNPROSPEROUSLY, infelicitate.
 UNPROTECTED, non defensus; inermis; inops auxilii.
 UNPROVED, inexpertus, non probatus.
 UNPROVIDED, imparatus. — *To take unprovided*, imparatum aliquem offendere, de improvviso aliquem opprimere. — *Children unprovided for*, liberi quibus nondum prospectum est.
 UNPROVOKED, non lacessitus.
 UNPRUNED, non amputatus.
 UNPUBLISHED, ineditus; incognitus.

UNPUNISHED, impunitus, impunis, incastigatus, inultus.
 UNPURCHASED, non emptus.
 UNPURGED (*unpurified*), non purgatus.
 UNPURPOSED, non dedit operā.
 UNPURSUED, non insectatus.
 UNPUTREFIED, non putridus; incorruptus.
 UNQUALIFIED, inhabilis alicui rei, non idoneus. But see *Absolute*.
 UNQUENCHABLE, UNQUENCHED, inextinctus.
 UNQUESTIONABLE, certus, non dubius, de quo dubitari non potest.
 UNQUESTIONABLY, hand dubie, certe, sine dubio, sine controversiā.
 UNQUESTIONED, de quo inter omnes constat; certus.
 UNQUIET, inquietus, iniques, turbidus, turbulentus; sollicitus, anxius. — *To make unquiet*, inquieto, turbo, perturbo.
 UNQUIETLY, turbide.
 UNQUIETNESS, iniques; sollicitudo. See *Restlessness*.
 UNRACKED (*as liquor*), non defæcatus.
 UNRAKED (*as the fire*), non cineribus obrutus.
 UNRANKED, nondum ordinatus; turbatis ordinibus.
 UNRANSACKED, indireptus, *Tac*.
 UNRANSOMED, non pretio redemptus in libertatem.
 UNRATED, non æstimatus.
 UNRAVEL, retexo; extrico, expedio; explico; solvo.
 UNRAZORED, intonsus.
 UNREAD, non lectus; inevolutus (*poet.*).
 UNREADY, imparatus, minime promptus, piger, tardus.
 UNREADILY, non prompte; invitus.
 UNREADINESS, animus invitus; ingenium tardum.
 UNREAL, quod non est *or* non est verum; vanus; falsus, fictus.
 UNREASONABLE (*void of reason*), rationalis expertus: (*unjust*), injustus, iniquus; importunus; *very*, periniquus: (*immoderate*), immodicus, immoderatus.
 UNREASONABLENESS, iniquitas; importunitas; immodestia.
 UNREASONABLY, inique, injuste, immoderate.
 UNREBUKABLE, UNREBUKED, irreprehensibilis.
 UNRECEIVED, non receptus.
 UNRECLAIMED, ad bonam frugem non perductus.
 UNRECOMPENSED, non remuneratus; non compensatus.
 UNRECONCILABLE, implacabilis.
 UNRECONCILABLY, implacabiliter.
 UNRECONCILED, nondum in gratiam reconciliatus; nondum in gratiam restitutus.
 UNRECORDED, non in acta *or* tabulas relatus.
 UNRECOUNTED, non memoratus.
 UNRECOVERABLE, irreparabilis.
 UNREDEEMABLE, nullo pretio redimendus.
 UNREDEEMED, nullo pretio redemptus.
 UNREDUCED, nondum sub ditionem redactus.
 UNREFORMABLE, insanabilis, inemendabilis; desperatæ correctionis.
 UNREFORMED, nondum renovatus; nondum ad bonam frugem redactus.
 UNREFRESHED, non levatus.
 UNREGARDED, contemptus, neglectus, spretus; desertus.
 UNREGARDFUL, negligens, incuriosus, immemor.
 UNREGARDFULLY, negligenter, indiligenter.
 UNREGENERATE, nondum renatus. See *Unreformed*.
 UNREGISTERED, non in tabulas relatus.
 UNRELENTING, inexorabilis, implacabilis; ferreus.
 UNRELIEVED, non levatus.
 UNREMEDIAL, insanabilis, desperatus.
 UNREMEMBERED, non memoratus.
 UNREMITTABLE, inexpiabilis, veniā non donandus.
 UNREMOVABLE. See *Resolute*.
 UNREMOVABLE, ita ut removeri non possit.

UNREMOVED, inmotus *or* nondum remotus.
 UNREPAID. See *Unrecompensed*.
 UNREPAIRED, non reffectus, non resartus.
 UNREPASSABLE, irremeabilis (*poet.*).
 UNREPEALED, non abrogatus.
 UNREPENTED, cujus non pœnitet.
 UNREPINING, sine querelā; aliquid æquo animo *or* non ægre ferens.
 UNREPLENISHED, non repletus.
 UNREPRIEVABLE, cujus supplicium prorogari non potest.
 UNREPROACHED, non increpitus, non reprehensus.
 UNREPROVED, inculpatus, irreprehensus.
 UNREQUITED, non muneratus; non redditus; non compensatus.
 UNRESENTED, sine indignatione.
 UNRESERVED, in speech, minime taciturnus; aperte *or* libere loquens.
 UNRESERVEDLY, sine exceptione; ingenuē.
 UNRESERVEDNESS, sinceritas.
 UNRESISTIBLE, cui nullā vi resisti potest.
 UNRESISTED, nullo *or* nemine repugnante.
 UNRESISTING, non repugnans.
 UNRESOLVABLE, non solvendus *or* expediendus.
 UNRESOLVED, dubius; incertus. — *To be unresolved*, hæsito, fluctuo. — *I am unresolved*, in dubio est animus; incertus sum quid agam.
 UNRESPECTFUL, parum verecundus, immemor officii, inurbanus.
 UNREST, iniques.
 UNRESTORED, non restitutus.
 UNRESTRAINED, indomitus, non repressus, solutus, effrenatus, intemperans.
 UNRETRACTED, non retractatus.
 UNREVEALED, non patefactus *or* reffectus.
 UNREVENGED, inultus. — *Because he had let the wrong done to his brother pass unrevenge*, ob segnitiam non vindicatæ fratris injuriæ, *Paterc*.
 UNREVERSED, UNREVOKED. See *Unrepealed*.
 UNREVOCABLE, irrevocabilis.
 UNREWARDED, non muneratus; inhonoratus.
 UNRIDDLE, solvo, explico. — *Hark you, sir, says he: you who are so wise, unriddle what I have done*, heus, inquit, sapiens, expedi quid fecerim, *Phædr*.
 UNRIG, vestes exuere; apparatu spoliare. — *Unrigged (of a person)*, vestibus exutus (*of a ship, &c.*), sublati armamenti.
 UNRIGHTEOUS, UNRIGHTFUL, iniquus, injustus.
 UNRIGHTEOUSLY, inique, injuste.
 UNRIGHTEOUSNESS, iniquitas, injustitia.
 UNRIP, dissuo, resuo.
 UNRIPE, UNRIPENED, immaturus, crudus, percrudus, immitis.
 UNRIPENESS, immaturitas, cruditas.
 UNRIVALLED, sine æmulo *or* rivali; incomparabilis; singularis, eximius.
 UNROLL, evolvo, explico. — *Not unrolled*, inevolutus.
 UNROMANTIC, quod heroicum facinus non sapit; quotidianus, vulgaris.
 UNROOF, tecto nudare.
 UNROOST *a bird*, avem e nido exagitare.
 UNROOT, eradico, extirpo.
 UNROYAL, princeps indignus.
 UNRUFFLED, imperturbatus; æquus, tranquillus.
 UNRULED, impotens; sine gubernatore.
 UNRULY, effrenatus, effertus; impotens; vehemens. — *An unruly tongue*, lingua immodica. — *To be unruly*, nullis legibus teneri *or* cohiberi.
 UNRULILY, effrenate.
 UNRULINESS, effrenatio, licentia.
 UNSADDLE, stratum equo detrahare.
 UNSADDLED (*not saddled*), non stratus; (*stripped of the saddle*), strato exutus.
 UNSAFE, intutus, minime tutus; infestus (*e. g. to travel on*). — *A station unsafe for ships*, statio malefida carinis, *Virg*.
 UNSAFELY, periculose.
 UNSAID, indictus; non dictus. See *Unsay*.
 UNSALABLE, non vendibilis.
 UNSALTED, insulsus, non salitus.

UNALUTED, insafutatus; inhonoratus.
 UNSANCTIFIED, non consecratus. See *Unholy*.
 UNSATISFIED, cui non satisfactum est; aliquā re non contentus; non expletus, non satius.
 UNSATISFACTORY, non idoneus; in quo non acquiescas; levis, infirmus.
 UNSATISFACTORILY, minus bene.
 UNSAVORY, nihil sapiens; parum jucundo sapore.
 UNSAVORILY. — *To taste so*, sapore parum jucundo esse.
 UNSAVORINESS, sapor parum jucundus.
 UNSAY *what one has said*, dicta revocare or retractare.
 UNSCALE, desquamio.
 UNSCANNED, non perpensus.
 UNSCARRED, non cicatricibus obductus.
 UNSCHOLASTIC, UNSCHOOLED, literis minime eruditus.
 UNSCORCHED, non adustus.
 UNSCURED, non deterius.
 UNSCRATCHED, non laceratus.
 UNSCREENED. See *Uncovered*.
 UNSCREW, cochleam retorquendo reficere.
 UNSCRIPTURAL, libris sacris or divinis repugnant.
 UNSEAL, resigno. — *Unsealed*, resignatus; apertus: (*not sealed*), non signatus.
 UNSEAM, diffindo.
 UNSEARCHABLE, quod vestigari non potest.
 UNSEARCHABLENESS, status rei non vestigandæ.
 UNSEARCHED, inexploratus.
 UNSEASONABLE, intempestivus, importunus, incommodus.
 UNSEASONABLENESS, intempestivitas; immaturitas. — *of weather*, cæli intemperies or inclementia.
 UNSEASONABLY, intempestive, importune; immature.
 UNSEASONED, non conditus. — *Unseasoned timber*, humida materia.
 UNSECONDED, non adjutus.
 UNSECURE, intutus; parum securus.
 UNSEDED, non in fraudem illicitus.
 UNSEEMLY, indecorus; turpis; illiberalis; parum verecundus; indignus. — *It is unseemly*, dedecet; deformis est.
 UNSEMLINESS, turpitudine; indignitas.
 UNSEEN, invisus, non visus.
 UNSELFISH, non nimium sui amans.
 UNSENT *for*, invocatus, non vocatus; non accessitus.
 UNSEPARATED, integer; indiscretus.
 UNSERVICEABLE, inutilis, incommodus; inhabilis alicui rei.
 UNSERVICEABLENESS, inutilitas, incommoditas.
 UNSERVICEABLY, inutiliter, incommode; inepte.
 UNSET, non satus, sponte natus.
 UNSETTLE, aliquid incertum or irritum facere; de loco demovere. — *Unsettled* (*instable*), instabilis, irrequietus, levis, inconstans, infirmus: (*not determined*), dubius. — *To leave the state in an unsettled condition*, republicam in incerto statu relinquere, *Liv.* — *Unsettled* (*as liquor*), fæculentus.
 UNSETTLEDNESS, instabilitas, levitas; inconstantia.
 UNSEVERED, individuum.
 UNSEW, dissuo, rosuo.
 UNSEX, aliquem proprio sexu or genere privare.
 UNSHACKLE, vinculis solvere or liberare; solvo.
 UNSHADOWED, non inumbratus.
 UNSHAKEN, inmotus, non agitatus or commotus.
 UNSHAMED, haud rubore perfusus; perfrictæ frontis.
 UNSHAMEDNESS, inverecundia, impudentia.
 UNSHAPEN, informis, ineffigiatus, nondum ad justam formam redactus; deformis (*misshopen*).
 UNSHARED, cuius nemo est particeps.
 UNSHAVED, UNSHORN, intonsus, indetonus.
 UNSHEATHE, e vaginâ educere or (*with haste*) eripere; destringo. — *Unsheathed*, destrictus; nudus.

UNSHED, non effusus.
 UNSHELTERED, non tectus; solibus et imbribus expositus; non defensus.
 UNSHIP, navem exonerare.
 UNSHOCKED, non permotus; sine offensa.
 UNSHOE, discalceo.
 UNSHOD, discalceatus; nudis pedibus. — *as a horse*, ferreis soleis carens.
 UNSHORN. See *Unshaved*.
 UNSHIRKING, non labascens; introptus.
 UNSHUT, apertus, non clausus.
 UNSIFTED, non cribro decussus; inexpressus.
 UNSIGHTLY, deformis, fœdus, turpis, aspectu inamœnus.
 UNSIGHTLINESS, deformitas, turpitudine.
 UNSINCERE, parum sincerus; simulatus, fucatus.
 UNSINCERITY, amicitia simulata or ficta.
 UNSINewed, cnervis.
 UNSINGED, non ustulatus; integer.
 UNSINKING, non subsidens; non depressus.
 UNSKILLED, imperitus, inexercitatus, rudis.
 UNSKILFUL, imperitus, ignarus, inscius, rudis; imprudens.
 UNSKILFULLY, imperite, inscite, inscienter; indocte, mendose.
 UNSKILFULNESS, imperitia, inscitia; inscientia.
 UNSLAIN, non occisus; vivus.
 UNSLEEPING, vigilans.
 UNSLIPPING, fixus.
 UNSMIRCHED, immaculatus.
 UNSMOKED (*as a tobacco-pipe*), non exhaustus.
 UNSMOOTH, non lævis; asper.
 UNSNARED, laqueo expeditus.
 UNSOCIABLE, insociabilis; hominum conventus fugiens; ferox, inhumanus, superbus.
 UNSOCIABLY, inurbane.
 UNSODDEN, incoctus, nondum coctus.
 UNSOILED, immaculatus, intaminatus, non inquinatus.
 UNSOLD, non venditus.
 UNSORDERED, non ferruminatus.
 UNSOLDIERLIKE, quod militem minime decet.
 UNSOLE *a shoe*, soleam calceo detrahere.
 UNSOLICITED, non sollicitatus; ultro.
 UNSOLICITOUS, non sollicitus; securus.
 UNSOLID, fluidus.
 UNSOLVED, non explicatus.
 UNSOPHISTICATED, non commixtus.
 UNSORTED, non apte distributus.
 UNSOUGHT, non quesitus.
 UNSOUND, corruptus, putris, putidus. See *Weak, Unsafe*, &c.
 UNSOUNDNESS, insanitas; putredo.
 UNSOUNDED, non exploratus.
 UNSOURED, non ingenio aspero or moroso.
 UNSPARED, sine gratiâ or favore.
 UNSPARING, minime parcus. See *Rigorous, Severe*, &c.
 UNSPEAKABLE, inenarrabilis, ineffabilis; immemorabilis (*poet.*).
 UNSPEAKABLY, inenarrabiliter; miris modis.
 UNSPECIFIED, non singillatim denotatus.
 UNSPENT, inconsumptus.
 UNSPHERE, ex orbitibus detrahere.
 UNSPIED. See *Undiscovered*.
 UNSPILLED, non effusus.
 UNSPIRIT, deprimere.
 UNSPITTED, veru nondum transfixus.
 UNSPOILED, non spoliatus or devastatus; (*sound*), integer.
 UNSPOKEN, indictus.
 UNSPOTTED, impollutus, intaminatus.
 UNSQUARED, abnormis.
 UNSTABLE, instabilis, inconstans, levis, mobilis, vagus; lubricus, infidus.
 UNSTABLENESS, instabilitas, levitas, inconstantia.
 UNSTAINED, intaminatus, impollutus, immaculatus.
 UNSTANCHED, non cohibitus.
 UNSTATE, e gradu dimovere.
 UNSTATUTABLE, legibus repugnans or non conveniens.
 UNSTAYED, levis, inconstans; incontinens.

UNSTAYEDNESS, levitas, inconstantia.
 UNSTEADY, UNSTEADFAST, inconstans, infirmus, levis, mutabilis, vagus; incertus.
 UNSTEADILY, UNSTEADFASTLY, leviter, inconstanter; titubante pede.
 UNSTEADINESS, levitas, inconstantia.
 UNSTEEPED, non aquâ maceratus.
 UNSTIRRED, immotus, non commotus.
 UNSTOOPING, firmus; inflexibilis.
 UNSTOP, aliquid obstructum aperire or patefacere.
 UNSTRAINED, non liquatus; — facilis.
 UNSTRAINED. See *Unlimited*.
 UNSTRENGTHENED, non adjutus.
 UNSTRING *a bow*, arcum retendere or laxare. — *Unstrung*, retentus, remisus.
 UNSTRUCK, non permotus; non affectus.
 UNSTUDIED, non multo studio elaboratus; subitus.
 UNSTUFFED, non refertus.
 UNSUBDUABLE, indomabilis, non domabilis.
 UNSUBDUED, indomitus, invictus.
 UNSUBSTANTIAL, non sub tactum cadens. See *Unreal*.
 UNSUCCESSFUL, infelix, infaustus, non prosper, sinister. — *Being unsuccessful in some affairs*, male cedentibus quibusdam rebus.
 UNSUCCESSFULLY, infelicitate, male, parum prospere, secus.
 UNSUCCESSFULNESS, infelicitas.
 UNSUCKED, lac non præbens.
 UNSUITABLE, UNSUITING, non aptus, non idoneus, inhabilis, incongruens, abhorrens; absonus. — *For we know that, according to our customs, music is unsuitable to the character of a king*, scimus enim musicen nostris moribus abesse a principis personâ, *C. Nep.*
 UNSULLIED, purus, incontaminatus, impollutus, castus.
 UNSUNG, non decantatus.
 UNSUNNED, non soli expositus.
 UNSUPPLANTED, non per dolum dejectus.
 UNSUPPORTABLY, intolerabiliter.
 UNSUPPORTED, non sustentatus.
 UNSURE, incertus, dubius.
 UNSURMOUNTABLE, insuperabilis.
 UNSUSCEPTIBLE, haud capax (*with gent.*): durus.
 UNSUSPECTED, non in suspicionem adductus.
 UNSUSPECTING, UNSUSPICIOUS, minime suspiciosus.
 UNSUSTAINED. See *Unsupported*.
 UNSWATHE, e fasciis evolvere. — *Unswathed*, fasciis evolutus.
 UNSWAYED, non tractatus.
 UNSWEAR. See *To Recant*.
 UNSWEAT, refrigerare.
 UNSWEATING, non sudans.
 UNSWEET, insuavis.
 UNSWEPT, non versus, non eversus.
 UNSWORN, injuratus.
 UNTAINTED, incorruptus, integer, intactus, intemeratus, incontaminatus, inviolatus.
 UNTAKEN, indeprehensus.
 UNTALKED *of*, non memoratus.
 UNTAMABLE, indomabilis, indomitus; effrenatus.
 UNTAMED, indomitus, invictus; effrenatus.
 UNTANGLE, extrico, expedio.
 UNTASTED (*not tasted*), non gustatus: (*untouched*), illibatus, intemeratus.
 UNTAUGHT, indoctus, inruditus, rudis.
 UNTEACH, dedoceo.
 UNTEACHABLE, indocilis; tardus, hebes.
 UNTEMPTED, non illecebris delinitus; non tentatus.
 UNTENABLE, qui teneri non potest; infirmus.
 UNTERMINATED, sine inquilino; vacuus.
 UNTENDED, incommittatus.
 UNTENDER, insensilis; sævus.
 UNTENDERED, non oblatus.
 UNTENTED, sine linamento.
 UNTERIFIED, intrepidus, impavidus, imperterritus.
 UNTHANKED, cui gratiæ non agnatura.

UNTHANKFUL, ingratus, beneficii *or* -orum inmemor.
 UNTHANKFULLY, ingrate; ingrato animo.
 UNTHANKFULNESS, ingrati animi crimen *or* vitium; animus ingratus.
 UNTHAWED, nondum regelatus.
 UNTHINKING, inconsideratus, inconsultus, præceps, temerarius.
 UNTHOUGHT *of*, inopinatus; inperatus, inexpectatus. — *before*, non ante cogitatus, inexcogitatus.
 UNTHREATENED, non minis terribus.
 UNTHRIFT, *s.* prodigus; nepos.
 UNTHRIFTY, prodigus, discinctus, dissolutus, profusus.
 UNTHRIFTILY, prodige.
 UNTHRIFTINESS, prodigientia, profusio, effusio; nepotatus.
 UNTHRIVING, non florens, fortuna prospera non utens.
 UNTHRONE. See *Dethrone*.
 UNTIE, solvo, resolvo, dissolvo, recingo.
 UNTIL, donec, usque dum; usque ad (*up to*). See *Till*. — *Until now*, adhuc, hactenus, etiamnum. — *Until then*, eatenus, eousque. — *Until when?* quousque? — *I will not cease until I have accomplished it*, haud desinam, donec perfecturo.
 UNTILE, tegulis nudare.
 UNTILLED, incultus, inaratus.
 UNTIMELY (unseasonable), intempestivus; incommodus, importunus: (*not yet ripe*), immaturus, immitis: (*ripe too soon*), præmaturus. — *An untimely birth*, abortio.
 UNTIMELINESS, intempestivitas; immaturitas.
 UNTINGED, non infectus; non corruptus.
 UNTIRED, indefessus; integer; indefatigabilis, infatigabilis.
 UNTITLED, sine dignitatis titulo.
 UNTO, ad; tenus. See *To*.
 UNTOLD (not said), indictus: (*not numbered*), non numeratus.
 UNTOMB, tumulo eruere.
 UNTOUCHABLE, sub tactum non cadens, intactilis.
 UNTOUCHED, intactus, illibatus, indelibatus.
 UNTOWARD, contumax, perversus, per-versus, protervus; nequam: (*troublesome*), molestus.
 UNTOWARDLY, contumaciter, proterve.
 UNTOWARDNESS, contumacia, perversitas; perversitas, protervitas; mala indoles.
 UNTRACEABLE, non vestigandus.
 UNTRACED, non tritus; sine vestigiis.
 UNTRACTABLE, intractabilis, imman-suetus, contumax. — *A man of a violent and untractable temper*, ingenio violentus, et obsequii ignarus, *Tac*.
 UNTRACTABLENESS, perversitas.
 UNTRADING, mercaturam non faciens.
 UNTRAINED, non eruditus; inexper-tus.
 UNTRANSFERABLE, quod transferri non potest.
 UNTRANSPARENT, non pellucidus *or* translucidus.
 UNTRAVELED, nullius vestigiis notatus, non tritus: (*of a person*), qui nunquam peregrinatus est.
 UNTREAD, lisdem vestigiis regredi.
 UNTREASURED, non repositus.
 UNTREATABLE, intractabilis.
 UNTRIED, intentatus, inexpertus; in-demnatus; indicta (*e. g.* causa).
 UNTRIMMED, incomptus, incultus, inornatus.
 UNTROD, UNTRODDEN, pedibus non calcatus; non antea tritus.
 UNTRoubLED, imperturbatus; tranquillus; æquus.
 UNTRUE, non verus, falsus, mendax.
 UNTRULY, falso, false, fallaciter.
 UNTRUSS, discingo.
 UNTRUSTY, infidus, infidelis.
 UNTRUSTINESS, infidelitas.
 UNTRUTH, mendacium; commentum. — *To tell an untruth*, mentior, mendacium dicere. — *Full of untruths*, fabulosus.
 UNTUCK, recingo.
 UNUNABLE, absonus; dissonus.
 UNTUNE, dissonum reddere. See *Tune*.
 UNTURNED, non versus. — *To leave no stone unturned*, nihil inexpertum omittere.

UNTUTORED, rudis.
 UNTWINE, UNTWIST, retexo, retor-queo. — *Untwisted*, retortus, resolutus.
 UNUNIFORM, non unius *or* ejusdem formæ; inequalis.
 UNURGED, non instigatus; nullo auctore; ultro.
 UNUSED, UNUSUAL, inusitatus, insolitus, insuetus, rarus. See *Unaccustomed*.
 UNSUALLY, insolenter; egregie.
 UNSUALNESS, raritas.
 UNUSEFUL, inutilis, incommodus; ineptus.
 UNUSEFULLY, inutiliter.
 UNUSEFULNESS, inutilitas.
 UNUTTERABLE, ineffabilis, inenarrabilis.
 UNVALUABLE, inestimabilis; quantivis pretii.
 UNVANQUISHABLE, indomabilis.
 UNVANQUISHED, indomitus, invictus.
 UNVARIED, UNVARYING, omni varietate carens; unus; (*sibi*) constans; immutatus, immutabilis.
 UNVEIL, velamen alicujus capiti detrhere; *one's self*, vultum nudare: (*fig.*), nudo, denudo; detego, patefacio.
 UNVEILING, patefactio.
 UNVENTILATED, non ventilatus.
 UNVERSED, imperitus, inexpertus, parum versatus.
 UNVEXED, non vexatus.
 UNVIOLATED, inviolatus, illæsus, non læsus.
 UNVISITED, insalutatus.
 UNVOYAGEABLE, non trajiciendus; innavigabilis.
 UNWAKENED, non experrectus.
 UNWALLED, immunitus, muri expers.
 UNWARY, incautus, inconsultus, improvidus, imprudens, temerarius.
 UNWARILY, incaute, improvide, imprudenter, temere, inconsulte.
 UNWARINESS, temeritas, imprudentia.
 UNWARNED, non admonitus.
 UNWARRANTABLE, quod nullo modo defendi potest; iniquissimus.
 UNWARRANTABLY, iniquissime; injuriâ; immerito; contra leges.
 UNWARRANTED, iniquus (*unjust*); incertus (*uncertain*).
 UNWASHED, illotus, immundus, sordidus.
 UNWASTED, inconsumptus.
 UNWASTING, non decrescens.
 UNWATCHED, inobservatus, incustoditus.
 UNWATERED, non rigatus.
 UNWAVERING, firmus; fidus; non dubitans.
 UNWEAKENED, integer; non debilitatus.
 UNWEAPONED, inermis.
 UNWEARIED, indefatigatus, indefessus; invictus a labore, *Cic.*; indefatigabilis; assiduus; gravis, strenuus.
 UNWEARIEDLY, assidue, diligentissime.
 UNWEARIEDNESS, assiduitas, labor improbus.
 To UNWEARY, recreo.
 UNWEAVE, retexo.
 UNWEDED, conjugii exsors *or* expers; cælebs.
 UNWEEDDED, nondum a noxiis herbis liberatus.
 UNWEENING, ignarus, inscius.
 UNWEIGHED, non pensus; non perpensus, non consideratus.
 UNWELCOME, non acceptus, ingratus; odiosus, molestus, invisus.
 UNWEPT, indeploratus.
 UNWET, non humectatus, non madefactus; siccus.
 UNWHOLESOME, insalubris, bona valetudini contrarius; pestilens, gravis.
 UNWHOLESOMENESS *of the air*. See *Unhealthiness*.
 UNWIELDY, inhabilis, vastus, vasto corpore, pinguis.
 UNWIELDILY, torpide; inepte.
 UNWIELDINESS, inhabilis moles corporis vasti; immanitas; difficultas movendi.
 UNWILLING, invitus, nolens. — *To be unwilling*, nolo.
 UNWILLINGLY, invitus, invite, invito animo, gravate, gravatim, ægre, moleste.
 UNWILLINGNESS, repugnantia. — *to work*, fuga laboris.
 UNWIND, devolvere.
 UNWIPED, non deterius.

UNWISE, inconsultus, inconsideratus, imprudens, insipiens, insulsus, stolidus, stultus.
 UNWISELY, imprudenter, inconsulte, insipienter, insulse, stolidè, stulte.
 UNWISHED *for*, inoptatus; non petitus.
 UNWITHDRAWING, perpetuo liberalis; perbenignus.
 UNWITHERED, non marcescens.
 UNWITNESSED, sine testimonio.
 UNWITTING, imprudens, insciens; incautus. — *Unwitting to me*, clam me; me inscito. — *Unwitting to any one*, insci-ente atque ignaro aliquo.
 UNWITTINGLY, imprudenter, inscien-ter, incaute, inscite.
 UNWITTY, illepidus, infacetus *or* infacetus.
 UNWITTILY, infacete.
 UNWONTED, insolitus, insuetus, inusi-tatus. See *Unaccustomed*.
 UNWONTEDNESS, insolentia.
 UNWORKING, ignavus, fugiens laborem.
 UNWORKMANLIKE, *adv.* infabre, crasse; rudi Minervâ.
 UNWORN, nondum gestatus. — *Unworn out*, inconsumptus, non detritus.
 UNWORSHIPT, sine cultu; non adoratus.
 UNWORTHY, indignus; immeritus (*undeserved*); turpis (*foul*); immerens (*not deserving such treatment*). — *It is unworthy of a prince*, abest a personâ regis, *C. Nep.* — *An unworthy action*, facinus indignum.
 UNWORTHILY, indigne, immerito.
 UNWORTHINESS, indignitas.
 UNWOUNDED, invulneratus; integer.
 UNWOVEN (*not woven*), non textus.
 UNWRAP, evolvo, explico.
 UNWRAPPING, evolutio.
 UNWREATH, retorqueo.
 UNWRINKLED, non rugatus; lævis; se-renus (*e. g.* frons).
 UNWRITTEN, inscriptus, non scriptus.
 UNWROUGHT, inelaboratus, infectus, rudis.
 UNWRUNG, non contortus *or* constrictus.
 UNYIELDED, non deditus.
 UNYIELDING, inexorabilis; inflexibilis; obstinatus, offirmatus; firmus, stabilis.
 UNYOKE, abjungo, dejungo, disjungo.
 UNZONED, discinctus; sine zonâ.
 UP, UPWARDS, sursum; sursum ver-sum, sublime, in sublime. — *Up (go up)*, ascende, conscende: (*rise up*), surge. — *I am up (gone up)*, ascendi, conscendi: (*risen up*), surrexi. — *Are you up?* surrexti? — *I am up (at play)*, vici, superavi. — *Up by the roots*, radicatus, radicibus: funditus. — *Up betimes in the morning*, diluculo expectectus. — *Up on end*, arrectus; erectus. — *Up to*, tenus, usque ad. — *He thrust his sword up to the hilt*, capulo tenus abdidit ense. — *Up and down*, sursum deorsum, huc illuc, ultro citro(que). — *That you may not run up and down*, ne sursum deorsum cursites. — *How many shall we make up?* Four, quoto ludo constabit victoria? Quaternio ludum absolvet. — *Up hill*, sursum. — *Sloping up hill*, acclivis. — *That part of the way is very much up hill*, ea via pars valde acclivis est. — *I will drive my horse up hill*, adversus clivum agitato equum. — *Up hill or difficult*, difficilis, arduus. — *Up or against the stream*, adverso flumine; contra aquam. — *To carry a thing up stairs*, aliquid contra scalas ferre. — *I have been up and down all Asia*, a me Asia tota peragrata est.
 UPBEAR, tollo; sustineo.
 UPBraid, aliquid alicui exprobrare *or* obicere; increpo, objurgo.
 UPBRAIDER, exprobrator, exprobratrix.
 UPBRAIDING, objurgatio, exprobratio.
 UPBRAIDINGLY, contumeliose.
 UPHOLD, sustento, sustineo; juvo, adjuvo; tueor; vindico.
 UPHOLDER, qui sustentat; vindex.
 UPHOLDING, sustentatio.
 UPHOLSTERER, suppellectilis fabricator.
 UPLANDS, loca montana.
 UPLANDISH, montanus.
 UPON, a, ad, in, super, etc. (See *On*). — *It is upon the right hand*, est a dextrâ. — *Upon the left hand*, ad sinistram. — *Upon*

the right or left hand, dextrorsum, sinistrorsum. — Upon his coming, ad ejus adventum; ejus adventu. — When I was upon my journey, cum jam essem in itinere. — The Romans leaped upon the very targets, super ipsa Romani scuta saltaverunt. — Upon the green grass, fronde super viridi. — Upon the first opportunity, ut prima affulsit occasio. — Upon the recommendation of Pompey, ex commendatione Pompeii, Suet. — To fight upon one's knee, de genu pugnare. — Upon my life, dispeream, emoriar, ne, etc.; vitan, si, etc. — Upon my honor or credit, do fidei ita futurum, mea fide.

UPPER, superior.

UPPERMOST, supremus, summus.

UPRAISE, elevo, tollo.

UPREAR, tollo, attollo; extruo, excito.

UPRIGHT (in posture), rectus, arrectus, erectus: (morally), probus, sincerus, sanctus, integer, justus. — Upright dealing, fides, integritas, æquitas, sinceritas, justitia.

UPRIGHTLY, integre, æque, juste.

UPRIGHTNESS, probitas, integritas, sinceritas; recta fides; sanctitas.

UPRISE, surgo; orior.

UPRISING, consurrectio (of several persons).

UPROAR, turba, tumultus. — To be in an uproar, tumultuor. — All Lydia is in an uproar, Lydia tota fremit, Ov. — To make an uproar, turbas concitare, motus facere. — To set all in an uproar, omnia permiscere, cælum terræ miscere.

UPROOT, eradico, exstirpo, radicibus evellere.

UPROUSE, excito, instigo.

UPSHOT of a matter, rei alicujus eventus or exitus; rei summa (amount).

UPSIDE down, inverso ordine, facie inversa.

UPSTART, terræ filius; homo novus.

UPTURN the ground, terram vertere (aratro, bidentibus, etc.). — the nostrils, naribus contemptum ostendere.

UPWARD, sursum. — Bending upward, reclinis. — With the face upward, supinus, resupinus. — To turn upward, resupino. — || See Up.

URBANE, humanus, urbanus.

URBANITY, humanitas, urbanitas, comitas, affabilitas.

URCHIN (hedgehog), erinaceus. — A sea-urchin, erinaceus marinus. — || For the rest, see Dwarf, Boy, Child.

URETERS, uretères.

URGE, urgeo, adurgeo, inurgeo; impello, incito, instigo, stimulo, extimulo, insto.

URGENT, importunus; vehemens; gravis.

URGENTLY, vehementer, impense, etiam atque etiam; sollicite; importune.

URGENCY, impulsus; necessitas.

URGER, impulsor, stimulator.

URGING, impulsus, incitatio, sollicitatio, stimulator.

URINE, urina; lotium. — Difficulty of urine, urinæ difficultas, stranguria. — A too great flux of urine, urinæ profluvium. — Provoking urine, urinam movens, diureticus, mictorius. — To void by urine, aliquid per urinam ejicere. — Fall of wine, urinâ distentus.

To URINE, mingo, urinam reddere or facere, vesicam exonerare.

URINAL, vas ad urinam excipiendam.

URINARY, urinalis.

URN, urna.

US, nos. — With us, nobiscum.

USE (make use of), v. utor, usurpo; adhibeo. — To use ill, abutor. — To use often, usurpo; usitor. — Much used, usitatus, consuetissimus. — To use one's

time well, tempus recte collocare. — Use your opportunity, occasionem arripe. — To use one's utmost endeavor, sedulo facere; operam dare; summa ope niti or contendere. — || To use (treat), tracto, habeo, accipio. — He used him but unkindly, non humaniter illum tractavit. — I am used basely, indignus sum acceptis modis. — He used them with great severity, graviter in eos animadvertit. — To use a person tenderly, molliter aliquem habere, Tacit. — To use one genteelly, liberaliter aliquem habere or tractare. — They were very thankful, as having been genteelly used and relieved in their calamity, gratias agunt liberaliter habiti, cultique in calamitate sua, Liv. — || To use (exercise), exerceo: (habituate), assuefacio, consuefacio: (neut. be used, be wont), soleo; assuevi, consuevi. — To become used (acquire the habit), assuesco, consuesco. — Used or accustomed, assuefactus, assuetus, consuetus. — It is but as I used to do, sic soleo; sic est meus mos; solens meo more facio. — You muse as you use, animum alterius ex tuo spectas. — It is a thing that uses to be, fieri assolet; a consuetudine non abhorret.

Use (the using of a thing), usus; usurpatio. (For Use in the sense of usage, custom, see Usage.) — Frequent use, frequentatio, frequens usus. — The memory decays for want of use, memoria minuitur, nisi exerceas eam. — He makes no good use of it, minus bene utitur. — Use makes perfectness, taurum feret, qui vitulum tulit; usus promptum reddit. — To lose the use of one's limbs, membræ capi. — A thing convenient or proper for some use, res in usum alicuius apta. — The use or profit of that which is another man's, usufructus. — To make use of or have the use of, utor; fruor. — It may be made use of in very many things, transferri in res permultas potest. — To make an ill use of a thing, aliqua re abuti. — To be in use, in usu esse (to be used); in usu or more esse, moris esse, (be usual). — To be much in use, vigeo. — To come into use, in usum venire (be used); in consuetudinem or morem venire (become usual). — To grow into use, invalesco; evalesco: generally, invetrasco (become seated). — To bring into use, morem inducere, consuetudinem asciscere. — To grow out of use, exolesco, obsolesco, in desuetudinem abire. — Out of use, exoletus, desuetus, obsoletus. — He takes up a fashion out of use, rem desuetam usurpat. — Want of use, desuetudo. — || Use or interest of money, usura, fenus. — || Use or advantage, utilitas, usus. — Of use. See Useful.

USAGE (treatment), tractatio; curatio. — Friendly, comitas, humanitas. — Harsh, rough, asperitas, sevitia. — Gentle, lenitas, indulgentia. — All manner of unworthy usage, indignitates. — || (custom), consuetudo; mos; institutum; ritus. — An old, long-standing usage, institutum majorum, mos ab antiquis traditus. — It is a usage of the Greeks to, &c., est moris Grecorum, ut, etc.

USEFUL, utilis; accommodatus; saluber, salutaris, (wholesome, helpful). — To be useful, utilitatem habere; utilem esse; usui esse; ex usu esse; prodesse; conducere. (For the construction of these words, see the Lex.)

USEFULLY, utiliter; salubriter.

USEFULNESS, utilitas; salubritas.

USELESS, inutilis; inanis, vanus, irritus; qui nulli usui est. — Useless people in a

siege, &c., turba imbellis or inutilis bello.

USELESSLY, inutiliter.

USELESSNESS, inutilitas, inanitas.

USER, qui utitur or agit.

USING, usus; usurpatio.

USUAL, usitatus, more or usu receptus, tralaticius, consuetus. — The usual time of election, justum tempus comitiorum, Liv. — I retired a little as usual from them, ego abscessi solens paulum ab illis, Plaut. — By usual methods, usitatis rebus, Cic.

USUALLY, pierumque.

USUCAPTION, usucapio or ususcapio, usucapio.

USUFRUCT, usus fructus.

USUFRUCTUARY, usufructuarius.

USHER walking before a person, antea-bulo, viator: (sergeant), lictor, accensus. — An usher of a school, hypodidas-calus.

To USHER, introduco.

USUAL. See under Use.

USURER, &c. See under Usury.

USURP, usurpo; in aliquid invadere; sibi asserere (c. g. dominationem). — To usurp one's right, jus or in jus alicujus invadere.

USURPATION, alterius juris injusta usurpatio.

USURPER, qui jus alterius inique usurpat: tyrannus.

USURPINGLY, sine jure.

USURY, feneratio; usura, fenus; fenus iniquum. — To borrow on usury brings sudden beggary, citius usura currit quam Heraclitus. — Usury of five in the hundred, usura quincuncialis. — To lend money on usury, pecuniam fenerari, pecuniam fenore occupare or collocare. — To take, borrow upon usury, pecuniam fenore sumere, accipere. — To practise unjust usury, fenus iniquum exercere. — With usury, fenerato. — Belonging to usury, feneratorius, fenebris.

USURER, fenerator, tocius.

USURIOUS, qui fenus iniquum exercet; lucro inhians: iniquus.

UTENSILS, utensilia; vasa, instrumentum.

UTERINE, matricatis; or by genit. uteri.

UTILITY, utilitas, commoditas; commodum, luerum.

UTMOST, extremus, summus. — Lysimachus was in the utmost danger, Lysimachus ad ultimum periculi pervenerat, Curt. — To do one's utmost, pro viribus niti, summa ope niti; manibus pedibusque conari.

UTTER (outer), exterior: (total), totus; integer.

To UTTER (speak forth), profari, effari, eloqui, proloqui, proferre, pronuntiare, edere, emittere, enuntiare. — To utter one's mind, animi sensa proferre or declarare. — || To utter (sell), vendo, venum dare.

UTTERABLE, quod enuntari potest.

UTTERANCE, eloquium, elocutio, dicendi facultas. — Of good utterance, eloquens; disertus. — || Utterance of wares, mercium venditio.

UTTERER, editor.

UTTERING of wares, mercium venditio.

UTTERLY, penitus, omnino, prorsus, plane, funditus.

UTTERMOST, extremus, summus: (farthest), ultimus, extremus.

UVULA, uva. — The swelling of the uvula, uvæ inflammatio.

UXORIOUS, uxorius; uxori nimis deditus; uxori nuptus. See Hen-pecked.

UXORIOUSLY, nimio obsequio in uxorem.

V.

VACANT (void), vacuus, vacans, vacivus. — The Roman youth, when they saw the throne vacant, Romana pubes, ubi vacuum sedem regiam vidit, Liv. — A vacant (unoccupied) house, domus vacua. — To be vacant between, intervaco. — To be vacant (empty), vacuum esse, vaco: (at

leisure), otior, ferior. — Vacant (at leisure), otiosus, feriarius.

VACANCY, by vacuum or vacans. — The vacancy of the priesthoods, sacerdotia vacua. — || (leisure), otium, quies a negotiis.

To VACATE (leave), loco excedere, ex lo-

co concedere, relinquo: (annul), abrogo, antiquo, deleo, infirmo, refigo, rescindo, irritum facere or reddere.

VACATION (ceasing) from ordinary exercise, vacatio, relaxatio, cessatio; otium, quies a negotiis. — Vacation time or vacancy between two law terms, justitium

ubi res prolatae sunt, *Plaut.* — *Vacation* or holidays, ferie.
VACCINATE, alicui variolas inserere.
VACILLATE, labo, vacillio, fluctuo.
VACILLATION, **VACILLANCY** (a wavering to and fro), vacillatio.
VACUITY, vacuum, vacuitas.
VAGABOND, erro, erroneus, errabundus; homo vagus or vagabundus; planus.
VAGARY (*whim*), repentinus animi impetus. — *The vagaries of the brain*, opinionum commenta; somnia.
VAGRANT. See *Vagabond*.
VAORANCY (a straying up and down), vagatio.
VAILES, lucella adventitia; munuscula famulis data.
VAIN (*idle, useless*), vanus, inanis, inutilis, inutilis: (*trifling, giddy*), levis, vanus, inanis: (*fond of praise*), avidus laudis, ambitiosus: (*self-conceited*), qui nimium sibi placet: (*boastful*), gloriosus: (*prond*), superbus. — *In vain, frustra.* — *All our labor is now in vain, clamatum est.* — *It is in vain to entreat, nihil est precii loci relictum.* — *To labor in vain, operam ludere; inanem operam sumere; operam et oleum perdere; laterem lavare.* — *Vain-speaking, vaniloquentia.*
VAINLY (*prondly*), superbe, arroganter: (*falsely*), inaniter: (*in vain*), see *Vain*.
VANITY (*emptiness, worthlessness*), inanitas, vanitas, inutilitas; fragilitas (*perishableness*): (*love of vain things*), rerum vanarum studium; ambitio; ostentatio: (*vain-glory*), arrogantia; falsa or inanis gloria. — *A discourse fall of vanity, sermo arrogantiae plenus.*
VALANCES of a bed, lecti quaedam ornamenta fimbriata.
To VALANCE, ornamentis fimbriatis decorare.
VALE, vallis.
VALEDICTION (a bidding one farewell), say valedictio.
VALEDICTORY oration, say oratio valedictoria.
VALET, servus, famulus; assecla. — *A valet de chambre, cubicularius, famulus cubicularius; minister cubiculi, Liv.*
VALETUDINARY (*sickly*), valetudinarius.
VALIANT, fortis, magnanimus, animosus, strenuus; audax.
VALIANTLY, fortiter, viriliter, animose, strenue, acriter.
VALIANTNESS, fortitudo, magnanimitas, virtus.
VALID, ratus; firmus; idoneus.
VALIDITY, auctoritas, firmitas.
VALLEY, vallis. — *A place between mountains where several valleys meet, convalis.*
VALOR, fortitudo, virtus bellica. — *Valor can do little without prudence, parvi sunt arma foris, nisi est consilium domi.*
VALOROUS, virilis, fortis, animosus.
VALOROUSLY, viriliter, fortiter, animose.
VALUE, pretium. — *It made books to be of some value, libris pretium fecit.* — *See what a value I have for the man, vide quid homini tribuam.* — *A person who sets too great a value on himself, immodicus aestimator sui, Curt.* — *Of little or no value, vilis, parvi pensus, pervilis.* — *To be of no value, nullius pretii esse, nihil esse; sordeo.* — *Of so great a value, tanti.* — *Of more value, pluris.* — *Of less value, minoris.*
To VALUE (set a value upon), aestimo; censeo (*of the censor*): (*rate, hold, esteem*), aestimo, pendo, habeo; curo. — *As though you valued such a trifle as twenty pounds, quasi tibi quidquam sint viginti minæ.* — *What do you think I value that at? quanti me illud aestinare putas? — I value you not thus much, &c., non hujus te facio.* — *I value your letters very highly, magni sunt mihi tue litteræ.* — *I value myself mightily upon this, hic me magnifice effero, Ter.* — *To value highly or at a great rate, magni or plurimi facere, pendere, aestinare; admiror.* — *To value at a low rate, vili pendere, parvi ducere; flocci or nihili facere; pro nihilo ducere; pro nihilo putare, Cic.* — *A man shall be valued by his estate, assem habebas, assem valeas.*
VALUABLE (*of great value*), pretiosus; magni pretii; carus (*dear*). — *They car-*

ry their gold and silver, and every thing else that is valuable, to the royal palace, aurum atque argentum, et alia, quæ prima ducuntur, domum regiam comportant, Sall.
VALUABLES, res pretiosæ.
VALUATION, aestimatio.
VALUELESS, vilis, nihili.
VALUER, **VALUATOR**, aestimator; censor.
VALUING, aestimatio: (*setting to sale*), ad dictio.
VALVE (*clapper*), operculum. — *Valves* (*folding doors*), valvæ.
VAMP up or new vamp a thing, aliquid re reconcinare, resarcire, reficere, interpolare.
VAN, primum agmen (*on the march*), prima acies (*in battle array*); frons.
VANCOURIER, præcursor, prodromus.
VANE (*weathercock*), ventorum index.
VANISH (*out of sight*), vanesco, evanesco; discedo; ex omnium conspectu se auferre or subducere; in nubem cedere. — *He spoke, nūd inmediate vanished away like smoke, dixerat, et tennes fugit, ceni fumus, in auras, Virg.* — *Vanished out of sight, ex omnium conspectu subductus.* — *When I came hither, she was vanished out of sight, huc cum advenio, nulla erat, Ter.*
VANITY. See under *Vain*.
VANQUISH (*overcome*), vinco, devinco, expugno, supero, debello; subigo, domo; in ditionem suam redigere: (*in arguing*), convinco, confuto, refuto, refello, redarguo, coarguo. — *To confess himself vanquished, herbam porrigere.*
VANQUISHABLE, vincibilis, superabilis.
VANQUISHER, victor, debellator, domitor, expugnator.
VANQUISHING, expugnatio.
VANTAGE (*advantage, gain*), quæstus, lucrum. — *A vantage or overplus, additamentum, auctarium.*
To VANTAGE, prodesse, adjuvare.
VAPID (*of a flat taste*), vapidus; imbecillus: *fig.* insulsus, inficetus, jejunus.
VAPOR, vapor, exhalatio, exspiratio, halitus, terræ anhelitus, ex terrâ adflatus. — *To send out vapors, vaporo; vapores emittere.* — *Full of vapors, Vaporous, vaporibus abundans.* — *¶ The vapors, malum hypochondriacum.*
To VAPOR (*hector*), glorior, magnifice se jactare or ostentare; ferocio.
VAPORING, **VAPORER**, glorians, jactans, ferox, feroculus.
VAPORISH, morosus, difficilis, moribus affectatis.
VAPOROUS, vapores emittens.
VARIABLE, **VARIANCE**, **VARIOUS**, &c. See under *Vary*.
VARLET. — *A wicked varlet, farcifer; homo scelestus or perditus.*
VARLETRY (*rabble*), vulgus, infima fæx populi.
VARNISH, vernix; atramentum tenue (*dark*): *fig.* fucus.
To VARNISH, vernice illinere. — *To varnish over or disguise, dissimulo, celo, occulto; rem verborum involucris or simulatis verbis tegere.* — *Varnished* (*fig.*), fucatus.
VARY (*alter or change*), vario; muto: (*disagree*), discrepo, discordo; dissideo, dissentio; differo. — *Varied, varius.*
VARIABLE, varius; inconstans, levis, instabilis, mutabilis; dubius.
VARIABLENESS, levitas, mutabilitas, inconstantia.
VARIANCE, altercatio, contentio, lis, dissidium, discordia, discrepantia, dissensio, inimicitia. — *To be at variance, altercor, litigo; dissideo, discordo.* — *To set persons at variance, lites inter aliquos serere or movere, similitates fovere.*
VARIATION, variatio, mutatio.
To VARIEGATE (*diversify with different colors*), coloribus distinguere. — *Variegated* (*of divers colors*), varii coloris, varius, discolor.
VARIOUS, varius, diversus, dispar, dissimilis, multiformis.
VARIETY, varietas, diversitas; vicissitudo.
VARIOUSLY, varie, diverse. — *Very, per varie.*
VASE, vas (speciosum).
VASSAL, cliens, beneficiarius, vasallus, feudatarius: servus, mancipium, (slave).

VASSALAGE, clientela; necessitudo clientelæ: conditio servilis.
VAST, ingens; immensus; immanis, vastus, enormis.
VASTLY, vaste: (*exceedingly*), infinitum quantum, immane quantum, immortaliter, valde, vehementer.
VASTNESS, immensitas, immanitas, vastitas.
VAT, cupa, labrum, dolium. — *A cheese-vat, forma casearia.* — *A dyeing-vat, alieum tinctorium.*
VAULT, s. fornix, camera, testudo, arcus. — *A vault under ground, crypta, hypogæum.* — *A vault for a corpse, sepulchrum cameratum; conditorium, Sen.*
To VAULT (*cover over with an arch*), fornico, camero, concamero, archo. — *To vaulted or arched over, cameratus, concameratus, testudinatus, fornicatus.*
VAULTING (*arching over*), fornicatio, concameratio.
VAULT or leap over, transulto, transilio. — *To vault off, desilio.* — *To vault on, insilio.* — *Vaulting or leaping, desultorius, saltatorius.*
VAULTER, qui saltit; petaurista.
VAULTING or leaping, saltus; desultura.
VAUNT (*boast*). See *Boast*.
VAUNT, VAUNTING, jactatio, gloriatio, ostentatio, venditatio, jactantia, gloria; prædicatio.
VAUNTER, jactator, gloriosus.
VAUNTING, VAUNTFUL, gloriosus. — *Vnunting words, ampullæ, sesquipedalia verba.*
VAUNTINGLY, jactanter, gloriose.
VEAL, (caro) vitulina.
VEER about, v. a. circumago, in gyrum vertere. — *To veer a cable, rudentem transferre or in orbem vertere.* — *To veer the sails, sinus velorum obliquare.* — *Veered, circumactus, in gyrum ductus.*
VEGETATE, vivo; cresco; gemitio; instar plantæ vivere (*of men*).
VEGETABLE, adj. terrâ genitus; also by herbarum, plantarum. — *The vegetable kingdom, herbæ et arbores; naturalium rerum pars vegetabilis (technical).*
VEGETABLE, v. quod terrâ genitum est; herba, planta; arbor.
VEGETATION, incrementum (*growth, increase*); it may be expressed by some use of the verb: (*plants*), herbæ, plantæ.
VEGETATIVE, vim vitalem habens, vitam in se continens, vitalis; qui auctum juvat.
VEHEMENT, vehemens, fervidus, ardens. — *To be vehement, ferveo; exardesco.*
VEHEMENCE, **VEHEMENCY**, vehementia, vis, contentio; flamma, *fig.*
VEHEMENTLY, vehementer, impense, mirifice, valde, ardens, contente, studiose.
VEHICLE, vehiculum.
VEIL, rica; flammæum (*marriage-veil*); velum (*covering, curtain*).
To VEIL, ricâ velare; velo; tego.
VEIN, vena. — *A little vein, vena. — A vein in writing, stilus.* — *A pleasant vein, leporeus, facetus, urbanitas, festivitas.* — *In a pleasant vein, lepidus, festivus, facetus, salsus.* — *A vein for poetry, ingenium poeticum, virtus poetica.* — *A vein of silver or lead, molybdæna.* — *To open a vein, venam pertundere, secare, incidere; venâ pertusâ sanguinem detrudere or emittere; scalpello venam aperire ad sanguinem extrahendum.* — *The opening of a vein, venæ sectio or incisio; sanguinis detractio; phlebotomia.*
VEINED (*grained*), crispatus.
VEINY (*full of veins*), venosus.
VELLUM, membrana, pergamenæ. — *A little skin or piece of vellum, membranula.* — *Of vellum, membranaceus, ex membrana factus.*
VELOCITY, velocitas.
VELVET, pannus holosericus altero latere villosus; sive velvatum.
VENAL (*set to sale*), venalis, venalitus.
VEND, vendo, vendito.
VENDER, venditor.
VENDIBLE, vendibilis.
VENDING, venditio.
VENT (*sale*), venditio, vendendi copia.
To VENT (*sell*), vendito, vendo.
VENERATE (*pay honor to*) n person, aliquem revereri, venerari, colere, obser-

vare; aliquem observantiâ colere; all-
cui honorem habere or prestare. —
Venerated, observatus, honore cultus.
VENERABLE, venerabilis, venerandus, co-
lendus; augustus.
VENERABLY, auguste.
VENERATION, veneratio, honor; reveren-
tia, verecundia.
VENERATOR, venerator.
VENEREAL, venerens.
VENERY (a hunting), venatio: (earnal
lust or pleasures), libido or res venerea.
VENGEANCE, pœna, pœnæ; vindicta,
vindictio, ultio. — *To take vengeance*
of, aliquem or aliquod factum ulcisci;
se ab aliquo vindicare or ulcisci. — *A*
taker of vengeance, ultor. — *With a ven-*
geance to, diras imprecando.
VENGEFUL, vindictâ gaudens; ultionis
cupidis, qui nullam injuriam inultam
atque impunitam dimittit.
VENIAL, veniâ dignus.
VENISON, ferina, caro ferina.
VENOM, venenum, virus.
VENOMED, venenatus, veneno infectus.
VENOMOUS, venenatus, virulentus, vene-
nifer (poet.).
VENOMOUSLY, perniciose, maligne.
VENOMOUSNESS, qualitas rei venenosæ.
VENT, **VENT-HOLE**, spiraculum, spi-
ramentum, spiramen (poet.); exitus. —
To give vent to or let air into a thing,
in aliquid aërem immittere. — *Having*
vent, respirans. — *To give one's grief*
vent, tristitiâ se tradere; lacrimas pro-
fundere. — *one's joy*, gaudium erumpere;
exultare gaudio. — *hatred*, odium
expromere. — *To take vent or be discover-*
ed, patefieri, retegî, evulgari, palam
enuntiari, in vulgus emanare.
To VENT (give vent to), spiraculum aperi-
re; spiritum emittere. — *one's passion*
against a person, iram in aliquem ef-
fundere or evomere.
VENT (sale), &c. See under *Vend*.
VENTILATE (fan or winnow), ventilo:
(air), aërem immittere in aliquid; ven-
tilo.
VENTILATION, ventilatio.
VENTRICLE, ventriculus.
VENTURE (undertaking), ausum, cœp-
tum, inceptum: (chance), sors: (haz-
ard), alea, periculum; casus. — *At a*
venture, temere.
To VENTURE (put to the venture), pericli-
tor, alicujus rei periculum facere; in
discrimen mittere or adducere; aleam
or discrimen adire. — *He ventures his*
life, capitis periculum adit. — *To ven-*
ture a battle, pugnæ fortunam experiri,
prælii aleam subire, eventum pugnæ
tentare. — *To venture a wager*, pignus
deponere, sponsonem facere. — *I will*
venture you only wager of it, quovis pi-
gnore contendam. — *Nothing venture*,
nothing have, audaces fortuna juvat. —
I durst venture, ausim. — *To venture or*
dare to do, audeo. — *I dare not venture*
to see his face, illius conspectum vereor.
— *I dare not venture to say it*, religio est
dicere. — *You venture hard for it*, escam
e nassâ or cibum e flammâ petis.
VENTURER, qui aliquid agere audet.
VENTURESOME, **VENTUROUS**, audens, an-
dax, fidens; animosus; temerarius
(rash).
VENTURESOMELY, **VENTUROUSLY**, auden-
ter, audacter, fidenter.
VENTUROUSNESS, audacia, temeritas.
VERACIOUS, verax.
VERACITY, veritas; fides (credibility). —
A man of veracity, homo verax.
VERB, verbum. — *A verb personal*, ver-
bum personale or personam habens.
VERBAL. — *A verbal noun*, nomen verbale.
— || See the next word.
VERBAL (oral). — *To give one a verbal*
answer, alicui voce respondere. — *I*
gave him a verbal commission to do that,
id negotium ei mandavi. — || See the
preceding word.
VERBALLY, præsens; coram; verbo tenus
(in word only).
VERBATIM (word for word), ad verbum,
iisdem verbis, totidem verbis.
VERBOSE, verbosus.
VERDANT (green, flourishing), viridis,
virens, viridans.
VERDURE, color viridis, viriditas; viror,
Apl.
VERDICT, iudicium, sententia. — *The*

verdict of a jury, juratorum sententia.
— *To pass a verdict*, iudico, sententiam
ferre. — *A verdict brought in against a*
person, iudicium damnatorium; tabella
damnatoria.
VERDIGRIS, ærugo.
VERDURE. See under *Verdant*.
VERGE, v. vergo.
VERGE, s. (edge), margo: (bounds or com-
pass), ambitus; limites.
VERGE (rod, mace), baculus lictoris, ges-
tamen lictoris.
VERGER, lictor, viator.
VERIDICAL (speaking truth), veridicus.
VERIFY, aliquid verum esse ostendere,
aliquid confirmare, ratum facere. —
Verified, confirmatus, ratus; compro-
batus.
VERIFIER, confirmator, assertor.
VERIFYING, **VERIFICATION**, confirmatio,
testimonium comprobans.
VERILY, quidem, nã, revera, vere, cer-
te. — *Yea verily*, maxime; imo vero
(nay rather).
VERISIMILITUDE, **VERISIMILITY**,
verisimilitudo.
VERITABLE, verus.
VERITY (truth), veritas.
VERJUICE, omphacium.
VERMICULAR, say vermicularis.
VERMICULATION, vermiculatio.
VERMICULATED, vermiculatus.
VERMILION, minium. — *A vermilion*
mine, miniaria. — *Of vermilion*, minia-
cens, miniarius, miniatulus. — *To paint*
with vermilion, *To Vermilion*, minio; mi-
nio inficere. — *Marked or painted with*
vermilion, miniatus, miniatulus.
VERMIN, bestiolæ molestæ; serpentes
(creeping things, worms); vermes
(worms); pediculi (lice). — *Full of ver-*
min, verminosus, pediculosus.
VERMINOUS, **VERMIFEROUS**, verminosus,
verminans.
VERNACULAR, vernaculus.
VERNAL, vernus; sometimes genit. veris.
VERSATILE, versatilis; ad omnes res
aptus.
VERSE (a line), versus: (verses), versus,
versiculi, carmen, pœma: (not prose),
oratio astricta or devincta. — *One writes*
in verse, another in prose, numeris ille,
hic pede libero, scribit; [ille] vincto
pede, [hic] soluto, Tibull. — *False*
verses, carmina vitiosa. — *A little or*
short verse, versiculus. — *A half verse*,
hemistichium. — *A hexameter verse*, ver-
sus hexameter. — *Hexameter verse*, ver-
sus hexametrl, carmen hexametrum. —
A poem of two, three, four, five, six
verses, distichon, tristichon, tetrasti-
chon, pentastichon, hexastichon. — *A*
verse of a chapter, incisum, versus, ver-
siculus, comma.
VERSICLE (little verse), versiculus.
To VERSIFY (make or turn into verse), ver-
sifico, versus facere, componere, con-
dere; carmina pangere; verba in nu-
meros cogere.
VERSIFYING, versificatio.
VERSIFIER, **VERSEMAN**, versificator.
VERSED. — *Well versed in any thing*, in
aliqua re versatus, exercitatus, alicujus
rei peritus, callidus, sciens.
VERSION, interpretatio.
VERT (green), viridis.
VERTICAL, supra verticem positus; ca-
piti perpendicularatus, Mart. Cap.; direc-
tus (perpendicular to the horizon). — *The*
vertical point (in astronomy), zenith (in-
decl.).
VERTIGO, vertigo.
VERTIGINOUS, vertigine laborans or cor-
reptus; vertiginosus.
VERVAIN, verberna, verbenaca; hiero-
botane.
VERY, adj. (true, even, self, &c.), verus,
merus; vel, etiam; ipse. — *That way*
the very consulship may be dispraised, isto
modo vel consulatus vituperabilis est.
— *At this very moment*, etiam nunc. —
In the very nick of time, in ipso temporis
articulo. — *This is a very sycophant*, pu-
rus putus hic sycophanta est. — *A very*
sincere man, homo verus. — *A very fool*,
homo stultissimus.
VERY, adv. valde, admodum, multum,
maxime, quum maxime, in primis, cum
primis, apprime, oppido; often by per or
præ in composition; often by the superl. —
A very considerable man, vir amplissi-

mus. — *A very wise man*, vir sapientissi-
mus. — *A very honorable person*, homo
cum primis honestus. — *Brutus was very*
well skilled in the civil law, Brutus juris
civilis peritus in primis fuit. — *Very*
greatly or much, valde, oppido, in pri-
mis, cum maxime. — *We are now very*
weary, admodum sumus jam defatigati.
— *That I take to be very profitable in the*
life of man, id arbitrator apprime in vitâ
esse utile. — *A servant very faithful to*
his master, hero servus multum suo fide-
lis. — *They took it very grievously*, illud
valde graviter tulerunt. — *He is very*
diligent in household affairs, est in re fa-
miliari non parum diligens. — *He was*
very sick, graviter ægrotabat.
VESICULAR, fistulosus.
VESPERT (evening service), sacra pome-
ridiana or vespertina. — *He was some-*
times present at vespers, sacris vesper-
tis nonnumquam adfuit.
VESSEL, vas. — *A little vessel*, vasculum
— *A vessel of plate*, vas argenteum. —
|| *A vessel or little ship*, navicula, navi-
gium, navigiolum.
To VESSEL, in dolio recondere.
VEST (garment), vestis, vestimentum.
To VEST one with the possession of a thing,
possessionem alicujus rei alicui dare. —
To vest in an office, aliquem in aliquo
munere constituere; inauguro; cœpto.
VESTING in an office, inauguratio; cœpta-
tio.
VESTMENT, vestis, vestimentum, indu-
mentum.
VESTURE, vestis, vestitus.
VESTAL, Vestalis.
VESTRY (where the priests' garments and
the sacred utensils are kept), vestiarium,
sacrum: (council held by the chief pa-
rishioners), consilium hominum princi-
pum alienius parœciæ. — *A vestry-man*,
in parœciâ consilium cœptatus.
VESTURE. See under *Vest*.
VETCH or tare, vicia, ervum, cicer. —
Hedge-vetch, vicia maxima dumetorum.
— *Kidney-vetch*, anthyllis. — *Milk-vetch*,
astragalus. — *A place sown with vetches*,
vicarium. — *Of vetches*, Vetchy, vicia-
rius.
VETERAN (old soldier), (miles) vetera-
nus.
VEX (harass), vexo, inquieto, agito, ex
agito, crucio, discrucio, excrucio; afflic-
to, affligo, augo; stomachum or bilem
alicui movere, irrito, alicui molestum
esse. — *This vexes the man*, hoc male ha-
bet virum. — *To be vexed*, afflicti, affli-
gi, angui, discruciarî, excruceri; dolere,
mœrere; acerbe, moleste, ægre, aliquid
ferre; ex aliquâ re ægritudinem or mo-
lestiam suscipere; propter aliquid ægri-
tudine, molestiâ or sollicitudine affici.
— *I was vexing myself at that*, id mecum
stomachabar modo. — *He was vexed on*
account of the expenses, angebatur ad im-
pensas illius animus. — *I am vexed at*
the heart, discrucior animi; meum exest
animum planeque conficit ægritudo.
VEXATION of mind, animi angor, dolor,
mœror, ægritudo, sollicitudo, tristitia,
molestia; anxietudo; afflictatio; mole-
stia. — *Vexations or vexations things*,
res molestæ; incommoda.
VEXING, **VEXATIOUS**, acerbus, molestus,
gravis, durus, infestus, importunus; li-
tigiosus, litium cupidus.
VEXATIONOUSLY, ægre, moleste, infeste.
VEXER, vexator, interpellator; afflictor.
VEXING, vexatio, inquietatio, perturbatio.
VIAL, laguncula vitrea.
To VIAL, in lagunculâ recondere.
VIANDS, cibus, cibi, cibaria, esca. —
Cold viands, frigidi rei repositi cibi. —
Dainty viands. See *Dainties*.
VIBRATE, v. a. vibro, agito: v. n.,
tremo, contremisco; vibro.
VIBRATION, agitatio; pulsus.
VICAR (one that acts in another's stead),
vicarius: (as a priest), sacerdos vicari-
us. — *A vicar-general*, vicarius genera-
lis.
VICARAGE, vicarii sacerdotis munus; say
vicariatus. — *A vicarage-house*. See *Par-*
sonage.
VICARIOUS (belonging to a vicar), vicarius.
VICARSHIP, vicarii munus.
VICE (viciousness), vitiositas, turpitudine;
pravitatis, improbitas; vitia (vices): (a
vice), vitium. — *Vice corrects sin*, Clodi-

us accusat mœchos. — *Where vice goes before, vengeance comes lumping after*, raro antecedentem scelestum deseruit pede pœna claudo. — *To be free from vice*, omni vitio vacare or carere. — *A vice* (iron instrument), say retinaculum; forceps cochlearis.

VICIOUS (faulty), vitiosus, pravus: (wicked, depraved), vitiosus, improbus, flagitiosus, vitis contaminatus or inquinatus, scelestus.

VICIOUSLY, vitiose, perperam; flagitiose; scelerate.

VICIOUSNESS, pravitas. See *Vice*.

TO VITIATE, vitio, depravo; corrumpto.

VITIATING, VITIATION, vitatio, corruptio, depravatio.

VICE (to express subordination in office). — *A vice-admiral*, qui præfecti classis officio fungitur; legatus classarius. — *chamberlain*, cubicularii vice fungens. — *chancellor*, qui cancellarii officio fungitur; procancellarius. — *A vicegerent*, vicarius; legatus. — *Viceroy*, vicarius regis, prorex.

VICINAGE, VICINITY, vicinia, vicinitas, propinquitus.

VICISSITUDE (a frequent changing), vicissitudines, varietas.

VICTIM (sacrifice), victima, hostia. — *To be the victim of one's boldness*, in ipso conatu opprimi.

VICTOR, victor, debellator, domitor, expugnator, superator.

VICTORY, victoria; palma. — *I yield the victory to you*, palman tibi do. — *He got the victory over him*, victoriam ab illo reportavit. — *He wrested the victory out of the enemy's hands*, hosti victoriam eripuit or extorsit. — *The victory*, as it were, slipped out of his hands, victoria quodammodo exiit ei e manibus. — *A complete victory*, vera victoria. — *To get the victory*, vinco; victoriam reportare, adipisci, consequi; superiorem discedere. — *over*, vinco, devinco (utterly), supero; victoriam ab aliquo ferre, referre, reportare. — *A naval victory*, victoria navalis. — *A bloody victory*, cruenta victoria. — *A bloodless victory*, incruenta victoria. — *A person who has gained several victories*, plurimarum palmarum homo. — *A token or monument of victory*, trophæum.

VICTORIOUS, victor, m.; victrix, f. & n. — *A victorious army*, victor exercitus.

VICTORIOUSLY, victoris instar.

VICTRESS, victrix.

VICTUAL, VICTUALS, cibus, cibi, cibaria, alimenta, esculenta; victus; penus, res cibaria. (See *Provision*.) — *To sell victuals*, caupenor. — *Of victuals*, cibarius, penarius. — *To buy victuals*, opsonor. — *Victuals for an army*, comestus.

TO VICTUAL, comestari or esculentis instruere; alicui cibaria suppeditare.

VICTUALLER, caupo. — *The trade of a victualler*, caupona.

VICTUALLING-HOUSE, canpona, popina. — *To frequent victualling-houses*, popinor.

VIE with, certo, concerto, contendo: (contend), equiparo.

VIEW, visus, conspectus, intuitus: (see *View*, Intent, &c.). — *At first view*, specie primâ, primâ fronte. — *A view or prospect of a place*, loci alicujus prospectus. (See *Prospect*.) — *To take a view of the situation of a place*, naturam loci perspicere, locum explorare, loci situm lustrare. — *To take a view of the roads*, itinera cognoscere or explorare. — *To take a view of the posture of the enemy*, hostium copias speculari. — *Take a short view of the consequences*, conspice celeriter animo, qui sint rerum exitus consecuti, Cic. — *The next day gave a larger view of the greatness of the victory*, proximus dies faciem victoriæ latius aperuit, Tac. — *In one view*, uno aspectu, conspectu or oculorum conspectu. — *In the view of the world*, palam; in conspectu or oculis omnium. — *He is exposed to the view of all men*, in oculis omnium constitutus est. — *They were exposed to the view of the whole province*, in provinciæ luce versabantur. — *To offer a thing to any one's view*, rem inspicendam alicui offerre. — *To have a thing in view*, aliquid prævidere or in oculis habere; aliquem sibi finem proponere. — *Things which fall under a person's view*, res quæ sub aspec-

tum alicujus veniunt or cadunt, or quæ in oculis sitæ sunt, Sall.

TO VIEW (take a view of), lustrare, speculari, inspicere, inspecto, intueor, conspicio; circumspicio; aliquid oculis lustrare or permetri. (But recur to the subst. in the phrase *To take a view of*.) — *To view headfully*, considero. — *To view or examine diligently into*, investigo, scrutor, exploro, indago; exquiro. — *To view a person narrowly*, inspicere hominem propius. — *Having viewed*, intuitus. — *Viewing*, lustrans, etc., specularibundus.

VIEWER, inspector, speculator, explorator.

VIEWING, speculatio, inspectio, lustratio.

VIEWLESS, invisibilis, quod oculorum aciem fugit.

VIGIL, of a feast, vigiliæ, pervigilium.

VIGILANT, vigil, vigilans, diligens. — *Very vigilant*, pervigil, pervigilans. — *To be very vigilant*, vigilo, excubo; mirificè esse vigilantia.

VIGILANCE, vigilantia, diligentia. — *A man of great vigilance*, prudentia, and activity, whenever there was a real occasion for the exercise of these virtues, vir, ubi res vigiliam exigeret, sane exsomnia, providens, atque agendi sciens, Vell. Patere.

VIGILANTLY, vigilanter, diligenter, acriter.

VIGOR, VIGOROUSNESS (strength), vires, nervi, vigor, robur: (heat, fervor), ardor, fervor: (resolution of mind), animi constantia, animus firmus. — *Without vigor*, enervis, enervatus, languidus. — *To restore to vigor*, vires revocare, instaurare, reficere.

VIGOROUS, vegetus, vicens, valens, acer, alacer, strenuus, validus. — *A vigorous war*, acere bellum, Liv.

VIGOROUSLY, acriter, strenue, alacriter, valide.

VILE (mean, despicable), vilis, abjectus, contemnendus, ignobilis: (filthy), fœdus, sordidus, impurus, spurcus, obscœnus: (wicked), flagitiosus, pravus, scelestus, perditus.

VILELY, viliter, prave, fœde, impure, spurce.

VILENESS, vilitas, pravitas, fœditas, impuritas, spurcitia, spurcicies.

TO VILIFY, de aliquo detrabere, alicujus laudes obrectare, alicui male loqui, aliquem criminari, infamare.

VILIFYING, criminatio, obrectatio, vituperatio.

VILLA, villa.

VILLAGE, vicus, pagus. — *Village by village*, vicatium, pagatium.

VILLAGER, vicani, pagani.

VILLAIN (hurdman), mancipium, servus: (rogue), scelestus, flagitiosus; nequam. — *A most ingenious villain*, and pernicious able speaker, homo ingeniosissime nequam, et facundus malo publico, Patere.

VILLANY, VILLANOUSNESS, improbitas, pravitas; vitiositas; flagitium, scelus; frans. — *Purposed villany*, dolus malus.

VILLANAGE, clientela. — *Tenure in villanage*, colonarium or columnarium.

VILLANOUS, scelestus, sceleratus, flagitiosus, consceleratus, nefarius, facinorosus, maleficus. — *Very villanous*, perflagitiosus.

VILLANOUSLY, scelerate, nefarie, improbe, flagitiose, inhoneste.

VINDICATE, vindico, tueor, defendo.

VINDICATING, VINDICATION, defensio.

VINDICATOR, vindex, defensor, patronus.

VINDICATORY, vindicans.

VINDICTIVE, ulciscendi cupidus (in one instance); qui nullam injuriam inultam atque impunitam dimittit.

VINE, vitis; vinea. — *A little vine or the tendril of a vine*, viticula. — *A lofty vine*, vitis sublimis. — *A low vine*, vitis humilis. — *Latter or late-bearing vines*, tardæ vites, Mart. — *Bearing vines*, vitifer (poet.). — *A planter of vines*, viticator. — *A wild vine*, labrusca, vitis agrestis. — *A vine that grows round trees*, vitis jugata or maritata. — *A vine-branch*, sarmen- tum, palmes, pampinarium. — *A vine-dresser*, vinitor, vindemitor. — *To dress or prune a vine*, vitem amputare or incidere. — *To tend vine*, vites colere. — *A vine-leaf*, vitis folium, pampinus. — *Of or belonging to a vine-leaf*, pampineus. — *Full of vine-leaves*, pampinosus. — *A*

vine-fretter or vine-grub, convolvulus. — *Of a vine*, vinealis, vinearius. — *Springing of or from a vine*, vitigenus, vitigenus. — *A place wherein young vines are set*, vitarium. — *A fork to hold up vines*, capreolus.

VINEGAR, acetum, vinum acidum. — *Strong vinegar*, acetum acre.

VINEYARD, vinea, vinetum; arbutum.

VINOUS (having the smack or savor of wine), vinosus.

VINTAGE, vindemia. — *A little vintage*, vindemiola. — *Of vintage*, vindemiatorius.

VINTAGER, vindemiator, vindemitor.

VINTNER, vinarius; caupo vinarius.

VINTRY, taberna vinaria; œnopolium.

VIOL, fides, pl.; lyra, cithara. — *A bass-viol*, violina ampla sono gravi.

VIOLIST, fidicen.

VIOLATE, violo, temero; frango, ruinpo. — *Not violated*, inviolatus.

VIOLABLE, violabilis. — *Not violable*, inviolabilis.

VIOLATING, VIOLATION, violatio, ruptio.

VIOLATOR, violator, temerator, raptor.

VIOLENT, violens, violentus, vehemens, acer. — *No violent thing is of long continuance*, nil violentum est diuturnum. — *To be violent*, savio. — *To lay violent hands on himself*, mortem sibi consciscere; manum sibi inferre. — *A violent breaking in*, irruptio.

VIOLENCE, vis; violentia; impetus. — *A deed of violence*, vis; injuria. — *To commit violence*, vim facere. — *To offer violence to a person*, vim alicui afferre. — *To take by violence*, rapio, diripio. — *With violence*, violentè; vi, per vim.

VIOLENTLY, violentè, acriter, vehementer; vi or per vim. — *Violently wronged*, graviter oppressus or injuriâ affectus.

VIOLET, viola. — *Of violets*, violaceus. — *A violet-bed*, violarium. — *Violet-color*, color violaceus. — *A painter of violet-color*, violarius.

VIOLIN, violina.

VIOLINIST, qui violinâ canit; fidicen.

VIOLIST, fidicen.

VIPER, vipera. — *Little vipers or the young of a viper*, vipera catuli.

VIPEROUS (belonging to a viper), vipereus, viperinus.

VIRAGO (manlike woman), virago: (scold), mulier jurgiosa.

VIRGIN, virgo. — *Of a virgin*, virgineus; virginalis.

VIRGINITY, virginitas; pudicitia; castitas.

VIRILE, virilis, masculus. — *Virile courage*, animus virilis.

VIRILITY, virilitas.

VIRTUE, virtus; probitas; sanctitas: (a virtue), virtus: (force, efficacy), virtus, vis, efficacia. — *Perfect virtue*, perfecta cumulateque virtus. — *To make a virtue of necessity*, quæ casus obtulit, in sapientiam vertere, Tac. Ann. — *By virtue of*, e, ex; per.

VIRTUOUS, virtute præditus or ornatus, sanctus, probus, honestus.

VIRTUOUSLY, cum virtute; sancte.

VIRTUAL, say verus; or usc re, revera; or quasi.

VIRTUALLY, re, revera.

VIRTUOSO, homo alicujus rei peritissimus (e. g. cantandi); curiosus rerum indagator.

VIRULENT (poisonous), venenatus, venenosus: (smart), mordax, asper, acerbus, acer.

VIRULENTLY (smartly), aspere, acerbe, acriter.

VIRULENCY (smartness), mordacitas, asperitas, acerbitas.

VISAGE, facies, os, vultus. — *What sort of a visage has he? quâ facie est?* — *Of a sour visage*, torvus, tetricus, vultuosus. — *A little visage*, vulticulus.

VISCOUS, VISCID (clammy), lentus, tenax; viscosus, Pallad.

VISCOSITY, VISCIDITY, lentitas.

VISCOUNT, say vicecomes.

VISIBLE (that may be seen), aspectabilis, quod cerni potest, quod in cernendi sensum cadit: (clear, before the eyes, manifest), conspicuus, oculis subjectus, ante oculos positus; expressus; apertus; manifestus; clarus, perspicuus; in medio positus. — *Visible things*, res quæ sub aspectum cadunt or aspectu sentiuntur.

VISIBILITY, by using some adj. or verb.

VISIBLY, ita ut aspectu or oculis percipi possit; aperte, manifeste, perspicue, conspicue, non obscure.

VISION, visus (*power of sight*), cernendi sensus (*as a sense*); conspectus (*look, view*): (*a vision*), visum; species, visa species; simulacrum (*spectre*); visum somni, visus nocturnus, (*vision of the night*).

VISIONARY, quod est opinionis non naturæ (*unreal*); quod sibi aliquis ipse fingit: (*a dreamer*), qui somnia sibi fingit.

VISIT a person, aliquem visere, invisere, convivere, visitare. — *To visit now and then, interviso.* — *To receive one's visits, potestatem alicui adeundi sui facere.* — *Visited, visus, officiose aditus; salutatus.* — *Not visited, invisitatus.*

VISIT, s. salutatio, salutationis officium; accessus ad locum. — *The daily and frequent visits of friends, quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et frequentia.* — *For a visit, visendi causâ.*

VISITOR, **VISITANT**, saluator; qui officiose visitat.

VISITING, **VISITATION**, officiosus ad aliquem aditus; frequentatio. — *A visitation or inspection, spectatio, inspectio, lustratio.*

VISOR, **VIZARD** (*mask*), larva; persona.

VISORED, **VIZARDED**, larvam gerens; personatus.

VISTA, locus apertus et prospectu pulcherrimo.

VISUAL, ad visionem pertinens.

VITAL, vitalis. — *heat, vitalis calor.* See *Essential*.

VITALS, *vitalia, pl.*

VITALITY, *vitalitas.*

VITALLY, *vitaliter.*

VITIATE, &c. See under *Vice*.

VITREOUS, vitreus.

TO VITRIFY, in vitrum vertere (*a.*) or verti (*n.*).

VITUPERATE (*blame*), vitupero.

VITUPERATION, vituperatio.

VIVACIOUS, vivax, vitalis; vegetus, vicens.

VIVACITY, vivacitas, vitalitas.

VIVARY, vivarium.

VIVID (*lively*), vividus. See *Brisk, Lively*.

VIVIDLY, *vidue.*

VIVIFY, vivum facere.

VIVIPAROUS, vivos fetus pariens.

VIXEN (*scold*), femina jurgiosa or rixosa.

VIZARD. See *Visor*.

VIZIER. — *The grand vizier, princeps amicorum Turcarum imperatoris.*

VOCABULARY, lexicon; onomasticum.

VOCAL, vocalis. — *Vocal music, vocum cantus.*

TO VOCALIZE, vocalem reddere.

VOCALLY, distincte voces efferendo.

VOCATION, genus or institutum vitæ; ars; questus.

VOCATIVE case, casus vocativus.

VOCIFERATE, vociferor.

VOCIFERATION (*crying out*), vociferatio, exclamatio, quiritatio.

VOCIFEROUS, clamosus.

VOGUE, fama, existimatio, nomen. — *When the study of philology was in very great vogue, cum studia philologiæ præcipue florent et dominantur.* — *To be in vogue, vigeo; magnâ lande or gloriâ florere.* — *To come into vogue, invalesco.*

VOICE, vox. — *A melodious voice, vox dulcis, suavis, canora.* — *A soft voice, vox lenis.* — *High or loud, vox clara, magna, contenta, sonora.* — *Low, depressa or submissa.* — *To lower the voice, vocem deprime.* — *One that has a good voice, homo bene vocalis.* — *To raise the voice, vocem attollere.* — *¶ A voice (suffrage or vote), sententia; suffragium; punctum.* — *The voices go on neither side, neutro inclinatur sententia.* — *To give one's voice or vote, sententiam or suffragium ferre.* — *To get every voice, omne punctum ferre.* — *The voice of all, omnium consensus.*

VOICED, voce præditus.

VOID (*empty*), vacuus, inanis; expers (*with genit.*). — *A void space, inane, vacuum.* — *To be void, vaco.* — *To make void, vacuo, evacuo; inanio, exinanio; vacuefacio, Nep.* — *¶ (of no authority), irritus: (of no effect), cassus; vanus.* — *To make void a law, legem abrogare, antiquare, refrigere, rescindere.*

TO VOID (*go from*) a place, de loco cedere. — *To void (cast out), egero, excernio.* — *by stool, alvum exonerare, evacuare.* — *To void urine, meio, mingo; urinam reddere or facere.* — *To void by coughing, tussiendo expuere.*

VOIDABLE, quod abrogari potest.

VOIDANCE, exinantiō.

VOIDED (*emptied*), evacuatus; vacuefactus, Cic.

VOIDING, excretio; egestio.

VOIDNESS, vacuitas, inanitas.

VOLANT, volans.

VOLATILE, volatilis, volatilis: (*in character*), levis, inconstans, volaticus.

VOLATILENESS, **VOLATILITY**, qualitas rei volaticæ; levitas.

TO VOLATILIZE, aliquid volaticum reddere.

VOLCANO, mons e cuius vertice ignes erumpunt; mons flammæ eructans.

VOLITION, voluntas.

VOLLEY (*shout*), acclamatio. — *A volley of shot (for a welcome), salutatio tormentis emissis facta.* — *To fire a volley, tormenta emittere.*

VOLLIED, emissus.

VOLUBLE, volubilis, lubricus; fluens, profluens, (*flowing, of speech*), volubilis (*of the speech or speaker*); garrulus (*prattling*).

VOLUBILITY, volubilitas, inobilitas, celeritas.

VOLUME, volumen; tomus; corpus. (*But see Bulk.*) — *A portable volume, enchiridion.*

VOLUMINOUS, magnus, crassus; ex pluribus voluminibus constans.

VOLUMINOUSLY, in multis voluminibus.

VOLUNTARY, voluntarius; spontaneus; *also by using sponte or ultro.*

VOLUNTARILY, non invitus, non coactus, voluntate, sponte suâ (tuâ, etc.), ultro.

VOLUNTEER, (miles) voluntarius.

TO VOLUNTEER, ultro nomen militiæ dare.

VOLUPTUARY, **VOLUPTUOUS**, voluptarius, voluptuosus, luxuriosus.

VOLUPTUOUSLY, luxuriose, jucunde.

VOLUPTUOUSNESS, voluptas, luxuria, luxus, luxuries.

VOMIT, v. n. vomo, vomito (*especially frequently*): v. a. vomo, evomo, ejicio, vomitu egerere or reddere. — *To vomit again, revomo.* — *out or up, evomo (see*

above). — *An inclination to vomit nausea.* — *To have an inclination to vomit, nauseo.* — *Ready to vomit, nauseans, nauseabundus.*

VOMIT, s. (*what is thrown up*), vomitus: (*emetic*), vomitorium.

VOMITER, vomitor; nauseator.

VOMITING, s. vomitio, vomitus. — *To stir up or cause vomitings, vomitiones ciere, movere, facere, evocare.* — *That causes vomiting, vomitorius.*

VOMITORY, vomitorium.

VORACITY, voracitas, edacitas.

VORACIOUS, vorax, edax, gulosus.

VORTICAL, circumactus.

VOTARY, **VOTARIST**, or *humble servant*, alicui devotus, mancipatus, addictus, obstrictus. — *A votary or one under a vote, voto obstrictus, voti reus.*

VOTARESS, voto obstricta.

VOTE, suffragium, sententia. — *A unanimous vote, assensio universi ordinis, Cic.*

TO VOTE or *give one's vote*, suffragium ferre; sententiam ferre; censeo. — *To vote for, suffragor.* — *To vote against, refragor.* — *To assemble the people to give their votes, cum populo agere.* — *Not to be suffered to give one's vote, de ponte deijci.* — *To have the most votes, pluribus suffragiis vincere.* — *To vote or decree, decerno.*

VOTIVE, votivus.

VOUCH, affirmo, confirmo, alicujus rei esse auctorem, assevero, constanter affirmare; attestor: (*take upon one's self*), in se recipere, præsto; alicui rei cavere.

VOUCHER, qui affirmat, etc.; testis (*witness*); confirmator, sponsor, (*surety*); auctor: testimonium (*testimony*).

VOUCHING, sponsio; testimonium; astipulatio; asseveratio.

VOUCHSAFE, dignor, concedo. — *Having vouchsafed, dignatus.*

VOUCHSAFEMENT, beneficium, donum.

VOW, votum, promissum. — *Liable to make good his vow, voti reus, voti damnatus.* — *To bind by vow, devoto.*

TO VOW, voveo; votum facere; votum nuncupare. — *He vows to be your humble servant, jurat se fore mancipii tui.* — *Vowed, votus, devotus, votivus.*

VOWFELLOW, eodem voto obstrictus.

VOWING, voti sponsio; devotio alicujus rei.

VOWEL, (litera) vocalis.

VOYAGE, navigatio; cursus maritimus; iter. — *We have had a rare voyage, belissime navigavimus.* — *A long voyage, longinqua profectio, longinquus cursus.* — *To go a voyage, iter facere or habere, peregre proficisci.*

VULGAR (*common*), vulgaris, popularis, quotidianus, usitatus, consuetus, contritus; proletarius, *Plaut.*: (*mean or trivial*), humilis, abjectus, sordidus. — *The vulgar, vulgus, popellus, turba hominum; plebs (the commonalty).*

VULGARITY, mores vulgi.

VULGARLY (*commonly*), vulgo, vulgariter: (*meanly, trivially*), humiliter, abjecte, demisse, misere.

VULNERABLE, qui vulnerari potest; vulneribus obnoxius.

VULTURE, vultur, vulturius; *fig.* vultur. — *Of or belonging to a vulture, vulturinus.*

W.

WAD (*bundle*), fascis, fasciculus: (*black lead*), stibium.

WAD a garment, vesti xylinum insuere.

WADDING, xylinum vestibus insuendum.

WADDLE, incessu vacillare; volutari.

WADE, in aquâ incedere. — *Some wading up to the breast in water, others up to their mouths, modo pectore, modo ore, tenus exstantes, Tac.* — *To wade over, per vadum transire.* — *Wading over, per vadum transiens*

WADABLE, qui vado transire potest.

WAFER made of meal, crustulum farinarum tenuissimum. — *The holy wafer, panis cœnæ sacræ.* — *A wafer for sealing letters, crustulum signatorium.*

WAFTE (*convey*), fero, deduco, defero. — *To waft or carry over, trajicio, transmittito.*

WAFTEGE, vectatlo, Suet.

WAG, s. homo jocosus; homo ridiculus.

WAGGISH, petulans, lascivus, lasciviens; lepidus; jocosus, ridiculus.

WAGGISHLY, petulanter, procaciter, ridicule.

WAGGISHNESS, **WAGGERT**, petulantia, lascivia; procacitas; dicacitas; jocus, joci.

WAG, act. agito, quatio; vibro: — *neut.*, agitor, moveor, vacillo, nuto, trepido. — *To wag the tail, ceveo; caudam movere; caudam alicui (to one) jactare.*

WAG-TAIL (*bird*), motacilla.

WAGGING, vacillatio, nutatio, trepidatio.

TO WAGGLE, vacillo.

WAGE, pignore certare; sponsionem facere. (See *Bel.*) — *To wage law*, litigo, lites sequi. — *To wage war*, bellum gerere.

WAGER, sponsio; pignus, depositum. — *To lay a wager*, *To Wage*, pignus opponere; sponsione certare; sponsionem facere. — *To offer to lay a wager with one*, sponsione aliquem provocare, pignus depone.

WAGES, merces; merces quæ famulis or operis habetur; merces famuli, etc.; manus pretium. — *A soldier's*, stipendium militare. — *A year's*, annuum salarium or stipendium. — *A day's*, diarium, premium laboris diurni. — *He that works or serves for wages*, mercenarius. — *Of wages*, mercenarius.

WAGON, plastrum or plostrum, carrus, sarracum; rheda; currus, vehiculum. — *To carry by wagon*, carro or rheda vehere. — *To drive a wagon*, aurigo.

WAGONAGE, vectura.

WAGONER, auriga, plaustrarius, rhedarius; qui iumenta agit.

WAIL, lamentor, ejulo, ploro, deploro, defleo, lugeo, gemo. — *Wailed*, lamentatus, deploratus, defleus. — *A thing to be wailed*, res lamentabilis, plorabilis, deploranda or lugenda.

WAILFUL, lugubris.

WAILING, lamentatio, luctus, planctus, ploratus, ejulatus. — *with others*, comploratio, comploratus.

WAIN, vehiculum, plastrum. — *A wain-load*, vehes or vehis. — *To carry by wain*, plastro vehere or vectare. — *Charles's wain* (a northern constellation), ursa; septentriones, pl. — *A wain-rope*, funis ad plastrum pertinens.

WAINSCOT, WAINSCOTING, opus intestinum tabulatum.

To Wainscot, opere intestino tabulare.

WAIST, media corporis pars. — *He embraces her round the waist*, medium mulierem amplectitur.

WAIT, *Wait for*, expecto, præstolor, operior. — *To wait for the word of command from a general*, expectare nutum imperatoris. — *To wait for day after day*, diem de die expectare. — *To wait upon or serve*, famulus, assessor, asto, inservio, ancillor. — *Mercury waits on him*, Mercurius ei subservit. — *He waited on his master at the table*, astabat domini mensis, Mart. — *They were come again to wait*, redierant ad ministerium. — *Let others come and wait*, alii veniant ad officium. — *To wait upon or accompany*, comitor, deduco, latus aliquis claudere. — *They wait on us to the court*, ab illis ad forum deducimur. — *Who waited upon Cæsar out of town*, qui ex urbe amicitie causâ Cæsarem secuti, Cæs. — *Waited upon*, comitatus, deductus. — *To wait upon or visit one*, aliquem visere, invisere, visitare; venire aliquem salutatum.

WAIT, s. — *To lay wait for*, lie in wait, insidiar, insidias struere, tendere, parare. — *They lay wait for me alone*, unum me petunt. — *Lie in wait for*, ex insidiis petitus. — *A lie in wait*, insidiator, insidiatrix. — *By lying in wait*, insidiose; ex insidiis; clanculum. — *A lying in wait*, insidiæ, pl.

WAITER, famulus, minister.

WAITING, expectatio.

WAITING-MAN, famulus; pedisequus; assessor. — *A waiting-woman*, famula, pedisequa, ancilla.

WAKE, act. expergefacio, excito, suscito, exsuscito; somnum alicui rumpere. — *To wake*, neut. expergiscor. (But see *Awake*.) — *To be wakened*, expergefio. — *Wakened*, experrectus, expergefatus, excitatus.

WAKES (country feasts), paganalia, pl. feriæ rusticæ. — *A wake kept all night*, pervigilium.

WAKEFUL, vigil, insomnis, vigilans, vigilax.

WAKEFULLY, vigilanter.

WAKEFULNESS, vigilantia.

WAKEROBIN, arum.

WALK or take a walk, ambulo, deambulo, spatior; eo. — *To walk with measured or stately step*, incedo. — *He walked about the room by himself*, deliberating what to do, solus multa secum animo volutans inambulavit, Liv. — *To walk two or three*

turns, duo or tria spatia ambulando conficere. — *To walk about*, circumambulo, obambulo. — *To walk about the streets*, incedere per vias urbis. — *To walk back*, redambulo. — *To walk far abroad*, expatrior. — *To walk in a place*, inambulo. — *To walk forth*, prodeambulo. — *To walk through*, perambulo. — *To walk up to*, adambulo. — *To walk cheek by jole*, tegere alicujus latus; æquâ fronte ambulare. — *To walk up and down*, deambulo, sursum deorsum ambulare. — *To go to walk*, ambulatum ire or prodire. — *To walk in order to get an appetite*, famem ambulando opsonari.

WALK, s. ambulatio, spatium, (as an act, also as the place where one walks); ambulacrum (a place arranged for walking). — *A walk set with trees on both sides at equal distances*, via utrinque arboribus pari digestis intervallo septa. — || See the verb.

WALKER (gadder) abroad, ambulator, ambulatorix. — *A night-walker*, noctivagus.

WALKING, ambulatio, deambulatio. — *A walking-place*, ambulacrum, ambulatio. — *A little walking-place*, ambulatiuncula. — *A walking about or up and down*, obambulatio. — *A walking-staff*, baculum, scipio. — *Of walking*, ambulatarius, ambulatilis.

WALL (of a city), murus; mœnia, pl.: — *of a house*, paries. — *The ruins of old walls*, parietinæ. — *A wall for a garden*, &c., maceria. — *A partition wall*, paries intergerinus; septum transversum. — *A brick wall*, murus or paries lateritius. — *A mud wall*, murus or paries luteus; agger coctus. — *A wall made with laths*, paries cratitius. — *Of or belonging to a wall*, muralis.

To WALL, urbem mœnibusingere or urbem cingere; aliquid muro or maceriâingere or circumdare; munio. — *Walled about*, circummunitus; muro munitus or cinctus. — *High-walled*, altis mœnibus cinctus.

WALL-EYED, glaucomate laborans.

WALLET, mantica, pera; sacciperium.

WALLOP (boil), bullio, ebullio.

WALLOW, act. voluto: neut. volutor. — *To wallow in pleasures*, voluptatibus se addicere. — *Wallowing*, volutans, volutabundus.

WALLOWING, volutatio, volutatus. — *A wallowing-place*, volutabrum.

WALLOWINGLY, volutativum.

WALNUT, WALNUT-TREE, juglans.

WAMBLE (as a pot), bullio, ebullio. — *My stomach wambles*, stomacho laboro, stomachus latrat.

WAN, pallidus, pallens, luridus. — *Somewhat wan*, pallidior, pallidulus, subpallidus. — *To be wan*, palleo, expalleo. — *To grow wan*, pallesco. — *Grown wan*, pallidus factus. — *A looking wan*, pallor.

WANNESS, pallor.

WAND, virga. — *A holly wand*, virga aquifolia.

WANDER, erro, vagor: palor. — *To wander about*, oberro; pervagor. — *abroad*, evagor. — *from*, aberro. — *over*, pererro; pervagor. — *under*, suberro. — *Wandering*, errabundus, erraticus, vagus, pervagus, palans. — *Wandering on the hills*, montivagus (poet.). — *Wandering much abroad*, multivagus. — *Wandering on or tossed by waves*, fluctivagus (poet.). — *Wandering all alone*, solivagus. — *Wandering about*, errans, vagans, vagus; circumforaneus.

WANDERER, errans, erro.

WANDERING, erratio, vagatio; error. — *through*, peragratio.

WANE of the moon, lunæ decrementum, luna decrescens.

WANT, v. a. (be in want of), careo, egeo, indigeo; vaco: — v. n. desum; absum; deficio. — *Can he want any thing?* an potest is re ullâ carere? — *He wanted nothing while he lived*, vixit, dum vixit, bene. — *If you do not want a contented mind*, animus si te non deficit æquus. — *There wants not much*, but, &c., haud multum abest, quin, etc. — *Not that he wanted wit*, non quod ei deesset ingenium. — *You will never want*, nunquam Hecate fies. — *Wanting*, deficiens, quod deest; quod cessat, Plin. — *Wanting courage*, animo deficiens. — *He was not*

wanting in industry or vigilance, non a-bor aut vigilantia ei deerat. — *The army wanting provisions very much*, summiâ difficultate rei frumentariæ affecto exercitu. — *He was much wanting in his duty*, multum officio suo defuit. — *To want explanation*, desiderare explanationem, Sen. (Compare *Need*.) — || *To want or wish*, volo. — *If you want me*, si quid me voles, Terent. — *I want to know their mind*, exspecto quid illis placeat.

WANT, s. (indigence), egestas, inopia, indigentia; (lack), defectus, defectio; inopia; desiderium. — *There shall be no want of my assistance*, partes meæ non desiderabuntur. — *Want of knowledge*, ignorantia, inscientia, inscitia. — *of parents*, children, &c., orbitas. — *of money*, pecunia inopia or difficultas. — *of corn or provision*, annonæ or rei frumentariæ difficultas. — *For want of knowing this*, hujus ignorantia, Cic. — *In want*, egenus, egenus. — *To be in very great want*, summis angustiis premi.

WANTON, lascivus, lascivius, lascivibundus, petulans; proeas; delicatus, mollis. — *Wanton dalliance*, lasciva petulantia. — *Somewhat wanton*, lascivulus. — *To cast a wanton eye at one*, aliquem lascivis oculis intueri. — *To grow wanton with prosperity*, rebus secundis nimis efferri. — *To make wanton*, mollio, emollio; indulgentiâ corrumpere. — *To play the wanton*, *To Wanton*, lascivio. — *Playing the wanton*, petulans; lascivibundus.

WANTONLY, molliter, effeminate; proca-citer.

WANTONNESS, lascivia, petulantia; libido; luxuries; protervitas; procacitas.

WAPENTAKE, centuria; wapentagium (low Lat.).

WAR, bellum; arma; militia (military service). — *The war broke out all on a sudden*, bellum subito exarsit. — *He had a mind to bring it to a war*, rem ad arma deduci studebat. — *To try the fortune of war*, belli fortunam periclitari or experiri. — *Peace is to be preferred before war*, cedant arma togæ. — *The art of war*, res militaris or bellica. — *Civil war*, bellum civile or intestinum. — *Open war*, bellum apertum. — *Mortal war*, bellum internecinum. — *A naval war*, bellum navale. — *Belonging to war*, bellicus, militaris. — *A war-horse*, equus militaris (poet. equus bellator). — *A man of war or a military man*, miles; homo militaris, vir militaris, (experienced, tried). — *A man of war (ship)*, navis bellica; navis præsidaria (covey). — *To make war upon one*, bellum alicui facere or inferre; cum aliquo bellum gerere. — *To declare war against one*, bellum alicui indicere. — *To threaten one with war*, if he does not comply with certain demands, bellum alicui denuntiare. — *To foment or stir up a war*, bellum movere, commovere, concitare, excitare, inflammare, suscitare, alere, fovere. — *To undertake a war*, bellum capessere. — *To finish or put an end to a war*, bellum conficere, extinguere, debellare, tollere. — *To carry the war into a place*, in regionem aliquam bellum inferre. — *To learn the art of war*, rem or disciplinam militarem discere. — *To serve out one's time in the wars*, stipendia conficere. — *To serve in war*, milito, mereo, mereor. — *To raise forces for war*, milites conscribere, cogere, legere, colligere. — *To wage or carry on war*, bello, belligero, bellum gerere; bellum habere (be at war). — *To arrange or manage the war*, bellum agere, bellum administrare. — *To make an offensive war*, bellum ultro inferre, Liv. — *To make a defensive war*, bellum illatum defendere, depellere. — *To carry on the war with vigor*, omni studio ad bellum incumbere. — *In war*, (in) bello; belli tempore. — and peace, domi bellicæ, domi belloque, domi militæque.

WAR, s. See above, to make War, &c.

WARFARE, militia; bellum; res or expeditio bellica.

WARLIKE, bellicosus; militaris.

WARRIOR. See man of War, above. — *A brave warrior*, miles fortis. — *To be a*

distinguished warrior, bellicâ lande florere.

WARBLE, modulator (*act.*); vocem in cantando vibrare; cano. — *Warbled*, modulate cantatus. — *Having warbled*, modulatus. — *Warbling*, canorus; loquax, garrulus.

WARBLER, modulator.

WARBLING, s. modulatio.

WARD (*guard or protect*), v. custodio, tueor, observo, defendo, protego. — *To ward* (v. u.) *against a thing*, ab aliquâ re cavere. — *To ward off a blow*, ictum depellere or declinare. — *Warded off*, depulsus, repulsus.

WARD (*guard*), s. custodia. — *¶ A ward in a city*, regio, vicus. — *He divided the city into wards and streets*, spatium urbis in regiones vicosque divisit, Suet. — *¶ A ward or young person under ward*, pupillus, m., pupilla, f. — *O for belonging to one under ward*, pupillaris. — *To be under ward*, in tutelâ esse. — *The age when a young person is under ward*, anni pupillares. — *¶ The ward of a lock*, serræ ferramenta clathrata.

WARDSHIP, tutela: ætas pupillaris. — *Belonging to a wardship*, tutelaris.

WARDEN, custos: (*of a ward*), parti urbis præpositus. — *of the ports*, portuum custos. — *of a prison*, custos carceri impositus. — *A church-warden*, say rerum parochialium curator; sacrorum custos. — *¶ A warden-pear*, pyrum volemum.

WARDER, vigil; custos.

WARDROBE (*the place*), vestiarium: (*the clothes*), vestis, vestimenta. — *The master of the king's wardrobe*, vestiarii regii præpositus. — *A wardrobe*, as a piece of furniture, armarium.

WARDMOTE, regionis urbanæ conventus.

WARE, merx; mercimonium: (*wares*), merces. — *Good ware makes quick markets*, proba merx facile emptorem reperit. — *Small wares*, merces minutæ. — *A dealer in small wares*, mercium minutarum venditor. — *China-ware*, vasa fictilia Sinensia. — *Earthen*, vasa fictilia. — *Turners'*, instrumenta cultraria. — *Turners'*, vasa tornata. — *Iron ware*, ferramenta. — *One that sells wares*, tabernarius.

WAREHOUSE, horreum; receptaculum mercium.

WARILY, &c. See under *Wary*.

WARM (*tepid*), calidus: (*ardent*), ardens, acer, vehemens; iracundus: (*intimate*), intimus. — *Luke-warm*, tepidus.

To WARM (*make warm*), calefacio; tepefacio. — *To warm often*, calefacto. — *To be made warm*, caleſco; tepeſco. — *To be warm*, caleo; tepeo. — *To grow warm*, calesco, concalesco, incalesco. — *To keep warm or cherish*, focolo, foveo. — *It is warm* (*weather*), calet aer.

WARMING, calefactio (*late*), or by a verb.

WARMLY (*tepidly*), calide, tepide: (*ardently*), ardentè, acriter, vehementer; iracunde.

WARMNESS, WARMTH, calor; tepor; fervor, ardor, animi or mentis; indignatio. — *I cannot mention those things without some warmth*, horum meminisse non possum sine indignatione quâdam.

WARN, moneo, admoneo, commoneo; hortor; edico. — *Henceforth I warn them to be quiet*, dehinc ut quiescant moneo. — *He warns them to be wary*, eos hortatur ut caveant. — *To warn privately*, submoneo. — *To warn beforehand*, præmoneo. — *To warn to appear*, cito, arcesso. — *Say not but that you were warned*, ne dicas tibi non prædictum. — *To be warned*, commoneſco.

WARNER, monitor, admonitor.

WARNING, monitio, admonitio, monitus, admonitio, monitum, admonitum; documentum. — *Am not I a sufficient warning to you?* non tibi ego exempli satis sum? — *To give fair warning*, probe aliquem monere. — *I gave you warning of this*, probe te monui. — *To take warning*, monitis auscultare, parere, obtemperare; caveo (*beware*). — *The warning of a clock*, horæ instantis signum.

WARP (*of cloth*), stamen.

To WARP a woof, telam ordiri. — *¶ To warp or be warped* (*as wood*), curvari, incurvari, contrahi. — *To warp or corrupt*, depravo.

WARPING (*as wood*), curvatio, incurvatio, contractio.

WARRANT, v. securum præstare or facere; auctoritate suâ sustentare, defendere, protegere; in se recipere; præsto; testimonio confirmare; testem esse. (See *Authorize*.) — *I will warrant you*, in me recipio. — *I will warrant him well skilled in those things which it is proper for a young gentleman to know*, quæ liberrimè scire æquum est adolescentem, sollemtem dabo, Ter. — *To warrant* (*in law*), fidejubeo. — *Warranted*, ratus, firmatus, iustâ auctoritate munitus. — *¶ I warrant you* (*in an ironical or expletive sense*), credo, scilicet. — *I warrant you I must get somebody to intercede for me*, ad præcatorem adeam, credo. — *The people are much concerned about that*, I warrant you, id populus curat, scilicet.

WARRANT, s. præceptum, mandatum, jussum; cautio. — *A justice's warrant*, pacis curatoris mandatum. — *To serve a warrant*, aliquem comprehendere; manum alicui or in aliquem injicere; aliquem in jus trahere or rapere.

WARRANTABLE, legitimus, quod iustâ auctoritate defendi potest.

WARRANTABLY, ita ut defendi possit.

WARRANTER, auctor, confirmator, fidejussor, cautior.

WARRANTING, WARRANTY, auctoritas; astipulatio; cautio.

WARREN, vivarium. — *A warren of hares*, leporarium, lagotrophium.

WARRENER, WARREN-KEEPER, vivarii custos.

WART, verruca. — *A little wart*, verrucula. — *Full of warts*, verrucosus. — *Wart-wort* (*herb*), verrucaria.

WARY (*cautious*), cautus, circumspexitus, providus, prudens, catus, diligens: (*thrifty*), parcus, frugalis. — *To be wary*, caveo, provideo.

WARILY, caute, circumspicte, provide, prudenter, considerate, consulte, curiose, custodite.

WARINESS, cautio, circumspectio, providentia, prudentia; consideratio, considerantia.

WASH, lavo, luo. — *To wash a black-moor white*, Æthiopem or laterem lavare. — *To wash or flow near to*, alluo. — *To wash all about*, circumluo. — *away or off*, abluo; eluo. — *between*, interluo. — *all over*, proluo, colluo, diluo, perluo. — *To wash or gargle the mouth and throat*, gargarizo. — *To be washed*, lavo. — *Not washed*, illotus, immundus.

WASH, s. compositio ad aliquid lavandum. — *Wash or hog's wash*, sorbitio suilla, culinæ purgantia; colluvies. — *A wash or marsh*, æstuarium; palus, stagnum. — *They laid the children in the nearest wash made by the Tiber*, in proximâ alluvie pueros exponunt, Liv.

WASHER, lotor.

WASHING, lotio, lavatio, lotura. — *away*, ablutio. — *A washing or gargling of the mouth or throat*, gargarizatio. — *A washing-place or wash-house*, edificium lintheis lavandis. — *A wash-ball*, saponis pila. — *A wash-bowl*, aqualis. See *Basin*.

WASHY, humidus; infirmus.

WASP, vespa.

WASPISH, inorosus, difficilis, perversus, pervicax.

WASPISHLY, morose, perverse, pervicaciter.

WASPISHNESS, morositas, perversitas; pervicacia.

WASSAIL (*drunken bout*), compotatio, commissatio: (*liquor made of ale, apples, sugar, &c.*), cerevisia pignorum succo et saccharo condita.

WASSAILER, bibax, ebriosus.

WASTE, v. (*ravage*), see *lay Waste*, below: (*spend*), consumo, conficio, absumo, insumo, impendo; erogo. — *To waste riotously*, prodigo, nepoter, effundo, profundo; decoquo, disperdo, comedo; dissipo. — *He wasted his estate in a luxurious manner*, rem is prodigit familiarum. — *He wastes all in revellings*, suâ comissando decoquit. — *Wasted or reduced* (*of property*), attritus. — *To waste or consume*, contabescio. — *To waste* (*consume or pine away*), tabesco; marcesco; decresco. — *He wastes away with grief*, inærore maceratur, dolore confici-

tur. — *His strength wastes*, vires ejus decrescunt. — *Wasted away*, emaciatus, tabidus; morbo or macie confectus. — *Not to be wasted or exhausted*, inexhaustus.

WASTE, adj. (*desert, untilled*), vastus, desertus, incultus: (*useless*), inutilis. — *A waste place*, solitudo; ager incultus. — *That the covetousness of private persons should make encroachments on common or waste ground*, ut in vacuo vagaretur cupiditas privatorum, Liv. — *Waste or loose papers*, adversaria; schedæ rejectanæ. — *To lay waste*, vasto, devasto, pervasto, populor, depopulor, perpopulor; diruo; diripio; spolio, despolio. — *with fire and sword*, igni ferroque vastare, ferro flammisque pervastare.

WASTE, s. (*ravage or spoil*), spoliatio, vastatio: (*loss*), damnum, detrimentum, dispendium; jactura. — *You add waste to wickedness*, flagitio additis damnum.

WASTEFUL, profusus, effusus, prodigus, sumptuosus.

WASTEFULLY, profuse, effuse, prodige, sumptuose.

WASTEFULNESS, profusio, effusio; prodigientia.

WASTER (*spoiler*), vastator, spoliator, populator, depopulator; consumptor: (*riotous spender*), prodigus; nepos, decotor.

WASTING or *pinning away*, tabes. — *A prodigal wasting*, profusio, effusio, prodigientia. — *A wasting or ravaging*, vastatio.

WATCH, s. (*being awake*), vigiliæ, vigiliatio: (*keeping watch or guard*), custodia; excubia, vigiliæ: (*the men who watch*), custodia, custodes; excubia, excubitores; vigiliæ, vigiles; vigiles nocturni, homines qui urbem nocte circumcinct: (*a part of the night*), vigilia. — *To be on watch*, keep watch, excubo, excubias or vigilas agere. — *¶ A watch* (*pocket time-piece*), horologium portabile. — *A watch-maker*, artifex horologiorum. — *A watch-key*, clavicula horologii. — *To put a watch out of order*, horologii motum turbare or interturbare. — *To set a watch or clock*, horologii virgulum recte locare.

To WATCH (*guard*), custodio: (*observe*), servo, asservo, observo; contemplan, considero; custodio: (*watch for*), servo, observo, aucupor. — *Watch what he does*, observas illum quid agat. — *He watches me narrowly*, me intentius servat. — *To watch for or seek*, aucupor. — *To watch for an opportunity*, occasionem or tempus capere or querere. — *To watch all night*, pervigilo, noctem insomnem dicere. — *They watched all night under arms*, in armis pervigilabant. — *To watch and ward or keep watch and ward*, excubo, excubias agere; vigilas agere; in statione esse. — *carelessly*, vigilas obire negligenter; — *diligently*, diligenter. — *Watching or being on the watch*, in excubiis stans. — *To watch with a sick man*, per totam noctem lecto ægroti assidere.

WATCHER (*observer*), observator: (*one who keeps watch*), vigil, custos.

WATCHFUL, vigil, vigilans, vigilax. — *Very watchful*, pervigil, pervigilans.

WATCHFULLY, vigilantè.

WATCHFULNESS, vigilantia; cura; cautio, circumspectio.

WATCHING (*observing*), observatio. — *A watching all night*, pervigilatio, pervigilium. — *A watching and warding*, excubatio.

WATCH-CANDLE, lucerna lucubratoria. — *A watch-house*, vigiliarium; excubitorium; carcer. — *A watchman*, excubitor; vigil nocturnus. — *A watch-tower*, specula. — *A watch-word*, tessera, signum. — *To give the watch-word*, signum transmittere.

WATER, aqua; latex, lympa, unda, ara poet.: — amnis, fluvius, flumen, (river); rivus (brook); mare (sea). — *A little water*, aquula. — *A fall of water*, aquæ ex edito desilientes. — *Holy water*, aqua benedicta, lustralis, piacularis. — *Cistern water*, aqua cisternina. — *Cordial waters*, aquæ cordi auxilia conferentes. — *Medicinal waters*, aquæ medicatæ, medicinales or auxilia morborum confe-

ientes. — *To drink medicinal waters, aquas medicatas potare.* — *Claudius fell sick, and was carried to Sinuessa for the benefit of the air, and the drinking of the waters, Claudius valetudine adversa corripitur, refovendisque viribus molitit cœli et salubritate aquarum, Sinuessam pergit, Tac.* — *Living in water, aquatilis.* — *Of water, aquaticus, aquetilis.* — *Rain-water, aqua pluvia, pluvialis, celestis.* — *River-water, aqua fluvialis or fluminea.* — *Running water, aqua viva, fontana, fluens, profluens.* — *Salt-water, aqua salsa.* — *Sea-water, aqua marina.* — *Snow-water, aqua nivalis.* — *Spring-water, aqua fontana or fontanalis; aqua viva.* — *Mineral, aqua per vena metalli fluens.* — *Well-water, aqua fontana, puteana, putealis.* — *The springing of water, scatebra, scaturigo.* — *A standing water, aqua stagnans; stagnum.* — *To be brought by water, nave vehi.* — *High water, plenus maris æstus.* — *Neither were those towns accessible on foot at the time of high water, which always happened twice after a space of twelve hours, neque pedibus aditum haberent, quum ex alto se æstus incitavisset, quod his accidit semper horarum 12 spatio, Cas.* — *Low water, maris recessus or refluxus; aqua reflua.* — *It is low water, fluxus maris recessit, flumen decrevit.* — *To take or let in water, perfluo, rimis fatisce.* — *To raise water, aquam in altum locum profunder.* — *To make water, meo, urinam reddere.* — *To go to make water, inictum ire.* — *To drive cattle to water, pecora aquatum agere.* — *A taking in of fresh water, aquatio.* — *A water-bank, ripa.* — *A water-bearer, aquarius.* — *A water-beetle, scarabæus aquaticus.* — *Water-borne, aqua vectus.* — *A water-man, remex.* — *The waterman's trade, navicularia ars.* — *A water-work, artificiosus fons dissilientis aquæ.*

TO WATER, rigo, irrigo; humecto; aqua conspergere. — *He ordered the road to be swept by the commonalty of the neighboring cities, and watered to lay the dust, a propinquarum urbium plebe verri sibi vias, et conspergi propter pulverem exegit, Suet.* — *To water kemp, cannabim aqua macerare.* — *To water or go to take in fresh water, aquatum ire.* — *To water or provide water, aquor.* — *To make one's mouth water, salivam alicui movere.* — *Watered (moistened with water), rigus, irrigatus, irriguus, humectatus.*

WATERER, qui irrigat; qui aqua conspergit. **WATERING** (a moistening with water), rigatio, irrigatio: (a steeping in water), in aqua maceratio.

WATERISH, **WATERY**, aquosus, humidus. **WATERISHNESS**, **WATERINESS**, aquæ or humoris abundantia. — *of blood, sanguinis serum.*

WATTLE of a cock, palca galli. — *A wattle or hurdle, crates.*

TO WATTLE or cover with hurdles, cratio. — *To wattle or make wattles, vimina contexere.* — *Wattled, cratitius.* — *walls, cratitii parietes.*

WAVE, s. unda; fluctus; aquæ mons (poet.). — *A great wave, fluctus decumanus.* — *Full of waves or rising up in waves, undosus, fluctuosus.* — *Like waves or after the manner of waves, undatim.*

TO WAVE or play up and down, fluctuo, vacillo: (brandish, toss up and down), vibro; ventilo; agito, jacto. — *To wave one's hat, caudam agitare.* — *To wave an offering, aliquid Deo oblatum agitare.* — *Wave-offerings, dona agitationis.*

WAVED, **WAVY**, undatus, undulatus; undans; undosus, fluctuosus.

WAVING (tossing up and down), agitatio, jactatio.

WAVE or omit an argument, argumentum omittere or prætermittere; ab argumento desistere. — *Let us wave all jesting, jocos omittamus.* — *To wave a thing till another time, aliquid in aliud tempus rejicere.*

WAVING (omitting), omissio, prætermissio.

WAVER (move to and fro, play, totter, &c.), nuto, fluctuo; vacillo; labo; tremo; quatio, quassor: (fig.), labo, nuto; vacillo; fluctuo. — *The allies waver, socii lahant.* — *The line wavers, acies nutat.* — *Hope wavers, spes labat.*

— *Justice wavers, justitia vacillat.* — *A waveriag opiaon, sententia fluctuans.* — *Wavering (moving to and fro), tremulus, vacillans.* — *Wavering in mind, animi ambiguus, dubius, incertus, dubitans, fluctuans, hesitans, titubans, inconstans, flexibilis.* — *As wavering as the wind, versutior quam rota figularis.*

WAVERING (a moving to and fro), tremor, mutatio, vacillatio: (a doubling), dubitatio, fluctuatio, hæsitatio.

WAVERINGLY (doubtfully), ambigue, dubie, incerte, titubanter, inconstanter.

WAWL, ululo; ejulo, ploro, lamentor.

WAWMISH, nauseans, nauseabundus.

WAX, s. cera. — *A little wax, cerula.* — *Ear-wax, aurium sordes.* — *Red wax, cera rubra.* — *Sealing-wax, cera sigillaris.* — *White wax, cera candida.* — *Yellow, cera flava or fulva.* — *Of wax, cereus.* — *Covered with wax, ceratus, inceratus.* — *Of a wax-color, cerinus.* — *To make or mould wax, ceram facere, conficere; ceram fingere, confingere.* — *A wax-light, cereus.* — *Wax-work, figuræ cereæ or e cerâ factæ.* — *To make a thing in wax-work, aliquid e cerâ fingere.*

TO WAX (do over with wax), cero, incero.

WAXEN, cereus.

WAX (grow), cresco: (become), fio; ar an inceptive verb. — *To wax fat, pinguesco.* — *To wax old, senesco.*

WAXING (increasing), incrementum, auctus.

WAY, via (road, also the going; and fig. way, path); iter (march, journey, also the way to a place); aditus (way of approach); cursus (course, direction); meatus (passage, channel); pars (quarter, direction; for which adverbs are also used); ratio (way, method); modus (manner); mos, consuetudo, (wont, custom); intervallum (distance); spatium (space). — *A beaten way, via trita.* — *A broad way, via lata; platea.* — *A by-way, deverticulum; via devia.* — *A foot-way, semita.* — *A horse-way, actus.* — *A high or public way, via regia, prætoria, publica, frequens, celebris.* — *A rough way, via salebrosa, confragosa, aspera, interrupta, impedita, ardua.* — *A cross way, via transversa; trames.* — *A direct way, via recta.* — *A good way, via aqua, plana, aperta.* — *A bad way, via interrupta.* — *A jolting way, via jactans, Liv.* — *A ready way, via expedita.* — *A nearer way, via brevior or compendiaria; viæ compendium.* — *To go the nearest way to the city, ad urbem proximis itineribus pergere.* — *By the way or in the journey, in viâ, inter viam; in itinere (on the march).* — *By the way or by the by, obiter; casu; in transitu or transcursum: præter rem or propositum.* — *In the way, obviam, obvius.* — *If it come in my way, siquid usus venerit.* — *To be in or on the way, in itinere esse.* — *He is on his way, iter instituit.* — *To come or be in one's way (be a hindrance), alicui obstat or impedimentum esse.* — *Out of the way, avius, devius.* — *Be not for out of the way, ne ab eas longius.* — *That we might not be out of the way, ne quæstioni essemus.* — *He is far out of the way, longe errat.* — *Yet I thought it not out of the way to learn these things, hæc ego non insuper tamen habui discere.* — *To be, go, turn, wander out of the way, erro, aberro; de viâ rectâ decedere or deflectere.* — *I think it is not out of the way, non ab re ar non alienum puto.* — *To go one's way, abeo, discedo.* — *Let this woman go her way hence, hæc hinc facessat.* — *To give way (make way for one), de viâ decedere alicui, dare alicui viam: (yield to), alicui cedere.* — *We must give way to the times, cedendum est temporibus.* — *Give way, de viâ decedite.* — *We must give way to fortune, dandus est locus fortunæ.* — *I gave way that he should have his mind, sivi animum ut expleret suum.* — *To hold on his way, viam or cursum tonere (prop. and fig.).* — *Keep on your way, perge ut cæpisti.* — *To make one's way through a crowd, dimovere turbam.* — *To show the way to a person, viam alicui monstrare, præmonstrare.* — *He correctly shows the way to one that is out of the beaten track, homini erranti comiter monstrare viam.* — *To set in the way, in*

viam ducere or producere. — *A setting in the way, in viam deductio.* — *To bring one on his way, aliquem deducere or comitari.* — *Leading the way, prævius.* — *I will lead the way, ego prævius ibo.* — *Lying in the middle way, intermedius.* — *A little way off, propinquus, vicinus; non longe, prope, in propinquo; exigua intervallo; haud procul.* — *They are but a little way off from the top, non longe absunt a summo.* — *It is but a little way off, haud procul abest.* — *A great way off (distant), longinquus, remotus; longe (adv.); procul.* — *We see a great way off, longe or longo interjecto intervallo videmus.* — *A long way about, dispendium, circuitus.* — *I am sent a long way about, magno circūitū mittor.* — *Which way or what way, qua: (whither), quo.* — *I know not which way to turn me, quo me vertam, nescio.* — *This way (by this road), hæc.* — *This is a great deal the nearer way, hac multo propius ibis.* — *That way (by that road), illac: (thitherward), illorsum, istorsum.* — *I am moved that way, in eam partem moveor.* — *Go that way a little, scede hinc istorsum paulisper.* — *Every way, in omnes partes; quoquoversus: præsum, totus.* — *Which way soever, quacunque; quoquo, quoquoversum or quoquoversus.* — *Another way (to another place), alio.* — *He goes another way, mutat iter.* — *I will use all ways, omnes vias persequar.* — *There were but two ways only, erant omnino itinera duo.* — *He came straightway to me, rectâ ad me venit.* — *Which is the way to your house? qua itur ad ædes tuas? See that you look not off any way, cave oculos quoquam moveas.* — *There are more ways to the wood than one, hac non successit, aliâ aggrediamur viâ.* — *There is but one way in the world to avoid these faults and disadvantages, omnino omnium horum vitiorum atque incommodorum una cautio est atque una provisio.* — *After the common way of fathers, viâ perrogatâ patrum, Ter.* — *Which is the best way to the town? qua via melius ducit ad oppidum? They go one one way and the other another, diversi discedunt, C. Nep.* — *Many ways or after many ways, multifariam, multifarie, multimodis.* — *Two manner of ways, bifariam, dupliciter.* — *Three, trifariam, tripliciter.* — *All manner of ways, omnino; ex omni parte.* — *Both ways, in utramque partem.* — *By way of recreation, animi relaxandi causâ.* — *One's way of life (os ta fare, &c.), vita; victus, cultus: (as to the habits and morals), vitæ ratio, vitæ or vivendi viâ, vitæ consuetudo, vita.* — *I am surprised at your way of living, vestram mirari nequeo satis rationem.* — *I went my own way, meo instituto usus sum.* — *Every man has a way peculiar to himself, suus cuique mos est.* — *He thought it was the best way, commodissimum esse statuit.*

WAYFARING-MAN, **WAYFARER**, viator. — *Of a wayfaring-man, viatorius.*

TO WAY-LAY a person, insidiar; insidiis ad viam positais aliquem excipere; insidias alicui struere or parare.

WAYLAYER, insidiator.

WAYLESS, sine vestigiis; avius.

WAYWARD, difficilis, morosus, protervus, perversus.

WAYWARDLY, morose, proterve, perverse.

WAYWARDNESS, morositas, protervitas, perversitas.

WE, nos. — *We ourselves, ipsi nos, ipsi nosmet, nosmet ipsi.*

WEAK, debilis, infirmus, imbecillus, invalidus, languidus, impotens, encrvis; confectus; hebes. — *Very, perimbecillus, perinfirmitus.* — *Somewhat, subdebilis, Suet.; subdebilitatus, Cic.* — *The weakest goes to the wall, piscium vita.* — *Weak in judgment, fatuus; futilis, jannu sagax.* — *Having a weak stomach, stomachicus, cardiacus.* — *A weak argument, argumentum leve, infirmum.* — *stomach, stomachus imbecillus.* — *head, ingenium imbecillum.* — *To be weak, languo, clangueo.* — *A weak side, vitium.*

TO WEAKEN (make weak), debilito, infirmo, attenuo; frango; comminuo; accido; delumbo; affligo; vires convellere; infirmum facere.

WEAKENING, debilitatio, infirmatio.

WEAKLING, debilis.

WEAKLY, adj. debilis, infirmus. See Weak.

WEAKLY, adv. infirme, imbecilliter, languide, impotenter; jejune.

WEAKNESS, debilitas, imbecillitas, infirmitas; impotentia; defectio. — of constitution or bodily health, valetudinis infirmitas, corporis languor. — of age, ætatis imbecillitas, senectus vieta, ætas effeta. — of all courage, animus metu abjectus. — mind, mentis or consilii debilitas or infirmitas. — A weakness or small fault, vltium.

WEAL (an the body), vibex.

WEAL. See Welfare, Wealth, Commonwealth.

WEALTH, divitiæ; res, facultates, opes; copia; gaza. — Contentment is the greatest wealth, divitiæ grandes homini sunt vivere parce æquo animo. — A commonwealth. (See the word.) — The commonwealth or public state of a nation, res publicæ, publicarum rerum status. — A good commonwealthsman or a person studious of the public welfare, rerum publicarum or communis salutis studiosus: (a lover of popular government), popularis imperii amator, democraticus: (a factious person), factiosus; seditiosus, novarum rerum studiosus.

WEALTHY, opulentus, beatus; dives, locuples, dis, copiosus; fortunatus. See Rich.

WEALTHILY, opulenter, laute.

WEALTHINESS, opulentia; divitiæ; felicitas.

WEAN, a mammâ disjungere, lacte depellere. — To wean one's self from pleasures, a voluptatibus abstinere; cupiditates cohibere; animo or cupiditatibus imperare. — from a thing, consuetudinem aliquam deponere; aliquid dediscere.

WEANING, a lacte depulsio.

WEANLING, infans a mammâ nuper depulsus.

WEAPON, telum; ferrum. — Weapons, arma, tela. (See Arms.) — Nor was Hannibal ignorant that the enemy fought him with his own weapons, nec Annibalem refellit suis se artibus peti, Liv. — To provide with weapons, armo; armis instruere. — To despoil of weapons, exarmo, armis spoliare. — Bearing weapons, telifer (poet.).

WEAPONED, armatus, armis instructus.

WEAPONLESS, inermis; armis exutus.

WEAR (floodgate), emissarium, catarracta. — A wear for catching fish, piscium excipulum, nassa piscatoria.

WEAR away or out, tero, attero, detero, contero, conficio, consumo, attenuo. — To wear away or be worn out, atteri, deteri, decrescere, confici. — To wear away (in flesh), tahescere, extahescere, macrescere, emaciari. — To wear out land, agrum defatigare or effectum reddere. — To wear out one's patience, alicujus patientiam exhanrire; alicujus patientiâ abuti; molestiis alique fatigare. — To wear or fade out of use, desuesco, in desuetudinem abire or evadere. — To wear (neut.) out of mind, e memoriâ excidere or elabi. — Worn, tritus, obsoletus. — To wear an or about one's self, gero, gesto; aliqua re indutum esse, amictum esse; aliqua re ornatum esse; aliqua re succinctum esse. — This is all they wear now-a-days, ejusmodi vestibus induti hodie prope omnes conspiciuntur; hoc modo vestiti plerique omnes nunc dierum incedunt. — These clothes are good enough for my wear, hæc vestimenta meæ conditioni satis apta sunt. — He wore like iron, corneolus fuit.

WEARING away, WEAR, attritus. — A wearing out of use, desuetudo. — The money allowed for the wear and tear of a navy, pecunia ad naves reficiendas collata.

WEARER, tritor: (one who wears about him), qui gestat, etc. — The wearer best knows where the shoe pinches him, si hic esses, scires quæ me vellicant.

WEARY, fessus, fatigatus, lassus. — Somewhat weary, lassulus (poet.). — Weary of, pertesus. — I will go and work myself weary, opus faciam, ut defatiger usque. — Weary with one's journey, fessus de viâ, Cic. — To become weary,

defetiscor, defatigor; lassescor; languesco. — We are all weary of our lives, tædet nos omnes vitæ. — Being weary of his inactivity, ignaviam suam pertasus. — We are now very weary, almodum sumus defatigati. — Be not weary of well-doing, noli bene agendo defatigari. — He can never be weary of reading, satiari legendo non potest.

To WEARY, lasso, delasso, fatigo, defatigo. — To weary with words, tedio enecare, verbis aures obtundere. — To weary out with toil, laboribus frangere or conficere. — Wearied, fatigatus, delassatus, defatigatus. (See Weary.) — Not wearied, indefessus. — That cannot be wearied, indefatigabilis, infatigabilis. — His spirits are never wearied, nulla ejus animi defatigatio retardat.

WEARINESS, lassitudo; fatigatio; defatigatio; languor; satias, satietas; tedium; fastidium.

WEARISOME, molestus, gravis, laboriosus.

WEARISOMELY, moleste, graviter.

WEARISOMENESS (loathsomeness), molestia, gravitas; tedium.

WEAVING, fatigatio, defatigatio.

WEASAND, aspera arteria; gurgulio.

WEASEL, mustela.

WEATHER, tempestas; cælum, cæli status; aër. — It was very cold weather, tempestas erat perfrigida, cælum erat prægelidum, præfrigidum. — Changeable weather, cælum varians. — Clear, fair, fine, tempestas bona, serena; cælum sudum, serenum. — In or by fair weather, sereno, sudo. — It becomes fair, disserenavit. — Bad or foul weather, cæli asperitas, intemperies, perturbatio; immitte et turbidum cælum. — Dark, gloomy weather, tempus nubilum, dubium cælum. — Open and moist, tempestas humida et calida. — Raw, tempestas frigida et nebula. — Drizzling, cælum pluviale. — Lowring, cælum nubilum. — Fine growing, tempestas ad fruges produendas idonea. — Dry weather, siccitas; (continued), siccitates. — Seasonableness of weather, cæli status anni temporis accommodatus. — Unseasonableness of weather, cæli intemperies. — Weather-beaten, tempestatibus fatigatus or delassatus. — at sea, ventis quassatus. — A fleet sore weather-beaten, classis tempestate or procellâ acta, jactata, vexata. — A weather-cock, ventorum index. — A weather-glass, weather-gage, weather-wiser, barometrum; thermometrum. — A weather-spy, meteorologus. — Weather-wise, mutationum cæli peritus.

To WEATHER a storm (to ride out a tempest at sea), eluctari; periculo evadere: (support or bear out any severe trial), pericula magno animo sustinere; periculis defungi or perfungi. — Therefore, having weathered so many storms, he died old, functus itaque tot periculis, senex decessit, Just. — Weathered (borne), latus, sustentus. — To weather a cape, promontorium superare.

WEAVE, texo; detexo; telam ordiri. — together, contexto. — throughout or to the end, pertexo. — unto or with, attexo. — Woven, textus, textilis. — Any woven stuff, textum.

WEAVING, textura, textus. — together, contextura, contextus.

WEAVER, textor, m. textrix, f. — A linen-weaver, textor linarius. — A silk-weaver, textor sericarius. — The weaver's trade, ars texendi; texturum; textina. — A weaver's shop, texturina, texturinum. — A weaver's beam, jugum textorium. — shuttle, radius textorius. — sley, pecten textoris. — A weaver-fish, araneus piscis.

WEB (web), tela, textum. — A cob-web. (See Cobweb.) — A web in the eye, oculi suffusio.

WEBBED, WEBFOOTED, palmipes.

WED, matrimonium contrahere; uxorem ducere (of a man); nubio (of a woman). — Wedded, matrimonio conjunctus. — To be wedded, matrimonio conjungi. — Wedded to his own will, obstinatus, perversus, refractarius; propositi tenax.

WEDDING, nuptiæ. — Of a wedding, nuptialis. — A wedding-day, dies nuptialis. — A wedding-dinner or supper, convivium nuptiale, cæna nuptialis. — A wedding-garment or suit, vestis nuptialis. —

A wedding-ring, annulus promissus or sponsalis. — A wedding-song, carmen nuptiale; epithalium.

WEDLOCK, matrimonium, conjugium, connubium.

WEDGE, cuneus. — A little wedge, cuneolus. — A wedge of metal, metalli lingua or massa. — To make in the form of a wedge, cuneo. — To cleave with a wedge, cuneo findere. — Cleft with a wedge, disemneatus, Plin. — Made like a wedge, cuneatus. — In form of a wedge, cuneatum.

To WEDGE (thrust) in, vi adigere.

WEDNESDAY, dies Mercurii, feria quarta.

WEED (useless herb), herba ignobilis, inutilis, mala, frugibus inimicissima. — Sorry weeds grow apace, cito eiescant ignobiles herbae. — Sea-weed, alga. — A weed or weeds (dress or garment), habitus, vestis. — Weeds or mourning apparel, vestis lugubris, atra, pulla. — A friar's weed, habitus monachi.

To WEED (clear off weeds), runcare, eruncare; sarrio (with a hook); a malis herbis agrum liberare; inutiles herbas evellere; malas herbas effodere. — Weeding again, resarriens.

WEDED, WEEDLESS, a noxiis herbis liberatus.

WEEDER, sarritor, runcator.

WEEDING, runcatio; sarritio, sarritura, sarculatio. — A wedding-hook, sarculum, marra.

WEEDY, herbis inutilibus obsitus; algosus (sea-weedy).

WEEK, hebdomas, septem dies. — Position-week, Sabbatum magnum. — A worker by the week, mercenarius in hebdomadas singulas conductus. — A weekday, dies profestus.

WEEKLY, adj. — e. g. pay, merces quæ in singulas hebdomadas habetur.

WEEKLY, adv. singulis hebdomadibus; in singulas hebdomades (for every week).

WEEN (think, suppose), autumo, opinor; censeo.

WEEP, lacrimo, lacrimor, lacrimas effundere or profundere; fleo; ploro, ejulo. — He wept for joy, illi præ lætitiâ lacrimæ prosiliebant. — To make one weep, lacrimas alicui elicere, movere, excire. — You made me weep, mihi excivisti lacrimas. — To weep like a woman, se lamentis muliebriter dedere. — To weep for, deffeo, lamentor, deploro. — He wept for the death of his friend, mortem amici deplorabat. — To weep greatly, in lacrimas solvi or effundi. — To weep together, collacrimo, comploro. — Weeping, flens, lacrimans, lacrimabundus. — He could not forbear weeping, lacrimas tenere non potuit. — Weeping much, lacrimosus.

WEEPER, qui plorat; plorator.

WEEPINGLY, lacrimose.

WEEVIL (insect), eurenlio.

WEFT (stray beast), bestia erratica.

WEIGH, act. pendo, penso, pensito (especially often), expendo, pondero, trutinâ examinare: (consider), examino, pondero, consilero, penso, pensito, testimo. — To weigh with the hand, manu ponderare. — To weigh to one, aliquid alicui appendere. — Let us weigh the thing as it is in itself, rem ipsam putemus. — He weighs all his designs alone by himself, sine arbitris singula animi consulta pensat. — He considered and weighed every thing exactly, unquamquam rem existimabat, inmomentoque suo pendebat. — He maturely weighed what was done, ea, quæ fiebant, judicio suo ponderabat. — But a man of true prudence, and he who weighs actions by the rules of right reason, can by no means approve them, gravi vero homini, et ea, quæ fiunt, judicio certo ponderanti, probari possunt nullo modo. (See Cc. Off. 2, 16.) — Weighed (considered), consideratus, consultus. — Well weighed, perpensus. — To weigh down or weigh more, præpondero, prægravo. — To weigh or sink down, deprimo; gravo, degravo. — To weigh up (with an engine), tollo, levo. — He weighed up with cables and ropes a ship that was sunk, submersam navim remulco multisque contentis funibus abduxit, Cæs. — To weigh anchor, ancoras tollere. — To weigh, neut. (pondo) valere, pendo. — To weigh

ten pounds, decem libras valere (pondo). — *To weigh little, parvi ponderis esse.* — *How many pounds do you think you weigh without your clothes? quot pondo to esse censens nudum?*

WEIGHER, qui res, merces, etc. pensat.

WEIGHING, ponderatio: (considering), consideratio, reputatio. — *A weighing down, opprobrio, depressio.*

WEIGHT, pondus: (a weight), pondus; saccula; æquipondium (counterpoise). — *Even weight or good weight, justum pondus.* — *A great weight, moles, Tæ.* — *A little weight, pondusculum.* — *Overweight, additamentum, auctarium.* — *¶ (weightiness, influence), pondus; momentum; auctoritas (consideration, influence); vis, gravitas.* — *A matter of weight, res magni momenti or ponderis.* — *This has much the greatest weight with me, illud mihi multo maximum est.*

WEIGHTY, gravis; ponderosus, onerosus; (importat), gravis, magni or maximi momenti; potens, pollens, (of mea). — *To grow weighty, gravesco.* — *To be more weighty, præpondero, prægravo.* — *Very weighty, pergravis, ponderosus.* — *To grow more weighty, ingravesco.* — *To make weighty, aggravo.* — *You lay on me a weighty burden, onus plane Herculeum imponis.* — *Too weighty a burden to bear, onus humeris impar.*

WEIGHTILY, graviter.

WEIGHTINESS, gravitas. See *Weight.*

WELCOME, acceptus; gratus, jucundus, letus; expectatus (looked for); exoptatus (wished for). — *You are welcome home, gratus est nobis tuus adventus.* — *I was made very welcome, acceptus sum hilare atque ampliter.* — *You are welcome home, gaudeo te vcnisse saluum, Ter.*

TO WELCOME, benigne aliquem excipere, aliquem hilari vultu excipere; alicui ad adventum (or adventum) gratulari; alicui gratulari, congratulari. — *They went out to meet and welcome him, obviam gratulatum illi ivere.* — *Welcomed, conlitter or benigne exceptus.* — *Welcoming, gratulans, gratulabundus.*

WELCOMENESS, by an adj.

WELCOMER, qui gratulatur.

WELCOMING, gratulatio.

WELFARE, salus; incolumitas, bonum, commodum; utilitas. — *The public welfare, salus publica, res publica.*

WELK, contorqueo, corrugo.

WELKIN, cælum, convexa cæli, æther.

WELL, adj. and adv. bene, recte, probe, belle: sanus, validus, viribus integer, (well, sound, strong). — *You fare well yourself, tibi bene est soli.* — *It will go well, I hope, recte fiet, spero.* — *You say well, probe dicis.* — *He gives more than he is well able, benignior est quam res patitur.* — *If he should do otherwise than well, siquid accidat humanitus.* — *They do not well see, parum prospiciunt.* — *We may well wonder at them, eos mirari convenit.* — *As well as heart can wish, non potest fieri melius.* — *The business goes on well, prospere procedit opus.* — *I do not well understand, non satis intelligo.* — *All is well that ends well, exitus acta probat.* — *All is well, salva res est; res bene se habet.* — *Is all well? sat in omnia ex sententiâ?* — *You do not look well about you, indiligens nimium es.* — *He thinks nobody can do so well as himself, nihil, nisi quod ipse facit, rectum putat.* — *Things go not well with them, res sunt illis minus secundæ.* — *Well begun is half ended, diudivium facti, qui bene cœpit, habet.* — *Very well, optime, pulcherrime.* — *Though he wrote very well, cum vel optime scripsit.* — *I have slept very well, placide dormivi.* — *I do not very well know the way, non satis teneo viam.* — *As you know very well, quod te non fugit.* — *Exceeding well, imprimis bene.* — *Well advised, consultus.* — *Well aimed, bene ad metam directus.* — *Well attending, attentus.* — *Well done! euge! belle!* — *Well endowed, bene institutus.* — *To live well or be well to pass, satis locupletem esse.* — *To live or fare well, opipare epulari, dapibus opiparis pasci, laute victitare.* — *To live well or uprightly, sancte vitam degere.* — *To consult well for the public good, in commune, publicum or medium consulere.* — *To*

take a thing well, æqui bonique consulere; in bonam partem accipere. — *As well, tam; æque.* — *You might as well, &c., nihilo plus agas, quam si, etc.* — *I know as well as you do, novi æque omnia tecum.* — *I will bear it as well as I can, ut potero feram.* — *To be well in health, valeo, bene se habere; secundâ or integrâ valetudine frui.* — *Trentia was not very well, Trentia minus belle habuit.* — *I was well in body, but sick in mind, a morbo valui, ab animo æger fui.* — *Unless you be very well, nisi bene firmus sis.* — *To grow well again, revalesco.* — *Well in years, ætate provectus.* — *Well in one's wits, compos animi, apud se.* — *Well to pass, opulentus, dives, locuples.* — *Well! age!* — *Well, I will come, age, veniam.* — *Well, come on, eja age.* — *Well then (in transitions), age, age vero, agetis vero, agetis nunc.*

WELL, subst. fons; puteus. — *A little well, fonticulus.* — *Of a well, fontanus; putealis, puteanus.* — *The cover of a well, puteal.* — *A well-digger, putearius.* — *The mouth of a well, fontis crepido or margo.* — *A well-head or well-spring, scaturigo.* — *To sink or dig a well, puteum (not fontem) fodere, effodere.*

TO WELL, scaturio.

WELLADAY, eheu! heu! hoi!

WELSHMAN, Cambro-Britannus.

WELT of a garment, vestis limbus or lacinia. — of a shoe, calcei lacinia.

TO WELT a thing, alicuius rei oram limbo prætexere; alicui rei limbum assuere.

— *Welled, prætextus; subsutus.*

WELTER, volutari, se voltare. — *in one's own blood, in suo sanguine volutari.*

WELTERING, volutatio.

IVEM, WEMB (the paunch), abdomen, pante.

WEN, tuber. — *under the throat, struma, scrofula.*

WENCH (young woman), puella: (maid servant), ancilla. — *A little or young wench, adolescensula, virgunculula, puellula.* — *A singin' wench, fidicina, psaltia.*

TO WENCH, scortor, lustra frequentare; impudicos amores sibi conciliare.

WENCHER, scortator.

WEND, eo, vado.

WERE. — *We were, eramus.* — *If we were, si essemus.* — *Were it not that, &c., nisi, ni.* — *As it were, quasi; tanquam; ut ita dicant; quidam.*

WEST, occidens, occasus.

WESTERING, occidentalis.

WESTERN, WESTERLY, occidentalis; occidentuus.

WESTWARD, ad occidentem or occasum versus; in occidente.

WET, humidus, madidus, madens; uliginosus (a moist, marshy); pluviosus (rainy). — *Wet with dew, roscidus.* — *Soaenhat wet, subhumidus.* — *To begin to be wet, humesco, madesco.* — *To be wet, mado, demadeo, commadeo.* — *To be wet with dew, roresco.*

WET, WETNESS, humor.

TO WET, conspergo, aspergo; humecto; madefacio.

WETTISH (somewhat wet), humidulus, subhumidus.

WETHER (sheep), vervex, aries castratus. — *A bell-wether, vervex dux gregis.* — *Wether-mutton, caro vervecina.* — *Of a wether, vervecinus.*

WHALE, balæna, cetus. — *A whale bone, os cetaceum.*

WHARE, locus ubi naves onerantur et exonerantur; crepido.

WHARFAGE, portorium. — *Free wharfage, immunitas a portorio.*

WHAT, adj. quis, qui; qualis (what sort of), etc. — *What dress is this? qui ornatus hic est?* — *What a madness is it? quis furor est?* — *You shall try what a friend I am, qualis sim amicus, periculum facies.* — *What a man is this? quid hoc hominis est?* — *What great matter was it to spare a dying man? quantum erat perituro parcere?* — *What a great one he is! ut magnus est!* — *But what a thing is this? hoc vero ejusmodi est?* — *To what place? quo.* — *To what place soever, quocunque.* — *In what place, ubi.* — *In what place soever, ubicunque, quocunque in*

loco. — *By what place, qua.* — *By whatsoever way, quacunque.* — *By what means soever, quibuscunque modis.* — *At what time, quando.* — *At what time soever, quandocunque.* — *For what cause? quambrem? quâ de re? quâ gratiâ?* — *What manner of, ejusmodi; qualis.* — *What manner of man, qualis.* — *What countryman, ejus.* — *What (in number or order), quotus; quotusquisque.* — *What philosopher can you find that is so mannered? quotus enim quisque philosophorum invenitur, qui sit ita moratus?* — *¶ What (that which), quod.* — *I will do what I can, quod potero faciam.* — *As to what he spoke of religion, quatenus de religione dicebat.* — *They do contrary to what they promise, contra faciunt, quam pollicentur.* — *Mind what you are about, hoc agite, amabo.* — *He is now very modest to what he was erewhile, modestior nunc quidem est, ut dudum fuit.* — *¶ What, subst. quid.* — *What say you, Gnatho? quid tu dicis, Gnatho?* — *Take heed what you do, vide quid agas.* — *What! not yet neither? an nondum etiam?* — *¶ What (partly), quâ.* — *What with one, what with another, they find me work enough, hinc illinc mihi exhibent negotium.*

WHATSOEVER, quicunque; quisquels (quicquid, neut. subst.); qualiscunque, qualis qualis. — *Whatsoever it shall be, of whatsoever thing, of whatsoever kind, quicquid erit, quacunque de re, quocunque de genere.*

WHEAL (weal), pustula, pusula. — *A little wheal or pimple, papula, pusula; tuberculum.* — *Full of wheals, pustulatus.*

WHEAT, triticum. — *Of wheat, triticeus.*

— *Wheat-flour, farina triticea; fine, siligo.* — *Of fine wheat-flour, siligineus.*

WHEATEN, triticeus; siligineus (fine).

WHEEDLE, illicio, pellicio, allicio, allecto, blandior, lenocinor, demulceo, duco, ducto, lacto, prolecto, subblandior. — *Do you think even now to wheedle me with those sayings? etiam nunc me ducere illis dictis postulas? Ter.* — *To wheedle out of one, elblandior.* — *I will wheedle the secret out of him, electabo, quicquid est, Plaut.*

WHEEDLER, delinitor; sycophanta.

WHEEDLING, pella, blandiloquus.

WHEEDLING, s. blanditia, blandimentum.

WHEEL, rota. — *A little wheel, rotula.* — *A spinning-wheel, rota ejus ope nentur stamina.* — *A wheel for torture, rota.* — *A potter's wheel, rota figularis.* — *The wheel of a pulley, orbiculus.* — *To break upon the wheel, membra alicui radis rotæ districto frangere, effringere.* — *To turn a wheel, rotam torquere.*

TO WHEEL about, a. circumago: a. circumagi; signa convertere. — *As soon as they saw the Macedonians wheel about, ut Macedonum signa circumagi videre.* — *They wheel about again and pursue, rursus conversi insequentur.* — *Here fortune wheeled about a little, hic panillum circumacta fortuna est, Flo.* — *To wheel about to the right or to the left, in hastam or in sentum signa convertere.* — *Thrice he wheeled about to the left, ter laevos equitavit in orbes, Virg.* — *Wheeled or wheeled about, rotatus, in gyrum circumactus.*

WHEELING, conversio. — *A wheeling round, circumactio.*

WHEELWRIGHT, rotarum artifex.

WHEEZE, spiritum streperum edere.

WHEEZING, asthmaticus.

WHEEZING, s. ravis.

WHELM, tego, obtego, cooperio.

WHELP, catulus, catellus. — *A lion's whelp, scymnus.* — *Of a whelp, catulinus.* — *To cry like a whelp, glaucito.*

TO WHELP, catulos parere.

WIEN, quando? quando, cum or quum, ubi; postquam; inter (during, at; also by a particip.). — *When will that be? quando istuc erit?* — *Let him come when he will, veniat, quando volet.* — *When first he gave his mind to writing, quum primum animum ad scribendum appulit.* — *When you will, ubi voles.* — *When she heard I stood at the door, she made haste, postquam ante ostium me audivit stare, appropinquat.* — *I dictated these things to Tiro when at supper, hæc inter cenam Tironi dictavi.* — *Plato was by when that*

was spoken, ei sermoni interfuit Plato. — *They said they heard old men say so, when they were boys, se pueros a senibus audivisse dicebant.* — *When I was a boy, me puer.* — *Expecting when the word should be given, intenti quam mox signum daretur.* — *Seid word when I shall look for you, ad quæ tempora te expectem facias me certiore.* — *Just when, simul ac, simul atque, cum primum.* — *When as, quum, quando, quandoquidem.* — *Whensoever, quandoquaque, quoquo tempore.*

WHENCE, unde; ex quo loco; a or ex quo homine, ex qua re; ex quo, ex qua, etc. — *Whence (of what country) are you? ejus es?* — *I asked whence that letter came, quæsi unde esset epistola.* — *He desires to be restored to the place whence he fell, restitui cupit in eum locum, ex quo decidit.* — *Whencesoever, undeumque.* — *Whence you will, unde libet.*

WHERE, ubi, ubinam, quo loco or loci; qua; also by qui, quæ, quod. — *Where is my brother? ubi est frater?* — *Where in the world are we? ubinam terrarum sumus?* — *If we would there begin to make our narration, where it shall be necessary, si inde incipiemus narrare, unde necesse erit.* — *Every where, ubique, nusquam non; passim.* — *No where, nusquam, nullibi.*

WHEREAS, quum; quod. — *Whereas we affirm that nothing can be prescribed, cum nihil præcipi posse dicamus.* — *Whereas I had appointed to meet her to-day, say I cannot, quod constitui me hodie conventurum eam, non posse dicas.*

WHEREABOUT, WHEREABOUTS, ubi, ubi loci.

WHEREAT (at which), quo, ad quod.

WHEREBY, quo, per quod.

WHEREVER, ubiqueque, ubique. — *Wherever she be, she cannot be long hidden, ubi ubi est, diu celari non potest.*

WHEREFORE, cur, quare, quamobrem, etc. — *Wherefore then do you dissemble? cur simulas igitur?* — *There was no cause wherefore you should take so great pains, non fuit causa cur tantum laborem ea peres.* — *Wherefore did you deny it? quare negasti?* — *He was no friend of mine, but why or wherefore I know not, is fuit mihi, nescio quare, non amicus.* — *I know not wherefore I should be blamed, quamobrem acceuser nescio.* — *Wherefore do not you do it yourself? quamobrem id tute non facias?* — *Is there any reason wherefore I should not do it? nunquid est causæ, quin hæc faciam?* — *I would fain know wherefore, causam requiro.*

WHEREIN, in quo, in qua re, in quibus, in quâ parte.

WHEREINTO, in quod, in quæ.

WHEREOF, cuius, quorum, de quo, etc.

WHEREON, super quod, in quo.

WHERESOVER, ubiqueque, ubi ubi.

WHERETO, WHEREUNTO, cui, ad quod.

WHEREUPON, ex quo, unde, inde, exinde; quo facto.

WHEREWITH, WHEREWITHAL, quo, quibus, etc. — *Thanks be to God I have wherewithal to do these things, and as yet I do not think much of it, est (dis gratia) et unde hæc fiant, et adhuc non molestia sunt.* — *He did not leave wherewithal to bury him, non reliquit, qui efferretur.*

WHERRY, scapha, cymba.

WHET, acu, exacu.

WHET, s. incitamentum.

WHETSTONE, cos. — *A little whetstone, cotacula.*

WHETTER, qui acuit or instigat.

WHETTING, exacitio.

WHETHER (in a single indirect question), ne enclitic, num: (in a double), utrum (whether) — an, anne, ne, (or); num (whether) — an (or); ne enclitic — an; sometimes it is not expressed in Latin. — *Whether any one or any thing, æquis, æquid.* — *Consider whether you ought to make any doubt, videte num dubitandum vobis sit.* — *I will go see whether he be at home, visam si domi est.* — *Whereas you ask whether there be any hope of a purification, quod quæris æqua spes purificationis sit.* — *You shall do it, whether you will or no, nolens, volens, facies.*

— *Whether — or, in a different sense, seu (sive) — seu (sive).* — *Whether through anger, or hatred, or pride, seu irâ, seu odio, seu superbiâ.* — *Whether I consider any thing with myself, or write, or read any thing, sive quid mecum cogito, sive aliquid scribo aut lego.*

WHETHER of the two, pron. uter. — *Whether of the two is the richer, he that wants, or he that abounds? uter est ditior, qui eget, an qui abundat?* — *Whether of the two is more riotous, I or you? uter est luxuriosior, egone an tu?*

WHIEY, serum. — *Whiey-colored, albidus.* — *Full of whey, serosus.*

WHYISH, sero similis.

WHICH, quis; uter (of two): rel. pron. qui, quæ, quod. — *Which is he that betrays you? quis est ille qui te prodit?* — *I know not which to choose, nescio quem cui præferam.* — *He knows not which is which, quid cui distat nescit; eorum discrimen ignorat.* — *Which of these would you rather have? utrum horum mavis?* — *Which way, qua.* — *Which way soever, quocunque (whithersoever); quomodocunque (howsoever).*

WHIFF, halitus; flatus.

To WHIFFLE (waver), vacillo, animo fluctuare; inconstantem esse.

WHIFFLER, homo levis, inconstans, futilis.

WHIG, qui populi causam agit, homo popularis.

WHIGGISH, popularis, libertatis studiosus.

WHIGGISM, illorum qui libertatis studium præ se ferunt opinio.

WHILE, s. — *A while, a little while, paulisper, parumper; ad breve, Suet.: aliquantisper (a pretty while).* — *He lived too little a while, parum diu vixit.* — *A while after, paulo post, non ita multo post.* — *Some while after, interjecto deinde tempore, aliquanto post.* — *A while ago or a while since, pridem; nuper.* — *A good while or a great while, diu: jam diu, jam pridem.* — *A while ago, jamdudum.* — *It is a good while ago since I drank first, jamdudum factum est, quam primum bibi.* — *A little while ago or but a while ago, modo, nuper.* — *After a while or within a while, brevi, mox.* — *For a while, for some while, ad quoddamtempus, in aliquod tempus.* — *The while, Mean-while, interim, interea.* — *It is worth the while, operæ pretium est.*

To WHILE, otior. — *To while away time, tempus fallere.*

WHILE, WHILST, conj. dum; quoad; quum. — *While there is life, there is hope, dum spiro, spero.* — *While I was folding up the letter, cum compleream epistolam.* — *He stood out, whilst he could, quoad potuit, restitit.* — *While the money was telling, ut numerabatur argentum.* — *Never let him hope for that, whilst I am consul, me consule, id sperare desistat.* — *Whilst that, donec, quoad.*

WHILOM, olim, aliquando.

WHIM, WHIMSEY, repentinus animi impetus; libido (lust, desire); studia (inclinations). — *See Caprice.*

WHIMSICAL, levis, inconstans; difficilis.

WHIMPER, vagio.

WHIMPLED, facie vagitu distortâ.

WHIN (furze), genista spinosa.

WHINE, gannio, vagio, obvagio; quiritio. — *Whined out, flebiliter expressus.* — *Whining, queribundus, querulus, queritans.*

WHINING, WHINE, gemitus; querela. — *A sanctimonious whine. See Cant.*

WHINNY, hinnio. — *after, adhinnio.*

WHIP (scourge), flagello, verbero; loris, flagris, virgis cedere: (stitch), prætexo. — *To be whipped, vapulo.* — *He is sure to be whipped, non feret quin vapulet.* — *You will be whipped for it, constabit tibi flagris aliquot.* — *Must I be whipped for your faults? memum tergum stultitiæ tuæ subdes succedaneum?* — *One worthy to be whipped, verbero.* — *To whip a top, turbinem agere, circumagere, flagellare.* — *To whip or run up and down, discurre, cursito.* — *To whip or snatch up, corripio, arripio.* — *To whip out of doors, se foras proripere.* — *I immediately whipped out of bed, and directed my*

prayers to heaven, corripio e stratis corpus, tendoque supinas ad cælum cum voce manus, Virg. — *To whip out his sword, gladium e vaginâ eripere.*

WHIP, s. flagellum; scutica (sing.), lora (pl.). — *To crack a whip, flagello insonnare.* — *Whip-cord, funiculus flagellis conficiendis.* — *Whip-hand; — to have the whip-hand, superiorem esse.*

WHIPPER, WHIPSTER, verberator, flagellator; plagosus.

WHIPPING, flagellatio, verberatio. — *A whipping-post, columna ad quam alligati mastigæ loris cæduntur.*

WHIRL about, v. a. torqueo, contorqueo, circumago, roto.

WHIRL, verticillum. — *A whirl about, conversio.* — *The whirl bone of the knee, patella.* — *A whirlbat, cestus.* — *A whirligig, rhombus, verticillum.*

WHIRLING in a stream, WHIRLPOOL, vortex; gurgis; vorago.

WHIRLWIND, turbo. — *To whirl about as a whirlwind, in orbem glomerari, rapi, torqueri.* — *Full of whirlwinds, turbineus.*

WHIRRING, stridulus.

WHISK (broom), scopula, scopæ vimineæ.

To WHISK (brush with a whisk), scopulâ purgare. — *To whisk about, celeriter circumagere (act.); celeriter cursitare (nent.).*

WHISKERS, unknown to the Romans; by genæ plosæ (or, if bristling, hirsute).

WHISPER, susurro; immurmuro; submisce loqui. — *together, consusurro, commurmuro.* — *To whisper in the ear, in aurem dicere, susurrare, insusurrare.* — *Now I hear it whispered, jam susurrari audio.* — *He whispered in his ear, insusurravit in aurem; homini in aurem dixit.*

WHISPER, WHISPERING, susurrus; susurpator.

WHISPERER, qui susurrat.

WHIST (hush), st, au, tace, silentium. — *To be whist, sileo, taceo.* — *They are as whist or hush as can be, dormiunt.*

WHISTLE, v. n. sibilo: v. a. sibilando exprimere. — *To whistle on an instrument, fistulâ canere.* — *To whistle, as the wind, sibilare, crepito.* — *And the wind gently whistling invites us to sail, et lenè crepitans vocat Auster in altum, Virg.* — *To whistle back, sibilare revocare.* — *To whistle for, sibilare vocare.* — *With a whistling sound, stridule.*

WHISTLE, s. sibilus; fistula.

WHISTLER, sibilans; fistulator.

WHISTLING to a horse, poppysma.

WHIT. — *I will not delay you a whit, nihil erit in me moræ.* — *He was not one whit troubled, ne tantulum quidem commotus est.* — *Every whit, prorsus, omnino.* — *They are every whit as unjust, as if, &c., in eadem sunt injustitiâ, ac si, etc.* — *You are every whit in as bad a case, in eadem es navi.* — *He told them every whit, nihil retinuit.* — *Not a whit, nihil; ne minimâ quidem re; nihil omnino.* — *Never a whit the richer, nihilo locupletior.*

WHITE, albus; candidus (shining, dazzling white); canus (grayish-white, silver-white, esp. of gray hair and of water); purus (unsoiled, unwritten on). — *They turn black into white, and white into black, nigra in candida vertunt; recta prava faciunt.* — *Somewhat white, subalbus, subalbidus, albicans, subalbicans; subcandidus.* — *White as milk, lactens.* — *as snow, niveus.* — *as ivory, eburneus.* — *White (whateen) bread, panis siliagineus.* — *A white spot or speck in the eye, albugo.* — *To make white, dealbo, candefacio.* — *To be white, albeo, candeo.* — *To grow white, albico, albesco, candesco.* — *To grow white (pale), pallasco, expallesco.* — *To be white with age, caneo: grow so, incanescio.* — *Grown white with age, canus, incanus.* — *To grow white again, recandescio.*

WHITE, s. — *In white or clad in white, albus; candidus; candidè vestitus.* — *A white to shoot of, album scopum.* — *To hit the white, album ferire.* — *The white of an egg, album ovi.* — *of the eye, album oculi.* — *To cover or wash pillars with white, columnas albo polire.*

WHITED, dealbatus; albus, candidatus.
WHITELY, candide.

TO WHITEN, *v. a.* album or candidum facere or reddere; dealbo; insolo (*bleach in the sun*).

WHITENER, dealbator.

WHITENESS, albidus, candor. — *Whiteness of the hair*, canities; cani, *m. pl.* — *A bright or shining whiteness*, nitor, candor.

WHITENING (*bleaching*) of clothes, insolutio.

WHITISH. (See somewhat *White*.) — *Whitish with frost*, pruinus; — *with age*, canus. — *To grow whitish*, incanescere. — *Grova whitish*, canis factus.

WHITISHNESS, canities.

WHITLEATHER, aluta.

WHITHER, quo, quonam. — *There is a town of the same name, whither he never came*, oppidum est eodem nomine, quo iste nunquam accessit. — *Whither are you going?* quonam abis? — *Any whither*, usquam, quopiam. — *Nor did I go any whither after that day*, nec vero usquam decedebam ex eo die. — *Some whither or any whither*, aliquo. — *I must send him hence, some whither*, aliquo mihi est ille ablegandus. — *No whither*, nusquam. — *Were you going any whither else?* no whither, in profecturus alio fueras? nusquam. — *Whithersoever*, quocumque.

WHITLOW, nclns digitale, paronychia, paronychium.

WHITSUNTIDE, pentecoste, dies pentecostales.

WHITSUNDAY, dies festus pentecostes.

WHITTEN-TREE, sambucus aquatica.

WHITTLE (*mante*), palla candida. — *A child's whittle*, fascia, involucrium infantile. — ¶ (*little knife*), cuttellus.

TO WHITTLE, cultello rescare.

WHIZ, strideo, strido.

WHIZZING, stridulus.

WHIZZING, *s.* stridor.

WHO (*interrogatively and indefinitely*), quis: (*as a relative*), qui, quæ, quod. — *Who is this?* quis hic est? — *Ho! who is there?* — heus! equis est? — *Truly, we do not know who he is*, nescimus nos istum quidem, qui sit. — *I know not who*, nescio quis. — *This man, who was born a slave*, complains, hic, qui verna natus est, queritur. — *With whom*, quicum, quibuscum. — ¶ See *What, Which, Whose*.

WHOEVER, WHOSO, WHOSOEVER, quisquis, quicumque, quicumque. — *Whosoever thou wilt*, quemlibet.

WHOLE (*entire, solid*), integer; solidus: (*all*), totus; universus: (*in health*), sanus; validus. — *They swallow down their meat whole*, cibos integros hauriunt. — *They are a whole day in getting ready*, in apparandu totum consumunt diem. — *As heir to the whole*, heres ex toto asse. — *What! three whole days together!* hui! universum triduum! — *Sometimes he reflected upon particular persons, sometimes upon the whole body*, singulos modo, modo universos, ledere, Sall. — *Whole or universal*, universus. — *Whole-footed or hocfed*, solidipes. — *To be whole (in health)*, valco, vigeo. — *To grow whole (in health)*, convalesco, sanesco. — *To grow whole or solid*, solidesco. — *To make whole or heal*, sano. — *To make whole or solid*, solido, consolido. — *To make whole again or repair*, sarcio, resarcio. — *As whole as a fish*, sanior pisce. — *Made whole*, sanatus. — *That may be made whole*, sanabilis, medicabilis.

WHOLE, *s.* totum; universum, universitas, solidum; summa (*sum*, amount); respublica (*the state*). — *One whole*, unum. — *For the good of the whole*, in commune. — *In the whole (in all)*, omnino.

WHOLENESS, integritas; sanitas.

WHOLLY (*solidly*), solide: (*altogether*), plane, omnino, prorsus; penitus, funditus, radicatus; totus, omnis; *sometimes by de in compositione*.

WHOLESALE dealer, qui merces solidas vendit; mercator.

WHOLESOME, saluber, salutaris. — *Very wholesome*, saluberrimus.

WHOLESOMELY, salubriter, saluberrime, salutariter.

WHOLESOMENESS, salubritas.

WHOM. See *Who*.

WHOOOP (*halloo*), clamor. — ¶ *A whoop or hoop*, upupa.

TO WHOOOP, clamo, clamito, inclamo, voceiferor. — *To whoop or call back*, reclamo. — *Whooping*, clamorosus, voceiferans. — *A whooping-cough*, tussis ferina.

WHOOPIING, *s.* clamatio, inclamatio, voceiferatio.

WHORTLEBERRY, vaccinium.

WHOSE, cuius, a, um; cuius; quorum, quarum. — *Whose cattle are these?* cuius est pecus? — *Whosoever*, cuiuscunque, quorumcunque. — ¶ See *Who*.

WHOSOEVER, quicumque, quæcunque.

WHUR (*as a dog*), ringo.

WHY, cur, quare, quamobrem. — *There was no reason why you should take so great pains*, non fuit causa, cur tantum laborem caperes. — *Nor can I tell why*, nec possum dicere quare. — *I cannot tell why I should be blamed*, quamobrem aecuser nescio. — *Why say you so?* quæ ratione istuc dicis? — *Why then*, watch me, quin tu me servato. — *Why not*, cur non, quid ita non, quin, quidni. — *Why do not you sweep the floor?* quin verris pavimentum? — *Why so?* quid ita? quamobrem? quidnam? cur non?

WICK (*of a lamp*), ellychnium; (*of a candle*), fila xylina (*cotton threads*).

WICKED, impius, scelestus, scelcratus, conscclcratus, flagitiosus, nefarius, pravus, nefastus. — *A wicked rogue or wicked wretch*, scelus.

WICKEDLY, impie, sceleste, scelcrate, nefarie.

WICKEDNESS, impietas; scelus; nequitia. — *Full of wickedness*, sclerosus, sclcratus, conscclcratus, flagitiosus, nequissimus, sclcleribus cõperts.

WICKER, vimineus. — *A wicker basket*, sporta viminea, qualus vimineus.

WICKET, ostiolium.

WIDE (*broad*), latus: (*spacious, roomy*), amplus, spatiosus, laxus, capax. — *Somewhat wide*, amplior, spatiosior; in latitudinem porrectior. — *Very wide*, per-latus, peramplus, patentissimus. — *A wide-spreading tree*, arbor patula. — *Wide open*, patulus, propatulus. — ¶ *You are wide of the mark*, tota erras via.

WIDELY, late, spatiose, ample, laxe, vaste.

TO WIDEN, dilato, amplio.

WIDENESS, WIDTH, latitudo; amplitudo.

WIDGEON, penelops: (*silly fellow*), fatuus, stultus.

WIDOW, vidua, mulier vidua. — *To make a widow*, To Widow, viduo. — *A widow-maker*, qui viduat. — *A widow's estate*, bona dotalia, fundi dotales.

WIDOWER, homo viduus.

WIDOWHOOD, viduitas.

WIDTIL. See under *Wide*.

WIELD (*handle*) with command, tracto, attrecto, contrecto; vibro. — *To wield a sceptre*, sceptrum tenere. (But see *Reign, Rule*.)

WIFE, uxor, conjux; marita. — *I will not make my wife master or suffer her to wear the breeches*, uxori nubere nolo meæ. — *He has no mind for a wife*, abhorret ab re uxoria. — *A little wife*, uxorecula, Plant. — *A new-married wife*, nova nupta. — *A son's wife*, nurus. — *A brother's wife*, fratris uxor. — *A wife's father*, socer. — *A wife's mother*, sucrus. — *The wife's grandmother*, prosocrus. — *Of a wife*, uxori. — *To marry a wife*, uxorem ducere. — *To take a woman to wife*, aliquam in matrimonium ducere, aliquam ducere (uxorem). — *A sober or staid wife*, matrona. — *A house-wife*, materfamilias. — *An old wife*, anus, vetula, anienta.

WIG (*pericwig*), callendrum; capillamentum, crines empti.

WIGHT, homo; animal.

WILD (*fierce, untamed*), ferus, indomitus, immanis: (*mad*), furiosus, insanus, demens, aniens; fanaticus: (*fantastical*), levis, inconstans: (*waste, uncultivated*), incultus; vastus: (*growing wild*), agrestis, sylvester: (*absurd, impertinent*), absurdus, insulsus, ineptus. — *To sing a wild note*, canere indoctum, Hor. — *Wild or hare-brained*, dissolutus, disiectus. — *To make wild*, efferro. — *To be made wild*, efferor. — *Made wild*, efferatus. — *To become wild (as trees)*, silvesco. — *A wild beast*, (bestia) fera. — ass, onager. —

boar, aper. — *To lead one a wild-goose chase or amuse with fair promises or expectations*, aliquem inanibus verbis, inani spe or conditionibus oblati, producere or lactare.

WILDERED (*bewildered*), errabundus, devius.

WILDERNESS, locus desertus, loca deserta, regio deserta, solitudo (vasta or deserta). — *A dweller in the wilderness*, deserta colens. — *To live in a wilderness*, in solitudine vitam agere or degere. — *To turn into a wilderness*, vasto; vastitatem alicui loco inferre.

WILDING, malum silvestre. — *A wilding-tree*, malus silvestris.

WILDLY (*fiercely*), ferociter; dementer: (*impertinently*), absurde, inepte, insulse.

WILDNESS, feritas; ferocia, ingenium ferrox, (wild temper); immanitas; savitia: (*impertinence*), insulitas; ineptia, pl.

WILE (*crafty trick*), dolus, artificium; astutium or callidum consilium.

WILY, astutus, callidus, dolosus, versutus, solers, vafer, subdolis; insidiosus. — *A wily fellow*, versipellis, veterator. — *A wily talker*, versatiloquus (poet.).

WILLY, astute, callide, dolose, vafre, insidiose, verute, subdole, veteratorie.

WILINESS, astitia, versutia; calliditas.

WILFUL. See under *Will*.

WILL, voluntas; animus (purpose, inclination); arbitrium, libido, (liking, pleasure); studium, votum, (desire); consilium, propositum, (purpose); sententia (opinion); mandatum, iussum, præceptum, (command); assensus, assensio, (assent); consensus (agreement). — *We have the world at will*, ad voluntatem nostram fluunt res; omnia ex animo succedunt. — *At my will*, arbitratu meo. — *He has wit at will*, ingenium in numero habet. — *You have words at will*, habes verba in potestate, Sen. — *If I might have had my will*, si mihi ulateniperatum esset. — *You shall have your will*, mos tibi geretur. — *He let me have my will*, me passus est, quæ meo cunque animo libitum est, facere. — *I submit entirely to his will and pleasure*, omnia ad arbitrium illius confero. — *At the will of another*, præfinito. — *Thou's must have her will*, mos gerendus est Thaidi.

— *You let him have too much of his own will*, nimium illi indulges. — *You will have your own will*, tu vis omnia arbitratu tuo facere. — *His will was that you should be his heir*, hæc mente erat, ut illius heres esses. — *Frec will*, liberum arbitrium, voluntas libera, arbitrium; quod in nostra potestate est. — *Good will* (kindness), benevolentia, benignitas.

— *With a good will*, libenter, animo libenti, ex animo, non invito animo; nihil libentius. — *Of mere good will*, gratuito, gratis. — *To bear a good will to a person*, alicui favere; aliquem diligere or plurimum facere; ab or eum aliquo stare; animo esse in aliquem benevolo. — *Bearing good will to*, benevolus, benignus, alicuius studiosus. — *He did not lock good will*, illi studium non defuit. — *Ill will*, invidia, malevolentia; malignitas, livor; animus iniquus. — *To bear ill will to*, alicui invidere or male velle; malevolo, maligno or exulcerato animo esse. — *Bearing ill will*, invidus, malignus, malevolus, lividus. — *To have the ill will of a person*, aliquem adversum habere. — *Against one's will* (unwillingly), ingratus, non acceptus: (unwillingly), invitus, invito animo, invite; coactus, volens; ægre; vix. — *To do a thing against one's will or with one's will*, invito animo or invitum aliquid facere; gravari aliquid facere. — *Much against one's will*, perinvitus, invitissimus. — *Of one's own will*, sponte, ultro. — *He does as he should of his own good will*, sua sponte recte facit. — ¶ *A will or last will*, testamentum; sometimes in connection tabula. — *A nuncupative or unwritten will*, testamentum nuncupatum. — *A cancelled will*, testamentum ruptum or irritum. — *To make a will*, testamentum facere; testor. — *To make a nuncupative will*, testamentum nuncupare. — *To bequeath by will*, lego. — *A person making a will*, testator, m., testatrix, f. — *To open a will*, testamentum aperire. — *A writer of wills*, testamen-

tarius. — *A forger of wills, testamentarius; falsifier of them, falsarius.* — *To forge a will, testamentum supponere or subicere.* — *Without a will, intestato.* — *To die without a will, intestatum or intestato mori.* — *One who cannot by law make a will, intestabilis.* — *Of a will, testamentarius.*

TO WILL (*please or desire*), volo: will is sometimes the sign of a future tense. — *When he will, cum illi visum fuerit.* — *Do what you will, facite quod vobis lubet.* — *You may hinder it if you will, tibi in manu est, ne fiat.* — *He may forbear if he will, integrum est ei abstinere.* — *Be it how it will, quoquo modo se res habeat.* — *Let it go as it will, utcumque res cesserit.* — *I believe he will be here by and by, credo illum jam adfuturum.* — *It will be whether you will or not, velis, nolis, fiet.* — *Not to will, to will not, nolo.* — *To will (command), jubeo, mando.* — *|| See Would.*

WILLED (*desired*), optatus, exoptatus, exoptatus. — *|| Self-willed, obstinatus, contumax, perversax.*

WILLING, libens; paratus, promptus; volens. — *Nothing is too hard for a willing will, labor improbus omnia vincit.* — *To be willing, velle.* (See *To will*.) — *A willing mind, animus libens, animus promptus.*

WILLINGLY, libenter, libenti animo, non invito animo, non repugnanter, haud gravatim, animo prompto paratoque. — *Willingly and wittingly, sciens prudensque.* — *Very willingly, perlibenter, libentissime.* — *Not willingly, nolens, invitatus, invite, invito animo, repugnanter.*

WILLINGNESS, animus libens, promptus.

WILFUL (*intentional*), quod consulto fit; praecogitatus; (*obstinate*), contumax, pertinax, perversax, perversus; libidinosus. — *As wilful as a mule, mulo perversicacior.* — *To be wilful (obstinate), animo esse offirmato, perverso, praefracto.*

WILFULLY (*intentionally*), volens, prudens; consulto, consilio; de industria (*obstinately*), pertinaciter, praefracte, obstinate, obstinato animo, offirmata voluntate.

WILFULNESS (*obstinacy*), pertinacia, contumacia, perversicacia, obstinatio.

WILLOW, salix. — *The dwarf-willow, salix humilis.* — *The water-willow, salix aquatica.* — *A place planted with willows, salicetum, salicetum.* — *Of a willow, saligneus, salignus.*

WIMBLE, terebra. — *A little wimble, terebellum.* — *To bore with a wimble, terebro.* — *A boring with a wimble, terebratio.*

WIMPLE, peplum, flammeum.

WIN (*gain*), lucrari, lucrificatio; quaestum or lucrum facere (*get, obtain*), assequor, consequor, potior, adipiscor. — *Wou, lucrificatus, lucrativus.* — *To win (neut.) at play, ludo vincere; prospera alea uti.* — *He won, vicit.* — *He has won many a prize, plurimarum palmarum est homo.* — *To win a person's favor or affection, gratiam alicujus sibi conciliare; gratiam apud aliquem, ab aliquo or cum aliquo inire.* — *To win one over by money, aliquem pecunia conciliare.* — *They were won over by money, pecunia deliniti sunt.* — *To win by conquest, vinco, doimo, supero.* — *To win by treaty, exoro, precibus adducere.* — *To win over to one's party, aliquem in suas partes ducere or trahere.* — *to one's cause, ad causam suam perducere.* — *opinion, in sententiam suam perducere.*

WINNER, qui lucratur; victor.

WINNING, s. (*obtaining*), adeptio; impetratio. — *by assault, expugnatio.* — *Winning, lucrum; lucra.* — *at play, ex lusu alea compendium.*

WINNING (*pleasing, &c.*), adj. amœnus, suavis; blandus; facundus.

WINCE, WINCH, calcitro, recalcitro; calcibus ferire.

WINCE (*winning horse*), calcitro, equus calcitro.

WINCE, calcitrosus.

WINCE, s. calcitratus.

WINCH (*for drawing or towing*), trochlea, rechanus. — *|| The winch of a press, preli cochlea.*

WIND, s. ventus. — *North wind, ventus ab septentrionibus oriens, septentrio; Boreas; (ventus) Aquilo.* — *North-east, (ventus) Aquilo.* — *North-west, Caurus.* — *East, ventus ab oriente veniens, Eurus, subsolanus, solanus.* — *South-east, Euronotus; Vulturius; Libonotus, Austroafricus.* — *South, ventus meridians; Auster, Notus (poet.).* — *South-west, Africus.* — *West, ventus occidentalis; Zephyrus, Favonius; Caurus (North-west).* — *A side wind, ventus a latere veniens.* — *A wind aft, ventus a puppi veniens.* — *A fair, favorable wind, ventus secundus, idoneus.* — *Contrary, ventus adversus; reflatus.* — *Boisterous, ventus procellosus, saevus, vehemens; turbo (whirlwind).* — *Gentle, aura, ventus lenis.* — *Stock, ventus lenior, Cers.* — *Tack, ventus oblique flans.* — *Whistling, ventus stridulus.* — *Bringing rain, pluvialis, imbrifer.* — *A blast of wind.* (See *Blast*.) — *To have the wind of one, vento praevertere.* — *As the wind stands, utcumque est ventus.* — *The wind serving them, nacti idoneum ventum.* — *What wind blew you hither? sed tibi qui cursum venti dedere? (poet.).* — *The winds fall, and the clouds vanish, concidunt venti, fugiuntque nubes, Hor.* — *A favorable wind pushes on our sails, prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes, Virg.* — *It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, etiam aconito inest remedium.* — *To have the wind with one or have a favorable wind, secundum habere ventum; vento secundo cursum tenere.* — *We had a favorable wind, helle nobis flavit lenissimus auster.* — *The wind is favorable, ventus dat operam.* — *To have a contrary wind, contrary winds, adverso vento navigare; adversis ventis uti.* — *A little wind made with a fan or other instrument, ventulus.* — *To preach to the winds, verba ventis profunderere or in ventos dare.* — *To take wind or be known abroad, patefieri, retegri, evulgari, palam fieri.* — *Which had also taken wind among the vulgar, quod sane vulgo etiam existimabatur, Suet.* — *One's wind or breath, halitus, spiritus, flatus, anheli-tus; anima.* — *To take wind or breath, respiro.* (See *Breath*.) — *Wind from the stomach, flatus ventris.* — *To be out of wind, anhelitum ducere.* — *Wind-bound, vento adverso detentus.* — *The ship lies wind-bound, navis tenetur vento.* — *A wind-egg, ovum urinum.* — *A wind-fall (apple, pear, &c. beaten down by the wind), pomum, pirum, etc. cadivum or caducum: (accidental acquest), lucrum insperatum.*

WIND, s. Long-winded, animæ prælar-gus: (*tedious*), longus. — *A long-winded piece of work, opus diutini or diuturni laboris.* — *Short-winded, anheli, suspiriosus; spirandi difficultate laborans.* — *A short-winded person, anhelator.*

WINDMILL, mola venti.

WINDWARD, ventum versus. — *The wind-ward side, pars in ventum obversa, pars ad ventum conversa; latus in, etc.*

WINDY, ventosus; ventis obnoxius. — *Windy or flashy expressions, ampullæ, pl., verba sesquipedalia.*

WIND (*turn about*), v. verito, circumverto; contorqueo. — *How winds the ship? quo inclinât rostrum navis? ad quam cœli regionem tendit? — To wind (roll about), volvo, circumvolvo, convolvo, circum-plico.* — *To wind (twist) about, torqueo, contorqueo.* — *To wind in, intorqueo.* — *To wind into a ball, glomero, in orbem glomerare.* — *To wind off, devolve.* — *To wind one's self into a person's favor, in amicitiam or familiaritatem alicujus se insinnare.* — *To wind one's self out of difficulties, se ex angustiis expedire or extricare.* — *To wind up a clock or watch, filum horarii torquere.* — *To wind up or end a speech, peroro, orationem concludere or absolvere.* — *Wound up together, convolutus; conglomeratus.* — *|| To wind (scent or smell out), odoror, olfactio.* — *|| To wind or blow a horn, cornu inflare.*

WINDER, tortor, contortor.

WINDING, tortilis, flexilis. — *Winding in and out, flexuosus, sinuosus.*

WINDING (*bending*), s. flexus. — *with turn-ings and windings, flexuose.* — *The wind-*

ing or turning of a path, anfractus, anfractus. — *of a river, sinus, flexus.* — *The winding of a rope or cable, spira.* — *The winding of vine-twigs one about another, fructum.* — *A winding-sheet, involucreum or integumentum mortui.*

WINDLASS, trochlea, rechanus; polyspaston, Vit. — *The windlass of a crane, su-cula, grus.*

WINDOW, fenestra. — *A little window, fenestella.* — *A bay window, cava fenestra.* — *A glass window, fenestra vitrea.* — *A grated window, fenestra clathrata.* — *Iron grates, fenestra clathris ferreis munita.* — *Shutters of a window, fenestre forniculæ.* — *Having windows, Windowed, fenestratus.* — *To furnish with windows, fenestror.* — *To open or let in a window, fenestram immittere.* — *Of a window, fenestralis.* — *To throw the house out at the windows, terræ cœlum miscere, omnia conturbare.*

WINE, vinum. — *The fountain runs with wine, vino scatit fons.* — *I have had my belly full of wine, me compleri flore Liberi.* — *When the wine is in, the wit is out, in vino veritas.* — *New wine, recens vinum.* — *Sour wine, posca.* — *The sweetest wine makes the sourest vinegar, corruptio optimi fit pessima.* — *Old wines, vina vetera, vetusta, vetustatem ferentia.* — *Not or unmixed wine, (vinum) merum.* — *Wine allayed with water, vinum aqua dilutum.* — *Wine coming from the grapes before pressing, vinum lixivum, protropium or protropion.* — *Wine of the second pressing, vinum secundarium.* — *Wine of the last pressing, vinum tortivum.* — *Small wine, leve vinum.* — *Muddy, vinum sæculatum.* — *Strong wine, vinum validum, generosum.* — *Muscadel wine, vinum ex uvâ Apianâ factum.* — *Red wine or claret, vinum rubens or rubellum.* — *Soft wine, vinum lenè or molle.* — *Thirt wine, vinum asperum.* — *White wine, vinum album.* — *Wormwood wine, vinum absinthites.* — *Wine that has lost its flavor by age, vinum vetustate edentulum.* — *Rich wine, vinum generosum.* — *Dead wine, vinum vapidum.* — *To mix wines, vina miscere or commiscere.* — *Medicines tempered with wine, vinolenta medicamenta.* — *To smell of wine, vinum olere, vinum exhalare.* — *To taste or judge of wine, vini censuram facere.* — *Loving the savor of wine or given to wine, vinosus.* — *Of wine, vinarius.* — *A wine-bibber, vinolentus, vinosus.* — *A wine-shop or place where wine is sold, taverna vinaria; œnopolium.* — *A seller or dealer in wine, vinarius.* — *A wine-press, torcular or prelu vinarium.* — *A wine-cellar, apotheca; cella vinaria.*

WINE, vinosus, vinolentus.

WING, ala. — *Wings, alæ, pennæ.* — *My words have wings, volucrum vocem gestito.* — *He was just upon the wing, jam ornabat fugam.* — *One cannot fly without wings, sine pennis volare jubet.* — *To elop one's wings, alas plaudere.* — *To clip one's wings, alas alicui incidere or præcidere.* — *To give or add wings to, alicujus animum vehementi incitatione accendere or inflammare.* — *|| The wing of an army, cornu; ala (esp. of cavalry).* — *Go you to the left wing, you to the right, tu in sinistrum cornu ito, tu in dextrum.* — *He had placed the troops in the wings, in cornibus statuerat cohortes.* — *They were not slack in the wings, nec cunctatum apud latera.* — *Soldiers on the wings, alarii; cohortes alarie.* — *|| The wing of a building, ala; astructum opus.*

TO WING, volo, volatu ferri.

WINGED, alatus, pennatus.

WINK, nicto, signum oculis dare; conniveo. — *To wink at or upon, to give or tip one the wink, alicui adnectare or signum oculis dare.* — *He nods to one, and winks at another, alii adnutat, alii adnectat.* — *To wink at (connive at or tacitly permit), in aliqua re connivere; omitto, prætermitto, (not to punish); dissimulo.* — *He winked at injuries done to him, injurias acceptas silentio dissimulabat.* — *To wink with one eye (as when aiming at a mark), collinco.* — *To wink*

or cast a sheep's eye at one, *limis oculis aliquem aspicere.*

WINK, s. — *I have not got a wink of sleep this night, somnum oculis hac nocte non vidi meis.* — *He gets not a wink of sleep all night, noctem insomnem agit.* — *He never got a wink of sleep all the while he was consul, suo toto consulatu somnum non vidi.* — *A wink or sign, oculorum nutus.* — *He tipped me the wink that I should not speak to him, oculis mihi signum dedit, ne se appellarem.*

WINKER, qui alicui adnictat.

WINKING at, dissimulatio.

WINNOW, ventilo, eventilo.

WINNOWER, ventilator.

WINNOWING, ventilatio. — *Winnowings, glumæ, pl.*

WINTER, s. hiems, tempus (anni) hibernum, tempus hiemale; bruma, tempus brumale. — *The winter following, eâ, quæ secuta est, hieme.* — *In the depth of winter, summâ hieme, Cic.* — *An early winter, hiems præmatura.* — *A rough, hiems dura, aspera, procellosa.* — *Hard, sæva, acris, gravis.* — *Mild, hiems mollis.* — *It is winter, hiemat.* — *Of winter, hiemalis, hibernus.* — *Winter-beaten, hiberni vi pressus.*

WINTER, adj. hibernus; hiemalis (wintry, as of winter). — *Winter-quarters for soldiers, (castra) hiberna; hibernacula.* — *He puts his army into winter-quarters in the province which borders on Numidia, exercitum in provinciam quæ proxima est Numidiæ, hiemandi gratiâ, collocat, Sall.* — *They endure the severities of the winter season without clothes on, nudi hiemalem vim perferunt.*

TO WINTER, hiemo, hiberno.

WINTERING, hiematio, hibernatio.

WINTRY, hiemalis. See *Winter, adj.*

WIPE, tergeo, abstergeo. — *Wipe his wounds, absterge vulnera.* — *To wipe away, abstergeo, detergeo, detergo.* — *To wipe clean, extergeo.* — *To wipe off, abstergeo, detergeo, detergo.* — *To wipe off (a charge), diluo.* — *To wipe out, extergeo.* (blot out), deleo, erado, expungo, induco.

WIPE (jeer), dictierium. — *To give one a wipe, ludificor, derideo; illudo; mordeo.*

WIPE, qui or que terget.

WIPING (cleaning), purgatio.

WIRE, filum metallicum. — *Copper wire, cupri or cupreum filum.* — *Gold wire, auri or aureum filum.*

TO WIRE-DRAW (make into wire), metallum in filum ducere: (spin out or prolong), protraho, extraho, produco; extendendo: (search or sift out), exquiro, perquiro; pervestigo, indago, scrutor.

WIRE-DRAWER, qui metallum in filum ducit.

WIRY, ex filo metallico constans.

WIS, scire. — *I wist, noveram, cognoveram, intellexi.*

WISE, adj. sapiens, prudens, consultus, catus, callens, callidus, circumspectus, providus. — *Very, persapiens.* — *A wise man, homo emunctæ naris.* — *Your worship is exceeding wise, tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es.* — *In this, methinks, you are not so wise as you should have been, in hoc prudentiam tuam desidero.* — *As wise as Solomon, plus sapit quam Thales.* — *As wise as Waltham's calf, tam sapit quam sus mactata.* — *A wise man of Gotham, vervecum in patriâ natus; sapientiam octavus.* — *To be wise, sapio.* — *He will hold his hands if he be wise, continebit, si sapiet, manus.* — *To grow wise again, resipio, resipisco.* — *Are you ever the wiser now? nunquid nunc es certior?* — *A wise-acre, fatuus, insulsus, plumbeus.*

WISELY, sapienter, prudenter, bene, recte.

WISDOM, WISENESS, sapientia; prudentia; iudicium.

WISE, subst. — *In any wise, quoquo modo.* — *I would have you in any wise to, &c., cum maxime volo, ut, etc.* — *In no wise, nequaquam, haudquaquam, neutiquam, nullo modo, nullo pacto, minime gentium.* — *In this wise, sic, ita, hoc modo, in hanc modum.*

WISH, v. opto, exopto, in optatis mihi est, in votis est; cupio, concupisco, aveo; desidero; volo (will, desire). — *He wished or made it his wish, that, &c., optavit, ut, etc.* — *I could wish, vellem.*

— *I could wish that he might live, utinam viveret.* — *I mightily wish to be in the city, me mirum urbis desiderium tenet.*

— *I wish you much health, salvere te plurimum jubeo.* — *They wish me dead, meam mortem exoptant.* — *I have what I wished for, voti sum compos.* — *To wish one joy, gratulor; congratulor.* — *They wish him joy of his victory, gratulantur ei victoriam.* — *To wish rather, præopto, malo.* — *To wish well unto, alicui favere, bene velle.* — *I wish you well with all my heart, tibi bene ex animo volo.* — *To wish one good fortune or happiness, bona or bene alicui precari or imprecari.* — *Fit to be wished for, optabilis, optandus, exoptandus, desiderabilis, expetendus.* — *More wished for, optatior.* — *Very much wished for, optatissimus; desideratissimus.*

WISH, s. optatio (the act); optatum; votum; desiderium; voluntas (will, desire); omen (e. g. alicuius faustis ominibus prosequi). — *Nothing could happen more according to my wish, nihil mihi optatius accidere poterat.* — *I had a voyage according to my own wish, ex sententiâ navigavi.* — *According to one's wish, ex optato, ex sententiâ.* — *According to your wish, ad tuam voluntatem.* — *To give one three wishes, alicui tres optationes dare.* — *I have my wish, adipiscor quod optaveram or concupiveram; voti compos fui, voti damnor.*

WISHER. — *A well-wisher, amicus, benevolus, fautor; qui alicui fausta omnia precatur.*

WISHFUL eyes, oculi avidi.

WISHING, optatio; desideratio. — *A wishing-cap, petasus mercurialis.*

WISP (brush), scopula. — *A wisp or little cushion, pulvillus, spira.* — *A wisp of straw, &c., manipulus stramineus; fœneus peniculus.* — *A wisp in the eye, inflammatio palpebræ.*

WIST. See *Wis.*

WISTFUL, intentus.

WISTFULLY, oculis intentis. — *She looks wistfully upon him, obtutu hæret defixa in uno.*

WIT, s. ingenium; (ingenii) acumen; sagacitas, sollertia: — *dicacitas; lepos; facetiæ; sal, sales.* — *A youth of excellent wit, adolescens illustri ingenio.* — *I have your wits about you, ingenium in numero habeo.* — *He is scarcely in his wits, mente vix constat.* — *To be in one's wits, sapio; animi or mentis compotem esse.* — *Are you well in your wits? satî' sanus es?* — *To be out of one's wits, desipio, delirio, insanio, dementem esse.* — *I am almost out of my wits, vix sum apud me.* — *Your wits are gone a wool-gathering, alias res agis, Ter.* — *To frighten out of one's wits, exanimio.* — *To lie by one's wits, ex ingenii viribus victum quæritare.* — *To be at one's wits' end, ad incitæ or summas angustias redigi.* — *To come to or recover one's wits again, se colligere, ad se redire.* — *Where are your wits? ubi est acumen tuum?* — *His tongue runs before his wit, non cogitat quid dicat.* — *He employed all his wits about that affair, omni acie ingenii illud contemplatus est.* — *Bought wit is best, duro flagello mens docetur rectius.* — *To abound with wit, ingenio abundare or valere; multum ingenii habere.* — *A fine wit, ingenium acre, peracre, acerrimum, excellens, eximium, præclarum.* — *A fine wit, i. e. man of fine wit, homo ingeniosus, acutus, sollers.* — *He passed at Athens for a fine wit, magnâ ingenii laude florebat Athenis.* — *A man of ready wit, homo ingenio præsentî.* — *Crassus was a person of much ready wit, Crassus ingenio præsens semper.* — *Fine wit, sal urbanus.*

WITLING, semidoctus; qui ingenium præ se fert.

WITTICISM, acutum or argutum dictum; dictionum.

WITLESS, insipiens, stultus, insulsus, fatuus; nullius consilii.

WITTY, acutus, argutus, ingeniosus, sagax, subtilis, disertus; facetus, lepidus; salsus. — *Witty sayings, facetiæ, argutiæ.*

WITTILY, acute, argute, ingeniose, scite, sollerter; facete, salse. — *Very wittily, peracute, acutissime, ingeniosissime; persulse, salsissime.*

WITNESS, sagacitas, acumen ingenii.

WIT-CRACKER, facetus; jocularior.

WIT. — *To wit, scilicet, videlicet; nempe, nimirum.*

WITCH, maga; saga, venefica.

TO WITCH. See *Bewitch.*

WITCHCRAFT, WITCHERY, fascinatio, fascinum; veneficium; magice, ars magica, res magica; incantatio. — *Of witchcraft, magicus.* — *A user of witchcraft, magus, veneficus.* — *Witchcraft (enchanting contrivance), artificium, commentum.*

WITH, cum; also by a (e. g. to begin with), by apud: in some words, especially the pronouns me, te, se, nobis, vobis, quo, quibus, cum is joined to the end of the word (as, with me, in eum; with thee, tecum; with us, nobiscum; with you, vobiscum; with whom, quocum or cum quo, quibuscum or cum quibus): *whæ* with denotes the instrument, cause, or manner of the action, the preposition in Latin is generally omitted (as, he killed him with his own hand, manu suâ occidit). — *An envious man pines with another's prosperity, invidus alterius macrescit rebus optimis.* — *A road paved with stone, via lapide strata.* — *Many diseases are cured with fasting and rest, multi morbi curantur abstinentiâ et quiete:* it is sometimes expressed by an abl. absol. (as, with the help of God, Deo juvante): also by an adverb (as, with kindness, benigne, humaniter). — *With care, diligenter.* — *He heard him with much patience, illum cum bonâ veniâ andiebat.* — *They begin their dinner with drink, a potu prandium auspicantur.* — *You shall sup with me, tu apud me cœnabis.* — *They are of little account with me, apud me minimum valent.* — *They are made up of the same elements with you, ex istisdem tibi constant elementis.* — *This seems to be one and the same with that, hoc nunc et idem videtur esse atque id.* — *With a good will, libenter; haud invitatus or invite; non gravate.* — *With an ill will, invitatus, invite, gravate, repugnanter; agre, vix.* — *With all speed, quam primum, quam celerrime, primo quoque tempore, quantum potest.* — *With one another, inter se or ipsos; mutuo.* — *One with another, promiscue, sine delectu.* — *With much ado, agre, vix.* — *Together with, simul, cum, una cum; pariter cum.* — *To agree with one, alicui assentire or assentiri.* — *To be angry with one, alicui irasci or succensere.* — *To find fault with one, alicuius culpam or reprehendere; aliquid alicui vitio dare or vertere.* — *To go on with a thing, aliquid prosequi.* — *With child or young, grævida, prægnans, ventrem ferens.*

WITHAL (with which), quo, quibus, quocum, quibuscum: (besides, moreover), *ad hæc, præterea, insuper; ultro.* But see *Also* and *Besides*.

WITHDRAW (draw away or from), avoco, amoveo, removeo, abstraho, distraho, retraho; seduco, subduco, abduco. — *Withdrawn, avocatus, etc.; semotus.* — *To withdraw or retire, recedo, abscedo, discedo, secedo, retrocedo, regredior.* — *After which, having ordered all persons to withdraw, he composed himself to rest a while, post quæ, dimotis omnibus, paulum requievit, Tac. Hist. 2, 49.* — *He withdrew himself to Thessalonica, Thessalonicam se recepit, Just., se abdidit, Sen.* — *Withdrawn out of sight, ab oculis hominum remotus.* — *To withdraw or alienate from, alieno, abalieno; averto, deduco, abduco.* — *To withdraw (v. n.) from public business, a negotiis publicis se remove, Cic. Off. 1, 20.*

WITHDRAWING (a drawing away or from), amotio, avocatio, seductio, subductio. — *A withdrawing or retiring, recessus, regressus; recessio, secessio.* — *A withdrawing-room or place of retirement, recessus, secessus; secretum, locus ab arbitris remotus or ab interventoribus vacuus.*

WITHE, vimen. — *Made of withes, vimineus.*

WITHER (fade away), marcesco, emarcesco; exaresco, inaresco; evanesco, flaccesco, defloresco; canesco. — *Withered, marcidus; flaccidus, evanidus; arefactus.* — *Long-withered, pas-*

WIT. — *Withering*, marces, marcescens, deflorescens, caducus.

WITHERING, marcor; languor; tabes.

WITHERS of a horse, dorsi suffragines.

WITHHOLD, detineo; retineo; cohibeo.

— *assent*, assensum retinere; assensio-
nem ab aliqua re cohibere. — *one's self*
(from tears), lacrimas retinere.

WITHHOLDER, qui or quæ detinet.

WITHHOLDING, retentio.

WITHIN, prepos. cis, intra, in. — *Within*
the (house-) walls, intra parietes. — *Within*
a few days, intra (Plantus has cis) pau-
cos dies. — *Within* these three days, in
hoc triduo. — *Within* an hour's time it
will cease, intra horam desinet. — *With-*
in twenty days, intra viginti dies or
vicesimum diem. — *They were now*
within bow-shot, jam ad telum jactum per-
venerant. — *Within* the compass of our
memory, memoria nostra. — *That I may*
keep within compass, ne quid exag-
gerem. — *Within* a while or *within* this
little while, brevi, propediem. — *Within*
a while after, paulo post, haud multo
post. — *Within* a few days, paucis die-
bus, intra paucos dies. — *Within* a little,
prope, fere, ferme, pæne. — *He was*
within a little of putting them away, haud
multum abfuit quin amoveret.

WITHIN, adv. intus, interius, intrinsecus;
intro (of motion from without). — *From*
within, intus. — *Get you within* immedi-
ately, ite intro cito. — *My father is now*
within, meus pater intus nunc est. —
Entreat somebody to come from within, oro
ut aliquis intus prodeat.

WITHOUT (not with), sine; extra, ultra;
sometimes by experts, vacuus, nudus, ca-
rens, by inops a or ab, etc.; often by in
in compos.; sometimes by a negative par-
ticle and a particip. (as the ablat. absol.);
sometimes by nisi; sometimes by means of
nec or neque between two verbs. — *With-*
out doubt we have undone the man, sine
dubio perdidimus hominem. — *A man*
without hope, without place of abode, with-
out fortune of his own, homo sine spe,
sine sede, sine fortunâ. — *I am without*
fault, sum extra culpam or noxam; cul-
pâ careo; culpa non sum affinis. — *But*
in truth, without jesting, he is a pretty fel-
low, sed melius, extra jocum, homo
bellus est. — *He was not without* some dis-
grace, turpitudinis non erat omnino ex-
pers. — *To be without* or destitute of, va-
co, egeo, rei alicujus expertem esse. —
They are not without their follies, ineptiis
non vacant. — *He was without* assistance,
egebat auxilio. — *Without* book, memori-
ter; ex memoriâ. — *Without* burial, in-
sepultus. — *Without* ears, curis expedit-
us or vacuus. — *Without* cause, immerito,
injuriâ. — *Not without* cause, merito,
haud temere, non sine causâ, non injuriâ.
— *Without* consideration, temere, in-
considerate, inconsulte. — *constraint*,
sponte, ultro. — *danger*, tuto. — *delay*, e
vestigio, mox, illico, protinus, acutim,
confestim. — *desert*, immerito. — *dissim-*
ulation, aperte, plane, sincere. — *doubt*,
certe, haud dubie, sine dubitatione, pro-
cul dubio. — *end*, in infinitum. — *with-*
out fear, intrepidus, interritus, timore
vacuus. — *hope*, exspes. — *of life*, exspes
vitæ. — *Without* jesting, extra jocum. —
being invited, invocatus. — *knowing* of
it, insciens. — *learning*, illiteratus. —
life, exanimis. — *loss or damage*. (See
Unhurt.) — *being looked for*, in spera-
to, ex insperato. — *moderation*, immoder-
ate, immodice, intemperanter. — *much*
ado, facile; levi or molli brachio. —
Not without much ado, difficulter, ægre,
vix, vix quidem. — *Without* noise, ta-
cite, silenter. — *opening his lips*, taci-
tus. — *order*, incompotitus, inordi-
natus; incomposite. — *my order*, me
non jubente. — *punishment*, impune. —
Without trouble or noise, sedate, pacate,
tranquille. — *¶* (out of), extra. —
Without doors, foris; foras (of motion from
within). — *Without* the province, extra
provinciam.

WITHOUT (not within), adv. extra; foris;
extrinsecus; externus, a, um. — *From*
without, extrinsecus, forinsecus; exter-
nus.

WITHOUT (unless), conj. ni, nisi.

WITHSTAND, obisto, obsto, resisto;
obnitor, renitor; repugno; obductor.

WITHSTANDER, adversarius, adversator,
adversatrix, repugnator.

WITHSTANDING, s. repugnantia; contra-
dictio, Quint.

WITHY (osier), salix; vimen.

WITNESS (one who testifies to the truth of
a thing), testis; attestator: (voucher),
actor: (judge), arbiter, m., arbitra, f.
— *A creditable and good witness*, testis
gravis et locuples. — *An ear-witness*, tes-
tis auritus. — *An eye-witness*, testis o-
cularis. — *To take off from the credit of a*
witness, de testimonio alicujus detrahe-
re. — *A slave cannot be a witness*, testi-
monii dictio non est servo. — *He will*
presently call witnesses, testes faciet illico.
— *To produce witnesses*, testes adhi-
bere, producere. — *Before many witness-*
es, multis inspectantibus, coram multis.
— *To be a witness of*, video. —
¶ *Witness* (testimony), testimonium. —
The witness of a good conscience, con-
scientia bene actæ vitæ.

To WITNESS or bear witness, testor, at-
testor, testificor; testimonium dare or di-
cere; testimonio suo firmare. — *To call*
to witness, testor, contestor; appello;
aliquem in testimonium vocare or citare.
— *Witnessed*, testatus, pro testimonio
dictus, testimonio firmatus.

WITNESSING (bearing of witness), testifi-
catio: (vouching), auctoritas.

WITTINGLY, prudens, prudenter, sci-
enter; dedita operâ; consulto; de or ex
industria.

WITTY, &c. See under Wit.

WIZARD, magus; veneficus.

WOE, mala, res adversæ; calamitas; mi-
seria: — interj. vie. — *Woe is me*, me mi-
serum, o me infelicem, vae misero mihi.

WOBEGONE, dolore or tristitiâ oppres-
sus.

WOFUL, miser, ærummosus, calamitosus,
tristis, luctuosus, perluctuosus.

WOFULLY, misere, miserabiliter, calami-
tose, luctuose.

WOFULNESS, miseria, calamitas.

WOLF, lupus. — *I have got a wolf by*
the ears, auribus lupum teneo. — *To*
keep the wolf from the door, famem a fori-
bus pellere. — *A she-wolf*, lupa.

WOLFISH, Wolfish, lupinus.

WOMAN, mulier; femina (as to sex). —
A young woman, juvenis; adolescentula.
— *Little or sorry*, muliercula. — *A*
grave woman, matrona. — *A prating or*
trilling woman, mulier loquax. — *A*
working-woman, mercenaria. — *A mummy*
woman, virago. — *A new-married woman*,
nova nupta. — *A child-bed woman*, puer-
pera. — *Too fond of women*, mulieros-
us. — *A woman-servant*, ancilla, famu-
la. — *Woman's attire*, cultus or orna-
tus muliebris; mundus muliebris. —
Of or belonging to a woman, mulie-
bris.

WOMANISH, WOMANLY, muliebris; femi-
neus: (soft, unmanly), effeminatus, mol-
lis, muliebris: (matronly), matronalis.

WOMANLY, adv. muliebriter, effeminate.

WOMANKIND, sexus muliebris; feminae;
mulieres.

WOMB, uterus, matrix; loci or loca. —
A little womb, uterulus. — *Of the womb*,
uterinus.

WONDER, v. miror; admiratione stu-
pere, stupeo; admiror, demiror. — *To*
wonder at, miror, admiror, demiror. —
To wonder (be astonished) at, aliqua re
obstupescere. — *Wondering*, mirans, mi-
rabundus. — *To be wondered at*, miran-
dus. — *I wonder what the reason was*,
miror, quid causæ fuerit.

WONDER (thing to be wondered at), s. mira-
culum, portentum, prodigium; res mi-
ra, mirifica, miranda or admiratione
digna. — *To promise wonders*, aureos
montes polliceri.

WONDERER, mirator, admirator, mira-
trix.

WONDERFUL, WONDEROUS, mirus, mirabi-
lis, mirificus, admirabilis, prodigio-
sus.

WONDERFULLY, WONDEROUSLY, mire, mi-
rabiliter, admirabiliter, miris modis,
mirandum in modum, mirifice.

WONDERFULNESS, mirabilitas, admirabi-
litas.

WONDERING, miratio, admiratio.

WONT. — *To be wont*, soleo, consuevi.
— *I have but done as I am wont*, solens

meo more feci. — *So he is wont*, pass u
by, sic homo est, mitte. — *As men are*
wont, humanitus; pro hominum more.
— *Wonted* (accustomed), solitus, usita-
tus, consuetus. — *As it is wonted*, ut es-
se solet; usitate; pro more. — *Not*
wonted, insolitus, inusitatus, inusuetus,
insolens.

WONT, WONTEDNESS, mos, consuetudo.
— *He returns to his old wont*, ad ingeni-
um rursum redit. — *You keep your old*
wont, antiquum obtines.

WOO (make suit for), ambio, sollicito. —
To woo, go a courting for a wife, ali-
quam nuptias ambire; virginem sibi
poscere or expetere. — *Wooed*, ambitus,
sollicitatus.

WOOL, procus.

WOOLGLY, illecebrose.

WOOD, lignum, ligna, (esp. fire-wood, the
plur. commonly, when more than one piece
is meant); materia (building-wood, tim-
ber); materiatio (wood-work, beams, for a
building): — (a wood), silva. — *You can-*
not see wood for trees, in mari aquam
queris. — *A wood*, silva. — *A small*
wood, silvula. — *An enclosed wood*, ne-
mus. — *A wood among the hills*, with pas-
tures, saltus. — *A wood sacred to some*
deity, lucus. — *A thick wood*, silva den-
sa et opaca. — *An underwood or coppice*,
silva cædua. — *Brush-wood*, crenulum.
Scare-wood, ramalia. — *A great wood for*
fire, ligna. — *Great wood for timber*,
materia. — *Touch-wood*, lignum cario-
sum, ignem facile concipiens. — *A wood*
of vast extent, silva fere infinite magni-
tudinis. — *To fell wood*, ligna cædere;
materiam cædere, succidere. — *A fell-*
ing of wood, lignatio. — *To grow to a*
wood, silvesco. — *A purveyor of wood*,
lignator, lignarius. — *A wood-cutter or*
wood-pigeon, palumbes. — *A pile or stack*
of wood, acervus lignorum; strues lig-
norum. — *A wood-lark*, galerita arborea.
— *A wood-louse*, cimex. — *A wood-man*
(keeper of wood), qui ligna cædit: (hunts-
man), venator. — *A wood-monger or*
wood-seller, lignarius, lignator. — *A*
wood-pecker, picus martius. — *A wood-*
ward (forester), saltarius. — *A wood-*
room, cossis.

WOODEN, ligneus: (stiff), rigidus; du-
rus.

WOODY, WOODED, silvester; silvossus;
silvis vestitus; saltuosus.

WOOF, trama.

WOOL, lana. — *His wits are a wool-gath-*
ering, peregrinatur animus. — *A lock*
of wool, lanula; lanae flocus. — *Coarse*
wool, lana crassa. — *New-shorn wool*, lana
suida. — *Unmucked wool*, lana rudis.
— *A wool-pack or wool-snack*, lanae fascis.
— *To pick wool*, lanam carpere. — *To*
card wool, lanam carminare, lanam car-
pere. — *A wool-seller or wool-winder*, la-
narius. — *A wool-comber*, qui lanas car-
minat. — *Carded wool*, lana carminata.
— *A carder of wool*, carminator. — *A*
carding or picking of wool, carminatio.

WOOLLEN (made of wool), laneus. — *Wool-*
len goods, panni lanei. — *Dressed in*
woollen, lanatus. — *¶* *A woollen-dra-*
per, lanarius.

WOOLLY (bearing wool), lanaris (of ani-
mals), lanam ferens (of trees): (wool-
like), lanae similis; mollis: (full of
wool), lanosus: (shaggy), villosus.

WORD, verbum, vocabulum, vox; dicta
(words). — *I will tell you in one word*, uno
verbo dicam. — *Despatch in a word*,
verbo expedi. — *He spoke not a word*,
non vox ulla excidit ei. — *He could not*
say a word more, vox eum defecit. —
A word or two with you, ausculta pau-
cis. — *May I speak a word with you?* li-
cetne pauca? — *I do not believe a word*
you say, nihil tibi quidquam credo. —
What need so many words? quorsum
hæc tam multa? — *I will not hear you*
a word, nihil audio. — *A word to the*
wise is enough, verbum sapienti sat
est. — *Fair words butter no parsnips*,
re optulandum, non verbis. — *By word*
of mouth, voce; coram. — *Not a word!*
verba ne facias! verbum unum ne faxis
cave! tace. — *Not a word of the money*,
de argento somnium. — *Not a word of*
the scolding, de jurgio siletur. — *Not a*
word more, manum de tabulâ. — *In a*
word or in few words, brevi, breviter. —

Take it in a word, brevi sic habeto. —

In word only, verbo tenus, verbo, nomine. —

Word for word, ad verbum; totidem verbis; iisdem verbis. — *I translated*

it word for word, verbum de verbo ex-

pressum extuli, verbum verbo or pro

verbo reddidi. — *To drop a word, ver-*

bum incaute or temere proferre. — *To*

make words about a thing, de aliquâ re

litigare or disceptare. — *To eat one's*

words, dicta retractare. — *Full of words,*

Wordy, adj. verbosus; adv. verbose. —

The speaking of few words, pauciloqui-

um. — *of many, multiloquium.* — *A lit-*

tle word, vocula. — *A made word, ver-*

bum fictum or novum. — *An affected*

word, dictum putidum. — *Big or proud*

words, ampullæ; sesquipedalia or am-

pullata verba. — *Slanderous, convicia,*

dicta probrosa. — *Smart, verborum acu-*

lei, dicta mordacia. — *A jocular word,*

dictum jocosum or jocular. — *Good or*

fair words, blanda verba. — *Opprobrious*

words, convicia, dicta probrosa. — *To*

abuse one with words or give ill words to

one, contumeliis aliquem lacerare, maledi-

dictis insectari, conviciis proscinde-

re. — *Trifling words, fabulæ, logi.* —

¶ The word or watch-word, tessera; sig-

num. — *They give the word, signum*

dant. — *¶ Word (promise), fides; prom-*

issum, pollicitum. — *Upon my word it*

shall be so, do fidem ita futurum. — *His*

word may be taken, in verbis ejus inest

fides. — *And he was as good as his word,*

et promisso fides exstitit, Curt. — *Take*

care to keep your word, cave fidem flux-

am geras, Plant. — *Upon my word I*

promise, meâ fide spondeo, etc. — *A man*

of his word, vir probus; qui fidem dat-

am servat. — *To keep one's word, fidem*

servare, conservare, præstare; promi-

sis stare. — *To break it, fidem fallere,*

violare. — *¶ To take one's word, alicui*

credere or fidem habere. — *To take one*

at his word, conditioni propositæ assen-

sam præbere. — *¶ Word (command),*

præceptum, mandatum, jussum. — *My*

words go for nothing with you, quæ man-

davi, flocci facis. — *¶ Word (intelli-*

gence, information), nuntius. — *To bring*

word, nuntiare; nuntium afferre. —

Word is brought, nuntiatum est, nunti-

us affertur. — *To carry word back again,*

renuntio. — *To send or write word to*

one of an affair, aliquem de re aliquâ

certiore facere. — *He wrote me word,*

ad me scripsit. — *To write word back,*

rescribo. — *To send word, nuntio.* —

Send me word with all care, fac me quam

diligentissime certiore. — *To send*

word back again, renuntio, rescribo. —

To bring word before, prænuntio.

To Work, verbis exprimere; verbis red-

dere. — *Well-worked, eleganter or con-*

cinne dictus or scriptus.

WORDY, verbosus.

WORDINESS, verbositas.

WORK (toil, labor), opera, opus; labor:

(the thing made), opus; monumentum;

machina (machine); munio, munimen-

tum, (fortification): (trouble), turbæ, tu-

multus. — *Works (military), opera, muni-*

tionem, munimenta. — *He raised works*

about his camp, castra operibus munivit.

— Works (deeds), facta; good, recte, ho-

nestæ facta; of love, officia; beneficia.

— The work goes but poorly on, parum

succedit opus. — *We will go another*

way to work, aliâ aggrediemur viâ. —

You have made a good day's work of it,

processisti hodie pulchre. — *A day's*

work, labor unius diei, opera diurna. —

I have a great work in hand, magnum

opus in manibus habeo. — *My master*

has plenty of work to be done, dominus

dives est operis, Plant. — *To finish (a*

work), perago, perficio, conficio; ad

finem perducere. — *A piece of work,*

opus; pensum. — *A little or small piece*

of work, opusculum. — *Perfect and com-*

plete, opus perfectum et elaboratum. —

Checker or inlaid work, opus tessellatum

or vermiculatum. — *To set one to work,*

aliquem ad aliquid agendum impellere,

instigare, urgere; negotium alieni dare,

imperare, mandare, committere. — *He*

confesses the person who set him to work,

indicium proficitur, Sall. — *What work*

I shall make here! quas hic ego turbas

dabu!

To Work (labor), laboro; operor; labo-

res exantllare, ferre, impendere, insu-

mere, suseipere, sustinere, tolerare. —

To work without tools, sine pennis vo-

lare. — *To work at, operam dare alicui*

rei; in or ad aliquid incumbere. — *To*

work or fashion, fabrico, fingo. — *To*

work (as liquors), fermentescere, fer-

mentari, fervere. — *To work (as physie),*

alvum movere. — *To work upwards,*

vonitionem ciere. — *To work down-*

wards, per inferiora purgare. — *To work*

as an artificer, elaboro. — *To work by*

collusion, prævivor. — *Wrought (of*

work), factus, confectus, fabricatus. —

curiously or well, affabre factus, summo

artificio factus. — *To be wrought, fio.*

— I wrought, feci. — *To work embroi-*

dery-work, æu pingere. — *To work one's*

self into a person's favor, se in alienus

gratiam insinmare. — *To work a person*

over to one's party, in partes suas tra-

here or pertrahere. — *To work upon,*

suadere; persuadere; ad aliquid agen-

dum impellere.

WORKING, operatio. — *A working day,*

dies profestus; dies negotiosus.

WORKER, WORKMAN, operarius; opifex.

— Workmen, opere, operarii; opifices.

— A skilful workman, Workmaster, opi-

fix, artifex. — *A worker by the great,*

operum redemptor.

WORKFELLOW, adiutor.

WORKHOUSE, ergastulum.

WORKSHOP, officina, fabrica.

WORKMANLIKE, WORKMANLY, adj. bene

or affabre factus; artificiosus.

WORKMANLIKE, WORKMANLY, adv. bene,

affabre, summo artificio, concinne, ele-

ganter. — *Not workmanlike, infabre, in-*

artificialiter.

WORKMANSHIP, artificium, opus.

WORKWOMAN, mercenaria. See Seam-

stress.

WORLD (universe), mundus; univer-

sium, universitas, universitas rerum,

rerum natura: (earth), orbis terræ or ter-

rarium, orbis, terræ (pl.): (earthly things),

res, res humanæ, res sensibilibus obnoxie:

(men), homines: (the way of the world),

hominum mores; sæculum (fashion of

the time): (fine manners), mores ele-

gantiores; mores humani, humanitas;

sometimes mores. — *There are innumera-*

ble worlds, innumerabiles sunt mundi.

— A description of the world, descriptio

mundi; descriptio orbis terræ. — *The*

Old, New world, orbis antiquus; orbis

novus, America. — *To come into the*

world, in vitam edi; nasci. — *To leave*

it, vitâ decedere, has res relinquere. —

He is gone to the other world, ad plures

abiit. — *I had as good be out of the world,*

nullus sum, perii. — *They had all the*

world before them, facta est immensa co-

pia mundi, Ov. — *He minds nothing in*

the world but this one thing, huic uni stude-

det. — *It is one of the strangest things in*

the world, nihil mirabilius. — *There is*

nothing in the world more foolish, omni-

nino nihil est ineptius. — *I know not what*

in the world to do, nec, quid agam, certum

est. — *Where in the world, ubi gentium,*

ubi terrarum. — *There is nobody in the*

world, to, &c., nemo est omnium, qui,

etc. — *What in the world? quid tandem?*

— He knew not which way in the world

to turn him, quo se verteret, non habebat.

— By no means in the world, minime

gentium. — *It is to no end in the world,*

frustra est. — *Any way in the world, qua-*

cunque ratione. — *He is the best man in*

the world, optimus hominum est homo.

— Just for all the world as, similime at-

que. — *What a world is this! o tempora,*

o mores! — *As the world goes, quo mo-*

do nunc est, nunc fit. — *Is the world*

come to this pass? buccine rerum veni-

mus? — *This is the fashion of the world,*

ita mos nunc viget. — *We are too much*

given to the world, ad rem (wealth) avidi-

ores sumus. — *To be given to the world,*

voluptatibus deditus esse. — *What says*

the world of me? de me quis populi ser-

mo est? — *He has the world in a string,*

huic homini fortuna nupsit; rebus se-

cundissimis uti. — *The world grows worse*

and worse, in præcipiti statuit; pessum

itur. — *Whilst he was in this lower world,*

dum inter homines erat. — *The whole*

world is of that opinion, ad unum omnes

idem sentiunt. — *The whole world knows*

it, omnes homines sciunt. — *This is the*

custom of the world, sic sunt homines,

sic vivitur, ita mos est. — *Since the world*

was created, post genus humanum na-

tum, post homines natos. — *Which is the*

most difficult thing in the world, quod di-

ficillimum est inter mortales. — *A hard*

world, sæculum asperum. — *To be before-*

hand in the world, divitiis abundare or

affluere. — *To be behindhand in the world,*

ad inopiam redactum esse; ære alieno

oppressum esse. — *To begin the world,*

quæstum aliquem occipere. — *To be well*

mended in the world, fortunâ amplificari,

divitiis augeri. — *Men that know the*

world, rerum humanarum periti; homi-

nes morum periti. — *A man of the world,*

homo morum peritus; homo urbanus.

(See Worldling.) — *A world of strength,*

magna vis. — *A world of tears, lacrima-*

rum infinita vis. — *A world of very small*

stars, infinitæ minutissimæ stellæ. —

And a world more, innumerableque

alii. — *A world of servants, vis innume-*

rabilis servorum.

W

denique huc omnis redit. — *I am afraid we shall come to the worst of it, nostræ parti timeo.* — *Let the worst come to the worst, quicquid tandem evenierit.* — *To make the worst of a thing, in pejorem partem rapere.* — *The worst of crimes, extrema flagitia.*

To WORST, supero, vinco. — *If they were worsted, si premerentur or opprimerentur.*

WORSHIP, s. cultus, veneratio; reverentia. — *The worship of God, Dei cultus: res divinæ, sacra (n.).* — *Idol-worship, idololatria, simulacrorum cultus.* — *¶ Your Worship, dignitas tua, dominatio vestra.*

To WORSHIP, colo, veneror, adveneror, deveneror; adoro (pray to); admirror (wonder at, admire); in honore habere (honor).

WORSHIPFUL, venerabilis, venerandus. — *Right worshipful, perhonorificus.*

WORSHIPFULLY, honorifice, honorate.

WORSHIPPER, cultor, cultrix; adorator; admirator; studiosus.

WORSHIPPING, adoratio; veneratio; cultus.

WORST. See *Worse*.

WORSTED (woollen yarn), filum laneum.

WORT of ale or beer, liquor cervisie incoctus, mustum hordeaceum. — *A wort or herb, herba; olus.* — *Wort or colewort, brassica.*

WORTH (value), pretium, honor (esteem): (merit), dignitas; virtus; meritum, merita. — *He pays the full worth for them in money, æquâ factâ æstimatione pecuniam pro iis solvit.* — *To be of the same worth, ejusdem pretii esse.* — *His enemies had spared him for his worth, cui inimici propter dignitatem pepercerant.* — *Of great worth, pretiosus, magni pretii; inagni momenti.* — *Persons of great worth (consideration, &c.), viri amplissimi.* — *Of little or no worth, vilis; nullius pretii or momenti.* — *Wunt of worth, vilitas.* — *A thing of little worth, titivilitium, Plaut.; res nihili.*

WORTH (being worth), valens. — *To be worth, valeo; sum; fio.* — *Worth much, magni pretii, pretiosus; carus (dear).* — *One eye-witness is worth more than ten ear-witnesses, pluris est oculatus testis unus, quam auriti decem.* — *It is not worth so much, tanti non est.* — *He owes more than he is worth, animam debet.* — *One bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, spem pretio non eniam.* — *To be more worth, prævalere, pluris esse.* — *It is worth the labor or while, opere pretium est.* — *To think worth one's while, opere pretium ducere.* — *I think it worth my while to write, opere pretium duco scribere.* — *I thought it worth my care, mihi visum est pretium curæ.*

WORTHY, dignus (not absol., but with an abl.) — *Worthy to, &c., dignus qui, with subj.* — *To think worthy or vouchsafe, dignor.* — *Well worthy or very worthy, per-dignus, dignissimus.* — *A worthy man, vir genere, virtute or factis clarus; vir probus.* — *A worthy or valuable friend, amicus carus or quantivis pretii.* — *Not worthy, indignus.* — *Not worthy to wipe his shoes, handuquam illi comparandus.* — *A worthy deed, factus egregium or præclarum.* — *Praise-worthy, laude dignus, dignus qui laudetur.* — *Thanks-worthy, gratiâ dignus.*

WORTHILY, digne, condigne, merito.

WORTHLESS, vilis, perversus, nihili, nequam.

WORTHLESSNESS, tenuitas, vilitas.

WOT, scio; credo.

WOULD, velim (what is yet possible), vellem (what I cannot have). — *What would you have with me? quid est quod me velis?* — *Would you have any thing more with me before I go? nunquid vis, quin abeam?* — *I would have you write, scribas velim.* — *That is what I would, istuc volueram.* — *He is as I would have him, ita ut volo est.* — *He does as you would have him, morem tibi gerit.* — *I would have a little talk with you, lubet mihi tecum confabulari.* — *I would not, nolim; nollem.* — *They would not do as they would be done by, quod ab altero postulabant, in se recusarunt.* — *¶ Would, Would God, Would to God, opto, precor; utinam; o si faxit Deus.* — *Would I may*

never live if I know, ne vivam, si scio.

— *¶ Would is also a sign of the subj. mood.* — *¶ See Will.*

WOUND, s. vulnus; plaga; ulcus (wounding wound). — *on the breast, vulnus adversum; cicatrix adversa.* — *on the back, vulnus aversum; cicatrix aversa.* — *He died of his wounds, ex vulneribus mortuus est.* — *A little wound, vulnusculum.* — *A mortal wound, vulnus mortiferum.*

To WOUND, vulnero, saucio; vulnus alicui inferre or indigere. — *Mamillus was wounded in his breast, Mamillo pectus percussim.* — *I have wounded myself with my own sword, ipse mihi asciam in crus iniegi.* — *To wound to death, alicui mortiferum vulnus infligere.* — *To wound a person's reputation, alicujus famam lædere or violare.* — *Relating to wounds, vulnerarius.* — *A cure of wounds, vulnerarius.* — *That wounds, vulnificus, vulnifer.* — *Wounded, vulneratus, saucius, sauciatus, vulnere affectus; læsus.* — *Not wounded, invulneratus.*

WOUNDABLE, qui vulnerari potest.

WOUNDER, qui vulnerat.

WOUNDING, vulneratio, sauciatio.

WRANGLE, v. jurgo, rixor, altercor, litigo.

WRANGLE, s. rixa, jurgium; lites.

WRANGLER, rixator, altercator, litigator, cavillator.

WRANGLING, rixosus, litigiosus, jurgiosus.

WRANGLING, s. jurgium, altercatio, cavillatio, concertatio. — *A wrangling fellow, amans litium: (pettifogger), rabula, vitilitigator.*

WRAP (fold in), involvo. — *To wrap (entangle), irretio, implico.* — *To wrap together, complico, convolvo.* — *To wrap up, colligo, alligo.* — *To wrap one's cloak or coat close about one, pallium or togam arcte colligere.* — *Wrapped, Wropt, involutus, convolutus, complicatus.* — *about, intortus, circumligatus, circumvolutus.* — *Wrapped up (fig.) in a thing, alicui rei deditus; in aliqua re totus.* — *Wrapped up in admiration or ecstasy, in mentis excessum præ admiratione raptus.*

WRAPPER, involucrium, tegmen; amiculum.

WRAPPING, implicatio, involutio. — *Wrapping-paper, charta emporetica.* — *A wrapping-paper, cucullus.*

WRATH, ira, bilis, stomachus; indignatio. — *To be in wrath, iratum esse; irasci.* — *with one, alicui iratum esse.* — *To stir up one's wrath, alicui iratum reddere; iram or bilem alicui movere; alicuius or alicujus iram irritare; alicuius exacerbare.*

WRATHFUL (angry), iratus; ira ardens, astutus, incensus, commotus; stomachosus: (subject to wrath), iracundus; ad iram proclivis.

WRATHFULLY, irate, iracunde.

WREAK vengeance upon, ulciscor, persequor; penas petere ab aliquo. — *I will wreak all my wrath upon them, ego iram hanc in eos evomam omnem, iram omnem in illos effundam.*

WREATH, sertum, corona. — *A little wreath, corolla.* — *A wreath about a pillar, voluta.* — *A wreath of smoke, fumi volumen.*

To WREATH, torqueo; crispo. — *Wreathed, in spiram convolutus: crispatus.*

WRECK (shipwreck), naufragium: (the wreck), navis fracta: (loss), damnum, clades.

To WRECK, perdo; damno afficere. — *To wreck a ship, navem ad scopulos affigere, affligere, impingere, confringere.* — *Wrecked (of a ship), fractus: (of a person), naufragus.*

WREN, avis regaliolus; regulus.

WRENCH, sprain a limb, membrum distortionem luxare. — *To wrench open a door, fores effringere or violenter reserare.* — *Wrenched or sprained, luxatus, distortus.* — *¶ See Wrest.*

WRENCH or sprain, membri distortio.

WREST, torqueo, obtorqueo, contorqueo. — *To wrest aside, detorqueo.* — *back, retorqueo.* — *from, extorqueo.* — *To wrest (misinterpret, misrepresent), depravo, perverse interpretari; sinistre interpretari; torqueo, detorqueo.*

WRESTER, contortor, extortor.

WRESTING, WREST, contortio, distortio.

WRESTLE, luctor; luctando exerceri. — *against, obductor.* — *To wrestle with, cum aliquo colluctari; (fig.), aliqua re conflictari; with death, animam agere.*

WRESTLER, luctor; palæstrita; athleta (athlete). — *Wrestler-like, athleticæ, palæstricæ.*

WRESTLING, luctatus, luctatio, luctamen, colluctatio. — *To beat one at wrestling, luctando vincere aliquem.* — *A wrestling-place, palæstra.* — *A champion at wrestling, athleta.* — *Of wrestling, athleticus, palæstricus.*

WRETCH, miser, perditus.

WRETCHED, miser, miserabilis, luctuosus, ærumnosus. — *A wretched condition, conditio miserabilis.* — *A wretched fellow, homo tressis, semissis, triobolaris; homo perditæ salutis.*

WRETCHEDLY, misere, miserabiliter. — *Wretchedly clothed, male vestitus, pannis obsitus.*

WRETCHEDNESS, miseria, ærumna.

WRIGGLE, factor; vacillo; labo.

WRIGHT (workman), faber, opifex. — *A shipwright, navium fabricator.* — *A wheelwright, rotarum fabricator.*

WRING, premo, stringo; torqueo. — *To wring hard, comprimo, constringo; contorqueo.* — *To wring (as the colic), vermino.* — *To wring out cloths, aquam exprimere linteis.* — *To wring the hands, say manus torquere.*

WRINGING, tortio, contortio. — *A wringing of the colic, tormina ventris.* — *Afflicted with the wringing of the guts, torminosus.*

WRINKLE, ruga. — *To take the wrinkles out of a thing, aliquid erugare.*

To WRINKLE, rugo, corrugo; in rugas contrahere. — *the forehead, frontem contrahere.* — *To wrinkle or be wrinkled, (se) rugare, corrugari, in rugas contrahi.* — *Wrinkled, rugatus, corrugatus; rugosus.* — *Your face wrinkles (with age), vultus tuus corrugatur.*

WRIST, carpus; pugni brachii que commissura. — *A wrist-band, brachiale, carpi ornamentum.*

WRIT. See under *Write*.

WRITE, scribo, conscribo; exaro. — *Brown paper is not good to write on, papyrus emporetica inutilis est scribendo.* — *I pray, write to me, ad me scribas velim.* — *I had nothing to write to you about, nulla res erat, de qua ad te scriberem.* — *He wrote me word, ad me scripsit.* — *He wrote a love-letter, amores suos literis commisit.* — *To write again or write back, rescribo.* — *To write on the book side, in chartâ aversâ or in tergo scribere.* — *To write before, præscribo.* — *To write between or interline, interscribo, lineas interserere.* — *To write a book, librum scribere, conscribere, componere; carmen condere, historiam condere.* — *To write by candle-light, lucubro.* — *To write close, arcte scribere.* — *To write or set one's copy, literas alicui præformare.* — *To write after a copy, versus ad imitationem propositos describere; literarum ductus sequi.* — *To write down a thing, scribo, conscribo, perscribo; literis consignare or mandare; scripturâ persequi; annoto; enoto.* — *I use to write down the several transactions of each year, res omnes singulorum annorum mandare literis soleo.* — *To write or take down one's words in short-hand, alicujus verba velocissime notis excipere.* — *To write a good hand or well, nitidâ or elegantî manu literas facere.* — *To write a poor hand or poorly, literas male scribere.* — *To write in or upon, inscribo.* — *To write in a good hand, aliquid pulchre scribere, concinne transcribere.* — *To write often, scriptito.* — *To write on or upon, inscribo.* — *To write out fairly and exactly, scite et literate perscribere.* — *To write out or throughout, perscribo.* — *To write out (copy), exscribo, describo, transcribo.* — *To write over or above, superscribo.* — *To write to (add in writing), ascribo.* — *To write under or under-write, subscribo, ascribo.* — *To read a thing that is written, ex scripto dicere.*

WRITER (scribe), scriba, scriptor, amanuensis. — *A writer or author, scriptor, auctor.* — *A hackney writer, scriptor conductitius.* — *A writer of short-hand, notarius.*

WRITING (*the act*), scriptio, scriptura; stilus (*practice in writing*); scribendi studium (*as a literary occupation*): (*thing written*), literæ, litera, (*the letters*); scriptum (*a writing*); liber, codex; codicill; libellus (*little writing*); tabulæ. — *In or by writing*, scribendo. — *The art of writing*, ars scribendi. — *A fault in writing*, inendum scripturæ. — *A writing underneath*, subscriptio. — *A writing upon*, inscriptio. — *A writing-desk*, mensa scriptoria. — *Writing-ink*, atramentum scriptorium. — *A writing-master*, scribendi præceptor or magister. — *A hand-writing*, manus, litera, chirographum. — *This is my secretary's hand-writing*, hæc mei librarii manus est. — *To counterfeit one's hand-writing*, alicuius chirographum imitari. — *He gave me orders, both by word of mouth and in writing*, et scripto et verbo mihi mandata dedit. — *The writings are signed*, signatæ sunt tabulæ. — *The writings are forth-coming*, tabulæ sunt in medio. — *A writing fixed up to a place*, positus propalam libellus. — *Writings or minutes taken by way of memorandums*, libelli memoriales; adversaria, pl.

WRIT, libellus, præceptum, mandatum. — *To issue out a writ*, mandatum emitere. — *¶ Holy Writ*, sacræ literæ, libri sacri

WRITHE, v. a. torqueo, contorqueo, obtorqueo: v. n. (*with pain*), se versare; incurvari. — *To writhe back*, retorqueo. — *To writhe the mouth*, os distorquere. — *To writhe or wrest a thing out of a person's hand*, aliquid e manibus alicuius extorquere. — *Writhe*, tortus, contortus, obtortus. — *That is writhed*, tortilis.

WRITHING, tortio, contortio.

WRONG (*injury*), s. injuria; contumelia; offensa. — *It is better to receive, than do, a wrong*, accipere, quam facere, præstat injuriam. — *He repented of the wrong he had done*, eum injuriæ suæ pœnituit. — *Open wrong*, vis manifesta. — *To have wrong done one*, injuriâ affici. — *¶ Wrong* (*what is not right*). — *To be in the wrong* (*err*), fallor, erro. — *You are in the wrong*, falsus es. — *Right and wrong*, fas nefasque.

WRONG, adj. non justus; pravus; præposterus; falsus; malus. — *Wrong measures*, prava consilia, mala proposita. — *To take wrong measures*, male rationibus suis consulere or prospicere; inconsulte ac temere res suas suscipere. — *Right or wrong*, per fas nefasque, quo jure quâque injuriâ. — *The wrong side of cloth, silk, &c.*, panni, serici, etc. interior facies.

WRONG, **WRONGLY**, adv. male, prave, perperam, præpostere, perverse; injuriâ.

— *You understand it wrong*, non recte accipis; perperam intelligis. — *Whether they have done right or wrong*, recte an perperam fecerint.

TO WRONG, violo, noceo, lædo; vim or injuriam alicui inferre; damno alicuius afficere. — *You wrong him*, injuriam illi facis. — *He wronged me in this matter*, me in hoc læsit. — *You were never wronged by me*, tu nullâ es a me lacessitus injuriâ. — *Wronged*, violatus, læsus, injuriâ affectus.

WRONGER (*wrong-doer*), homo injurius, injuriosus, iniquus, noxius, contumeliosus.

WRONGFUL, injurius, injuriosus, injustus.

WRONGFULLY, **WRONGLY**, injuriose, inique, injuste, noxie, contumeliose.

WRONGHEADED, stultus, hebes; incon-sultus. (*See to take Wrong measures.*)

WRONGING, violatio.

WRY, distortus, pravus, obliquus; curvus. — *A wry mouth or wry face*, os distortum, depravatum. — *To make wry faces*, os distorquere, depravare. — *What wry faces that rogue made!* ut os sibi distorsit carnifex! — *Wry-legged*, lori-pes. — *A wry neck*, collum distortum.

TO WRY, distorqueo; depravo. — *To wry the neck*, collum obtorquere.

WRYLY, perperam; oblique, torte.

Y.

YACHT or small sea vessel, celox, navicula, navis cubiculata, navis thalamagus.

YARD, tres pedes; ulna. — *Half a yard*, sesquipedes, cubitus. — *Of a yard, tripedalis*. — *A yard-stick*, say virga tripedalis. — *A snail-yard*, antenna. — *The yard-arms*, antennarum cornua. — *A yard or court*, area, propatulum. — *A yard for fool or cattle*, chors or cohors. — *A timber or wood yard*, locus or area ubi ligna conduuntur or materia conditur.

YARE (*eager*), acer, ardens: (*lively*), agilis, vividus, vegetus.

YARELY, agilter, expedite.

YARN, filum, fila. — *Woollen yarn*, lana neta. — *Linen yarn*, linum netum. — *A bottom of yarn*, laux netæ glomus. — *A weaver's yarn-beam*, textoris jugum.

YAWL (*bawl*), ejulo, vociferor. — *¶ To yawl* (*as a ship*), huc illuc vacillare or nutare.

YAWN, oscito, oscitor; hio, hisco. — *An inclination to yawn*, oscedo.

YAWNING, YAWN, oscitatio.

YE, vos.

YEA (*yes*). (*See Ycs*): (*and what is more*), imo, imo vero, imo vero etiam; atque adeo. — *Yea marry or yea truly*, scilicet, maxime, quidni, quippe. — *Yea rather*, quin potius.

YEAN, pario, enitor.

YEANING, s. nixus, partus.

YEANLING, agnus.

EAR, annus, annum tempus, anni or annum spatium. — *Half a year*, semestre spatium, sex menses. — *Years*, anni; ætas (*age*). — *Once a year*, semel in anno. — *One year old*, unius anni, anniculus; unum annum natus (*of living creatures*); annotinus (*of inanimate objects*). — *Two*, duorum annorum; bimus, bimulus, duos annos natus. — *Three years old*, trimus, etc. — *I am above thirty years old*, plus annis triginta natus sum. — *They are a year in dressing*, dum comuntur, annus est. — *Not quite eighteen years of age*, intra decem et octo annos. — *He is above ten years old*, decem annos excessit. — *He was fully fifty years of age*, impleverat jam annum quinquagesimum. — *I am now of those years*, that, &c., eâ jam ætate sum, ut, etc. — *Those above five and forty years old*, majores quinâm quadragenum. — *He is grown up to years of discretion*, excessit ex ephebis. — *He makes even at the year's end*, in diem or ex tempore vivit. — *The current year*, annus vertens, hic annus. — *In the compass of*

the current year, anno vertente; intra annum. — *In the beginning of the year*, initio or principio anni; anno ineunte. — *At the end of the year*, extremo anno, anno exeunte, fine anni. — *In the former or preceding year*, anno prior or superiore. — *In the following year*, anno postero, sequente or insequente. — *Leap year*, annus intercalaris; annus bisextus. — *The perilous year*, annus climactericus. — *Every third or fourth year*, tertio or quarto quoque anno. — *Two years*, biennium, duo anni. — *Three*, triennium, tres anni. — *The four seasons of the year*. (*See Season.*) — *This year's or of this year*, hurnus. — *Well stricken in years*, ætate provectus or provector, natu grandis or grandior.

YEARLY, adj. annuus; anniversarius.

YEARLY, adv. quotannis, singulis annis; in singulos annos (*for every year*).

YEARLING, anniculus.

YEARN (*be moved with compassion*), misericordiâ commoveri, permoveri.

YEARNING, misericordia; miserationo.

YEAST. See Yest.

YELK of an egg, ovi vitellus or luteum.

YELL (*cry out*), ejulo, vociferor: (*squeal aloud*, as children), vagio.

YELLING, **YELL**, (*crying out*), ejulatus, ululatus; ejulatio. — *The yelling of children*, vagitus.

YELLOW, gilvus, gilvus, helvus, (*honey-yellow*); flavus, flaveus, (*golden-yellow*); fulvus (*red, brown or tawny yellow*); luteus (*orange or sulphur yellow*); badius (*pale-yellow, fallow*); cadaverosus (*corpse-yellow*); aureus; melleus; cereus, cerinus; croceus; sulphureus. — *Bastard-yellow*, melinus. — *Yellow-haired*, flavus; rufus, rutilus. — *Yellow ochre*, ochra. — *To be yellow*, flavescere: (*to be jealous*), zelotypiâ cruciari. — *To grow or become yellow*, flavescere, aurescere. — *To make yellow*, rutilo.

YELLOWISH, helvolus, sufflavus, subrutilus, luteolus.

YELP, gannio, latro, elatro.

YELPER, latrator.

YELPING, gannitus, latratus.

YEOMAN, paganus ingenuus; homo rusticus, qui aliquid agri possidet. — *¶ A yeoman of the guard*, satelles, corporis stipator.

YEOMANRY, agrorum domini; homines rustici.

YERK, verbero, flagello; verberibus cedere. — *¶ To yerk out behind*, calcitro.

YERR, verber, ictus, plaga.

YERKER out, calcitro.

YERKING out, calcitratio.

YES, ita, ita est, sic est; recte; certe; vero; etiam, sane, sane quidem; imo (*with a heightening or intensive force*); quippe, scilicet. (*See Yea.*) — *Do you study?* said I; he answered, *Yes*, studeo? inquam; respondit, *Etiam*. — *What do you answer, Yes, or No?* quin *Etiam* aut *Non* respondes? — *Would you have me tell you the truth?* *Yes*, truly, verum vis dicam? Imo etiam. — *Is this my brother?* *Yes*, fraterne meus est hic? Ita. — *Say you so?* *Yes*, certainly, ai'n' vero? Certe. — *I say yes, aio; affirmo; annuo* (*with a nod*). — *Note 1.* It is not unusual among the Roman writers to repeat in the answer the word on which the question principally depended; as, *Did not I say that this would come to pass?* *Yes*, you did say so, an non dixi hoc esse futurum? Dixi. — *Do you know this for certain?* *Yes*, scisne hoc certo? Certo. — *Will you come?* *Yes*, veniesne? Veniam. — *Note 2.* Sometimes the word, which, according to these examples, should be repeated, is omitted, as being sufficiently explained by the following words; as, *will you not be gone out of this place?* *Yes*, I will go with all my heart, fugi'n' hinc? Ego vero (sc. fugio) ac lubens.

YEST, cerevisiæ flos or spuma.

YESTY, spumosus.

YESTERDAY, heri; hesterno die; pridie ejus diei quo hæc scribebam (*in a letter*). — *The day before yesterday*, nudius tertius. — *Of or belonging to yesterday*, hesternus. — *He is but a man of yesterday*, novus homo est, est terræ filius.

YESTERNIGHT, heri vesperi; proximâ nocte.

YET, at, tamen, attamen, verum, veruntamen, quidem, certe, etsi, etc. — *Truly, though you deny it, yet I know it*, id quidem, etsi tu neges, certe scio. — *Yet since he has well deserved it*, because, verum enim, quando bene promeruerit, fiat. — *Yet I have not yet done it*, because, &c., tamen adhuc id non feci, quia, etc. — *And yet why should I teach you this?* quanquam te quidem quid hoc doceam? — *Yet tell me what it is*, quin dic, quid est. — *¶ Yet or as yet*, adhuc; (*of the past*), (usque) ad id vel illud tempus: — *dum* (*after non, nullus, vix, etc.*). — *Those things which have been yet said*, adhuc quæ dicta sunt. — *Is there any thing yet more?* etiamne est quid porro? — *We may be safe yet*, etiam nunc salvi esse

possumus. — *I suspected no harm as yet, nihil suspicabar etiam mali.* — *We had heard nothing as yet, nihil dum audieramus.* — *It is not yet fifteen days since, &c., minus quindecim dies sunt, cum, etc.* — *Scarcely yet, vix dum.* — *Not yet, nondum.* — *He was not yet gone over the river, nondum flumen transierat.* — *¶ Yet (moreover), præterea, insuper, ad hæc.* — *Yet again, iterum, rursus, rursum, denno.*

YEW, taxus. — *Of the yew, taxeus.*

YEX (hicough), singultus.

YEXINGLY, singultim.

YIELD (give way to), cedo, locum dare, concedo; succumbo: (to surrender), manus dare; se dare, se dedere or tradere: (humor, comply with), alicui mori gerere, alicui obsequi. — *I yield to you, tibi cedo.* — *He yielded to fortune, fortunæ cessit or locum dedit.* — *We must yield to the times, temporis servendum est.* — *To yield one the better (submit to), alicui fasces submittere or palmam dare.* — *I yield myself to you, tibi obsequor, tibi me dedo.* — *He is willing to yield to any thing, ad omnia descendere paratus est.* — *To yield (give or deliver up), dedo, trado.* — *Yielded or given up, deditus, traditus; redditus.* — *He required that they should yield up themselves, and all they had, aras, focos, seque uti dederent, postulabat.* — *He forced them to yield, eos in ditionem redegit or compulit.* — *To yield one the victory, alicui cedere, manus dare, herbam porrigere; se victum confiteri.* — *To yield upon conditions, certis conditionibus se hosti dedere, committere, tradere.* — *To yield upon discretion, se in fidem victoris permittere, libero victoris arbitrio se permittere, arbitrium victoris expectare.* — *To yield over his right, de jure suo cedere.* — *To yield (give consent) to, assentio, assentior; assensum præbere: (grant or confess), fateor, confiteor; concedo.* — *Yielded (granted), concessus.* — *Of a yielding or condescending temper, obsequens, indulgens, morigerus, commodis moribus, facilis.* — *To yield up the ghost, animam exhalare; animam or supremum spiritum efflare; diem obire supremum.* — *To yield reasons for a thing, aliquid rationibus firmare; rationes afferre or adducere ad aliquid confirmandum.* — *¶ To yield (bring forth or produce), fero, produco; gigno; fructum edere.* (See *Bring forth, under Bring.*) — *¶ To yield (as stones in wet weather), sudo, exsudo; sudore manare.*

YIELDING (granting), cesso, concessio. — *A yielding again or restoring, restitutio.* — *A yielding or surrendering up, deditio.*

YIELDINGLY, obsequenter.

YIELDINGNESS, obsequium; indulgentia.

YOKE, jugum: fig. jugum; jugum servitutis, servitus: — (a yoke of oxen), jugum (boun). — *Of a yoke, jugalis.* — *To*

bring under the yoke, sub jugum mittere: subigo; in ditionem suam redigere; in servitutem redigere; domo, perdomo. — *To take off a yoke, jugum alicui solvere or demere (prop.); aliquem eximere servitio (fig.).* — *To shake off the yoke, jugum excutere, jugum exuere, (prop. and fig.); jugum a cervicibus dejicere (fig.).* — *To submit to or undergo the yoke, jugum subire; jugum accipere; jugo cervicem submittere.* — *A yoke-fellow (husband or wife), conjux: (in an office), socius, collega.* — *The yoke-elm or yoke-tree, carpinnus.*

To YOKE (put a yoke upon) one, jugum alicui imponere. — *To yoke oxen, boves jungere, adjungere, conjungere; boum cervicibus jugum imponere.* — *To yoke unto, adjungo.* — *Yoked, jugo subjectus.* — *together, jugo conjunctus.* — *Two yoked together, bijuges, bijugi.* — *Four, quadrijuges, quadrijugi.* — *Six, sejuges, sejugi.* — *That was never yoked, jugum non passus.*

YOKEN, jugarius.

YON, YONDER, illic. — *And yonder he is, atque eecum.* — *Yonder comes Davus, Davum videro.* — *On yon side, ab illa regione.*

YORE. — *Of yore, olim, quondam, antiquitus, apud majores.*

YOU (to one), tu; (to more), vos: but they are best omitted, unless for the sake of emphasis or distinction. — *I would have you write to me what you intend, and where you mean to be, tu velim scribas ad me quid agas, et ubi futurus sis.* — *You must resolve before night, statendum vobis ante noctem est.* — *How many are you, are there of you? quot estis? quot sunt vestrum? (the latter partitively).* — *You yourself, tu ipse, tute.* — *You yourselves, vos ipsi, vosmet.*

YOUR, Yours (of one only), tuus; (of more), vester. — *You must use your own judgment, tuo tibi judicio esse utendum.* — *It is in your power to pardon me, tuium est mihi ignoscere.* — *It is your part to, &c., tuum, vestrum est, etc.* — *It is your part to give, vestrum est dare.* — *How came that into your head? quid tibi isthuc in mentem venit?* — *I am not of your mind, tecum sentio.* — *I am not of your mind, haud tecum sentio.* — *This book is yours, vestra est hic liber.* — *This house is yours, vestra est hæc domus.* — *On your account, for your sake, vestra causâ, propter vos.*

YOURSELF, tu ipse, tute, tute met. — *Yourselves, vos ipsi, vosmet, vosmet ipsi.*

YOUNG, parvus, parvulus, tener, infans; puer, puella; adolescens, adolescentulus; juvenis; filius (the son): — (of beasts), pullus, catulus (of the dog and cat kind), with an adj. as, equinus, etc.: (of trees), novellus. — *At which you were too young to be present, cui tu, per ætatem, non interfuisti.* — *Very young, par-*

vulus, plane puer, admodum adolescens, peradolescens, peradolescentulus. — *A young student of eloquence, eloquentiæ candidatus.* — *A young lady, virgo nobilis, virgo.* — *A young man, adolescens, juvenis.* — *There is no cause for me to be angry with the young man, adolescenti nihil est quod succenseam.* — *A young woman, adolescentula.* — *A young tree, arbor novella or tenera.* — *To grow young, juvenesco.* — *To grow young again, repubesco, reviresco, annos primis recolligere.* — *A young foal, beast, &c., pullus, pullulus, catulus.* — *A young beginner, tiro.* — *A very young beginner, tirunculus.*

YOUNGER, ætate junior, minor or inferior; annis inferior; natu minor; minor; junior. — *Some years, aliquot annis junior, minor.*

YOUNGEST, natu minimus: (of two), see Younger.

YOUNG, s. pulli; catuli; soboles, sing.: quæ nata sunt. — *With young or big with young, fetus, prægnans.* — *To be with young, ventrem ferre, uterum gerere, in utero gestare.* — *To bring forth young, fetus edere or procreare; catulos parere.* (See *Child.*) — *The young of any creature lately brought forth, fetus, partus.* — *The breeding or bringing forth of young, fetura, partura.*

YOUNGLING, Youngster, adolescentulus.

YOUR. See under You.

YOUTH, pueritia, ætas puerilis, (boyhood, up to the 17th year); adolescentia (from the 17th to the 30th or even the 40th year); juvenis, ætas integra or confirmata, (from the 30th to the 45th or 50th); juvenas (youth in its prime or vigor); juvena. — *From youth, a puer, a parvo, a pueris, a parvis; ab adolescentiâ, ab adolescentulo, -is.* — *From early youth, a primis temporibus ætatis; a primâ or ab ineunte adolescentiâ.* — *From one's earliest youth, a primâ infantia, a tenero.* — *The heat of youth is over, deseruit adolescentia.* — *In his youth, ineunte ætate.* — *Sins of youth, vitia (ineuntis) adolescentiæ.* — *The flower of youth, flos ætatis, ætas florens, flos juvenatæ; ætas integra.* — *¶ A youth, adolescens, adolescentulus, juvenis.* — *A mere youth, admodum adolescens, peradolescens, peradolescentulus.* — *A very fine youth, eximius or egregius juvenis.* — *He behaved like a youth, juveniliter se gessit.* — *¶ Youth (young people), adolescentes, virgines; juvenes; juniores; juvenis.* — *A teacher of youth, puerorum præceptor or moderator.*

YOUTHFUL, puerilis; adolescentis, -ium, -ent; quod adolescentia fert; juvenilis. — *beauty, dignitas juvenilis; forma.* — *To play a youthful part, adolescentior.*

YOUTHFULLY, pueriliter; puerorum, adolescentium more; juveniliter.

YOUTHFULNESS, juvenitus; juvena.

Z.

ZANY, sannio; maccus (harlequin). — *ZEAL, studium; industria (unocared diligence or activity).* — *Ardent zeal, studium ardens, accerrimum; ardor; fervor.* — *Zeal for God's glory, ardens diviniæ gloriæ studium.*

ZEALOT, accerrimus alicujus rei defensor; alicujus rei propugnator: — homo fanaticus; homo superstitiosus.

ZEALOUS, acer; ardens; vehemens; studiosus (with genit.). — *To be zealous for a thing, alicui rei studere; alicujus rei studio inflammari, incendi, flagrare, fervere.*

ZEALOUSLY, studiose, studio, acriter, enixe, fervide, diligenter, vehementer.

ZENITH, zenith, indecl. — *In the zenith, supra verticem.*

ZEPHYR, Zephyrus.

ZODIAC, orbis or circulus signifer; signifer; circulus zodiacus, Gell.

ZONE (girdle), zona: (of the earth), cingulus terræ; zona: Torrid, cingulus medius solis ardore torridus; cingulus terræ medius.

ZOOLOGY, animalium descriptio; zoologia.

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PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO

THE CLASSICS USUALLY STUDIED PREPARATORY TO A COLLEGIATE COURSE.

BY FRANCIS GARDNER, A. M.

INSTRUCTOR IN THE PUBLIC LATIN SCHOOL, BOSTON.

In one Volume, Royal Octavo, Sheep. Price 2.25.

THE basis of this work is the LEXICON OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE, prepared by the late *Mr. Leverett*; a work which has been received with great favor by the public. But it is obvious that a work so full and comprehensive as that is must contain much that can be of but little use to the *young student*.

In preparing the present work, great care has been taken that it should embrace all the words occurring in those authors which are usually read previously to the college course; viz., Virgil, Cicero's Select Orationes, Sallust, Ovid, Cæsar, Nepos, Phædrus, etc. These words, with their respective definitions, have, in most cases, been inserted *entire*; their abridgment consisting chiefly in erasing a part of the citations from the authors in which they are found. In all cases, however, a sufficient number of examples has been retained to illustrate the meaning and construction of the word.

But, although attention has been particularly paid to the authors here named, yet it must be obvious to every one, that a work which shall embrace and define every word in those authors must be a tolerably comprehensive dictionary of the whole Latin language, and that, with the aid of it, almost any common Latin classic might be read.

In selecting the passages adduced as authority, care has been taken to retain such as are quoted from the above-mentioned writers; and, in cases where none are quoted from them in Mr. Leverett's work, examples from these writers have been, in many instances, substituted for those which were there selected. Other changes, also, have been made from Leverett's Lexicon, both in matter and arrangement.

In using this work, it is believed that the beginner will be spared the expenditure of much time and labor, which could not be escaped in using any larger work.

From the New York Review.

"IN order to adapt Mr. Leverett's Lexicon more particularly for the use of school-boys, by reducing its size by the omission of those heads and articles which are entirely useless to them, an abridgment of it has been published, expressly adapted for their use. It was executed by Mr. Francis Gardner, a gentleman who has for some years been engaged in classical pursuits, as a teacher in the Public Latin School in Boston, whose perfect accuracy and knowledge of the subject were a sufficient guarantee that his work would be skilfully and ably performed.

"To the manner in which it is executed we wish to call attention. Of an Encyclopedia of the Latin language, it is desired to preserve those parts which are useful to a school-boy, and reject the rest. Those words which will recur in his earlier studies must be inserted, with such definitions as will be necessary there; those phrases which he will meet with must be retained, as well as all the explanations of ancient science, art, customs, philosophy, history, and geography, which he will need. The only reasonable method of abridging is that which shall be made on such principles as we have described, and the reader will at once see what a careful discrimination and thorough knowledge of books it must require. To the other qualifications of a good lexicographer which we have mentioned, it adds, as a requisite, full knowledge of the details of every book on which the school-boy will be exercised, that the dictionary may be prepared to meet all his wants. Such is the nature of the labor undertaken by Mr. Gardner, and very ably performed. Thoroughly executed as it is, on a plan so manifestly correct, it could not well have been otherwise.

"The mere abridgment, however, is not the only way in which the work has been adapted for schools. Whole articles have been entirely re-written, the arrangement of definitions and phrases and their dependence on each other changed, that the scholar may more easily understand the full force of each. These additions will be acknowledged to be such as will be real aids to the careful scholar.

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